

# Uso de multi-server como servidor imágenes OS (Fog)

1. Nos logeamos como root, con la password que le hayamos dado en la instalación

```
Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS multiserver tty1
multiserver login: root
Password:
Login incorrect
multiserver login:
```

2. startx para entrar en entorno gráfico

```
Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS multiserver tty1
multiserver login: root
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.2.0-34-generic i686)

* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com/

System information as of Tue Apr 12 13:02:55 CEST 2016

System load:   1.27      Memory usage: 5%    Processes:    99
Usage of /home: unknown  Swap usage:   0%    Users logged in: 0

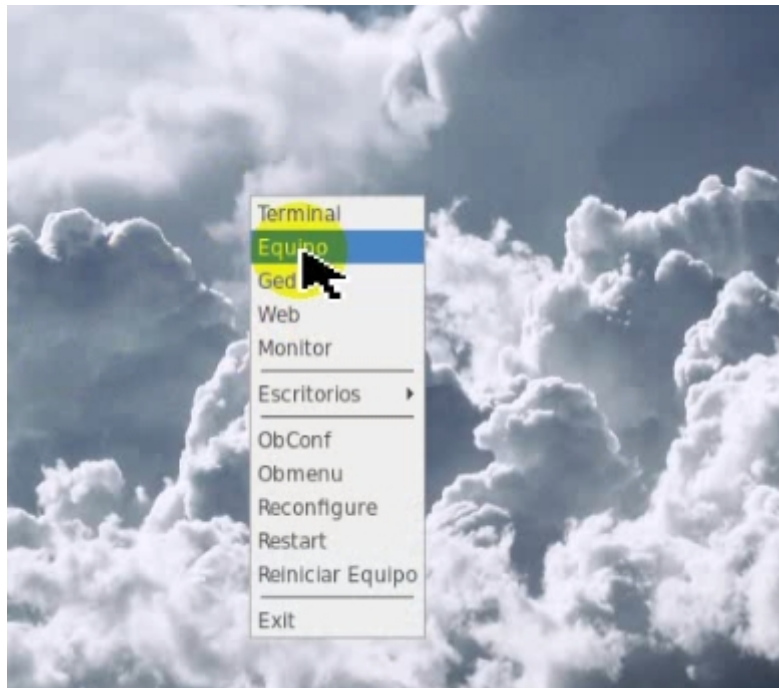
Graph this data and manage this system at:
  https://landscape.canonical.com/

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.

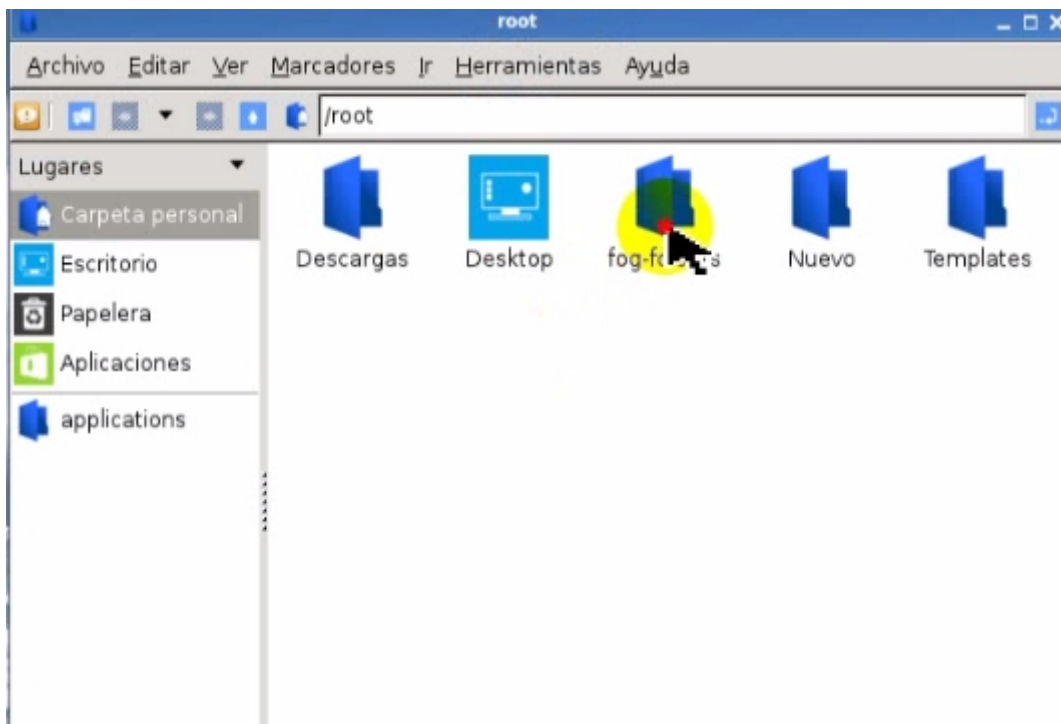
root@multiserver:~# _
```

