CS-IS-3037-1 - Spring 2023 - Assignment 1

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Collaborators: None

Level 0

(a) Completing this level was fairly simple. We just use the 'ssh' command but do so with the bandit0 username and the '-p' attribute to connect to an alternate port (the default port is 22 (as far as I think))! Upon successful ssh, I just enter the password which is the username itself.

Level $0 \rightarrow 1$

(a) This level just wants us to find a file in the directory we logged into to get the password for the next level. To solve this, I just confirmed if the file exists in the directory I was in by using the 'ls' command. I opened the file using the vim editor and copied the password.

Level $1 \rightarrow 2$

(a) In this level, I just went ahead and tried 'cat' before the file name which gave me an error. Then I read up on how to read and create files that start with a '-'. I learned that to create one, I must add '-' before it and to read one I must use '<' which gave me the password.

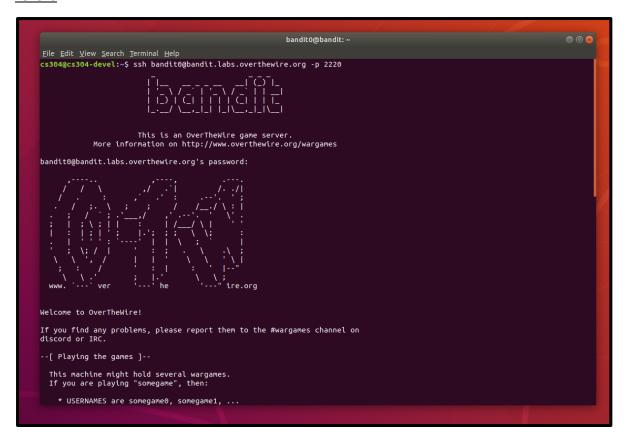
Level $2 \rightarrow 3$

(a) In this level, I had to reference a file that has spaces in its name. By just doing 'cat', the terminal recognized all different words as different files/directories. To read this file, I had to type out the file name under single quotes after the 'cat' command so the terminal recognizes that it is the name of a single file!

Level $3 \rightarrow 4$

(a) We first 'cd' to the 'inhere' directory to try to find the file we are looking for. I learned in ICP that to view all hidden folders and files in a directory, we just use the ls command with the attribute '-a' which basically stands for 'all'. The default ls command does not display all files. Thus, we can get the password now to move on to the next level.

Level₀



Level 0 -> 1

<u>Level 1 -> 2</u>

Level 2 -> 3

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File Edit View Search Terminal Help

-na2 compile for 32bit
-fno-stack-protector disable ProPolice
-Wl,-z.norelro disable ProPolice
-Wl,-z.norelro disable ProPolice
-Wl,-z.norelro disable ProPolice
-Wl,-z.norelro disable ProPolice
-Wil,-z.norelro disable ProPolice
-Wil,-z.norelro
-William - William - William
```

Level 3 -> 4

Level 4 -> 5

Level $4 \rightarrow 5$

(a) I just used what I learned in the previous levels on opening files that start with a '-'. I just opened all files and found the one that looked like a password in file07 and copied it. I also use the clear command often to reset my terminal.

Alternate approach: When completing my report, I thought that instead of brute-forcing, I could just use the find and grep command to find a file (type -f) and use '-readable' attribute to find the readable file!

Level $5 \rightarrow 6$

(a) To solve this level, I used the find command as it has a lot of attributes that I could use to find a file with specific information about it. If we use the 'size' attribute and add c after the number of bytes the file we want has combined with 'type' to make sure it is a file, also the '-executable' attribute but we add a! before it to negate its effect. Finally, adding the '-readable' attribute we find the file in maybehere07 directory!

Level $6 \rightarrow 7$

(a) In remote servers, users exist both as individual users and in what are called 'groups' (they may or may not have more members than just us). For this level, I 'cd ...' twice to go to the main root directory as the question specified that the file can be anywhere on the server. I again use the find command but with the -user, -group, and -size attributes to find files that belong to the specific user and group and are of the particular size that I specify.

I find myself on a screen with a number of messages saying permission denied but there is one file with the name bandit7.password. I just use 'cat' on that path and find the password!

Level $7 \rightarrow 8$

(a) I first used 'cat' on the file and noticed that in every different line, there was a word followed by a password-like text. So I used 'cat' on the file again but piped (—) the output into the grep command to look for the word 'millionth' and found the password!

Level $8 \rightarrow 9$

(a) In this level, I first 'cat' the file and saw a huge number of passwords. Then I used the 'sort' command on it and it printed all the different lines of password and all repeated ones were printed none after the other. I could just see the one that was not repeated but the website said I could use more commands and one of them was 'uniq' which omits repeated lines. I read more and found out that it has an attribute '-c' that prints the number of occurrences of the lines. The one with just 1 occurrence is the password!

Level 5 -> 6

