

Lab Homework 5: Offline Password Cracking

In this lab we will be doing an offline password attack using a rainbow table. Passwords are gathered from a Windows 10 VM using PwDump v8.2

First we create new user accounts with simple passwords.

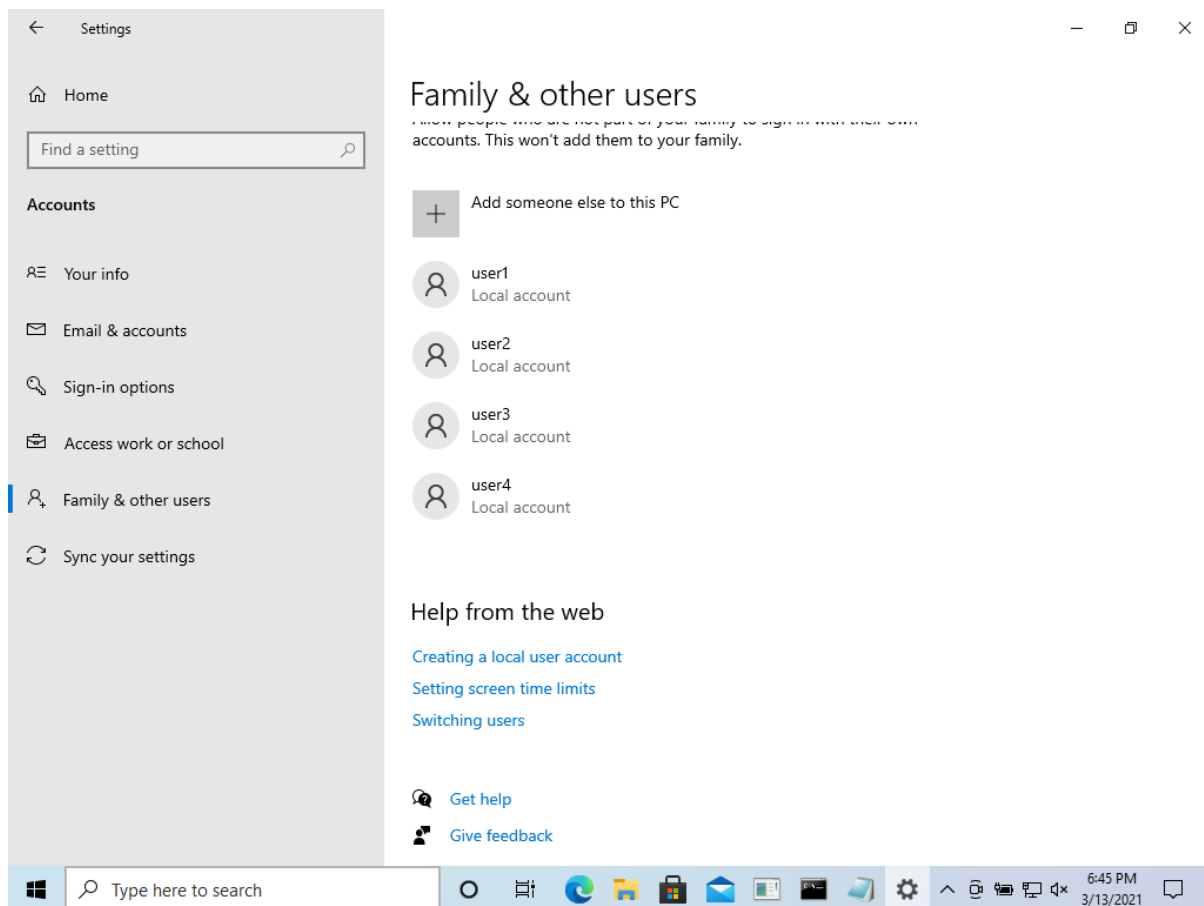


Figure 1: List of users whose passwords will be cracked.

Next we install and run PwDump to retrieve the passwords hashes from the system files.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
c:\Users\user\Downloads\pwdump8-8.2\pwdump8>pwdump8.exe

PwDump v8.2 - dumps windows password hashes - by Fulvio Zanetti & Andrea Petralia @ http://www.blackMath.it

