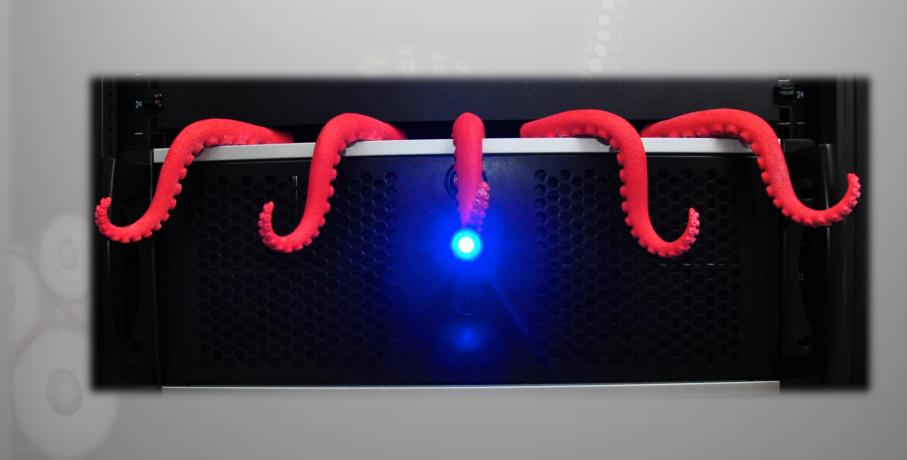
Password Cracking Not Just for Hackers



Why Crack Your Own Passwords?

Assess "true" risk of an infiltration (Better than simple "calculation" analysis)

Assess effectiveness of password policy & training Internal Pen-Test (Red Team)

> Test Strength of Chosen Hash Function (Custom Applications)

Why Crack Your Own Passwords?

Telling a personal story is always more effective than citing statistics in motivating action

<u>Which will generate more action towards</u> <u>implementing a multi-factor solution?</u>

A typical attacker can do 16 billion cps, and our password policy includes 92 possible characters with 8 characters required, so...

Or...

We cracked 50% of the company passwords with a tool we built for \$3,000

The Basics: Hashes & Cracking

Passwords should be stored as hashes, not plaintext

Offline cracking is different than online password attacks

Hash algorithms are different than encryption One way Unique fingerprint or code (hash/digest) 14a54c88dc3a2067dbc89b628de73eef

Hash tastes better with salt

The Basics: Hashes & Cracking

Common Hash Types

MD5 – not secure unless properly salted

NTLM – Windows, different than authentication protocol!

SHA1, SHA2 (SHA224, SHA256, SHA384, SHA512)

Bcrypt – Slow ... which is good!

Old School vs New School

Old School

CPU

- Using main computational element of computer to ... compute
- Slow: Not easily parallelized
- Still used for:
 - Slow, memory-bound hashes
 - Rare hashes widest compatibility; easiest to port

Old School vs New School

Old School

Rainbow tables Pre-computed hashes Massive speed increase over CPU ~60TB for len9 NTLM Unique salts = death Still used: Non-salted, low characters Static salt (username)

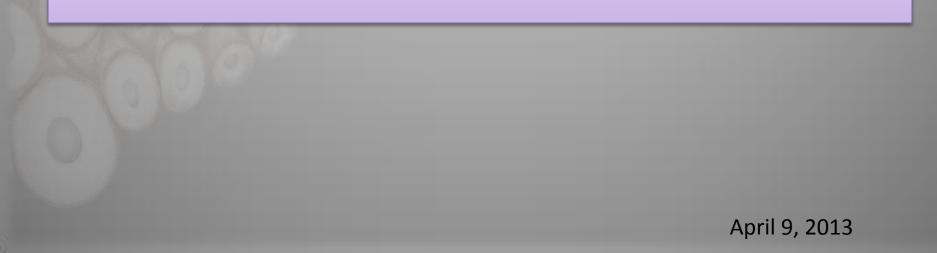
Not necessarily dead yet

Old School vs New School

New School

GPU

- Current leading trend
- Massively parallel computation
- Power & heat concerns



Getting the Hashes



<u>Windows Domain Controllers</u> Don't run pwcrack on your PROD systems. There are safer ways...

