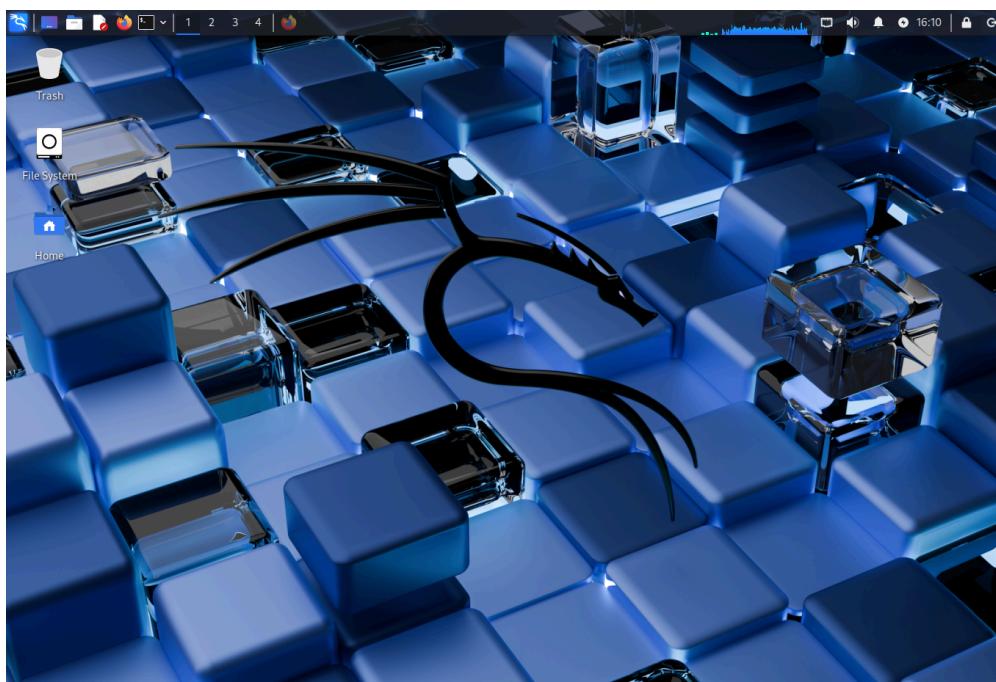


Guide

En el siguiente documento se evidenciará el seguimiento de la guía propuesta en mi máquina Kali Linux.

Antes de proceder con todo, es muy importante tener nuestra máquina virtual en modo puente para que “pueda ver el mundo exterior”. Una vez tenida en cuenta esa consideración encendemos la máquina:



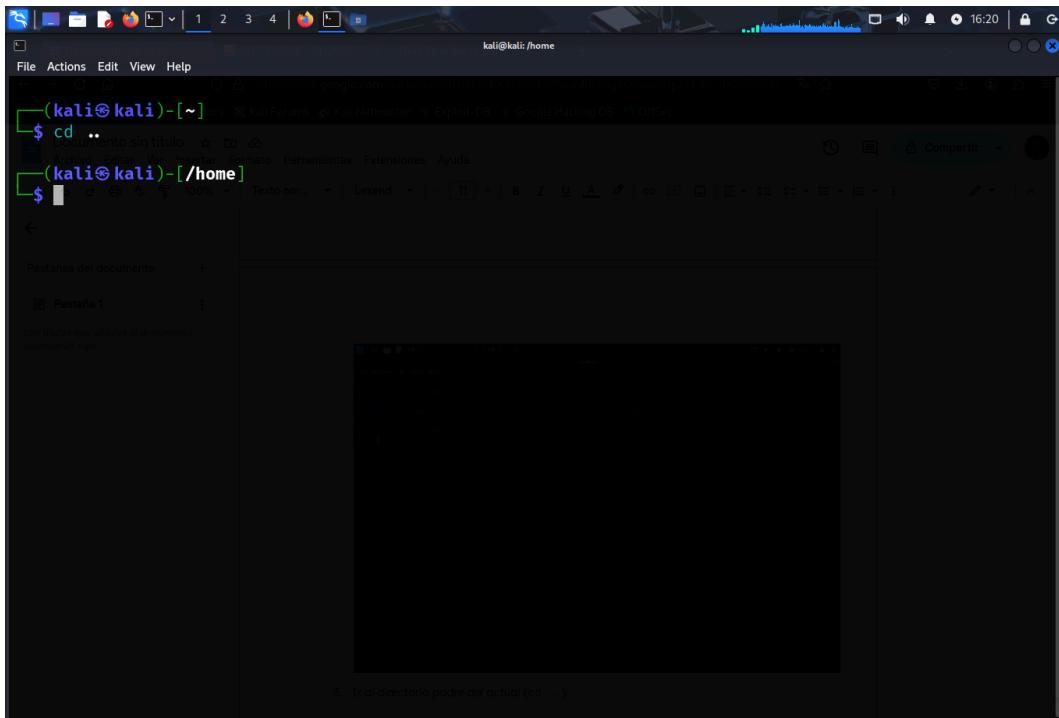
1. Ver el directorio actual de trabajo (`pwd`).

