

Instructivo Desafío 6

Luego de crear la cuenta y realizar los prerequisites.

Tags

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Mail : francocongedo@gmail.com
Proyect : Desafio7

Elastic Cloud Compute (EC2)

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

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

- **Name and tags**

Launch an instance Info

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

▼ Name and tags Info

Key <small>Info</small>	Value <small>Info</small>	Resource types <small>Info</small>	
<input type="text" value="Name"/>	<input type="text" value="PracticaDesafio7"/>	<div>Select resource ty... Instances</div>	<div>Remove</div>
<input type="text" value="owner"/>	<input type="text" value="fcongedo"/>	<div>Select resource ty... Instances</div>	<div>Remove</div>
<input type="text" value="Email"/>	<input type="text" value="francocongedo@"/>	<div>Select resource ty... Instances</div>	<div>Remove</div>
<input type="text" value="Proyect"/>	<input type="text" value="Desafio7"/>	<div>Select resource ty... Instances</div>	<div>Remove</div>

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

Elegimos la iso (Ubuntu 20.04 LTS) (free tier)
Arquitectura (64-bit x86)

Adjunto captura de configuración:

▼ **Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)** [Info](#)


An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Q


Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Quick Start


macOS




Ubuntu




Windows




Red Hat




SUSE Linux



Debian





Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type

Free tier eligible ▼

ami-0261755bbcb8c4a84 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-097d5b19d4f1a7d1b (64-bit (Arm))

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Description

Canonical, Ubuntu, 20.04 LTS, amd64 focal image build on 2023-05-17

Architecture

AMI ID

Verified provider

64-bit (x86) ▼

ami-0261755bbcb8c4a84

Verified provider

- **Instance Type**

Seleccionamos Instancia t2.micro (free tier)
Adjunto captura:

▼ **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](#)

2

- *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 hacemos click en **Create key pair** (se nos crea la key y se nos descarga)

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*

bootcamp-desafio7 ▼

↻ [Create new key pair](#)

• [Network Settings](#)

Vamos a activar el SSH y vamos a seleccionar el rango de mi ip pública.

Adjunto captura (borre parte de mi ip publica por seguridad):

▼ Network settings [Info](#)

Edit

Network [Info](#)

vpc-094ab3413d12a9402

Subnet [Info](#)

No preference (Default subnet in any availability zone)

Auto-assign public IP [Info](#)

Enable

Firewall (security groups) [Info](#)

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

☒ Create security group

☐ Select existing security group

We'll create a new security group called '**launch-wizard-1**' with the following rules:

☒ Allow SSH traffic from
Helps you connect to your instance

My IP
181.117. /32 ▼

☐ Allow HTTPS traffic from the internet
To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

☐ Allow HTTP traffic from the internet
To set up an endpoint, for example when creating a web server

- **Storage**

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

▼ Storage (volumes) Info

Simple

EBS Volumes

Hide details

▼ Volume 1 (AMI Root) (Custom)

Storage type Info

EBS

Device name - required Info

/dev/sda1

Snapshot Info

snap-0c1c59fc815a3c257

Size (GiB) Info

8

Volume type Info

gp2 ▼

IOPS Info

100 / 3000

Delete on termination Info

Yes ▼

Encrypted Info

Not encrypted ▼

KMS key Info

Select ▼

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

Free tier eligible customers can get up to 30 GB of EBS General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic storage ✕

Add new volume

The selected AMI contains more instance store volumes than the instance allows. Only the first 0 instance store volumes from the AMI will be accessible from the instance

File systems

Show details

Por último hacemos click en **Launch Instance**

Adjunto captura de instancia corriendo

Instances (1) Info									
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 ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	PracticaDesafio7	i-0b2c1675fa781c9af	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	ec2-35-173-230-190.co...	35.173.230.190

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, habilite 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
bootcamp-desafio7.pem
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ ls -l bootcamp-desafio7.pem
-rw-rw-r-- 1 desafio5 desafio5 1674 ago  3 19:37 bootcamp-desafio7.pem
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ chmod 400 bootcamp-desafio7.pem
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ ls -l bootcamp-desafio7.pem
-r----- 1 desafio5 desafio5 1674 ago  3 19:37 bootcamp-desafio7.pem
desafio5@desafio5:~/Downloads$ ssh -i "bootcamp-desafio7.pem" ubuntu@ec2-54-196-14-204.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-1036-aws x86_64)

