# CSCI 331: Introduction to Computer Security

Lecture 9: Password Cracking, part 3

Instructor: Dan Barowy

Williams

#### **Announcements**

- TA applications open tomorrow; due by Oct 29.
- TA feedback survey Oct 17.
- Pfizer booster now available in MA.

## Topics

Paper reviews

Discussion

Generating PCHC chains

Generating Rainbow chains

### Your to-dos

- 1. Lab 3 part 1, due Sunday 10/10.
- 2. Reading response (Aleph One), due Wed 10/13.
- 3. Lab 3 part 2, due Sunday 10/17.
- 4. Midterm exam: in class, Thursday, Oct 21

## Final project: you can have a partner Reminder, who you spoke with

Partner 1	Partner 2	Partner 3
Wael Baalbaki	Whit Jackson	T dittier 5
Maddie Burbage	Atlas Yilmaz	
Diego Esparza	Meghan Halloran	
Jihong Lee	Noah Andrew	
Chrispine Lwekaza	Paul Lapey	Alex Joshua
Ashton Voehl	Hugo Hua	
Karol Regula	Garret Tok Ern Liang	
Nick Hollon	Lucas Tolley	
Jackson Ehrenworth	Petros Markopoulos	
Brian Ha	Lauren Fossel	Nick Gonzalez
Carter Melnick	Henry McGrew	Kirun Cheung
Christopher Liu	Clara Lee	

Get in touch if you want to partner with that person Contact me if you want help finding a partner

#### **Project Activity**

Think about how your conversation affected your thoughts on your project ideas.

Write down 2-3 concrete "next steps."

Take 2 minutes.

#### **Suggestions**:

- How you can improve writing.
- Additional background research.
- How to do a proof-of-concept.
- Resources you might need...

## Question

Can a precomputed hash chain decrypt all hashes?

Hugo's question:

"If we enumerate all keys, don't we have duplication in our table?"

Why do we do paper reviews?

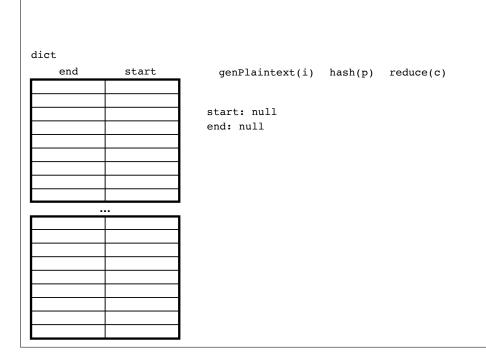


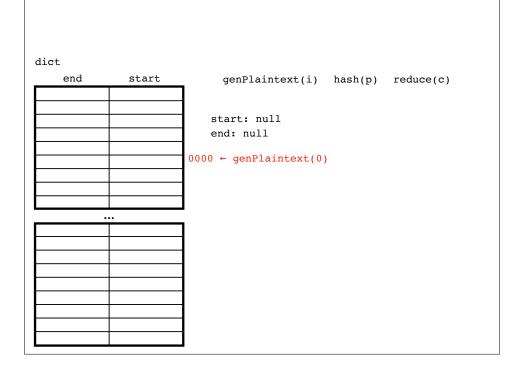
hdestroy(3); annoying inconsistency in behavior

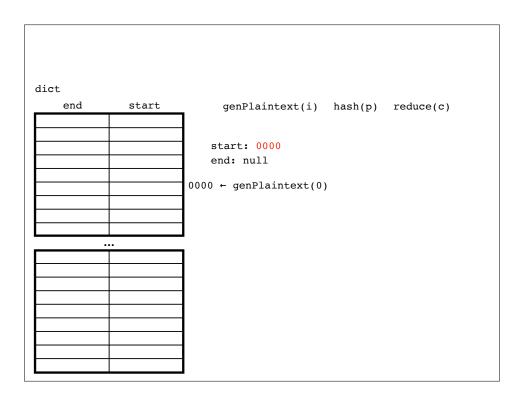
Generating chains.

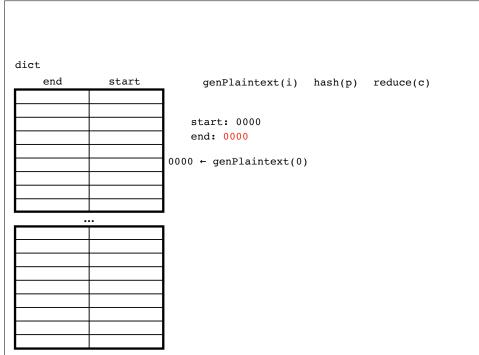
Searching chains.

