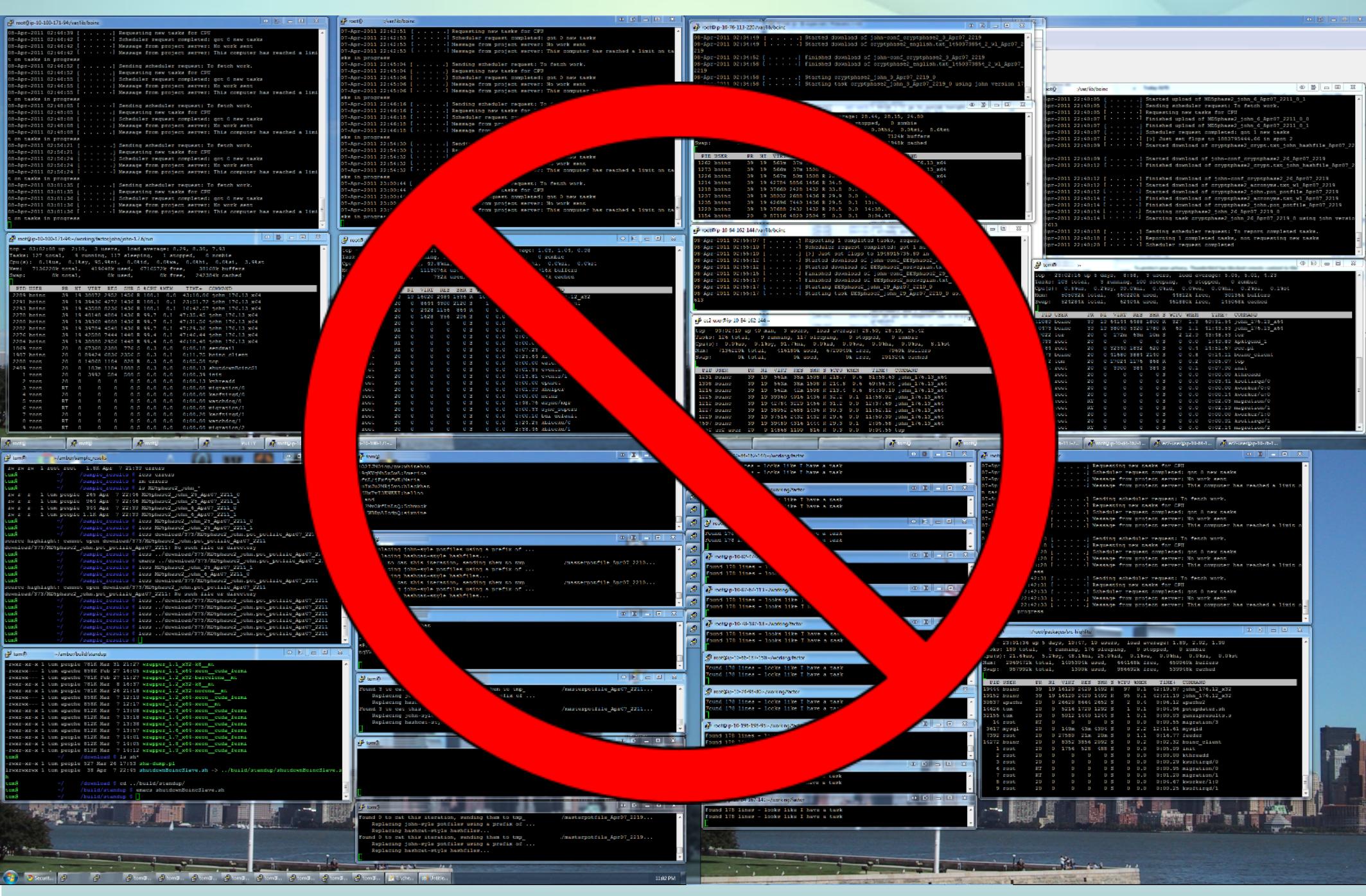




# Cloud & Control

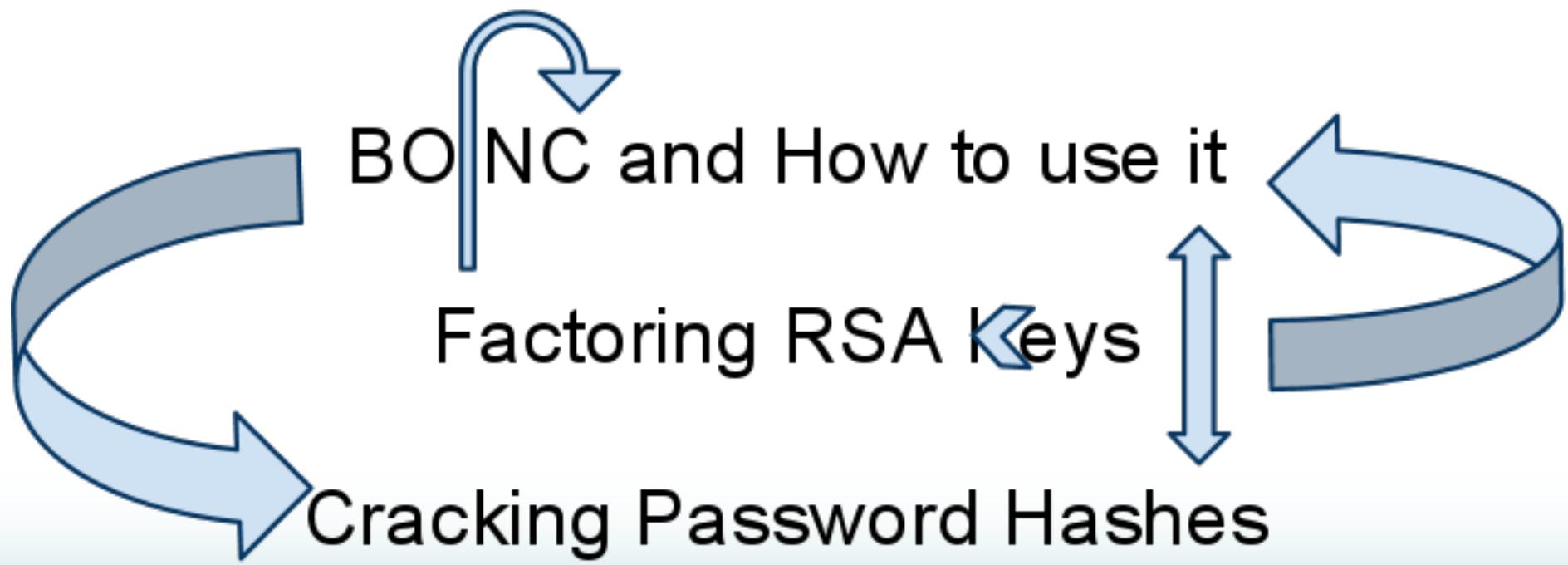
Factoring RSA Keys & Cracking Passwords



## Workunit Status

**Success**   **Working**   **Unsent**   **Cancelled**   **Admin-Aborted**   **Error**   **Resource Limit**   **Download Error**   **Detached**   **No Reply**   **Unknown**

- BOINC and How to use it
- Factoring RSA Keys
- Cracking Password Hashes

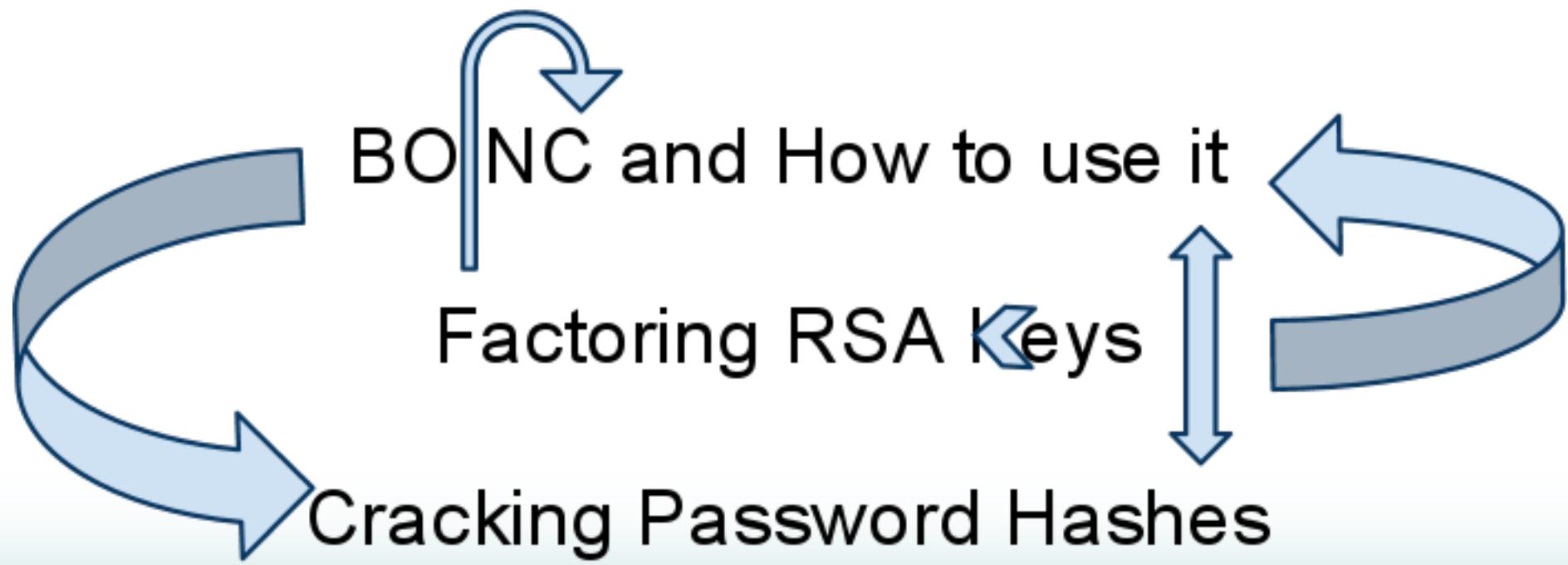


You have interesting problems!

- Fuzzing
- ROP Compilers
- SMT Solving

Would BOINC Help?

How would you fit your problem into BOINC?



# Materials!



## How Do I Use BOINC?

1. Set up a BOINC Server
2. Edit config.xml
3. Lock down the server
4. Figure out how to distribute the work
5. Set up an application
6. Set up a client image
7. Automate the client image
8. Create workunits



### Overview Info:

- <http://boinc.berkeley.edu/trac/wiki/BasicConcepts>

### Resources For Setup:

- <http://boinc.berkeley.edu/trac/wiki/QuickStart>

### Config File:

- [http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Project\\_Configuration\\_File](http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Project_Configuration_File)
- <http://boinc.berkeley.edu/trac/wiki/ProjectConfigFile>
- <http://boinc.berkeley.edu/trac/wiki/ProjectOptions>
- <http://boinc.berkeley.edu/trac/wiki/ProjectDaemons>
- [http://www.boinc-wiki.info/BOINC\\_Server-Side\\_Daemon\\_Program](http://www.boinc-wiki.info/BOINC_Server-Side_Daemon_Program)

### Some of the Daemons n the config file:

- <http://boinc.berkeley.edu/trac/wiki/BackendPrograms>
- <http://boinc.berkeley.edu/trac/wiki/FileDeleter>
- [http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Assimilator\\_Daemon](http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Assimilator_Daemon)
- [http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Validator\\_Daemon](http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Validator_Daemon)

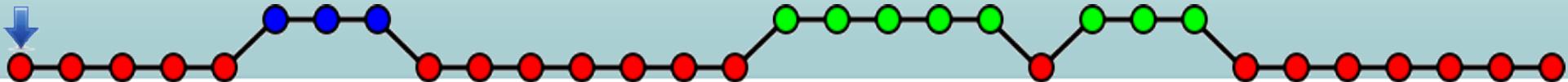
### create\_work

- [http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Generating\\_Work#Creating\\_Work\\_Unit\\_Records](http://www.boinc-wiki.info/Generating_Work#Creating_Work_Unit_Records)

- Slides w/ references
- Sample Templates
- Scripts



The Boeing logo consists of the word "Boeing" in a bold, dark blue sans-serif font. The letter "o" is stylized as a yellow circle with a white ring around it, intersected by two dark blue curved lines that form a gear-like shape.



# History of BOINC

1999 - SETI@home launches to the public

2004 - BOINC project begins

- First BOINC Project launches (protein prediction)

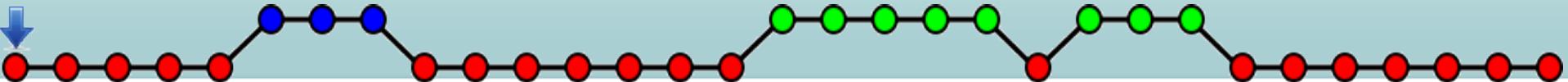
2008 - GPU powered applications introduced

~2 million users

~6 million computers

Top projects (by credit):

- 1 SETI@home
- 2 MilkyWay@home
- 3 Collatz Conjecture
- 32ish SHA-1 Collision Search



# Why would I use it?



## Handles

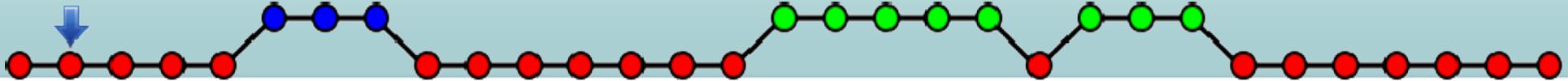
- network problems
- client errors
- server/client reboots
- file integrity

## Supports

- running time limits
- multiple platforms
- untrustable clients
- GPUs and odd applications
- credit/reputation & teams
- assimilation/validation

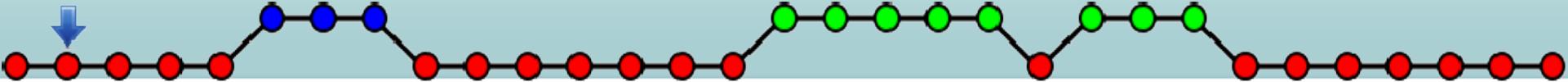
# How Do I Use BOINC?

1. Set up a BOINC Server
2. Edit config.xml
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4. Figure out how to distribute the work
5. Set up an application
6. Set up a client image
7. Automate the client image
8. Create workunits



# Is it hard?

1. Set up a BOINC Server - Easy
2. Edit config.xml - Easy
3. Lock down the server - Should be easy
4. Figure out how to distribute the work - Could be tricky
5. Set up an application - Trial and Error
6. Set up a client image - Easy
7. Automate the client image - Easy
8. Create workunits - Potentially annoying



# HACKERS CAN TURN YOUR HOME COMPUTER INTO A BOMB

By RANDY JEFFRIES / Weekly World News

WASHINGTON — Right now, computer hackers have the ability to turn your home computer into a bomb and blow you to Kingdom Come — and they can do it anonymously from thousands of miles away!

Experts say the recent "break-ins" that paralyzed the Amazon.com, Buy.com and eBAY websites are tame compared to what will happen in the near future.

Computer expert Arnold Yabenson, president of the Washington-based consumer group National CyberCrime Prevention Foundation (NCPF), says that as far as computer crime is concerned, we've only seen the tip of the iceberg.

"The criminals who knocked out those three major online businesses are the least of our worries," Yabenson told *Weekly World News*.

"There are brilliant but unscrupulous hackers out there who have developed technologies that the average person can't even dream of. Even people who are familiar with

*... & blow your family to smithereens!*



KABOOM! It might not look like it, but an innocent home computer like this one can be turned into a deadly weapon.

how computers work have trouble getting their minds around the terrible things that can be done.

"It is already possible for an assassin to send someone an e-mail with an innocent-looking attachment connected to it. When the receiver downloads the attachment, the electrical current and molecular structure of the central processing unit is altered, causing it to blast apart like a large hand grenade.

"As shocking as this is, it shouldn't surprise anyone. It's just the next step in an ever-escalating progression of horrors conceived and instituted by hackers."

Yabenson points out that these dangerous sociopaths have already:

- Vandalized FBI and U. S. Army websites.
- Broken into Chinese military networks.
- Come within two digits of cracking an 87-digit Russian security code that would have sent deadly missiles hurtling toward five of America's major cities.

"As dangerous as this technology is right now, it's going to get much

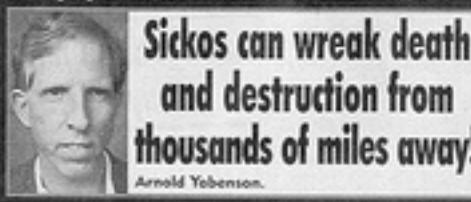
scarier," Yabenson said.

"Soon it will be sold to terrorists cults and fanatical religious-fringe groups.

"Instead of blowing up a single plane, these groups will be able to patch into the central computer of a large airline and blow up hundreds of planes at once.

"And worse, this e-mail bomb program will eventually find its way into the hands of anyone who wants it.

"That means anyone who has a quarrel with you, holds a grudge against you or just plain doesn't like your looks, can kill you and never be found out."



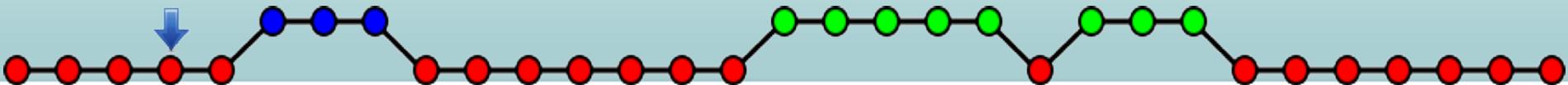
Arnold Yabenson.

who's got two thumbs and isn't responsible for you getting owned?



