➢ BANDIT 12-13

Here, I learned the concept of hexdumps. A hexdump is used when data cannot be represented as a string and hence is not readable.

Commands learnt: mkdir – used to create a new directory

cp- used to copy data from the directory xxd – creates hexdumps , -r flag used reverts the hexdump gzip- command used to compress or decompress files bzip2 – another command to compress or decompress files tar- creates archive files

```
3931
faee
396f
b000d
0003
068f
681a
06800
3100
d0c4
4cf0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      4159
cff7
7ffb
3b2c
03440
46d4
5000
6868
0341
00c8
d000
                                    2@bandit:/tmp/alifs is
2@bandit:/tmp/alifs xxd -r data.txt > data
2@bandit:/tmp/alifs ls
ata.txt
2@bandit:/tmp/alifs file data
zip compressed data, was "data2.bin", last modified: Thu Oct
2@bandit:/tmp/alifs mv data file.gz
2@bandit:/tmp/alifs gzip -d file.gz
2@bandit:/tmp/alifs ls
2@bandit:/tmp/alifs ls
t file
                                                                                                                                                                                        .bin", last modified: Thu Oct
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ file data5.bin
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ mv data5.bin data6.tar
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ tar -xf data6.tar
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ ls
data6.bin data6.tar data.txt
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ file data6.bin
data6.bin: bzip2 compressed data, block size = 900k
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ mv data6.bin data7.bz
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ bzip2 -d data7.bz
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ ls
data6.tar data7 data.txt
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ file data7
data7: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ mv data7 data8.tar
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ tar -xf data8.tar
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ tar -xf data8.tar
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ ls
data6.tar data8.bin data8.tar data.txt
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ ls
 data6.tar data8.tin data8.tar data.txt
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ file data8.bin
data8.bin: gzip compressed data, was "data9.bin", last m
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ mv data8.bin data9.gz
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ gzip -d data9.gz
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ ls
data6 tar data8 tar data9
  data6.tar data8.tar data9 data.txt
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ file data9
 bandit12@bandit:/tmp/aiiis file datas
datas: ASCII text
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ tmp/alif$ cat datas
-bash: tmp/alif$: No such file or directory
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ cat datas
The password is wbwdlBxEir4CaE8LaPhauuOo6pwRmrDw
bandit12@bandit:/tmp/alif$ exit
   logout
   Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
```

BANDIT 13-14

The password for this level is stored in etc/bandit_pass/bandit14 and can only be logged in by bandit 14.

In this level we don't directly get the password for the next level, instead a private ssh key which can be used to login to the next level.

Commands learnt: whoami - helps to find out the current logged in user.

```
bandit13@bandit:-$ ls
sshkey.private
bandit13@bandit:-$ head sshkey.private
----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

BEGIN RSA PRIVATE BEGIN RESEAUCH SUBJECT BE SEAUCH SUBJECT BE SUB
```

BANDIT 14-15

```
bandit14@bandit:~$ ls
bandit14@bandit:~$ telnet localhost 30000
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.
fGrHPx402xGC7U7rXKDaxiWFT0iF0ENq
Correct!
jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt

Connection closed by foreign host.
bandit14@bandit:~$ pc localost 30000
Command 'pc' not found, but can be installed with:
apt install fp-compiler-3.2.2
Please ask your administrator.
bandit14@bandit:~$ nc localhost 30000
fGrHPx402xGC7U7rXKDaxiWFT0iF0ENq
Correct!
jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt

exit
bandit14@bandit:~$ exit
logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
```

The password for the next level can be retrieved by submitting the password of current level to port 30000 on localhost.

Commands learnt : nc (netcat) – allows to read and write data over a network connection.

BANDIT 15-16

```
bandit15@bandit:~$ openssl s_client -connect localhost:30001
CONNECTED(00000003)
Can't use SSL_get_servername
depth=0 CN = localhost
deptn=0 CN = localhost
verify error:num=18:self-signed certificate
verify return:1
depth=0 CN = localhost
verify error:num=10:certificate has expired
notAfter=0ct 26 02:11:37 2023 GMT
verify return:1
verify return:1
depth=0 CN = localhost
notAfter=Oct 26 02:11:37 2023 GMT
verify return:1
Certificate chain
 0 s:CN = localhost
i:CN = localhost
    a:PKEY: rsaEncryption, 2048 (bit); sigalg: RSA-SHA1 v:NotBefore: Oct 26 02:10:37 2023 GMT; NotAfter: Oct 26 02:11:37 2023 GMT
Server certificate
----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----
MIIDCZCCAfOgAwIBAgIEBv+T9TANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADAUMRIWEAYDVQQDDAls
b2NhbGhvc3QwHhcNMjMxMDI2MDIxMDM3WhcNMjMxMDI2MDIxMTM3WjAUMRIWEAYD
 VQQDDAlsb2NhbGhvc3QwggEiMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4IBDwAwggEKAoIBAQC2
read R BLOCK
jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt
Correct!
JQttfApK4SeyHwDlI9SXGR50qclOAil1
closed
bandit15@bandit:~$ exit
logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
```

The password for the next level can be retrieved by submitting the password of the current level to port 30001 on localhost using SSL encryption.

Since the task states that the password can be retrieved using SSL encryption, I connect to the localhost server with the OpenSSL client and send the password from this level. The server then sends back the password for the next level.

