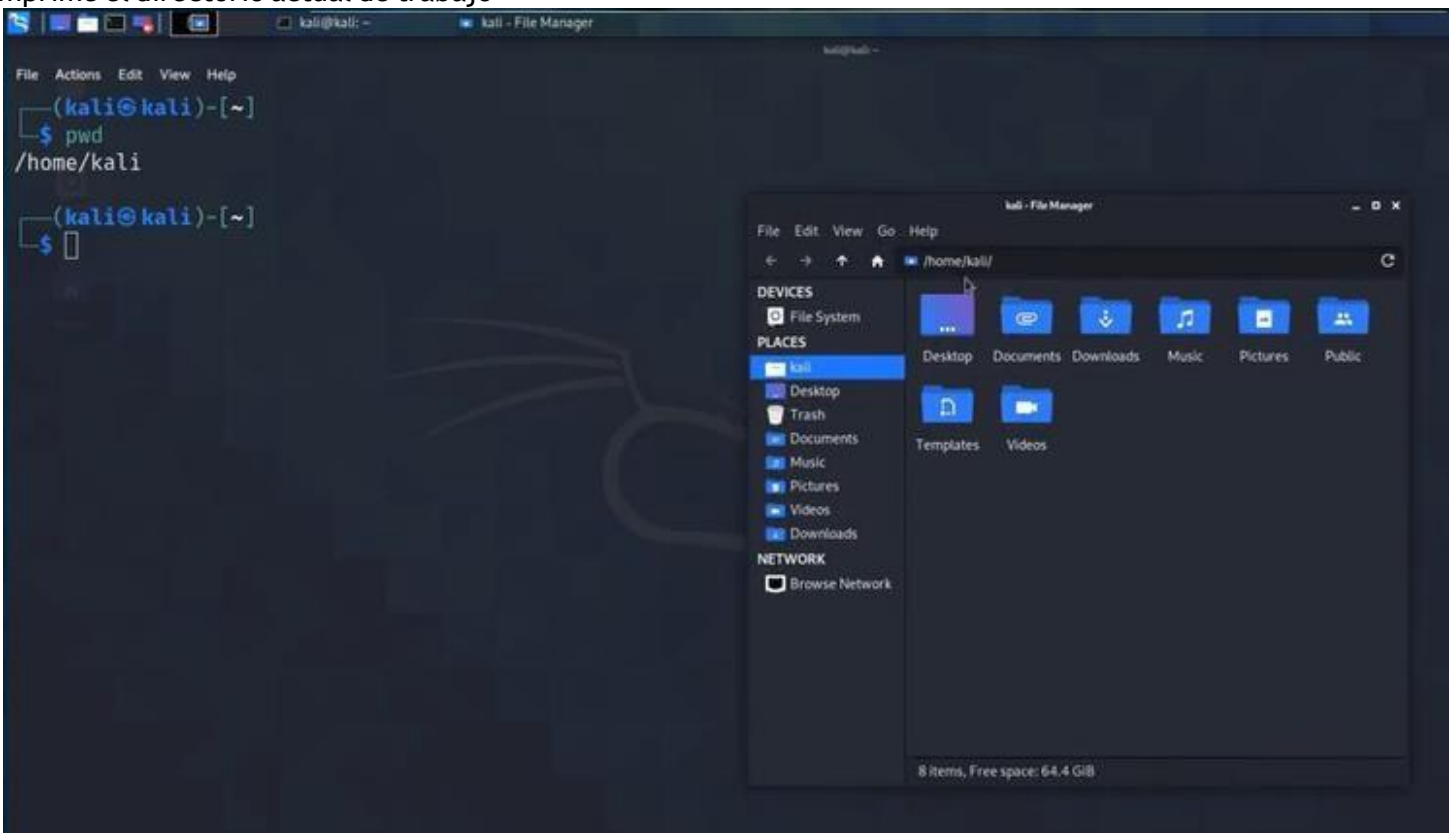
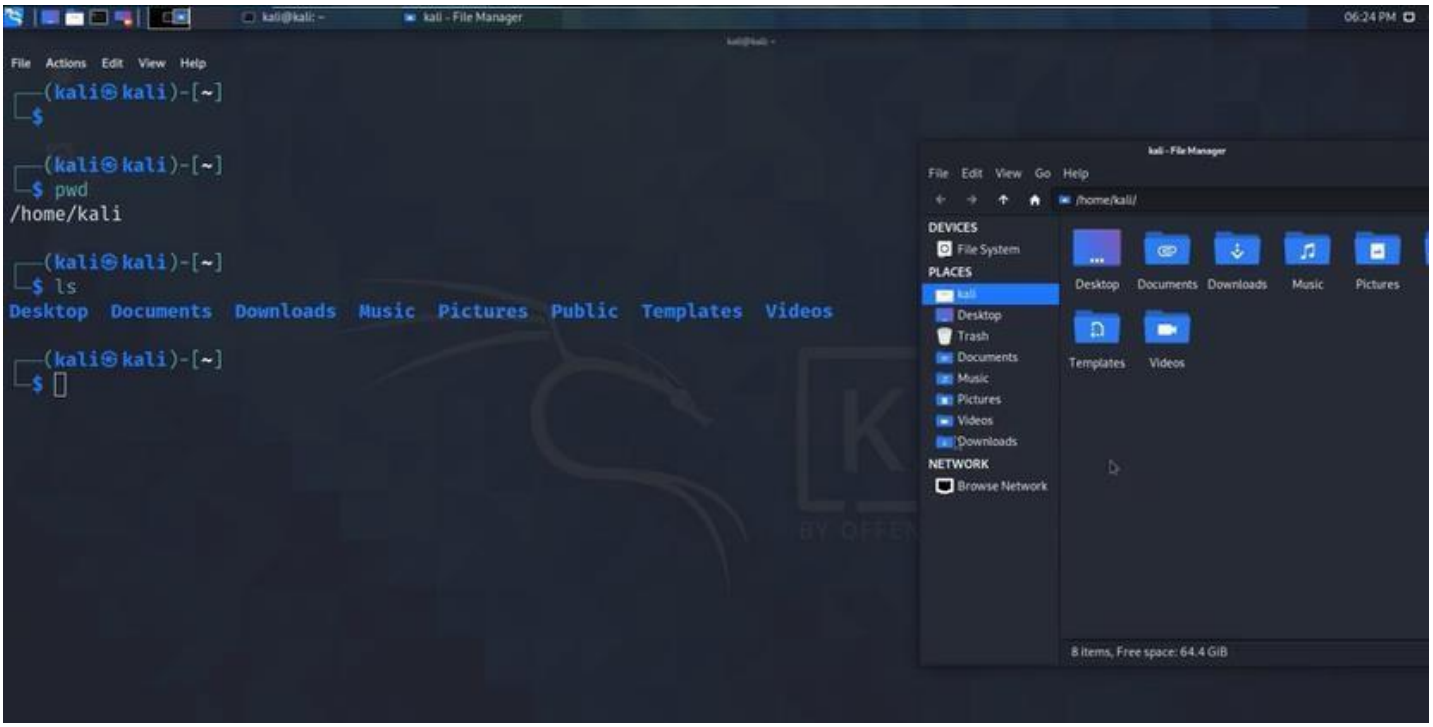
Imprime el directorio actual de trabajo



Como puedo ver lo que tengo en la carpeta

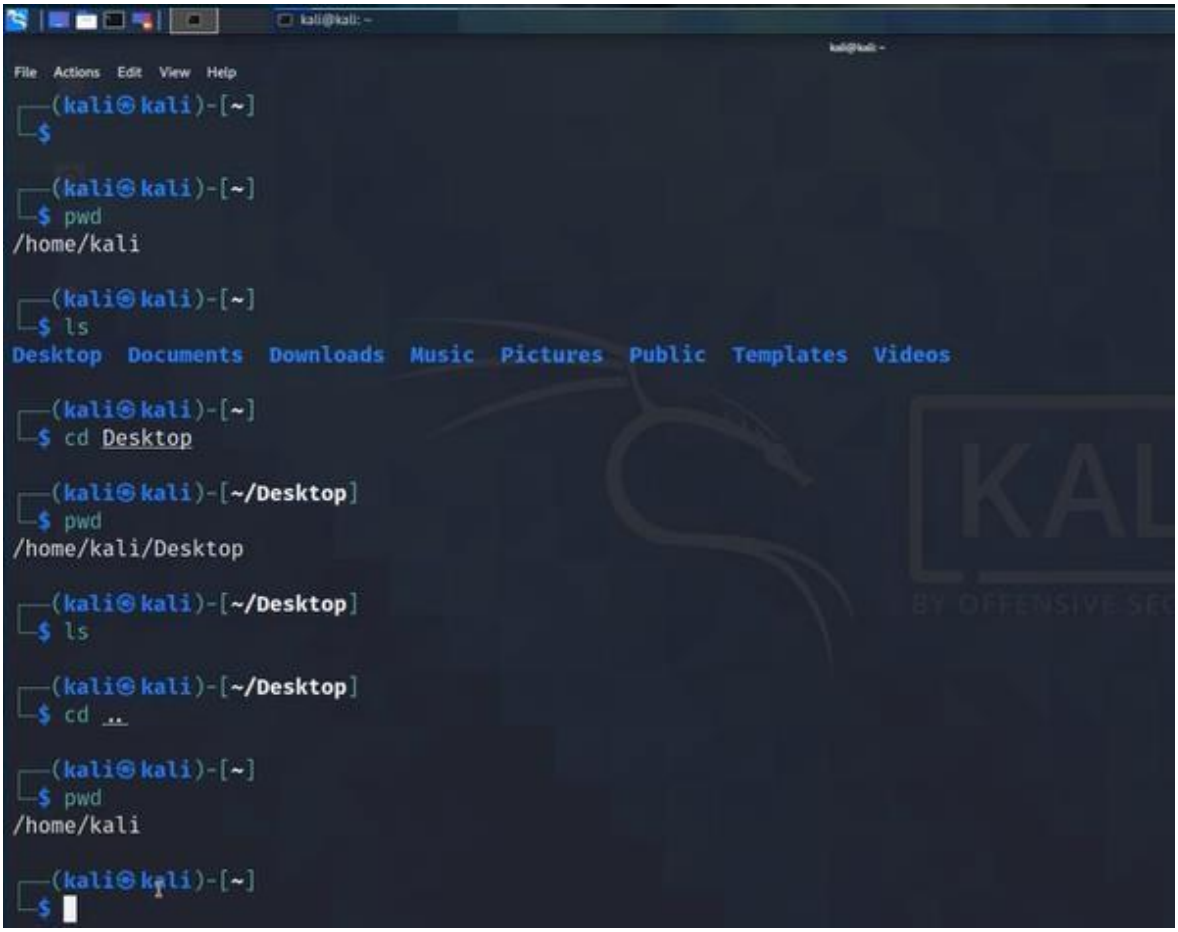


Éxitos


kali@kali: ~/Desktop
kali - File Manager
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ pwd
/home/kali
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd Desktop
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ pwd
/home/kali/Desktop
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$

