51.506 Security Tools Lab 1

Assignment 1 – Hashing & passwords

Hand-out : 22-May-2023

Hand-in : 30-May-2023 (2359hrs)

1. Objectives

- Hash password using MD5
- Crack MD5 hashes using brute-force and rainbow tables
- Strengthen MD5 hash using salt and crack again the salted hashes by rainbow tables and rule-based extension of dictionary attack using hashcat
- Compete in the hash breaking competition

2. Setup

- This lab can be done in Windows or Linux. We'll be using mostly Linux to do the demo.
- Note that in this laboratory you should use python3

3. Hashing password using MD5

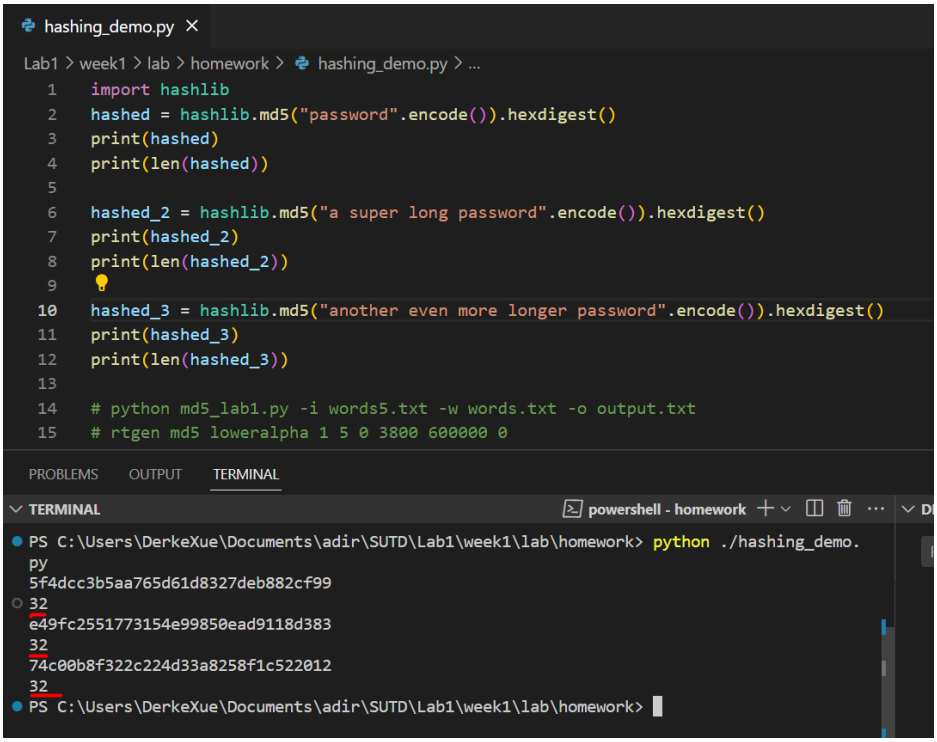
To warm up, compute a couple of MD5 hashes of strings of your choice using python's command line. use import hashlib module and its md5() function. For example:

```
C:\Users\MSSD>python
Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:59:51) [MSC v.1914 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import hashlib
>>> hashlib.md5("password".encode()).hexdigest()
'5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99'
```

You can also use the provided demo file called hashing_demo.py

Observe the length of the output, and whether it depends on length of input.

Answer:



With different input string length, the hash function will always produce the hash digest of constant length.

So, it's not depends on the length of the input.

4. Brute-Force VS Dictionary Attack

For this exercise, use the 15 hash values from the <STUDENT_ID>-hash5.txt
Create a Python 3 script called md5_lab1.py, which will find the corresponding input plaintext that was used for making the hash values in file <STUDENT_ID>-hash5.txt.
Consider only passwords with 5 characters (lowercase and/or numeric characters).

To help reduce the search space we provide a dictionary with newline separated common words in words5.txt. Use the dictionary as the first resort.
It might not be enough to crack all hashed plaintexts, then compute a hash value for each possible combination of lowercase letters, and then with each possible combination from union of all lowercase letters and digits.

Take note of the computation time of your algorithm to reverse all 15 hashes. You will need it in later step. Consider bash utility time (only for Linux users) or the timeit python module: https://docs.python.org/3.6/library/timeit.html

Final script should support three mandatory arguments:
-i <INPUT_FILE>, -w <DICTIONARY-_FILE>, and -o <OUTPUT_FILE>
Respect the format: one hash/plaintext/dictionary entry per line

Answer:

q4.py U output.txt M

Lab1 > week1 > lab > homework > q4 > q4.py > ...

```python
import hashlib
import time
import argparse

try:
    start_time = time.time()

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Script description')
    parser.add_argument('-i', '--input', type=str, help='Path to the input file', required=True)
    parser.add_argument('-w', '--word', type=str, help='Path to the word file', required=True)
    parser.add_argument('-o', '--output', type=str, help='Path to the output file', required=True)

    args = parser.parse_args()
    inputs = open(args.input).read().splitlines()
    words = open(args.word).read().splitlines()
    output = open(args.output, 'w')

    cracked_count = 0
    for h in inputs:
        for w in words:
            if h == hashlib.md5(w.encode()).hexdigest():
                output.write('{} : {}\n'.format(w, h))
                cracked_count += 1

    end_time = time.time()
    output.write('Dictionary attack completed! Cracked {} out of {}, time taken {}s\n'.format(cracked_count, len(inputs), end_time - start_

except Exception as e:
    print("An unexpected error occurred:", str(e))
```

```
PS C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Lab1\week1\lab\homework\q4> python q4.py -i 1007399-hash15.txt -w wo
rds5.txt -o output.txt
PS C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Lab1\week1\lab\homework\q4>
```

q4.py U output.txt M

Lab1 > week1 > lab > homework > q4 > output.txt

```
lhega : e06726335493239a3d004b7ce64295f3
tcapi : 9b0c0ef2300a32fd086263b120c22bcb
oamun : bcc7b6153a2523ad4eb736786ba0f9e4
aredd : 4826d90cf969cbe5a20bc8c0b0964940
tpaci : 89b988338341d7c67f7d8eadba5de55e
tirun : 9fbebe0ae115cd4ec518b5c60383f7a6
onsli : af1653fff50a0960adb421e207357f28
lrebe : b35ba3603146c953c58ecc4afd48d6ee
Dictionary attack completed! Cracked 8 out of 15, time taken 11.3941650390625s

```

(q4.py attached inside zip folder)

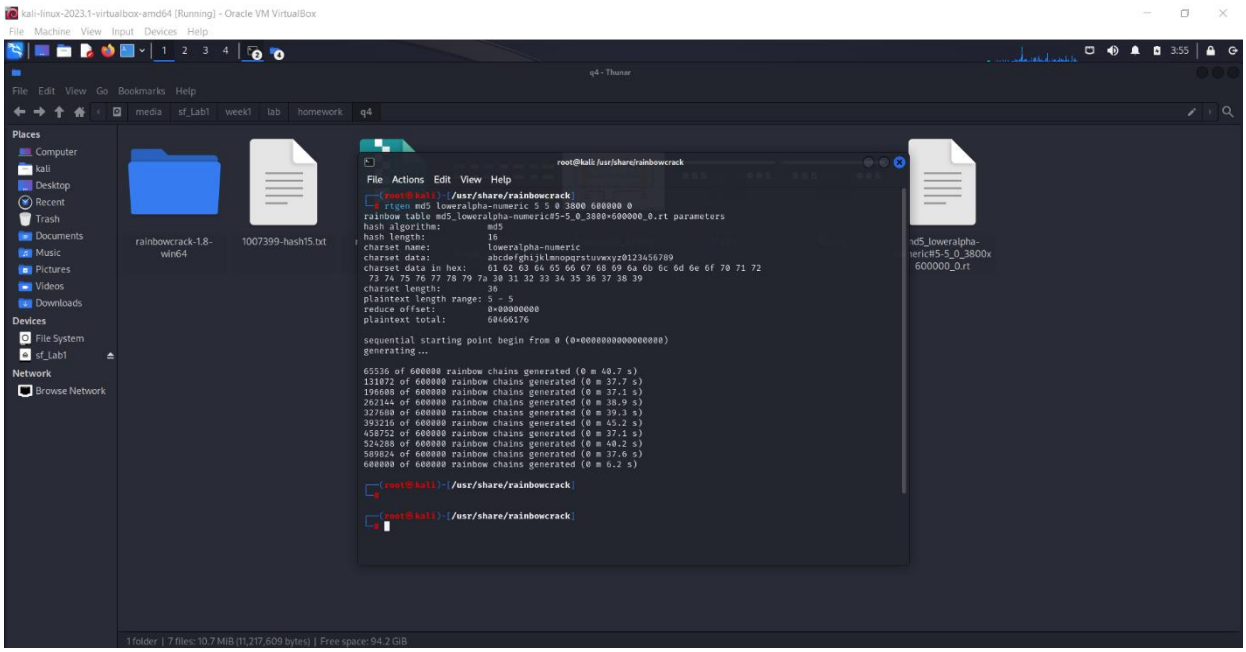
5. Creating Rainbow Tables

Install the program rainbowcrack : http://project-rainbowcrack.com/

Use rtgen (http://project-rainbowcrack.com/generate.htm) to generate rainbow tables with the characteristics shown below.
– Five characters input
– Only lower case letters and numeric characters.
– Chain length is 3800.
– Chain number is 600000.
– Part index is 0.
– Table index is 0. (d, screen shot)

The chain length and chain number values maybe suboptimal? If yes, find better ones.

