

Linux SlackWare

Universidad Escuela Colombiana de Ingenieria Julio Garavito



VIGILADA MINECUCACIÓN

UNIVERSIDAD

Ingenieria de sistemas

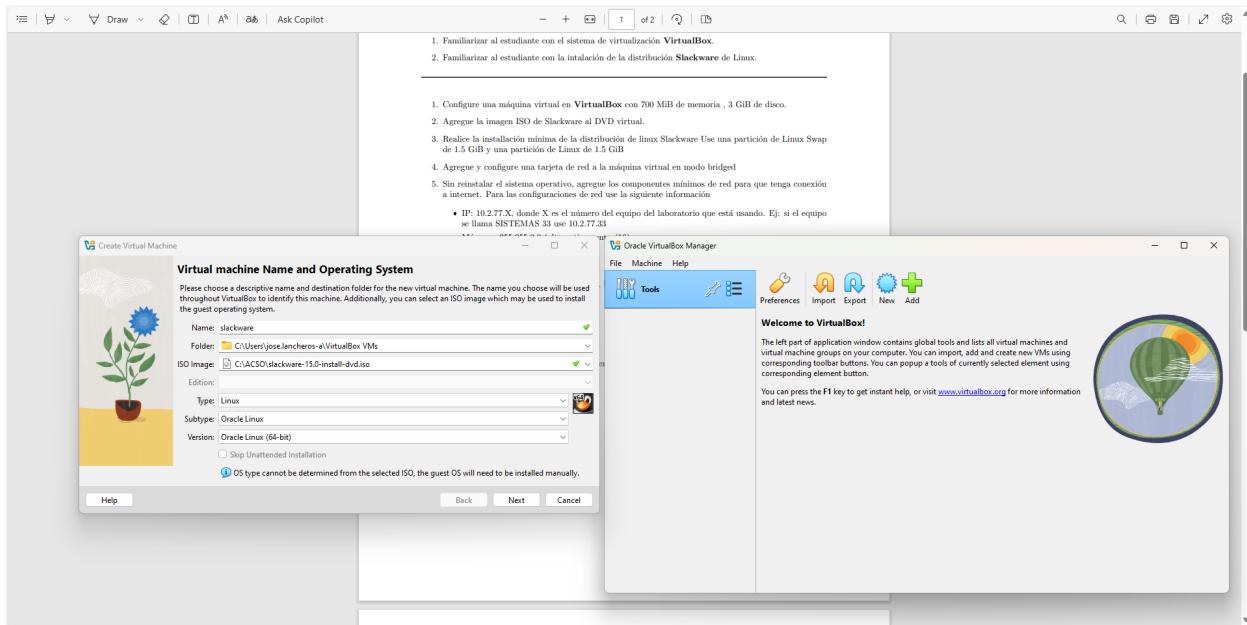
OSDC 2025 2

Estudiante Jose Luis Lancheros Ayora

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.

1. Familiarizar al estudiante con el sistema de virtualización **VirtualBox**.

2. Familiarizar al estudiante con la instalación de la distribución **Slackware** de Linux.

1. Configure una máquina virtual en **VirtualBox** con 700 MiB de memoria , 3 GiB de disco.

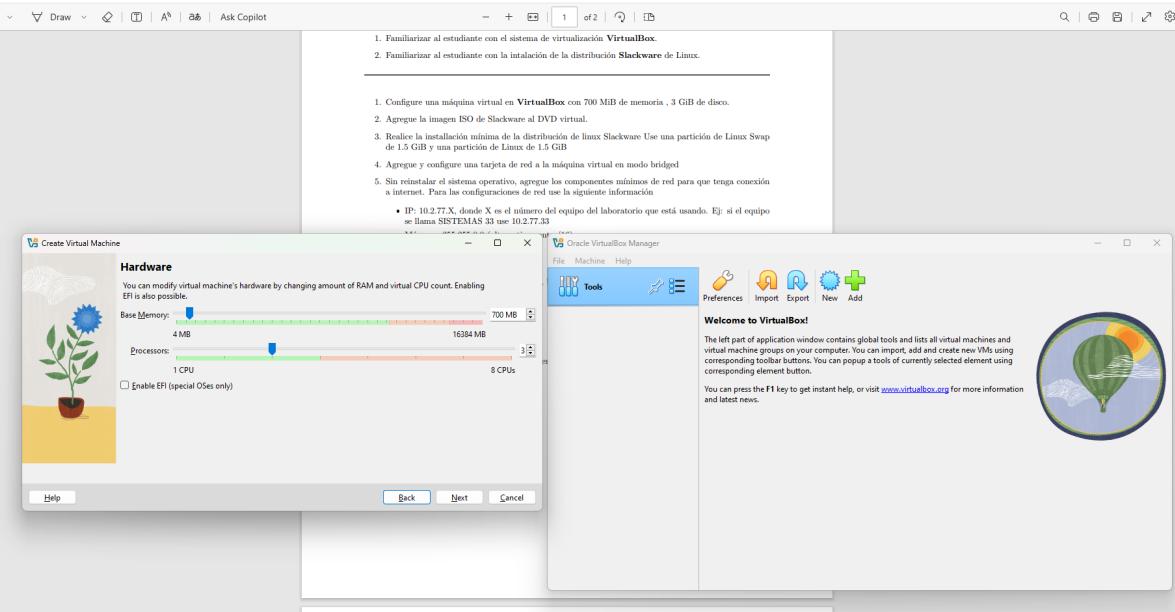
2. Agregue la imagen ISO de Slackware al DVD virtual.

3. Realice la instalación mínima de la distribución de linux Slackware Use una partición de Linux Swap de 1.5 GiB y una partición de Linux de 1.5 GiB

4. Agregue y configure una tarjeta de red a la máquina virtual en modo bridged

5. Sin reiniciar el sistema operativo, agregue los componentes mínimos de red para que tenga conexión a internet. Para las configuraciones de red use la siguiente información

- IP: 10.2.77.X, donde X es el número del equipo del laboratorio que está usando. Ej: si el equipo se llama SISTEMAS 33 su IP es 10.2.77.33



1. Familiarizar al estudiante con el sistema de virtualización **VirtualBox**.

2. Familiarizar al estudiante con la instalación de la distribución **Slackware** de Linux.

1. Configure una máquina virtual en **VirtualBox** con 700 MiB de memoria , 3 GiB de disco.

2. Agregue la imagen ISO de Slackware al DVD virtual.

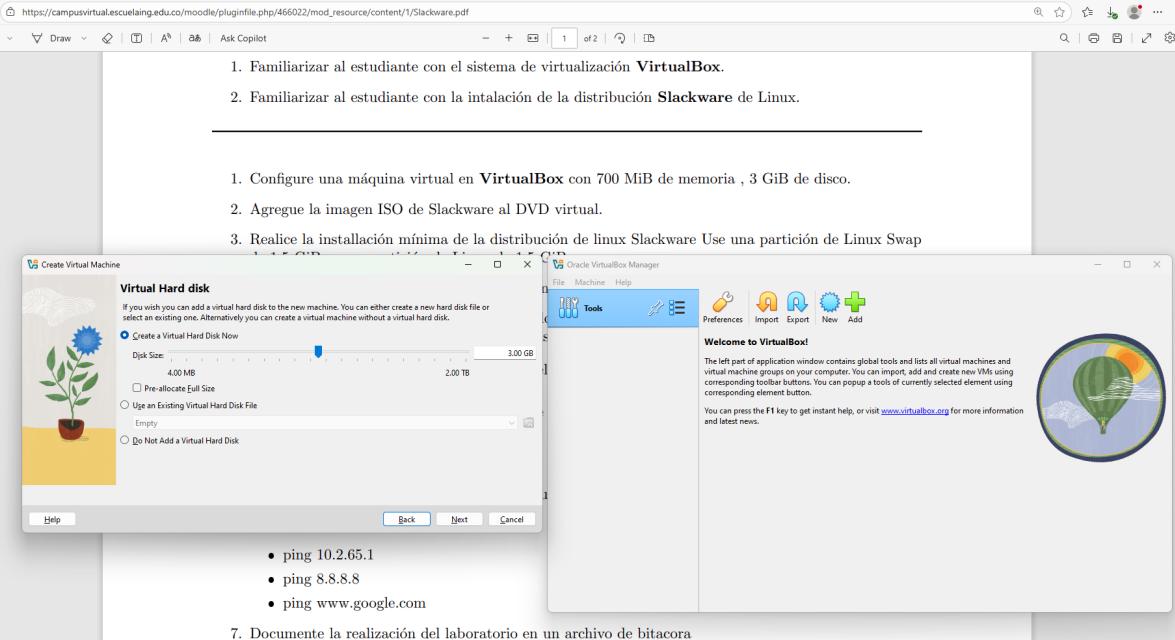
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4. Agregue y configure una tarjeta de red a la máquina virtual en modo bridged

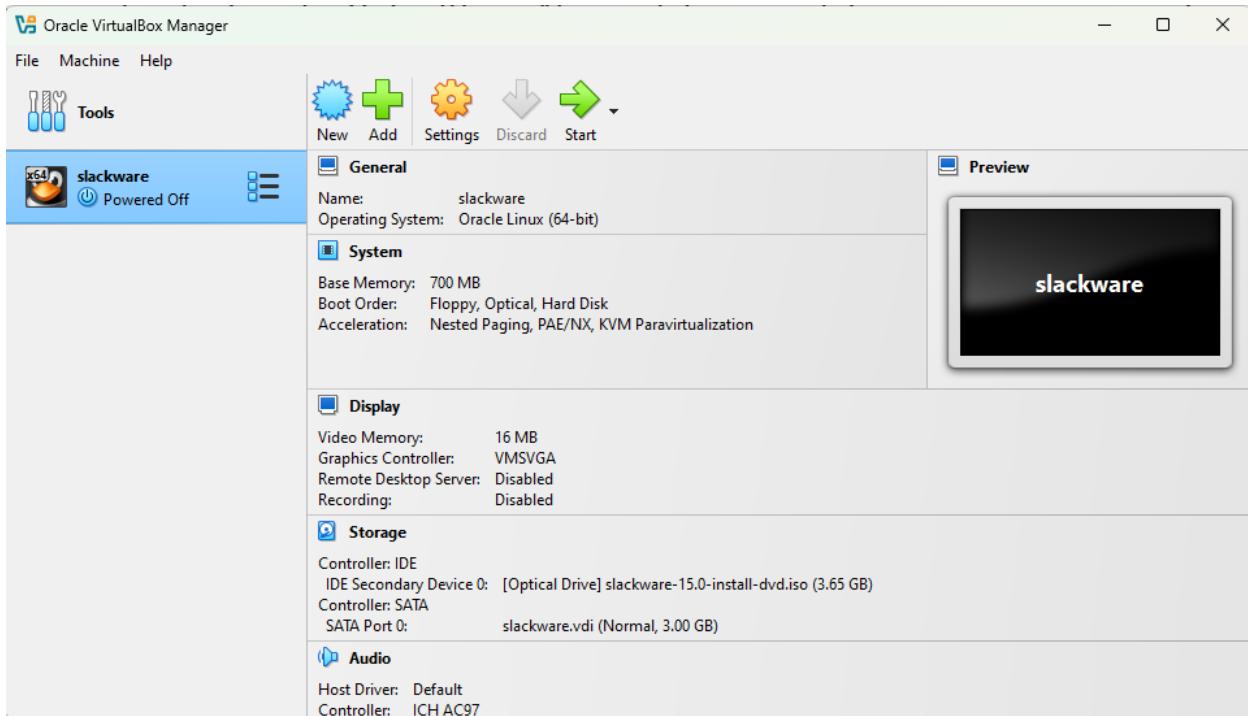
5. Sin reiniciar el sistema operativo, agregue los componentes mínimos de red para que tenga conexión a internet. Para las configuraciones de red use la siguiente información

- IP: 10.2.77.X, donde X es el número del equipo del laboratorio que está usando. Ej: si el equipo se llama SISTEMAS 33 su IP es 10.2.77.33

6. Documente la realización del laboratorio en un archivo de bitácora



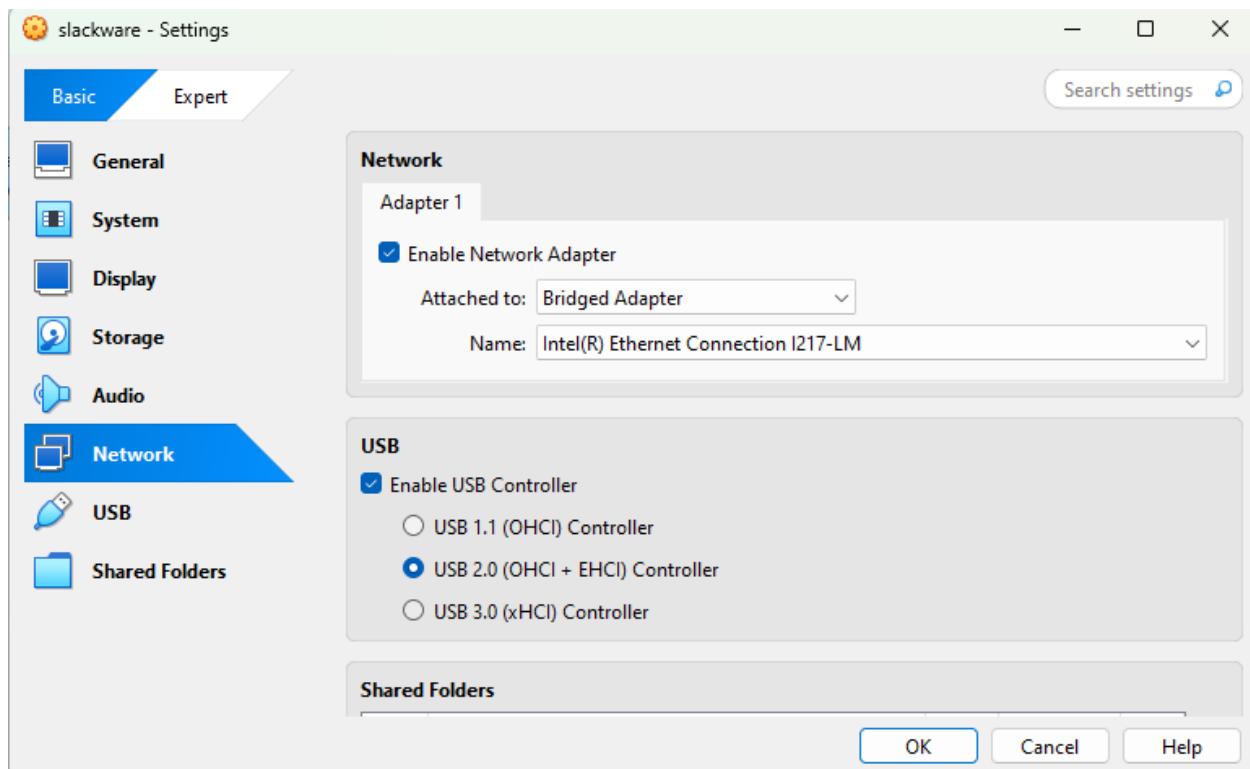
La máquina ya se encuentra en funcionamiento, o mejor dicho, su espacio en memoria está preparado dentro de VirtualBox. Ahora debemos definir cómo se conectará a internet.



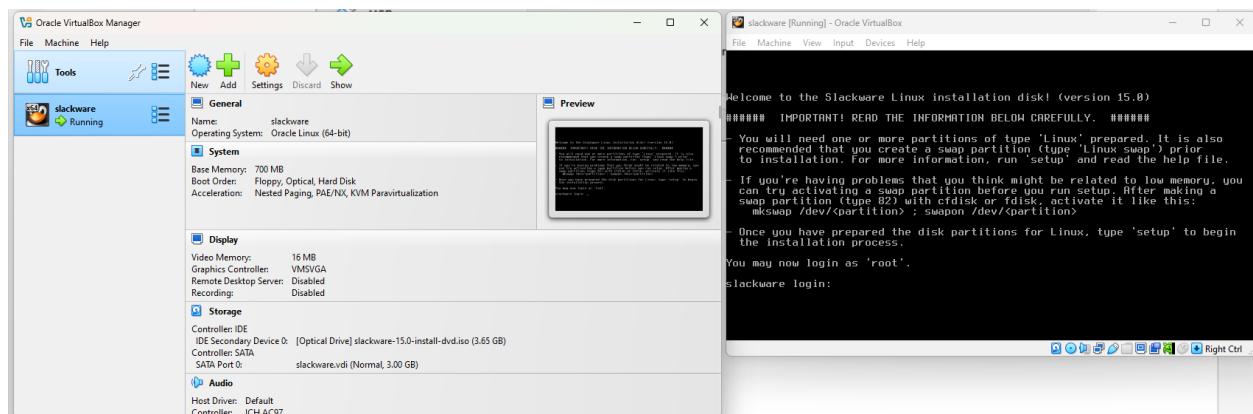
En este paso, lo que debemos hacer es configurar la red de la máquina virtual para que pueda conectarse a internet como si fuera un equipo físico más dentro de la red local. Para lograrlo, seguimos estos pasos:

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.

