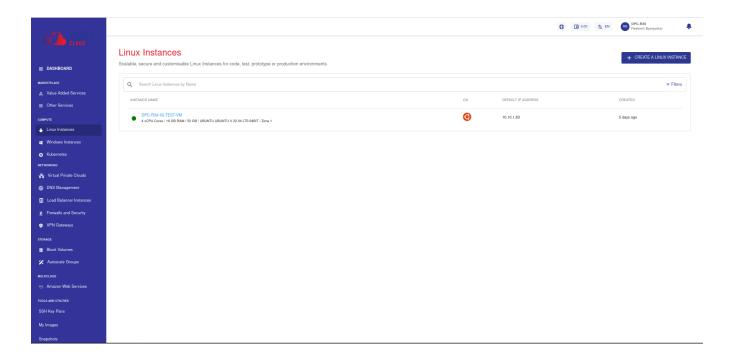
1. About Linux Instances

Danfe offers a highly usable and visual way of working with and operating Linux Instances using the Cloud Console. You can access all the Linux Instances available in your account in the following way:

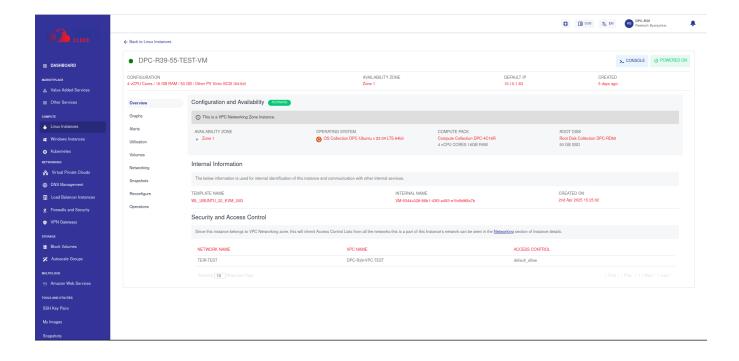
- 1. Navigate to Compute > Linux Instances.
- 2. All the Linux instances for your account are listed here with the following details:
 - Instance Name and the configuration details
 - OS Icor
 - Default IP Address
 - Created



To view a list of sections where you can perform various operations or actions, click the **instance name**. Below the Instance name, there is an informational view where you can find the following details:

- Configuration
- Availability Zone
- Default IP
- Created

On the top right corner, two quick options are available, one to LAUNCH CONSOLE and the other to POWER OFF/ON the Instance.



Details on available Linux Instance operations and actions can be found in their respective sections.

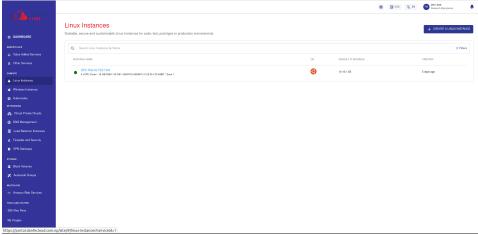
- Overview
- Graphs & Utilisation
- Alerts
- Volumes
- Networking
- Snapshots
- ReconfigureOperations

2. Creating Linux Instances

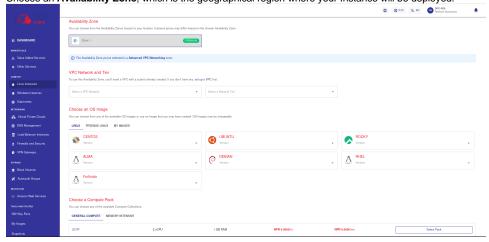
Before creating a Linux instance, it is important to plan the architecture, networking and access to the Linux Instances.

To create a Linux instance, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to Compute > Linux Instances.



