Víctor Fernández Trespando

1. Despliegue de Plesk

```
usua5pc15@A5PC15:~$ docker run -d --name plesk --privileged --cgroupns=host -v /
sys/fs/cgroup:/sys/fs/cgroup:rw -v plesk_data_fresh:/var/lib/plesk -p 80:80 -p 4
43:443 -p 8888:8880 -p 8443:8443 plesk/plesk
docker: permission denied while trying to connect to the docker API at unix:///v
ar/run/docker.sock

Run 'docker run --help' for more information
```

Le pongo sudo para darle permisos:

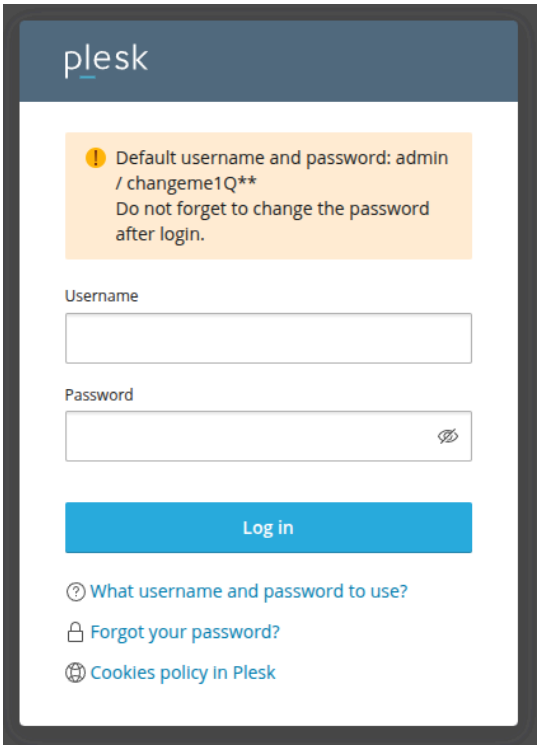
```
usua5pc15@A5PC15:~$ sudo docker run -d --name plesk --privileged --cgroupns=host
 -v /sys/fs/cgroup:/sys/fs/cgroup:rw -v plesk_data_fresh:/var/lib/plesk -p 80:80
 -p 443:443 -p 8888:8880 -p 8443:8443 plesk/plesk
[sudo] contraseña para usua5pc15:
Unable to find image 'plesk/plesk:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from plesk/plesk
7e49dc6156b0: Already exists
656f5822395b: Pull complete
5447b2348050: Pull complete
569f8590d039: Pull complete
cb637b6519d0: Pull complete
3941f972f3b2: Pull complete
2adc4565e034: Pull complete
3f378d28039c: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:0d7a5c5fb74b62f56cde01c767e85ec634dc5cc530cfbe334c880b9da5091a28
Status: Downloaded newer image for plesk/plesk:latest
5e8e6de107ee74b14d24f60ee1b98a2d75bc56f730c81811276dce626bcc3232
docker: Error response from daemon: failed to set up container networking: drive
r failed programming external connectivity on endpoint plesk (340c5d23d7b2582e31
e2b7088a14c06bdff628560949055130ece7550a116454): failed to bind host port 0.0.0.
0:80/tcp: address already in use

Run 'docker run --help' for more information
```

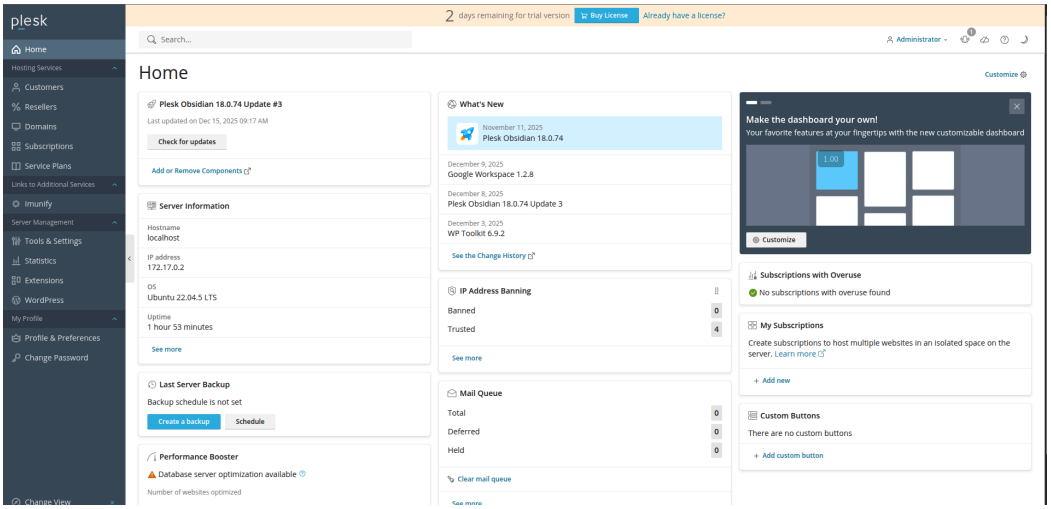
Da un fallo de que el puerto 80 de tu ordenador ya lo está usando otro programa.

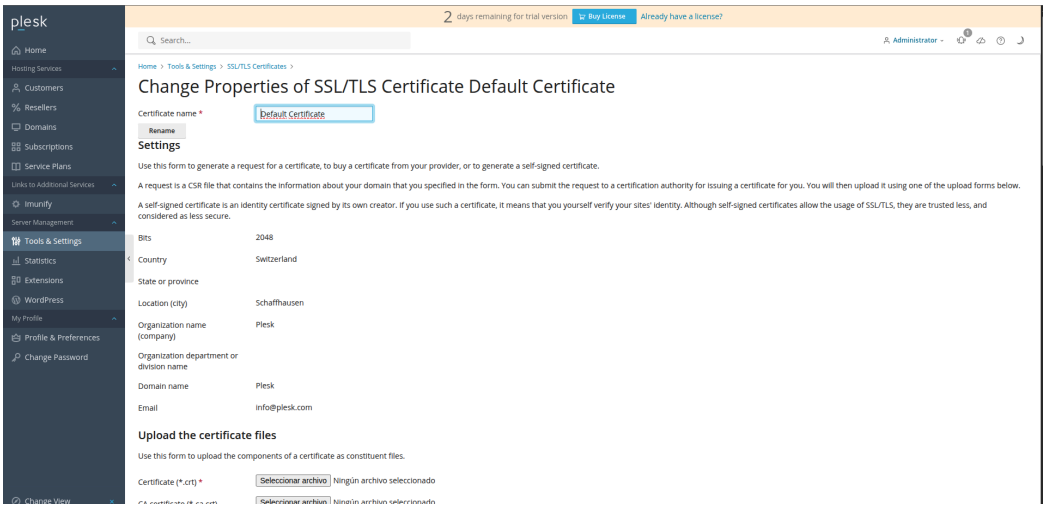
sudo systemctl stop apache2 → Para parar apache
sudo docker rm plesk → Para borrar el contenedor porque se ha creado

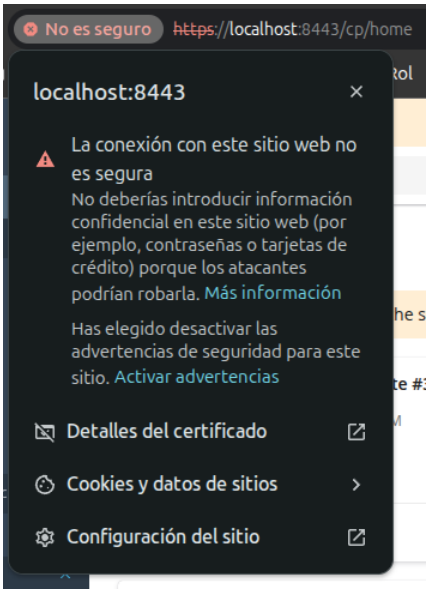
```
usua5pc15@A5PC15:~$ sudo docker run -d --name plesk --privileged --cgroupns=host
 -v /sys/fs/cgroup:/sys/fs/cgroup:rw -v plesk_data_fresh:/var/lib/plesk -p 80:80
 -p 443:443 -p 8888:8880 -p 8443:8443 plesk/plesk
f8630553378e6b374e42754742fe6d7ab7155780f8e53e65b64bc2a420f55714
```