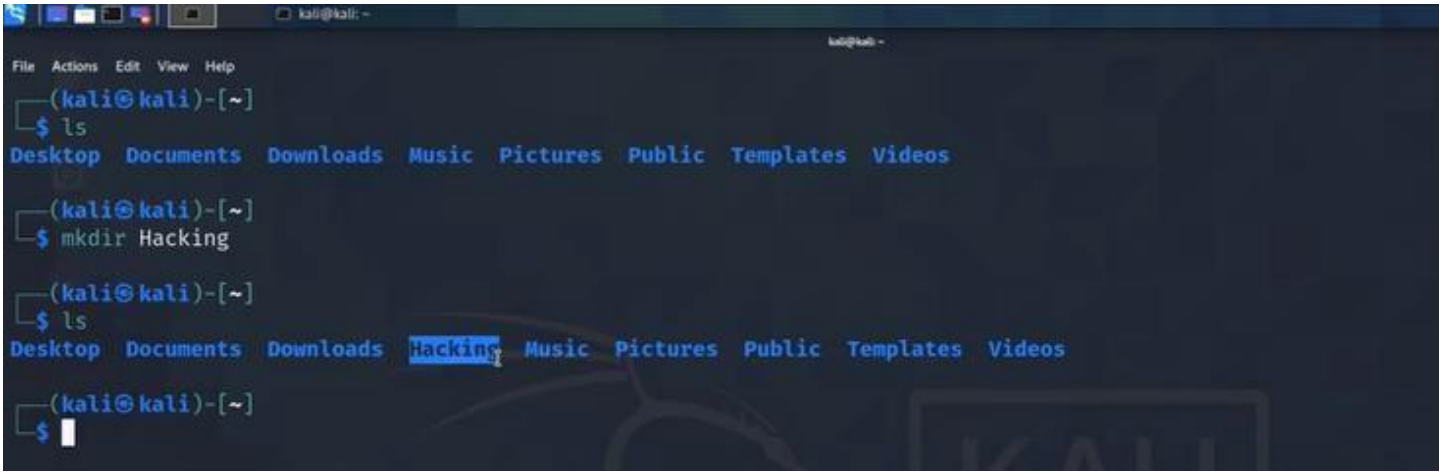
Éxitos

Para regresar



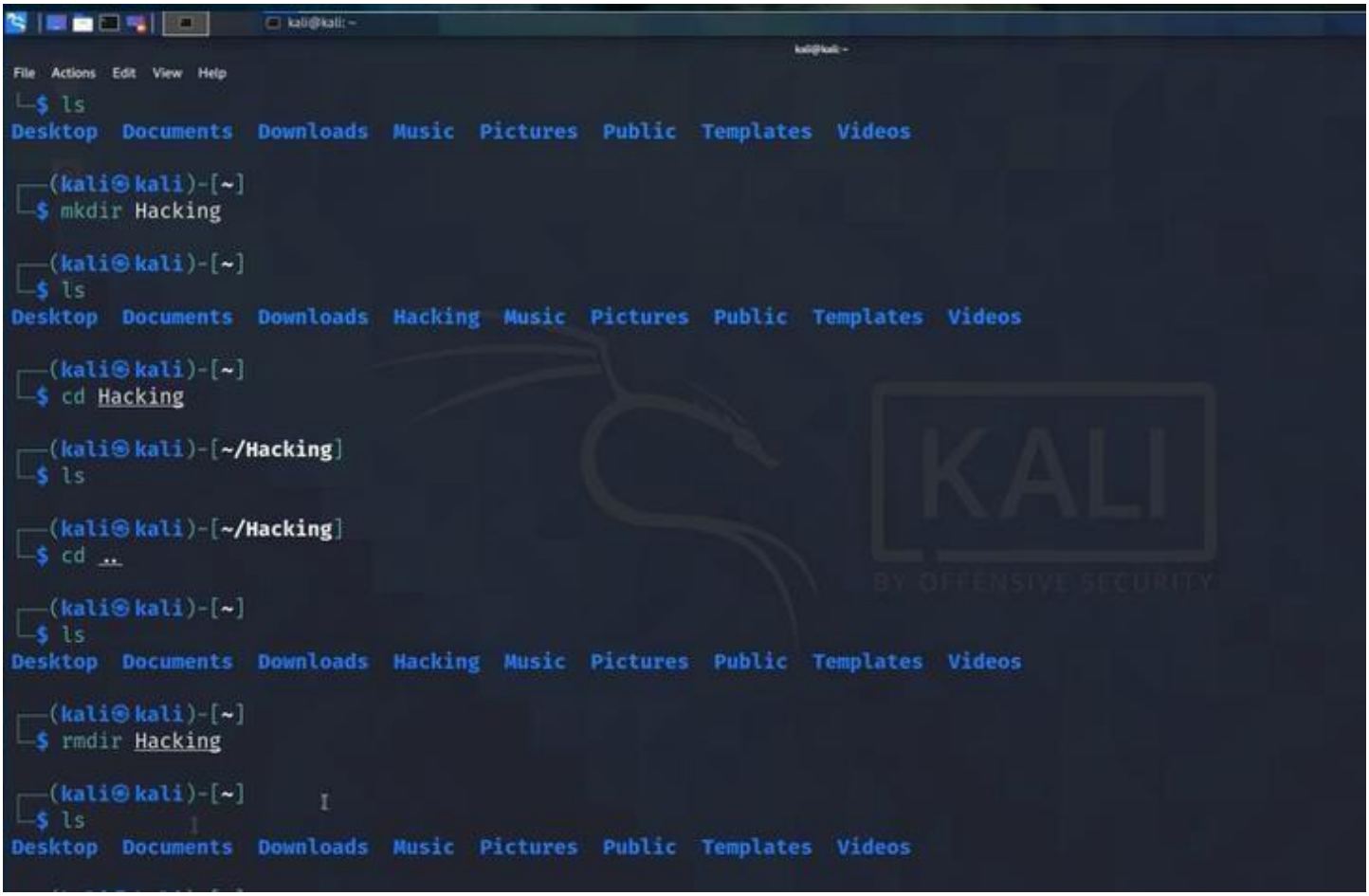
Borro la pantalla con clear o Ctrl + L

Crear una nueva carpeta

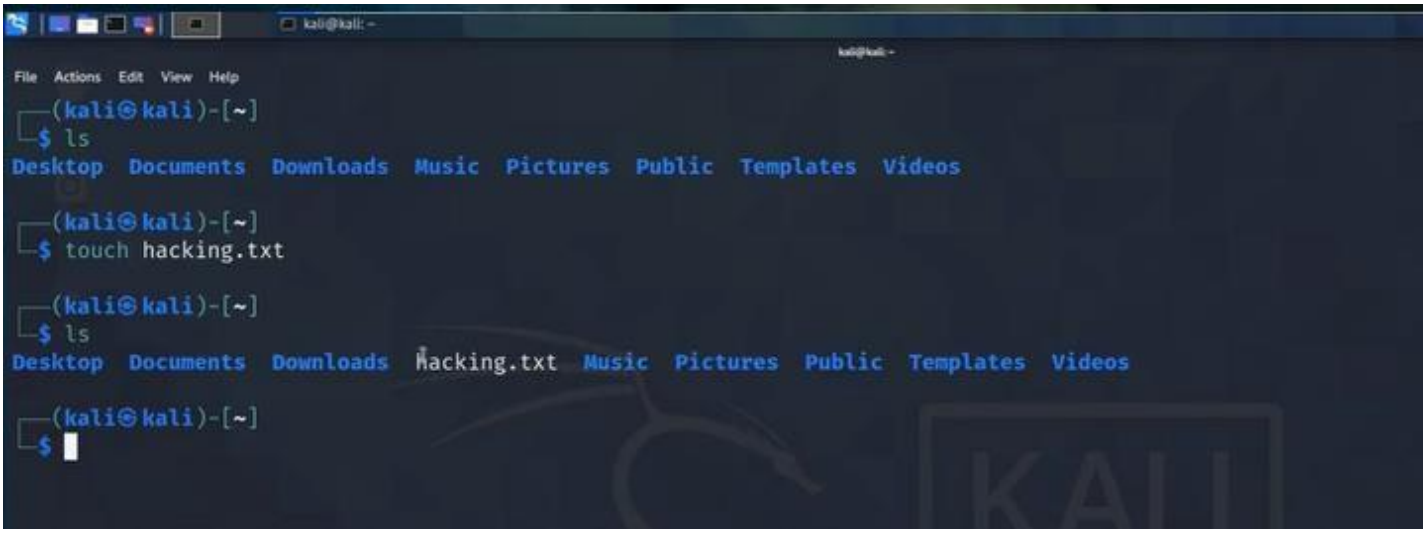


Éxitos

Para borrar la carpeta

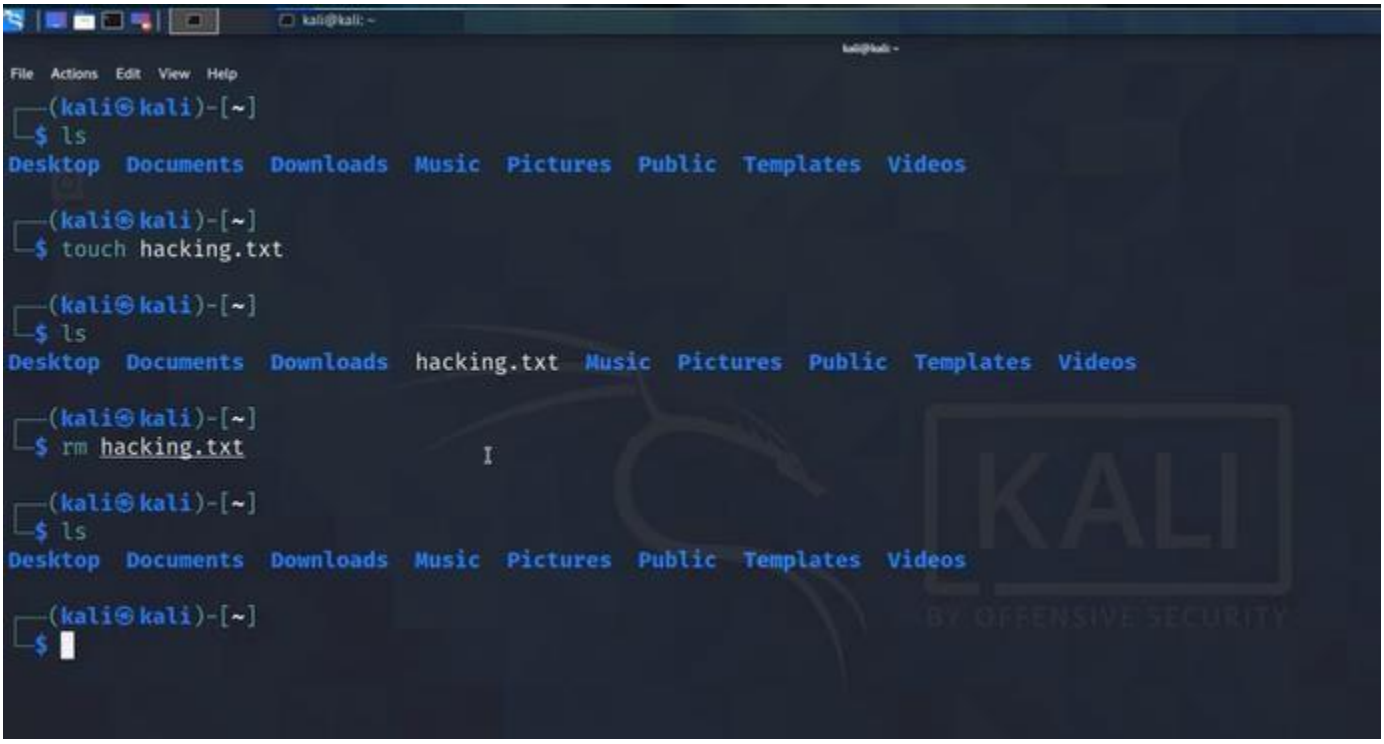


Para crear un archivo



Éxitos

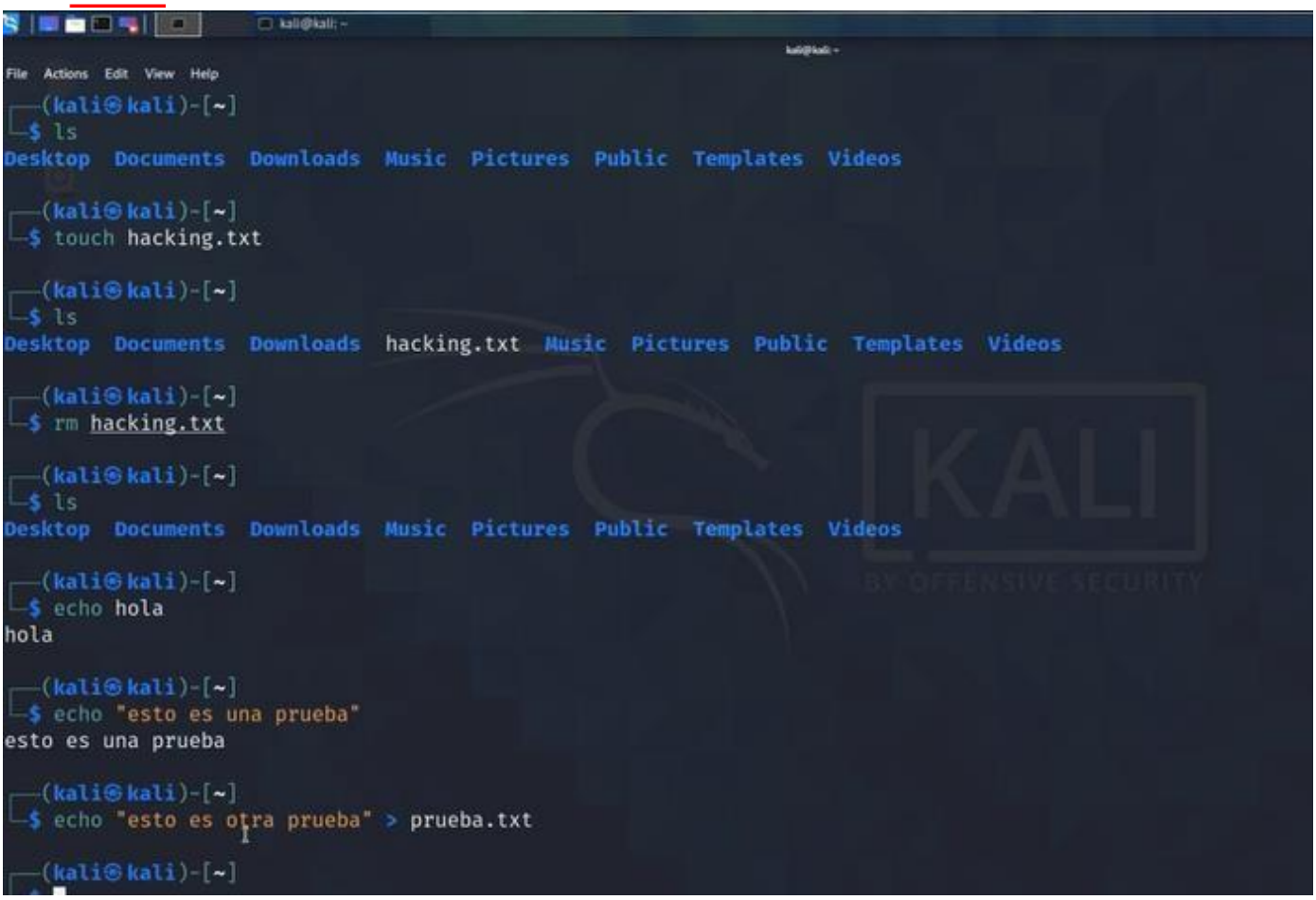
Borrar el archivo



Éxitos

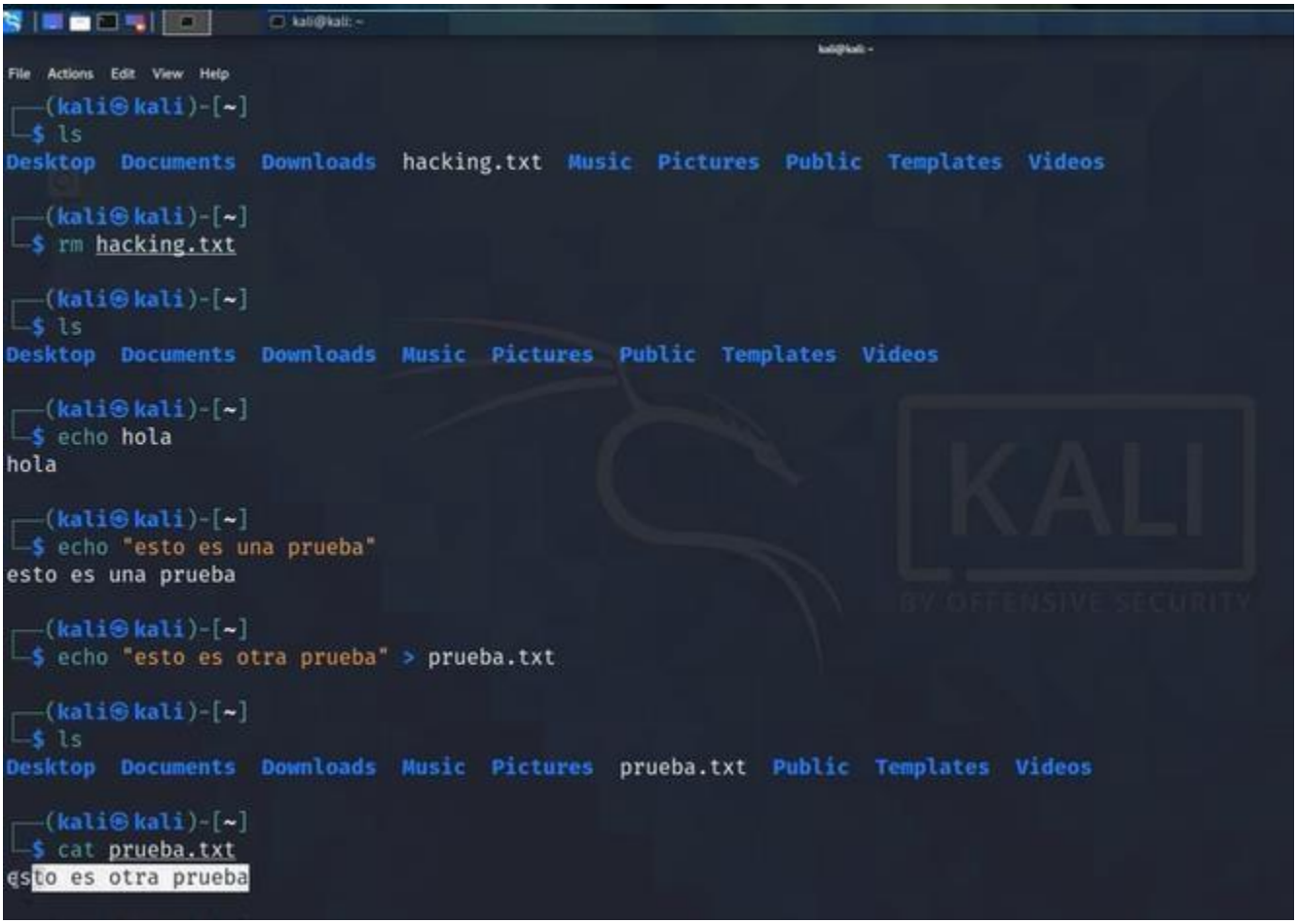
Imprimo una palabra o texto o grabar una salida

Éxitos


File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ touch hacking.txt
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads hacking.txt Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ rm hacking.txt
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ echo hola
hola
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ echo "esto es una prueba"
esto es una prueba
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ echo "esto es otra prueba" > prueba.txt
(kali㉿kali)-[~]

