

Exemplo2 Clonezilla en rede: Crear unha imaxe nun equipo repositorio de imaxes dun disco duro remoto

Sumario

- 1 Exemplo2-Crear unha imaxe nun equipo repositorio de imaxes dun disco duro remoto
 - ◆ 1.1 Escenario
 - ◆ 1.2 Descargar a distribución **DRBL-LIVE**
 - ◆ 1.3 Descargar a distribución SystemRescueCD no caso de non ter un servidor ssh no host Repositorio de Imaxes
 - ◆ 1.4 Configurar o host Repositorio de Imaxes.
 - ◆ 1.5 Configurar o host onde existe **ORIXE** (Disco duro do cal queremos crear a imaxe)
 - ◇ 1.5.1 Configuración e establecemento da conexión SSH
 - ◇ 1.5.2 Creación da Imaxe
 - ◆ 1.6 Comprobación creación da Imaxe

Exemplo2-Crear unha imaxe nun equipo repositorio de imaxes dun disco duro remoto

NOTA: Picar nas imaxes para velas no tamaño orixinal

Escenario

A imaxe do disco remoto a crear a partir de agora chamarémolo **ORIXE**.

O disco duro onde se gardan as imaxes no equipo repositorio de imaxes chamarémolo **DESTINO**.

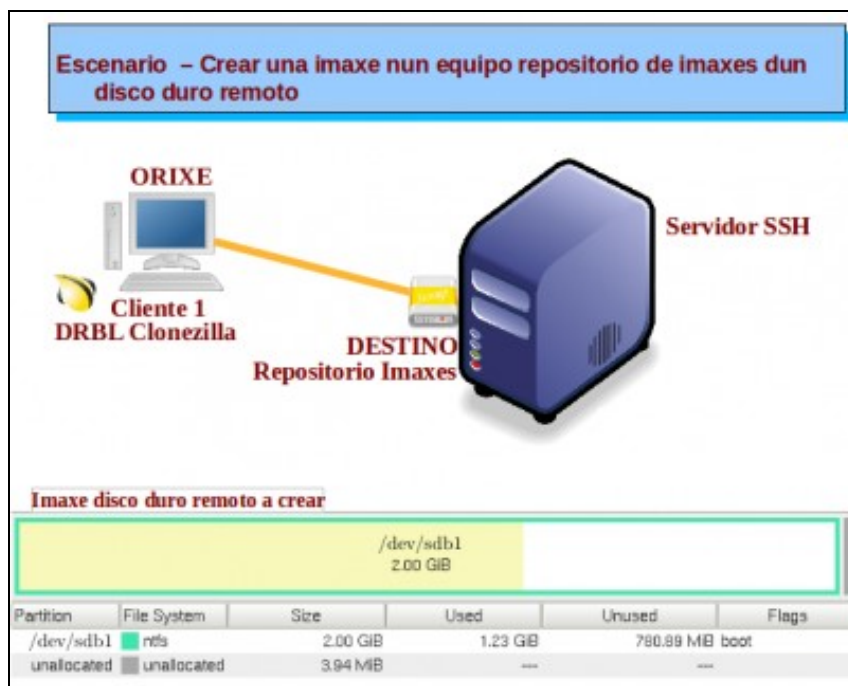
O escenario a empregar será o seguinte: 2 hosts (equipos con conexión de rede):

• 1 host Repositorio de Imaxes onde:

1. Imos volcar **ORIXE**.
2. Existe **DESTINO**
3. Arrancaremos a distribución live SystemRescueCD ou teremos instalado un servidor ssh.
4. Dirección **IP/MS**:
192.168.120.100/255.255.255.0

• 1 host do cal crearemos a imaxe:

1. Onde teremos o/s disco/s para crear **ORIXE**.
2. Dirección **IP/MS**:
192.168.120.1/255.255.255.0
3. Arrancaremos a distribución drbl-live-xfce-1.0.0-9



Descargar a distribución DRBL-LIVE

1. Ir á dirección URL <http://clonezilla.org/>



2. Ir ao menú de esquerda e linkar na opción **Server Edition**



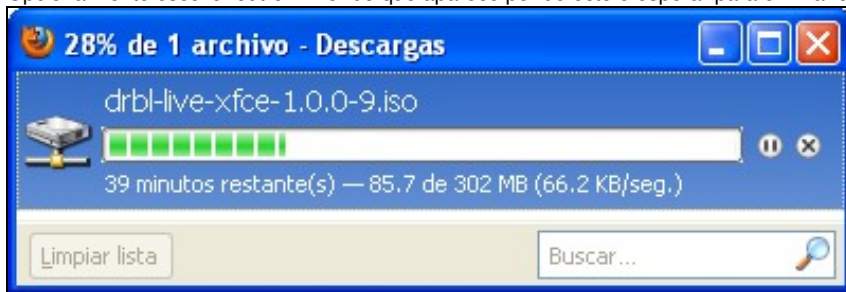
3. Descargar Clonezilla Server(DRBL) picando na ligazón **DRBL Live**

A screenshot of the "Clonezilla Server Edition" page. The page has a blue header with the text "Clonezilla Server Edition". Below the header, there are links: "[How to setup] [How to use][Copyright] [Authors]". The main content area starts with the heading "1. How to setup a Clonezilla server ?". Below this heading, there is a paragraph of text: "A DRBL server must first be set up in order to use Clonezilla to do massively clone. You can use DRBL Live without installation it on a ser GNU/Linux system. To install and configure a DRBL server, check this installation doc then follow it to setup such a Clonezilla server. The hours, it depends on your internet bandwidth. Once DRBL is installed on the server, Clonezilla is ready."

