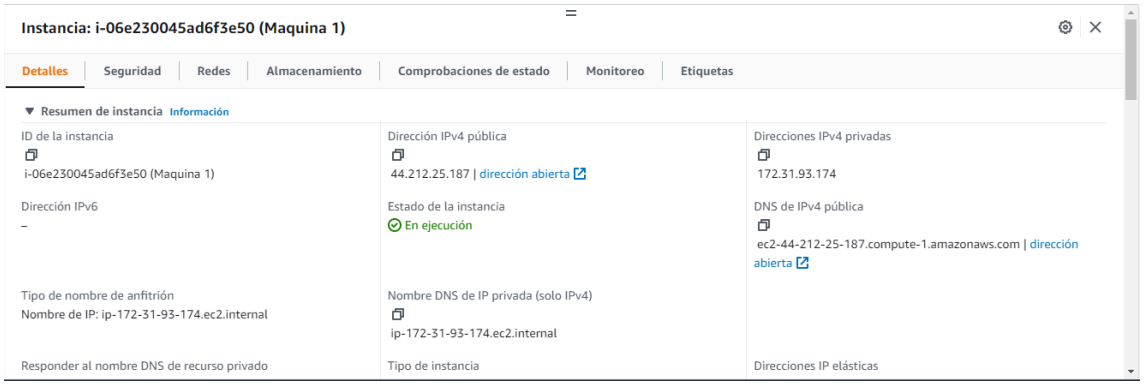
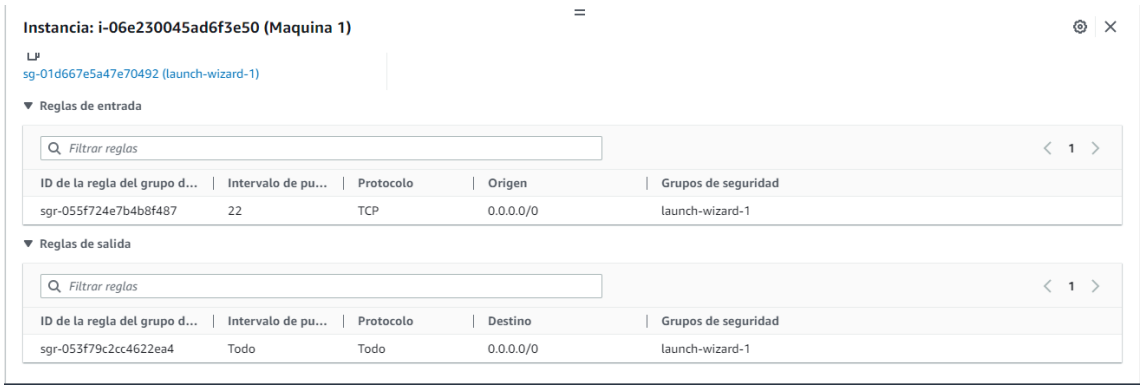
Despliegue de aplicaciones
Practica 1 Tema 2

Linux

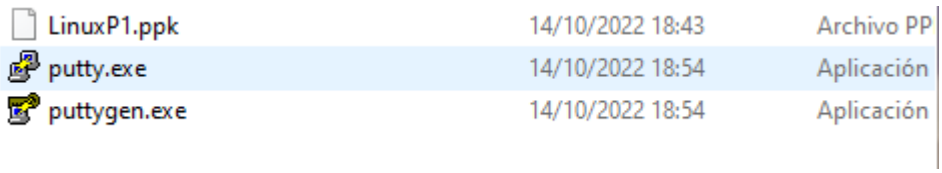
1. Seleccionamos las AMI y creamos la Instancia



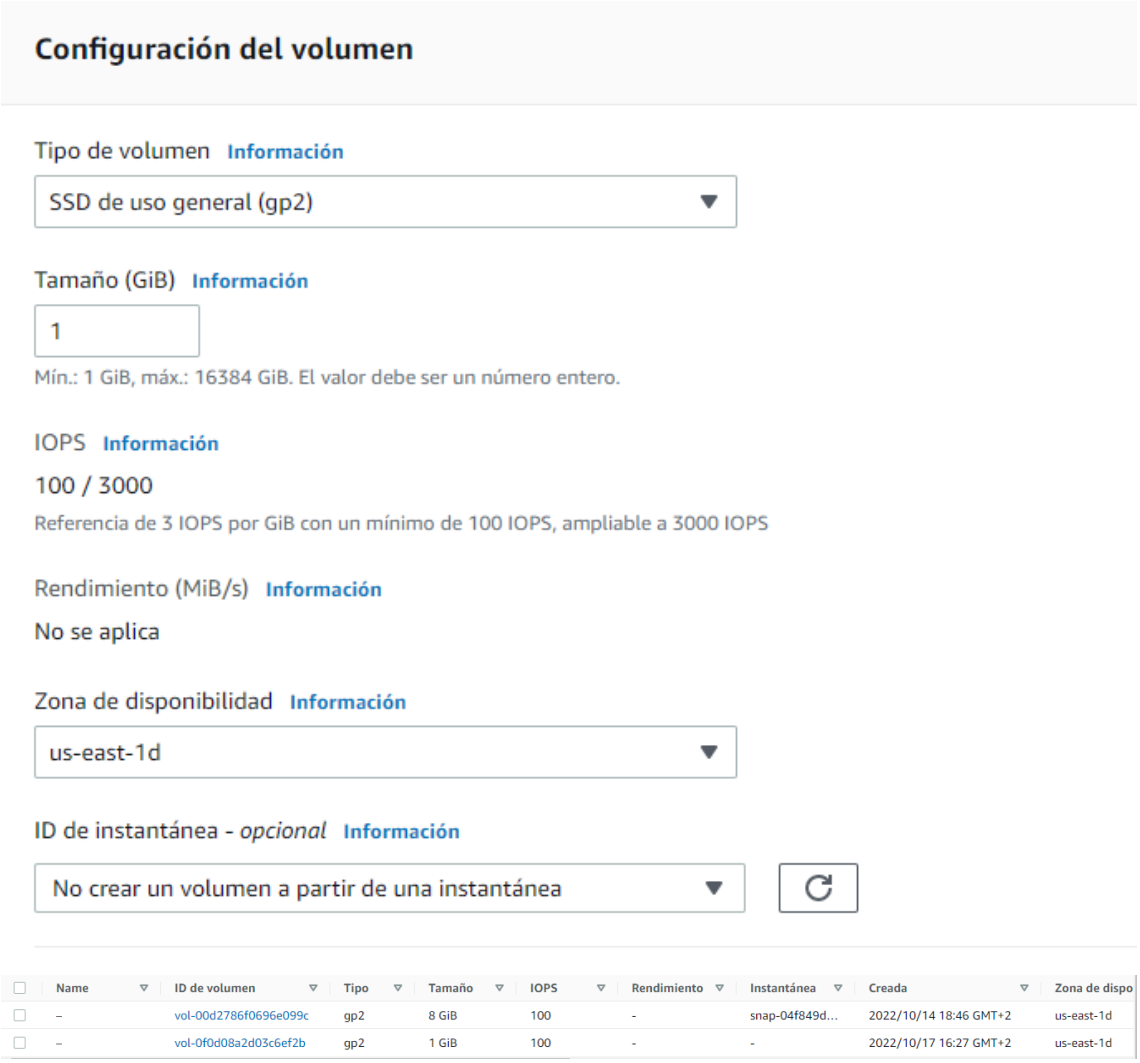
2. creamos uno y le damos acceso por ssh (puerto 22)