Ahora si funciona


plesk
Default username and password: admin / changeme1Q**
Do not forget to change the password after login.
Username
Password
Log in
What username and password to use?
Forgot your password?
Cookies policy in Plesk


plesk
2 days remaining for trial version
Buy License
Already have a license?
Search...
Administrator
Home
Customize
Plesk Obsidian 18.0.74 Update #3
Last updated on Dec 15, 2025 09:17 AM
Check for updates
Add or Remove Components
What's New
November 11, 2025
Plesk Obsidian 18.0.74
December 9, 2025
Google Workspace 1.2.8
December 8, 2025
Plesk Obsidian 18.0.74 Update 3
December 3, 2025
WP Toolkit 6.9.2
See the Change History
Make the dashboard your own!
Your favorite features at your fingertips with the new customizable dashboard
Customize
Server Information
Hostname
localhost
IP address
172.17.0.2
OS
Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS
Uptime
1 hour 53 minutes
See more
IP Address Banning
Banned 0
Trusted 4
See more
Subscriptions with Overuse
No subscriptions with overuse found
My Subscriptions
Create subscriptions to host multiple websites in an isolated space on the server. Learn more
+ Add new
Last Server Backup
Backup schedule is not set
Create a backup
Schedule
Mail Queue
Total 0
Deferred 0
Held 0
Clear mail queue
Custom Buttons
There are no custom buttons
+ Add custom button
Performance Booster
Database server optimization available
Number of websites optimized


plesk
2 days remaining for trial version
Buy License
Already have a license?
Search...
Administrator
Home > Tools & Settings > SSL/TLS Certificates >
Change Properties of SSL/TLS Certificate Default Certificate
Certificate name *
Default Certificate
Rename
Settings
Use this form to generate a request for a certificate, to buy a certificate from your provider, or to generate a self-signed certificate.
A request is a CSR file that contains the information about your domain that you specified in the form. You can submit the request to a certification authority for issuing a certificate for you. You will then upload it using one of the upload forms below.
A self-signed certificate is an identity certificate signed by its own creator. If you use such a certificate, it means that you yourself verify your sites' identity. Although self-signed certificates allow the usage of SSL/TLS, they are trusted less, and considered as less secure.
Bits 2048
Country Switzerland
State or province
Location (city) Schaffhausen
Organization name (company) Plesk
Organization department or division name
Domain name Plesk
Email info@plesk.com
Upload the certificate files
Use this form to upload the components of a certificate as constituent files.
Certificate (*.crt) *
Seleccionar archivo
Ningún archivo seleccionado



¿Qué ventajas ofrece administrar un servidor web desde Plesk en vez de línea de comandos?

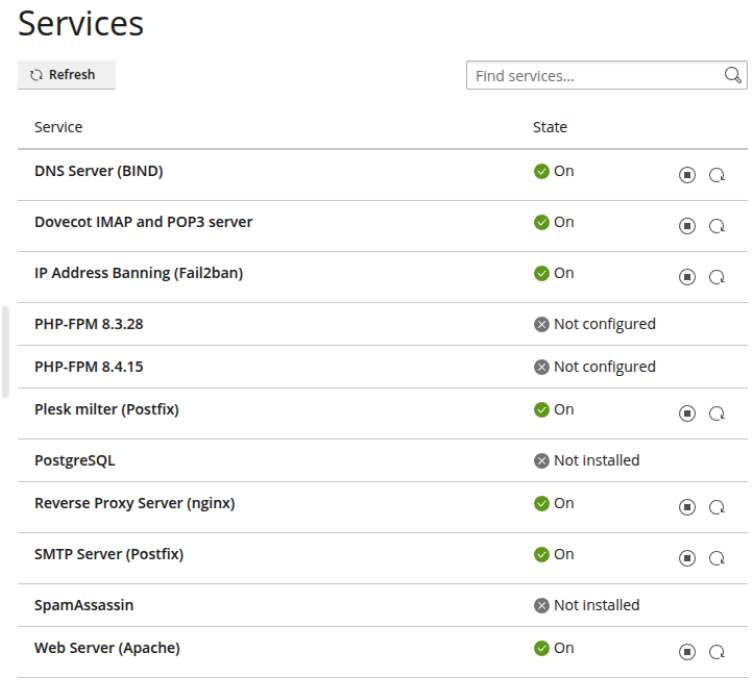
Facilidad de uso y curva de aprendizaje: La interfaz gráfica es mucho más intuitiva para usuarios menos técnicos que memorizar comandos de terminal.

Automatización y rapidez: Tareas complejas como configurar DNS, crear correos o desplegar certificados SSL se hacen en pocos clics, reduciendo el error humano.

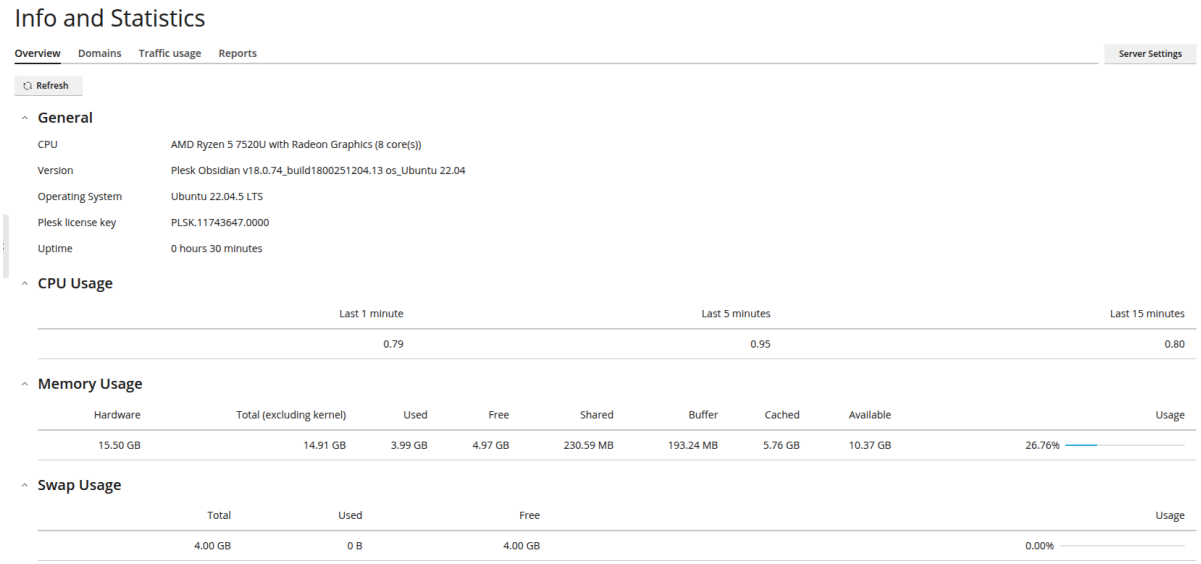
Centralización: Permite ver el estado de todos los servicios (Web, Mail, BBDD) y recursos (RAM, CPU) en un solo panel visual.

