

# Slackware Virtualbox

## Instalación y configuración


? ×


← Create Virtual Machine


### Name and operating system

Please choose a descriptive name and destination folder for the new virtual machine and select the type of operating system you intend to install on it. The name you choose will be used throughout VirtualBox to identify this machine.

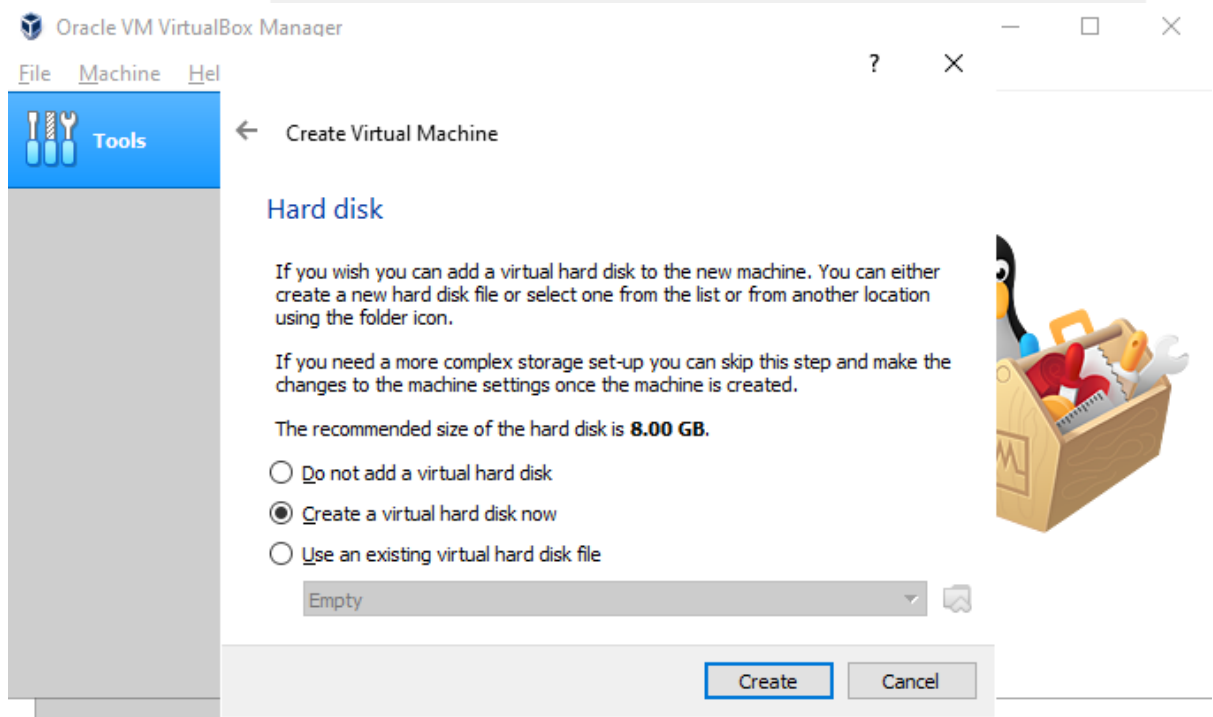
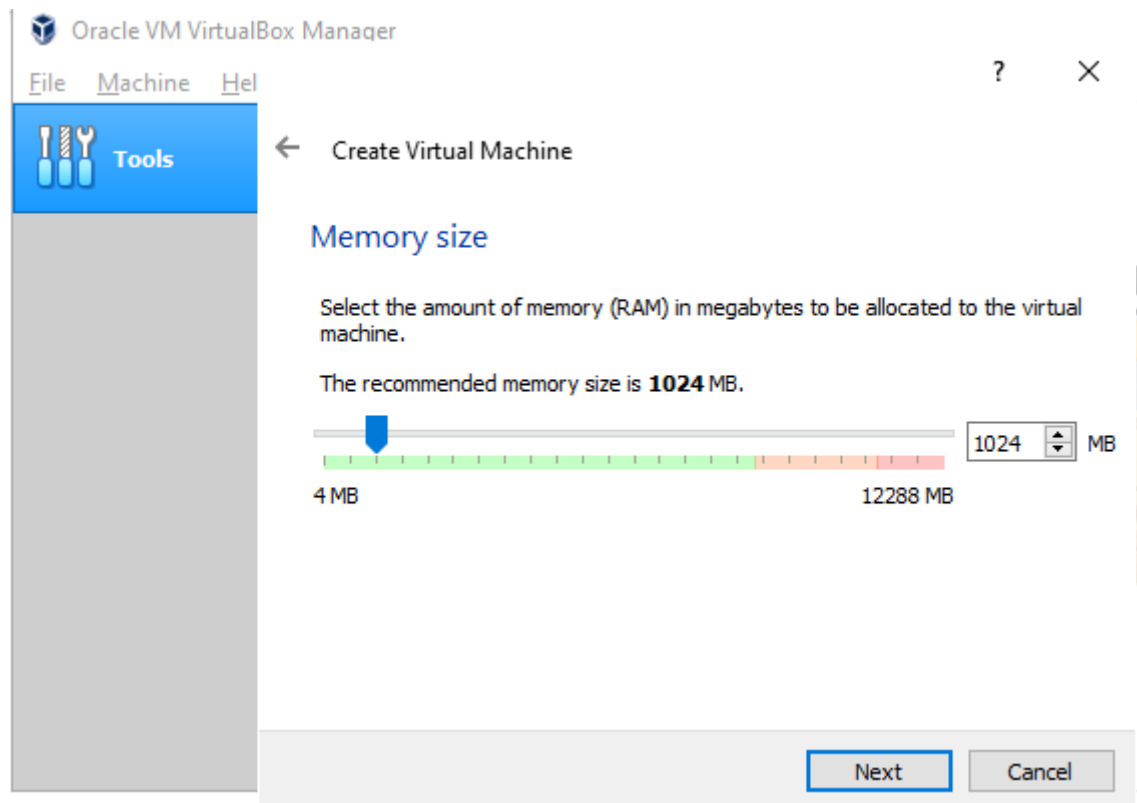
Name:

Machine Folder:  C:\Users\richard.urrea\VirtualBox VMs ▼

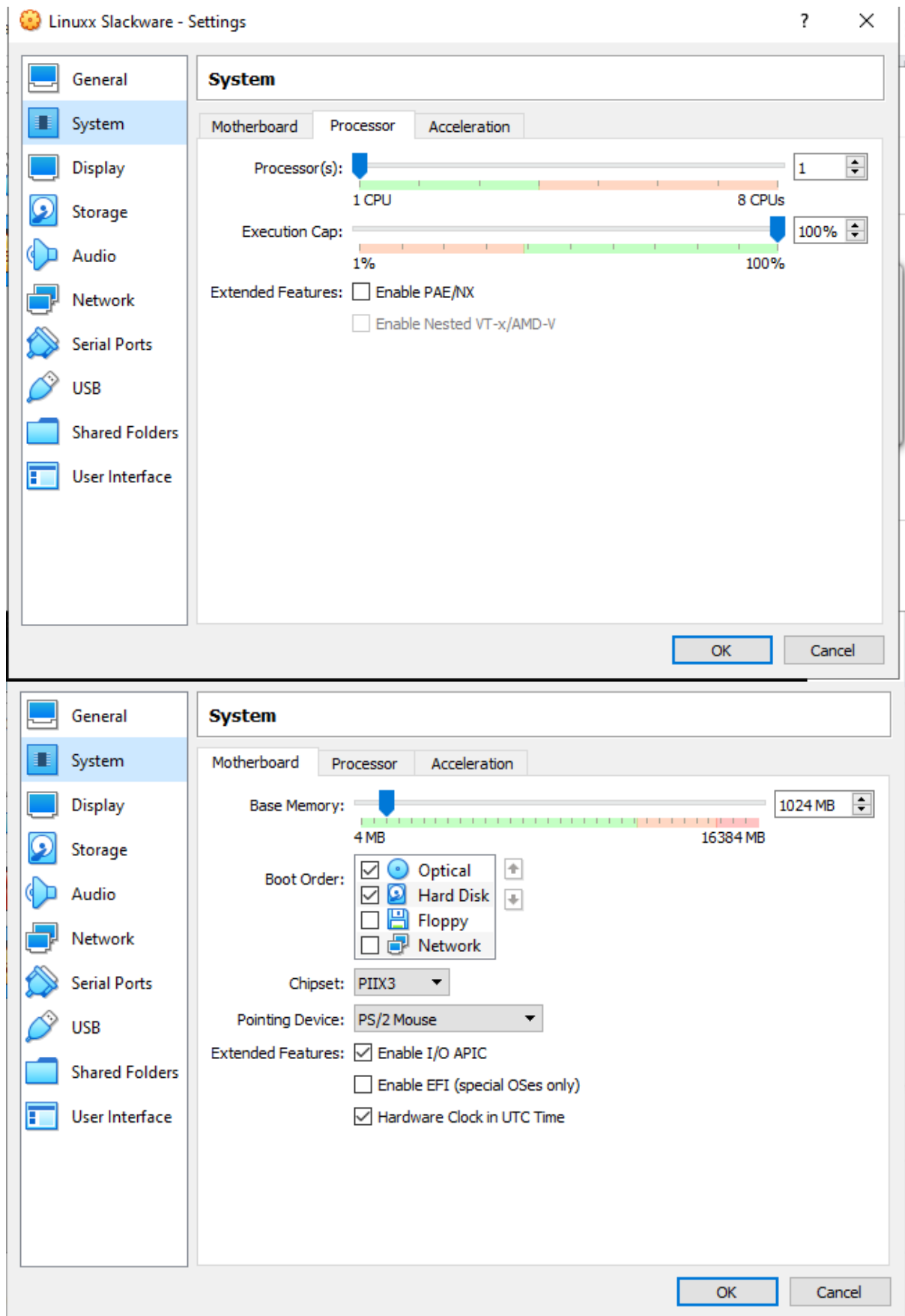
Type: Linux ▼ 

Version: Linux 2.6 / 3.x / 4.x (64-bit) ▼ 

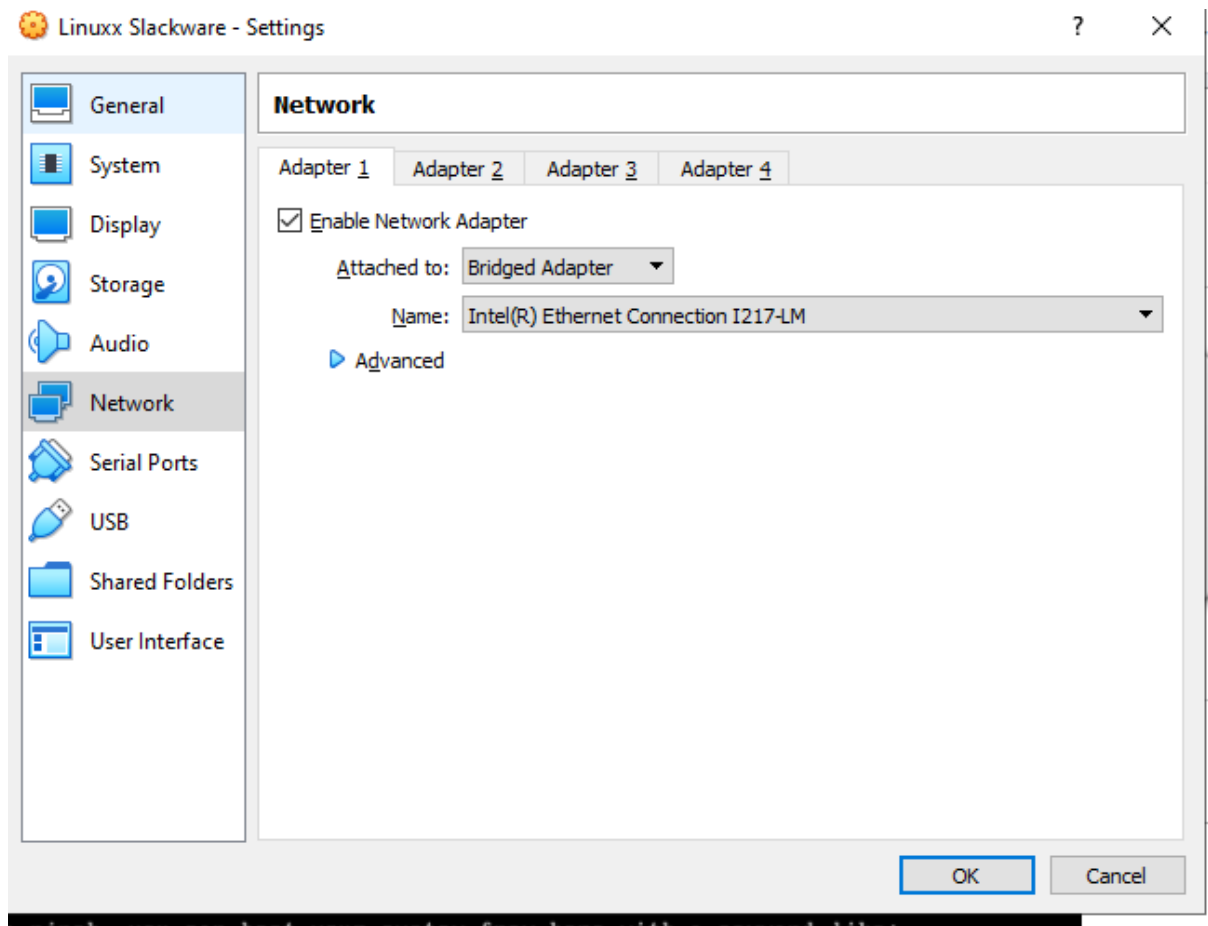
Expert Mode Next Cancel



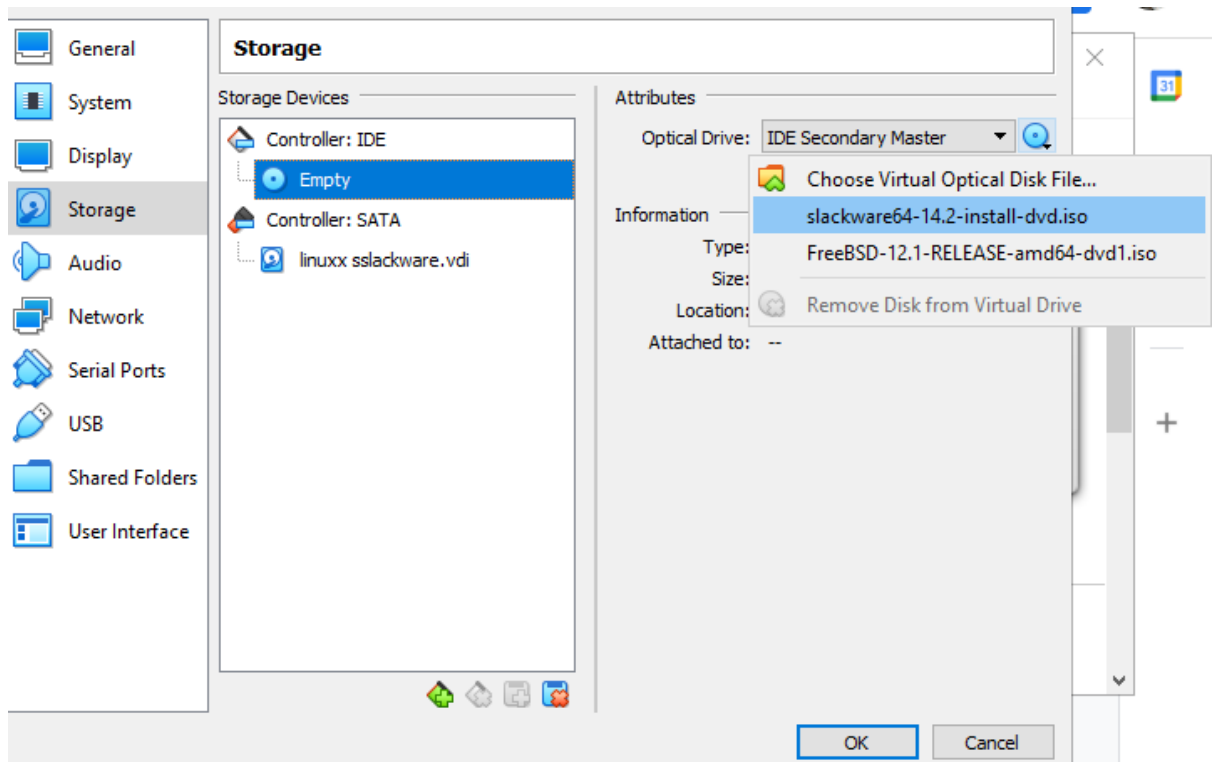
**Configuramos la máquina virtual:**



**Dejamos el adaptador de red en Bridged**



Seleccionamos el iso



E iniciamos la maquina

Damos enter para iniciar el boot de la maquina

```
ISOLINUX 4.07 2013-07-25 ETCD Copyright (C) 1994-2013 H. Peter Anvin et al
Welcome to Slackware64 version 14.2 (Linux kernel 4.4.14)!

If you need to pass extra parameters to the kernel, enter them at the prompt
below after the name of the kernel to boot (huge.s etc).

In a pinch, you can boot your system from here with a command like:

boot: huge.s root=/dev/sda1 rdinit= ro

In the example above, /dev/sda1 is the / Linux partition.

To test your memory with memtest86+, enter memtest on the boot line below.

This prompt is just for entering extra parameters.  If you don't need to enter
any parameters, hit ENTER to boot the default kernel "huge.s" or press [F2]
for a listing of more kernel choices.  Default kernel will boot in 2 minutes.

boot: _
```

**Escribimos 1 para seleccionar el tipo de teclado**

```
<OPTION TO LOAD SUPPORT FOR NON-US KEYBOARD>

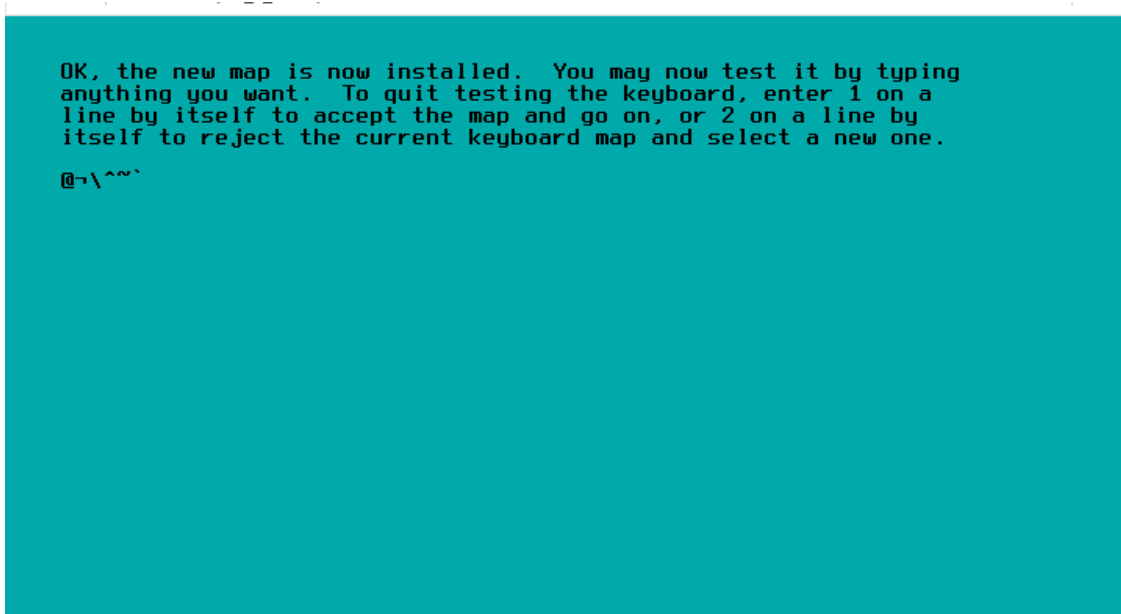
If you are not using a US keyboard, you may now load a different
keyboard map.  To select a different keyboard map, please enter 1
now.  To continue using the US map, just hit enter.

Enter 1 to select a keyboard map: 1_
```

**Seleccionamos el teclado "qerty/la-latin1.map"**



Realizamos pruebas con los caracteres all-graphics para corroborar que sea el tipo de teclado y damos enter, despues 1 y nuevamente enter para continuar con la instalación



## Iniciamos como "root"

```
Welcome to the Slackware Linux installation disk! (version 14.2)

##### 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.

- If you do not have a color monitor, type: TERM=vt100
  before you start 'setup'.

You may now login as 'root'.

slackware login: root_
```

## Se llama el disco con el comando fdisk y la dirección /dev/sda

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

Nos sale esta línea y le damos el comando n para crear una nueva partición del disco

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

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.27.1).
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 0x4d274dd0.

Command (m for help): n
```

**Damos p y enter o solamente enter, para crear una partición primaria**

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

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.27.1).
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 0x92efae97.

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

**Damos 1 y enter o solamente enter para seleccionar la partición 1 del sistema**



```

root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.27.1).
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 0x92efae97.

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):

```

Damos enter para que se seleccione ese punto de partida

```

root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.27.1).
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 0x92efae97.

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 (2048-16777215, default 2048): _

```

Le asignamos el tamaño que tendra ese disco

```

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 2.27.1).
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 0x214f0f3b.

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 (2048-16777215, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-16777215, default 16777215): +15
36MB

```

Despues creamos una segunda partici3n del disco y le damos enter a todas las opciones hasta terminar la creaci3n de esta partici3n

```

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 (2048-16777215, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-16777215, default 16777215): +15
36MB

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1.4 GiB.

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 (3002368-16777215, default 3002368):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (3002368-16777215, default 16777215):

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 6.6 GiB.

