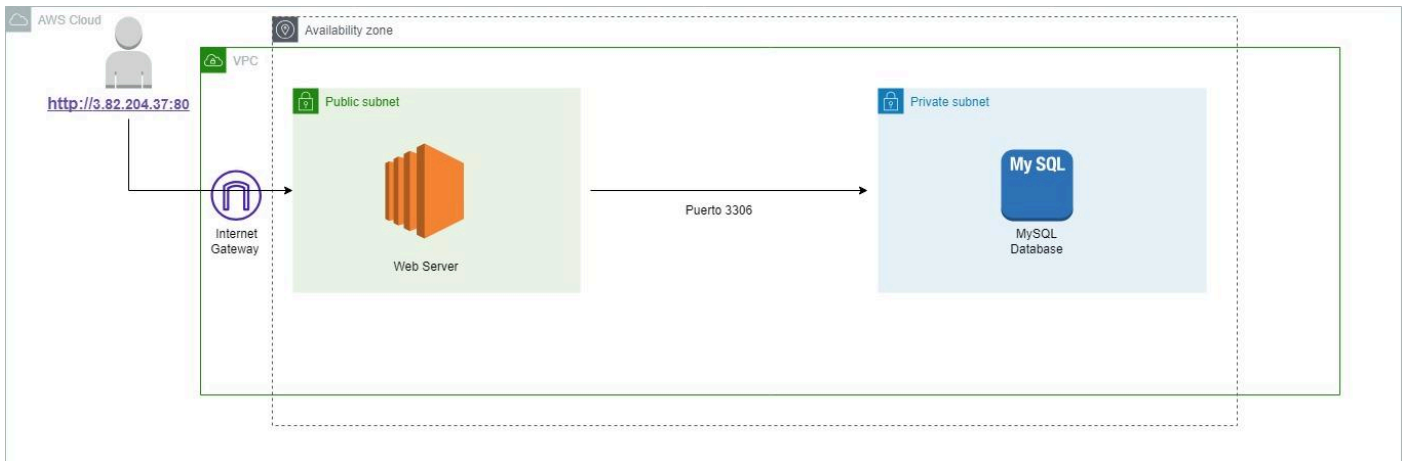


Instructivo Desafío 7

Diagrama del Desafío:



Servidor web

1) Crear una instancia EC2 dentro de los parámetros de free tier

Ingresamos a la cuenta, Luego buscamos EC2 e ingresamos
Siguiente paso buscamos en el menú izquierdo Instances e ingresamos
Luego hacemos click en el botón naranja **Launch instances**

- **Name and tags**

▼ Name and tags [Info](#)


Key Info	Value Info	Resource types Info	
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="PractivaDesafio7"/>	<div>Select resource ty... ▼ Instances X</div>	<div>Remove</div>
<input type="text" value="Owner"/>	<input type="text" value="fcongedo"/>	<div>Select resource ty... ▼ Instances X</div>	<div>Remove</div>
<input type="text" value="Email"/>	<input type="text" value="francocongedo@"/>	<div>Select resource ty... ▼ Instances X</div>	<div>Remove</div>
<input type="text" value="Proyect"/>	<input type="text" value="Desafio7"/>	<div>Select resource ty... ▼ Instances X</div>	<div>Remove</div>


Add new tag


You can add up to 46 more tags.


- **Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine image)**


Quick Start


Amazon Linux



macOS


Ubuntu


Windows


Red Hat


SUSE Linux



[Browse more AMIs](#)
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type

Free tier eligible

ami-053b0d53c279acc90 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-0a0c8eebcd6dcdbd0 (64-bit (Arm))
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Description

Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, amd64 jammy image build on 2023-05-16

Architecture

64-bit (x86)

AMI ID

ami-053b0d53c279acc90

Verified provider

• Instance Type

▼ Instance type [Info](#)

Instance type

t2.micro

Free tier eligible

Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true
On-Demand Windows pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour
On-Demand SUSE pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour
On-Demand RHEL pricing: 0.0716 USD per Hour
On-Demand Linux pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

☐ All generations

[Compare instance types](#)

• Key pair (login)

Primero hacemos click en la opción Create new key pair

Se nos abre el siguiente menú (y lo configuramos de la siguiente manera)

Create key pair



Key pair name

Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely.

The name can include upto 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type



RSA

RSA encrypted private and public key pair



ED25519

ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair

Private key file format



.pem

For use with OpenSSH



.ppk

For use with PuTTY



When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. **You will need it later to connect to your instance.** [Learn more](#)

Cancel

Create key pair

Luego seleccionamos la key que creamos en el paso anterior.

