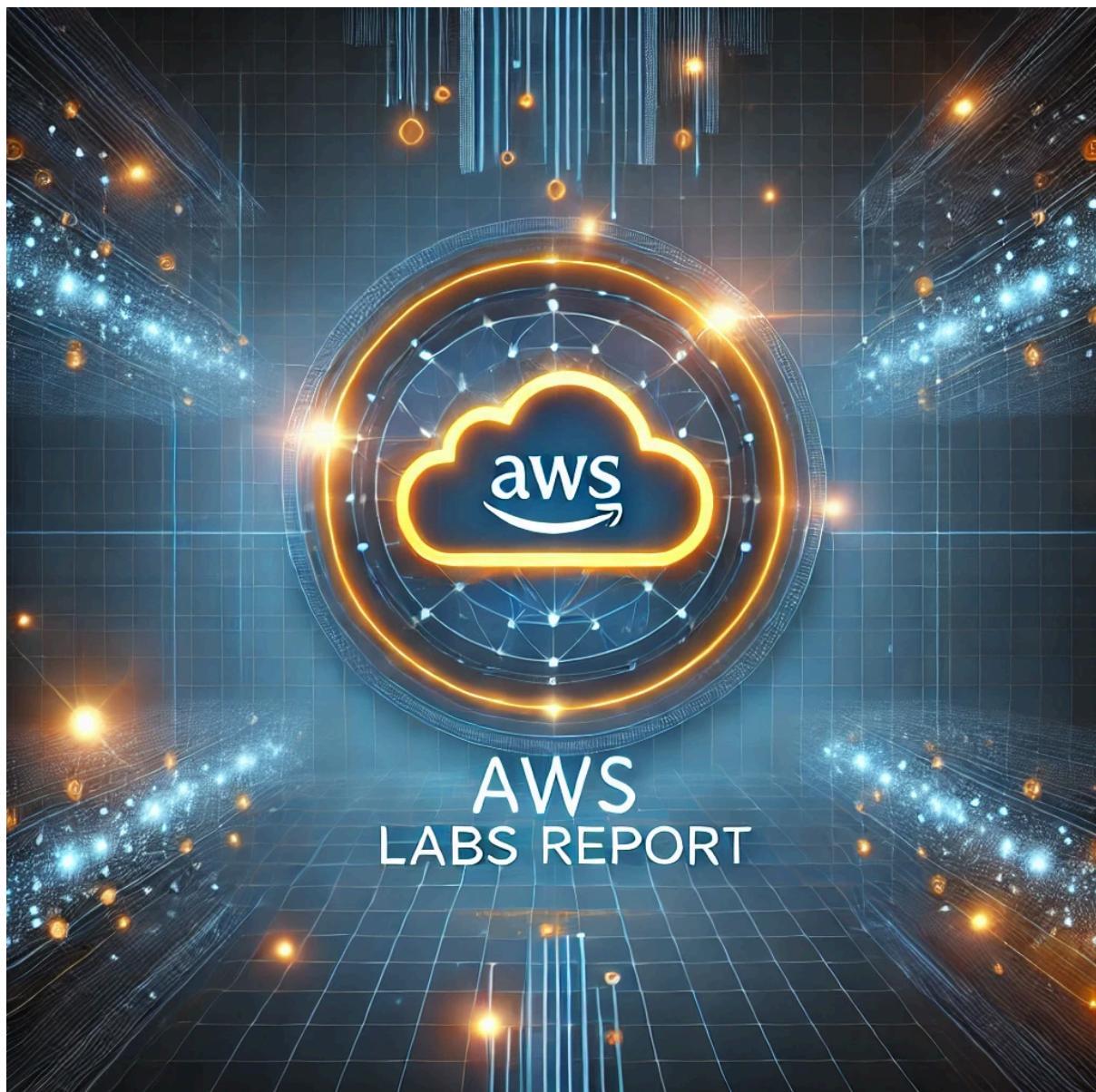


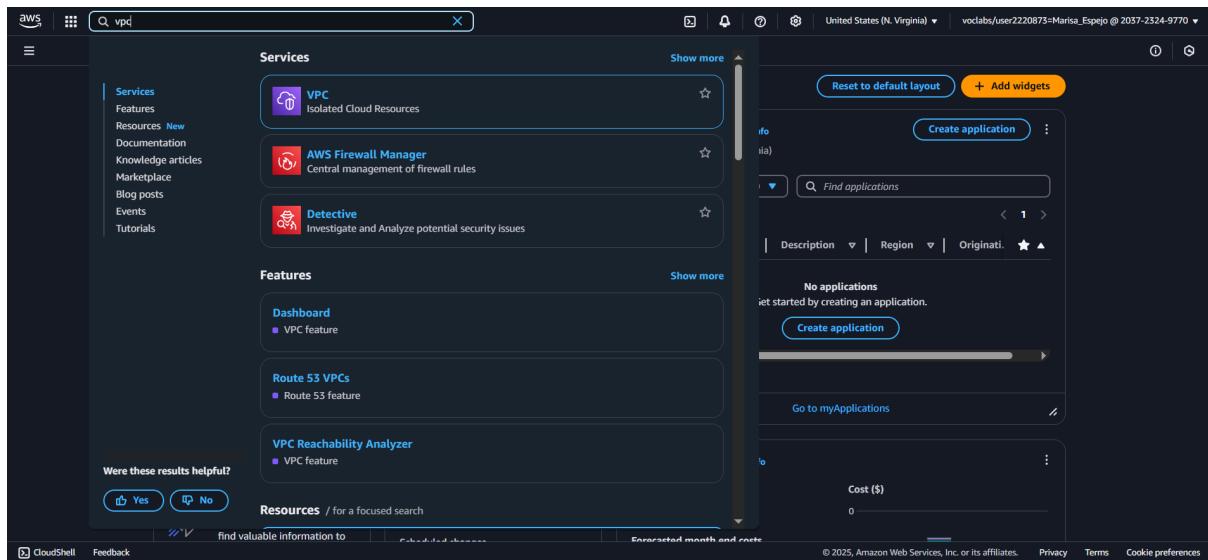
**Examen final de Aws:**



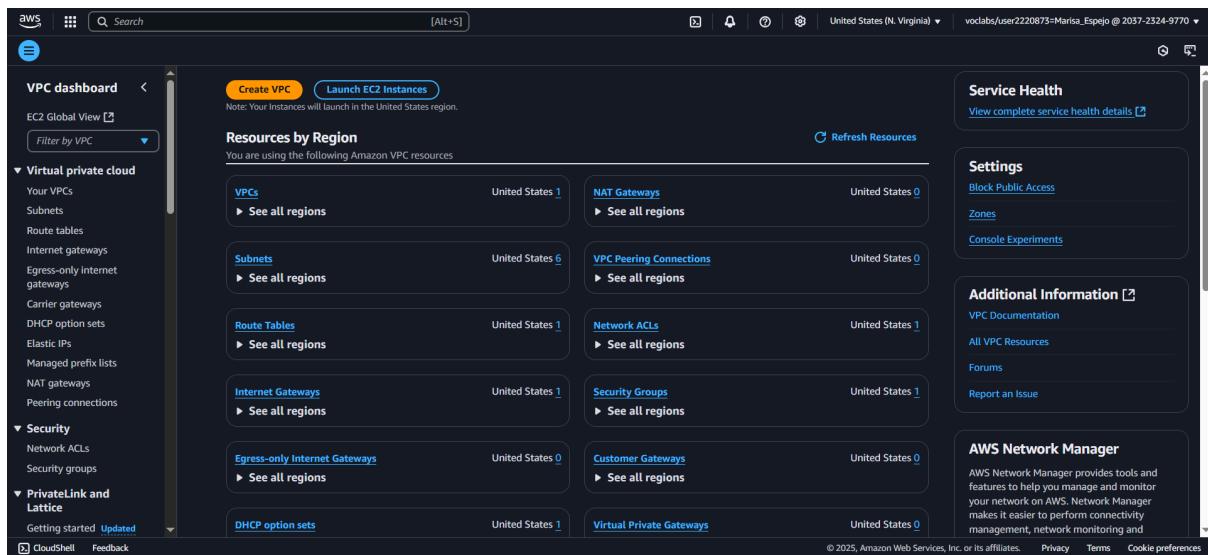
**Realizado por: Marisa Espejo Torres:**

## Parte 1-Creación de una vpc y configuracion de red:

1.-Vamos a crear una VPC. Entramos en AWS y en la barra de navegación ponemos VPC donde nos saldra la siguiente ventana:



2.-clicamos con el ratón en donde pone VPC para entrar en su configuración.



3.-Nos vamos a la barra lateral y clicamos en Sus VPC donde nos saldrá la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links for EC2 Global View, Virtual private cloud (Your VPCs, Subnets, Route tables, Internet gateways, Egress-only internet gateways, Carrier gateways, DHCP option sets, Elastic IPs, Managed prefix lists, NAT gateways, Peering connections), Security (Network ACLs, Security groups), PrivateLink and Lattice (Getting started, Updated), and CloudShell/Feedback. The main area is titled "Your VPCs (1) Info" and contains a table with one row. The table columns are Name, VPC ID, State, Block Public..., IPv4 CIDR, IPv6 CIDR, and DHCP option. The row shows "vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5", Available, Off, 172.31.0.0/16, -, and dopt-023de4. There are "Actions" and "Create VPC" buttons at the top right. A message "Select a VPC above" is displayed below the table.

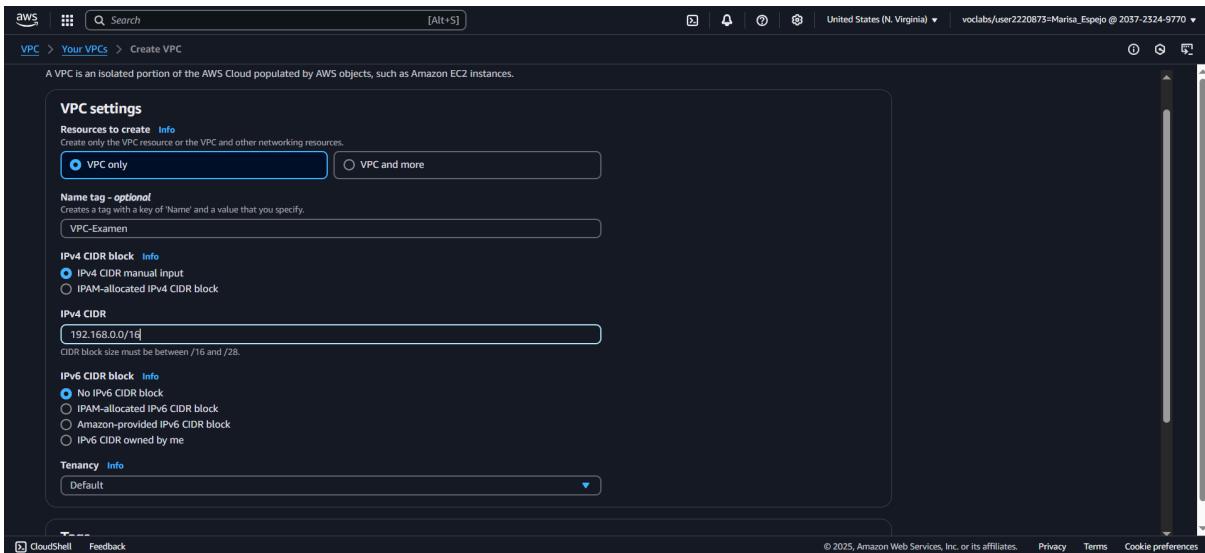
4.-Le damos a crear VPC entrando en la configuración para poder crearla. Te saldra la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the "Create VPC" configuration page. At the top, it says "Create VPC Info" and provides a brief description: "A VPC is an isolated portion of the AWS Cloud populated by AWS objects, such as Amazon EC2 instances." Below this are several sections: "VPC settings" (with "Resources to create" set to "VPC Only"), "Name tag - optional" (containing "my-vpc-07"), "IPv4 CIDR block" (set to "IPv4 CIDR manual input" with "10.0.0.0/24"), "IPv6 CIDR block" (set to "No IPv6 CIDR block"), and "Tenancy" (set to "Default"). The second screenshot shows the same configuration page with the "Tags" section expanded. It says "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." It shows "No tags associated with the resource" and a "Add tag" button. At the bottom, there are "Cancel", "Preview code", and "Create VPC" buttons.

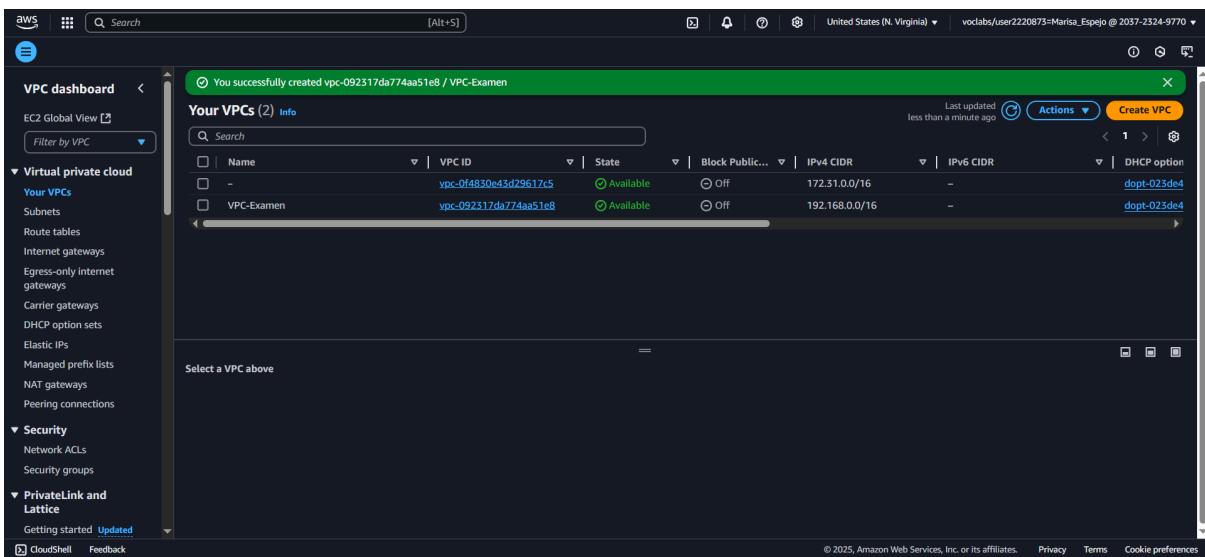
5.-Lo primero que hacemos es ponerle el nombre a la VPC y su IPv4.

En nombre de VPC pondremos: VPC-Examen

Y en CIDR Ipv4 ponemos la siguiente IP: 192.168.0.0/16.



6.-Y de esa manera le damos a aceptar donde hemos creado nuestra VPC. Para comprobarlo nos vamos a sus VPC. Y como podeis ver en la imagen de abajo nuestra VPC-Examen está totalmente creada:



7.-Ahora que hemos creado nuestra VPC nos vamos al apartado de subredes. Te saldrá la siguiente ventana:

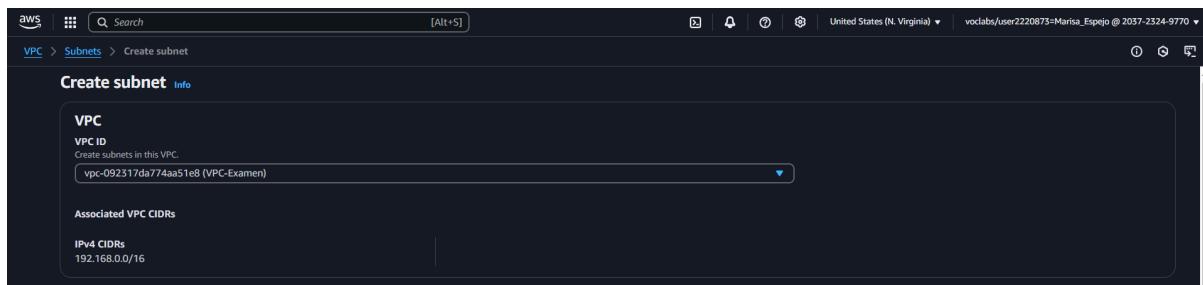
The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the 'Subnets' section selected. A table lists six subnets, each with its name, subnet ID, state, VPC, and IPv4 CIDR range. The subnets are all in an 'Available' state and belong to the VPC 'vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5'. The IPv4 CIDR ranges are 172.31.32.0/20, 172.31.16.0/20, 172.31.0.0/20, 172.31.64.0/20, 172.31.48.0/20, and 172.31.80.0/20.

