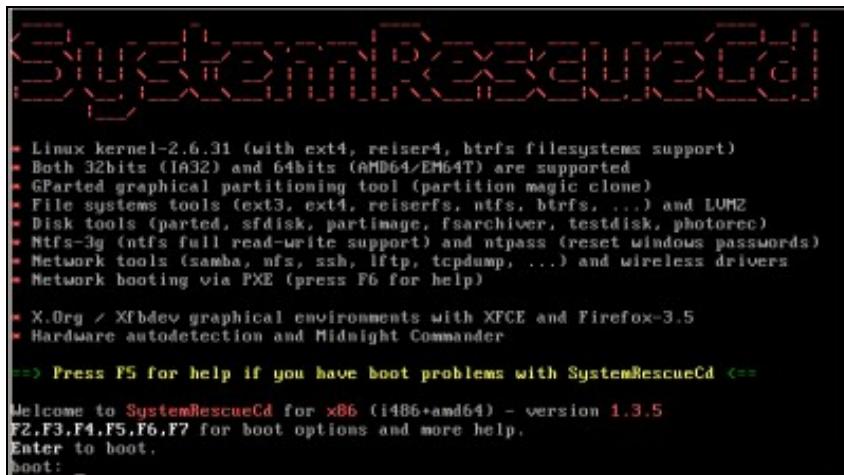


Exemplo 2. Distribución Live SystemRescueCD. Acceso mediante SSH ao disco duro dun host arrancado con SystemRescueCD

Exemplo 2. Distribución Live SystemRescueCD. Acceso mediante SSH ao disco duro dun host arrancado con SystemRescueCD

NOTA: Empregando a distribución Live SystemRescueCD podemos acceder por SSH ao disco duro de calquera host (equipo con conexión de rede).

◊ Arrancar SystemRescueCD no host ao cal queremos acceder por SSH á información do seu/s disco/s duro/s:

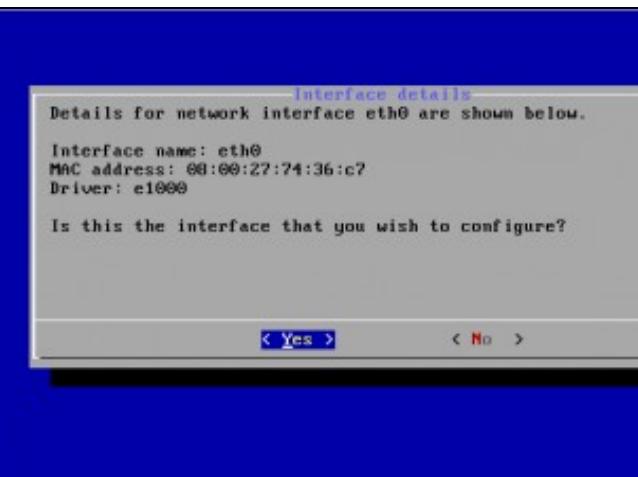


a. Arrancar SystemRescueCD

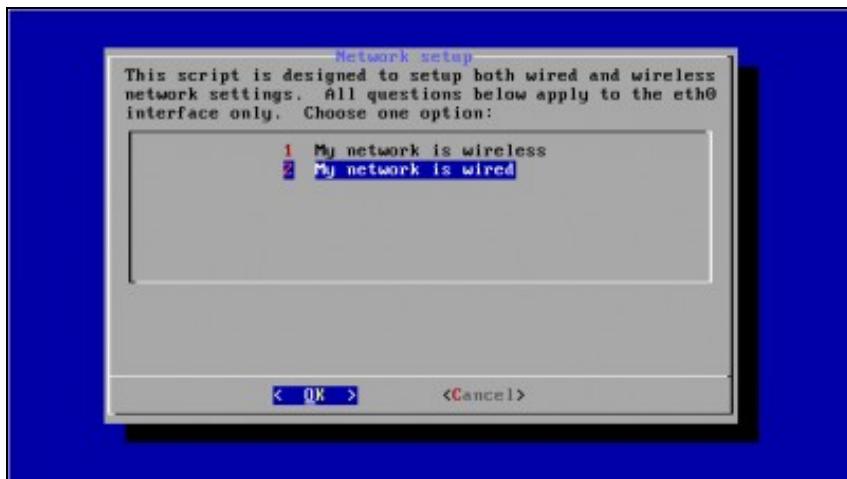
```
:: Scanning for firewire::sbp2...
:: Scanning for mdadm::raid0...
:: Scanning for mdadm::raid1...
:: Scanning for mdadm::raid456...
:: Scanning for mdadm::raid10...
>> Performing the network configuration...
>> Activating mdev
>> Making tmpfs for /newroot
>> Attempting to mount media:- /dev/sr0
>> Media found on /dev/sr0
>> Loading keymaps
Please select a keymap from the following list by typing in the name or number. You should prefer the name to the number (for type 'fr' instead of '16'). Hit Enter for the default 'us' keymap.
1 azerty 2 be 3 bg 4 br-a 5 br-l 6 by
8 croat 9 cz 10 de 11 dk 12 dvorak 13 es
15 fi 16 fr 17 gr 18 hu 19 il 20 is
22 jp 23 la 24 lt 25 mk 26 nl 27 no
29 pt 30 ro 31 ru 32 se 33 sg 34 sk-ug
36 slovene 37 trf 38 trq 39 ua 40 uk 41 us
43 fr_CH 44 speakup 45 cs_CZ 46 de_CH 47 sg-lat1 48 fr-be
default choice (US keymap) will be used if no action within 20 seconds
<< Load keymap (Enter for default): 13_
```

b. Elixir teclado español (opción 13)