```
Elle Edit View Search Terminal Help
bandit5@bandit:-/S to inhere/
bandit5@bandit:-/S to inhere/
bandit5@bandit:-/s cd inhere/
bandit5@bandit:-/s cd inhere/
bandit5@bandit:-/shere$ Is
maybehere00 maybehere03 maybehere06 maybehere10 maybehere13 maybehere18
maybehere01 maybehere04 maybehere07 maybehere11 maybehere16 maybehere19
maybehere02 maybehere05 maybehere08 maybehere11 maybehere14 maybehere17
bandit5@bandit:-/inhere$ find -type f -size 1033c -readable ! -executable
-/maybehere07/.file2
bandit5@bandit:-/inhere/maybehere075 cat file2
cat: file2: No such file or directory
bandit5@bandit:-/shere/maybehere075 cat .file2
P4L4vucdmLnm8I7Vl7jGIApGSfjYKqJU

bandit5@bandit:-/inhere/maybehere075

bandit5@bandit:-/inhere/maybehere075
```

Level 6 -> 7

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Level 7 -> 8

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

election's MxaFockUlhvwjgr_L01E8psPLRnLLVKvqM
nonbellever MTgFlwj3xdFzjpx8DrKYvgWjtR16MrTk
gates IGtNLrPL2padjfjZtuOMPVnLFvwEgocC
Sharlene L4lZ6905FawZSANNFHVT]c3Tcb4czyV
Gouda's GegZU9xJYJAFHS6nZwKzdAAx6V7hFt
Davy's be348JbulnyvDDuCNgTj4cxShZFtTq6V
genologist YcWMapTaX2PHAFHSnZwKzdAXAV7hFt
ntht ucloslTlNPAkrXZAjlSocrqRaNZP99VVT
hilltops J5LZ79jBsXlbG8kgJz7onO3r70zFhh7r
thought RuponekpSSOSMXxaxLXFBINJVJr16Tnd
wasters sDZWeffMg80LTBUDIBNXgeLefCAcaSqz
deploy tMAGFKZCJPVorDz0eLOXyL7BECCFM8p
snowshed HNO7PddSMpfZhrLHITKSXMNNkg9ZxXk
glitzy f6nkSGUTQGrPhkSJJ3RKYSAWVOWMJ
suddenness e0XFREJG8Nt40ACRNMDJSrtrKoal3vn
MtChele ExtV8HLTWAFDJPSNyMyKVMKHrc8FpoLh
surfacing b8abRfZoSG3V2SXNoaSjPEAkdZaHXSdS
Fretda OktBUTKPFRNSG3ETPPVFINPZX91S
Bostonian erc2JT285Ko39glyrcz149NosdCohj0q
Benito's JNCAChpQdjfJaseEidAdXXZAYLKSpepVe
tool's J10HD6KzpAxZF9OuRhrHPSRFAbHPNTOl
aortas KnPfYvomNsbb2cl35vvbESzpSITJakSI
napalming B9dBRFMIzjrtnthtVCzeepSHULNPZUIC7
retched KOKHZhuLDSnF774M0jnJ75TsMocRAD3A
caffeine p2JaiSAlaJHJ3vS4K]xrr51lCq2pGlhZ
slowness's xwllwooGneWsyGrgReDpXxCkQLIHH
Larry Q8KneXeM693VDD1VSRLBSNV43CRDFY
bandtr76Bandtt:-5
category Shamard Sham
```

