

PRACTICA N ° 1
SEGURIDAD DE SISTEMAS SIS-737S1

Estudiante: Miguel Angel Mollo Porco RU: 66810
Fecha de Entrega: 18/04/2025

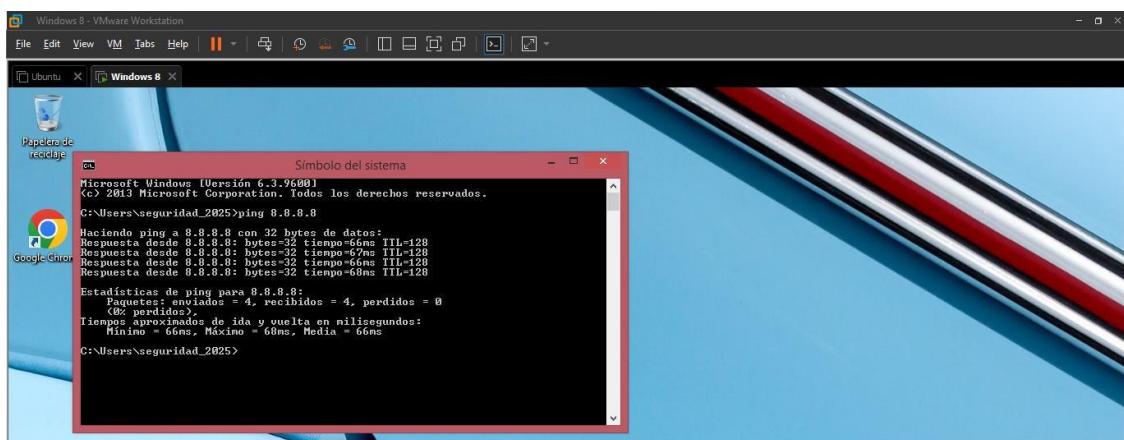
Docente: Ing. J. Alexander Duran M. Auxiliar: Univ. Aldrin Perez
Miranda



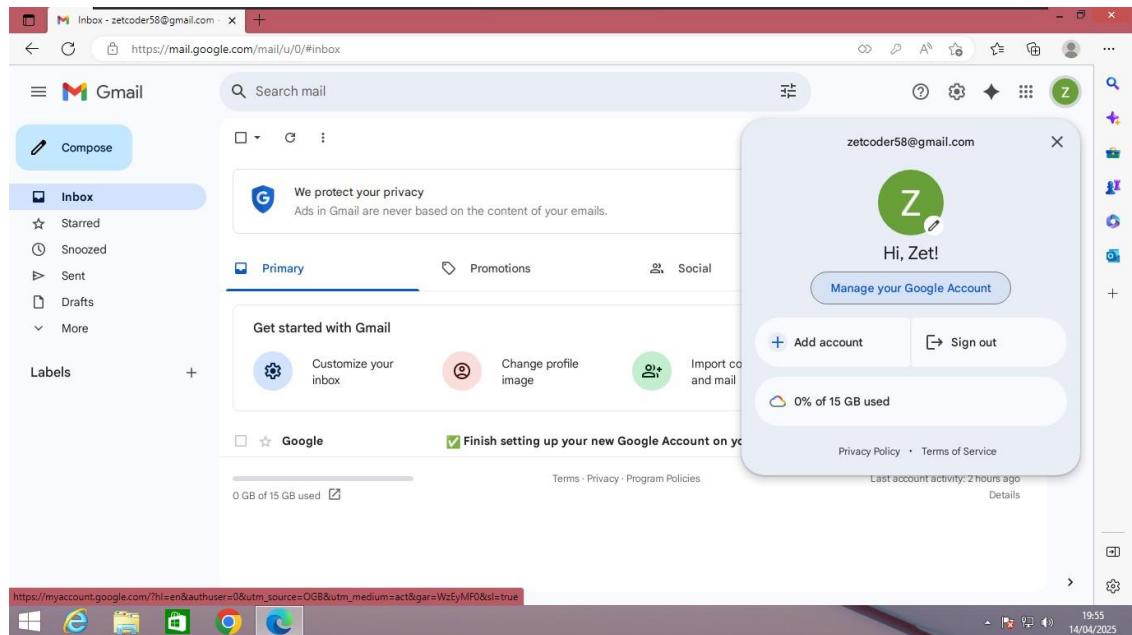
PARTE 1

Modificar parámetros de correo:

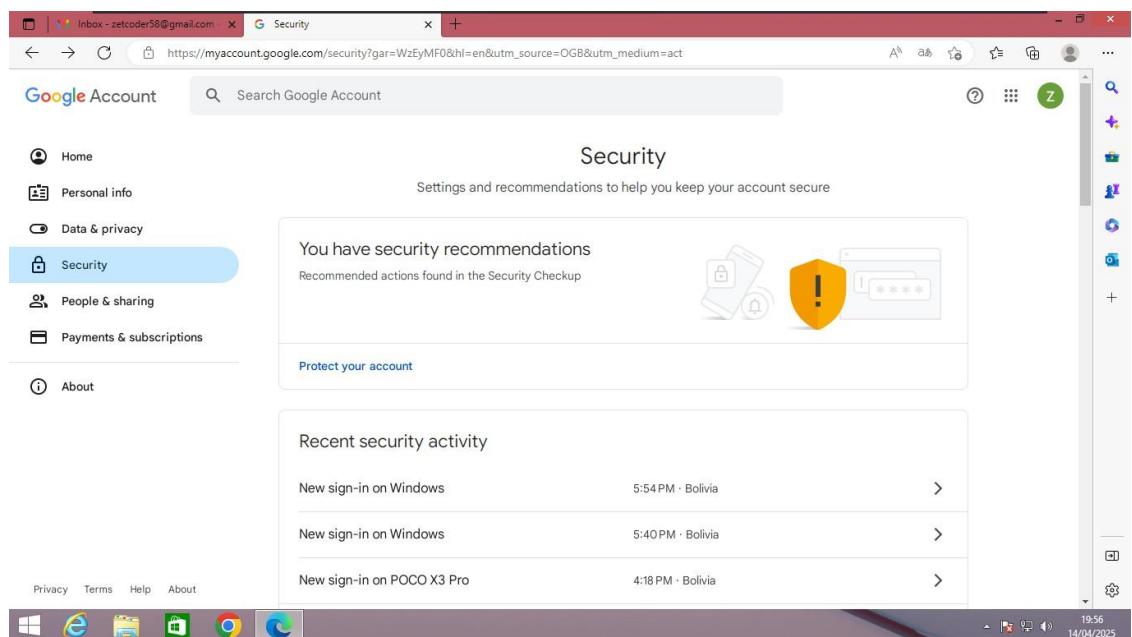
1.



2.



3.



4.

The screenshot shows the Google Account security settings page. The left sidebar has a 'Security' tab selected. The main area displays various sign-in options:

- 2-Step Verification: Status is off.
- Passkeys and security keys: Option to start using passkeys.
- Password: Last changed at 4:18 PM.
- Skip password when possible: Set to On.
- Google prompt: 1 device.
- Recovery phone: Option to add a mobile phone number.
- Recovery email: Option to add an email address.

At the bottom, there's a note about adding more sign-in options and a link to 'Privacy'.

5. activar verificación de 2 pasos

The screenshot shows the '2-Step Verification' settings page. It states that the account is protected with 2-Step Verification and provides a diagram illustrating the process: a user icon is connected to a smartphone and a computer screen, with a red asterisk indicating the second step.

Text on the page includes:

- Your account is protected with 2-Step Verification.
- Prevent hackers from accessing your account with an additional layer of security.
- Unless you're signing in with a passkey, you'll be asked to complete the most secure second step available on your account. You can update your second steps and sign-in options any time in your settings. Go to Security Settings.

A 'Turn off 2-Step Verification' button is present.

At the bottom, there's a 'Second steps' section with a note about keeping information up-to-date and adding more sign-in options.

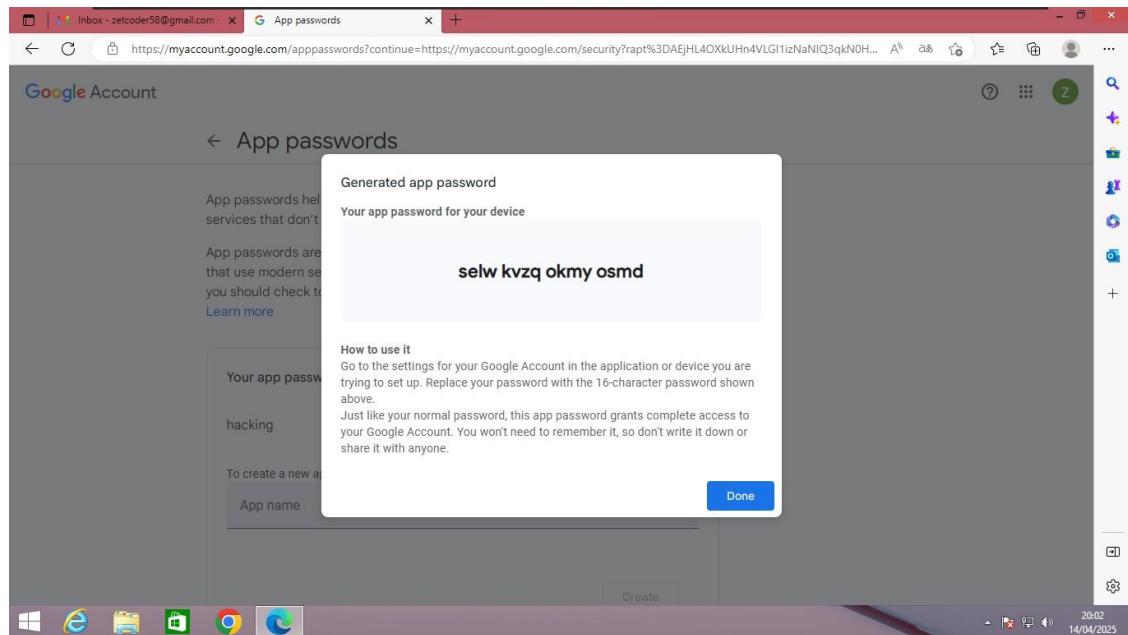
6.

The screenshot shows a Google Chrome window with the URL https://myaccount.google.com/security?rapt=AEjHL4OXkUh4VLG1izNaNIQ3qkN0HQm3h8i7hsS3NEn7oLV_BQxxLNUTodjLXU8vX0_HEzcS7hy5r.... The left sidebar has a blue highlight on the 'Security' tab. The main content area has a search bar at the top with the text 'password App'. Below it, a section titled 'Google Account results' lists several items: 'Password Manager Security', 'Password Personal info, Security', 'App passwords Security', 'Web & App Activity Data & privacy', 'Help Center articles', 'Sign in with app passwords', and 'Use or fix App password'. To the right of the search bar, there is a shield icon with an exclamation mark and the text 'Not secure'. Below this, there is a section titled 'Recent security activity' with three entries: 'Signing in with 2-Step Verification was turned on' at 5:59 PM · Bolivia, 'Sign-in step added: Phone number' at 5:59 PM · Bolivia, and 'New sign-in on Windows' at 5:54 PM · Bolivia. At the bottom of the page, there is a red bar with the URL https://passwords.google.com/?standalone=false&hl=en&utm_source=google-account&utm_medium=web&continue=https%3A%2F%2Fmyaccount.google.com%2Fsecurity%3Frapt%3DAEjHL4OXkUh4VLG1izNaNIQ3qkN0HQm3h8i7hs53....

7.

The screenshot shows a Google Chrome window with the URL https://myaccount.google.com/appPasswords?continue=https://myaccount.google.com/security?rapt=AEjHL4OXkUh4VLG1izNaNIQ3qkN0HQm3h8i7hsS3NEn7oLV_BQxxLNUTodjLXU8vX0_HEzcS7hy5r.... The left sidebar has a blue highlight on the 'Security' tab. The main content area has a header 'App passwords' with a back arrow. Below it, a text block says 'App passwords help you sign into your Google Account on older apps and services that don't support modern security standards.' Another text block below it says 'App passwords are less secure than using up-to-date apps and services that use modern security standards. Before you create an app password, you should check to see if your app needs this in order to sign in.' with a 'Learn more' link. A large central box contains the text 'You don't have any app passwords.' and a input field labeled 'App name' with the value 'hacking'. A 'Create' button is located at the bottom right of this box. At the bottom of the page, there is a red bar with the URL https://passwords.google.com/?standalone=false&hl=en&utm_source=google-account&utm_medium=web&continue=https%3A%2F%2Fmyaccount.google.com%2Fsecurity%3Frapt%3DAEjHL4OXkUh4VLG1izNaNIQ3qkN0HQm3h8i7hs53....

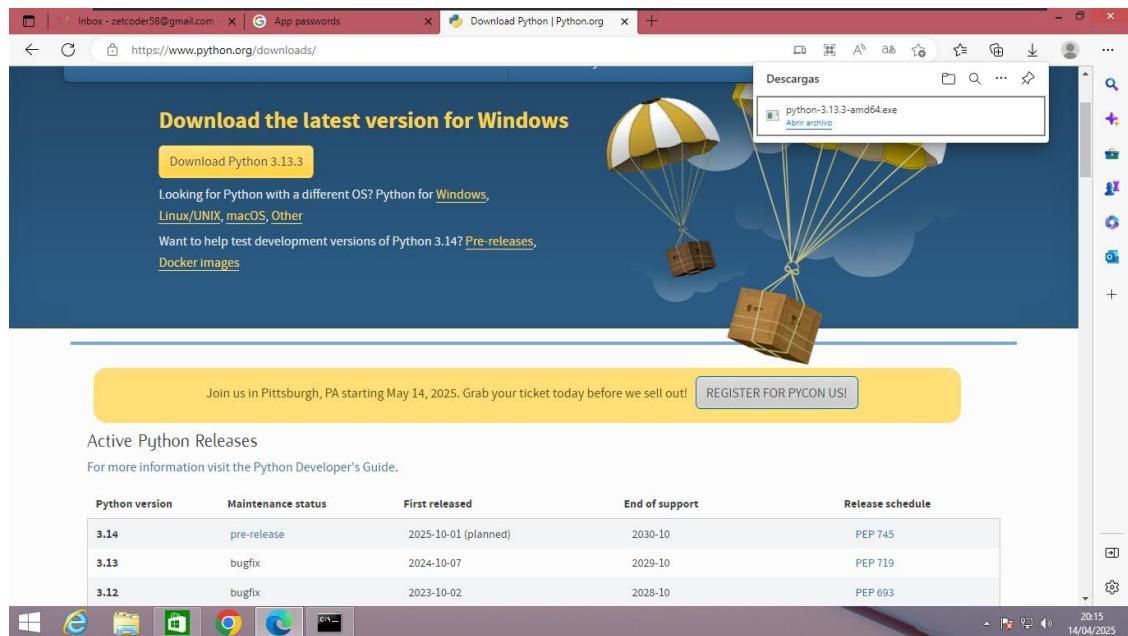
8.

