

Hashes; Smothered, Covered, and Scattered: Modern Password Cracking as a Methodology



HELLO!

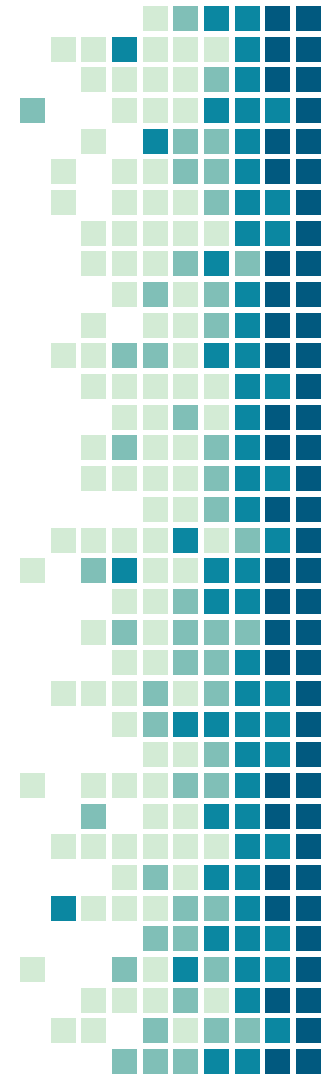
Lee Wangenhiem

Security Consultant @ Optiv

Hacks things for fun as well as for a job

5 years Infosec Experience

Helps run the crackers at Optiv



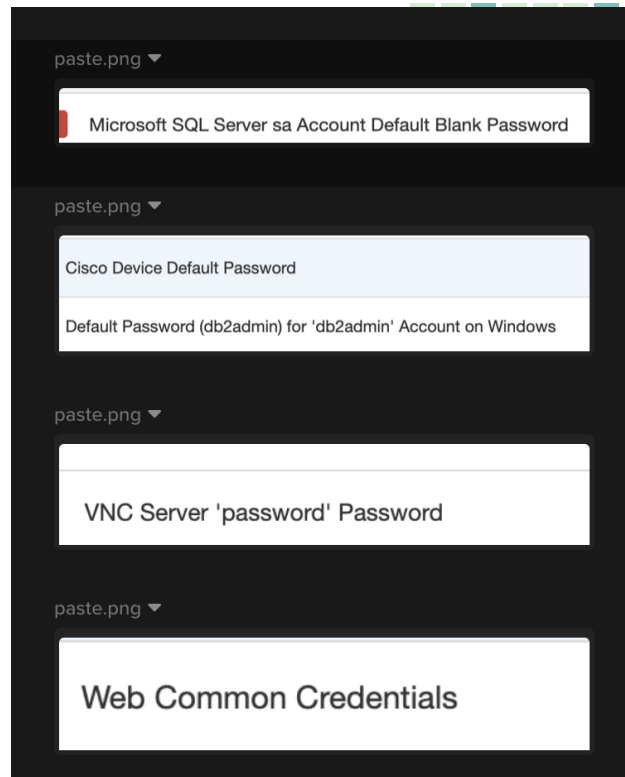
aspserver

Why does it matter?

Fall2019



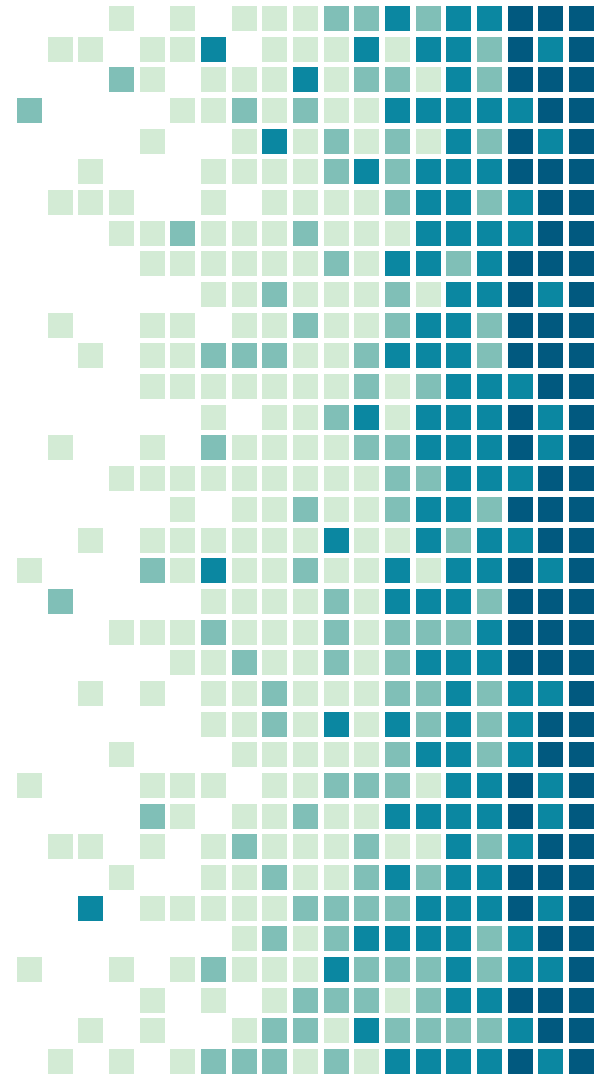
Because it only takes one...