Level 8 -> 9

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

bandttalebandtt:-5 sort data.txt | uniq c
10 dniktILKHJVQNux50CVA100AppR znoq
11 dniktILKHJVQNux50CVA100AppR znoq
12 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
13 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
14 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
15 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
16 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
17 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
18 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
19 pniySisorDabatz-15 zfrodivalSiVQr oRS
10 pniySisorDabatz-16 pniySi
```

Level 9 -> 10

Level 10 -> 11

Level 9 -> 10

(a) In this level, I used the 'strings' command with the attribute '-a' to print just the readable strings and found the password in the only line with a number of preceding '=' signs by using the grep command to include '==' as it said that there are at least two of them.

Level 10 -> 11

(a) In this level, to decode the base64 data, I just use 'base64' and use the attribute '-d' which stands for decode. I can encode some data to base64 as well with the encoding attribute.

Level 11 -> 12

(a) For this level, I need to replace each letter with the letter that is 13 places ahead of it. So 'a' (the 1st letter) becomes 'n' (the 14th letter) and 'z' (the 26th/last letter) becomes 'm' (the 13th letter) and the same follows for the capital letters. I use the 'cat' command to pipe the input to the 'tr' command to change every character according to the question. I tried using the bounds as 'N-Mn-m' which I found was wrong as the terminal would not allow the bound to be in reverse collating sequence order.

Level 12 -> 13

(a) Firstly, I make a directory called 'sid123' in the tmp directory and copy the file from bandit12 to there. I then read the manpage on xxd and the wiki article on hexdumps. Thus, I used the 'xxd' command with the reverse attribute to undo the hexdump and outputted the file in the directory I created to find the password. I now had to decompress the gzipped file as the error told me to by renaming it using 'mv'. This was followed by a bzip2 compression which I decompressed with the '-d' attribute and the bzip2 command (followed by another gzip compression). Then I got a tar archive from which I used 'xf' to extract the file to again get a bz2 compression. At this point, I had to repeatedly do the same work to decompress and rename the files till I got the file with ASCII text.

Level 13 -> 14

(a) In this level, I had to ssh using bandit14's RSA private key. I did this through the 'ssh' command and used the regular '-p' attribute. This time, I added the '-i' attribute which lets me select the identity file which is the RSA private key.

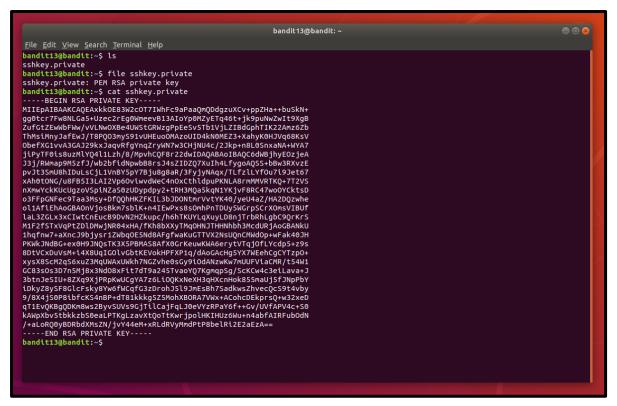
Level 11 -> 12

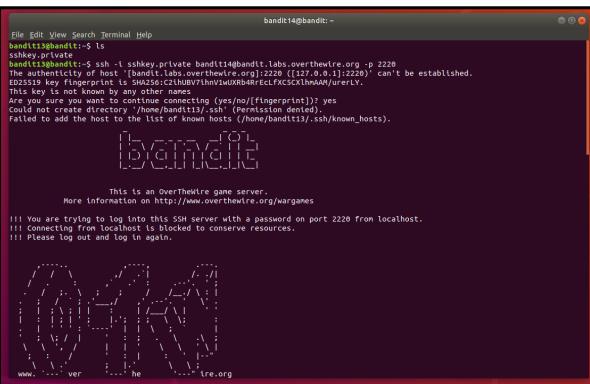
```
| Bandit1@bandit:~
| Elle Edit View Search Ierminal Help |
| bandit1i@bandit:-$ ls |
| data.txt |
| bandit1i@bandit:-$ cat data.txt |
| Gur cnffjbeq vf WIA00SFZMjXXBC0KOSKBbJ8puQm5lIEt |
| bandit1i@bandit:-$ cat data.txt | tr [A-Za-Z] [N-Mn-m] |
| tr: range-endpoints of 'N-M' are in reverse collating sequence order |
| bandit1i@bandit:-$ cat data.txt | tr [A-Za-Z] [N-ZA-Mn-za-m] |
| The password ts JVNBBFSmZwKKOP0XbFXOoWBchDzSyVRV |
| bandit1i@bandit:-$ | |
```

Level 12 -> 13