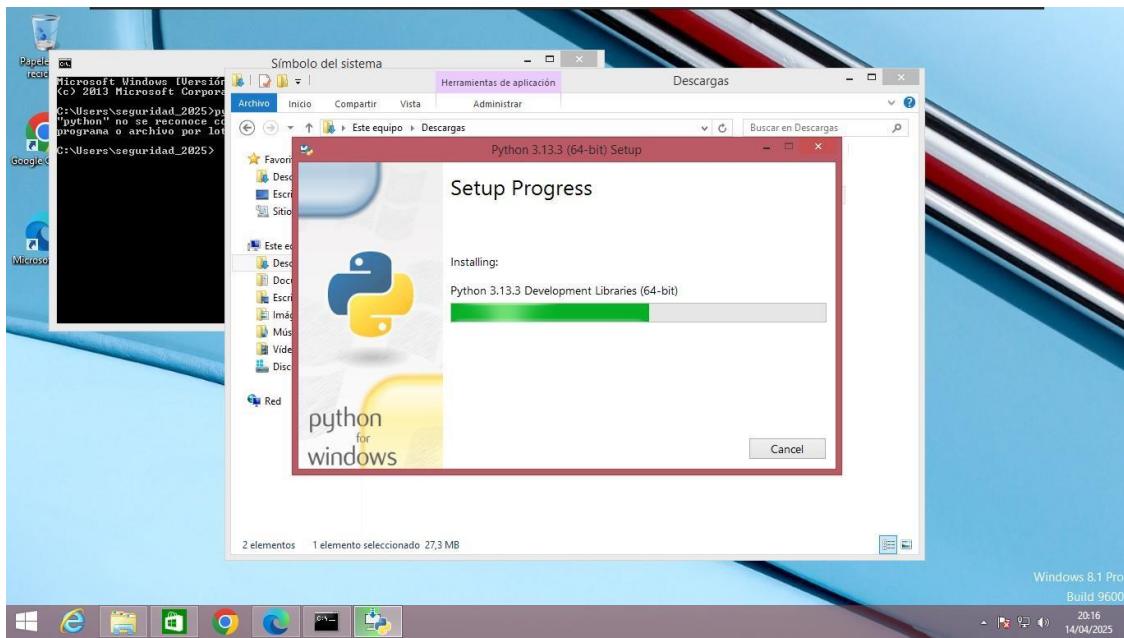


Actualizar Parametros

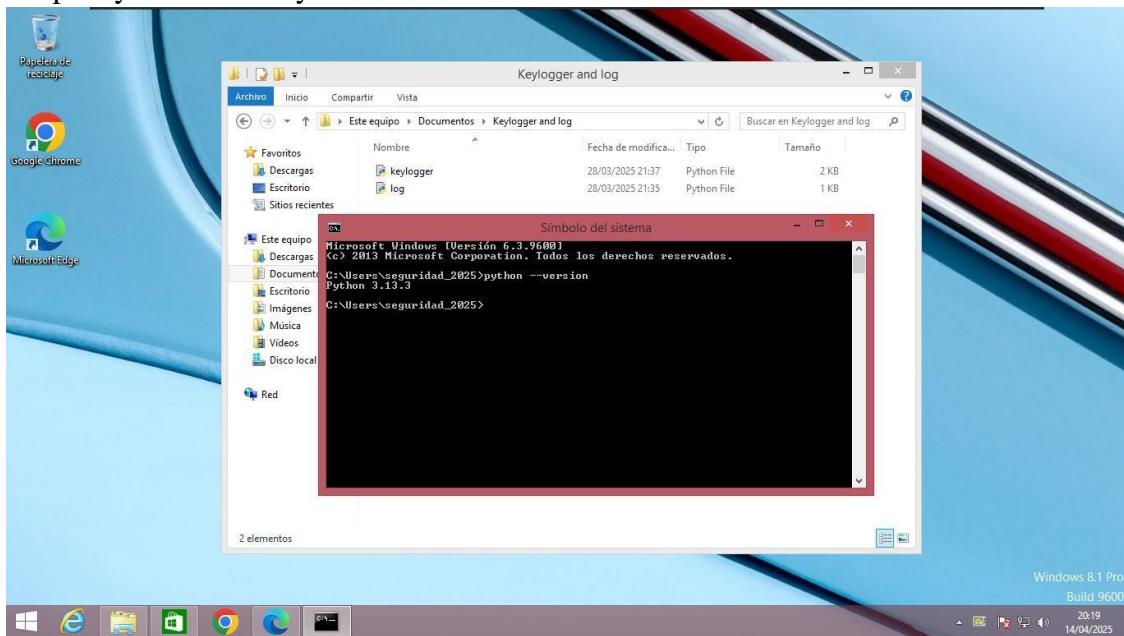
3.

Instalamos Python

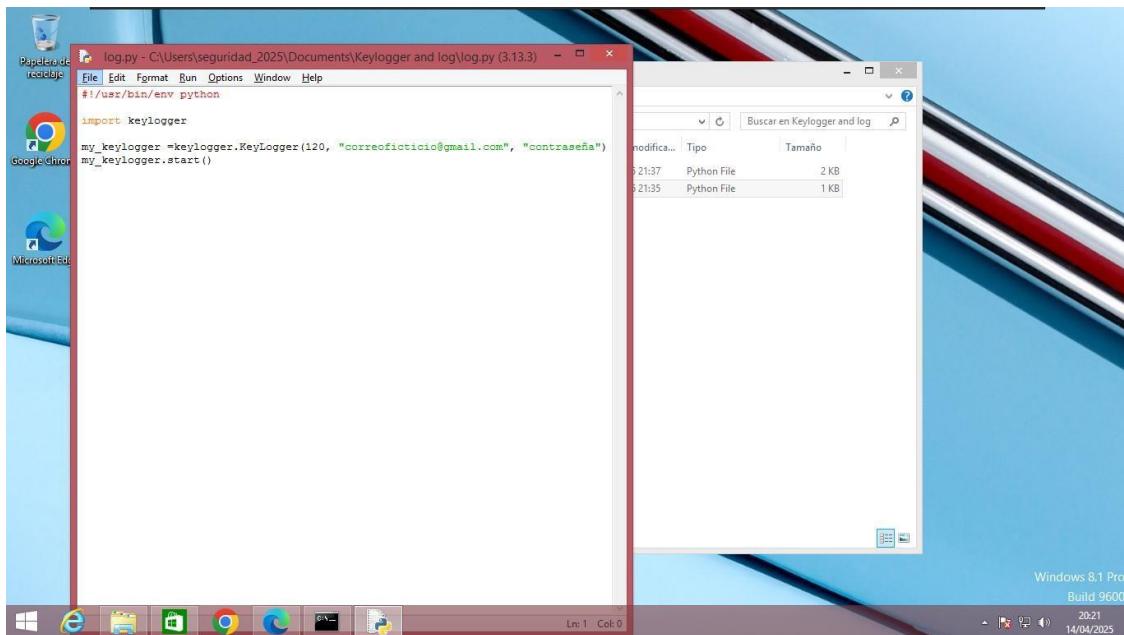




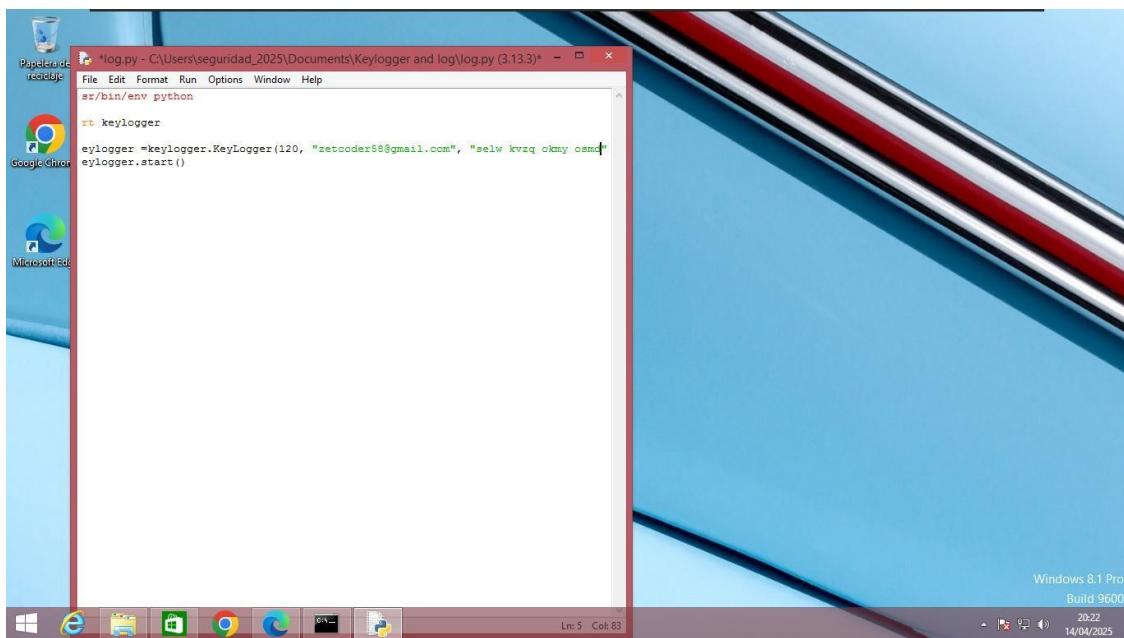
Carpeta y versión de Python:



Edith

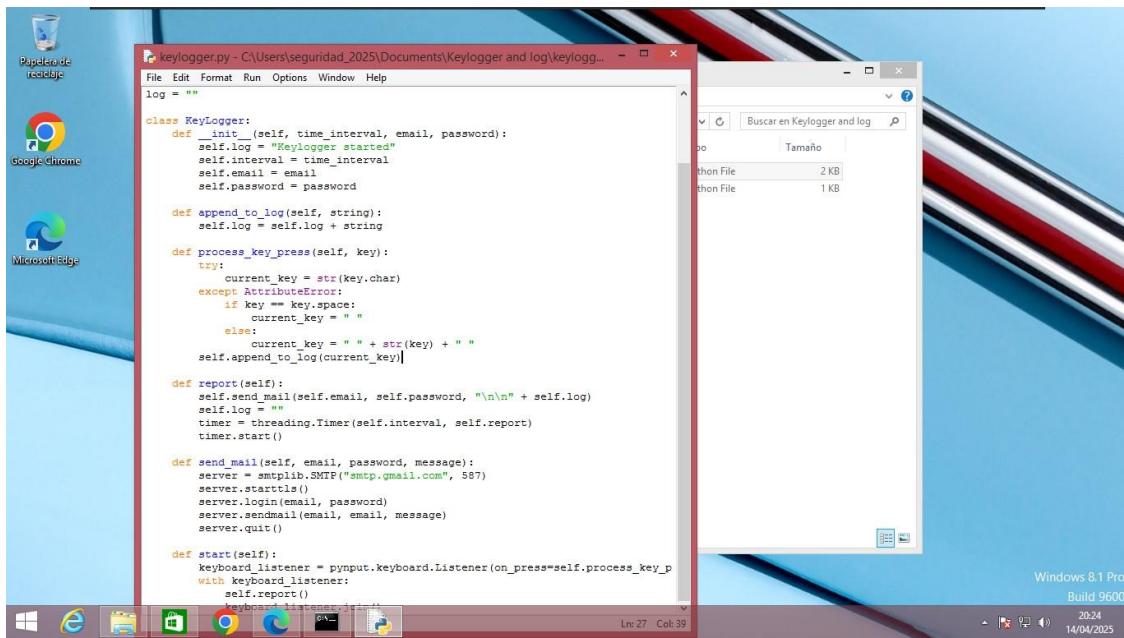


Cambio contraseñas



Guardamos y cerramos

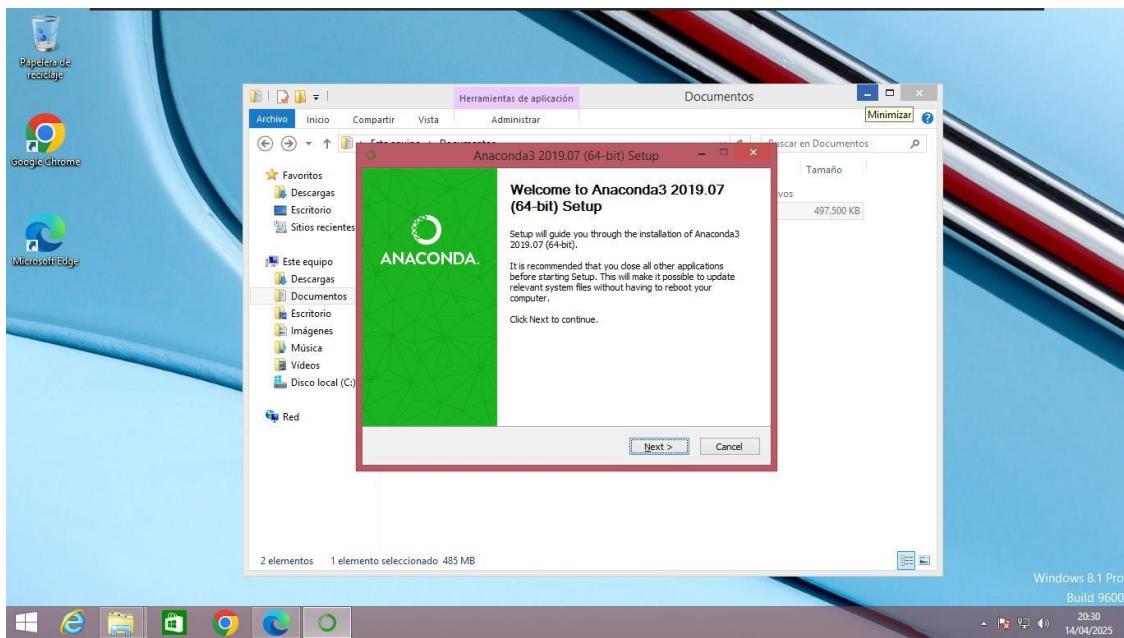
Abriendo keylogger.py

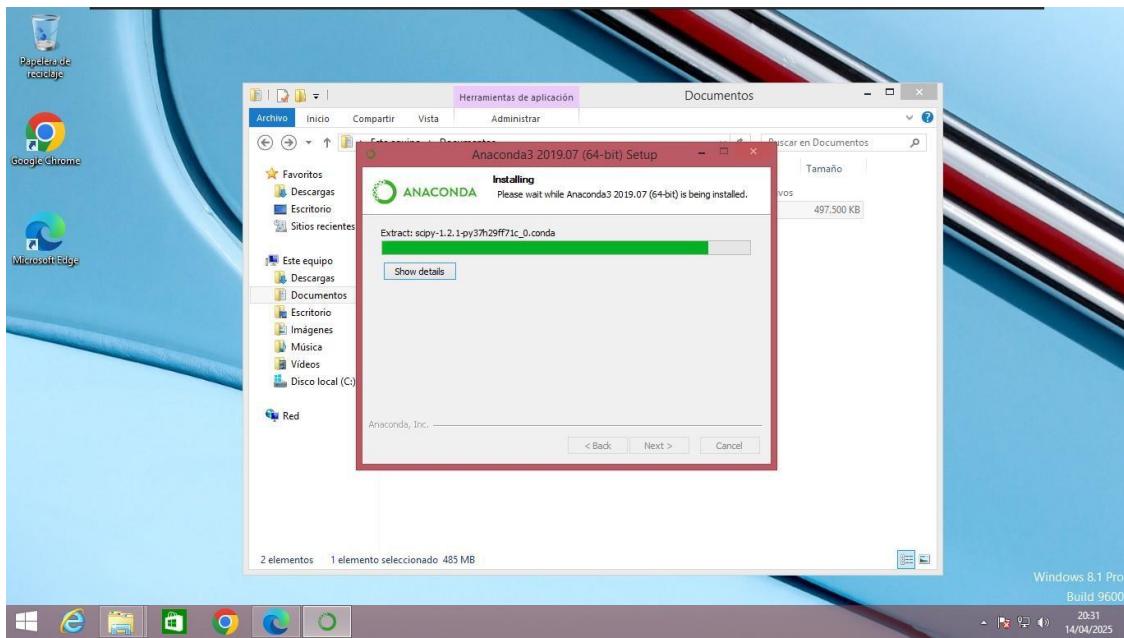


EMPAQUETAMOS EL ARCHIVO EJECUTABLE

4.

