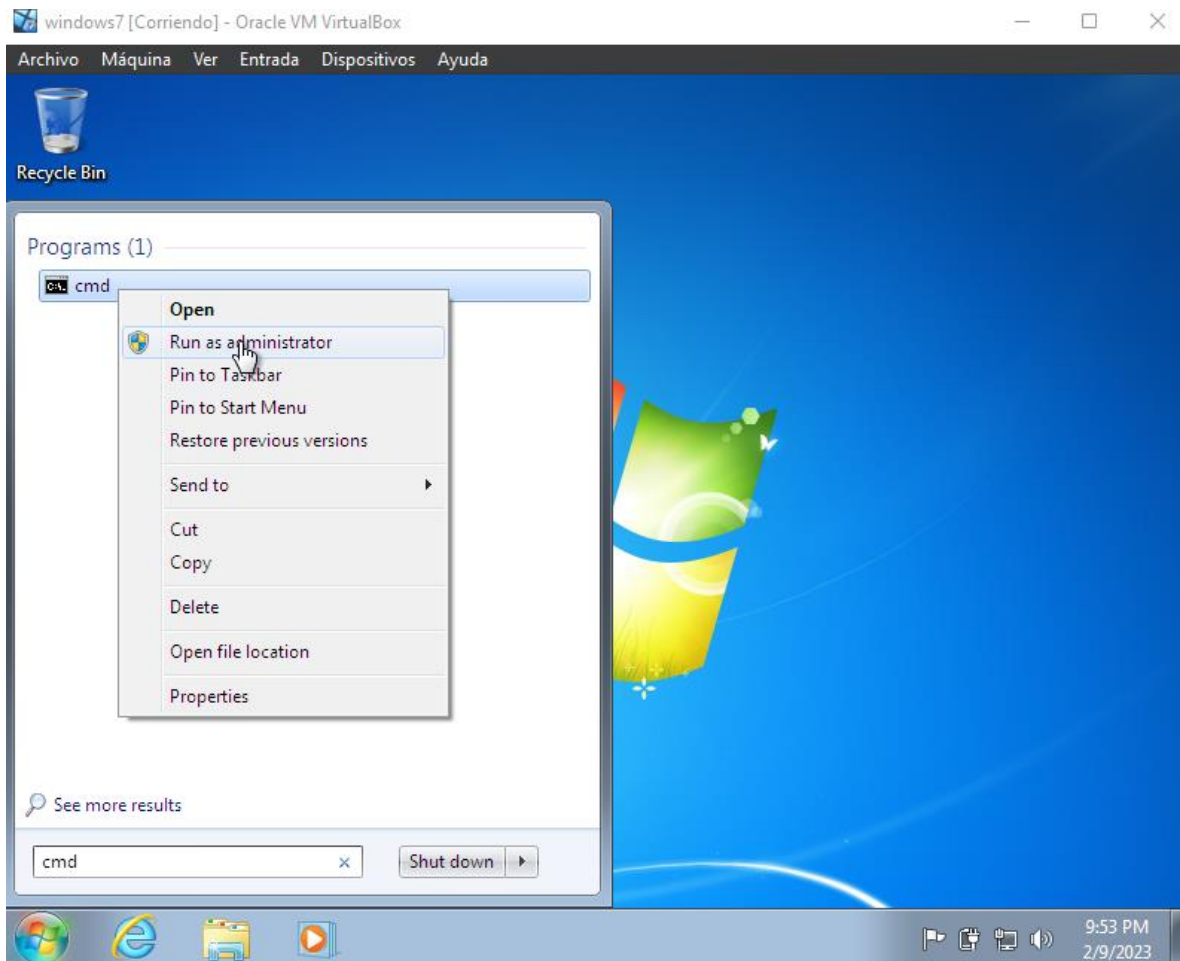




# MÍNIMO PRIVILEGIO

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**

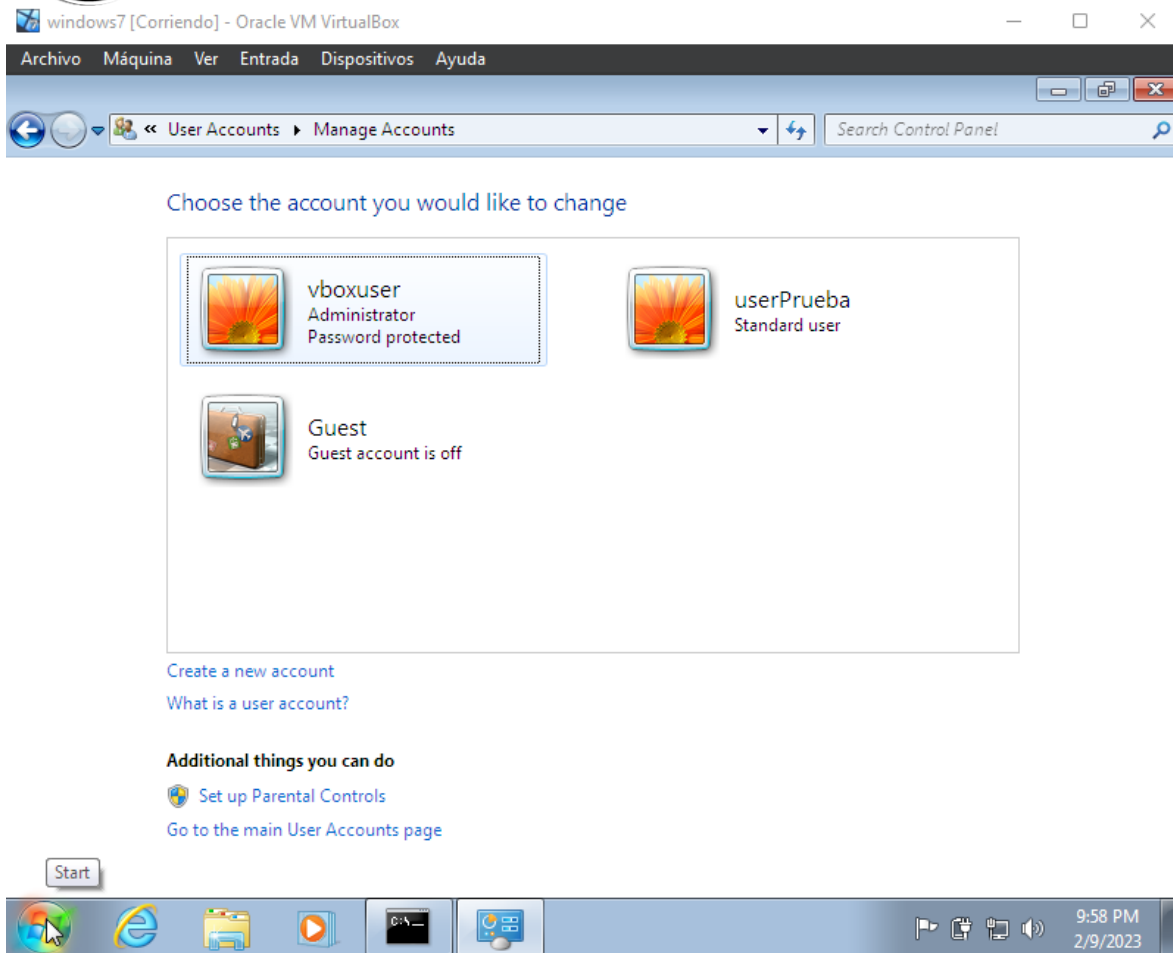
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>net user userPrueba /add
```

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

**net user userPrueba \***

```
C:\Windows\system32>net user userPrueba *
Type a password for the user:
Retype the password to confirm:
The command completed successfully.
```

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**

```
C:\Windows\system32>net user userPrueba1 * /add
Type a password for the user:
Retype the password to confirm:
```



2. Verificar el grupo para poder adicionarlo al de administradores

**net localgroup**

