

CPEN 442

Assignment 4

Passwords

Agent47 (56406144)

1 QUESTION 1

The first step to solve that question was realize that the size of the hash didn't match any of the known hash sizes. The closest size possible was **SHA1** but I had 2 extra characters.

It6D209CE47FEC653F2947F0E3D09580130C05C3CC

The two first characters aren't hexadecimal so they might be a salt. I ran all the possible pin combination using the salt perpended and after that I was able to find the solution.

The correct pin is: **2160**

The time necessary for finding the solution was:

real	0m0.020s
user	0m0.016s
sys	0m0.004s

2 QUESTION 2

Just like in the previous question the hash was generated using **SHA1** and the first two symbols are the salt. For this question first I had to generate all the possible combinations with the alphabet provided by th question

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 1234567890
 !@#\$%^&*()_+==

For this I used the python library *itertools*. This library has a method called *product* that will generate all the possible combinations using an specific set of characters.

Because the number of possible combinations is:

$76^6 = 192699928576$ possible passwords

I though that searching for the password going forward and backward at the same time the chances that I would find the solution would be higher. For that I ran 2 different codes where the generated possible passwords were generated starting from 'aaaaaa' to the first terminal and starting from '=====' for the second terminal. After around 6 hours processing my computer crashed and I lost the processes that were running. So I had to patch the software in a way that it would not test the previous generated passwords. Even though the program still had to spin lock in the for loop until the counter reaches 5 billion passwords because that was approximately the number of passwords tested before the crash.

I setup the terminals to run the code again and after a few hours the right password was founded.

The correct password for this question is: **NTdLWn2_**

The approximated time necessary for finding the solution was:

real	539m16.173s
user	539m15.059s
sys	0m0.139s

3 QUESTION 3

To solve this assignment I used the software **IDA pro** in order to analyze the executable file.

3.1 a)

At first I was analyzing the code in the text mode. Using the search tool I could find the part of the code that prints the instructions to insert the password. I started analyzing the data from there. Analyzing the assembly code I could recognize that there is an loop that I suppose that is the loop that check for the integrity of the password comparing symbol by symbol the typed password and the hard coded password. I also noticed that there is a hard coded string in the assembly code. The variable can be found at the address **.rdata:004141A0**

the content of the hardcoded string is:

t#eKyJ_Zue!VjV4x-5dU)lnbSCISl##vb%Mq#JBrWMytûsgFe-UQHBIWd&_aAOfp

At first I thought that this was the correct password but using this as a password didn't work. I came back to the assembly code and first I saw that before the program starts checking for the integrity of the password it tests the length of the string that I inserted. This test is done by the following code:

```
call _strlen
add esp, 4
cmp eax, 0Ah
```

paying close attention you can see that the last command checks if the string has 0Ah length, that converting to decimal is 10 characters.

At this point I tried to insert the first 10 characters of the string, but it also didn't work.

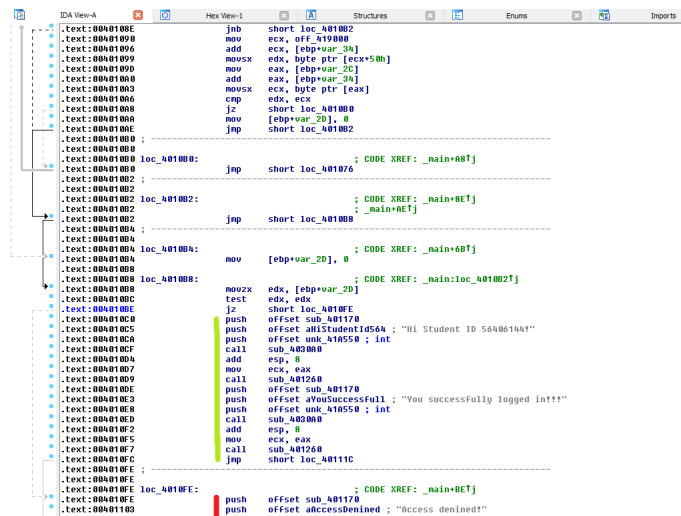
After a more detailed look at the code I also noticed that the inside the loop that checks for the integrity of the password the variable that receives the hard coded string has an offset. This can be seen at the following instructions:

```
mov ecx, off_419000
add ecx, [ebp+var_34]
movsx edx, byte ptr [ecx+50h]
```

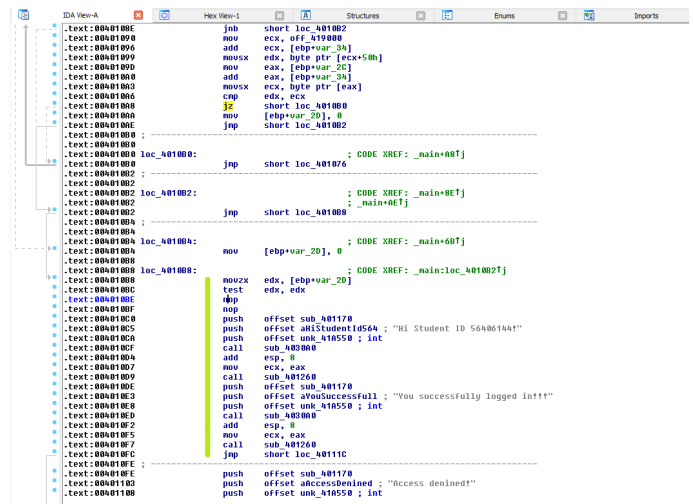
At the last line ecx (the variable that receives the hard coded string) is added with an offset of 50h witch is 80 if converted to base 10. considering this offset I could find that the correct password is: **jCng\$4RME**

3.2 b)

Looking at the text mode we can see that the ADA pro software has some arrows that shows the instructions flow. Analyzing the execution flow I could see that in the line **.text:004010BE** the program flow is redirected to the area where the program outputs that the password is incorrect (marked in RED). this can be seen in the following image:



To do not jump to the area of the code where the program inform that the password is wrong, I changed that line where it checks the program flow for two **nop** instructions. Doing that the program will jump to the section where the correct password would lead. It can be seen in the image below:



After the changes being made I exported the .dif file using the ADA software. To apply the changes I executed the C code available at http://idabook.com/examples/chapter_14/ida_patcher.c. After compiled this C code will receive as input the .exe file and the .dif file and then merge the files. The .exe file will be modified so I had to make sure that I made a copy of the executable file.

4 QUESTION 4

4.1 a)

Just like in the question 3 the password is hard coded in the program. However in this example the password isn't stored as plain text, what is stored is the hash of the password using SHA1. The hash is stored in the address **.rdata:00414212** byte **414212**. In this case the has is stored in a sequence of hex values. Because the SHA1 only have 40 characters output only the first 20 hex values. For cracking the password in this questions I used the Hashcat software. Because I have access to a graphic card I used cudaHashCat.

The software can be downloaded for free at <http://hashcat.net/oclhashcat/>

To use that software I used the following steps:

Download the program

Unzip the file

Open CMD

Go to the hashcat directory file and run the following command:

```
.cudaHashcat64.exe -m 100 -a 3 -1 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZVWXYZ1234567890!@#%$&*()_+==' hash.txt
```

Here is the output of the hashcat program after cracking that hash

```
Status.....: Cracked
Input.Mode.....: Mask (?1?1?1?1?1) [6]
Hash.Target....: 21f0e9b168b2d5870906f1b86693754c0ddae05c:7NeW0i
Hash.Type.....: SHA1
Time.Started...: Mon Nov 02 20:33:38 2015 (7 mins, 28 secs)
Speed.GPU.#1...: 198.8 MH/s
```

Recovered.....: 1/1 (100.00%) Digests, 1/1 (100.00%) Salts
 Progress.....: 89472892928/192699928576 (46.43%)
 Rejected.....: 0/89472892928 (0.00%)
 Restore.Point.: 15466496/33362176 (46.36%)
 HWMon.GPU.#1...: 0% Util, 66c Temp, N/A Fan
 Started: Mon Nov 02 20:33:38 2015
 Stopped: Mon Nov 02 20:41:11 2015
 The password for this file is: 7NeW0i

4.2 b)

For this part a similar solution was used just like in the Question 3

The image below shows the code without the patch

```

.text:004010A3 jge short loc_4010C3
.text:004010A5 mov eax, [ebp+var_44]
.text:004010A8 movzx ecx, ds:byte_41A212[eax]
.text:004010AF mov edx, [ebp+var_44]
.text:004010B2 movzx eax, [ebp+edx+var_40]
.text:004010B7 cmp ecx, eax
.text:004010B9 jz short loc_4010C1
.text:004010BB mov [ebp+var_29], 0
.text:004010BF jmp short loc_4010C3
;-----
.text:004010C1 loc_4010C1: jmp short loc_401096 ; CODE XREF: _main+097j
;-----
.text:004010C3 loc_4010C3: ; CODE XREF: _main+0A7j
; CODE XREF: _main+0BFj
movzx ecx, [ebp+var_29]
test ecx, ecx
jnz short loc_401099
push offset sub_401180
push offset aHiStudentId544 ; "Hi Student ID 54466144"
call sub_403000
add esp, 8
mov ecx, eax
call sub_401290
push offset sub_401180
push offset aYouSuccessfully ; "You successfully logged in!!"
call sub_403000
add esp, 8
mov ecx, eax
call sub_401290
jmp short loc_401127
;-----
.text:00401109 loc_401109: ; CODE XREF: _main+097j
push offset sub_401180
push offset aAccessDenied ; "Access denied!"
call sub_403000
add esp, 8
mov ecx, eax

```

Now using the patch to accept any password

```

.text:004010A3 jge short loc_4010C3
.text:004010A5 mov eax, [ebp+var_44]
.text:004010A8 movzx ecx, ds:byte_41A212[eax]
.text:004010AF mov edx, [ebp+var_44]
.text:004010B2 movzx eax, [ebp+edx+var_40]
.text:004010B7 cmp ecx, eax
.text:004010B9 jnz short loc_4010C1
.text:004010BB mov [ebp+var_29], 0
.text:004010BF jmp short loc_4010C3
;-----
.text:004010C1 loc_4010C1: jmp short loc_401096 ; CODE XREF: _main+097j
;-----
.text:004010C3 loc_4010C3: ; CODE XREF: _main+0A7j
; CODE XREF: _main+0BFj
movzx ecx, [ebp+var_29]
test ecx, ecx
jnz short loc_401099
push offset sub_401180
push offset aHiStudentId544 ; "Hi Student ID 54466144"
call sub_403000
add esp, 8
mov ecx, eax
call sub_401290
push offset sub_401180
push offset aYouSuccessfully ; "You successfully logged in!!"
call sub_403000
add esp, 8
mov ecx, eax
call sub_401290
jmp short loc_401127
;-----
.text:00401109 loc_401109: ; CODE XREF: _main+097j
push offset sub_401180
push offset aAccessDenied ; "Access denied!"
call sub_403000
add esp, 8
mov ecx, eax

```

After the changes being made I exported the .dif file using the ADA software. To apply the changes I executed the C code available at http://idabook.com/examples/chapter_14/ida_patcher.c. After compiled this C code will receive as input the .exe file and the .dif file and then merge the files. The .exe file will be modified so I had to make sure that I made a copy of the executable file.

4.3 c)

To solve that question I had to compute manually the hash of the desired password (for that a python script was used) and then insert that hash into the executable file changing the original hard coded hash value. In that way when the program computes the hash it will match with that was modified.

The lines where the code might be modified are represented in the image below:

Address	Value	Comment
00401A212	90h	
00401A213	0F0h	
00401A214	0E9h	
00401A215	0B1h	
00401A216	68h	
00401A217	002h	
00401A218	005h	
00401A219	07h	
00401A21A	9	
00401A21B	6	
00401A21C	0F1h	
00401A21D	008h	
00401A21E	66h	
00401A21F	93h	
00401A220	75h	
00401A221	AC0h	
00401A222	00h	
00401A223	00Ah	
00401A224	0E0h	
00401A225	5Ch	
00401A226	36h	
00401A227	54h	
00401A228	68h	
00401A229	41h	
00401A22A	54h	
00401A22B	54h	
00401A22C	67h	
00401A22D	AAh	
00401A22E	37h	
00401A22F	26h	
00401A230	AAh	
00401A231	5Ah	
00401A232	29h	
00401A233	52h	
00401A234	28h	
00401A235	33h	
00401A236	7Ah	
00401A237	21h	
00401A238	5Fh	
00401A239	AAh	
00401A23A	36h	
00401A23B	62h	
00401A23C	62h	
00401A23D	51h	
00401A23E	21h	
00401A23F	76h	

After modifying the hash code the same methodology of the Question 3 b) and Question 4 b) will be used. First the .dif file was exported using the ADA software. To apply the changes the C code available at http://idabook.com/examples/chapter_14/ida_patcher.c was executed. After compiled, this C code will receive as input the .exe file and the .dif file and then merge the files. The .exe file will be modified so I had to make sure that I made a copy of the executable file.

After this process the file will accept only the other the password that generated the hash computed earlier.

5 APPENDIX

All the codes for this project can be found at <https://github.com/faellacurcio/AssignmentPassword.git>

REFERENCES

- [1] 14.1. hashlib Secure hashes and message digests [Online]. Available: <https://docs.python.org/2/library/hashlib.html>
- [2] string - Generate all possible passwords based on character mapping possible in 3 lines of python? [Online]. Available: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10082094/generate-all-possible-passwords-based-on-character-mapping-possible-in-3-line>
- [3] IDA: about [Online]. Available: <https://www.hex-rays.com/products/ida/>
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- [5] coder 32 edition —X86 Opcode and instruction reference [Online]. Available: <http://ref.x86asm.net/coder32.html>
- [6] [Online]. Available: http://idabook.com/examples/chapter_14/ida_patcher.c
- [7] dll used to run program 4 download. Available: <https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/14053604/libeay32.dll>
- [8] [Online]. Available:

Appendix

1 Question 1

```
import hashlib
import binascii

value = 0
while (value <= 9999):
    tested = '0000'+str(value)
    tested = (tested)[len(tested)-4:]
    m = hashlib.sha1()
    m.update(bytes(("It"+tested).encode()))
    hexa = m.hexdigest();
    if(hexa == '6D209CE47FEC653F2947F0E3D09580130C05C3CC'.lower()):
        print ('Found Value!: ', value)
        print('Hash: ', hexa)
        break
    del m
    value +=1
```

2 Question 2

2.1 Code 1

```
import itertools
import hashlib

res = itertools.product('abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890!@#%^&*()_+-=', repeat=6)

counter = 0

for case in res:
    if (counter < 8860000000):
        counter += 1
        if (counter%1000000000 == 0):
            print ("counter in: ", counter)
    else:
        case = "NT"+''.join(case)
        m = hashlib.sha1()
        m.update(bytes((case).encode()))
        hexa = m.hexdigest();
        if(hexa == '53425620DAF31B5659A7D96C168C4ED82CAAED13'.lower()):
            print ('Found Value!: ', case)
            print('Hash: ', hexa)
            break
        del m
        counter += 1
        if(counter%10000000 == 0):
            print ("Tested hashes: ",counter," Last password:", case[2:],\
                    "last hash:", hexa)
```

2.2 Code 2

```
import itertools
import hashlib

res = itertools.product('=-+_*&^%$#@!0987654321ZYXWVUTSRQPONMLKJIHGFEDCBAzy\
xwvutsrqponmlkjihgfedcba', repeat=6)

counter = 0

for case in res:
    if (counter < 5000000000):
        counter += 1
        if (counter%1000000000 == 0):
            print ("counter in: ", counter)
    else:
        case = "NT" + ''.join(case)
        m = hashlib.sha1()
        m.update(bytes((case).encode()))
        hexa = m.hexdigest();
        if(hexa == '53425620DAF31B5659A7D96C168C4ED82CAAED13'.lower()):
            print ('Found Value!: ', value)
            print('Hash: ', hexa)
            break
        del m
        counter += 1
        if(counter%10000000 == 0):
            print ("Tested hashes: ",counter," Last password:", case[2:],\
                  "last hash:", hexa)
```