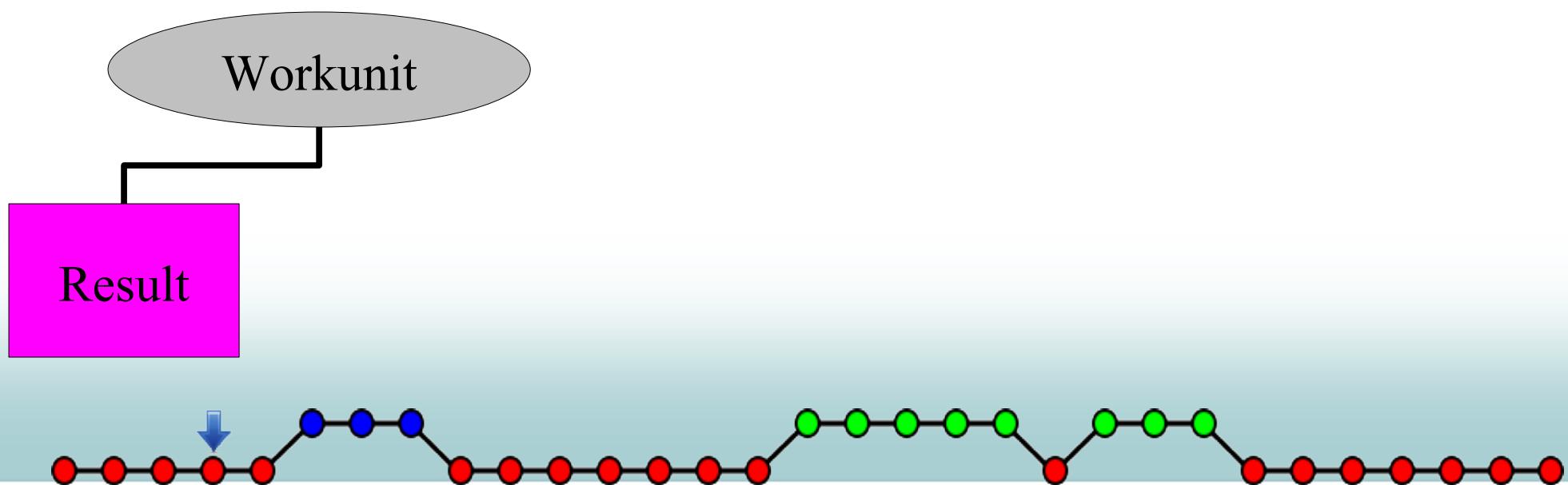
# Lifecycle of a unit of work

1. Create boinc workunits
2. Load them into the server
3. Server creates 'results'
4. Client connects and is assigned 'results'
5. Client computes and upload the outcome of the 'result'
6. Server Validation
7. Server Assimilation
8. Server Deletion



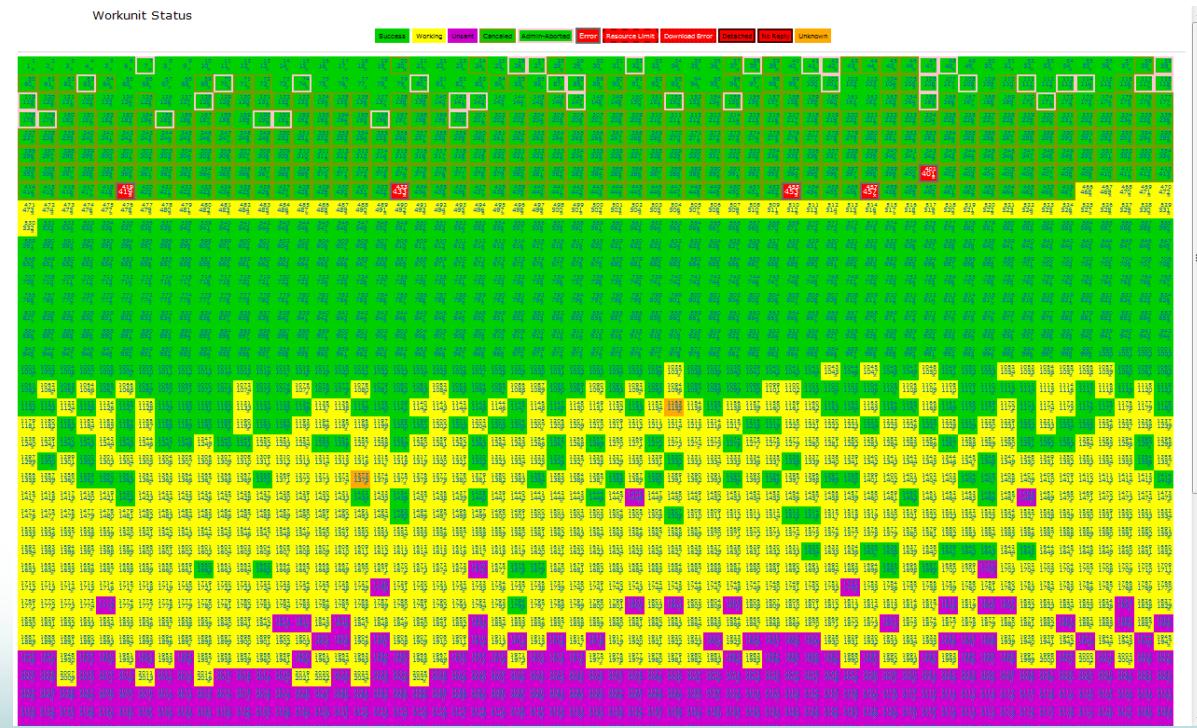
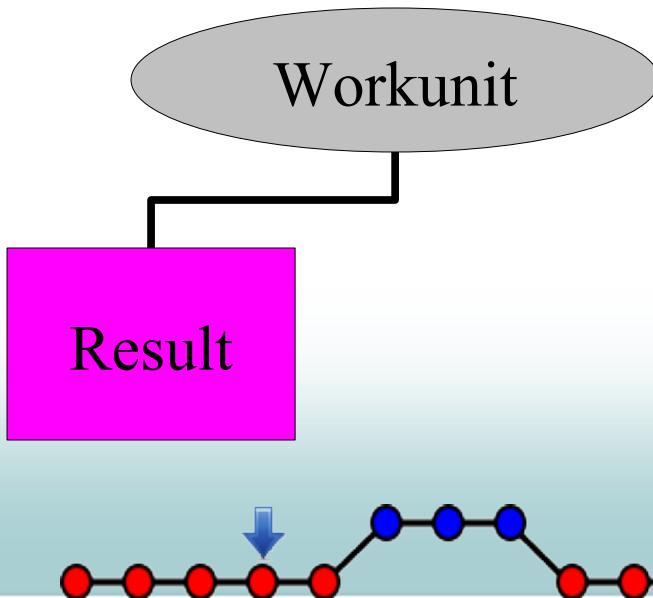
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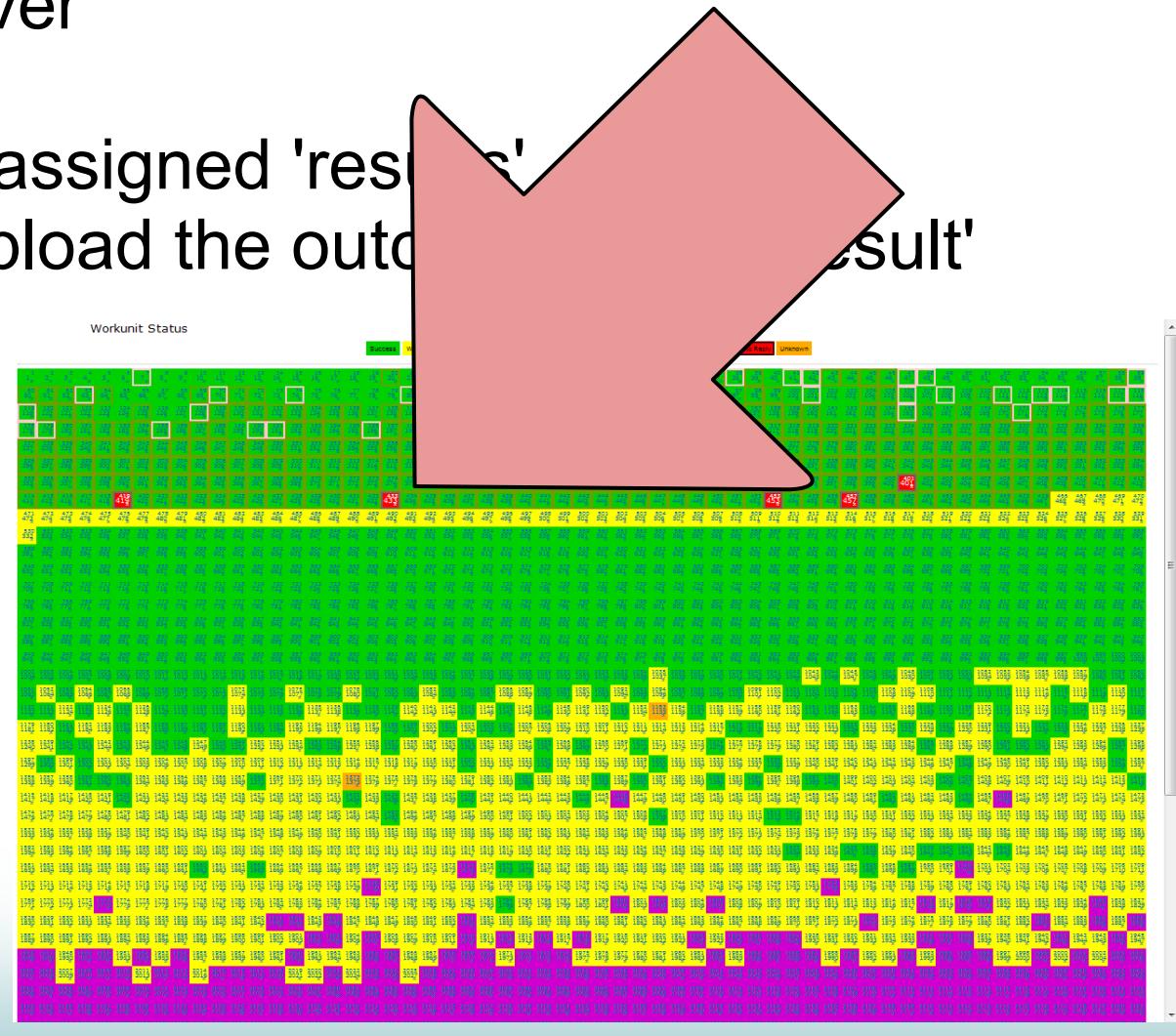
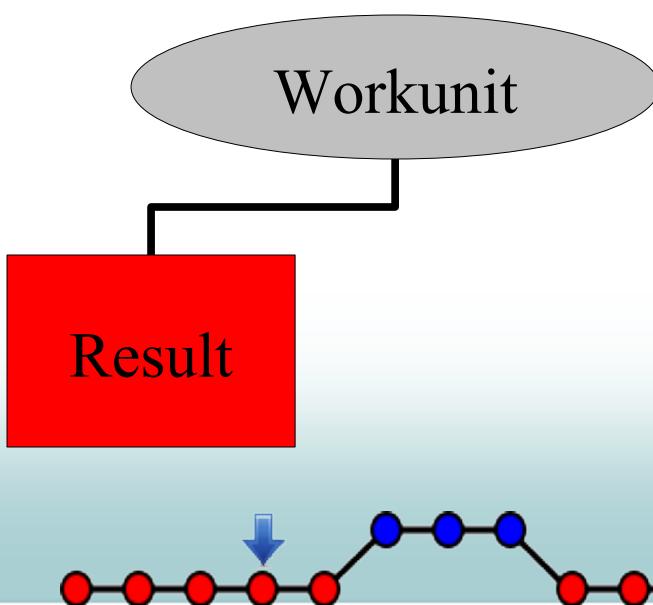
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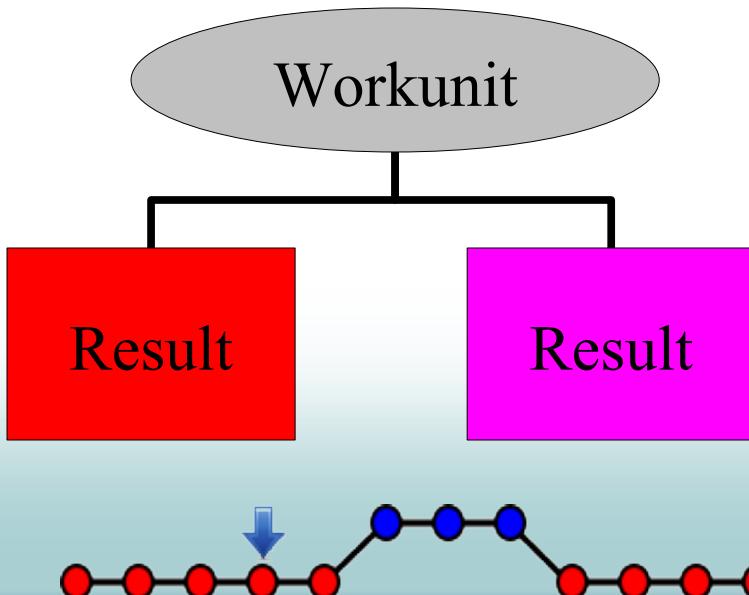
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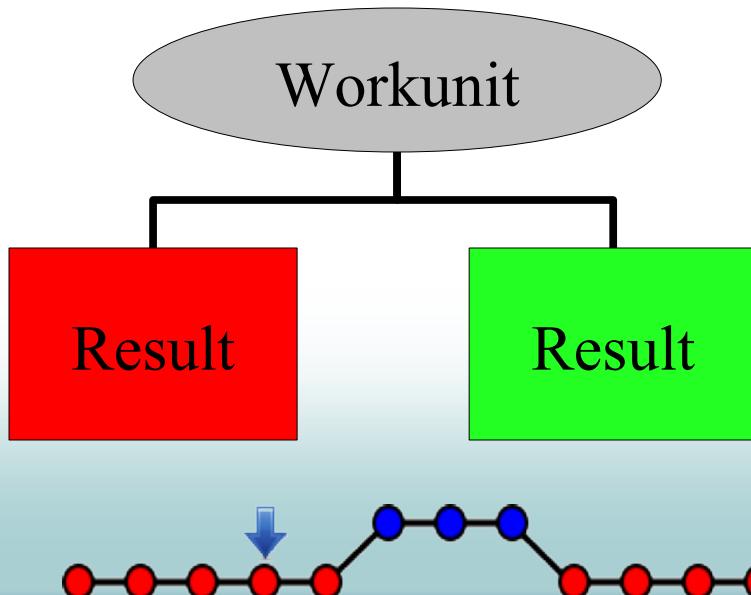
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# Lifecycle of a unit of work

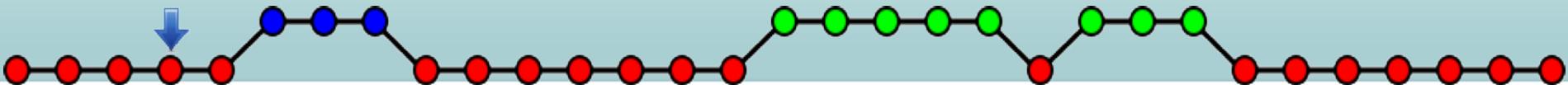
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Can actually be really complicated

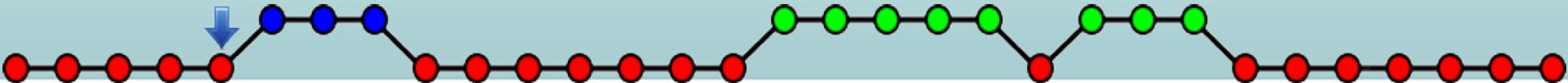
Can actually be really complicated!

**But for us.... no.**

- sample\_bitwise\_validator
  - sample\_assimilator



# 512 Bit RSA Key Factoring



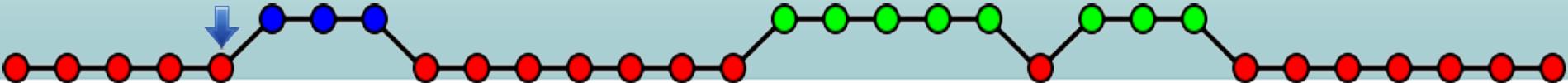
# History

$p * q = n \leftarrow n$  is a semiprime

$5 * 3 = 15 \leftarrow 15$  is a semiprime

(76-digit p) \* (76 digit q) = (155 digit n)

- Aug 1999 - 512 Bit Factored for the first time (publicly)
- 2004 - GGNFS, msieve and factLat.pl in development
- July 2009 - TI83+ Signing Key Factored
- Aug 2009 - Factoring Service Offered: \$5000/key
- Sept 2009 - All TI Signing Keys factored
- Dec 2009 - 768 Bit factored for the first time (publicly)  
 $40 + 1500 + 155 = 1695$  Core-Years



# How Do I Factor

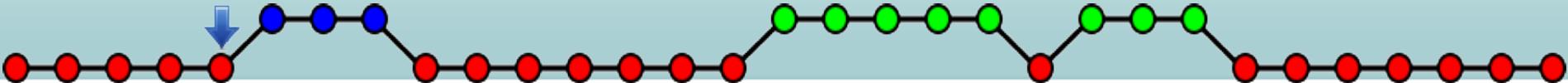
## 1. Trial Division?

