Instalacion apache:

Proceso:

-sudo dnf install httpd

```
192 login: mlabora
Password:
Last login: Tue Aug 1 12:30:42 on tty1
[mlabora@192 ~]$ sudo dnf install httpd
[sudo] password for mlabora:
AlmaLinux 8 - BaseOS [ === ] --- B/s | 0 B --:-- ETA
```

Para activarlo cada vez que inicio la máquina, utilizar "ENABLE" (systemctl)

- -sudo systemctl start httpd
- -sudo systemctl enable httpd

Agregamos apache al firewall:

- -sudo firewall-cmd --add-service=http --permanent
- -sudo firewall-cmd --add-service=https --permanent
- -sudo firewall cmd --reload

```
mlabora@192 ~1$ sudo firewall-cmd --list-all
sudol password for mlabora:
oublic (active)
 target: default
 icmp-block-inversion: no
 interfaces: enp0s8 enp0s9
 sources:
 services: cockpit dhcpv6-client http https ssh
 ports:
 protocols:
 forward: no
 masquerade: no
 forward-ports:
 source-ports:
 icmp-blocks:
 rich rules:
mlabora@192 ~1$
```

Instalamos mariadb:

-sudo dnf install mariadb-server

Iniciamos y habilitamos el servicio para que inicie siempre con el sistema.

- -sudo systemctl start mariadb
- -sudo systemctl enable mariadb

Configuramos mysql

- mysql secure installation

yes para el password (por defecto en mariadb es sin clave el root) Mariadb123**

Yes al resto de las opciones.

```
AlmaLinux WhereWeEat (Script admin usuarios hecho) [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
to log into MariaDB without having to have a user account created for
them. This is intended only for testing, and to make the installation
go a bit smoother. You should remove them before moving into a
production environment.
Remo∨e anonymous users? [Y/n] Y
 ... Success!
Mormally, root should only be allowed to connect from 'localhost'. This
ensures that someone cannot guess at the root password from the network.
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] Y
 ... Success!
By default, MariaDB comes with a database named 'test' that anyone can
access. This is also intended only for testing, and should be removed
before moving into a production environment.
Remove test database and access to it? [Y/n] Y
 - Dropping test database...
 ... Success!
 - Removing privileges on test database...
 ... Success!
Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes made so far
will take effect immediately.
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y
 ... Success!
Cleaning up...
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.
Thanks for using MariaDB!
 [mlabora@localhost ~1$ _
```

Actualización de los metadatos del repositorio, comando:

-"sudo dnf makecache"

Con el comando

- "sudo dnf install epel-release" (repositorio) ya que es necesario para instalar el monitorizador htop

Instalación grafana:

->Paso 1

Agregar el repositorio de Grafana, Grafana no se encuentra en los repositorios predeterminados de AlmaLinux, por eso agregamos el repositorio de Grafana para facilitar la instalación. Ejecuta los siguientes comandos para agregar el repositorio y habilitar Grafana:

sudo tee /etc/yum.repos.d/grafana.repo << EOF

#Todo lo que se encuentra entre"<<EOF" y "EOF" precedido del comando "tee" se copiara en el archivo especificado "grafana.repo"

[grafana]

name=grafana

baseurl=https://packages.grafana.com/oss/rpm

repo gpgcheck=1

enabled=1

gpgcheck=1

gpgkey=https://packages.grafana.com/gpg.key

EOF #End Of File

->Paso 2

sudo dnf install grafana

datos que nos brinda la instalación:

ID usuario: "Grafana Labs <engineering@grafana.com>"

Huella : 0E22 EB88 E39E 1227 7A77 60AE 9E43 9B10 2CF3 C0C6

Desde : https://packages.grafana.com/gpg.key

->Paso 3

Habilitamos grafana para que inicie al iniciar el sistema:

- -sudo systemctl enable grafana-server
- -sudo systemctl start grafana-server

Agregamos al firewall:

- -sudo firewall-cmd --add-port=3000/tcp --permanent
- -sudo firewall-cmd --reload

Usuario: admin
Pass: Admin123**