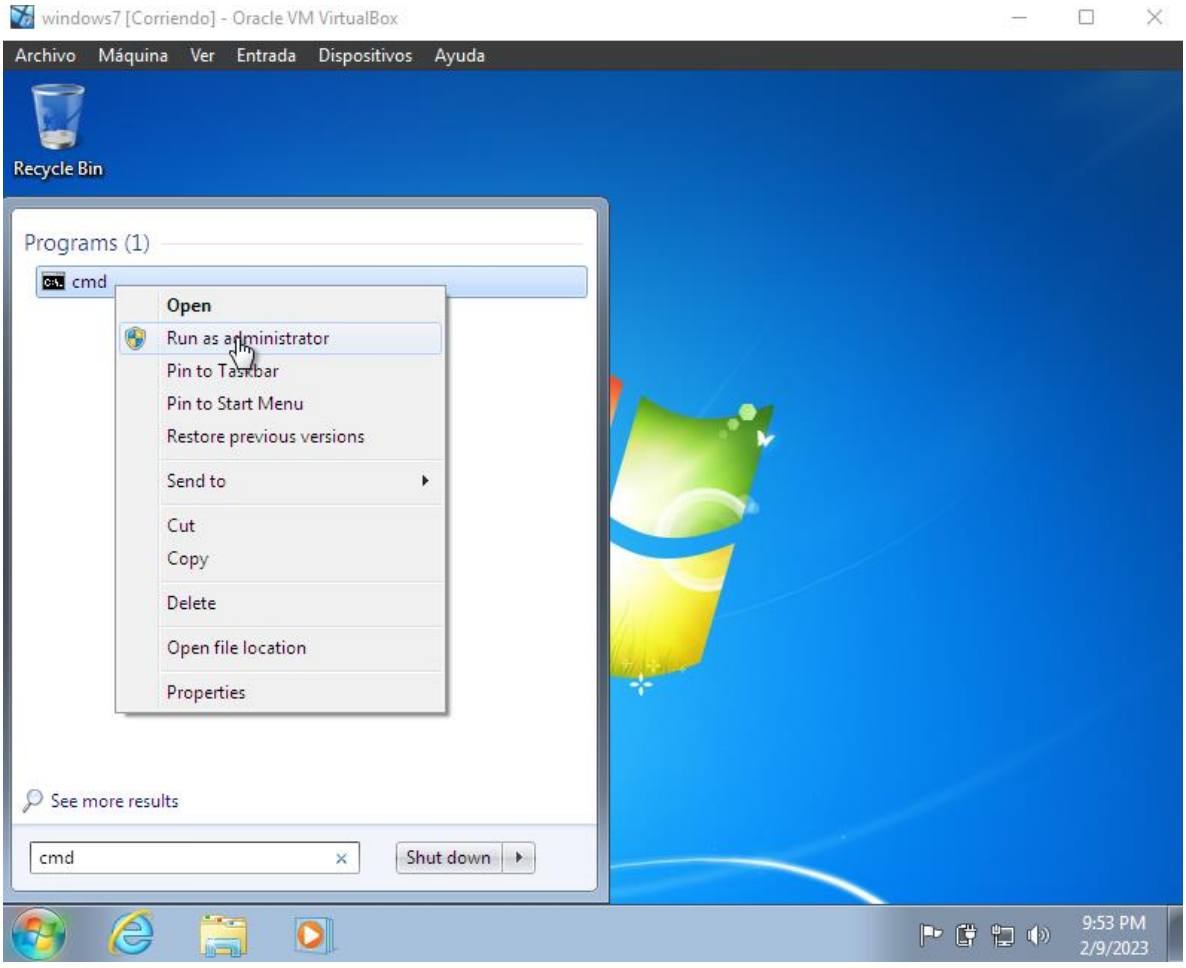
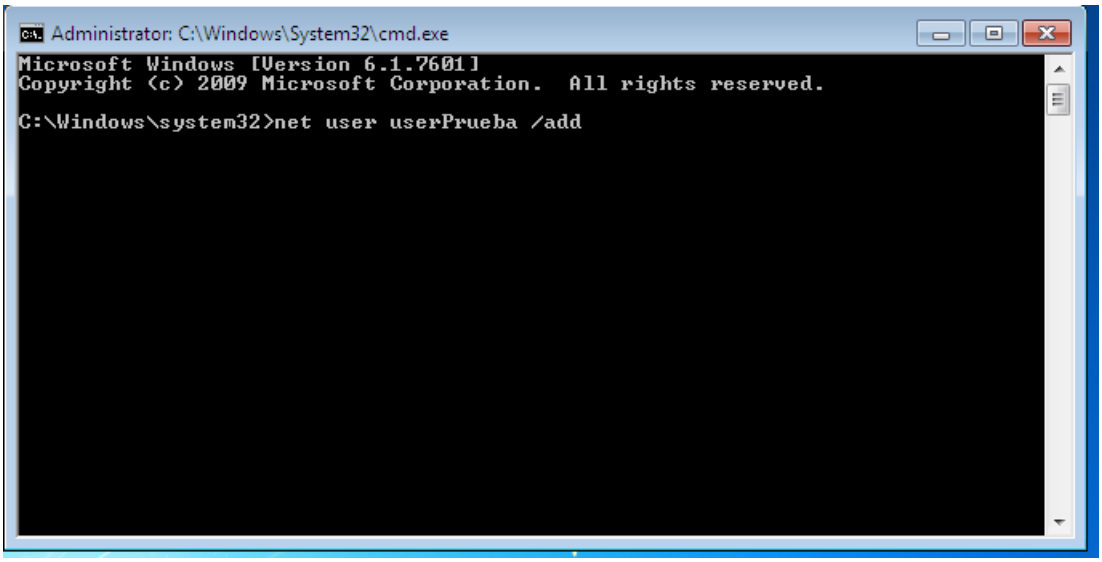
MÍNIMO PRIVILEGIO

1. Luego de instalar Windows se procede a ingresar al CMD en modo administrador.



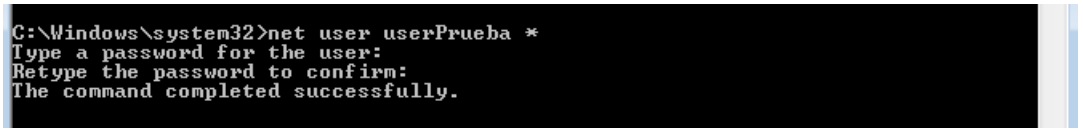
2. Dentro de la consola escribimos la siguiente línea de código la cual permite adicionar un usuario

net user userPrueba /add

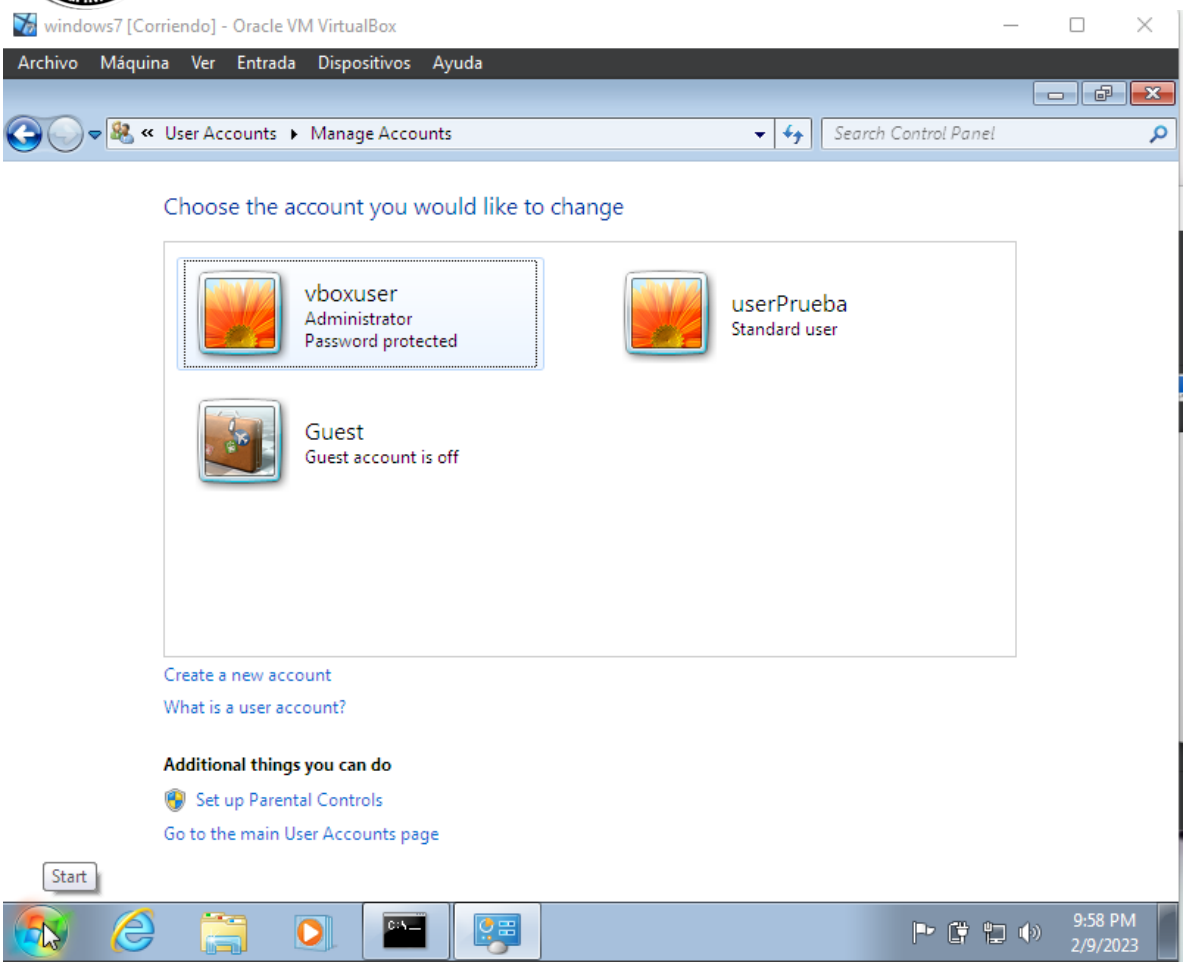


3. Se le crea un password con la siguiente línea de código

net user userPrueba *



