

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 CYBERSECURITY TECHNIQUES AND OPERATIONS

Assignment #5 – Password Cracking

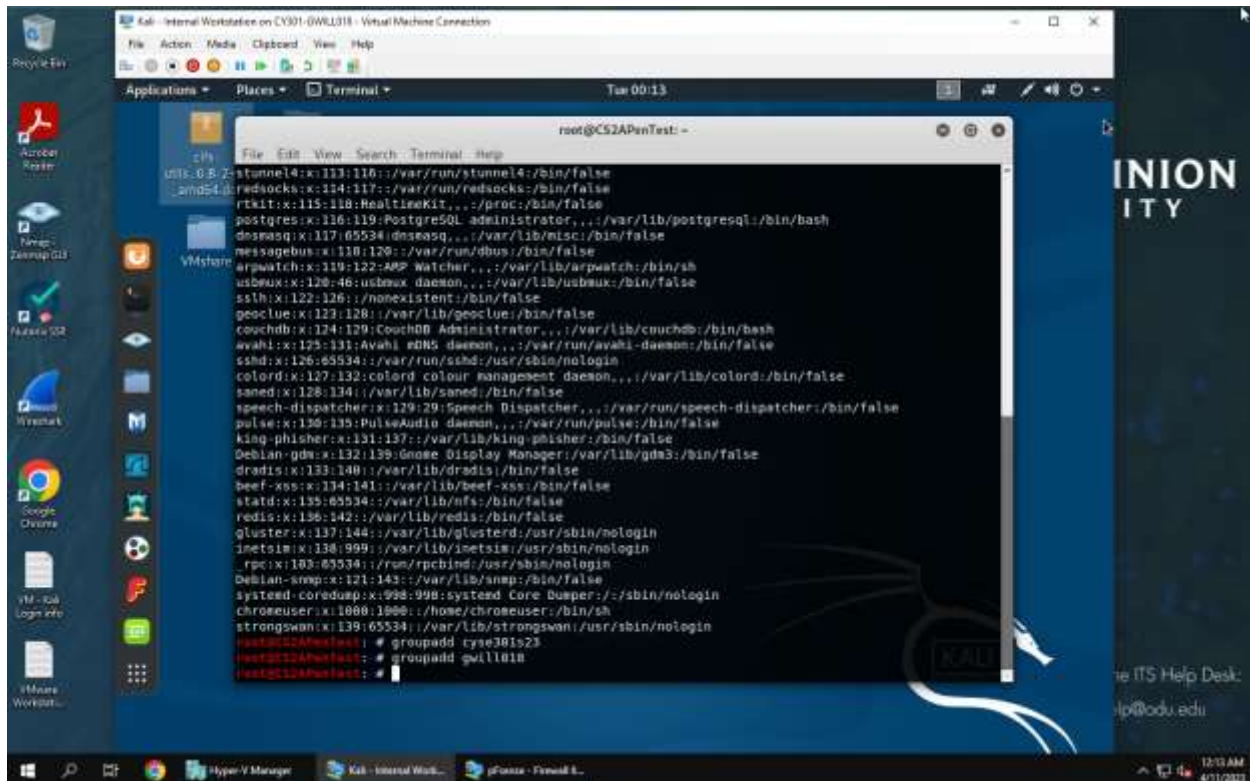
Gavin Williams

01230006

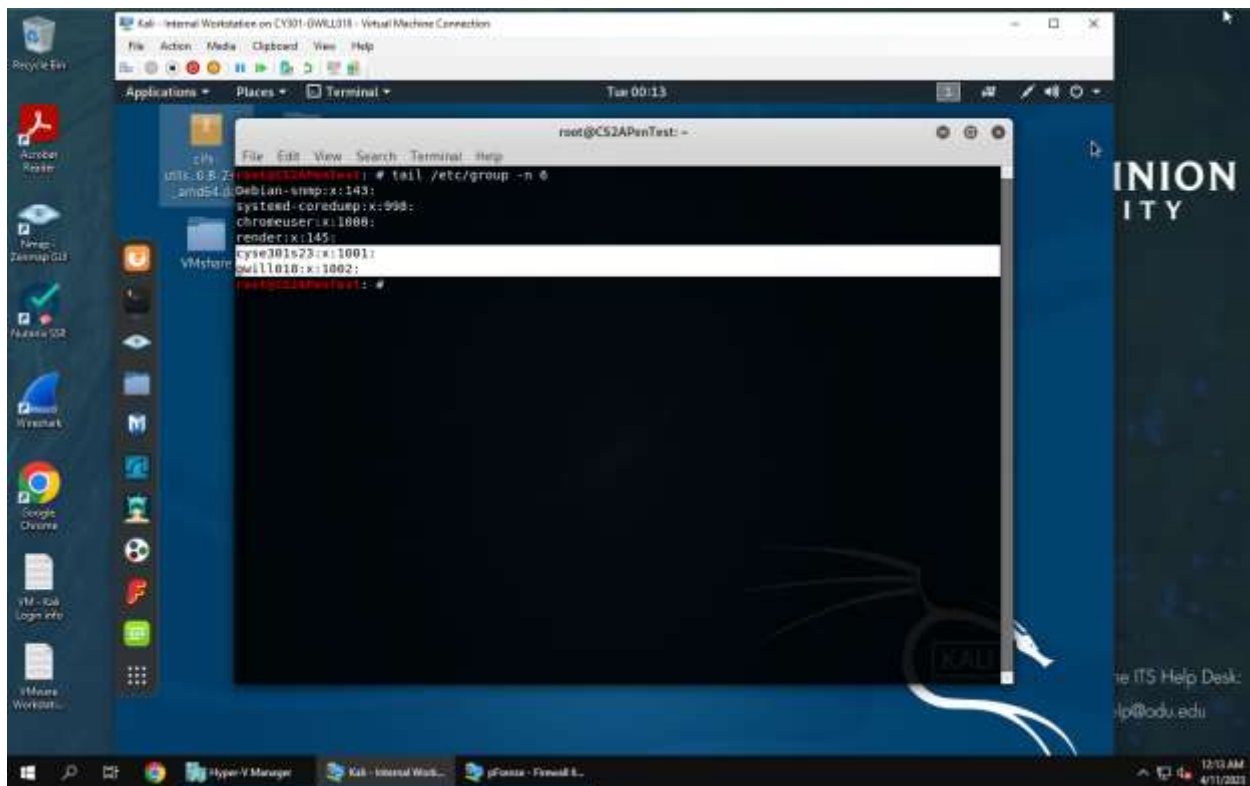
PART A

Task A: Linux Password Cracking (25 points)

1. 5 points. Create two groups, one is cyse301s23, and the other is your ODU Midas ID (for example, pjiang). Then display the corresponding group IDs.

