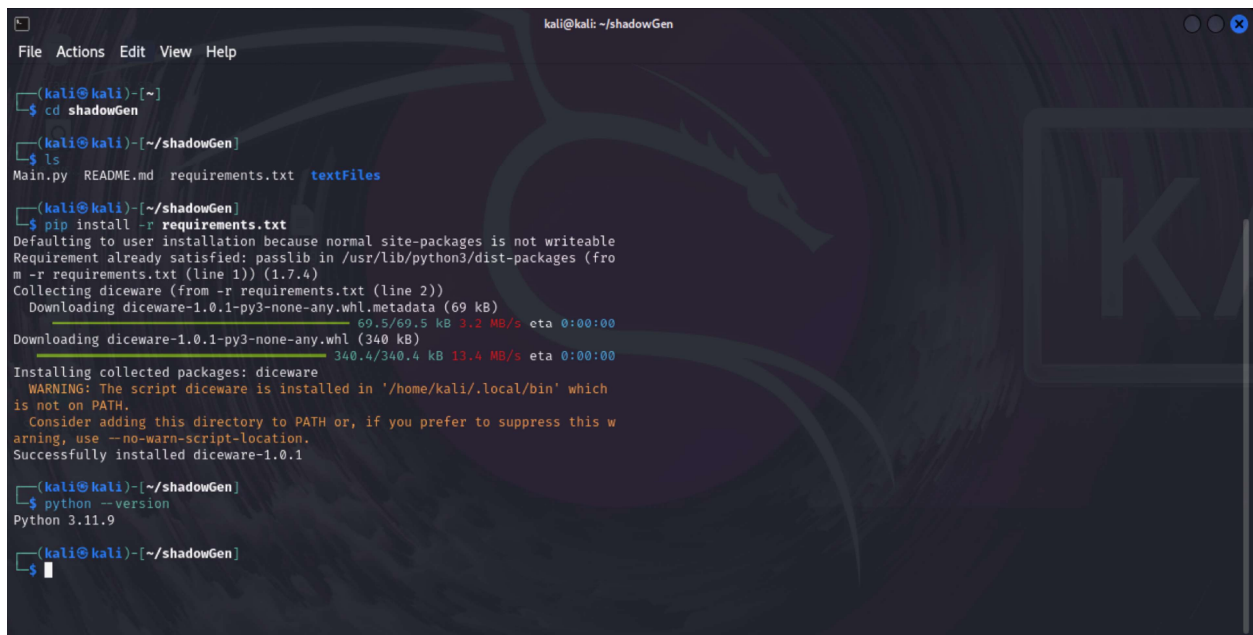


ShadowGen Lab

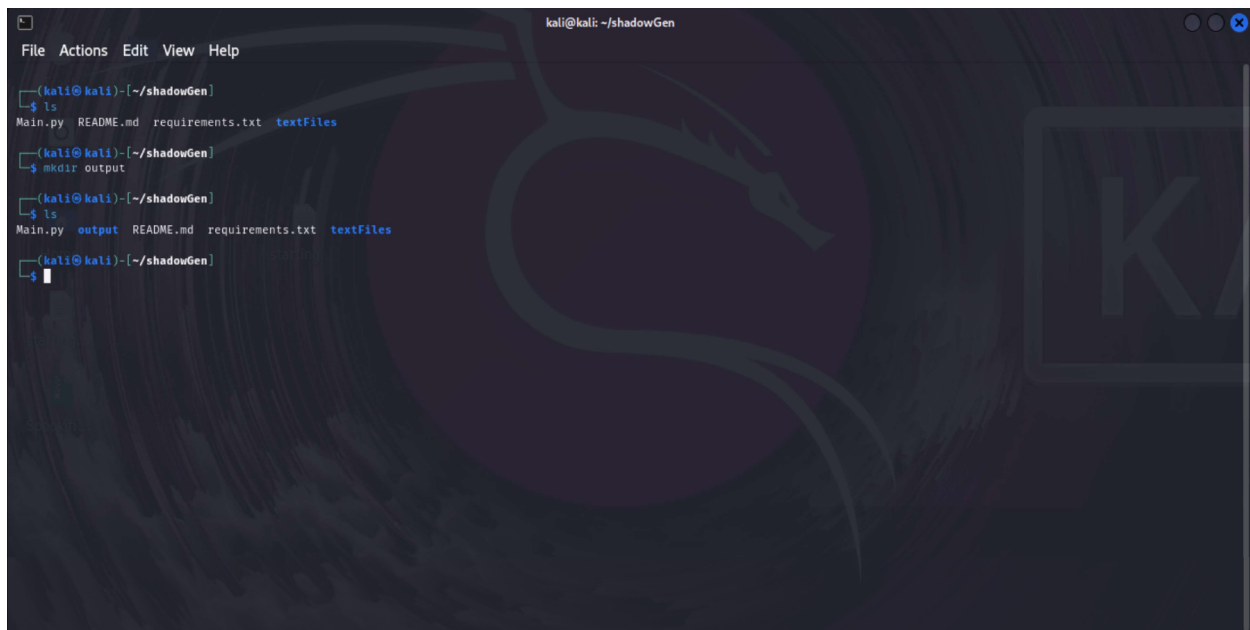
Installation

For this lab, I used a Kali Linux VirtualBox .iso image: kali-linux-2024.3-virtualbox-amd64.

1. **Command:** `git clone https://github.com/ethan-snyder/shadowGen.git`
2. **Command:** `cd ShadowGen`
3. Next, we will install the requirements, using requirements.txt
 - a. **Command:** `pip install -r requirements.txt`
4. After that, you need to ensure we have a Python version \geq Python 3.7. If your python version is less than 3.7, you may need to install a newer version for this lab.
 - a. **Command:** `python --version`
5. Lastly, you will need to create an output directory.
 - a. **Command:** `mkdir output`

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'kali@kali: ~/shadowGen'. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
(kali@kali)~[~]  
$ cd shadowGen  
(kali@kali)~/shadowGen  
$ ls  
Main.py  README.md  requirements.txt  textFiles  
(kali@kali)~/shadowGen  
$ pip install -r requirements.txt  
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable  
Requirement already satisfied: passlib in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from  
m -r requirements.txt (line 1)) (1.7.4)  
Collecting diceware (from -r requirements.txt (line 2))  
  Downloading diceware-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (69 kB)  
    69.5/69.5 kB 3.2 MB/s eta 0:00:00  
  Downloading diceware-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl (340 kB)  
    340.4/340.4 kB 13.4 MB/s eta 0:00:00  
Installing collected packages: diceware  
  WARNING: The script diceware is installed in '/home/kali/.local/bin' which  
  is not on PATH.  
  Consider adding this directory to PATH or, if you prefer to suppress this w  
  arning, use --no-warn-script-location.  
Successfully installed diceware-1.0.1  
(kali@kali)~/shadowGen  
$ python --version  
Python 3.11.9  
(kali@kali)~/shadowGen  
$
```



```
kali@kali: ~/shadowGen
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)~/shadowGen
$ ls
Main.py  README.md  requirements.txt  textFiles

