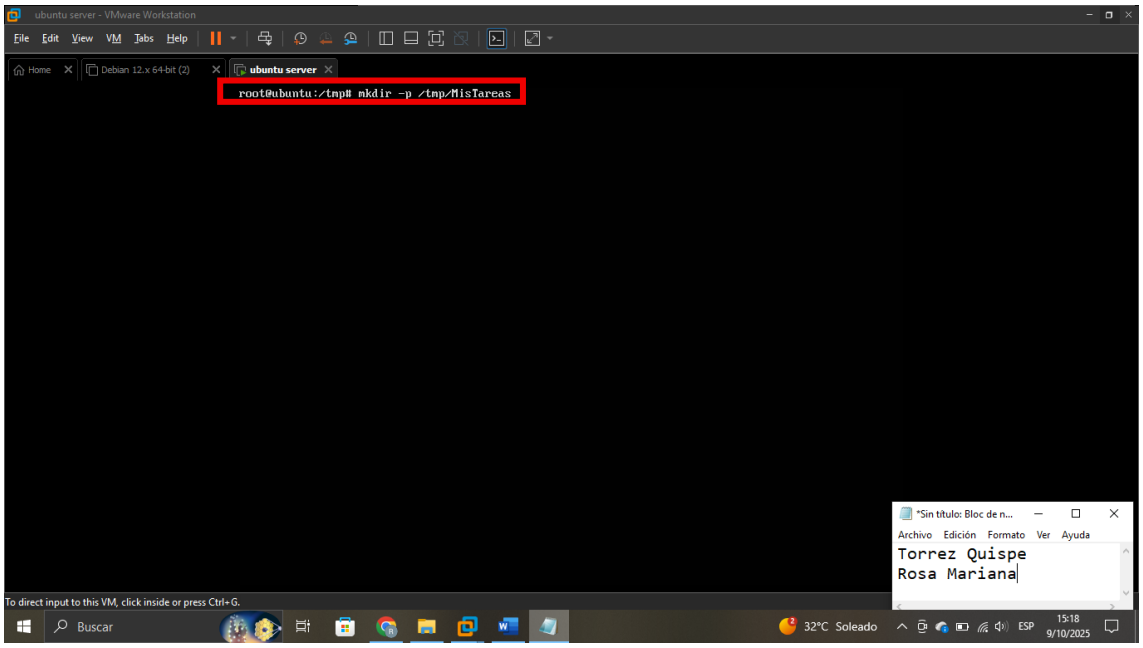
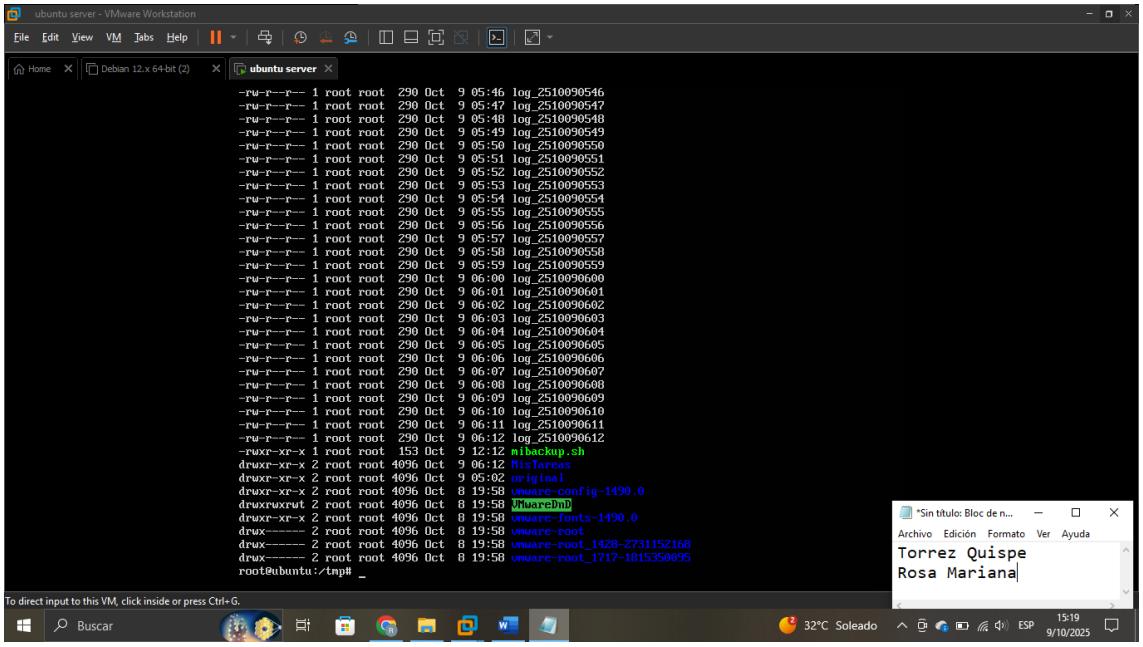
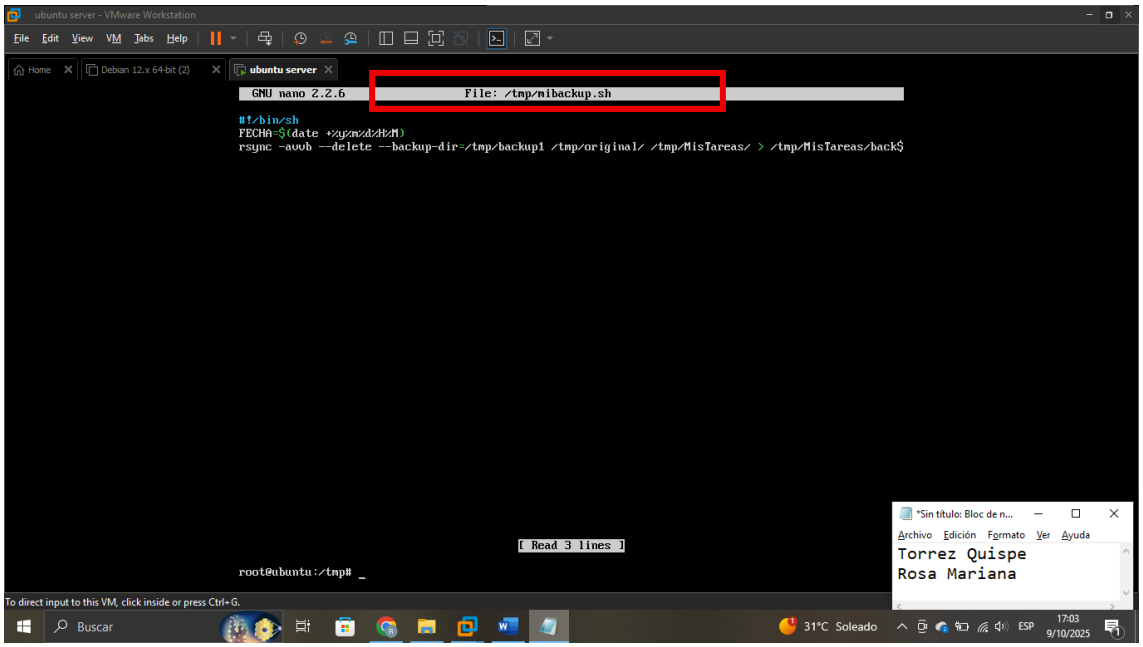
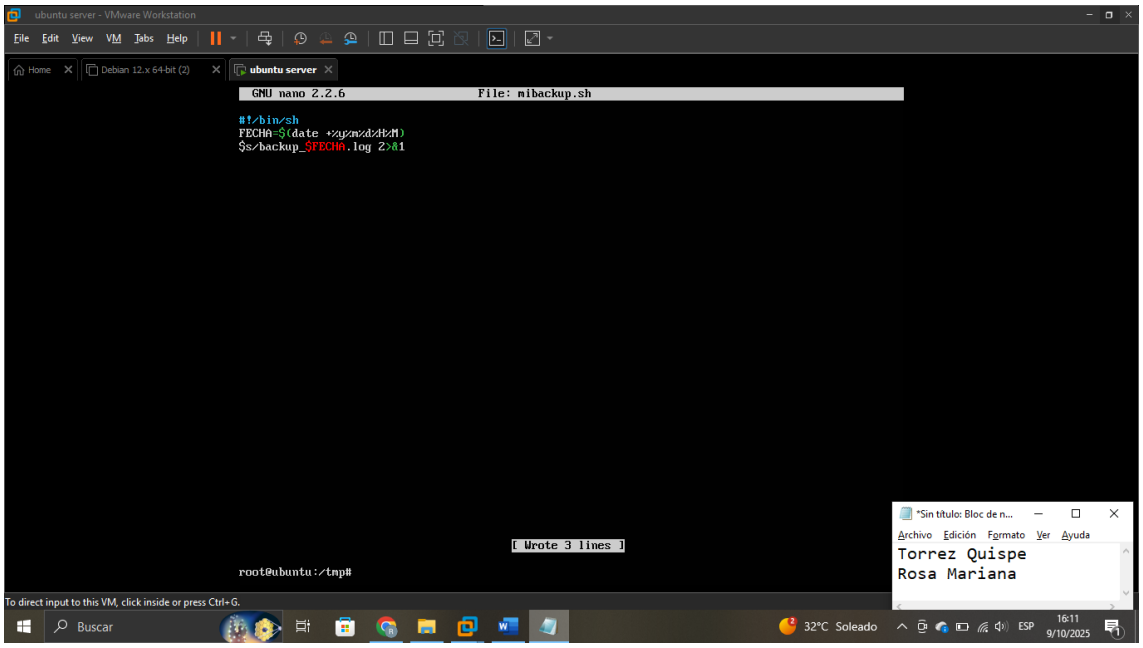
4. Creamos el directorio y el archivo a ser guardado