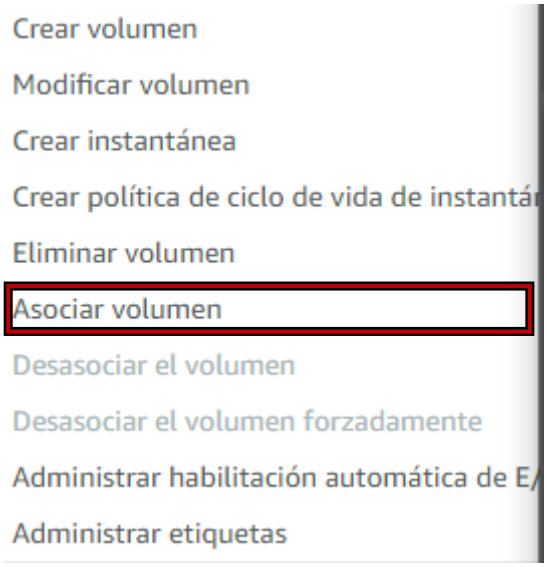


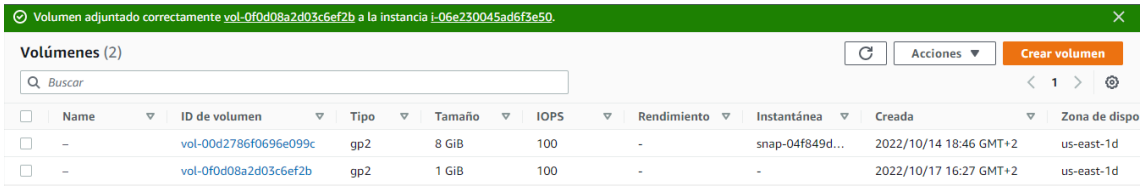
3. Creamos un par de claves para poder conectarnos mediante putty



4. Creamos un disco de 1 GB y lo asociamos a la maquina







5. Por ultimo vamos a crear una tabla de particiones para el nuevo disco y lo vamos a montar en un directorio /disco datos

```
95 ses=4294967295
[    4.606056] systemd-journald[1687]: Received request to flush runtime journal
 from PID 1
[    4.782166] input: Power Button as /devices/LNXSYSTM:00/LNXPWRBN:00/input/inp
ut3
[    4.802474] ACPI: Power Button [PWRF]
[    4.805409] input: Sleep Button as /devices/LNXSYSTM:00/LNXSLPBN:00/input/inp
ut4
[    4.810884] ACPI: Sleep Button [SLPF]
[    4.888068] input: ImExPS/2 Generic Explorer Mouse as /devices/platform/i8042
/serio1/input/input5
[    4.920795] mousedev: PS/2 mouse device common for all mice
[    5.002280] AVX2 version of gcm_enc/dec engaged.
[    5.005722] AES CTR mode by8 optimization enabled
[    5.035917] alg: No test for pcbc(aes) (pcbc-aes-aesni)
[    5.048317] EDAC sbridge: Seeking for: PCI ID 8086:2fa0
[    5.051726] EDAC sbridge:  Ver: 1.1.2
[    5.097123] device-mapper: uevent: version 1.0.3
[    5.100903] device-mapper: ioctl: 4.37.0-ioctl (2017-09-20) initialised: dm-d
evel@redhat.com
[    5.254914] RPC: Registered named UNIX socket transport module.
[    5.259029] RPC: Registered udp transport module.
[    5.262365] RPC: Registered tcp transport module.
[    5.265482] RPC: Registered tcp NFSv4.1 backchannel transport module.
[ 1619.119619] blkfront: xvdf: barrier or flush: disabled; persistent grants: di
sabled; indirect descriptors: enabled; bounce buffer: disabled;
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ sudo fdisk -l
Disk /dev/xvda: 8 GiB, 8589934592 bytes, 16777216 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: gpt
Disk identifier: BAA99F14-8A2D-4BFA-B85B-D7584D58F47D

Device        Start      End  Sectors Size Type
/dev/xvda1     4096 16777182 16773087   8G Linux filesystem
/dev/xvda128   2048     4095     2048   1M BIOS boot

Partition table entries are not in disk order.


Disk /dev/xvdf: 1 GiB, 1073741824 bytes, 2097152 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$
```

```
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x4b2e18c7.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-2097151, default 2048): 2048

Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-2097151, default 2097151):
Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1023 MiB.

Command (m for help): m
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ sudo mkfs.ext4
Usage: mkfs.ext4 [-c|-l filename] [-b block-size] [-C cluster-size]
        [-i bytes-per-inode] [-I inode-size] [-J journal-options]
        [-G flex-group-size] [-N number-of-inodes]
        [-m reserved-blocks-percentage] [-o creator-os]
        [-g blocks-per-group] [-L volume-label] [-M last-mounted-directory]
        [-O feature[,...]] [-r fs-revision] [-E extended-option[,...]]
        [-t fs-type] [-T usage-type ] [-U UUID] [-jnqvDFKSV] device [blocks-count]
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$
```