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	Block Public...	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6
-	subnet-021ce4b308b61f89	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.32.0/20	-
-	subnet-02e10413eeb7e5c62	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.16.0/20	-
-	subnet-0305963815229cb8	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.0.0/20	-
-	subnet-06ebbe91f46de824b	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.64.0/20	-
-	subnet-073b52563bbe73828	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.48.0/20	-
-	subnet-0d4f08204b2115bce	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.80.0/20	-

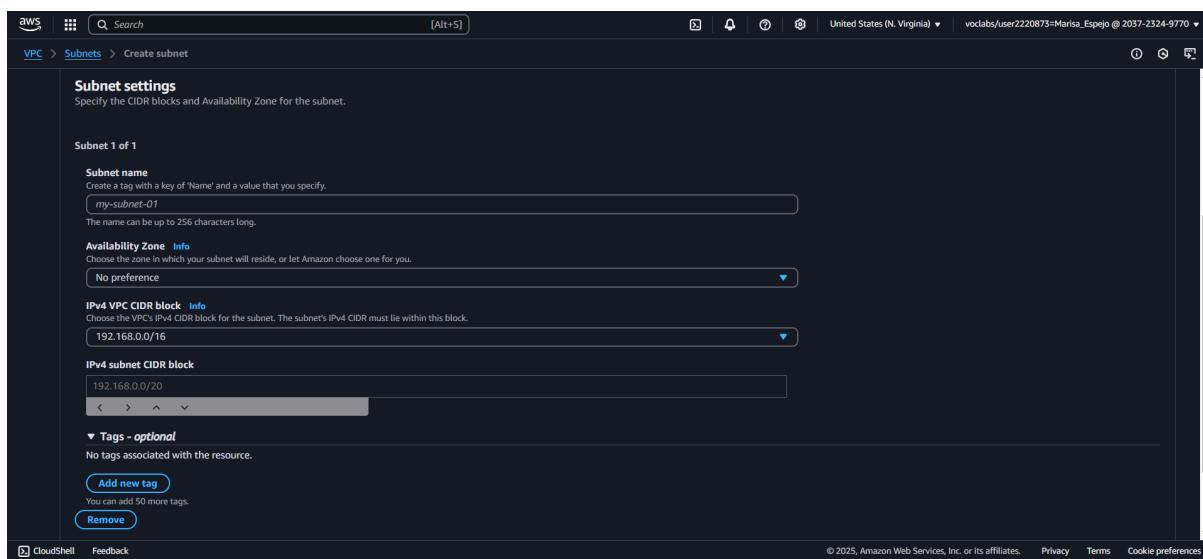
8.-Tenemos que crear una subred pública en la region seleccionada con el rango 192.168.1.0/24. Clicamos en crear subred donde nos saldrá la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the 'Create subnet' wizard. The first step, 'VPC', is displayed. It asks for a VPC ID and provides a dropdown menu labeled 'Select a VPC'. Below this, there's a 'Subnet settings' section with a note about specifying CIDR blocks and availability zones. A button 'Add new subnet' is visible. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Create subnet' buttons.

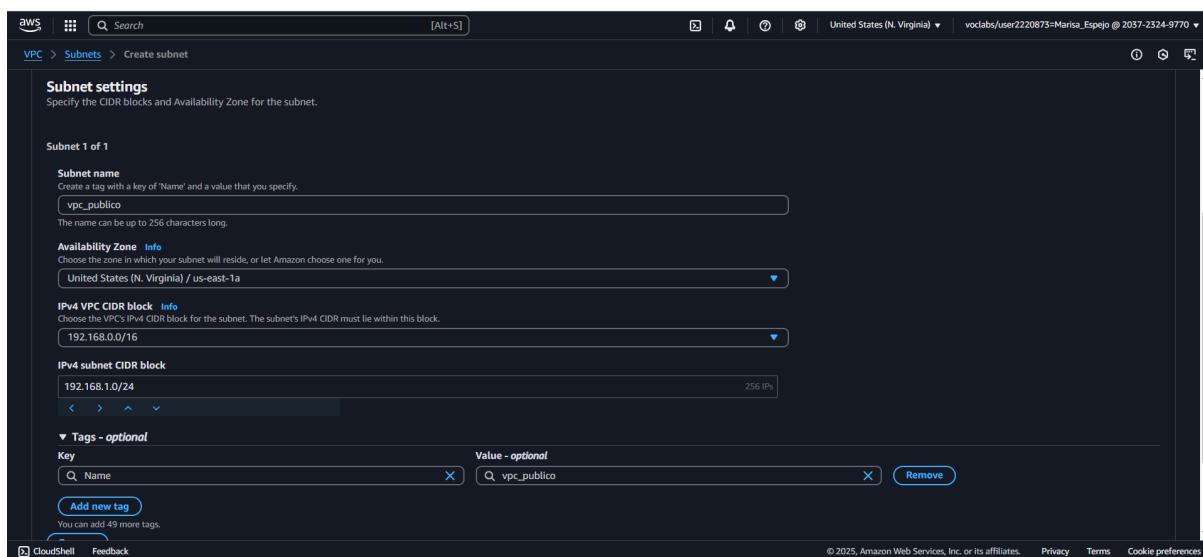
9.-ID de la VPC es elegir en que VPC queremos que se creen estas subredes. Así que para esta subred elegimos la VPC nueva que hemos creado: VPC\_Examen.



10.-Ahora te saldrá la configuración de la subred:



11.-Ponemos en el nombre de la subred: `vpc_publico` y en la CIDR ipv4 ponemos la siguiente ip: `192.168.1.0/24`.



12.-Y le damos a crear. Para comprobar que se ha creado nos vamos a subredes.

You have successfully created 1 subnet: subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	Block Public Access	IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
-	subnet-021ce4b308b61f89c	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.32.0/20	-
-	subnet-02e10413eb7e5c62	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.16.0/20	-
-	subnet-03059e63815229cb8	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.0.0/20	-
-	subnet-06ebbe91f46de824b	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.64.0/20	-
-	subnet-075b5253be3828	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.48.0/20	-
-	subnet-0d4f08204b2115bce	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off	172.31.80.0/20	-
vpc_publico	subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5   VPC...	Off	192.168.1.0/24	-

13.-Seleccionamos nuestra subred publica que hemos creado ahora mismo.

You have successfully created 1 subnet: subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7

Name	Subnet ID	State	VPC	Block Public...   IPv4 CIDR	IPv6 CIDR
-	subnet-021ce4b308b61f89c	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off   172.31.32.0/20	-
-	subnet-02e10413eb7e5c62	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off   172.31.16.0/20	-
-	subnet-03059e63815229cb8	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off   172.31.0.0/20	-
-	subnet-06ebbe91f46de824b	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off   172.31.64.0/20	-
-	subnet-075b5253be3828	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off   172.31.48.0/20	-
-	subnet-0d4f08204b2115bce	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	Off   172.31.80.0/20	-
vpc_publico	subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7	Available	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5   VPC...	Off   192.168.1.0/24	-

**subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7 / vpc\_publico**

Details | Flow logs | Route table | Network ACL | CIDR reservations | Sharing | Tags

**Details**

Subnet ID subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7	Subnet ARN arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:203723249770:subnet/subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7	State Available	Block Public Access Off
IPv4 CIDR 192.168.1.0/24	IPv6 CIDR -	IPv6 CIDR association ID -	IPv6 CIDR association ID -

14.-Le damos a Acciones y seleccionamos editar la configuración de la subred. Nos saldrá la siguiente ventana:

**Edit subnet settings**

**Subnet**

Subnet ID: subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7

**Auto-assign IP settings**

Enable AWS to automatically assign a public IPv4 or IPv6 address to a new primary network interface for an instance in this subnet.

Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address

Enable auto-assign customer-owned IPv4 address

**Resource-based name (RBN) settings**

Specify the hostname type for EC2 instances in this subnet and optional RBN DNS query settings.

Enable resource name DNS A record on launch

Enable resource name DNS AAAA record on launch

**Hostname type**

Resource name

IP name

**DNS64 settings**

Enable DNS64 to allow IPv6-only services in Amazon VPC to communicate with IPv4-only services and networks.

15.-Y habilitamos la opción “Habilitar la asignación automática de la dirección IPv4 pública”.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit subnet settings' page for a subnet named 'vpc\_publico'. Under 'Auto-assign IP settings', the 'Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address' checkbox is checked. In the 'Resource-based name (RBN) settings' section, the 'IP name' radio button is selected. The 'DNS64 settings' section indicates that DNS64 is enabled to allow IPv6-only services to communicate with IPv4-only services. At the bottom right, there are links for 'CloudShell', 'Feedback', and copyright information.

16.-Y le damos a guardar.

The screenshot shows the VPC dashboard with a success message: 'You have successfully changed subnet settings: Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address'. Below it, the 'Subnets (1/7)' table lists a single subnet named 'vpc\_publico' with its details: Subnet ID: subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7, State: Available, VPC: vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5, Block Public Access: Off, IPv4 CIDR: 192.168.1.0/24. The 'Details' tab of the subnet's configuration page is also visible.

17.-Lo que vamos a configurar ahora es la puerta de enlace así que nos vamos al apartado puerta de enlace de internet y clicamos en ella. Nos sale la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the 'Internet gateways' section selected. A table lists one internet gateway:

Name	Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
-	igw-0218c9ca21fa1a594	Attached	vpc-0f4930e45d29617c5	203723249770

Below the table, there's a note: "Select an internet gateway above".

18.-Le damos a crear gateway de internet a lo que nos sale la siguiente ventana de configuración:

The screenshot shows the 'Create internet gateway' configuration window. In the 'Internet gateway settings' section, the 'Name tag' field contains 'my-internet-gateway'. In the 'Tags - optional' section, there is one tag listed: 'Key' is 'Name' and 'Value' is 'gateway\_subred\_publica'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create internet gateway' buttons.

19.-De nombre le ponemos gateway\_subred\_pública

The screenshot shows the 'Create internet gateway' configuration window again. In the 'Internet gateway settings' section, the 'Name tag' field now contains 'gateway\_subred\_publica'. In the 'Tags - optional' section, there is one tag listed: 'Key' is 'Name' and 'Value' is 'gateway\_subred\_publica'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Create internet gateway' buttons.

**20.-**Le damos a crear Internet gateway. Y desde ahí le damos al apartado de puertas de enlace de internet y como se ve en la imagen de abajo tenemos la puerta de enlace creada.

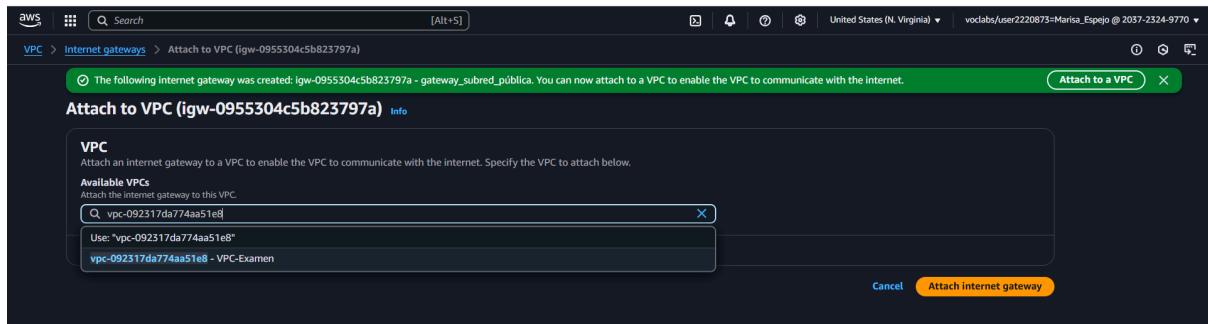
Name	Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
igw-0218c9ca21fa1a594	igw-0218c9ca21fa1a594	Attached	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	203723249770
gateway_subred_publica	igw-0955304c5b823797a	Detached	-	203723249770

**21.-**clicamos en ella de nuevo y le damos al apartado de acciones y a la opción conectar a una VPC.

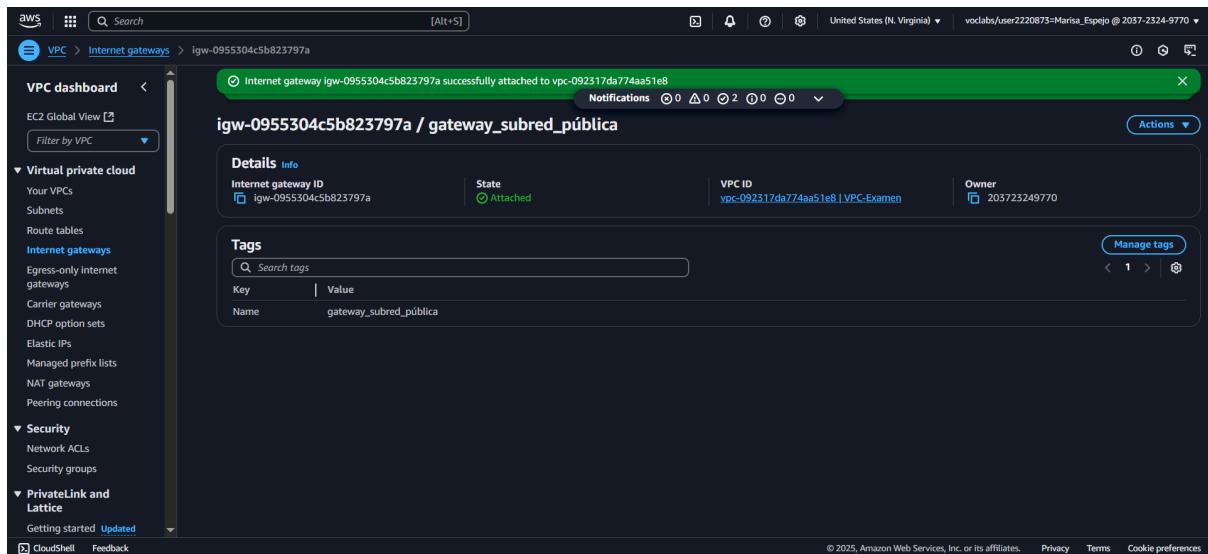
Name	Internet gateway ID	State	VPC ID	Owner
igw-0218c9ca21fa1a594	igw-0218c9ca21fa1a594	Attached	vpc-0f4830e43d29617c5	203723249770
gateway_subred_publica	igw-0955304c5b823797a	Detached	-	203723249770

**22.-**Y se nos abre la siguiente ventana:

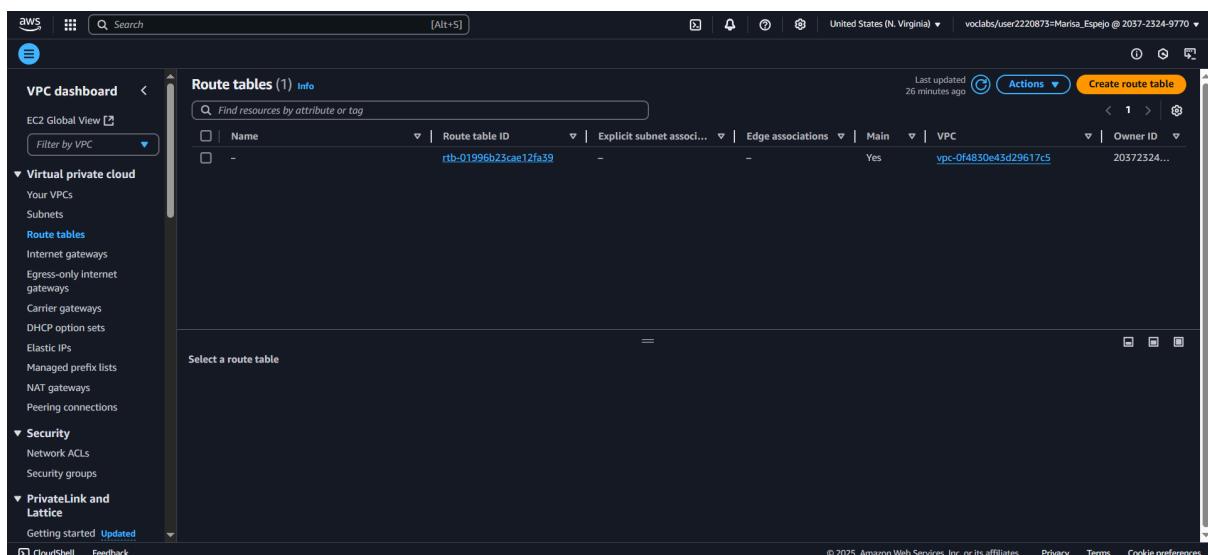
23.-Y ponemos en VPC disponible la VPC a la que queremos conectarla que en este caso es la de VPC\_Examen.



