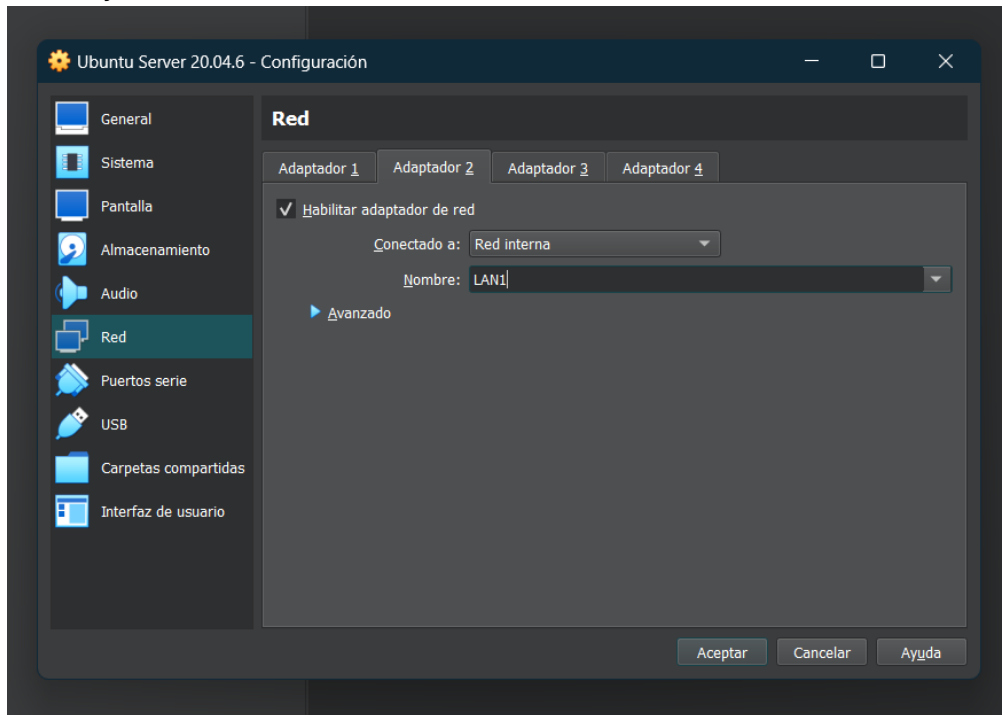


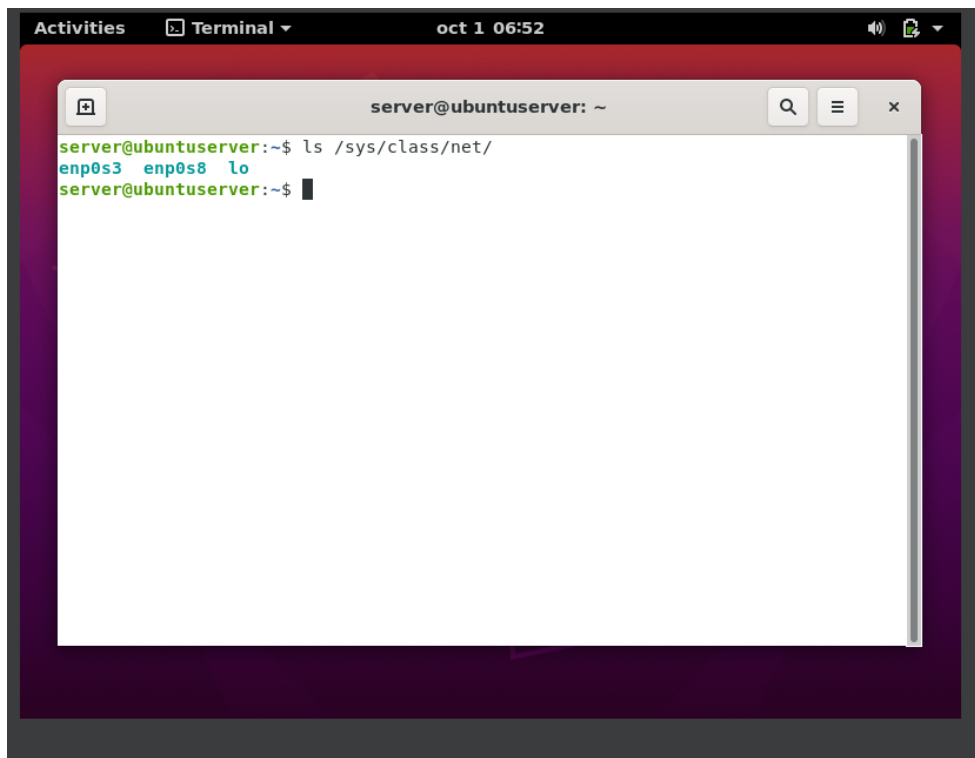
1.