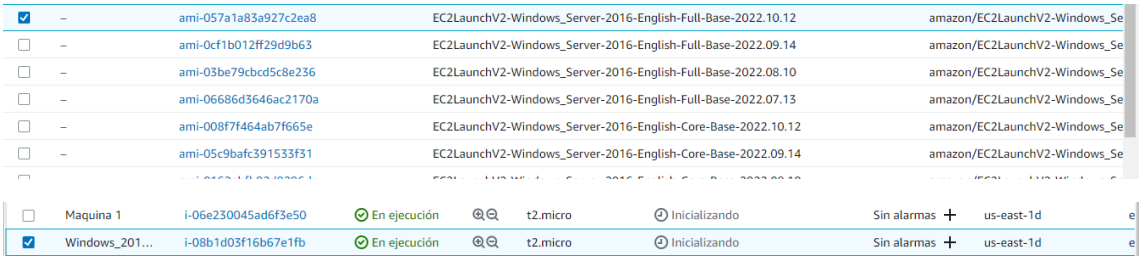
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/xvdf1
mke2fs 1.42.9 (28-Dec-2013)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
65536 inodes, 261888 blocks
13094 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=268435456
8 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (4096 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
```

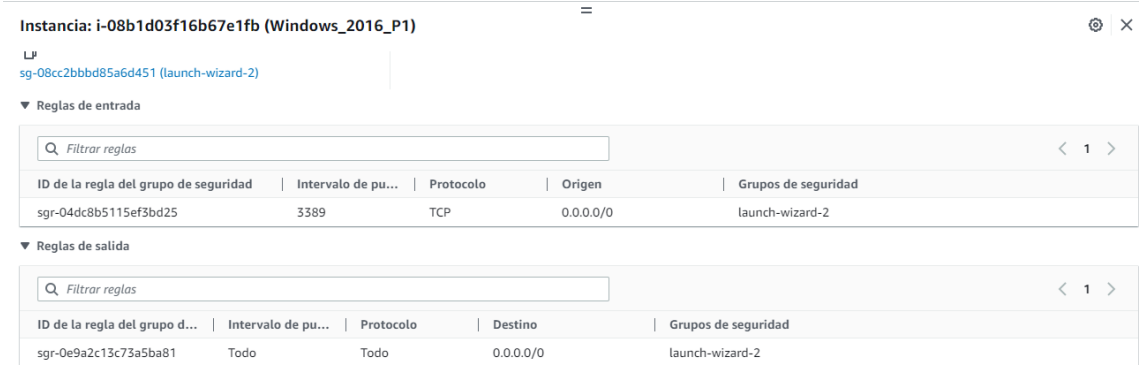
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        484M     0  484M   0% /dev
tmpfs           492M     0  492M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           492M  412K  491M   1% /run
tmpfs           492M     0  492M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  1.5G  6.6G  19% /
tmpfs            99M     0   99M   0% /run/user/1000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ sudo mount /dev/xvdf1 /discodatos/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        484M     0  484M   0% /dev
tmpfs           492M     0  492M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           492M  412K  491M   1% /run
tmpfs           492M     0  492M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  1.5G  6.6G  19% /
tmpfs            99M     0   99M   0% /run/user/1000
/dev/xvdf1      989M   24K  922M   1% /discodatos
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ sudo nano 7etc/fstab
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ sudo nano /etc/fstab
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-93-174 ~]$ df -h
```