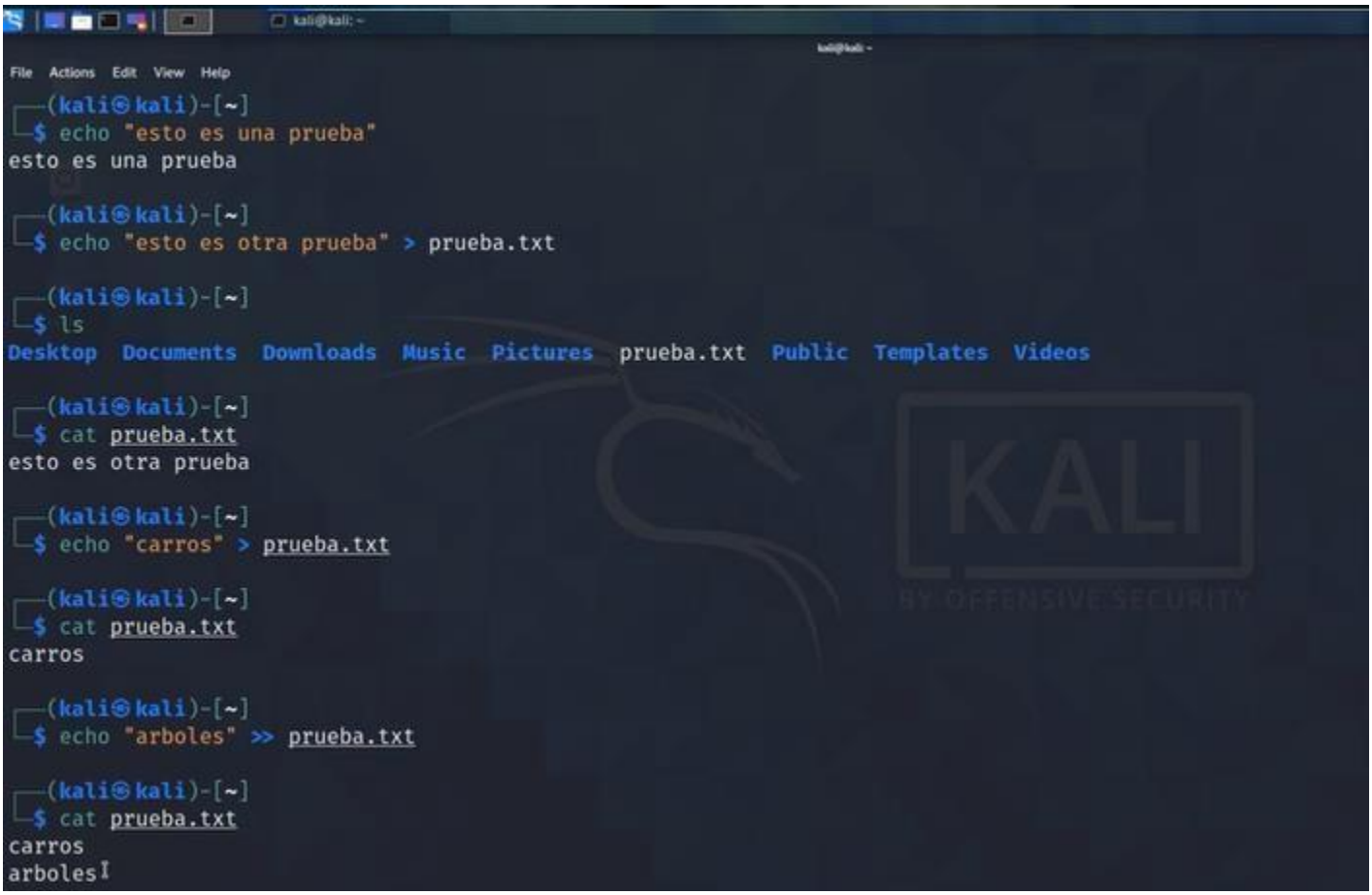
Éxitos

Leo archivos

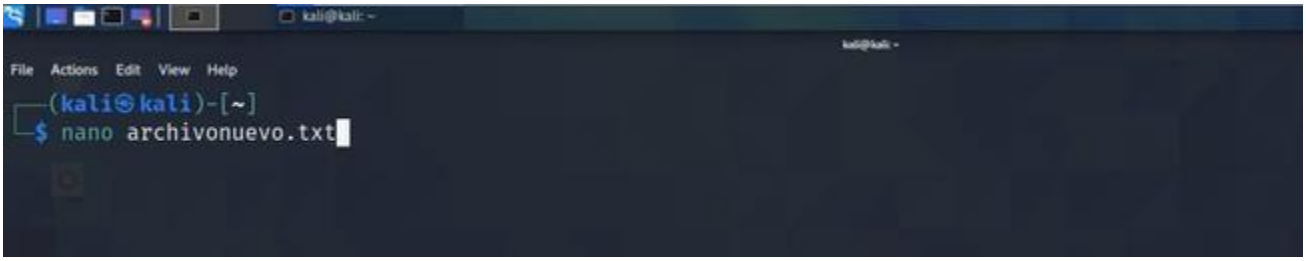


Éxitos

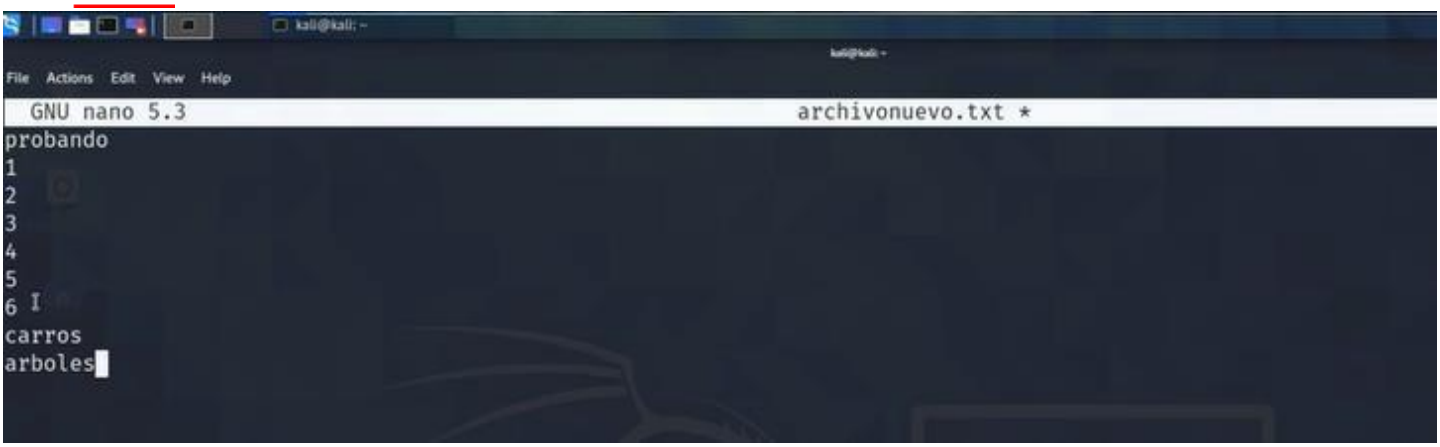
Imprimir otras opciones



Permite crear y editar un archivo

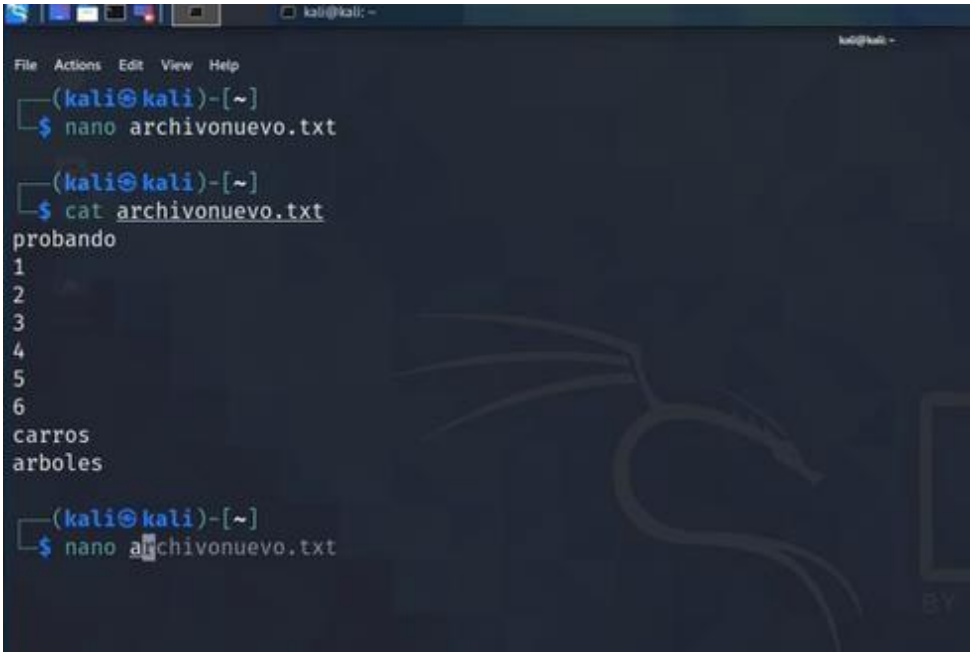


Éxitos

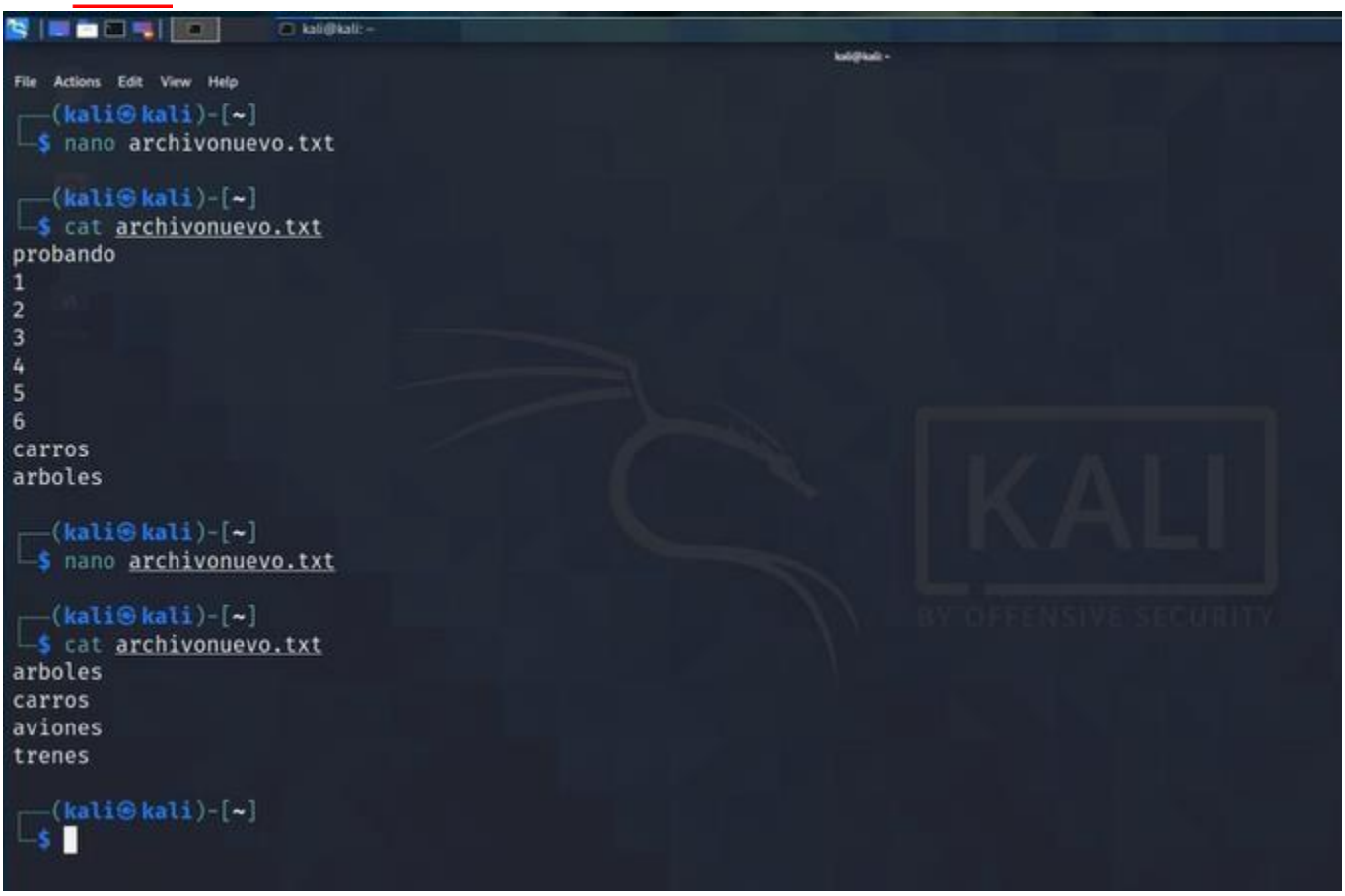


Guargar con ctrl + o enter

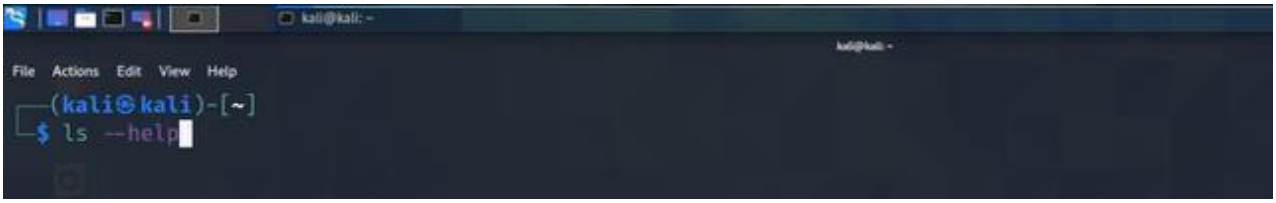
Para salir ctrl + x



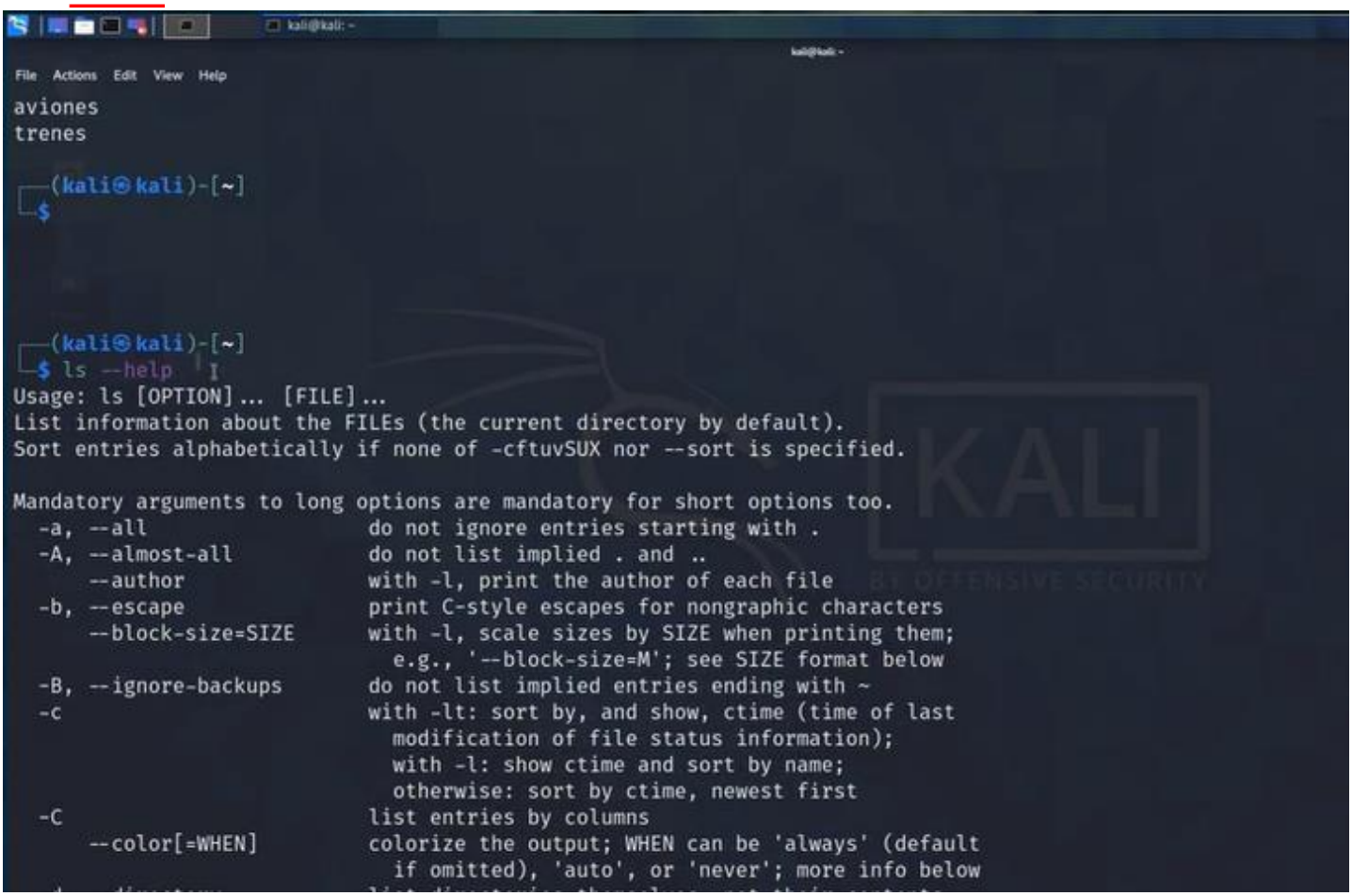
Éxitos



Atributo help, me permite ver información de un comando

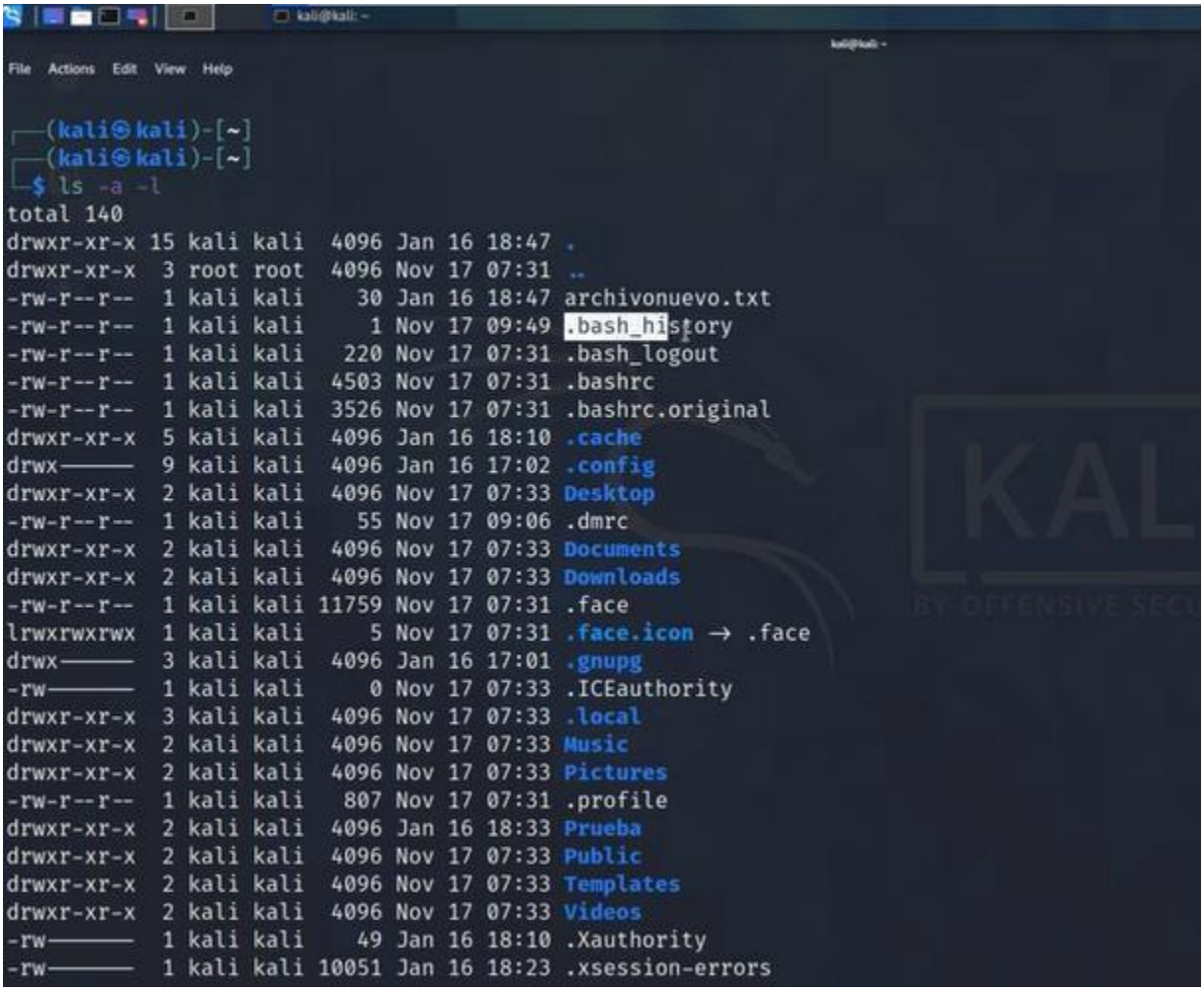


Éxitos

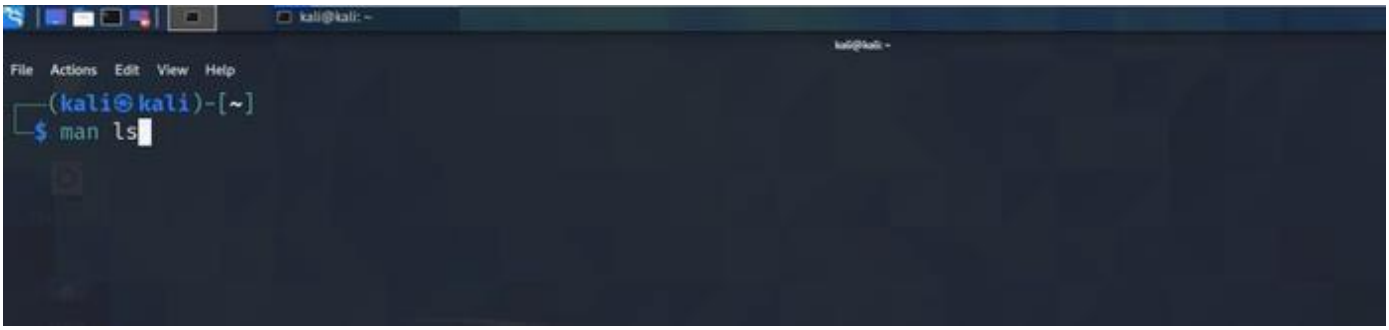

File Actions Edit View Help
aviones
trenes
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.
Mandatory arguments to long options are 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 do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
modification of file status information);
with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first
-C list entries by columns
--color[=WHEN] colorize the output; WHEN can be 'always' (default
if omitted), 'auto', or 'never'; more info below

Éxitos

El comando – l me lista en formato largo la información, - a para mostrar formatos ocultos o -ls -la o - ls -al

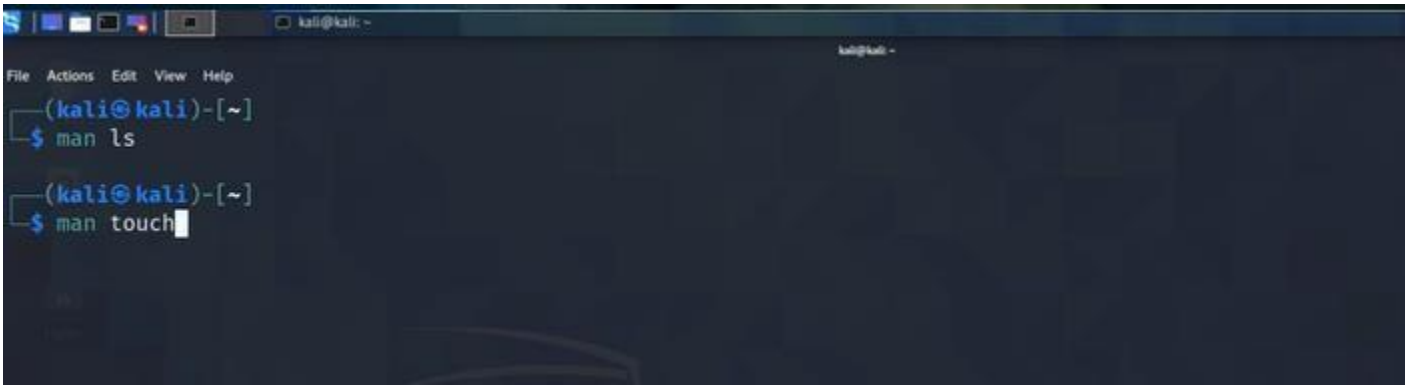


Ver de manera intuitivo y organizado el comando ls enter y para salir utilizo la tecla Q



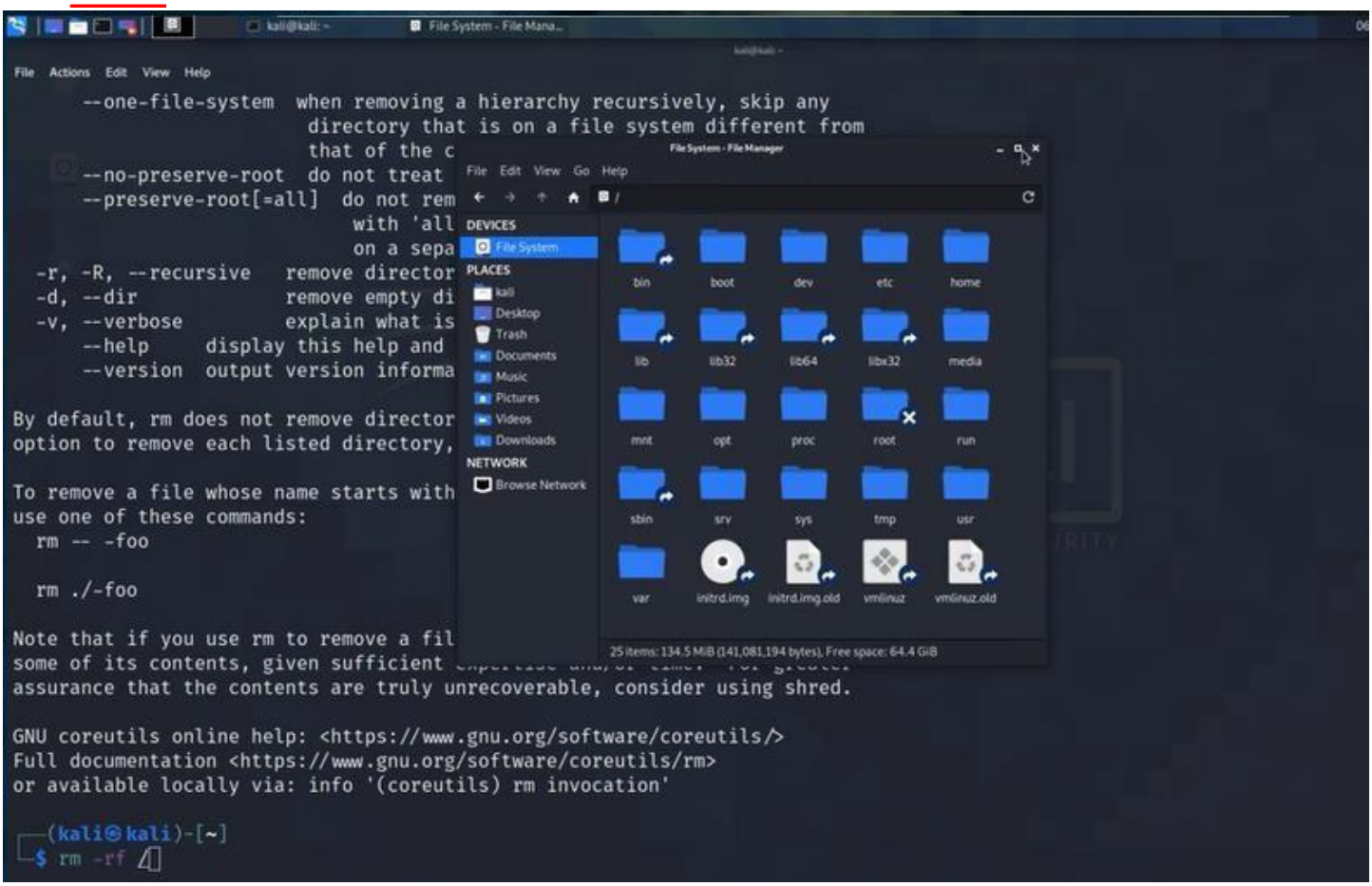
Éxitos

Muestra los atributos del comando touch



Borra de forma recursiva y forzada todo lo que haya en el directorio raíz, recomiendo que sea por usuario y no por admin EVITAR

