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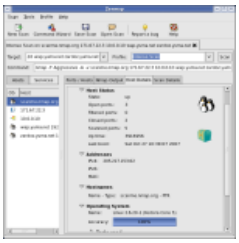

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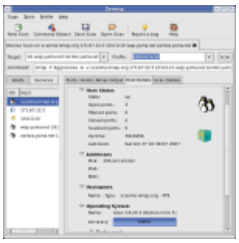
Scripts

ajp-auth	Retrieves the authentication scheme and realm of an AJP service (Apache JServ Protocol) that requires authentication.
creds-summary	Lists all discovered credentials (e.g. from brute force and default password checking scripts) at end of scan.
dicom-brute	Attempts to brute force the Application Entity Title of a DICOM server (DICOM Service Provider).
dicom-ping	Attempts to discover DICOM servers (DICOM Service Provider) through a partial C-ECHO request. It also detects if the server allows any called Application Entity Title or not.
domcon-cmd	Runs a console command on the Lotus Domino Console using the given authentication credentials (see also: domcon-brute)
domino-enum-users	Attempts to discover valid IBM Lotus Domino users and download their ID files by exploiting the CVE-2006-5835 vulnerability.
ftp-anon	Checks if an FTP server allows anonymous logins.
http-auth	Retrieves the authentication scheme and realm of a web service that requires authentication.
http-barracuda-dir-traversal	Attempts to retrieve the configuration settings from a Barracuda Networks Spam & Virus Firewall device using the directory traversal vulnerability described at http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Oct/119.
http-config-backup	Checks for backups and swap files of common content management system and web server configuration files.
http-default-accounts	Tests for access with default credentials used by a variety of web applications and devices.
http-domino-enum-passwords	Attempts to enumerate the hashed Domino Internet Passwords that are (by default) accessible by all authenticated users. This script can also download any Domino ID Files attached to the Person document. Passwords are presented in a form suitable for running in John the Ripper.
http-method-tamper	Attempts to bypass password protected resources (HTTP 401 status) by performing HTTP verb tampering. If an array of paths to check is not set, it will crawl the web server and perform the check against any password protected resource that it finds.
http-userdir-enum	Attempts to enumerate valid usernames on web servers running with the mod_userdir module or similar enabled.
http-vuln-cve2010-0738	Tests whether a JBoss target is vulnerable to jmx console authentication bypass (CVE-2010-0738).
http-vuln-cve2017-5689	Detects if a system with Intel Active Management Technology is vulnerable to the INTEL-SA-00075 privilege escalation vulnerability (CVE2017-5689).
http-wordpress-users	Enumerates usernames in Wordpress blog/CMS installations by exploiting an information disclosure vulnerability existing in versions 2.6, 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.3 and 3.2-beta2 and possibly others.
informix-query	Runs a query against IBM Informix Dynamic Server using the given authentication credentials (see also: informix-brute).

informix-tables	Retrieves a list of tables and column definitions for each database on an Informix server.
krb5-enum-users	Discovers valid usernames by brute force querying likely usernames against a Kerberos service. When an invalid username is requested the server will respond using the Kerberos error code KRB5KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN, allowing us to determine that the user name was invalid. Valid user names will illicit either the TGT in a AS-REP response or the error KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAUTH_REQUIRED, signaling that the user is required to perform pre authentication.
ms-sql-dump-hashes	Dumps the password hashes from an MS-SQL server in a format suitable for cracking by tools such as John-the-ripper. In order to do so the user needs to have the appropriate DB privileges.
ms-sql-empty-password	Attempts to authenticate to Microsoft SQL Servers using an empty password for the sysadmin (sa) account.
ms-sql-hasdbaccess	Queries Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql) instances for a list of databases a user has access to.
mysql-dump-hashes	Dumps the password hashes from an MySQL server in a format suitable for cracking by tools such as John the Ripper. Appropriate DB privileges (root) are required.
mysql-empty-password	Checks for MySQL servers with an empty password for `root` or `anonymous`.
mysql-query	Runs a query against a MySQL database and returns the results as a table.
mysql-users	Attempts to list all users on a MySQL server.
ncp-enum-users	Retrieves a list of all eDirectory users from the Novell NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) service.
netbus-auth-bypass	Checks if a NetBus server is vulnerable to an authentication bypass vulnerability which allows full access without knowing the password.
oracle-enum-users	Attempts to enumerate valid Oracle user names against unpatched Oracle 11g servers (this bug was fixed in Oracle's October 2009 Critical Patch Update).
realvnc-auth-bypass	Checks if a VNC server is vulnerable to the RealVNC authentication bypass (CVE-2006-2369).
sip-enum-users	Enumerates a SIP server's valid extensions (users).
smb-enum-users	Attempts to enumerate the users on a remote Windows system, with as much information as possible, through two different techniques (both over MSRPC, which uses port 445 or 139; see `smb.lua`). The goal of this script is to discover all user accounts that exist on a remote system. This can be helpful for administration, by seeing who has an account on a server, or for penetration testing or network footprinting, by determining which accounts exist on a system.
smtp-enum-users	Attempts to enumerate the users on a SMTP server by issuing the VRFY, EXPN or RCPT TO commands. The goal of this script is to discover all the user accounts in the remote system.
snmp-win32-users	Attempts to enumerate Windows user accounts through SNMP
ssh-auth-methods	Returns authentication methods that a SSH server supports.
ssh-publickey-acceptance	This script takes a table of paths to private keys, passphrases, and usernames and checks each pair to see if the target ssh server accepts them for publickey authentication. If no keys are given or the known-bad option is given, the script will check if a list of known static public keys are accepted for authentication.
x11-access	Checks if you're allowed to connect to the X server.

무료 자동매매 프로그램

가성비 최강의 자동매매 프로그램, 번개트
만원에 할인 이벤트 중



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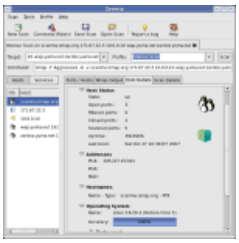
Scripts

broadcast-ataoe-discover	Discovers servers supporting the ATA over Ethernet protocol. ATA over Ethernet is an ethernet protocol developed by the Brantley Coile Company and allows for simple, high-performance access to SATA drives over Ethernet.
broadcast-avahi-dos	Attempts to discover hosts in the local network using the DNS Service Discovery protocol and sends a NULL UDP packet to each host to test if it is vulnerable to the Avahi NULL UDP packet denial of service (CVE-2011-1002).
broadcast-bjnp-discover	Attempts to discover Canon devices (Printers/Scanners) supporting the BJNP protocol by sending BJNP Discover requests to the network broadcast address for both ports associated with the protocol.
broadcast-db2-discover	Attempts to discover DB2 servers on the network by sending a broadcast request to port 523/udp.
broadcast-dhcp-discover	Sends a DHCP request to the broadcast address (255.255.255.255) and reports the results. By default, the script uses a static MAC address (DE:AD:CO:DE:CA:FE) in order to prevent IP pool exhaustion.
broadcast-dhcp6-discover	Sends a DHCPv6 request (Solicit) to the DHCPv6 multicast address, parses the response, then extracts and prints the address along with any options returned by the server.
broadcast-dns-service-discovery	Attempts to discover hosts' services using the DNS Service Discovery protocol. It sends a multicast DNS-SD query and collects all the responses.
broadcast-dropbox-listener	Listens for the LAN sync information broadcasts that the Dropbox.com client broadcasts every 20 seconds, then prints all the discovered client IP addresses, port numbers, version numbers, display names, and more.
broadcast-eigrp-discovery	Performs network discovery and routing information gathering through Cisco's Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).
broadcast-hid-discoveryd	Discovers HID devices on a LAN by sending a discoveryd network broadcast probe.
broadcast-igmp-discovery	Discovers targets that have IGMP Multicast memberships and grabs interesting information.
broadcast-jenkins-discover	Discovers Jenkins servers on a LAN by sending a discovery broadcast probe.
broadcast-listener	Sniffs the network for incoming broadcast communication and attempts to decode the received packets. It supports protocols like CDP, HSRP, Spotify, DropBox, DHCP, ARP and a few more. See packetdecoders.lua for more information.
broadcast-ms-sql-discover	Discovers Microsoft SQL servers in the same broadcast domain.
broadcast-netbios-	Attempts to discover master browsers and the domains they manage.

master-browser	
broadcast-networker-discover	Discovers EMC Networker backup software servers on a LAN by sending a network broadcast query.
broadcast-novell-locate	Attempts to use the Service Location Protocol to discover Novell NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) servers.
broadcast-ospf2-discover	Discover IPv4 networks using Open Shortest Path First version 2(OSPFv2) protocol.
broadcast-pc-anywhere	Sends a special broadcast probe to discover PC-Anywhere hosts running on a LAN.
broadcast-pc-duo	Discovers PC-DUO remote control hosts and gateways running on a LAN by sending a special broadcast UDP probe.
broadcast-pim-discovery	Discovers routers that are running PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast).
broadcast-ping	Sends broadcast pings on a selected interface using raw ethernet packets and outputs the responding hosts' IP and MAC addresses or (if requested) adds them as targets. Root privileges on UNIX are required to run this script since it uses raw sockets. Most operating systems don't respond to broadcast-ping probes, but they can be configured to do so.
broadcast-pppoe-discover	Discovers PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) servers using the PPPoE Discovery protocol (PPPoED). PPPoE is an ethernet based protocol so the script has to know what ethernet interface to use for discovery. If no interface is specified, requests are sent out on all available interfaces.
broadcast-rip-discover	Discovers hosts and routing information from devices running RIPv2 on the LAN. It does so by sending a RIPv2 Request command and collects the responses from all devices responding to the request.
broadcast-ripng-discover	Discovers hosts and routing information from devices running RIPng on the LAN by sending a broadcast RIPng Request command and collecting any responses.
broadcast-sonicwall-discover	Discovers Sonicwall firewalls which are directly attached (not routed) using the same method as the manufacturers own 'SetupTool'. An interface needs to be configured, as the script broadcasts a UDP packet.
broadcast-sybase-asa-discover	Discovers Sybase Anywhere servers on the LAN by sending broadcast discovery messages.
broadcast-tellstick-discover	Discovers Telldus Technologies TellStickNet devices on the LAN. The Telldus TellStick is used to wirelessly control electric devices such as lights, dimmers and electric outlets. For more information: http://www.telldus.com/
broadcast-upnp-info	Attempts to extract system information from the UPnP service by sending a multicast query, then collecting, parsing, and displaying all responses.
broadcast-versant-locate	Discovers Versant object databases using the broadcast srvloc protocol.
broadcast-wake-on-lan	Wakes a remote system up from sleep by sending a Wake-On-Lan packet.
broadcast-wpad-discover	Retrieves a list of proxy servers on a LAN using the Web Proxy Autodiscovery Protocol (WPAD). It implements both the DHCP and DNS methods of doing so and starts by querying DHCP to get the address. DHCP discovery requires nmap to be running in privileged mode and will be skipped when this is not the case. DNS discovery relies on the script being able to resolve the local domain either through a script argument or by attempting to reverse resolve the local IP.
broadcast-wsdd-discover	Uses a multicast query to discover devices supporting the Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery) protocol. It also attempts to locate any published Windows Communication Framework (WCF) web services (.NET 4.0 or later).
broadcast-xdmcp-discover	Discovers servers running the X Display Manager Control Protocol (XDMCP) by sending a XDMCP broadcast request to the LAN. Display managers allowing access are marked using the keyword Willing in the result.
eap-info	Enumerates the authentication methods offered by an EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) authenticator for a given identity or for the anonymous identity if no argument is passed.

ipv6-multicast-mld-list	Uses Multicast Listener Discovery to list the multicast addresses subscribed to by IPv6 multicast listeners on the link-local scope. Addresses in the IANA IPv6 Multicast Address Space Registry have their descriptions listed.
knx-gateway-discover	Discovers KNX gateways by sending a KNX Search Request to the multicast address 224.0.23.12 including a UDP payload with destination port 3671. KNX gateways will respond with a KNX Search Response including various information about the gateway, such as KNX address and supported services.
llmnr-resolve	Resolves a hostname by using the LLMNR (Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution) protocol.
lltd-discovery	Uses the Microsoft LLTD protocol to discover hosts on a local network.
mrinfo	Queries targets for multicast routing information.
mtrace	Queries for the multicast path from a source to a destination host.
targets-ipv6-multicast-echo	Sends an ICMPv6 echo request packet to the all-nodes link-local multicast address (`ff02::1`) to discover responsive hosts on a LAN without needing to individually ping each IPv6 address.
targets-ipv6-multicast-invalid-dst	Sends an ICMPv6 packet with an invalid extension header to the all-nodes link-local multicast address (`ff02::1`) to discover (some) available hosts on the LAN. This works because some hosts will respond to this probe with an ICMPv6 Parameter Problem packet.
targets-ipv6-multicast-mld	Attempts to discover available IPv6 hosts on the LAN by sending an MLD (multicast listener discovery) query to the link-local multicast address (ff02::1) and listening for any responses. The query's maximum response delay set to 1 to provoke hosts to respond immediately rather than waiting for other responses from their multicast group.
targets-ipv6-multicast-slaac	Performs IPv6 host discovery by triggering stateless address auto-configuration (SLAAC).
targets-sniffer	Sniffs the local network for a configurable amount of time (10 seconds by default) and prints discovered addresses. If the `newtargets` script argument is set, discovered addresses are added to the scan queue.



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Nmap

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afp-brute	Performs password guessing against Apple Filing Protocol (AFP).
ajp-brute	Performs brute force passwords auditing against the Apache JServ protocol. The Apache JServ Protocol is commonly used by web servers to communicate with back-end Java application server containers.
backorifice-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the BackOrifice service. The `backorifice-brute.ports` script argument is mandatory (it specifies ports to run the script against).
cassandra-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Cassandra database.
cics-enum	CICS transaction ID enumerator for IBM mainframes. This script is based on mainframe_brute by Dominic White (https://github.com/sensepost/mainframe_brute). However, this script doesn't rely on any third party libraries or tools and instead uses the NSE TN3270 library which emulates a TN3270 screen in lua.
cics-user-brute	CICS User ID brute forcing script for the CESL login screen.
cics-user-enum	CICS User ID enumeration script for the CESL/CESN Login screen.
citrix-brute-xml	Attempts to guess valid credentials for the Citrix PN Web Agent XML Service. The XML service authenticates against the local Windows server or the Active Directory.
cvs-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against CVS pserver authentication.
cvs-brute-repository	Attempts to guess the name of the CVS repositories hosted on the remote server. With knowledge of the correct repository name, usernames and passwords can be guessed.
deluge-rpc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the DelugeRPC daemon.
dicom-brute	Attempts to brute force the Application Entity Title of a DICOM server (DICOM Service Provider).
domcon-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Lotus Domino Console.
dpap-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against an iPhoto Library.
drda-brute	Performs password guessing against databases supporting the IBM DB2 protocol such as Informix, DB2 and Derby
ftp-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against FTP servers.
http-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against http basic, digest and ntlm authentication.
http-form-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against http form-based authentication.
http-iis-short-name-brute	Attempts to brute force the 8.3 filenames (commonly known as short names) of files and directories in the root folder of vulnerable IIS servers. This script is an implementation of the PoC "iis shortname scanner".
http-joomla-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Joomla web CMS installations.

http-proxy-brute	Performs brute force password guessing against HTTP proxy servers.
http-wordpress-brute	performs brute force password auditing against Wordpress CMS/blog installations.
iax2-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Asterisk IAX2 protocol. Guessing fails when a large number of attempts is made due to the maxcallnumber limit (default 2048). In case your getting "ERROR: Too many retries, aborted ..." after a while, this is most likely what's happening. In order to avoid this problem try: - reducing the size of your dictionary - use the brute delay option to introduce a delay between guesses - split the guessing up in chunks and wait for a while between them
imap-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IMAP servers using either LOGIN, PLAIN, CRAM-MD5, DIGEST-MD5 or NTLM authentication.
impress-remote-discover	Tests for the presence of the LibreOffice Impress Remote server. Checks if a PIN is valid if provided and will bruteforce the PIN if requested.
informix-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IBM Informix Dynamic Server.
ipmi-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IPMI RPC server.
irc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IRC (Internet Relay Chat) servers.
irc-sasl-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IRC (Internet Relay Chat) servers supporting SASL authentication.
iscsi-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against iSCSI targets.
ldap-brute	Attempts to brute-force LDAP authentication. By default it uses the built-in username and password lists. In order to use your own lists use the `userdb` and `passdb` script arguments.
lu-enum	Attempts to enumerate Logical Units (LU) of TN3270E servers.
membase-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Couchbase Membase servers.
metasploit-msgrpc-brute	Performs brute force username and password auditing against Metasploit msgrpc interface.
metasploit-xmlrpc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Metasploit RPC server using the XMLRPC protocol.
mikrotik-routeros-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Mikrotik RouterOS devices with the API RouterOS interface enabled.
mmouse-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the RPA Tech Mobile Mouse servers.
mongodb-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the MongoDB database.
ms-sql-brute	Performs password guessing against Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql). Works best in conjunction with the `broadcast-ms-sql-discover` script.
mysql-brute	Performs password guessing against MySQL.
mysql-enum	Performs valid-user enumeration against MySQL server using a bug discovered and published by Kingcope (http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2012/Dec/9).
nessus-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Nessus vulnerability scanning daemon using the NTP 1.2 protocol.
nessus-xmlrpc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Nessus vulnerability scanning daemon using the XMLRPC protocol.
netbus-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Netbus backdoor ("remote administration") service.
nexpose-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Nexpose vulnerability scanner using the API 1.1.
nje-node-brute	z/OS JES Network Job Entry (NJE) target node name brute force.
nje-pass-brute	z/OS JES Network Job Entry (NJE) 'I record' password brute forcer.
nping-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against an Nping Echo service.
omp2-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the OpenVAS manager using OMPv2.
openvas-	Performs brute force password auditing against a OpenVAS vulnerability scanner

otp-brute	daemon using the OTP 1.0 protocol.
oracle-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Oracle servers.
oracle-brute-stealth	Exploits the CVE-2012-3137 vulnerability, a weakness in Oracle's O5LOGIN authentication scheme. The vulnerability exists in Oracle 11g R1/R2 and allows linking the session key to a password hash. When initiating an authentication attempt as a valid user the server will respond with a session key and salt. Once received the script will disconnect the connection thereby not recording the login attempt. The session key and salt can then be used to brute force the users password.
oracle-sid-brute	Guesses Oracle instance/SID names against the TNS-listener.
pcanywhere-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the pcAnywhere remote access protocol.
pgsql-brute	Performs password guessing against PostgreSQL.
pop3-brute	Tries to log into a POP3 account by guessing usernames and passwords.
redis-brute	Performs brute force passwords auditing against a Redis key-value store.
rexec-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the classic UNIX rexec (remote exec) service.
rlogin-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the classic UNIX rlogin (remote login) service. This script must be run in privileged mode on UNIX because it must bind to a low source port number.
rpcap-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the WinPcap Remote Capture Daemon (rpcap).
rsync-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the rsync remote file syncing protocol.
rtsp-url-brute	Attempts to enumerate RTSP media URLS by testing for common paths on devices such as surveillance IP cameras.
sip-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) accounts. This protocol is most commonly associated with VoIP sessions.
smb-brute	Attempts to guess username/password combinations over SMB, storing discovered combinations for use in other scripts. Every attempt will be made to get a valid list of users and to verify each username before actually using them. When a username is discovered, besides being printed, it is also saved in the Nmap registry so other Nmap scripts can use it. That means that if you're going to run `smb-brute.nse`, you should run other `smb` scripts you want. This checks passwords in a case-insensitive way, determining case after a password is found, for Windows versions before Vista.
smtp-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against SMTP servers using either LOGIN, PLAIN, CRAM-MD5, DIGEST-MD5 or NTLM authentication.
snmp-brute	Attempts to find an SNMP community string by brute force guessing.
socks-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against SOCKS 5 proxy servers.
ssh-brute	Performs brute-force password guessing against ssh servers.
svn-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Subversion source code control servers.
telnet-brute	Performs brute-force password auditing against telnet servers.
tso-enum	TSO User ID enumerator for IBM mainframes (z/OS). The TSO logon panel tells you when a user ID is valid or invalid with the message: `IKJ56420I Userid <user ID> not authorized to use TSO`.
vmauthd-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the VMWare Authentication Daemon (vmware-authd).
vnc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against VNC servers.
vtam-enum	Many mainframes use VTAM screens to connect to various applications (CICS, IMS, TSO, and many more).
xmpp-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against XMPP (Jabber) instant messaging servers.

