



**UNIVERSIDAD
POLITÉCNICA
DE QUINTANA ROO**

UPQROO

Cuatrimestre:

27AV

Materia:

Sistemas Operativos

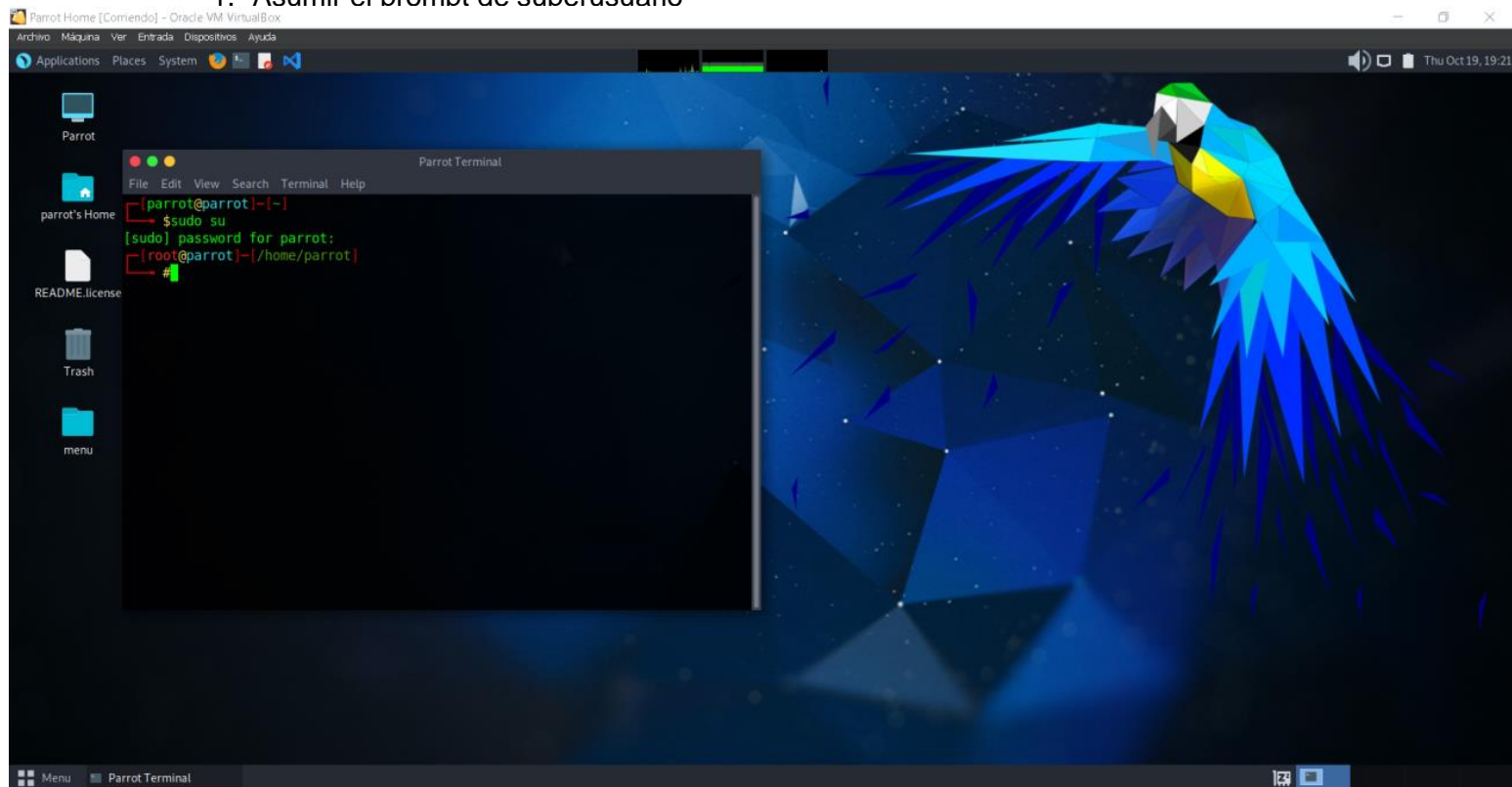
Profesor:

Ismael Jimenez

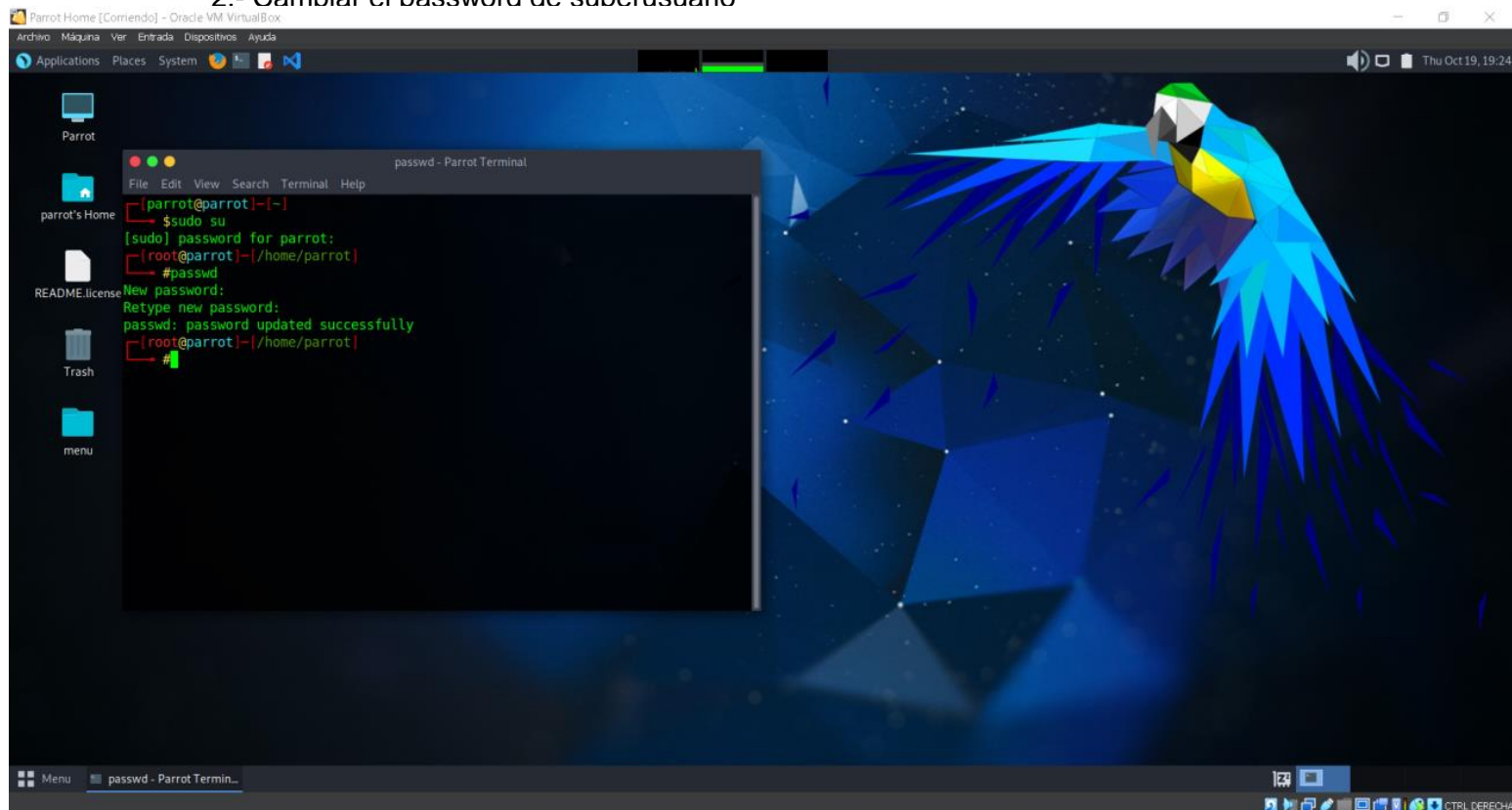
Alumno:

Carlos Mauricio Camara Andueza

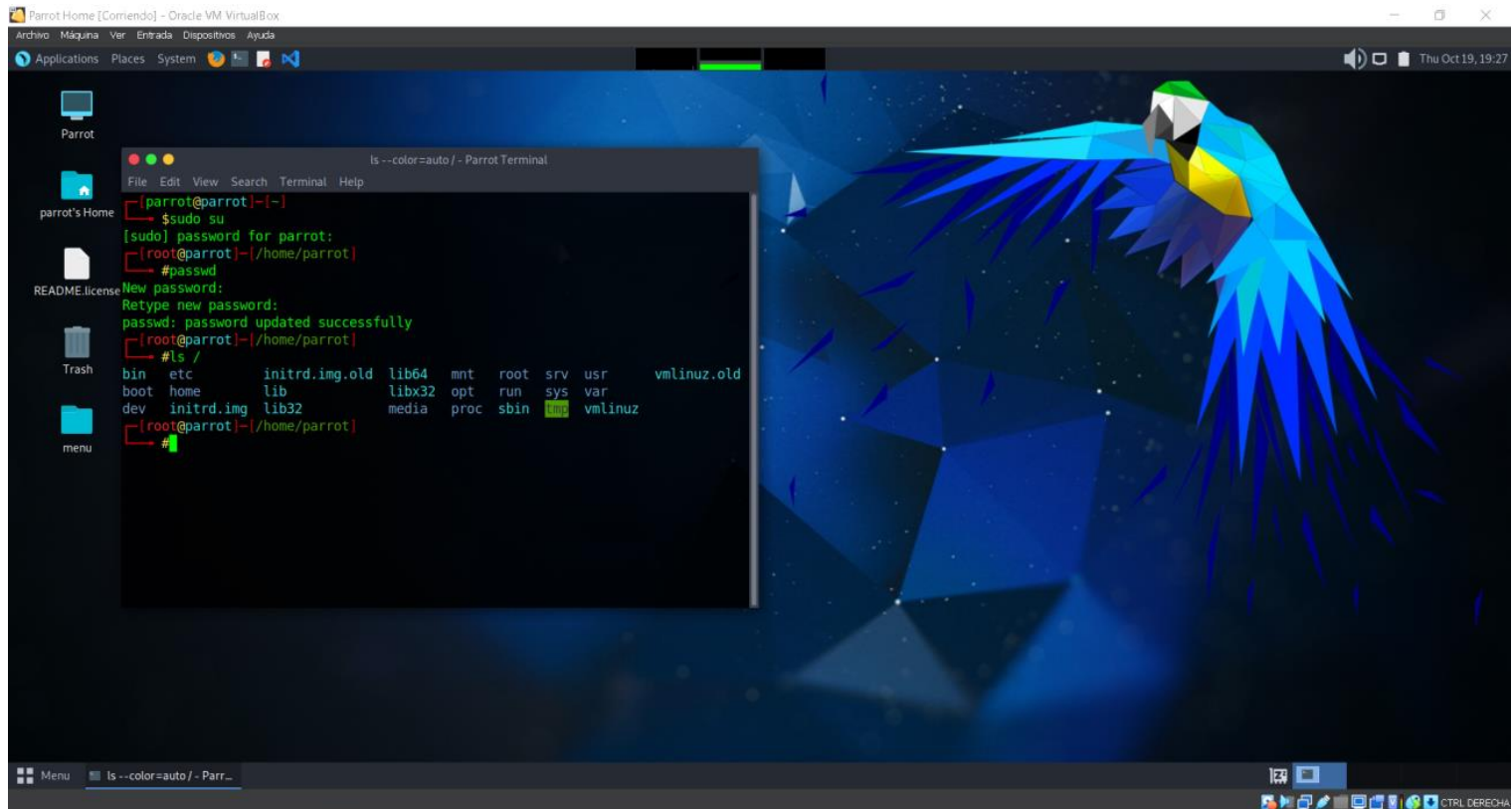
1.- Asumir el prompt de superusuario



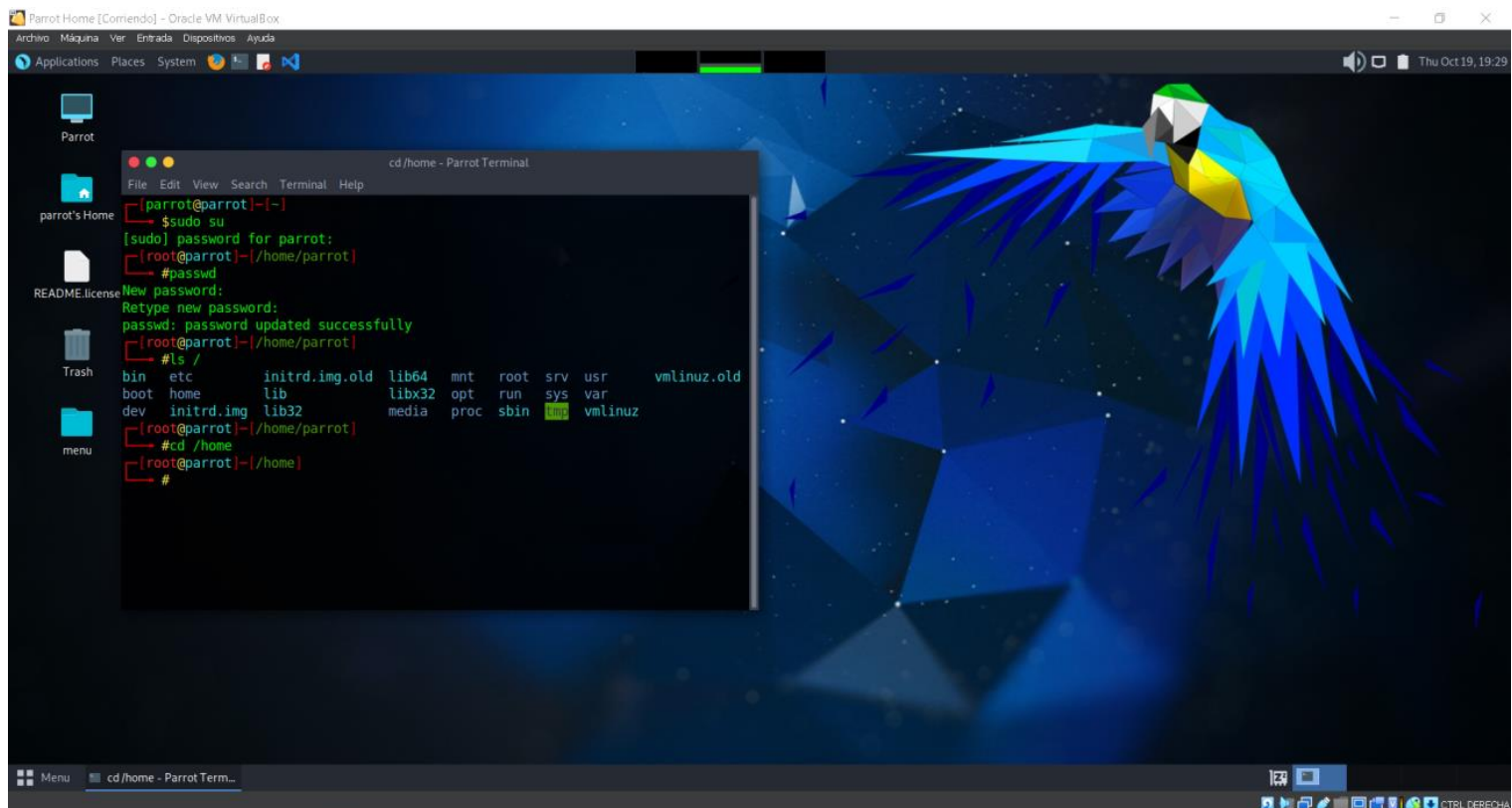
2.- Cambiar el password de superusuario



