## Bandit notes:

Level 0: ssh <u>bandit0@bandit.labs.overthewire.org</u> -p 2220 Password bandit0 (provided)
Apparently only tries port 22 if not specified with -p flag

Level  $0 \rightarrow 1$ : ls  $\rightarrow$  cat readme  $\rightarrow$  ZjLjTmM6FvvyRnrb2rfNW0Z0Ta6ip5If

Level 1→2: cat ./- (in order to deal with weird named file) → 263JGJPfgU6LtdEvgfWU1XP5yac29mFx

Level 2→3: cat "spaces in this filename" → MNk8KNH3Usiio41PRUEoDFPqfxLPlSmx

Level 3→4: cd inhere → ls -a → cat ./...Hiding-From-You → 2WmrDFRmJIq3IPxneAaMGhap0pFhF3NJ

Level  $4\rightarrow 5$ : cd inhere  $\rightarrow$  for i in (seq 0 9); do echo (file ./-file0 % i); done  $\rightarrow -fil07$  is ASCII  $\rightarrow$  cat ./-file07  $\rightarrow$  4oQYVPkxZ00E005pTW81FB8j8lxXGUQw

Level  $5 \rightarrow 6$ : make temp directory with cd (mktemp - d) with file path /tmp/tmp.Dw0P01aw4k (randomly generated)  $\rightarrow$  then run ls -laR inhere >  $/tmp/tmp.Dw0P01aw4k/allfiles.txt <math>\rightarrow$  now find what is the right size: cat allfiles.txt | grep "1033" > sized.txt  $\rightarrow$  looks like only one option: .file2 in maybehere07  $\rightarrow$  HWasnPhtq9AVKe0dmk45nxy20cvUa6EG

Level  $6 \rightarrow 7$ : use the find command: find / -type f -user bandit7 -group bandit6 -size 33c  $\rightarrow$  look through the output, find what isn't permission denied, and see /var/lib/dpkg/info/bandit7.password  $\rightarrow$  morbNTDkSW6jIlUc0ym0dMaLn0lFVAaj

Level 7→8: cat data.txt | grep "millionth" → dfwvzFQi4mU0wfNbFOe9RoWskMLg7eEc

Level 8→9: sort data.txt | uniq -c → look for what only appears once: 4CKMh1JI91bUIZZPXDqGanal4xvAq0JM

Level 9 $\rightarrow$ 10: look for human readable strings with "strings" command and then search for where a "=" shows up  $\rightarrow$  strings data.txt | grep ".="  $\rightarrow$  FGUW5ilLVJrxX9kMYMmlN4MgbpfMigey

Level 10→11: base64 -d data.txt → dtR173fZKb0RRsDFSGsg2RWnpNVj3gRr

Level 11 $\rightarrow$ 12: cat data.txt | tr '[A-Za-z]' '[N-ZA-Mn-za-m]'  $\rightarrow$  everything is shifted over 13 characters, so here we are mapping the first 13 characters (A-M) to (N-Z) and then the next 13 (N-Z) to (A-M), both for upper and lower  $\rightarrow$  7x16WNeHIi5YkIhWsfFIqoognUTyj9Q4

Level 12 $\rightarrow$ 13: make tmp directory and copy data.txt into it and rename it data\_dump  $\rightarrow$  see header of data\_dump (1f8b08) which is gzip, so add .gz extension to the output of reversing the hexdump  $\rightarrow$  undo hexdump with xxd -r data\_dump > undumped.gz  $\rightarrow$  undumped starts with BZ which is bzip2 (so add extension)  $\rightarrow$  bzip2 -d undumped.bz2  $\rightarrow$  now can see that there is a data file in there (data4.bin) so use tar to extract (add .tar extension): tar -xf undumped.tar  $\rightarrow$  find data5.bin as output  $\rightarrow$  it seems to have data6.bin in it so extract again and get data6.bin  $\rightarrow$  data6.bin doesn't seem to have any file names showing up in it, but it doesn't have either of the gzip or bzip2 headers, so try tar again  $\rightarrow$  now we have data8.bin  $\rightarrow$  xxd data8.bin has header 1f8b08 so use gzip one more time on that  $\rightarrow$  F05dwFsc0cbaIiH0h8J2eUks2vdTDwAn

Level 13→14: find a file called ssh.private key and I made a copy of this key on my computer

