



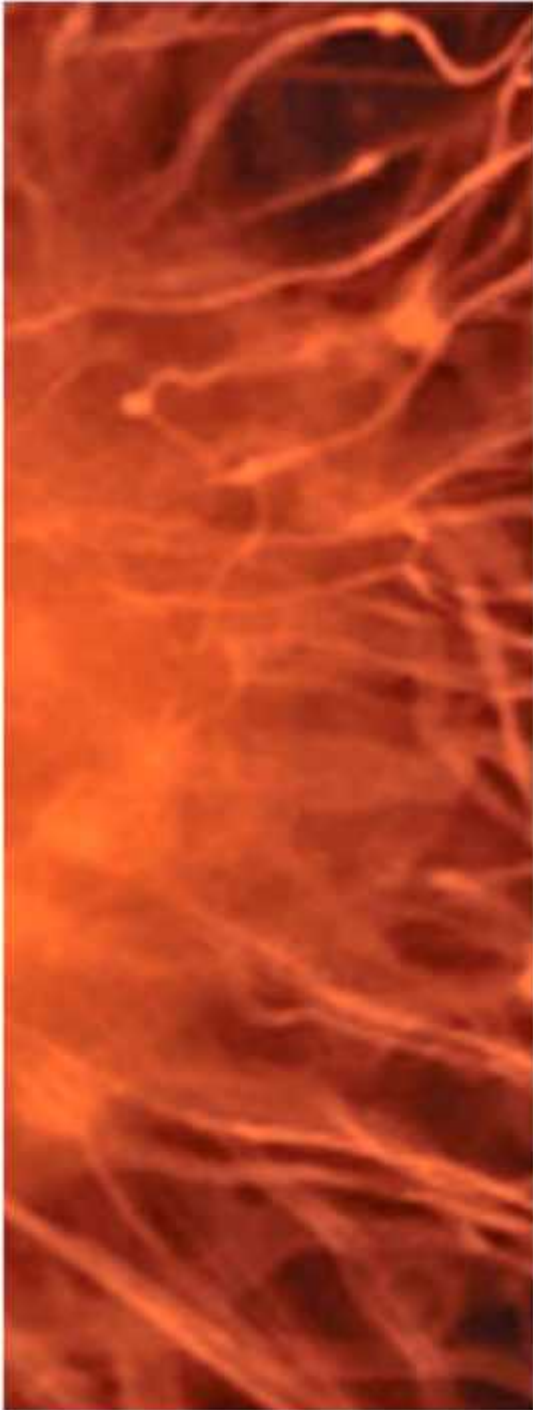
# Instalación

Debian 6 en Hyper-V R2



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...



