

专注APT攻击与防御

<https://micropoor.blogspot.com/>

### netbios简介：

IBM公司开发，主要用于数十台计算机的小型局域网。该协议是一种在局域网上的程序可以使用的应用程序编程接口（API），为程序提供了请求低级服务的同一的命令集，作用是给局域网提供网络以及其他特殊功能。

系统可以利用WINS服务、广播及Lmhost文件等多种模式将NetBIOS名——特指基于NETBIOS协议获得计算机名称——解析为相应IP地址，实现信息通讯，所以在局域网内部使用NetBIOS协议可以方便地实现消息通信及资源的共享。

### nmap扫描：

```
root@John:~# nmap -sU --script nbstat.nse -p137 192.168.1.0/24 -T4
```

```
root@John:~# nmap -sU --script nbstat.nse -p137 192.168.1.0/24 -T4
Starting Nmap 7.40 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2017-12-03 22:32 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
Host is up (0.017s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE
137/udp   closed netbios-ns
MAC Address: [REDACTED]

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.100
Host is up (0.032s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE
137/udp   open  netbios-ns
MAC Address: [REDACTED]

Host script results:
|_nbstat: NetBIOS name: JOHN-PC, NetBIOS user: <unknown>, NetBIOS MAC: [REDACTED]

Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.107
Host is up (0.000079s latency).
PORT      STATE SERVICE
137/udp   closed netbios-ns

Nmap done: 256 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 2.89 seconds
```

### msf扫描：

```
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/netbios/nbname
```

```
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/netbios/nbname
msf auxiliary(nbname) > show options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/netbios/nbname):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  BATCHSIZE 256              yes       The number of hosts to probe in each set
  RHOSTS    192.168.1.0/24  yes       The target address range or CIDR identifier
  RPORT     137              yes       The target port (UDP)
  THREADS   10               yes       The number of concurrent threads

msf auxiliary(nbname) > set RHOSTS 192.168.1.0/24
RHOSTS => 192.168.1.0/24
msf auxiliary(nbname) > run

[*] Sending NetBIOS requests to 192.168.1.0->192.168.1.255 (256 hosts)
[+] 192.168.1.100 [JOHN-PC] OS:Windows Names:(JOHN-PC, WORKGROUP) Addresses:(192.168.136.1, 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.100, 10.11.3.18)
6:48
[*] Scanned 256 of 256 hosts (100% complete)
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed
```

## nbtscan扫描：

项目地址：<http://www.unixwiz.net/tools/nbtscan.html>

Windows:

D:\>nbtscan-1.0.35.exe -m 192.168.1.0/24

```
D:\>nbtscan-1.0.35.exe -m 192.168.1.0/24
192.168.1.100  WORKGROUP\JOHN-PC
```

D:\>nbtstat -n (推荐)

```
D:\>nbtstat
```

显示协议统计和当前使用 NBI 的 TCP/IP 连接  
(在 TCP/IP 上的 NetBIOS)。

```
NBTSTAT [ [-a RemoteName] [-A IP address] [-c] [-n]
          [-r] [-R] [-RR] [-s] [-S] [interval] ]
```

-a	<适配器状态>	列出指定名称的远程机器的名称表
-A	<适配器状态>	列出指定 IP 地址的远程机器的名称表。
-c	<缓存>	列出远程 [计算机] 名称及其 IP 地址的 NBT 缓存
-n	<名称>	列出本地 NetBIOS 名称。
-r	<已解析>	列出通过广播和经由 WINS 解析的名称
-R	<重新加载>	清除和重新加载远程缓存名称表
-S	<会话>	列出具有目标 IP 地址的会话表
-s	<会话>	列出将目标 IP 地址转换成计算机 NETBIOS 名称的会话表。
-RR	<释放刷新>	将名称释放包发送到 WINS，然后启动刷新

RemoteName	远程主机计算机名。
IP address	用点分隔的十进制表示的 IP 地址。
interval	重新显示选定的统计、每次显示之间暂停的间隔秒数。 按 Ctrl+C 停止重新显示统计。

```
D:\>nbtstat -n
```

本地连接:

节点 IP 地址: [0.0.0.0] 范围 ID: []

缓存中没有名称

本地连接\* 9:

节点 IP 地址: [0.0.0.0] 范围 ID: []

缓存中没有名称

本地连接 4:

节点 IP 地址: [0.0.0.0] 范围 ID: []

缓存中没有名称

VMware Network Adapter VMnet1:

节点 IP 地址: [192.168.136.1] 范围 ID: []

NetBIOS 本地名称表

名称	类型	状态
JOHN-PC	<00> 唯一	已注册
WORKGROUP	<00> 组	已注册
JOHN-PC	<20> 唯一	已注册
WORKGROUP	<1E> 组	已注册
WORKGROUP	<1D> 唯一	已注册
.._MSBROWSE_.	<01> 组	已注册

VMware Network Adapter VMnet8:

节点 IP 地址: [192.168.1.1] 范围 ID: []

NetBIOS 本地名称表

名称	类型	状态
JOHN-PC	<00> 唯一	已注册
WORKGROUP	<00> 组	已注册
JOHN-PC	<20> 唯一	已注册
WORKGROUP	<1E> 组	已注册

无线网络连接:

节点 IP 地址: [192.168.1.100] 范围 ID: []

NetBIOS 本地名称表

名称	类型	状态
JOHN-PC	<00> 唯一	已注册
WORKGROUP	<00> 组	已注册
JOHN-PC	<20> 唯一	已注册
WORKGROUP	<1E> 组	已注册

Linux :

(推荐)

root@John:~/Desktop/nbtscan# tar -zxvf ./nbtscan-source-1.0.35.tgz ( 1.5.1版本在附录 )

root@John:~/Desktop/nbtscan# make

root@John:~/Desktop/nbtscan# nbtscan -r 192.168.1.0/24

```
root@John:~/Desktop/nbtscan# nbtscan -r 192.168.1.0/24
Doing NBT name scan for addresses from 192.168.1.0/24

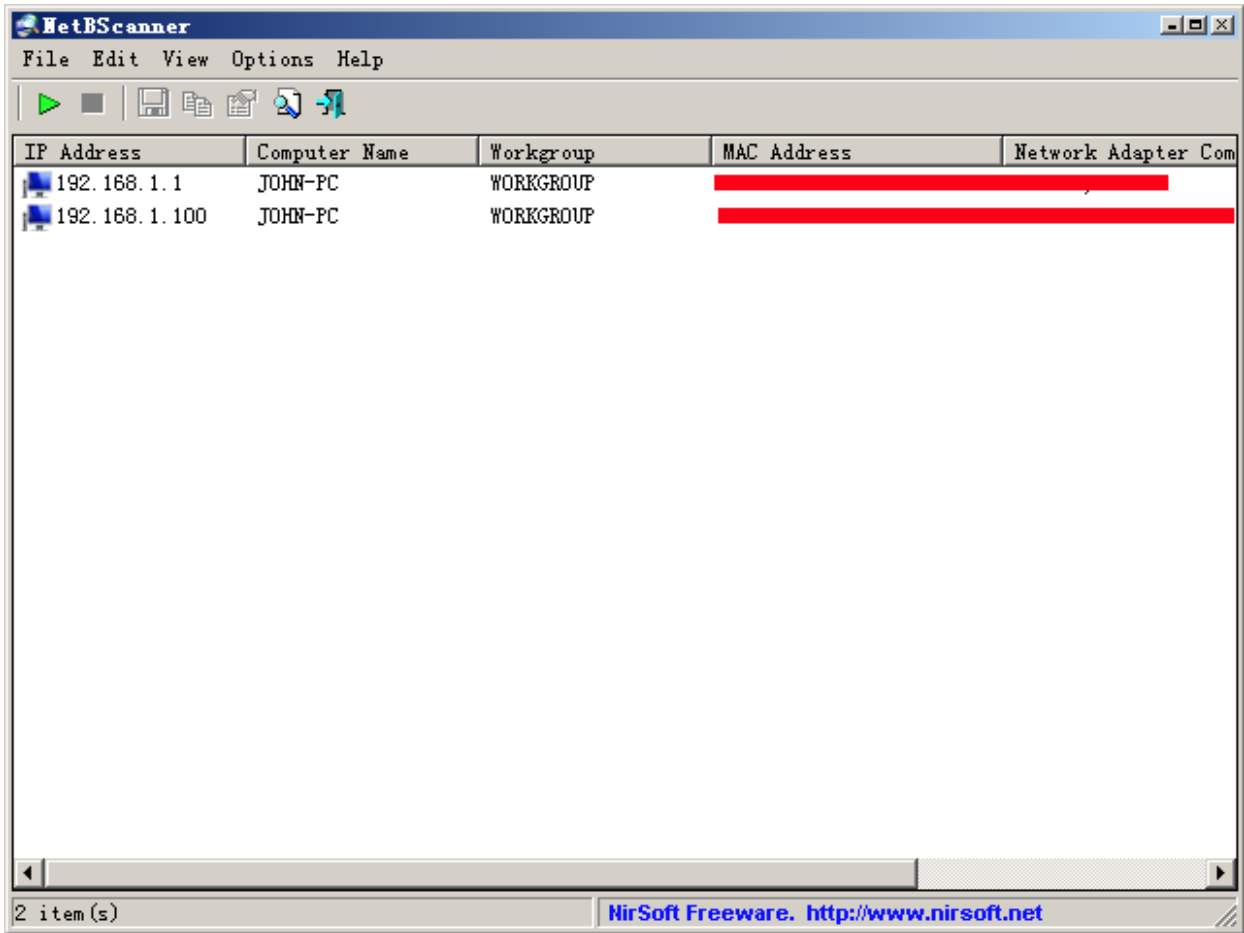
IP address      NetBIOS Name    Server    User          MAC address
-----
192.168.1.0     Sendto failed: Permission denied
192.168.1.107  <unknown>      <unknown> <unknown>
192.168.1.100  JOHN-PC        <server>  <unknown>
192.168.1.255  Sendto failed: Permission denied
```

