ALUMNO: JAFET NILMAR SANGUINO COB

MATERIA: Sistemas operativos

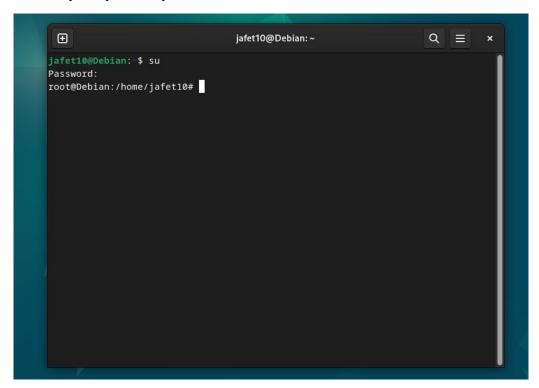
PROFESOR: JIMENEZ SANCHEZ ISMAEL

GRUPO: 27AV Ingeniería en software

7° Séptimo cuatrimestre

CAPTURAS DE PANTALLA DE EVIDENCIA

1. Asumir el prompt de superusuario



2. Cambiar el password del superusuario

3. Listar el directorio raíz

```
jafet10@Debian: ~ Q = x

jafet10@Debian: $ ls /
bin home lib32 media root sys vmlinuz
boot initrd.img lib64 mnt run tmp vmlinuz.old
dev initrd.img.old libx32 opt sbin usr
etc lib lost+found proc srv var

jafet10@Debian: $
```

4. Cambiarse al directorio raíz

5. Verificar el directorio actual

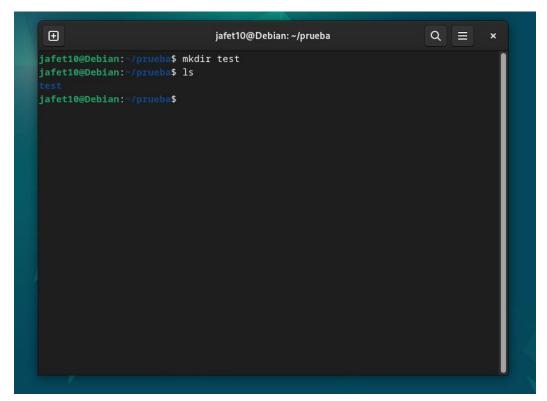
```
jafet10@Debian:~ Q = x

jafet10@Debian:-$ pwd
/home/jafet10
jafet10@Debian:-$
```

6. Crear un directorio "prueba" en /home

```
jafet10@Debian: $ mkdir prueba
jafet10@Debian: $ 1s
actividadi Documents Music prueba Templates
Desktop Downloads Pictures Public Videos
jafet10@Debian: $
```

7. Crear un archivo "test" en directorio /home/prueba



8. Verificar el usuario actual

9. Mostrar el contenido del archivo /root/.bash_history

```
jafet10@Debian: ~
 \oplus
                                                                     Q ≡
jafet10@Debian:~$ cat ~/.bash_history
dsda
cd actividad 1
cd actividad1
1s
cd seis
vi creararbol.sh
touch menu.sh
man echo
vi menu.sh
sudo apt-get install asciinema
su root
asciinema rec
asciinema upload test
asciinema rec
asciinema auth
banner}
banner
banner menu
vi menu.sh
banner
```

10. Copiar el archivo "test" a /root

```
jafet10@Debian:~$ sudo cp test/root
[sudo] password for jafet10:
```

11. Eliminar el archivo "test" de /home/prueba

```
jafet10@Debian:~$ rmdir ~/./prueba/test
jafet10@Debian:~$ ls
actividad1 Documents Music prueba Templates
Desktop Downloads Pictures Public Videos
jafet10@Debian:~$ cd prueba
jafet10@Debian:~/prueba$ ls
jafet10@Debian:~/prueba$
```

12. Mover /root/test a la raiz

```
jafet10@Debian:~$ sudo mv /root/test /
[sudo] password for jafet10:
  jafet10 is not in the sudoers file.
  jafet10@Debian:~$
```