▼ Key pair (login) [Info](#)

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*



[Create new key pair](#)

- **Network Settings**

Vamos a activar el SSH, HTTP y HTTPS (SSH configurado para acceder solamente desde mi ip publica, Luego HTTP y HTTPS, el cual lo configuramos público AnyWhere)

- **ssh**

▼ Security group rule 1 (TCP, 22, 181.117.13.40/32) Remove

Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info
ssh ▼	TCP	22
Source type Info	Name Info	Description - optional Info
My IP ▼	<input type="text" value="Add CIDR, prefix list or security"/>	<input type="text" value="e.g. SSH for admin desktop"/>
	181.117.13.40/32 ✕	

- **HTTPS**

▼ Security group rule 2 (TCP, 443, 0.0.0.0/0) Remove

Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info
HTTPS ▼	TCP	443
Source type Info	Source Info	Description - optional Info
Anywhere ▼	<input type="text" value="Add CIDR, prefix list or security"/>	<input type="text" value="e.g. SSH for admin desktop"/>
	0.0.0.0/0 ✕	

- **HTTP**

▼ Security group rule 3 (TCP, 80, 0.0.0.0/0) Remove

Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info
HTTP ▼	TCP	80
Source type Info	Source Info	Description - optional Info
Anywhere ▼	<input type="text" value="Add CIDR, prefix list or security"/>	<input type="text" value="e.g. SSH for admin desktop"/>
	0.0.0.0/0 ✕	

- **Storage**

Seleccionamos el mínimo (8gb) y gp2 free tier. Y activamos la opción para que elimine al terminar.

EBS Volumes
[Hide details](#)

▼ Volume 1 (AMI Root) (Custom)

Storage type Info EBS	Device name - <i>required</i> Info /dev/sda1	Snapshot Info snap-0d3283808e9f92122
Size (GiB) Info <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center;">8</div>	Volume type Info <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center;">gp2</div>	IOPS Info 100 / 3000
Delete on termination Info <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center;">Yes</div>	Encrypted Info <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center;">Not encrypted</div>	KMS key Info <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: flex; align-items: center; background-color: #f0f0f0;">Select</div>

KMS keys are only applicable when encryption is set on this volume.

Por último hacemos click en **Launch Instance**

Adjunto captura de instancia corriendo:

Instances (1/1) Info									
Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PracticaDesafio7	i-0f8a259ea006794e4	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-3-82-204-37.comp...	3.82.204.37

2) Configurar la conexión remota, la misma podrá ser a través de SSM, utilizando la llave de SSH y conectarnos desde nuestra VM con linux, etc. A elección de ustedes. Una vez configurado, verifiquen la conexión.

La configuración la realicé en la parte del punto 1) al crear y configurar la máquina virtual (genere la clave de SSH, habilité el SSH y filtré que solo funcione con mi dirección IP pública.

Lo único que debemos hacer cuando nos conectamos por primera vez es configurar los permisos de la clave.

Nos situamos donde tenemos la clave (en el directorio '**Downloads**' en mi caso)
Ejecutamos un '**ls -l bootcamp-desafio7.pem**' (para ver los permisos)
Luego ejecutamos un '**chmod 400 bootcamp-desafio7.pem**'
Volvemos a ejecutar un '**ls -l**' (para verificar los cambios)
Por último probamos la conexión

Adjunto captura de configuración y testeo de conexión por ssh:

```
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ ls -l bootcamp-desafio7.pem
-rw-rw-r-- 1 desafio5 desafio5 1674 ago 11 14:17 bootcamp-desafio7.pem
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ chmod 400 bootcamp-desafio7.pem
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ ls -l
total 4
-r----- 1 desafio5 desafio5 1674 ago 11 14:17 bootcamp-desafio7.pem
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ ssh -i "bootcamp-desafio7.pem" ubuntu@ec2-52-91-28-180.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-52-91-28-180.compute-1.amazonaws.com (52.91.28.180)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:mMRVFqoDjIWog13wDvY4baR/Mwh05aXrz/u9rljeKmg.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-52-91-28-180.compute-1.amazonaws.com,52.91.28.180' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.19.0-1025-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Fri Aug 11 19:56:02 UTC 2023

System load:  0.26025390625   Processes:            100
Usage of /:   20.8% of 7.57GB   Users logged in:      0
Memory usage: 24%             IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.82.43
Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status
```

3) Instalar un webserver (utilizando userdata o conectandose a la instancia), habilitar el servicio y verificar que el webserver funciona de forma local (utilizando curl por ejemplo) y de forma remota (accediendo desde el navegador de nuestra pc o celular). Es importante verificar security groups y firewalls para asegurarse de poder acceder de forma remota al puerto que expone el webserver