2. Administración básica

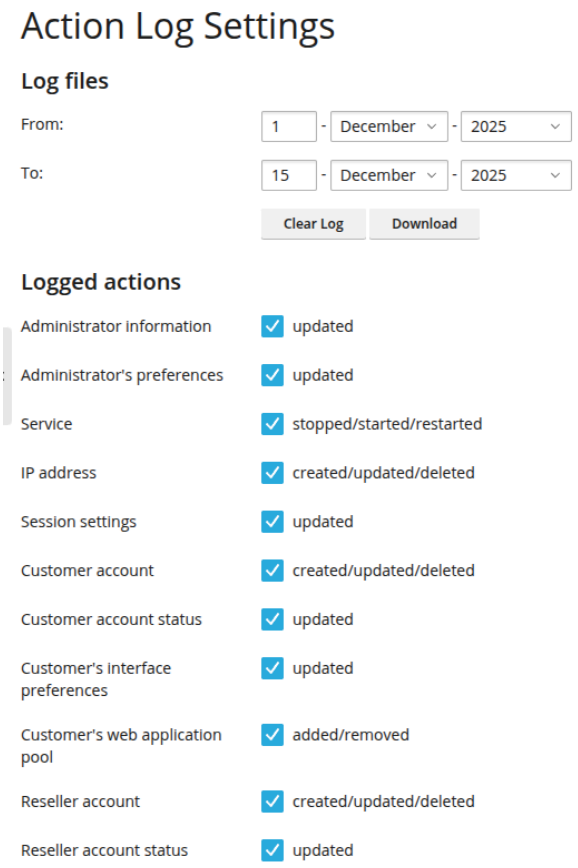
Estado de los Servicios:



Recursos del Servidor:



Registros del servidor:

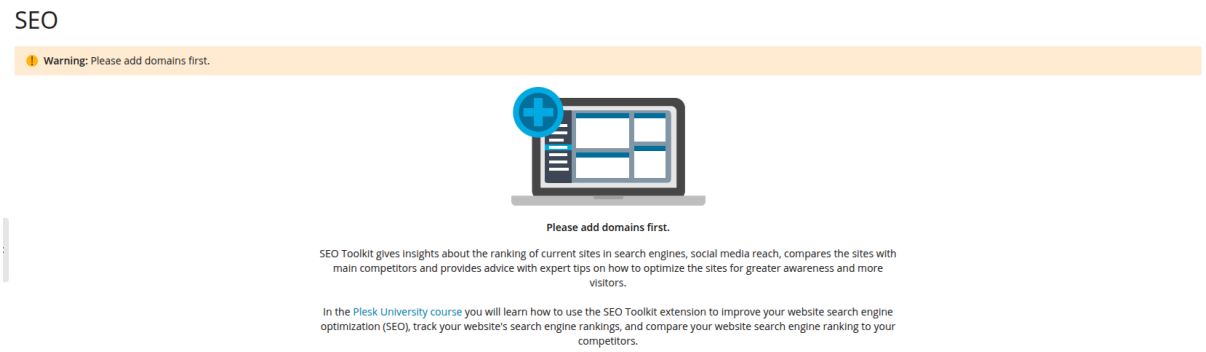


Explica por qué es importante monitorizar estos parámetros

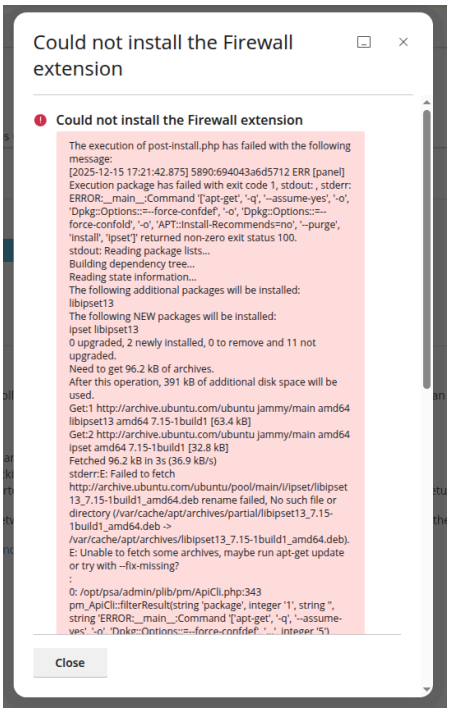
Prevención de caídas: Permite detectar si un servicio se ha detenido o si el disco está lleno antes de que la web deje de funcionar.
Seguridad: Analizar los logs ayuda a detectar intentos de hackeo o accesos no autorizados.
Optimización de costes y recursos: Conocer el uso de RAM/CPU ayuda a saber si necesitas contratar un servidor más potente o si estás pagando por recursos que no usas.

3. Añadimos extensiones

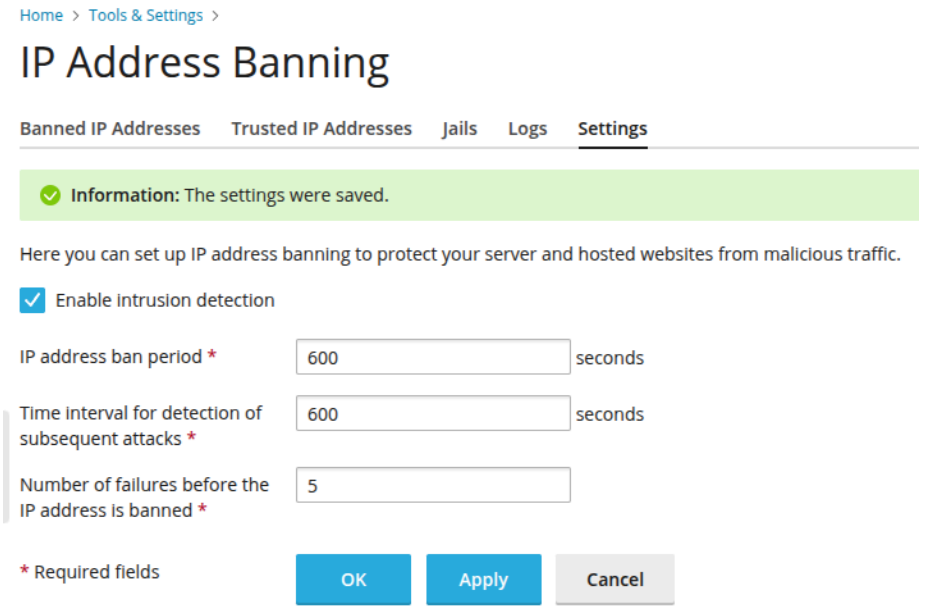
Instalo SEO Toolkit:



Me da problemas al instalar firewall:



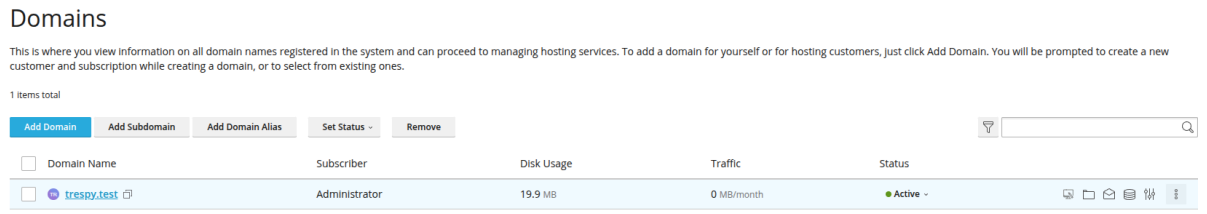
Instalo Fail2ban, esto se hace desde Tools & Setings:

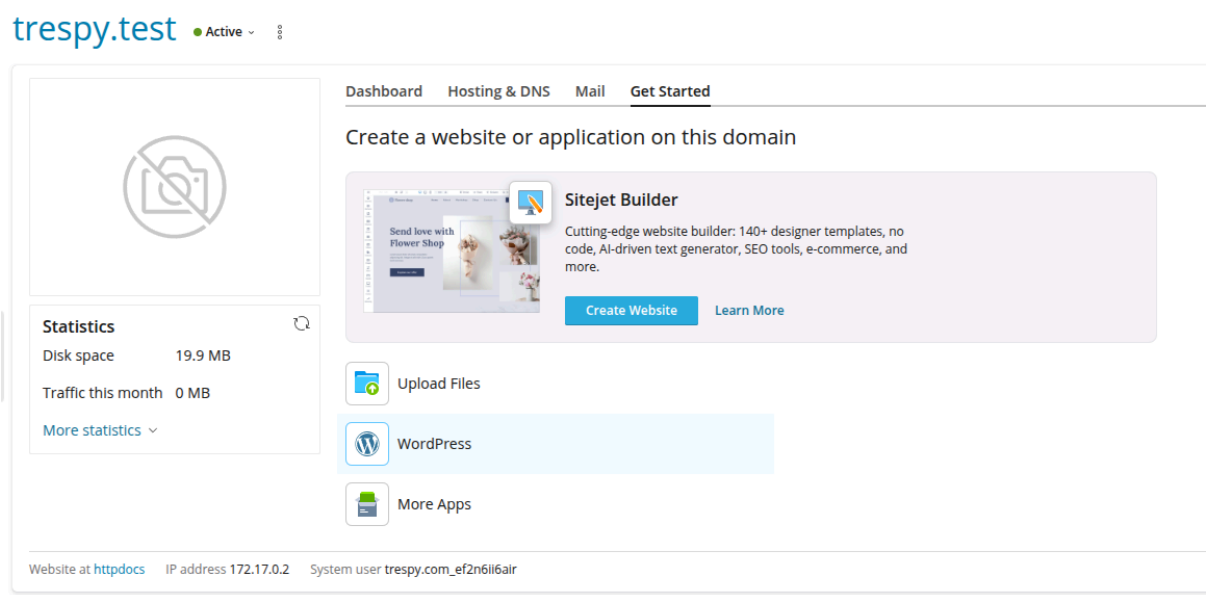


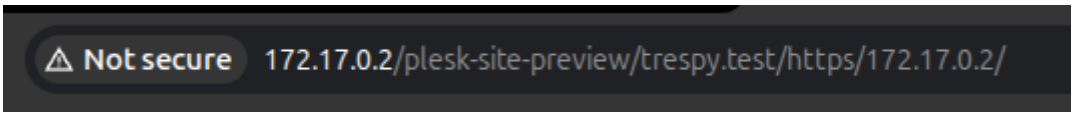
¿Qué riesgos tiene no contar con un sistema de protección adicional?

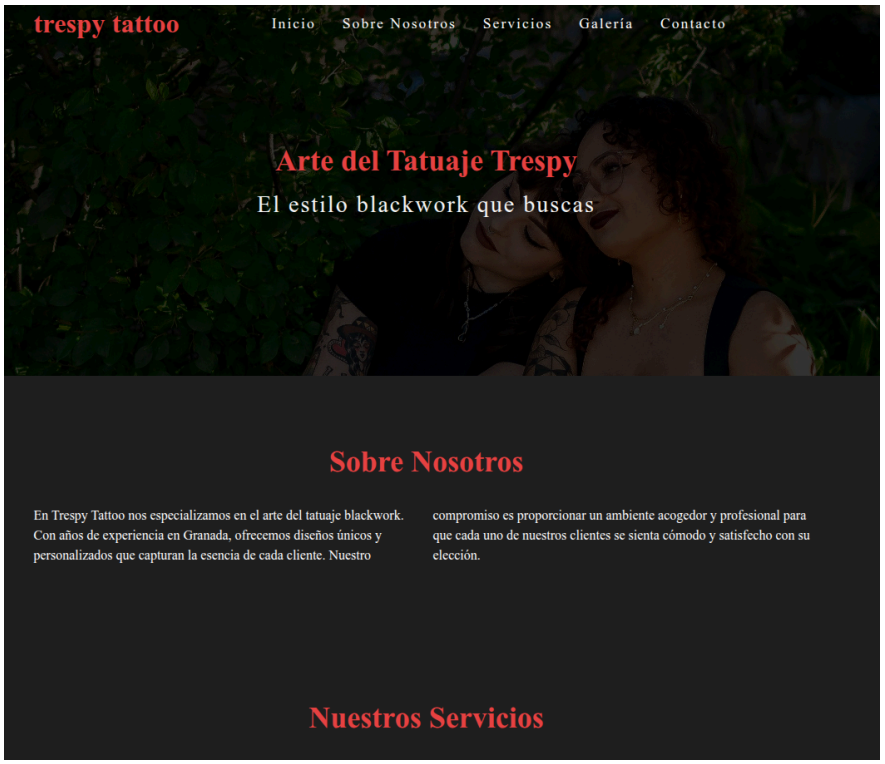
Acceso no autorizado: Sin herramientas como Fail2Ban, el servidor es vulnerable a ataques de fuerza bruta ilimitados hasta que adivinan la contraseña.
Infección invisible: Sin antivirus, el malware puede instalarse, robar datos o dañar la web sin ser detectado.
Inestabilidad del servicio: El servidor queda expuesto a saturación por bots o tráfico malicioso, provocando caídas de la web.

4. Creando dominios







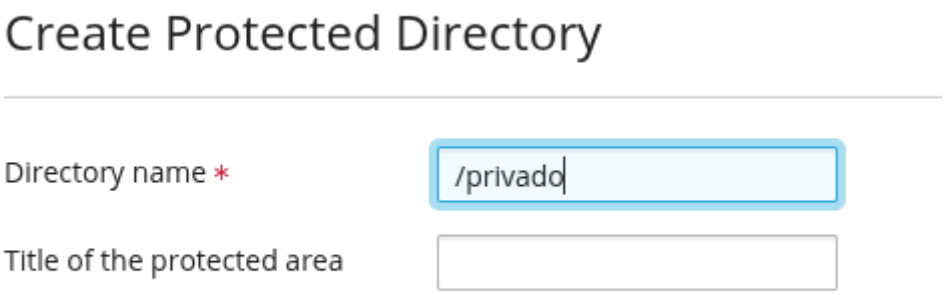


¿Por qué es útil segmentar webs en vhosts (Virtual Hosts) en lugar de alojarlas juntas?

Seguridad y Aislamiento: Si un sitio web es hackeado o tiene un error crítico, no afecta a los demás sitios alojados en el mismo servidor.
Independencia de configuración: Permite que cada web tenga su propia configuración de PHP, versiones de software y certificados SSL distintos según sus necesidades.
Gestión de recursos: Facilita asignar y limitar cuotas de disco o ancho de banda específicas para cada cliente o proyecto.

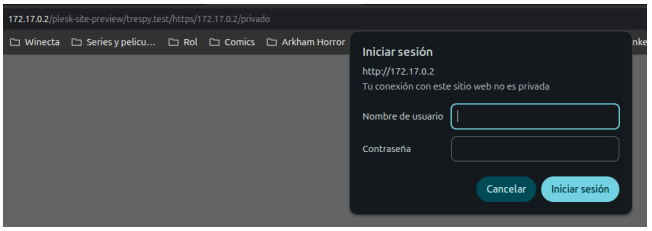
5. Autenticación y control de acceso

Entro en Password Protected Directories:



Creo un usuario:

Si intento acceder a ese directorio me pide las credenciales:



¿Qué es una Jail?
En el contexto de Fail2Ban/Plesk, una Jail es una regla de seguridad que combina un filtro (que busca patrones de error en los logs) con una acción (bloquear la IP en el firewall). Si una IP cumple el patrón "X" veces, se va a la se bloquea.

Nombra 3 Jails preconfiguradas en Plesk: plesk-panel, ssh, recidive

¿Por qué son los jails importantes?

Son importantes porque automatizan la seguridad. Sin ellas, el administrador tendría que leer los logs manualmente y bloquear IPs una por una, lo que es imposible ante un ataque automatizado. Protegen el servidor 24/7 de forma proactiva.

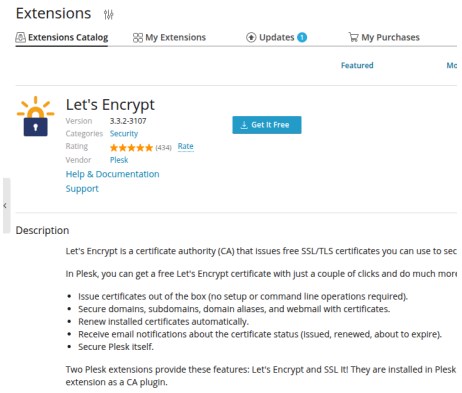
¿Se te ocurre algún Jail propio?

Una Jail que bloquee a cualquiera que intente acceder a archivos sensibles que no deberían ser públicos, como .env, .git o wp-config.php.bak.