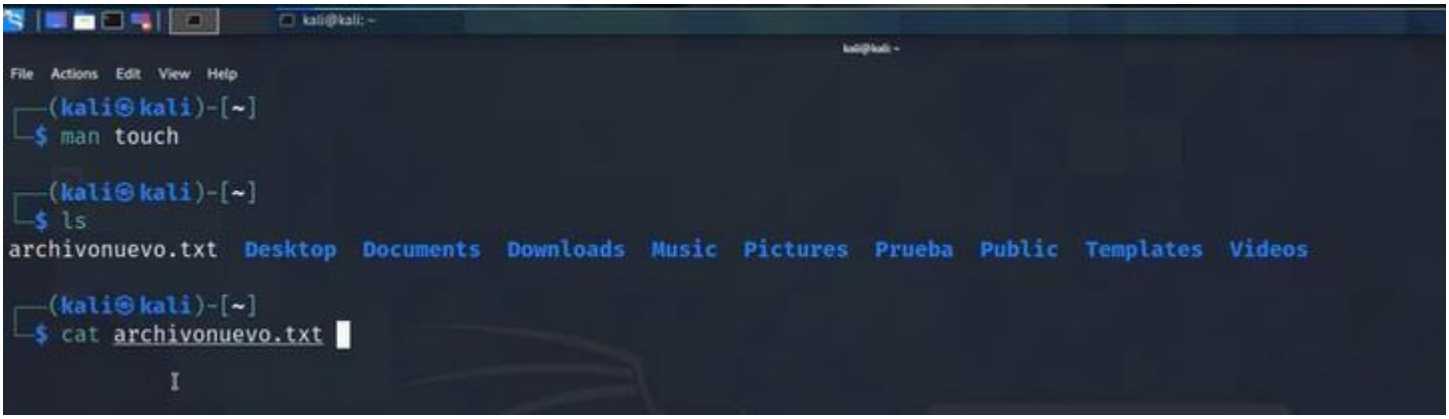
Éxitos



Comando para borrar aplicaciones EVITAR HACERLO

Éxitos

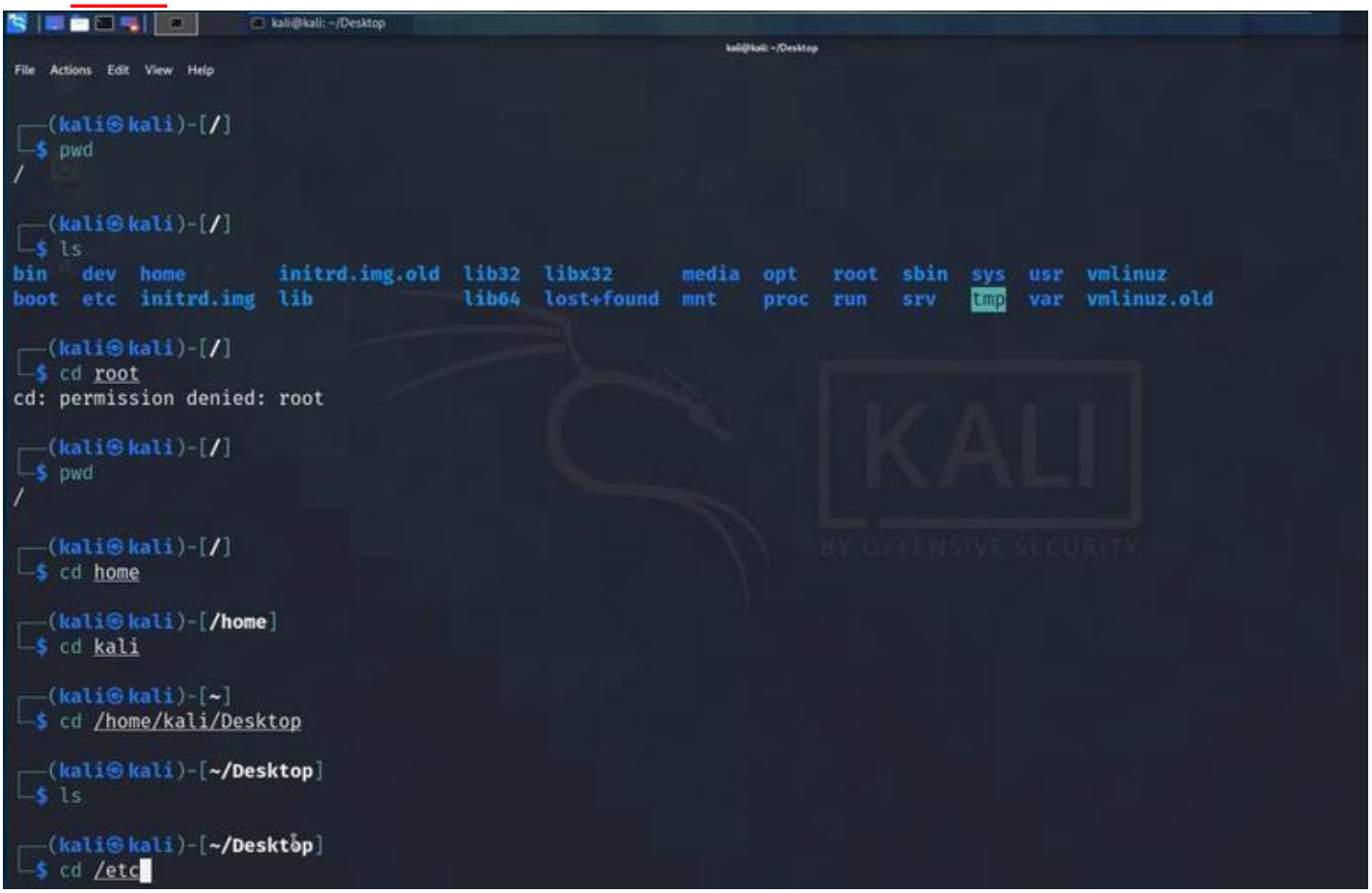
Leer archivos y trabajar de manera rápida, con flechas hacia arriba



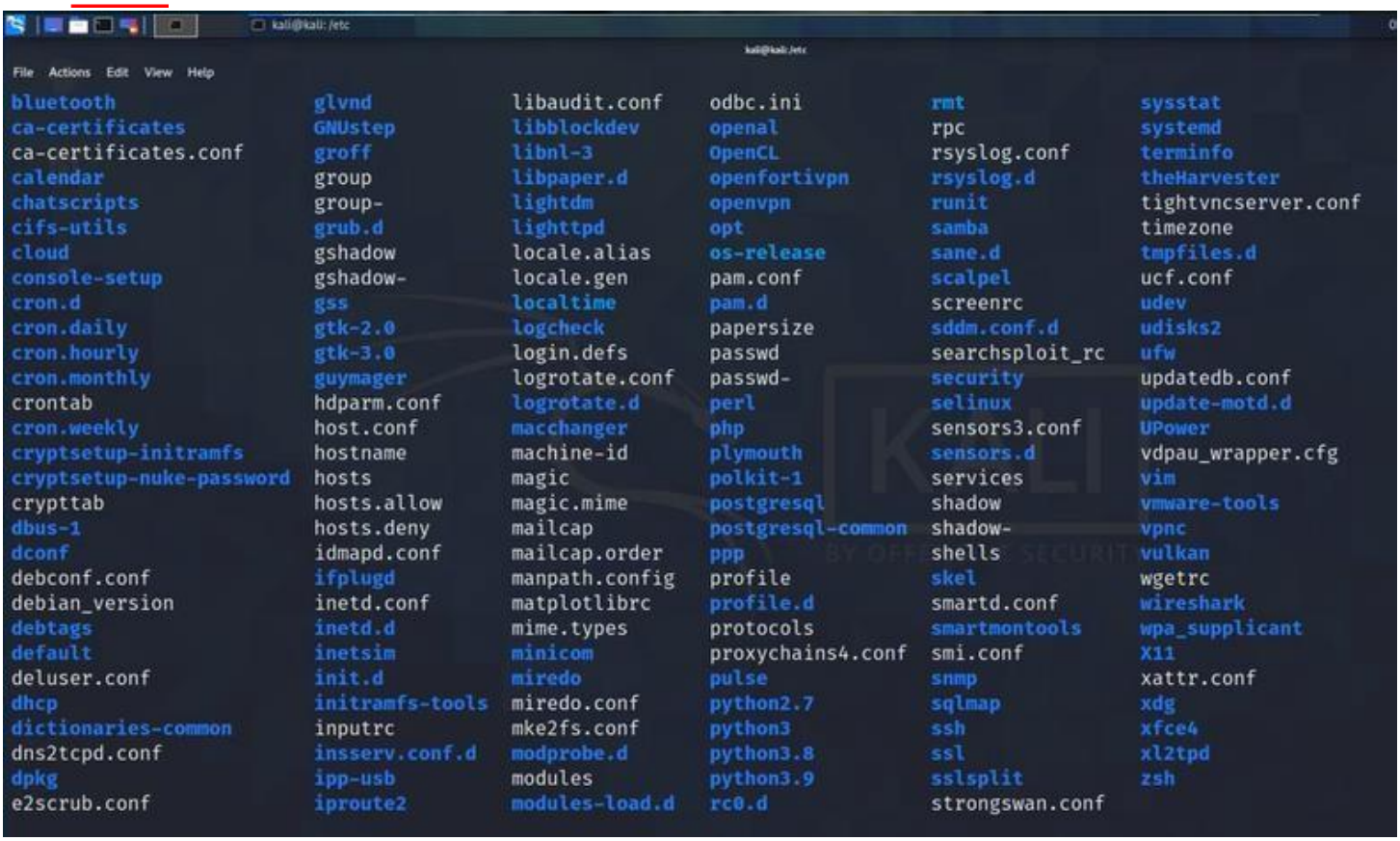
Éxitos

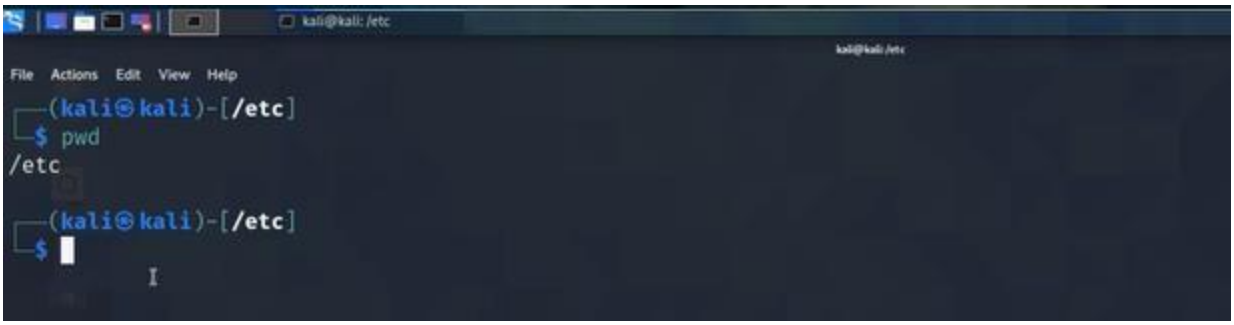

kali@kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[/home]
$ cd ..
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ pwd
/
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ ls
bin dev home initrd.img.old lib32 libx32 media opt root sbin sys usr vmlinuz
boot etc initrd.img lib lib64 lost+found mnt proc run srv tmp var vmlinuz.old
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ cd root
cd: permission denied: root
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ pwd
/
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ cd home
(kali㉿kali)-[/home]
$ cd kali
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd /home/kali/Desktop
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$

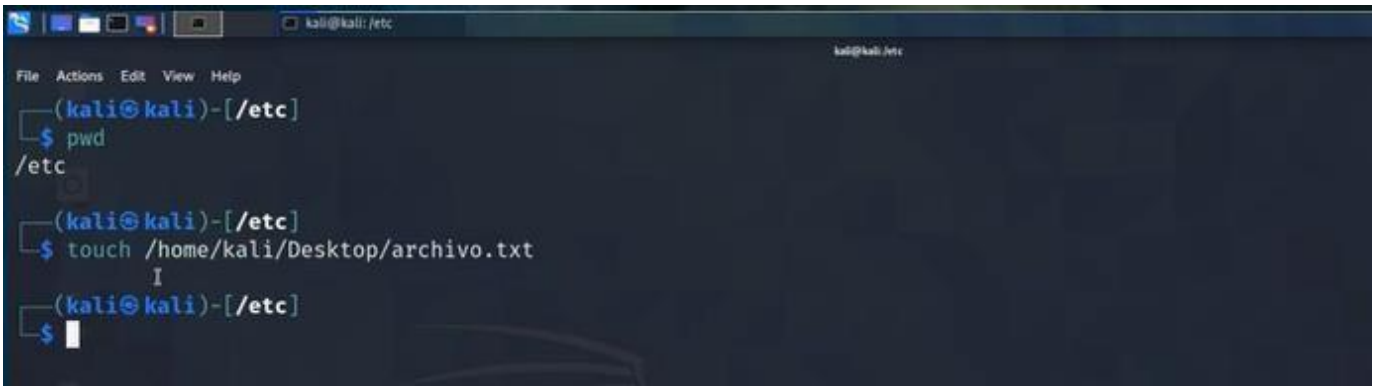
Éxitos


kali@kali: ~/Desktop
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ pwd
/
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ ls
bin dev home initrd.img.old lib32 libx32 media opt root sbin sys usr vmlinuz
boot etc initrd.img lib lib64 lost+found mnt proc run srv tmp var vmlinuz.old
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ cd root
cd: permission denied: root
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ pwd
/
(kali㉿kali)-[/]
$ cd home
(kali㉿kali)-[/home]
$ cd kali
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd /home/kali/Desktop
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ cd /etc

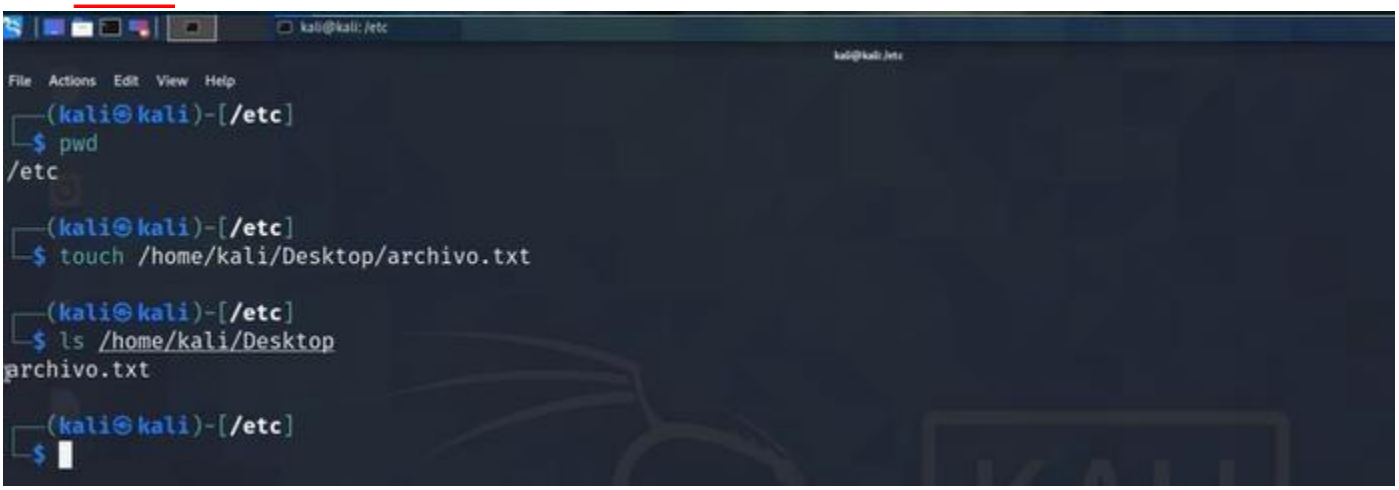
Éxitos


kali@kali: /etc
File Actions Edit View Help
bluetooth
ca-certificates
ca-certificates.conf
calendar
chatscripts
cifs-utils
cloud
console-setup
cron.d
cron.daily
cron.hourly
cron.monthly
crontab
cron.weekly
cryptsetup-initramfs
cryptsetup-nuke-password
crypttab
dbus-1
dconf
debconf.conf
debian_version
debtags
default
deluser.conf
dhcp
dictionaries-common
dns2tcpd.conf
dpkg
e2scrub.conf
glvnd
GNUstep
groff
group
group-
grub.d
gshadow
gshadow-
gss
gtk-2.0
gtk-3.0
guymager
hdparm.conf
host.conf
hostname
hosts
hosts.allow
hosts.deny
idmapd.conf
ifplugd
inetd.conf
inetd.d
inetsim
init.d
initramfs-tools
inputrc
insserv.conf.d
ipp-usb
iproute2
libaudit.conf
libblockdev
libnl-3
libpaper.d
lightdm
lighttpd
locale.alias
locale.gen
localtime
logcheck
login.defs
logrotate.conf
logrotate.d
macchanger
machine-id
magic
magic.mime
mailcap
mailcap.order
manpath.config
matplotlibrc
mime.types
minicom
miredo
miredo.conf
mke2fs.conf
modprobe.d
modules
modules-load.d
odbc.ini
openal
OpenCL
openfortivpn
openvpn
opt
os-release
pam.conf
pam.d
papersize
passwd
passwd-
perl
php
plymouth
polkit-1
postgresql
postgresql-common
ppp
profile
profile.d
protocols
proxychains4.conf
pulse
python2.7
python3
python3.8
python3.9
rc0.d
rmt
rpc
rsyslog.conf
rsyslog.d
runit
samba
sane.d
scalpel
screenrc
sddm.conf.d
searchsploit_rc
security
selinux
sensors3.conf
sensors.d
services
shadow
shadow-
shells
skel
smartd.conf
smartmontools
smi.conf
snmp
sqlmap
ssh
ssl
sslsplit
strongswan.conf
sysstat
systemd
terminfo
theHarvester
tightvncserver.conf
timezone
tmpfiles.d
ucf.conf
udev
udisks2
ufw
updatedb.conf
update-motd.d
UPower
vdpau_wrapper.cfg
vim
vmware-tools
vpnc
vulkan
wgetrc
wireshark
wpa_supplicant
X11
xattr.conf
xdg
xfce4
xl2tpd
zsh

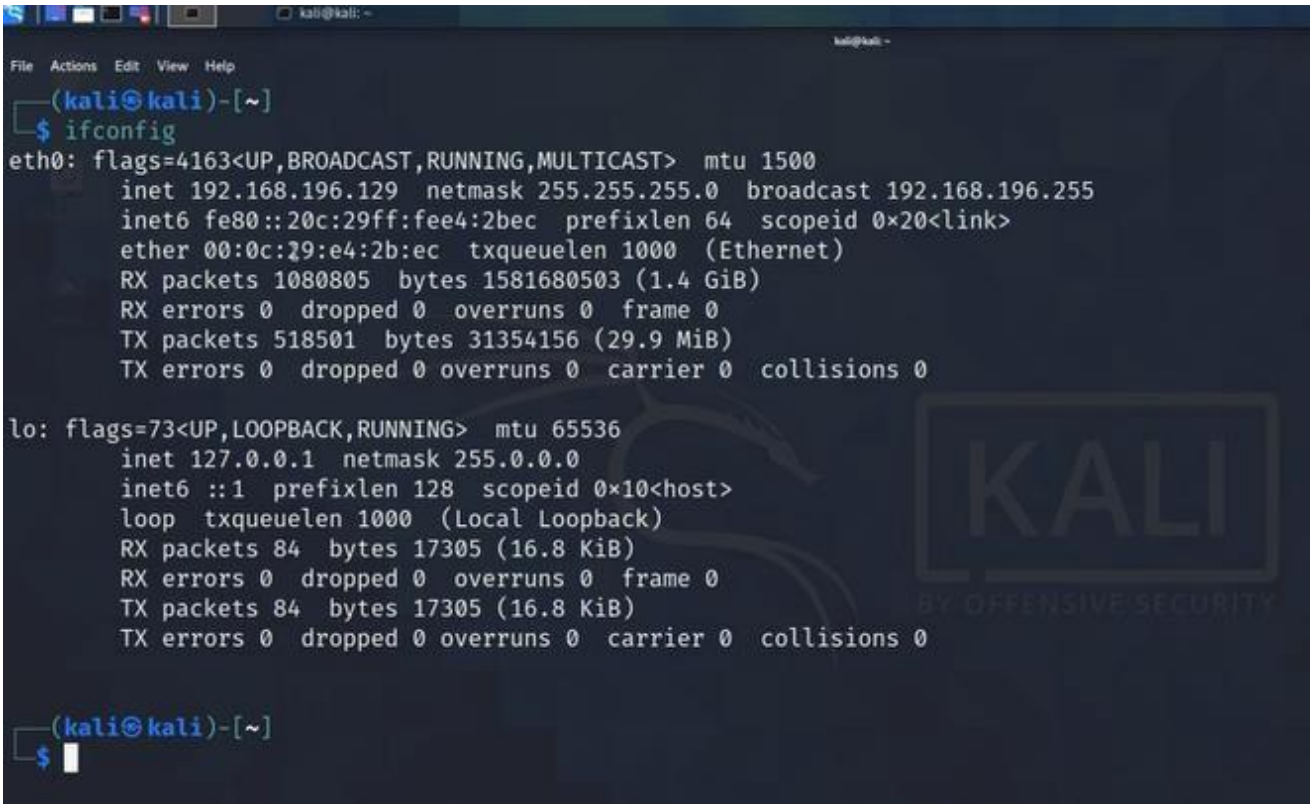

kali@kali: /etc
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[/etc]
$ pwd
/etc
(kali㉿kali)-[/etc]
$


kali@kali: /etc
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali㉿kali)-[/etc]
$ pwd
/etc
(kali㉿kali)-[/etc]
$ touch /home/kali/Desktop/archivo.txt
(kali㉿kali)-[/etc]
$

