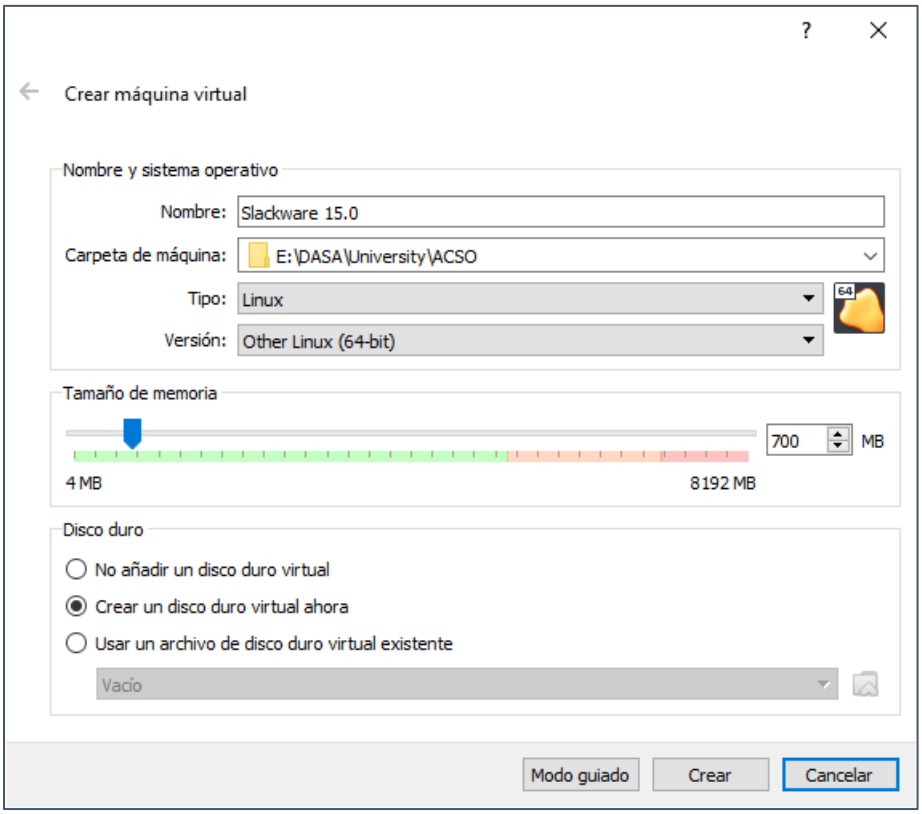
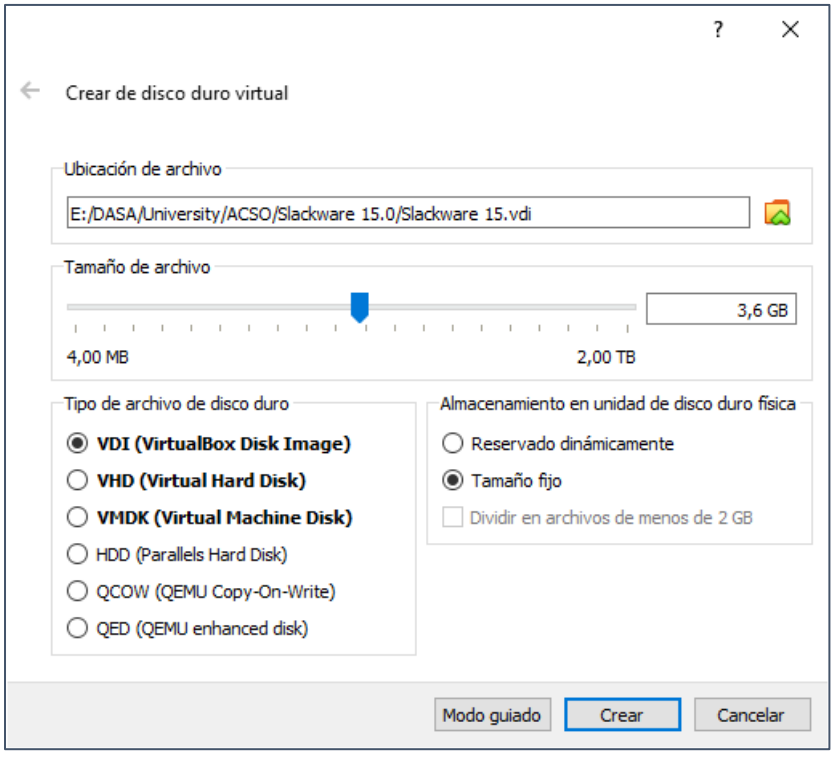
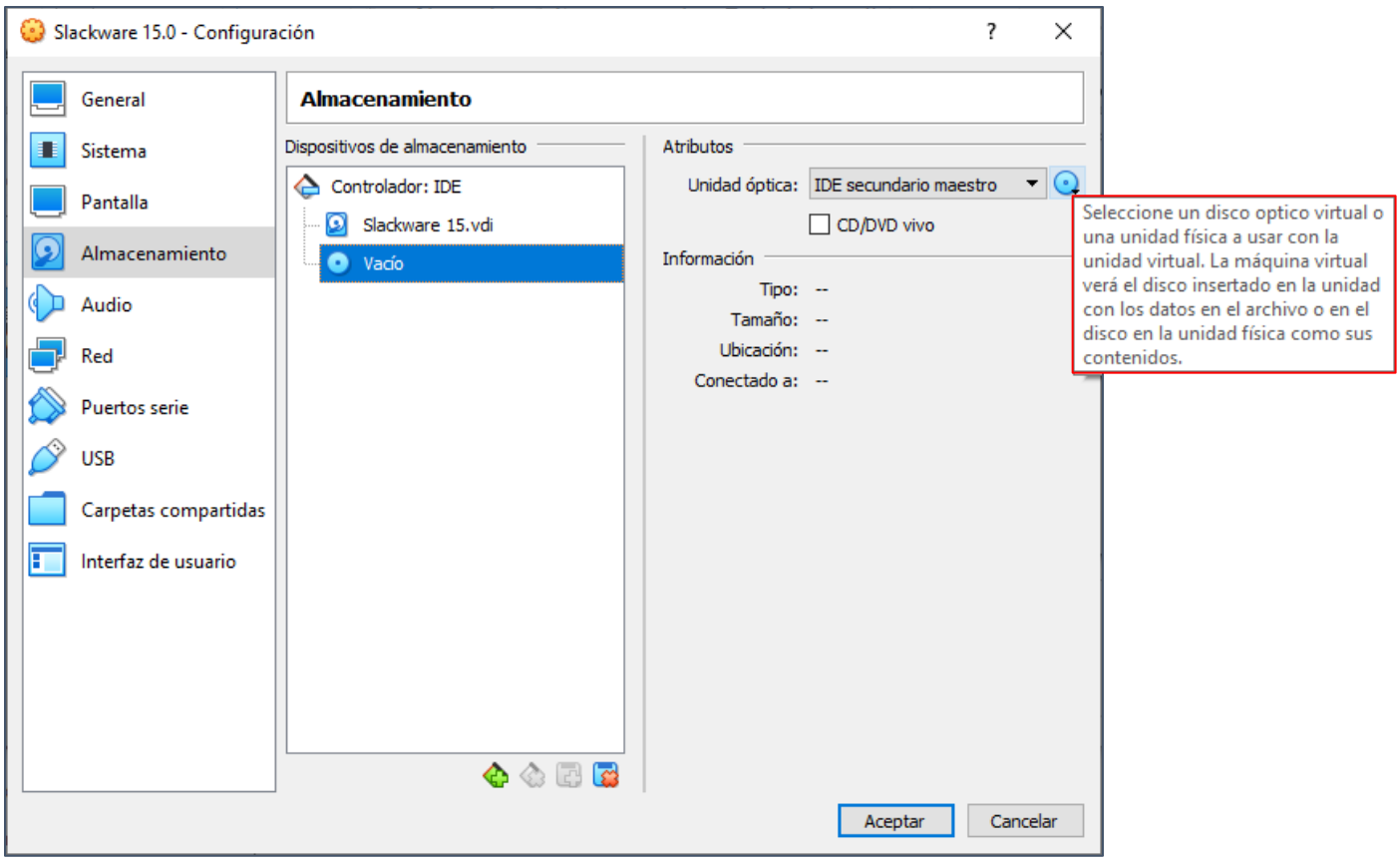
BITÁCORA DE INSTALACIÓN SLACWARE 15.0

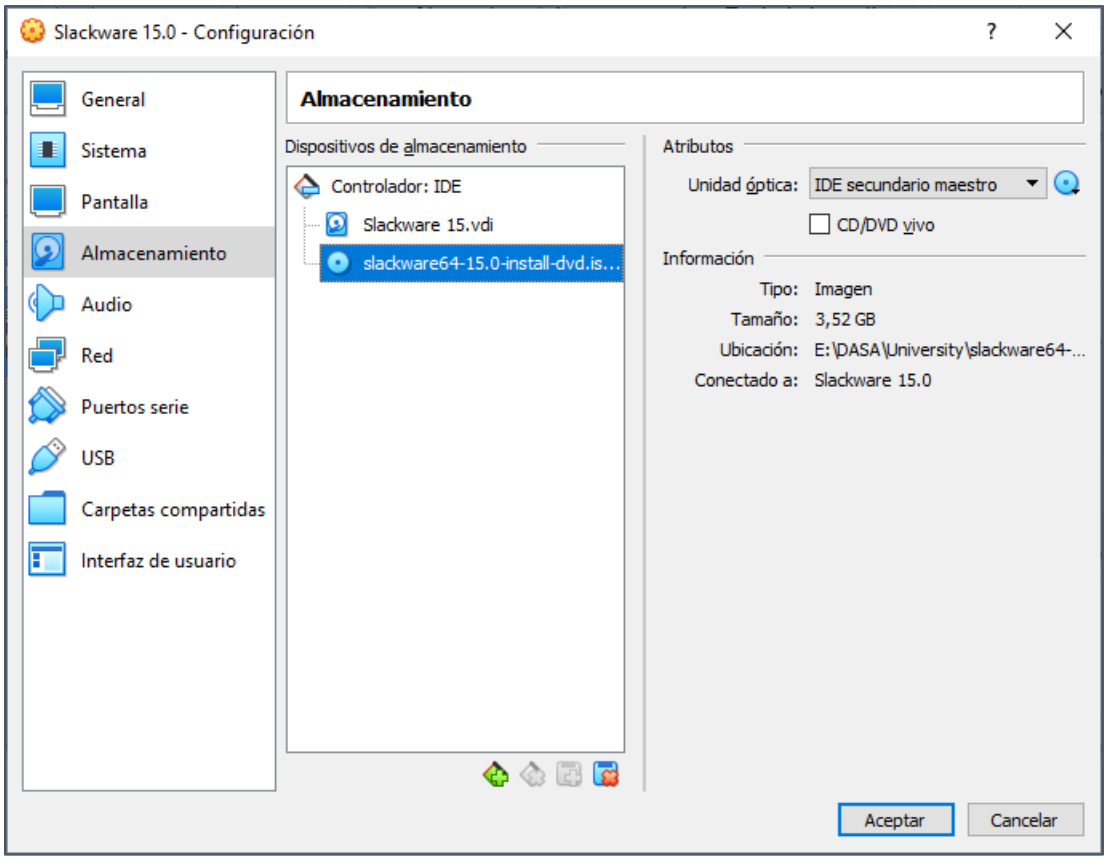
Configuramos la máquina virtual en Oracle VM VirtualBox con 700MB de memoria y 3.6 GB en disco.



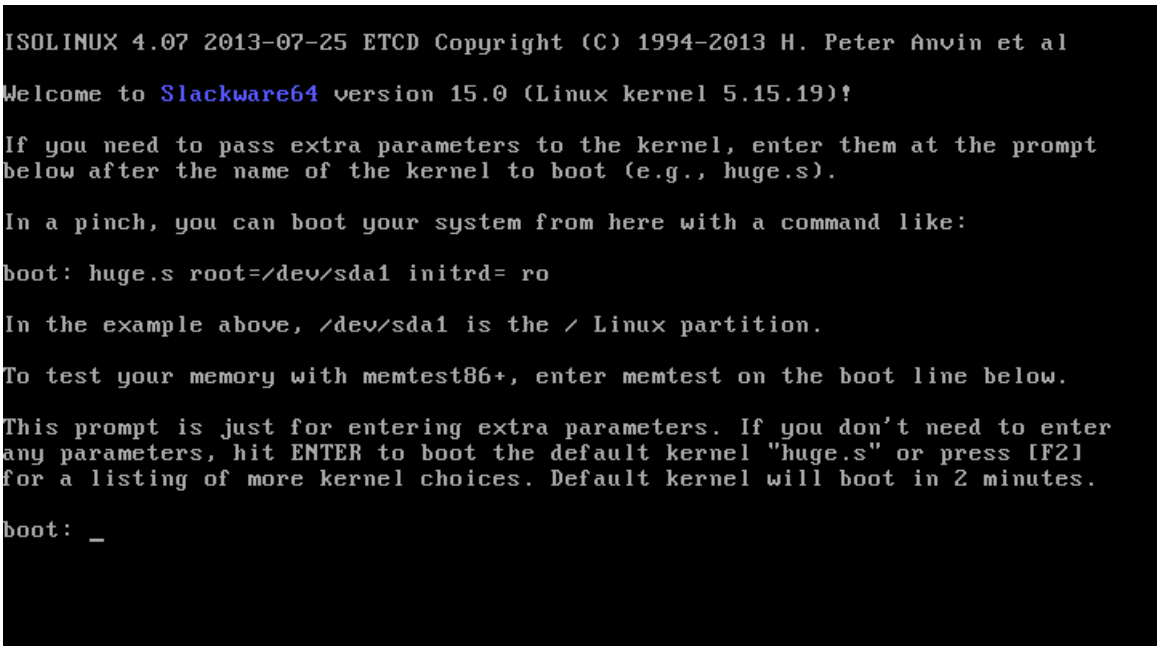


Después de crear la máquina virtual montaremos el disco de arranque en la máquina.