A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment. At the top is a dark blue header bar with icons for file operations, a terminal window, and system status. Below it is a window titled '(kali㉿kali)-[~]' containing a terminal session. The terminal shows the command '\$ pwd' followed by the path '/home/kali'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations like 'Nuevo', 'Abrir', 'Guardar', etc. The main area of the window contains a text editor with a dark theme. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'Pestañas del documento' and 'Pestaña 1'. The desktop background is a dark, abstract image.

2. Ver contenido de un directorio (`ls`).

A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment, similar to the previous one. It shows a terminal window with the command '\$ ls' run, which lists the contents of the current directory: Desktop, Documents, Downloads, Music, Pictures, Public, Templates, and Videos. The desktop background is visible behind the window.

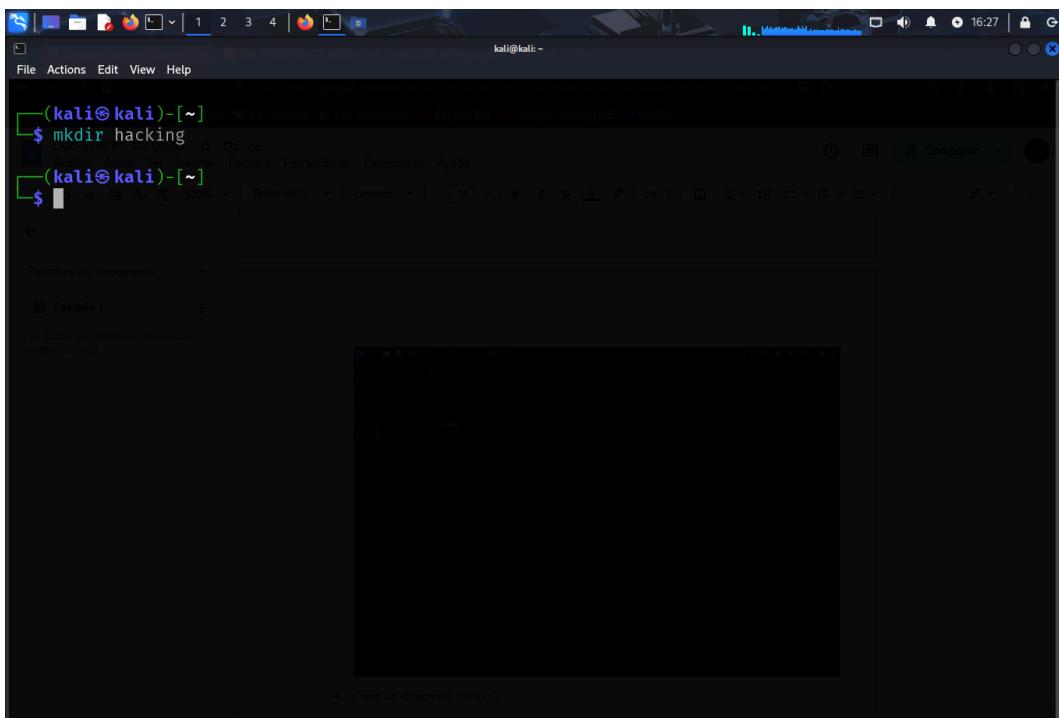
3. Ir al directorio padre del actual (`cd ..`).



