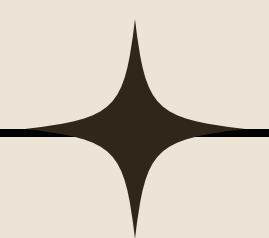
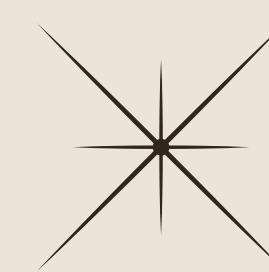


LABORATORIO

# WORKING WITH FILES

Ignacio Suárez



# Objetivos // del laboratorio

- Crear un archivo backup de un directorio utilizando tar.
- Registrar la creación del archivo backup utilizando la fecha, hora y el nombre del archivo.
- Mover el archivo backup a otro directorio.



# 1: Conexión con la instancia EC2

- Esperaremos a que la instancia esté cargada y nos conectaremos a la misma utilizando SSH.
- En Windows: usando PuTTY,
- En Linux: usando el comando SSH.

Amazon EC2



# Conexión con la instancia EC2

```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
dotto@dotto-laptop:~/Downloads$ ssh -i labsuser.pem ec2-user@35.90.34.59  
The authenticity of host '35.90.34.59 (35.90.34.59)' can't be established.  
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:Ua2ukfsgxIv+8LToBh6pBmX6K4/tj2K0U0jMNtU0ZTg.  
This key is not known by any other names  
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes  
Warning: Permanently added '35.90.34.59' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.  
  