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3. En escritorio botón derecho y en menú contextual equipo

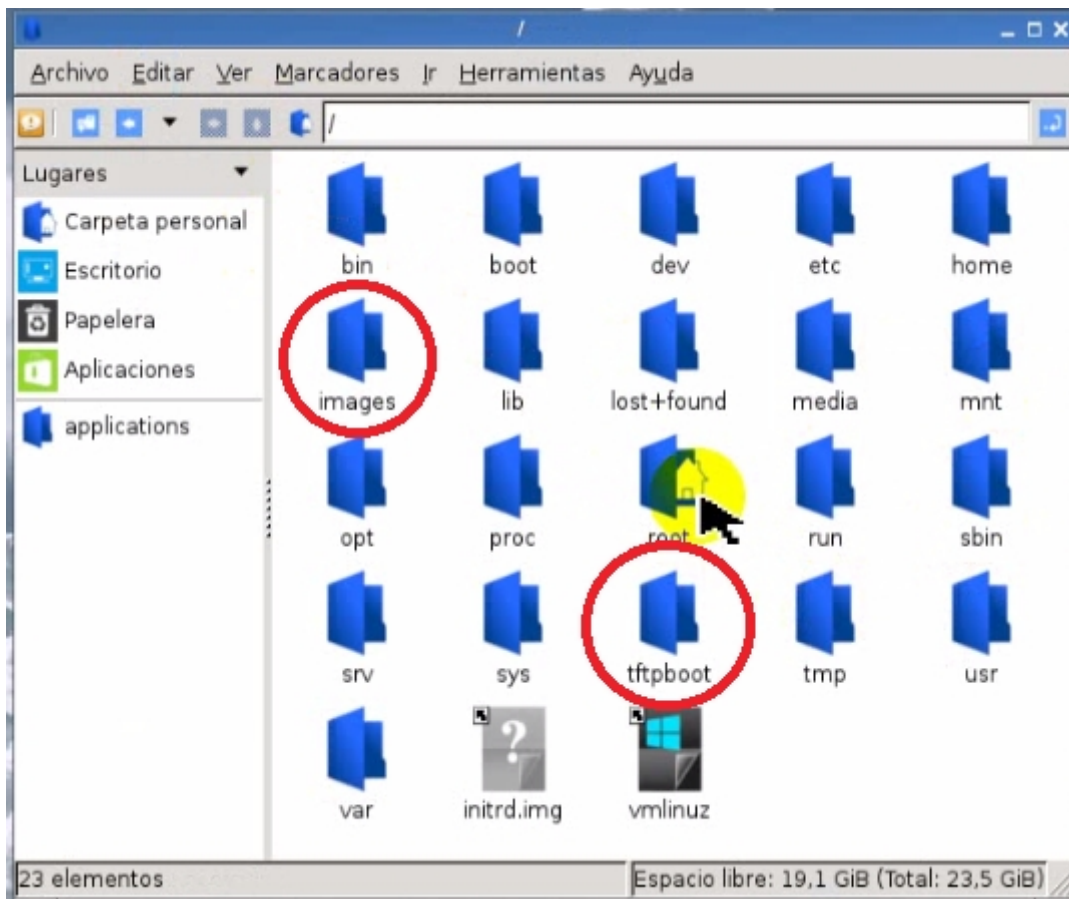
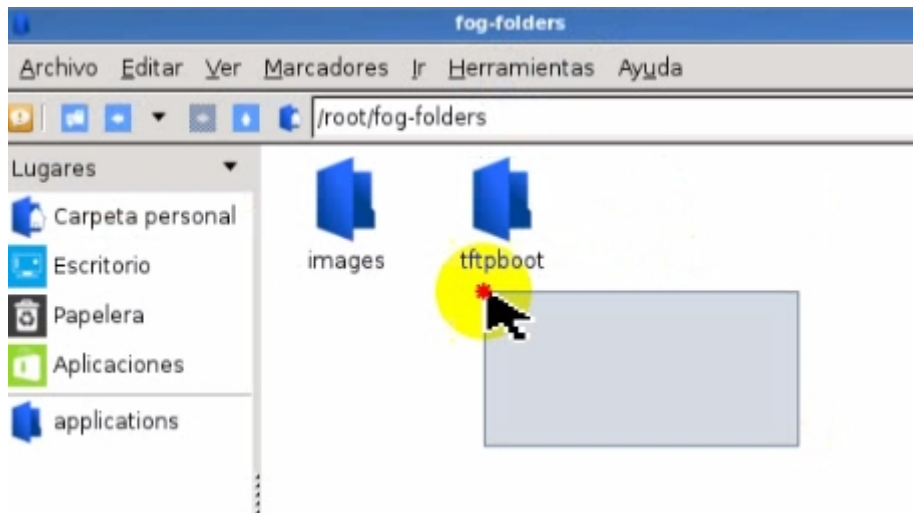