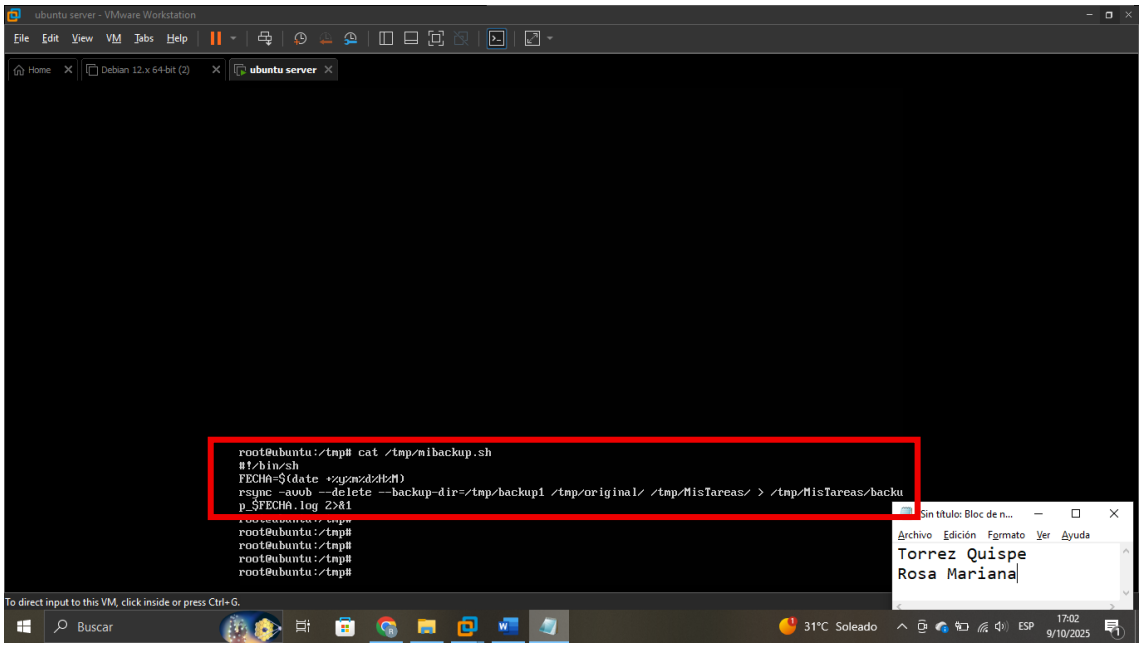




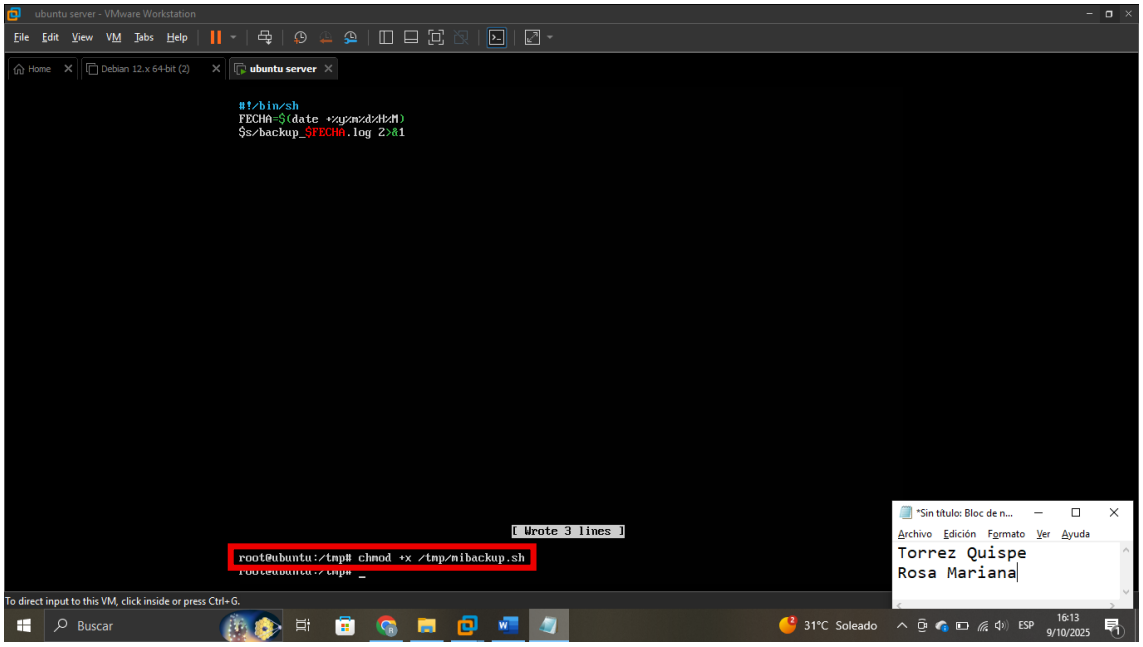
CREAR EL SCRIPT EN MIBACKUP


ubuntu server - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Home
Debian 12.x 64-bit (2)
ubuntu server
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /tmp/mibackup.sh
#!/bin/sh
FECHA=$(date +%y%m%d%H%M)
rsync -avvb --delete --backup-dir=/tmp/backup1 /tmp/original/ /tmp/MisTareas/ > /tmp/MisTareas/back$
[Read 3 lines]
root@ubuntu:/tmp# _
To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G.
*Sin título: Bloc de n...
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
Torrez Quispe
Rosa Mariana
Buscar
31°C Soleado
ESP
17:03
9/10/2025


ubuntu server - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
Home
Debian 12.x 64-bit (2)
ubuntu server
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: mibackup.sh
#!/bin/sh
FECHA=$(date +%y%m%d%H%M)
$s/backup_$FECHA.log 2>&1
[Wrote 3 lines]
root@ubuntu:/tmp#
To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G.
*Sin título: Bloc de n...
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
Torrez Quispe
Rosa Mariana
Buscar
32°C Soleado
ESP
16:11
9/10/2025



DAR LOS PERMISOS DE EJECUCIÓN



PROGRAMAR CON CRON LOS SABADOS 23:55

Usar el siguiente comando: Crontab -e

Dentro del el poner:

55 23 * * 6 /tmp/mibackup.sh

Explicación:

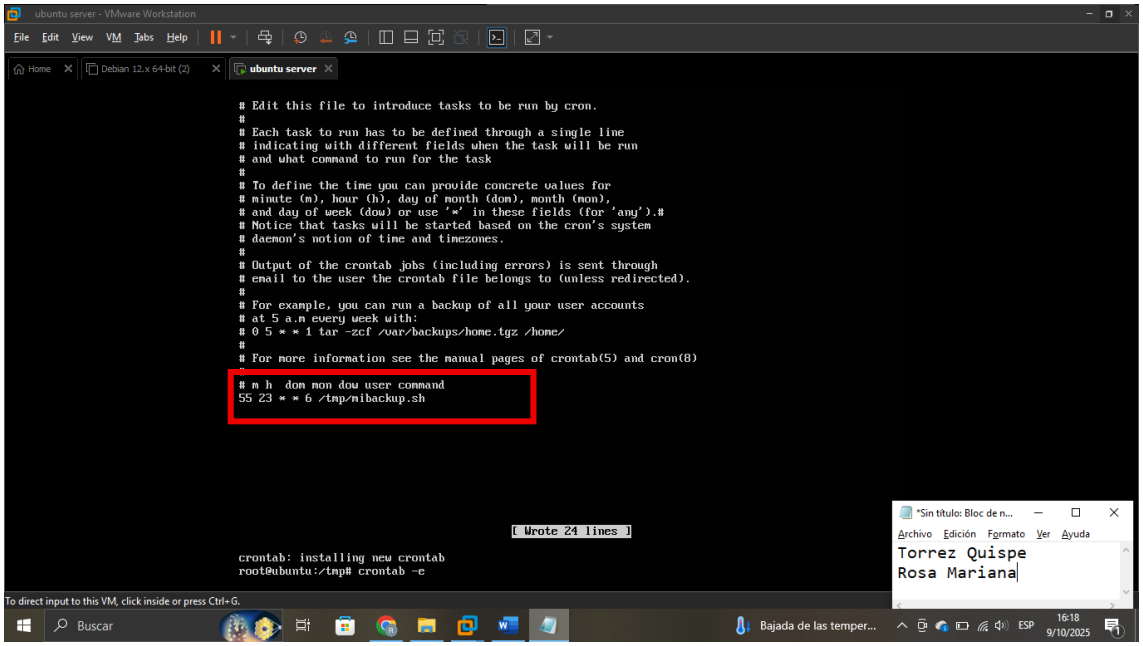
55 = minuto 55

23 = hora 23 (11:55 PM)

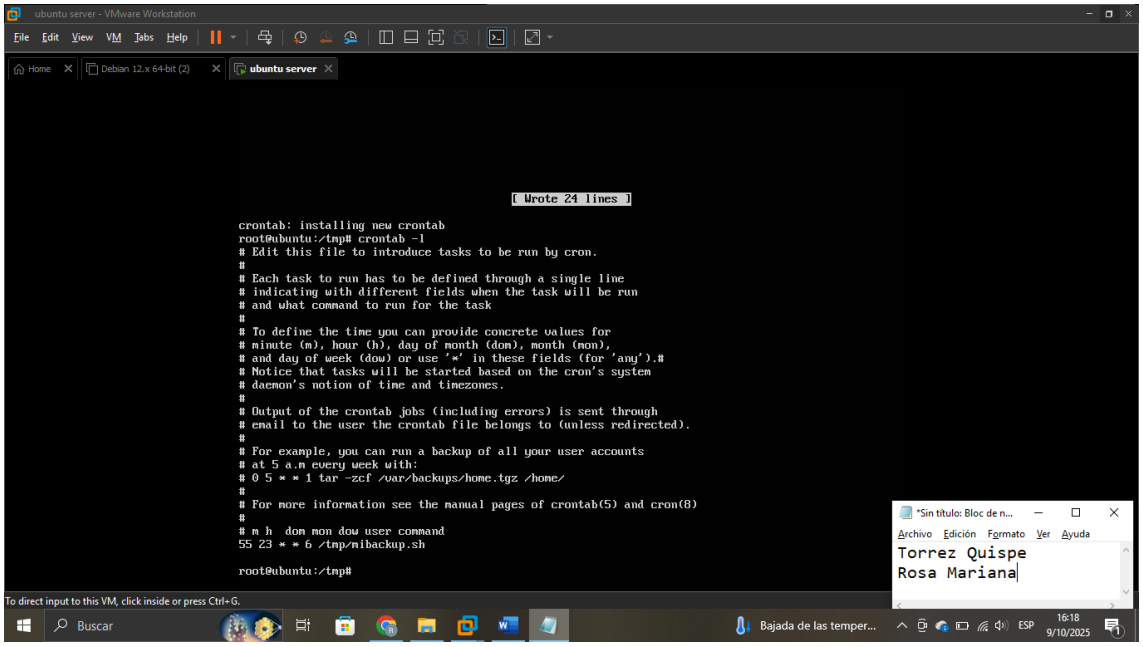
***** = cualquier día del mes

***** = cualquier mes

6 = día 6 (sábado, donde 0=domingo)