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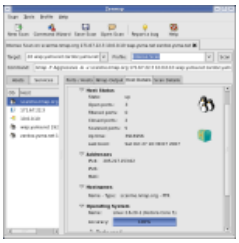

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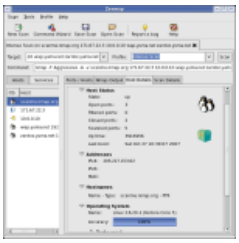
address-info	Shows extra information about IPv6 addresses, such as embedded MAC or IPv4 addresses when available.
afp-serverinfo	Shows AFP server information. This information includes the server's hostname, IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, and hardware type (for example `Macmini` or `MacBookPro`).
ajp-auth	Retrieves the authentication scheme and realm of an AJP service (Apache JServ Protocol) that requires authentication.
ajp-methods	Discovers which options are supported by the AJP (Apache JServ Protocol) server by sending an OPTIONS request and lists potentially risky methods.
amqp-info	Gathers information (a list of all server properties) from an AMQP (advanced message queuing protocol) server.
auth-owners	Attempts to find the owner of an open TCP port by querying an auth daemon which must also be open on the target system. The auth service, also known as identd, normally runs on port 113.
backorifice-info	Connects to a BackOrifice service and gathers information about the host and the BackOrifice service itself.
bitcoinrpc-info	Obtains information from a Bitcoin server by calling `getinfo` on its JSON-RPC interface.
cassandra-info	Attempts to get basic info and server status from a Cassandra database.
clock-skew	Analyzes the clock skew between the scanner and various services that report timestamps.
creds-summary	Lists all discovered credentials (e.g. from brute force and default password checking scripts) at end of scan.
dicom-ping	Attempts to discover DICOM servers (DICOM Service Provider) through a partial C-ECHO request. It also detects if the server allows any called Application Entity Title or not.
dns-nsid	Retrieves information from a DNS nameserver by requesting its nameserver ID (nsid) and asking for its id.server and version.bind values. This script performs the same queries as the following two dig commands: - dig CH TXT bind.version @target - dig +nsid CH TXT id.server @target
dns-recursion	Checks if a DNS server allows queries for third-party names. It is expected that recursion will be enabled on your own internal nameservers.
dns-service-discovery	Attempts to discover target hosts' services using the DNS Service Discovery protocol.
epmd-info	Connects to Erlang Port Mapper Daemon (epmd) and retrieves a list of nodes with their respective port numbers.
finger	Attempts to retrieve a list of usernames using the finger service.
flume-master-info	Retrieves information from Flume master HTTP pages.
freelancer-info	Detects the Freelancer game server (FLServer.exe) service by sending a status query UDP probe.
ftp-anon	Checks if an FTP server allows anonymous logins.
ftp-bounce	Checks to see if an FTP server allows port scanning using the FTP bounce

	method.
ftp-syst	Sends FTP SYST and STAT commands and returns the result.
ganglia-info	Retrieves system information (OS version, available memory, etc.) from a listening Ganglia Monitoring Daemon or Ganglia Meta Daemon.
giop-info	Queries a CORBA naming server for a list of objects.
gopher-ls	Lists files and directories at the root of a gopher service.
hadoop-datanode-info	Discovers information such as log directories from an Apache Hadoop DataNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-jobtracker-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop JobTracker HTTP status page.
hadoop-namenode-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop NameNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-secondary-namenode-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop secondary NameNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-tasktracker-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop TaskTracker HTTP status page.
hbase-master-info	Retrieves information from an Apache HBase (Hadoop database) master HTTP status page.
hbase-region-info	Retrieves information from an Apache HBase (Hadoop database) region server HTTP status page.
hddtemp-info	Reads hard disk information (such as brand, model, and sometimes temperature) from a listening hddtemp service.
hnap-info	Retrieve hardwares details and configuration information utilizing HNAP, the "Home Network Administration Protocol". It is an HTTP-Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-based protocol which allows for remote topology discovery, configuration, and management of devices (routers, cameras, PCs, NAS, etc.)
http-auth	Retrieves the authentication scheme and realm of a web service that requires authentication.
http-cisco-anyconnect	Connect as Cisco AnyConnect client to a Cisco SSL VPN and retrieves version and tunnel information.
http-cookie-flags	Examines cookies set by HTTP services. Reports any session cookies set without the httponly flag. Reports any session cookies set over SSL without the secure flag. If http-enum.nse is also run, any interesting paths found by it will be checked in addition to the root.
http-cors	Tests an http server for Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS), a way for domains to explicitly opt in to having certain methods invoked by another domain.
http-favicon	Gets the favicon ("favorites icon") from a web page and matches it against a database of the icons of known web applications. If there is a match, the name of the application is printed; otherwise the MD5 hash of the icon data is printed.
http-generator	Displays the contents of the "generator" meta tag of a web page (default: /) if there is one.
http-git	Checks for a Git repository found in a website's document root /.git/<something>) and retrieves as much repo information as possible, including language/framework, remotes, last commit message, and repository description.
http-ls	Shows the content of an "index" Web page.
http-methods	Finds out what options are supported by an HTTP server by sending an OPTIONS request. Lists potentially risky methods. It tests those methods not mentioned in the OPTIONS headers individually and sees if they are implemented. Any output other than 501/405 suggests that the method is if not in the range 400 to 600. If the response falls under that range then it is compared to the response from a randomly generated method.
http-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote HTTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
http-open-proxy	Checks if an HTTP proxy is open.
http-robots.txt	Checks for disallowed entries in `/robots.txt` on a web server.
http-svn-	Enumerates users of a Subversion repository by examining logs of most recent

enum	commits.
http-svn-info	Requests information from a Subversion repository.
http-title	Shows the title of the default page of a web server.
http-webdav-scan	A script to detect WebDAV installations. Uses the OPTIONS and PROPFIND methods.
ike-version	Obtains information (such as vendor and device type where available) from an IKE service by sending four packets to the host. This scripts tests with both Main and Aggressive Mode and sends multiple transforms per request.
imap-capabilities	Retrieves IMAP email server capabilities.
imap-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote IMAP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
ip-https-discover	Checks if the IP over HTTPS (IP-HTTPS) Tunneling Protocol [1] is supported.
ipv6-node-info	Obtains hostnames, IPv4 and IPv6 addresses through IPv6 Node Information Queries.
irc-info	Gathers information from an IRC server.
iscsi-info	Collects and displays information from remote iSCSI targets.
jdwp-info	Attempts to exploit java's remote debugging port. When remote debugging port is left open, it is possible to inject java bytecode and achieve remote code execution. This script injects and execute a Java class file that returns remote system information.
knx-gateway-info	Identifies a KNX gateway on UDP port 3671 by sending a KNX Description Request.
maxdb-info	Retrieves version and database information from a SAP Max DB database.
mongodb-databases	Attempts to get a list of tables from a MongoDB database.
mongodb-info	Attempts to get build info and server status from a MongoDB database.
ms-sql-info	Attempts to determine configuration and version information for Microsoft SQL Server instances.
ms-sql-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote Microsoft SQL services with NTLM authentication enabled.
mysql-info	Connects to a MySQL server and prints information such as the protocol and version numbers, thread ID, status, capabilities, and the password salt.
nat-pmp-info	Gets the routers WAN IP using the NAT Port Mapping Protocol (NAT-PMP). The NAT-PMP protocol is supported by a broad range of routers including: • Apple AirPort Express • Apple AirPort Extreme • Apple Time Capsule • DD-WRT • OpenWrt v8.09 or higher, with MiniUPnP daemon • pfSense v2.0 • Tarifa (firmware) (Linksys WRT54G/GL/GS) • Tomato Firmware v1.24 or higher. (Linksys WRT54G/GL/GS and many more) • Peplink Balance
nbns-interfaces	Retrieves IP addresses of the target's network interfaces via NetBIOS NS. Additional network interfaces may reveal more information about the target, including finding paths to hidden non-routed networks via multihomed systems.
nbstat	Attempts to retrieve the target's NetBIOS names and MAC address.
ncp-serverinfo	Retrieves eDirectory server information (OS version, server name, mounts, etc.) from the Novell NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) service.
netbus-info	Opens a connection to a NetBus server and extracts information about the host and the NetBus service itself.
nntp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote NNTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
ntp-info	Gets the time and configuration variables from an NTP server. We send two requests: a time request and a "read variables" (opcode 2) control message. Without verbosity, the script shows the time and the value of the `version`, `processor`, `system`, `refid`, and `stratum` variables. With verbosity, all variables are shown.
openflow-info	Queries OpenFlow controllers for information. Newer versions of the OpenFlow protocol (1.3 and greater) will return a list of all protocol versions supported by the

	controller. Versions prior to 1.3 only return their own version number.
openlookup-info	Parses and displays the banner information of an OpenLookup (network key-value store) server.
p2p-conficker	Checks if a host is infected with Conficker.C or higher, based on Conficker's peer to peer communication.
pop3-capabilities	Retrieves POP3 email server capabilities.
pop3-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote POP3 services with NTLM authentication enabled.
quake1-info	Extracts information from Quake game servers and other game servers which use the same protocol.
quake3-info	Extracts information from a Quake3 game server and other games which use the same protocol.
quake3-master-getservers	Queries Quake3-style master servers for game servers (many games other than Quake 3 use this same protocol).
rdp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote RDP services with CredSSP (NLA) authentication enabled.
rmi-dumpregistry	Connects to a remote RMI registry and attempts to dump all of its objects.
rpcinfo	Connects to portmapper and fetches a list of all registered programs. It then prints out a table including (for each program) the RPC program number, supported version numbers, port number and protocol, and program name.
rtsp-methods	Determines which methods are supported by the RTSP (real time streaming protocol) server.
servicetags	Attempts to extract system information (OS, hardware, etc.) from the Sun Service Tags service agent (UDP port 6481).
sip-methods	Enumerates a SIP Server's allowed methods (INVITE, OPTIONS, SUBSCRIBE, etc.)
smb-os-discovery	Attempts to determine the operating system, computer name, domain, workgroup, and current time over the SMB protocol (ports 445 or 139). This is done by starting a session with the anonymous account (or with a proper user account, if one is given; it likely doesn't make a difference); in response to a session starting, the server will send back all this information.
smb-security-mode	Returns information about the SMB security level determined by SMB.
smb2-security-mode	Determines the message signing configuration in SMBv2 servers for all supported dialects.
smb2-time	Attempts to obtain the current system date and the start date of a SMB2 server.
smtp-commands	Attempts to use EHLO and HELP to gather the Extended commands supported by an SMTP server.
smtp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote SMTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
snmp-hh3c-logins	Attempts to enumerate Huawei / HP/H3C Locally Defined Users through the hh3c-user.mib OID
snmp-info	Extracts basic information from an SNMPv3 GET request. The same probe is used here as in the service version detection scan.
snmp-interfaces	Attempts to enumerate network interfaces through SNMP.
snmp-netstat	Attempts to query SNMP for a netstat like output. The script can be used to identify and automatically add new targets to the scan by supplying the newtargets script argument.
snmp-processes	Attempts to enumerate running processes through SNMP.
snmp-sysdescr	Attempts to extract system information from an SNMP service.
snmp-win32-services	Attempts to enumerate Windows services through SNMP.
snmp-win32-shares	Attempts to enumerate Windows Shares through SNMP.
snmp-win32-software	Attempts to enumerate installed software through SNMP.

snmp-win32-users	Attempts to enumerate Windows user accounts through SNMP
socks-auth-info	Determines the supported authentication mechanisms of a remote SOCKS proxy server. Starting with SOCKS version 5 socks servers may support authentication. The script checks for the following authentication types: 0 - No authentication 1 - GSSAPI 2 - Username and password
socks-open-proxy	Checks if an open socks proxy is running on the target.
ssh-hostkey	Shows SSH hostkeys.
sshv1	Checks if an SSH server supports the obsolete and less secure SSH Protocol Version 1.
ssl-cert	Retrieves a server's SSL certificate. The amount of information printed about the certificate depends on the verbosity level. With no extra verbosity, the script prints the validity period and the commonName, organizationName, stateOrProvinceName, and countryName of the subject.
ssl-date	Retrieves a target host's time and date from its TLS ServerHello response.
ssl-known-key	Checks whether the SSL certificate used by a host has a fingerprint that matches an included database of problematic keys.
sslv2	Determines whether the server supports obsolete and less secure SSLv2, and discovers which ciphers it supports.
sstp-discover	Check if the Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol is supported. This is accomplished by trying to establish the HTTPS layer which is used to carry SSTP traffic as described in: - http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc247364.aspx
telnet-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote Microsoft Telnet services with NTLM authentication enabled.
tls-alpn	Enumerates a TLS server's supported application-layer protocols using the ALPN protocol.
tls-nextprotoneg	Enumerates a TLS server's supported protocols by using the next protocol negotiation extension.
ubiquiti-discovery	Extracts information from Ubiquiti networking devices.
upnp-info	Attempts to extract system information from the UPnP service.
uptime-agent-info	Gets system information from an Idera Uptime Infrastructure Monitor agent.
ventrilo-info	Detects the Ventrilo voice communication server service versions 2.1.2 and above and tries to determine version and configuration information. Some of the older versions (pre 3.0.0) may not have the UDP service that this probe relies on enabled by default.
vnc-info	Queries a VNC server for its protocol version and supported security types.
wdb-version	Detects vulnerabilities and gathers information (such as version numbers and hardware support) from VxWorks Wind DeBug agents.
weblogic-t3-info	Detect the T3 RMI protocol and Weblogic version
wsdd-discover	Retrieves and displays information from devices supporting the Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery) protocol. It also attempts to locate any published Windows Communication Framework (WCF) web services (.NET 4.0 or later).
x11-access	Checks if you're allowed to connect to the X server.
xmlrpc-methods	Performs XMLRPC Introspection via the system.listMethods method.
xmpp-info	Connects to XMPP server (port 5222) and collects server information such as: supported auth mechanisms, compression methods, whether TLS is supported and mandatory, stream management, language, support of In-Band registration, server capabilities. If possible, studies server vendor.



Scripts

acarsd-info	Retrieves information from a listening acarsd daemon. Acarsd decodes ACARS (Aircraft Communication Addressing and Reporting System) data in real time. The information retrieved by this script includes the daemon version, API version, administrator e-mail address and listening frequency.
afp-ls	Attempts to get useful information about files from AFP volumes. The output is intended to resemble the output of `ls`.
afp-serverinfo	Shows AFP server information. This information includes the server's hostname, IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, and hardware type (for example `Macmini` or `MacBookPro`).
afp-showmount	Shows AFP shares and ACLs.
ajp-headers	Performs a HEAD or GET request against either the root directory or any optional directory of an Apache JServ Protocol server and returns the server response headers.
ajp-request	Requests a URI over the Apache JServ Protocol and displays the result (or stores it in a file). Different AJP methods such as; GET, HEAD, TRACE, PUT or DELETE may be used.
allseeingeye-info	Detects the All-Seeing Eye service. Provided by some game servers for querying the server's status.
amqp-info	Gathers information (a list of all server properties) from an AMQP (advanced message queuing protocol) server.
asn-query	Maps IP addresses to autonomous system (AS) numbers.
backorifice-info	Connects to a BackOrifice service and gathers information about the host and the BackOrifice service itself.
bacnet-info	Discovers and enumerates BACNet Devices collects device information based off standard requests. In some cases, devices may not strictly follow the specifications, or may comply with older versions of the specifications, and will result in a BACNET error response. Presence of this error positively identifies the device as a BACNet device, but no enumeration is possible.
banner	A simple banner grabber which connects to an open TCP port and prints out anything sent by the listening service within five seconds.
bitcoin-getaddr	Queries a Bitcoin server for a list of known Bitcoin nodes
bitcoin-info	Extracts version and node information from a Bitcoin server
bitcoinrpc-info	Obtains information from a Bitcoin server by calling `getinfo` on its JSON-RPC interface.
bittorrent-discovery	Discovers bittorrent peers sharing a file based on a user-supplied torrent file or magnet link. Peers implement the Bittorrent protocol and share the torrent, whereas the nodes (only shown if the include-nodes NSE argument is given) implement the DHT protocol and are used to track the peers. The sets of peers and nodes are not the same, but they usually intersect.
bjnp-discover	Retrieves printer or scanner information from a remote device supporting the BJNP protocol. The protocol is known to be supported by network based Canon devices.

broadcast-eigrp-discovery	Performs network discovery and routing information gathering through Cisco's Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).
broadcast-hid-discoveryd	Discovers HID devices on a LAN by sending a discoveryd network broadcast probe.
broadcast-igmp-discovery	Discovers targets that have IGMP Multicast memberships and grabs interesting information.
broadcast-jenkins-discover	Discovers Jenkins servers on a LAN by sending a discovery broadcast probe.
broadcast-ospf2-discover	Discover IPv4 networks using Open Shortest Path First version 2(OSPFv2) protocol.
broadcast-pim-discovery	Discovers routers that are running PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast).
broadcast-ping	Sends broadcast pings on a selected interface using raw ethernet packets and outputs the responding hosts' IP and MAC addresses or (if requested) adds them as targets. Root privileges on UNIX are required to run this script since it uses raw sockets. Most operating systems don't respond to broadcast-ping probes, but they can be configured to do so.
cassandra-info	Attempts to get basic info and server status from a Cassandra database.
cics-info	Using the CICS transaction CEMT, this script attempts to gather information about the current CICS transaction server region. It gathers OS information, Datasets (files), transactions and user ids. Based on CICSpwn script by Ayoub ELAASSAL.
citrix-enum-apps	Extracts a list of published applications from the ICA Browser service.
citrix-enum-apps-xml	Extracts a list of applications, ACLs, and settings from the Citrix XML service.
citrix-enum-servers	Extracts a list of Citrix servers from the ICA Browser service.
citrix-enum-servers-xml	Extracts the name of the server farm and member servers from Citrix XML service.
coap-resources	Dumps list of available resources from CoAP endpoints.
couchdb-databases	Gets database tables from a CouchDB database.
couchdb-stats	Gets database statistics from a CouchDB database.
cups-info	Lists printers managed by the CUPS printing service.
cups-queue-info	Lists currently queued print jobs of the remote CUPS service grouped by printer.
daap-get-library	Retrieves a list of music from a DAAP server. The list includes artist names and album and song titles.
daytime	Retrieves the day and time from the Daytime service.
db2-das-info	Connects to the IBM DB2 Administration Server (DAS) on TCP or UDP port 523 and exports the server profile. No authentication is required for this request.
dhcp-discover	Sends a DHCPINFORM request to a host on UDP port 67 to obtain all the local configuration parameters without allocating a new address.
dicom-ping	Attempts to discover DICOM servers (DICOM Service Provider) through a partial C-ECHO request. It also detects if the server allows any called Application Entity Title or not.
dict-info	Connects to a dictionary server using the DICT protocol, runs the SHOW SERVER command, and displays the result. The DICT protocol is defined in RFC 2229 and is a protocol which allows a client to query a dictionary server for definitions from a set of natural language dictionary databases.
dns-brute	Attempts to enumerate DNS hostnames by brute force guessing of common subdomains. With the `dns-brute.srv` argument, dns-brute will also try to enumerate common DNS SRV records.
dns-cache-snoop	Performs DNS cache snooping against a DNS server.
dns-check-zone	Checks DNS zone configuration against best practices, including RFC 1912. The configuration checks are divided into categories which each have a number of different tests.
dns-client-	Performs a domain lookup using the edns-client-subnet option which allows

subnet-scan	clients to specify the subnet that queries supposedly originate from. The script uses this option to supply a number of geographically distributed locations in an attempt to enumerate as many different address records as possible. The script also supports requests using a given subnet.
dns-ip6-arpa-scan	Performs a quick reverse DNS lookup of an IPv6 network using a technique which analyzes DNS server response codes to dramatically reduce the number of queries needed to enumerate large networks.
dns-nsec-enum	Enumerates DNS names using the DNSSEC NSEC-walking technique.
dns-nsec3-enum	Tries to enumerate domain names from the DNS server that supports DNSSEC NSEC3 records.
dns-nsid	Retrieves information from a DNS nameserver by requesting its nameserver ID (nsid) and asking for its id.server and version.bind values. This script performs the same queries as the following two dig commands: - dig CH TXT bind.version @target - dig +nsid CH TXT id.server @target
dns-service-discovery	Attempts to discover target hosts' services using the DNS Service Discovery protocol.
dns-srv-enum	Enumerates various common service (SRV) records for a given domain name. The service records contain the hostname, port and priority of servers for a given service. The following services are enumerated by the script: - Active Directory Global Catalog - Exchange Autodiscovery - Kerberos KDC Service - Kerberos Passwd Change Service - LDAP Servers - SIP Servers - XMPP S2S - XMPP C2S
dns-zeustracker	Checks if the target IP range is part of a Zeus botnet by querying ZTDNS @ abuse.ch. Please review the following information before you start to scan: • https://zeustracker.abuse.ch/ztdns.php
dns-zone-transfer	Requests a zone transfer (AXFR) from a DNS server.
drda-info	Attempts to extract information from database servers supporting the DRDA protocol. The script sends a DRDA EXCSAT (exchange server attributes) command packet and parses the response.
enip-info	This NSE script is used to send a EtherNet/IP packet to a remote device that has TCP 44818 open. The script will send a Request Identity Packet and once a response is received, it validates that it was a proper response to the command that was sent, and then will parse out the data. Information that is parsed includes Device Type, Vendor ID, Product name, Serial Number, Product code, Revision Number, status, state, as well as the Device IP.
epmd-info	Connects to Erlang Port Mapper Daemon (epmd) and retrieves a list of nodes with their respective port numbers.
eppc-enum-processes	Attempts to enumerate process info over the Apple Remote Event protocol. When accessing an application over the Apple Remote Event protocol the service responds with the uid and pid of the application, if it is running, prior to requesting authentication.
fcrdns	Performs a Forward-confirmed Reverse DNS lookup and reports anomalous results.
finger	Attempts to retrieve a list of usernames using the finger service.
firewalk	Tries to discover firewall rules using an IP TTL expiration technique known as firewalking.
flume-master-info	Retrieves information from Flume master HTTP pages.
fox-info	Tridium Niagara Fox is a protocol used within Building Automation Systems. Based off Billy Rios and Terry McCorkle's work this Nmap NSE will collect information from A Tridium Niagara system.
freelancer-info	Detects the Freelancer game server (FLServer.exe) service by sending a status query UDP probe.
ftp-syst	Sends FTP SYST and STAT commands and returns the result.
ganglia-info	Retrieves system information (OS version, available memory, etc.) from a listening Ganglia Monitoring Daemon or Ganglia Meta Daemon.
giop-info	Queries a CORBA naming server for a list of objects.
gkrellm-info	Queries a GKRellM service for monitoring information. A single round of collection is made, showing a snapshot of information at the time of the request.
gopher-ls	Lists files and directories at the root of a gopher service.
gpsd-info	Retrieves GPS time, coordinates and speed from the GPSD network daemon.

hadoop-datanode-info	Discovers information such as log directories from an Apache Hadoop DataNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-jobtracker-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop JobTracker HTTP status page.
hadoop-namenode-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop NameNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-secondary-namenode-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop secondary NameNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-tasktracker-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop TaskTracker HTTP status page.
hbase-master-info	Retrieves information from an Apache HBase (Hadoop database) master HTTP status page.
hbase-region-info	Retrieves information from an Apache HBase (Hadoop database) region server HTTP status page.
hddtemp-info	Reads hard disk information (such as brand, model, and sometimes temperature) from a listening hddtemp service.
hnap-info	Retrieve hardwares details and configuration information utilizing HNAP, the "Home Network Administration Protocol". It is an HTTP-Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-based protocol which allows for remote topology discovery, configuration, and management of devices (routers, cameras, PCs, NAS, etc.)
hostmap-bfk	Discovers hostnames that resolve to the target's IP address by querying the online database at http://www.bfk.de/bfk_dnslogger.html.
hostmap-crtsh	Finds subdomains of a web server by querying Google's Certificate Transparency logs database (https://crt.sh).
hostmap-robtex	Discovers hostnames that resolve to the target's IP address by querying the online Robtex service at http://ip.robtex.com/.
http-affiliate-id	Grabs affiliate network IDs (e.g. Google AdSense or Analytics, Amazon Associates, etc.) from a web page. These can be used to identify pages with the same owner.
http-apache-negotiation	Checks if the target http server has mod_negotiation enabled. This feature can be leveraged to find hidden resources and spider a web site using fewer requests.
http-apache-server-status	Attempts to retrieve the server-status page for Apache webservers that have mod_status enabled. If the server-status page exists and appears to be from mod_status the script will parse useful information such as the system uptime, Apache version and recent HTTP requests.
http-aspnet-debug	Determines if a ASP.NET application has debugging enabled using a HTTP DEBUG request.
http-auth-finder	Spiders a web site to find web pages requiring form-based or HTTP-based authentication. The results are returned in a table with each url and the detected method.
http-backup-finder	Spiders a website and attempts to identify backup copies of discovered files. It does so by requesting a number of different combinations of the filename (eg. index.bak, index.html~, copy of index.html).
http-bigip-cookie	Decodes any unencrypted F5 BIG-IP cookies in the HTTP response. BIG-IP cookies contain information on backend systems such as internal IP addresses and port numbers. See here for more info: https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K6917
http-cakephp-version	Obtains the CakePHP version of a web application built with the CakePHP framework by fingerprinting default files shipped with the CakePHP framework.
http-chrono	Measures the time a website takes to deliver a web page and returns the maximum, minimum and average time it took to fetch a page.
http-cisco-anyconnect	Connect as Cisco AnyConnect client to a Cisco SSL VPN and retrieves version and tunnel information.
http-comments-displayer	Extracts and outputs HTML and JavaScript comments from HTTP responses.
http-cors	Tests an http server for Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS), a way for domains to explicitly opt in to having certain methods invoked by another domain.
http-date	Gets the date from HTTP-like services. Also prints how much the date differs from local time. Local time is the time the HTTP request was sent, so the

