Linux SlackWare

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Ingenieria de sistemas

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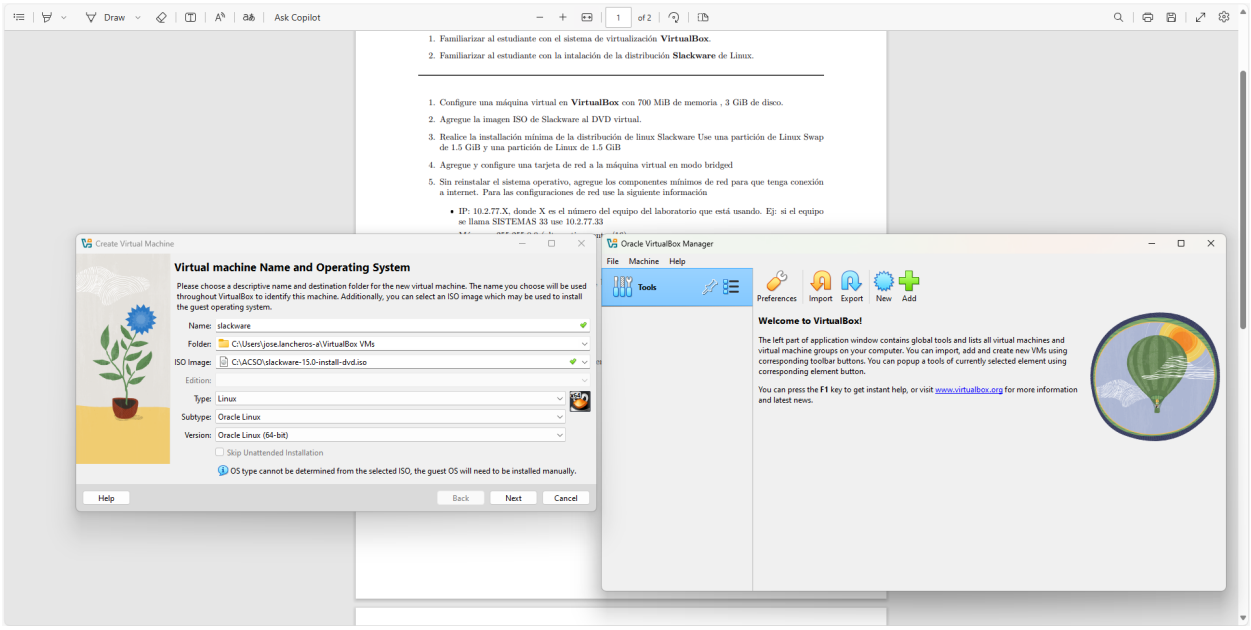
Esta bitácora ofrece un registro detallado y completo del proceso de instalación de la versión 15.0 del sistema operativo Slackware. Esta distribución es considerada una de las más antiguas y, al mismo tiempo, una de las más reconocidas dentro del entorno Linux.

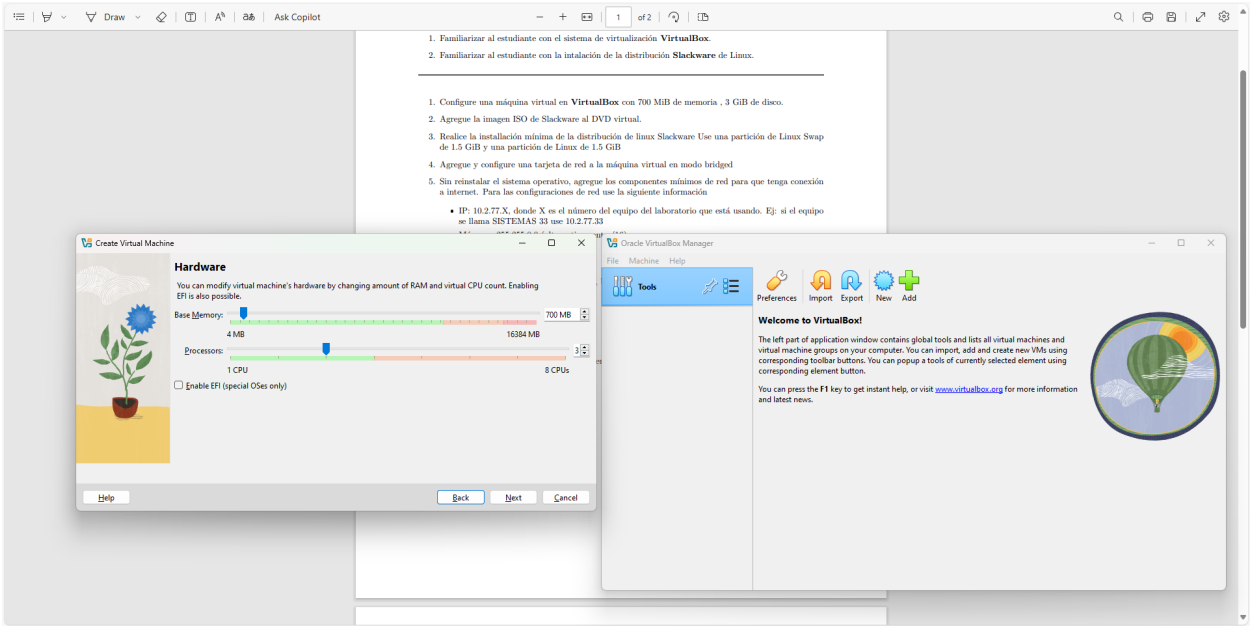
Slackware fue desarrollado por Patrick Volkerding en 1993 y se caracteriza por mantener una filosofía particular centrada en la simplicidad, siguiendo el principio KISS (Keep It Simple, Stupid). Gracias a esta perspectiva, se ha consolidado como una opción ideal tanto para administradores de sistemas como para usuarios que buscan profundizar en el funcionamiento interno del sistema Linux.

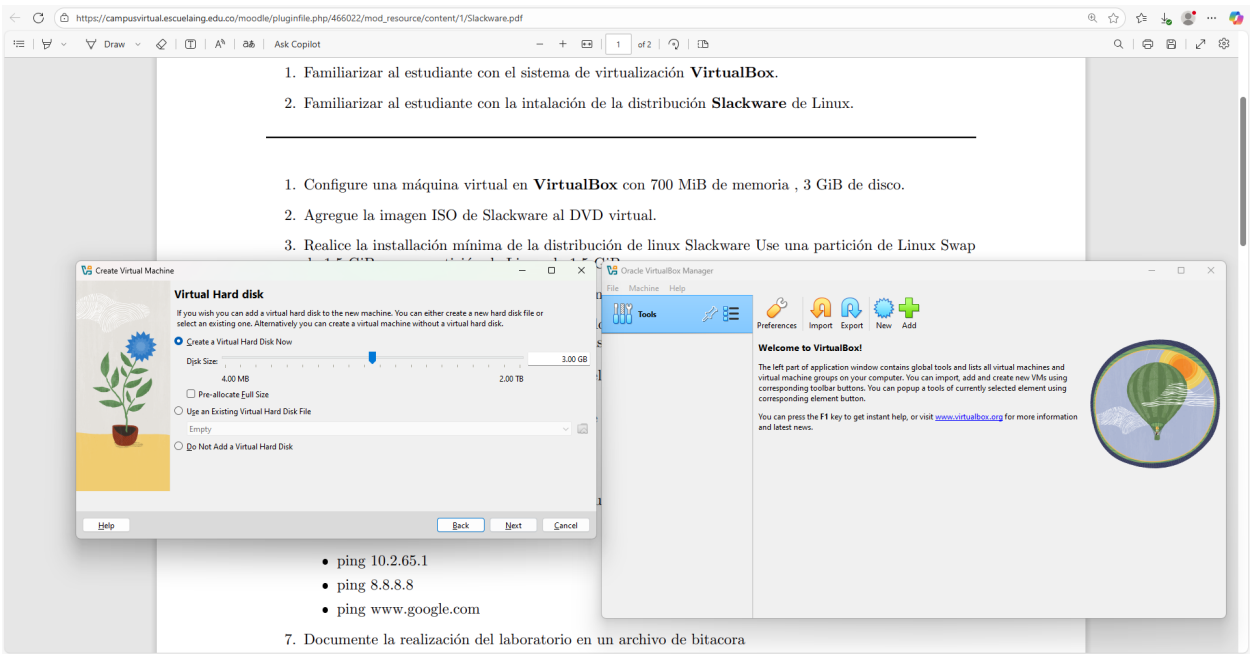
Primero, abrimos VirtualBox y procedemos a crear una nueva máquina virtual utilizando el botón 'new'



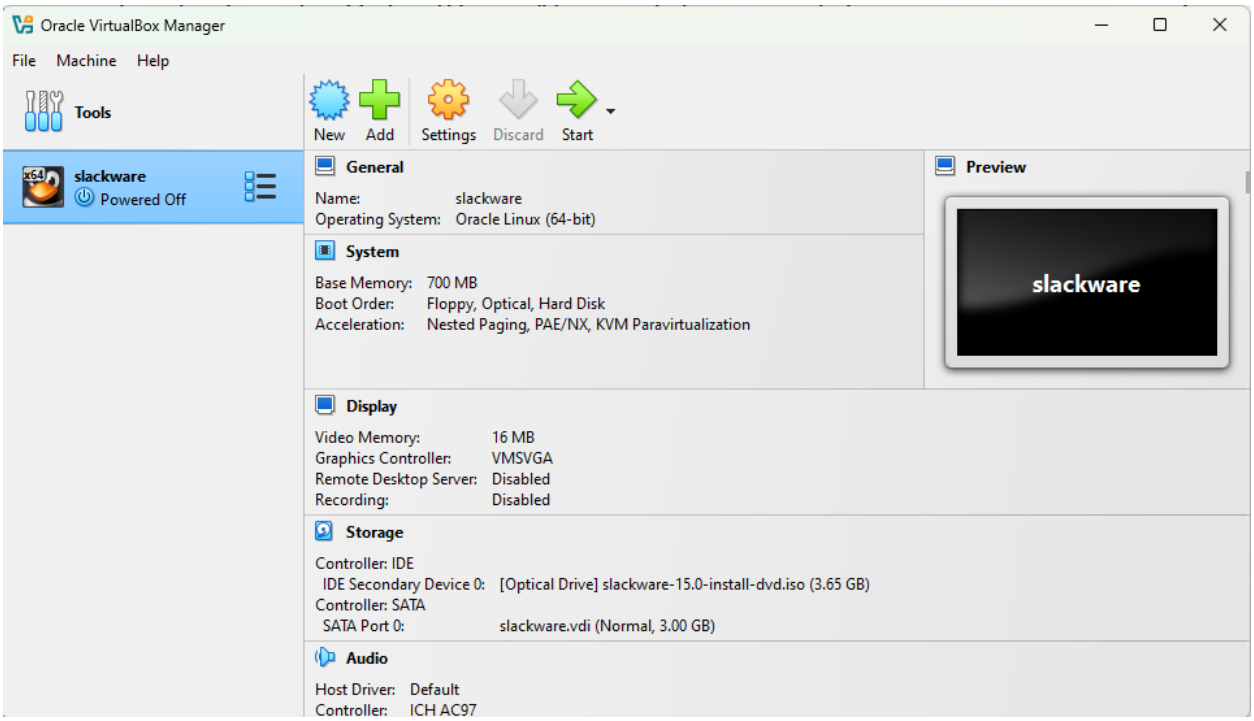
Se deben proporcionar ciertos parámetros de configuración, como el nombre de la máquina, la ubicación de la imagen ISO y el tipo de distribución Linux a instalar, lo cual permite seleccionar el kernel adecuado

Asignación de espacio base de memoria 730MB y 3 GB´s al espacio en disco virtual y creamos.





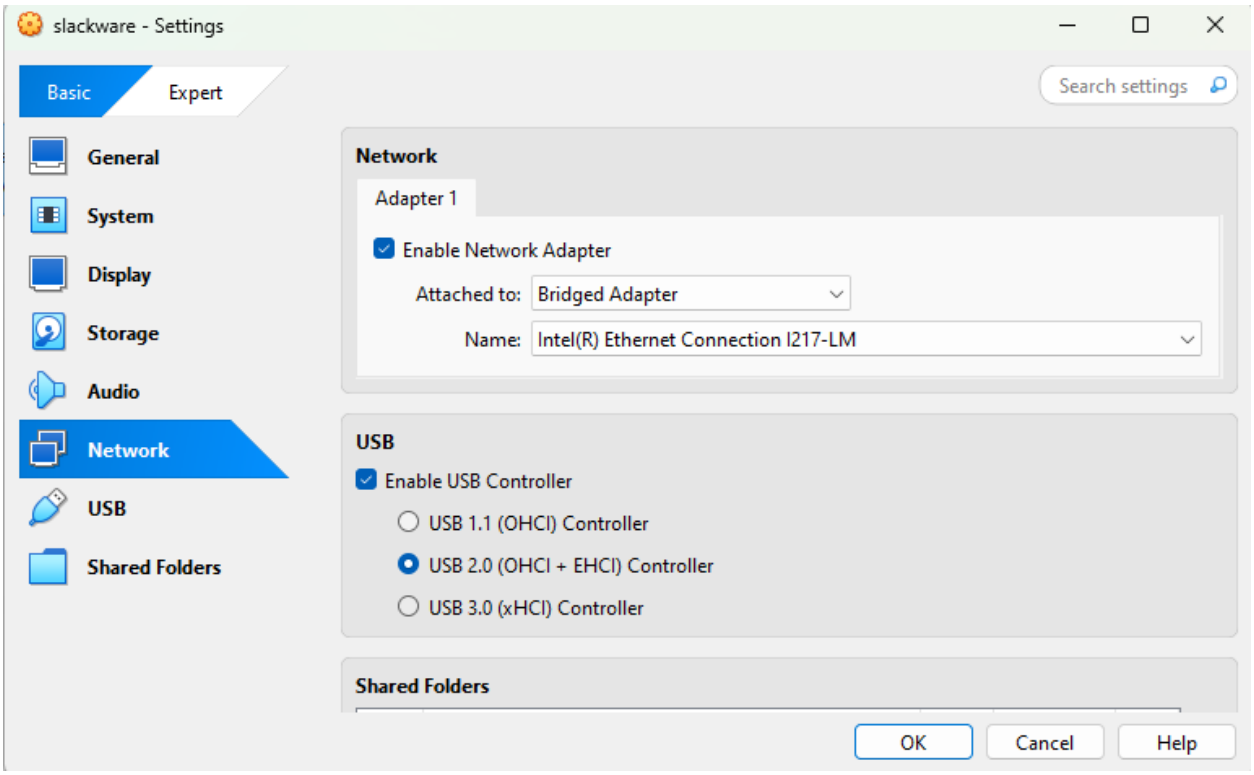
La máquina ya se encuentra en funcionamiento, o mejor dicho, su espacio en memoria está preparado dentro de VirtualBox. Ahora debemos definir cómo se conectará a internet.



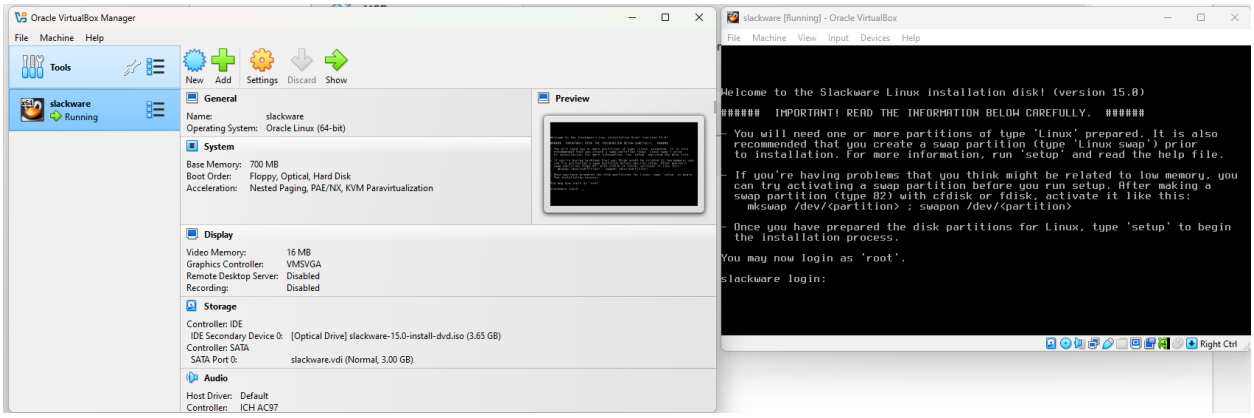
En este paso, lo que debemos hacer es configurar la red de la máquina virtual para que pueda conectarse a internet como si fuera un equipo físico más dentro de la red local. Para lograrlo, seguimos estos pasos:

Primero, hacemos clic derecho sobre la máquina virtual llamada **Slackware** y entramos en el menú de **Opciones**. Una vez dentro, buscamos la sección **Network** (Red). Ahí veremos diferentes modos de conexión disponibles.

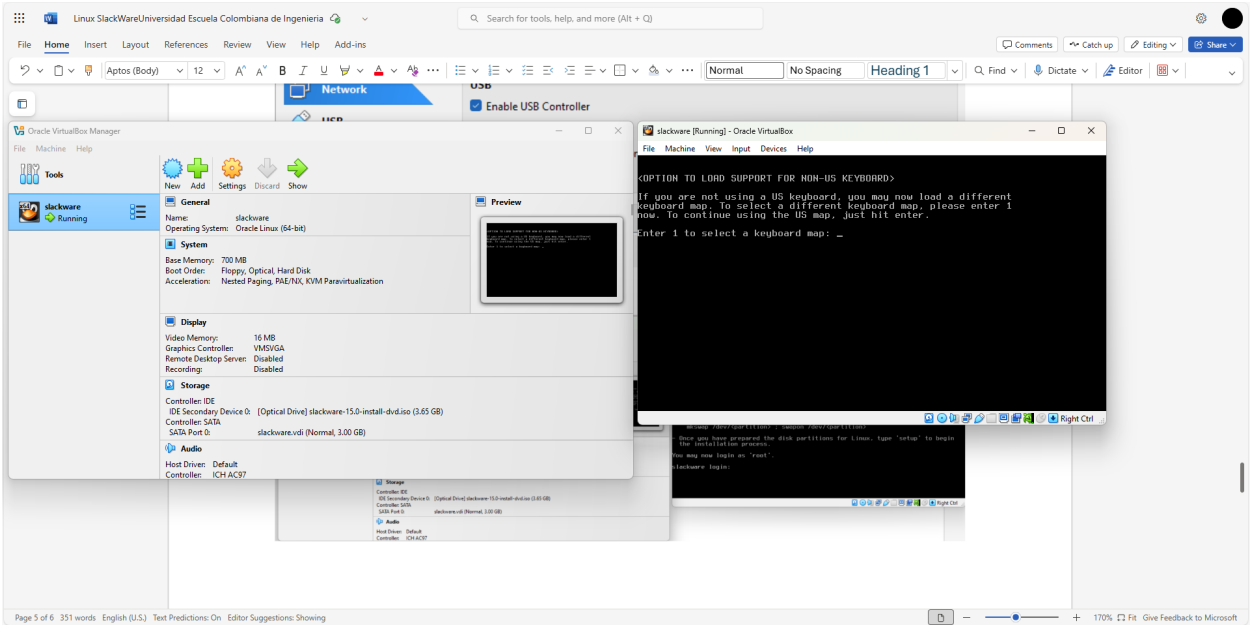
Debemos elegir la opción **Attached to: Bridged Adapter** (Adaptador en puente). Al seleccionar este modo, lo que ocurre es que la máquina virtual se conecta directamente a la misma red que tu computadora anfitriona, obteniendo su propia dirección IP dentro de la red local. Esto permite que se comporte como otro dispositivo independiente en la red, lo que facilita el acceso a internet y la comunicación con otros equipos.