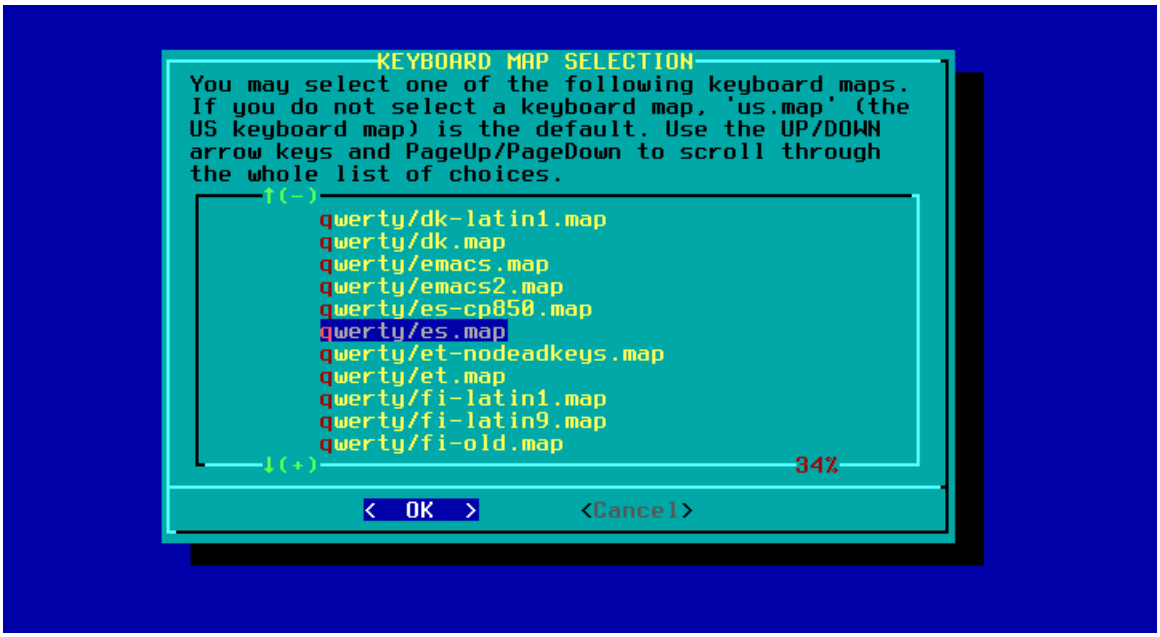




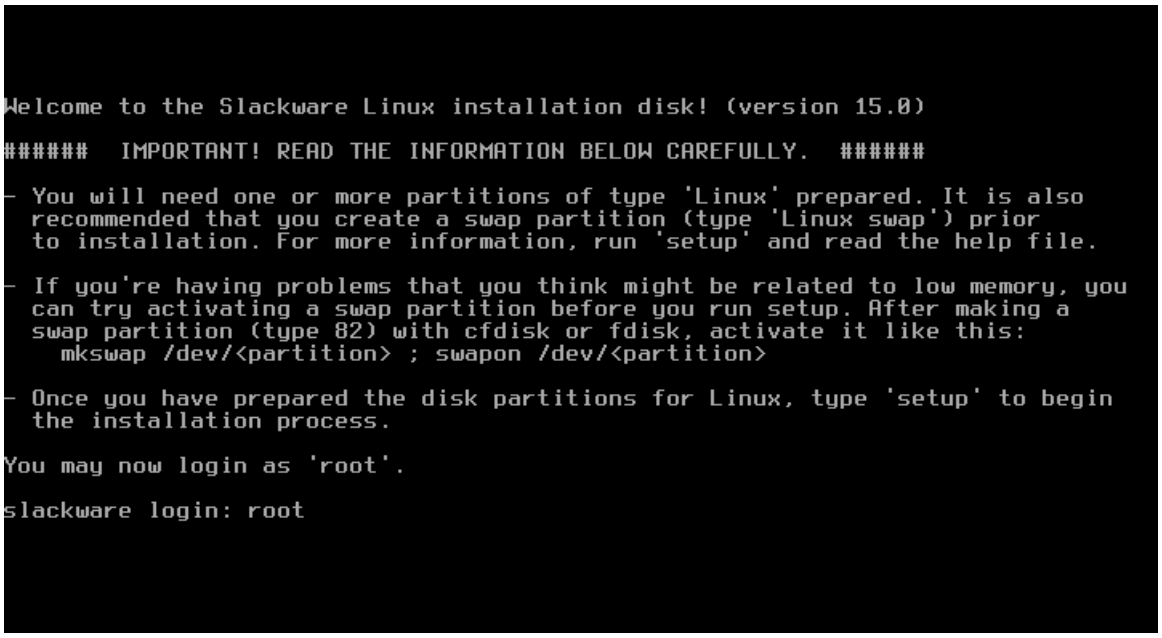
Iniciaremos la máquina virtual y pulsaremos ENTER.



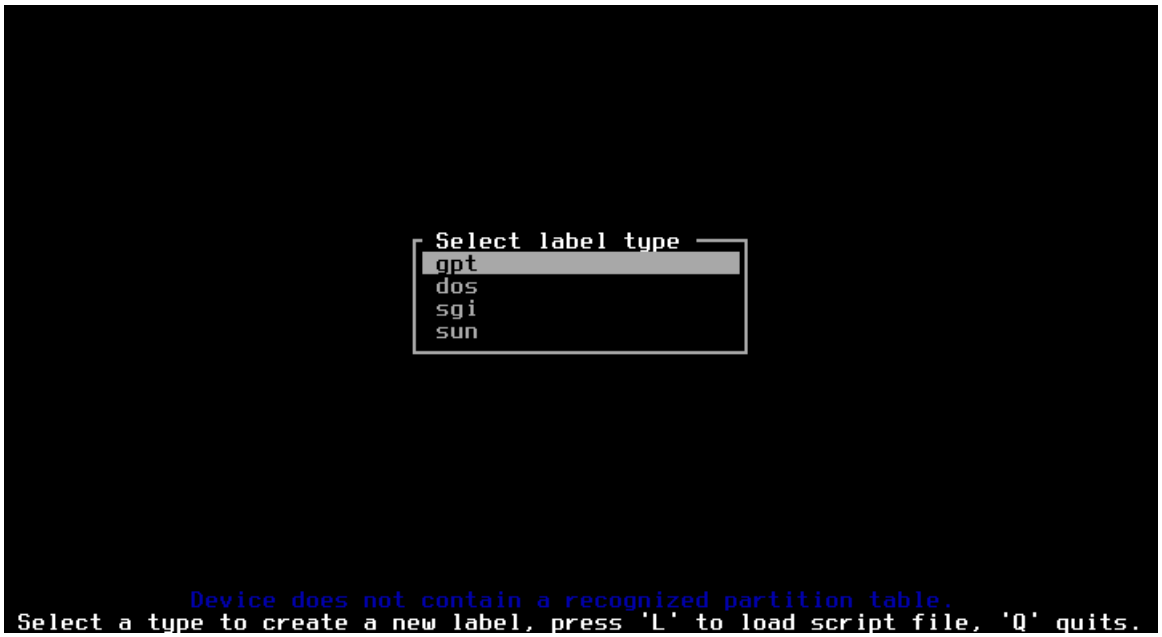
Elegiremos el idioma del teclado de preferencia QWERTY-ES / QWERTY-US.



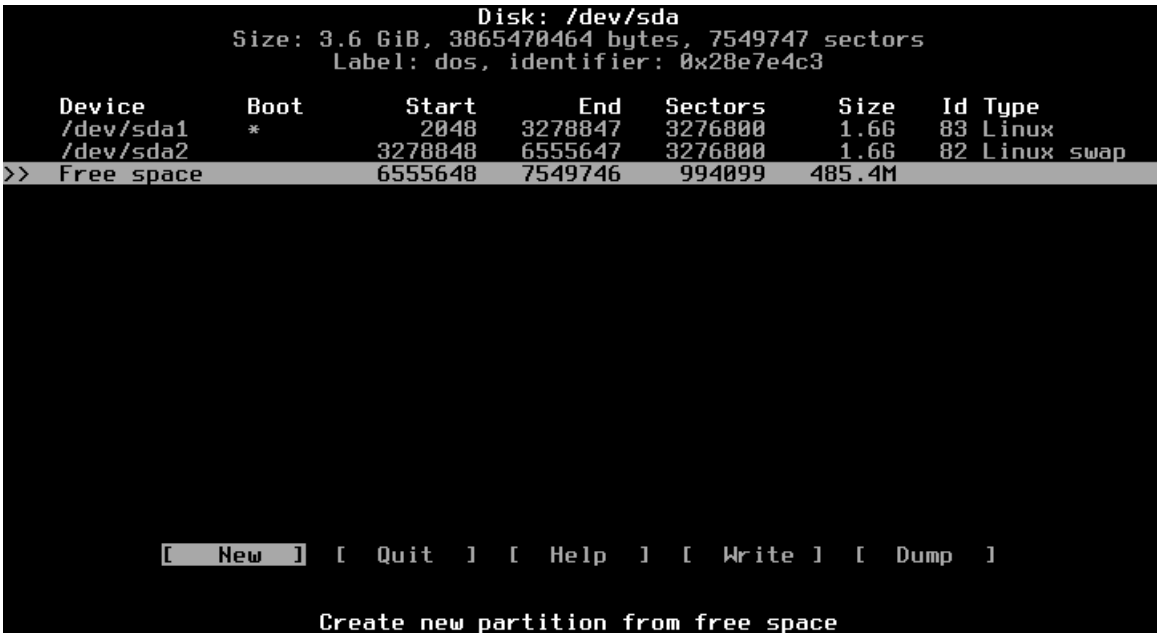
Accederemos como usuario root para realizar las particiones del disco.



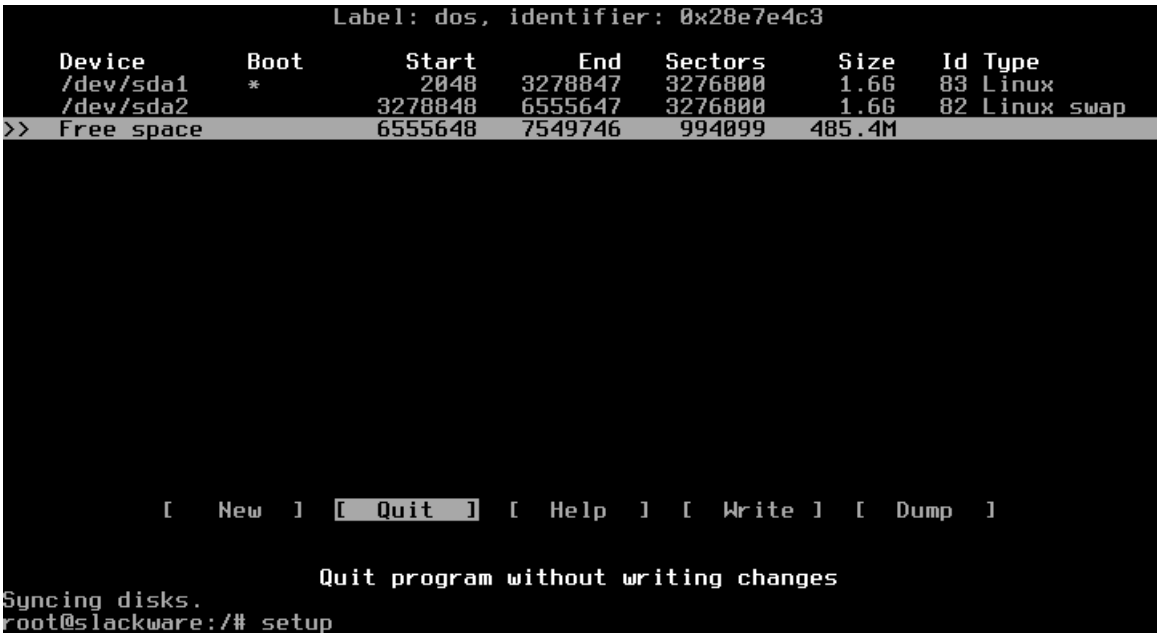
Luego de acceder como usuario root realizaremos particiones del disco con el comando `cfdisk` o `fdisk`.



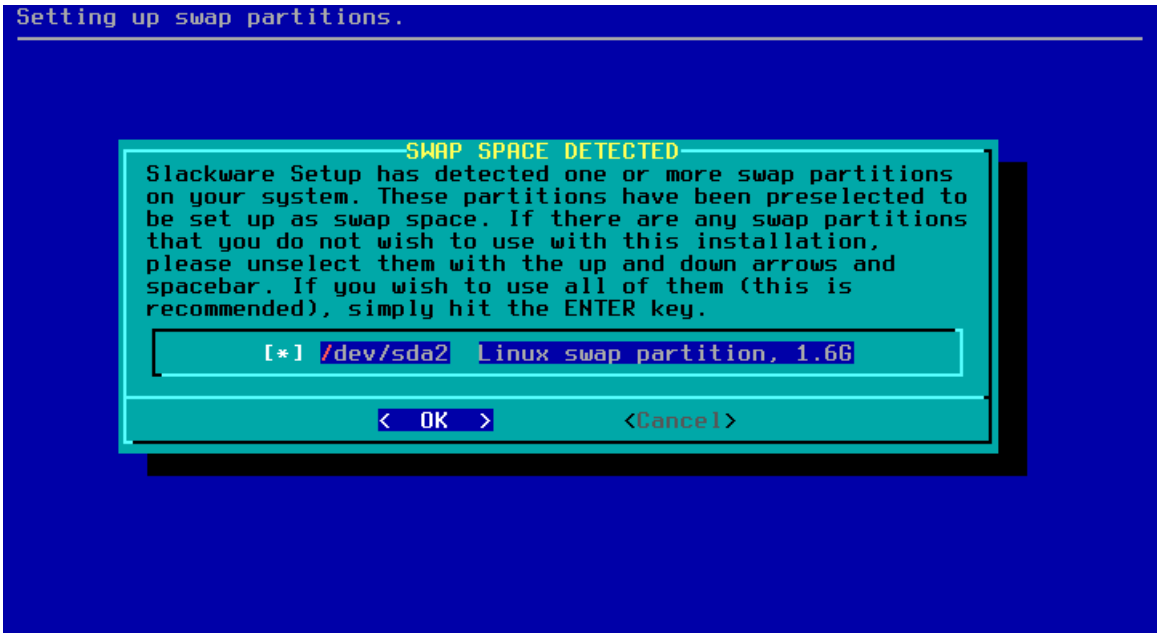
Tomaremos la etiqueta dos y crearemos 2 particiones, cada una con 1.56 GB, una del tipo Linux Swap y el otro tipo Linux con arranque, y escribiremos los cambios de las particiones.

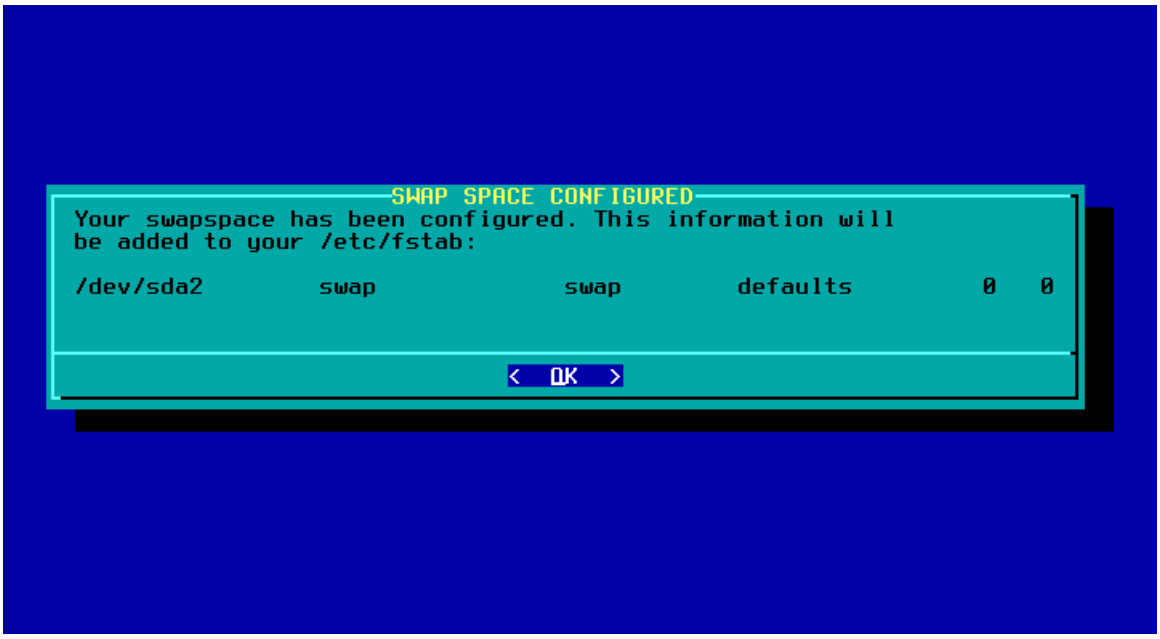


Para comenzar con la instalación de Slackware escribiremos `setup`.

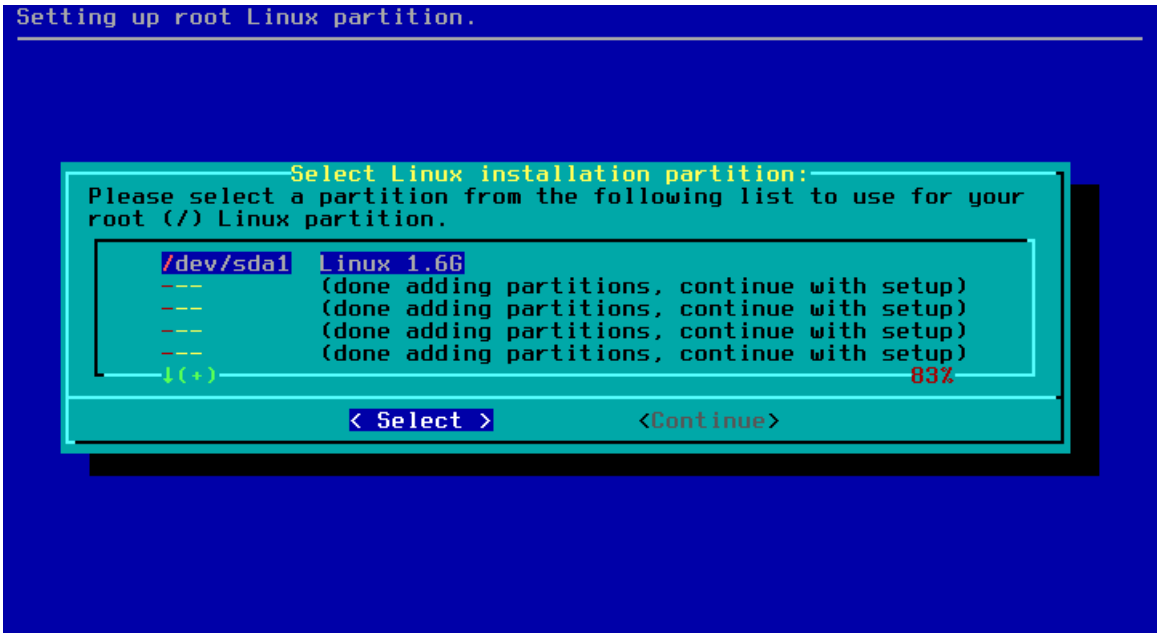


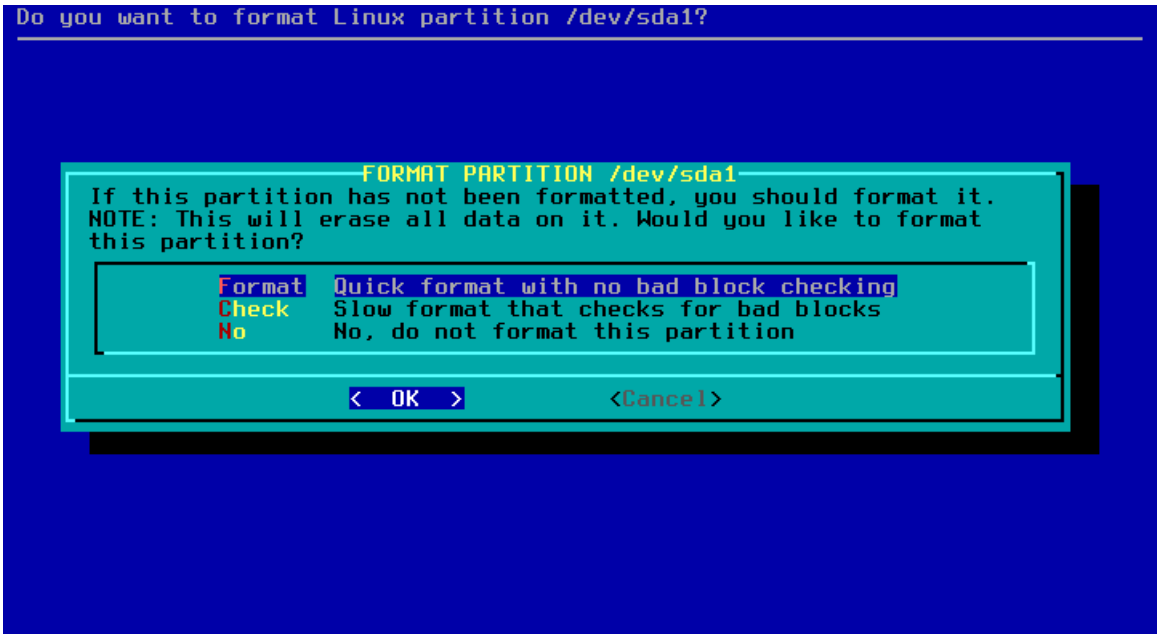
Configuraremos la partición swap en ADDSWAP, y nos identificará la partición creada anteriormente.

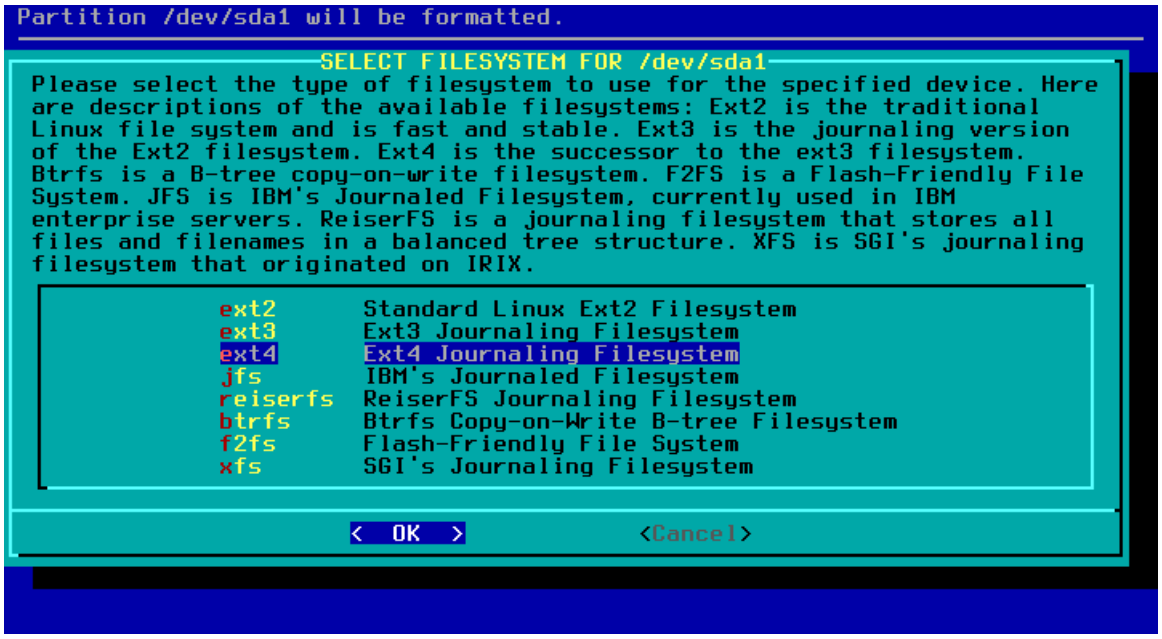


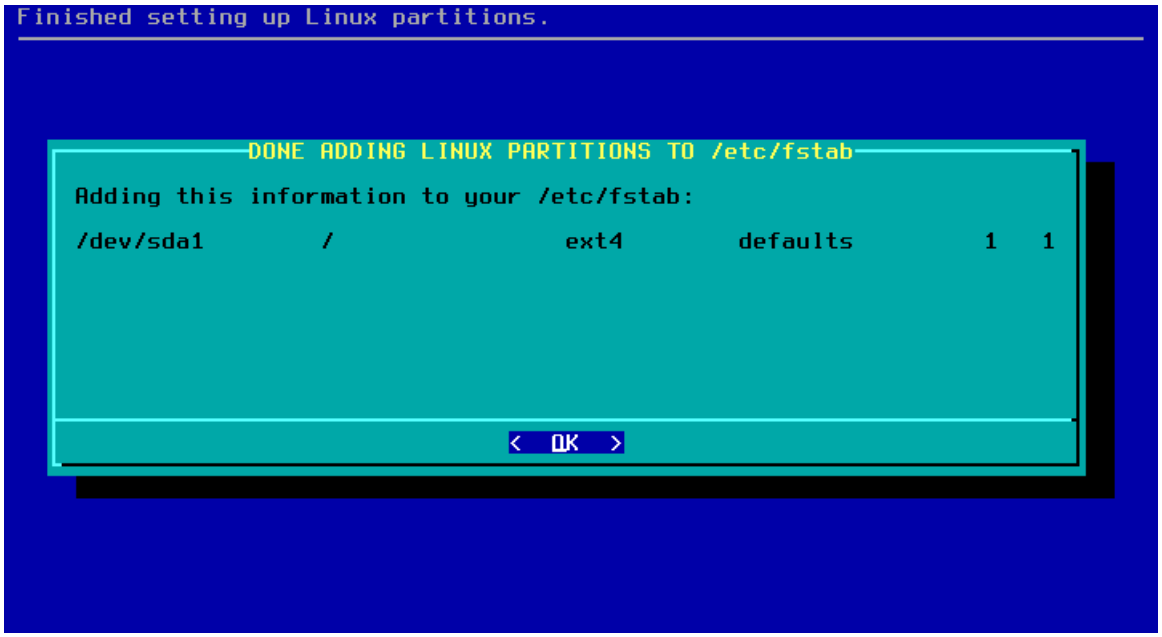


Elegiremos la partición creada y la formatearemos con formato ext4.

