

Windows网络认证之基于挑战响应认证的NTLM协议

网络认证NTLM协议简介

在平时的测试中，经常会碰到处于工作组的计算机，处于工作组的计算机之间是无法建立一个可信的信托机构的，只能是点对点进行信息的传输。举个例子就是，主机A想要访问主机B上的资源，就要向主机B发送一个存在于主机B上的一个账户，主机B接收以后会在本地进行验证，如果验证成功，才会允许主机A进行相应的访问。

NTLM 协议是一种基于 挑战 (Challenge) / 响应 (Response) 认证机制，仅支持Windows的网络认证协议。

它主要分为协商、质询和验证三个步骤：

协商，这个是为了解决历史遗留问题，也就是为了向下兼容，双方先确定一下传输协议的版本等各种信息。

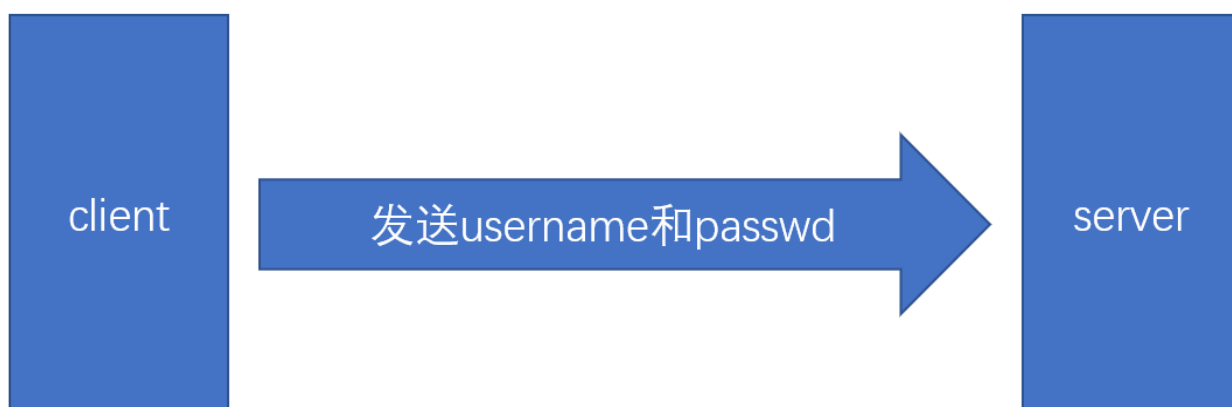
质`，这一步便是Challenge/Response认证机制的关键之处，下面会介绍这里的步骤。