	difference includes at least the duration of one RTT.
http-default-accounts	Tests for access with default credentials used by a variety of web applications and devices.
http-devframework	
http-drupal-enum	Enumerates the installed Drupal modules/themes by using a list of known modules and themes.
http-drupal-enum-users	Enumerates Drupal users by exploiting an information disclosure vulnerability in Views, Drupal's most popular module.
http-enum	Enumerates directories used by popular web applications and servers.
http-errors	This script crawls through the website and returns any error pages.
http-favicon	Gets the favicon ("favorites icon") from a web page and matches it against a database of the icons of known web applications. If there is a match, the name of the application is printed; otherwise the MD5 hash of the icon data is printed.
http-feed	This script crawls through the website to find any rss or atom feeds.
http-generator	Displays the contents of the "generator" meta tag of a web page (default: /) if there is one.
http-gitweb-projects-enum	Retrieves a list of Git projects, owners and descriptions from a gitweb (web interface to the Git revision control system).
http-google-malware	Checks if hosts are on Google's blacklist of suspected malware and phishing servers. These lists are constantly updated and are part of Google's Safe Browsing service.
http-grep	Spiders a website and attempts to match all pages and urls against a given string. Matches are counted and grouped per url under which they were discovered.
http-headers	Performs a HEAD request for the root folder ("/") of a web server and displays the HTTP headers returned.
http-hp-ilo-info	Attempts to extract information from HP iLO boards including versions and addresses.
http-icloud-findmyiphone	Retrieves the locations of all "Find my iPhone" enabled iOS devices by querying the MobileMe web service (authentication required).
http-icloud-sendmsg	Sends a message to a iOS device through the Apple MobileMe web service. The device has to be registered with an Apple ID using the Find My Iphone application.
http-internal-ip-disclosure	Determines if the web server leaks its internal IP address when sending an HTTP/1.0 request without a Host header.
http-jsonp-detection	Attempts to discover JSONP endpoints in web servers. JSONP endpoints can be used to bypass Same-origin Policy restrictions in web browsers.
http-ls	Shows the content of an "index" Web page.
http-mcmp	Checks if the webserver allows mod_cluster management protocol (MCMP) methods.
http-mobileversion-checker	Checks if the website holds a mobile version.
http-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote HTTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
http-open-proxy	Checks if an HTTP proxy is open.
http-open-redirect	Spiders a website and attempts to identify open redirects. Open redirects are handlers which commonly take a URL as a parameter and responds with a HTTP redirect (3XX) to the target. Risks of open redirects are described at **http://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/601.html**.
http-php-version	Attempts to retrieve the PHP version from a web server. PHP has a number of magic queries that return images or text that can vary with the PHP version. This script uses the following queries: • /?=PHPE9568F36-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42: gets a GIF logo, which changes on April Fool's Day. • /?=PHPB8B5F2A0-3C92-11d3-A3A9-4C7B08C10000: gets an HTML credits page.
http-put	Uploads a local file to a remote web server using the HTTP PUT method. You must specify the filename and URL path with NSE arguments.
http-qnap-nas-	Attempts to retrieve the model, firmware version, and enabled services from a

info	QNAP Network Attached Storage (NAS) device.
http-referer-checker	Informs about cross-domain include of scripts. Websites that include external javascript scripts are delegating part of their security to third-party entities.
http-robots.txt	Checks for disallowed entries in `/robots.txt` on a web server.
http-robtex-reverse-ip	Obtains up to 100 forward DNS names for a target IP address by querying the Robtex service (https://www.robtex.com/ip-lookup/).
http-robtex-shared-ns	Finds up to 100 domain names which use the same name server as the target by querying the Robtex service at http://www.robtex.com/dns/.
http-sap-netweaver-leak	Detects SAP Netweaver Portal instances that allow anonymous access to the KM unit navigation page. This page leaks file names, ldap users, etc.
http-security-headers	Checks for the HTTP response headers related to security given in OWASP Secure Headers Project and gives a brief description of the header and its configuration value.
http-sitemap-generator	Spiders a web server and displays its directory structure along with number and types of files in each folder. Note that files listed as having an 'Other' extension are ones that have no extension or that are a root document.
http-svn-enum	Enumerates users of a Subversion repository by examining logs of most recent commits.
http-svn-info	Requests information from a Subversion repository.
http-title	Shows the title of the default page of a web server.
http-trace	Sends an HTTP TRACE request and shows if the method TRACE is enabled. If debug is enabled, it returns the header fields that were modified in the response.
http-traceroute	Exploits the Max-Forwards HTTP header to detect the presence of reverse proxies.
http-trane-info	Attempts to obtain information from Trane Tracer SC devices. Trane Tracer SC is an intelligent field panel for communicating with HVAC equipment controllers deployed across several sectors including commercial facilities and others.
http-unsafe-output-escaping	Spiders a website and attempts to identify output escaping problems where content is reflected back to the user. This script locates all parameters, ? x=foo&y=bar and checks if the values are reflected on the page. If they are indeed reflected, the script will try to insert ghz>hzx"zxc'xcv and check which (if any) characters were reflected back onto the page without proper html escaping. This is an indication of potential XSS vulnerability.
http-useragent-tester	Checks if various crawling utilities are allowed by the host.
http-vhosts	Searches for web virtual hostnames by making a large number of HEAD requests against http servers using common hostnames.
http-vlcstreamer-ls	Connects to a VLC Streamer helper service and lists directory contents. The VLC Streamer helper service is used by the iOS VLC Streamer application to enable streaming of multimedia content from the remote server to the device.
http-waf-detect	Attempts to determine whether a web server is protected by an IPS (Intrusion Prevention System), IDS (Intrusion Detection System) or WAF (Web Application Firewall) by probing the web server with malicious payloads and detecting changes in the response code and body.
http-waf-fingerprint	Tries to detect the presence of a web application firewall and its type and version.
http-webdav-scan	A script to detect WebDAV installations. Uses the OPTIONS and PROPFIND methods.
http-wordpress-enum	Enumerates themes and plugins of Wordpress installations. The script can also detect outdated plugins by comparing version numbers with information pulled from api.wordpress.org.
http-xssed	This script searches the xssed.com database and outputs the result.
icap-info	Tests a list of known ICAP service names and prints information about any it detects. The Internet Content Adaptation Protocol (ICAP) is used to extend transparent proxy servers and is generally used for content filtering and antivirus scanning.
iec-identify	Attempts to identify IEC 60870-5-104 ICS protocol.
ike-version	Obtains information (such as vendor and device type where available) from an IKE service by sending four packets to the host. This scripts tests with both Main and Aggressive Mode and sends multiple transforms per request.
imap-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote IMAP services with NTLM authentication enabled.

ip-forwarding	Detects whether the remote device has ip forwarding or "Internet connection sharing" enabled, by sending an ICMP echo request to a given target using the scanned host as default gateway.
ip-geolocation-geoplugin	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using the Geoplugin geolocation web service (http://www.geoplugin.com/). There is no limit on lookups using this service.
ip-geolocation-ipinfodb	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using the IPInfoDB geolocation web service (http://ipinfodb.com/ip_location_api.php).
ip-geolocation-maxmind	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using a Geolocation Maxmind database file (available from http://www.maxmind.com/app/ip-location). This script supports queries using all Maxmind databases that are supported by their API including the commercial ones.
ip-https-discover	Checks if the IP over HTTPS (IP-HTTPS) Tunneling Protocol [1] is supported.
ipidseq	Classifies a host's IP ID sequence (test for susceptibility to idle scan).
ipmi-version	Performs IPMI Information Discovery through Channel Auth probes.
ipv6-multicast-mld-list	Uses Multicast Listener Discovery to list the multicast addresses subscribed to by IPv6 multicast listeners on the link-local scope. Addresses in the IANA IPv6 Multicast Address Space Registry have their descriptions listed.
ipv6-node-info	Obtains hostnames, IPv4 and IPv6 addresses through IPv6 Node Information Queries.
irc-botnet-channels	Checks an IRC server for channels that are commonly used by malicious botnets.
irc-info	Gathers information from an IRC server.
iscsi-info	Collects and displays information from remote iSCSI targets.
isns-info	Lists portals and iSCSI nodes registered with the Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS).
jdwp-info	Attempts to exploit java's remote debugging port. When remote debugging port is left open, it is possible to inject java bytecode and achieve remote code execution. This script injects and execute a Java class file that returns remote system information.
knx-gateway-discover	Discovers KNX gateways by sending a KNX Search Request to the multicast address 224.0.23.12 including a UDP payload with destination port 3671. KNX gateways will respond with a KNX Search Response including various information about the gateway, such as KNX address and supported services.
knx-gateway-info	Identifies a KNX gateway on UDP port 3671 by sending a KNX Description Request.
ldap-novell-getpass	Universal Password enables advanced password policies, including extended characters in passwords, synchronization of passwords from eDirectory to other systems, and a single password for all access to eDirectory.
ldap-rootdse	Retrieves the LDAP root DSA-specific Entry (DSE)
ldap-search	Attempts to perform an LDAP search and returns all matches.
lexmark-config	Retrieves configuration information from a Lexmark S300-S400 printer.
llmnr-resolve	Resolves a hostname by using the LLMNR (Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution) protocol.
lltd-discovery	Uses the Microsoft LLTD protocol to discover hosts on a local network.
membase-http-info	Retrieves information (hostname, OS, uptime, etc.) from the CouchBase Web Administration port. The information retrieved by this script does not require any credentials.
memcached-info	Retrieves information (including system architecture, process ID, and server time) from distributed memory object caching system memcached.
modbus-discover	Enumerates SCADA Modbus slave ids (sids) and collects their device information.
mongodb-databases	Attempts to get a list of tables from a MongoDB database.
mongodb-info	Attempts to get build info and server status from a MongoDB database.
mqtt-subscribe	Dumps message traffic from MQTT brokers.
mrinfo	Queries targets for multicast routing information.
ms-sql-config	Queries Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql) instances for a list of databases, linked servers, and configuration settings.
ms-sql-dac	Queries the Microsoft SQL Browser service for the DAC (Dedicated Admin

	Connection) port of a given (or all) SQL Server instance. The DAC port is used to connect to the database instance when normal connection attempts fail, for example, when server is hanging, out of memory or in other bad states. In addition, the DAC port provides an admin with access to system objects otherwise not accessible over normal connections.
ms-sql-dump-hashes	Dumps the password hashes from an MS-SQL server in a format suitable for cracking by tools such as John-the-ripper. In order to do so the user needs to have the appropriate DB privileges.
ms-sql-hasdbaccess	Queries Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql) instances for a list of databases a user has access to.
ms-sql-info	Attempts to determine configuration and version information for Microsoft SQL Server instances.
ms-sql-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote Microsoft SQL services with NTLM authentication enabled.
ms-sql-query	Runs a query against Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql).
ms-sql-tables	Queries Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql) for a list of tables per database.
msrpc-enum	Queries an MSRPC endpoint mapper for a list of mapped services and displays the gathered information.
mtrace	Queries for the multicast path from a source to a destination host.
mysql-audit	Audits MySQL database server security configuration against parts of the CIS MySQL v1.0.2 benchmark (the engine can be used for other MySQL audits by creating appropriate audit files).
mysql-databases	Attempts to list all databases on a MySQL server.
mysql-dump-hashes	Dumps the password hashes from an MySQL server in a format suitable for cracking by tools such as John the Ripper. Appropriate DB privileges (root) are required.
mysql-info	Connects to a MySQL server and prints information such as the protocol and version numbers, thread ID, status, capabilities, and the password salt.
mysql-query	Runs a query against a MySQL database and returns the results as a table.
mysql-variables	Attempts to show all variables on a MySQL server.
mysql-vuln-cve2012-2122	
nat-pmp-info	Gets the routers WAN IP using the NAT Port Mapping Protocol (NAT-PMP). The NAT-PMP protocol is supported by a broad range of routers including: • Apple AirPort Express • Apple AirPort Extreme • Apple Time Capsule • DD-WRT • OpenWrt v8.09 or higher, with MiniUPnP daemon • pfSense v2.0 • Tarifa (firmware) (Linksys WRT54G/GL/GS) • Tomato Firmware v1.24 or higher. (Linksys WRT54G/GL/GS and many more) • Peplink Balance
nat-pmp-mapport	Maps a WAN port on the router to a local port on the client using the NAT Port Mapping Protocol (NAT-PMP). It supports the following operations: • map - maps a new external port on the router to an internal port of the requesting IP • unmap - unmaps a previously mapped port for the requesting IP • unmapall - unmaps all previously mapped ports for the requesting IP
nbd-info	Displays protocol and block device information from NBD servers.
nbns-interfaces	Retrieves IP addresses of the target's network interfaces via NetBIOS NS. Additional network interfaces may reveal more information about the target, including finding paths to hidden non-routed networks via multihomed systems.
nbstat	Attempts to retrieve the target's NetBIOS names and MAC address.
ncp-serverinfo	Retrieves eDirectory server information (OS version, server name, mounts, etc.) from the Novell NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) service.
ndmp-fs-info	Lists remote file systems by querying the remote device using the Network Data Management Protocol (ndmp). NDMP is a protocol intended to transport data between a NAS device and the backup device, removing the need for the data to

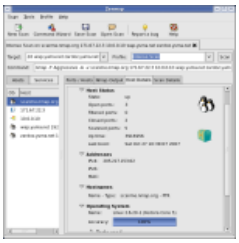
	pass through the backup server. The following products are known to support the protocol: • Amanda • Bacula • CA Arcserve • CommVault Simpana • EMC Networker • Hitachi Data Systems • IBM Tivoli • Quest Software Netvault Backup • Symantec Netbackup • Symantec Backup Exec
netbus-info	Opens a connection to a NetBus server and extracts information about the host and the NetBus service itself.
nfs-ls	Attempts to get useful information about files from NFS exports. The output is intended to resemble the output of `ls`.
nfs-showmount	Shows NFS exports, like the `showmount -e` command.
nfs-statfs	Retrieves disk space statistics and information from a remote NFS share. The output is intended to resemble the output of `df`.
nntp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote NNTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
nrpe-enum	Queries Nagios Remote Plugin Executor (NRPE) daemons to obtain information such as load averages, process counts, logged in user information, etc.
ntp-info	Gets the time and configuration variables from an NTP server. We send two requests: a time request and a "read variables" (opcode 2) control message. Without verbosity, the script shows the time and the value of the `version`, `processor`, `system`, `refid`, and `stratum` variables. With verbosity, all variables are shown.
ntp-monlist	Obtains and prints an NTP server's monitor data.
omp2-enum-targets	Attempts to retrieve the list of target systems and networks from an OpenVAS Manager server.
omron-info	This NSE script is used to send a FINS packet to a remote device. The script will send a Controller Data Read Command and once a response is received, it validates that it was a proper response to the command that was sent, and then will parse out the data.
openlookup-info	Parses and displays the banner information of an OpenLookup (network key-value store) server.
openwebnet-discovery	OpenWebNet is a communications protocol developed by Bticino since 2000. Retrieves device identifying information and number of connected devices.
path-mtu	Performs simple Path MTU Discovery to target hosts.
pcworx-info	This NSE script will query and parse pcworx protocol to a remote PLC. The script will send a initial request packets and once a response is received, it validates that it was a proper response to the command that was sent, and then will parse out the data. PCWorx is a protocol and Program by Phoenix Contact.
pop3-capabilities	Retrieves POP3 email server capabilities.
pop3-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote POP3 services with NTLM authentication enabled.
qscan	Repeatedly probe open and/or closed ports on a host to obtain a series of round-trip time values for each port. These values are used to group collections of ports which are statistically different from other groups. Ports being in different groups (or "families") may be due to network mechanisms such as port forwarding to machines behind a NAT.
quake1-info	Extracts information from Quake game servers and other game servers which use the same protocol.
quake3-info	Extracts information from a Quake3 game server and other games which use the same protocol.
quake3-master-getservers	Queries Quake3-style master servers for game servers (many games other than Quake 3 use this same protocol).
rdp-enum-encryption	Determines which Security layer and Encryption level is supported by the RDP service. It does so by cycling through all existing protocols and ciphers. When run

	in debug mode, the script also returns the protocols and ciphers that fail and any errors that were reported.
rdp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote RDP services with CredSSP (NLA) authentication enabled.
redis-info	Retrieves information (such as version number and architecture) from a Redis key-value store.
resolveall	NOTE: This script has been replaced by the `--resolve-all` command-line option in Nmap 7.70
rfc868-time	Retrieves the day and time from the Time service.
riak-http-info	Retrieves information (such as node name and architecture) from a Basho Riak distributed database using the HTTP protocol.
rmi-dumpregistry	Connects to a remote RMI registry and attempts to dump all of its objects.
rpcap-info	Connects to the rpcap service (provides remote sniffing capabilities through WinPcap) and retrieves interface information. The service can either be setup to require authentication or not and also supports IP restrictions.
rpcinfo	Connects to portmapper and fetches a list of all registered programs. It then prints out a table including (for each program) the RPC program number, supported version numbers, port number and protocol, and program name.
rsync-list-modules	Lists modules available for rsync (remote file sync) synchronization.
rusers	Connects to rusersd RPC service and retrieves a list of logged-in users.
s7-info	Enumerates Siemens S7 PLC Devices and collects their device information. This script is based off PLCScan that was developed by Positive Research and Scadastrangelove (**https://code.google.com/p/plcscan/**). This script is meant to provide the same functionality as PLCScan inside of Nmap. Some of the information that is collected by PLCScan was not ported over; this information can be parsed out of the packets that are received.
servicetags	Attempts to extract system information (OS, hardware, etc.) from the Sun Service Tags service agent (UDP port 6481).
shodan-api	Queries Shodan API for given targets and produces similar output to a -sV nmap scan. The ShodanAPI key can be set with the 'apikey' script argument, or hardcoded in the .nse file itself. You can get a free key from **https://developer.shodan.io**
sip-call-spoof	Spoofs a call to a SIP phone and detects the action taken by the target (busy, declined, hung up, etc.)
sip-methods	Enumerates a SIP Server's allowed methods (INVITE, OPTIONS, SUBSCRIBE, etc.)
smb-enum-domains	Attempts to enumerate domains on a system, along with their policies. This generally requires credentials, except against Windows 2000. In addition to the actual domain, the "Builtin" domain is generally displayed. Windows returns this in the list of domains, but its policies don't appear to be used anywhere.
smb-enum-groups	Obtains a list of groups from the remote Windows system, as well as a list of the group's users. This works similarly to `enum.exe` with the `/G` switch.
smb-enum-processes	Pulls a list of processes from the remote server over SMB. This will determine all running processes, their process IDs, and their parent processes. It is done by querying the remote registry service, which is disabled by default on Vista; on all other Windows versions, it requires Administrator privileges.
smb-enum-services	Retrieves the list of services running on a remote Windows system. Each service attribute contains service name, display name and service status of each service.
smb-enum-sessions	Enumerates the users logged into a system either locally or through an SMB share. The local users can be logged on either physically on the machine, or through a terminal services session. Connections to a SMB share are, for example, people connected to fileshares or making RPC calls. Nmap's connection will also show up, and is generally identified by the one that connected "0 seconds ago".
smb-enum-shares	Attempts to list shares using the `srvsvc.NetShareEnumAll` MSRPC function and retrieve more information about them using `srvsvc.NetShareGetInfo`. If access to those functions is denied, a list of common share names are checked.
smb-ls	Attempts to retrieve useful information about files shared on SMB volumes. The output is intended to resemble the output of the UNIX `ls` command.
smb-mbenum	Queries information managed by the Windows Master Browser.
smb-os-discovery	Attempts to determine the operating system, computer name, domain, workgroup, and current time over the SMB protocol (ports 445 or 139). This is done by starting a session with the anonymous account (or with a proper user

	account, if one is given; it likely doesn't make a difference); in response to a session starting, the server will send back all this information.
smb-protocols	Attempts to list the supported protocols and dialects of a SMB server.
smb-security-mode	Returns information about the SMB security level determined by SMB.
smb-server-stats	Attempts to grab the server's statistics over SMB and MSRPC, which uses TCP ports 445 or 139.
smb-system-info	Pulls back information about the remote system from the registry. Getting all of the information requires an administrative account, although a user account will still get a lot of it. Guest probably won't get any, nor will anonymous. This goes for all operating systems, including Windows 2000.
smb2-capabilities	Attempts to list the supported capabilities in a SMBv2 server for each enabled dialect.
smb2-security-mode	Determines the message signing configuration in SMBv2 servers for all supported dialects.
smb2-time	Attempts to obtain the current system date and the start date of a SMB2 server.
smtp-commands	Attempts to use EHLO and HELP to gather the Extended commands supported by an SMTP server.
smtp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote SMTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
smtp-open-relay	Attempts to relay mail by issuing a predefined combination of SMTP commands. The goal of this script is to tell if a SMTP server is vulnerable to mail relaying.
sniffer-detect	Checks if a target on a local Ethernet has its network card in promiscuous mode.
snmp-hh3c-logins	Attempts to enumerate Huawei / HP/H3C Locally Defined Users through the hh3c-user.mib OID
snmp-interfaces	Attempts to enumerate network interfaces through SNMP.
snmp-netstat	Attempts to query SNMP for a netstat like output. The script can be used to identify and automatically add new targets to the scan by supplying the newtargets script argument.
snmp-processes	Attempts to enumerate running processes through SNMP.
snmp-sysdescr	Attempts to extract system information from an SNMP service.
snmp-win32-services	Attempts to enumerate Windows services through SNMP.
snmp-win32-shares	Attempts to enumerate Windows Shares through SNMP.
snmp-win32-software	Attempts to enumerate installed software through SNMP.
socks-auth-info	Determines the supported authentication mechanisms of a remote SOCKS proxy server. Starting with SOCKS version 5 socks servers may support authentication. The script checks for the following authentication types: 0 - No authentication 1 - GSSAPI 2 - Username and password
socks-open-proxy	Checks if an open socks proxy is running on the target.
ssh-hostkey	Shows SSH hostkeys.
ssh2-enum-algos	Reports the number of algorithms (for encryption, compression, etc.) that the target SSH2 server offers. If verbosity is set, the offered algorithms are each listed by type.
ssl-cert	Retrieves a server's SSL certificate. The amount of information printed about the certificate depends on the verbosity level. With no extra verbosity, the script prints the validity period and the commonName, organizationName, stateOrProvinceName, and countryName of the subject.
ssl-cert-intaddr	Reports any private (RFC1918) IPv4 addresses found in the various fields of an SSL service's certificate. These will only be reported if the target address itself is not private. Nmap v7.30 or later is required.
ssl-date	Retrieves a target host's time and date from its TLS ServerHello response.
ssl-enum-ciphers	This script repeatedly initiates SSLv3/TLS connections, each time trying a new cipher or compressor while recording whether a host accepts or rejects it. The end result is a list of all the ciphersuites and compressors that a server accepts.
ssl-known-key	Checks whether the SSL certificate used by a host has a fingerprint that matches an included database of problematic keys.

sstp-discover	Check if the Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol is supported. This is accomplished by trying to establish the HTTPS layer which is used to carry SSTP traffic as described in: - http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc247364.aspx
stun-info	Retrieves the external IP address of a NAT:ed host using the STUN protocol.
stuxnet-detect	Detects whether a host is infected with the Stuxnet worm (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuxnet).
targets-asn	Produces a list of IP prefixes for a given routing AS number (ASN).
targets-ipv6-map4to6	This script runs in the pre-scanning phase to map IPv4 addresses onto IPv6 networks and add them to the scan queue.
targets-ipv6-multicast-echo	Sends an ICMPv6 echo request packet to the all-nodes link-local multicast address (`ff02::1`) to discover responsive hosts on a LAN without needing to individually ping each IPv6 address.
targets-ipv6-multicast-invalid-dst	Sends an ICMPv6 packet with an invalid extension header to the all-nodes link-local multicast address (`ff02::1`) to discover (some) available hosts on the LAN. This works because some hosts will respond to this probe with an ICMPv6 Parameter Problem packet.
targets-ipv6-multicast-mld	Attempts to discover available IPv6 hosts on the LAN by sending an MLD (multicast listener discovery) query to the link-local multicast address (ff02::1) and listening for any responses. The query's maximum response delay set to 1 to provoke hosts to respond immediately rather than waiting for other responses from their multicast group.
targets-ipv6-multicast-slaac	Performs IPv6 host discovery by triggering stateless address auto-configuration (SLAAC).
targets-ipv6-wordlist	Adds IPv6 addresses to the scan queue using a wordlist of hexadecimal "words" that form addresses in a given subnet.
targets-sniffer	Sniffs the local network for a configurable amount of time (10 seconds by default) and prints discovered addresses. If the `newtargets` script argument is set, discovered addresses are added to the scan queue.
targets-traceroute	Inserts traceroute hops into the Nmap scanning queue. It only functions if Nmap's `--traceroute` option is used and the `newtargets` script argument is given.
telnet-encryption	Determines whether the encryption option is supported on a remote telnet server. Some systems (including FreeBSD and the krb5 telnetd available in many Linux distributions) implement this option incorrectly, leading to a remote root vulnerability. This script currently only tests whether encryption is supported, not for that particular vulnerability.
telnet-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote Microsoft Telnet services with NTLM authentication enabled.
tftp-enum	Enumerates TFTP (trivial file transfer protocol) filenames by testing for a list of common ones.
tls-alpn	Enumerates a TLS server's supported application-layer protocols using the ALPN protocol.
tls-nextprotoneg	Enumerates a TLS server's supported protocols by using the next protocol negotiation extension.
tn3270-screen	Connects to a tn3270 'server' and returns the screen.
traceroute-geolocation	Lists the geographic locations of each hop in a traceroute and optionally saves the results to a KML file, plottable on Google earth and maps.
ubiquiti-discovery	Extracts information from Ubiquiti networking devices.
upnp-info	Attempts to extract system information from the UPnP service.
ventrilo-info	Detects the Ventrilo voice communication server service versions 2.1.2 and above and tries to determine version and configuration information. Some of the older versions (pre 3.0.0) may not have the UDP service that this probe relies on enabled by default.
versant-info	Extracts information, including file paths, version and database names from a Versant object database.
vmware-version	Queries VMware server (vCenter, ESX, ESXi) SOAP API to extract the version information.
vnc-info	Queries a VNC server for its protocol version and supported security types.
vnc-title	Tries to log into a VNC server and get its desktop name. Uses credentials discovered by vnc-brute, or None authentication types. If `realvnc-auth-bypass` was run and returned VULNERABLE, this script will use that vulnerability to bypass authentication.

voldemort-info	Retrieves cluster and store information from the Voldemort distributed key-value store using the Voldemort Native Protocol.
vuze-dht-info	Retrieves some basic information, including protocol version from a Vuze filesharing node.
wdb-version	Detects vulnerabilities and gathers information (such as version numbers and hardware support) from VxWorks Wind DeBug agents.
weblogic-t3-info	Detect the T3 RMI protocol and Weblogic version
whois-domain	Attempts to retrieve information about the domain name of the target
whois-ip	Queries the WHOIS services of Regional Internet Registries (RIR) and attempts to retrieve information about the IP Address Assignment which contains the Target IP Address.
wsdd-discover	Retrieves and displays information from devices supporting the Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery) protocol. It also attempts to locate any published Windows Communication Framework (WCF) web services (.NET 4.0 or later).
xdmcp-discover	Requests an XDMCP (X display manager control protocol) session and lists supported authentication and authorization mechanisms.
xmlrpc-methods	Performs XMLRPC Introspection via the system.listMethods method.
xmpp-info	Connects to XMPP server (port 5222) and collects server information such as: supported auth mechanisms, compression methods, whether TLS is supported and mandatory, stream management, language, support of In-Band registration, server capabilities. If possible, studies server vendor.