4. En la carpeta /root entrar en fog-floder



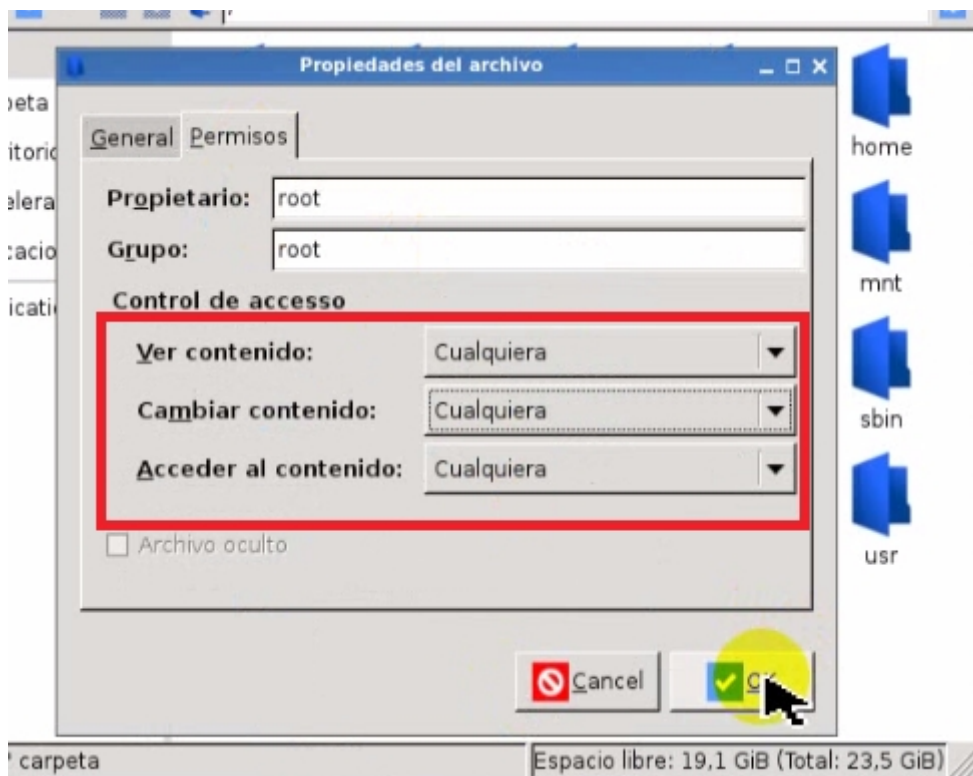
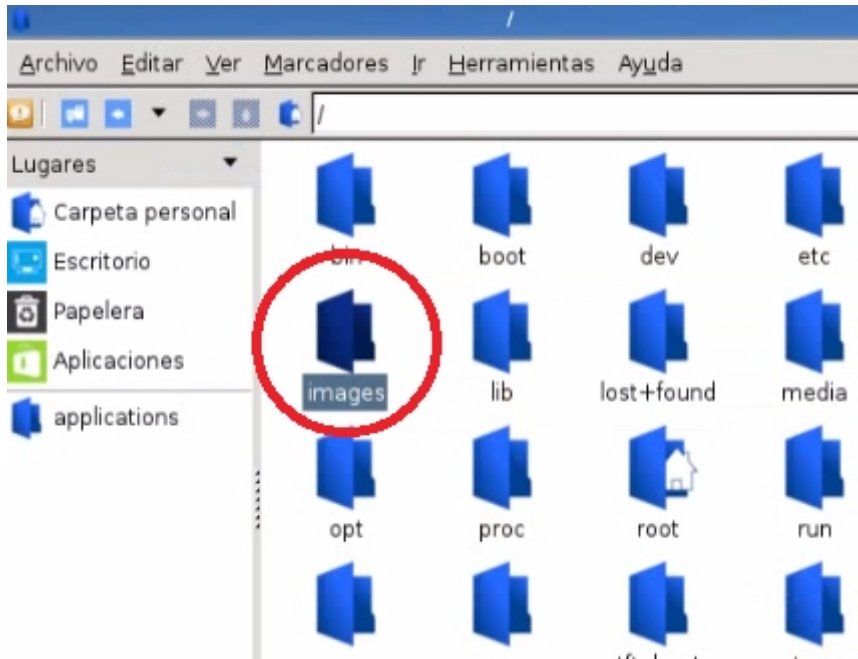
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5. Copiamos las carpetas images y tftpboot a directorio raíz /



