Bandit 0:

After log into bandit through the shell with the following command:

1. ssh bandit0@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220
2. Use the password provided “bandit0”
3. Use the command ls and cat readme, in order to obtain the flag.

Bandit 1:

1. Use the command ls to see what files are available
2. Use the command “cat ./-” to see the content of the file and obtain the flag.

Bandit 2:

1. Use the command ls to see what files are available
2. Use the command “cat ./-” to see the content of the file and obtain the flag (I use a tab to auto complete the name of the file, so I realized that I am supposed to add / , when the name of a file has spaces).

Bandit 3:

1. Use the command cd to change directory to inhere
2. Once in the new directory use the command ls -la, to see hidden files
3. Use the command cat .hidden to read and obtain the flag.

Bandit 4:

1. Use the command cd to change directory to inhere
2. Once in the new directory use the command ls to see the files
3. Use the command find . type -f | xargs file, in order to know what was a ASCII file to read.

Bandit 5:

1. The exercise give you three hints to find the file with the flag, but in reality with just using the command, “find -type f -size 1033c” you are able to find the flag.

Bandit 6:

1. Use the command ls to see what files are available
2. Use the command cd / to change to the root directory
3. Once in the root, use the command find -size 33c -user bandit7 -group bandit 6, that command gave us the file we need, but also a lot of file that we didn't have permission
4. In order to make the search easier to the eye add to the command 2>/dev/null, this line would eliminate the search in files that we didn't have permission.

Bandit 7:

1. Use the command “ grep ‘millionth’ data.txt” and obtain the flag.

Bandit 8:

This exercise had me a little confused, because I knew what commands could help me, but I didn’t understand why the order was so important in this particular exercise.

1. In order to obtain the flag you need to use the command “sort data.txt | uniq -u”