R V COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Name: HASIFA A S USN: 1RV18IS016 Dept/Lab: ISE/CSDF Expt No.: 07 a

Date: 13/12/2021 **Title:** REPORTING TOOLS

a. **PIPAL**, PASSWORD ANALYSER

INTRODUCTION

In penetration testing it is important to share the results that were produced, to track our world, etc. For this one of the tools used in kali is **Pipal**

Pipal is an open source tool developed in Ruby used for password analysis. It is a command line tool that generates statistics from a password file, stats go from number of 6 character passwords to hashcat masks.

Objectives - To get information and statistics after analysing passwords.

EXECUTION STEPS

 Installing Pipal from a package Command - sudo apt install pipal

- 2. It is necessary to have a file containing passwords in order for us to use this tool. The file may be of any extension like .txt, .lst etc.
- 3. To display top results after analysing a passwords file (-t or --top) Command pipal -t 10 passwords.txt

4. To store the output in a different file Command - pipal -t 10 -o output.txt passwords.txt

```
-(kali⊗kali)-[~/Desktop]
  Basic Results
 Total entries = 1000006
 Total unique entries = 1000002
 Top 10 passwords
 Passwords = 2 (0.0%)
Password = 2 (0.0%)
america = 2 (0.0%)
HarryPotter = 2 (0.0%)
Pass123word = 1 (0.0%)
 Amazon123 = 1 (0.0%)
Dreamlife = 1 (0.0%)
 EmmaWatson = 1 (0.0%)
123456 = 1 (0.0%)
 password = 1 (0.0\%)
 Top 10 base words
 vlad = 738 (0.07%)
vova = 638 (0.06%)
alex = 424 (0.04%)
 wolf = 394 (0.04%)
 mike = 336 (0.03\%)
 mirke = 330 (0.03%)
yfcnz = 336 (0.03%)
qwerty = 329 (0.03%)
pass = 318 (0.03%)
love = 308 (0.03%)
yana = 293 (0.03%)
Password length (length ordered)
3 = 853 (0.09%)
4 = 26830 (2.68%)
5 = 51444 (5.14%)
6 = 248824 (24.88%)
7 = 183918 (18.39%)
8 = 305083 (30.51%)
9 = 69689 (6.97%)
10 = 46717 (4.67%)
11 = 22498 (2.25%)
12 = 15892 (1.59%)
13 = 12725 (1.27%)
14 = 5786 (0.58%)
15 = 3811 (0.38%)
16 = 2765 (0.28%)
17 = 969 (0.1%)
18 = 707 (0.07%)
19 = 475 (0.05%)
20 = 396 (0.04%)
21 = 192 (0.02%)
22 = 145 (0.01%)
23 = 71 (0.01%)
24 = 72 (0.01%)
25 = 33 (0.0%)
26 = 41 (0.0%)
27 = 16 (0.0%)
28 = 24 (0.0%)
29 = 9 (0.0%)
30 = 8 (0.0%)
```

5. To show the available checker which is enabled Command - *pipal* --*list* -checkers

```
-(kali@kali)-[~/Desktop]
/usr/share/pipal/checkers_available/FR_colour_checker.rb:11: warning: key "ocre" is duplicated and overwr
 itten on line 11
pipal 3.1 Robin Wood (robin@digi.ninja) (http://digi.ninja)
You have the following Checkers on your system
Australia Checker - List of Australian places
Basic_Checker - Basic Checks - Enabled
Colour_Checker - List of common Eng<u>lish colours</u>
Date_Checker - Days, months and years
Email Checker - Compare email addresses to passwords. Checks both name and full address.
External_List_Checker - Check an external file for matches
FR_Colour_Checker - List of common French colours
FR_Date_Checker - French day, month and year checker
FR_Hashcat_Mask_Generator - Hashcat mask generator (French)
FR_Windows_Complexity_Checker - Check for default Windows complexity (French)
FR_area_Code_Checker - List of French area codes
Frequency_Checker - Frequency Checks
Hashcat_Mask_Generator - Hashcat mask generator
NL_Colour_Checker - List of common dutch colours
NL_Date_Checker - Dutch day, month and year checker
NL_Season_Checker - List of common Dutch seasons
Russian_Cities_Checker - List of common Russian cities
Season_Checker - List of common English seasons
US_Area_Code_Checker - List of US area codes
US_Zip_Code_Checker - List of US zip codes
Username_Checker - Compare usernames to passwords.
Windows_Complexity_Checker - Check for default Windows complexity
```

CONCLUSION

- 1. It is a useful tool which helps in analysis of passwords.
- 2. It can come in handy while analyzing large passwords dumps that we may come across on the internet or during a pentest activity.

REFERENCES

- 1. Pipal https://www.kali.org/tools/pipal/
- 2. Using Pipal -

 $\underline{https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/security/9781789952308/7/ch07lvl1sec87/using-pipal\%206}$