

Laboratorio 19 y 20 Cursos Ciberseguridad

Sesión #19 y 20 Cisco

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Primero descargamos Kali Linux para eso nos vamos a la pagina <https://www.kali.org/get-kali/#kali-platforms>

Choose your Kali platform

LIGHT ☒ DARK



Installer Images

- ✓ Direct access to hardware
- ✓ Customized Kali kernel
- ✓ No overhead

Single or multiple boot Kali, giving you complete control over the hardware access (perfect for in-built Wi-Fi and GPU), enabling the best performance.

Recommended



Virtual Machines

- ✓ Snapshots functionality
- ✓ Isolated environment
- ✓ Customized Kali kernel
- ✗ Limited direct access to hardware
- ✗ Higher system requirements

VMware & VirtualBox pre-built images. Allowing for a Kali install without altering the host OS with additional features such as snapshots. Vagrant images for quick spin-up also available.

Recommended



ARM

- ✓ Range of hardware from the leave-behind devices end to high-end modern servers
- ✗ System architecture limits certain packages
- ✗ Not always customized kernel



Mobile

- ✓ Kali layered on Android
- ✓ Kali in your pocket, on the go
- ✓ Mobile interface (compact view)



Cloud

- ✓ Fast deployment
- ✓ Can leverage provider's resources
- ✗ Provider may become costly
- ✗ Not always customized kernel

Installer

Pre-built VMS

ARM

MOBILE

CLOUD

Containers

LIVE

WSL

virtual machine installation

These images have the default credentials "kali/kali".

[Virtual Machines Documentation >](#)



VMware

Recommended

Download torrent docs sum



VirtualBox

Recommended

Download torrent docs sum



Hyper-V

Recommended

Download torrent docs sum



QEMU

Recommended

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VMware Weekly

Download repository sum



VirtualBox Weekly

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Hyper-V Weekly

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QEMU Weekly

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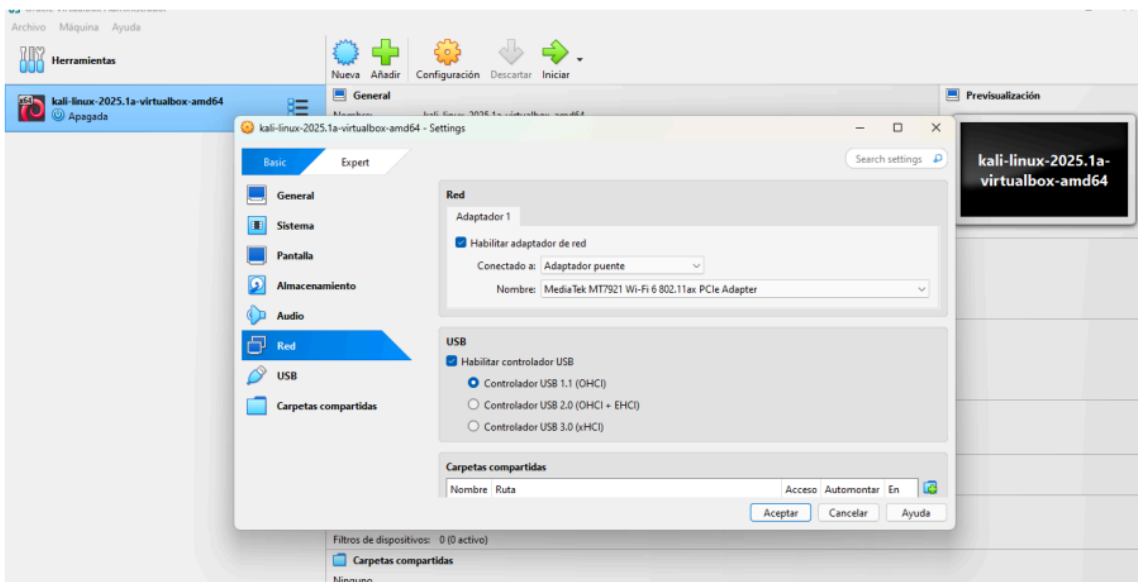
125.1c/kali-linux-2025.1c-vmware-amd64.7z

Tenemos que tener previamente instalado VirtualBox

Ahora descargamos FileZilla el cual es un programa gratuito y de código abierto que se utiliza principalmente para transferir archivos entre un ordenador local y un servidor remoto a través de protocolos como FTP (File Transfer Protocol)



