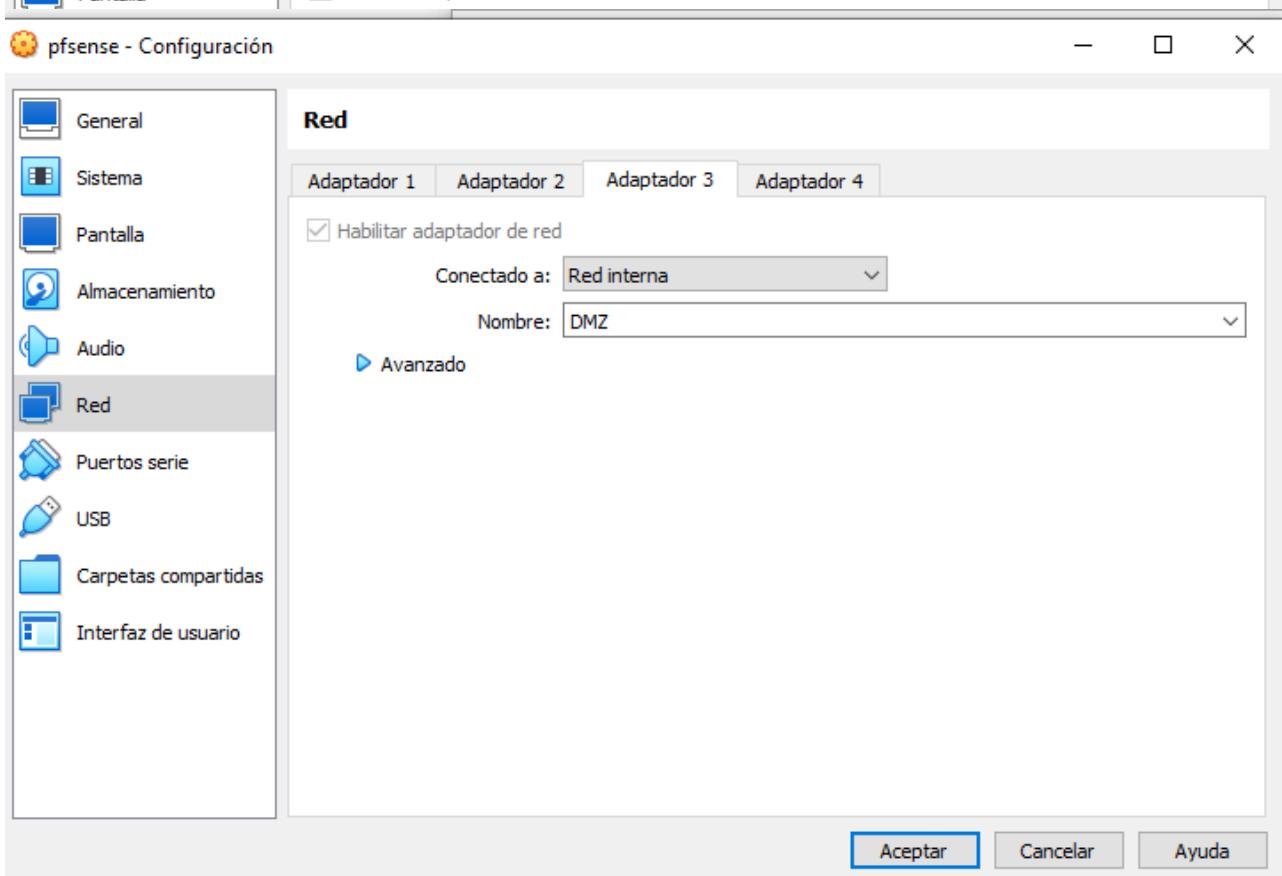
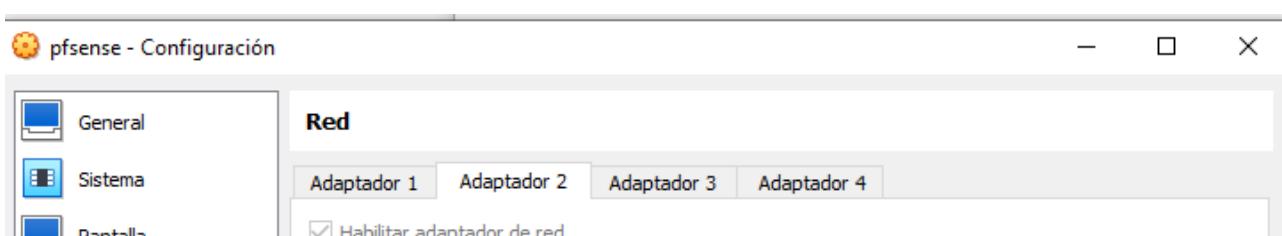
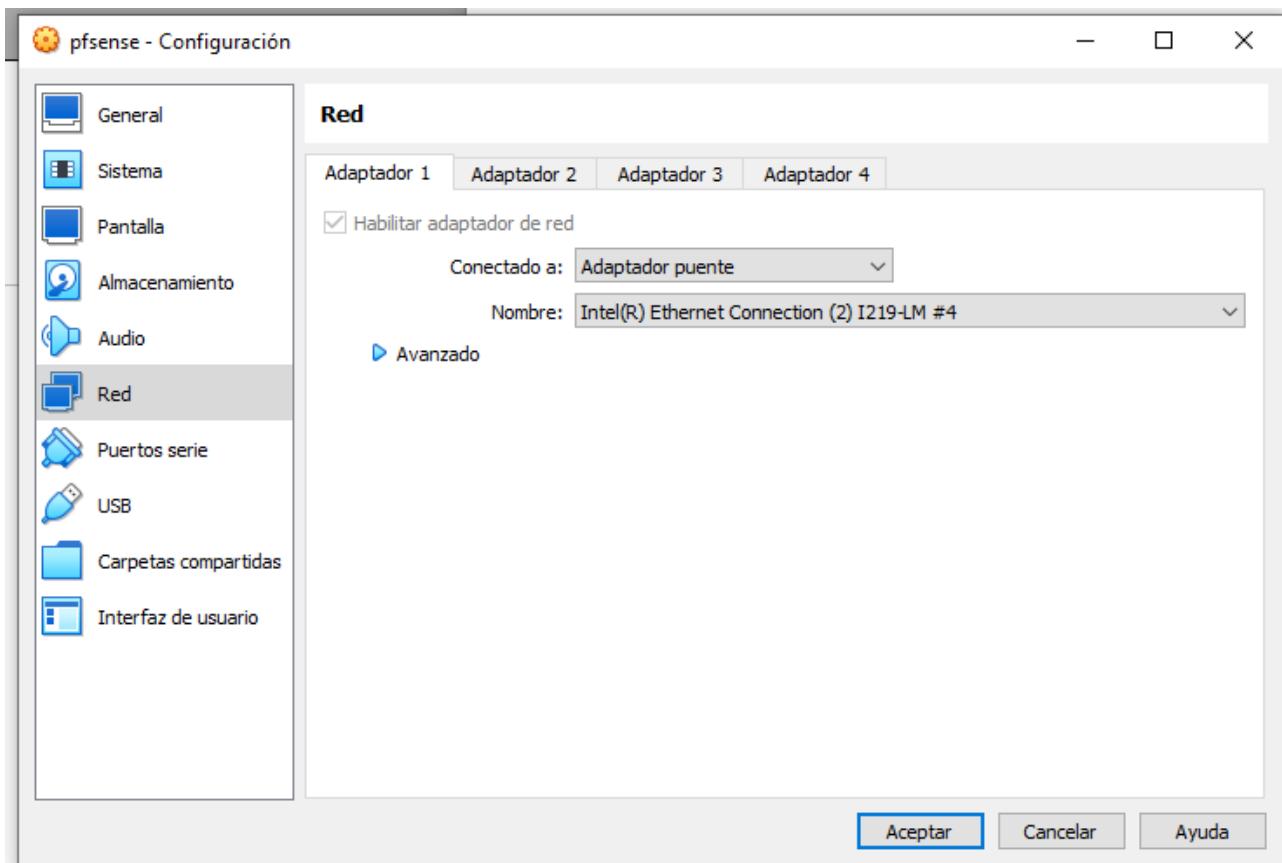
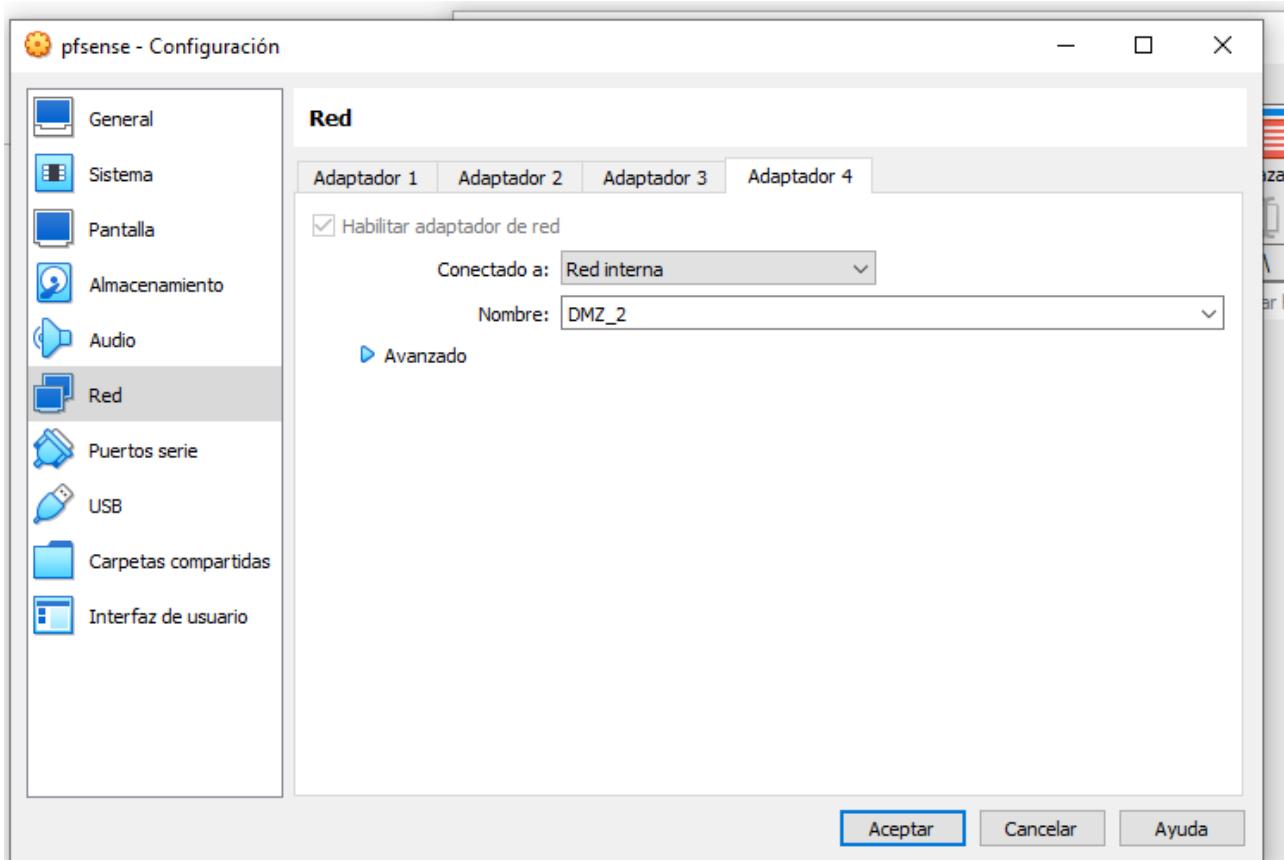


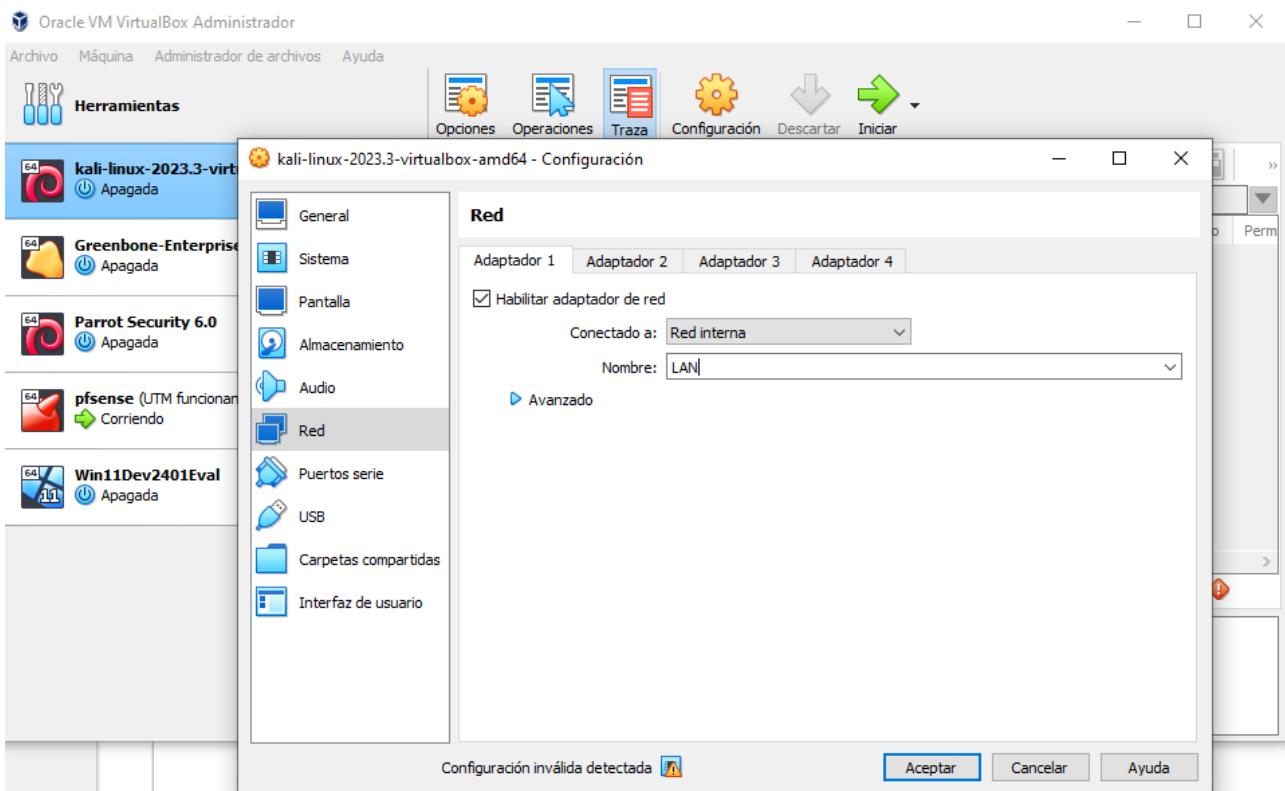
## MONTAJE DE INFRAESTRUCTURA





arrancamos la Unified Threat Management ( UTM )

configuramos la kali en red interna LAN



Arrancamos la kali e introducimos en el navegador la ip del adaptador LAN, en mi caso:

192.168.100.1

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the pfSense login interface. The address bar displays the URL '192.168.100.1'. The page features the pfSense logo at the top left and a 'Login to pfSense' link at the top right. The main content is a dark blue sign-in form with fields for 'admin' (username) and a masked password (password). A green 'SIGN IN' button is located at the bottom of the form. At the very bottom of the page, there is a small footer note: 'pfSense is developed and maintained by Netgate. © ESF 2004 - 2024 View license.'

usuario admin, password pfsense

**System Information**

Name	UTM.keepinglocal
User	admin@192.168.100.10 (Local Database)
System	VirtualBox Virtual Machine Netgate Device ID: d16b4b90899ec6066e97
BIOS	Vendor: innoteck GmbH Version: VirtualBox Release Date: Fri Dec 1 2006
Version	2.6.0-RELEASE (amd64) built on Mon Jan 31 19:57:53 UTC 2022 FreeBSD 12.3-STABLE
CPU Type	Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6700 CPU @ 3.40GHz AES-NI CPU Crypto: Yes (inactive) QAT Crypto: No
Hardware crypto	
Kernel PTI	Enabled
MDS Mitigation	Inactive
Uptime	00 Hour 07 Minutes 17 Seconds
Current date/time	Fri Mar 15 0:22:19 CET 2024
DNS server(s)	• 127.0.0.1 • 192.168.0.1

