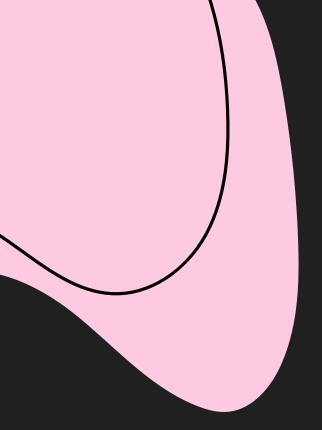
# LAB 241- SERVICIOS ADMINISTRATIVOS AWS LINUX

Rodrigo Aristegui Sony Etcheverry Gonzalo Rondeau Fiorella Pereira Balter Velázquez

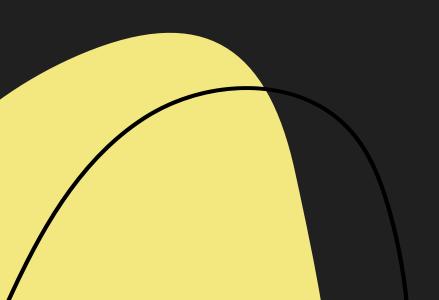




#### OBJETIVOS



- Verificamos el estado del servicio httpd para asegurarnos de que se esté ejecutando y de que podamos establecer una conexión http a la dirección IP del host local.
- También aprendemos cómo monitorear su instancia EC2 de Amazon Linux 2.
- Usamos de AWS CloudWatch





```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-97 ~]$ sudo systemctl status httpd.service

    httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server

  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; vendor prese
t: disabled)
  Active: inactive (dead)
    Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-97 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd.service
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-97 ~]$ sudo systemctl status httpd.service

    httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server

  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; vendor pr
eset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Fri 2024-04-26 21:07:09 UTC; 7s ago
    Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
Main PID: 2596 (httpd)
  Status: "Processing requests..."
  CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
           -2596 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
            -2597 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
           -2599 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
           -2604 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
           -2621 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
           └2623 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
Apr 26 21:07:09 ip-10-0-10-97.us-west-2.compute.internal systemd[1]: Start...
Apr 26 21:07:09 ip-10-0-10-97.us-west-2.compute.internal systemd[1]: Start...
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -1 to show in full.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-97 ~]$
```

#### PASO 1

- Primero utilizamos el comando systemctl status para verificar el estado del servicio httpd
- El servicio se encontraba inactivo por lo que ejecutamos systemctl start para activarlo.



#### Test Page

This page is used to test the proper operation of the Apache HTTP server after it has been installed. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly.

#### If you are a member of the general public:

The fact that you are seeing this page indicates that the website you just visited is either experiencing problems, or is undergoing routine maintenance.

If you would like to let the administrators of this website know that you've seen this page instead of the page you expected, you should send them e-mail. In general, mail sent to the name "webmaster" and directed to the website's domain should reach the appropriate person.

For example, if you experienced problems while visiting www.example.com, you should send e-mail to "webmaster@example.com".

#### If you are the website administrator:

You may now add content to the directory /var/www/html/. Note that until you do so, people visiting your website will see this page, and not your content. To prevent this page from ever being used, follow the instructions in the file /etc/httpd/conf.d/welcome.conf.

You are free to use the image below on web sites powered by the Apache HTTP Server:



#### PASO 2:

 Verificamos que funciona correctamente accediendo al sitio web utilizando la IP pública brindada.



## [ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-97 ~]\$ top top - 21:09:29 up 5 min, 1 user, load average: 0.01, 0.08, 0.04 Tasks: 91 total, 1 running, 47 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie %Cpu(s): 0.2 us, 0.0 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.8 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st KiB Mem: 966808 total, 433280 free, 77696 used, 455832 buff/cache KiB Swap: 0 total, 0 free, 0 used. 746644 avail Mem