Answer 1:

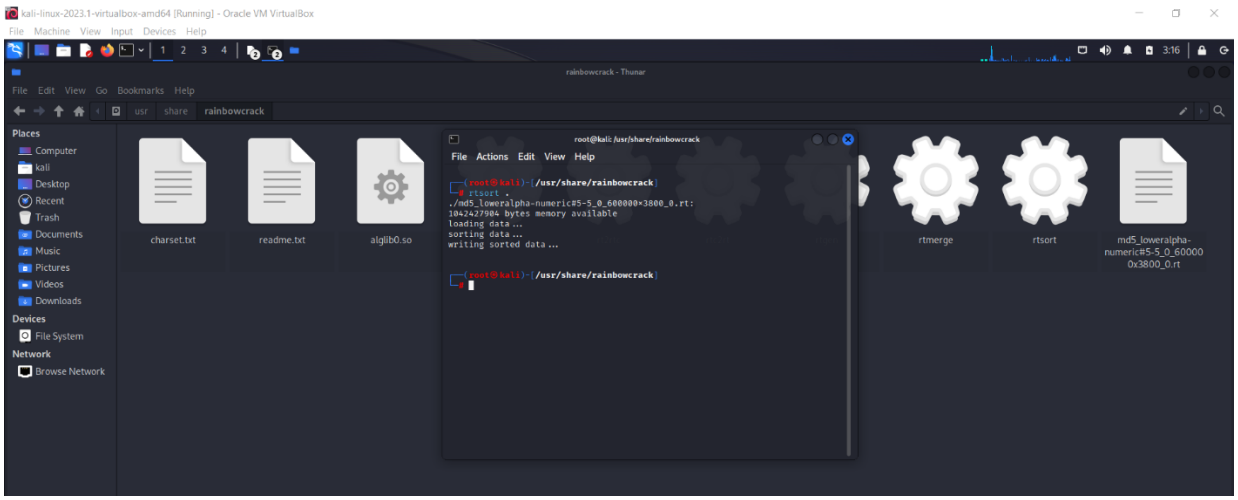


yes, Chain length is 3800, Chain number is 600000 is suboptimal,

base on the better one can find is Chain length of 1900, Chain number of 300000 with better time value ratio baes on 2nd result screen shoot in answer 4.

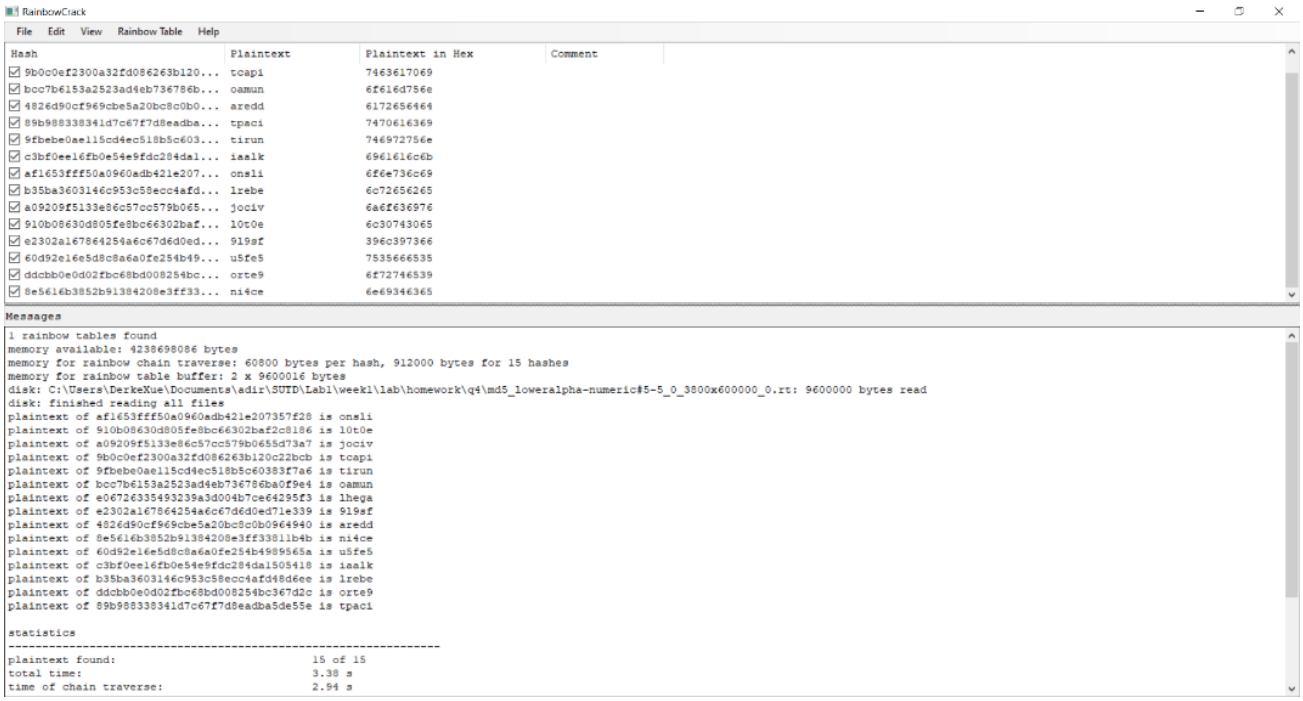
Use rtsort to sort the rainbow table to make searchable by rcrack.

Answer 2:



Use rcrack (http://project-rainbowcrack.com/crack.htm) to crack the list of fifteen passwords from hash5.txt

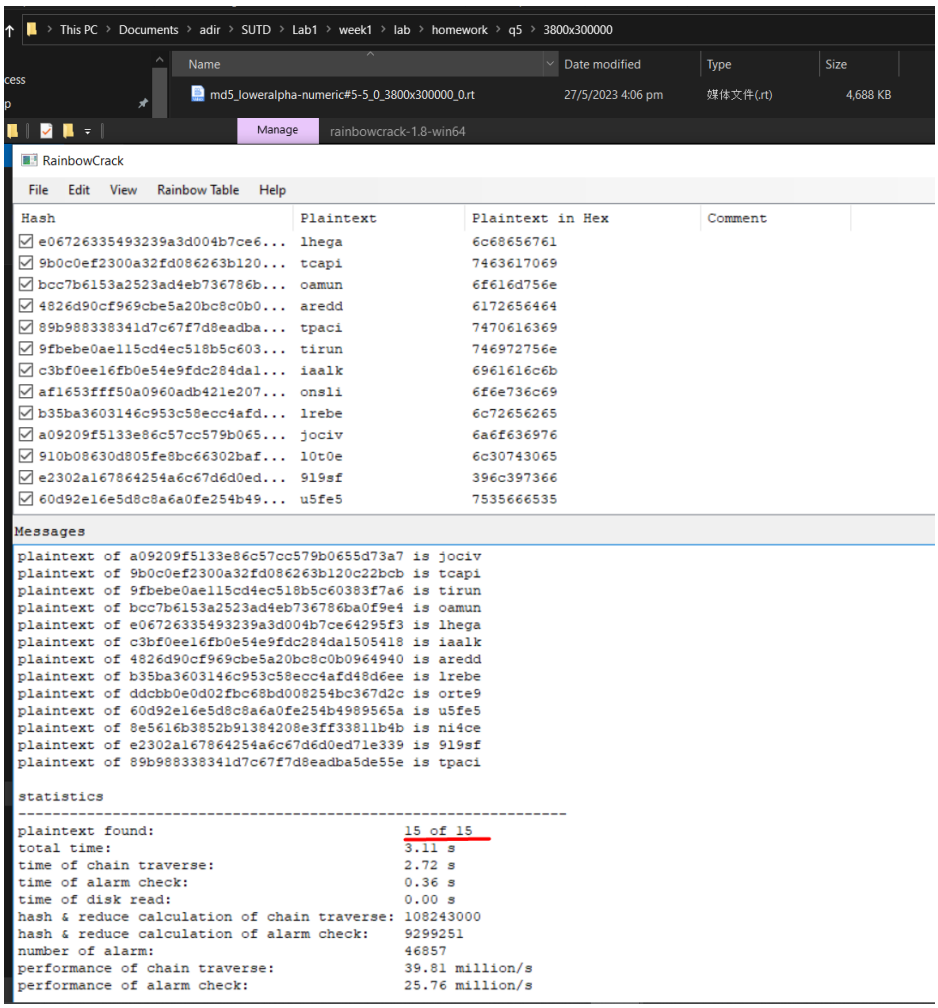
Answer 3:



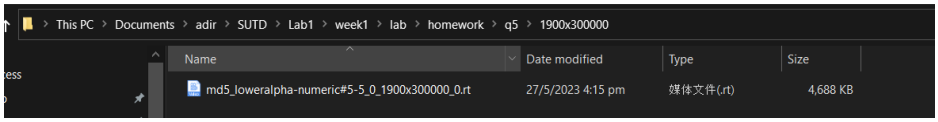
You can see that there are 35^5 ~= 60M combinations for brute force attack.
and the number of plaintexts covered by rainbow table is 3:800 600:000 = 2:280:000:000. So, the ratio is ~ 40:1. Try to decrease size of the rainbow table e.g., to ratio 20, 10 and 5, and observe whether all hashes are cracked (use chain number parameter).

Answer 4:
∴
– Chain length is 3800.
– Chain number is 600000.
=> ratio is ~ 40:1
∴

– Chain length is 3800.
– Chain number is 300000.
=> ratio is ~ 20:1



∴
– Chain length is 1900.
– Chain number is 300000.
=> ratio is ~ 10:1



RainbowCrack

File Edit View Rainbow Table Help

Hash	Plaintext	Plaintext in Hex	Comment
e06726335493239a3d004b7ce6...	lhega	6c68656761	
9b0c0ef2300a32fd086263b120...	tcapi	7463617069	
bcc7b6153a2523ad4eb736786b...	oamun	6f616d756e	
4826d90cf969cbe5a20bc8c0b0...	aredd	6172656464	
89b988338341d7c67f7d8eadba...	tpaci	7470616369	
9fbebe0ae115cd4ec518b5c603...	tirun	746972756e	
c3bf0ee16fb0e54e9fdc284da1...	iaalk	6961616c6b	
af1653fff50a0960adb421e207...	onsli	6f6e736c69	
b35ba3603146c953c58ecc4afd...	lrebe	6c72656265	
a09209f5133e86c57cc579b065...	jociv	6a6f636976	
910b08630d805fe8bc66302baf...	l0t0e	6c30743065	
e2302a167864254a6c67d6d0ed...	919sf	396c397366	

Messages

```
plaintext of af1653fff50a0960adb421e207357f28 is onsli
plaintext of 910b08630d805fe8bc66302baf2c8186 is l0t0e
plaintext of a09209f5133e86c57cc579b0655d73a7 is jociv
plaintext of 9b0c0ef2300a32fd086263b120c22bcb is tcapi
plaintext of 9fbebe0ae115cd4ec518b5c60383f7a6 is tirun
plaintext of bcc7b6153a2523ad4eb736786ba0f9e4 is oamun
plaintext of e06726335493239a3d004b7ce64295f3 is lhega
plaintext of c3bf0ee16fb0e54e9fdc284da1505418 is iaalk
plaintext of 4826d90cf969cbe5a20bc8c0b0964940 is aredd
plaintext of b35ba3603146c953c58ecc4afd48d6ee is lrebe
plaintext of ddcbb0e0d02fbc68bd008254bc367d2c is orte9
plaintext of 60d92e16e5d8c8a6a0fe254b4989565a is u5fe5
plaintext of 8e5616b3852b91384208e3ff33811b4b is ni4ce
plaintext of e2302a167864254a6c67d6d0ed71e339 is 919sf
plaintext of 89b988338341d7c67f7d8eadba5de55e is tpaci

statistics
----------------------------------------------------------------
plaintext found:                        15 of 15
total time:                             0.91 s
time of chain traverse:                 0.73 s
time of alarm check:                    0.14 s
time of disk read:                      0.00 s
hash & reduce calculation of chain traverse: 27046500
hash & reduce calculation of alarm check:    4126105
number of alarm:                        22032
performance of chain traverse:          36.80 million/s
performance of alarm check:             29.26 million/s
```

∴

– Chain length is 1900.

– Chain number is 150000.

=> ratio is ~ 5:1

This PC › Documents › adir › SUTD › Lab1 › week1 › lab › homework › q5 › 1900x150000

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
md5_loweralpha-numeric#5-5_0_1900x150000_0.rt	27/5/2023 4:21 pm	媒体文件(.rt)	2,344 KB

RainbowCrack

File Edit View Rainbow Table Help

Hash	Plaintext	Plaintext in Hex	Comment
e06726335493239a3d004b7ce6...	lhega	6c68656761	
9b0c0ef2300a32fd086263b120...	tcapi	7463617069	
bcc7b6153a2523ad4eb736786b...	oamun	6f616d756e	
4826d90cf969cbe5a20bc8c0b0...	aredd	6172656464	
89b988338341d7c67f7d8eadba...	tpaci	7470616369	
9fbebe0ae115cd4ec518b5c603...	tirun	746972756e	
c3bf0ee16fb0e54e9fdc284da1...	iaalk	6961616c6b	
af1653fff50a0960adb421e207...	onsli	6f6e736c69	
b35ba3603146c953c58ecc4afd...	lrebe	6c72656265	
a09209f5133e86c57cc579b065...	jociv	6a6f636976	

Messages

```
memory for rainbow chain traverse: 30400 bytes per hash, 456000 bytes for 15 hashes
memory for rainbow table buffer: 2 x 2400016 bytes
disk: C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Lab1\week1\lab\homework\q4\abc\md5_loweralpha-numeric#5-5_0_1900x150000_0.rt: 2400000 bytes read
disk: finished reading all files
plaintext of 910b08630d805fe8bc66302baf2c8186 is l0t0e
plaintext of a09209f5133e86c57cc579b0655d73a7 is jociv
plaintext of bcc7b6153a2523ad4eb736786ba0f9e4 is oamun
plaintext of 9fbebe0ae115cd4ec518b5c60383f7a6 is tirun
plaintext of 4826d90cf969cbe5a20bc8c0b0964940 is aredd
plaintext of c3bf0ee16fb0e54e9fdc284da1505418 is iaalk
plaintext of 9b0c0ef2300a32fd086263b120c22bcb is tcapi
plaintext of b35ba3603146c953c58ecc4afd48d6ee is lrebe
plaintext of 8e5616b3852b91384208e3ff33811b4b is ni4ce
plaintext of af1653fff50a0960adb421e207357f28 is onsli
plaintext of e06726335493239a3d004b7ce64295f3 is lhega
plaintext of 89b988338341d7c67f7d8eadba5de55e is tpaci
plaintext of 60d92e16e5d8c8a6a0fe254b4989565a is u5fe5

statistics
----------------------------------------------------------------
plaintext found:                        13 of 15
total time:                             1.05 s
time of chain traverse:                 0.75 s
time of alarm check:                    0.30 s
time of disk read:                      0.01 s
hash & reduce calculation of chain traverse: 27046500
hash & reduce calculation of alarm check:    9420394
number of alarm:                        23748
performance of chain traverse:          36.01 million/s
performance of alarm check:             31.72 million/s
```

6. Salting

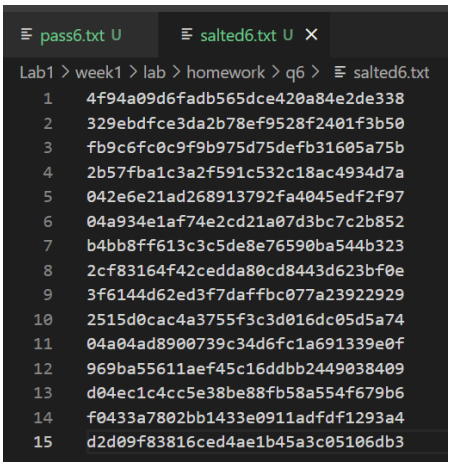
Extend your Python script to append one random lowercase character as salt value to all the elements of the list of passwords you recovered in the previous part of this exercise.