- Is it divisible by 2?    3?    5?    7?    11?    13

## 2. Pollard Rho

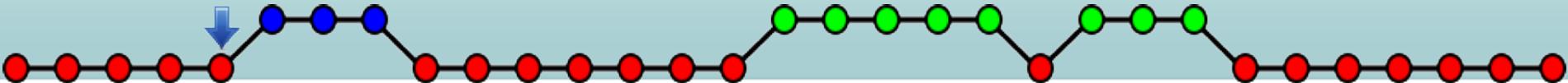
## 3. ECM

## 4. General Number Field Sieve



# How Do I Factor - GNFS

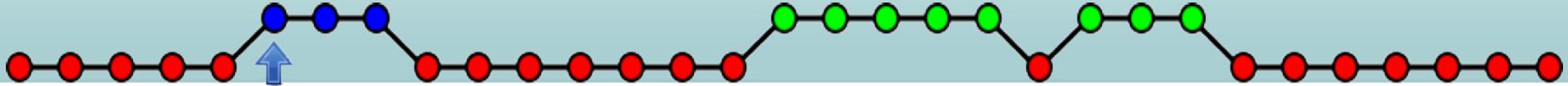
1. Polynomial Selection
2. Sieving
3. Combine



# How Do I Factor - GNFS

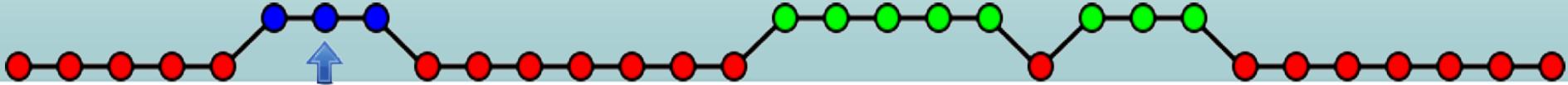
1. Polynomial Selection
2. Sieving
3. Combine

1.  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  of degree  $d, e$
2. irreducible over rationals
3. interpreted mod  $n$  have common root mod  $m$



# How Do I Factor - GNFS

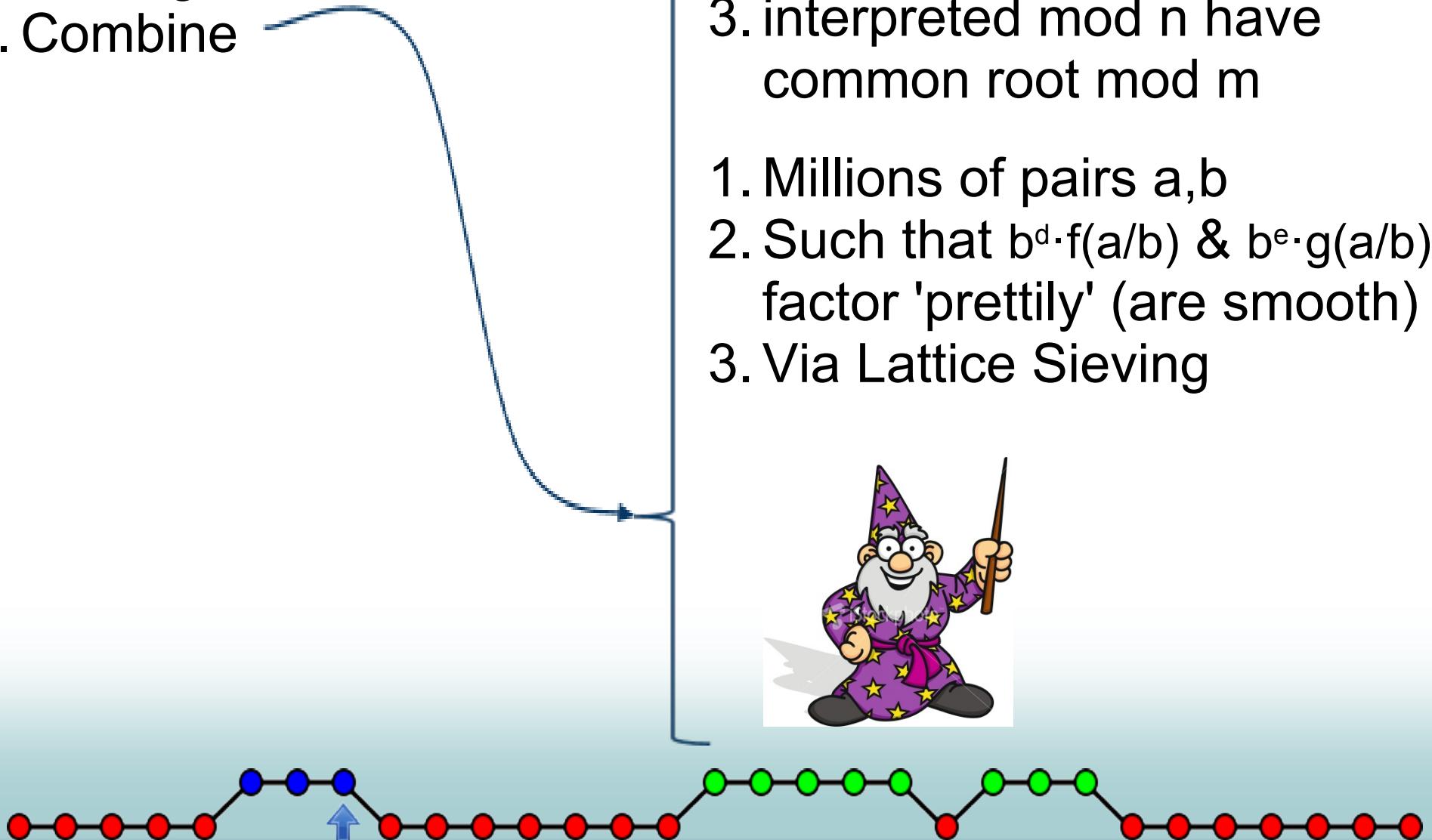
1. Polynomial Selection
2. Sieving
3. Combine



- 1.  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  of degree  $d, e$
- 2. irreducible over rationals
- 3. interpreted mod  $n$  have common root mod  $m$
- 1. Millions of pairs  $a,b$
- 2. Such that  $b^d \cdot f(a/b)$  &  $b^e \cdot g(a/b)$  factor 'prettily' (are smooth)
- 3. Via Lattice Sieving

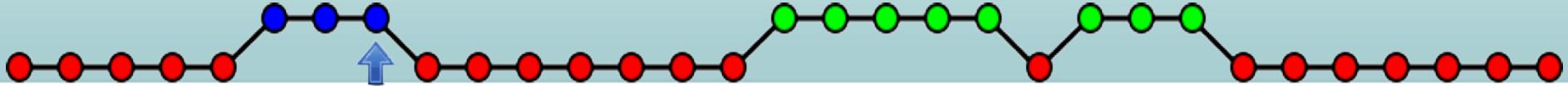
# How Do I Factor - GNFS

1. Polynomial Selection
2. Sieving
3. Combine



# How Do I Factor - GNFS

1. Polynomial Selection
2. Sieving
3. Combine



- 1.  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  of degree  $d, e$
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- 2. Such that  $b^d \cdot f(a/b)$  &  $b^e \cdot g(a/b)$  factor 'prettily' (are smooth)
- 3. Via Lattice Sieving
  
- 1. Filter Relations & Build Matrix
- 2. Linear Algebra using Lanczos
- 3. "Square Root Phase"

# How Do I Factor – GNFS

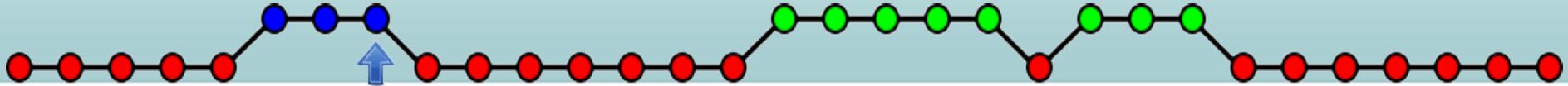
1. Polynomial Selection
2. Sieving
3. Combine

Slow & Unparallelizable

512 Bit ~8 Core-Days

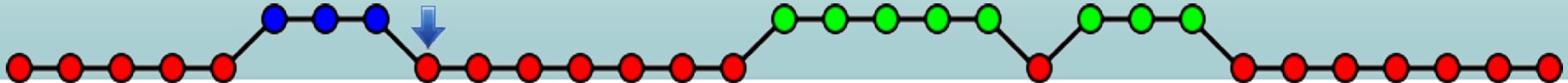
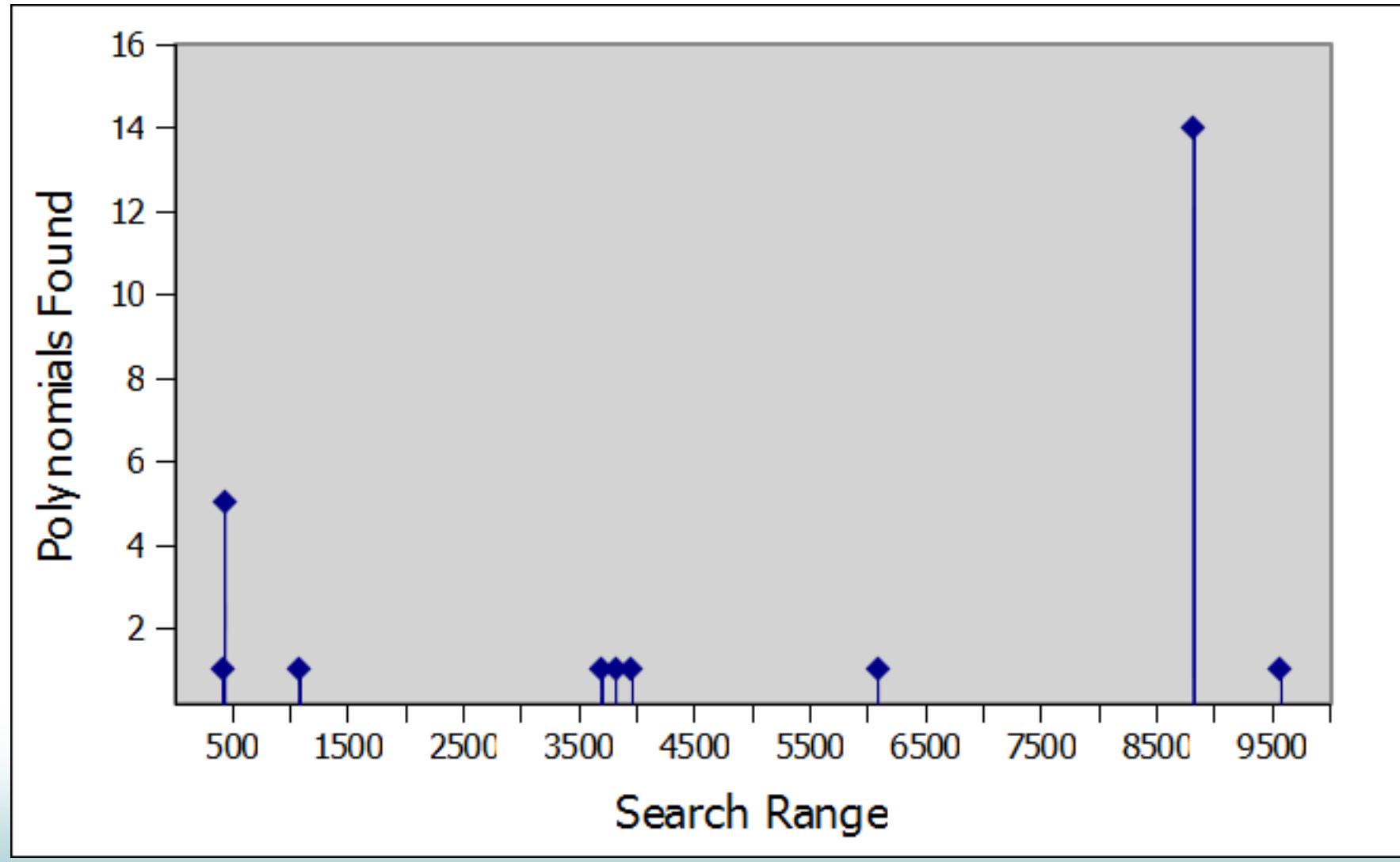
768 Bit ~155 Core-Years\*

- 1.  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  of degree  $d, e$
- 2. irreducible over rationals
- 3. interpreted mod  $n$  have common root mod  $m$
- 1. Millions of pairs  $a, b$
- 2. Such that  $b^d \cdot f(a/b) & b^e \cdot g(a/b)$  factor 'prettily' (are smooth)
- 3. Via Lattice Sieving
- 1. Filter Relations & Build Matrix
- 2. Linear Algebra using Lanczos
- 3. "Square Root Phase"



# How Do I Factor

## 1. Polynomial Selection



# msieve by jasonp

Beautiful C Code

All Factoring Algorithms

- Trial Division
- Phollard Rho
- ECM
- GNFS

Actively Developed & Maintained

Active Support Channel

Active Community

(& happy ending)

## Polynomial Selection

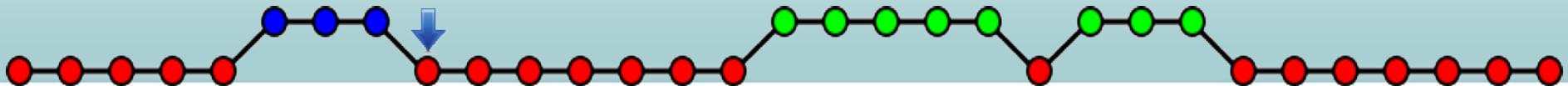
1.  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  of degree  $d, e$
2. irreducible over rationals
3. interpreted mod  $n$  have common root mod  $m$

## Sieving

1. Millions of pairs  $a, b$
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## Combine

1. Filter Relations & Build Matrix
2. Linear Algebra using Lanczos
3. "Square Root Phase"



# msieve by jasonp

# jasonp?



# Polynomial Selection

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# Sieving

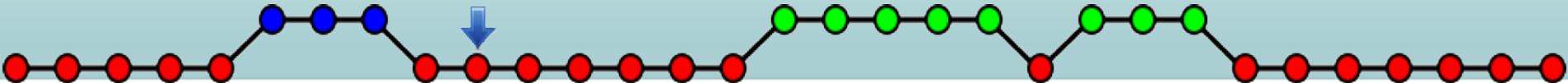
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  3. Via Lattice Sieving

# Combine

1. Filter Relations & Build Matrix
  2. Linear Algebra using Lanczos
  3. "Square Root Phase"

# BOINC-ing an Open Source App

- fopen -> boinc\_fopen
- boinc\_init()  
boinc\_finish(return\_value)
- link with boinc libs

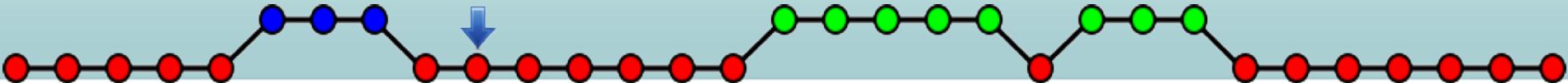
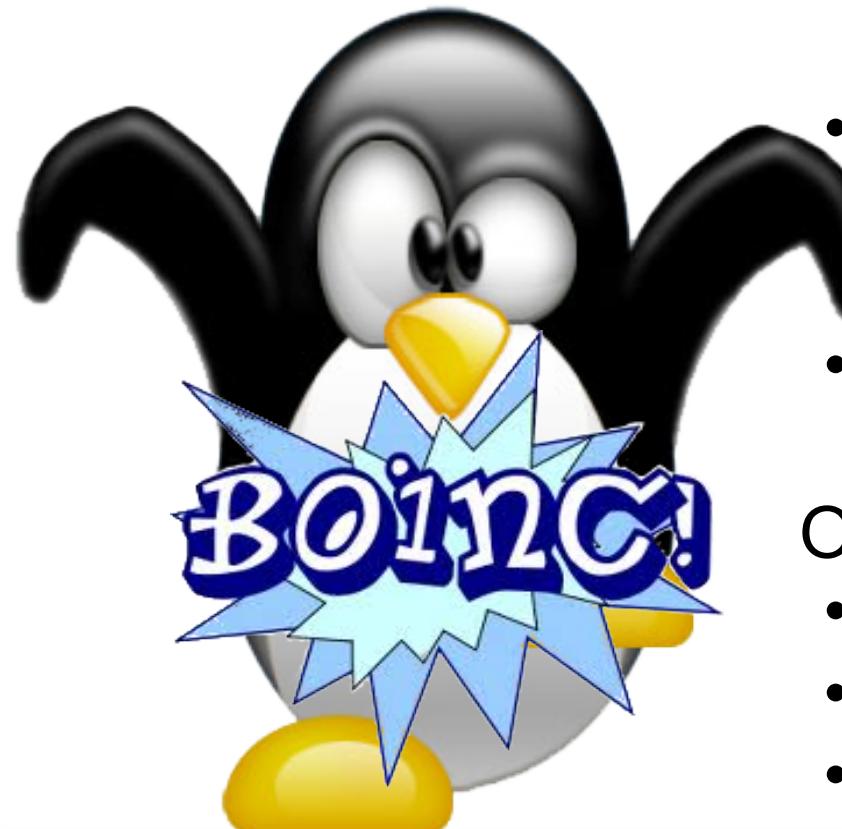


# BOINC-ing an Open Source App

- fopen -> boinc\_fopen
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Optional:

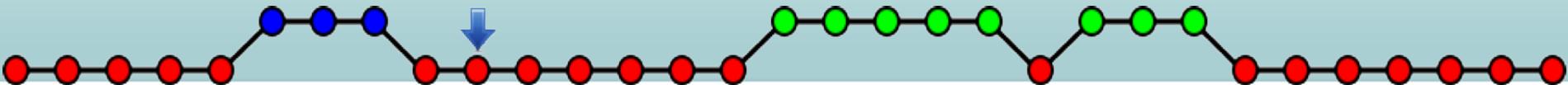
- Checkpointing
- Critical Sections
- boinc\_fraction\_done
- boinc\_need\_network



