



Lab 265

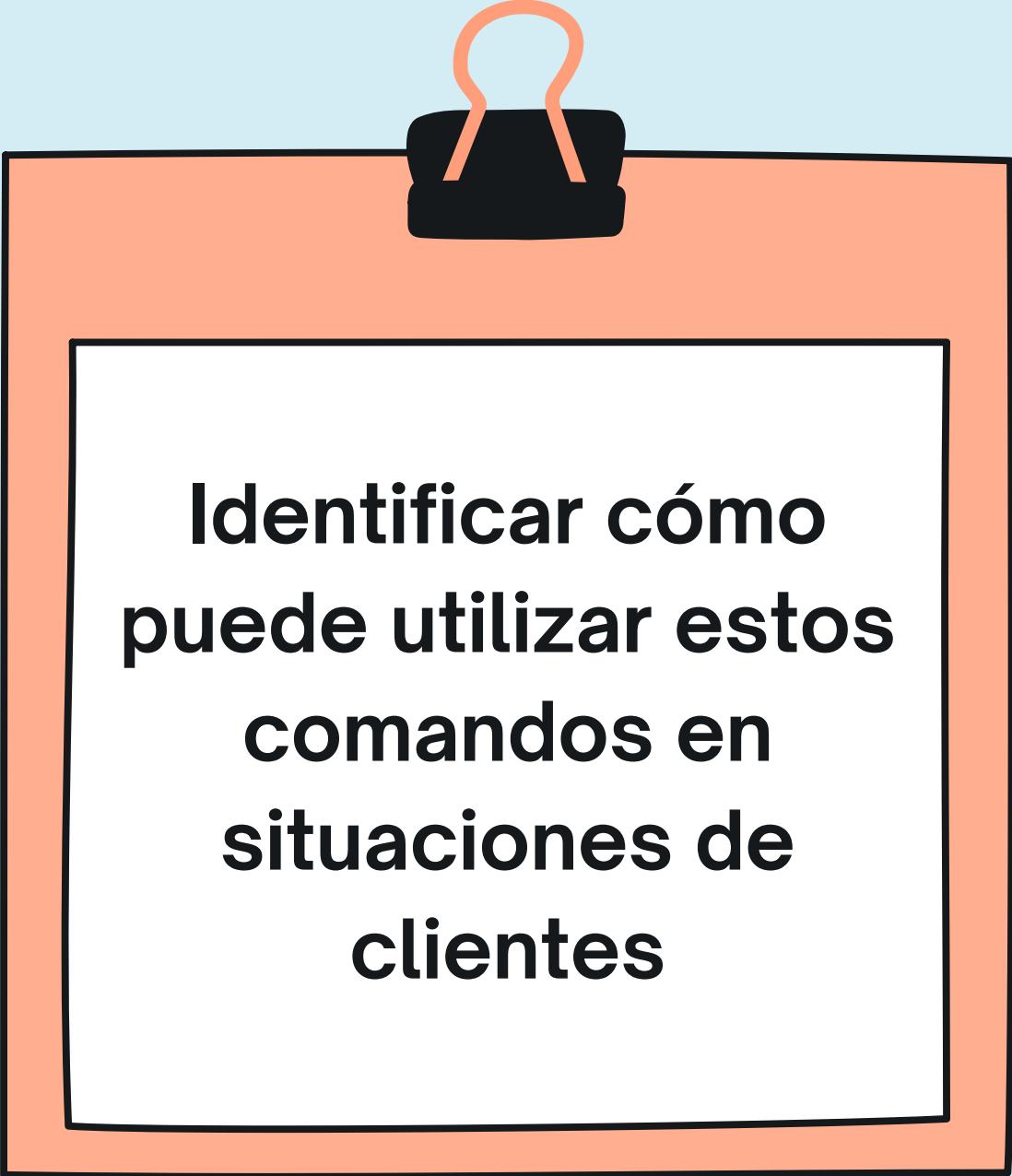
Comandos de solución de
problemas del protocolo
de Internet

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Objetivos



**Practicar los
comandos**



**Identificar cómo
puede utilizar estos
comandos en
situaciones de
clientes**

```
login as: ec2-user
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"

#_
~\####_ Amazon Linux 2
~~\#####\
~~\###| AL2 End of Life is 2025-06-30.
~~\#/
~~V~!~!~>
~~~
~~~.~.~
~~~/_/_/_/
~~~/m/'

A newer version of Amazon Linux is available!

Amazon Linux 2023, GA and supported until 2028-03-15.
https://aws.amazon.com/linux/amazon-linux-2023/

[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$ ping 8.8.8.8 -c 5
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=7.85 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=7.84 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=117 time=7.84 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=117 time=7.81 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=117 time=7.78 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4007ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 7.780/7.828/7.854/0.062 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$
```

Una vez accedemos a la consola, ejecutamos el comando ping para probar la conectividad desde y hacia la instancia.

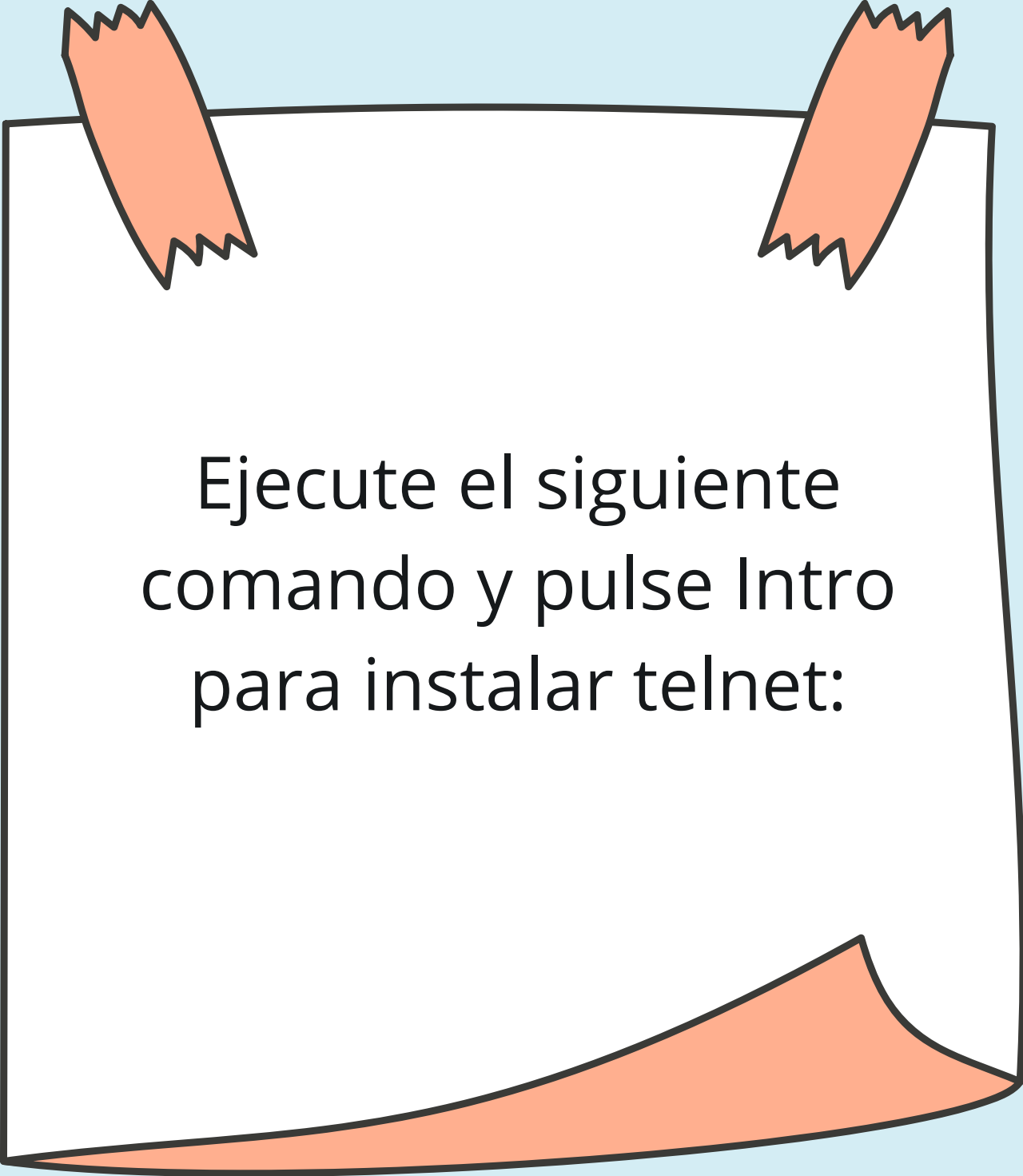
Este es el comando ping. Cuando ejecutas este comando, puedes introducir una IP o URL seguida de opciones. En este ejemplo, -c significa recuento, y 5 significa cuántas peticiones estás solicitando.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$ ping 8.8.8.8 -c 5
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=7.85 ms
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64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=117 time=7.81 ms
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--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4007ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 7.780/7.828/7.854/0.062 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$ traceroute 8.8.8.8
traceroute to 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  244.5.2.69 (244.5.2.69)  6.274 ms 244.5.2.89 (244.5.2.89)  10.035 ms 244.5.2.7
1 (244.5.2.71)  43.860 ms
 2  240.4.232.1 (240.4.232.1)  0.310 ms 240.4.232.7 (240.4.232.7)  0.299 ms 240.4.
232.0 (240.4.232.0)  0.278 ms
 3  240.1.228.13 (240.1.228.13)  6.313 ms 240.1.228.12 (240.1.228.12)  6.624 ms 24
0.1.228.15 (240.1.228.15)  8.070 ms
 4  99.83.116.76 (99.83.116.76)  8.399 ms 99.83.117.222 (99.83.117.222)  6.729 ms
6.747 ms
 5  99.83.116.85 (99.83.116.85)  7.474 ms 99.83.117.219 (99.83.117.219)  7.993 ms
99.83.117.223 (99.83.117.223)  6.388 ms
 6  * * *
 7  dns.google (8.8.8.8)  7.578 ms 7.659 ms 9.172 ms
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$ netstat -tp
(No info could be read for "-p": geteuid()=1000 but you should be root.)
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
tcp        0    336 ip-10-0-10-148.us-w:ssh  r167-56-194-137.d:29054 ESTABLISHED -
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$
```

El comando ***netstat*** se puede usar de varias formas, en este caso usamos ***netstat -tp*** para confirmar las conexiones establecidas



Ejecute el siguiente
comando y pulse Intro
para instalar telnet:

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$ sudo yum install telnet -y