验证，对质询的最后结果进行一个验证，验证通过后，即允许访问资源

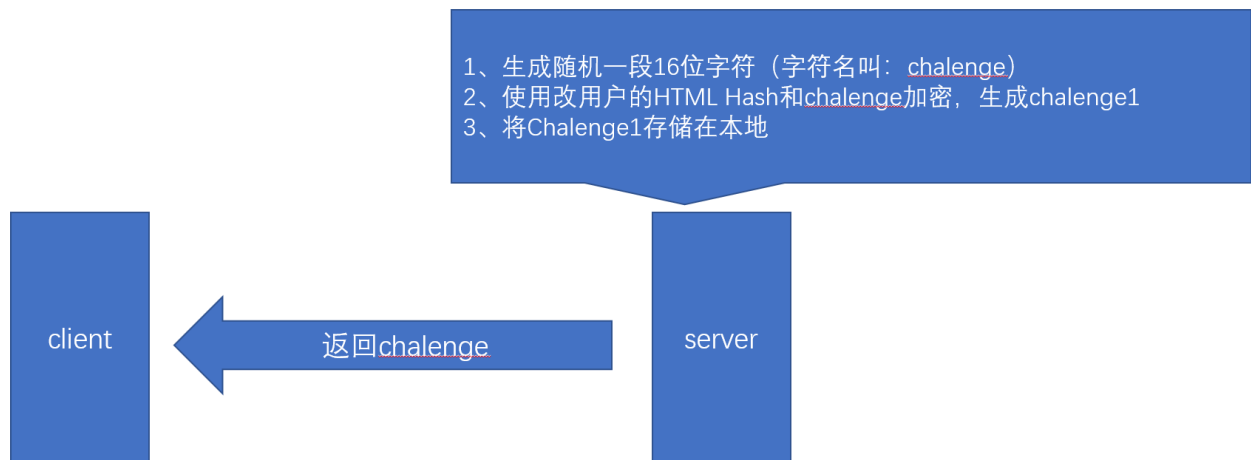
认证流程

认证成功

1、首先，client会向server发送一个username，这个username是存在于server上的一个用户



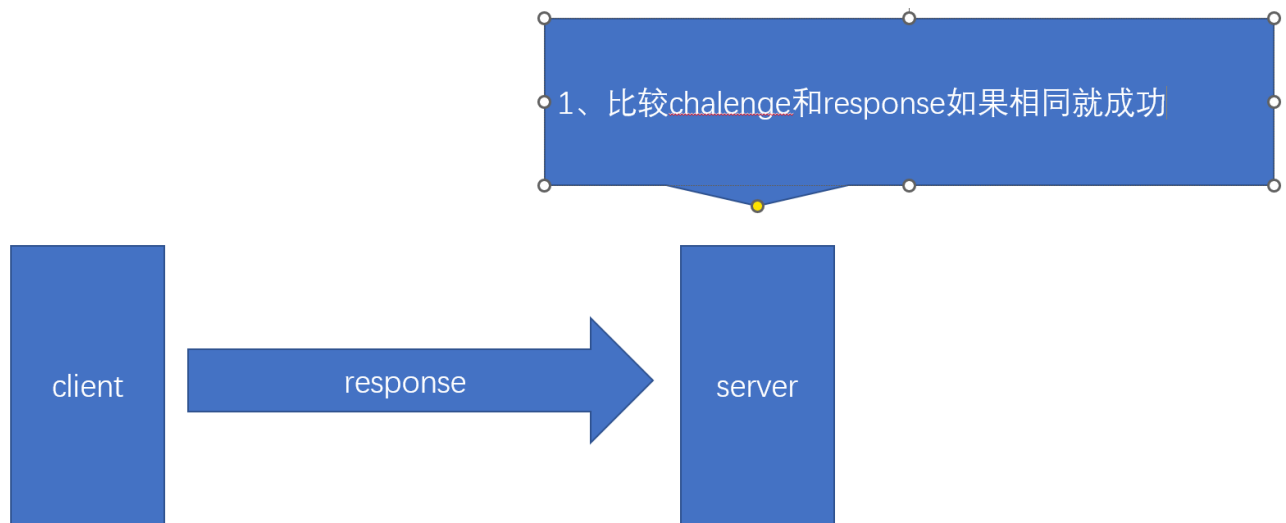
2、首先会在本地查询是否存在这样的一个用户，如果存在，将会生成一个16位的随机字符，即Challenge，然后用查询到的这个user的NTLM hash对Challenge进行加密，生成Challenge1，将Challenge1存储在本地，并将Challenge传给client。



3、当client接收到Challenge时，将发送的username所对应的NTLM hash对Challenge进行加密即Response，并Response发送给server。