You just need SYSTEM hive and ntds.dit file

http://pauldotcom.com/2011/12/safely-dumping-hashes-now-avai.html

http://bernardodamele.blogspot.com/2011/12/dump-windows-passwordhashes 16.html

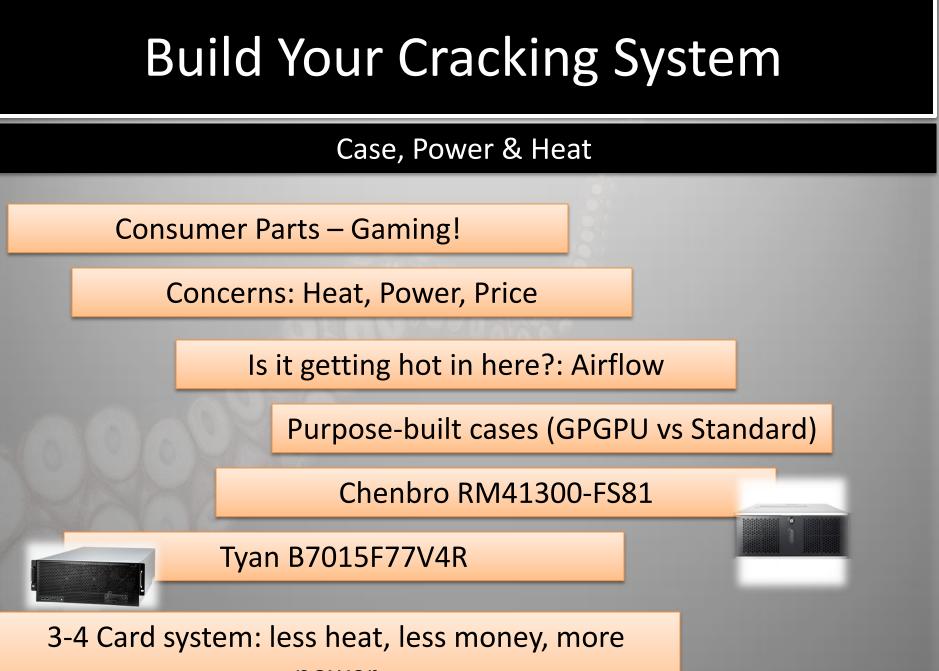
Build or Lease (Cloud)?

Lease Cost: \$2.10/hour for 2 ancient GPUs (by GPU cracking standards) ~2.9B c/s for NTLM & All your passwords in the cloud

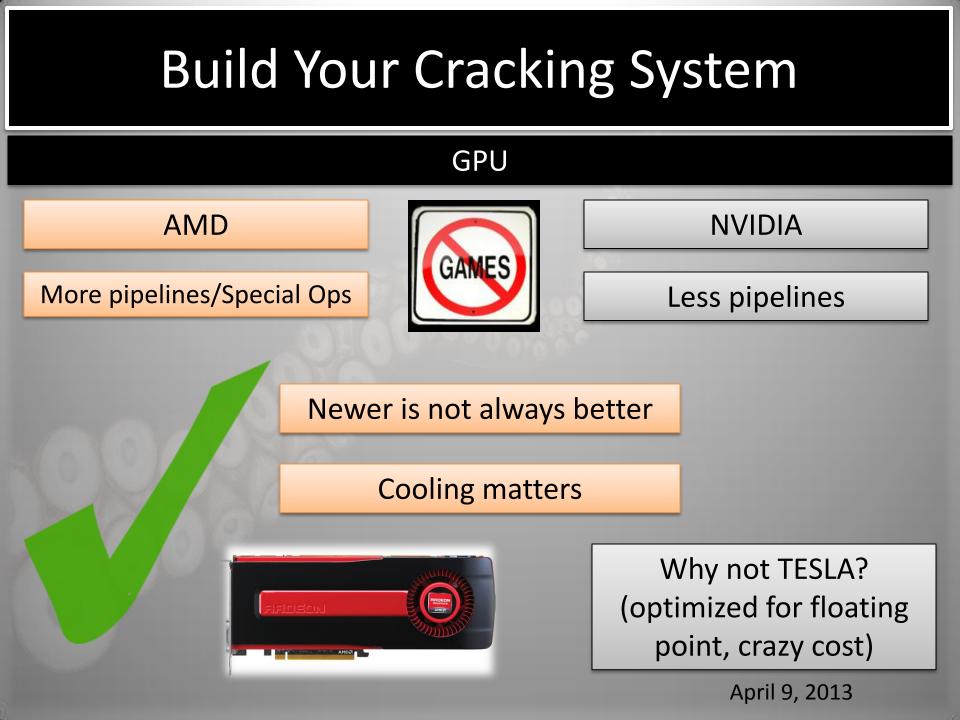
> Build Cost: ~\$2,000 - \$2,500 per system ~16B c/s for NTLM