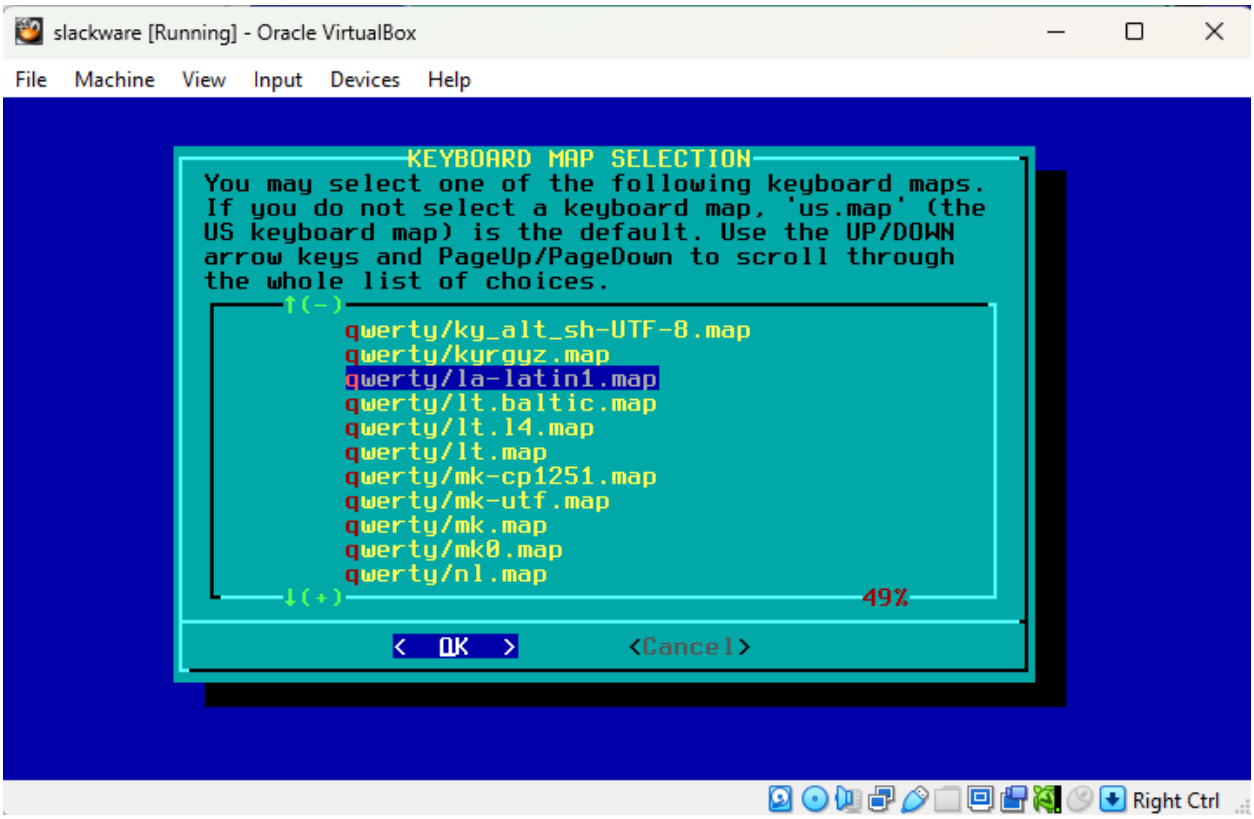


Seleccionamos la maquina y le damos al botón de ejecutar

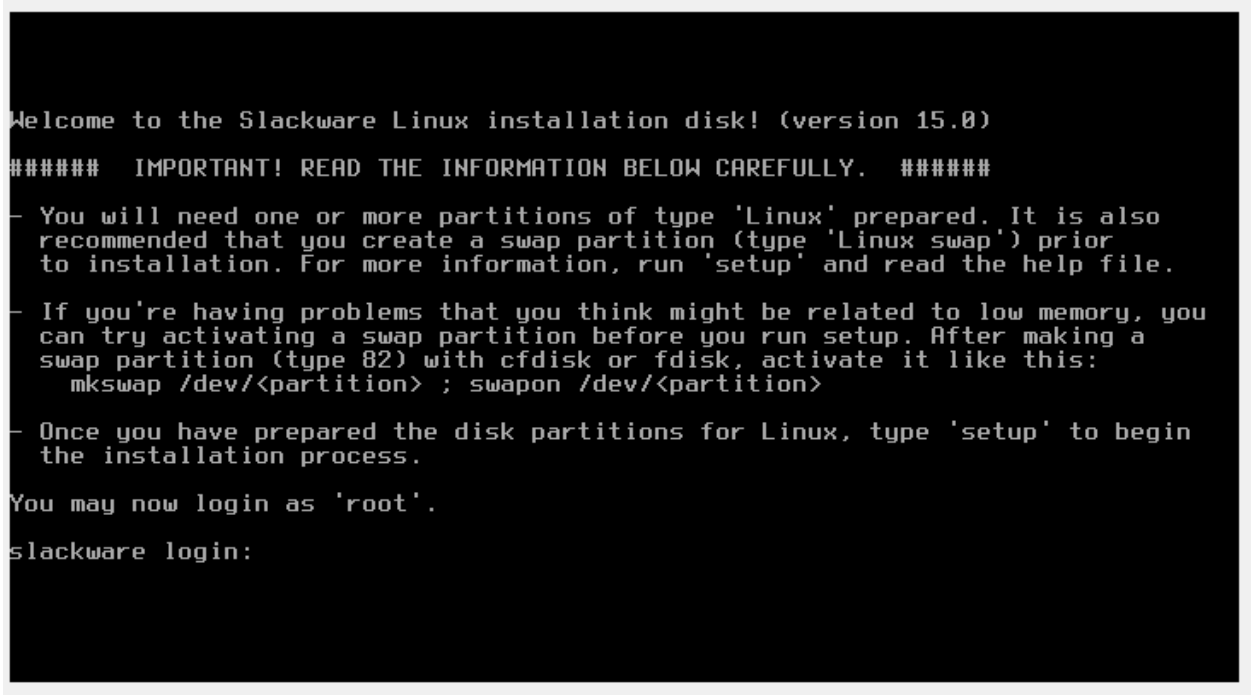


Oprimimos la Tecla 1 para seleccionar nuestro teclado y seleccionamos la-latin1.map y le damos enter

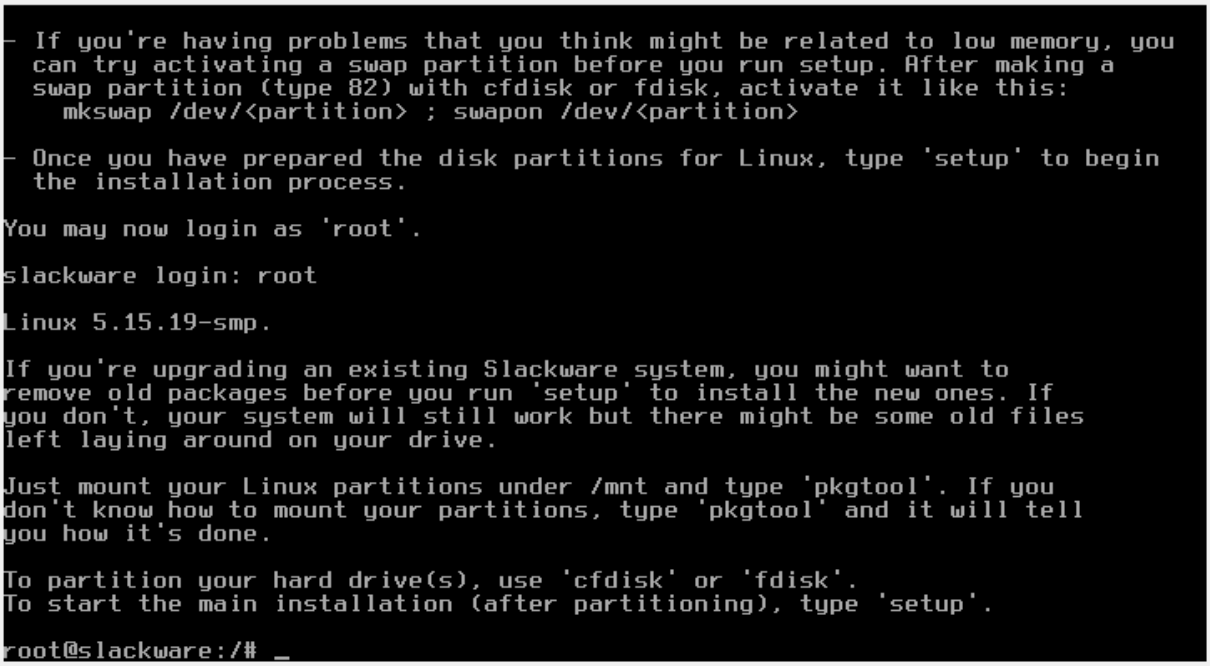


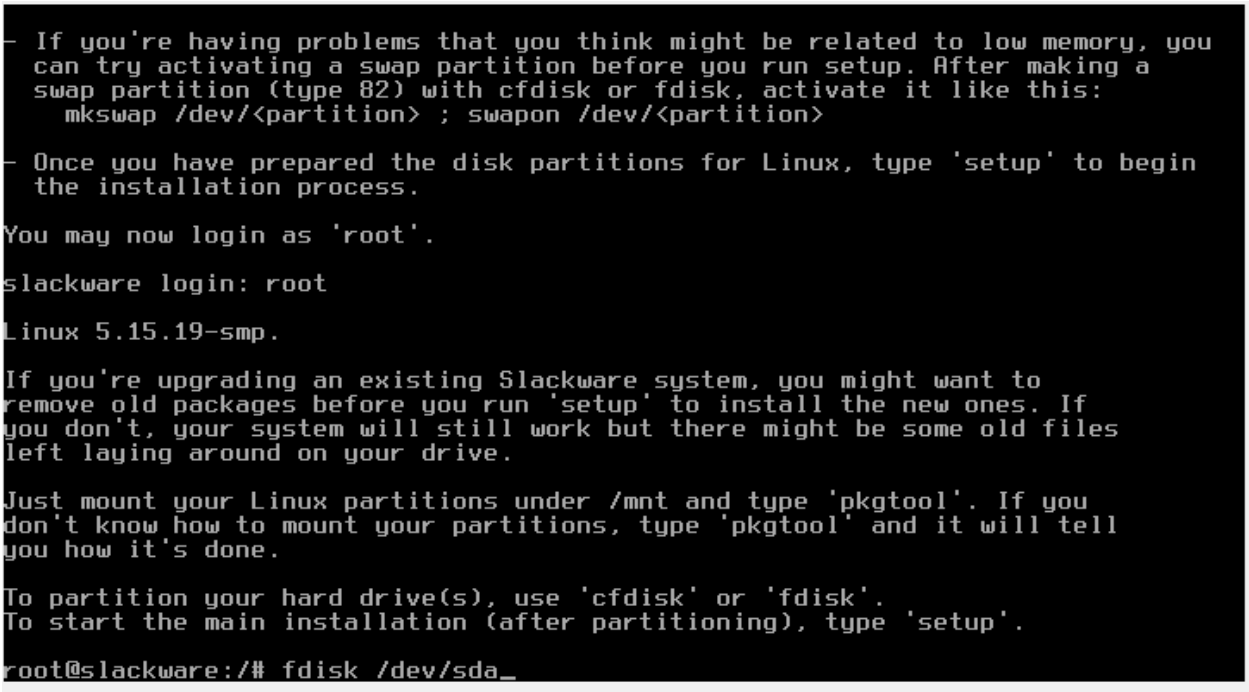


Logeamos como root y le damos neter



Para buscar la ubicacion del disco usamos el comando fdisk /dev/sda





```
You may now login as 'root'.

slackware login: root

Linux 5.15.19-smp.

If you're upgrading an existing Slackware system, you might want to
remove old packages before you run 'setup' to install the new ones. If
you don't, your system will still work but there might be some old files
left laying around on your drive.

Just mount your Linux partitions under /mnt and type 'pkgtool'. If you
don't know how to mount your partitions, type 'pkgtool' and it will tell
you how it's done.

To partition your hard drive(s), use 'cfdisk' or 'fdisk'.
To start the main installation (after partitioning), type 'setup'.

root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.37.3).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x2acc7ae0.

Command (m for help): _
```

La opción que vamos a usar es n que es add a new partition, damos enter. DEPUES nos dice que vamos a particionar nuestro disco usando p pero como ya esta por defualt le damos enter

```
remove old packages before you run 'setup' to install the new ones. If
you don't, your system will still work but there might be some old files
left laying around on your drive.

Just mount your Linux partitions under /mnt and type 'pkgtool'. If you
don't know how to mount your partitions, type 'pkgtool' and it will tell
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To start the main installation (after partitioning), type 'setup'.

root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.37.3).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x2acc7ae0.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1): _
```
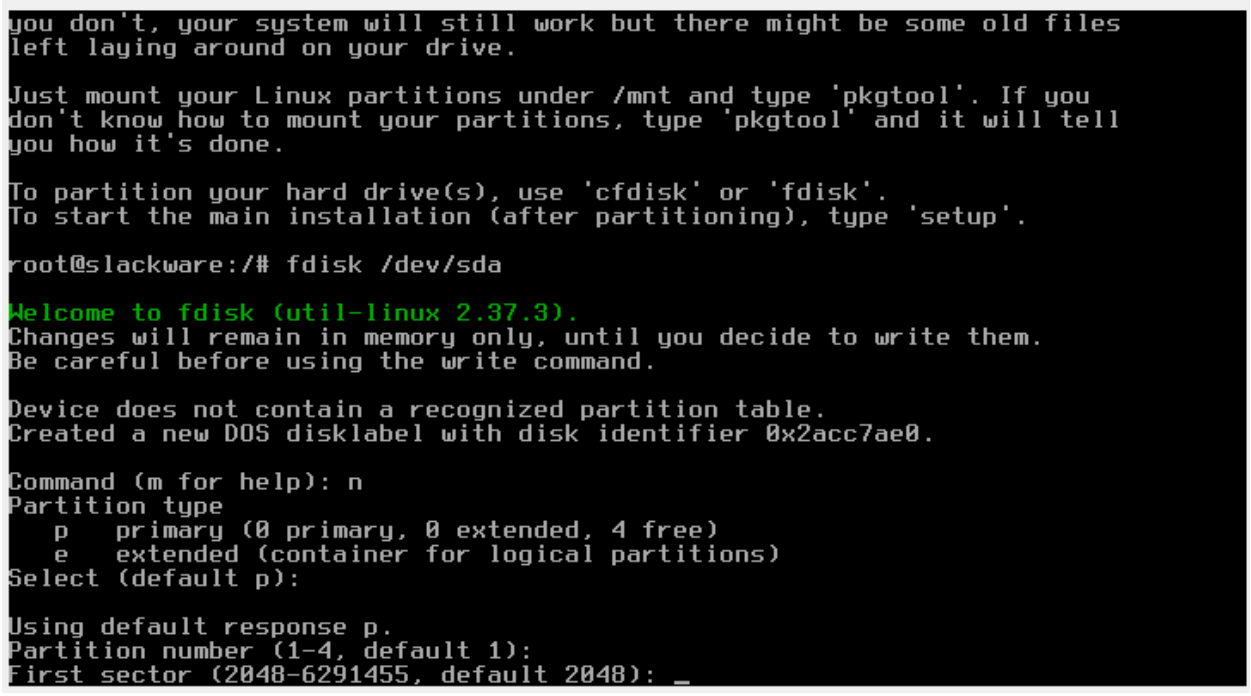
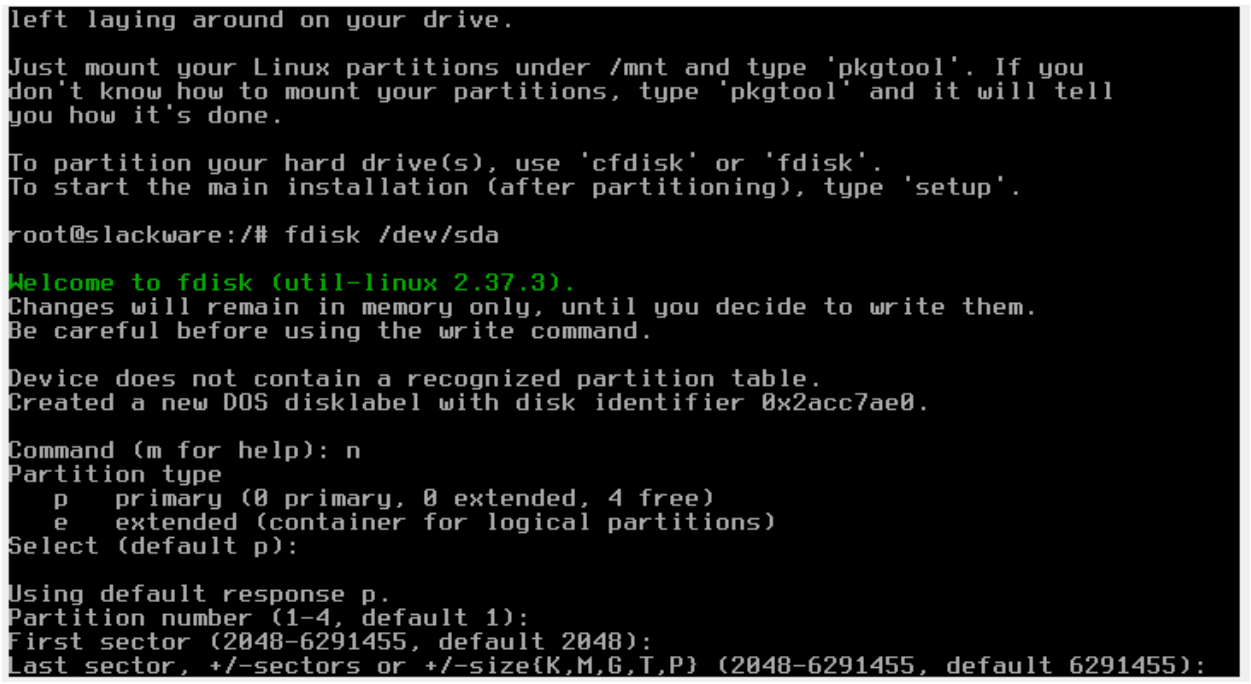

Ahora vamos a escoger donde empieza el disco, pero como ya esta por defecto en donde empieza el disco le damos enter



Teniendo en cuenta que estamos particionando el disco en 2 y lo que tenemos es 3gb entonces seria 1.5gb para cada uno, lo vamos a escribir en megabytes asi que son 1536. Para seguir con eso escribimos +1536M y le damos enter



```
Just mount your Linux partitions under /mnt and type 'pkgtool'. If you
don't know how to mount your partitions, type 'pkgtool' and it will tell
you how it's done.

To partition your hard drive(s), use 'cfdisk' or 'fdisk'.
To start the main installation (after partitioning), type 'setup'.

root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.37.3).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x2acc7ae0.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-6291455, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-6291455, default 6291455): +
1536M_
```

Ahora procedemos a seguir con la parte que es bootable para hacer la configuración del sistema operativo y que podamos arrancar la máquina, damos a y enter.

```
To partition your hard drive(s), use 'cfdisk' or 'fdisk'.
To start the main installation (after partitioning), type 'setup'.

root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.37.3).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x2acc7ae0.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-6291455, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-6291455, default 6291455): +
1536M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): _
```

Ahora continuamos con la opción a que es bootable, es decir que es para hacer la configuración del sistema operativo y que podamos arrancar la máquina, presionamos **“a”** y enter.

```
To partition your hard drive(s), use 'cfdisk' or 'fdisk'.
To start the main installation (after partitioning), type 'setup'.

root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.37.3).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x2acc7ae0.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-6291455, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-6291455, default 6291455): +
1536M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): a
```

Utilize p para ver com ova el proceso y verifico que se haya echo bien el paso anterior

```
root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.37.3).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x2acc7ae0.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-6291455, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-6291455, default 6291455): +
1536M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1
The bootable flag on partition 1 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): p_
```

```
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-6291455, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-6291455, default 6291455): +
1536M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1
The bootable flag on partition 1 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
```

```
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-6291455, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-6291455, default 6291455): +
1536M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1
The bootable flag on partition 1 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): _
```

```
1536M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1
The bootable flag on partition 1 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
```

```
Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): a
Selected partition 1
The bootable flag on partition 1 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (3147776-6291455, default 3147776):
```

```
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (3147776-6291455, default 3147776):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (3147776-6291455, default 6291455)
:

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help):
```

escribimos 82 ya que es swap

```
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (3147776-6291455, default 3147776):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (3147776-6291455, default 6291455)
:

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 82_
```

```
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *     2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
   p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (3147776-6291455, default 3147776):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (3147776-6291455, default 6291455)
:

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 82

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap'.

Command (m for help): p
```

Usamos nuevamente el commando p para visualizer que todo este correcto, en efecto todo esta bien

```
Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (3147776-6291455, default 3147776):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (3147776-6291455, default 6291455)
:

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 82

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap'.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot   Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       3147776 6291455 3143680  1.5G 82 Linux swap

Command (m for help): _
```