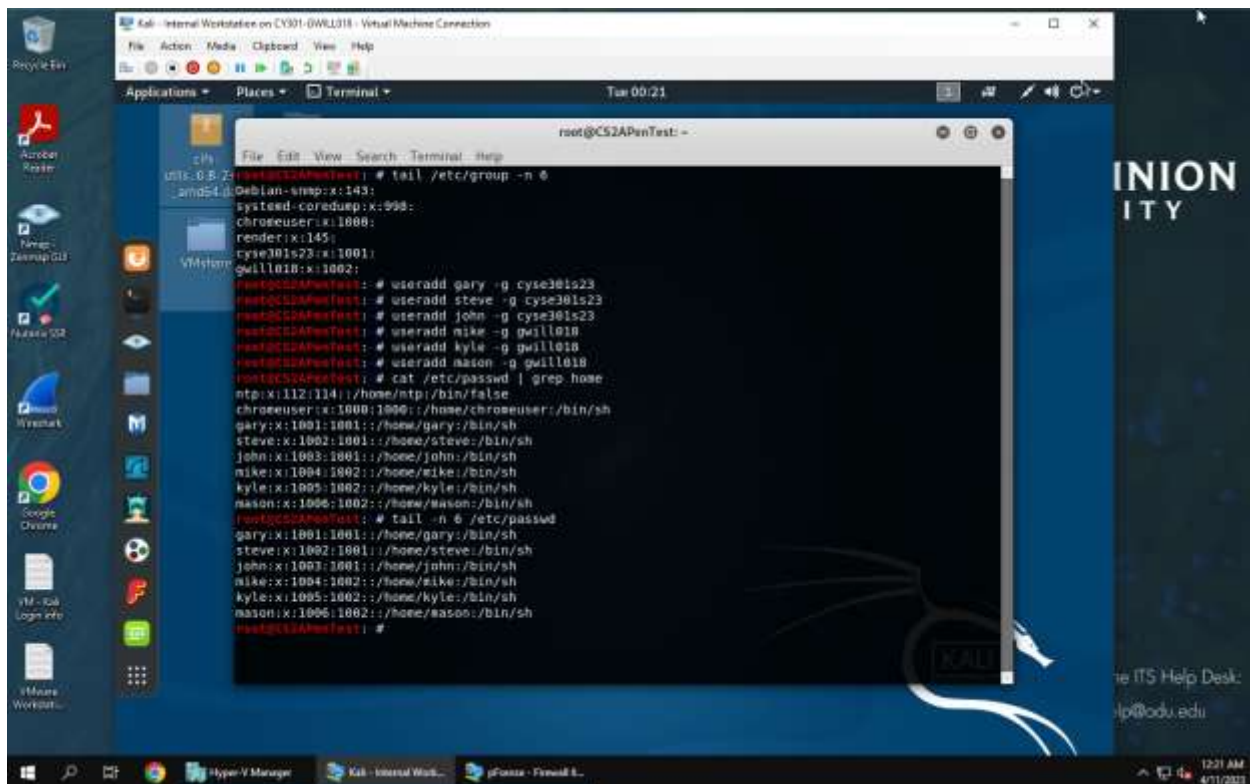


```
root@CS3APenTest: ~  
stunnel4:x:113:116::/var/run/stunnel4:/bin/false  
redsocks:x:114:117::/var/run/redsocks:/bin/false  
rtkit:x:115:118:RealtimeKit,../proc:/bin/false  
postgres:x:116:119:PostgreSQL administrator,../var/lib/postgresql:/bin/bash  
dnsmasq:x:117:65534:dnsmasq,../var/lib/misc:/bin/false  
messagebus:x:118:120::/var/run/dbus:/bin/false  
arptwatch:x:119:122:ARP Watcher,../var/lib/arptwatch:/bin/sh  
usbmux:x:120:46:usbmux daemon,../var/lib/usbmux:/bin/false  
ssh:x:122:126::/nonexistent:/bin/false  
geoclue:x:123:128::/var/lib/geoclue:/bin/false  
couchdb:x:124:129:CouchDB Administrator,../var/lib/couchdb:/bin/bash  
avahi:x:125:131:Avahi mDNS daemon,../var/run/avahi-daemon:/bin/false  
sshd:x:126:65534::/var/run/ssh:/usr/sbin/nologin  
colord:x:127:132:colord colour management daemon,../var/lib/colord:/bin/false  
saned:x:128:134::/var/lib/saned:/bin/false  
speech-dispatcher:x:129:29:Speech Dispatcher,../var/run/speech-dispatcher:/bin/false  
pulse:x:130:135:PulseAudio daemon,../var/run/pulse:/bin/false  
king-phisher:x:131:137::/var/lib/king-phisher:/bin/false  
Debian-gdm:x:132:139:Gnome Display Manager:/var/lib/gdm3:/bin/false  
dradis:x:133:140::/var/lib/dradis:/bin/false  
beef-xss:x:134:141::/var/lib/beef-xss:/bin/false  
statd:x:135:65534::/var/lib/nfs:/bin/false  
redis:x:136:142::/var/lib/redis:/bin/false  
gluster:x:137:144::/var/lib/glusterd:/usr/sbin/nologin  
inetlim:x:138:999::/var/lib/inetlim:/usr/sbin/nologin  
rpc:x:100:65534::/run/rpcbind:/usr/sbin/nologin  
Debian-knmp:x:121:143::/var/lib/anepp:/bin/false  
systemd-coredump:x:998:998:systemd Core Dumper:/usr/sbin/nologin  
chromeuser:x:1000:1000::/home/chromeuser:/bin/sh  
strongswan:x:139:65534::/var/lib/strongswan:/usr/sbin/nologin  
root@CS3APenTest: ~  
root@CS3APenTest: ~# groupadd cyse301s23  
root@CS3APenTest: ~# groupadd pjiang
```