1.

Hardware

Set Up For Success



So you want to do some cracking?

The Old:

CPU – Not really worth it at all

Rainbow Tables – Mostly irrelevant

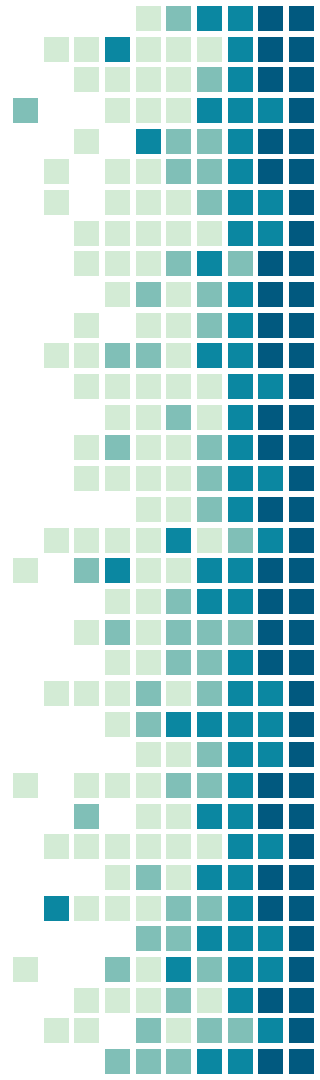
The New:

GPU – Any Desktop gaming setup will do

Cloud – Scalable but spendy

Laptops – Good for when hashes cannot leave client site

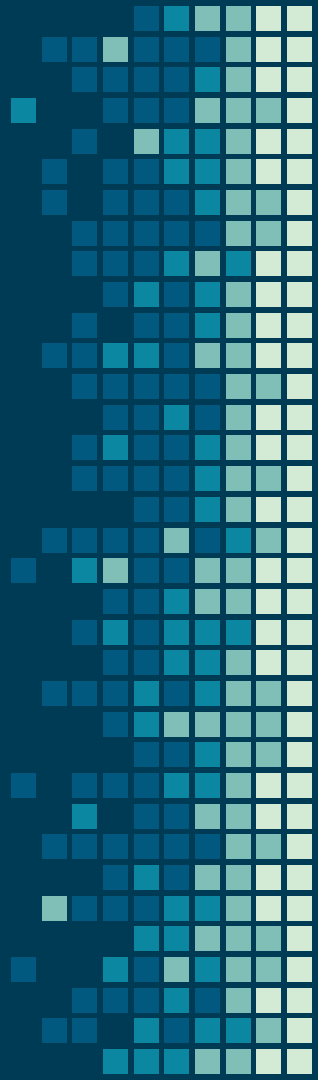
Mining Rigs – Great source of used video cards, with an income stream





CLOUD

AI and Machine Learning Opening New Doors



So cracking in the CLOUD?

Summer 2017:

AWS's best GPU enabled system is the G2.8XLarge powered by 4 Nvidia GRID 520's (**\$2.28**)

Hashes at 16 GH's Per Second

14 Cents per GH Hour

Fall 2017:

AWS releases their new P3.16XLarge instances powered by 8 Nvidia Tesla V100's (**\$24.48**)

Hashes at 633 GH's Per Second

3 Cents per GH Hour

Optiv Built Cracker 2017:

6x1080 GPU's in fully redundant server configuration (~**\$25,000**)

Hashes at 250 GH's Per Second

If used 80% of the time for 2 years

.7 Cents per GH Hour

Estimated Password Recovery Times — 1x Terahash Brutalis, 44x Terahash Inmanis (448x Nvidia RTX 2080)