root@John:~/Desktop/nbtscan# nbtscan -v -s: 192.168.1.0/24

```
root@John:~/Desktop/nbtscan# nbtscan -v -s: 192.168.1.0/24
192.168.1.0     Sendto failed: Permission denied
192.168.1.100:JOHN-PC      :00U
192.168.1.100:WORKGROUP   :00G
192.168.1.100:JOHN-PC     :20U
192.168.1.100:WORKGROUP   :1eG
192.168.1.100:MAC:0c:82:68:0d:e6:48
192.168.1.255  Sendto failed: Permission denied
```

### NetBScanner :

项目地址 : [https://www.nirsoft.net/utis/netbios\\_scanner.html](https://www.nirsoft.net/utis/netbios_scanner.html)



附录：

**nbtscan :**

链接：<https://pan.baidu.com/s/1hs8ckmg> 密码：av40

NBTscan version 1.5.1. Copyright (C) 1999-2003 Alla Bezroutchko.

This is a free software and it comes with absolutely no warranty.

You can use, distribute and modify it under terms of GNU GPL.

Usage:

nbtscan [-v] [-d] [-e] [-l] [-t timeout] [-b bandwidth] [-r] [-q] [-s separator] [-m retransmits] [-f filename]((<scan\_range>)

-v            verbose output. Print all names received  
              from each host

-d            dump packets. Print whole packet contents.

- e           Format output in /etc/hosts format.
- l           Format output in lmhosts format.  
              Cannot be used with -v, -s or -h options.
- t timeout    wait timeout milliseconds for response.  
              Default 1000.
- b bandwidth  Output throttling. Slow down output  
              so that it uses no more than bandwidth bps.  
              Useful on slow links, so that outgoing queries  
              don't get dropped.
- r           use local port 137 for scans. Win95 boxes  
              respond to this only.  
              You need to be root to use this option on Unix.
- q           Suppress banners and error messages,
- s separator  Script-friendly output. Don't print  
              column and record headers, separate fields with separator.
- h           Print human-readable names for services.  
              Can only be used with -v option.
- m retransmits Number of retransmits. Default 0.
- f filename   Take IP addresses to scan from file filename.  
              -f - makes nbtscan take IP addresses from stdin.
- <scan\_range> what to scan. Can either be single IP  
              like 192.168.1.1 or  
              range of addresses in one of two forms:  
              xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/xx or xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx-xxx.

#### Examples:

```
nbtscan -r 192.168.1.0/24
```

Scans the whole C-class network.

```
nbtscan 192.168.1.25-137
```

Scans a range from 192.168.1.25 to 192.168.1.137

```
nbtscan -v -s : 192.168.1.0/24
```

Scans C-class network. Prints results in script-friendly format using colon as field separator.

Produces output like that:

```
192.168.0.1:NT_SERVER:00U
```

```
192.168.0.1:MY_DOMAIN:00G
```

192.168.0.1:ADMINISTRATOR:03U

192.168.0.2:OTHER\_BOX:00U

...

`nbtscan -f iplist`

Scans IP addresses specified in file iplist.

NBTscan version 1.5.1:

项目地址 : <https://github.com/scallywag/nbtscan>

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