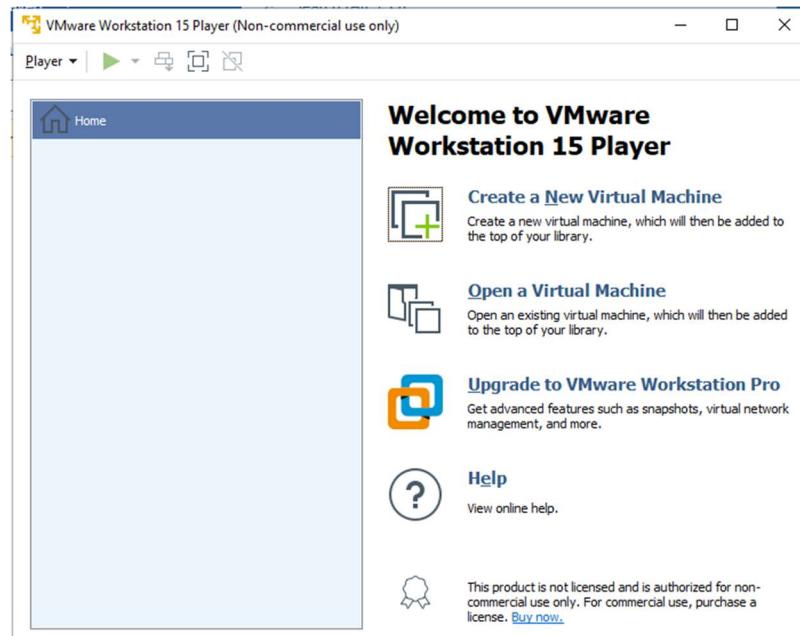
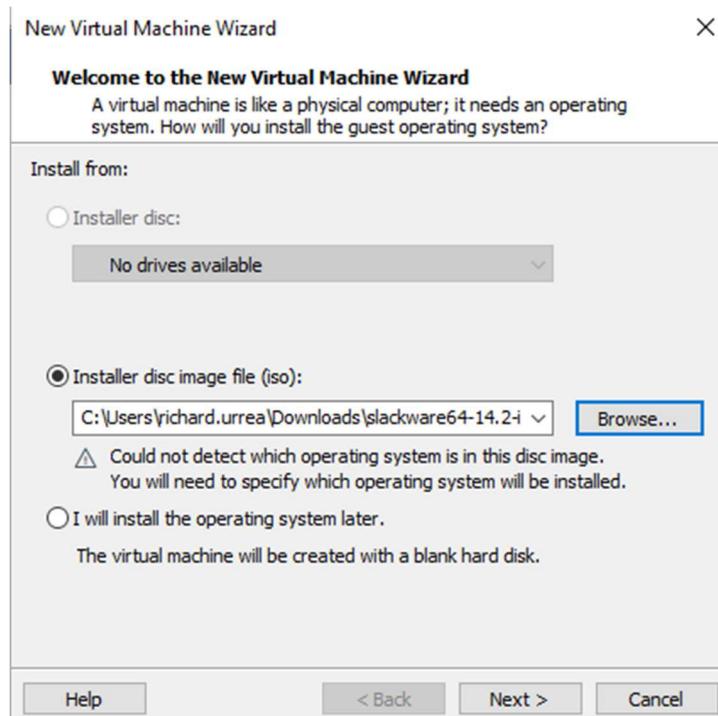


Instalación y configuración

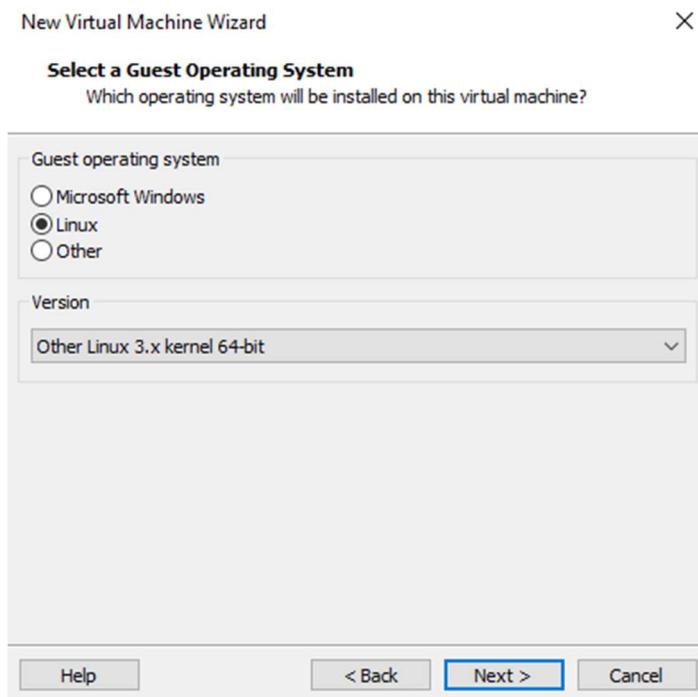
Se selecciona la opción de “Create a new virtual machine”



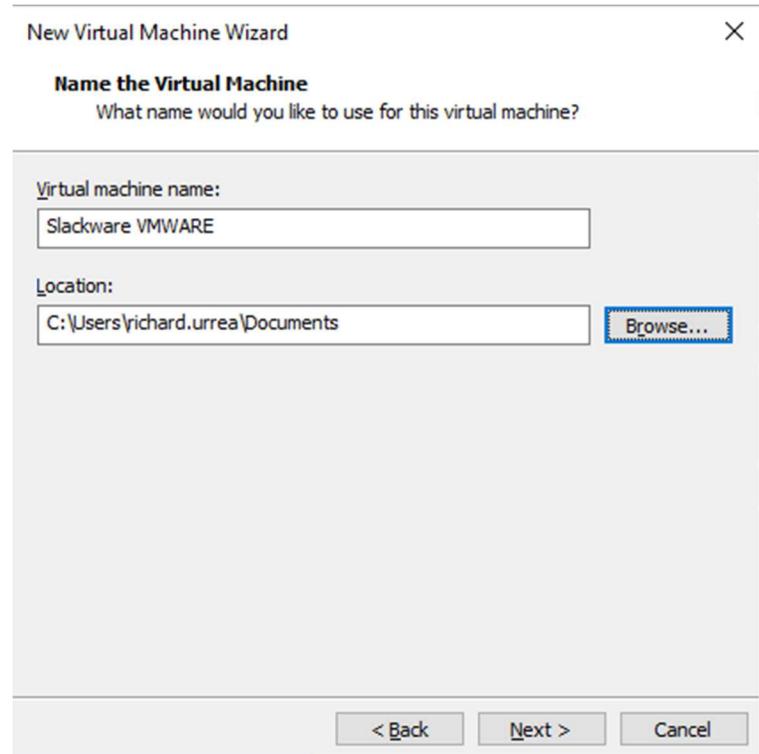
Seleccionamos la opción de “Install disc image file (iso)”, en browse seleccionamos el iso del sistema operativo y le damos next



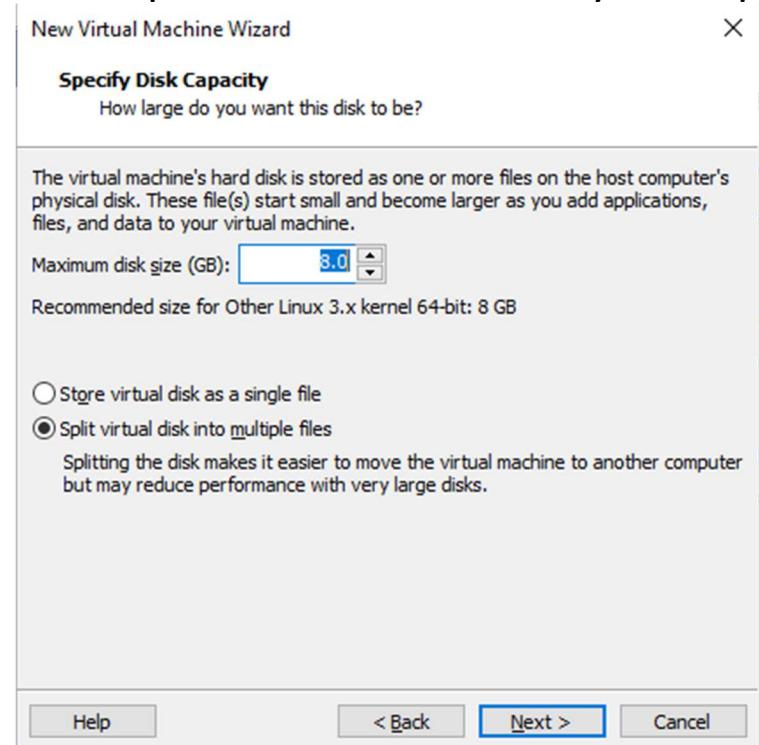
**Elegimos sistema operativo “Linux” y versión de “Other Linux 3.x kernel 64-bit”,
despues le damos en next**



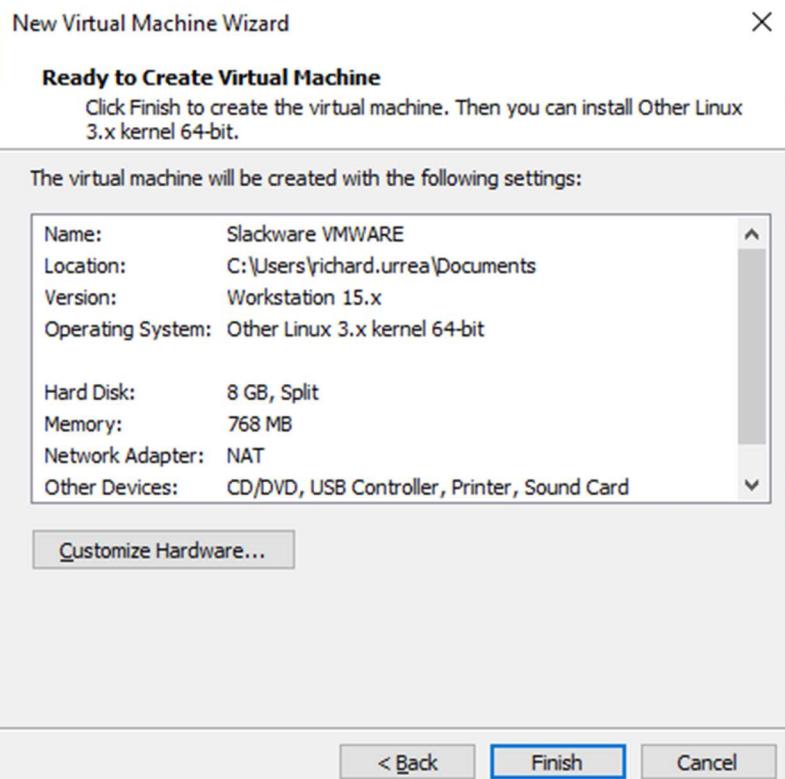
**Asignamos el nombre que va a tener nuestra maquina virtual y el lugar en que va a
quedara almacenado, despues damos en next**



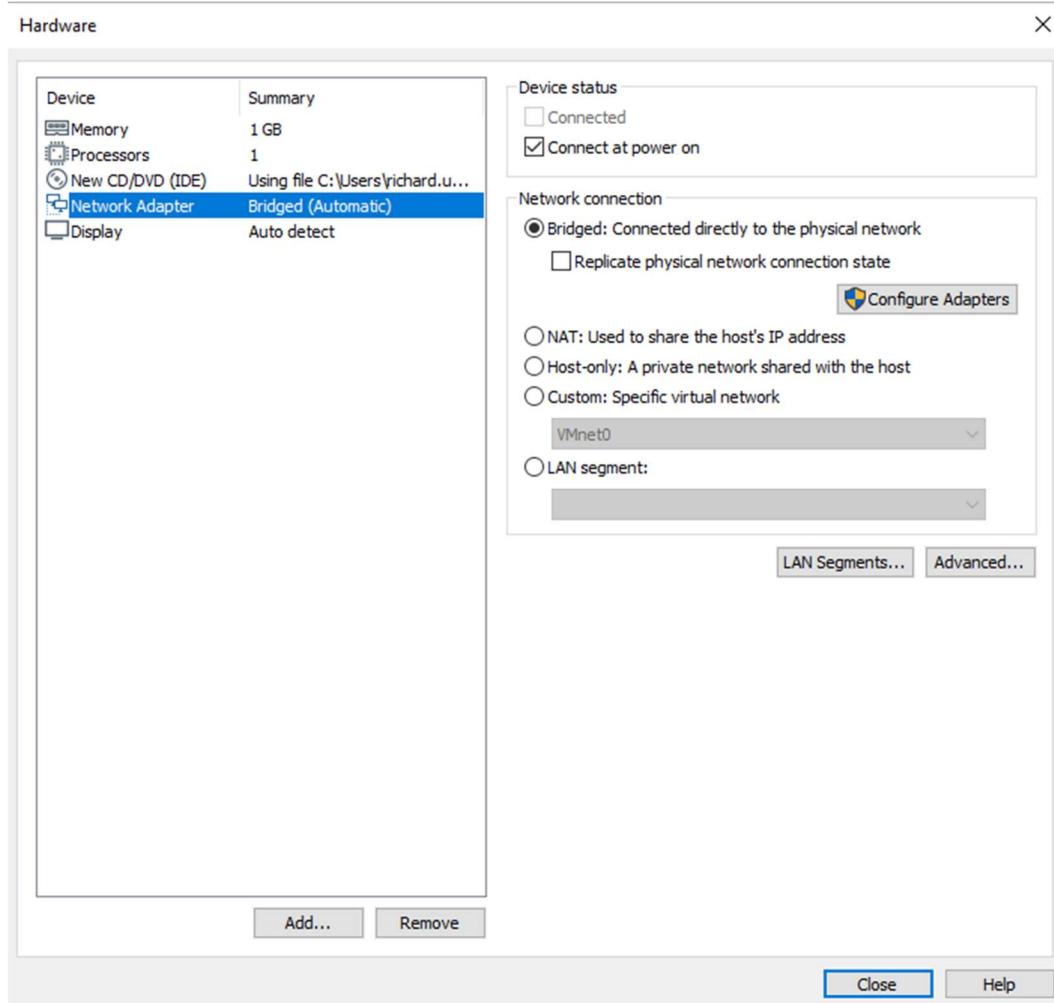
Dejamos el tamaño predeterminado de uso del disco y con multiples archivos



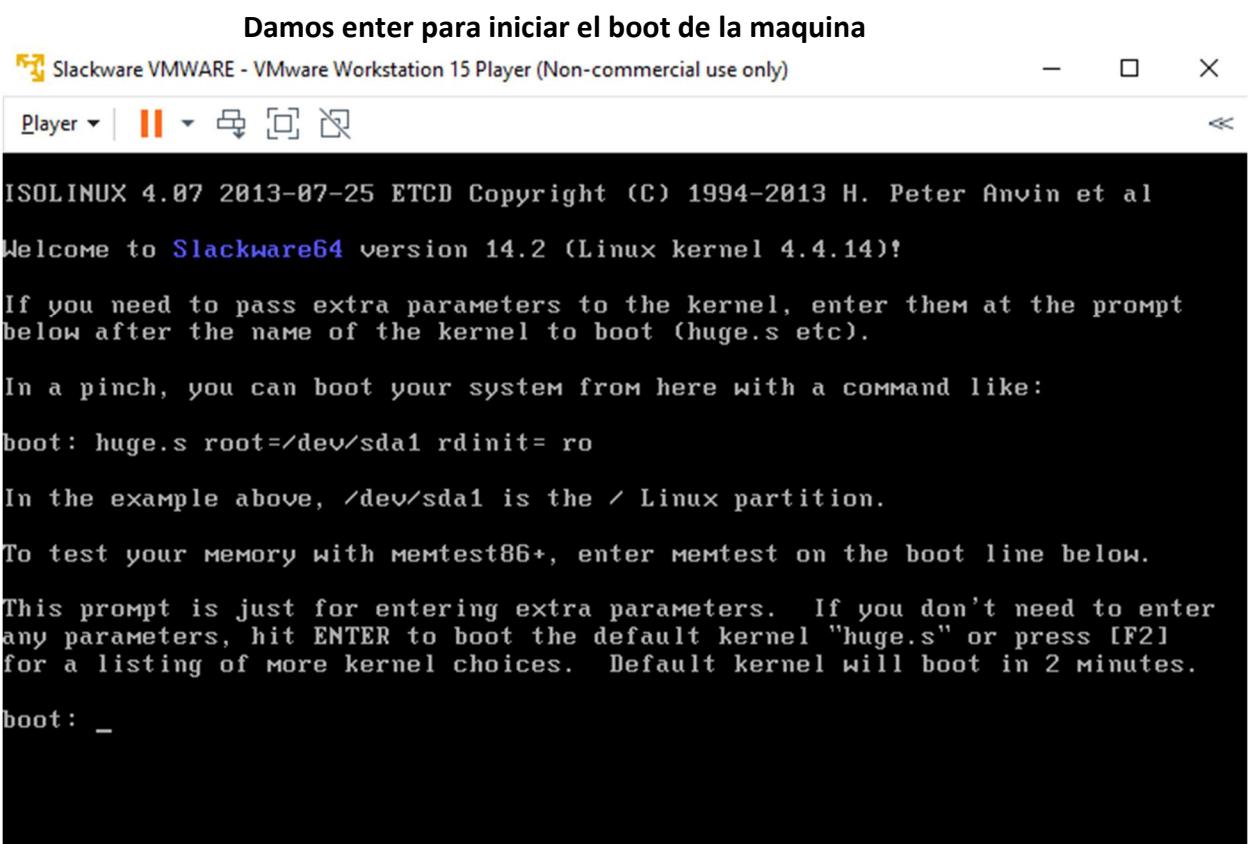
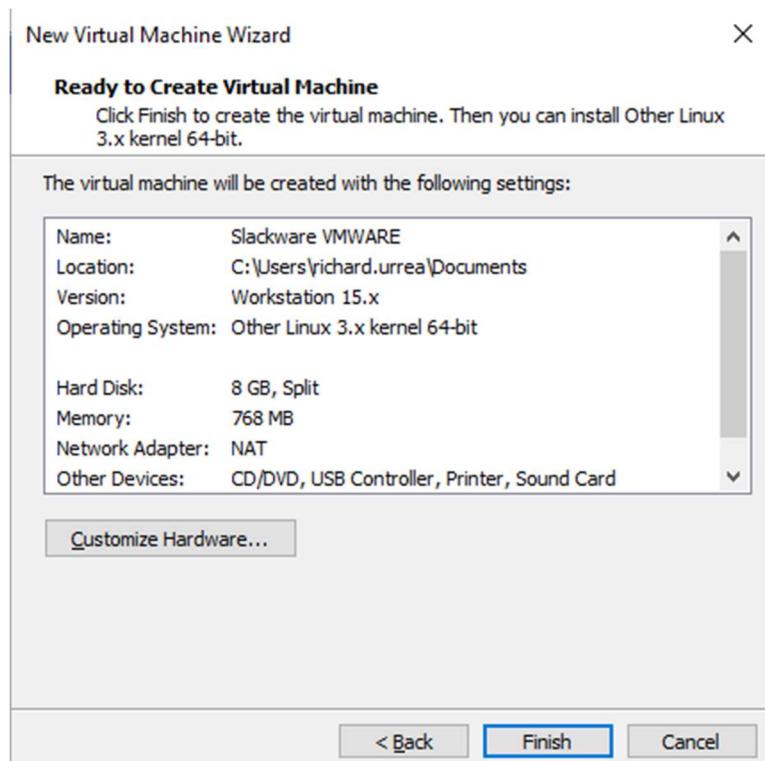
Seleccionamos “Customize hardware”