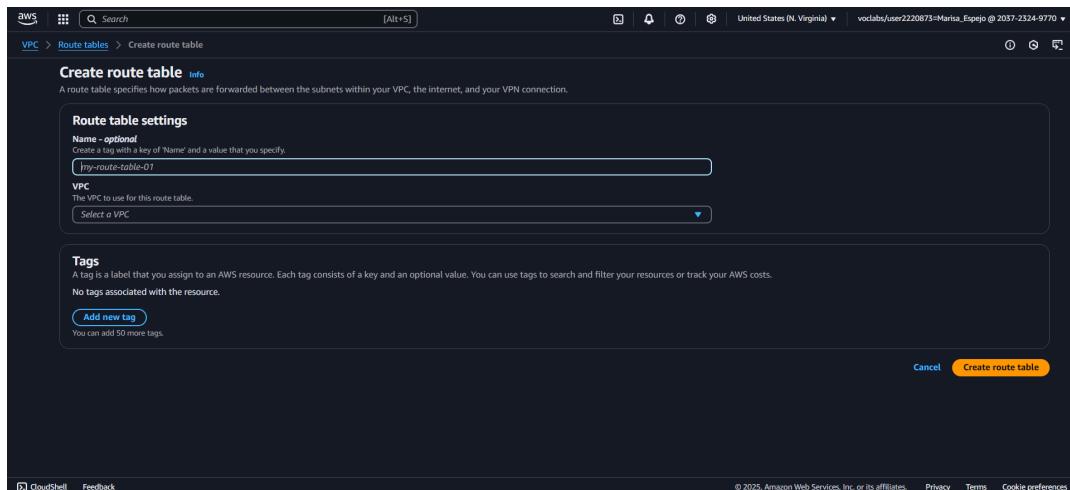
24.-Y le das a conectar a gateway de internet para guardar la configuración.



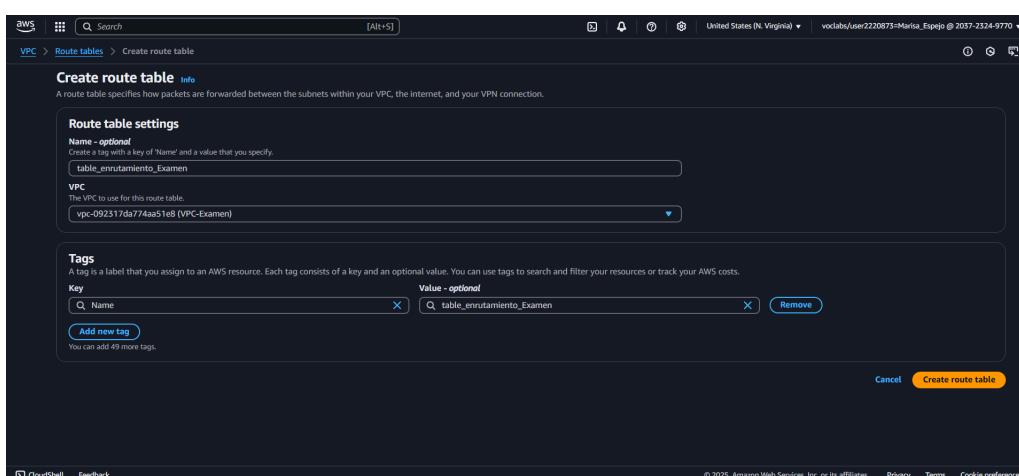
25.-Y ahora creamos la tabla de enrutamiento yendo a la opción tabla de enrutamiento.



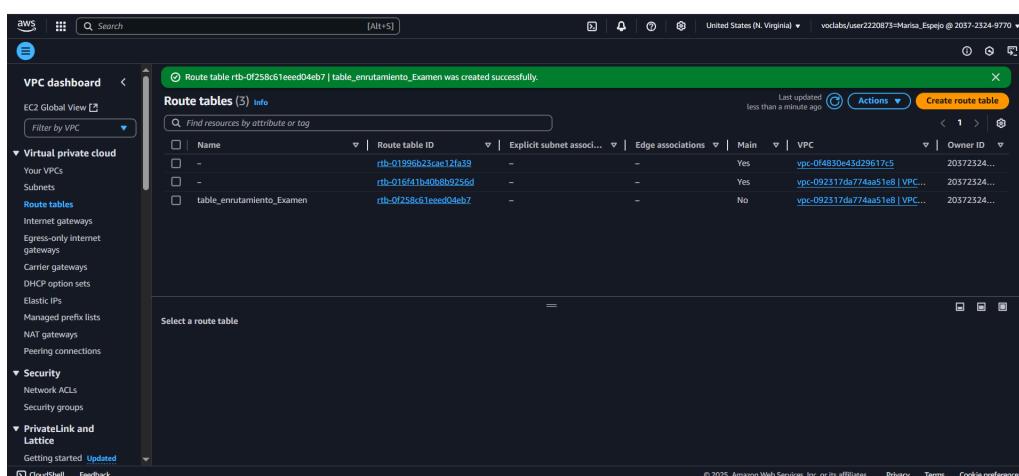
26.-Le damos a crear tabla de enrutamiento. Nos saldra la siguiente ventana:



27.-Ponemos el nombre que sera tabla\_enrutamiento\_Examen. Y la conectamos a la VPC del mismo nombre: VPC\_Examen.



28.-Y le damos a crear tabla de enrutamiento. Y aquí tienes la comprobación de que está creada:



29.-Nos metemos dentro de ella de nuevo y le damos a la opción editar rutas donde se abrirá la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the 'Route tables' section selected. A success message at the top says 'Route table rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7 | table\_enrutamiento\_Examen was created successfully.' Below it, the 'Route tables (1/3) Info' table lists three route tables. The third one, 'table\_enrutamiento\_Examen', is selected. At the bottom of the table, there is a 'Routes (1)' section with a single entry: 'Destination: 192.168.0.0/16' and 'Target: local'. The 'Edit routes' button is highlighted with a red box.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit routes' dialog box for the 'rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7' route table. It displays a table with one row: 'Destination: 192.168.0.0/16', 'Target: local', 'Status: Active', and 'Propagated: No'. The 'Edit routes' button is highlighted with a red box.

30.-Le damos a agregar ruta y ponemos la siguiente configuración que vemos en la imagen de abajo:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit routes' dialog box for the 'rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7' route table. It displays two rows of routes. The first row has 'Destination: 192.168.0.0/16', 'Target: local', 'Status: Active', and 'Propagated: No'. The second row has 'Destination: 0.0.0.0/0', 'Target: Internet Gateway', 'Status: -', and 'Propagated: No'. The 'Edit routes' button is highlighted with a red box.

### 31.-Y le damos a guardar cambios.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the 'Route tables' section selected. A green notification bar at the top says 'Updated routes for rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7 / table\_enrutamiento\_Examen successfully'. The 'Routes' tab is active in the route table details view. It lists two routes: one to 'igw-09553045b623797a' (Status: Active, Propagated: No) and another to 'local' (Status: Active, Propagated: No). The 'Details' tab is also visible.

32.-Ahora nos vamos al apartado de subredes de nuevo y nos vamos a la opciones de abajo donde pone tabla de enruteamiento.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the 'Subnets' section selected. A green notification bar at the top says 'Updated routes for rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7 / table\_enrutamiento\_Examen successfully'. The 'Route table' tab is active in the subnet details view. It shows a single route to 'local' via the route table 'rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7'. The 'Details' tab is also visible.

33.-Y clicamos en editar la asociación de la tabla de enruteamiento.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC dashboard with the 'Subnets' section selected. A red box highlights the 'Edit route table association' button in the subnet route table details view. The 'Route table' tab is active, showing the same configuration as the previous screenshot.

34.-Te saldra la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit route table association' page for a specific subnet. The 'Routes' section contains one entry: a route from '192.168.0.0/16' to 'local' via the route table 'rtb-016f41b40b8b9256d'. The 'Save' button is visible at the bottom right.

35.-Ponemos la configuracion que vemos en la imagen de abajo:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit route table association' page for a specific subnet. The 'Routes' section contains two entries: a route from '192.168.0.0/16' to 'local' via the route table 'rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7' and another route from '0.0.0.0/0' to 'igw-0955304c5b823797a' also via the same route table. The 'Save' button is visible at the bottom right.

36.-Y le damos a guardar.

The screenshot shows the 'Subnets' list in the VPC dashboard. A green success message at the top states: 'Subnet (subnet-0e9a9dd50f49557e7) has been successfully associated with route table (rtb-0f258c61eed04eb7).' The table lists several subnets, including 'VPC\_publico' which is associated with the specified route table. The 'Actions' dropdown for this subnet shows options like 'Edit', 'Delete', and 'Associate route table'.

37.-Ahora nos bajamos con la barra lateral hasta donde está el apartado de seguridad:

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console with the sidebar expanded to show the 'Security' section. Under 'Security groups', there are two entries listed:

Name	Security group ID	Security group name	VPC ID	Description
-	sg-07f4733942700467c	default	vpc-092317da774aa51e8	default VPC security group
-	sg-02229dd9b3602819d	default	vpc-0f4830e45d29617c5	default VPC security group

38.-Nos metemos en grupos de seguridad donde nos saldra la ventana que estamos viendo arriba. Le damos ahora a crear grupo de seguridad donde te saldra la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the 'Create security group' wizard on the 'Inbound rules' step. It displays a message stating 'This security group has no inbound rules.' and a single 'Add rule' button.

Below this, the 'Outbound rules' section is shown with a table header:

Type	Info	Protocol	Info	Port range	Info	Destination	Info	Description - optional	Info
------	------	----------	------	------------	------	-------------	------	------------------------	------

The 'Type' dropdown is set to 'All traffic'. The 'Protocol' dropdown is set to 'All'. The 'Port range' dropdown is set to 'Custom' with the value '0.0.0.0/0'. A note at the bottom of this section states: '⚠ Rules with destination of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow your instances to send traffic to any IPv4 or IPv6 address. We recommend setting security group rules to be more restrictive and to only allow traffic to specific known IP addresses.'

At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Tags - optional' section with a note about tags being labels for AWS resources.

**39.-**Ponemos la siguiente configuracion y añadimos las dos reglas que nos pide que es de SSH y HTTP y el destino lo tenemos que poner anywhere ipv4 como vemos en la imagen de abajo:

The screenshot shows the 'Create security group' page. In the 'Basic details' section, the security group name is 'grupodeseguridad\_Examen' and the description is 'Permitir el acceso por SSH y HTTP.'. Under 'VPC info', the VPC is set to 'vpc-092317da774aa51e8 (VPC-Examen)'. In the 'Inbound rules' section, there are two rules: one for SSH (TCP port 22) and one for HTTP (TCP port 80), both with source 'Anywhere (0.0.0.0/0)'.

This screenshot shows the same 'Create security group' page after adding the inbound rules. The 'Inbound rules' section now displays the two configured rules: SSH (TCP port 22) and HTTP (TCP port 80), both with source 'Anywhere (0.0.0.0/0)'. A warning message at the bottom states: '⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.'.

**40.-**Y le damos a crear grupo de seguridad. Y en grupos de seguridad comprobamos de esta manera que se ha creado:

The screenshot shows the 'VPC dashboard' with the 'Security Groups' section selected. It lists three security groups: 'sg-0db23bada0b43509d | grupodeseguridad\_Examen' (created successfully), 'default' (VPC ID: 'vpc-092317da774aa51e8'), and another 'default' entry (VPC ID: 'vpc-0f4830e3d29617c5'). A success message at the top right says: 'Security group (sg-0db23bada0b43509d | grupodeseguridad\_Examen) was created successfully'.

41.-Con todo esto hemos terminado la primera parte que es la de crear la vpc con la subred pública y todo lo demás. Ahora vamos a la segunda parte que es la de EC2.

## Parte 2: Creacion y configuracion de una instancia EC2:

1.-Nos vamos a la barra de búsqueda y ponemos EC2.

2.-Clicamos en EC2 donde nos saldra la siguiente ventana:

### 3.-Le damos a lanzar instancia donde nos saldran las siguiente ventana:

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

Name  
e.g. My Web Server  Add additional tags

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.

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

Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Debian

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

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI  
ami-08b5b5a93ed654d19 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0ea2a0fc13b15fce (64-bit (Arm), uefi)  
Free tier eligible

CloudShell Feedback

Summary

Number of instances Info  
1

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more  
ami-08b5b5a93ed654d19

Virtual server type (instance type)  
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)  
New security group

Storage (volumes)  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year of opening an AWS account, you get 750 hours per month of t2.micro instance usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs, 750 hours per month of public IPv4 address usage, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Launch instance Preview code

### 4.-Ponemos en el nombre: linux1.

Imagen de máquina virtual que vamos a utilizar: Amazon Linux.

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

Name  
linux1  Add additional tags

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.

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

Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE Linux Debian

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

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI  
ami-08b5b5a93ed654d19 (64-bit (x86), uefi-preferred) / ami-0ea2a0fc13b15fce (64-bit (Arm), uefi)  
Free tier eligible

CloudShell Feedback

Summary

Number of instances Info  
1

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more  
ami-08b5b5a93ed654d19

Virtual server type (instance type)  
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)  
New security group

Storage (volumes)  
1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

Free tier: In your first year of opening an AWS account, you get 750 hours per month of t2.micro instance usage (or t3.micro where t2.micro isn't available) when used with free tier AMIs, 750 hours per month of public IPv4 address usage, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million I/Os, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Launch instance Preview code

### 5.-Tipo de instancia: t2.micro.

Launch an instance Info

Instance type Info | Get advice

Instance type

t2.micro  
Family: t2 1 vCPU 1 GiB Memory Current generation: true  
On-Demand Windows base pricing: 0.0162 USD per Hour On-Demand Ubuntu Pro base pricing: 0.0134 USD per Hour  
On-Demand SUSE base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour On-Demand RHEL base pricing: 0.026 USD per Hour  
On-Demand Linux base pricing: 0.0116 USD per Hour

Additional costs apply for AMIs with pre-installed software

All generations  Compare instance types

Summary

Number of instances Info  
1

Software Image (AMI)  
Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more  
ami-08b5b5a93ed654d19

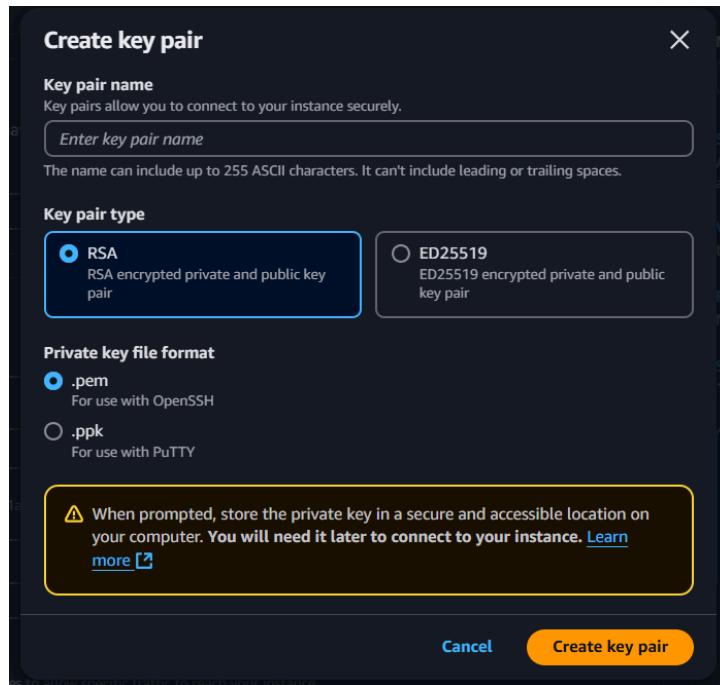
Virtual server type (instance type)  
t2.micro

Firewall (security group)

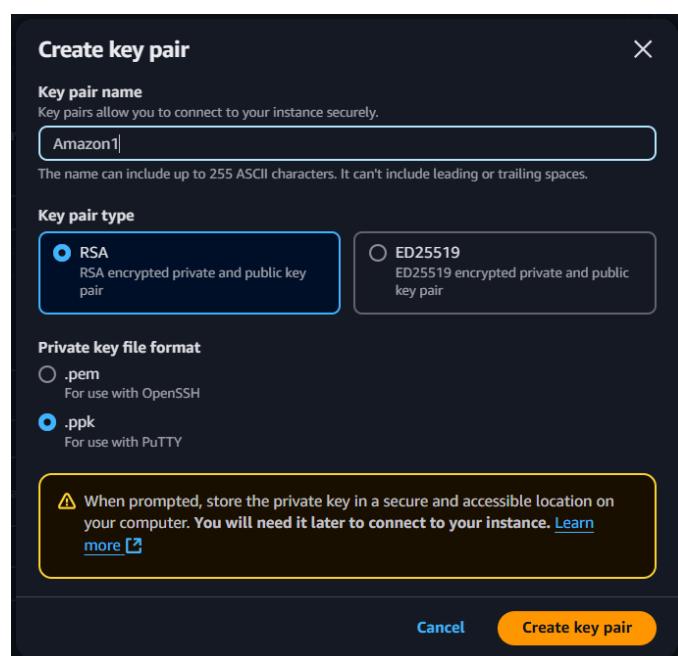
### 6.-Creamos un par de llaves nuevas dandole a crear un nuevo par de claves:

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances Launch wizard. The current step is "Key pair (login)". A key pair named "vockey" is selected. There is a link to "Create new key pair". On the right, there is a "Summary" section showing 1 instance and the selected "Software Image (AMI)" as Amazon Linux 2023 AMI 2023.6.2...read more.