# Instalación Debian 6

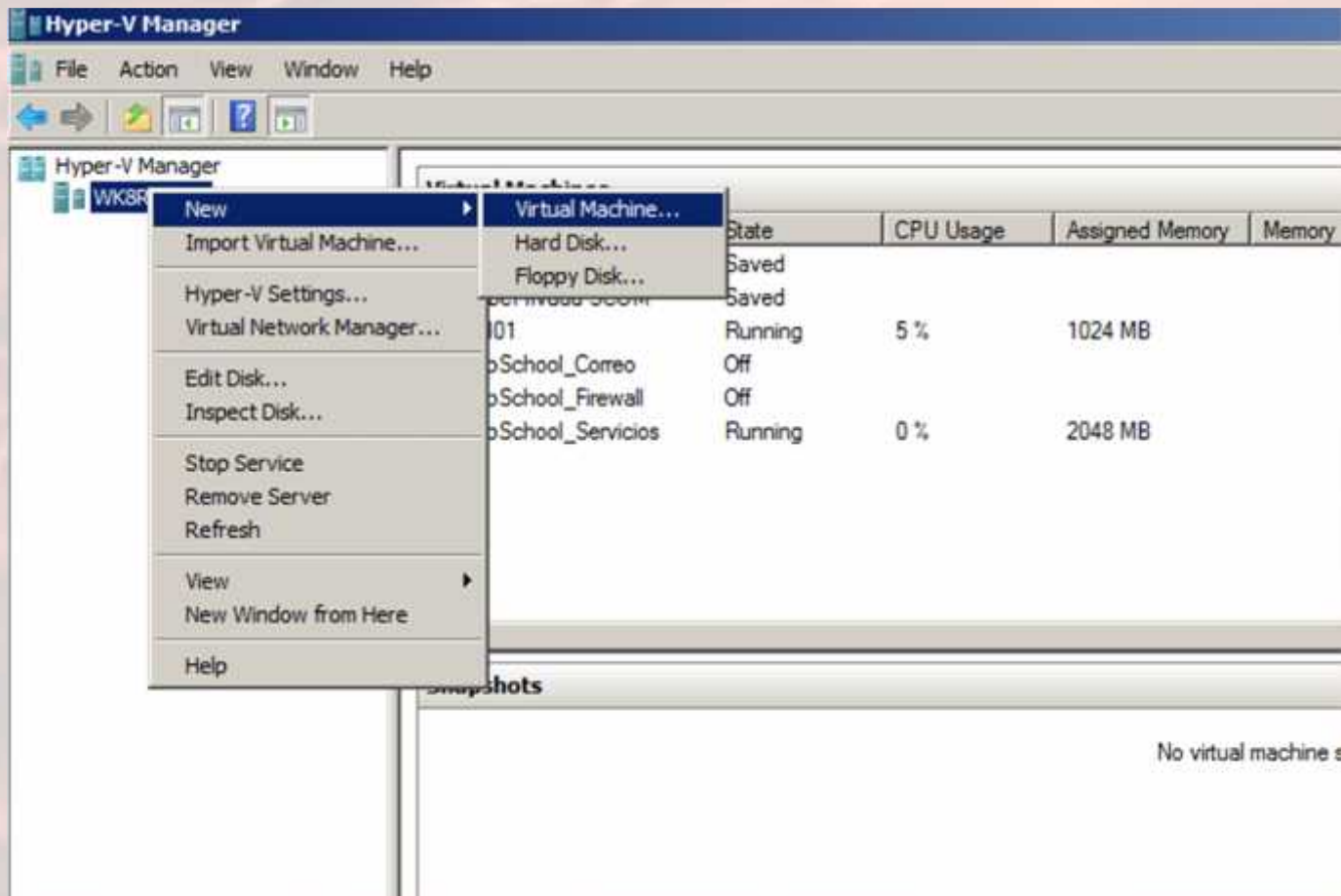
- En muchos casos es necesario contar con un entorno heterogéneo si bien NO ESTA SOPORTADO se puede ejecutar Debian en Hyper-V R2, funciona sin problemas.
- Requisitos:
  - DVD de Instalación de Debian 6 (x64)
  - Windows 2008 R2 con Hyper-V



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Ejecutamos Hyper-V Manager → New → Virtual Machine...






**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmamos donde guardar el equipo -> Next

**New Virtual Machine Wizard**

 **Specify Name and Location**

**Before You Begin**

**Specify Name and Location**

**Assign Memory**

**Configure Networking**

**Connect Virtual Hard Disk**

**Installation Options**

**Summary**

Choose a name and location for this virtual machine.


The name is displayed in Hyper-V Manager. We recommend that you use a name that helps you easily identify this virtual machine, such as the name of the guest operating system or workload.

Name:

You can create a folder or use an existing folder to store the virtual machine. If you don't select a folder, the virtual machine is stored in the default folder configured for this server.

☒ Store the virtual machine in a different location

Location:

 If you plan to take snapshots of this virtual machine, select a location that has enough free space. Snapshots include virtual machine data and may require a large amount of space.



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos - > Next

**New Virtual Machine Wizard**

**Assign Memory**

Before You Begin  
Specify Name and Location  
**Assign Memory**  
Configure Networking  
Connect Virtual Hard Disk  
Installation Options  
Summary

Specify the amount of memory to allocate to this virtual machine. You can specify an amount from 8 MB through 65536 MB. To improve performance, specify more than the minimum amount recommended for the operating system.

Memory:  MB

**i** When you decide how much memory to assign to a virtual machine, consider how you intend to use the virtual machine and the operating system that it will run.

[More about determining the memory to assign to a virtual machine](#)

< Previous **Next >** Finish Cancel



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos el Perfil de Red → Next

**New Virtual Machine Wizard**

**Configure Networking**

Before You Begin  
Specify Name and Location  
Assign Memory  
**Configure Networking**  
Connect Virtual Hard Disk  
Installation Options  
Summary

Each new virtual machine includes a network adapter. You can configure the network adapter to use a virtual network, or it can remain disconnected.