#  
'\##### Amazon Linux 2  
~~\#####\  
~~\#####\  
~~\###| AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.  
~~\#/   
~~V~'-'->  
~~~ / A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!  
~~. /  
_ /  
_ /m/ Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.  
_ /m/ https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/  
  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]$
```

## 2: Crear un backup

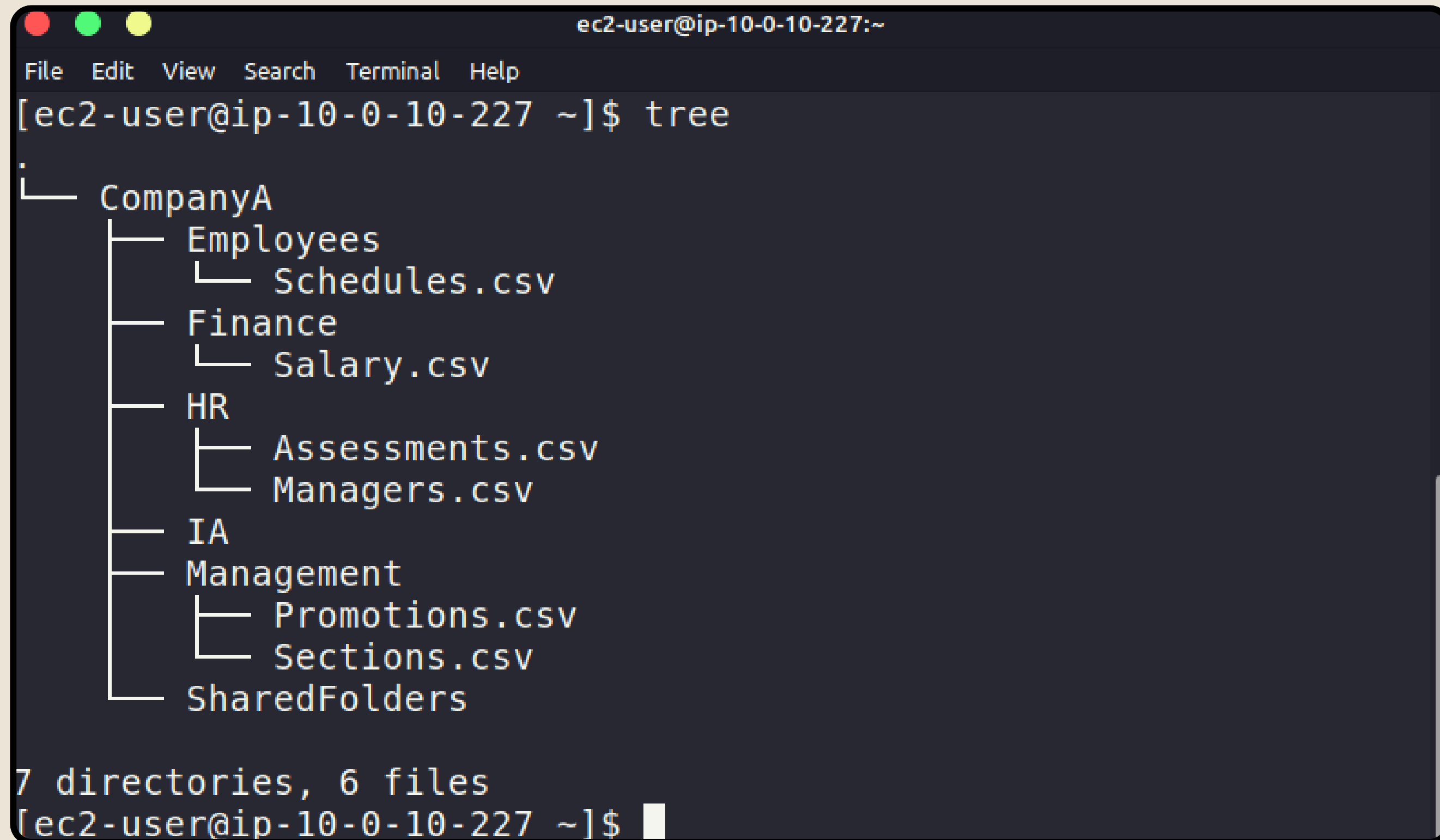
- Nos pararemos en el directorio padre de “Company A” y usaremos el siguiente comando para hacer un backup de todo el contenido del directorio.

- `tar -csvgzf backup.CompanyA.tar.gz CompanyA`

tar.gz ícono



# Árbol del directorio CompanyA



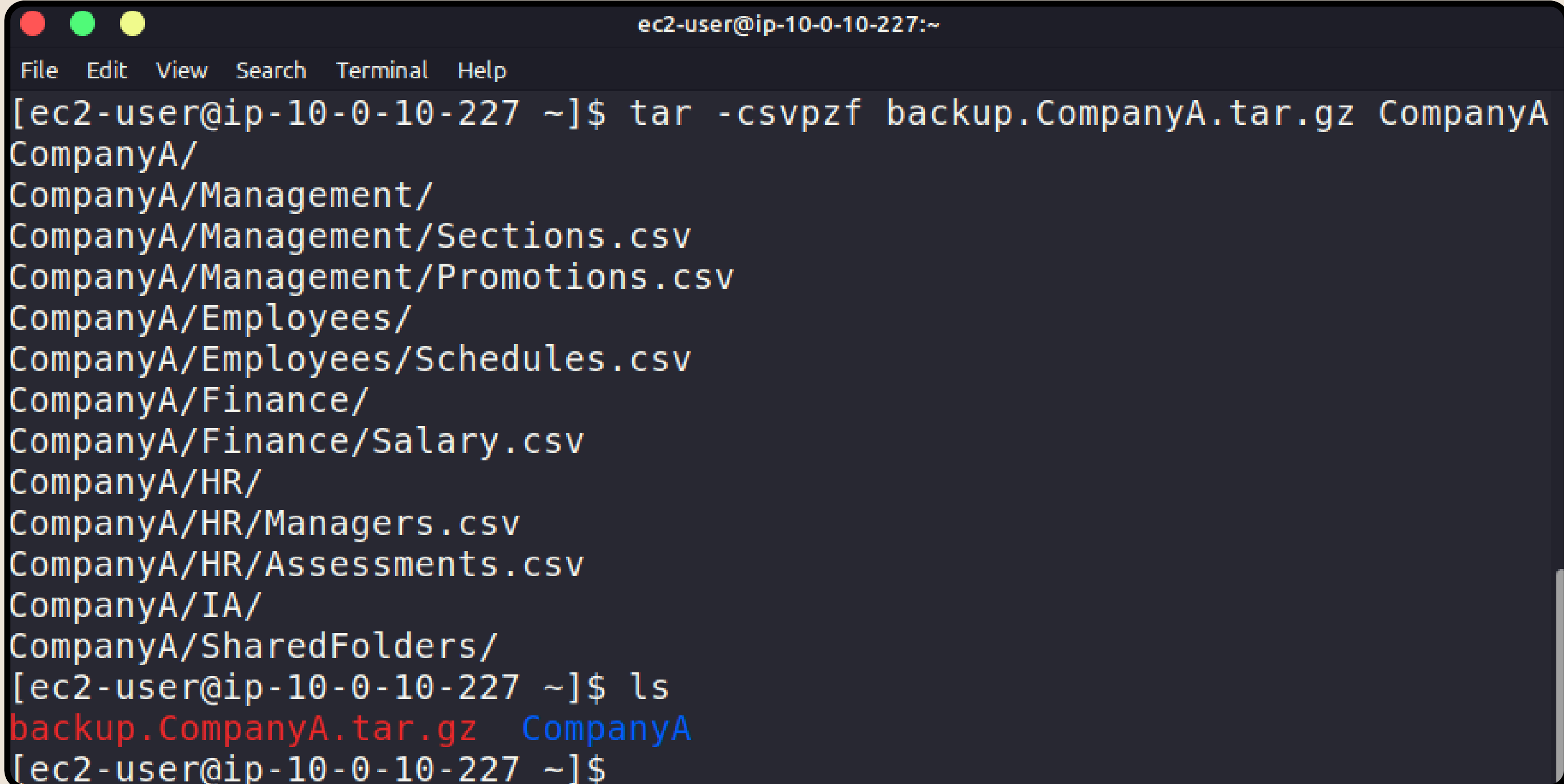
```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]$ tree  
.  
├── CompanyA  
│   ├── Employees  
│   │   └── Schedules.csv  
│   ├── Finance  
│   │   └── Salary.csv  
│   ├── HR  
│   │   ├── Assessments.csv  
│   │   └── Managers.csv  
│   ├── IA  
│   ├── Management  
│   │   ├── Promotions.csv  
│   │   └── Sections.csv  
│   └── SharedFolders  
  