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali:/home". The terminal shows the command \$ cd .. being run. The window has a dark theme with a blue header bar. The terminal text area is white with black text. A status bar at the bottom indicates "Pestañas del documento" and "Pestaña 1".

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ cd ..
```

4. Crear un directorio (`mkdir`).



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali:~". The terminal shows the command \$ mkdir hacking being run. The window has a dark theme with a blue header bar. The terminal text area is white with black text. A status bar at the bottom indicates "Pestañas del documento" and "Pestaña 1".

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ mkdir hacking
```

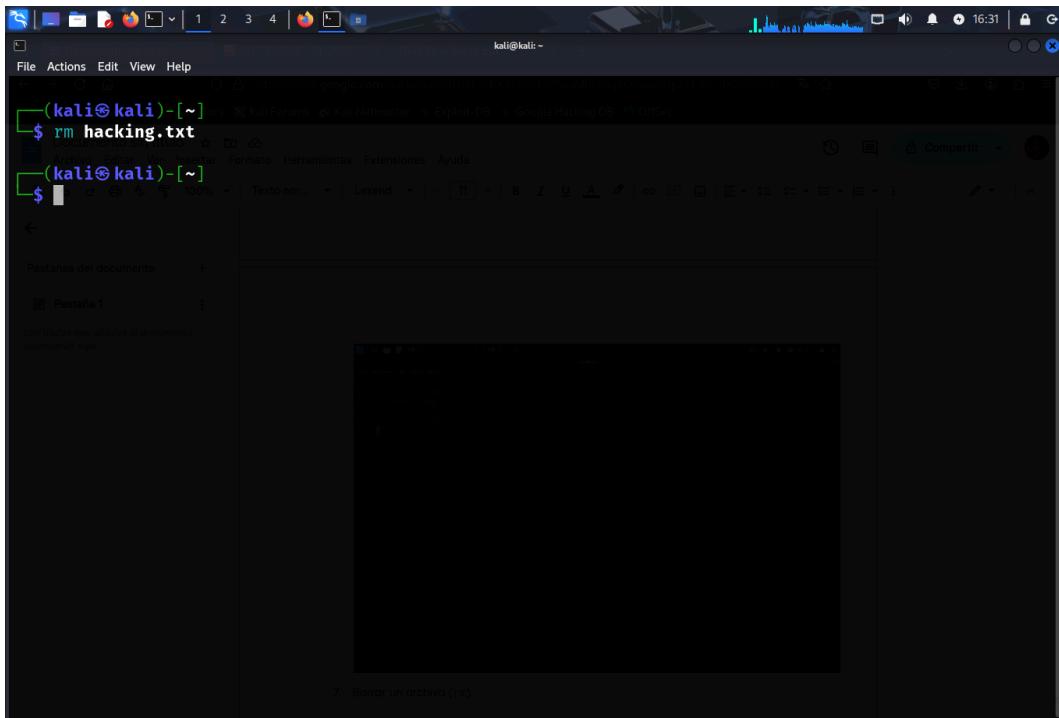
5. Borrar un directorio vacío (`rmdir`).

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~'. The window shows a command-line interface with the following text:
File Actions Edit View Help
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]\$ rm -r hacking
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]\$
The terminal is running on a Kali Linux system, as indicated by the desktop environment and the terminal title.

