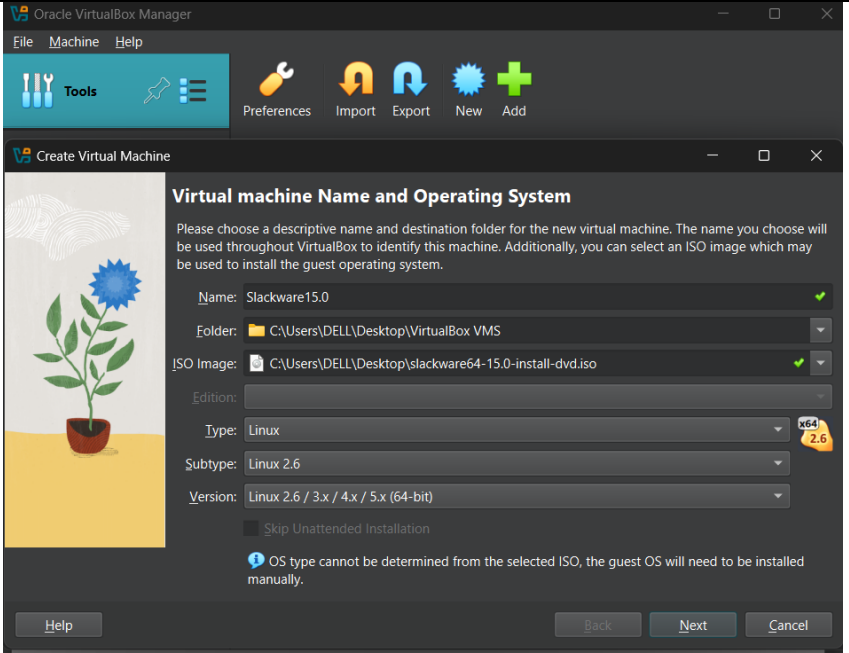
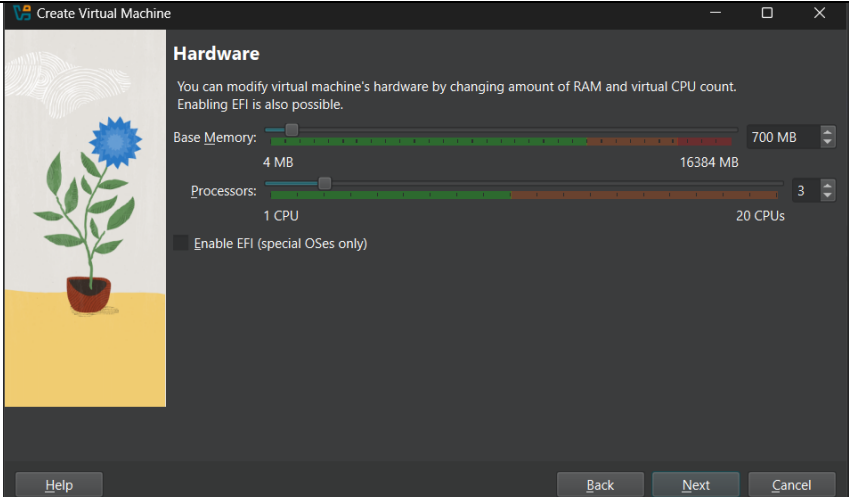
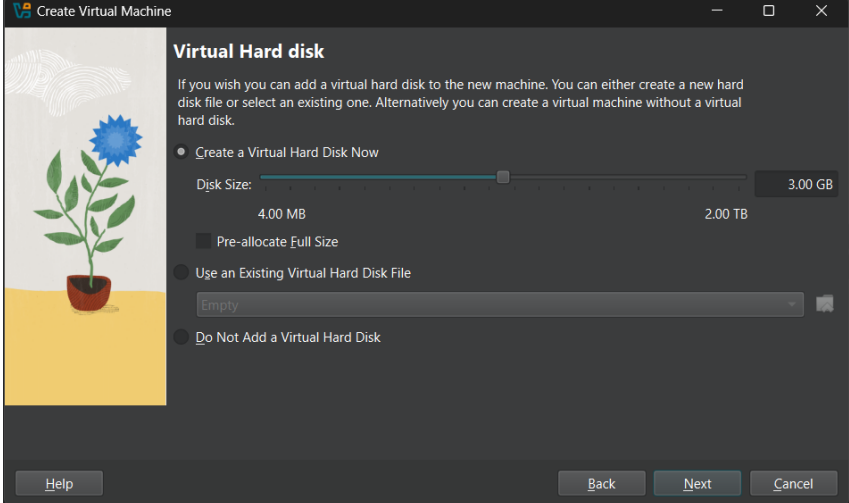


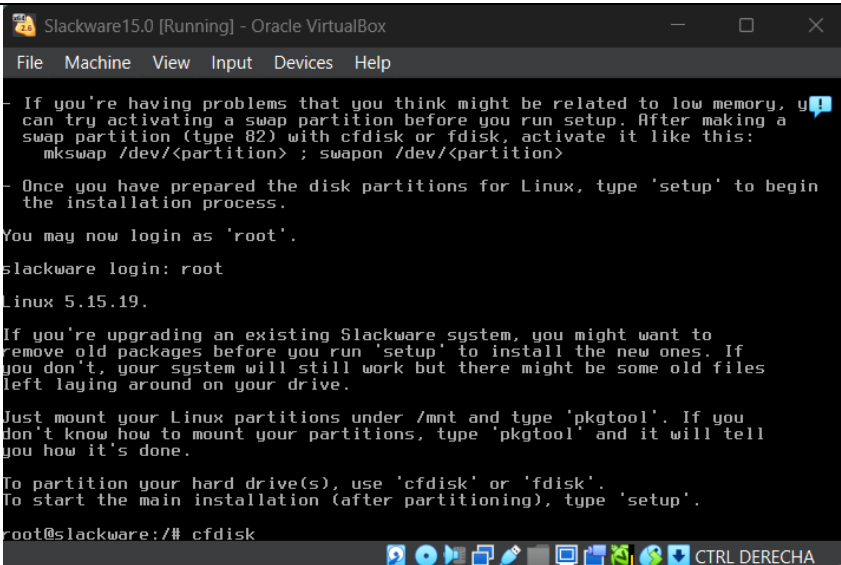
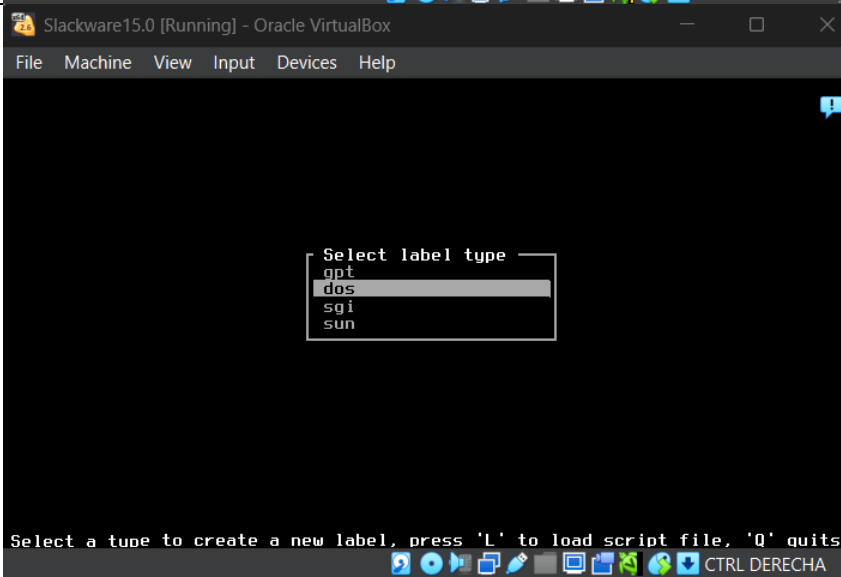
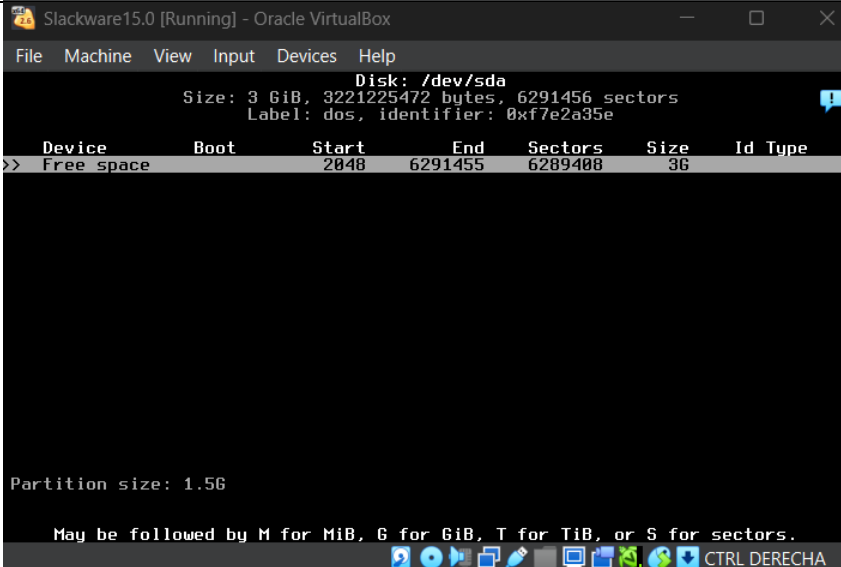
## Objetivos