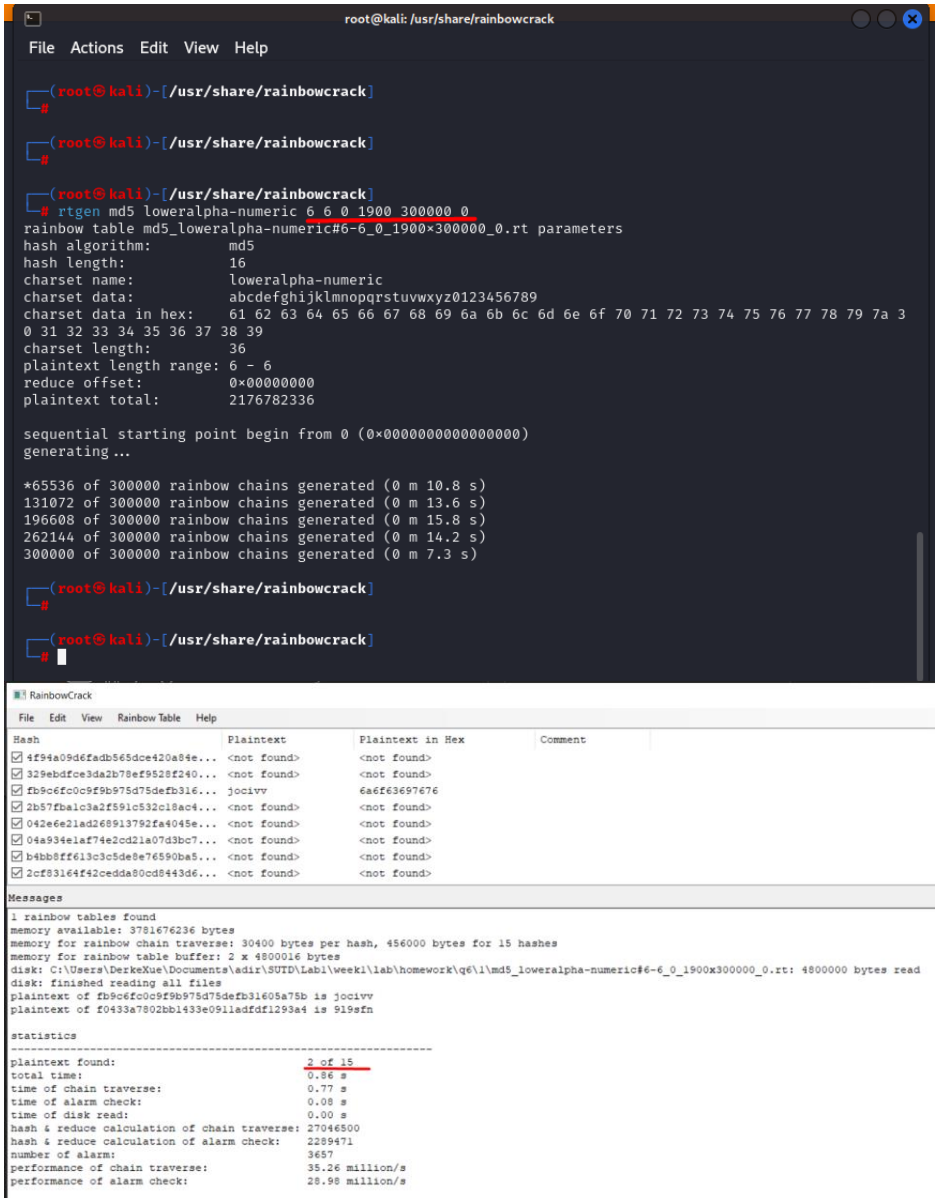
Rehash the password using MD5, and store the newly hashed passwords into a new file called salted6.txt (remember to store the new password as well, maybe in a pass6.txt file). The functional definition of our salt strategy is the following: saltedhash(password) = hash(password||salt), where operator || represents concatenation.

Generate a new rainbow table using **rtgen** (with new parameters) to break the hash values. As before, sort the table using **rtsort**.

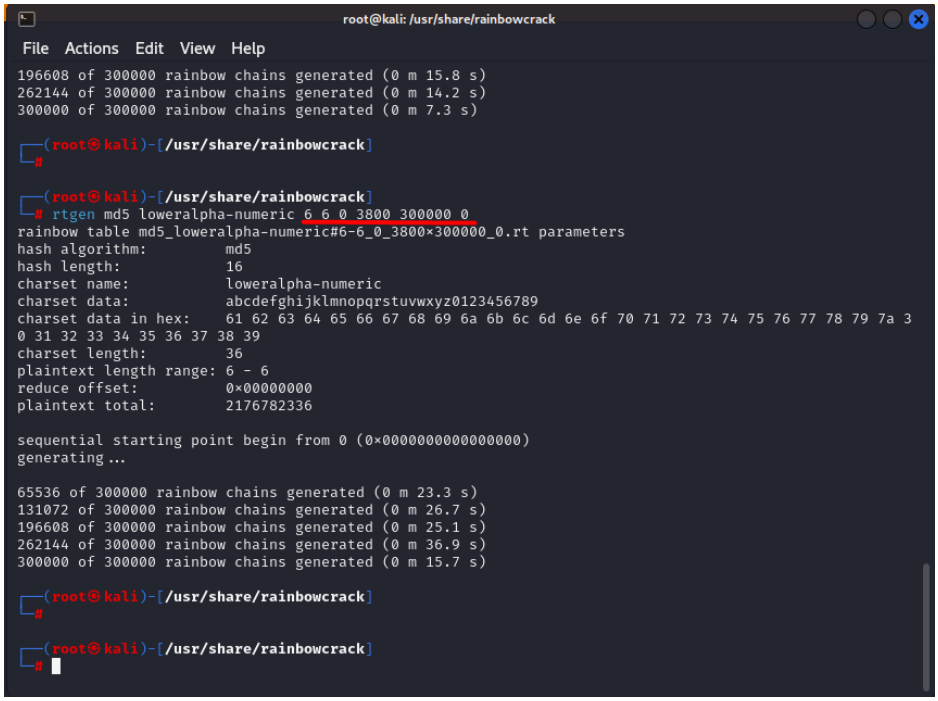
Compare the timing of the new table generation and lookup vs the previous values Try to break as many salted hashes as possible.
In your writeup explain the differences between salted and non-salted rcrack strategies and compare the timings.

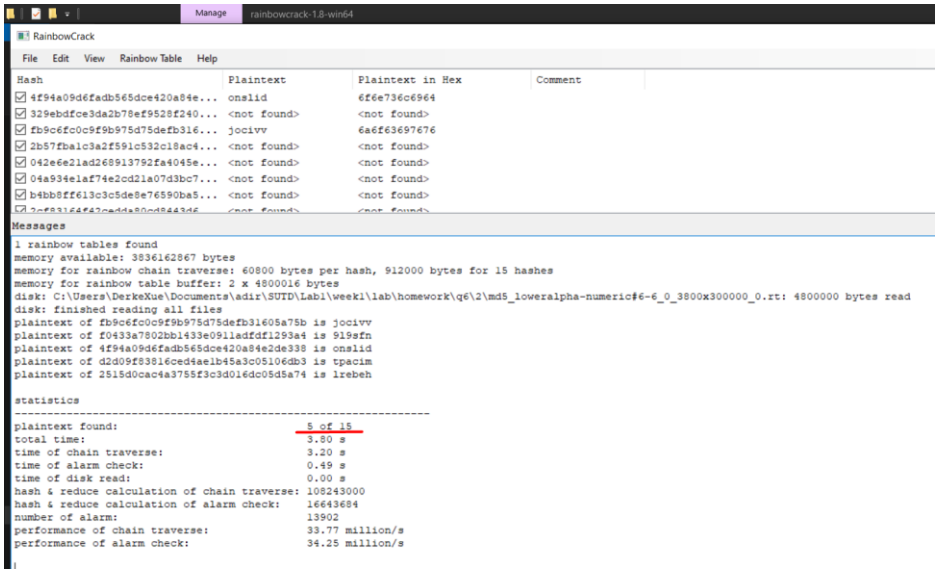
Answer:

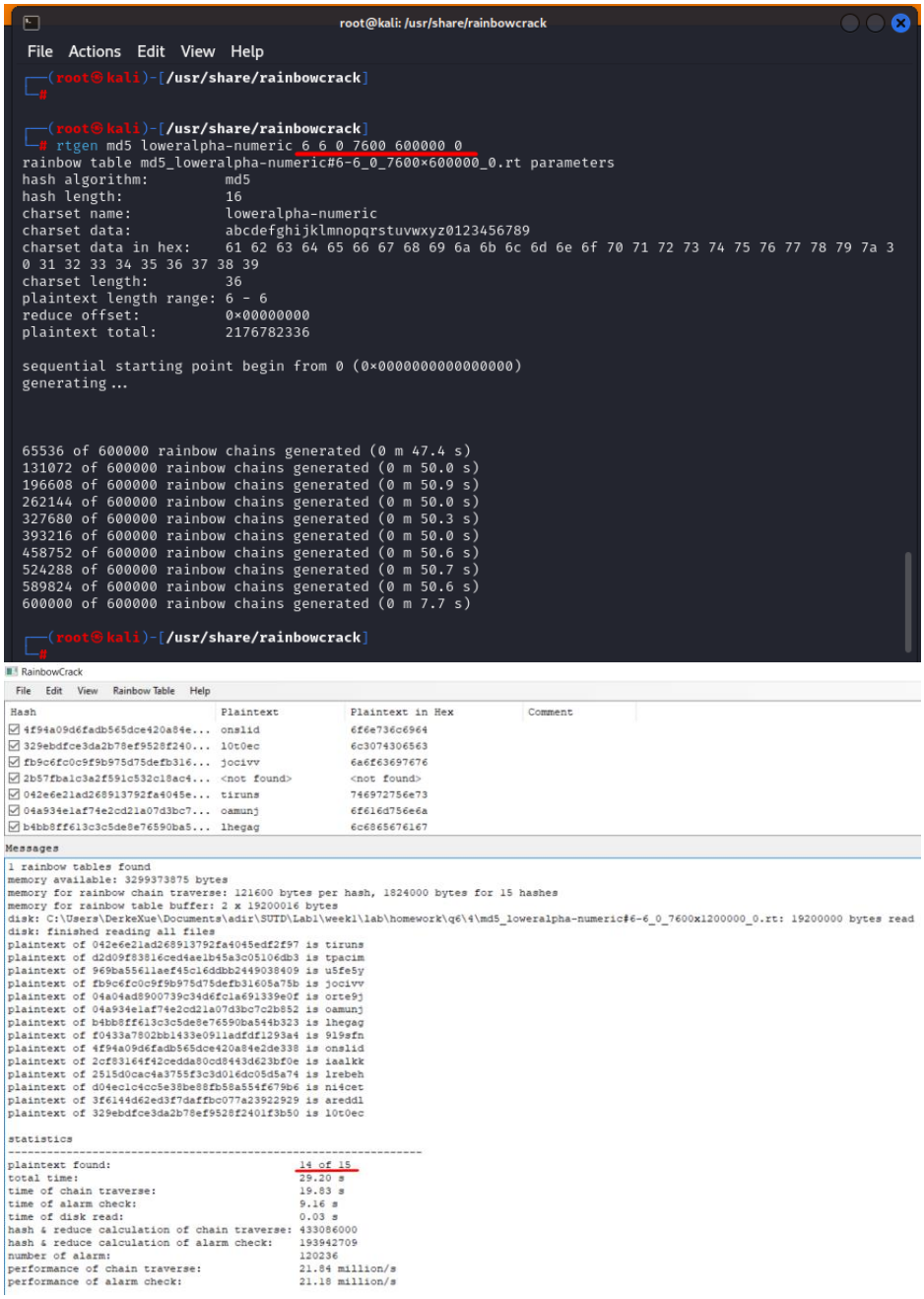



root@kali: /usr/share/rainbowcrack
File Actions Edit View Help
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─# rtgen md5 loweralpha-numeric 6 6 0 1900 300000 0
rainbow table md5_loweralpha-numeric#6-6_0_1900×300000_0.rt parameters
hash algorithm: md5
hash length: 16
charset name: loweralpha-numeric
charset data: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789
charset data in hex: 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6a 6b 6c 6d 6e 6f 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7a 3 0 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
charset length: 36
plaintext length range: 6 - 6
reduce offset: 0×00000000
plaintext total: 2176782336
sequential starting point begin from 0 (0×0000000000000000)
generating ...
*65536 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 10.8 s)
131072 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 13.6 s)
196608 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 15.8 s)
262144 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 14.2 s)
300000 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 7.3 s)
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#

RainbowCrack
File Edit View Rainbow Table Help
Hash Plaintext Plaintext in Hex Comment
4f94a09d6fadb565dce420a84e... <not found> <not found>
329ebdfce3da2b78ef9528f240... <not found> <not found>
fb9c6fc0c9f9b975d75defb316... jocivv 6a6f63697676
2b57fba1c3a2f591c532c18ac4... <not found> <not found>
042e6e21ad268913792fa4045e... <not found> <not found>
04a934e1af74e2cd21a07d3bc7... <not found> <not found>
b4bb8ff613c3c5de8e76590ba5... <not found> <not found>
2cf83164f42cedda80cd8443d6... <not found> <not found>
Messages
1 rainbow tables found
memory available: 3781676236 bytes
memory for rainbow chain traverse: 30400 bytes per hash, 456000 bytes for 15 hashes
memory for rainbow table buffer: 2 x 4800016 bytes
disk: C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Labi\week1\lab\homework\q6\1\md5_loweralpha-numeric#6-6_0_1900x300000_0.rt: 4800000 bytes read
disk: finished reading all files
plaintext of fb9c6fc0c9f9b975d75defb31605a75b is jocivv
plaintext of f0433a7802bb1433e091ladfdf1293a4 is 919sfn
statistics
plaintext found: 2 of 15
total time: 0.86 s
time of chain traverse: 0.77 s
time of alarm check: 0.08 s
time of disk read: 0.00 s
hash & reduce calculation of chain traverse: 27046500
hash & reduce calculation of alarm check: 2289471
number of alarm: 3657
performance of chain traverse: 35.26 million/s
performance of alarm check: 28.98 million/s


root@kali: /usr/share/rainbowcrack
File Actions Edit View Help
196608 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 15.8 s)
262144 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 14.2 s)
300000 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 7.3 s)
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─# rtgen md5 loweralpha-numeric 6 6 0 3800 300000 0
rainbow table md5_loweralpha-numeric#6-6_0_3800×300000_0.rt parameters
hash algorithm: md5
hash length: 16
charset name: loweralpha-numeric
charset data: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789
charset data in hex: 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6a 6b 6c 6d 6e 6f 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 7a 3
0 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
charset length: 36
plaintext length range: 6 - 6
reduce offset: 0×00000000
plaintext total: 2176782336
sequential starting point begin from 0 (0×0000000000000000)
generating ...
65536 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 23.3 s)
131072 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 26.7 s)
196608 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 25.1 s)
262144 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 36.9 s)
300000 of 300000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 15.7 s)
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#
┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#


Manage
rainbowcrack-1.8-win64
RainbowCrack
File Edit View Rainbow Table Help
Hash Plaintext Plaintext in Hex Comment
4f94a09d6fadb565dce420a84e... onslid 6f6e736c6964
329ebdfce3da2b78ef9528f240... <not found> <not found>
fb9c6fc0c9f9b975d75defb316... jocivv 6a6f63697676
2b57fba1c3a2f591c532c18ac4... <not found> <not found>
042e6e21ad268913792fa4045e... <not found> <not found>
04a934e1af74e2cd21a07d3bc7... <not found> <not found>
b4bb8ff613c3c5de8e76590ba5... <not found> <not found>
Messages
1 rainbow tables found
memory available: 3836162867 bytes
memory for rainbow chain traverse: 60800 bytes per hash, 912000 bytes for 15 hashes
memory for rainbow table buffer: 2 x 4800016 bytes
disk: C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Labi\week1\lab\homework\q6\2\md5_loweralpha-numeric#6-6_0_3800x300000_0.rt: 4800000 bytes read
disk: finished reading all files
plaintext of fb9c6fc0c9f9b975d75defb31605a75b is jocivv
plaintext of f0433a7802bb1433e091ladfdf1293a4 is 919sfn
plaintext of 4f94a09d6fadb565dce420a84e2de338 is onslid
plaintext of d2d09f83816ced4ae1b45a3c05106db3 is tpacim
plaintext of 2515d0cac4a3755f3c3d016dc05d5a74 is lrebeh
statistics
plaintext found: 5 of 15
total time: 3.80 s
time of chain traverse: 3.20 s
time of alarm check: 0.49 s
time of disk read: 0.00 s
hash & reduce calculation of chain traverse: 108243000
hash & reduce calculation of alarm check: 16643684
number of alarm: 13902
performance of chain traverse: 33.77 million/s
performance of alarm check: 34.25 million/s



As can see with password with salt of length 6 greatly increase the cracking timing from 0.9s to 29.2s compared to non-salted password of length 5.