Connection: **WAN**

[More about configuring network adapters](#)

< Previous **Next >** Finish Cancel



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmamos nuestro disco -> Next

**New Virtual Machine Wizard**

**Connect Virtual Hard Disk**

Before You Begin  
Specify Name and Location  
Assign Memory  
Configure Networking  
**Connect Virtual Hard Disk**  
Installation Options  
Summary

A virtual machine requires storage so that you can install an operating system. You can specify the storage now or configure it later by modifying the virtual machine's properties.

☒ Create a virtual hard disk

Name:

Location:

Size:  GB (Maximum: 2040 GB)

☐ Use an existing virtual hard disk

Location:

☐ Attach a virtual hard disk later



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos -> Finish

**New Virtual Machine Wizard**

**Installation Options**

Before You Begin  
Specify Name and Location  
Assign Memory  
Configure Networking  
Connect Virtual Hard Disk  
**Installation Options**  
Summary

You can install an operating system now if you have access to the setup media, or you can install it later.

☒ Install an operating system later

☐ Install an operating system from a boot CD/DVD-ROM

Media:

☒ Physical CD/DVD drive: F: [v]

☐ Image file (.iso): [ ] [Browse...]

☐ Install an operating system from a boot floppy disk

Media:

Virtual floppy disk (.vfd): [ ] [Browse...]

☐ Install an operating system from a network-based installation server

< Previous   Next >   **Finish**   Cancel



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

En nuestro equipos Debian6 → Settings...

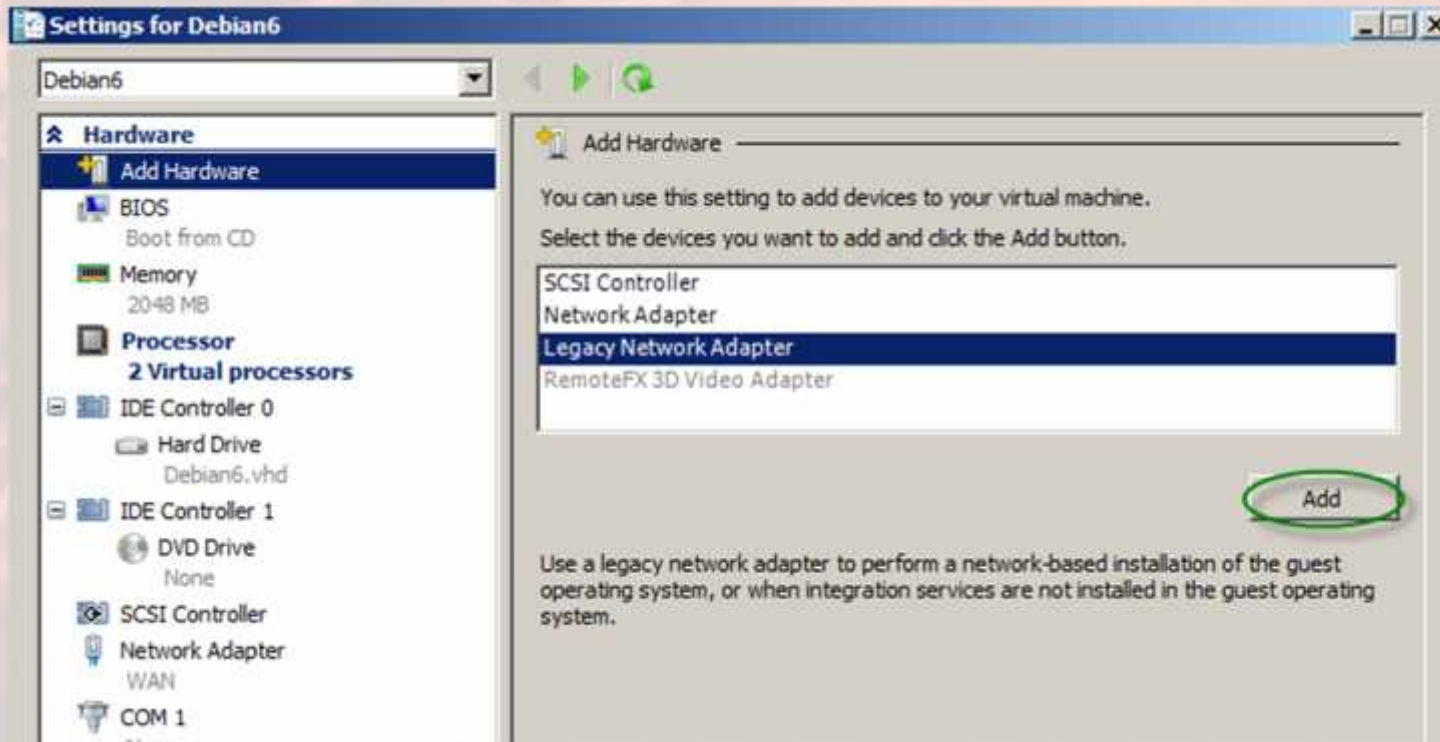
Name ^	State	CPU Usage	Assigned Memory	Memory Demand
Debian6	Off			
NubePrivada-DC0	Connect...			
NubePrivada-SCO	Settings...			
RH01		0 %	1024 MB	
TopSchool_Firewa	Start			
TopSchool_Mail	Snapshot	7 %	2048 MB	
TopSchool_Servic		20 %	2048 MB	
	Export...			
	Rename...			
	Delete...			
	Help			



