bandit1

Notes:

* Special characters in Unix: <http://tldp.org/LDP/abs/html/special-chars.html>
* To exit to the prompt type: exit

Level 0 → Level 1

Pass: boJ9jbbUNNfktd78OOpsqOltutMc3MY1

Notes: cat is to open a file with a name. Ex: cat readme

Level 1 → Level 2:

Pass: CV1DtqXWVFXTvM2F0k09SHz0YwRINYA9

Notes: cat can open - file. Ex: cat <-

Command (cat) can create a text file and to EXIT it press Ctrl+C

Level 2 → Level 3

Pass: UmHadQclWmgdLOKQ3YNgjWxGoRMb5luK

Notes: to open a file with spaces between them with command (cat).

Ex: File name: spaces in this file name

Type in: cat spaces\ in\ this\ file\name

Level 3 → Level 4

Pass: pIwrPrtPN36QITSp3EQaw936yaFoFgAB

ApIwrPrtPN36QITSp3EQaw936yaFoFgAB

Notes: Command (ls) is to list files in a directory. Command (ls -a) is to list hidden files

To open hidden file, type less filename. Ex: less . .. .hidden

Level 4 → Level 5

Pass: koReBOKuIDDepwhWk7jZC0RTdopnAYKh

Notes: same for file name with – Example: type cat <-file00 to view the file

Level 5 → Level 6

Pass: DXjZPULLxYr17uwoI01bNLQbtFemEgo7

Notes: command (find) Options:

-exec CMD: The file being searched which meets the above criteria and returns 0 for as its exit status for successful command execution.

-ok CMD : It works same as -exec except the user is prompted first.

-inum N : Search for files with inode number ‘N’.

-links N : Search for files with ‘N’ links.

-name demo : Search for files that are specified by ‘demo’.

-newer file : Search for files that were modified/created after ‘file’.

-perm octal : Search for the file if permission is ‘octal’.

-print : Display the path name of the files found by using the rest of the criteria.

-empty : Search for empty files and directories.

-size +N/-N : Search for files of ‘N’ blocks; ‘N’ followed by ‘c’can be used to measure size in characters; ‘+N’ means size > ‘N’ blocks and ‘-N’ means size < 'N' blocks.

-user name : Search for files owned by user name or ID ‘name’.

\(expr \) : True if ‘expr’ is true; used for grouping criteria combined with OR or AND.

! expr : True if ‘expr’ is false.

If want to open a file with a location after using find. Ex: cat ~/inhere/maybeinhere07/.file2

Level 6 → Level 7

Pass: HKBPTKQnIay4Fw76bEy8PVxKEDQRKTzs

Notes: the dot (.) = everything. Ex: find . -user bandit7 -group bandit6 -size 33c

That find command means find everything that belongs to the user of the group with the size of 33c because (.) means every thing

When listing file 2>/dev/null will eliminate all the file with denied permission

Level 7 → Level 8

Pass: cvX2JJa4CFALtqS87jk27qwqGhBM9plV

Notes: command (grep) options:

**-c** : This prints only a count of the lines that match a pattern

**-h :** Display the matched lines, but do not display the filenames.

**-i :** Ignores, case for matching

**-l :** Displays list of a filenames only.

**-n :** Display the matched lines and their line numbers.

**-v :** This prints out all the lines that do not matches the pattern

**-e exp :** Specifies expression with this option. Can use multiple times.

**-f file :** Takes patterns from file, one per line.

**-E :** Treats pattern as an extended regular expression (ERE)

**-w :** Match whole word

**-o :** Print only the matched parts of a matching line,

with each such part on a separate output line.

Ex: **$grep -i "UNix" geekfile.txt**

Output: unix is great os. unix is opensource. unix is free os.

Unix linux which one you choose.

uNix is easy to learn.unix is a multiuser os.Learn unix .unix is a powerful.

Level 8 → Level 9

Pass: UsvVyFSfZZWbi6wgC7dAFyFuR6jQQUhR

Notes: command(sort) will sort the file

Command(uniq) will reports or filters out the repeated lines in a file. Options:

-c – -count : It tells how many times a line was repeated by displaying a number as a prefix with the line.

-d – -repeated : It only prints the repeated lines and not the lines which aren’t repeated.

-D – -all-repeated[=METHOD] : It prints all duplicate lines and METHOD can be any of the following:

none : Do not delimit duplicate lines at all. This is the default.

prepend : Insert a blank line before each set of duplicated lines.

separate : Insert a blank line between each set of duplicated lines.

-f N – -skip-fields(N) : It allows you to skip N fields(a field is a group of characters, delimited by whitespace) of a line before determining uniqueness of a line.

-i – -ignore case : By default, comparisons done are case sensitive but with this option case insensitive comparisons can be made.

-s N – -skip-chars(N) : It doesn’t compares the first N characters of each line while determining uniqueness. This is like the -f option, but it skips individual characters rather than fields.

-u – -unique : It allows you to print only unique lines.

-z – -zero-terminated : It will make a line end with 0 byte(NULL), instead of a newline.

-w N – -check-chars(N) : It only compares N characters in a line.

– – help : It displays a help message and exit.

– – version : It displays version information and exit.

Level 9 → Level 10

Pass: truKLdjsbJ5g7yyJ2X2R0o3a5HQJFuLk

Notes: command (strings) prints the strings of printable characters in files or readable for humans with a binary file

Level 10 → Level 11

Pass: IFukwKGsFW8MOq3IRFqrxE1hxTNEbUPR

Notes: [Base64 on Wikipedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Base64)

Base64 is a group of [binary-to-text encoding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary-to-text_encoding) schemes that represent [binary data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_data) in an [ASCII](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII) string format by translating it into a [radix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radix)-64 representation. The term Base64 originates from a specific [MIME content transfer encoding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME#Content-Transfer-Encoding). Each Base64 digit represents exactly 6 bits of data. Three 8-bit bytes (i.e., a total of 24 bits) can therefore be represented by four 6-bit Base64 digits.

Common to all binary-to-text encoding schemes, Base64 is designed to carry data stored in binary formats across channels that only reliably support text content. Base64 is particularly prevalent on the [World Wide Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Base64#cite_note-1) where its uses include the ability to embed [image files](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image_files) or other binary assets inside textual assets such as [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS) files.

Base64 is also a command in Unix/Linux. There are a few options for it, yet this challenge we only need to use –decode

Level 11 → Level 12

Pass: 5Te8Y4drgCRfCx8ugdwuEX8KFC6k2EUu

Notes: [Rot13 on Wikipedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rot13)

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tr-command-in-unix-linux-with-examples/>

Level 12 → Level 13

Pass: