TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Section 1:

Brute Force Attack

Overview:

- → Attack description
- -Part 1: Table of steps to complete successful attack
- -Part 2: Images and descriptions of attack steps

Dictionary based attack

Overview:

- → Attack description
- -Part 1: Table of steps to complete successful attack
- -Part 2: Images and descriptions of attack steps

Rainbow table attack

Overview:

- → Attack description
- -Part 1: Table of steps to complete successful attack
- -Part 2: Images and descriptions of attack steps

Section 2:

BF vs. DT vs. RT

Easy password type:

→ Input for all 3 password types

-Part 1: BF | DT | RT ::: output of cracked and uncracked hashes

Medium password type:

→ Input for all 3 password types

-Part 1: BF | DT | RT ::: output of cracked and uncracked hashes

Hard password type:

- BF cracked/non cracked output
 - -Part 1: BF | DT | RT ::: output of cracked and uncracked hashes

SECTION 1:

Brute Force Attack

Overview:

Attack/tools → Crunch, a password generating tool is used to generate a list of potential passwords. Depending on the parameters passed to the crunch command, (uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols) can be arranged in custom ways to accommodate a range of password characters. Using another tool called john the ripper, all of these password values generated from the crunch tool are then hashed and compared to the password file containing the hash that we intend to crack. If there is a match, john the ripper ends and the password is output.

Mitigation → Encrypt your data | Limit logins | Use PBKDF2, BECRYPT, ARGON, Scrypt2 hashing

Steps to run brute force attack:

Step 1: Run crunch brute force command

Step 2: Check that previous command outputs file on local machine

Step 3: Create a user

Step 4: Combine passwd & shadow files in order to output to text file [ex: bill_info.txt]

Step 5: Cat bill_info.txt → verify that user and corresponding password hash exists in file

Step 6: Run john the ripper together on both files [crunch password file & user passwd/shadow file]

Step 1:

Crunch brute force command

[http://project-rainbowcrack.com/charset.txt] for more info on rainbow table char-sets [crunch 8 8 -t @@@@0629 -f /usr/share/rainbowcrack/charset.txt loweralpha-numeric -o crunch_bruteforce.txt]

```
root@kali:-# crunch 8 8 -t @@@@629 -f /usr/share/rainbowcrack/charset.txt loweralpha-numeric -o crunch_bruteforce.txt
Crunch will now generate the following amount of data: 15116544 bytes
9 GB
9 TB
0 PB
Crunch will now generate the following number of lines: 1679616
crunch: 100% completed generating output
```

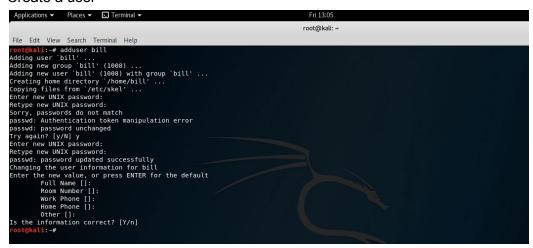
Step 2:

Check that previous command outputs file on local machine



Step 3:

Create a user



Step 4:

Combine passwd & shadow files in order to output [bill_info.txt]

Step 5

Cat bill_info.txt → verify that user and corresponding password hash exists in file

```
dradis:*:133:141::/var/lib/dradis:/usr/sbin/nologin
beef-xss:*:134:142::/var/lib/beef-xss:/usr/sbin/nologin
bil:s6$CTLXlYc2$aggcml50dhkQEKXKpHHchnpjC/yTo7c/SR6aEKDpwQwPR9CYb0wwK0I1YBMmw9xTvck//6epBQiuh4Pn199G30:1008:1008:,,,:/home/bill:/bin/bash
```

Step 6:

Dictionary Based Attack

Overview:(notes from class)

<u>Attack/tools</u> → rockyou.txt, a pre-generated 14 million word list is parsed with john the ripper. The possible password values in the rockyou file are hashed and compared to the password file containing the hash that we intend to crack. If a match exists, the password is cracked and output.

