

Lo primero que hacemos es lanzar una instancia desde AWS

The screenshot shows the AWS Marketplace search interface. At the top, there's a search bar with placeholder text "Búsq... Busque en nuestro catálogo completo que incluye miles de imágenes de sistemas operativos y aplicaciones". Below the search bar are two tabs: "Recientes" and "Inicio rápido", with "Inicio rápido" being the active tab. There are eight preview cards for different AMIs: Amazon Linux (AWS logo), macOS (Mac logo), Ubuntu (Ubuntu logo), Windows (Windows logo), Red Hat (Red Hat logo), SUSE Linux (SUSE logo), and Debian (Debian logo). To the right of these cards is a search icon and a link "Buscar más AMI". Below the cards, a section titled "Imagenes de máquina de Amazon (AMI)" displays the details for the selected Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM) AMI. The details include: "Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type", "ami-0ecb62995f68bb549 (64 bits (x86)) / ami-01b9f1e7dc427266e (64 bits (x64))", "Virtualización: hvm", "Activado para ENA: true", and "Tipo de dispositivo raíz: ebs". A note says "Apto para la capa gratuita". Below this, there's a "Descripción" section with the text: "Ubuntu Server 24.04 LTS (HVM) EBS General Purpose (SSD) Volume Type. Support available from Canonical (<http://www.ubuntu.com/cloud/services>). Canonical, Ubuntu, 24.04, amd64 noble image". Under "Arquitectura", it shows "64 bits (x86)". Under "ID de AMI", it shows "ami-0ecb62995f68bb549". Under "Fecha de publicación", it shows "2025-10-22". Under "Nombre de usuario", it shows "ubuntu" with a "Proveedor verificado" badge.

Después creamos un directorio ssh y le damos permisos

Ahora creamos una key la cual nos permitirá el uso del ssh

```
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/wordpress-key
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/wordpress-key.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:hIMY1Wb7Q6SDUxOT7FampxW9zYKoeYft0iay68jY07M Christian@aws
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
|   ...000 .          |
|   o ..0= .          |
|   . .*oX.o +        |
|   o 0o= o o          |
|   = XS   .          |
|   o + =             |
|   . + .             |
| +o.. o +             |
| . E*++ +             |
+----[SHA256]-----+
```

Observamos que se haya creado la llave

```
root@UbuntuRuben:~$ ls -la ~/.ssh/wordpress-key
-rw----- 1 root root 399 Nov 28 08:16 /root/.ssh/wordpress-key
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root  95 Nov 28 08:16 /root/.ssh/wordpress-key.pub
root@UbuntuRuben:~$
```

Le damos solo permisos de lectura a la llave y comprobamos

```
root@UbuntuRuben:~$ chmod 400 ~/.ssh/wordpress-key
root@UbuntuRuben:~$ ls -la ~/.ssh/wordpress-key
-r----- 1 root root 399 Nov 28 08:16 /root/.ssh/wordpress-key
```

Ahora creamos un par de claves

Un par de claves, compuesto por una clave privada y una clave pública, es un conjunto de credenciales de seguridad que se utilizan para demostrar su identidad cuando se conecta a una máquina remota.

Nombre:

El nombre puede incluir hasta 256 caracteres ASCII. No puede incluir espacios ni al final.

Tipo de par de claves: [Información](#)

RSA ED25519

Formato de archivo de clave privada:

- .pem Para usar con OpenSSH
- .ppk Para usar con PuTTY

Ahora debemos crear reglas de entrada

ID de la regla del grupo de seguridad	Tipo	Protocolo	Intervalo de puertos	Origen	Descripción optional
sgp-0916a2f1e14d10da	TCP personalizado	TCP	443	Personas...	Q, 8003/8 X
sgp-0916a2f1e14d10da	TCP personalizado	TCP	80	Personas...	Q, 8003/8 X
sgp-0916a2f1e14d10da	SSH	TCP	22	Personas...	Q, 8003/8 X

[Agregar regla](#)

Ahora nos conectamos

```
See 'man sudo_root' for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$
```