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1	root	20	0	123620	5532	3924	S	0.0	0.6	0:01.40	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kthreadd
3	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.05	kworker/0:0
4	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:0H
5	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	kworker/u4:0
6	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	mm_percpu_wq
7	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.02	ksoftirqd/0
8	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.05	rcu_sched
9	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu bh
10	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	migration/0
11	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/0
12	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/0
13	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	cpuhp/1
14	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	watchdog/1
15	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.21	migration/1
16	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.02	ksoftirqd/l
17	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.02	kworker/1:0
18	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/1:0H
20	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kdevtmpfs
21	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	netns
22	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.01	kworker/u4:1
30	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/1:1
34	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.02	kworker/0:1
110	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.0	0.0	0:00.16	kworker/u4:2
113	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	khungtaskd

### PASO 3:

 Utilizamos el comando top para ver un monitoreo de la instancia ejecutada la cual nos enseñará una lista de procesos en ejecución.



#### [ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-97 ~]\$ ./stress.sh & top

[1] 2667

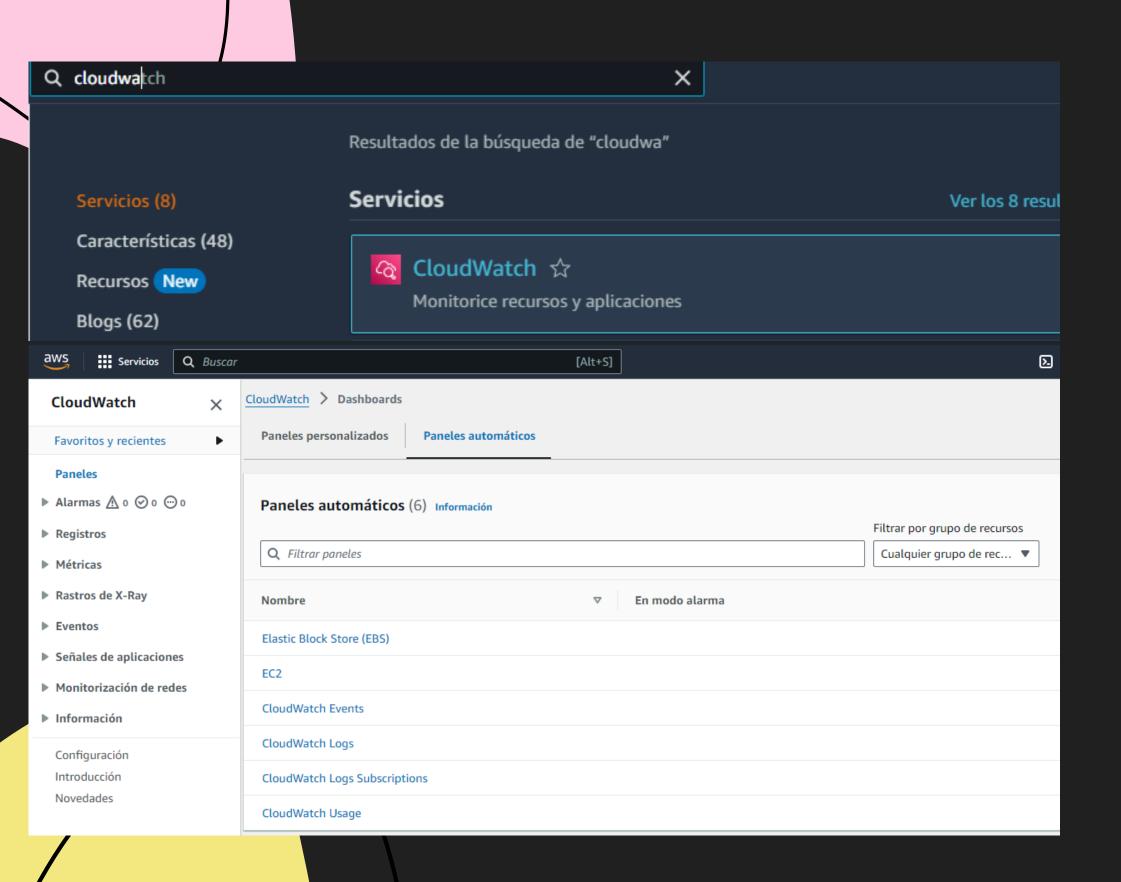
stress: info: [2669] dispatching hogs: 8 cpu, 4 io, 2 vm, 0 hdd
top - 21:10:28 up 6 min, 1 user, 1oad average: 3.10, 0.75, 0.26
[asks: 103 total, 15 running, 49 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
\$Cpu(s): 61.2 us, 38.8 sy, 0.0 ni, 0.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
{iB Mem : 966808 total, 360644 free, 150192 used, 455972 buff/cache
{iB Swap: 0 total, 0 free, 0 used. 674148 avail Mem