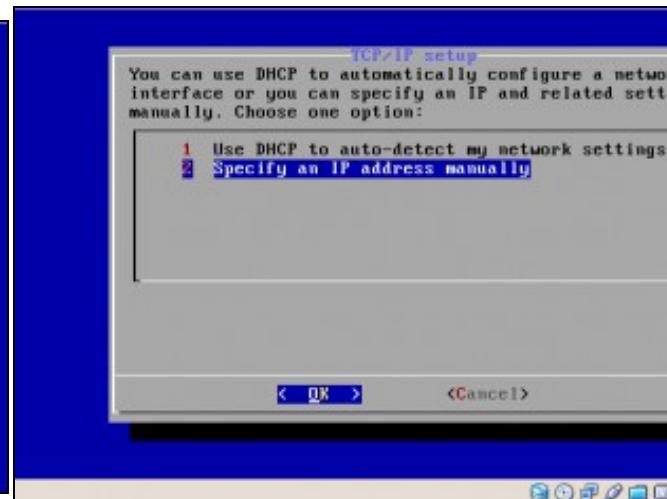
```
* Starting local ...
=====
SystemRescue-Cd ----- 1.3.5 ----- tty1/6 ==
http://www.sysresccd.org/
=====
Type net-setup eth0 to specify ethernet configuration.
If your PC is on an ethernet local network, you can configure by hand:
  - ifconfig eth0 192.168.x.a (your static IP address)
  - route add default gw 192.168.x.b (IP address of the gateway)
To be sure there is an ssh server running, type /etc/init.d/sshd start.
You will need to create an user or to change the root password with passwd.
Available console text editors : nano, vim, emacs, joe.
Web browser in the console: elinks www.web-site.org.
WARNING : Never mount anything on /mnt! It would freeze the system.
Use mkdir /mnt/mydir and mount on /mnt/mydir instead.
Ntfs-3g : If you need a full Read-Write NTFS access, use Ntfs-3g.
Mount the disk: ntfs-3g /dev/sdal /mnt/windows
Graphical environment : use either Xorg or Xfbdev.
Type wizard to run the graphical environment (or startx but it may fail)
X.Org comes with Window-Maker and you can use several graphical tools:
  - Partition manager: gparted
  - Web browsers:.....firefox-3.5
  - Text editors:.....gvim and geany
root@sysresccd ~root ~ net-setup eth0_
```



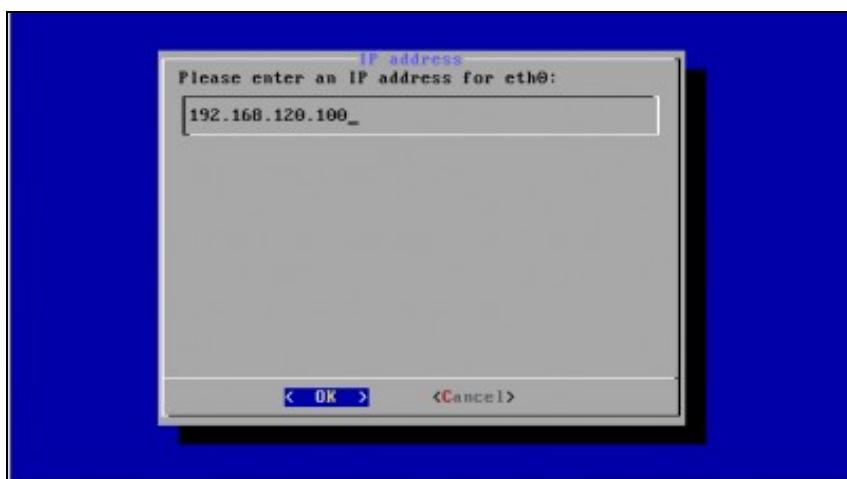
c. Configurar a tarxeta de rede eth0



d. Detalles interface eth0



e. Opción 2. Rede cableada



f. Configuración da rede manualmente (NON DHCP)



g. IP: 192.168.120.100



h. Dirección Broadcast: 192.168.120.255



i. Máscara de Subrede: 255.255.255.0



k. Gateway



I. DNS

```
root@sysresccd /root % passwd root
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
root@sysresccd /root %
```