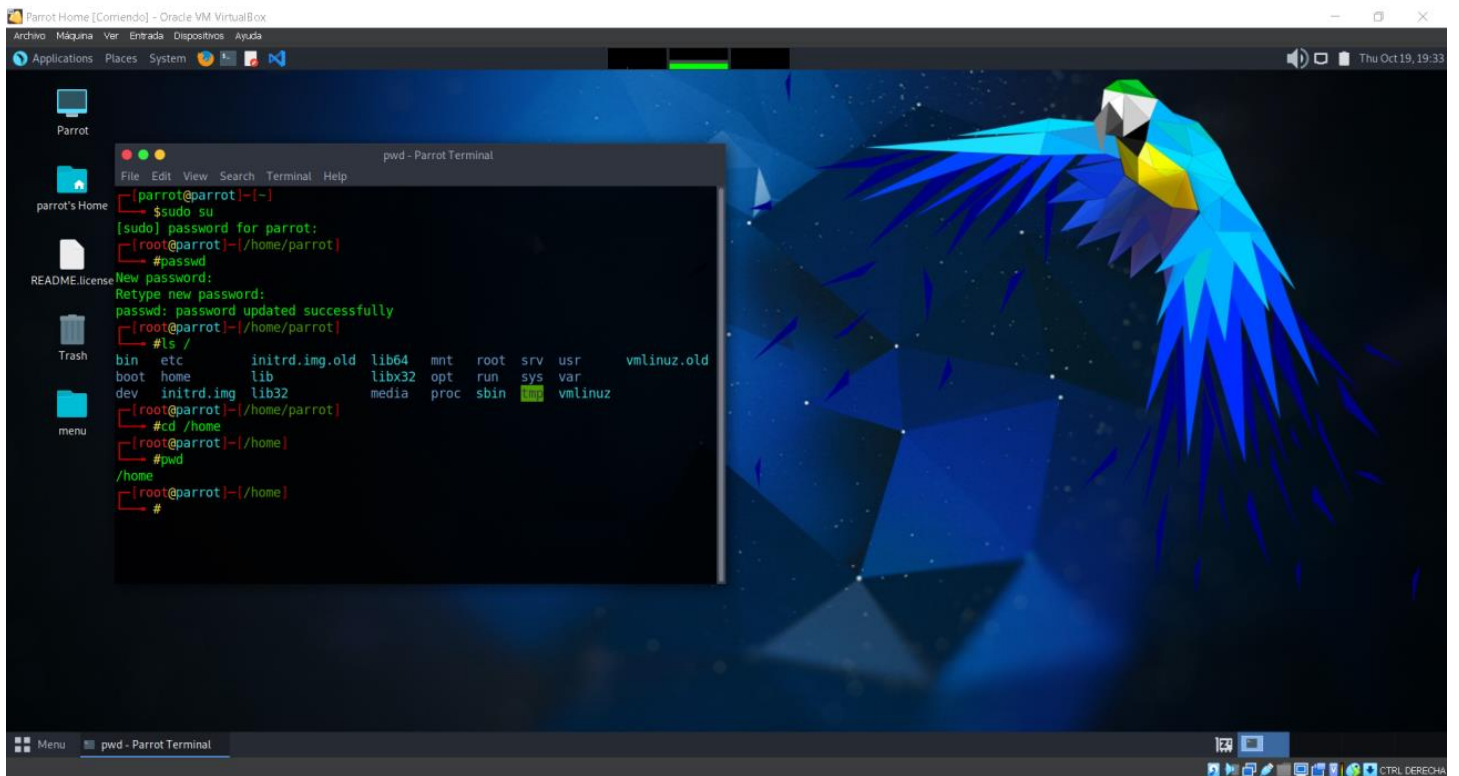
3.- Listar directorio raiz



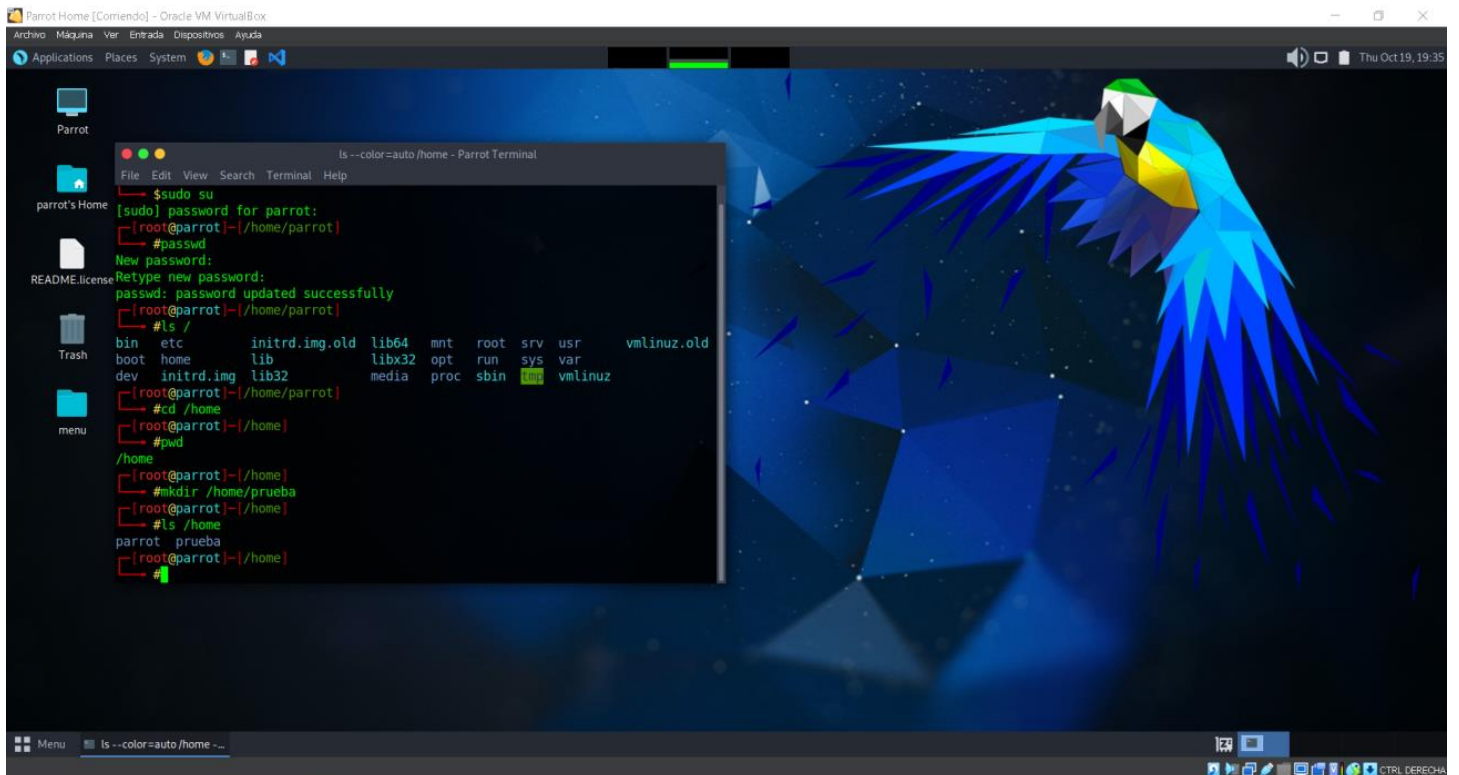
4.- Cambiarse al directorio raiz



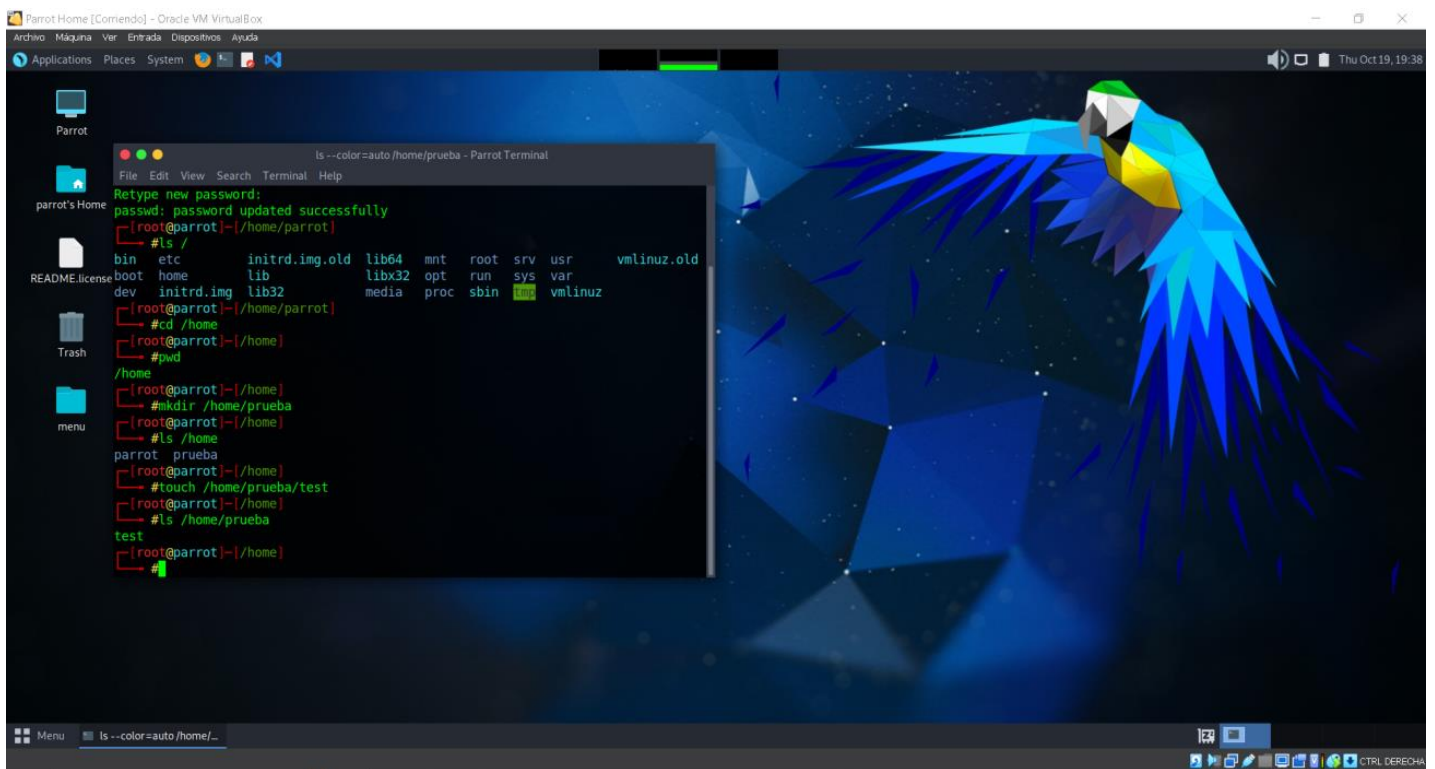