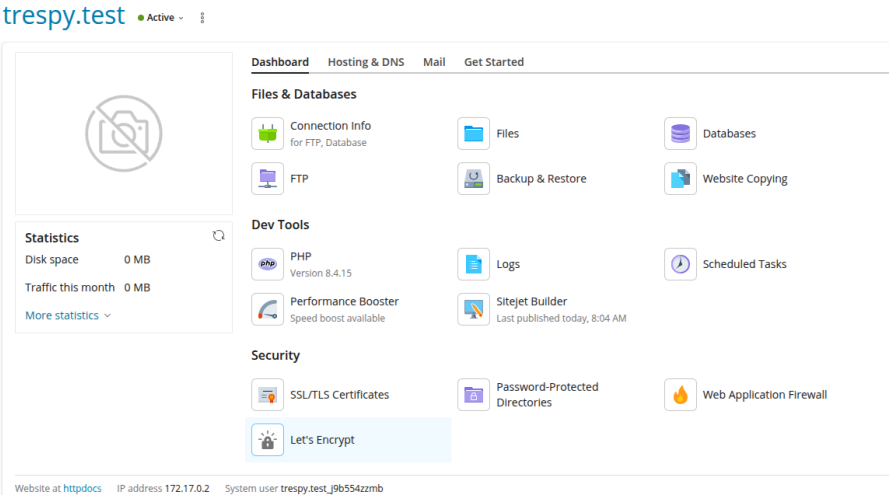
6. Certificado digital

Creo un certificado propio y lo autofirmo:

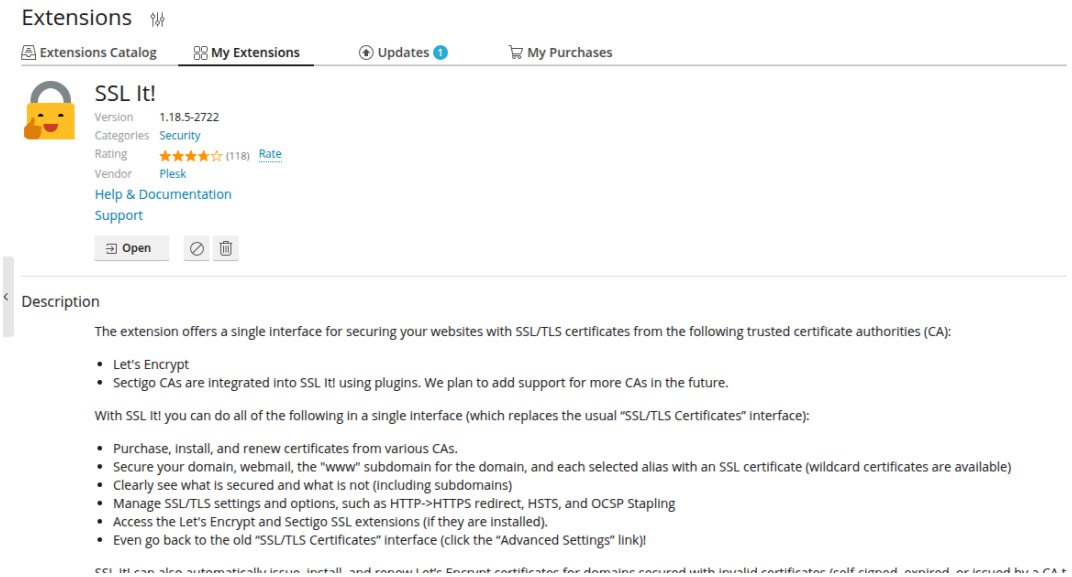
Instalo la extensión de Let’s Encrypt:



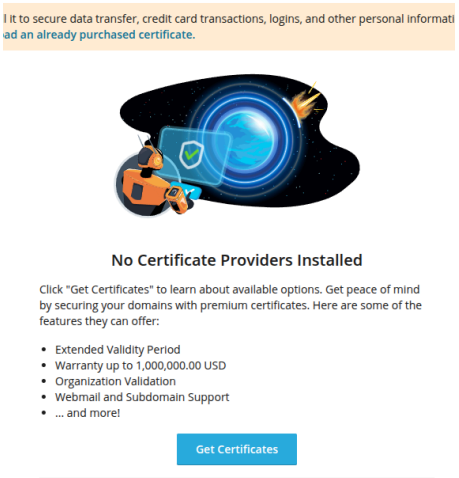
Ahora me sale la opcion:

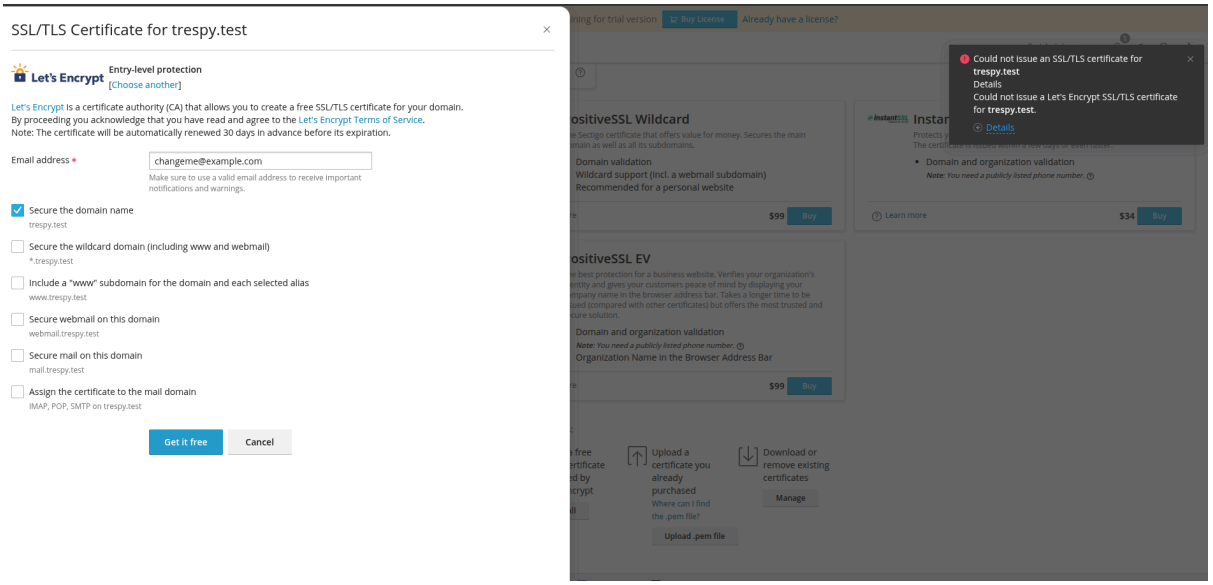


Me da error, dice que esa extensión no sirve y que tengo que incluir otra, la instalo:



Ahora si me sale para obtener los certificados:





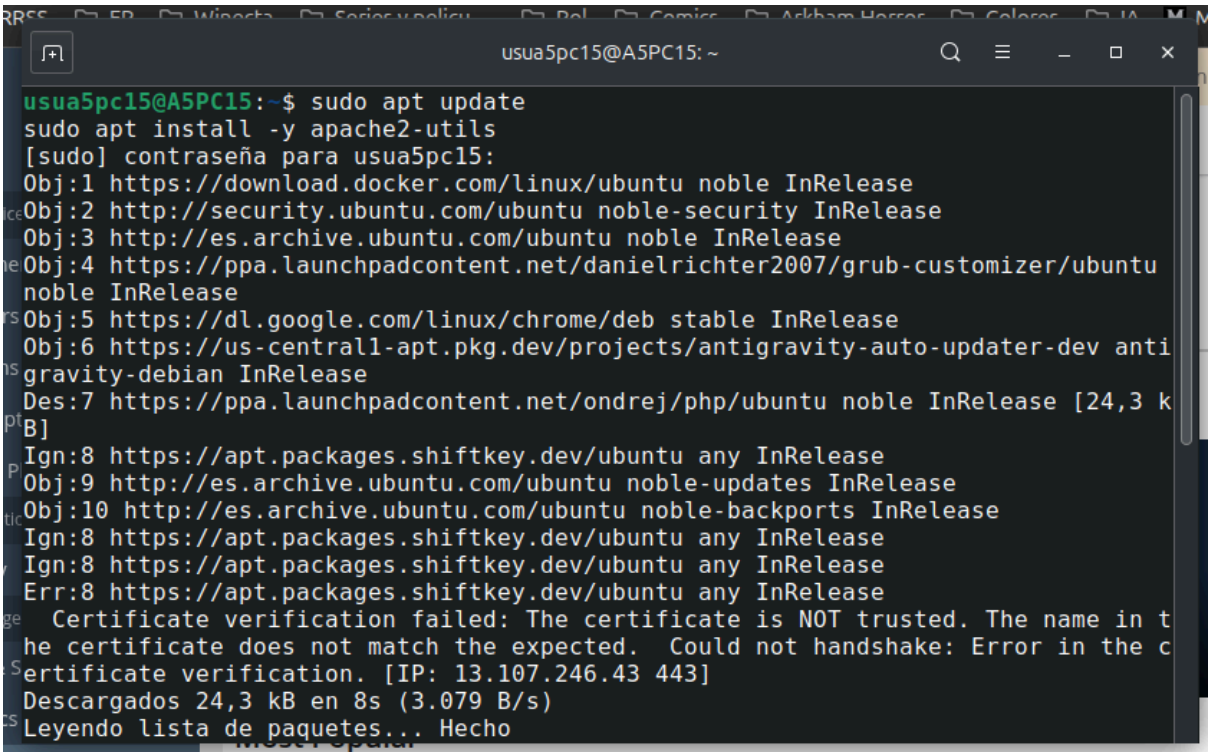
El error es normal ya que estamos trabajando en entorno local y nuestro dominio no es real en internet

¿Qué riesgos existen si seguimos usando HTTP en lugar de HTTPS?

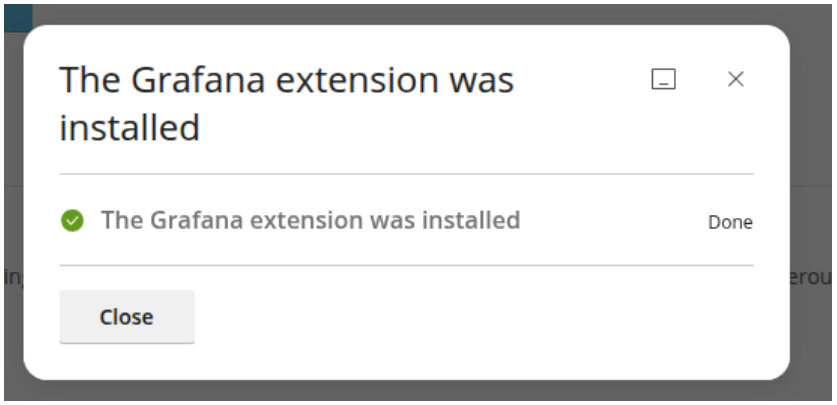
Intercepción de datos: En HTTP, la información viaja en texto plano. Un atacante en la misma red puede leer contraseñas, tarjetas de crédito o datos personales fácilmente.
Falta de integridad: Sin cifrado, un intermediario podría modificar el contenido de la web que recibe el usuario sin que nadie se entere.
Suplantación de identidad: HTTPS garantiza que la web es quien dice ser. Sin ello, es más fácil caer en ataques de Phishing.
Desconfianza y SEO: Los navegadores marcan las webs HTTP como "No seguras", asustando a los clientes, y Google las penaliza en el posicionamiento.

7. Rendimiento

Instalo Apache:



Instalo Grafana:



Empiezo a hacer pruebas de rendimiento, voy a hacer cuatro:

100 peticiones:

```
usua5pc15@A5PC15: $ ab -n 100 -c 10 http://127.0.0.1/
This is ApacheBench, Version 2.3 <$Revision: 1903618 $>
Copyright 1996 Adam Twiss, Zeus Technology Ltd, http://www.zeustech.net/
Licensed to The Apache Software Foundation, http://www.apache.org/

Benchmarking 127.0.0.1 (be patient).....done


Server Software:        nginx
Server Hostname:        127.0.0.1
Server Port:            80

Document Path:          /
Document Length:        1658 bytes

Concurrency Level:      10
Time taken for tests:   0.068 seconds
Complete requests:      100
Failed requests:        0
Total transferred:      191300 bytes
HTML transferred:       165800 bytes
Requests per second:    1465.87 [#/sec] (mean)
Time per request:       6.822 [ms] (mean)
Time per request:       0.682 [ms] (mean, across all concurrent requests)
Transfer rate:          2738.48 [Kbytes/sec] received

Connection Times (ms)
              min  mean[+/-sd] median   max
Connect:        0    0   0.1      0       1
Processing:     3    6   1.9      5      10
Waiting:        3    6   1.9      5      10
Total:          3    6   1.9      5      11

Percentage of the requests served within a certain time (ms)
  50%      5
  66%      7
  75%      8
  80%      8
  90%      9
  95%     10
  98%     11
  99%     11
 100%     11 (longest request)
```

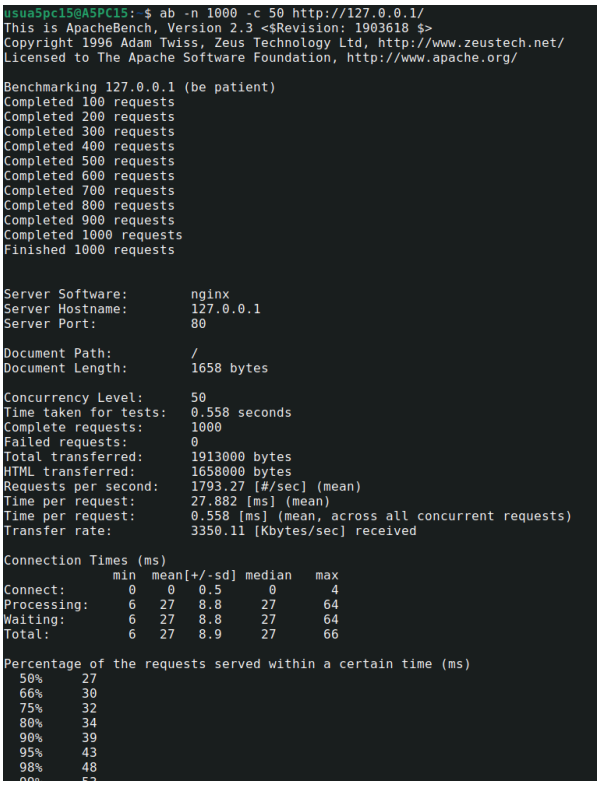
0 fallos y 1465 peticiones por segundo

500 peticiones:

```
usua5pc15@A5PC15: $ ab -n 500 -c 20 http://127.0.0.1/
This is ApacheBench, Version 2.3 <$Revision: 1903618 $>
Copyright 1996 Adam Twiss, Zeus Technology Ltd, http://www.zeustech.net/
Licensed to The Apache Software Foundation, http://www.apache.org/

Benchmarking 127.0.0.1 (be patient)
Completed 100 requests
Completed 200 requests
Completed 300 requests
Completed 400 requests
Completed 500 requests
Finished 500 requests


Server Software:        nginx
Server Hostname:        127.0.0.1
Server Port:            80

Document Path:          /
Document Length:        1658 bytes

Concurrency Level:      20
Time taken for tests:   0.326 seconds
Complete requests:      500
Failed requests:        0
Total transferred:      956500 bytes
HTML transferred:       829000 bytes
Requests per second:    1532.84 [#/sec] (mean)
Time per request:       13.048 [ms] (mean)
Time per request:       0.652 [ms] (mean, across all concurrent requests)
Transfer rate:          2863.60 [Kbytes/sec] received

Connection Times (ms)
              min  mean[+/-sd] median   max
Connect:        0    0   0.2      0       1
Processing:     2   12   6.5     12      30
Waiting:        2   12   6.5     12      30
Total:          2   12   6.6     12      30

Percentage of the requests served within a certain time (ms)
  50%     12
  66%     15
  75%     17
  80%     18
  90%     20
  95%     23
  98%     26
  99%     28
 100%     30 (longest request)
```

