

Custom Wordlists

While pre-made wordlists like `rockyou` or `SecLists` provide an extensive repository of potential passwords and usernames, they operate on a broad spectrum, casting a wide net in the hopes of catching the right combination. While effective in some scenarios, this approach can be inefficient and time-consuming, especially when targeting specific individuals or organizations with unique password or username patterns.

Consider the scenario where a pentester attempts to compromise the account of "Thomas Edison" at his workplace. A generic username list like `xato-net-10-million-usernames-dup.txt` is unlikely to yield any meaningful results. Given the potential username conventions enforced by his company, the probability of his specific username being included in such a massive dataset is minimal. These could range from a straightforward first name/last name format to more intricate combinations like last name/first three.

In such cases, the power of custom wordlists comes into play. These meticulously crafted lists, tailored to the specific target and their environment, dramatically increase brute-force attacks' efficiency and success rate. They leverage information gathered from various sources, such as social media profiles, company directories, or even leaked data, to create a focused and highly relevant set of potential passwords and usernames. This laser-sharp approach minimizes wasted effort and maximizes the chances of cracking the target account.

Username Anarchy

Even when dealing with a seemingly simple name like "Jane Smith," manual username generation can quickly become a convoluted endeavor. While the obvious combinations like `jane`, `smith`, `janesmith`, `j.smith`, or `jane.s` may seem adequate, they barely scratch the surface of the potential username landscape.

Human creativity knows no bounds, and usernames often become a canvas for personal expression. Jane could seamlessly weave in her middle name, birth year, or a cherished hobby, leading to variations like `janemarie`, `smithj87`, or `jane_the_gardener`. The allure of `leetspeak`, where letters are replaced with numbers or symbols, could manifest in usernames like `j4n3_5m1th`, or `j@n3_5m1th`. Her passion for a particular book, movie, or band might inspire usernames like `winteriscoming`, `potterheadjane`, or `smith_beatles_fan`.

This is where `Username Anarchy` shines. It accounts for initials, common substitutions, and more, casting a wider net in your quest to uncover the target's username:

```
Custom Wordlists
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ ./username-anarchy -l

Plugin name      Example
-----
first            anna
firstlast        annakey
first.last       annakey
firstlast[8]     annakey
first[4]last[4]  annakey
firstr           annak
f.last          a.key
flast           akey
lfirst          kanna
l.first          k.anna
lastf           keya
last             key
last.f          key.a
last.first       key.anna
FLast           Akey
first1          anna0, anna1, anna2
fl              ak
fmLast          abkey
firstmiddlelast annaboomkey
fml             abk
FL              AK
FirstLast        AnnaKey
First.Last       Anna.Key
Last            Key
```

First, install ruby, and then pull the `Username Anarchy` git to get the script:

Cheat Sheet
Go to Questions

Table of Contents

Introduction

- Introduction
- Password Security Fundamentals

Brute Force Attacks

- Brute Force Attacks
- Dictionary Attacks
- Hybrid Attacks

Hydra

- Hydra
- Basic HTTP Authentication
- Login Forms

Medusa

- Medusa
- Web Services

Custom Wordlists

- Custom Wordlists

Skills Assessment

- Skills Assessment Part 1
- Skills Assessment Part 2

My Workstation

OFFLINE

Start Instance

∞ / 1 spawns left

```
Custom Wordlists
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ sudo apt install ruby -y
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ git clone https://github.com/urbanadventurer/username-anarchy.git
MisaelMacias@htb[~/htb]$ cd username-anarchy
```

```
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ ./username-anarchy Jane Smith > jane_smith_usernames.txt
```

Next, execute it with the target's first and last names. This will generate possible username combinations.

```
Custom Wordlists  
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ ./username-anarchy Jane Smith > jane_smith_usernames.txt
```

Upon inspecting `jane_smith_usernames.txt`, you'll encounter a diverse array of usernames, encompassing:

- Basic combinations: `janesmith`, `smithjane`, `jane.smith`, `j.smith`, etc.
- Initials: `js`, `j.s.`, `s.j.`, etc.
- etc

This comprehensive list, tailored to the target's name, is valuable in a brute-force attack.

CUPP

With the username aspect addressed, the next formidable hurdle in a brute-force attack is the password. This is where **CUPP** (Common User Passwords Profiler) steps in, a tool designed to create highly personalized password wordlists that leverage the gathered intelligence about your target.

