



Cloud Computing: Conceptos básicos: Practica 1

Descripción

- Despliegue de un blog Wordpress en la nube mediante el servicio **IAAS** EC2 de AWS
- Explorar los servicios AWS

Pre-requisito

- Cuenta AWS
 - Classroom
 - AWS Educate Starter Account
 - Obtener credenciales de acceso CLI .aws/credentials



vocareum

Filter by: default

☐ Show Archived Courses



Free Resources

Your Classroom Account Status

Active
full access (jaagirre@mondragon.edu)

\$49.74
remaining credits (estimated)

2:60
session time

[Account Details](#) [AWS Console](#)

Credentials

AWS Access
Session started at: 201
Session to end at: 201
Remaining session time:

Term: 71 days 00:07:28

AWS CLI:
Copy and paste the foll
[default]
aws_access_key_id=ASIATPHGF
aws_secret_access_key=7hbjr
aws_session_token=fQoGZXIV

Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- Acceder a la consola AWS con vuestra cuenta
 - Seleccionar servicio EC2 (Servicio CLOUD para crear maquinas virtuales , redes , balanceo , listas de acceso , ...)
 - Y comenzar a crear la instancia del servidor virtual

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various services including EC2, IAM, Billing, Route 53, and CloudFormation. The main area is titled 'EC2 Dashboard' and features a search bar at the top. Below the search bar, there are several categories of services: 'Informática' (EC2, Lightsail, ECR, ECS, EKS, Lambda, Batch, Elastic Beanstalk, Serverless Application Repository), 'Robótica' (AWS RoboMaker), 'Análisis' (Athena, EMR, CloudSearch, Elasticsearch Service, Kinesis, QuickSight, Data Pipeline, AWS Glue, AWS Lake Formation, MSK), 'Aplicaciones Empresariales' (Alexa for Business, Amazon Chime, WorkMail), 'Informática Para Usuarios Finales' (WorkSpaces, AppStream 2.0, WorkDocs, WorkLink), 'Almacenamiento' (S3, EFS, FSx, S3 Glacier, Storage Gateway, AWS Backup), 'Administración Y Gobierno' (AWS Organizations, CloudWatch, AWS Auto Scaling, CloudFormation, CloudTrail, Config, OpsWorks, Service Catalog, Systems Manager), 'Seguridad, Identidad Y Conformidad' (IAM, Resource Access Manager, Cognito, Secrets Manager, GuardDuty, Inspector, Amazon Macie, AWS Single Sign-On, Certificate Manager), and 'Internet De Las Cosas' (IoT Core, Amazon FreeRTOS, IoT 1-Click, IoT Analytics, IoT Device Defender, IoT Device Management, IoT Events, IoT Greengrass). On the right side, the 'Resources' section shows the current usage of EC2 resources in the US East (N. Virginia) region: 0 Running Instances, 0 Elastic IPs, 0 Dedicated Hosts, 0 Snapshots, 0 Volumes, 0 Load Balancers, 1 Key Pairs, and 1 Security Groups. Below this, there is a 'Create Instance' section with a 'Launch Instance' button.

Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- Seleccionar Imagen (AMI) del sistema operativo a lanzar
 - Existe una gran variedad en el Marketplace de AWS
 - Seleccionar la imagen UBUNTU del free-tier
- Seleccionar un servidor del tipo t2.micro y analizar los tipos que hay, y precios
 - ¿Que características tiene un servidor t2.micro?
 - ¿Que significa t2,t3, etc...?

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Search for an AMI by entering a search term e.g. "Windows"

Quick Start

- My AMIs
- AWS Marketplace
- Community AMIs
- Free tier only

Image	Amazon Linux	Amazon Linux	Red Hat	SUSE Linux	Ubuntu Server
Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b69ea6d7f391e80 (64-bit x86) / ami-09c51c4850b7465cb (64-bit Arm)	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible
Amazon Linux AMI 2018.03.0 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-00eb20609e0990cb4	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0c322300a1dd5dc79 (64-bit x86) / ami-03587fa404809eb92 (64-bit Arm)	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b5372ab3202bd20b (64-bit x86) / ami-0072af0151fbb67b9 (64-bit Arm)	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible
Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-07d0c3af28718ef8 (64-bit x86) / ami-0c46f9f09e3a8c2b5 (64-bit Arm)	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible	Free tier eligible

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. [Learn more](#) about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes

Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- **Configuración de la instancia**
 - Escalabilidad
 - Numero de instancias = 1
 - Red virtual de despliegue VPC
 - Red por defecto
 - Subred por defecto en cualquier zona de disponibilidad
 - **Asignación automática de dirección IP pública**
 - Multitenant
 - Ejecutar en hardware compartido*

Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- **Almacenamiento**
 - Volumen EBS de 8GBi
 - IOPS 100/3000
 - Sin encriptación
 - /dev/sda1
- Tags para organización y gestión de costes
 - tipo=master
 - Objetivo=practica_1

Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- **Security Group de la instancia**
 - Sirve para establecer un firewall a nivel de instancia
 - Crear nuevo security group
 - Permitir SSH
 - Permitir HTTP

Assign a security group: ☒ Create a new security group

☐ Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	Description ⓘ	
SSH ▼	TCP	22	Custom ▼ 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop	✕
HTTP ▼	TCP	80	Custom ▼ 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop	✕

Add Rule

Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- **Crear la nueva instancia**
 - Os pedirá crear la clave privada de acceso SSH
 - Crear una nueva clave denominada “practicass_master”
 - Descargar la clave en formato “.pem”
- Lanzar instancia
- EC2 dashboard
 - Instances