5.- Verificar directorio actual



6.- Crear un directorio "prueba" en /home



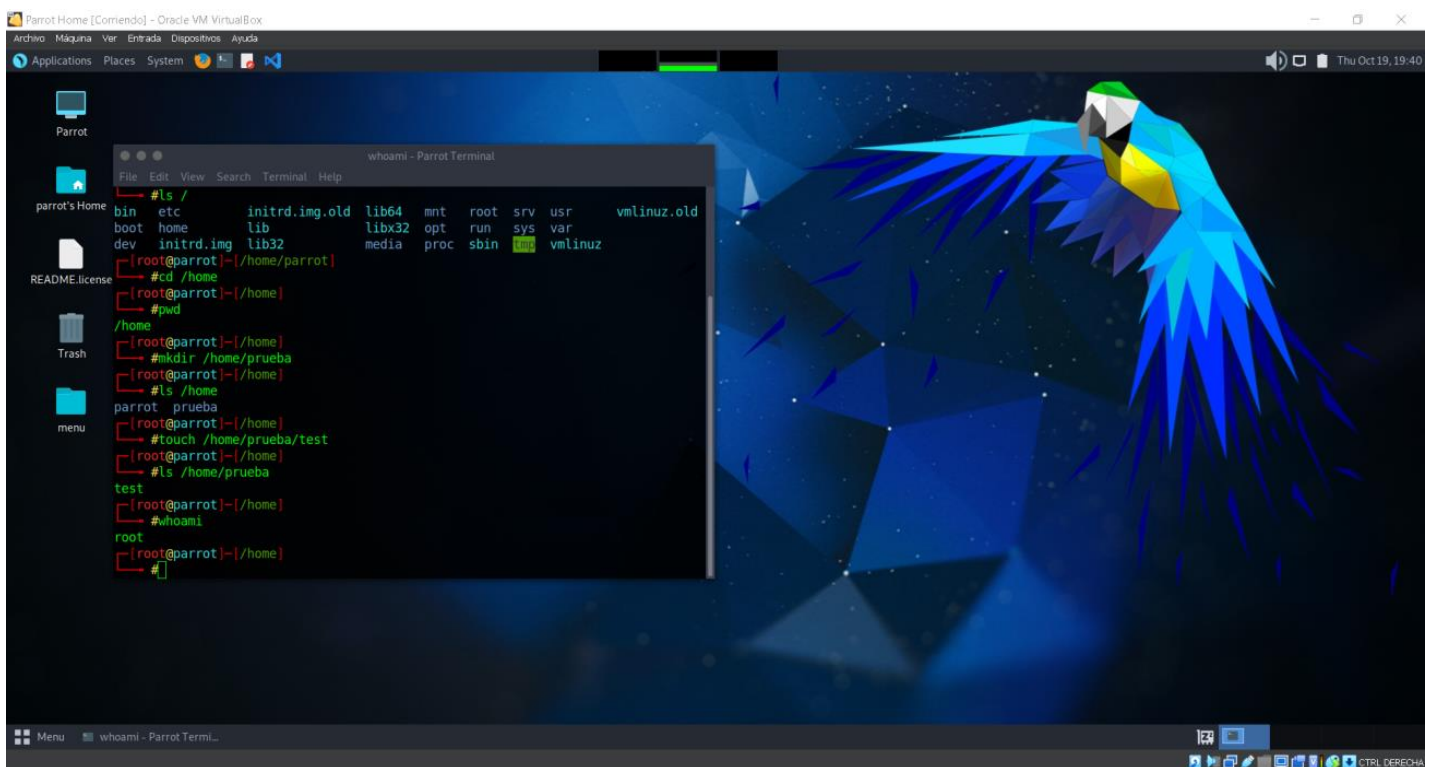
7.- Crear un archivo "test" en directorio /home/prueba



