BANDIT GAME LAB 01 – IT22883902 (MARI0)

Github – (https://github.com/Shenal01/BanditGame.git)

PASSWORDS

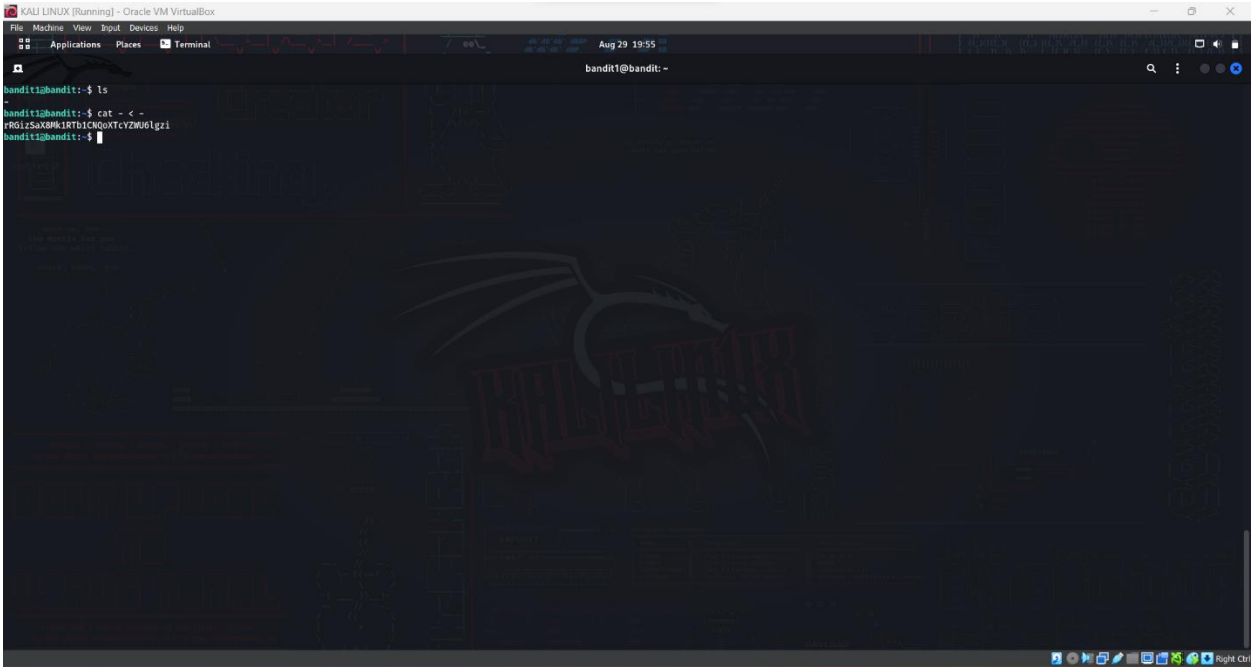
LVL 0 - 1

NH2SXQwcBdpmTEzi3bvBHMM9H66vVXjL

LVL 1 - 2

rRGizSaX8Mk1RTb1CNQoXTcYZWU6lgzi

cat < .



LVL 2 - 3

aBZ0W5EmUfAf7kHTQeOwd8bauFJ2lAiG

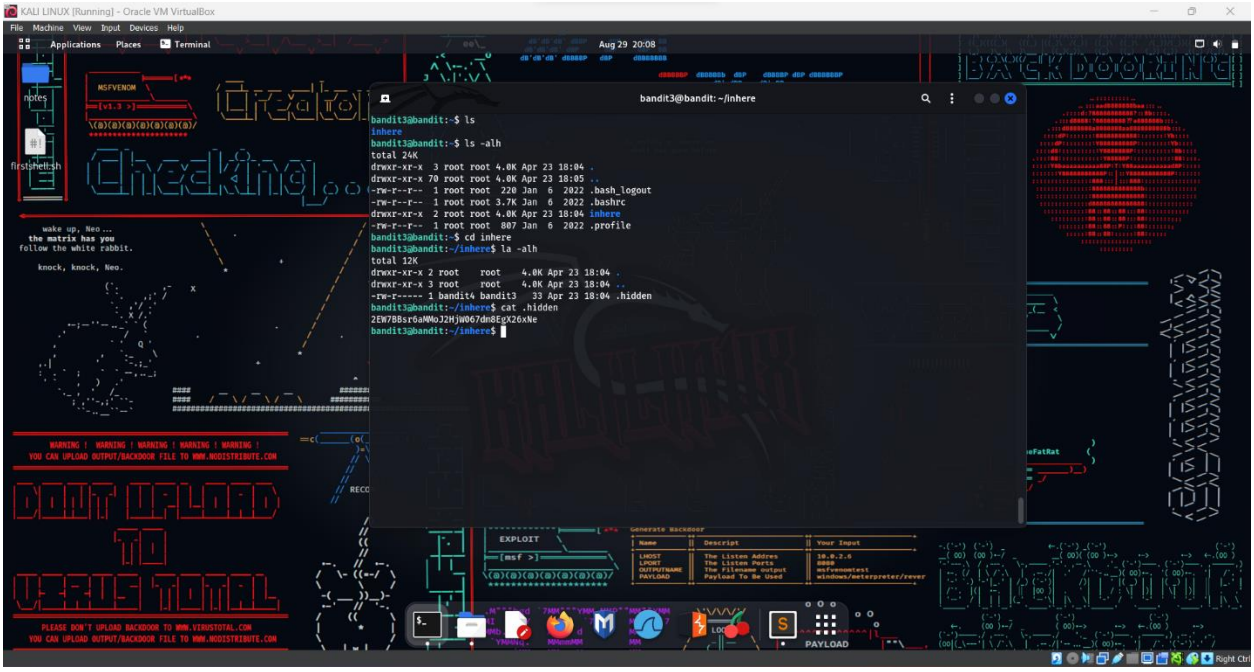
we have to use the escape character “\”

(YOU CAN USE TAB KEY)

LVL 3 - 4

2EW7BBsr6aMMoJ2HjW067dm8EgX26xNe

The key to the next level is stored in a hidden file in the **inhere** directory according the website.so in order to check the file you have to use the command “ls -al” because using only the command “ls” won’t show hidden files.