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Add Hardware → Legacy Network Adapter → Add

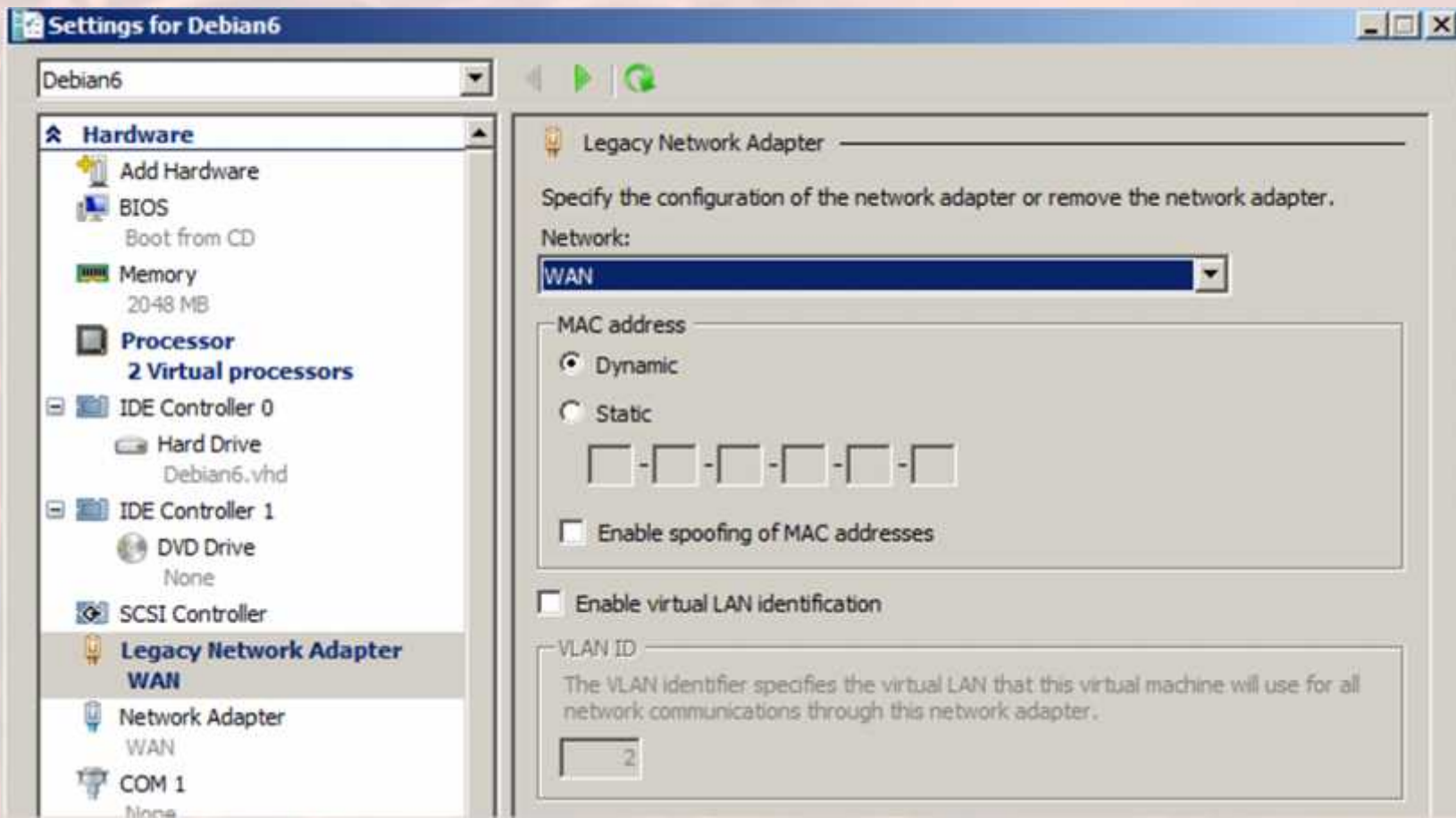




**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos el Perfil de Red → Ok

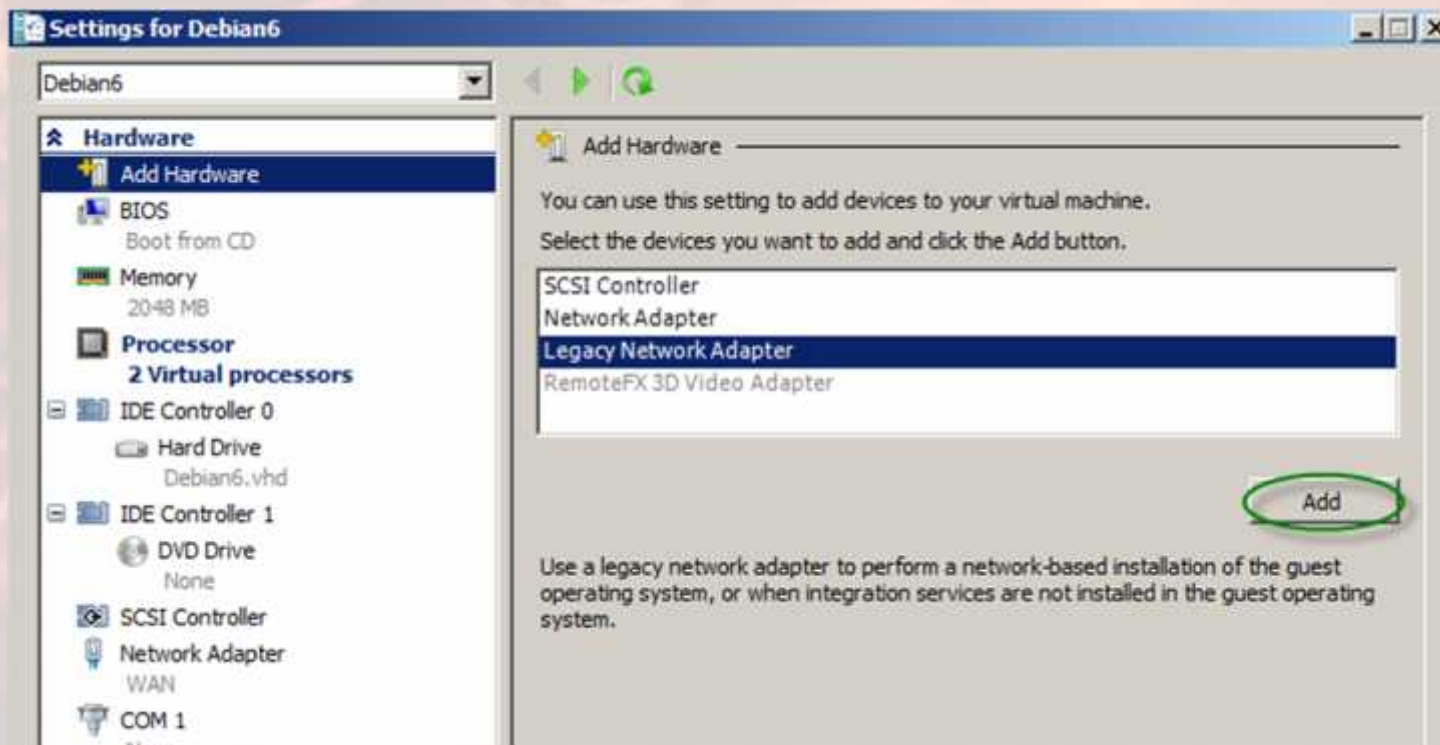




**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

En nuestro equipo Debian6 → Settings...