(kali@kali)~/shadowGen
$ mkdir output

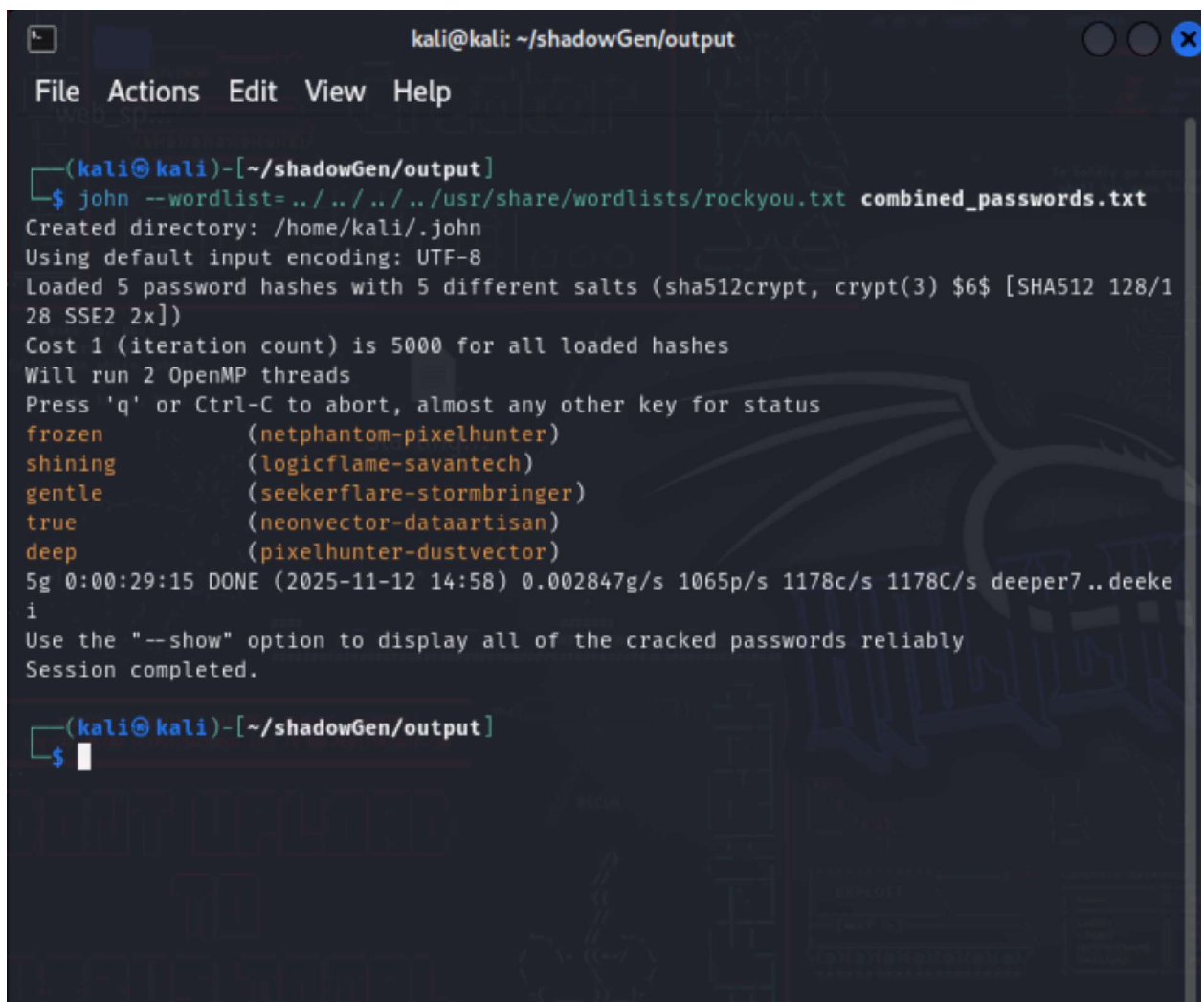
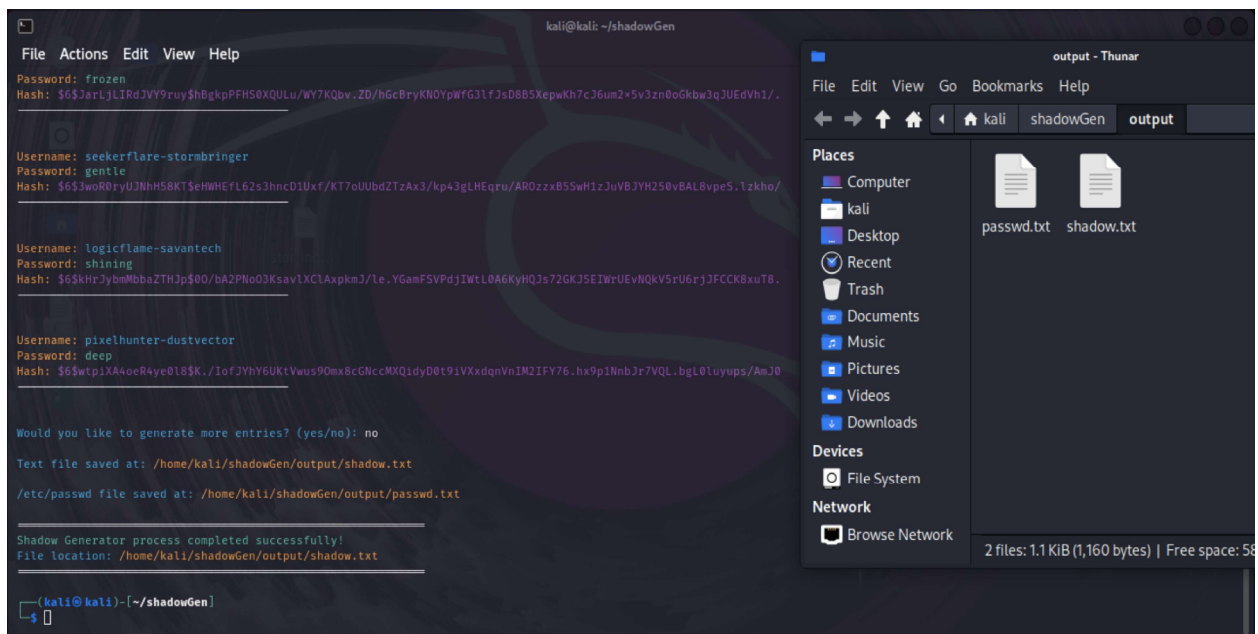
(kali@kali)~/shadowGen
$ ls
Main.py  output  README.md  requirements.txt  textFiles

