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ISP Assignment 2

1) Formspring:

The Formspring's list of password hashes involved Secure Hash Algorithm technique. The passwords encrypted in the SHA-256 format had a salt value ranging from 00 - 99. Salt is a randomly generated number added to the passwords before the passwords are converted into the hash value and because SHA-256 is irreversible, it is very difficult to crack the passwords, even if the salt value is known.

I used Hashcat tool for cracking the passwords using dictionary mode and brute force method. I got around 243 passwords recovered using dictionary mode and around 20k using brute force for around 2-3 hours.

Ashley Madison:

Ashley Madison list of password hashes was encrypted using a cryptographic function called bcrypt.

Bcrypt is more computationally intensive than some other functions like MD5. Also the Ashley Madison developers used a cost factor of 12 in their implementation, meaning that each possible password an attacker wants to test needs to be put through 4,096 rounds of hashing. This makes cracking passwords with a small size dictionary very slow. Better idea to improve chances of password cracking would be to use a large dictionary size.

2). After searching online a lot, I first tried using John The Ripper, password cracking tool. But I could not get enough good results using John The Ripper(JTR). I even installed Virtual Box on my system and then mounted Kali Linux on it to use the pre-installed resources it has for password cracking. But it turned out to be very slow and I could not get any results. Also tried to use Hydra. But I found Hashcat to one of the better password cracking tools. The reason for that is Hashcat uses wide variety of algorithms to crack passwords and more importantly is uses even the GPU which makes it comparatively faster than other password cracking tools.

The two techniques I used for cracking passwords are-

Dictionary mode

Brute Force

Dictionary mode attack is the simplest and fastest password cracking attack. The dictionary file has a lot of random words or previously cracked passwords which means we can hash them again using the same hashing technique which has been used for the passwords we are trying to recover. Now if the hashed values of the dictionary file and already hashed passwords

match, the tool displays out the plain text corresponding to that matched hash value. This attack is plausible only due to high performance capabilities of computers these days.

Brute force is one of the last options to crack passwords as it is really time consuming. Brute force requires a lot of computational power as it tries to guess all the possible combinations of all letters, numbers and special characters to crack a password. Advantage of using this technique is that if kept running for good amount of time, it can fetch many more results of cracked passwords than any other technique.

3) When I applied dictionary attack using Hashcat on Formspring's hashed passwords, I managed to crack around 4300 passwords. I used a common dictionary file which is rockyou.txt available on github. After getting these results, I added theis cracked password list to the dictionary file which I have. I again tried to crack more passwords and resulted in cracking more than 40K this time. I realized that using a previously password cracked list really increased the efficiency of cracking the remaining passwords.

Dictionary attack in Hashcat was done by using the following command-

```
./hashcat -m 1400 -a 0 formspring.txt rockyou.txt
```

```
Last login: Tue Feb 19 10:06:14 on ttys000
Restored session: Tue Feb 19 15:59:24 EST 2019
Manav-MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$ ./hashcat -m 1400 -a 0 formspring.txt rockyou.txt
hashcat (v5.1.0-42-g471a8ccc) starting...
OpenCL Platform #1: Apple
=====
* Device #1: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8259U CPU @ 2.30GHz, skipped.
* Device #2: Intel(R) Iris(TM) Plus Graphics 655, 384/1536 MB allocatable, 48MCU
Hashes: 419564 digests; 419564 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1

Applicable optimizers:
* Zero-Byte
* Early-Skip
* Not-Salted
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Salt
* Raw-Hash

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256

ATTENTION! Pure (unoptimized) OpenCL kernels selected.
This enables cracking passwords and salts > length 32 but for the price of drastically reduced performance.
If you want to switch to optimized OpenCL kernels, append -O to your commandline.

Watchdog: Hardware monitoring interface not found on your system.
Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger disabled.

INFO: Removed 4286 hashes found in potfile.

Dictionary cache hit:
* Filename...: rockyou.txt
* Passwords.: 14344384
* Bytes....: 139921497
* Keyspace..: 14344384

Approaching final keyspace - workload adjusted.

Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Exhausted
Hash.Type....: SHA2-256
Hash.Target...: formspring.txt
Time.Started...: Tue Feb 19 16:00:31 2019 (4 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Tue Feb 19 16:00:35 2019 (0 secs)
Guess.Bases...: File (rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue...: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.#2....: 3680.2 KH/s (10.96ms) @ Accel:64 Loops:1 Thr:64 Vec:1
Recovered.....: 4206/419564 (1.00%) Digests, 0/1 (0.00%) Salts
Recovered/Time...: CUR:N/A,N/A,N/A AVG:0,0,0 (Min,Hour,Day)
Progress.....: 14344384/14344384 (100.00%)
Rejected.....: 0/0 (0.00%)
Restore.Point...: 14344384/14344384 (100.00%)
Restore.Sub.#...: Salt:0 Amplifier:0+1 Iteration:0+1
Candidates.#....: $HEX(39323133446fd) -> $HEX(042a0337c2a156616d6f732103)

Started: Tue Feb 19 16:00:28 2019
Stopped: Tue Feb 19 16:00:37 2019
Manav-MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$
```

