Girls' Programming Network

Password Cracker

In this workbook, you will be getting salty with your hashed passwords!

TUTORS ONLY

This project was created by GPN Australia for GPN sites all around Australia!

This workbook and related materials were created by tutors at:

Sydney, Perth and Canberra

Girls' Programming Network

If you see any of the following tutors don't forget to thank them!!

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Part 0: Setting up

We are going to be looking at how to make hashes more secure by "salting" our passwords.

Task 0.1: Back to the beginning

Let's get started by opening the file we worked on in the first workbook.

Task 0.2: Getting the text files.

Make sure you download the file called “salty-accounts.txt” and upload it to your project

☑ CHECKPOINT ☑

If you can tick all of these off you can go to Part 1:

☐ You should have 2 .py files: main.py and rainbow.py.

☐ You have 3 .txt files in your project: common_passwords, accounts and salty-accounts

Part 1: Creating Salted Hashed Passwords

The idea of adding a salt is primarily to make it harder for rainbow tables to guess your passwords, even if you have a common one. To add a salt, we select a string to be the “salt” and add it to the end of a password before encoding

Task 1.1: Adding salt

Add two variables below the import statement:

1. One called `salt` with a value of `"salty"`
2. The other is called `correct` with a value of `"The ship sails at midnight"` and `salt` *(both strings added together)*.

Task 1.2: Encoding correct

Using the same encode method we used for `guess`, encode the variable `correct`, calling it `correct_encoded`.

Task 1.3: Hashing correct

Using the same hash and digest method we used for `guess`, hash and digest the variable `correct`, calling it `correct_salted_hash`.

☑ CHECKPOINT ☑

If you can tick all of these off you can go to Part 2:

- ☐ Imported hashlib
- ☐ Created salt and correct variables
- ☐ Encoded correct
- ☐ Hashed and digested correct
- ☐ Try running your code!

TUTOR TIPS

Their code should look like this:

```
import hashlib

salt = "salty"
correct = "The ship sails at midnight" + salt
correct_encoded = correct.encode()
correct_salted_hashed = hashlib.md5(correct_encoded).digest()

correct_hashed = b'\xcc\xd6R\x16\xb9\x1bP~lK\x01\x0e\x063\x10\xec'

guess = input("What is the passphrase? ")

guess_encoded = guess.encode()
guess_hashed = hashlib.md5(guess_encoded).digest()

if guess_hashed == correct_hashed:
    print("Welcome to the club!")
else:
    print("Go away!")
```

Part 2: Saving Salted Hash

Task 2.1: Changing the saved hash

Print out the value of `correct_salted_hash` and copy it into the `correct_hashed` variable, replacing the old hash value. Then you can delete the print statement you just wrote.

Task 2.2: Removing Lines

In this task we will be deleting some lines of code - we are deleting these so we do not have our correct password visible to anyone who could read our code!

Remove the lines from the last pass that helped you make the salted hash. Make sure you don't delete the `salt` variable.

Task 2.3: Comparing salty things

To compare the guess with the correct answer, we need to add the salt to the guess as well!

Before you encode the guess, add the salt to it.

☑ CHECKPOINT ☑

If you can tick all of these off you can go to Part 3:

- ☐ Changed the variable name and value
- ☐ Removed the lines of code
- ☐ Added salt to the guess as well
- ☐ Run your code!

TUTOR TIPS

Their code should look like this:

```
import hashlib

salt = "salty"
correct_hashed = b'\xae\xbc\xe9f\xd1%Q\x8a\xf2\xfd\xba\xb2\x922`\xa5'

guess = input("What is the passphrase? ")
guess = guess + salt
guess_encoded = guess.encode()
guess_hashed = hashlib.md5(guess_encoded).digest()

if guess_hashed == correct_hashed:
    print("Welcome to the club!")
else:
    print("Go away!")
```

Part 3: Printing Salt!

We're going to try and guess the salt that is being used by coming up with every possible salt (to make this easier we know that the salt is a number between 1000 and 9999 but in the real world it would be very long and include letters and symbols) and trying to see if we can crack a password with each salt - if we can crack one, then we know that's the salt that is being used (again, to make this easier we're telling you that `password` is definitely being used by at least one user).

Task 3.1: Loop through salt

Create a new file for this code. Call it **`salty_guesser.py`** In this new file, loop through the numbers in the range of 1000-9999 and print out each one.

Hint

To print out number in the range of 1-10 you would write:

```
for number in range(1, 10):
        print(number)
```

☑ CHECKPOINT ☑

If you can tick all of these off you can go to Part 4:

- ☐ Create a new file that contains a for loop
- ☐ Print out each possible salt
- ☐ Run your code!

TUTOR TIPS

Their code should look like this:

```
for salt in range(1000, 9999):
    print(salt)
```

Part 4: Saving a file to list!

This part should be done **above the for loop** created in the previous part.