En la sección de redes en ajustes de la máquina virtual, vamos al apartado de Adaptador 2 y habilitamos el adaptador de red marcando la pestaña y luego lo ponemos en modo red interna y nombre de red LAN1:



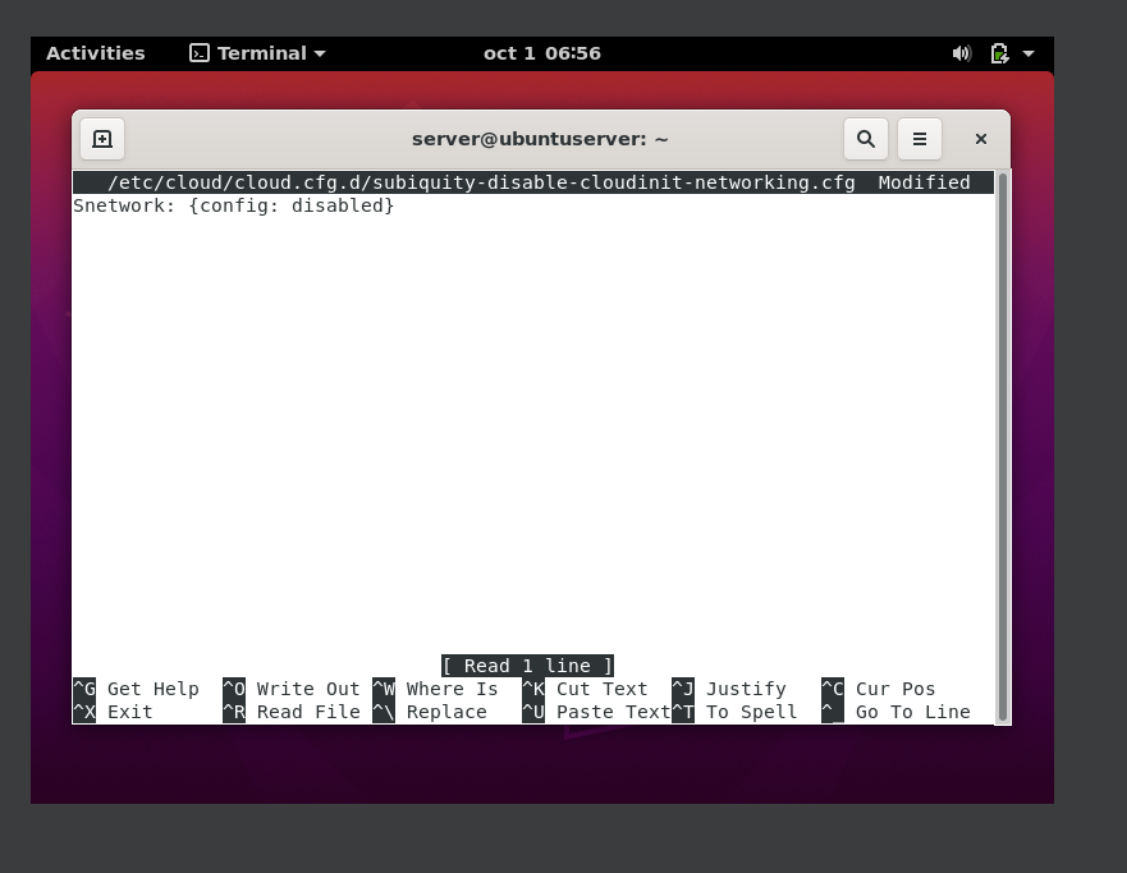
2.

Entramos a la terminal de Ubuntu y escribimos el comando correspondiente:



3.