BANDIT 16-17

```
Sandtint Sembandit: S mmp - 9V - Ta - p 21000-32000 localbost
Statting humap 7:80 (thtps://mmap.org) at 2003-10-27 JF:07 UTC
Statts: 0:01:13 elapsed: 0 hosts completed (1 up), 1 undergoing Service Scan
Service Scan Timing: About 83:33% done; ETC: 17:09 (0:00:15 remaining)
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.1)
Nmap scan report (127.0.1)
Nma
```

The credentials for the next level can be retrieved by submitting the password of the current level to a port on localhost in the range 31000 to 32000. Nmap is a network scanner. It can do Host Discovery, Port Scanning, Version Detection (Service Detection) and a lot more. The -sV flag lets us do a service/version detection scan.

BANDIT 17-18

```
bandit17@bandit:-$ man diff
bandit17@bandit:-$ diff passwords.old passwords.new
42c42
< hlbSBPAWJmL6WFDb06gpTx1pPButblOA
---
> kfBf3eYk5BPBRzwjqutbbfE887SVc5Yd
bandit17@bandit:-$ exit
logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
[alexis@manjaro Desktop]$ ssh bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220
```

There are 2 files in the homedirectory: passwords.old and passwords.new. The password for the next level is in passwords.new and is the only line that has been changed between passwords.old and passwords.new. The diff command prints the

difference between two files. Since I wrote 'passwords.new' in second place, the new password is also printed in the second part.

BANDIT 18-19

```
Byebye !
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.

bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org's password:
$ 1s
readme
$ 1s
readme
$ cat readme
IueksS7Ubh8G3DCwVzrTd8rAVOwq3M5x
$ exit
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
```

The password for the next level is stored in a file readme in the homedirectory. Unfortunately, someone has modified. bashrc to log you out when you log in with SSH. '.bashrc' is a file that is run every time a terminal is loaded. This means it is also run when logging in through SSH because this also loads a terminal.

➢ BANDIT 19-20

```
bandit19@bandit:~$ ls
bandit20-do
bandit19@bandit:~$ file bandit20-do
bandit20-do: setuid ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV, dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-linux.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=8e941f24b8c5cd0af67b22b724c57e1ab92a92a1, not stripped bandit19@bandit:~$ ls -l bandit20-do
-rwsr-x--- 1 bandit20 bandit19 7296 May 7 2020 bandit20-do
bandit19@bandit:~$ ./bandit20-do
Run a command as another user.
    Example: ./bandit20-do id
bandit19@bandit:~$ ./bandit20-do id
uid=11019(bandit19) gid=11019(bandit19) euid=11020(bandit20) groups=11019(b.ndit19)
bandit19@bandit:~$ ./bandit20-do whoami
bandit20
bandit19@bandit:~$ ./bandit20-do cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit20
GbKksEFF4yrVs6il55v6gwY5aVje5f0j
```

In this case, the owner is badit20 and the group is bandit19, this with '-rwsr-x—' means the user bandit19 can execute the binary, but the binary is executed as user bandit20. Executing the binary says it simply executes another command as another user (as already explained, this user is bandit20). This means we can access the bandit20 users password file, which can only be read by the user bandit20.

➢ BANDIT 20-21

```
bandit20@bandit:~$ ls
suconnect
bandit20@bandit:~$ man nc
bandit20@bandit:~$ ./suconnect
Usage: ./suconnect <portnumber>
This program will connect to the given port on localhost using T
CP. If it receives the correct password from the other side, the
next password is transmitted back.
bandit20@bandit:~$ ./suconnect 9999
Read: GbKksEFF4yrVs6il55v6gwY5aVje5f0j
Password matches, sending next password

bandit20@bandit:~$ nc -lvp 9999
listening on [any] 9999 ...
connect to [127.0.0.1] from localhost [127.0.0.1] 45406
GbKksEFF4yrVs6il55v6gwY5aVje5f0j
gE269g2h3mw3pwgrj0Ha9Uoqen1c9DGr
```

Using 'netcat', we can create a connection in server mode - which listens for inbound connection. Running the setuid binary means it will connect to our netcat server, receive the password inputted through echo and sends back the next password.

BANDIT 21-22

```
bandit21@bandit:-$ cat /etc/cron.d/
cat: /etc/cron.d/: Is a directory
bandit21@bandit:-$ vim /etc/cron.d/
bandit21@bandit:-$ ls /etc/cron.d/
atop cronjob_bandit22 cronjob_bandit23 cronjob_bandit24
bandit21@bandit:-$ cat /etc/cron.d/cronjob_bandit22
@reboot bandit22 /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh &> /dev/null
* * * * * bandit22 /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh &> /dev/null
bandit21@bandit:-$ cat /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh
#!/bin/bash
chmod 644 /tmp/t706lds950RqQh9aMcz6ShpAoZKF7fgv
cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit22 > /tmp/t706lds950RqQh9aMcz6ShpAoZKF7fgv
bandit21@bandit:-$ cat /tmp/t706lds950RqQh9aMcz6ShpAoZKF7fgv
Yk7owGAcWjwMVRwrTesJEwB7WVOiILLI
bandit21@bandit:-$ exit
logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
```

First, we look at what is in the '/etc/cron.d' folder. Specifically, for this level, I looked at the cronjob 'cronjob_bandit22'. This cronjob runs the /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh file as bandit22 user. The five stars indicate it is run every minute, every day. This file creates a file in the 'tmp' folder and gives read permission to everyone. Then it copies the input of the bandit22 password file into the newly created file.