OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 Cybersecurity Techniques and Operations

Assignment #5 Password Cracking (Part A)

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At the end of this module, each student needs to submit a report that includes the solutions to the

following tasks. Make sure you take a screenshot for every single step as proof.

You need to use:

Task A: Linux Password Cracking (25 points)

1.5 points. Create two groups, one is **cyse301**, and the other is your ODU Midas ID (for example, svatsa). Then display the corresponding group IDs.



Using the "groupadd" command, I was able to create both groups. I also used the command, "tail /etc/group -n 6" to display the last six lines of group IDs.

2. **5 points.** Create and assign three users to each group. Display related UID and GID information of each user.



I typed the command "useradd (user) -g (group)" to add all users to their assigned groups. The first three users were assigned to cyse301 and the last three were assigned to epres010. The "tail -n 6 /etc/passwd" command allowed me to display the UIDs and GIDs of each of the users.

3. **5 points.** Choose Three new passwords, **from easy to hard**, and assign them to the users you created. You need to show me the password you selected in your report, and **DO NOT** use your real-world passwords.



With the "passwd" command, I was able to create passwords for each user.

The passwords for each user:

cyse301 USER1 - 12345678 USER2 - applepie17 USER3 - 50P2G304KDXH

epres010 USER4 - password USER5 - coldcoins7 USER6 - N7A9R7L4420K

4. **5 points.** Export all Three users' password hashes into a file named "**YourMIDAS-HASH**" (for example, svatsa-HASH). Then launch a dictionary attack to crack the passwords. You MUST crack at least one password in order to complete this assignment.



Using the command "tail -n 6 /etc/shadow > epres010-HASH" the text file for the hashes was created and the last six hashes were redirected. I unzipped the default wordlist with "gunzip /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz" and "cp /usr/share/wordlist/rockyou.txt ." to copy it to my current directory. I then used the command "john epres010-HASH –wordlist=rockyou.txt" to run the dictionary attack, but when the session was completed, it showed that there were no passwords cracked, and that 1 was left instead of 6 in total.

Task B: Windows Password Cracking (25 points)

Log on to Windows 7 VM and establish a reverse shell connection with the admin privilege to the target Windows 7 VM. Then, create a list of 3 users with different passwords. **[10 Points]**

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lhost ⇒ 192.168.217.3	
<pre>msf6 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4428 lport => 4428</pre>	
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C:\Windows\system32>net user /add USER7 abcd1234 net user /add USER7 abcd1234 The command completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>net user /add USER8 qwertyui net user /add USER8 qwertyui The command completed successfully.

C:\Windows\system32>net user /add USER9 1111111 net user /add USER9 11111111 The command completed successfully. First, I set up the exploit by opening Metasploit, using the "exploit/multi/handler" exploit, setting the lhost to 192.168.217.3 and the lport to 4428, and executing the exploit command for later. Next, I used msfvenom to create the payload, copy it to the webserver, run the apache2 service, and switched to the Windows 7 VM to download the payload. After the reverse shell connection happened, I put it on the background changed the exploit to "exploit/windows/local/bypassuac", set the payload to "windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp", set the lport to 4428, used "set session 1", used the exploit command, and entered "getsystem" to know that I had admin privileges. Finally, I used the "shell" command to switch to the Windows 7 VM and "net user /add (user) (password)" command in the shell to add each user.

Passwords of each user:

USER7 - abcd1234 USER8 - qwertyui USER9 - 11111111

Now, complete the following tasks in sequence:

1.5 points. Display the password hashes by using the "hashdump" command in the meterpreter shell.



To display the password hashes, I used the "exit" command due to still being in the Windows 7 shell, and then used the "hashdump" command to display all hashes.

2. **10 points.** Save the password hashes into a file named "your_midas.WinHASH" in Kali Linux (you need to replace the "your_midas" with your university MIDAS). Then run John the ripper for 10 minutes to crack the passwords (You MUST crack at least one password in order to complete this assignment.).



To save the password hashes in a new file, I right-clicked, copied, and saved them in a file titled "epres010.WinHASH" created with the "touch command." I initially activated John The Ripper on its own, but with the error, I added "—format=NT" to have the right command, and all three hashes were cracked immediately. Finally, I used the command "john epres010.WinHASH – show" to display the amount of remaining cracked passwords.