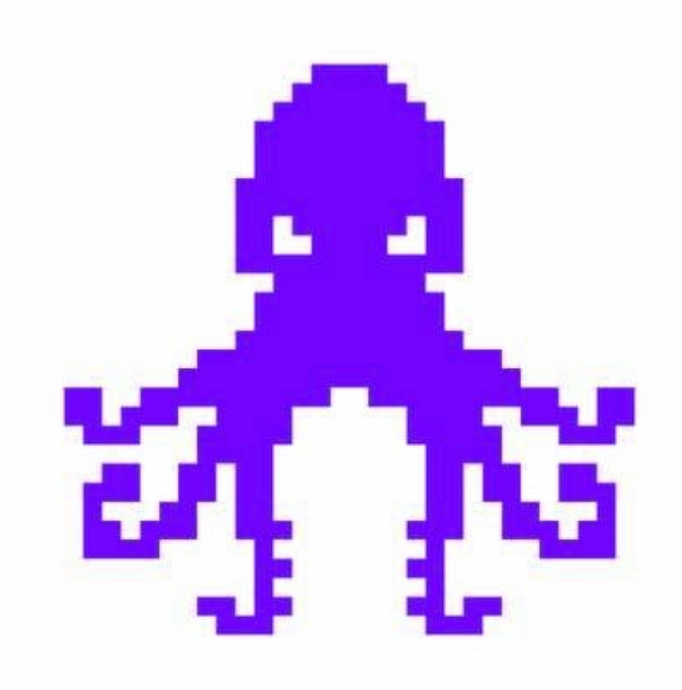


Crack the hash level 2



01/07/2022

Hash identification

We need to try to identify which kind of hash it is.

Haiti is a CLI tool to identify the hash type of a given hash

1. 48bb6e862e54f2a795ffc4e541caed4d

```
haiti 741ebf5166b9ece4cca88a3868c44871e8370707cf19af3ceaa4a6fba006f224ae03f39153492853
RIPEMD-320 [JtR: dynamic_150]
Umbraco HMAC-SHA1 [HC: 24800]
```

Format: RIPEMD-320

2. 1aec7a56aa08b25b596057e1ccbc6d768b770eaa0f355ccbd56aee5040e02ee

```
haiti 1aec7a56aa08b25b596057e1ccbc6d768b770eaa0f355ccbd56aee5040e02ee
SHA-256 [HC: 1400] [JtR: raw-sha256]
GOST R 34.11-94 [HC: 6900] [JtR: gost]
SHA3-256 [HC: 17400] [JtR: dynamic_380]
Keccak-256 [HC: 17800] [JtR: raw-keccak-256]
Snefru-256 [JtR: snefru-256]
RIPEMD-256 [JtR: dynamic_140]
Haval-256 (3 rounds) [JtR: haval-256-3]
Haval-256 (4 rounds) [JtR: dynamic_290]
Haval-256 (5 rounds) [JtR: dynamic_300]
GOST CryptoPro S-Box
Skein-256 [JtR: skein-256]
Skein-512(256)
PANAMA [JtR: dynamic_320]
BLAKE2-256
MD6-256
Umbraco HMAC-SHA1 [HC: 24800]
```

Format: various

3. What is Keccak-256 Hashcat code?

17800

4. What is Keccak-256 John the Ripper code?

Raw-Keccak-256

Worldlist

For hash cracking you will often need some custom or specialized dictionaries called wordlists.

SecLists is a collection of multiple types of lists used during security assessments, collected in one place. List types include usernames, passwords, URLs, sensitive data patterns, fuzzing payloads, web shells, and many more.

Wordlistctl is a script to fetch, install, update and search wordlist archives from websites offering wordlists with more than 6300 wordlists available.

Rawsec's CyberSecurity Inventory is an inventory of tools and resources about CyberSecurity. The Cracking category will be especially useful to find wordlist generator tools.

Note: On the exercise below we will see how to use wordlistctl to download a list, for the example I took rockyou which is a famous wordlist but if you use TryHackMe AttackBox or Kali Linux you should already have it under `/usr/share/wordlists/`, so you don't need to download it again, this is just an example to show you how wordlistctl works.

RockYou is a famous wordlist contains a large set of commonly used password sorted by frequency.

5. To search for this wordlist with wordlistctl run:

```
python3 ./wordlistctl.py search rockyou
```

to download any list and decompressed

```
./wordlistctl.py fetch -l "dogs" -d fetch_term
```

6. Which option do you need to add to the previous command to search into local archives instead of remote ones?

```
python3 ./wordlistctl.py search -l
```

7. Search the rockyou list

```
python3 wordlistctl.py search -l rockyou
```

```
--=[ wordlistctl by blackarch.org ]==--
```

```
> /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt (139.92 Mb)
```

8. You can search for a wordlist about a specific subject (eg. facebook) or list all wordlists from a category (eg. fuzzing).

```
python3 wordlistctl.py search facebook
```

```
--==[ wordlistctl by blackarch.org ]==--
```

```
0 > facebook-app (1.76 Mb)
1 > facebook-bot (1.64 Kb)
2 > facebook-first (40.72 Mb)
3 > facebook-firstnames (36.58 Mb)
4 > facebook-last (51.59 Mb)
5 > facebook-lastnames (46.46 Mb)
6 > facebook-names-unique (1.5 Gb)
7 > facebook-lastfirst (98.54 Mb)
8 > facebook-firstlast (171.41 Mb)
9 > facebook-f (154.93 Mb)
10 > facebook-phished (25.09 Kb)
11 > facebook-pastebay (500 B)
```

```
python3 wordlistctl.py list -g fuzzing
```

```
--==[ wordlistctl by blackarch.org ]==--
```

