# EN3240: Embedded Systems Engineering Assignment 6 — Validation/Verification & Security

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This is an individual assignment!

Due Date: 7 October 2022 by 11.59 PM

#### Instructions

Please read the instructions and questions carefully. Write your answers directly in the space provided. Compile the tex document and submit the resulting PDF. This is an individual assignment. You are not allowed to take or give any help in completing this assignment.

## Problem 1 (1 Point)

How many input patterns (tests) are required (minimum) to verify a 3-input OR gate completely when only binary inputs are allowed (each input can be 0 or 1)? List the inputs and expected outputs.

### Problem 2 (2 Points)

How many input patterns (tests) are required (minimum) to verify a 3-input OR gate completely when only ternary inputs are allowed (each input can be 0 or 1 or x; x implies unknown which can be 0 or 1)? List the inputs.

#### Problem 3 (2 Points)

There are two types of processor simulation techniques - functional and cycle-accurate. Given an input assembly program, the functional simulation produces the correct output but does not provide cycle-by-cycle details. On the other hand, the pipelined simulation provides a cycle-by-cycle simulation of the pipeline to eventually produce the final result. Which one is faster in terms of performance (simulation time) and why? Why do people use the slower one, then?

# Problem 4 (2 Points)

There are only two ways of combining compression and encryption:

- CASE I: compression followed by encryption.
- CASE II: encryption followed by compression.

Please indicate which is beneficial for both code size reduction and security improvement. Please explain why the other one is not suitable.

#### Problem 5 (8 Points)

1. Download the shadow.hex file from the "assignment6-resources" folder. This file has been encrypted using RC4 encryption. 40 bits hexadecimal key: 6D 69 74 72 65. Decrypt the file using any available decryption tool (e.g., cryptool). Add a screenshot of the decrypted shadow.hex file content.

```
root:$6$QIJt0cnr$hmgN/fzUrHFFI1SaGXVNzE060TPuwsZdzPvMyXwD1HxVqm9kShuXNQsu7ljzqYnPk4sr1Ed.l2Ay3/FWmh9dS8::15638:0:99999:7:::
alice:$1$76rTuBRQ$v4agCCeFwNdbwWSb0tjyK0:15633:0:99999:7:::
bob:$6$HMnwZdgE26nuHzjX$sCIMgKX2Q7sfGBPD9fOfiLrZEEyT4/sAfRBI5LZ5oMbJ92pdh8ZyXQ7qo4Q29S 2DIBppCHfYvFb7en52pXXXsd1:15639:0:99999:7:::
ashleigh:$5$ESPmzZVrxj1QSb6v$tDvZMJstn2pMVbjkeIUE2ywLG3sEb/0oewo1Xm.tVsD:15633:0:99999:7:::
penguin:$5$NJyUBgdk3X1ipyI7$AJCbbLbYyCve4IbDwryO2huVfySZT9rWcYi3S6KYIB5:15633:0:99999:7:::
administrator:$6$4DI7GI374eB.boZ.$dHtEuBOMISA7I1DgH9j6/Ci9SJMmsjcAGKuXUwzEiTC1YMQyGxjAWbL 2VK0prddiBKY05pASRKUe85CdQijp071:15633:0:99999:7:::
eve:$apr1$Wv63/0xM$VpTix2hoPBg1mxhHpeCOo.:15633:0:99999:7:::
claire:$1$pOyn.Tmd$rC3H683jBfWqj3yb8T0eu.:15633:0:99999:7:::
```

Figure 1: Content of the decrypted "shadow.hex" file

2. Run "John the Ripper" password cracking utility to crack the passwords in the decrypted shadow file with the help of the dictionary "rockyou.txt" (Link). What is the command you used to crack the passwords in the shadow file?

"Note that John can't crack hashes of different types at the same time. If you happen to get a password file that has more than one hash type, you have to invoke John once for each hash type and you need to use this option to make John crack hashes of types other than the one it would auto-detect by default." - abstracted from here.

Hash ID	Hash format in John	Users
\$6\$	sha512crypt	root, bob, administrator
\$5\$	sha256crypt	ashleigh, penguin
\$1\$, \$apr1\$	md5crypt	alice, eve, claire

Table 1: Additional --format argument that should be passed to crack password

**Note**: "resources" in the following command is a user created directory to keep the password list and the decrypted shadow file.

Following commands were invoked one after the other to crack all the possible passwords in the given shadow file.

```
$ ./john --wordlist=resources/rockyou.txt --rules resources/Cry-RC4-shadow.txt --format=md5crypt
$ ./john --wordlist=resources/rockyou.txt --rules resources/Cry-RC4-shadow.txt --format=sha256crypt
$ ./john --wordlist=resources/rockyou.txt --rules resources/Cry-RC4-shadow.txt --format=sha512crypt
```

Figure 2: Status of John the Ripper while cracking the passwords

It was observed that, the Estimated Time of Arrival(ETA) to crack the password of the *root* user is 2023-01-XX and its progress increments really slowly. Therefore the program was aborted without trying to crack it.

3. Add a screenshot of all the cracked passwords.

```
bimalka98@LAP-BIMALKA98: ~/src/john/run$ ./john --show resources/Cry-RC4-shadow.txt
alice:simple:15633:0:99999:7:::
bob:developer:15639:0:99999:7:::
ashleigh:qwerty12345:15633:0:99999:7:::
penguin:pinky:15633:0:99999:7:::
administrator:babygirl:15633:0:99999:7:::
eve:labs123k:15633:0:99999:7:::
claire:cyber123:15633:0:99999:7:::
7 password hashes cracked, 1 left
bimalka98@LAP-BIMALKA98:~/src/john/run$
```

Figure 3: Status of John the Ripper while cracking the passwords

- 4. Provide recommendations to enhance the strength of the passwords.
  - By observing time duration the program took to crack each password, following recommendations can be provided.
    - When creating a password a combination of numbers, letters (upper case and/or lower case) and special characters must be used and the password must be sufficiently long to make it stronger.
    - When selecting an encryption method, SHA-512 is preferred over SHA-256 and the MD5. Because the latter two methods were comparably weak and the passwords of the ashleigh, penguin, alice, eve and claire were cracked in less than 10 seconds. Whereas it took 50 seconds to guess the password of administrator and nearly two minutes to crack the password of the bob.
    - When creating a password common words (such as *simple*, *cyber*, *labs* (found above) and etc) and patterns (such as 123, 12345 (found above) and etc) must be strictly avoided. As these words can be easily guessed and cracked in no time as seen in the above scenario.
    - A password must not contain personal information such as name, birth year and etc. as those can easily be combined to form a candidate set of passwords easily.