Windows

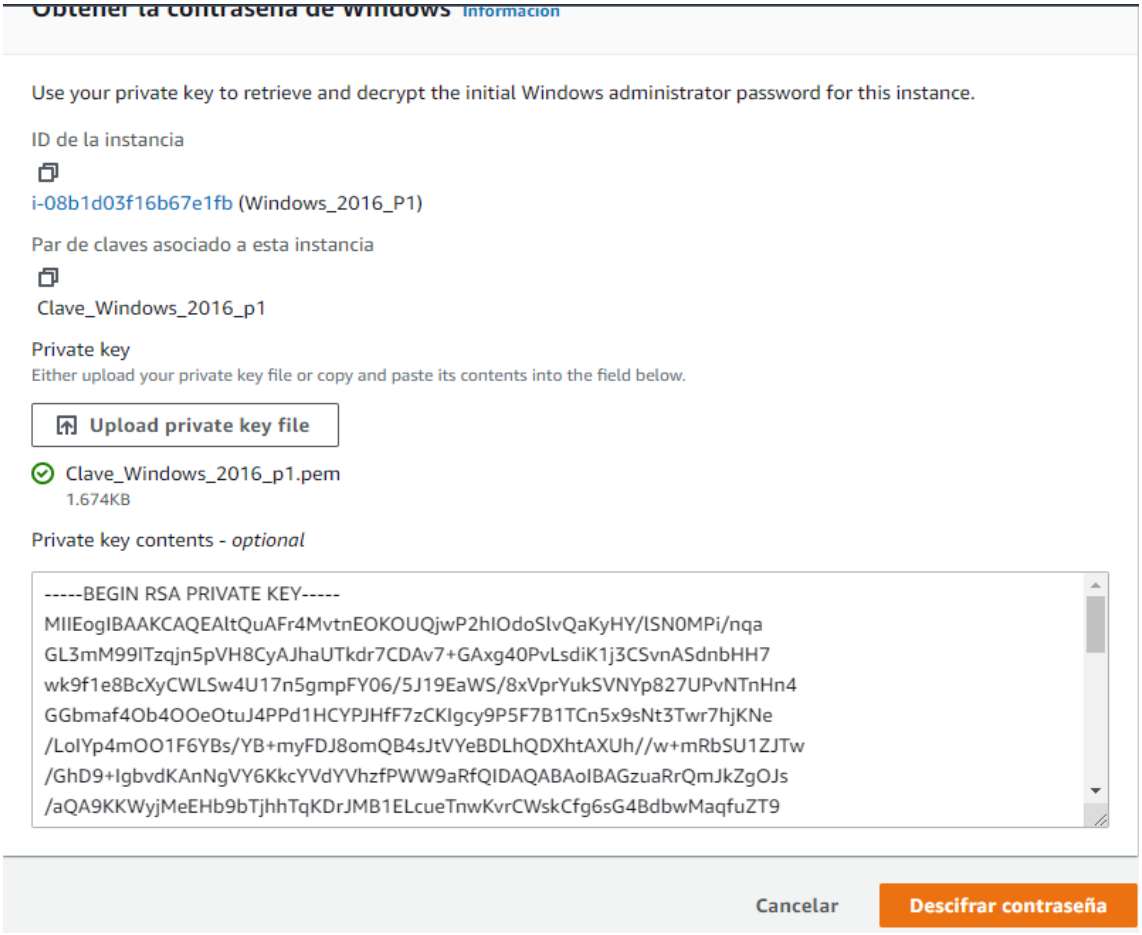
1. Similar a lo realizado con Linux ahora vamos a seleccionar la AMI para Windows y creamos la instancia



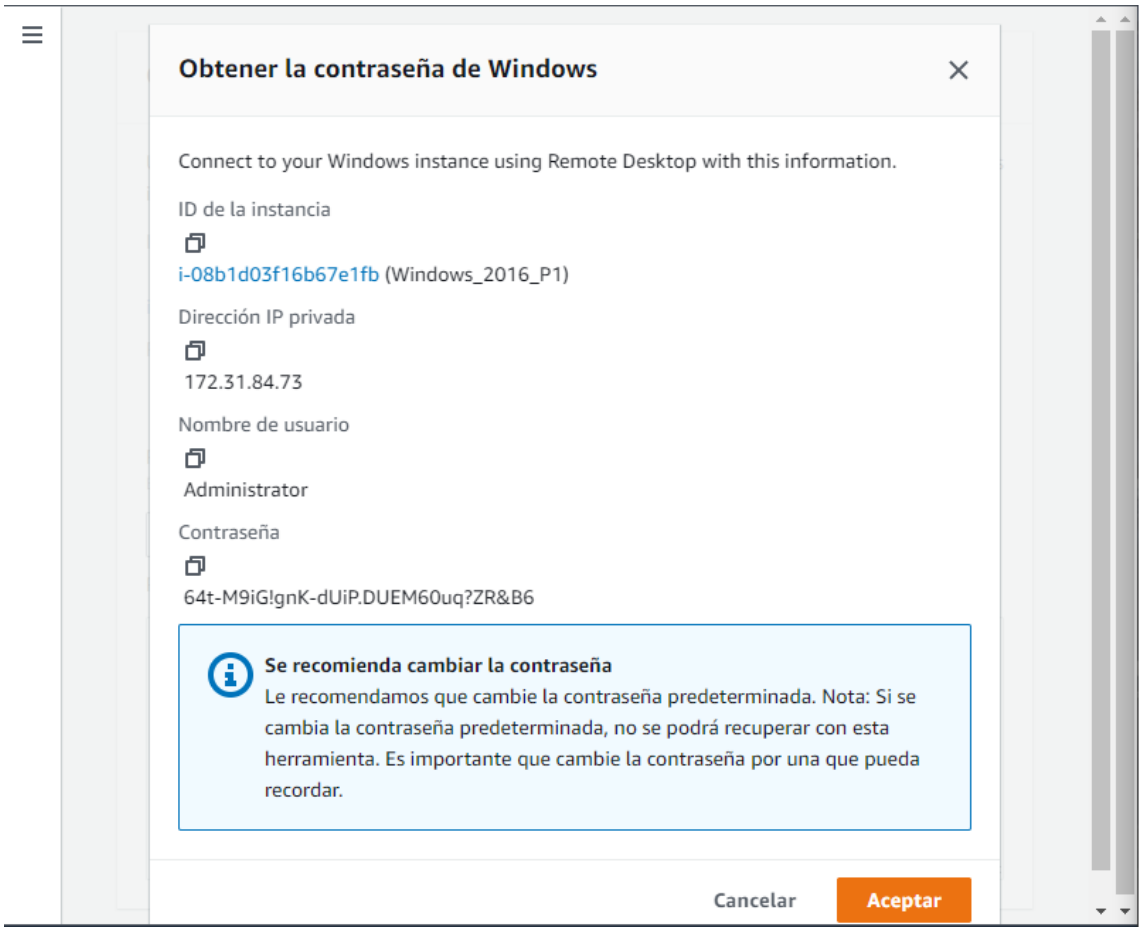
2. En esta ocasión el grupo de seguridad se pone por defecto en el puerto 3389