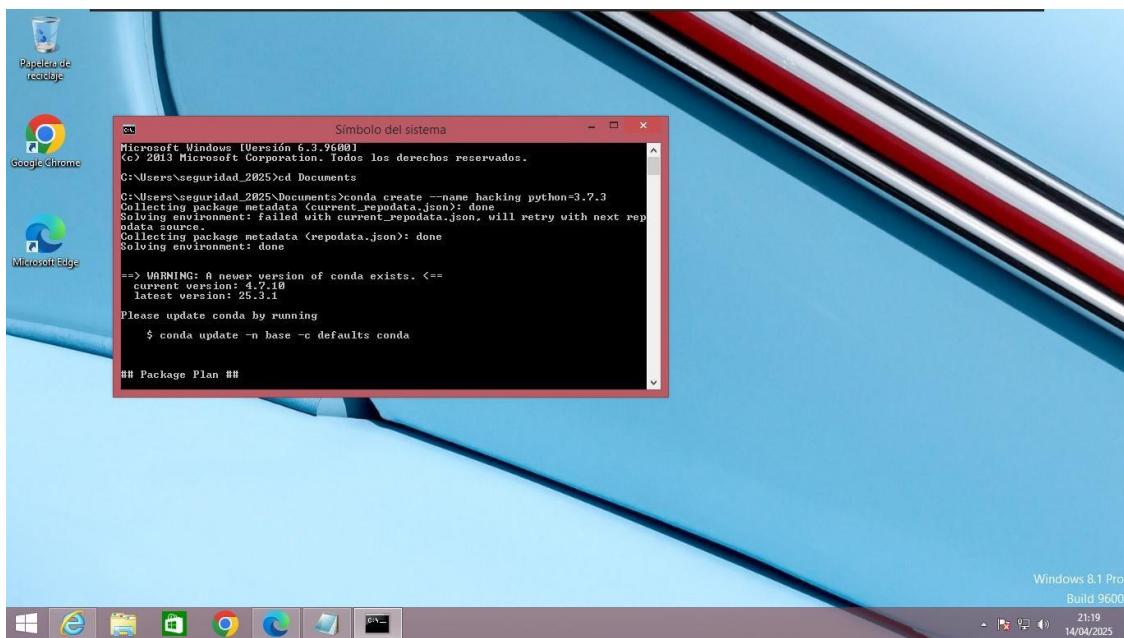
Instalacion Anaconda 3

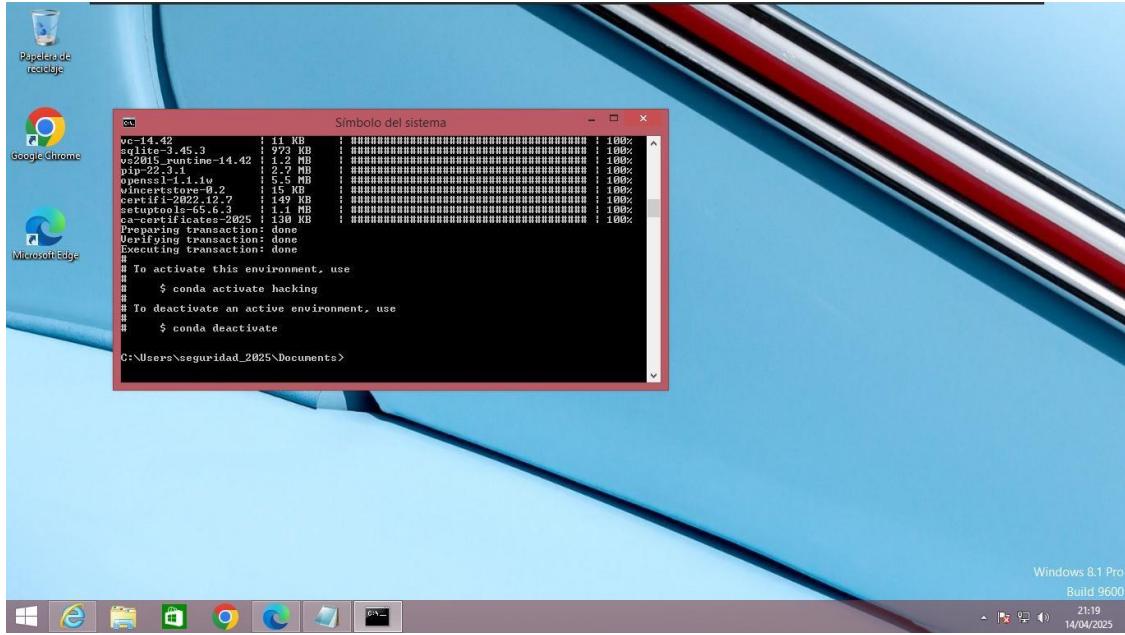




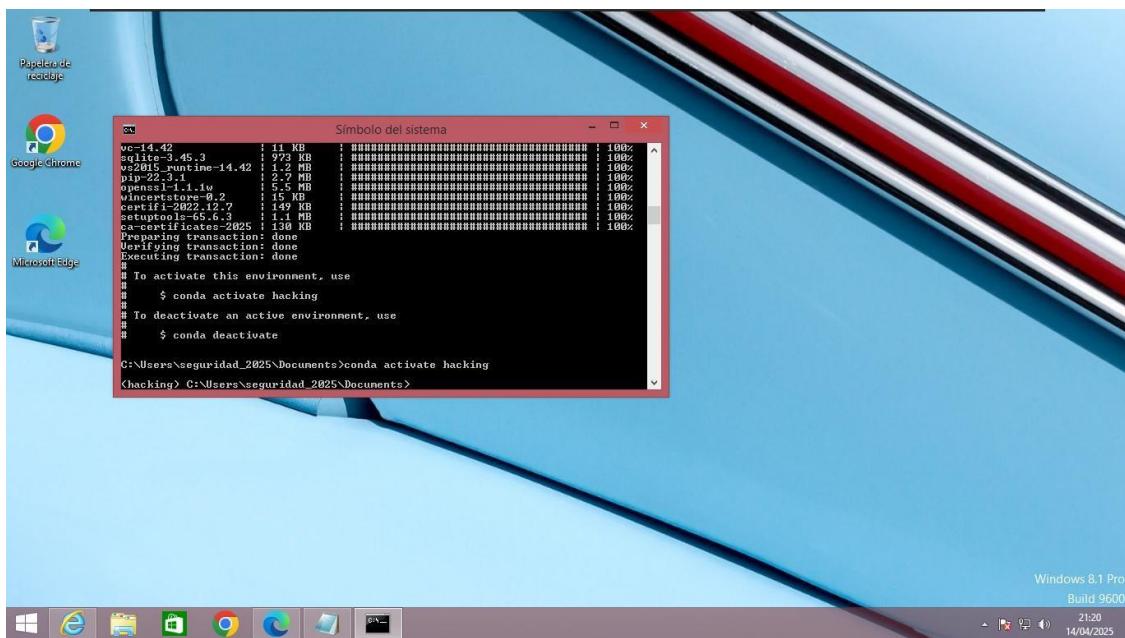
CMD

Crear en Envs hacking

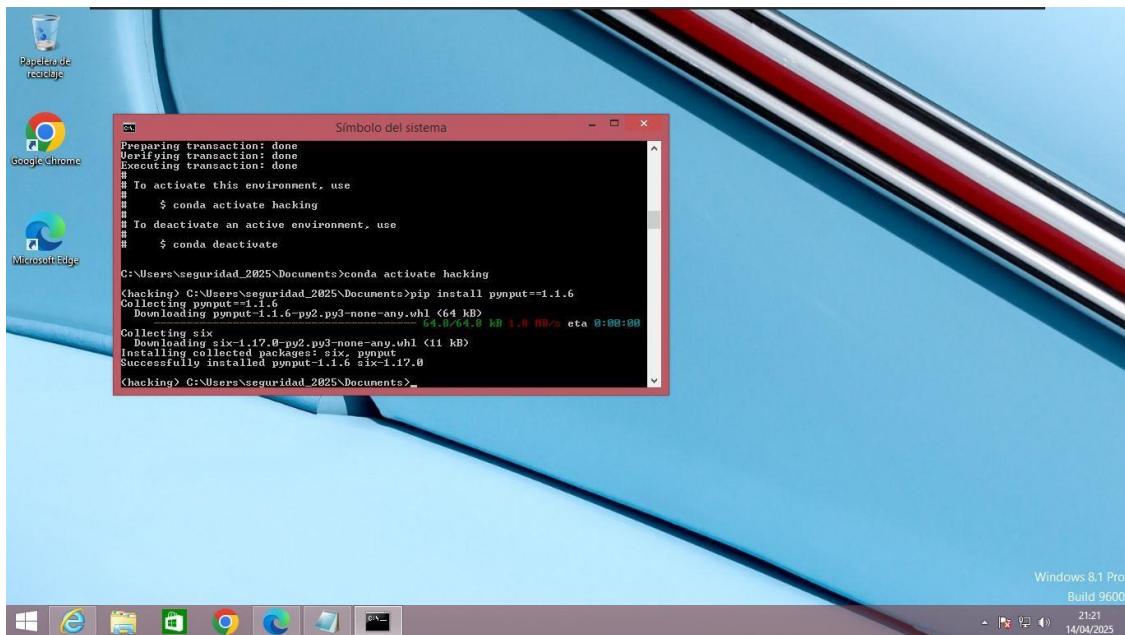




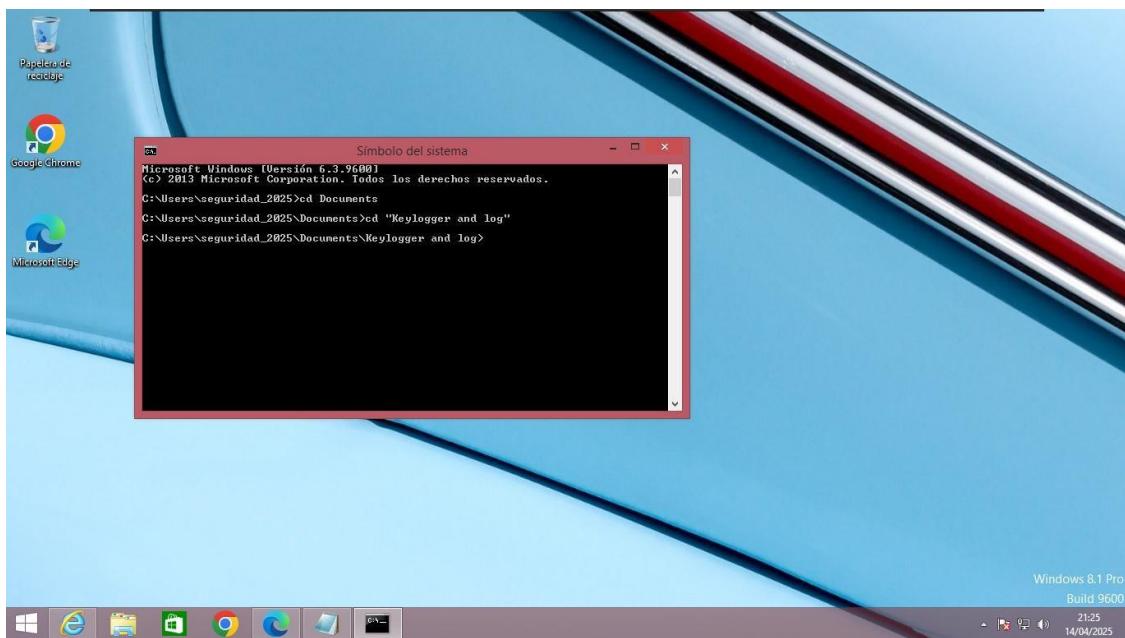
Conda activate hacking



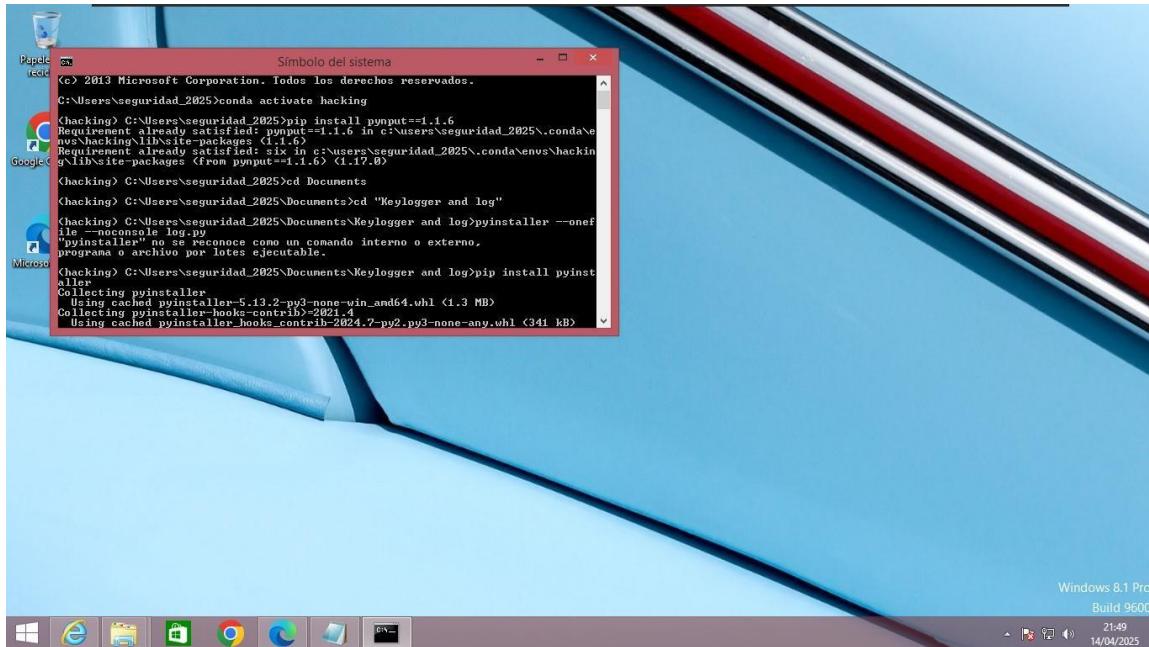
Pip install



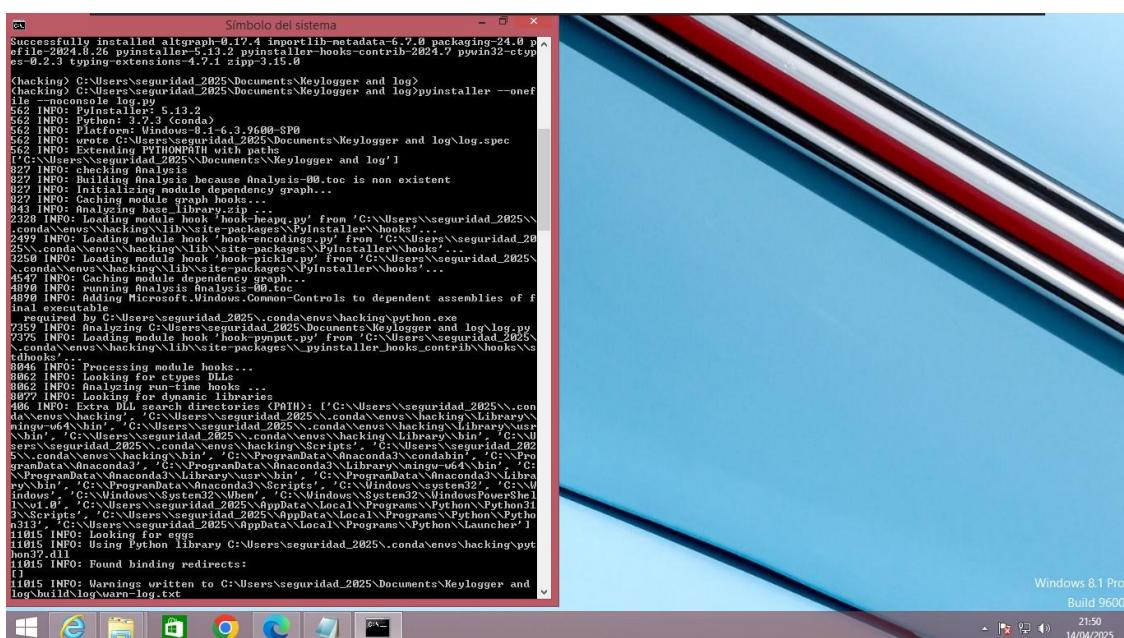
“Keylogger.py” y “log.py”