Administrator:500:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:31D6CFE0D16AE931B73C59D7E0C089C0
Guest:501:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:31D6CFE0D16AE931B73C59D7E0C089C0
DefaultAccount:503:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:31D6CFE0D16AE931B73C59D7E0C089C0
WDAGUtilityAccount:504:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:69DBEE1A98D4F53FBCCB1FE5CE37C851
user:1002:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:57D583AA46D571502AAD4BB7AEA09C70
user1:1003:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:8846F7EAE8FB117AD06BDD830B7586C
user2:1004:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:36AA83BDCAB3C9FDAF321CA42A31C3FC
user3:1005:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:EA11B905875C1735051C7CD0B734176C
user4:1006:AAD3B435B51404EEAAD3B435B51404EE:890C1F15DDEB2A452D9E0C1A4A5F282C

c:\Users\user\Downloads\pwdump8-8.2\pwdump8>pwdump8.exe > ..\..\Documents\hash.txt

c:\Users\user\Downloads\pwdump8-8.2\pwdump8>
```

Figure 2: List of all users on the machine and their associated password hashes.

Now we generate a rainbow table to match the possible passwords.

the rainbow table, RainbowCrack will find the hashes.

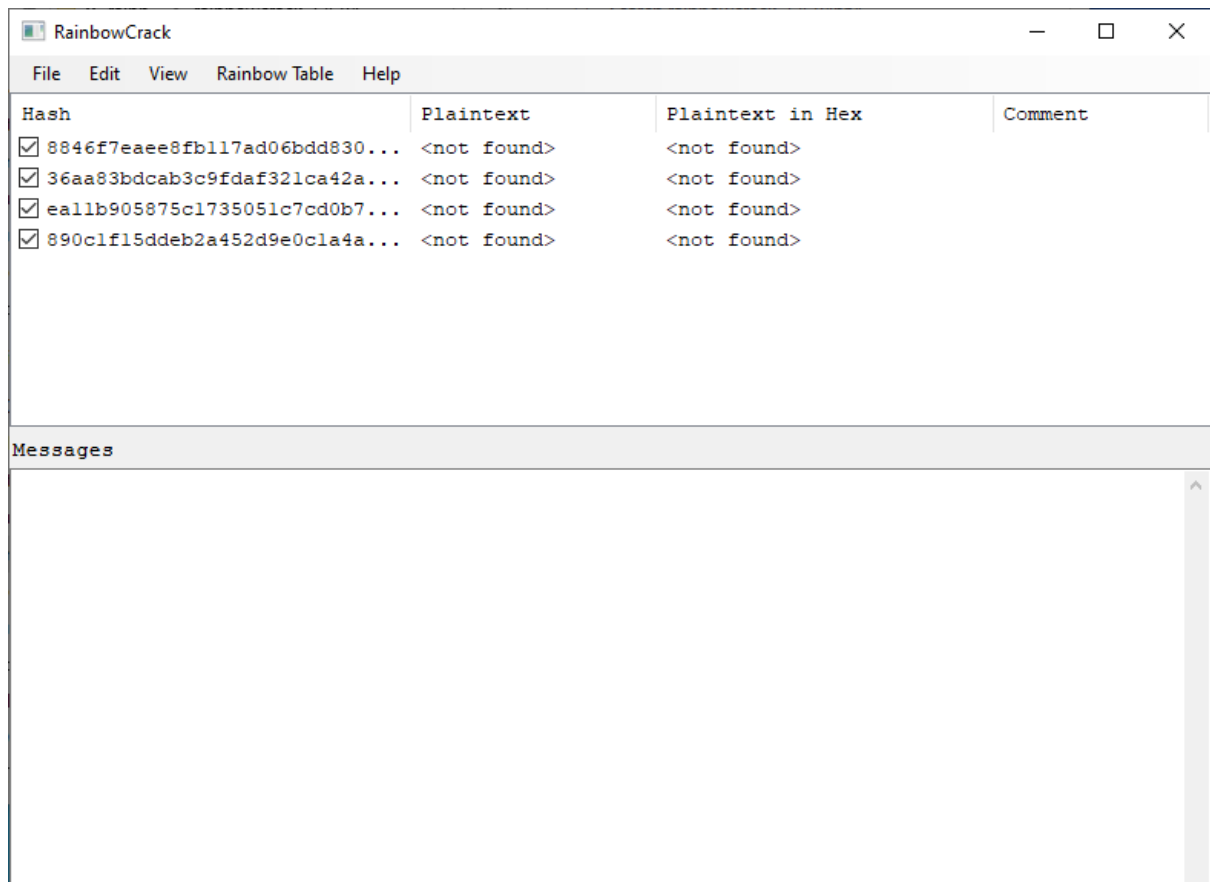


Figure 5: Added hashes to RainbowCrack.

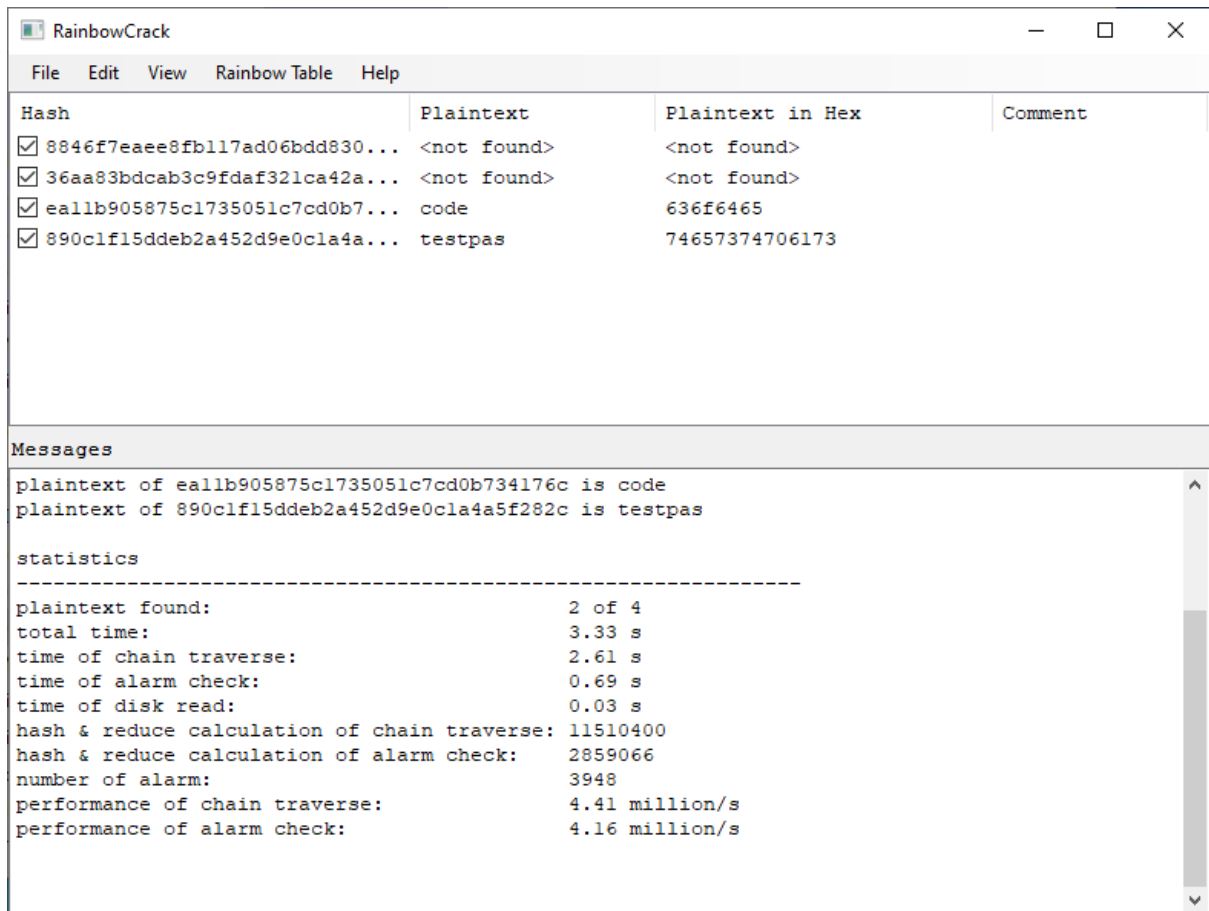


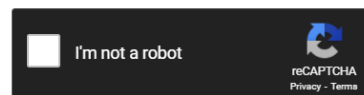
Figure 6: Output of RainbowCrack attempting to find the passwords.

I assume that the reason some passwords were not found was the the rainbow table we generated was not large enough. As a separate test I took them to crackstation.net and their rainbow table was able to find the passwords.

Free Password Hash Cracker

Enter up to 20 non-salted hashes, one per line:

```
8846F7EAE8FB117AD06BDD830B7586C
36AA83BDCAB3C9FDAF321CA42A31C3FC
EA11B905875C1735051C7CD0B734176C
890C1F15DDEB2A452D9E0C1A4A5F282C
```



Supports: LM, NTLM, md2, md4, md5, md5(md5_hex), md5-half, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, sha512, ripeMD160, whirlpool, MySQL 4.1+ (sha1(sha1_bin)), QubesV3.1BackupDefaults

Hash	Type	Result
8846F7EAE8FB117AD06BDD830B7586C	NTLM	password
36AA83BDCAB3C9FDAF321CA42A31C3FC	NTLM	pass
EA11B905875C1735051C7CD0B734176C	NTLM	code
890C1F15DDEB2A452D9E0C1A4A5F282C	NTLM	testpas

Color Codes: Green Exact match, Yellow Partial match, Red Not found.

Figure 7: CrackStation.net output.

This lab taught me how to crack passwords using a rainbow table. First there need to be accounts with passwords susceptible to attacks. These passwords are retrieved from the Security Account Manager (SAM) database file. Next we create a rainbow table that fit the minimum needs of the passwords we are cracking. As stated earlier, the number of values is probably to small to exhaust the password list. RainbowCrack is used to compare the password hashes to the rainbow table, and print the initial text to create the hash.