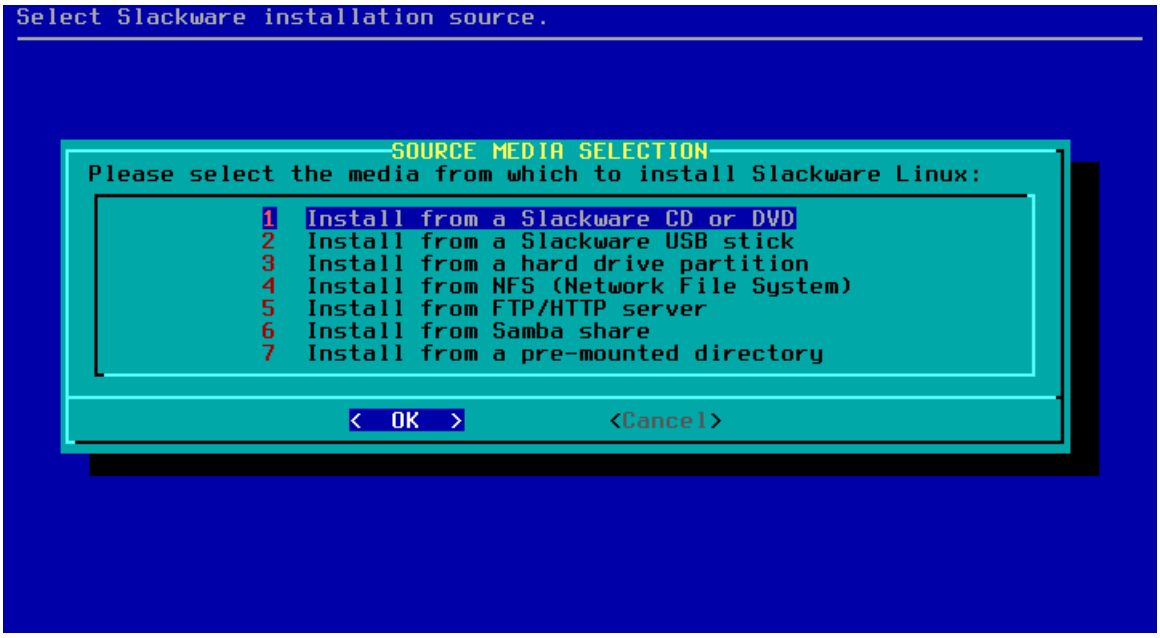




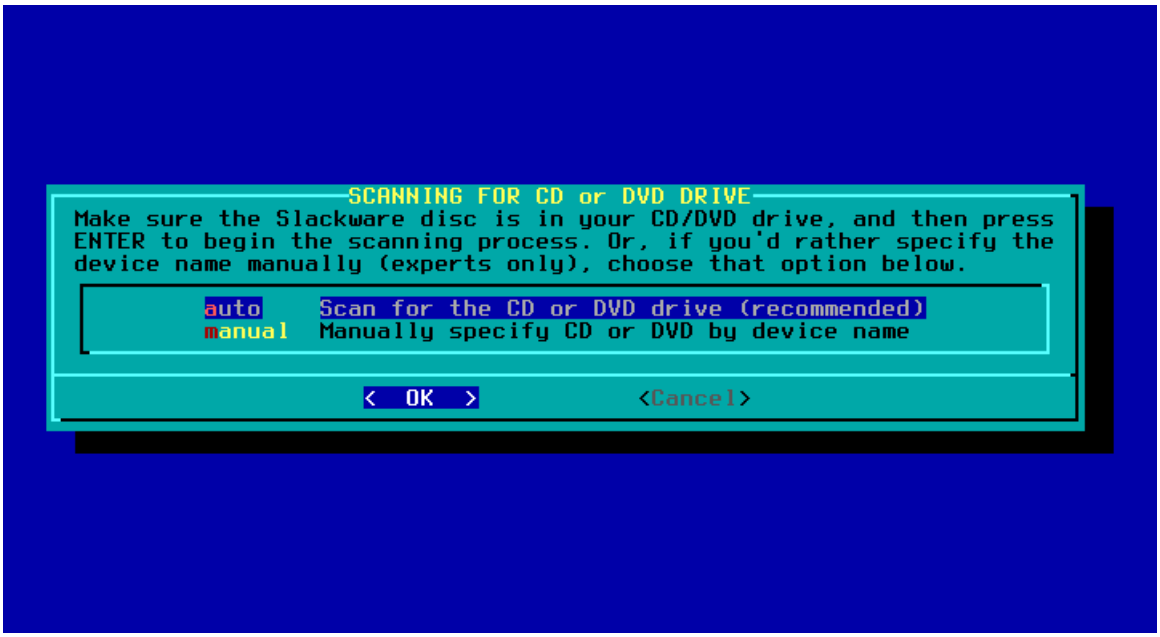

Partition /dev/sda1 will be formatted.
SELECT FILESYSTEM FOR /dev/sda1
Please select the type of filesystem to use for the specified device. Here are descriptions of the available filesystems: Ext2 is the traditional Linux file system and is fast and stable. Ext3 is the journaling version of the Ext2 filesystem. Ext4 is the successor to the ext3 filesystem. Btrfs is a B-tree copy-on-write filesystem. F2FS is a Flash-Friendly File System. JFS is IBM's Journaled Filesystem, currently used in IBM enterprise servers. ReiserFS is a journaling filesystem that stores all files and filenames in a balanced tree structure. XFS is SGI's journaling filesystem that originated on IRIX.
ext2 Standard Linux Ext2 Filesystem
ext3 Ext3 Journaling Filesystem
ext4 Ext4 Journaling Filesystem
jfs IBM's Journaled Filesystem
reiserfs ReiserFS Journaling Filesystem
btrfs Btrfs Copy-on-Write B-tree Filesystem
f2fs Flash-Friendly File System
xfs SGI's Journaling Filesystem
< OK >
<Cancel>


Finished setting up Linux partitions.
DONE ADDING LINUX PARTITIONS TO /etc/fstab
Adding this information to your /etc/fstab:
/dev/sda1 / ext4 defaults 1 1
< OK >

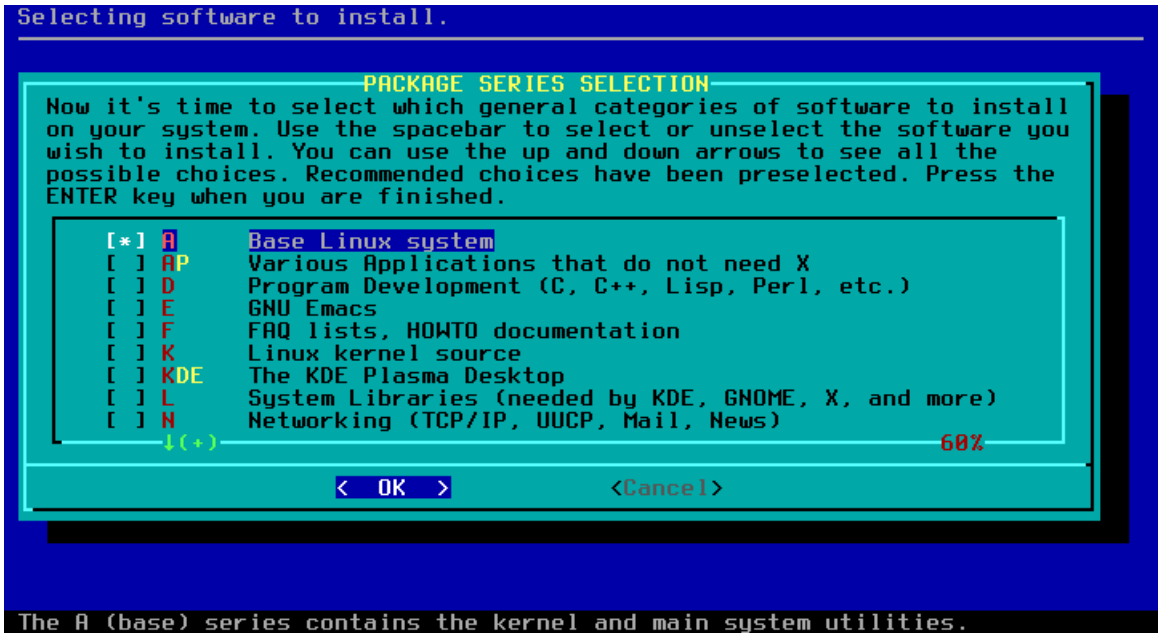
Para instalar Slackware elegiremos la fuente CD o DVD donde montamos la imagen iso de Slackware.



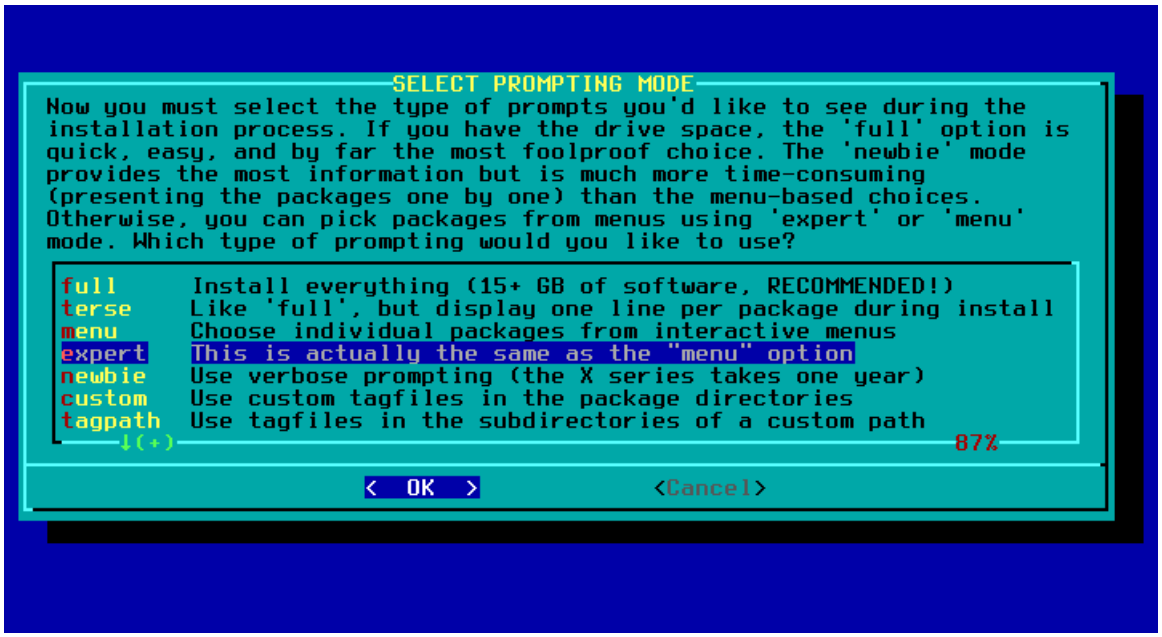
Dejaremos que detecte la unidad de CD automáticamente.



Instalaremos únicamente la base para que Slackware funcione por lo que tomaremos el paquete A.

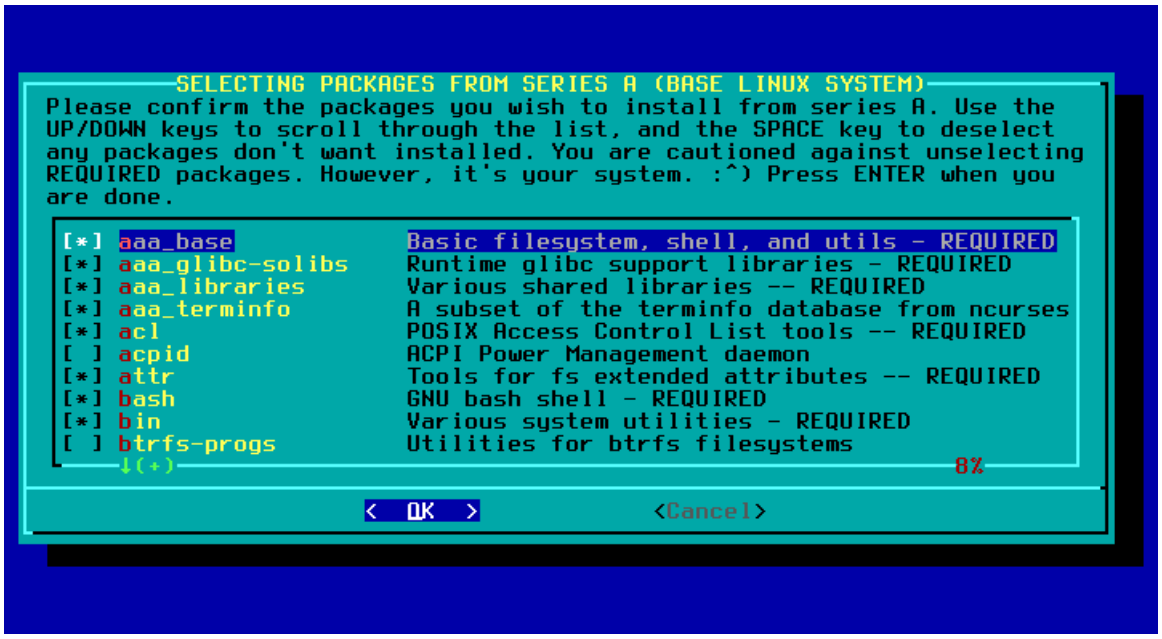


Seleccionamos el modo EXPERT para escoger los paquetes a instalar

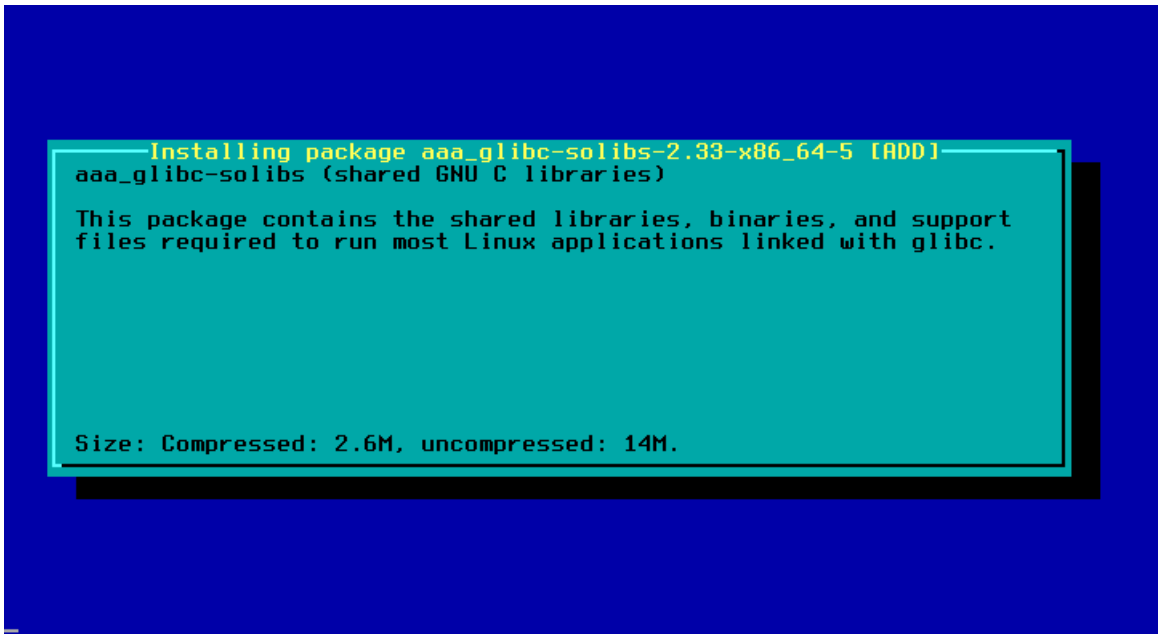


Luego tomaremos los paquetes que dicen REQUIRED y adicionalmente.