LVL 4 - 5

lrIWWI6bB37kxfiCQZqUdOIYfr6eEeqR

(find . -type f | xargs file)

find: This command is used to search for files. The -type f option tells the find command to only search for files.

.: This is the current directory.

|: This symbol is called a pipe. It is used to connect the output of one command to the input of another command.

xargs: This command takes the output of another command and passes it as arguments to another command.

file: This command prints out the type of a file.

LVL 5 – 6

P4L4vucdmLnm8I7Vl7jG1ApGSfjYKqJU

(find -type f -size 1033c ! -executable)

human-readable

1033 bytes in size

not executable

LVL 6 – 7

owned by user bandit7

owned by group bandit6

33 bytes in size

z7WtoNQU2XfjmMtWA8u5rN4vzqu4v99S

(/ -type f -user bandit7 -group bandit6 -size 33c)

LVL 7 - 8

TESKZC0XvTetK0S9xNwm25STk5iWrBvP

(strings data.txt | grep "millionth")

(cat data.txt | grep "millionth")

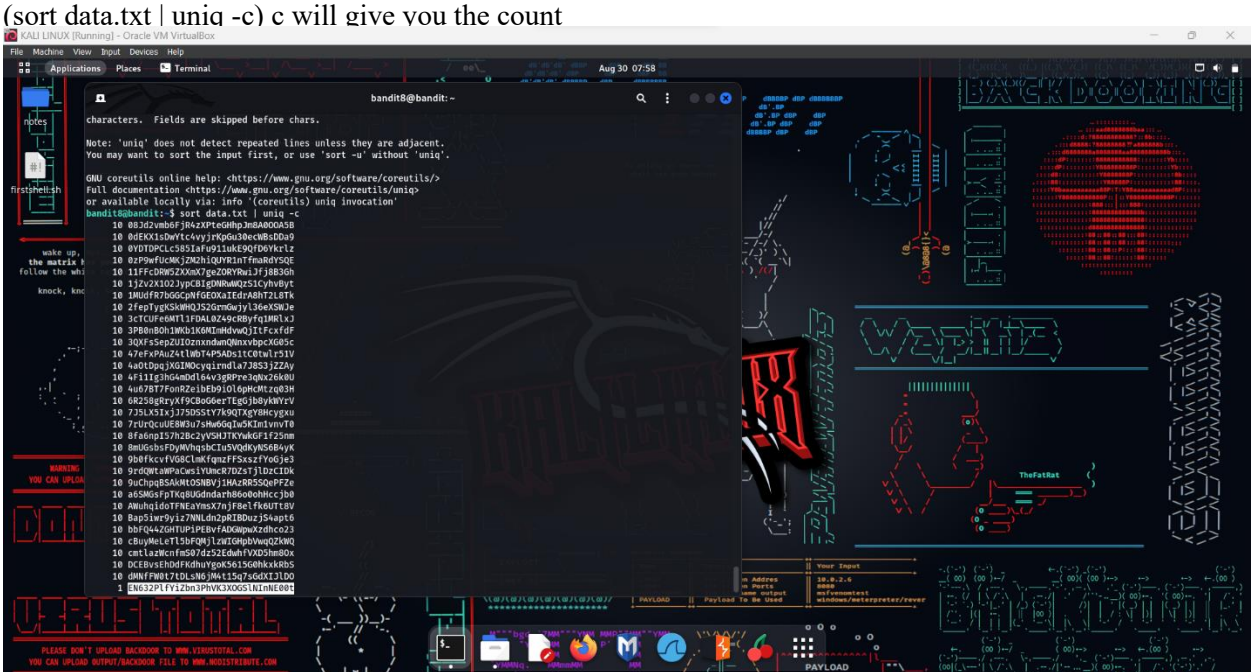
YOU CAN USE ANY TWO OF THIS

LVL 8 - 9

IN THIS LEVEL THERE ARE DUPLICATE PASSWORD WE HAVE TO SORT IT AN FIND THE UNIQUE PASSWORD IN ODER TO GET INTO THE NEXT LEVEL

EN632PlfYiZbn3PhVK3XOGSlNInNE00t

(sort data.txt | uniq -c) c will give you the count



LVL 9 – 10

G7w8LIi6J3kTb8A7j9LgrywtEUlyyp6s

(strings data.txt | grep "=")

LVL 10 – 11

IN THIS LEVEL WE HAVE TO DECODE DATA IN ORDER TO GET THE PASSWORD

6zPeziLdR2RKNdNYFNb6nVCKzphlXHBM

(base64 -d data.txt)

-d, --decode decode data

-i, --ignore-garbage when decoding, ignore non-alphabet characters

-w, --wrap=COLS wrap encoded lines after COLS character (default 76).