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
2674	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.6	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2670	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2671	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.63	stress
2672	ec2-user	20	0	138656	5316	208	R	14.3	0.5	0:01.63	stress
2673	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2675	ec2-user	20	0	138656	66828	208	R	14.3	6.9	0:01.63	stress
2676	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2677	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.63	stress
2678	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2680	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2681	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2682	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.74	stress
2683	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.3	0.0	0:01.64	stress
2679	ec2-user	20	0	7580	96	0	R	14.0	0.0	0:01.63	stress
1	root	20	0	123620	5532	3924	S	0.0	0.6	0:01.41	systemd

## PASQ 4

Con el comando ./stress.sh & top, ejecutamos en nuestra maquina un stress test que va a empezar a forzar todo el hardware de nuestra maquina

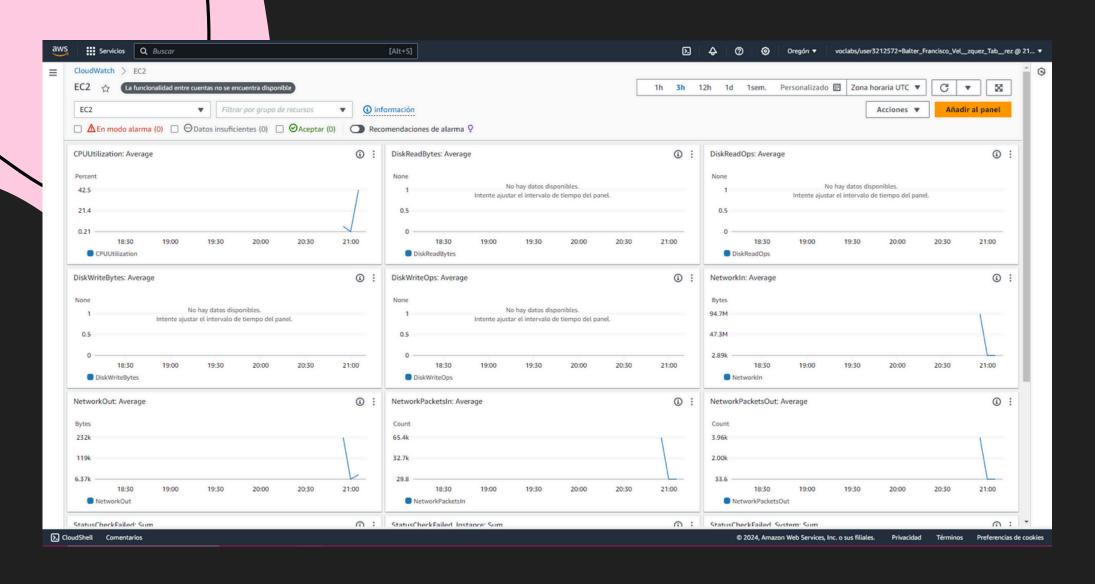




## PASO 5:

Accedemos a AWS Management Console
y en la barra de búsqueda buscamos el
servicio CloudWatch e ingresamos. Una
vez allí seleccionamos en el apartado
Deshboard y luego en Automatic
desbhoards para proceder a elegir el
servicio EC2 que tenemos en proceso.





## PASO 6

#### **CLOUDWATCH**

• Es un servicio que te permite visualizar las metricas



ESTA SERÍA LA MÉTRICA DE UTILIZACIÓN DE LA CPU



## CONCLUSIONES

Usamos una maquina virtual la cual estresamos para poder visualizar el uso de los recursos de esta, luego utilizamos AWS CloudWatch para ver de otra forma este mismo uso, de una forma mas amigable mediante graficos u otros



# GRACIASII