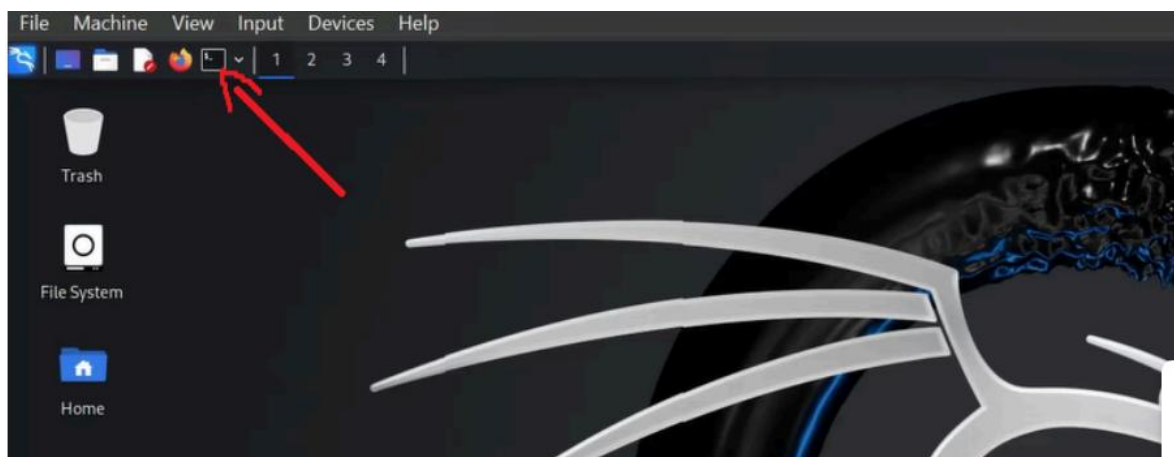
Ahora configuramos el Kali Linux en VirtualBox



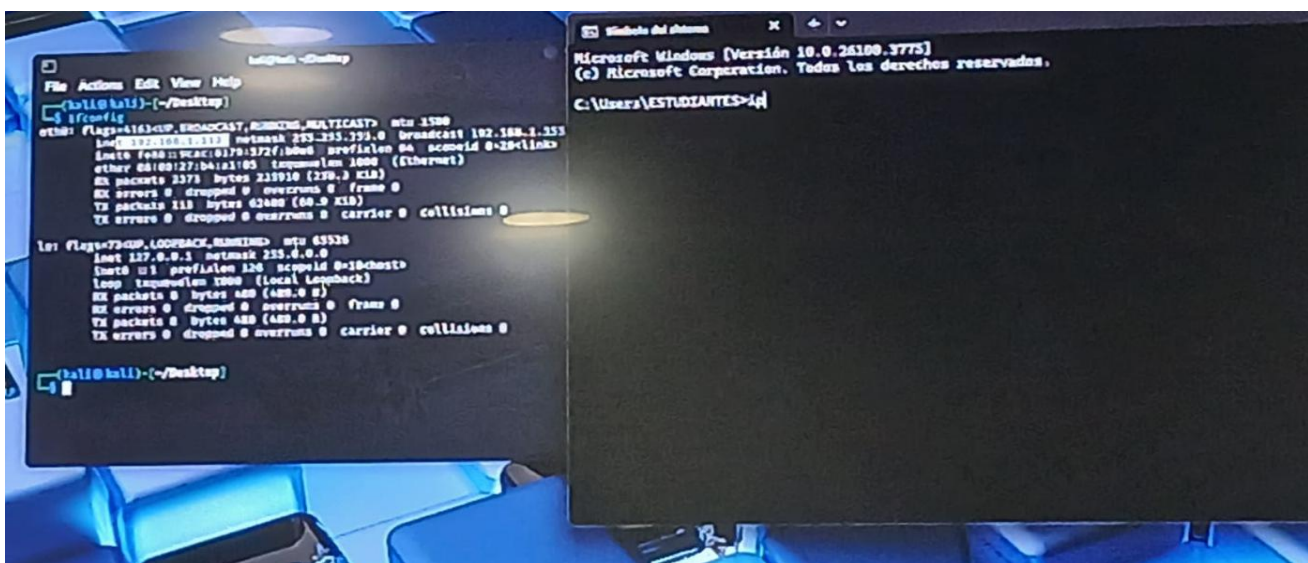
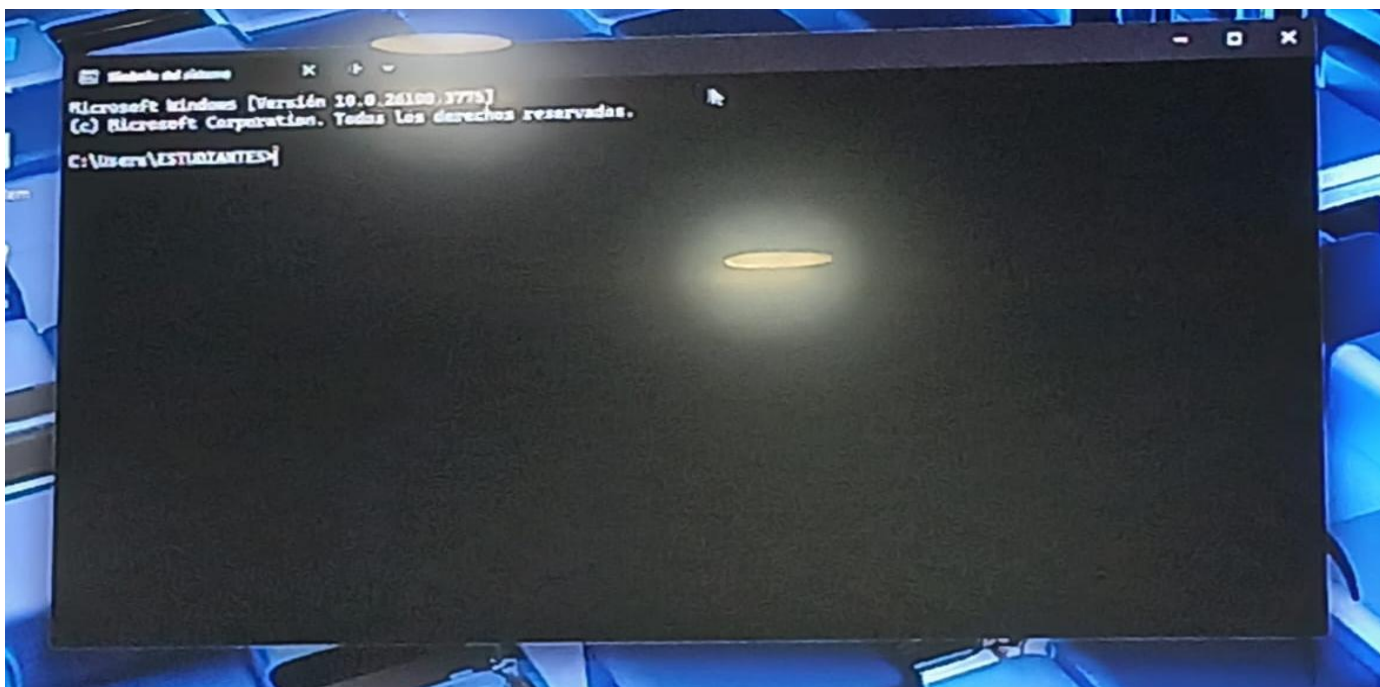
Después de iniciar la máquina virtual colocamos el usuario y la contraseña por defecto de Kali que son Usuario: kali, contraseña: kali

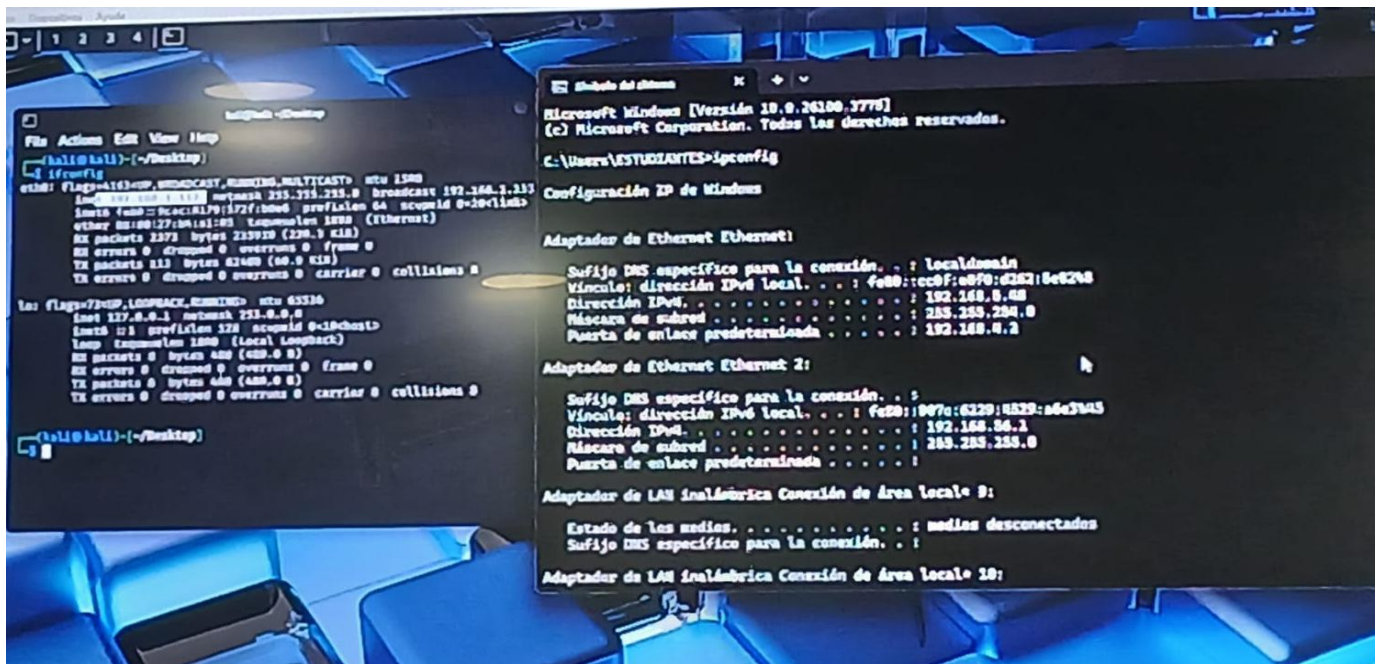


Una vez dentro abrimos la terminal

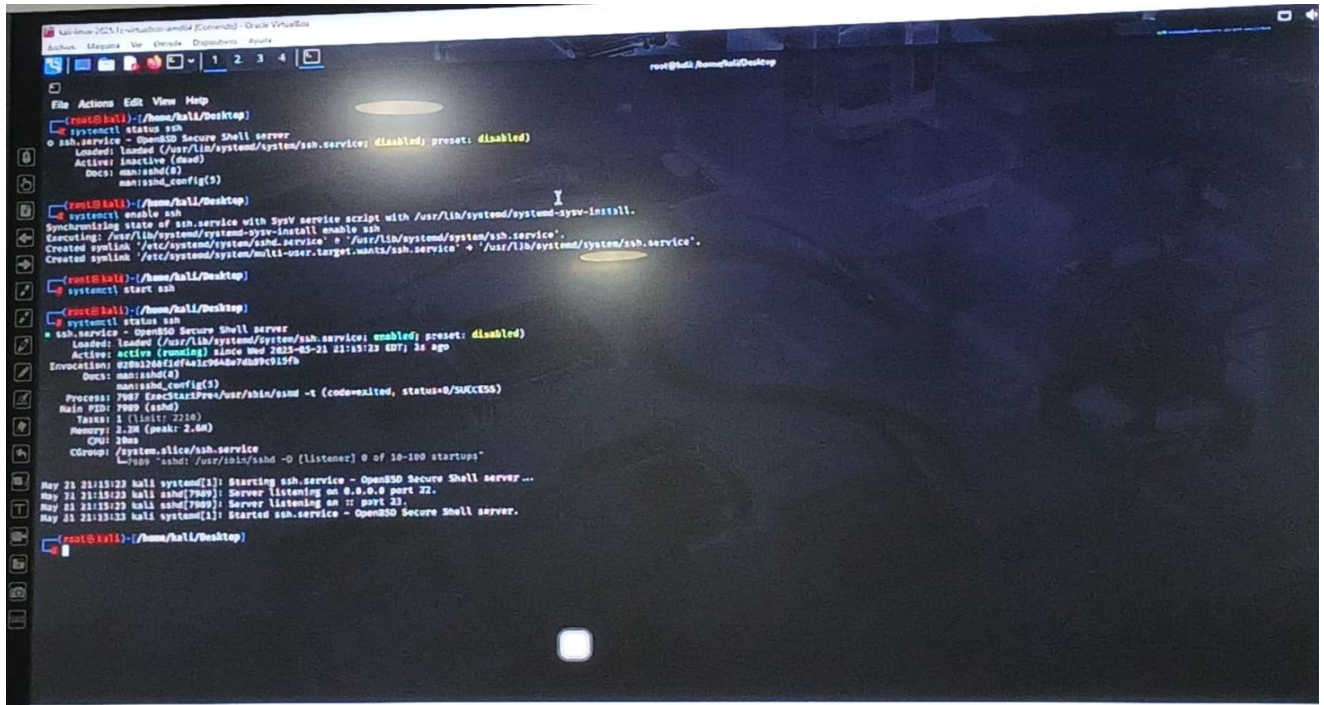


Hacemos el pin entre los dos dispositivos, la maquina virtual y el Windows





Utilizamos tres comandos apt install openssh-server-y
systemctl enable ssh
systemctl start ssh



```
kali-linux-2025.1c-virtualbox-amd64 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda
1 2 3 4

File Actions Edit View Help
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# apt install openssh-server -y
openssh-server is already the newest version (1:9.9p1-3).
Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not-Installing: 0
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# systemctl enable ssh
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# systemctl start ssh
```

