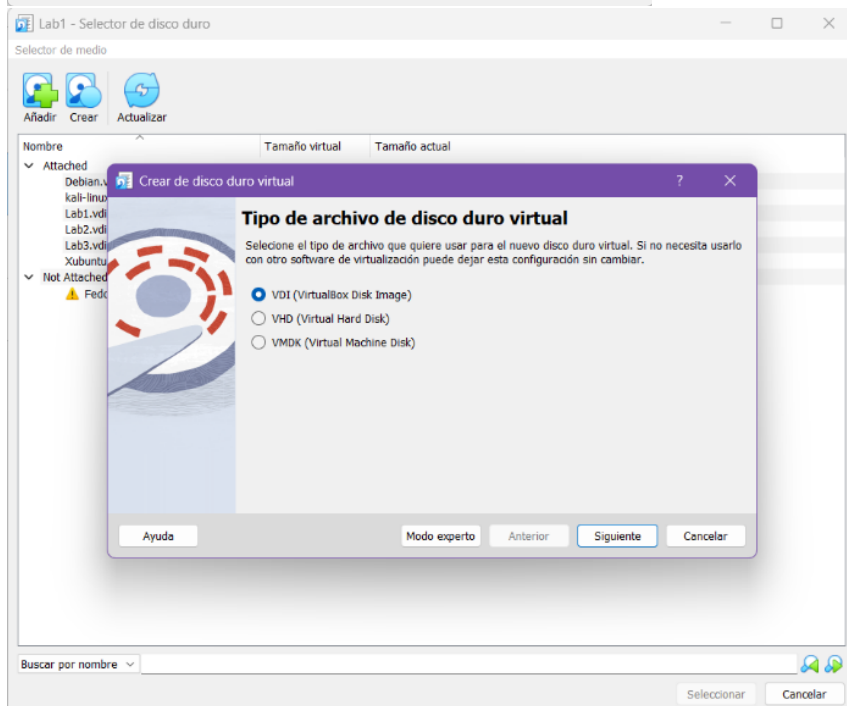
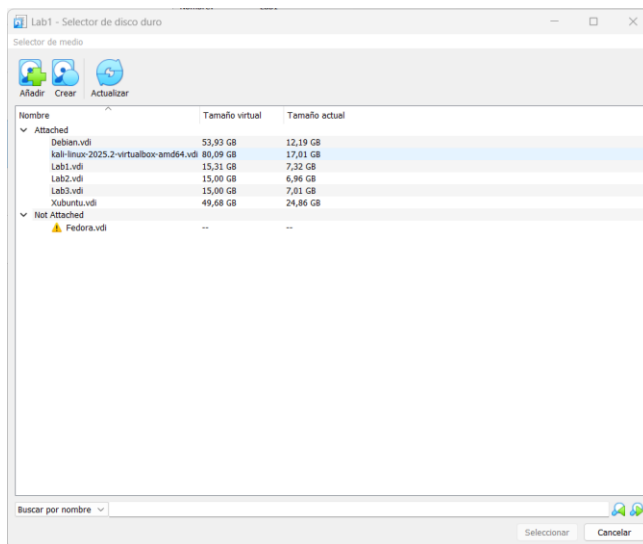
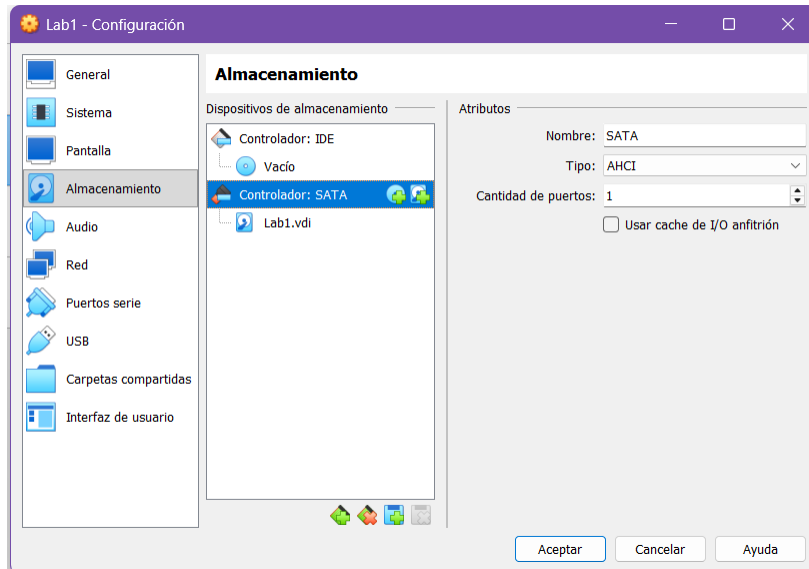