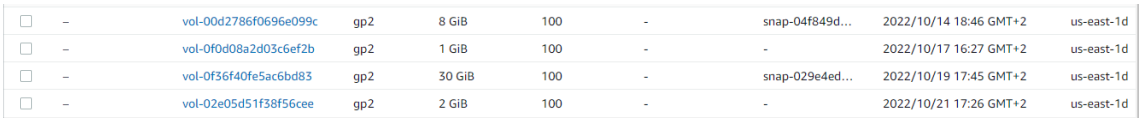
3. El siguiente paso el crear un par de claves pero en este caso deberán ser tipo .pem



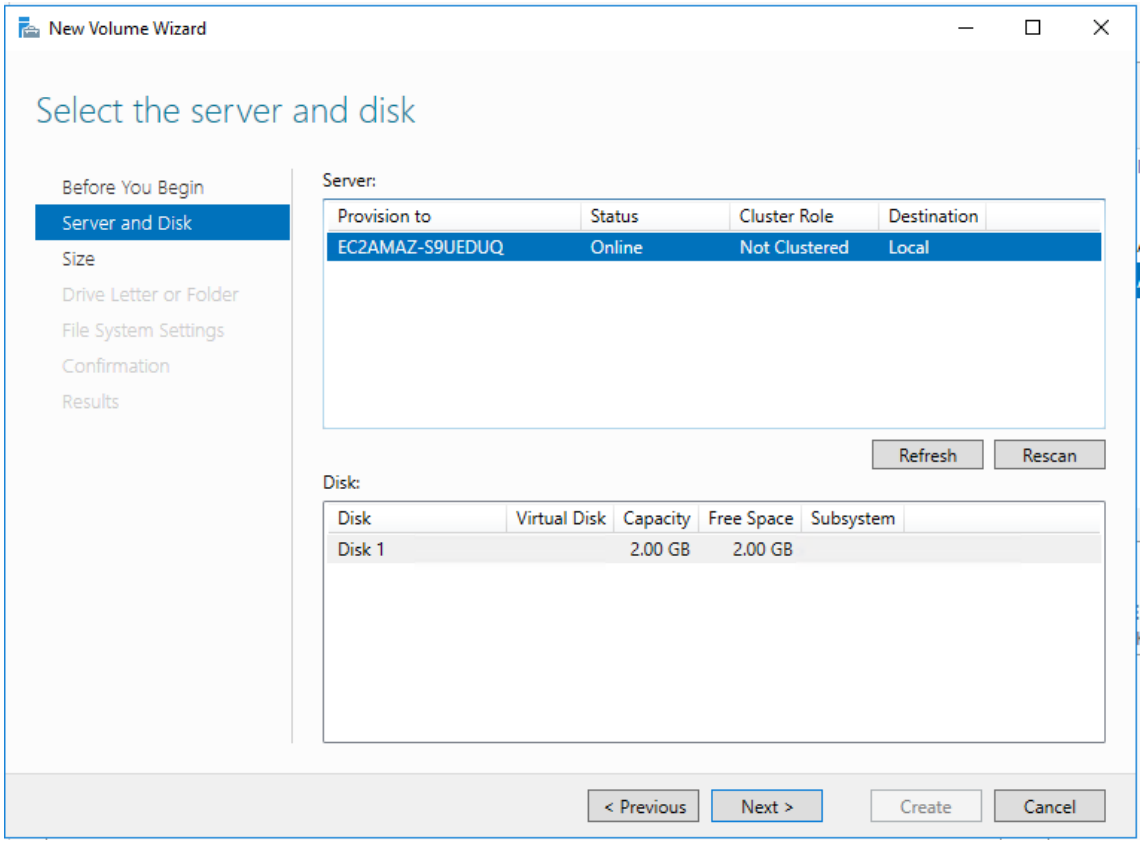
4. Lo siguiente es generar una contraseña para poder acceder a la máquina de manera remota