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

System information as of Thu Aug  3 22:50:57 UTC 2023

System load:  0.08               Processes:            98
Usage of /:   20.9% of 7.57GB    Users logged in:     0
Memory usage: 18%               IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.93.34
Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.
```

Simple Storage Service (S3)

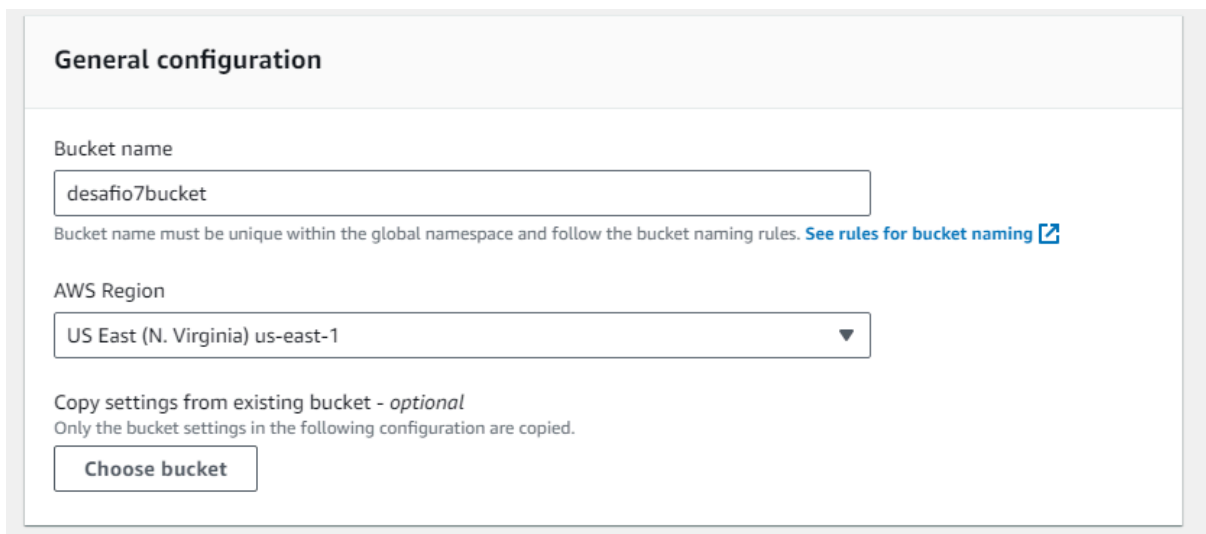
1) Crear bucket S3, tengan en cuenta que el nombre del bucket debe ser único

Ingresamos a la cuenta, Luego buscamos S3 e ingresamos
Luego apretamos en Create Bucket

- **General Configuration**

Configuramos el nombre (tiene que ser único)
Y la región (misma que la instancia de s2)

Adjunto captura:



General configuration

Bucket name

desafio7bucket

Bucket name must be unique within the global namespace and follow the bucket naming rules. [See rules for bucket naming](#)

AWS Region

US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1 ▼

Copy settings from existing bucket - *optional*
Only the bucket settings in the following configuration are copied.

Choose bucket

Luego dejamos por defecto todo (bloqueado el acceso público)

Object Ownership [Info](#)

Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

☒ **ACLs disabled (recommended)**
All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

☐ **ACLs enabled**
Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

Object Ownership

Bucket owner enforced

Block Public Access settings for this bucket

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies, or all. In order to ensure that public access to this bucket and its objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply only to this bucket and its access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to this bucket or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

☒ **Block all public access**
Turning this setting on is the same as turning on all four settings below. Each of the following settings are independent of one another.

- ☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will block public access permissions applied to newly added buckets or objects, and prevent the creation of new public access ACLs for existing buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing permissions that allow public access to S3 resources using ACLs.
- ☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *any* access control lists (ACLs)**
S3 will ignore all ACLs that grant public access to buckets and objects.
- ☒ **Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will block new bucket and access point policies that grant public access to buckets and objects. This setting doesn't change any existing policies that allow public access to S3 resources.
- ☒ **Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through *any* public bucket or access point policies**
S3 will ignore public and cross-account access for buckets or access points with policies that grant public access to buckets and

