Level 0 to 1

CONNECTING TO BANDIT SERVER:

```
ssh bandit0@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220
```

password:bandit0

If you typed in the correct password, you should now be logged into the remote machine and see a Welcome text with more information about the game.

```
ls
```

cat readme will get

password for level 1

LEVEL1 to 2 ssh

bandit1@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

and copy paste the password:

ZjLjTmM6FvvyRnrb2rfNWOZOTa6ip5If

```
 ls
```

```
cat./-
```

(will get password for next level)

Level 2 to 3 ssh

bandit2@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

263JGJPfgU6LtdEvgfWU1XP5yac29mFx

ls(there is a file called “spaces in this file”) to

see it’s content :

cat “spaces in this file” then we will get

password for next level

Level 3 to 4:

ssh bandit3@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

MNk8KNH3Usiio41PRUEoDFPqfxLPlSmx

Ls(we saw folder “inhere”) cd inhere(to

move to this file) ls -hal(to see hidden

files) cat .hidden(to get password for next

level)

Level 4 to 5:

ssh bandit4@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

2WmrDFRmJIq3IPxneAaMGhap0pFhF3NJ

pwd(inhere directory) cd

inhere

ls -la file ./-file* (to get the file

type) (we got file07 in human

readable) so we use cat./-0file07

(then we will get password for next level) Level 5

to 6 ssh bandit5@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p

2220

4oQYVPkxZOOEOO5pTW81FB8j8lxXGUQw

pwd (inhere directory) cd

inhere

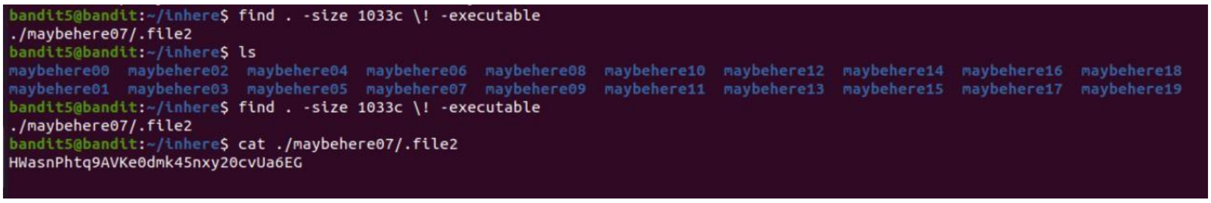
ls

Since we are searching for file with sepcial attribute , we use the command find . -size 1033c\!-executable (Then we get the file)

So to retrieve password from that file we use cat command

“cat maybehere07/.file2”

(Then we will get password for next level)



```
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ find . -size 1033c \! -executable
./maybehere07/.file2
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ ls
maybehere00  maybehere02  maybehere04  maybehere06  maybehere08  maybehere10  maybehere12  maybehere14  maybehere16  maybehere18
maybehere01  maybehere03  maybehere05  maybehere07  maybehere09  maybehere11  maybehere13  maybehere15  maybehere17  maybehere19
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ find . -size 1033c \! -executable
./maybehere07/.file2
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ cat ./maybehere07/.file2
HWasnPhtq9AVKe0dmk45nxy20cvUa6EG
```

Level 6 to 7 ssh

bandit6@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

HWasnPhtq9AVKe0dmk45nxy20cvUa6EG

s -la find / -type f -user bandit7 -group bandit6 -size 33c

(then we will get /var/lib/dpkg/info/bandit7.password)

using cat option : cat /var/lib/dpkg/info/bandit7.password

(then we will get password for next level)

Level 7 to 8 ssh

bandit7@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

morbNTDkSW6jIlUc0ymOdMaLnOlFVAaj

ls -hal

we use “grep” command

“grep millionth data.txt”

Then we will get Password for next level

Level 8 to 9 ssh

bandit8@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

dfwvzFQi4mU0wfNbFOe9RoWskMLg7eEc

ls -hal

Then we use “sort” command to sort all lines in alphabetical order and “uniq-u” command to ensure than unique lines are printed sort data.txt | uniq-u

(Then we will get password for next level)

Level 9 to 10 ssh

bandit9@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

4CKMh1JI91bUIZZPXDqGanal4xvAg0JM

ls -la

We have text file named “data.txt”.It contains both strings and numbers which is very difficult to read beginning with “=” sign

We use combination of queries i.e first we need to sort out plain text and then the output of first command should be gripped with “=” sign So the queryb looks like cat data.txt | strings | grep ^=

(Then we will get password for next level) Level 10

to 11 ssh bandit10@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p

2220 FGUW5ilLVJrxX9kMYMmlN4MgbpfMiqey

ls(to list)