7. Hashcat

For windows users,
Download hashcat tool https://hashcat.net/files/hashcat-5.1.0.7z

Extract to a folder and navigate to that folder to find your hashcat executable. For Windows 64 bit, it will be hashcat64.exe

You can test by running the following command in the directory.

- hashcat -m 0 -a 0 -o cracked.txt target_hashes.txt /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt

Open the file cracked.txt to reveal the cracked hash.

1uOM6WNc4$r3ZGeSB11q6UUSlLqek3J1:hash234

Here, -m is the mode of hashcat (500 = md5crypt), -a is the attack mode (0 = straight mode), -o is the output file, and then following files contain hash values and dictionary, respectively. Note that you may try to use the -force if hashcat will complain about OpenCL drivers/unsupported OS. See https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=hashcat for quick documentation and parameter description.

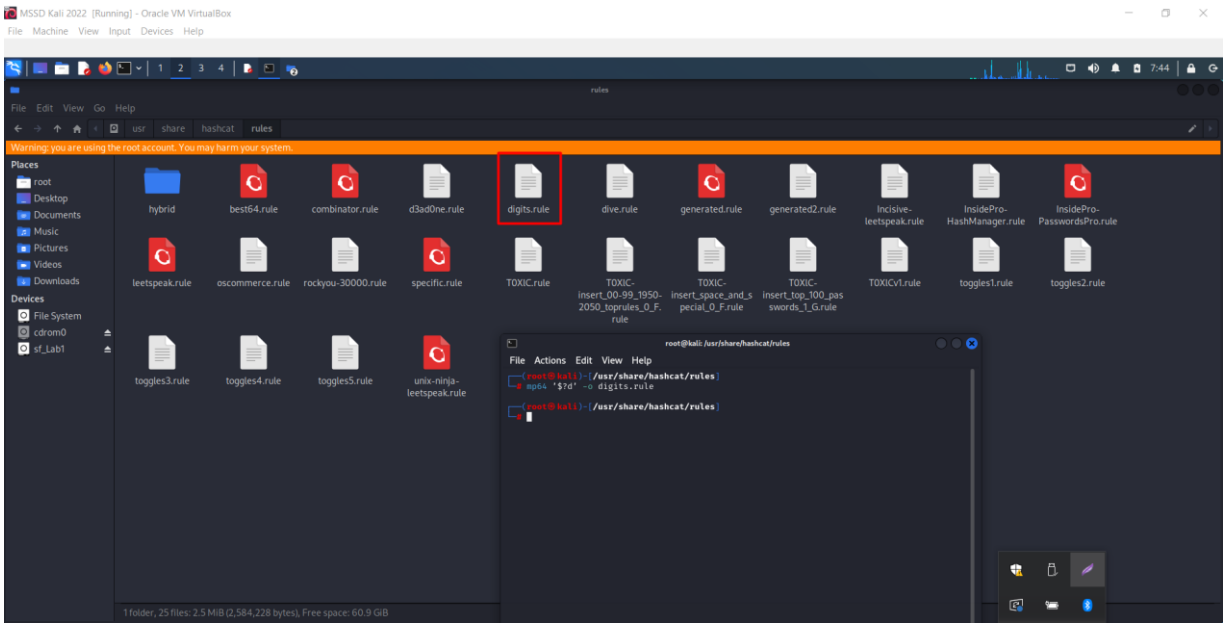
First, try to write simple hashcat **rule-based attack** using dictionary, which will exploit the knowledge of how salting was performed. You should consider -r parameter for rule file and -m equal to 0, as you are cracking raw hash of MD5.

See description for creating rules at URL https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=rule_based_attack, and please consider using maskprocessor that can generate rule set according to input mask – https://github.com/hashcat/maskprocessor/releases. For example, to generate rules file covering salted passwords from a dictionary by salting strategy hash(password||any_digit), use:

- mp64 '$?d' -o digits.rule

where -o specifies output file for generated rules, operator $ represents concatenation, and ?d is the wildcard representing all digits.

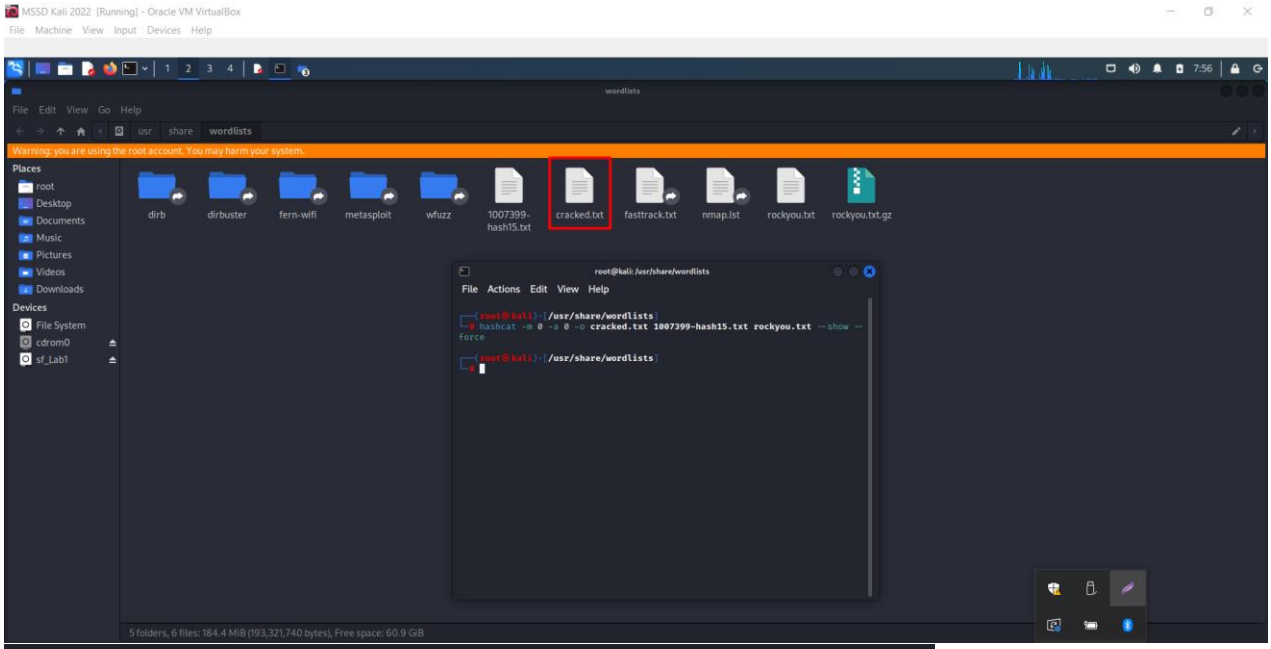
Answer:

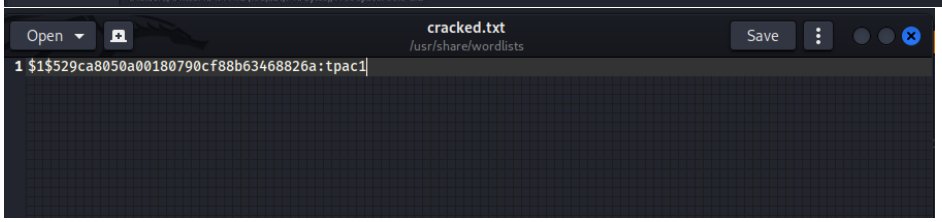


Nice tutorial how to crack password by hashcat using rules is at URL https://labs.mwrinfosecurity.com/blog/a-practical-guide-to-cracking-password-hashes/

How many passwords did you crack? Why you did not crack some passwords?