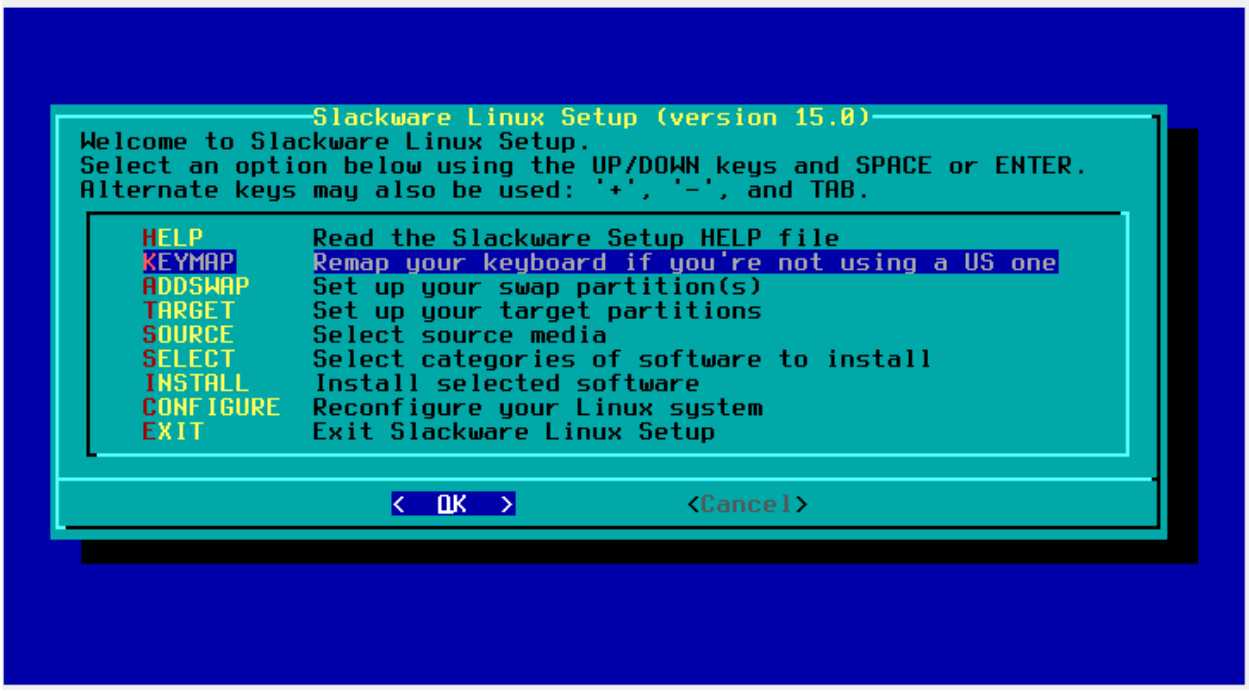
Ahora escribimos w para guardar los cambios y nos saca

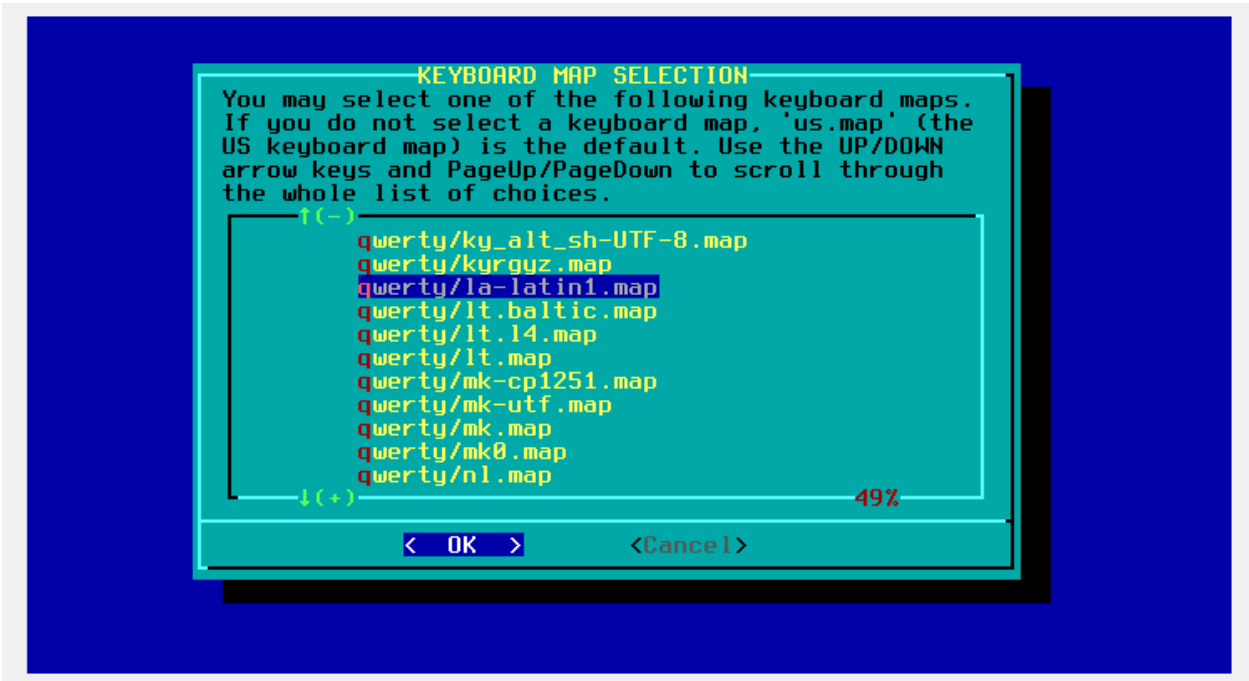
```
Using default response p.
Partition number (2-4, default 2):
First sector (3147776-6291455, default 3147776):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (3147776-6291455, default 6291455)
:

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 82

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap'.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot   Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       3147776 6291455 3143680  1.5G 82 Linux swap

Command (m for help): w_
```

Despues de terminar la particion del disco, ahora toca comenzar con la configuración de nuestra maquina virtual. Escribimos setup y enter

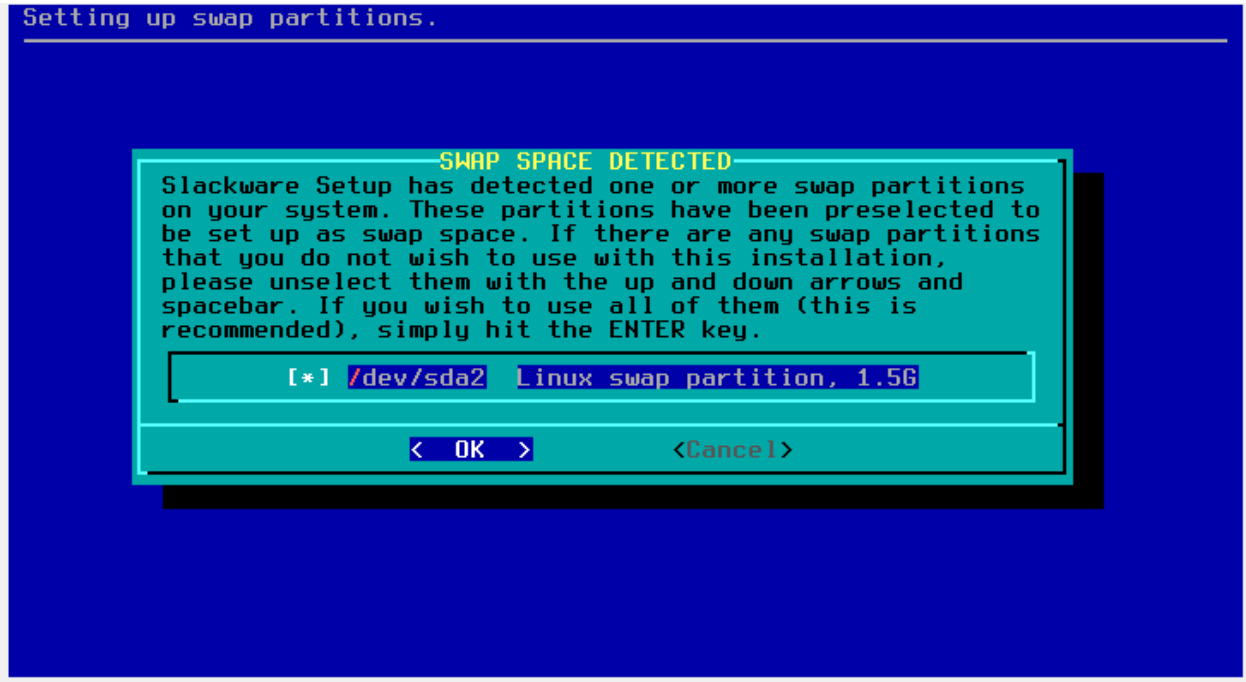
```
Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.5 GiB.

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1,2, default 2):
Hex code or alias (type L to list all): 82

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap'.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

Device     Boot   Start     End Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1  *       2048 3147775 3145728  1.5G 83 Linux
/dev/sda2       3147776 6291455 3143680  1.5G 82 Linux swap

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

root@slackware:/# setup
```

Escogemos keymap, y seleccionamos el teclado qwerty/la-latin1.map

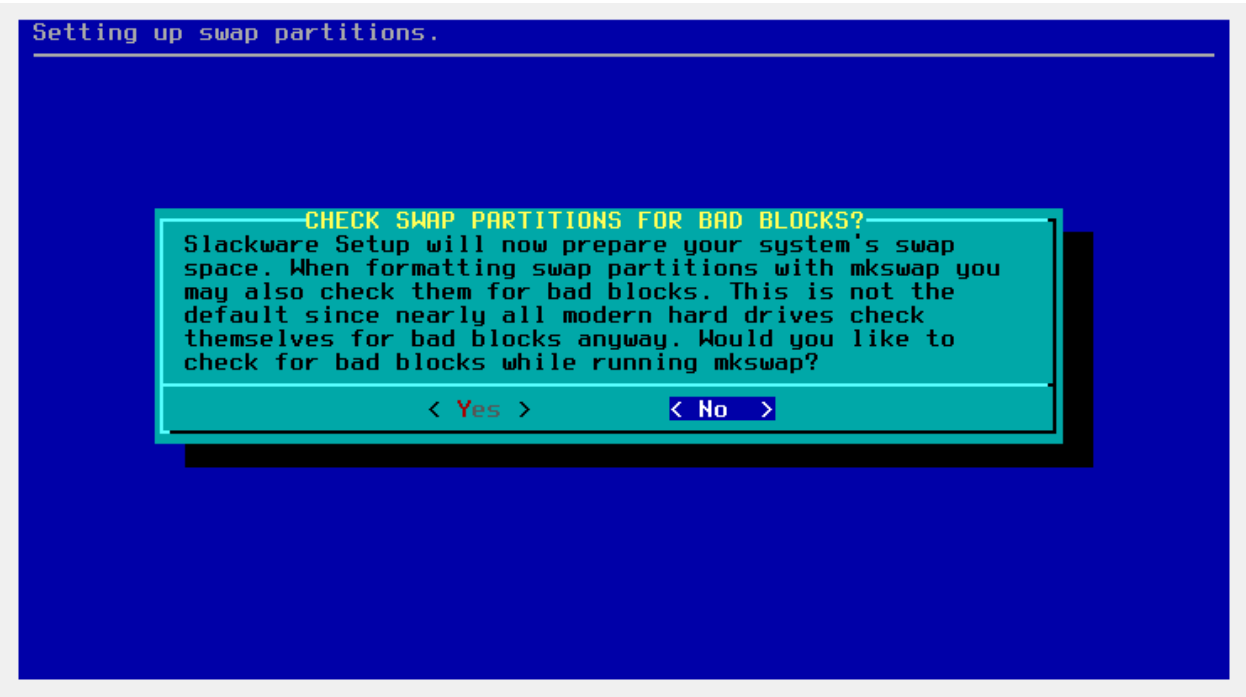




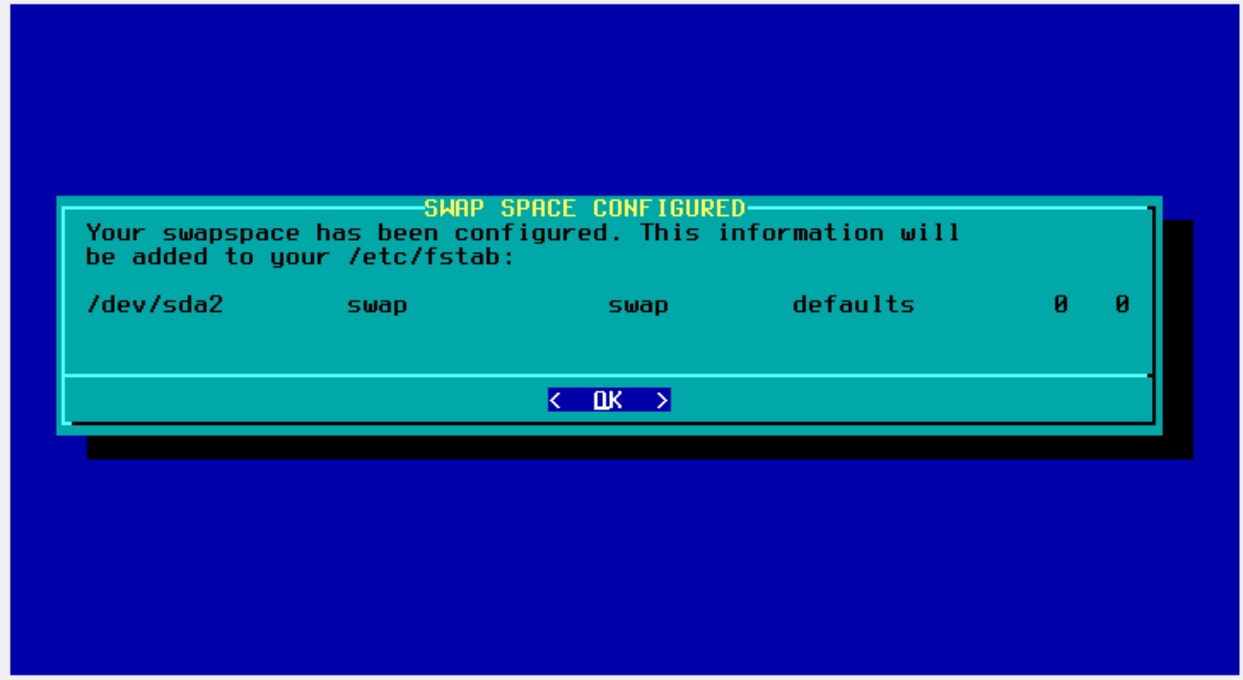
Automaticamente identifica nuestra particion de tipo swap, asi que le damos ok



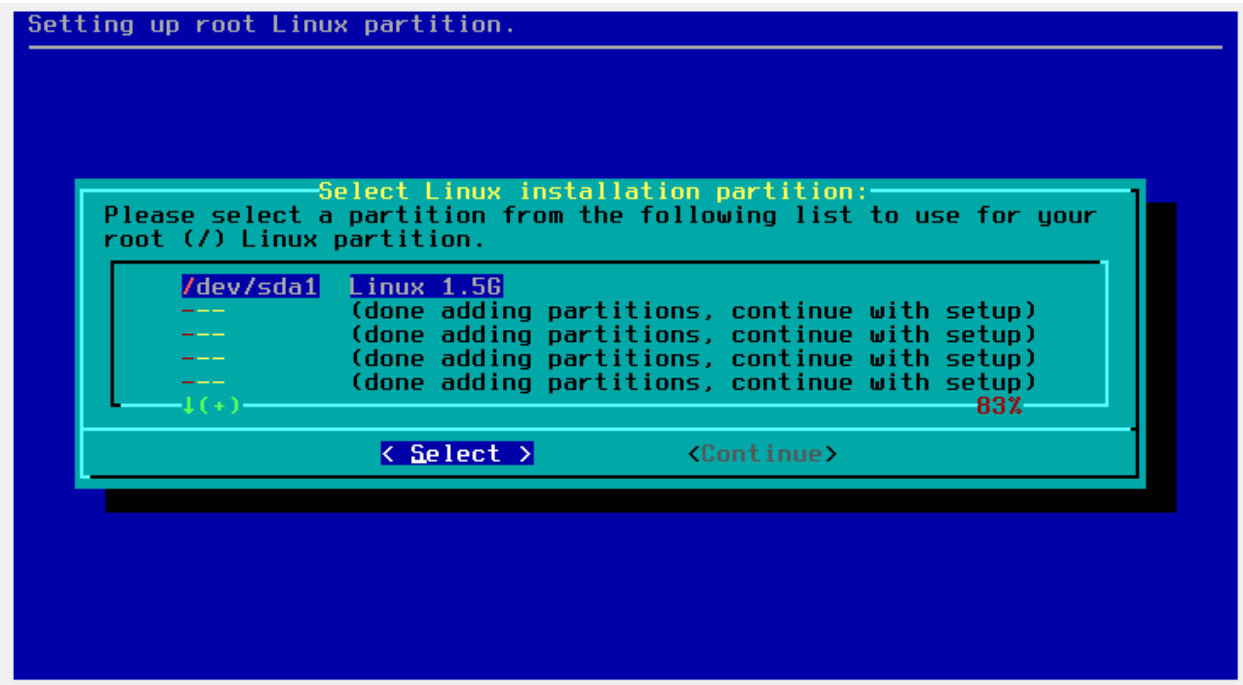
Le damos no, porque no deseamos trabajar por bloques



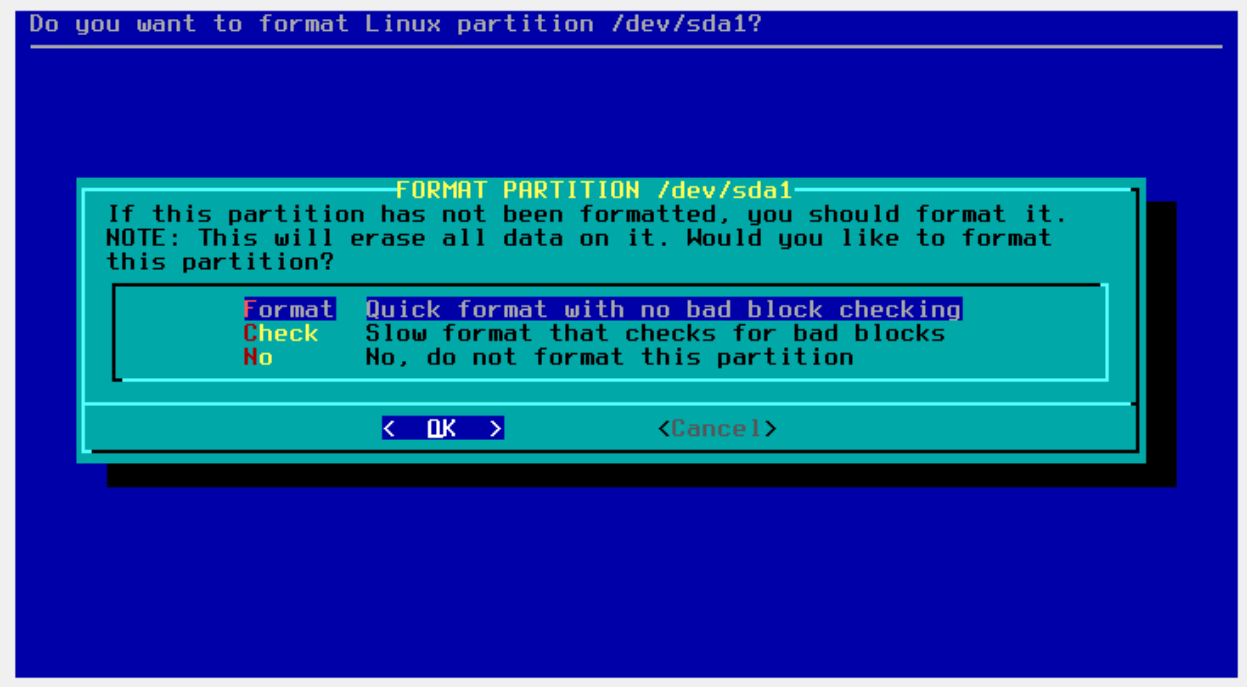
Le damos ok



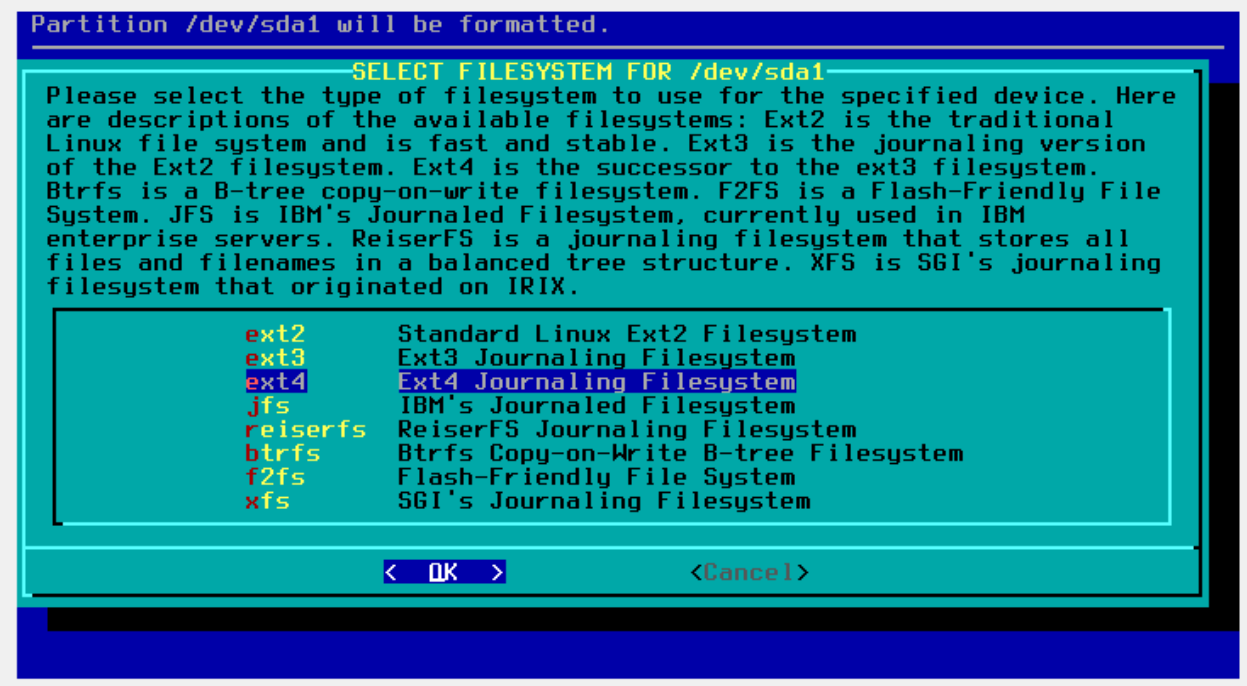
Le damos enter y seleccionamos la primera particion