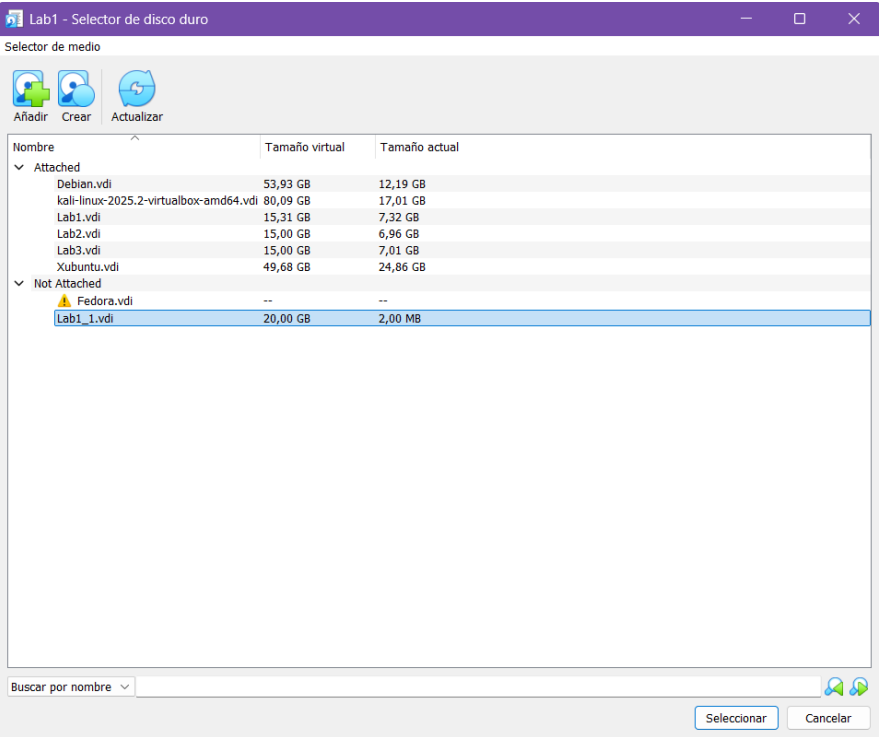
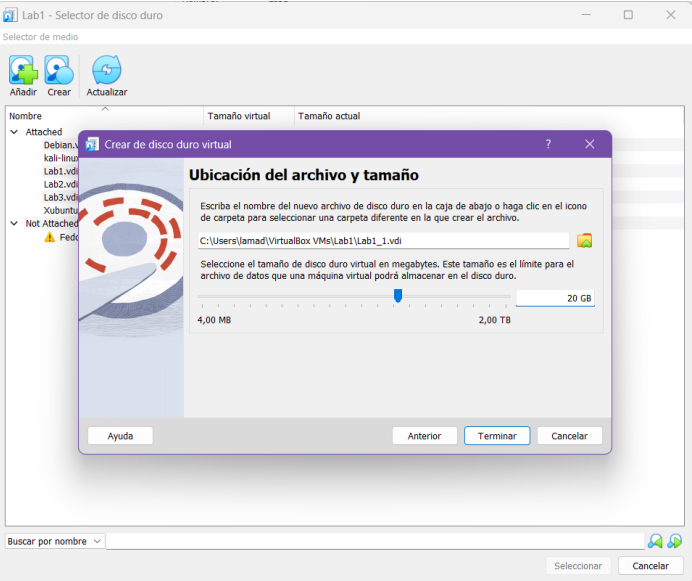
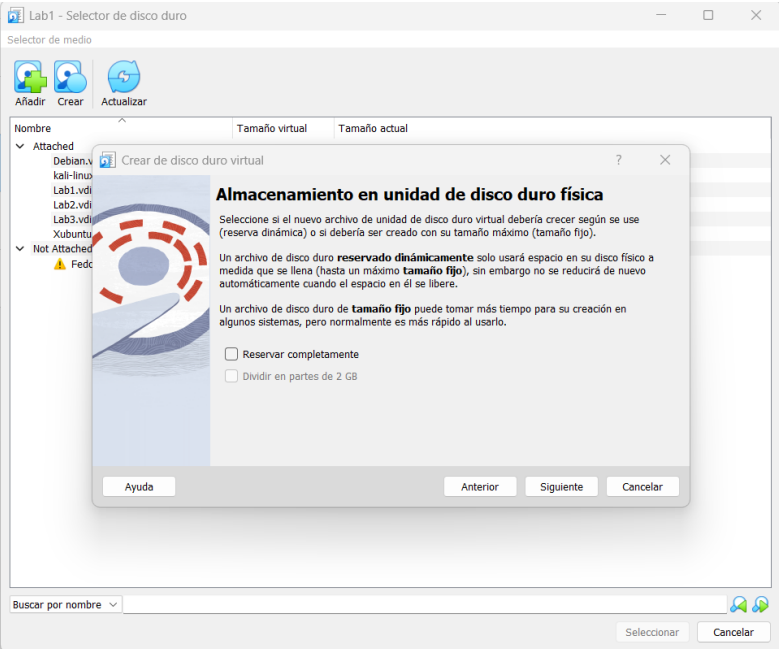