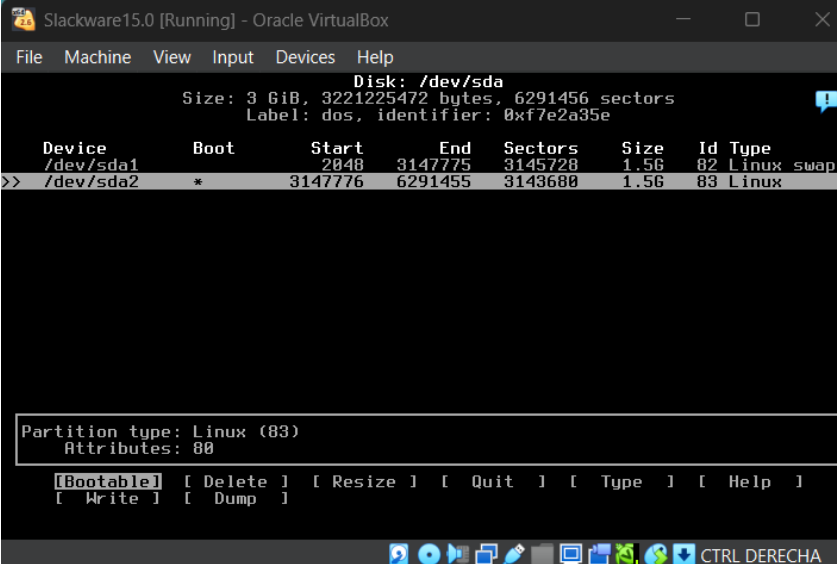
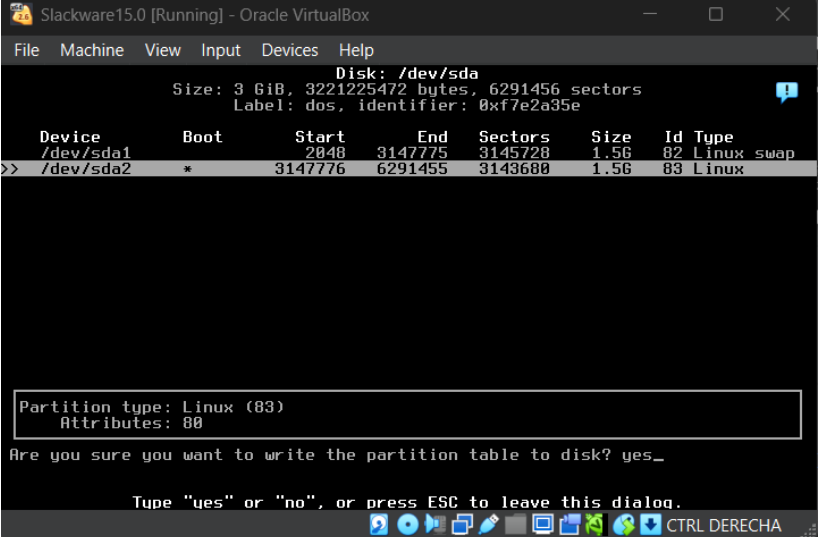
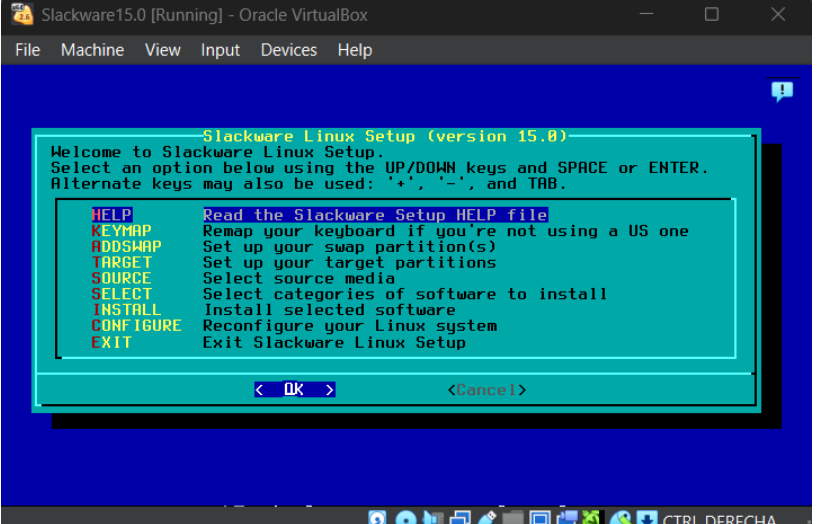
1. Familiarizar al estudiante con el sistema de virtualización VirtualBox.
2. Familiarizar al estudiante con la instalación de la distribución Slackware de Linux.

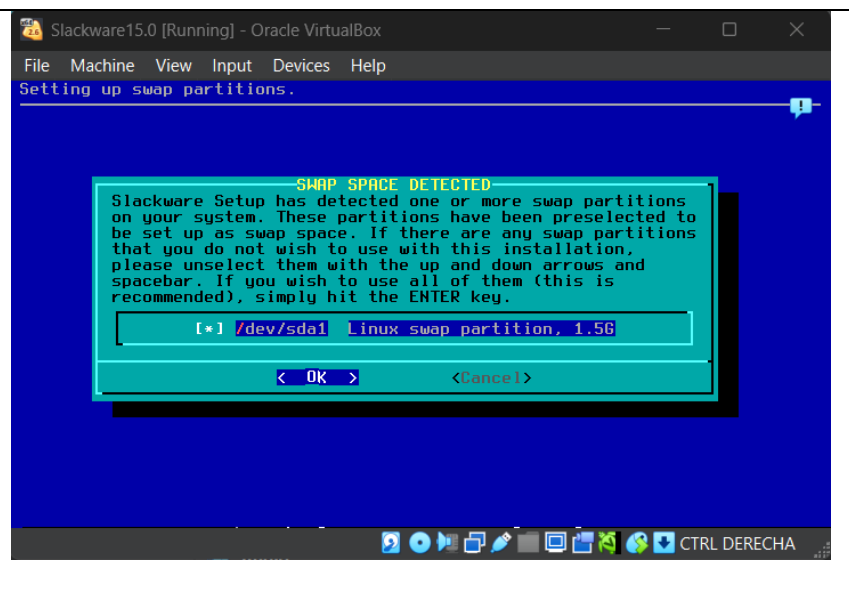
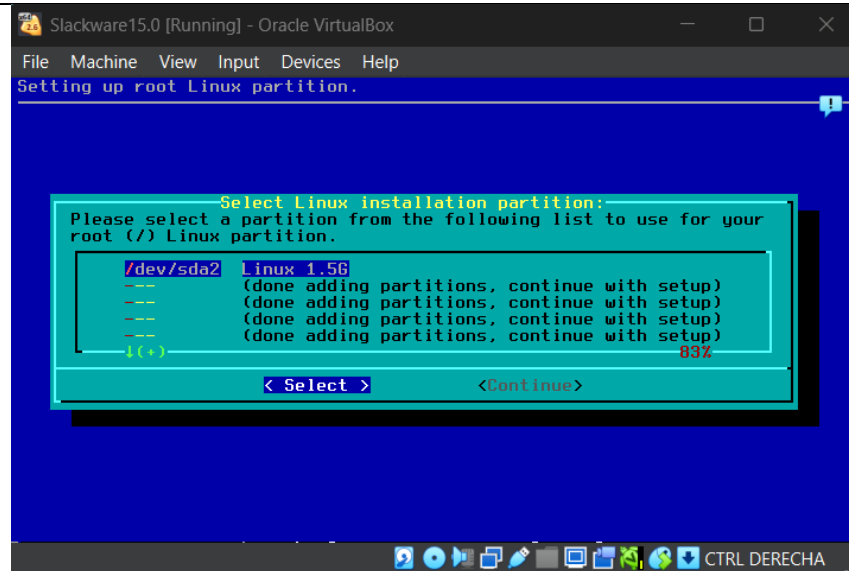
Actividad/Acción/ Tarea	Detalles Relevantes																														
Descargar la imagen de disco para Linux Slackware 64 15.0 desde <a href="http://slackware.com">slackware.com</a>	<div><div>Index of /slackware/slackware-iso/slackware64-15.0-iso</div><div><table><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Last modified</th><th>Size</th><th>Description</th><th>Metadata</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td colspan="5">Parent Directory:</td></tr><tr><td><a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso</a></td><td>03-Feb-2022 21:24</td><td>3.5G</td><td></td><td><a href="#">Details</a></td></tr><tr><td><a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso.asc</a></td><td>03-Feb-2022 21:24</td><td>163</td><td></td><td><a href="#">Details</a></td></tr><tr><td><a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso.md5</a></td><td>03-Feb-2022 21:24</td><td>67</td><td></td><td><a href="#">Details</a></td></tr><tr><td><a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso.txt</a></td><td>03-Feb-2022 21:24</td><td>232K</td><td></td><td><a href="#">Details</a></td></tr></tbody></table></div><div>MirrorBrain powered by Apache</div></div>	Name	Last modified	Size	Description	Metadata	Parent Directory:					<a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso</a>	03-Feb-2022 21:24	3.5G		<a href="#">Details</a>	<a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso.asc</a>	03-Feb-2022 21:24	163		<a href="#">Details</a>	<a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso.md5</a>	03-Feb-2022 21:24	67		<a href="#">Details</a>	<a href="#">slackware64-15.0-install-dvd.iso.txt</a>	03-Feb-2022 21:24	232K		<a href="#">Details</a>
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Descargar la última versión de Oracle VirtualBox 7.1.6 desde <a href="http://oracle.com">oracle.com</a>	<div><div><div>ORACLE</div><div>Products Industries Resources Customers Partners Developers Company</div></div><div><div>Oracle VirtualBox</div><div>The latest release is version 7.1.6.</div><div><div><div>• Oracle VirtualBox Base Packages - 7.1.6</div><div>• Oracle VirtualBox: Base package source code and Extension Pack</div><div>• Oracle VirtualBox Pre-built Appliances</div><div>• Oracle Vagrant Projects for Oracle VirtualBox - GitHub</div><div>• Programming Guide and Reference (PDF)</div><div>• VBox GuestAdditions</div></div><div><div>Oracle VirtualBox Base Packages - 7.1.6</div><div>Freely available for Windows, Mac OS X, Linux and Solaris x86 platforms under GPLv3:</div><div><div><div>Platform</div><div>64-bit</div></div><div><div>Windows</div><div><div>↓</div>Windows Installer</div></div></div></div></div></div></div>																														