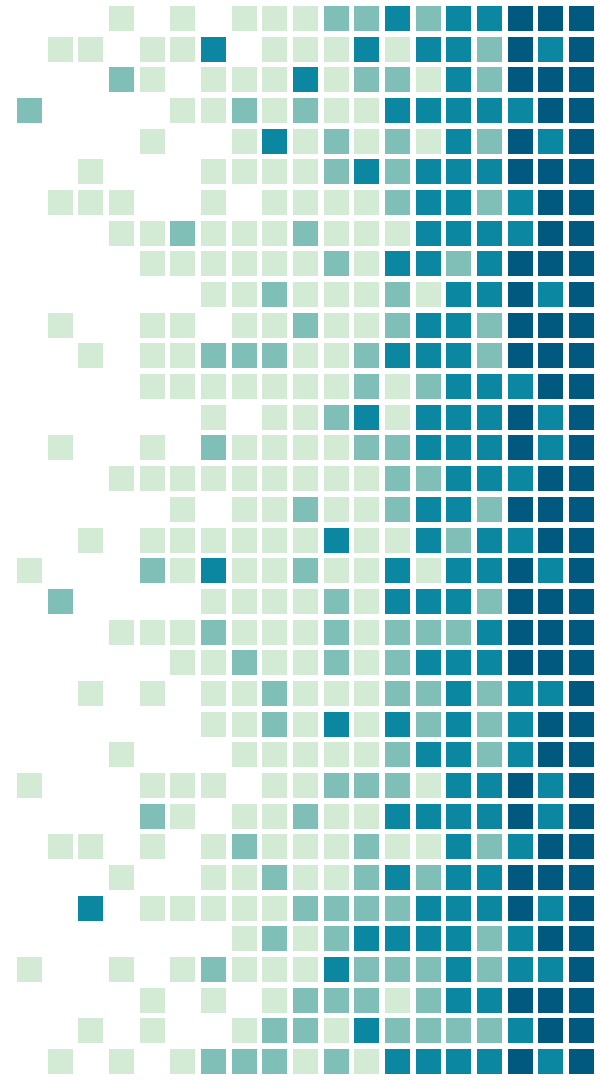
Alphanumeric mask attack with Terahash Hashstack