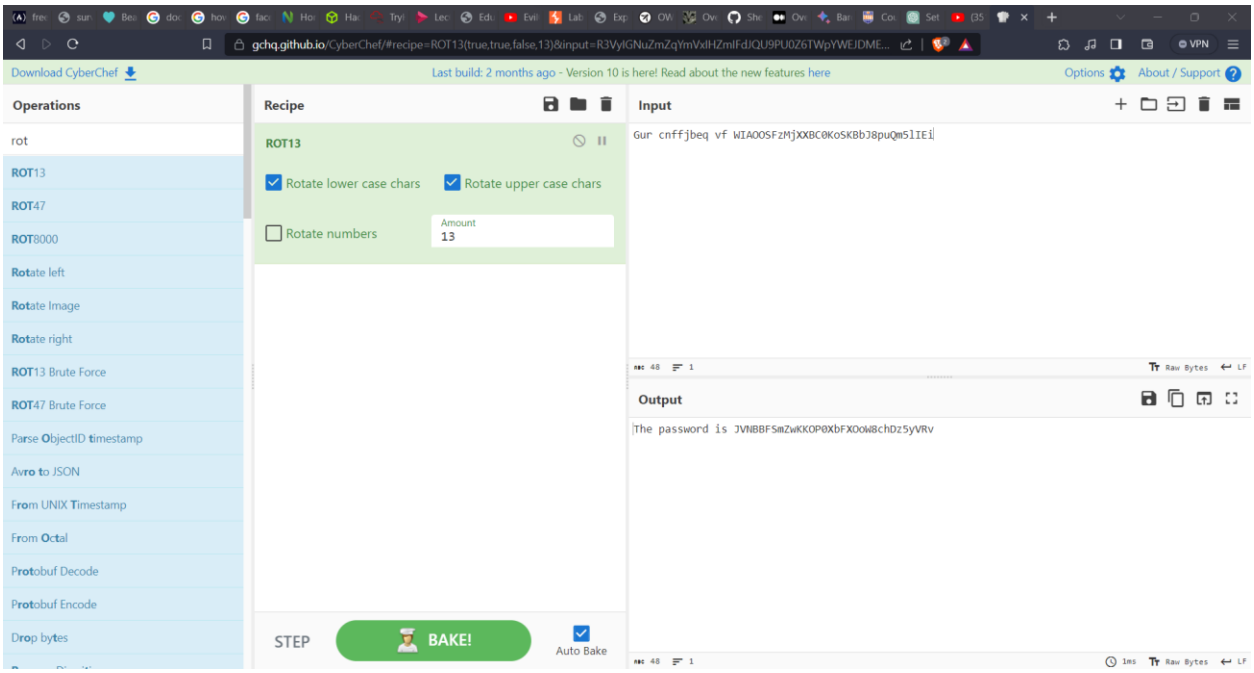
Use 0 to disable line wrapping

LVL 11 – 12

IN THIS LEVEL WE HAVE TO USE CYBERCHEF WEBSITE AND COPY PASTE THE TEXT WE GET AND GET THE PASSWORD IN ORDER TO REACH NEXT LEVEL.

Use ROT13

JVNBBFSmZwKKOP0XbFXOoW8chDz5yVRv



LVL 12 - 13

xxd - make a hex dump or do the reverse.

IN THIS LEVEL IDENTIFY THE FILE TYPES (GZIP, BZIP2, TAR, .BIN) COPY, MOVE FILES AND CONVERT EXTRACT FILES TO FIND PASSWORD

Create a directory and copy that data.txt, after that check its file type it's gzip. Now move it to a .gz (create one) and decompress it. Now view the file type It says now bzip2. Again, move it to a bzip2 file (create one) and now check the file type it says now again gzip. Again, do the same thing. Now check the file type it says tar. Again move the file and extract the tar file. Now you got data5.bin it's tar file type.

Again extract the file, now you'll get data6.bin. it's a bzip2 file. Do this over and over again until you get the password this will take quite a while.

wbWdlBxEir4CaE8LaPhauuOo6pwRmrDw

LVL 13 – 14

ssh bandit13@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

ssh -i sshkey.private bandit14@localhost -p 2220

-i identity_file

Selects a file from which the identity (private key) for public key authentication is read.

LVL 13 – 14

(cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit14)