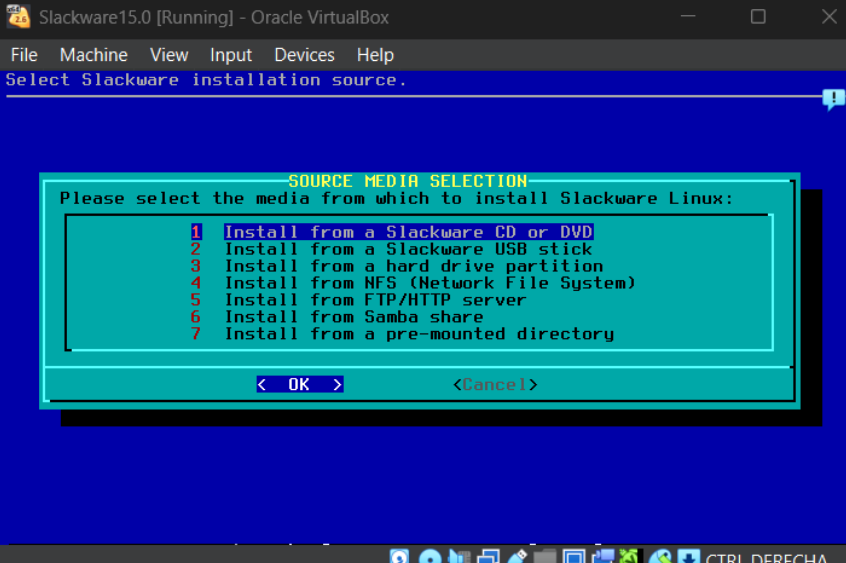
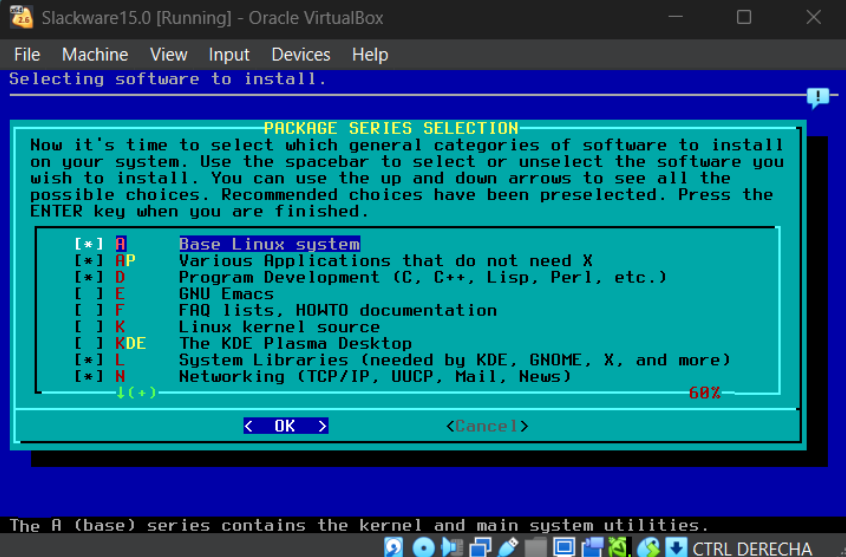
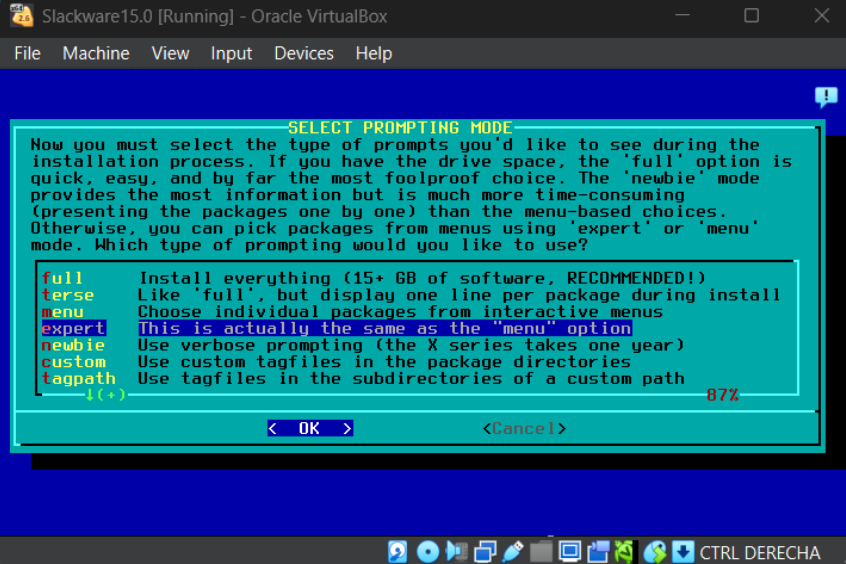
<p>Crear una nueva máquina virtual en Virtual Box:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ISO Image: Seleccionar la imagen de disco para Linux Slackware 64 15.0</li><li>- Type: Seleccionar Linux</li><li>- Subtype: Seleccionar Linux 2.6</li><li>- Version: Seleccionar Linux 2.6 / 3.x / 4.x / 5.x (64-bit)</li></ul>	
<p>Configurar el Hardware de la máquina virtual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Base Memory: Seleccionar 700 MB para el propósito del ejercicio</li><li>- Processors: Seleccionar 3 CPUs</li></ul>	
<p>Asignar 3.00 GB de almacenamiento virtual a la maquina debido a que posteriormente se asignaran dos particiones de 1.5GB</p>	

<p>Presionar el botón de “start” y presionar la tecla “Enter” en el kernel para bootear la maquina</p>	
<p>Presionar “Enter”, se recomienda dejar la configuración por default debido a configuraciones ambiguas del teclado americano en Slackware</p>	
<p>Escribir root en el kernel y presionar la tecla “Enter”, es necesario iniciar sesión en slackware antes de iniciar la instalacion</p>	