Añada un disco duro a su máquina virtual.

Se siguió el tutorial de YouTube de El profe del pasillo (2022):





<b>General</b>	
Nombre:	Lab1
Sistema operativo:	Debian (64-bit)
<b>Sistema</b>	
Memoria base:	2048 MB
Orden de arranque:	Disco duro, Óptica, Disquete
Aceleración:	Paginación anidada, Paravirtualización KVM
<b>Pantalla</b>	
Memoria de vídeo:	16 MB
Controlador gráfico:	VMSVGA
Servidor de escritorio remoto:	Inhabilitado
Grabación:	Inhabilitado
<b>Almacenamiento</b>	
Controlador: IDE	
Dispositivo IDE secundario 0:	[Unidad óptica] Vacío
Controlador: SATA	
Puerto SATA 0:	Lab1.vdi (Normal, 15,31 GB)
Puerto SATA 1:	Lab1_1.vdi (Normal, 20,00 GB)
<b>Audio</b>	
Controlador de anfitrión:	Predeterminado
Controlador:	ICH AC97
<b>Red</b>	
Adaptador 1:	Intel PRO/1000 MT Desktop (Adaptador puente, «MediaTek MT7921 Wi-Fi 6 802.11ax PCIe Adapter»)
<b>USB</b>	
Controlador USB:	OHCI, EHCI
Filtros de dispositivos:	0 (0 activo)
<b>Carpetas compartidas</b>	
Ninguno	
<b>Descripción</b>	
Ninguno	

Una vez añadido el disco nuevo investigue la funcionalidad del comando fdisk.

FDISK es una herramienta externa disponible en MS-DOS, Windows y Linux que sirve para gestionar discos duros. Permite formatear, crear particiones o eliminar partes del disco, y se usa principalmente para preparar y configurar su estructura. (Awati, 2023)

1. Divida el disco en dos particiones. 20pts

Se siguieron los tutoriales de Aleksic (2024) y Tucakov (2020):

```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo fdisk -l
[sudo] password for laboratorio:
Disk /dev/sda: 15.31 GiB, 16439009280 bytes, 32107440 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
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: 0xf9f4c0da

Device      Boot      Start        End    Sectors   Size Id Type
/dev/sda1   *          2048    30347263   30345216  14.5G 83 Linux
/dev/sda2                30349310   32106495    1757186    858M  f W95 Ext'd (LBA)
/dev/sda5                30349312   32106495    1757184    858M 82 Linux swap / Solaris

Disk /dev/sdb: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

Creación partición 1

```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo fdisk /dev/sdb  
  
Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.41).  
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 (MBR) disklabel with disk identifier 0x9e2d675f.  
  
Command (m for help): n  
Partition type  
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)  
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)  
Select (default p): p  
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1  
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):  
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039):  
+10G  
  
Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 10 GiB.  
Command (m for help): █
```

Creación partición 2:

```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~  
Partition type  
   p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)  
   e   extended (container for logical partitions)  
Select (default p): p  
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1  
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):  
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039):  
+10G  
  
Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 10 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): p  
Partition number (2-4, default 2): 2  
First sector (20973568-41943039, default 20973568):  
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (20973568-41943039, default 41943039):  
39):  
  
Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 10 GiB.  
  