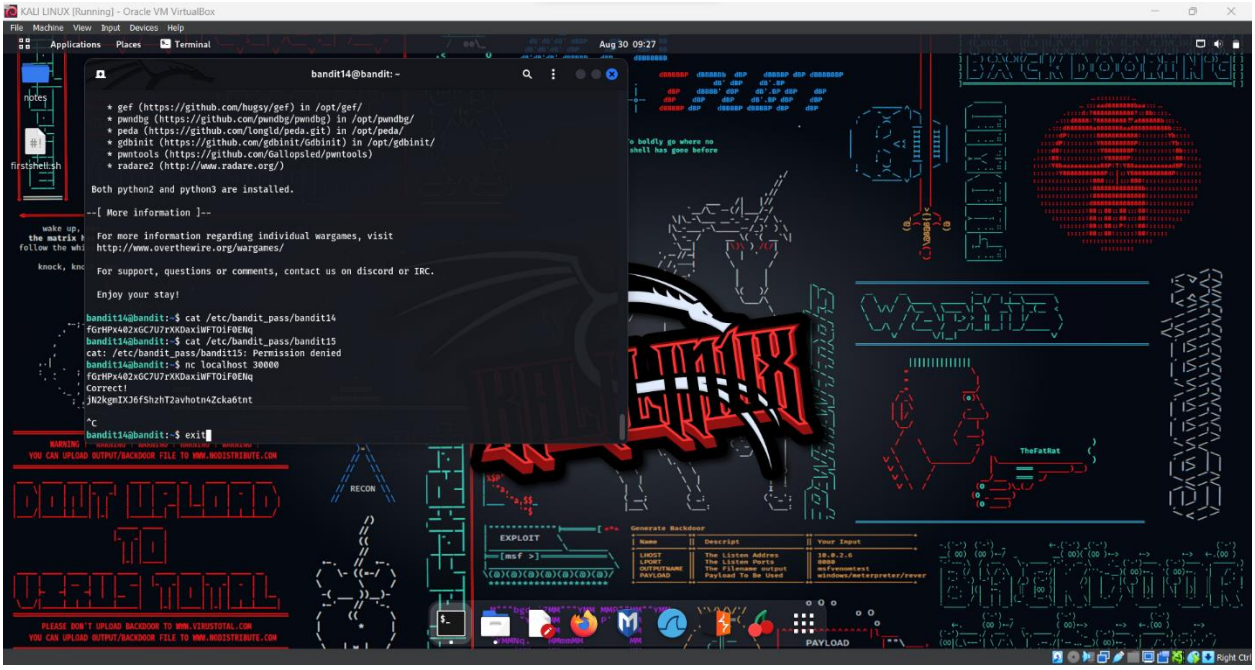
fGrHPx402xGC7U7rXKDaxiWFTOiF0ENq

LVL 14 – 15

nc localhost 30000 and give the previous password then you’ ll get the new password.

cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit14

jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt



LVL 15 -16

ncat - Concatenate and redirect sockets

grep searches for PATTERNS in each FILE. PATTERNS is one or more patterns separated by newline characters, and grep prints each line that matches a pattern. Typically, PATTERNS should be quoted when grep is used in a shell command.

--ssl Connect or listen with SSL

--ssl-cert Specify SSL certificate file (PEM) for listening

--ssl-key Specify SSL private key (PEM) for listening

--ssl-verify Verify trust and domain name of certificates

--ssl-trustfile PEM file containing trusted SSL certificates

--ssl-ciphers Cipherlist containing SSL ciphers to use

--ssl-alpn ALPN protocol list to use.

--ssl (Use SSL)

--ssl-verify (Verify server certificates)

In client mode, --ssl-verify is like --ssl except that it also requires verification of certificates; these will also be used if available. Use --ssl-trustfile to give a custom

--ssl-cert certfile.pem (Specify SSL certificate)

--ssl-key.

--ssl-key keyfile.pem (Specify SSL private key)

certificate named with --ssl-cert.

--ssl-trustfile cert.pem (List trusted certificates)

verification. It has no effect unless combined with --ssl-verify. The argument to this

--ssl-ciphers cipherlist (Specify SSL ciphersuites)

--ssl-alpn ALPN list (Specify ALPN protocol list)

http://www.openssl.org

cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit15

man ncat | grep ssl

ncat --ssl localhost 30001 and paste old password (previous level) that you have got.

JQttfApK4SeyHwDlI9SXGR50qclOAil1

LVL 16 – 17

cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit16

nmap localhost -p 31000-32000 (-P PORT RANGES)

type this port

ncat --ssl localhost 31790

and you'll get this.