Instalamos usando userdata (adjunto captura)

```
#!/bin/bash

apt-get install apache2 -y

systemctl enable apache2
systemctl start apache2

echo "funcione" >> /prueba.txt
```

Verifico si el servicio está funcionando Ejecutando **'sudo systemctl status apache2'**

Adjunto captura:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-88-127:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2023-08-11 20:30:57 UTC; 13s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
  Main PID: 2330 (apache2)
    Tasks: 55 (limit: 1141)
   Memory: 4.9M
      CPU: 29ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
           └─2330 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
             └─2332 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
               └─2333 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
```

Ejecutamos un **'curl http://localhost'** :

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-88-127:~$ curl http://localhost
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <!--
    Modified from the Debian original for Ubuntu
    Last updated: 2022-03-22
    See: https://launchpad.net/bugs/1966004
  -->
  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
    <title>Apache2 Ubuntu Default Page: It works</title>
    <style type="text/css" media="screen">
      * {
        margin: 0px 0px 0px 0px;
        padding: 0px 0px 0px 0px;
      }

      body, html {
        padding: 3px 3px 3px 3px;

        background-color: #D8DBE2;

        font-family: Ubuntu, Verdana, sans-serif;
        font-size: 11pt;
        text-align: center;
      }

      div.main_page {
        position: relative;
        display: table;

        width: 800px;

        margin-bottom: 3px;
        margin-left: auto;
```


Probando desde el navegador '<http://3.82.204.37:80>'

3.82.204.37

lad Bugetta Ryzen Trabajo ps2 ps3 cursos tools SO/Programas Devops Javascript Codo a Codo 3dprint Estructura de Datos



Apache2 Default Page



It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian, from which the Ubuntu Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Ubuntu tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Ubuntu systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   |-- ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|   |-- *.load
|   |-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual

Base de datos

1) Crear una instancia de RDS (free tier)

Adjunto configuración:

Create database


Choose a database creation method [Info](#)


☒ **Standard create**
You set all of the configuration options, including ones for availability, security, backups, and maintenance.


☐ **Easy create**
Use recommended best-practice configurations. Some configuration options can be changed after the database is created.


Engine options


Engine type [Info](#)


☐ Aurora (MySQL Compatible)



☐ Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)


☒ MySQL


☐ MariaDB


☐ PostgreSQL


☐ Oracle


☐ Microsoft SQL Server


Edition

☒ MySQL Community



Known issues/limitations

Review the [Known issues/limitations](#) to learn about potential compatibility issues with specific database versions.

▼ Hide filters



Show versions that support the Multi-AZ DB cluster [Info](#)

Create a Multi-AZ DB cluster with one primary DB instance and two readable standby DB instances. Multi-AZ DB clusters provide up to 2x faster transaction commit latency and automatic failover in typically under 35 seconds.



Show versions that support the Amazon RDS Optimized Writes [Info](#)

Amazon RDS Optimized Writes improves write throughput by up to 2x at no additional cost.

Engine Version

MySQL 8.0.34 ▼

Templates

Choose a sample template to meet your use case.



Production

Use defaults for high availability and fast, consistent performance.



Dev/Test

This instance is intended for development use outside of a production environment.



Free tier

Use RDS Free Tier to develop new applications, test existing applications, or gain hands-on experience with Amazon RDS. [Info](#)

Settings

DB instance identifier [Info](#)

Type a name for your DB instance. The name must be unique across all DB instances owned by your AWS account in the current AWS Region.

The DB instance identifier is case-insensitive, but is stored as all lowercase (as in "mydbinstance"). Constraints: 1 to 60 alphanumeric characters or hyphens. First character must be a letter. Can't contain two consecutive hyphens. Can't end with a hyphen.

▼ Credentials Settings


Master username [Info](#)


Type a login ID for the master user of your DB instance.

1 to 16 alphanumeric characters. The first character must be a letter.

☐ **Manage master credentials in AWS Secrets Manager**

Manage master user credentials in Secrets Manager. RDS can generate a password for you and manage it throughout its lifecycle.

 If you manage the master user credentials in Secrets Manager, some RDS features aren't supported.

[Learn more](#) 

☐ **Auto generate a password**

Amazon RDS can generate a password for you, or you can specify your own password.

Master password [Info](#)

Constraints: At least 8 printable ASCII characters. Can't contain any of the following: / (slash), '(single quote), "(double quote) and @ (at sign).