# Rewiring msieve into a BOINC Application

```
@@ -2852,7 +2891,33 @@
+#ifdef HAVE_BOINC
    int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
+    int newArgc, ret;
+    char** newArgv;
+    myboincstart(&newArgc, &newArgv, argv[0]);
+    ret = sieve_main(newArgc, newArgv);
+    boinc_finish(ret);
+    return ret;
}
+
+
+int sieve_main(int argc, char **argv)
#else
+int main(int argc, char **argv)
#endif
{

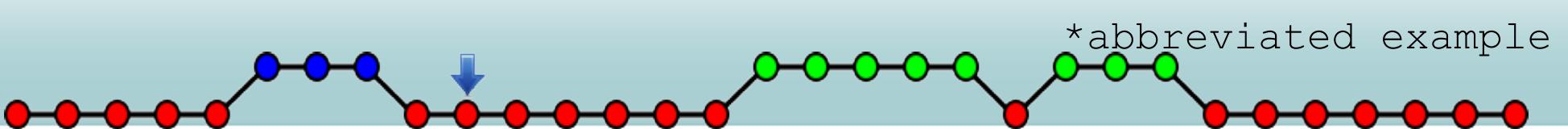
```



# Rewiring msieve into a BOINC Application

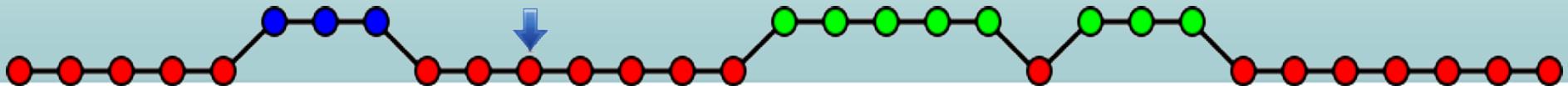
```
void myboincstart(int* argc, char *** argv, char* name)
{
    char in[500], out[500];
    boinc_init();
    boinc_resolve_filename("input_data", in, 500);
    boinc_resolve_filename("output_data", out, 500);

    *argc = 0;
    argv = new char*[7];
    argv[(*argc)++] = name;
    argv[(*argc)++] = "-i";
    argv[(*argc)++] = in;
    argv[(*argc)++] = "-nf";
    argv[(*argc)++] = out;
    argv[(*argc)++] = "-np";
    argv[(*argc)++] = "\0";
}
```



# BOINC-ing an Open Source App

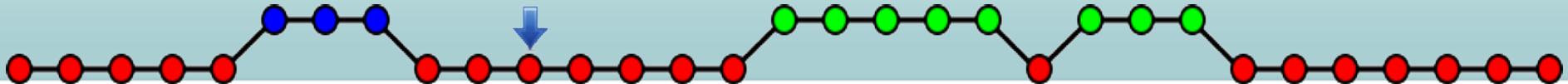
- fopen -> boinc\_fopen
- boinc\_init()  
boinc\_finish(return\_value)
- link with boinc libs



# BOINC-ing an Open Source App



- fopen -> boinc\_fopen
  - boinc\_init()  
boinc\_finish(return\_value)
  - boinc\_resolve\_filename  
`fopen("logfile", "w")`
- `boinc_resolve_filename("logfile", buffer);  
boinc_fopen(buffer, "w")  
// buffer -> workunit12345_0_1`
- link with boinc libs

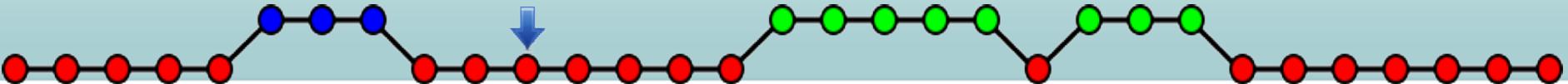


# Application Templates

## Input

```
<file_info>
  <number>0</number>
  [ <sticky /> ]
  [ <nodelete /> ]
</file_info>
<workunit>
  <file_ref>
    <file_number>0</file_number>
    <open_name>rsakey</open_name>
    [ <copy_file/> ]
  </file_ref>

  <target_nresults>1</target_nresults>
</workunit>
```



# Application Templates

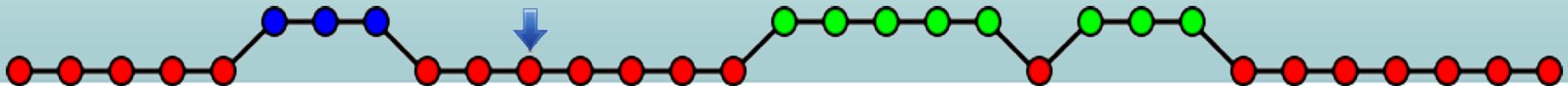
## Input

```
<file_info>
  <number>0</number>
  [ <sticky /> ]
  [ <nodelete /> ]
</file_info>
<workunit>
  <file_ref>
    <file_number>0</file_number>
    <open_name>rsakey</open_name>
    [ <copy_file/> ]
  </file_ref>

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</workunit>
```

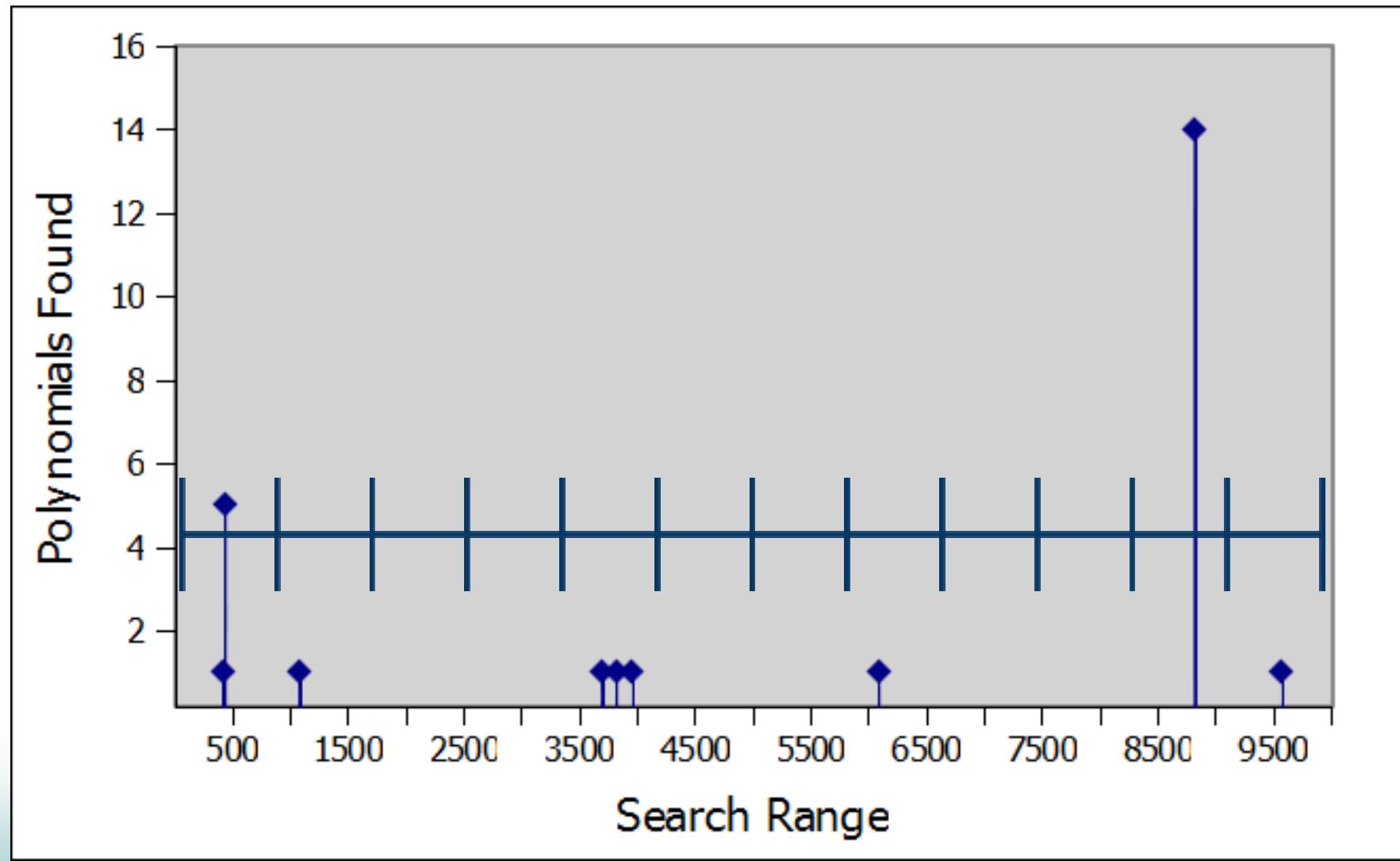
## Output

```
<file_info>
  <name><OUTFILE_0/></name>
  <generated_locally/>
  <upload_when_present/>
  <url><UPLOAD_URL/></url>
</file_info>
<result>
  <file_ref>
    <file_name><OUTFILE_0/>
      </file_name>
    <open_name>logfile</open_name>
    [ <copy_file>0|1</copy_file> ]
    [ <optional>0|1</optional> ]
  </file_ref>
</result>
```



# How Do I Factor

# 1. Polynomial Selection

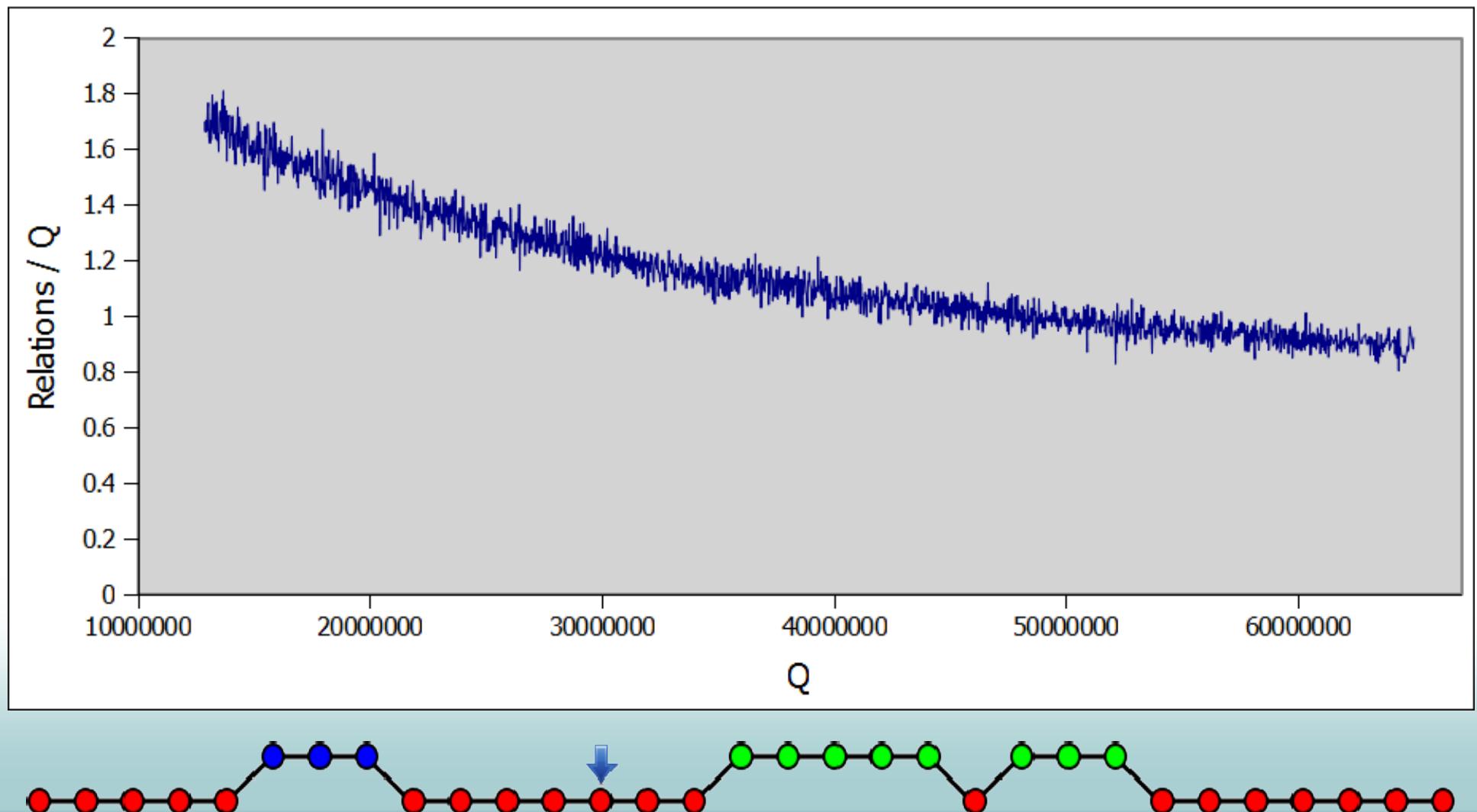


# How Do I Factor

1. Polynomial Selection

2. Sieving

Relations / Q



# Sieving with GGNFS in BOINC

```
+#ifdef HAVE_BOINC
+int boincstart(int argc_init, char **argv) {
+    boinc_init();
+    boinc_resolve_filename("input_data", path_in, sizeof(path_in));
+    boinc_resolve_filename("output_data", path_out, sizeof(path_out));
+    argv[argc_init++] = "-R";
+    argv[argc_init++] = "-a";
+    argv[argc_init++] = "-o";
+    argv[argc_init++] = path_out;
+    argv[argc_init++] = path_in;
+    return argc_init;
+}
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
+    int app_argc, retcode;
+    char* app_argv[ARGVCOUNT];
+    app_argv[0] = argv[0];
+    app_argc = boincstart(1, app_argv);
+    retcode = main_lasieve(app_argc, app_argv);
+    boinc_finish(retcode);
+    return retcode;
+}
int main_lasieve(int argc, char **argv)
+#else
+int main(int argc, char **argv)
+endif
```