Line 378, Column 73

Tab Size: 4

Plain Text

Line 3/8, Column 7/3

ab Size: 4

Plain Text

Then I tried to do brute force attack, and although it was really slow, but I managed to crack a lot more passwords than with the dictionary attack. The command used was-
./hashcat -m 1400 -a 3 formspring.txt

Cracking passwords for Ashley Madison turned out to be really difficult. I believe this was because they had a pretty good hashing technique which has bcrypt. After running the dictionary attack for around an hour, I managed to get only two passwords cracked. I had to stop the attack as the stats showed me that it would take more than a year to crack all the passwords. The command used was –

./hashcat -m 3200 -a 0 ashley.txt rockyou.txt –force

```
Integer overflow detected in keyspace of mask: ?1?2?2?2?2?2?2?3?3?3?3?d?d
Integer overflow detected in keyspace of mask: ?1?2?2?2?2?2?2?3?3?3?d?d?d?
Integer overflow detected in keyspace of mask: ?1?2?2?2?2?2?2?3?3?3?d?d?d?

Started: Tue Feb 19 14:57:57 2019
Stopped: Tue Feb 19 14:57:59 2019
Manavs-MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$ ./hashcat -m 3200 -a 0 ashley.txt rockyou.txt --force --weak-hash-threshold 0
hashcat: unrecognized option '--weak-hash-threshold'
Invalid argument specified.

Manavs-MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$ ./hashcat -m 3200 -a 0 ashley.txt rockyou.txt --force
hashcat (v5.1.0-42-g471a8ccc) starting...

OpenCL Platform #1: Apple
=====
* Device #1: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8259U CPU @ 2.30GHz, skipped.
* Device #2: Intel(R) Iris(TM) Plus Graphics 655, 384/1536 MB allocatable, 48MCU

Hashes: 17 digests; 17 unique digests, 17 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1

Applicable optimizers:
* Zero-Byte

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 72

Watchdog: Hardware monitoring interface not found on your system.
Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger disabled.

Dictionary cache hit:
* Filename.:.. rockyou.txt
* Passwords.: 14344384
* Bytes....: 139921497
* Keyspace.:.. 14344384

$2a$12$3V8bFxv1b4DfJkhh3uqjumaRYyS1.NNppXlcFEFu1NUoBYtBEtTQ:booboo
$2a$12$8b5m318FP10g2XI.mtJyh.L.LFjk5iZMwen9gJ680rkrSLJrKs1e:beautiful
[!]status [p]ause [b]ypass [c]heckpoint [q]uit => q

Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Quit
Hash.Type.....: bcrypt $2*$, Blowfish (Unix)
Hash.Target....: ashley.txt
Time.Started...: Tue Feb 19 15:06:16 2019 (50 mins, 27 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Tue Feb 18 00:07:53 2020 (363 days, 8 hours)
Guess.Base.....: File (rockyou.txt)
Guess.Queue....: 1/1 (100.00%)
Speed.r2.....: 17 H/s (11.47ms) @ Accel:1 Loops:1 Thr:8 Vec:1
Recovered.....: 2/17 (11.76%) Digests, 2/17 (11.76%) Salts
Progress.....: 22272/243854528 (0.01%)
Rejected.....: 0/22272 (0.00%)
Restore.Point...: 1152/14344384 (0.01%)
Restore.Sub.#...: Salt:7 Amplifier:8:1 Iteration:78-79
Candidates.#...: 753951 -> mexico1

Started: Tue Feb 19 15:06:12 2019
Stopped: Tue Feb 19 15:56:44 2019
Manavs-MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$
```