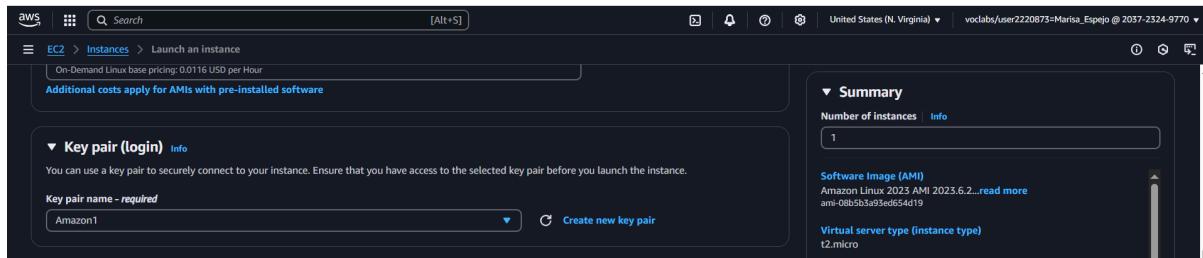
7.-Y al darle te saldra la siguiente ventana:



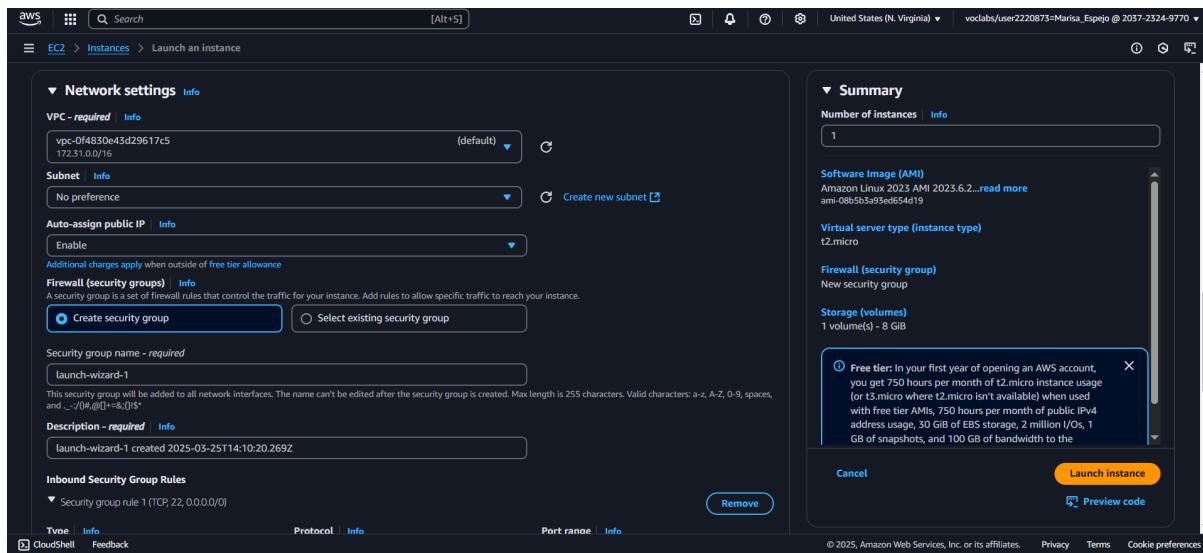
8.-Y ponemos la configuracion que ahí en la imagen de abajo:



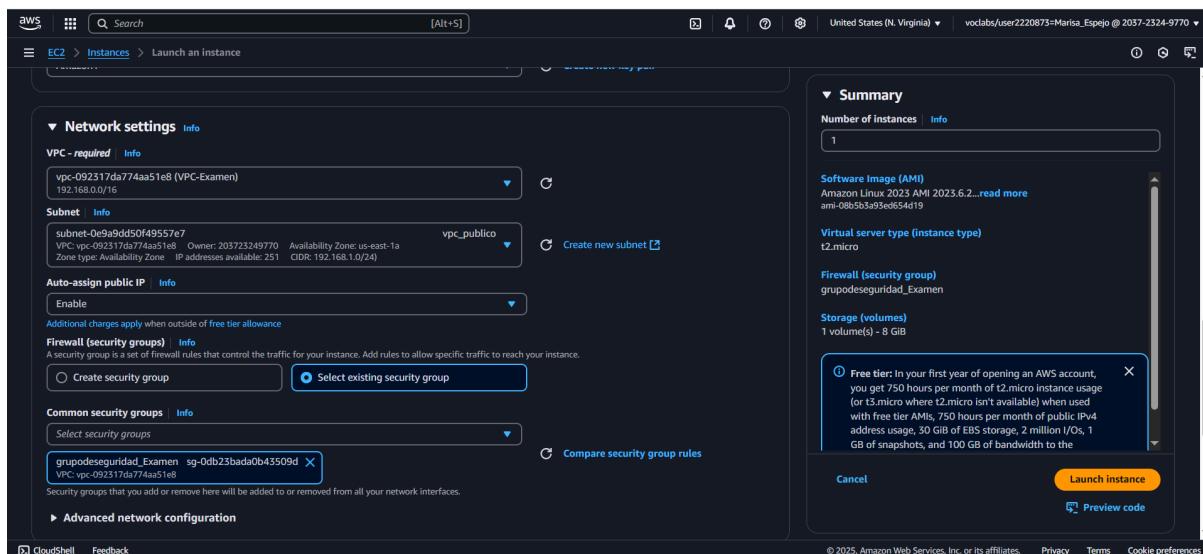
## 9.-Le damos a crear key pair.



10.-Ahora nos vamos a la parte de red donde conectamos nuestra máquina virtual a la subred pública de la VPC que creamos en el ejercicio anterior. Le damos a editar y ponemos la configuracion de abajo:



11.-Es hora asociar el grupo de seguridad que creamos anteriormente para que nuestra máquina permita el acceso HTTP y SSH.



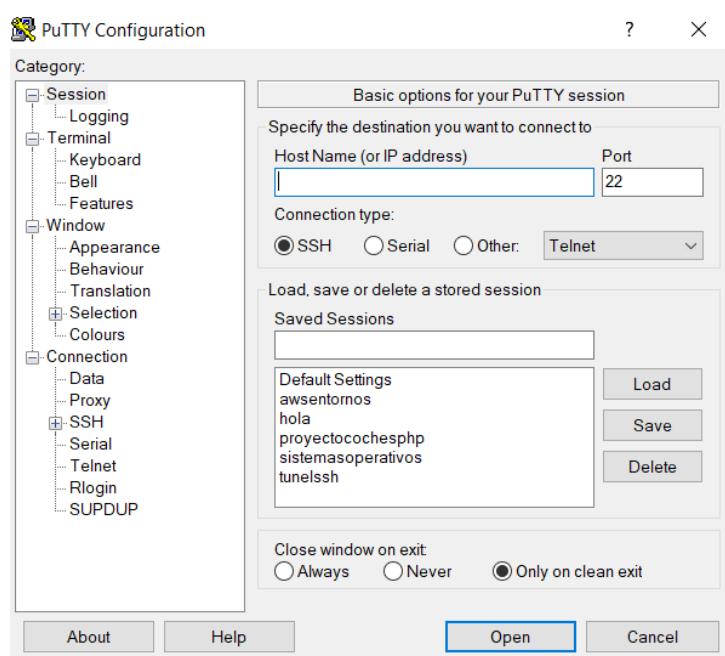
**12.-Accedemos a la instancia EC2 por SSH utilizando el par de claves creado.**

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with options like Dashboard, EC2 Global View, Events, Instances (selected), Instance Types, Launch Templates, Spot Requests, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images (AMIs, AMI Catalog), Elastic Block Store (Volumes, Snapshots, Lifecycle Manager), and Network & Security. The main area is titled "Instances (1) Info" and shows a table with one row for "Linux1". The table columns include Name, Instance ID, Instance state, Instance type, Status check, Alarm status, Availability Zone, Public IPv4 DNS, and Public IP. The instance "Linux1" has an Instance ID of i-0d5af70a3316d4cf3, is in a "Running" state, is a "t2.micro" type, and its status check is "2/2 checks passed". The Public IP is 3.94.149. At the top right, there are buttons for "Connect", "Instance state", "Actions", and "Launch instances". Below the table, there's a section titled "Select an instance" with a dropdown menu. The bottom right corner of the page includes a copyright notice for Amazon Web Services, Inc. and links for Privacy, Terms, and Cookie preferences.

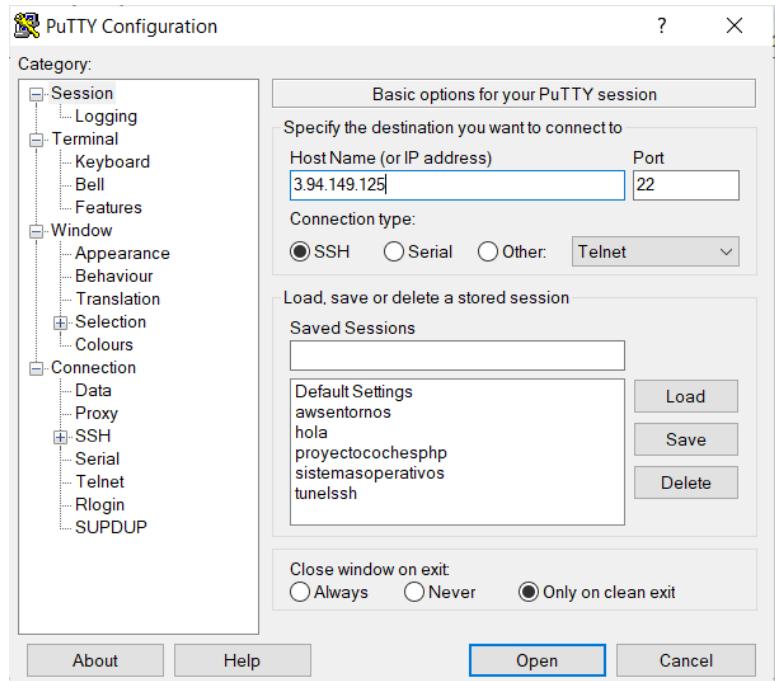
**13.-Esperamos a que ponga en status check en vez de initializing que ponga 2/2 checks passed.**

This screenshot is from the same EC2 Instances page as the previous one, but it shows a different status for the instance "Linux1". The "Status check" column now displays "2/2 checks passed" instead of "Initializing". All other details (Instance ID, State, Type, etc.) remain the same. The rest of the interface is identical to the first screenshot.

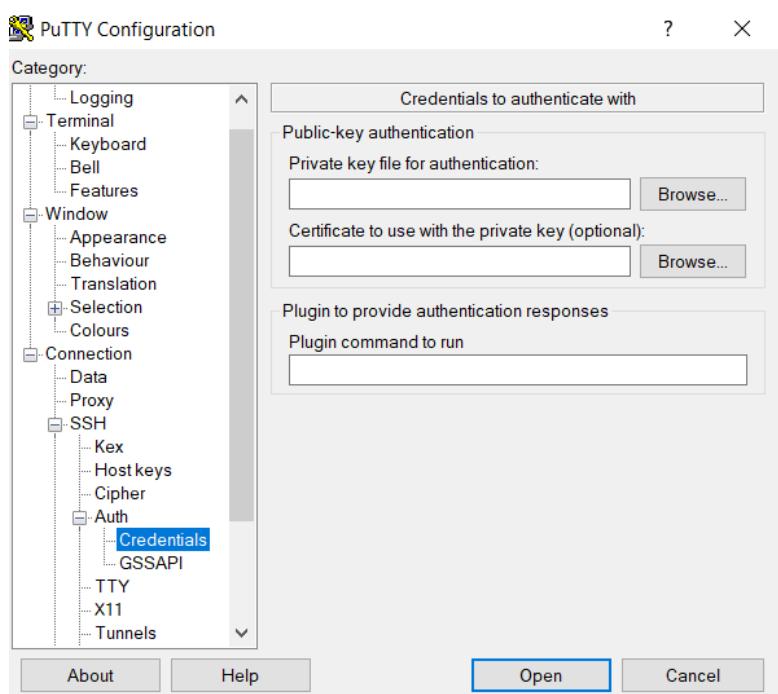
**14.-De ahí nos vamos a Putty.**



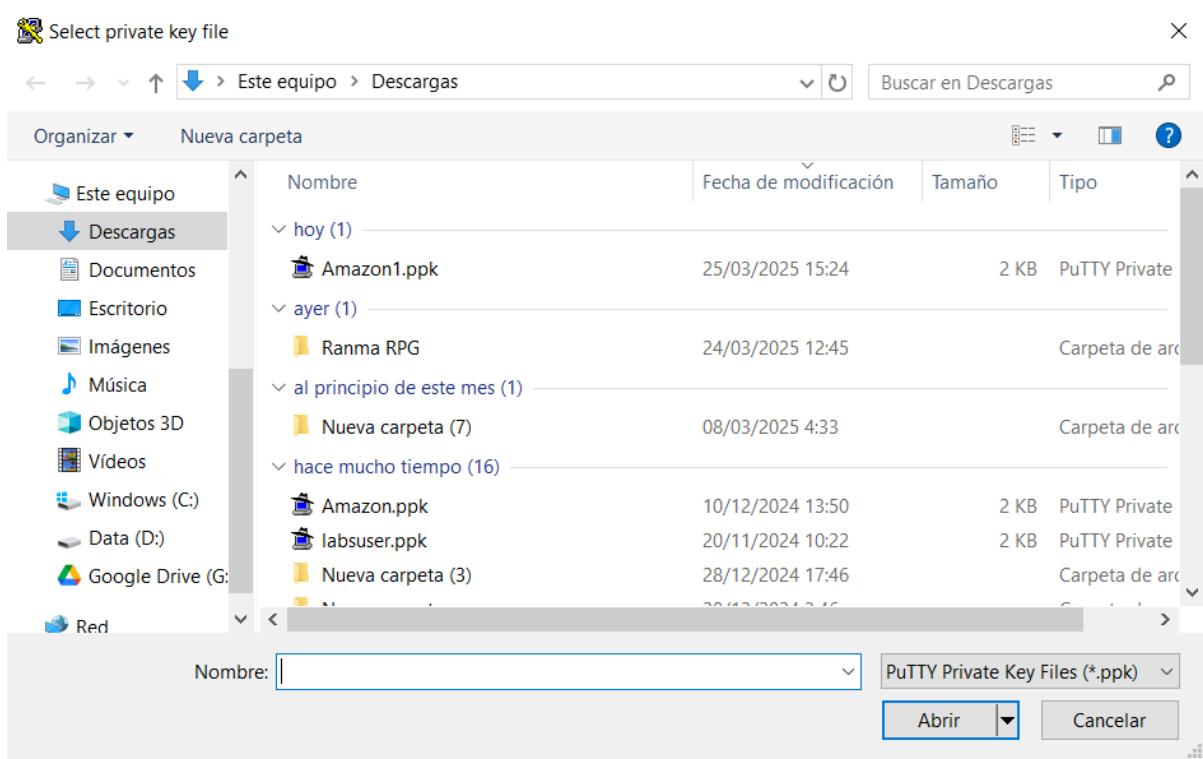
15.-Ponemos la ip publica de la máquina en Host name (or IP address) copiandola desde los detalles de nuestra máquina creada.