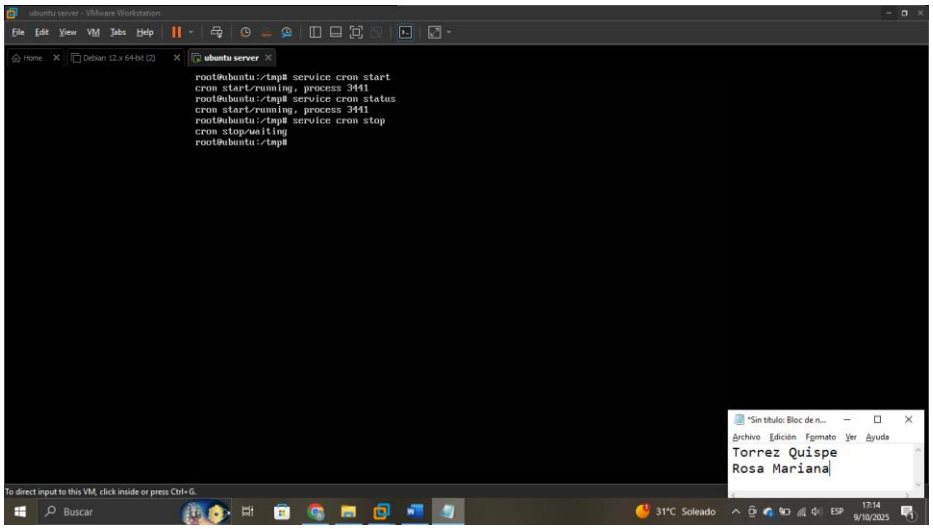
Crontab -l



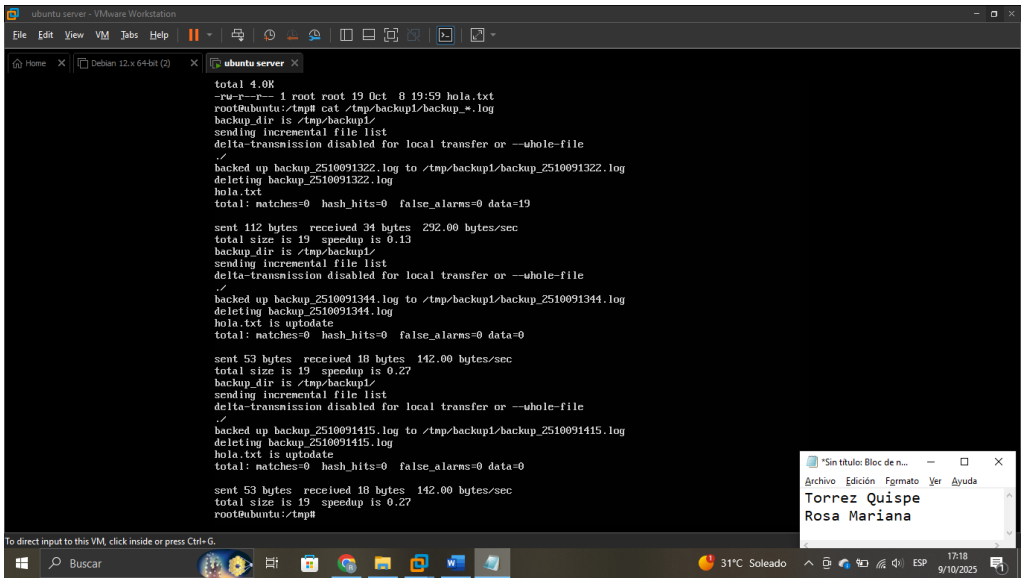
Iniciar el servicio de cron: service cron start

Verificar el estado del servicio: service cron status

Probar el script manualmente: /tmp/mibackup.sh

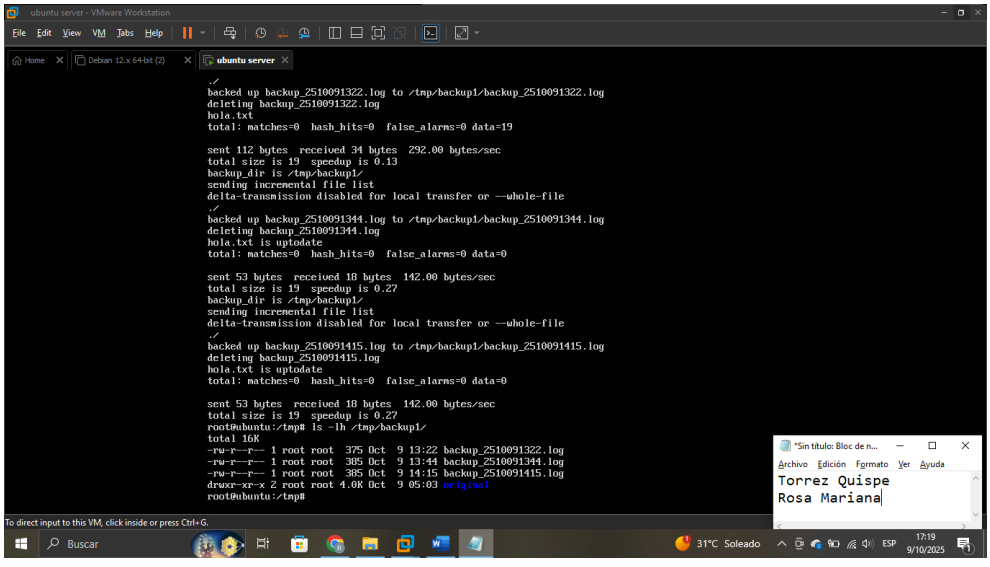


Ver el log generado: cat /tmp/MisTareas/backup_*.log

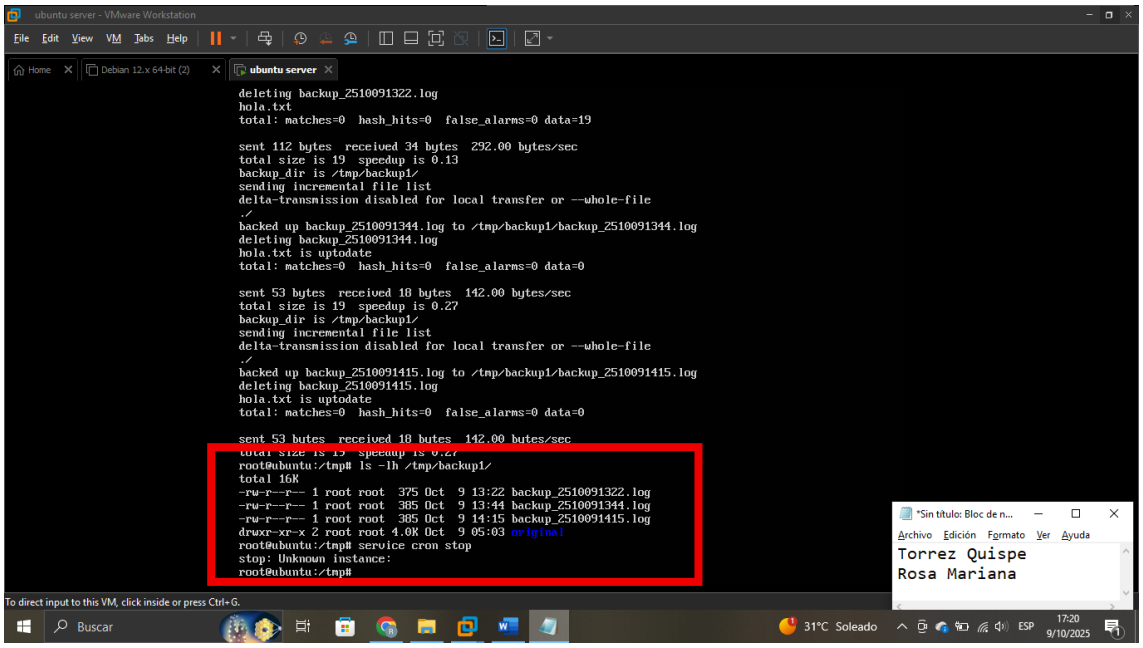


Ver archivos respaldados incrementalmente **:**

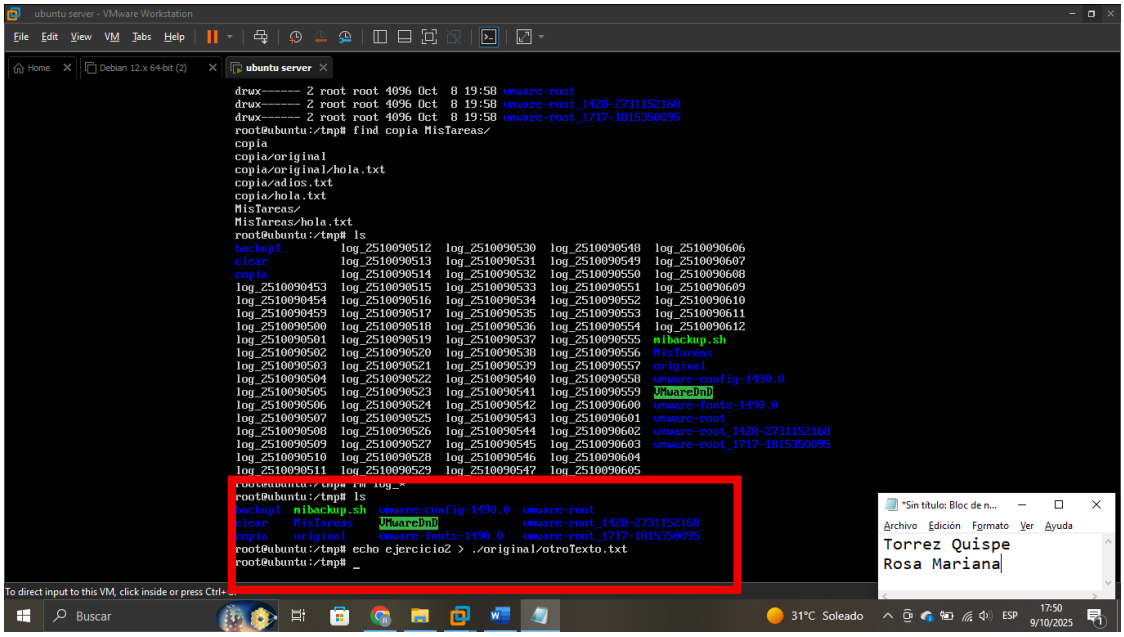
ls -lh /tmp/backup1/



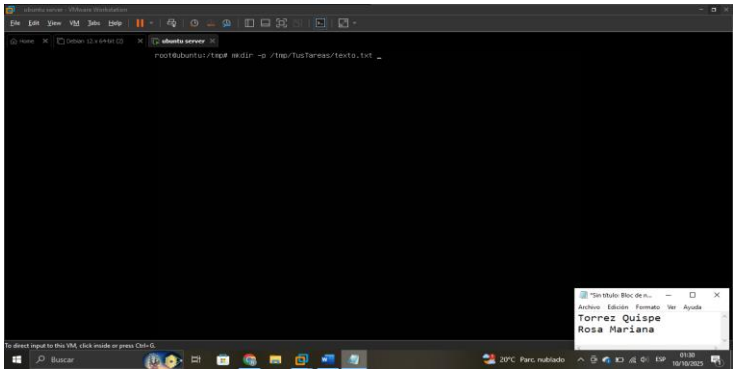
service cron stop



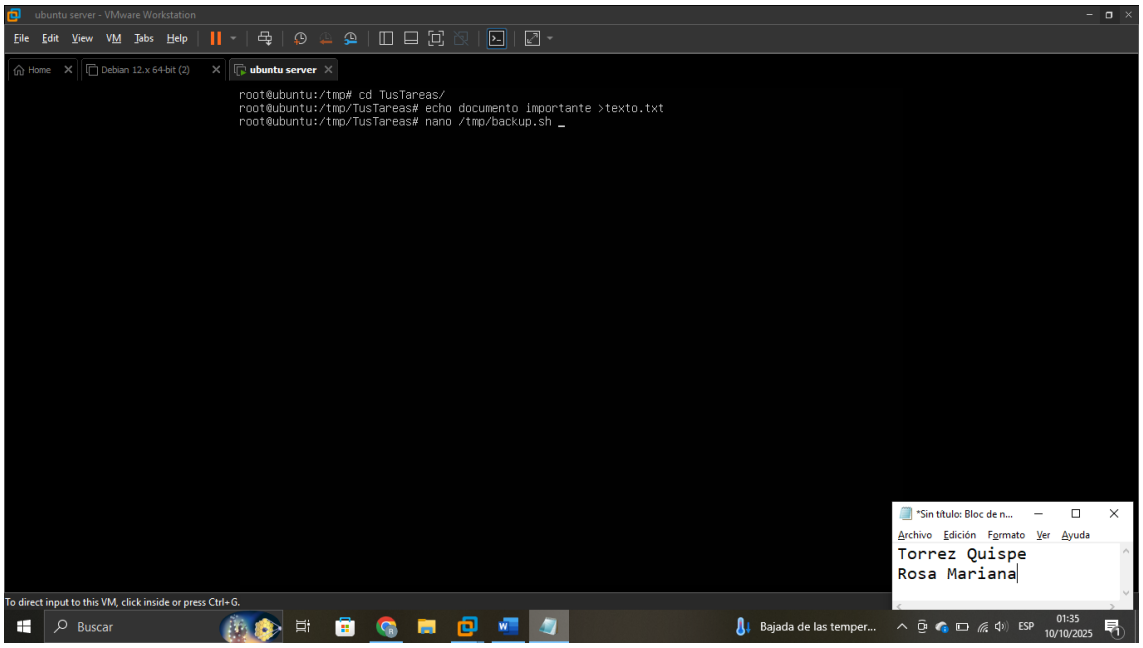
5. Eliminamos los anteriores logs y creamos un texto ejemplo



Creamos el directorio TusTareas



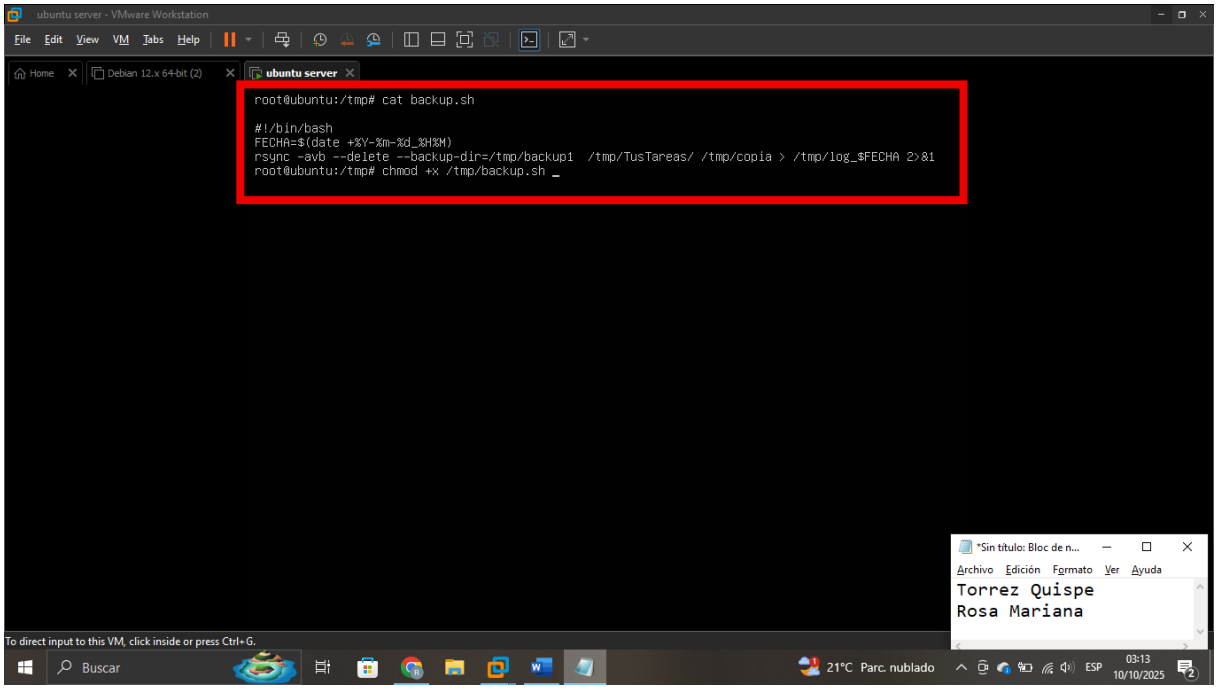
Entra al directorio: cd /tmp/TusTareas y cremos un archivo de ejemplo para respaldar



Crear o modificar el script de backup (backup.sh)

```
#!/bin/bash
 FECHA=$(date +%Y-%m-%d_%H%M) # Genera fecha para el log (ej: 2025-10-10_0030)
 rsync -avb --backup-dir=/tmp/backup1 --delete /tmp/TusTareas25/ /tmp/copia > /tmp/log_$FECHA
```

y los permisos de ejecución: chmod +x /tmp/backup.sh



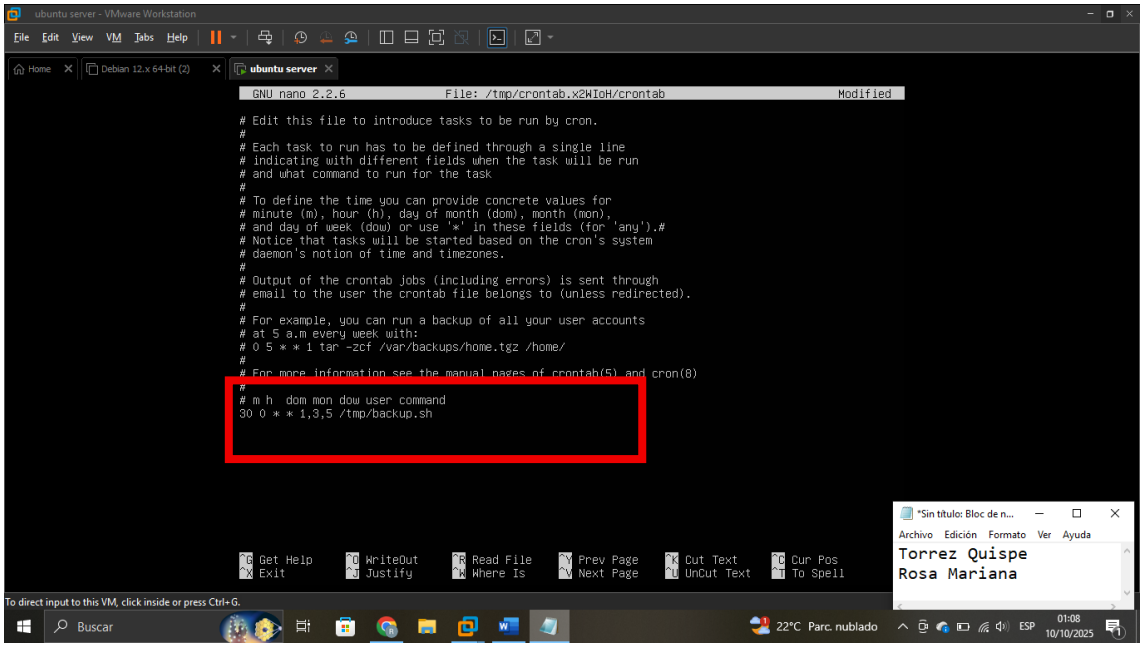
Configurar la programación automática con cron: crontab -e

Explicación del comando introducido:

30 0 = 00:30

* * = cualquier día/mes

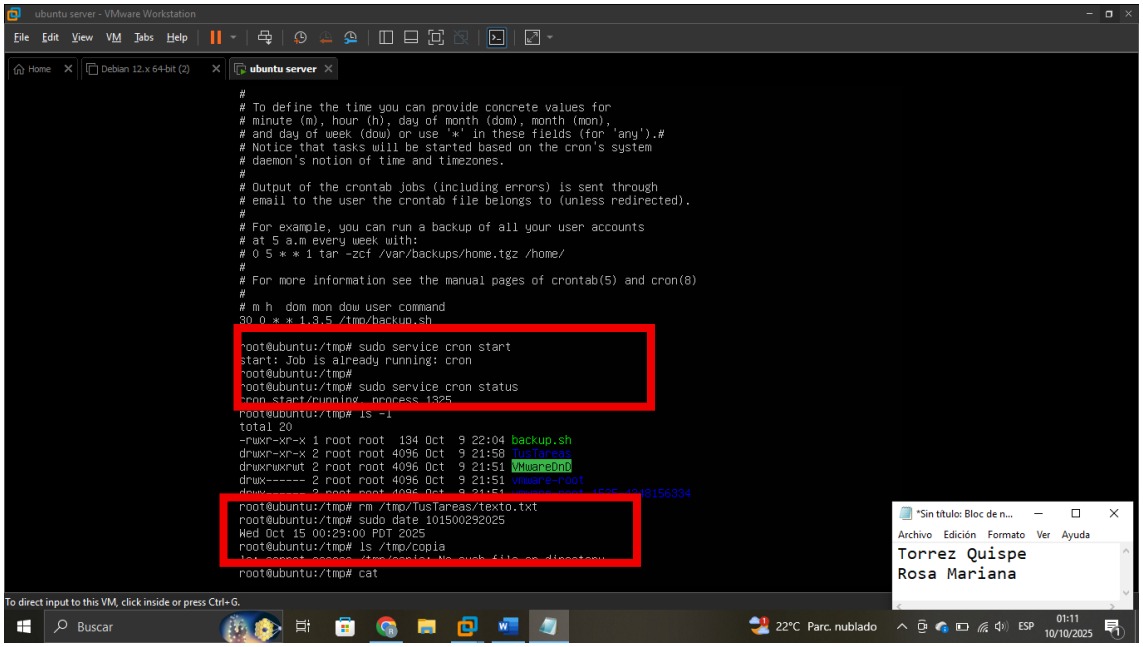
1,3,5 = lunes (1), miércoles (3), viernes (5).