Loaded plugins: extras_suggestions, langpacks, priorities, update-motd
amzn2-core | 3.6 kB 00:00:00
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package telnet.x86_64 1:0.17-65.amzn2 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package Arch Version Repository Size
=====
Installing:
telnet x86_64 1:0.17-65.amzn2 amzn2-core 64 k
Transaction Summary
=====
Install 1 Package


Total download size: 64 k
Installed size: 109 k
Downloading packages:
telnet-0.17-65.amzn2.x86_64.rpm | 64 kB 00:00:00
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : 1:telnet-0.17-65.amzn2.x86_64 1/1
  Verifying : 1:telnet-0.17-65.amzn2.x86_64 1/1

Installed:
telnet.x86_64 1:0.17-65.amzn2

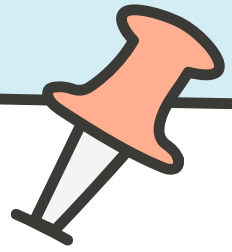
Complete!
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$ telnet www.google.com 80
Trying 142.251.215.228...
Connected to www.google.com.
Escape character is '^]'.

Connection closed by foreign host.
```



Luego usamos el comando telnet. Puede ingresar una IP o URL seguida del número de puerto para conectarse a ese puerto.



Ejecutamos el comando curl.

Este comando **CURL** realiza una solicitud **HTTP GET** a "ivi". La opción **"-v"** activa el modo verbose, mostrando detalles sobre la transferencia.

La opción **"-L"** indica que el contenido de la URL se descargará pero se enviará a **"/dev/null"**, descartando así la salida.

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-10-148 ~]$ curl -vLo /dev/null https://aws.com
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
           %    0     0    0         0             0         0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--    0*    T
rying 99.84.66.128:443...
* Connected to aws.com (99.84.66.128) port 443
* ALPN: curl offers h2,http/1.1
* Cipher selection: ALL:!EXPORT:!EXPORT40:!EXPORT56:!aNULL:!LOW:!RC4:@STRENGTH
} [5 bytes data]
* TLSv1.2 (OUT), TLS handshake, Client hello (1):
} [512 bytes data]
* CAfile: /etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.crt
* CAPath: none
{ [5 bytes data]
```




**¡Muchas
gracias!**