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Scripts

broadcast-avahi-dos	Attempts to discover hosts in the local network using the DNS Service Discovery protocol and sends a NULL UDP packet to each host to test if it is vulnerable to the Avahi NULL UDP packet denial of service (CVE-2011-1002).
http-slowloris	Tests a web server for vulnerability to the Slowloris DoS attack by launching a Slowloris attack.
ipv6-ra-flood	Generates a flood of Router Advertisements (RA) with random source MAC addresses and IPv6 prefixes. Computers, which have stateless autoconfiguration enabled by default (every major OS), will start to compute IPv6 suffix and update their routing table to reflect the accepted announcement. This will cause 100% CPU usage on Windows and platforms, preventing to process other application requests.
smb-flood	Exhausts a remote SMB server's connection limit by by opening as many connections as we can. Most implementations of SMB have a hard global limit of 11 connections for user accounts and 10 connections for anonymous. Once that limit is reached, further connections are denied. This script exploits that limit by taking up all the connections and holding them.
smb-vuln-conficker	Detects Microsoft Windows systems infected by the Conficker worm. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-cve2009-3103	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to denial of service (CVE-2009-3103). This script will crash the service if it is vulnerable.
smb-vuln-ms06-025	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Ras RPC service vulnerable to MS06-025.
smb-vuln-ms07-029	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Dns Server RPC vulnerable to MS07-029.
smb-vuln-ms08-067	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to the remote code execution vulnerability known as MS08-067. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-ms10-054	Tests whether target machines are vulnerable to the ms10-054 SMB remote memory corruption vulnerability.
smb-vuln-regsvc-dos	Checks if a Microsoft Windows 2000 system is vulnerable to a crash in regsvc caused by a null pointer dereference. This check will crash the service if it is vulnerable and requires a guest account or higher to work.

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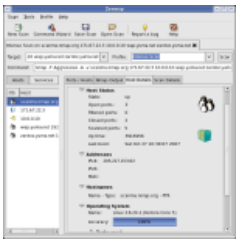

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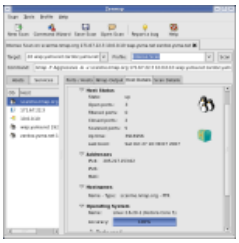
Scripts

afp-path-vuln	Detects the Mac OS X AFP directory traversal vulnerability, CVE-2010-0533.
clamav-exec	Exploits ClamAV servers vulnerable to unauthenticated clamav comand execution.
distcc-cve2004-2687	Detects and exploits a remote code execution vulnerability in the distributed compiler daemon distcc. The vulnerability was disclosed in 2002, but is still present in modern implementation due to poor configuration of the service.
ftp-proftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the ProFTPD 1.3.3c backdoor reported as BID 45150. This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `ftp-proftpd-backdoor.cmd` script argument.
ftp-vsftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the vsFTPd 2.3.4 backdoor reported on 2011-07-04 (CVE-2011-2523). This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `exploit.cmd` or `ftp-vsftpd-backdoor.cmd` script arguments.
http-adobe-coldfusion-apsa1301	Attempts to exploit an authentication bypass vulnerability in Adobe Coldfusion servers to retrieve a valid administrator's session cookie.
http-avaya-ipoffice-users	Attempts to enumerate users in Avaya IP Office systems 7.x.
http-awstatstotals-exec	Exploits a remote code execution vulnerability in Awstats Totals 1.0 up to 1.14 and possibly other products based on it (CVE: 2008-3922).
http-axis2-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability in Apache Axis2 version 1.4.1 by sending a specially crafted request to the parameter `xsd` (BID 40343). By default it will try to retrieve the configuration file of the Axis2 service `'/conf/axis2.xml'` using the path `'/axis2/services/'` to return the username and password of the admin account.
http-barracuda-dir-traversal	Attempts to retrieve the configuration settings from a Barracuda Networks Spam & Virus Firewall device using the directory traversal vulnerability described at http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Oct/119.
http-coldfusion-subzero	Attempts to retrieve version, absolute path of administration panel and the file 'password.properties' from vulnerable installations of ColdFusion 9 and 10.
http-csrf	This script detects Cross Site Request Forgeries (CSRF) vulnerabilities.
http-dlink-backdoor	Detects a firmware backdoor on some D-Link routers by changing the User-Agent to a "secret" value. Using the "secret" User-Agent bypasses authentication and allows admin access to the router.
http-dombased-xss	It looks for places where attacker-controlled information in the DOM may be used to affect JavaScript execution in certain ways. The attack is explained here: http://www.webappsec.org/projects/articles/071105.shtml
http-fileupload-exploiter	Exploits insecure file upload forms in web applications using various techniques like changing the Content-type header or creating valid image files containing the payload in the comment.
http-huawei-hg5xx-vuln	Detects Huawei modems models HG530x, HG520x, HG510x (and possibly others...) vulnerable to a remote credential and information disclosure vulnerability.

	It also extracts the PPPoE credentials and other interesting configuration values.
http-litespeed-sourcecode-download	Exploits a null-byte poisoning vulnerability in Litespeed Web Servers 4.0.x before 4.0.15 to retrieve the target script's source code by sending a HTTP request with a null byte followed by a .txt file extension (CVE-2010-2333).
http-majordomo2-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability existing in Majordomo2 to retrieve remote files. (CVE-2011-0049).
http-phpmyadmin-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability in phpMyAdmin 2.6.4-pl1 (and possibly other versions) to retrieve remote files on the web server.
http-shellshock	Attempts to exploit the "shellshock" vulnerability (CVE-2014-6271 and CVE-2014-7169) in web applications.
http-stored-xss	Unfiltered '>' (greater than sign). An indication of potential XSS vulnerability.
http-tplink-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability existing in several TP-Link wireless routers. Attackers may exploit this vulnerability to read any of the configuration and password files remotely and without authentication.
http-vuln-cve2006-3392	Exploits a file disclosure vulnerability in Webmin (CVE-2006-3392)
http-vuln-cve2009-3960	Exploits cve-2009-3960 also known as Adobe XML External Entity Injection.
http-vuln-cve2012-1823	Detects PHP-CGI installations that are vulnerable to CVE-2012-1823, This critical vulnerability allows attackers to retrieve source code and execute code remotely.
http-vuln-cve2013-0156	Detects Ruby on Rails servers vulnerable to object injection, remote command executions and denial of service attacks. (CVE-2013-0156)
http-vuln-cve2013-6786	Detects a URL redirection and reflected XSS vulnerability in Allegro RomPager Web server. The vulnerability has been assigned CVE-2013-6786.
http-vuln-cve2013-7091	An 0 day was released on the 6th December 2013 by rubina119, and was patched in Zimbra 7.2.6.
http-vuln-cve2014-3704	Exploits CVE-2014-3704 also known as 'Drupageddon' in Drupal. Versions < 7.32 of Drupal core are known to be affected.
http-vuln-cve2014-8877	Exploits a remote code injection vulnerability (CVE-2014-8877) in Wordpress CM Download Manager plugin. Versions <= 2.0.0 are known to be affected.
http-vuln-cve2017-5689	Detects if a system with Intel Active Management Technology is vulnerable to the INTEL-SA-00075 privilege escalation vulnerability (CVE2017-5689).
http-vuln-wnr1000-creds	A vulnerability has been discovered in WNR 1000 series that allows an attacker to retrieve administrator credentials with the router interface. Tested On Firmware Version(s): V1.0.2.60_60.0.86 (Latest) and V1.0.2.54_60.0.82NA
irc-unrealircd-backdoor	Checks if an IRC server is backdoored by running a time-based command (ping) and checking how long it takes to respond.
jdwp-exec	Attempts to exploit java's remote debugging port. When remote debugging port is left open, it is possible to inject java bytecode and achieve remote code execution. This script abuses this to inject and execute a Java class file that executes the supplied shell command and returns its output.
jdwp-inject	Attempts to exploit java's remote debugging port. When remote debugging port is left open, it is possible to inject java bytecode and achieve remote code execution. This script allows injection of arbitrary class files.
qconn-exec	Attempts to identify whether a listening QNX QCONN daemon allows unauthenticated users to execute arbitrary operating system commands.
smb-vuln-conficker	Detects Microsoft Windows systems infected by the Conficker worm. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-cve2009-3103	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to denial of service (CVE-2009-3103). This script will crash the service if it is vulnerable.
smb-vuln-ms06-025	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Ras RPC service vulnerable to MS06-025.
smb-vuln-ms07-029	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Dns Server RPC vulnerable to MS07-029.
smb-vuln-ms08-067	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to the remote code execution vulnerability known as MS08-067. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-regsvc-dos	Checks if a Microsoft Windows 2000 system is vulnerable to a crash in regsvc caused by a null pointer dereference. This check will crash the service if it is

	vulnerable and requires a guest account or higher to work.
smb-webexec-exploit	Attempts to run a command via WebExService, using the WebExec vulnerability. Given a Windows account (local or domain), this will start an arbitrary executable with SYSTEM privileges over the SMB protocol.
smtp-vuln-cve2010-4344	Checks for and/or exploits a heap overflow within versions of Exim prior to version 4.69 (CVE-2010-4344) and a privilege escalation vulnerability in Exim 4.72 and prior (CVE-2010-4345).
supermicro-ipmi-conf	Attempts to download an unprotected configuration file containing plain-text user credentials in vulnerable Supermicro Onboard IPMI controllers.



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asn-query	Maps IP addresses to autonomous system (AS) numbers.
dns-blacklist	Checks target IP addresses against multiple DNS anti-spam and open proxy blacklists and returns a list of services for which an IP has been flagged. Checks may be limited by service category (eg: SPAM, PROXY) or to a specific service name.
dns-check-zone	Checks DNS zone configuration against best practices, including RFC 1912. The configuration checks are divided into categories which each have a number of different tests.
dns-random-srcport	Checks a DNS server for the predictable-port recursion vulnerability. Predictable source ports can make a DNS server vulnerable to cache poisoning attacks (see CVE-2008-1447).
dns-random-txid	Checks a DNS server for the predictable-TXID DNS recursion vulnerability. Predictable TXID values can make a DNS server vulnerable to cache poisoning attacks (see CVE-2008-1447).
dns-zeustracker	Checks if the target IP range is part of a Zeus botnet by querying ZTDNS @ abuse.ch. Please review the following information before you start to scan: • https://zeustracker.abuse.ch/ztdns.php
hostmap-bfk	Discovers hostnames that resolve to the target's IP address by querying the online database at http://www.bfk.de/bfk_dnslogger.html.
hostmap-crtsh	Finds subdomains of a web server by querying Google's Certificate Transparency logs database (https://crt.sh).
hostmap-robtex	Discovers hostnames that resolve to the target's IP address by querying the online Robtex service at http://ip.robtex.com/.
http-cross-domain-policy	Checks the cross-domain policy file (/crossdomain.xml) and the client-acces-policy file (/clientaccesspolicy.xml) in web applications and lists the trusted domains. Overly permissive settings enable Cross Site Request Forgery attacks and may allow attackers to access sensitive data. This script is useful to detect permissive configurations and possible domain names available for purchase to exploit the application.
http-google-malware	Checks if hosts are on Google's blacklist of suspected malware and phishing servers. These lists are constantly updated and are part of Google's Safe Browsing service.
http-icloud-findmyiphone	Retrieves the locations of all "Find my iPhone" enabled iOS devices by querying the MobileMe web service (authentication required).
http-icloud-sendmsg	Sends a message to a iOS device through the Apple MobileMe web service. The device has to be registered with an Apple ID using the Find My Iphone application.
http-open-proxy	Checks if an HTTP proxy is open.
http-proxy-brute	Performs brute force password guessing against HTTP proxy servers.
http-robtex-reverse-ip	Obtains up to 100 forward DNS names for a target IP address by querying the Robtex service (https://www.robtex.com/ip-lookup/).

http-robtex-shared-ns	Finds up to 100 domain names which use the same name server as the target by querying the Robtex service at http://www.robtex.com/dns/.
http-virustotal	Checks whether a file has been determined as malware by Virustotal. Virustotal is a service that provides the capability to scan a file or check a checksum against a number of the major antivirus vendors. The script uses the public API which requires a valid API key and has a limit on 4 queries per minute. A key can be acquired by registering as a user on the virustotal web page: • http://www.virustotal.com
http-xssed	This script searches the xssed.com database and outputs the result.
ip-geolocation-geoplugin	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using the Geoplugin geolocation web service (http://www.geoplugin.com/). There is no limit on lookups using this service.
ip-geolocation-ipinfodb	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using the IPInfoDB geolocation web service (http://ipinfodb.com/ip_location_api.php).
ip-geolocation-map-bing	This script queries the Nmap registry for the GPS coordinates of targets stored by previous geolocation scripts and renders a Bing Map of markers representing the targets.
ip-geolocation-map-google	This script queries the Nmap registry for the GPS coordinates of targets stored by previous geolocation scripts and renders a Google Map of markers representing the targets.
ip-geolocation-maxmind	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using a Geolocation Maxmind database file (available from http://www.maxmind.com/app/ip-location). This script supports queries using all Maxmind databases that are supported by their API including the commercial ones.
shodan-api	Queries Shodan API for given targets and produces similar output to a -sV nmap scan. The ShodanAPI key can be set with the 'apikey' script argument, or hardcoded in the .nse file itself. You can get a free key from https://developer.shodan.io
smtp-enum-users	Attempts to enumerate the users on a SMTP server by issuing the VRFY, EXPN or RCPT TO commands. The goal of this script is to discover all the user accounts in the remote system.
smtp-open-relay	Attempts to relay mail by issuing a predefined combination of SMTP commands. The goal of this script is to tell if a SMTP server is vulnerable to mail relaying.
socks-open-proxy	Checks if an open socks proxy is running on the target.
targets-asn	Produces a list of IP prefixes for a given routing AS number (ASN).
tor-consensus-checker	Checks if a target is a known Tor node.
traceroute-geolocation	Lists the geographic locations of each hop in a traceroute and optionally saves the results to a KML file, plottable on Google earth and maps.
vulners	For each available CPE the script prints out known vulns (links to the correspondent info) and correspondent CVSS scores.
whois-domain	Attempts to retrieve information about the domain name of the target
whois-ip	Queries the WHOIS services of Regional Internet Registries (RIR) and attempts to retrieve information about the IP Address Assignment which contains the Target IP Address.

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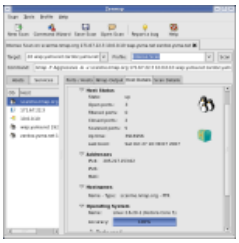
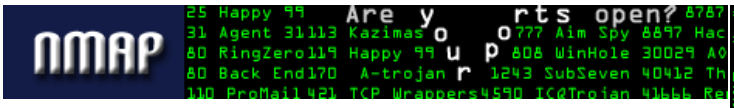
무료 자동매매 프로그램

가성비 최강의 자동매매 프로그램, 번개트
만원에 할인 이벤트 중





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Scripts

dns-fuzz	Launches a DNS fuzzing attack against DNS servers.
http-form-fuzzer	Performs a simple form fuzzing against forms found on websites. Tries strings and numbers of increasing length and attempts to determine if the fuzzing was successful.
http-phpself-xss	Crawls a web server and attempts to find PHP files vulnerable to reflected cross site scripting via the variable $_SERVER["PHP_SELF"].

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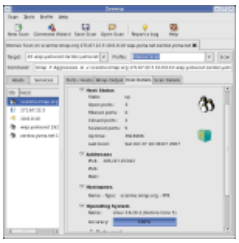

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Scripts

afp-brute	Performs password guessing against Apple Filing Protocol (AFP).
afp-path-vuln	Detects the Mac OS X AFP directory traversal vulnerability, CVE-2010-0533.
ajp-brute	Performs brute force passwords auditing against the Apache JServ protocol. The Apache JServ Protocol is commonly used by web servers to communicate with back-end Java application server containers.
backorifice-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the BackOrifice service. The `backorifice-brute.ports` script argument is mandatory (it specifies ports to run the script against).
broadcast-avahi-dos	Attempts to discover hosts in the local network using the DNS Service Discovery protocol and sends a NULL UDP packet to each host to test if it is vulnerable to the Avahi NULL UDP packet denial of service (CVE-2011-1002).
cassandra-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Cassandra database.
cics-enum	CICS transaction ID enumerator for IBM mainframes. This script is based on mainframe_brute by Dominic White (https://github.com/sensepost/mainframe_brute). However, this script doesn't rely on any third party libraries or tools and instead uses the NSE TN3270 library which emulates a TN3270 screen in lua.
cics-user-brute	CICS User ID brute forcing script for the CESL login screen.
cics-user-enum	CICS User ID enumeration script for the CESL/CESN Login screen.
citrix-brute-xml	Attempts to guess valid credentials for the Citrix PN Web Agent XML Service. The XML service authenticates against the local Windows server or the Active Directory.
cvs-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against CVS pserver authentication.
cvs-brute-repository	Attempts to guess the name of the CVS repositories hosted on the remote server. With knowledge of the correct repository name, usernames and passwords can be guessed.
deluge-rpc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the DelugeRPC daemon.
distcc-cve2004-2687	Detects and exploits a remote code execution vulnerability in the distributed compiler daemon distcc. The vulnerability was disclosed in 2002, but is still present in modern implementation due to poor configuration of the service.
dns-brute	Attempts to enumerate DNS hostnames by brute force guessing of common subdomains. With the `dns-brute.srv` argument, dns-brute will also try to enumerate common DNS SRV records.
dns-cache-snoop	Performs DNS cache snooping against a DNS server.
dns-fuzz	Launches a DNS fuzzing attack against DNS servers.
dns-ip6-arpa-scan	Performs a quick reverse DNS lookup of an IPv6 network using a technique which analyzes DNS server response codes to dramatically reduce the number of queries needed to enumerate large networks.