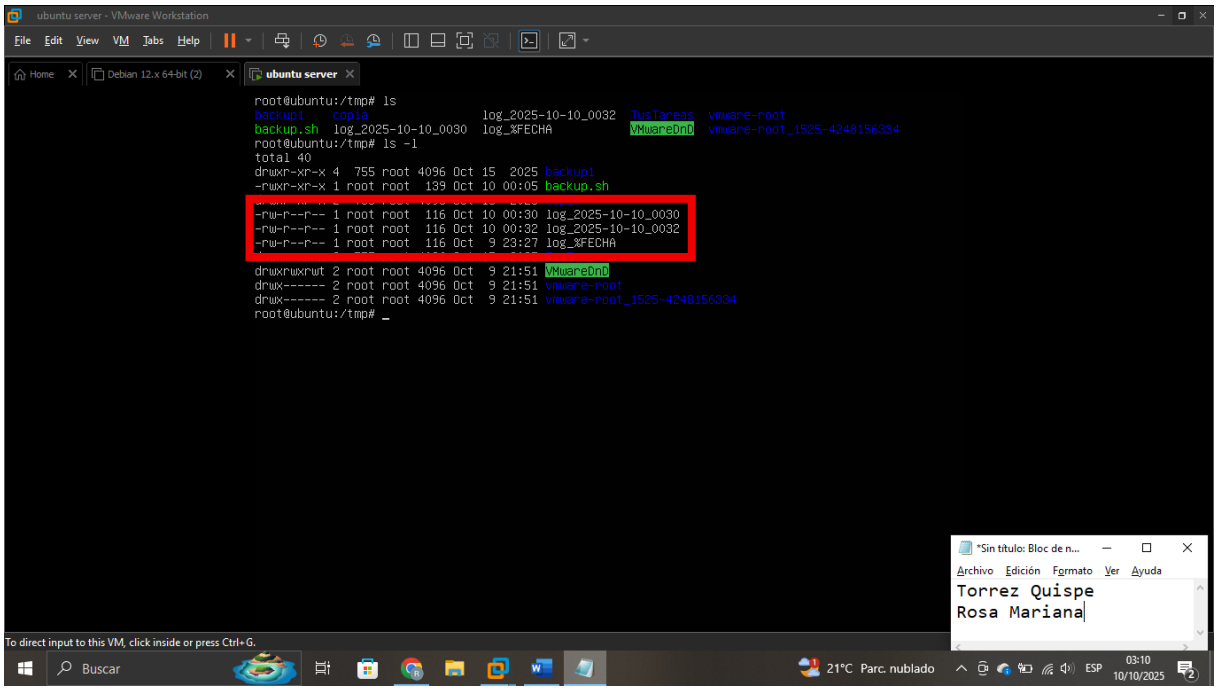


Iniciamos el servicio de cron

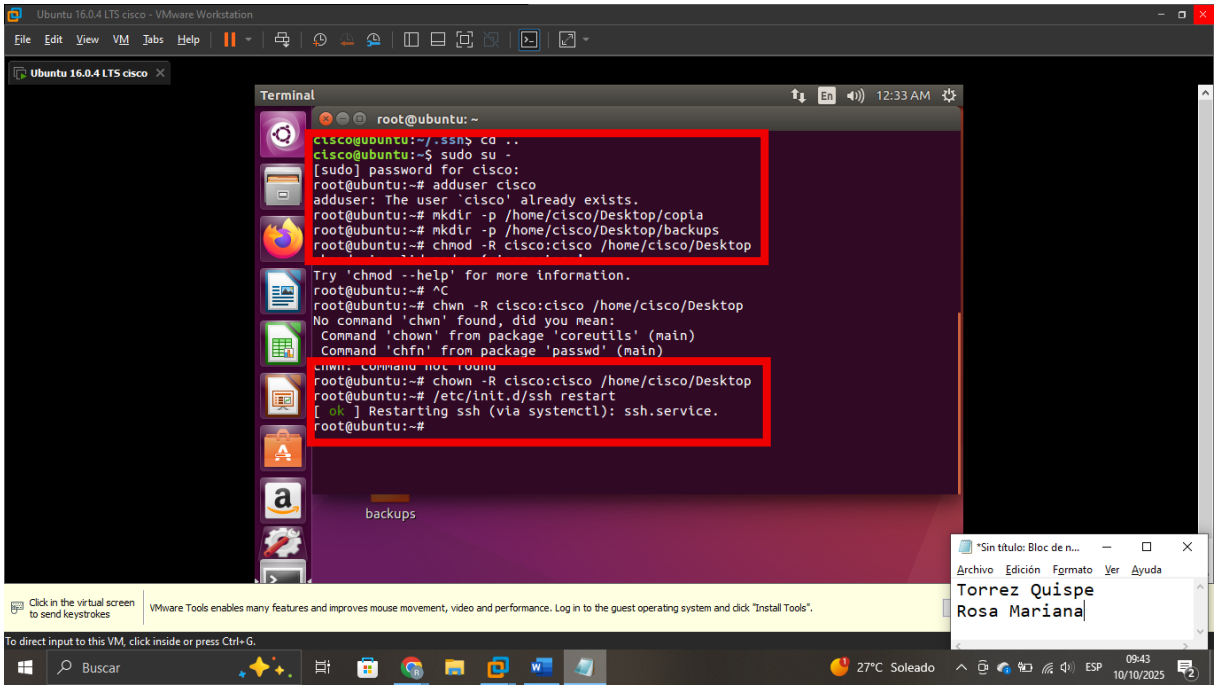
sudo service cron start

sudo service cron status

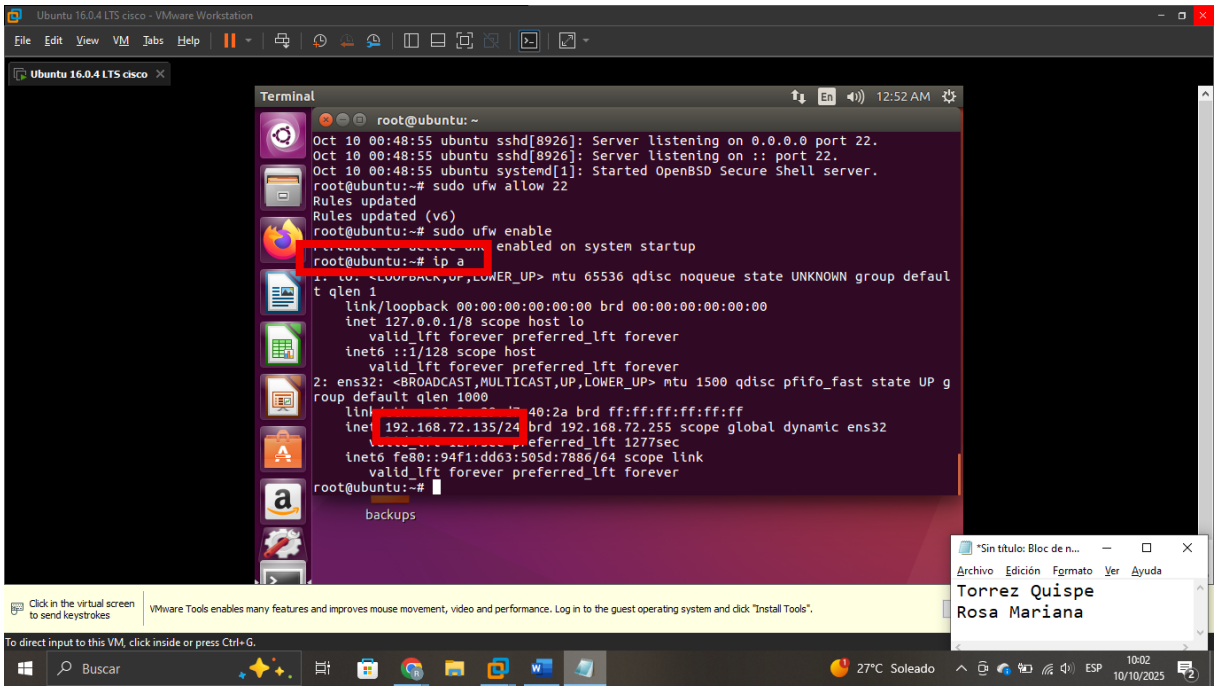




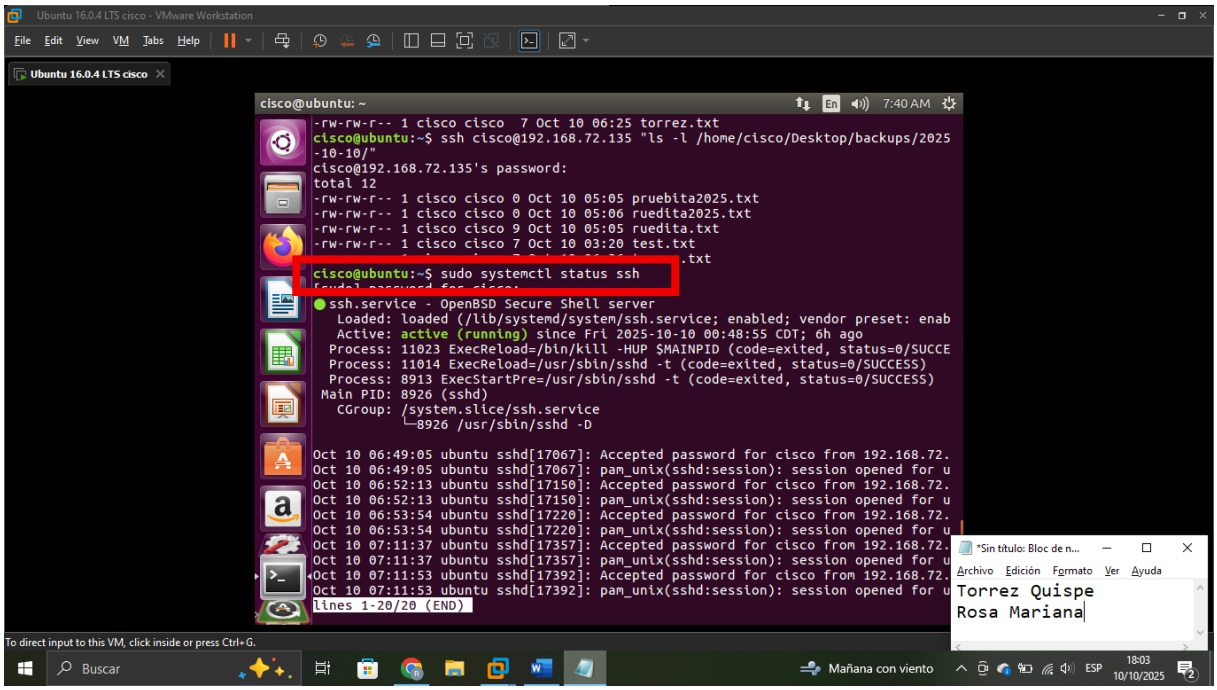
6. Primeramente entrar como sudo su- en Ubuntu cisco, posteriormente crea directorios y da permisos