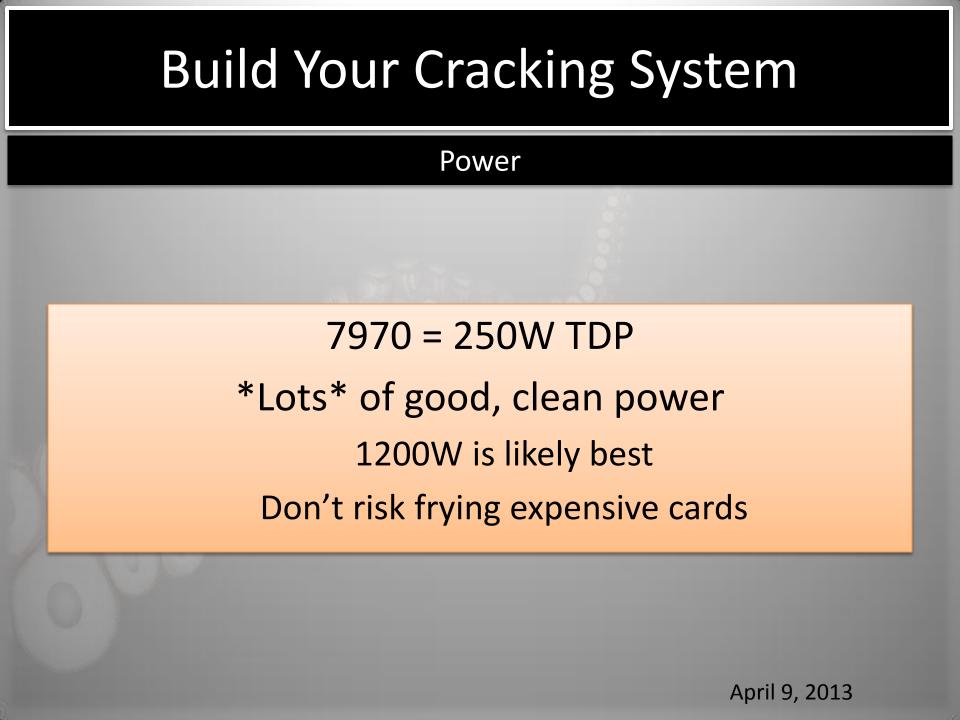
Do the math...or just build your own





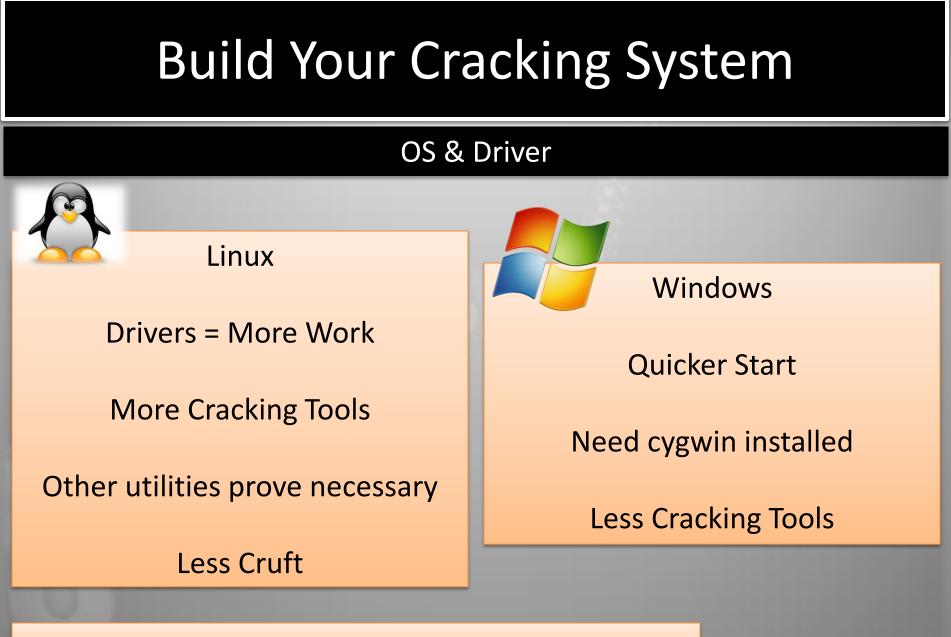
power





CPU & Motherboard

Just pushing data to GPUs Processor: AMD is cheaper and sufficient Motherboard: Ports for 4, spaced GPU cards RAM: Don't need much, but its cheap