Éxitos

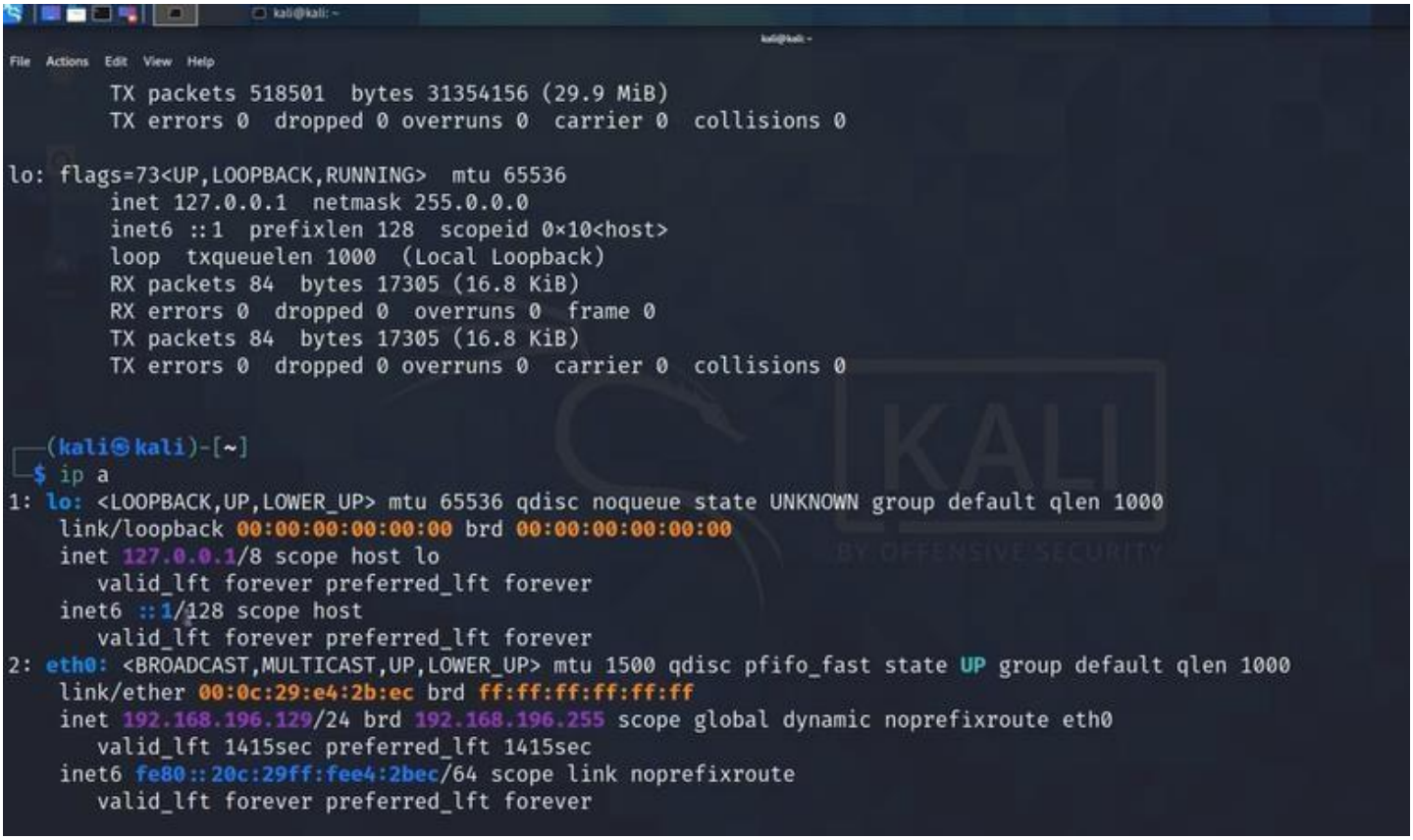


Comandos de red ifconfig



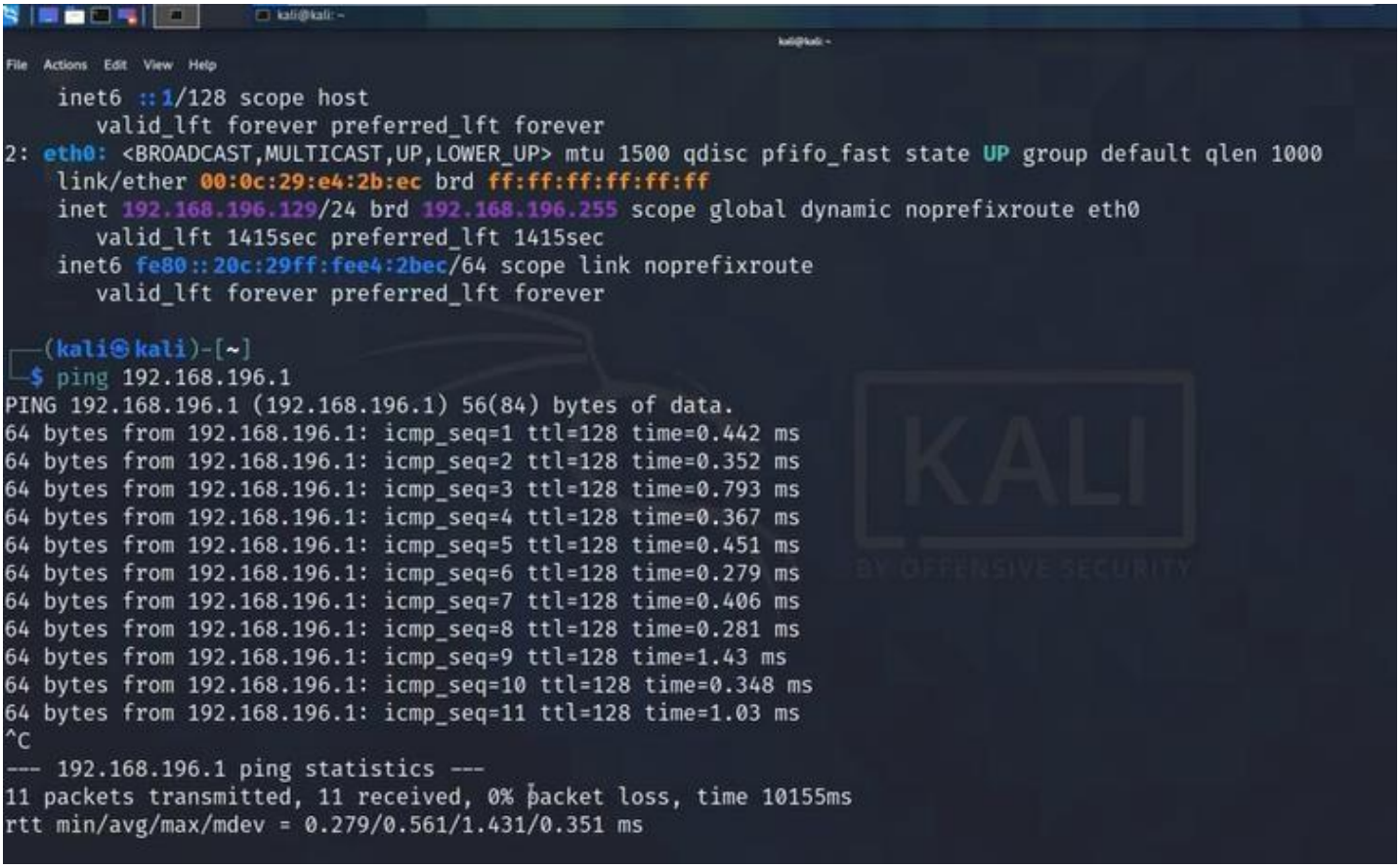
Éxitos

Ip a

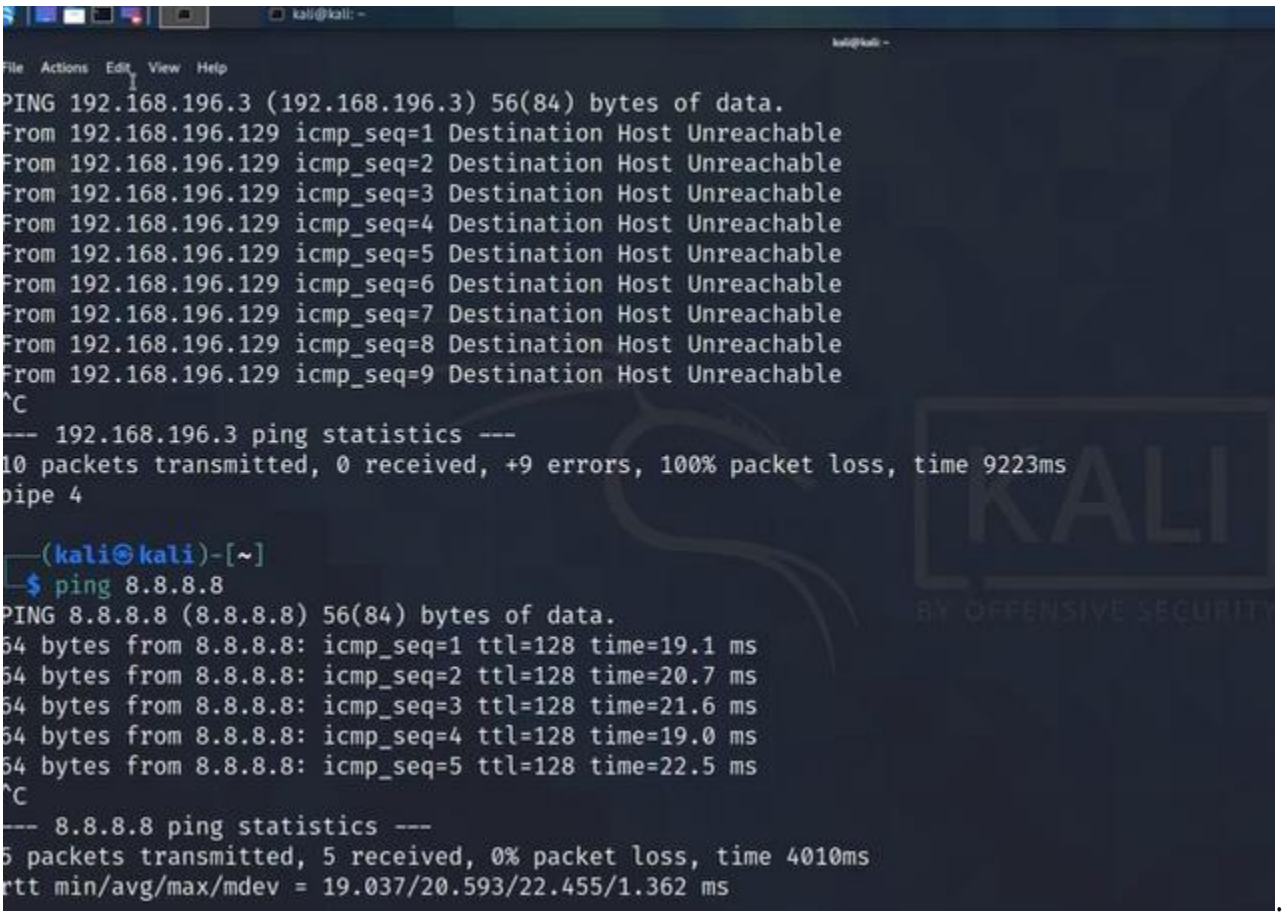

File Actions Edit View Help
TX packets 518501 bytes 31354156 (29.9 MiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 84 bytes 17305 (16.8 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 84 bytes 17305 (16.8 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ip a
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
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 00:0c:29:e4:2b:ec brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.196.129/24 brd 192.168.196.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
valid_lft 1415sec preferred_lft 1415sec
inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fee4:2bec/64 scope link noprefixroute
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

Éxitos

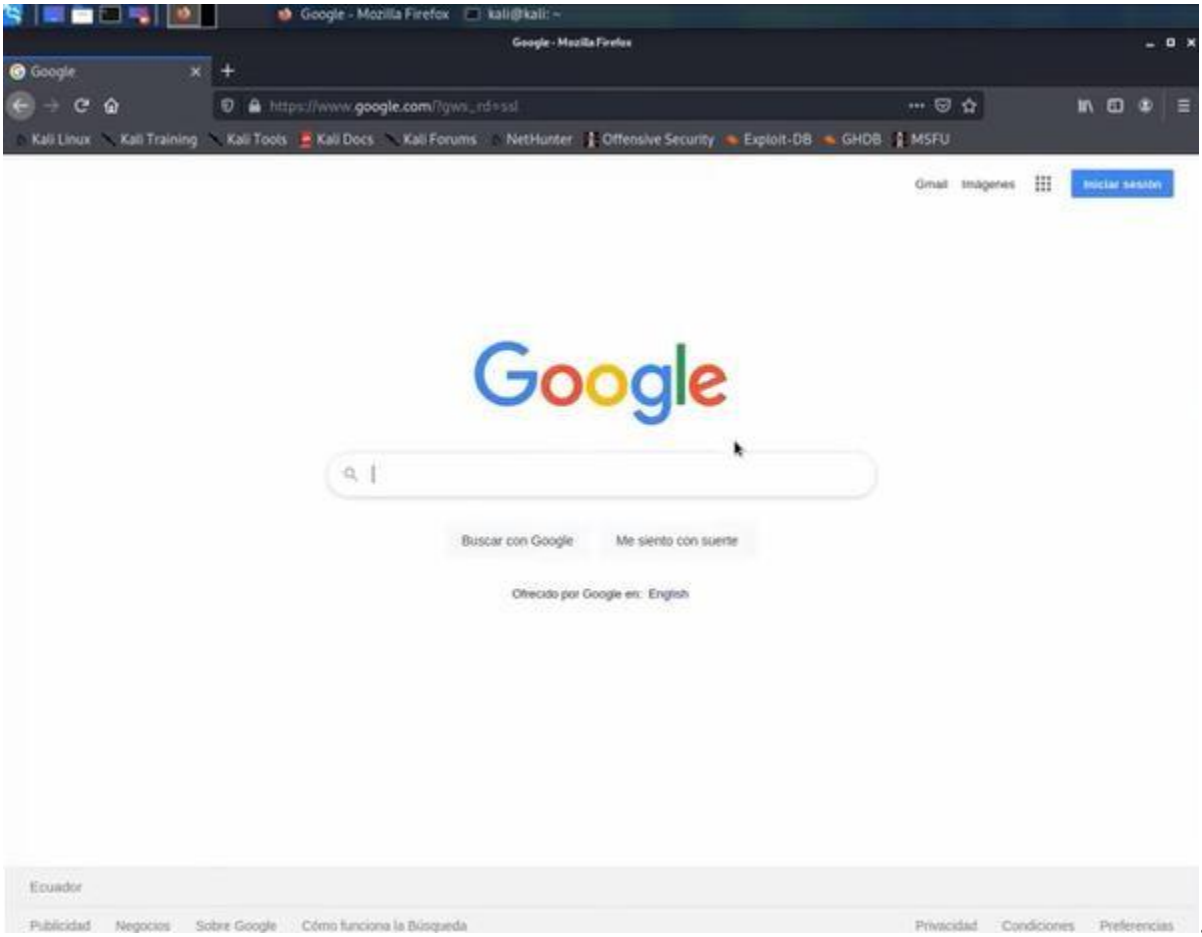
El comando ping



Éxitos


File Actions Edit View Help
PING 192.168.196.3 (192.168.196.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=2 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=3 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=4 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=5 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=6 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=7 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=8 Destination Host Unreachable
From 192.168.196.129 icmp_seq=9 Destination Host Unreachable
^C
--- 192.168.196.3 ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 0 received, +9 errors, 100% packet loss, time 9223ms
pipe 4
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=19.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=20.7 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=21.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=19.0 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=22.5 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4010ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 19.037/20.593/22.455/1.362 ms