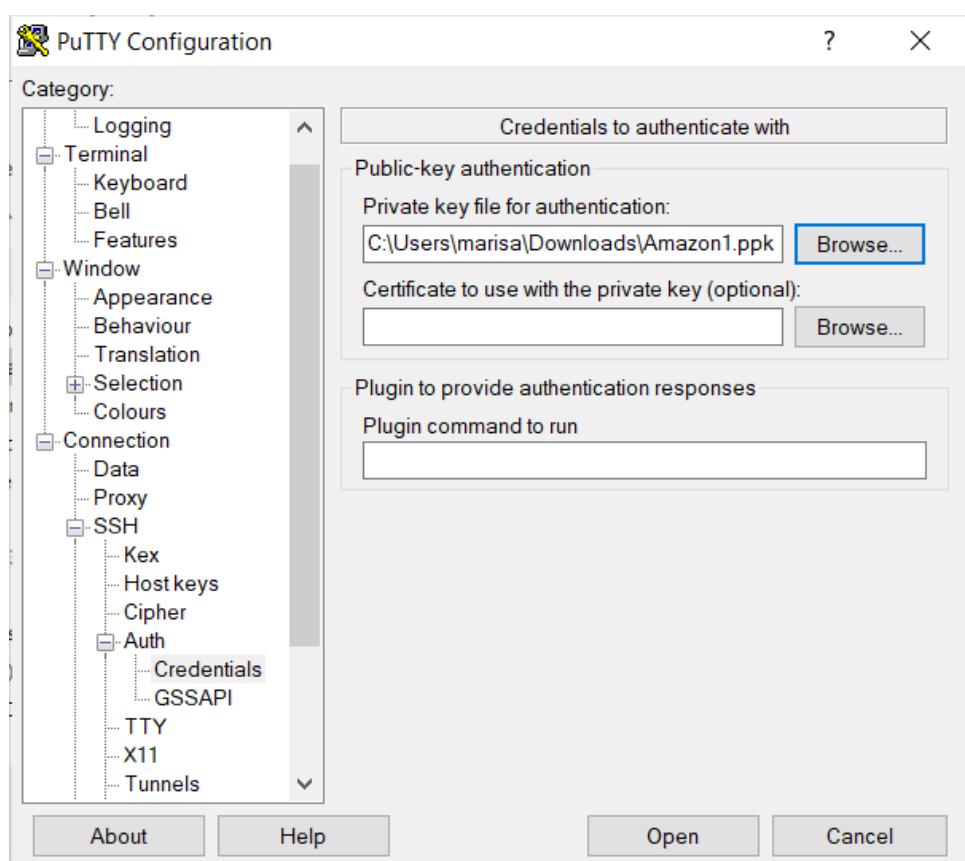
16.-Ahora nos vamos en la barra lateral a Connection, SSH dandole a +, Auth dandole a + y credentials. Te saldra la siguiente ventana cuando le des a credentials:



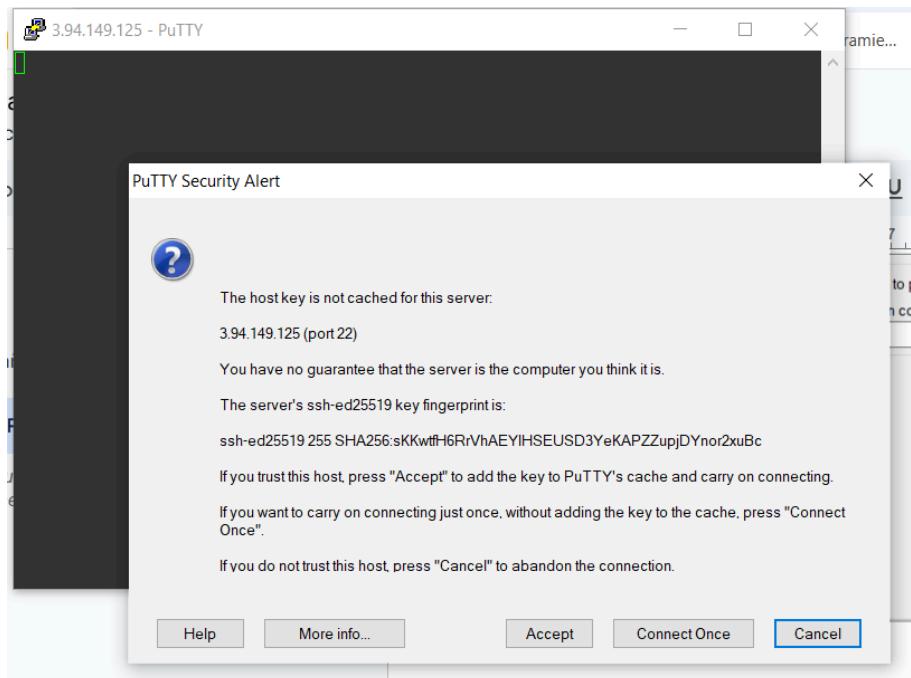
17.-En donde pone private key file for authentications le damos a Browse donde se abrira un panel de busqueda que es el siguiente:



18.-Buscamos nuestra llave privada de la máquina que tendrá el nombre que le pusimos al crear las llaves siendo en esta ocasión amazon1. Cuando la hemos encontrado la seleccionamos y le damos a abrir.



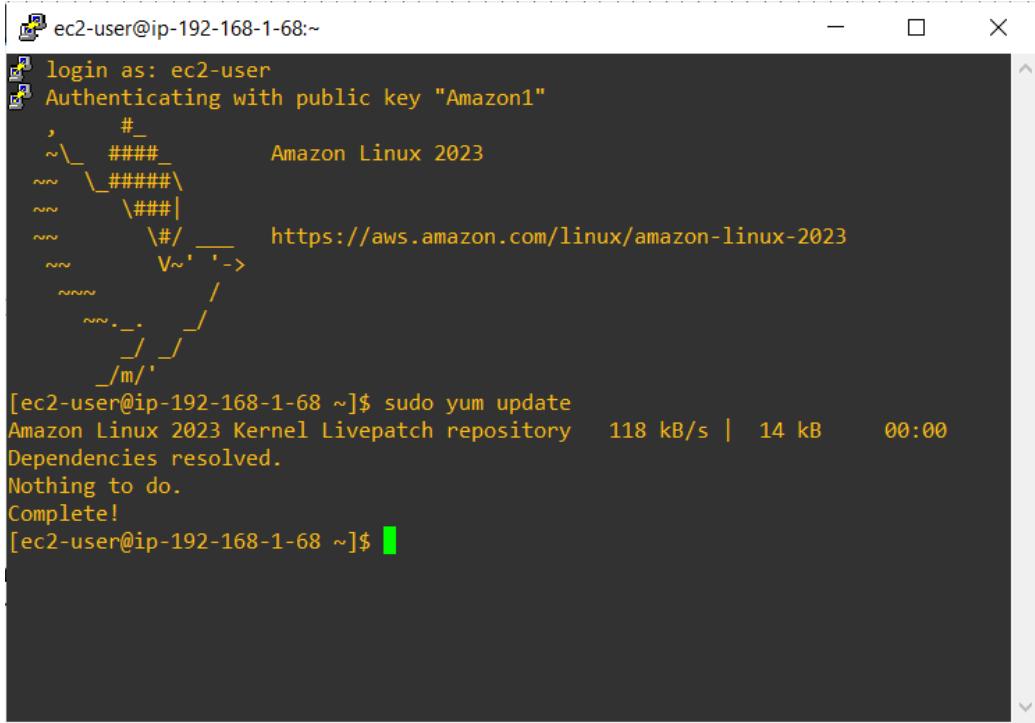
19.-Le damos a open y te saldra la siguiente ventana:



20.-Le doy a open y se abre la ventana de conexión a la máquina. Le damos a aceptar al mensaje que solo nos aparecerá esta vez. Después ponemos el usuario que es ec2\_user. Si está todo bien hecho debería de dejarte entrar. A lo que como vemos en la imagen de abajo hemos podido acceder sin problemas.

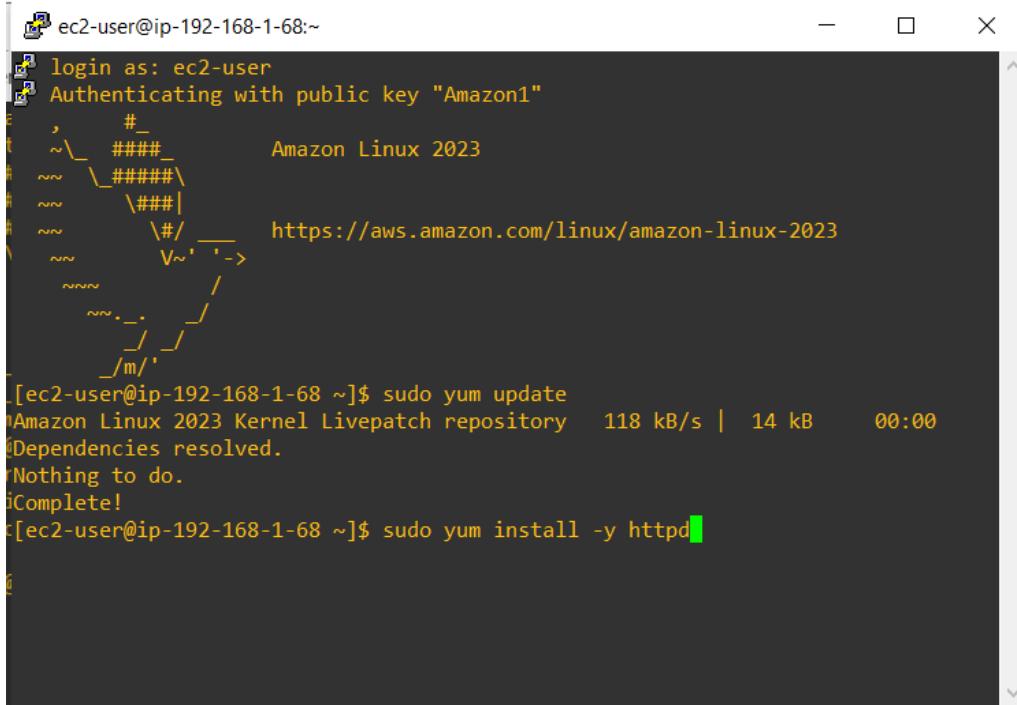
A screenshot of a terminal window showing a successful SSH login. The title bar says "ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68:~". The session output shows the user logging in as "ec2-user" and authenticating with a public key named "Amazon1". It then displays a welcome message for Amazon Linux 2023, a URL for the operating system, and a prompt "[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]\$".

**21.-**Ahora que hemos entrado con éxito vamos a instalar el servidor web de apache en la instancia EC2. Lo primero que vamos a hacer es actualizar el sistema para que este al día y no haya problemas a la hora de instalar el servidor apache. Para ello ponemos el comando **sudo yum update**.



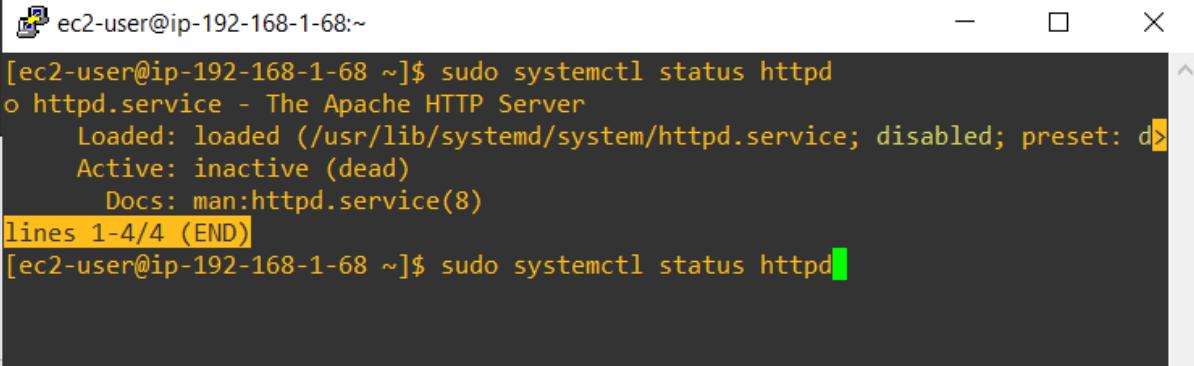
```
ec2-user@login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "Amazon1"
,      #
~\_ #####
~~ \##### Amazon Linux 2023
~~ \###|
~~  \#/   https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~  V~' '-->
~~/
~~.-
~/  / /
~/m/
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo yum update
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository  118 kB/s | 14 kB     00:00
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$
```

**22.-**Ahora que hemos completado la actualización instalamos el servidor apache poniendo el siguiente comando: **sudo yum install -y httpd**.



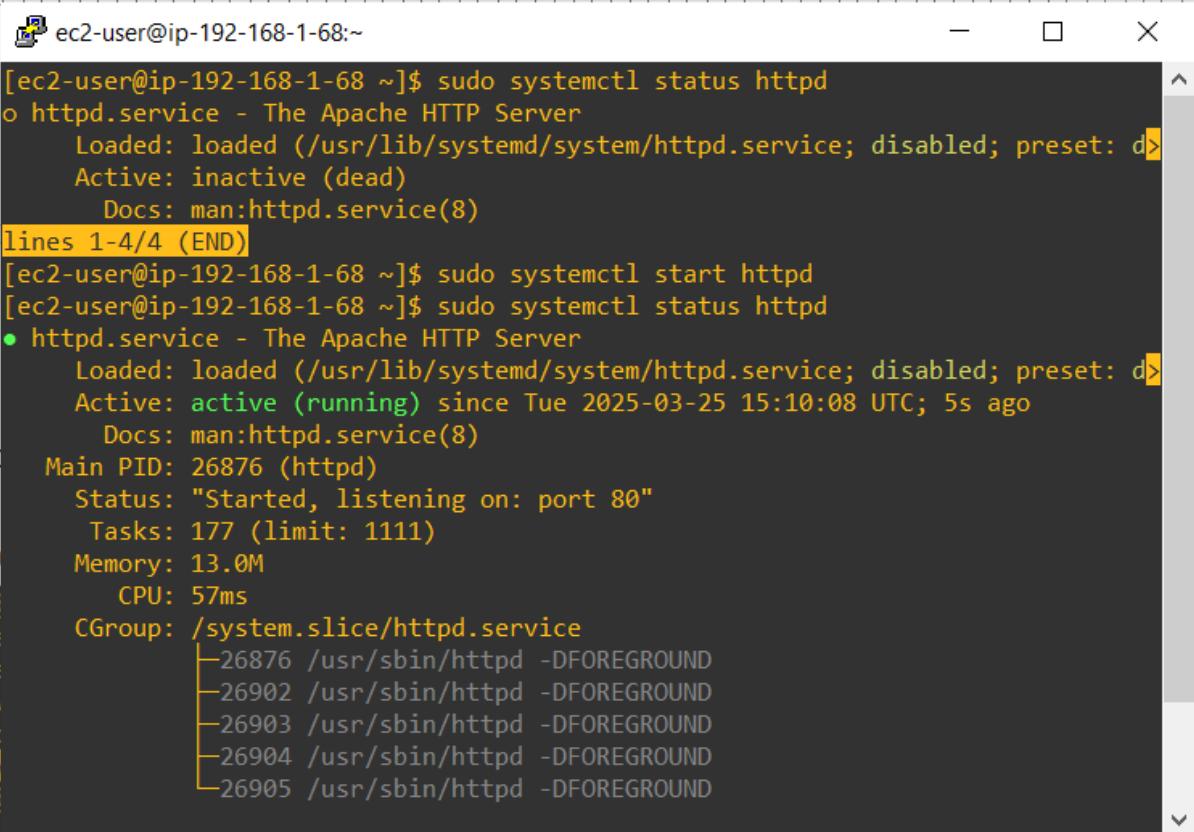
```
ec2-user@login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "Amazon1"
,      #
~\_ #####
~~ \##### Amazon Linux 2023
~~ \###|
~~  \#/   https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023
~~  V~' '-->
~~/
~~.-
~/  / /
~/m/
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo yum update
Amazon Linux 2023 Kernel Livepatch repository  118 kB/s | 14 kB     00:00
Dependencies resolved.
Nothing to do.
Complete!
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo yum install -y httpd
```