Command (m for help):
```

Confirmar la creación de las particiones:

```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~  
p primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)  
e extended (container for logical partitions)  
Select (default p): p  
Partition number (2-4, default 2): 2  
First sector (20973568-41943039, default 20973568):  
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (20973568-41943039, default 41943039):  
  
Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 10 GiB.  
  
Command (m for help): p  
Disk /dev/sdb: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors  
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK  
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: 0x9e2d675f  
  


| Device    | Boot | Start    | End      | Sectors  | Size | Id | Type  |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|------|----|-------|
| /dev/sdb1 |      | 2048     | 20973567 | 20971520 | 10G  | 83 | Linux |
| /dev/sdb2 |      | 20973568 | 41943039 | 20969472 | 10G  | 83 | Linux |

  
Command (m for help): █  
  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo fdisk -l /dev/sdb  
Disk /dev/sdb: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors  
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK  
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: 0x9e2d675f  
  


| Device    | Boot | Start    | End      | Sectors  | Size | Id | Type  |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|------|----|-------|
| /dev/sdb1 |      | 2048     | 20973567 | 20971520 | 10G  | 83 | Linux |
| /dev/sdb2 |      | 20973568 | 41943039 | 20969472 | 10G  | 83 | Linux |

  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ █
```

2. Formatee cada partición en formato ext4. 20pts

```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb1  
mke2fs 1.47.2 (1-Jan-2025)  
Creating filesystem with 2621440 4k blocks and 655360 inodes  
Filesystem UUID: 3d225931-d371-4a13-8868-b5d4d7600a60  
Superblock backups stored on blocks:  
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632  
  
Allocating group tables: done  
Writing inode tables: done  
Creating journal (16384 blocks): done  
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done  
  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdb2  
mke2fs 1.47.2 (1-Jan-2025)  
Creating filesystem with 2621184 4k blocks and 655360 inodes  
Filesystem UUID: 3fa31b8a-2668-4f1f-9ec8-c542b4d9c128  
Superblock backups stored on blocks:  
        32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632  
  
Allocating group tables: done  
Writing inode tables: done  
Creating journal (16384 blocks): done  
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done  
  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

3. Monte cada partición en un directorio de su árbol de directorios usando el comando mount. Discuta para qué sirve el comando mount y si las particiones siguen montadas al reiniciar la computadora. 10pts  
Se siguió el tutorial de GeeksforGeeks (2025):

```
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mkdir /mnt/part1  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mkdir /mnt/part2  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/part1  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mount /dev/sdb2 /mnt/part2  
  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$ lsblk  
NAME      MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS  
sda        8:0    0 15.3G  0 disk  
├─sda1     8:1    0 14.5G  0 part /  
├─sda2     8:2    0    1K  0 part  
└─sda5     8:5    0 858M  0 part [SWAP]  
sdb        8:16   0   20G  0 disk  
├─sdb1     8:17   0   10G  0 part /mnt/part1  
└─sdb2     8:18   0   10G  0 part /mnt/part2  
sr0       11:0    1 1024M  0 rom  
Laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

¿Para qué sirve el comando mount?

El comando mount en Linux permite acceder a sistemas de archivos (como discos o unidades) asociándolos a una carpeta del sistema en una ubicación concreta. Al hacerlo, los archivos de ese sistema aparecen en la carpeta seleccionada. También se puede usar para desmontarlos cuando no se necesiten. (infoLinux, s. f.)

Después de reiniciar ya no aparece montado:

```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ lsblk  
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS  
sda          8:0    0 15.3G  0 disk  
├─sda1       8:1    0 14.5G  0 part /  
├─sda2       8:2    0    1K  0 part  
├─sda5       8:5    0   858M  0 part [SWAP]  
sdb          8:16   0   20G  0 disk  
├─sdb1       8:17   0   10G  0 part  
└─sdb2       8:18   0   10G  0 part  
sr0         11:0    1 1024M  0 rom  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

4. Modifique la tabla de particiones de su máquina virtual modificando el archivo fstab de forma que sus particiones se monten automáticamente al iniciar el sistema.