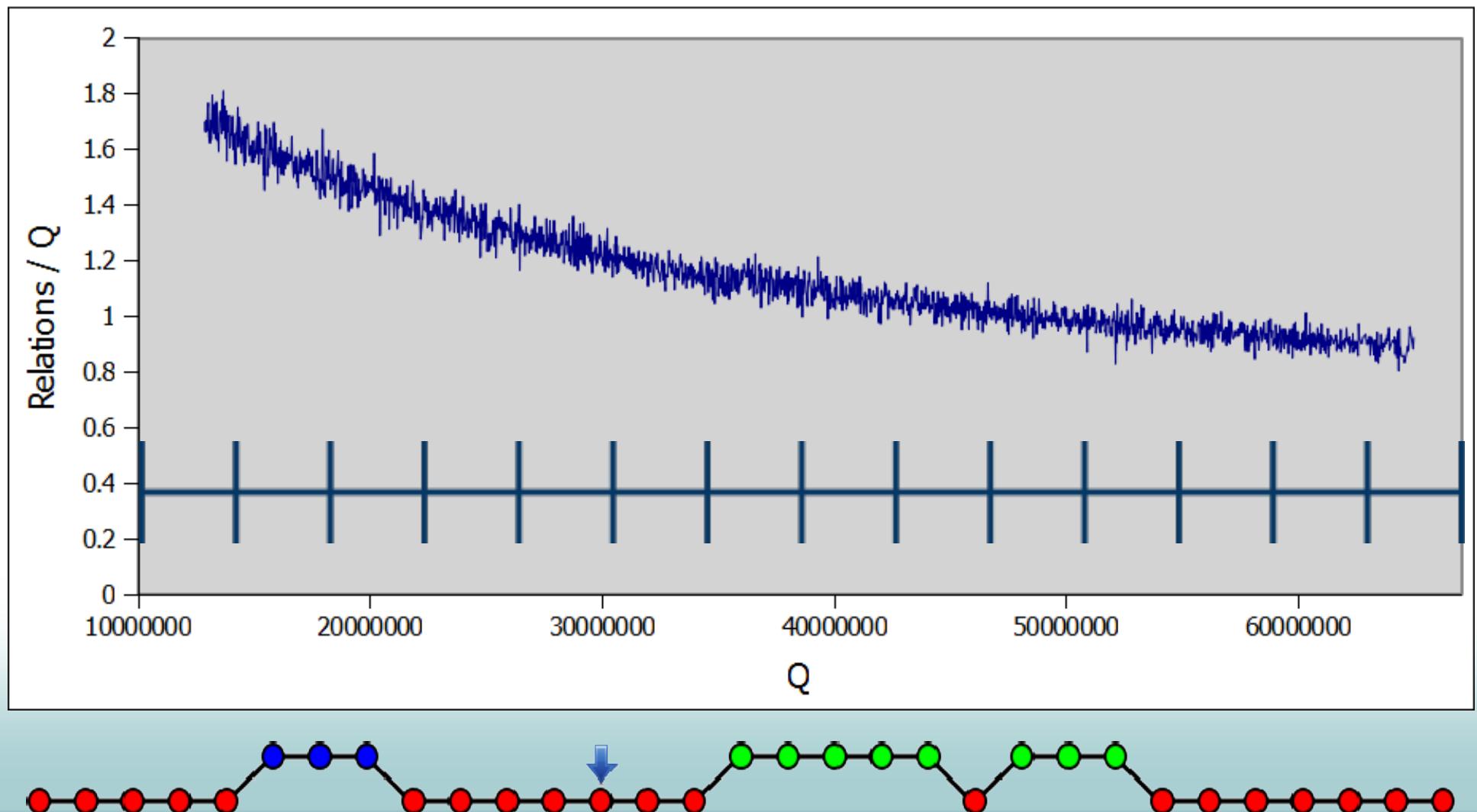


# How Do I Factor

1. Polynomial Selection

2. Sieving

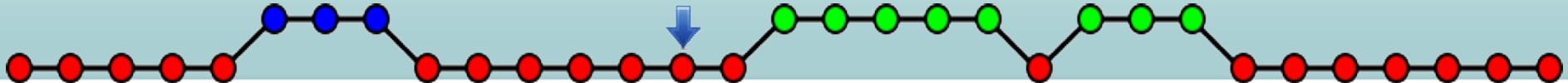
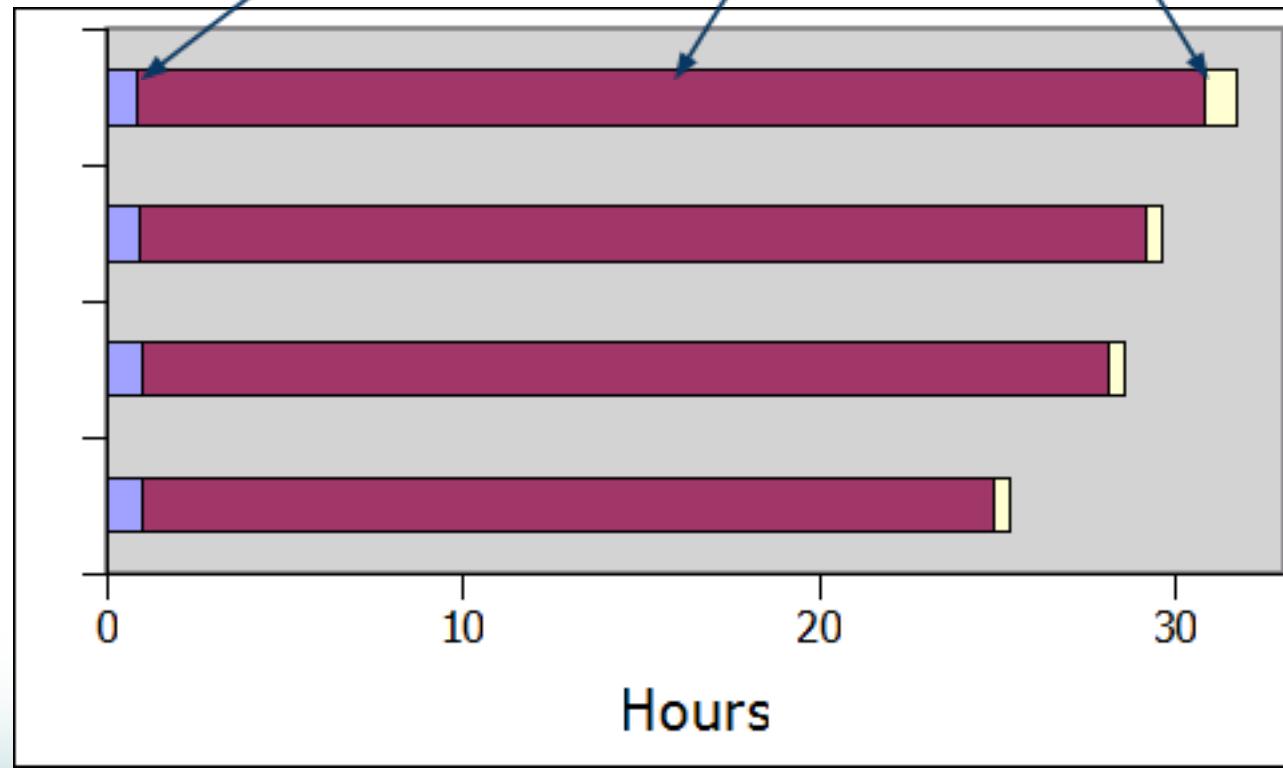
Relations / Q



# How Do I Factor

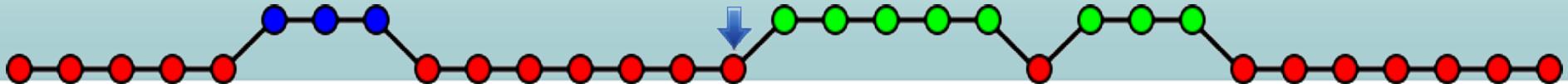
1. Polynomial Selection
2. Sieving
3. Combine

Relation Filtering & Matrix Construction  
Linear Algebra  
Square Root



# The payoff

```
$ wget -q https://www.eff.org/files/syrian-facebook-attack.pem
$ openssl x509 -noout -modulus -in syrian-facebook-attack.pem
Modulus=D5997DCA6577FCD964FE316987BDED93BA4D9644844629CF26CDA9CC
          EED253AD2EE646EE1CF8AC95D18FA014A2EC29672009BD684F79579A
          AA8D7E73E797F6B3
$ python
>>> n = int('D5997DCA6577FCD964FE316987BDED93BA4D9644844629CF26C
          DA9CCEED253AD2EE646EE1CF8AC95D18FA014A2EC29672009BD
          684F79579AAA8D7E73E797F6B3', 16)
>>> n
1118711751718221848900478534389371078344198941752665493293874665
  9182160987488338442802072394008666085971431614387661703466578
  380319053521569571009086355123L
>>> p = 1043183271162141235507823571625344077547394249292948691
  86089643711662097313899
>>> q = 1072401928447279783171545875406777026254092400582533169
  64568310846932737705177
>>> n - (p * q)
0L
```



# Factoring Details

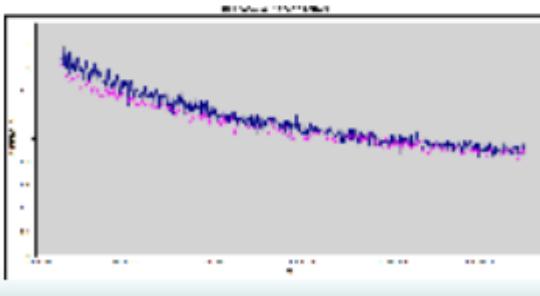


Observations on Factoring  
Using the GNFS

Cloud & Control



Misconceptions about Polynomials



Misconceptions about Polynomials

2



Some Details on Factoring



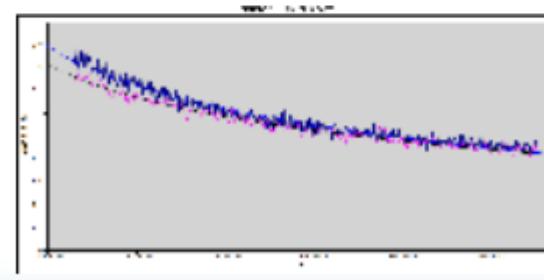
- Polynomial Selection
- Siever Comparisons
- Oversieving

Some Details on Factoring

4



Misconceptions about Polynomials

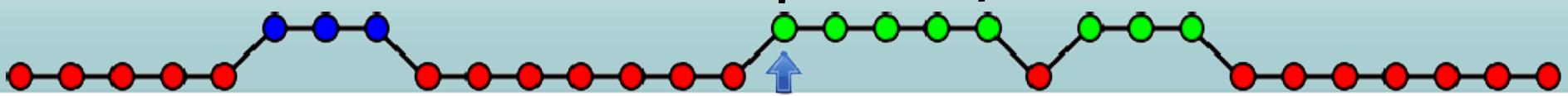


Slide 4

Moved to their own  
slide deck for  
time/relevance

Available on github.

(Sorry!)

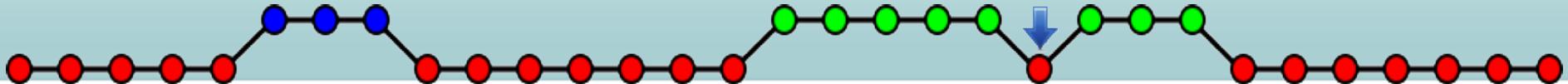


# So Far

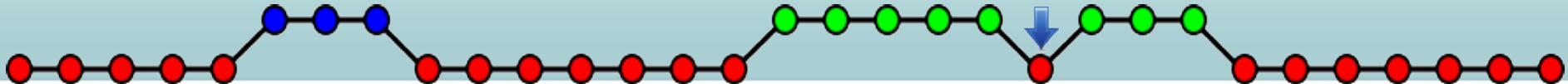
- BOINC
  - Why and How
  - Applications - Open source → BOINC Application
- Factoring RSA

# Next

- BOINC
  - Close Source Applications
- Hands-off Cracking Passwords

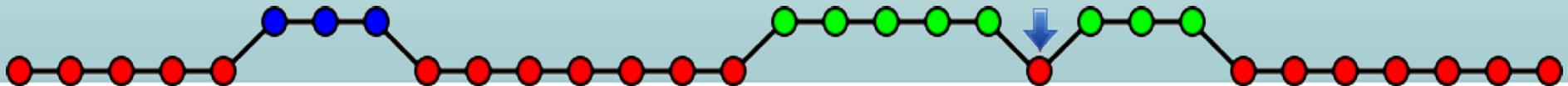


# Cracking



# How do you Parallelize Cracking?

- john
  - Several MPI Patches for john - but only on clusters
  - Mode:External - but non-trivial overhead when splitting
  - Cheap Hacks (bad idea)
- hashcat family (hashcat, oclHashcat, cudaHashcat)
  - Not much you can do



# Enter the Magic

Single

Targetted Incremental Word lists

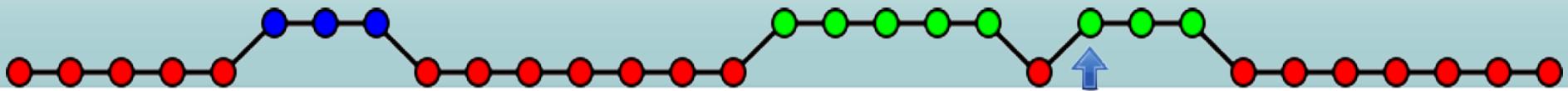
Wordlist Mangling based on successes

Low limit Markov-trained-by word lists

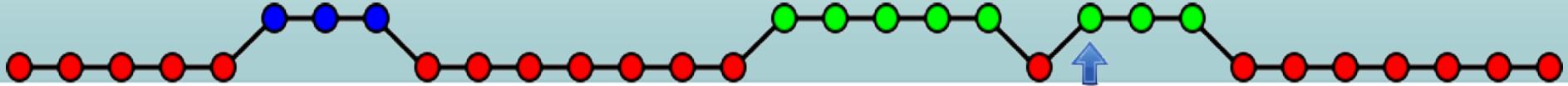
High limit markovs by success

- wordlists, with some mangling... premangled so less overlap?
- train markov different ways w/ low limits for fast turnaround
- targeted incremental modes where training doesn't matter
- based on success of markov training, choose specific trained markov for higher limits, easily segmented!

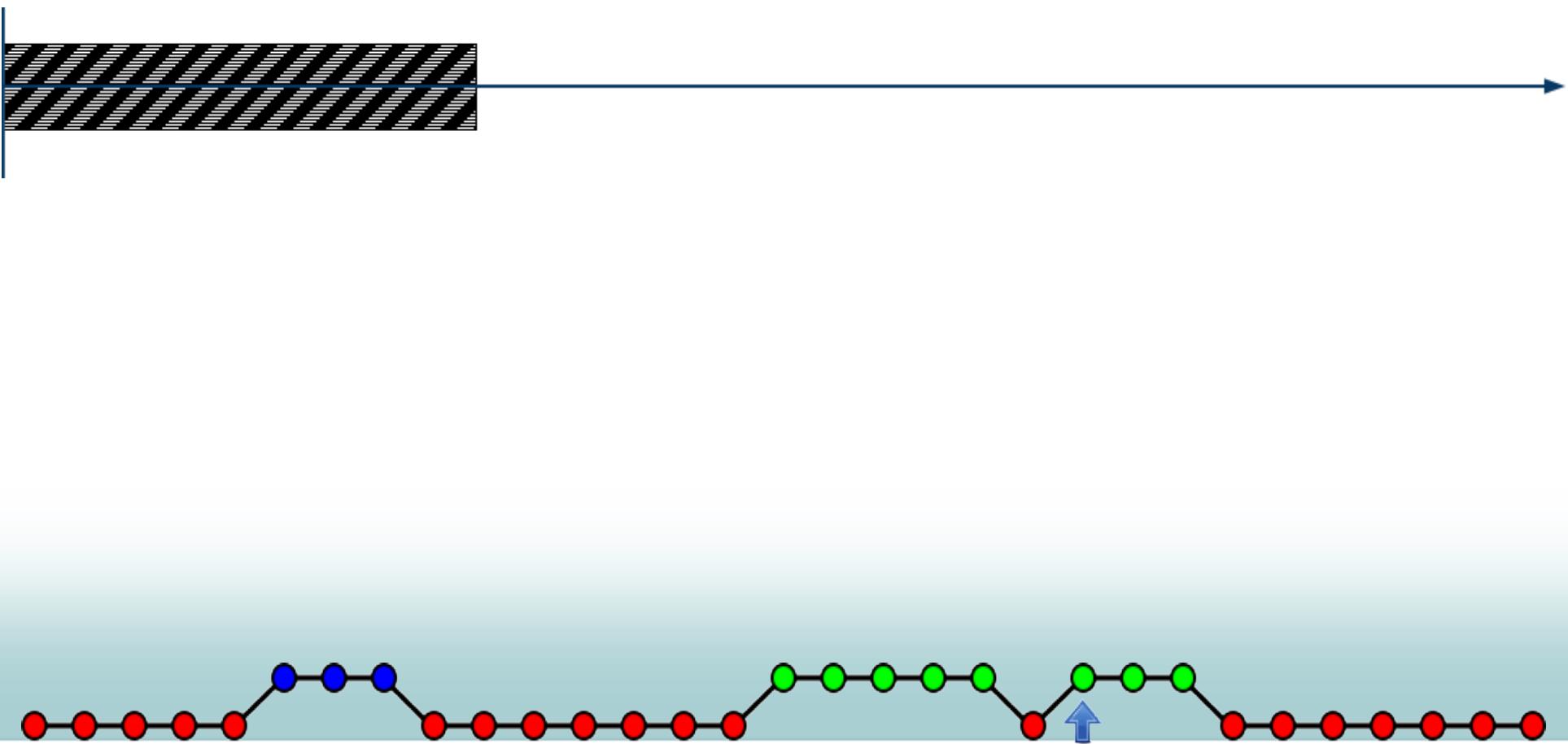
GOTHAM DIGITAL SCIENCE



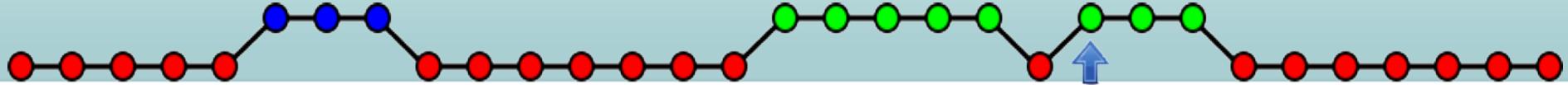
# All Possible Passwords



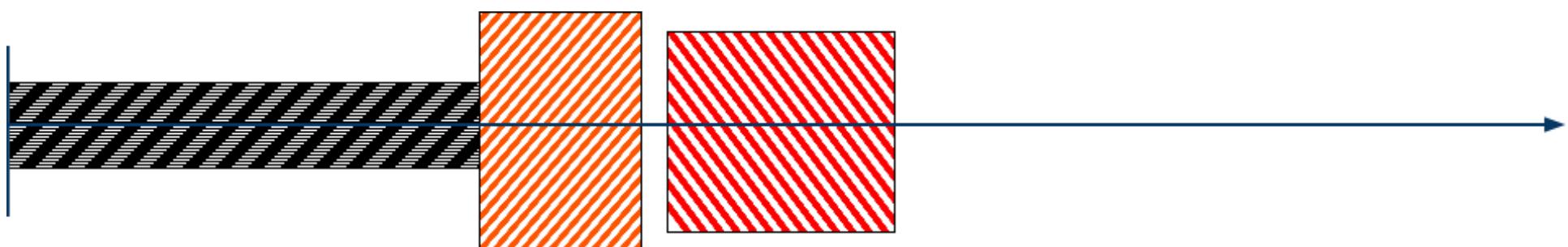
# Brute Force



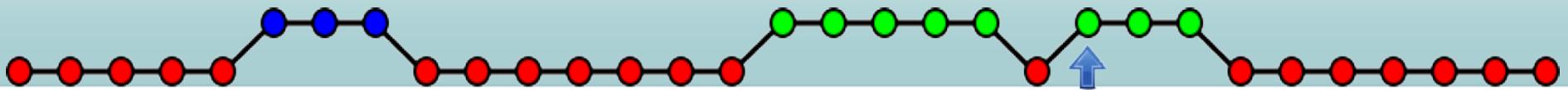
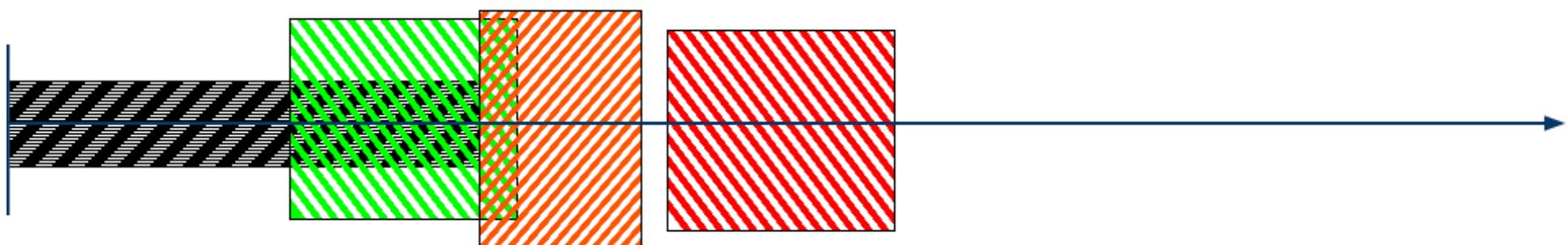
# Wordlist



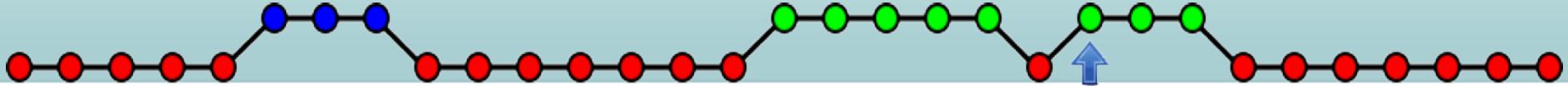
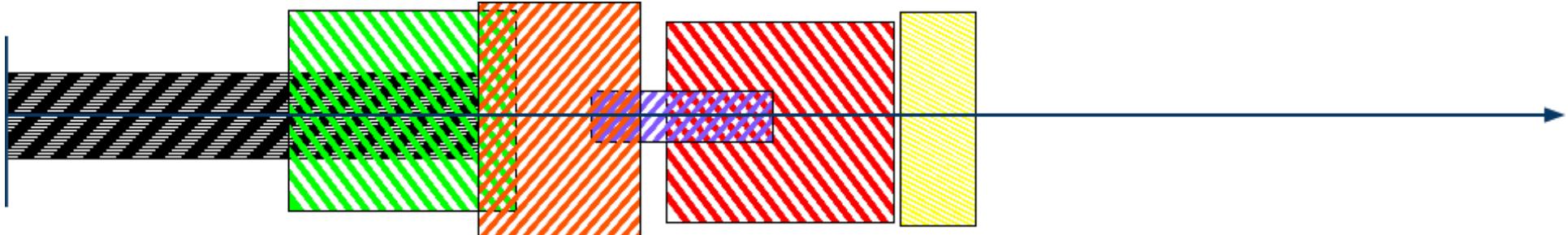
# Two Wordlists!