Command (m for help): _

```

Despues con el comando t seleccionamos la partici3n 1 y la cambiamos a 82 para dejarlo como swap y posteriormente hacemos uso del comando "a" para dejar la partici3n 2 como el booteable

```

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x214f0f3b

Device      Boot   Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1                2048   3002367   3000320    1.4G 82 Linux swap
/dev/sda2            3002368 16777215 13774848    6.6G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): a
Partition number (1,2, default 2): 2

The bootable flag on partition 2 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 8 GiB, 8589934592 bytes, 16777216 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
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: 0x214f0f3b

Device      Boot   Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1                2048   3002367   3000320    1.4G 82 Linux swap
/dev/sda2      *    3002368 16777215 13774848    6.6G 83 Linux

```

Usamos el comando w para guardar los cambios

```

Device      Boot   Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1                2048   3002367   3000320    1.4G 82 Linux swap
/dev/sda2            3002368 16777215 13774848    6.6G 83 Linux

Command (m for help): a
Partition number (1,2, default 2): 2

The bootable flag on partition 2 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 8 GiB, 8589934592 bytes, 16777216 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
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: 0x214f0f3b

Device      Boot   Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1                2048   3002367   3000320    1.4G 82 Linux swap
/dev/sda2      *    3002368 16777215 13774848    6.6G 83 Linux

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

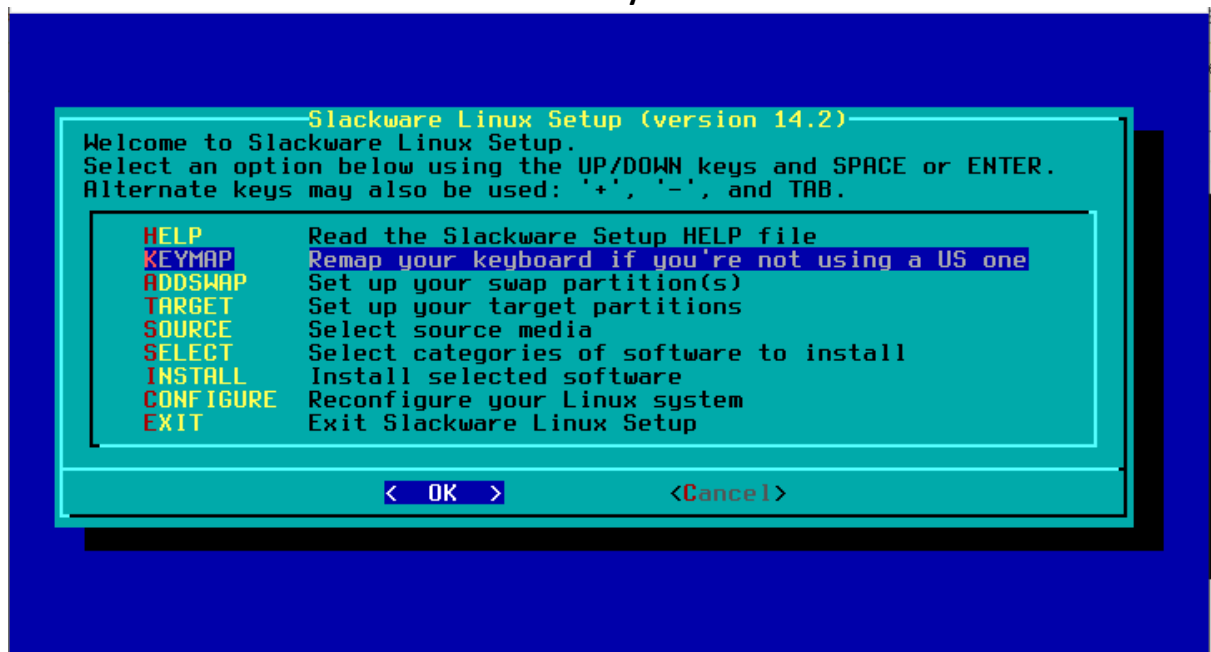
root@slackware:/#

```

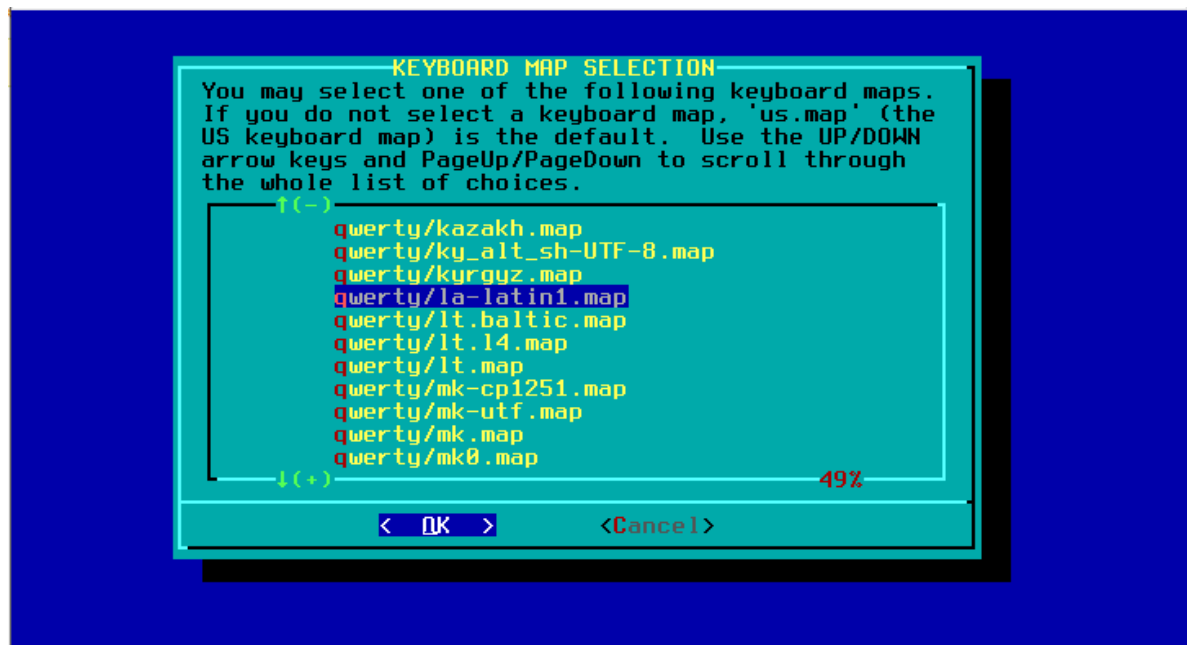
Escribimos "setup" y damos enter