**23.-**Para comprobar su estado ponemos el comando **sudo systemctl status httpd**.



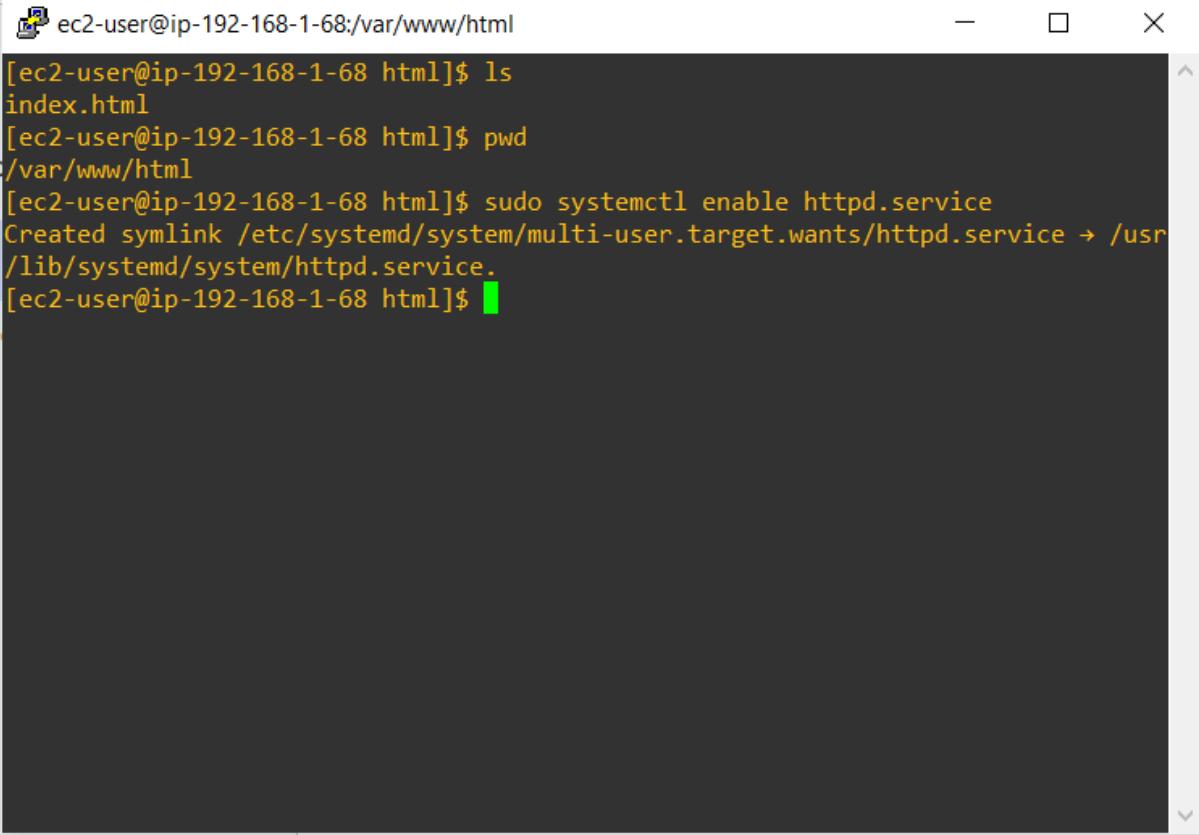
```
ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68:~ [ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
  Active: inactive (dead)
    Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
lines 1-4/4 (END)
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo systemctl status httpd
```

**24.-**Como vemos que está inactivo vamos a iniciar el servicio utilizando el comando **sudo systemctl start httpd**.



```
ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68:~ [ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
  Active: inactive (dead)
    Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
lines 1-4/4 (END)
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo systemctl start httpd
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 ~]$ sudo systemctl status httpd
● httpd.service - The Apache HTTP Server
  Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service; disabled; preset: disabled)
  Active: active (running) since Tue 2025-03-25 15:10:08 UTC; 5s ago
    Docs: man:httpd.service(8)
   Main PID: 26876 (httpd)
     Status: "Started, listening on: port 80"
       Tasks: 177 (limit: 1111)
      Memory: 13.0M
        CPU: 57ms
      CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
              └─26876 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                  ├─26902 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                  ├─26903 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                  ├─26904 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                  └─26905 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
```

**25.-**Como podemos ver ya está inicializado y totalmente funcionando. Ahora te pongo el comando para poder hacer que el servicio se inicie cada vez que el sistema se arranque. Ese comando es **sudo systemctl enable httpd.service**.



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following session:

```
ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68:/var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 html]$ ls
index.html
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 html]$ pwd
/var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 html]$ sudo systemctl enable httpd.service
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/httpd.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/httpd.service.
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 html]$
```

cogemos nuestra ip publica y la ponemos en un navegador web para comprobar si se nos abre la página de apache. Como vemos en la imagen de abajo funciona:

---

**It works!**

---

**26.-**Y cuando he subido el archivo index.html se ve así:

## EQUIPOS DE FUTBOL:

### Equipos favoritos de Futbol

LaLiga EA Sports continúa con la cuarta jornada de la competición, programada para los días 31 de agosto y 1 de septiembre. El FC Barcelona, que lidera la clasificación, abrió el telón el sábado goleando al Valladolid en Montjuic (7-0). En el duelo en San Mamés entre el Athletic Club y el Atlético de Madrid, se impusieron los de Simeone con un gol de Correa (0-1). Ya en la jornada dominical, en la que también se disputarán cinco partidos, el plato fuerte será el partido entre el Real Madrid y el Real Betis en el Estadio Santiago Bernabéu, que cerrará la cuarta cita del campeonato ligero. A continuación, todos los partidos de la Jornada 4: FC Barcelona - Real Valladolid (7-0) El Barça se marchará como líder al primer parón ligero después de golear al Valladolid (7-0) en una gran tarde de Raphinha, que hizo tres goles. Enorme partido del conjunto catalán, donde brillaron con gran intensidad jugadores como Lamine Yamal o Dani Olmo. El Valladolid no pudo en ningún momento con el aluvión de juego que se le vino encima. Athletic Club - Atlético de Madrid (0-1) Un gol de Correa en el alargue después de un pase de Sorloth tras un error de la defensa del Athletic le dio al Atlético tres puntos de oro en San Mamés. El partido fue muy abierto y el Athletic tuvo ocasiones para hacer, al menos, un gol. Se le anuló un tanto a Nico Williams por fuera de juego. Muy justo, pero fuera de juego. Los vascos deben sobreponerse a este mal arranque de Liga. Espanyol - Rayo Vallecano (2-1) El Espanyol volvió un poco a la vida al empatar ante el Atlético de Madrid en el Metropolitano y ahora respiró de forma definitiva con un gran triunfo ante el Rayo. Un tanto de Vélez en el minuto 96 le dio la victoria cuando nadie lo esperaba. El Rayo, que se adelantó en el marcador con un tanto de Álvaro García, deberá recomponerse después de dos derrotas seguidas en una semana bastante complicada para sus intereses.

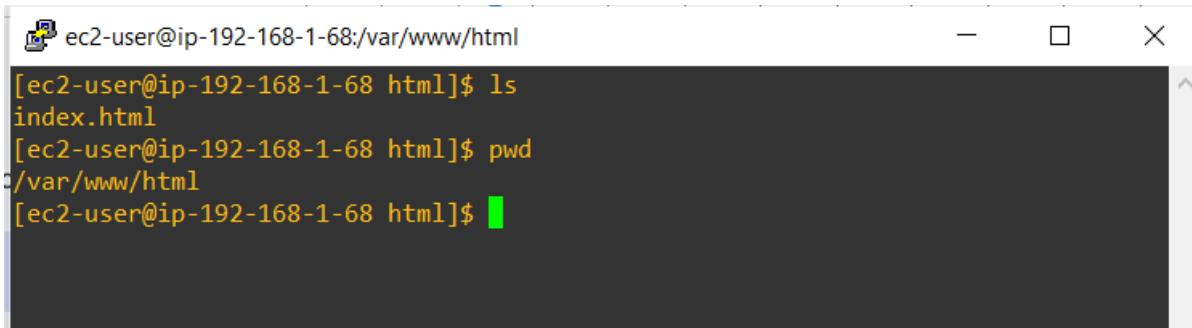
Lista de partidos del Club Barcelona pueden ser visto en [esta](#) página

Aquí están algunos equipos ingleses:  
► Detalles

[Aquí](#) hay una lista de lenguajes de programación que es bueno aprender

LaLiga EA Sports continúa con la cuarta jornada de la competición, programada para los días 31 de agosto y 1 de septiembre. El FC Barcelona, que lidera la clasificación, abrió el telón el sábado goleando al Valladolid en Montjuic (7-0). En el duelo en San Mamés entre el Athletic Club y el Atlético de Madrid, se impusieron los de Simeone con un gol de Correa (0-1). Ya en la jornada dominical, en la que también se disputarán cinco partidos, el plato fuerte será el partido entre el Real Madrid y el Real Betis en el Estadio Santiago Bernabéu, que cerrará la cuarta cita del campeonato ligero. A continuación, todos los partidos de la Jornada 4: FC Barcelona - Real Valladolid (7-0) El Barça se marchará como líder al primer parón ligero después de golear al Valladolid (7-0) en una gran tarde de Raphinha, que hizo tres goles. Enorme partido del conjunto catalán, donde brillaron con gran intensidad jugadores como Lamine Yamal o Dani Olmo. El Valladolid no pudo en ningún momento con el aluvión de juego que se le vino encima. Athletic Club - Atlético de Madrid (0-1) Un gol de Correa en el alargue después de un pase de Sorloth tras un error de la defensa del Athletic le dio al Atlético tres puntos de oro en San Mamés. El partido fue muy abierto y el Athletic tuvo ocasiones para hacer, al menos, un gol. Se le anuló un tanto a Nico Williams por fuera de juego. Muy justo, pero fuera de juego. Los vascos deben sobreponerse a este mal arranque de Liga. Espanyol - Rayo Vallecano (2-1) El Espanyol volvió un poco a la vida al empatar ante el Atlético de Madrid en el Metropolitano y ahora respiró de forma definitiva con un gran triunfo ante el Rayo. Un tanto de Vélez en el minuto 96 le dio la victoria cuando nadie lo esperaba. El Rayo, que se adelantó en el marcador con un tanto de Álvaro García, deberá recomponerse después de dos derrotas seguidas en una semana bastante complicada para sus intereses.

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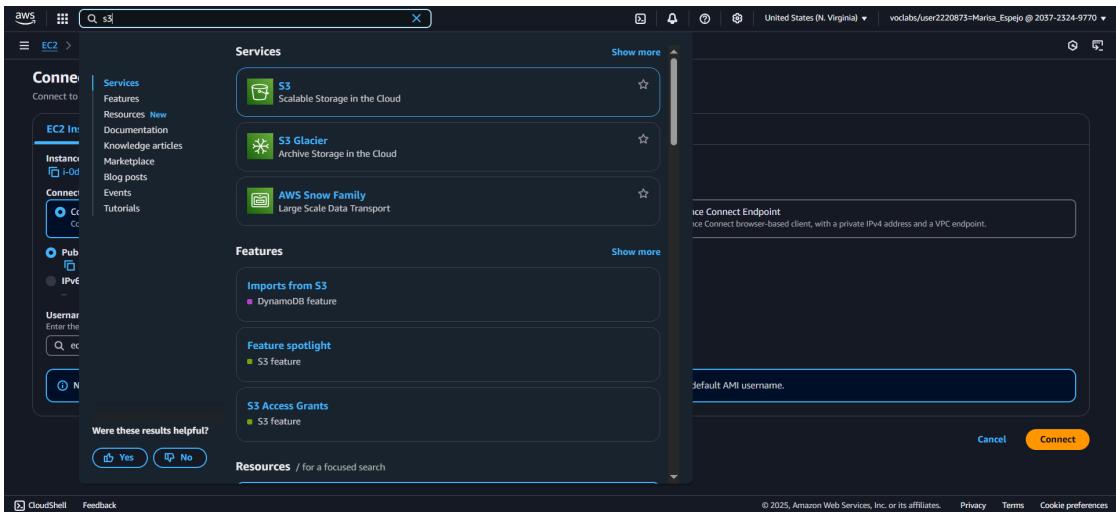


```
ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68:/var/www/html$ ls
index.html
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 html]$ pwd
/var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-192-168-1-68 html]$
```

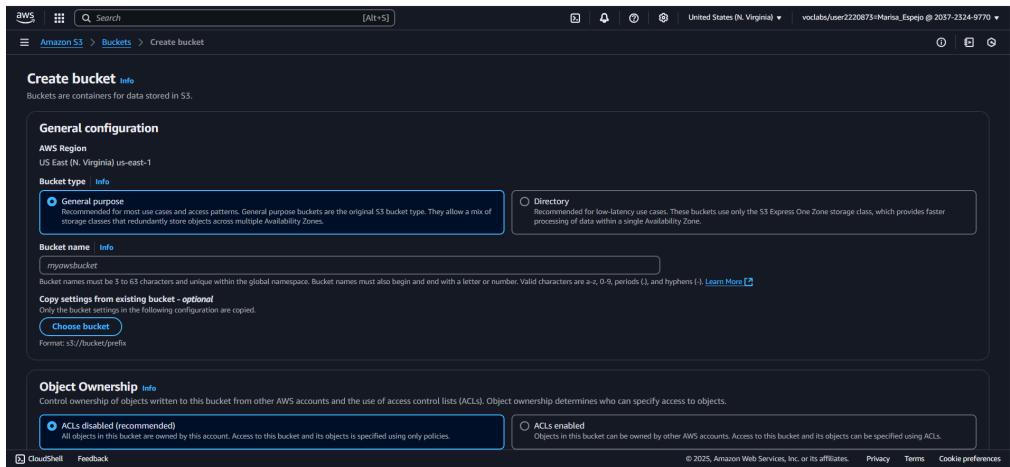
27.-He terminado la segunda parte que es la de creacion de EC2.

## Parte 3.-Creación de un Bucket S3 y Página Web Estática:

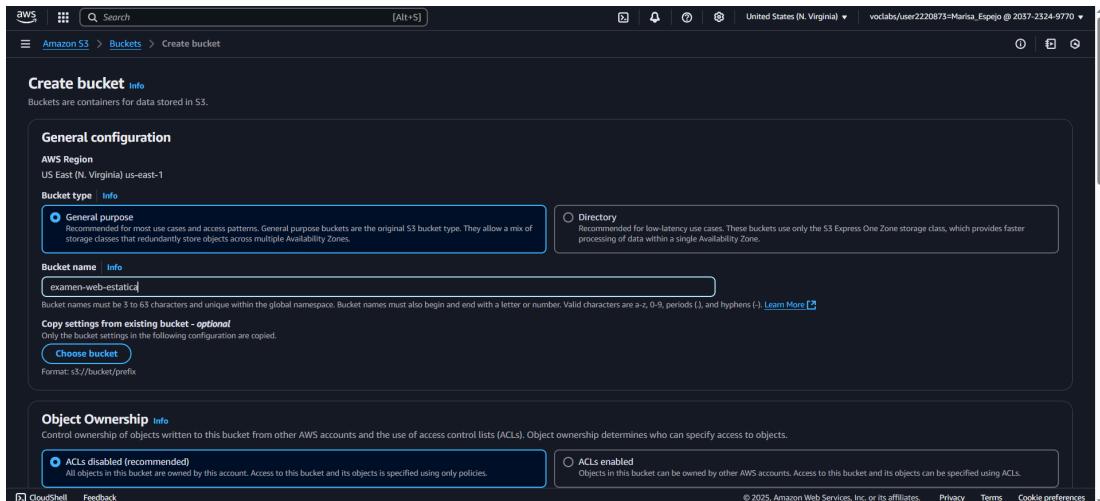
1.-Accedemos a S3 y creamos un nuevo bucket asegurándonos de que el nombre es único.