4. Elixir a **iso** da opción estable para descargar e queimar nun CD

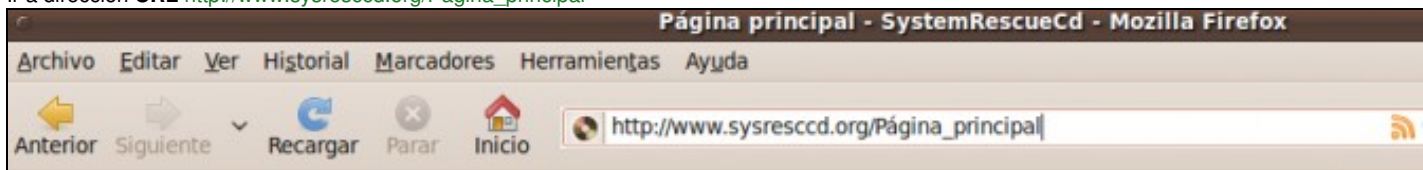
DRBL live ISO file (for CD/DVD) or zip file (for USB flash drive or USB hard drive)		
Branch	File	Extra info
Stable (released)	iso/zip files	md5sums/sha1sums , changelog , known issue
Testing (beta)	iso/zip files	md5sums/sha1sums , changelog , known issue

5. Opcionalmente escoller outro mirror do que aparece por defecto e esperar para elixir a ruta de descarga. Descargando...



Descargar a distribución SystemRescueCD no caso de non ter un servidor ssh no host Repositorio de Imaxes

1. Ir á dirección URL http://www.sysresccd.org/Página_principal



2. Ir ao menú de esquerda **site map** e linkar na opción **download**



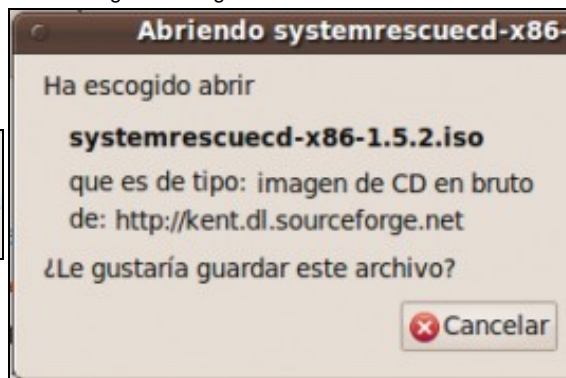
3. Dirixirse ao final da páxina, escollendo a arquitectura e picando na ligazón correspondente da iso estable para descargar e queimar nun CD



4. Opcionalmente escoller outro mirror do que aparece por defecto e esperar para elixir a ruta de descarga. Descargando...



a. Opcionalmente escoller outro mirror de descarga e esperar...



b. Descargando iso SystemRescueCD

Configurar o host Repositorio de Imaxes.

NOTA: No caso de ter configurado un servidor SSH no host Repositorio de Imaxes ver as 2 últimas imaxes. En caso contrario seguir o procedemento secuenciado en todas as imaxes.

◊ Configurar o servidor SSH para poder copiar ORIXE no Repositorio de Imaxes:

```

SystemRescueCd
-----
• Linux kernel-2.6.31 (with ext4, reiser4, btrfs filesystems support)
• Both 32bits (IA32) and 64bits (AMD64/EM64T) are supported
• GParted graphical partitioning tool (partition magic clone)
• File systems tools (ext3, ext4, reiserfs, ntfs, btrfs, ...) and LVM2
• Disk tools (parted, sfdisk, partimage, fsarchiver, testdisk, photorec)
• Ntfs-3g (ntfs full read-write support) and ntpass (reset windows passwords)
• Network tools (samba, nfs, ssh, lftp, tcpdump, ...) and wireless drivers
• Network booting via PXE (press F6 for help)

• X.Org / XF86dev graphical environments with XFCE and Firefox-3.5
• Hardware autodetection and Midnight Commander

==> Press F5 for help if you have boot problems with SystemRescueCd <==

Welcome to SystemRescueCd for x86 (i486+amd64) - version 1.3.5
F2,F3,F4,F5,F6,F7 for boot options and more help.
Enter to boot.
boot: _

```

```

:: 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' key
map.

 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-y
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_

```

a. Arrancar SystemRescueCD

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, gemacs, 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/sda1 /mnt/windows
• Graphical environment : use either Xorg or XF86dev.
  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_

```

```

Interface details
Details for network interface eth0 are shown below.

Interface name: eth0
MAC address: 08:00:27:74:36:c7
Driver: e1000

Is this the interface that you wish to configure?

< Yes > < No >

```

c. Configurar a tarxeta de rede eth0

d. Detalles interface eth0

```

Network setup
This script is designed to setup both wired and wireless
network settings. All questions below apply to the eth0
interface only. Choose one option:

 1 My network is wireless
 2 My network is wired

< OK > <Cancel>

```

```

TCP/IP setup
You can use DHCP to automatically configure a network
interface or you can specify an IP and related sett
manually. Choose one option:

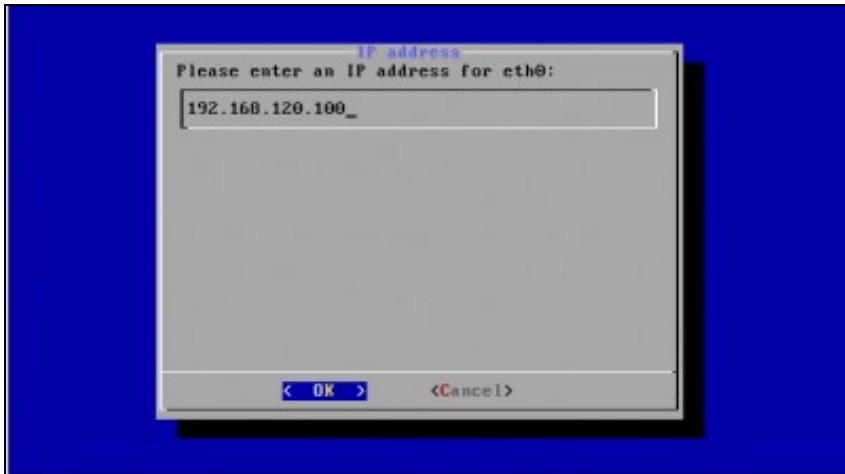
 1 Use DHCP to auto-detect my network settings
 2 Specify an IP address manually

