

UD 10. LINUX: NETWORKING ACTIVITIES AND SOLUTIONS

Computer Systems
CFGS DAW

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Nomenclature

Throughout this unit different symbols will be used to distinguish important elements within the content. These symbols are:

Importante		
Atención		

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UD10. LINUX: NETWORKING

1. Exercise 1

You have to indicate which commands you must use to carry out the following instructions. If there is a command that is not in the Aules documentation, you have the task of looking for it

- 1. Display information for all network interfaces:
 - \$ ip addr show
- 2. Display information for a specific network interface:
 - \$ ip addr show eth0
- 3. Assign an IP address to a network interface:
 - \$ sudo ip addr add 192.168.1.100/24 dev eth0
- 4. Remove an IP address from a network interface:
 - \$ sudo ip addr del 192.168.1.100/24 dev eth0
- 5. Set a static route:
 - \$ sudo ip route add default via 192.168.1.1
- 6. Show the current routes:

\$ ip route show

7. Ping a host

```
$ ping www.google.com
```

8. Specify the number of packets to send:

```
$ ping -c 4 www.google.com
```

9. Specify the packet size:

```
$ ping -s 500 www.google.com
```

10. Perform a continuous ping:

```
$ ping -t www.google.com
```

11. Display detailed information for each packet:

2. EXERCISE 2

You have to indicate which commands you must use to carry out the following instructions. If there is a command that is not in the Aules documentation, you have the task of looking for it

1. Start an ssh session with a specific user and remote host:

\$ ssh username@hostname

2. Specify a different port than the default (22):

\$ ssh -p portnumber username@hostname

3. Start an ssh session with a private key:

\$ ssh -i privatekeyfile username@hostname

4. Run a command on a remote server and exit immediately after:

\$ ssh username@hostname command

3. EXERCISE 3

You have to indicate which commands you must use to carry out the following instructions. If there is a command that is not in the Aules documentation, you have the task of looking for it

1. Conectarse a un servidor remoto:

\$ sftp username@hostname

2. Descargar un archivo desde el servidor remoto:

sftp> get remote-file local-file

3. Cargar un archivo en el servidor remoto:

sftp> put local-file remote-file

4. Ver la lista de archivos en el directorio remoto:

sftp> ls

5. Cambiar al directorio remoto:

sftp> cd remote-directory

6. Salir de la sesión sftp:

sftp> exit