

*Made by Moez Javed*

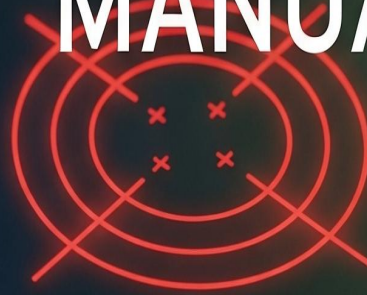


# WordPress

PENETRATION TESTING

# WPSCAN

# MANUAL



Moez Javed

# *WordPress Penetration Testing WPScan Manual*

**Audience:** Students learning WordPress security, vulnerability discovery, and defensive remediation.

**Purpose:** Teach what WPScan is, why it matters for defenders, how to install and run it safely in a lab, how to interpret results, and which remediation steps to take. This manual focuses on *responsible, authorized* use only — do **not** scan third-party or production sites without explicit written permission.

## *1. Introduction — What WPScan is and why it matters*

WPScan is a command-line WordPress vulnerability scanner that discovers configuration issues, exposed files, plugin/theme versions, and known vulnerabilities by matching discovered versions and components against a vulnerability database. For defenders, WPScan helps you find the same signals attackers look for so you can patch, remove, or harden affected components before they are abused.

**Why teach WPScan to students?** - Teaches how to perform authorized vulnerability discovery and responsible disclosure. - Shows how attackers enumerate WordPress sites so defenders can close detection gaps. - Produces concrete findings (outdated plugins/themes, leaked backups) that map directly to remediation actions. cite turn0search0 turn0search5

## *2. Legal & ethical rules (READ FIRST)*

- **Authorization only.** Only scan websites you own or have explicit written permission to test. Scanning third-party or production sites without permission can be illegal.

- **Use isolated lab targets** for student labs. Provide instructor-controlled WordPress images for exercises.
- **Be gentle by default.** Use passive/mixed detection modes and throttling to avoid harming a target.
- **Document activity.** Keep scan logs, dates, and authorization documentation.

### ***3. Installation (Kali Linux and alternatives)***

**On Kali Linux (recommended for students):**

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt install wpscan -y
```

(Kali packages WPScan and its dependencies). cite turn0search0

**Alternative installs (if you prefer):** - Ruby gem (official distribution):

```
sudo gem install wpscan
```

- Docker image (isolated runtime):

```
docker pull wpscanteam/wpscan
```

If you use a package manager, prefer the distro package for student labs; for development or the latest features you may use the gem or Docker.

cite turn0search15 turn0search3

### ***4. WPScan basics — update & API token***

**Update WPScan metadata (local database)**

```
wpscan --update
```

Always run --update before scanning to use the latest vulnerability metadata.  
cite turn0search17

**WPVulnDB API token** - WPScan can use the WPVulnDB (wpscan.com) API to provide richer vulnerability details. Register at <https://wpscan.com/api/> to obtain a free API token for educational use and place it in your commands as --api-token <TOKEN> or set the environment variable WPVULNDB\_API\_TOKEN for automation. Using the token enables verified vulnerability lookups; without it WPScan will still detect versions but cannot confirm vulnerability records.  
cite turn0search1 turn0search4

*Example (temporary env var):*

```
export WPVULNDB_API_TOKEN="your_token_here"
```

Or pass per-scan:

```
wpscan --url https://lab.example --api-token your_token_here
```

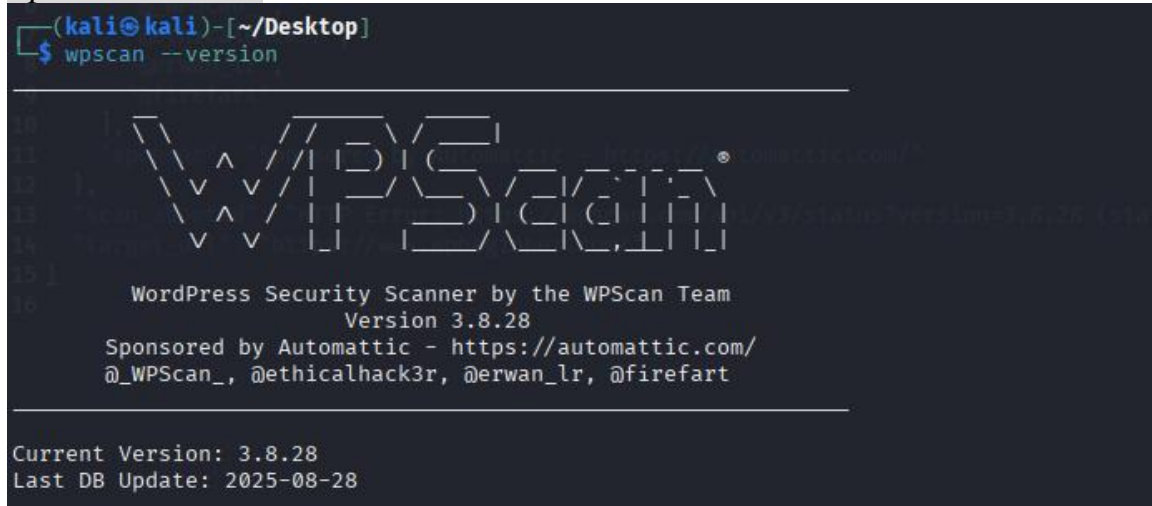
## ***5. Safe, step-by-step scanning workflow (lab only)***

Below are safe commands students will use in the lab. Replace <http://lab.example> with your instructor-provided lab WordPress URL or local IP.

## 5.1 Quick info / help

```
wpscan --help
```

```
wpscan --version
```



```
(kali@kali)~[~/Desktop]
$ wpscan --version

  10 _____
  11 |          |
  12 |  WPScan  |
  13 |          |
  14 |_____   |
  15 |
  16 | WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
  17 | Version 3.8.28
  18 | Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/
  19 | @_WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart
  20 |
  21 |_____
  22 |
  23 | Current Version: 3.8.28
  24 | Last DB Update: 2025-08-28
```

## 5.2 Basic scan (non-aggressive)

```
wpscan --url http://lab.example --detection-mode passive --throttle 500 --random-user-agent --output lab-scan.txt --format cli
```

- `--detection-mode passive` minimizes requests and relies on public metadata.
- `--throttle 500` adds 500 ms delay between requests to be polite.
- `--random-user-agent` helps avoid simple blocking rules.
- `--output` and `--format` store results for review.

## 5.3 Enumerate plugins, themes, users (read-only enumeration)

*# enumerate user accounts, active plugins, all plugins and themes*

```
wpscan --url http://lab.example --enumerate u,ap,at --api-token YOUR_TOKEN --format json --output lab-enum.json
```

Common `--enumerate` options include: u (users), ap (all plugins), vp (vulnerable plugins only), p (popular plugins), at (all themes), vt (vulnerable themes), cb (config backups), dbx (database exports). Use them responsibly.

cite turn0search2 turn1search5

### **5.4 Plugin detection mode (when you need extra coverage)**

*# default is mixed; override with plugins-detection*

```
wpscan --url http://lab.example --plugins-detection mixed --enumerate ap --api-token YOUR_TOKEN
```

Modes: passive, mixed (default), aggressive. Aggressive yields more results but is louder and may stress the server — use only on lab targets.

cite turn1search2

### **5.5 Export JSON for programmatic analysis**

```
wpscan --url http://lab.example --enumerate ap,at,u --api-token YOUR_TOKEN --format json --output results.json
```

This JSON can feed into scripts or a SIEM for triage.

## **6. Interpreting results & remediation guidance**

When WPScan reports a vulnerable plugin or theme:

1. **Validate:** confirm the site actually uses the reported component and version (false positives happen).
2. **Patch:** update the plugin/theme/core to the latest secure version.
3. **Remove or disable:** if not needed, remove the plugin/theme.
4. **Harden:** limit administrative access, enforce strong passwords and 2FA, deploy a Web Application Firewall (WAF), and disable unnecessary endpoints (XML-RPC, REST endpoints) if not used.
5. **Test & monitor:** re-scan and add the site to regular vulnerability scans.

Common actionable items (prioritize by exposure): - Outdated core ⇒ **patch immediately**.

- Vulnerable plugin used on public site ⇒ remove or update; if no patch exists, block the vulnerable endpoints via WAF.
- Exposed backups/config files found (e.g., wp-config.php backups) ⇒ remove them from webroot and rotate secrets.

### **Step-by-Step Usage**

Step 1: Verify Installation (Kali Linux)