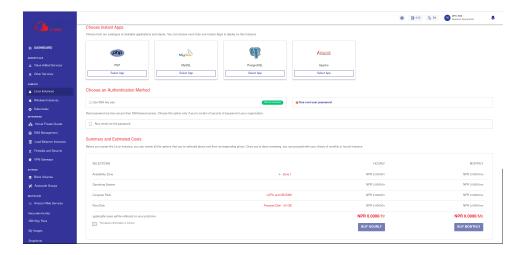
- 2. Click on NEW LINUX INSTANCE button.
- 3. Choose an Availability Zone, which is the geographical region where your Instance will be deployed.



- 4. Select a VPC network from the **Select Network** Dropdown and, select the appropriate tier listed in **Select Network**.
- 5. Select the **OS Image** to run on your Instance.
- 6. Select the Compute Pack from the available compute collections.
- 7. Select the Root Disk from the available options.
- 8. Select the option to Protect this Instance.
- 9. In Choose Instant Apps, select the available applications. To Verify/Login into your selected database, refer to App Overlays.
- 10. Choose an Authentication Method:

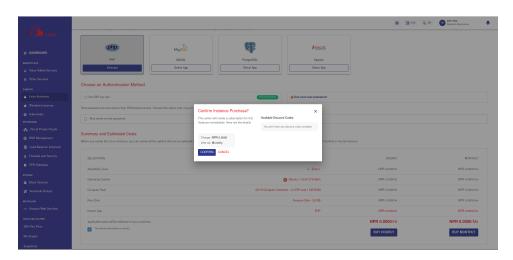
Use SSH key pair: To view all the SSH key pairs present in your account, click the Use SSH key pair option. If your account doesn't have any SSH key pair, then you can click the Generate a new key pair or upload the key pair by clicking the Upload a key pair option. Use root user password: On selecting Use root user password, the Also email me the password option is displayed. If you select this option, the password, along with the details, for instance, will be emailed to your registered email ID.

- 11. In the Name Your Linux Instance field, enter the desired name for your Linux Instance. The Instance name contains alphanumeric characters, underscore, dots and hyphens only.
- 12. Verify the Estimated Cost of your Linux Instance based on the chosen specifications from the Summary and Estimated Costs Section (Here, both Hourly and Monthly Prices summary are displayed).



- 13. Select the I have read and agreed to the End User License Agreement and Privacy Policy option.
- 14. Choose the **BUY HOURLY** or **BUY MONTHLY** option. A confirmation window appears and the price summary will be displayed along with the discount codes if you have any in your account.
 - You can apply any of the discount codes listed by clicking on the APPLY button.
 - You can also remove the applied discount code by clicking on the REMOVE button.
- 15. You can cancel this action by clicking on the CANCEL button.
- 16. Click **CONFIRM** to create the Linux Instance.

Once ready, you get notified of this purchase on your registered email ID. To access the newly created Linux Instances, navigate to **Compute > Li nux Instances** on the main navigation panel.



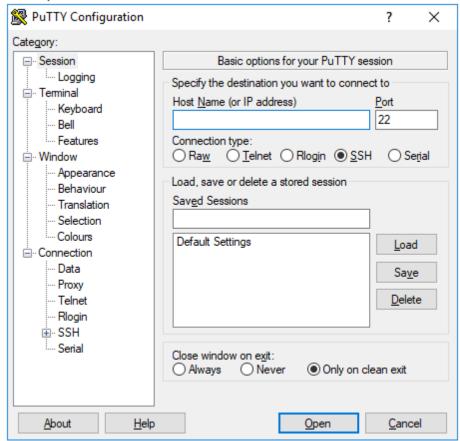
3. Connecting to a Linux Instance

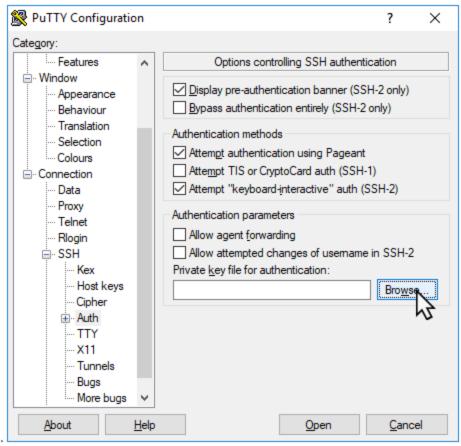
You can connect to Linux Instances via SSH sessions using passwords (less secure) or SSH key pairs (most secure)

Connect from a Windows Machine

To connect to your Linux Instance from a Windows machine, you will need to use a small application called PuTTy, an SSH client.