Generating Hash Chains with a Fixed Reducer
Example of length 4.

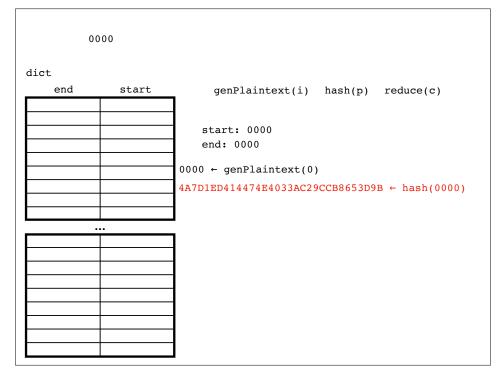


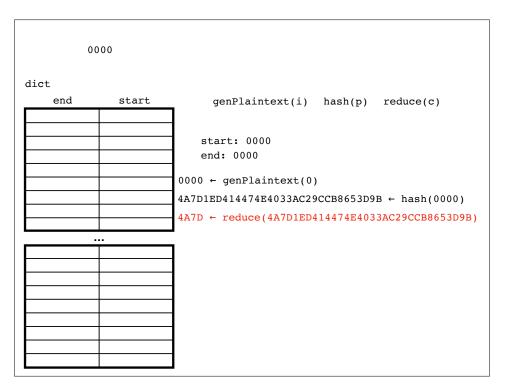


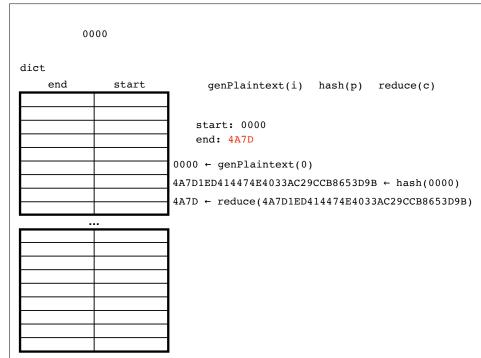


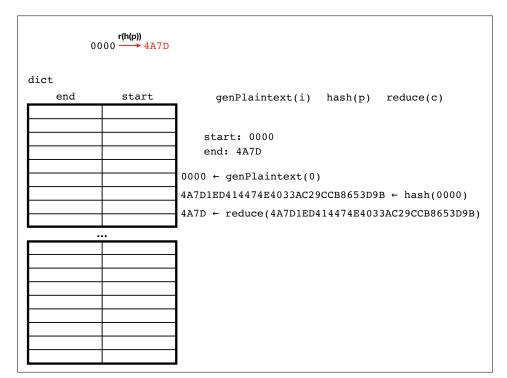


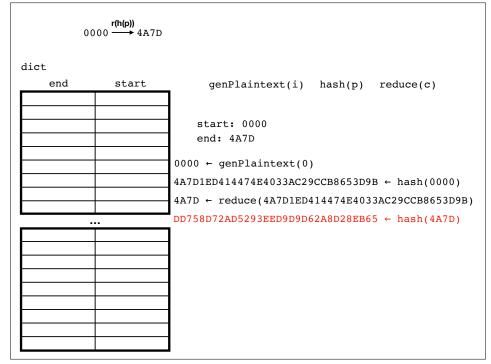


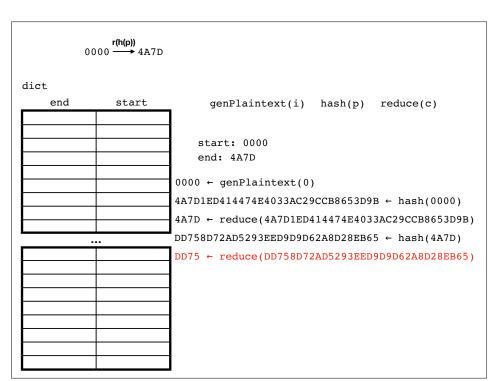


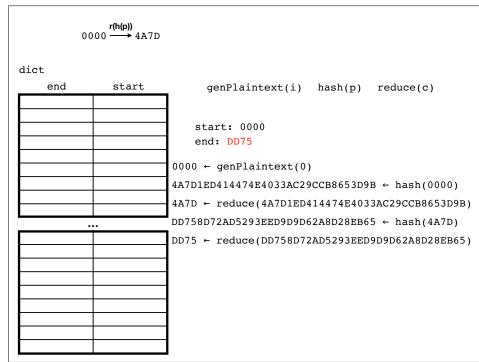