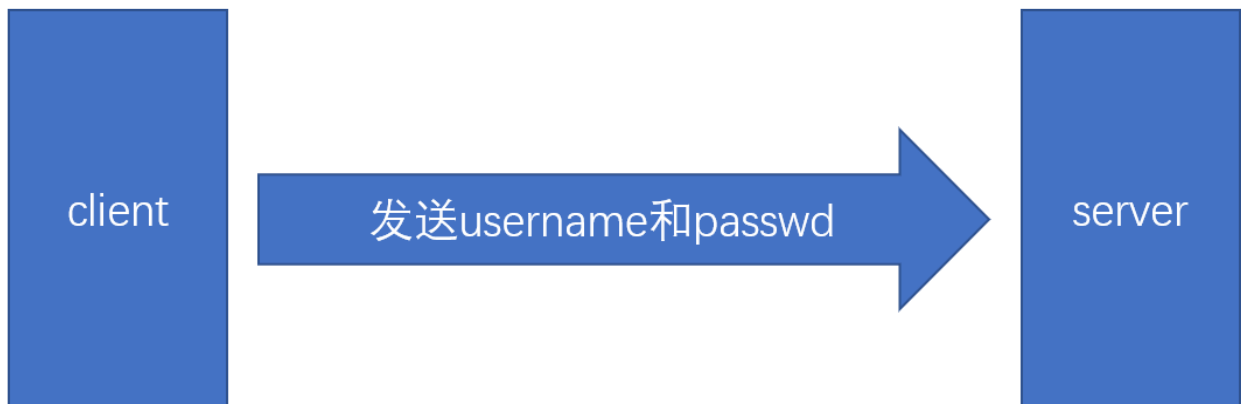


4、server在收到Response后，将其与Challenge1进行比较，如果相同，则验证成功

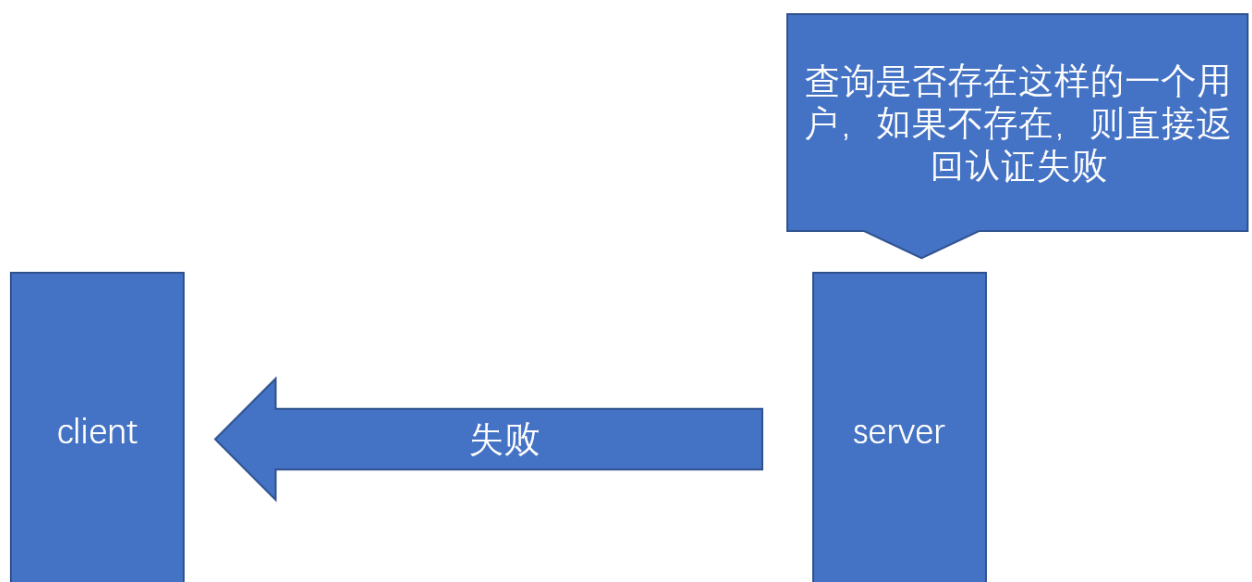


认证失败

1、首先，client会向server发送一个username，这个username是存在于server上的一个用户



2、当server接收到这个信息时，首先会在本地查询是否存在这样的一个用户，如果不存在，则直接返回认证失败



NTLM协议v1和v2区别

NTLM V2协议，NTLMv1与NTLM v2最显著的区别就是Challenge与加密算法不同，共同点就是加密的原料都是NTLM Hash，

NTLM v1的Challenge有8位，NTLM v1的主要加密算法是DES
NTLM v2的Challenge为16位；NTLM v2的主要加密算法是HMAC-MD5。

抓包分析

1、实验环境如下

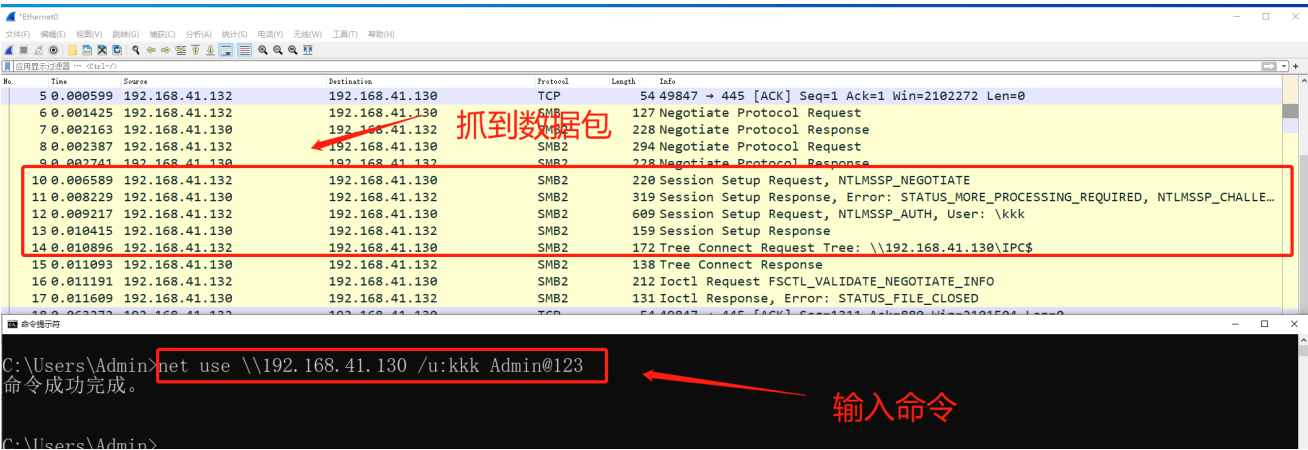
机器名称	IP地址	账号密码
实验机器 (windows 10)	192.168.41.132	自己的
靶机 (windows server 2008)	192.168.41.130	kkk/Admin@123

2、windows 10 上 已经安装了 wireshark



3、使用如下命令进行远程连接，并且使用wireshark 包

```
net use \\192.168.41.130 /u:kkk Admin@123
```



4、前5个数据包中前四条时协商，第五个是认证的第一个数据包

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	0.000511	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	TCP	66	445 → 49847 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
5	0.000599	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	TCP	54	49847 → 445 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2102272 Len=0
6	0.001425	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB	127	Negotiate Protocol Request
7	0.002163	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	228	Negotiate Protocol Response
8	0.002387	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	294	Negotiate Protocol Request
9	0.002741	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	228	Negotiate Protocol Response
10	0.006589	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	220	Session Setup Request, NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
11	0.008229	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	319	Session Setup Response, Error: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED, NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE
12	0.009217	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	609	Session Setup Request, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: \\\k
13	0.010415	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	159	Session Setup Response
14	0.010896	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	172	Tree Connect Request Tree: \\192.168.41.130\IPC\$
15	0.011093	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	138	Tree Connect Response
16	0.011191	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	212	Ioctl Request FSCTL_VALIDATE_NEGOTIATE_INFO
17	0.011609	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	131	Ioctl Response, Error: STATUS_FILE_CLOSED

5、第6个数据包就是返回challenge挑战值

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4	0.000511	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	TCP	66	445 → 49847 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
5	0.000599	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	TCP	54	49847 → 445 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2102272 Len=0
6	0.001425	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB	127	Negotiate Protocol Request
7	0.002163	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	228	Negotiate Protocol Response
8	0.002387	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	294	Negotiate Protocol Request
9	0.002741	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	228	Negotiate Protocol Response
10	0.006589	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	220	Session Setup Request, NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
11	0.008229	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	319	Session Setup Response, Error: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED, NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE
12	0.009217	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	609	Session Setup Request, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: \\\k
13	0.010415	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	159	Session Setup Response
14	0.010896	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	172	Tree Connect Request Tree: \\192.168.41.130\IPC\$
15	0.011093	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	138	Tree Connect Response
16	0.011191	192.168.41.132	192.168.41.130	SMB2	212	Ioctl Request FSCTL_VALIDATE_NEGOTIATE_INFO
17	0.011609	192.168.41.130	192.168.41.132	SMB2	131	Ioctl Response, Error: STATUS_FILE_CLOSED