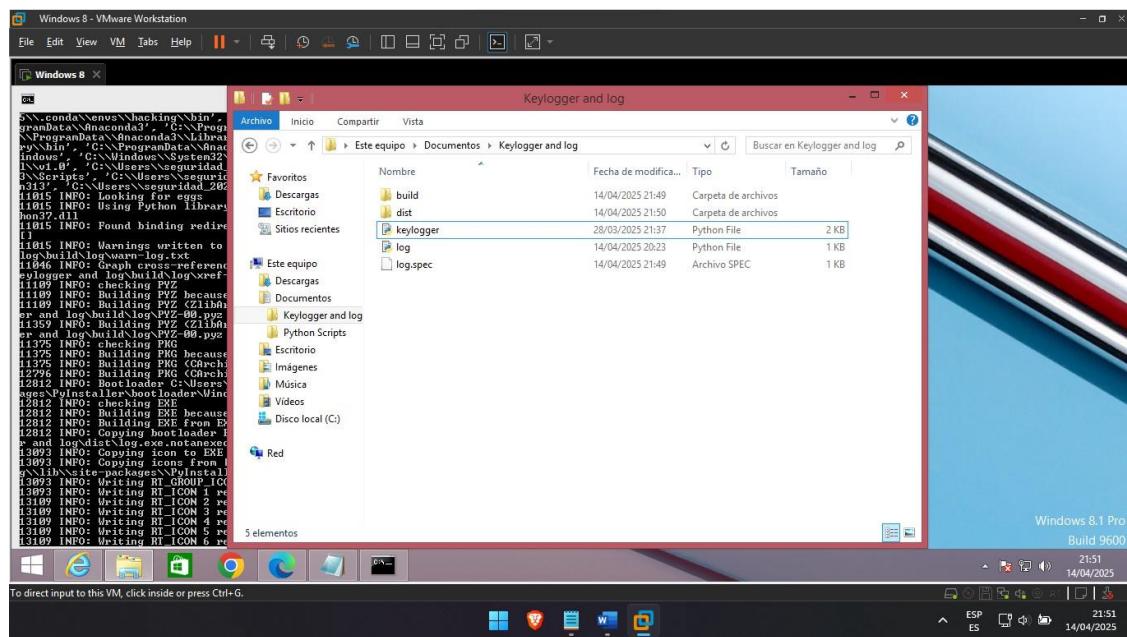
Install pip install pyinstaller



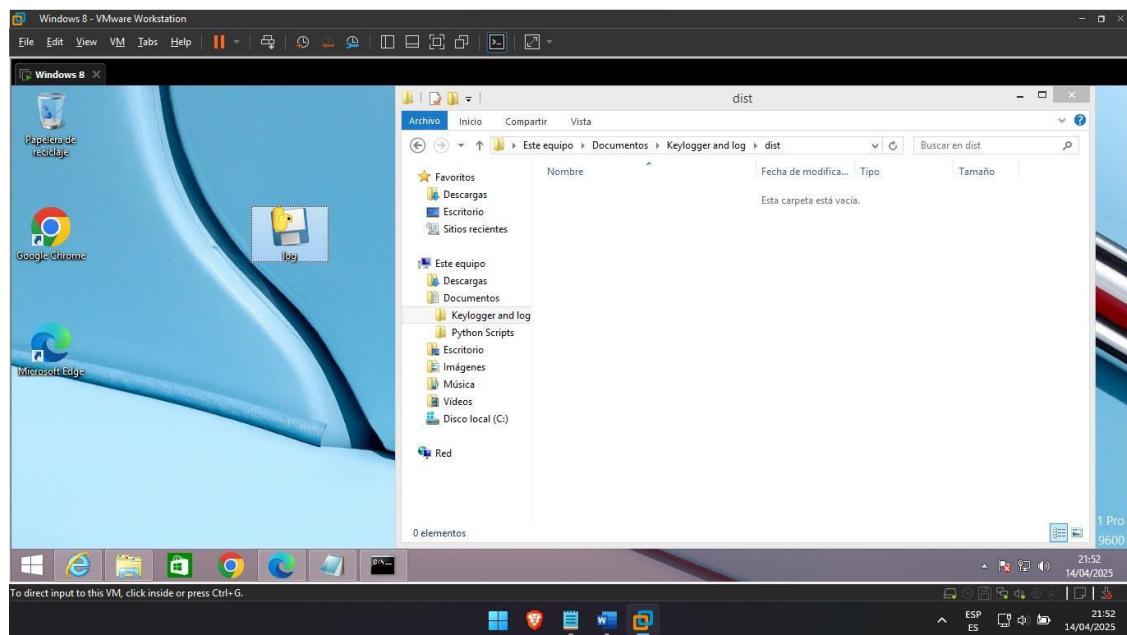
Pyinstaller --onefile --noconsole log.py



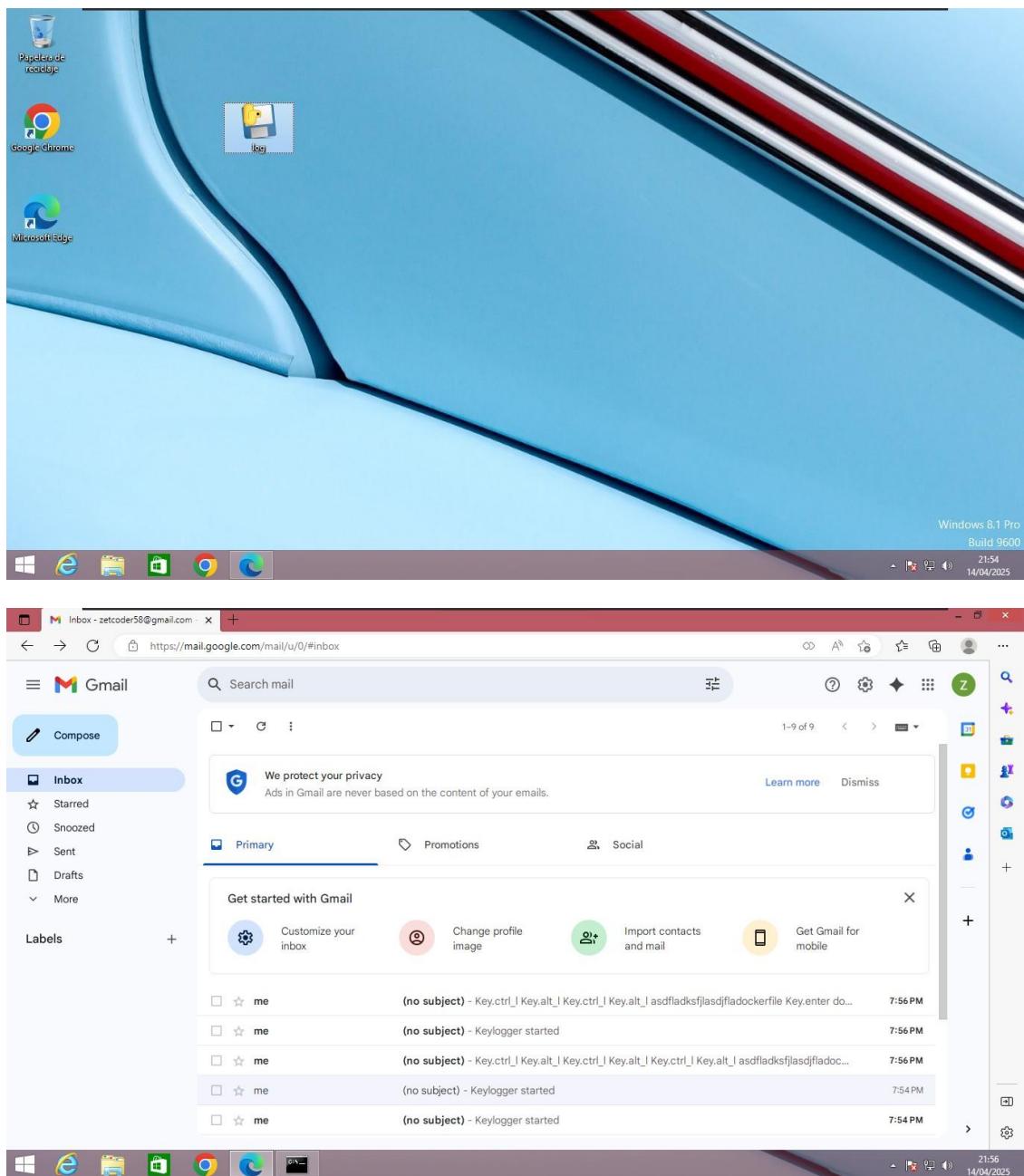
Se crearon carpetas

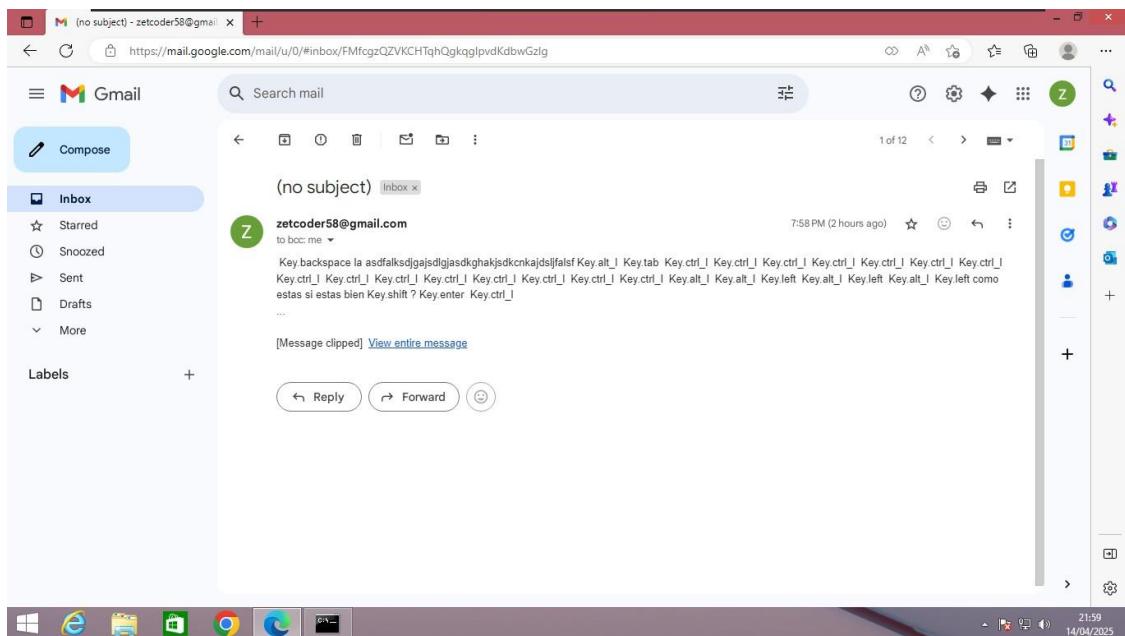


Copeamos al escritorio el archivo de Dist “log.py”



Doble click al archivo





EVALUACION

Nos registramos en twilio

Twilio Home

Admin 🔒 🌐 🎉 🚙

User Settings

Overview

Security

Preferences



Sully Ban

View and manage your personal information, security and preferences here.

Your user settings is managed by your organization, Sully

Personal information

Email address

bansully748@gmail.com

Verified

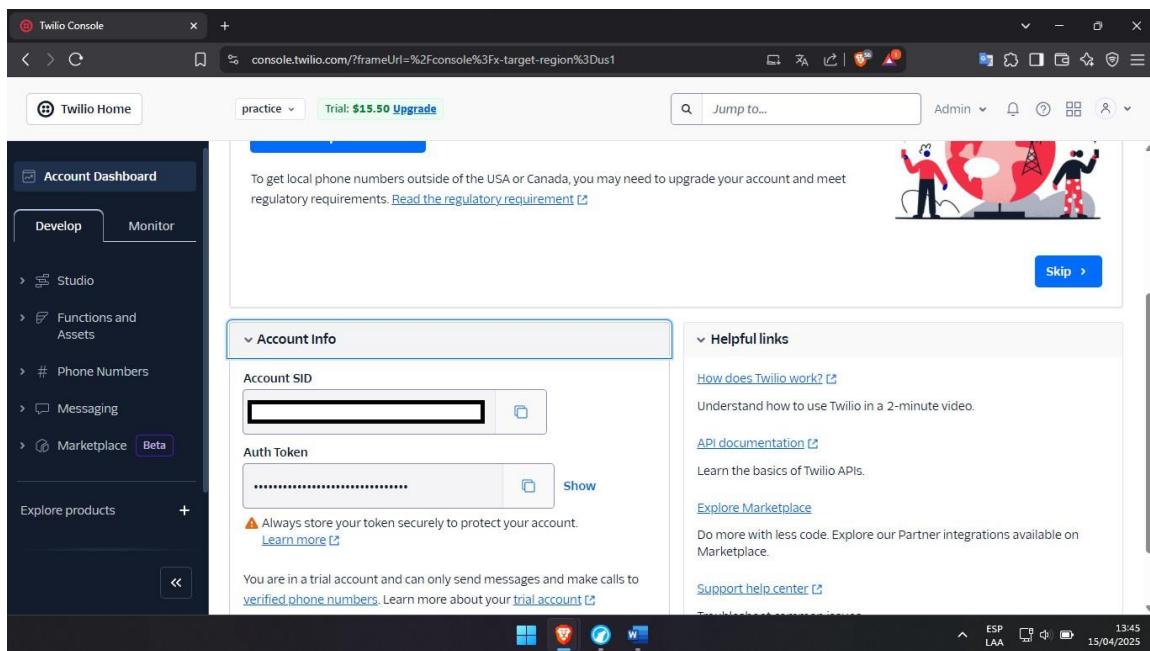
Two-factor authentication (2FA)