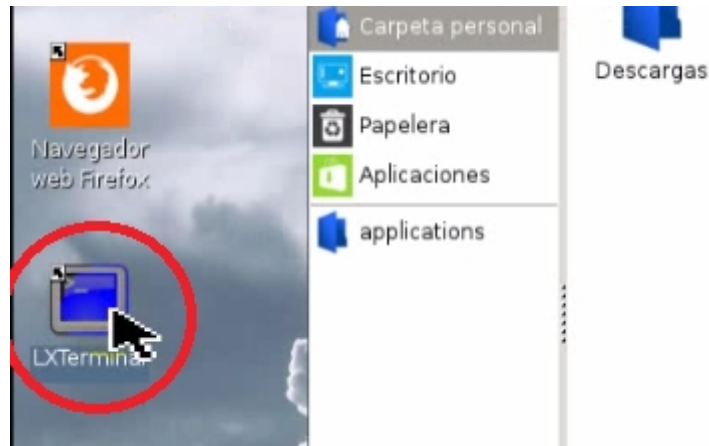
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6. Al directorio images darle permisos de lectura, escritura y ejecución a todos.



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7. Lanzamos un la aplicación terminal, la tenemos disponible en escritorio.



8. Nos situamos en el directorio raíz “#:cd /” y con el comando “#: ls -alh” comprobamos los permisos del directorio /images