4. Se verifica la creación por panel de control



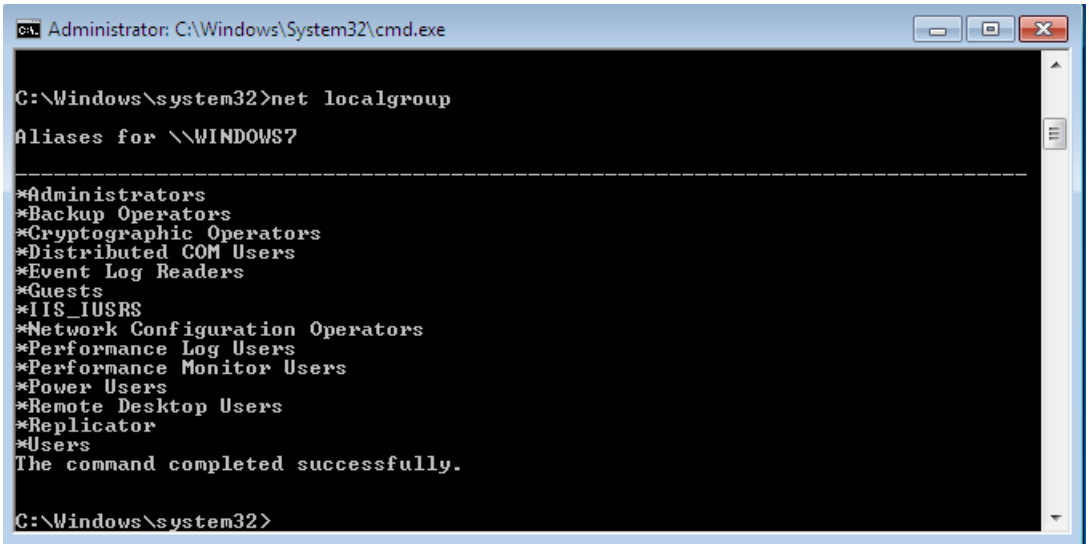
Creación de usuario administrador

1. Cmd como administrador se crea el usuario y al mismo tiempo se le adiciona el password para no hacerlo en dos líneas

net user userPrueba1 * /add

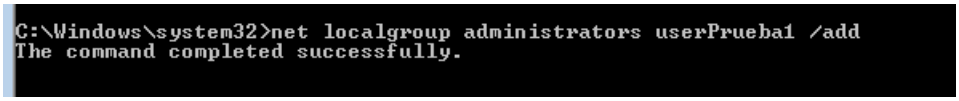
2. Verificar el grupo para poder adicionarlo al de administradores