```
Elle Edit View Search Terminal Help
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file sid
sid: bzlg2 compressed data, block size = 900k
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1235 nv sid sid.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1235 is sid sid.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1235 is sid sid.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1235 is sid sid.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1235 file sid
sid: gzlp compressed data, was "datad.bin", last modified: Wed Jan 11 19:18:38 2023, nax compression, from Unix, original size modulo 2^32
20400
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1235 mr sid sid.gz
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1235 file sid
sid: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 nx sid sid.tar
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 nx sid sid.stx
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 nx sid.stx
datas.bin data.txt sid.car
sid: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file data6.bin
data6.bin: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file data6.bin
data6.bin: POSIX tar archive (GNU)
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file data6.bin
data6.bin: Sut;pc compressed data, bios size = 900k
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file data6.bin
data6.bin: Sut;pc compressed data, bios size = 900k
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file what.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file what.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file what.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file what.bz2
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file ong
ong: ASCII tert
banditt2@banditt;/trmp/sid1225 file ong
o
```

Level 13 -> 14





Level 14 -> 15

Level 15 -> 16

Level 14 -> 15

(a) Once I log in as user - bandit14, I 'cd' to 'banditpass' and retrieve the password for the next level by using 'cat' on the bandit14 file. Next, I need to submit this password to localhost with port 30000 which means I must pipe the output of the echo command to some other. I use netcat 'nc' to pipe the password into localhost which gives me the 'correct' output and I get the password to the next level.

Level 15 -> 16

(a) I started off by reading the manpage of 'openssl' from where I found out that I could use 'sclient -connect' to make a connection to a remote server using SSL encryption. Then I was prompted to input something where I entered the password upon which I got the one for the next level. However, I never got the message "HEARTBEATING" on my terminal.

Level 16 -> 17

(a) For this level, I basically had to check which ports are 'listening' in the range mentioned in the question to find the open host. Firstly, I ran nmap on 'localhost' as target ('sV') and in the given port range using the '-p' attribute. I see a list of open ports but only 2 of them have SSL and I just used 'openclient' again to send the password to both ports. The second port gave me an RSA key which I saved in a '.private' file for the next level on my desktop.

Level 17 -> 18

(a) I started off by using the private key to ssh as bandit17 after giving the file the necessary permissions through 'chmod 400' (to grive the group and others no permissions) since earlier it would signal that the key is compromised. The 'diff' command then prints the lines that are different between the two files. I tried both and one of them gave me the desired "Byebye!".

Level 18 -> 19

(a) To bypass my connection being closed, instead of having to write commands in the interactive shell that opens (because of .bashrc which ultimately closes the connection), I used the command section of 'ssh' to type in 'cat' to read the contents of the readme anyway. This is because the 'cat' command is executed on the remote host instead of the login shell.

Level 19 -> 20

(a) I knew that setuid is an executable that is generally used for upgrading the permissions of any user that executes it and to look at the password in the 'banditpass' directory, I must have the permissions of bandit20. After running the setuid, I

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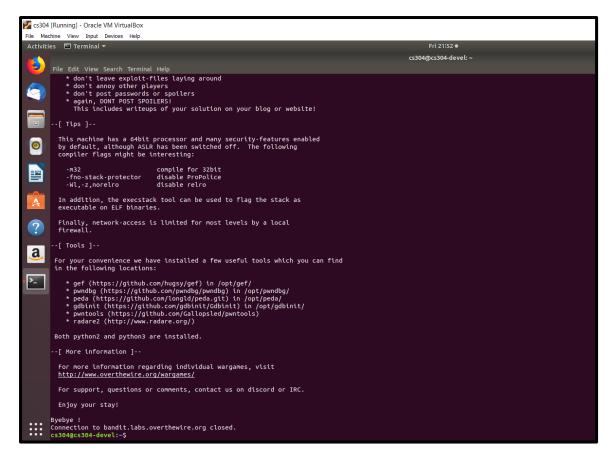
Level 16 -> 17

