Bandit Level 29 - Level 30

Same as the previous level, clone the repository in a temp directory and check the contents.

```
bandit29@bandit:~$ mktemp -d
/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01
bandit29@bandit:~$ cd /tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01$ ssh://bandit29-
git@localhost:2220/home/bandit29-git/repo
-bash: ssh://bandit29-git@localhost:2220/home/bandit29-git/repo: No such
file or directory
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01$ git clone ssh://bandit29-
git@localhost:2220/home/bandit29-git/repo
Cloning into 'repo'...
```

```
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01$ ls
repo
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01$ cd repo/
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01/repo$ ls
README.md
```

Lets cat the README.md file

```
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01/repo$ cat README.md
# Bandit Notes
Some notes for bandit30 of bandit.

## credentials

- username: bandit30
- password: <no passwords in production!>
```

So no passwords are stored in the file. However with md files we have something called branches. Branches are different paths of development without affecting the main project. To show the branches we can use git branch -a.

```
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01/repo$ git branch -a
* master
  remotes/origin/HEAD -> origin/master
  remotes/origin/dev
  remotes/origin/master
  remotes/origin/sploits-dev
```

We can look into each one of these branches, but the dev branch looks more promising.

```
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01/repo$ git checkout dev
Switched to branch 'dev'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/dev'.
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01/repo$ ls
code  README.md
```

We are essentially changing the branch. It went from 'repo' to now 'code'. Lets cat the README.md file.

```
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.PUMwTNLQ01/repo$ cat README.md
# Bandit Notes
Some notes for bandit30 of bandit.

## credentials

- username: bandit30
- password: qp30ex3VLz5MDG1n91YowTv4Q8l7CDZL
-
```