6. Crear un archivo (touch).

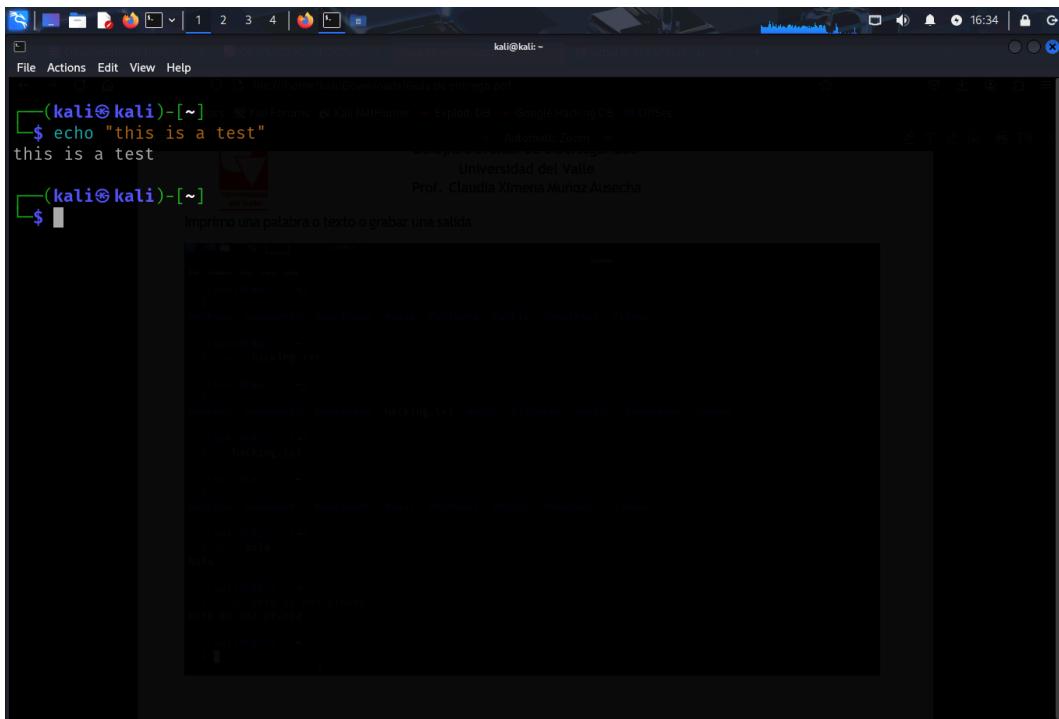
A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~'. The window shows a command-line interface with the following text:
File Actions Edit View Help
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]\$ touch hacking.txt
[(kali㉿kali)-[~]]\$
The terminal is running on a Kali Linux system, as indicated by the desktop environment and the terminal title.

7. Borrar un archivo (rm).



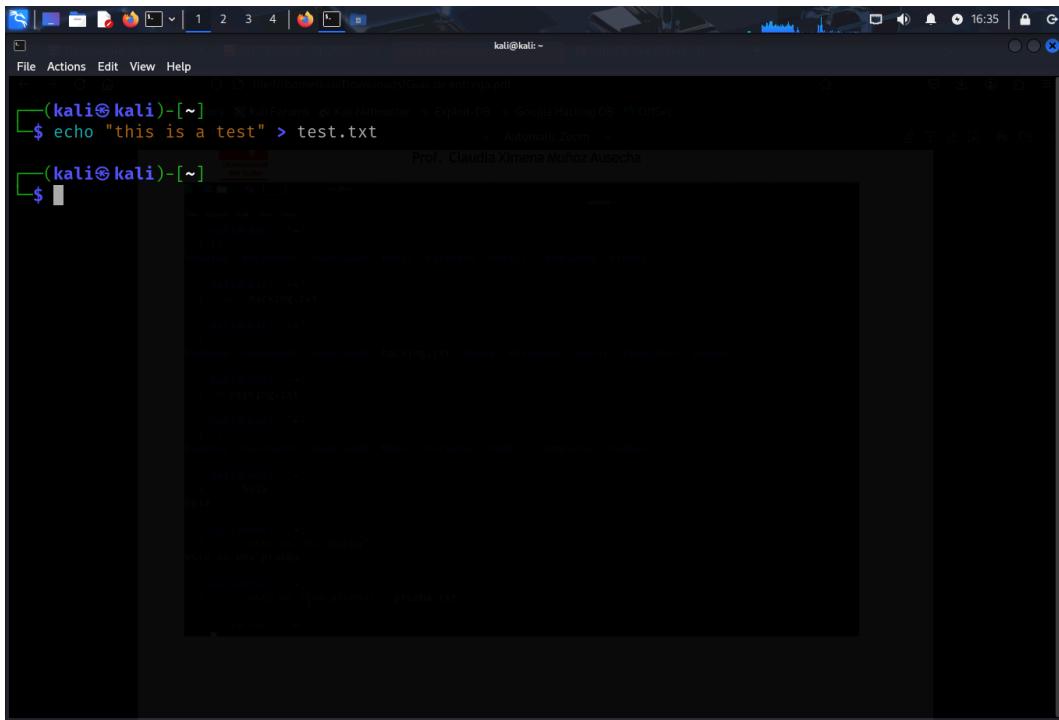
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~". The window shows a file named "hacking.txt" being deleted with the command "\$ rm hacking.txt". A tooltip at the bottom of the terminal window says "7. Borrar un archivo (rm)".