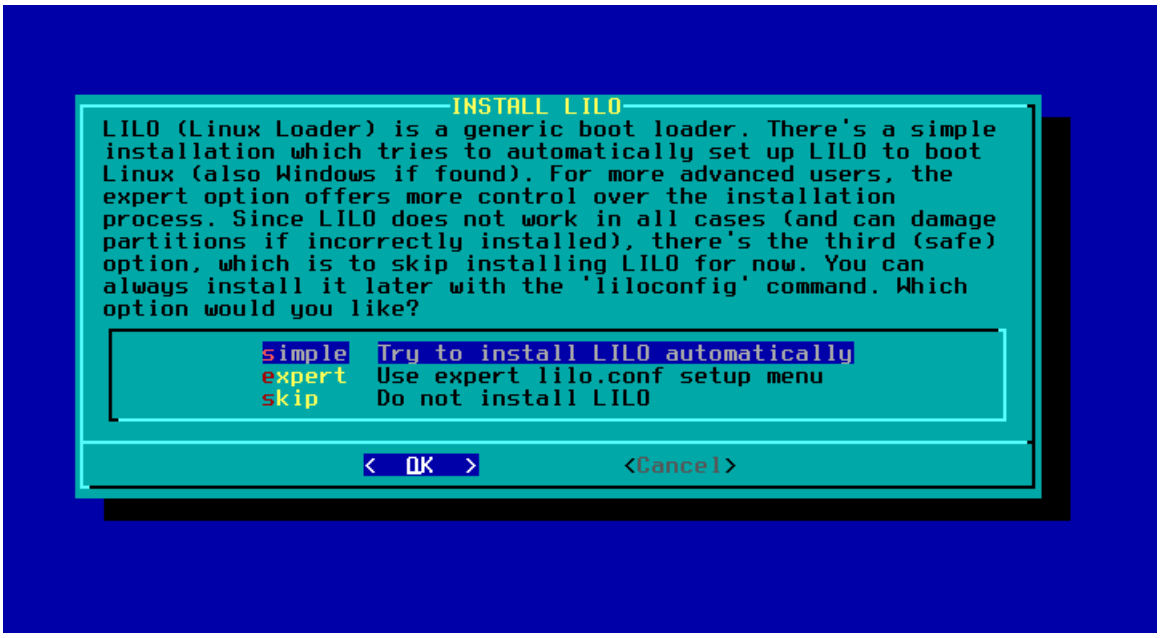
- aaa_terminfo
- dialog
- aaa_glibc-solibs
- elvis
- lilo
- kernel-huge
- syskgold
- syslunux

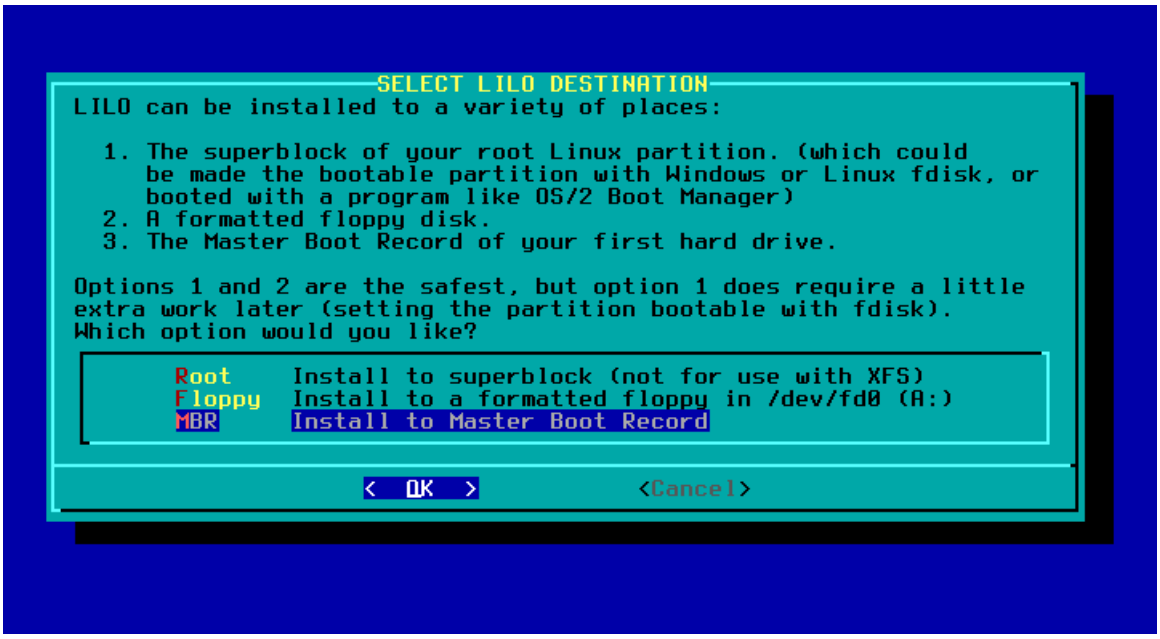


Se instalarán los paquetes seleccionados.

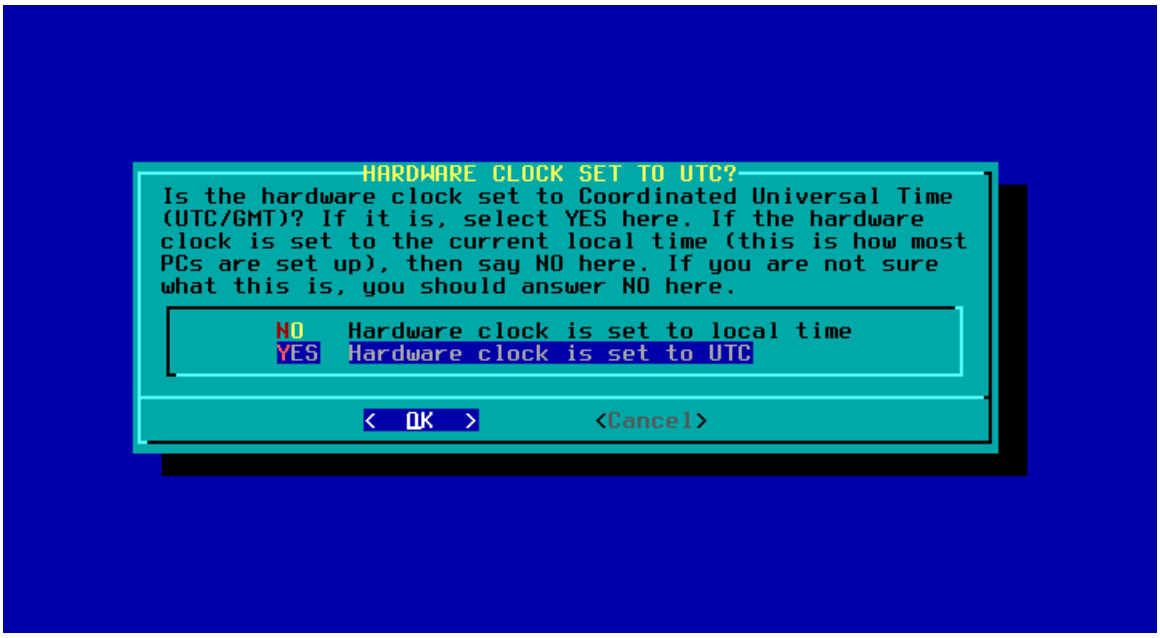


Seguiremos las instrucciones para instalar LILO.

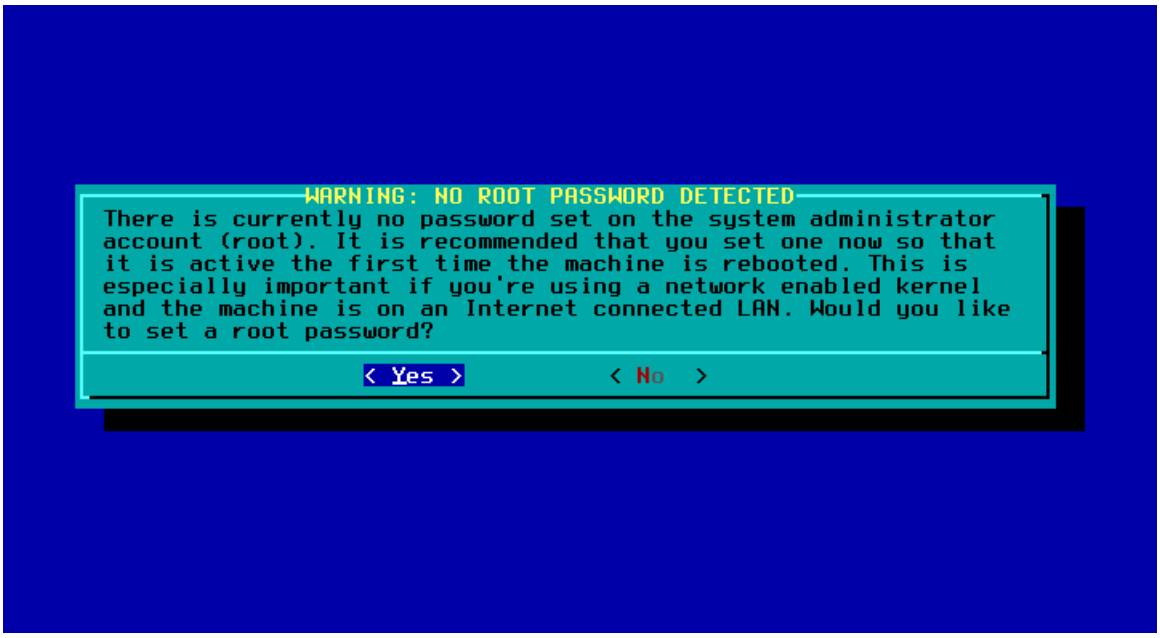




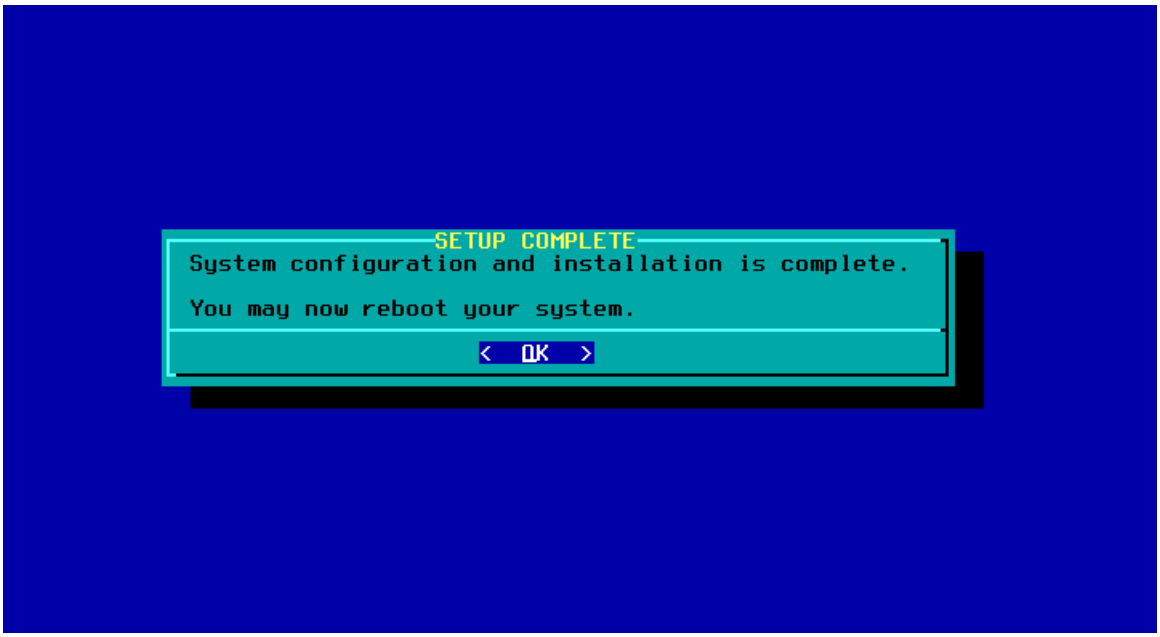
Configuramos la hora



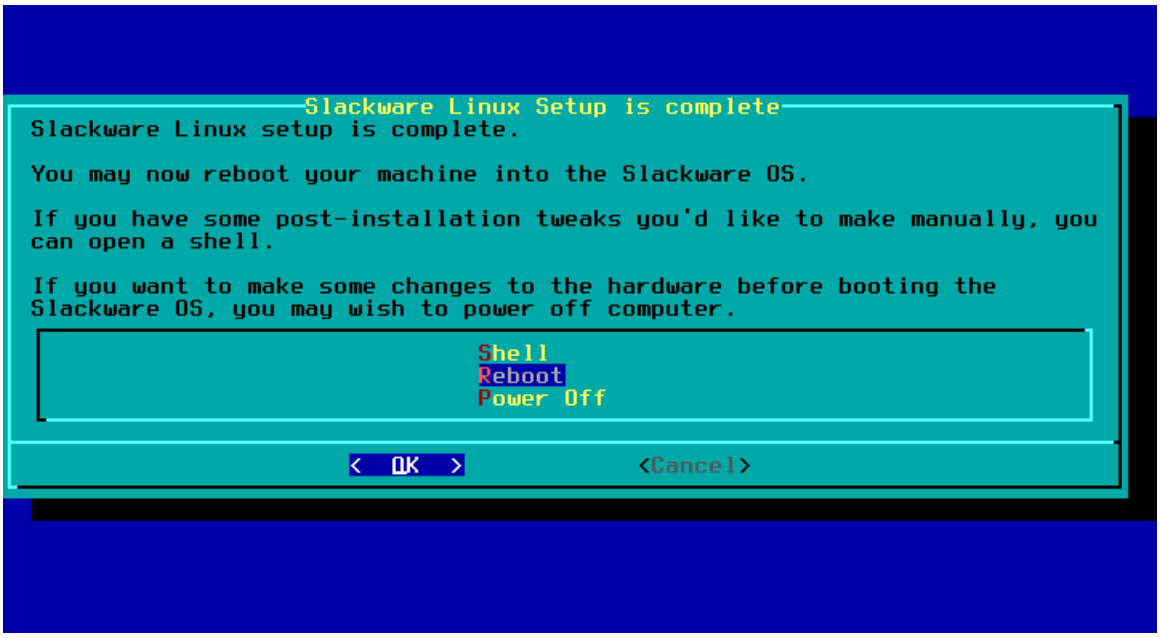
Configuraremos una contraseña para el usuario root, teniendo en cuenta que sea mayor a 6 caracteres.