- **Bucket versioning**

Habilitamos el versionado

Bucket Versioning

Versioning is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use versioning to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your Amazon S3 bucket. With versioning, you can easily recover from both unintended user actions and application failures. [Learn more](#)

Bucket Versioning

☐ Disable

☒ Enable

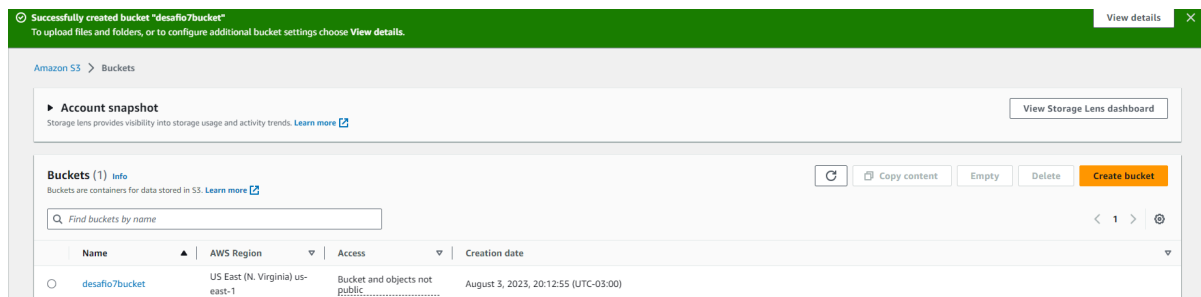
Captura de tags agregados:

Tags (3) - optional
You can use bucket tags to track storage costs and organize buckets. [Learn more](#)

Key	Value - optional	
<input type="text" value="Owner"/>	<input type="text" value="fcongedo"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="text" value="Email"/>	<input type="text" value="francocongedo@gmail.com"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="text" value="Proyect"/>	<input type="text" value="Desafio7"/>	<input type="button" value="Remove"/>
<input type="button" value="Add tag"/>		

Por último hacemos click en **create bucket**

Adjunto captura del bucket creado



2) Subir este pdf como prueba al bucket s3 y verificación de que funciona de forma correcta

Por último subimos el pdf del desafío
Dentro de él bucket hacemos click en **Upload**
Luego buscamos el archivo, y lo subimos

Adjunto captura:

Upload succeeded
View details below.

Upload: status Close

The information below will no longer be available after you navigate away from this page.

Summary

Destination s3://desafio7bucket	Succeeded 1 file, 39.4 KB (100.00%)	Failed 0 files, 0 B (0%)
------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------

Files and folders (1 Total, 39.4 KB)

Find by name

Name	Folder	Type	Size	Status	Error
Desafio M6 Bootcamp devops (1).pdf	-	application/pdf	39.4 KB	Succeeded	-

Podemos descargarlo directamente (clickeando en download)

Amazon S3 > Buckets > desafio7bucket > Desafio M6 Bootcamp devops (1).pdf

Desafio M6 Bootcamp devops (1).pdf [Info](#)

[Copy S3 URI](#) [Download](#) [Open](#) [Object actions](#)

Properties | Permissions | Versions

Object overview

Owner francocongodo	S3 URI s3://desafio7bucket/Desafio M6 Bootcamp devops (1).pdf
AWS Region US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	Amazon Resource Name (ARN) arn:aws:s3:::desafio7bucket/Desafio M6 Bootcamp devops (1).pdf
Last modified August 3, 2023, 20:20:00 (UTC-03:00)	Entity tag (Etag) 2b168a72c769886483673e3c1b0dbcd8
Size 39.4 KB	Object URL https://desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/Desafio+M6+Bootcamp+devops+(1).pdf
Type pdf	
Key Desafio M6 Bootcamp devops (1).pdf	

Pero si queremos acceder usando el Objet URL (no vamos a poder)

Adjunto captura:

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<Error>
  <Code>AccessDenied</Code>
  <Message>Access Denied</Message>
  <RequestId>YH65GX2T69XJVS8</RequestId>
  <HostId>XGgYozXOFtfwIU2q1fnfv8/cRyin66NDQjoYLGyUGLvi6NZqb7pcG1IcsjwGheS0JRNpOpEy3fBYJ1loc2BI0PfNhYeD1UJIN8xhzM2UAjg=</HostId>
</Error>
```

Elastic Block Store (EBS)

1) Crear un volumen de EBS y linkearlo a la instancia que creamos previamente (recuerden verificar que ambos estén en la misma región y AZ), usar valores por default y un tamaño de 2gb

Primero vamos a EC2, luego buscamos Volúmen y hacemos click en Create volume.

Adjunto configuración (2gb, y verificar misma az):

Create volume [Info](#)

Create an Amazon EBS volume to attach to any EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone.

Volume settings

Volume type [Info](#)

General Purpose SSD (gp2) ▼

Size (GiB) [Info](#)

2

Min: 1 GiB, Max: 16384 GiB. The value must be an integer.

IOPS [Info](#)

100 / 3000

Baseline of 3 IOPS per GiB with a minimum of 100 IOPS, burstable to 3000 IOPS.

Throughput (MiB/s) [Info](#)


Not applicable

Availability Zone [Info](#)

us-east-1a ▼

Snapshot ID - optional [Info](#)

Don't create volume from a snapshot ▼



Encryption [Info](#)

Use Amazon EBS encryption as an encryption solution for your EBS resources associated with your EC2 instances.

☐ Encrypt this volume

Tags - optional

Info

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key

Value - optional

Q Owner

X

Q fcongedo

X

Remove

Q Mail

X

Q francocongedo@gmail.com

X

Remove

Q Proyect

X

Q Desafio7

X

Remove

Add tag

You can add 47 more tags.

Y creamos el volumen.

Adjunto captura del volumen creado (y menú para attachearlo)

Successfully created volume vol-048796ecb3dbc9aaa.

Volumes (1/2)

Info

Q Search

	Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot	Created	Availability Zone	Volume state	Alarm s
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-0b0482dd6daa5473d	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-0c1c59fc...	2023/08/03 19:27 GMT-3	us-east-1a	In-use	No alarm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-048796ecb3dbc9aaa	gp2	2 GiB	100	-	-	2023/08/03 20:39 GMT-3	us-east-1a	Available	No alarm

Actions

Create volume

Create volume

Modify volume

Create snapshot

Create snapshot lifecycle policy

Delete volume

Attach volume

Detach volume


Error detach volume

Vamos a attachearlo (buscamos la instancia de EC2 y clickeamos en **Attach volume**


Attach volume [Info](#)

Attach a volume to an instance to use it as you would a regular physical hard disk drive.

Basic details

Volume ID
 `vol-048796ecb3dbc9aaa`


Availability Zone
us-east-1a

Instance [Info](#)
 

Only instances in the same Availability Zone as the selected volume are displayed.

Device name [Info](#)

Recommended device names for Linux: `/dev/sda1` for root volume. `/dev/sd[f-p]` for data volumes.

 Newer Linux kernels may rename your devices to `/dev/xvdf` through `/dev/xvdp` internally, even when the device name entered here (and shown in the details) is `/dev/sdf` through `/dev/sdp`.

[Cancel](#) [Attach volume](#)

Adjunto captura de comando **'lsblk'** (volumen nuevo xvdf)

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:~$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0        7:0      0  24.4M  1 loop /snap/amazon-ssm-agent/6312
loop1        7:1      0  55.7M  1 loop /snap/core18/2745
loop2        7:2      0  63.5M  1 loop /snap/core20/1891
loop3        7:3      0  91.9M  1 loop /snap/lxd/24061
loop4        7:4      0  53.2M  1 loop /snap/snapd/19122
xvda         202:0     0    8G   0 disk
├─xvda1      202:1     0   7.9G  0 part /
├─xvda14     202:14    0    4M   0 part
└─xvda15     202:15    0  106M  0 part /boot/efi
xvdf         202:80    0    2G   0 disk
```

2) Una vez que verificamos que el volumen se agregó de forma correcta a nuestro sistema, formatear el EBS como ext4, agregarlo al FSTAB y que el FS se monte en el directorio /desafíos. Montar el FS y verificar que se puede escribir en el mismo.

Primero formateamos como ext4

Ejecutamos `'sudo mkfs.ext4 /dev/xvdf'`

Luego hacemos un `'lsblk -f'` (para comprobar que está formateado como ext4)

Adjunto captura:

```
          vfat    UEFI    A80E-52FF                                98.3M    6% /boot
/efi
xvdf ext4          147659cf-6fdc-444a-81a8-3907bf91ca2d
```

Creamos el directorio /desafíos

Ejecutamos `'sudo mkdir /desafios'`

Adjunto captura:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:~$ sudo mkdir /desafios
```

Vamos a montarlo en el fstab

Ejecutamos `'sudo nano /etc/fstab'`

Adjunto configuración del fstab:

```
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/fstab
LABEL=cloudimg-rootfs / ext4 defaults,discard 0 1
LABEL=UEFI /boot/efi vfat umask=0077 0 1
UUID=147659cf-6fdc-444a-81a8-3907bf91ca2d /desafios ext4 defaults 0 0
```