Least Worst Option = 12.8

Software

oclHashCat Suite Fastest GPU cracker lite & plus versions

<u>John (jtr-jumbo)</u> Massive hash format support Very limited GPU ability

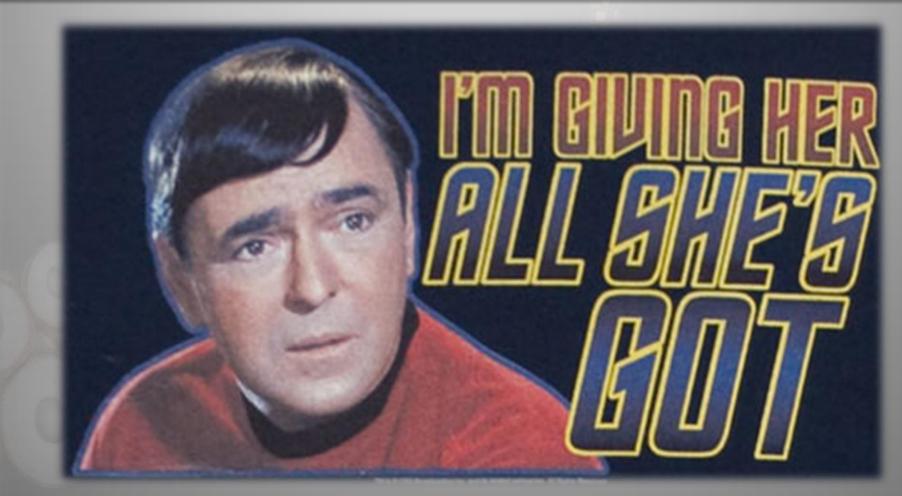
> <u>Cain</u> Windows Only Simple, Basic, Quick

Cryptohaze Multiforcer

Open Source Best Distributed Cracking Support (high latency)

> LOphtcrack Enterprise Friendly

I NEED MORE POWER!



Distributed Cracking

Virtual CL: Use remote systems' GPUs as if they were local Perfect for distributed cracking clusters

http://passwords12.at.ifi.uio.no/Jeremi Gosney Password Cracking HPC Passwords12.pdf

How to Crack

Brute-force: Churn through entire keyspace Not effective or practical

> Mask Attack: Refined Brute-force example: -1 ?l?u ?1?l?l?l?l?l?l19?d?d keyspace: aaaaaa1900 - Zzzzz1999

Dictionary/Mangling/Hybrid: Most effective...by far Uses dictionary files Uses mangling rules to turn password into Pa\$\$w0rd2013

Dictionaries

Dictionaries: Bigger is not always better Poor dictionary = poor results This is the magic sauce

Where to start? What's the purpose? Previous breach lists Tailor to target (company specific words etc.)

Advanced: Maskprocessor Website scraping Combining dictionaries Clean them up (tags, whitespace, duplicates etc.)

Dictionaries

Rule Sets

Name	Function	Description	Example Rule	Input Word	Output Word
Nothing	:	do nothing	:	p@ssW0rd	p@ssW0rd
Lowercase	I	Lowercase all letters	1	p@ssW0rd	p@ssw0rd
Uppercase	u	Uppercase all letters	u	p@ssW0rd	P@SSW0RD
Capitalize	с	Capitalize the first letter and lower the rest	с	p@ssW0rd	P@ssw0rd
Invert Capitalize	С	Lowercase first found character, uppercase the rest	С	p@ssW0rd	p@SSW0RD
Toggle Case	t	Toggle the case of all characters in word.	t	p@ssW0rd	P@SSw0RD
Toggle @	TN	Toggle the case of characters at position N	Т3	p@ssW0rd	p@sSW0rd
Reverse	r	Reverse the entire word	r	p@ssW0rd	dr0Wss@p
Duplicate	d	Duplicate entire word	d	p@ssW0rd	p@ssW0rdp@ssW0rd
Reflect	f	Duplicate word reversed	f	p@ssW0rd	p@ssW0rddr0Wss@p
Rotate Left	{	Rotates the word left.	{	p@ssW0rd	@ssW0rdp
Rotate Right	}	Rotates the word right	}	p@ssW0rd	dp@ssW0r
Append Character	\$	Append character to end	\$1	p@ssW0rd	p@ssW0rd1
Prepend Character	٨	Prepend character to front	^1	p@ssW0rd	1p@ssW0rd
Truncate left	[Deletes first character	[p@ssW0rd	@ssW0rd
Trucate right]	Deletes last character]	p@ssW0rd	p@assW0r
Delete @ N	DN	Deletes character at position N	D3	p@ssW0rd	p@sW0rd
Delete range	хNM	Deletes M characters, starting at position N	x02	p@ssW0rd	ssW0rd
Insert @ N	iNX	Inserts character X at position N	i4!	p@ssW0rd	p@ss!W0rd
Overwrite @ N	oNX	Overwrites character at postion N with X	o3\$	p@ssW0rd	p@s\$W0rd
Truncate @ N	'N	Truncate word at position N	'6	p@ssW0rd	p@ssW0
Replace	sXY	Replace all instances of X with Y	ss\$	p@ssW0rd	p@\$\$W0rd
Purge	@X	Purge all instances of X	@s	p@ssW0rd	p@W0rd
Duplicate first N	z	Duplicates first character N times	z2	p@ssW0rd	ppp@ssW0rd

Dictionaries

Rule Sets built-in for oclHashCat

d3ad0ne.rule Overall Best

<u>best64.rule</u> Quick & Efficient

Passwordpro.rule Nets a few more, but...

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