**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Montar la ISO de Debian -> Encender Maquina Virtual -> Install





**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionar Idioma → [Enter]

[!!] Select a language

Choose the language to be used for the installation process. The selected language will also be the default language for the installed system.

Language:

C	- No localization
Albanian	- Shqip
Arabic	- عربي
Asturian	- Asturianu
Basque	- Euskara
Belarusian	- Беларуская
Bosnian	- Bosanski
Bulgarian	- Български
Catalan	- Català
Chinese (Simplified)	- 中文(简体)
Chinese (Traditional)	- 中文(繁體)
Croatian	- Hrvatski
Czech	- Čeština
Danish	- Dansk
Dutch	- Nederlands
<b>English</b>	<b>- English</b>
Esperanto	- Esperanto
Estonian	- Eesti
Finnish	- Suomi
French	- Français
Galician	- Galego
German	- Deutsch
Greek	- Ελληνικά

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionar País -> [Enter]

[!!!] Select your location

The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

This is a shortlist of locations based on the language you selected. Choose "other" if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

Antigua and Barbuda  
Australia  
Botswana  
Canada  
Hong Kong  
India  
Ireland  
New Zealand  
Nigeria  
Philippines  
Singapore  
South Africa  
United Kingdom  
United States  
Zimbabwe  
**other**

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionar Región -> [Enter]

[!!!] Select your location

The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

Select the continent or region to which your location belongs.

Continent or region:

Africa  
Antarctica  
Asia  
Atlantic Ocean  
Caribbean  
Central America  
Europe  
Indian Ocean  
North America  
Oceania  
**South America**

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



# ITSanchez.com.ar

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmar País -> [Enter]

[!] Select your location

The selected location will be used to set your time zone and also for example to help select the system locale. Normally this should be the country where you live.

Listed are locations for: South America. Use the <Go Back> option to select a different continent or region if your location is not listed.

Country, territory or area:

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
French Guiana  
Guyana  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Suriname  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



# ITSanchez.com.ar

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmamos la distribución del teclado -> [Enter]

[1] Configure locales

There is no locale defined for the combination of language and country you have selected.  
You can now select your preference from the locales available for the selected language.  
The locale that will be used is listed in the second column.

Country to base default locale settings on:

Antigua and Barbuda	- en_AG
Australia	- en_AU.UTF-8
Botswana	- en_BW.UTF-8
Canada	- en_CA.UTF-8
Hong Kong	- en_HK.UTF-8
India	- en_IN
Ireland	- en_IE.UTF-8
New Zealand	- en_NZ.UTF-8
Nigeria	- en_NG
Philippines	- en_PH.UTF-8
Singapore	- en_SG.UTF-8
South Africa	- en_ZA.UTF-8
United Kingdom	- en_GB.UTF-8
<b>United States</b>	<b>- en_US.UTF-8</b>
Zimbabwe	- en_ZW.UTF-8

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmamos la Distribución -> [Enter]



<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Si nuestra red no tiene DHCP muestra el siguiente error – > [Enter]

[1/1] Configure the network

Network autoconfiguration failed

Your network is probably not using the DHCP protocol. Alternatively, the DHCP server may be slow or some network hardware is not working properly.

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configure network manually → [Enter]

[!] Configure the network

From here you can choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration (which may succeed if your DHCP server takes a long time to respond) or to configure the network manually. Some DHCP servers require a DHCP hostname to be sent by the client, so you can also choose to retry DHCP network autoconfiguration with a hostname that you provide.

Network configuration method:

Retry network autoconfiguration  
Retry network autoconfiguration with a DHCP hostname  
**Configure network manually**

Do not configure the network at this time

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configurar IP -> [Enter]

[!!!] Configure the network

The IP address is unique to your computer and consists of four numbers separated by periods. If you don't know what to use here, consult your network administrator.