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEowIBAAKCAQEAiCzGyGf2SgdR0KJemxS33lim7WvPNuBM4FARYiPwn7tuO/e6lvhxbjdszMAu
DblhKWRugNYNIFzcjTAae0coY6yUTpn0hp8vsDg5Lg15m5o9Yhj+XMl/OGNbZwDcyx07DFUrwJko
GVZ41xvq11M4bKmsk062zMFYFTdr190DsfrOmjpcYJF7q8MwY4ALP4PJS2tzKilLLu5sJo78iJ4b
ojAZUQ+j12C/bAuQ1OV/KIa8TAshqlhx8ChUJDI+snSPULiBH8x8IeFnPlDENTIufWfJ3dx1Z8RS
vbx+3ALPSDkQqZG9IyiTcul8JlOiuxr0mULebETIONaAl1I1fk04kwIDAQABAoIBAElIFD/eRzIm
.....
gYAJT7HCJpNLI8vFFW686217zfQ0QHLjijraEtKeCnfH+xH6zQ9NSPGBSYDE666nE6UhdgKwG605
c/lde9N29YN8Yux7oY0ntBYpsbbG7L281tmH1xgEzAWwgdNBjzWtVSj7bP7vInDdnQ+6LsI0WTm4
WTBZTLqnv89Fes62RhfcwKBgQCR5pRoJSeXLt+81cPk8iFtda8zjpMkeF2bmT4vmPDtgHTMZuEU
cXokRqKFtto7z7aefXmgXuvNnJZLMwXAEe9JXBHAr08uiOtFdo4oaZy+G8V4yDZmWojeQVbexATg
rL04Y1pHRshJ91Pt9ru09C8+HyaimlQRBuUcSCfssowkGQKBGGO3718y510ZBtEXzcGrfQeGsoGA
b/Lhr1ft+CV17MiwklfNe7igI3ZyeYjCO15KaY/EtoE60aIb3zRKfuXmXNS5QK0sWfgH3YUYNalg
o9d/kiW01U9ksE6cbZWHH2b8cYggAOHsSJL5KcMkl/VESMcoawiBviXOpjUfXeNS8QX7
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

EC2 Dashboard

Events

Tags

Reports

Limits

INSTANCES

Instances

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Resources

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US East (N. Virginia) region:

1 Running Instances	0 Elastic IPs
0 Dedicated Hosts	0 Snapshots
1 Volumes	0 Load Balancers
2 Key Pairs	2 Security Groups
0 Placement Groups	

Learn more about the latest in AWS Compute from AWS re:Invent by viewing the [EC2 Videos](#)

Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- Instancia EC2

Launch Instance ▾ Connect Actions ▾

Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status Checks
	i-002cc17b3a6452e02	t2.micro	us-east-1d	running	Initializing

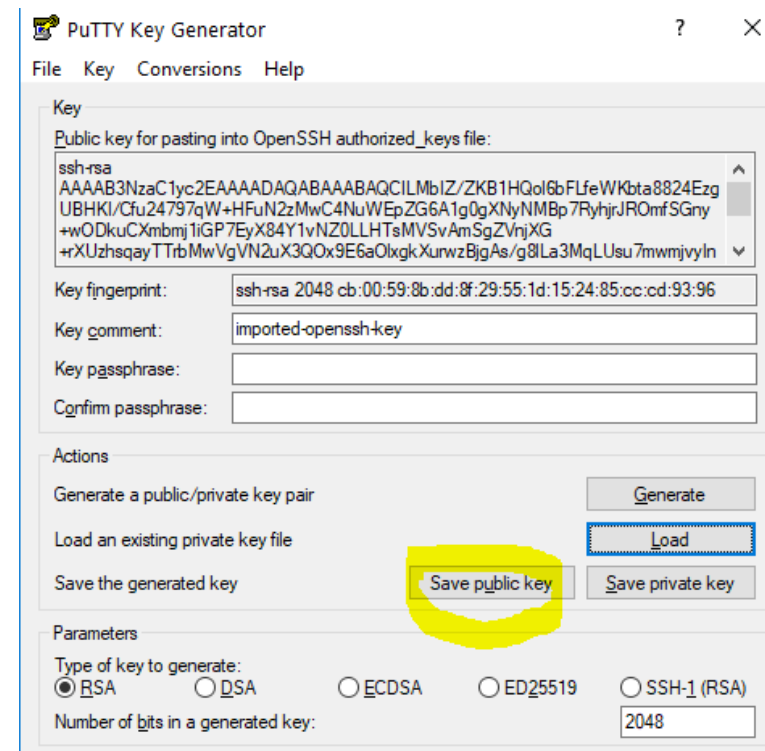
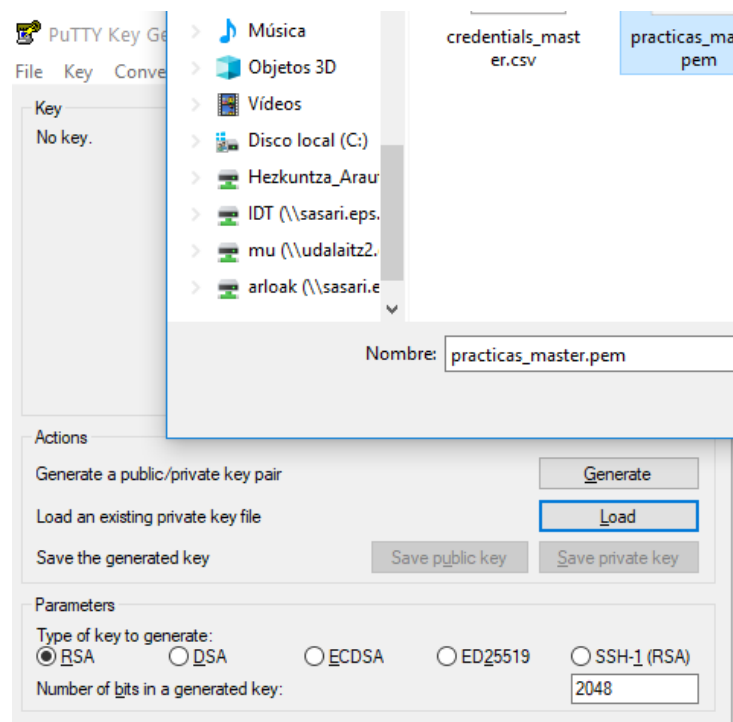
Instance: i-002cc17b3a6452e02 Public DNS: ec2-18-208-245-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Description Status Checks Monitoring Tags