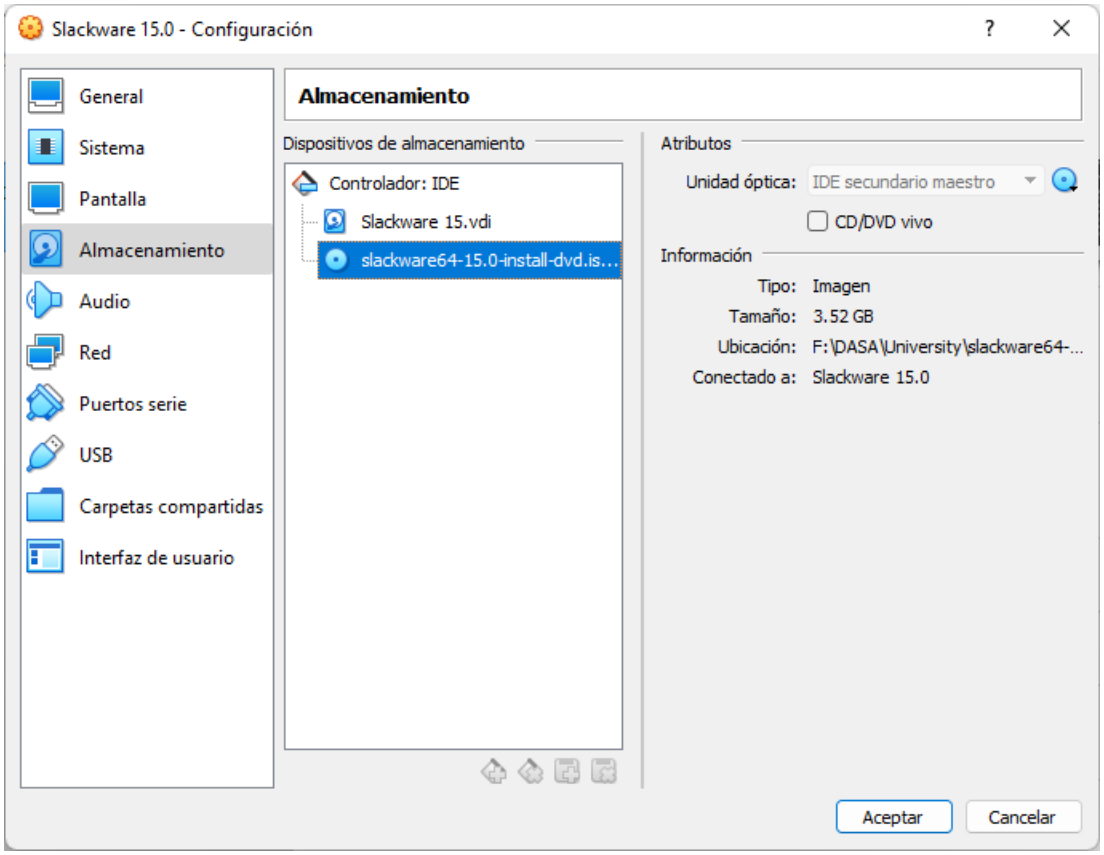
Terminado esto, quedara lista la instalación.



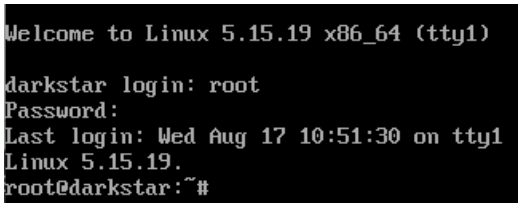
Salimos del instalador y reiniciamos el sistema.



Para configurar la tarjeta de red a la máquina virtual instalaremos paquetes montando la imagen de nuevo en el lector de discos



Iniciamos sesión con el usuario root y su respectiva contraseña



Montaremos la imagen iso con el comando `mount /dev/sr0 /mnt/cdrom`

Consultaremos la lista de paquetes del paquete N con el comando `ls /mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/n*.txz`

```
root@darkstar:/# ls /mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/n*.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nc-1.10-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/ncftp-3.2.6-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/net-snmp-5.9.1-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/net-tools-20181103_0eebece-x86_64-3.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netatalk-3.1.12-x86_64-7.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netdate-bsd4-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-bootparamd-0.17-x86_64-6.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-ftp-0.17-x86_64-7.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-ntalk-0.17-x86_64-7.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-routed-0.17-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-rsh-0.17-x86_64-5.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-rusers-0.17-x86_64-5.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-rwall-0.17-x86_64-5.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-rwho-0.17-x86_64-5.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netkit-timed-0.17-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netpipes-4.2-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nettle-3.7.3-x86_64-1.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netwatch-1.3.1_2-x86_64-5.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/network-scripts-15.0-noarch-18.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/netwrite-0.17-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/newspost-2.1.1-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nfacct-1.0.2-x86_64-4.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nfs-utils-2.5.4-x86_64-1.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nftables-1.0.1-x86_64-1.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nghttp2-1.46.0-x86_64-1.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nmap-7.92-x86_64-1.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nn-6.7.3-x86_64-8.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/npth-1.6-x86_64-3.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/nss-pam-ldapd-0.9.12-x86_64-1.txz
/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/ntp-4.2.8p15-x86_64-8.txz
```

Se instalan los paquetes:

```
root@darkstar:/# installpkg /mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/network-scripts-15.0-noarch-18.txz
Verifying package network-scripts-15.0-noarch-18.txz.
Installing package network-scripts-15.0-noarch-18.txz [ADD]:
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION:
# network-scripts (Scripts to configure a network)
#
# These are the basic scripts and files used to define a network and
# configure network interfaces on Linux. Most of the original
# /etc files were written by Fred N. van Kempen, or borrowed from BSD.
# The rc.inet1 and rc.inet2 scripts were mostly written by Patrick
# Volkerding, with suggestions and fixes from hundreds of contributors
# over the years.
#
Executing install script for network-scripts-15.0-noarch-18.txz.
Package network-scripts-15.0-noarch-18.txz installed.
```

```
root@darkstar:/# installpkg /mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/iputils-20211215-x86_64-1.txz
Verifying package iputils-20211215-x86_64-1.txz.
Installing package iputils-20211215-x86_64-1.txz [ADD]:
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION:
# iputils (a collection of common network tools)
#
# The iputils package contains network tools found on nearly all *NIX
# systems, along with an extra or two. Some of the utilities found
# here include arping, clockdiff, ping, ping6, rarpd, rdisc, tracepath,
# and tracepath6.
#
# iputils is maintained by YOSHIFUJI Hideaki.
#
Executing install script for iputils-20211215-x86_64-1.txz.
Package iputils-20211215-x86_64-1.txz installed.
```

```
root@darkstar:/# installpkg /mnt/cdrom/slackware64/a/kbd-1.15.3-x86_64-6.txz
Verifying package kbd-1.15.3-x86_64-6.txz.
Installing package kbd-1.15.3-x86_64-6.txz [REC]:
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION:
# kbd (keyboard maps and console fonts)
#
# Load and save keyboard mappings. Needed if you are not using the US
# keyboard map. This package also contains utilities to change your
# console fonts - if you install it you'll get a menu later on that lets
# you select from many different fonts. If you like one, you can make
# it your default font. A new default font can be chosen at any time by
# typing 'setconsolefont'.
#
Executing install script for kbd-1.15.3-x86_64-6.txz.
Package kbd-1.15.3-x86_64-6.txz installed.
```

```
root@darkstar:/# installpkg /mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n/net-tools-20181103_0eebece-x86_64-3.txz
Verifying package net-tools-20181103_0eebece-x86_64-3.txz.
Installing package net-tools-20181103_0eebece-x86_64-3.txz [ADD]:
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION:
# net-tools (Linux networking utilities)
#
# This is a collection of traditional tools such as "ifconfig" and
# "route" that were used to configure networking on Linux. While you can
# still make use of these tools today, they have been largely superseded
# by newer tools such as "ip", "ifrename", and "ethtool".
#
# The net-tools package was maintained for many years by Phil Blundell
# and Bernd Eckenfels.
#
Package net-tools-20181103_0eebece-x86_64-3.txz installed.
```

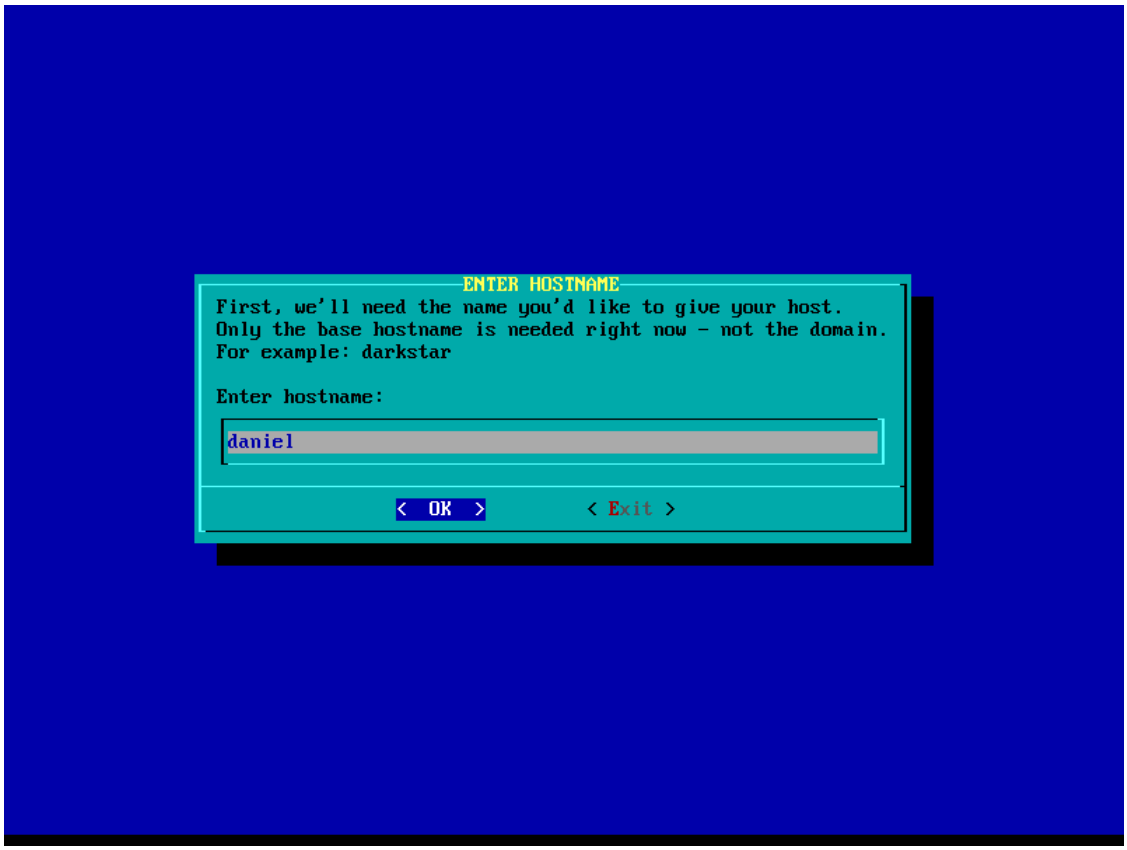
```
root@daniel:~# installpkg /mnt/cdrom/slackware64/l/libunistring-0.9.10-x86_64-3.txz
Verifying package libunistring-0.9.10-x86_64-3.txz.
Installing package libunistring-0.9.10-x86_64-3.txz [REC]:
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION:
# libunistring (GNU Unicode string library)
#
# This library provides functions for manipulating Unicode strings and
# for manipulating C strings according to the Unicode standard.
#
# Homepage: http://www.gnu.org/s/libunistring
#
Executing install script for libunistring-0.9.10-x86_64-3.txz.
Package libunistring-0.9.10-x86_64-3.txz installed.
```

Se reinicia la máquina para efectuar los cambios

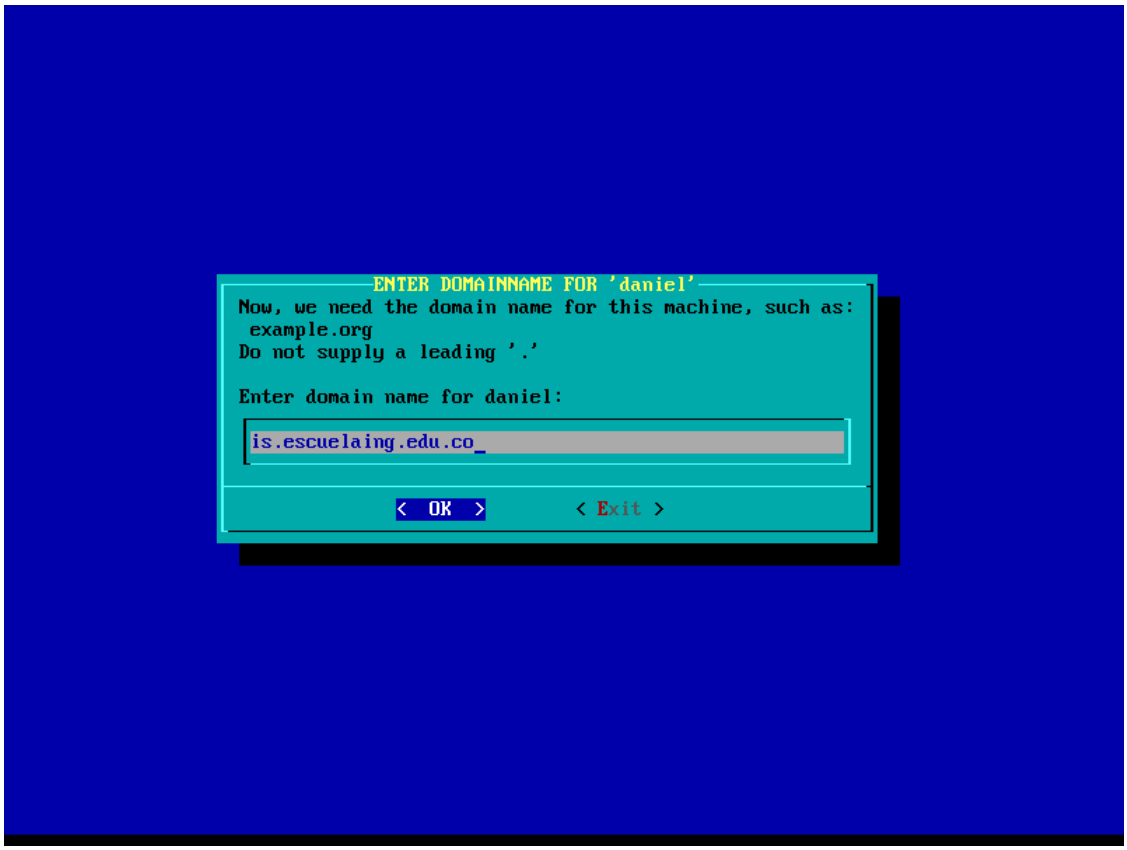
```
root@darkstar:/# reboot

root@darkstar:/# Broadcast message from root@darkstar.example.net (tty1) (Thu Aug 18 17:22:53 2022):

The system is going down for reboot NOW!
```