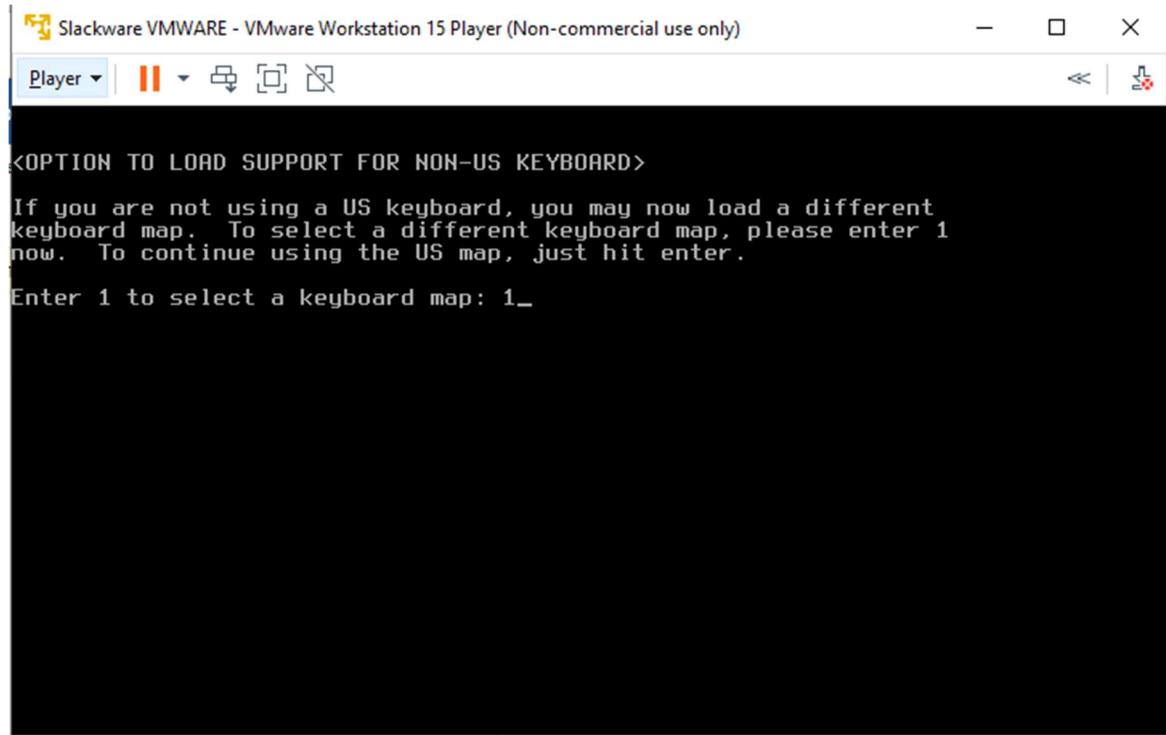
Dejamos únicamente los componentes necesarios y colocamos el “network Adapter” en “Bridged”, damos en close



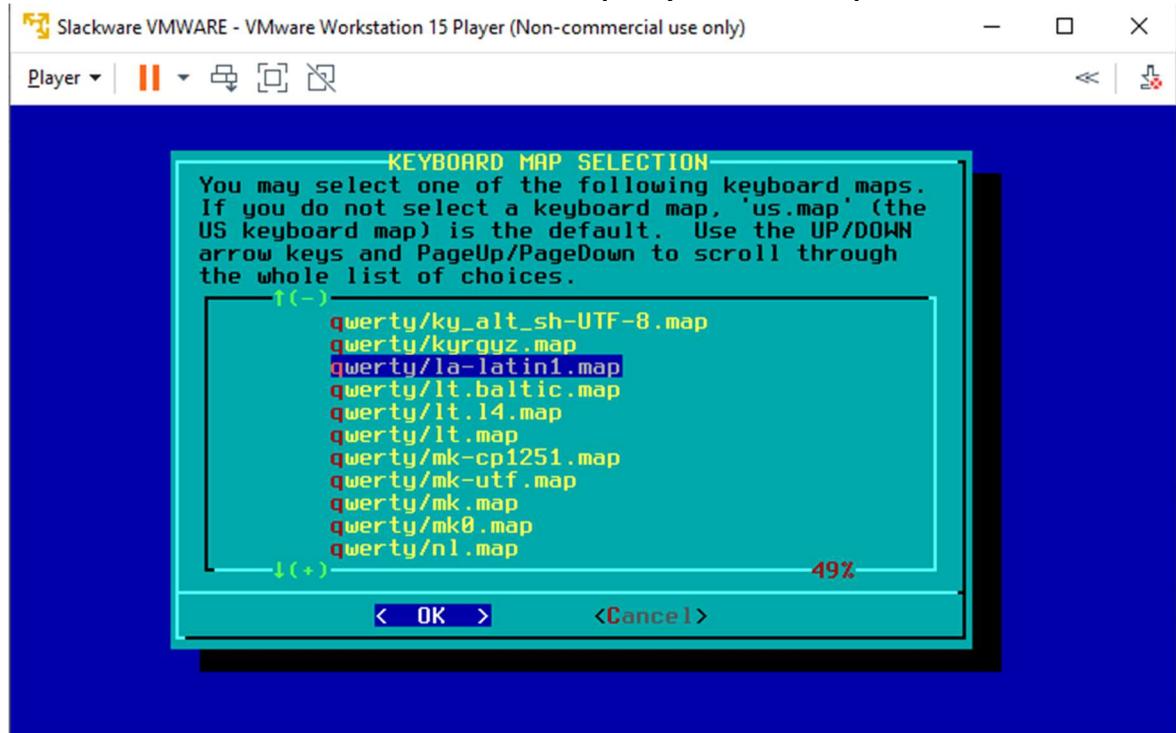
Seleccionamos finish



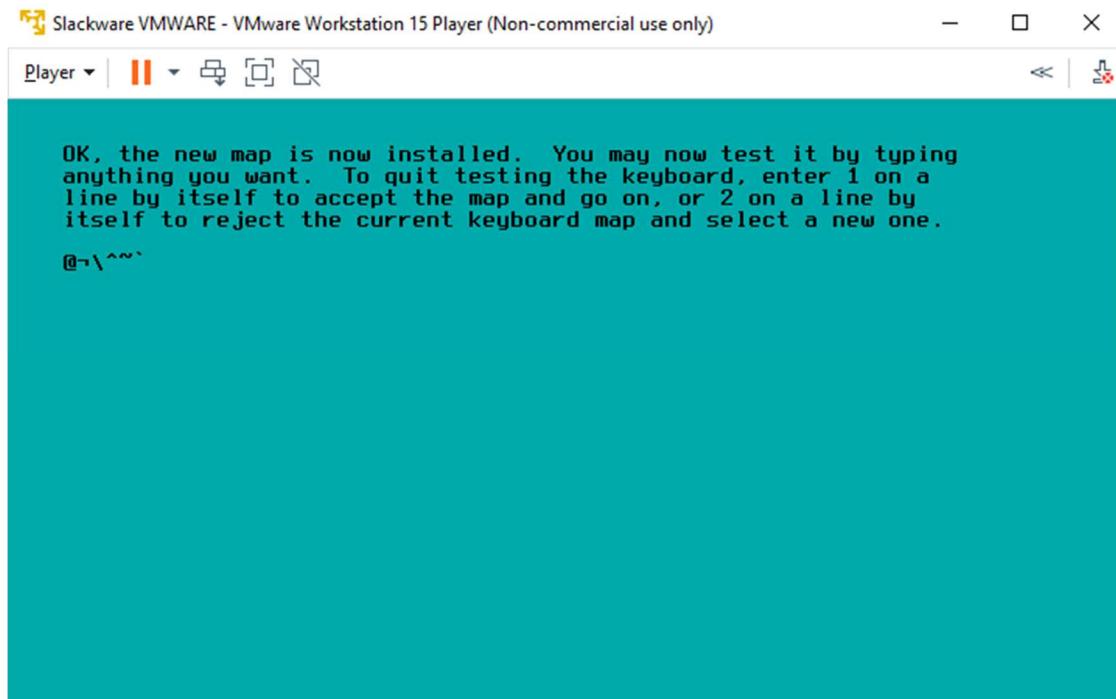
Escribimos 1 para seleccionar el tipo de teclado



Seleccionamos el teclado “qwert/la-latin1.map”

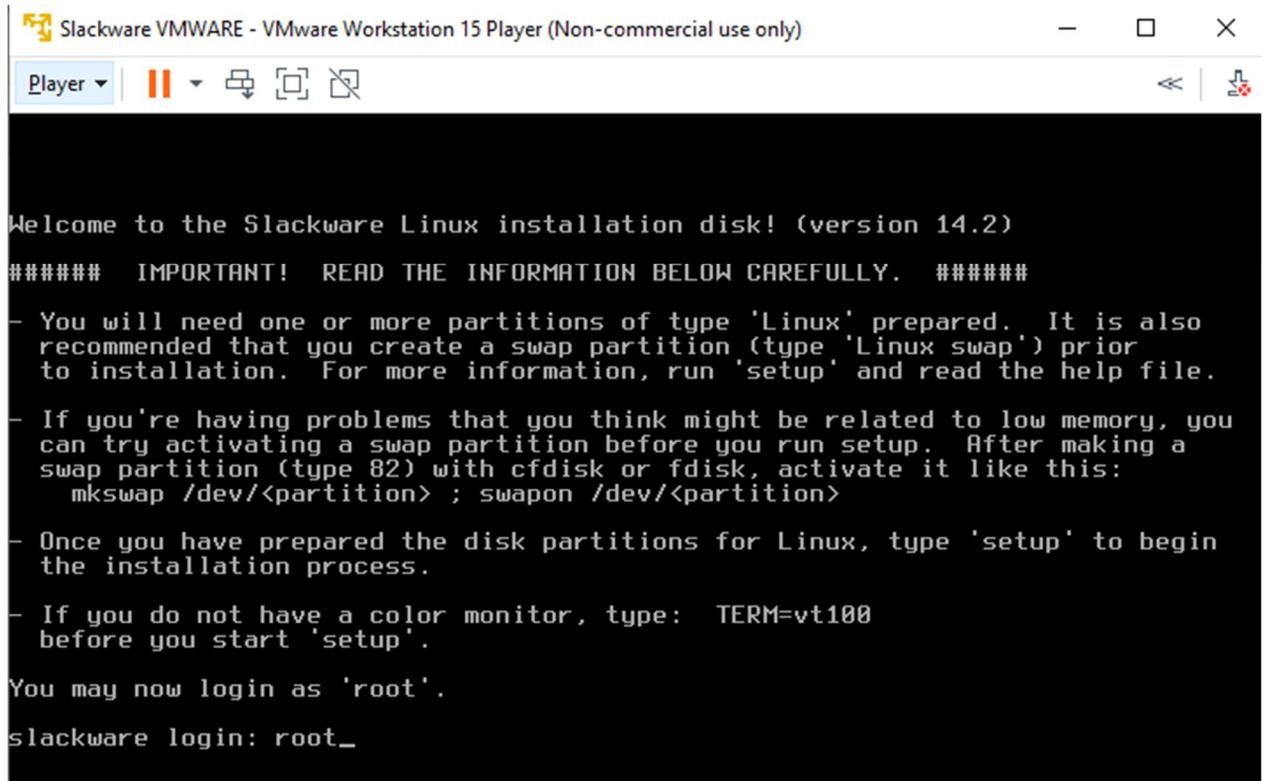


Realizamos pruebas con los caracteres all-graphics para corroborar que sea el tipo de teclado y damos enter, despues 1 y nuevamente enter para continuar con la instalación



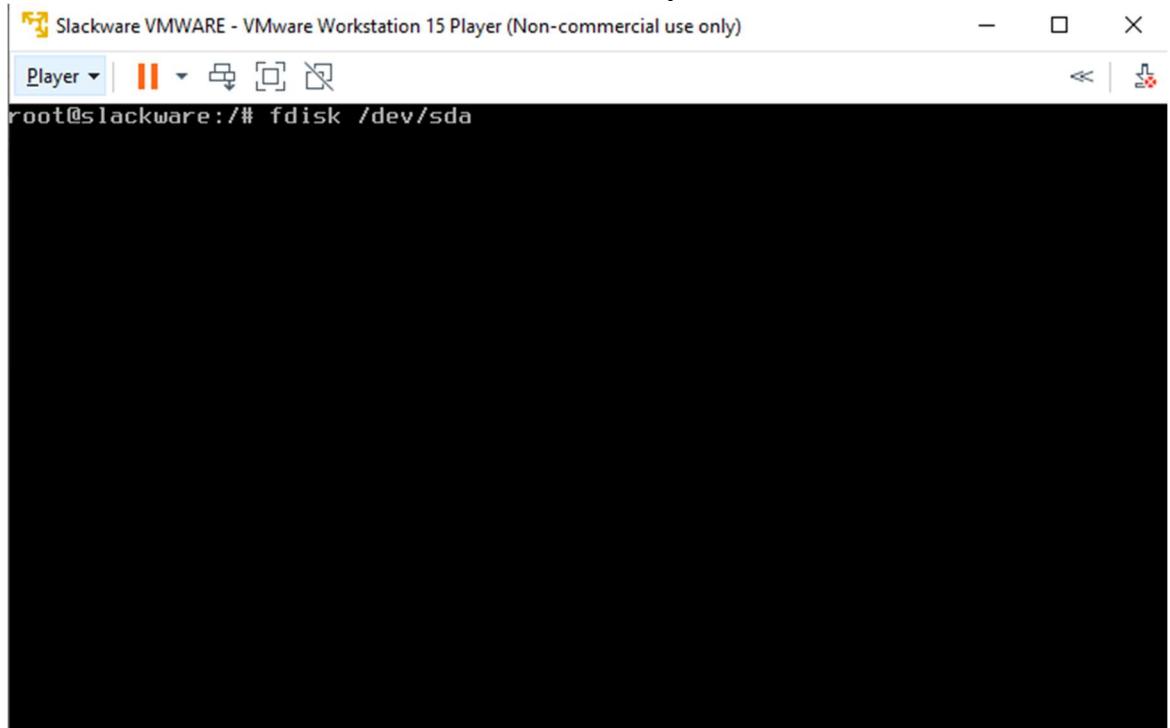
```
OK, the new map is now installed. You may now test it by typing anything you want. To quit testing the keyboard, enter 1 on a line by itself to accept the map and go on, or 2 on a line by itself to reject the current keyboard map and select a new one.  
@-\^~`
```

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

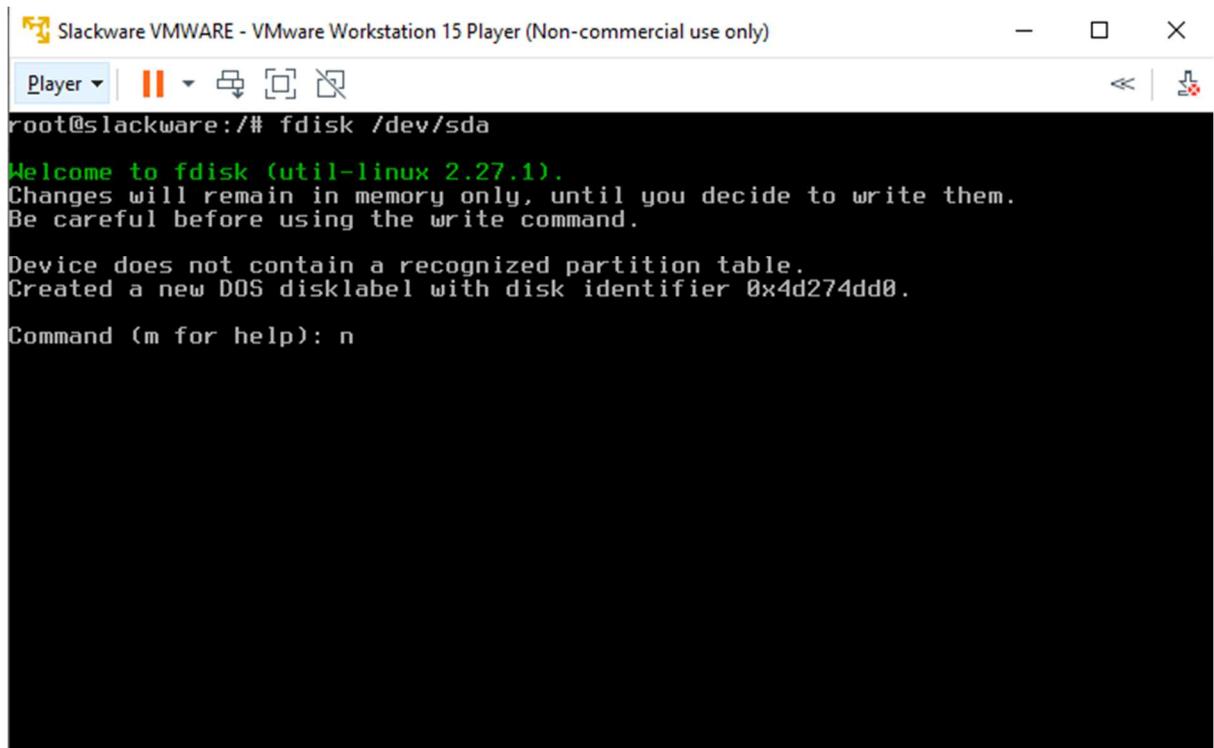


Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | || ▾ [] []

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

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



Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player | || ▾ [] []

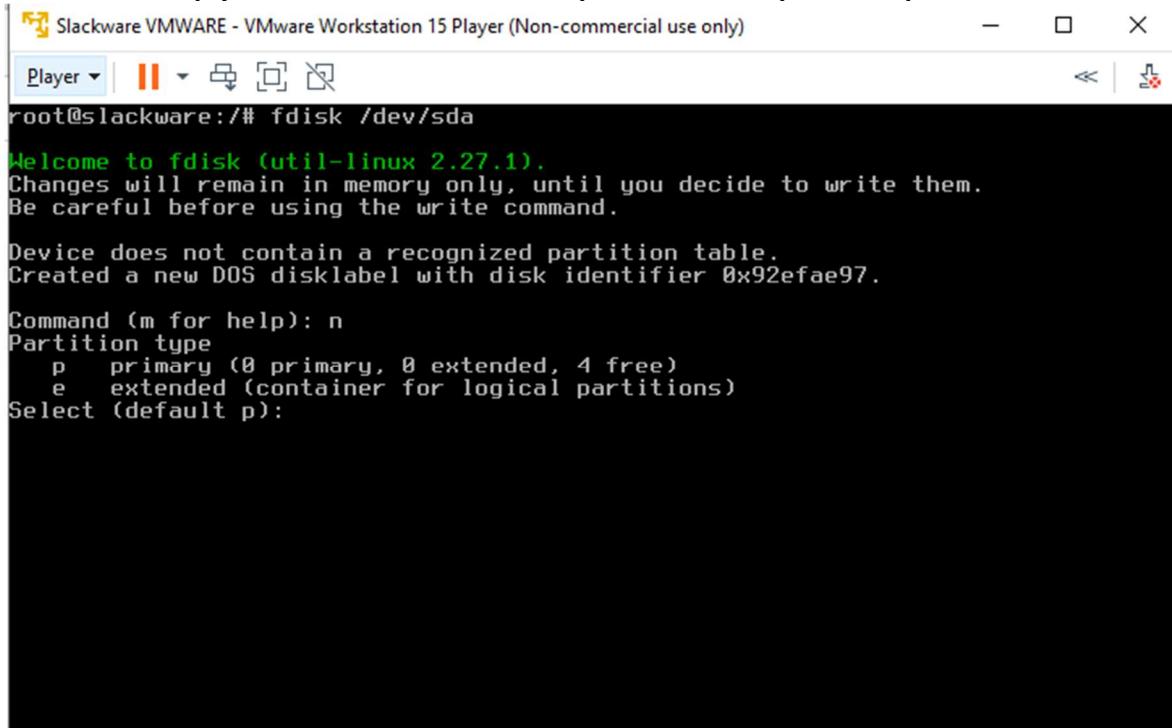
```
root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda
```

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

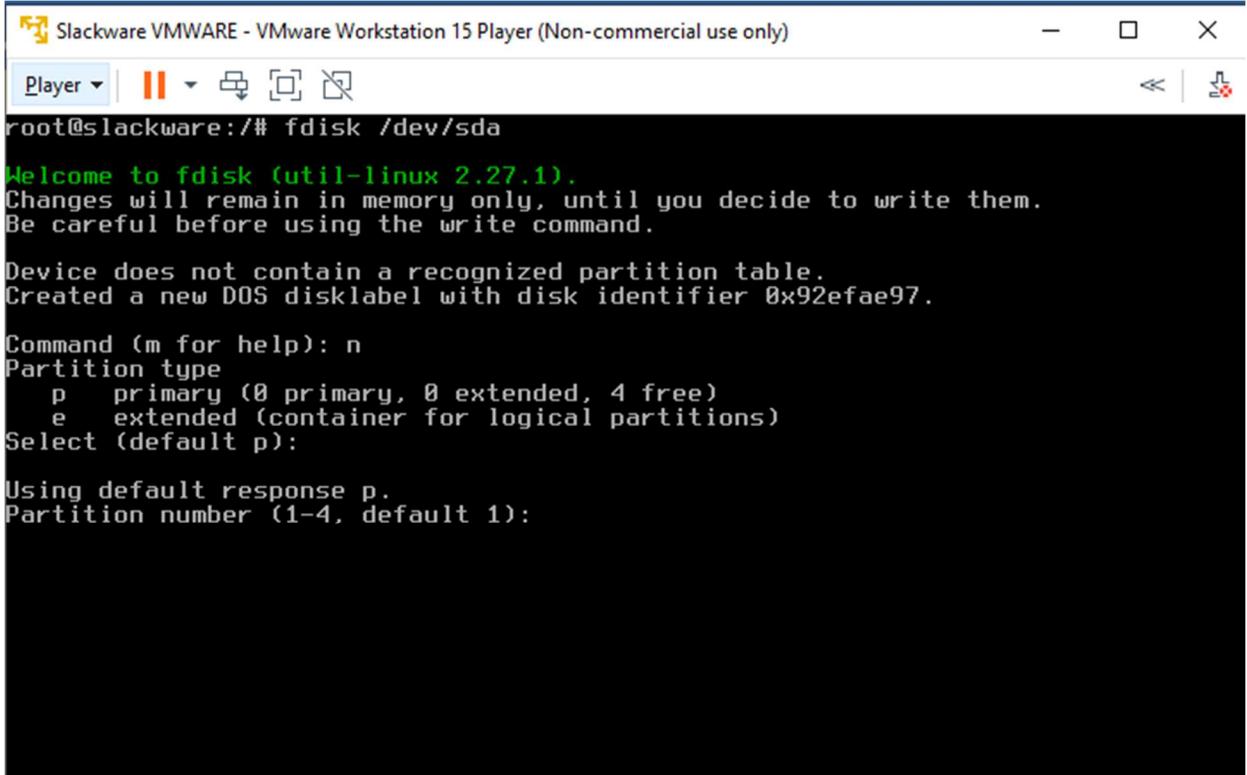


```
Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player | ||| □ □□ □□
root@slackware:/# fdisk /dev/sda
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.27.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

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 entere o solamente enter para seleccionar la partición 1 del sistema



```
Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player | ||| □ □□ □□
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

```
Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player ▾ || ⌂ ⌄ ⌅ ⌆
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

```
Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player ▾ || ⌂ ⌄ ⌅ ⌆
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

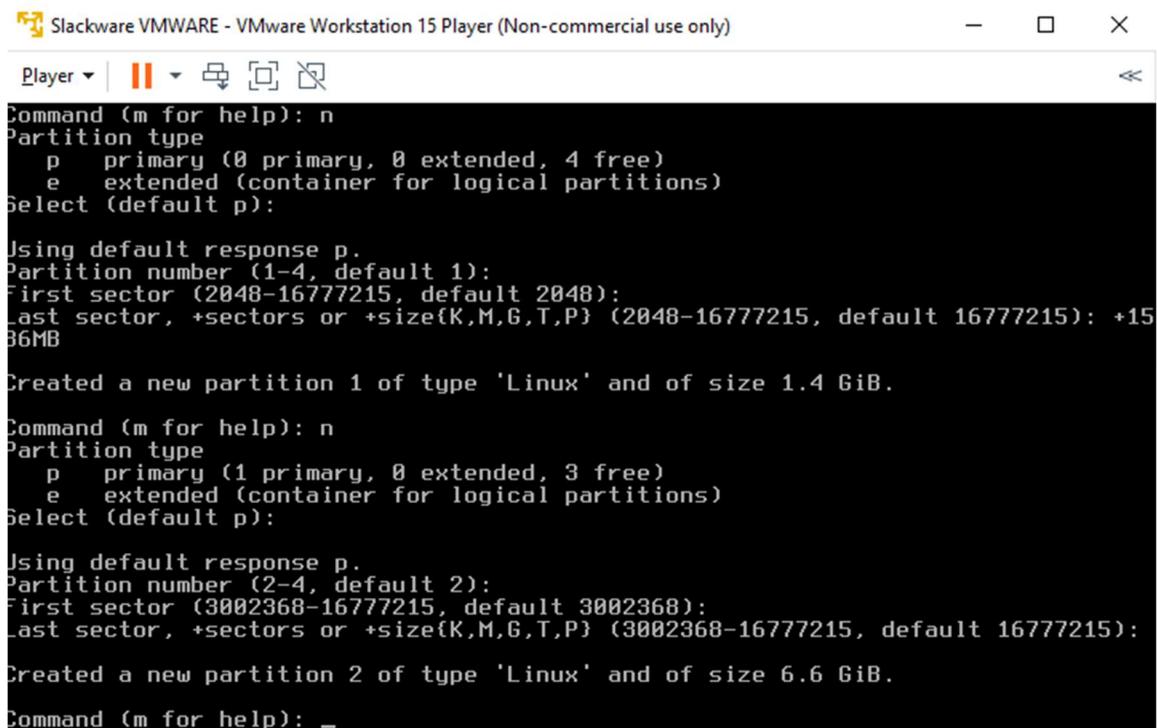
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.27.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x214f0f3b.

Command (m for help): p
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 partición del disco y le damos enter a todas las opciones hasta terminar la creación de esta partición



```
Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player ▾ | ■ ▾ | ⌂ ▾ | ⌂ | ⌂ | X | <<

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.

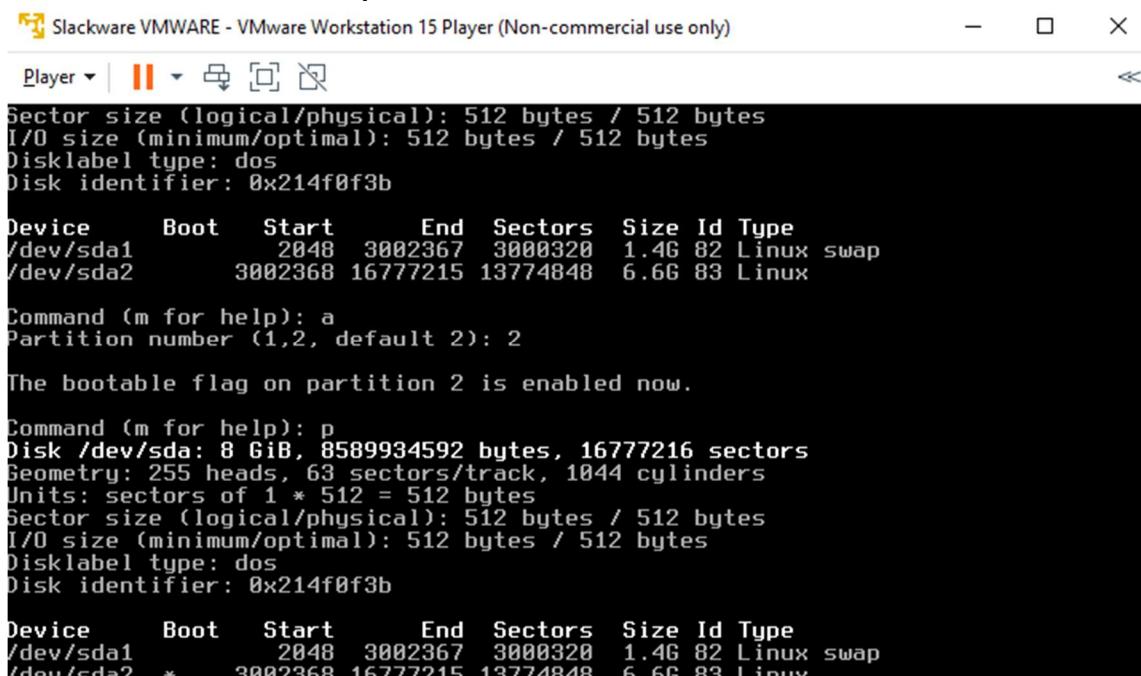
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p  primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e  extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p):

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 partición 1 y la cambiamos a 82 para dejarlo como swap y posteriormente hacemos uso del comando “a” para dejar la partición 2 como el booteable



```
Slackware VMWARE - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)

Player ▾ | ■ ▾ | ⌂ ▾ | ⌂ | ⌂ | X | <<

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.

