













	.github	
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	.clang-format	
	.gitignore	
	.travis.yml	
	Android.mk	
	CHANGES	
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hydra

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 **hydra 9.5** Latest

on Jun 12, 2023

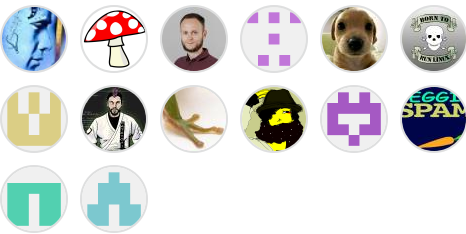
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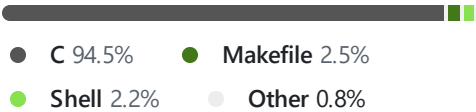
No packages published























Contributors 78


























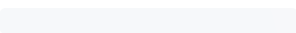
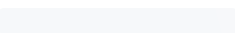





































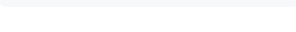
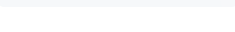

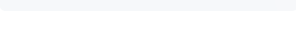
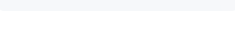

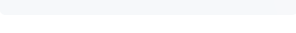





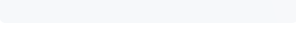
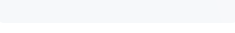

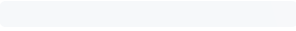
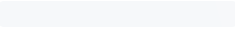
[+ 64 contributors](#)

Languages



 hydra-cobaltstrike.c		
 hydra-cvs.c		
 hydra-firebird.c		
 hydra-ftp.c		
 hydra-http-form.c		
 hydra-http-proxy-url...		
 hydra-http-proxy.c		
 hydra-http.c		
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 hydra.1		
 hydra.c		
 hydra.h		
 libpq-fe.h		
 ntlm.c		
 ntlm.h		

 [README](#) [AGPL-3.0 license](#)

HYDRA

(c) 2001-2023 by van Hauser / THC
<vh@thc.org> <https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra>

many modules were written by David (dot) Maciejak @
gmail (dot) com

BFG code by Jan Dlabal <dlabaljan@gmail.com>

Licensed under AGPLv3 (see LICENSE file)

Please do not use in military or secret service
organizations,

or for illegal purposes.

(This is the wish of the author and non-binding. Many
people working

in these organizations do not care for laws and ethics
anyways.

You are not one of the "good" ones if you ignore
this.)

NOTE: no this is not meant to be a markdown doc!
old school!

Hydra in the most current github state can be directly
downloaded via docker:

...

docker pull vanhauser/hydra

...

INTRODUCTION

Number one of the biggest security holes are passwords, as
every password
security study shows.

This tool is a proof of concept code, to give researchers and
security
consultants the possibility to show how easy it would be to
gain unauthorized
access from remote to a system.

THIS TOOL IS FOR LEGAL PURPOSES ONLY!

There are already several login hacker tools available,
however, none does
either support more than one protocol to attack or support
parallelized
connects.

It was tested to compile cleanly on Linux, Windows/Cygwin,

Solaris,
FreeBSD/OpenBSD, QNX (Blackberry 10) and MacOS.

Currently this tool supports the following protocols:

Asterisk, AFP, Cisco AAA, Cisco auth, Cisco enable, CVS,
Firebird, FTP,
HTTP-FORM-GET, HTTP-FORM-POST, HTTP-GET, HTTP-HEAD, HTTP-
POST, HTTP-PROXY,
HTTPS-FORM-GET, HTTPS-FORM-POST, HTTPS-GET, HTTPS-HEAD,
HTTPS-POST,
HTTP-Proxy, ICQ, IMAP, IRC, LDAP, MEMCACHED, MONGODB, MS-SQL,
MYSQL, NCP, NNTP, Oracle Listener,
Oracle SID, Oracle, PC-Anywhere, PCNFS, POP3, POSTGRES,
Radmin, RDP, Rexec, Rlogin,
Rsh, RTSP, SAP/R3, SIP, SMB, SMTP, SMTP Enum, SNMP v1+v2+v3,
SOCKS5,
SSH (v1 and v2), SSHKEY, Subversion, Teamspeak (TS2), Telnet,
VMware-Auth,
VNC and XMPP.

However the module engine for new services is very easy so it
won't take a
long time until even more services are supported.
Your help in writing, enhancing or fixing modules is highly
appreciated!! :-)

WHERE TO GET

You can always find the newest release/production version of
hydra at its
project page at <https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra/releases>

If you are interested in the current development state, the
public development
repository is at Github:

```
svn co https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra
or
```

```
git clone https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra
```

Use the development version at your own risk. It contains new
features and
new bugs. Things might not work!

Alternatively (and easier) to can pull it as a docker
container:

```
...
```

```
docker pull vanhauser/hydra
```

```
...
```

HOW TO COMPILE

To configure, compile and install hydra, just type:

```
...
./configure
make
make install
...
```

If you want the ssh module, you have to setup libssh (not libssh2!) on your system, get it from <https://www.libssh.org>, for ssh v1 support you also need to add "-DWITH_SSH1=On" option in the cmake command line. IMPORTANT: If you compile on MacOS then you must do this - do not install libssh via brew!

If you use Ubuntu/Debian, this will install supplementary libraries needed for a few optional modules (note that some might not be available on your distribution):

```
...
apt-get install libssl-dev libssh-dev libidn1-dev libpcre3-
dev \
                libgtk2.0-dev libmysqlclient-dev libpq-dev
libsvn-dev \
                firebird-dev libmemcached-dev libgpg-error-
dev \
                libgcrypt11-dev libgcrypt20-dev
...
```

This enables all optional modules and features with the exception of Oracle, SAP R/3, NCP and the apple filing protocol - which you will need to download and install from the vendor's web sites.

For all other Linux derivatives and BSD based systems, use the system software installer and look for similarly named libraries like in the command above. In all other cases, you have to download all source libraries and compile them manually.

SUPPORTED PLATFORMS

- All UNIX platforms (Linux, *BSD, Solaris, etc.)
- MacOS (basically a BSD clone)
- Windows with Cygwin (both IPv4 and IPv6)
- Mobile systems based on Linux, MacOS or QNX (e.g. Android, iPhone, Blackberry 10, Zaurus, iPaq)

HOW TO USE

If you just enter `hydra`, you will see a short summary of the important options available.

Type `./hydra -h` to see all available command line options.

Note that NO login/password file is included. Generate them yourself.

A default password list is however present, use "dpl4hydra.sh" to generate a list.

For Linux users, a GTK GUI is available, try `./xhydra`

For the command line usage, the syntax is as follows:

For attacking one target or a network, you can use the new "://" style:

```
hydra [some command line options]
```

```
PROTOCOL://TARGET:PORT/MODULE-OPTIONS
```

The old mode can be used for these too, and additionally if you want to

specify your targets from a text file, you *must* use this one:

```
...
```

```
hydra [some command line options] [-s PORT] TARGET PROTOCOL
[MODULE-OPTIONS]
```

```
...
```

Via the command line options you specify which logins to try, which passwords, if SSL should be used, how many parallel tasks to use for attacking, etc.

PROTOCOL is the protocol you want to use for attacking, e.g. ftp, smtp,

http-get or many others are available

TARGET is the target you want to attack

MODULE-OPTIONS are optional values which are special per

PROTOCOL module

FIRST - select your target

you have three options on how to specify the target you want to attack:

1. a single target on the command line: just put the IP or DNS address in
2. a network range on the command line: CIDR specification like "192.168.0.0/24"
3. a list of hosts in a text file: one line per entry (see below)

SECOND - select your protocol

Try to avoid telnet, as it is unreliable to detect a correct or false login attempt.

Use a port scanner to see which protocols are enabled on the target.

THIRD - check if the module has optional parameters

hydra -U PROTOCOL

e.g. hydra -U smtp

FOURTH - the destination port

this is optional, if no port is supplied the default common port for the PROTOCOL is used.

If you specify SSL to use ("-S" option), the SSL common port is used by default.

If you use "://" notation, you must use "[" "]" brackets if you want to supply

IPv6 addresses or CIDR ("192.168.0.0/24") notations to attack:

```
hydra [some command line options] ftp://[192.168.0.0/24]/
```

```
hydra [some command line options] -6
```

```
smtps://[2001:db8::1]/NTLM
```

Note that everything hydra does is IPv4 only!

If you want to attack IPv6 addresses, you must add the "-6" command line option.

All attacks are then IPv6 only!

If you want to supply your targets via a text file, you can not use the ://

notation but use the old style and just supply the protocol (and module options):

```
hydra [some command line options] -M targets.txt ftp
```

You can also supply the port for each target entry by adding ":<port>" after a

target entry in the file, e.g.:

```

...
foo.bar.com
target.com:21
unusual.port.com:2121
default.used.here.com
127.0.0.1
127.0.0.1:2121
...

```

Note that if you want to attach IPv6 targets, you must supply the -6 option and **must** put IPv6 addresses in brackets in the file(!) like this:

```

...
foo.bar.com
target.com:21
[fe80::1%eth0]
[2001::1]
[2002::2]:8080
[2a01:24a:133:0:00:123:ff:1a]
...

```

LOGINS AND PASSWORDS

You have many options on how to attack with logins and passwords

With -l for login and -p for password you tell hydra that this is the only login and/or password to try.

With -L for logins and -P for passwords you supply text files with entries.

e.g.:

```

...
hydra -l admin -p password ftp://localhost/
hydra -L default_logins.txt -p test ftp://localhost/
hydra -l admin -P common_passwords.txt ftp://localhost/
hydra -L logins.txt -P passwords.txt ftp://localhost/
...

```

Additionally, you can try passwords based on the login via the "-e" option.

The "-e" option has three parameters:

```

...
s - try the login as password
n - try an empty password
r - reverse the login and try it as password

```

...

If you want to, e.g. try "try login as password and "empty password", you specify "-e sn" on the command line.

But there are two more modes for trying passwords than -p/-P: You can use text file which where a login and password pair is separated by a colon, e.g.:

...

```
admin:password
test:test
foo:bar
...
```

This is a common default account style listing, that is also generated by the dpl4hydra.sh default account file generator supplied with hydra.

You use such a text file with the -C option - note that in this mode you can not use -l/-L/-p/-P options (-e nsr however you can). Example:

...

```
hydra -C default_accounts.txt ftp://localhost/
...
```

And finally, there is a bruteforce mode with the -x option (which you can not use with -p/-P/-C):

...

```
-x minimum_length:maximum_length:charset
...
```

the charset definition is `a` for lowercase letters, `A` for uppercase letters, `1` for numbers and for anything else you supply it is their real representation.

Examples:

...

```
-x 1:3:a generate passwords from length 1 to 3 with all
lowercase letters
-x 2:5:/ generate passwords from length 2 to 5 containing only
slashes
-x 5:8:A1 generate passwords from length 5 to 8 with uppercase
```

```
and numbers
-x '3:3:aA1&~#\ " \<{([-|^@)]}=}>$%*?./$,;:!\`' -v generates
length 3 passwords with all 95 characters, and verbose.
...
```

Example:

```
...
hydra -l ftp -x 3:3:a ftp://localhost/
...
```

SPECIAL OPTIONS FOR MODULES

Via the third command line parameter (TARGET SERVICE OPTIONAL) or the -m command line option, you can pass one option to a module. Many modules use this, a few require it!

To see the special option of a module, type:

```
hydra -U <module>
```

e.g.

```
./hydra -U http-post-form
```

The special options can be passed via the -m parameter, as 3rd command line option or in the service://target/option format.

Examples (they are all equal):

```
...
./hydra -l test -p test -m PLAIN 127.0.0.1 imap
./hydra -l test -p test 127.0.0.1 imap PLAIN
./hydra -l test -p test imap://127.0.0.1/PLAIN
...
```

RESTORING AN ABORTED/CRASHED SESSION

When hydra is aborted with Control-C, killed or crashes, it leaves a "hydra.restore" file behind which contains all necessary information to restore the session. This session file is written every 5 minutes.

NOTE: the hydra.restore file can NOT be copied to a different platform (e.g. from little endian to big endian, or from Solaris to AIX)

HOW TO SCAN/CRACK OVER A PROXY

The environment variable HYDRA_PROXY_HTTP defines the web proxy (this works just for the http services!).
The following syntax is valid:

...

```
HYDRA_PROXY_HTTP="http://123.45.67.89:8080/"
HYDRA_PROXY_HTTP="http://login:password@123.45.67.89:8080/"
HYDRA_PROXY_HTTP="proxylist.txt"
```

The last example is a text file containing up to 64 proxies (in the same format definition as the other examples).

For all other services, use the HYDRA_PROXY variable to scan/crack.
It uses the same syntax. eg:

...

```
HYDRA_PROXY=
[connect|socks4|socks5]://[login:password@]proxy_addr:proxy_port
```

for example:

...

```
HYDRA_PROXY=connect://proxy.anonymizer.com:8080
HYDRA_PROXY=socks4://auth:pw@127.0.0.1:1080
HYDRA_PROXY=socksproxylist.txt
```

ADDITIONAL HINTS

- * sort your password files by likelihood and use the -u option to find passwords much faster!
- * uniq your dictionary files! this can save you a lot of time :-)

```
cat words.txt | sort | uniq > dictionary.txt
```
- * if you know that the target is using a password policy (allowing users only to choose a password with a minimum length of 6, containing a least one letter and one number, etc. use the tool pw-inspector which comes along with the hydra package to reduce the password list:

```
cat dictionary.txt | pw-inspector -m 6 -c 2 -n >
passlist.txt
```

RESULTS OUTPUT

The results are output to stdio along with the other information. Via the `-o` command line option, the results can also be written to a file. Using `-b`, the format of the output can be specified. Currently, these are supported:

- * ``text`` - plain text format
- * ``jsonv1`` - JSON data using version 1.x of the schema (defined below).
- * ``json`` - JSON data using the latest version of the schema, currently there is only version 1.

If using JSON output, the results file may not be valid JSON if there are serious errors in booting Hydra.

JSON Schema

Here is an example of the JSON output. Notes on some of the fields:

- * ``errormessages`` - an array of zero or more strings that are normally printed to stderr at the end of the Hydra's run. The text is very free form.
- * ``success`` - indication if Hydra ran correctly without error (**NOT** if passwords were detected). This parameter is either the JSON value ``true`` or ``false`` depending on completion.
- * ``quantityfound`` - How many username+password combinations discovered.
- * ``jsonoutputversion`` - Version of the schema, 1.00, 1.01, 1.11, 2.00, 2.03, etc. Hydra will make second tuple of the version to always be two digits to make it easier for downstream processors (as opposed to v1.1 vs v1.10). The minor-level versions are additive, so 1.02 will contain more

fields than version 1.00 and will be backward compatible.
Version 2.x will
break something from version 1.x output.

Version 1.00 example:

```
...
{
  "errormessages": [
    "[ERROR] Error Message of Something",
    "[ERROR] Another Message",
    "These are very free form"
  ],
  "generator": {
    "built": "2021-03-01 14:44:22",
    "commandline": "hydra -b jsonv1 -o results.json ..."
  },
  "jsonoutputversion": "1.00",
  "server": "127.0.0.1",
  "service": "http-post-form",
  "software": "Hydra",
  "version": "v8.5"
},
"quantityfound": 2,
"results": [
  {
    "host": "127.0.0.1",
    "login": "bill@example.com",
    "password": "bill",
    "port": 9999,
    "service": "http-post-form"
  },
  {
    "host": "127.0.0.1",
    "login": "joe@example.com",
    "password": "joe",
    "port": 9999,
    "service": "http-post-form"
  }
],
"success": false
}
...
```

SPEED

through the parallelizing feature, this password cracker tool
can be very
fast, however it depends on the protocol. The fastest are
generally POP3

and FTP.

Experiment with the task option (-t) to speed things up! The higher - the faster ;-) (but too high - and it disables the service)

STATISTICS

Run against a SuSE Linux 7.2 on localhost with a "-C FILE" containing 295 entries (294 tries invalid logins, 1 valid). Every test was run three times (only for "1 task" just once), and the average noted down.

...

		P A R A L L E L				T A S K S	
SERVICE	1	4	8	16	32	50	64
100	128	-----					

telnet	23:20	5:58	2:58	1:34	1:05	0:33	0:45*
0:25*	0:55*						
ftp	45:54	11:51	5:54	3:06	1:25	0:58	0:46
0:29	0:32						
pop3	92:10	27:16	13:56	6:42	2:55	1:57	1:24
1:14	0:50						
imap	31:05	7:41	3:51	1:58	1:01	0:39	0:32
0:25	0:21						
>>>							

(*)

Note: telnet timings can be VERY different for 64 to 128 tasks! e.g. with 128 tasks, running four times resulted in timings between 28 and 97 seconds!
The reason for this is unknown...

guesses per task (rounded up):

295	74	38	19	10	6	5	3
3							

guesses possible per connect (depends on the server software and config):

telnet	4
ftp	6
pop3	1

imap 3

BUGS & FEATURES

Hydra:

Email me or David if you find bugs or if you have written a new module.

vh@thc.org (and put "antispam" in the subject line)

You should use PGP to encrypt emails to vh@thc.org :

...

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

Version: GnuPG v3.3.3 (vh@thc.org)

```
mQINBFip+7QBEADQcJctjohuYjBxq7MELAlFDvXRTEIqqh8kqHPOR018xKL09p
ZT
KiBWFbK4U48x1R3EtV5fC1yEt8gDEULe5o0qtK1aF1YBtAWkf1VNjDrs+Y2BpjI
TQ
FnAPHw0S00T/jfcvmhNOZMzMU81IubAVC4cVWoSWJbLTv6e0DRIPiYgXNT5Quh
6c
vqhnI1C39pEo/W/nh3hSa16oTc5dtTLbi5kEbdzm178TnT0ASmWLI+xtYKnP+
5k
Xv4xrXRMV4L1Bv9WpCY/Jb6J8K8SJYdXPTbaIi4VjgVr5gvg9QC/d/QP2etmw
3p
1J1Ldv63x6nXsxnPq6MS00w8+QqKc1dAgIA43k6SU4wLq9TB3x0uTKnnB8pA3A
CI
zPeRN9LFkr7v1KUMeKKEdu8jUut5iKUJVu63lVYxuM50Db60wt3+UXgsSaQLu9
nI
DZqnp/M6YTCJTJ+cJANN+uQzESI4Z2m9ITg/U/cuccN/LIDg8/eDXW3VsCqJz8
Bf
lBSwMIthMs/Qwzqc1QCKfY3xcNGc4aF1Jz4Bq3zSdw3mUjHYJYv1UkKntCtvt
CN
DiomxyBEKB9J7KNsOLI/CSst3MQW5G794r9ZjcfA0EWZ9u6929F2pGDZ3LiS7J
x5
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AB
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