2.-Le damos a crear bucket abriendo la siguiente ventana:



3.-Ponemos el nombre que tiene que ser único que sera examen-web-estatica. O eso se suponía pero he tenido que poner examen-web-estatica1 porque me dice que el primero ya estaba en un bucket existente.



4.-ponemos el acceso publico para este bucket de esta manera, quitando la opcion aceptada como no aceptada como vemos en la imagen de abajo.

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

**⚠️ Turning off block all public access might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public.**

AWS recommends that you turn on block all public access, unless public access is required for specific and verified use cases such as static website hosting.

I acknowledge that the current settings might result in this bucket and the objects within becoming public.

**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](#)

5.-Le damos a crear bucket y vemos en la página de buckets como se ha creado el bucket.

**Amazon S3**

**General purpose buckets**

- Directory buckets
- Table buckets
- Access Grants
- Access Points
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens

- Dashboards
- Storage Lens groups
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 11

AWS Marketplace for S3

**General purpose buckets (1) All AWS Regions**

Buckets are containers for data stored in S3.

Name	AWS Region	IAM Access Analyzer	Creation date
examen-web-estatica1	US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1	<a href="#">View analyzer for us-east-1</a>	March 25, 2025, 17:41:57 (UTC+01:00)

6.-Ahora que está creado nos metemos dentro del bucket al clickar en su nombre que en este caso es examen-web-estatica1.

**Amazon S3**

**General purpose buckets**

- Directory buckets
- Table buckets
- Access Grants
- Access Points
- Object Lambda Access Points
- Multi-Region Access Points
- Batch Operations
- IAM Access Analyzer for S3

Block Public Access settings for this account

Storage Lens

- Dashboards
- Storage Lens groups
- AWS Organizations settings

Feature spotlight 11

AWS Marketplace for S3

**examen-web-estatica1 Info**

**Objects (0)**

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 Inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. [Learn more](#)

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
No objects				

**Actions**

**Create folder**

**Upload**

## 7.-Ahora vamos a subir un archivo html en el bucket dandole a upload.

The screenshot shows two consecutive steps in the AWS S3 'Upload' interface:

**Step 1: Initial Upload Page**

- Header: AWS logo, search bar, United States (N. Virginia), user info: vocabs/user2220873=Marisa\_Espejo @ 2037-2324-9770.
- Breadcrumbs: Amazon S3 > Buckets > examen-web-estatica1 > Upload.
- Section: **Upload Info**
  - Text: Add the files and folders you want to upload to S3. To upload a file larger than 160GB, use the AWS CLI, AWS SDKs or Amazon S3 REST API. [Learn more](#).
  - Text: Drag and drop files and folders you want to upload here, or choose **Add files** or **Add folder**.
  - Table: **Files and folders (0)**
    - Text: All files and folders in this table will be uploaded.
    - Search bar: **Find by name**.
    - Columns: Name, Folder, Type, Size.
    - Buttons: Remove, **Add files**, **Add folder**.
  - Text: No files or folders. You have not chosen any files or folders to upload.
- Section: **Destination Info**
  - Text: Destination: s3://examen-web-estatica1.
  - Section: **Destination details**
    - Text: Bucket settings that impact new objects stored in the specified destination.
- Section: **Permissions**
  - Text: Grant public access and access to other AWS accounts.
- Buttons: CloudShell, Feedback, **Cancel**, **Upload**.

## 8.-Y le damos a upload.

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 'Upload' status page after the file has been successfully uploaded:

**Status Summary**

- Text: **Upload succeeded**. For more information, see the **Files and folders** table.
- Section: **Upload: status**
  - Text: After you navigate away from this page, the following information is no longer available.
- Section: **Summary**
  - Text: Destination: s3://examen-web-estatica1.
  - Table:
    - Column: **Succeeded** (1 file, 5.7 KB (100.00%))
    - Column: **Failed** (0 files, 0 B (0%))
- Section: **Files and folders** (1 total, 5.7 KB)
  - Table:
    - Columns: Name, Folder, Type, Size, Status, Error.
    - Row: Horizon Zero Dawn wikia.html - text/html 5.7 KB Succeeded.

9.-Ahora clicamos en la sección permisos para entrar en su configuración.

The screenshot shows the 'Permissions' tab selected in the S3 bucket configuration. It displays the 'Permissions overview' section with a note about access findings and a 'Block public access (bucket settings)' section where 'Block all public access' is turned off. Below that is a 'Bucket policy' section with an 'Edit' button.

10.-Donde pone política del bucket clicamos en donde pone editar.

The screenshot shows the 'Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket' page. It has a 'Bucket policy' section with a note about bucket policies and an 'Edit' button.

11.-Con eso puesto clicamos en guardar cambios y si sale todo bien se saldra a la página de antes y saldrá un mensaje verde en la parte superior que confirma que toda la configuración que hemos puesto se ha guardado.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit bucket policy' page. On the left is the 'Policy' code:

```
1 var {
2   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3   "Statement": [
4     {
5       "Effect": "Allow",
6       "Principal": "*",
7       "Action": [
8         "s3:GetObject"
9       ],
10      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::examen-web-estatica1/*"
11    }
12  ]
13 }
```

On the right, there are sections for 'Edit statement', 'Remove', 'Add actions', 'Choose a service' (with a dropdown menu), 'Included', 'Available' (listing AI Operations, AMP, API Gateway, API Gateway V2, ARC Zonal Shift, ASC, Access Analyzer), and 'Add a resource' with an 'Add' button.

12.-Y le damos a guardar los cambios. Y como vemos en la imagen de abajo todo está bien configurado y guardado.

Successfully edited bucket policy.

**Permissions overview**

**Access finding**

Access findings are provided by IAM external access analyzers. Learn more about How IAM analyzer findings work. View analyzer for us-east-1

**Block public access (bucket settings)**

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 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 your buckets or objects within, you can customize the individual settings below to suit your specific storage use cases. Learn more

**Block all public access**

Off

Individual Block Public Access settings for this bucket

**Bucket policy**

The bucket policy, written in JSON, provides access to the objects stored in the bucket. Bucket policies don't apply to objects owned by other accounts. Learn more

13.-Ahora vamos a objetos y clicamos en cargar dónde te saldra a continuación la siguiente ventana:

**Object overview**

**S3 URI** s3://examen-web-estatica1/Horizon Zero Dawn wikia.html

**Amazon Resource Name (ARN)** arn:aws:s3:::examen-web-estatica1/Horizon Zero Dawn wikia.html

**Entity tag (Etag)** 635a2945939bd02e79f5f9e27823ebf7

**Object URL** https://examen-web-estatica1.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/Horizon+Zero+Dawn+wikia.html

**Object management overview**

The following bucket properties and object management configurations impact the behavior of this object.

**Bucket properties**

**Management configurations**

14.-Y he seguido los mismos pasos que con el archivo HTML para subir el css y las imagenes de la página:

**Objects (11)**

Objects are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon S3. You can use [Amazon S3 inventory](#) to get a list of all objects in your bucket. For others to access your objects, you'll need to explicitly grant them permissions. Learn more

Name	Type	Last modified	Size	Storage class
1-02_Aloy's Theme.mp3	mp3	March 25, 2025, 18:03:35 (UTC+01:00)	4.7 MB	Standard
estilos.css	css	March 25, 2025, 17:58:46 (UTC+01:00)	2.4 KB	Standard
Horizon Zero Dawn Frozen Wild_.pdf	pdf	March 25, 2025, 18:03:33 (UTC+01:00)	325.4 KB	Standard
Horizon Zero Dawn wikia.html	html	March 25, 2025, 17:48:26 (UTC+01:00)	5.7 KB	Standard
horizon_nombre_provisional_-3650681.jpg	jpg	March 25, 2025, 18:03:34 (UTC+01:00)	665.5 KB	Standard
Imagen 1 del juego.jpg	jpg	March 25, 2025, 18:03:34 (UTC+01:00)	286.6 KB	Standard
Imagen 2 del juego.jpg	jpg	March 25, 2025, 18:03:36 (UTC+01:00)	5.7 MB	Standard
Imagen 3 del juego.jpg	jpg	March 25, 2025, 18:03:37 (UTC+01:00)	3.1 MB	Standard
Imagen 4 del juego.jpg	jpg	March 25, 2025, 18:03:37 (UTC+01:00)	55.3 KB	Standard
Imagen 5 del juego.jpg	jpg	March 25, 2025, 18:03:38 (UTC+01:00)	10.8 KB	Standard
Imagen 6 del juego.jpg	jpg	March 25, 2025, 18:03:38 (UTC+01:00)	117.4 KB	Standard

15.-Y ahora enseño la visualización de la página web que sale a darle al url de destino:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a game page for "Horizon Zero Dawn".

**Header:** Includes links for "Inicio", "Personajes", "Tipo de Misiones", "Tipo de objetos", and "Suscripción".

**Title:** "Horizon Zero Dawn:"

**Section: Indice página:**

**Section: Introducción:**

**Text:** La tierra ya no nos pertenece. En una era en la cual las máquinas desambulan libre por la tierra, la humanidad ya no es la especie dominante, una joven llamada Aloy se embarca en un viaje para descubrir su destino. En un exuberante mundo postapocalíptico donde la naturaleza ha reclamado las ruinas de una civilización olvidada, los remanentes de la humanidad viven en primitivas tribus cazadoras-recolectoras. Su dominio sobre esta nueva tierra salvaje ha sido usurpado por las máquinas, temibles criaturas mecánicas de origen desconocido.

**Section: Trailer de Horizon Zero Dawn:**

**Image:** A thumbnail for the PS4 launch trailer, showing a character in combat.

**Text:** Ver en YouTube

**Section: Información técnica del juego:**

**Data:**

- Creador: Guerrilla Games
- Publidador: Sony computer Entertainment
- Director: Mathis de Jonge
- Productor: Lambert Wolterbeek Muller
- Plataforma: Playstation 4, Microsoft Windows
- Modo: De un solo jugador
- Género: Juego de rol de acción
- Clasificación: PEGI 16, ESRB: T

**Section: Imágenes del juego:**

**Image:** A grid of six screenshots from the game, showing various scenes and characters.

**Text:** Las tres primeras imágenes sobre el juego

**Image:** A grid of three screenshots from the game, showing various scenes and characters.

**Text:** Las tres últimas imágenes sobre el juego

**Player controls:** Standard video player controls (play/pause, volume, etc.) are visible at the bottom.

**Text:** Os pongo aquí en el pie de página un enlace a un PDF que trata sobre Horizon Zero Dawn frozen wilds que es el [DLC del juego](#)

16.-Hemos terminado la parte de Bucket.

## Parte 4.-Creación de una base de datos en RDS:

1.-Accedemos a RDS desde la barra de búsqueda.

The screenshot shows the AWS search interface with the query 'rds'. The top result is 'Aurora and RDS' under the 'Services' category. To the right, there is a detailed view of the resource: 'Resource Name (ARN)' is 'aws:s3:examen-web-estatica1:Horizon Zero Dawn wikia.html', 'etag' is 'a2945939bd02e79f5f9e27823ebf7', and the 'URL' is 'https://examen-web-estatica1.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/Horizon+Zero+Dawn+wikia.html'. Below the main search results, there are sections for 'Features', 'Database Insights', 'Reserved instances', and 'Proxies'.

2.-Al clickar encima de Aurora y RDS te saldrá la siguiente ventana:

The screenshot shows the 'Aurora and RDS' dashboard. On the left, there is a sidebar with links like 'Dashboard', 'Databases', 'Query Editor', 'Performance insights', 'Snapshots', 'Exports in Amazon S3', 'Automated backups', 'Reserved instances', 'Proxies', 'Subnet groups', 'Parameter groups', 'Option groups', 'Custom engine versions', 'Zero-ETL Integrations', 'Events', 'Event subscriptions', and 'Recommendations'. The main area displays 'Resources' for the US East (N. Virginia) region, including DB Instances (0/40), DB Clusters (0/40), Snapshots (0/40), and Subnet groups (0/50). It also features a 'Create database' section with a 'Create database' button and a note about restoring from S3. On the right, there are sections for 'Recommended services' (with no recommendations yet) and 'Recommended for you' (including 'Build RDS Operational Tasks', 'Time-Series Tables in PostgreSQL', and 'Test Your DR Strategy in Minutes').

3.-Le damos a crear database y en la ventana que nos sale elegimos mysql:

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard. In the 'Engine options' section, there are several engine type options: 'Aurora (MySQL Compatible)', 'Aurora (PostgreSQL Compatible)', 'MySQL', 'MariaDB', 'Microsoft SQL Server', 'PostgreSQL', 'Oracle', 'IBM Db2', and 'IBM DB2'. The 'MySQL' option is selected. In the 'Master password' section, there is a note: 'Specify a string that defines the password for the master user. Master Password must be at least eight characters long, as in "mypassword".'

#### 4.-Y la siguiente configuracion:

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard in the AWS RDS console. The 'Free tier' option is selected. The 'Deployment options' section shows three choices: 'Multi-AZ DB cluster deployment (3 instances)', 'Multi-AZ DB instance deployment (2 instances)', and 'Single-AZ DB instance deployment (1 instance)'. The 'Single-AZ DB instance deployment (1 instance)' option is selected. The 'Availability and durability' section provides details about each deployment type, including uptime guarantees and redundancy across Availability Zones. The 'Master password' section is also visible on the right.

#### 5.-Y en las configuraciones de la base de datos ponemos los siguientes datos:

A)Nombre de la base de datos: examen\_db

B)Usuario: admin

C)Contraseña: ExamenAWS2025

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard in the AWS RDS console, focusing on 'Credentials Settings'. The 'Self managed' option for master password is selected. Other options like 'Managed in AWS Secrets Manager - most secure' and 'Auto generate password' are shown but not selected. The 'Master password' field contains 'ExamenAWS2025' and is marked as 'Very strong'. The 'Confirm master password' field also contains 'ExamenAWS2025'. The 'MySQL' section on the right provides general information about MySQL support on RDS.

## 6.-Y seguimos con la siguiente configuracion:

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard in the AWS RDS console. The first step, 'Connectivity', is displayed. Under 'Compute resource', the option 'Don't connect to an EC2 compute resource' is selected. Below it, a note says 'Choose the VPC. The VPC defines the virtual networking environment for this DB instance.' A dropdown menu shows 'VPC-Examen (vpc-092317d7a774aa51e8)' with '2 Subnets, 2 Availability Zones'. A note states 'Only VPCs with a corresponding DB subnet group are listed.' Under 'DB subnet group', the option 'Create new DB Subnet Group' is selected. Other sections visible include 'Public access' (Yes selected) and 'VPC security group (firewall)'.

The screenshot shows the 'Create database' wizard in the AWS RDS console. The second step, 'Security', is displayed. Under 'Existing VPC security groups', the option 'Choose existing' is selected, showing 'grupodeseguridad\_Examen'. Under 'Availability Zone', 'No preference' is selected. Under 'RDS Proxy', the option 'Create an RDS Proxy' is selected. Under 'Certificate authority - optional', a certificate 'rds-ca-rsa2048-q1 (default)' is selected, with an expiration date of 'May 26, 2051'. A note says 'If you don't select a certificate authority, RDS chooses one for you.' A section for 'Additional configuration' is partially visible.

Y ahora tenemos la comprobación de que está la base de datos creada.

The screenshot shows the 'Databases' page in the AWS RDS console. On the left, the 'Aurora and RDS' navigation pane is visible with various options like Dashboard, Databases, Query Editor, etc. The main area shows a table titled 'Databases (1)'. A modal window at the top says 'Creating database examen-db' with a note: 'Your database might take a few minutes to launch. You can use settings from examen-db to simplify configuration of suggested database add-ons while we finish creating your DB for you.' The table has columns: DB Identifier, Status, Role, Engine, Region..., Size, Recommendations, CPU. One row is shown: 'examen-db' (Status: Creating, Instance: MySQL Co..., Region: us-east-1b, Size: db.t4g.micro). A 'Notifications' bar shows 0 notifications. Buttons at the bottom include 'View credential details', 'Notifications', 'Group resources', 'Modify', 'Actions', 'Restore from S3', 'Create database', and 'Restore from S3'.