(kali@kali)~/shadowGen
$
```

Creating Credentials & Ripping

Now that shadowGen has successfully been cloned, it is time to generate some example shadow & passwd files.

1. **Command:** `python Main.py`
2. Now that shadowGen is running, you can simply follow the prompts until you have generated enough passwords for your purposes. After you are done, Main.py will close, and the output folder will open. For this instance, I generated 5 passwords each only being 1 word. This will obviously take less time to rip. However, I don't have a super computer so we will have to sacrifice some realism for practicality.
3. Here is where the lab starts to get *really interesting*. Now that everything has been generated, we first need to format the output with john the ripper.
 - a. **Command:** `unshadow passwd.txt shadow.txt combined_passwords.txt`
4. **Finally**, we are ready to rip. You can use any hash ripper or word list of your choice. I opted to use John the Ripper as my ripper, and rockyou.txt as my wordlist (you can't beat the classics). If you are using Kali Linux, I recommend that you first unzip rockyou.txt so that you can use this word list first, as this is one of the most prolific wordlists for offensive security specialists.
 - a. **Command:** `john -wordlist=[pathToWordlist] combined_passwords.txt`
5. And now we wait.



Below, I have included an example with a couple of passwords that are either 4 or 5 characters long. Even after almost 48 minutes of cracking, at 1251 C/s (cracks per second), not a single hash has been cracked. This is the most important thing you should remember from this lab. **Passwords that contain words alone are insecure.**

Assuming a more realistic scenario with an 8-character password, that is 94^8 or 6,095,689,385,410,816 possible passwords! Assuming 100,000 C/s, it would still take 60,956,893,854 seconds, or ~3,864 years. Personally, I don't have that long, but to each their own!

Takeaways

This lab helps to teach the basics of hash cracking using John the Ripper. Most importantly, however, it illustrates that passwords should obey the following rules if they wish to be practically secure:

1. Should contain no words
2. Use lower-case and upper-case alphanumeric characters and symbols
3. Should contain many characters, realistically, no less than 8

Resources

<https://github.com/ethan-snyder/shadowGen>

<https://www.openwall.com/john/doc/>

<https://pegasustechnologies.com/password-security-2025/>