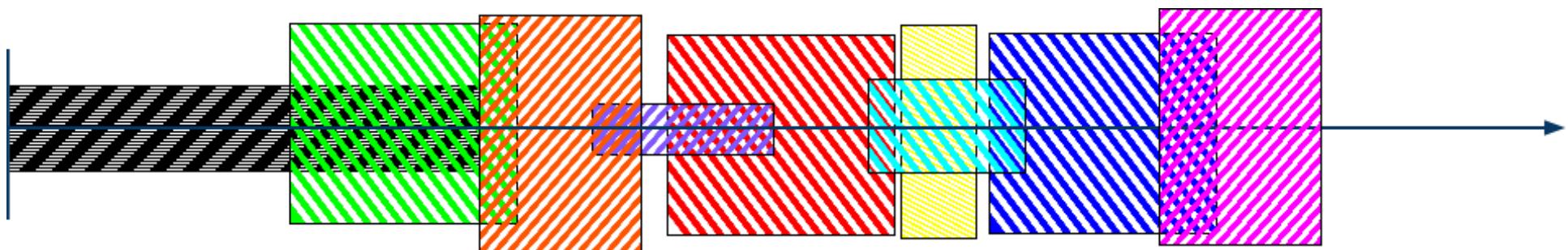
**Let me try this....**



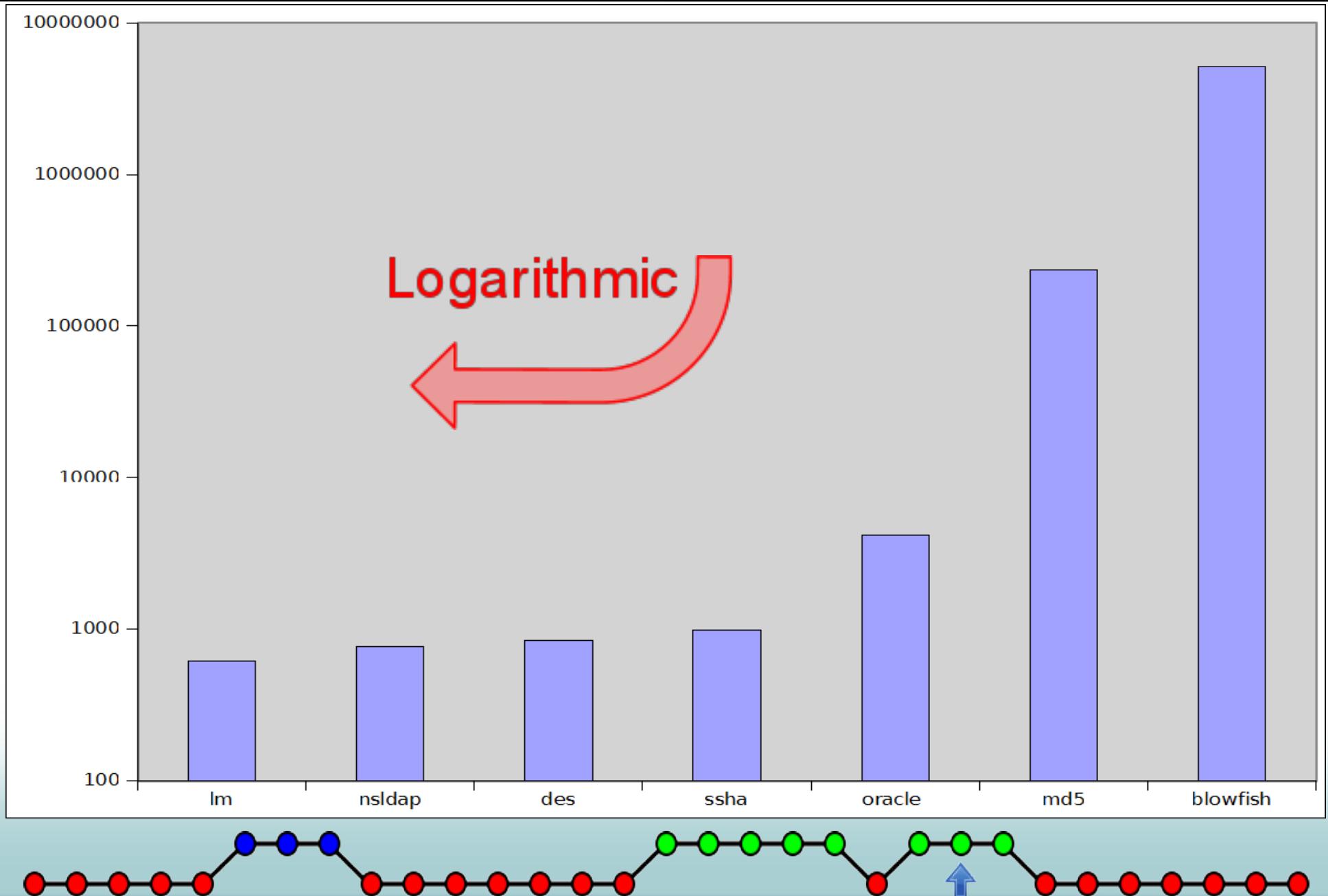
# Foreign Wordlists!



# Kitchen Sink!



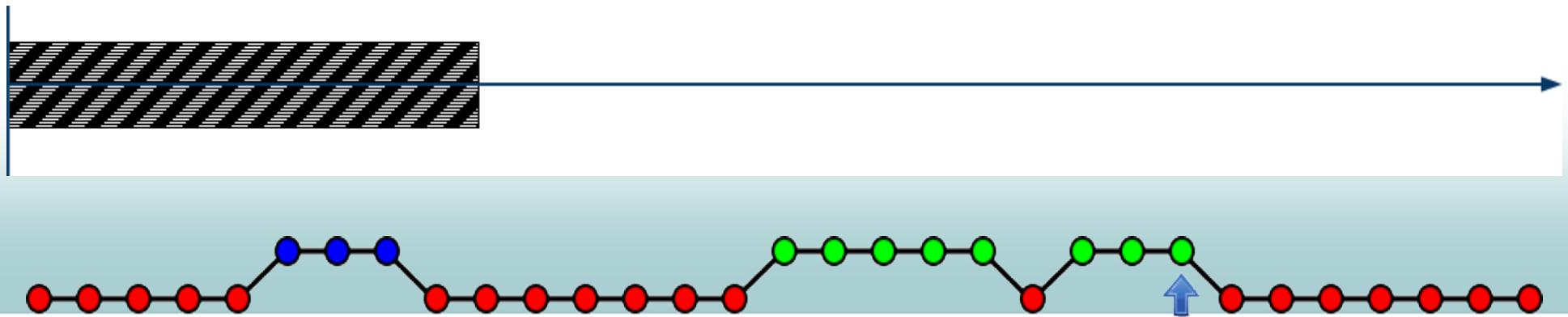
# Not all hashes are created equal



# My Approach

Phase 1: --single

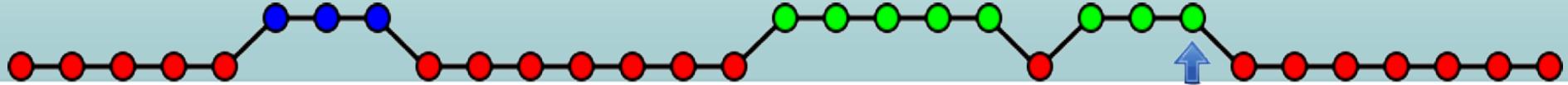
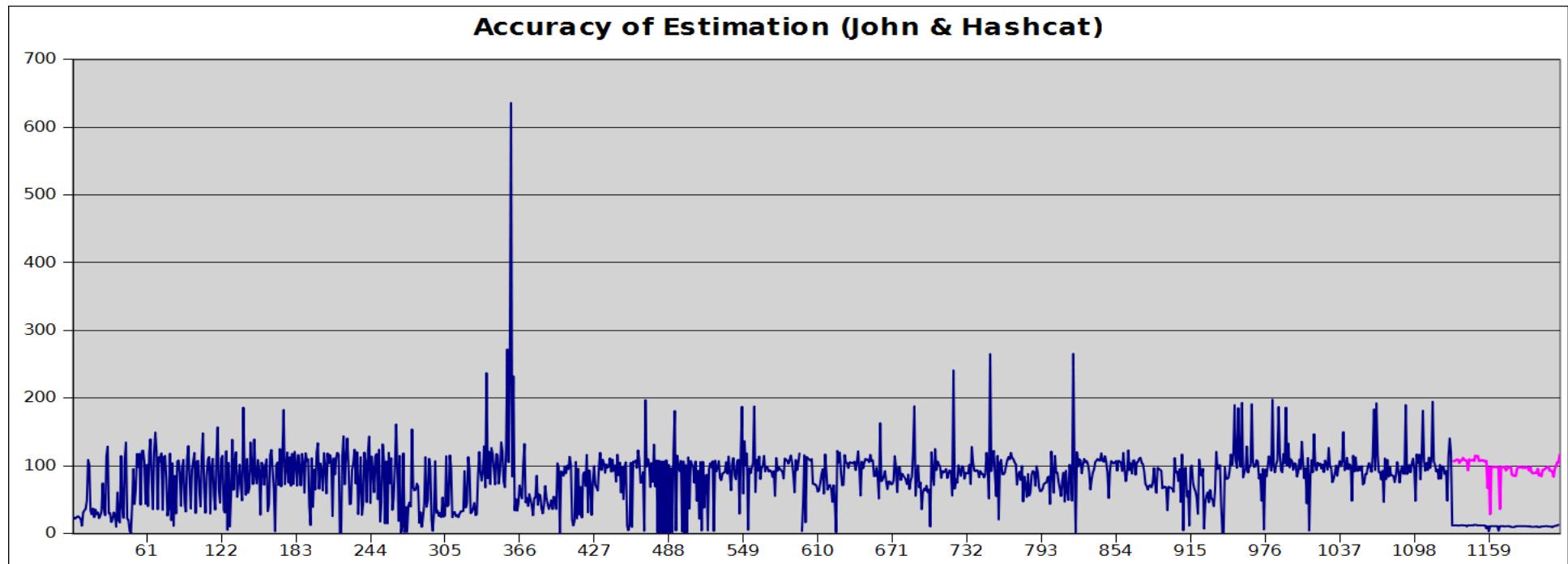
Phase 2: 1 hour incremental



# My Approach

Phase 1: --single

Phase 2: 1 hour incremental

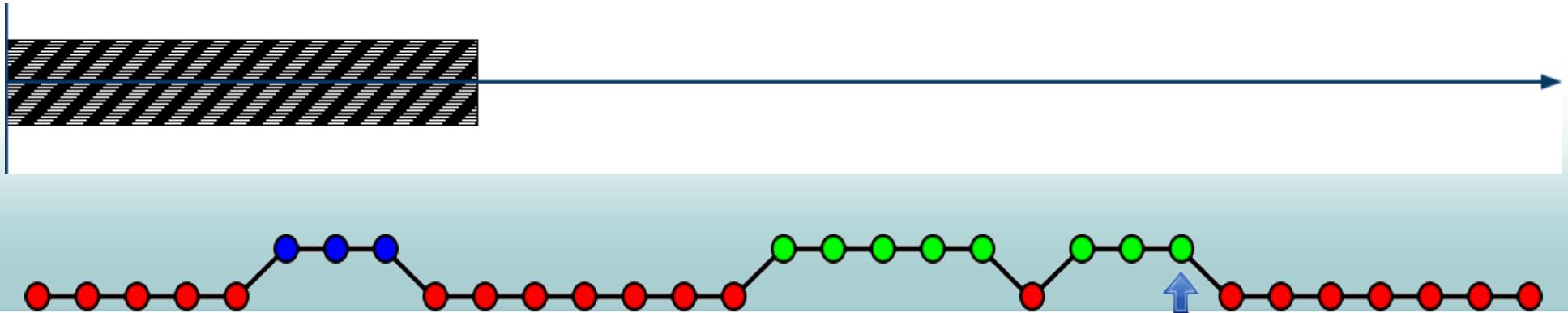


# My Approach

Phase 1: --single

Phase 2: 1 hour incremental

Large Wordlist



# My Approach

Phase 1: --single

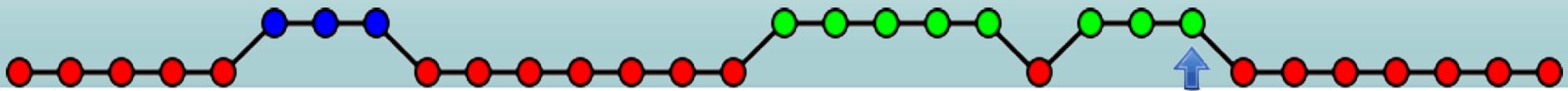
Phase 2: 1 hour incremental

Large Wordlist (750 Words)