**Netgate Services And Support**

Retrieving support information

**Interfaces**

WAN	1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.0.18
LAN	1000baseT <full-duplex>	192.168.100.1

**General Configuration**

Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable interface
Description	WAN
IPv4 Configuration Type	DHCP
IPv6 Configuration Type	DHCP6

**Advanced Options**

Use IPv4 connectivity as parent interface	<input type="checkbox"/> Request a IPv6 prefix/information through the IPv4 connectivity link
Request only an IPv6 prefix	<input type="checkbox"/> Only request an IPv6 prefix, do not request an IPv6 address
DHCPv6 Prefix Delegation size	64
Send IPv6 prefix hint	<input type="checkbox"/> Send an IPv6 prefix hint to indicate the desired prefix size for delegation
Debug	<input type="checkbox"/> Start DHCP6 client in debug mode
Do not wait for a RA	<input type="checkbox"/> Required by some ISPs, especially those not using PPPoE
Do not allow PD/Address release	<input type="checkbox"/> dhcp6c will send a release to the ISP on exit, some ISPs then release the allocated address or prefix. This option prevents that signal ever being sent

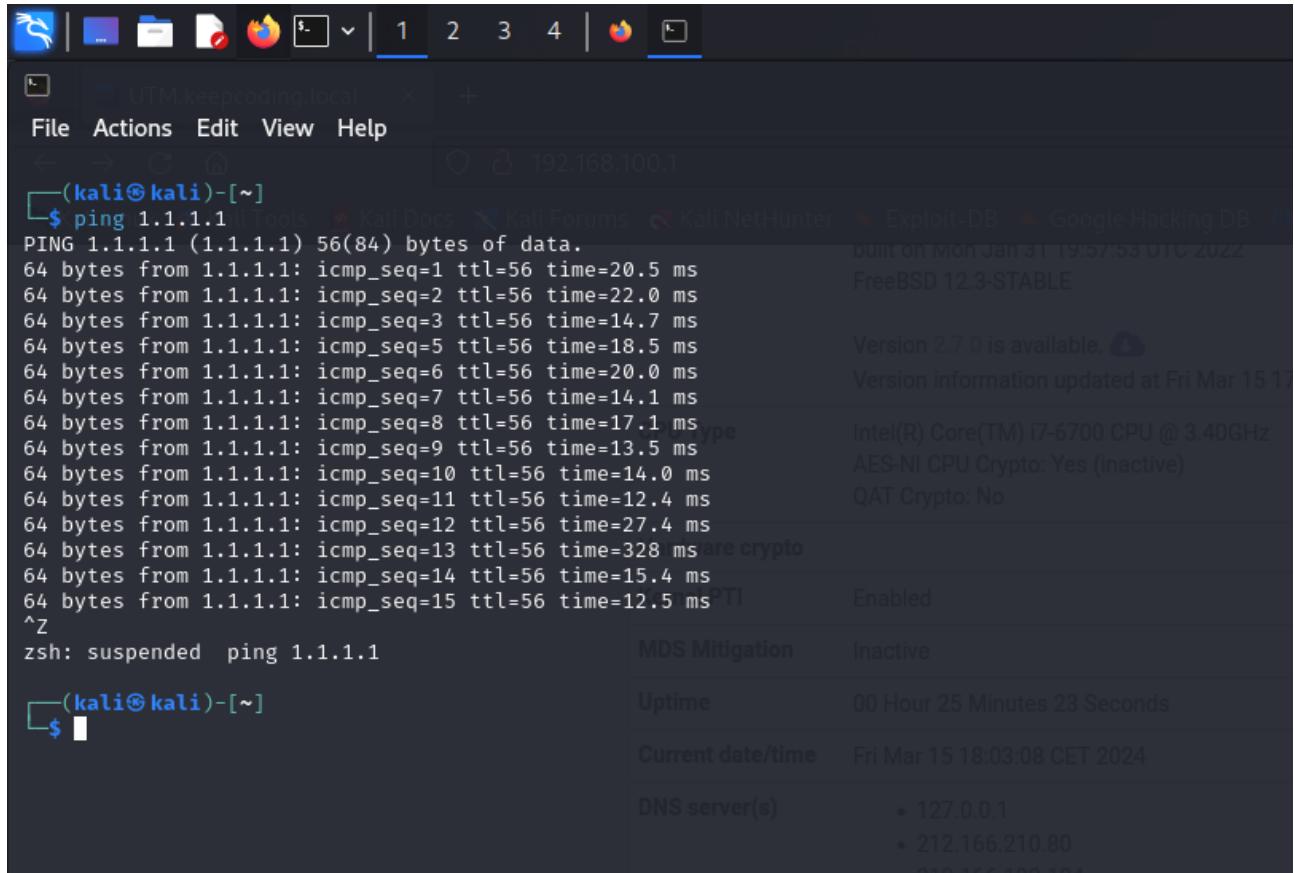
**Reserved Networks**

Block private networks and loopback addresses	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blocks traffic from IP addresses that are reserved for private networks per RFC 1918 (10/8, 172.16/12, 192.168/16) and unique local addresses per RFC 4193 (fc00::/7) as well as loopback addresses (127/8). This option should generally be turned on, unless this network interface resides in such a private address space, too.	
Block bogon networks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blocks traffic from reserved IP addresses (but not RFC 1918) or not yet assigned by IANA. Bogons are prefixes that should never appear in the Internet routing table, and so should not appear as the source address in any packets received.	
Note: The update frequency can be changed under System > Advanced, Firewall & NAT settings.	

**Save**

## CONFIGURACIÓN DE LAS INTERFACES

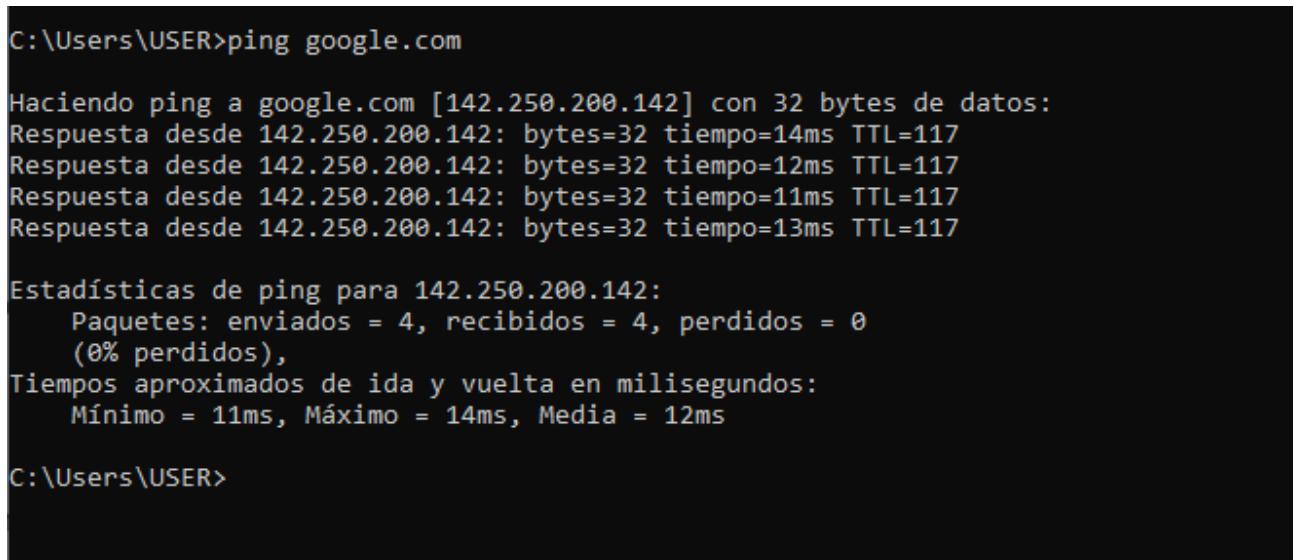
Comprobamos si tenemos accesos a internet en la kali haciendo un ping a 1.1.1.1:



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 1.1.1.1
PING 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=56 time=20.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=56 time=22.0 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=56 time=14.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=56 time=18.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=56 time=20.0 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=7 ttl=56 time=14.1 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=8 ttl=56 time=17.1 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=9 ttl=56 time=13.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=10 ttl=56 time=14.0 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=11 ttl=56 time=12.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=12 ttl=56 time=27.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=13 ttl=56 time=328 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=14 ttl=56 time=15.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=15 ttl=56 time=12.5 ms
^Z
zsh: suspended  ping 1.1.1.1
```

Uptime: 00 Hour 25 Minutes 23 Seconds  
Current date/time: Fri Mar 15 18:03:08 CET 2024  
DNS server(s): 127.0.0.1, 212.166.210.80, 212.166.210.101

hacemos ping en nuestro sistema windows a google.com



```
C:\Users\USER>ping google.com

Haciendo ping a google.com [142.250.200.142] con 32 bytes de datos:
Respuesta desde 142.250.200.142: bytes=32 tiempo=14ms TTL=117
Respuesta desde 142.250.200.142: bytes=32 tiempo=12ms TTL=117
Respuesta desde 142.250.200.142: bytes=32 tiempo=11ms TTL=117
Respuesta desde 142.250.200.142: bytes=32 tiempo=13ms TTL=117

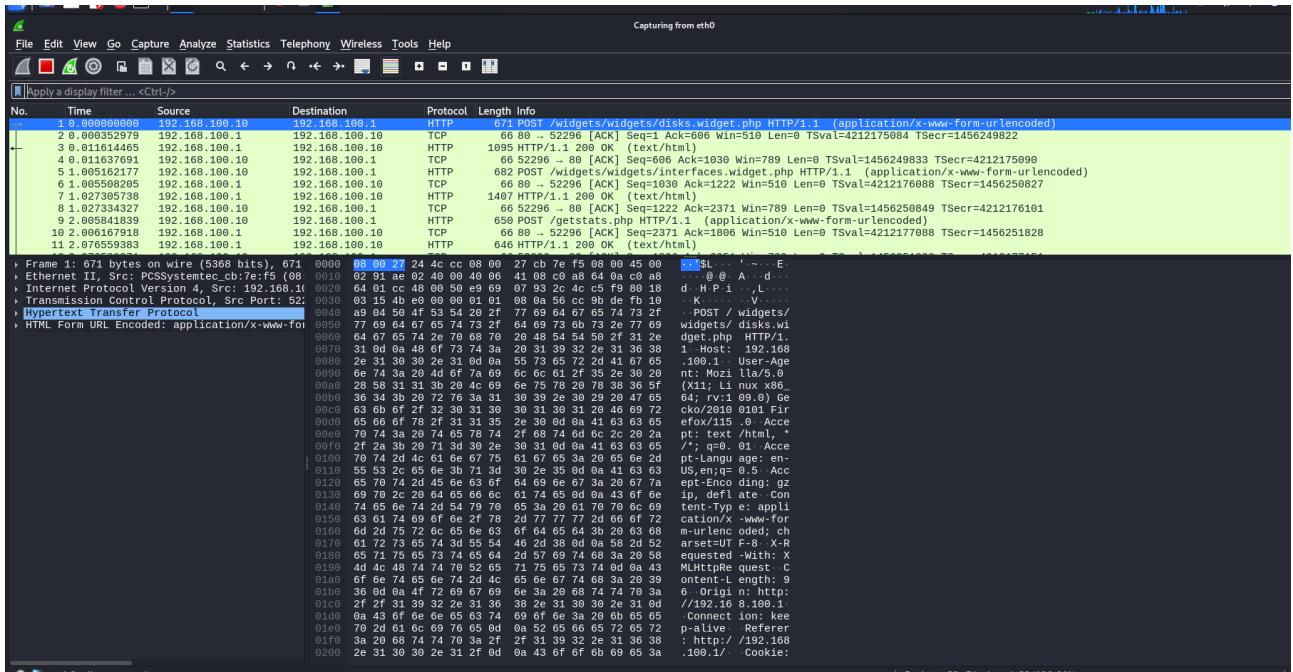
Estadísticas de ping para 142.250.200.142:
    Paquetes: enviados = 4, recibidos = 4, perdidos = 0
    (0% perdidos),
Tiempos aproximados de ida y vuelta en milisegundos:
    Mínimo = 11ms, Máximo = 14ms, Media = 12ms

C:\Users\USER>
```

cogemos la ip y la pegamos en kali

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ping 142.250.200.142
PING 142.250.200.142 (142.250.200.142) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 142.250.200.142: icmp_seq=1 ttl=116 time=19.3 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.142: icmp_seq=2 ttl=116 time=14.8 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.142: icmp_seq=3 ttl=116 time=20.9 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.142: icmp_seq=4 ttl=116 time=24.7 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.142: icmp_seq=5 ttl=116 time=16.2 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.142: icmp_seq=6 ttl=116 time=14.7 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.142: icmp_seq=7 ttl=116 time=13.6 ms
^Z
zsh: suspended  ping 142.250.200.142
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

en wireshark podemos ver el tráfico que está pasando por la interface de red eth0:



hacemos click botón derecho en alguna de las tramas, Follow y TCP Stream y vemos todos los paquetes del tráfico:

```

POST /widgets/widgets/disks.widget.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.100.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
Accept: text/html, */*, q=0.01
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; charset=UTF-8
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Length: 96
Origin: http://192.168.100.1
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://192.168.100.1/
Cookie: PHPSESSID=ba4fb8cfdd7f540d03d2aea1bbc20c0
__crsf_magic=sid:a20c1aae66b5ab314ba9ff0d88872de9bb75bd77,1710521625&ajax=ajax&widgetkey=disks-0HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx
Date: Fri, 15 Mar 2024 17:09:08 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Encoding: gzip
Connection: keep-alive
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Last-Modified: Fri, 15 Mar 2024 17:09:08 GMT
Set-Cookie: PHPSESSID=ba4fb8cfdd7f540d03d2aea1bbc20c0; path=/; HttpOnly
Expires: Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control: no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
Pragma: no-cache
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
Content-Encoding: gzip
21e.....@...E...E:$...P...I...
e$%.W...
j...G...4,IjAY...Z...V...W...S...18...x...)....g8H!..Zg...Q...T...9...W...G...N...18.Qr...[...b...<@TU...()
...X...+...t...>%...k...0...0...%...u...
f...R...Dm...X...[...]p...h...pm...0...z9^q4...ne...;fs...A...M...E...ORK...g...2...W...-...J...S...m...n...f...x...-b...
v...v...I...W...'F...Y...{...h...m...#...g...m...a...f...u...df...s.b...{{...rw...>ps...Vq8...=u...L...920...K...M...M...P...<...O...{...;f...@...R...k...w...K...
-n...k...1...
1...%...{<...
0

POST /widgets/widgets/interfaces.widget.php HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.100.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
Accept: text/html, */*, q=0.01
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
108 client pkts, 108 server pkts, 215 turns
108 client pkts, 108 server pkts, 215 turns
Entire conversation (171 kB) Show data as ASCII Stream 0 Find Next

```

para ver la información del tráfico.

Configuramos el UTM:

vamos a Services y DNS Resolver

Name	UTM.keeping.local
User	admin@192.168.100.10 (Local Database)
System	VirtualBox Virtual Machine Netgate Device ID: d164ab90899ec6066e97
BIOS	Vendor: innotek GmbH Version: VirtualBox Release Date: Fri Dec 1 2006
Version	2.6.0-RELEASE (amd64) built on Mon Jan 31 19:57:53 UTC 2022 FreeBSD 12.3-STABLE
CPU Type	Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6700 CPU @ 3.40GHz AES-NI CPU Crypto: Yes (inactive) QAT Crypto: No
Hardware crypto	
Kernel PTI	Enabled
MDS Mitigation	Inactive
Uptime	00 Hour 43 Minutes 15 Seconds

deschekamos el DNSSEC que es un protocolo utilizado para firmar la respuesta DNS (asegura que la respuesta no ha sido modificada):

<b>Outgoing Network Interfaces</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> WAN <input type="checkbox"/> LAN <input type="checkbox"/> WAN IPv6 Link-Local <input type="checkbox"/> LAN IPv6 Link-Local	Utilize different network interface(s) that the DNS Resolver will use to send queries to authoritative servers and receive their replies. By default all interfaces are used.
<b>Strict Outgoing Network Interface Binding</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Do not send recursive queries if none of the selected Outgoing Network Interfaces are available. By default the DNS Resolver sends recursive DNS requests over any available interfaces if none of the selected Outgoing Network Interfaces are available. This option makes the DNS Resolver refuse recursive queries.	
<b>System Domain Local Zone Type</b>	<input type="button" value="Transparent"/> The local-zone type used for the pfSense system domain (System   General Setup   Domain). Transparent is the default. Local-Zone type descriptions are available in the unbound.conf(5) manual pages.	
<b>DNSSEC</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable DNSSEC Support	
<b>Python Module</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Python Module Enable the Python Module.	
<b>DNS Query Forwarding</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Forwarding Mode If this option is set, DNS queries will be forwarded to the upstream DNS servers defined under System > General Setup or those obtained via dynamic interfaces such as DHCP, PPP, or OpenVPN (if DNS Server Override is enabled there).	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use SSL/TLS for outgoing DNS Queries to Forwarding Servers When set in conjunction with DNS Query Forwarding, queries to all upstream forwarding DNS servers will be sent using SSL/TLS on the default port of 853. Note that ALL configured forwarding servers MUST support SSL/TLS queries on port 853.	

habilitamos el DNS Query Forwarding para enviar la consulta al servidor secundario el 1.1.1.1, en el caso de que PFSENSE no sea capaz de enviarla:

<b>Interface Binding</b>	By default the DNS Resolver sends recursive DNS requests over any available interfaces if none of the selected Outgoing Network Interfaces are available. This option makes the DNS Resolver refuse recursive queries.	
<b>System Domain Local Zone Type</b>	<input type="button" value="Transparent"/> The local-zone type used for the pfSense system domain (System   General Setup   Domain). Transparent is the default. Local-Zone type descriptions are available in the unbound.conf(5) manual pages.	
<b>DNSSEC</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable DNSSEC Support	
<b>Python Module</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable Python Module Enable the Python Module.	
<b>DNS Query Forwarding</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Forwarding Mode If this option is set, DNS queries will be forwarded to the upstream DNS servers defined under System > General Setup or those obtained via dynamic interfaces such as DHCP, PPP, or OpenVPN (if DNS Server Override is enabled there).	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use SSL/TLS for outgoing DNS Queries to Forwarding Servers When set in conjunction with DNS Query Forwarding, queries to all upstream forwarding DNS servers will be sent using SSL/TLS on the default port of 853. Note that ALL configured forwarding servers MUST support SSL/TLS queries on port 853.	

hacemos click en Save para guardar la configuración DNS:

Kali Tools <a href="https://www.kali.org/tools/">https://www.kali.org/tools/</a>	If this option is set, DNS queries will be forwarded to the upstream DNS servers defined under System > General Setup or those obtained via dynamic interfaces such as DHCP, PPP, or OpenVPN (if DNS Server Override is enabled there).											
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use SSL/TLS for outgoing DNS Queries to Forwarding Servers When set in conjunction with DNS Query Forwarding, queries to all upstream forwarding DNS servers will be sent using SSL/TLS on the default port of 853. Note that ALL configured forwarding servers MUST support SSL/TLS queries on port 853.											
<b>DHCP Registration</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Register DHCP leases in the DNS Resolver If this option is set, then machines that specify their hostname when requesting an IPv4 DHCP lease will be registered in the DNS Resolver so that their name can be resolved. Note that this will cause the Resolver to reload and flush its resolution cache whenever a DHCP lease is issued. The domain in System > General Setup should also be set to the proper value.											
<b>Static DHCP</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Register DHCP static mappings in the DNS Resolver If this option is set, then DHCP static mappings will be registered in the DNS Resolver, so that their name can be resolved. The domain in System > General Setup should also be set to the proper value.											
<b>OpenVPN Clients</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Register connected OpenVPN clients in the DNS Resolver If this option is set, then the common name (CN) of connected OpenVPN clients will be registered in the DNS Resolver, so that their name can be resolved. This only works for OpenVPN servers (Remote Access SSL/TLS or User Auth with Username as Common Name option) operating in "tun" mode. The domain in System: General Setup should also be set to the proper value.											
<b>Display Custom Options</b>	<input type="button" value="Display Custom Options"/>											
<input style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; font-weight: bold; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;" type="button" value="Save"/> <span style="color: red;">←</span>												
<b>Host Overrides</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Host</th> <th style="text-align: left; background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Parent domain of host</th> <th style="text-align: left; background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">IP to return for host</th> <th style="text-align: left; background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Description</th> <th style="text-align: left; background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Actions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">Enter any individual hosts for which the resolver's standard DNS lookup process should be overridden and a specific IPv4 or IPv6 address should automatically be returned by the resolver. Standard and also non-standard names and parent domains can be entered, such as 'test', 'ns.home.arpa', 'mycompany.localdomain', '1.168.192.in-addr.arpa', or 'somesite.com'. Any lookup attempt for the host will automatically return the given IP address, and the usual lookup server for the domain will not be queried for the host's records.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Host	Parent domain of host	IP to return for host	Description	Actions	Enter any individual hosts for which the resolver's standard DNS lookup process should be overridden and a specific IPv4 or IPv6 address should automatically be returned by the resolver. Standard and also non-standard names and parent domains can be entered, such as 'test', 'ns.home.arpa', 'mycompany.localdomain', '1.168.192.in-addr.arpa', or 'somesite.com'. Any lookup attempt for the host will automatically return the given IP address, and the usual lookup server for the domain will not be queried for the host's records.				
Host	Parent domain of host	IP to return for host	Description	Actions								
Enter any individual hosts for which the resolver's standard DNS lookup process should be overridden and a specific IPv4 or IPv6 address should automatically be returned by the resolver. Standard and also non-standard names and parent domains can be entered, such as 'test', 'ns.home.arpa', 'mycompany.localdomain', '1.168.192.in-addr.arpa', or 'somesite.com'. Any lookup attempt for the host will automatically return the given IP address, and the usual lookup server for the domain will not be queried for the host's records.												

y damos a Apply Changes:

The changes have been applied successfully.

**General DNS Resolver Options**

<b>Enable</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable DNS resolver
<b>Listen Port</b>	53
The port used for responding to DNS queries. It should normally be left blank unless another service needs to bind to TCP/UDP port 53.	
<b>Enable SSL/TLS Service</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Respond to incoming SSL/TLS queries from local clients	
Configures the DNS Resolver to act as a DNS over SSL/TLS server which can answer queries from clients which also support DNS over TLS. Activating this option disables automatic interface response routing behavior, thus it works best with specific interface bindings.	

comprobamos en el navegador que tenemos acceso a marca.com

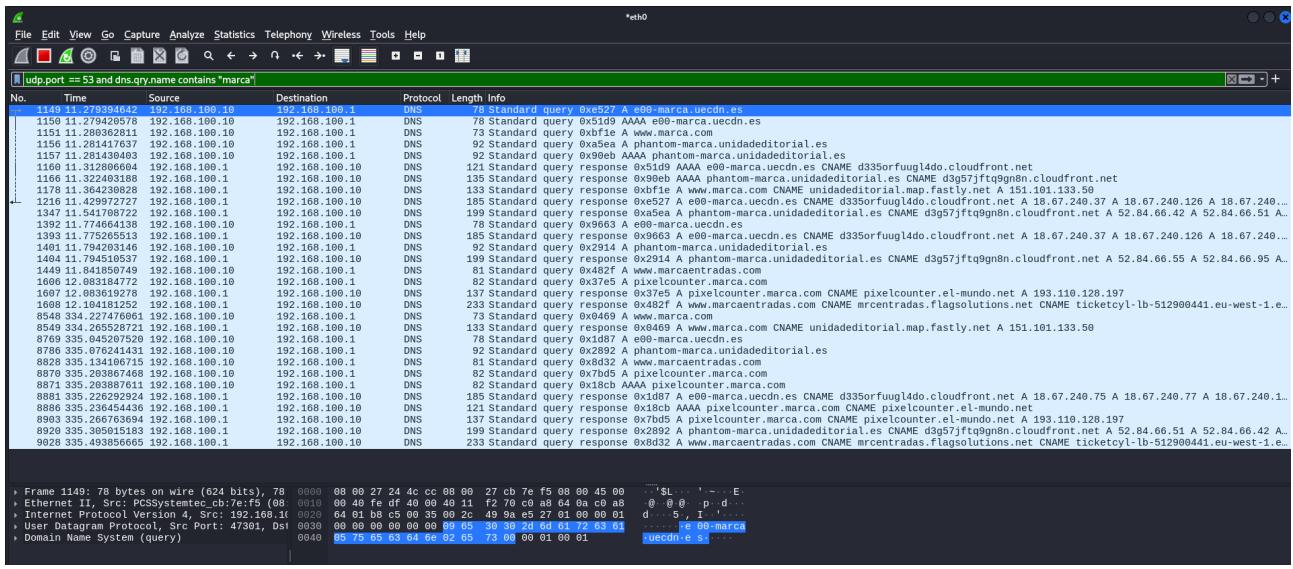
With your consent, we and our partners use cookies or similar technologies to store, access, and process personal data like your visit on this website. You can withdraw your consent or object to data processing based on legitimate interest at any time by clicking on "Learn more" or in our Cookie Policy on this website.

We and our partners process data for the following purposes Actively scan device characteristics for identification, Analizar su idoneidad para ofrecerle soluciones basadas en su red de telecomunicaciones, Create profiles for personalised advertising, Create profiles to personalise content, Develop and improve services, Enriching the profile with third-party information, Measure advertising performance, Measure content performance, Sharing your browsing analysis and interest groups with third parties, Storage and access to geolocation information for targeted advertising purposes, Storage and access to geolocation information to carry out marketing studies, Store and/or access information on a device, Understand audiences

y vemos el tráfico en wireshark con el filtro `tcp.port == 53 or udp.port == 53:`

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
6755	31.768267747	192.168.100.10	192.168.100.1	DNS	85	Standard query 0x0fc6 AAAA ade.googlesyndication.com
6756	31.781877552	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.10	DNS	142	Standard query response 0xfc6 AAAA ade.googlesyndication.com 60A ns1.google.com
6757	31.781877552	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.10	DNS	142	Standard query response 0xfc6 AAAA ade.googlesyndication.com 60A ns1.google.com
6986	53.431096757	192.168.100.10	192.168.100.1	DNS	74	Standard query 0xfdb5 A px.moatads.com
6987	53.431029269	192.168.100.10	192.168.100.1	DNS	74	Standard query 0x03b4 AAAA px.moatads.com
6988	53.494183169	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.10	DNS	212	Standard query response 0x03b4 AAAA px.moatads.com CNAME wildcard.moatads.com.edgekey.net CNAME e13136.g.akamaiedge.net SOA n0g.akamai.net 142.250.184.2
6989	53.515931864	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.10	DNS	170	Standard query response 0x4f4b5 A px.moatads.com CNAME wildcard.moatads.com.edgekey.net CNAME e13136.g.akamaiedge.net A 23.213.45.1
7911	141.765990892	192.168.100.10	192.168.100.1	DNS	85	Standard query 0x7c78e AAAA ade.googlesyndication.com
7912	141.765990888	192.168.100.10	192.168.100.1	DNS	85	Standard query 0x7c78e AAAA ade.googlesyndication.com
7915	141.783760971	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.10	DNS	101	Standard query response 0xd1b8 A ade.googlesyndication.com A 142.250.178.162
7922	141.855173945	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.10	DNS	142	Standard query response 0xc70e AAAA ade.googlesyndication.com SOA ns1.google.com

o con el filtro `udp.port == 53 and qry.name contains "marca"`



vemos todo el tráfico que interceptamos con pfsense hacia marca.com.

Configuramos el rang de ips en DHCP Server, desde la 192.168.100.100 hasta la 192.168.100.200 para conseguir la sured que hemos definido en el esquema, también configuramos un DNS secundario 1.1.1.1 y terciario 8.8.8.8 (google):

Ignore client identifiers		<input type="checkbox"/> If a client includes a unique identifier in its DHCP request, that UID will not be recorded in its lease. This option may be useful when a client can dual boot using different client identifiers but the same hardware (MAC) address. Note that the resulting server behavior violates the official DHCP specification.	
<b>Subnet</b>	192.168.100.0	<b>Subnet mask</b>	255.255.255.0
<b>Available range</b>	192.168.100.1 - 192.168.100.254		
<b>Range</b>	192.168.100.100	From	192.168.100.200
<b>Additional Pools</b>			
<b>Add</b>	<b>+ Add pool</b>		
If additional pools of addresses are needed inside of this subnet outside of the above Range, they may be specified here.			
<b>Pool Start</b>	<b>Pool End</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>Servers</b>			
<b>WINS servers</b>	WINS Server 1		
	WINS Server 2		
<b>DNS servers</b>	192.168.100.1		
	1.1.1.1		
	8.8.8.8		
Leave blank to use the system default DNS servers: this interface's IP if DNS Forwarder or Resolver is enabled, otherwise the servers configured on the System / General Setup page.			

así tendría configurada la red LAN

Configuración de DMZ y DMZ2:

Vamos a Interfaces – Assignments y añadimos, nos saldrán OPT1 y OPT2:

192.168.100.1/interfaces\_assign.php

Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec Maltego Tails Metasploitable2 - Linux 10 Minute Mail - Free ... https://dehashed.com/ HackTricks

**pfSense** COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall Services VPN Status Diagnostics Help

Assignments

WAN LAN OPT1 OPT2

Interface has been added.

Interface Assignments Interface Groups Wireless VLANs QinQs PPPs GREs GIGs Bridges LAGGs

Interface	Network port
WAN	em0 (08:00:27:0d:10:27)
LAN	em1 (08:00:27:24:4c:cc)
OPT1	em2 (08:00:27:86:26:83)
OPT2	em3 (08:00:27:26:f7:bd)

**Save**

Interfaces that are configured as members of a lagg(4) interface will not be shown.

Wireless interfaces must be created on the Wireless tab before they can be assigned.

192.168.100.1/interfaces.php?f=opt1

Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec Maltego Tails Metasploitable2 - Linux 10 Minute Mail - Free ... https://dehashed.com/ HackTricks

Interfaces / OPT1 (em2)

General Configuration

Enable  Enable interface

Description DMZ  
Enter a description (name) for the interface here.

IPv4 Configuration Type Static IPv4

IPv6 Configuration Type None

MAC Address XX:XXXX:XX:XX:XX:XX  
This field can be used to modify ("spoof") the MAC address of this interface.  
Enter a MAC address in the following format: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx or leave blank.

MTU  
If this field is blank, the adapter's default MTU will be used. This is typically 1500 bytes but can vary in some circumstances.

MSS  
If a value is entered in this field, then MSS clamping for TCP connections to the value entered above minus 40 for IPv4 (TCP/IP header size) and minus 60 for IPv6 (TCP/IPv6 header size) will be in effect.

Speed and Duplex Default (no preference, typically autoselect)  
Explicitly set speed and duplex mode for this interface.  
WARNING: MUST be set to autoselect (automatically negotiate speed) unless the port this interface connects to has its speed and duplex forced.

Static IPv4 Configuration

IPv4 Address 192.168.200.1 / 24  
IPv4 Upstream gateway None + Add a new gateway

If this interface is an Internet connection, select an existing Gateway from the list or add a new one using the "Add" button.  
On local area network interfaces the upstream gateway should be "none".  
Selecting an upstream gateway causes the firewall to treat this interface as a [WAN type interface](#).

The screenshot shows the pfSense web interface at <http://192.168.100.1/interfaces.php?if=opt1>. The top navigation bar includes links for Docs, Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, OffSec, Maltego, Tails, Metasploitable2 - Linux, 10 Minute Mail - Free ..., https://dehashed.com/, and HackT. The main menu has options for System, Interfaces, Firewall, Services, VPN, Status, Diagnostics, and Help. A red warning message in a pink box states: "WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager." Below this, the title "Interfaces / DMZ (em2)" is shown. A yellow box contains the message: "The DMZ configuration has been changed. The changes must be applied to take effect. Don't forget to adjust the DHCP Server range if needed after applying." A green "Apply Changes" button is visible. Under the "General Configuration" section, the "Enable" checkbox is checked.

Configuramos la DMZ2:

The screenshot shows the pfSense web interface at <http://192.168.100.1/interfaces.php?if=opt2>. The top navigation bar and main menu are identical to the previous screenshot. The title "Interfaces / OPT2 (em3)" is shown. Under the "General Configuration" section, the "Enable" checkbox is checked. The "Description" field is set to "DMZ2". The "IPv4 Configuration Type" dropdown is set to "Static IPv4". The "IPv6 Configuration Type" dropdown is set to "None". The "MAC Address" field contains "XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX". The "MTU" field is empty. The "MSS" field is empty. The "Speed and Duplex" dropdown is set to "Default (no preference, typically autoselect)". Under the "Static IPv4 Configuration" section, the "IPv4 Address" is set to "192.168.250.1" and the subnet mask is "/24". The "IPv4 Upstream gateway" dropdown is set to "None" and contains a green "+ Add a new gateway" button. A note below the gateway field states: "If this interface is an Internet connection, select an existing Gateway from the list or add a new one using the 'Add' button. On local area network interfaces the upstream gateway should be 'none'."

vamos a pfSense y comprobamos todas las redes configuradas:

```

FreeBSD/amd64 (UTM.keepcoding.local) (ttyv0)

VirtualBox Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: d16b4b90899ec6066e97

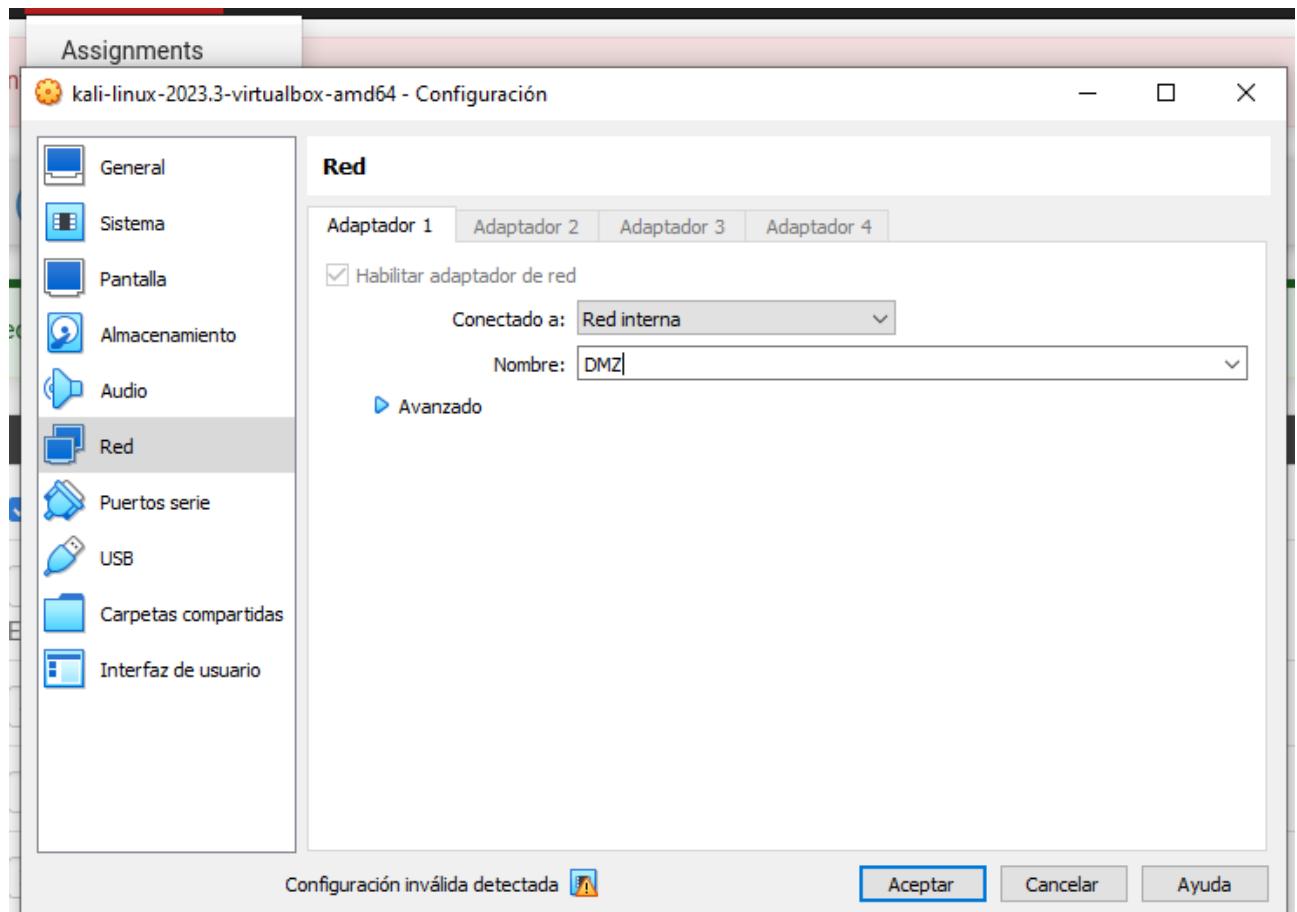
*** Welcome to pfSense 2.6.0-RELEASE (amd64) on UTM ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4/DHCP4: 192.168.0.18/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 192.168.100.1/24
DMZ (opt1)     -> em2      -> v4: 192.168.200.1/24
DMZ2 (opt2)    -> em3      -> v4: 192.168.250.1/24

0) Logout (SSH only)          9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
3) Reset webConfigurator password 12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults   13) Update from console
5) Reboot system               14) Enable Secure Shell (sshd)
6) Halt system                 15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                   16) Restart PHP-FPM

Enter an option: [ ]
```

vamos a la kali y cambiamos la red LAN a DMZ



desconectamos el adaptador de red de la kali, lo volvemos a conectar y comprobamos en cmd, que ha cambiado la ip:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ ip a
Key Algorithm HMAC-SHA256 (current bind9 default)
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 00:00:00:00:00:00
        inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
        inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:cb:7e:f5 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 192.168.200.100/24 brd 192.168.200.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
            valid_lft 7101sec preferred_lft 7101sec
        inet6 fe80::cdf2:29d0:7fca:5c9c/64 scope link noprefixroute
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    3: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
        link/ether 02:42:05:32:65:47 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
        inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
Domain name: Domain search list: The P-CHP Server can automatically provide domain names to clients.
Domain search list: The P-CHP Server can automatically provide domain names to clients.
```

Para configurar las reglas, primero configuramos alias y puertos para el firewall

Creamos la reglas para DMZ

damos click en ADD

en Action lo dejamos en Pass para permitir el tráfico, y seleccionamos la DMZ, el protocolo TCP, en Source ponemos any (no me sale la opción DMZ subnets que es la más segura)

En Destination ponemos los puertos webs, que son el 443 y el 80, ponemos la Descripción de la regla: Salida tráfico web

192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules\_edit.php?if=opt1&after=-1

Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec Maltego Tails Metasploitable2 - Linux 10 Minute Mail - Free ... https://dehashed.com/ HackTricks - Ha

**Protocol**: TCP  
Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.

**Source**

**Destination**

**Extra Options**

**Description**: salida trafico web

**Advanced Options**

**Save**

hacemos click en Save y Apply changes

192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules.php?if=opt1

Kali Docs Kali Forums Kali NetHunter Exploit-DB Google Hacking DB OffSec Maltego Tails Metasploitable2 - Linux 10 Minute Mail - Free ... https://dehashed.com/ HackTricks

**WARNING:** The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.

Firewall / Rules / DMZ

The firewall rule configuration has been changed.  
The changes must be applied for them to take effect.

**Apply Changes**

Floating WAN LAN DMZ **DMZ** DMZ2

**Rules (Drag to Change Order)**

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IPv4 TCP	*	*	*	webs	*	none		salida trafico web	

**Add** **Add** **Delete** **Save** **Separator**

The screenshot shows the pfSense firewall configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes links like 'Kali Docs', 'Kali Forums', 'Kali NetHunter', 'Exploit-DB', 'Google Hacking DB', 'OffSec', 'Maltego', 'Tails', 'Metasploitable2 - Linux', '10 Minute Mail - Free ...', and 'https://dehashed.com/'. The main title is 'Firewall / Rules / DMZ'. A red warning message at the top states: 'WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.' Below this, a green success message says: 'The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background. Monitor the filter reload progress.' The 'DMZ' tab is selected in the navigation bar. The main table lists a single rule: '0 / 0 B' (IPv4 TCP) from '\*' to '\*' port 'webs' gateway '\*' queue 'none' description 'salida trafico web'. Action buttons include 'Add', 'Save', and 'Separator'. A small information icon is visible on the left.

ahora añadimos la regla del protocolo UDP:

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Firewall Rule' configuration page. The top navigation bar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main title is 'Firewall / Rules / Edit'. A red warning message at the top states: 'WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.' The 'Edit Firewall Rule' form has the following fields: **Action**: 'Pass' (selected). A note below says: 'Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below. Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.' **Disabled**: An unchecked checkbox labeled 'Disable this rule'. A note below says: 'Set this option to disable this rule without removing it from the list.' **Interface**: 'DMZ' (selected). A note below says: 'Choose the interface from which packets must come to match this rule.' **Address Family**: 'IPv4' (selected). A note below says: 'Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to.' **Protocol**: 'UDP' (selected). A note below says: 'Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.' Below this is a 'Source' section with a table:

Source	<input type="checkbox"/> Invert match	any	Source Address	/	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Display Advanced					

A note at the bottom of the source section says: 'The Source Port Range for a connection is typically random and almost never equal to the destination port. In most cases this setting must remain at its default value, any.'

en Destination elegimos DNS (53)

192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules\_edit.php?f=opt1&after=-1

Protocol  Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.

**Source**

Source  Invert match  Source Address /

[Display Advanced](#)

The Source Port Range for a connection is typically random and almost never equal to the destination port. In most cases this setting must remain at its default value, any.

**Destination**

Destination  Invert match  Destination Address /

Destination Port Range  From Custom To Custom

Specify the destination port or port range for this rule. The "To" field may be left empty if only filtering a single port.

**Extra Options**

Log  Log packets that are handled by this rule  
Hint: the firewall has limited local log space. Don't turn on logging for everything. If doing a lot of logging, consider using a remote syslog server (see the Status: System Logs: Settings page).

Description

A description may be entered here for administrative reference. A maximum of 52 characters will be used in the ruleset and displayed in the firewall log.

Advanced Options [Display Advanced](#)

[Save](#)

en Descripción, ponemos permitir tráfico DNS, damos a Save y Apply changes:

192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules.php?f=opt1

**Pfsense** COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.

Firewall / Rules / DMZ

The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background. Monitor the filter reload progress.

Floating WAN LAN **DMZ** DMZ2

**Rules (Drag to Change Order)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ 0 / 0 B	IPv4 UDP	*	*	*	53 (DNS)	*	none		permitir trafico DNS	<a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ 0 / 0 B	IPv4 TCP	*	*	*	webs	*	none		salida trafico web	<a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a> <a href="#"></a>

Add  Add  Delete  Save  Separator

volvemos a entrar a Pfsense y comprobamos las reglas creadas, es importante el orden:

The screenshot shows the pfSense firewall configuration interface. The URL is 192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules.php?f=opt1. The top navigation bar includes links for Kali Forums, Kali NetHunter, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, OffSec, Maltego, Tails, Metasploitable2 - Linux, 10 Minute Mail - Free ..., https://dehashed.com/, and HackTricks. The pfSense logo is visible. The main title is "Firewall / Rules / DMZ". Below it, tabs for Floating, WAN, LAN, DMZ (selected), and DMZ2 are shown. A table lists rules with columns for States, Protocol, Source, Port, Destination, Port, Gateway, Queue, Schedule, Description, and Actions. Two rules are listed:

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 /48 Kib	IPv4 UDP	*	*	*	53 (DNS)	*	none		permitir trafico DNS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 121 /3.80 MiB	IPv4 TCP	*	*	*	webs	*	none		salida trafico web	

Buttons at the bottom include Add, Save, and Separator.

## Creamos las reglas de DMZ2

Hacemos click en Add

The screenshot shows the pfSense firewall configuration interface. The URL is 192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules\_edit.php?f=opt2&after=-1. The top navigation bar is identical to the previous screenshot. The main title is "Firewall / Rules / Edit". The form is titled "Edit Firewall Rule". It has several sections: Action (Pass), Disabled (unchecked), Interface (DMZ2), Address Family (IPv4), Protocol (TCP), Source (Source: any, Destination Address: any), Destination (Destination: any, Destination Port Range: webs), Extra Options (Log: unchecked, Description: empty), and Advanced Options (Display Advanced). A "Save" button is at the bottom.

Hacemos click en Save y Apply changes:

The screenshot shows the Disense Firewall Rules interface. At the top, there is a warning message: "WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager." Below this, a green message box states: "The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background. Monitor the filter reload progress." The interface has tabs for Floating, WAN, LAN, DMZ, and DMZ2, with DMZ2 selected. A table titled "Rules (Drag to Change Order)" lists one rule: "0 / 0 B IPv4 TCP \* \* webs \* none". Below the table are buttons for Add, Delete, Save, and Separator. The status bar at the bottom indicates: "192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules.php?if=opt2".

The screenshot shows the Disense Firewall Rule Edit interface. The title is "Edit Firewall Rule". The "Action" dropdown is set to "Pass". The "Disabled" section contains a checkbox "Disable this rule" which is unchecked. The "Interface" dropdown is set to "DMZ2". The "Address Family" dropdown is set to "IPv4". The "Protocol" dropdown is set to "UDP". The "Source" section includes a "Source" dropdown set to "any", an "Invert match" checkbox which is unchecked, and a "Display Advanced" button. The "Destination" section includes a "Destination" dropdown set to "any", a "Destination Port Range" dropdown set to "DNS (53)", and fields for "From" (Custom), "To" (Custom), and "Destination Address". The status bar at the bottom indicates: "192.168.0.18/firewall\_rules\_edit.php?if=opt2&after=-1".

**WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.**

### Firewall / Rules / Edit

**Edit Firewall Rule**

Action	Pass
Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below. Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.	
Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/> Disable this rule Set this option to disable this rule without removing it from the list.
Interface	DMZ2
Choose the interface from which packets must come to match this rule.	
Address Family	IPv4
Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to.	
Protocol	ICMP
Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.	
ICMP Subtypes	any Alternate Host Datagram conversion error Echo reply
For ICMP rules on IPv4, one or more of these ICMP subtypes may be specified.	

**Source**

Source     Invert match    any    Source Address /

**WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.**

### Firewall / Rules / DMZ2

The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background.  
Monitor the filter reload progress.

Floating    WAN    LAN    DMZ    **DMZ2**

**Rules (Drag to Change Order)**

	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	0 / 0 B	IPv4 ICMP any	*	*	*	*	*	none			
<input type="checkbox"/>	0 / 0 B	IPv4 UDP	*	*	*	53 (DNS)	*	none			
<input type="checkbox"/>	0 / 0 B	IPv4 TCP	*	*	*	webs	*	none			

Add    Add    Delete    Save    Separator

cambiamos el orden, ponemos la más restrictiva arriba:

The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background.  
Monitor the filter reload progress.

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <span style="color: green;">✓</span>	0 / 0 B	IPv4 TCP	*	*	*	webs	*	none					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <span style="color: green;">✓</span>	0 / 0 B	IPv4 ICMP	*	*	*	*	*	none					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <span style="color: green;">✓</span>	0 / 0 B	IPv4 UDP	*	*	*	53 (DNS)	*	none					

Crearemos una regla para que todo el tráfico que nos llegue a nuestro puerto 80, es decir la red WAN, nos redirija a nuestra red LAN:

Disabled  Disable this rule

No RDR (NOT)  Disable redirection for traffic matching this rule  
This option is rarely needed. Don't use this without thorough knowledge of the implications.

