Project Report

Domain: Cybersecurity.

Title: Password cracking lab using tools like john the ripper, hashcat and the famous word list rockyou.txt.

Group members:

- 1. S Harshith Reddy hsarasan@gitam.in
- 2. D Varsheeth vdhatrik@gitam.in
- 3. E Sai Srinivas saisrinivas6302@gmail.com
- 4. P Bhanu Teja Tejapanugantibhanuteja@gmail.com

Aim:

- Understand password strength and common vulnerabilities.
- Generate hashes using SHA-512 (Linux default) and OpenSSL.
- Perform dictionary-based cracking with John the Ripper and Hashcat.
- Analyze results and recommend security best practices.

Contents:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Key takeaways
- 3. Tools used
- 4. Understanding passwords
- 5. Types of password attacks
- 6. Execution
- 7. Results and Observations
- 8. Security recommendations
- 9. Ethical constraints
- 10. Challenges faced
- 11. Outputs
- 12. Conclusion
- 13. Future innovations
- 14. References

Introduction:

The project discovers password security by simulating real-world attacks using industry-standard tools. Weak passwords are cracked using dictionary attacks, demonstrating how poor password choices can be exploited in seconds. The lab highlights the importance of strong password policies and secure hashing algorithms.

Key Takeaways:

- Weak passwords (e.g., 123456, password) are trivial to crack.
- Strong passwords (e.g., X7!pT93\$hG1&) resist attacks.
- Ethical hacking tools must be used responsibly.

Tools used:

Tool	purpose	
Kali linux	Penetration testing os	
John the ripper	Password cracking {cpu-based}	
Hashcat	High speed cracking {gpu-optimised}	
rockyou.txt	Password list	
Open SSL	Hashing & encryption	

Understanding Passwords:

Passwords are stored as hashes, not plaintext. To access passwords we have to reverse engineer them.

Common hashing algorithms:

Algorithm	Security level	Use cases	
MD5	broken	Legacy systems	
SHA-1	depreciated	obsolete	
SHA-512	Strong	linux	
bcrypt	Very strong	Modern systems	

Types of password attacks:

Attack type	description	speed	Effectiveness
Dictionary	Use common passwords (e.g rockyou.txt)	fast	High for weak passwords
Brute force	Tries all combinations (A-Z, a-z, 0-9, symbols)	slow	Guaranteed
hybrid	Common dictionary + rules (e.g password123)	mediu m	high
Rainbow table	Precomputed hash tables	fast	Limited by storage

Execution:

→ Create Hashed Passwords Using SHA-512:

simulate how passwords are stored by creating hashed values using OpenSSL.

echo -n "password123" | openssl passwd -6 -stdin

\$6\$ random salt \$k9 yuex WlD1 aZ9 ROZ jm GHW 3... etc

echo -n "qwerty" | openssl passwd -6 -stdin

Repeat this for any number of passwords you want to crack.

→ Save the derived hashes to a file:

nano hashes.txt

Paste your generated hashes one per line, for example:

\$6\$xyz123\$CtAvmQH1WBQX84Z8B9uZj2W5Hgq...

 $\$6\$xyz123\$Lqp7k9TLjYJRAFnvFjGgWiCqM\dots$

Save with Ctrl+0, then exit with Ctrl+X.

→ Unzip the famous Wordlist file for cracking

gunzip /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz

The default dictionary is compressed. First, unzip it, This will make it available for cracking.

→ Crack Passwords with John the Ripper

Run John the Ripper with the wordlist and the hashes:

john --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/pass.txt hashes.txt

To verify cracked passwords after processing:

john --show hashes.txt

Note: John uses CPU only and is effective for many Unix-style password formats.

→ Crack Passwords with Hashcat:

First, ensure the hash type is correct. For SHA-512 crypt, Hashcat uses mode 1800.

hashcat -m 1800 -a 0 -o cracked.txt hashes.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

cat cracked.txt

\$6\$xyz123\$hashvalue:password123

→ Identify Hash Type:

hashid [your_hash]

This will try to identify the algorithm (e.g., SHA-512 Crypt, MD5, etc.).

→ Specify Format in John:

Sometimes John doesn't auto-detect format. Force it like this:

john --format=sha512crypt hashes.txt

Use this when dealing with SHA-512 hashes from Linux shadow files.

→ Check GPU Support in Hashcat

Check if your system and GPU support Hashcat cracking:

hashcat -I

Platform ID #1

Name: NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1650

Version: OpenCL 1.2 CUDA

"Using a GPU dramatically improves performance with Hashcat."