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| NTLM | 31.82 TH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 7 mins 6 secs | 7 hrs 19 mins | 2 wks 4 days | 3 yrs 2 mos | 199 yrs 2 mos |
| MD5 | 17.77 TH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 12 mins 42 secs | 13 hrs 7 mins | 1 mo 0 wk | 5 yrs 9 mos | 356 yrs 7 mos |
| NetNTLMv1 / NetNTLMv1+ESS | 16.82 TH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 13 mins 25 secs | 13 hrs 51 mins | 1 mo 0 wk | 6 yrs 0 mo | 376 yrs 10 mos |
| LM | 15.81 TH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | | | | | | |
| SHA1 | 5.89 TH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 38 mins 18 secs | 1 day 15 hrs | 3 mos 1 wk | 17 yrs 4 mos | 1.1 mil |
| SHA2-256 | 2.42 TH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 1 min 31 secs | 1 hr 33 mins | 4 days 0 hr | 8 mos 0 wk | 42 yrs 2 mos | 2.6 mil |
| NetNTLMv2 | 1.22 TH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 3 mins 0 sec | 3 hrs 5 mins | 1 wk 0 day | 1 yr 4 mos | 83 yrs 10 mos | 5.2 mil |
| SHA2-512 | 801.9 GH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 4 mins 33 secs | 4 hrs 41 mins | 1 wk 5 days | 2 yrs 0 mo | 127 yrs 5 mos | 7.9 mil |
| decrypt, DES (Unix), Traditional DES | 647.59 GH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 5 mins 38 secs | 5 hrs 48 mins | 2 wks 1 day | 2 yrs 6 mos | 157 yrs 10 mos | 9.8 mil |
| Kerberos 5, etype 23, TGS-REP | 206.97 GH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 17 mins 35 secs | 18 hrs 10 mins | 1 mo 2 wks | 7 yrs 11 mos | 493 yrs 11 mos | 30.6 mil |
| Kerberos 5, etype 23, AS-REQ Pre-Auth | 206.78 GH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | Instant | 17 mins 36 secs | 18 hrs 11 mins | 1 mo 2 wks | 7 yrs 11 mos | 494 yrs 5 mos | 30.7 mil |
| md5crypt, MD5 (Unix), Cisco-IOS \$1\$ (MD5) | 7.61 GH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | 7 mins 44 secs | 7 hrs 58 mins | 2 wks 6 days | 3 yrs 5 mos | 216 yrs 9 mos | 13.4 mil | 833.9 mil |
| LastPass + LastPass sniffed | 1.78 GH/s | Instant | Instant | Instant | 32 mins 54 secs | 1 day 9 hrs | 2 mos 3 wks | 14 yrs 10 mos | 924 yrs 0 mo | 57.3 mil | 3554 mil |
| macOS v10.8+ (PBKDF2-SHA512) | 335.09 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 2 mins 50 secs | 2 hrs 55 mins | 1 wk 0 day | 1 yr 3 mos | 79 yrs 4 mos | 4.9 mil | 305.3 mil | 18926.3 mil |
| WPA-EAPOL-PBKDF2 | 277.23 MH/s | | | | | 1 wk 2 days | 1 yr 6 mos | 95 yrs 11 mos | 6 mil | 369 mil | 22876.6 mil |
| TrueCrypt RIPEMD160 + XTS 512 bit | 211.78 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 4 mins 29 secs | 4 hrs 37 mins | 1 wk 4 days | 2 yrs 0 mo | 125 yrs 7 mos | 7.8 mil | 483 mil | 29947.1 mil |
| 7-Zip | 181.51 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 5 mins 13 secs | 5 hrs 23 mins | 1 wk 6 days | 2 yrs 4 mos | 146 yrs 6 mos | 9.1 mil | 563.6 mil | 34940.7 mil |
| sha512crypt \$6\$, SHA512 (Unix) | 119.46 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 7 mins 56 secs | 8 hrs 11 mins | 3 wks 0 day | 3 yrs 7 mos | 222 yrs 7 mos | 13.8 mil | 856.3 mil | 53090.5 mil |
| DPAPI masterkey file v1 | 47.23 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 20 mins 3 secs | 20 hrs 42 mins | 1 mo 3 wks | 9 yrs 0 mo | 563 yrs 1 mo | 34.9 mil | 2165.7 mil | 134271.5 mil |
| RAR5 | 28.15 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 33 mins 39 secs | 1 day 10 hrs | 2 mos 4 wks | 15 yrs 2 mos | 944 yrs 11 mos | 58.6 mil | 3634.4 mil | 225334 mil |
| DPAPI masterkey file v2 | 27.82 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 34 mins 2 secs | 1 day 11 hrs | 2 mos 4 wks | 15 yrs 5 mos | 955 yrs 11 mos | 59.3 mil | 3676.7 mil | 227953.7 mil |
| RAR3-hp | 20.84 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 45 mins 26 secs | 1 day 22 hrs | 3 mos 4 wks | 20 yrs 6 mos | 1.3 mil | 79.2 mil | 4907.7 mil | 304274.7 mil |
| KeePass 1 (AES/TwoFish) and KeePass 2 (AES) | 17.8 MH/s | Instant | Instant | 53 mins 12 secs | 2 days 6 hrs | 4 mos 2 wks | 24 yrs 1 mo | 1.5 mil | 92.7 mil | 5746.9 mil | 356305.7 mil |
| bcrypt \$2*\$, Blowfish (Unix) | 11.37 MH/s | Instant | 1 min 21 secs | 1 hr 23 mins | 3 days 14 hrs | 7 mos 1 wk | 37 yrs 8 mos | 2.3 mil | 145.1 mil | 8996 mil | 557755.1 mil |
| Bitcoin/Litecoin wallet.dat | 3.55 MH/s | Instant | 4 mins 18 secs | 4 hrs 26 mins | 1 wk 4 days | 1 yr 11 mos | 120 yrs 8 mos | 7.5 mil | 464.2 mil | 28782.1 mil | 1784492.8 mil |
| Speed | Length 4 | Length 5 | Length 6 | Length 7 | Length 8 | Length 9 | Length 10 | Length 11 | Length 12 | Length 13 | |

2.