m. Comprobación configuración rede interface eth0

```
root@sysresccd /root % ssh -v localhost
OpenSSH_5.2p1, OpenSSL 0.9.8l 5 Nov 2009
debug1: Reading configuration data /etc/ssh/ssh_config
debug1: Connecting to localhost [127.0.0.1] port 22.
debug1: Connection established.
debug1: permanently_set_uid: 0/0
debug1: identity file /root/.ssh/identity type -1
debug1: identity file /root/.ssh/id_rsa type -1
debug1: identity file /root/.ssh/id_dsa type -1
debug1: Remote protocol version 2.0, remote software version OpenSSH_5.2
debug1: match: OpenSSH_5.2 pat OpenSSH*
debug1: Enabling compatibility mode for protocol 2.0
debug1: Local version string SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_5.2
debug1: SSH2_MSG_KEXINIT sent
debug1: SSH2_MSG_KEXINIT received
debug1: kex: server->client aes128-ctr hmac-md5 none
debug1: kex: client->server aes128-ctr hmac-md5 none
debug1: SSH2_MSG_KEX_DH_GEX_REQUEST(1024<1024<8192) sent
debug1: expecting SSH2_MSG_KEX_DH_GEX_GROUP
debug1: SSH2_MSG_KEX_DH_GEX_INIT sent
debug1: expecting SSH2_MSG_KEX_DH_GEX_REPLY
The authenticity of host 'localhost (127.0.0.1)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 0e:08:12:1e:81:14:3a:df:cb:cc:c5:36:09:b9:38:c8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
RSA key fingerprint is 0e:08:12:1e:81:14:3a:df:cb:cc:c5:36:09:b9:38:c8.
You are about to be asked to enter information from an untrusted host.
Proceed with caution.

```

n. Password root: toor

ñ. Comprobación funcionamiento ssh

Mediante o comando **ssh -v localhost** comprobamos se o servidor Sistemas rescatar podemos conectarnos a el dende **localhost**. Como é a primeira vez que o servidor avísanos se estamos de acordo coa autenticación. Respon

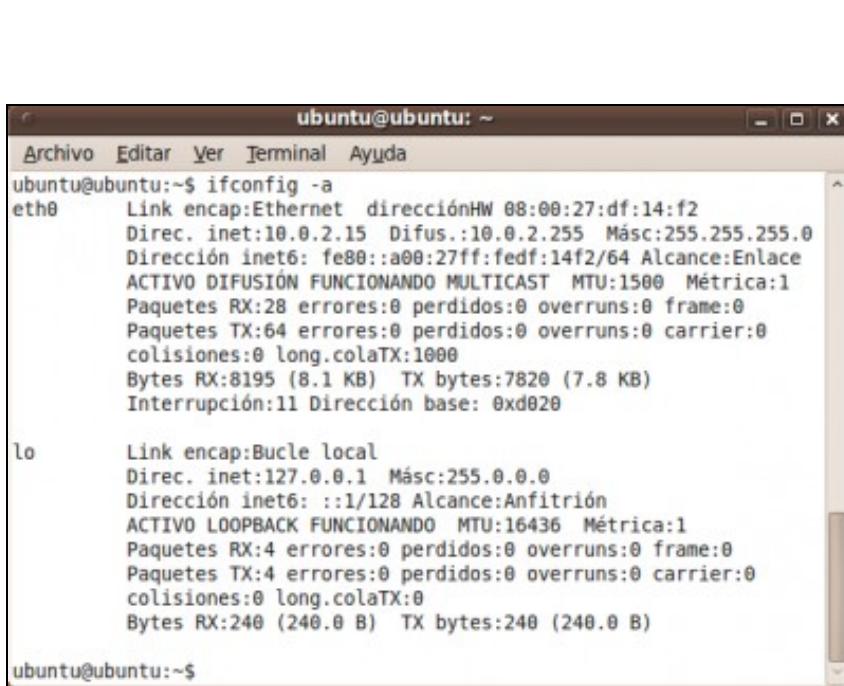
```
debug1: expecting SSH2_MSG_KEX_DH_GEX_GROUP
debug1: SSH2_MSG_KEX_DH_GEX_INIT sent
debug1: expecting SSH2_MSG_KEX_DH_GEX_REPLY
The authenticity of host 'localhost (127.0.0.1)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 0e:08:12:1e:81:14:3a:df:cb:cc:c5:36:09:b9:38:c8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'localhost' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
debug1: ssh_rsa_verify: signature correct
debug1: SSH2_MSG_NEWKEYS sent
debug1: expecting SSH2_MSG_NEWKEYS
debug1: SSH2_MSG_NEWKEYS received
debug1: SSH2_MSG_SERVICE_REQUEST sent
debug1: SSH2_MSG_SERVICE_ACCEPT received
debug1: Authentications that can continue: publickey,keyboard-interactive
debug1: Next authentication method: publickey
debug1: Trying private key: /root/.ssh/identity
debug1: Trying private key: /root/.ssh/id_rsa
debug1: Trying private key: /root/.ssh/id_dsa
debug1: Next authentication method: keyboard-interactive
password:
debug1: Authentication succeeded (keyboard-interactive).
debug1: channel 0: new [client-session]
debug1: Requesting no-more-sessions@openssh.com
debug1: Entering interactive session.
root@sysresccd /root %
```

o. Continuación comprobación funcionamiento ssh... Servidor SSH funcionando.