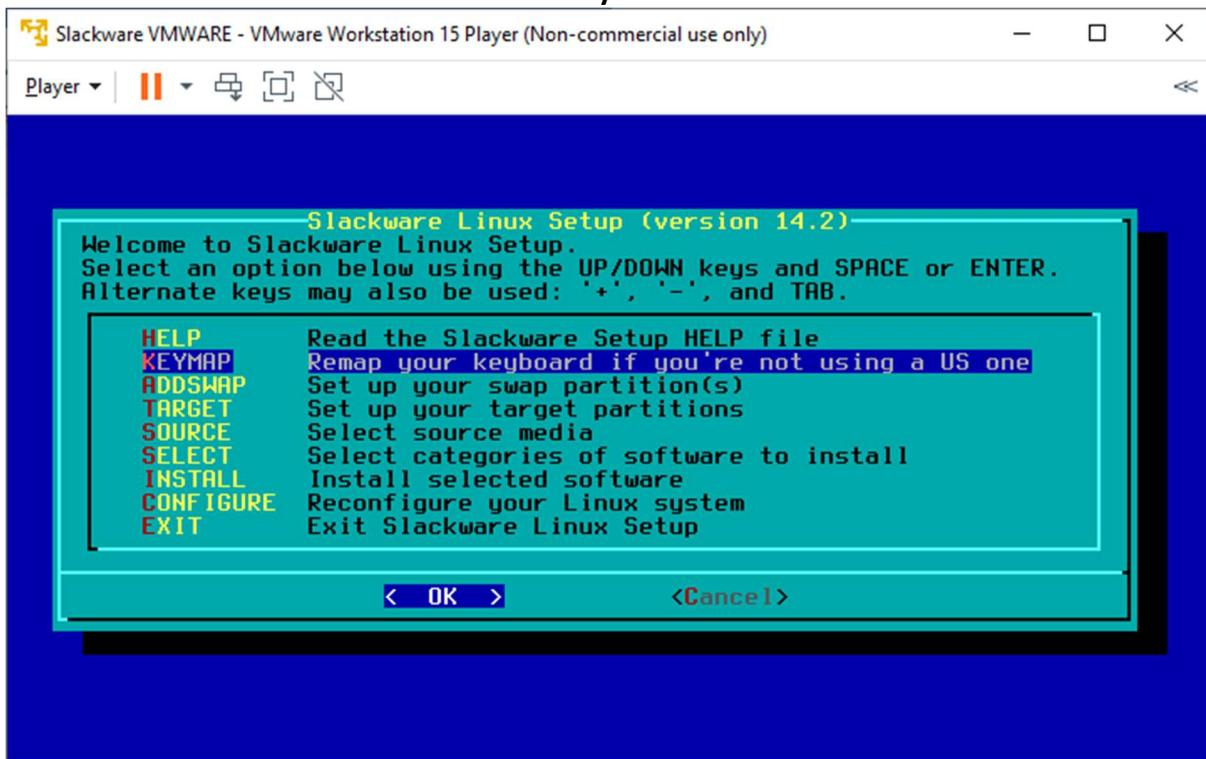
Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 8 GiB, 8589934592 bytes, 16777216 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1044 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk 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
```

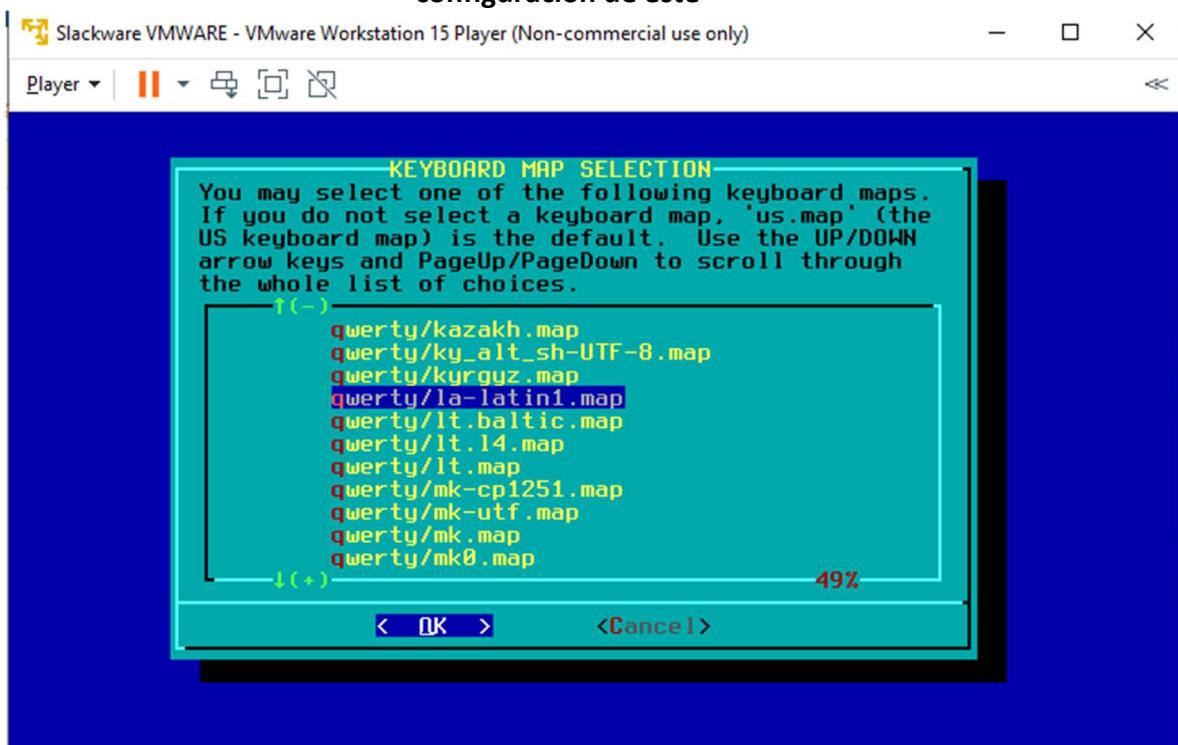
Usamos el comando w para guardar los cambios

Escribimos “setup” y damos enter

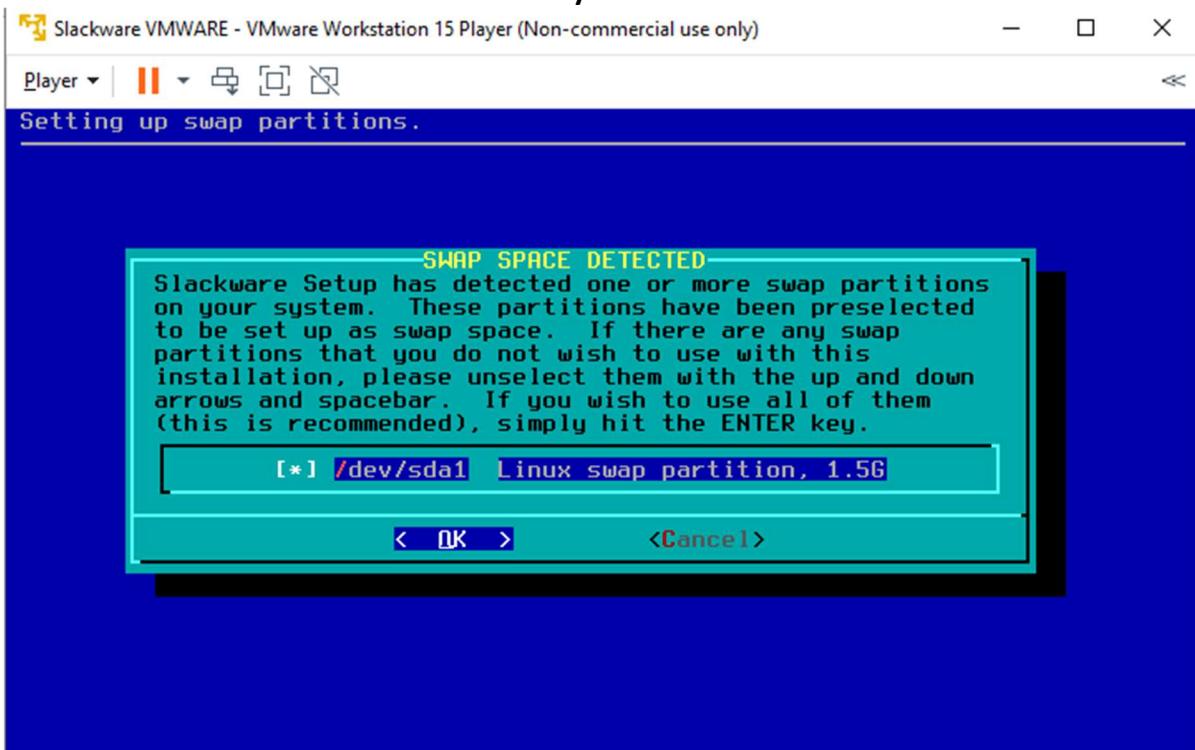
Vamos a “KEYMAP” y damos enter



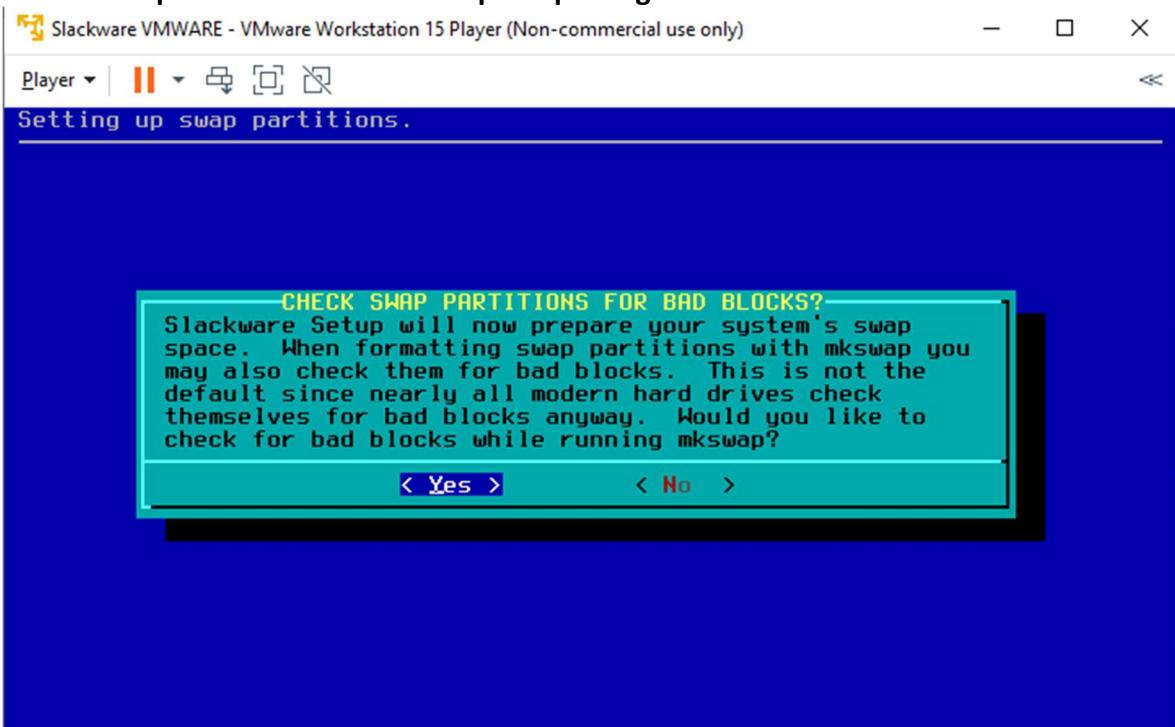
Seleccionamos nuevamente el mismo teclado que antes y terminamos la configuración de este



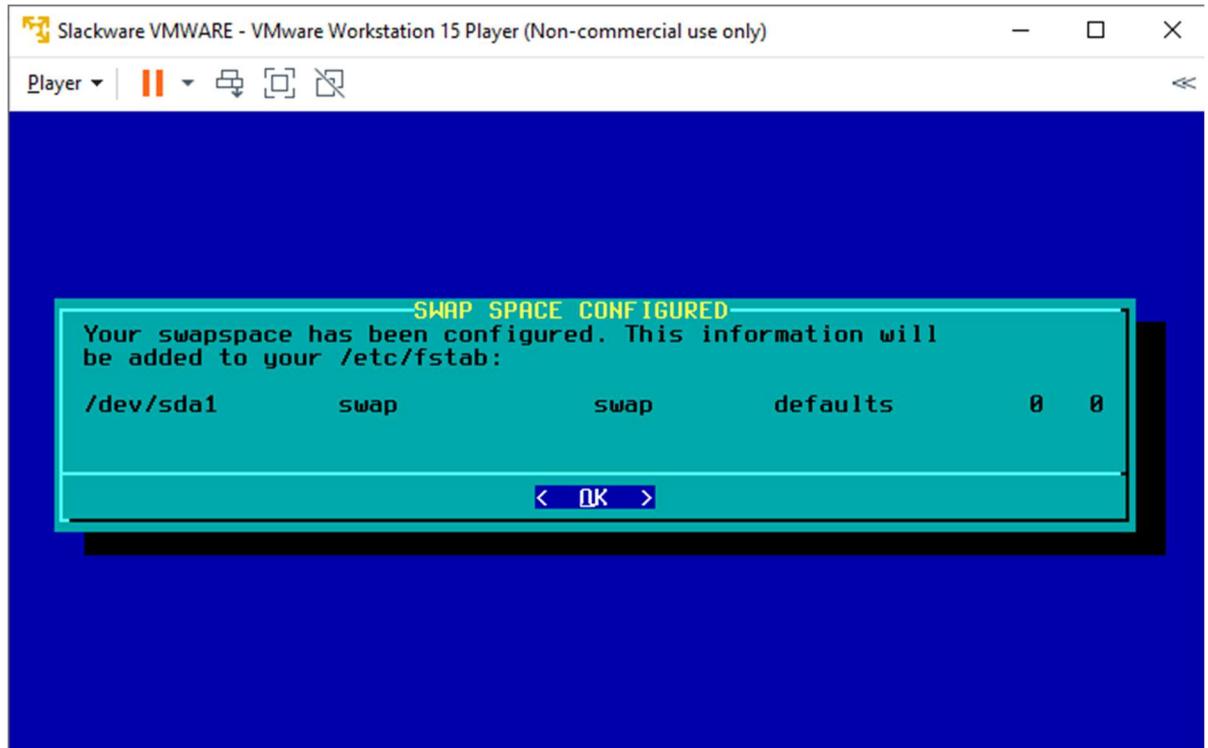
Nos saldrá esta ventana y seleccionamos “OK”



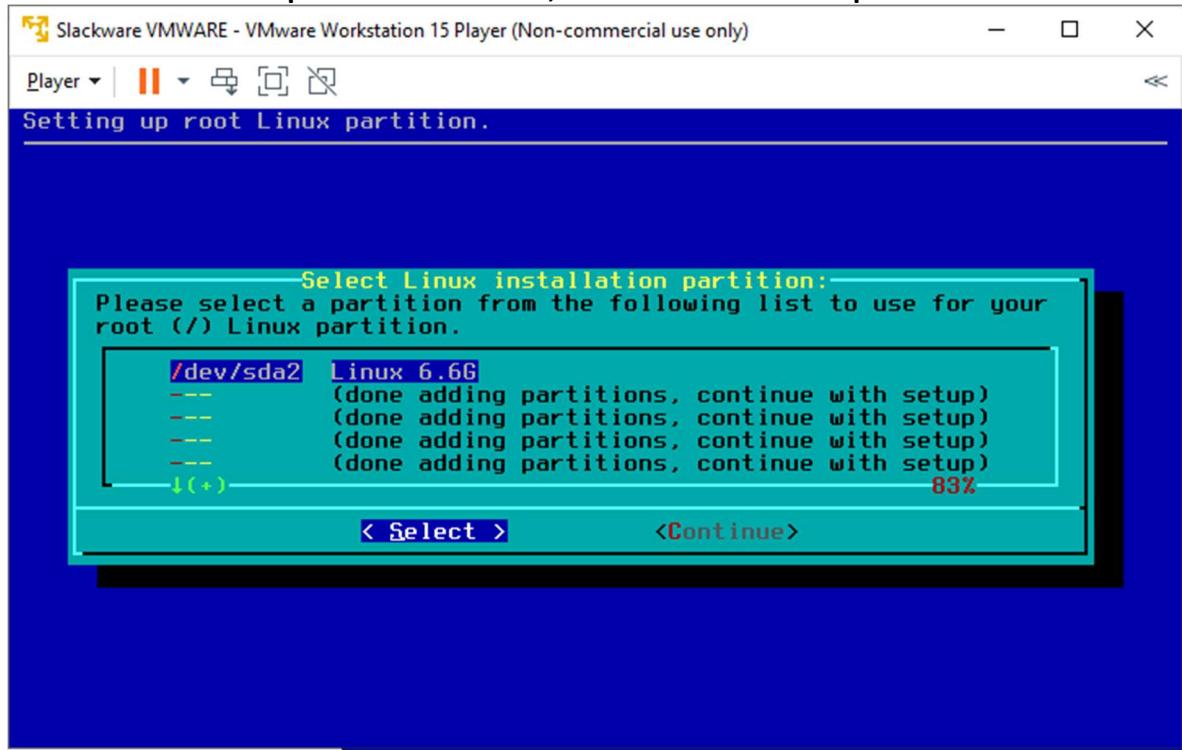
Aquí seleccionamos “Yes” para que haga la verificación del disco



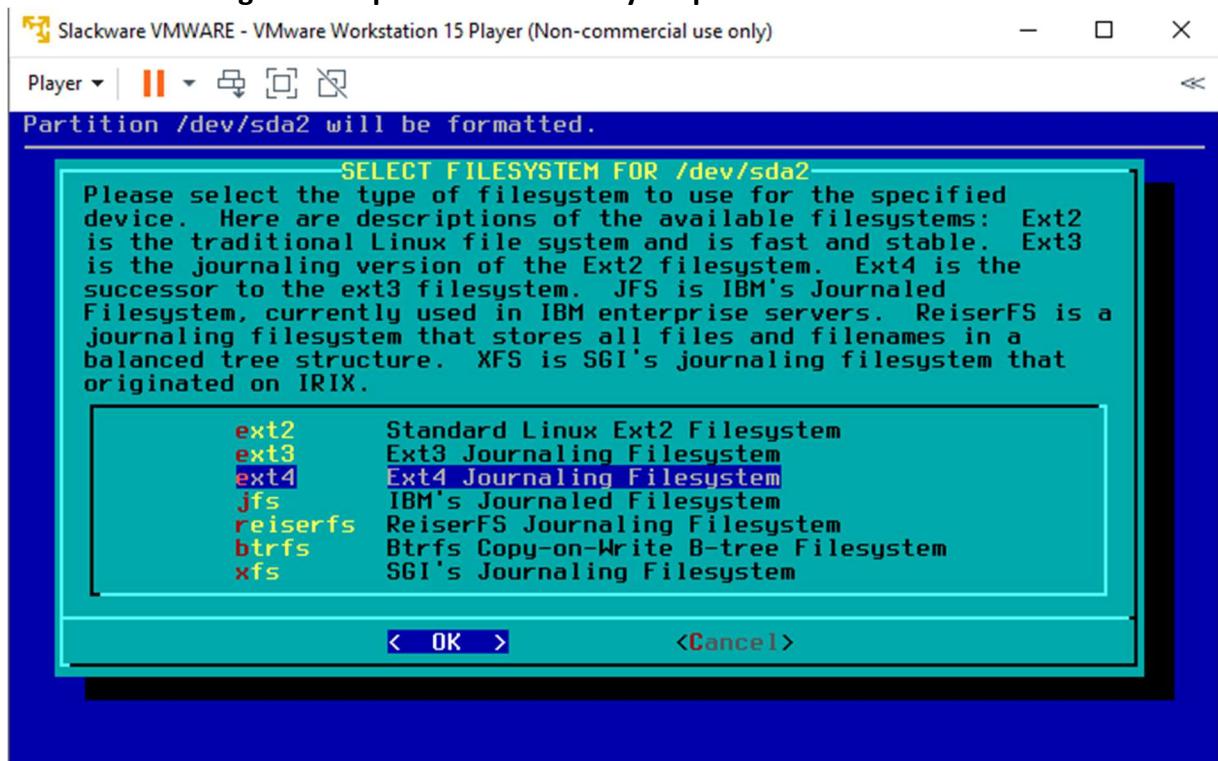
Después pulsamos en “OK”



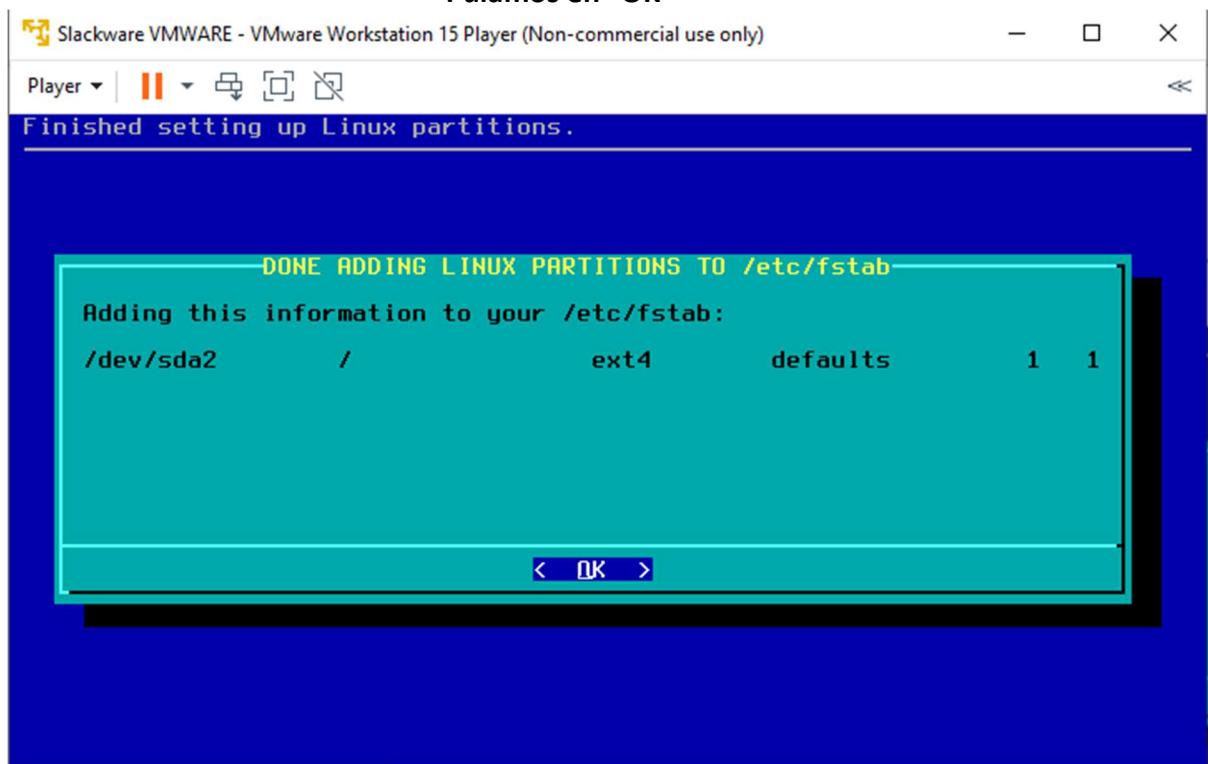
Seleccionamos la partición booteable, en este caso la única que nos muestra



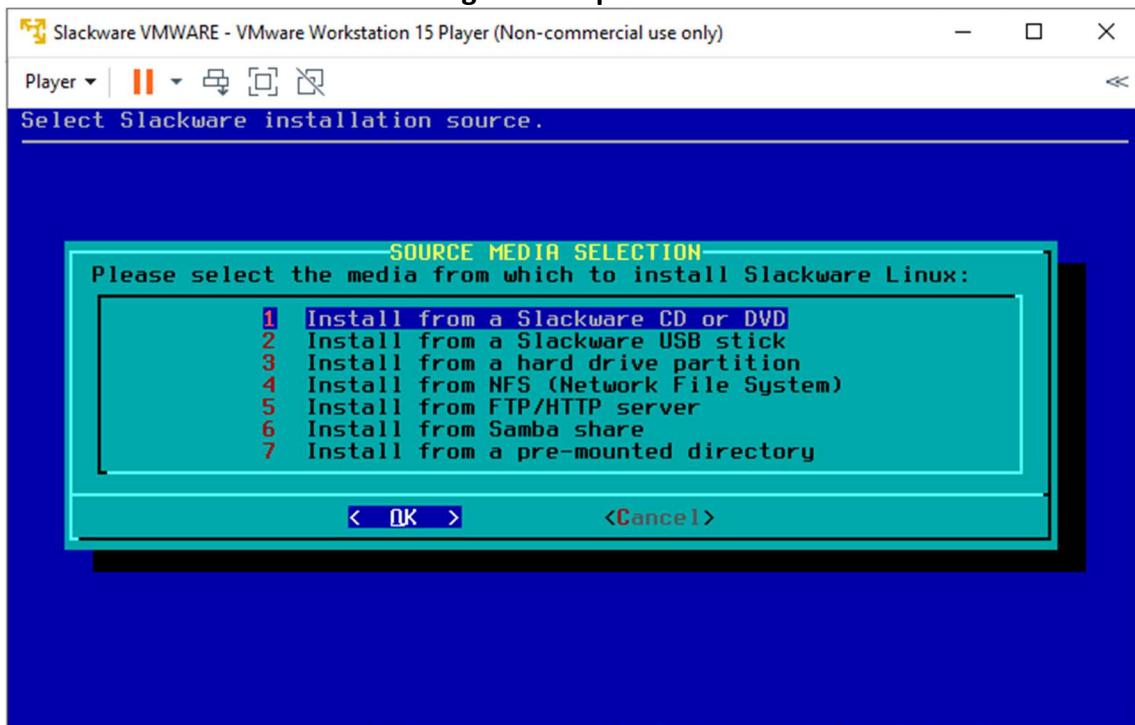
Elegimos la opción de “Format” y después la de “ext4”



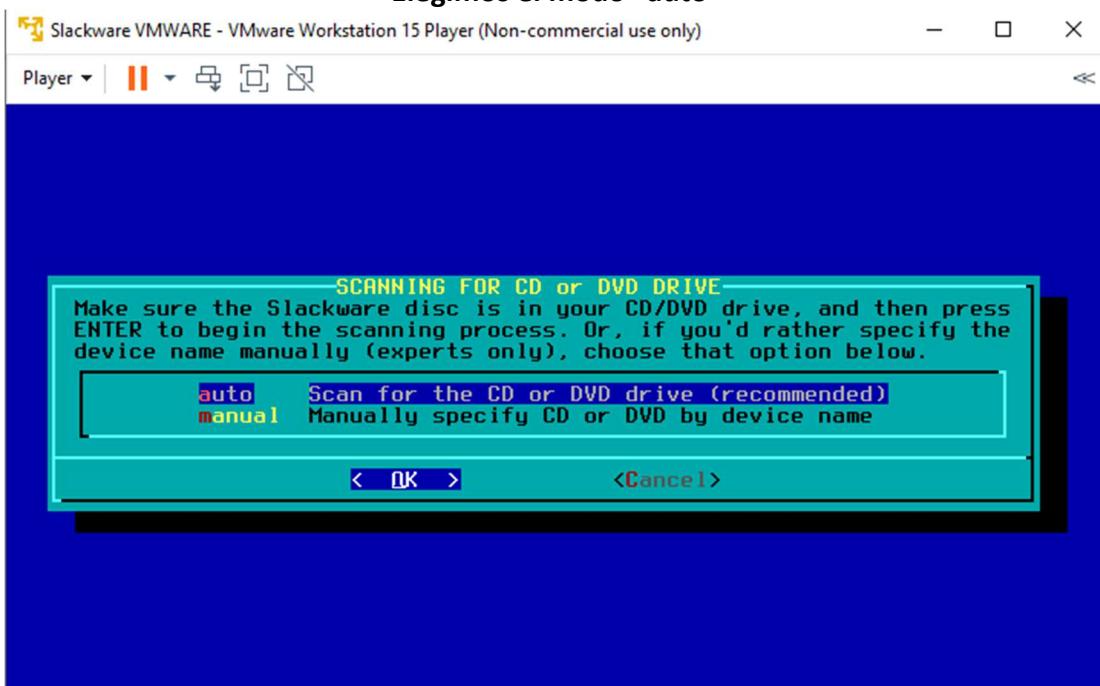
Pulamos en “OK”



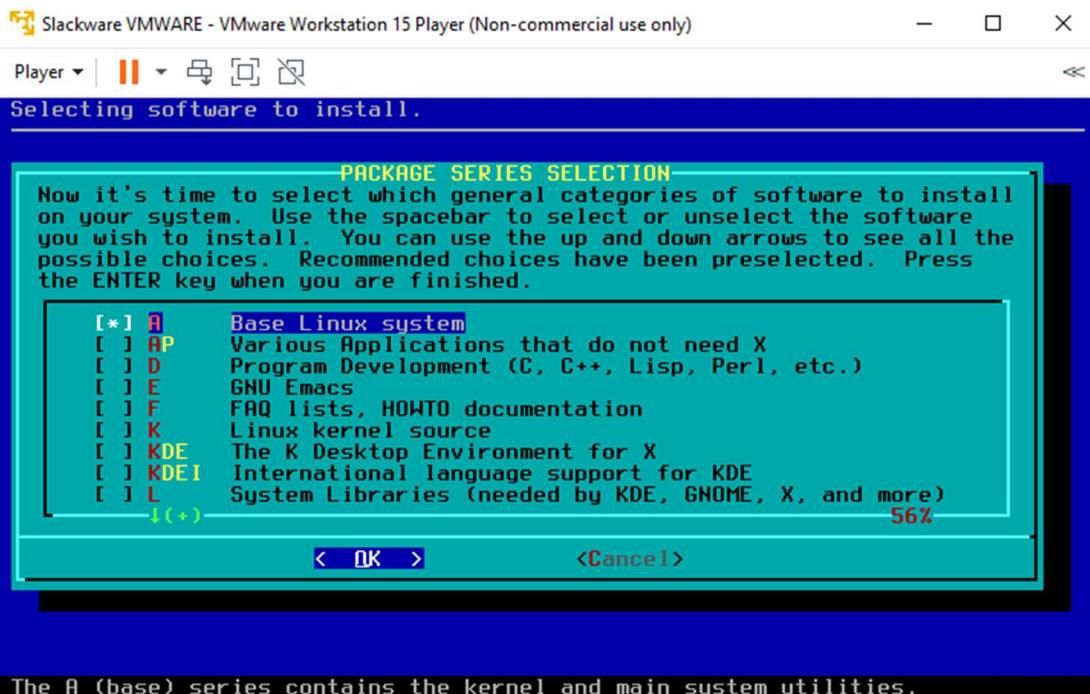
Elegimos la opción 1



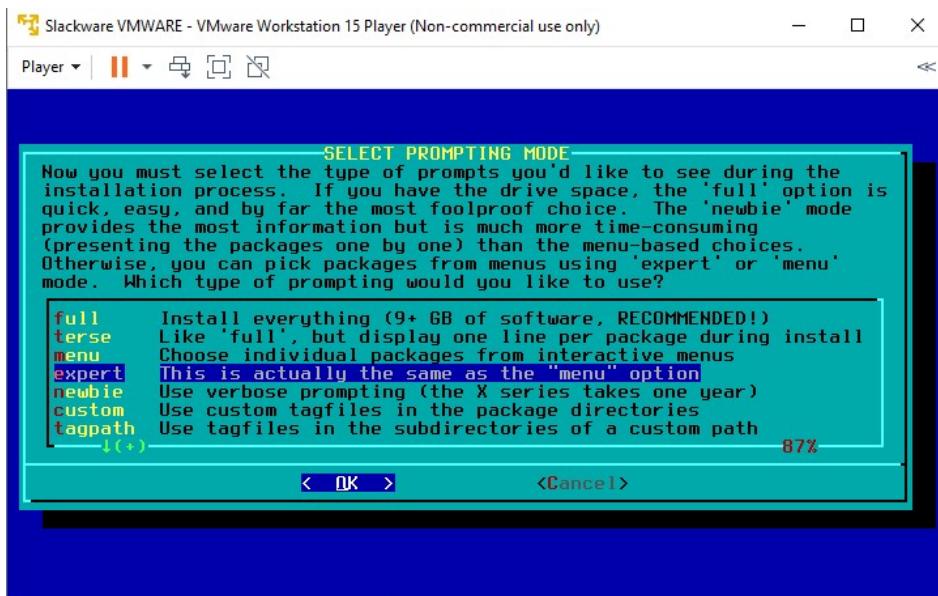