Results & Observations:

Password	Crack time	Strength
123456	< 1 second	Weak
password	< 1 second	Weak
P@ssw0rd!	Not cracked	Strong
S3cuRe#2024	Not cracked	Strong

Key Observations:

- 50% of passwords were cracked in under 10 seconds.
- Common passwords (e.g., admin, iloveyou) were vulnerable.
- Salting improved security but didn't protect weak passwords.

Security Recommendations

Enforce Strong Password Policies:

- Minimum 12 characters.
- Require uppercase, lowercase, numbers, symbols.

Use Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):

• Prevents attacks even if passwords are compromised.

Monitor for Brute-Force Attempts:

• Lock accounts after 5 failed attempts.

Educate Users:

• Avoid dictionary words and reused passwords.

Ethical Constraints:

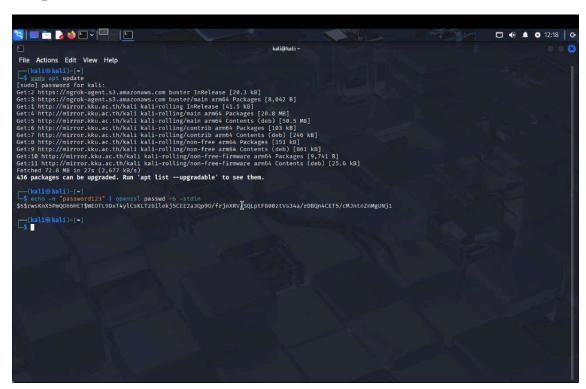
Legal Compliance:

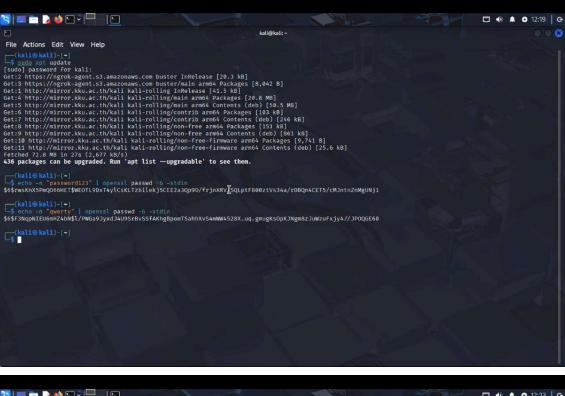
- Use tools only in authorized environments.
- Unauthorized cracking is illegal.

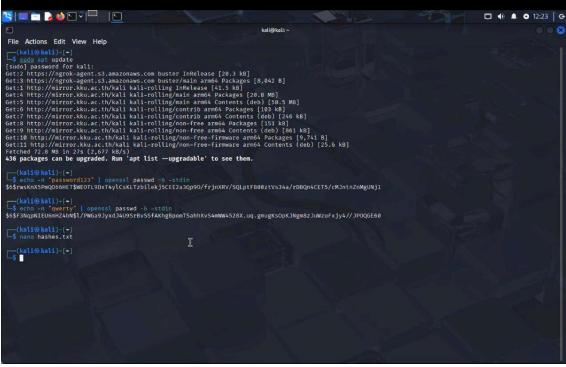
Challenges Faced:

- Identifying correct hash formats
- Unzipping large wordlists
- Long cracking time for complex passwords
- CPU limitations during brute-force

Outputs:

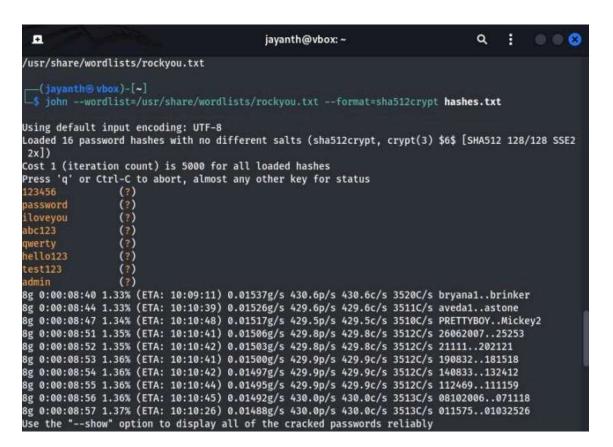




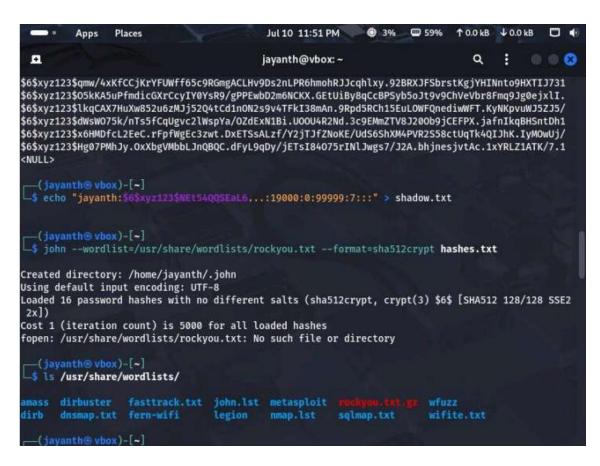


```
File Actions Edit View Help

Stationary of the Comment of the Comm
```



```
•
                                          jayanth@vbox: ~
                                                                               a
                                                                                         _(jayanth⊕ vbox)-[~]
 nano passwords.txt
 —(jayanth⊗ vbox)-[~]
-$ touch hashes.txt
 —(jayanth⊕ vbox)-[~]
 -$ while read password; do
 openssl passwd -6 -salt xyz123 "Spassword"
 one < passwords.txt > hashes.txt
 stat hashes.txt
$6$xyz123$NEt54QQSEaL6xoUyLjordqIHO/BcII6gQFt4V3wVe7eEhENe7zaIdy6RyZ8dpqr57dWKEdnk.8Cz4.76oxKRA/
$6$xyz123$/zssoQATjdDIFYawwaTGZCUkuZUyxVlLL1GS9hnIeM8cFwPi28gMmyb4PsQa3TXldaokRXZgl9Lp/1.LVQGkq1
$6$xyz123$dyAAvcyDIJsDmv.stFX3Tj/whZPqaavQH0ZgR4S/RvjYSOoCvzlB378YrzILoCBDZxQlcMh8twYfQIkARC.wo1
$6$xyz123$yolKcGNI8ilYjdp09os3SRu0hXxLNt0DduNL50/4LAsjr0r5gPVQoGlmefLK.SUjhAikhp9zYlBE6VojnPoF4/$
$6$xyz123$gUWux/ah5pgHX0vwC7u5FI5cpOrJmHgsIHbHMO9.zZOjqfX2lwR6QJ5kdmLjqYGK4svlV.h8UrTvPamlxQYN3.
$6$xyz123$um9G1WRlDx8v0YBCbZ.Ub6oN39EXWgv3Hx3bAXNRtr7gNjoemKLcGtzCxil8hWg94eMX4zD0j18kDg7A6rVXx.
$6$xyz123$iYV6F/FzFclI/1Qv.gHDns.Q.6JTEwKehVZUDYa1y0U3YUy5eOJUUyPjx/egp5.7/BqtNPaVW4.RDWW7Iio8P.
$6$xyz123$dtI/VBCLl56HtEtH0CNJKFnmUwAYDqZDU9WpgWMxVaGA53do/PG09M4Sk6nxSA9HF4WvLnTulP8dTQ1a9yAkf1
$6$xyz123$hGEGQVkPczVjxoGrv6NpXnsVB0v/gRwbYhHZBIRDJNjFUmiDEuJoiXPffYQqlPUnlJ6U.DfRcCFSj23/LPIOi1
$6$xyz123$55StqYvA1a3PlV7KGCa5boSSs2pBN5ybeVGxhinlTQVc5Bu.XZjV0k3KlHdBZj<u>ipq43TH9ZCfRctslEiM//Rk/</u>
$6$xyz123$qmw/4xKfCCjKrYFUWff65c9RGmgACLHv9Ds2nLPR6hmohRJJcqhlxy.92BRXJFSbrstKgjYHINnto9HXTIJ731
```



Group Contributions:

- Harshith Documentation & testing
- Varshith Implementation & scripting
- Bhanu Troubleshooting & setup
- Srinivas Research & formatting

Conclusion

This lab demonstrated how easily weak passwords can be cracked. Organizations must adopt strong password policies, MFA, and user education to mitigate risks.

Future innovations:

- Test berypt and PBKDF2 hashing.
- Explore AI-driven password cracking.

References

- John the Ripper Documentation
- Hashcat Wiki
- Kali Linux Tools