Luego ejecutamos un `'sudo mount -a'` (para forzar el montaje)

Adjunto captura:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:~$ sudo mount -a
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:~$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0        7:0      0  24.4M  1 loop /snap/amazon-ssm-agent/6312
loop1        7:1      0  55.7M  1 loop /snap/core18/2745
loop2        7:2      0  63.5M  1 loop /snap/core20/1891
loop3        7:3      0  91.9M  1 loop /snap/lxd/24061
loop4        7:4      0  53.2M  1 loop /snap/snapd/19122
xvda        202:0     0    8G   0 disk
├─xvda1     202:1     0    7.9G  0 part /
├─xvda14    202:14    0     4M   0 part
├─xvda15    202:15    0   106M  0 part /boot/efi
└─xvdf      202:80    0    2G   0 disk /desafios
```

Compruebo que se puede escribir

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:/desafios$ sudo touch archivo_prueba.txt
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:/desafios$ ls
archivo_prueba.txt  lost+found
```

3) Una vez montado el FS, descargar el desafío que subimos al bucket de S3 y mover el archivo al directorio /desafíos (Para la descarga, se pueden utilizar diferentes formas como por ejemplo usar la AWS CLI, usar wget, etc en base a la forma que utilicen tendrán que cambiar los permisos del bucket).

Primero vamos a poner el bucket público (adjunto configuración)

Block Public Access settings for this account [Info](#)


Use Amazon S3 Block public access settings to control the settings that allow public access to your data.





Block Public Access settings for this account

Public access is granted to buckets and objects through access control lists (ACLs), bucket policies, access point policies or all. In order to ensure that public access to all your S3 buckets and objects is blocked, turn on Block all public access. These settings apply account-wide for all current and future buckets and access points. AWS recommends that you turn on Block all public access, but before applying any of these settings, ensure that your applications will work correctly without public access. If you require some level of public access to your buckets or objects, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. [Learn more](#)

[Edit](#)

Block *all* public access

 Off

- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* access control lists (ACLs)
 Off
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *any* access control lists (ACLs)
 Off
- Block public access to buckets and objects granted through *new* public bucket or access point policies
 Off
- Block public and cross-account access to buckets and objects through *any* public bucket or access point policies
 Off

Luego activamos las ACLs

Edit Object Ownership Info

Object Ownership


Control ownership of objects written to this bucket from other AWS accounts and the use of access control lists (ACLs). Object ownership determines who can specify access to objects.

☐ ACLs disabled
(recommended)

All objects in this bucket are owned by this account. Access to this bucket and its objects is specified using only policies.

☒ ACLs enabled

Objects in this bucket can be owned by other AWS accounts. Access to this bucket and its objects can be specified using ACLs.

 We recommend disabling ACLs, unless you need to control access for each object individually or to have the object writer own the data they upload. Using a bucket policy instead of ACLs to share data with users outside of your account simplifies permissions management and auditing.



Object Ownership

☒ Bucket owner preferred

If new objects written to this bucket specify the bucket-owner-full-control canned ACL, they are owned by the bucket owner. Otherwise, they are owned by the object writer.

☐ Object writer

The object writer remains the object owner.

 If you want to enforce object ownership for new objects only, your bucket policy must specify that the bucket-owner-full-control canned ACL is required for object uploads. [Learn more](#) 

Cancel

Save changes

Por último editamos los permisos (para hacer público el pdf)

Edit access control list [Info](#)

Access control list (ACL)

Grant basic read/write permissions to AWS accounts. [Learn more](#)

Grantee	Objects	Object ACL
Object owner (your AWS account) Canonical ID: c93d96ce4c0e53ffb084f3b26df119e1d1bc6fa48c93d1ac9afbdbc5d7c942fb	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Write
Everyone (public access) Group: http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read <input type="checkbox"/> Write
Authenticated users group (anyone with an AWS account) Group: http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AuthenticatedUsers	<input type="checkbox"/> Read	<input type="checkbox"/> Read <input type="checkbox"/> Write

Luego instalamos wget utilizando **'sudo apt update'**
'sudo apt install wget'

Y luego como ya esta publico podemos descargar el archivo en el directorio /desafíos

Para eso ejecutamos **'sudo wget https://desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/Desafio+M6+Bootcamp+devops+(1).pdf -P /desafios/'**