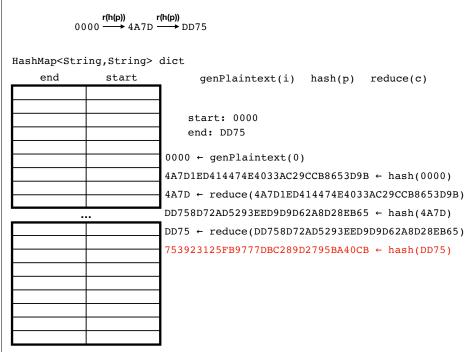


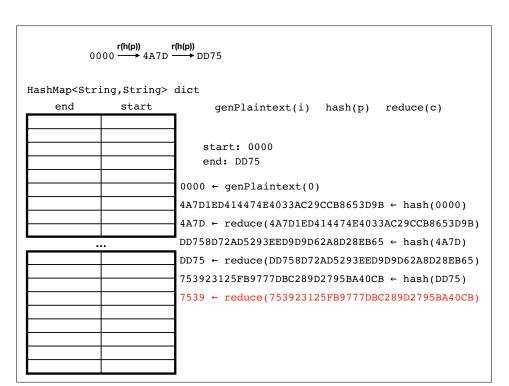


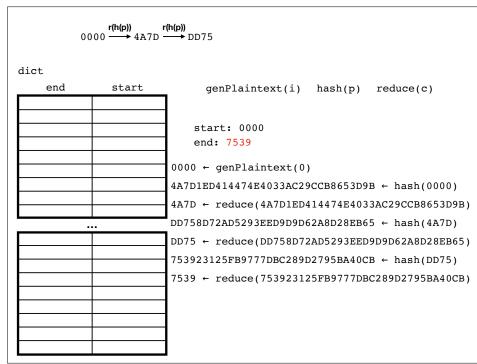


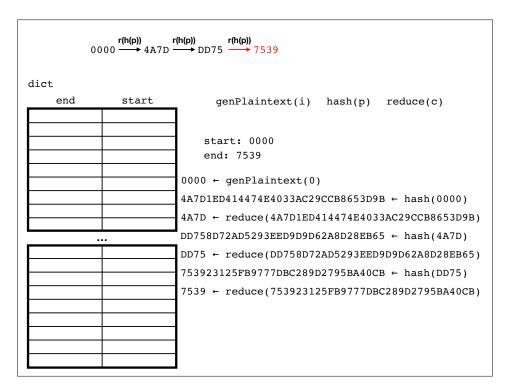


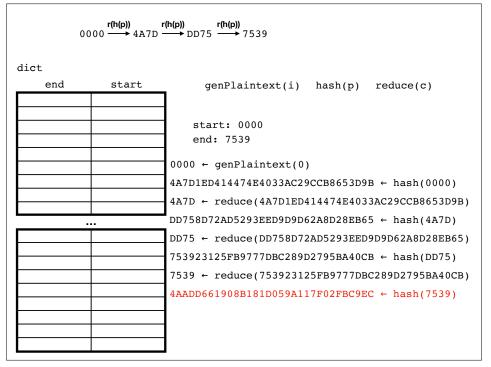


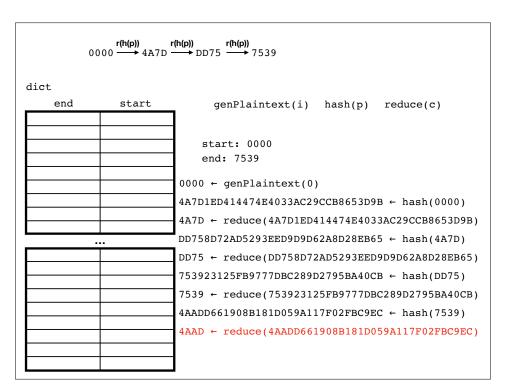


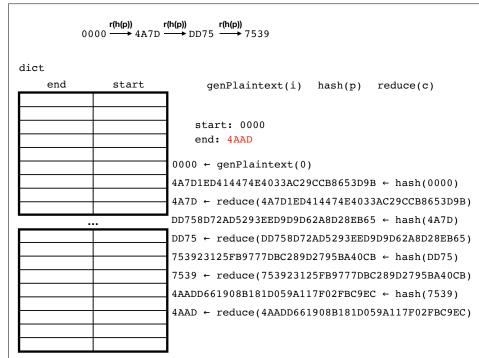


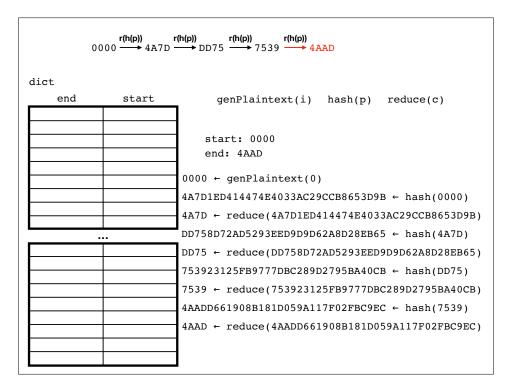