<p>Escribir cfdisk en el kernel, esto permitirá generar particiones de disco en el disco duro de la máquina virtual.</p>	 <pre> Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox File Machine View Input Devices Help  - 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/&lt;partition&gt; ; swapon /dev/&lt;partition&gt;  - Once you have prepared the disk partitions for Linux, type 'setup' to begin   the installation process.  You may now login as 'root'.  slackware login: root Linux 5.15.19.  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:/# cfdisk </pre>
<p>Seleccionar el tipo de etiqueta dos</p>	 <pre> Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox File Machine View Input Devices Help  Select label type   opt   dos   sgi   sun  Select a type to create a new label, press 'L' to load script file, 'Q' quits. </pre>
<p>Seleccionar New para configurar la partición:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Escribir 1.5G para definir el tamaño</li> <li>- Seleccionar la unidad como primaria</li> <li>- Cambiar el tipo de unidad a Linux Swap (82) en la pestaña de Type</li> </ul>	 <pre> Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox File Machine View Input Devices Help  Disk: /dev/sda Size: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors Label: dos, identifier: 0xf7e2a35e  &gt;&gt;  Device      Boot    Start        End    Sectors    Size    Id Type     Free space                2048      6291455     6289408    3G  Partition size: 1.5G  May be followed by M for MiB, G for GiB, T for TiB, or S for sectors. </pre>

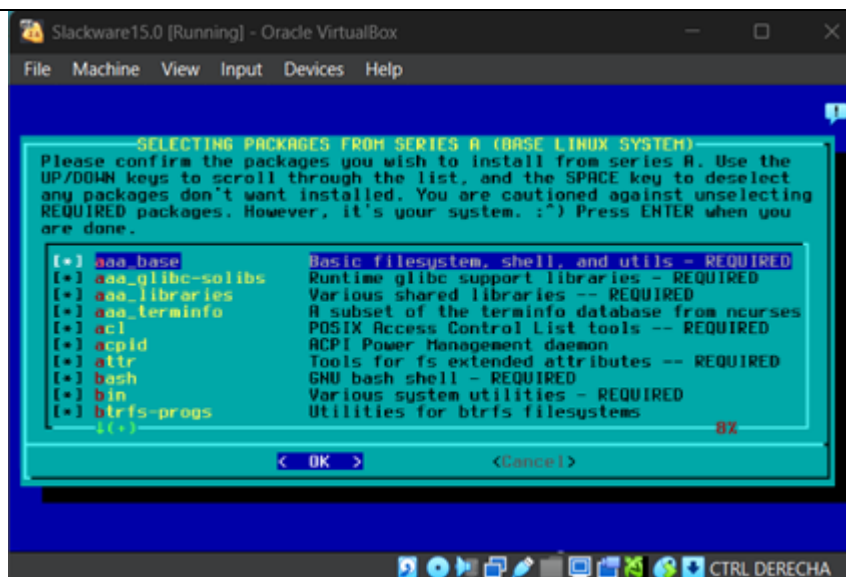
<p>Seleccionar nuevamente la unidad Free Space para configurar una segunda partición de 1.5G, donde sea de tipo Linux (83) y Bootable</p>	 <p>Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox</p> <p>File Machine View Input Devices Help</p> <p>Disk: /dev/sda Size: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors Label: dos, identifier: 0xf7e2a35e</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Device</th><th>Boot</th><th>Start</th><th>End</th><th>Sectors</th><th>Size</th><th>Id</th><th>Type</th><th>swap</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>/dev/sda1</td><td></td><td>2048</td><td>3147775</td><td>3145728</td><td>1.5G</td><td>82</td><td>Linux</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>/dev/sda2</td><td>*</td><td>3147776</td><td>6291455</td><td>3143680</td><td>1.5G</td><td>83</td><td>Linux</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Partition type: Linux (83) Attributes: 80</p> <p>[Bootable] [Delete] [Resize] [Quit] [Type] [Help] [Write] [Dump]</p>	Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type	swap	/dev/sda1		2048	3147775	3145728	1.5G	82	Linux		/dev/sda2	*	3147776	6291455	3143680	1.5G	83	Linux	
Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type	swap																				
/dev/sda1		2048	3147775	3145728	1.5G	82	Linux																					
/dev/sda2	*	3147776	6291455	3143680	1.5G	83	Linux																					
<p>Seleccionar Write y escribir la palabra “yes” para confirmar los cambios y guardarlos. Posteriormente, seleccionar la pestaña de Quit para regresar</p>	 <p>Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox</p> <p>File Machine View Input Devices Help</p> <p>Disk: /dev/sda Size: 3 GiB, 3221225472 bytes, 6291456 sectors Label: dos, identifier: 0xf7e2a35e</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Device</th><th>Boot</th><th>Start</th><th>End</th><th>Sectors</th><th>Size</th><th>Id</th><th>Type</th><th>swap</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>/dev/sda1</td><td></td><td>2048</td><td>3147775</td><td>3145728</td><td>1.5G</td><td>82</td><td>Linux</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>/dev/sda2</td><td>*</td><td>3147776</td><td>6291455</td><td>3143680</td><td>1.5G</td><td>83</td><td>Linux</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Partition type: Linux (83) Attributes: 80</p> <p>Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk? yes_</p> <p>Type "yes" or "no", or press ESC to leave this dialog.</p>	Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type	swap	/dev/sda1		2048	3147775	3145728	1.5G	82	Linux		/dev/sda2	*	3147776	6291455	3143680	1.5G	83	Linux	
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/dev/sda2	*	3147776	6291455	3143680	1.5G	83	Linux																					
<p>Escribir “setup” en el kernel para abrir la configuración del sistema operativo. Seleccionar la opción de ADDSWAP en la siguiente ventana</p>	 <p>Slackware Linux Setup (version 15.0)</p> <p>Welcome to Slackware Linux Setup. Select an option below using the UP/DOWN keys and SPACE or ENTER. Alternate keys may also be used: '+', '-', and TAB.</p> <table><tbody><tr><td>HELP</td><td>Read the Slackware Setup HELP file</td></tr><tr><td>KEYMAP</td><td>Remap your keyboard if you're not using a US one</td></tr><tr><td>ADDSWAP</td><td>Set up your swap partition(s)</td></tr><tr><td>TARGET</td><td>Set up your target partitions</td></tr><tr><td>SOURCE</td><td>Select source media</td></tr><tr><td>SELECT</td><td>Select categories of software to install</td></tr><tr><td>INSTALL</td><td>Install selected software</td></tr><tr><td>CONFIGURE</td><td>Reconfigure your Linux system</td></tr><tr><td>EXIT</td><td>Exit Slackware Linux Setup</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>&lt; OK &gt; &lt;Cancel&gt;</p>	HELP	Read the Slackware Setup HELP file	KEYMAP	Remap your keyboard if you're not using a US one	ADDSWAP	Set up your swap partition(s)	TARGET	Set up your target partitions	SOURCE	Select source media	SELECT	Select categories of software to install	INSTALL	Install selected software	CONFIGURE	Reconfigure your Linux system	EXIT	Exit Slackware Linux Setup									
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<p>Presionar “Enter”, esta ventana identifica las particiones que se crearon para confirmar la partición que se va a usar como Swap. Para el propósito de esta instalación no se va a realizar un chequeo de bloques malos, entonces se presiona “Enter” en la ventana siguiente y ya habrá quedado configurado.</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Slackware 15.0 setup window titled "Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The menu bar includes File, Machine, View, Input, Devices, and Help. The main text says "Setting up swap partitions." Below this, a cyan box contains the message: "SWAP SPACE DETECTED: Slackware Setup has detected one or more swap partitions on your system. These partitions have been preselected to be set up as swap space. If there are any swap partitions that you do not wish to use with this installation, please unselect them with the up and down arrows and spacebar. If you wish to use all of them (this is recommended), simply hit the ENTER key." At the bottom of the cyan box, there is a selection box showing "[*] /dev/sda1 Linux swap partition, 1.5G". Below the selection box are two buttons: "&lt; OK &gt;" and "&lt;Cancel&gt;".</p>
<p>Seleccionar la partición de 1.5GB de tipo Linux (83). Esta partición se va a formatear por ende se debe de seleccionar la opción Format, y el tipo de sistema para dispositivo ext4 debido a que es el más común y más actualizado en sistemas Linux</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Slackware 15.0 setup window titled "Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox". The menu bar includes File, Machine, View, Input, Devices, and Help. The main text says "Setting up root Linux partition." Below this, a cyan box contains the message: "Select Linux installation partition: Please select a partition from the following list to use for your root (/) Linux partition." At the bottom of the cyan box, there is a list of partitions: "/dev/sda2 Linux 1.5G", followed by four entries of "(done adding partitions, continue with setup)". Below the list is a selection box showing "1(+)" and a progress bar at 83%. Below the selection box are two buttons: "&lt; Select &gt;" and "&lt;Continue&gt;".</p>