- 1. Download and install PuTTy.
- Launch PuTTy on your computer.
 Enter your Instance's IP address in the Host Name (or IP Address) field.





- 5.
- 6. Navigate to Connection > SSH > Auth.
- 7. Click the **Browse** button and select the previously generated private key file.
- 8. To open a connection to the Instance, click Open at the bottom of the screen. PuttY prompts you to allow the connection to the host.
- 9. Click **OK** to confirm and the terminal window will be displayed.
- 10. Enter the default root user name (typically **ubuntu** for Ubuntu images and **root** for all other Linux OS images) and press **Enter** to authenticate against the server with your SSH key

You are now connected to your Instance.

Connect from a macOS or Linux Machine

- 1. Open any terminal program.
- 2. Enter the following command below into the terminal.



Make sure you replace <your_private_key> with the filename of your private
key; <your_instance_ip> with the IP address of your Instance; and <username> with the default root
user name (typically ubuntu for Ubuntu images and root for all other Linux OS images).

ssh -i ~/.ssh/<your_private_key> <username>@<your_instance_ip>

3. If/when prompted, allow connection to the host by typing yes, then press Enter.

The authenticity of host 'myhost.ext (212.47.206.34)' can't be established. RSA key fingerprint is 4f:ba:65:cf:14:64:a7:1e:b6:07:7c:00:71:95:21:fa. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?



You are now connected to your Instance.

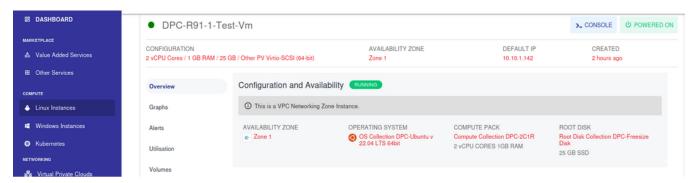
4. Overview

To view the below details, navigate to Linux Instance, select a Linux Instance and access the Overview tab.

- · Configuration and Availability
- Internal Information
- Security and Access Control

Configuration and Availability

This section displays the instance's status, RUNNING in green, and other information related to the networking zone in grey.



Internal Information

This section displays the information used for internal identification of this instance and communication with other internal services.

- Template Name
- Internal Name
- Created On

Internal Information

The below information is used for internal identification of this instance and communication with other internal services.

TEMPLATE NAME

INTERNAL NAME

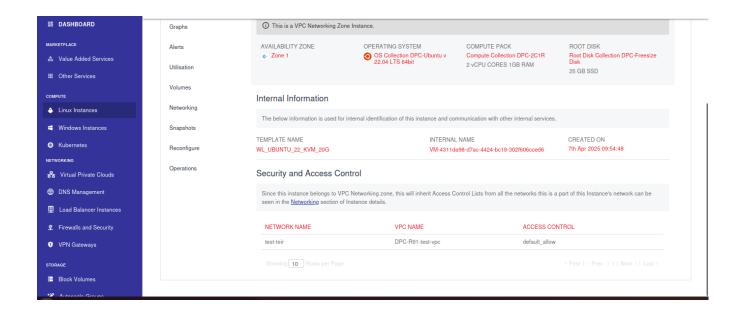
CREATED ON

7th Apr 2025 09:54:48

Security and Access Control

This section displays the following information:

- Network Name
- VPC Name
- Access Control



5. Viewing Graphs and Utilization of Linux Instances

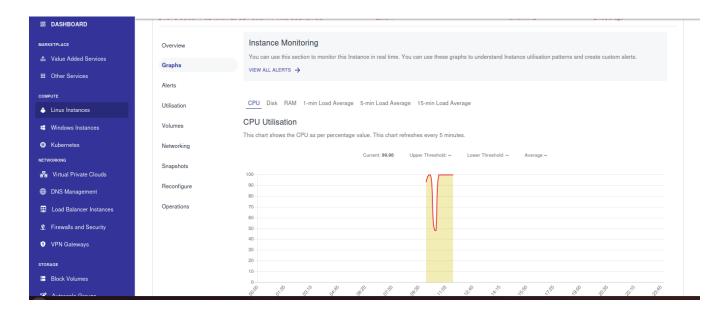
Graphs (Real-time)

To view the available graphs and monitor the instance in real-time, navigate to Linux Instances, select a Linux Instance and access the Graphs tab.

You can use these graphs to understand Instance utilization patterns and create custom alerts.

The following graphs are available on a 24-hour time-scale graph with a 30-day trend line for the following parameters:

- CPU Utilization
- RAM Utilization
- Disk Utilization
- 1-min Load Average
- 5-min Load Average
- 15-min Load Average



Utilisation (Historical)

To view historical usage across supported parameters, navigate to Linux Instances, select a Linux Instance and access the Utilization tab.

The Utillization table shows a historical date-wise details of daily maximum, minimum, and average readings for all parameters. The utilization report is downloadable as a .csv file.

6. Configuring Alerts

To view the configured alerts or configure new ones, navigate to the Linux Instances, and select Linux Instance and access the Alerts tab.

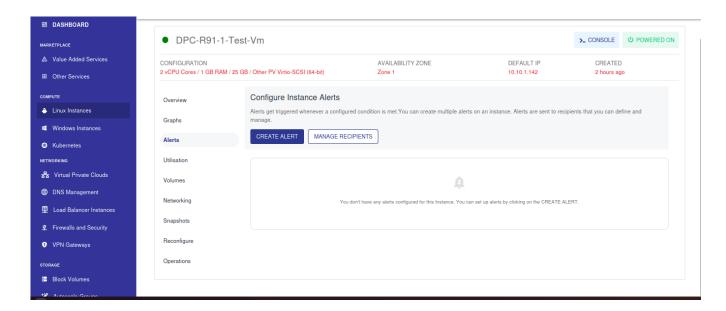
Alerts get triggered whenever a configured condition is met. You can create multiple alerts on an instance. Alerts are sent to recipients that you can define and manage.

You can configure alerts for instances running on the DanfeCloud. You can define alerts for Instances and configure the email recipients for these alerts using a straightforward and easy-to-use interface.

Instance Alerts

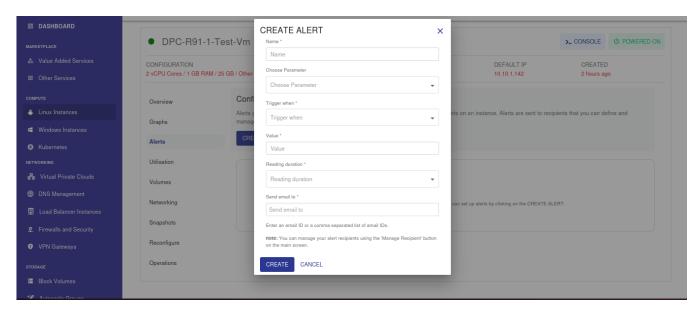
The Alerts tab lists all the alerts already configured for that particular Linux Instance. In addition, it will show the following details:

- ID
- · Name for the alert
- Parameter
- Trigger When
- Value
- · Reading Duration



Adding an Alert

To create or add alerts, click the Create Alert button. The Create Alert window opens.