[+] available wordlists:

```
0 > php (3.48 Kb)
1 > frontpage (233.00 B)
2 > 1-4_all_letters_a-z (2.36 Mb)
3 > 3-digits-000-999 (4.00 Kb)
4 > 4-digits-0000-9999 (50.00 Kb)
5 > 5-digits-00000-99999 (600.00 Kb)
6 > 6-digits-000000-999999 (7.00 Mb)
7 > MSSQL-Enumeration (716.00 B)
```

8 > MSSQL (1.06 Kb)

9 > MySQL-Read-Local-Files (210.00 B)

10 > MySQL-SQLi-Login-Bypass (374.00 B)

11 > MySQL (108.00 B)

12 > NoSQL (566.00 B)

9. What is the name of the first wordlist in the usernames category?

```
python3 wordlistctl.py list -g usernames
```

```
--==[ wordlistctl by blackarch.org ]==--
```

```
[+] available wordlists:
```

```
0 > CommonAdminBase64 (1.05 Kb)
```

```
1 > multiplesources-users-fabian-fingerle (164.59 Kb)
```

```
2 > familynames-usa-top1000 (7.12 Kb)
```

```
3 > femalenames-usa-top1000 (6.94 Kb)
```

```
4 > malenames-usa-top1000 (6.68 Kb)
```

```
CommonAdminBase64
```

Cracking tools, modes & rules

Finally you'll need a cracking tool, the 2 very common ones are:

Hashcat

John the Ripper (jumbo version)

There are several modes of cracking you can use:

- Wordlist mode, which consist in trying all words contained in a dictionary. For example, a list of common passwords, a list of usernames, etc.
- Incremental mode, which consist in trying all possible character combinations as passwords. This is powerful but much more longer especially if the password is long.
- Rule mode, which consist in using the wordlist mode by adding it some pattern or mangle the string. For example adding the current year, or appending a common special character.

There are 2 ways of performing a rule based bruteforce:

- 1) Generating a custom wordlist and using the classic wordlist mode with it.
- 2) Using a common wordlist and tell the cracking tool to apply some custom mangling rules on it.

The second option is much more powerful as you wont waste gigabytes by storing tons of wordlists and waste time generating ones you will use only one time. Rather having a few interesting lists and apply various mangling rules that you can re-use over different wordlist.

John the Ripper already include various mangling rules but you can create your owns and apply them the wordlist when cracking:

john hash.txt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/passwords/rockyou.txt rules=norajCommon02

You can consult John the Ripper Wordlist rules syntax for creating your own rules.

I'll give you the main ideas of mutation rules, of course several can be combined together.

Border mutation - commonly used combinations of digits and special symbols can be added at the end or at the beginning, or both

Freak mutation - letters are replaced with similarly looking special symbols

Case mutation - the program checks all variations of uppercase/lowercase letters for any character

Order mutation - character order is reversed

Repetition mutation - the same group of characters are repeated several times

Vowels mutation - vowels are omitted or capitalized

Strip mutation - one or several characters are removed

Swap mutation - some characters are swapped and change places

Duplicate mutation - some characters are duplicated

Delimiter mutation - delimiters are added between characters

Depending of your distribution, the John configuration may be located at `/etc/john/john.conf` and/or `/usr/share/john/john.conf`. To locate the JtR install directory run `locate john.conf`, then create `john-local.conf` in the same directory (in my case `/usr/share/john/john-local.conf`) and create our rules in here.

Let's use the top 10 000 most used password list from

[SecLists](#) (`/usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Common-Credentials/10k-most-common.txt`) and generate a simple border mutation by appending all 2 digits combinations at the end of each password.

Let's edit `sudo nano /etc/john/john.conf` and add a new rule:

```
sudo nano /etc/john/john.conf
```

```
[List.Rules:THM01]
```

```
$(0-9)$(0-9)
```


10. Now let's crack the SHA1 hash 2d5c517a4f7a14dcb38329d228a7d18a3b78ce83, we just have to write the hash in a text file and to specify the hash type, the wordlist and our rule name.

```
john --format=raw-sha1 --wordlist=/usr/share/seclists/Passwords/Common-Credentials/10k-most-common.txt --rules=THM01 hash.txt
```

Using default input encoding: UTF-8

Loaded 1 password hash (Raw-SHA1 [SHA1 256/256 AVX2 8x])

Warning: no OpenMP support for this hash type, consider --fork=8

Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status

```
moonligh56 (?)
```

Custom wordlist generation

As I said in the previous task mangling rules avoid to waste storage space and time but there are some cases where generating a custom wordlist could be a better idea:

- You will often re-use the wordlist, generating one will save computation power rather than using a mangling rule
- You want to use the wordlist with several tools
- You want to use a tool that support wordlists but not mangling rules
- You find the custom rule syntax of John too complex

Let's say we know the password we want to crack is about dogs. We can download a list of dog racesudo `./wordlistctl.py fetch -l "dogs" -d fetch_term (/usr/share/wordlists/misc/dogs.txt)`. Then we can use Mentalist to generate some mutations.