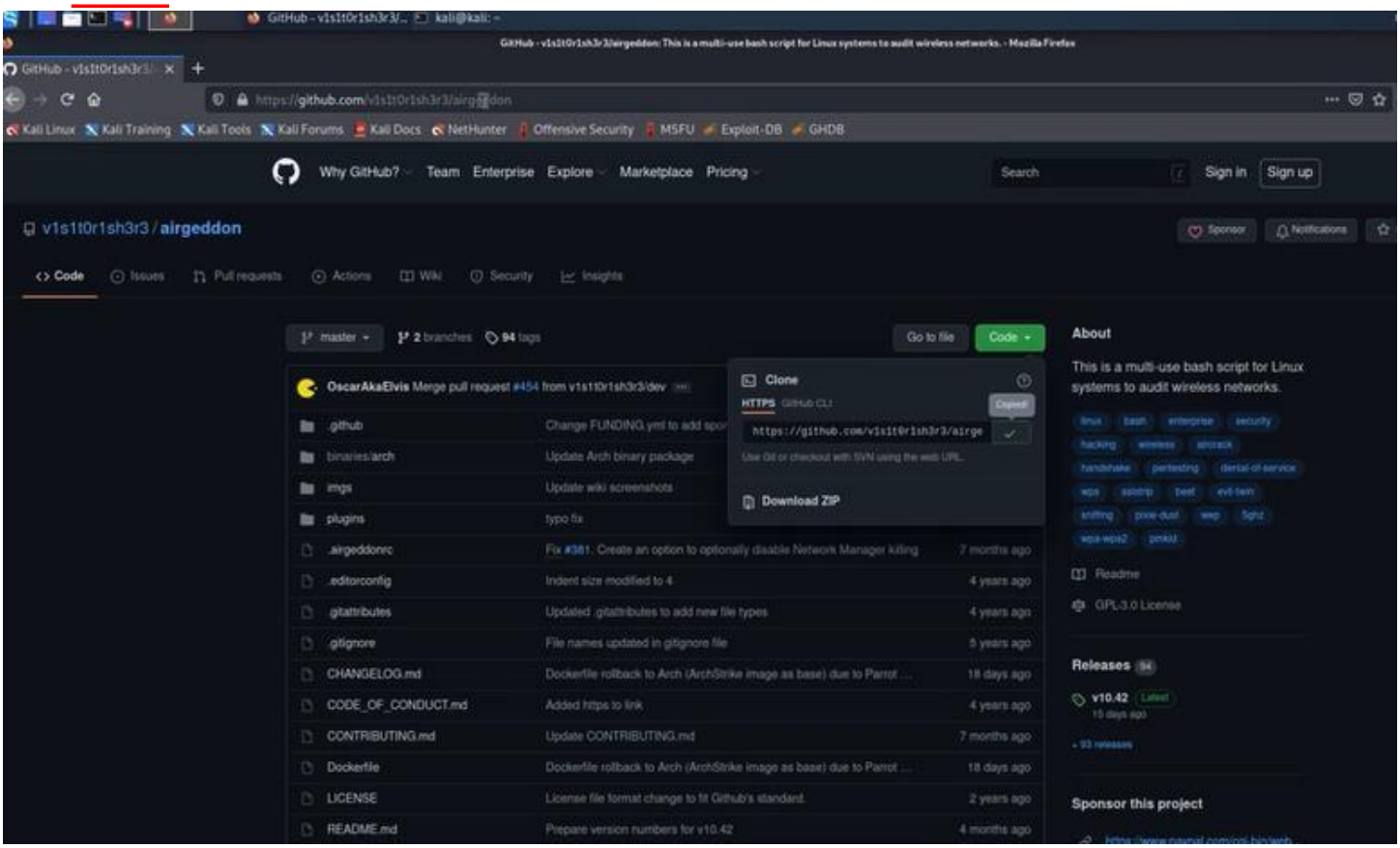
Éxitos

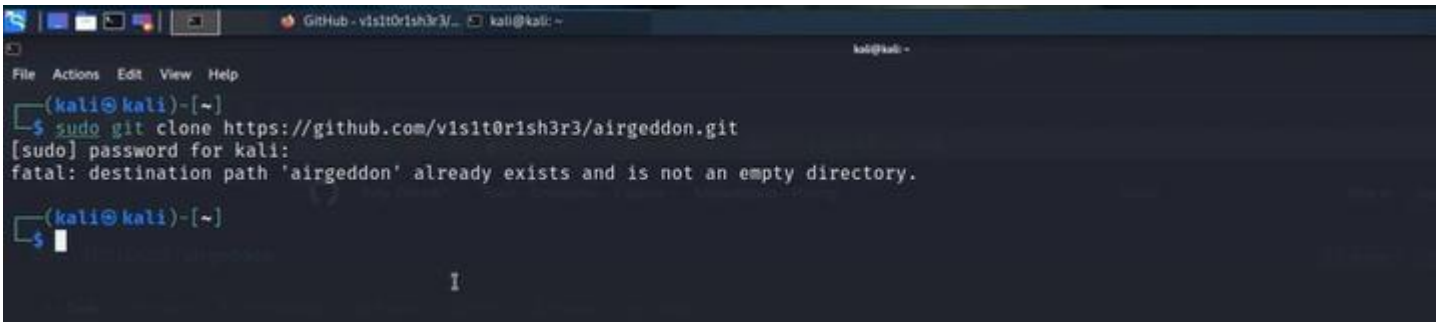


Herramienta airgeddon, ingreso a Firefox y digito la url

https://github.com/v1s1t0r1sh3r3/airgeddon

Éxitos

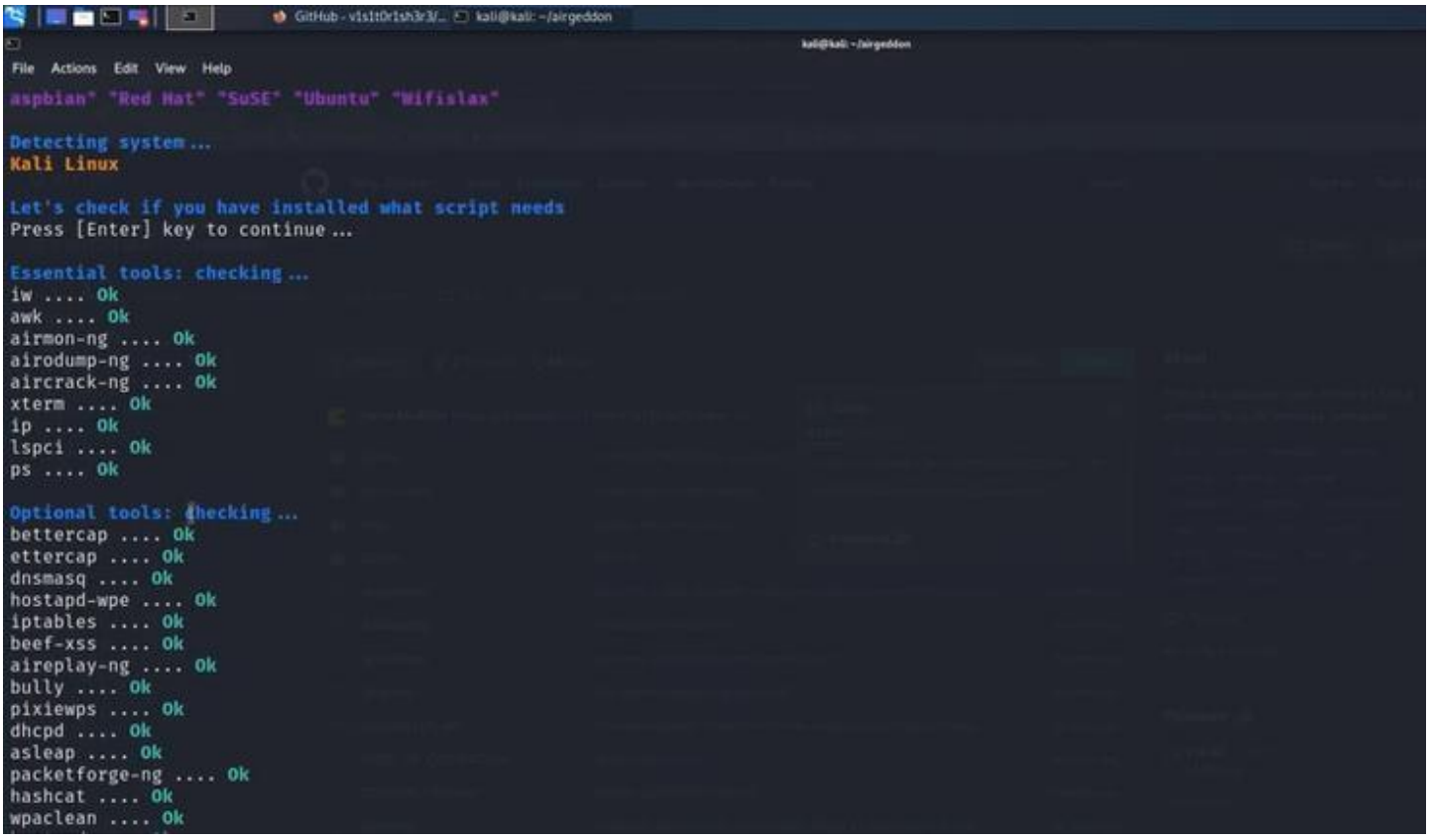




Ejecutamos

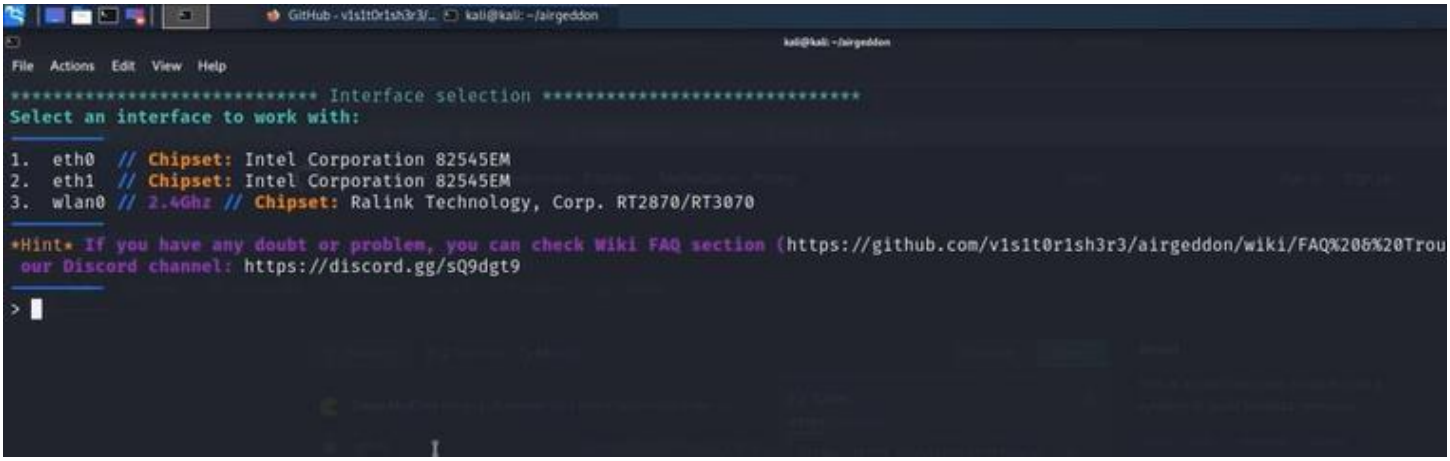
Éxitos


File Actions Edit View Help
Welcome to airgeddon script v10.42
Developed by v1s1t0r

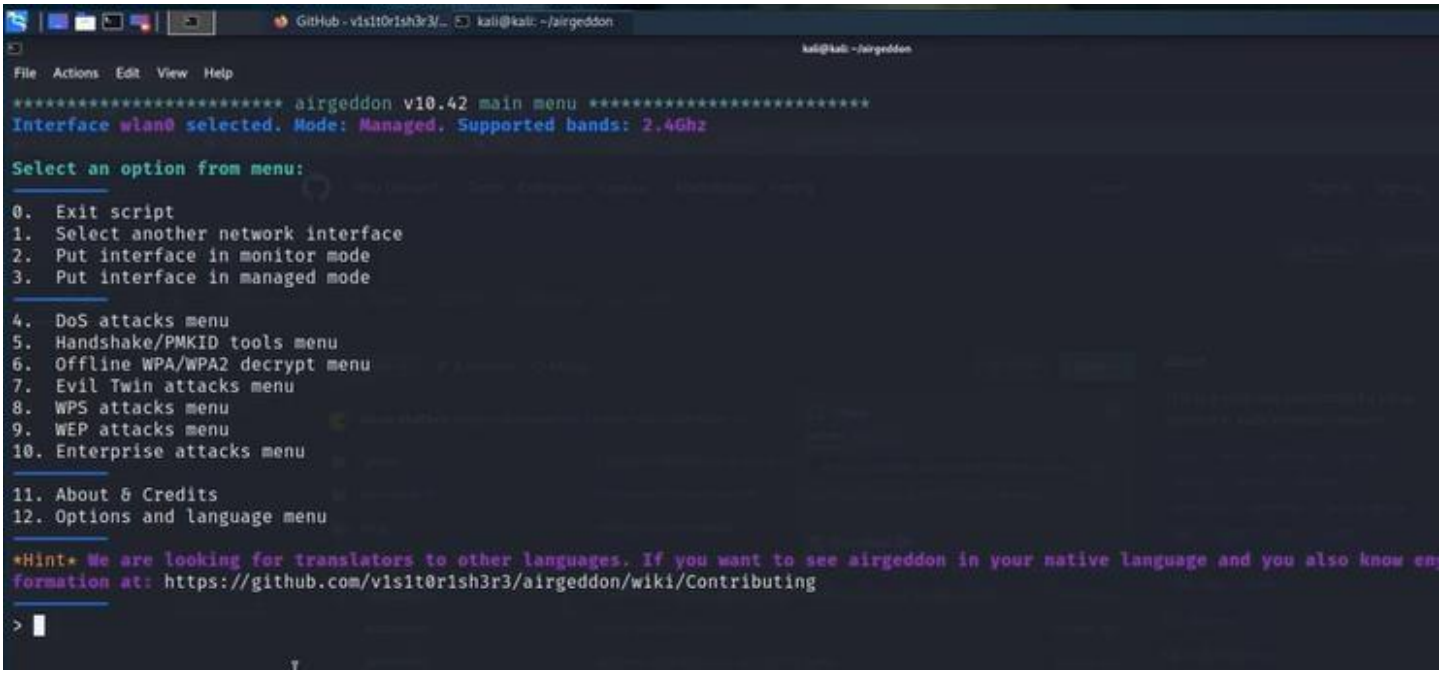

File Actions Edit View Help
aspbian" "Red Hat" "SuSE" "Ubuntu" "Wifislax"
Detecting system...
Kali Linux
Let's check if you have installed what script needs
Press [Enter] key to continue...
Essential tools: checking...
iw .... Ok
awk .... Ok
airmon-ng .... Ok
airodump-ng .... Ok
aircrack-ng .... Ok
xterm .... Ok
ip .... Ok
lspci .... Ok
ps .... Ok
Optional tools: checking...
bettercap .... Ok
ettercap .... Ok
dnsmasq .... Ok
hostapd-wpe .... Ok
iptables .... Ok
beef-xss .... Ok
aireplay-ng .... Ok
bully .... Ok
pixiewps .... Ok
dhcpd .... Ok
asleap .... Ok
packetforge-ng .... Ok
hashcat .... Ok
wpaclean .... Ok

