AnQi Liu

CS1122 – homework 4

Part 1

1. Display with man command, search wit h man –k <keyword>, exit by pressing 'q'
2. Hidden files, usually used to store configurations
3. ls -a
4. files that record events
5. 'head filename.txt' and 'tail filename.txt'. Default is 10 lines. customizable with 'head -XX filename.txt' with XX being number of lines you wish to see. 'tail -f filename.txt' is used to monitor the file.
6. cat filename.txt
7. grep -l "i like turtles" *
8. command > filename.txt
9. curl <webpage address>
10. rm <filename>

Part 2

Levels:

1. boJ9jbbUNNfktd78OOpsqOltutMc3MY1
   - cat readme command to read password from file
2. CV1DtqXWVFXTvM2F0k09SHz0YwRINYA9
   - cat ./- : ./ used to specify that the dash is the actual name of the file
3. UmHadQclWmgdLOKQ3YNgjWxGoRMb5luK
   - Cat command with file name in quotes
4. pIwrPrtPN36QITSp3EQaw936yaFoFgAB
   - ls –la to find out there is a hidden file, cat .hidden to read it
5. koReBOKuIDDepwhWk7jZC0RTdopnAYKh
   - file ./* to find out that file07 is the only file with ASCII text, cat to read it
6. DXjZPULLxYr17uwoI01bNLQbtFemEgo7
   - find ./ –size 1033c to find the file that is 1033 bytes and cat to read it
7. HKBPTKQnIay4Fw76bEy8PVxKEDQRKTzs
   - find / -user bandit7 –group bandit6 –size 33c 2>/dev/null command to find the file based on given info with 2>/dev/null to filter out what we don't need
8. cvX2JJa4CFALtqS87jk27qwqGhBM9plV

- use the grep command with millionth parameter on the data.txt file

9. UsvVyFSfZZWbi6wgC7dAFyFuR6jQQUhR

- Sort data.txt | uniq –u to sort and find the unique line

10. truKLdjsbJ5g7yyJ2X2R0o3a5HQJFuLk

- strings data.txt | grep = to find strings with '=' in the line, password is outputted

11. IFukwKGsFW8MOq3IRFqrxE1hxTNEbUPR

- Use base64 –d command on file to decode it from base 64

12. 5Te8Y4drgCRfCx8ugdwuEX8KFC6k2EUu

- Use tr 'A-Za-z' 'N-ZA-Mn-za-m' on the file to rotate it back and find out the password

13. 8ZjyCRiBWFYkneahHwxCv3wb2a1ORpYL

- Created /tmp directory to work on the file. Decompressed the file with xxd, then gzip, then bzip, then gzip again, then unpacked the tar file, then unpacked the tar file again, then decompressed with bzip, then unpacked the tar file, then decompressed with gzip and finally got the password.

14. 4wcYUJFw0k0XLShlDzztnTBHiqxU3b3e

- Ls revealed a ssh.private file. Then used ssh –i sshkey.private bandit14@localhost to get into bandit14 shell, then can use cat to read the file for the password

15. BfMYroe26WYalil77FoDi9qh59eK5xNr

- Connected to port 30000 using telnet localhost 30000 and submitted previous password to get next one