Name-Chirantan Sawant

Intern ID -286

Level 0 → Level 1

Objective: Find password in page source.

Tools: Browser (View Source).

Steps: Open DevTools \rightarrow see password in HTML comment. **Conclusion:** Sensitive data can leak in source code.

Level 1 → Level 2

Objective: Hidden password inside HTML.

Tools: DevTools (Elements tab).

Steps: Inspect hidden element → password found.

Conclusion: Hidden fields are not secure.

Level 2 → Level 3

Objective: Password in /files/ directory.

Tools: curl.

Steps:

curl http://natas2.natas.labs.overthewire.org/files/users.txt

Conclusion: Exposed directories = data leakage.

Level 3 → Level 4

Objective: Access hidden /s3cr3t/ folder.

Tools: URL manipulation, wget.
Steps: Visit /s3cr3t/users.txt.

Conclusion: Security through obscurity fails.

Level 4 → Level 5

Objective: Manipulate cookies for authentication.

Tools: DevTools → Application → Cookies.

Steps: Change loggedin= $0 \rightarrow 1$. Refresh \rightarrow password revealed.

Conclusion: Weak cookie-based access control.

Level 5 → Level 6

Objective: Bypass Referer check.

Tools: curl.

Steps:

curl -H "Referer: http://natas5.natas.labs.overthewire.org/" ...

Conclusion: Headers can be forged easily.

Level 6 → Level 7

Objective: Read included secret file.

Tools: Browser, wget.

Steps: Access /includes/secret.inc.

Conclusion: Sensitive includes must be protected.

Level 7 → Level 8

Objective: Exploit weak input validation.

Tools: Burp Suite.

Steps: Submit username=admin&password=admin. Conclusion: Input validation is critical.

Level 8 → Level 9

Objective: Base64 decode.

Tools: base64, Python.

Steps:

echo "YWRtaW4=" | base64 -d

Conclusion: Encoding ≠ encryption.

Level 9 → Level 10

Objective: Command injection.

Tools: curl.
Steps: Inject:

needle=admin; cat /etc/natas_webpass/natas11

Conclusion: Sanitization prevents injections.

Level 10 → Level 11

Objective: Modify XOR-encrypted cookies.

Tools: Python.

Steps: Write XOR decode script, edit cookie, re-encrypt.

Conclusion: Weak encryption = easy bypass.

Level 11 → Level 12

Objective: File upload bypass.

Tools: Burp Suite.

Steps: Upload PHP disguised as image. Access → run cat command.

Conclusion: File upload filters are bypassable.

Level 12 → Level 13

Objective: Bypass image MIME checks.

Tools: ExifTool.

Steps: Add PHP code to JPG metadata.

Conclusion: Metadata manipulation can bypass validation.

Level 13 → Level 14

Objective: SQL Injection.

Tools: sqlmap.
Steps: Inject:

username=admin" --

Conclusion: Always sanitize SQL input.

Level 14 → Level 15

Objective: Blind SQL Injection (time-based).
Tools: Python script with requests + sleep().

Steps: Extract password char by char.

Conclusion: Timing attacks reveal hidden data.

• Level 15 → Level 16

Objective: Same as above, refine script.

Conclusion: Practice in blind SQL injection.

Level 16 → Level 17

Objective: Time-based SQL injection again.

Tools: curl, Python.

Conclusion: Reinforcement of blind SQLi skills.

Level 17 → Level 18

Objective: Predict session IDs.

Tools: Python + cookies.

Steps: Iterate session IDs → find admin.
Conclusion: Session IDs must be random.

• Level 18 → Level 19

Objective: Exploit session fixation.

Tools: URL manipulation.
Steps: Use ?PHPSESSID=admin.

Conclusion: Session fixation = privilege escalation.

Level 19 → Level 20

Objective: Abuse experimenter page.

Tools: ZAP proxy.

Steps: Modify parameters → admin access.

Conclusion: Auxiliary pages can be dangerous.

• Level 20 → Level 21

Objective: Bypass redirect.

Tools: curl.

Steps:

curl --location-trusted ...

Conclusion: Server-side redirects must be secure.

Level 21 → Level 22

Objective: PHP type juggling (0e...).

Tools: curl.

Steps: Submit password=0e12345.

Conclusion: Loose comparisons are insecure.

Level 22 → Level 23

Objective: More PHP type juggling.

Steps: Submit password[]=1.

Conclusion: Arrays break strcmp() logic.

Level 23 → Level 24

Objective: Log poisoning + file inclusion.

Tools: curl, Burp Suite.

Steps: Inject PHP in User-Agent, include log.

Conclusion: Logs can be exploited.

Level 24 → Level 25

Objective: PHP object injection.

Tools: Python (pickle).

Steps: Craft malicious serialized object. **Conclusion:** Never unserialize user input.

Level 25 → Level 26

Objective: SQL Injection again. **Steps:** username=admin' OR 1=1--.

Conclusion: Classic SQL injection flaw.

Level 26 → Level 27

Objective: Command injection in Perl script.

Tools: Shell injection.

Steps: ; cat /etc/natas_webpass/natas29.
Conclusion: Perl backticks are unsafe.

Level 27 → Level 28

Objective: Regex authentication bypass.

Steps: Use (.*) to bypass regex.
Conclusion: Bad regex = insecure.

Level 28 → Level 29

Objective: Environment variable manipulation.

Steps: export USER=admin.

Conclusion: Don't trust env variables for auth.

Level 29 → Level 30

Objective: File descriptor manipulation.

Steps: Redirect to password file.

Conclusion: FD mismanagement is risky.

Level 30 → Level 31

Objective: Reverse engineer Perl serialization.

Tools: Burp Suite, Perl. Steps: Craft payload:

serialize({cmd => 'cat /etc/natas_webpass/natas33'})

Conclusion: Advanced code review + serialization exploitation.

Level 31 → Level 32

Objective: Login as root.

Steps: Analyze traffic in Burp → exploit serialized input.
Conclusion: Final step proves mastery of serialization + web

exploitation.

Level 33 → Level 34

Objective: Confirm game completion.

Steps: Login shows congratulatory message. **Conclusion:** Level 33 is the last Natas level.

Final Conclusion

- Early Levels (0-8): HTML, cookies, headers, encoding.
- Mid Levels (9-20): Injections, file upload, SQLi, session hijacking.
- Advanced Levels (21-33): Type juggling, serialization, log poisoning, environment exploitation.

← Natas builds real penetration testing skills step by step - from viewing source code to advanced code injection attacks.