Msfconsole Commands a11y.text Msfconsole Commands back a11y.text back Once you have finished working with a particular module, or if you inadvertently select the wrong module, you can issue the back command to move out of the current context. This, however is not required. Just as you can in commercial routers, you can switch modules from within other modules. As a reminder, variables will only carry over if they are set globally. msf auxiliary(ms09_001_write) > back

msf > Simply displays a randomly selected banner msf > banner

```
 _                                                    _
/    /        __                      _   __  /_/ __
| |  / | _____              ___   _____ | | /   _
| | /| | | ___ |- -|   /    / __ | -__/ | || | || | |- -|
|_|   | | | _|__  | |_  / - __    | |    | | __/| |  | |_
      |/  |_____/  ___/ / \___/   /     __|    |_  ___
```

Frustrated with proxy pivoting? Upgrade to layer-2 VPN pivoting with

Metasploit Pro -- type 'go_pro' to launch it now.

```
       =[ metasploit v4.11.4-2015071402                   ]
+ -- --=[ 1467 exploits - 840 auxiliary - 232 post        ]
+ -- --=[ 432 payloads - 37 encoders - 8 nops              ]
```

check a11y.text check There arenâ€™t many exploits that support it, but there is also a check option that will check to see if a target is vulnerable to a particular exploit instead of actually exploiting it. msf exploit(ms08_067_netapi) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms08_067_netapi):

| Name | Current Setting | Required | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

```
   RHOST    172.16.194.134   yes       The target address
   RPORT    445              yes       Set the SMB service port
   SMBPIPE  BROWSER          yes       The pipe name to use (BROWSER, SRVSVC)


Exploit target:


   Id  Name
   --  ----
   0   Automatic Targeting


msf exploit(ms08_067_netapi) > check


[*] Verifying vulnerable status... (path: 0x0000005a)
[*] System is not vulnerable (status: 0x00000000)
[*] The target is not exploitable.
msf  exploit(ms08_067_netapi) > color a11y.text color You can enable or disable if the output you
get through the msfconsole will contain colors. msf > color
Usage: color >'true'|'false'|'auto'>


Enable or disable color output. connect a11y.text connect There is a miniature Netcat clone built into
the msfconsole that supports SSL, proxies, pivoting, and file transfers. By issuing the connect
command with an IP address and port number, you can connect to a remote host from within
msfconsole the same as you would with Netcat or Telnet. msf > connect 192.168.1.1 23
[*] Connected to 192.168.1.1:23
DD-WRT v24 std (c) 2008 NewMedia-NET GmbH
Release: 07/27/08 (SVN revision: 10011)
```

DD-WRT login: You can see all the additional options by issuing the -h parameter. msf > connect -h

Usage: connect [options]

Communicate with a host, similar to interacting via netcat, taking advantage of

any configured session pivoting.

OPTIONS:

-C Try to use CRLF for EOL sequence.

-P <opt> Specify source port.

-S <opt> Specify source address.

-c <opt> Specify which Comm to use.

-h Help banner.

-i <opt> Send the contents of a file.

-p <opt> List of proxies to use.

-s Connect with SSL.

-u Switch to a UDP socket.

-w <opt> Specify connect timeout.

-z Just try to connect, then return.

msf > edit a11y.text edit The edit command will edit the current module with $VISUAL or $EDITOR.

By default, this will open the current module in Vim. msf exploit(ms10_061_spoolss) > edit

[*] Launching /usr/bin/vim

/usr/share/metasploit-framework/modules/exploits/windows/smb/ms10_061_spoolss.rb

##

```
# This module requires Metasploit: http//metasploit.com/download
# Current source: https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework
##

require 'msf/core'
require 'msf/windows_error'

class Metasploit3 > Msf::Exploit::Remote
  Rank = ExcellentRanking

  include Msf::Exploit::Remote::DCERPC
  include Msf::Exploit::Remote::SMB
  include Msf::Exploit::EXE
  include Msf::Exploit::WbemExec

  def initialize(info = {}) exit a11y.text exit The exit command will simply exit msfconsole. msf
exploit(ms10_061_spoolss) > exit
root@kali:~# grep a11y.text grep The grep command is similar to Linux grep. It matches a given
pattern from the output of another msfconsole command. The following is an example of using grep
to match output containing the string â€œhttpâ€• from a search for modules containing the string
â€œoracleâ€•. msf > grep
Usage: grep [options] pattern cmd

Grep the results of a console command (similar to Linux grep command)

OPTIONS:
```

-A <opt&>  Show arg lines of output After a match.