The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
[root@parrot:~/home/parrot]# ls /
bin  etc  initrd.img.old  lib64  mnt  root  srv  usr  vmlinuz.old
boot  home  lib  libx32  opt  run  sys  var
dev  initrd.img  lib32  media  proc  sbin  tmp  vmlinuz
[root@parrot:~/home/parrot]# cd /home
[root@parrot:~/home]# pwd
/home
[root@parrot:~/home]# mkdir /home/prueba
[root@parrot:~/home]# touch /home/prueba/test
[root@parrot:~/home]# ls /home/prueba
test
```

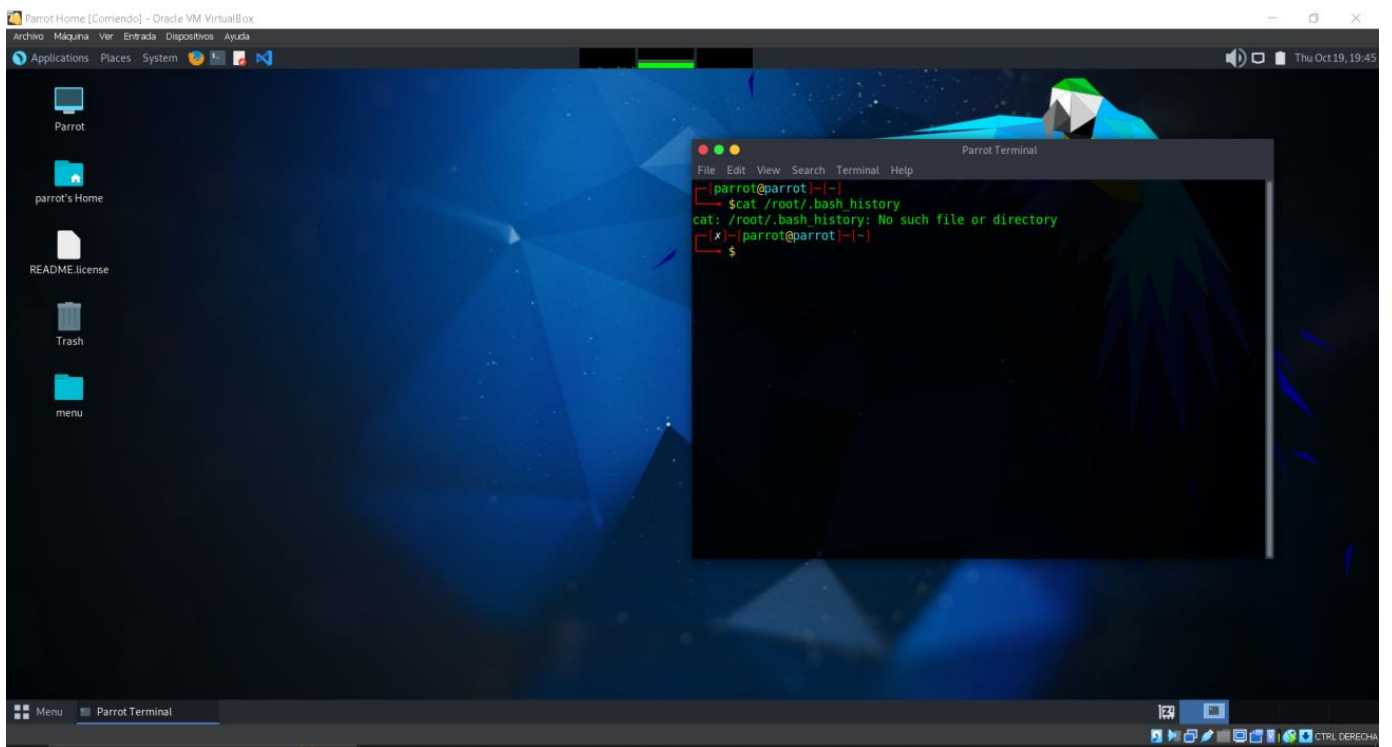
8.- Verificar el usuario actual



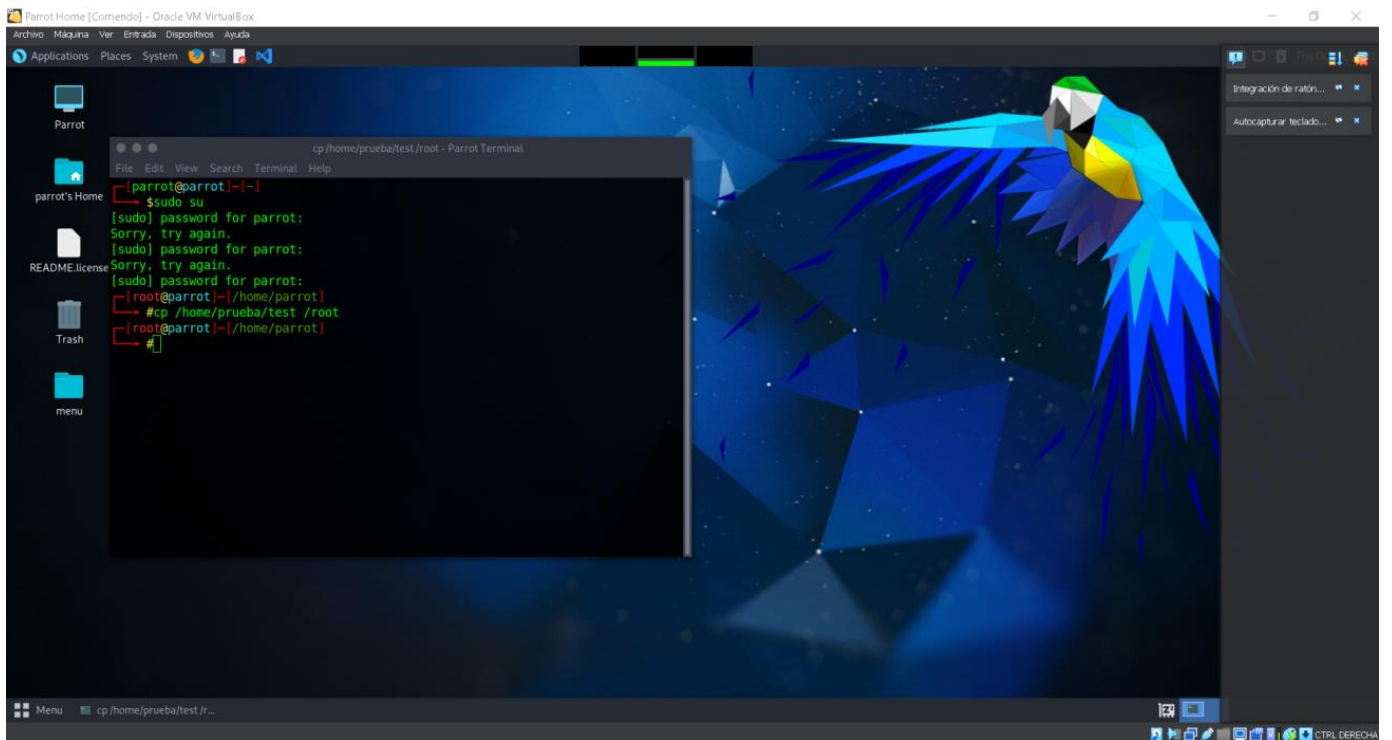
The screenshot shows the same Parrot OS desktop environment with the terminal window open. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
[root@parrot:~/home]# whoami
root
[root@parrot:~/home]#
```

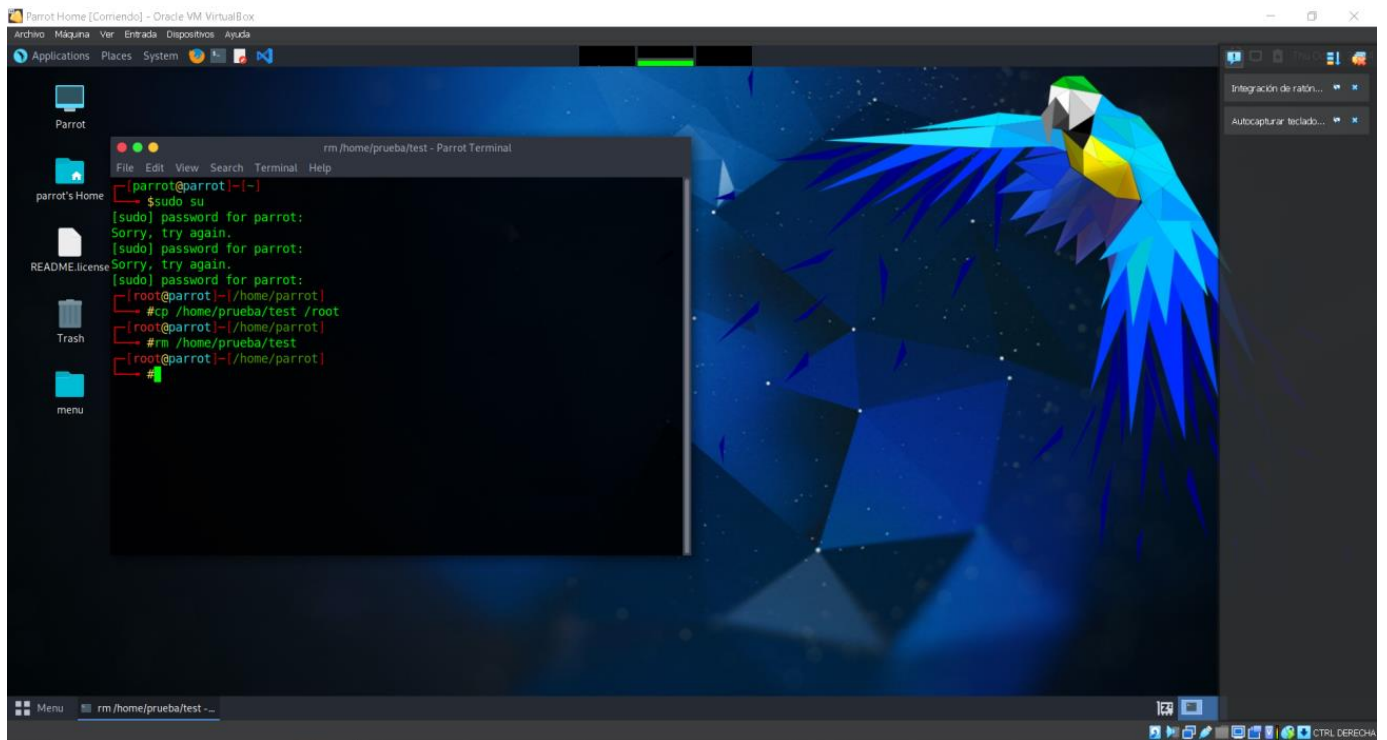
9.- Mostrar el contenido del archivo /root/.bash_history