Download the list and decompressed

```
./wordlistctl.py fetch -l "dogs" -d fetch_term
```

search the path of the wordlist

```
./wordlistctl.py search -l dogs
```

---[wordlistctl by blackarch.org]---

```
> /usr/share/wordlists/misc/dogs.txt (2.41 Kb)
```

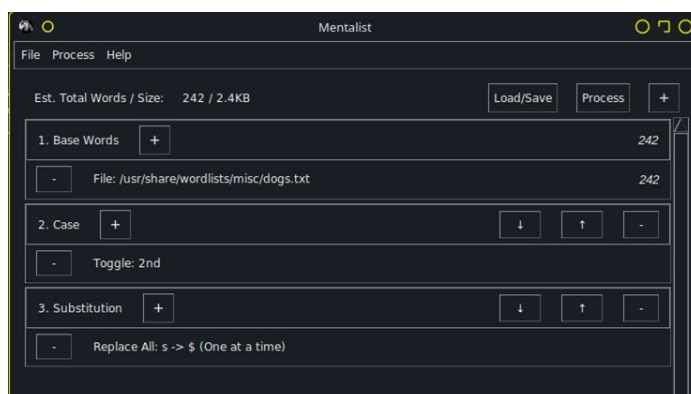
We can load our dog wordlist in Mentalist, add some Case, Substitution, Append/Prepend rules.

Here we will toggle the case of one char of two and replace all s with a dollar sign.

Then we can process and newly generated wordlist.

We save has full Wordlist

It's also possible to export rules.



save the

John/Hashcat

ed91365105bba79fdab20c376d83d752

?:mOlo\$\$\$u\$

Information

generate dict complete.

Generate a list of all lowercase chars combinations of length 1 to 3.

```
python3 /home/solo/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/tppassgen/tppassgen.py --rule '[?!]{1:3:*}'
abc.txt
```

```
mode: combination rule mode, global_repeat_mode: ?, part_size: 0 Bytes, dictlist: [], input dict file
encoding: None
```

raw rule string: `[?l]{1:3:*}`, analyzed rules: `['[?l]{1:3:*}']`

estimated display size: 74.54 KB, generate dict...

100%| ██████████ | 18278/18278 [00:00<00:00, 177419.89 word/s]

generate dict complete.

Then we can create a new wordlist that is a combination of several wordlists. Eg. combine the PIN wordlist and the letter wordlist separated by a dash.

```
python3 /home/solo/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/tppassgen/tppassgen.py --dictlist
'pin.txt,abc.txt' --rule '$0[-]{1}$1' combination.txt
```

```
mode: combination rule mode, global_repeat_mode: ?, part_size: 0 Bytes, dictlist: ['pin.txt', 'abc.txt'], input dict file encoding: None
```

raw rule string: \$0[-]{1}\$1, analyzed rules: ['\$0', '[-]{1}', '\$1']

estimated display size: 1.64 GB, generate dict...

100% | 18278/18278 [00:00<00:00, 177419.89 word/s]

generate dict complete.

Be warned combining wordlists quickly generated huge files, here combination.txt is 1.64 GB.

```
ls -al combination.txt abc.txt pin.txt
```

```
.rw-r--r-- solo solo 71 KB Tue Jun 21 23:06:35 2022 ? abc.txt
```

```
.rw-r--r-- solo solo 1.5 GB Thu Jun 23 17:27:01 2022 ? combination.txt
```

```
.rw-r--r-- solo solo 49 KB Tue Jun 21 23:05:34 2022 ? pin.txt
```

14. Crack this md5 hash with combination.txt.

e5b47b7e8df2597077e703c76ee86aee

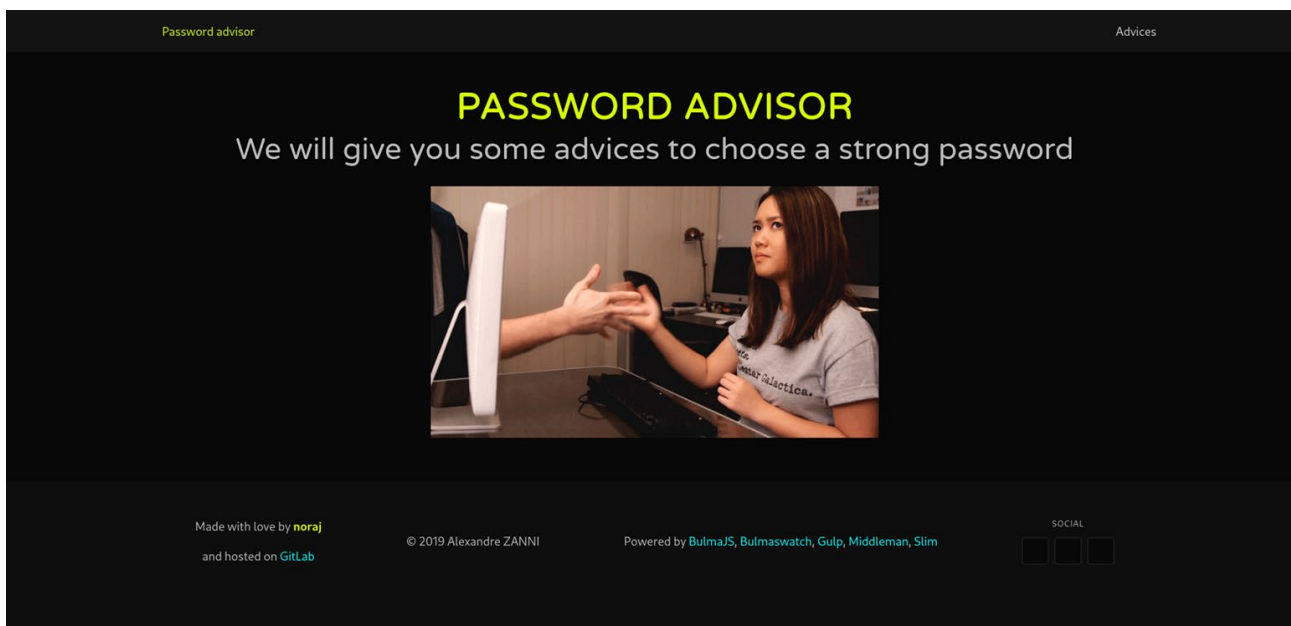
```
john --format=RAW-MD5 --wordlist=combination.txt hash_14
```