```
C:\Windows\system32>net localgroup

Aliases for \\WINDOWS7

-----
*Administrators
*Backup Operators
*Cryptographic Operators
*Distributed COM Users
*Event Log Readers
*Guests
*IIS_IUSRS
*Network Configuration Operators
*Performance Log Users
*Performance Monitor Users
*Power Users
*Remote Desktop Users
*Replicator
*Users
The command completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>
```

3. se adiciona al grupo

**net localgroup administrators userPrueba1 /add**

```
C:\Windows\system32>net localgroup administrators userPrueba1 /add
The command completed successfully.
```





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

 <b>vboxuser</b> Administrator Password protected	 <b>userPrueba</b> Standard user Password protected
 <b>userPrueba1</b> Administrator Password protected	 <b>Guest</b> 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

```
root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo su

We trust you have received the usual lecture from the local System
Administrator. It usually boils down to these three things:

#1) Respect the privacy of others.
#2) Think before you type.
#3) With great power comes great responsibility.

[sudo] password for kali:
(kali@kali)-[~]
#
```

2. Procedemos a crear un usuario

**useradd userPrueba**

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# 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**



```
$ ifconfig eth0 down
SIOCSIFFLAGS: Operation not permitted
$
```

## Creación usuario root

1. Abrimos una terminal 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
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for kali:
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# useradd -u 0 -o -g 0 userPrueba1
```

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

```
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# passwd userPrueba1
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

3. Ingresamos al usuario creado

```
(root㉿kali)-[/home/kali]
# su userPrueba1
#
```



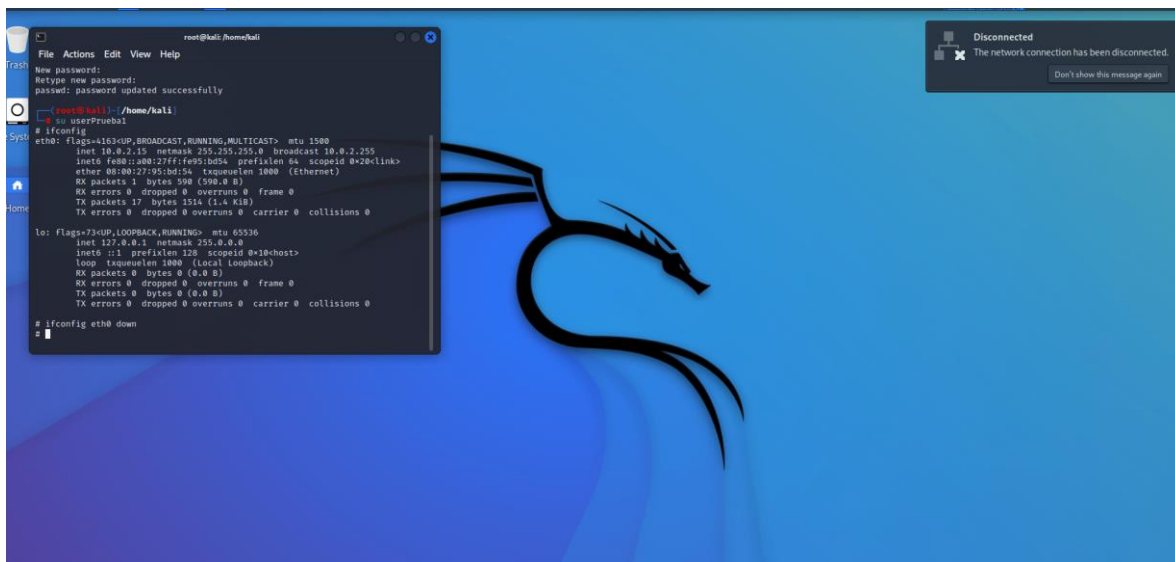


#### 4. Verificamos tarjeta de red

```
(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 0<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 0<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<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<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<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
```