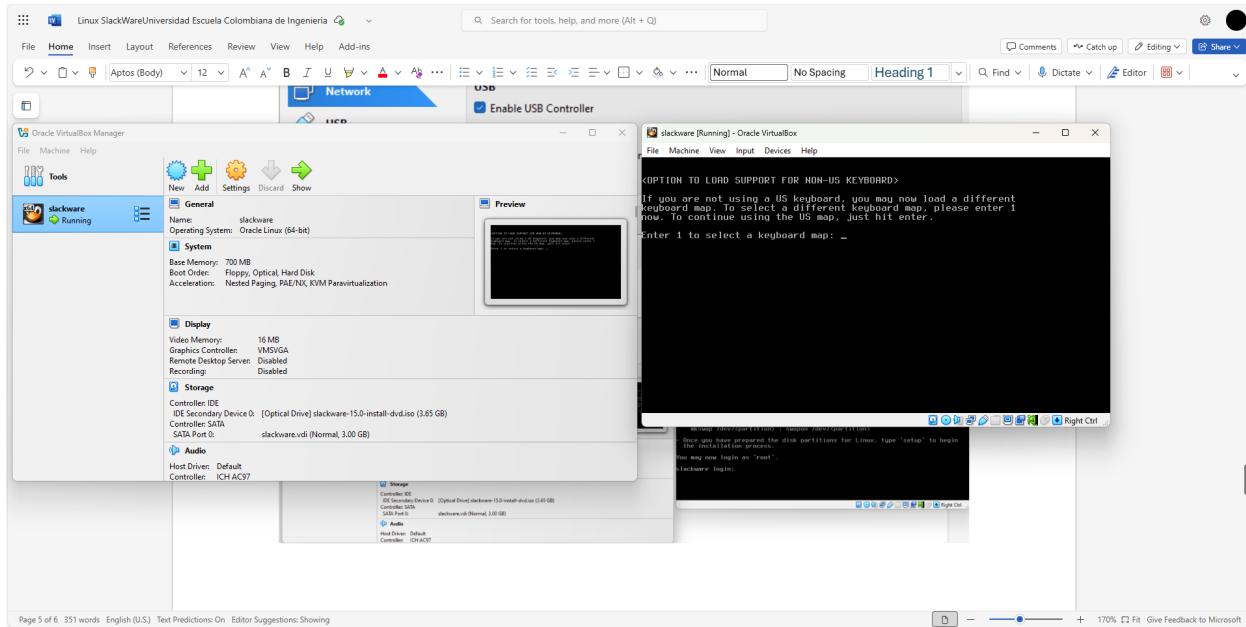
Debemos elegir la opción **Attached to: Bridged Adapter** (Adaptador en puente). Al seleccionar este modo, lo que ocurre es que la máquina virtual se conecta directamente a la misma red que tu computadora anfitriona, obteniendo su propia dirección IP dentro de la red local. Esto permite que se comporte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

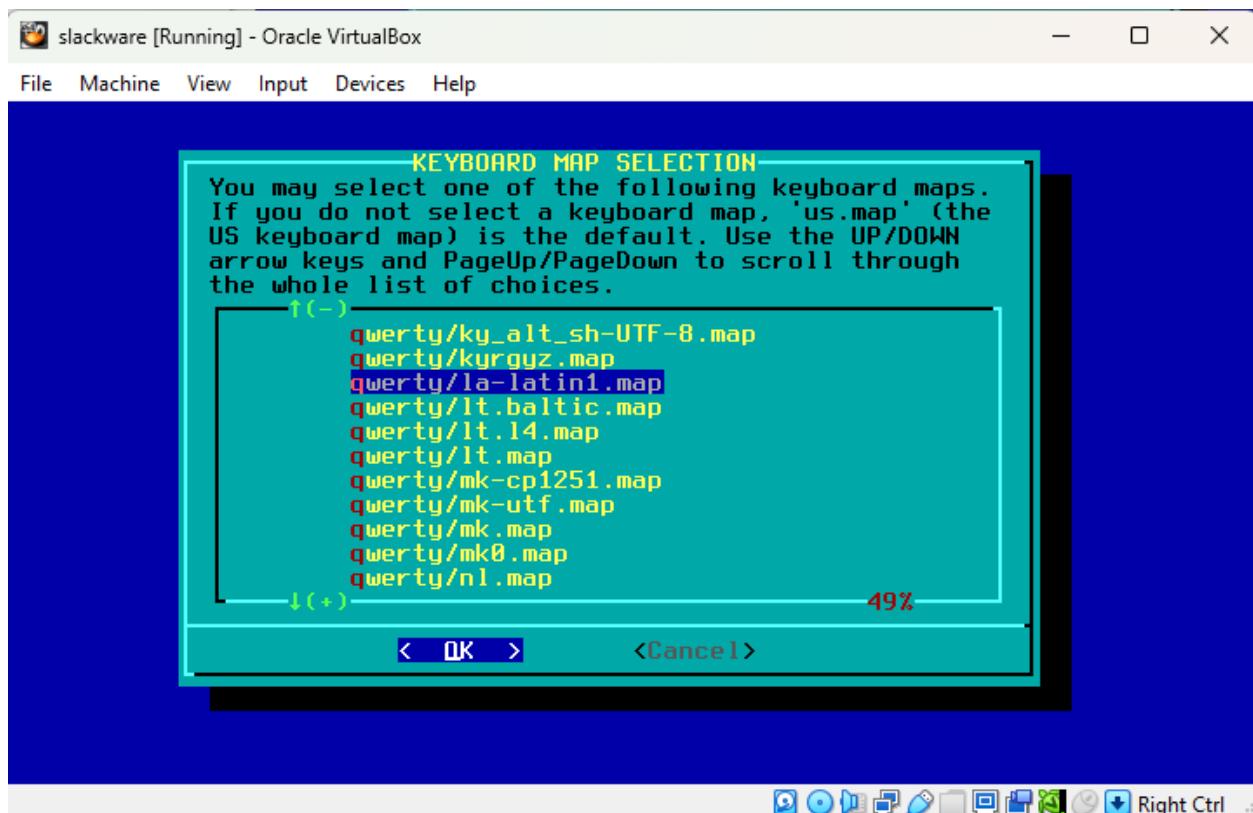


Seleccionamos la maquina y le damos al botón de ejecutar



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





Logeamos como root y le damos neter

```
Welcome to the Slackware Linux installation disk! (version 15.0)

##### IMPORTANT! READ THE INFORMATION BELOW CAREFULLY. #####
- You will need one or more partitions of type 'Linux' prepared. It is also recommended that you create a swap partition (type 'Linux swap') prior to installation. For more information, run 'setup' and read the help file.

- If you're having problems that you think might be related to low memory, you can try activating a swap partition before you run setup. After making a swap partition (type 82) with cfdisk or fdisk, activate it like this:
  mkswap /dev/<partition> ; swapon /dev/<partition>

- Once you have prepared the disk partitions for Linux, type 'setup' to begin the installation process.

You may now login as 'root'.

slackware login:
```

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

```
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can try activating a swap partition before you run setup. After making a
swap partition (type 82) with cfdisk or fdisk, activate it like this:
mkswap /dev/<partition> ; swapon /dev/<partition>

- Once you have prepared the disk partitions for Linux, type 'setup' to begin
the installation process.

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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:/# _
```

```
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can try activating a swap partition before you run setup. After making a
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root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda_
```

```
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slackware login: root
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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

```
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you don't, your system will still work but there might be some old files
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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

```
you don't, your system will still work but there might be some old files
left laying around on your drive.

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Select (default p):

Using default response p.
Partition number (1-4, default 1):
First sector (2048-6291455, default 2048): _
```

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

```
left laying around on your drive.

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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):
```

```
Just mount your Linux partitions under /mnt and type 'pkgtool'. If you
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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'.

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Partition type
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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'.
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Command (m for help): n
Partition type
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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 como el proceso y verifico que se haya echo bien el paso anterior

```
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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  
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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 comando 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'.

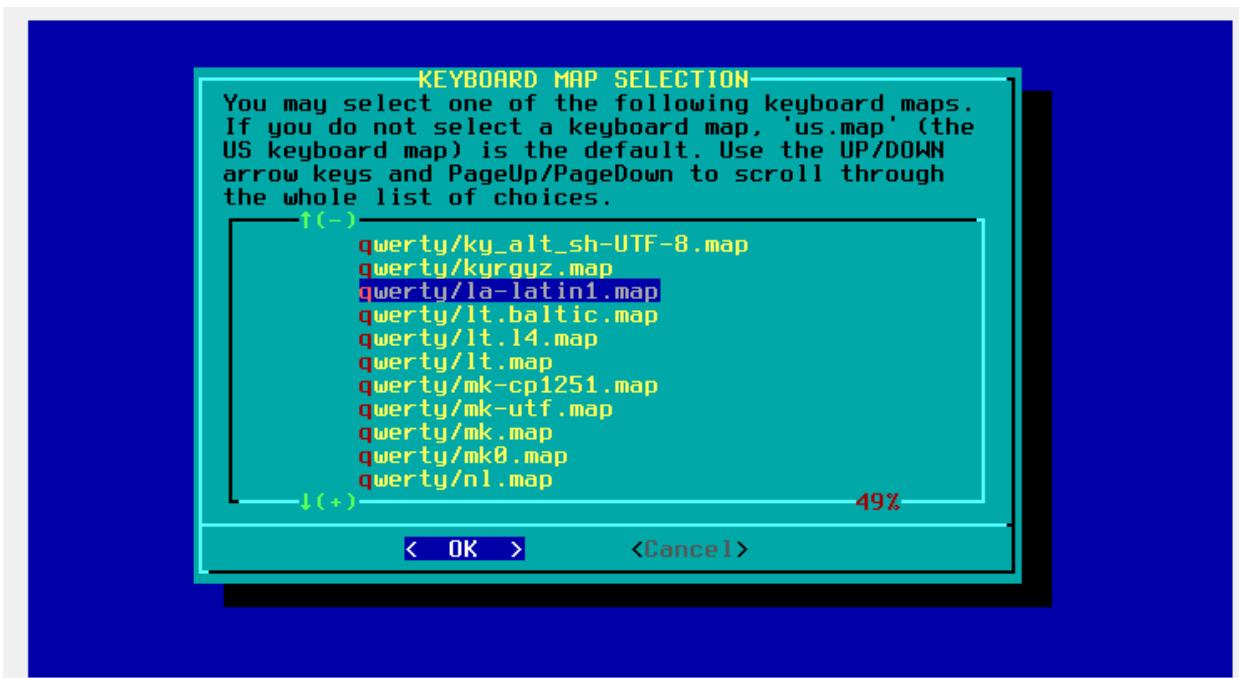
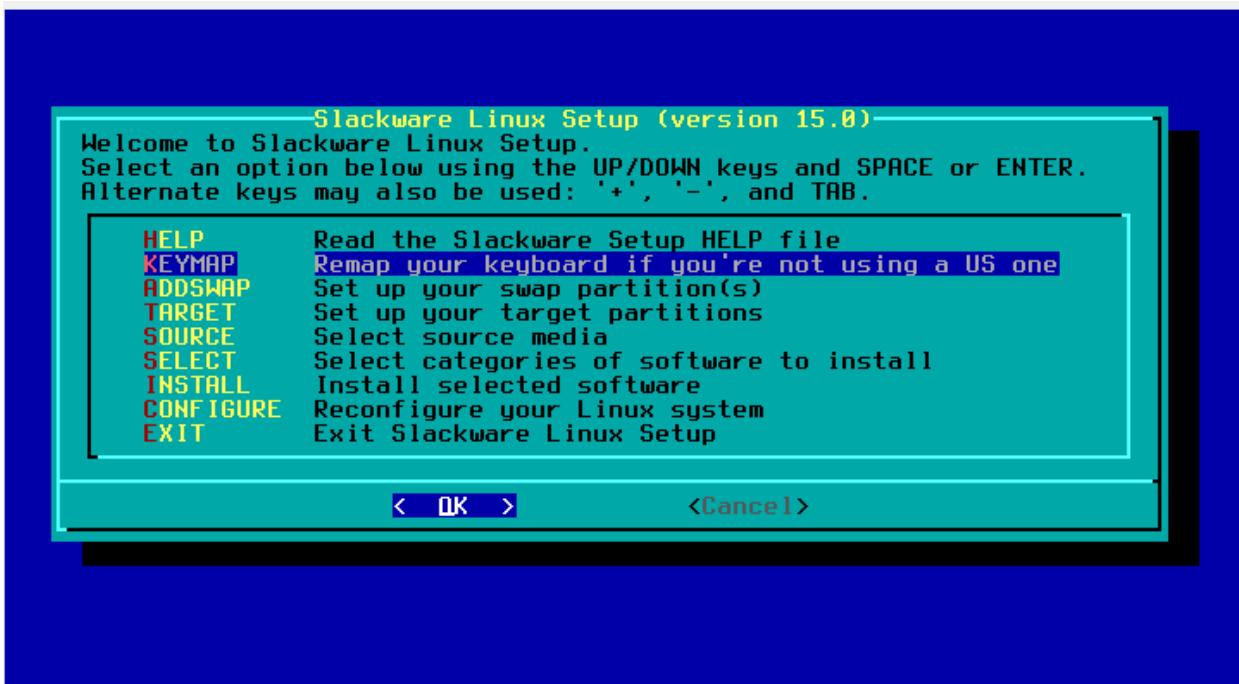
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x2acc7ae0

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

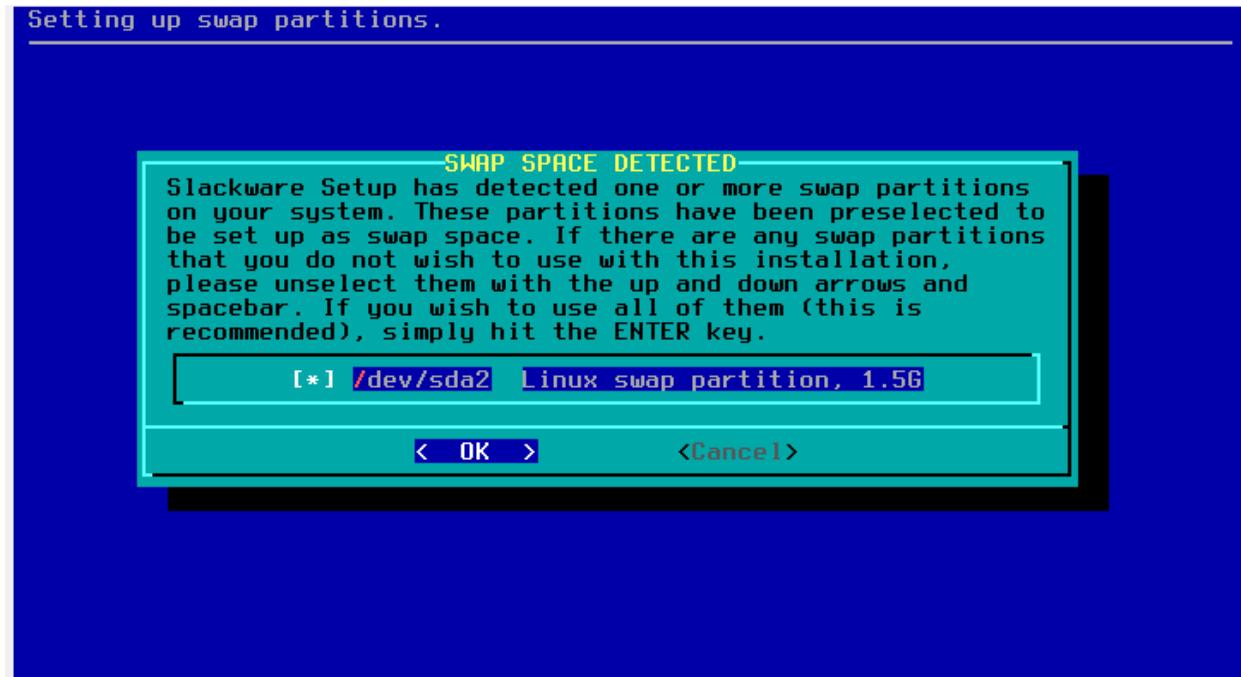
Command (m for help): w_
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

