

Buen día para todos...

En el presente informe se evidencia la experiencia adquirida durante la realización del workshop de Amazon Web Services (AWS) enfocado en la gestión de instancias EC2 con el sistema operativo Linux. A lo largo de las actividades, se han seguido procedimientos clave como la creación de una instancia EC2, la configuración de seguridad a través de grupos de seguridad, y la conexión a la instancia mediante SSH, lo cual permitió obtener un entendimiento práctico de estos conceptos:

Instance summary for i-0a085f46218f90130 (Servidor Web Jhoan Guerra) Info

Refresh

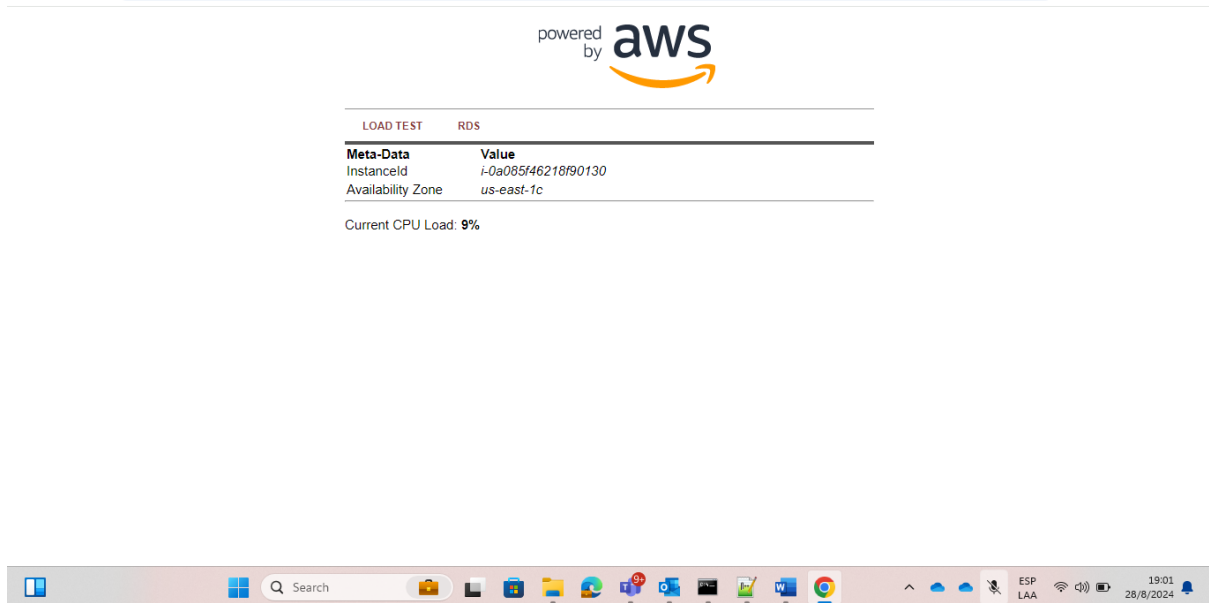
Connect

Instance state ▼


Actions ▼

Updated less than a minute ago

<div>Instance ID</div> <div>📄</div> <div>i-0a085f46218f90130 (Servidor Web Jhoan Guerra)</div>	<div>Public IPv4 address</div> <div>📄 52.91.29.84 open address</div>	<div>Private IPv4 addresses</div> <div>📄 172.31.90.133</div>
<div>IPv6 address</div> <div>—</div>	<div>Instance state</div> <div>🟢 Running</div>	<div>Public IPv4 DNS</div> <div>📄 ec2-52-91-29-84.compute-1.amazonaws.com open address</div>
<div>Hostname type</div> <div>IP name: ip-172-31-90-133.ec2.internal</div>	<div>Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only)</div> <div>📄 ip-172-31-90-133.ec2.internal</div>	
<div>Answer private resource DNS name</div> <div>IPv4 (A)</div>	<div>Instance type</div> <div>t2.micro</div>	<div>Elastic IP addresses</div> <div>—</div>
<div>Auto-assigned IP address</div> <div>📄 52.91.29.84 [Public IP]</div>	<div>VPC ID</div> <div>📄 vpc-049d9ac1fcfb02436</div>	<div>AWS Compute Optimizer finding</div> <div>🔴 User: arn:aws:sts::590183865524:assumed-role/A</div>