Para comprobar si Cloudinit controla las interfaces de red, con el comando correspondiente entramos en el archivo y veremos la siguiente línea:



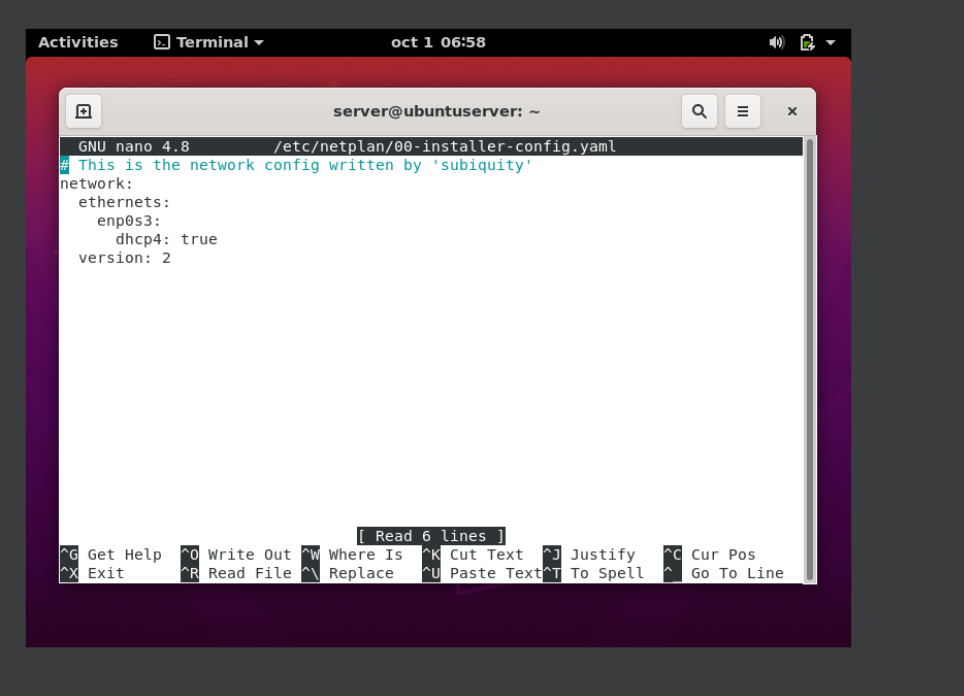
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Activities" and "Terminal" with the date and time "oct 1 06:56". Inside the terminal, a window titled "server@ubuntuuserver: ~" displays the nano editor editing the file `/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/subiquity-disable-cloudinit-networking.cfg`. The file content is `Snetwork: {config: disabled}`. The nano editor's status bar at the bottom shows "[Read 1 line]" and various keyboard shortcuts.

```
server@ubuntuuserver: ~  
/etc/cloud/cloud.cfg.d/subiquity-disable-cloudinit-networking.cfg Modified  
Snetwork: {config: disabled}
```

[Read 1 line]
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell ^_ Go To Line

4.

Comprobamos que la interfaz recibe la configuración de IP por DHCP:



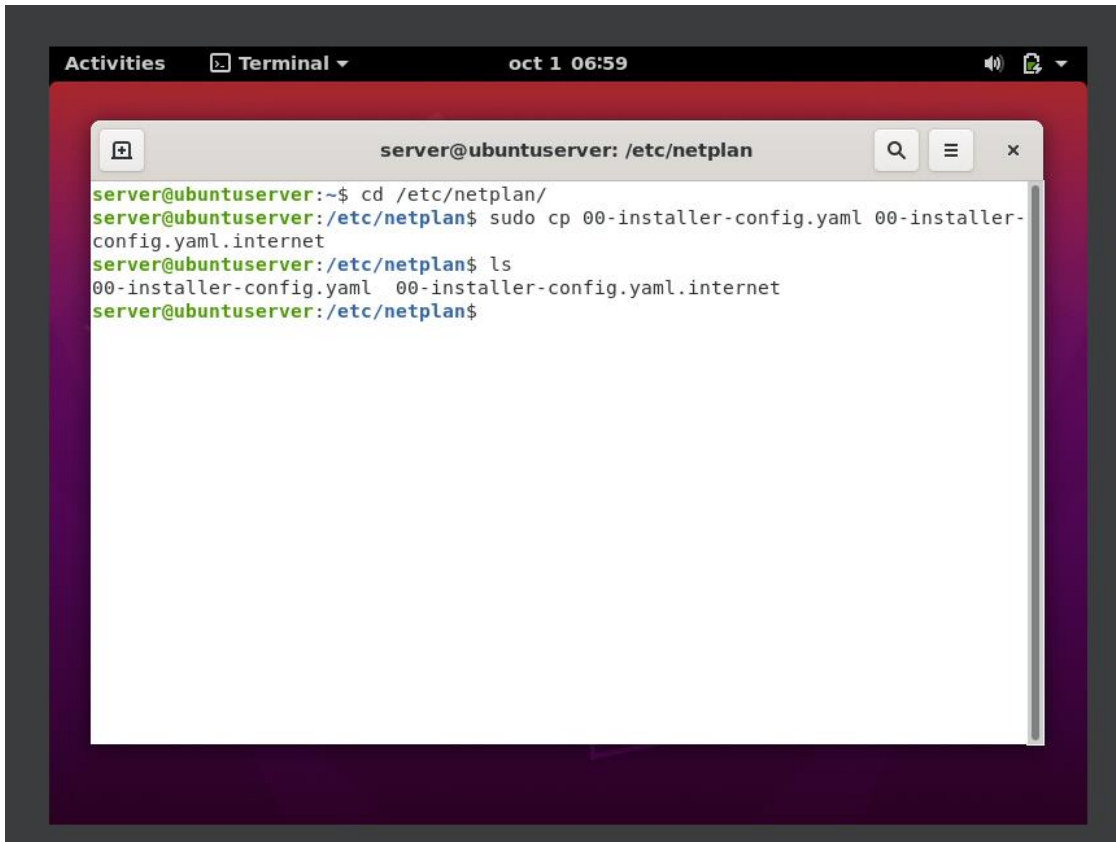
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Activities" and "Terminal" with the date and time "oct 1 06:58". Inside the terminal, a window titled "server@ubuntuuserver: ~" displays the nano editor editing the file `/etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml`. The file content is a netplan configuration for the `enp0s3` interface, set to use DHCP. The nano editor's status bar at the bottom shows "[Read 6 lines]" and various keyboard shortcuts.

```
server@ubuntuuserver: ~  
GNU nano 4.8 /etc/netplan/00-installer-config.yaml  
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'  
network:  
  ethernets:  
    enp0s3:  
      dhcp4: true  
  version: 2
```

[Read 6 lines]
^G Get Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut Text ^J Justify ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste Text ^T To Spell ^_ Go To Line

5.

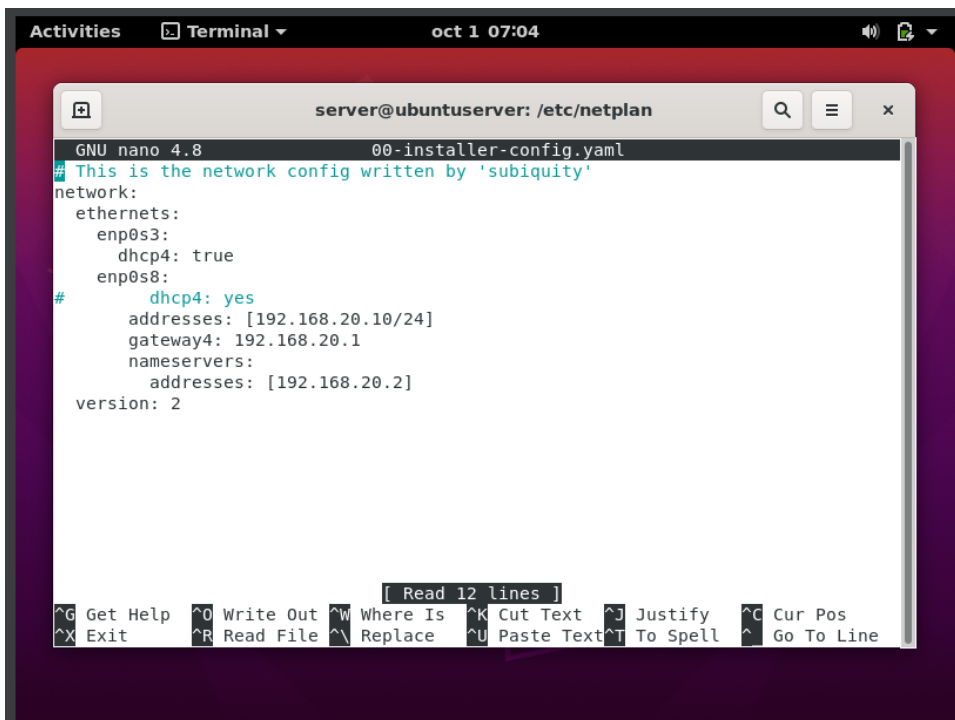
Hacemos una copia de seguridad del archivo de configuración para poder modificarlo sin miedo a estropearlo:



```
server@ubuntu:~$ cd /etc/netplan/
server@ubuntu:/etc/netplan$ sudo cp 00-installer-config.yaml 00-installer-
config.yaml.backup
server@ubuntu:/etc/netplan$ ls
00-installer-config.yaml  00-installer-config.yaml.backup
server@ubuntu:/etc/netplan$
```