Conexión mediante o cliente liña de comandos ssh

NOTA: Considerase que o servidor SSH da distribución Live CD ten a configuración por defecto: Porto 22, Permisos de Conexión para root e Non Redireccionamento X.

Acceder a un terminal Linux e proceder como se comenta nas seguintes imaxes:



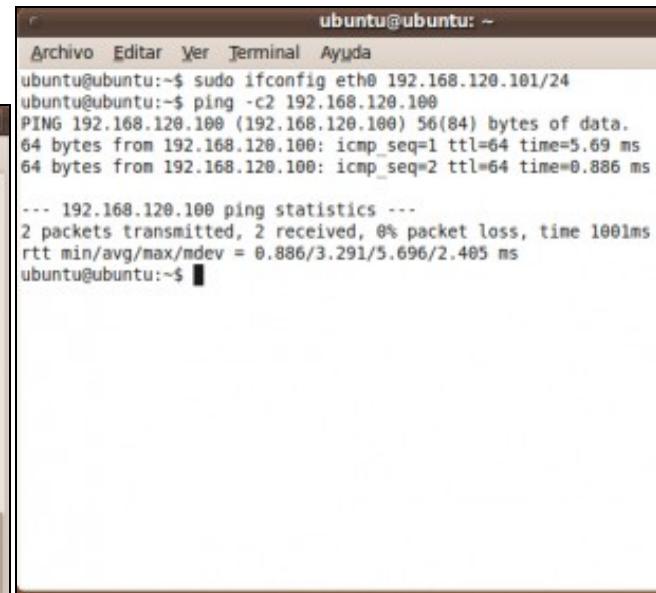
```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig -a
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  direcciónHW 08:00:27:df:14:f2
          Direc. inet:10.0.2.15  Difus.:10.0.2.255  Másc:255.255.255.0
          Dirección inet6: fe80::a00:27ff:fedf:14f2/64  Alcance:Enlace
          ACTIVO DIFUSIÓN FUNCIONANDO MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Métrica:1
          Paquetes RX:28 errores:0 perdidos:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          Paquetes TX:64 errores:0 perdidos:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          colisiones:0 long.colaTX:1000
          Bytes RX:8195 (8.1 KB)  TX bytes:7820 (7.8 KB)
          Interrupción:11 Dirección base: 0xd020

lo       Link encap:Bucle local
          Direc. inet:127.0.0.1  Másc:255.0.0.0
          Dirección inet6: ::1/128  Alcance:Anfitrión
          ACTIVO LOOPBACK FUNCIONANDO  MTU:16436  Métrica:1
          Paquetes RX:4 errores:0 perdidos:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          Paquetes TX:4 errores:0 perdidos:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          colisiones:0 long.colaTX:0
          Bytes RX:240 (240.0 B)  TX bytes:240 (240.0 B)

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

a. Executamos o comando ifconfig -a para ver todas as tarxetas de rede conectadas a este equipo.

Neste caso a tarxeta de rede que nos interesa é a eth0



```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.120.101/24
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ping -c2 192.168.120.100
PING 192.168.120.100 (192.168.120.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.120.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=5.69 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.120.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.886 ms
--- 192.168.120.100 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.886/3.291/5.696/2.405 ms
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$
```

b. Configuramos a tarxeta de rede eth0:

IP/MS: 192.168.120.101/24.

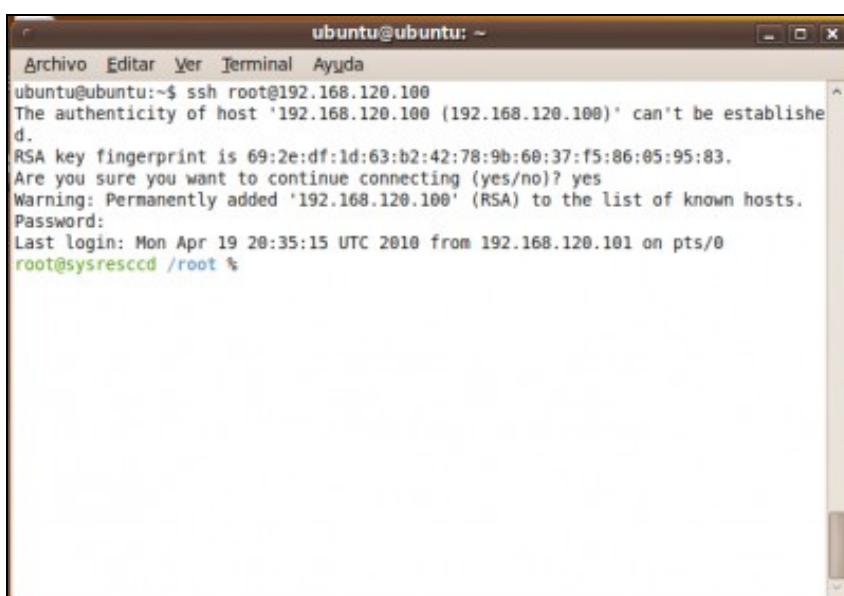
Executar no terminal o comando:

sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.120.1/24 se o usuario co que traballamos é **root**

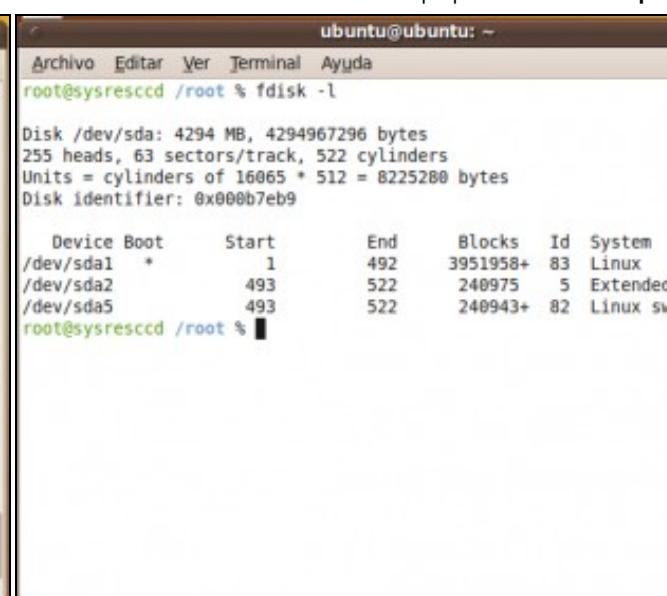
ou

ifconfig eth0 192.168.120.1/24 se somos o usuario **root**

A continuación co comando **ping -c2 192.168.120.100** comprobamos a conexión co **Servidor SSH** enviando dous paquetes do comando **ping**.