dns-nsec-enum	Enumerates DNS names using the DNSSEC NSEC-walking technique.
dns-nsec3-enum	Tries to enumerate domain names from the DNS server that supports DNSSEC NSEC3 records.
dns-random-srcport	Checks a DNS server for the predictable-port recursion vulnerability. Predictable source ports can make a DNS server vulnerable to cache poisoning attacks (see CVE-2008-1447).
dns-random-txid	Checks a DNS server for the predictable-TXID DNS recursion vulnerability. Predictable TXID values can make a DNS server vulnerable to cache poisoning attacks (see CVE-2008-1447).
dns-update	Attempts to perform a dynamic DNS update without authentication.
dns-zone-transfer	Requests a zone transfer (AXFR) from a DNS server.
domcon-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Lotus Domino Console.
domcon-cmd	Runs a console command on the Lotus Domino Console using the given authentication credentials (see also: domcon-brute)
domino-enum-users	Attempts to discover valid IBM Lotus Domino users and download their ID files by exploiting the CVE-2006-5835 vulnerability.
dpap-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against an iPhoto Library.
drda-brute	Performs password guessing against databases supporting the IBM DB2 protocol such as Informix, DB2 and Derby
firewall-bypass	Detects a vulnerability in netfilter and other firewalls that use helpers to dynamically open ports for protocols such as ftp and sip.
ftp-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against FTP servers.
ftp-libopie	Checks if an FTPd is prone to CVE-2010-1938 (OPIE off-by-one stack overflow), a vulnerability discovered by Maksymilian Arciemowicz and Adam "pi3" Zabrocki. See the advisory at https://nmap.org/r/fbsd-sa-opie. Be advised that, if launched against a vulnerable host, this script will crash the FTPd.
ftp-proftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the ProFTPD 1.3.3c backdoor reported as BID 45150. This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `ftp-proftpd-backdoor.cmd` script argument.
ftp-vsftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the vsFTPd 2.3.4 backdoor reported on 2011-07-04 (CVE-2011-2523). This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `exploit.cmd` or `ftp-vsftpd-backdoor.cmd` script arguments.
ftp-vuln-cve2010-4221	Checks for a stack-based buffer overflow in the ProFTPD server, version between 1.3.2rc3 and 1.3.3b. By sending a large number of TELNET_IAC escape sequence, the proftpd process miscalculates the buffer length, and a remote attacker will be able to corrupt the stack and execute arbitrary code within the context of the proftpd process (CVE-2010-4221). Authentication is not required to exploit this vulnerability.
http-awstatstotals-exec	Exploits a remote code execution vulnerability in Awstats Totals 1.0 up to 1.14 and possibly other products based on it (CVE: 2008-3922).
http-axis2-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability in Apache Axis2 version 1.4.1 by sending a specially crafted request to the parameter `xsd` (BID 40343). By default it will try to retrieve the configuration file of the Axis2 service `'/conf/axis2.xml'` using the path `'/axis2/services/'` to return the username and password of the admin account.
http-barracuda-dir-traversal	Attempts to retrieve the configuration settings from a Barracuda Networks Spam & Virus Firewall device using the directory traversal vulnerability described at http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2010/Oct/119.
http-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against http basic, digest and ntlm authentication.
http-chrono	Measures the time a website takes to deliver a web page and returns the maximum, minimum and average time it took to fetch a page.
http-config-backup	Checks for backups and swap files of common content management system and web server configuration files.
http-csrf	This script detects Cross Site Request Forgeries (CSRF) vulnerabilities.
http-default-accounts	Tests for access with default credentials used by a variety of web applications and devices.
http-devframework	

http-dombased-xss	It looks for places where attacker-controlled information in the DOM may be used to affect JavaScript execution in certain ways. The attack is explained here: http://www.webappsec.org/projects/articles/071105.shtml
http-domino-enum-passwords	Attempts to enumerate the hashed Domino Internet Passwords that are (by default) accessible by all authenticated users. This script can also download any Domino ID Files attached to the Person document. Passwords are presented in a form suitable for running in John the Ripper.
http-drupal-enum	Enumerates the installed Drupal modules/themes by using a list of known modules and themes.
http-drupal-enum-users	Enumerates Drupal users by exploiting an information disclosure vulnerability in Views, Drupal's most popular module.
http-enum	Enumerates directories used by popular web applications and servers.
http-errors	This script crawls through the website and returns any error pages.
http-exif-spider	Spiders a site's images looking for interesting exif data embedded in .jpg files. Displays the make and model of the camera, the date the photo was taken, and the embedded geotag information.
http-feed	This script crawls through the website to find any rss or atom feeds.
http-fileupload-exploiter	Exploits insecure file upload forms in web applications using various techniques like changing the Content-type header or creating valid image files containing the payload in the comment.
http-form-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against http form-based authentication.
http-form-fuzzer	Performs a simple form fuzzing against forms found on websites. Tries strings and numbers of increasing length and attempts to determine if the fuzzing was successful.
http-iis-short-name-brute	Attempts to brute force the 8.3 filenames (commonly known as short names) of files and directories in the root folder of vulnerable IIS servers. This script is an implementation of the PoC "iis shortname scanner".
http-iis-webdav-vuln	Checks for a vulnerability in IIS 5.1/6.0 that allows arbitrary users to access secured WebDAV folders by searching for a password-protected folder and attempting to access it. This vulnerability was patched in Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-020, https://nmap.org/r/ms09-020.
http-joomla-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Joomla web CMS installations.
http-litespeed-sourcecode-download	Exploits a null-byte poisoning vulnerability in Litespeed Web Servers 4.0.x before 4.0.15 to retrieve the target script's source code by sending a HTTP request with a null byte followed by a .txt file extension (CVE-2010-2333).
http-majordomo2-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability existing in Majordomo2 to retrieve remote files. (CVE-2011-0049).
http-open-redirect	Spiders a website and attempts to identify open redirects. Open redirects are handlers which commonly take a URL as a parameter and responds with a HTTP redirect (3XX) to the target. Risks of open redirects are described at http://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/601.html.
http-passwd	Checks if a web server is vulnerable to directory traversal by attempting to retrieve `/etc/passwd` or `₩boot.ini`.
http-phpself-xss	Crawls a web server and attempts to find PHP files vulnerable to reflected cross site scripting via the variable `$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]`.
http-proxy-brute	Performs brute force password guessing against HTTP proxy servers.
http-put	Uploads a local file to a remote web server using the HTTP PUT method. You must specify the filename and URL path with NSE arguments.
http-rfi-spider	Crawls webservers in search of RFI (remote file inclusion) vulnerabilities. It tests every form field it finds and every parameter of a URL containing a query.
http-shellshock	Attempts to exploit the "shellshock" vulnerability (CVE-2014-6271 and CVE-2014-7169) in web applications.
http-sitemap-generator	Spiders a web server and displays its directory structure along with number and types of files in each folder. Note that files listed as having an 'Other' extension are ones that have no extension or that are a root document.
http-slowloris	Tests a web server for vulnerability to the Slowloris DoS attack by launching a Slowloris attack.
http-sql-injection	Spiders an HTTP server looking for URLs containing queries vulnerable to an SQL injection attack. It also extracts forms from found websites and tries to identify fields that are vulnerable.

http-stored-xss	Unfiltered '>' (greater than sign). An indication of potential XSS vulnerability.
http-unsafe-output-escaping	Spiders a website and attempts to identify output escaping problems where content is reflected back to the user. This script locates all parameters, ?x=foo&y=bar and checks if the values are reflected on the page. If they are indeed reflected, the script will try to insert ghz>hzx"zxc'xcv and check which (if any) characters were reflected back onto the page without proper html escaping. This is an indication of potential XSS vulnerability.
http-userdir-enum	Attempts to enumerate valid usernames on web servers running with the mod_userdir module or similar enabled.
http-vhosts	Searches for web virtual hostnames by making a large number of HEAD requests against http servers using common hostnames.
http-vuln-cve2006-3392	Exploits a file disclosure vulnerability in Webmin (CVE-2006-3392)
http-vuln-cve2009-3960	Exploits cve-2009-3960 also known as Adobe XML External Entity Injection.
http-vuln-cve2010-2861	Executes a directory traversal attack against a ColdFusion server and tries to grab the password hash for the administrator user. It then uses the salt value (hidden in the web page) to create the SHA1 HMAC hash that the web server needs for authentication as admin. You can pass this value to the ColdFusion server as the admin without cracking the password hash.
http-vuln-cve2011-3368	Tests for the CVE-2011-3368 (Reverse Proxy Bypass) vulnerability in Apache HTTP server's reverse proxy mode. The script will run 3 tests: • the loopback test, with 3 payloads to handle different rewrite rules • the internal hosts test. According to Contextis, we expect a delay before a server error. • The external website test. This does not mean that you can reach a LAN ip, but this is a relevant issue anyway.
http-vuln-cve2012-1823	Detects PHP-CGI installations that are vulnerable to CVE-2012-1823, This critical vulnerability allows attackers to retrieve source code and execute code remotely.
http-vuln-cve2013-7091	An 0 day was released on the 6th December 2013 by rubina119, and was patched in Zimbra 7.2.6.
http-vuln-cve2014-3704	Exploits CVE-2014-3704 also known as 'Drupageddon' in Drupal. Versions < 7.32 of Drupal core are known to be affected.
http-vuln-cve2014-8877	Exploits a remote code injection vulnerability (CVE-2014-8877) in Wordpress CM Download Manager plugin. Versions <= 2.0.0 are known to be affected.
http-vuln-cve2015-1427	This script attempts to detect a vulnerability, CVE-2015-1427, which allows attackers to leverage features of this API to gain unauthenticated remote code execution (RCE).
http-vuln-cve2017-8917	An SQL Injection vulnerability affecting Joomla! 3.7.x before 3.7.1 allows for unauthenticated users to execute arbitrary SQL commands. This vulnerability was caused by a new component, `com_fields`, which was introduced in version 3.7. This component is publicly accessible, which means this can be exploited by any malicious individual visiting the site.
http-vuln-misfortune-cookie	Detects the RomPager 4.07 Misfortune Cookie vulnerability by safely exploiting it.
http-vuln-wnr1000-creds	A vulnerability has been discovered in WNR 1000 series that allows an attacker to retrieve administrator credentials with the router interface. Tested On Firmware Version(s): V1.0.2.60_60.0.86 (Latest) and V1.0.2.54_60.0.82NA
http-waf-detect	Attempts to determine whether a web server is protected by an IPS (Intrusion Prevention System), IDS (Intrusion Detection System) or WAF (Web Application Firewall) by probing the web server with malicious payloads and detecting changes in the response code and body.
http-waf-fingerprint	Tries to detect the presence of a web application firewall and its type and version.
http-wordpress-brute	performs brute force password auditing against Wordpress CMS/blog installations.
http-wordpress-enum	Enumerates themes and plugins of Wordpress installations. The script can also detect outdated plugins by comparing version numbers with information pulled from api.wordpress.org.
http-wordpress-users	Enumerates usernames in Wordpress blog/CMS installations by exploiting an information disclosure vulnerability existing in versions 2.6, 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.3 and 3.2-beta2 and possibly others.

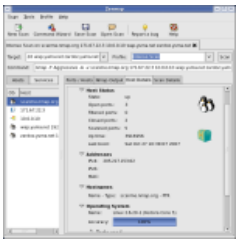
iax2-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Asterisk IAX2 protocol. Guessing fails when a large number of attempts is made due to the maxcallnumber limit (default 2048). In case your getting "ERROR: Too many retries, aborted ..." after a while, this is most likely what's happening. In order to avoid this problem try: - reducing the size of your dictionary - use the brute delay option to introduce a delay between guesses - split the guessing up in chunks and wait for a while between them
iec-identify	Attempts to identify IEC 60870-5-104 ICS protocol.
imap-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IMAP servers using either LOGIN, PLAIN, CRAM-MD5, DIGEST-MD5 or NTLM authentication.
impress-remote-discover	Tests for the presence of the LibreOffice Impress Remote server. Checks if a PIN is valid if provided and will bruteforce the PIN if requested.
informix-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IBM Informix Dynamic Server.
informix-query	Runs a query against IBM Informix Dynamic Server using the given authentication credentials (see also: informix-brute).
informix-tables	Retrieves a list of tables and column definitions for each database on an Informix server.
ipmi-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IPMI RPC server.
ipv6-ra-flood	Generates a flood of Router Advertisements (RA) with random source MAC addresses and IPv6 prefixes. Computers, which have stateless autoconfiguration enabled by default (every major OS), will start to compute IPv6 suffix and update their routing table to reflect the accepted announcement. This will cause 100% CPU usage on Windows and platforms, preventing to process other application requests.
irc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IRC (Internet Relay Chat) servers.
irc-sasl-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against IRC (Internet Relay Chat) servers supporting SASL authentication.
irc-unrealircd-backdoor	Checks if an IRC server is backdoored by running a time-based command (ping) and checking how long it takes to respond.
iscsi-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against iSCSI targets.
jdwp-exec	Attempts to exploit java's remote debugging port. When remote debugging port is left open, it is possible to inject java bytecode and achieve remote code execution. This script abuses this to inject and execute a Java class file that executes the supplied shell command and returns its output.
jdwp-inject	Attempts to exploit java's remote debugging port. When remote debugging port is left open, it is possible to inject java bytecode and achieve remote code execution. This script allows injection of arbitrary class files.
krb5-enum-users	Discovers valid usernames by brute force querying likely usernames against a Kerberos service. When an invalid username is requested the server will respond using the Kerberos error code KRB5KDC_ERR_C_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN, allowing us to determine that the user name was invalid. Valid user names will illicit either the TGT in a AS-REP response or the error KRB5KDC_ERR_PREAUTH_REQUIRED, signaling that the user is required to perform pre authentication.
ldap-brute	Attempts to brute-force LDAP authentication. By default it uses the built-in username and password lists. In order to use your own lists use the `userdb` and `passdb` script arguments.
lu-enum	Attempts to enumerate Logical Units (LU) of TN3270E servers.
membase-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Couchbase Membase servers.
metasploit-info	Gathers info from the Metasploit rpc service. It requires a valid login pair. After authentication it tries to determine Metasploit version and deduce the OS type. Then it creates a new console and executes few commands to get additional info.
metasploit-msgrpc-brute	Performs brute force username and password auditing against Metasploit msgrpc interface.
metasploit-xmlrpc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Metasploit RPC server using the XMLRPC protocol.
mikrotik-routeros-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Mikrotik RouterOS devices with the API RouterOS interface enabled.
mmouse-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the RPA Tech Mobile Mouse servers.
mmouse-exec	Connects to an RPA Tech Mobile Mouse server, starts an application and sends a sequence of keys to it. Any application that the user has access to can be started

	and the key sequence is sent to the application after it has been started.
modbus-discover	Enumerates SCADA Modbus slave ids (sids) and collects their device information.
mongodb-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the MongoDB database.
ms-sql-brute	Performs password guessing against Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql). Works best in conjunction with the `broadcast-ms-sql-discover` script.
ms-sql-empty-password	Attempts to authenticate to Microsoft SQL Servers using an empty password for the sysadmin (sa) account.
ms-sql-xp-cmdshell	Attempts to run a command using the command shell of Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql).
mysql-brute	Performs password guessing against MySQL.
mysql-databases	Attempts to list all databases on a MySQL server.
mysql-empty-password	Checks for MySQL servers with an empty password for `root` or `anonymous`.
mysql-enum	Performs valid-user enumeration against MySQL server using a bug discovered and published by Kingcope (http://seclists.org/fulldisclosure/2012/Dec/9).
mysql-users	Attempts to list all users on a MySQL server.
mysql-variables	Attempts to show all variables on a MySQL server.
mysql-vuln-cve2012-2122	
nbd-info	Displays protocol and block device information from NBD servers.
nessus-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Nessus vulnerability scanning daemon using the NTP 1.2 protocol.
nessus-xmlrpc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Nessus vulnerability scanning daemon using the XMLRPC protocol.
netbus-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the Netbus backdoor ("remote administration") service.
nexpose-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a Nexpose vulnerability scanner using the API 1.1.
nje-node-brute	z/OS JES Network Job Entry (NJE) target node name brute force.
nje-pass-brute	z/OS JES Network Job Entry (NJE) 'I record' password brute forcer.
nping-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against an Nping Echo service.
nrpe-enum	Queries Nagios Remote Plugin Executor (NRPE) daemons to obtain information such as load averages, process counts, logged in user information, etc.
ntp-monlist	Obtains and prints an NTP server's monitor data.
omp2-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the OpenVAS manager using OMPv2.
openvas-otp-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against a OpenVAS vulnerability scanner daemon using the OTP 1.0 protocol.
oracle-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Oracle servers.
oracle-brute-stealth	Exploits the CVE-2012-3137 vulnerability, a weakness in Oracle's O5LOGIN authentication scheme. The vulnerability exists in Oracle 11g R1/R2 and allows linking the session key to a password hash. When initiating an authentication attempt as a valid user the server will respond with a session key and salt. Once received the script will disconnect the connection thereby not recording the login attempt. The session key and salt can then be used to brute force the users password.
oracle-enum-users	Attempts to enumerate valid Oracle user names against unpatched Oracle 11g servers (this bug was fixed in Oracle's October 2009 Critical Patch Update).
oracle-sid-brute	Guesses Oracle instance/SID names against the TNS-listener.
pcanywhere-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the pcAnywhere remote access protocol.
pgsql-brute	Performs password guessing against PostgreSQL.
pjl-ready-message	Retrieves or sets the ready message on printers that support the Printer Job Language. This includes most PostScript printers that listen on port 9100. Without

	an argument, displays the current ready message. With the `pjl_ready_message` script argument, displays the old ready message and changes it to the message given.
pop3-brute	Tries to log into a POP3 account by guessing usernames and passwords.
puppet-naivesigning	Detects if naive signing is enabled on a Puppet server. This enables attackers to create any Certificate Signing Request and have it signed, allowing them to impersonate as a puppet agent. This can leak the configuration of the agents as well as any other sensitive information found in the configuration files.
qconn-exec	Attempts to identify whether a listening QNX QCONN daemon allows unauthenticated users to execute arbitrary operating system commands.
rdp-vuln-ms12-020	Checks if a machine is vulnerable to MS12-020 RDP vulnerability.
redis-brute	Performs brute force passwords auditing against a Redis key-value store.
rexec-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the classic UNIX rexec (remote exec) service.
rlogin-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the classic UNIX rlogin (remote login) service. This script must be run in privileged mode on UNIX because it must bind to a low source port number.
rmi-vuln-classloader	Tests whether Java rmiregistry allows class loading. The default configuration of rmiregistry allows loading classes from remote URLs, which can lead to remote code execution. The vendor (Oracle/Sun) classifies this as a design feature.
rpcap-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the WinPcap Remote Capture Daemon (rpcap).
rsync-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the rsync remote file syncing protocol.
rtsp-url-brute	Attempts to enumerate RTSP media URLS by testing for common paths on devices such as surveillance IP cameras.
samba-vuln-cve-2012-1182	Checks if target machines are vulnerable to the Samba heap overflow vulnerability CVE-2012-1182.
sip-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) accounts. This protocol is most commonly associated with VoIP sessions.
sip-call-spoof	Spoofs a call to a SIP phone and detects the action taken by the target (busy, declined, hung up, etc.)
sip-enum-users	Enumerates a SIP server's valid extensions (users).
smb-brute	Attempts to guess username/password combinations over SMB, storing discovered combinations for use in other scripts. Every attempt will be made to get a valid list of users and to verify each username before actually using them. When a username is discovered, besides being printed, it is also saved in the Nmap registry so other Nmap scripts can use it. That means that if you're going to run `smb-brute.nse`, you should run other `smb` scripts you want. This checks passwords in a case-insensitive way, determining case after a password is found, for Windows versions before Vista.
smb-enum-domains	Attempts to enumerate domains on a system, along with their policies. This generally requires credentials, except against Windows 2000. In addition to the actual domain, the "Builtin" domain is generally displayed. Windows returns this in the list of domains, but its policies don't appear to be used anywhere.
smb-enum-groups	Obtains a list of groups from the remote Windows system, as well as a list of the group's users. This works similarly to `enum.exe` with the `/G` switch.
smb-enum-processes	Pulls a list of processes from the remote server over SMB. This will determine all running processes, their process IDs, and their parent processes. It is done by querying the remote registry service, which is disabled by default on Vista; on all other Windows versions, it requires Administrator privileges.
smb-enum-services	Retrieves the list of services running on a remote Windows system. Each service attribute contains service name, display name and service status of each service.
smb-enum-sessions	Enumerates the users logged into a system either locally or through an SMB share. The local users can be logged on either physically on the machine, or through a terminal services session. Connections to a SMB share are, for example, people connected to fileshares or making RPC calls. Nmap's connection will also show up, and is generally identified by the one that connected "0 seconds ago".
smb-enum-shares	Attempts to list shares using the `srvsvc.NetShareEnumAll` MSRPC function and retrieve more information about them using `srvsvc.NetShareGetInfo`. If access to those functions is denied, a list of common share names are checked.
smb-enum-	Attempts to enumerate the users on a remote Windows system, with as much

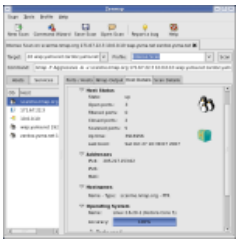
users	information as possible, through two different techniques (both over MSRPC, which uses port 445 or 139; see `smb.lua`). The goal of this script is to discover all user accounts that exist on a remote system. This can be helpful for administration, by seeing who has an account on a server, or for penetration testing or network footprinting, by determining which accounts exist on a system.
smb-flood	Exhausts a remote SMB server's connection limit by by opening as many connections as we can. Most implementations of SMB have a hard global limit of 11 connections for user accounts and 10 connections for anonymous. Once that limit is reached, further connections are denied. This script exploits that limit by taking up all the connections and holding them.
smb-print-text	Attempts to print text on a shared printer by calling Print Spooler Service RPC functions.
smb-psexec	Implements remote process execution similar to the Sysinternals' psexec tool, allowing a user to run a series of programs on a remote machine and read the output. This is great for gathering information about servers, running the same tool on a range of system, or even installing a backdoor on a collection of computers.
smb-server-stats	Attempts to grab the server's statistics over SMB and MSRPC, which uses TCP ports 445 or 139.
smb-system-info	Pulls back information about the remote system from the registry. Getting all of the information requires an administrative account, although a user account will still get a lot of it. Guest probably won't get any, nor will anonymous. This goes for all operating systems, including Windows 2000.
smb-vuln-conficker	Detects Microsoft Windows systems infected by the Conficker worm. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-cve-2017-7494	Checks if target machines are vulnerable to the arbitrary shared library load vulnerability CVE-2017-7494.
smb-vuln-cve2009-3103	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to denial of service (CVE-2009-3103). This script will crash the service if it is vulnerable.
smb-vuln-ms06-025	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Ras RPC service vulnerable to MS06-025.
smb-vuln-ms07-029	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Dns Server RPC vulnerable to MS07-029.
smb-vuln-ms08-067	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to the remote code execution vulnerability known as MS08-067. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-ms10-054	Tests whether target machines are vulnerable to the ms10-054 SMB remote memory corruption vulnerability.
smb-vuln-ms10-061	Tests whether target machines are vulnerable to ms10-061 Printer Spooler impersonation vulnerability.
smb-vuln-regsvc-dos	Checks if a Microsoft Windows 2000 system is vulnerable to a crash in regsvc caused by a null pointer dereference. This check will crash the service if it is vulnerable and requires a guest account or higher to work.
smb-vuln-webexec	A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in WebExService (WebExec).
smb-webexec-exploit	Attempts to run a command via WebExService, using the WebExec vulnerability. Given a Windows account (local or domain), this will start an arbitrary executable with SYSTEM privileges over the SMB protocol.
smtp-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against SMTP servers using either LOGIN, PLAIN, CRAM-MD5, DIGEST-MD5 or NTLM authentication.
smtp-enum-users	Attempts to enumerate the users on a SMTP server by issuing the VRFY, EXPN or RCPT TO commands. The goal of this script is to discover all the user accounts in the remote system.
smtp-open-relay	Attempts to relay mail by issuing a predefined combination of SMTP commands. The goal of this script is to tell if a SMTP server is vulnerable to mail relaying.
smtp-vuln-cve2010-4344	Checks for and/or exploits a heap overflow within versions of Exim prior to version 4.69 (CVE-2010-4344) and a privilege escalation vulnerability in Exim 4.72 and prior (CVE-2010-4345).
smtp-vuln-cve2011-1720	Checks for a memory corruption in the Postfix SMTP server when it uses Cyrus SASL library authentication mechanisms (CVE-2011-1720). This vulnerability can allow denial of service and possibly remote code execution.
smtp-vuln-cve2011-1764	Checks for a format string vulnerability in the Exim SMTP server (version 4.70 through 4.75) with DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) support (CVE-2011-1764). The DKIM logging mechanism did not use format string specifiers when logging some parts of the DKIM-Signature header field. A remote attacker who is able to send emails, can exploit this vulnerability and execute arbitrary code with the privileges of the Exim daemon.

sniffer-detect	Checks if a target on a local Ethernet has its network card in promiscuous mode.
snmp-brute	Attempts to find an SNMP community string by brute force guessing.
snmp-ios-config	Attempts to downloads Cisco router IOS configuration files using SNMP RW (v1) and display or save them.
socks-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against SOCKS 5 proxy servers.
ssh-auth-methods	Returns authentication methods that a SSH server supports.
ssh-brute	Performs brute-force password guessing against ssh servers.
ssh-publickey-acceptance	This script takes a table of paths to private keys, passphrases, and usernames and checks each pair to see if the target ssh server accepts them for publickey authentication. If no keys are given or the known-bad option is given, the script will check if a list of known static public keys are accepted for authentication.
ssh-run	Runs remote command on ssh server and returns command output.
ssl-enum-ciphers	This script repeatedly initiates SSLv3/TLS connections, each time trying a new cipher or compressor while recording whether a host accepts or rejects it. The end result is a list of all the ciphersuites and compressors that a server accepts.
sslv2-drown	Determines whether the server supports SSLv2, what ciphers it supports and tests for CVE-2015-3197, CVE-2016-0703 and CVE-2016-0800 (DROWN)
stuxnet-detect	Detects whether a host is infected with the Stuxnet worm (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuxnet).
svn-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against Subversion source code control servers.
telnet-brute	Performs brute-force password auditing against telnet servers.
tftp-enum	Enumerates TFTP (trivial file transfer protocol) filenames by testing for a list of common ones.
tso-brute	TSO account brute forcer.
tso-enum	TSO User ID enumerator for IBM mainframes (z/OS). The TSO logon panel tells you when a user ID is valid or invalid with the message: `IKJ56420I Userid <user ID> not authorized to use TSO`.
vmauthd-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against the VMWare Authentication Daemon (vmware-authd).
vnc-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against VNC servers.
vnc-title	Tries to log into a VNC server and get its desktop name. Uses credentials discovered by vnc-brute, or None authentication types. If `realvnc-auth-bypass` was run and returned VULNERABLE, this script will use that vulnerability to bypass authentication.
vtam-enum	Many mainframes use VTAM screens to connect to various applications (CICS, IMS, TSO, and many more).
xmpp-brute	Performs brute force password auditing against XMPP (Jabber) instant messaging servers.