?:1551-li

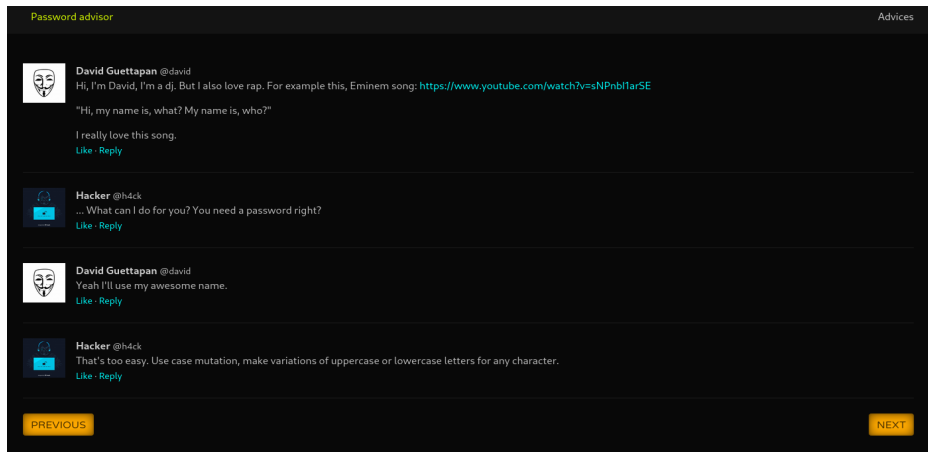
It's time to crack hashes

You will have to crack several hashes. For each hash you will be given a short scenario that will help you to create a mangling rules, build a wordlist or finding some specialized data you'll need to crack the hash.

The scenarios are located on the website: Password advisor (http://MACHINE_IP), each piece of advice matches one of the following hashes (in the same order).



Advice n°1 b16f211a8ad7f97778e5006c7cecdf31



```
haiti b16f211a8ad7f97778e5006c7cecdf31
```

```
SHA-1 [HC: 100] [JtR: raw-sha1]
```

```
echo b16f211a8ad7f97778e5006c7cecdf31 > advice_1
```

```
/home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py search "malename"
```

```
--=[ wordlistctl by blackarch.org ]==--
```

- 0 > femalenames-usa-top1000 (6.94 Kb)
- 1 > malenames-usa-top1000 (6.68 Kb)
- 2 > top_1000_usa_femalenames_english (6.78 Kb)
- 3 > top_1000_usa_malenames_english (6.52 Kb)

```
sudo /home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py fetch -l "malenames-usa-top1000" -d  
fetch_term
```

```
sudo /home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py search -l malenames-usa-top1000
```

```
--=[ wordlistctl by blackarch.org ]==--
```

- > /usr/share/wordlists/usernames/malenames-usa-top1000.txt (6.68 Kb)

```
sudo nano /etc/john/john.conf
```

```
[List.Rules:advice1]
```

```
c$1$2$3$4$[%&*-_+=#@~!]
```

```
john --format=RAW-MD5 --wordlist=malenames-usa-top1000.txt --rules=advice1 advice_1
```

```
john --show --format=Raw-MD5 advice_1
```

```
Zachariah1234*
```

another option is create a wordlist with ttpassgen

<https://pypi.org/project/ttpassgen/>

<https://github.com/tp7309/TTPassGen>

[?] = abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

[?s] = !"#\$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[\]^_`{|}~

{n} = number of time that letters or symbols appears

create a list which contains number and symbols, the number will appear in a sequence of 5

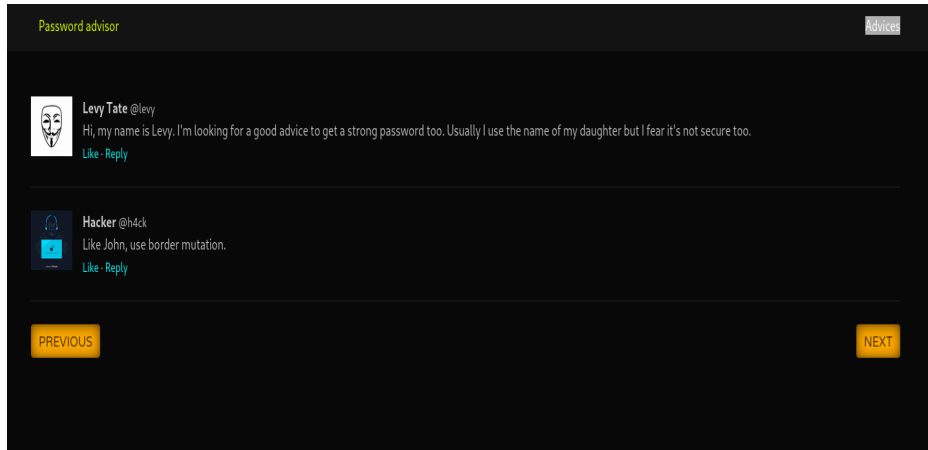
```
python3 /home/solo/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/ttpassgen/ttpassgen.py -r  
[?!]{2}[12345]{4}[?s] symbols.txt
```

then, we are going to combination malenames-usa-top1000.txt and symbols.txt

\$0\$1 = combination of the two files

```
python3 /home/solo/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/ttpassgen/ttpassgen.py --dictlist  
'malenames-usa-top1000.txt,symbols.txt' --rule '$0$1' combination.txt
```


Advice n°2 7463fcb720de92803d179e7f83070f97



haiti 7463fcb720de92803d179e7f83070f97

[HC: 0] [JtR: raw-md5]

echo 7463fcb720de92803d179e7f83070f97 > advice_2

/home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py search "femalename"

--=[wordlistctl by blackarch.org]==--

0 > femalenames-usa-top1000 (6.94 Kb)

1 > top_1000_usa_femalenames_english (6.78 Kb)

sudo /home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py fetch -l "femalenames-usa-top1000" -d
fetch_term

sudo /home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py search -l "femalenames-usa-top1000"

--=[wordlistctl by blackarch.org]==--

> /usr/share/wordlists/usernames/femalenames-usa-top1000.txt (6.94 Kb)

sudo nano /etc/john/john.conf

[List.Rules:advice2]

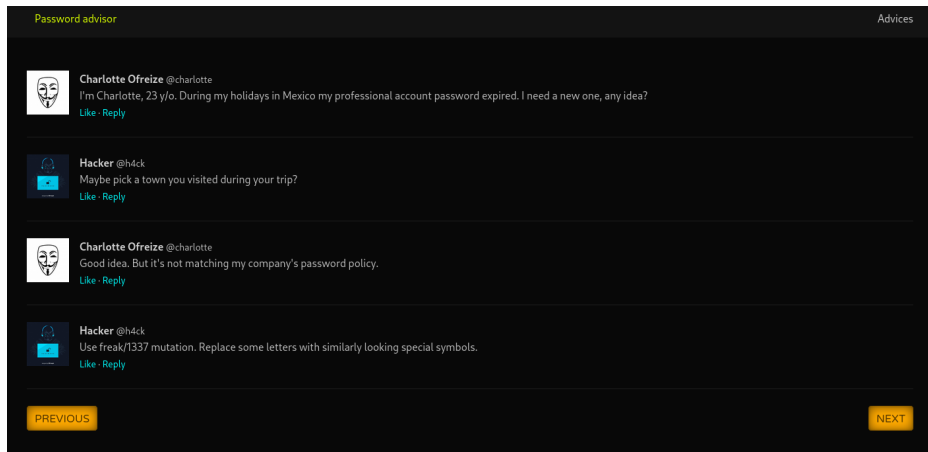
c\$[0-9]\${[0-9]}\$[%&*-_+=#@~!]

john --format=RAW-MD5 --wordlist=femalenames-usa-top1000.txt --rules=advice2 advice_2

john --show --format=Raw-MD5 advice_2

Angelita35!

Advice n°3 f4476669333651be5b37ec6d81ef526f



haiti f4476669333651be5b37ec6d81ef526f

[HC: 0] [JtR: raw-md5]

echo 7463fcb720de92803d179e7f83070f97 > advice_3

/home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py search "city"

--=[wordlistctl by blackarch.org]==--

0 > htc-velocity (750.00 B)

1 > city-state-country (3.14 Mb)

sudo /home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py fetch -l "city-state-country.txt" -d fetch_term

sudo /home/solo/Desktop/wordlistctl/wordlistctl.py search -l "city-state-country.txt"

--=[wordlistctl by blackarch.org]==--

> /usr/share/wordlists/misc/city-state-country.txt (3.04 Mb)

Extract the name of Mexico from the list

cat city-state-country.txt | dos2unix | rg 'Mexico\$' | cut -f 1 -d ',' | uniq > mexico.txt

mentalist



search freak/1337 mutatio on john.conf

```
sudo nano /etc/john/john.conf
```

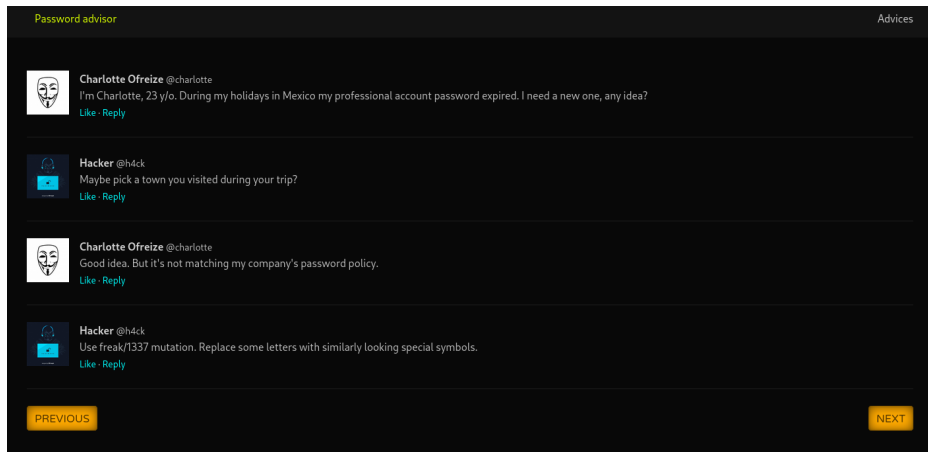
The following are some 3l33t rules

```
john --format=RAW-MD5 --wordlist=mentalist.txt advice_3 --rules=l33t
```

```
john --show --format=Raw-MD5 advice_3
```

```
TI@xc@l@ncing0
```

Advice n°4 a3a321e1c246c773177363200a6c0466a5030afc



haiti a3a321e1c246c773177363200a6c0466a5030afc

[HC: 0] [JtR: raw-md5]

echo a3a321e1c246c773177363200a6c0466a5030afc > advice_4

search case mutation on john.conf

sudo nano /etc/john/john.conf

The following are some 3l33t rules

sudo john --format=raw-sha1 --wordlist=name.txt advice_4 --rules=Jumbo

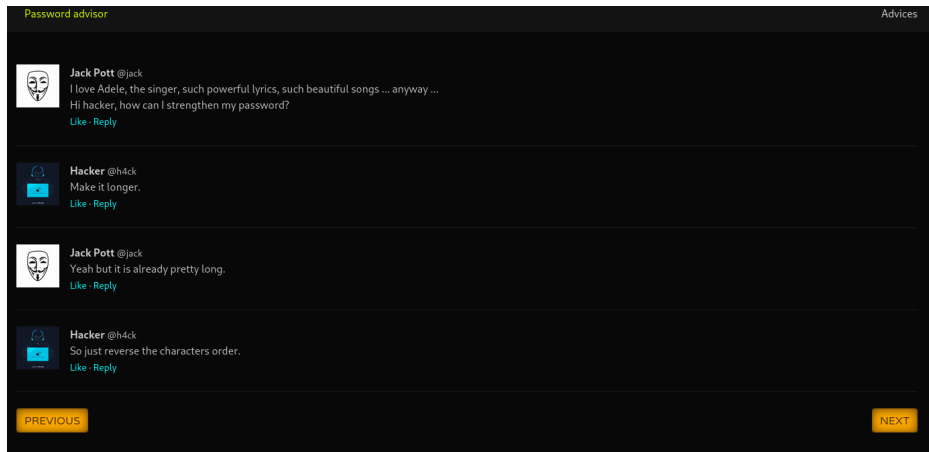
or

john --format=raw-sha1 --wordlist=name.txt advice_4 --rules=NT

john --show --format=Raw-SHA1 advice_4

DavidgUEtTApAn

Advice n°5 d5e085772469d544a447bc8250890949



haiti d5e085772469d544a447bc8250890949

MD5 [HC: 0] [JtR: raw-md5]

echo d5e085772469d544a447bc8250890949 > advice_5

clone the repo

git clone https://github.com/initstring/lyricpass.git

search for lyric from adele

./lyricpass.py -a adele

modified the john.conf and add r for recursive

nano /etc/john/john.conf

[List.Rules:r]

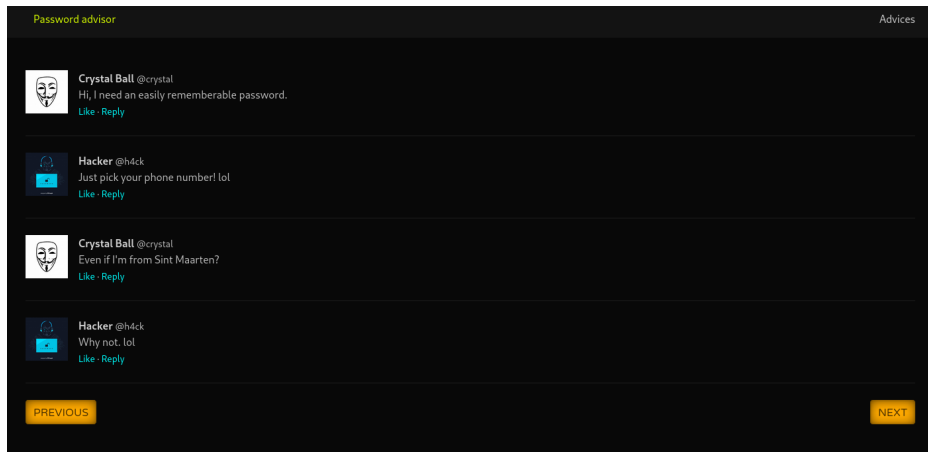
r

john --format=raw-md5 --wordlist=adele.txt --rules=r advice_5

john --show --format=raw-md5 advice_5

uoY ot miws ot em rof peed oot ro ediw oot si revir oN

Advice n°6 377081d69d23759c5946a95d1b757adc



haiti 377081d69d23759c5946a95d1b757adc

MD5 [HC: 0] [JtR: raw-md5]

echo 377081d69d23759c5946a95d1b757adc > advice_6

clone the repo

git clone https://github.com/toxydose/pnwgen.git

execute pnwgen

python3 pnwgen.py [prefix] [suffix] [length]

./pnwgen.py +1721 "" 7

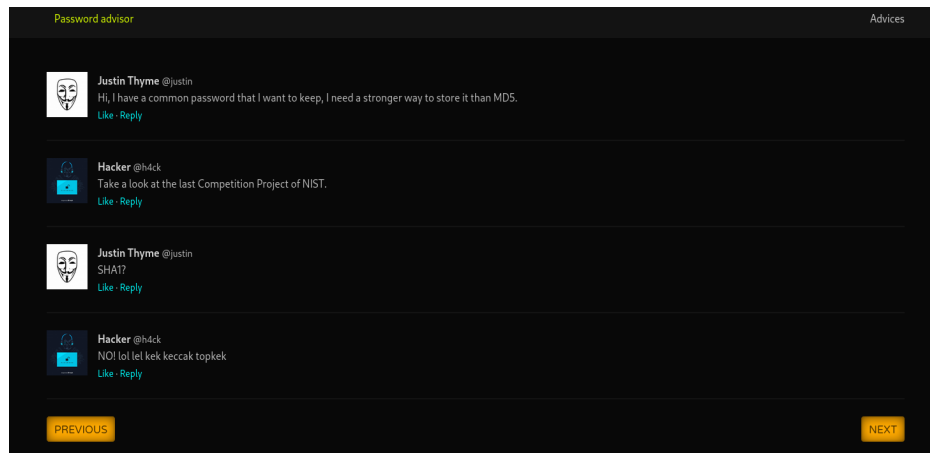
john --format=raw-md5 --wordlist=wordlist.txt advice_6

john --show --format=raw-md5 advice_6

+17215440375

Advice n°7

ba6e8f9cd4140ac8b8d2bf96c9acd2fb58c0827d556b78e331d1113fcbfe425ca9299fe917f6015978f7e1644382d1ea45fd581aed6298acde2fa01e7d83cdbc



haiti

ba6e8f9cd4140ac8b8d2bf96c9acd2fb58c0827d556b78e331d1113fcbfe425ca9299fe917f6015978f7e1644382d1ea45fd581aed6298acde2fa01e7d83cdbc

SHA3-512 [HC: 17600] [JtR: raw-sha3]

echo

ba6e8f9cd4140ac8b8d2bf96c9acd2fb58c0827d556b78e331d1113fcbfe425ca9299fe917f6015978f7e1644382d1ea45fd581aed6298acde2fa01e7d83cdbc > advice_7

kek keccak topkek

sha3

john --format=raw-sha3 --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt advice_7

john --show --format=raw-sha3 advice_7


!@#redrose!@#

Advice n°8


9f7376709d3fe09b389a27876834a13c6f275ed9a806d4c8df78f0ce1aad8fb343316133e810096e0999eaf1d2bca37c336e1b7726b213e001333d636e896617

Password advisor


Advises




Robyn Banks @robyn
Hi hacker, we need a true military grade password.
[Like](#) · [Reply](#)



Hacker @h4ck
Hey Robyn, sure yeah! Let's start by randomly picking a word [here](#). Then let's repeat 2, 3, 4 or maybe 5 times so it will be longer. Finally let's pick a hardcore cryptographic hash function.
[Like](#) · [Reply](#)



Robyn Banks @robyn
Yeah yeah yeah, I like it. Like a finalist of SHA-3 project. But one that is used by PHC winner KDF.
[Like](#) · [Reply](#)



Hacker @h4ck
Yeah good choice, plus it will be handy as it is included in GNU core utilities. Wow even WireGuard use it.
[Like](#) · [Reply](#)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

Sponsors

#0000002 #0000003

SILVER

YogOsha is a private security flag platform that helps companies detect and fix vulnerabilities before they are exploited by cybercriminals. YogOsha provides customers with the expertise of an international elite of ethical hackers (only 0.5% of candidates managing to join the community pass the entry test).

Branch of the Orange Group, 100% specialized in cybersecurity, Orange Cyberdefense gathers in its Global Hunting team 65 experts dedicated to the activities of intrusion audit and application security in Paris, Lille, Lyon, Rennes, Toulouse.

Our specialists mobilize their skills on scenarios of penetration testing, Red Teams, Purple Teams, code audit for our French and international customers. Come to meet us and exchange during #CyberGif.

Bronze

Created in June 2018, HSD is the company of Herve Schaefer, trainer in cybersecurity since 1989, pioneer of the french speaking continuing education in cybersecurity and privacy, attracted to the quality of training and the satisfaction of its clients.

HSD offers a comprehensive program of inter-company training in technical and organizational cybersecurity, cyber security Law, privacy and business continuity.

Founded in 2019 by security experts, RandorSec is a Paris-based firm specialized in information security. RandorSec relies on security experts with more than 10 years of experience in the security risk management field. Our consultants are constantly evolving by following conferences and security trainings in order to provide an innovative expertise.

Nirxide Control is the oldest french website about hacking challenges. NC offers many challenges, like hacking, cryptography, binary exploitation, but also Hypergraph, Anemone and more. NC has an active community who knows a lot of tricks :)

Your only french entry point.

ABIMATURE Technologies is an independent consulting firm, specialized in IT security, was created in 2012 by Philippe Gilet. Our mission is to analyze, anticipate, and foresee risks related to our customers IT security. We are focused on R&D and also on solution builders.

Penetration is the main activity of the ABIMATURE Technologies team. Our goal is to do penetration testing on your architecture in order to verify the level of risk, and identify attacks impacts.

With a presence in Colombia, Smive is the European market leader in digital Open-Source (intelligence integration and outsourcing). Each year, some 1,700 committed personnel contribute to many hundreds of strategic digital projects for large corporate clients in France and Europe, based on the most innovative of solutions and concepts. Fully proactive in the best products, components and Open-Source frameworks combined with an in-depth understanding of the major business challenges, Smive offers its clients the support they require at every stage of their digital transformation via four vertical offerings (MediaC, Business Apps, Infrastructure and Intellectual Property) and a complete range of integrated services (consultancy, digital agency, training, development & integration, maintenance and outsourcing).

Patronix est une solution open-source, adaptable et scalable pour l'automatisation et l'orchestration des contrôles de cybersécurité. Déployée en prémisses ou disponible en SaaS, la plateforme offre une vue multi-couches et continue sur l'évolution des risques des entreprises en fonction de l'actualité des menaces et des spécificités des entreprises.

Logix Security provides offensive and defensive resources from our operational center in Saint Cloud, from our customers offices, or even from our parked nearby :)

The technical expertise from our collaborators, and their skills development is at the center of our values, which tends to be pragmatic, collaborative, and operational.

Special attention to SH4200 who is Data leader on French Central and who personally sponsored the event, we can only give him all our respect for his gesture!

Our Partner Associations

Hardware.io Security Conference is a platform for hardware and security community where researchers showcase and discuss their innovative research on attacking and defending hardware.

The nullcon conference is a unique platform for security companies/individuals to showcase their research and technology.

Nullcon hosts Prototype, Challenge, Tourange, Free Workshops, real Job Fair at the conference.

It is an integrated and structured platform which caters to the needs of IT Security industry at large in a comprehensive way.

H2V is a law 1901 french association, created in order to gather the community on many projects and events, with the main goal to popularize network/OS/web/IT security, collaboration, and knowledge sharing, in order to make public aware of these subjects.

The association schedule monthly meetings, and one of the biggest french hacking event : Le HACK.

The magazine for open platform IT security expert MISC is 100% dedicated to computer security in all its aspects and where the technical and scientific perspectives occupy a prominent place. However, the related issues (legal, terms, information threats) are also considered, which makes MISC a journal capable of understanding the complexity of the information systems and the security problems that accompany them.

Hacklines.fr is the site of exchange and collaboration francophone around kali linux, open-source and pentest. With its forum and site, it brings together more than 5000 active members and includes professional professionals, self-taught, CTF players and other cybersecurity professionals.

9f7376709d3fe09b389a27876834a13c6f275ed9a806d4c8df78f0ce1aad8fb343316133e810096e0999eaf1d2bca37c336e1b7726b213e001333d636e896617

SHA-512 [HC: 1700] [JtR: raw-sha512]

SHA3-512 [HC: 17600] [JtR: raw-sha3]

SHA3-512 [HC: 17600] [JtR: dynamic_400]

Keccak-512 [HC: 18000] [JtR: raw-keccak]

BLAKE2-512 [JtR: raw-blake2]

Robyn Banks @robyn

Yeah yeah yeah, I like it. Like a finalist of SHA-3 project. But one that is used by PHC winner KDF.

[Like](#) · [Reply](#)

Hacker @h4ck

Yeah good choice, plus it will be handy as it is included in GNU core utilities. Wow even WireGuard use it.

[Like](#) · [Reply](#)

PREVIOUS
NEXT

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WireGuard>

<https://www.wireguard.com/>

```
wireguard use BLAKE2
```

```
echo
```

```
9f7376709d3fe09b389a27876834a13c6f275ed9a806d4c8df78f0ce1aad8fb343316133e810096e09  
99eaf1d2bca37c336e1b7726b213e001333d636e896617 > advice_8
```

use Web scrapping to get extract content and data from a website

```
cewl http://10.10.1.192/rtfm.re/en/sponsors/index.html -w words.txt
```

modified the john.conf and add r for recursive

```
nano /etc/john/john.conf
```

```
# Rules for advice 8 form TryHackMe
```

```
[List.Rules:d]
```

```
d
```

```
dd
```

```
dd
```

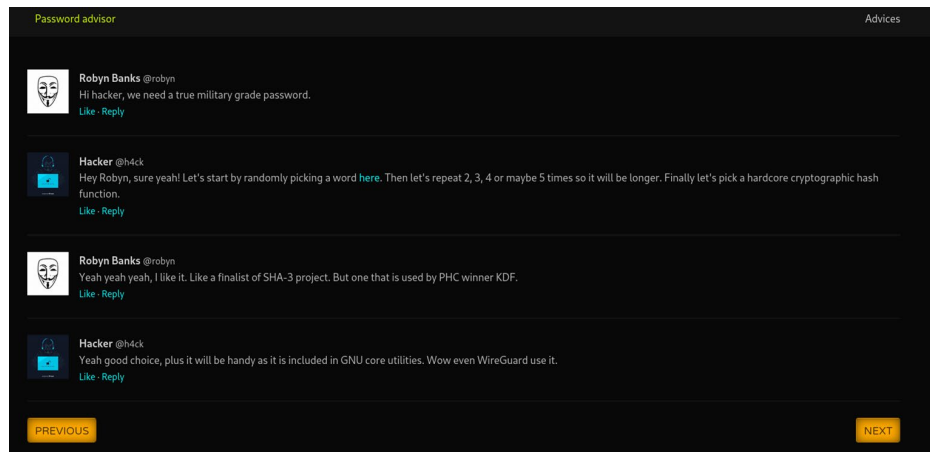
```
john --format=raw-blake2 --wordlist=words.txt --rule=d advice_8
```

```
john --show --format=raw-blake2 advice_8
```

```
hackinghackinghackinghacking
```

Advice n°9

\$6\$ki6VJ0a31.SNRsLR\$Wk30X8w8iEC2FpasTo0Z5U7wke0TpfbDtSwayrNebqKjYWC4gjKoNEJxO/DkP.
YFTLVFirQ5PEh4glQIHuKfA/



look for the type of hash

https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=example_hashes

1800	sha512crypt \$6\$, SHA512 (Unix) ²	\$6\$52450745\$k5ka2p8bFuSmoVT1tzOyyuaREkkKBcCNqoDKzYiJL9RaE8yMnPgh2XzzF0NdrUhgrcLwg78xs1w5pJiypEdFX/
------	---	---

look for sha512 in jonh

```
john --list=formats | grep -iF "512"
```

```
sha512crypt
```

```
echo
```

```
$6$ki6VJ0a31.SNRsLR$Wk30X8w8iEC2FpasTo0Z5U7wke0TpfbDtSwayrNebqKjYWC4gjKoNEJxO/DkP.  
YFTLVFirQ5PEh4glQIHuKfA/ > advice_9
```

```
john --format=sha512crypt --wordlist=/usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt advice_9
```

```
john --show --format=sha512crypt advice_9
```

```
kakashi1
```