Le metemos un update y un upgrade

Instalamos el LAMP

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ sudo apt install apache2 php php-mysql libapache2-mod-php php-curl php-gd php-mbstring php-xml php-xmlrpc php-intl php-zip mysql-server -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-bin apache2-data apache2-utils fontconfig-config fonts-dejavu-core
  fonts-dejavu-nono libaom3 libapache2-mod-php8.3 libaprutil1-dbd-sqlite3
  libaprutil1-ldap libaprutil1t64 libcgi-fast-perl libcgi-pm-perl libclone-perl
  libde265-0 libdeflate0 libencode-locale-perl libevent-pthreads-2.1-7t64
  libfcgi-bin libfcgi-perl libfcgi0t64 libfontconfig1 libgd3 libheif-plugin-aomdec
  libheif-plugin-aomenc libheif-plugin-libde265 libheif1 libhtml-parser-perl
  libhtml-tagset-perl libhtml-template-perl libhttp-date-perl libhttp-message-perl
  libio-html-perl libjbig0 libjpeg-turbo8 libjpeg8 liblrc4 liblua5.4-0
  liblwp-mediatypes-perl libmecab2 libprotobuf-lite32t64 libsharpuyuv0 libtiff6
  libtimedate-perl liburi-perl libwebp7 libxmlrpc-epi0t64 libxpm4 libzip4t64
  mecab-ipadic mecab-ipadic-utf8 mecab-utils mysql-client-8.0 mysql-client-core-8.0
  mysql-common mysql-server-8.0 mysql-server-core-8.0 php-common php8.3 php8.3-cli
  php8.3-common php8.3-curl php8.3-gd php8.3-intl php8.3-mbstring php8.3-mysql
  php8.3-opcache php8.3-readline php8.3-xml php8.3-xmlrpc php8.3-zip ssl-cert
Suggested packages:
```

Ponemos en marcha el apache2 y el mysql

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ sudo systemctl start apache2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ sudo systemctl start mysql
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ sudo systemctl enable apache2
Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/
systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable apache2
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ sudo systemctl enable mysql
Synchronizing state of mysql.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/sy
stemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mysql
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ sudo systemctl status apache2
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
    Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enable)
    Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-11-28 09:36:11 UTC; 1min 45s ago
      Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
```

Creamos un archivo sobre como instalar wordpress

```
GNU nano 7.2                               install-wordpress.sh *
#!/bin/bash
set -e
echo "== Iniciando instalación automatizada de WordPress =="
# Variables
DB_NAME="wordpress"
DB_USER="wpuser"
DB_PASSWORD="$(openssl rand -base64 12)"
DB_ROOT_PASSWORD="$(openssl rand -base64 12)"
WP_HOME="http://localhost"
WP_SITEURL="http://localhost"># Paso 1: Configurar MySQL
echo "Configurando MySQL..."
sudo mysql -e "ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY
"${DB_ROOT_PASSWORD}";"
sudo mysql -e "DELETE FROM mysql.user WHERE User='';"
sudo mysql -e "DELETE FROM mysql.user WHERE User='root' AND Host NOT IN
('localhost', '127.0.0.1', '::1');"
sudo mysql -e "DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS test;"
sudo mysql -e "DELETE FROM mysql.db WHERE Db='test' OR Db='test\_%';"
sudo mysql -e "FLUSH PRIVILEGES;"
```

transferimos el archivo

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ scp -i ./ssh/wordpress-key-aws.pem install-wordpress.sh ubuntu@172.31.68.2
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```

Instalamos el wordpress

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ chmod +x ~/install-wordpress.sh
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ ./install-wordpress.sh
== Iniciando instalación automatizada de WordPress ==
./install-wordpress.sh: line 10: Paso: command not found
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ nano install-wordpress.sh
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ ./install-wordpress.sh
== Iniciando instalación automatizada de WordPress ==
Configurando MySQL...
Creando base de datos y usuario...
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
Descargando WordPress...
Copiando archivos a /var/www/html...
```

Verificamos el estado de apache2 y mysql

```
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-11-28 09:36:11 UTC; 17min ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
 Main PID: 23798 (apache2)
    Tasks: 6 (limit: 1000)
   Memory: 14.8M (peak: 16.6M)
      CPU: 129ms
      CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
              └─23798 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                  ├─23804 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                  ├─23805 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                  ├─23806 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                  ├─23807 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
                  └─23808 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Nov 28 09:36:11 ip-172-31-68-246 systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Nov 28 09:36:11 ip-172-31-68-246 systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.
● mysql.service - MySQL Community Server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysql.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
```

Instalamos Ngrok

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ wget https://bin.equinox.io/c/bNyj1mQVY4c/ngrok-v3-stable-linux-amd64.tgz
--2025-11-28 10:02:56-- https://bin.equinox.io/c/bNyj1mQVY4c/ngrok-v3-stable-linux-amd64.tgz
Resolving bin.equinox.io (bin.equinox.io)... 75.2.60.68, 13.248.244.96, 35.71.179.82, ...
Connecting to bin.equinox.io (bin.equinox.io)|75.2.60.68|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 10988950 (10M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'ngrok-v3-stable-linux-amd64.tgz'

ngrok-v3-stable-linux-amd 100%[=====] 10.47M  ---KB/s   in 0.05s

2025-11-28 10:02:56 (202 MB/s) - 'ngrok-v3-stable-linux-amd64.tgz' saved [10988950/10988950]

ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ tar -xvzf ngrok-v3-stable-linux-amd64.tgz
ngrok
ubuntu@ip-172-31-68-246:~$ sudo mv ngrok /usr/local/bin/
```

entramos en ngrok



Configuramos ngrok con el token



Ponemos el puerto 80 en ngrok