Scripts

auth-spoof	Checks for an identd (auth) server which is spoofing its replies.
dns-zeustracker	Checks if the target IP range is part of a Zeus botnet by querying ZTDNS @ abuse.ch. Please review the following information before you start to scan: • https://zeustracker.abuse.ch/ztdns.php
ftp-proftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the ProFTPD 1.3.3c backdoor reported as BID 45150. This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `ftp-proftpd-backdoor.cmd` script argument.
ftp-vsftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the vsFTPd 2.3.4 backdoor reported on 2011-07-04 (CVE-2011-2523). This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `exploit.cmd` or `ftp-vsftpd-backdoor.cmd` script arguments.
http-google-malware	Checks if hosts are on Google's blacklist of suspected malware and phishing servers. These lists are constantly updated and are part of Google's Safe Browsing service.
http-malware-host	Looks for signature of known server compromises.
http-virustotal	Checks whether a file has been determined as malware by Virustotal. Virustotal is a service that provides the capability to scan a file or check a checksum against a number of the major antivirus vendors. The script uses the public API which requires a valid API key and has a limit on 4 queries per minute. A key can be acquired by registering as a user on the virustotal web page: • http://www.virustotal.com
irc-unrealircd-backdoor	Checks if an IRC server is backdoored by running a time-based command (ping) and checking how long it takes to respond.
smb-double-pulsar-backdoor	Checks if the target machine is running the Double Pulsar SMB backdoor.
smtp-strangeport	Checks if SMTP is running on a non-standard port.



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Scripts

acarsd-info	Retrieves information from a listening acarsd daemon. Acarsd decodes ACARS (Aircraft Communication Addressing and Reporting System) data in real time. The information retrieved by this script includes the daemon version, API version, administrator e-mail address and listening frequency.
address-info	Shows extra information about IPv6 addresses, such as embedded MAC or IPv4 addresses when available.
afp-ls	Attempts to get useful information about files from AFP volumes. The output is intended to resemble the output of `ls`.
afp-serverinfo	Shows AFP server information. This information includes the server's hostname, IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, and hardware type (for example `Macmini` or `MacBookPro`).
afp-showmount	Shows AFP shares and ACLs.
ajp-auth	Retrieves the authentication scheme and realm of an AJP service (Apache JServ Protocol) that requires authentication.
ajp-headers	Performs a HEAD or GET request against either the root directory or any optional directory of an Apache JServ Protocol server and returns the server response headers.
ajp-methods	Discovers which options are supported by the AJP (Apache JServ Protocol) server by sending an OPTIONS request and lists potentially risky methods.
ajp-request	Requests a URI over the Apache JServ Protocol and displays the result (or stores it in a file). Different AJP methods such as; GET, HEAD, TRACE, PUT or DELETE may be used.
allseeingeye-info	Detects the All-Seeing Eye service. Provided by some game servers for querying the server's status.
amqp-info	Gathers information (a list of all server properties) from an AMQP (advanced message queuing protocol) server.
asn-query	Maps IP addresses to autonomous system (AS) numbers.
auth-owners	Attempts to find the owner of an open TCP port by querying an auth daemon which must also be open on the target system. The auth service, also known as identd, normally runs on port 113.
auth-spoof	Checks for an identd (auth) server which is spoofing its replies.
backorifice-info	Connects to a BackOrifice service and gathers information about the host and the BackOrifice service itself.
banner	A simple banner grabber which connects to an open TCP port and prints out anything sent by the listening service within five seconds.
bitcoin-getaddr	Queries a Bitcoin server for a list of known Bitcoin nodes
bitcoin-info	Extracts version and node information from a Bitcoin server
bitcoinrpc-info	Obtains information from a Bitcoin server by calling `getinfo` on its JSON-RPC interface.
bittorrent-discovery	Discovers bittorrent peers sharing a file based on a user-supplied torrent file or magnet link. Peers implement the Bittorrent protocol and share the torrent,

	whereas the nodes (only shown if the include-nodes NSE argument is given) implement the DHT protocol and are used to track the peers. The sets of peers and nodes are not the same, but they usually intersect.
bjnp-discover	Retrieves printer or scanner information from a remote device supporting the BJNP protocol. The protocol is known to be supported by network based Canon devices.
broadcast-ataoe-discover	Discovers servers supporting the ATA over Ethernet protocol. ATA over Ethernet is an ethernet protocol developed by the Brantley Coile Company and allows for simple, high-performance access to SATA drives over Ethernet.
broadcast-bjnp-discover	Attempts to discover Canon devices (Printers/Scanners) supporting the BJNP protocol by sending BJNP Discover requests to the network broadcast address for both ports associated with the protocol.
broadcast-db2-discover	Attempts to discover DB2 servers on the network by sending a broadcast request to port 523/udp.
broadcast-dhcp-discover	Sends a DHCP request to the broadcast address (255.255.255.255) and reports the results. By default, the script uses a static MAC address (DE:AD:CO:DE:CA:FE) in order to prevent IP pool exhaustion.
broadcast-dhcp6-discover	Sends a DHCPv6 request (Solicit) to the DHCPv6 multicast address, parses the response, then extracts and prints the address along with any options returned by the server.
broadcast-dns-service-discovery	Attempts to discover hosts' services using the DNS Service Discovery protocol. It sends a multicast DNS-SD query and collects all the responses.
broadcast-dropbox-listener	Listens for the LAN sync information broadcasts that the Dropbox.com client broadcasts every 20 seconds, then prints all the discovered client IP addresses, port numbers, version numbers, display names, and more.
broadcast-eigrp-discovery	Performs network discovery and routing information gathering through Cisco's Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).
broadcast-hid-discoveryd	Discovers HID devices on a LAN by sending a discoveryd network broadcast probe.
broadcast-igmp-discovery	Discovers targets that have IGMP Multicast memberships and grabs interesting information.
broadcast-jenkins-discover	Discovers Jenkins servers on a LAN by sending a discovery broadcast probe.
broadcast-listener	Sniffs the network for incoming broadcast communication and attempts to decode the received packets. It supports protocols like CDP, HSRP, Spotify, DropBox, DHCP, ARP and a few more. See packetdecoders.lua for more information.
broadcast-ms-sql-discover	Discovers Microsoft SQL servers in the same broadcast domain.
broadcast-netbios-master-browser	Attempts to discover master browsers and the domains they manage.
broadcast-networker-discover	Discovers EMC Networker backup software servers on a LAN by sending a network broadcast query.
broadcast-novell-locate	Attempts to use the Service Location Protocol to discover Novell NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) servers.
broadcast-ospf2-discover	Discover IPv4 networks using Open Shortest Path First version 2(OSPFv2) protocol.
broadcast-pc-anywhere	Sends a special broadcast probe to discover PC-Anywhere hosts running on a LAN.
broadcast-pc-duo	Discovers PC-DUO remote control hosts and gateways running on a LAN by sending a special broadcast UDP probe.
broadcast-pim-discovery	Discovers routers that are running PIM (Protocol Independent Multicast).
broadcast-ping	Sends broadcast pings on a selected interface using raw ethernet packets and outputs the responding hosts' IP and MAC addresses or (if requested) adds them as targets. Root privileges on UNIX are required to run this script since it uses raw sockets. Most operating systems don't respond to broadcast-ping probes, but they can be configured to do so.
broadcast-pppoe-	Discovers PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) servers using the PPPoE Discovery protocol (PPPoED). PPPoE is an ethernet based protocol so

discover	the script has to know what ethernet interface to use for discovery. If no interface is specified, requests are sent out on all available interfaces.
broadcast-rip-discover	Discovers hosts and routing information from devices running RIPv2 on the LAN. It does so by sending a RIPv2 Request command and collects the responses from all devices responding to the request.
broadcast-ripng-discover	Discovers hosts and routing information from devices running RIPng on the LAN by sending a broadcast RIPng Request command and collecting any responses.
broadcast-sonicwall-discover	Discovers Sonicwall firewalls which are directly attached (not routed) using the same method as the manufacturers own 'SetupTool'. An interface needs to be configured, as the script broadcasts a UDP packet.
broadcast-sybase-asa-discover	Discovers Sybase Anywhere servers on the LAN by sending broadcast discovery messages.
broadcast-tellstick-discover	Discovers Telldus Technologies TellStickNet devices on the LAN. The Telldus TellStick is used to wirelessly control electric devices such as lights, dimmers and electric outlets. For more information: http://www.telldus.com/
broadcast-upnp-info	Attempts to extract system information from the UPnP service by sending a multicast query, then collecting, parsing, and displaying all responses.
broadcast-versant-locate	Discovers Versant object databases using the broadcast srvloc protocol.
broadcast-wake-on-lan	Wakes a remote system up from sleep by sending a Wake-On-Lan packet.
broadcast-wpad-discover	Retrieves a list of proxy servers on a LAN using the Web Proxy Autodiscovery Protocol (WPAD). It implements both the DHCP and DNS methods of doing so and starts by querying DHCP to get the address. DHCP discovery requires nmap to be running in privileged mode and will be skipped when this is not the case. DNS discovery relies on the script being able to resolve the local domain either through a script argument or by attempting to reverse resolve the local IP.
broadcast-wsdd-discover	Uses a multicast query to discover devices supporting the Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery) protocol. It also attempts to locate any published Windows Communication Framework (WCF) web services (.NET 4.0 or later).
broadcast-xdmcp-discover	Discovers servers running the X Display Manager Control Protocol (XDMCP) by sending a XDMCP broadcast request to the LAN. Display managers allowing access are marked using the keyword Willing in the result.
cassandra-info	Attempts to get basic info and server status from a Cassandra database.
cics-info	Using the CICS transaction CEMT, this script attempts to gather information about the current CICS transaction server region. It gathers OS information, Datasets (files), transactions and user ids. Based on CICSpwn script by Ayoub ELAASSAL.
citrix-enum-apps	Extracts a list of published applications from the ICA Browser service.
citrix-enum-apps-xml	Extracts a list of applications, ACLs, and settings from the Citrix XML service.
citrix-enum-servers	Extracts a list of Citrix servers from the ICA Browser service.
citrix-enum-servers-xml	Extracts the name of the server farm and member servers from Citrix XML service.
clock-skew	Analyzes the clock skew between the scanner and various services that report timestamps.
coap-resources	Dumps list of available resources from CoAP endpoints.
couchdb-databases	Gets database tables from a CouchDB database.
couchdb-stats	Gets database statistics from a CouchDB database.
creds-summary	Lists all discovered credentials (e.g. from brute force and default password checking scripts) at end of scan.
cups-info	Lists printers managed by the CUPS printing service.
cups-queue-info	Lists currently queued print jobs of the remote CUPS service grouped by printer.
daap-get-library	Retrieves a list of music from a DAAP server. The list includes artist names and album and song titles.
daytime	Retrieves the day and time from the Daytime service.
db2-das-info	Connects to the IBM DB2 Administration Server (DAS) on TCP or UDP port 523 and exports the server profile. No authentication is required for this request.

dhcp-discover	Sends a DHCPINFORM request to a host on UDP port 67 to obtain all the local configuration parameters without allocating a new address.
dicom-ping	Attempts to discover DICOM servers (DICOM Service Provider) through a partial C-ECHO request. It also detects if the server allows any called Application Entity Title or not.
dict-info	Connects to a dictionary server using the DICT protocol, runs the SHOW SERVER command, and displays the result. The DICT protocol is defined in RFC 2229 and is a protocol which allows a client to query a dictionary server for definitions from a set of natural language dictionary databases.
dns-blacklist	Checks target IP addresses against multiple DNS anti-spam and open proxy blacklists and returns a list of services for which an IP has been flagged. Checks may be limited by service category (eg: SPAM, PROXY) or to a specific service name.
dns-check-zone	Checks DNS zone configuration against best practices, including RFC 1912. The configuration checks are divided into categories which each have a number of different tests.
dns-client-subnet-scan	Performs a domain lookup using the edns-client-subnet option which allows clients to specify the subnet that queries supposedly originate from. The script uses this option to supply a number of geographically distributed locations in an attempt to enumerate as many different address records as possible. The script also supports requests using a given subnet.
dns-nsid	Retrieves information from a DNS nameserver by requesting its nameserver ID (nsid) and asking for its id.server and version.bind values. This script performs the same queries as the following two dig commands: - dig CH TXT bind.version @target - dig +nsid CH TXT id.server @target
dns-recursion	Checks if a DNS server allows queries for third-party names. It is expected that recursion will be enabled on your own internal nameservers.
dns-service-discovery	Attempts to discover target hosts' services using the DNS Service Discovery protocol.
dns-srv-enum	Enumerates various common service (SRV) records for a given domain name. The service records contain the hostname, port and priority of servers for a given service. The following services are enumerated by the script: - Active Directory Global Catalog - Exchange Autodiscovery - Kerberos KDC Service - Kerberos Passwd Change Service - LDAP Servers - SIP Servers - XMPP S2S - XMPP C2S
dns-zeustracker	Checks if the target IP range is part of a Zeus botnet by querying ZTDNS @ abuse.ch. Please review the following information before you start to scan: • https://zeustracker.abuse.ch/ztdns.php
drda-info	Attempts to extract information from database servers supporting the DRDA protocol. The script sends a DRDA EXCSAT (exchange server attributes) command packet and parses the response.
duplicates	Attempts to discover multihomed systems by analysing and comparing information collected by other scripts. The information analyzed currently includes, SSL certificates, SSH host keys, MAC addresses, and Netbios server names.
eap-info	Enumerates the authentication methods offered by an EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) authenticator for a given identity or for the anonymous identity if no argument is passed.
epmd-info	Connects to Erlang Port Mapper Daemon (epmd) and retrieves a list of nodes with their respective port numbers.
eppc-enum-processes	Attempts to enumerate process info over the Apple Remote Event protocol. When accessing an application over the Apple Remote Event protocol the service responds with the uid and pid of the application, if it is running, prior to requesting authentication.
fcrdns	Performs a Forward-confirmed Reverse DNS lookup and reports anomalous results.
finger	Attempts to retrieve a list of usernames using the finger service.
firewalk	Tries to discover firewall rules using an IP TTL expiration technique known as firewalking.
flume-master-info	Retrieves information from Flume master HTTP pages.
freelancer-info	Detects the Freelancer game server (FLServer.exe) service by sending a status query UDP probe.
ftp-anon	Checks if an FTP server allows anonymous logins.

ftp-bounce	Checks to see if an FTP server allows port scanning using the FTP bounce method.
ftp-syst	Sends FTP SYST and STAT commands and returns the result.
ganglia-info	Retrieves system information (OS version, available memory, etc.) from a listening Ganglia Monitoring Daemon or Ganglia Meta Daemon.
giop-info	Queries a CORBA naming server for a list of objects.
gkrellm-info	Queries a GKRellM service for monitoring information. A single round of collection is made, showing a snapshot of information at the time of the request.
gopher-ls	Lists files and directories at the root of a gopher service.
gpsd-info	Retrieves GPS time, coordinates and speed from the GPSD network daemon.
hadoop-datanode-info	Discovers information such as log directories from an Apache Hadoop DataNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-jobtracker-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop JobTracker HTTP status page.
hadoop-namenode-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop NameNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-secondary-namenode-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop secondary NameNode HTTP status page.
hadoop-tasktracker-info	Retrieves information from an Apache Hadoop TaskTracker HTTP status page.
hbase-master-info	Retrieves information from an Apache HBase (Hadoop database) master HTTP status page.
hbase-region-info	Retrieves information from an Apache HBase (Hadoop database) region server HTTP status page.
hddtemp-info	Reads hard disk information (such as brand, model, and sometimes temperature) from a listening hddtemp service.
hnap-info	Retrieve hardwares details and configuration information utilizing HNAP, the "Home Network Administration Protocol". It is an HTTP-Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-based protocol which allows for remote topology discovery, configuration, and management of devices (routers, cameras, PCs, NAS, etc.)
hostmap-robtex	Discovers hostnames that resolve to the target's IP address by querying the online Robtex service at http://ip.robtex.com/.
http-affiliate-id	Grabs affiliate network IDs (e.g. Google AdSense or Analytics, Amazon Associates, etc.) from a web page. These can be used to identify pages with the same owner.
http-apache-negotiation	Checks if the target http server has mod_negotiation enabled. This feature can be leveraged to find hidden resources and spider a web site using fewer requests.
http-apache-server-status	Attempts to retrieve the server-status page for Apache webservers that have mod_status enabled. If the server-status page exists and appears to be from mod_status the script will parse useful information such as the system uptime, Apache version and recent HTTP requests.
http-auth	Retrieves the authentication scheme and realm of a web service that requires authentication.
http-auth-finder	Spiders a web site to find web pages requiring form-based or HTTP-based authentication. The results are returned in a table with each url and the detected method.
http-backup-finder	Spiders a website and attempts to identify backup copies of discovered files. It does so by requesting a number of different combinations of the filename (eg. index.bak, index.html~, copy of index.html).
http-bigip-cookie	Decodes any unencrypted F5 BIG-IP cookies in the HTTP response. BIG-IP cookies contain information on backend systems such as internal IP addresses and port numbers. See here for more info: https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K6917
http-cakephp-version	Obtains the CakePHP version of a web application built with the CakePHP framework by fingerprinting default files shipped with the CakePHP framework.
http-cisco-anyconnect	Connect as Cisco AnyConnect client to a Cisco SSL VPN and retrieves version and tunnel information.
http-comments-	Extracts and outputs HTML and JavaScript comments from HTTP responses.

displayer	
http-cookie-flags	Examines cookies set by HTTP services. Reports any session cookies set without the httponly flag. Reports any session cookies set over SSL without the secure flag. If http-enum.nse is also run, any interesting paths found by it will be checked in addition to the root.
http-cors	Tests an http server for Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS), a way for domains to explicitly opt in to having certain methods invoked by another domain.
http-cross-domain-policy	Checks the cross-domain policy file (/crossdomain.xml) and the client-acces-policy file (/clientaccesspolicy.xml) in web applications and lists the trusted domains. Overly permissive settings enable Cross Site Request Forgery attacks and may allow attackers to access sensitive data. This script is useful to detect permissive configurations and possible domain names available for purchase to exploit the application.
http-date	Gets the date from HTTP-like services. Also prints how much the date differs from local time. Local time is the time the HTTP request was sent, so the difference includes at least the duration of one RTT.
http-favicon	Gets the favicon ("favorites icon") from a web page and matches it against a database of the icons of known web applications. If there is a match, the name of the application is printed; otherwise the MD5 hash of the icon data is printed.
http-fetch	The script is used to fetch files from servers.
http-frontpage-login	Checks whether target machines are vulnerable to anonymous Frontpage login.
http-generator	Displays the contents of the "generator" meta tag of a web page (default: /) if there is one.
http-git	Checks for a Git repository found in a website's document root /.git/<something>) and retrieves as much repo information as possible, including language/framework, remotes, last commit message, and repository description.
http-gitweb-projects-enum	Retrieves a list of Git projects, owners and descriptions from a gitweb (web interface to the Git revision control system).
http-google-malware	Checks if hosts are on Google's blacklist of suspected malware and phishing servers. These lists are constantly updated and are part of Google's Safe Browsing service.
http-grep	Spiders a website and attempts to match all pages and urls against a given string. Matches are counted and grouped per url under which they were discovered.
http-headers	Performs a HEAD request for the root folder ("/") of a web server and displays the HTTP headers returned.
http-hp-ilo-info	Attempts to extract information from HP iLO boards including versions and addresses.
http-icloud-findmyiphone	Retrieves the locations of all "Find my iPhone" enabled iOS devices by querying the MobileMe web service (authentication required).
http-icloud-sendmsg	Sends a message to a iOS device through the Apple MobileMe web service. The device has to be registered with an Apple ID using the Find My Iphone application.
http-internal-ip-disclosure	Determines if the web server leaks its internal IP address when sending an HTTP/1.0 request without a Host header.
http-jsonp-detection	Attempts to discover JSONP endpoints in web servers. JSONP endpoints can be used to bypass Same-origin Policy restrictions in web browsers.
http-ls	Shows the content of an "index" Web page.
http-malware-host	Looks for signature of known server compromises.
http-mcmp	Checks if the webserver allows mod_cluster management protocol (MCMP) methods.
http-methods	Finds out what options are supported by an HTTP server by sending an OPTIONS request. Lists potentially risky methods. It tests those methods not mentioned in the OPTIONS headers individually and sees if they are implemented. Any output other than 501/405 suggests that the method is if not in the range 400 to 600. If the response falls under that range then it is compared to the response from a randomly generated method.
http-mobileversion-checker	Checks if the website holds a mobile version.
http-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote HTTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.

http-open-proxy	Checks if an HTTP proxy is open.
http-php-version	Attempts to retrieve the PHP version from a web server. PHP has a number of magic queries that return images or text that can vary with the PHP version. This script uses the following queries: • /?=PHPE9568F36-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42: gets a GIF logo, which changes on April Fool's Day. • /?=PHPB8B5F2A0-3C92-11d3-A3A9-4C7B08C10000: gets an HTML credits page.
http-qnap-nas-info	Attempts to retrieve the model, firmware version, and enabled services from a QNAP Network Attached Storage (NAS) device.
http-referer-checker	Informs about cross-domain include of scripts. Websites that include external javascript scripts are delegating part of their security to third-party entities.
http-robots.txt	Checks for disallowed entries in `/robots.txt` on a web server.
http-robtex-reverse-ip	Obtains up to 100 forward DNS names for a target IP address by querying the Robtex service (https://www.robtex.com/ip-lookup/).
http-robtex-shared-ns	Finds up to 100 domain names which use the same name server as the target by querying the Robtex service at http://www.robtex.com/dns/.
http-sap-netweaver-leak	Detects SAP Netweaver Portal instances that allow anonymous access to the KM unit navigation page. This page leaks file names, ldap users, etc.
http-security-headers	Checks for the HTTP response headers related to security given in OWASP Secure Headers Project and gives a brief description of the header and its configuration value.
http-slowloris-check	Tests a web server for vulnerability to the Slowloris DoS attack without actually launching a DoS attack.
http-svn-enum	Enumerates users of a Subversion repository by examining logs of most recent commits.
http-svn-info	Requests information from a Subversion repository.
http-title	Shows the title of the default page of a web server.
http-trace	Sends an HTTP TRACE request and shows if the method TRACE is enabled. If debug is enabled, it returns the header fields that were modified in the response.
http-traceroute	Exploits the Max-Forwards HTTP header to detect the presence of reverse proxies.
http-trane-info	Attempts to obtain information from Trane Tracer SC devices. Trane Tracer SC is an intelligent field panel for communicating with HVAC equipment controllers deployed across several sectors including commercial facilities and others.
http-useragent-tester	Checks if various crawling utilities are allowed by the host.
http-virustotal	Checks whether a file has been determined as malware by Virustotal. Virustotal is a service that provides the capability to scan a file or check a checksum against a number of the major antivirus vendors. The script uses the public API which requires a valid API key and has a limit on 4 queries per minute. A key can be acquired by registering as a user on the virustotal web page: • http://www.virustotal.com
http-vlcstreamer-ls	Connects to a VLC Streamer helper service and lists directory contents. The VLC Streamer helper service is used by the iOS VLC Streamer application to enable streaming of multimedia content from the remote server to the device.
http-vmware-path-vuln	Checks for a path-traversal vulnerability in VMWare ESX, ESXi, and Server (CVE-2009-3733).
http-vuln-cve2010-0738	Tests whether a JBoss target is vulnerable to jmx console authentication bypass (CVE-2010-0738).
http-vuln-cve2011-3192	Detects a denial of service vulnerability in the way the Apache web server handles requests for multiple overlapping/simple ranges of a page.
http-vuln-cve2014-2126	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA ASDM Privilege Escalation Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2126).
http-vuln-cve2014-2127	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA SSL VPN Privilege Escalation Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2127).
http-vuln-cve2014-2128	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA SSL VPN Authentication Bypass Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2128).