Lines 1-250

Lines 250-500

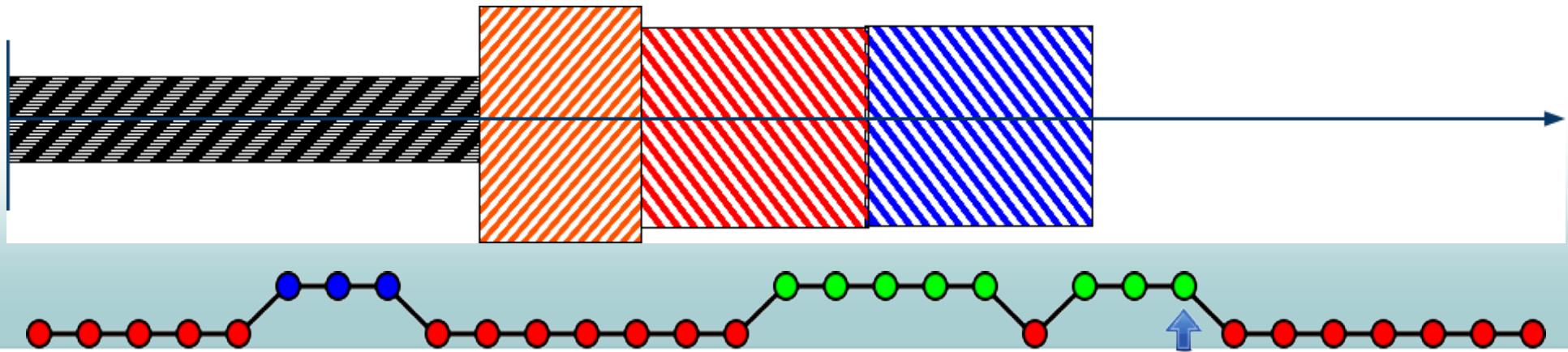
Lines 500-750



# My Approach

Phase 1: --single

Phase 2: 1 hour incremental  
Wordlists

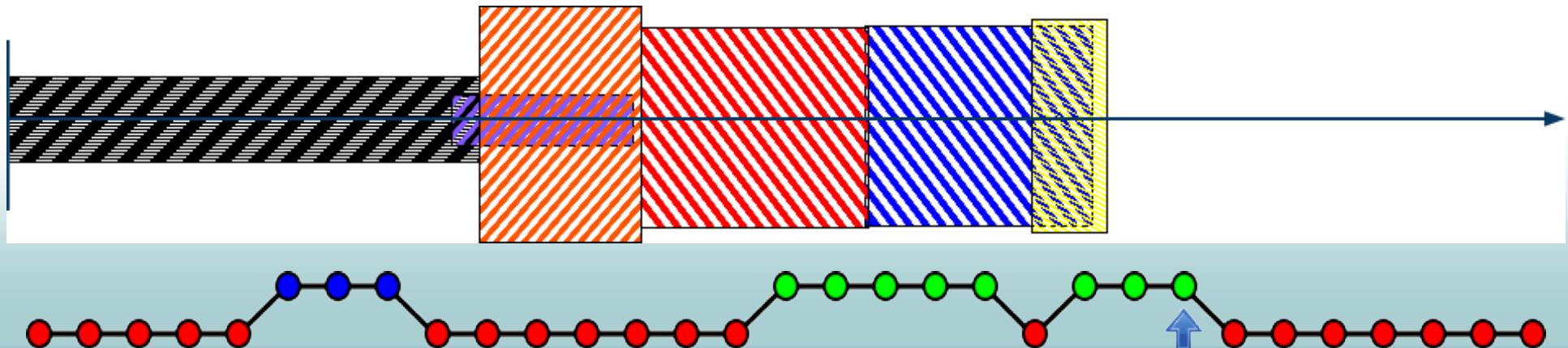


# My Approach

Phase 1: --single

Phase 2: 1 hour incremental  
Wordlists

Phase 3: Wordlist Rules  
High-Probability Markov Words



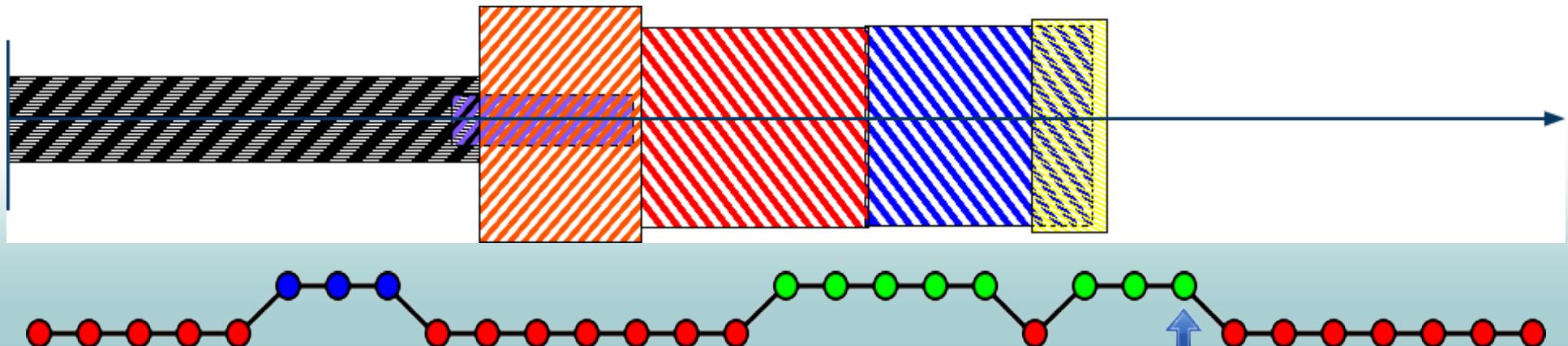
# My Approach

Phase 1: --single

Phase 2: 1 hour incremental  
Wordlists

Phase 3: Wordlist Rules  
High-Probability Markov Words

**Very carefully pruned  
wordlists.**



# My Approach

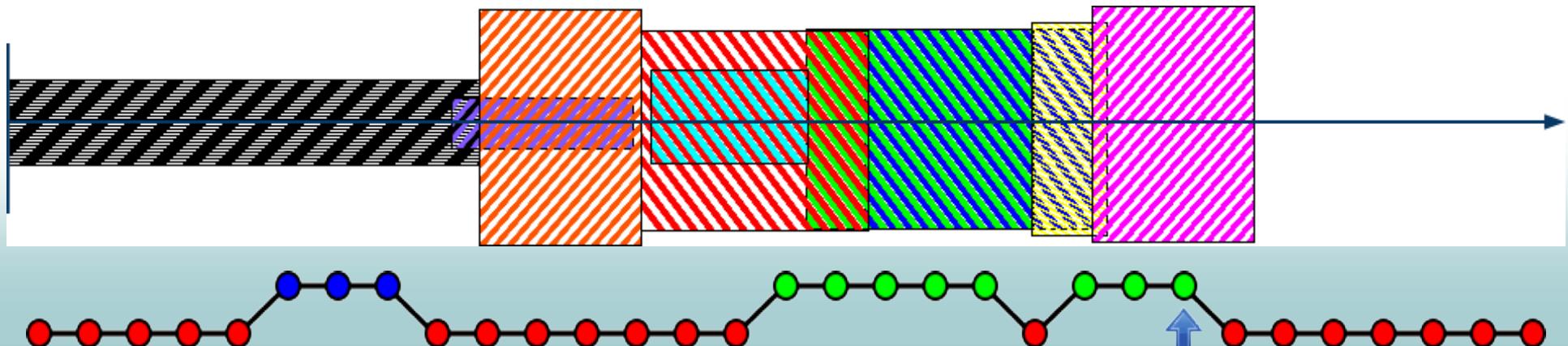
Phase 1: --single

Phase 2: 1 hour incremental  
Wordlists

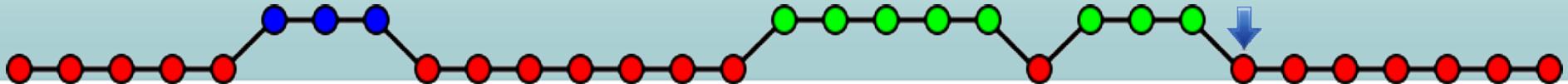
Phase 3: Wordlist Rules  
High-Probability Markov Words

Phase 4: Phase 3 Markovs + Rules  
Low-Probability Markov Words

Phase 5: Phase 4 Markovs + Rules



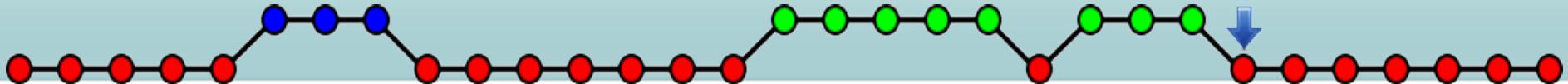
# John the Ripper



# Rewiring John into a BOINC App

```
+int main(int argc, char **argv) {  
+    int status = boinc_init();  
+    boinc_resolve_filename("john.conf", confFile, sizeof(confFile) );  
+    boinc_resolve_filename("passwordlist", passlist, sizeof(passlist) );  
+  
+    int i, newArgc = 2, hasWordlist = 0;  
+    for(i=1; i < argc; i++) {  
+        newArgc++;  
+        hasWordlist = strstr(argv[i], "<<WORDLIST>>") ? i : hasWordlist; }  
+    if(hasWordlist) {  
+        boinc_resolve_filename("wordlist", wordlistName, 512 );  
+        snprintf(wordlistParameter, 612, "--wordlist=%s", wordlistName); }  
+  
+    newArgv[i=0] = argv[0];  
+    for (i++; i<argc; i++) newArgv[i] = i == hasWordlist ? wordlistParameter : argv[i];  
+    newArgv[i] = passlist;  
+    int ret = john_main(newArgc, newArgv);  
+    boinc_finish(ret);  
+    return ret;  
+}  
+int john_main(int argc, char **argv)  
+#else  
int main(int argc, char **argv)  
+#endif
```

\*heavily abbreviated and trimmed



# Application Versions

Add a new application:

1. Update project.xml
2. xadd

Add a new version:

1. copy files correctly
2. update\_versions



# Application Versions

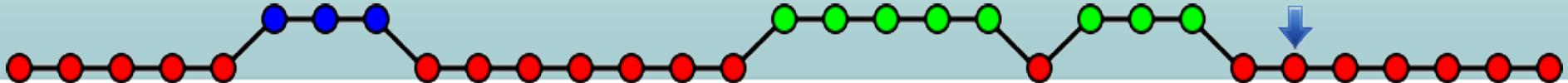
apps/  
name/  
name\_version.minor\_platform[.ext]

Add a new application:

1. Update project.xml
2. xadd

Add a new version:

1. copy files correctly
2. update\_versions



# Application Versions

apps/  
name/  
name\_version.minor\_platform[.ext]

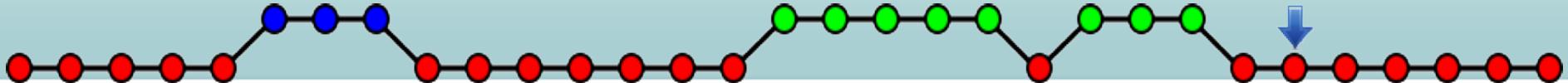
msieve/  
msieve\_148.1\_linux

Add a new application:

1. Update project.xml
2. xadd

Add a new version:

1. copy files correctly
2. update\_versions



# Application Versions

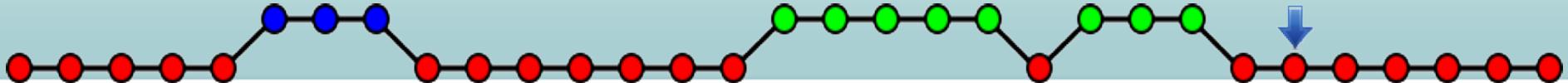
apps/  
  name/  
    name\_version.minor\_platform[.ext]

msieve/  
  msieve\_148.1\_linux

newapp/  
  newapp\_1.0\_linux/  
    newapp\_1.0\_linux  
  resourcefile.dat  
  somethingelse.db

Add a new application:  
1. Update project.xml  
2. xadd

Add a new version:  
1. copy files correctly  
2. update\_versions



# Application Versions

apps/  
  name/  
    name\_version.minor\_platform[.ext]

msieve/  
  msieve\_148.1\_linux

newapp/  
  newapp\_1.0\_linux/  
    newapp\_1.0\_linux  
  resourcefile.dat  
  somethingelse.db  
newapp\_1.0\_linux/  
  sotofolder/  
    tuff.db

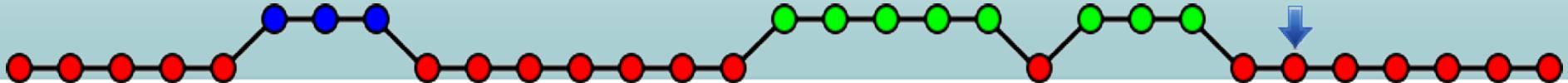


Add a new application:

1. Update project.xml
2. xadd

Add a new version:

1. copy files correctly
2. update\_versions



# Hashcat

hashcat, oclhashcat, oclhashcat+, oclhashcat-lite

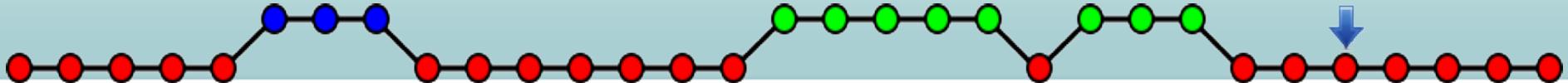


# BOINC & Closed Source Apps: Wrapper Apps

job.xml

```
<job_desc>
  <task>
    <application>hashcat</application>
    [ <stdin_filename>name</...> ]
    [ <stdout_filename>name</...> ]
    [ <stderr_filename>name</...> ]
    [ <command_line>--foo bar</...> ]
    [ <append_cmdline_args/> ]
  </task>
  <task>
    ...
  </task>
</job_desc>
```

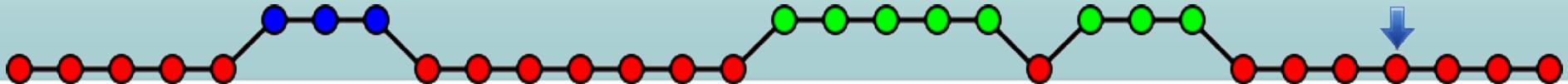
- Features!
  - <daemon />
  - <multi\_process />
  - <setenv>
- genwrapper
  - functionally bash
  - for, while, if
  - cat, egrep, sed, awk, sort, gzip, unix2dos,...



# App Plans & GPU Stuff

apps/  
name/  
  name\_version.minor\_platform[.ext]

msieve/  
  msieve\_148.1\_linux

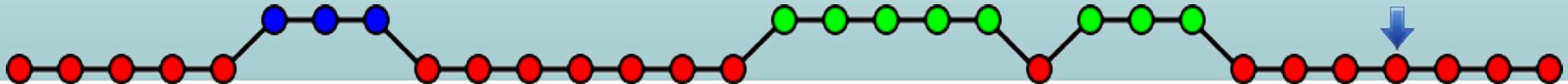


# App Plans & GPU Stuff

apps/  
name/  
  name\_version.minor\_platform[.ext]

msieve/  
  msieve\_148.1\_linux

cudahashcat+/  
  cudahashcat+\_3.1\_linux\_\_cuda



# App Plans & GPU Stuff

apps/  
name/  
name\_version.minor\_platform[.ext]

msieve/  
msieve\_148.1\_linux

cudahashcat+/  
cudahashcat+\_3.1\_linux\_\_cuda

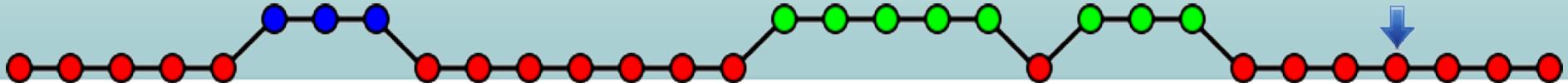
\_\_mt - Multi-threaded  
\_\_cuda

Specific GPU Targets:

\_\_cuda\_fermi  
\_\_cuda\_opencl  
\_\_ati14

...

\_\_nci - Non-CPU Intensive  
\_\_sse3  
\_\_vbox32 - VirtualBox



# My Approach

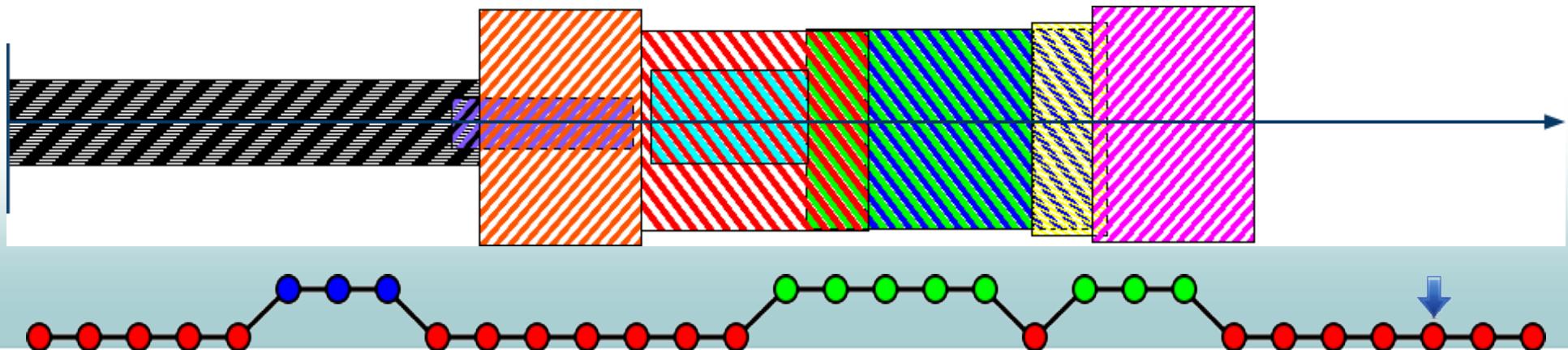
Phase 1: --single

Phase 2: 1 hour incremental  
Wordlists

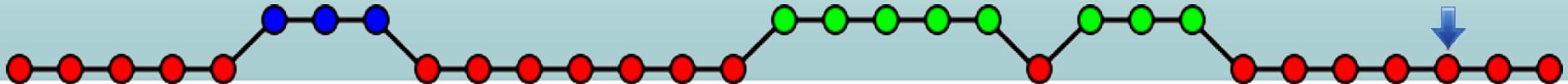
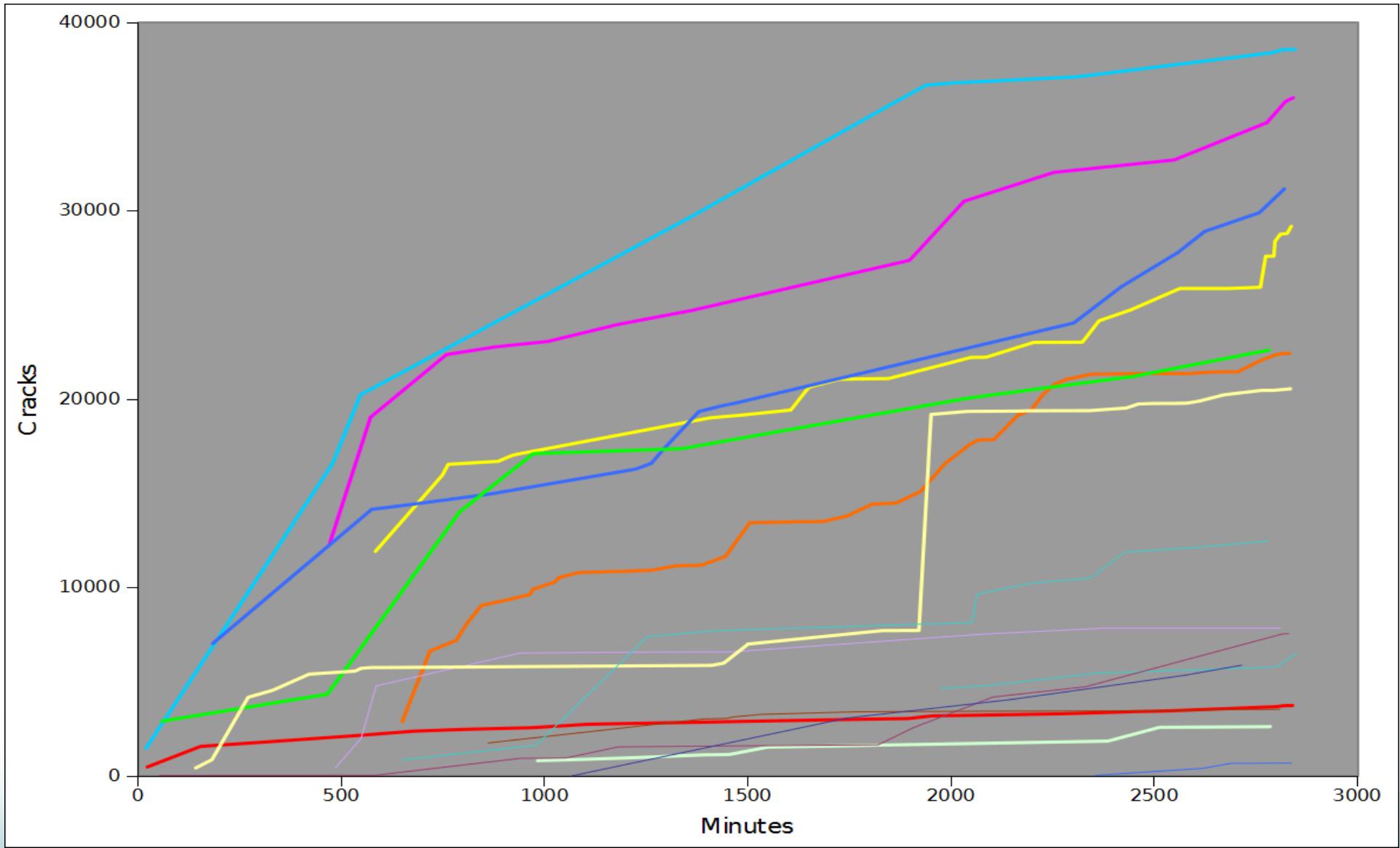
Phase 3: Wordlist Rules  
High-Probability Markov Words