Interface: WAN  
Choose which interface this rule applies to. In most cases "WAN" is specified.

Address Family: IPv4  
Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to.

Protocol: TCP  
Choose which protocol this rule should match. In most cases "TCP" is specified.

Source: [Display Advanced](#)

Destination:  Invert match.  WAN address Type: / Address/mask

The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background.  
Monitor the filter reload progress.

Interface	Protocol	Source Address	Source Ports	Dest. Address	Dest. Ports	NAT IP	NAT Ports	Description	Actions				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WAN	TCP	*	*	WAN address	80 (HTTP)	192.168.100.99	80 (HTTP)	Regla apache server				

Legend:  
 Pass  
 Linked rule

## REGLAS WAN:

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.

Firewall / Rules / WAN

Floating WAN LAN DMZ DMZ2

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
0 / 0 B	IPv4 TCP	*	*	192.168.100.99	80 (HTTP)	*	none		NAT Regla apache server	

Add Add Delete Save Separator

## REGLAS LAN:

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.

Firewall / Rules / LAN

Floating WAN LAN DMZ DMZ2

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
0 / 0 B	*	*	*	LAN Address	80	*	*		Anti-Lockout Rule	
14 / 1.35 MiB	IPv4 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN to any rule	
0 / 0 B	IPv6 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN IPv6 to any rule	

Add Add Delete Save Separator

comprobamos el cambio de ip

```

2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:cb:7e:f5 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.100.99/24 brd 192.168.100.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute eth0
        valid_lft 7196sec preferred_lft 7196sec
    inet6 fe80::cdf2:29d0:7fca:5c9c/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: docker0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue state DOWN group default
    link/ether 02:42:05:32:65:47 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.1/16 brd 172.17.255.255 scope global docker0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
                                          Subnet mask 255.255.255.0

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]

\$

levantamos el servidor APACHE:

```

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ service apache2 start
Failed to start apache2.service: Connection timed out
See system logs and 'systemctl status apache2.service' for details.

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo service apache2 start
[sudo] password for kali:

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ 

```

y comprobamos que está levantado el servidor:

```

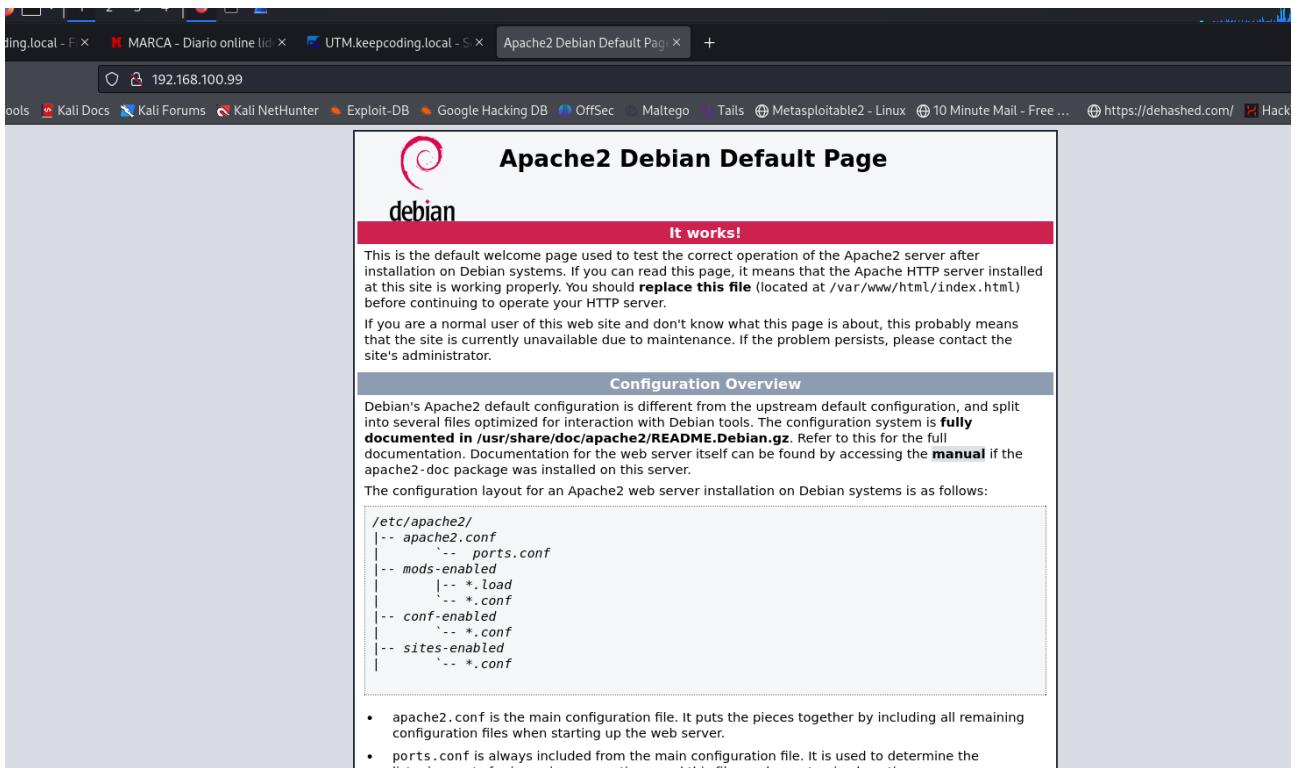
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo service apache2 status
● apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server
   Loaded: loaded /usr/lib/systemd/system/apache2.service; disabled; preset: disabled
   Active: active (running) since Sat 2024-03-16 09:49:14 EDT; 1min 17s ago
     Docs: https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/
   Process: 99091 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/apachectl start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 99107 (apache2)
   Tasks: 6 (limit: 13937)
     Memory: 19.7M (peak: 20.2M)
        CPU: 70ms
      CGroup: /system.slice/apache2.service
          ├─99107 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
          ├─99110 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
          ├─99111 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
          ├─99112 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
          ├─99113 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
          └─99114 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start

Mar 16 09:49:14 kali systemd[1]: Starting apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server...
Mar 16 09:49:14 kali apachectl[99106]: AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using 127.0.0.1. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
Mar 16 09:49:14 kali systemd[1]: Started apache2.service - The Apache HTTP Server.

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ 

```

y comprobamos que se levanta en la ip 192.168.100.99



ahora sí accedemos desde nuestra máquina a la ip del servidor apache

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should [replace this file](#) (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

### Configuration Overview

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian tools. The configuration system is **fully documented in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`**. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   '-- ports.conf
|-- mods-enabled
|   '-- Load
|   '-- *.conf
|-- conf-enabled
|   '-- *.conf
|-- sites-enabled
|   '-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/`, and `sites-enabled/` directories contain particular configuration snippets which manage modules, global configuration fragments, or virtual host configurations, respectively.
- They are activated by symlinking available configuration files from their respective `*-available` counterparts. These should be managed by using our helpers `a2enmod`, `a2dismod`, `a2ensite`, `a2dissite`.

## Creamos ahora la VPN, nos vamos a System / Package Manager / Available Packages

WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager.

System / Package Manager / Available Packages

Name	Version	Description
acme	0.7.5	Automated Certificate Management Environment, for automated use of LetsEncrypt certificates.

instalamos el openvpn-client-export

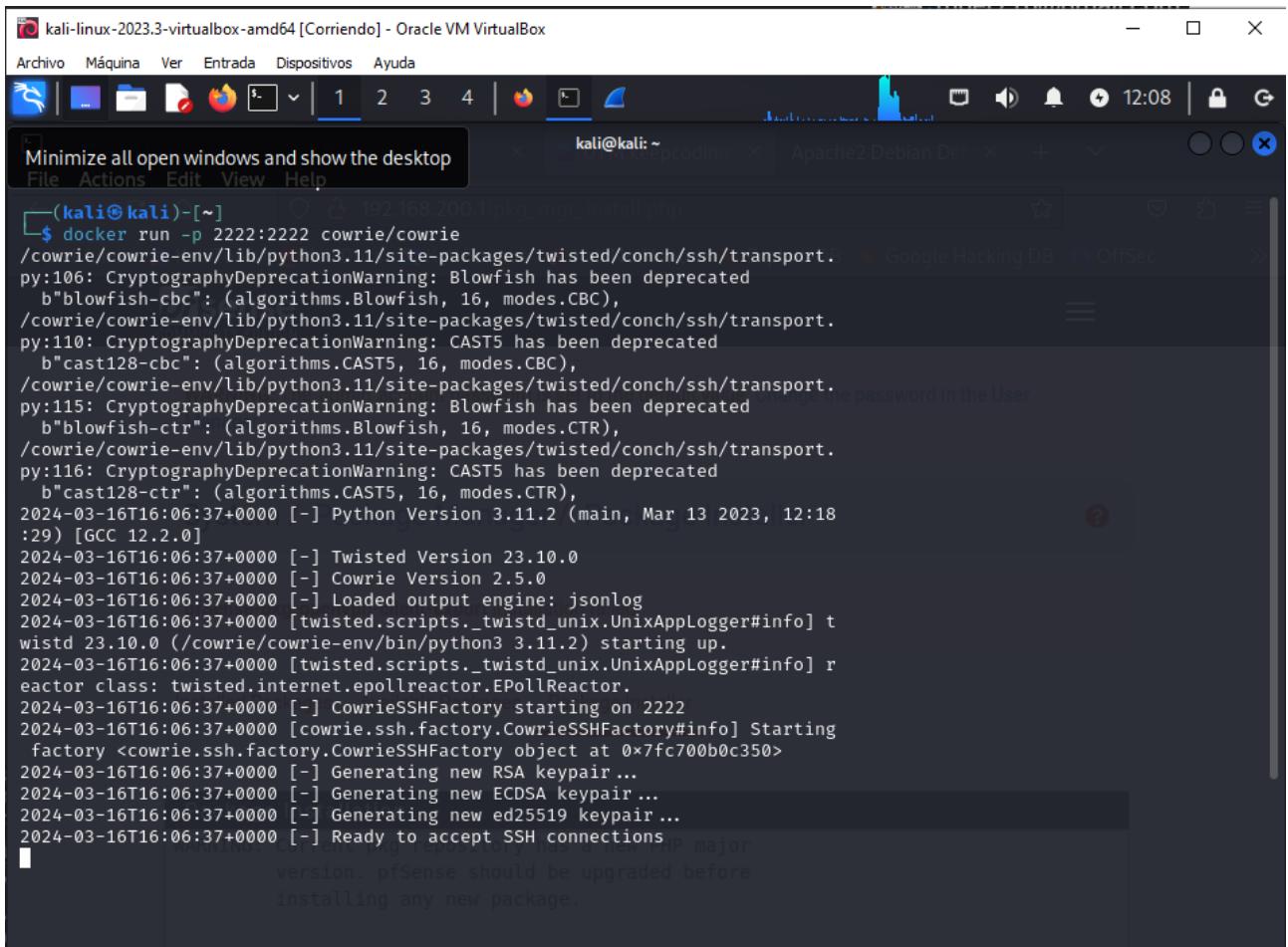
nut-2.8.0_23			
Open-VM-Tools	10.1.0_51	VMware Tools is a suite of utilities that enhances the performance of the virtual machine's guest operating system and improves management of the virtual machine.	+ Install
		Package Dependencies: open-vm-tools-12.3.5.2	
openvpn-client-export	1.9.2	Exports pre-configured OpenVPN Client configurations directly from pfSense software.	+ Install
		Package Dependencies: openvpn-client-export-2.6.7 openvpn-2.6.4 zip-3.0_1 7-zip-22.01	
pfBlockerNG	3.2.0_6	Manage IPv4/v6 List Sources into 'Deny, Permit or Match' formats. GeoIP database by MaxMind Inc. (GeoLite2 Free version). De-Duplication, Suppression, and Reputation enhancements. Provision to download from diverse List formats. Advanced Integration for Proofpoint ET IORisk IP Reputation Threat Sources.	+ Install

me da error al intentar instalar la vpn

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `192.168.200.1/pkg_mgr_install.php`. The page is titled "System / Package Manager / Package Installer". A red warning message at the top states: "WARNING: The 'admin' account password is set to the default value. Change the password in the User Manager." Below this, another red message says: "pfSense-pkg-openvpn-client-export installation failed!". At the bottom, there are tabs for "Installed Packages", "Available Packages", and "Package Installer", with "Package Installer" being the active tab. A warning message in the "Package Installation" section reads: "WARNING: Current pkg repository has a new PHP major version. pfSense should be upgraded before installing any new package."

Lanzamos en nuestra kali el honeypot Cowrie con el comando:

```
docker run -p 2222:2222 cowrie/cowrie
```



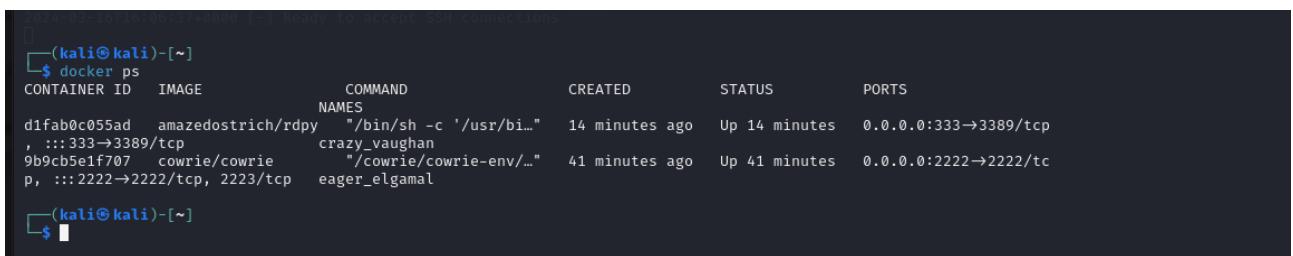
```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ docker run -p 2222:2222 cowrie/cowrie
/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.11/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/transport.py:106: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: Blowfish has been deprecated
  b"blowfish-cbc": (algorithms.Blowfish, 16, modes.CBC),
/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.11/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/transport.py:110: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: CAST5 has been deprecated
  b"cast128-cbc": (algorithms.CAST5, 16, modes.CBC),
/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.11/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/transport.py:115: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: Blowfish has been deprecated
  b"blowfish-ctr": (algorithms.Blowfish, 16, modes.CTR),
/cowrie/cowrie-env/lib/python3.11/site-packages/twisted/conch/ssh/transport.py:116: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: CAST5 has been deprecated
  b"cast128-ctr": (algorithms.CAST5, 16, modes.CTR),
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Python Version 3.11.2 (main, Mar 13 2023, 12:18:29) [GCC 12.2.0]
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Twisted Version 23.10.0
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Cowrie Version 2.5.0
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Loaded output engine: jsonlog
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [twisted.scripts._twistd_unix.UnixAppLogger#info] twistd 23.10.0 (/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3 3.11.2) starting up.
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [twisted.scripts._twistd_unix.UnixAppLogger#info] reactor class: twisted.internet.epollreactor.EPollReactor.
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] CowrieSSHFactory starting on 2222
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [cowrie.ssh.factory.CowrieSSHFactory#info] Starting factory <cowrie.ssh.factory.CowrieSSHFactory object at 0x7fc700b0c350>
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Generating new RSA keypair ...
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Generating new ECDSA keypair ...
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Generating new ed25519 keypair ...
2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Ready to accept SSH connections
[...]
version. pfSense should be upgraded before installing any new package.
```

se quedará listo para aceptar conexiones.

Con el siguiente comando corremos el amazedostrich:

```
docker run -p 333:3389 amazedostrich/rdp
```

Hago un docker ps para ver las imágenes docker en ejecución:



CONTAINER ID	IMAGE	COMMAND	CREATED	STATUS	PORTS
d1fab0c055ad	amazedostrich/rdp	/bin/sh -c '/usr/bi...	14 minutes ago	Up 14 minutes	0.0.0.0:333→3389/tcp
9b9cb5elf707	cowrie/cowrie	"/cowrie/cowrie-env/..."	41 minutes ago	Up 41 minutes	0.0.0.0:2222→2222/tcp

con este comando nos abrirá una terminal dentro del docker:

```

└──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE               COMMAND
NAMES
d1fab0c055ad   amazedorstrich/rdpy   "/bin/sh -c '/usr/bi..."
crazy_vaughan
9b9cb5e1f707   cowrie/cowrie       "/cowrie/cowrie-env/..."
eager_elgamal

└──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ docker exec -it -u 0 d1fab0c055ad /bin/bash
bash-4.4# 

```

con este comando iremos a los logs del honeypot

```

bash-4.4# ls
bin  dev   etc   home  lib   media  mnt   opt   proc   root   run   sbin   srv   sys   tmp   usr   var
bash-4.4# cd rdp
bash: cd: rdp: No such file or directory
bash-4.4# cd /var/log
bash-4.4# ls
rdpy
bash-4.4# cd rdp
bash-4.4# ls
rdpy.log
bash-4.4# 

```

con el comando tail -f rdp.log vemos los logs del honeypot

```

[1]: stopped          tail -f rdp.log
bash-4.4# tail -f rdp.log
[*] INFO:      Build size map
[*] INFO:      (1024, 800) → /home/rdpy/1
[*] INFO:      (800, 600) → /home/rdpy/2
[*] INFO:      (800, 600) → /home/rdpy/3
[1]: 

```

Reglas de SURICATA:

```

└──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cd /etc/suricata/home lib media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
└──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls -aR cd /var/log
classification.config reference.config rules suricata.yaml threshold.config
└──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ cd rules
└──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ls
app-layer-events.rules dns-events.rules http-events.rules mqtt-events.rules rfb-events.rules stream-events.rules
decoder-events.rules files.rules ipsec-events.rules nfs-events.rules smb-events.rules tls-events.rules
dhcp-events.rules ftp-events.rules kerberos-events.rules ntp-events.rules smtp-events.rules
dnsp3-events.rules http2-events.rules modbus-events.rules quic-events.rules ssh-events.rules
└──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ 

```

creamos la regla para suricata

```
kali@kali: /etc/suricata/rules
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 7.2 suricata.rules
alert tcp any any → any any (msg:"Trafico detectado"; sid:1; priority:1;) created
    festive_01jkstra "/cowrie/cowrie-env/_" 11 days ago Created
133fd37e0275 cowrie/cowrie "/cowrie/cowrie-env/_" 11 days ago Exited (0) 11 days ago
54fb701bb5a cowrie/cowrie "/cowrie/cowrie-env/_" 11 days ago Exited (0) 11 days ago
c2c6fdcc3eaf webgoat/webgoat-desktop "/init" 3 months ago Exited (0) 3 months ago
bold_neumann "/hello" 3 months ago Exited (0) 3 months ago
65155932a11 hello-world "/interesting_ritchie

--(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS
 NAMES
d1fab0c055ad amazdedostrich/rdpv "/bin/sh -c '/usr/bi..." 21 minutes ago Up 21 minutes 0.0.0.0:333→3389/tcp, :::333→3389/tcp
crazy_vaughan
b9cb5e17707 cowrie/cowrie "/cowrie/cowrie-env/_" 49 minutes ago Up 49 minutes 0.0.0.0:2222→2222/tcp, :::2222→2222/tcp, 2223/tcp
eager_elgamal

--(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ docker exec -it d1fab0c055ad /bin/bash
bash-4.4# ls
bin dev etc home lib media mnt opt proc root run sbin srv sys tmp usr var
bash-4.4# cd rdpv
bash: cd: rdpv: No such file or directory
bash-4.4# cd /var/log
bash-4.4# ls
rdpy
bash-4.4# cd rdpy
bash-4.4# ls
rdpy.log
bash-4.4# tail -f
[[A^H^H^H^Z
:1] Stopped tail -f
bash-4.4# tail -f rdpy.log
[*] INFO: Build size map
[*] INFO: (1024, 800) → /home/rdpy/1
[*] INFO: (800, 600) → /home/rdpy/2
[ File 'suricata.rules' is unwritable ]
^G Help: ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark M-[ To Bracket
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo M-0 Copy ^Q Where Was
```

en el archivo suricata.yaml, cambiamos lo siguiente:

kali-linux-2023.3-virtualbox-amd64 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda

GNU nano 7.2 suricata.yaml

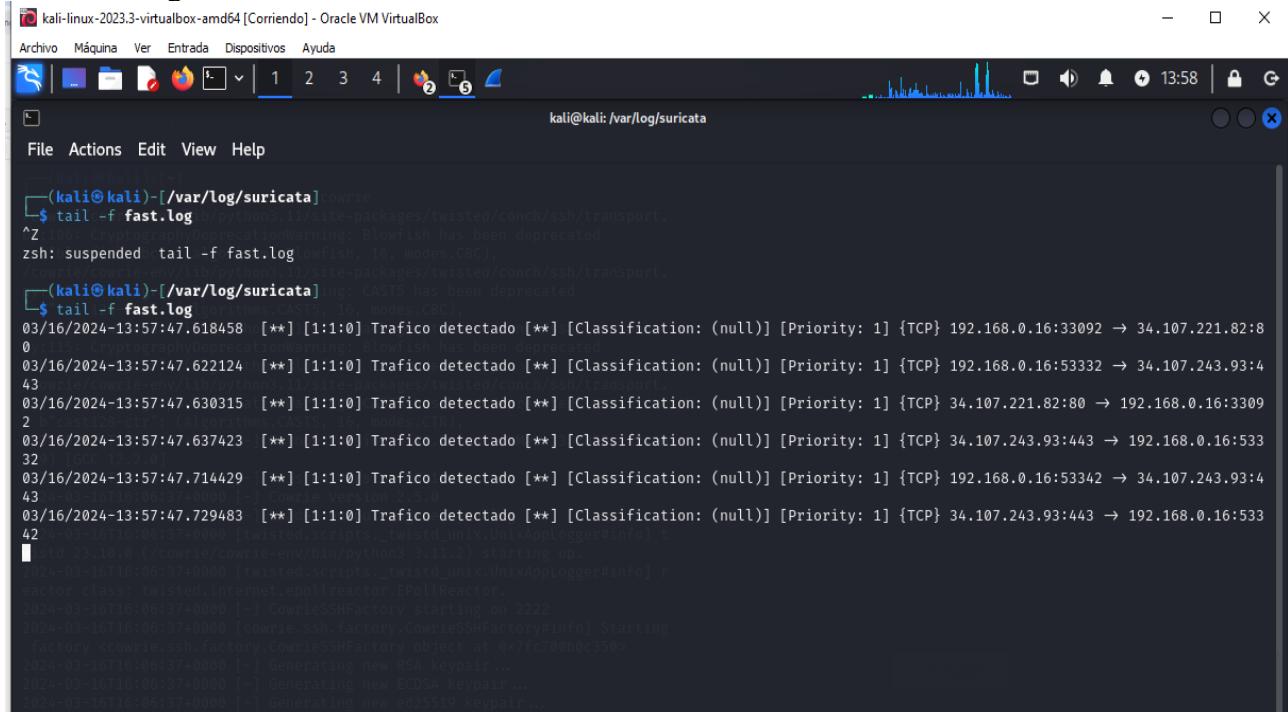
```
ports: [0-1,2-3]
# When auto-config is enabled the hashmode specifies the algorithm for
# determining to which stream a given packet is to be delivered.
# This can be any valid Napatech NTPL hashmode command.
# The most common hashmode commands are: hash2tuple, hash2tuplesorted,
# hash5tuple, hash5tuplesorted and roundrobin. /usr/bin/ 21 minutes ago Up 21 minutes 0.0.0.0:333→3389/tcp, :::333→3389/tcp
# See Napatech NTPL documentation other hashmodes and details on their use. / 49 minutes 0.0.0.0:2222→2222/tcp, :::2222→2222/tcp, 2222/tcp
# This parameter has no effect if auto-config is disabled.
# hashmode: hash2tuple
hashmode: hash5tuplesorted /bin/bash
## dev eth0 home lib media opt proc root run skin sys tmp user var
## Configure Suricata to load Suricata-Update managed rules.
## copy: No such file or directory
## /var/log
#default-rule-path: /var/lib/suricata/rules
default-rule-path: /etc/suricata/rules
rule-files:
- suricata.rules
copy.log
## 0-4-4 tail -f
## Auxiliary configuration files.
## copied
## tail -f copy.log
classification-file: /etc/suricata/classification.config
reference-config-file: /etc/suricata/reference.config
```

para que nos coja por defecto el archivo suricata.rules que hemos creado

ejecutamos Suricata:

```
bash-4.4# tail -f /var/log/suricata.log
[=](kali㉿kali)-[/etc/suricata]
$ sudo suricata -c /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml -i eth0
i: suricata: This is Suricata version 7.0.3 RELEASE running in SYSTEM mode
i: threads: Threads created → W: 2 FM: y13 FR: 1 Engine started.
```

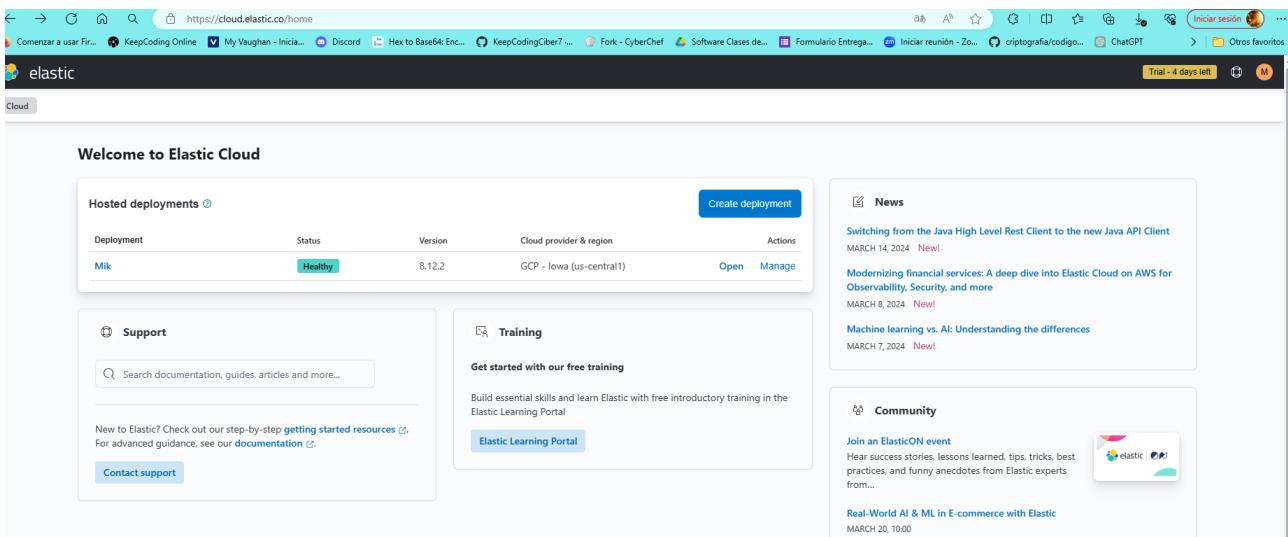
vemos los logs:



```
kali@kali:~$ tail -f fast.log
[=](kali㉿kali)-[/var/log/suricata] tail -f fast.log
$ tail -f fast.log
^Z
[=](kali㉿kali)-[/var/log/suricata] ^Z
[=](kali㉿kali)-[/var/log/suricata] tail -f fast.log
zsh: suspended tail -f fast.log
[=](kali㉿kali)-[/var/log/suricata] fg
[=](kali㉿kali)-[/var/log/suricata] tail -f fast.log
03/16/2024-13:57:47.618458 [**] [1:1:0] Trafico detectado [**] [Classification: (null)] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 192.168.0.16:33092 → 34.107.221.82:8
03/16/2024-13:57:47.622124 [**] [1:1:0] Trafico detectado [**] [Classification: (null)] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 192.168.0.16:53332 → 34.107.243.93:4
03/16/2024-13:57:47.630315 [**] [1:1:0] Trafico detectado [**] [Classification: (null)] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 34.107.221.82:80 → 192.168.0.16:3309
03/16/2024-13:57:47.637423 [**] [1:1:0] Trafico detectado [**] [Classification: (null)] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 34.107.243.93:443 → 192.168.0.16:533
03/16/2024-13:57:47.714429 [**] [1:1:0] Trafico detectado [**] [Classification: (null)] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 192.168.0.16:53342 → 34.107.243.93:4
03/16/2024-13:57:47.729483 [**] [1:1:0] Trafico detectado [**] [Classification: (null)] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 34.107.243.93:443 → 192.168.0.16:533
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) starting up.
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) reactor class: twisted.internet.epollreactor.EpollReactor.
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) 2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Cowrie Version 2.5.0
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) 2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] CowrieSSHFactory starting on 2222
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) 2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] cowrie.ssh.Factory.CowrieSSHFactory#info] Starting
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) 2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Generating new RSA keypair...
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) 2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Generating new ECDSA keypair...
[=](kali㉿kali)-[~/cowrie/cowrie-env/bin/python3.11.2) 2024-03-16T16:06:37+0000 [-] Generating new ed25519 keypair...
```

se me peta windows 11 y no puedo hacer nada con él

ELASTIC CLOUD



Welcome to Elastic Cloud

Deployment	Status	Version	Cloud provider & region	Actions
Mik	Healthy	8.12.2	GCP - Iowa (us-central1)	<a href="#">Open</a> <a href="#">Manage</a>

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[Contact support](#)

**Training**

Get started with our free training

Build essential skills and learn Elastic with free introductory training in the Elastic Learning Portal

[Elastic Learning Portal](#)

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MARCH 20, 10:00

vamos a Management – Integrations

The screenshot shows the Elastic Home page. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Manage this deployment' includes sections for Home, User Experience, Universal Profiling, Security (with 'Integrations' circled in red), Dashboards, Rules, Alerts, Findings, Cases, Timelines, Intelligence, Explore, Manage, Dev Tools, Management (with 'Integrations' circled in red), Fleet, Osquery, Stack Monitoring, Stack Management, and a prominent blue 'Add integrations' button. The main content area features a 'Welcome home' banner with four cards: 'Search' (yellow), 'Observability' (pink), 'Security' (teal), and 'Analytics' (blue). Below this is a section titled 'Get started by adding integrations' with buttons for 'Setup guides', '+ Add integrations', 'Try sample data', and 'Upload a file'. To the right is a visual representation of data flowing into a central hub. The bottom of the page has a 'Management' section with links for 'Manage permissions', 'Monitor the stack', 'Back up and restore', and 'Manage index lifecycles'.

y luego a Elastic Defend

The screenshot shows the 'Browse integrations' page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Browse integrations' (selected) and 'Installed integrations'. A sidebar on the left lists categories: All categories (366), APM, AWS, Azure, Cloud, Containers, Custom, Database, Elastic Stack, Elasticsearch SDK, and Search. The main area displays a grid of integration cards. One card for 'Elastic Defend' is highlighted with a large red circle. The card description reads: 'Protect your hosts and cloud workloads with threat prevention, detection, and deep security data visibility.' To the right of the card is a call-to-action box: 'Select Elastic Defend' with a 'Continue' button. Other visible cards include 'APM' (Collect performance metrics from your applications with Elastic APM.), '1Password' (Collect logs from 1Password with Elastic Agent.), 'AbuseCH' (Ingest threat intelligence indicators from URL Haus, Malware Bazaar, and Threat Fox feeds with Elastic Agent.), and 'ActiveMQ' (Collect logs and metrics from ActiveMQ instances with Elastic Agent.).

**Elastic Defend**

**Elastic Defend Integration**

Elastic Defend provides organizations with prevention, detection, and response capabilities with deep visibility for EPP, EDR, SIEM, and Security Analytics use cases across Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems running on both traditional endpoints and public cloud environments. Use Elastic Defend to:

- Prevent complex attacks** - Prevent malware (Windows, macOS, Linux) and ransomware (Windows) from executing, and stop advanced threats with malicious behavior (Windows, macOS, Linux), memory threat (Windows, macOS, Linux), and credential hardening (Windows) protections. All powered by [Elastic Labs](#) and our global community.
- Alert in high fidelity** - Bolster team efficacy by detecting threats centrally and minimizing false positives via extensive corroboration.
- Detect threats in high fidelity** - Elastic Defend facilitates deep visibility by instrumenting the process, file, and network data in your environments with minimal data collection overhead.
- Triage and respond rapidly** - Quickly analyze detailed data from across your hosts. Examine host-based activity with interactive visualizations. Invoke remote response actions across distributed endpoints. Extend investigation capabilities even further with the Osquery integration, fully integrated into Elastic Security workflows.
- Secure your cloud workloads** - Stop threats targeting cloud workloads and cloud-native

**Requirements**

**Permissions** root privileges

**Details**

Version	8.12.0
Category	EDR/XDR, Security
Elasticsearch assets	Index templates 2 Transforms 2 Ingest pipelines 1 5
Features	logs, metrics
Subscription	basic
Developed by	Elastic
License	LICENSE.txt
Changelog	<a href="#">View Changelog</a>

instalamos el agente en la kali, copiando el script:

**Set up Elastic Defend integration**

These steps configure and enroll the Elastic Agent in Fleet to automatically deploy updates and centrally manage the agent. As an alternative to Fleet, advanced users can run agents in [standalone mode](#).

**1 Install Elastic Agent on your host**

Select the appropriate platform and run commands to install, enroll, and start Elastic Agent. Reuse commands to set up agents on more than one host. For aarch64, see our [downloads page](#). This guidance is for AMD but you can adapt it to your device architecture. For additional guidance, see our [installation docs](#).

**Linux Tar** Mac Windows RPM DEB Kubernetes

```
curl -L -O https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/elastic-agent/elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
tar xzvf elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
cd elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64
sudo ./elastic-agent install --url=https://f4454082062a4600b181747ba704bef4.fleet.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:443 --enrollment-token=UTg4ZUdvNEJD...U5jTE80cmtkUVA6ZWV3Nkc5MXJRMTZTNGE3N1k2QVphdw=
```

**2 Confirm agent enrollment**

```
(kali㉿kali:[~]) $ curl -L -O https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/elastic-agent/elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
tar xzvf elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
cd elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64
sudo ./elastic-agent install --url=https://f4454082062a4600b181747ba704bef4.fleet.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:443 --enrollment-token=UTg4ZUdvNEJD...U5jTE80cmtkUVA6ZWV3Nkc5MXJRMTZTNGE3N1k2QVphdw=
```

```

kali@kali: ~ - Wireshark - Analyze - Statistics - Telephony - Wireless - Tools - Help
File Actions Edit View Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/tomcat.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/traefik.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/uwsgi.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/vsphere.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/windows.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/zeek.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/zookeeper.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/zoom.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/modules.d/zscaler.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/monitors.d/
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/monitors.d/sample.http.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/monitors.d/sample.icmp.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/monitors.d/sample.tcp.yml.disabled
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquery-extension.ext
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat.reference.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osqueryd
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat.reference.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-collector
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-collector.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-symbolizer
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-symbolizer.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-host-agent
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-host-agent.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/.elastic-agent.active.commit
Elastic Agent will be installed at /opt/Elastic/Agent and will run as a service. Do you want to continue? [Y/n]:y
[=] Ready to load or capture

```

instalado el agente:

```

kali@kali: ~/elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64 - Wireshark - Analyze - Statistics - Telephony - Wireless - Tools - Help
File Actions Edit View Help Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat.reference.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osquerybeat.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/osqueryd
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat.reference.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/packetbeat.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-collector
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-collector.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-symbolizer
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-elastic-symbolizer.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-host-agent
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/components/pf-host-agent.spec.yml
elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64/.elastic-agent.active.commit
Elastic Agent will be installed at /opt/Elastic/Agent and will run as a service. Do you want to continue? [Y/n]:y
[=] Service Started [34s] Elastic Agent successfully installed, starting enrollment.
[=] Waiting For Enroll... [35s] {"log.level": "info", "@timestamp": "2024-03-17T07:52:22.521-0400", "log.origin": {"file.name": "cmd/enroll_cmd.go", "file.line": 496}, "message": "Starting enrollment to URL: https://f44540820624600b181747ba704bef4.fleet.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:443/", "ecs.version": "1.6.0"}
[=] Waiting For Enroll... [37s] {"log.level": "info", "@timestamp": "2024-03-17T07:52:25.065-0400", "log.origin": {"file.name": "cmd/enroll_cmd.go", "file.line": 461}, "message": "Restarting agent daemon, attempt 0", "ecs.version": "1.6.0"}
{"log.level": "info", "@timestamp": "2024-03-17T07:52:25.067-0400", "log.origin": {"file.name": "cmd/enroll_cmd.go", "file.line": 285}, "message": "Successfully triggered restart on running Elastic Agent.", "ecs.version": "1.6.0"}
Successfully enrolled the Elastic Agent.
[=] Done [37s] User's Guide · Wiki · Questions and Answers · Mailing Lists · SharkFest · Wireshark Discord · Donate
Elastic Agent has been successfully installed.

```

damos en Add the itegration

These steps configure and enroll the Elastic Agent in Fleet to automatically deploy updates and centrally manage the agent. As an alternative to Fleet, advanced users can run agents in [standalone mode](#).

## ✓ Install Elastic Agent on your host

Select the appropriate platform and run commands to install, enroll, and start Elastic Agent. Reuse commands to set up agents on more than one host. For arch64, see our [downloads page](#). This guidance is for AMD but you can adapt it to your device architecture. For additional guidance, see our [installation docs](#).

[Linux Tar](#) [Mac](#) [Windows](#) [RPM](#) [DEB](#) [Kubernetes](#)

```
curl -L -o https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/elastic-agent/elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz  
tar xzvf elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz  
cd elastic-agent-8.12.2-linux-x86_64  
sudo ./elastic-agent install --url=https://f4454082062a4600b181747ba704bef4.fleet.us-cent
```

 Copied

## ✓ Agent enrollment confirmed

✓ 1 agent has been enrolled.

## Set up Elastic Defend integration

Install Elastic Agent

Add the integration

Confirm incoming data

We'll save your integration with our recommended defaults.



✓ Windows, macOS, and Linux event collection

You can edit these settings later in the Elastic Defend integration policy. [Learn more](#)

Go back

Confirm incoming data

aquí vemos los logs que vienen de kali:

The screenshot shows the 'Set up Elastic Defend integration' page. It has three steps: 'Install Elastic Agent', 'Add the integration', and 'Confirm incoming data'. The third step is completed, indicated by a green checkmark and the message 'Incoming data received from 1 enrolled agent.' Below this, there is a preview of incoming data from a Kali Linux agent. The logs show the agent starting up and upgrading its watcher process. At the bottom right of the preview area are two buttons: 'Add another integration' and 'View assets'.

```
Mar 17, 2024 @ 12:52:27.183 container.id: "elastic-agent-de80b0" agent.name: "kali" agent.type: "filebeat" agent.version: "8.12.2" log.file.inode: "3066218" log.file.path: "/opt/Elastic-Agent/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/logs/elastic-agent-watcher-20240317.ndjson" log.file.device_id: "2049" log.offset: 0 elastic_agent.version: "8.12.2" elastic_agent.snapshot: false process.pid: 7347 message: "Upgrade Watcher started" input.type: "filestream" log.origin.file.line: 67 log.origin.file.name: "cmd/watch.go" ecs.version: "8.0.0" data_stream.type: "logs" data_stream.dataset: "elastic.agent"
```

```
Mar 17, 2024 @ 12:52:22.029 container.id: "elastic-agent-de80b0" agent.name: "kali" agent.type: "filebeat" agent.version: "8.12.2" log.file.inode: "3066198" log.file.path: "/opt/Elastic-Agent/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/logs/elastic-agent-watcher-20240317.ndjson" log.file.device_id: "2049" log.offset: 0 log.source: "elastic-agent" elastic_agent.version: "8.12.2" elastic_agent.snapshot: false process.pid: 7166 message: "Elastic Agent started" input.type: "filestream" log.origin.file.line: 157 log.origin.file.name: "cmd/run.go" ecs.version: "8.0.0" data_stream.type: "log"
```