Confirm master password [Info](#)

Instance configuration

The DB instance configuration options below are limited to those supported by the engine that you selected above.



Amazon RDS Optimized Writes - *new* [Info](#)



Show instance classes that support Amazon RDS Optimized Writes

DB instance class [Info](#)

- ☐ Standard classes (includes m classes)
- ☐ Memory optimized classes (includes r and x classes)
- ☒ Burstable classes (includes t classes)

db.t3.micro

2 vCPUs 1 GiB RAM Network: 2085 Mbps



Include previous generation classes

Storage

Storage type [Info](#)

General Purpose SSD (gp2)

Baseline performance determined by volume size



Allocated storage [Info](#)

20

GiB

The minimum value is 20 GiB and the maximum value is 6144 GiB



After you modify the storage for a DB instance, the status of the DB instance will be in storage-optimization. Your instance will remain available as the storage-optimization operation completes.

[Learn more](#)

Storage autoscaling [Info](#)

Provides dynamic scaling support for your database's storage based on your application's needs.




Enable storage autoscaling

Enabling this feature will allow the storage to increase after the specified threshold is exceeded.

2) Configurarla de forma tal que sólo tengamos acceso desde la instancia de webserver, que no esté abierta al público

(conectamos la instancia de ECS Práctica Desafío 7 y luego Public Access : NO)

Connectivity [Info](#) 

Compute resource
Choose whether to set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. Setting up a connection will automatically change connectivity settings so that the compute resource can connect to this database.


☐ **Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource**
Don't set up a connection to a compute resource for this database. You can manually set up a connection to a compute resource later.


☒ **Connect to an EC2 compute resource**
Set up a connection to an EC2 compute resource for this database.

EC2 instance [Info](#)
Choose the EC2 instance to add as the compute resource for this database. A VPC security group is added to this EC2 instance. A VPC security group is also added to the database with an inbound rule that allows the EC2 instance to access the database.

i-0f8a259ea006794e4
PracticaDesafio7

▼



 **Some VPC settings can't be changed when a compute resource is added**
Adding an EC2 compute resource automatically selects the VPC, DB subnet group, and public access settings for this database. To allow the EC2 instance to access the database, a VPC security group rds-ec2-X is added to the database and another called ec2-rds-X to the EC2 instance. You can remove the new security group for the database only by removing the compute resource.

Network type [Info](#)
To use dual-stack mode, make sure that you associate an IPv6 CIDR block with a subnet in the VPC you specify.

☒ **IPv4**
Your resources can communicate only over the IPv4 addressing protocol.


☐ **Dual-stack mode**
Your resources can communicate over IPv4, IPv6, or both.

Virtual private cloud (VPC) [Info](#)
Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.

Default VPC (vpc-094ab3413d12a9402)
6 Subnets, 6 Availability Zones

▼

Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.

 **After a database is created, you can't change its VPC.**

DB subnet group [Info](#)

Choose the DB subnet group. The DB subnet group defines which subnets and IP ranges the DB instance can use in the VPC that you selected.

default ▼

Public access [Info](#)

☐ Yes

RDS assigns a public IP address to the database. Amazon EC2 instances and other resources outside of the VPC can connect to your database. Resources inside the VPC can also connect to the database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

☒ No

RDS doesn't assign a public IP address to the database. Only Amazon EC2 instances and other resources inside the VPC can connect to your database. Choose one or more VPC security groups that specify which resources can connect to the database.

VPC security group (firewall) [Info](#)

Choose one or more VPC security groups to allow access to your database. Make sure that the security group rules allow the appropriate incoming traffic.

☒ Choose existing

Choose existing VPC security groups

☐ Create new

Create new VPC security group

Existing VPC security groups

Choose one or more options ▼

default ✕

Availability Zone [Info](#)

No preference ▼

RDS Proxy

RDS Proxy is a fully managed, highly available database proxy that improves application scalability, resiliency, and security.

☐ Create an RDS Proxy [Info](#)

RDS automatically creates an IAM role and a Secrets Manager secret for the proxy. RDS Proxy has additional costs. For more information, see [Amazon RDS Proxy pricing](#).

Certificate authority - optional [Info](#)

Using a server certificate provides an extra layer of security by validating that the connection is being made to an Amazon database. It does so by checking the server certificate that is automatically installed on all databases that you provision.

rds-ca-2019 (default) ▼

If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.

Database authentication

Database authentication options [Info](#)

- ☒ Password authentication
Authenticates using database passwords.
- ☐ Password and IAM database authentication
Authenticates using the database password and user credentials through AWS IAM users and roles.
- ☐ Password and Kerberos authentication
Choose a directory in which you want to allow authorized users to authenticate with this DB instance using Kerberos Authentication.