-B  Show arg lines of output Before a match.

-c  Only print a count of matching lines.

-h  Help banner.

-i  Ignore case.

-k  Keep (include) arg lines at start of output.

-m  Stop after arg matches.

-s  Skip arg lines of output before attempting match.

-v  Invert match.

msf >

msf > grep http search oracle

auxiliary/scanner/http/oracle_demantra_database_credentials_leak 2014-02-28 normal Oracle Demantra Database Credentials Leak

auxiliary/scanner/http/oracle_demantra_file_retrieval 2014-02-28 normal Oracle Demantra Arbitrary File Retrieval with Authentication Bypass

auxiliary/scanner/http/oracle_ilom_login normal Oracle ILO Manager Login Brute Force Utility

exploit/multi/http/glassfish_deployer 2011-08-04 excellent Sun/Oracle GlassFish Server Authenticated Code Execution

exploit/multi/http/oracle_ats_file_upload 2016-01-20 excellent Oracle ATS Arbitrary File Upload

exploit/multi/http/oracle_reports_rce 2014-01-15 great Oracle Forms and Reports Remote Code Execution

exploit/windows/http/apache_chunked 2002-06-19 good Apache Win32 Chunked Encoding

exploit/windows/http/bea_weblogic_post_bof 2008-07-17 great Oracle Weblogic Apache Connector POST Request Buffer Overflow

exploit/windows/http/oracle9i_xdb_pass 2003-08-18 great Oracle 9i XDB HTTP PASS Overflow (win32)

exploit/windows/http/oracle_beehive_evaluation 2010-06-09 excellent Oracle BeeHive 2 voice-servlet processEvaluation() Vulnerability

exploit/windows/http/oracle_beehive_prepareaudiotoplay 2015-11-10 excellent Oracle BeeHive 2 voice-servlet prepareAudioToPlay() Arbitrary File Upload

exploit/windows/http/oracle_btm_writetofile 2012-08-07 excellent Oracle Business Transaction Management FlashTunnelService Remote Code Execution

exploit/windows/http/oracle_endeca_exec 2013-07-16 excellent Oracle Endeca Server Remote Command Execution

exploit/windows/http/oracle_event_processing_upload 2014-04-21 excellent Oracle Event Processing FileUploadServlet Arbitrary File Upload

exploit/windows/http/osb_uname_jlist 2010-07-13 excellent Oracle Secure Backup Authentication Bypass/Command Injection Vulnerability help a11y.text help The help command will give you a list and small description of all available commands. msf > help

Core Commands

==========

| Command | Description |
| --- | --- |
| ? | Help menu |
| banner | Display an awesome metasploit banner |
| cd | Change the current working directory |

color Toggle color

connect Communicate with a host

...snip...

Database Backend Commands

==========

Command Description

------- -----------

db_connect Connect to an existing database

db_disconnect Disconnect from the current database instance

db_export Export a file containing the contents of the database

db_import Import a scan result file (filetype will be auto-detected)

...snip... info a11y.text info The info command will provide detailed information about a particular module including all options, targets, and other information. Be sure to always read the module description prior to using it as some may have un-desired effects. The info command also provides the following information: The author and licensing information Vulnerability references (ie: CVE, BID, etc) Any payload restrictions the module may have msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > info exploit/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index

Name: Microsoft SRV2.SYS SMB Negotiate ProcessID Function Table Dereference

Module: exploit/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index

Version: 14774

Platform: Windows

Privileged: Yes

License: Metasploit Framework License (BSD)

Rank: Good

Provided by:

Laurent Gaffie <laurent.gaffie@gmail.com>

hdm <hdm@metasploit.com>

sf <stephen_fewer@harmonysecurity.com>

Available targets:

| Id | Name |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | Windows Vista SP1/SP2 and Server 2008 (x86) |

Basic options:

| Name | Current Setting | Required | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RHOST | | yes | The target address |
| RPORT | 445 | yes | The target port |
| WAIT | 180 | yes | The number of seconds to wait for the attack to complete. |

Payload information:

Space: 1024

Description:

This module exploits an out of bounds function table dereference in

the SMB request validation code of the SRV2.SYS driver included with

Windows Vista, Windows 7 release candidates (not RTM), and Windows 2008 Server prior to R2. Windows Vista without SP1 does not seem affected by this flaw.

References:

http://www.microsoft.com/technet/security/bulletin/MS09-050.mspx

http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=2009-3103

http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/36299

http://www.osvdb.org/57799

http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2009/Sep/0039.html

http://www.microsoft.com/technet/security/Bulletin/MS09-050.mspx

msf  exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > irb a11y.text irb Running the irb command will drop you into a live Ruby interpreter shell where you can issue commands and create Metasploit scripts on the fly. This feature is also very useful for understanding the internals of the Framework.

msf > irb

[*] Starting IRB shell...

>> puts "Hello, metasploit!"

Hello, metasploit!

=> nil

>> Framework::Version

=> "4.8.2-2014022601" jobs a11y.text jobs Jobs are modules that are running in the background. The jobs command provides the ability to list and terminate these jobs. msf > jobs -h

Usage: jobs [options]

Active job manipulation and interaction.

OPTIONS:

-K Terminate all running jobs.

-h Help banner.

-i Lists detailed information about a running job.

-k Terminate the specified job name.

-l List all running jobs.

-v Print more detailed info. Use with -i and -l

msf > kill a11y.text kill The kill command will kill any running jobs when supplied with the job id. msf exploit(ms10_002_aurora) > kill 0

Stopping job: 0...

[*] Server stopped. load a11y.text load The load command loads a plugin from Metasploitâ€™s plugin directory. Arguments are passed as key=val on the shell. msf > load

Usage: load [var=val var=val ...]

Loads a plugin from the supplied path. If path is not absolute, first looks

in the user's plugin directory (/root/.msf4/plugins) then

in the framework root plugin directory (/usr/share/metasploit-framework/plugins).

The optional var=val options are custom parameters that can be passed to plugins.

msf > load pcap_log

[*] PcapLog plugin loaded.

[*] Successfully loaded plugin: pcap_log loadpath a11y.text loadpath The loadpath command will load a third-part module tree for the path so you can point Metasploit at your 0-day exploits, encoders, payloads, etc. msf > loadpath /home/secret/modules

Loaded 0 modules. unload a11y.text unload Conversely, the unload command unloads a previously loaded plugin and removes any extended commands. msf > unload pcap_log
Unloading plugin pcap_log...unloaded. resource a11y.text resource The resource command runs resource (batch) files that can be loaded through msfconsole. msf > resource
Usage: resource path1 [path2 ...]

Run the commands stored in the supplied files.  Resource files may also contain
ruby code between  tags.

See also: makerc Some attacks, such as Karmetasploit, use resource files to run a set of commands in a karma.rc file to create an attack. Later, we will discuss how, outside of Karmetasploit, that can be very useful. msf > resource karma.rc
[*] Processing karma.rc for ERB directives.
resource (karma.rc_.txt)> db_connect postgres:toor@127.0.0.1/msfbook
resource (karma.rc_.txt)> use auxiliary/server/browser_autopwn
...snip... Batch files can greatly speed up testing and development times as well as allow the user to automate many tasks. Besides loading a batch file from within msfconsole, they can also be passed at startup using the -r flag. The simple example below creates a batch file to display the Metasploit version number at startup. root@kali:~# echo version > version.rc
root@kali:~# msfconsole -r version.rc

– –

```
/     /        __                    _   __  /_/ __
| |  / | _____              ___   _____ | | /   _
| | /| | | ___ |- -|   /    / __ | -__/ | || | || | | |- -|
|_|   | | | _|__  | |_  / - __    | |    | | __/| |  | |_
      |/  |____/  ___/ / \___/   /     __|    |_  ___
```