7 directories, 6 files  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]$
```

The image shows a terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The window title is 'ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227:~'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The command prompt is '[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]\$' and the command entered is 'tree'. The output shows a directory tree for 'CompanyA' with the following structure:

- CompanyA
  - Employees
    - Schedules.csv
  - Finance
    - Salary.csv
  - HR
    - Assessments.csv
    - Managers.csv
  - IA
  - Management
    - Promotions.csv
    - Sections.csv
  - SharedFolders

At the bottom, it says '7 directories, 6 files' and the prompt is '[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]\$'.

# Creación del backup



```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]$ tar -csvgzf backup.CompanyA.tar.gz CompanyA  
CompanyA/  
CompanyA/Management/  
CompanyA/Management/Sections.csv  
CompanyA/Management/Promotions.csv  
CompanyA/Employees/  
CompanyA/Employees/Schedules.csv  
CompanyA/Finance/  
CompanyA/Finance/Salary.csv  
CompanyA/HR/  
CompanyA/HR/Managers.csv  
CompanyA/HR/Assessments.csv  
CompanyA/IA/  
CompanyA/SharedFolders/  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]$ ls  
backup.CompanyA.tar.gz  CompanyA  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 ~]$
```

# 3: Registrar el backup

- Para dejar registro de lo que hicimos, crearemos un nuevo archivo donde colocaremos la información del backup para quien lo necesite en un futuro.