```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ssh root@192.168.120.100
The authenticity of host '192.168.120.100 (192.168.120.100)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 69:2e:df:1d:63:b2:42:78:9b:60:37:f5:86:05:95:83.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.120.100' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Password:
Last login: Mon Apr 19 20:35:15 UTC 2010 from 192.168.120.101 on pts/0
root@sysresccd /root %
```



```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ root@sysresccd /root % fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sda: 4294 MB, 4294967296 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 522 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x0000b7eb9

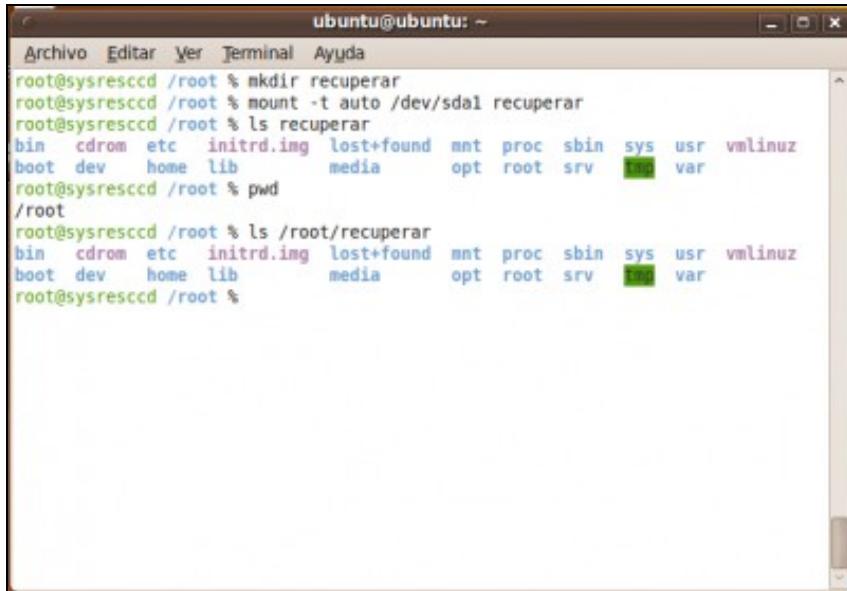
      Device Boot      Start        End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1    *          1        492     3951958+  83  Linux
/dev/sda2            493        522      240975   5  Extended
/dev/sda5            493        522      240943+  82  Linux swap
root@sysresccd /root %
```

c. Conexión co Servidor SSH.

Executamos o comando **ssh root@192.168.120.100**. Como é a primeira vez que nos conectamos o servidor avísanos se estamos de acordo coa autenticación. Respostamos **yes**.

toor é a password pedida de **root**.

Conexión establecida.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "ubuntu@ubuntu: ~". The window has a menu bar with "Archivo", "Editar", "Ver", "Terminal", and "Ayuda". The terminal content shows the following commands and output:

```
root@sysresccd /root % mkdir recuperar
root@sysresccd /root % mount -t auto /dev/sdal recuperar
root@sysresccd /root % ls recuperar
bin  cdrom  etc  initrd.img  lost+found  mnt  proc  sbin  sys  usr  vmlinuz
boot  dev  home  lib  media  opt  root  srv  [REDACTED]  var
root@sysresccd /root % pwd
/root
root@sysresccd /root % ls /root/recuperar
bin  cdrom  etc  initrd.img  lost+found  mnt  proc  sbin  sys  usr  vmlinuz
boot  dev  home  lib  media  opt  root  srv  [REDACTED]  var
root@sysresccd /root %
```

d. Ver a táboa de particións do equipo (fdisk -l).

Neste caso o equipo posúe o disco duro **/dev/sda**

e. Crear cartafol para acceder á información do disco duro /dev/sda

No cartafol creado, en **/root**, mediante o comando **mkdir recuperar** montamos a partición do disco **/dev/sda1** co comando:

mount -t auto /dev/sda1 recuperar

Co comando **ls recuperar** revisamos o contido do cartafol **recuperar**.

NOTA: A ruta completa do cartafol **recuperar** creado é **/root/recuperar**

Conexión mediante o cliente gráfico putty para plataformas Windows e UNIX

NOTA: Considérase que o servidor SSH da distribución Live CD ten a configuración por defecto: Porto 22, Permisos de Conexión para root e Non Redireccionamento X.

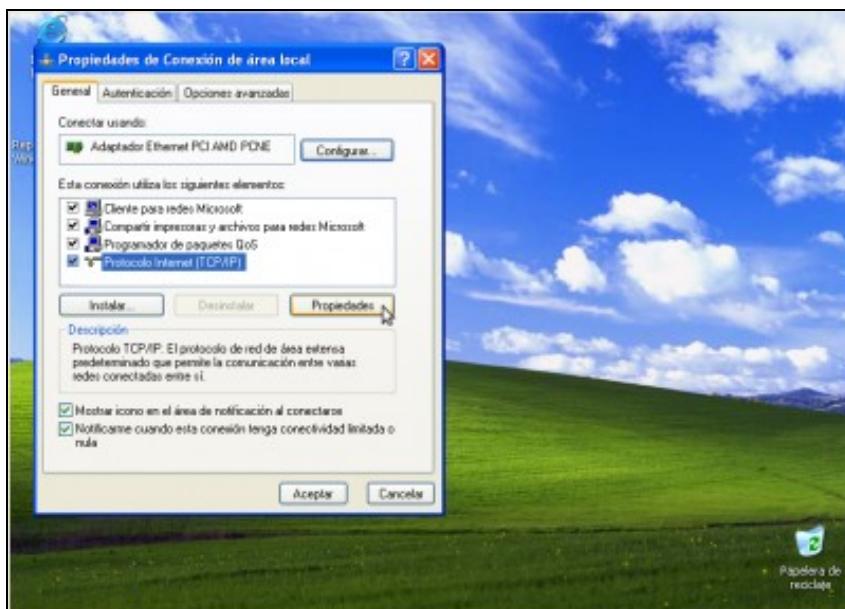
Acceder a un equipo Windows co programa **putty** e proceder como se comenta nas seguintes imaxes:



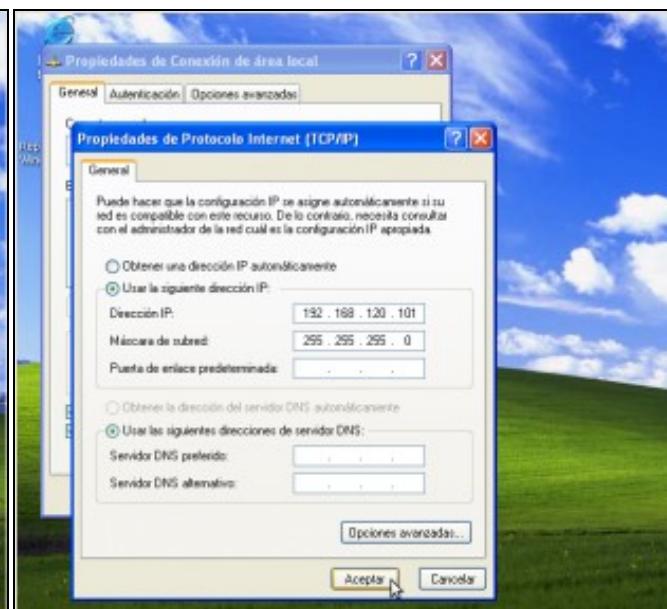
a. Panel de Control-->Conexiones de Red.



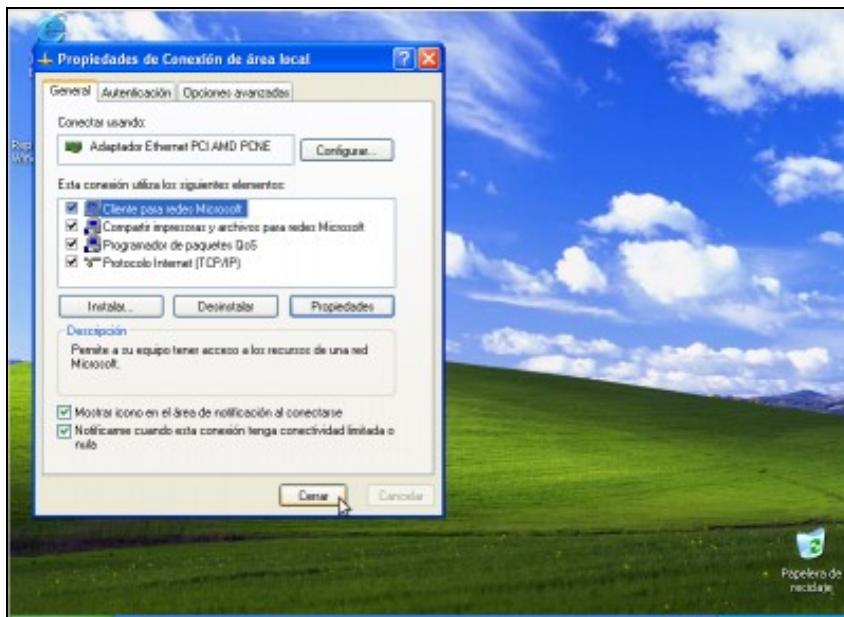
b. Conexión de Área Local-->Propiedades.



c. Protocolo Internet TCP/IP-->Propiedades.



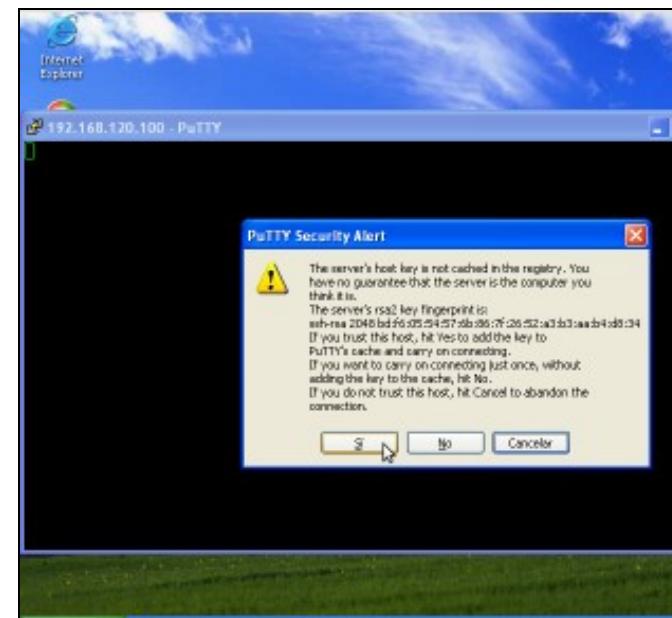
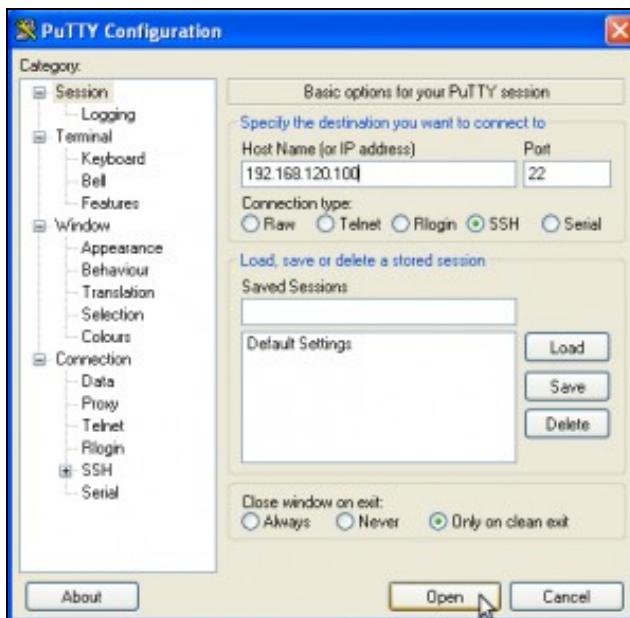
d. IP/MS: 192.168.120.101/255.255.255.0



e. Picar en cerrar para gardar a configuración

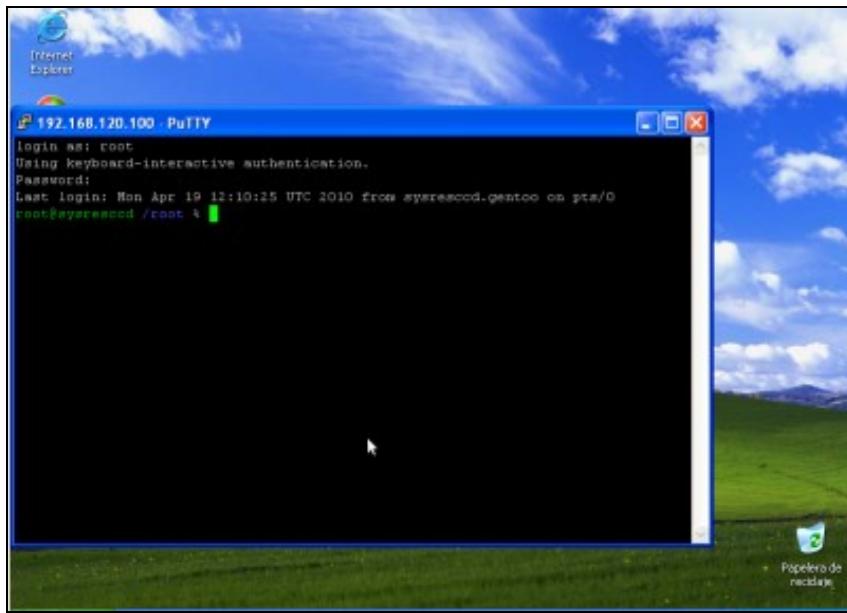


f. Dobre click na icona do escritorio putty para lanzar putty



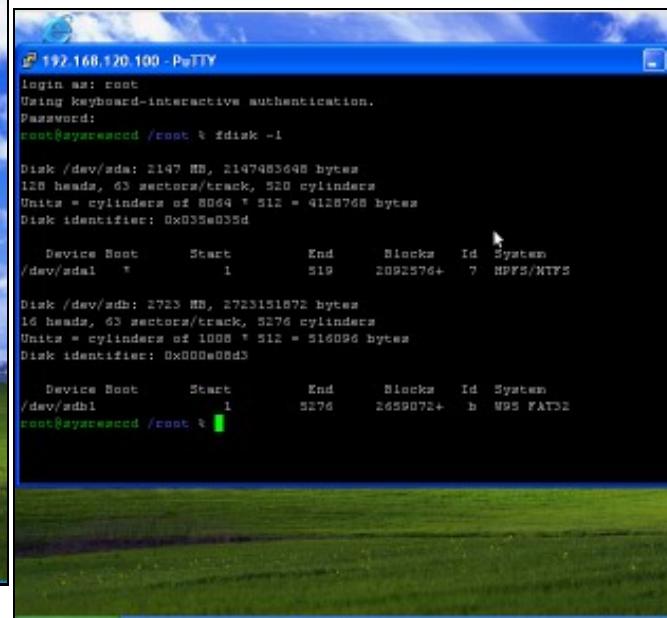
h. Conectando... Como é a primeira vez que nos conectamos o serv estamos de acordo coa autenticación. Prememos en Sí.