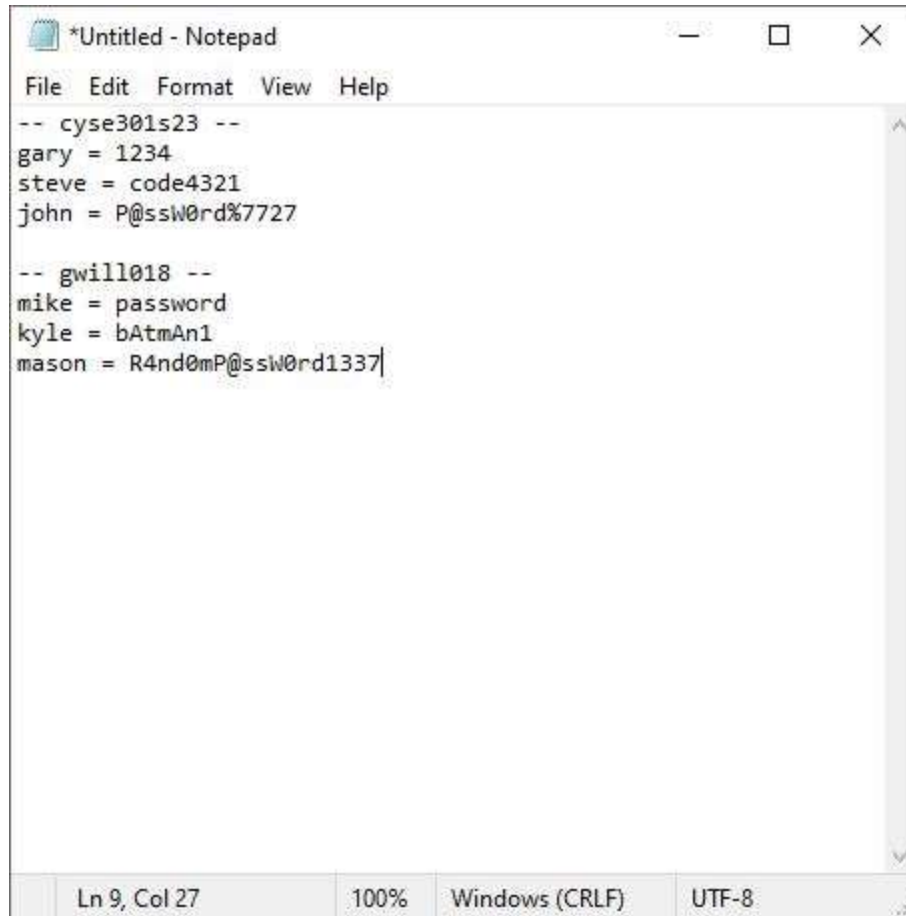
Explanation: I created two groups using the commands; “`groupadd cyse301s23`” and “`groupadd gwill018`” and then to display the groups I used the command “`tail /etc/group -n 6`” to see the last 6 lines of /etc/group.

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



Explanation: using the “`useradd [name] -g [groupname]`” command I was able to add 3 users to each group, for example “`useradd gary -g cyse301s23`” to add a new user gary to the cyse301s23 group. Then I was able to see the GID and UID of each user using the command “`tail -n 6 /etc/passwd`”.

3. 5 points. Choose six 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.