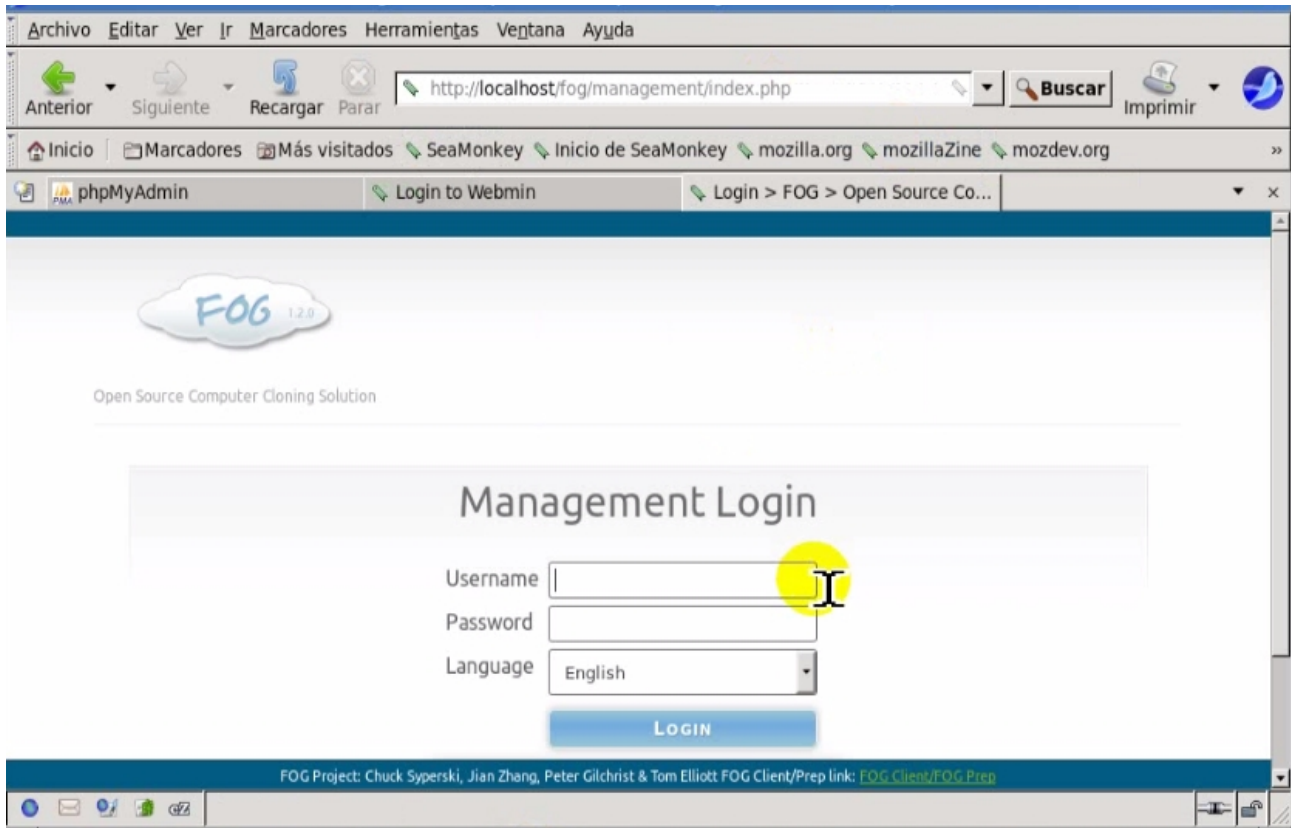
```
root@multiserver:~# cd /
root@multiserver:/# ls
bin    etc    initrd.img  media  proc  sbin  tftpboot  var
boot  home  lib         mnt    root  srv   tmp        vmlinuz
dev    images lost+found  opt    run   sys   usr
```

```
root@multiserver: /
Archivo Edición Pestañas Ayuda
drwxr-xr-x 16 root root 4,1K abr 12 11:11 dev
drwxr-xr-x 113 root root 4,0K abr 12 11:12 etc
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root 4,0K abr 12 11:12 home
drwxrwxrwx 4 root root 4,0K abr 12 11:12 images
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 32 mar 31 23:56 initrd.img -> boot/initrd.img-4.2.0-3
4-generic
drwxr-xr-x 21 root root 4,0K mar 29 21:49 lib
drwx----- 2 root root 16K abr 12 11:06 lost+found
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4,0K abr 8 08:43 media
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4,0K abr 11 2014 mnt
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4,0K mar 30 18:26 opt
dr-xr-xr-x 154 root root 0 abr 12 11:11 proc
drwx----- 18 root root 4,0K abr 12 11:12 root
drwxr-xr-x 26 root root 940 abr 12 11:12 run
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4,0K mar 30 19:14 sbin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4,0K mar 30 18:21 srv
```