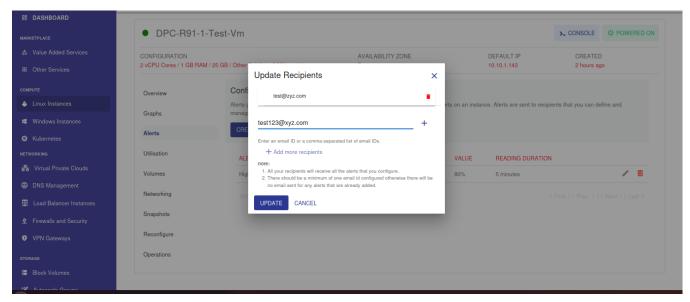
The various fields of the Create Alert screen are as follows:

- Name You can define the name for your alert.
- Choose Parameter This option will allow you to define what parameter needs to be monitored to trigger the alert email. Danfe Cloud supports CPU, RAM, Disk, 1-min Load Average, 5-min Load Average, 15-min Load Average parameters.
- Trigger when This set of options lets you define whether to trigger above or below a custom value.
- Value You can define the trigger value/threshold.
- Reading duration This option lets you define the breach window, that is, the duration for which the breach must be consistent to trigger the alert email.
- Send email to Email IDs can be added here, or also you can add them by using the configure recipients.

Configuring Recipients

This section list and display all the email IDs already configured for the alerts. You can delete the existing email IDs and add other email IDs by following these steps:

- 1. Click on the Manage Recipients button.
- 2. Click on + Add More Recipients.
- 3. Add the email IDs; You can add multiple IDs separated by comma.
- 4. Click on the + icon.
- 5. Click on the Update button, and update the recipient's list.



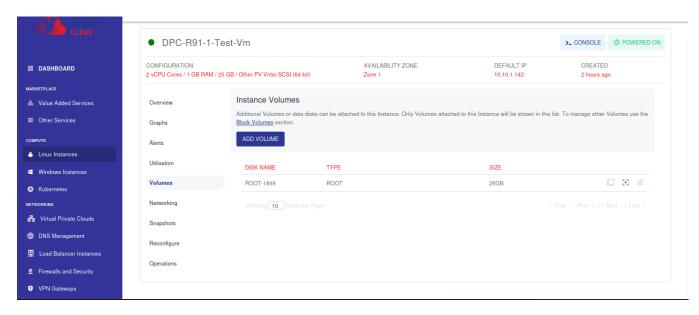
(i) NOTE

All the recipients configured will receive all the setup alerts. If no email ID is configured or added, then no email will be sent for the already configured alerts.

7. Volume Management

To view the disks attached to this Instance, navigate to Linux Instances, select a Linux Instance and access the Volumes tab.

Linux Instances on DanfeCloud work with the Block Volumes Service and let you carry out basic disk operations.

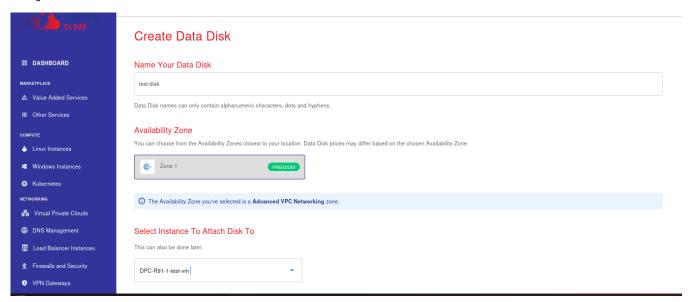


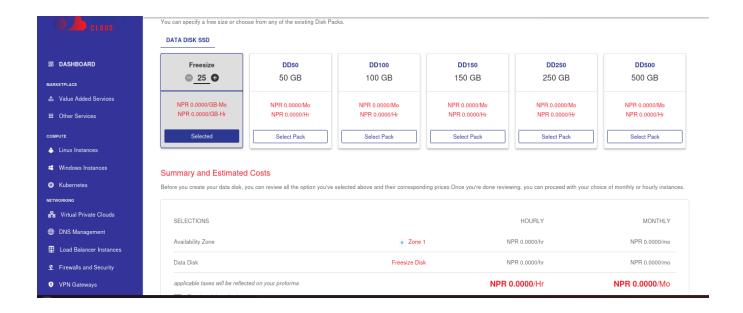
The following are the quick actions:

- Create Snapshot Click on it, to create a Volume snapshot
- Detach/attach This option attach/detach the volume to/from the instance.