20pts

Se siguió el tutorial de Rapoyil (2025):

```
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo blkid  
[sudo] password for laboratorio:  
/dev/sdb2: UUID="3fa31b8a-2668-4f1f-9ec8-c542b4d9c128" BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="ext4" PARTUUID="9e2d675f-02"  
/dev/sdb1: UUID="3d225931-d371-4a13-8868-b5d4d7600a60" BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="ext4" PARTUUID="9e2d675f-01"  
/dev/sda5: UUID="14acb9a-79a7-4592-8fcc-bf6a358f8dc8" TYPE="swap" PARTUUID="f9f4c0da-05"  
/dev/sda1: UUID="f81dab10-e11f-444b-93dd-ce97071ba994" BLOCK_SIZE="4096" TYPE="ext4" PARTUUID="f9f4c0da-01"  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

Se agregaron las dos últimas líneas:

```
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/fstab *  
# /etc/fstab: static file system information.  
#  
# Use 'blkid' to print the universally unique identifier for a  
# device; this may be used with UUID= as a more robust way to name devices  
# that works even if disks are added and removed. See fstab(5).  
#  
# systemd generates mount units based on this file, see systemd.mount(5).  
# Please run 'systemctl daemon-reload' after making changes here.  
#  
#<file system> <mount point> <type> <options> <dump> <pass>  
# / was on /dev/sda1 during installation  
UUID=f81dab10-e11f-444b-93dd-ce97071ba994 / ext4 errors=remount-ro 0 1  
# swap was on /dev/sda5 during installation  
UUID=14acb9a-79a7-4592-8fcc-bf6a358f8dc8 none swap sw 0 0  
/dev/sr0 /media/cdrom0 udf,iso9660 user,noauto 0 0  
UUID=3fa31b8a-2668-4f1f-9ec8-c542b4d9c128 /mnt/part1 ext4 defaults 0 2  
UUID=3d225931-d371-4a13-8868-b5d4d7600a60 /mnt/part2 ext4 defaults 0 2  
  
^G Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo  
^X Exit ^R Read File ^N Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo
```

```
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/fstab  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/fstab  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/fstab  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mount -a  
mount: (hint) your fstab has been modified, but systemd still uses  
the old version; use 'systemctl daemon-reload' to reload.  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ systemctl daemon-reload
```

Ya sale montado

```
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ systemctl daemon-reload  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mount -a  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ lsblk  
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS  
sda          8:0    0 15.3G  0 disk  
├─sda1       8:1    0 14.5G  0 part /  
├─sda2       8:2    0    1K  0 part  
├─sda5       8:5    0   858M  0 part [SWAP]  
sdb          8:16   0   20G  0 disk  
├─sdb1       8:17   0   10G  0 part /mnt/part2  
└─sdb2       8:18   0   10G  0 part /mnt/part1  
sr0         11:0    1 1024M  0 rom  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

Al reiniciar aparece ahora si montado:

```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ lsblk  
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS  
sda          8:0    0 15.3G  0 disk  
├─sda1       8:1    0 14.5G  0 part /  
├─sda2       8:2    0   1K   0 part  
└─sda5       8:5    0 858M   0 part [SWAP]  
sdb          8:16   0   20G   0 disk  
├─sdb1       8:17   0   10G   0 part /mnt/part2  
└─sdb2       8:18   0   10G   0 part /mnt/part1  
sr0         11:0    1 1024M   0 rom  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

5. En una máquina virtual (Lab1) instale un servidor NFS y en otra máquina virtual (Lab2) instale el cliente para NFS, configúrelos de forma que una de sus particiones de Lab1 se monte como una unidad de red en Lab2 y esté habilitada al iniciar el sistema. 30pts

Se siguió el tutorial de Boucheron y Vinayak Baranwal (2025).

En la máquina virtual 1:

```
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo apt install nfs-kernel-server  
Installing:  
  nfs-kernel-server  
  
Installing dependencies:  
  keyutils          libnfsidmap1  python3-yaml  
  libevent-core-2.1-7t64  nfs-common   rpcbind  
  
Suggested packages:  
  open-iscsi  watchdog  
  
Summary:  
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 7, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 1  
  Download size: 890 kB  
  Space needed: 3,480 kB / 8,852 MB available  
  
Continue? [Y/n] y  
Ign:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie/main amd64 libevent-core-2.1-7t64 amd64 2.1.12-stable-10+b1
```

Se siguieron pasos adicionales del tutorial de Whitaker (2020):



```
laboratorio@Lab1: ~  
GNU nano 8.4 /etc/exports  
# /etc/exports: the access control list for filesystems which may be exported  
# to NFS clients. See exports(5).  
#  
# Example for NFSv2 and NFSv3:  
# /srv/homes hostname1(rw,sync,no_subtree_check) hostname2(ro,sync,no_sub>  
#  
# Example for NFSv4:  
# /srv/nfs4 gss/krb5i(rw,sync,fsid=0,crossmnt,no_subtree_check)  
# /srv/nfs4/homes gss/krb5i(rw,sync,no_subtree_check)  
#  
/mnt/part1 192.168.0.0/24(rw,sync,no_subtree_check)  
/mnt/part2 192.168.0.0/24(rw,sync,no_subtree_check)  
  