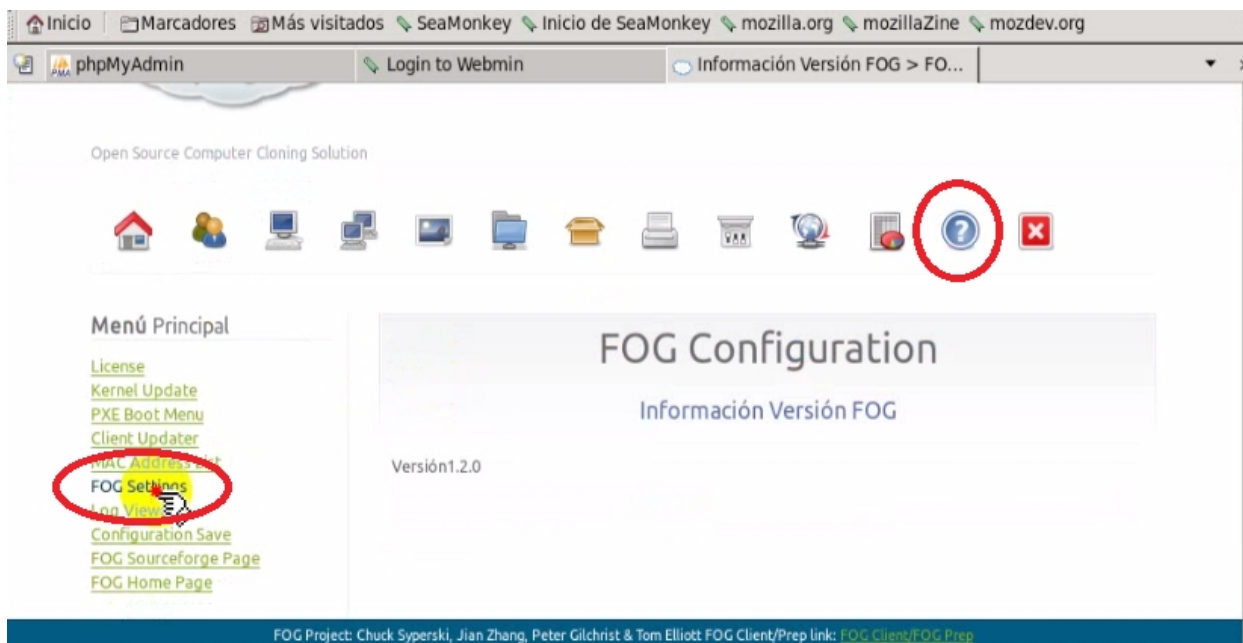


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9. Abrimos un navegador y accedemos al servidor Fog con la ruta “<http://localhost/fog>” por defecto *username:fog password:password*