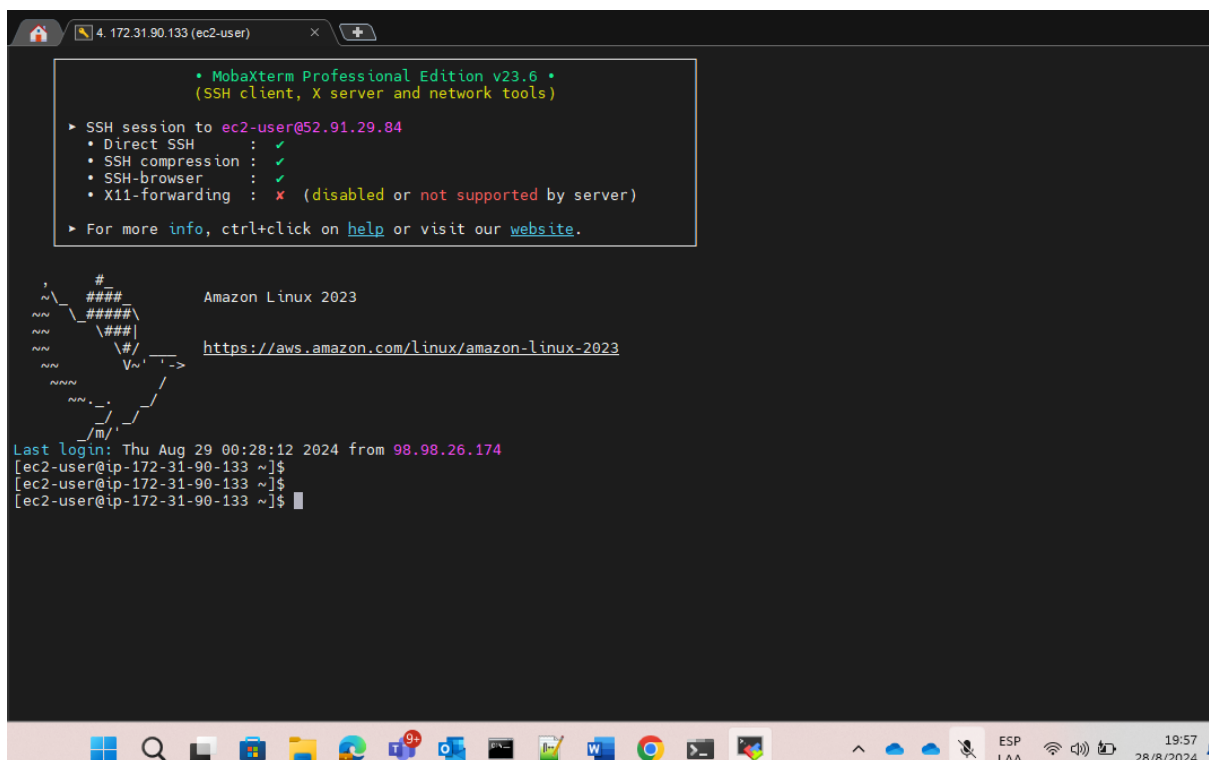


```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        4.0M  0  4.0M  0% /dev
tmpfs           475M  0  475M  0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           190M  464K 190M  1% /run
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  2.1G  6.0G 26% /
tmpfs           475M  0  475M  0% /tmp
/dev/xvda128    10M  1.3M  8.7M 13% /boot/efi
tmpfs           95M  0  95M  0% /run/user/1000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ pwd
/home/ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ whoami
ec2-user
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ uptime
00:32:50 up 39 min,  1 user,  load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ free -h
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:           949Mi       193Mi       127Mi        3.0Mi        628Mi       596Mi
Swap:            0B           0B           0B
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ cat /etc/*release*
Amazon Linux release 2023.5.20240819 (Amazon Linux)
cpe:2.3:o:amazon:amazon_linux:2023
NAME="Amazon Linux"
VERSION="2023"
ID="amzn"
ID_LIKE="fedora"
VERSION_ID="2023"
PLATFORM_ID="platform:al2023"
PRETTY_NAME="Amazon Linux 2023.5.20240819"
ANSI_COLOR="0;33"
CPE_NAME="cpe:2.3:o:amazon:amazon_linux:2023"
HOME_URL="https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/"
```

A terminal window with a dark background and white text. The terminal output shows the results of several system commands: 'df -h' for disk usage, 'pwd' for current directory, 'whoami' for user identity, 'uptime' for system uptime, and 'free -h' for memory usage. It also shows the contents of release files. At the bottom of the terminal window, a Windows taskbar is visible, showing various application icons and system status icons on the right.

```
total 0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ vi workshop1.sh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ sh workshop1.sh
"Day: Lunes"
"Day: Martes"
"Day: Miércoles"
"Day: Jueves"
"Day: Viernes"
"Day: Sábado"
"Day: Domingo"
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ ls -l
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 109 Aug 29 00:35 workshop1.sh
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]$ |
```

Acceso con mobaxterm...



The screenshot shows the MobaXterm interface. At the top, a status bar indicates the session is connected to '4. 172.31.90.133 (ec2-user)'. Below this, a green box displays the MobaXterm version and a list of session details: 'SSH session to ec2-user@52.91.29.84', 'Direct SSH : ✓', 'SSH compression : ✓', 'SSH-browser : ✓', and 'X11-forwarding : ✗ (disabled or not supported by server)'. It also provides links for help and the website. The main terminal window shows the Amazon Linux 2023 boot sequence, including the logo and the URL 'https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023'. The login prompt shows the last login was on 'Thu Aug 29 00:28:12 2024 from 98.98.26.174'. The prompt is '[ec2-user@ip-172-31-90-133 ~]\$'.

```
total 0
drwx-----. 4 ec2-user ec2-user 126 Aug 29 00:44 ec2-user
[root@ip-172-31-90-133 home]# cd ec2-user/
[root@ip-172-31-90-133 ec2-user]# ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x. 2 ec2-user ec2-user  23 Aug 29 00:44 workshop
-rw-r--r--. 1 ec2-user ec2-user 109 Aug 29 00:35 workshop1.sh
[root@ip-172-31-90-133 ec2-user]# cat workshop1.sh
#!/bin/bash
for days in Lunes Martes Miércoles Jueves Viernes Sábado Domingo
do
echo "Day: $days"
done
[root@ip-172-31-90-133 ec2-user]# sh workshop1.sh
"Day: Lunes"
"Day: Martes"
"Day: Miércoles"
"Day: Jueves"
"Day: Viernes"
"Day: Sábado"
"Day: Domingo"
[root@ip-172-31-90-133 ec2-user]#
```

Conclusiones...

El workshop proporcionó una comprensión clara y práctica de los pasos necesarios para desplegar y gestionar una instancia EC2 en AWS. La experiencia de conectar una instancia a través de SSH destacó la importancia de configurar correctamente los grupos de seguridad para permitir el acceso remoto seguro. Este conocimiento es esencial para administrar y asegurar instancias en la nube de manera efectiva