8. Imprimir en el standard output (echo).



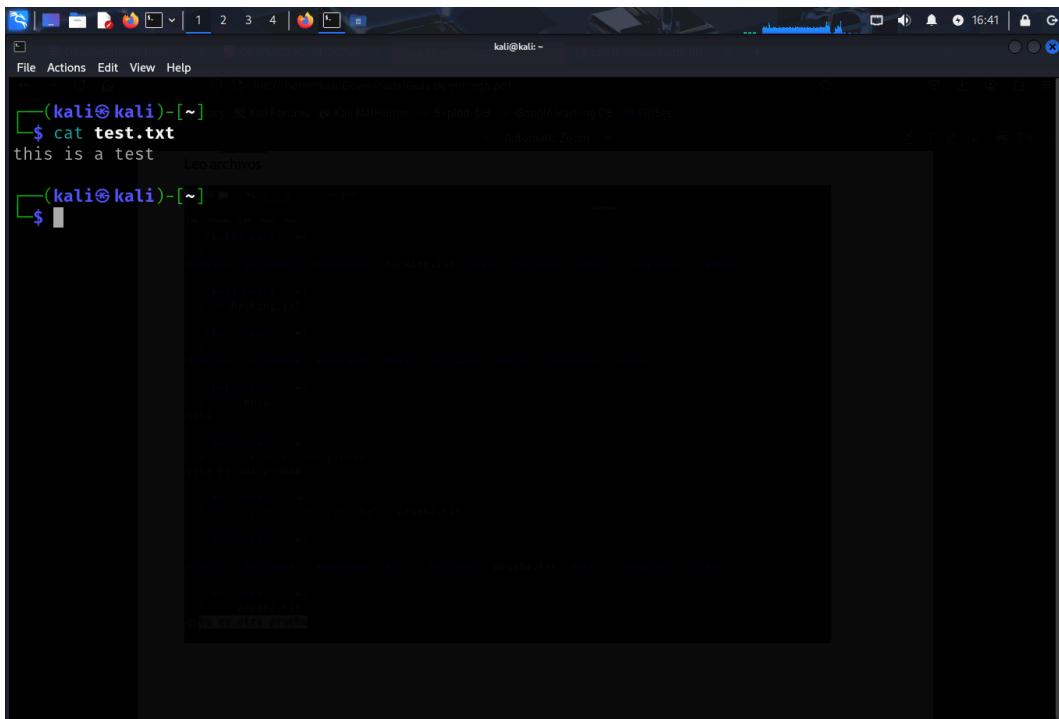
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~". The user runs the command "\$ echo "this is a test" which prints the text "this is a test" to the standard output.

9. Operador de redirección (>).



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ echo "this is a test" > test.txt
```

10. Imprimir el contenido de los archivos en el standard output (**cat**).



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ cat test.txt
```