Instance ID	i-002cc17b3a6452e02	Public DNS (IPv4)	ec2-18-208-245-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com
Instance state	running	IPv4 Public IP	18.208.245.200
Instance type	t2.micro	IPv6 IPs	-
Elastic IPs		Private DNS	ip-172-31-26-252.ec2.internal
Availability zone	us-east-1d	Private IPs	172.31.26.252
Security groups	launch-wizard-1. view inbound rules . view outbound rules	Secondary private IPs	
Scheduled events	No scheduled events	VPC ID	vpc-b9d864c3
AMI ID	ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-bionic-18.04-amd64-server-20190722.1 (ami-07d0cf3af28718ef8)	Subnet ID	subnet-b5e6d6ff
Platform	-	Network interfaces	eth0
IAM role	-	Source/dest. check	True
Key pair name	practiclas_master	T2/T3 Unlimited	Disabled
Owner	420693608596	EBS-optimized	False
Launch time	September 6, 2019 at 2:45:36 PM UTC+2 (less than one hour)	Root device type	ebs

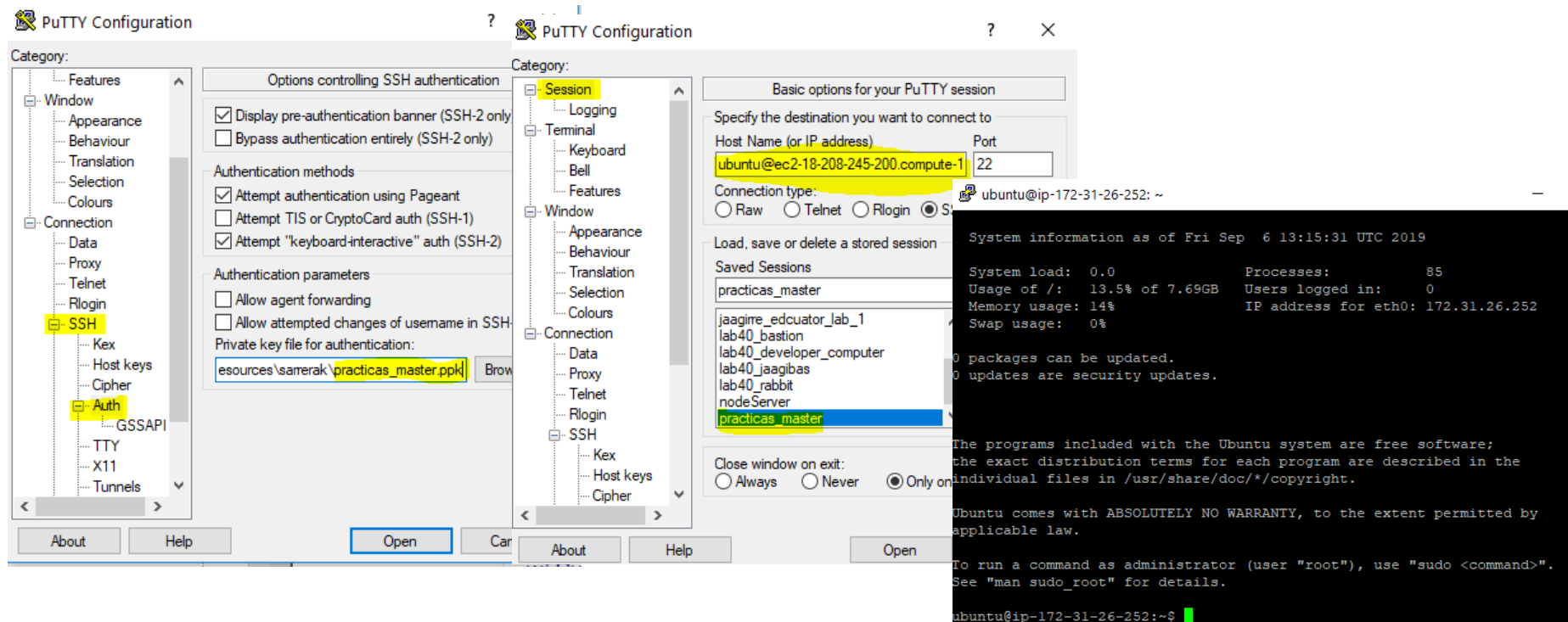
Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- Conectarse vía SSH desde un PC Windows utilizando PUTTY
 - Convertir las claves RSA .pem mediante **PUTTYgen** a formato legible por PUTTY .ppk
 - **Save private key**



Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- Conectarse vía SSH desde un PC Windows utilizando PUTTY
- ubuntu@ec2-18-208-245-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com