Task 4.1: Creating a list

Create an empty list called `salted_passwords`.

Task 4.2: Open file and create a for loop

Open the file called *salty-accounts.txt* in a for loop so you can read each line.

Hint

If you've forgotten how to do this, have a look at your code from Workbook 2!

Tasks 4.3 - 4.6 will be written underneath this for loop.

Task 4.3: Strip the whitespace from each line

Use the `.strip()` method to remove the whitespace from each line.

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Task 4.4: Split each line at the comma

Next, we want to use the `.split()` method to split the account name away from the account's hashed password at the comma, store in a list called `account`.

Task 4.5: Add a password_hash variable

Put the second value from `account` into a variable called `password_hash`.

Task 4.6: Append to salted_passwords

Append `password_hash` to the list called `salted_passwords`.

Hint

To append something to a list we can use code like this:

```
pets = ["Emmy", "Saphira", "BiBi"]

pets.append("Artemis")
```

☑ CHECKPOINT ☑

If you can tick all of these off you can go to Part 5:

- ☐ Create an empty list
- ☐ Create a for loop

Inside the for loop you:

- ☐ Stripped each line of whitespace
- ☐ Split each line at the comma
- ☐ Put each password_hash into a variable
- ☐ Appended password_hash to salted_passwords

TUTOR TIPS

Their code should look like this:

```
salted_passwords = []

for line in open("salty-accounts.txt"):
    line = line.strip()
    account = line.split(",")
    password_hash = account[1]
    salted_passwords.append(password_hash)

for salt in range(1000, 9999):
    print(salt)
```

Part 5: Checking hash is salt

This entirety of the task is done underneath the for loop that is looping through possible salts

Task 5.1: Creating possible_salted

Create a variable called *possible_salted* with a value of "`password`" and add the `salt` number to the end of "password" (make sure you change it to a string!)

Hint

To change a number into a string, use this code:

```
age = 17
birthday = "Happy Birthday! You are " + str(age) + " years old!"
```

Task 5.2: Creating possible_encoded

Create a variable called `possible_encoded` with a value of `possible_salted` encoded.

Hint

Remember to `import hashlib` in this file!

Task 5.3: Hash and digest possible_encoded

Create a variable called `possible_hashed` with a value of `possible_encoded` hashed and digested. Then make this variable a string!

Task 5.4: Check if *possible_hashed* in *salted_passwords*

Use an `if` statement to check if `possible_hashed` is `in` `salted_passwords`. Under that `if` statement, print `salt`, then `break` from the loop. If it isn't in `salted_passwords` then we know this isn't the salt, and the loop can keep going

☑ CHECKPOINT ☑

If you can tick all of these off you can go to Part 6:

- ☐ Created *possible_salted*
- ☐ Created *possible_encoded*
- ☐ Created *possible_hashed*
- ☐ Created if statement
- ☐ Printed *salt*

TUTOR TIPS

Their code should look like this:

```
import hashlib

salted_passwords = []

for line in open("salty-accounts.txt"):
    line = line.strip()
    account = line.split(",")
    password_hash = account[1]
    salted_passwords.append(password_hash)

for salt in range(1000, 9999):
    possible_salted = "password" + str(salt)
    possible_encoded = possible_salted.encode()
    possible_hashed = str(hashlib.md5(possible_encoded).digest())

    if possible_hashed in salted_passwords:
        print(salt)
        break
```

Part 6: Adding to Rainbow Table

Adding the salt to our old rainbow table code. This part should all be written in our rainbow table python file from Workbook 2

Task 6.1: Create salt

At the top of the file, create a variable called `salt` with the number value that you found in the last part as a string.

Task 6.2: Add salt

Inside the first `for` loop, before we encode each password add the `salt` to the `password`

Task 6.3: Changing the file

In the second for loop, instead of opening "accounts.txt", open "salty-accounts.txt".

☑ CHECKPOINT ☑

If you can tick all of these off you can go to Part 7:

- ☐ Added the salt to each password
- ☐ Using salty-accounts instead of the normal accounts file
- ☐ Run your code!

TUTOR TIPS

Their code should look like this:

```
import hashlib

rainbow = {}
salt = "7549"

for line in open("common-passwords.txt"):
    password = line.strip()
    password = password + salt
    password_encoded = password.encode()
    password_hash = hashlib.md5(password_encoded)
    password_hash = str(password_hash.digest())
    rainbow[password_hash] = password

for line in open("salty-accounts.txt"):
    line = line.strip()
    account = line.split(",")
    name = account[0]
    password_hash = account[1]
    if password_hash in rainbow:
        print(name)
        print(rainbow[password_hash])
```

7. Extension: Finding Secrets

Task 7.1: Secrets!

Using the accounts and passwords you found before, go to the following link to find secrets on the website!
https://girls-programming-network.github.io/meme-exchange/