# Bandit Write-Up: Levels 0 —> 5

# OverTheWire Bandit Write-Up: Levels 0 to 5

This write-up documents my journey through the first five levels of OverTheWire's Bandit wargame. Each level introduces new Linux commands and concepts, making it an excellent resource for beginners in Linux and cybersecurity.

# **Level 0: Connecting to the Bandit Server**

#### **Level Goal**

Log into the Bandit server using SSH.

#### **Commands Used**

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



- The ssh command is used to connect to the Bandit server.
- bandit0 is the username for Level 0.
- bandit.labs.overthewire.org is the server address.
- -p 2220 specifies the port number.

#### **Password**

• The password for bandito is provided on the OverTheWire website.

### Level 0 → Level 1: Finding the Password in a File

#### **Level Goal**

• The password for the next level is stored in a file called readme located in the home directory. Use this password to log into bandit using SSH.

#### **Commands Used**

```
ls cat readme
```

- Is lists the contents of the current directory.
- cat readme displays the contents of the
- readme file, which contains the password for Level 1.

### **Password**

• The password for bandit1 is: ZjLjTmM6FvvyRnrb2rfNW0Z0Ta6ip5lf

### **Screenshots**



- The screenshot shows the terminal after logging into bandito and using is to list the contents of the home directory.
- The cat readme command is used to display the contents of the readme file, revealing the password for Level 1.

This level serves as an introduction to the OverTheWire Bandit wargame and teaches the basics of navigating a Linux environment. By logging into the server using SSH and using simple commands like is and cat, you learn how to interact with files and directories. The key takeaway from this level is understanding how to locate and read files to retrieve important information, such as passwords. These foundational skills are essential for progressing through the more challenging levels of the game and for working with Linux systems in real-world scenarios.

# Level 1 → Level 2: Reading a File with a Hyphen in the Name Level Goal

 The password for the next level is stored in a file named - located in the home directory.

# Steps to Solve Level 1 → Level 2

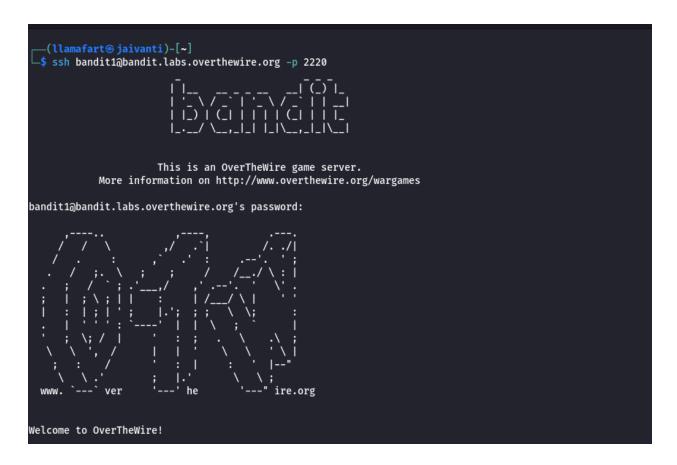
### 1. Log into Bandit1

#### Command

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

### **Password for SSH Login**

• The password for bandit1 is: ZjLjTmM6FvvyRnrb2rfNW0Z0Ta6ip5lf



- The ssh command is used to connect to the Bandit server.
- bandit1 is the username for Level 1.

- bandit.labs.overthewire.org is the server address.
- -p 2220 specifies the port number.

# 2. List the Contents of the Home Directory

#### Command

ls

# **Explanation**

- The s command lists all files and directories in the current directory.
- In this case, it reveals a file named -.

# 3. Read the File Named -

#### **Command**

cat < -

### **Explanation**

- The cat command is used to display the contents of a file.
- Using < redirects the file as input to the cat command.</li>
- This approach avoids the shell interpreting as a command-line option.

# 4. Logout

#### Command

logout

#### **Password**

• The password for bandit2 is: 263JGJPfgU6LtdEvgfWU1XP5yac29mFx

#### **Screenshot**

```
bandit1@bandit:~$ ls
-
bandit1@bandit:~$ cat < -
263JGJPfgU6LtdEvgfWU1XP5yac29mFx
bandit1@bandit:~$ logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.

(llamafart® jaivanti)-[~]
$ []
```

- The screenshot shows the terminal after logging into bandit1.
- The s command lists the file named.
- The cat < command is used to read the file, revealing the password for Level</li>
   2.

This level teaches how to handle filenames with special characters in Linux. By using cat<-, you can bypass the shell's interpretation of - as a command-line option and successfully read the file. This is a useful skill for working with unconventional filenames in real-world scenarios.

### Level 2 → Level 3: Reading a File with Spaces in the Name

#### Level Goal

• The password for the next level is stored in a file named spaces in this filename located in the home directory.