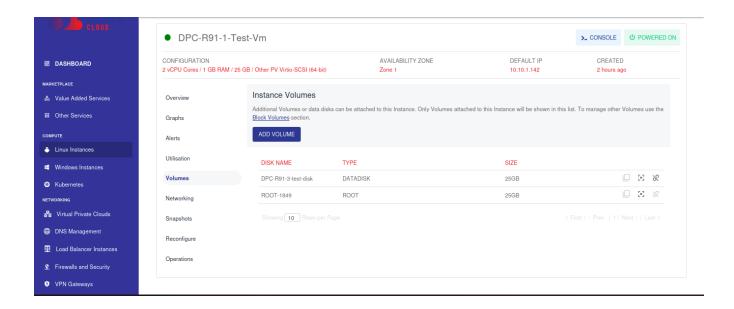
At first, there is only Create Snapshot action, if we add volume then we can see detach/attach action also.

Adding Volume in Linux Instance:



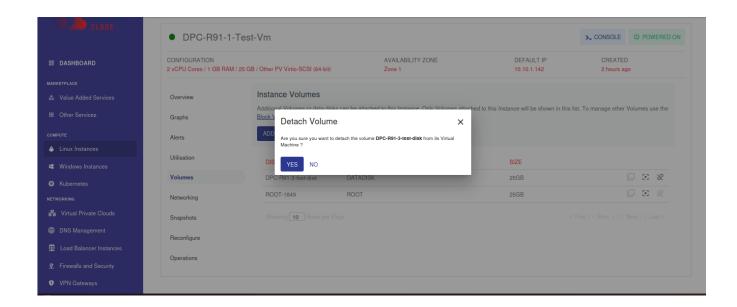


Now if we go Linux Instance in Volume section, we can see newly added disk in our instance



Also, there is Dettach/Attach action button for new disk.

Dettach Disk from Linux Instance Volume:

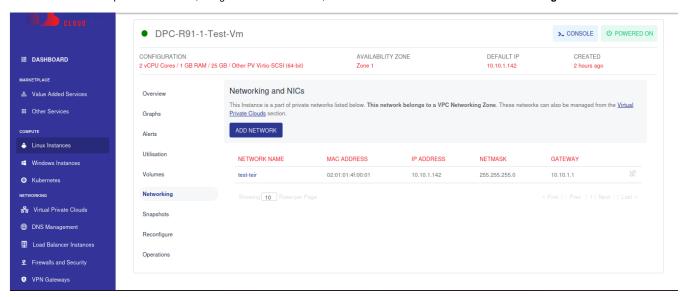


(i) NOTE

Volume-level operations are available as part of the Block Volumes service.

8. Networking Management

To view the networks of particular Instance, navigate to Linux Instances, select a Linux Instance and access the Networking tab.



The following actions are available:

- If the Instance is inside a VPC, you can associate the Instance to multiple tiers within the VPC or share the Instance with other VPC networks in the same Availability Zone by using the **ADD NETWORK** option.
- Network/tier associations can be removed from this section by using the unlink action.



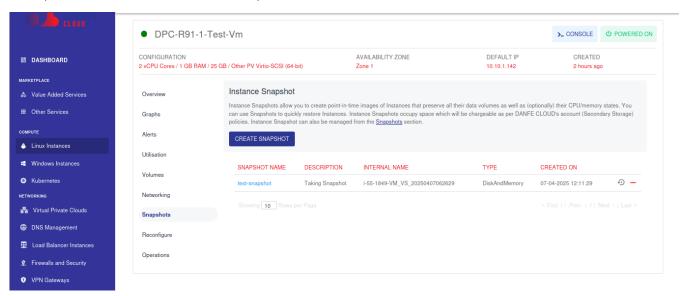
Advanced networking configurations can be done using the Virtual Private Clouds service.