Let's continue our exploration with Jane Smith. We've already employed **Username Anarchy** to generate a list of potential usernames. Now, let's use CUPP to complement this with a targeted password list.

The efficacy of CUPP hinges on the quality and depth of the information you feed it. It's akin to a detective piecing together a suspect's profile - the more clues you have, the clearer the picture becomes. So, where can one gather this valuable intelligence for a target like Jane Smith?

- **Social Media:** A goldmine of personal details: birthdays, pet names, favorite quotes, travel destinations, significant others, and more. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn can reveal much information.
- **Company Websites:** Jane's current or past employers' websites might list her name, position, and even her professional bio, offering insights into her work life.
- **Public Records:** Depending on jurisdiction and privacy laws, public records might divulge details about Jane's address, family members, property ownership, or even past legal entanglements.
- **News Articles and Blogs:** Has Jane been featured in any news articles or blog posts? These could shed light on her interests, achievements, or affiliations.

OSINT will be a goldmine of information for CUPP. Provide as much information as possible; CUPP's effectiveness hinges on the depth of your intelligence. For example, let's say you have put together this profile based on Jane Smith's Facebook postings.

Field	Details
Name	Jane Smith
Nickname	Janey
Birthdate	December 11, 1990
Relationship Status	In a relationship with Jim
Partner's Name	Jim (Nickname: Jimbo)
Partner's Birthdate	December 12, 1990
Pet	Spot
Company	AHI
Interests	Hackers, Pizza, Golf, Horses
Favorite Colors	Blue

CUPP will then take your inputs and create a comprehensive list of potential passwords:

- Original and Capitalized: `jane`, `Jane`
- Reversed Strings: `enaj`, `enaJ`
- Birthdate Variations: `jane1994`, `smith2708`
- Concatenations: `janesmith`, `smithjane`
- Appending Special Characters: `jane!`, `smith@`
- Appending Numbers: `jane123`, `smith2024`
- Leetspeak Substitutions: `j4n3`, `5mlth`

- Combined Mutations: Jane1994!, smith2708@

This process results in a highly personalized wordlist, significantly more likely to contain Jane's actual password than any generic, off-the-shelf dictionary could ever hope to achieve. This focused approach dramatically increases the odds of success in our password-cracking endeavors.

If you're using Pwnbox, CUPP is likely pre-installed. Otherwise, install it using:

```
● ● ● Custom Wordlists
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ sudo apt install cupp -y
```

Invoke CUPP in interactive mode, CUPP will guide you through a series of questions about your target, enter the following as prompted:

```
● ● ● Custom Wordlists
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ cupp -i

-----
cupp.py!          # Common
\               # User
 \ ,--,
 \ (oo)---   # Passwords
 (--) )\     # Profiler
 ||--|| *    [ Muris Kurgas | j0rgan@remote-exploit.org ]
              [ Mebus | https://github.com/Mebus/]

[+] Insert the information about the victim to make a dictionary
[+] If you don't know all the info, just hit enter when asked! ;)

> First Name: Jane
> Surname: Smith
> Nickname: Janey
> Birthdate (DDMMYYYY): 11121990

> Partners) name: Jim
> Partners) nickname: Jimbo
> Partners) birthdate (DDMMYYYY): 12121990

> Child's name:
> Child's nickname:
> Child's birthdate (DDMMYYYY):

> Pet's name: Spot
> Company name: AHI

> Do you want to add some key words about the victim? Y/[N]: y
> Please enter the words, separated by comma. [i.e. hacker,juice,black], spaces will be removed
> Do you want to add special chars at the end of words? Y/[N]: y
> Do you want to add some random numbers at the end of words? Y/[N]: y
> Leet mode? (i.e. leet = 1337) Y/[N]: y

[+] Now making a dictionary...
[+] Sorting list and removing duplicates...
[+] Saving dictionary to jane.txt, counting 46790 words.
[+] Now load your pistolero with jane.txt and shoot! Good luck!
```

We now have a generated username.txt list and jane.txt password list, but there is one more thing we need to deal with. CUPP has generated many possible passwords for us, but Jane's company, AHI, has a rather odd password policy.