```
wpscan --version
```

Check if WPScan is installed.



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If not installed:

`sudo apt update`

`sudo apt install wpscan -y`

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for kali:
Hit:1 https://download.docker.com/linux/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:2 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling InRelease
Ign:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Ign:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Ign:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Err:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Could not resolve 'apt.cutter.re'
25 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
Warning: Failed to fetch https://apt.cutter.re/repo/dists/jammy/InRelease Could not resolve 'apt.cutter.re'
Warning: Some index files failed to download. They have been ignored, or old ones used instead.
wpscan is already the newest version (3.8.28-0kali1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
libdb11t64 libivykis0t64 libframe1 libvp9 linux-image-6.12.25-amd64 python3-kubernetes python3-requests-oauthlib
libdata-common libqt5ct-common1.8 libsigsegv2 python3-packaging-whl python3-responses
libdata22 librdkafka1 libsoup-2.4-1 python3-cachetools python3-pyinstaller-hooks-contrib python3-rsa
libhdf4-0-alt libriemann-client0 libsoup2.4-common python3-google-auth python3-pyuzf python3-wheel-whl
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 25
```

## Step 2: Basic Scan (Red Team)

`wpscan --url http://targetwordpress.local/`

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ wpscan --url [redacted]

  WPSecan®
  WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
  Version 3.8.28
  Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/
  @WPSecan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart

Scan Aborted: The target is responding with a 403, this might be due to a WAF. Please re-try with --random-user-agent
```

*Firewall block it than we are using random user agent*

`wpscan --url https://rivalwears.com/ --random-user-agent`

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
└─$ wpscan --url [redacted] --random-user-agent

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  WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
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[+] URL: https://[redacted] [106.0.62.94]
[+] Started: Thu Aug 28 03:31:27 2025

Interesting Finding(s):

[+] Headers
  | Interesting Entries:
  | - Server: Apache
  | - X-Powered-By: PHP/7.4.33
  | Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
```

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```
[*] wp-smushit
| Location: [redacted] wp-content/plugins/wp-smushit/
| Last Updated: 2025-06-25T13:07:00.000Z
| [!] The version is out of date, the latest version is 3.20.0
|
| Found By: Urls In Homepage (Passive Detection)
| Confirmed By: Urls In 404 Page (Passive Detection)
|
| Version: 3.16.6 (100% confidence)
| Found By: Readme - Stable Tag (Aggressive Detection)
| [redacted] wp-content/plugins/wp-smushit/readme.txt
| Confirmed By: Readme - Changelog Section (Aggressive Detection)
| - https://rivalwears.com/wp-content/plugins/wp-smushit/readme.txt
|
[*] Enumerating Config Backups (via Passive and Aggressive Methods)
Checking Config Backups - Time: 00:02:35 ← (137 / 137) 100.00% Time: 00:02:35
[!] No Config Backups Found.
[!] No WPScan API Token given, as a result vulnerability data has not been output.
[!] You can get a free API token with 25 daily requests by registering at https://wpscan.com/register
[*] Finished: Thu Aug 28 03:35:21 2025
[*] Requests Done: 191
[*] Cached Requests: 7
[*] Data Sent: 67.502 KB
[*] Data Received: 888.909 KB
[*] Memory used: 272.006 MB
[*] Elapsed time: 00:03:53
```

This scans the target WordPress site to gather basic information.

**Blue Team Tip:** Monitor web server logs for unusual repeated requests.

### *Step 3: Enumerate Users (Red Team)*

*wpscan --url http://targetwordpress.local/ -e u*

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ wpscan --url [redacted] -e u

WPScan
WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team
Version 3.8.28
Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/
@WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart

[+] URL: [redacted]
[+] Started: Thu Aug 28 03:53:37 2025
```

This attempts to enumerate WordPress usernames.