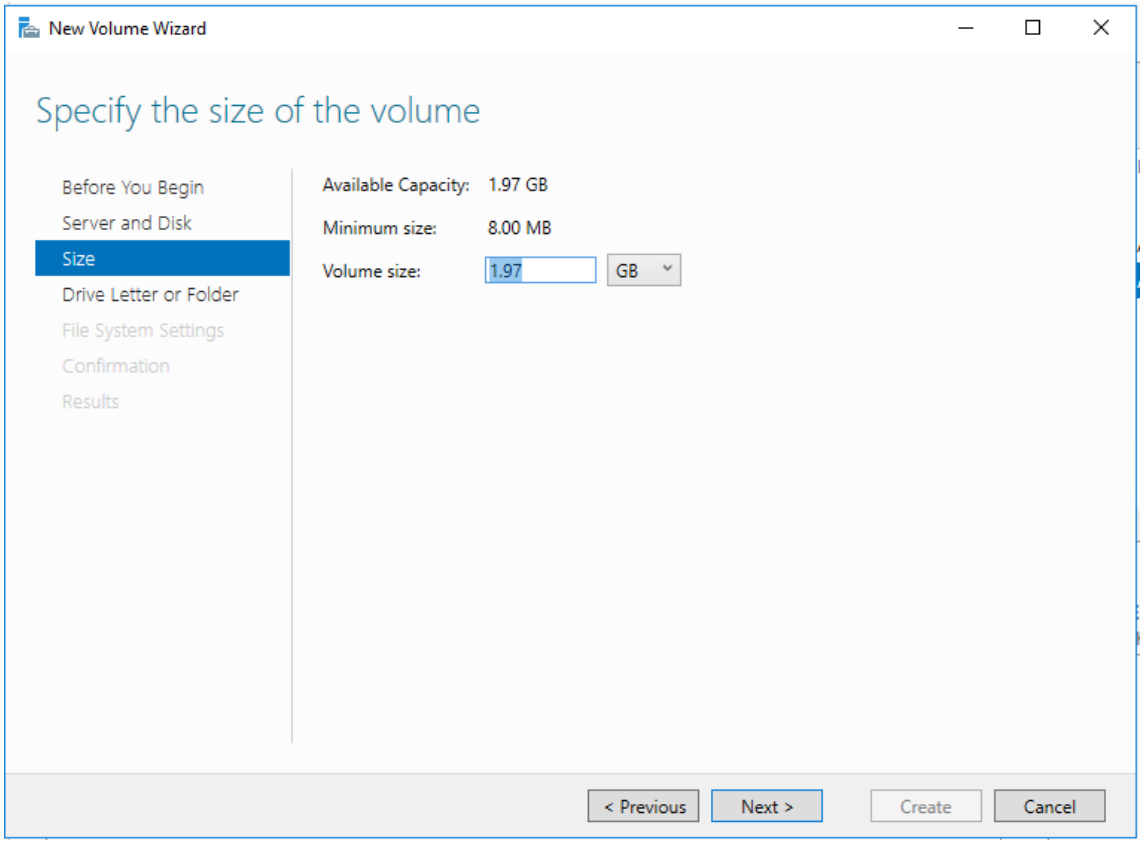


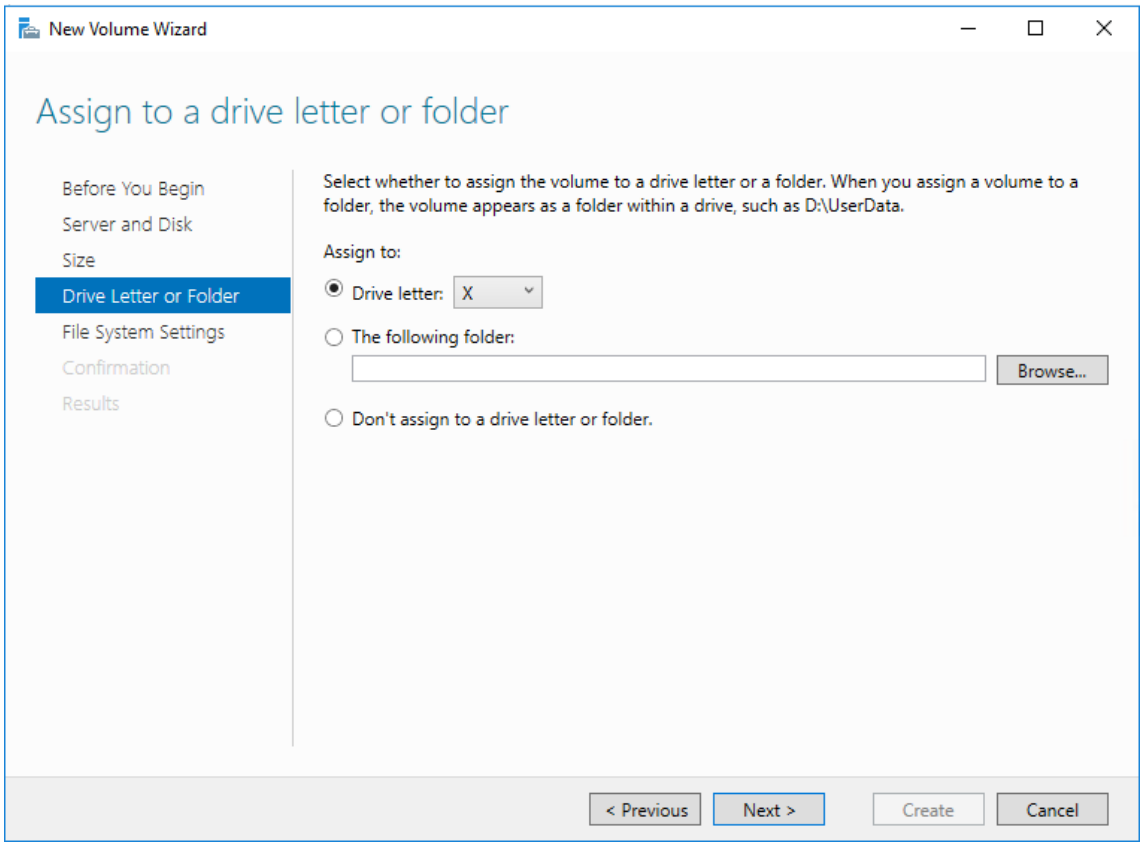
5. Igual que hemos hecho con el Linux ahora vamos a asociar un nuevo volumen de 2GB a la máquina de Windows