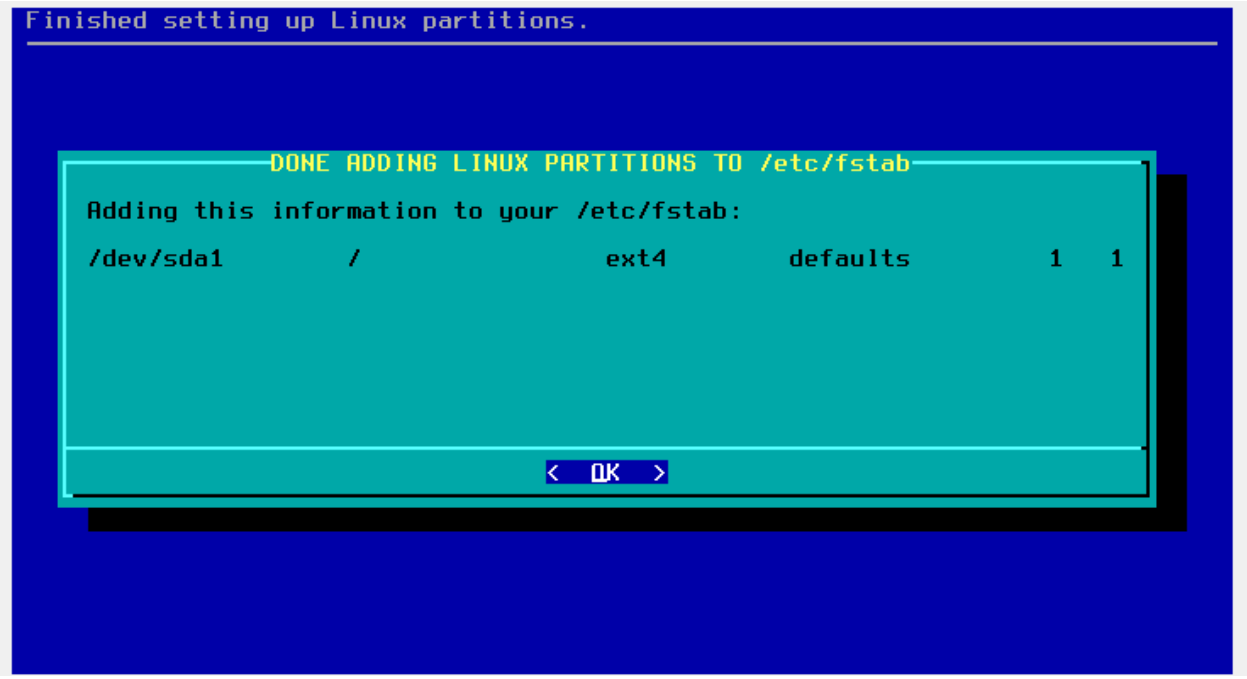
Le volvemos a dar enter para seleccionar format

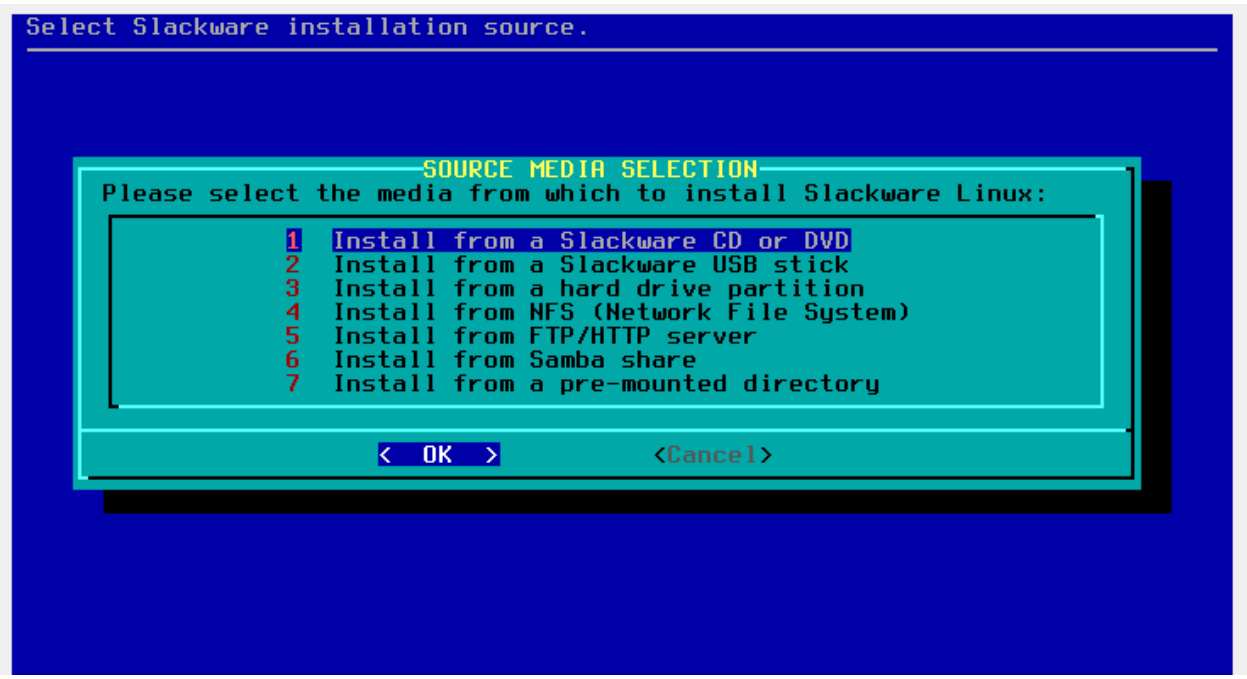


Escojemos la ext4

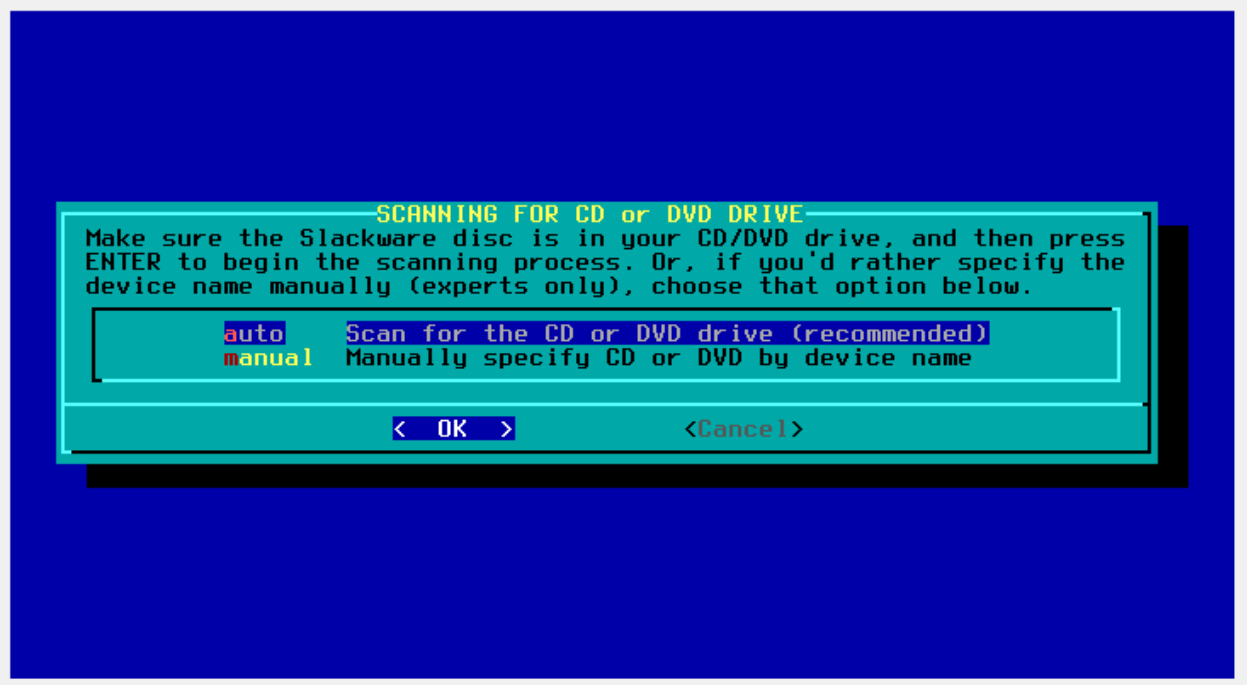


Damos enter y seleccionamos Slackware CD or DVD

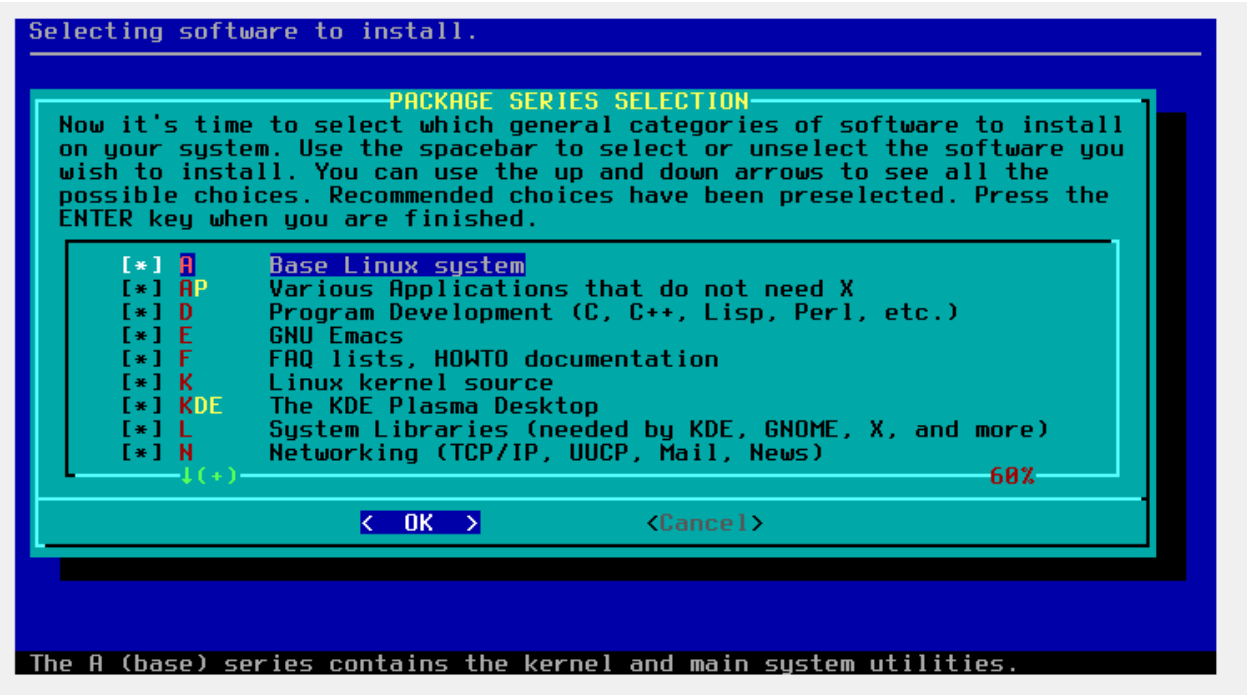


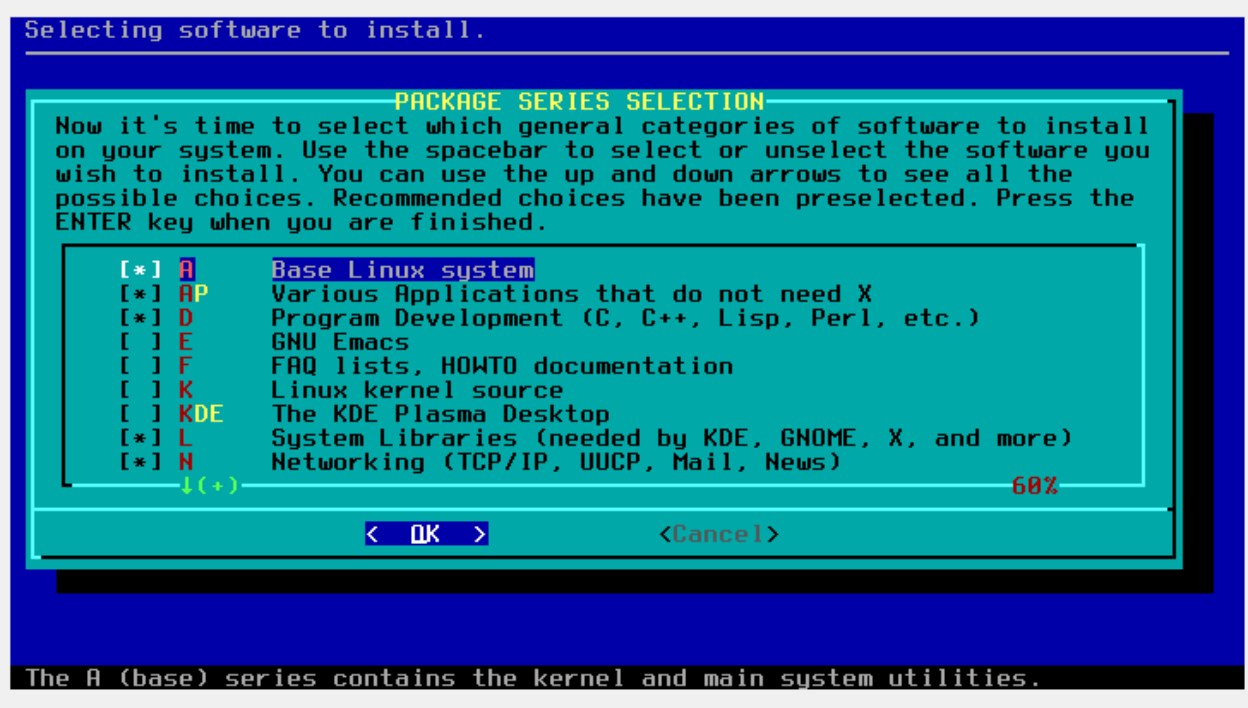


Le damos a auto

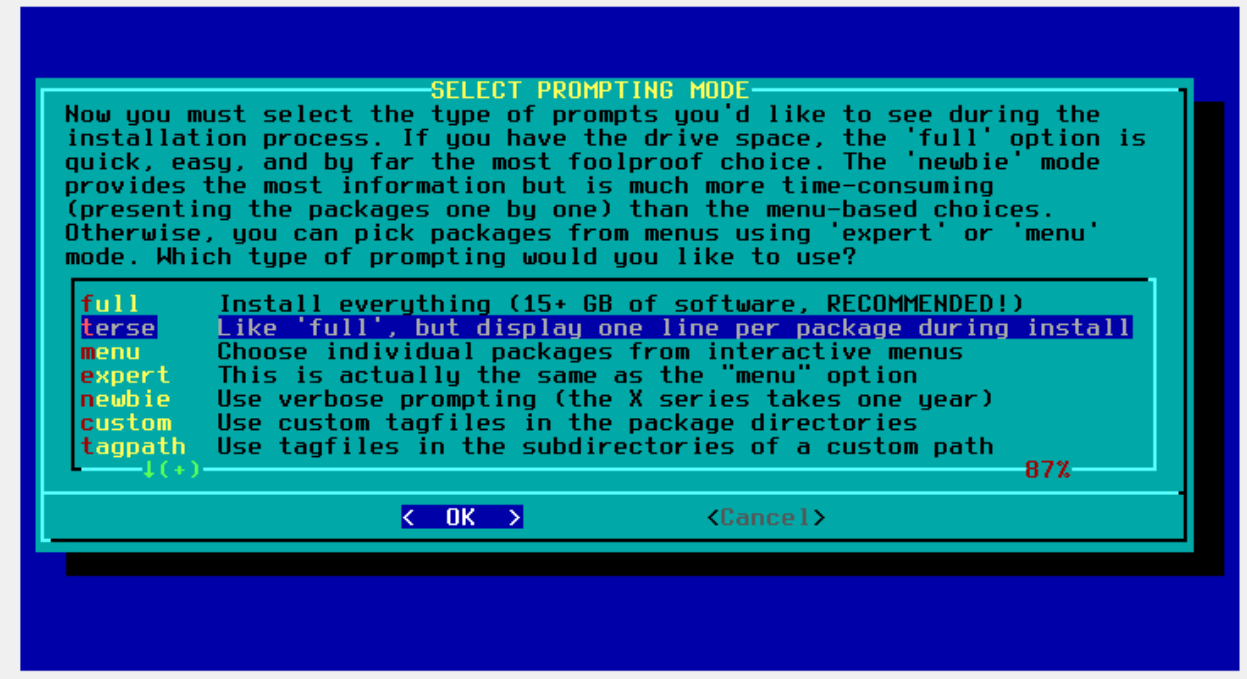


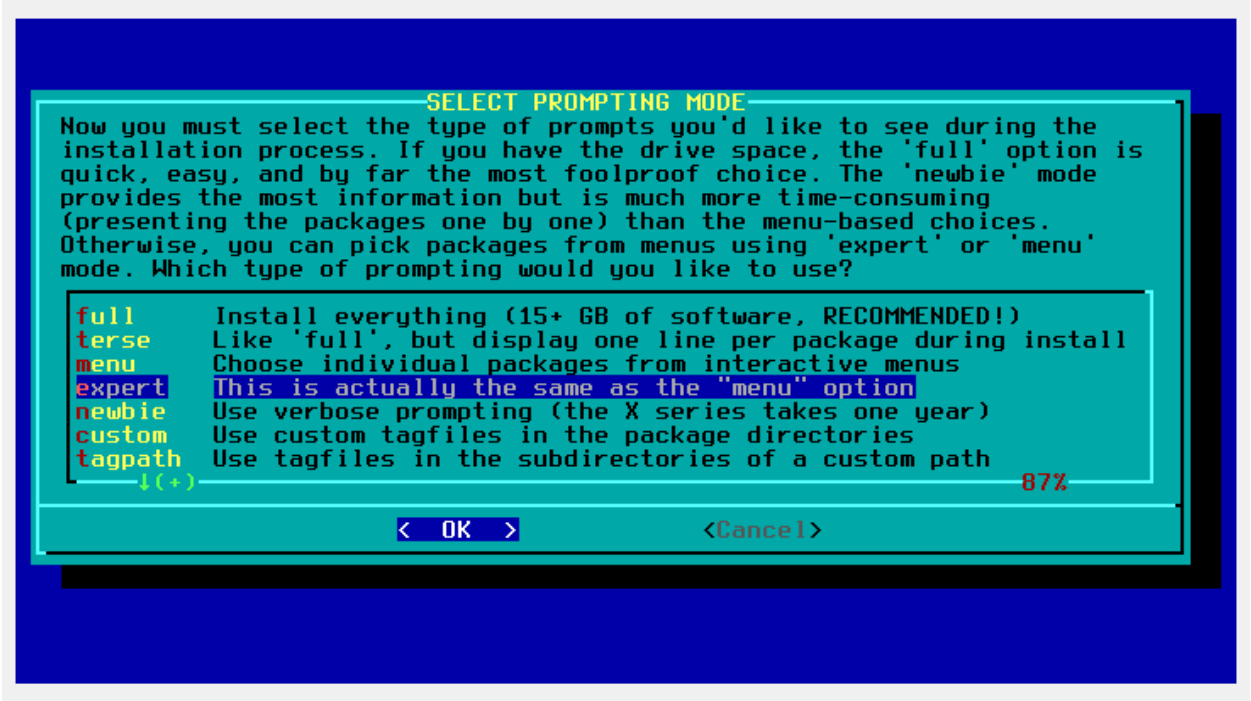
Escogemos los paquetes A, AP, D, L,N. con la barra espaciadora podemos seleccionarlos y viceversa.