-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

MIIEogIBAAKCAQEAvmOkuifmMg6HL2YPIOjon6iWfbp7c3jx34YkYWqUH57SUdyJ

imZzeyGC0gtZPGujUSxiJSWI/oTqexh+cAMTSMlOJf7+BrJObArnxd9Y7YT2bRPQ

Ja6Lzb558YW3FZl87ORiO+rW4LCDCNd2lUvLE/GL2GWyuKN0K5iCd5TbtJzEkQTu

DSt2mcNn4rhAL+JFr56o4T6z8WWAW18BR6yGrMq7Q/kALHYW3OekePQAzL0VUYbW

JGTi65CxbCnzc/w4+mqQyvmzpWtMAzJTzAzQxNbkR2MBGySxDLrjg0LWN6sK7wNX

x0YVztz/zbIkPjfkU1jHS+9EbVNj+D1XFOJuaQIDAQABAoIBABagpxpM1aoLWfvD

KHcj10nqcoBc4oE11aFYQwik7xfW+24pRNuDE6SFthOar69jp5RlLwD1NhPx3iBl

J9nOM8OJ0VToum43UOS8YxF8WwhXriYGnc1sskbwpXOUDc9uX4+UESzH22P29ovd

d8WErY0gPxun8pbJLmxkAtWNhpMvfe0050vk9TL5wqbu9AlbssgTcCXkMQnPw9nC

YNN6DDP2lbcBrvgT9YCNL6C+ZKufD52yOQ9qOkwFTEQpjtF4uNtJom+asvlpmS8A

vLY9r60wYSvmZhNqBUrj7lyCtXMIu1kkd4w7F77k+DjHoAXyxcUp1DGL51sOmama

+TOWWgECgYEA8JtPxP0GRJ+IQkX262jM3dEIkza8ky5moIwUqYdsx0NxHgRRhORT

8c8hAuRBb2G82so8vUHk/fur85OEfc9TncnCY2crpoqsghifKLxrLgtT+qDpfZnx

SatLdt8GfQ85yA7hnWWJ2MxF3NaeSDm75Lsm+tBbAiyc9P2jGRNtMSkCgYEAypHd

HCctNi/FwjulhttFx/rHYKhLidZDFYeiE/v45bN4yFm8x7R/b0iE7KaszX+Exdvt

SghaTdcG0Knyw1bpJVyusavPzpaJMjdJ6tcFhVAbAjm7enCIvGCSx+X3l5SiWg0A

R57hJglezIiVjv3aGwHwvlZvtszK6zV6oXFAu0ECgYAbjo46T4hyP5tJi93V5HDi

Ttiek7xRVxUl+iU7rWkGAXFpMLFteQEsRr7PJ/lemmEY5eTDAFMLy9FL2m9oQWCg

R8VdwSk8r9FGLS+9aKcV5PI/WEKlwgXinB3OhYimtiG2Cg5JCqIZFHxD6MjEGOiu

L8ktHMPvodBwNsSBULpG0QKBgBAplTfC1HOnWiMGOU3KPwYWt0O6CdTkmJOmL8Ni

blh9elyZ9FsGxsgtRBXRsqXuz7wtsQAgLHxbdLq/ZJQ7YfzOKU4ZxEnabvXnvWkU

YOdjHdSOoKvDQNWu6ucyLRAWFuISeXw9a/9p7ftpxm0TSgyvmfLF2MIAEwyzRqaM

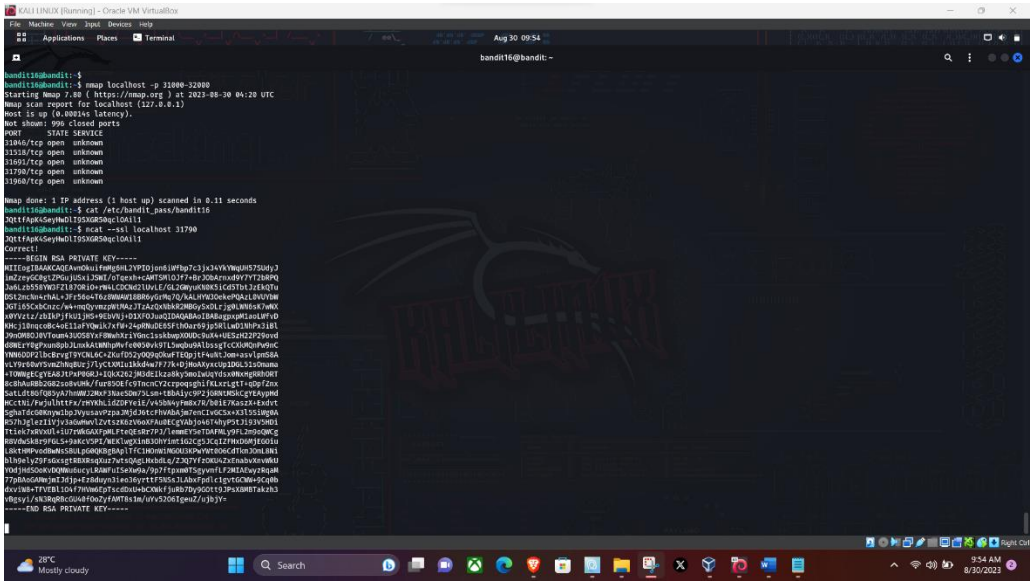
77pBAoGAMmjmIJdjp+Ez8duyn3ieo36yrttF5NSsJLAbxFpdlc1gvtGCWW+9Cq0b