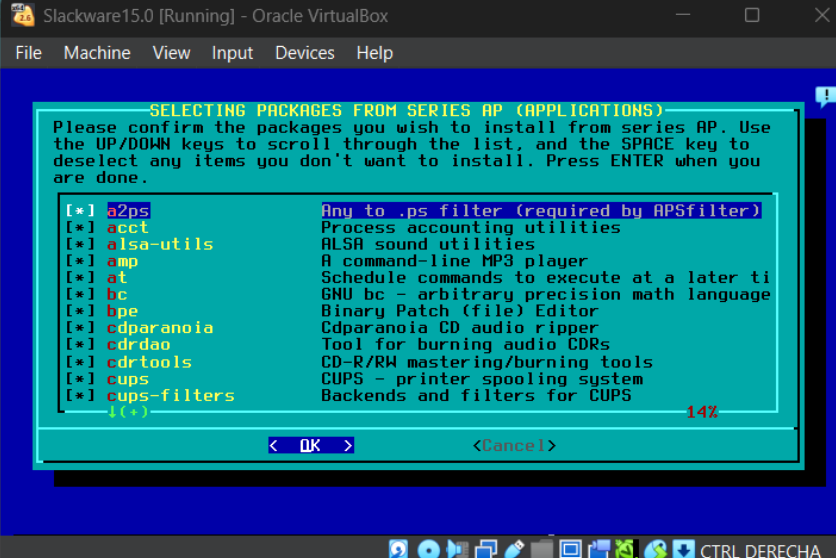
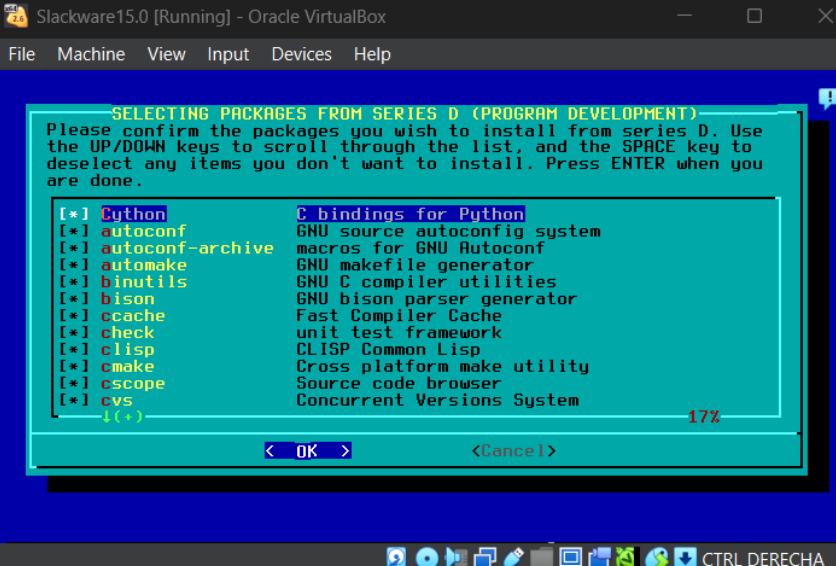
<p>Seleccionar la opción “1 Install from a Slackware CD or DVD”, esta opción indica donde va a obtener el sistema Slackware para la instalación (La imagen de disco que se descargó en el punto 1). El escaneo para la instalación del sistema se hará de forma automática.</p>	
<p>Seleccionar la colección de paquetes para una instalación mínima con red las colecciones A, AP, D, L y N</p>	
<p>Seleccionar expert como modo de instalación para tener la instalación mínima de red</p>	

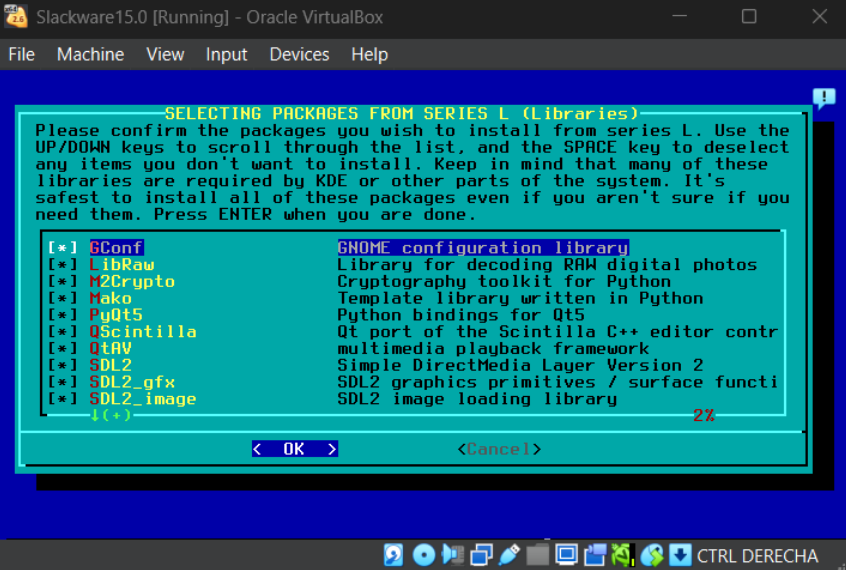
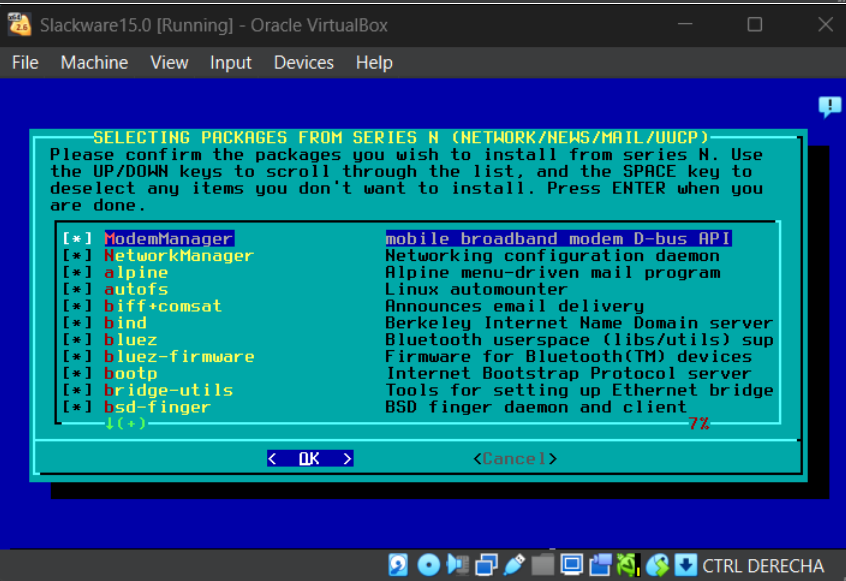
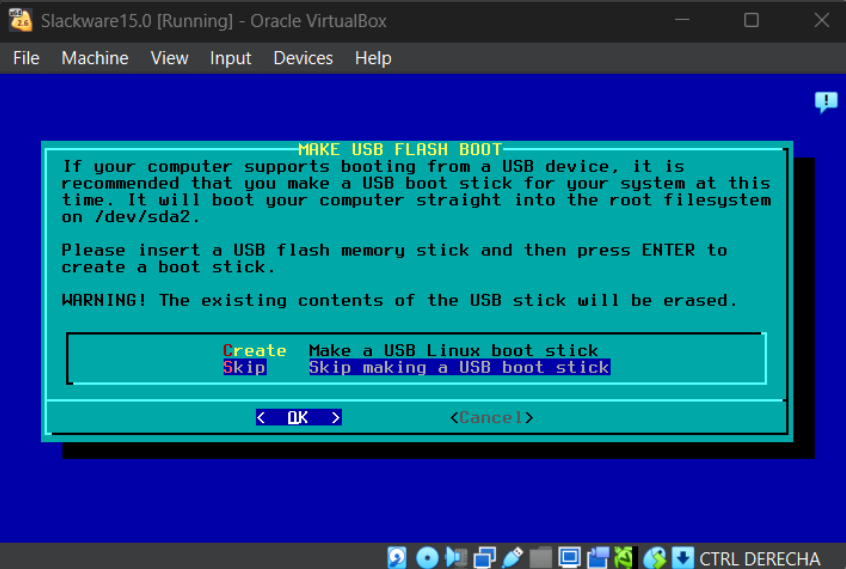
Seleccionar los siguientes paquetes de la colección A:

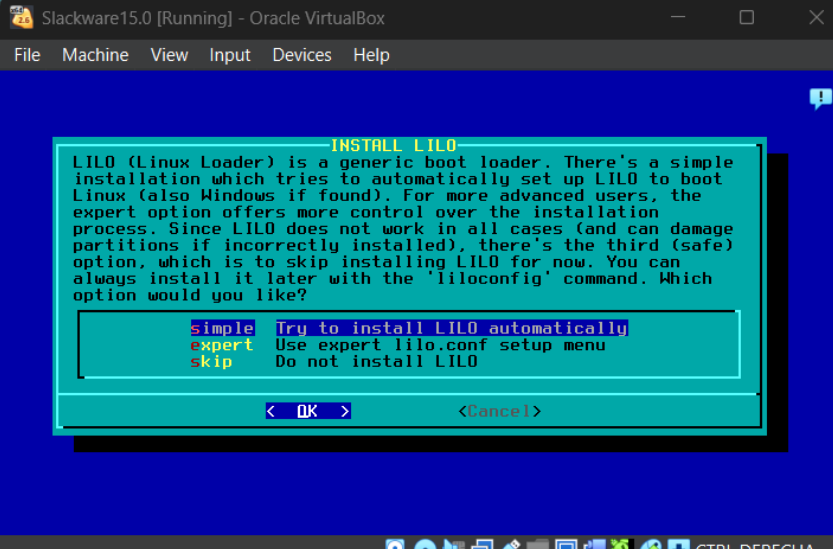
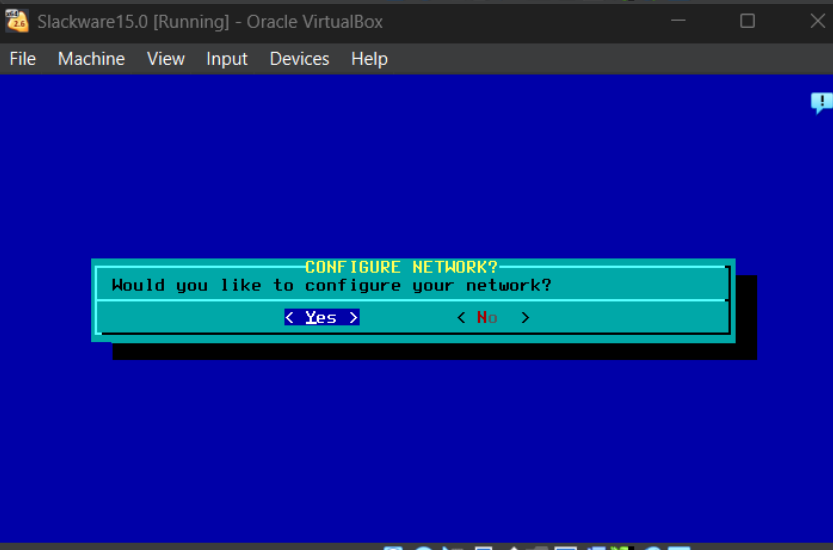
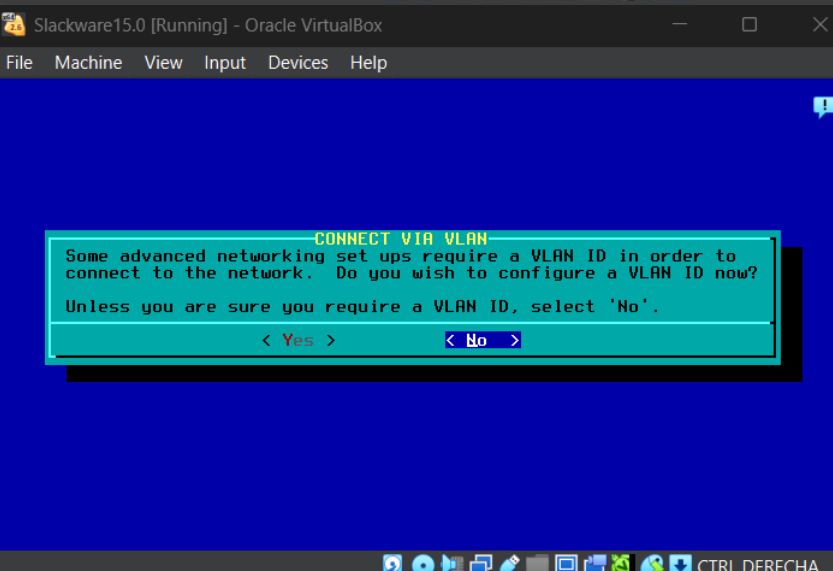
- a/aaa\_base
- a/aaa\_glibc-solibs
- a/aaa\_libraries
- a/aaa\_terminfo
- a/acl
- a/attr
- a/bash
- a/bin
- a/bzip2
- a/coreutils
- a/cpio
- a/cracklib
- a/dbus
- a/dcron
- a/devs
- a/dialog
- a/e2fsprogs
- a/elogind
- a/etc
- a/eudev
- a/file
- a/findutils
- a/gawk
- a/glibc-zoneinfo
- a/grep
- a/gzip
- 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

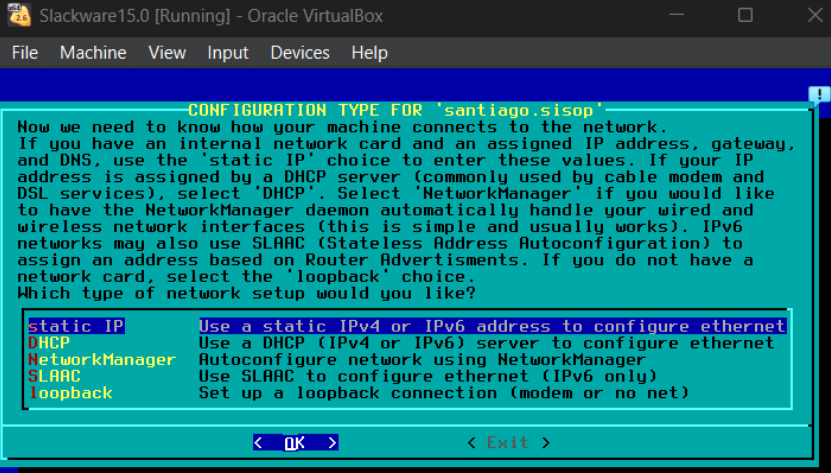
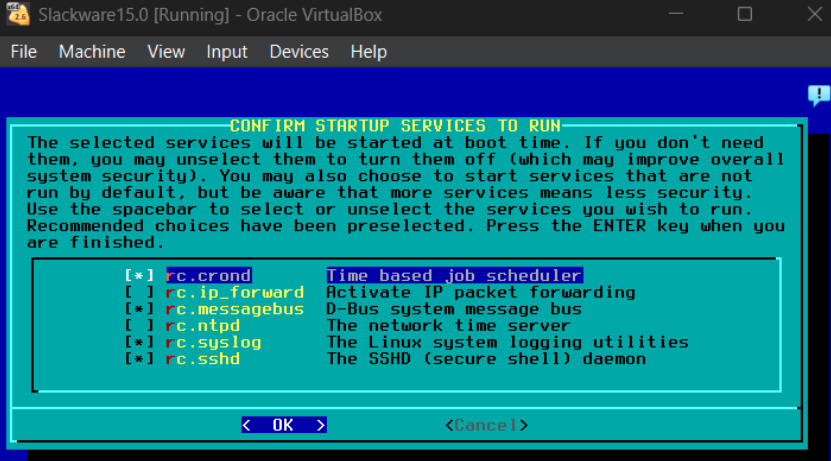
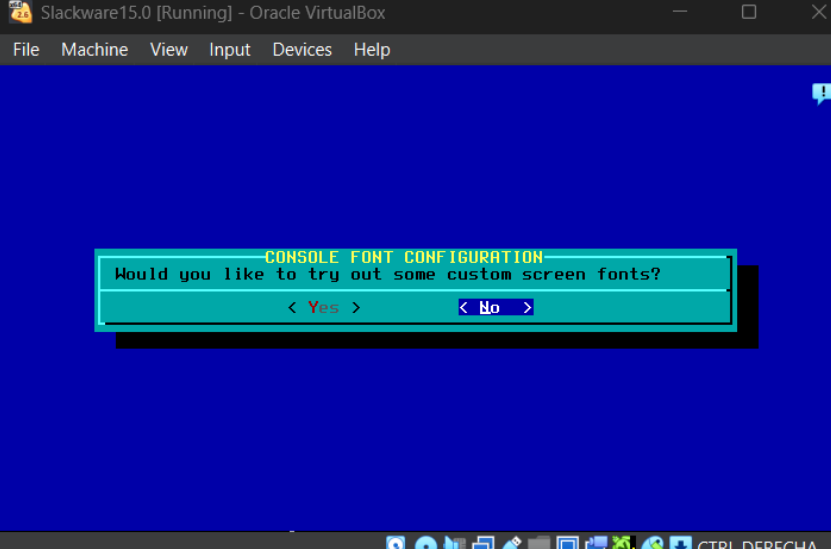