Escogemos la opcion expert, porque se supone que ya somos expertos

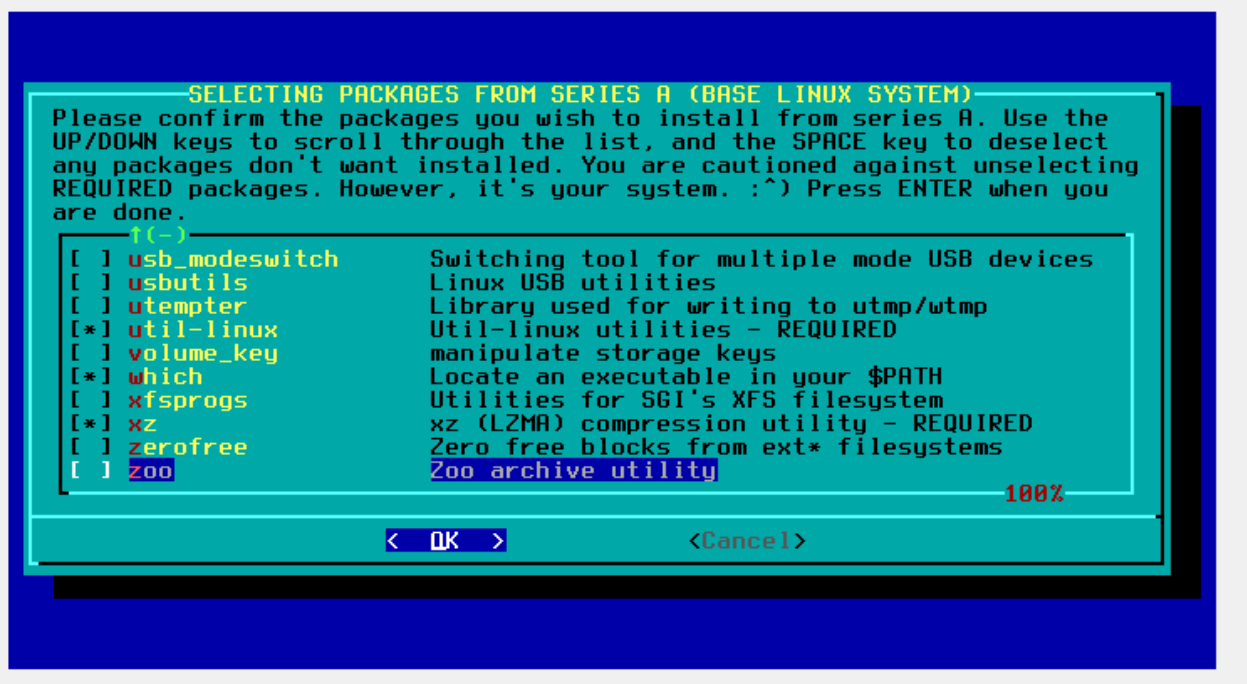




Ahora nos va aparecer una ventana que muestra los paquetes de la serie A y vamos a seleccionar los siguientes:

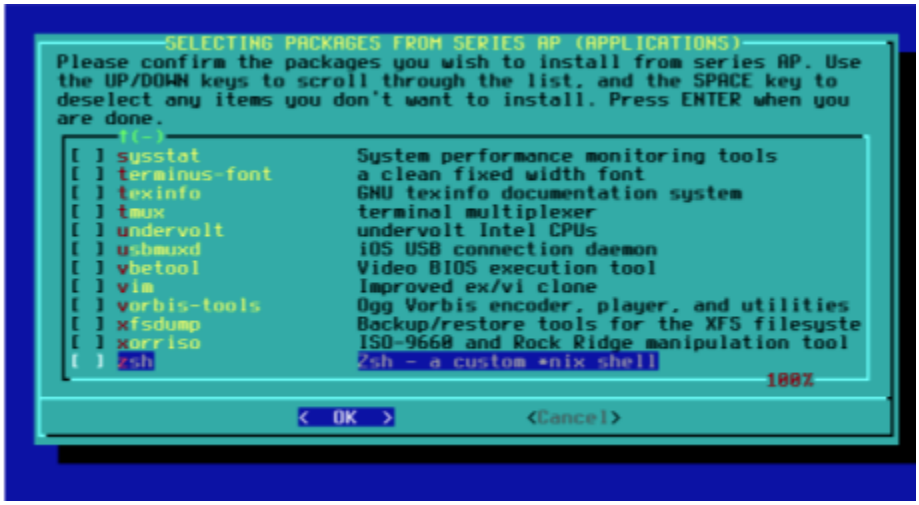
Paquetes del grupo A:
- a/aaa_base
- a/aaa_glibc-solibs
- a/aaa_libraries
- a/aaa_terminfo
- a/acl
- a/attr
- a/bash
- a/bin
- a/bzip2
- a/coreutils
- a/cpio
- a/cracklib
- a/dbus
- a/dcron
- a/devs
- a/dialog
- a/e2fsprogs
- a/elogind
- a/etc

- a/eudev
- a/file
- a/findutils
- a/gawk
- a/glibc-zoneinfo
- a/grep
- a/gzip
- a/hostname
- a/kbd
- a/kernel-firmware
- a/kernel-generic
- a/kernel-huge
- a/kernel-modules
- a/kmod
- a/less
- a/libgudev
- a/libpwquality
- a/lilo
- a/logrotate
- a/mkinitrd
- a/nvi
- a/openssl-solibs
- a/os-prober
- a/pam
- a/pkgtools
- a/procps-ng
- a/sed
- a/shadow
- a/sharutils
- a/syslinux
- a/sysklogd
- a/sysvinit
- a/sysvinit-scripts
- a/tar
- a/util-linux
- a/which
- a/xz



Damos ok y nos aparece para seleccionar los paquetes para applications y vamos a seleccionar los siguientes:

- Ap/slackpkg
- Ap/nano

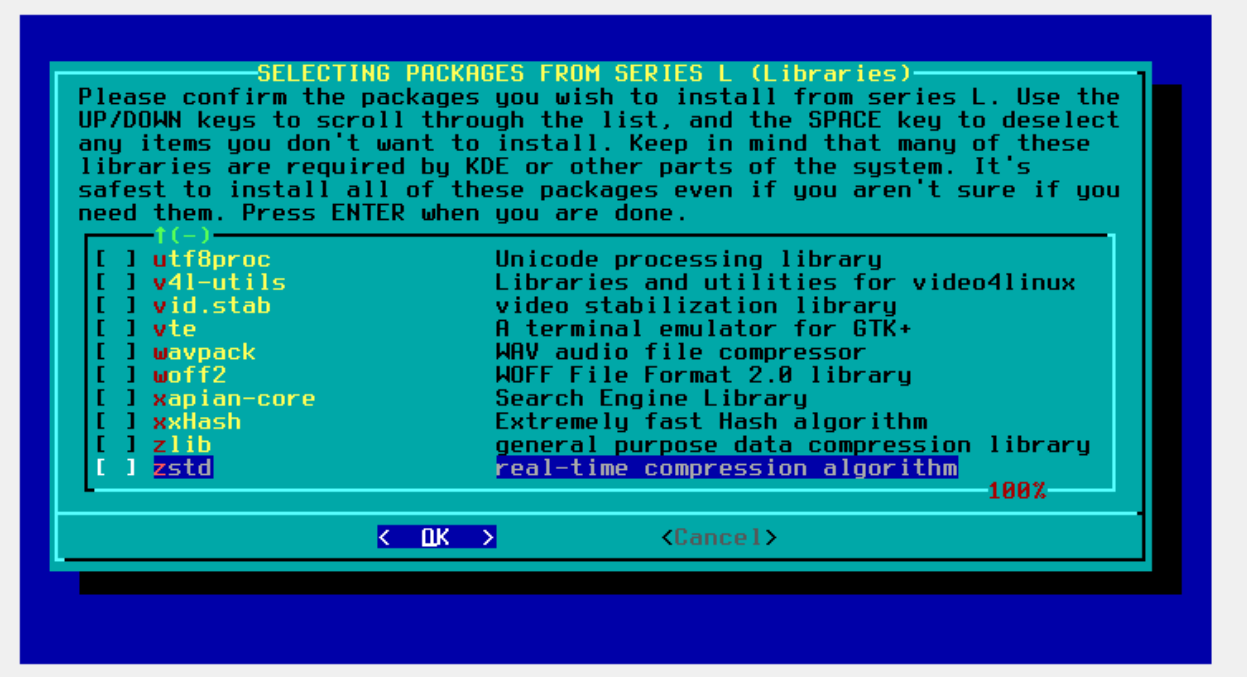


Seguimos con los paquetes de D, no le tome captura pq como es solo un paquete no consideraba necesario

- d/perl

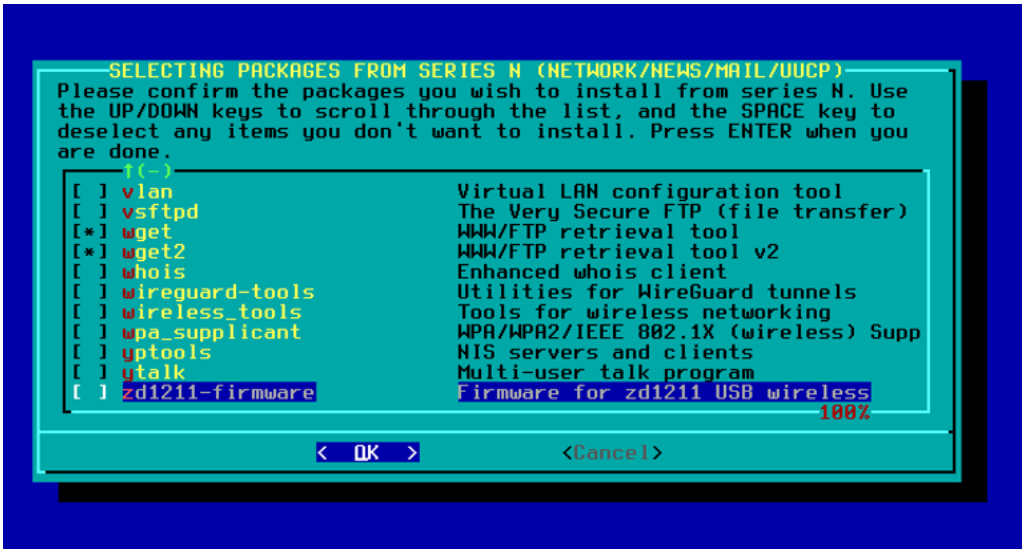
Los siguientes paquetes de L son:

- l/libunistring
- l/ncurses

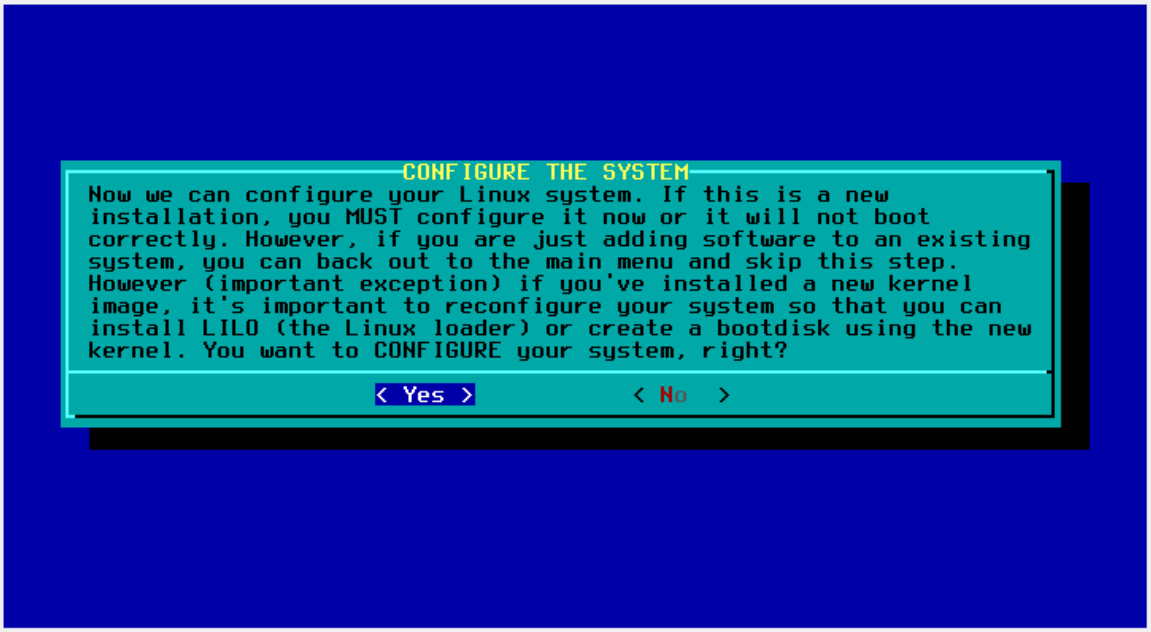


Paquetes del grupo N:
- n/ca-certificates
- n/gnupg
- n/iproute2
- n/iputils
- n/libmnl
- n/net-tools
- n/network-scripts
- n/ntp
- n/openssh
- n/openssl

- n/wget

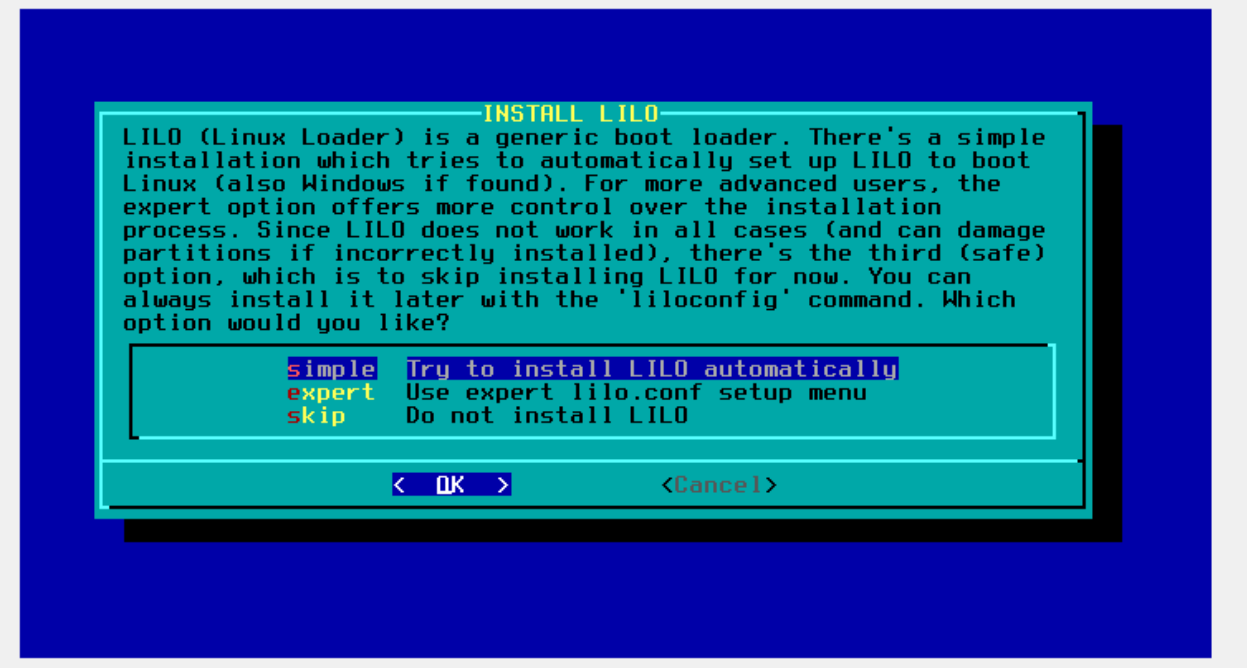


Le damos que yes depues de la instalacion

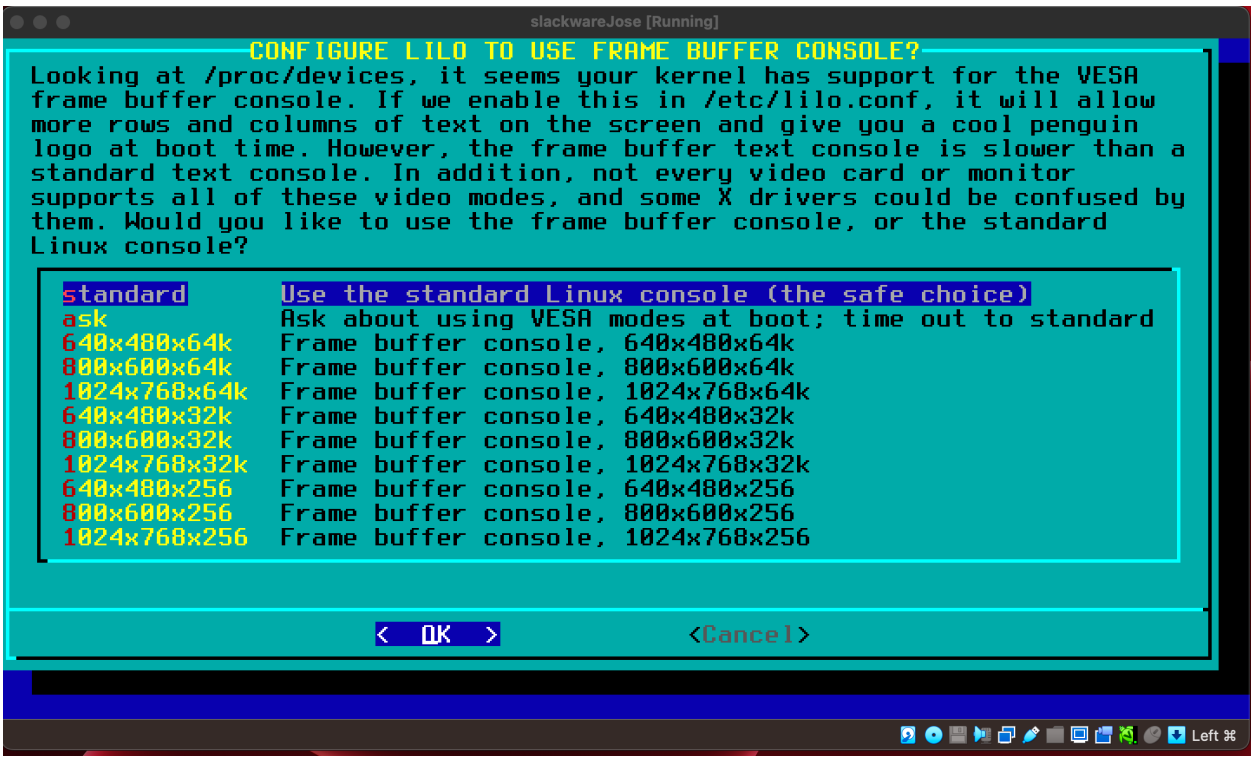


Le damos skip

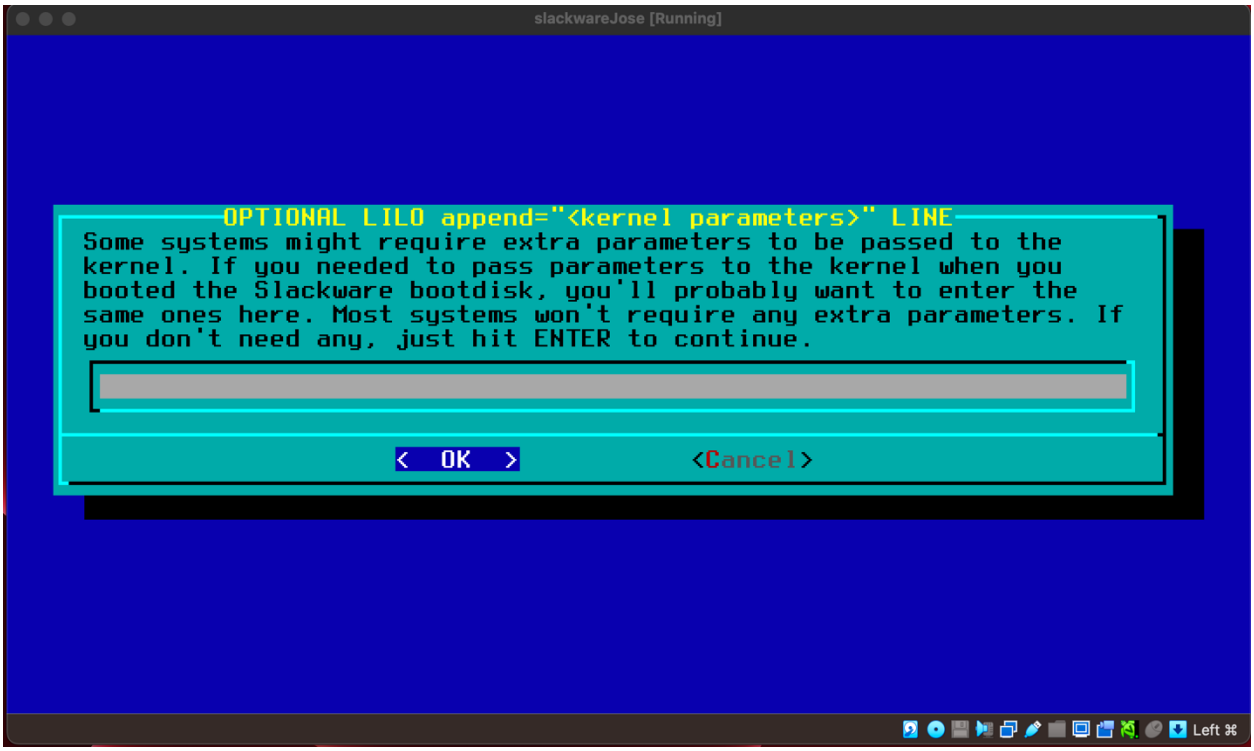
Le damos a simple para instalar lilo de una forma simple



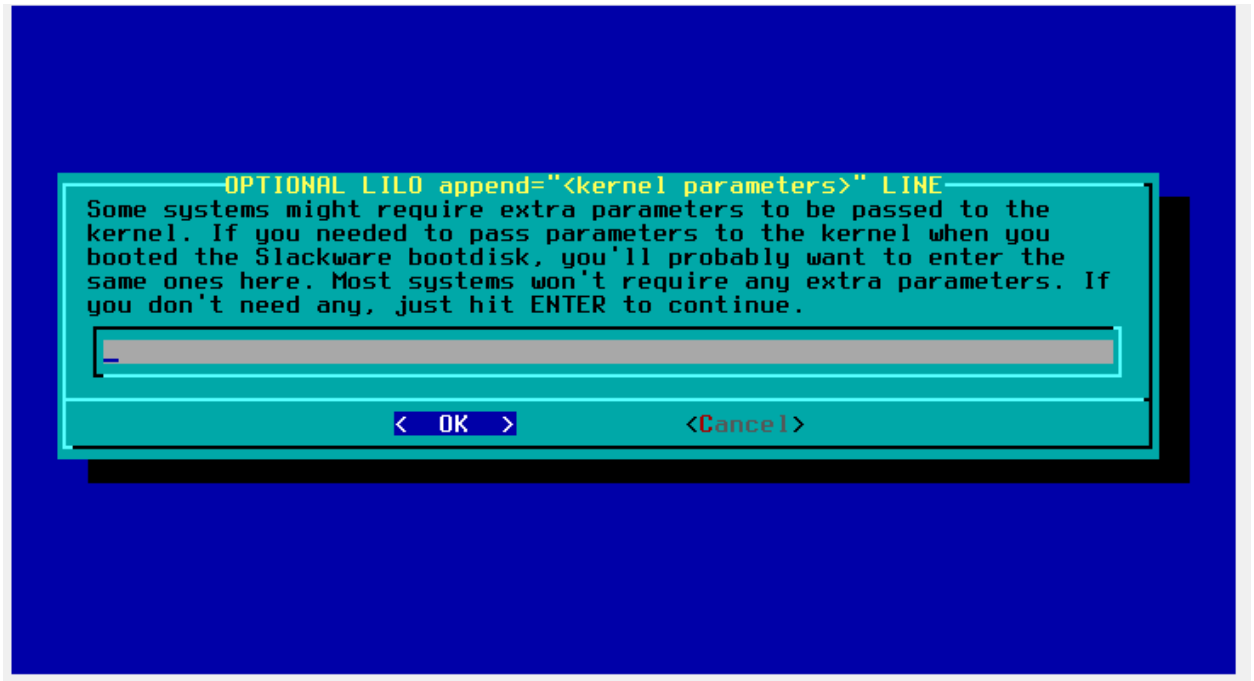
Usamos la configuracion estandar



Damos enter

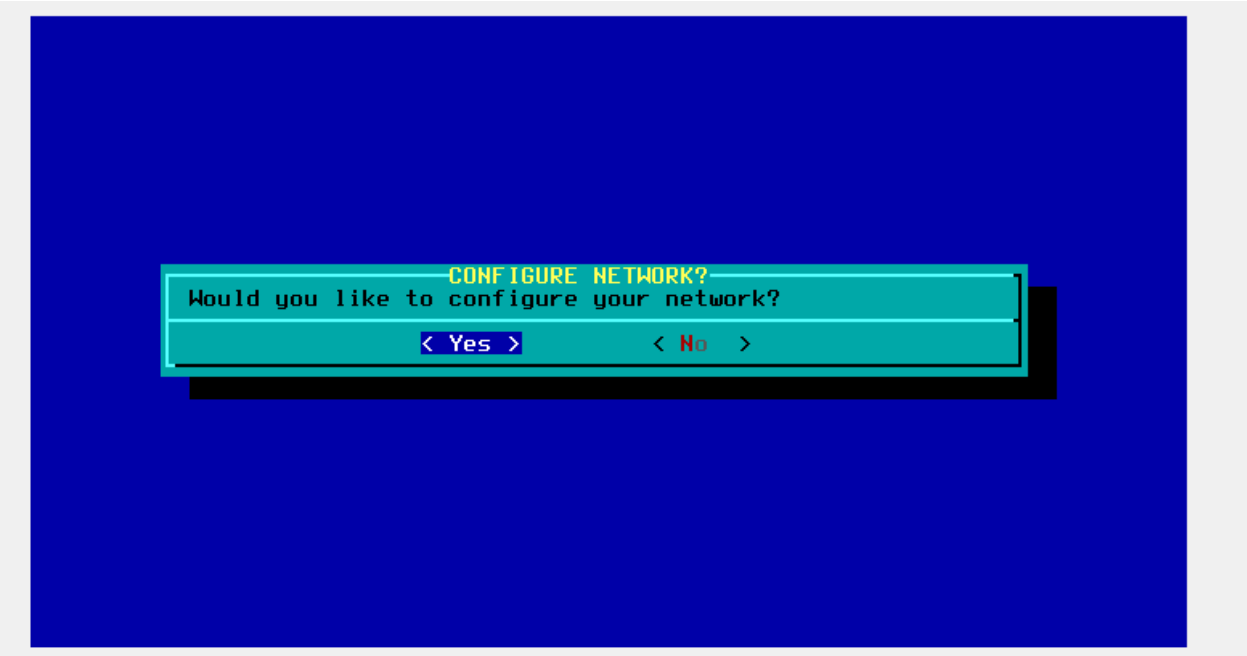


Damos enter nuevamente



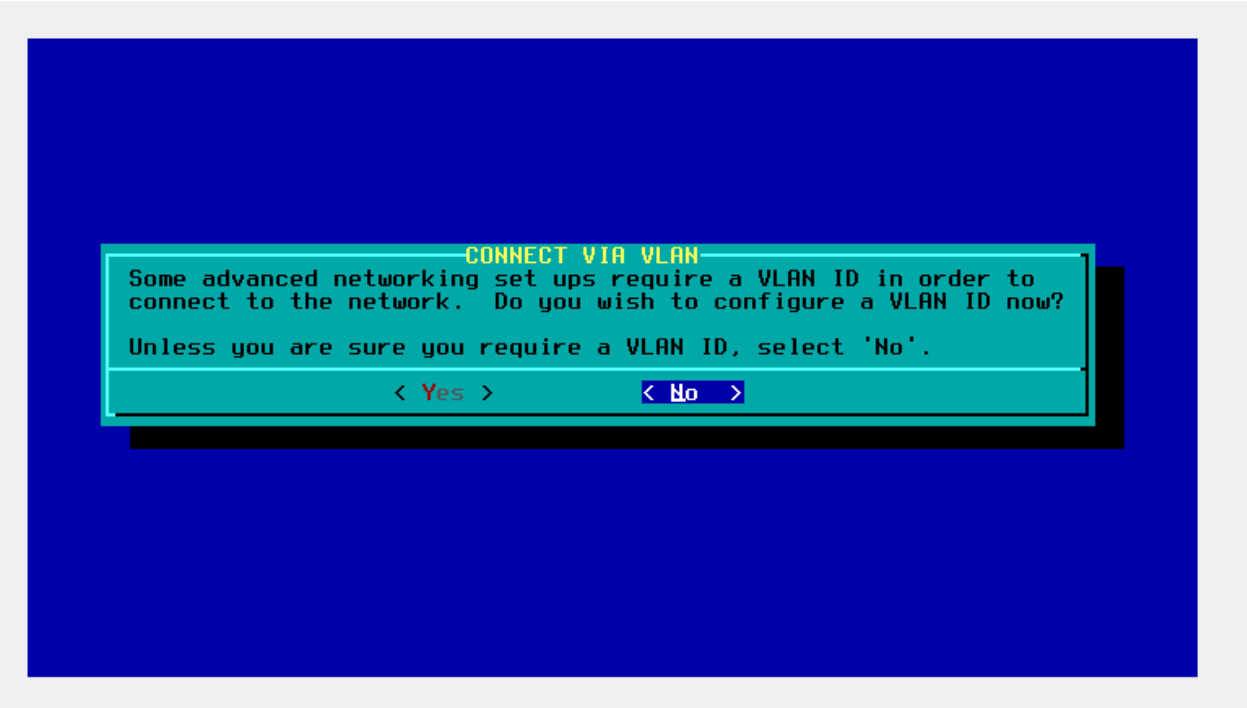
No necesitamos parámetros adicionales para lilo lo dejamos vacío y luego seleccionamos como destino MBR y damos enter

Damos yes, para configurar la red



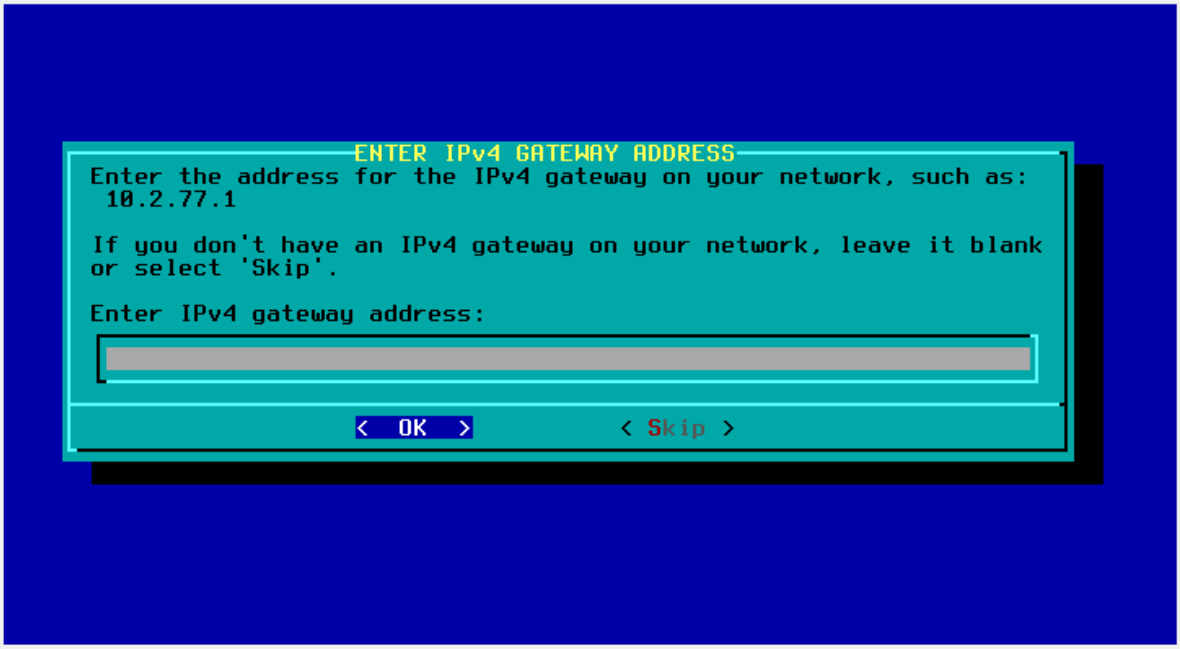
No pude tomarle captura pero como hostanme usamos nuestro nombre, yo use LancheroJose

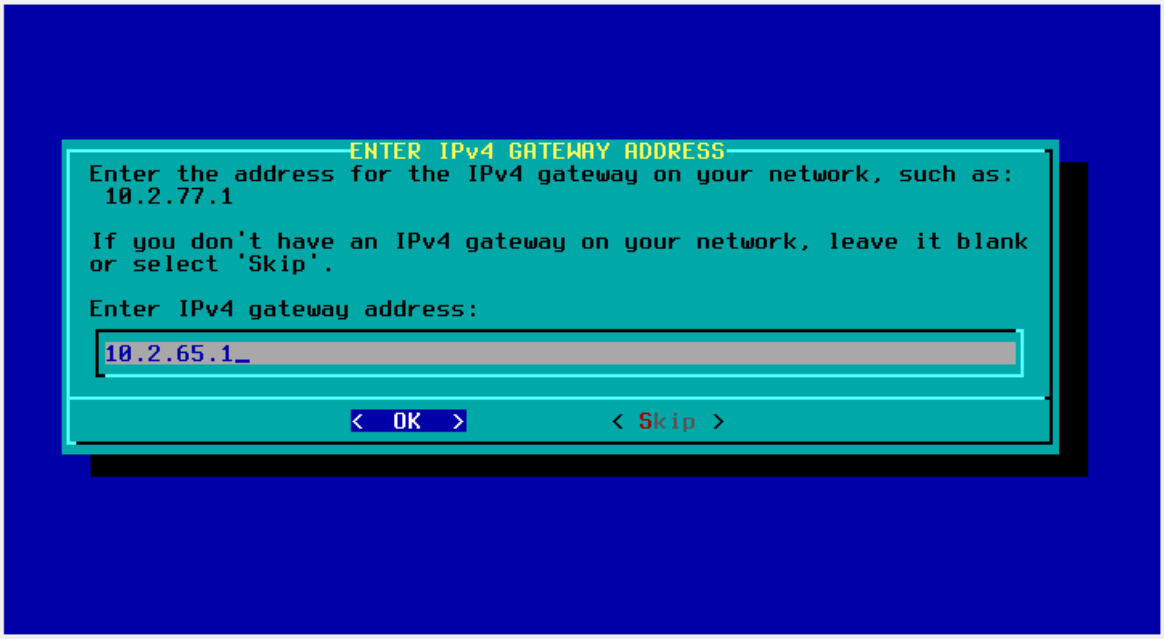
le damos que no, pq estamos usando el internet wifi



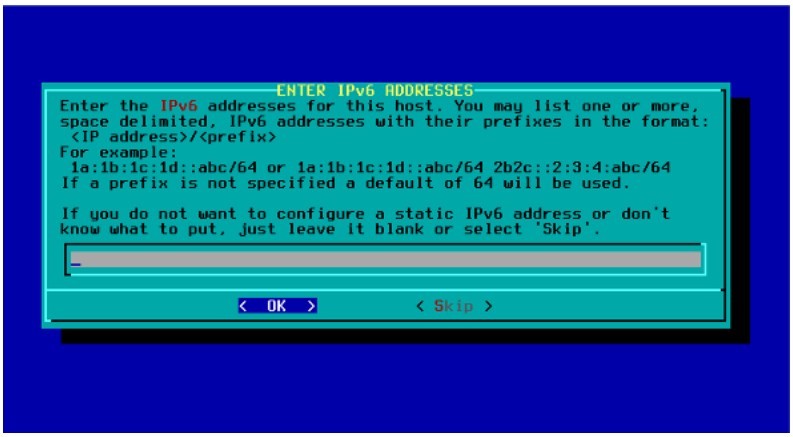
Escogemos static ip

Continuamos con la dirección ip que es la que nos dieron en el enunciado con x como la el numero del computador

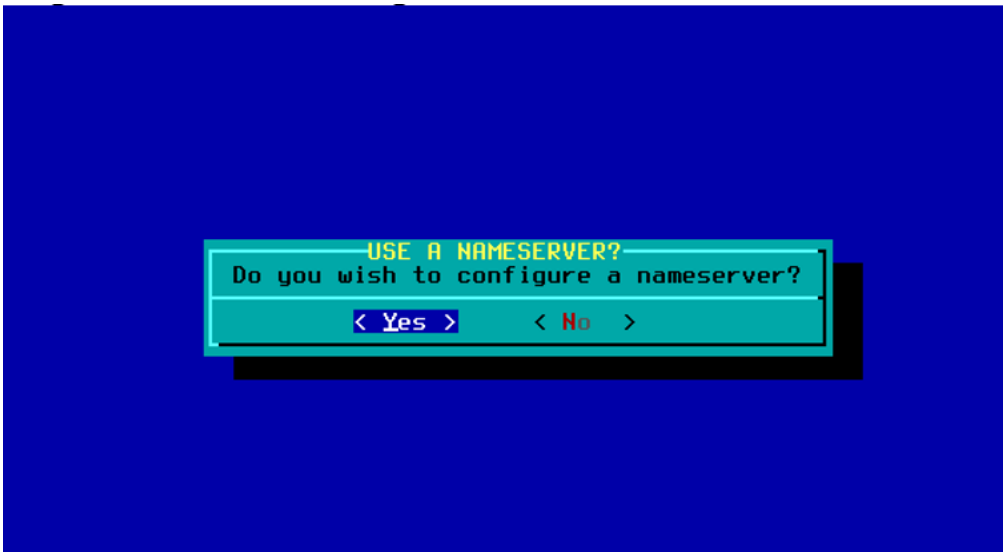




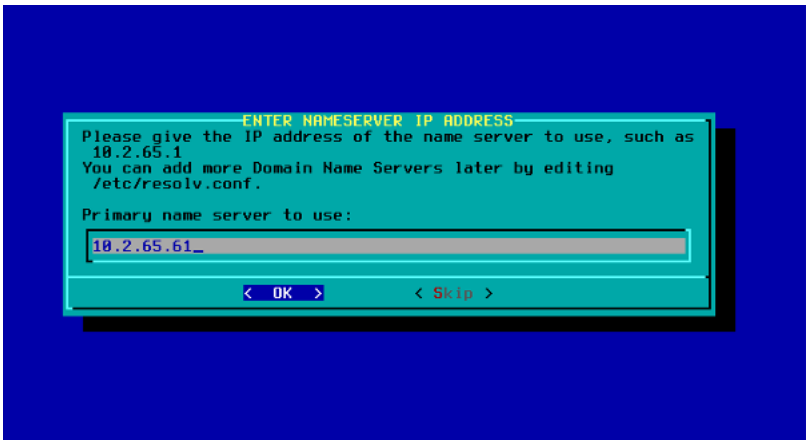
Dejamos en blanco



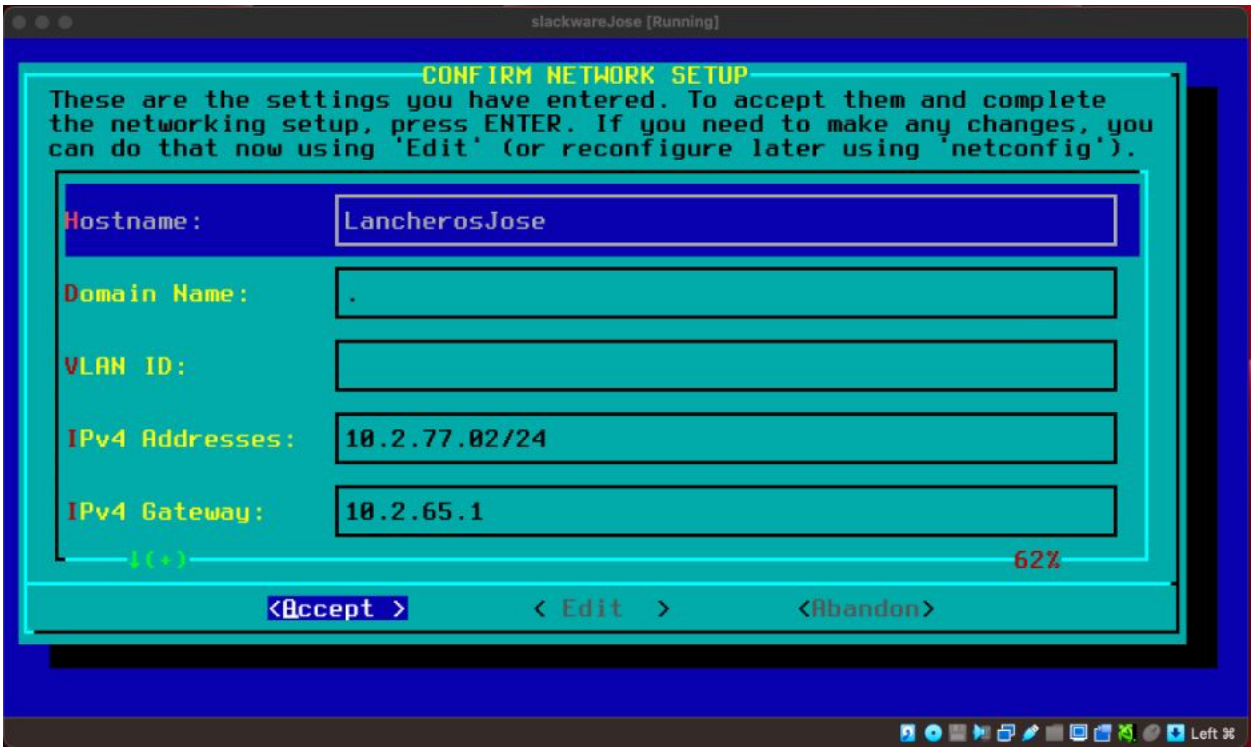
Ahora continuamos con el nombre del servidor, asi que damos yes