IP address:

192.168.254.220

<Go Back> <Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configurar Mascara -> [Enter]

[!!] Configure the network

The netmask is used to determine which machines are local to your network. Consult your network administrator if you do not know the value. The netmask should be entered as four numbers separated by periods.

Netmask:

255.255.255.0

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configurar Gateway -> [Enter]

[!] Configure the network

The gateway is an IP address (four numbers separated by periods) that indicates the gateway router, also known as the default router. All traffic that goes outside your LAN (for instance, to the Internet) is sent through this router. In rare circumstances, you may have no router; in that case, you can leave this blank. If you don't know the proper answer to this question, consult your network administrator.

Gateway:

192.168.254.254

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configurar DNS -> [Enter]

[!!!] Configure the network

The name servers are used to look up host names on the network. Please enter the IP addresses (not host names) of up to 3 name servers, separated by spaces. Do not use commas. The first name server in the list will be the first to be queried. If you don't want to use any name server, just leave this field blank.

Name server addresses:

192.168.254.254

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configurar Hostname -> [Enter]

[!] Configure the network

Please enter the hostname for this system.

The hostname is a single word that identifies your system to the network. If you don't know what your hostname should be, consult your network administrator. If you are setting up your own home network, you can make something up here.

Hostname:

debian6

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configurar Dominio Local -> [Enter]

[!] Configure the network

The domain name is the part of your Internet address to the right of your host name. It is often something that ends in .com, .net, .edu, or .org. If you are setting up a home network, you can make something up, but make sure you use the same domain name on all your computers.

Domain name:

itsanchez.local

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configuramos la password de root -> [Enter]

[!!!] Set up users and passwords

You need to set a password for 'root', the system administrative account. A malicious or unqualified user with root access can have disastrous results, so you should take care to choose a root password that is not easy to guess. It should not be a word found in dictionaries, or a word that could be easily associated with you.

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

The root user should not have an empty password. If you leave this empty, the root account will be disabled and the system's initial user account will be given the power to become root using the "sudo" command.

Note that you will not be able to see the password as you type it.

Root password:

xxxxxxxxxx

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



[!!] Set up users and passwords

Please enter the same root password again to verify that you have typed it correctly.  
Re-enter password to verify:

xxxxxxxx

<Go Back> <Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**  
Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmamos Nombre completo del usuario → [Enter]

[1] Set up users and passwords

A user account will be created for you to use instead of the root account for non-administrative activities.

Please enter the real name of this user. This information will be used for instance as default origin for emails sent by this user as well as any program which displays or uses the user's real name. Your full name is a reasonable choice.

Full name for the new user:

Guillermo Sanchez

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmamos el nombre del usuario y lo confirmamos -> [Enter][Enter]

[!!] Set up users and passwords

Select a username for the new account. Your first name is a reasonable choice. The username should start with a lower-case letter, which can be followed by any combination of numbers and more lower-case letters.

Username for your account:

guillermo

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Configuramos el password -> [Enter]

[!!] Set up users and passwords

A good password will contain a mixture of letters, numbers and punctuation and should be changed at regular intervals.

Choose a password for the new user:

xxxxxxxxxx

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos Guided – use entire disk → [Enter]

[!!!] Partition disks

The installer can guide you through partitioning a disk (using different standard schemes) or, if you prefer, you can do it manually. With guided partitioning you will still have a chance later to review and customise the results.

If you choose guided partitioning for an entire disk, you will next be asked which disk should be used.

Partitioning method:

**Guided - use entire disk**

Guided - use entire disk and set up LVM

Guided - use entire disk and set up encrypted LVM

Manual

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos el disco -> [Enter]

[!!] Partition disks

Note that all data on the disk you select will be erased, but not before you have confirmed that you really want to make the changes.

Select disk to partition:

**SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 42.9 GB ATA Virtual HD**

<Go Back>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionar All files in one partition -> [Enter]

```
| [1] Partition disks |
Selected for partitioning:
SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - ATA Virtual HD: 42.9 GB

The disk can be partitioned using one of several different schemes. If you are unsure,
choose the first one.

Partitioning scheme:
  All files in one partition (recommended for new users)
  Separate /home partition
  Separate /home, /usr, /var, and /tmp partitions

<Go Back>
```

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos Finish partitioning ... -> [Enter]

[!!] Partition disks

This is an overview of your currently configured partitions and mount points. Select a partition to modify its settings (file system, mount point, etc.), a free space to create partitions, or a device to initialize its partition table.