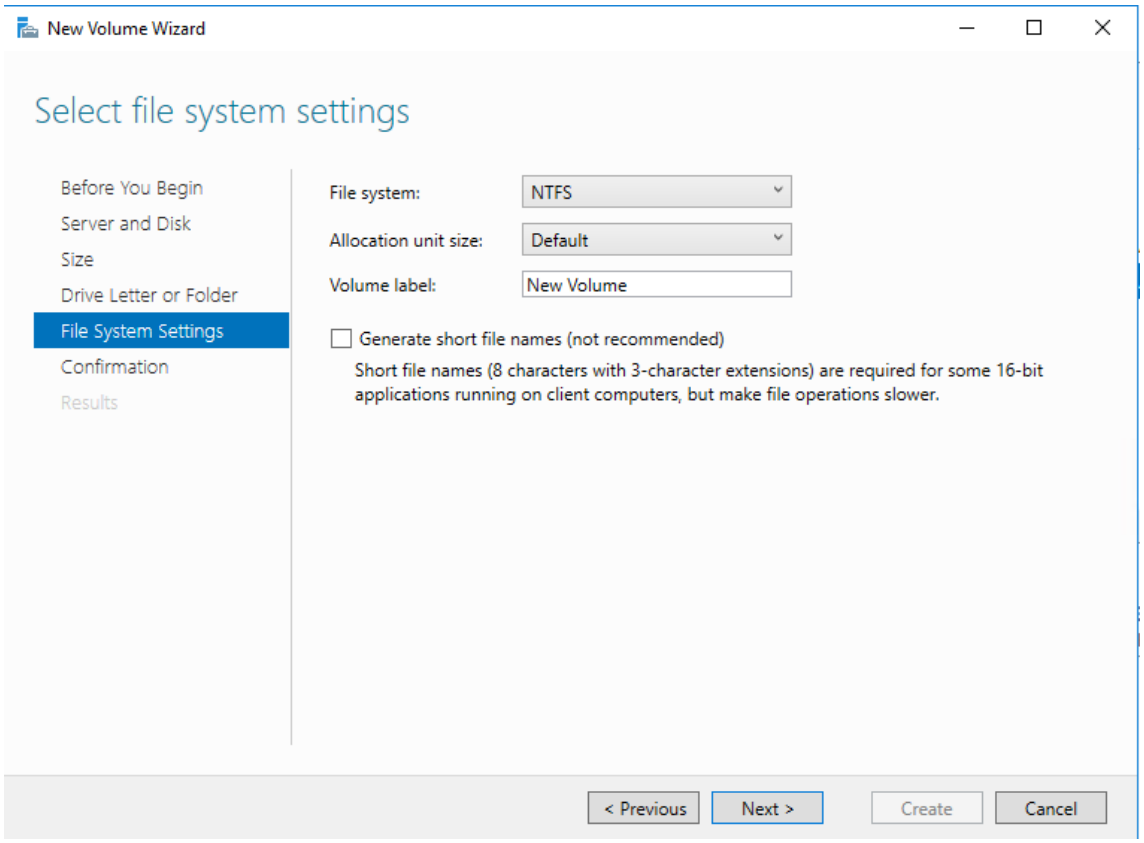


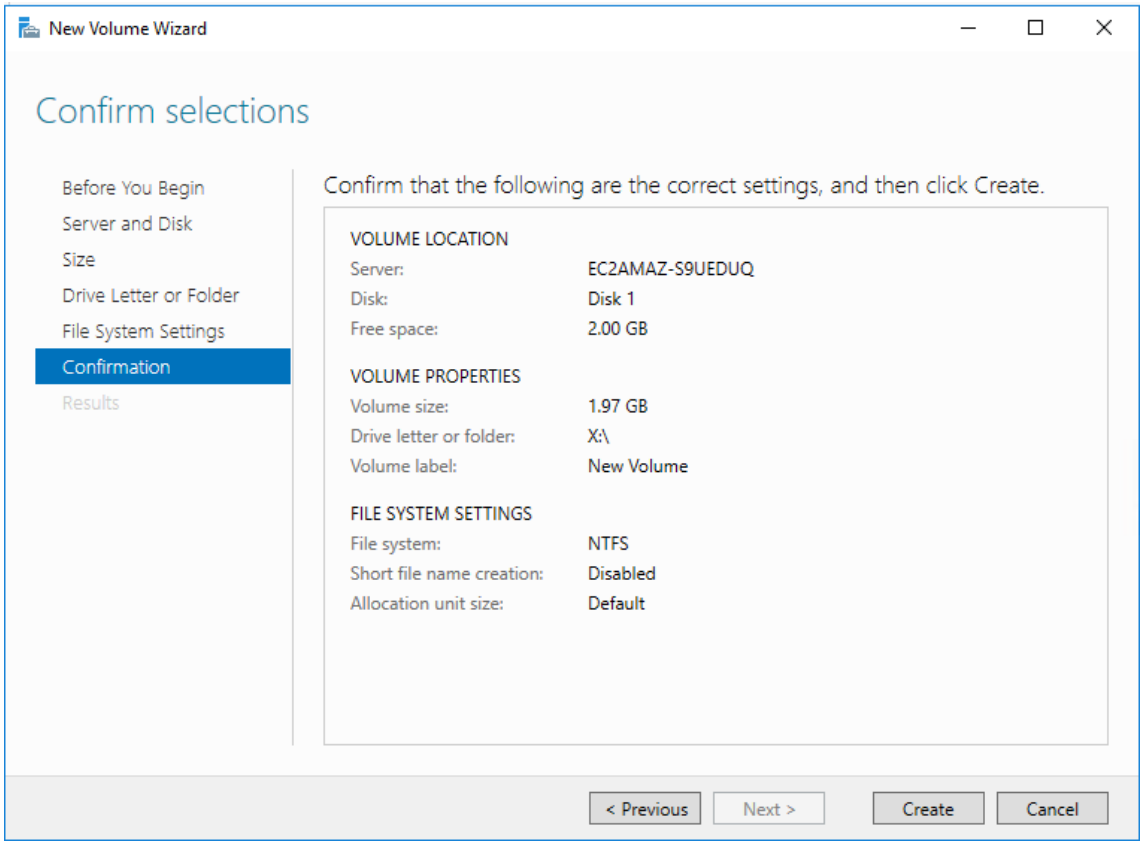
6. El último paso es realizar las particiones del nuevo volumen desde el administrador del servidor dentro de la maquina