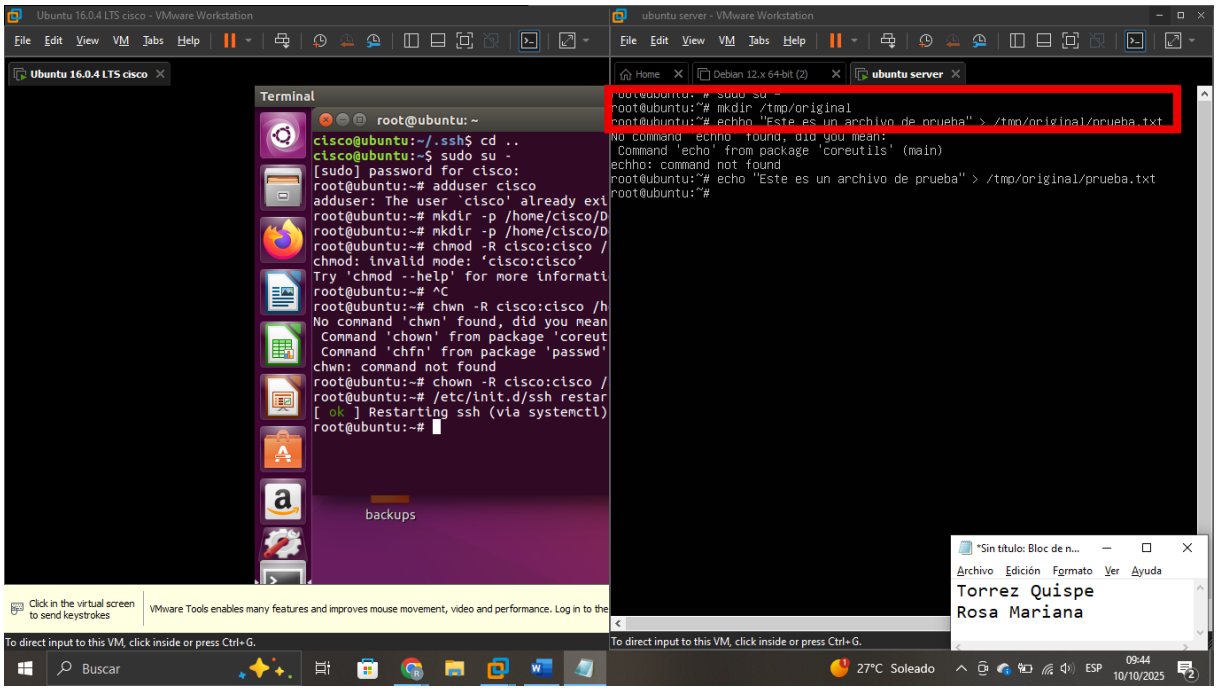
Ver la ip de la máquina virtual de ubuntu cisco



Verificar que el servicio este activo:

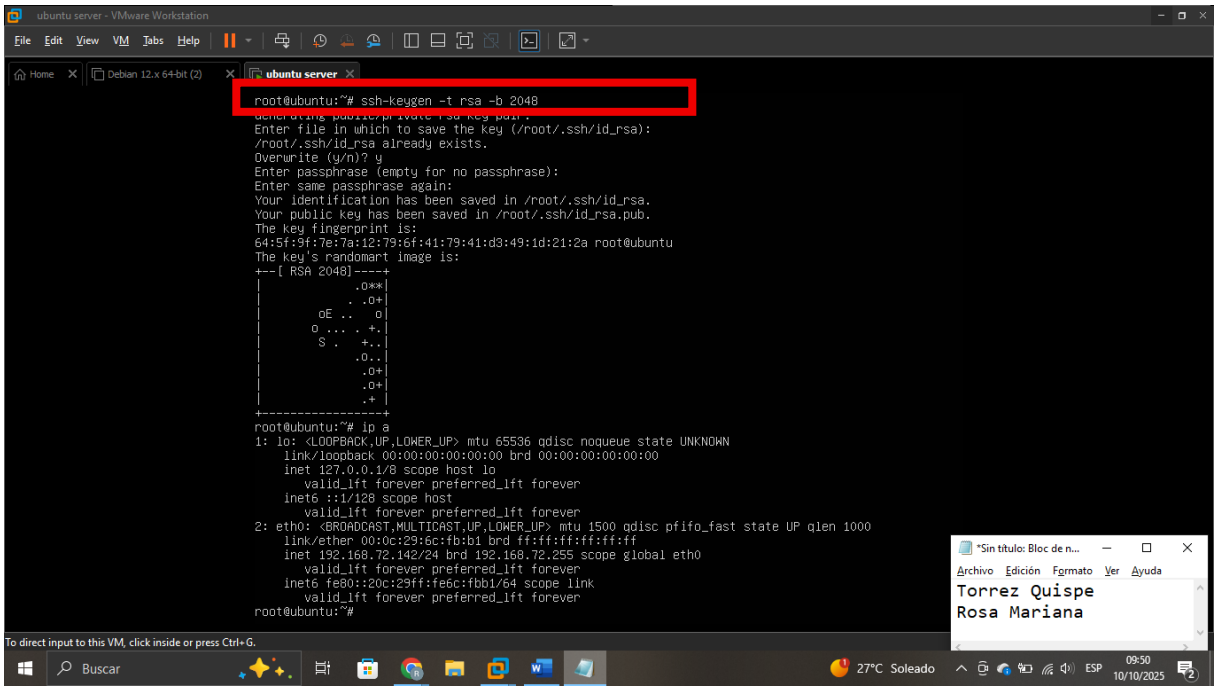


En Ubuntu server crear un directorio

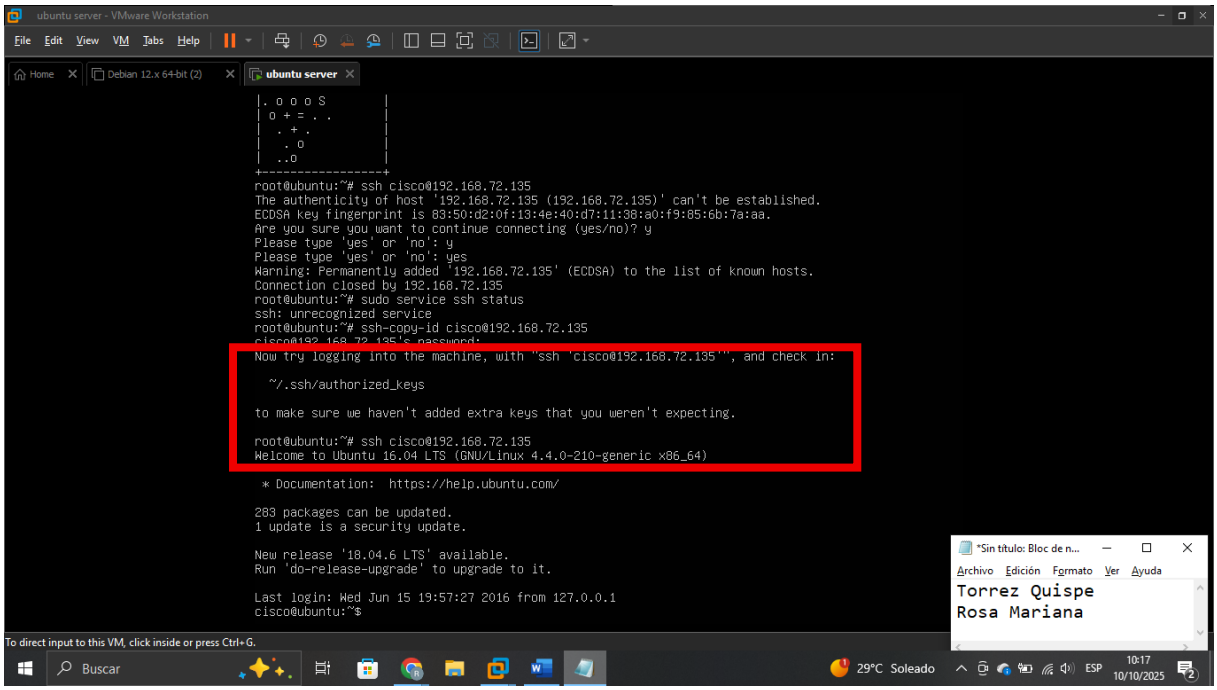


Paso 2: Configurar acceso SSH sin contraseña

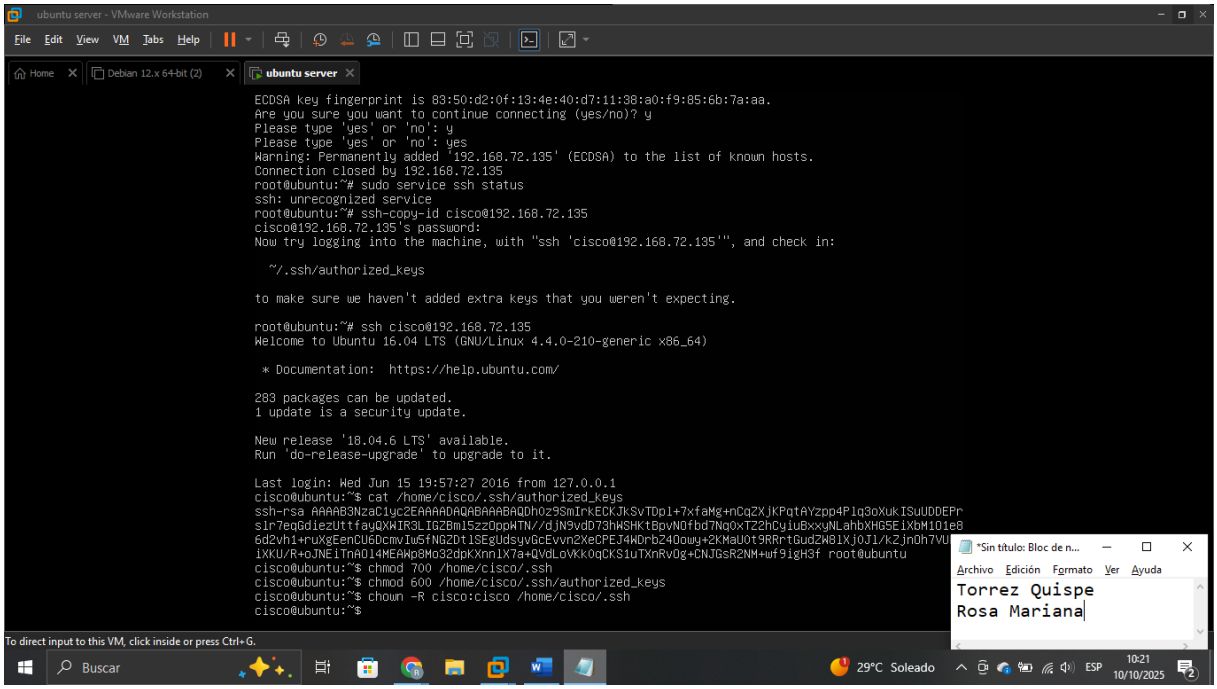
Basado en página 22-24 del PDF: Generar llave en fuente y copiarla a destino. Esto vincula las máquinas permitiendo transferencias automáticas sin pedir contraseña cada vez.



