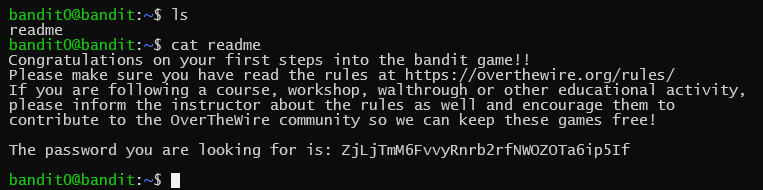
# BANDIT

LEVEL 0



Ssh followed by user@ipaddress and -p represents the port to be connected  
Bandit password was given bandit0

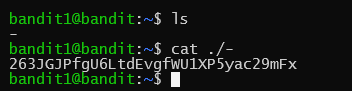
LEVEL 1



ls -lists the files in the dir

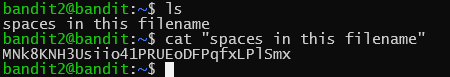
cat- opens the file , readme in this case

LEVEL 2



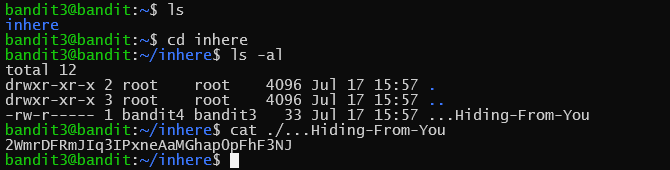
Cat- we use ./ to tell that we are looking in the current dir

LEVEL 3



To use a filename with space we enclose the name in “” to make it one name

LEVEL 4



ls -l :- gives more detail about files (like verbose)

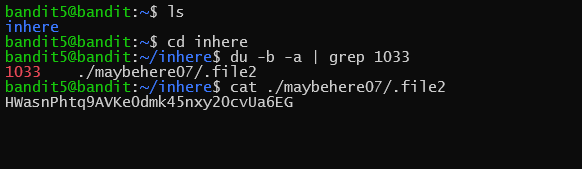
ls -a:-lists all files even hidden ones

LEVEL 5



File ./\* :- lists filetype of all the files in the dir

LEVEL 6

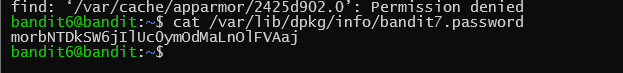


Du- gives the file sizes where -b gives it in bytes and -a shows all

Grep searches the output for the value 1033

LEVEL 7





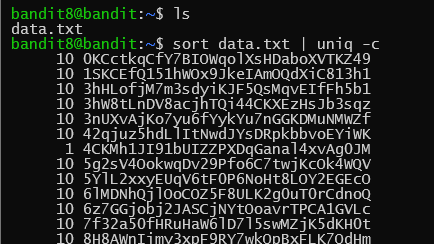
Find / :- finds for the file in all directories having user bandit7 bandit6 and size 33

LEVEL 8



Here we open the file and check for millionth using the grep in the output

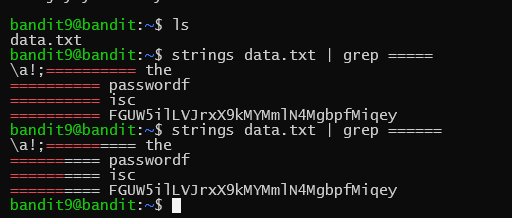
LEVEL 9



We use sort to sort out all the lines

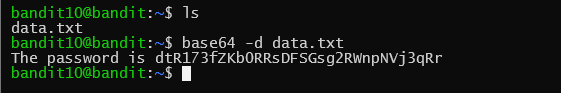
Then we use uniq to show the same lines using -c to show count of how many times it repeats

LEVEL 10



We just use strings to avoid non readable characters and grep to find the lines of =======

LEVEL 11



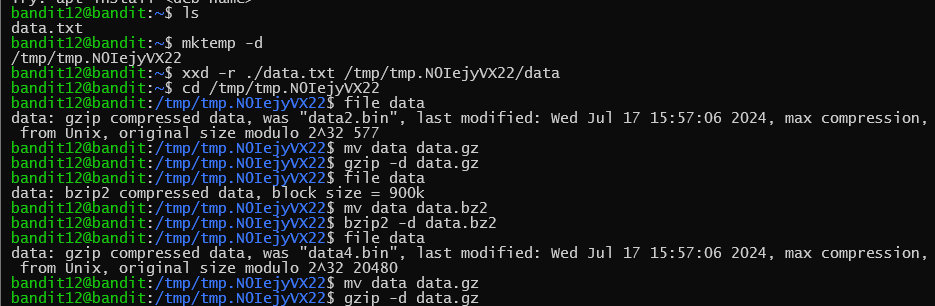
We use base64 decrypt on data.txt

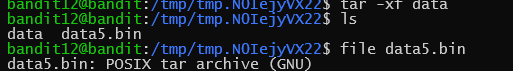
LEVEL 12

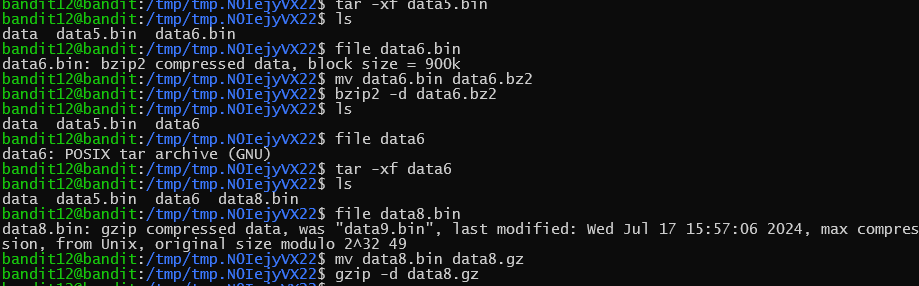


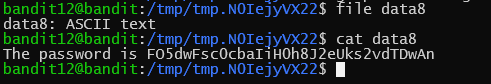
We use translate command tr to change rot 13 data to normal

LEVEL 13





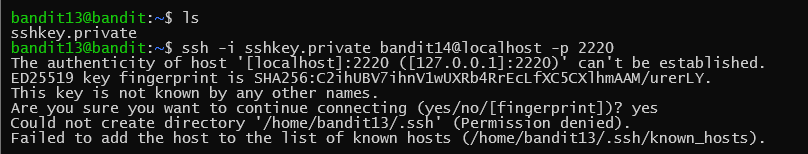




Xxd -r to convert hex dump back to normal

Keep using file to get filetype and then extract that filetype

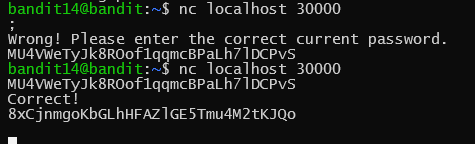
LEVEL 14





Use the sshkey as a file using -i to specify the file

LEVEL 15



We use netcat to connect to localhost on port 30000 and then enter the password