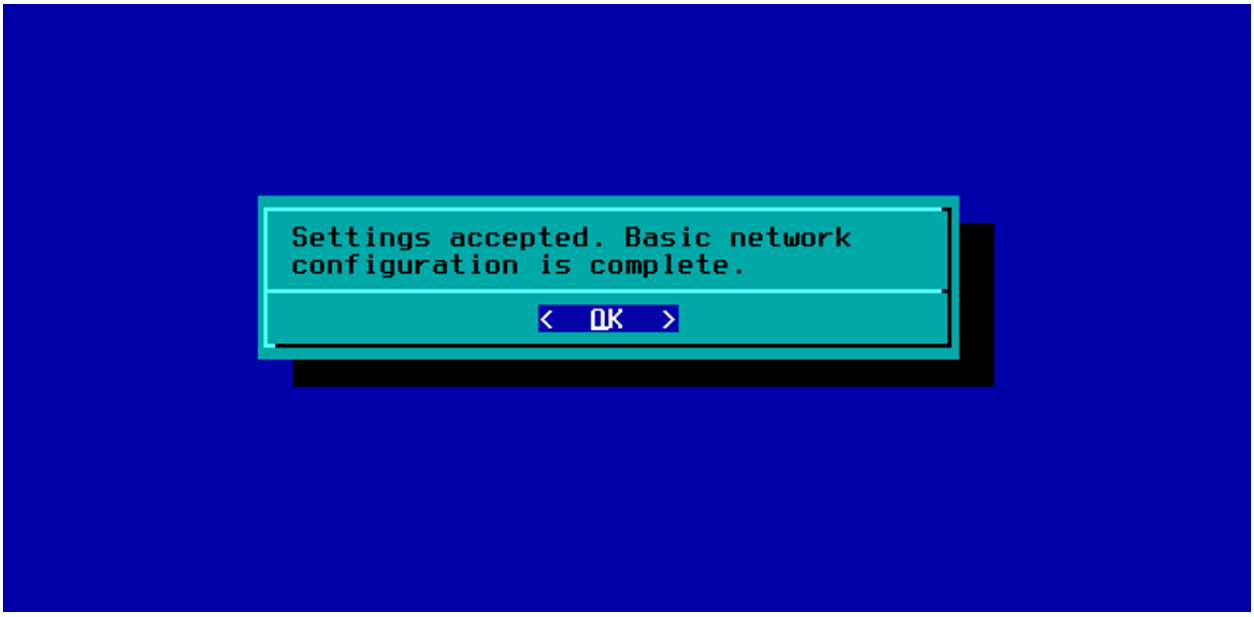
Ponemos el nombre del servidor que nos dieron en el archivo que es 10.2.65.61



Luego tenemos la compilación de todos los ajustes y vemos si están correctos y le damos accept, en ipv4 toca modificar el /24 a /16

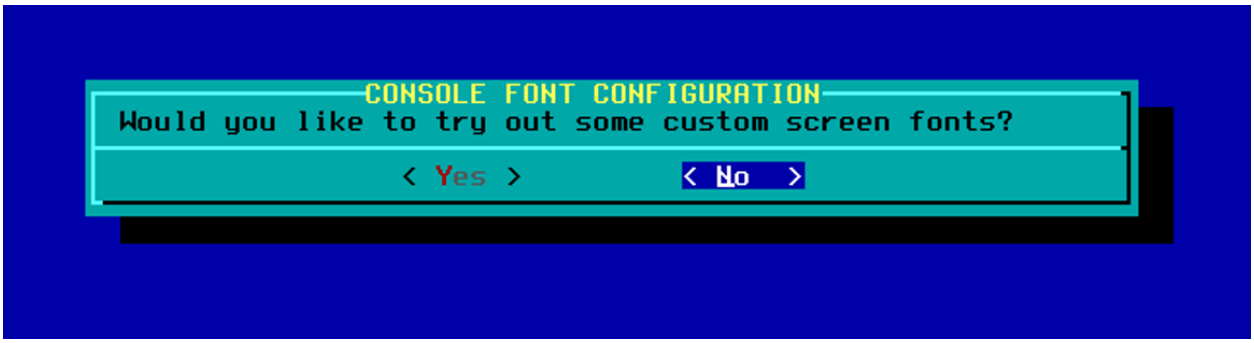


Damos enter

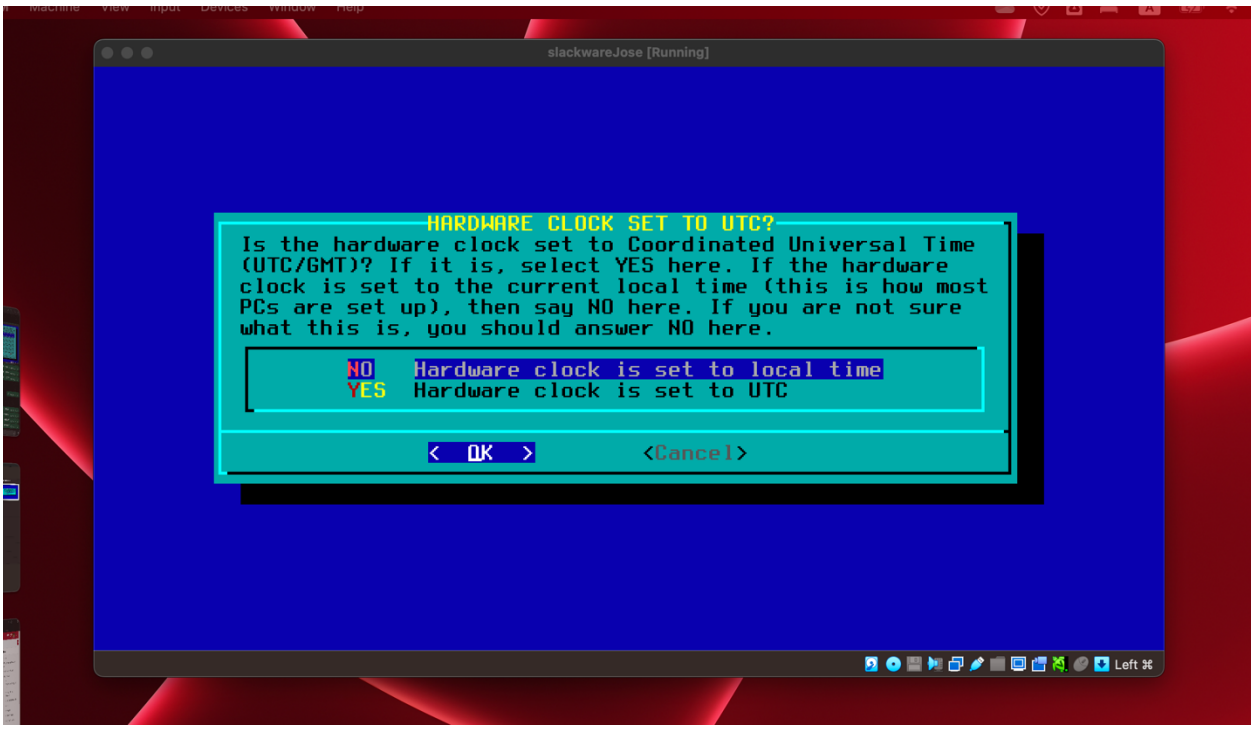


Nuevamente ok

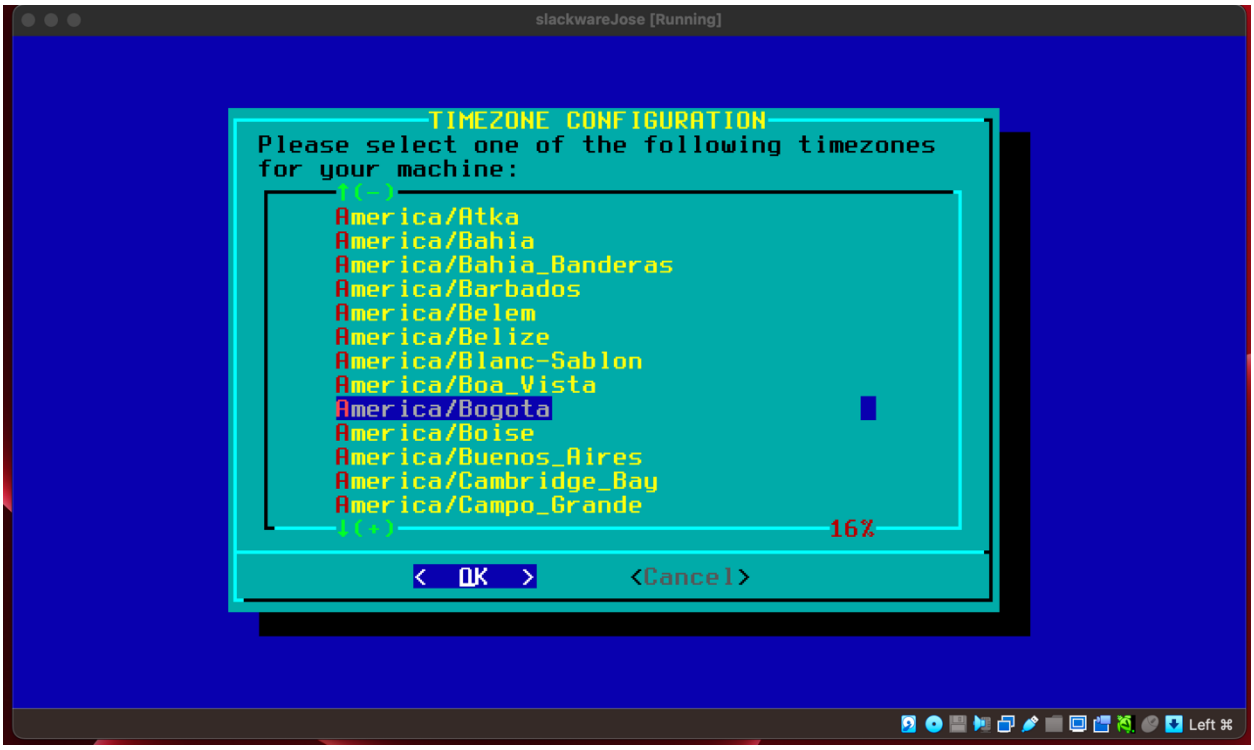
Le damos que no ya que no deseamos una configuración de el estilo de la letra



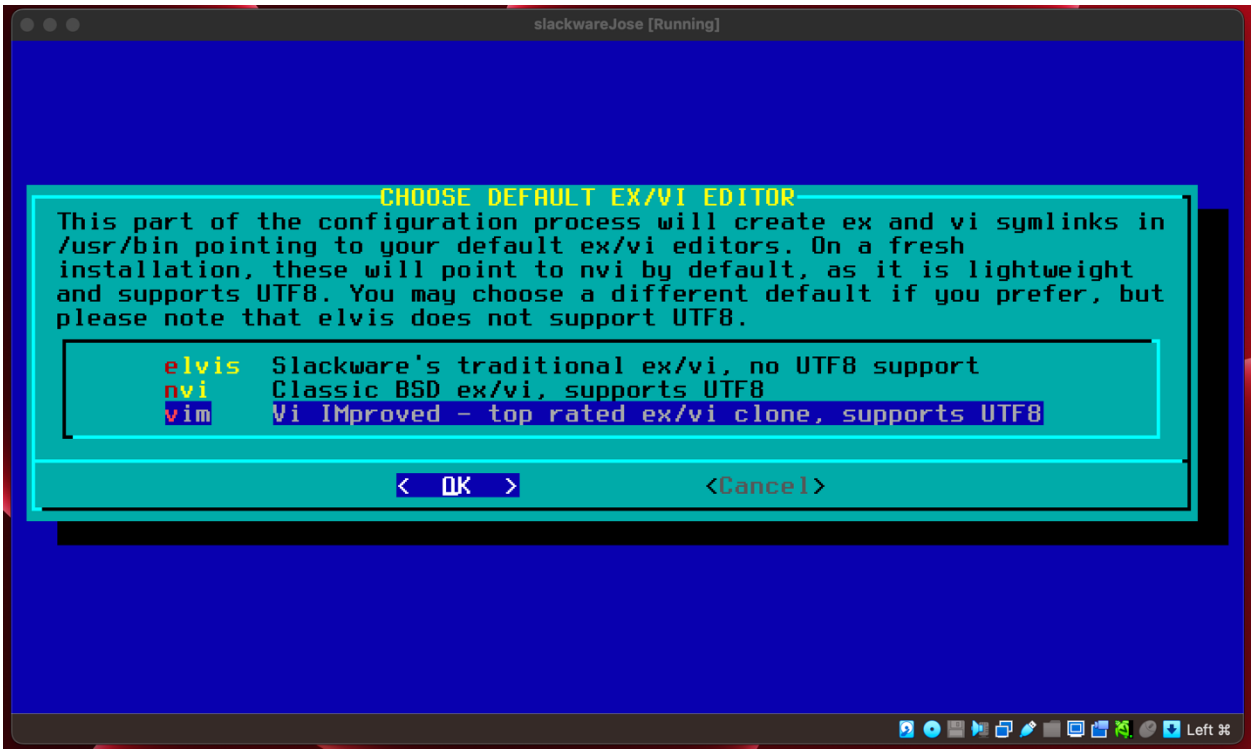
nos pregunta si deseamos ajustar la hora del reloj de nuestra maquina virtual, le damos no para que sea la hora local



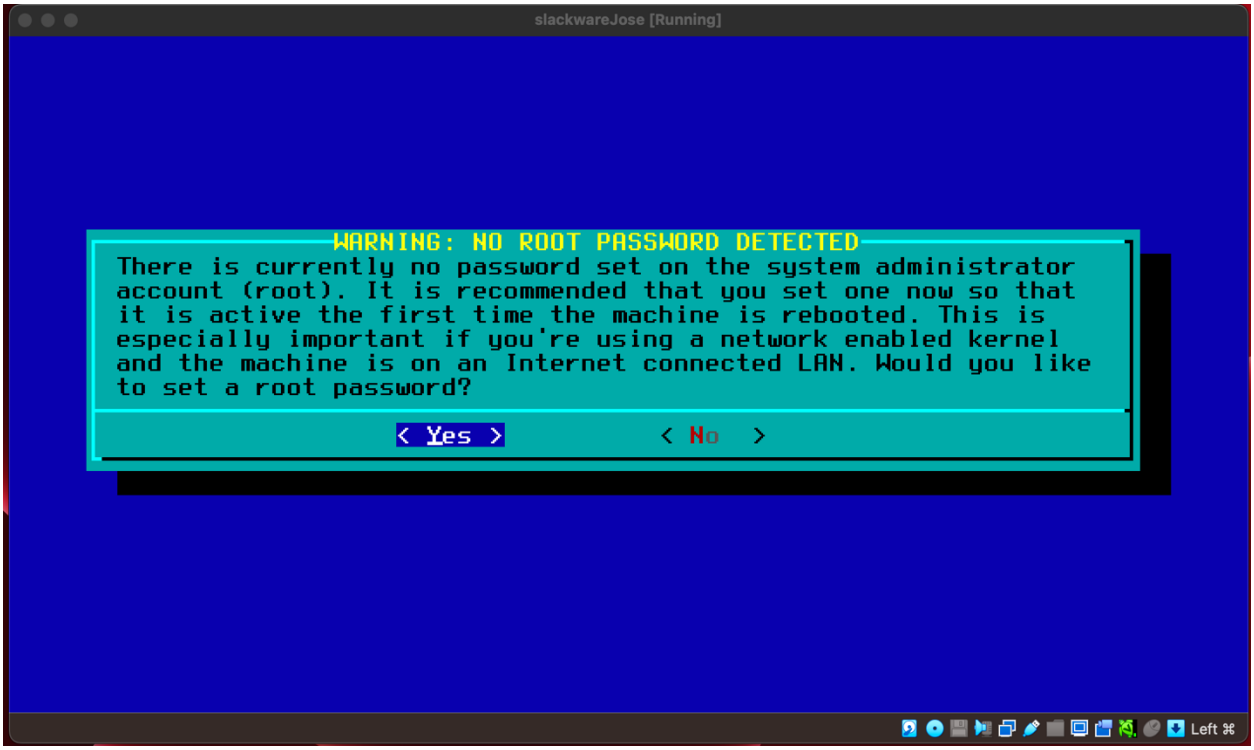
Seleccionamor la hora de bogota en america



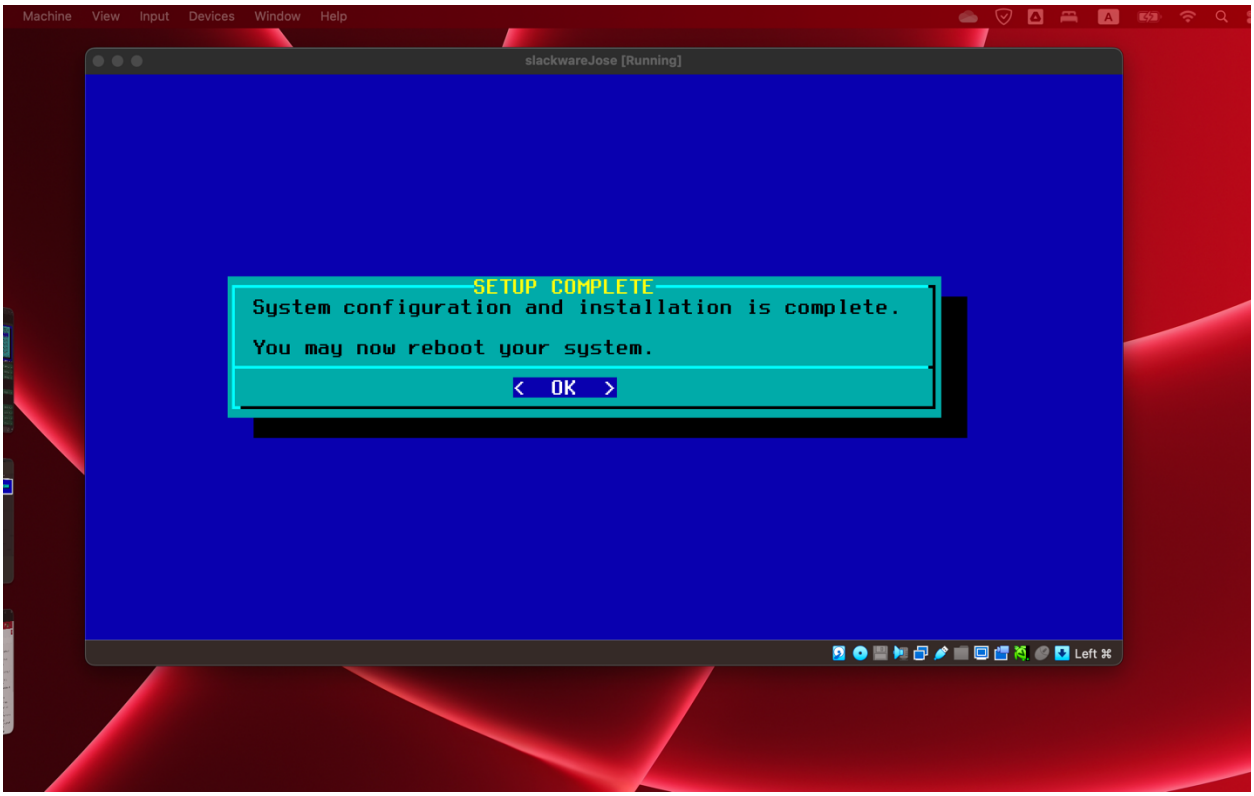
Debemos seleccionar un editor de texto y el recomendado por que es mas actual y usado es vim, lo seleccionamos