Phone number

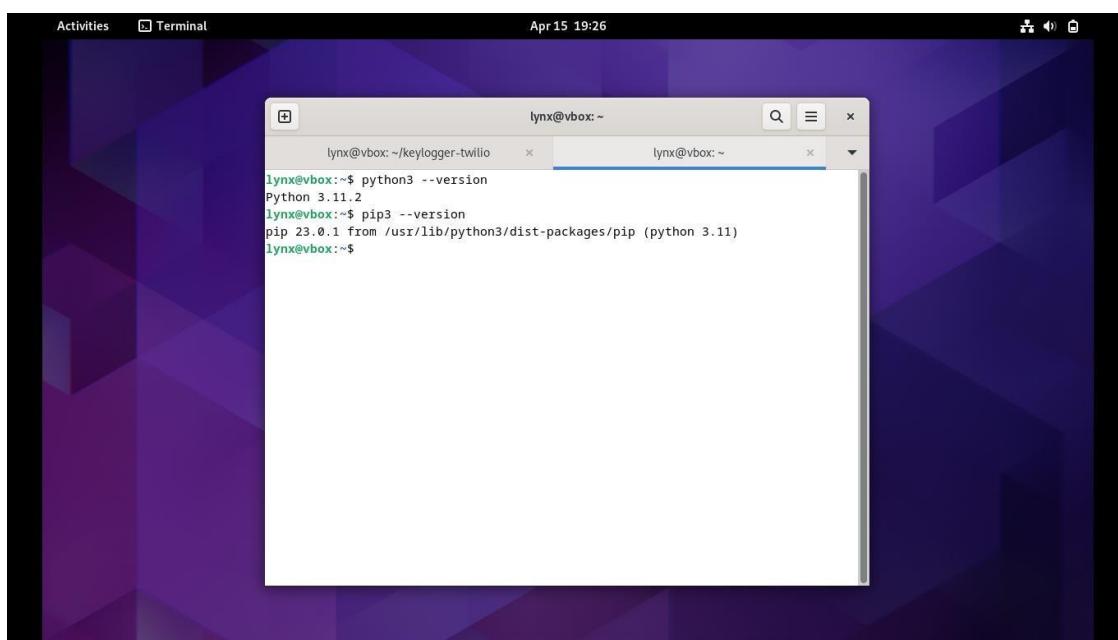
+591XXXX0534

Verified

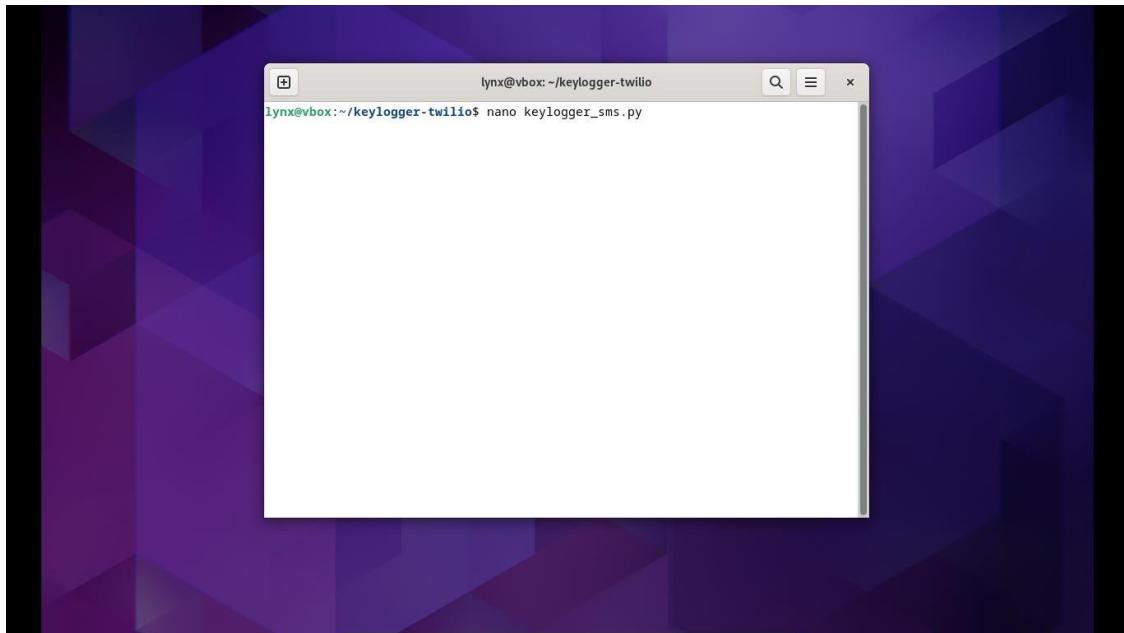
Phone based verification



Instalamos python y pip3



En Debian creamos un directorio y creamos un archivo .py

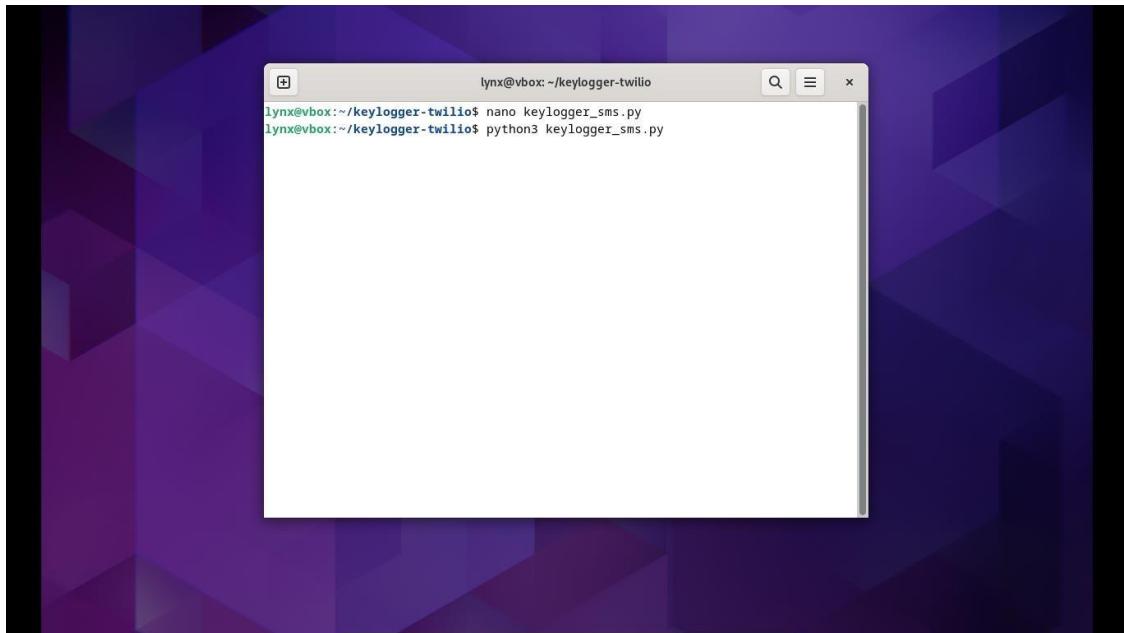


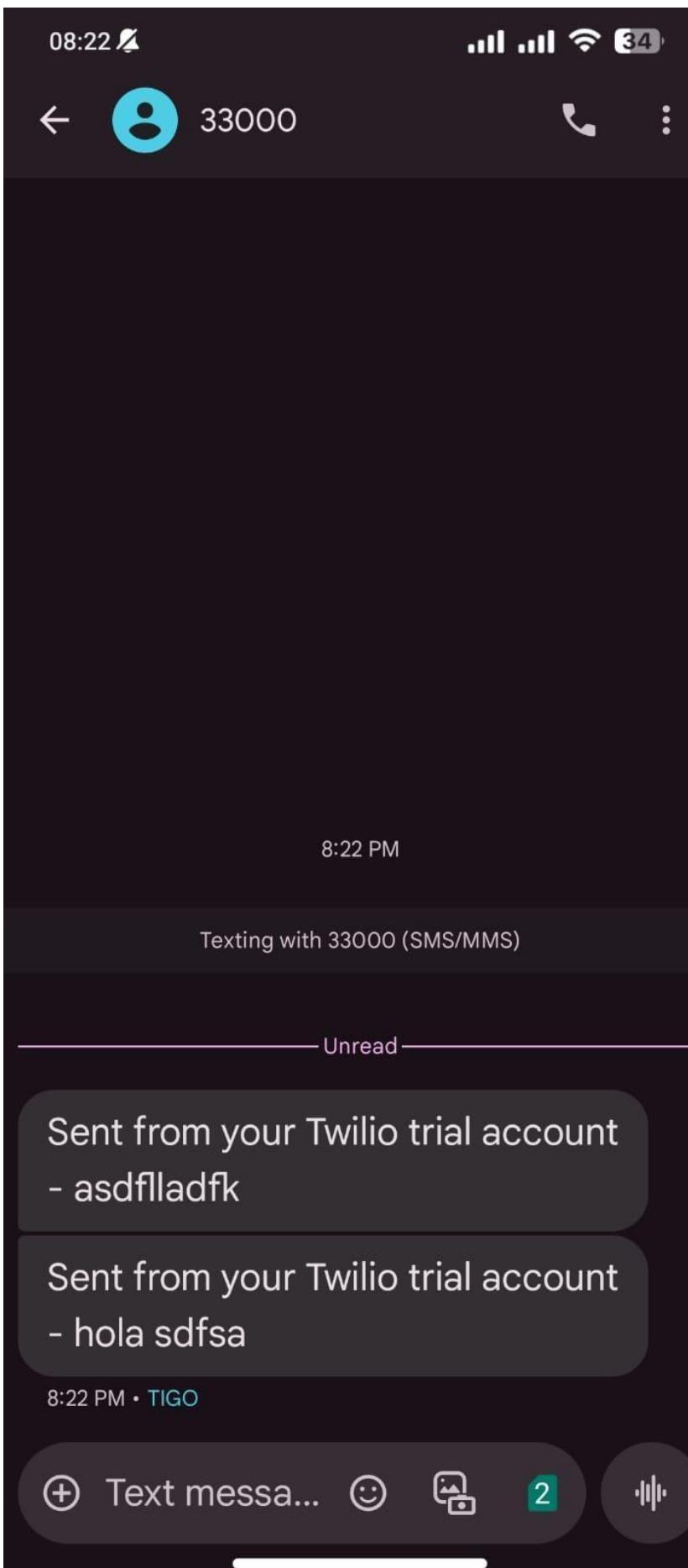
Introducimos el código y ponemos los credenciales que nos dio twilio y guardamos.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "GNU nano 7.2 keylogger_sms.py". The window displays Python code for sending SMS messages using the Twilio API. The code includes account_sid, auth_token, from_phone, to_phone, and a function to send messages containing captured keystrokes. The terminal shows the full script, including comments and imports.

Ejecutamos con el siguiente comando

“[python3 keylogger_sms.py](#)”

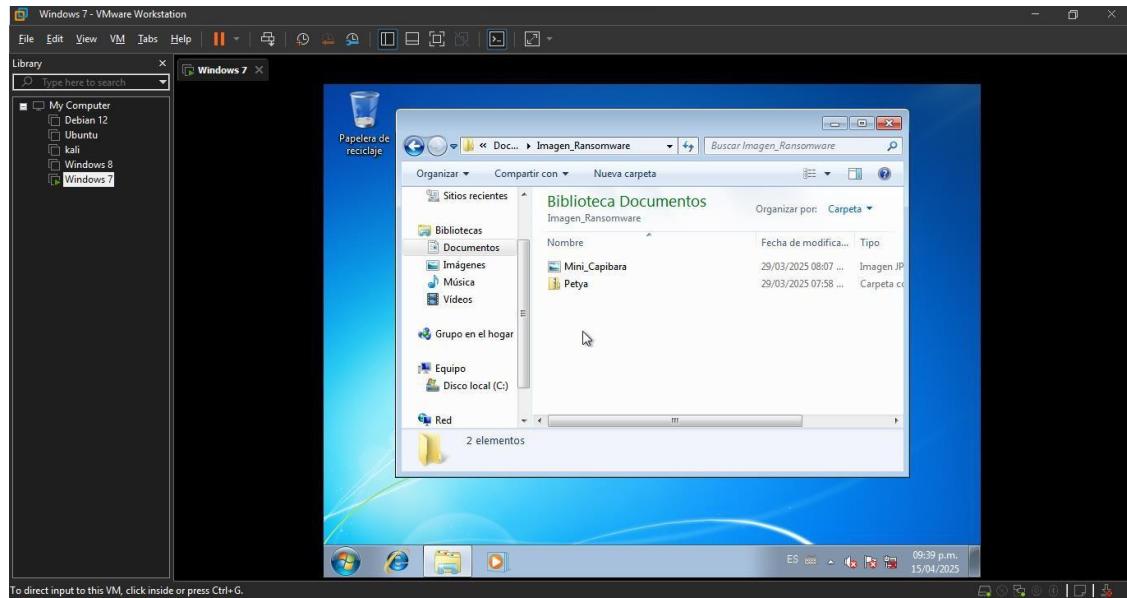




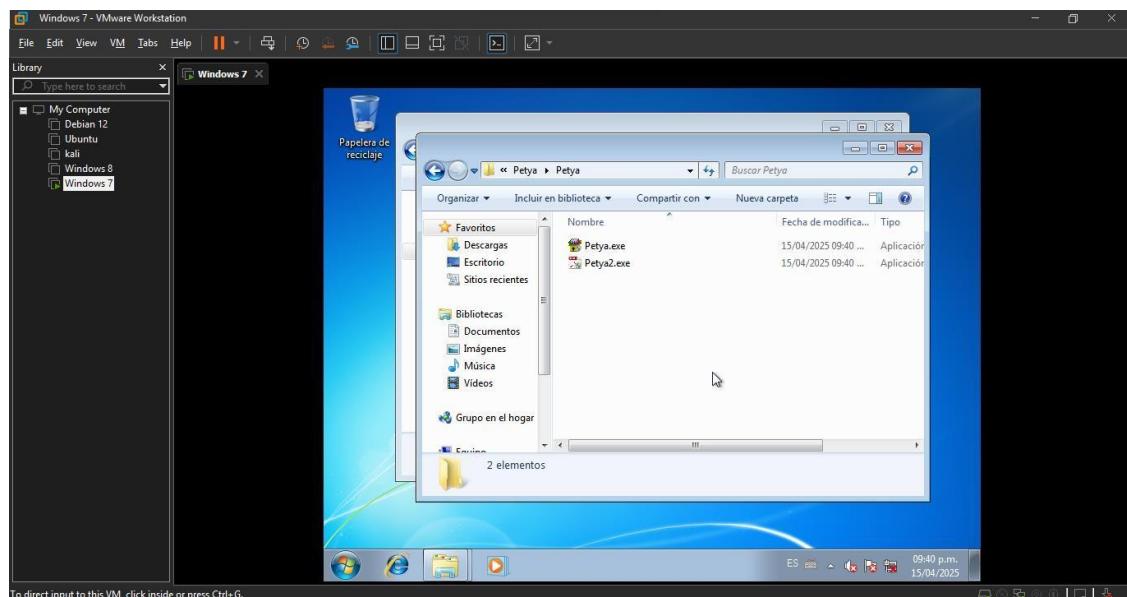
Resultado:

PARTE 2

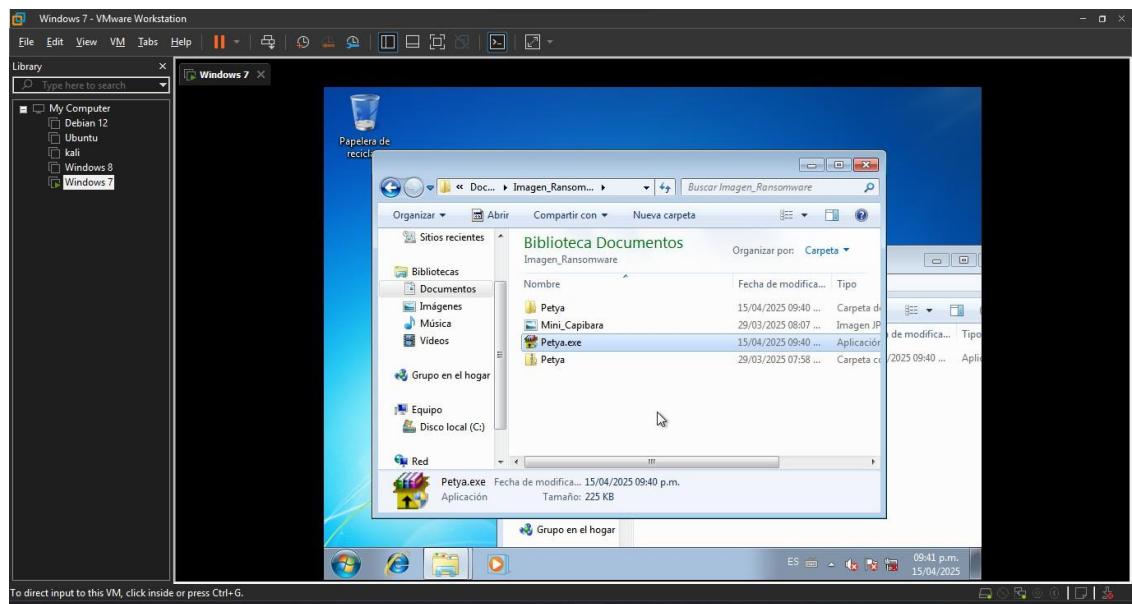
1.



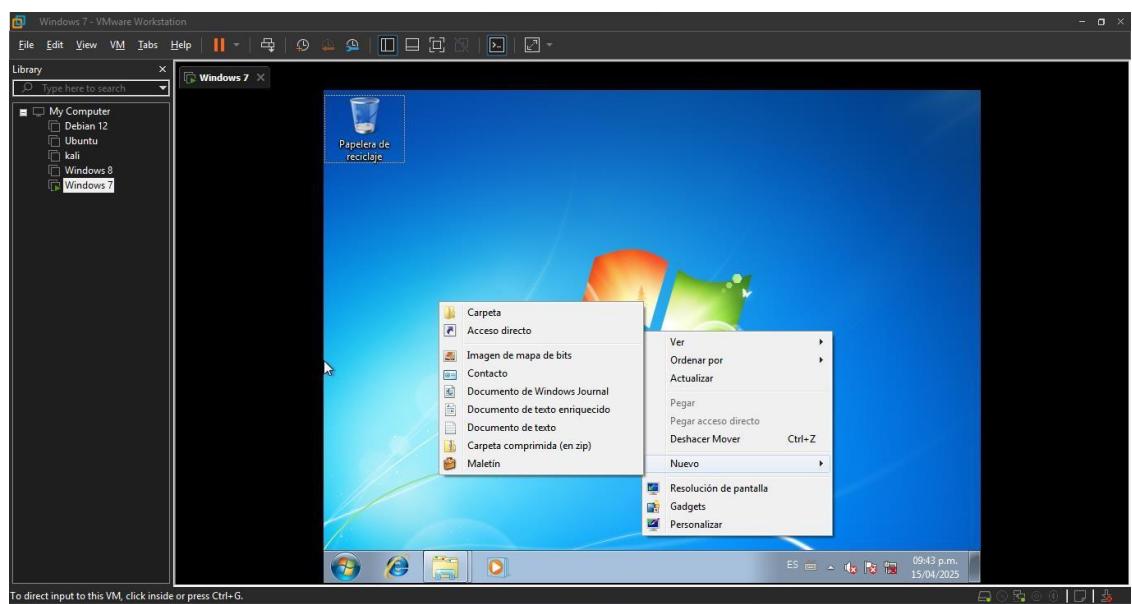
2.