[ Read 12 lines ]  
^G Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location  
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^_ Go To Line
```

```
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo systemctl restart nfs-kernel-server  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mount 192.168.0.108:/var/nfs/general /nfs/general  
mount.nfs: access denied by server while mounting 192.168.0.108:/var/nfs/general  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/exports  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ ip a  
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 1280 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000  
    link/ether 08:00:27:fb:86:bc brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  
    altname enx080027fb86bc  
    inet 192.168.0.108/24 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute enp0s3  
        valid lft 6657sec preferred lft 6657sec  
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:feb:86bc/64 scope link noprefixroute  
        valid lft forever preferred lft forever  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/exports  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo exportfs -a  
exportfs: Failed to stat /var/nfs/general: No such file or directory  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo exportfs -ra  
sudo systemctl restart nfs-kernel-server  
sudo exportfs -v  
exportfs: Failed to stat /var/nfs/general: No such file or directory  
/var/nfs/general  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/exports  
192.168.0.0/24(sync,wdelay,hide,no_subtree_check,sec=sys,rw,secure,root_squash,no_all_squash)  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo mkdir -p /var/nfs/general  
sudo chown nobody:nogroup /var/nfs/general  
sudo chmod 777 /var/nfs/general  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo exportfs -v  
/var/nfs/general  
192.168.0.0/24(sync,wdelay,hide,no_subtree_check,sec=sys,rw,secure,root_squash,no_all_squash)  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo systemctl restart nfs-kernel-server  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo exportfs -v  
/var/nfs/general  
192.168.0.0/24(sync,wdelay,hide,no_subtree_check,sec=sys,rw,secure,root_squash,no_all_squash)  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/exports  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo nano /etc/exports  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo exportfs -ra  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo systemctl restart nfs-kernel-server  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo exportfs -v  
sudo: exportfs: command not found  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$ sudo exportfs -v  
/mnt/part1 192.168.0.0/24(sync,wdelay,hide,no_subtree_check,sec=sys,rw,secure,root_squash,no_all_squash)  
/mnt/part2 192.168.0.0/24(sync,wdelay,hide,no_subtree_check,sec=sys,rw,secure,root_squash,no_all_squash)  
laboratorio@Lab1:~$
```

En la máquina virtual 2:

```
laboratorio@Lab2: ~  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ ping -c 4 192.168.0.108  
PING 192.168.0.108 (192.168.0.108) 56(84) bytes of data.  
64 bytes from 192.168.0.108: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.80 ms  
64 bytes from 192.168.0.108: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=9.67 ms  
^C  
--- 192.168.0.108 ping statistics ---  
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1015ms  
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.795/6.732/9.670/2.937 ms  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ sudo apt update  
sudo apt install nfs-common -y  
[sudo] password for laboratorio:  
Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie InRelease  
Hit:2 http://security.debian.org/debian-security trixie InRelease  
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian trixie-updates InRelease  
1 package can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see it.  
Building dependency tree... 0%
```

```
laboratorio@Lab2: ~  
auth-rpcgss-module.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
nfs-idmapd.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
nfs-utils.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
proc-fs-nfsd.mount is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
rpc-gssd.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
rpc-statd-notify.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
rpc-statd.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
rpc-svcgssd.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.  
Processing triggers for man-db (2.13.1-1) ...  
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.41-12) ...  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ showmount -e 192.168.0.108  
bash: showmount: command not found  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ sudo mkdir -p /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ sudo mount 192.168.0.108:/var/nfs/general /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ df -h | grep nfs  
192.168.0.108:/var/nfs/general 15G 5.3G 8.2G 40% /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ sudo umount /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ sudo mount 192.168.0.108:/mnt/part2 /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ sudo mount 192.168.0.108:/mnt/part1 /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$ df -h | grep remoto  
192.168.0.108:/mnt/part2 9.8G 2.3M 9.3G 1% /mnt/remoto  
192.168.0.108:/mnt/part1 9.8G 2.3M 9.3G 1% /mnt/remoto  
laboratorio@Lab2:~$
```

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