6.

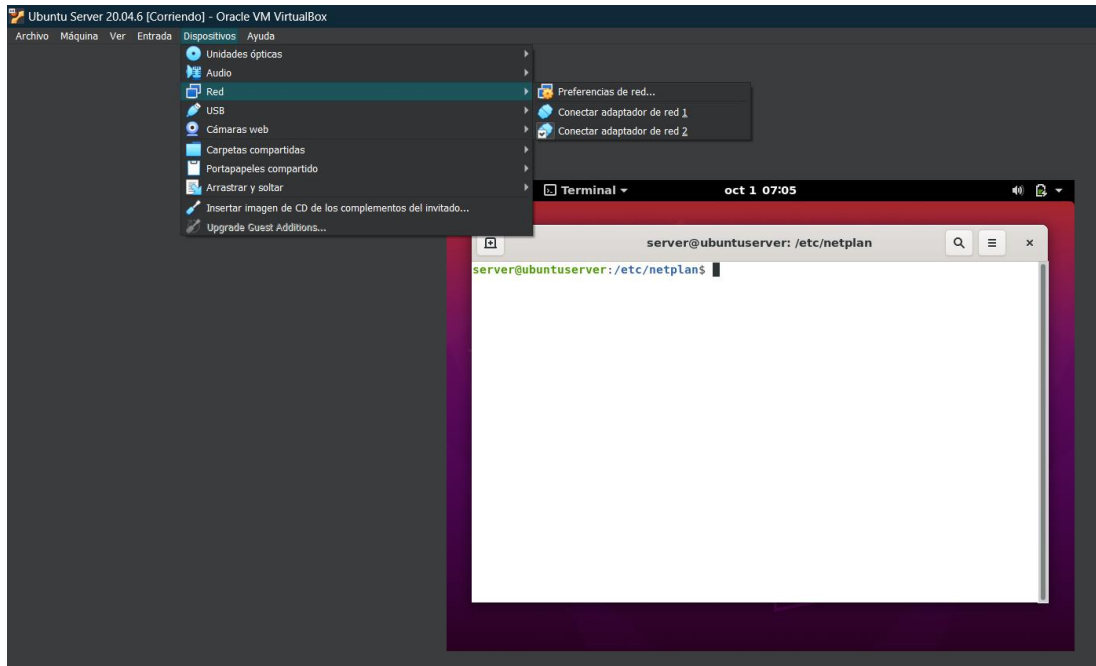
Modificamos el archivo de configuración de red para darle una IP fija a la tarjeta de red interna:



```
server@ubuntu:/etc/netplan$ nano 00-installer-config.yaml
GNU nano 4.8 00-installer-config.yaml
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
    # enp0s8:
      # dhcp4: yes
      addresses: [192.168.20.10/24]
      gateway4: 192.168.20.1
      nameservers:
        addresses: [192.168.20.2]
  version: 2
```