net localgroup

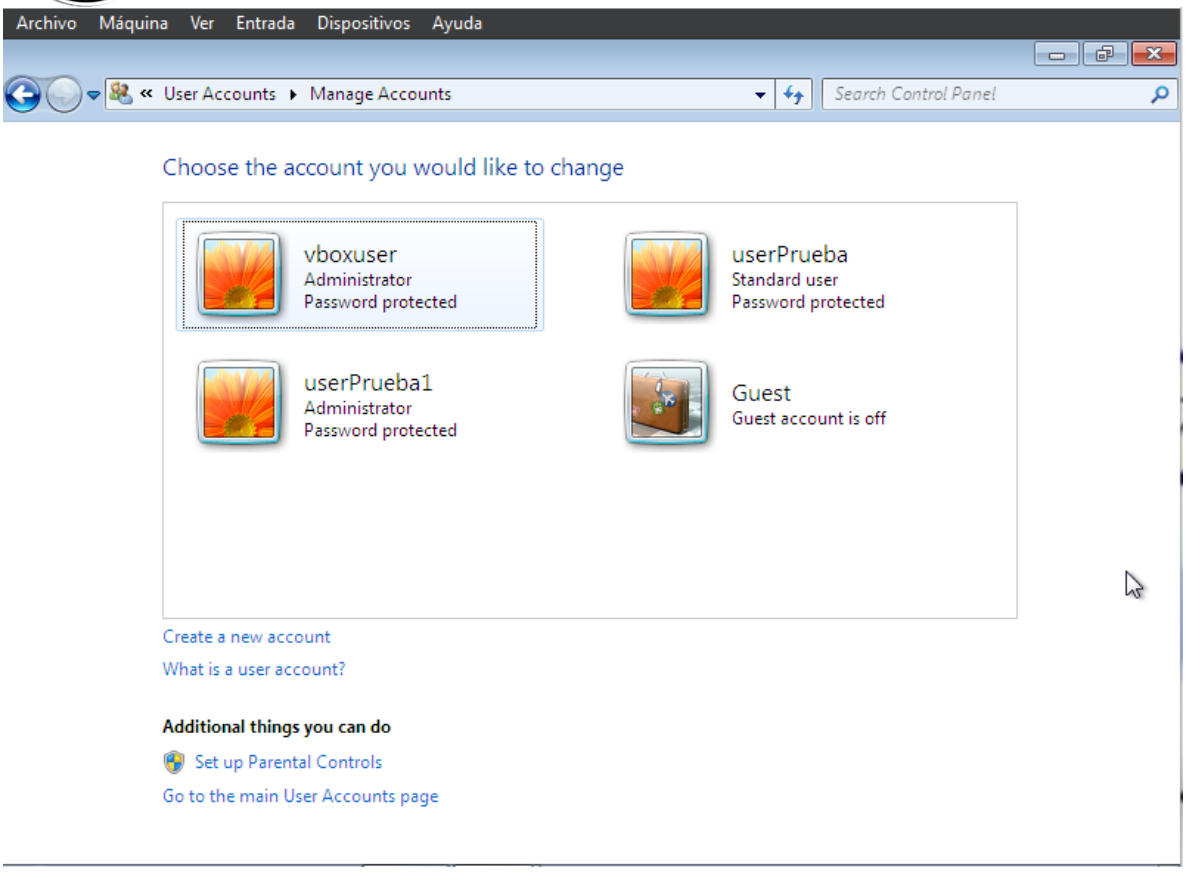


3. se adiciona al grupo

net localgroup administrators userPrueba1 /add

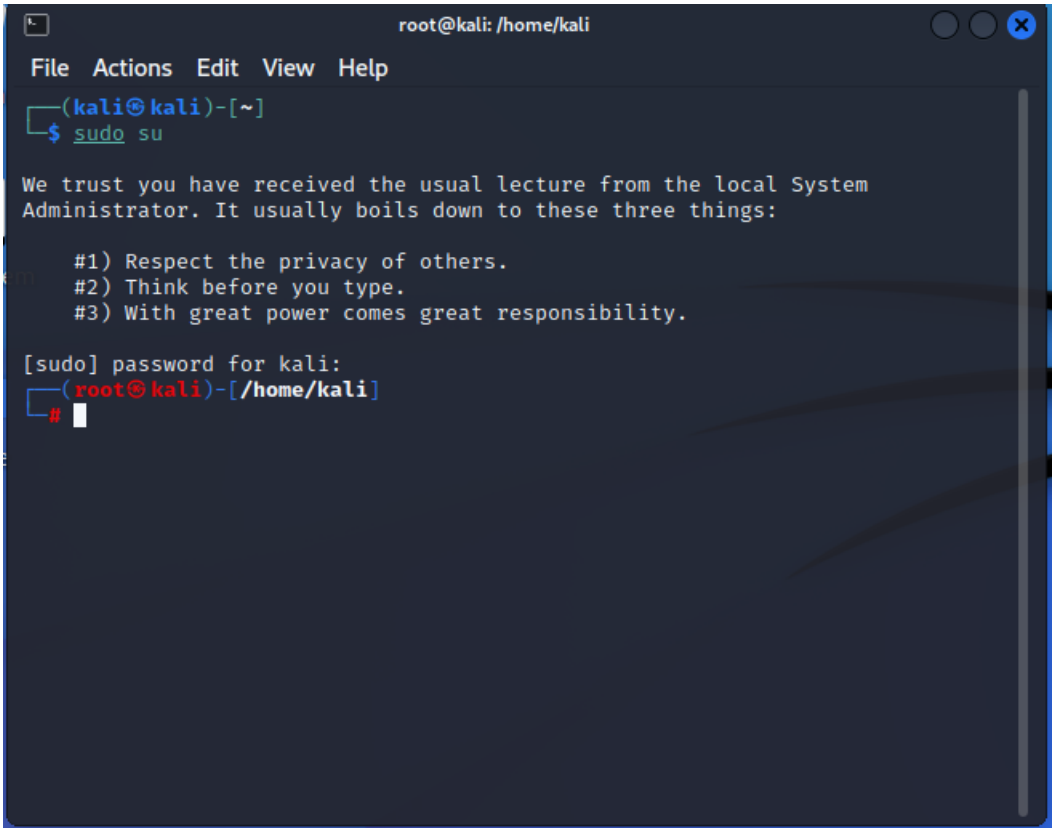


4. se verifica en panel de control


Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda
« User Accounts ▸ Manage Accounts
Search Control Panel
Choose the account you would like to change
vboxuser
Administrator
Password protected
userPrueba
Standard user
Password protected
userPrueba1
Administrator
Password protected
Guest
Guest account is off
Create a new account
What is a user account?
Additional things you can do
Set up Parental Controls
Go to the main User Accounts page

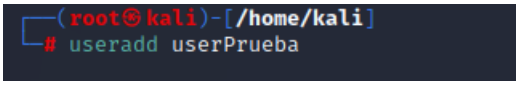
KALI

1. Luego de tener instalado Kali, se abre un terminal y entramos como usuario root de Kali



2. Procedemos a crear un usuario

useradd userPrueba



3. Le damos una contraseña al usuario creado

Passwd userPrueba

```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# passwd userPrueba
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

4. Ingresamos al usuario creado con un **su userPrueba**

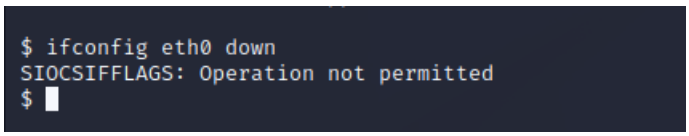
```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# su userPrueba
$
```

5. Verificamos la tarjeta de red con un **ifconfig**

```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# su userPrueba
$ ifconfig
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::a00:27ff:fe95:bd54  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:95:bd:54  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 1  bytes 590 (590.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 16  bytes 1452 (1.4 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 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        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 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