root@slackware:/# setup
```

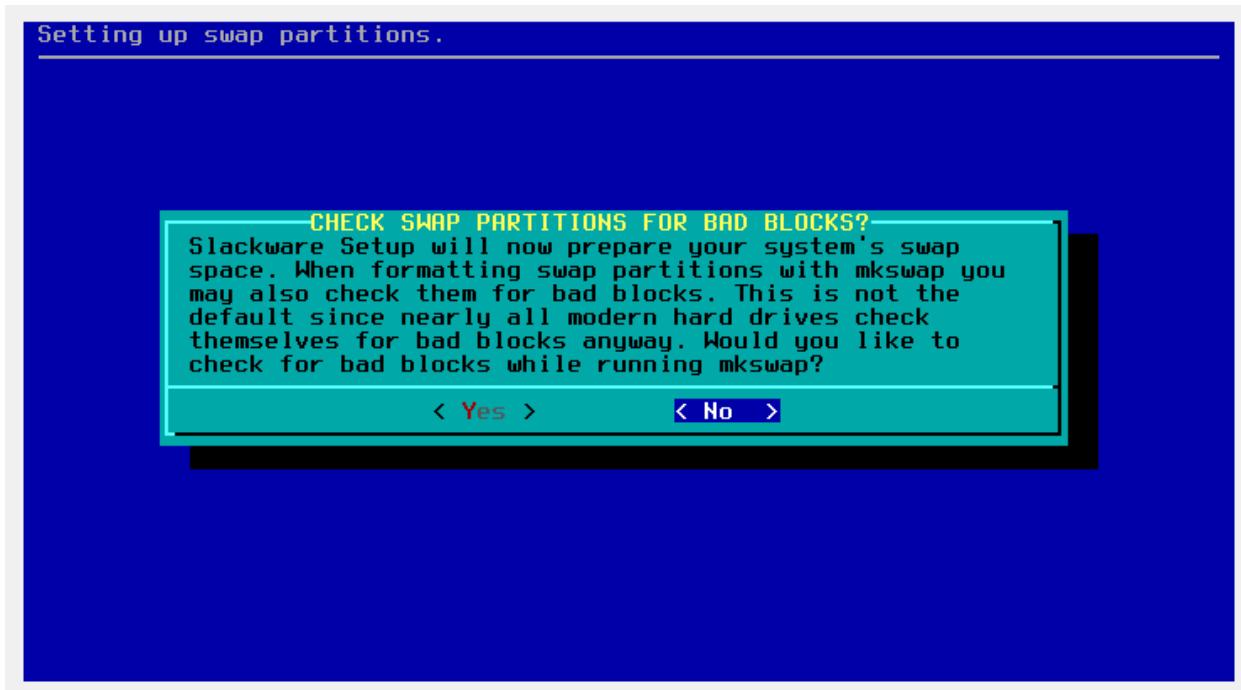
Escogemos keymap, y seleccionamos el teclado qwerty/la-latin1.map



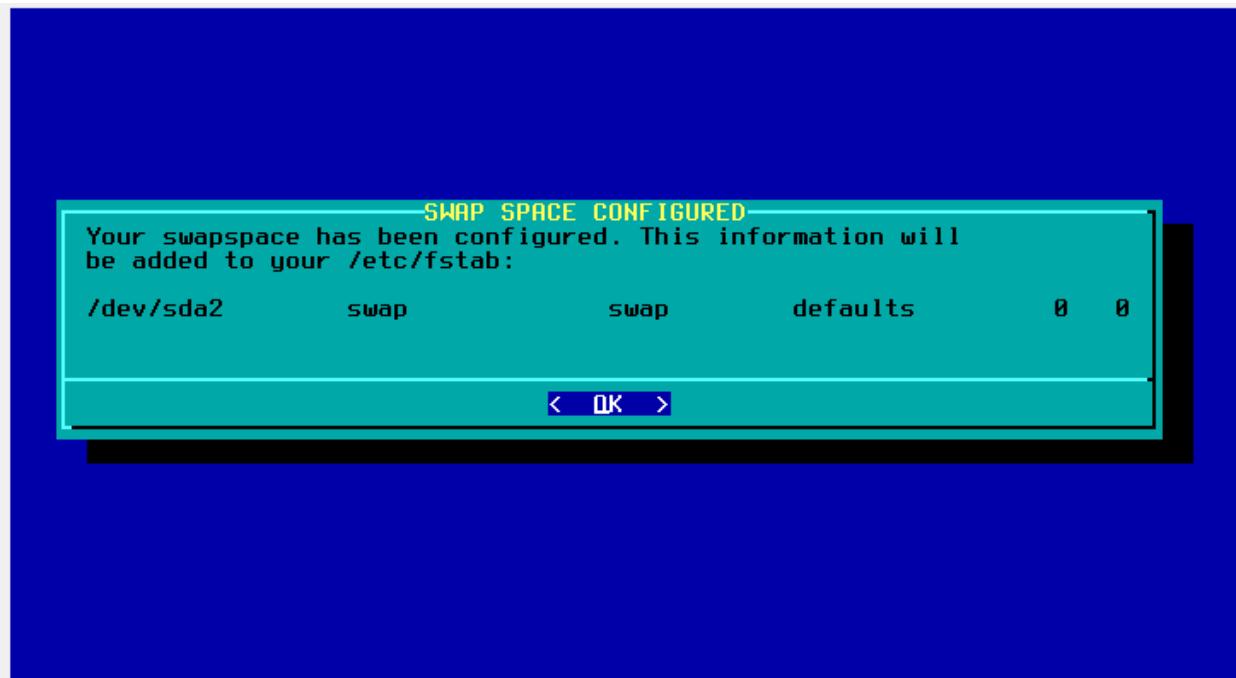
Automaticamente identifica nuestra particion de tipo swap, asi que le damos ok



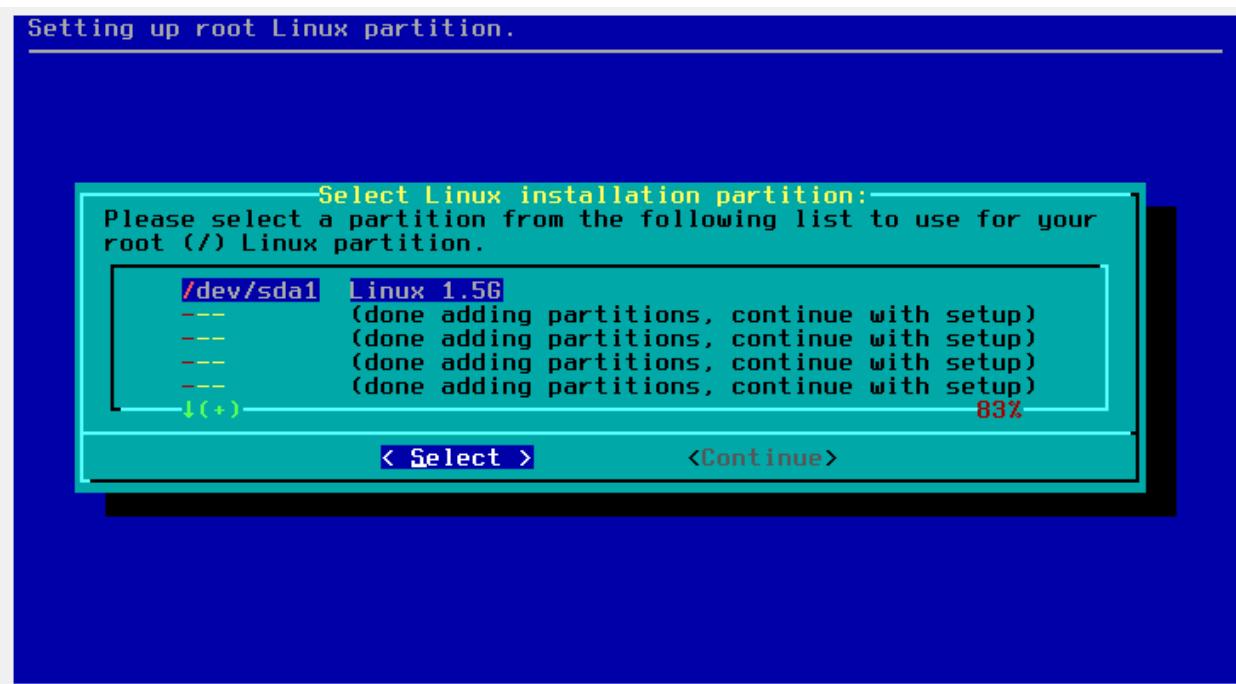
Le damos no, porque no deseamos trabajar por bloques



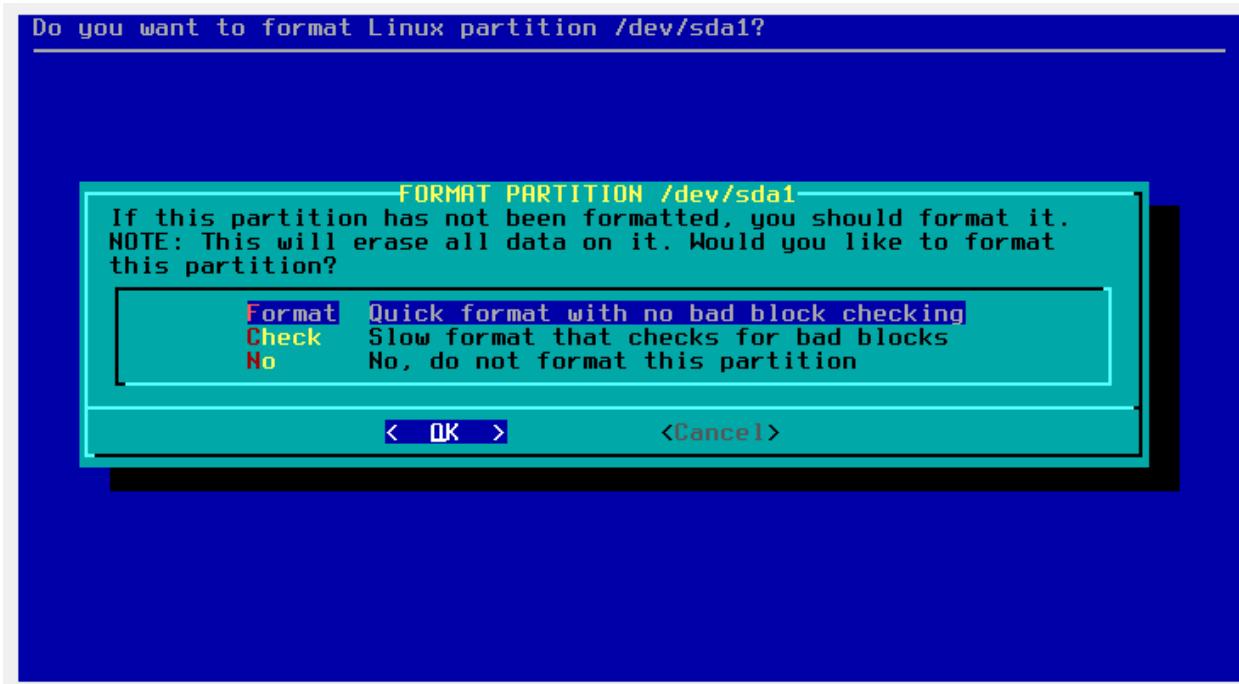
Le damos ok



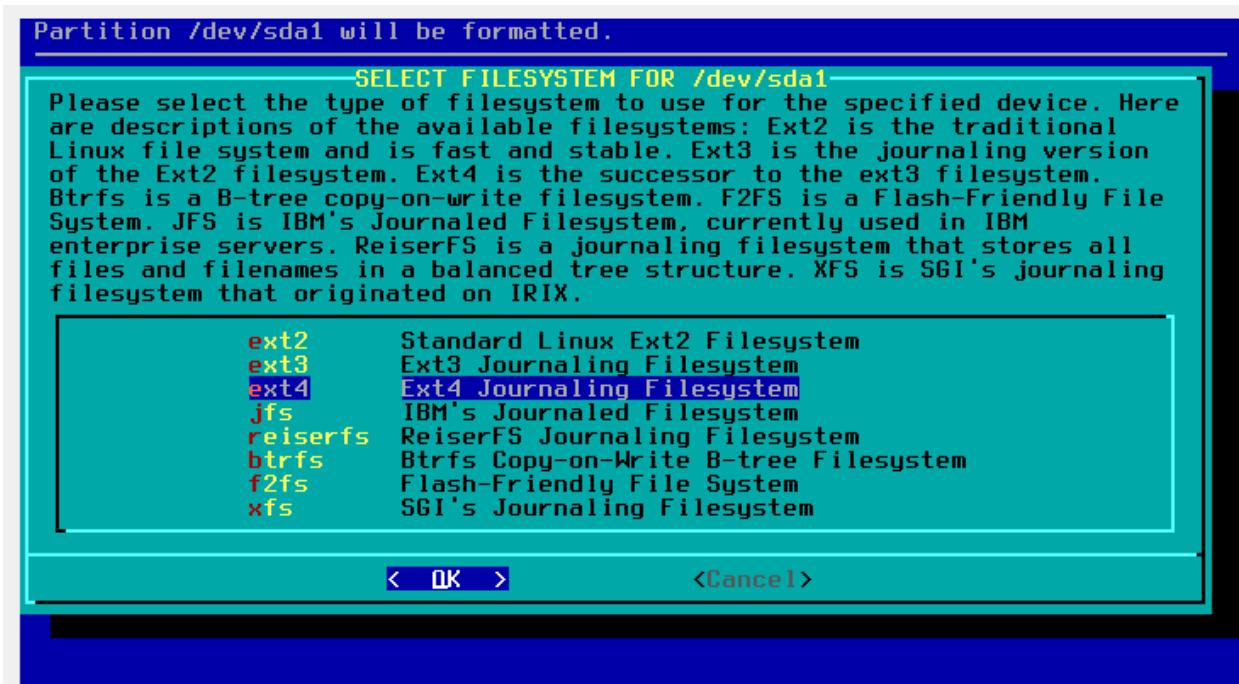
Le damos enter y seleccionamos la primera particion



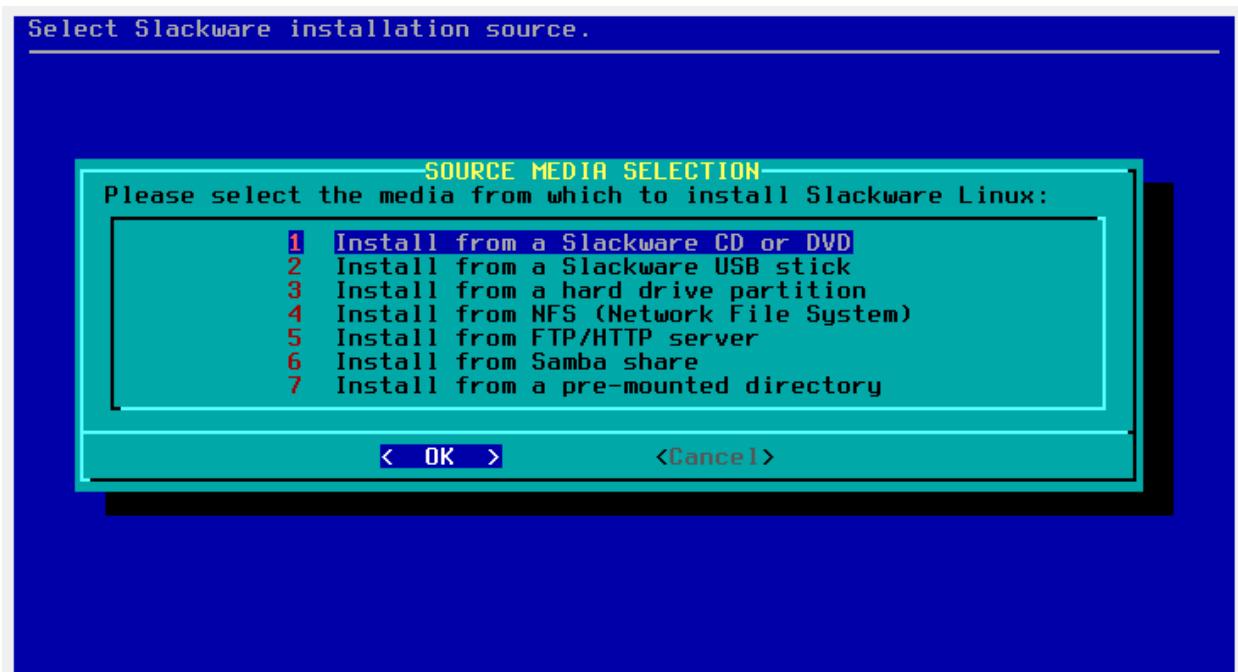
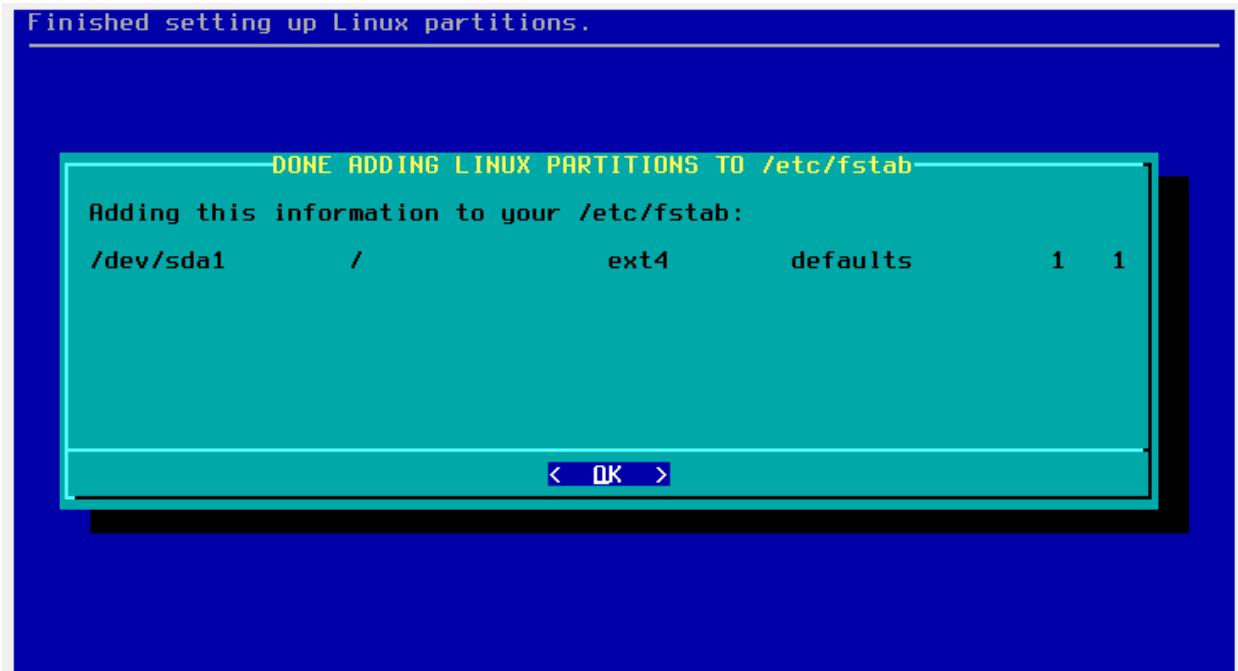
Le volvemos a dar enter para seleccionar format



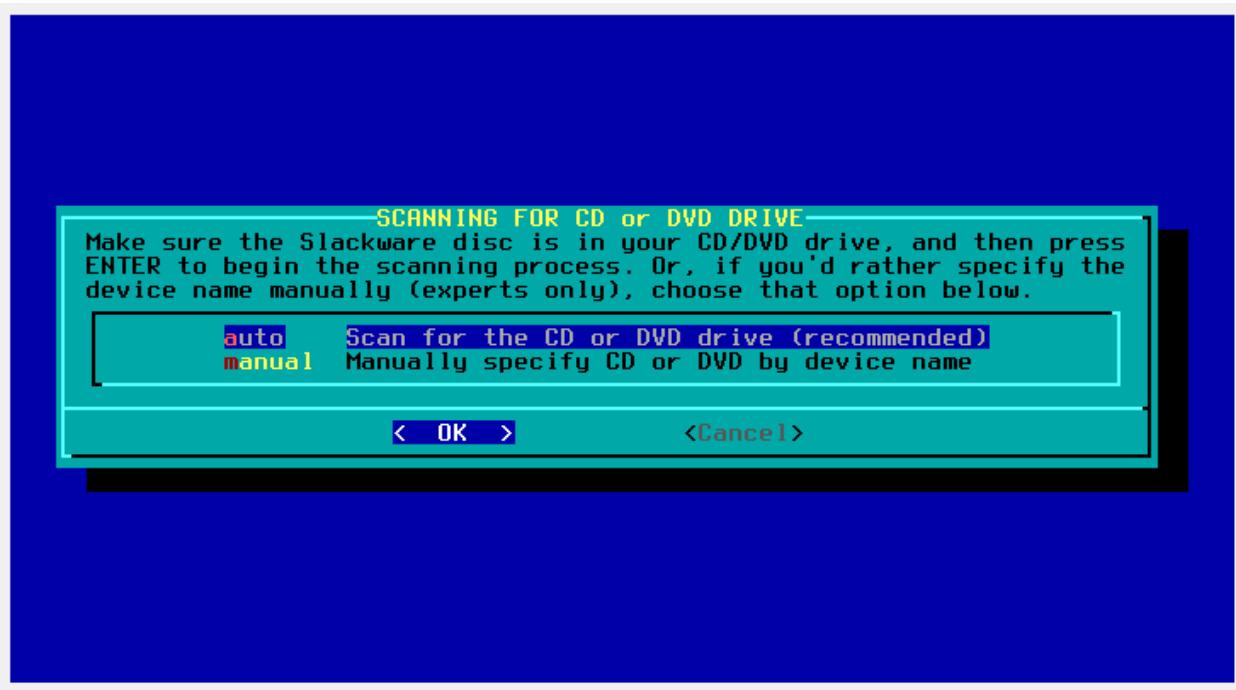
Escojemos la ext4



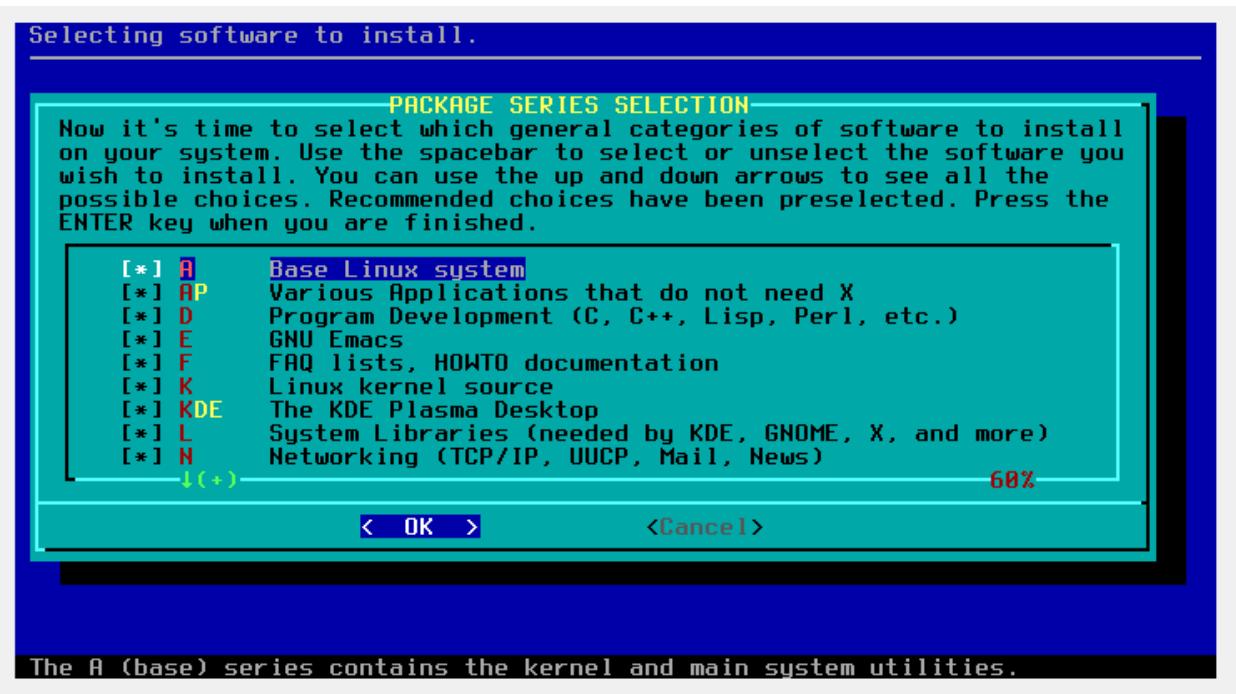
Damos enter y seleccionamos Slackware CD or DVD



Le damos a auto



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



Selecting software to install.

PACKAGE SERIES SELECTION

Now it's time to select which general categories of software to install on your system. Use the spacebar to select or unselect the software you wish to install. You can use the up and down arrows to see all the possible choices. Recommended choices have been preselected. Press the ENTER key when you are finished.