- Minimum Length: 6 characters
- Must Include:
 - At least one uppercase letter
 - At least one lowercase letter
 - At least one number
 - At least two special characters (from the set !@#\$%^&*)

As we did earlier, we can use grep to filter that password list to match that policy:

```
● ● ● Custom Wordlists
MisaelMacias@htb[/htb]$ grep -E '^.{6,$}' jane.txt | grep -E '[A-Z]' | grep -E '[a-z]' | grep
```

This command efficiently filters `jane.txt` to match the provided policy, from ~46000 passwords to a possible ~7900. It first ensures a minimum length of 6 characters, then checks for at least one uppercase letter, one

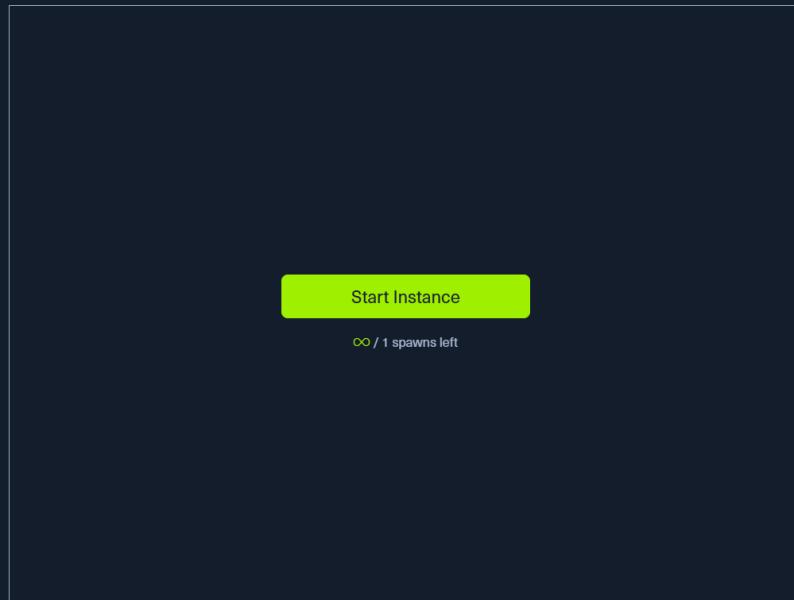
lowercase letter, one number, and finally, at least two special characters from the specified set. The filtered results are stored in `jane-filtered.txt`.

Use the two generated lists in Hydra against the target to brute-force the login form. Remember to change the target info for your instance.

```
● ● ● Custom Wordlists
MisaelMacias@htb$ hydra -L usernames.txt -P jane-filtered.txt IP -s PORT -f http-post-f
Hydra v9.5 (c) 2023 by van Hauser/THC & David Maciejak - Please do not use in military or sec
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) starting at 2024-09-05 11:47:14
[DATA] max 16 tasks per 1 server, overall 16 tasks, 655060 login tries (l:14/p:46790), ~40942
[DATA] attacking http-post-form://IP:PORT/:username='USER'&password='^PASS':Invalid credential
[PORT][http-post-form] host: IP  login: ...  password: ...
[STATUS] attack finished for IP (valid pair found)
1 of 1 target successfully completed, 1 valid password found
Hydra (https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra) finished at 2024-09-05 11:47:18
```

Once Hydra has completed the attack, log into the website using the discovered credentials and retrieve the flag.

The screenshot shows the Pwnbox interface. At the top, there's a circular icon with a cloud and the text "Connect to Pwnbox" followed by the subtext "Your own web-based Parrot Linux instance to play our labs.". Below this is a "Pwnbox Location" dropdown menu set to "UK". A status indicator shows "139ms". At the bottom, there's a note " ⓘ Terminate Pwnbox to switch location".



Waiting to start...

The screenshot shows the "Questions" section of the challenge. It includes a toggle switch for "Enable step-by-step solutions for all questions" with a question mark icon, a "Cheat Sheet" button with a document icon, and a "Questions" heading. Below the heading, it says "Answer the question(s) below to complete this Section and earn cubes!". A note says "Target(s): Click here to spawn the target system!". There's a task card with "+ 2 🛡️ After successfully brute-forcing, and then logging into the target, what is the full flag you find?". The answer field contains "HTB{W3b_L0gin_Brut3Forc3_Cu5t0m}" and a "Submit" button with a checkmark icon.

◀ Previous Next ▶

Mark Complete & Next