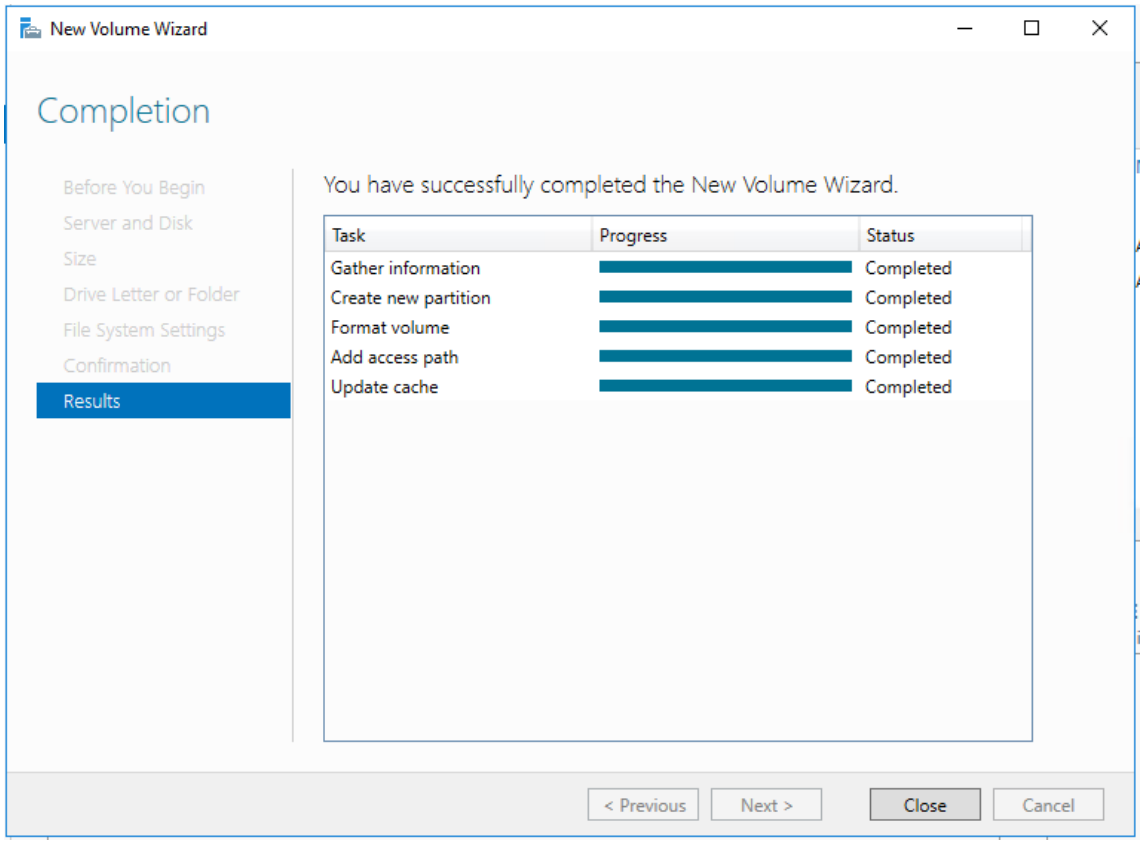





New Volume Wizard
Assign to a drive letter or folder
Before You Begin
Server and Disk
Size
Drive Letter or Folder
File System Settings
Confirmation
Results
Select whether to assign the volume to a drive letter or a folder. When you assign a volume to a folder, the volume appears as a folder within a drive, such as D:\UserData.
Assign to:
Drive letter: X
The following folder:
Browse...
Don't assign to a drive letter or folder.
< Previous
Next >
Create
Cancel


New Volume Wizard
Select file system settings
Before You Begin
Server and Disk
Size
Drive Letter or Folder
File System Settings
Confirmation
Results
File system: NTFS
Allocation unit size: Default
Volume label: New Volume
Generate short file names (not recommended)
Short file names (8 characters with 3-character extensions) are required for some 16-bit applications running on client computers, but make file operations slower.
< Previous
Next >
Create
Cancel


New Volume Wizard
Confirm selections
Before You Begin
Server and Disk
Size
Drive Letter or Folder
File System Settings
Confirmation
Results
Confirm that the following are the correct settings, and then click Create.
VOLUME LOCATION
Server: EC2AMAZ-S9UEDUQ
Disk: Disk 1
Free space: 2.00 GB
VOLUME PROPERTIES
Volume size: 1.97 GB
Drive letter or folder: X:\
Volume label: New Volume
FILE SYSTEM SETTINGS
File system: NTFS
Short file name creation: Disabled
Allocation unit size: Default
< Previous
Next >
Create
Cancel


New Volume Wizard
Completion
Before You Begin
Server and Disk
Size
Drive Letter or Folder
File System Settings
Confirmation
Results
You have successfully completed the New Volume Wizard.
Task
Progress
Status
Gather information
Completed
Create new partition
Completed
Format volume
Completed
Add access path
Completed
Update cache
Completed
< Previous
Next >
Close
Cancel