- [*] **A** Base Linux system
- [*] **RP** Various Applications that do not need X
- [*] **D** Program Development (C, C++, Lisp, Perl, etc.)
- [] **E** GNU Emacs
- [] **F** FAQ lists, HOWTO documentation
- [] **K** Linux kernel source
- [] **KDE** The KDE Plasma Desktop
- [*] **L** System Libraries (needed by KDE, GNOME, X, and more)
- [*] **N** Networking (TCP/IP, UUCP, Mail, News)

↓(+)

68%

< OK >

<Cancel>

The A (base) series contains the kernel and main system utilities.

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

SELECT PROMPTING MODE

Now you must select the type of prompts you'd like to see during the installation process. If you have the drive space, the 'full' option is quick, easy, and by far the most foolproof choice. The 'newbie' mode provides the most information but is much more time-consuming (presenting the packages one by one) than the menu-based choices. Otherwise, you can pick packages from menus using 'expert' or 'menu' mode. Which type of prompting would you like to use?

- full** Install everything (15+ GB of software, RECOMMENDED!)
- terse** Like 'full', but display one line per package during install
- menu** Choose individual packages from interactive menus
- expert** This is actually the same as the "menu" option
- newbie** Use verbose prompting (the X series takes one year)
- custom** Use custom tagfiles in the package directories
- tagpath** Use tagfiles in the subdirectories of a custom path

↓(+)

87%

< OK >

<Cancel>

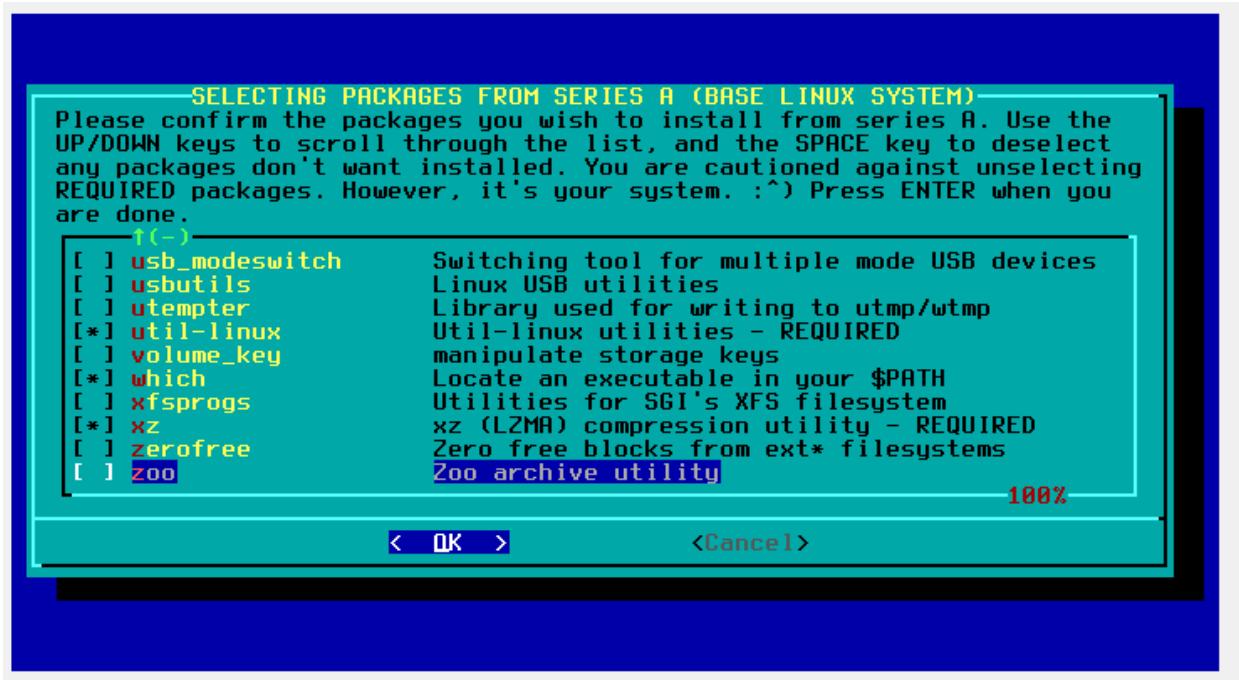


Ahora nos va aparecer una ventana que muestra los paquetes de la serie A y vamos a seleccionar los siguientes:

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

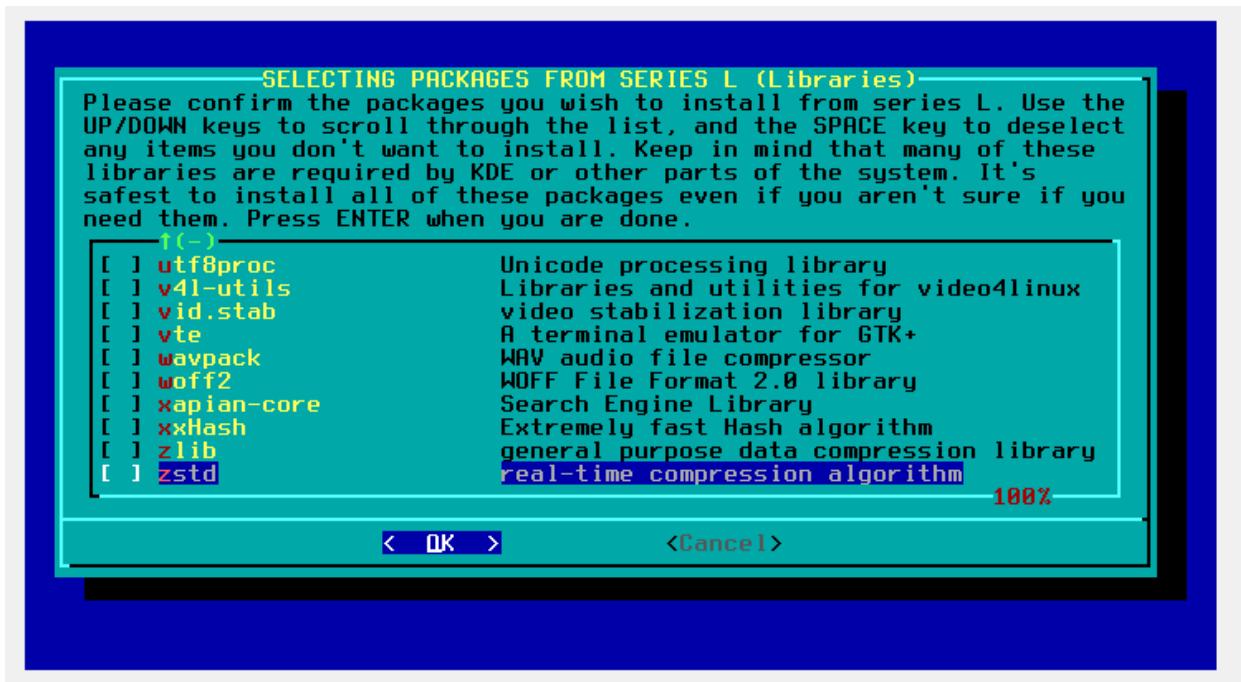


Seguimos con los paquetes de D, no le tome captura pq como es solo un paquete no consideraba necesario

- d/perl

Los siguientes paquetes de L son:

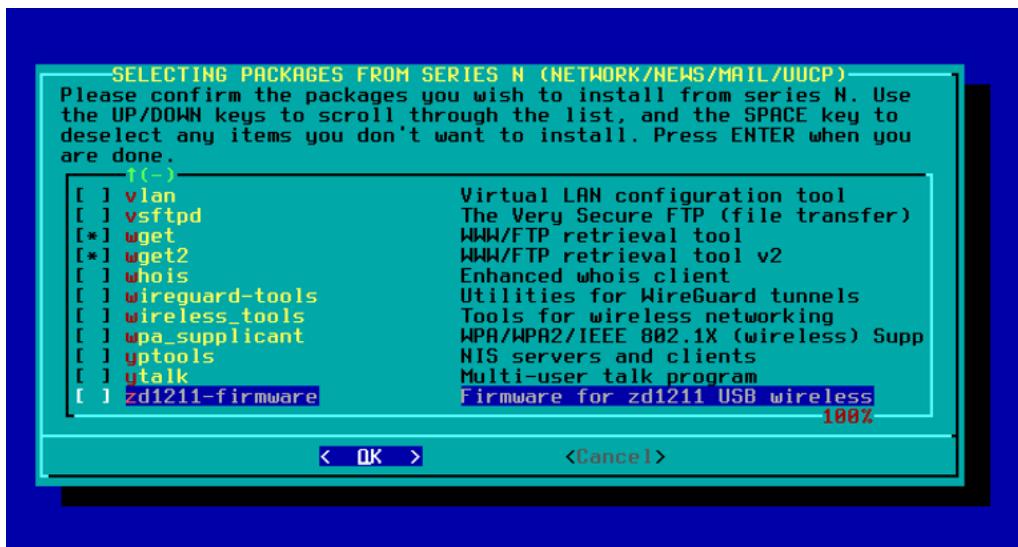
- l/libunistring
- l/ncurses



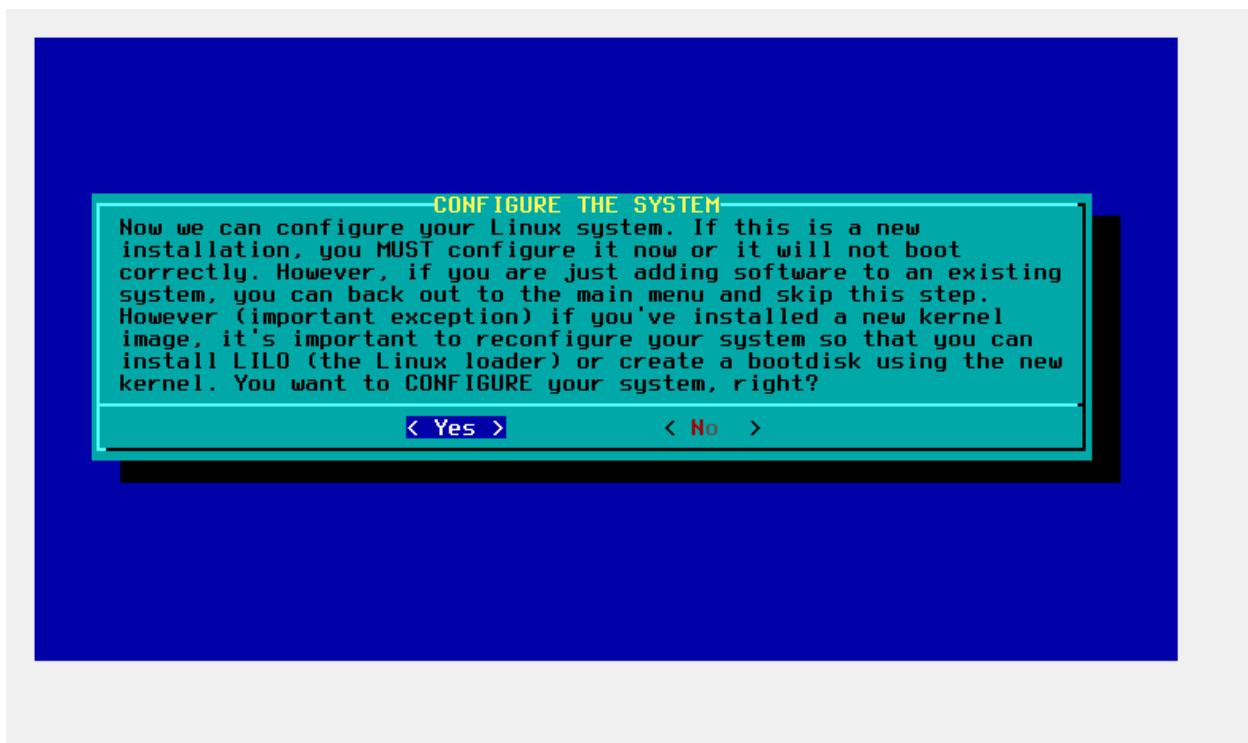
Paquetes del grupo N:

- n/ca-certificates
- n/gnupg
- n/iprofile2
- n/iputils
- n/libmnl
- n/net-tools
- n/network-scripts
- n/ntp
- n.openssh
- n.openssl

- n/wget



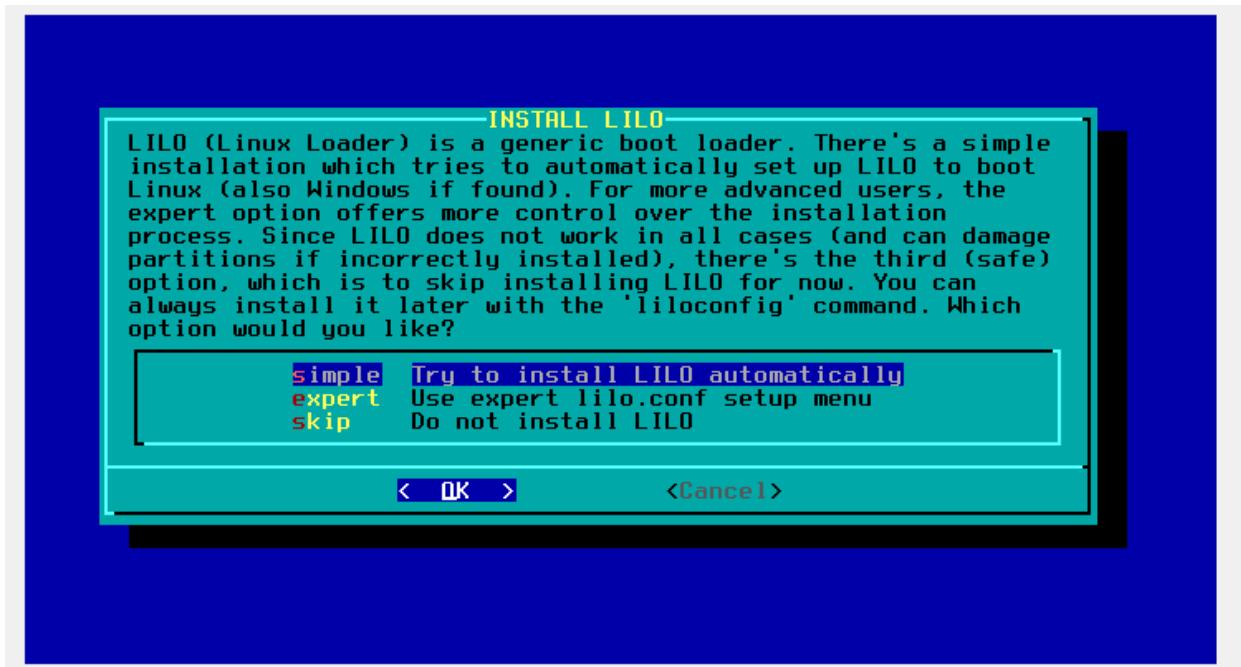
Le damos que yes depues de la instalacion



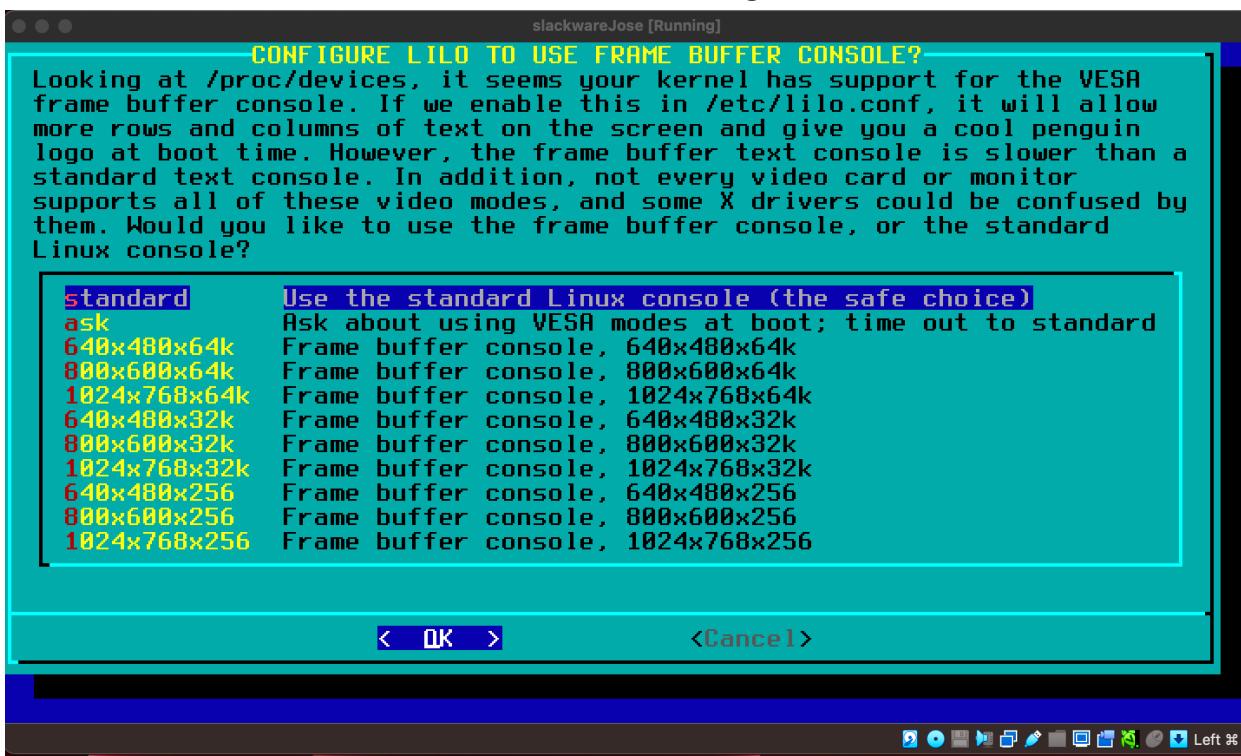
Le damos skip