Éxitos

Enter para continuar

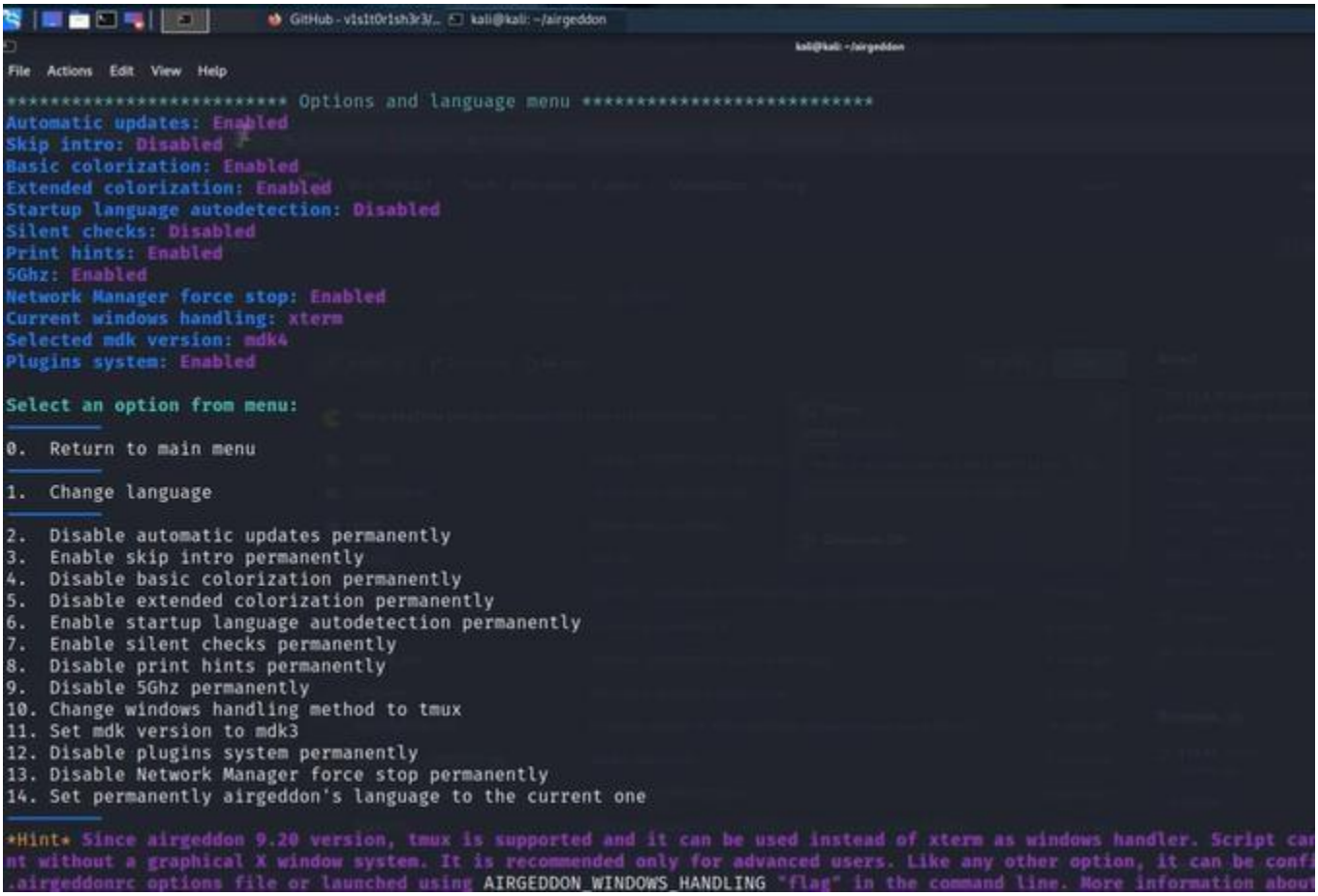


Colocamos una opción ejemplo 3

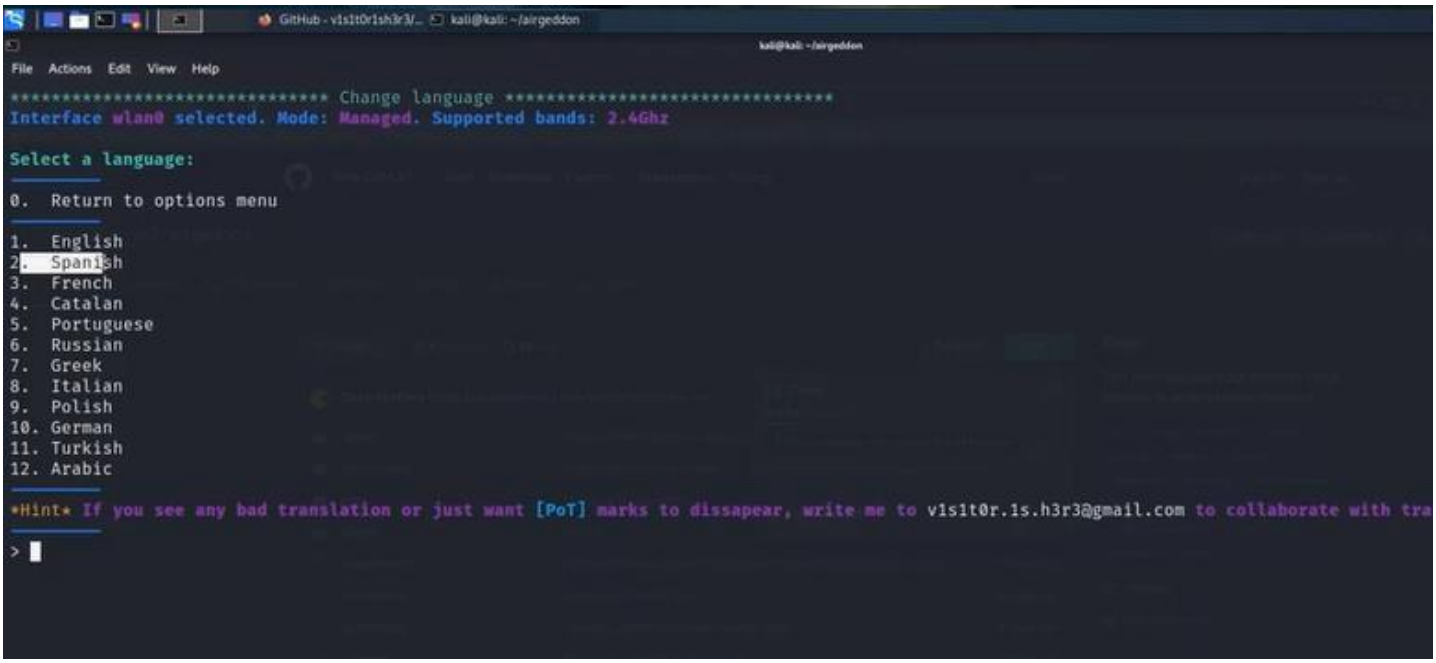


Éxitos

Luego la opción 12

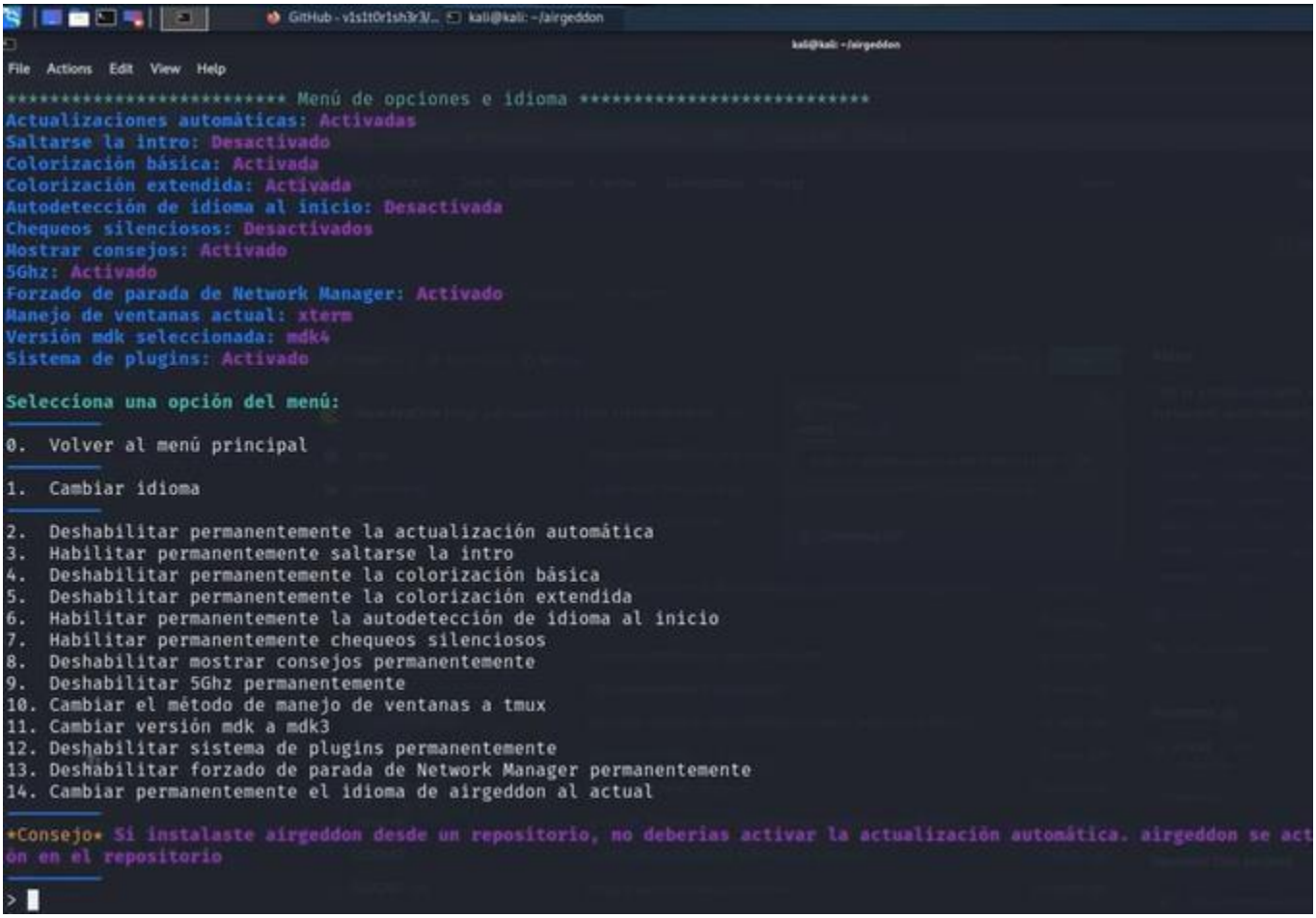


Cambiamos el lenguaje con la opción 2, enter

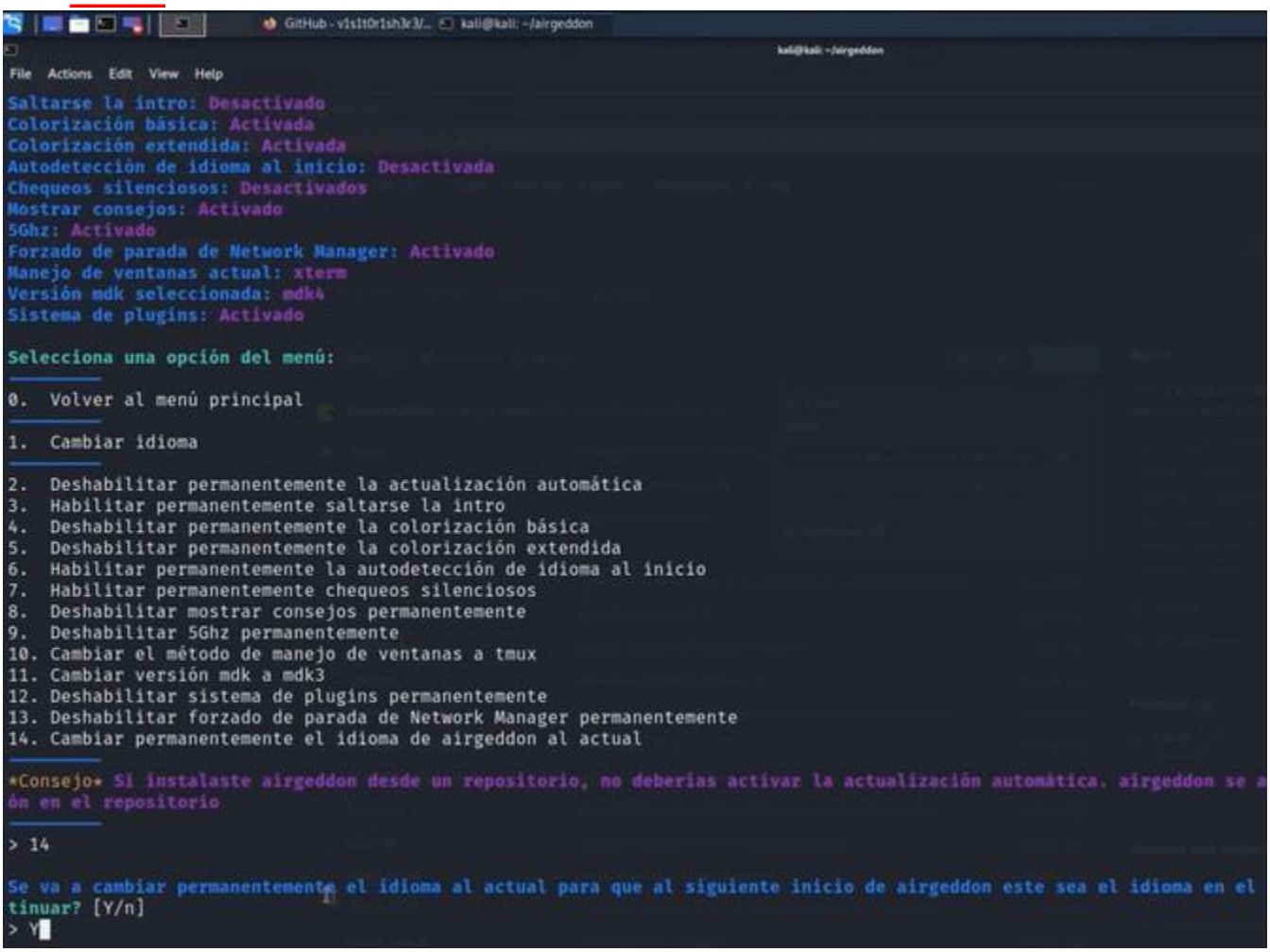


Éxitos

Volvemos a la opción inicial con opción 0

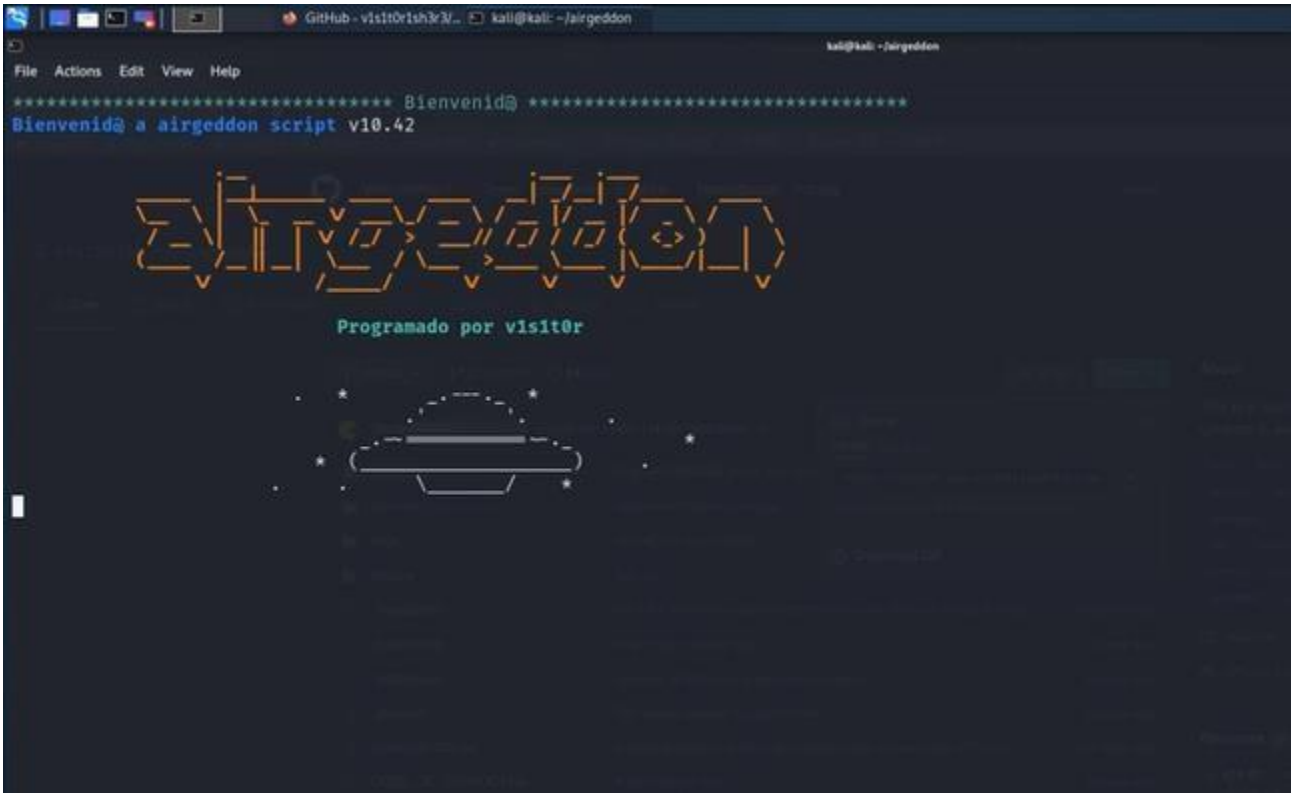


Éxitos

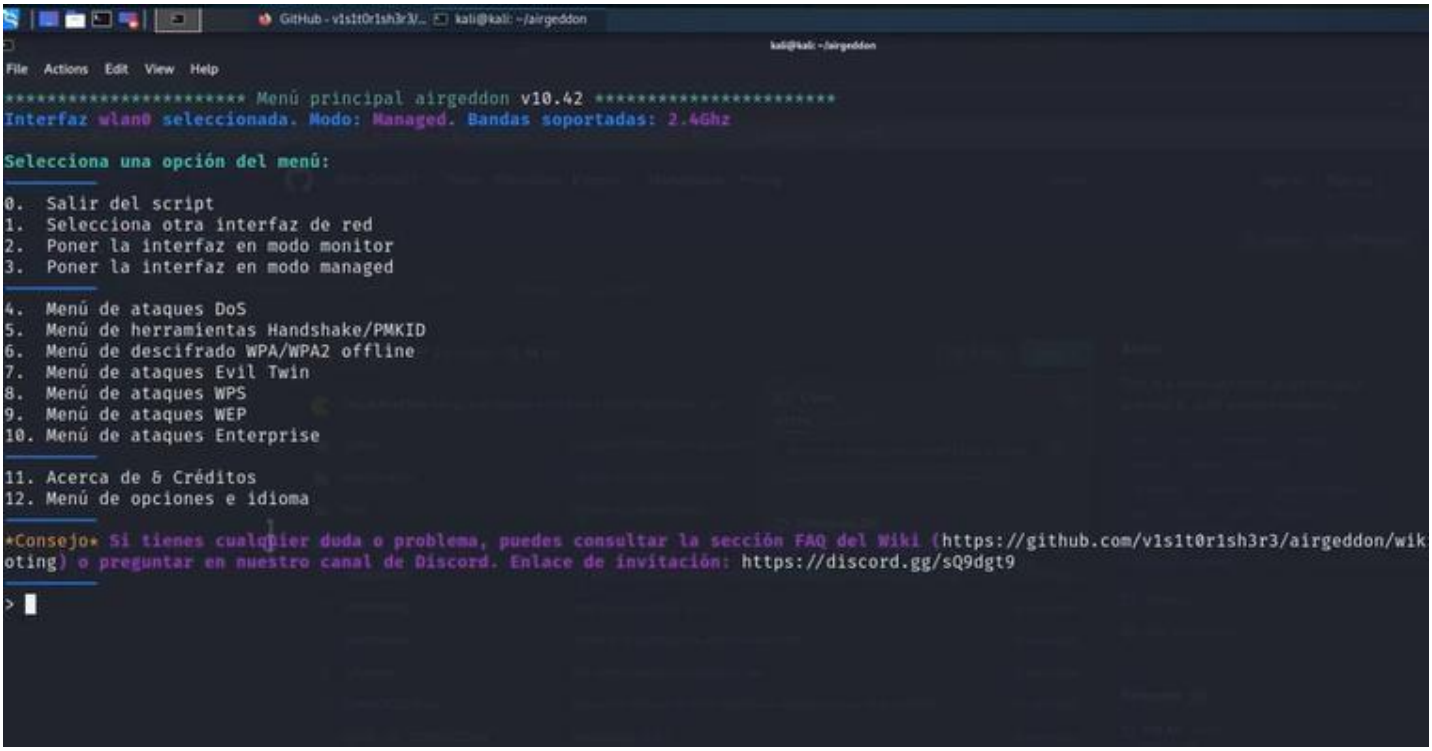

File Actions Edit View Help
Saltarse la intro: Desactivado
Colorización básica: Activada
Colorización extendida: Activada
Autodetección de idioma al inicio: Desactivada
Chequeos silenciosos: Desactivados
Mostrar consejos: Activado
5Ghz: Activado
Forzado de parada de Network Manager: Activado
Manejo de ventanas actual: xterm
Versión mdk seleccionada: mdk4
Sistema de plugins: Activado
Selecciona una opción del menú:
0. Volver al menú principal
1. Cambiar idioma
2. Deshabilitar permanentemente la actualización automática
3. Habilitar permanentemente saltarse la intro
4. Deshabilitar permanentemente la colorización básica
5. Deshabilitar permanentemente la colorización extendida
6. Habilitar permanentemente la autodetección de idioma al inicio
7. Habilitar permanentemente chequeos silenciosos
8. Deshabilitar mostrar consejos permanentemente
9. Deshabilitar 5Ghz permanentemente
10. Cambiar el método de manejo de ventanas a tmux
11. Cambiar versión mdk a mdk3
12. Deshabilitar sistema de plugins permanentemente
13. Deshabilitar forzado de parada de Network Manager permanentemente
14. Cambiar permanentemente el idioma de airgeddon al actual
Consejo Si instalaste airgeddon desde un repositorio, no deberias activar la actualización automática. airgeddon se a
ón en el repositorio
> 14
Se va a cambiar permanentemente el idioma al actual para que al siguiente inicio de airgeddon este sea el idioma en el
tinuar? [Y/n]
> Y