dxviW8+TFVEBl1O4f7HVm6EpTscdDxU+bCXWkfjuRb7Dy9GOtt9JPsX8MBTakzh3

vBgsyi/sN3RqRBcGU40fOoZyfAMT8s1m/uYv52O6IgeuZ/ujbjY=

-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

ssh -i key bandit17@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220



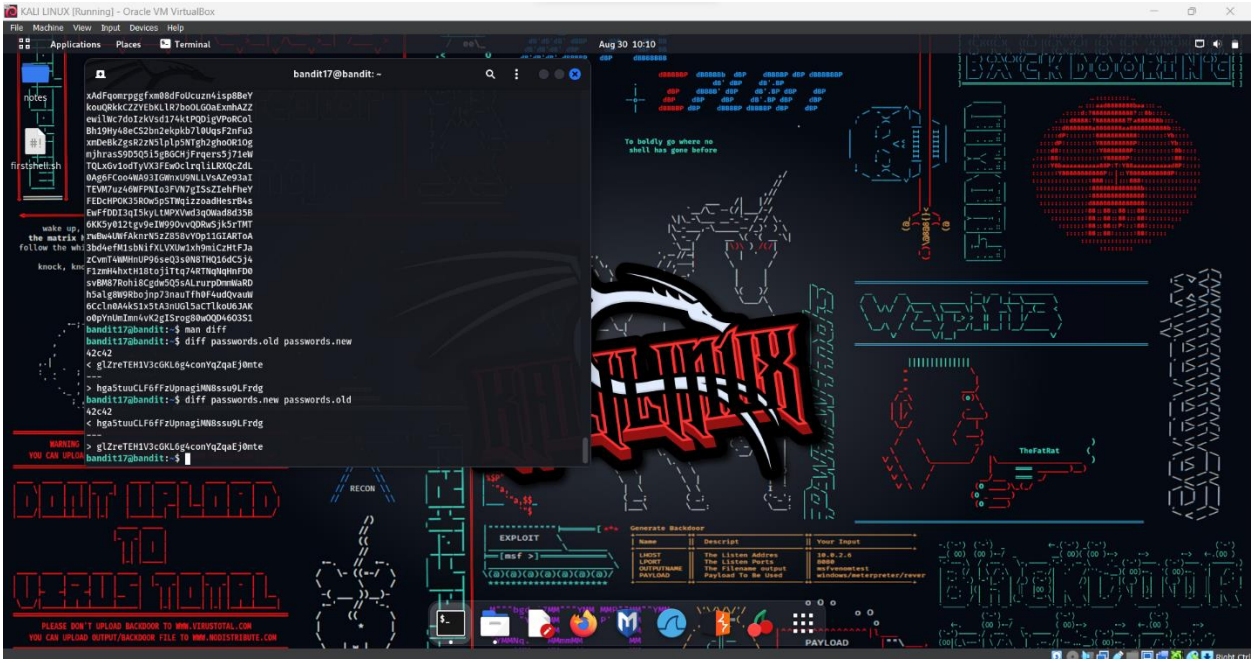
LVL 17 -18

There are two file with passwords we need to find password by comparison.

DIFF - COMPARE FILES LINE BY LINE

diff passwords.new passwords.old

hga5tuuCLF6fFzUpnagiMN8ssu9LFrdg (glZreTEH1V3cGKL6g4conYqZqaEj0mte)



LVL 18 -19

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.

man ssh | grep terminal

-T Disable pseudo-terminal allocation.

-t Force pseudo-terminal allocation. This can be used to execute arbitrary screen-based programs on a remote machine, which can be very useful, e.g. when implementing

If an interactive session is requested, ssh by default will only request a pseudo-terminal (pty) for interactive sessions when the client has one. The flags -T and -t can

If a pseudo-terminal has been allocated, the user may use the escape characters noted below.

If no pseudo-terminal has been allocated, the session is transparent and can be used to reliably transfer binary data. On most systems, setting the escape character to

When a pseudo-terminal has been requested, ssh supports a number of functions through the use of an escape character.

SSH_ASKPASS If ssh needs a passphrase, it will read the passphrase from the current terminal if it was run from a terminal. If ssh does not have a terminal asso-

ssh -T bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

awhqfNnAbc1naukrpqDYcF95h7HoMTrC

OR

ssh -t bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220 /bin/sh

awhqfNnAbc1naukrpqDYcF95h7HoMTrC

LVL 19 – 20

./bandit20-do cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit20

VxCazJaVykI6W36BkBU0mJTCM8rR95XT

We have to run commands as another user hence we can simply run cat command by using it.

LVL 20 - 21

NEED 2 TERMINALS TO CREATE A CONNECTION, LOGIN FROM BOTH TERMINALS(for me to understand easily).

cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit20 | nc -l localhost -p 7894

./suconnect 7894 (this not works some times)

Or

nc -l -p 21000 OR nc -lvp 9999 (both ways are correct)

and in the other terminal ./suconnect 21000

then paste the previous level password in first terminal then it is correct password for level 21 will paste on the terminal.

it sends the password by the connection and it shows in next terminal

NvEJF7oVjkddltPSrdKEFOllh9V1IBcq

LVL 21 - 22

ls /etc/cron.d/

cat /etc/cron.d/cronjob_bandit22

cat /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh

cat /tmp/t7O6lds9S0RqQh9aMcz6ShpAoZKF7fgv

WdDozAdTM2z9DiFEQ2mGlwngMfj4EZffcar

LVL 22 - 23

/usr/bin/cronjob_bandit24.sh

myname=bandit23

$myname

echo I am user $myname | md5sum | cut -d ' ' -f 1

cat /tmp/8ca319486bfbbc3663ea0fbe81326349

QYw0Y2aiA672PsMmh9puTQuhoz8SyR2G

LVL 23 - 24

get 2 terminals

(1 terminal)

cd /etc/cron.d/

cat /etc/cron.d/cronjob_bandit24

cat /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit24.sh

ls *(means all the files) ls c*(it shows all the files that begin with letter c)

(. is current directory and .. is parent directory)

in here we belong to other category

ls -l /var/spool/bandit24/foo/file1.sh

(2 terminal)

mkdir /tmp/shenal111

vim file.sh

#!/bin/bash

cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit24 > /tmp/shenal111/destination.txt

chmod o+x file1.sh

chmod o+w .

chmod o+w /tmp/shenal1^C

touch destination0.txt^C (do not execute just crrl+C)

chmod o+w destination0.txt^C

cp file.sh /var/spool/bandit24/foo

after that quickly (in first terminal you can view ls -l /var/spool/bandit24/foo/file1.sh)

in 2 terminal cat destination0.txt (then you will get the password)

VAfGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar

LVL 24 - 25

create a directory mkdir tmp/ex1

nano file.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
for i in {0000..9999}
do
   echo "VAfGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar $i"
done
```

./test.sh | nc localhost 30002 | grep -v "Wrong"

p7TaowMYrmu23Ol8hiZh9UvD0O9hpx8d

LVL 25 -26

cat bandit26.sshkey

ssh -i bandit26.sshkey bandit26@localhost -p2220

file /bin/bash

file /usr/bin/showtext

cat /usr/bin/showtext

log in again with more function

v to editor

:e /etc/bandit_pass/bandit26

7GvcKlw9mC7aUQaPx7nwFstuAIBw1o1

c7GvcKlw9mC7aUQaPx7nwFstuAIBw1o1

to exit q

2 way to get the password

create a shell set shell=/bin/bash and cat the /etc/bandit_pass/bandit26

LVL 26 -27

first resize(minimize) and loginn to the bandit 26

change - :set shell=/bin/bash

ls - text.text is the bandit 26 logo

./bandit27-do id - executing the file

./bandit27-do id - then we have bandit 26 and 27 permissions.

./bandit27-do cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit27

YnQpBuifNMas1hcUFk70ZmqkhUU2EuaS

you cannot logout from the shell because you didn't actually log in to the shell use exit or ctrl + D

LVL 27 -28

here we are connecting to a git hub repository

hit with it the port number 2220

ssh://bandit27-git@localhost:2220/home/bandit27-git/repo

ls

ls

cd repo

cat README

ssh://bandit28-git@localhost/home/bandit28-git/repo

AVanL161y9rsbcJIsFHuw35rjaOM19nR

LVL 28 - 29

here we are AGAIN connecting to a git hub repository