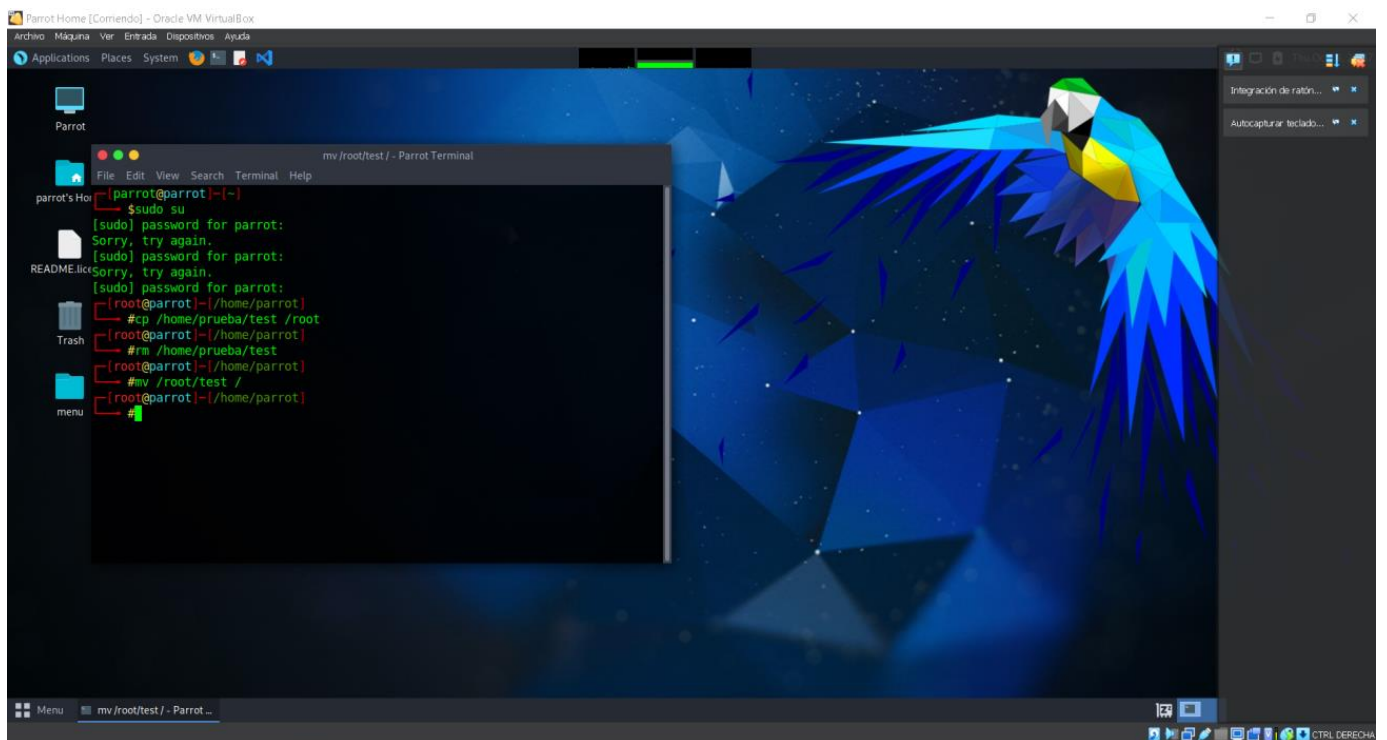
10.- Copiar el archivo "test" a /root



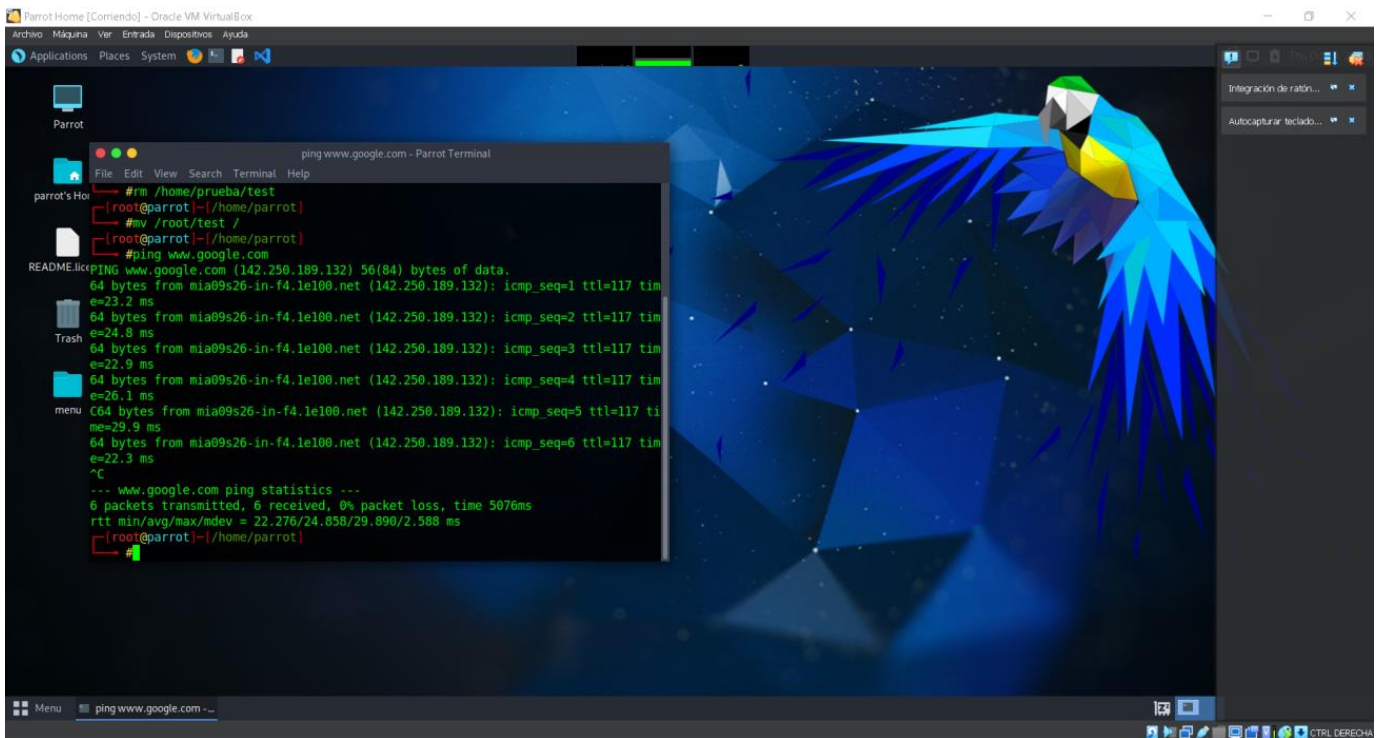
11.- Eliminar el archivo “test” de /home/prueba