Frustrated with proxy pivoting? Upgrade to layer-2 VPN pivoting with

Metasploit Pro -- type 'go_pro' to launch it now.

```
       =[ metasploit v4.8.2-2014021901 [core:4.8 api:1.0] ]
+ -- --=[ 1265 exploits - 695 auxiliary - 202 post ]
+ -- --=[ 330 payloads - 32 encoders - 8 nops      ]
```

[*] Processing version.rc for ERB directives.

resource (version.rc)> version

Framework: 4.8.2-2014022601

Console  : 4.8.2-2014022601.15168

msf > route a11y.text route The route command in Metasploit allows you to route sockets through a session or â€˜commâ€™, providing basic pivoting capabilities. To add a route, you pass the target subnet and network mask followed by the session (comm) number. meterpreter > route -h

Route traffic destined to a given subnet through a supplied session.

Usage:

  route [add/remove] subnet netmask [comm/sid]

  route [add/remove] cidr [comm/sid]

  route [get]

route [flush]

route [print]

Subcommands:

add - make a new route

remove - delete a route; 'del' is an alias

flush - remove all routes

get - display the route for a given target

print - show all active routes

Examples:

Add a route for all hosts from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.0.0 through session 1

route add 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0 1

route add 192.168.0.0/24 1

Delete the above route

route remove 192.168.0.0/24 1

route del 192.168.0.0 255.255.255.0 1

Display the route that would be used for the given host or network

route get 192.168.0.11

meterpreter > meterpreter > route

Network routes

==========

Subnet Netmask Gateway

------ ------- -------

0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.1.254

127.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 127.0.0.1

172.16.1.0 255.255.255.0 172.16.1.100

172.16.1.100 255.255.255.255 127.0.0.1

172.16.255.255 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.100

224.0.0.0 240.0.0.0 172.16.1.100

255.255.255.255 255.255.255.255 172.16.1.100 search a11y.text search The msfconsole includes an extensive regular-expression based search functionality. If you have a general idea of what you are looking for, you can search for it via search . In the output below, a search is being made for MS Bulletin MS09-011. The search function will locate this string within the module names, descriptions, references, etc. Note the naming convention for Metasploit modules uses underscores versus hyphens. msf > search usermap_script

Matching Modules

==========

Name Disclosure Date Rank Description

---- --------------- ---- -----------

exploit/multi/samba/usermap_script 2007-05-14 excellent Samba "username map script" Command Execution

msf > help a11y.text help You can further refine your searches by using the built-in keyword system. msf > help search

Usage: search [keywords]

Keywords:

app : Modules that are client or server attacks

author : Modules written by this author

bid : Modules with a matching Bugtraq ID

cve : Modules with a matching CVE ID

edb : Modules with a matching Exploit-DB ID

name : Modules with a matching descriptive name

platform : Modules affecting this platform

ref : Modules with a matching ref

type : Modules of a specific type (exploit, auxiliary, or post)

Examples:

search cve:2009 type:exploit app:client

msf > name a11y.text name To search using a descriptive name, use the name keyword. msf > search name:mysql

Matching Modules

==========

| Name | Disclosure Date | Rank | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| auxiliary/admin/mysql/mysql_enum | | normal | MySQL Enumeration Module |
| auxiliary/admin/mysql/mysql_sql | | normal | MySQL SQL Generic Query |

auxiliary/analyze/jtr_mysql_fast normal John the Ripper MySQL Password Cracker (Fast Mode)

auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_authbypass_hashdump 2012-06-09 normal MySQL Authentication Bypass Password Dump

auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_hashdump normal MYSQL Password Hashdump

auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_login normal MySQL Login Utility

auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_schemadump normal MYSQL Schema Dump

auxiliary/scanner/mysql/mysql_version normal MySQL Server Version Enumeration

exploit/linux/mysql/mysql_yassl_getname 2010-01-25 good MySQL yaSSL CertDecoder::GetName Buffer Overflow

exploit/linux/mysql/mysql_yassl_hello 2008-01-04 good MySQL yaSSL SSL Hello Message Buffer Overflow

exploit/windows/mysql/mysql_payload 2009-01-16 excellent Oracle MySQL for Microsoft Windows Payload Execution

exploit/windows/mysql/mysql_yassl_hello 2008-01-04 average MySQL yaSSL SSL Hello Message Buffer Overflow

msf > platform a11y.text platform You can use platform to narrow down your search to modules that affect a specific platform. msf > search platform:aix