**Blue Team Tip:** Watch for author queries in access logs (/index.php?author=1).

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#### Step 4: Enumerate Plugins (Red Team)

```
wpscan --url http://targetwordpress.local/ -e p
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ wpscan --url [REDACTED] -e p

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[+] URL: [REDACTED]
[+] Started: Thu Aug 28 03:52:21 2025

Interesting Finding(s):

[+] Headers
| Interesting Entry: Server: Apache
| Found By: Headers (Passive Detection)
| Confidence: 100%
```

This checks installed plugins against the vulnerability database.

**Blue Team Tip:** Ensure all plugins are up to date and disable unused ones.

#### Step 5: Enumerate Themes (Red Team)

```
wpscan --url http://targetwordpress.local/ -e t
```

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ wpscan --url [REDACTED] -e t

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[+] URL: [REDACTED] [185.205.246.148]
[+] Started: Thu Aug 28 03:48:00 2025

Interesting Finding(s):
```

This attempts to enumerate installed themes.

**Blue Team Tip:** Remove unused themes and patch vulnerabilities quickly.

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### Step 6: Brute Force Login (Red Team - Lab Only)

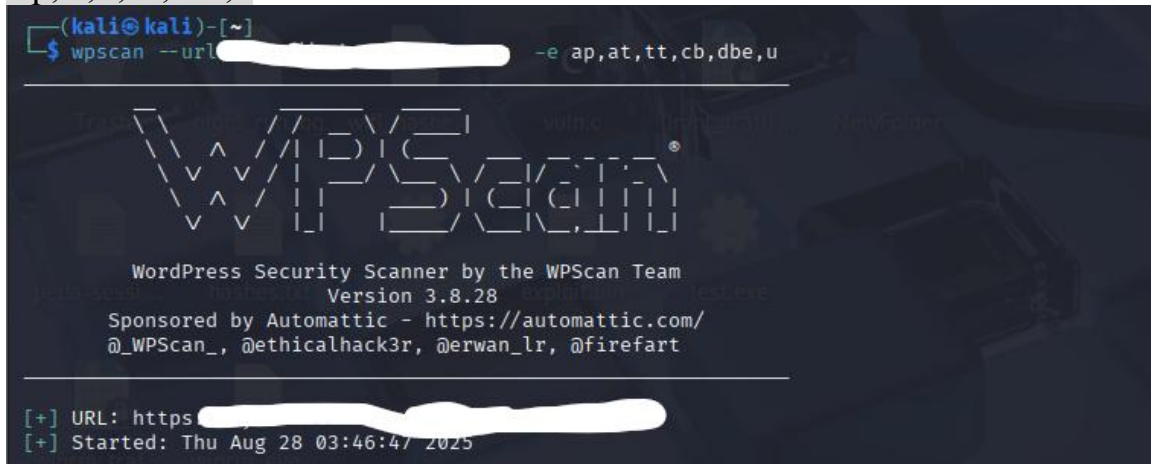
```
wpscan --url http://targetwordpress.local/ -U users.txt -P passwords.txt
```

This attempts a brute force login using a user and password list.

**Blue Team Tip:** - Enable account lockout for failed login attempts. - Use multi-factor authentication. - Monitor WordPress login attempts.

### Step 7: Full Vulnerability Scan (Red Team)

```
wpscan --url http://targetwordpress.local/ --api-token <Your_API_Token> -e ap,at,tt,cb,dbe,u
```

A terminal window on a Kali Linux machine showing the execution of WPScan. The command is `wpscan --url [redacted] -e ap,at,tt,cb,dbe,u`. The output displays the WPScan logo, version 3.8.28, and sponsorship information from Automattic. It also shows the URL being scanned as `https://[redacted]` and the start time as `Thu Aug 28 03:46:47 2025`.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ wpscan --url [redacted] -e ap,at,tt,cb,dbe,u  
  
WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team  
Version 3.8.28  
Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/  
@WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart  
  
[+] URL: https://[redacted]  
[+] Started: Thu Aug 28 03:46:47 2025
```