0 fallos y 1532 peticiones por segundo

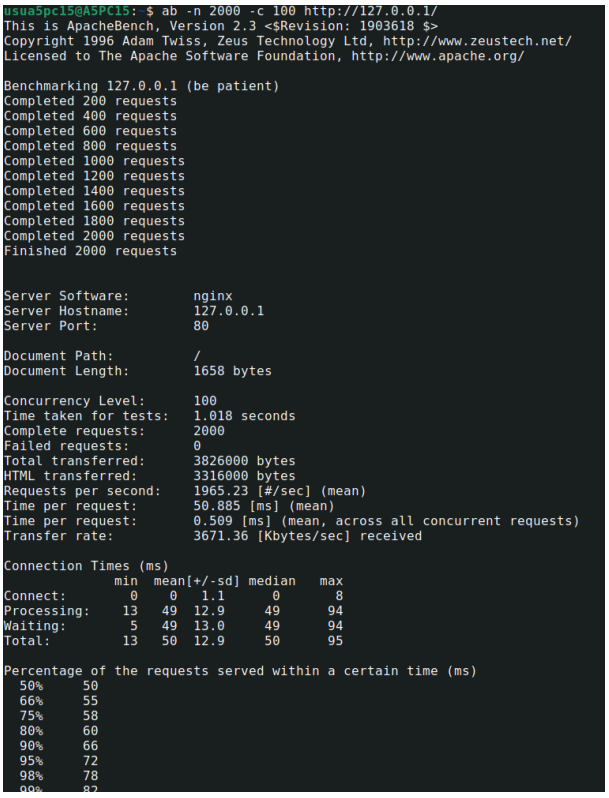
1000 peticiones:



```
usua5pc15@A5PC15:~$ ab -n 1000 -c 50 http://127.0.0.1/
This is ApacheBench, Version 2.3 <$Revision: 1903618 $>
Copyright 1996 Adam Twiss, Zeus Technology Ltd, http://www.zeustech.net/
Licensed to The Apache Software Foundation, http://www.apache.org/

Benchmarking 127.0.0.1 (be patient)
Completed 100 requests
Completed 200 requests
Completed 300 requests
Completed 400 requests
Completed 500 requests
Completed 600 requests
Completed 700 requests
Completed 800 requests
Completed 900 requests
Completed 1000 requests
Finished 1000 requests


Server Software:        nginx
Server Hostname:        127.0.0.1
Server Port:            80

Document Path:          /
Document Length:        1658 bytes

Concurrency Level:      50
Time taken for tests:   0.558 seconds
Complete requests:      1000
Failed requests:        0
Total transferred:      1913000 bytes
HTML transferred:       1658000 bytes
Requests per second:    1793.27 [#/sec] (mean)
Time per request:       27.882 [ms] (mean)
Time per request:       0.558 [ms] (mean, across all concurrent requests)
Transfer rate:          3350.11 [Kbytes/sec] received

Connection Times (ms)
              min  mean[+/-sd] median   max
Connect:        0    0   0.5      0       4
Processing:     6   27   8.8     27      64
Waiting:        6   27   8.8     27      64
Total:          6   27   8.9     27      66

Percentage of the requests served within a certain time (ms)
  50%     27
  66%     30
  75%     32
  80%     34
  90%     39
  95%     43
  98%     48
```

0 fallos y 1793 peticiones por segundo

2000 peticiones:



```
usua5pc15@A5PC15:~$ ab -n 2000 -c 100 http://127.0.0.1/
This is ApacheBench, Version 2.3 <$Revision: 1903618 $>
Copyright 1996 Adam Twiss, Zeus Technology Ltd, http://www.zeustech.net/
Licensed to The Apache Software Foundation, http://www.apache.org/

Benchmarking 127.0.0.1 (be patient)
Completed 200 requests
Completed 400 requests
Completed 600 requests
Completed 800 requests
Completed 1000 requests
Completed 1200 requests
Completed 1400 requests
Completed 1600 requests
Completed 1800 requests
Completed 2000 requests
Finished 2000 requests


Server Software:        nginx
Server Hostname:        127.0.0.1
Server Port:            80

Document Path:          /
Document Length:        1658 bytes

Concurrency Level:      100
Time taken for tests:   1.018 seconds
Complete requests:      2000
Failed requests:        0
Total transferred:      3826000 bytes
HTML transferred:       3316000 bytes
Requests per second:    1965.23 [#/sec] (mean)
Time per request:       50.885 [ms] (mean)
Time per request:       0.509 [ms] (mean, across all concurrent requests)
Transfer rate:          3671.36 [Kbytes/sec] received

Connection Times (ms)
              min  mean[+/-sd] median   max
Connect:        0    0   1.1      0       8
Processing:    13   49  12.9     49      94
Waiting:        5   49  13.0     49      94
Total:         13   50  12.9     50      95

Percentage of the requests served within a certain time (ms)
  50%     50
  66%     55
  75%     58
  80%     60
  90%     66
  95%     72
  98%     78
```

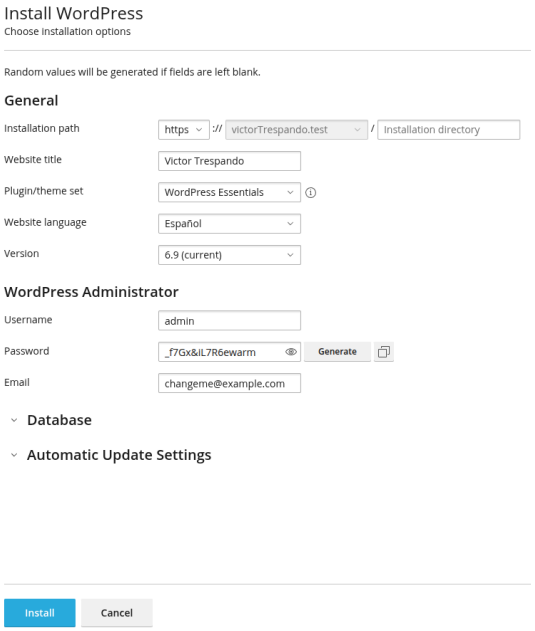
0 fallos y 1965 peticiones por segundo

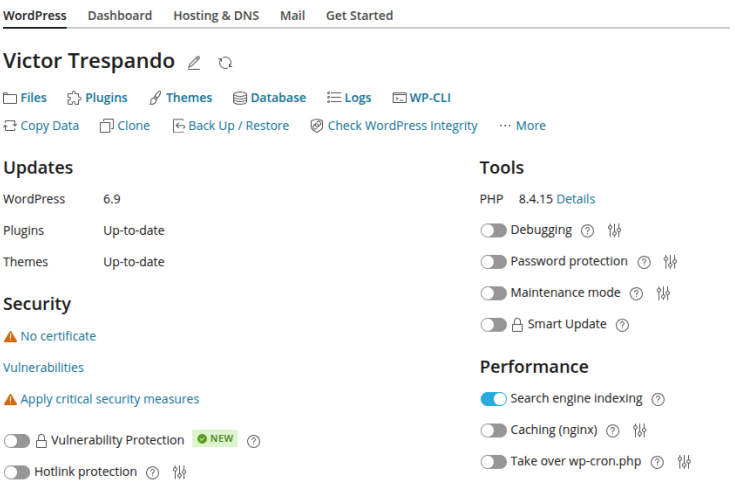
¿Qué factores influyen en el rendimiento de un servidor web?
Hardware del servidor: La cantidad de CPU, memoria RAM y la velocidad del disco determinan cuántas peticiones simultáneas puede procesar.
Optimización del Software: La configuración del servidor web, el uso de versiones modernas de PHP y el uso de cachés.
Ancho de banda: La velocidad de la conexión a internet del servidor limita la cantidad de datos que se pueden enviar a los usuarios a la vez.
Optimización de la web: El peso de las imágenes, la limpieza del código y la eficiencia de las consultas a la base de datos.