Matching Modules

==========

Name Disclosure Date Rank Description

---- --- ---- ---

payload/aix/ppc/shell_bind_tcp normal AIX Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline

payload/aix/ppc/shell_find_port normal AIX Command Shell, Find Port Inline

payload/aix/ppc/shell_interact normal AIX execve shell for inetd

...snip... type a11y.text type Using the type lets you filter by module type such as auxiliary, post, exploit, etc. msf > search type:post

Matching Modules

==========

Name Disclosure Date Rank Description

---- --- --- ---

post/linux/gather/checkvm normal Linux Gather Virtual Environment Detection

post/linux/gather/enum_cron normal Linux Cron Job Enumeration

post/linux/gather/enum_linux normal Linux Gather System Information

...snip... Searching with the author keyword lets you search for modules by your favourite author. msf > search author:dookie

Matching Modules

==========

Name Disclosure Date Rank Description

---- --- --- ---

exploit/osx/http/evocam_webserver 2010-06-01 average MacOS X EvoCam HTTP GET Buffer Overflow

exploit/osx/misc/ufo_ai 2009-10-28 average UFO: Alien Invasion IRC

Client Buffer Overflow Exploit

exploit/windows/browser/amaya_bdo 2009-01-28 normal Amaya Browser v11.0 bdo tag overflow

...snip... multiple a11y.text multiple You can also combine multiple keywords together to further narrow down the returned results. msf > search cve:2011 author:jduck platform:linux

Matching Modules

==========

| Name | Disclosure Date | Rank | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| exploit/linux/misc/netsupport_manager_agent | 2011-01-08 | average | NetSupport Manager Agent Remote Buffer Overflow sessions a11y.text sessions The sessions command allows you to list, interact with, and kill spawned sessions. The sessions can be shells, Meterpreter sessions, VNC, etc. msf > sessions -h |

Usage: sessions [options] or sessions [id]

Active session manipulation and interaction.

OPTIONS:

-C Run a Meterpreter Command on the session given with -i, or all

-K Terminate all sessions

-c Run a command on the session given with -i, or all

-h Help banner

-i Interact with the supplied session ID

-k Terminate sessions by session ID and/or range

-l List all active sessions

-q Quiet mode

-r Reset the ring buffer for the session given with -i, or all

-s Run a script on the session given with -i, or all

-t Set a response timeout (default: 15)

-u Upgrade a shell to a meterpreter session on many platforms

-v List sessions in verbose mode

-x Show extended information in the session table

Many options allow specifying session ranges using commas and dashes.

For example: sessions -s checkvm -i 1,3-5 or sessions -k 1-2,5,6 To list any active sessions, pass the -l options to sessions . msf exploit(3proxy) > sessions -l

Active sessions

==========

Id Description Tunnel

-- ----------- ------

1 Command shell 192.168.1.101:33191 -> 192.168.1.104:4444 To interact with a given session, you just need to use the -i switch followed by the Id number of the session. msf exploit(3proxy) > sessions -i 1

[*] Starting interaction with 1...

C:WINDOWSsystem32> set a11y.text set The set command allows you to configure Framework options and parameters for the current module you are working with. msf

auxiliary(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > set RHOST 172.16.194.134

RHOST => 172.16.194.134

msf auxiliary(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index):

| Name | Current Setting | Required | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| RHOST | 172.16.194.134 | yes | The target address |
| RPORT | 445 | yes | The target port |
| WAIT | 180 | yes | The number of seconds to wait for the attack to complete. |

Exploit target:

| Id | Name |
|---|---|
| 0 | Windows Vista SP1/SP2 and Server 2008 (x86) Metasploit also allows you to set an encoder to use at run-time. This is particularly useful in exploit development when you arenâ€™t quite certain as to which payload encoding methods will work with a given exploit. msf exploit(ms09_050_smb2_negotiate_func_index) > show encoders |