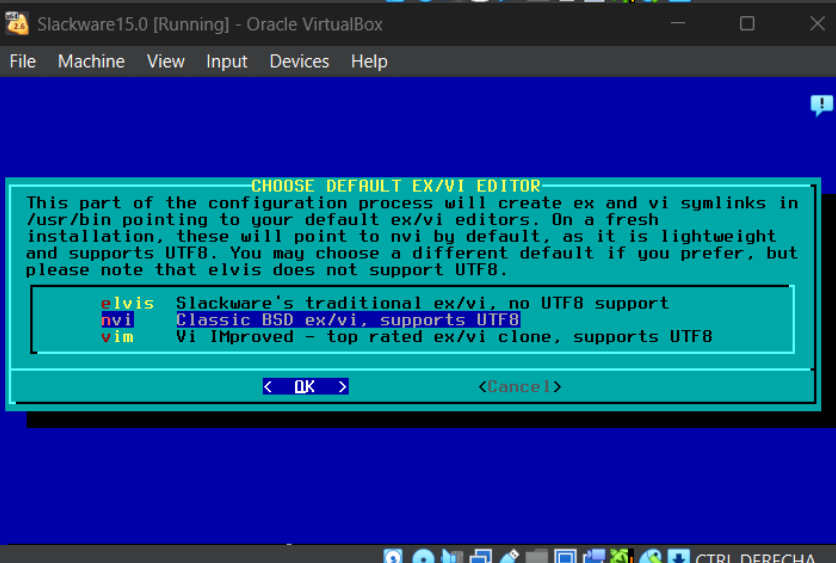


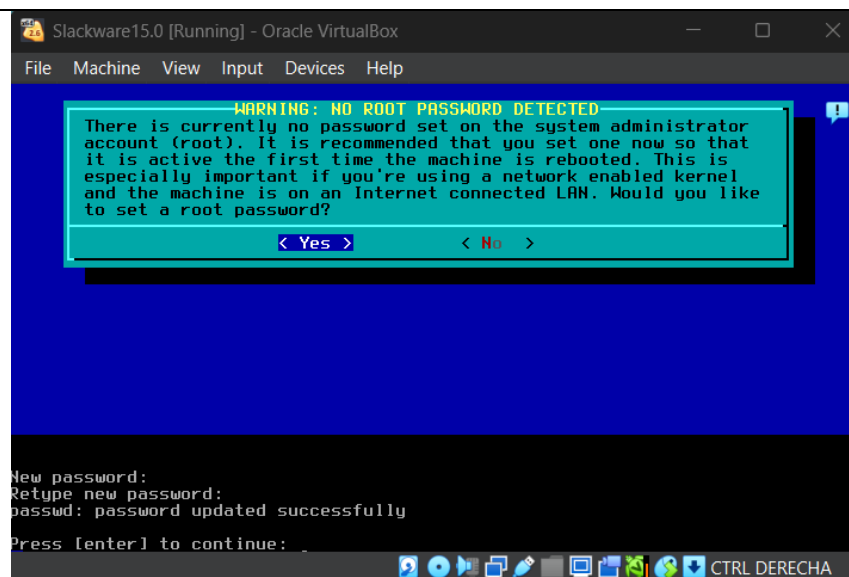
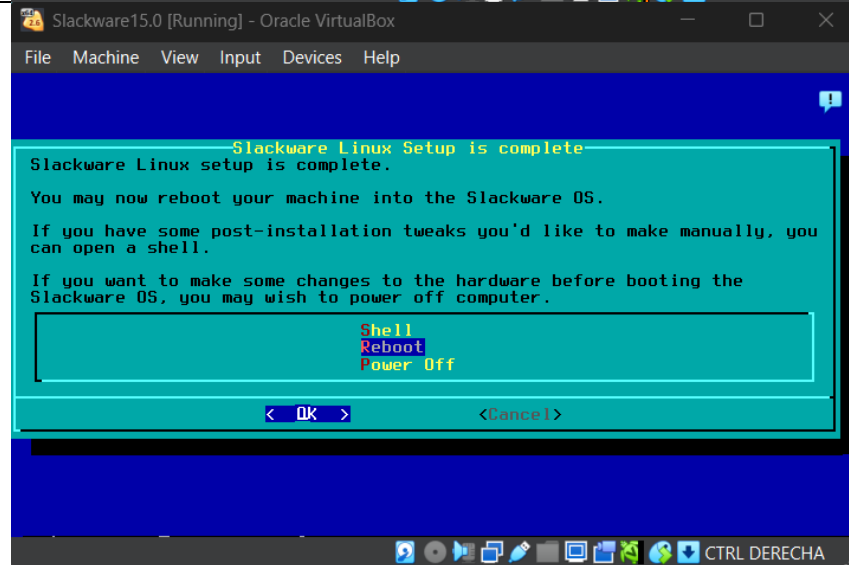
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a/procps-ng</li> <li>- a/sed</li> <li>- a/shadow</li> <li>- a/sharutils</li> <li>- a/sysklogd</li> <li>- a/syslinux</li> <li>- a/sysvinit</li> <li>- a/sysvinit-scripts</li> <li>- a/tar</li> <li>- a/util-linux</li> <li>- a/which</li> <li>- a/xz</li> </ul>																									
<p>Seleccionar los siguientes paquetes para la serie AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ap/nano</li> <li>- ap/slackpkg</li> </ul>	 <p>Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox</p> <p>File Machine View Input Devices Help</p> <p><b>SELECTING PACKAGES FROM SERIES AP (APPLICATIONS)</b></p> <p>Please confirm the packages you wish to install from series AP. Use the UP/DOWN keys to scroll through the list, and the SPACE key to deselect any items you don't want to install. Press ENTER when you are done.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>[*] a2ps</td> <td>Anu to .ps filter (required by APSfilter)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] acct</td> <td>Process accounting utilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] alsa-utils</td> <td>ALSA sound utilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] amp</td> <td>A command-line MP3 player</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] at</td> <td>Schedule commands to execute at a later ti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] bc</td> <td>GNU bc - arbitrary precision math language</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] bpe</td> <td>Binary Patch (file) Editor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cdparanoia</td> <td>Cdparanoia CD audio ripper</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cdrdao</td> <td>Tool for burning audio CDRs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cdrtools</td> <td>CD-R/RW mastering/burning tools</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cups</td> <td>CUPS - printer spooling system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cups-filters</td> <td>Backends and filters for CUPS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>14%</p> <p>&lt; OK &gt; &lt;Cancel&gt;</p>	[*] a2ps	Anu to .ps filter (required by APSfilter)	[*] acct	Process accounting utilities	[*] alsa-utils	ALSA sound utilities	[*] amp	A command-line MP3 player	[*] at	Schedule commands to execute at a later ti	[*] bc	GNU bc - arbitrary precision math language	[*] bpe	Binary Patch (file) Editor	[*] cdparanoia	Cdparanoia CD audio ripper	[*] cdrdao	Tool for burning audio CDRs	[*] cdrtools	CD-R/RW mastering/burning tools	[*] cups	CUPS - printer spooling system	[*] cups-filters	Backends and filters for CUPS
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<p>Seleccionar el paquete d/perl para la serie D</p>	 <p>Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox</p> <p>File Machine View Input Devices Help</p> <p><b>SELECTING PACKAGES FROM SERIES D (PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT)</b></p> <p>Please confirm the packages you wish to install from series D. Use the UP/DOWN keys to scroll through the list, and the SPACE key to deselect any items you don't want to install. Press ENTER when you are done.</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>[*] Cython</td> <td>C bindings for Python</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] autoconf</td> <td>GNU source autoconfig system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] autoconf-archive</td> <td>macros for GNU Autoconf</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] automake</td> <td>GNU makefile generator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] binutils</td> <td>GNU C compiler utilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] bison</td> <td>GNU bison parser generator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] ccache</td> <td>Fast Compiler Cache</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] check</td> <td>unit test framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] clisp</td> <td>CLISP Common Lisp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cmake</td> <td>Cross platform make utility</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cscope</td> <td>Source code browser</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[*] cvs</td> <td>Concurrent Versions System</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>17%</p> <p>&lt; OK &gt; &lt;Cancel&gt;</p>	[*] Cython	C bindings for Python	[*] autoconf	GNU source autoconfig system	[*] autoconf-archive	macros for GNU Autoconf	[*] automake	GNU makefile generator	[*] binutils	GNU C compiler utilities	[*] bison	GNU bison parser generator	[*] ccache	Fast Compiler Cache	[*] check	unit test framework	[*] clisp	CLISP Common Lisp	[*] cmake	Cross platform make utility	[*] cscope	Source code browser	[*] cvs	Concurrent Versions System
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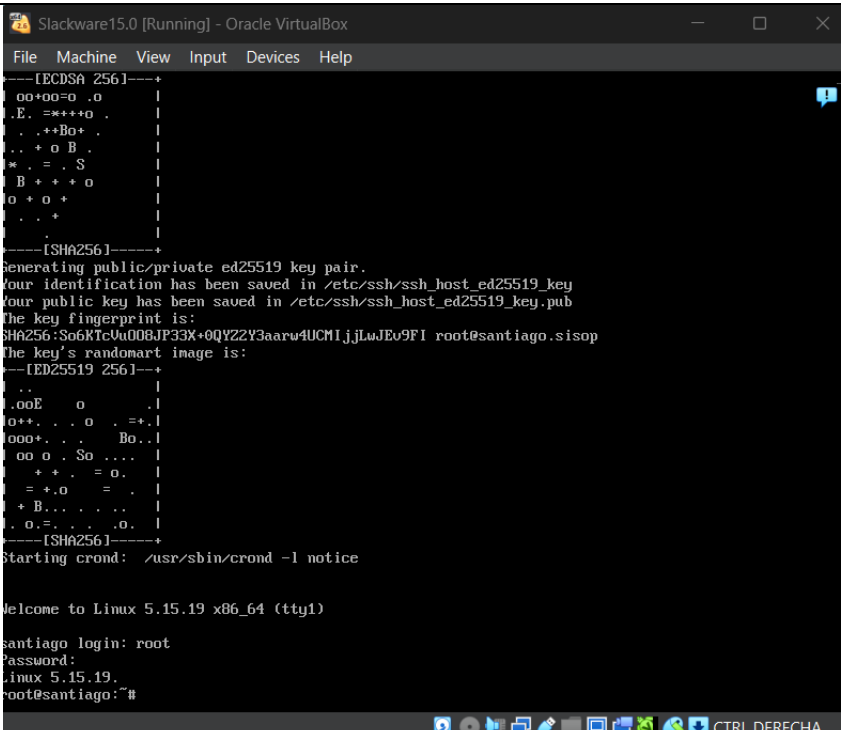
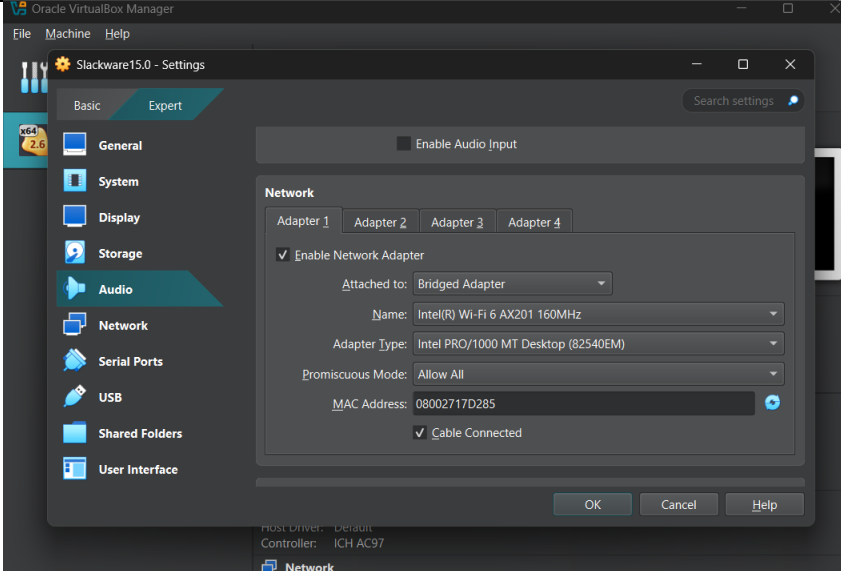
<p>Seleccionar los siguientes paquetes para la serie L:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- L/libunistring</li> <li>- L/ncurses</li> </ul>	
<p>Seleccionar los siguientes paquetes de la serie N:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- n/ca-certificates</li> <li>- n/gnupg</li> <li>- n/iproute2</li> <li>- n/iptables</li> <li>- n/libmnl</li> <li>- n/net-tools</li> <li>- n/network-scripts</li> <li>- n/ntp</li> <li>- n/openssh</li> <li>- n/openssl</li> <li>- n/wget</li> </ul>	
<p>Seleccionar la opción de Skip para omitir configuración de USB bootable</p>	

