

WINTER SEMESTER 2019-20 DIGITAL FORENSICS (CSE4004) LAB ASSIGNMENT - 8

Dishi Jain 17BCB0055

HASHCAT – Software Forensics Tool

- ➤ Hashcat is a well-known password cracker. It is designed to break even the most complex passwords. To do this, it enables the cracking of a specific password in multiple ways, combined with versatility and speed.
- ➤ Password representations are primarily associated with hash keys, such as MD5, SHA, WHIRLPOOL, RipeMD, etc. They are also defined as a one-way function this is a mathematical operation that is easy to perform, but very difficult to reverse engineer.
- ➤ Hashcat turns readable data into a garbled state (this is a random string of fixed length size). Hashes do not allow someone to decrypt data with a specific key, as standard encryption protocols allow.
- ➤ It uses precomputed dictionaries, rainbow tables, and even a brute-force approach to find an effective and efficient way crack passwords.
- ➤ It is possible to resume or limit sessions automatically. They recognize recovered hashes from the outfile at startup.
- ➤ It can load the salt list from the external file. This can be used as a bruteforce attack variant.
- ➤ The number of threads can be configured and executed based on the lowest priority.

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

C:\Windows\Svstem32\cmd.exe

```
Device #2: Intel(R) Core(TM) i3-5005U CPU @ 2.00GHz, skipped.
 OpenCL Platform #2: NVIDIA Corporation
  Device #3: GeForce 920M, 512/2048 MB allocatable, 2MCU
Hashes: 3 digests; 3 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Applicable optimizers:
  Zero-Byte
  Early-Skip
Not-Salted
  Not-Iterated
  Single-Salt
  Brute-Force
  Raw-Hash
Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 256
 TTENTION! Pure (unoptimized) OpenCL kernels selected.
his enables cracking passwords and salts > length 32 but for the price of drastically reduced performance.
f you want to switch to optimized OpenCL kernels, append -O to your commandline.
 Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger set to 90c
 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
```

Encrypt: jain

```
bf76b73579ee889af8815b497e5c6bbe:jain
Session...... hashcat
Status..... Exhausted
Hash.Type...... MD5
Hash.Target....: md5.txt
Time.Started....: Tue Jun 02 15:42:04 2020 (0 secs)
Time.Estimated...: Tue Jun 02 15:42:04 2020 (0 secs)
Guess.Mask.....: ?1?2?2?2 [4]
Guess.Charset....: -1 ?l?d?u, -2 ?l?d, -3 ?l?d*!$@_, -4 Undefined
Guess.Queue.....: 4/15 (26.67%)
Speed.#3.....: 57775.6 kH/s (5.66ms) @ Accel:32 Loops:31 Thr:1024 Vec:1
Recovered.....: 1/3 (33.33%) Digests, 0/1 (0.00%) Salts
Progress.....: 2892672/2892672 (100.00%)
Rejected...... 0/2892672 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 46656/46656 (100.00%)
Restore.Sub.#3...: Salt:0 Amplifier:31-62 Iteration:0-31
Candidates.#3....: 6ari -> Xqxv
Hardware.Mon.#3..: Temp: 53c
```

Encrypt: dishi

```
759d201176db276addf8bd6c664ef9cb:dishi
Approaching final keyspace - workload adjusted.
Session..... hashcat
Status..... Exhausted
Hash.Type.....: MD5
Hash.Target....: md5.txt
Time.Started....: Tue Jun 02 15:42:05 2020 (1 sec)
Time.Estimated...: Tue Jun 02 15:42:06 2020 (0 secs)
Guess.Mask.....: ?1?2?2?2?2 [5]
Guess.Charset....: -1 ?l?d?u, -2 ?l?d, -3 ?l?d*!$@_, -4 Undefined
Guess.Queue.....: 5/15 (33.33%)
Speed.#3.....: 115.7 MH/s (7.93ms) @ Accel:32 Loops:31 Thr:1024 Vec:1
Recovered.....: 2/3 (66.67%) Digests, 0/1 (0.00%) Salts
Progress.....: 104136192/104136192 (100.00%)
Rejected.....: 0/104136192 (0.00%)
Restore.Point....: 1679616/1679616 (100.00%)
Restore.Sub.#3...: Salt:0 Amplifier:31-62 Iteration:0-31
Candidates.#3....: 6uphq -> Xqxvq
Hardware.Mon.#3..: Temp: 54c
```

OUTCOME:

C:\Users\Shivi.DESKTOP-0E1GBNI\Downloads\hashcat-5.1.0\hashcat-5.1.0>hashcat64 .exe -m 0 -a 3 -0 md5.txt --show

759d201176db276addf8bd6c664ef9cb:dishi bf76b73579ee889af8815b497e5c6bbe:jain