Elegimos el modo “auto”



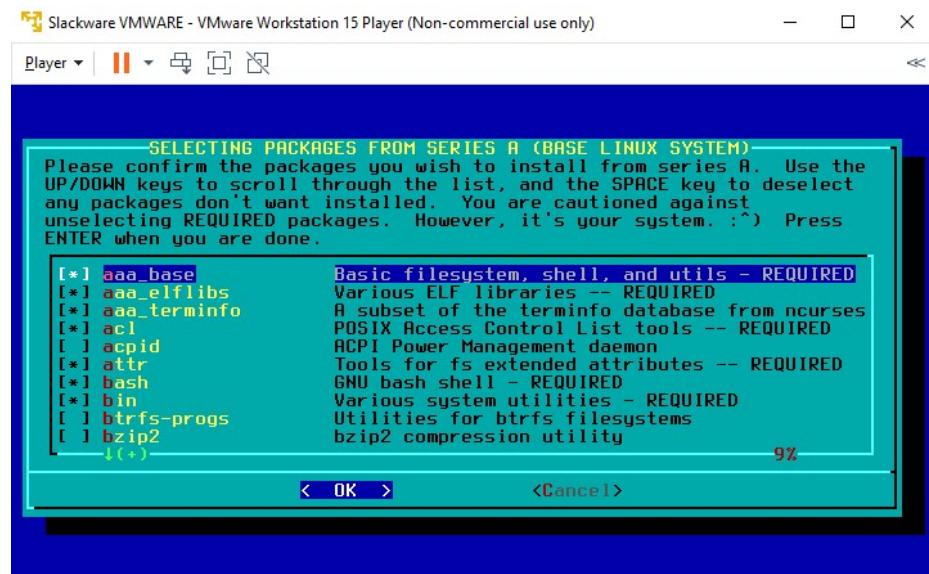
Dejamos únicamente los paquetes de indicados con “A” y con “N”



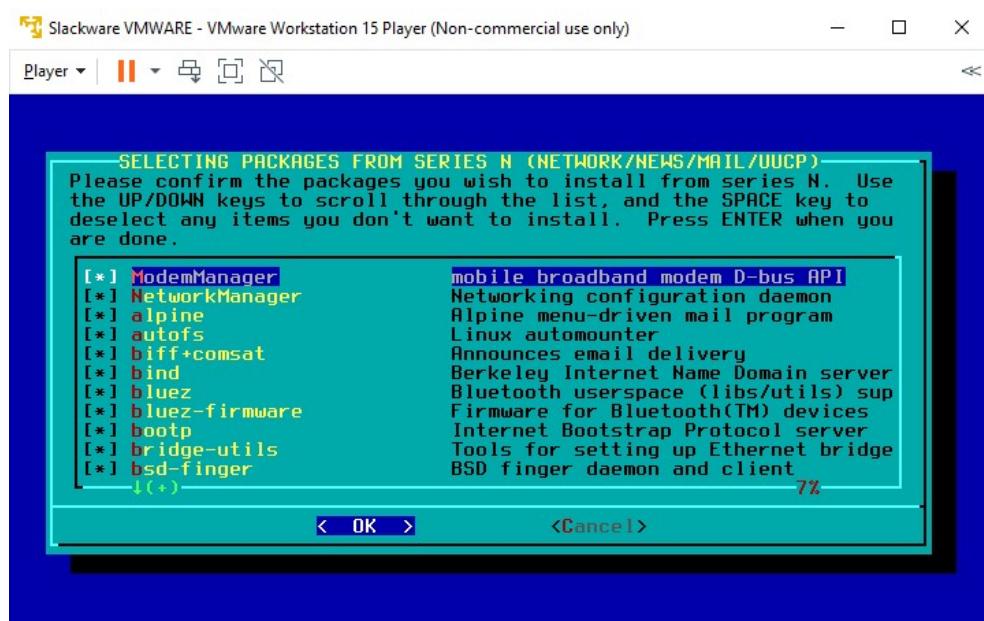
Elegimos el modo “expert” para continuar nuestra instalación



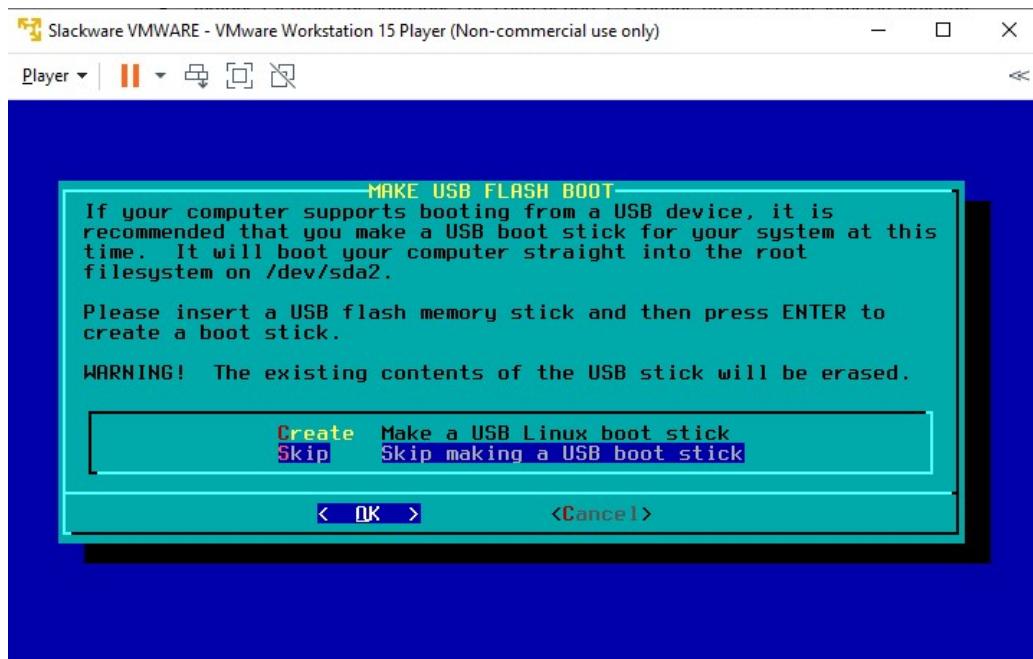
- **aaa_terminfo**
- **glibc-solibs**
 - **Dialog**
- **kernel-huge**
 - **lilo**
- **sysklogd**
- **syslinux**



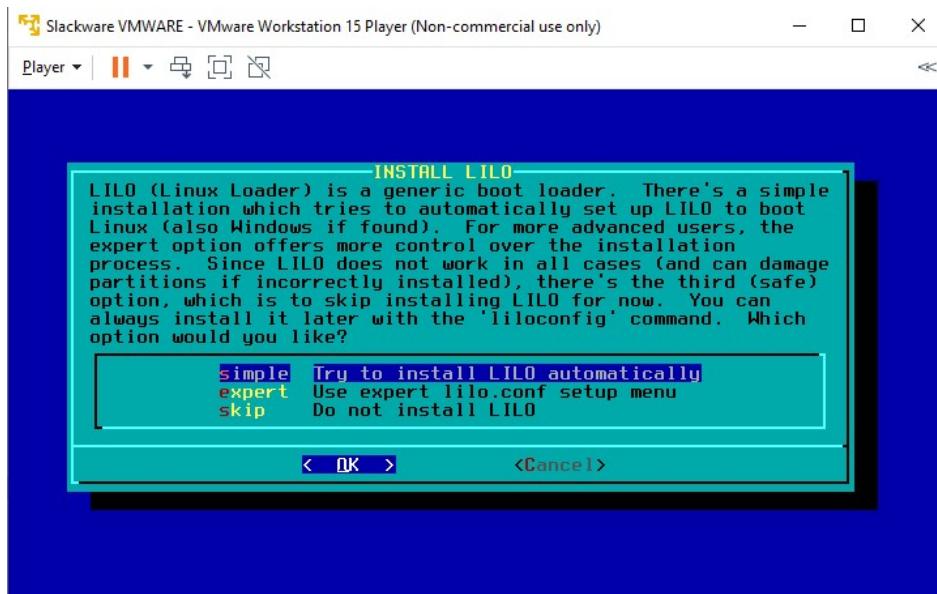
En la selección de los archivos del paquete de network, no alteramos nada y continuamos



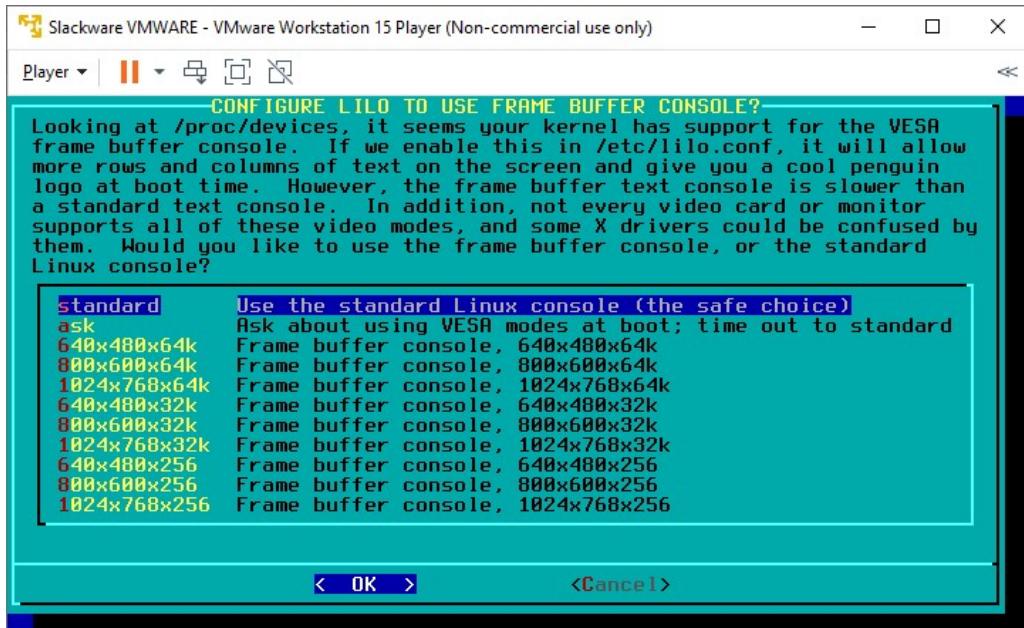
Le damos en “skip” ya que no requerimos crear un booteable



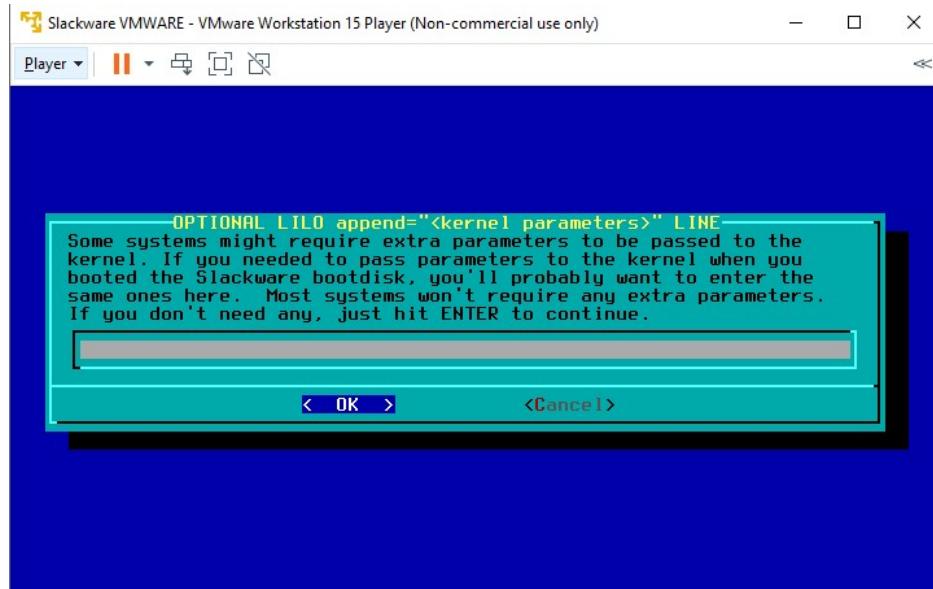
Seleccionamos la instalación simple del lilo



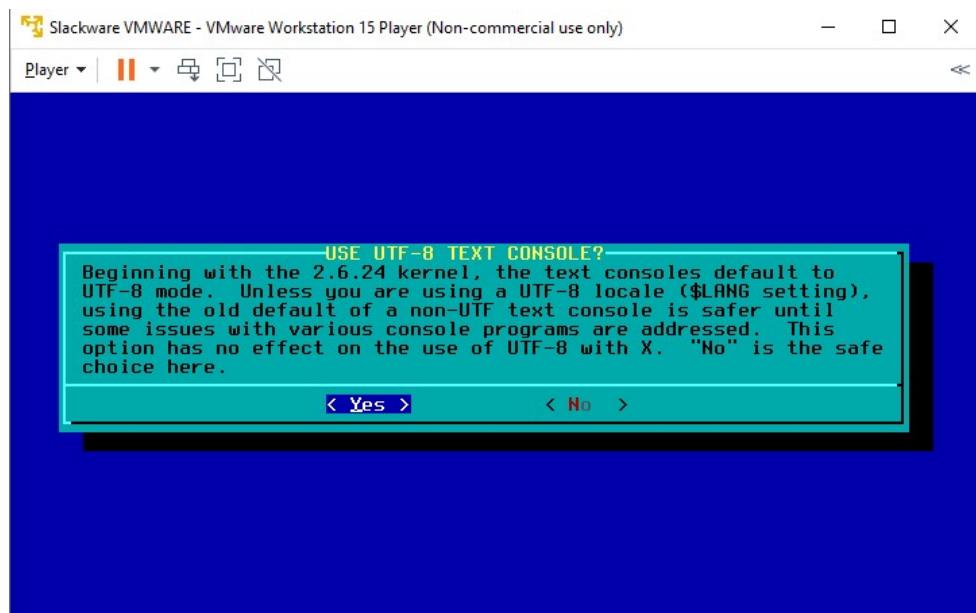
Elegimos la configuración “Standard”



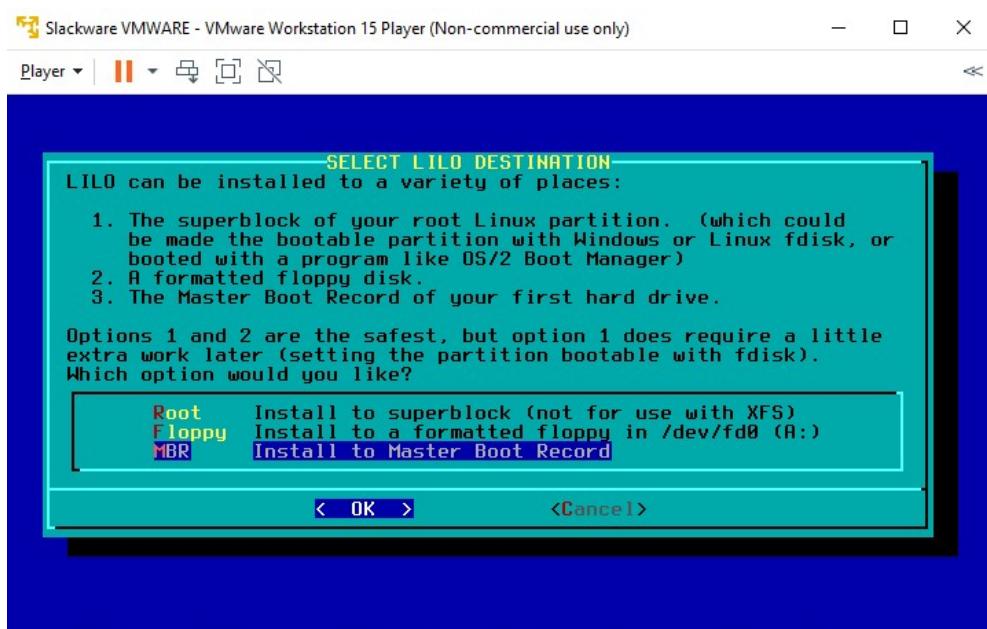
No colocamos parámetros y continuamos



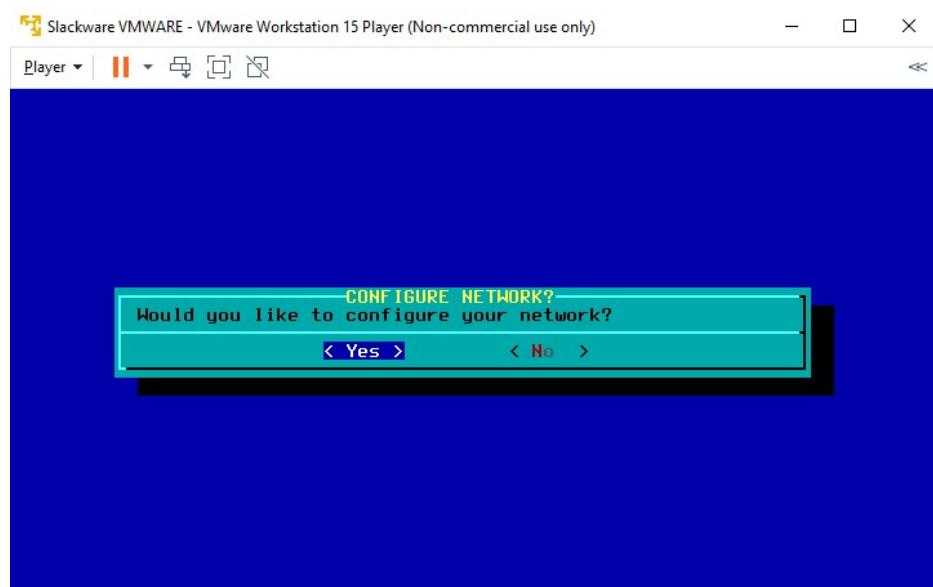
Elegimos "Yes" indicando que si queremos hacer uso de este en consola



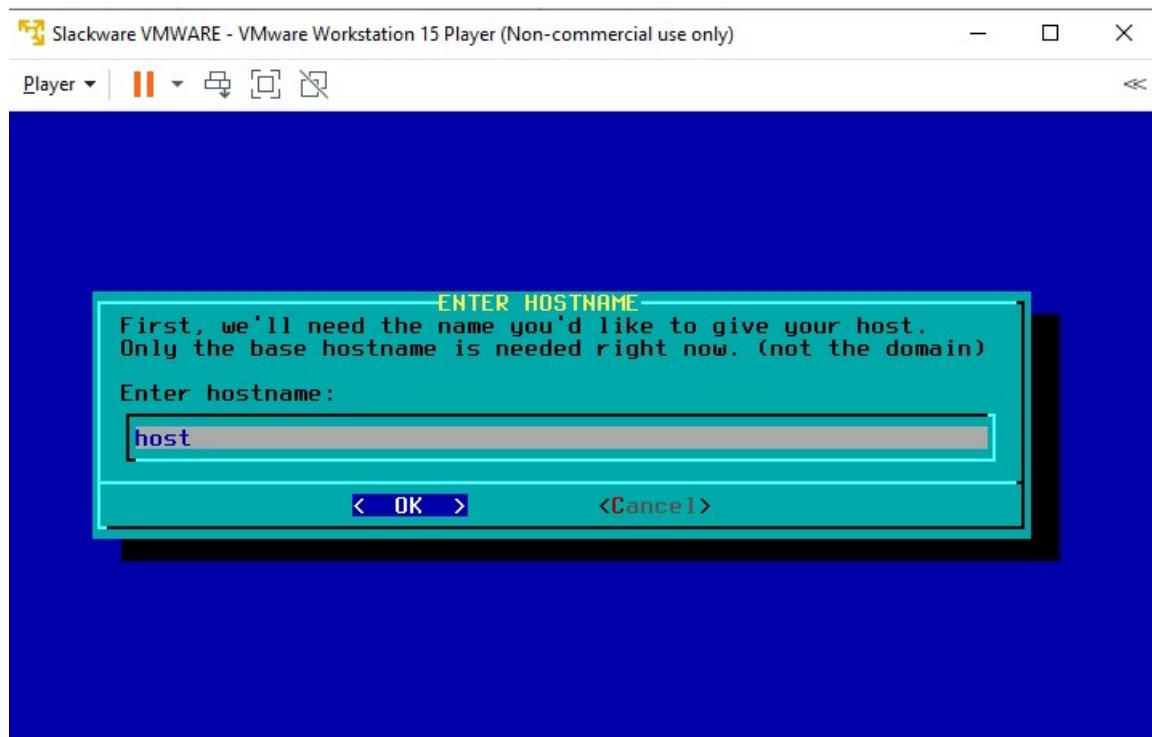
Lo instalamos como un MBR



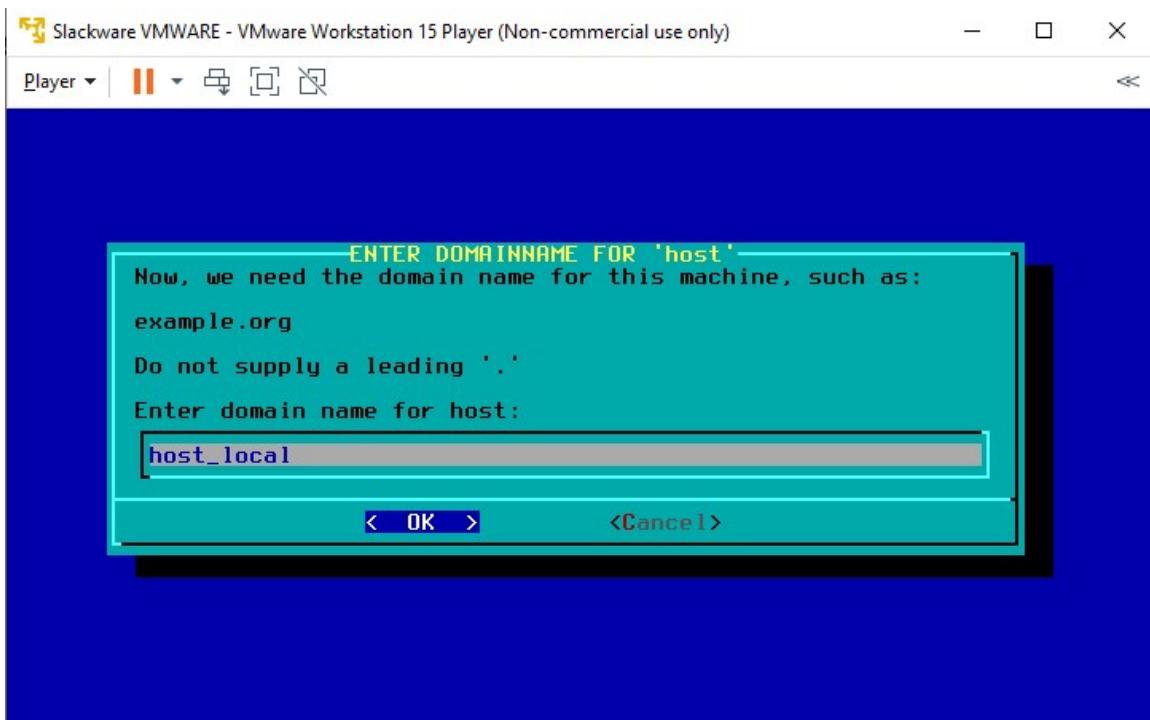
Elegimos “yes”, para hacer nuestra configuración de red



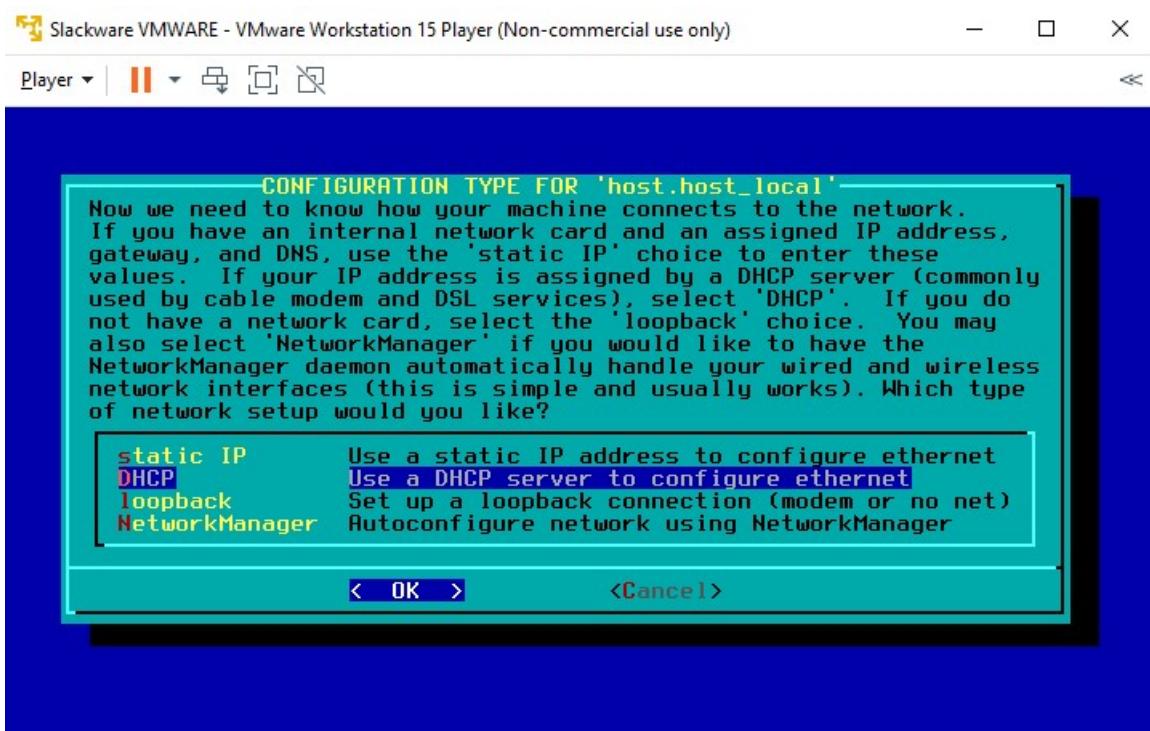
Le asignamos un nombre a nuestro host, en nuestro caso será “host”



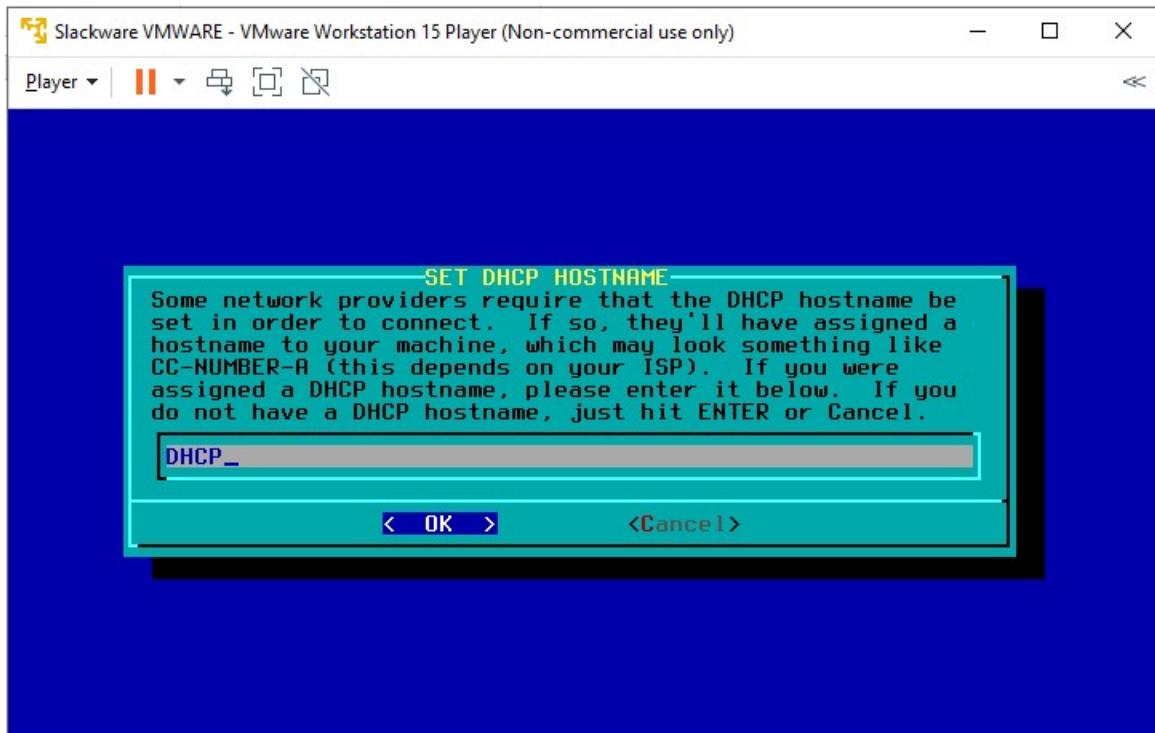
También le ponemos un nombre de dominio, en nuestro caso será “host_local”



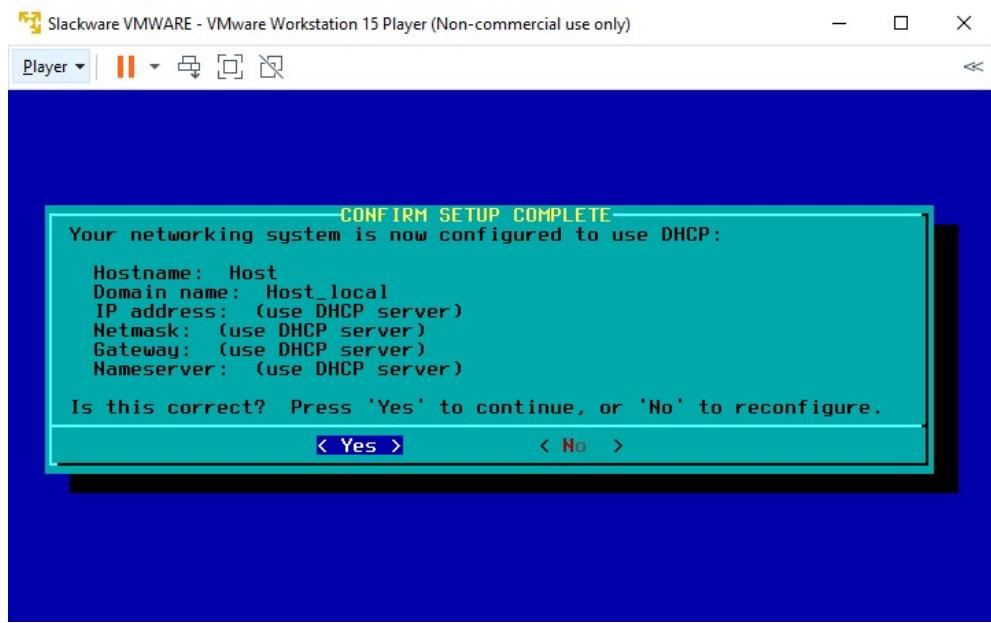
Seleccionamos la configuración como un DHCP



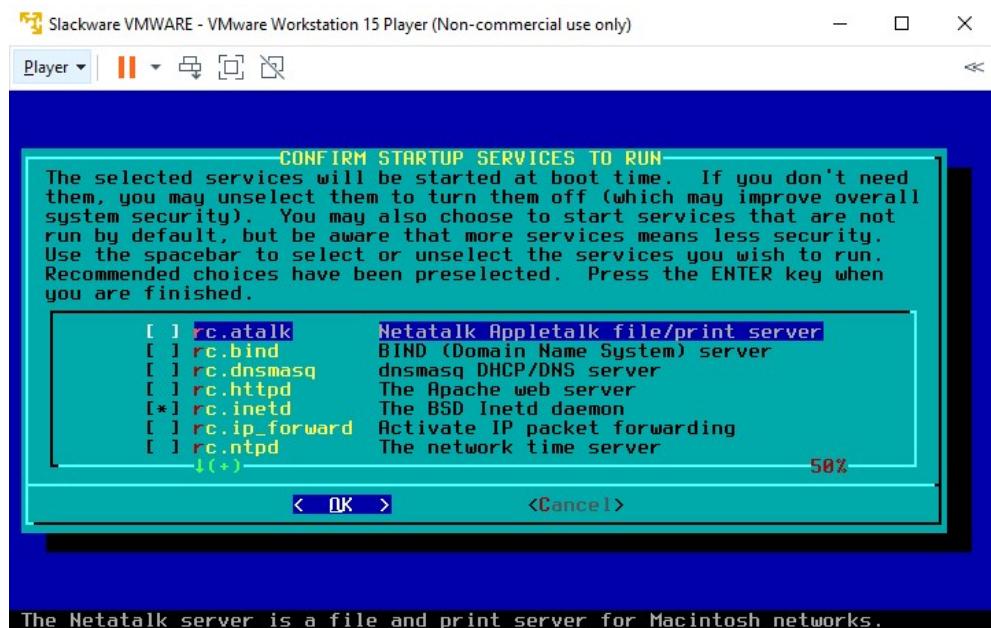
Le ponemos un nombre a nuestro DHCP



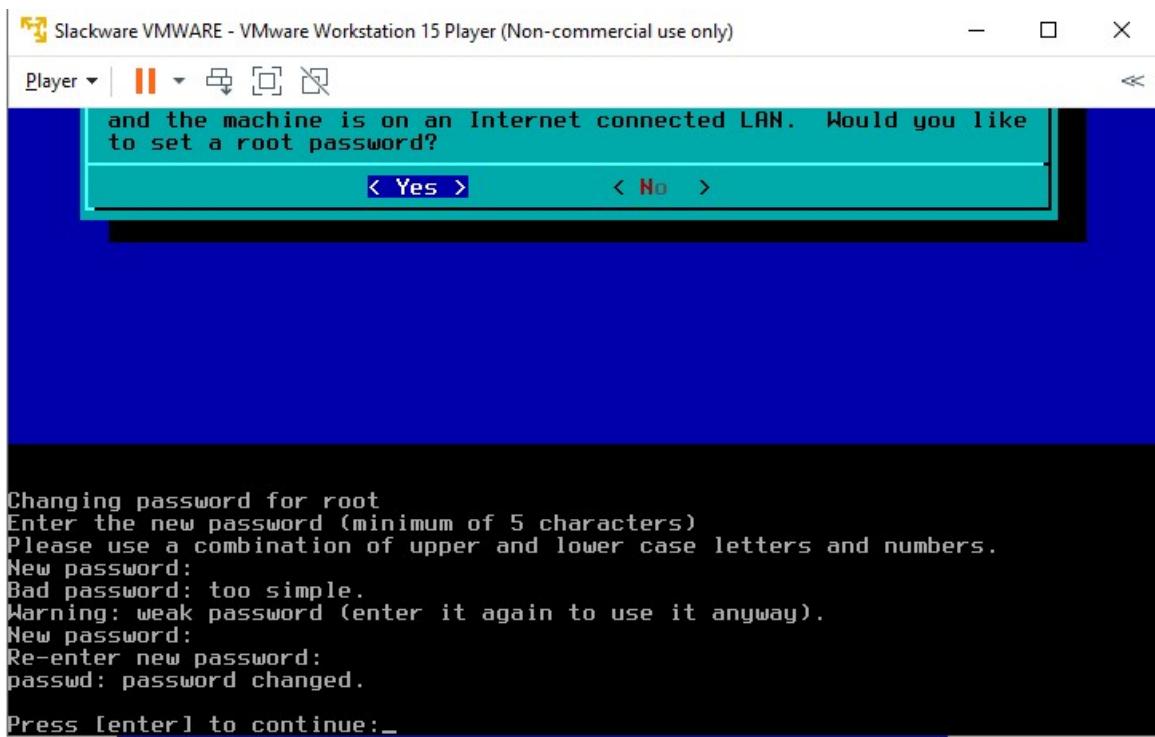
Confirmamos nuestras configuraciones



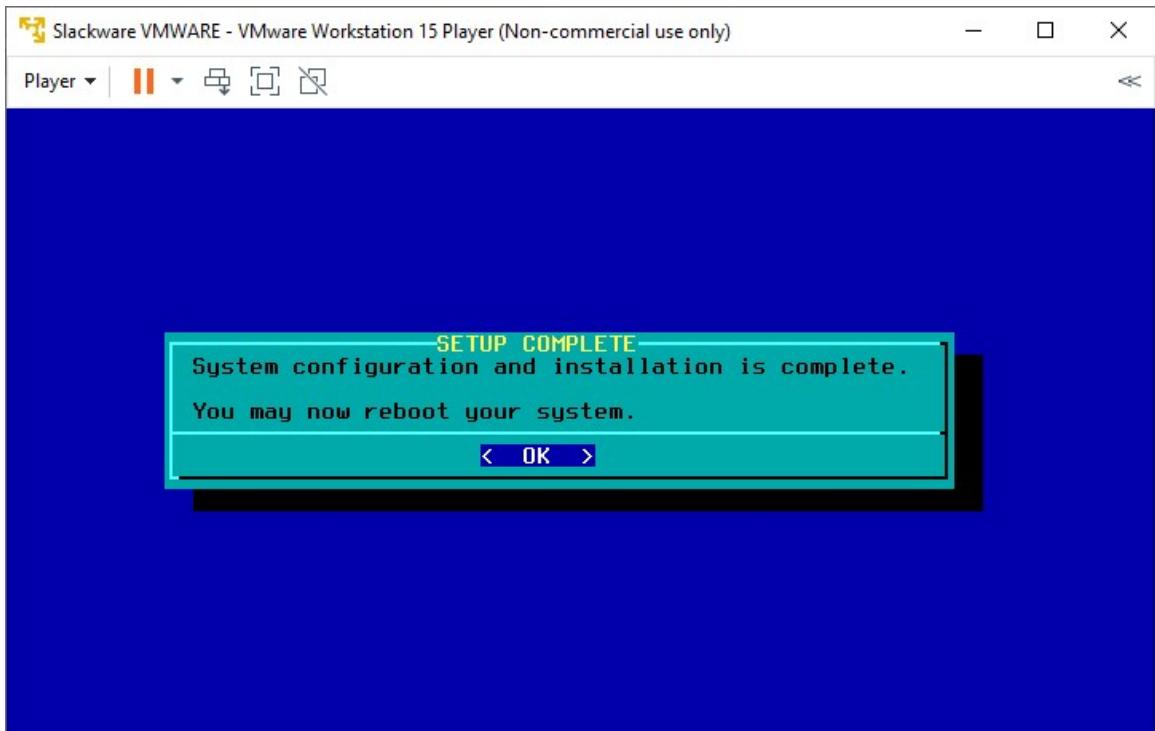
Continuamos sin realizar cambios



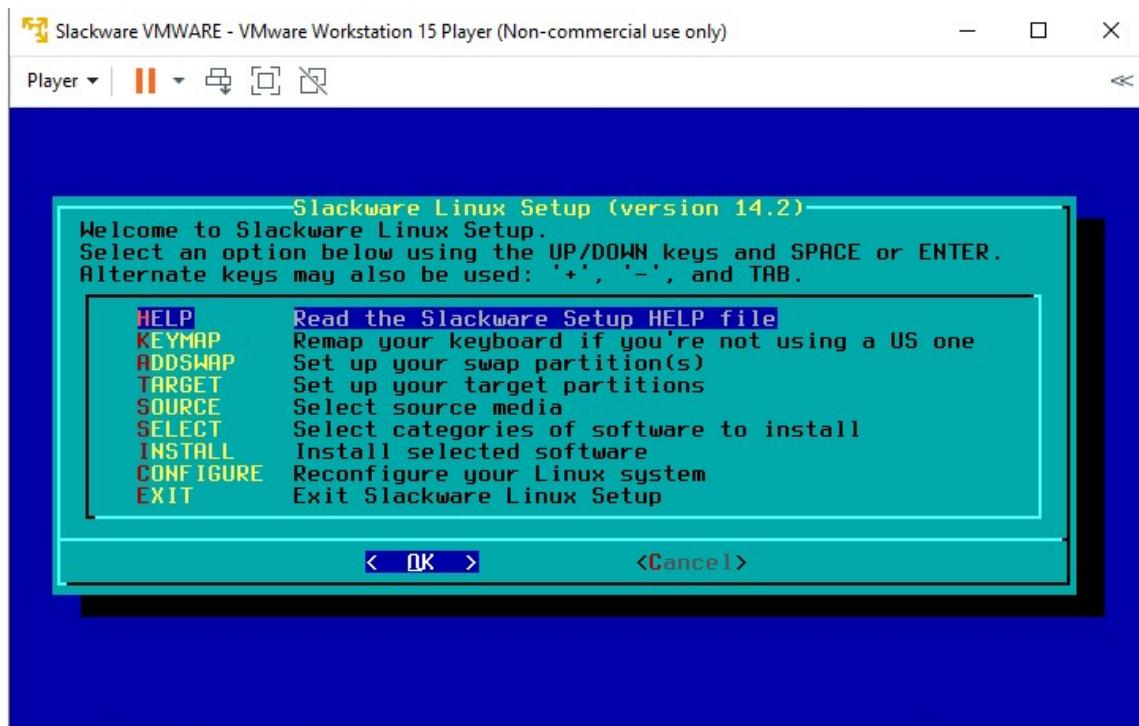
Seleccionamos “yes” para colocarle una clave a nuestro root, la clave será “clave”



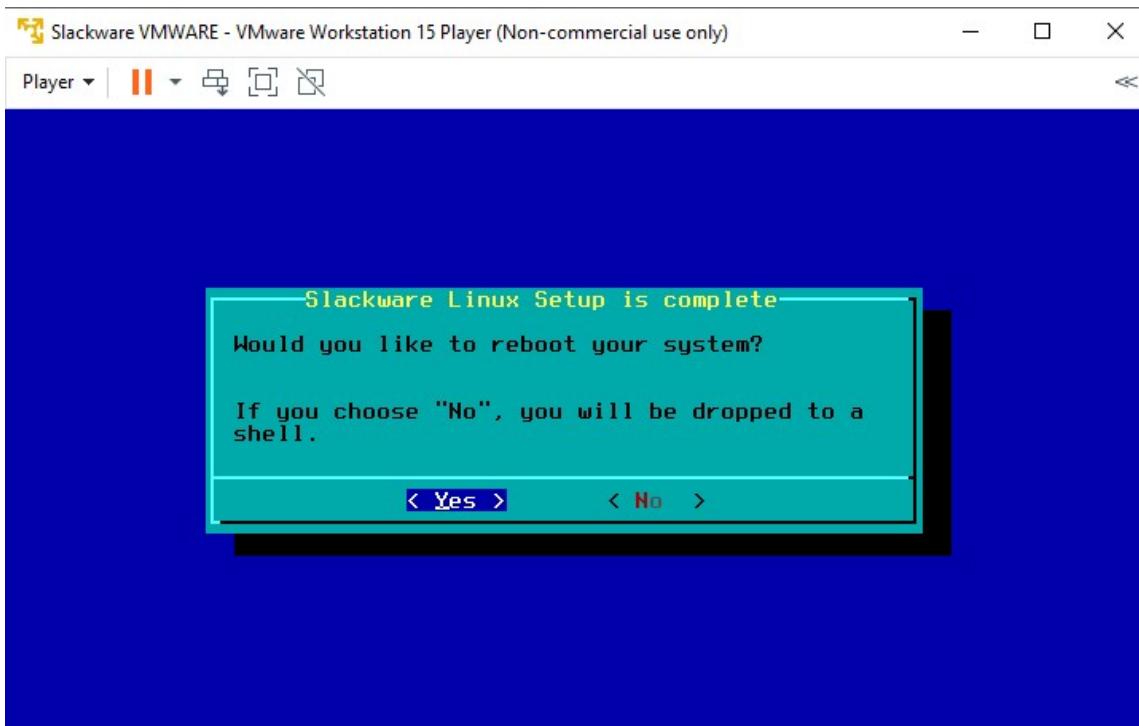
Presionamos "OK"



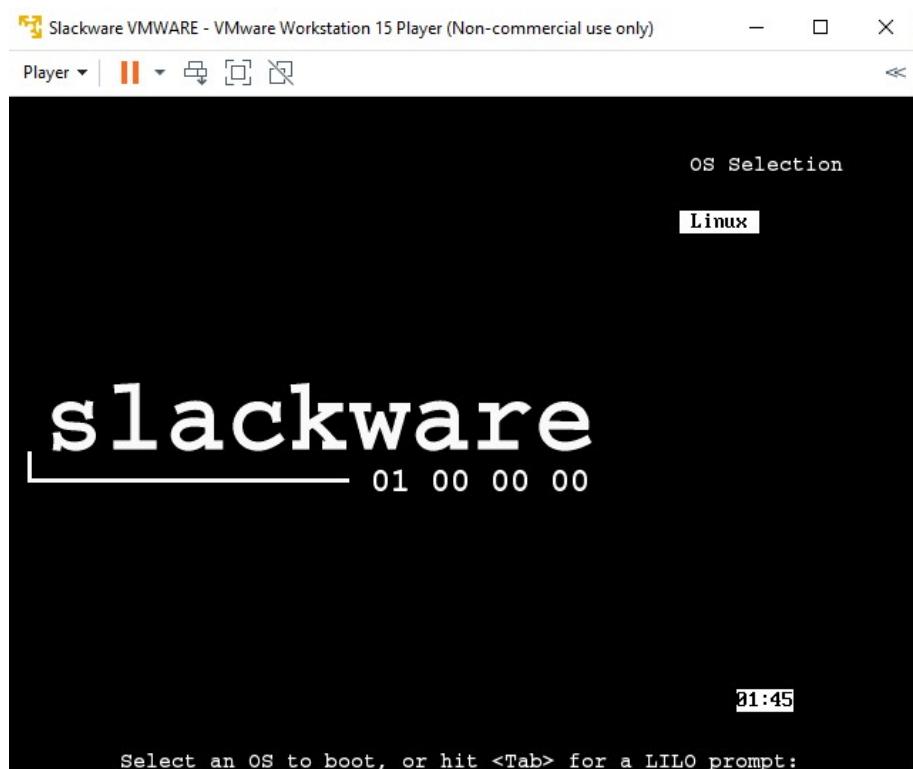
Damos en exit, para que nos envie a hacer el reboot



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:V5h0ucQj3R1bzIjtU3cXpxux25U49EByd5MXA286ZKzE root@Host
The key's randomart image is:
----[ECDSA 256]----+
| .**XXI
| o -oo@0!
| . 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:DBJccz1hmBH0leIOXtuHgMfuHgUVR0nzaJ4HndR8 root@Host
The key's randomart image is:
----[ED25519 256]--+
| ...*++*o..o .|
| .o +.o=...oo.|
| . . o *..o+ Eo|
| . o == o +|
| S ..+= ..|
| . * oo |
| + * |
| = |
| .o |
-----[SHA256]----+
Welcome to Linux 4.4.14 (tty1)
Host login: root
Password:
```