```
Mar 17, 2024 @ 12:52:27.183 container.id: "elastic-agent-de80b0" agent.name: "kali" agent.type: "filebeat" agent.version: "8.12.2" log.file.inode: "3066218" log.file.path: "/opt/Elastic-Agent/data/elastic-agent-de80b0/logs/elastic-agent-watcher-20240317.ndjson" log.file.device_id: "2049" log.offset: 220 elastic_agent.version: "8.12.2" elastic_agent.snapshot: false message: "update marker not present at '/opt/Elastic-Agent/data'" input.type: "filestream" log.origin.file.line: 75
```

damos click a ver assets (ver activos)

nos vamos a Fleet para ver las políticas, que son las reglas para recoger los logs:

The screenshot shows the 'Fleet' management interface. It displays a list of agents, with two currently visible: 'kali' and '57d606d90412'. Both agents are marked as 'Healthy'. The 'Status' column shows the number of healthy, unhealthy, updating, and offline agents. There are buttons for 'Agent activity', 'Add Fleet Server', and 'Add agent'. A search bar at the top allows filtering by KQL syntax. The table includes columns for Status, Host, Agent policy, CPU usage, Memory usage, Last activity, Version, and Actions.

Status	Host	Agent policy	CPU	Memory	Last activity	Version	Actions
Healthy	kali	My first agent policy rev. 2	0.27 %	26 MB	17 seconds ago	8.12.2	...
Healthy	57d606d90412	Elastic Cloud agent policy rev. 5	N/A	N/A	24 seconds ago	8.12.2	...

podemos integrar Suricata para recoger los logs de Suricata.

Suricata Integration

Compatibility

EVE

**Suricata**

Elastic Agent

Overview Settings Configs API reference

**Suricata Integration**

This integration is for **Suricata**. It reads the EVE JSON output file. The EVE output writes alerts, anomalies, metadata, file info and protocol specific records as JSON.

**Compatibility**

This module has been developed against Suricata v4.0.4, but is expected to work with other versions of Suricata.

**EVE**

An example event for `eve` looks as following:

Version 2.21.0

Add Suricata

Screenshots

Find apps, content, and more.

Live Chat Setup guides M

Send feedback

**Add Suricata integration**

Configure an integration for the selected agent policy.

**1 Configure integration**

**Integration settings**

Choose a name and description to help identify how this integration will be used.

Integration name: Suricata-1

Description: logs de suricata

Namespace: default

Change the default namespace inherited from the selected Agent policy. This setting changes the name of the integration's data stream. [Learn more](#).

**Data retention settings**

By default all logs and metrics data are stored on the hot tier. [Learn more](#) about changing the data retention policy for this integration.

Collect Suricata eve logs (input: logfile) Change defaults

Suricata eve logs (log) Paths: /var/log/suricata/eve.json

Cancel Preview API request Save and continue

https://77229e0d983f4c70acd0169abcc47226.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:9243/app/fleet/integrations/suricata-2.21.0/add-integration

KeepCoding Online My Vaughan - Inicia... Discord Hex to Base64 Enc... KeepCodingCiber7 ... Fork - CyberChef Software Clases de... Formulario Entrega... Iniciar reunión - Zo... criptografia/codigo... ChatGPT

Find apps, content, and more.

Live Chat Setup guide: st

**Add Suricata integration**

Configure an integration for the selected agent policy.

**1 Configure integration**

**Suricata integration added**

To complete this integration, add **Elastic Agent** to your hosts to collect data and send it to Elastic Stack.

Add Elastic Agent later Add Elastic Agent to your hosts

Collect Suricata eve logs (input: logfile) Change defaults

Suricata eve logs (log) Paths: /var/log/suricata/eve.json

+ Add row Preserve original event

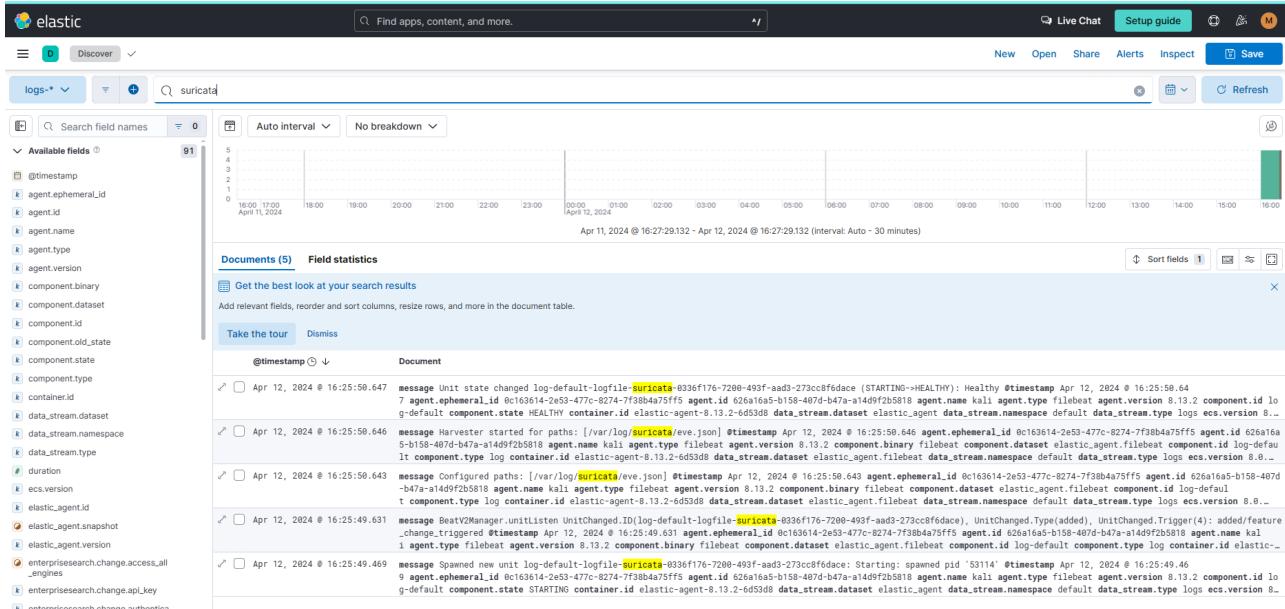
The screenshot shows the Elastic Stack interface for managing integrations. At the top, there's a search bar and a 'Find apps, content, and more.' button. On the right, there are 'Live Chat' and 'Setup guide: step 1' buttons. Below the header, the navigation bar shows 'Integrations > Suricata'. The main content area is titled 'Suricata' with a 'SURICATA' logo. It has tabs for 'Overview', 'Integration policies' (which is selected), 'Assets', 'Settings', 'Configs', and 'API reference'. Below the tabs, there's a table with columns: 'Integration policy', 'Version', 'Agent policy', 'Last updated by', 'Last updated', 'Agents', and 'Actions'. A single row is shown: 'suricata-1' (v2.21.0), 'Agent policy...', 'rev. 2', 'system', '3 hours ago', 'Add agent', and '...'. At the bottom, there's a 'Rows per page: 20' dropdown and a page navigation bar with arrows.

The screenshot shows the Elastic Stack interface for managing agents. At the top, there's a search bar and a 'Find apps, content, and more.' button. On the right, there are 'Live Chat' and 'Setup guide: step 1' buttons. Below the header, the navigation bar shows 'Fleet > Agents > kali'. The main content area is titled 'kali' with a 'View all agents' link. It has tabs for 'Agent details' (selected), 'Logs', and 'Diagnostics'. The 'Agent details' tab displays various metrics and status information. The 'Logs' tab shows a single entry: 'Policy Response' from 'suricata-2'. The 'Diagnostics' tab is currently empty.

Aquí vemos la integración que tiene nuestra máquina kali con suricata, para poder tener logs de suricata.

The screenshot shows the Elastic Stack interface for managing agent policies. At the top, there's a search bar and a 'Find apps, content, and more.' button. On the right, there are 'Live Chat' and 'Setup guide: step 1' buttons. Below the header, the navigation bar shows 'Fleet > Agent policies > suricata'. The main content area is titled 'suricata' with a 'View all agent policies' link. It has tabs for 'Integrations' (selected) and 'Settings'. The 'Integrations' tab shows a table with columns: 'Name', 'Integration', 'Namespace', and 'Actions'. Two entries are listed: 'suricata-1' (Suricata v2.21.0) and 'system-1' (System v1.54.0). There are also buttons for 'Add integration' and 'Namespace'.

Aquí podemos ver los logs de Suricata:



## Integracion de los logs de Honeypot en Elastic

**Custom Logs**

Elastic Agent

Version 2.3.1 | Add Custom Logs

**Custom Logs Package**

The Custom Logs package is used for ingesting arbitrary log files and manipulating their content/lines by using Ingest Pipelines configuration.

In order to use the package, please follow these steps:

1. **Setup / Install Elastic Agent** at the machine where the logs should be collected from
2. Identify the log location at that machine e.g. `/tmp/custom.log`. Note that `/var/log/*.log` is fully ingested by the **System**, no need to add this path if the **System** integration is already used
3. Enroll Custom Logs integration and add it to the installed agent. Give the dataset a name that fits to the log purpose, e.g. `python` for logs from a Python app. Make sure to configure the path from the step 2
4. Check that the raw log data is coming in via **Discover** by filtering the `logs-*` indices to the dataset name given in step 3, e.g. `logs-python`
5. Configure the parsing rules via **Ingest Pipelines**, e.g. JSON Parsing or **grok** parsing
6. Create a **custom dashboard** that analyzes the incoming log data for your needs

**ECS Field Mapping**

This integration includes the ECS Dynamic Template, all fields that follows the ECS Schema will get assigned the correct index field mapping and does not need to be added manually.

**Add Custom Logs integration**

Configure an integration for the selected agent policy.

**1 Configure integration**

**Integration settings**

Choose a name and description to help identify how this integration will be used.

Integration name: log-honeypot  
Description: Optional  
honeypot

**Custom log file**

Log file path: /home/kali/cowrie.log

**Dataset name**

cowrie

Set the name for your dataset. Changing the dataset will send the data to a different index. You can't use - in the name of a dataset and only valid characters for Elasticsearch index names.

**Save and continue**

**Where to add this integration?**

**New hosts** **Existing hosts**

**Agent policy**

Agent policies are used to manage a group of integrations across a set of agents.

Agent policy: honeypot  
0 agents are enrolled with the selected agent policy.

**Save and continue**

**honeypot**

**Integrations** **Settings**

Search... Namespace Actions Add Integration

Name	Integration	Namespace	Actions
log-honeypot	Custom Logs v2.3.1	default	...
system-2	System v1.54.0	default	...

Creamos un Dataset para el honeypot (Cowrie)

The screenshot shows the 'Create data view' page in the Elasticsearch interface. The left sidebar lists 'Dataset-cowrie' with various fields like @timestamp, agent.id, and host.architecture. The main area has tabs for 'Available fields' (34), 'Documents (27)', and 'Logs (1)'. The 'Logs' tab is active, showing log entries for 'logs-cowrie' from April 12, 2024. The central part of the screen is titled 'Create data view' and contains fields for 'Name' (set to 'Dataset-cowrie-2'), 'Index pattern' (set to 'logs-cowrie\*'), and 'Timestamp field' (set to '@timestamp'). A note says 'Select a timestamp field for use with the global time filter.' Below these are 'Show advanced settings' and a 'Rows per page' dropdown set to 10. On the right, a panel shows 'All sources' (logs-cowrie-default) and 'Matching sources' (Data stream). Top navigation includes 'Discover', 'Live Chat', 'Setup guide: step 1', 'New', 'Open', 'Share', 'Alerts', 'Inspect', 'Save', and a 'Rows per page' dropdown at the bottom.

comprobamos los logs del honeypot (Cowrie)

The screenshot shows the Elasticsearch interface with the following details:

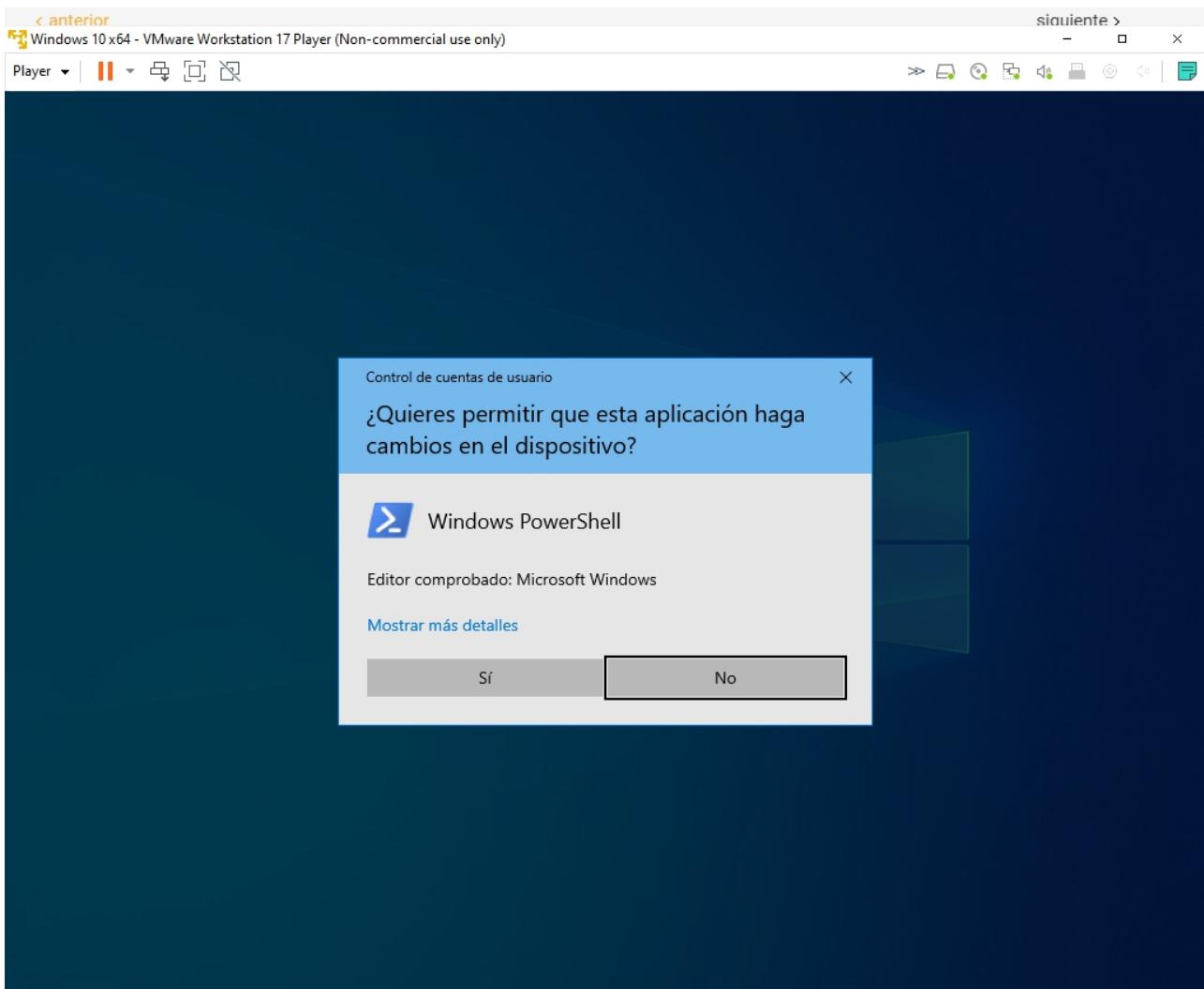
- Header:** elastic, Find apps, content, and more, Live Chat, Setup guide: step 1.
- Toolbar:** Discover, New, Open, Share, Alerts, Inspect, Save.
- Search Bar:** Filter your data using KQL syntax.
- Left Panel:** Available fields (34 items listed), including @timestamp, agent.id, and various agent and host metadata.
- Central Area:** A histogram titled "Auto interval" showing data distribution over time (April 12, 2024). The x-axis ranges from 800ms to 890ms. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 30. A single green bar is visible between 820ms and 830ms at height 25.
- Bottom Status Bar:** April 12, 2024 @ 17:48:16.800 → April 12, 2024 @ 17:48:16.900 (interval: Auto - 2 milliseconds).

## Integración con Windows 10:

The screenshot shows the 'Set up Elastic Defend integration' page. The top navigation bar includes 'Live Chat', 'Setup guides', and 'Send feedback'. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: 'Integrations > Elastic Defend > Add Integration'. The main title is 'Set up Elastic Defend integration'. A progress bar at the top indicates three steps: 'Install Elastic Agent' (selected), 'Add the integration', and 'Confirm incoming data'. A note below the progress bar states: 'These steps configure and enroll the Elastic Agent in Fleet to automatically deploy updates and centrally manage the agent. As an alternative to Fleet, advanced users can run agents in [standalone mode](#)'. The current step, 'Install Elastic Agent on your host', has a checkmark icon and the sub-step '2 Confirm agent enrollment' below it. A code snippet for Windows is displayed, with the 'Windows' tab selected. The copied status is shown as 'Copied'. The code snippet is as follows:

```
$ProgressPreference = 'SilentlyContinue'  
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/elastic-agent/elastic  
Expand-Archive .\elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip -DestinationPath .  
cd elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64  
.\\elastic-agent.exe install --url=https://84c9b185d3a74f8090a4402675cc3f33.fleet.us-centr
```

copiamos el comando, y nos vamos a PowerShell de windows 10, lo ejecutamos como administrador:



Administrador: Windows PowerShell

```
Prueba la nueva tecnología PowerShell multiplataforma https://aka.ms/pscore6
PS C:\Windows\system32> $ProgressPreference = 'SilentlyContinue'
PS C:\Windows\system32> Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/elastic-agent/elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip -Outfile elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip
PS C:\Windows\system32> Expand-Archive .\elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip -DestinationPath .
PS C:\Windows\system32> cd elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64
PS C:\Windows\system32\elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64> .\elastic-agent.exe install --url=https://84c9b185d3a74f0090a4402675cc3f33.fleet.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:443 --enrollment-token=WXdUbnZZNEjCUVjCWEEdPdl8tanI6Y2lId0wzb01SeHE2UVNF0mpuaG84dw==
```

comprobamos que Elastic Agent ha sido instalado:

```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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Prueba la nueva tecnología PowerShell multiplataforma https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Windows\system32> $ProgressPreference = 'SilentlyContinue'
PS C:\Windows\system32> Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/elastic-agent/elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip -OutFile elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip
PS C:\Windows\system32> Expand-Archive .\elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip -DestinationPath .
PS C:\Windows\system32> cd elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64
PS C:\Windows\system32> ./elastic-agent.exe install --url=https://84c9b185d3a74f0090a4402675cc3f33.fleet.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:443 --enrollment-token=XdUbnZNEJCUVJCWEdPd18tanI6Y2lId0wzb01SeHE2UVNfQmpuaG84dw==

Elastic Agent will be installed at C:\Program Files\Elastic\Agent and will run as a service. Do you want to continue? [Y/n]:
[+] Service Started [48s] Elastic Agent successfully installed, starting enrollment.
[+] Waiting For Enroll... [49s] {"log.level":"info","@timestamp":"2024-04-08T16:50:06.859+0200","log.origin": {"file.name":"cmd/enroll_cmd.go","file.line":496}, "message": "Starting enrollment to URL: https://84c9b185d3a74f0090a4402675cc3f33.fleet.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:443/", "ecs.version": "1.6.0"}
[+] Waiting For Enroll... [1m4s] {"log.level": "info", "@timestamp": "2024-04-08T16:50:22.061+0200", "log.origin": {"file.name": "cmd/enroll_cmd.go", "file.line": 461}, "message": "Restarting agent daemon, attempt 0", "ecs.version": "1.6.0"}
{"log.level": "info", "@timestamp": "2024-04-08T16:50:22.075+0200", "log.origin": {"file.name": "cmd/enroll_cmd.go", "file.line": 285}, "message": "Successfully triggered restart on running Elastic Agent.", "ecs.version": "1.6.0"} Successfully enrolled the Elastic Agent.
[+] Done [1m4s]
Elastic Agent has been successfully installed.
PS C:\Windows\system32> elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64>

```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/fleet/1.0/installing-the-elastic-agent.html>. The page is titled 'Install Elastic Agent on your host'. It contains instructions for enrolling the agent in Fleet, mentioning that it automatically deploys updates and centrally manages the agent. It provides a link to the 'standalone mode' alternative. Below the text, there is a code block for installing the agent on Windows, with tabs for Linux Tar, Mac, Windows, RPM, DEB, and Kubernetes. A 'Copied' button is visible below the code block. At the bottom, a green box indicates '1 agent has been enrolled.'

These steps configure and enroll the Elastic Agent in Fleet to automatically deploy updates and centrally manage the agent. As an alternative to Fleet, advanced users can run agents in [standalone mode](#).

### Install Elastic Agent on your host

Select the appropriate platform and run commands to install, enroll, and start Elastic Agent. Reuse commands to set up agents on more than one host. For aarch64, see our [downloads page](#). This guidance is for AMD but you can adapt it to your device architecture. For additional guidance, see our [installation docs](#).

[Linux Tar](#) [Mac](#) [Windows](#) [RPM](#) [DEB](#) [Kubernetes](#)

```
$ProgressPreference = 'SilentlyContinue'
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://artifacts.elastic.co/downloads/beats/elastic-agent/elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip -OutFile elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip
Expand-Archive .\elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64.zip -DestinationPath .
cd elastic-agent-8.12.2-windows-x86_64
.\elastic-agent.exe install --url=https://84c9b185d3a74f0090a4402675cc3f33.fleet.us-central1.gcp.cloud.es.io:443 --enrollment-token=XdUbnZNEJCUVJCWEdPd18tanI6Y2lId0wzb01SeHE2UVNfQmpuaG84dw==
```

[Copied](#)

### Agent enrollment confirmed

✓ 1 agent has been enrolled.

**Next step: Enroll an Agent with Elastic Defend**

You've added the Elastic Defend integration. Now enroll your agents using the steps below.

- Select the integration you want to use**  
Select from existing integrations. This can be changed later.  
▼ Windows 10
- Enroll your agents enabled with Elastic Defend through Fleet**  
You'll be provided with the necessary commands to get started.  
**Enroll Agent**

Damos click a Enroll Agent

Aquí podemos ver los logs de windows:

Find apps, content, and more.

New Open Share Alerts Inspect Save Refresh

Windows

2 hits

Available fields: @timestamp, agent.build.original, agent.ephemeral\_id, agent.id, agent.name, agent.type, agent.version, cloud.account.id, cloud.availability\_zone, cloud.image.id, cloud.instance.id, cloud.instance.name, cloud.machine.type, cloud.project.id, cloud.provider, cloud.region, component.binary, component.dataset, component.id, component.old\_state, component.state

Get the best look at your search results  
Add relevant fields, reorder and sort columns, resize rows, and more in the document table.

Document	Field statistics
Apr 8, 2024 @ 16:50:22.109	message Running as <b>Windows</b> service Elastic Agent; triggering service restart @timestamp Apr 8, 2024 @ 16:50:22.109 agent.ephemeral_id b348289e-4e55-4eb1-8888-2e3628f15fb7 agent.id e3935af-ae12-423c-b7a3-466b7f375d59 agent.name DESKTOP-80NNR03 agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.12.2 data_stream.dataset elastic_agent data_stream.namespace default data_stream.type logs ecs.version 8.0.0 elastic_agent.id e3935af-ae12-423c-b7a3-466b7f375d59 elastic_agent.snapshot false elastic_agent.version 8.12.2
Apr 8, 2024 @ 16:50:14.824	message Attempted to register <b>Windows</b> service handlers, but this is not a service. No action necessary @timestamp Apr 8, 2024 @ 16:50:14.824 agent.ephemeral_id b348289e-4e55-4eb1-8888-2e3628f15fb7 agent.id e3935af-ae12-423c-b7a3-466b7f375d59 agent.name DESKTOP-80NNR03 agent.type filebeat agent.version 8.12.2 component.binary metricbeat component.dataset elastic_agent metricbeat component.id system/metrics component.type system/metrics data_stream.dataset elastic_agent.metricbeat

## FIN DE PRÁCTICA