Where: - ap = all plugins - at = all themes - tt = timthumbs - cb = config backups - dbe = database exports - u = users

**Blue Team Tip:** Harden WordPress with security plugins like Wordfence, Sucuri, or fail2ban.

### Step 8: Defensive Monitoring (Blue Team)

```
tail -f /var/log/apache2/access.log | grep wpscan
```

```
tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep wpscan
```

A terminal window showing two commands for real-time monitoring of WPScan attempts. The first command is `tail -f /var/log/apache2/access.log | grep wpscan` and the second is `tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep wpscan`.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ tail -f /var/log/apache2/access.log | grep wpscan  
$ tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep wpscan
```

This helps detect WPScan probing attempts in real-time

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## ***8. Practical tips & safety knobs***

- Start with `--detection-mode passive` and `--throttle` to avoid service impact.
- Use `--random-user-agent` and `--stealthy` if you want to simulate low-noise reconnaissance — still, only on lab targets.
- Use `--output (CLI/json)` for record keeping and evidence.
- If a WAF blocks scans, coordinate with the instructor — do not try to bypass protections.

## ***9. What WPScan does not do for you***

- WPScan identifies likely vulnerable components by matching versions and known weakness records — it does **not** by itself exploit vulnerabilities or prove a site is compromiseable. Manual verification and patching are required.
- Password-guessing/brute-force features exist in WPScan, but those are **offensive** actions that must only be performed in a controlled red-team exercise with explicit authorization. This manual does **not** cover brute-force commands. cite turn0search2

## ***10. Resources & references***

- WPScan (official): installation, docs & API.  
cite turn0search3 turn0search4
- Kali tools page (package install). cite turn0search0
- WPScan CLI cheat sheet (enumeration flags & examples).  
cite turn0search2

## ***11. Appendix — Quick command cheatsheet (lab-friendly)***

*# install on Kali*

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt install wpscan -y
```

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```

kali@kali:~$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for kali:
Hit:1 https://download.docker.com/linux/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:2 http://http.kali.org/kali kali-rolling InRelease
Ign:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Ign:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Ign:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Err:3 https://apt.cutter.re/repo jammy InRelease
Could not resolve 'apt.cutter.re'.
25 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
Warning: Failed to fetch https://apt.cutter.re/repo/dists/jammy/InRelease Could not resolve 'apt.cutter.re'
Warning: Some index files failed to download. They have been ignored, or old ones used instead.
wpscan is already the newest version (3.8.28-0kali1).
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
libbdl1t64 libbivk1s0t64 libbframe1 libbvx9 python3-kubernetes python3-requests-oauthlib
libbz2-common libbz2-common1 libbz2-dev2 linux-image-6.12.25-amd64 python3-packaging-whl python3-responses
libbdata22 librdkafka1 libsoup-2.4-1 python3-cachetools python3-pyinstaller-hooks-contrib python3-rs
libbhd4-0-alt libriemann-client1 libsoup2.4-common python3-google-auth python3-pyu2f python3-wheel-whl
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.

Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 25

```

```
# update local WPScan metadata
```

```
wpscan --update
```

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ wpscan --update

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Version 3.8.28

@_WPScan_, @ethicalhack3r, @erwan_lr, @firefart

[i] Updating the Database ...
[i] Update completed.
```

```
# set your API token (temporary)
```

```
export WPVULNDB_API_TOKEN="YOUR TOKEN"
```

```
# simple passive scan and save human-readable output
```

```
wpscan --url http://lab.example --detection-mode passive --throttle 500 --
random-user-agent --output lab-scan.txt --format cli
```

```


(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ wpscan -url https://www.wpbeginner.com/ --detection-mode passive --throttle 500 --random-user-agent --output lab-scan.txt --format cli