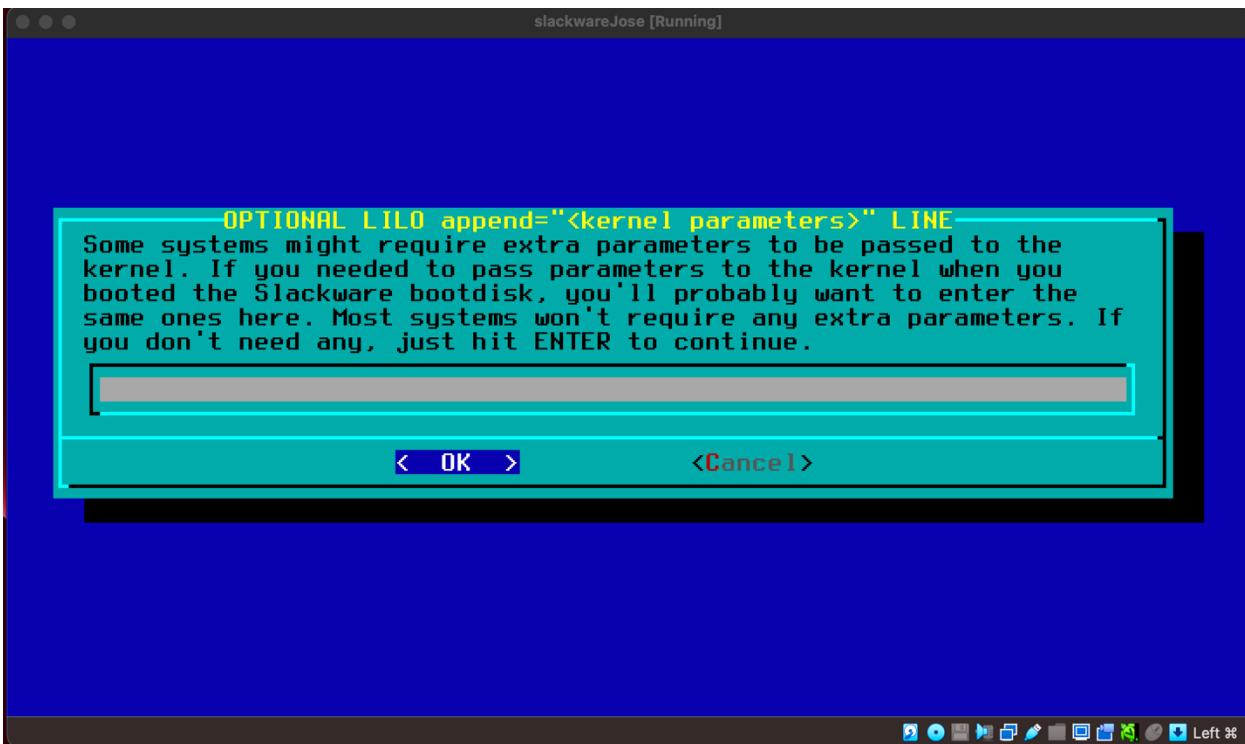
Le damos a simple para instalar lilo de una forma simple



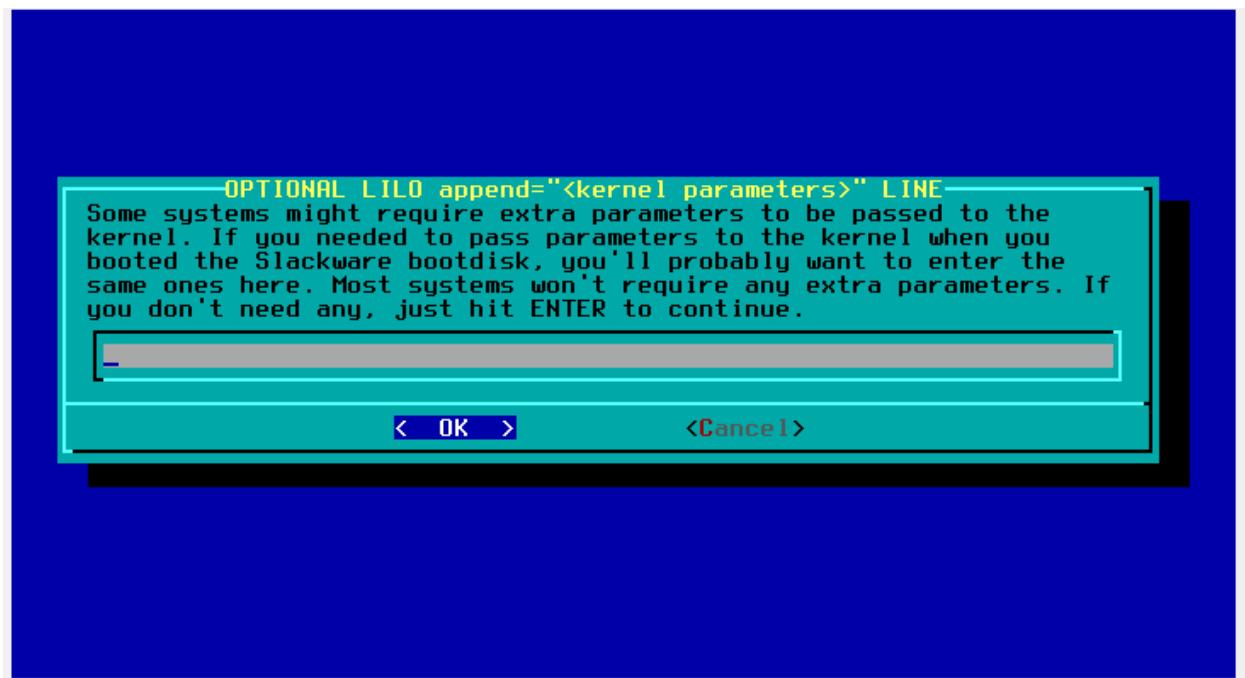
Usamos la configuracion estandar



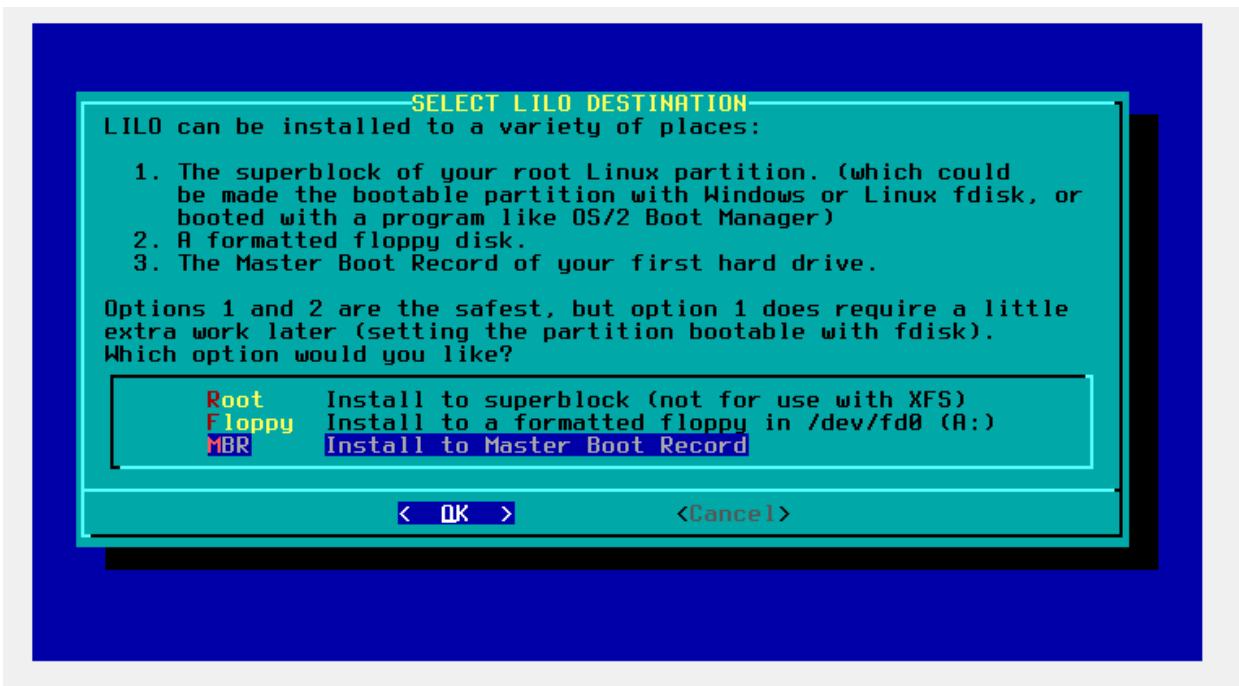
Damos enter



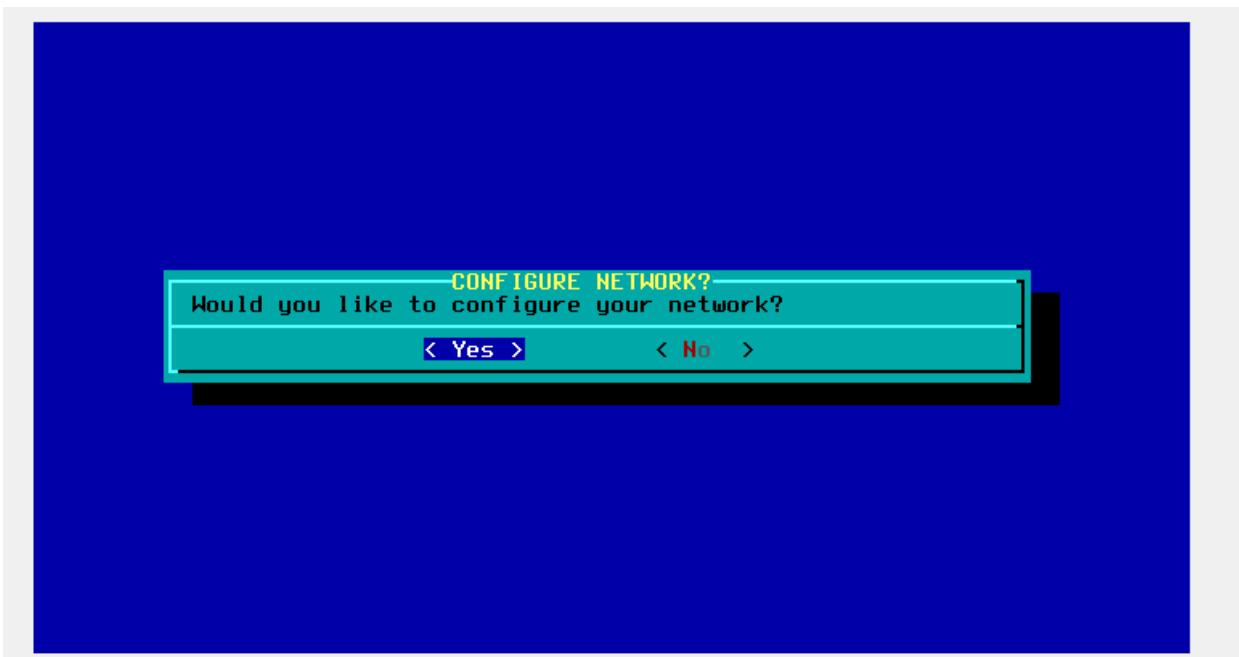
Damos enter nuevamente



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

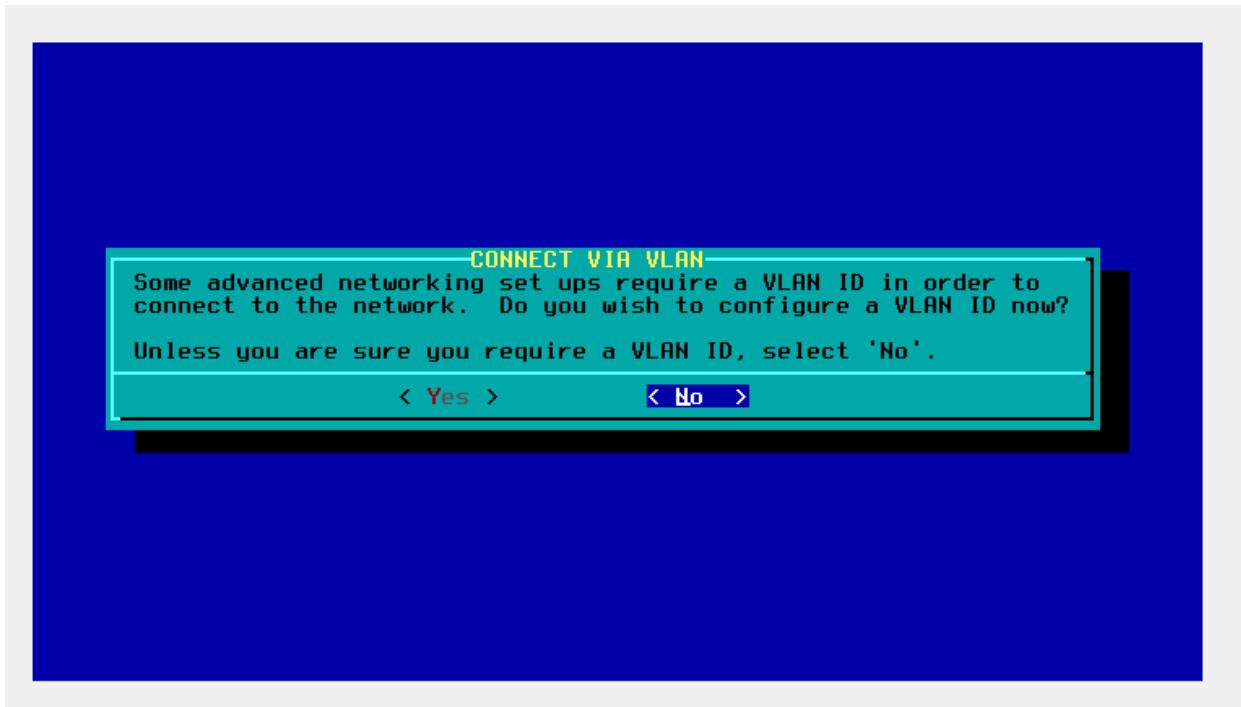


Damos yes, para configurar la red

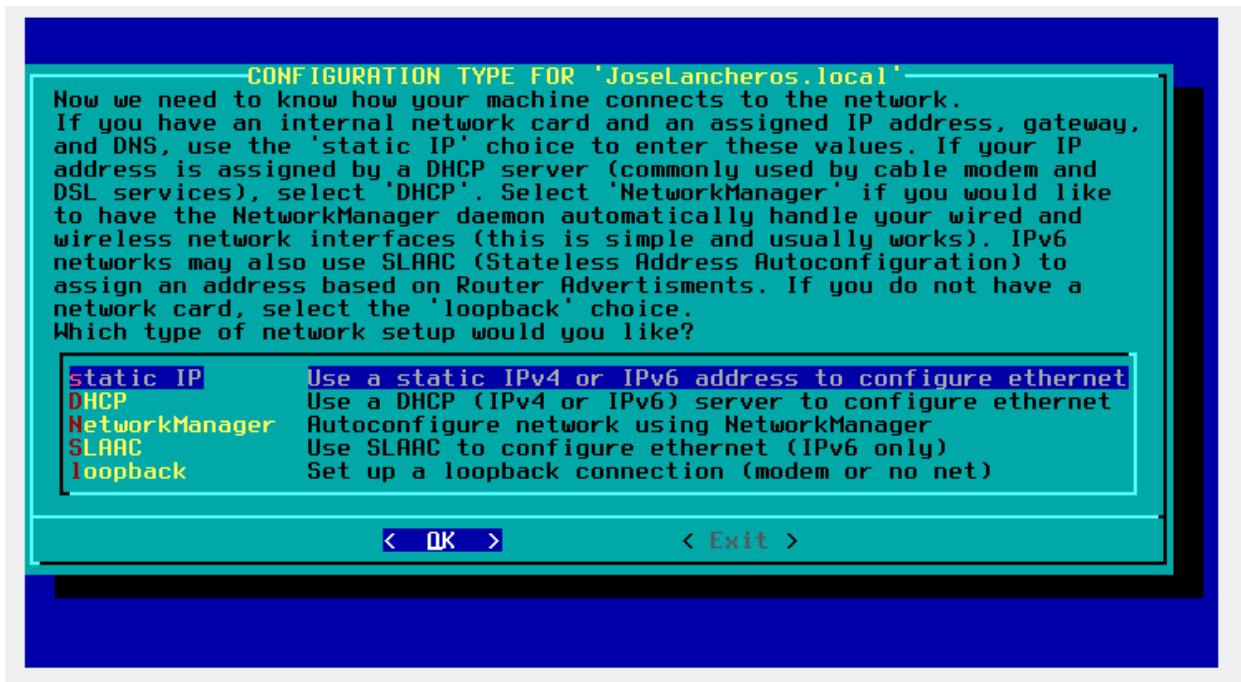


No pude tomarle captura pero como hostanme usamos nuestro nombre, yo use LancheroJose

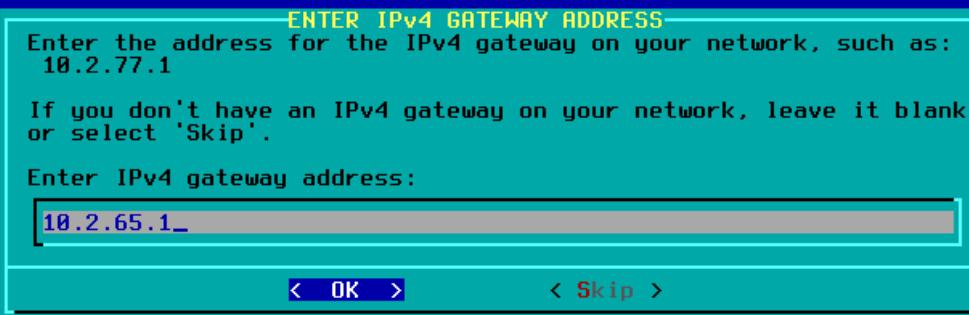
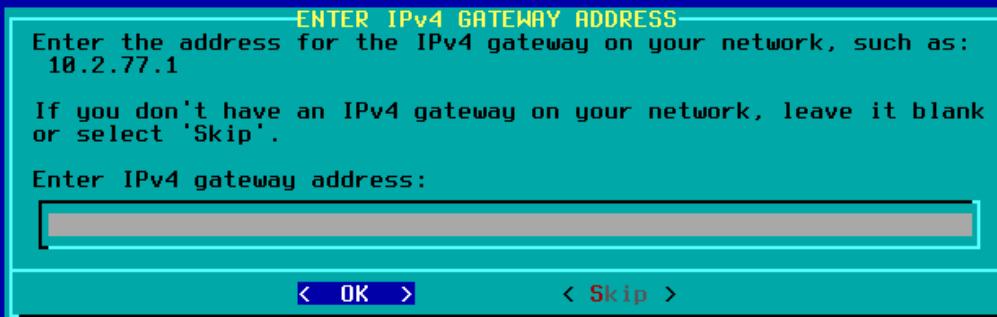
le damos que no, pq estamos usando el internet wifi



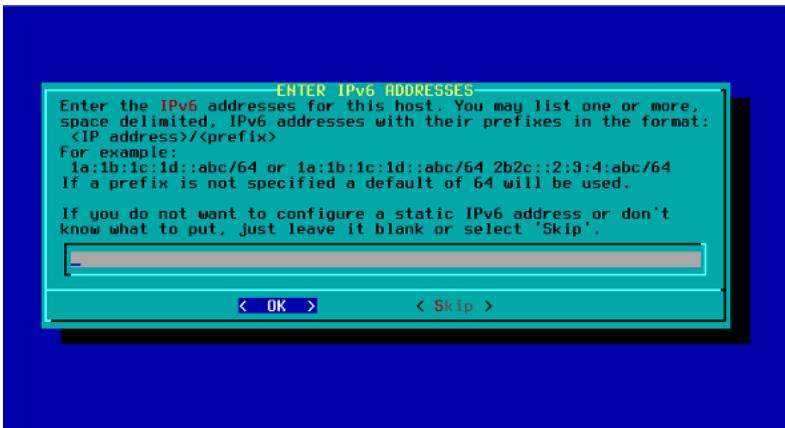
Escogemos static ip



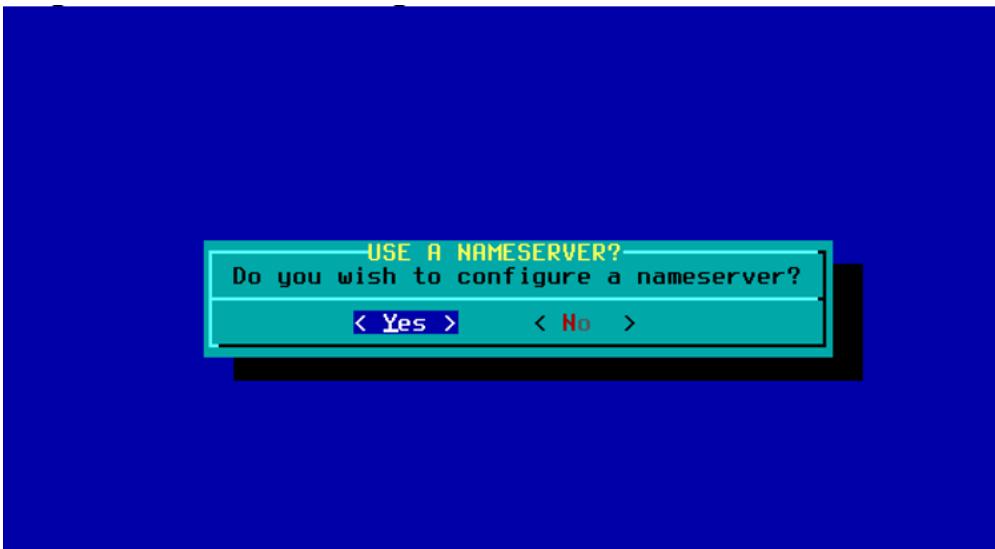
Continuamos con la dirección ip que es la que nos dieron en el enunciado con x como la el numero del computador



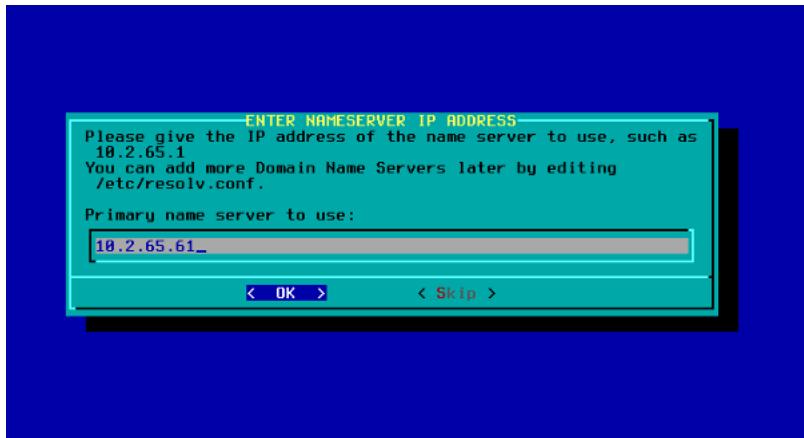
Dejamos en blanco



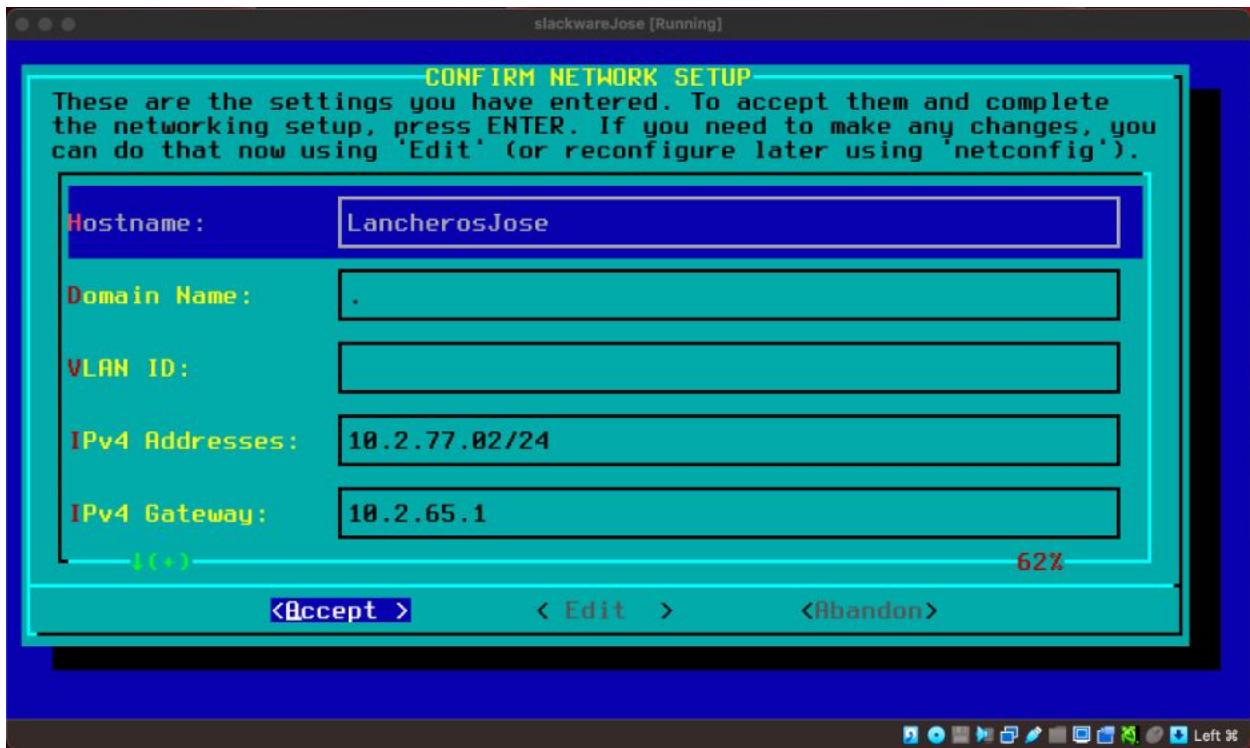
Ahora continuamos con el nombre del servidor, asi que damos yes



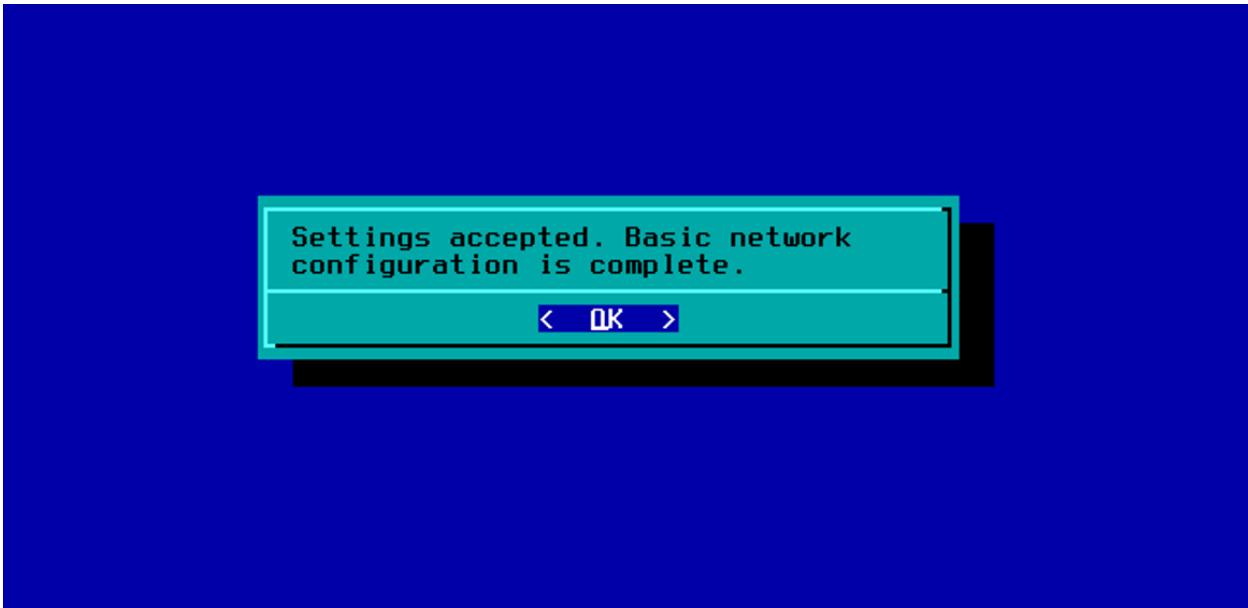
Ponemos el nombre del servidor que nos dieron en el archivo que es 10.2.65.61



