Unit #3

Authentication

- Non-human identities: workloads, services, machines
 - These can be considered the majority of users in organizations.
 - o They have more privileged accounts than humans.
 - Certificates or keys are used for these identities rather than traditional passwords.

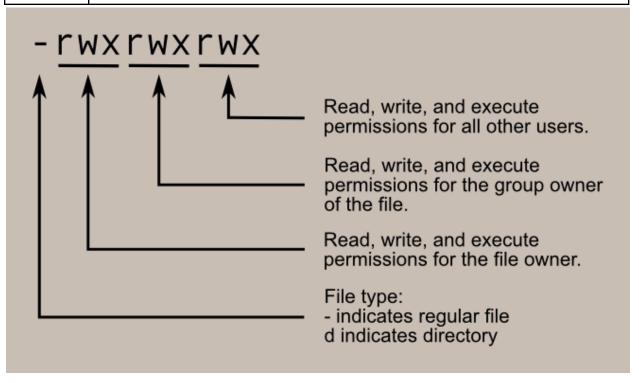
Securing device identities		
Public Key Infrastructure	 Issuance of digital certificates to provide unique digital identities for users. 	
On-device code generation	 Code generation apps ensure that only authorized users can access resources. 	
Mutual authentication	 Two sides of a communication channel verify each other's identity. 	
Zero trust	 Don't grant access to resources until the device verifies its identity 	

Three ways to authenticate			
Knows	 A password, pin, answer to a secret question, etc. Vulnerabilities: forgetting passwords, weak passwords, reusing passwords, discoverable. 		
Has	 ID, magnetic card, token, etc. Vulnerabilities: loss, duplication. 		
Is	 Biometrics (fingerprints, facial recognition, etc.) Vulnerabilities: error rates can be high, high costs, privacy concerns, and some people can have similar features. 		

- Every file and directory has an **owner** and **group**.
- There are **sets of permissions** for the owner, group, and world (all users that can log into the system).

Types of permissions	
Read	A user can see the contents.

Write	A user can modify the content.
Execute	A user can run a file.



How passwords work		
Signup	 Encrypt the user's password. Stores encrypted string (hash) with the user's record in the database. 	
Login	 The user submits a username and password on a login page. The attempted password is encrypted. The new hash is verified against the stored hash. 	

Lab

John the Ripper cracking methods		
Single crack mode	 It uses the user's information such as login names, full name fields, directory name fields, etc. stored in the GECOS field to guess user passwords. 	
Wordlist mode	 It uses a wordlist of passwords and tries every password in it. In this lab, the wordlist lower.lst was used. Mangling rules can be applied to modify the passwords in the 	

	list.
Incremental mode	 Tries all possible character combinations as passwords, essentially like a brute force. Educated guesses about the construct of passwords can be used. Using -mask can be used to look for a common pattern.

- crackA.txt passwords: (used single crack mode to reveal all passwords in this file) [john
 --single crackA.txt]
 - bulbasaur:kantograss
 - squirtle:waterSquirtle
 - o charmander:charizard22
- crackB.txt
 - o jim:paper[john --wordlist=lower.lst crackB.txt]
 - o pam:tEaPoT[john --wordlist=lower.lst crackB.txt --rules=133t]
 - dwight:b33t [john --wordlist=lower.lst crackB.txt --rules=shifttoggle]
- crackC.txt
 - pinball:496821 [john --incremental=digits --min-length=4 --max-length=6 crackC.txt]
 - o pacman:8Bit[john --mask=?d?u?1?1 crackC.txt]
 - o frogger:bugs7![john --mask=?1?1?1?1?d! crackC.txt
- challengeCrack.txt
 - pupper: bacon! [john --single crackChallenge.txt]
 - Birb: birdseed [john --wordlist=lower.lst crackChallenge.txt]
 - Kitty: pr3d4t0ry [john --wordlist=lower.lst crackChallenge.txt --rules=133t]

Project