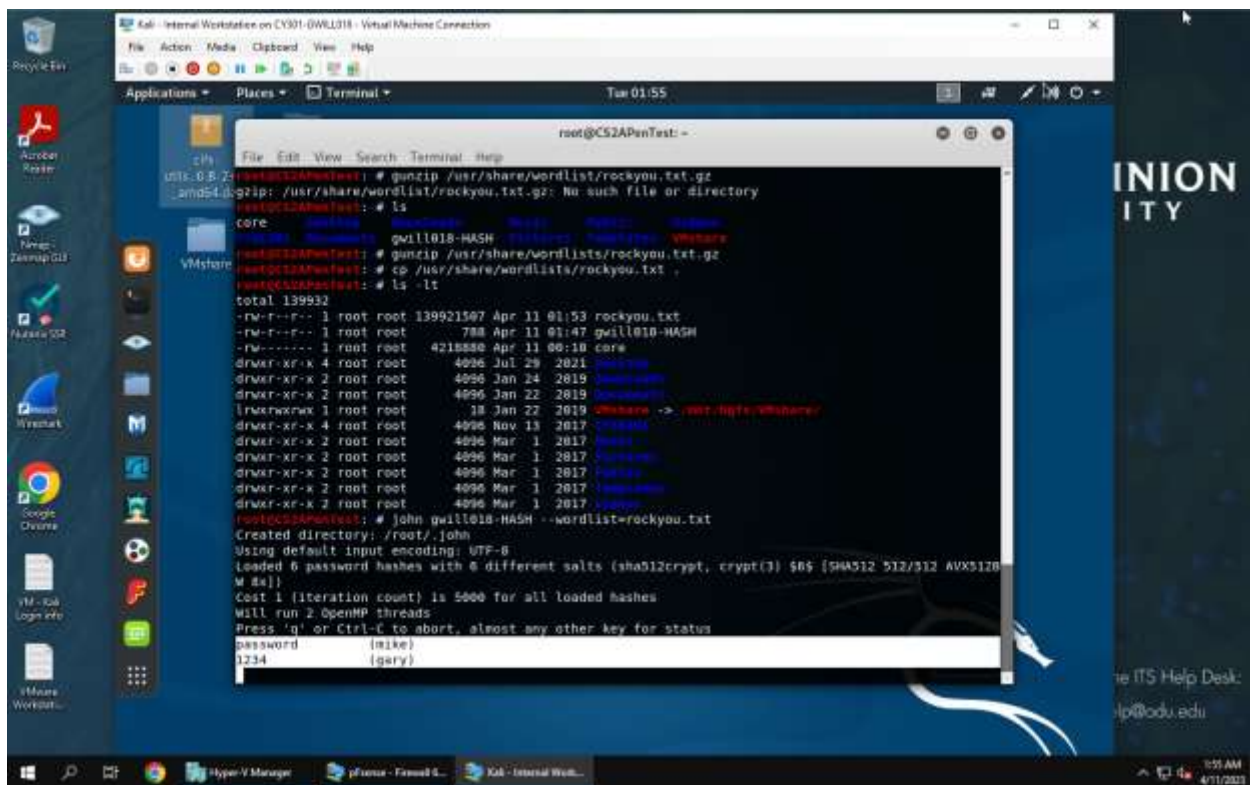
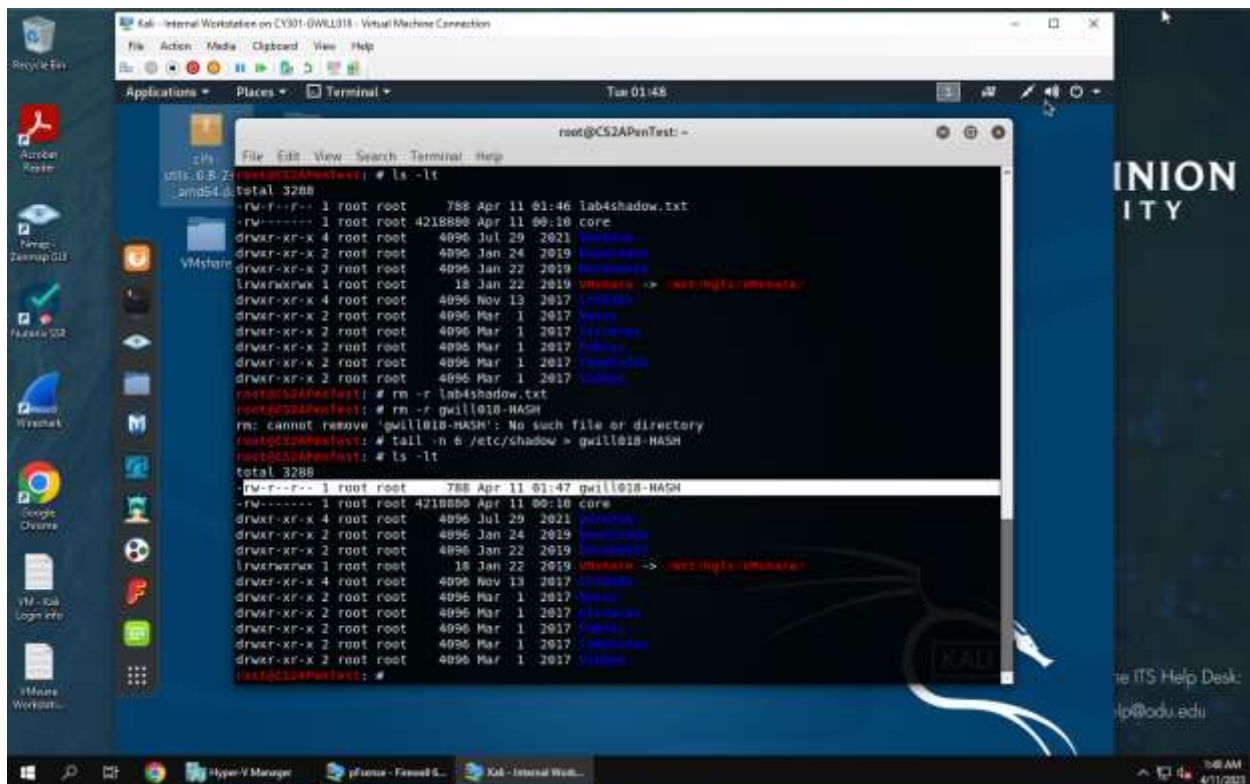
```
*Untitled - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
-- cyse301s23 --
gary = 1234
steve = code4321
john = P@ssW0rd%7727

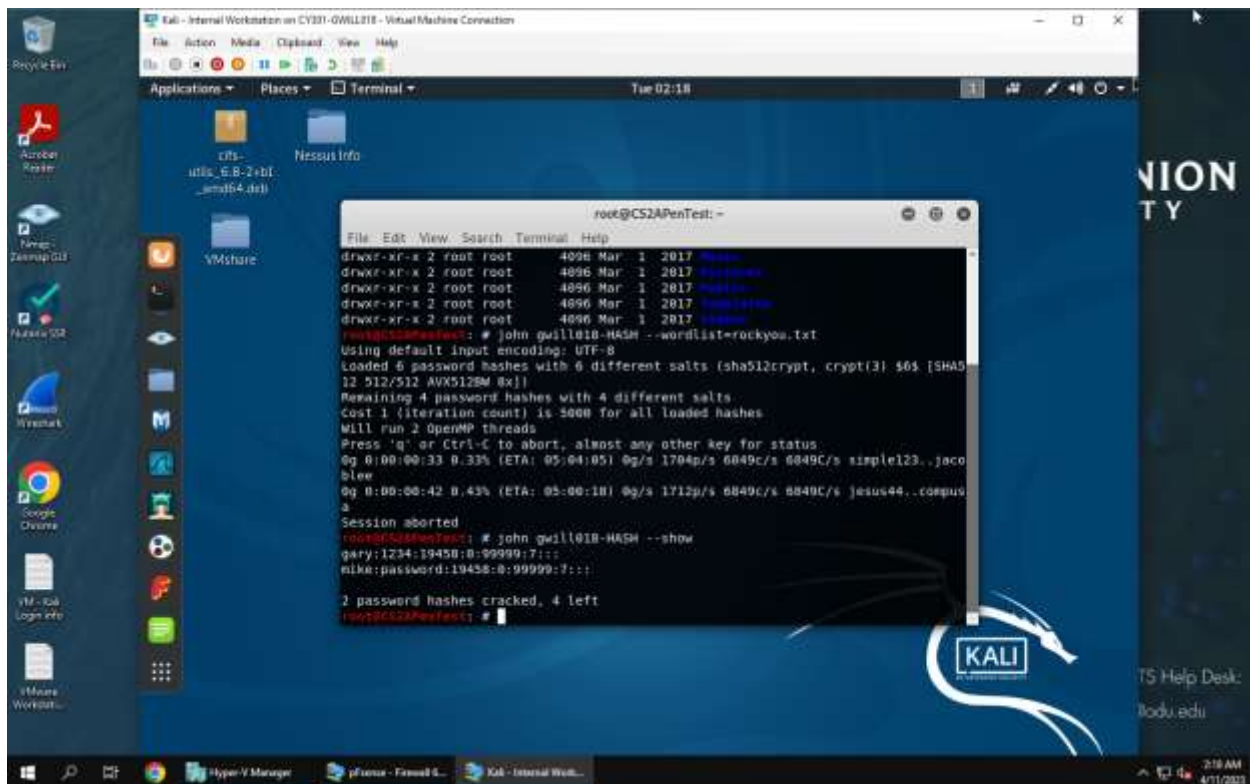
-- gwill018 --
mike = password
kyle = bAtmAn1
mason = R4nd0mP@ssW0rd1337

Ln 9, Col 27 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
```

Explanation: using the command “**passwd [user]**” I was able to create new passwords for each user (the password for each user is displayed in the Notepad file above). Then using the “**tail -n 6 /etc/shadow**” we can see the update user list with the password hashes next to each user.