```
root@slackware:/# setup
```

Vamos a "KEYMAP" y damos enter

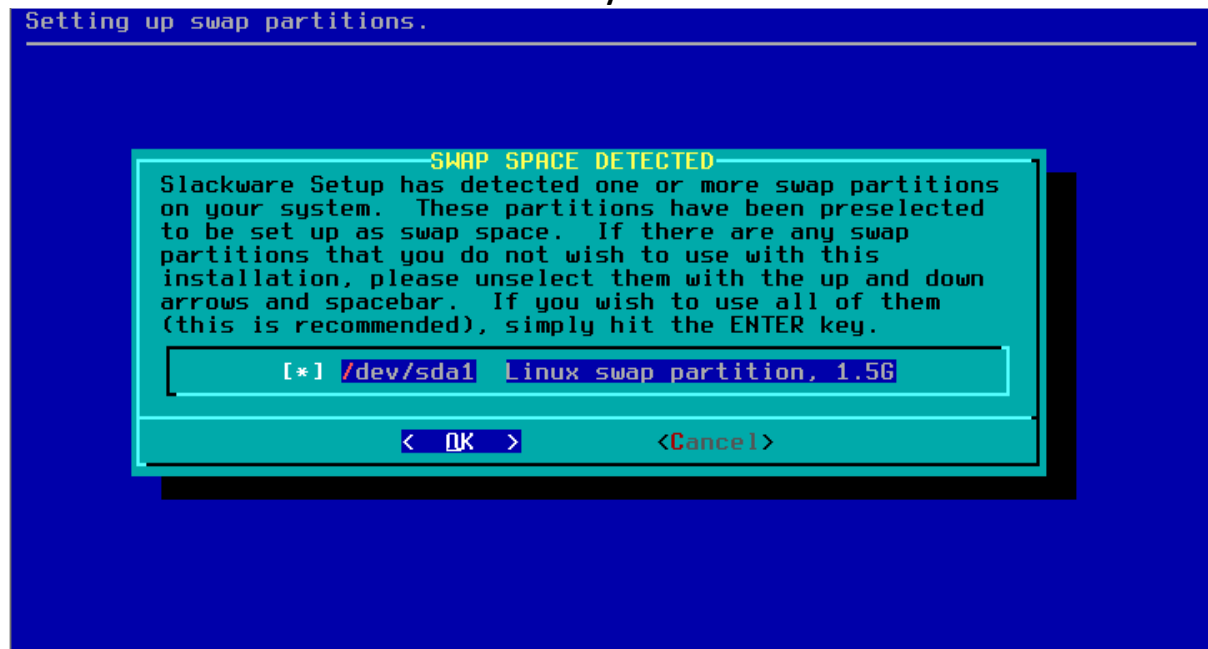


Seleccionamos nuevamente el mismo teclado que antes y terminamos la configuración de este



Nos saldra esta ventana y seleccionamos "OK"

Setting up swap partitions.



Aqui seleccionamos "Yes" para que haga la verificación del disco

Setting up swap partitions.

**CHECK SWAP PARTITIONS FOR BAD BLOCKS?**

Slackware Setup will now prepare your system's swap space. When formatting swap partitions with mkswap you may also check them for bad blocks. This is not the default since nearly all modern hard drives check themselves for bad blocks anyway. Would you like to check for bad blocks while running mkswap?

< Yes >

< No >

Después pulsamos en "OK"

**SWAP SPACE CONFIGURED**

Your swapspace has been configured. This information will be added to your /etc/fstab:

/dev/sda1	swap	swap	defaults	0	0
-----------	------	------	----------	---	---

< OK >

Seleccionamos la partición booteable, en este caso la unica que nos muestra

Setting up root Linux partition.

**Select Linux installation partition:**  
Please select a partition from the following list to use for your root (/) Linux partition.

<b>/dev/sda2</b>	<b>Linux 6.6G</b>
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)
---	(done adding partitions, continue with setup)

↓(+)

**83%**

< **Select** >      <Continue>

Elegimos la opción de "Format" y después la de "ext4"

Partition /dev/sda2 will be formatted.

**SELECT FILESYSTEM FOR /dev/sda2**  
Please select the type of filesystem to use for the specified device. Here are descriptions of the available filesystems: Ext2 is the traditional Linux file system and is fast and stable. Ext3 is the journaling version of the Ext2 filesystem. Ext4 is the successor to the ext3 filesystem. JFS is IBM's Journaled Filesystem, currently used in IBM enterprise servers. ReiserFS is a journaling filesystem that stores all files and filenames in a balanced tree structure. XFS is SGI's journaling filesystem that originated on IRIX.

<b>ext2</b>	Standard Linux Ext2 Filesystem
<b>ext3</b>	Ext3 Journaling Filesystem
<b>ext4</b>	<b>Ext4 Journaling Filesystem</b>
<b>jfs</b>	IBM's Journaled Filesystem
<b>reiserfs</b>	ReiserFS Journaling Filesystem
<b>btrfs</b>	Btrfs Copy-on-Write B-tree Filesystem
<b>xfs</b>	SGI's Journaling Filesystem

< **OK** >      <Cancel>

Pulamos en "OK"

Finished setting up Linux partitions.

**DONE ADDING LINUX PARTITIONS TO /etc/fstab**

Adding this information to your /etc/fstab:

/dev/sda2	/	ext4	defaults	1	1
-----------	---	------	----------	---	---

< OK >

Elegimos la opción 1

Select Slackware installation source.

**SOURCE MEDIA SELECTION**

Please select the media from which to install Slackware Linux:

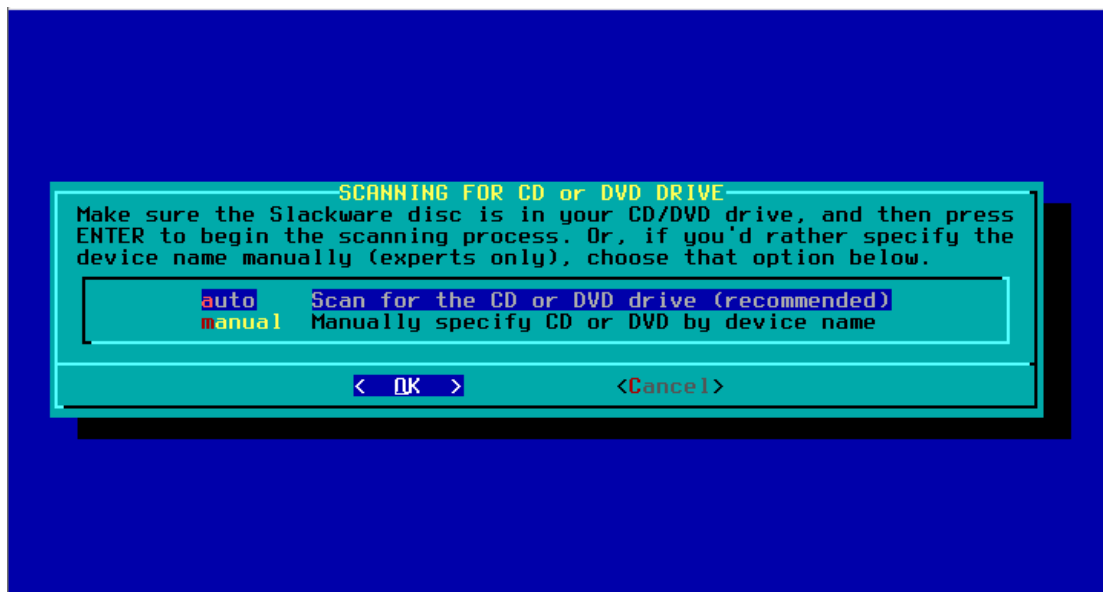
- 1 Install from a Slackware CD or DVD
- 2 Install from a Slackware USB stick
- 3 Install from a hard drive partition
- 4 Install from NFS (Network File System)
- 5 Install from FTP/HTTP server
- 6 Install from Samba share
- 7 Install from a pre-mounted directory

< OK >

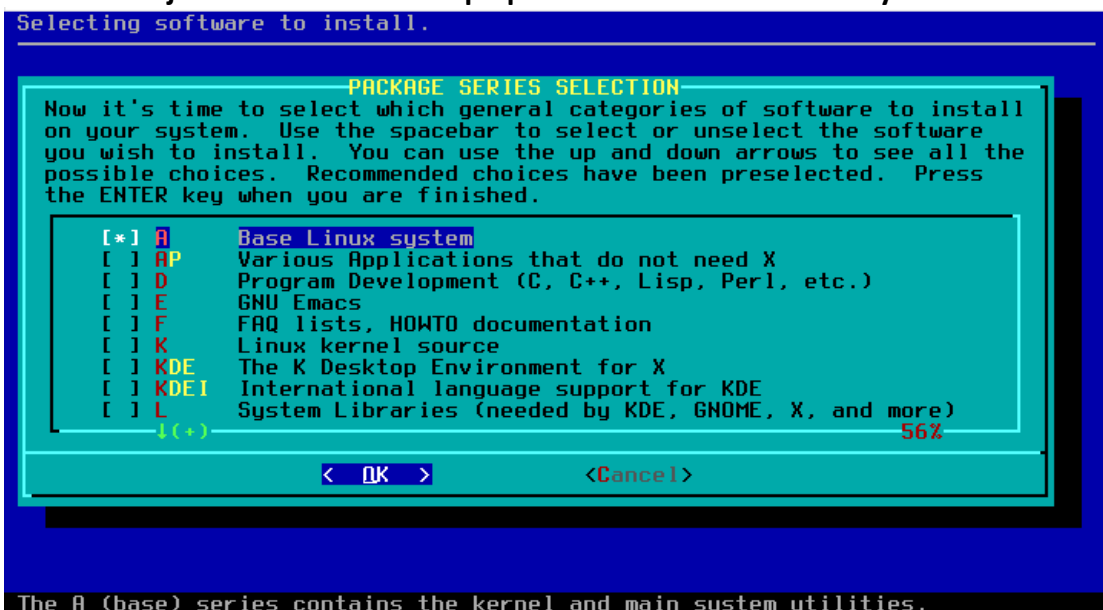
<Cancel>

Elegimos el modo "auto"

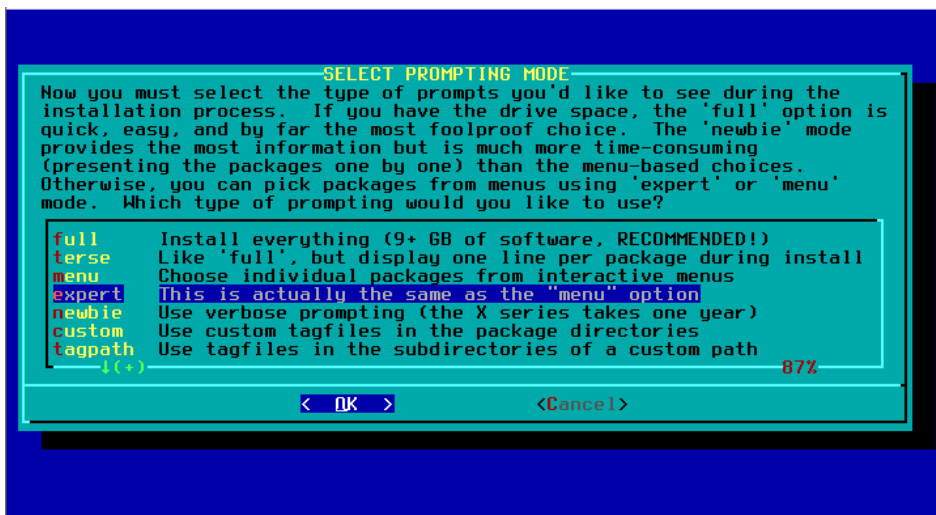




Dejamos unicamente los paquetes de indicados con "A" y con "N"



Elegimos el modo "expert" para continuar nuestra instalación

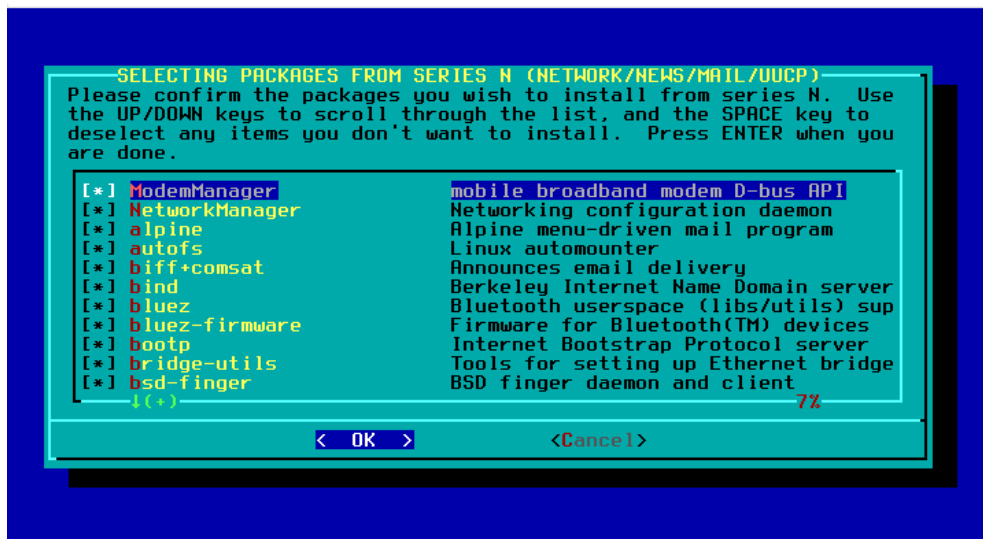


Seleccionamos todas las librerías requeridas y adicionalmente las librerías:

- aaa\_terminfo
- glibc-solibs
- kernel-huge
  - dialog
  - lilo
- sysklogd
- syslinux



En la selección de los archivos del paquete de network, no alteramos nada y continuamos



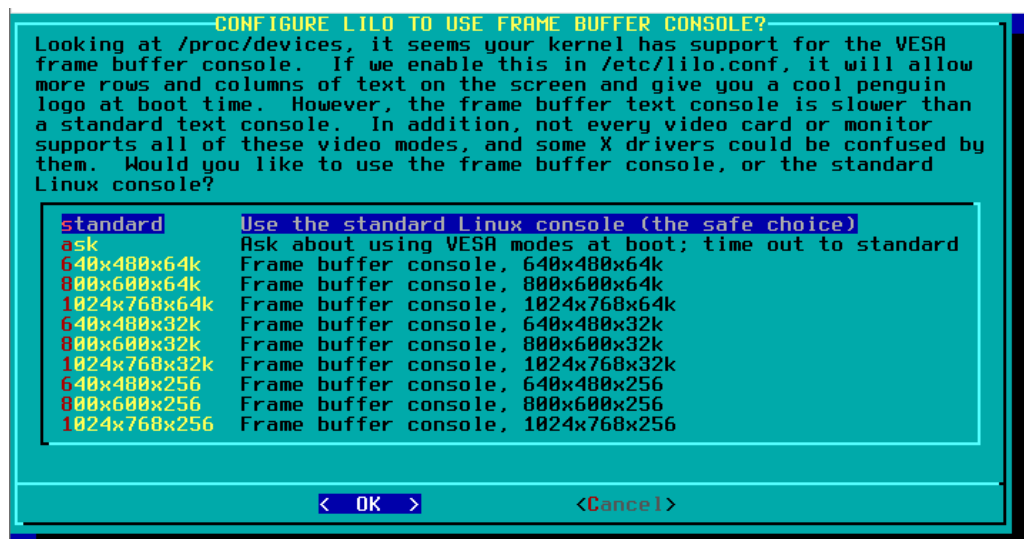
Le damos en “skip” ya que no requerimos crear un booteable



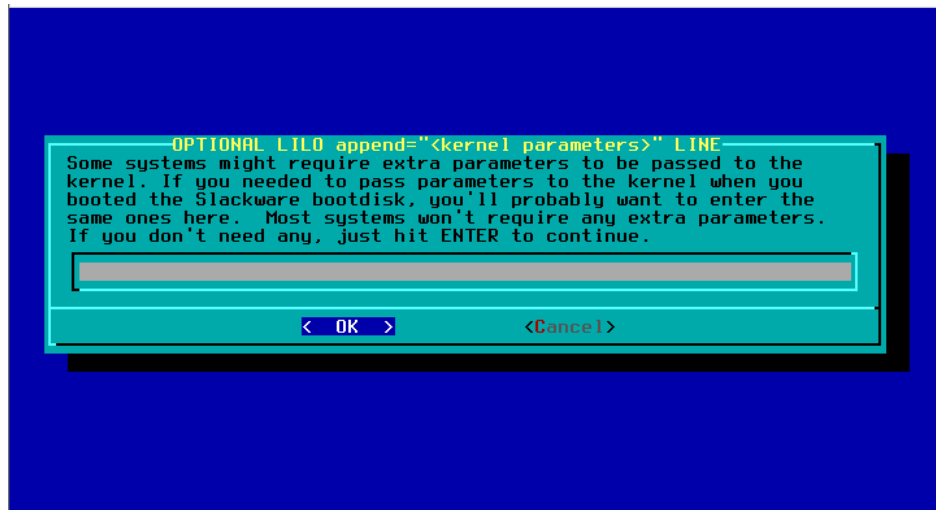
Seleccionamos la instalación simple del lilo



Elegimos la configuración "Standard"



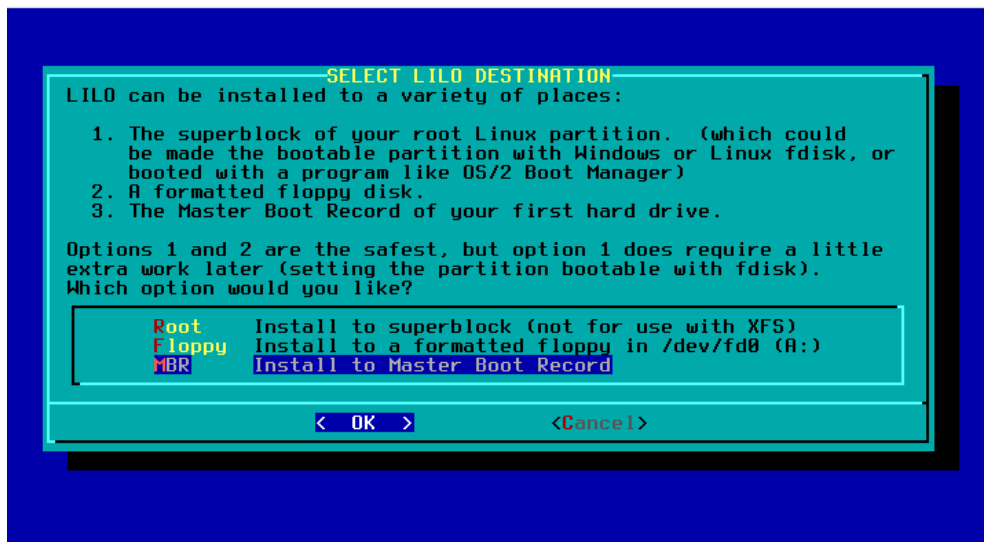
No colocamos parámetros y continuamos



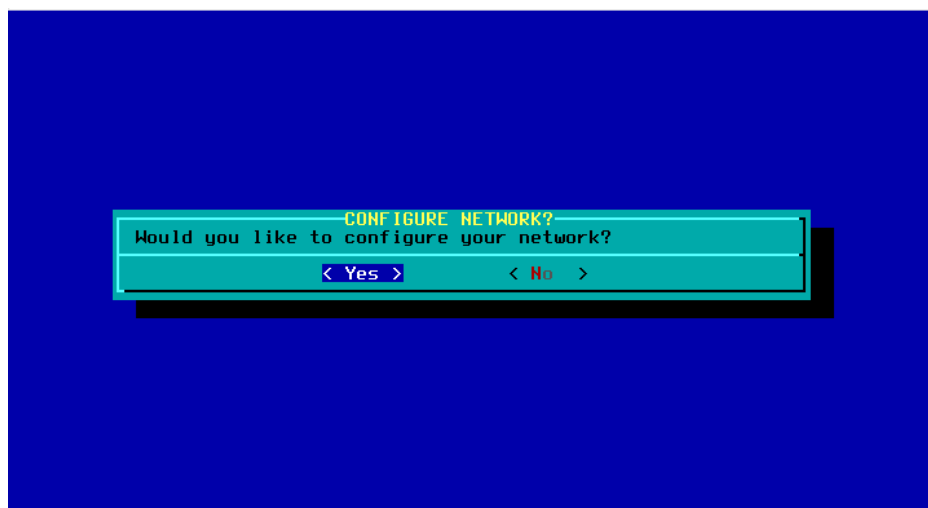
Elegimos "Yes" indicando que si queremos hacer uso de este en consola



Lo instalamos como un MBR



Elegimos “yes”, para hacer nuestra configuración de red



Le asignamos un nombre a nuestro host, en nuestro caso será “host”

**ENTER HOSTNAME**

First, we'll need the name you'd like to give your host.  
Only the base hostname is needed right now. (not the domain)

Enter hostname:

host

< OK > <Cancel>

También le ponemos un nombre de dominio, en nuestro caso será "host\_local"

**ENTER DOMAINNAME FOR 'host'**

Now, we need the domain name for this machine, such as:  
example.org

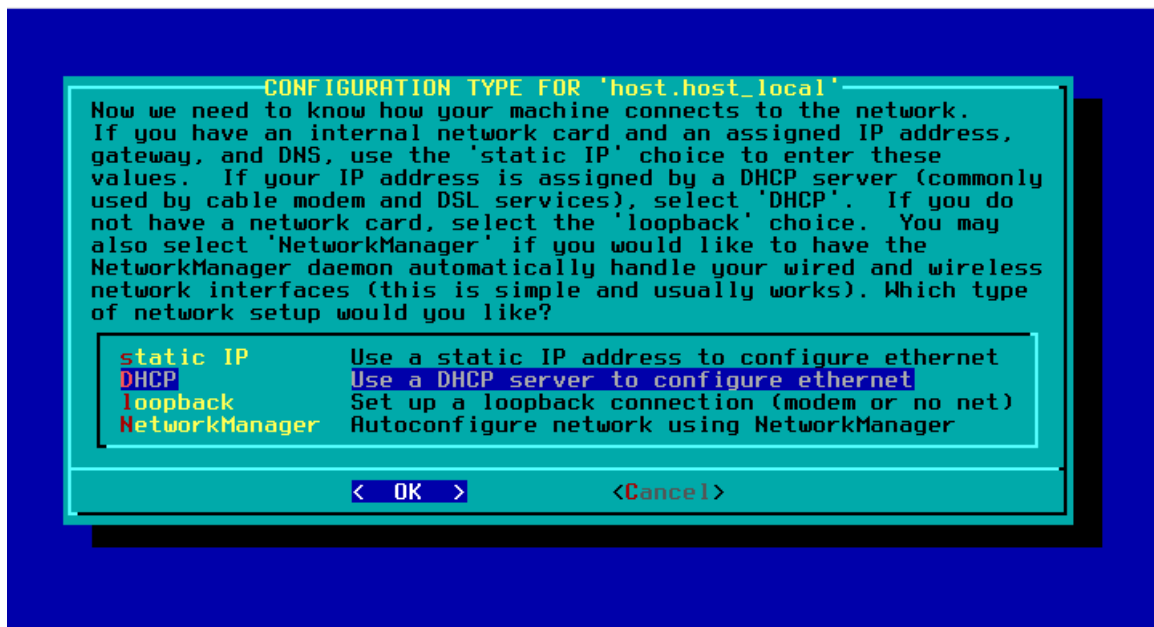
Do not supply a leading '.'

Enter domain name for host:

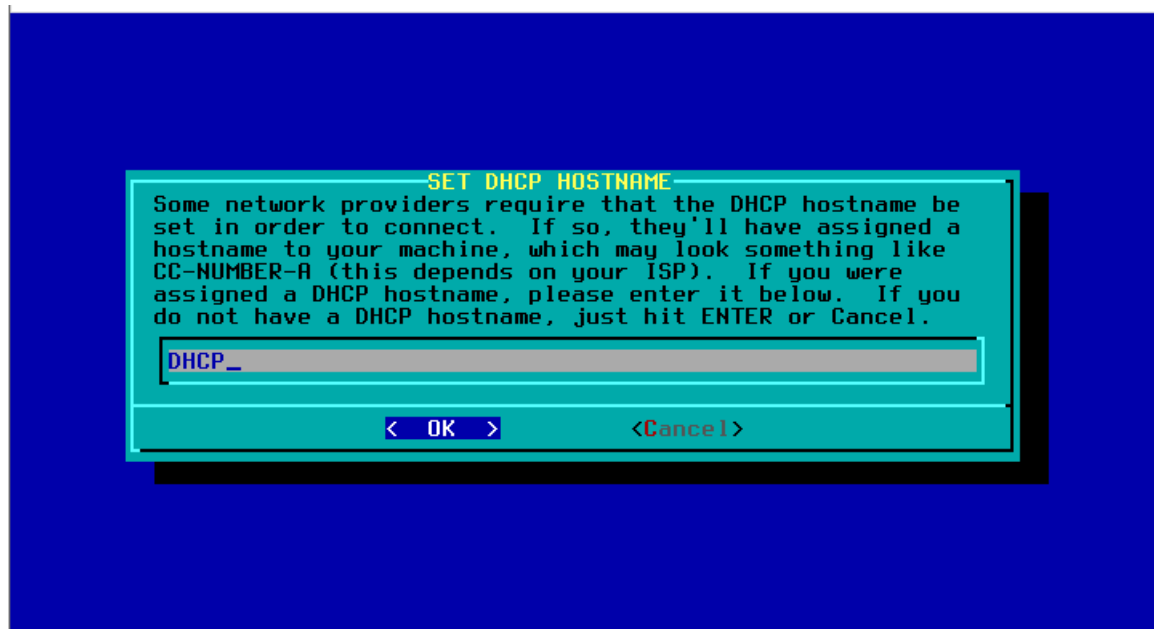
host\_local

< OK > <Cancel>

Seleccionamos la configuración como un DHCP

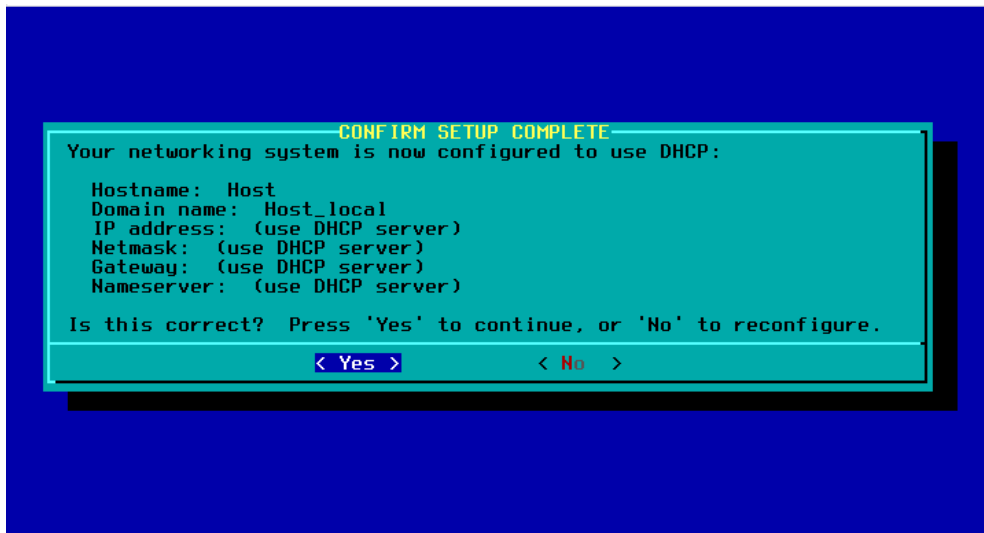


Le ponemos un nombre a nuestro DHCP



Confirmamos nuestras configuraciones

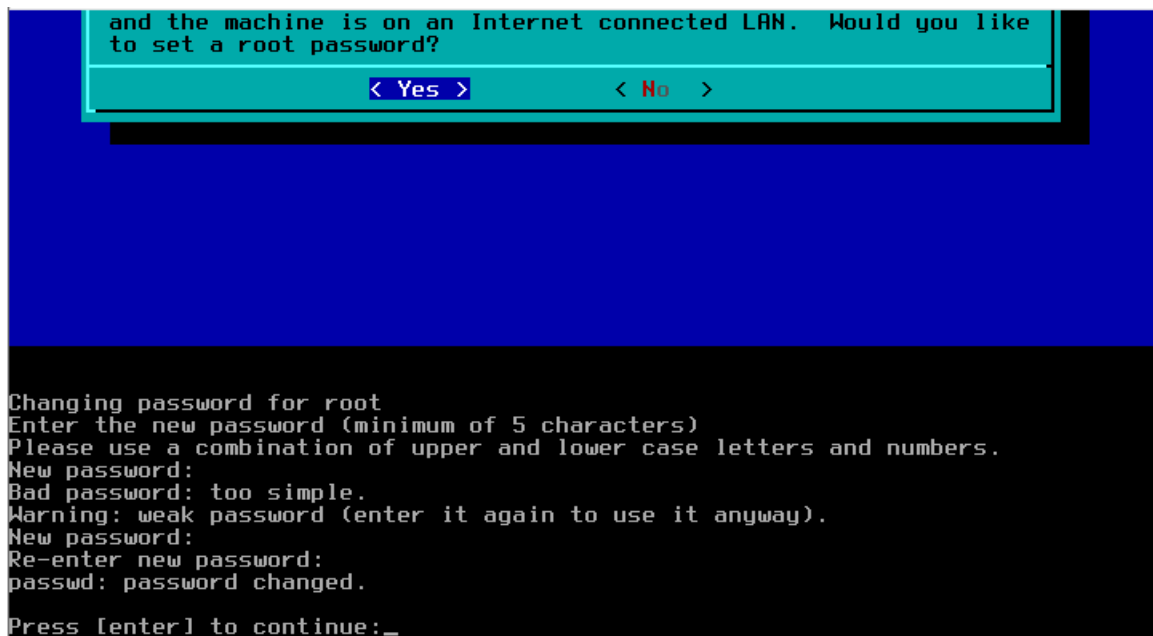




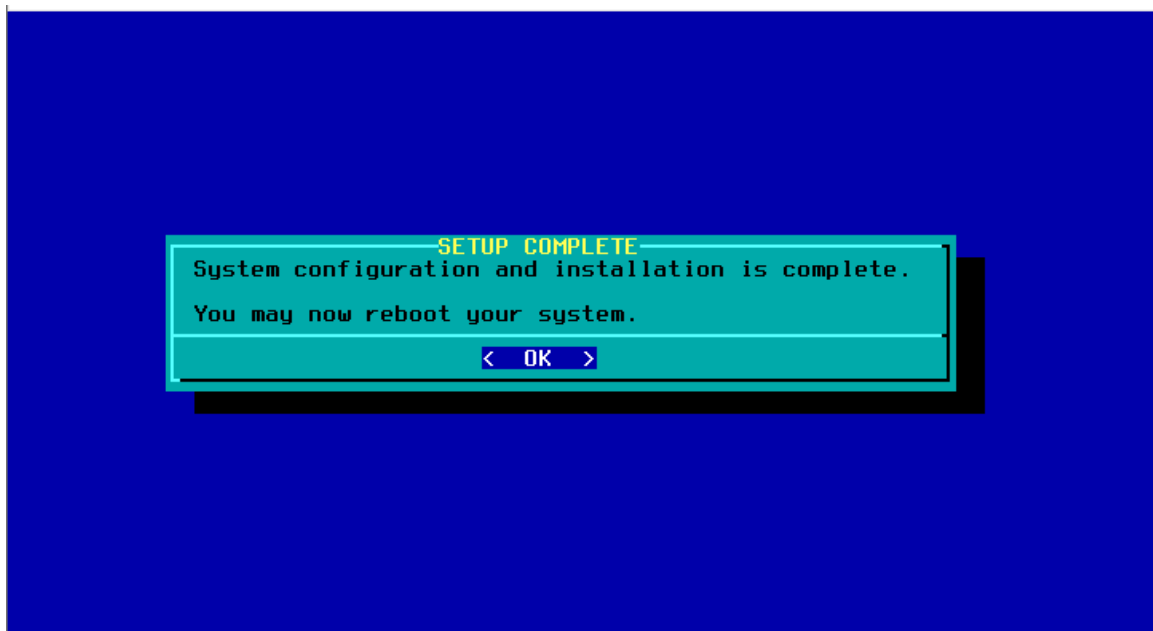
Continuamos sin realizar cambios



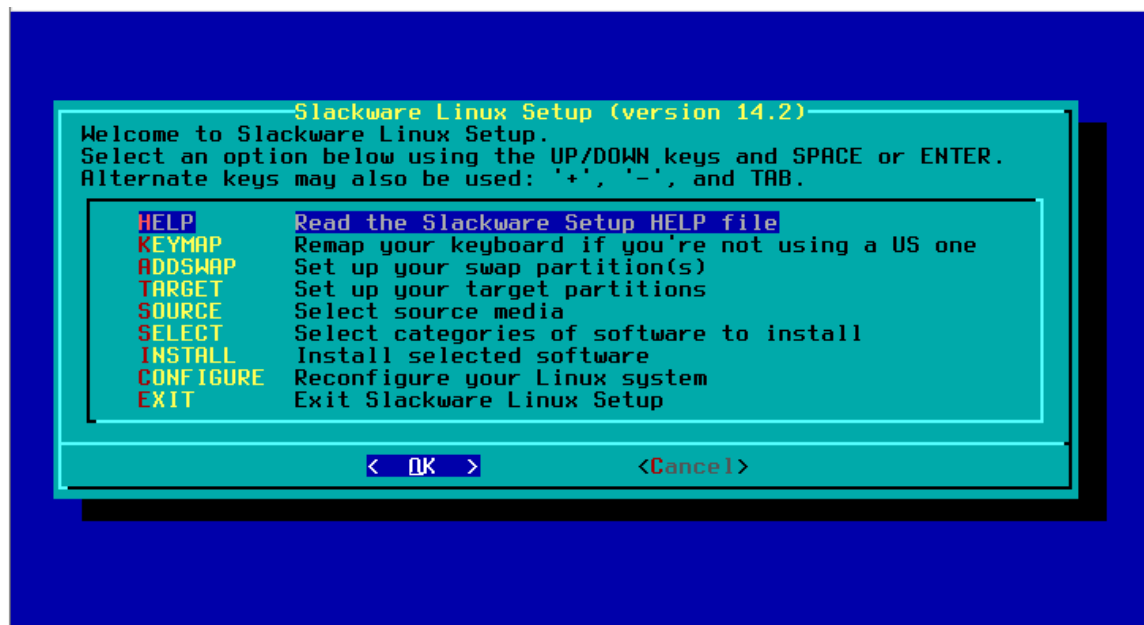
Seleccionamos "yes" para colocarle una clave a nuestro root, la clave será "clave"



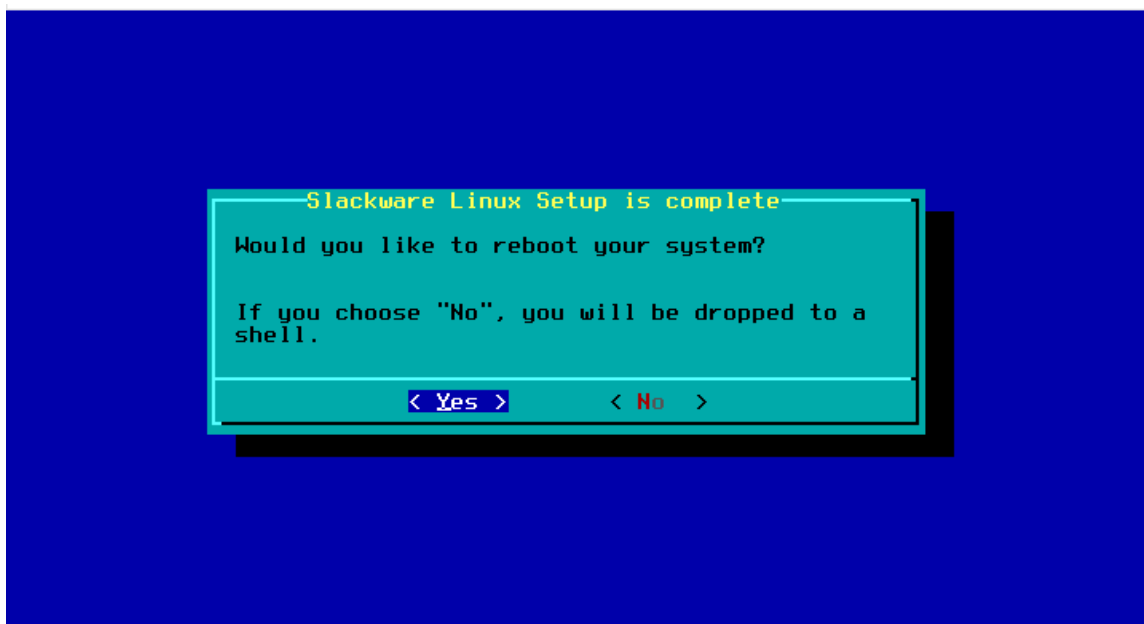
Presionamos "OK"



Damos en exit, para que nos envíe a hacer el reboot



Presionamos “yes” confirmando que queremos hacer el reboot del sistema operativo y después esperamos a que cargue



Damos enter para que ejecute



Ingresamos con el usuario “root” y la contraseña “clave”