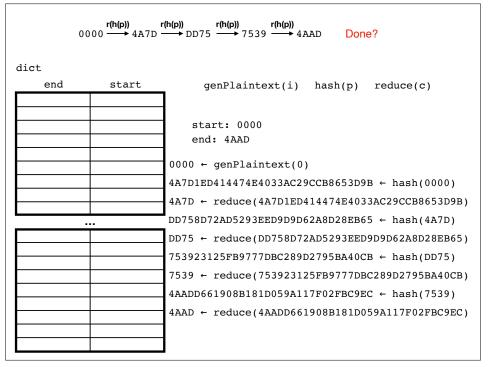


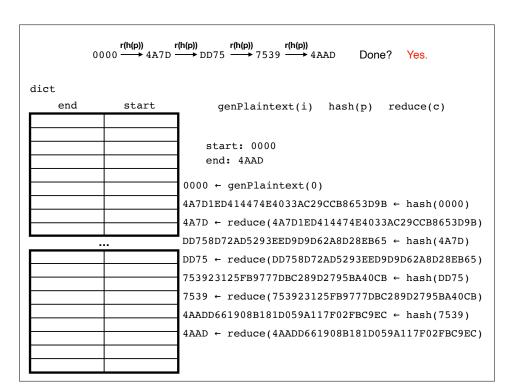


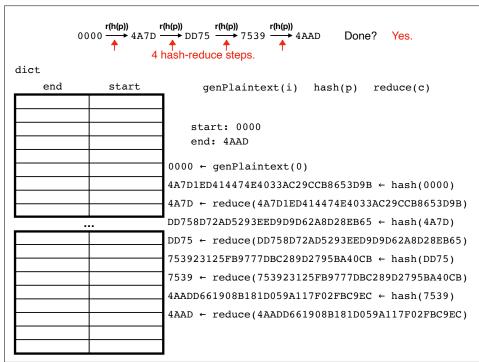




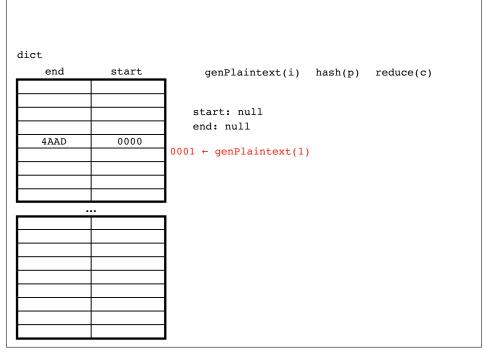


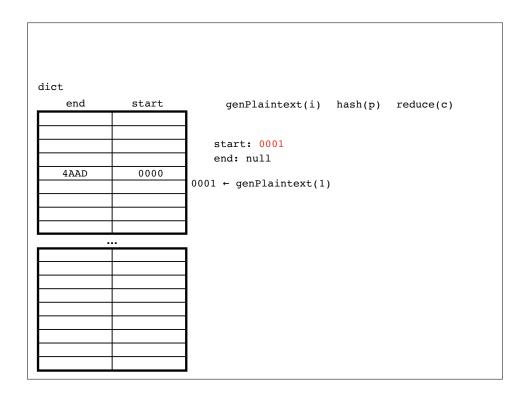


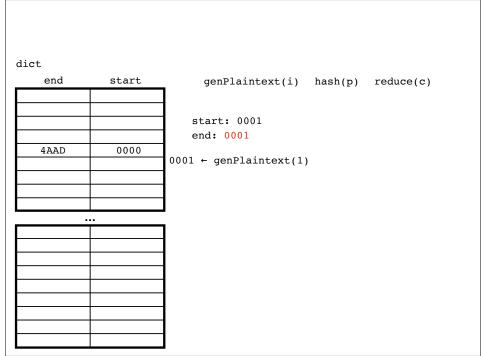




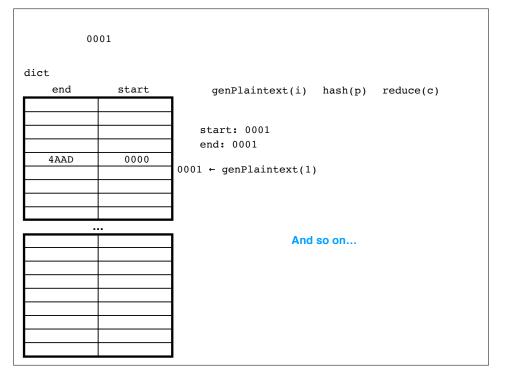














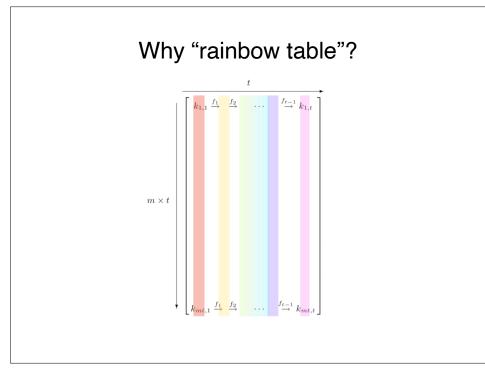