Éxitos

Iniciamos nuevamente el script



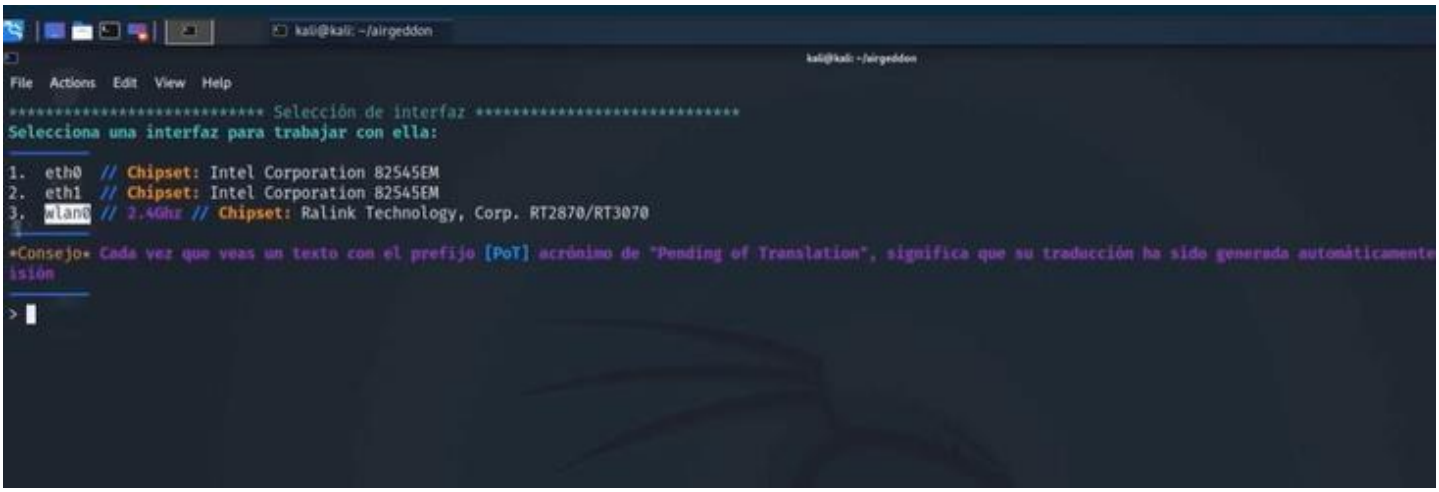
Seleccionamos la interfaz

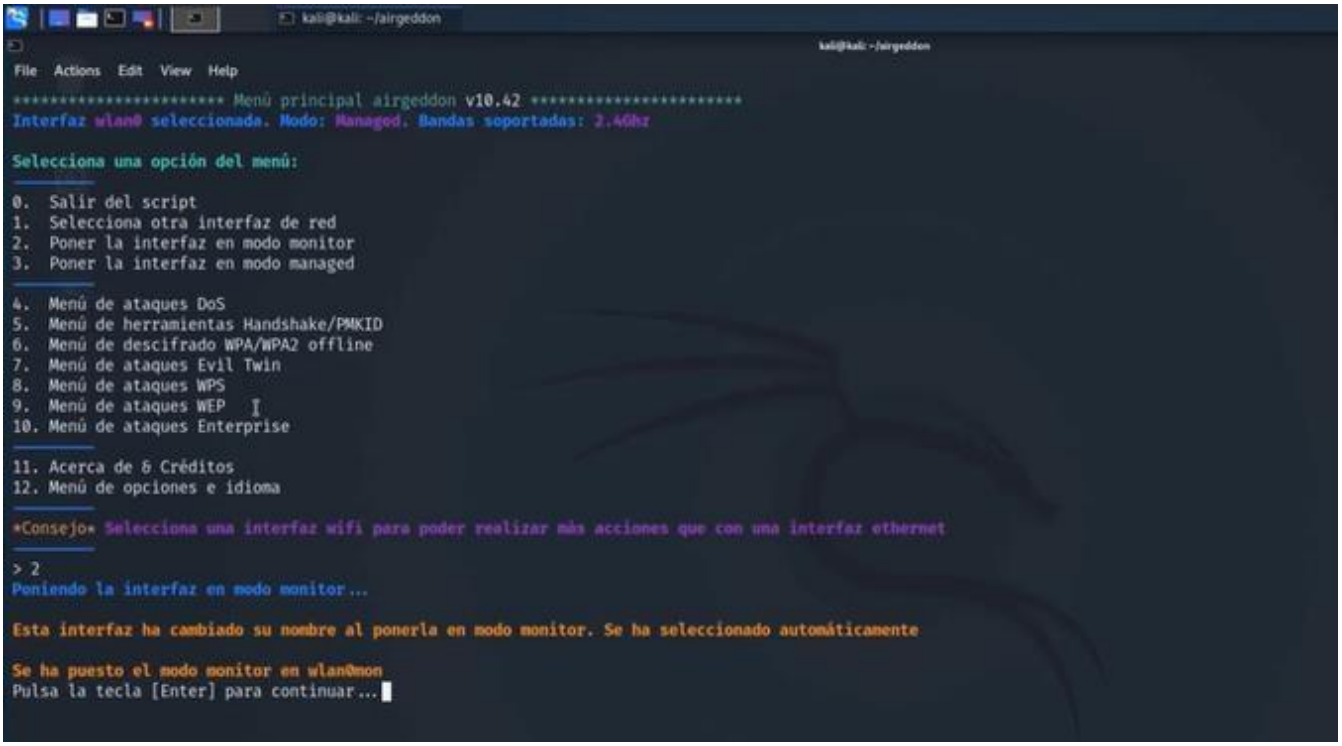


Éxitos

Ahora veremos los distintos ataques que tiene airgeddon

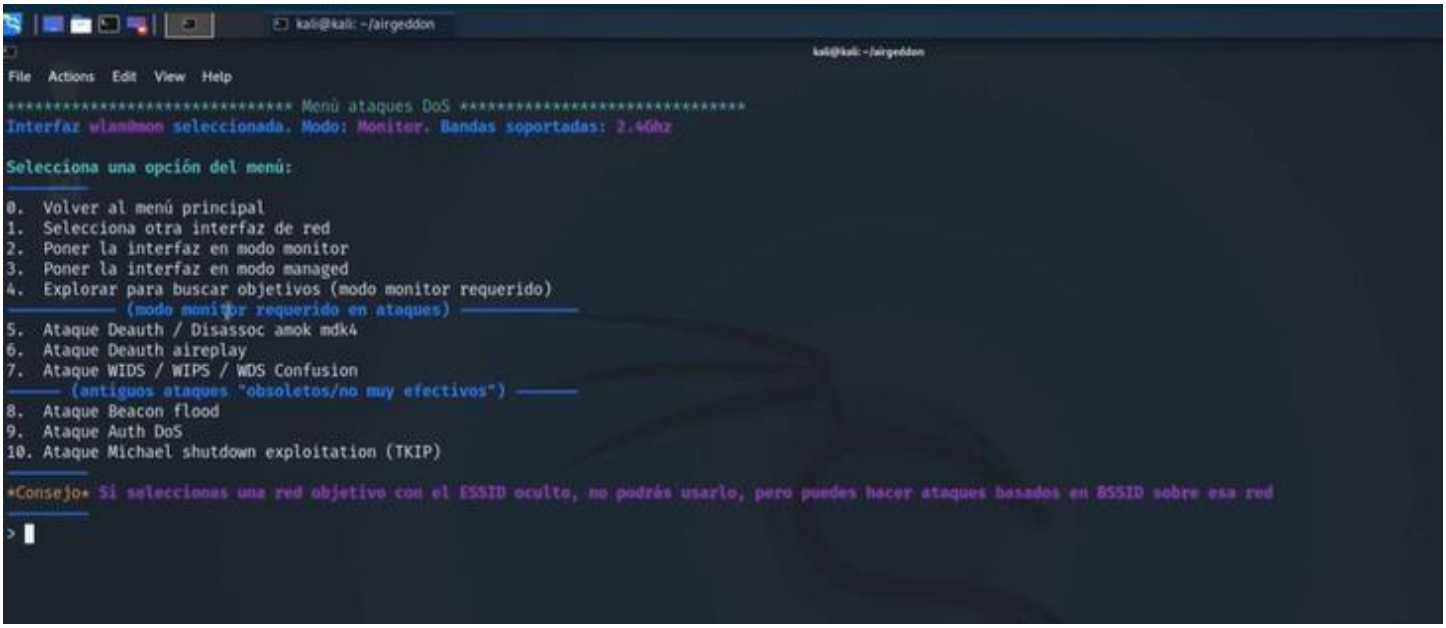
Selecciono la interfaz



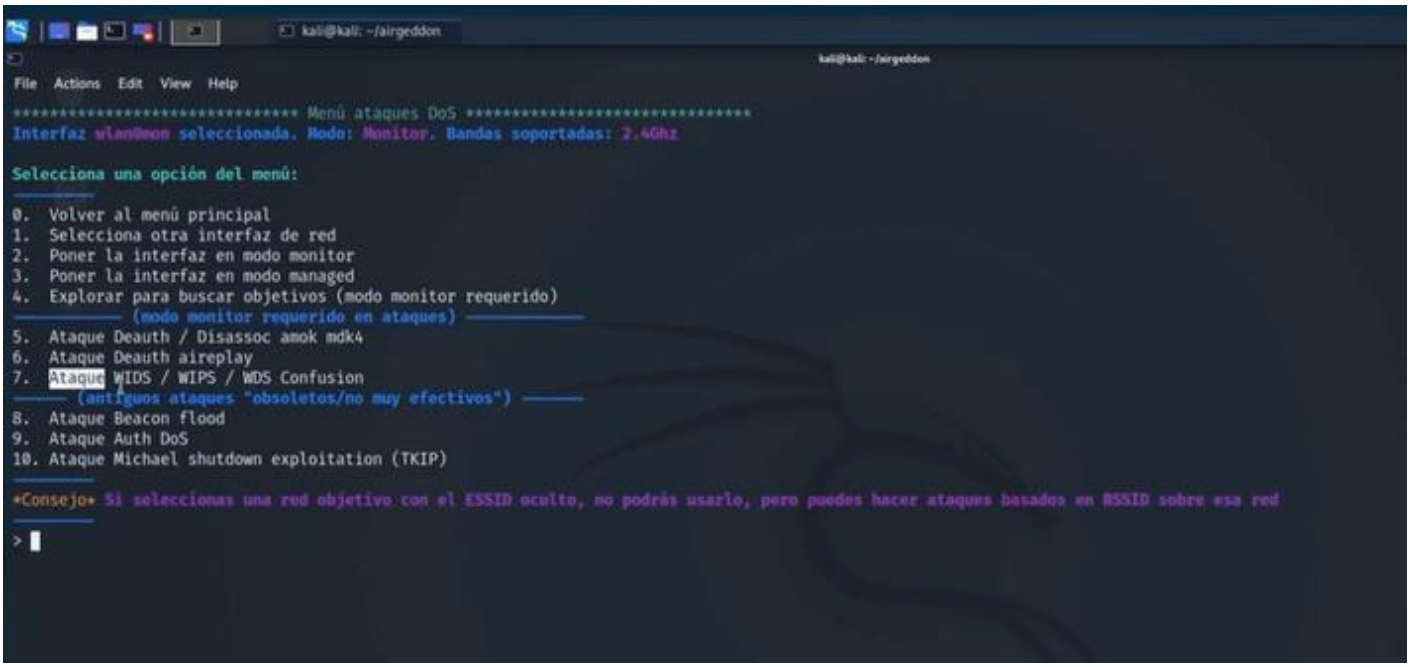


Éxitos

Denegación de servicio con opción 4

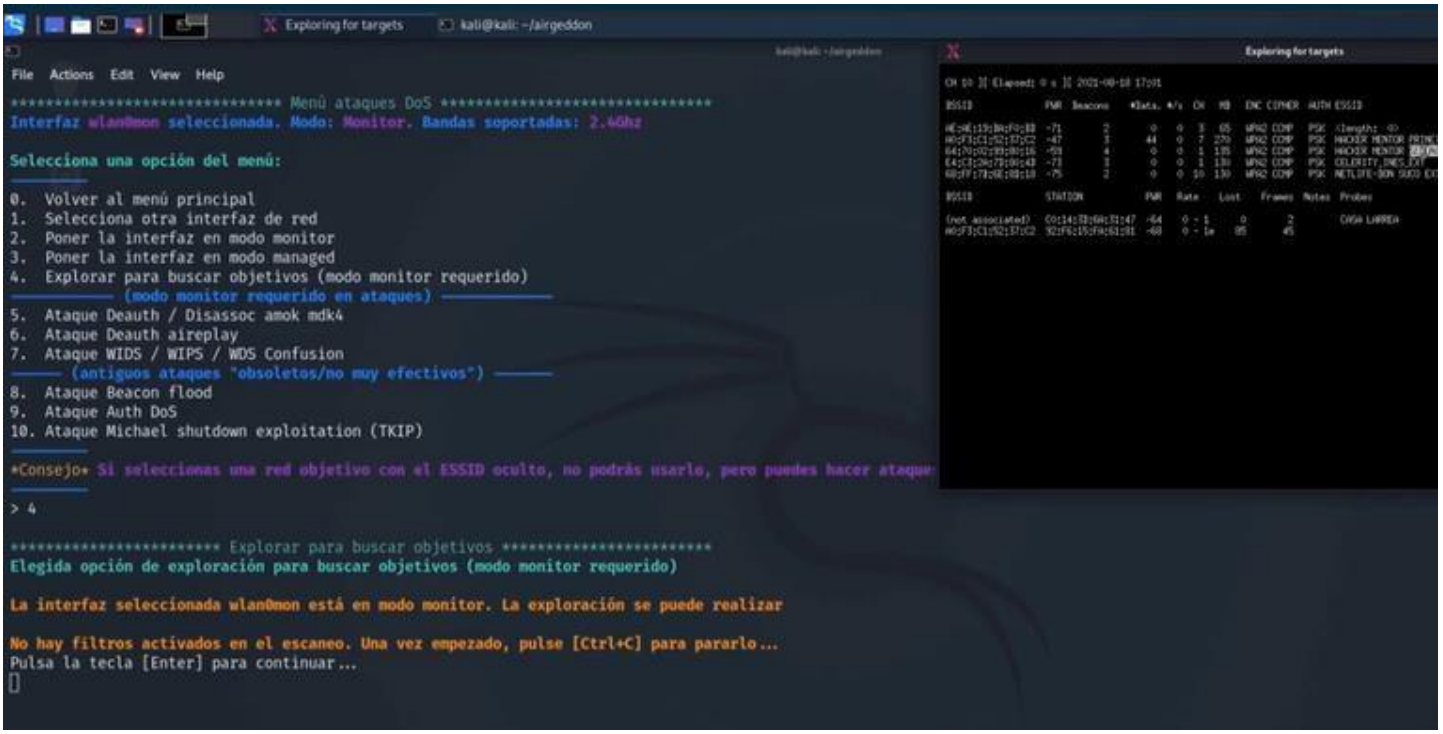


Ahora modo ataque

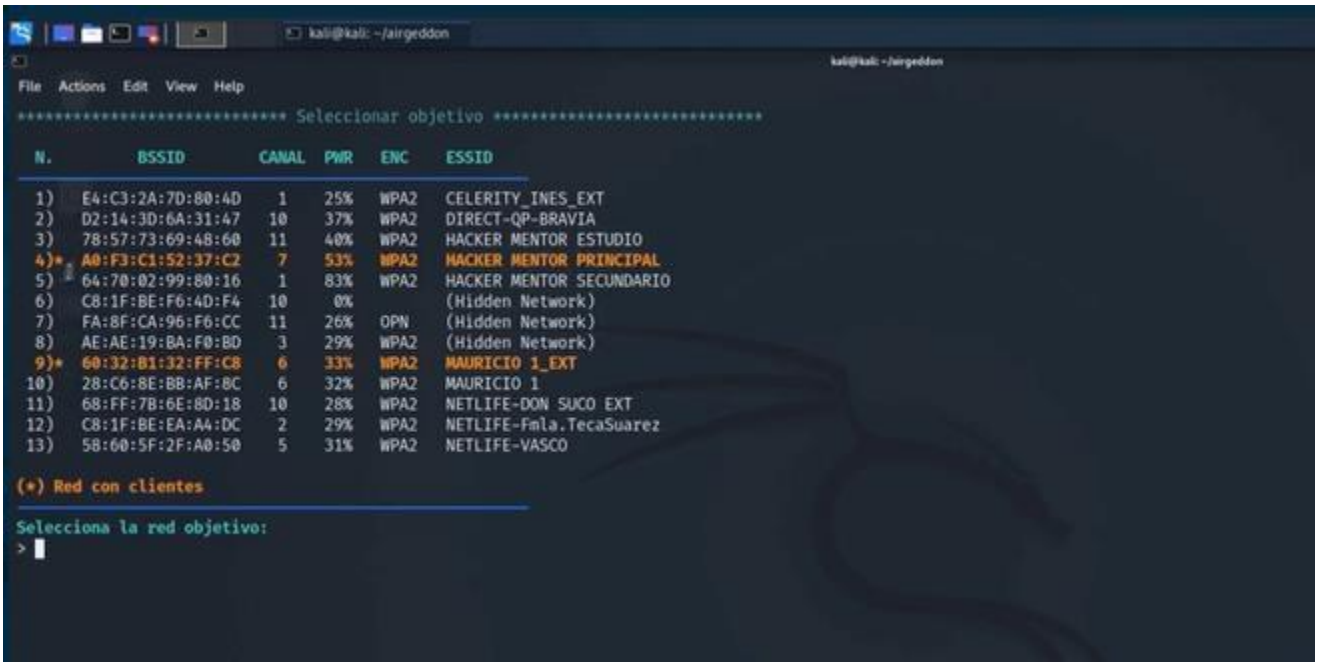


Éxitos

Enter , aparecen las redes



Ctrl + c

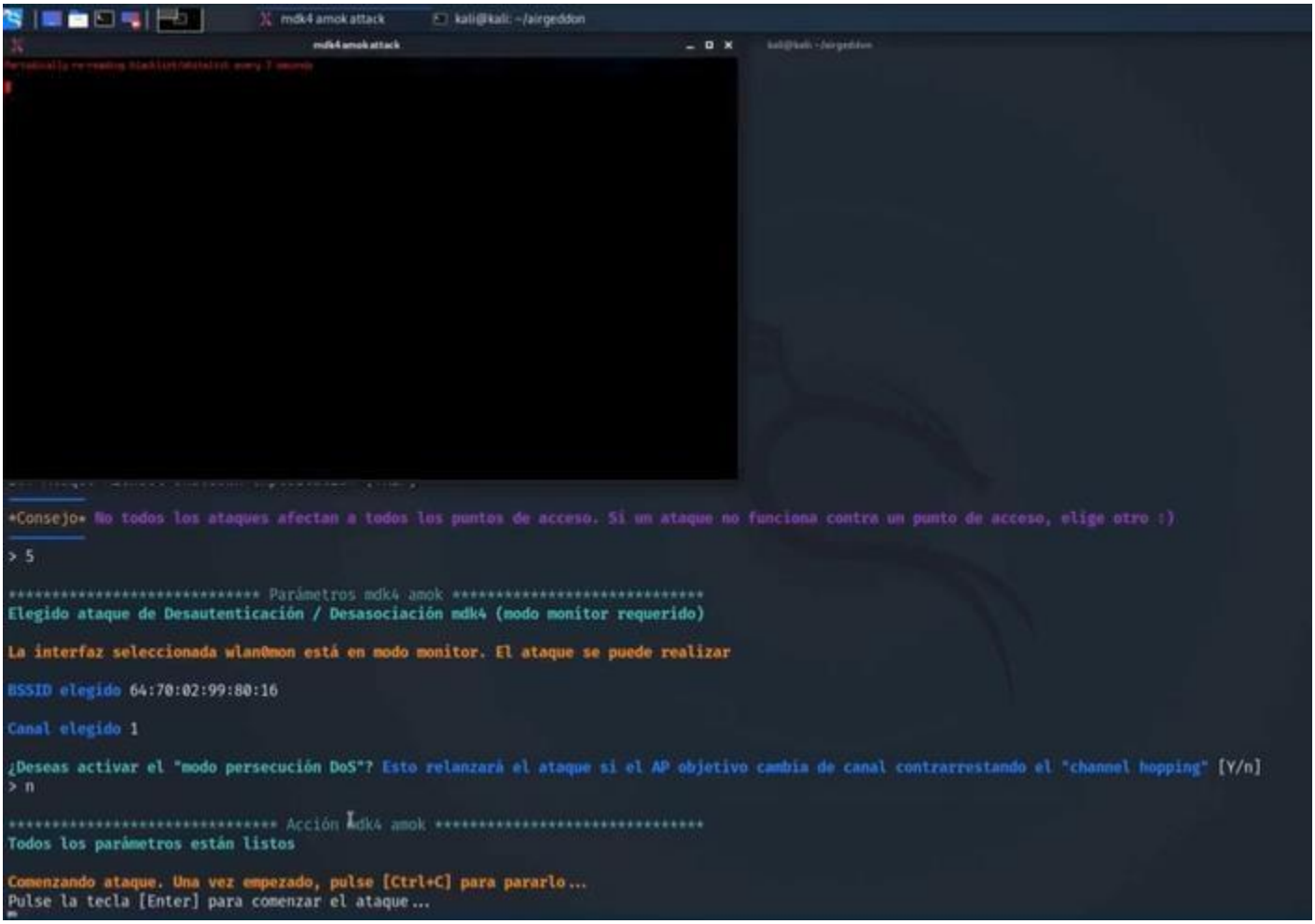


Éxitos

Aquí se ven las redes de alrededor

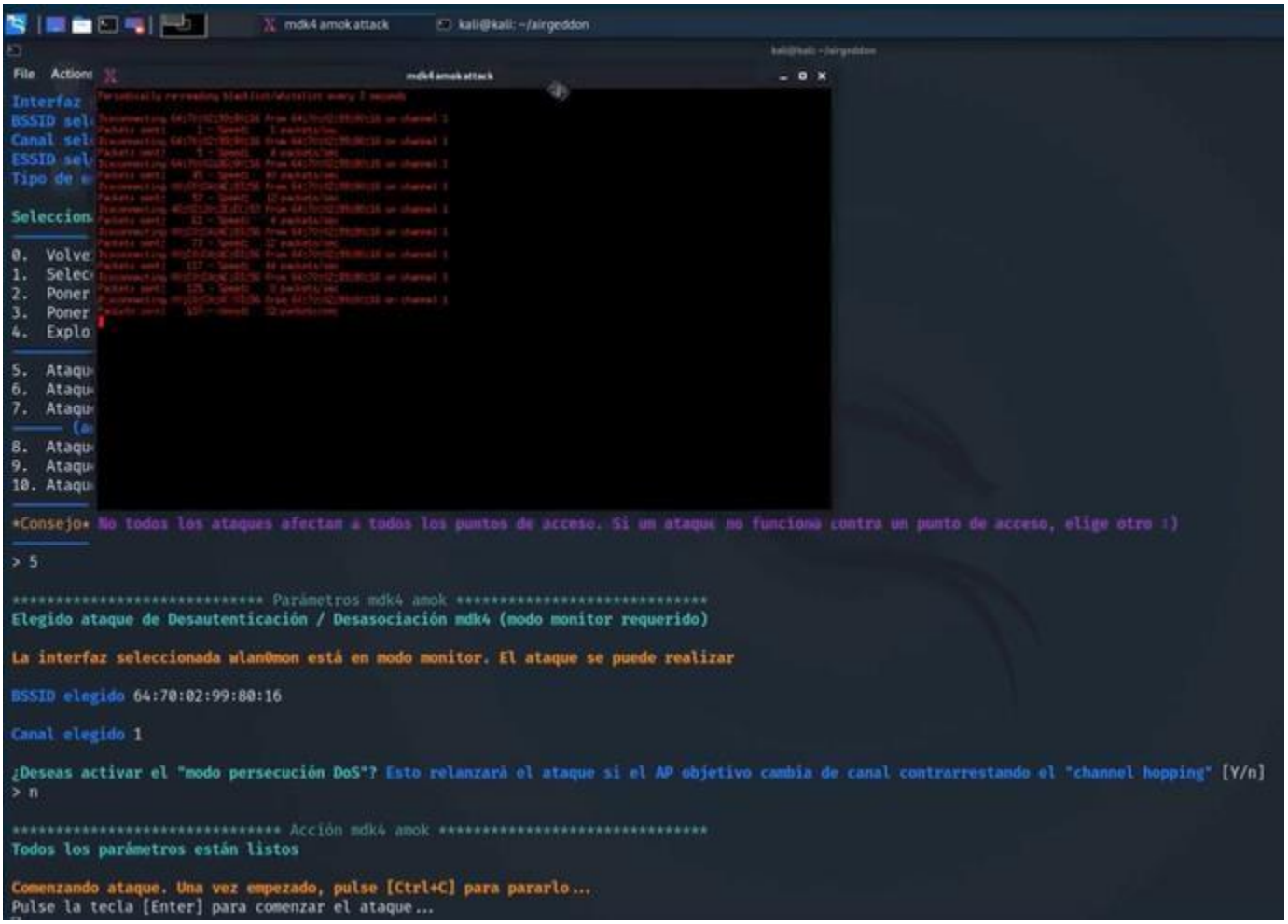
Éxitos

Lanzamos el ataque



Éxitos

Envía paquetes de autenticación a la victima



RUBRICA

1. Inicio de máquina virtual y arranque de Sistema operativo Kali Linux	**1.0**
2. Sigue los pasos de la guía y realizas una nueva guía con tus datos que arroje el sistema justificando cada pantallazo	**2.0**
3. Con sus propias palabras justifique el proceso para el cual se utilizó el hackeando de una wireless	**2.0**

Éxitos