12.- Mover /root/test a la raíz



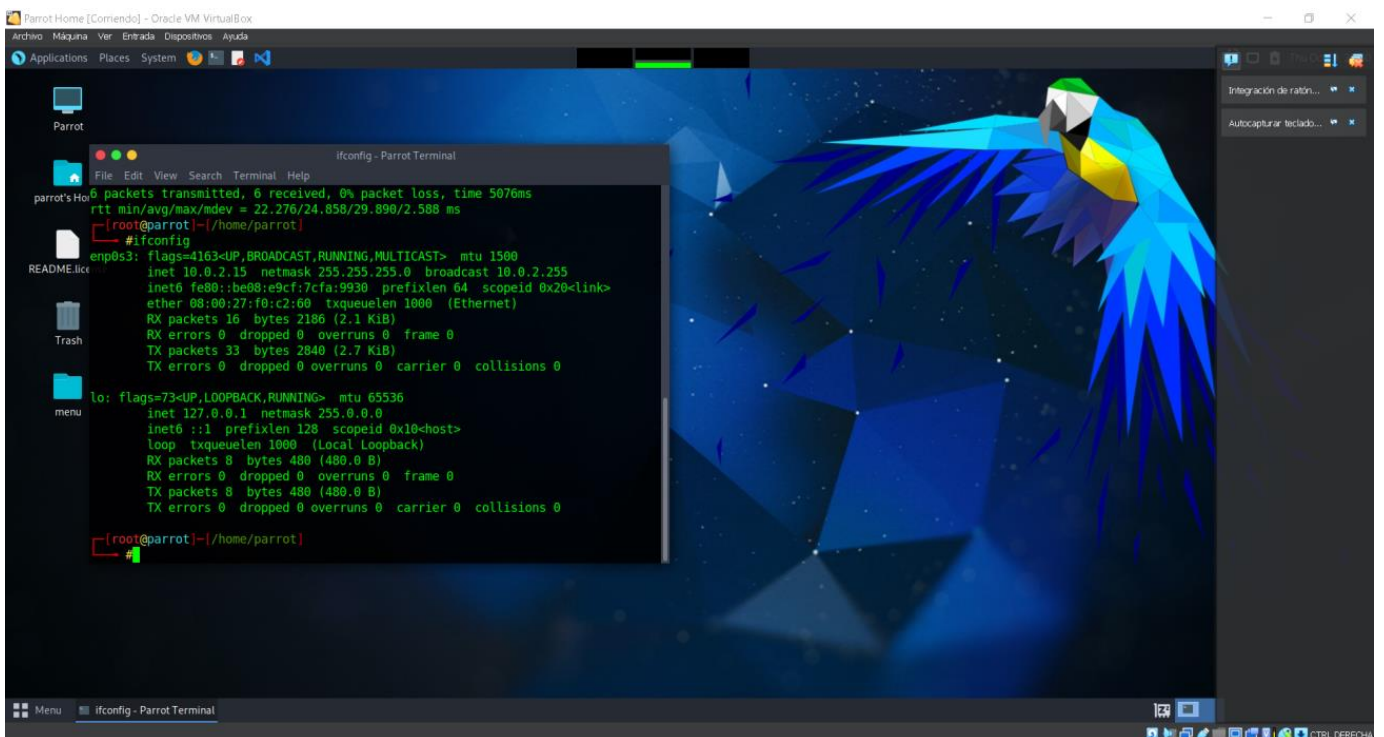
13.- Hacer un ping a www.google.com



The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment with a terminal window titled "ping www.google.com - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
#rm /home/prueba/test
[root@parrot:~/home/parrot]
#mv /root/test /
[root@parrot:~/home/parrot]
#ping www.google.com
PING www.google.com (142.250.189.132) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=23.2 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=24.8 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=3 ttl=117 time=22.9 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=4 ttl=117 time=26.1 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=5 ttl=117 time=29.9 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=6 ttl=117 time=22.3 ms
^C
--- www.google.com ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5076ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 22.276/24.858/29.890/2.588 ms
[root@parrot:~/home/parrot]
```

14.- Mostrar la configuración de red del servidor

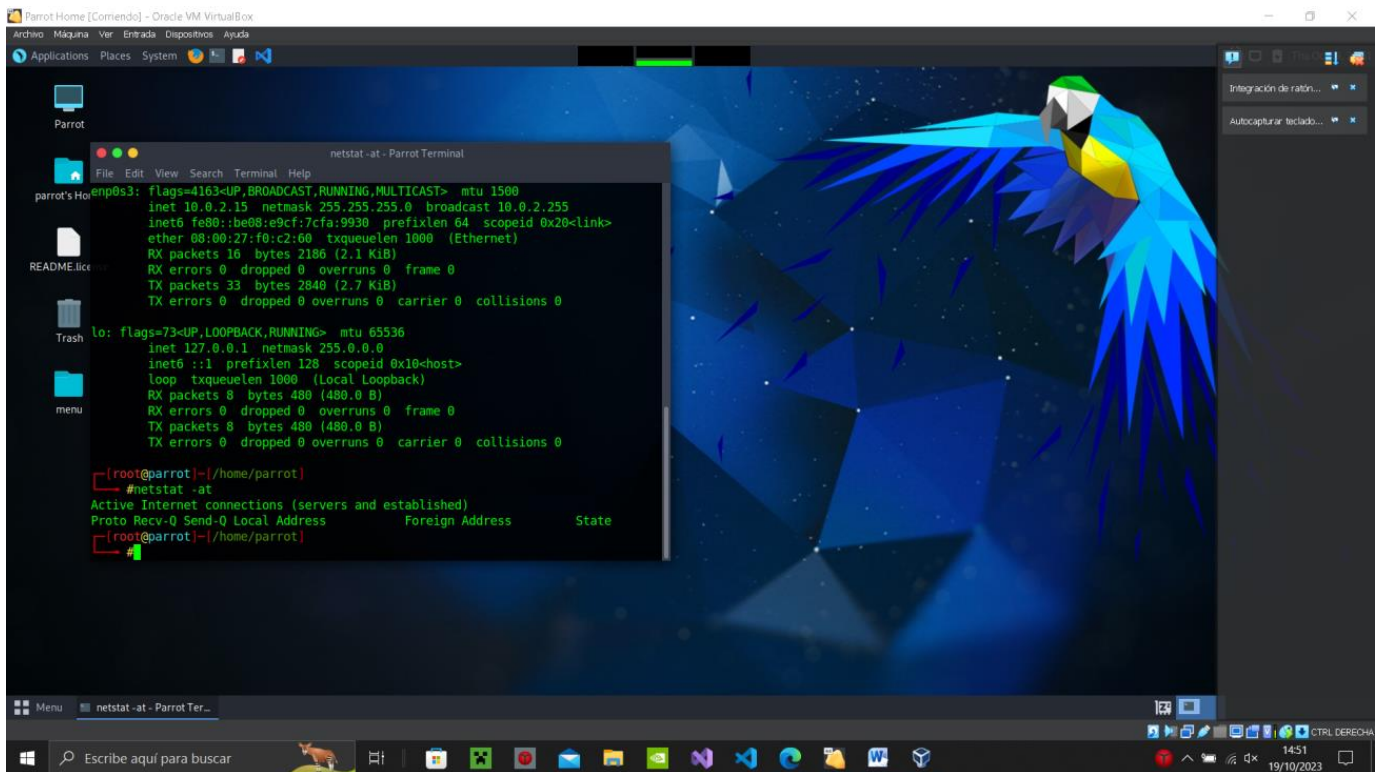


The screenshot shows a Parrot OS desktop environment with a terminal window titled "ifconfig - Parrot Terminal". The terminal displays the output of the "ifconfig" command, showing the configuration for the network interface "enp0s3" and the loopback interface "lo".