Adjunto capturas:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:~$ sudo wget https://desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/Desafio+M6+Bootcamp+devops+(1).pdf -P /desafios/
--2023-08-04 00:44:10-- https://desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/Desafio+M6+Bootcamp+devops+(1).pdf
Resolving desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com (desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com)... 52.217.126.41, 52.217.169.89, 54.231.195.225, ...
Connecting to desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com (desafio7bucket.s3.amazonaws.com)|52.217.126.41|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 40386 (39K) [application/pdf]
Saving to: '/desafios/Desafio+M6+Bootcamp+devops+(1).pdf'

Desafio+M6+Bootcam 100%[=====] 39.44K --.-KB/s in 0s


2023-08-04 00:44:10 (86.0 MB/s) - '/desafios/Desafio+M6+Bootcamp+devops+(1).pdf' saved [40386/40386]
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:~$ cd /desafios
ubuntu@ip-172-31-93-34:/desafios$ ls
'Desafio+M6+Bootcamp+devops+(1).pdf'  archivo_prueba.txt  lost+found
```

4) Adjunto capturas de eliminación de recursos.

Primero vamos a eliminar el bucket

Delete bucket [Info](#)


 **This bucket is not empty**
Buckets must be empty before they can be deleted. To delete all objects in the bucket, use the [empty bucket configuration](#).

Delete bucket "desafio7bucket"?
To confirm deletion, enter the name of the bucket in the text input field.

Cancel Delete bucket


Nos dice que primero debemos eliminar el archivo (lo eliminamos)

Empty bucket Info



- Emptying the bucket deletes all objects in the bucket and cannot be undone.
- Objects added to the bucket while the empty bucket action is in progress might be deleted.
- To prevent new objects from being added to this bucket while the empty bucket action is in progress, you might need to update your bucket policy to stop objects from being added to the bucket.

[Learn more](#)



If your bucket contains a large number of objects, creating a lifecycle rule to delete all objects in the bucket might be a more efficient way of emptying your bucket. [Learn more](#)


[Go to lifecycle rule configuration](#)

Permanently delete all objects in bucket "desafio7bucket"?

To confirm deletion, type *permanently delete* in the text input field.

Cancel


Empty

**Successfully emptied bucket "desafio7bucket"**

View details below. If you want to delete this bucket, use the [delete bucket configuration](#).

Luego eliminamos el bucket

Delete bucket Info



- Deleting a bucket cannot be undone.
- Bucket names are unique. If you delete a bucket, another AWS user can use the name.
- If this bucket is used with a Multi-Region Access Point in an external account, initiate failover before deleting the bucket.
- If this bucket is used with an access point in an external account, the requests made through those access points will fail after you delete this bucket.

[Learn more](#)

Delete bucket "desafio7bucket"?

To confirm deletion, enter the name of the bucket in the text input field.

Cancel

Delete bucket

Captura para demostrar que no hay buckets creados

Buckets [Info](#)

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3. [Learn more](#)

< 1 > ⚙

Name **AWS Region** **Access** **Creation date**

No buckets
You don't have any buckets.

[Create bucket](#)

Luego frenamos la instancia S2

Instances (1/1) [Info](#)

< 1

☒ **Name** **Instance ID** **Instance state** **Instance type** **Status check** **Alarm status** **Availability Zone** **Public IPv4 DNS** **Public**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PracticaDesafio7	i-0b2c1675fa781c9af	⏸ Stopped	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed	No alarms	us-east-1a	-	3.83.1.
-------------------------------------	------------------	---------------------	-----------	----------	-------------------	-----------	------------	---	---------

Vamos a volumes

< 1

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot	Created	Availability Zone
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-0b0482dd6daa5473d	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-0c1c59fc...	2023/08/03 19:27 GMT-3	us-east-1a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-048796ecb3dbc9aaa	gp2	2 GiB	100	-	-	2023/08/03 20:39 GMT-3	us-east-1a

(desatacheamos el volumen nuevo y lo eliminamos)

Volumes (1) [Info](#)

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot	Created	Availability Zone	Vol
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	vol-0b0482dd6daa5473d	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	snap-0c1c59fc...	2023/08/03 19:27 GMT-3	us-east-1a	✔

Por último eliminamos la instancia

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-0b2c1675fa781c9af (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](#)

Captura para asegurar que no hay instancias.

Instances [Info](#)

Refresh

Connect

Instance state

Actions

Launch instances

Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

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1

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	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Public IPv4 DNS	Public IP
No matching instances found									