hit with it the port number 2220

git clone ssh://bandit28-git@localhost/home/bandit28-git/repo

ls

cd repo

you cant cat the file

git log --help

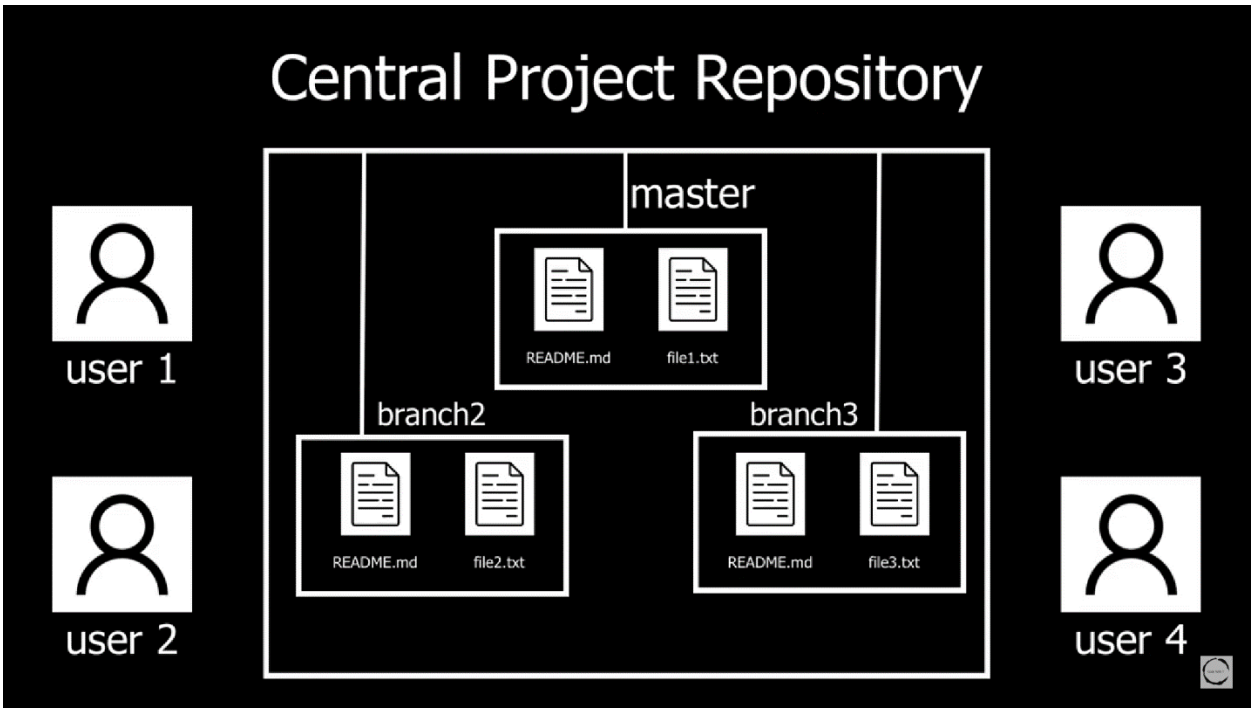
git log

git show 899ba88df296331cc01f30d022c006775d467f28

tQKvmcwNYcFS6vmPHIUSI3ShmsrQZK8S

WECHALLUSER="it22883902" WECHALLTOKEN="i have removed my token please enter here" wechall

LVL 29 - 30



mkdir /tmp/mariolvl29

cd /tmp/mariolvl29

git clone ssh://bandit29-git@localhost:2220/home/bandit29-git/repo

git branch

git branch -a (shows all branches)

git checkout or git switch (checkout is more than switch)

git checkout dev

switching branches an take the password

ls , cat

xbhV3HpNGlTIdnjUrdAlPzc2L6y9EOnS

LVL 30 – 31

in this level same ssh as git repo

but there are no passwords in README.md in latest version also there are same branch

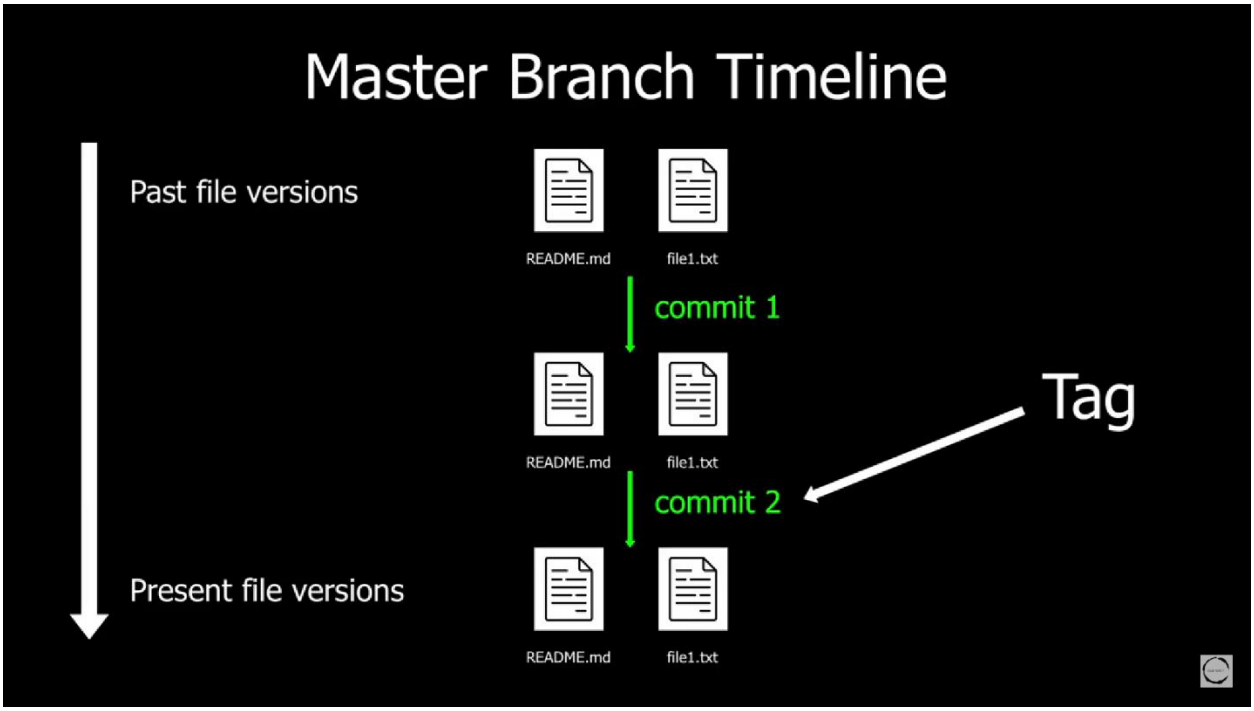
in here we use git tag (file that have been through several changes {past file ---> present file})

git tag will list all the tags

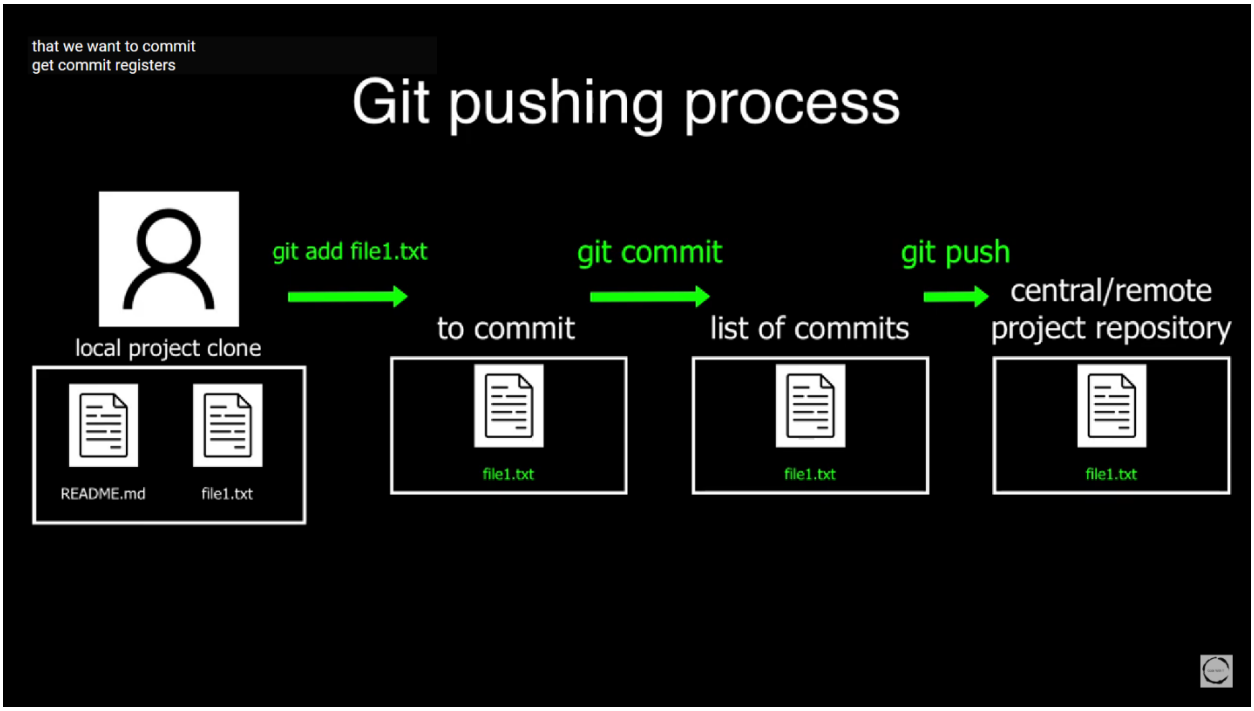
git tag

git show secrect

OoffzGDlzhAlerFJ2cAiz1D41JW1Mhmt



LVL 31 - 32



there are no branches

when you cat the README.md it shows some details then you need to create key.txt

echo "May I come in?" > key.txt

git status

git add key.txt

cat .gitignore

git add -f key.txt

git status

git commit -m "added key.txt file"

git status

after that you have to use git push

git push (then you will get the password)

rmCBvG56y58BXzv98yZGdO7ATVL5dW8y