Lanzar instancia EC2 por defecto

- Conectarse vía SSH desde un PC GNU/Linux

ssh -i "practicas_master.pem" ubuntu@ec2-18-208-245-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com

Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Desde la conexión SSH al servidor virtual
- Mediante apt instalar
 - Php
 - Mysql
 - Apache web server

Opción rápida

\$ sudo apt-get install lamp-server^

\$ sudo apt-get update

```
Creating config file /etc/php/7.2/apache2/php.ini with new version
Module mpm_event disabled.
Enabling module mpm_prefork.
apache2_switch_mpm Switch to prefork
apache2_invoke: Enable module php7.2
Setting up php-mysql (1:7.2+60ubuntu1) ...
Setting up mysql-server (5.7.27-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-php (1:7.2+60ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.27-3ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for ureadahead (0.100.0-21) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (237-3ubuntu10.24) ...
Processing triggers for ufw (0.36-0ubuntu0.18.04.1) ...
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-252:~$ cd /var/www/
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-252:/var/www$ ls
html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-252:/var/www$ ls html/
index.html
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-252:/var/www$
```

Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Instalación Wordpress : Servidor WEB
- Instalación Servicio Apache2

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/apache2
```

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt install apache2
```

```
sudo apache2ctl -v
```

```
sudo service apache2 status
```

```
curl ifconfig.me
```

- Mediante el navegador probar a ver la página por defecto
- Comandos relacionado con la gestión de servicios

```
sudo service apache2 stop
```

```
sudo service apache2 restart
```

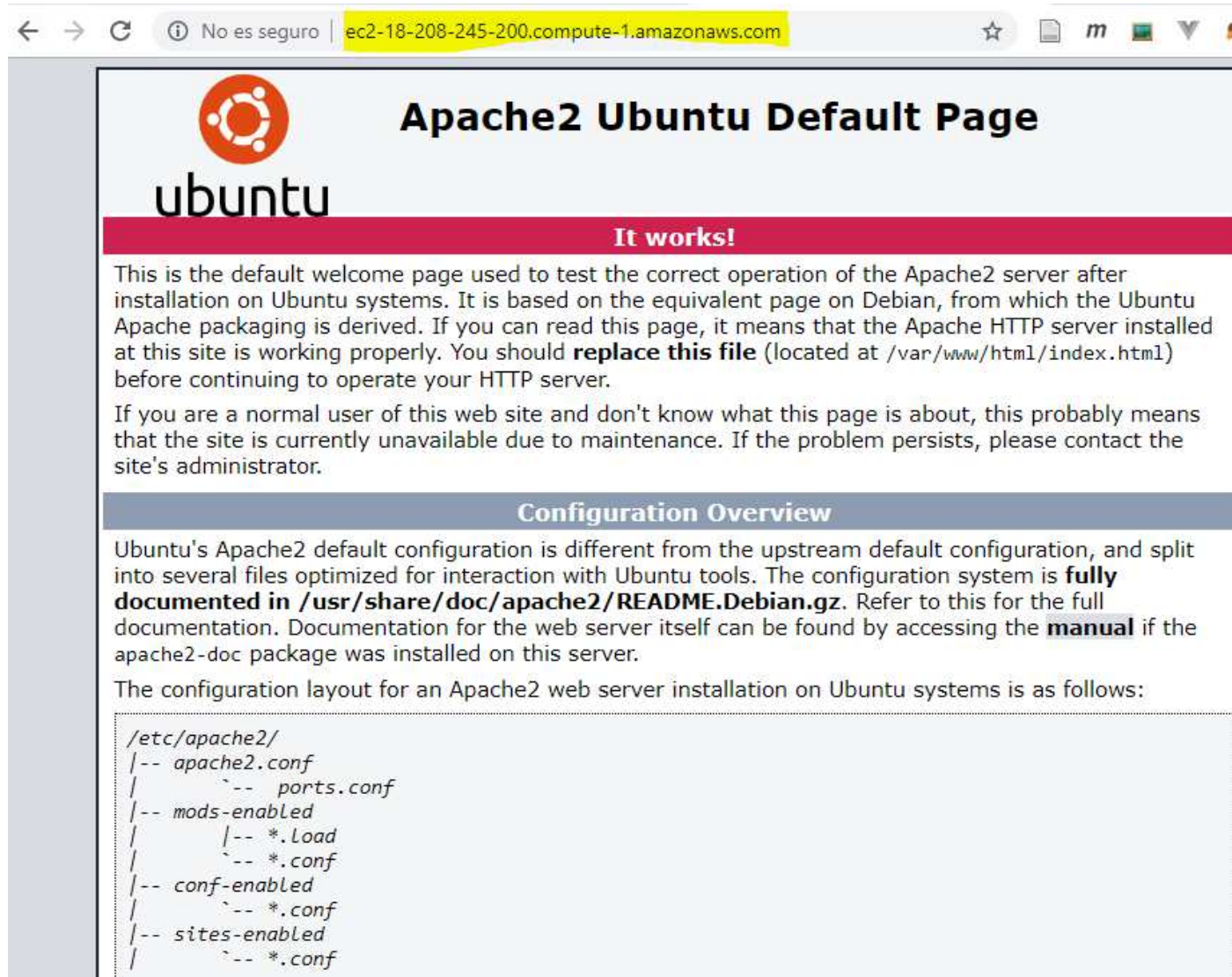
```
sudo service apache2 reload
```

```
sudo systemctl disable apache2
```

```
sudo systemctl enable apache2
```


Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Comprobando servidor web desde el navegador



Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Modificar la pagina de inicio

```
GNU nano 2.9.3 index.html

<html>
<h1>Lehen practica. CLOUD zerbizatriik erantzuten</h1>
</html>
```

← → ↻ ⓘ No es seguro | ec2-18-208-245-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com ☆

Lehen practica. CLOUD zerbizatriik erantzuten

Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Instalación Wordpress : Servidor WEB
- Instalación PHP

```
sudo apt-get install software-properties-common
```

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:ondrej/php
```

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install php7.2 libapache2-mod-php7.2 php7.2-common php7.2-mbstring php7.2-xmlrpc php7.2-gd php7.2-xml php7.2-mysql php7.2-cli php7.2-zip php7.2-curl
```

- Configurando PHP (principalmente para cargar imágenes en Wordpress)

```
sudo nano /etc/php/7.2/apache2/php.ini
```

```
file_uploads = On
```

```
allow_url_fopen = On
```

```
memory_limit = 256M
```

```
upload_max_filesize = 64M
```

```
post_max_size = 64M
```

```
max_execution_time = 360
```

Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Instalación Wordpress : Servidor WEB
- Crear una pagina de prueba de php

```
nano /var/www/html/index.php
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>My first PHP page</h1>
```

```
<?php
```

```
    echo "Hello World!";
```

```
?>
```

```
</body>
```

- Configuración de permisos para la carpeta /var/www/html

```
sudo chown www-data:www-data -R /var/www/html
```

```
sudo find /var/www/html/ -type d -exec chmod 750 {} \;
```

```
sudo find /var/www/html/ -type f -exec chmod 640 {} \;
```

Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Instalación Wordpress : Servidor WEB
- Configuración de host virtuales en Apache2

```
sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf  
<Directory /var/www/geraldalinio.com/>  
    Options +FollowSymLinks  
    AllowOverride All  
    Require all granted  
</Directory>
```

- Se podría crear un fichero nuevo
- No hace falta

```
sudo a2ensite internal.conf  
sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf
```

- Comprobar configuración correcta `sudo apache2ctl configtest`
- Comprobar la pagina PHP

Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Instalación Wordpress : Servidor MYSQL
- Instalar MYSQL

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server -y
```

- Configurar usuario y BBDD para wordpress y limitar acceso de root a localhost

```
sudo mysql
```

```
CREATE DATABASE wordpressdb;
```

```
CREATE USER 'myuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
```

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

```
EXIT
```

```
sudo mysql
```

```
SELECT user,authentication_string,plugin,host FROM mysql.user;
```

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY  
'password';
```

```
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Creando un servidor WEB en Linux

- Instalación Wordpress : Servidor MYSQL
- Comprobar configuración usuarios

```
SELECT user,authentication_string,plugin,host FROM mysql.user;  
EXIT
```

- Gestion del servicio y comprobación de acceso local

```
sudo service mysql status  
sudo service mysql start  
sudo service mysql stop  
sudo service mysql reload  
sudo mysqladmin -p -u root version
```

Agregando Wordpress

- Crear base de datos y usuario para wordpress

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-252:/var/www/html$ sudo cat /etc/mysql/debian.cnf
# Automatically generated for Debian scripts. DO NOT TOUCH!
[client]
host      = localhost
user      = debian-sys-maint
password  = PPD LZd3XP Achyjs9
socket    = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
[mysql_upgrade]
host      = localhost
user      = debian-sys-maint
password  = PPD LZd3XP Achyjs9
socket    = /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.sock
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-252:/var/www/html$ mysql -u debian-sys-maint -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 12
Server version: 5.7.27-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)
```

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE wordpressdb
-> ;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE USER 'wpuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'mypassword';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON wordpressdb.* To 'wpuser'@'localhost';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

Agregando Wordpress

- Wordpress: Instalando App Wordpress
- Desde /home/Ubuntu descargar , descomprimir y copiar a /var/www/html wordpress

```
mkdir tmp
cd tmp && wget https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz
tar -zxvf latest.tar.gz
cd wordpress
sudo cp -r ./* /var/www/html/
sudo cp /var/www/html/wp-config-sample.php /var/www/html/wp-
config.php
sudo touch /var/www/html/.htaccess
```


Agregando Wordpress

- Wordpress: Instalando App Wordpress
- Teniendo los permisos en /var/www/html correctos modificar la configuracion de wordpress para acceder a la base de datos creada previamente
- Primero crear las semillas de wordpress