```
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:U5h0ucQj3R1bzIJtU3cXpux25U49EByd5MXA286ZkzE root@Host
The key's randomart image is:
+----[ECDSA 256]-----+
|      .**XX|
|      o =o@*O|
|      . X o=o*.|
|      = +. o. +|
|      S + o =*|
|      . .E.=+|
|      o o|
|      . . |
|      . |
+-----[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:DBJczz1hnmBHH0leIOXtoHgMfuHqUVR0nozaJ4HndR8 root@Host
The key's randomart image is:
+----[ED25519 256]-----+
|      ...o++0o..o .|
|      .o *.0.=..oo.|
|      . . o *.o+ Eo|
|      . o == o +|
|      S ..=+ ..|
|      . * oo |
|      + * |
|      = |
|      .o |
+-----[SHA256]-----+

Welcome to Linux 4.4.14 (tty1)

Host login: root
Password:
```

## Configuraciones de usuario

Realizamos la creación de los grupos de “estudiantes” y de “profesores”

```
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~# groupadd estudiantes  
root@Host:~# groupadd profesores
```

---

## Realizamos la creación de nuestros usuarios

```
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: ~#  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: ~#  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: ~#  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: ~#  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: #  
root@Host: # useradd daniela  
root@Host: # useradd andres  
root@Host: # useradd richard  
root@Host: # useradd claudia  
root@Host: #
```

## Asignamos un comentario a cada usuario

```
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
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root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~# usermod -c "Estudiante de 8vo semestre" daniela  
root@Host:~# usermod -c "Estudiante de 9no semestre" andres  
root@Host:~# usermod -c "Estudiante de 8vo semestre" richard  
root@Host:~# usermod -c "Profesora de RECO" claudia  
root@Host:~#
```

## Agregamos nuestros usuarios a los grupos

```
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~# usermod -g estudiantes daniela  
root@Host:~# usermod -g estudiantes andres  
root@Host:~# usermod -g profesores richard  
root@Host:~# usermod -g profesores claudia  
root@Host:~#
```

Cambiamos las contraseñas, serán "123"

```

all: IPv6 kernel autoconf disabled
DUID 00:01:00:01:27:a2:d8:f0:00:0c:29:82:91:ea
eth0: IAID 29:82:91:ea
eth0: soliciting a DHCP lease
eth0: probing for an IPv4LL address
timed out
dhcpcd exited
Starting Internet super-server daemon: /usr/sbin/inetd
Starting OpenSSH SSH daemon: /usr/sbin/sshd

Welcome to Linux 4.4.14 (tty1)

Host login: daniela
Password:
Login incorrect

Host login: daniela
Password:
Login incorrect

Host login:
Login timed out after 60 seconds.