<p>Seleccionar la instalación simple de LILO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seleccionar opción “standard” para el FRAME BUFFER</li> <li>- Omitir y presionar “Enter” en parámetros adicionales</li> <li>- Seleccionar MBR como directorio para la instalación</li> </ul>	
<p>Seleccionar “Yes” para completar la configuración inicial de red:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Escribir el nombre del Hostname, p. ej: santiago</li> <li>- Escribir el nombre del dominio, p. ej: sisop</li> </ul>	
<p>Seleccionar “No” para evitar conexión con vía VLAN</p>	

<p>Seleccionar la opción “static IP” para la configuración de red. Para obtener la dirección de IPv4 y la Gateway se puede usar el siguiente comando en la consola de Windows: ipconfig /all. En el caso de pedir configuración IPv6 se puede omitir este paso.</p>	
<p>Seleccionar los siguientes servicios para inicio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rc.cron</li> <li>- rc.messagesbus</li> <li>- rc.syslog</li> <li>- rc.sshd</li> </ul>	
<p>Omitir la configuración de tipografía de letra</p>	

<p>Omitir la configuración de hardware de reloj</p>	
<p>Seleccionar America/Bogota para la zona horaria</p>	
<p>Seleccionar nvi para editor de EX/VI</p>	

<p>Establecer una nueva contraseña para el root. Una vez se finaliza este paso se podrá darle a la opción de EXIT.</p>	 A screenshot of the Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox window. The main display area is black with green text. A yellow-bordered box contains the following text: "WARNING: NO ROOT PASSWORD DETECTED. There is currently no password set on the system administrator account (root). It is recommended that you set one now so that it is active the first time the machine is rebooted. This is especially important if you're using a network enabled kernel and the machine is on an Internet connected LAN. Would you like to set a root password?". Below the box are two buttons: "< Yes >" and "< No >". At the bottom of the window, a terminal shows the text: "New password:", "Retype new password:", "passwd: password updated successfully", and "Press [Enter] to continue: ". The top menu bar includes "File", "Machine", "View", "Input", "Devices", and "Help". The bottom status bar shows various icons and the text "CTRL DERECHA".
<p>Seleccionar Reboot para reiniciar el sistema operativo</p>	 A screenshot of the Slackware15.0 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox window. The main display area is black with green text. A yellow-bordered box contains the following text: "Slackware Linux Setup is complete. Slackware Linux setup is complete. You may now reboot your machine into the Slackware OS. If you have some post-installation tweaks you'd like to make manually, you can open a shell. If you want to make some changes to the hardware before booting the Slackware OS, you may wish to power off computer.". Below the box are three options: "Shell", "Reboot", and "Power Off". At the bottom of the box are two buttons: "< OK >" and "<Cancel>". The top menu bar includes "File", "Machine", "View", "Input", "Devices", and "Help". The bottom status bar shows various icons and the text "CTRL DERECHA".

<p>Escribir datos de usuario y la contraseña para acceder a Linux</p>	
<p>Seleccionar Brigid Adapter en las configuraciones de red de VirtualBox:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Seleccionar Allow All para Promiscuous Mode</li></ul>	

<p>Verificar el funcionamiento de la conexión de red escribiendo las siguientes 3 pruebas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ping [GATEWAY]</li><li>- ping 8.8.8.8</li><li>- ping <a href="http://www.google.com">www.google.com</a></li></ul> <p>(En el caso de que salga error Temporary failure modifying el archivo /etc/resolv.conf para que tenga la dirección DNS correcta)</p>	<pre>santiago login: root Password: Last login: Sun Feb  9 02:13:26 on tty1 Linux 5.15.19. root@santiago:~# 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=119 time=6.64 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=119 time=9.18 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=119 time=5.99 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=119 time=6.89 ms 64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=119 time=12.9 ms ^C --- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics --- 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 5871ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 5.987/8.309/12.853/2.513 ms root@santiago:~# _ ^C --- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics --- 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 5871ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 5.987/8.309/12.853/2.513 ms root@santiago:~# ping 192.168.1.1 PING 192.168.1.1 (192.168.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=4.22 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=5.97 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=9.19 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.1.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=7.06 ms ^C --- 192.168.1.1 ping statistics --- 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 5638ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 4.215/6.610/9.194/1.804 ms root@santiago:~# ping www.google.com PING www.google.com (142.250.218.100) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from bog03s01-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.218.100): icmp_seq=1 ttl=118 time=10.2 ms 64 bytes from rio06s13-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.218.100): icmp_seq=2 ttl=118 time=24.1 ms 64 bytes from bog03s01-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.218.100): icmp_seq=3 ttl=118 time=13.9 ms ^C64 bytes from 142.250.218.100: icmp_seq=4 ttl=118 time=16.9 ms  --- www.google.com ping statistics --- 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 15432ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 10.166/16.285/24.119/5.115 ms root@santiago:~#</pre>
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