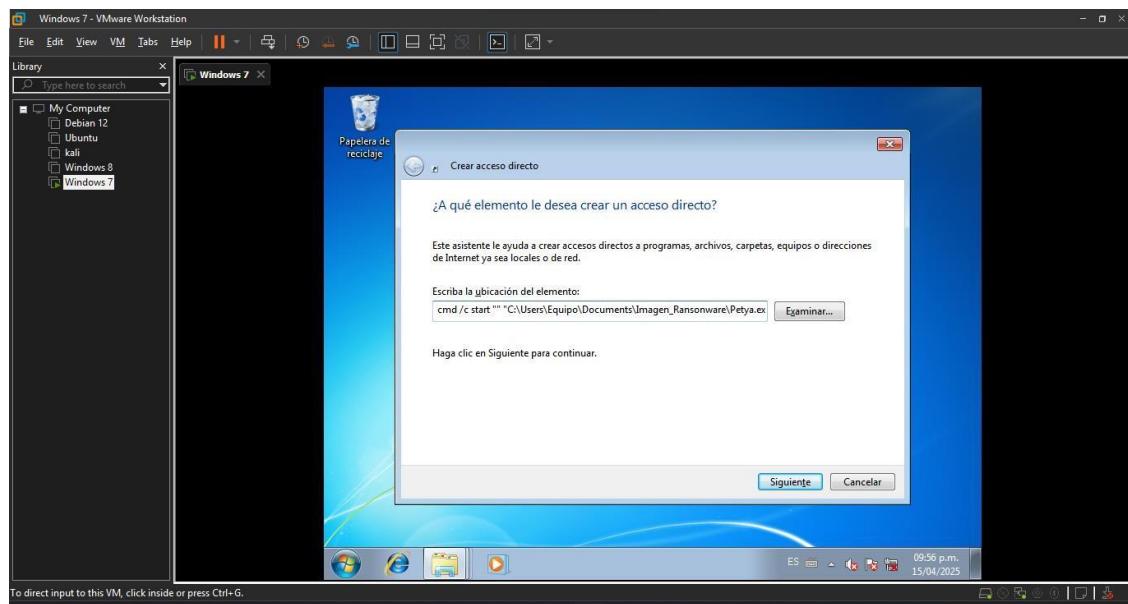
3. petya.exe



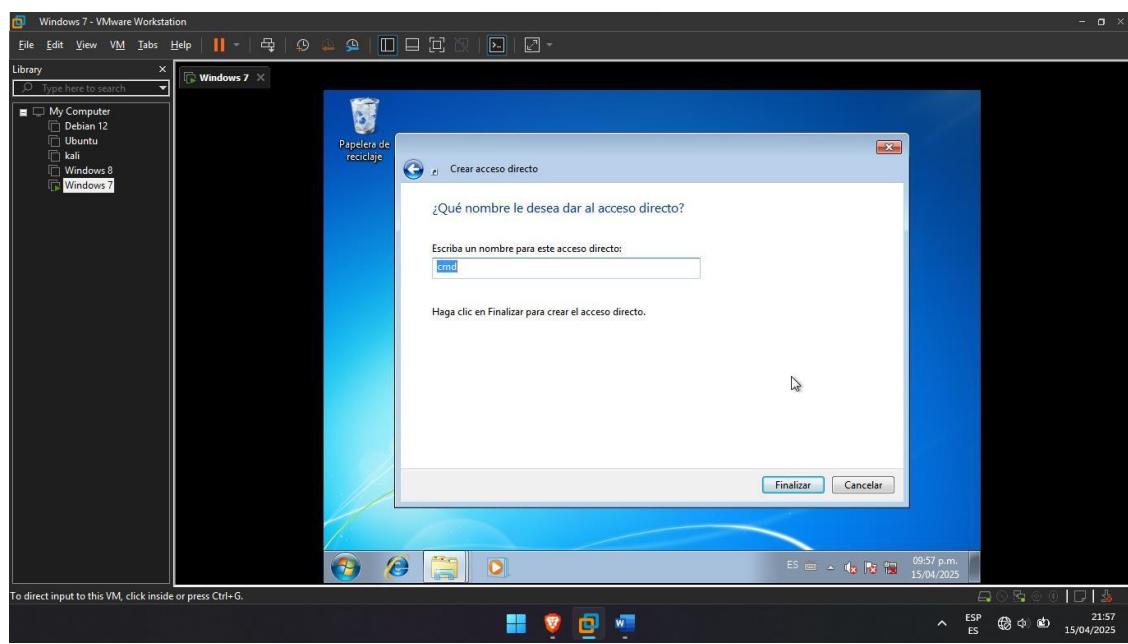
4.



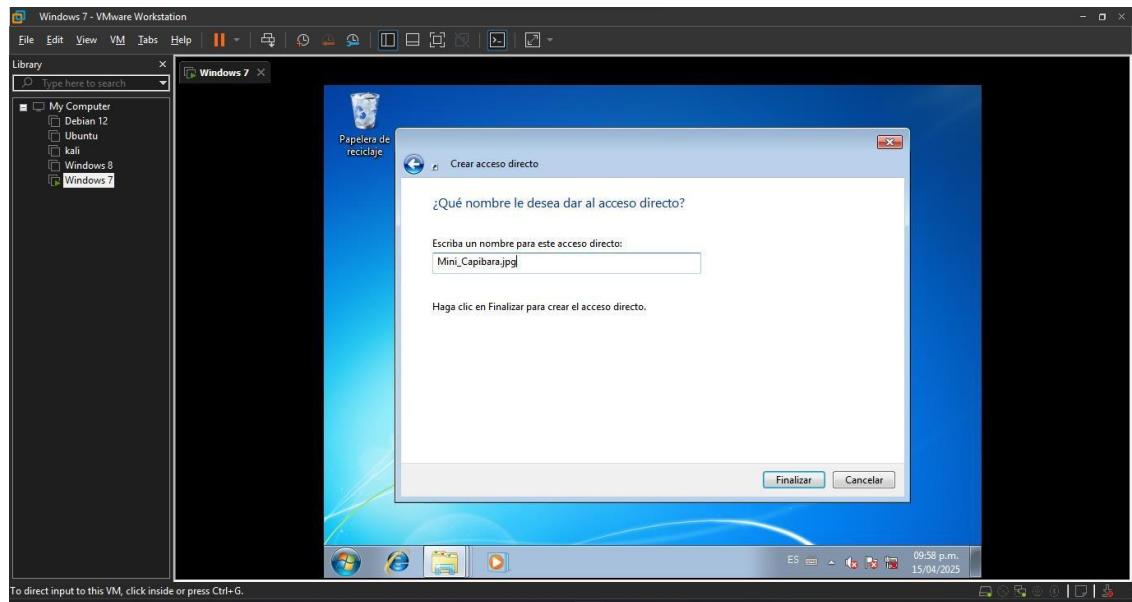
5.



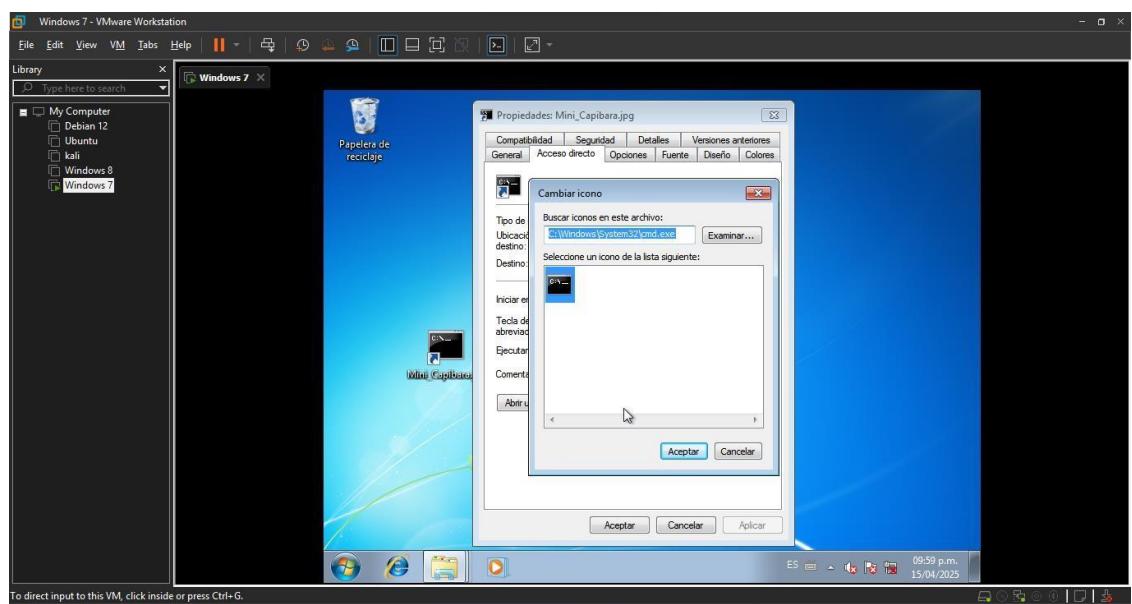
6.

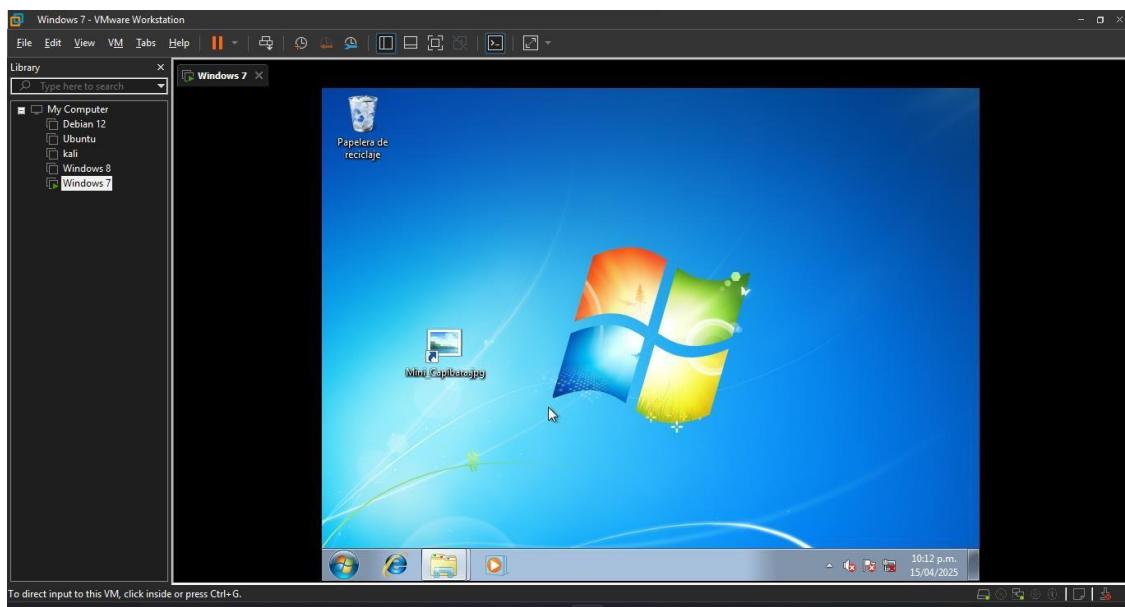
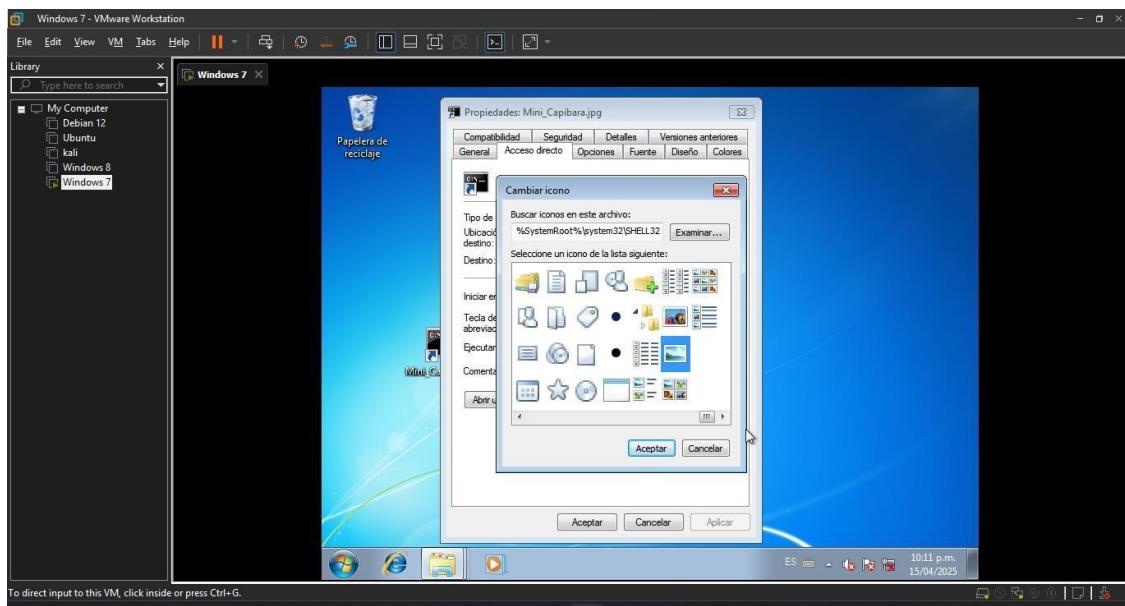


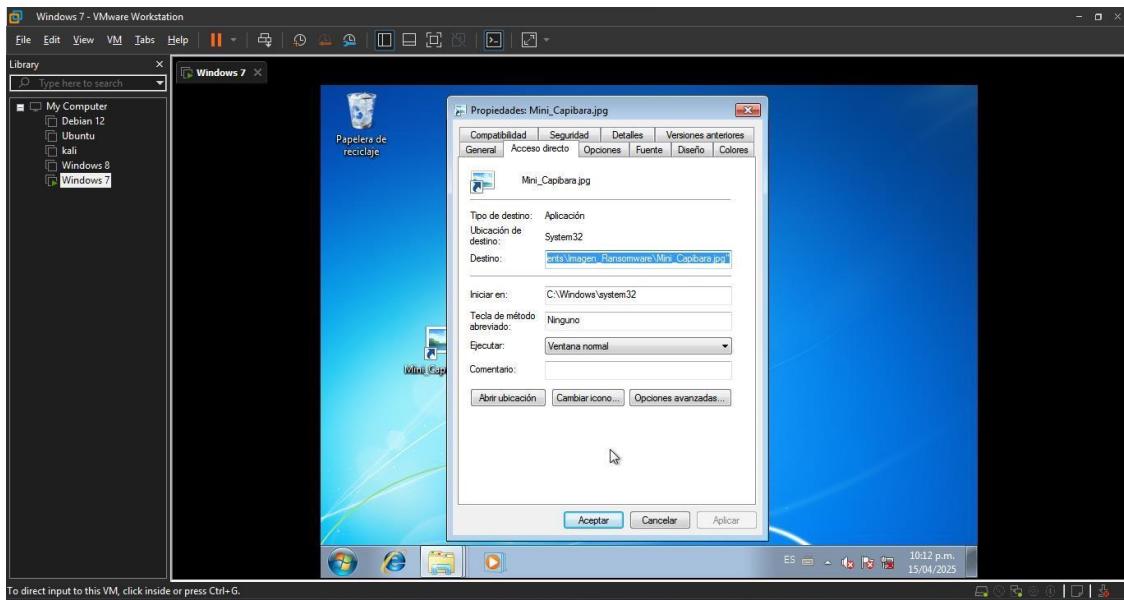
7.