Welcome to Linux 4.4.14 (tty1)

Host login: root
Password:
Linux 4.4.14.
Last login: Tue Jan 26 14:23:21 +0000 2021 on /dev/tty1
You have mail.
root@Host:~# usermod -p daniela daniela
root@Host:~# usermod -p andres andres
root@Host:~# usermod -p richard richard
root@Host:~# usermod -p claudia claudia
root@Host:~# -

```

Creamos las carpetas con el comando mkdir “nombre” y a los usuarios los asignamos a sus carpeta y les colocamos su grupo

Los verificamos

[illegible]

## Asignamos los shells a los que se dirigirán los usuarios

```
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home#  
root@Host:/home# usermod -s "/bin/sh" claudia  
root@Host:/home# usermod -s "/bin/sh" andres  
root@Host:/home# usermod -s "/bin/bash" richard  
usermod: no changes  
root@Host:/home# usermod -s "/bin/bash" daniela  
usermod: no changes  
root@Host:/home#
```

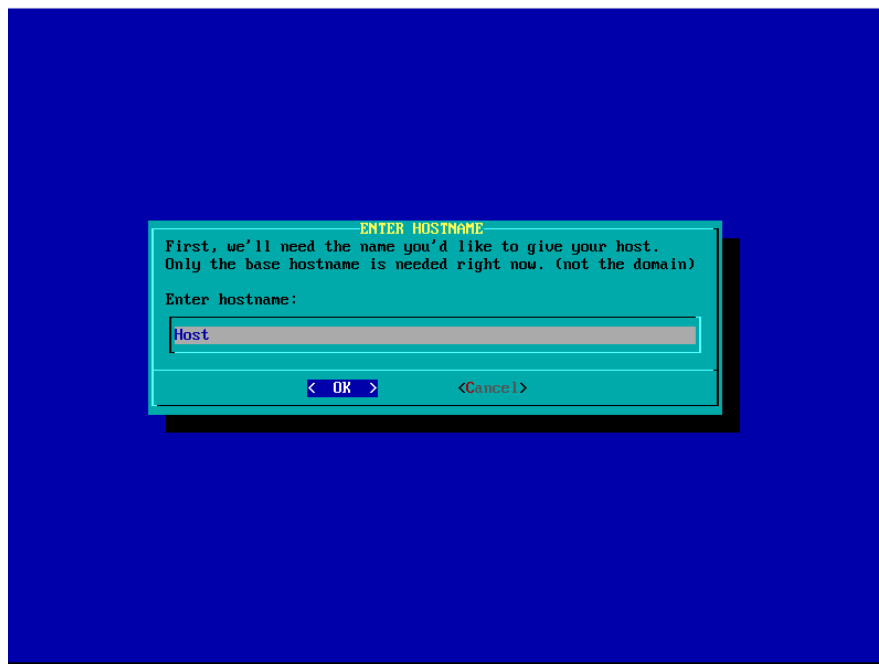
## Configuración de red

## Introducimos el comando netconfig

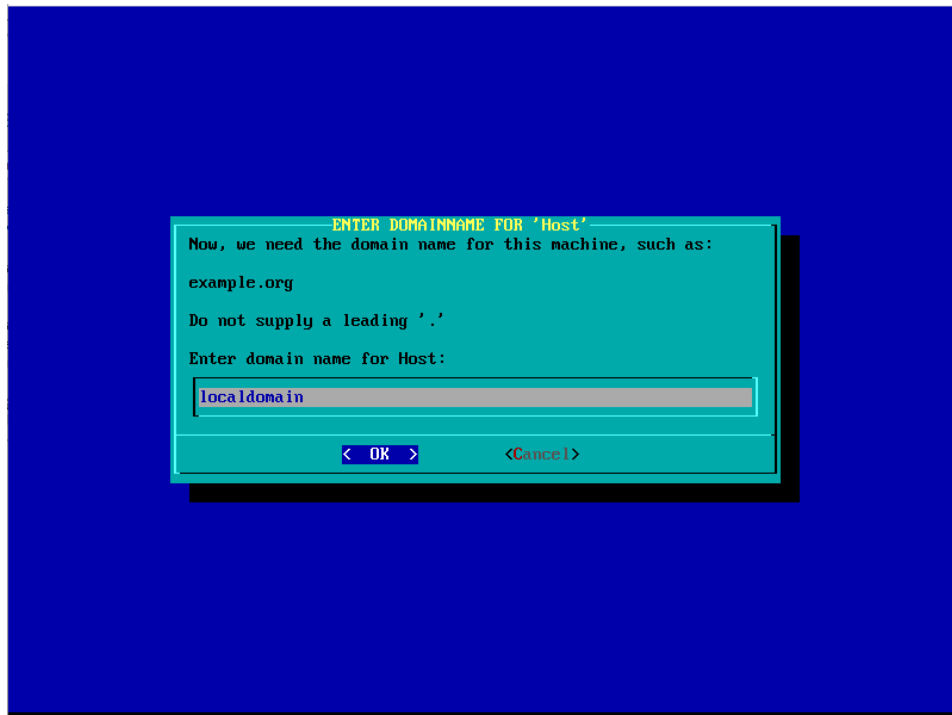


[illegible]

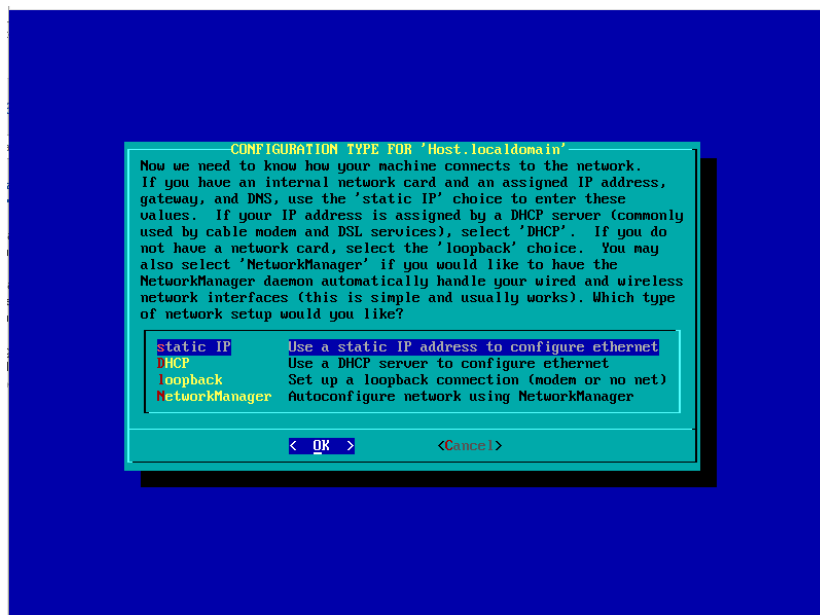
## Ponemos el nombre de nuestro host



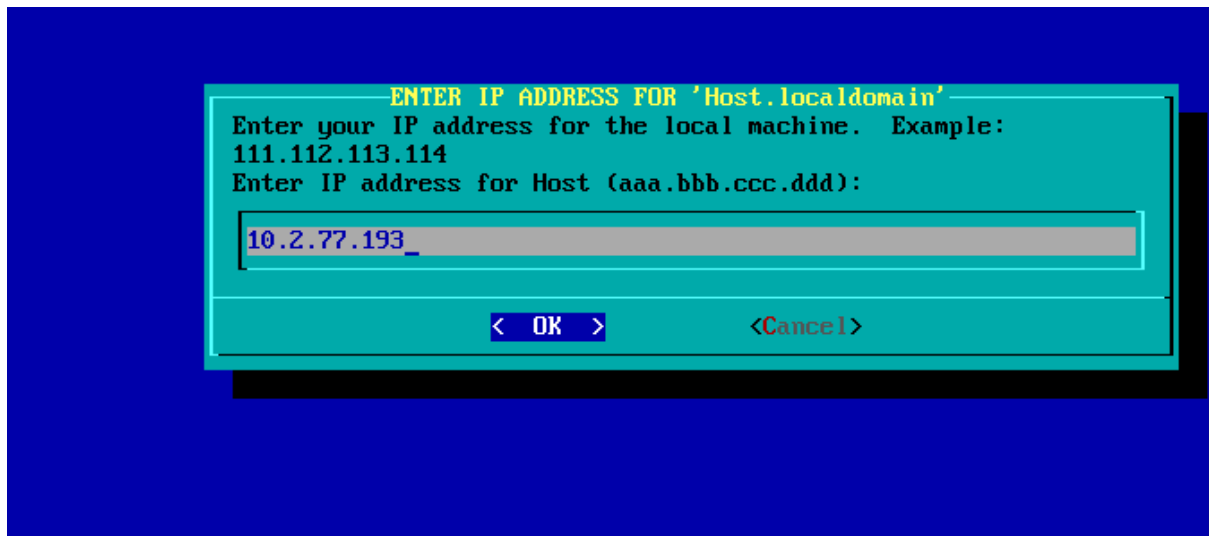
## Le asignamos un nombre a nuestro dominio



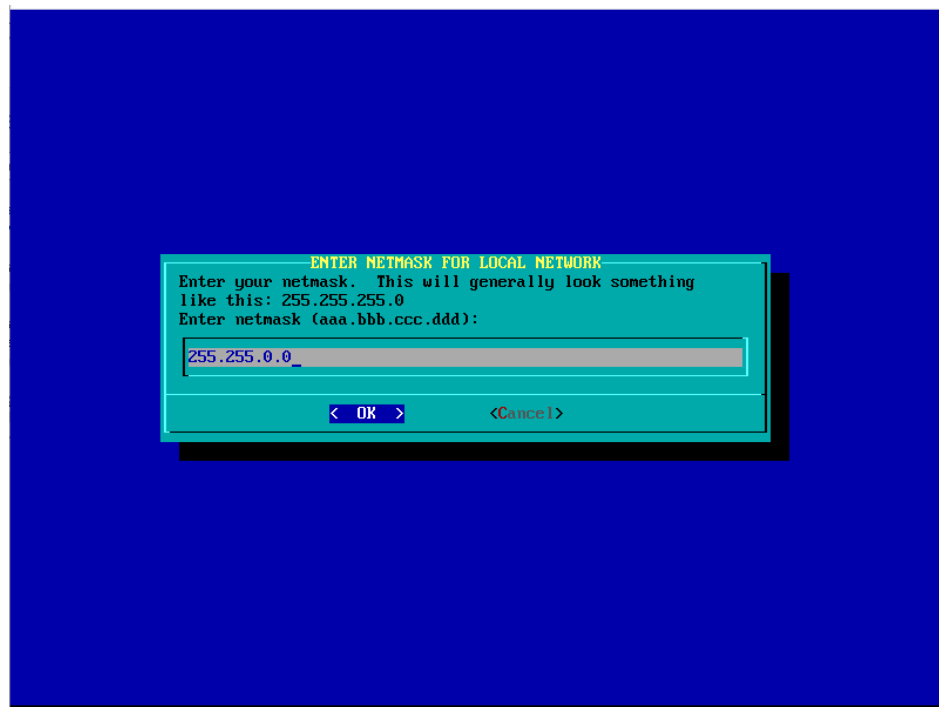
Seleccionamos que será una IP estatica



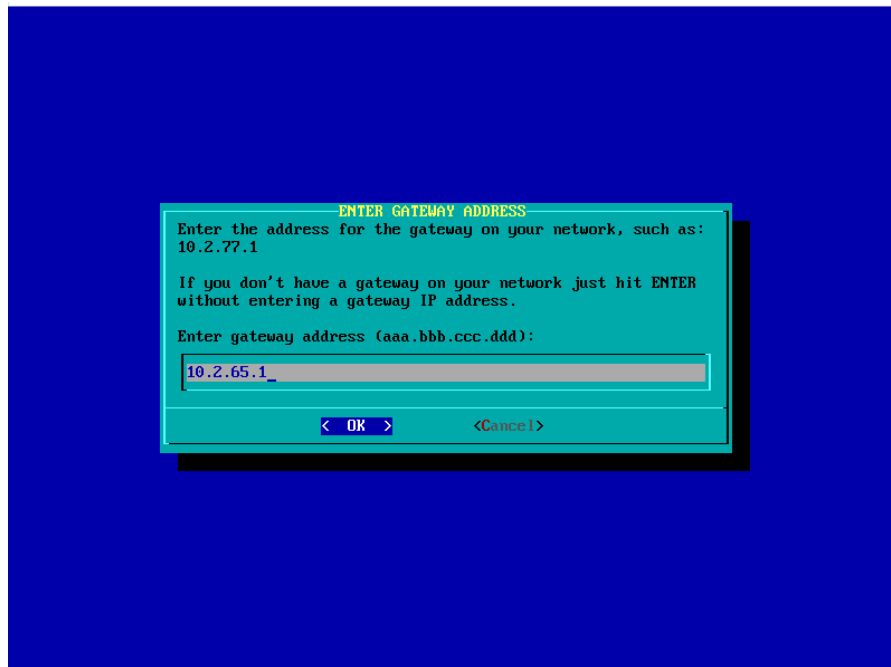
Colocamos nuestra dirección de IP



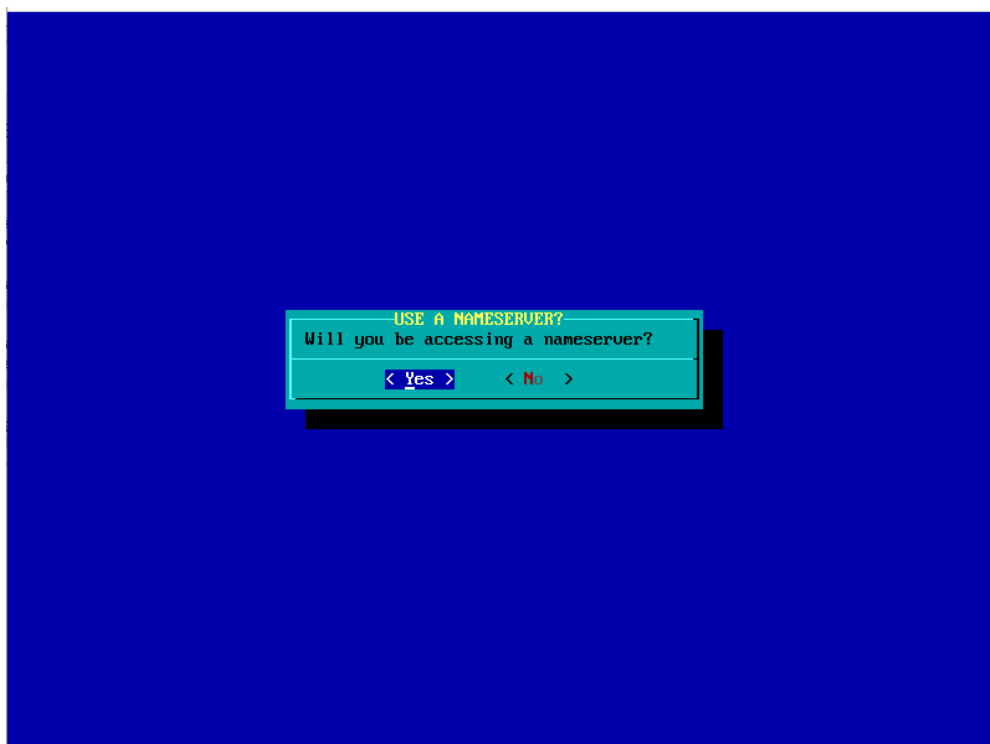
Escribimos nuestra Mask



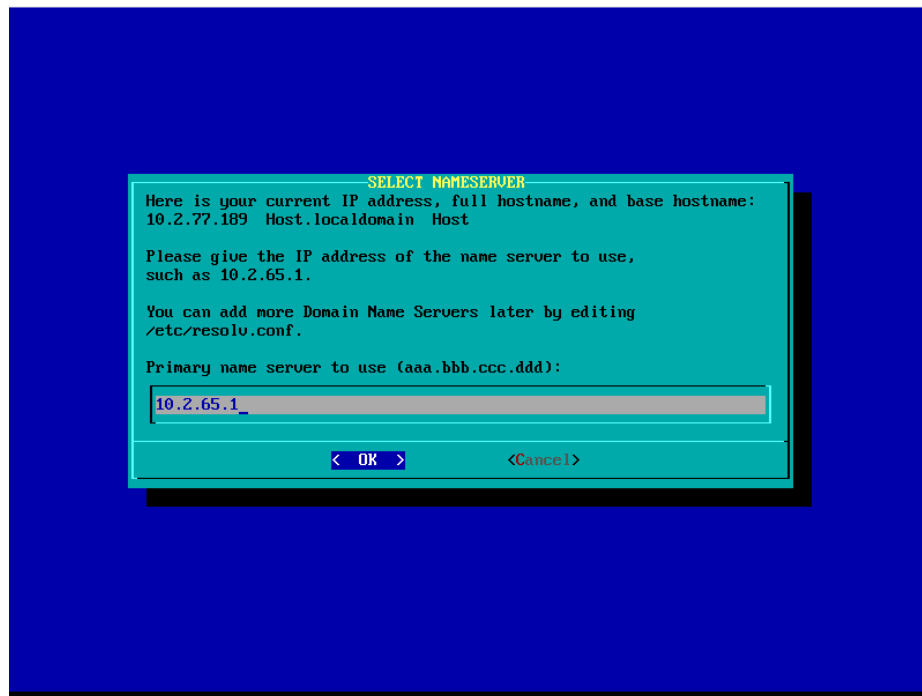
Ahora colocamos nuestro GateWay



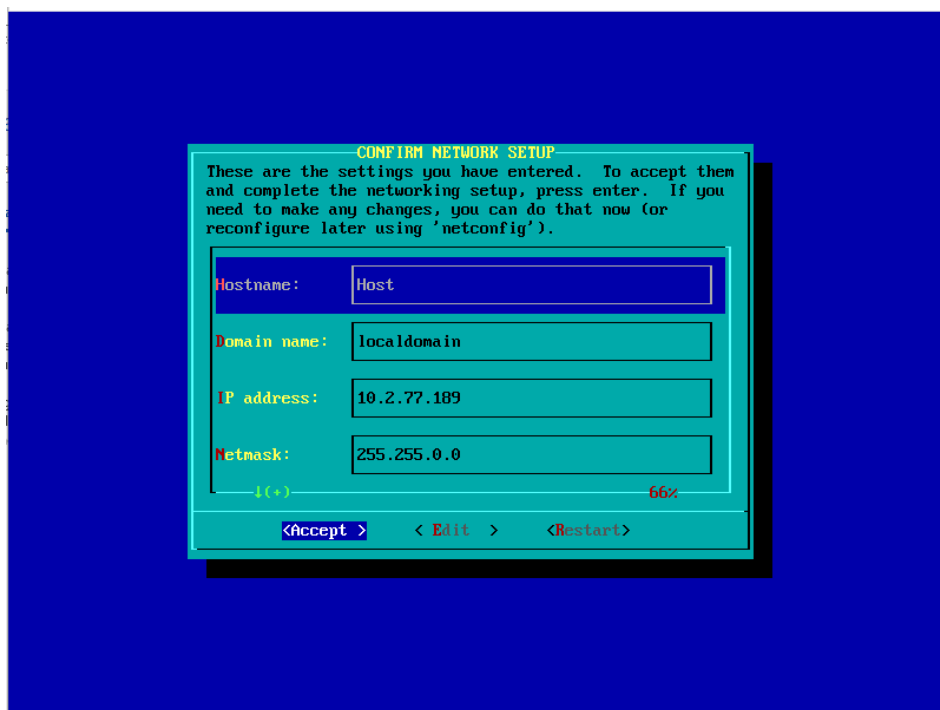
Seleccionamos yes para colocar nuestro DNS



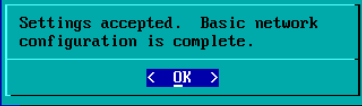
Escribimos nuestro DNS



Verificamos nuestras configuraciones y continuamos



Seleccionamos OK



Y colocamos el siguiente comando para que nuestra tarjeta de red acepte los cambios

[illegible]

## PINGS

### Prueba ping con la misma maquina (10.2.77.189)