9. Working with Linux Instance Snapshots

To view all the Snapshots taken for Instance, navigate to Linux Instances, select a Linux Instance and access the Snapshots tab.

Instance Snapshots allow you to create point-in-time images of instances that preserve all their data volume as well as (optionally) their CPU/memory states. You can use Snapshots to quickly restore Instances.

The Snapshots section shows all the Linux Instance Snapshots, which can be used to revert the Linux Instances to an earlier state.

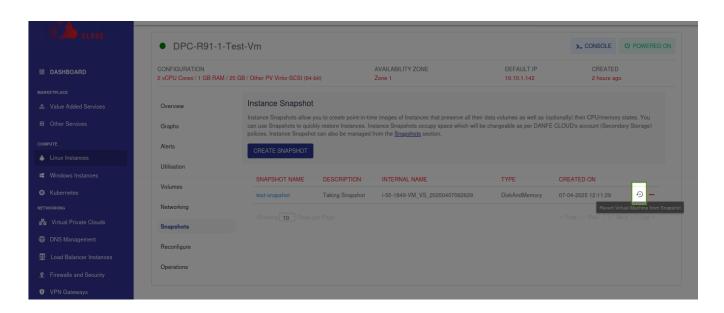


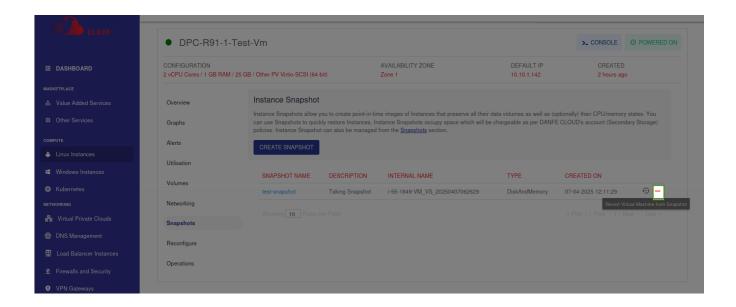
A Snapshot lists the following details:

- Snapshot Name
- Description
- Internal Name
- Type
- Created On

The following quick options are available:

• Revert the Instance from the Snapshot

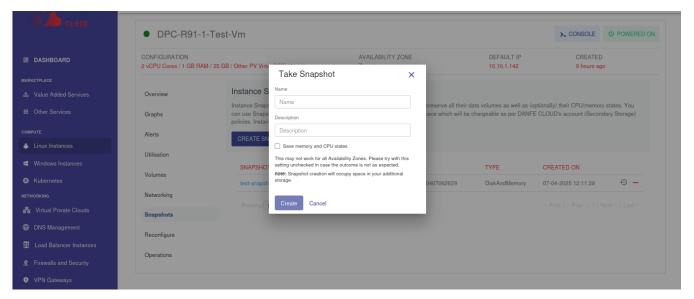




Creating a Snapshot

To create a Snapshot, follow these steps:

- 1. Click the CREATE SNAPSHOT button. The Take Snapshot window appears.
- 2. Enter the name and description of the Snapshot.
- 3. Click the Create button. The Snapshot will be created.