Compatible Encoders

==========

| Name | Disclosure Date | Rank | Description |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| generic/none | normal | The "none" Encoder |
| x86/alpha_mixed | low | Alpha2 Alphanumeric Mixedcase Encoder |
| x86/alpha_upper | low | Alpha2 Alphanumeric Uppercase Encoder |
| x86/avoid_utf8_tolower | manual | Avoid UTF8/tolower |
| 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-Upper Encoder |
| 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 |

unset a11y.text unset The opposite of the set command, of course, is unset . unset removes a parameter previously configured with set . You can remove all assigned variables with unset all . msf > set RHOSTS 192.168.1.0/24

RHOSTS => 192.168.1.0/24

msf > set THREADS 50

THREADS => 50

msf > set

Global

======

Name Value

---- -----

RHOSTS 192.168.1.0/24

THREADS 50

msf > unset THREADS

Unsetting THREADS...

msf > unset all

Flushing datastore...

msf > set

Global

======

No entries in data store.

msf > setg a11y.text setg In order to save a lot of typing during a pentest, you can set global variables within msfconsole. You can do this with the setg command. Once these have been set, you can use them in as many exploits and auxiliary modules as you like. You can also save them for use the next time you start msfconsole. However, the pitfall is forgetting you have saved globals, so always check your options before you run or exploit . Conversely, you can use the unsetg command to unset a global variable. In the examples that follow, variables are entered in all-caps (ie: LHOST), but Metasploit is case-insensitive so it is not necessary to do so. msf > setg LHOST 192.168.1.101

LHOST => 192.168.1.101

msf > setg RHOSTS 192.168.1.0/24

RHOSTS => 192.168.1.0/24

msf > setg RHOST 192.168.1.136

RHOST => 192.168.1.136 After setting your different variables, you can run the save command to save your current environment and settings. With your settings saved, they will be automatically loaded on startup, which saves you from having to set everything again. msf > save

Saved configuration to: /root/.msf4/config

msf > show a11y.text show Entering show at the msfconsole prompt will display every module within Metasploit. msf > show

Encoders

========

| Name | Disclosure Date | Rank | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cmd/generic_sh | | good | Generic Shell Variable Substitution Command Encoder |
| cmd/ifs | | low | Generic ${IFS} Substitution Command Encoder |
| cmd/printf_php_mq | | manual | printf(1) via PHP magic_quotes Utility Command Encoder |

...snip... There are a number of show commands you can use but the ones you will use most frequently are show auxiliary , show exploits , show payloads , show encoders , and show nops . auxiliary a11y.text auxiliary Executing show auxiliary will display a listing of all of the available auxiliary modules within Metasploit. As mentioned earlier, auxiliary modules include scanners, denial of service modules, fuzzers, and more. msf > show auxiliary

Auxiliary

=========

Name Disclosure Date Rank Description

---- --- ---- ---

admin/2wire/xslt_password_reset 2007-08-15 normal 2Wire Cross-Site Request Forgery Password Reset Vulnerability

admin/backupexec/dump normal Veritas Backup Exec Windows Remote File Access

admin/backupexec/registry normal Veritas Backup Exec Server Registry Access

...snip... exploits a11y.text exploits Naturally, show exploits will be the command you are most interested in running since at its core, Metasploit is all about exploitation. Run show exploits to get a listing of all exploits contained in the framework. msf > show exploits

Exploits

========

Name Disclosure Date Rank Description

---- --- ---- ---

aix/rpc_cmsd_opcode21 2009-10-07 great AIX Calendar Manager Service Daemon (rpc.cmsd) Opcode 21 Buffer Overflow

aix/rpc_ttdbserverd_realpath 2009-06-17 great ToolTalk rpc.ttdbserverd _tt_internal_realpath Buffer Overflow (AIX)

bsdi/softcart/mercantec_softcart 2004-08-19 great Mercantec SoftCart CGI Overflow

...snip... Using MSFconsole Payloads a11y.text Using MSFconsole Payloads Running show payloads will display all of the different payloads for all platforms available within Metasploit. msf >

```
show payloads

Payloads
========

   Name                              Disclosure Date  Rank    Description
   ----                              ---------------  ----    -----------
   aix/ppc/shell_bind_tcp                              normal  AIX Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline
   aix/ppc/shell_find_port                             normal  AIX Command Shell, Find Port Inline
   aix/ppc/shell_interact                              normal  AIX execve shell for inetd
```