Glossary

So We Can Speak The Same Language



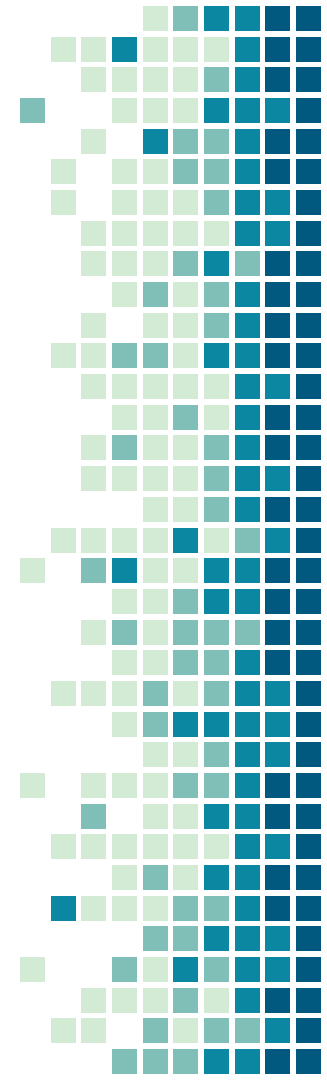
A Couple Terms

Masks – The makeup of a word, broken into it's character set

Hybrid Attack – An attack where a Brute-Force or mask is either appended or prepended to a wordlist

Wordlist – A file which contains a list of candidate words to either run by themselves or be modified with rules, typically dictionary words

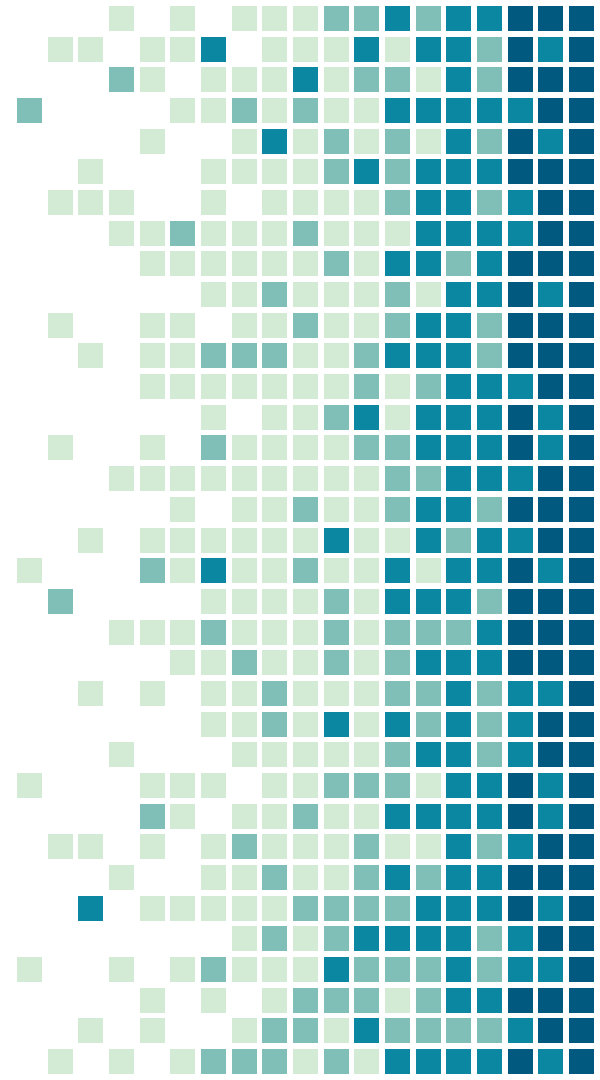
Password Dump – A file which contains passwords obtained from previous cracking attempts, will contain more complex words than a wordlist



3.

Tools

Creating Your Environment



Building an arsenal

"If Your Only Tool Is a Hammer Then Every Problem Looks Like a Nail"

Mark Twain



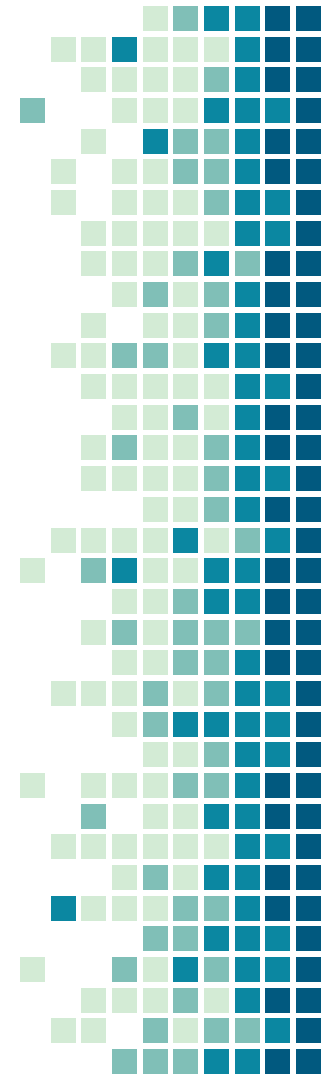
The Kit

Hashcat – The Hammer

Hashtopolis – The Toolbelt

HashID – Magnifying Glass

PW_Spy – Measuring Tape



Hashcat



hashcat

advanced
password
recovery

Defacto standard. Supports almost every hash imaginable. Fast. Constant updates/improvements.

Replaced JohnTheRipper

Easy to setup and integrate with other tools



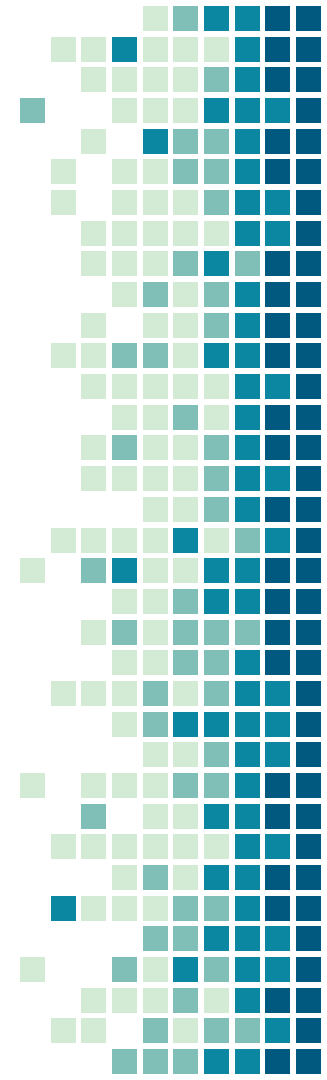
Hashtopolis

Hashtopolis

Wrapper for Hashcat

Manage agents, jobs, wordlists, and hashcat binaries from a central location

Distributed cracking made easy!!!



HashID

```
[sh-3.2$ md5 -s "Password123"  
MD5 ("Password123") = 42f749ade7f9e195bf475f37a44cafcb  
[sh-3.2$ hashid -m -j 42f749ade7f9e195bf475f37a44cafcb  
Analyzing '42f749ade7f9e195bf475f37a44cafcb'  
[+] MD2 [JtR Format: md2]  
[+] MD5 [Hashcat Mode: 0][JtR Format: raw-md5]  
[+] MD4 [Hashcat Mode: 900][JtR Format: raw-md4]  
[+] Double MD5 [Hashcat Mode: 2600]  
[+] LM [Hashcat Mode: 3000][JtR Format: lm]  
[+] RIPEMD-128 [JtR Format: ripemd-128]  
[+] Haval-128 [JtR Format: haval-128-4]  
[+] Tiger-128  
[+] Skein-256(128)  
[+] Skein-512(128)  
[+] Lotus Notes/Domino 5 [Hashcat Mode: 8600][JtR Format:
```

Find likely hashing algorithms

If its not helpful

Research Application – Source code?

Try a commonly used password first

Self register known password

PW_spy

Tool built out of our Enterprise Password Audits

Finds:

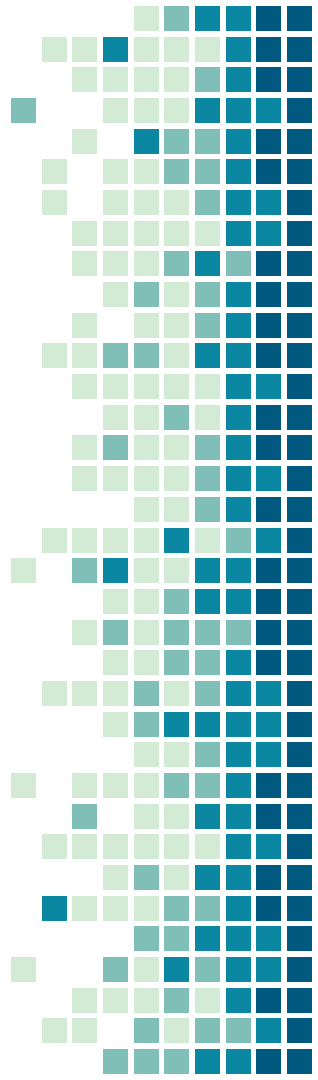
- Most common masks

- Weak Passwords

- Password Lengths

- Base words

https://github.com/lwangenheim/pw_spy



4. Techniques

Honing Your Skills



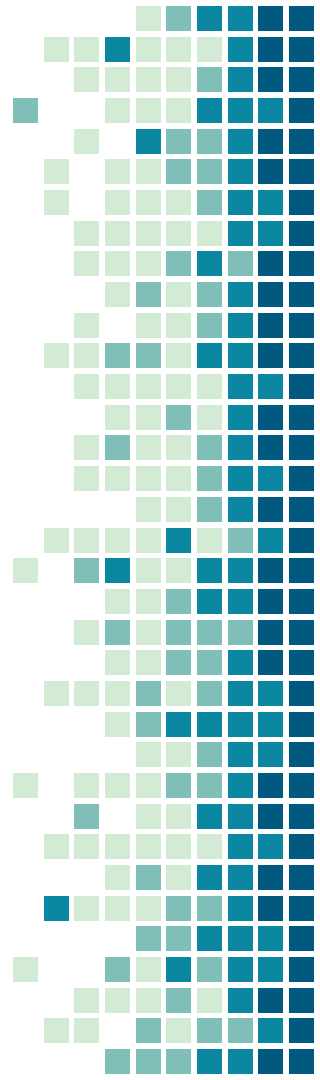
How do I begin?

What's the best way to crack a hash?

This is a loaded question, what's the best way to use Nmap?

Think about the engagement, are you going after one hash?
Multiple hashes?

What algorithm are you trying to crack?
NTLM is MUCH faster than WPA2



How do I look?

Where do we get hashes?

- Hashdump – local accounts

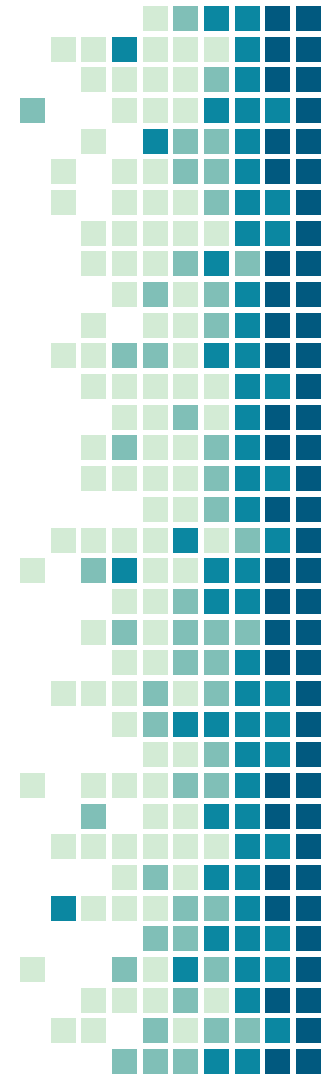
- /etc/shadow or .conf files

- Mimikatz

- WebApps

- Responder

- DCSync/NTDS



Developing a Methodology

Methodology – Password Audit

- Creating a repeatable process for others to follow

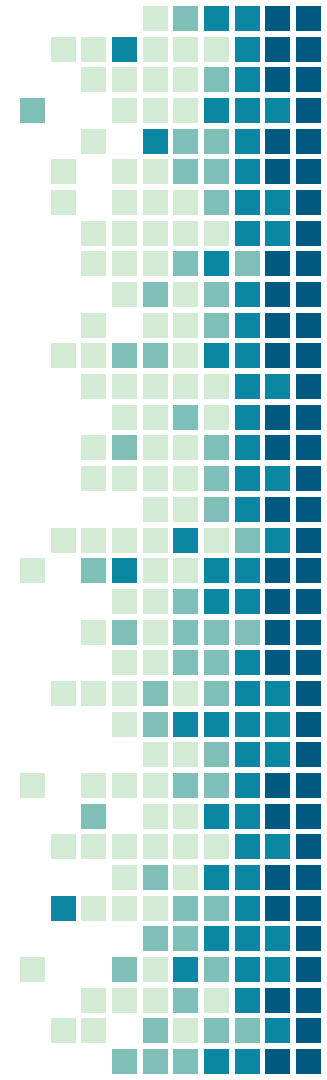
- Looks at the entire enterprise

- Very analysis based

- Looking for patterns, common words, easy wins, etc.

- Some claim they do pw audits but they don't do it effectively

- Need heavy hitting cracking rigs / cloud setup



What do I do?