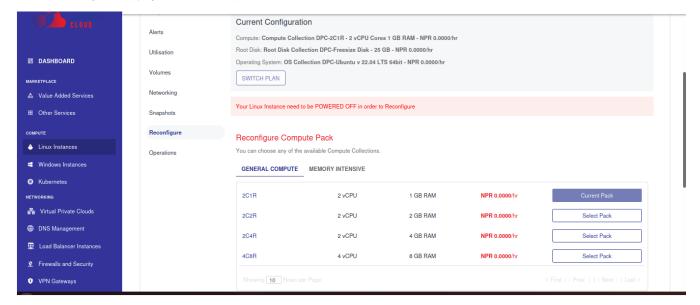


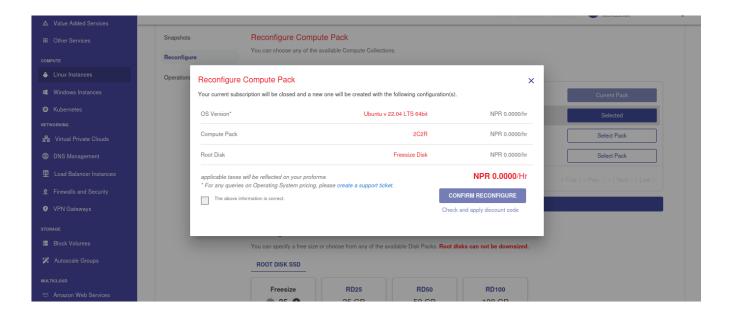
10. Reconfiguring Linux Instances

To view a available reconfiguration options, navigate to Linux Instances, select a Linux Instance and access the Reconfigure tab.

A Linux Instance on DanfeCloud can be reconfigured in the following ways:

- · Billing interval changed between monthly and hourly.
- Choosing and applying a new Compute pack.
- Choosing and applying a new Root Disk pack.



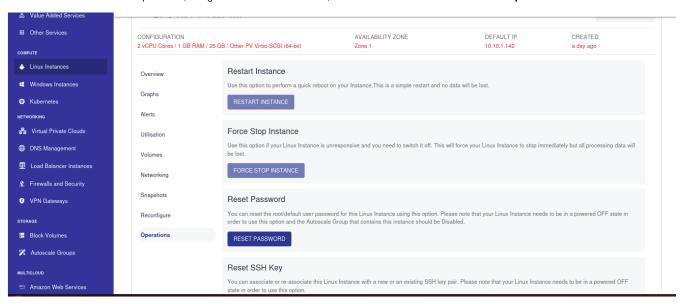


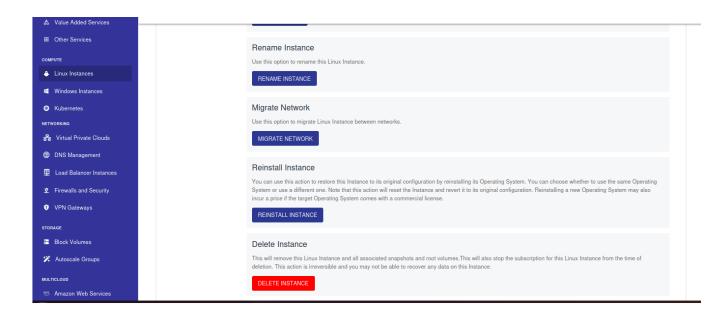


You can only reconfigure with the same billing interval. To change the billing interval, use the Switch Plan button. It is recommended to switch the plan before reconfiguring the Instance if you wish to use both the Reconfigure and Switch Plan options. You will be charged as per the pack you have reconfigured, not based on the older pack.

11. Operations

To view all available Instance operations, navigate to the Linux Instances, select a Linux Instance and access the Operations tab.





Danfe Cloud Console provides the options to perform the following operations on Linux Instances:

- Restart Instance Perform a quick reboot on your Instance. This is a simple restart, and no data will be lost.
- Force Stop Instance Force stop a running or a hung Linux Instance.
- Reset Password Reset the Linux Instances root user password. This requires the Linux Instance to be powered off.
- · Reset SSH Key Reset the Linux Instances SSH key association. This requires the Linux Instance to be powered off.
- Rename Instance Rename the Linux Instance.
- Migrate Instance Migrate Linux Instance between VPC networks within the same Availability Zone.
- Reinstall Instance Restore this Instance to its original configuration by reinstalling its Operating System or choosing a new one. Choosing a
 new Operating System image may have an additional billing component if it is a priced Operating System.
- Delete Instance Delete the Linux Instance.



Deleting a Linux Instance will remove it entirely along with its subscription and is a non-reversible action.