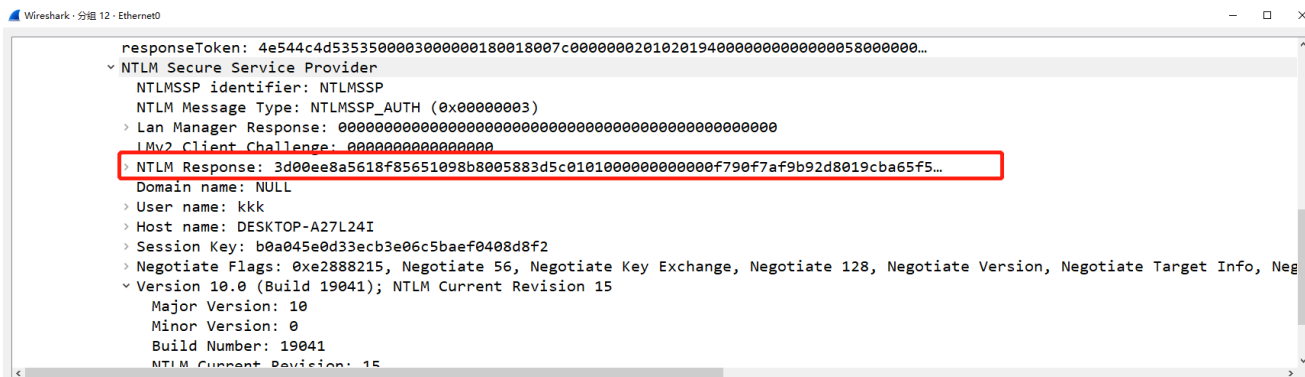
分析该数据包得到challenge值 53fb7eb8d40cc777

Wireshark - 分组 11 - Ethernet0	
GSS-API Generic Security Service Application Program Interface	
Simple Protected Negotiation	
negTokenTarg	
negResult: accept-incomplete (1)	
supportedMech: 1.3.6.1.4.1.311.2.2.10 (NTLMSSP - Microsoft NTLM Security Support Provider)	
responseToken: 4e544c4d5353500020000000e000e003800000015828ae253fb7eb8d40cc77700000000...	
NTLM Secure Service Provider	
NTLMSSP identifier: NTLMSSP	
NTLM Message Type: NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE (0x00000002)	
Target Name: BM-2008	
Negotiate Flags: 0xe28a215, Negotiate 56, Negotiate Key Exchange, Negotiate 128, Negotiate Version, Negotiate Target Info, Negotiate 131	
NTLM Server Challenge: 53fb7eb8d40cc777	
Reserved: 0000000000000000	
Target Info	
Length: 88	
Maxlen: 88	
Offset: 70	

6、第7个数据包就是返回response的数据包

response数据如下：

```
3d00ee8a5618f85651098b8005883d5c0101000000000000f790f7af9b92d8019cba65f5e39a1ea9000000000200e00
42004d002d00320030003000380001000e0042004d002d00320030003000380004000e0042004d002d00320030003000
380003000e0042004d002d00320030003000380007000800f790f7af9b92d80106000400020000000800300030000000
0000000001000000002000009906b326309f0ba76eb46b2271795e5d12df73e87035391df48f0fad1ce073380a001000
00000000000000000000000000000000900260063006900660073002f003100390032002e003100360038002e003400
31002e0031003300300000000000000000000000
```