The file named as “data.txt” has base 64 encoded data. To decode it, use “base64 decode” command. The query is as follows:

cat data.txt | base64 –decode

Then we will get password for next level Level 11

to 12 ssh bandit11@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p

2220 dtR173fZKb0RRsDFSGsg2RWnpNVj3qRr

ls

(we found out that the password is stored in data.txt where all lowercase and uppercase have been rotated by 13 positions.To decode this we use command) cat data.txt | tr ‘[A-Za-z]’ ‘[N-ZA-Mn-za-m]’

(Then we will get password for next level)

Level 12 to 13 ssh

```
bandit12@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

7x16WNeHIi5YkIhWsfFIqoognUTyj9Q4

Ls

Mkdir /tmp/haha

 Cp data.txt /tmp/haha

 Cd /tmp/haha

 Xxd -r data.txt > data

File data

Mv data file.gz

Gzip -d file.gz

ls

File file

 Mv file file.bz2

 Bzip2 -d file.bz2

 Ls

 File file

 Mv file file.tar

 Tar xf file.tar

 Ls

 File data5.bin

 Rm file.tar

 Rm data.txt

 Ls

 File data5.bin
```

```
Mv data5.bin data.tar

Tar xf data.tar

Ls

File data6.bin

Mv data6.bin data.bz2

Bzip2 -d data.bz2

Ls

File data

Mv data data.tar

Ls

Tar xf data.tar

File data8.bin

Mv data8.bin data.gz

Ls

File data

Cat data
```

(Then we will get password for next level)

Commands used:

- gzip is a command to compress or decompress (-d) files. A gzip ends with .gz.

. bzip2 is used for compressing and decompressing (-d) files. bzip2 ends with .bz2 The tar command is used to extract files from those archives. To create an archive, we would use the -cf option, while the -xf option is used for extraction. Generally, tar end with .tar.

Level 13 to 14 ssh

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

MU4VWeTyJk8ROof1qqmcBPaLh7lDCPvS

ls(to list,we wil get ssshkey.private)

So we will use “ssh -I ssshkey.private bandit14@localhost -p 2220” ls-hal

Since the password is in “*“/etc/bandit_pass/bandit14” we will use command cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit14*

(we will get password for next level)

Level 14 to 15 ssh

bandit14@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

8xCjnmgoKbGLhHFAZlGE5Tmu4M2tKJQo

(now type ‘nc’ command .’nc’ command creates a TCP connection if given a hostname or port number) nc localhost 30000(and enter password of lvl 14) then we will get password for next level

Level 15 to 16

ssh bandit15@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

8xCjnmgoKbGLhHFAZlGE5Tmu4M2tKJQo

Now we use ‘ls -hal’ command

To connect to a server, we use the following command syntax: Format: “openssl s_client -connect :port_number”

Here: “openssl s_client -connect localhost:30001”

Now enter password of this level Then we will get password for next level

Level 16 to 17:

ssh bandit16@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220

kSkvUpMQ7lBYyCM4GBPvCvT1BfWRy0Dx

nmap localhost -p31000-32000 (Through trial and error method, SSH your way into all ports which are open. Here, port number “31790” is connected) openssl s_client _connect localhost:31790

Now, scroll down and paste your current level password and you will be presented an RSA private key with which we will login to the next level i.e “bandit17".

Save the RSA private key to your local system using the name “bandit17.key.” using vim editor.

Now, SSH your way into bandit17 using “bandit17.key” file using command: “sudo ssh -i bandit17.key bandit17@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220"

Using “ls” command, we can observe two files namely, “passwords.new” and “passwords.old”

. Open the two files and you will see a bunch of passwords with some duplications.

To remove duplications, use “diff” command i.e. “diff passwords.new passwords.old” which gives us two unique passwords

“cd” command, move to the folder and type “ls” to see the files available We can see that there are files ranging from “bandit0" to “bandit33". Since, we are trying to find password for bandit17, use “cat” command to see the contents of bandit17

Level17 to 18

```
ssh bandit17@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p2220
EReVavePLFHtFlFsjn3hyzMlvSuSAcRD
ls(we will get passwords.new passwords.old)
diff passwords.old passwords.new T
```

The line after the > sign is the password for the next level

Level 18 to 19

```
ssh bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p2220
x2gLTTjFwMOhQ8oWNbMN362QKxfRqGlO ls (will get readme)
cat readme (will get password for next level)
```

Level 19 to 20

```
ssh bandit19@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p2220
```

```
cGWpMaKXVwDUNgPAVJbWYuGHVn9zl3j8
```

```
ls (will get bandit20-do)
ls -l
```

```
./bandit20-do (./ to access the file)
```

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

(Then we will password for level20)