# Steps to Solve Level 2 → Level 3

# 1. Log into Bandit2

#### Command

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

## **Password for SSH Login**

• The password for bandit2 is: 263JGJPfgU6LtdEvgfWU1XP5yac29mFx



- The ssh command is used to connect to the Bandit server.
- bandit2 is the username for Level 2.
- bandit.labs.overthewire.org
   is the server address.
- -p 2220 specifies the port number.

# 2. List the Contents of the Home Directory

#### **Command**

ls

- The s command lists all files and directories in the current directory.
- In this case, it reveals a file named spaces in this filename.

# 3. Read the File Named spaces in this filename

#### **Command**

cat "spaces in this filename"

### **Explanation**

- The cat command is used to display the contents of a file.
- Since the filename contains spaces, you need to enclose it in quotes to avoid errors.

# 4. Logout

#### Command

logout

```
bandit2@bandit:~$ ls
spaces in this filename
bandit2@bandit:~$ cat "spaces in this filename"
MNk8KNH3Usiio41PRUEoDFPqfxLPlSmx
bandit2@bandit:~$ logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.

(llamafart@jaivanti)-[~]
```

#### **Password**

• The password for bandit3 is: MNk8KNH3Usiio41PRUEoDFPqfxLPISmx

#### **Screenshot**

- The screenshot shows the terminal after logging into bandit2.
- The is command lists the file named spaces in this filename.
- The cat "spaces in this filename" command is used to read the file, revealing the password for Level 3.

This level teaches how to handle filenames with spaces in Linux. By enclosing the filename in quotes, you can successfully read the file without encountering errors.

This is a useful skill for working with filenames that contain spaces or special characters in real-world scenarios.

# Level 3 → Level 4: Finding a Hidden File

#### **Level Goal**

• The password for the next level is stored in a hidden file in the inhere directory.

# Steps to Solve Level 3 → Level 4

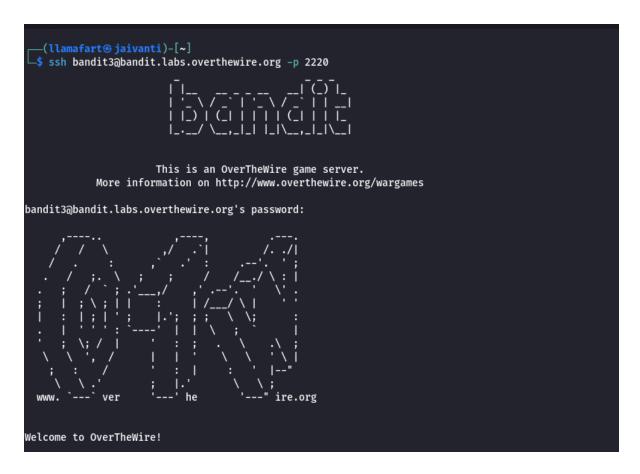
# 1. Log into Bandit3

#### **Command**

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

# **Password for SSH Login**

• The password for bandit3 is: MNk8KNH3Usiio41PRUEoDFPqfxLPISmx



- The ssh command is used to connect to the Bandit server.
- bandit3 is the username for Level 3.
- bandit.labs.overthewire.org is the server address.
- -p 2220 specifies the port number.

### 2. Navigate to the inhere Directory

#### **Command**

cd inhere

- The cd command is used to change the current directory.
- inhere is the directory where the hidden file is located.

# 3. List All Files (Including Hidden Files)

#### **Command**

Is -la

### **Explanation**

- The Is-la command lists all files and directories in the current directory, including hidden files (those starting with a dot).
- This reveals a hidden file named .Hiding-From-You.

# 5. Logout

#### Command

logout

```
bandit3@bandit:~$ ls
inhere
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ ls
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 19 07:08 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Sep 19 07:08 ..
-rw-r----- 1 bandit4 bandit3 33 Sep 19 07:08 ...Hiding-From-You
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ cat "...Hiding-From-You"
2WmrDFRmJIq3IPxneAaMGhap0pFhF3NJ
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.

(llamafart@jaivanti)-[~]
```

#### **Password**

• The password for bandit4 is: 2WmrDFRmJlq3IPxneAaMGhap0pFhF3NJ

#### **Screenshot**

```
bandit3@bandit:~$ ls
bandit3@bandit:~$ cd inhere
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ ls
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x 2 root
                     root
                             4096 Sep 19 07:08 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root
                     root
                             4096 Sep 19 07:08 ...
-rw-r---- 1 bandit4 bandit3 33 Sep 19 07:08 ...Hiding-From-You
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ cat "...Hiding-From-You"
2WmrDFRmJIg3IPxneAaMGhap0pFhF3NJ
bandit3@bandit:~/inhere$ logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
   (llamafart®jaivanti)-[~]
```

- The screenshot shows the terminal after logging into bandit3.
- The cd inhere command is used to navigate to the inhere directory.
- The Is-la command lists all files, including the hidden file .Hiding-From-You.