< OK > <Cancel>

```

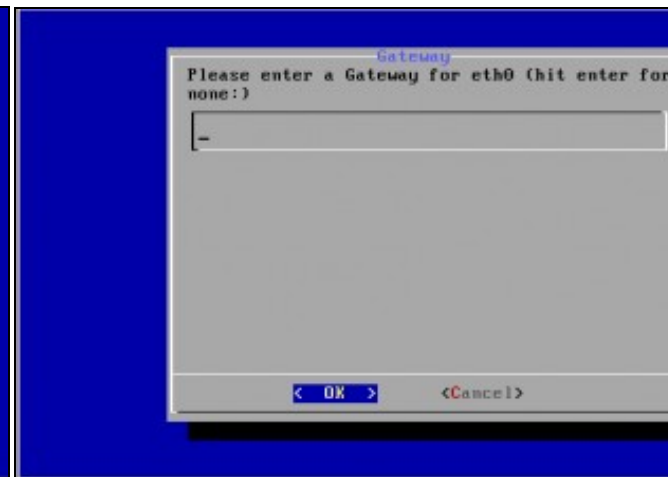
e. Opción 2. Rede cableada

f. Configuración da rede manualmente (NON DHCP)



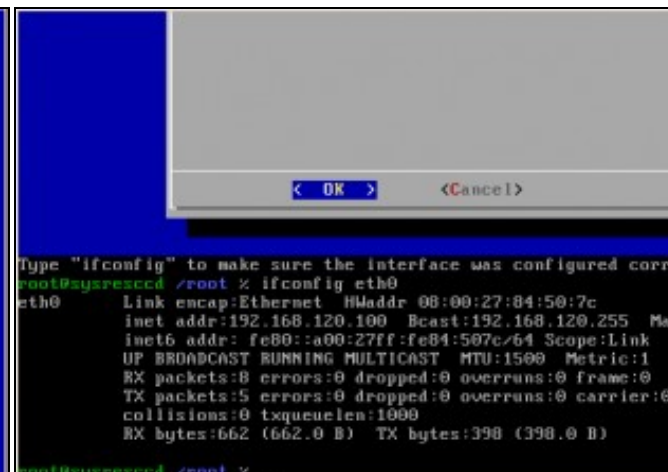
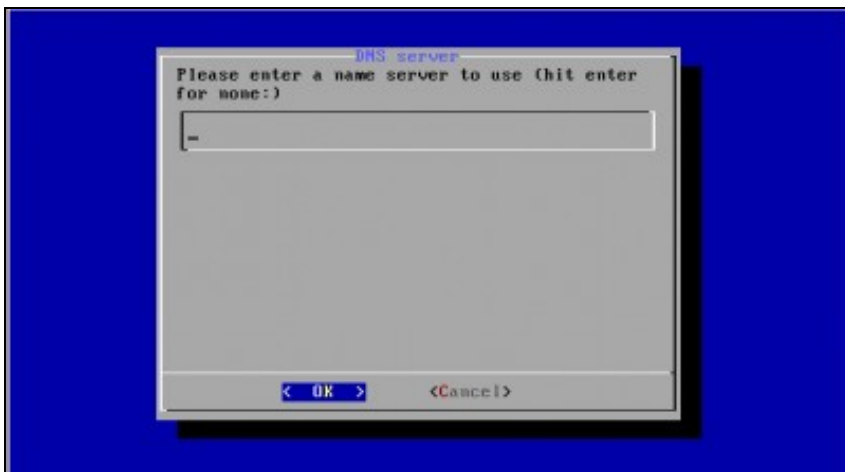
g. IP: 192.168.120.100

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 % _

```

n. Password root: toor

```

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 0c:00:12:1e: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

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 5.2p1
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<1024) 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 0c:00:12:1e:81:14:3a:df:cb:cc:c5:36:09:b9:38:c8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes

```

ñ. Comprobación funcionamiento ssh

Mediante o comando `ssh -v localhost` comprobamos se o servidor S podemos conectarnos a el dende `localhost`, o propio repositorio de ir primeira ver que nos conectamos o servidor avísanos se estamos de autenticación. Respostamos `yes`.

```

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 % fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes
128 heads, 63 sectors/track, 520 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 8064 * 512 = 4128768 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x035e035d

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
 /dev/sda1 *          1         519       2092576+   7  HPFS/NTFS

Disk /dev/sdb: 2723 MB, 2723151872 bytes
16 heads, 63 sectors/track, 5276 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 1008 * 512 = 516096 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x000e00d3

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
 /dev/sdb1            1         5276       2659072+   b  W95 FAT32
root@sysresccd /root % _

```

p. Ver táboa de particións do equipo Repositorio de Imaxes (fdisk)

Neste caso o equipo `Repositorio de Imaxes` posúe 2 discos duros, c onde imos a gardar as imaxes é o `/dev/sdb`

```

lebug1: channel 0: new [client-session]
lebug1: Requesting no-more-sessions@openssh.com
lebug1: Entering interactive session.
root@sysresccd /root % fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes
128 heads, 63 sectors/track, 520 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 8064 * 512 = 4128768 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x035e035d

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1  *           1           519     2092576+   7   HPFS/NTFS

Disk /dev/sdb: 2723 MB, 2723151872 bytes
16 heads, 63 sectors/track, 5276 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 1068 * 512 = 516096 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x000e00d3

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1           1         5276     2659072+   b   W95 FAT32
root@sysresccd /root % mkdir imaxes
root@sysresccd /root % mount -t auto /dev/sdb1 imaxes
root@sysresccd /root % ls imaxes
2010-04-08-09-img
root@sysresccd /root % _

```

q. Crear cartafol para Repositorio de Imaxes

No cartafol creado, en **/root**, mediante o comando **mkdir imaxes** montamos a partición do disco repositorio de imaxes co comando:

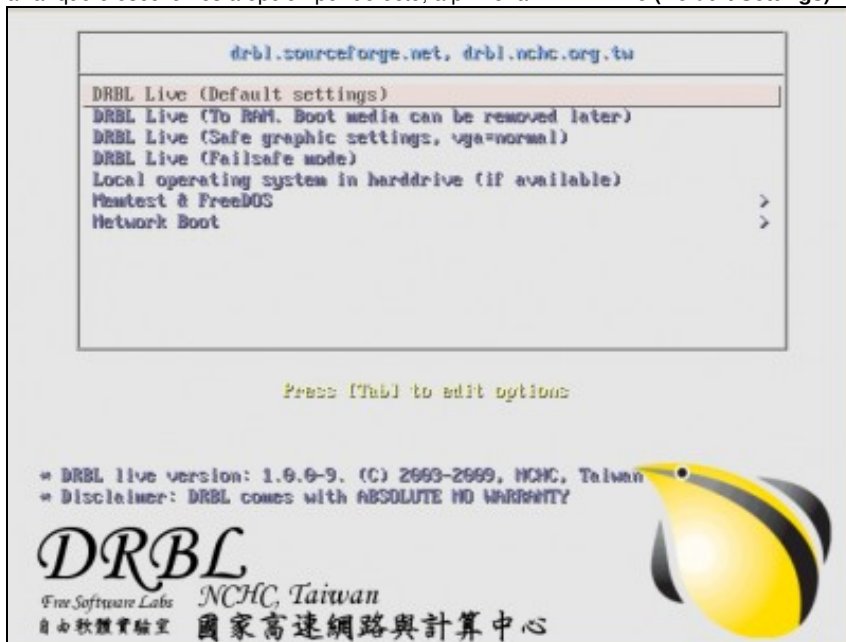
mount -t auto /dev/sdb1 imaxes

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

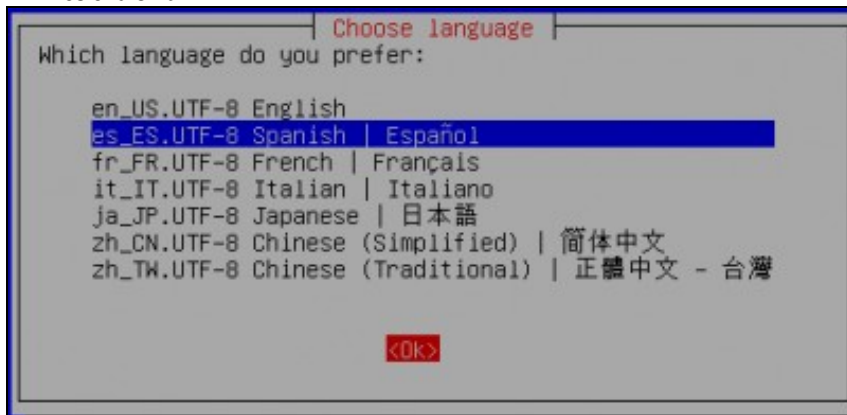
NOTA: A ruta completa do cartafol imaxes creado é /root/imaxes

Configurar o host onde existe ORIXE (Disco duro do cal queremos crear a imaxe)

1. Configurar o equipo do cal queremos crear a imaxe do disco duro para poder arrancar dende o CD (a iso) **DRBL Live**. Aparecerá o menú de arranque e escollemos a opción por defecto, a primeira: **DRBL Live (Default Settings)**



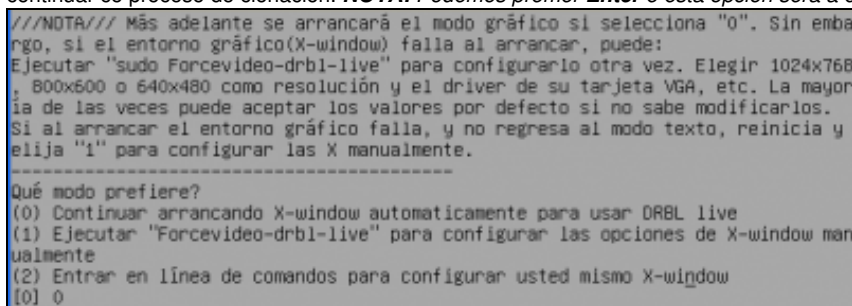
2. Eliximos o **idioma**



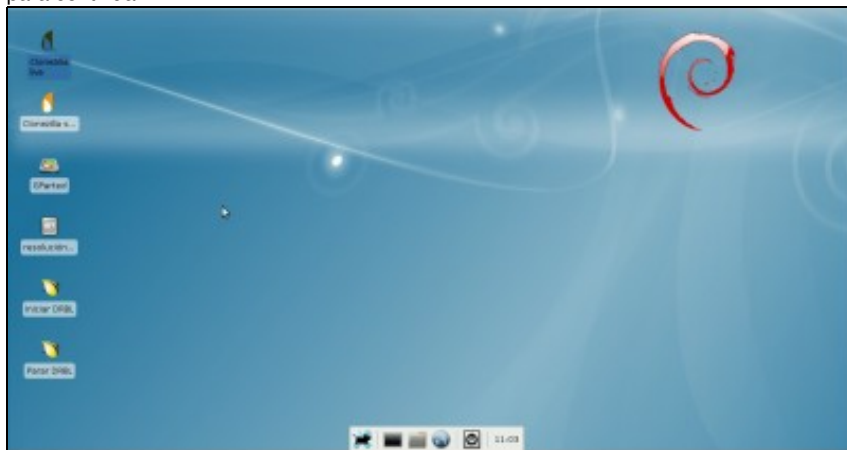
Elegir el mapa de teclado según
No tocar el mapa de teclado
Mantener el mapa de teclado del
Elegir el mapa de teclado de la

<Aceptar>

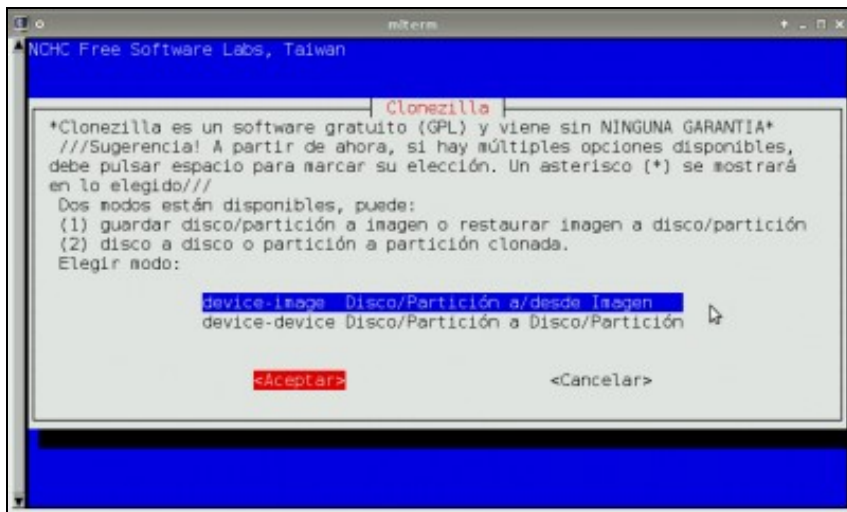
3. A continuación escollems a **opción 0**, para poder arrancar o servidor en entorno gráfico **XWINDOW** co xestor gráfico **XFCE** e poder continuar co proceso de clonación. **NOTA:** Podemos premer **Enter** e esta opción será a escollida por defecto:



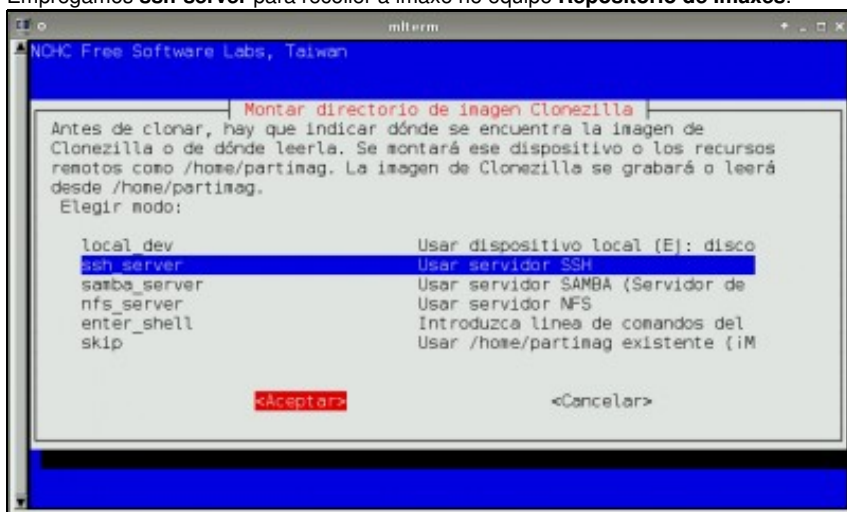
4. Arrancado a contorna gráfica veremos un escritorio similar ao seguinte, onde picamos dobre click na icona **Clonezilla Live** e prememos **Intro** para continuar.



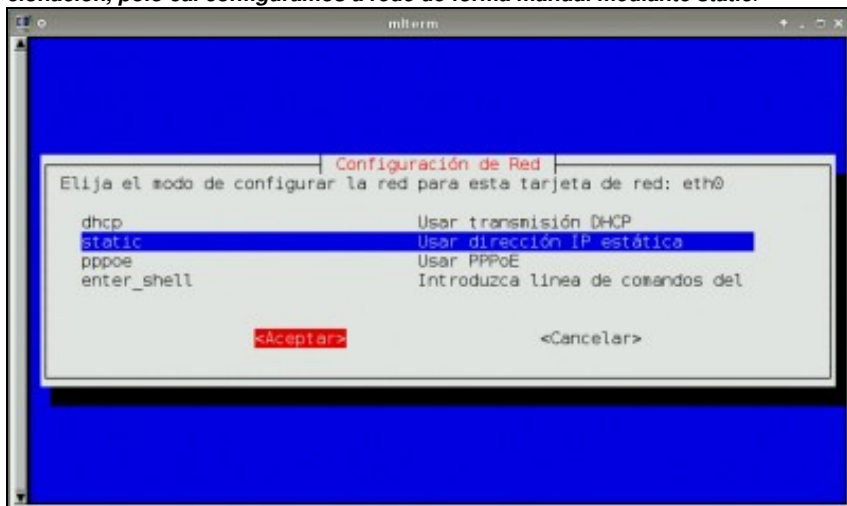
5. Escollems **Device-Image** para crear a imaxe dun disco duro ou partición.



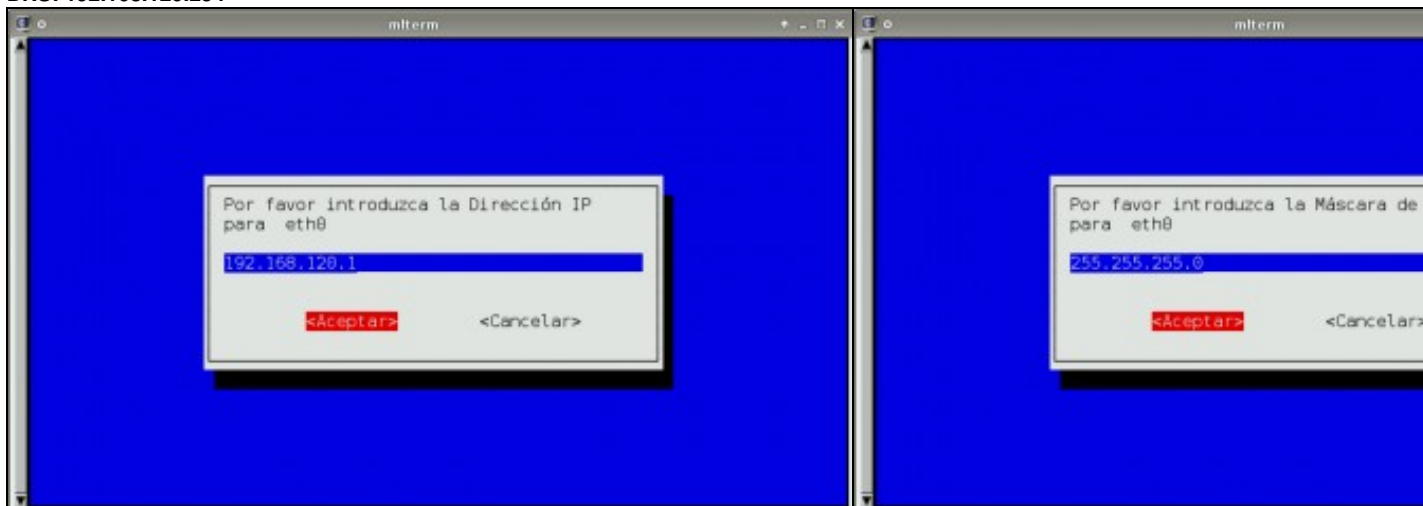
6. Empleamos **ssh-server** para recoller a imaxe no equipo **Repositorio de Imaxes**.