Using Brute force on Ashley Madison did not fetch me any results, as it was very slow and my system started to hang. I ran brute force attack for more than 3 hours but could not get any passwords cracked so I just aborted the operation.

The command used was-

./hashcat -m 3200 -a 3 ashley.txt –force

```

Terminal Shell Edit View Window Help hashcat -- bash -- 198x60
hashcat -- bash -- 198x60
729da85d73b59be525f699c2a467bb11c1c1c142159b9e45c5fcfc7f99e837d1:17rox756
6febdbd781a3b92f32ccfc0ff06c71bcfa062e056482e0ddc8589235f2721772:16rjx546
4b6e4ab5f7739c9d83ad9c3ce71a7f36749d81d126e19a3ff3df697f79245664:39hyhy543
d38e6961d82f1d92b565b87cd917665eb91b662c9b4d72d747a438b510b93c:83tcm543
6e6523bd5d5d5a27312657ddc52a72a747785a4de6b6b6b19dfa91899b77a2825p1k11
70d9235264a8fe52322219989a6a8359f9aff2e77fb624a88d8f351118d5ca1:01g1046
5d9540c42205cced9a822a88a2c9568f1ff2d492ecfd52589f4f45e446a92a2d1:2p2232
4d9540c42205cced9a822a88a2c9568f1ff2d492ecfd52589f4f45e446a92a2d1:2p2232
21f6aa7aa64b81a8c4cc4dcff49832aa8e3b6cb28dade1d34bc:46rp4832
10988163999cb286b8529e782580c2724bc52d5b5b95a7887f6436308f799c40:14j2h932
4d5f085da59a5f23c538ce0746abb05e9887e09521978fb9882a2042c6f90:8n55856
1216ea6aa8f0202e1777fcf587a521b669999e6e75116b11145f4a3a0f01562d2f:2p2k20
392cf89754b2649207d66e140e9e7313a8b37d8e0799a467e9a3fccc9c:13j18577
c1d9866a08f0202e1777fcf587a521b669999e6e75116b11145f4a3a0f01562d2f:2p2k20
4f27342480f73c31a7929e119a743737a9d799b58611c5f4456d991c66d7:79w1d11
4459fcffafbf25238de0e45c89ffce7785d5a4d1d5ba838b3197fb9855dc4dc25b81:81gp7177
3ae424c71f13071b9a7b3c8241ca7d82733a8ee919db4b8f13b88b1b187f788b4:57j1b11
b05b2dabbcfce77b19d2a622b8126636e693185a8f7e8722755fbf989beef:897od011
b66812d2d90a9dc0d02f2ada6801191792abab3de18d7277cab5f4d7cf2f2:97k6k832
cc68a32f228644d405cf8ae4c011492feff88e5f366a928559797a3c27fd0:92rj1698
8c67474745613434a4545e7e44408f1895f64979280b197d:21p1j732
409f474c9515324580c891f32429799b58611c5f4456d991c66d7:79w1d11