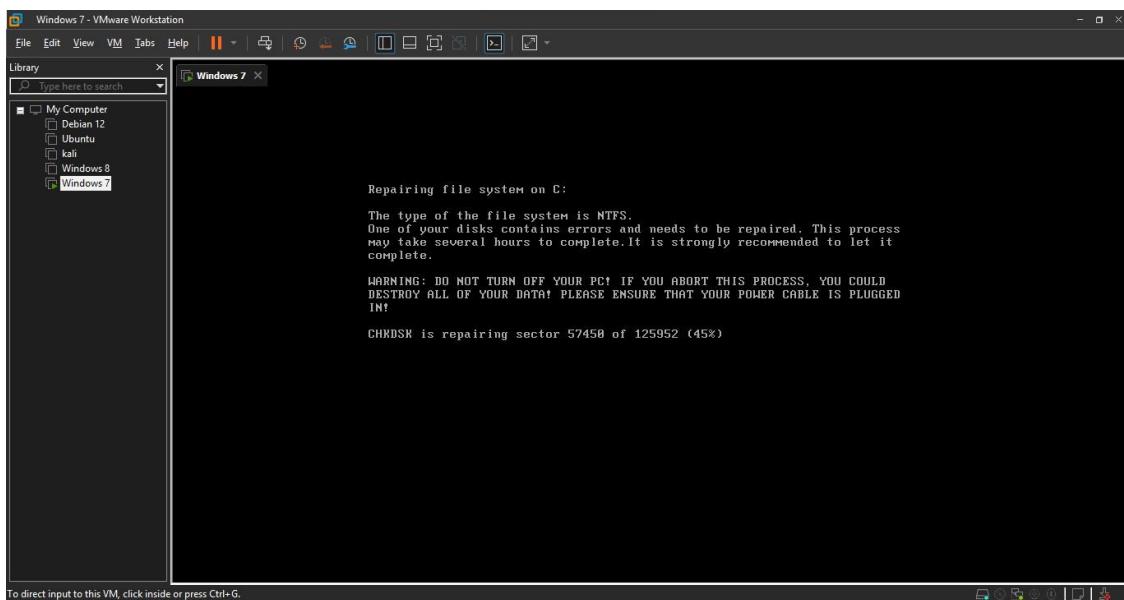
8.



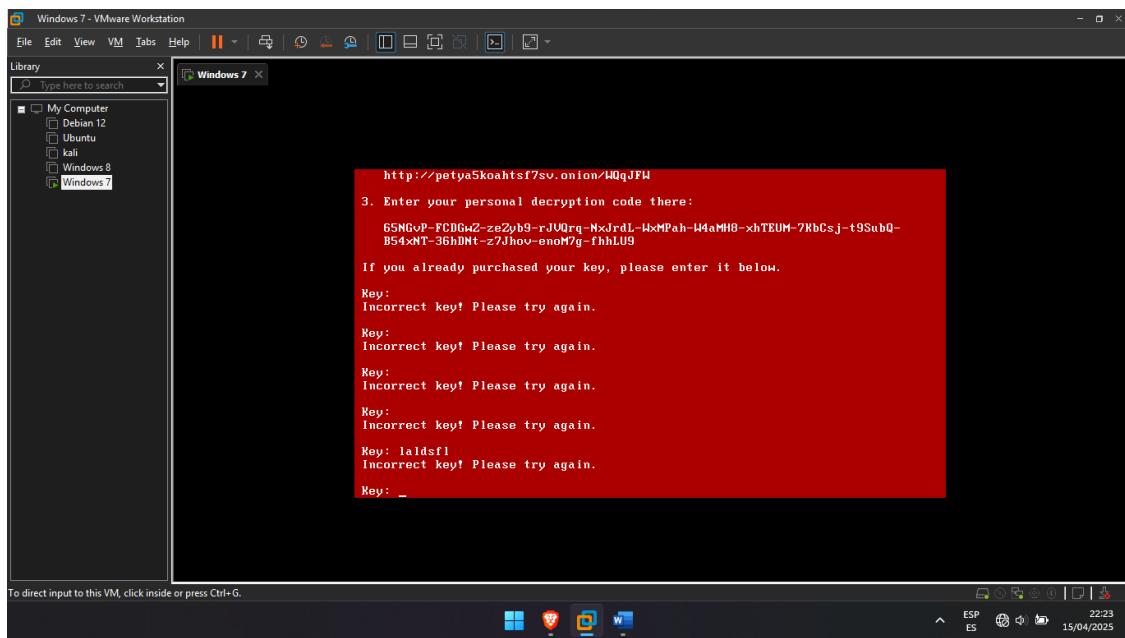




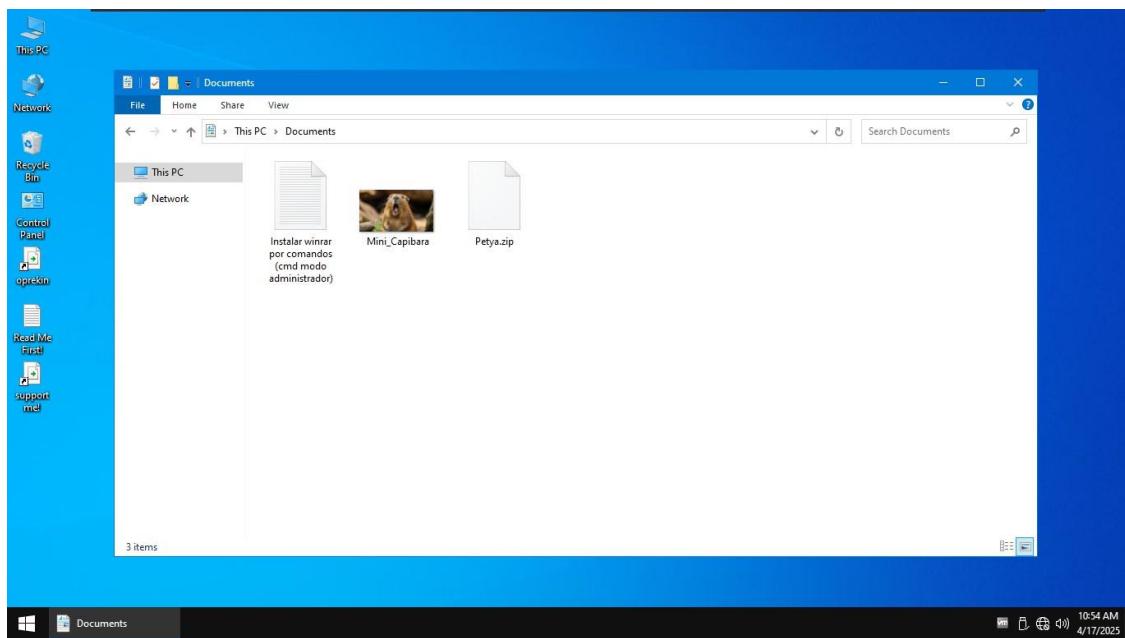
Ejecutamos

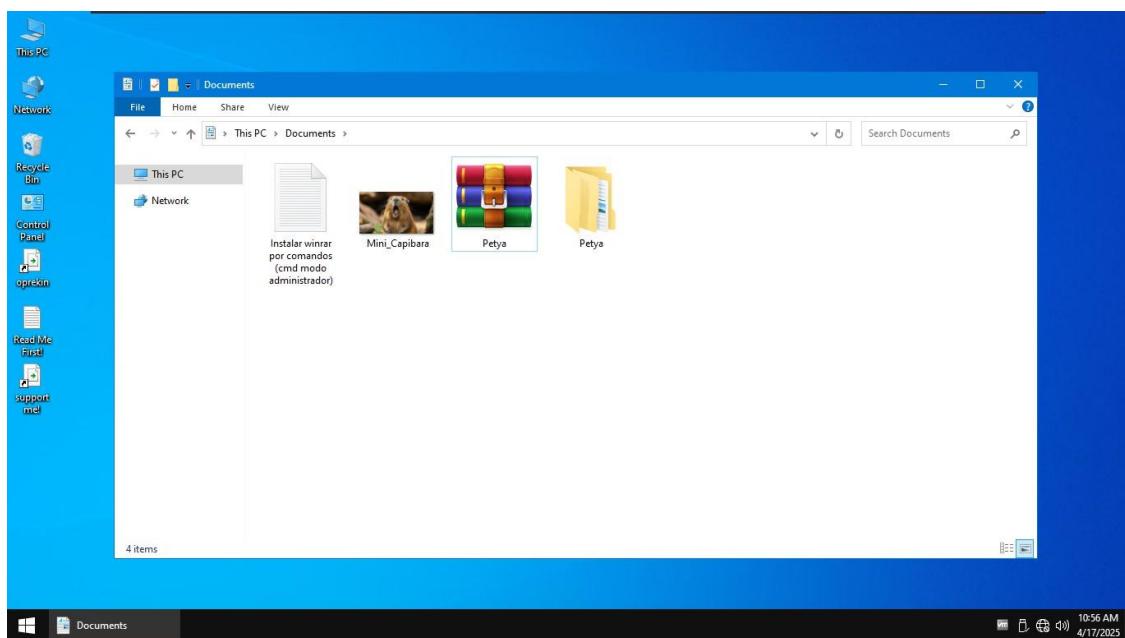
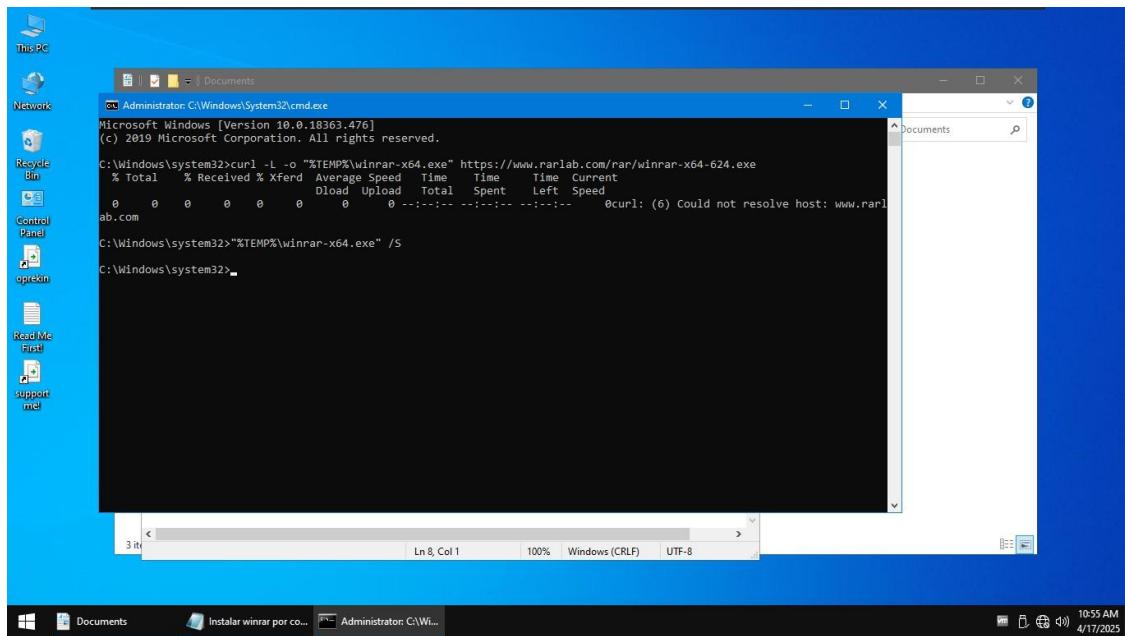


Se reinicio la MV y empezó a cargar una barra

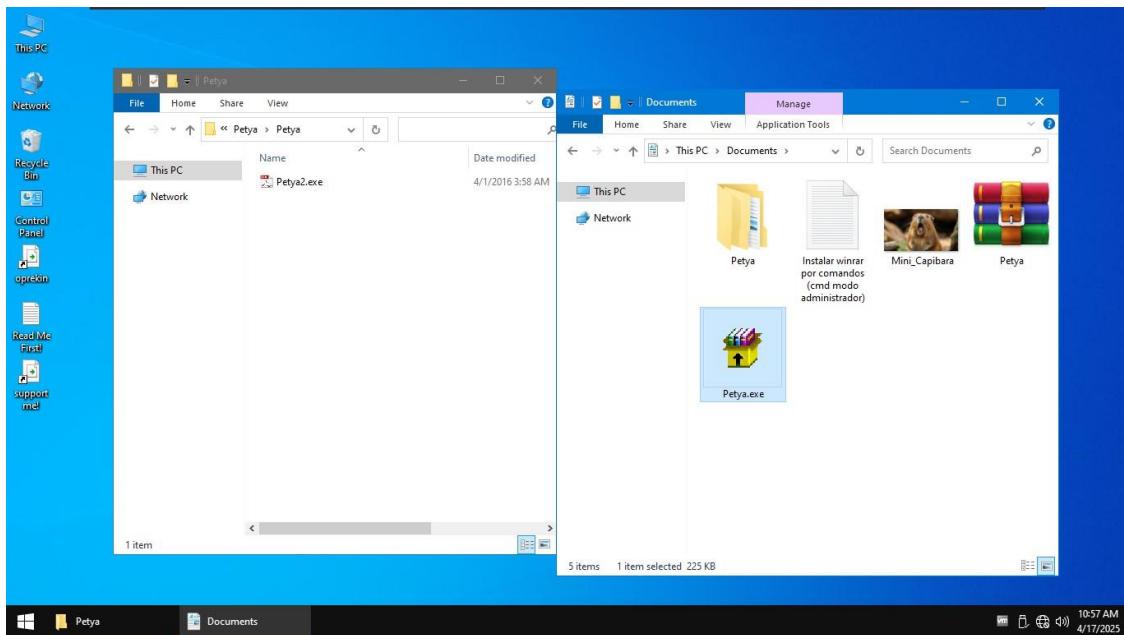


Evaluación

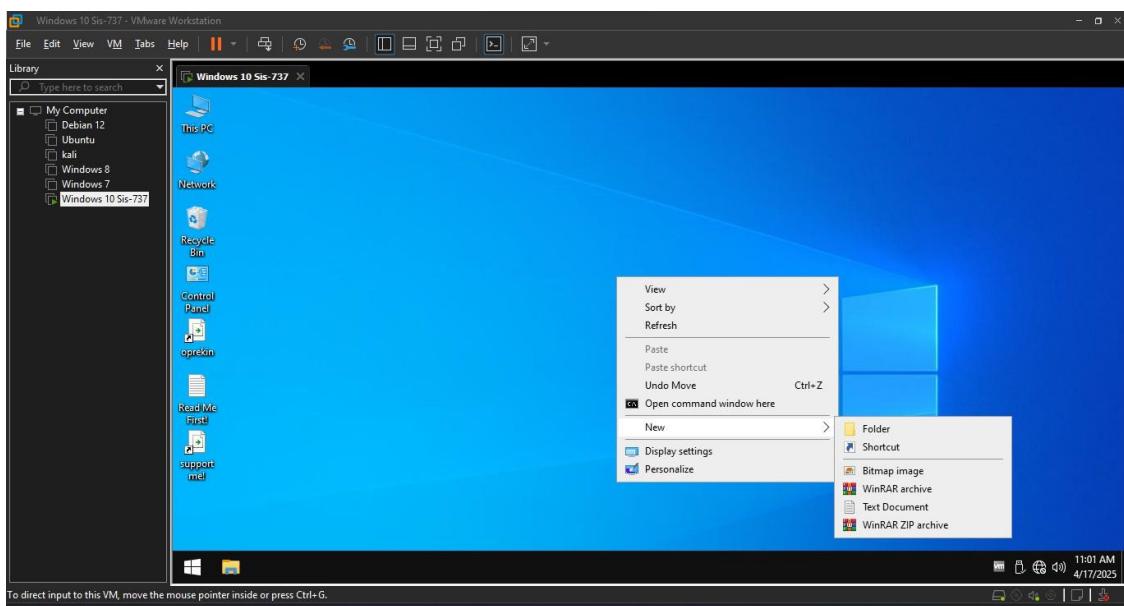




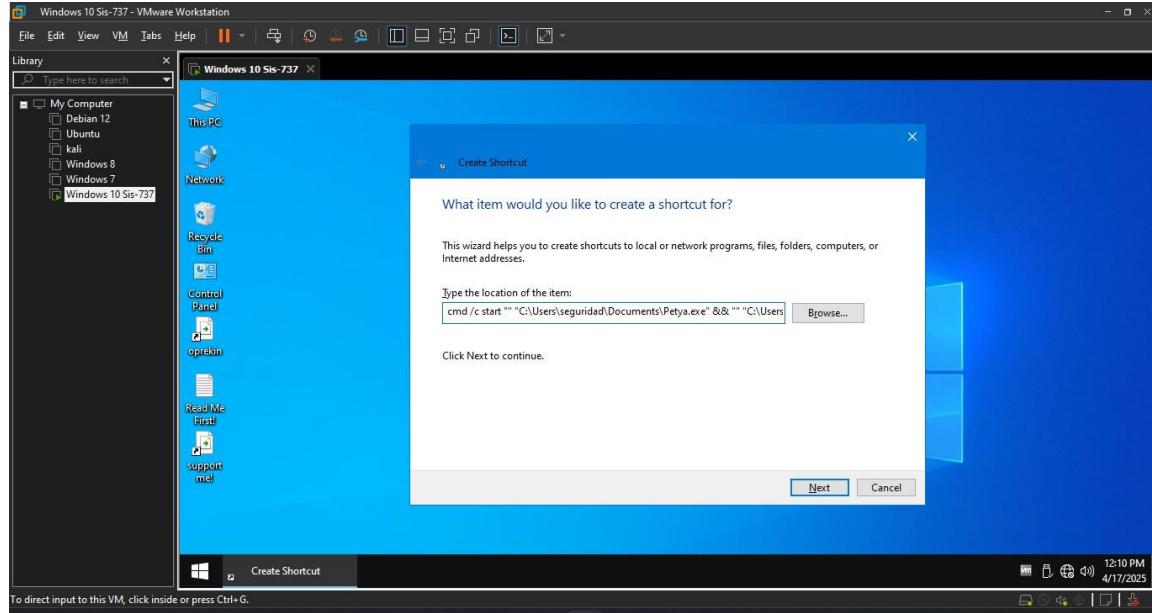
Movemos Petya.exe



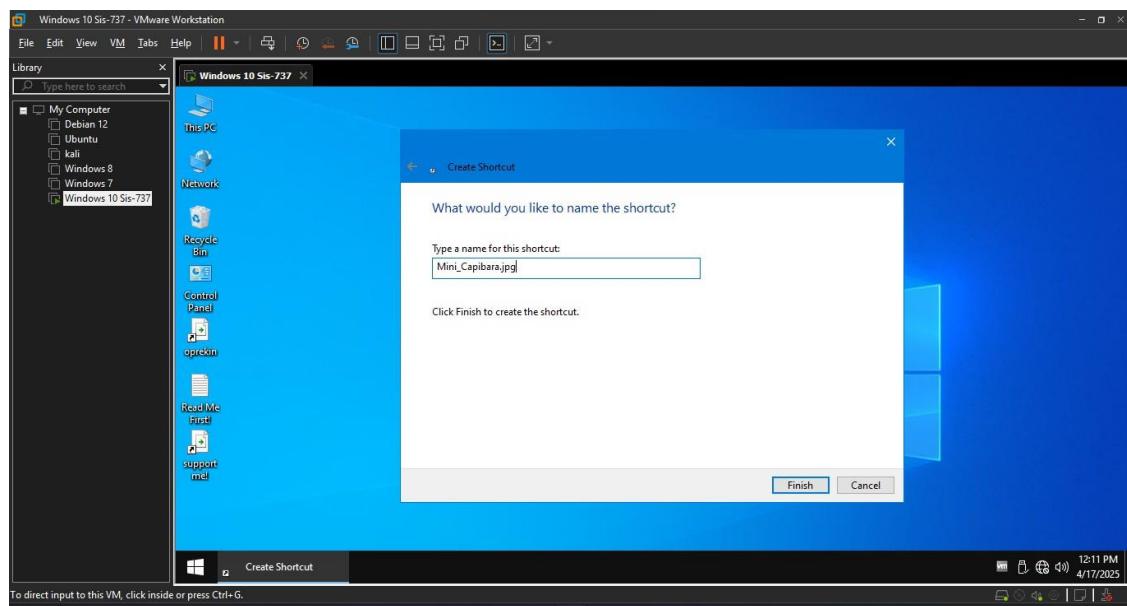
Crear acceso directo



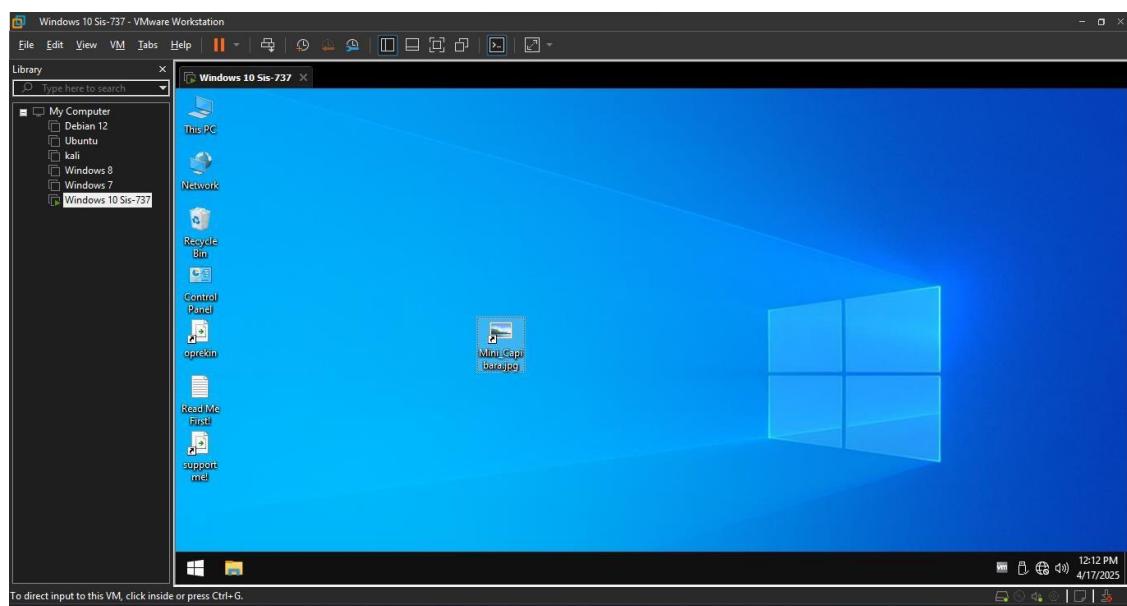
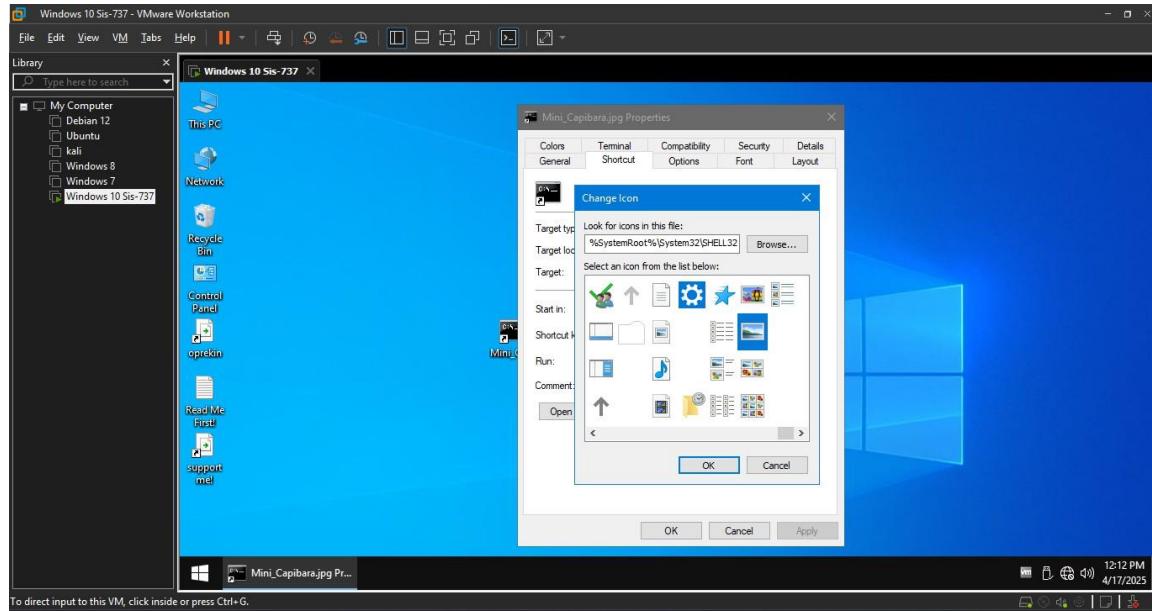
Colocamos la ruta



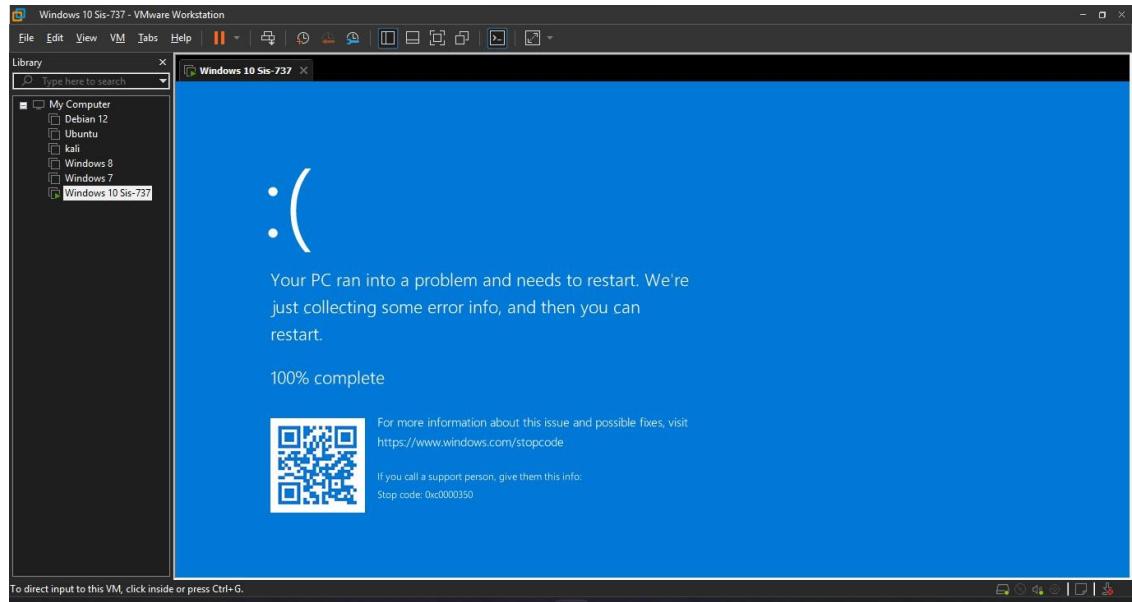
Asignamos un nombre



Cambiamos de icono

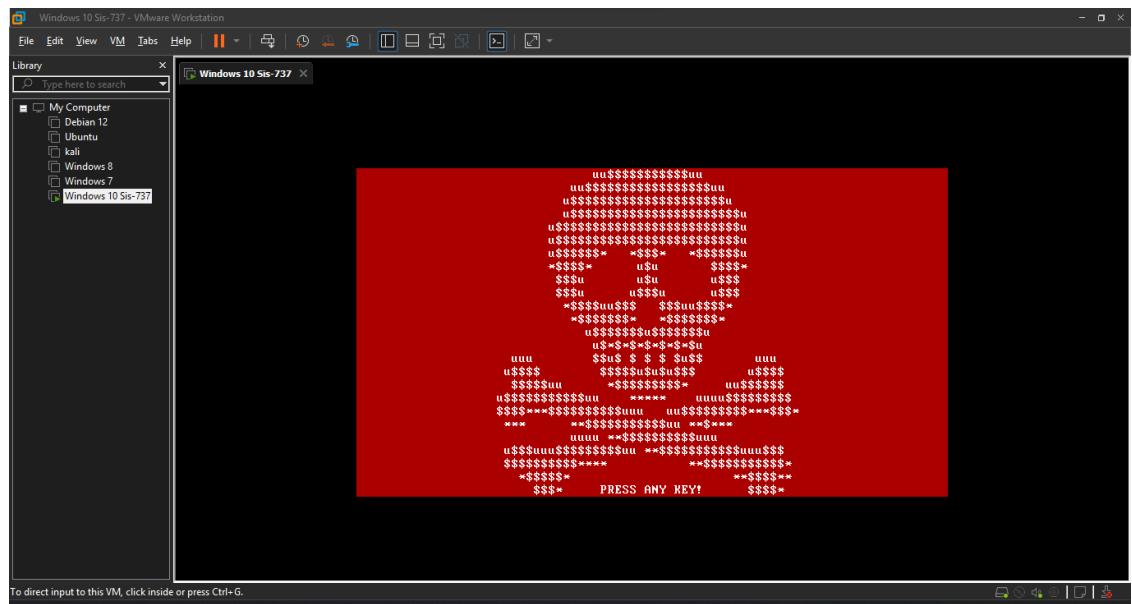


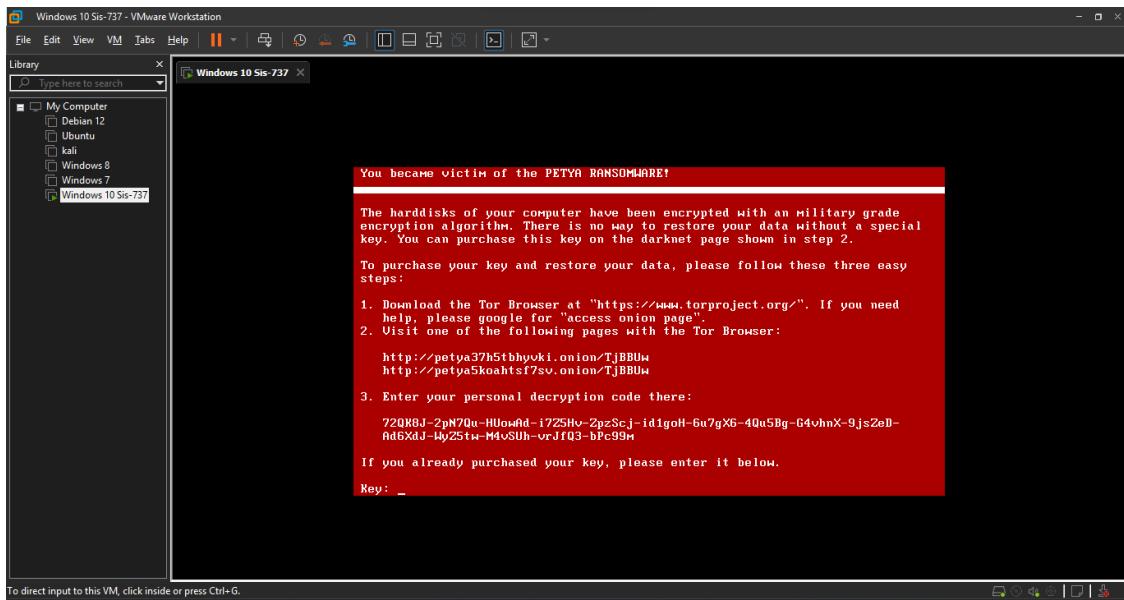
Ejecución del acceso directo



Lo reiniciamos la MV

y se encripto el sistema





Preguntas:

¿Se ejecutó correctamente el ransomware en Windows 10?

Si se ejecutó correctamente

¿El sistema se encriptó o hubo alguna protección activa que lo impidió?

El sistema se encriptó esto porque la MV proporcionada no tenía instalado Windows Defender y Firewall.

¿Hubo diferencias notables en comparación con Windows 7?

Solo hubo una diferencia la cual fue la pantalla azul de Windows que nos pedía que reiniciemos el equipo y ahí procedió a encriptarse el sistema.

¿Explique que sucede si se abre el acceso directo como administrador?

Al ejecutar el acceso directo como administrador no es lo mismo que ejecutarlo sin privilegios, porque Petya.exe requiere permisos elevados para realizar sus operaciones. Sin privilegios Petya.exe puede ser que falle mientras como administrador debería de funcionar.

En nuestro caso funcionó al ejecutarlo sin privilegios porque no se contaba con firewall y Windows defender o en otro caso desactivados.