...snip... payloads a11y.text payloads As you can see, there are a lot of payloads available. Fortunately, when you are in the context of a particular exploit, running show payloads will only display the payloads that are compatible with that particular exploit. For instance, if it is a Windows exploit, you will not be shown the Linux payloads. msf  exploit(ms08_067_netapi) > show payloads

```
Compatible Payloads
===================

   Name                              Disclosure Date  Rank    Description
   ----                              ---------------  ----    -----------
   generic/custom                                     normal  Custom Payload
   generic/debug_trap                                 normal  Generic x86 Debug Trap
   generic/shell_bind_tcp                             normal  Generic Command Shell, Bind TCP
Inline
```

...snip... options a11y.text options If you have selected a specific module, you can issue the show options command to display which settings are available and/or required for that specific module.

msf exploit(ms08_067_netapi) > show options

Module options:

| Name | Current Setting | Required | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RHOST | | yes | The target address |
| RPORT | 445 | yes | Set the SMB service port |
| SMBPIPE | BROWSER | yes | The pipe name to use (BROWSER, SRVSVC) |

Exploit target:

| Id | Name |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | Automatic Targeting targets a11y.text targets If you arenâ€™t certain whether an operating system is vulnerable to a particular exploit, run the show targets command from within the context of an exploit module to see which targets are supported. msf exploit(ms08_067_netapi) > show targets |

Exploit targets:

| Id | Name |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | Automatic Targeting |
| 1 | Windows 2000 Universal |
| 10 | Windows 2003 SP1 Japanese (NO NX) |

11 Windows 2003 SP2 English (NO NX)

12 Windows 2003 SP2 English (NX)

...snip... advanced a11y.text advanced If you wish the further fine-tune an exploit, you can see more advanced options by running show advanced . msf exploit(ms08_067_netapi) > show advanced

Module advanced options:

Name : CHOST

Current Setting:

Description : The local client address

Name : CPORT

Current Setting:

Description : The local client port

...snip... encoders a11y.text encoders Running show encoders will display a listing of the encoders that are available within MSF. msf > show encoders

Compatible Encoders

==========

| Name | Disclosure Date | Rank | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cmd/generic_sh | | good | Generic Shell Variable Substitution Command Encoder |
| cmd/ifs | | low | Generic ${IFS} Substitution Command Encoder |
| cmd/printf_php_mq | | manual | printf(1) via PHP magic_quotes Utility Command Encoder |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| generic/none | normal | The "none" Encoder |
| mipsbe/longxor | normal | XOR 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 |
| sparc/longxor_tag | normal | SPARC DWORD XOR Encoder |
| x64/xor | normal | XOR Encoder |
| x86/alpha_mixed | low | Alpha2 Alphanumeric Mixedcase Encoder |
| x86/alpha_upper | low | Alpha2 Alphanumeric Uppercase Encoder |
| x86/avoid_utf8_tolower | manual | Avoid UTF8/tolower |
| 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-Upper Encoder |
| 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 |

nops a11y.text nops Lastly, issuing the show nops command will display the NOP Generators that Metasploit has to offer. msf > show nops

NOP Generators

==========

| Name | Disclosure Date | Rank | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| armle/simple | | normal | Simple |
| mipsbe/better | | normal | Better |
| php/generic | | normal | PHP Nop Generator |
| ppc/simple | | normal | Simple |
| sparc/random | | normal | SPARC NOP Generator |
| tty/generic | | normal | TTY Nop Generator |
| x64/simple | | normal | Simple |
| x86/opty2 | | normal | Opty2 |
| x86/single_byte | | normal | Single Byte use a11y.text use When you have decided on a particular module to make use of, issue the use command to select it. The use command changes your context to a specific module, exposing type-specific commands. Notice in the output below that any global variables that were previously set are already configured. msf > use dos/windows/smb/ms09_001_write |

msf auxiliary(ms09_001_write) > show options

Module options:

| Name | Current Setting | Required | Description |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RHOST | | yes | The target address |
| RPORT | 445 | yes | Set the SMB service port |

msf auxiliary(ms09_001_write) > At any time you needÂ assistance you can useÂ the msfconsole help command to display available options. Next Exploits Prev Msfconsole