g. Simplemente temos que por a dirección **IP** ou **Host Name** do servidor **SSH** e picar en **Open**. A conexión establecerase no **Porto** por defecto para a conexión **SSH**: o porto **22**



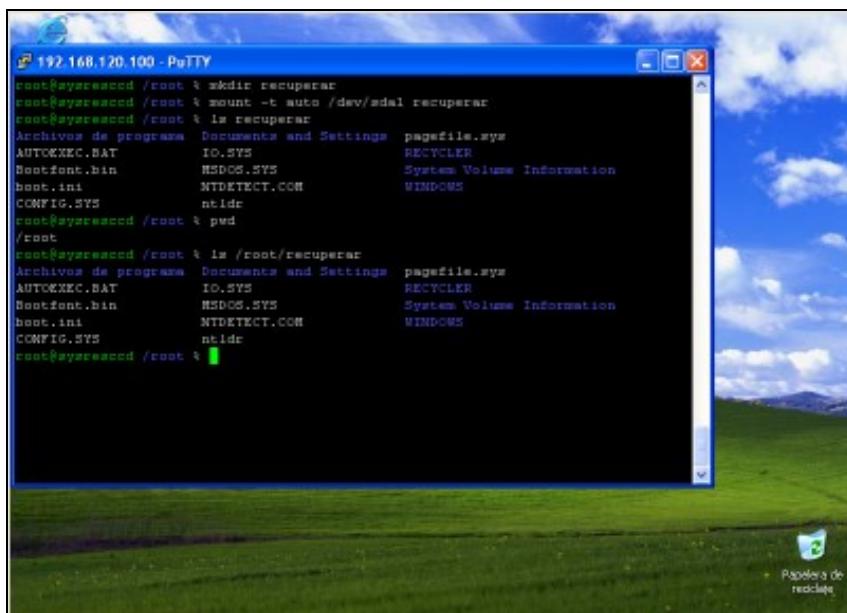
i. Petición de **login e password**. Establecemos a conexión co usuario **root**, coa password **toor** , que modificamos anteriormente.

Conexión establecida. Agora xa temos unha consola remota da distribución **SystemRescueCD** mediante unha conexión **SSH**



k. Ver a táboa de particións do equipo (fdisk -l).

Neste caso o equipo posúe 2 discos duros **/dev/sda** e **/dev/sdb**



I. Crear cartafol para acceder á información do disco duro /dev/sda

No cartafol creado, en `/root`, mediante o comando `mkdir recuperar` montamos a partición do disco `/dev/sda` co comando:

`mount -t auto /dev/sda1 recuperar`

Co comando `ls recuperar` revisamos o contido do cartafol `recuperar`.

NOTA: A ruta completa do cartafol recuperar creado é /root/recuperar

--ricardofc [27/04/10]