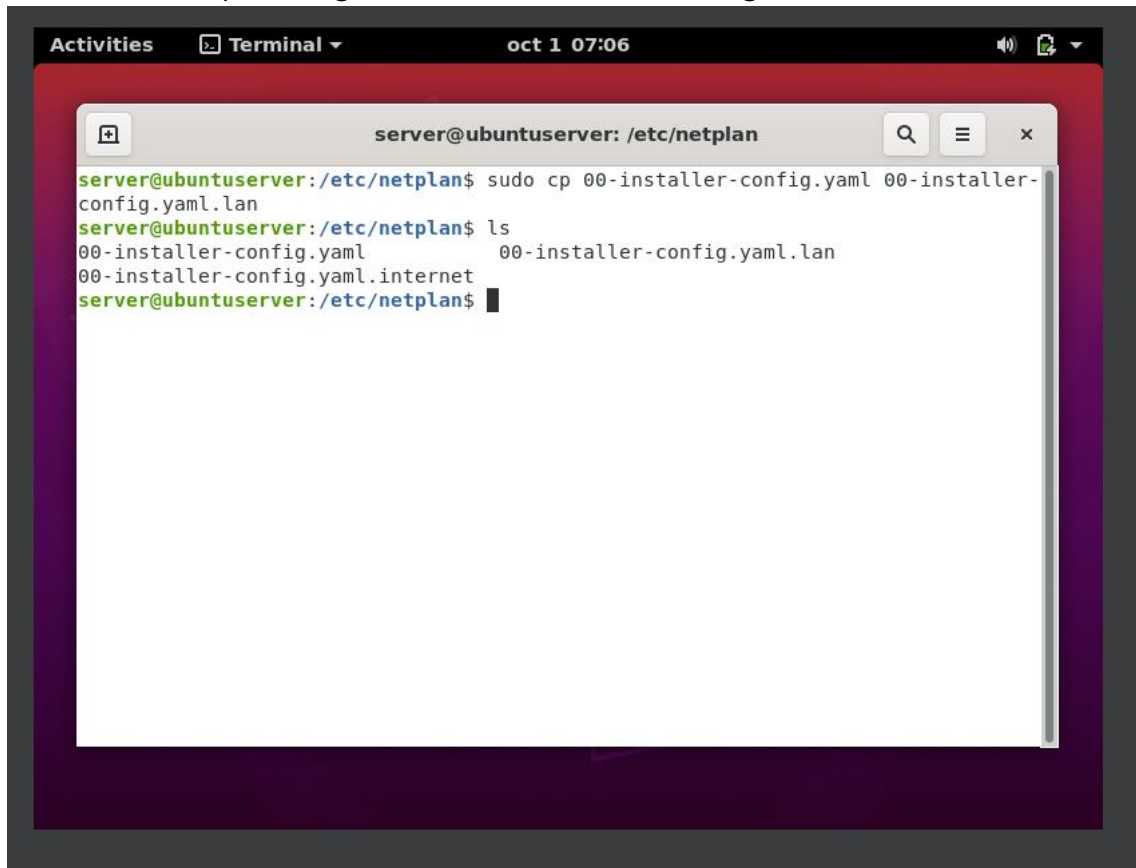
7.

Desactivamos la tarjeta de Adaptador Puente:



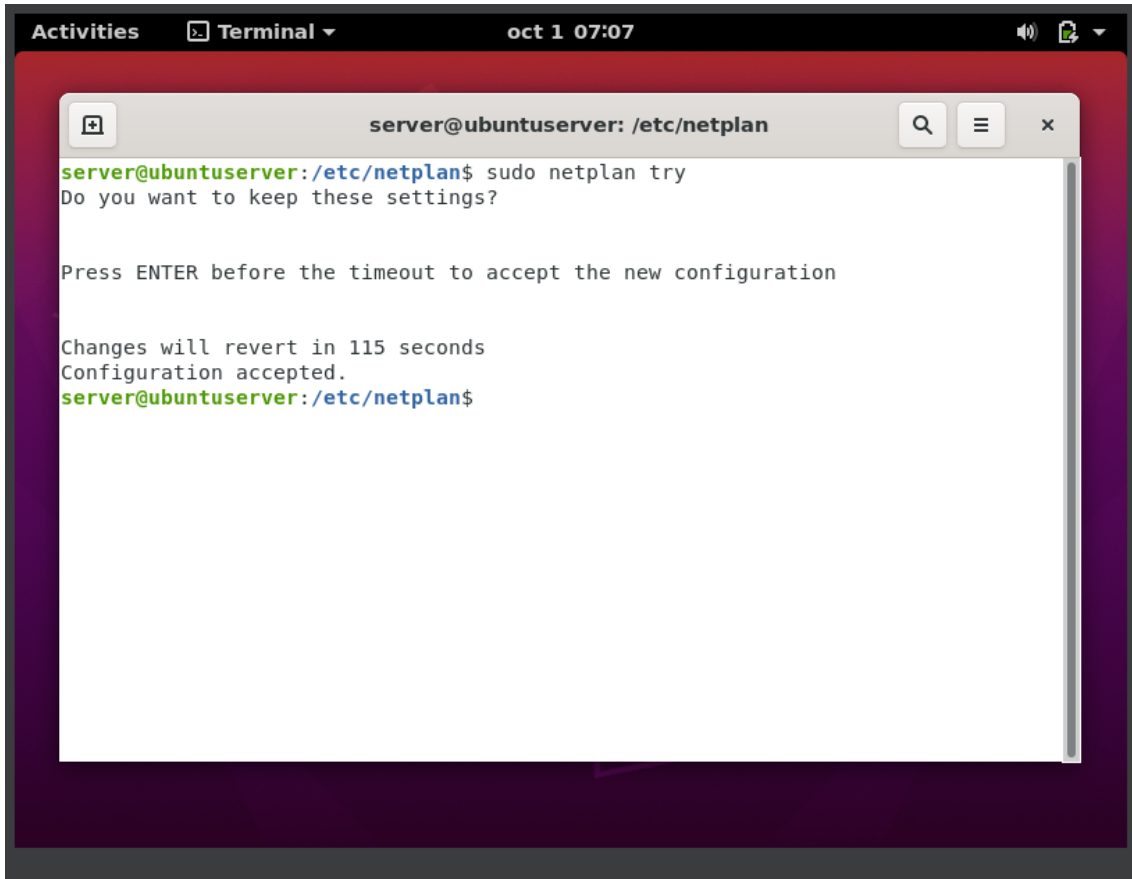
8.

Hacemos una copia de seguridad más del archivo de configuración:



9.

Comprobamos si la configuración es correcta:

A terminal window titled 'server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan' with a search, menu, and close icon bar. The terminal shows the command 'sudo netplan try' and its output. The output asks 'Do you want to keep these settings?', instructs to 'Press ENTER before the timeout to accept the new configuration', states 'Changes will revert in 115 seconds', and confirms 'Configuration accepted.' The prompt returns to 'server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan\$'.

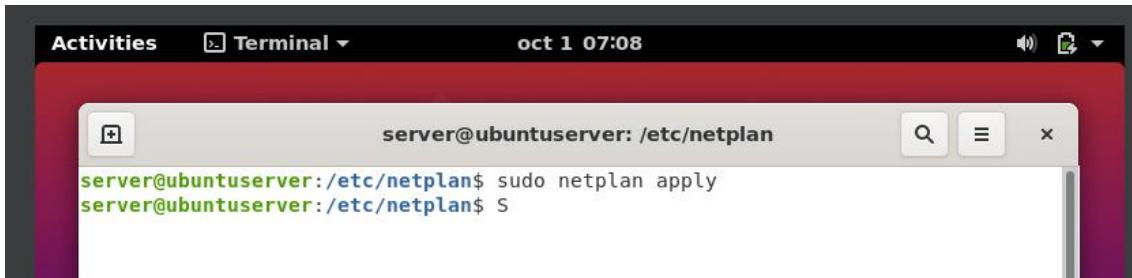
```
server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan$ sudo netplan try
Do you want to keep these settings?

Press ENTER before the timeout to accept the new configuration

Changes will revert in 115 seconds
Configuration accepted.
server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan$
```

10.

Aplicamos la nueva configuración:

A terminal window titled 'server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan' with a search, menu, and close icon bar. The terminal shows the command 'sudo netplan apply' being executed, followed by a new prompt 'server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan\$'.

```
server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan$ sudo netplan apply
server@ubuntu: /etc/netplan$
```

Y ya tendríamos la red tanto para salir al exterior (Adaptador puente) como para tener una red ficticia con la que trabajar.