Para configurar la red luego de instalar los paquetes entraremos como usuario root y ejecutaremos el comando `netconfig`

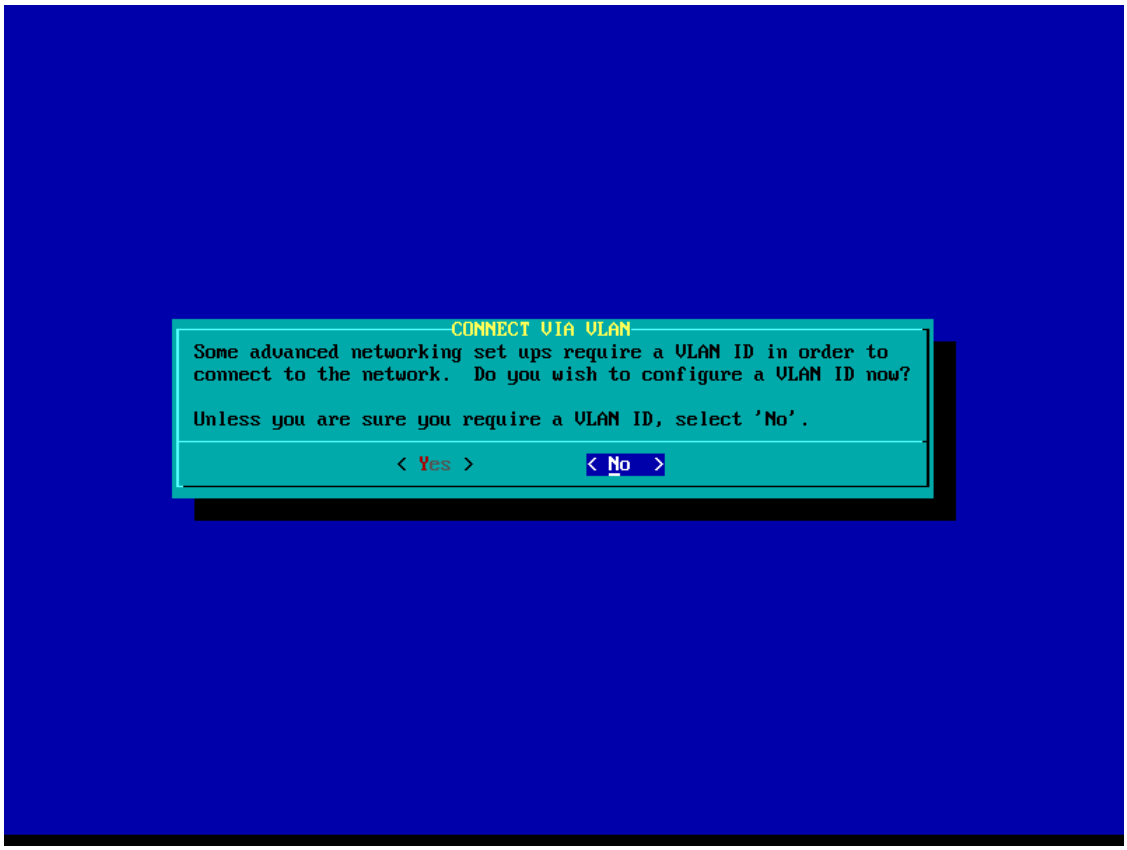
```
Welcome to Linux 5.15.19 x86_64 (tty1)

darkstar login: root
Password:
Last failed login: Fri Aug 19 08:55:15 -05 2022 on tty1
There was 1 failed login attempt since the last successful login.
Last login: Thu Aug 18 19:44:32 on tty1
Linux 5.15.19.
root@darkstar:~# netconfig
```