## Why "rainbow table"?

Rainbow tables are a tiny modification to PCHC tables: The reducer function changes at each link i in the chain.

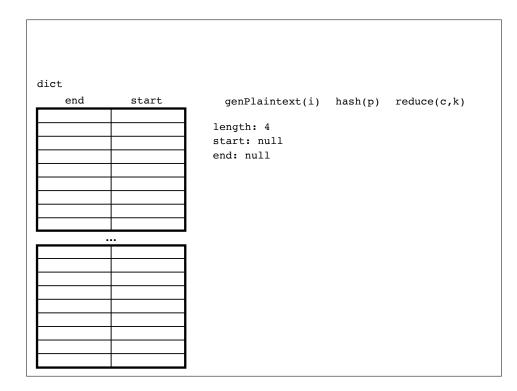
Let 
$$f(p, i) = reduce_i(hash(p))$$

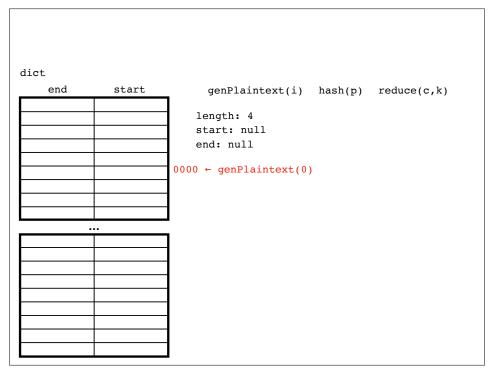


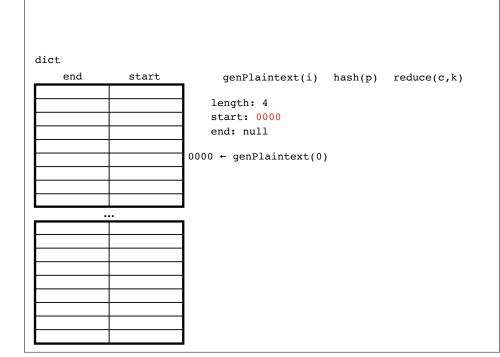
It's like a "rainbow" of reducer functions.

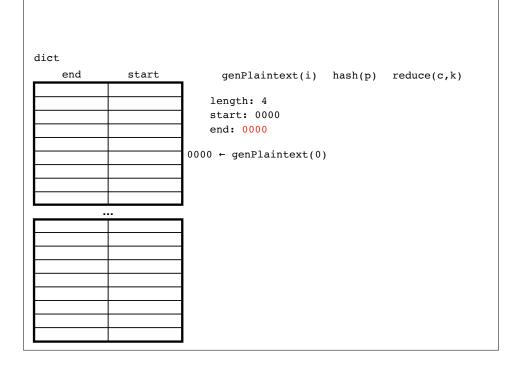


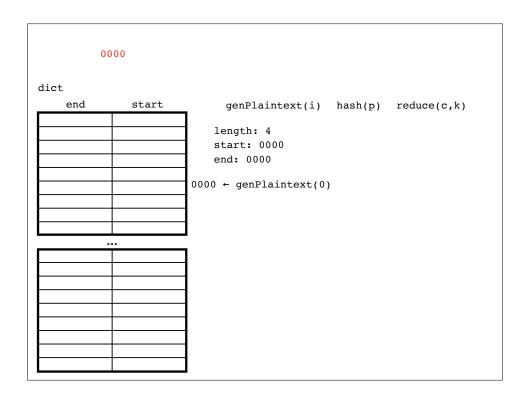


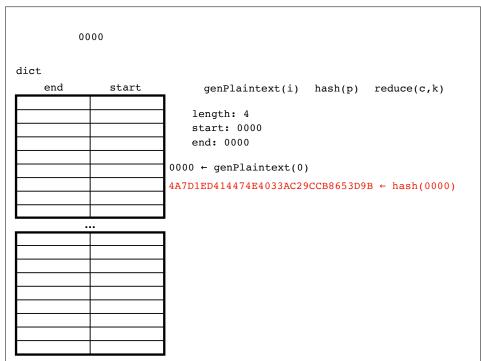


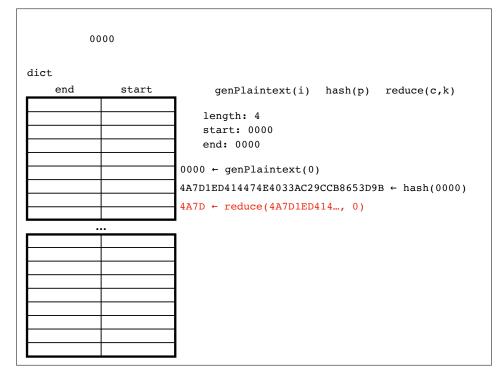


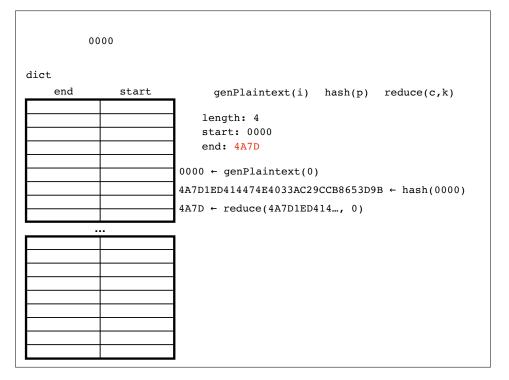


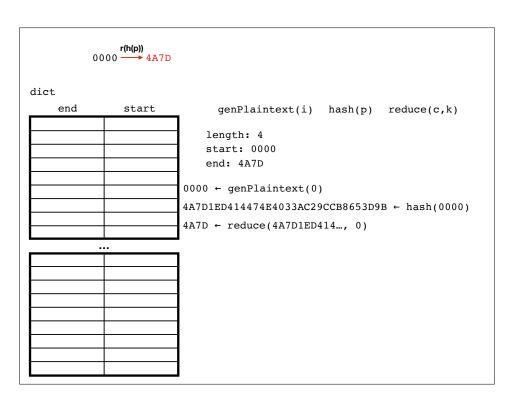


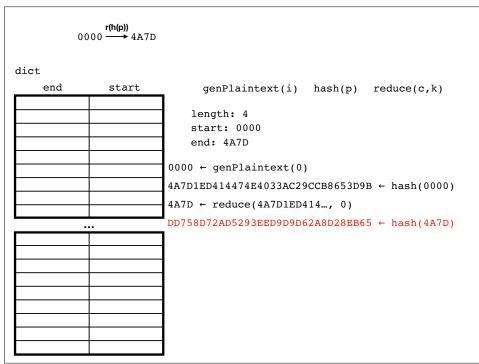


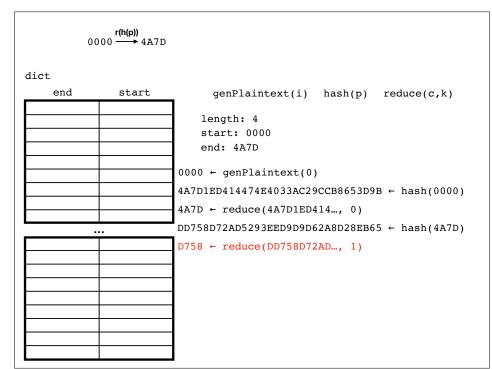


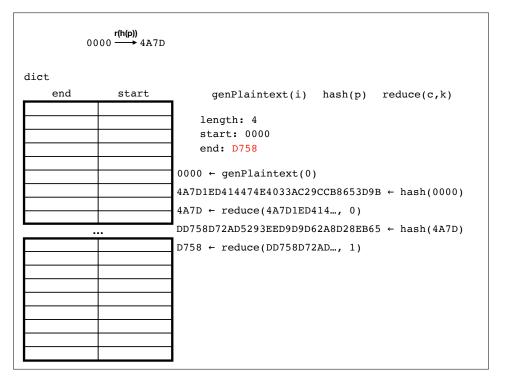




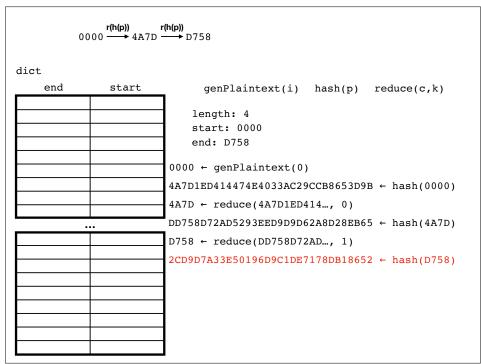


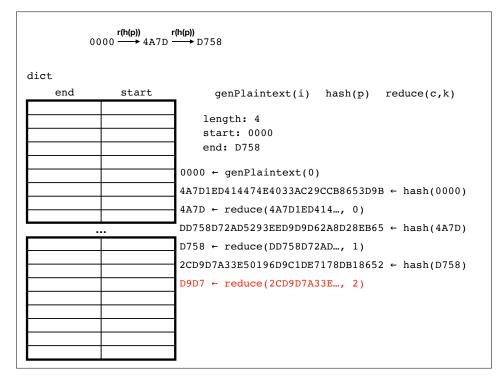


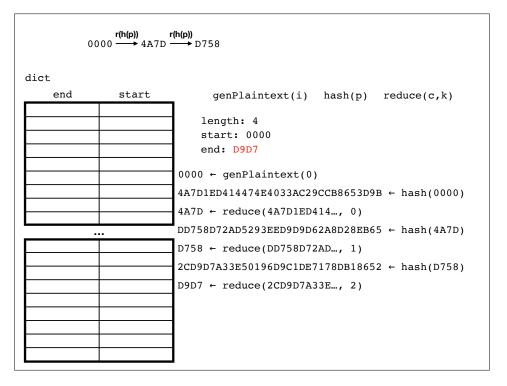


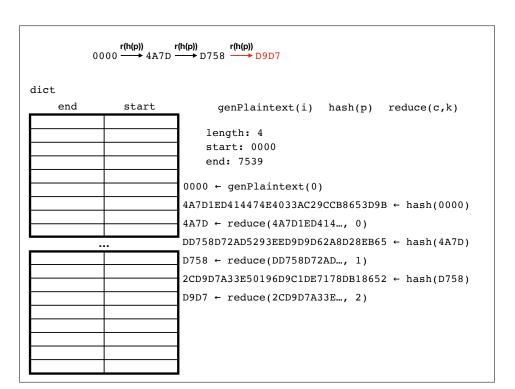


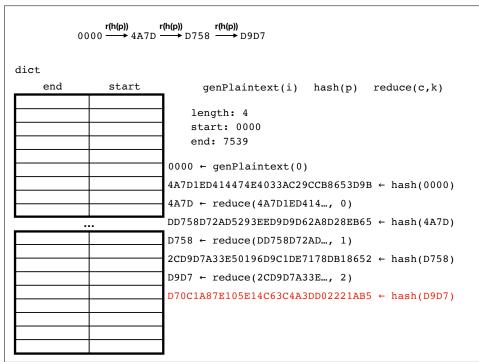


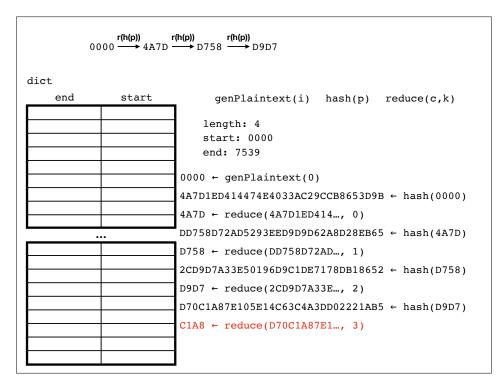


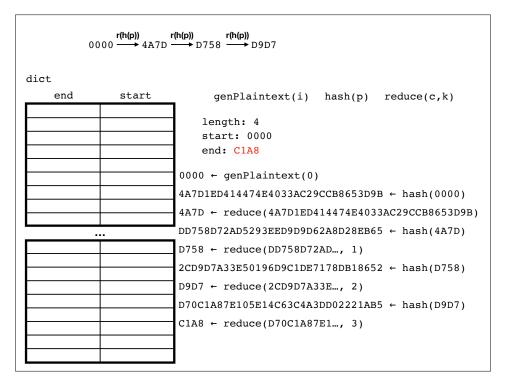


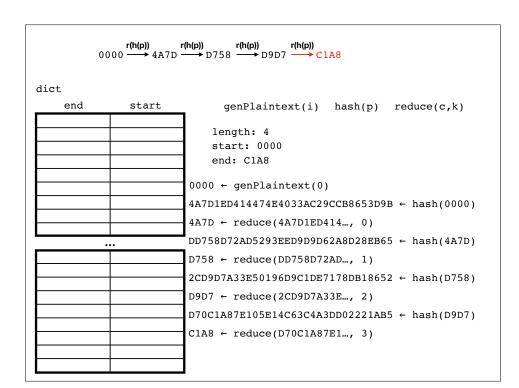


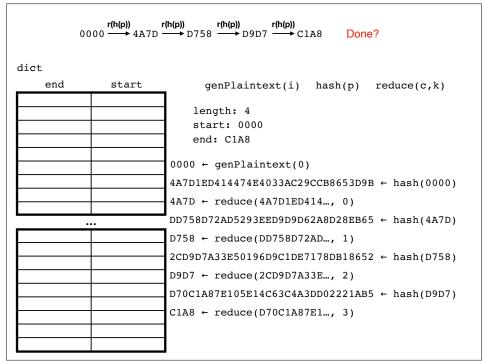