Mitigation → Encrypt your data | Limit logins | Use PBKDF2, BECRYPT, ARGON2 hashing

Steps to run dictionary based attack:

```
Step 1 - Create a user
```

Step 2 - output passwd and shadow files to new text file

Step 3 - run john the ripper with rock_you dictionary against new text file

Step 1: Create user [ex: Christine]

```
root@kali:-#
root@kali:-#
adduser christine
Adding new group `christine' (1000) ...
Adding new user `christine' (1000) with group `christine' ...
Creating home directory `/home/christine' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
Password updated successfully
Changing the user information for christine
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
Full Name []: christine
Room Number []: 07
Work Phone []: 512 7648
Home Phone []: 01
Other []:
It is information correct? [Y/n]
Foot@kali:-#
```

Step 2: combine passwd and shadow files and output to text file [ex: christine_info.txt]

```
root@kali:-# unshadow /etc/passwd /etc/shadow > christine_info.txt
root@kali:-# |
```

Step 3: run john the ripper with rock you dictionary against christine info

```
root@kali:-#
root@kali:-#
root@kali:-# john --wordlist=rockyou.txt christine_info.txt
Warning: detected hash type "sha512crypt", but the string is also recognized as "crypt"
Use the "-format=crypt" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 AVX 2x])
Remaining 1 password hash
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:01:56 0.50% (ETA: 23:38:44) 0g/s 733.0p/s 733.0c/s 733.0C/s ilovereece..hollis1
```

Rainbow Table Attack

Overview(notes from class): Hash each plaintext one by one, but store each generated hash in a sorted table so that you can easily look the hash up later without generating the hashes again. A hash function maps plaintexts to hashes, the reduction function maps hashes to plaintexts. Key point: The chains which make up rainbow tables are chains of one way hash and reduction functions starting at a certain plaintext, and ending at a certain hash. A chain in a rainbow table starts with an arbitrary plaintext, hashes it, reduces the hash to another plaintext, hashes the new plaintext, and so on. The table only stores the starting plaintext, and the final hash you choose to end with, and so a chain with millions of hashes can be represented with only a single starting plaintext, and a single finishing hash. [http://kestas.kuliukas.com/RainbowTables/] Time memory tradeoff - what you lose in memory, you gain in time.

Steps to run Rainbow table attack:

Step 1 - [download ophcrack & ophcrack tables - vista free and vista proba free]

Step 2 - create password dumpfile from pwdump7 console output

Step 3: Verify that pwdump file includes the usernames and password hashes for the local windows machine

Step 4: open pwdump file in ophcrack

Step 5: crack windowspasswords.txt file in 4 seconds

Step 1:

[http://ophcrack.sourceforge.net/] for Ophcrack download (all platforms)
[http://ophcrack.sourceforge.net/tables.php] for both vista free and vista proba free downloads
[www.tarasco.org/security/pwdump 7/] for downloading pwdump

Extract & upload both tables to Ophcrack.

[tables \rightarrow install \rightarrow (navigate to/select table file \rightarrow open) \rightarrow repeat for both table files] [see image below for what it should look like when complete] NOTE: Green dots next to file name



Step 2:

Run as admin to create password dumpfile from pwdump7 console output

[ex: windowspasswords.txt]

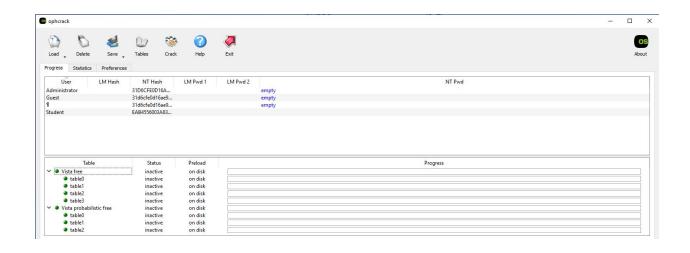
```
C:\Users\Student\Downloads\pwdump7\pudump7
Pudump V7.1 - raw password extractor
Author: Andres Transco Actum
url: http://nkm.sla.es
Administractor:See:No PASSWORD****
Student:See:No PASSWORD****
Student:See:No PASSWORD****
Student:See:No PASSWORD****
C:\Users\Student\Downloads\pwdump7\pudump7\pudump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\pydump7\
```

Step 3:

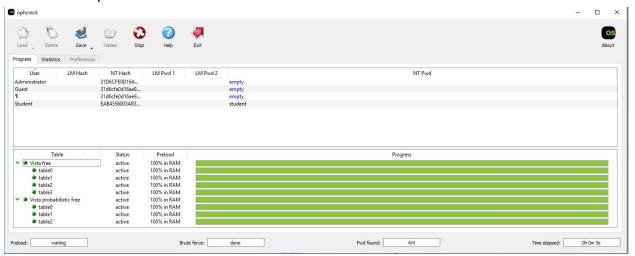
Verify that windows password.txt includes the usernames and password hashes for the local windows machine

Step 4:

open & select pwdump [windowspasswords.txt] file in ophcrack



Step 5: crack windowspasswords.txt file



SECTION 2:

EASY

Kali Users info for Bruteforce & Dictionary attacks on [Easy] pw level

User: lexie Hash function SHA512 \$6\$J4qOkjJv\$/Pvkx4VNJFOP0Nfm1YB1PyMV88xt7NWBLbaOfLXp9luM.PT24/R37KKrtMQugXxd.nOrXlc12loae6VHrrBea password: apple

Windows User info for Rainbow table attacks on [Easy] pw level

User: student:1001:NO PASSWORD

Hash function MD5 EAB4556003A83E179A149CE6583E097F

Password: student

BF → Approx time to to complete: 6.06 mins

```
crunch: 100% completed generating output

root@kali:-# John --wordlist=crunch bruteforce.txt lexie_info.txt

Warning: detected hash type "sha512crypt", but the string is also recognized as "crypt"

Use the "--format=crypt" option to force loading these as that type instead

Using default input encoding: UTF-8

Loaded 2 password hashse with 2 different salts (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 AVX 2x])

Remaining 1 password hash

Press 'q' or Ctrl-c to abort, almost any other key for status

g0:00:00:11 0.07% (ETA: 00:51:11) 0g/s 758.4p/s 758.4c/s 758.4c/s aamzg..aanbr

og 0:00:00:129 0.19% (ETA: 01:03:09) 0g/s 749.8p/s 749.8c/s 34pxi.adpyd

g0:00:00:129 0.19% (ETA: 01:03:49) 0g/s 758.9p/s 758.9c/s 758.9c/s 36x 9c/s adzvi..adzyt

g0:00:05:03 1.91% (ETA: 01:09:33) 0g/s 745.6p/s 745.6c/s 745.6c/s amwwm..amwyx

apple (Lexie)

lg 0:00:06:06 DOME (2018-03-28 20:50) 0.002728g/s 747.9p/s 747.9c/s appki..appmt

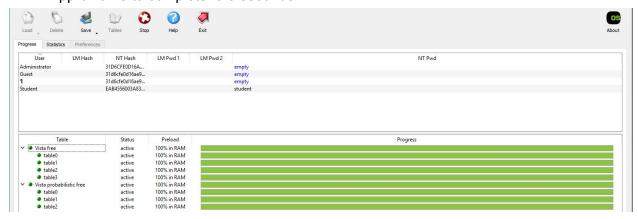
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably

root@kali:-#
```

DT → Approx time to to complete: 1 second

```
root@kali:-# unshadow /etc/passwd /etc/shadow > lexie info.txt
root@kali:-# john --wordlist=rockyou.txt lexie info.txt
Warning: detected hash type "sha512crypt", but the string is also recognized as "crypt"
Use the "--format=crypt" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 AVX 2x])
Remaining 1 password hash
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
apple (lexie)
1g 0:00:00:01 DONE (2018-03-28 21:01) 0.9345g/s 717.7p/s 717.7c/s 717.7c/s bambam..james1
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed
root@kali:-#
```

$RT \rightarrow Approx time to complete: 0.5 seconds$



Medium

Kali User info for Bruteforce & Dictionary attacks on [Medium] pw level

```
User: dave

Hash function SHA512

$6$CTLXIYc2$agqcml50dhkQEkXKpHHchnpjC/yTo7c/5R6aEKDpwQwPR9CYb0wwK0I1YBMmw9xTvck//6epBQiuh4Pn199G30

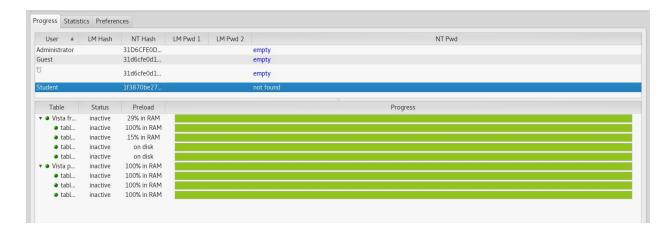
password: Dave0513
```

