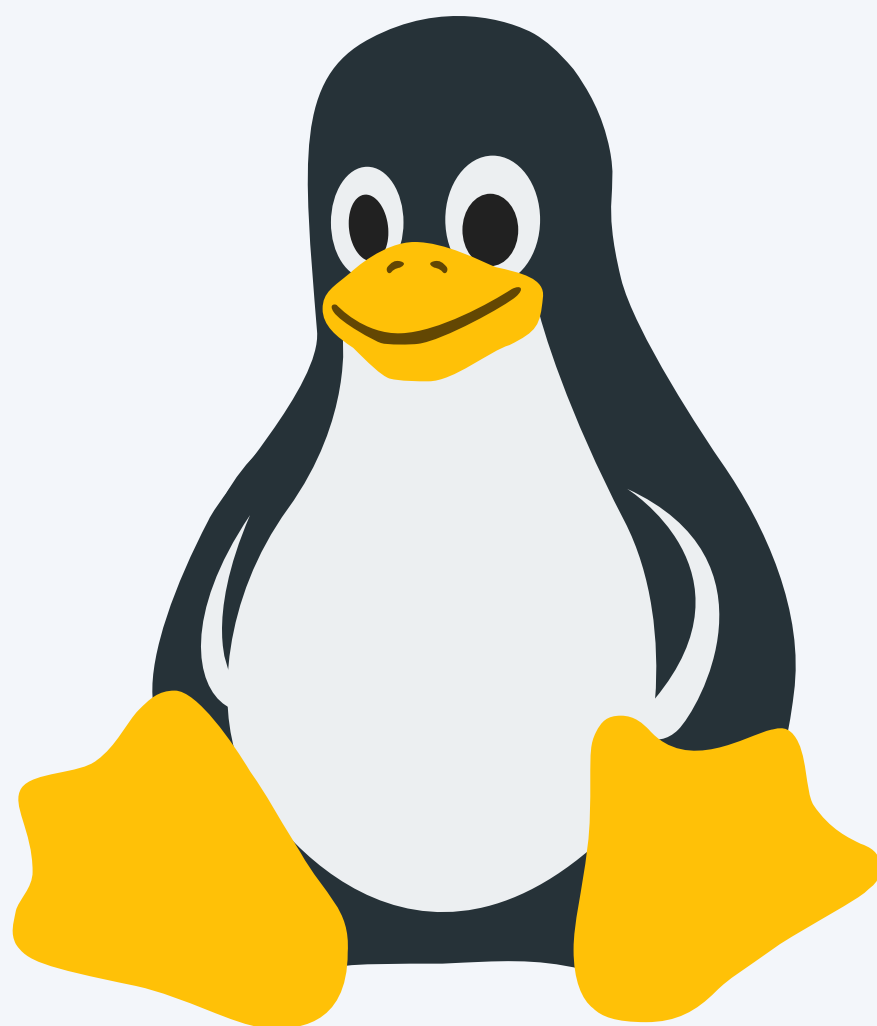




2°

Lab - AWS re/Start

Intro a AMI





Descripción de AMI

AMI (Amazon Linux Amazon Machine Image), es una plantilla / imagen donde se tiene guardada las configuraciones como sistema operativo y otros permisos y software que facilitan el lanzamiento de alguna instancia de un servicio, por ejemplo EC2.

Tip: Es con la práctica que se va aprendiendo acerca de los comandos de Linux.

A continuación, se tratarán los siguientes temas:

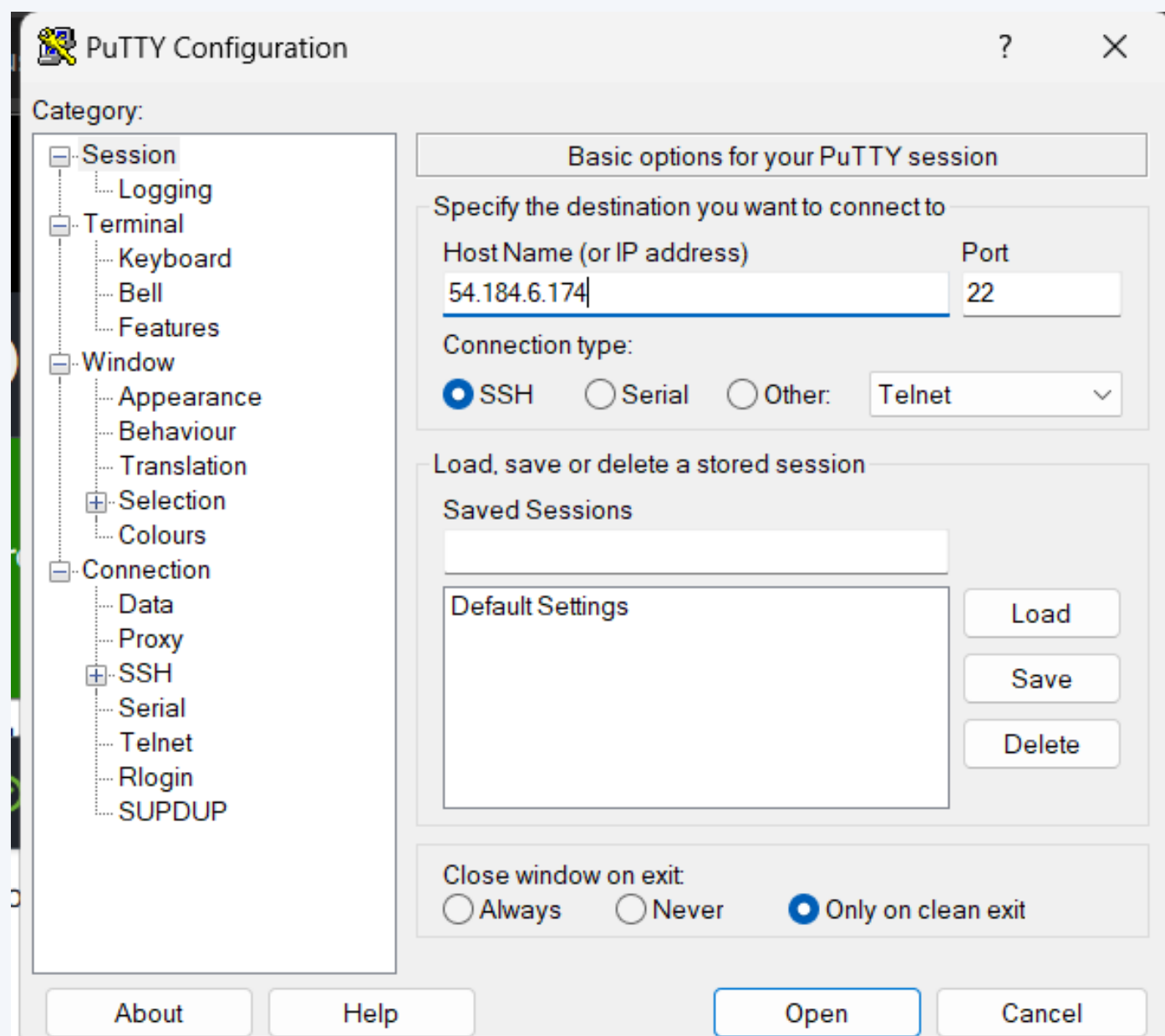
- Usar SSH para acceder a una AMI de Amazon Linux dentro de AWS Labs.
- Entender el propósito del comando *man*.
- Demostrar las características de búsqueda de las páginas de *man*.
- Examinar los encabezados de las páginas del comando *man*.

Tarea 01



Conexión via SSH a una instancia EC2

Configuramos nuestra sesión PuTTY, primero especificamos la dirección IPv4



Tarea 01



Asimismo, en la sección de *Auth*, debemos ingresar nuestra clave privada .ppk (buscamos el archivo descargado). Después de ello, podemos conectarlo y veremos algo así:

```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-71:~  
login as: ec2-user  
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"  
#  
~\##### Amazon Linux 2  
~~\#####\  
~~\###| AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.  
~~\#/  
~~V~' '->  
~~~ / A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!  
~~.-. /  
_/_/_ / Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.  
_/_/_ /m/'- / https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-71 ~]$
```

Tarea 02



Exploramos las páginas de manual

Al colocar el comando *man man*, en el terminal de la conexión a la máquina virtual

```
ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-71:~  
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-71 ~]$ man man  
MAN(1)                                Manual pager utils                                MAN(1)  
  
NAME  
    man - an interface to the on-line reference manuals  
  
SYNOPSIS  
    man [-C file] [-d] [-D] [--warnings[=warnings]] [-R encoding] [-L  
    locale] [-m system[,...]] [-M path] [-S list] [-e extension] [-i|-I]  
    [--regex|--wildcard] [--names-only] [-a] [-u] [--no-subpages] [-P  
    pager] [-r prompt] [-7] [-E encoding] [--no-hyphenation] [--no-justifi  
    cation] [-p string] [-t] [-T[device]] [-H[browser]] [-X[dpi]] [-Z]  
    [[section] page ...] ...  
    man -k [apropos options] regexp ...  
    man -K [-w|-W] [-S list] [-i|-I] [--regex] [section] term ...  
    man -f [whatis options] page ...  
    man -l [-C file] [-d] [-D] [--warnings[=warnings]] [-R encoding] [-L  
    locale] [-P pager] [-r prompt] [-7] [-E encoding] [-p string] [-t]  
    [-T[device]] [-H[browser]] [-X[dpi]] [-Z] file ...  
    man -w|-W [-C file] [-d] [-D] page ...  
    man -c [-C file] [-d] [-D] page ...  
    man [-?V]  
  
DESCRIPTION  
    man is the system's manual pager. Each page argument given to man is  
    normally the name of a program, utility or function. The manual page  
    associated with each of these arguments is then found and displayed. A  
    section, if provided, will direct man to look only in that section of  
    the manual. The default action is to search in all of the available  
    sections, following a pre-defined order and to show only the first page  
    found, even if page exists in several sections.  
  
    The table below shows the section numbers of the manual followed by the  
    types of pages they contain.  
  
    1   Executable programs or shell commands  
    2   System calls (functions provided by the kernel)  
    3   Library calls (functions within program libraries)  
    4   Special files (usually found in /dev)  
    5   File formats and conventions eg /etc/passwd
```