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



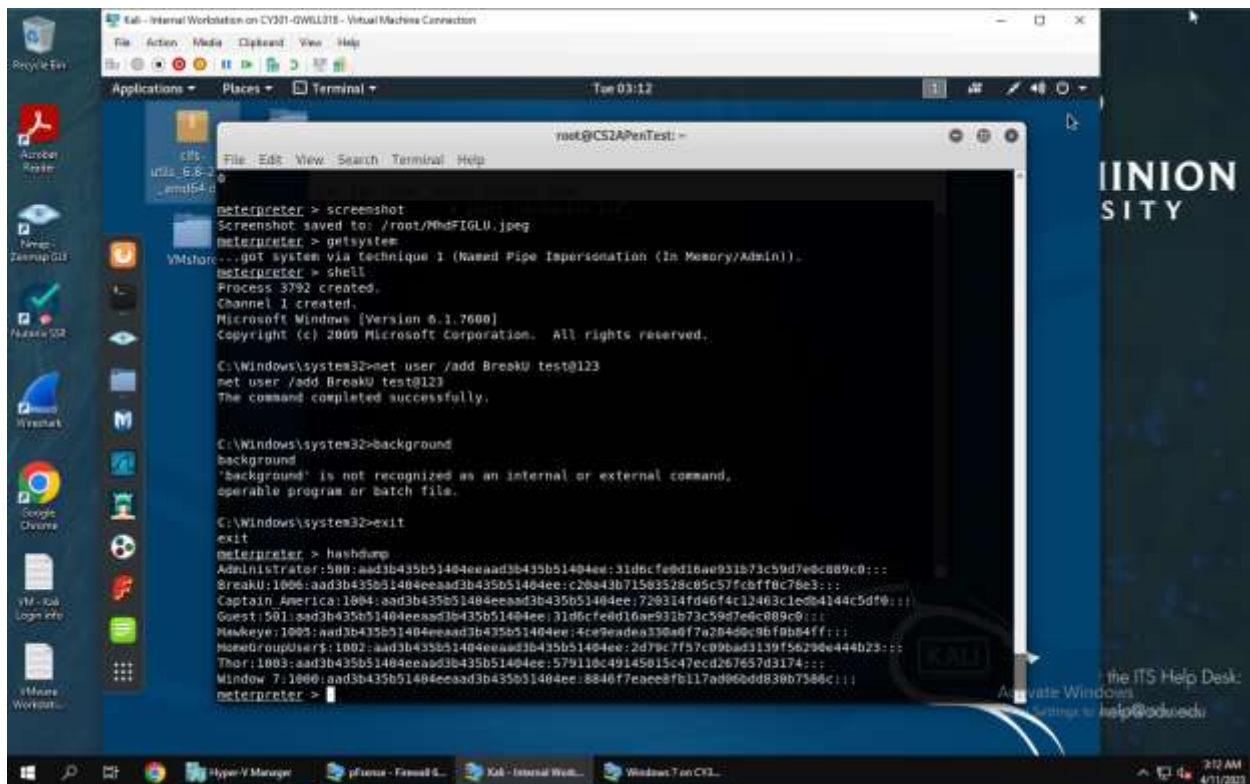


Explanation: to crack the passwords of the users I had to first unzip and copy the word list that will be used for the password cracker. I did this using the commands; “[gunzip /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz](#)” and “[cp /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt](#).”. Then I executed the password cracker to crack the hashes of each user saved in the file gwill018-HASH using the command “[john gwill018-HASH --wordlist=rockyou.txt](#)”. Finally, I was able to see the cracked passwords using the command “[john gwill018-HASH --show](#)”.

Task B: Windows Password Cracking (25 points)

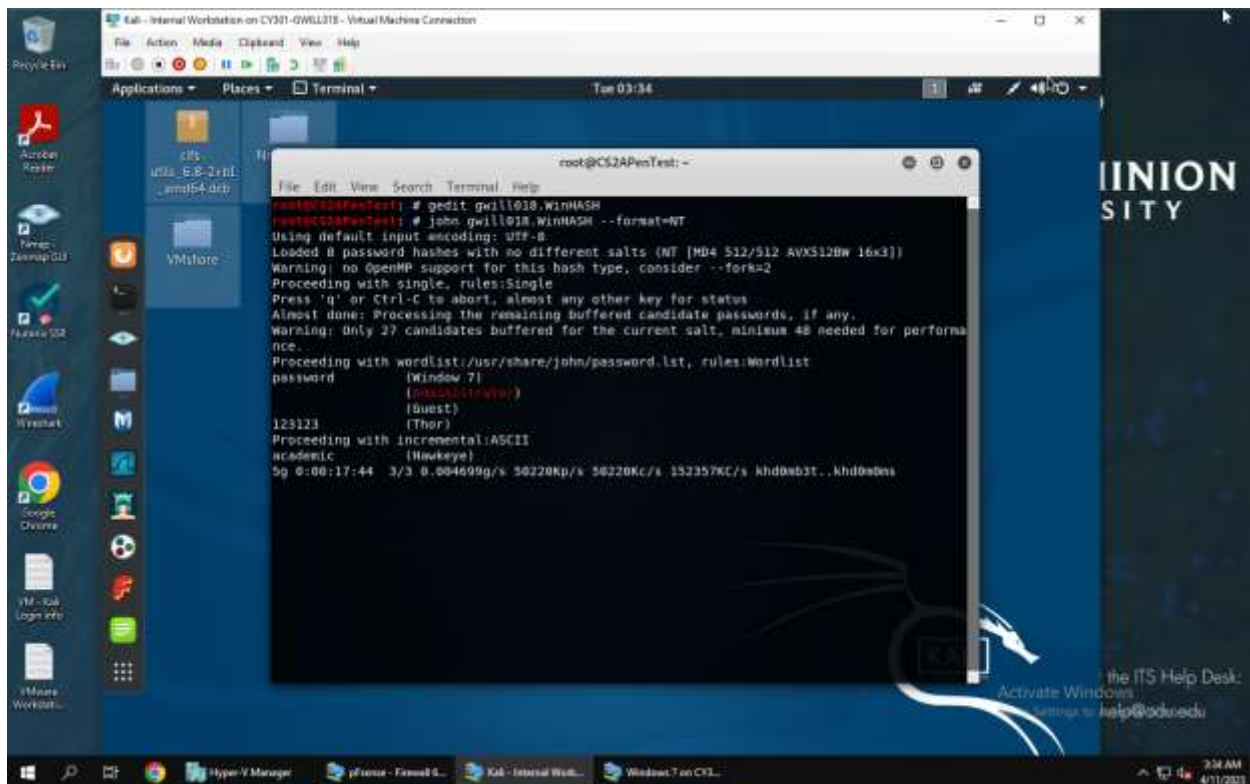
Log on to Windows 7 VM and create a list of 3 users with different passwords. Then you need to establish a reverse shell connection with the admin privilege to the target Windows 7 VM. Now, complete the following tasks:

1. 5 points. Display the password hashes by using the “[hashdump](#)” command in the meterpreter shell. Then



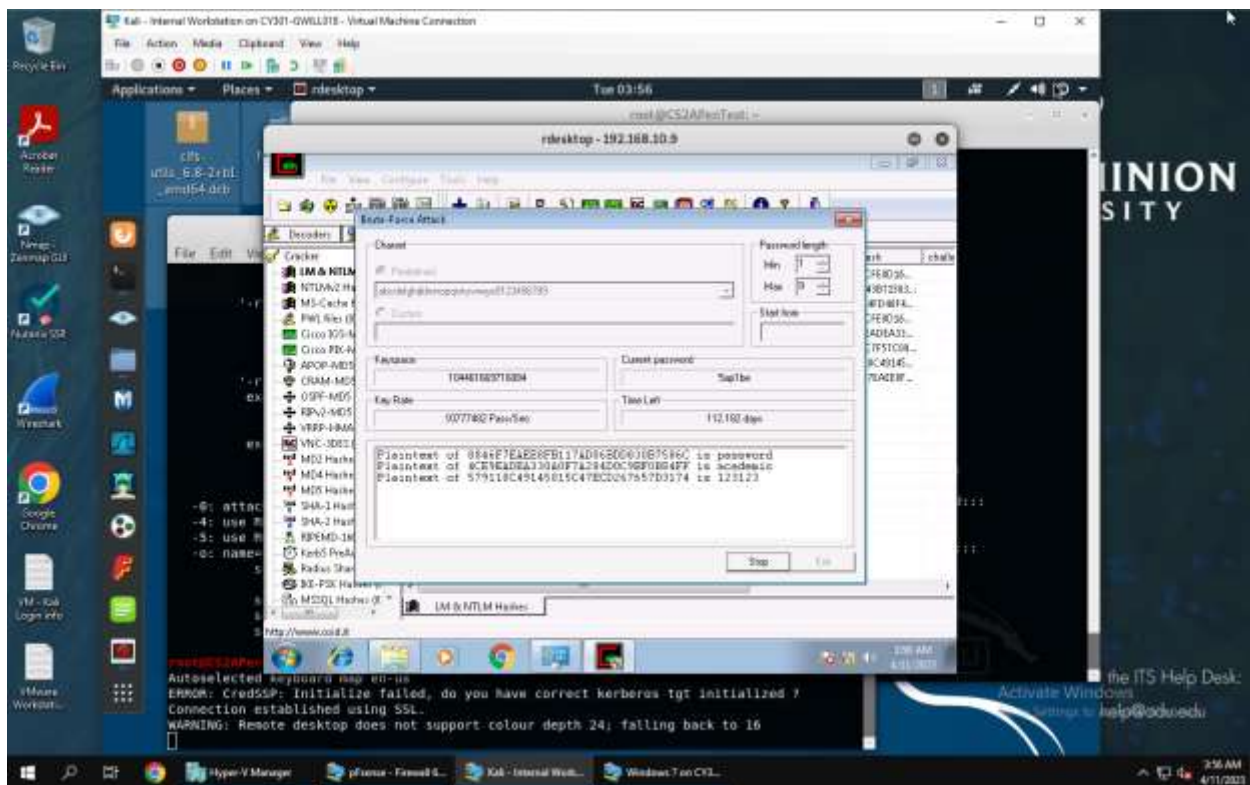
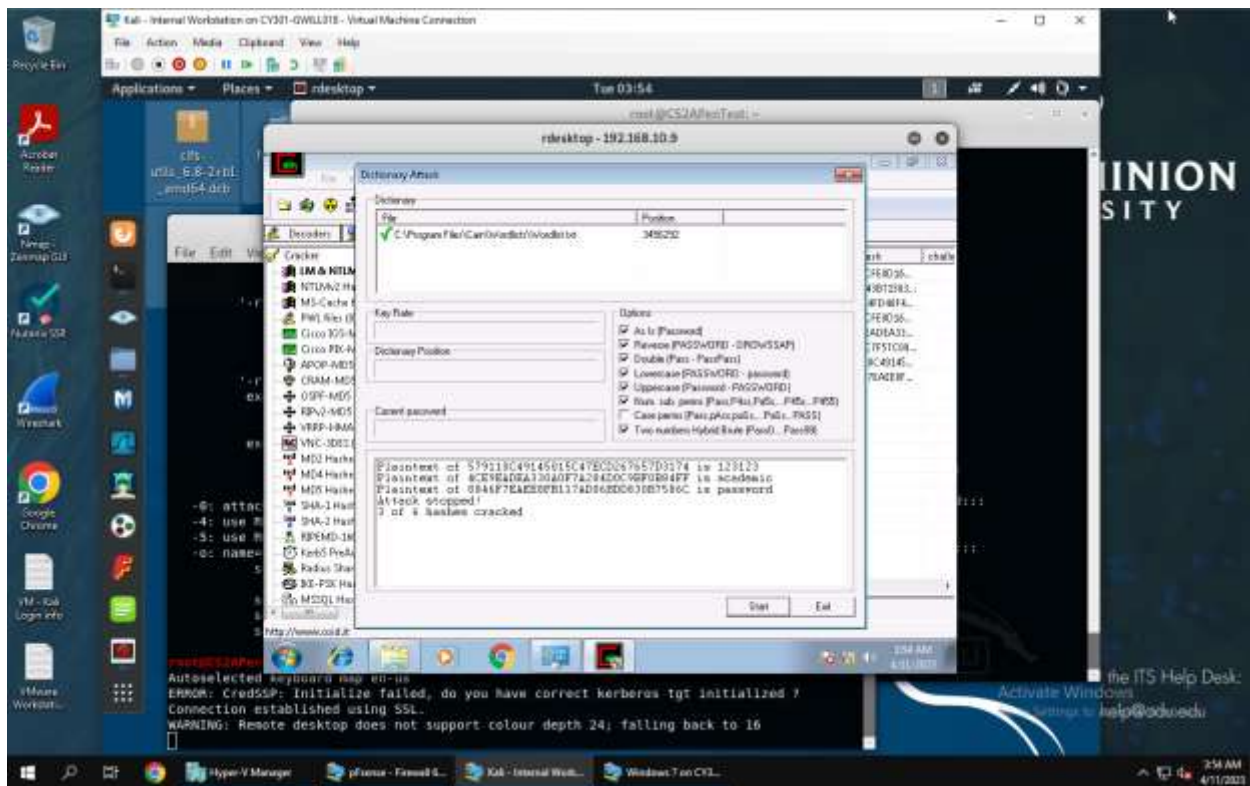
Explanation: After gaining root access to the windows 7 machine through the kali VM I was able to use the “**hashdump**” command in the meterpreter shell to show me the hashed passwords for each user.