8082082f9f8977e2249e791f3794a54baa5d5483437bae7488c3c9287des:57nsh11
a0e19128f1fdcc07e1c1b1d6f0b1948ae3d378769c9e97f633ka2d8b50f9e8d8:6hush01
e93986673591117d723a467db9e2a1a0ba7724a1e1ed7d9a1de29a92806f:287mf116
f6f82ec69d7a9f6f6451c1f69b0b24f1e31b8ab7b94d4d661c1f1a8f0c0ed3d120:6a011166
5e40a2e0f3ee83cd1d9824668959a6f69749f1e1989c1ff31c1762789f281e8:68ft111
a0f0758951ee8174e784c15a7399c097feb3dc3d247284f2229ac7d2a8523f3d9:77p1m11
e097986673591117d723a467db9e2a1a0ba7724a1e1ed7d9a1de29a92806f:287mf116
4092390ha588467224dnd0befca55a1383a2aeeed20d9f4f8ad87c72cf3:82onin11
c1ad979c1caa9d1db9c9a13ff9a02b4fef629c9a95c8d588b3bba82d97a3f6:54ft120
b0ef4f45a945d1b78578f8243d7e867890be272be0e0ff3e08c84d55ff42f4c28b0:26p2756
a5b53c3e2d031349993a1fb912c4825e131767a56e3a9122a892f0b7935d3c:47zs577
5adebaa3e5a2c295e622980b29980a36cfdcf799ed70813a43a4c81a2a729ca962e:297l0289
|status [p]ause [b]ypass [c]heckpoint [q]uit => q

Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Quit
Hash.Type....: SHA2-256
Hash.Target...: formicario.txt
Time.Started...: Tue Feb 19 12:25:58 2019 (1 hour, 6 mins)
Time.Estimated.: Tue Feb 19 13:32:30 2019 (17 hours, 44 mins)
Guess.Mask....: ?1?2??2??2??2??3 [8]
Guess.Charset.: -1 ?1?d?u-, -2 ?1?d-, -3 ?1?d!$0-, -4 Undefined
Guess.Queue...: 8/3 (53.33%)
Speed.#....: 83988.2 kHz/s (#.8.8ms) @ Accel:16 Loops:4 Thr:256 Vec:1
Recovered....: 4286/419560 (1.00%) Digests, 0/1 (0.00%) Salts
Recovered/Time.: 4286/419560 (1.00%) Digests, 0/1 (0.00%) Salts, 3401,81636 (Min,Hour,Day)
Progress....: 1679728541152 /5153398406112 (3.63%)
Rejected....: 0/67872551152 (0.00%)
Restore.Point.: 1966988/68864256 (2.86%)
Restore.Sub#2...: Salt:0 Amplifier:5b324-5b328 Iteration:0-4
Candidates.#2...: Dbida189 -> xd0bgn0
Candidates.#2...: Dbida189 -> xd0bgn0
Started: Tue Feb 19 11:32:20 2019
Stopped: Tue Feb 19 13:32:30 2019
Manav's MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$ [ ](Des/Oracle)