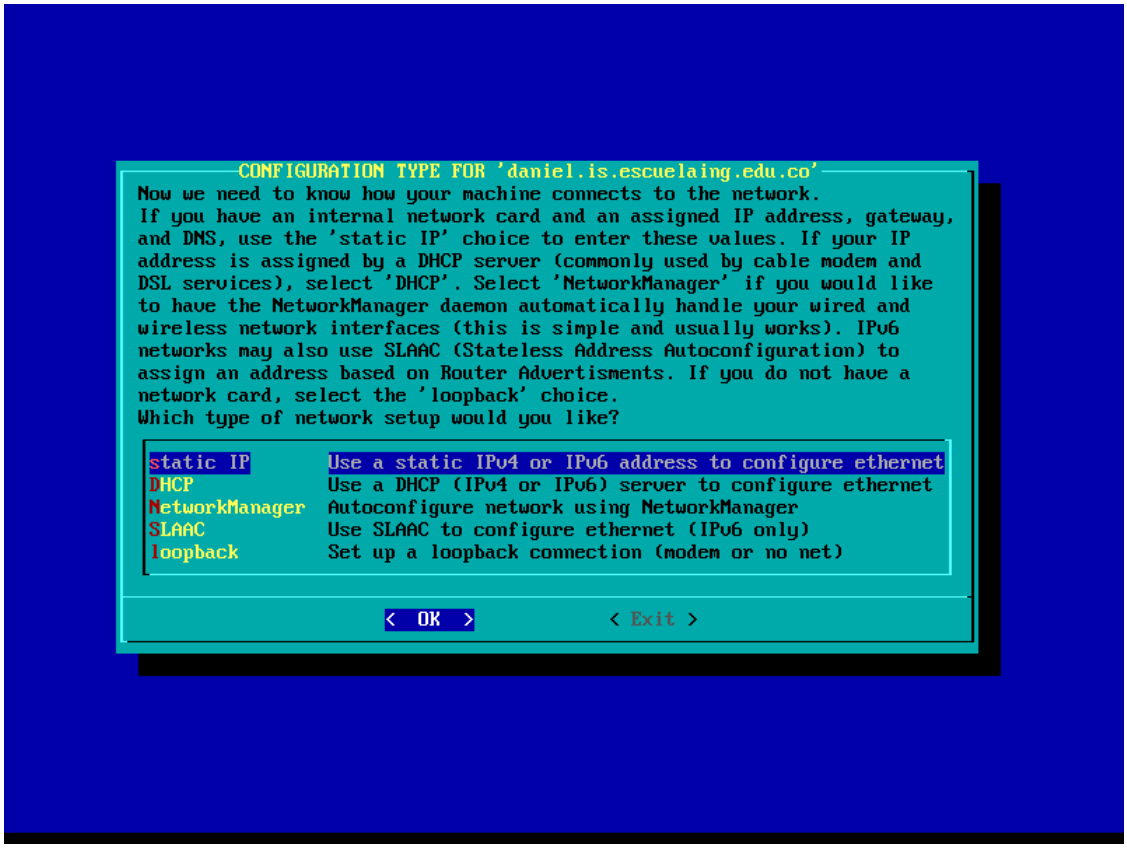
Agregamos el dominio



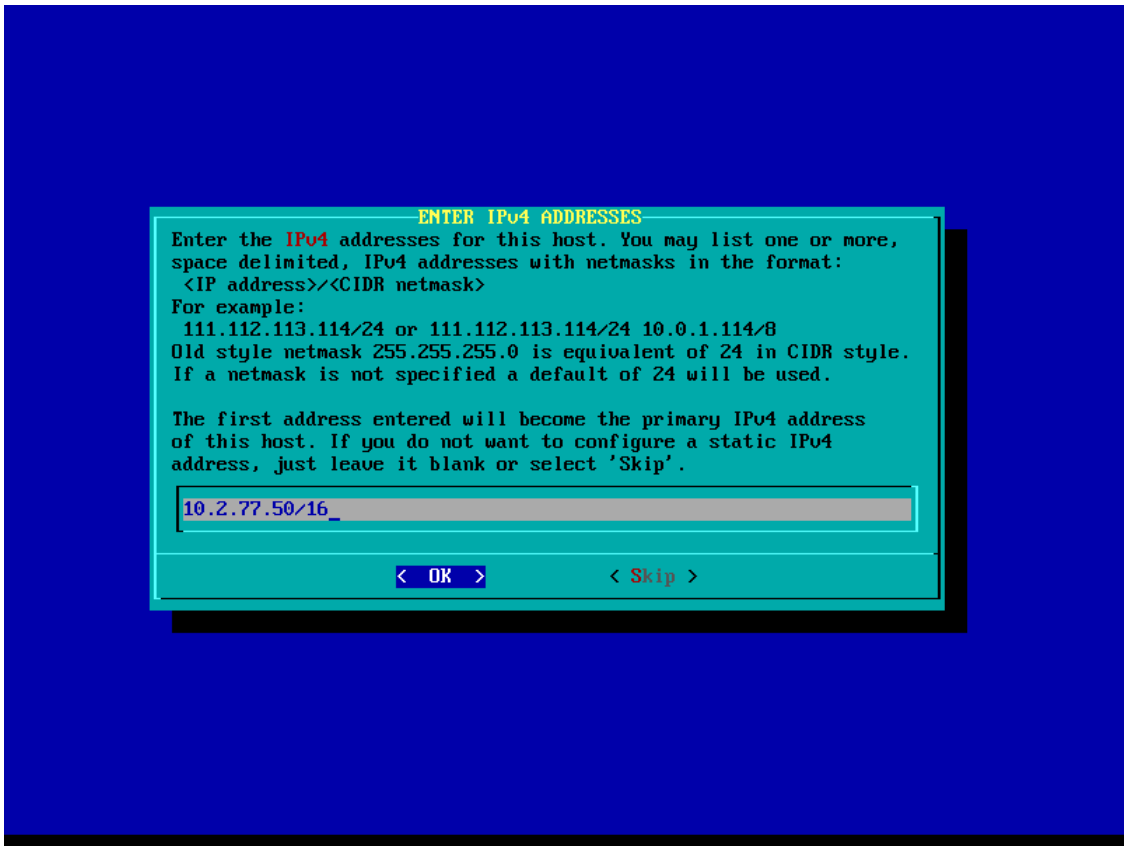
No usamos opción VLAN



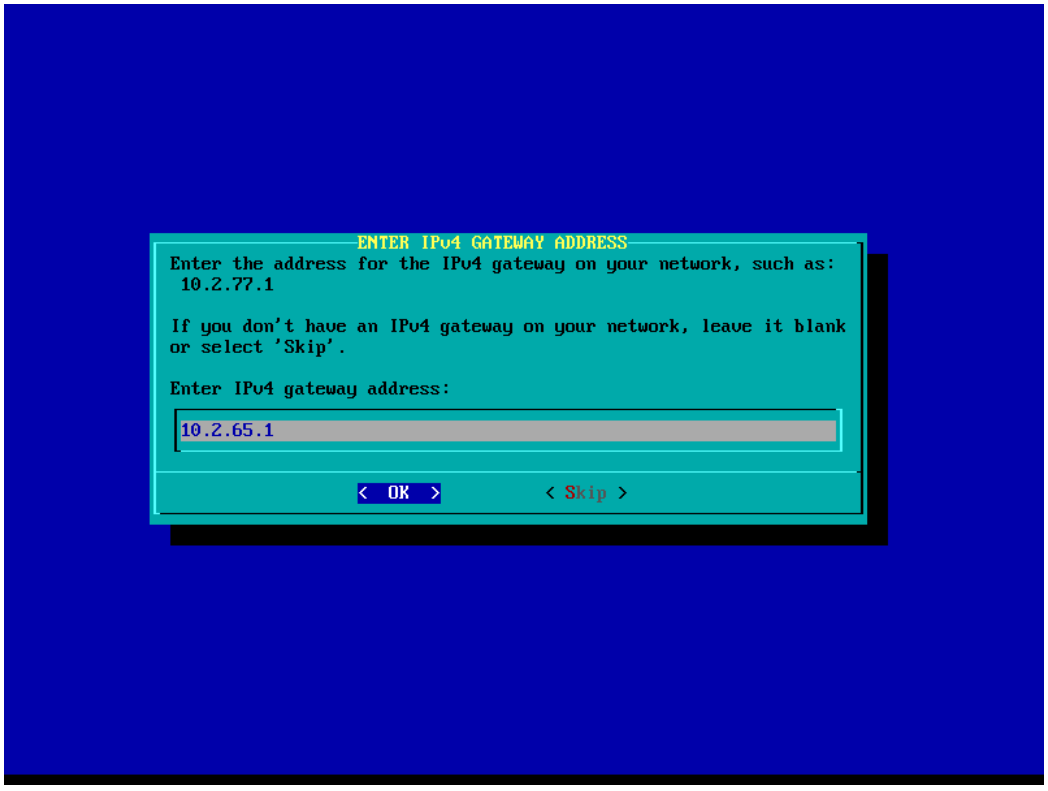
Configuraremos la dirección IP



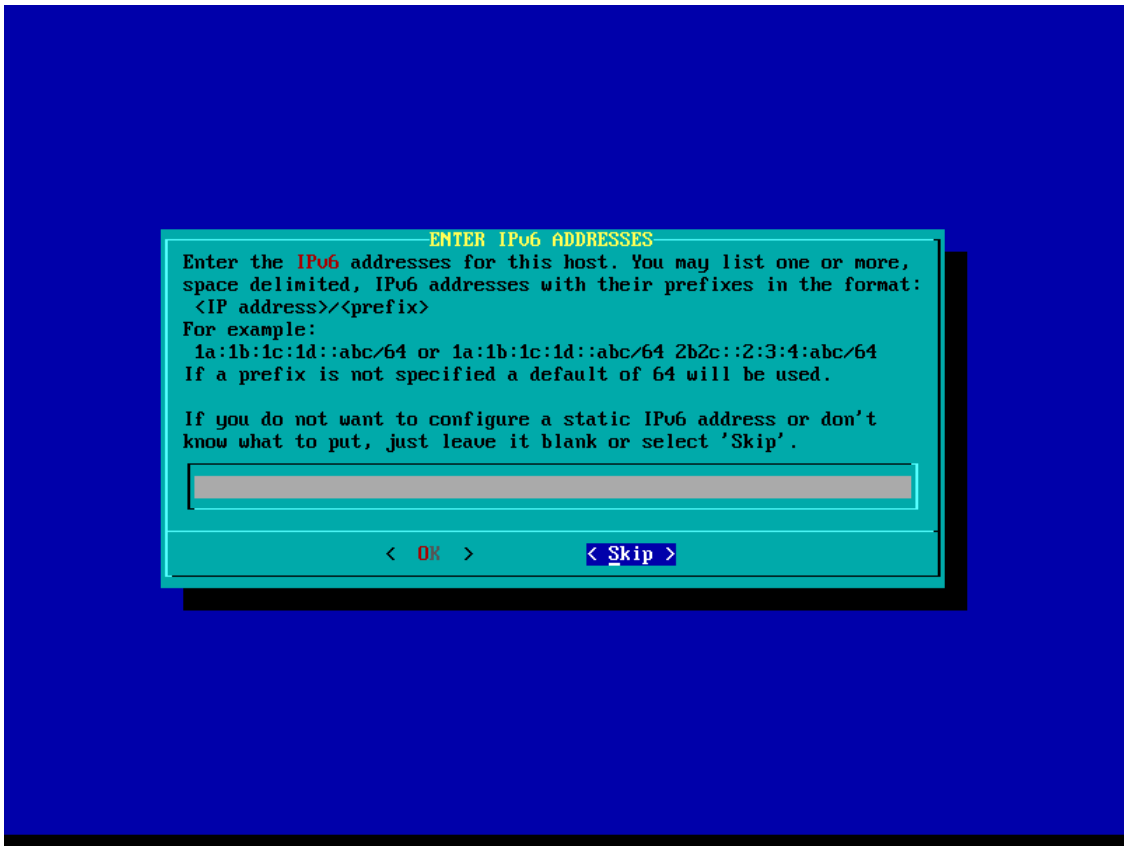
Usaremos la dirección IP 10.2.77.X donde usaremos el numero del quipo del laboratorio (50) y para la máscara en CDIR (/16) equivalente a 255.255.0.0



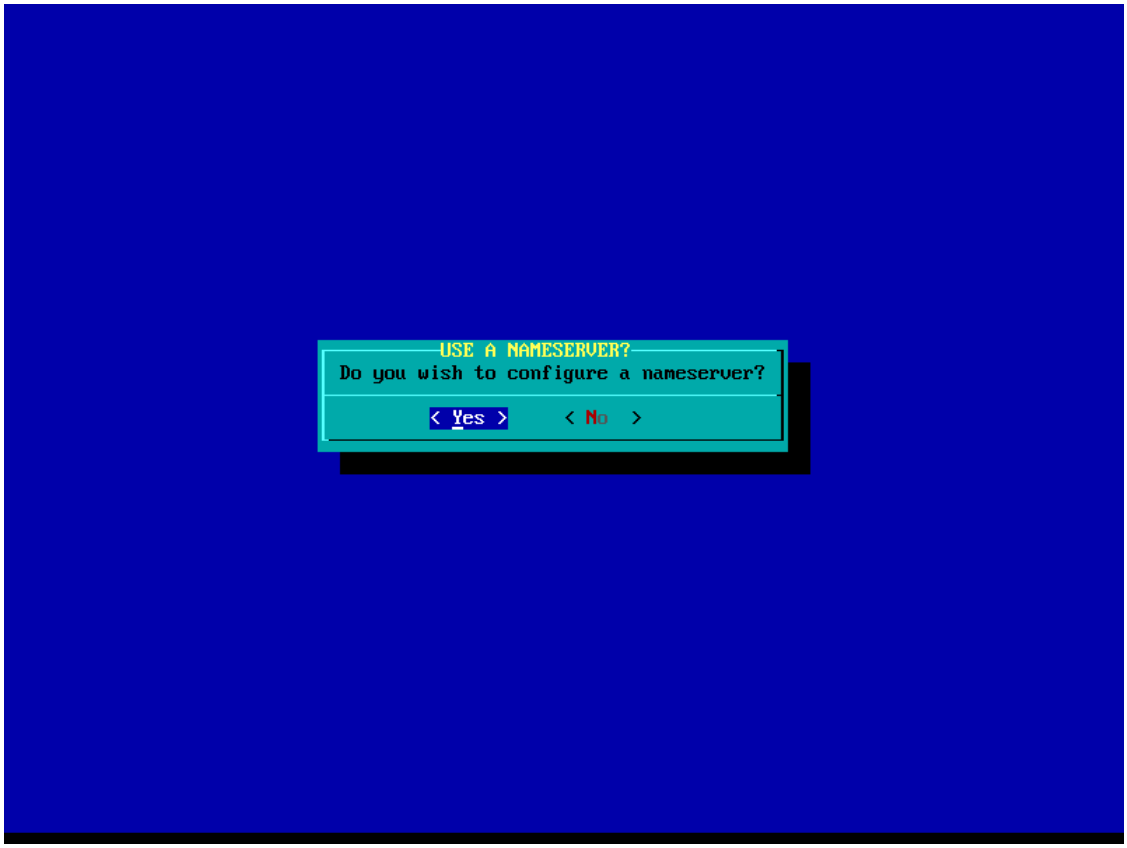
Configuraremos el Gateway 10.2.65.1

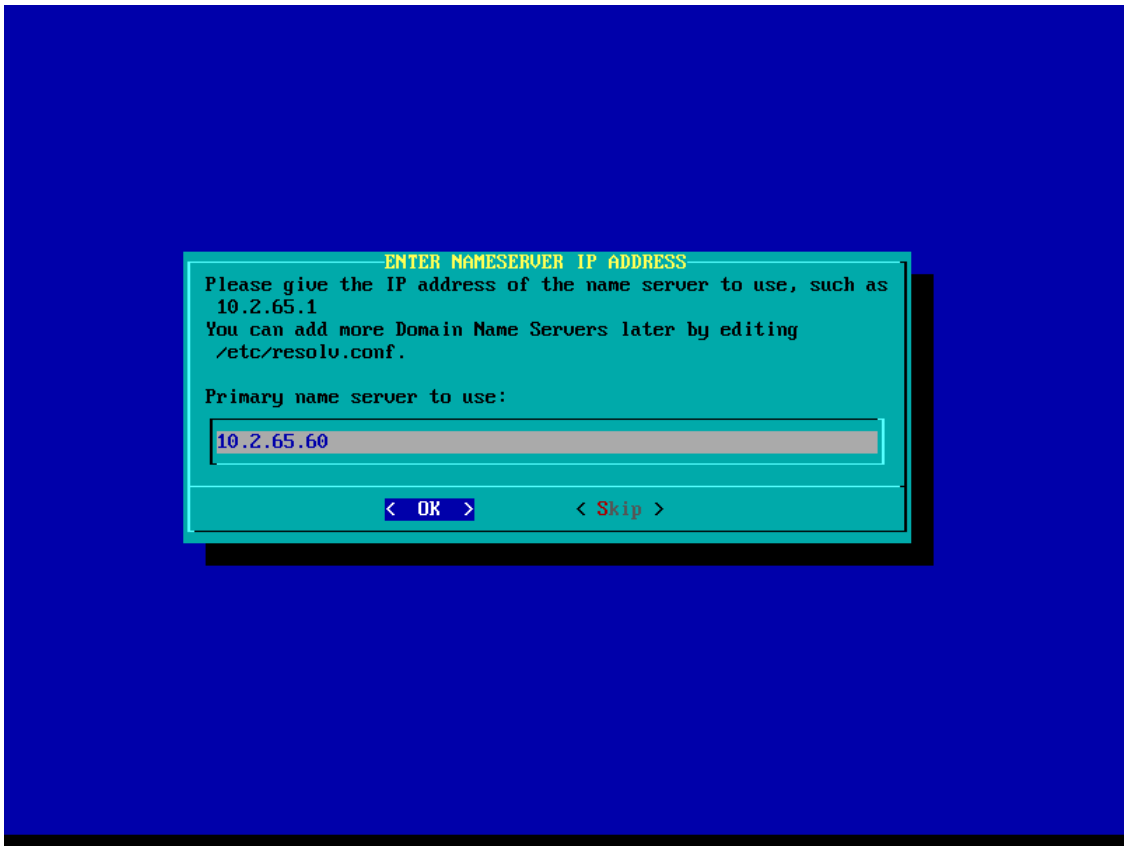


No configuraremos dirección IPv6

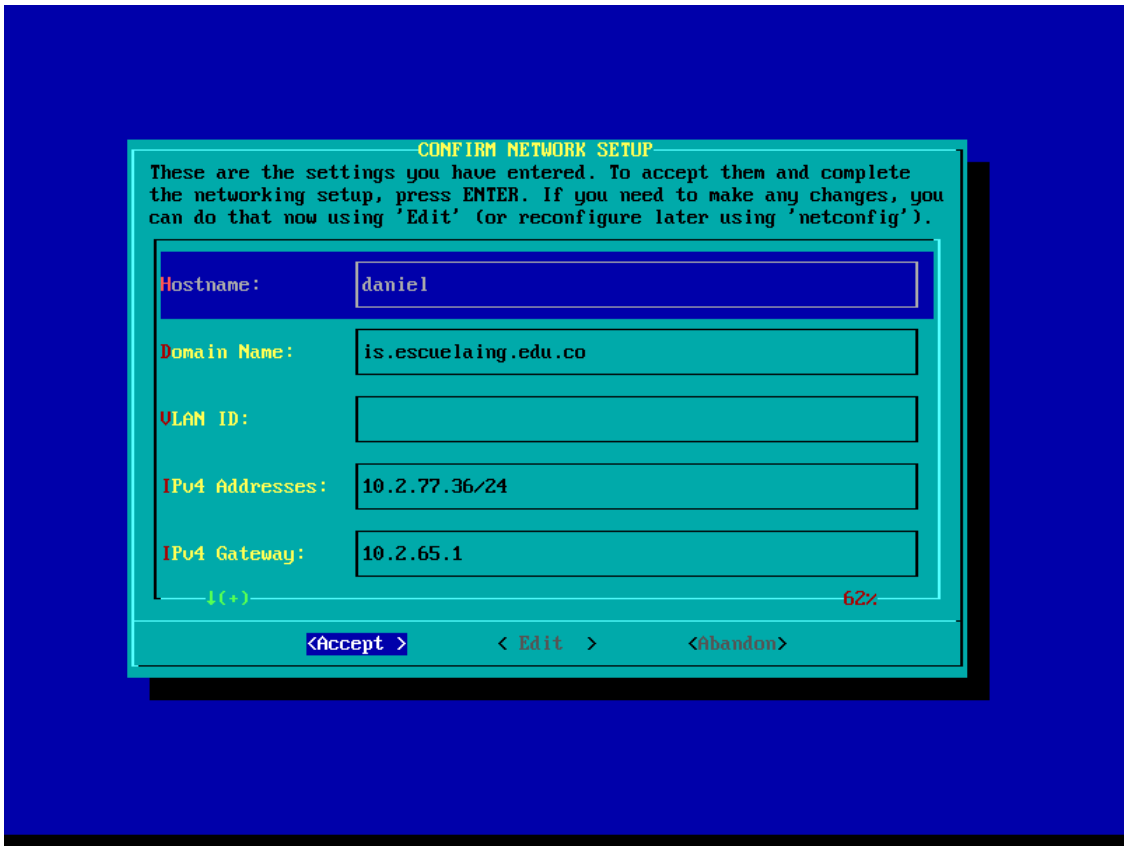


Configuraremos el DNS en 10.2.65.60





Para luego tener un resumen de red



En caso de que no se configure la máscara y el Gateway usaremos los comandos:

- `ifconfig eth1 <address> netmask <mask>`
- `route add default gw <Gateway>`

```
root@darkstar:/mnt/cdrom/slackware64/n# ifconfig eth1 10.2.77.36 netmask 255.255.0.0
[ 3855.075872] e1000: eth1 NIC Link is Up 1000 Mbps Full Duplex, Flow Control: RX
[ 3855.099869] IPv6: ADDRCONF(NETDEV_CHANGE): eth1: link becomes ready
```

Luego procedemos a realizar pruebas de conexión:

- `ping 10.2.65.1`
- `ping 8.8.8.8`

```
root@daniel:~# ping 10.2.65.1
PING 10.2.65.1 (10.2.65.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.45 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.38 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.889 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.818 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.28 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.812 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.923 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=1.23 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.887 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.792 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=1.30 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.948 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.920 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.922 ms
^C
--- 10.2.65.1 ping statistics ---
14 packets transmitted, 14 received, 0% packet loss, time 13015ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.792/1.038/1.446/0.223 ms
root@daniel:~#
```

```
root@daniel:~# ping 8.8.8.8
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=109 time=43.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=109 time=44.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=109 time=42.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=109 time=42.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=109 time=42.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=109 time=42.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=7 ttl=109 time=42.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=8 ttl=109 time=42.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=9 ttl=109 time=43.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=10 ttl=109 time=46.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=11 ttl=109 time=42.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=12 ttl=109 time=42.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=13 ttl=109 time=43.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=14 ttl=109 time=51.8 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
14 packets transmitted, 14 received, 0% packet loss, time 13017ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 42.313/43.693/51.782/2.496 ms
```