BF → Approx time to to run: 2 hrs 55 mins [**Did not crack**]

```
crunch: 100% completed generating output
rootokall:-# john -wordlist=crunch bruteforce.txt dave_info.txt
Warning: detected hash type "sha512crypt", but the string is also recognized as "crypt"
Use the "--format=crypt" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 2 password hashes with 2 different salts (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 AVX 2x])
Remaining 1 password hashes with 2 different salts (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 AVX 2x])
Remaining 1 password hashes with 2 different salts (sha512crypt, crypt(3) $6$ [SHA512 128/128 AVX 2x])
Remaining 1 password hash
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
0g 0:00:02:12 1.26% (ETA: 22:56:28) 0g/s 697.2p/s 697.2c/s 697.2c/s alia0513..alj10513
0g 0:00:04:17 2.40% (ETA: 22:55:08) 0g/s 703.8p/s 703.8c/s 703.8c/s bpbC0513..bpcN0513
0g 0:00:04:17 2.40% (ETA: 22:57:10) 0g/s 60.6p/s 60% 60% 60% 60% 60% 60% folls.ndhW0513
0g 0:00:13:58 8.13% (ETA: 22:57:10) 0g/s 708.5p/s 708.5c/s 708.5c/s ellm0513..ellMx0513
0g 0:00:22:07 18.92% (ETA: 22:52:11) 0g/s 717.5p/s 717.5c/s 717.5c/s 718.Mb0513..mlAM0513
0g 0:00:01:11:15 40.52% (ETA: 22:56:23) 0g/s 708.4p/s 708.4c/s 708.4c/s mlxc0313..mlAM0513
0g 0:01:11:15 40.52% (ETA: 22:56:15) 0g/s 692.8c/s 692.8c/s 692.8c/s vdfe0513..vdfp0513
0g 0:01:31:32 51.23% (ETA: 20:01.043) 0g/s 603.3p/s 603.3c/s 628.3p/s 603.3c/s 6
```

DT → Approx time to to run: 5 hrs 17 mins [**Did not crack**]

RT → Approx time to run: 30.5 mins [did not crack]



NOTE: Attempted: ophcrack(as seen above) | WinRtgen | rainbowcrack[linux](Rtgen, rtcrack) Consistent error: can not find rainbow table, after many trials and errors, this message remained

Rainbow crack → RTGen (successfully created rainbow table)

```
rootekal:-# pwd
/root
rootekal:-# cd /usr /share/rainbowcrack
bash: cd: too many arguments
rootekal:-# Jusr /share/rainbowcrack
bash: /usr: Is a directory
rootekal:-# usr /share/rainbowcrack
bash: usr: command not found
rootekal:-# cd /usr/share/rainbowcrack/
rootekal:-# cd /usr/share/rainbowcrack/
rootekal:-/wsr /share/rainbowcrack# ls
alglib0.so mds_loweralpha#5-7_0_5000x6553600_0.rt readme.txt rtc2rt rtmerge
rootekal://usr/share/rainbowcrack# rtgen ntlm loweralpha 5 7 0 5000 6553600_0
rainbow table ntlm_loweralpha#5-7_0_5000x6553600_0.rt parameters
hash algorithm: ntlm
hash length: 16
charset name: loweralpha
charset data: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
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
charset length: 26
plaintext length range: 5 - 7
reduce offset: 0x00000000
plaintext total: 8352607328
precomputation of this rainbow table is finished
rootekal:/usr/share/rainbowcrack#
```

Rainbowcrack → rcrack (consistent rainbow table not found error)

```
root@kali:/usr/share/rainbowcrack# ls
alglib0.so charset.txt mdb_loweralpha#1-5_0_2500x3556432_0.rt ntlm_loweralpha#5-7_0_5000x6553600_0.rt rcrack readme.txt rt2rtc rtgen rtmerge rtsort
root@kali:/usr/share/rainbowcrack# rcrack mdb_loweralpha-numeric#1-5_0_3800x33554432_0.rt -h cd73502828457d15655bbd7a63fb0bc8

no rainbow table found
result

root@kali:/usr/share/rainbowcrack#
```