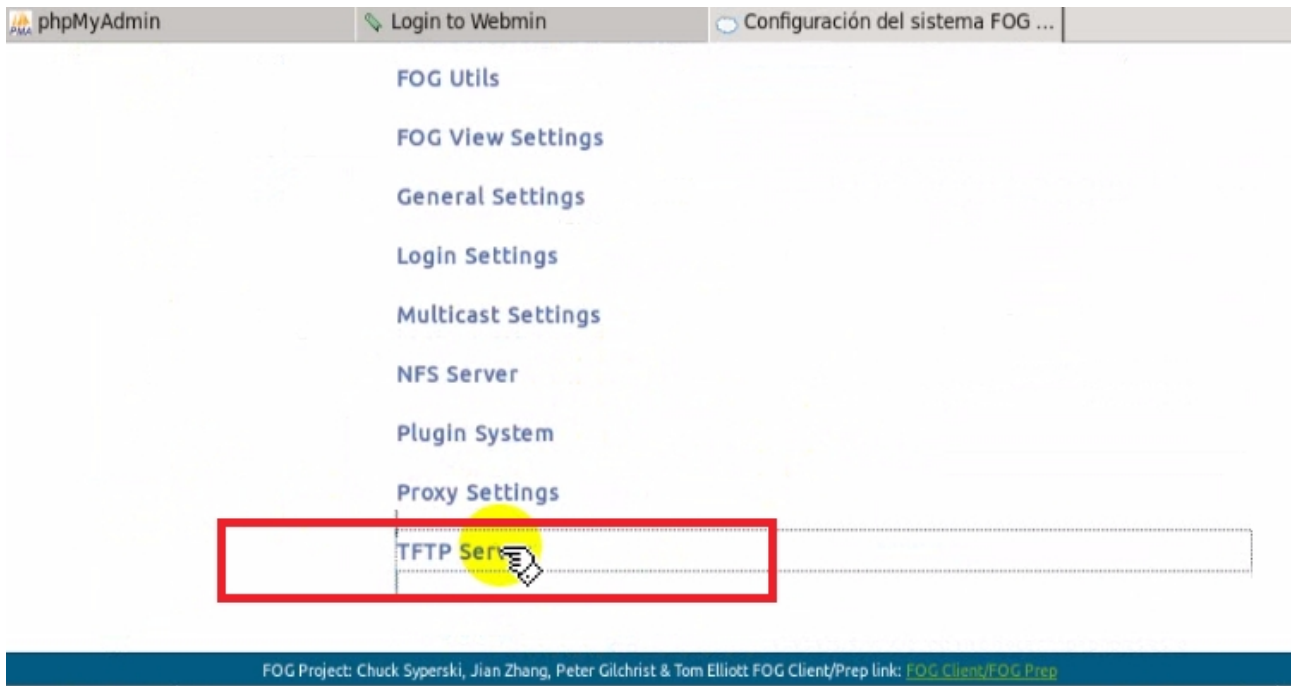


10. En el sección de Fog configuraton -Fog Setting



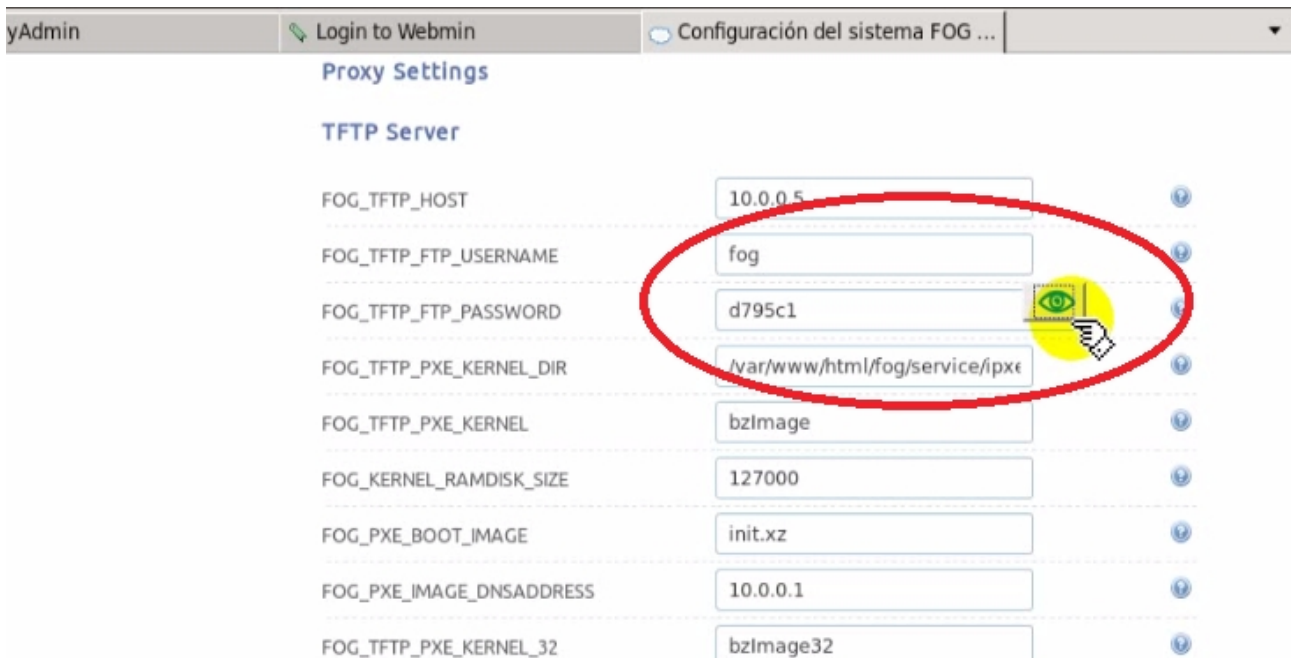
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## 11. En apartado de TFTP server



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the FOG web interface. The tabs include 'phpMyAdmin', 'Login to Webmin', and 'Configuración del sistema FOG ...'. Below the tabs is a vertical menu with the following items: 'FOG Utils', 'FOG View Settings', 'General Settings', 'Login Settings', 'Multicast Settings', 'NFS Server', 'Plugin System', 'Proxy Settings', and 'TFTP Server'. The 'TFTP Server' item is highlighted with a red rectangular box, and a yellow hand cursor is pointing at it.