http-vuln-cve2014-2129	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA SIP Denial of Service Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2129).
http-vuln-cve2015-1635	Checks for a remote code execution vulnerability (MS15-034) in Microsoft Windows systems (CVE2015-2015-1635).
http-vuln-cve2017-1001000	Attempts to detect a privilege escalation vulnerability in Wordpress 4.7.0 and 4.7.1 that allows unauthenticated users to inject content in posts.
http-webdav-scan	A script to detect WebDAV installations. Uses the OPTIONS and PROPFIND methods.
http-xssed	This script searches the xssed.com database and outputs the result.
icap-info	Tests a list of known ICAP service names and prints information about any it detects. The Internet Content Adaptation Protocol (ICAP) is used to extend transparent proxy servers and is generally used for content filtering and antivirus scanning.
ike-version	Obtains information (such as vendor and device type where available) from an IKE service by sending four packets to the host. This scripts tests with both Main and Aggressive Mode and sends multiple transforms per request.
imap-capabilities	Retrieves IMAP email server capabilities.
imap-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote IMAP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
ip-forwarding	Detects whether the remote device has ip forwarding or "Internet connection sharing" enabled, by sending an ICMP echo request to a given target using the scanned host as default gateway.
ip-geolocation-geoplugin	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using the Geoplugin geolocation web service (http://www.geoplugin.com/). There is no limit on lookups using this service.
ip-geolocation-ipinfodb	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using the IPInfoDB geolocation web service (http://ipinfodb.com/ip_location_api.php).
ip-geolocation-map-bing	This script queries the Nmap registry for the GPS coordinates of targets stored by previous geolocation scripts and renders a Bing Map of markers representing the targets.
ip-geolocation-map-google	This script queries the Nmap registry for the GPS coordinates of targets stored by previous geolocation scripts and renders a Google Map of markers representing the targets.
ip-geolocation-map-kml	This script queries the Nmap registry for the GPS coordinates of targets stored by previous geolocation scripts and produces a KML file of points representing the targets.
ip-geolocation-maxmind	Tries to identify the physical location of an IP address using a Geolocation Maxmind database file (available from http://www.maxmind.com/app/ip-location). This script supports queries using all Maxmind databases that are supported by their API including the commercial ones.
ip-https-discover	Checks if the IP over HTTPS (IP-HTTPS) Tunneling Protocol [1] is supported.
ipidseq	Classifies a host's IP ID sequence (test for susceptibility to idle scan).
ipmi-cipher-zero	IPMI 2.0 Cipher Zero Authentication Bypass Scanner. This module identifies IPMI 2.0 compatible systems that are vulnerable to an authentication bypass vulnerability through the use of cipher zero.
ipmi-version	Performs IPMI Information Discovery through Channel Auth probes.
ipv6-node-info	Obtains hostnames, IPv4 and IPv6 addresses through IPv6 Node Information Queries.
irc-botnet-channels	Checks an IRC server for channels that are commonly used by malicious botnets.
irc-info	Gathers information from an IRC server.
iscsi-info	Collects and displays information from remote iSCSI targets.
isns-info	Lists portals and iSCSI nodes registered with the Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS).
jdwp-info	Attempts to exploit java's remote debugging port. When remote debugging port is left open, it is possible to inject java bytecode and achieve remote code execution. This script injects and execute a Java class file that returns remote system information.
knx-gateway-discover	Discovers KNX gateways by sending a KNX Search Request to the multicast address 224.0.23.12 including a UDP payload with destination port 3671. KNX

	gateways will respond with a KNX Search Response including various information about the gateway, such as KNX address and supported services.
knx-gateway-info	Identifies a KNX gateway on UDP port 3671 by sending a KNX Description Request.
ldap-novell-getpass	Universal Password enables advanced password policies, including extended characters in passwords, synchronization of passwords from eDirectory to other systems, and a single password for all access to eDirectory.
ldap-rootdse	Retrieves the LDAP root DSA-specific Entry (DSE)
ldap-search	Attempts to perform an LDAP search and returns all matches.
lexmark-config	Retrieves configuration information from a Lexmark S300-S400 printer.
llmnr-resolve	Resolves a hostname by using the LLMNR (Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution) protocol.
lltd-discovery	Uses the Microsoft LLTD protocol to discover hosts on a local network.
maxdb-info	Retrieves version and database information from a SAP Max DB database.
mcafee-epo-agent	Check if ePO agent is running on port 8081 or port identified as ePO Agent port.
membase-http-info	Retrieves information (hostname, OS, uptime, etc.) from the CouchBase Web Administration port. The information retrieved by this script does not require any credentials.
memcached-info	Retrieves information (including system architecture, process ID, and server time) from distributed memory object caching system memcached.
metasploit-info	Gathers info from the Metasploit rpc service. It requires a valid login pair. After authentication it tries to determine Metasploit version and deduce the OS type. Then it creates a new console and executes few commands to get additional info.
mongodb-databases	Attempts to get a list of tables from a MongoDB database.
mongodb-info	Attempts to get build info and server status from a MongoDB database.
mqtt-subscribe	Dumps message traffic from MQTT brokers.
mrinfo	Queries targets for multicast routing information.
ms-sql-config	Queries Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql) instances for a list of databases, linked servers, and configuration settings.
ms-sql-dac	Queries the Microsoft SQL Browser service for the DAC (Dedicated Admin Connection) port of a given (or all) SQL Server instance. The DAC port is used to connect to the database instance when normal connection attempts fail, for example, when server is hanging, out of memory or in other bad states. In addition, the DAC port provides an admin with access to system objects otherwise not accessible over normal connections.
ms-sql-dump-hashes	Dumps the password hashes from an MS-SQL server in a format suitable for cracking by tools such as John-the-ripper. In order to do so the user needs to have the appropriate DB privileges.
ms-sql-hasdbaccess	Queries Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql) instances for a list of databases a user has access to.
ms-sql-info	Attempts to determine configuration and version information for Microsoft SQL Server instances.
ms-sql-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote Microsoft SQL services with NTLM authentication enabled.
ms-sql-query	Runs a query against Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql).
ms-sql-tables	Queries Microsoft SQL Server (ms-sql) for a list of tables per database.
msrpc-enum	Queries an MSRPC endpoint mapper for a list of mapped services and displays the gathered information.
mtrace	Queries for the multicast path from a source to a destination host.
mysql-audit	Audits MySQL database server security configuration against parts of the CIS MySQL v1.0.2 benchmark (the engine can be used for other MySQL audits by creating appropriate audit files).
mysql-dump-hashes	Dumps the password hashes from an MySQL server in a format suitable for cracking by tools such as John the Ripper. Appropriate DB privileges (root) are required.
mysql-info	Connects to a MySQL server and prints information such as the protocol and version numbers, thread ID, status, capabilities, and the password salt.
mysql-query	Runs a query against a MySQL database and returns the results as a table.
nat-pmp-info	Gets the routers WAN IP using the NAT Port Mapping Protocol (NAT-PMP). The NAT-PMP protocol is supported by a broad range of routers including:

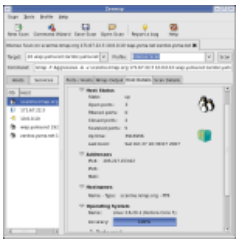
	• Apple AirPort Express • Apple AirPort Extreme • Apple Time Capsule • DD-WRT • OpenWrt v8.09 or higher, with MiniUPnP daemon • pfSense v2.0 • Tarifa (firmware) (Linksys WRT54G/GL/GS) • Tomato Firmware v1.24 or higher. (Linksys WRT54G/GL/GS and many more) • Peplink Balance
nat-pmp-mapport	Maps a WAN port on the router to a local port on the client using the NAT Port Mapping Protocol (NAT-PMP). It supports the following operations: • map - maps a new external port on the router to an internal port of the requesting IP • unmap - unmaps a previously mapped port for the requesting IP • unmapall - unmaps all previously mapped ports for the requesting IP
nbns-interfaces	Retrieves IP addresses of the target's network interfaces via NetBIOS NS. Additional network interfaces may reveal more information about the target, including finding paths to hidden non-routed networks via multihomed systems.
nbstat	Attempts to retrieve the target's NetBIOS names and MAC address.
ncp-enum-users	Retrieves a list of all eDirectory users from the Novell NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) service.
ncp-serverinfo	Retrieves eDirectory server information (OS version, server name, mounts, etc.) from the Novell NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) service.
ndmp-fs-info	Lists remote file systems by querying the remote device using the Network Data Management Protocol (ndmp). NDMP is a protocol intended to transport data between a NAS device and the backup device, removing the need for the data to pass through the backup server. The following products are known to support the protocol: • Amanda • Bacula • CA Arcserve • CommVault Simpana • EMC Networker • Hitachi Data Systems • IBM Tivoli • Quest Software Netvault Backup • Symantec Netbackup • Symantec Backup Exec
netbus-auth-bypass	Checks if a NetBus server is vulnerable to an authentication bypass vulnerability which allows full access without knowing the password.
netbus-info	Opens a connection to a NetBus server and extracts information about the host and the NetBus service itself.
nfs-ls	Attempts to get useful information about files from NFS exports. The output is intended to resemble the output of `ls`.
nfs-showmount	Shows NFS exports, like the `showmount -e` command.
nfs-statfs	Retrieves disk space statistics and information from a remote NFS share. The output is intended to resemble the output of `df`.
nntp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote NNTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
ntp-info	Gets the time and configuration variables from an NTP server. We send two requests: a time request and a "read variables" (opcode 2) control message. Without verbosity, the script shows the time and the value of the `version`, `processor`, `system`, `refid`, and `stratum` variables. With verbosity, all variables are shown.
omp2-enum-targets	Attempts to retrieve the list of target systems and networks from an OpenVAS Manager server.
openflow-info	Queries OpenFlow controllers for information. Newer versions of the OpenFlow protocol (1.3 and greater) will return a list of all protocol versions supported by the controller. Versions prior to 1.3 only return their own version number.
openlookup-info	Parses and displays the banner information of an OpenLookup (network key-value store) server.

openwebnet-discovery	OpenWebNet is a communications protocol developed by Bticino since 2000. Retrieves device identifying information and number of connected devices.
oracle-tns-version	Decodes the VSNNUM version number from an Oracle TNS listener.
p2p-conficker	Checks if a host is infected with Conficker.C or higher, based on Conficker's peer to peer communication.
path-mtu	Performs simple Path MTU Discovery to target hosts.
pop3-capabilities	Retrieves POP3 email server capabilities.
pop3-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote POP3 services with NTLM authentication enabled.
port-states	Prints a list of ports found in each state.
qscan	Repeatedly probe open and/or closed ports on a host to obtain a series of round-trip time values for each port. These values are used to group collections of ports which are statistically different from other groups. Ports being in different groups (or "families") may be due to network mechanisms such as port forwarding to machines behind a NAT.
quake1-info	Extracts information from Quake game servers and other game servers which use the same protocol.
quake3-info	Extracts information from a Quake3 game server and other games which use the same protocol.
quake3-master-getservers	Queries Quake3-style master servers for game servers (many games other than Quake 3 use this same protocol).
rdp-enum-encryption	Determines which Security layer and Encryption level is supported by the RDP service. It does so by cycling through all existing protocols and ciphers. When run in debug mode, the script also returns the protocols and ciphers that fail and any errors that were reported.
rdp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote RDP services with CredSSP (NLA) authentication enabled.
realvnc-auth-bypass	Checks if a VNC server is vulnerable to the RealVNC authentication bypass (CVE-2006-2369).
redis-info	Retrieves information (such as version number and architecture) from a Redis key-value store.
resolveall	NOTE: This script has been replaced by the `--resolve-all` command-line option in Nmap 7.70
reverse-index	Creates a reverse index at the end of scan output showing which hosts run a particular service. This is in addition to Nmap's normal output listing the services on each host.
rfc868-time	Retrieves the day and time from the Time service.
riak-http-info	Retrieves information (such as node name and architecture) from a Basho Riak distributed database using the HTTP protocol.
rmi-dumpregistry	Connects to a remote RMI registry and attempts to dump all of its objects.
rpcap-info	Connects to the rpcap service (provides remote sniffing capabilities through WinPcap) and retrieves interface information. The service can either be setup to require authentication or not and also supports IP restrictions.
rpcinfo	Connects to portmapper and fetches a list of all registered programs. It then prints out a table including (for each program) the RPC program number, supported version numbers, port number and protocol, and program name.
rsa-vuln-roca	Detects RSA keys vulnerable to Return Of Coppersmith Attack (ROCA) factorization.
rsync-list-modules	Lists modules available for rsync (remote file sync) synchronization.
rtsp-methods	Determines which methods are supported by the RTSP (real time streaming protocol) server.
rusers	Connects to rusersd RPC service and retrieves a list of logged-in users.
servicetags	Attempts to extract system information (OS, hardware, etc.) from the Sun Service Tags service agent (UDP port 6481).
shodan-api	Queries Shodan API for given targets and produces similar output to a -sV nmap scan. The ShodanAPI key can be set with the 'apikey' script argument, or hardcoded in the .nse file itself. You can get a free key from https://developer.shodan.io
sip-methods	Enumerates a SIP Server's allowed methods (INVITE, OPTIONS, SUBSCRIBE,

	etc.)
smb-double-pulsar-backdoor	Checks if the target machine is running the Double Pulsar SMB backdoor.
smb-enum-services	Retrieves the list of services running on a remote Windows system. Each service attribute contains service name, display name and service status of each service.
smb-ls	Attempts to retrieve useful information about files shared on SMB volumes. The output is intended to resemble the output of the UNIX `ls` command.
smb-mbenum	Queries information managed by the Windows Master Browser.
smb-os-discovery	Attempts to determine the operating system, computer name, domain, workgroup, and current time over the SMB protocol (ports 445 or 139). This is done by starting a session with the anonymous account (or with a proper user account, if one is given; it likely doesn't make a difference); in response to a session starting, the server will send back all this information.
smb-protocols	Attempts to list the supported protocols and dialects of a SMB server.
smb-security-mode	Returns information about the SMB security level determined by SMB.
smb-vuln-ms17-010	Attempts to detect if a Microsoft SMBv1 server is vulnerable to a remote code execution vulnerability (ms17-010, a.k.a. EternalBlue). The vulnerability is actively exploited by WannaCry and Petya ransomware and other malware.
smb2-capabilities	Attempts to list the supported capabilities in a SMBv2 server for each enabled dialect.
smb2-security-mode	Determines the message signing configuration in SMBv2 servers for all supported dialects.
smb2-time	Attempts to obtain the current system date and the start date of a SMB2 server.
smb2-vuln-uptime	Attempts to detect missing patches in Windows systems by checking the uptime returned during the SMB2 protocol negotiation.
smtp-commands	Attempts to use EHLO and HELP to gather the Extended commands supported by an SMTP server.
smtp-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote SMTP services with NTLM authentication enabled.
smtp-strangeport	Checks if SMTP is running on a non-standard port.
snmp-hh3c-logins	Attempts to enumerate Huawei / HP/H3C Locally Defined Users through the hh3c-user.mib OID
snmp-info	Extracts basic information from an SNMPv3 GET request. The same probe is used here as in the service version detection scan.
snmp-interfaces	Attempts to enumerate network interfaces through SNMP.
snmp-netstat	Attempts to query SNMP for a netstat like output. The script can be used to identify and automatically add new targets to the scan by supplying the newtargets script argument.
snmp-processes	Attempts to enumerate running processes through SNMP.
snmp-sysdescr	Attempts to extract system information from an SNMP service.
snmp-win32-services	Attempts to enumerate Windows services through SNMP.
snmp-win32-shares	Attempts to enumerate Windows Shares through SNMP.
snmp-win32-software	Attempts to enumerate installed software through SNMP.
snmp-win32-users	Attempts to enumerate Windows user accounts through SNMP
socks-auth-info	Determines the supported authentication mechanisms of a remote SOCKS proxy server. Starting with SOCKS version 5 socks servers may support authentication. The script checks for the following authentication types: 0 - No authentication 1 - GSSAPI 2 - Username and password
socks-open-proxy	Checks if an open socks proxy is running on the target.
ssh-hostkey	Shows SSH hostkeys.
ssh2-enum-algos	Reports the number of algorithms (for encryption, compression, etc.) that the target SSH2 server offers. If verbosity is set, the offered algorithms are each

	listed by type.
sshv1	Checks if an SSH server supports the obsolete and less secure SSH Protocol Version 1.
ssl-ccs-injection	Detects whether a server is vulnerable to the SSL/TLS "CCS Injection" vulnerability (CVE-2014-0224), first discovered by Masashi Kikuchi. The script is based on the ccsinjection.c code authored by Ramon de C Valle (**https://gist.github.com/rcvalle/71f4b027d61a78c42607**)
ssl-cert	Retrieves a server's SSL certificate. The amount of information printed about the certificate depends on the verbosity level. With no extra verbosity, the script prints the validity period and the commonName, organizationName, stateOrProvinceName, and countryName of the subject.
ssl-cert-intaddr	Reports any private (RFC1918) IPv4 addresses found in the various fields of an SSL service's certificate. These will only be reported if the target address itself is not private. Nmap v7.30 or later is required.
ssl-date	Retrieves a target host's time and date from its TLS ServerHello response.
ssl-dh-params	Weak ephemeral Diffie-Hellman parameter detection for SSL/TLS services.
ssl-heartbleed	Detects whether a server is vulnerable to the OpenSSL Heartbleed bug (CVE-2014-0160). The code is based on the Python script ssltest.py authored by Katie Stafford (katie@ktpanda.org)
ssl-known-key	Checks whether the SSL certificate used by a host has a fingerprint that matches an included database of problematic keys.
ssl-poodle	Checks whether SSLv3 CBC ciphers are allowed (POODLE)
sslv2	Determines whether the server supports obsolete and less secure SSLv2, and discovers which ciphers it supports.
sstp-discover	Check if the Secure Socket Tunneling Protocol is supported. This is accomplished by trying to establish the HTTPS layer which is used to carry SSTP traffic as described in: - **http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc247364.aspx**
stun-info	Retrieves the external IP address of a NAT:ed host using the STUN protocol.
targets-asn	Produces a list of IP prefixes for a given routing AS number (ASN).
targets-sniffer	Sniffs the local network for a configurable amount of time (10 seconds by default) and prints discovered addresses. If the `newtargets` script argument is set, discovered addresses are added to the scan queue.
targets-traceroute	Inserts traceroute hops into the Nmap scanning queue. It only functions if Nmap's `--traceroute` option is used and the `newtargets` script argument is given.
targets-xml	Loads addresses from an Nmap XML output file for scanning.
telnet-encryption	Determines whether the encryption option is supported on a remote telnet server. Some systems (including FreeBSD and the krb5 telnetd available in many Linux distributions) implement this option incorrectly, leading to a remote root vulnerability. This script currently only tests whether encryption is supported, not for that particular vulnerability.
telnet-ntlm-info	This script enumerates information from remote Microsoft Telnet services with NTLM authentication enabled.
tls-alpn	Enumerates a TLS server's supported application-layer protocols using the ALPN protocol.
tls-nextprotoneg	Enumerates a TLS server's supported protocols by using the next protocol negotiation extension.
tls-ticketbleed	Detects whether a server is vulnerable to the F5 Ticketbleed bug (CVE-2016-9244).
tn3270-screen	Connects to a tn3270 'server' and returns the screen.
tor-consensus-checker	Checks if a target is a known Tor node.
traceroute-geolocation	Lists the geographic locations of each hop in a traceroute and optionally saves the results to a KML file, plottable on Google earth and maps.
ubiquiti-discovery	Extracts information from Ubiquiti networking devices.
unittest	Runs unit tests on all NSE libraries.
unusual-port	Compares the detected service on a port against the expected service for that port number (e.g. ssh on 22, http on 80) and reports deviations. The script requires that a version scan has been run in order to be able to discover what service is actually running on each port.
upnp-info	Attempts to extract system information from the UPnP service.

uptime-agent-info	Gets system information from an Idera Uptime Infrastructure Monitor agent.
url-snarf	Sniffs an interface for HTTP traffic and dumps any URLs, and their originating IP address. Script output differs from other script as URLs are written to stdout directly. There is also an option to log the results to file.
ventrilo-info	Detects the Ventrilo voice communication server service versions 2.1.2 and above and tries to determine version and configuration information. Some of the older versions (pre 3.0.0) may not have the UDP service that this probe relies on enabled by default.
versant-info	Extracts information, including file paths, version and database names from a Versant object database.
vmware-version	Queries VMware server (vCenter, ESX, ESXi) SOAP API to extract the version information.
vnc-info	Queries a VNC server for its protocol version and supported security types.
voldemort-info	Retrieves cluster and store information from the Voldemort distributed key-value store using the Voldemort Native Protocol.
vulners	For each available CPE the script prints out known vulns (links to the correspondent info) and correspondent CVSS scores.
vuze-dht-info	Retrieves some basic information, including protocol version from a Vuze filesharing node.
wdb-version	Detects vulnerabilities and gathers information (such as version numbers and hardware support) from VxWorks Wind DeBug agents.
weblogic-t3-info	Detect the T3 RMI protocol and Weblogic version
whois-domain	Attempts to retrieve information about the domain name of the target
whois-ip	Queries the WHOIS services of Regional Internet Registries (RIR) and attempts to retrieve information about the IP Address Assignment which contains the Target IP Address.
wsdd-discover	Retrieves and displays information from devices supporting the Web Services Dynamic Discovery (WS-Discovery) protocol. It also attempts to locate any published Windows Communication Framework (WCF) web services (.NET 4.0 or later).
x11-access	Checks if you're allowed to connect to the X server.
xdmcp-discover	Requests an XDMCP (X display manager control protocol) session and lists supported authentication and authorization mechanisms.
xmlrpc-methods	Performs XMLRPC Introspection via the system.listMethods method.
xmpp-info	Connects to XMPP server (port 5222) and collects server information such as: supported auth mechanisms, compression methods, whether TLS is supported and mandatory, stream management, language, support of In-Band registration, server capabilities. If possible, studies server vendor.