```
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5076ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 22.276/24.858/29.890/2.588 ms
[root@parrot:~/home/parrot]
#ifconfig
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::be08:e9cf:7cfa:9930 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 08:00:27:f0:c2:60 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 16 bytes 2186 (2.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 33 bytes 2840 (2.7 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
[root@parrot:~/home/parrot]
```


15.- Usar el comando netstat



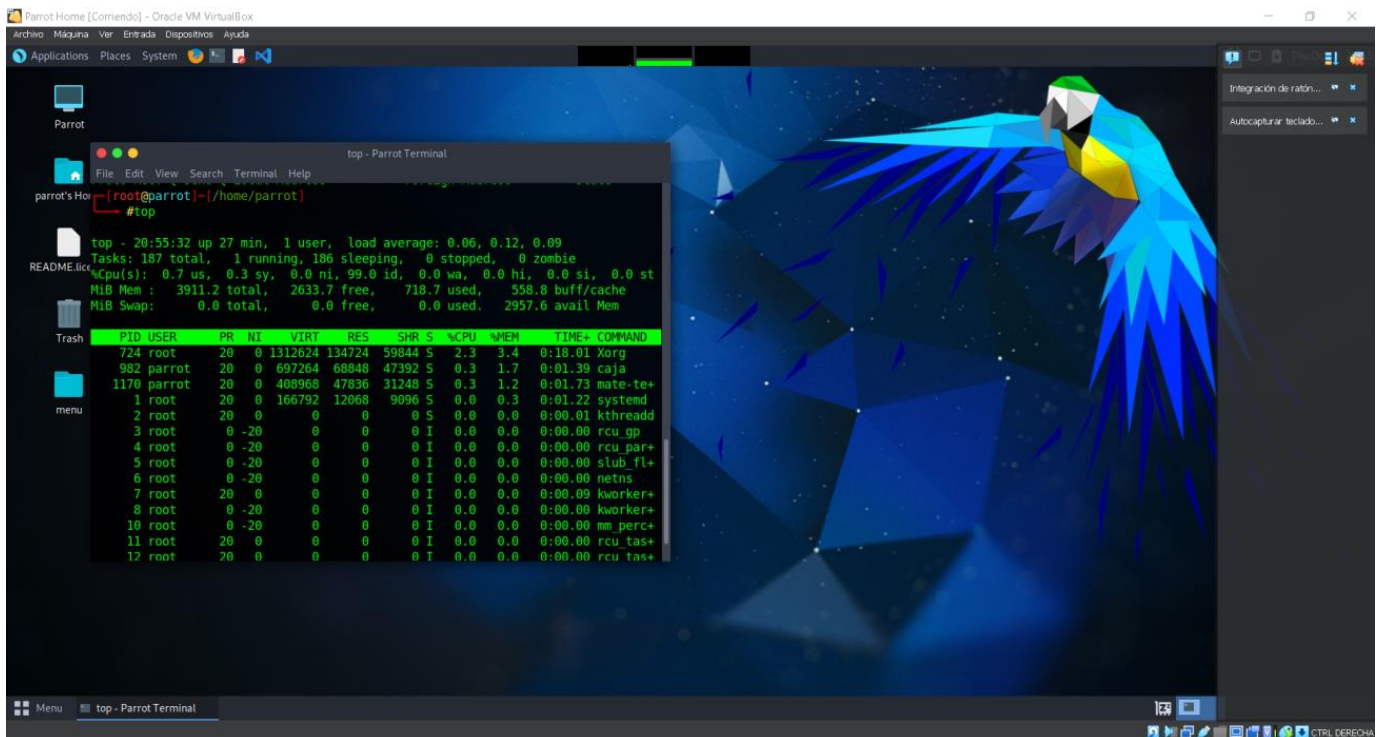
The screenshot shows a Parrot VM desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of the `netstat -at` command. The output shows details for the `enp0s3` and `lo` interfaces, including flags, IP addresses, netmasks, broadcast addresses, prefix lengths, scope IDs, link types, and statistics for RX and TX packets, errors, dropped frames, overruns, carrier, and collisions. Below the interface details, the terminal shows the command `#netstat -at` and the resulting output for active Internet connections, displaying protocol, receive/send queue sizes, local and foreign addresses, and connection states.

```
netstat -at - Parrot Terminal
enp0s3: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
inet6 fe80::be08:e9cf:7cfa:9930 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 08:00:27:f0:c2:60 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 16 bytes 2186 (2.1 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 33 bytes 2840 (2.7 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 0 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 0 bytes 480 (480.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

[root@parrot]~/home/parrot
#netstat -at
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
[root@parrot]~/home/parrot
```

16.- Usar el comando top

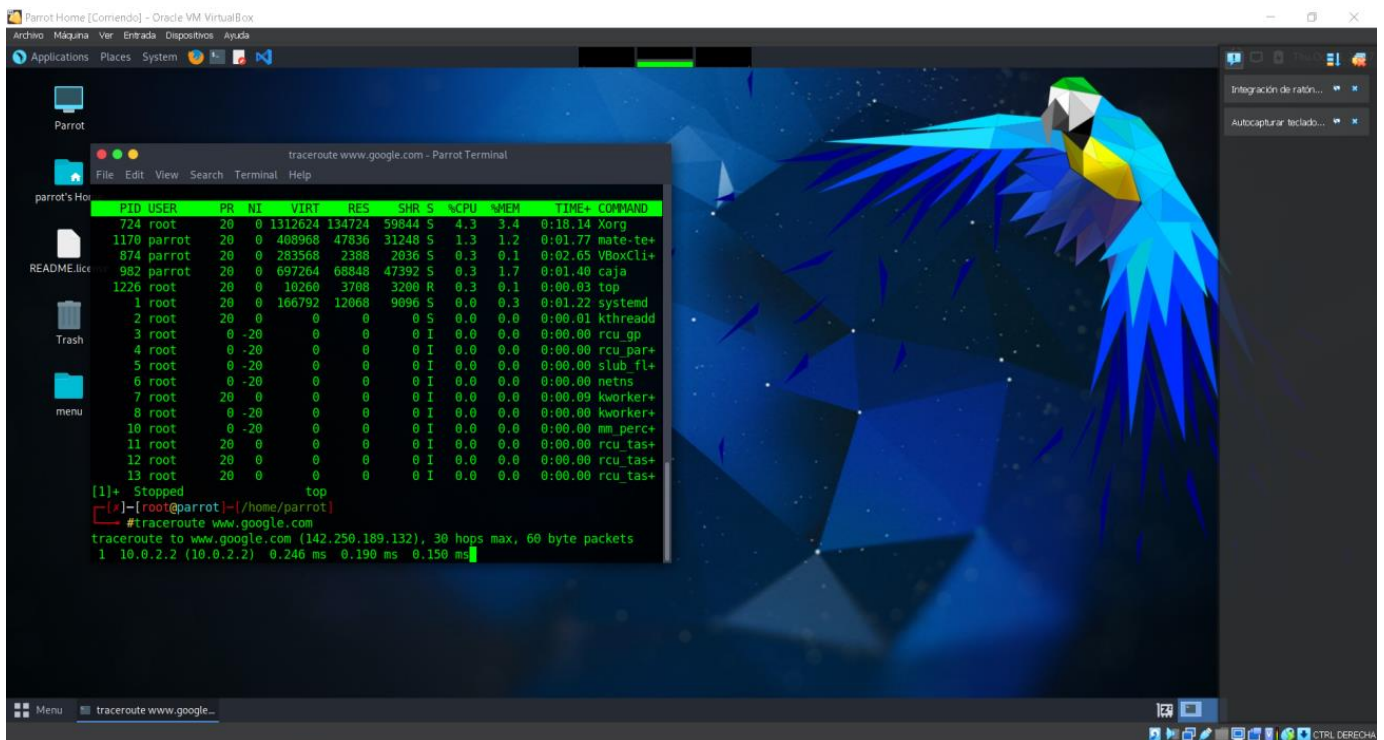


The screenshot shows a Parrot VM desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of the `top` command. The output shows system statistics, including tasks, CPU usage, memory usage, and a list of running processes with their PID, user, priority, nice value, virtual memory, resident memory, shared memory, status, CPU usage, memory usage, time, and command.

```
top - Parrot Terminal
top - 20:55:32 up 27 min, 1 user, load average: 0.06, 0.12, 0.09
tasks: 187 total, 1 running, 186 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 0.7 us, 0.3 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 3911.2 total, 2633.7 free, 718.7 used, 558.8 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used, 2957.6 avail Mem

  PID USER   PR    NI   VIRT   RES   SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
  724 root    20     0 1312624 134724 59844  S   2.3   3.4   0:18.01 Xorg
  982 parrot  20     0 697264 68848 47392  S   0.3   1.7   0:01.39 caja
 1170 parrot  20     0 408968 47836 31248  S   0.3   1.2   0:01.73 mate-te+
    1 root    20     0 166792 12068 9096   S   0.0   0.3   0:01.22 systemd
    2 root    20     0      0      0      0   S   0.0   0.0   0:00.01 kthreadd
    3 root    0 -20     0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_gp
    4 root    0 -20     0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_par+
    5 root    0 -20     0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 slub_fl+
    6 root    0 -20     0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 netns
    7 root    20     0      0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kworker+
    8 root    0 -20     0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 kworker+
   10 root    0 -20     0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 mm_perc+
   11 root    20     0      0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tas+
   12 root    20     0      0      0      0   I   0.0   0.0   0:00.00 rcu_tas+
```

17.- Usar el comando traceroute



18.- Usar el comando nslookup