8. Desplegando aplicaciones

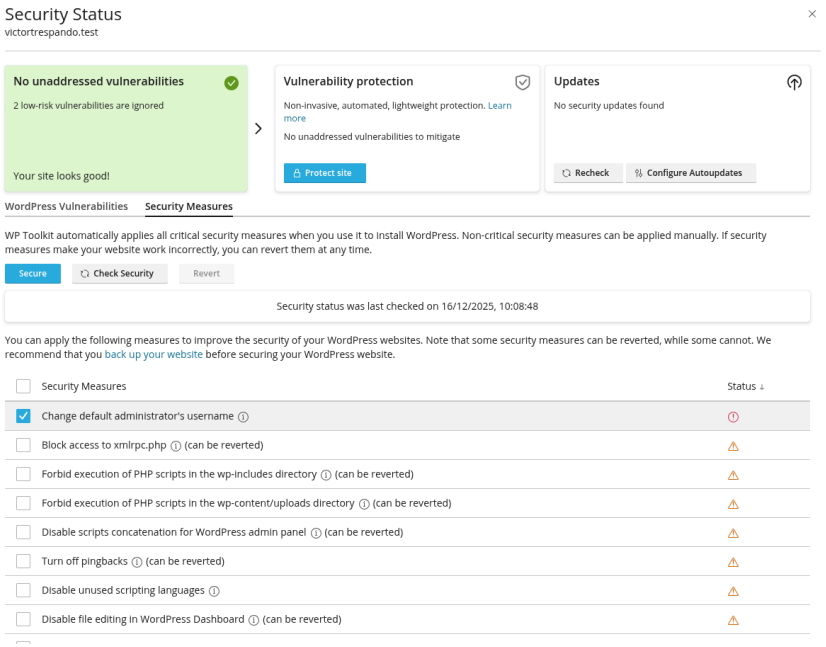
Me da error al crear un nuevo dominio, la única solución es borrar el que ya tenía

Instalo WordPress en el nuevo dominio:

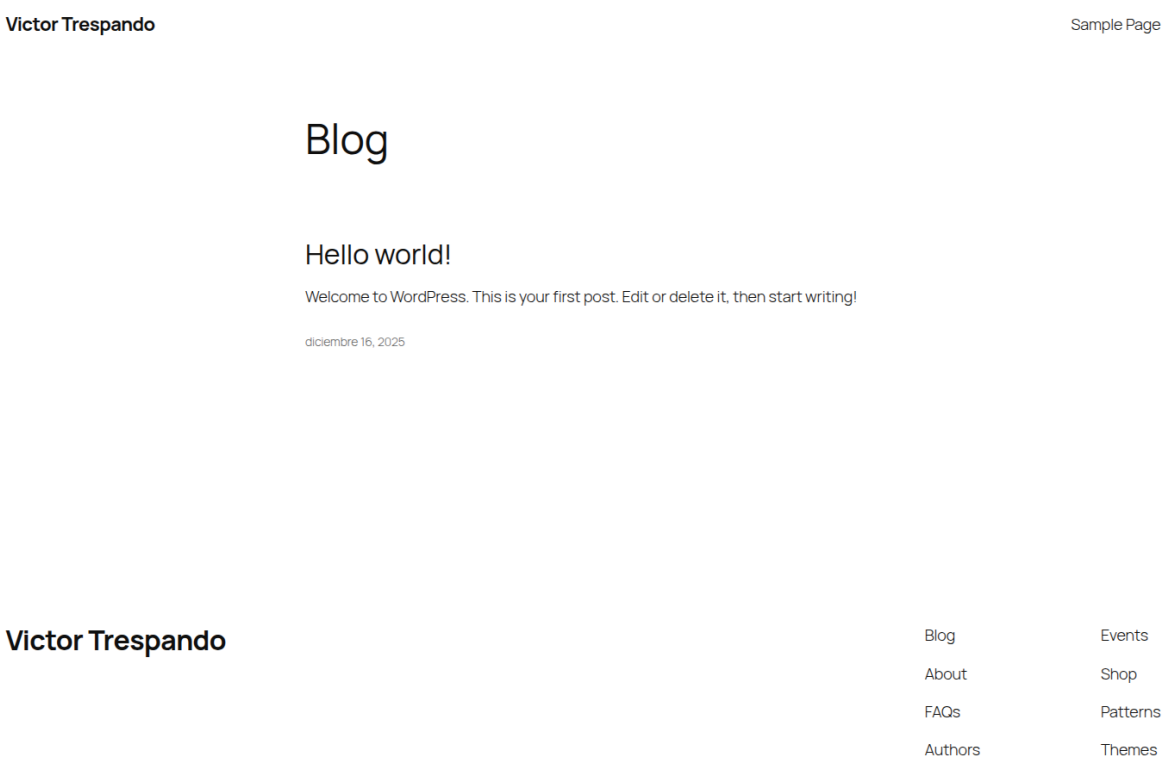




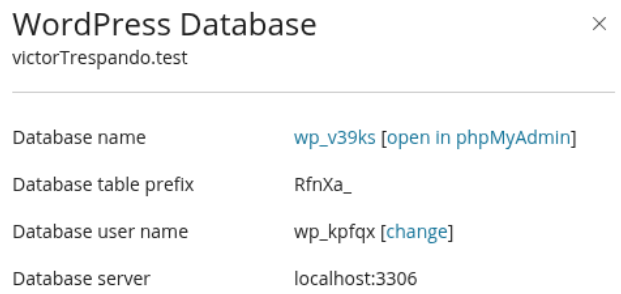
Aplico las medidas de seguridad, clicando en Apply critical security measures:



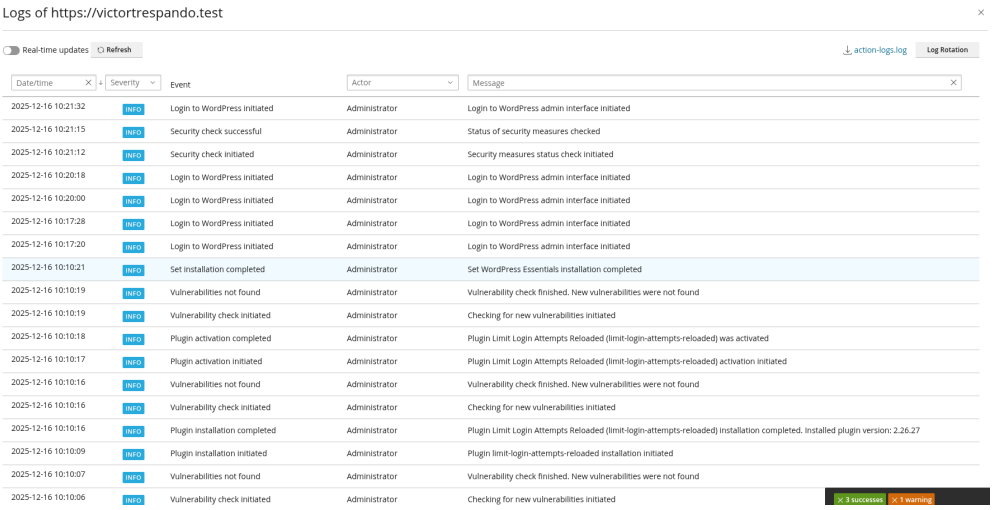
Mi pagina en WordPress:



Base de Datos:



Logs:



¿Qué es WordPress? ¿Se usa hoy en día? ¿Tú lo usarías?

WordPress es un sistema de gestión de contenidos (CMS) de código abierto basado en PHP y MySQL. Nació como una herramienta para blogs, pero ha evolucionado para crear cualquier tipo de web (tiendas, foros, corporativas). Destaca por su sistema de plugins y temas que permiten extender su funcionalidad sin saber programar. Se estima que más del 43% de todas las webs de internet funcionan con WordPress. Su uso sigue creciendo gracias a su facilidad de uso, gran comunidad y flexibilidad. Yo personalmente no lo usaria.