Ahora nos conectamos en SSH

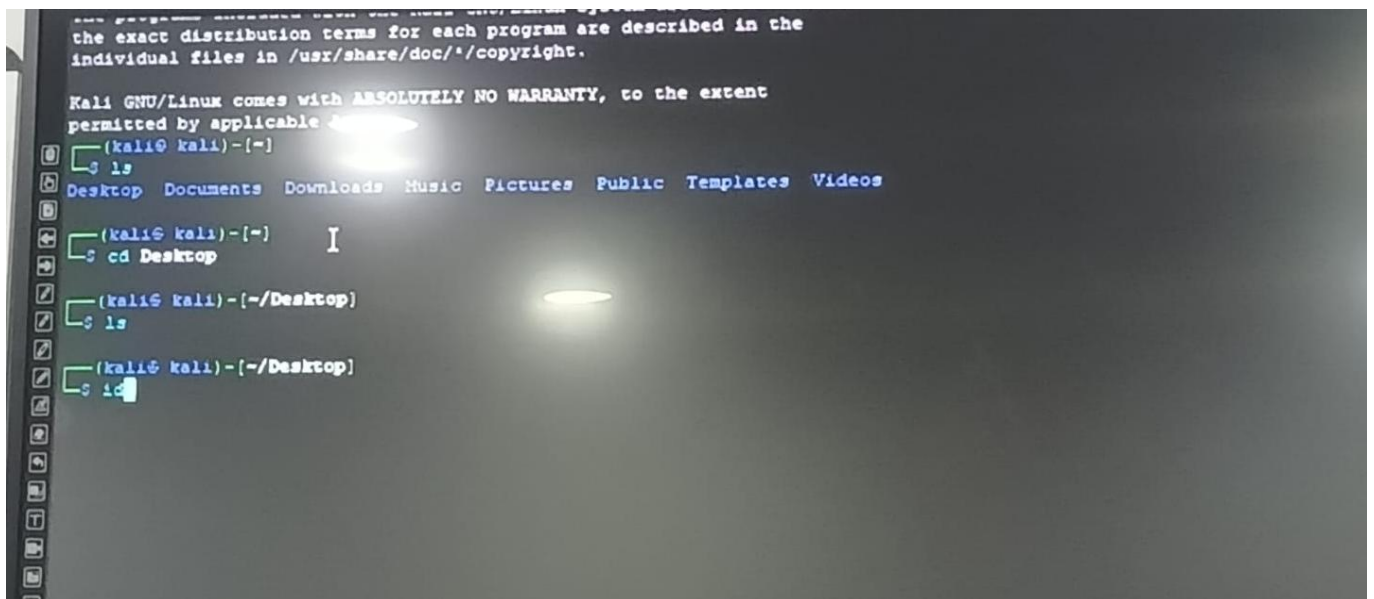
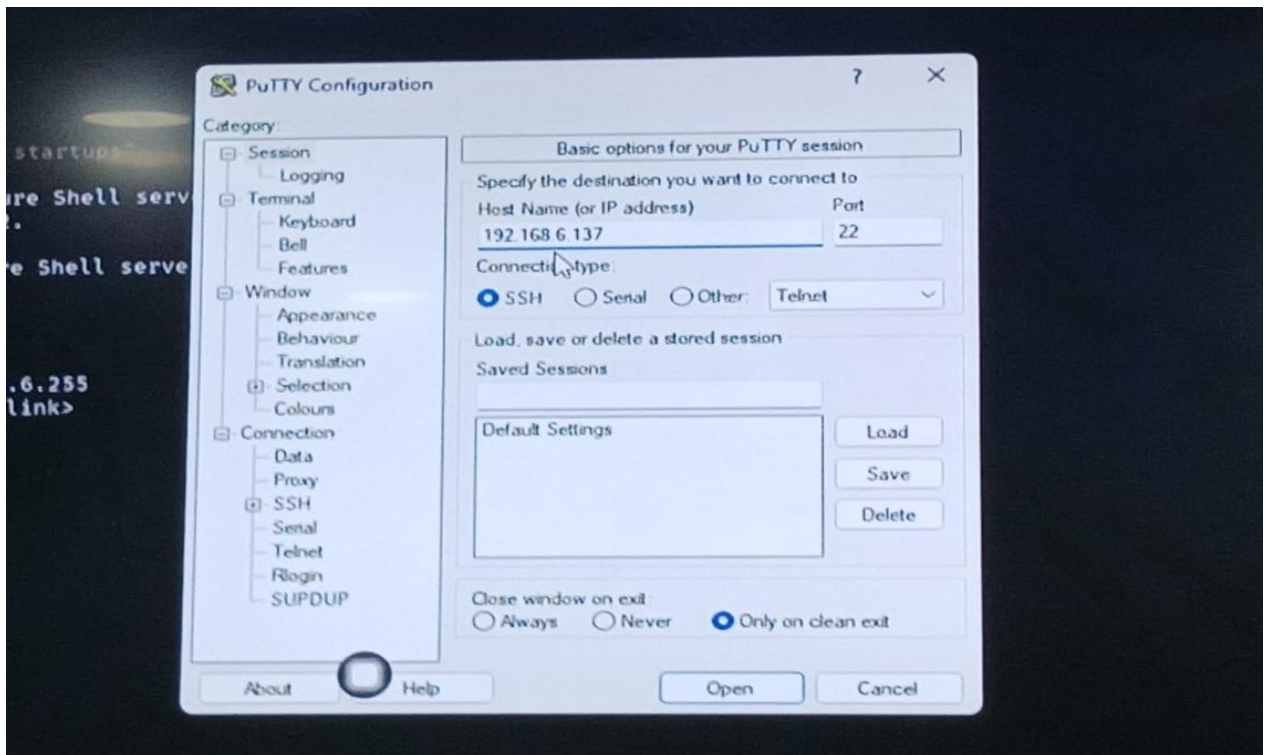
```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# systemctl status ssh
ssh.service - OpenSSH Secure Shell server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysvinit; enabled; preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-05-21 21:15:23 EDT; 2min 33s ago
     Docs: man:ssh(8)
           man:ssh_config(5)
   Main PID: 7909 (sshd)
     Tasks: 3 (limit: 2310)
    Memory: 2.2M (peak: 2.8M)
       CPU: 36ms
     Groups: system.slice/ssh.service
     Chroot: /system.slice/ssh.service
     Executables: /usr/sbin/sshd -O [listener] 0 of 10-100 startups
May 21 21:15:23 kali systemd[1]: Starting ssh.service - OpenSSH Secure Shell server...
May 21 21:15:23 kali sshd[7909]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
May 21 21:15:23 kali sshd[7909]: Server listening on :: port 22.
May 21 21:15:23 kali systemd[1]: Started ssh.service - OpenSSH Secure Shell server.
(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.0.127 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
    inet6 fe80::9c4c:8179:572f:1b06 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0<20clink>
    ether 08:00:27:14:1e:12 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 325 bytes 25447 (24.6 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 370 bytes 43180 (44.0 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<10<lo>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 328 bytes 41920 (44.0 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 370 bytes 41920 (44.0 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

(root@kali)-[/home/kali/Desktop]
```

SSH Configuration dialog box:

- Category: Session
- Host Name (or IP address): 192.168.0.127
- Port: 22
- Connection type: SSH
- Save session: No
- Save session name: Default Settings
- Save session: Save
- Quit window on exit: Only on clean exit



Ahora la conexión por FileZilla, hacemos pin