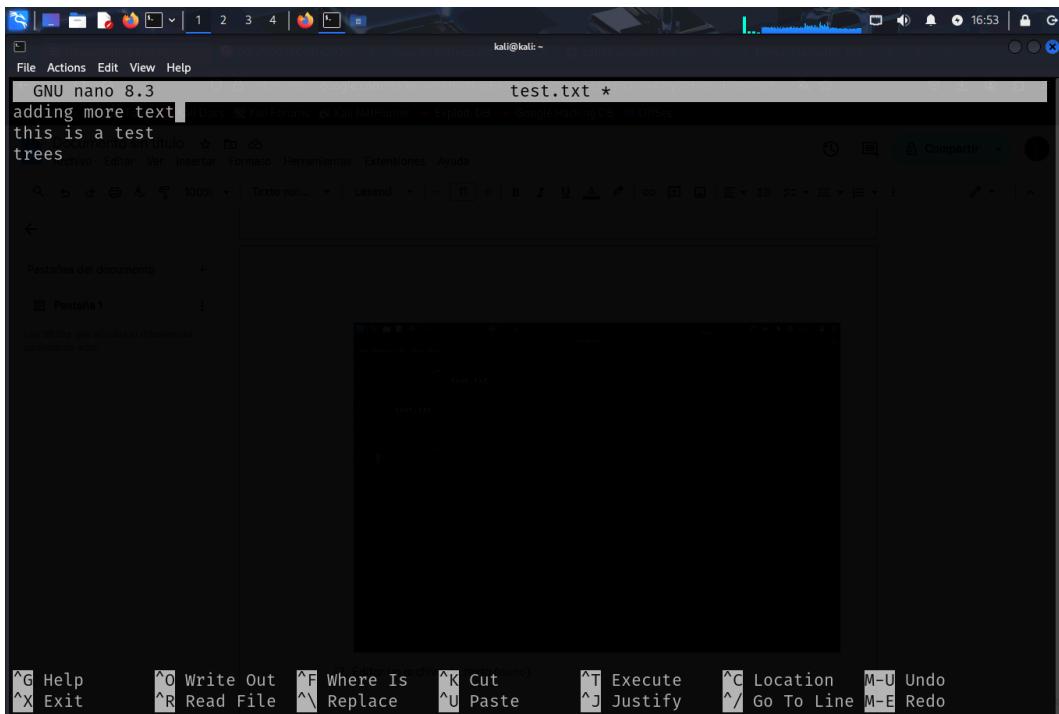
this is a test

11. Agregando texto a un archivo (**>>**).

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] ~ $ echo "trees" >> test.txt
(kali㉿kali)-[~] ~ $ cat test.txt
this is a test
trees
(kali㉿kali)-[~] ~ $
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The user has run the command `echo "trees" >> test.txt` to append the word "trees" to a file named `test.txt`. Then, they ran `cat test.txt` to read the contents of the file, which showed "this is a test" followed by "trees". The terminal window has a dark background with light-colored text.

12. Editar un archivo de texto (nano).



A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal shows the following session:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nano test.txt
adding more text
this is a test
trees
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

13. Accediendo a la ayuda del comando “help” (--help).

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal shows the following session:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION] ... [FILE] ...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
  -a, --all          do not ignore entries starting with .
  -A, --almost-all   do not list implied . and ..
  --author          with -l, print the author of each file
  -b, --escape       print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
  --block-size=SIZE  with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them;
                    e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

  -B, --ignore-backups
  -c
  -C
  --color[=WHEN]     list entries by columns
  color the output WHEN; more info below
  -d, --directory    list directories themselves, not their contents
  -D, --dired         generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
  -f
  -F, --classify[=WHEN]
  --file-type        do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color
  --format=WORD       append indicator (one of */=>@!) to entries WHEN
                     likewise, except do not append '*'
                     across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                     single-column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C
```

14. Accediendo al manual del comando “ls” (man).

```
File Actions Edit View Help
LS(1) User Commands LS(1)
NAME ls - list directory contents
SYNOPSIS ls [OPTION] ... [FILE] ...
DESCRIPTION
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a, --all
      do not ignore entries starting with .

-A, --almost-all
      do not list implied . and ..

--author
      with -l, print the author of each file

-b, --escape
      print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters

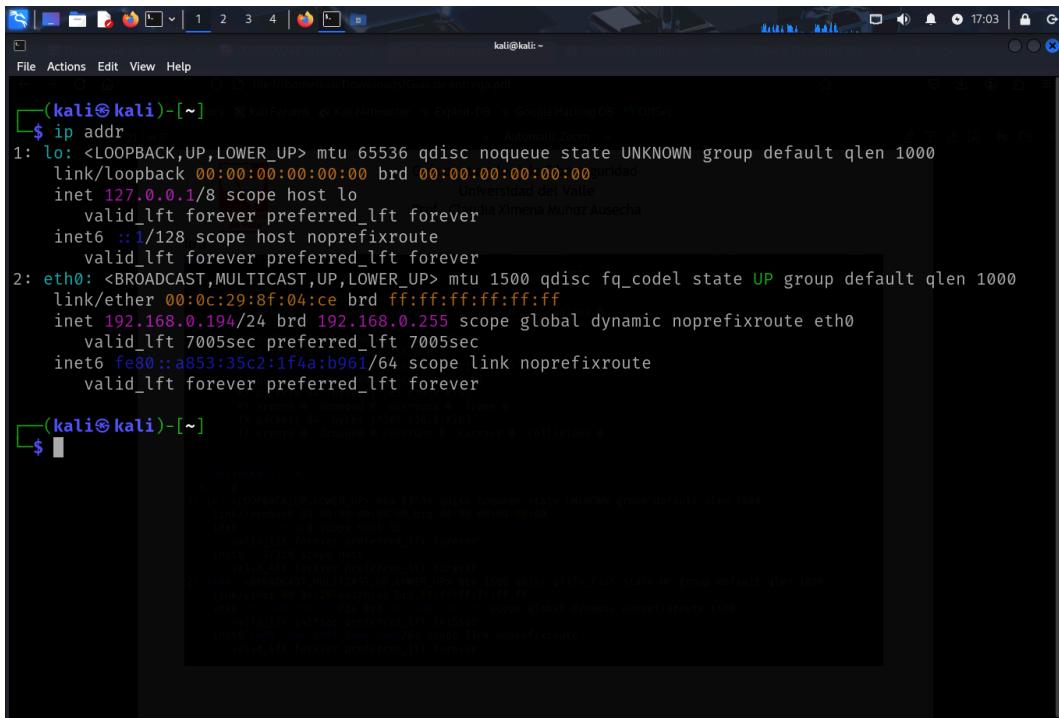
--block-size=SIZE
      with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them; e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below
Manual page ls(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

15. Ver las interfaces de red (ifconfig or ip addr).

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
      inet 192.168.0.194  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.0.255
          inet6 fe80::a853:35c2:1f4a:b961  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
              ether 00:0c:29:8f:04:ce  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
                  RX packets 71832  bytes 68500733 (65.3 MiB)
                  RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
                  TX packets 40246  bytes 15863867 (15.1 MiB)
                  TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

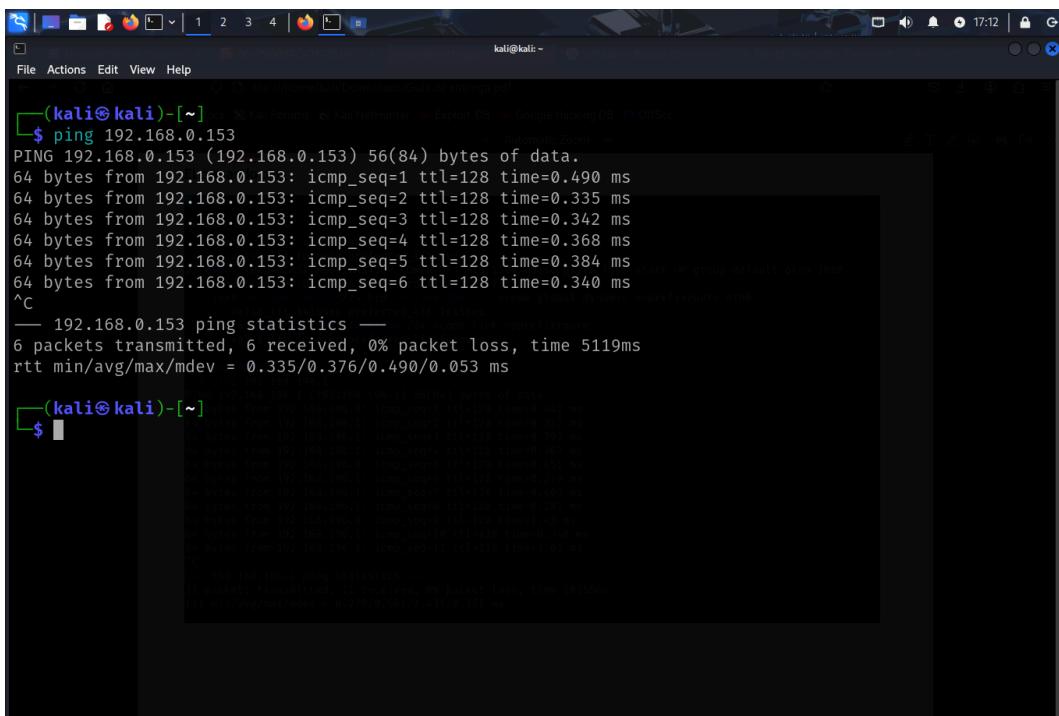
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
      inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
      inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
          loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
              RX packets 10  bytes 580 (580.0 B)
              RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
              TX packets 10  bytes 580 (580.0 B)
              TX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ ip addr
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:8f:04:ce brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.0.194/24 brd 192.168.0.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 7005sec preferred_lft 7005sec
    inet6 fe80::a853:35c2:1f4a:b961/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
```

16. Haciendo ping a mi computador, donde estoy ejecutando VMware (ping).



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~] $ ping 192.168.0.153
PING 192.168.0.153 (192.168.0.153) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.0.153: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.490 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.153: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.335 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.153: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.342 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.153: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=0.368 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.153: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=0.384 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.0.153: icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=0.340 ms
^C
--- 192.168.0.153 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5119ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.335/0.376/0.490/0.053 ms
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
```