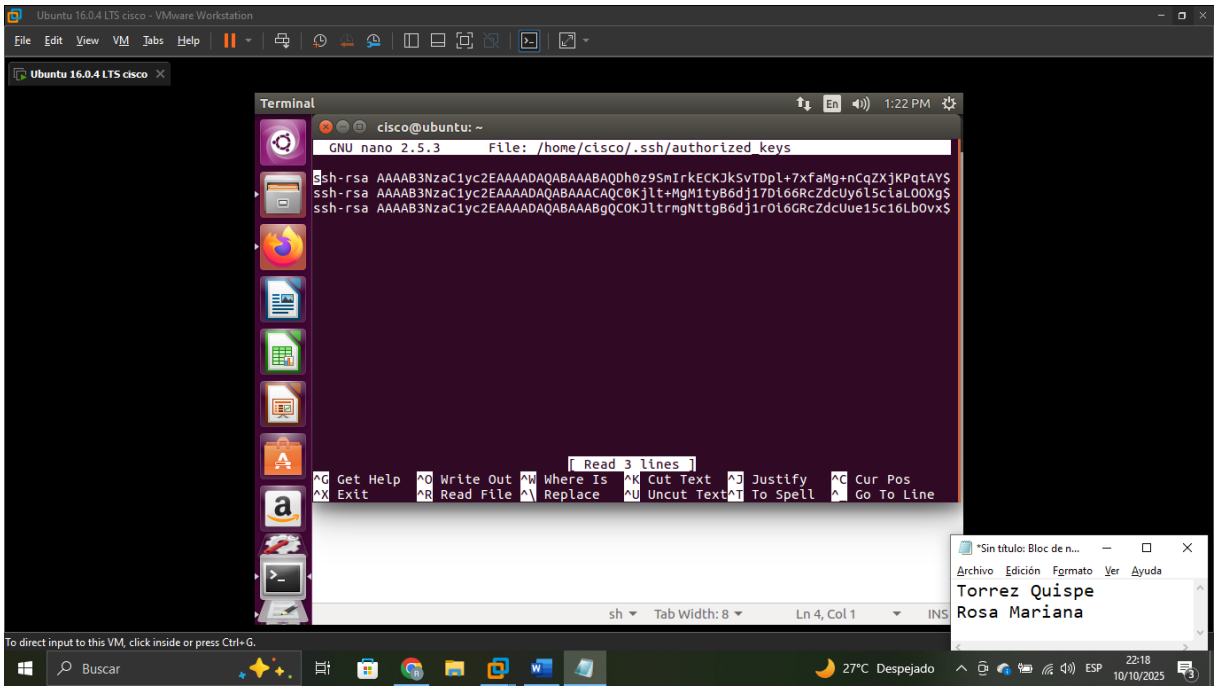
Completar la copia de la clave SSH



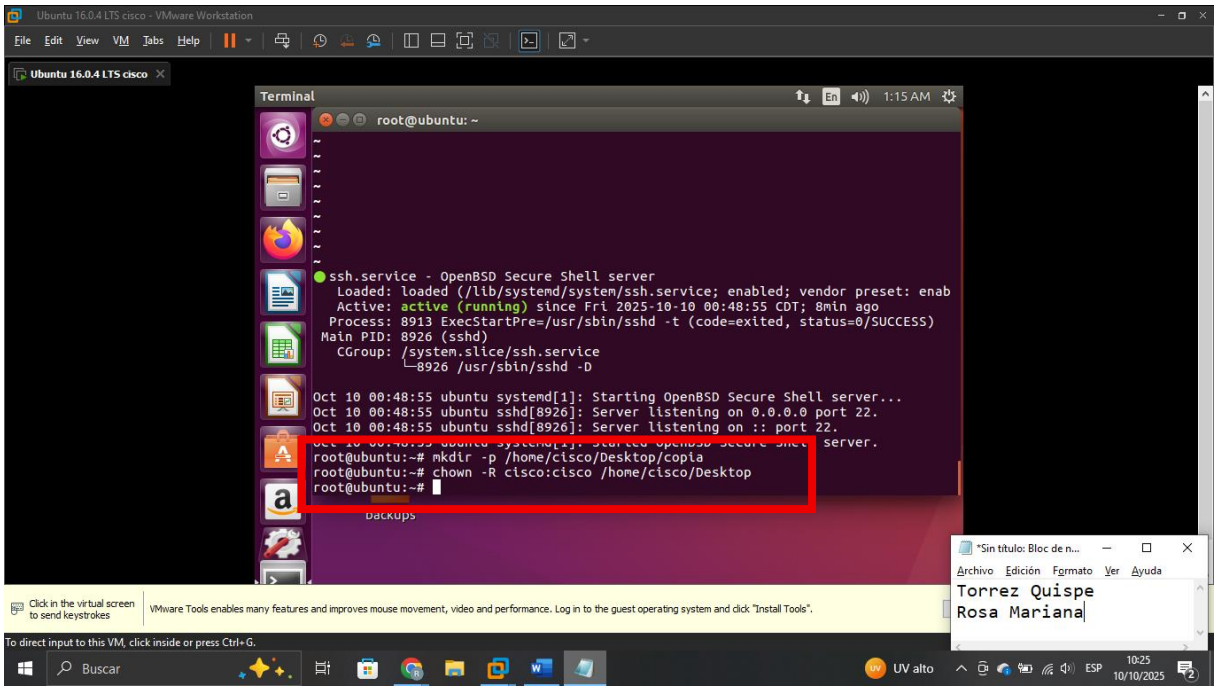
Verificación y persimos en Ubuntu server



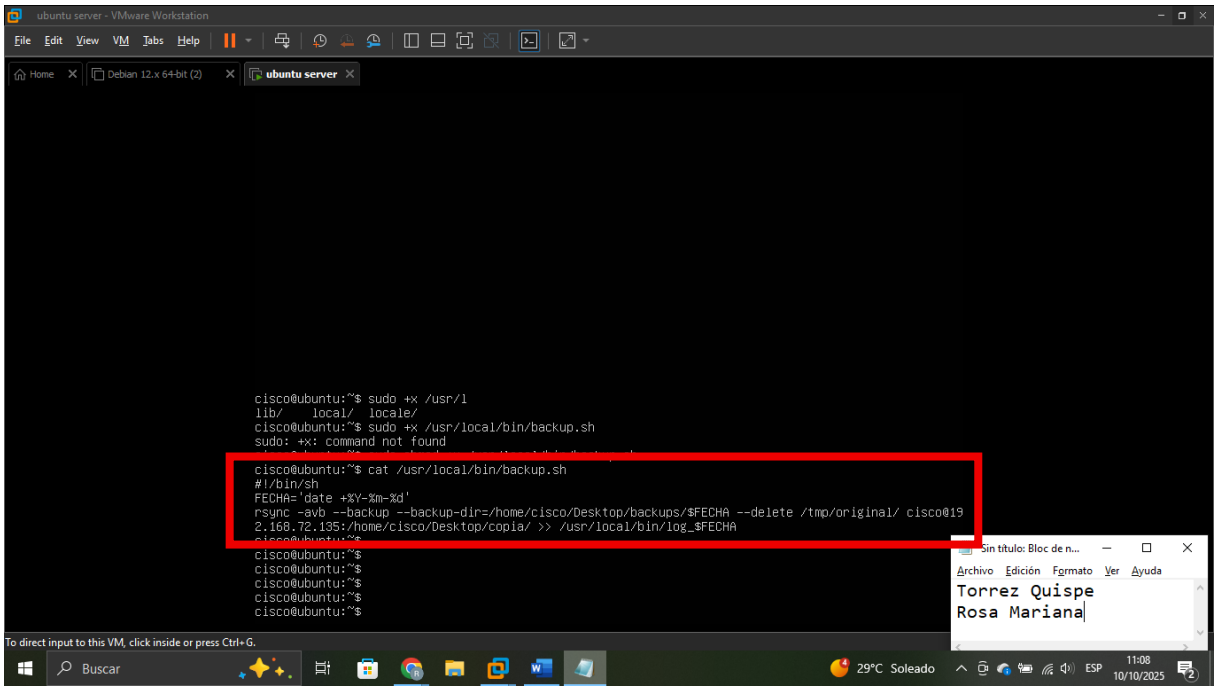
Copiar la clave de shh del server Ubuntu y copie en cisco Ubuntu:



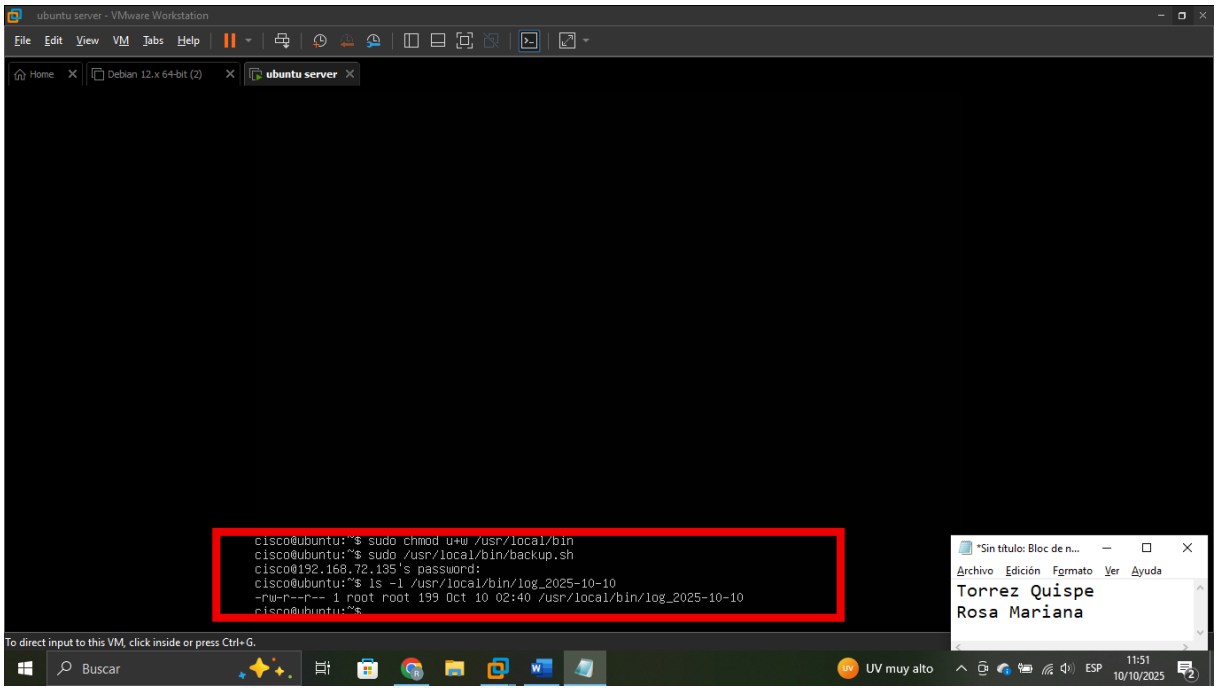
Configurar las rutas y directorios en Ubuntu Cisco