```
File Edit Wiew Search Terminal Help
--[ More Information ]--
For nore Information ]--
For nore Information |--
For support, questions or comments, contact us on discord or IRC.
Enjoy your stay!

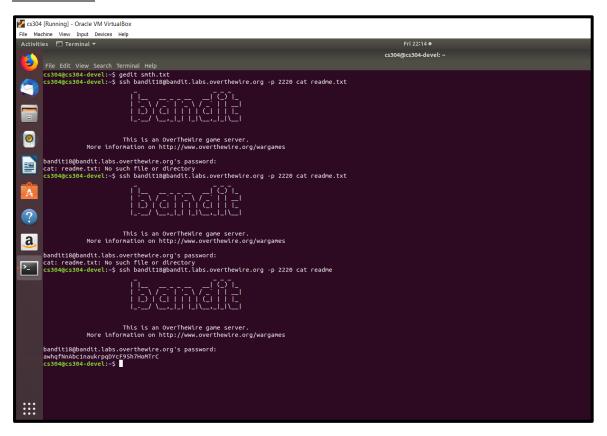
**Banditis@bandit:--
Enjoy your stay!

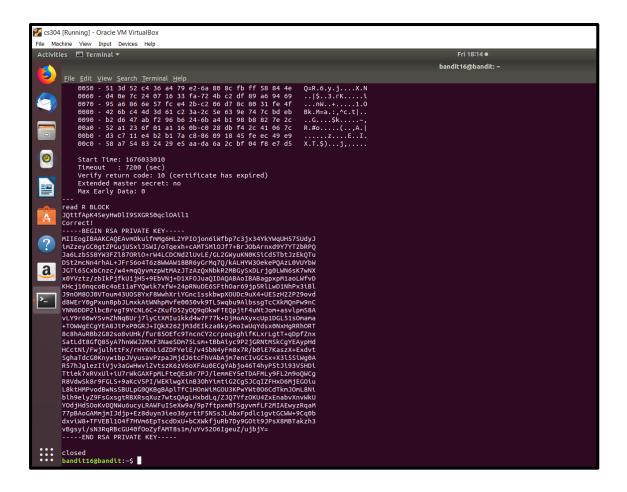
**Banditis@bandit:--
For Note |--
For nore Information |--
For nore Information |--
Enjoy your stay!

**Banditis@bandit:--
For Note |--
For
```



Level 18 -> 19





Level 17 -> 18

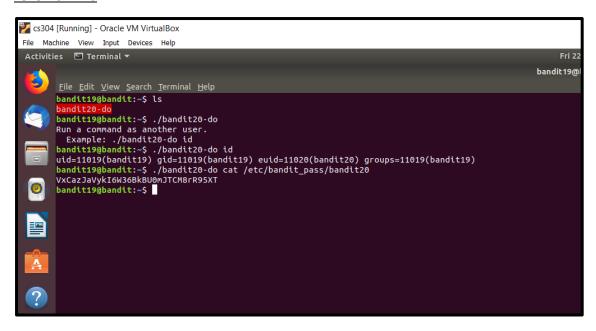


used 'cat' on the path for the password file and just used 'cd' to go to the next level since I am already bandit20.

Level $20 \rightarrow 21$

(a) So for this level, I had to 'listen' on any port as bandit20 and send the password to bandit20's binary. I did this through netcat as it helps to read and write commands over networks. So I just started listening on a random port on a different terminal and executed the binary and connected it to the same port. Then I sent the password for bandit20 and got back the one for the next level!

Level 19 -> 20



Level 20 -> 21

