



# Computer Systems B

COMS20012

Introduction to Operating Systems and Security

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# Passwords

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## What is a password?

- Secret shared between a user and a service
- Simplest implementation?

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  - Table: usr -> passwd

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# Threat 1

Attacker have access to the table

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## What is a password?

- Secret shared between a user and a service
- Simplest implementation?
  - Table: usr -> passwd
  - Not great
  - Table: usr -> Hash(passwd)
  - We assume hash cannot be reverted

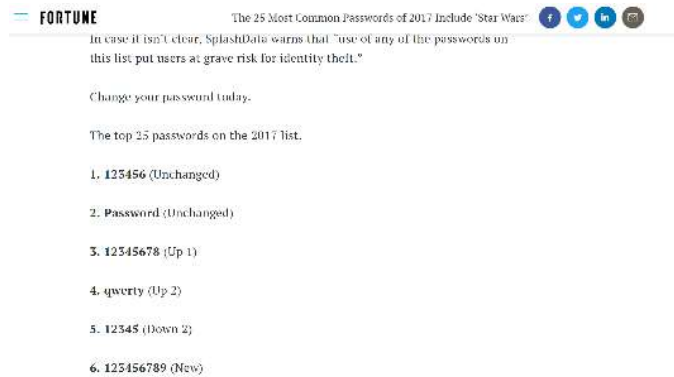
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# Problem?

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# Skewed distribution



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## Skewed distribution

- Top 100,000 passwords
  - <https://github.com/danielmiessler/SecLists/blob/master/Passwords/Common-Credentials/10-million-password-list-top-100000.txt>
- >20% of users

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## Skewed distribution

<p>Position: Editor Password: <b>shagwell</b> Entropy: 16.8 Crack Time: 5.8 seconds</p>	<p>Position: Division Chief Password: <b>lincoln</b> Entropy: 10.9 Crack Time: 0.09 seconds</p>	<p>Position: Editor Password: <b>dgnco</b> Entropy: 22.0 Crack Time: 5 minutes</p>
<p> <b>McDonald's</b> Position: Senior Director Password: <b>wuxi6969</b> Entropy: 21.9 Crack Time: 5 minutes</p>	<p> <b>Google</b> Position: Software Engineer Password: <b>muffins</b> Entropy: 12.3 Crack Time: 0.2 seconds</p>	<p> <b>IBM</b> Position: Senior Manager Password: <b>123456</b> Entropy: 1.0 Crack Time: 0 seconds</p>
<p> <b>abc</b> Position: Digital Reporter Password: <b>blah11</b> Entropy: 14.7 Crack Time: 1.3 seconds</p>	<p> <b>sage</b> Position: Manager Password: <b>b0j1k0</b> Entropy: 27.8 Crack Time: 5 hours</p>	<p> <b>The New York Times</b> Position: Editor Password: <b>kellymisty</b> Entropy: 14.2 Crack Time: 0.9 seconds</p>

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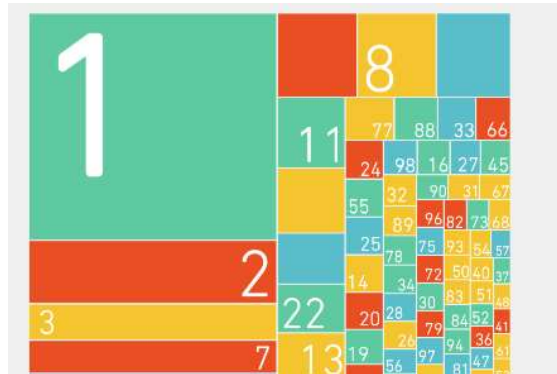
## How attacker use this?

- Dictionary attack
- Go through the list of most used password
- Check for a match

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## Solution? (bad one)

- Ask the user to add some specific characters



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## Solution? (bad one)

- No word from the dictionary



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## Solution? better hash

- `usr -> hash(password)`
- Hash -> low computational cost
- More costly hash
  - Eg. PBKDF2, Bcrypt etc...
- Still not a solution!

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## Rainbow table

- Attacker
  - password  $\rightarrow$  Hash1(password), Hash2(password) etc...
  - If your website use a framework the attacker knows the hash function
- Try to find a match in the service table
- Due to password distribution likely to get a match
- Computational cost is independent from the hash function
  - One time cost

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## Solution? Salt

- Hash(salt, password)
- Different salt per password (for and across users)
- Salt does not need to be a secret
  - Defeat rainbow table
  - Increase cost of dictionary attack
- Not a panacea
  - If your password is 1234
  - Arms race

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Thank you

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