Configuraciones de usuario

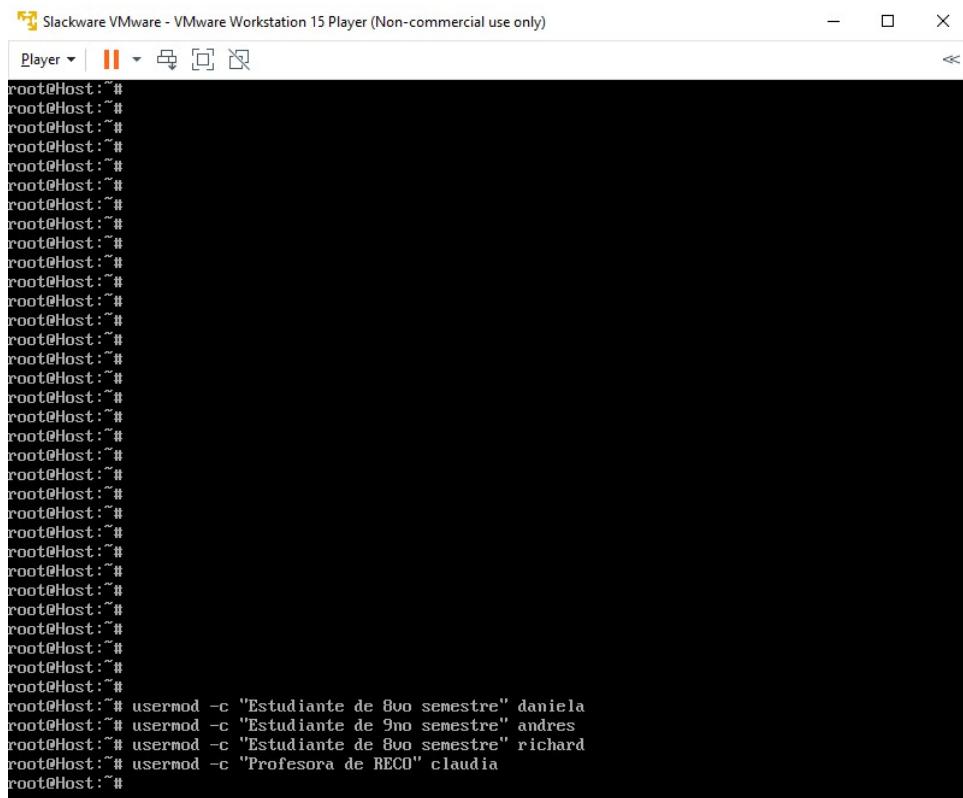
Realizamos la creación de los grupos de “estudiantes” y de “profesores”

Realizamos la creación de nuestros usuarios

```
Player | || |      
```

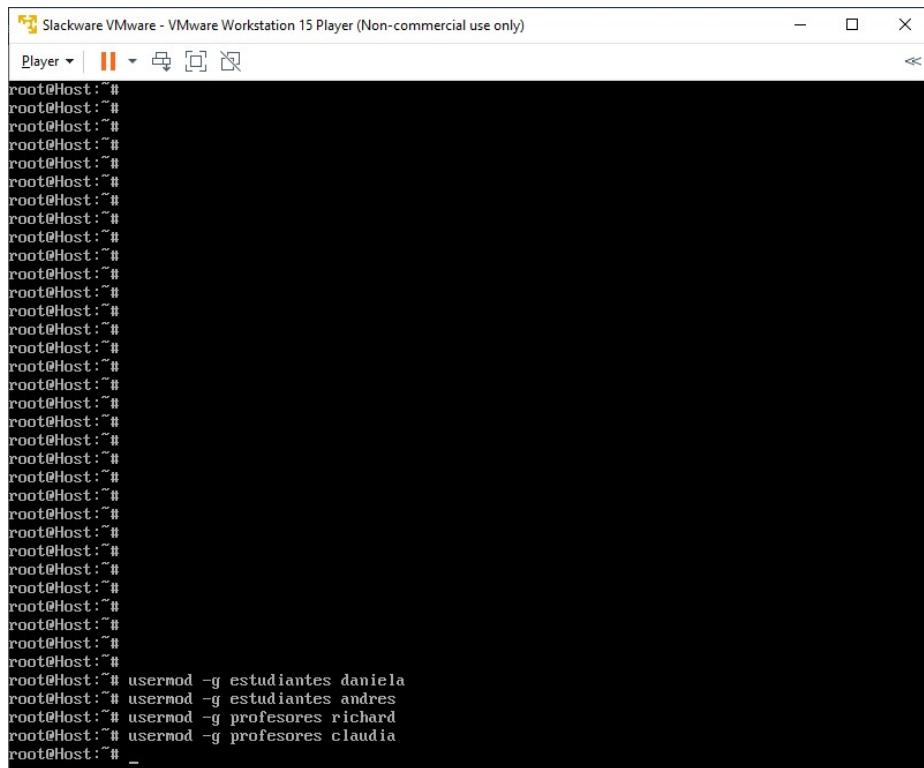
```
root@Host:~#  
root@Host:~# useradd daniela  
root@Host:~# useradd andres  
root@Host:~# useradd richard  
root@Host:~# useradd claudia  
root@Host:~# _
```

Asignamos un comentario a cada usuario



```
Slackware VMware - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player | ||| □ □□ □□□ □□□□
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



```
Slackware VMware - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player | ||| □ □□ □□□ □□□□
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, seran "123"

```
Slackware VMware - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only) ━ □ ×

Player ▾ II ▾ □ ▾

all: IPv6 kernel autoconf disabled
DUID 00:01:00:01:27:a2:d8:f0:00:0c:29:82:91:ea
eth0: IAIID 29:82:91:ea
eth0: soliciting a DHCP lease
eth0: probing for an IPv4LL address
timed out
dhpcd 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

```
Slackware VMware - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only) - X

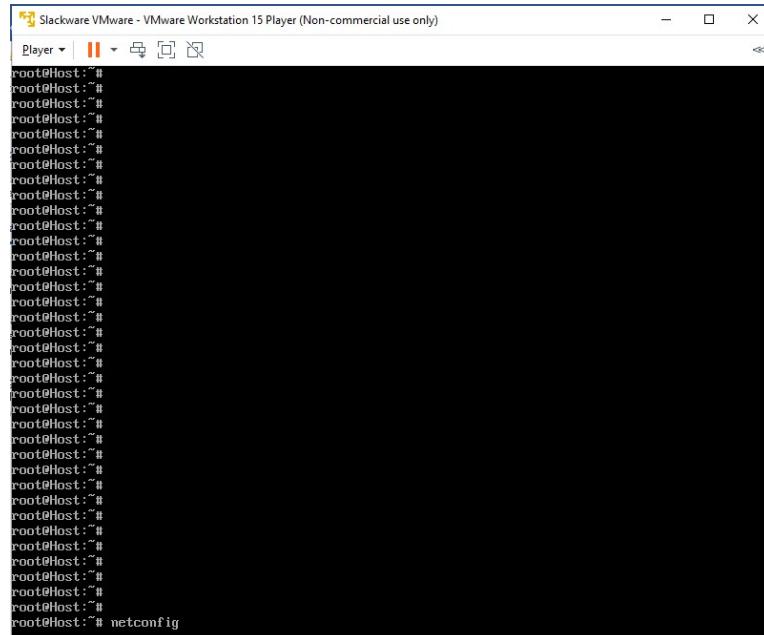
Player | || | ☰ | 🔍 | ↻

root@sbin:/netconfig::/home# 
root@sbin:/netconfig::/home# ls -la
total 28
drwxr-xr-x  7 root      root        4096 Jan 26 16:55 .
drwxr-xr-x 22 root      root        4096 Jan 25 13:39 ..
drwxr-xr-x  2 andres    estudiantes  4096 Jan 26 17:24 andres/
drwxr-xr-x  2 claudia   profesores  4096 Jan 26 17:37 claudia/
drwxr-xr-x  2 daniela   estudiantes  4096 Jan 26 17:06 daniela/
drwxr-xr-x  2 root      root        4096 Jun 13 2016 ftp/
drwxr-xr-x  2 richard   profesores  4096 Jan 26 17:25 richard/
root@sbin:/netconfig::/home# _
```

Asignamos los shells a los que se dirigirán los usuarios

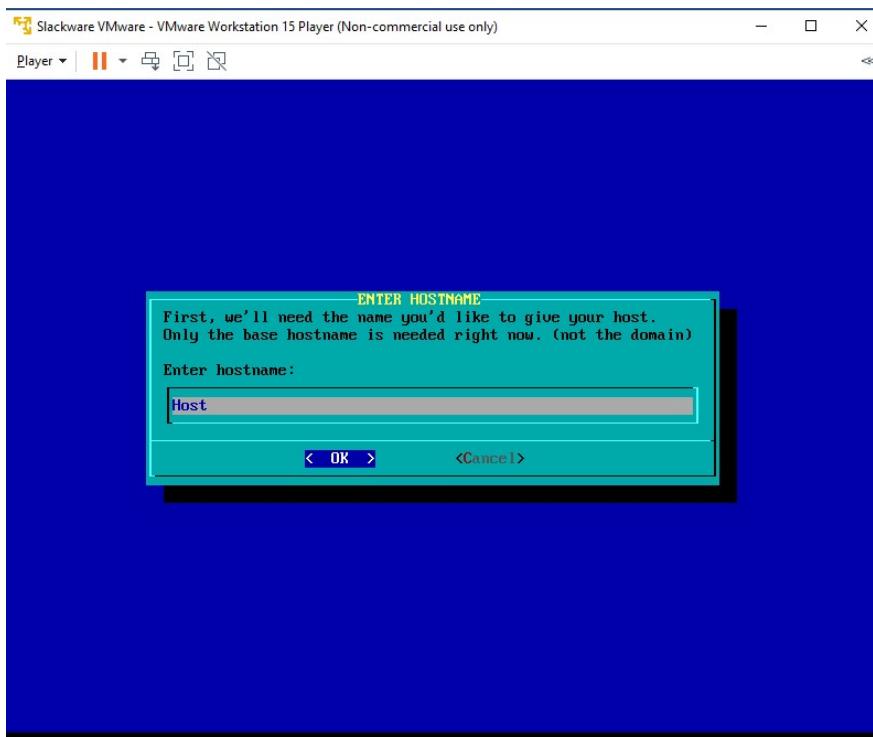
Configuración de red

Introducimos el comando netconfig

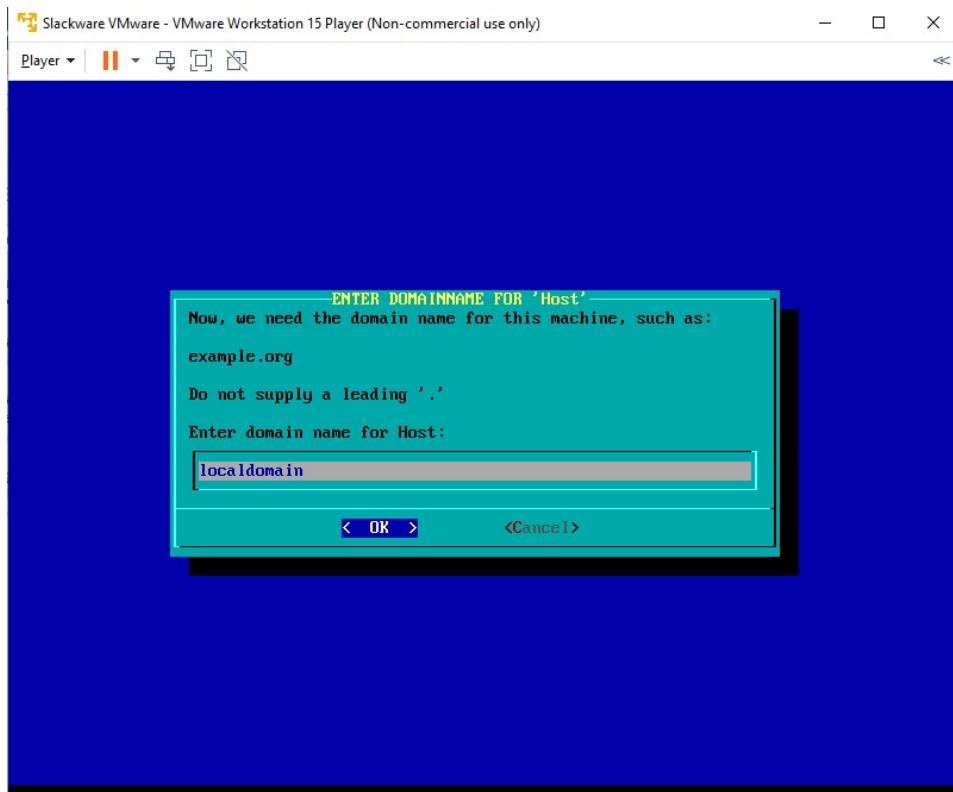