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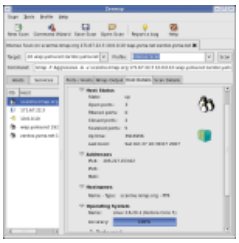
Scripts

allseeingeye-info	Detects the All-Seeing Eye service. Provided by some game servers for querying the server's status.
amqp-info	Gathers information (a list of all server properties) from an AMQP (advanced message queuing protocol) server.
bacnet-info	Discovers and enumerates BACNet Devices collects device information based off standard requests. In some cases, devices may not strictly follow the specifications, or may comply with older versions of the specifications, and will result in a BACNET error response. Presence of this error positively identifies the device as a BACNet device, but no enumeration is possible.
cccam-version	Detects the CCcam service (software for sharing subscription TV among multiple receivers).
db2-das-info	Connects to the IBM DB2 Administration Server (DAS) on TCP or UDP port 523 and exports the server profile. No authentication is required for this request.
docker-version	Detects the Docker service version.
drda-info	Attempts to extract information from database servers supporting the DRDA protocol. The script sends a DRDA EXCSAT (exchange server attributes) command packet and parses the response.
enip-info	This NSE script is used to send a EtherNet/IP packet to a remote device that has TCP 44818 open. The script will send a Request Identity Packet and once a response is received, it validates that it was a proper response to the command that was sent, and then will parse out the data. Information that is parsed includes Device Type, Vendor ID, Product name, Serial Number, Product code, Revision Number, status, state, as well as the Device IP.
fingerprint-strings	Prints the readable strings from service fingerprints of unknown services.
fox-info	Tridium Niagara Fox is a protocol used within Building Automation Systems. Based off Billy Rios and Terry McCorkle's work this Nmap NSE will collect information from A Tridium Niagara system.
freelancer-info	Detects the Freelancer game server (FLServer.exe) service by sending a status query UDP probe.
hnap-info	Retrieve hardwares details and configuration information utilizing HNAP, the "Home Network Administration Protocol". It is an HTTP-Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)-based protocol which allows for remote topology discovery, configuration, and management of devices (routers, cameras, PCs, NAS, etc.)
http-server-header	Uses the HTTP Server header for missing version info. This is currently infeasible with version probes because of the need to match non-HTTP services correctly.
http-trane-info	Attempts to obtain information from Trane Tracer SC devices. Trane Tracer SC is an intelligent field panel for communicating with HVAC equipment controllers deployed across several sectors including commercial facilities and others.
https-redirect	Check for HTTP services that redirect to the HTTPS on the same port.
iax2-version	Detects the UDP IAX2 service.
ike-version	Obtains information (such as vendor and device type where available) from an IKE

	service by sending four packets to the host. This scripts tests with both Main and Aggressive Mode and sends multiple transforms per request.
jdwp-version	Detects the Java Debug Wire Protocol. This protocol is used by Java programs to be debugged via the network. It should not be open to the public Internet, as it does not provide any security against malicious attackers who can inject their own bytecode into the debugged process.
maxdb-info	Retrieves version and database information from a SAP Max DB database.
mcafee-epo-agent	Check if ePO agent is running on port 8081 or port identified as ePO Agent port.
mqtt-subscribe	Dumps message traffic from MQTT brokers.
murmur-version	Detects the Murmur service (server for the Mumble voice communication client) versions 1.2.X.
ndmp-version	Retrieves version information from the remote Network Data Management Protocol (ndmp) service. NDMP is a protocol intended to transport data between a NAS device and the backup device, removing the need for the data to pass through the backup server. The following products are known to support the protocol: • Amanda • Bacula • CA Arcserve • CommVault Simpana • EMC Networker • Hitachi Data Systems • IBM Tivoli • Quest Software Netvault Backup • Symantec Netbackup • Symantec Backup Exec
netbus-version	Extends version detection to detect NetBuster, a honeypot service that mimes NetBus.
omron-info	This NSE script is used to send a FINS packet to a remote device. The script will send a Controller Data Read Command and once a response is received, it validates that it was a proper response to the command that was sent, and then will parse out the data.
openlookup-info	Parses and displays the banner information of an OpenLookup (network key-value store) server.
oracle-tns-version	Decodes the VSNNUM version number from an Oracle TNS listener.
ovs-agent-version	Detects the version of an Oracle Virtual Server Agent by fingerprinting responses to an HTTP GET request and an XML-RPC method call.
pptp-version	Attempts to extract system information from the point-to-point tunneling protocol (PPTP) service.
quake1-info	Extracts information from Quake game servers and other game servers which use the same protocol.
quake3-info	Extracts information from a Quake3 game server and other games which use the same protocol.
rfc868-time	Retrieves the day and time from the Time service.
rpc-grind	Fingerprints the target RPC port to extract the target service, RPC number and version.
rpcinfo	Connects to portmapper and fetches a list of all registered programs. It then prints out a table including (for each program) the RPC program number, supported version numbers, port number and protocol, and program name.
s7-info	Enumerates Siemens S7 PLC Devices and collects their device information. This script is based off PLCScan that was developed by Positive Research and Scadastrangelove (https://code.google.com/p/plcscan/). This script is meant to provide the same functionality as PLCScan inside of Nmap. Some of the information that is collected by PLCScan was not ported over; this information can be parsed out of the packets that are received.
skypev2-version	Detects the Skype version 2 service.
snmp-info	Extracts basic information from an SNMPv3 GET request. The same probe is used here as in the service version detection scan.
stun-version	Sends a binding request to the server and attempts to extract version information from the response, if the server attribute is present.
teamspeak2-	Detects the TeamSpeak 2 voice communication server and attempts to determine

version	version and configuration information.
ubiquiti-discovery	Extracts information from Ubiquiti networking devices.
ventrilo-info	Detects the Ventrilo voice communication server service versions 2.1.2 and above and tries to determine version and configuration information. Some of the older versions (pre 3.0.0) may not have the UDP service that this probe relies on enabled by default.
vmware-version	Queries VMware server (vCenter, ESX, ESXi) SOAP API to extract the version information.
wdb-version	Detects vulnerabilities and gathers information (such as version numbers and hardware support) from VxWorks Wind DeBug agents.
weblogic-t3-info	Detect the T3 RMI protocol and Weblogic version
xmpp-info	Connects to XMPP server (port 5222) and collects server information such as: supported auth mechanisms, compression methods, whether TLS is supported and mandatory, stream management, language, support of In-Band registration, server capabilities. If possible, studies server vendor.



Scripts

afp-path-vuln	Detects the Mac OS X AFP directory traversal vulnerability, CVE-2010-0533.
broadcast-avahi-dos	Attempts to discover hosts in the local network using the DNS Service Discovery protocol and sends a NULL UDP packet to each host to test if it is vulnerable to the Avahi NULL UDP packet denial of service (CVE-2011-1002).
clamav-exec	Exploits ClamAV servers vulnerable to unauthenticated clamav comand execution.
distcc-cve2004-2687	Detects and exploits a remote code execution vulnerability in the distributed compiler daemon distcc. The vulnerability was disclosed in 2002, but is still present in modern implementation due to poor configuration of the service.
dns-update	Attempts to perform a dynamic DNS update without authentication.
firewall-bypass	Detects a vulnerability in netfilter and other firewalls that use helpers to dynamically open ports for protocols such as ftp and sip.
ftp-libopie	Checks if an FTPd is prone to CVE-2010-1938 (OPIE off-by-one stack overflow), a vulnerability discovered by Maksymilian Arciemowicz and Adam "pi3" Zabrocki. See the advisory at https://nmap.org/r/fbsd-sa-opie. Be advised that, if launched against a vulnerable host, this script will crash the FTPd.
ftp-proftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the ProFTPD 1.3.3c backdoor reported as BID 45150. This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `ftp-proftpd-backdoor.cmd` script argument.
ftp-vsftpd-backdoor	Tests for the presence of the vsFTPd 2.3.4 backdoor reported on 2011-07-04 (CVE-2011-2523). This script attempts to exploit the backdoor using the innocuous `id` command by default, but that can be changed with the `exploit.cmd` or `ftp-vsftpd-backdoor.cmd` script arguments.
ftp-vuln-cve2010-4221	Checks for a stack-based buffer overflow in the ProFTPD server, version between 1.3.2rc3 and 1.3.3b. By sending a large number of TELNET_IAC escape sequence, the proftpd process miscalculates the buffer length, and a remote attacker will be able to corrupt the stack and execute arbitrary code within the context of the proftpd process (CVE-2010-4221). Authentication is not required to exploit this vulnerability.
http-adobe-coldfusion-apsa1301	Attempts to exploit an authentication bypass vulnerability in Adobe Coldfusion servers to retrieve a valid administrator's session cookie.
http-aspnet-debug	Determines if a ASP.NET application has debugging enabled using a HTTP DEBUG request.
http-avaya-ipoffice-users	Attempts to enumerate users in Avaya IP Office systems 7.x.
http-awstatstotals-exec	Exploits a remote code execution vulnerability in Awstats Totals 1.0 up to 1.14 and possibly other products based on it (CVE: 2008-3922).
http-axis2-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability in Apache Axis2 version 1.4.1 by sending a specially crafted request to the parameter `xsd` (BID 40343). By default it will try to retrieve the configuration file of the Axis2 service `'/conf/axis2.xml'` using the path `'/axis2/services/'` to return the username and password of the admin account.

http-cookie-flags	Examines cookies set by HTTP services. Reports any session cookies set without the httponly flag. Reports any session cookies set over SSL without the secure flag. If http-enum.nse is also run, any interesting paths found by it will be checked in addition to the root.
http-cross-domain-policy	Checks the cross-domain policy file (/crossdomain.xml) and the client-acces-policy file (/clientaccesspolicy.xml) in web applications and lists the trusted domains. Overly permissive settings enable Cross Site Request Forgery attacks and may allow attackers to access sensitive data. This script is useful to detect permissive configurations and possible domain names available for purchase to exploit the application.
http-csrf	This script detects Cross Site Request Forgeries (CSRF) vulnerabilities.
http-dlink-backdoor	Detects a firmware backdoor on some D-Link routers by changing the User-Agent to a "secret" value. Using the "secret" User-Agent bypasses authentication and allows admin access to the router.
http-dombased-xss	It looks for places where attacker-controlled information in the DOM may be used to affect JavaScript execution in certain ways. The attack is explained here: http://www.webappsec.org/projects/articles/071105.shtml
http-enum	Enumerates directories used by popular web applications and servers.
http-fileupload-exploiter	Exploits insecure file upload forms in web applications using various techniques like changing the Content-type header or creating valid image files containing the payload in the comment.
http-frontpage-login	Checks whether target machines are vulnerable to anonymous Frontpage login.
http-git	Checks for a Git repository found in a website's document root /.git/<something>) and retrieves as much repo information as possible, including language/framework, remotes, last commit message, and repository description.
http-huawei-hg5xx-vuln	Detects Huawei modems models HG530x, HG520x, HG510x (and possibly others...) vulnerable to a remote credential and information disclosure vulnerability. It also extracts the PPPoE credentials and other interesting configuration values.
http-iis-webdav-vuln	Checks for a vulnerability in IIS 5.1/6.0 that allows arbitrary users to access secured WebDAV folders by searching for a password-protected folder and attempting to access it. This vulnerability was patched in Microsoft Security Bulletin MS09-020, https://nmap.org/r/ms09-020.
http-internal-ip-disclosure	Determines if the web server leaks its internal IP address when sending an HTTP/1.0 request without a Host header.
http-jsonp-detection	Attempts to discover JSONP endpoints in web servers. JSONP endpoints can be used to bypass Same-origin Policy restrictions in web browsers.
http-litespeed-sourcecode-download	Exploits a null-byte poisoning vulnerability in Litespeed Web Servers 4.0.x before 4.0.15 to retrieve the target script's source code by sending a HTTP request with a null byte followed by a .txt file extension (CVE-2010-2333).
http-majordomo2-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability existing in Majordomo2 to retrieve remote files. (CVE-2011-0049).
http-method-tamper	Attempts to bypass password protected resources (HTTP 401 status) by performing HTTP verb tampering. If an array of paths to check is not set, it will crawl the web server and perform the check against any password protected resource that it finds.
http-passwd	Checks if a web server is vulnerable to directory traversal by attempting to retrieve `/etc/passwd` or `₩boot.ini`.
http-phpmyadmin-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability in phpMyAdmin 2.6.4-pl1 (and possibly other versions) to retrieve remote files on the web server.
http-phpself-xss	Crawls a web server and attempts to find PHP files vulnerable to reflected cross site scripting via the variable `$_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]`.
http-shellshock	Attempts to exploit the "shellshock" vulnerability (CVE-2014-6271 and CVE-2014-7169) in web applications.
http-slowloris-check	Tests a web server for vulnerability to the Slowloris DoS attack without actually launching a DoS attack.
http-sql-injection	Spiders an HTTP server looking for URLs containing queries vulnerable to an SQL injection attack. It also extracts forms from found websites and tries to identify fields that are vulnerable.
http-stored-xss	Unfiltered '>' (greater than sign). An indication of potential XSS vulnerability.

http-tplink-dir-traversal	Exploits a directory traversal vulnerability existing in several TP-Link wireless routers. Attackers may exploit this vulnerability to read any of the configuration and password files remotely and without authentication.
http-trace	Sends an HTTP TRACE request and shows if the method TRACE is enabled. If debug is enabled, it returns the header fields that were modified in the response.
http-vmware-path-vuln	Checks for a path-traversal vulnerability in VMWare ESX, ESXi, and Server (CVE-2009-3733).
http-vuln-cve2006-3392	Exploits a file disclosure vulnerability in Webmin (CVE-2006-3392)
http-vuln-cve2009-3960	Exploits cve-2009-3960 also known as Adobe XML External Entity Injection.
http-vuln-cve2010-0738	Tests whether a JBoss target is vulnerable to jmx console authentication bypass (CVE-2010-0738).
http-vuln-cve2010-2861	Executes a directory traversal attack against a ColdFusion server and tries to grab the password hash for the administrator user. It then uses the salt value (hidden in the web page) to create the SHA1 HMAC hash that the web server needs for authentication as admin. You can pass this value to the ColdFusion server as the admin without cracking the password hash.
http-vuln-cve2011-3192	Detects a denial of service vulnerability in the way the Apache web server handles requests for multiple overlapping/simple ranges of a page.
http-vuln-cve2011-3368	Tests for the CVE-2011-3368 (Reverse Proxy Bypass) vulnerability in Apache HTTP server's reverse proxy mode. The script will run 3 tests: • the loopback test, with 3 payloads to handle different rewrite rules • the internal hosts test. According to Contextis, we expect a delay before a server error. • The external website test. This does not mean that you can reach a LAN ip, but this is a relevant issue anyway.
http-vuln-cve2012-1823	Detects PHP-CGI installations that are vulnerable to CVE-2012-1823, This critical vulnerability allows attackers to retrieve source code and execute code remotely.
http-vuln-cve2013-0156	Detects Ruby on Rails servers vulnerable to object injection, remote command executions and denial of service attacks. (CVE-2013-0156)
http-vuln-cve2013-6786	Detects a URL redirection and reflected XSS vulnerability in Allegro RomPager Web server. The vulnerability has been assigned CVE-2013-6786.
http-vuln-cve2013-7091	An 0 day was released on the 6th December 2013 by rubina119, and was patched in Zimbra 7.2.6.
http-vuln-cve2014-2126	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA ASDM Privilege Escalation Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2126).
http-vuln-cve2014-2127	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA SSL VPN Privilege Escalation Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2127).
http-vuln-cve2014-2128	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA SSL VPN Authentication Bypass Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2128).
http-vuln-cve2014-2129	Detects whether the Cisco ASA appliance is vulnerable to the Cisco ASA SIP Denial of Service Vulnerability (CVE-2014-2129).
http-vuln-cve2014-3704	Exploits CVE-2014-3704 also known as 'Drupageddon' in Drupal. Versions < 7.32 of Drupal core are known to be affected.
http-vuln-cve2014-8877	Exploits a remote code injection vulnerability (CVE-2014-8877) in Wordpress CM Download Manager plugin. Versions <= 2.0.0 are known to be affected.
http-vuln-cve2015-1427	This script attempts to detect a vulnerability, CVE-2015-1427, which allows attackers to leverage features of this API to gain unauthenticated remote code execution (RCE).
http-vuln-cve2015-1635	Checks for a remote code execution vulnerability (MS15-034) in Microsoft Windows systems (CVE2015-2015-1635).
http-vuln-cve2017-1001000	Attempts to detect a privilege escalation vulnerability in Wordpress 4.7.0 and 4.7.1 that allows unauthenticated users to inject content in posts.
http-vuln-cve2017-5638	Detects whether the specified URL is vulnerable to the Apache Struts Remote Code Execution Vulnerability (CVE-2017-5638).
http-vuln-cve2017-5689	Detects if a system with Intel Active Management Technology is vulnerable to the INTEL-SA-00075 privilege escalation vulnerability (CVE2017-5689).
http-vuln-cve2017-8917	An SQL Injection vulnerability affecting Joomla! 3.7.x before 3.7.1 allows for unauthenticated users to execute arbitrary SQL commands. This vulnerability was caused by a new component, `com_fields`, which was introduced in version 3.7.

	This component is publicly accessible, which means this can be exploited by any malicious individual visiting the site.
http-vuln-misfortune-cookie	Detects the RomPager 4.07 Misfortune Cookie vulnerability by safely exploiting it.
http-vuln-wnr1000-creds	A vulnerability has been discovered in WNR 1000 series that allows an attacker to retrieve administrator credentials with the router interface. Tested On Firmware Version(s): V1.0.2.60_60.0.86 (Latest) and V1.0.2.54_60.0.82NA
http-wordpress-users	Enumerates usernames in Wordpress blog/CMS installations by exploiting an information disclosure vulnerability existing in versions 2.6, 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.3 and 3.2-beta2 and possibly others.
ipmi-cipher-zero	IPMI 2.0 Cipher Zero Authentication Bypass Scanner. This module identifies IPMI 2.0 compatible systems that are vulnerable to an authentication bypass vulnerability through the use of cipher zero.
irc-botnet-channels	Checks an IRC server for channels that are commonly used by malicious botnets.
irc-unrealircd-backdoor	Checks if an IRC server is backdoored by running a time-based command (ping) and checking how long it takes to respond.
mysql-vuln-cve2012-2122	
netbus-auth-bypass	Checks if a NetBus server is vulnerable to an authentication bypass vulnerability which allows full access without knowing the password.
puppet-naivesigning	Detects if naive signing is enabled on a Puppet server. This enables attackers to create any Certificate Signing Request and have it signed, allowing them to impersonate as a puppet agent. This can leak the configuration of the agents as well as any other sensitive information found in the configuration files.
qconn-exec	Attempts to identify whether a listening QNX QCONN daemon allows unauthenticated users to execute arbitrary operating system commands.
rdp-vuln-ms12-020	Checks if a machine is vulnerable to MS12-020 RDP vulnerability.
realvnc-auth-bypass	Checks if a VNC server is vulnerable to the RealVNC authentication bypass (CVE-2006-2369).
rmi-vuln-classloader	Tests whether Java rmiregistry allows class loading. The default configuration of rmiregistry allows loading classes from remote URLs, which can lead to remote code execution. The vendor (Oracle/Sun) classifies this as a design feature.
rsa-vuln-roca	Detects RSA keys vulnerable to Return Of Coppersmith Attack (ROCA) factorization.
samba-vuln-cve-2012-1182	Checks if target machines are vulnerable to the Samba heap overflow vulnerability CVE-2012-1182.
smb-double-pulsar-backdoor	Checks if the target machine is running the Double Pulsar SMB backdoor.
smb-vuln-conficker	Detects Microsoft Windows systems infected by the Conficker worm. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-cve-2017-7494	Checks if target machines are vulnerable to the arbitrary shared library load vulnerability CVE-2017-7494.
smb-vuln-cve2009-3103	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to denial of service (CVE-2009-3103). This script will crash the service if it is vulnerable.
smb-vuln-ms06-025	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Ras RPC service vulnerable to MS06-025.
smb-vuln-ms07-029	Detects Microsoft Windows systems with Dns Server RPC vulnerable to MS07-029.
smb-vuln-ms08-067	Detects Microsoft Windows systems vulnerable to the remote code execution vulnerability known as MS08-067. This check is dangerous and it may crash systems.
smb-vuln-ms10-054	Tests whether target machines are vulnerable to the ms10-054 SMB remote memory corruption vulnerability.
smb-vuln-ms10-061	Tests whether target machines are vulnerable to ms10-061 Printer Spooler impersonation vulnerability.
smb-vuln-ms17-010	Attempts to detect if a Microsoft SMBv1 server is vulnerable to a remote code execution vulnerability (ms17-010, a.k.a. EternalBlue). The vulnerability is actively exploited by WannaCry and Petya ransomware and other malware.

smb-vuln-regsvc-dos	Checks if a Microsoft Windows 2000 system is vulnerable to a crash in regsvc caused by a null pointer dereference. This check will crash the service if it is vulnerable and requires a guest account or higher to work.
smb-vuln-webexec	A critical remote code execution vulnerability exists in WebExService (WebExec).
smb2-vuln-uptime	Attempts to detect missing patches in Windows systems by checking the uptime returned during the SMB2 protocol negotiation.
smtp-vuln-cve2010-4344	Checks for and/or exploits a heap overflow within versions of Exim prior to version 4.69 (CVE-2010-4344) and a privilege escalation vulnerability in Exim 4.72 and prior (CVE-2010-4345).
smtp-vuln-cve2011-1720	Checks for a memory corruption in the Postfix SMTP server when it uses Cyrus SASL library authentication mechanisms (CVE-2011-1720). This vulnerability can allow denial of service and possibly remote code execution.
smtp-vuln-cve2011-1764	Checks for a format string vulnerability in the Exim SMTP server (version 4.70 through 4.75) with DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) support (CVE-2011-1764). The DKIM logging mechanism did not use format string specifiers when logging some parts of the DKIM-Signature header field. A remote attacker who is able to send emails, can exploit this vulnerability and execute arbitrary code with the privileges of the Exim daemon.
ssl-ccs-injection	Detects whether a server is vulnerable to the SSL/TLS "CCS Injection" vulnerability (CVE-2014-0224), first discovered by Masashi Kikuchi. The script is based on the ccsinjection.c code authored by Ramon de C Valle (https://gist.github.com/rcvalle/71f4b027d61a78c42607)
ssl-cert-intaddr	Reports any private (RFC1918) IPv4 addresses found in the various fields of an SSL service's certificate. These will only be reported if the target address itself is not private. Nmap v7.30 or later is required.
ssl-dh-params	Weak ephemeral Diffie-Hellman parameter detection for SSL/TLS services.
ssl-heartbleed	Detects whether a server is vulnerable to the OpenSSL Heartbleed bug (CVE-2014-0160). The code is based on the Python script ssltest.py authored by Katie Stafford (katie@ktpanda.org)
ssl-known-key	Checks whether the SSL certificate used by a host has a fingerprint that matches an included database of problematic keys.
ssl-poodle	Checks whether SSLv3 CBC ciphers are allowed (POODLE)
sslv2-drown	Determines whether the server supports SSLv2, what ciphers it supports and tests for CVE-2015-3197, CVE-2016-0703 and CVE-2016-0800 (DROWN)
supermicro-ipmi-conf	Attempts to download an unprotected configuration file containing plain-text user credentials in vulnerable Supermicro Onboard IPMI controllers.
tls-ticketbleed	Detects whether a server is vulnerable to the F5 Ticketbleed bug (CVE-2016-9244).
vulners	For each available CPE the script prints out known vulns (links to the correspondent info) and correspondent CVSS scores.
wdb-version	Detects vulnerabilities and gathers information (such as version numbers and hardware support) from VxWorks Wind DeBug agents.