Answer:





1 password cracked, not all cracked may because:

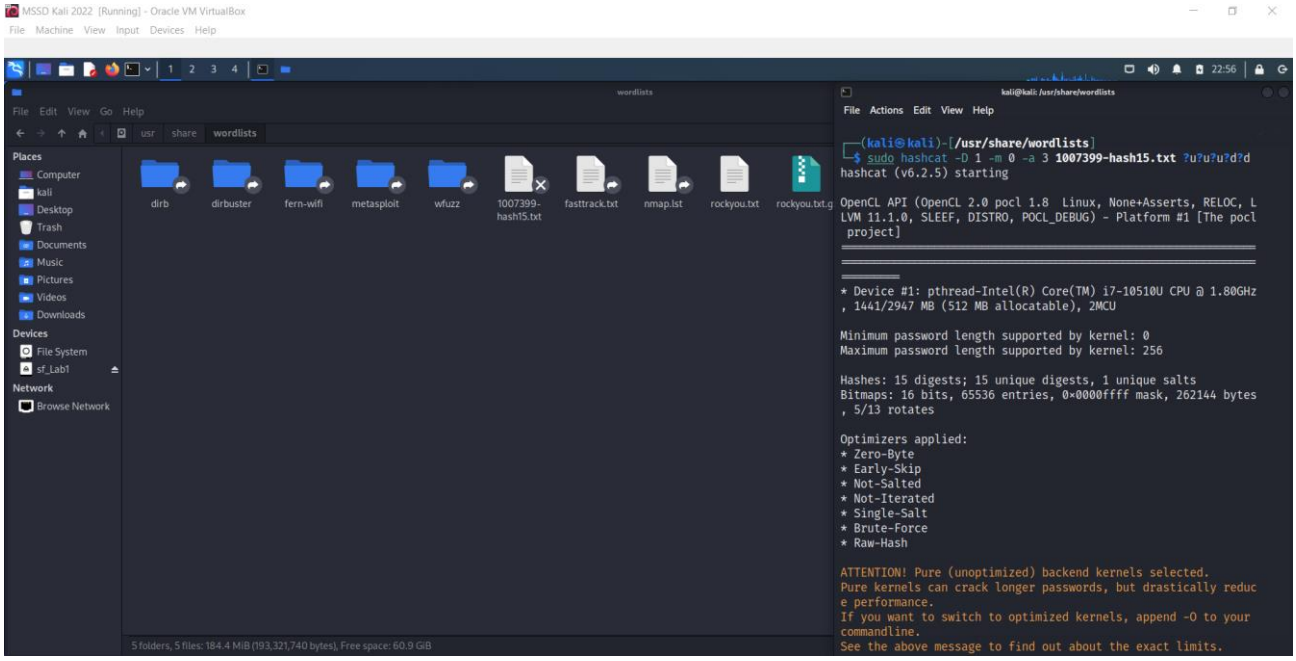
1. digits.rule matching pattern is not fully covered
2. rockyou.txt password source is not completely covered.

Second, try to execute **mask attack** that considers knowledge of character set in particular positions (including knowledge of how salting was performed) and also leverages parallelism of you CPU/GPU thanks to openCL library.
See URL https://hashcat.net/wiki/doku.php?id=mask_attack for quick introduction.
For example, to crack passwords having 3 upper case characters followed by 2 digits, hashcat can be run as:

- hashcat -D 1 -m 0 -a 3 some_hashes.txt ?u?u?u?d?d

Compare the timings with brute force that you implemented in your custom python script. If your computer has Intel graphic card, then you can also try parameter -D 2 and take note about the differences in timings.

Answer:



Compare timings with Rainbowcrack and include it into the previous writeup. Also mention rules and commands that you used for cracking the hashed and salted passwords.

Answer:

Cracking Speed:

RainbowCrack: RainbowCrack is known for its speed in cracking password hashes. It utilizes precomputed rainbow tables, which are generated in advance to accelerate the cracking process. These tables allow RainbowCrack to quickly match password hashes, resulting in faster cracking speeds for certain types of hashes.

Hashcat: Hashcat is a highly optimized password cracking tool that supports various cracking techniques, such as brute-force, dictionary attacks, and rule-based attacks. It utilizes the computational power of modern GPUs (Graphics Processing Units) to accelerate the cracking process. With the right hardware setup, Hashcat can achieve impressive speeds for cracking a wide range of password hashes.

Flexibility:

RainbowCrack: RainbowCrack primarily focuses on cracking LM and NTLM hashes, which are commonly used in older Windows operating systems. It excels in cracking these specific types of hashes due to its efficient use of precomputed tables. However, it may not be as versatile when it comes to cracking other types of hashes.

Hashcat: Hashcat is highly flexible and supports a wide range of hash types, including popular ones like MD5, SHA1, bcrypt, and more. It can handle various hashing algorithms and formats, making it suitable for cracking passwords from different sources and platforms. Additionally, Hashcat offers extensive customization options, allowing users to define specific attack modes, rules, and masks to adapt to different password cracking scenarios.

In summary, RainbowCrack is known for its speed when cracking LM and NTLM hashes using precomputed tables, while Hashcat is a versatile and powerful tool that can handle multiple hash types and provides customization options for different cracking techniques. The choice between the two tools depends on the specific hashes you want to crack and the level of flexibility and customization requirements.

8. Hash breaking competition

We provide a list of hashes in hashes.txt
They are of various difficulty – not all are equally hard. There are no easy rules about length or characters allowed anymore!

Implement an optimized script and try to reverse as many of those hashes as possible. You can also use other tools as you want (hashcat, rainbowcrack)

Write a short explanation on the approach you use to crack those passwords. Submit the answers as a CSV file called competition.csv containing two columns. The first column is the md5 hash of the password you break, and the second column is the plain text password.

Answer:

1. dictionary attack (reuse q4.py in question 4, together with example.dict):

output.txt M

Lab1 > week1 > lab > homework > q4 > output.txt

```
123456 : e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e
banana : 72b302bf297a228a75730123efef7c41
hello123 : f30aa7a662c728b7407c54ae6bfd27d1
12345 : 827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b
123123 : 4297f44b13955235245b2497399d7a93
asdf : 912ec803b2ce49e4a541068d495ab570
cats : 0832c1202da8d382318e329a7c133ea0
98765 : c37bf859faf392800d739a41fe5af151
television : 79464212afb7fd6c38699d0617eaedeb
donkey : 9443b0fceb8c03b6a514a706ea69df0b
password1 : 7c6a180b36896a0a8c02787eeafb0e4c
google : c822c1b63853ed273b89687ac505f9fa
abcde : ab56b4d92b40713acc5af89985d4b786
dragon : 8621ffdbc5698829397d97767ac13db3
orange : fe01d67a002dfa0f3ac084298142eccd
drowssap : b497dd1a701a33026f7211533620780d
abc123 : e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03
letmein : 0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7
qwerty : d8578edf8458ce06fbc5bb76a58c5ca4
xkcd : 020d69ec2ee5b3f192483936e2c7f561
banana : 72b302bf297a228a75730123efef7c41
1a2b3c4d : 1897a69ef451f0991bb85c6e7c35aa31
Dictionary attack completed! Cracked 31 out of 201, time taken 37.899351835250854s
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL

TERMINAL powershell - q4

```
PS C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Lab1\week1\lab\homework\q4> python q4.py -i q8-hash.txt -w example.dict -o output.txt
PS C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Lab1\week1\lab\homework\q4>
```

2. rainbow crack:

root@kali: /usr/share/rainbowcrack

File Actions Edit View Help

```
└─# rtgen md5 loweralpha-numeric 5 8 0 7600 600000 0
rainbow table md5_loweralpha-numeric#5-8_0_7600×600000_0.rt parameters
hash algorithm:         md5
hash length:            16
charset name:           loweralpha-numeric
charset data:           abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789
charset data in hex:    61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 6a 6b 6c 6d 6e 6f 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 7
7 78 79 7a 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
charset length:         36
plaintext length range: 5 - 8
reduce offset:          0×00000000
plaintext total:        2901711320064

sequential starting point begin from 0 (0×0000000000000000)
generating ...