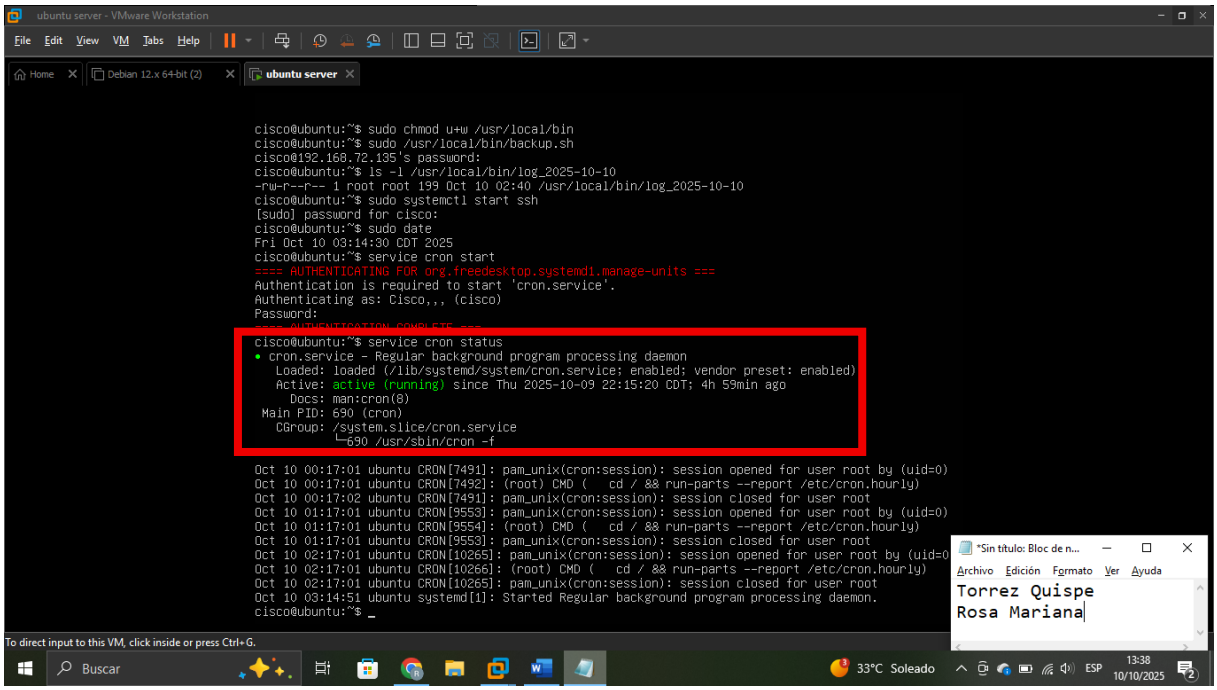
Crear y modificar el script backup.sh



ejecutar el script en Ubuntu server



verificar el estado con: service cron status



Verificando la funcionalidad

Crear primero : sudo mkdir -p /tmp/original

echo "Prueba" > /tmp/original/test.txt

Confirma que los directorios en Ubuntu Cisco existan:

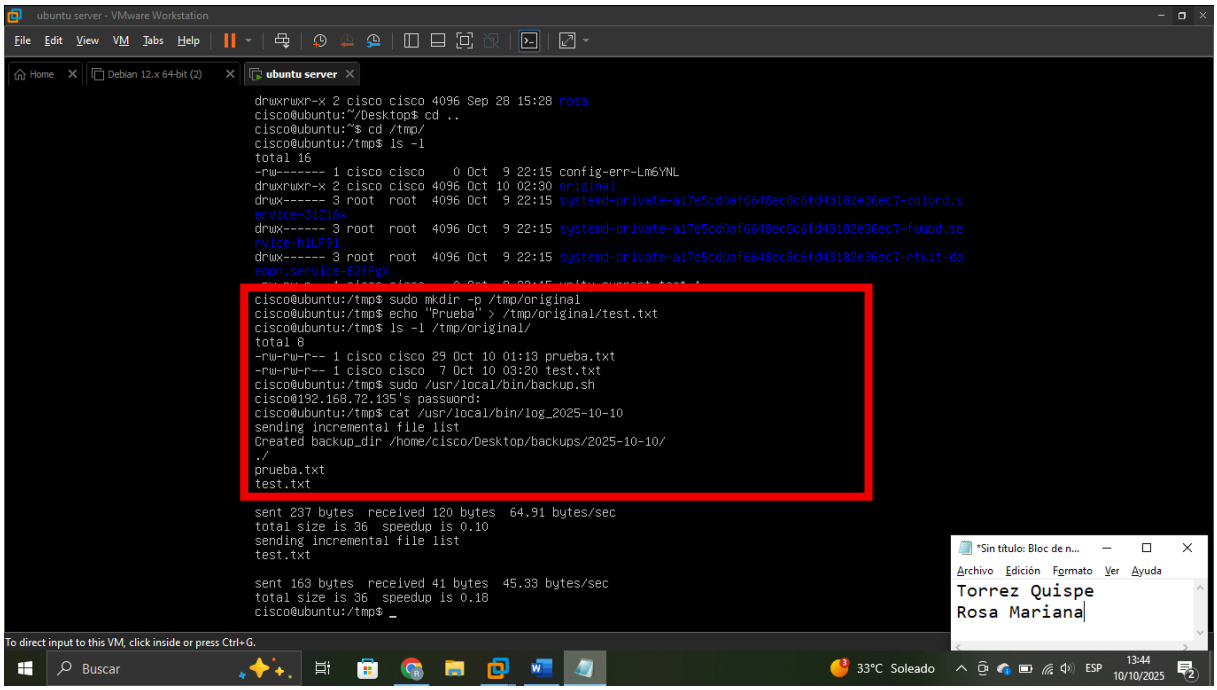
- ssh cisco@192.168.72.135 "mkdir -p /home/cisco/Desktop/backups /home/cisco/Desktop/copia"
- ssh cisco@192.168.72.135 "chown -R cisco:cisco /home/cisco/Desktop"

Vuelvemos a ejecutar y verificar con los siguientes comandos:

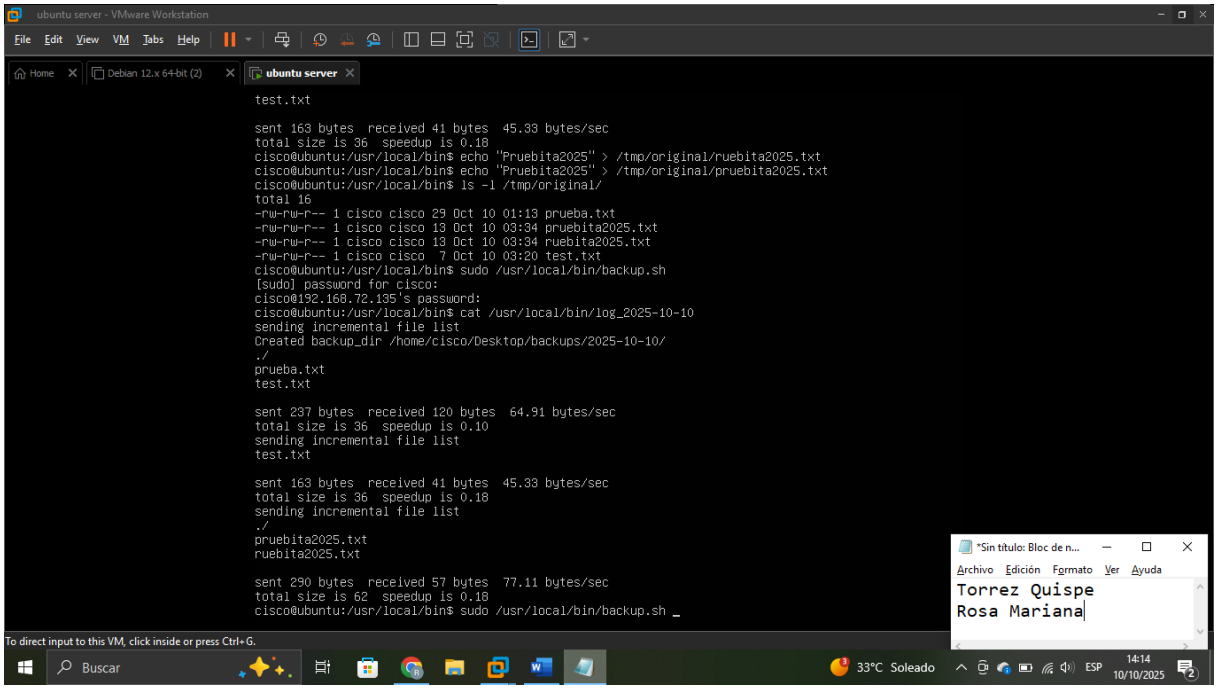
- sudo /usr/local/bin/backup.sh
- ssh cisco@192.168.72.135 "ls /home/cisco/Desktop/copia"

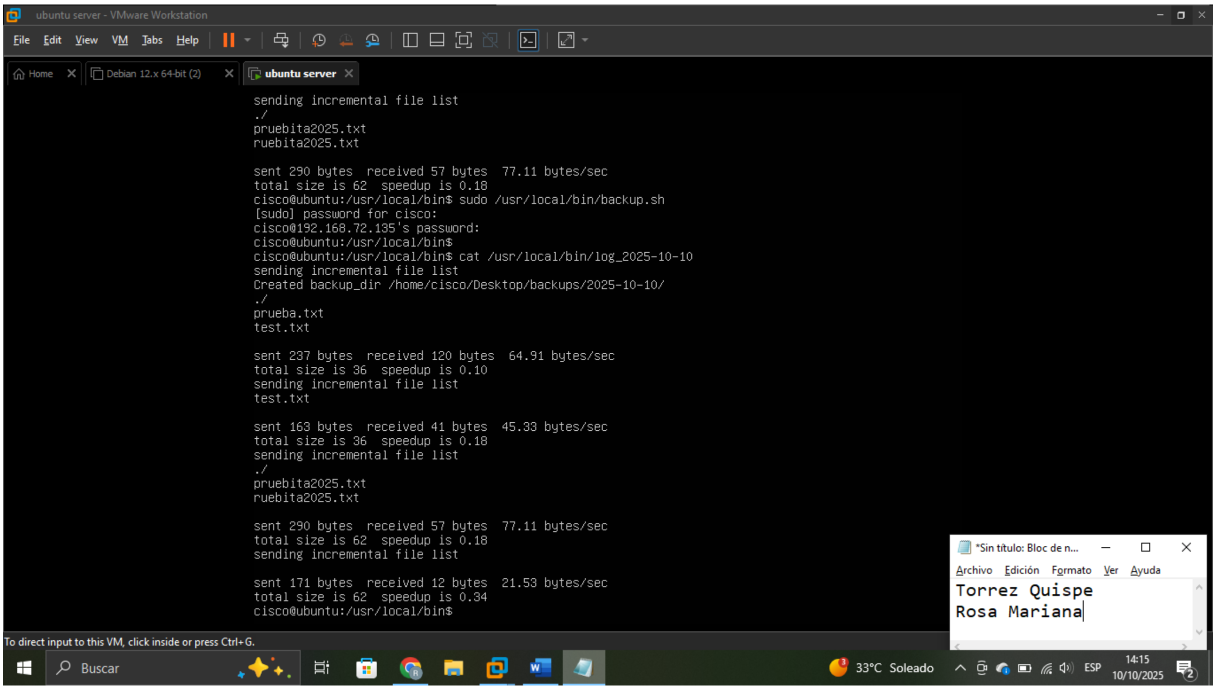
Revisa el log:

- cat /usr/local/bin/log_2025-10-10



Mas ejemplos introducidos vara ver su efectividad





Resultado final:

Ya lo solucioné auxi ahora envía sin ejecutar el script, las claves de ssh las modifique y les di permisos