• The cat .Hiding-From-You command is used to read the file, revealing the password for Level 4.

#### Conclusion

This level teaches how to find and read hidden files in Linux. By using solar, you can reveal hidden files (those starting with a dot) and access their contents. This is a useful skill for working with hidden files in real-world scenarios.

# Level 4 → Level 5: Finding the Human-Readable File

#### Level Goal

• The password for the next level is stored in the only human-readable file in the inhere directory.

### Steps to Solve Level 4 → Level 5

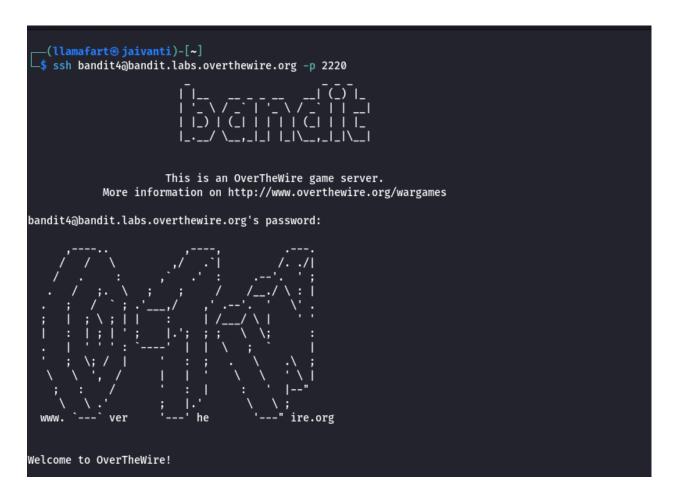
### 1. Log into Bandit4

#### Command

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

# **Password for SSH Login**

• The password for bandit4 is: 2WmrDFRmJlq3IPxneAaMGhap0pFhF3NJ



- The ssh command is used to connect to the Bandit server.
- bandit4 is the username for Level 4.
- bandit.labs.overthewire.org is the server address.
- -p 2220 specifies the port number.

# 2. Navigate to the inhere Directory

#### **Command**

cd inhere

- The cd command is used to change the current directory.
- inhere is the directory where the human-readable file is located.

# 3. List the Contents of the inhere Directory

#### Command

Is

### **Explanation**

- The sommand lists all files and directories in the current directory.
- This reveals multiple files named file00 to file09.

### 4. Identify the Human-Readable File

#### **Command**

file -- -file{00..09}

### **Explanation**

- The file command is used to determine the type of each file.
- The ensures that filenames starting with are treated as filenames and not as command-line options.
- The output shows that file07 is an ASCII text file, which is human-readable.

### 5. Read the Human-Readable File

### **Command**

cat -- -file07

### **Explanation**

- The cat command is used to display the contents of a file.
- The ensures that the filename starting with is treated as a filename and not as a command-line option.
- The file -file07 contains the password for Level 5.

# 6. Logout

### **Command**

#### logout

```
bandit4@bandit:~$ ls
inhere
bandit4@bandit:~$ cd inhere
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ ls
-file00 -file02 -file04 -file06 -file08
-file01 -file03 -file05 -file07 -file09
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ file -- -file{00..09}
-file00: data
-file01: data
-file02: data
-file03: data
-file04: data
-file05: data
-file06: data
-file07: ASCII text
-file08: data
-file09: data
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ cat -- -file07
4oQYVPkxZ00E005pTW81FB8j8lxXGUQw
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
```

### **Password for Level 5**

• The password for bandit5 is: 4oQYVPkxZOOEOO5pTW81FB8j8lxXGUQw

#### **Screenshot**

```
bandit4@bandit:~$ ls
inhere
bandit4@bandit:~$ cd inhere
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ ls
-file00 -file02 -file04 -file06 -file08
-file01 -file03 -file05 -file07 -file09
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ file -- -file{00..09}
-file00: data
-file01: data
-file02: data
-file03: data
-file04: data
-file05: data
-file06: data
-file07: ASCII text
-file08: data
-file09: data
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ cat -- -file07
4oQYVPkxZ00E005pTW81FB8j8lxXGUQw
bandit4@bandit:~/inhere$ logout
Connection to bandit.labs.overthewire.org closed.
```

- The screenshot shows the terminal after logging into bandit4.
- The cd inhere command is used to navigate to the inhere directory.

- The s command lists the files in the directory.
- The file -- -file[00..09] command identifies file07 as the human-readable file.
- The cat -- -file07 command is used to read the file, revealing the password for Level 5.

This level teaches how to identify and read human-readable files in a directory containing multiple files. By using the file command, you can determine the type of each file and locate the one that contains the password. This is a useful skill for working with files in real-world scenarios.