- En este caso: fecha, hora y nombre.





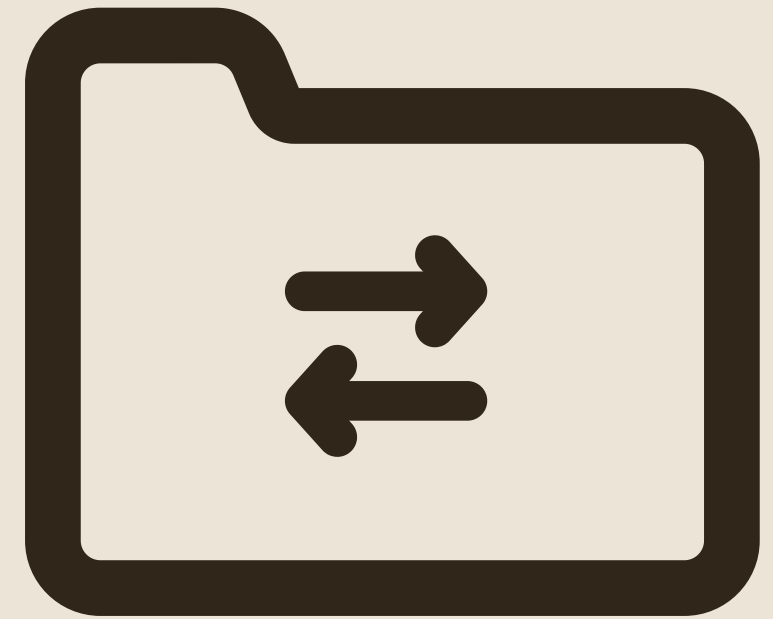
# Registro del backup



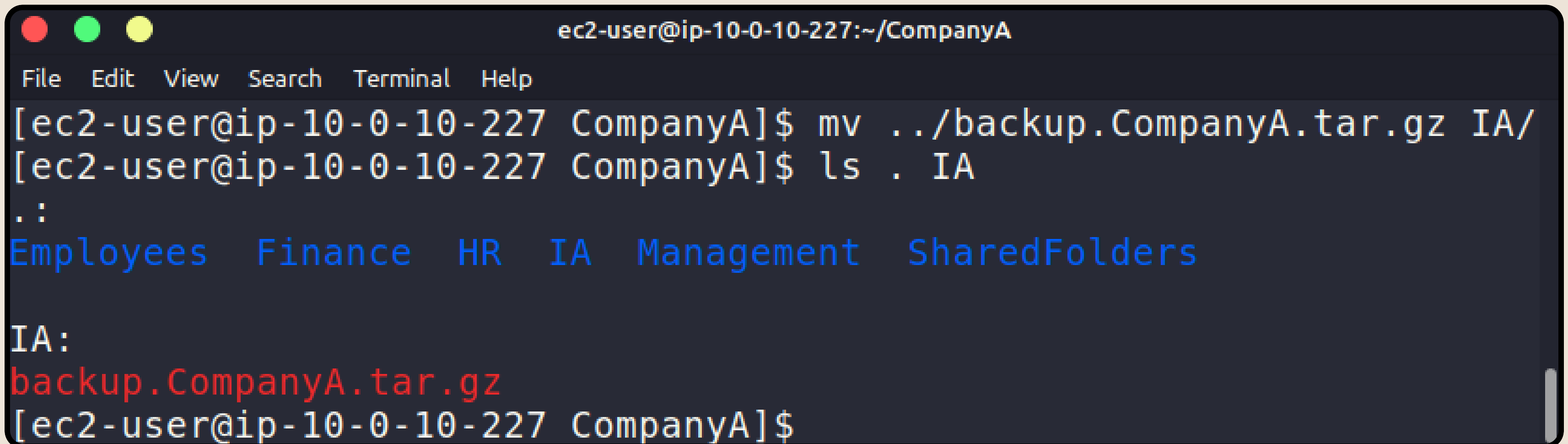
```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227:~/CompanyA
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 CompanyA]$ touch SharedFolders/backup.csv
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 CompanyA]$ echo "23 Apr 23 2024, 22:46, backup.CompanyA.tar.gz"
| sudo tee SharedFolders/backup.csv
23 Apr 23 2024, 22:46, backup.CompanyA.tar.gz
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 CompanyA]$ cat SharedFolders/backup.csv
23 Apr 23 2024, 22:46, backup.CompanyA.tar.gz
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 CompanyA]$
```

# 4: Mover el archivo backup

- Por último, moveremos el archivo backup a la carpeta “IA” dentro del directorio de “Company A”.
- Esto se hace con el comando: mv



# Mover el registro



```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227:~/CompanyA
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 CompanyA]$ mv ../backup.CompanyA.tar.gz IA/
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 CompanyA]$ ls . IA
.:
Employees Finance HR IA Management SharedFolders

IA:
backup.CompanyA.tar.gz
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-227 CompanyA]$
```

# Conclusiones

- Aprendí como realizar un backup de un directorio, esto cumple un papel principal en la seguridad de nuestros archivos.
- Se realizó con éxito el registro del backup.

¡Muchas gracias!

Hecho por: Ignacio Suárez  
Realizado en: canva.com