----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----

MIIEpAIBAAKCAQEAxkk0E83W2c0T7IWhFc9aPaaQmQDdgzuXCv+ppZHa++buSkN+ gg0tcr7Fw8NLGa5+Uzec2rEg0WmeevB13AIoYp0MZyETq46t+jk9puNwZwIt9XgB ZufGtZEwWbFWw/vVLNw0XBe4UWStGRWzgPpEeSv5Tb1VjLZIBdGphTIK22Amz6Zb ThMsiMnyJafEwJ/T8PQ03myS91vUHEuoOMAzoUID4kN0MEZ3+XahyK0HJVq68KsV ObefXG1vvA3GAJ29kxJaqvRfqYnqZryWN7w3CHjNU4c/2Jkp+n8L0SnxaNA+WYA7 jiPyTF0is8uzMlYQ4l1Lzh/8/MpvhCQF8r22dwIDAQABAoIBAQC6dWBjhyEOzjeA J3j/RWmap9M5zfJ/wb2bfidNpwbB8rsJ4sZIDZ07XuIh4LfyqoAQSS+bBw3RXvzE pvJt3SmU8hIDuLsCjL1VnBY5pY7Bju8g8aR/3FyjyNAqx/TLfzlLYf0u7i9Jet67 xAh0tONG/u8FB5I3LAI2Vp60viwvdWeC4n0xCthldpuPKNLA8rmMMVRTK0+7T2VS nXmwYckKUcUqzoVSpiNZaS0zUDypdpy2+tRH3MQa5kqN1YKjvF8RC47wo0YCktsD o3FFpGNFec9Taa3Msy+DfQQhHKZFKIL3bJDONtmrVvtYK40/yeU4aZ/HA2DQzwhe ol1AfiEhAoGBAOnVjosBkm7sblK+n4IEwPxs8sOmhPnTDUy5WGrpSCrXOmsVIBUf laL3ZGLx3xCIwtCnEucB9DvN2HZkupc/h6hTKUYLqXuyLD8njTrbRhLqbC9QrKrS M1F2fSTxVqPtZDlDMwjNR04xHA/fKh8bXXyTMq0HNJTHHNhbh3McdURjAoGBANkU 1hqfnw7+aXncJ9bjysr1ZWbq0E5Nd8AFqfwaKuGTTVX2NsUQnCMWd0p+wFak40JH PKWkJNdBG+ex0H9JNQsTK3X5PBMAS8AfX0GrKeuwKWA6erytVTqj0fLYcdp5+z9s 8DtVCxDuVsM+i4X8UqIGOlvGbtKEVokHPFXP1q/dAoGAcHq5YX7WEehCqCYTzpO+ xysX8ScM2qS6xuZ3MqUWAxUWkh7NGZvhe0sGy9i0dANzwKw7mUUFViaCMR/t54W1 GC83s0s3D7n5Mj8x3Nd08xFit7dT9a245TvaoYQ7KqmqpSq/ScKCw4c3eiLava+J 3btnJeSIU+8ZXq9XjPRpKwUCgYA7z6LiOQKxNeXH3qHXcnHok855maUj5fJNpPbY iDkyZ8ySF8GlcFsky8Yw6fWCqfG3zDrohJ5l9JmEsBh7SadkwsZhvecQcS9t4vby 9/8X4jS0P8ibfcKS4nBP+dT81kkkg5Z5MohXB0RA7VWx+ACohcDEkprsQ+w32xeD qT1EvQKBqQDKm8ws2ByvSUVs9GjTilCajFqLJ0eVYzRPaY6f++Gv/UVfAPV4c+S0 kAWpXbv5tbkkzbS0eaLPTKgLzavXtQoTtKwrjpolHKIHUz6Wu+n4abfAIRFub0dN /+aLoROOyBDRbdXMsZN/ivY44eM+xRLdRVyMmdPtP8belRi2E2aEzA==

----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----

Then I tried to ssh into bandit14 with the private key: ssh -i Downloads/banditprivatekey14.txt bandit14@bandit.labs.overthewire.org -p 2220  $\rightarrow$  but it said the permissions were too open and didn't work  $\rightarrow$  so I changed the permissions so that only I can read it: chmod 600 Downloads/banditprivatekey.txt  $\rightarrow$  and then tried the ssh command again and got in

Level  $14 \rightarrow 15$ : found an .ssh folder and in it a file called authorizedkeys which is the following: ssh-rsa

AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQDGSQ4TzdbZw5PshaEVz1o9ppCZAN2DO5cK/6mlkd r75u5KQ36CDS1yvsXDw0sZrn5TN5zasSDRaZ568HXcAihinQxnIROrjq360T2m43BnAi31 eAFm58a1kTBZsVbD+9Us3A5cF7hRZK0ZFbOA+kR5K/lNvVWMtkgF0amFMgrbYCbPplt0Ey yIyfIlp8TAn9Pw9A7ebJL3W9QcS6g4wD0hQgPiQ3QwRnf5dqHIrQclWrrwqxU5t59cbW+8 DcYAnb2TElqq9F+BiepmvJY3vDcIeM1Thz/YmSn6fwvRKfFo0D5ZgDu0I/JMXSKzy7MyVh DiXUvOH/z8ym+EJAXyvbZ3 rudy@localhost

But that doesn't look like the standard keys. Last level it said that bandit14 had its password in the /etc/bandit\_pass/bandit14 file: MU4VWeTyJk8R0of1qqmcBPaLh7lDCPvS  $\rightarrow$  now want to use this password to connect to localhost  $\rightarrow$  nc can be used to connect to a host and port which is what we want, with this nc [<options>] <host> <port> command structure  $\rightarrow$  so run nc localhost 30000 and enter the password, and get 8xCjnmgoKbGLhHFAZlGE5Tmu4M2tKJQo

Level 15→16: using openssl (command structure looks like: openssl s\_client -connect host:port) to run openssl s\_client -connect localhost:30001 → then enter the password above → kSkvUpMQ7lBYyCM4GBPvCvT1BfWRy0Dx

Level 16 $\rightarrow$ 17: use nmap to look through ports (nmap -p80-443 localhost, eg)  $\rightarrow$  so run nmap -p31000-32000 localhost

Starting Nmap 7.94SVN (https://nmap.org ) at 2024-09-20 16:02 UTC Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1) Host is up (0.00017s latency). Not shown: 996 closed tcp ports (conn-refused) 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 0.11 seconds