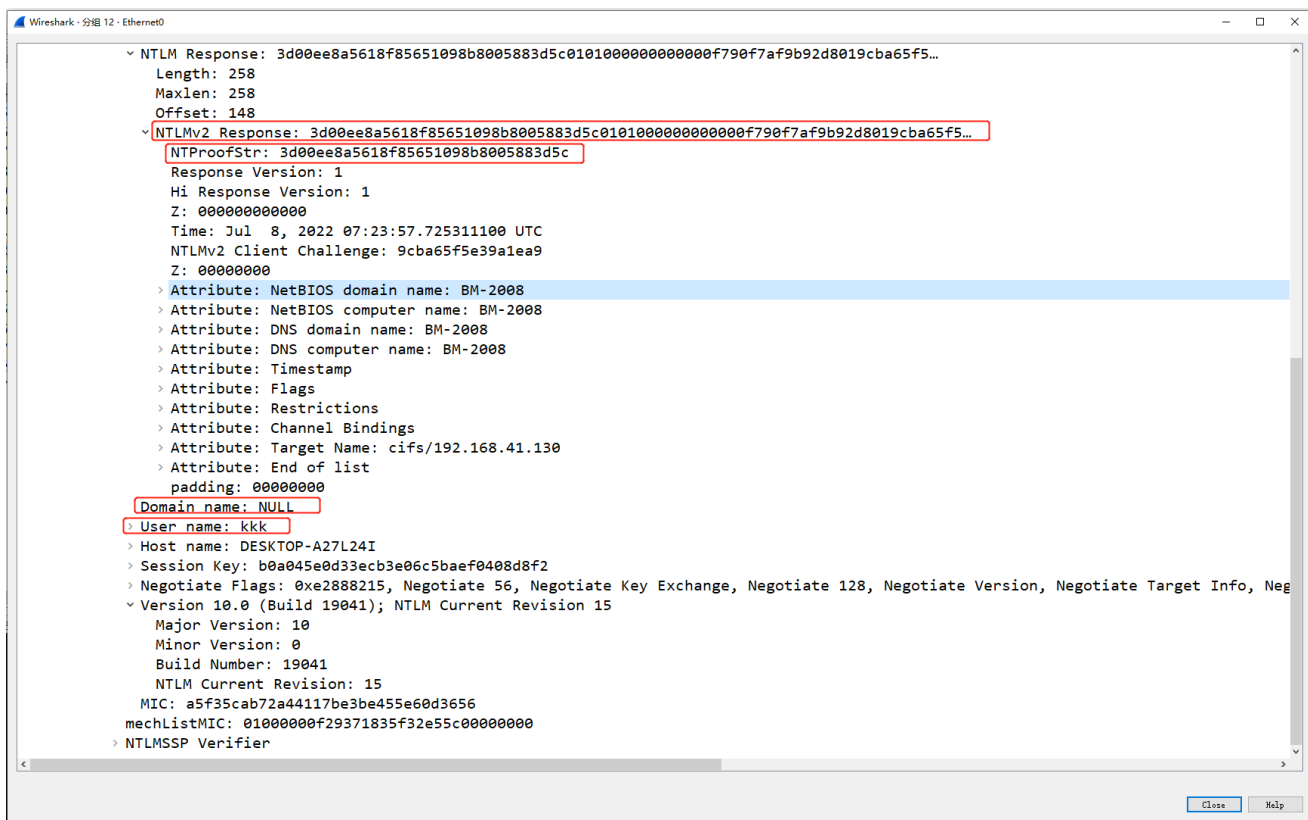


7、接下来得到NTLMv2 数据，NTLMv2格式如下：

username::domain:challenge:HMAC-MD5:blob

介绍如下：

username: 对应数据包中 user name
 domain: 对应数据包中的 Domain name
 HMAC-MD5: 对应数据包中的NTLProofStr
 blob: 数据包中response去掉HMAC-MD5的值



8、最终的到HTLNV2如下：

```

kkk:::53fb7eb8d40cc777:3d00ee8a5618f85651098b8005883d5c:0101000000000000f790f7af9b92d8019cba65f5
e39a1ea90000000002000e0042004d002d00320030003000380001000e0042004d002d00320030003000380004000e00
42004d002d00320030003000380003000e0042004d002d00320030003000380007000800f790f7af9b92d80106000400
0200000008003000300000000000000001000000002000009906b326309f0ba76eb46b2271795e5d12df73e87035391d
f48f0fad1ce073380a00100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
2e003100360038002e00340031002e00310033003000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

```

9、使用hashcat 破解密码

```
hashcat -m 5600  
kkk:::53fb7eb8d40cc777:3d00ee8a5618f85651098b8005883d5c:0101000000000000f790f7af9b92d8019cba65f5  
e39a1ea9000000000200e0042004d002d00320030003000380001000e0042004d002d00320030003000380004000e00  
42004d002d00320030003000380003000e0042004d002d00320030003000380007000800f790f7af9b92d80106000400  
0200000008003000300000000000000001000000002000009906b326309f0ba76eb46b2271795e5d12df73e87035391d  
f48f0fad1ce073380a00100000000000000000000000000000000000000900260063006900660073002f00310039003200  
2e003100360038002e00340031002e0031003300300000000000000000 1.txt --force
```

上面的1.txt是我自己的密码字典，你们用自己的

10、使用hashcat破解得到密码

```
(root@kali)-[~/Desktop]
# hashcat -m 5600 kkk:::53fb7eb8d40cc777:3d00ee8a5618f85651098b8005883d5c:0101000000000000f7
90f7af9b92d8019cba65f5e39a1ea9000000002000e0042004d002d00320030003000380001000e0042004d002d00
320030003000380004000e0042004d002d00320030003000380003000e0042004d002d003200300030003800070008
00f790f7af9b92d801060004000200000008003000300000000000000001000000002000009906b326309f0ba76eb4
6b2271795e5d12df73e87035391df48f0fad1ce073380a001000000000000000000000000000000000900260063
0069006006007302f003100390032002e003100360038002e00340031002e00310033003000000000000000 1.1
ist --force
```

[illegible]

```
Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Cracked
Hash.Mode.....: 5600 (NetNTLMv2)
Hash.Target.....: KKK::53fb7eb8d40cc777:3d00ee8a5618f85651098b800588 ... 000000
Time.Started.....: Fri Jul 8 03:50:36 2022, (0 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Fri Jul 8 03:50:36 2022, (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base.....: File (1.list)
Guess.Queue.....: 1/1 (100.00%)
```