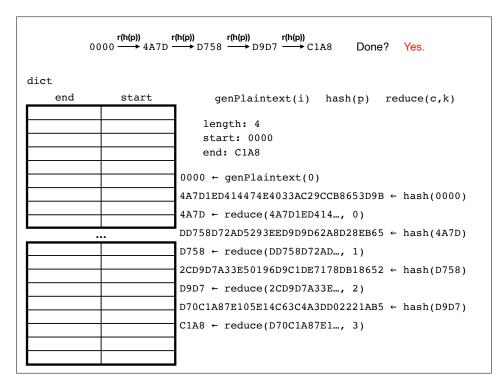


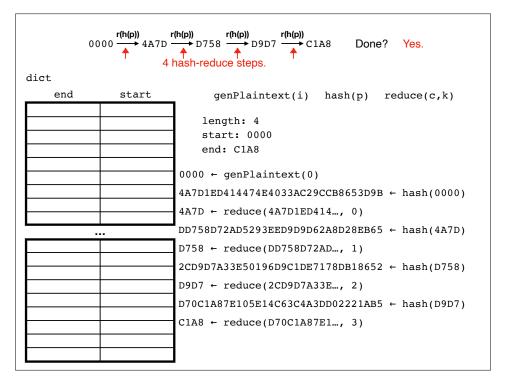


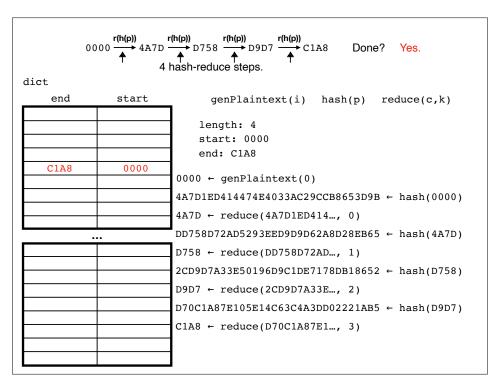


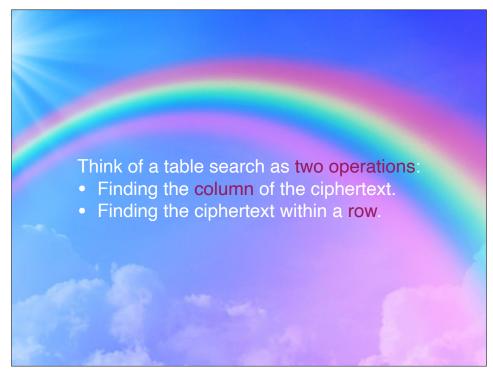


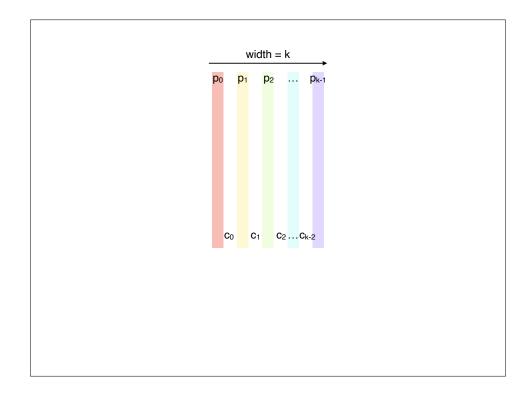












## Recap & Next Class

### Today we learned:

User choice in password schemes PCHC generation

Rainbow table generation

#### Next class:

Classes of program bugs