<https://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt/>

sudo nano /var/www/html/wp-config.php

Pegar el satl y luego eliminar lo otros

ctrl-k para eliminar filas

- Y modificar configuracion BBDD

```
define( 'DB_NAME', 'wordpressdb' );

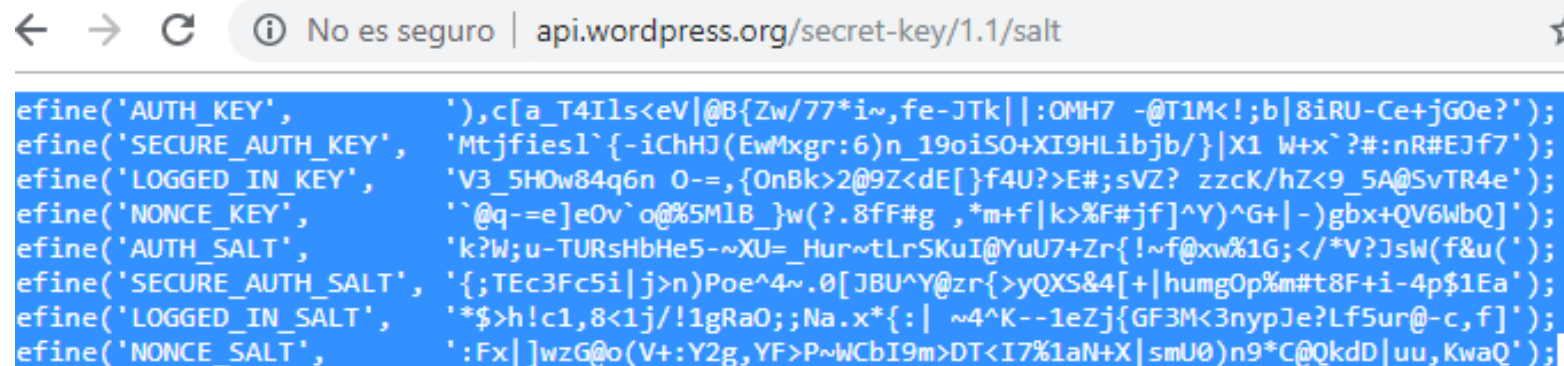
/** MySQL database username */
define( 'DB_USER', 'wpuser' );

/** MySQL database password */
define( 'DB_PASSWORD', 'mypassword' );

/** MySQL hostname */
define( 'DB_HOST', 'localhost' );
```

Agregando Wordpress

- Actualizar las claves de acceso wp-config.php
- Utilizar la web <http://api.wordpress.org/secret-key/1.1/salt>
- Copiar las claves
- Borrar las líneas sobrantes
- Guardar la configuración



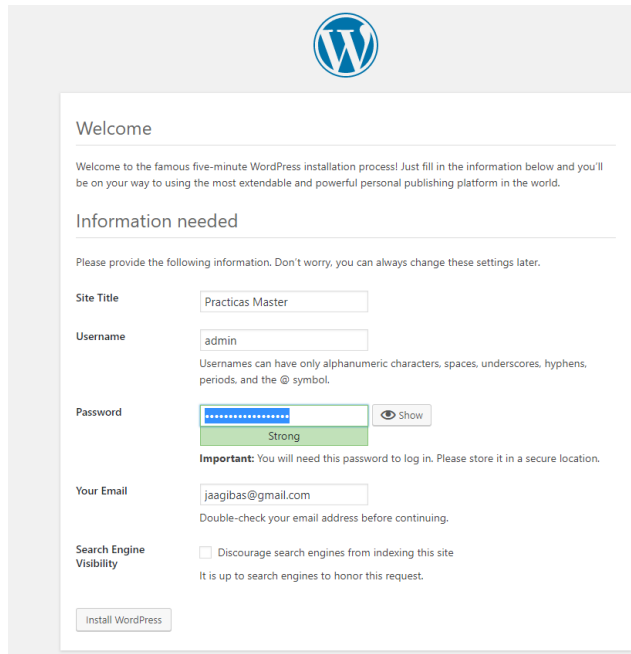
```
efine('AUTH_KEY',  
''),c[a_T4Ils<eV|@B{Zw/77*i~,fe-JTk||:OMH7 -@T1M<!;b|8iRU-Ce+jGOe?');  
efine('SECURE_AUTH_KEY',  
'Mtjfiesl`{-iChHJ(EwMxgr:6)n_19oiSO+XI9HLibjb/}|X1 W+x`?:nR#EJf7');  
efine('LOGGED_IN_KEY',  
'V3_5H0w84q6n O-=,{OnBk>2@9Z<dE[ }f4U?>E#;sVZ? zzcK/hZ<9_5A@SvTR4e');  
efine('NONCE_KEY',  
'`@q-=e]eOv`o@%5MlB_]w(? .8fF#g ,*m+f|k>%F#j]f^Y)^G+|-)gbx+QV6WbQ');  
efine('AUTH_SALT',  
'k?W;u-TURsHbHe5~XU=_Hur~tLrSKuI@YuU7+Zr{!~f@xw%1G;< /*V?J5W(f&u(');  
efine('SECURE_AUTH_SALT',  
'{;TEc3Fc5i|j>n)Poe^4~.0[JBU^Y@zr{>yQXS&4[+|humgOp%mt8F+i-4p$1Ea');  
efine('LOGGED_IN_SALT',  
'*$>h!c1,8<1j/!lgRaO;;Na.x*{: | ~4^K--1eZj{GF3M<3nypJe?Lf5ur@-c,f}');  
efine('NONCE_SALT',  
' :Fx| ]wzG@o(V+:Y2g,YF>P~WCbI9m>DT<I7%1aN+X|smU0)n9*C@QkdD|uu,KwaQ');
```

Agregando Wordpress

- Instalando Wordpress: wordpress
- Agregar a apache el modulo rewrite
- *Instalar wordpress via WEB*

```
sudo a2enmod rewrite  
sudo apache2ctl configtest  
sudo service apache2 restart
```

- <http://ec2-18-208-245-200.compute-1.amazonaws.com/wp-admin/install.php>



WordPress logo

Welcome

Welcome to the famous five-minute WordPress installation process! Just fill in the information below and you'll be on your way to using the most extendable and powerful personal publishing platform in the world.

Information needed

Please provide the following information. Don't worry, you can always change these settings later.

Site Title
Practicas Master

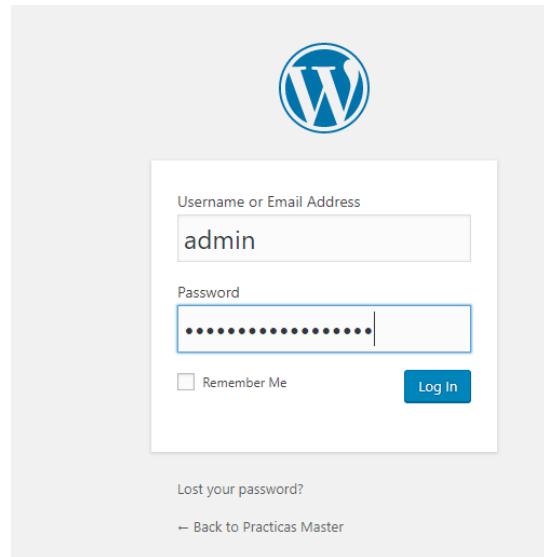
Username
admin
Usernames can have only alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, hyphens, periods, and the @ symbol.

Password
[masked]
Strong
Important: You will need this password to log in. Please store it in a secure location.

Your Email
jaagibas@gmail.com
Double-check your email address before continuing.

Search Engine Visibility
☐ Discourage search engines from indexing this site
It is up to search engines to honor this request.

[Install WordPress](#)



WordPress logo

Username or Email Address
admin

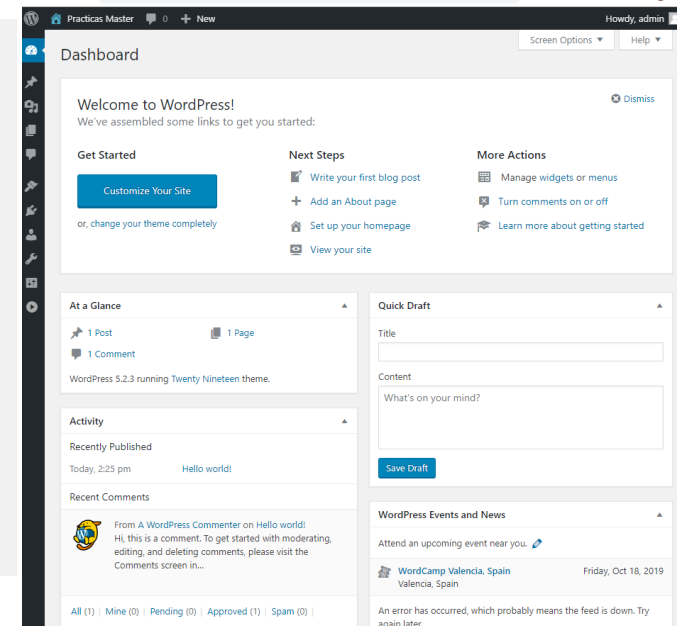
Password
[masked]

☐ Remember Me

[Log In](#)

[Lost your password?](#)

[← Back to Practicas Master](#)



WordPress dashboard interface showing the 'Welcome to WordPress!' message, 'Get Started' button, 'Next Steps' (Write your first blog post, Add an About page, Set up your homepage, View your site), 'More Actions' (Manage widgets or menus, Turn comments on or off, Learn more about getting started), 'At a Glance' (1 Post, 1 Page, WordPress 5.2.3 running Twenty Nineteen theme), 'Activity' (Recently Published: Hello world!, Today, 2:25 pm), 'Recent Comments' (From A WordPress Commenter on Hello world! Hi, this is a comment. To get started with moderating, editing, and deleting comments, please visit the Comments screen in...), 'Quick Draft' (Title, Content, What's on your mind?, Save Draft), and 'WordPress Events and News' (Attend an upcoming event near you, WordCamp Valencia, Spain, Friday, Oct 18, 2019).

Agregando Wordpress

- Crear un post
- *Probar a instalar un plugin*
- *Subir alguna imagen*

← → ↻ ⓘ No es seguro | 52.91.22.227 ☆

Practicas Master — Just another WordPress site

Hello world!

Welcome to WordPress. This is your first post. Edit or delete it, then start writing!

admin • September 6, 2019 • Uncategorized
1 Comment

Recent Posts

Parada y arranque Wordpress

- Actualmente no se dispone de una IP fija y publica (denominadas IP elásticas en AWS)
- Por lo tanto , al parar y reiniciar una instancia el dominio y la ip pública cambia, y la configuración de dominio del WORDPRESS no funcionara
- Existen diferentes opciones para hacer frente a esto
 - <https://wordpress.org/support/article/changing-the-site-url/>
 - Cambiar directamente en mysql las propiedades de dominio
 - Preparar un script para automatizar esta tarea

```
Select * from wp_options where option_name IN('siteurl','home');  
update wp_options set option_value='http://www.yourblogname.com' where option_name = 'siteurl';  
update wp_options set option_value='http://www.yourblogname.com' where option_name = 'home';
```

Parada y arranque

- Automatizando la reconfiguración del dominio para WORDPRESS en cada arranque
- *Comando para obtener el password de admin de mysql*
 - `sudo sed -n '/^password /{s/.*= */p;q}' /etc/mysql/debian.cnf`
- *Script que cambia los valores del dominio de la instalación de WORDPRESS*

```
#!/bin/bash

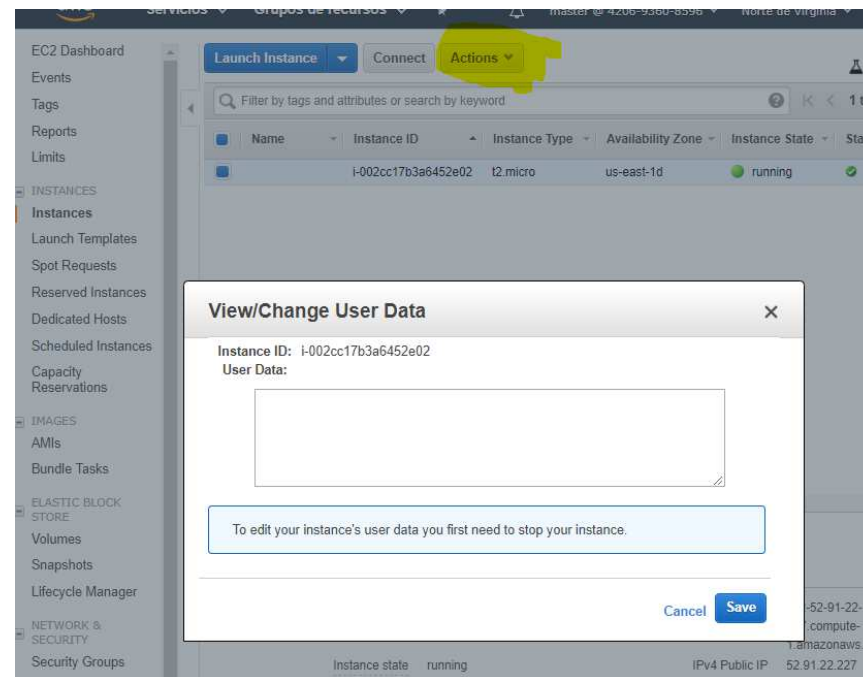
PASSWORD=$(sudo sed -n '/^password /{s/.*= */p;q}' /etc/mysql/debian.cnf)
mysql -udebian-sys-maint -p$PASSWORD --execute "SET @url='${URL}' ; source wordpress_domain.sql;"
```

```
use wordpressdb;
select * from wp_options where option_name IN ('siteurl','home');
SET @value=CONCAT("http://", @url);
update wp_options set option_value=@value where option_name='siteurl';
update wp_options set option_value=@value where option_name='home';
```

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-252:~$ sh wordpress_domain.sh
```

EC2 Machine USER DATA

- *El USER DATA de una maquina virtual es un script que se ejecuta al arrancar las maquinas virtuales*
- *En nuestro caso haremos que se ejecute el script que actualiza el dominio del sitio wordpress debido a que la IP publica de la cual disponemos es dinámica*
- *El USER_DATA se puede especificar al crear la maquina , o una vez arrancad tras pararla.*



EC2 Machine USER DATA

- *API AWS para lectura de datos de despliegue*
 - <http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/public-ipv4>
- *Script USER DATA para cloud-init*
- *Reiniciar la instancia y comprobar que el wordpress funciona con la nueva IP*

```
#cloud-boothook
```

```
#!/bin/bash -ex
```

```
exec > >(tee /var/log/user-data.log/logger -t user-data ) 2>&1
```

```
sysctl kernel.hostname=MACC_PRACTICA_1
```

```
echo 'export URL=$(curl http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-  
data/public-ipv4)'>> /etc/profile
```

```
su - ubuntu -c 'cd /home/ubuntu;sh wordpress_domain.sh'
```


AMI (Amazon Machine Image)

- Guardar imágen máquina virtual amazon : AMI

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo and various service links. The main content area displays the 'Instances' page. A dropdown menu is open under the 'Actions' button for a selected instance, showing options like 'Connect', 'Get Windows Password', 'Create Template From Instance', 'Launch More Like This', 'Instance State', 'Instance Settings', and 'Image'. The 'Image' option is highlighted, leading to the 'Create Image' page.

The 'Create Image' page shows a table of existing AMIs. The table has columns: Name, AMI Name, AMI ID, Source, Owner, and Visibility. One AMI is listed: 'master_macc...' with AMI ID 'ami-03e6b15c3d982da0f', Source '420693608596/...', Owner '420693608596', and Visibility 'Private'.

Below the table, there's a section for 'storage options in Amazon EC2'. It shows a table with columns: Volume Type, Device, Snapshot, Size (GiB), Volume Type, IOPS, Throughput (MB/s), Delete on Termination, and Encryption. The 'Root' volume is highlighted, showing it is of type 'General Purpose', device '/dev/sda1', and snapshot 'snap-0358f5797651f6eb5'.

At the bottom, there's a 'Details' section for the selected AMI. It shows metadata such as AMI ID, Owner, Status, Creation date, Architecture, Virtualization type, Root Device Name, RAM disk ID, Product Codes, AMI Name, Source, State Reason, Platform, Image Type, Description, Root Device Type, Kernel ID, and Block Devices.

AMI (Amazon Machine Image)

- Crear una nueva maquina con la imagen de wordpress creada en los pasos anteriores
- Antes de crear la nueva instancia eliminar la anterior
- *!!!!!!No olvidar eliminar también el disco duro de almacenamiento EBS!!!!!!*

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

[Cancel and Exit](#)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Search for an AMI by entering a search term e.g. "Windows"

Quick Start

My AMIs

AWS Marketplace

Community AMIs

1 to 1 of 1 AMIs



master_macc_wordpress - ami-03e6b15c3d982da0f

master_macc_wordpress

Root device type: ebs

Virtualization type: hvm

Owner: 420693608596

ENA Enabled: Yes

Select

64-bit (x86)

AMI (Amazon Machine Image)

- → ↻ ⓘ No es seguro | 3.80.83.8

Practicas Master — Just another Wo

Hello world!

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**Mondragon
Unibertsitatea**

Goi Eskola
Politeknikoa

**Eskerrik asko
Muchas gracias
Thank you**