Guided partitioning  
Configure software RAID  
Configure the Logical Volume Manager  
Configure encrypted volumes

SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) - 42.9 GB ATA Virtual HD  
#1 primary 41.2 GB B f ext3 /  
#5 logical 1.8 GB f swap swap

Undo changes to partitions

**Finish partitioning and write changes to disk**

<Go Back>

<F1> for help; <Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos -> Yes

[!!!] Partition disks

If you continue, the changes listed below will be written to the disks. Otherwise, you will be able to make further changes manually.

The partition tables of the following devices are changed:  
SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda)

The following partitions are going to be formatted:  
partition #1 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as ext3  
partition #5 of SCSI1 (0,0,0) (sda) as swap

Write the changes to disks?

**<Yes>**

<No>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos -> No

[1] Configure the package manager

Your installation CD or DVD has been scanned; its label is:

Debian GNU/Linux 6.0.1a \_Squeeze\_ - Official amd64 DVD Binary-1 20110322-16:05

You now have the option to scan additional CDs or DVDs for use by the package manager (apt). Normally these should be from the same set as the installation CD/DVD. If you do not have any additional CDs or DVDs available, this step can just be skipped.

If you wish to scan another CD or DVD, please insert it now.

Scan another CD or DVD?

<Go Back>

<Yes>

<No>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos -> No

[!] Configure the package manager

A network mirror can be used to supplement the software that is included on the CD-ROM. This may also make newer versions of software available.

You are installing from a DVD. Even though the DVD contains a large selection of packages, some may be missing. If you have a reasonably good Internet connection, use of a mirror is suggested if you plan to install a graphical desktop environment.

Use a network mirror?

<Go Back>

<Yes>

<No>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos -> No

[!] Configuring popularity-contest

The system may anonymously supply the distribution developers with statistics about the most used packages on this system. This information influences decisions such as which packages should go on the first distribution CD.

If you choose to participate, the automatic submission script will run once every week, sending statistics to the distribution developers. The collected statistics can be viewed on <http://popcon.debian.org/>.

This choice can be later modified by running "dpkg-reconfigure popularity-contest".

Participate in the package usage survey?

<Go Back>

<Yes>

**<No>**

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos los paquetes a instalar -> [Enter]

[!] Software selection

At the moment, only the core of the system is installed. To tune the system to your needs, you can choose to install one or more of the following predefined collections of software.

Choose software to install:

- [\*] Graphical desktop environment
- [\*] Web server
- [ ] Print server
- [\*] DNS server
- [\*] File server
- [\*] Mail server
- [\*] SQL database
- [\*] SSH server
- [\*] Laptop
- [\*] Standard system utilities

<Go Back> <Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Confirmar el dominio para samba ITS en mi Ejemplo -> [Enter]

[!] Samba Server

Please specify the workgroup for this system. This setting controls which workgroup the system will appear in when used as a server, the default workgroup to be used when browsing with various frontends, and the domain name used with the "security=domain" setting.

Workgroup/Domain Name:

ITS

<Go Back> <Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos -> Yes

[!] Install the GRUB boot loader on a hard disk

It seems that this new installation is the only operating system on this computer. If so, it should be safe to install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record of your first hard drive.

Warning: If the installer failed to detect another operating system that is present on your computer, modifying the master boot record will make that operating system temporarily unbootable, though GRUB can be manually configured later to boot it.

Install the GRUB boot loader to the master boot record?

<Go Back>

<Yes>

<No>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Seleccionamos -> Continue

[!] Finish the installation

Installation complete

Installation is complete, so it is time to boot into your new system. Make sure to remove the installation media (CD-ROM, floppies), so that you boot into the new system rather than restarting the installation.

<Go Back>

<Continue>

<Tab> moves; <Space> selects; <Enter> activates buttons



**ITSanchez.com.ar**

Compartiendo Experiencia  
Windows, Linux y mas...

Se reinicia el equipo y tendremos instalado nuestro Debian6