```

```

Started: Tue Feb 19 16:02:08 2019
Stopped: Tue Feb 19 16:02:26 2019
Manav's MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$ ./hashcat -m 3200 -a 3 ashley.txt --force
hashcat (v5.1.0-42-g71a8ccc) starting...
OpenCL Platform #1: Apple
=====
* Device #1: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8259U CPU @ 2.30GHz, skipped.
* Device #2: Intel(R) Iris(TM) Plus Graphics 655, 384/1536 MB allocatable, 48MU
Bitmap table overflowed at 18 bits.
This typically happens with too many hashes and reduces your performance.
You can increase the bitmap table size with --bitmap-max, but
this creates a trade-off between L2-cache and bitmap efficiency.
It is therefore not guaranteed to restore full performance.

Hashes: 2200290 digests; 2200290 unique digests, 2200290 unique salts
Bitmaps: 18 bits, 262144 entries, 0x0003ffff mask, 1068576 bytes, 5/13 rotates

Applicable optimizers:
* Zero-Byte
* Bruteforce

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 72

Watchdog: Hardware monitoring interface not found on your system.
Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger disabled.

INFO: Removed 2 hashes found in potfile.

The wordlist or mask that you are using is too small.
This means that hashcat cannot use the full parallel power of your device(s).
Unless you supply more work, your cracking speed will drop.
For tips on supplying more work, see: https://hashcat.net/faq/morework

Approaching final keypace - workload adjusted.

[s]tatus [p]ause [b]ypass [c]heckpoint [q]uit => q

Session.....: hashcat
Status.....: Quit
Hash.Type....: bcrypt $2$, Blowfish (Unix)
Hash.Target...: ashley.txt
Time.Started...: Tue Feb 19 16:03:56 2019 (1 hour, 48 mins)
Time.Estimated.: Wed Dec 5 11:39:07 2085 (66 years, 289 days)
Guess.Mask....: ?1 ?1
Guess.Charset.: -1 ?1?d?u-, -2 ?1?d-, -3 ?1?d!$0-, -4 Undefined
Guess.Queue...: 1/15 (6.67%)
Speed.#....: 0 H/s (2.94ms) @ Accel:1 Loops:1 Thr:8 Vec:1
Recovered....: 2/2280298 (0.00%) Digests, 2/2280298 (0.00%) Salts
Recovered/Time.: CUR:0.0, N/A: AVG:0.0 (Min,Hour,Day)
Progress....: 421/136427980 (0.00%)
Rejected....: 0/421 (0.00%)
Restore.Point.: 0/421 (0.00%)
Restore.Sub#2...: Salt:6 Amplifier:49-58 Iteration:2604-2605
Candidates.#2...: H -> H

Started: Tue Feb 19 16:03:39 2019
Stopped: Tue Feb 19 17:52:32 2019
Manav's MacBook-Pro:hashcat manavahlawat$ [ ]

```

Estimated time was more than 66 years.

Also, there was a certain pattern in the cracked passwords. All of them were a combination of numbers and characters. Almost every password started and ended with numbers and had some characters in between.

There was a lot of difference in speeds of both the attacks. Dictionary attack was kind of fast. On the other side, brute force attack took like forever to fetch me results of cracked passwords.

4) Based on your experience, describe (briefly – you can use a bulleted list for this one) the steps you would follow to try to crack passwords in the future. Basically, if you are given a hash file (one with just a bunch of hex values) for company X, what would you do to try to recover as many passwords as possible.

-> First, it is important to identify the hashing technique which has been used to hash the passwords because only then can we think of an approach to crack those hashed values.

-> The second thing would be to write a piece of code for cracking those hash values or using a suitable password cracking tool(I used Hashcat above).

-> Because dictionary attack seems to be the most efficient way of cracking hash values, third step would be to prepare a large relevant dictionary file which could help recover as many passwords as possible.

Next, it would help if one could recognize the salts that have been used to hash the plain text. It would really make it simpler to crack the passwords now.

Next step would be to use the correct and most efficient attack modes using the password cracking tool (Hashcat in my case).

Once, you have a initial list of cracked passwords, the best method to improve the efficiency is to use the already cracked password list in the dictionary file and then use the attack mode again to get better results.

If the above steps do not get you success, one can always try the more time consuming brute force attack.

5) Finally, if you were in charge of creating a password scheme, describe at a high level what algorithms and storage methods you would use. This is an open-ended question, so provide as many details as needed to justify your response.

If I was in charge of creating a password scheme, I would either use a hashing technique from SHA family and then use salts with it to make it stronger and more difficult to crack. But the drawback for this technique would be that, if someone is familiar with the salt that has been used in the hash value, it becomes relatively easier to crack such hashed values.

So, from my experience after working on this assignment, I would go for bcrypt encryption technique to hash the plain text. Bcrypt seems to be the strongest hashing technique which was used by Ashley Madison's developers. As a result, I could not get enough passwords cracked in a limited amount of time.