Phase 4: Phase 3 Markovs + Rules  
Low-Probability Markov Words

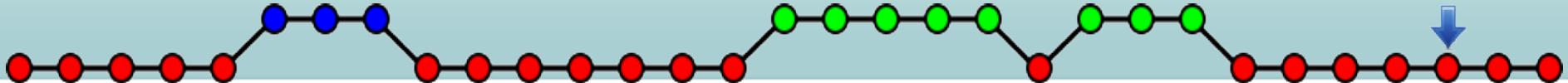
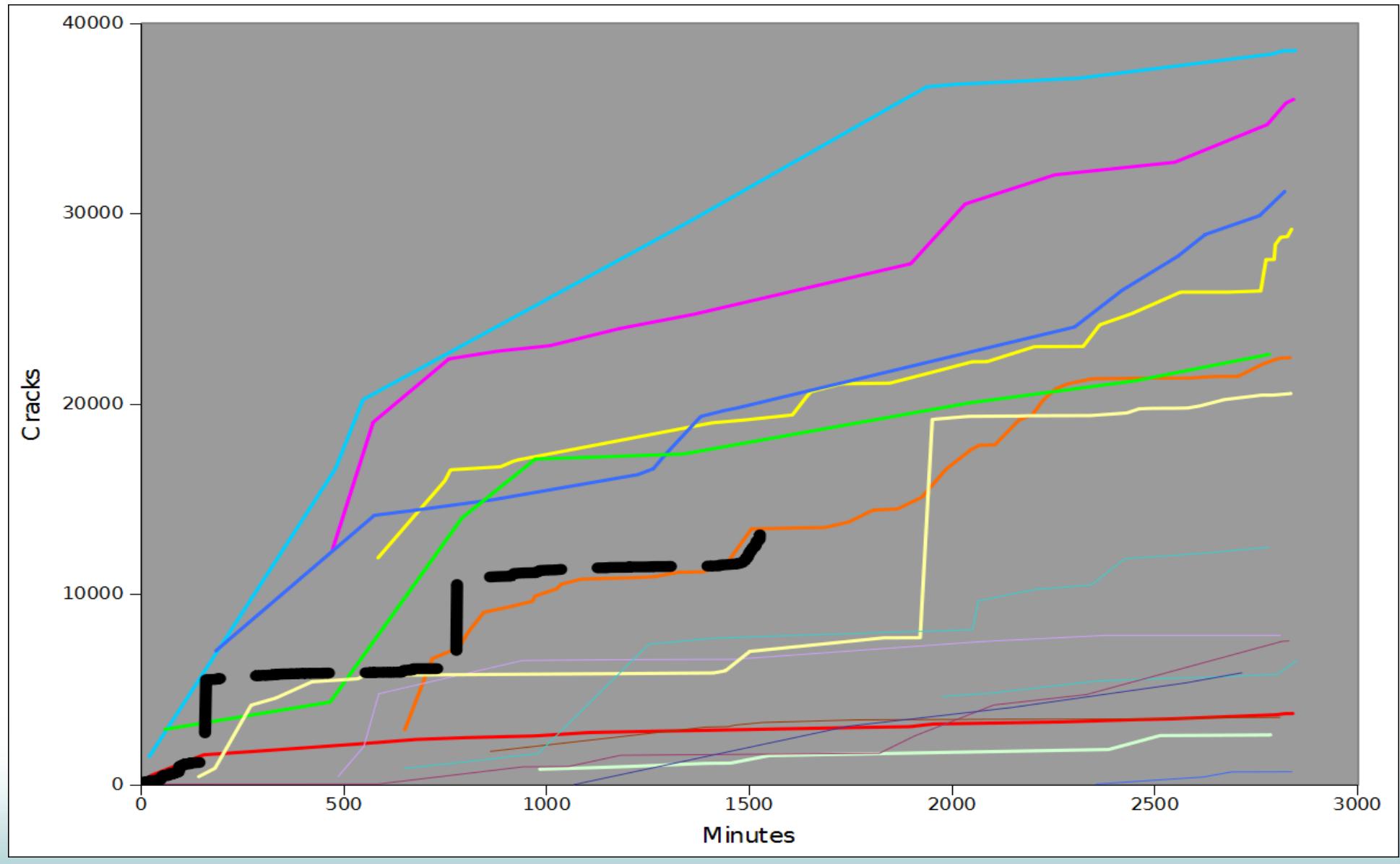
Phase 5: Phase 4 Markovs + Rules



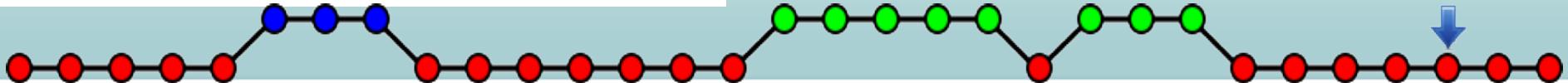
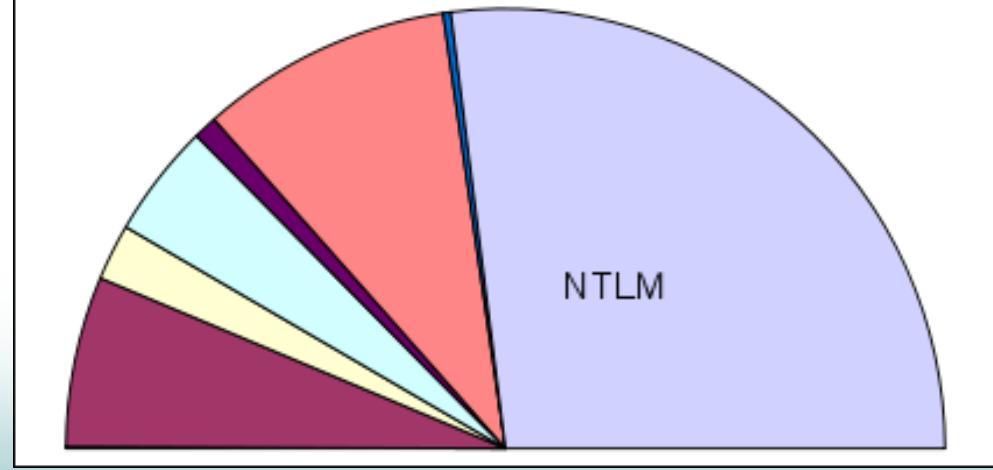
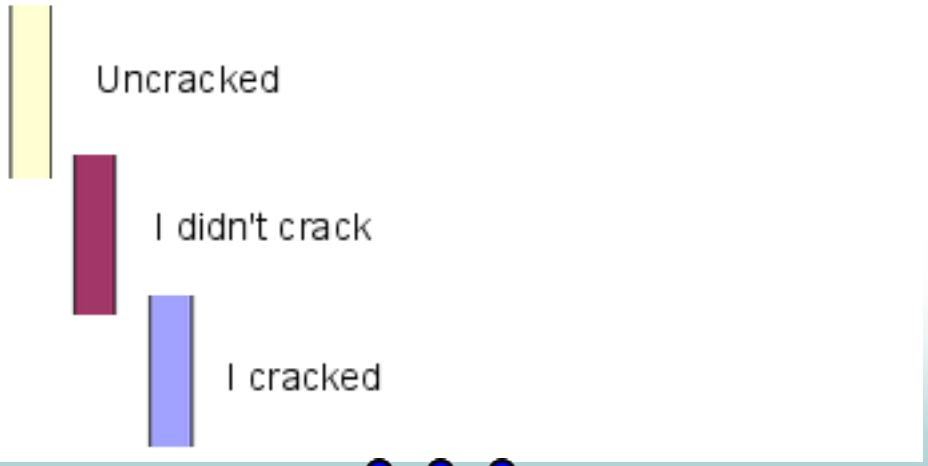
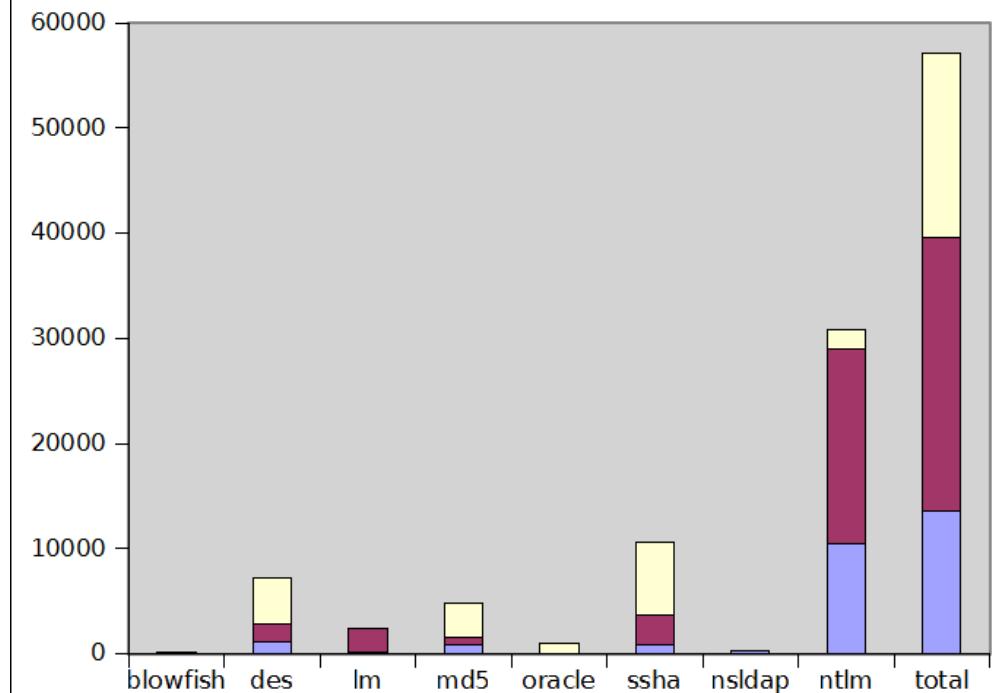
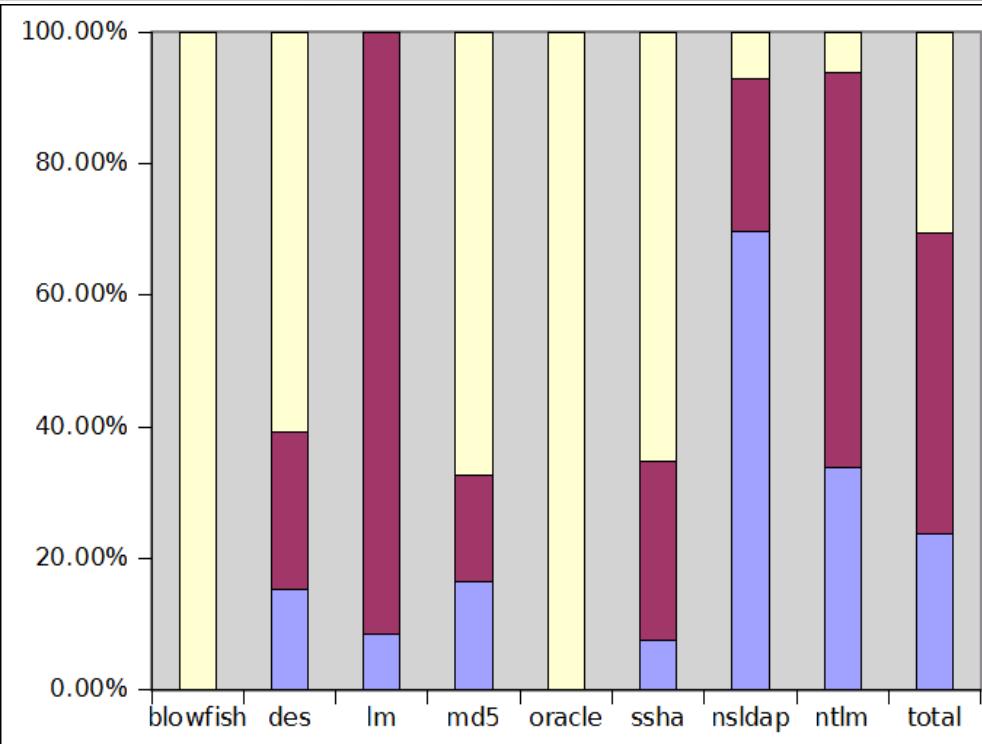
# Benchmarking: 2010 Defcon Korelogic Crack Me If You Can Contest



# Abject Failure.



# Failure by Hash Type

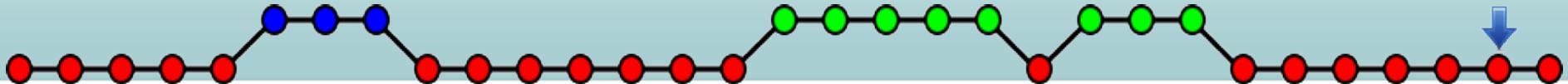


# Lessons Learned

- Iterative Cracking

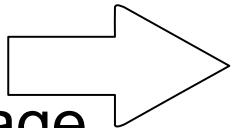
```
new pattern -> maskprocessor -> rules -> cracks  
      /\                                \\  
      new plains    <-    random rules    <-    new dic
```

- Automatic mangle rules creation
- Observations from cracked passwords
- Cracked password lists
- Actually Crack LM

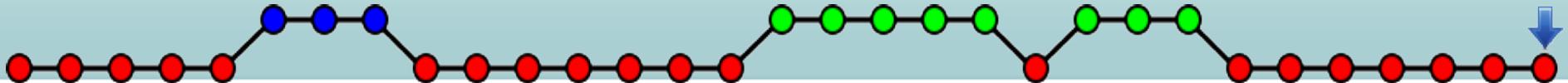


# Back to BOINC

1. Set up a BOINC Server
2. Edit config.xml
3. Lock down the server
4. Set up a client image
5. Set up an application
6. Automate the client image
7. ???
8. Profit!



1. Patch source  
or
1. Write job.xml
2. Write input & output templates
3. update\_versions
4. Create test workunits
5. Test
6. Repeat 1-6 as needed



# Alternatives to BOINC

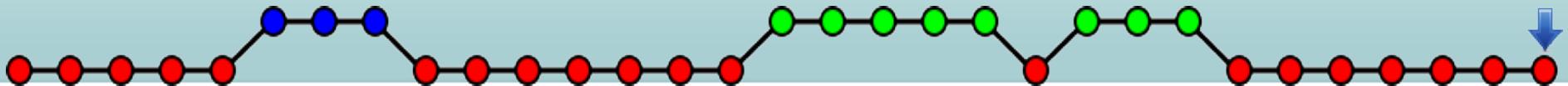
## Password Cracking Only

- Browser Based using Javascript / AJAX / Web Workers
- Durandal <http://durandal-project.org/>
- Rick Redman of Korelogic's tool

## General Architecture

- Amazon Elastic Beanstalk (Java-only)
- Amazon SQS (Write your own wrapper and uploader)
- Bash Scripts/tentakel/multixterm/cssh
- Write your own?

Will that take more or less than time than configuring BOINC?  
I think more.



# Obligatory Ending Slide

Questions?

Thanks:

- GDS
- NYSec
- MersenneForum & jasonp

Tom Ritter

<http://ritter.vg>

(encrypted mail preferred)

Big Ups To:

- jasonp
- BOINC Devs

<http://www.gdssecurity.com/> Hiring: NYC & London

<https://github.com/GDSSecurity/cloud-and-control>