How did we get there? (quick wins)

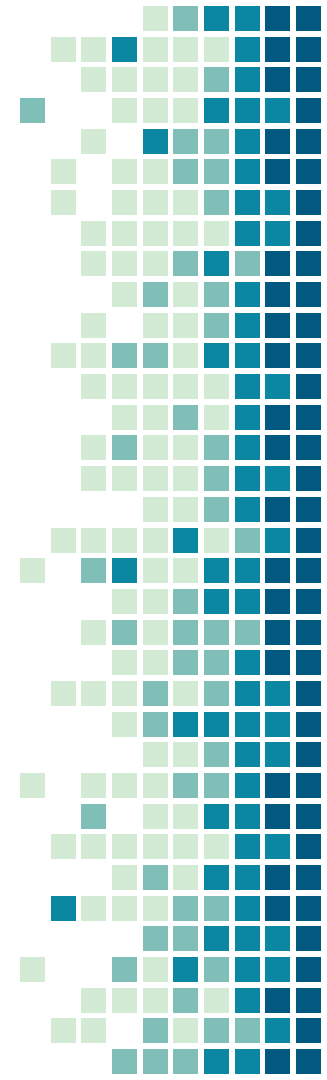
- Proprietary wordlists without rules

- Adding rules to those same lists

- Loopback attacks

- 1-8 char brute force

- Masks (start with uppercase, end with digits/special chars)



Executing the Methodology



Help Your Future Self

Pot Files

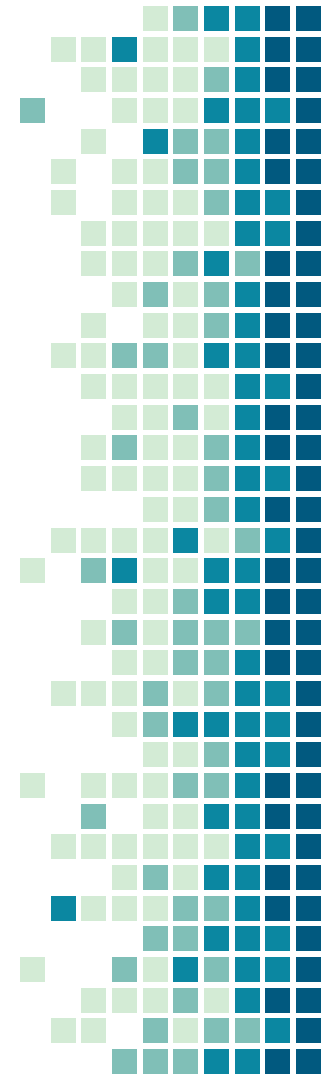
- Historical record of your cracked hashes

- Useful to see if you've already cracked a hash on another engagement

- Be wary of bloat, it can slow down the process as each hash is run through the existing potfile

Common Masks

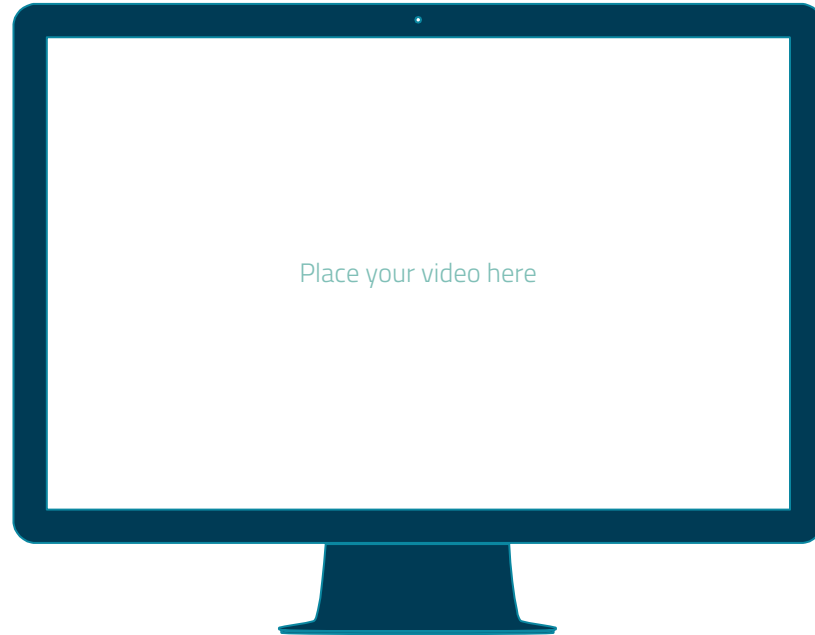
- Build a list of masks > 8 characters to run through



5. Demo



Demo Gods Hate Me



THANKS!

Any questions?

You can find me at:

@Hx_fifty

CREDITS

Special thanks to all the people who dedicate time to content in this presentation:

Hashcat

Hashtopolis

Optiv

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