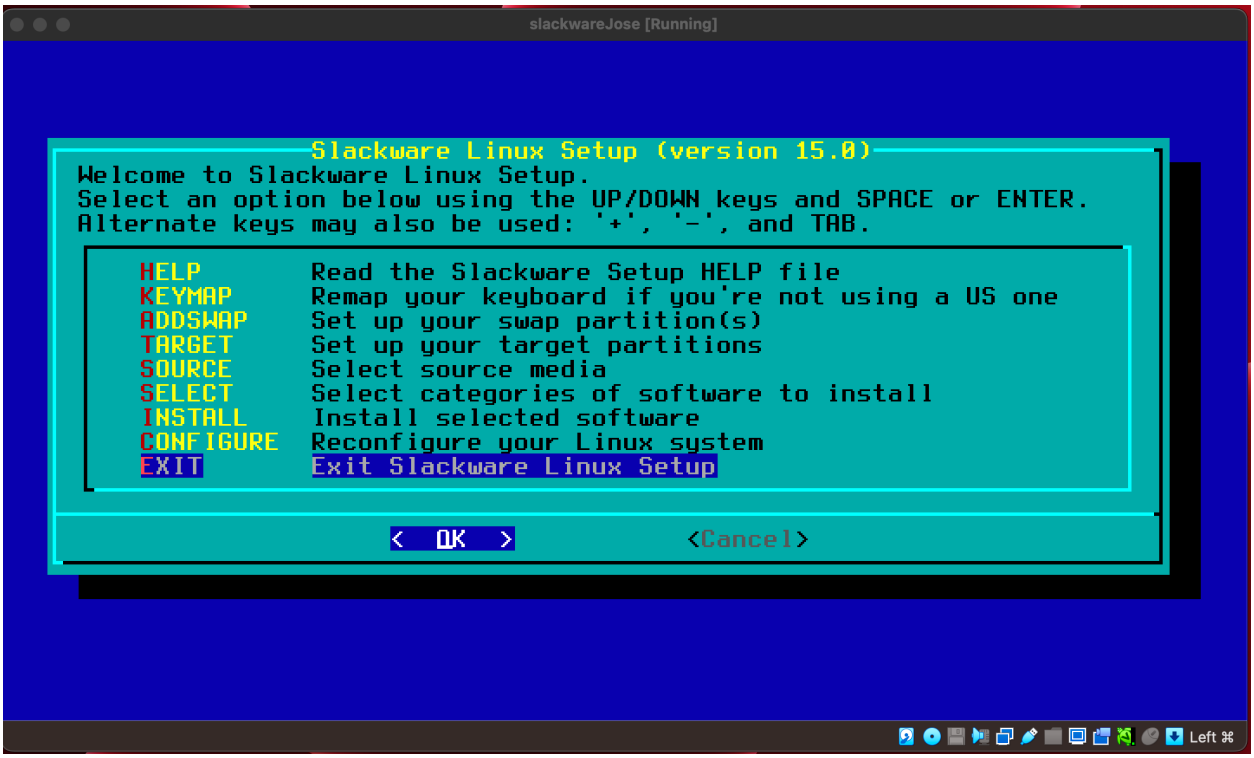
Nos dice que root no tiene password, pero como no nos piden una le damos que no

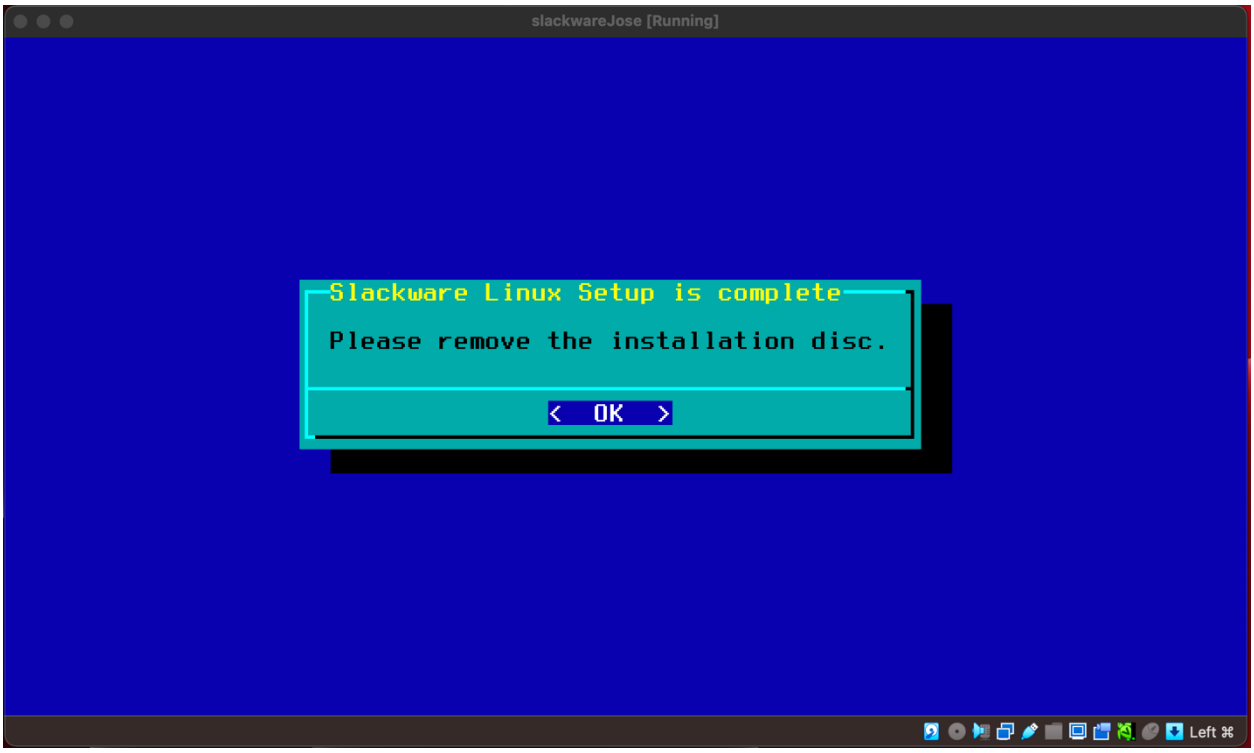


Le damos ok

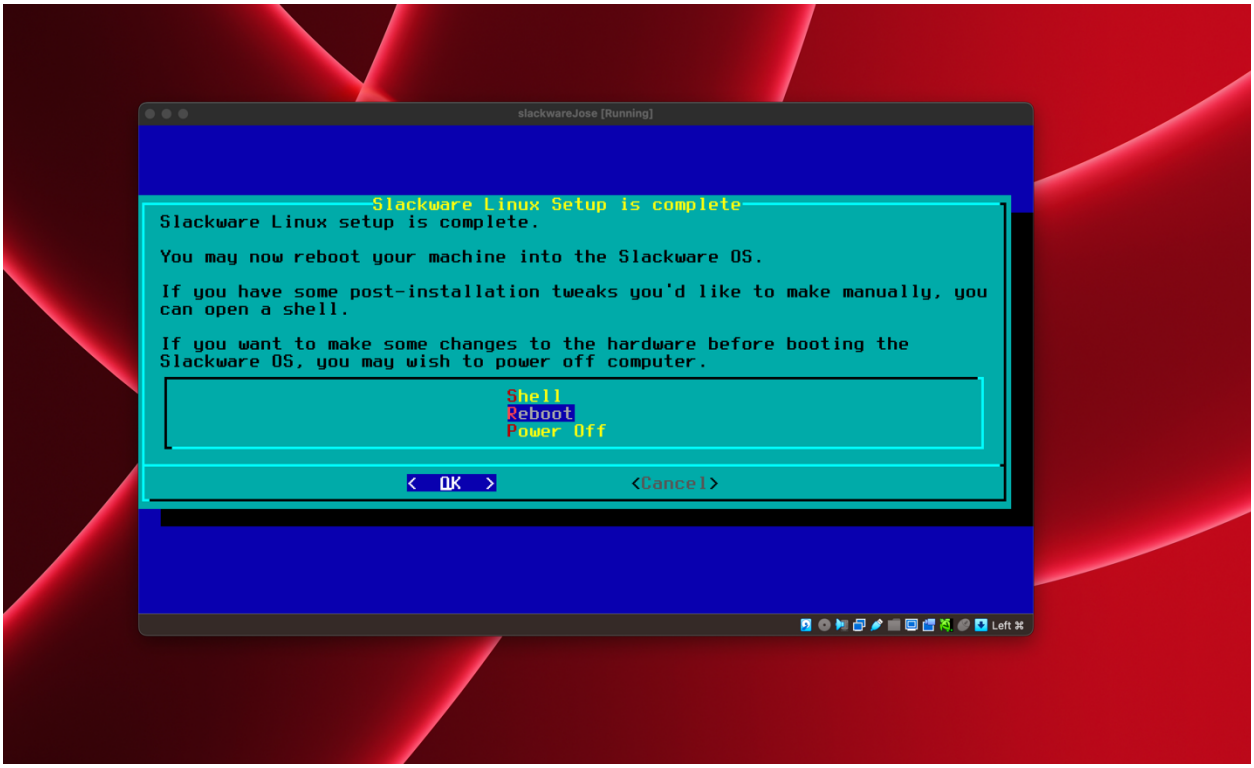

Machine View Input Devices Window Help
slackwareJose [Running]
SETUP COMPLETE
System configuration and installation is complete.
You may now reboot your system.
< OK >
Left ⌘

Le damos a exit



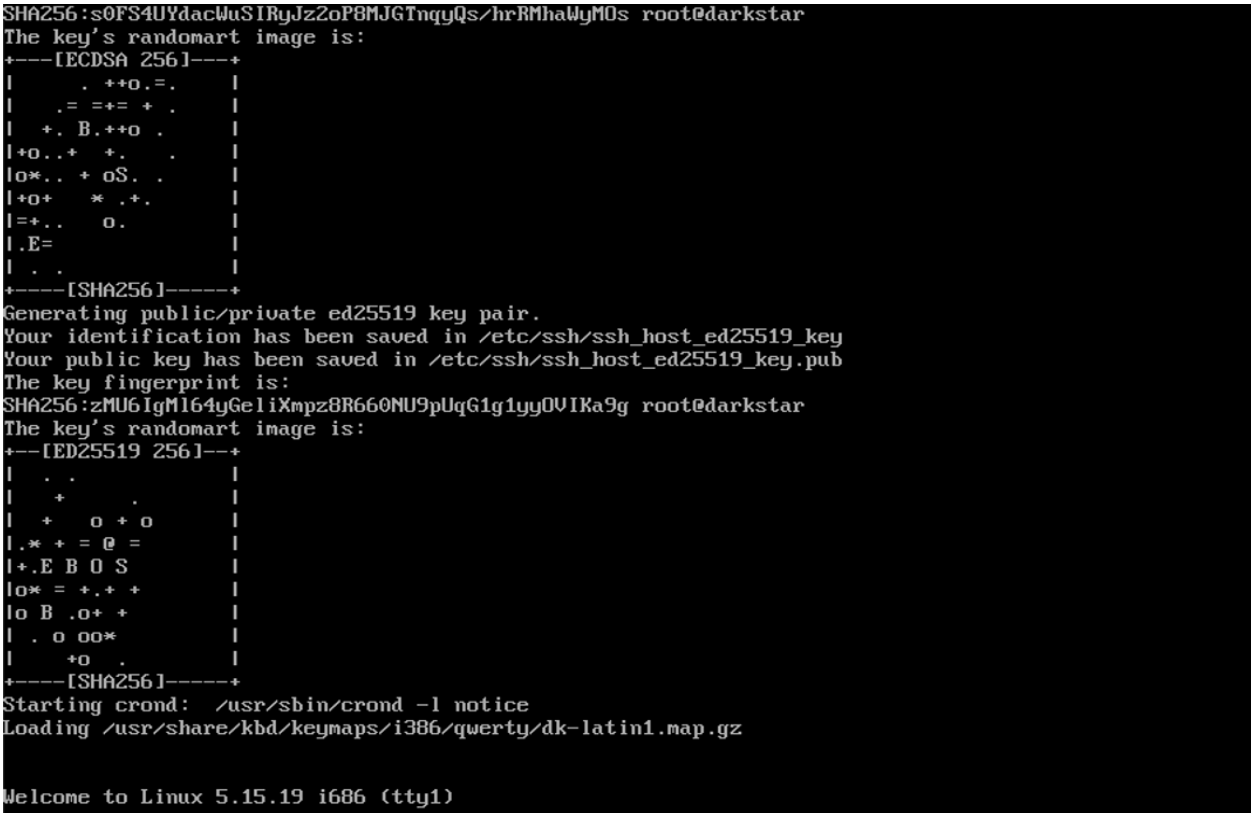


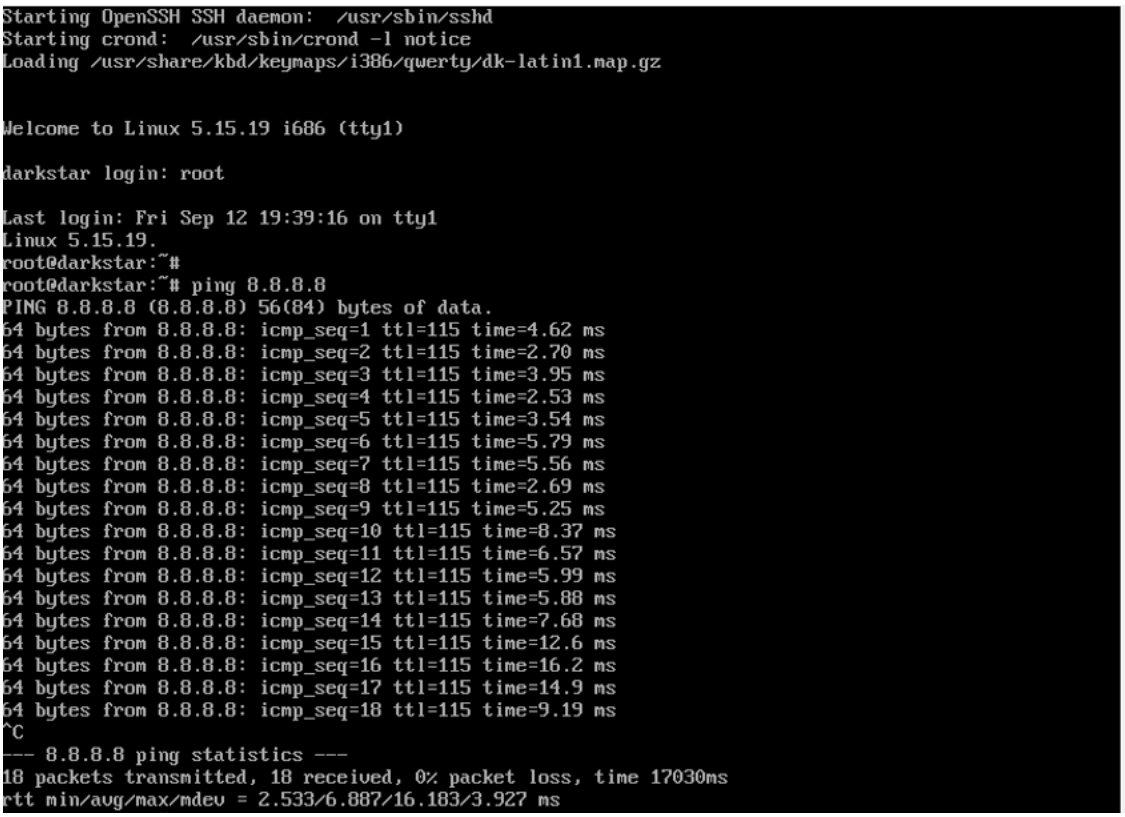
reboot le damos para que guarde las configuraciones que hicimos



Empezamos con las pruebas la primera es ping 8.8.8.8

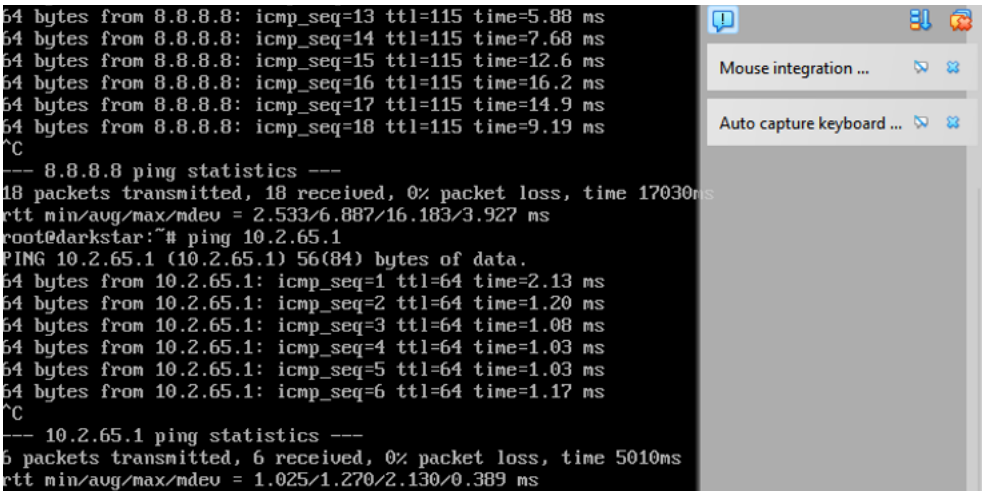
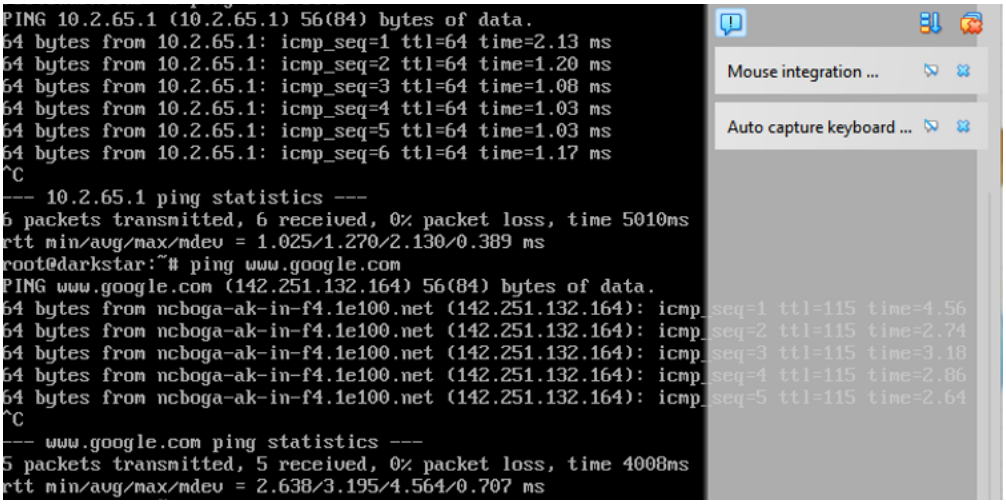
Tenemos posibilidad de hacer un conexión en internet.





Con esta prueba ping 10.2.65.1 sabemos que nuestra máquina virtual está conectada a la red de la escuela.

Asimismo vemos la última prueba que es ping www.google.com y confirmamos que tenemos acceso a internet y el Dns funciona bien


64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=13 ttl=115 time=5.88 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=14 ttl=115 time=7.68 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=15 ttl=115 time=12.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=16 ttl=115 time=16.2 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=17 ttl=115 time=14.9 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=18 ttl=115 time=9.19 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
18 packets transmitted, 18 received, 0% packet loss, time 17030ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.533/6.887/16.183/3.927 ms
root@darkstar:~# 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=2.13 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.20 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.08 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=1.17 ms
^C
--- 10.2.65.1 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.025/1.270/2.130/0.389 ms
Mouse integration ...
Auto capture keyboard ...

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=2.13 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.20 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.08 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=1.17 ms
^C
--- 10.2.65.1 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5010ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.025/1.270/2.130/0.389 ms
root@darkstar:~# ping www.google.com
PING www.google.com (142.251.132.164) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from ncboga-ak-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.132.164): icmp_seq=1 ttl=115 time=4.56
64 bytes from ncboga-ak-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.132.164): icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=2.74
64 bytes from ncboga-ak-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.132.164): icmp_seq=3 ttl=115 time=3.18
64 bytes from ncboga-ak-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.132.164): icmp_seq=4 ttl=115 time=2.86
64 bytes from ncboga-ak-in-f4.1e100.net (142.251.132.164): icmp_seq=5 ttl=115 time=2.64
^C
--- www.google.com ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.638/3.195/4.564/0.707 ms
Mouse integration ...
Auto capture keyboard ...