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 ID). 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.).



Explanation: I saved the hashes to “**gwill018.WinHASH**” I did this by copying the hashes and pasting them to a text file using the command “**gedit gwill018.WinHASH**”. Then I used the command “**john gwill018.WinHASH --format=NT**” to crack the passwords. I let it run for a couple of minutes and found the password for the users; Thor, Window 7, and Hawkeye.

3. 10 points. Upload the password cracking tool, Cain and Abel, to the remote Windows 7 VM, and install it via a remote desktop window. Then, implement BOTH brute force and dictionary attacks to crack the passwords. (You MUST crack at least one password in order to complete this assignment.).



Explanation: I uploaded the Cain and Able program using the command “**upload** /root/CYSE301/Module\ IV-Password\Cracking/ca_setup.exe C:\” to the Windows 7 VM and by connecting to it using remote desktop I was able to run it. The command I used to do this was “**rdesktop -**

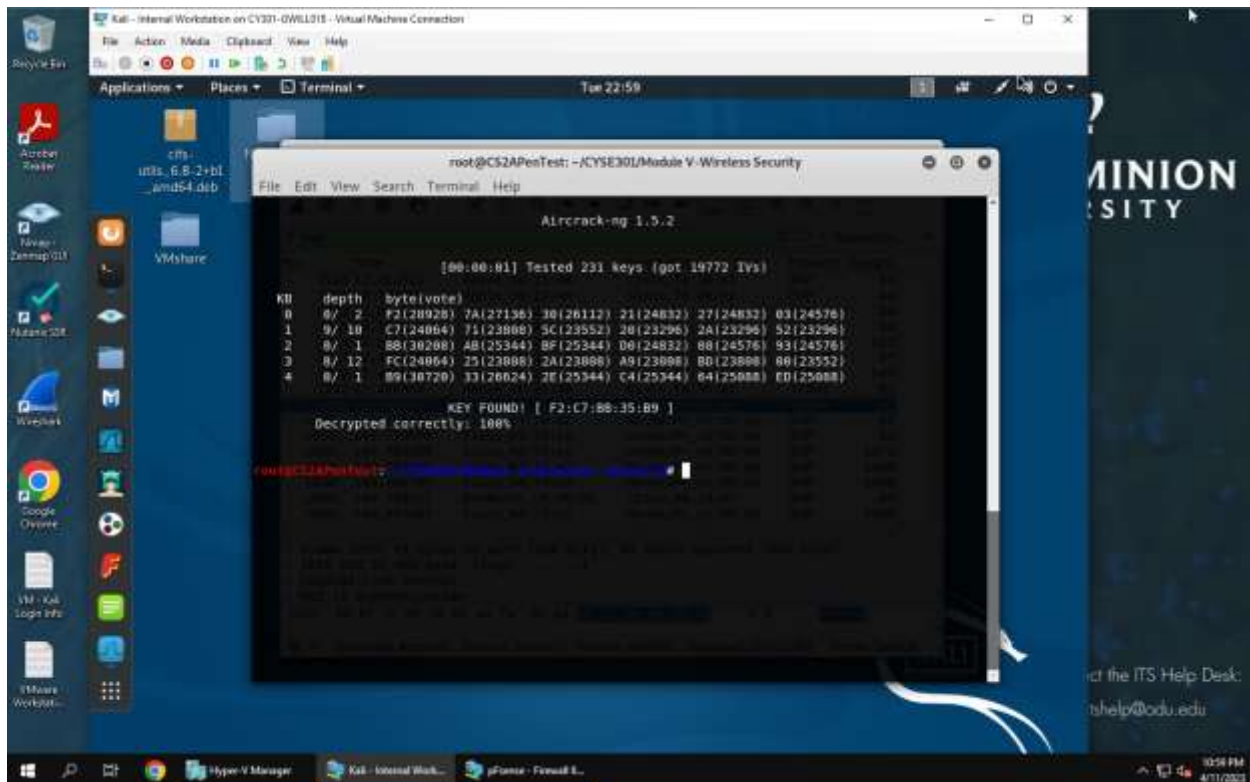
u 'Window 7' -p password 192.168.10.9". Then by using the program I was able to crack the passwords using both Brute Force and a dictionary attack.