Nota: No pude hacerlo porque no soy un sudoers

13. Hacer un ping a www.google.com

```
jafet10@Debian: ~ Q = x

jafet10@Debian: $ ping -c 6 www.google.com
PING www.google.com (142.250.189.132) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=51.1 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=26.2 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=3 ttl=117 time=262 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=4 ttl=117 time=59.3 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=5 ttl=117 time=151 ms
64 bytes from mia09s26-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.189.132): icmp_seq=6 ttl=117 time=21.4 ms

--- www.google.com ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5021ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 21.430/95.221/262.376/86.095 ms
jafet10@Debian:-$
```

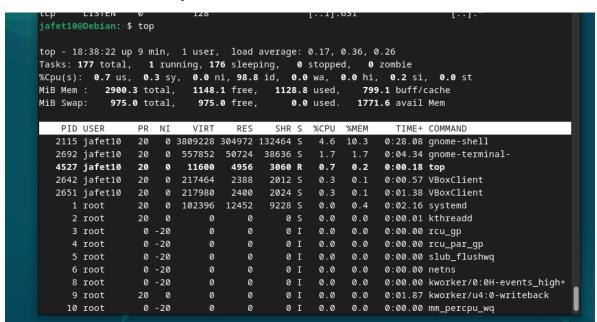
14. Mostrar la configuración de red del servidor

```
\oplus
                                          jafet10@Debian: ~
                                                                                     Q ≡
jafet10@Debian:~$ ip address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
      valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen
    link/ether 08:00:27:f0:09:ed brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 10.0.2.15/24 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3
       valid_lft 85997sec preferred_lft 85997sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fef0:9ed/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
jafet10@Debian:~$
```

15. Usar el comando netstat

```
jafet10@Debian:~$ ss -tuln
                                        Local Address:Port
                                                                 Peer Address:Port
Netid
       State
                 Recv-Q
                           Send-Q
                                                                                    Process
                                             0.0.0.0:631
                                                                      0.0.0.0:*
udp
       UNCONN
                 0
                           0
abu
       UNCONN
                 0
                           0
                                             0.0.0.0:53984
                                                                      0.0.0.0:*
udp
       UNCONN
                 0
                           0
                                             0.0.0.0:5353
                                                                      0.0.0.0:*
       UNCONN
                           0
udp
                 0
                                                [::]:41305
udp
       UNCONN
                                                [::]:5353
                                                                      0.0.0.0:*
       LISTEN
                           128
                                           127.0.0.1:631
tcp
                 0
       LISTEN
                 0
                           128
                                               [::1]:631
tcp
jafet10@Debian:~$
```

16. Usar el comando top



17. Usar el comando traceroute

```
jafet10@Debian:~$ traceroute
Usage:
 traceroute [ -46dFITnreAUDV ] [ -f first_ttl ] [ -g gate,... ] [ -i device ] [ -m max_ttl ] [ -
N squeries ] [ -p port ] [ -t tos ] [ -l flow_label ] [ -w MAX,HERE,NEAR ] [ -q nqueries ] [ -s s
rc_addr ] [ -z sendwait ] [ --fwmark=num ] host [ packetlen ]
Options:
                             Use IPv4
                             Use IPv6
 -d --debug Enable socket level debugging
-F --dont-fragment Do not fragment packets
 -f first_ttl --first=first_ttl
                             Start from the first_ttl hop (instead from 1)
 -g gate,... --gateway=gate,...
                             Route packets through the specified gateway
                             (maximum 8 for IPv4 and 127 for IPv6)
                Use ICMP ECHO for tracerouting
 -I --icmp
-T --tcp
                             Use TCP SYN for tracerouting (default port is 80)
 -i device --interface=device
                             Specify a network interface to operate with
  -m max_ttl --max-hops=max_ttl
                              Set the max number of hops (max TTL to be
                              reached). Default is 30
```

18. Usar el comando nslookup

```
jafet10@Debian:~$ nslookup www.google.com
Server: 8.8.8.8
Address: 8.8.8.8#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: www.google.com
Address: 142.250.189.132
Name: www.google.com
Address: 2607:f8b0:4008:809::2004
```