3) En este caso, nuestra aplicación no accedera a la base de datos pero simularemos el mismo ejecutando un comando para conectarnos a la base de datos. Por ejemplo, en caso de utilizar MySQL como motor de la instancia de RDS, usaremos el comando `mysql -h -P 3306 -u -p`

Primero instalamos MySQL en la instancia de EC2 (conectándonos por ssh)
Ejecutamos `'sudo apt-get install mysql-server'`

Adjunto captura:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-88-127:~$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
```


Luego nos conectamos a la base de datos desde la instancia de EC2:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-88-127:~$ mysql -h db-desafio7.cupohsukrqz8.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com -P3306 -u admin -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 17
Server version: 8.0.34 Source distribution

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> SELECT 1;
+----+
| 1 |
+----+
| 1 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

En esta captura nos conectamos a través del endpoint, el puerto -P3306, u- admin
Luego ingresamos contraseña
Por último, hacemos una consulta para verificar funcionamiento **'SELECT 1;'**

Eliminación recursos

Eliminamos RDS:

RDS > Databases > db-desafio7

db-desafio7

Modify Actions ▲

Summary				Quick Actions - New
DB identifier db-desafio7	CPU 2.83%	Status Available	Class db.t3.micro	Convert to Multi-AZ deployment
Role Instance	Current activity 0 Connections	Engine MySQL Community	Region & AZ us-east-1a	Stop temporarily
				Reboot
				Delete
				Set up EC2 connection
				Set up Lambda connection
				Create read replica
				Create Aurora read replica
				Create Blue/Green Deployment - new
				Promote
				Take snapshot
				Restore to point in time
				Migrate snapshot
				Create ElastiCache cluster - new

Connectivity & security Monitoring Logs & events Configuration Maintenance & backups Tags

Connectivity & security		
Endpoint & port Endpoint db-desafio7.cupohsukrqz8.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com	Networking Availability Zone us-east-1a	Security VPC security groups rds-ec2-1 (sg-04d5f815cc3887079) Active

Delete db-desafio7 instance?



Are you sure you want to Delete the **db-desafio7** DB Instance?

☐ Create final snapshot

Determines whether a final DB Snapshot is created before the DB instance is deleted.

☐ Retain automated backups

Determines whether retaining automated backups for 1 day after deletion

☒ I acknowledge that upon instance deletion, automated backups, including system snapshots and point-in-time recovery, will no longer be available.

To confirm deletion, type *delete me* into the field

delete me



We strongly recommend taking a final snapshot before instance deletion since after your instance is deleted, automated backups will no longer be available.

Cancel

Delete

Instancia RDS eliminandose:

Databases (1)

Group resources

Modify

Actions

Restore from S3

Create database

Filter by databases

DB identifier

Status

Role

Engine

Region & AZ

Size

Actions

CPU

Current activity

Maintenance

VPC

db-desafio7

Deleting

Instance

MySQL Community

us-east-1a

db.t3.micro

3 Actions

2.58%

1 Connections

none

vpc-094ab3413d12a94

Sin Instancias de RDS:

Databases (0)

Group resources

Modify

Actions

Restore from S3

Create database

Filter by databases

<

1

>



<div><div></div><div>DB identifier</div><div></div></div>	<div>Status</div>	<div>Role</div>	<div>Engine</div>	<div>Region & AZ</div>	<div>Size</div>	<div>Actions</div>	<div>CPU</div>	<div>Current activity</div>	<div>Maintenance</div>	<div>VPC</div>	<div>Multi-AZ</div>
No instances found											

Eliminando la instancia de EC2:

Terminate instance?

On an EBS-backed instance, the default action is for the root EBS volume to be deleted when the instance is terminated. Storage on any local drives will be lost.

Are you sure you want to terminate these instances?





Instance ID	Termination protection
 i-Of8a259ea006794e4 (PracticaDesafio7)	 Disabled

To confirm that you want to terminate the instances, choose the terminate button below. Instances with termination protection enabled will not be terminated. Terminating the instance cannot be undone.

Cancel

Terminate

Instancia Terminada:

Instances (1/1) Info										
<input type="text" value="Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)"/>										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PracticaDesafio7	i-Of8a259ea006794e4	 Terminated 	t2.micro	 2/2 checks passed	No alarms 	us-east-1a	-	3.95.203.200	-

Sin instancias de EC2:

Instances Info										
<input type="text" value="Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)"/>										
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IPv4 ...	Elastic IP
No matching instances found										