Ahora nos vamos a EC2, al grupo de seguridad que has creado que es `grupodeseguridad_Examen`. Y ponemos una nueva regla de entrada que permita la conexión desde el puerto 3306 con Mysql desde cualquier ip.

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description
sgr-04332bec01bf0f183	SSH	TCP	22	Custom	
sgr-0b942283f19a73e3b	HTTP	TCP	80	Custom	
-	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	Anywhere	

**Add rule**

⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or -/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

Cancel Preview changes Save rules

Y le damos a guardar.

Name	Security group ID	Description	VPC ID
sg-0db23bada0b43509d	sg-0db23bada0b43509d	Permitir el acceso por SSH y HTTP.	vpc-092317da774aa51e8

Inbound rules (3)	Name	Security group rule ID	IP version	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source
-	sgr-0971b941c36cd703	IPv4	MySQL/Aurora	TCP	3306	0.0.0.0/0	
-	sgr-04332bec01bf0f183	IPv4	SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	
-	sgr-0b942283f19a73e3b	IPv4	HTTP	TCP	80	0.0.0.0/0	

Para poder conectarnos vamos a necesitar los siguientes datos:

-Endpoint que en este caso es `examen-db.cbaqcps3b6eg.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com`.

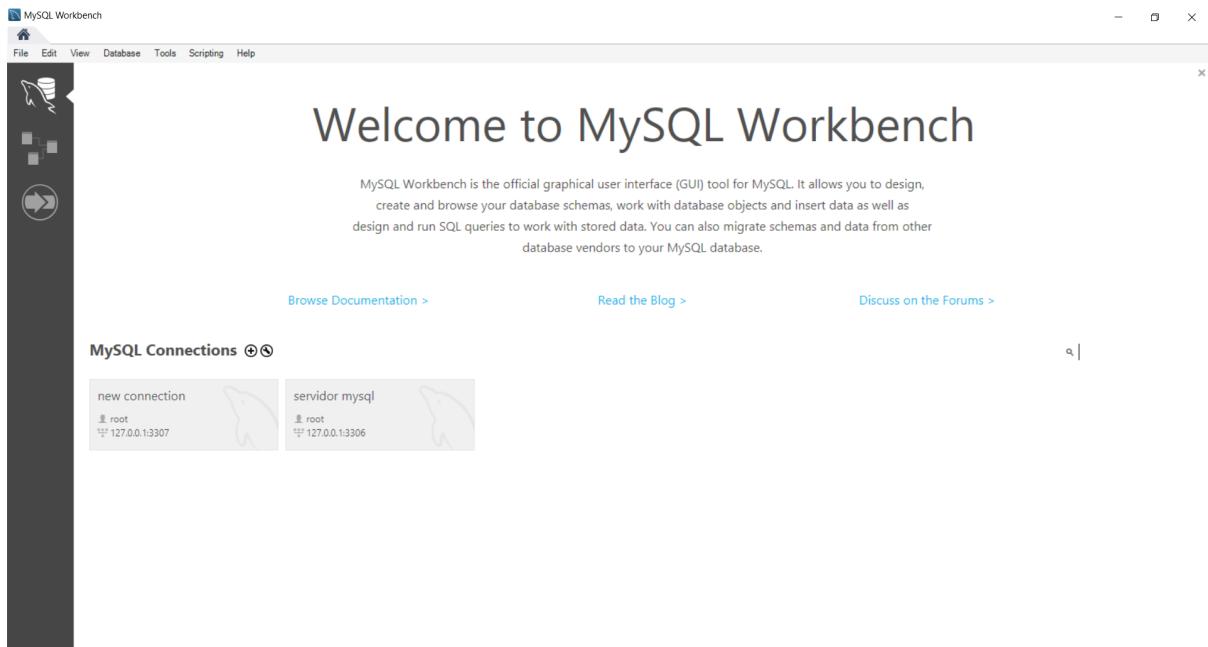
-Puerto que es 3306.

-Y el usuario y la contraseña de la base de datos que son:

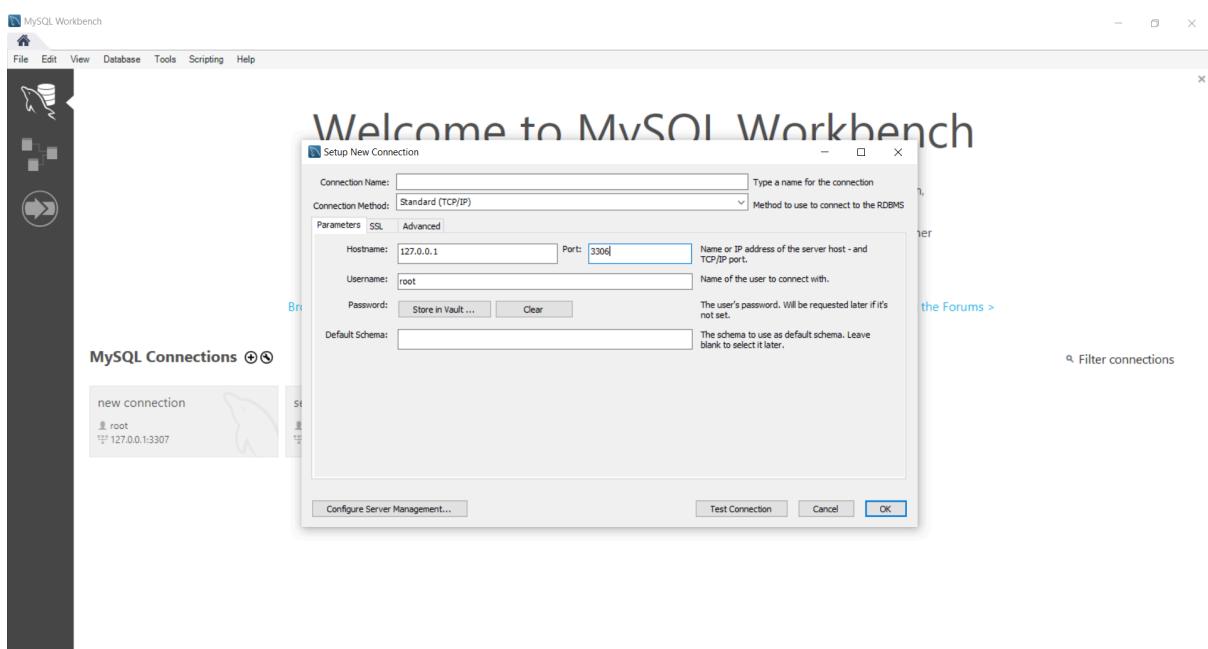
Usuario: admin

Contraseña: ExamenAWS2025.

Y ahora vamos a probar si se conecta con Workbench:



2.-Dale al +.



Ponemos la siguiente informacion en los siguientes campos:

A)connection name = “Nombre de la conexión” en este caso conexión.

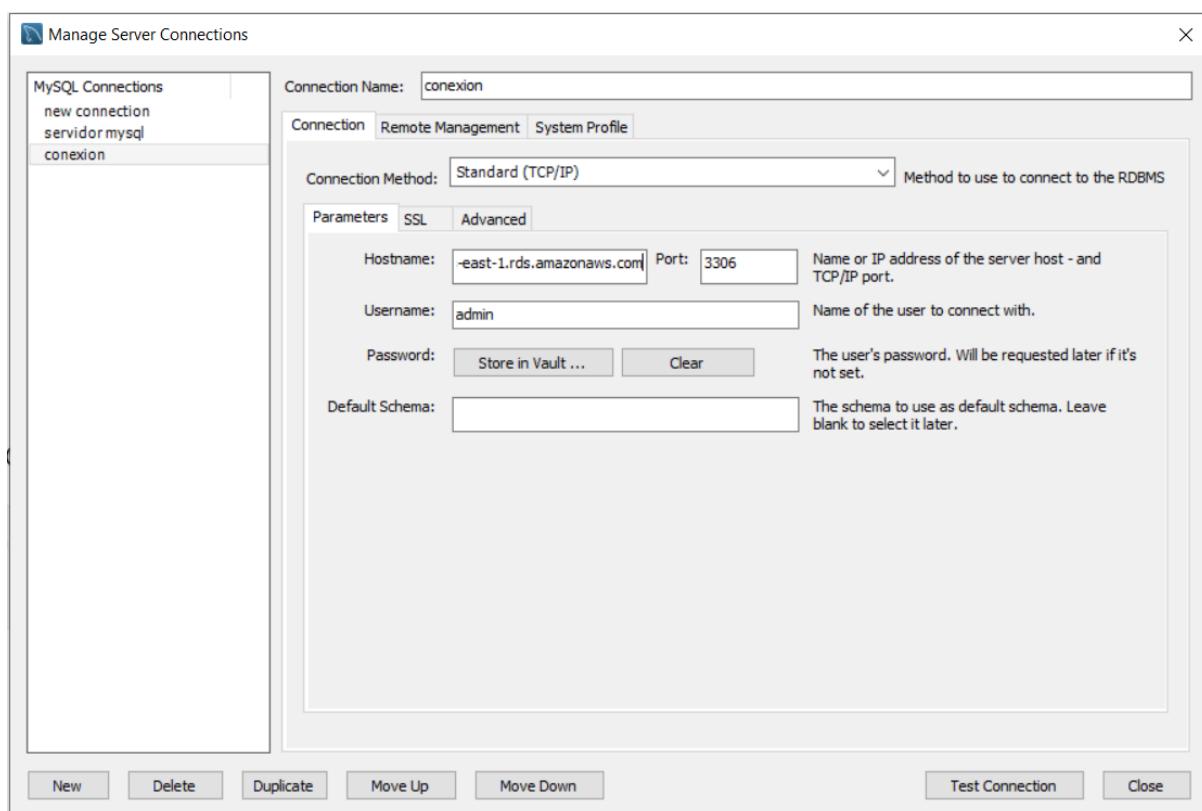
B) connection method = “Metodo de la conexión” Tiene que estar en Standard (TCP/IP).

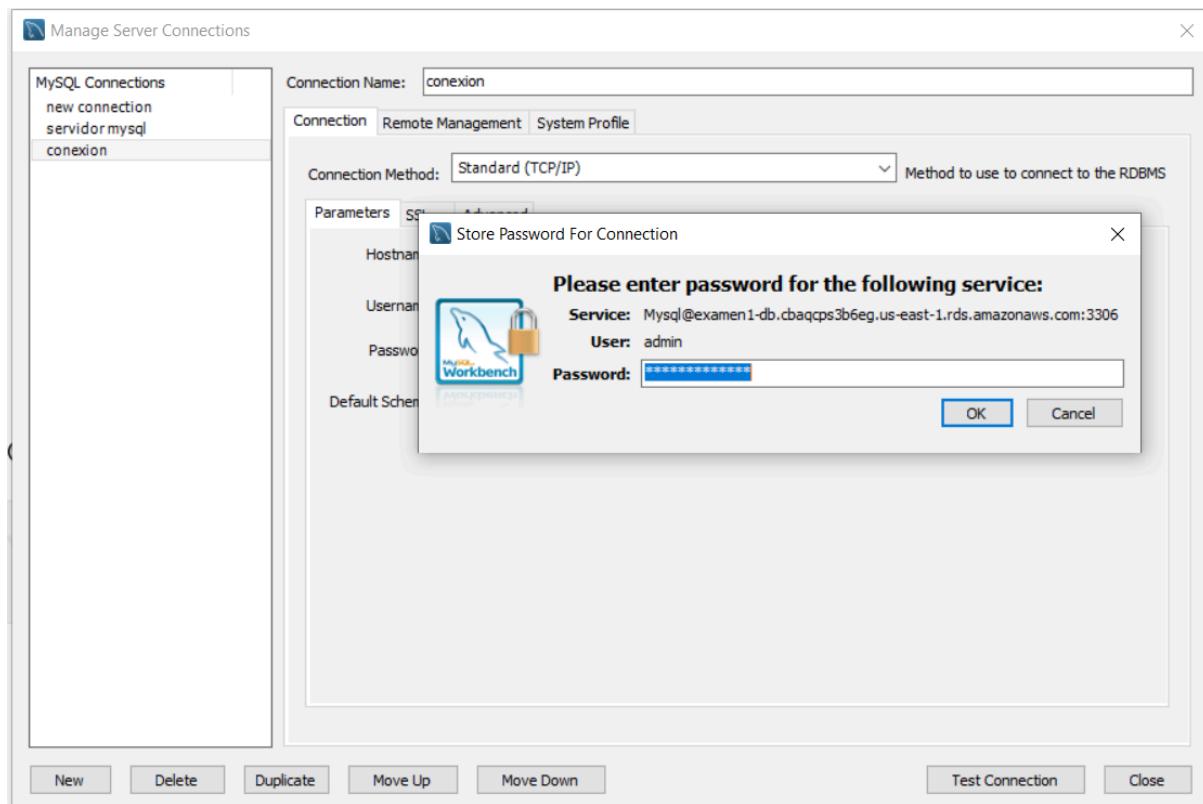
C) Hostname = “Nombre del host” que en este caso es examen1-db.cbaqcps3b6eg.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com.

D) En Port tiene que estar puesto el puerto 3306.

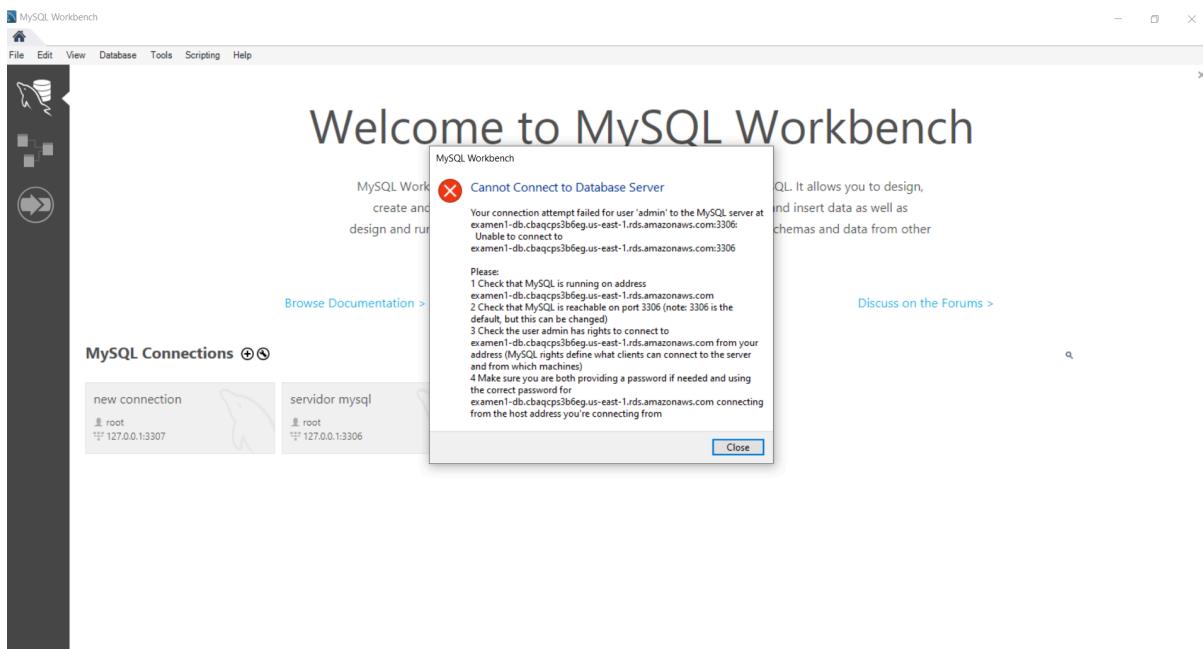
E) En username = “Nombre del usuario” en este caso es admin.

F) Le das a Store Vault y pones la contraseña de tu base de datos que en este caso es ExamenAWS2025.





Le damos a ok guardando la contraseña y despues a close viendo que se ha guardado la conexión. Le damos a la conexión para intentar entrar donde nos saldra la pantalla de espera. Cuando termina nos dice que no podemos conectarnos y nos muestra el siguiente mensaje de error:



Lo que significa que no podemos acceder a la base de datos que hemos creado.