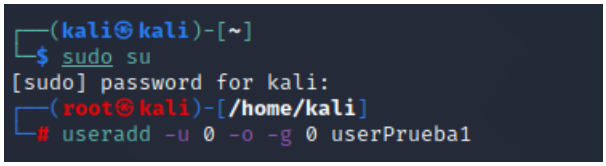
6. Intentamos bajar la tarjeta **ifconfig eth0**



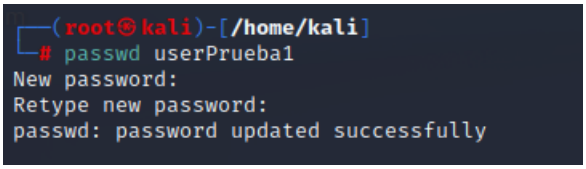
Creación usuario root

1. Abrimos una termina como root de Kali y procedemos a la creación del usuario administrador con la siguiente línea de código.

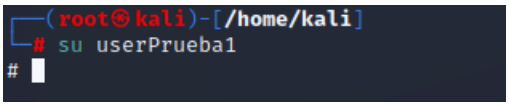
   useradd -u 0 -o -g 0 userPrueba1



2. Se le añade una contraseña **passwd userPrueba1**



3. Ingresamos al usuario creado

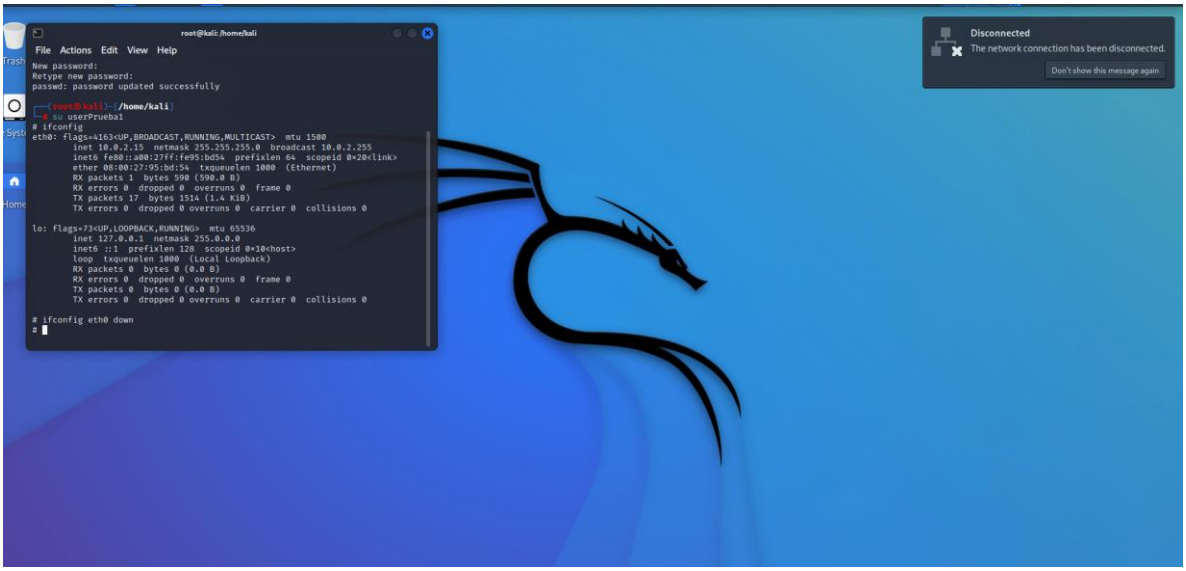


4. Verificamos tarjeta de red

```
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
└─# su userPrueba1
# ifconfig
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::a00:27ff:fe95:bd54  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:95:bd:54  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 1  bytes 590 (590.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 17  bytes 1514 (1.4 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 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        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 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

5. Bajamos la eth0 **ifconfig eth0 down**



6. Verificamos **ifconfig**

```
# ifconfig
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<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        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 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

#
```

7. Subimos la tarjeta

```
# ifconfig eth0 up
# ifconfig
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::a00:27ff:fe95:bd54  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0×20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:95:bd:54  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 2  bytes 1180 (1.1 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 28  bytes 2656 (2.5 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<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        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 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```