7. A continuación configuramos a red manualmente mediante **static**, **isto é, non empregaremos servidores DHCP para crear a imaxe de clonación. O motivo disto é a posibilidade que teñamos na rede algún outro servidor DHCP que podería colisionar con iste de clonación, polo cal configuramos a rede de forma manual mediante static.**

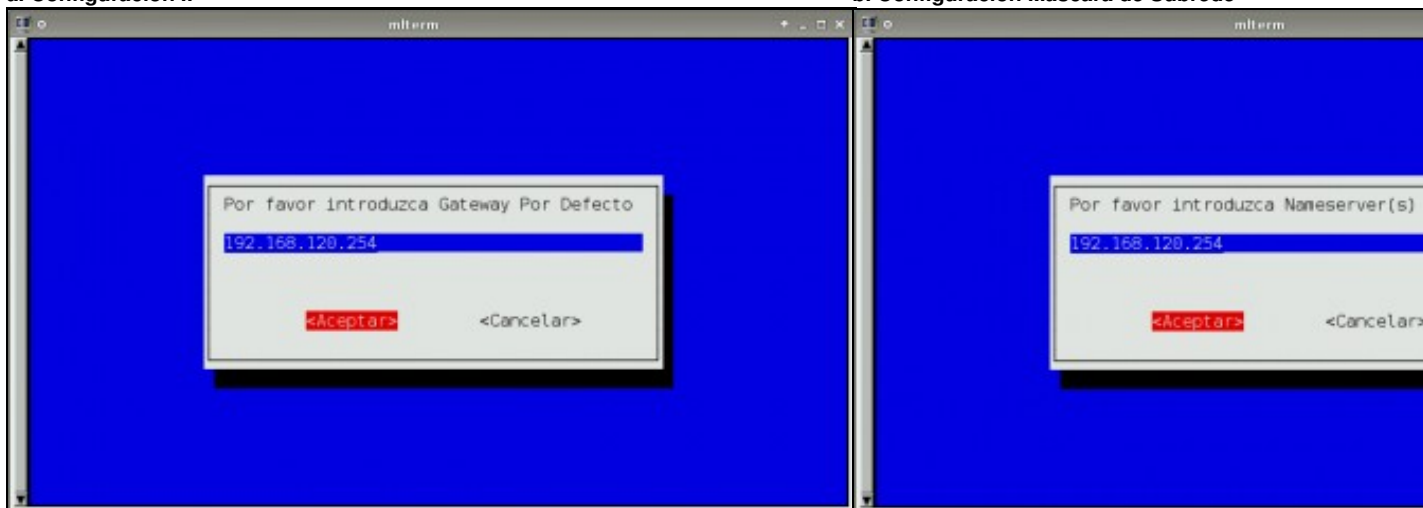


8. Configuración da rede (tarxeta **eth0** atopada por **DRBL Live**) **IP: 192.168.120.1**, **Máscara de Subrede: 255.255.255.0**, **Porta de Enlace e DNS: 192.168.120.254**



a. Configuración IP

b. Configuración Máscara de Subrede

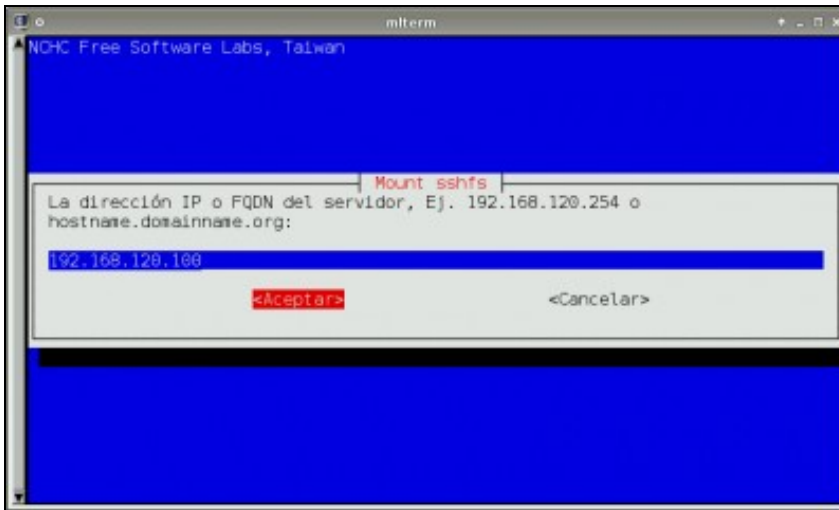


c. Configuración Porta de Enlace

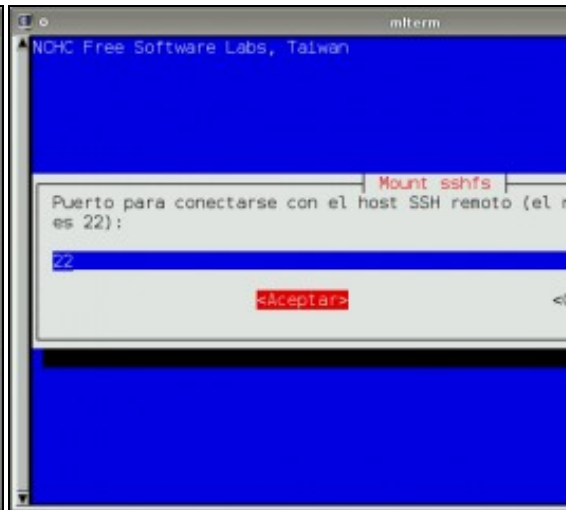
d. Configuración DNS

Configuración e establecemento da conexión SSH

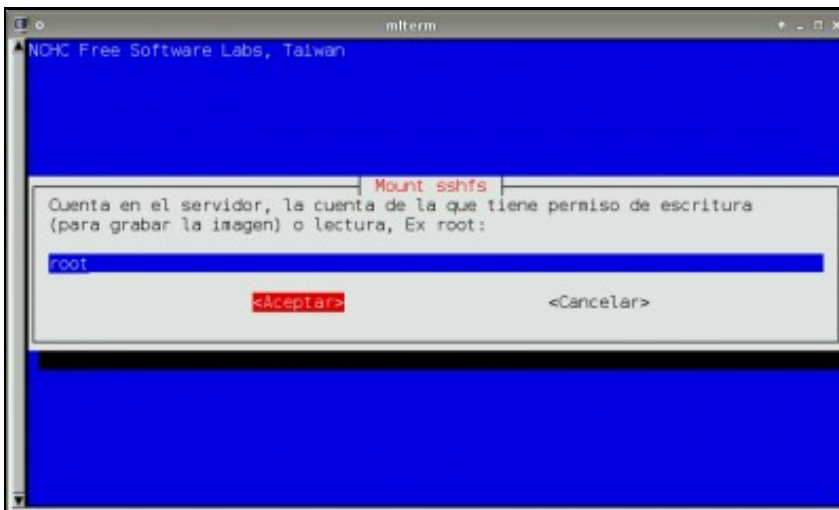
9. A continuación configuramos e establecemos a conexión SSH