```

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```
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---

[32m[+] [0m URL: |  
[32m[+] [0m Started: Thu Aug 28 03:59:45 2025

Interesting Finding(s):

[32m[+] [0m Headers

Interesting Entries:

- cf-ray: 976245383c40fcf3-SIN
- cf-cache-status: HIT
- via: 1.1 google
- alt-svc: h3=":443"; ma=86400

**# enumerate users, all plugins, and all themes; save JSON**

`wpscan --url http://lab.example --enumerate u,ap,at --api-token YOUR_TOKEN --format json --output lab-enum.json`

```
{
  "banner": {
    "description": "WordPress Security Scanner by the WPScan Team",
    "version": "3.8.28",
    "authors": [
      "@_WPScan_",
      "@ethicalhack3r",
      "@erwan_lr",
      "@firefart"
    ],
    "sponsor": "Sponsored by Automattic - https://automattic.com/"
  },
  "scan_aborted": "HTTP Error: https://wpscan.com/api/v3/status?version=3.8.28 (status: 401)",
  "target_url": "https://www.wpbeginner.com/"
}
```

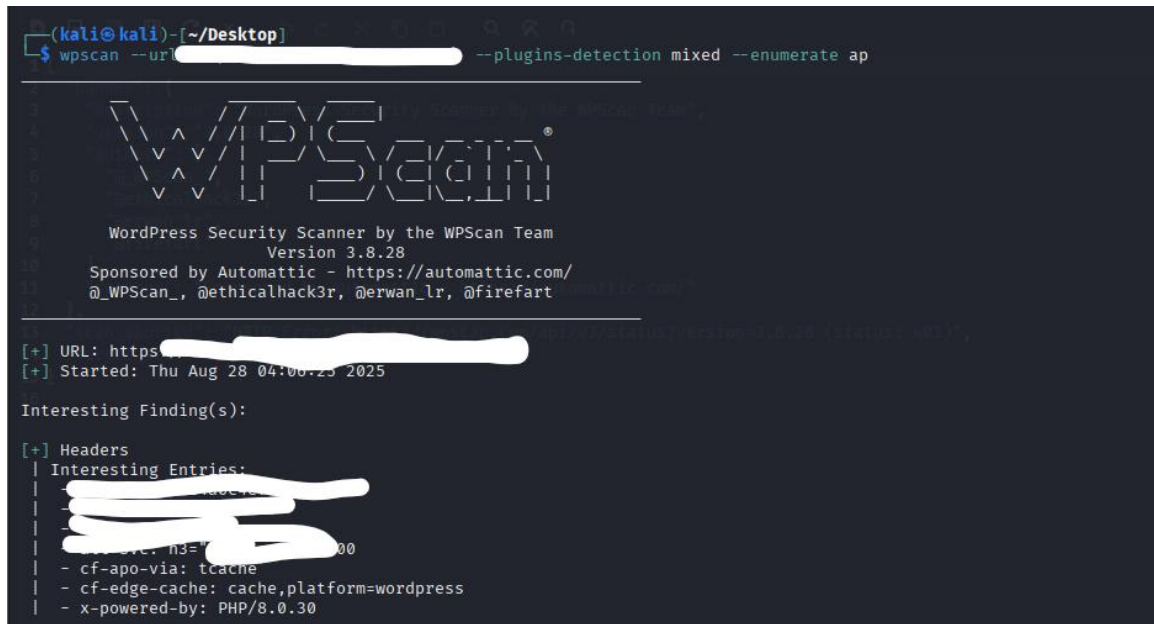
**# force plugin detection mode to mixed**

`wpscan --url http://lab.example --plugins-detection mixed --enumerate ap`

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## Conclusion

By practicing with WPScan in a controlled environment, interns gain: - **Red Team Skills:** Understanding attacker reconnaissance and exploitation techniques. - **Blue Team Skills:** Building defenses by monitoring logs, patching vulnerabilities, and hardening WordPress.

This dual perspective makes students stronger defenders by thinking like attackers.

*End of WPScan manual*

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