```

root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~# ping 10.2.77.189
PING 10.2.77.189 (10.2.77.189) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.054 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.052 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.047 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.053 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.052 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.172 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.189: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms
^C
--- 10.2.77.189 ping statistics ---
8 packets transmitted, 8 received, 0% packet loss, time 7000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.047/0.066/0.172/0.040 ms
root@Host:~# _

```

## Prueba ping 10.2.65.1

```
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~# ping 10.2.65.1  
PING 10.2.65.1 (10.2.65.1) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.11 ms  
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.818 ms  
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.872 ms  
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.811 ms  
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.550 ms  
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.846 ms  
64 bytes from 10.2.65.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.869 ms  
^C  
--- 10.2.65.1 ping statistics ---  
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6009ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.550/0.839/1.112/0.155 ms  
root@Host:~#
```

## Prueba ping 8.8.8.8

```

root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~# 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=110 time=51.2 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=110 time=51.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=110 time=51.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=110 time=51.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=110 time=51.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=110 time=51.3 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=7 ttl=110 time=51.4 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6015ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 51.286/51.461/51.632/0.298 ms
root@Host:~# _

```

Prueba ping 10.2.77.210 (Maquina de Felipe Marin y Brayan Macias)

```

root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~#
root@Host:~# ping 10.2.77.210
PING 10.2.77.210 (10.2.77.210) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.05 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.04 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=2.26 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=2.19 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=2.38 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=2.11 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=2.13 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=2.19 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=2.41 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=2.31 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=2.04 ms
64 bytes from 10.2.77.210: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=2.17 ms
^C
--- 10.2.77.210 ping statistics ---
12 packets transmitted, 12 received, 0% packet loss, time 11022ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.042/2.195/2.413/0.123 ms
root@Host:~#

```

Prueba ping www.google.com



```
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~# ping www.google.com  
PING www.google.com (172.98.192.37) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=1 ttl=48 time=68.8 ms  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=2 ttl=48 time=68.6 ms  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=3 ttl=48 time=68.5 ms  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=4 ttl=48 time=68.6 ms  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=5 ttl=48 time=68.8 ms  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=6 ttl=48 time=68.7 ms  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=7 ttl=48 time=68.7 ms  
64 bytes from 172.98.192.37: icmp_seq=8 ttl=48 time=68.5 ms  
^C  
--- www.google.com ping statistics ---  
8 packets transmitted, 8 received, 0% packet loss, time 7013ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 68.558/68.710/68.881/0.365 ms  
root@Host:~#
```