65536 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 23.2 s)
131072 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 7.3 s)
196608 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 1.4 s)
262144 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 1.4 s)
327680 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 1.6 s)
393216 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 3.4 s)
458752 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 1.3 s)
524288 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 1.6 s)
589824 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (1 m 4.8 s)
600000 of 600000 rainbow chains generated (0 m 11.3 s)

┌──(root㉿kali)-[/usr/share/rainbowcrack]
└─#
```

RainbowCrack

File Edit View Rainbow Table Help

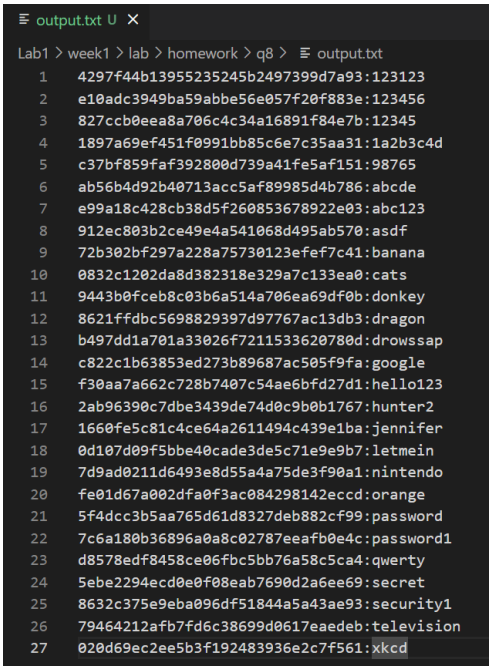
Hash	Plaintext	Plaintext in Hex	Comment
1660fe5c81c4ce64a2611494c4...	<not found>	<not found>	
dd94a5f9059f30fa92ab9c5d10...	<not found>	<not found>	
26cae7718c32180a7a0f8e19d6...	<not found>	<not found>	
417432b93db6d7654c9612c2cc...	<not found>	<not found>	
23ec24c5ca59000543ceeldfde...	<not found>	<not found>	
e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f2...	<not found>	<not found>	
4060e28193d36aeb17dff58ecd...	<not found>	<not found>	
3e4f2b8d612f26bb4f26fbf3d9...	<not found>	<not found>	
981d304c3f23f463adfefc4202...	<not found>	<not found>	
7f59a125a3f57ff02c3691b7a8...	<not found>	<not found>	
f46565ba900fb8fb166521bd4b...	<not found>	<not found>	

Messages

```
1 rainbow tables found
memory available: 2850023014 bytes
memory for rainbow chain traverse: 60800 bytes per hash, 11856000 bytes for 195 hashes
memory for rainbow table buffer: 2 x 9600016 bytes
disk: C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Lab1\week1\lab\homework\q8\1\md5_loweralpha-numeric#1-10_0_3800x600000_0.rt: 9600000 bytes read
disk: finished reading all files


plaintext of 0832c1202da8d382318e329a7c133ea0 is cats
plaintext of 912ec803b2ce49e4a541068d495ab570 is asdf

statistics
--------------------------------------------------------------------
plaintext found:                            2 of 195
total time:                                 94.02 s
time of chain traverse:                     93.59 s
time of alarm check:                        0.01 s
time of disk read:                          0.00 s
hash & reduce calculation of chain traverse: 1407159000
hash & reduce calculation of alarm check:   2
number of alarm:                            2
performance of chain traverse:              15.03 million/s
performance of alarm check:                 0.00 million/s
```

3. hashcat:

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\DerkeXue\Documents\adir\SUTD\Lab1\week1\lab\homework\q7\1\hashcat-6.2.5>hashcat -m 0 -a 0 q8-hash.txt example.dict -O output.txt
hashcat (v6.2.5) starting

OpenCL API (OpenCL 3.0 ) - Platform #1 [Intel(R) Corporation]
============================================================
* Device #1: Intel(R) UHD Graphics, 3168/6453 MB (1613 MB allocatable), 24MCU

Minimum password length supported by kernel: 0
Maximum password length supported by kernel: 31

Hashes: 201 digests; 195 unique digests, 1 unique salts
Bitmaps: 16 bits, 65536 entries, 0x0000ffff mask, 262144 bytes, 5/13 rotates
Rules: 1

Optimizers applied:
* Optimized-Kernel
* Zero-Byte
* Precompute-Init
* Meet-In-The-Middle
* Early-Skip
* Not-Salted
* Not-Iterated
* Single-Salt
* Raw-Hash

Watchdog: Hardware monitoring interface not found on your system.
Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger disabled.

INFO: Removed 27 hashes found as potfile entries or as empty hashes.

Host memory required for this attack: 1462 MB



Dictionary cache hit:pass [c]heckpoint [f]inish [q]uit => Finished self-test
* Filename..: example.dict
* Passwords.: 128416
* Bytes.....: 1069601
* Keyspace..: 128416
```



(Cracked 27 out of 201)

competition.csv (attached in zip folder):

dictionary attack:

1660fe5c81c4ce64a2611494c439e1ba	jennifer
e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	123456
5ebe2294ecd0e0f08eab7690d2a6ee69	secret
5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99	password
2ab96390c7dbe3439de74d0c9b0b1767	hunter2
72b302bf297a228a75730123efef7c41	banana
8632c375e9eba096df51844a5a43ae93	security1
7d9ad0211d6493e8d55a4a75de3f90a1	nintendo
d8578edf8458ce06fbc5bb76a58c5ca4	qwerty
e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	123456
72b302bf297a228a75730123efef7c41	banana
f30aa7a662c728b7407c54ae6bfd27d1	hello123
827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b	12345
4297f44b13955235245b2497399d7a93	123123
912ec803b2ce49e4a541068d495ab570	asdf
0832c1202da8d382318e329a7c133ea0	cats
c37bf859faf392800d739a41fe5af151	98765
79464212afb7fd6c38699d0617eaedeb	television
9443b0fceb8c03b6a514a706ea69df0b	donkey
7c6a180b36896a0a8c02787eeafb0e4c	password1
c822c1b63853ed273b89687ac505f9fa	google
ab56b4d92b40713acc5af89985d4b786	abcde
8621ffdbc5698829397d97767ac13db3	dragon
fe01d67a002dfa0f3ac084298142eccd	orange
b497dd1a701a33026f7211533620780d	drowssap
e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03	abc123

0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7	letmein
d8578edf8458ce06fbc5bb76a58c5ca4	qwerty
020d69ec2ee5b3f192483936e2c7f561	xkcd
72b302bf297a228a75730123efef7c41	banana
1897a69ef451f0991bb85c6e7c35aa31	1a2b3c4d
rainbow crack:	
0832c1202da8d382318e329a7c133ea0	cats
912ec803b2ce49e4a541068d495ab570	asdf
hashcat:	
4297f44b13955235245b2497399d7a93	123123
e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	123456
827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b	12345
1897a69ef451f0991bb85c6e7c35aa31	1a2b3c4d
c37bf859faf392800d739a41fe5af151	98765
ab56b4d92b40713acc5af89985d4b786	abcde
e99a18c428cb38d5f260853678922e03	abc123
912ec803b2ce49e4a541068d495ab570	asdf
72b302bf297a228a75730123efef7c41	banana
0832c1202da8d382318e329a7c133ea0	cats
9443b0fceb8c03b6a514a706ea69df0b	donkey
8621ffdbc5698829397d97767ac13db3	dragon
b497dd1a701a33026f7211533620780d	drowssap
c822c1b63853ed273b89687ac505f9fa	google
f30aa7a662c728b7407c54ae6bfd27d1	hello123
2ab96390c7dbe3439de74d0c9b0b1767	hunter2
1660fe5c81c4ce64a2611494c439e1ba	jennifer
0d107d09f5bbe40cade3de5c71e9e9b7	letmein
7d9ad0211d6493e8d55a4a75de3f90a1	nintendo
fe01d67a002dfa0f3ac084298142eccd	orange
5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99	password
7c6a180b36896a0a8c02787eeafb0e4c	password1
d8578edf8458ce06fbc5bb76a58c5ca4	qwerty
5ebe2294ecd0e0f08eab7690d2a6ee69	secret
8632c375e9eba096df51844a5a43ae93	security1
79464212afb7fd6c38699d0617eaedeb	television
020d69ec2ee5b3f192483936e2c7f561	xkcd

9. Hand-in

Submit your md5_lab1.py script that breaks the supplied hash values in hash5.txt, generate the salted hashes and the relevant files. Put your username and mention the timings in your header.

Prepare the writeups for all sections where explanations are requested. Include your conclusions and learning points.

Include the found plaintexts/hashes (competition.csv) in your writeup.