# Bandit: Level 0 → 1 — Cheat-sheet & README

A compact, friendly guide for completing OverTheWire **Bandit** Level  $0 \rightarrow 1$ . Includes the tools used, quick commands, and helpful tips.

### Overview

This README covers the exact steps and common tools used to complete Bandit **Level 0**  $\rightarrow$  **1**. It's designed to be a quick reference while you practice on the challenge server.

## **Credentials & Connection**

- **Host:** bandit.labs.overthewire.org
- **Port:** 2220
- · Level 0 credentials:
- User: bandit0
- Password: bandit0

#### SSH command to connect:

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

# Tools Used (what they do and examples)

ssh

Secure shell — used to connect to the remote Bandit server.

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

Notes: - p 2220 specifies the custom port Bandit uses. - If you see a host key warning, use ssh-keygen -R to remove the old entry (see below).

ls

Lists files in the current directory.

ls -la

Useful to check for files like readme cat Prints file contents to the terminal. Used to read the readme file containing the next-level password. cat readme file Identifies the type of a file (text, binary, etc.). Helpful if a file doesn't look like plain text. file readme less / more Pagers to view long files one page at a time. Quit with | q |. less filename ssh-keygen -R Removes an entry from \[ \times / . ssh/known\_hosts \] if the server's host key changed. ssh-keygen -R "[bandit.labs.overthewire.org]:2220" **Quick step-by-step workflow** 1. Connect to the server: ssh bandit0@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220 2. List files in the home directory: ls -la 3. Read the readme file to get the password for level 1:

cat readme

4. Log into level 1 using the password you found.

# **Tips & Safety**

- Avoid putting passwords on the command line in long-term practice; let ssh prompt you interactively when possible.
- Don't share CTF passwords publicly if you plan to continue the challenge series.
- Use less for longer files to avoid flooding your terminal.
- If you encounter host key warnings, remove the old host key with ssh-keygen -R "[host]:port" and reconnect to accept the new key.

### Want more?

If you want, I can: - Add Level 1  $\rightarrow$  2 walkthrough steps in the same file. - Create a printable one-page cheat-sheet. - Generate a short shell alias or script to automate the connect step (safe option that prompts for a password).

Good luck and enjoy Bandit!