```
Slackware VMware - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
Player | ||| < > X
root@host:~# netconfig
```

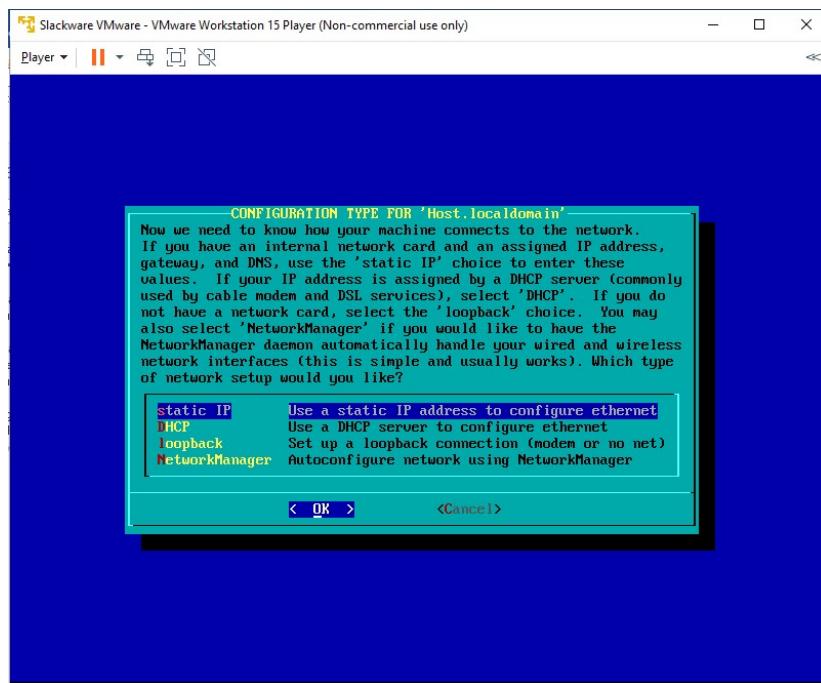
Ponemos el nombre de nuestro host



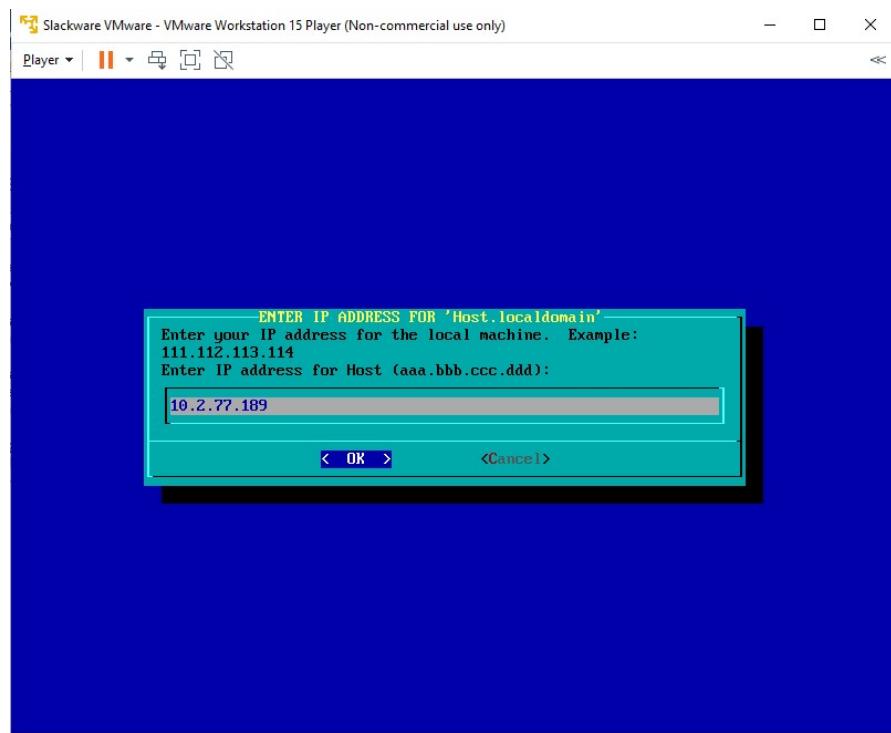
Le asignamos un nombre a nuestro dominio



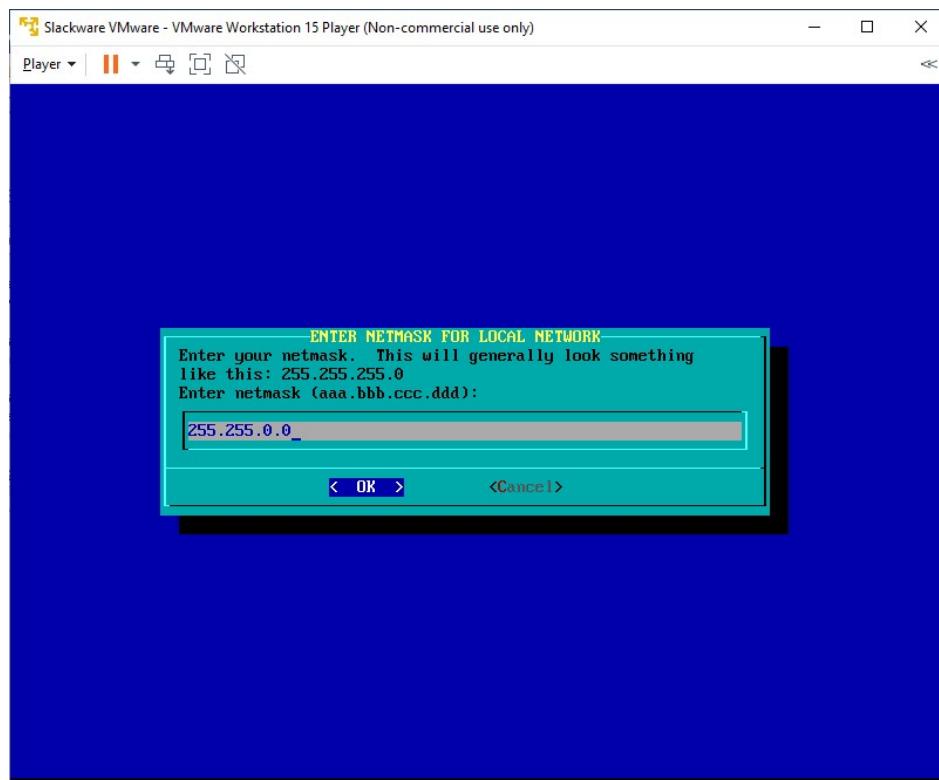
Seleccionamos que será una IP estatica



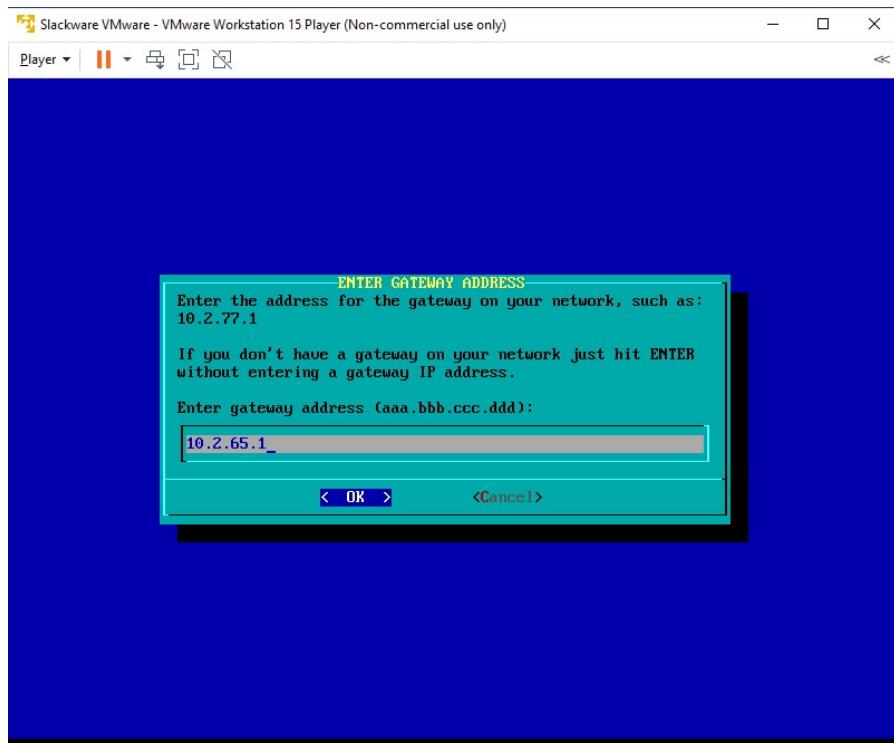
Colocamos nuestra dirección de IP



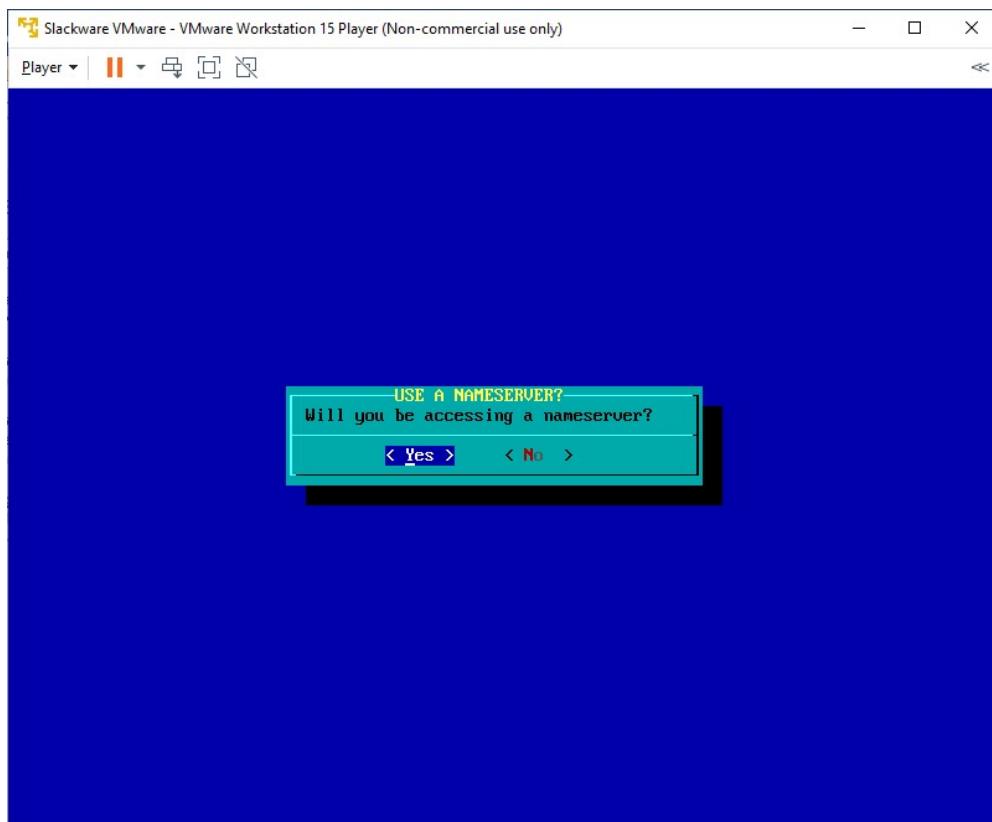
Escribimos nuestra Mask



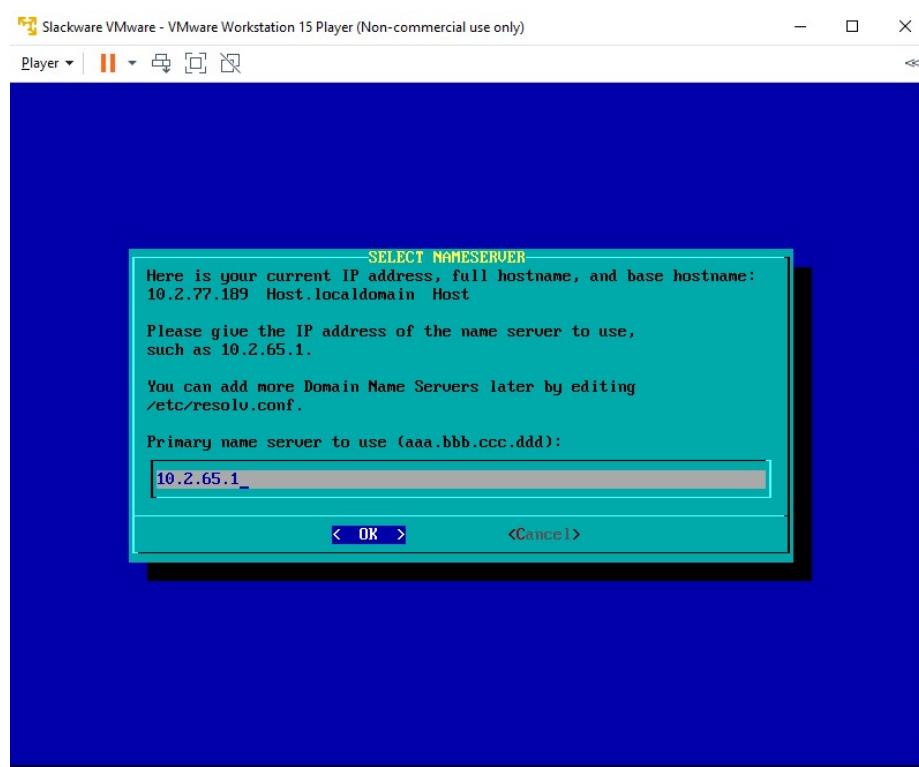
Ahora colocamos nuestro GateWay



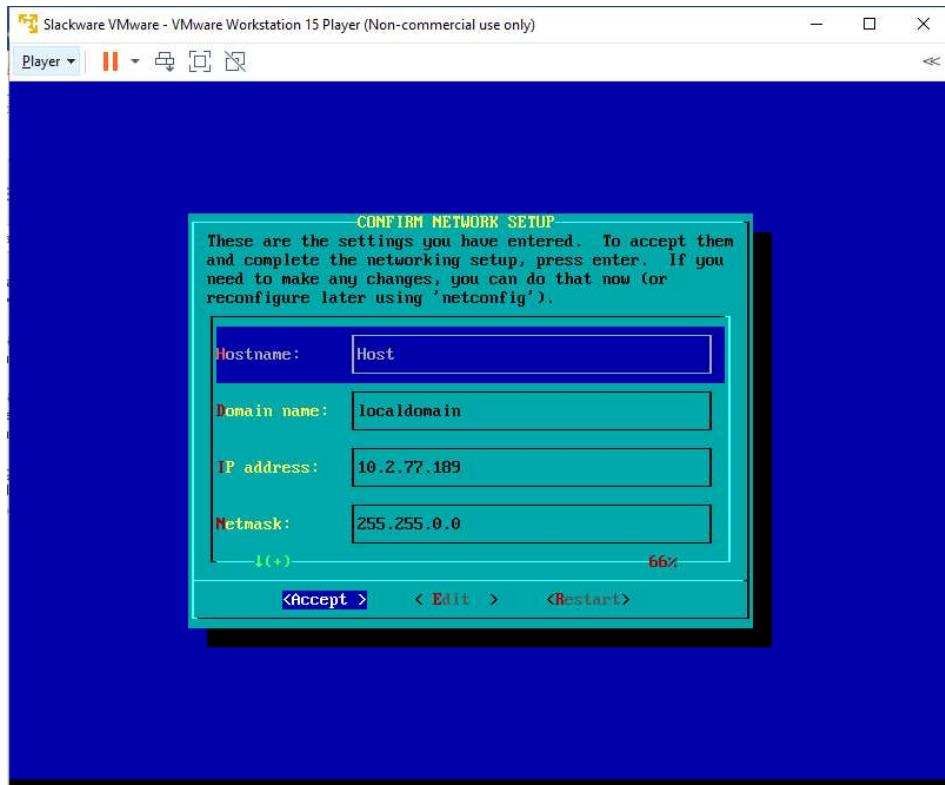
Seleccionamos yes para colocar nuestro DNS



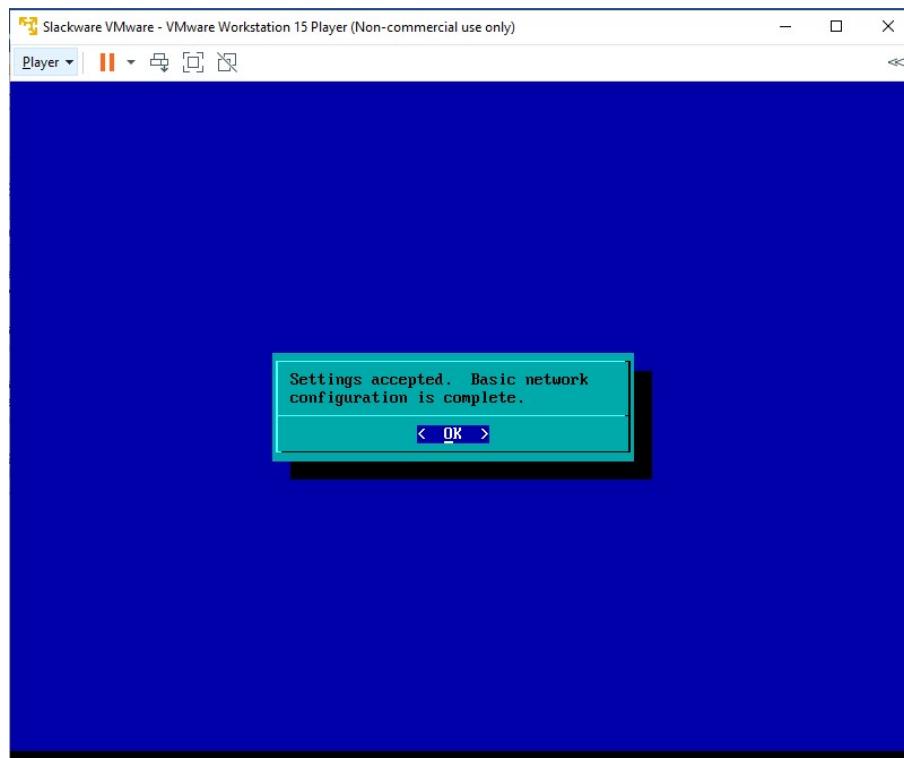
Escribimos nuestro DNS



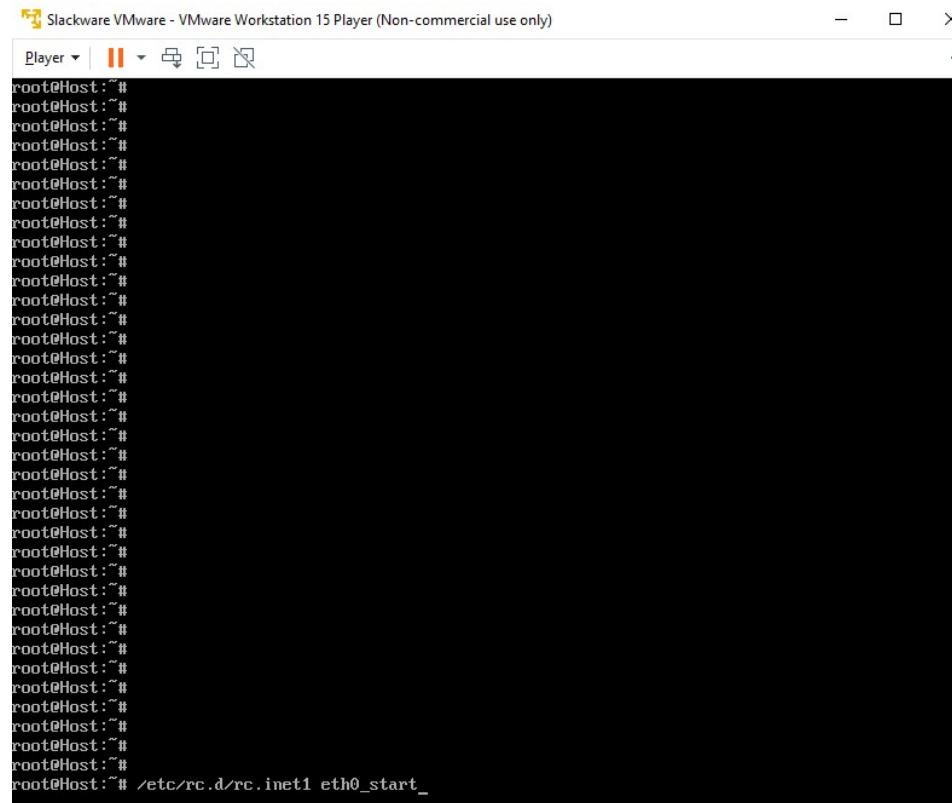
Verificamos nuestras configuraciones y continuamos



Seleccionamos OK



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



```
Slackware VMware - VMware Workstation 15 Player (Non-commercial use only)
```

```
Player | || |
```

```
root@Host:~# /etc/rc.d/rc.inet1 eth0_start_
```

PINGS

Prueba ping con la misma maquina (10.2.77.189)

Prueba ping 10.2.65.1

Prueba ping 8.8.8.8

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

Prueba ping www.google.com