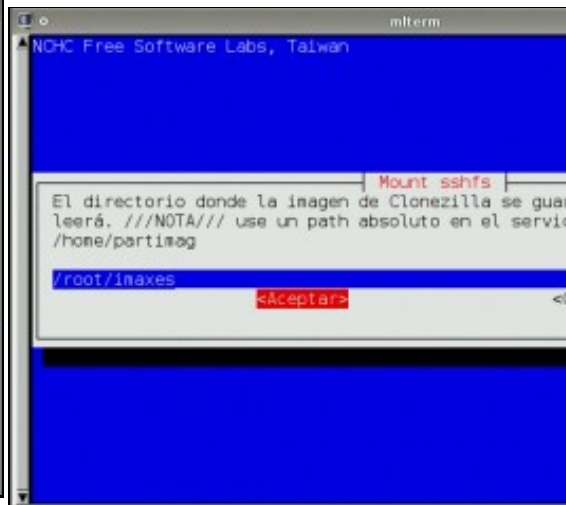
a. Dirección IP ou FQDN do servidor



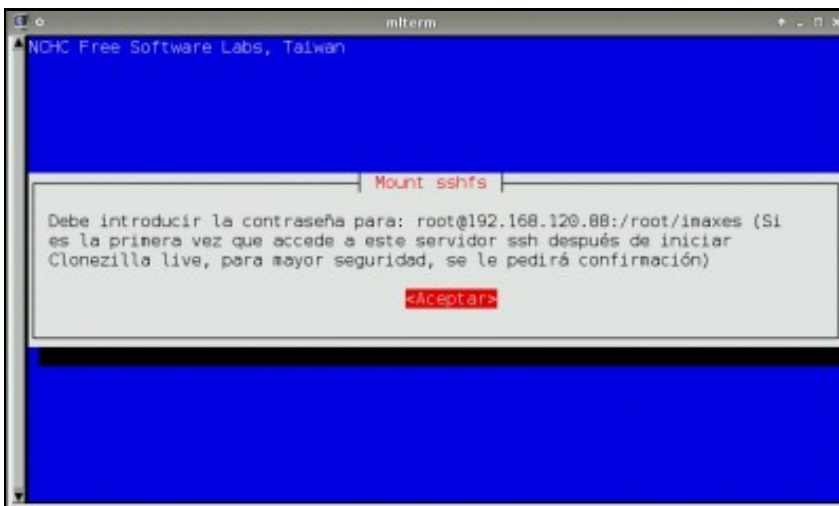
b. Porto para conectarse co host SSH remoto



c. Conta permisos escritura ou lectura no servidor SSH



d. O cartafol do repositorio de imaxes no servidor SSH



e. Aviso petición contrasinal usuario con permisos escritura ou lectura no servidor SSH.

O contrasinal pedido, configurado anteriormente, é **toor**

```

d.
RSA key fingerprint is ac:1d:dc:4b:95:b8:8f:95:09:88:4f:df:5d:23:94:c7.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Password:
El uso del disco del sistema de archivos
*****
S.ficheros      Tamaño Usado  Disp  Uso%  Montado en
aufs            125M  8,3M  117M   7% /
tmpfs           125M   0  125M   0% /lib/init/rw
proc            0      0      0 - /proc
sysfs           0      0      0 - /sys
procbususb     0      0      0 - /proc/bus/usb
udev           10M   72K   10M   1% /dev
tmpfs           125M  4,0K  125M   1% /dev/shm
devpts         0      0      0 - /dev/pts
/dev/hdc       302M  302M   0 100% /live/image
tmpfs           125M  8,3M  117M   7% /live/cow
tmpfs           125M   0  125M   0% /live
fusectl        0      0      0 - /sys/fs/fuse/connections
tmpfs           125M  8,0K  125M   1% /tmp
root@192.168.120.100:/root/inaxes
*****
Pulse 'Intro' para continuar.....
  
```

f. Continuación contrasinal usuario con permisos escritura ou lectura no servidor SSH.

Como é a primeira vez que nos conectamos o servidor avisa coa autenticación. Respostamos **yes**.

g. Escribimos o contrasinal do usuario root: **toor**

Pulsamos **Intro** para continuar coa creación da imaxe.

Creación da Imaxe

```

NCHC Free Software Labs, Taiwan
Clonzilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS)
Seleccione modo de ejecución para el asistente de opciones avanzados:
Beginner Modo Principiante: Aceptar opciones por defecto
Expert Modo Experto: Selecciona tus propias opciones
<Aceptar> <Cancelar>
  
```

```

NCHC Free Software Labs, Taiwan
Clonzilla: Elegir modo
*Clonzilla es un software gratuito (GPL) y viene
Este software escribirá los datos en su disco duro
recomendable hacer una copia de seguridad de los archivos
antes de restaurar!***
//Sugerencia! A partir de ahora, si hay múltiples
debe pulsar espacio para marcar su elección. Un asterisco
en lo elegido!!!
Elegir modo:
savedisk      Guardar disco local como imagen
saveparts    Guardar particiones locales
restoredisk   Restaurar imagen a disco local
restoreparts  Restaurar imagen a partición local
recovery-iso-zip Crear recuperación con Clonzilla
exit         Salir. Introduzca líneas de comando
<Aceptar>
  
```

a. **Beginner-Modo Principiante**

Modo de ejecución para o asistente de creación de imaxes.

b. Elixir **save-disk** para crear e grabar unha imaxe no disco duro.

```

mterm
NCHC Free Software Labs, Taiwan

Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS) | Modo: savedisk
Introduzca el nombre de la imagen a grabar

2010-04-12-00.img

<Aceptar> <Cancelar>

```

c. Introducir nome da imaxe a grabar

```

mterm
NCHC Free Software Labs, Taiwan

Clonezilla - Opensource Clone System (OCS)
Elegir disco local como origen.
El nombre del disco es el nombre del dispositivo de disco en el sistema es "hda" o "sda", el 2º disco.
Pulsa la barra espaciadora para seleccionar. Un asterisco cuando la selección se realice:

[*] hda 2147MB VBOX_HARDDISK_VB6a957dec-59d4694e

<Aceptar>

```

d. Elixir disco local coma orixe.