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



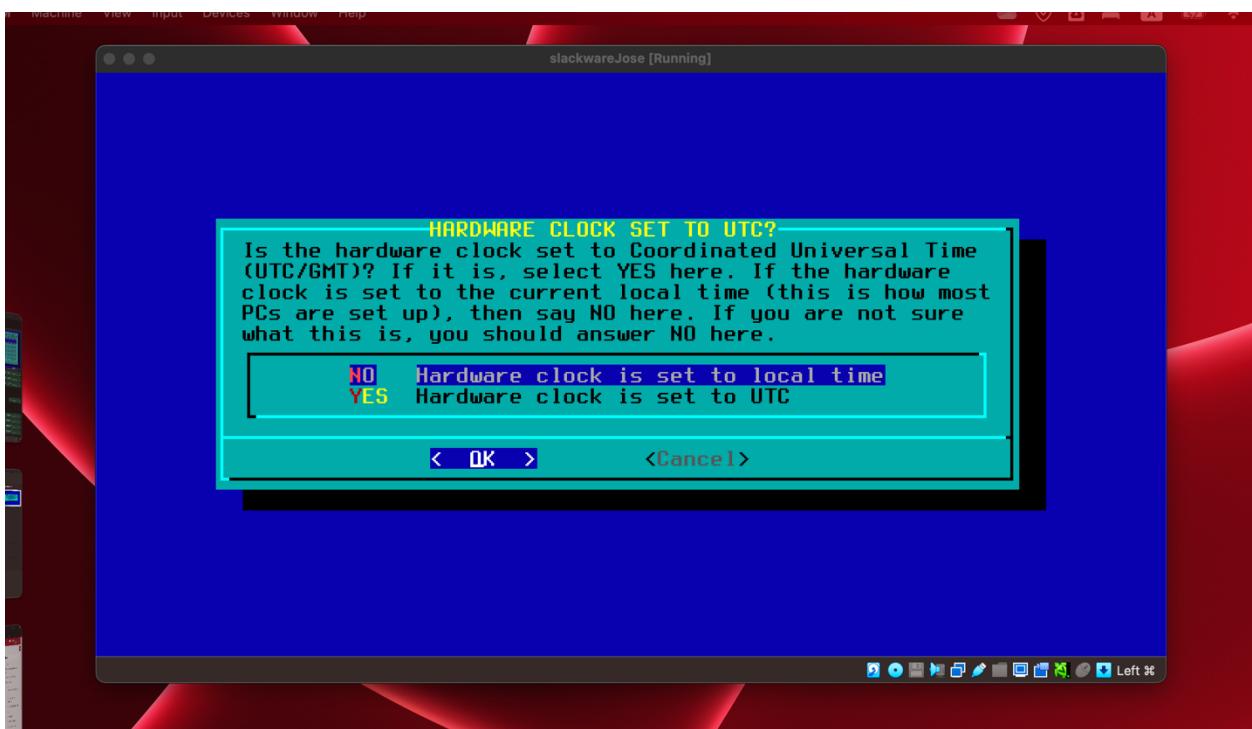
Nuevamente ok



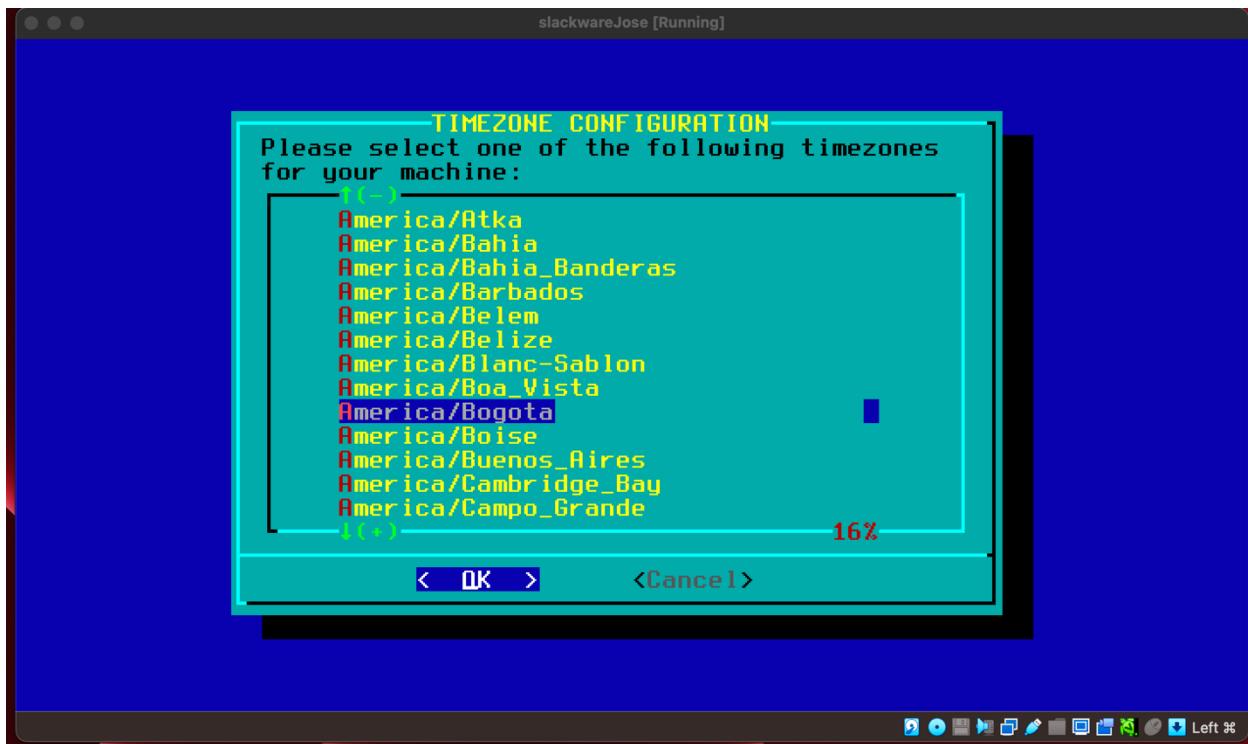
Le damos que no ya que no deseamos una configuración de el estilo de la letra



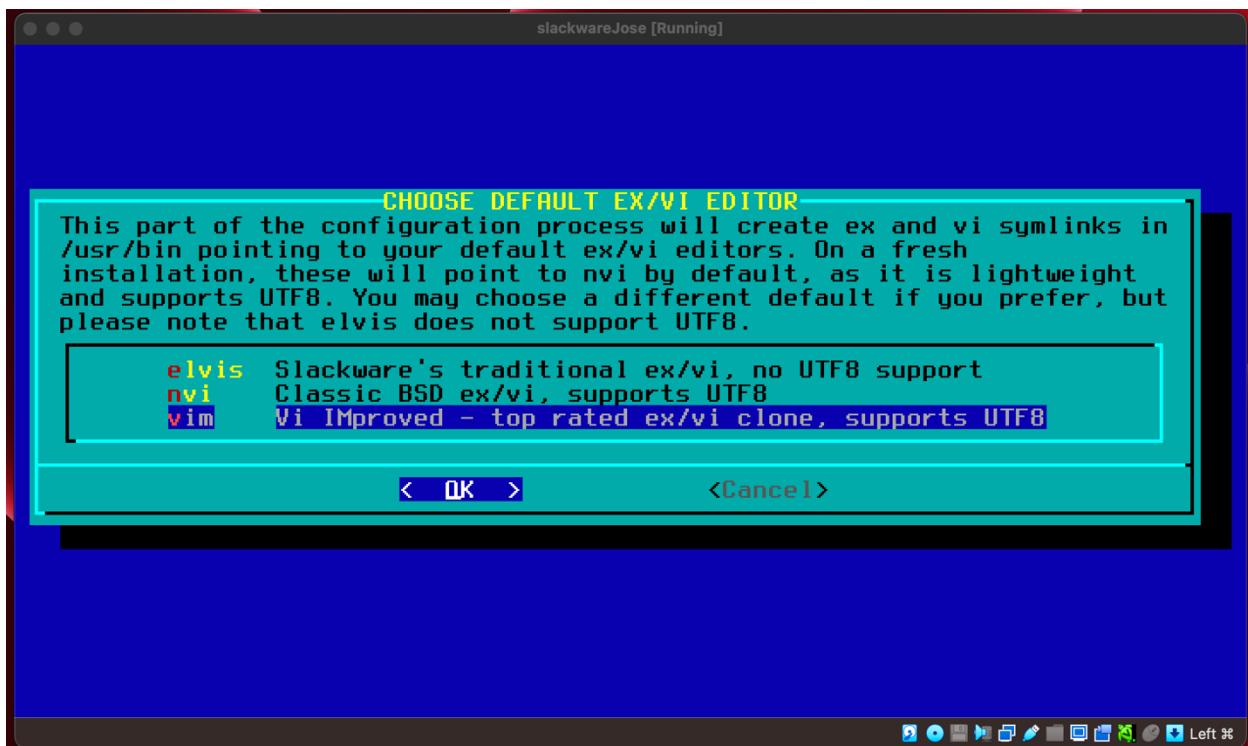
nos pregunta si deseamos ajustar la hora del reloj de nuestra maquina virtual, le damos no para que sea la hora local



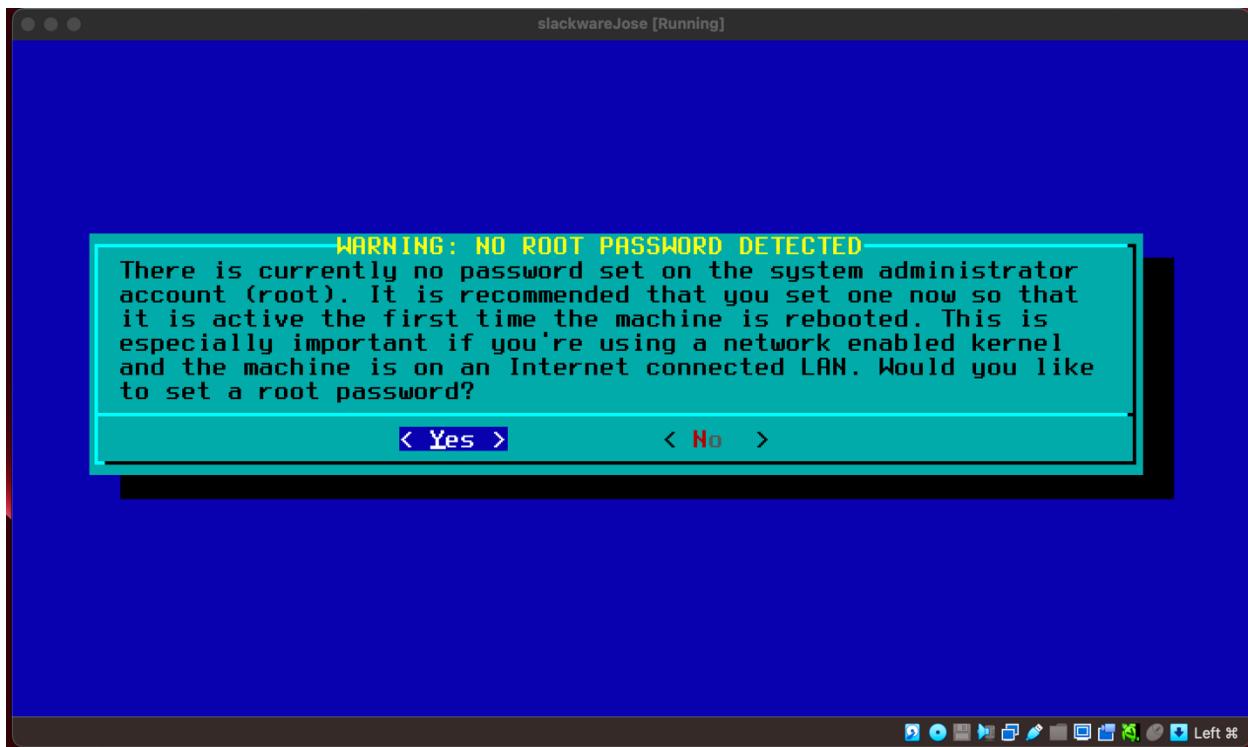
Seleccionamor la hora de bogota en america



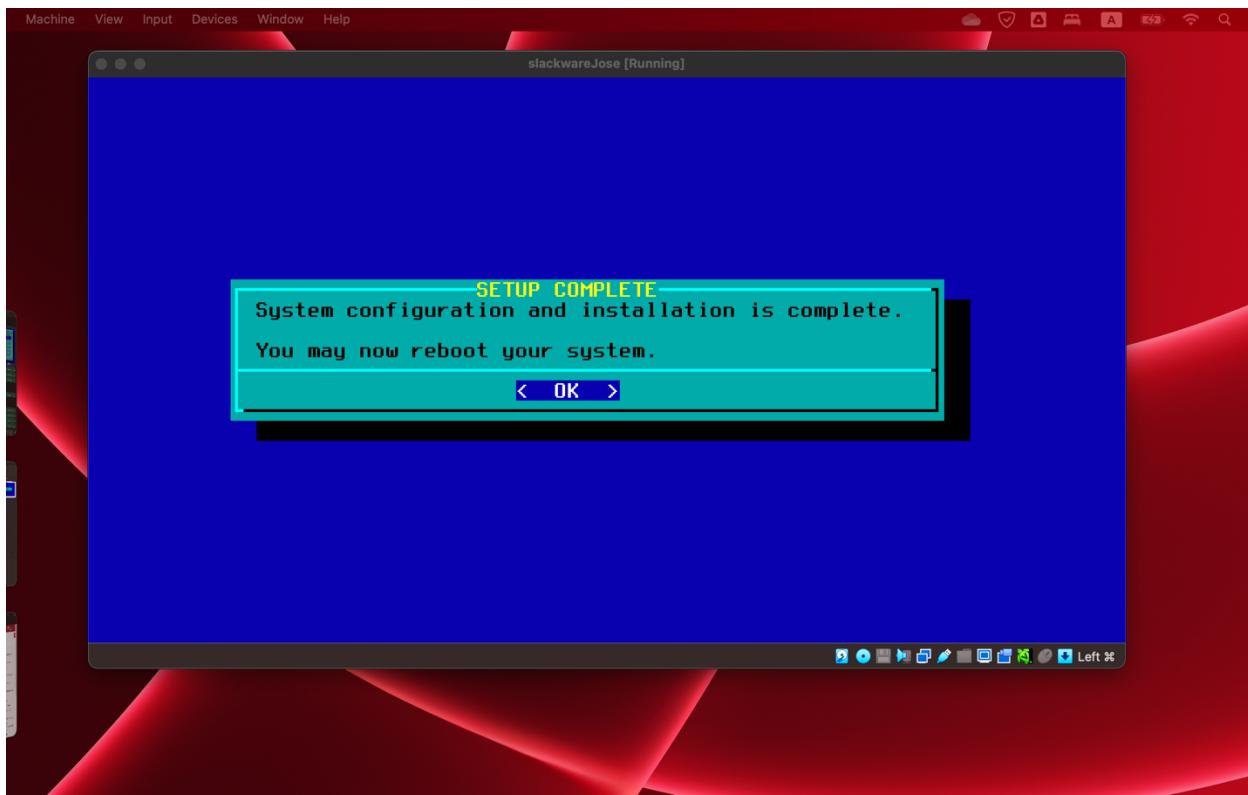
Debemos seleccionar un editor de texto y el recomendado por que es mas actual y usado es vim, lo seleccionamos



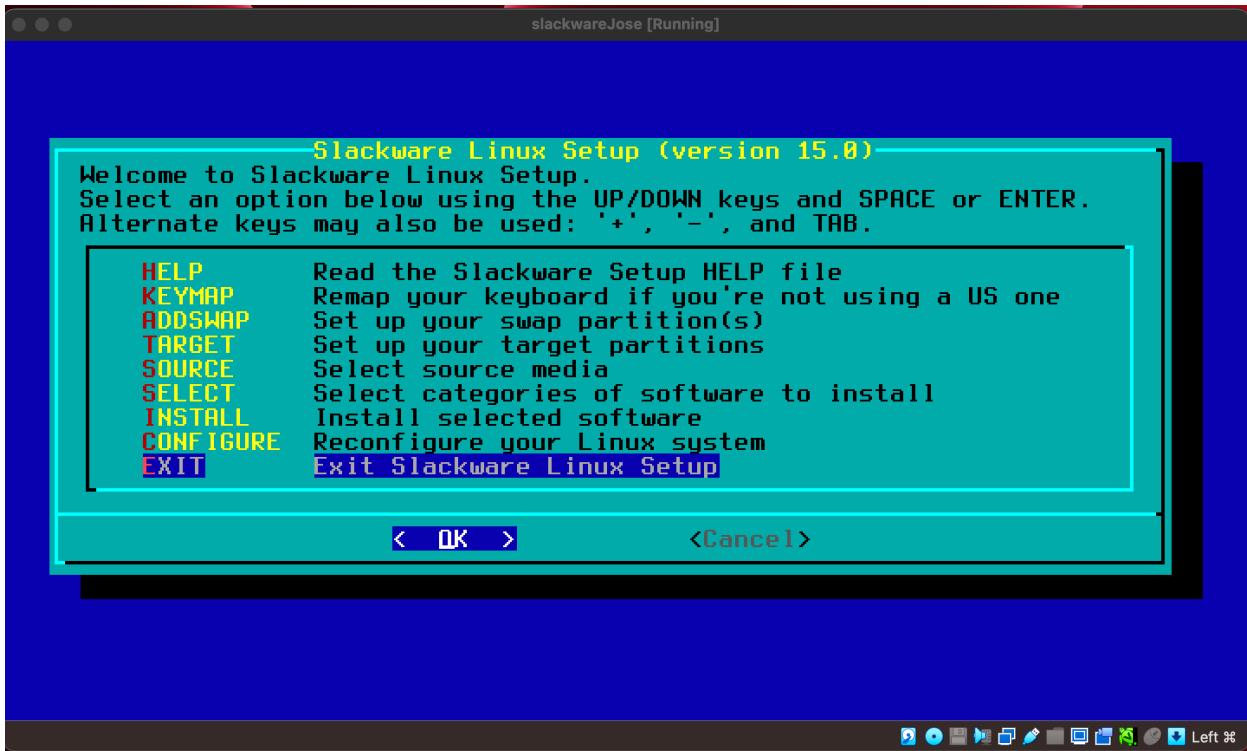
Nos dice que root no tiene password, pero como no nos piden una le damos que no

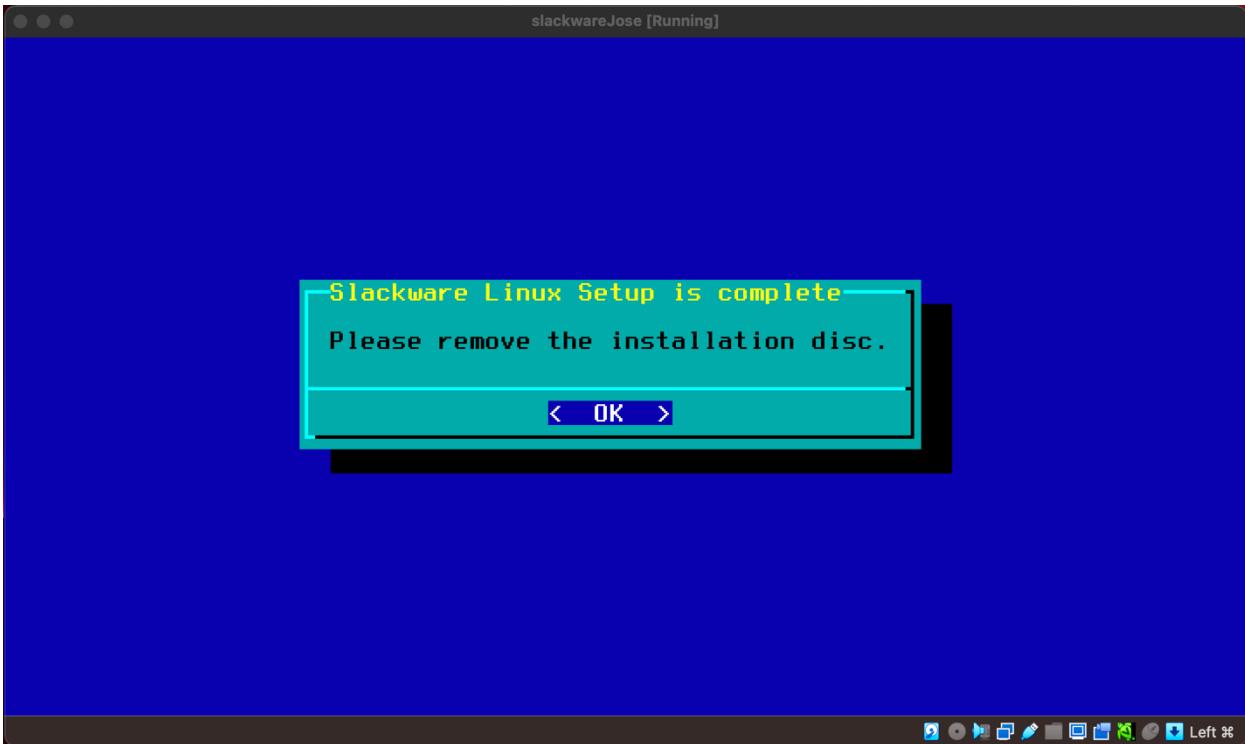


Le damos ok

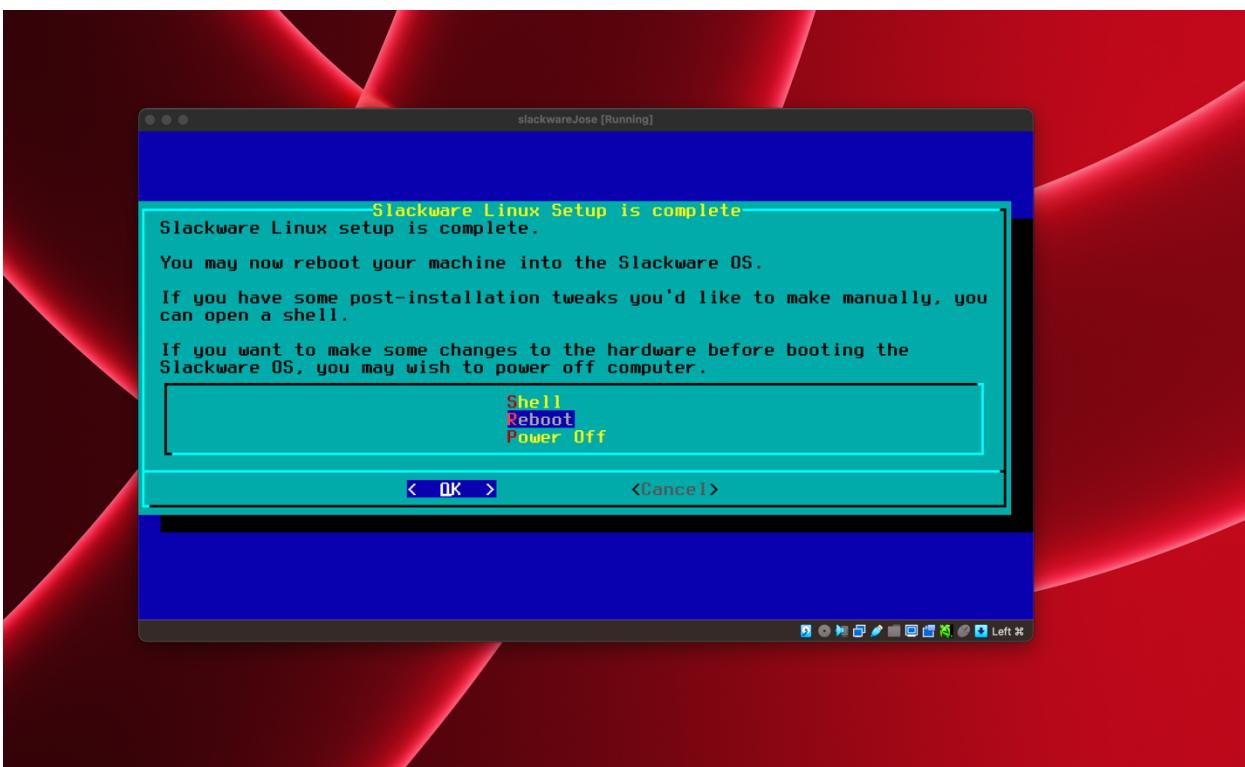


Le damos a exit





reboot le damos para que guarde las configuraciones que hicimos



OS Selection

Linux

slackware
—linu x



Select an OS to boot, or hit <Tab> for a LILO prompt:

Empezamos con las pruebas la primera es ping 8.8.8.8

Tenemos posibilidad de hacer un conexión en internet.