17. Clonación y ejecución de la herramienta airgeddon.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~/hacking/airgeddon". The terminal shows the command \$ sudo bash ./airgeddon.sh being run. The output is a script for generic installation:

```
It is essential to run this script as root, otherwise airgeddon won't work properly.

Generic installation

• Installation method 1
    - Clone the repository
        $ git clone https://github.com/v1s1t0r1sh3r3/airgeddon.git
    - Go to the newly created directory
        $ cd airgeddon
    - Run it (remove sudo if you already have root permissions)
        $ ./airgeddon.sh

• Installation method 2
    - Download file
        $ wget https://github.com/v1s1t0r1sh3r3/airgeddon/raw/master/airgeddon.sh
    - Unzip the downloaded file
        $ unzip master.zip
    - Go to the newly created directory
        $ cd airgeddon-service
    - Run it (remove sudo if you already have root permissions)
        $ ./airgeddon-service.sh

airgeddon should be launched with bash --noexec ./airgeddon.sh and not with sh or any other kind of shell.

If you launch the script using another shell, there will be Syntax errors and faulty results. Even with no initial errors, they will appear later. Always launch using bash.
```

18. Selección de mi interfaz de red.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kali@kali: ~/hacking/airgeddon". The terminal shows the command \$./airgeddon.sh being run. The output is the interface selection screen:

```
***** Interface selection *****
Select an interface to work with:
1. eth0 // Chipset: Intel Corporation 82545EM

Hint If you have any doubt or problem, you can check Wiki FAQ section (https://github.com/v1s1t0r1sh3r3/airgeddon/wiki/FAQ%20%20Troubleshooting) or ask in our Discord server: https://discord.gg/sQ9dgt9

> 1
```

19. Los siguientes pasos no los puedo ejecutar porque no cuento con una interfaz inalámbrica.

```
kali@kali: ~/hacking/airgeddon
*****
airgeddon v11.41 main menu *****
Interface eth0 selected. Mode: (Non wifi card)

Select an option from menu:
_____
0. Exit script
1. Select another network interface
2. Put interface in monitor mode
3. Put interface in managed mode
_____
4. DoS attacks menu
5. Handshake/PMKID/Decloaking tools menu
6. Offline WPA/WPA2 decrypt menu
7. Evil Twin attacks menu
8. WPS attacks menu
9. WEP attacks menu
10. Enterprise attacks menu
_____
11. About & Credits / Sponsorship mentions
12. Options and language menu

Hint When airgeddon requests you to enter a path to a file either to use a dictionary, a Handshake or anything else, did you know that you can drag and drop the file over the airgeddon window? In this way you don't have to type the path manually
_____
> 2

This interface eth0 is not a wifi card. It doesn't support monitor mode
Press [Enter] key to continue ...
```