O disco é local aínda que o acceso é remoto.

```

mterm
fusectl          0 0 0 - /sys/fs/fuse/connections
tmpfs            125M 8,0K 125M 1% /tmp
root@192.168.120.100:/root/lnaxes
                2,6G 439M 2,2G 17% /home/partinag
*****
Pulse 'Intro' para continuar.....
done!
Setting the TERM as mterm
Choose the node for ocs-sr
*****
Clonezilla image dir: /home/partinag
*****
Excluding busy partition or disk...
Selected device [hda] found!
The selected devices: hda
Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
*****
PS. La próxima vez puede ejecutar este comando directamente:
/opt/drbl/sbin/ocs-sr -q2 -c -j2 -z1 -i 2000 -p true savedisk "2010-04-12-00.img" "hda"
Este comando se guarda con este nombre de archivo para un uso posterior si es necesario: /tmp/ocs-2010-04-12-00.img-2010-04-12-00-12
Pulse 'Intro' para continuar...

```

e. Pulsar Intro para continuar co creación da imaxe.

```

mterm
Searching for data partition(s)...
Excluding busy partition or disk...
Unscouted partitions (including extended or swap): hda1
Collecting info.. done!
Searching for swap partition(s)...
Excluding busy partition or disk...
Unscouted partitions (including extended or swap): hda1
Collecting info.. done!
The data partition to be saved: hda1
The swap partition to be saved:
Activating the partition info in /proc... done!
Selected device [hda1] found!
The selected devices: hda1
Getting /dev/hda1 info...
*****
El siguiente paso es guardar el/las disco/partición(es):
gen:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
hda (2147MB VBOX_HARDDISK_VB6a957dec-59d4694e)
hda1 (2143MB ntfs(In VBOX_HARDDISK_VB6a957dec-59d4694e))
-> "/home/partinag/2010-04-12-00.img"
¿Está seguro que quiere continuar? ? (y/n) y

```

f. Estamos seguros da configuración elixida, co cal res...

```

mterm
*****
Starting saving /dev/hda1 as /home/partinag/2010-04-12-00.img/hda1.XXX...
/dev/hda1 filesystem: ntfs.
*****
Checking the disk space...
*****
Use partclone with gzip to save the image.
Image file will be split with size limit 2000 MB.
*****
If this action fails or hangs, check:
* Is the disk full ?
*****
Partclone v0.1.1 (Rev:904M) http://partclone.org
Starting to clone device (/dev/hda1) to image (-)
Reading Super Block...
Calculating bitmap...
Elapsed: 00:00:01, Remaining: 00:00:00, Completed:100.00%, Rate: 62.78MB/min,
Total Time: 00:00:00, Ave. Rate: 0.0MB/min, 100.00% completed!
File system: NTFS
Device size: 2143 MB
Space in use: 1325 MB
Block size: 2048 Byte
Used block count: 646520
Elapsed: 00:00:03, Remaining: 00:05:20, Completed: 0.93%, Rate: 245.76MB/min,

```

```

mterm
Space in Use: 1325 MB
Block size: 2048 Byte
Used block count: 646520
Elapsed: 00:03:21, Remaining: 00:00:00, Completed: 99.07%
yncing.. OK!
Partclone successfully cloned the device (/dev/hda1)
Checking the disk space...
>>> Time elapsed: 202.61 secs (- 3.376 mins), average
*****
Finished saving /dev/hda1 as /home/partinag/2010-04-12-00-12-00-12.gz
Saving hardware info by lshw...
Saving DMI info...
Saving package info...
*****
This program is not started by Clonezilla server, so it is done.
Finished!
Now syncing - flush filesystem buffers...
Pulse 'Intro' para continuar.....

```

g. Creando Imaxe...

h. Fin da creación da imaxe. Pulsamos **Intro** para continuar

Comprobación creación da Imaxe

```
debug1: Entering interactive session.
root@sysresccd /root % fdisk -l

Disk /dev/sda: 2147 MB, 2147483648 bytes
128 heads, 63 sectors/track, 528 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 8064 * 512 = 4120768 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x035e035d

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sda1  *           1           519     2092576+   7  HPFS/NTFS

Disk /dev/sdb: 2723 MB, 2723151872 bytes
16 heads, 63 sectors/track, 5276 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 1008 * 512 = 516096 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x000e00d3

   Device Boot      Start         End      Blocks   Id  System
/dev/sdb1           1         5276     2659072+   b  W95 FAT32
root@sysresccd /root % mkdir imaxes
root@sysresccd /root % mount -t auto /dev/sdb1 imaxes
root@sysresccd /root % ls imaxes
2010-04-00-09-img
root@sysresccd /root % ls imaxes
2010-04-00-09-img 2010-04-12-00-img
root@sysresccd /root % _
```

```
root@sysresccd /root % umount imaxes
root@sysresccd /root % _
```

a. Ver o contido do cartafol imaxes.

No equipo Repositorio de imaxes comprobamos a creación da imaxe revisando o contido do cartafol imaxes co comando **ls imaxes**.

b. Desmontamos cartafol imaxes co comando: **umount**

NOTA: Ruta absoluta cartafol imaxes: **/root/imaxes**

```
root@sysresccd /root % umount imaxes
root@sysresccd /root % init 0
INIT: Switching to runlevel: 0
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
root@sysresccd /root % _
```

c. Proceso Finalizado.

Se queremos apagar o equipo **Repositorio de imaxes** executamos o comando **init 0**