```
SHA256:s0FS4UYdacWuSIRyJzZoP8MJGTnqyQs/hrRMhaWyM0s root@darkstar
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ECDSA 256]---+
|   . **o.=.
|   .= ==+ + .
|   +. B.++o .
|+o..+ + . .
|o*.. + oS. .
|+o+ * .+.
|=+.. o.
|.E=
| .
+---[SHA256]----+
Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Your identification has been saved in /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key
Your public key has been saved in /etc/ssh/ssh_host_ed25519_key.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:zMU6IgMl64yGe1iXmpz8R660NU9pUqG1g1yy0V1Ka9g root@darkstar
The key's randomart image is:
+---[ED25519 256]---+
|   .
|   +
|   o + o
|.* + = @ =
|+.E B O S
|o* = +.+ +
|o B .o+ +
| . o oo*
|   +o .
+---[SHA256]----+
Starting crond: /usr/sbin/crond -l notice
Loading /usr/share/kbd/keymaps/i386/qwerty/dk-latin1.map.gz
```

```
Welcome to Linux 5.15.19 i686 (tty1)
```

```
Starting OpenSSH SSH daemon: /usr/sbin/sshd
Starting crond: /usr/sbin/crond -l notice
Loading /usr/share/kbd/keymaps/i386/qwerty/dk-latin1.map.gz

Welcome to Linux 5.15.19 i686 (tty1)

darkstar login: root

Last login: Fri Sep 12 19:39:16 on tty1
Linux 5.15.19.
root@darkstar:~#
root@darkstar:~# 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=115 time=4.62 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=115 time=2.70 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=115 time=3.95 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=115 time=2.53 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=115 time=3.54 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=115 time=5.79 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=7 ttl=115 time=5.56 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=8 ttl=115 time=2.69 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=9 ttl=115 time=5.25 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=10 ttl=115 time=8.37 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=11 ttl=115 time=6.57 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=12 ttl=115 time=5.99 ms
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
```

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
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=2.24
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
```