## 12. Buscamos la password de fog

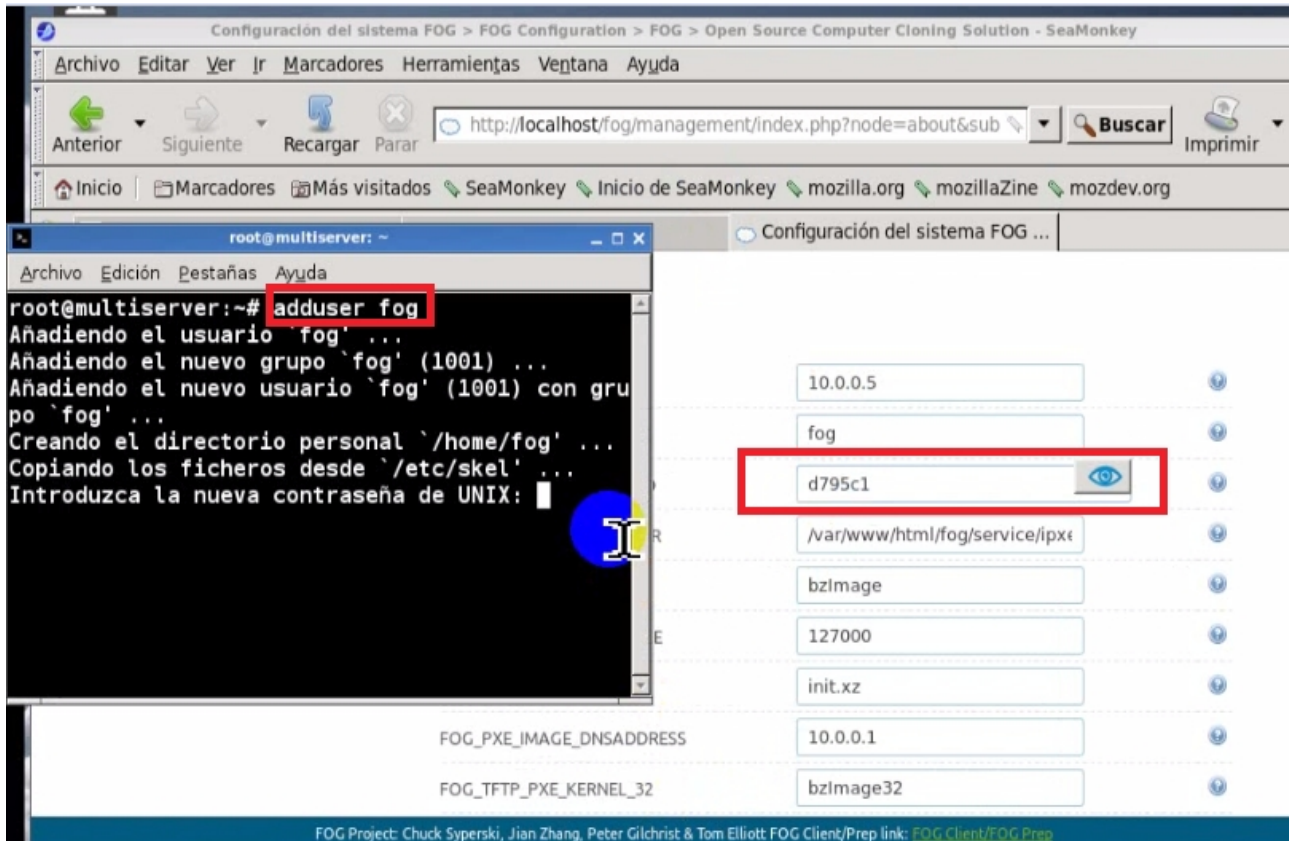


The screenshot shows the 'Proxy Settings' page in the FOG web interface. The 'TFTP Server' section is expanded, showing a list of configuration fields. The 'FOG\_TFTP\_FTP\_PASSWORD' field is highlighted with a red oval, and a yellow hand cursor is pointing at it. The password field contains the value 'd795c1'. A yellow eye icon is visible next to the password field, indicating that the password is visible.

Field Name	Value
FOG_TFTP_HOST	10.0.0.5
FOG_TFTP_FTP_USERNAME	fog
FOG_TFTP_FTP_PASSWORD	d795c1
FOG_TFTP_PXE_KERNEL_DIR	/var/www/html/fog/service/pxe
FOG_TFTP_PXE_KERNEL	bzImage
FOG_KERNEL_RAMDISK_SIZE	127000
FOG_PXE_BOOT_IMAGE	init.xz
FOG_PXE_IMAGE_DNSADDRESS	10.0.0.1
FOG_TFTP_PXE_KERNEL_32	bzImage32

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13. Volvemos a terminal y creamos el usuario fog usando el comando “#:adduser fog” con la misma contraseña que hemos visto en “FOG configuration/Fog Setting/TFTP server”



The screenshot displays the FOG configuration interface in Spanish, titled 'Configuración del sistema FOG > FOG Configuration > FOG > Open Source Computer Cloning Solution - SeaMonkey'. The browser address bar shows 'http://localhost/fog/management/index.php?node=about&sub'. Below the browser, a terminal window is open, showing the command 'adduser fog' being executed. The terminal output indicates the successful creation of the user 'fog' and group 'fog' (1001), and the creation of a personal directory at '/home/fog'. The password field in the configuration interface is highlighted with a red box and contains the value 'd795c1'. Other configuration fields include '10.0.0.5', 'fog', '/var/www/html/fog/service/ipxe', 'bzImage', '127000', 'init.xz', '10.0.0.1', and 'bzImage32'. The footer of the interface reads 'FOG Project: Chuck Syperski, Jian Zhang, Peter Gilchrist & Tom Elliott: FOG Client/Prep link: [FOG Client/FOG Prep](#)'.

14. **Importante:** Este servidor no tiene implementado el servicio DHCP, por lo que para funcionar como servidor de imágenes OS, dependerá de un servidor externo, en el que deberá esta configurada la opción de arranque PXE.

Para más información mirar:

<https://wiki.fogproject.org/wiki/index.php?title=IPXE>

<http://j20003.es/fog.html>

o consulta en: <http://j20003.es/Foros-j20003.html>