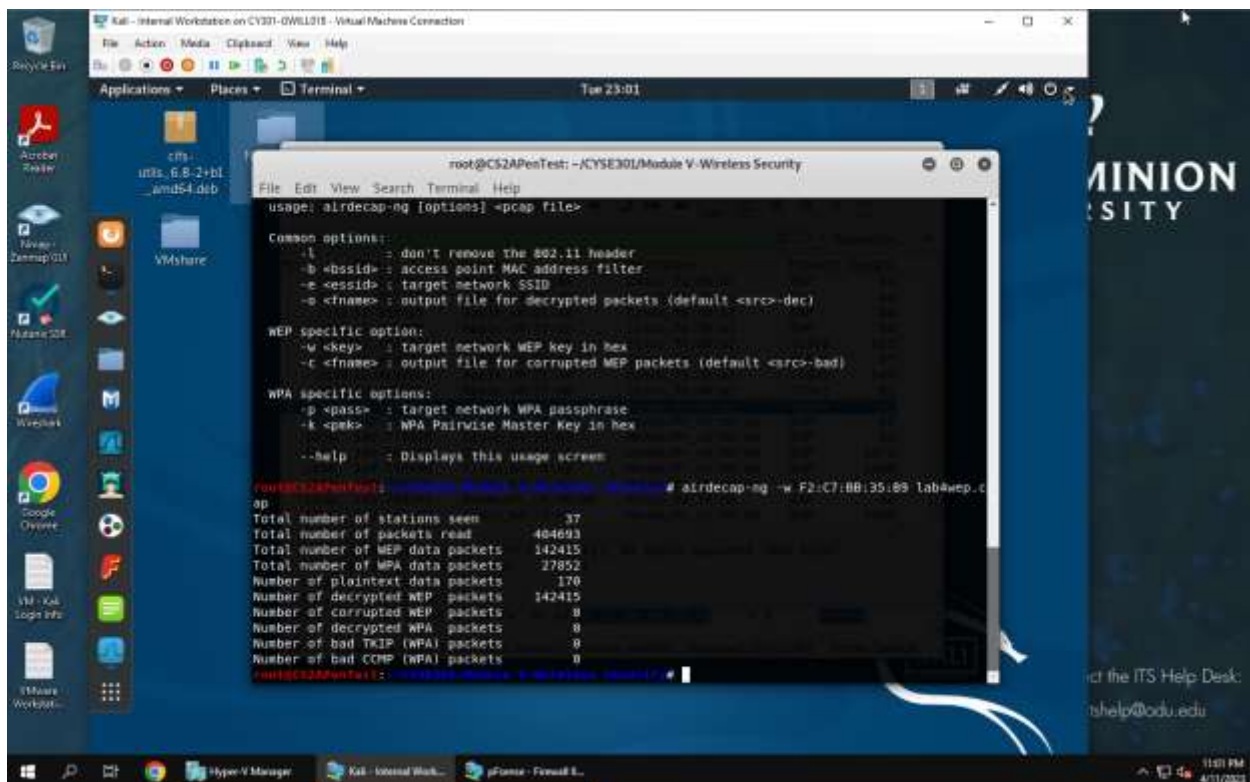
PART B

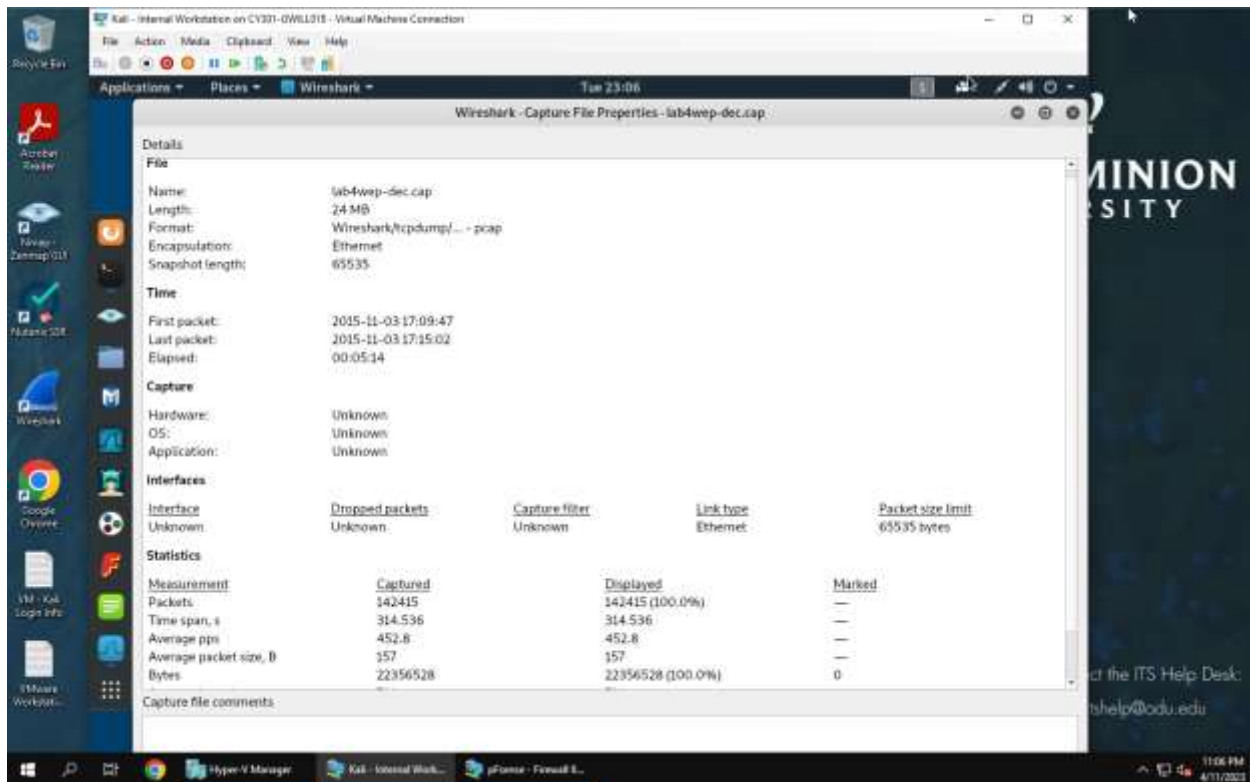
Task C: 20 points

Follow the steps in the lab manual, and practice cracking practice for WEP and WPA/WPA2 protected traffic.

1. Decrypt the lab4wep. cap file (5 points) and perform a detailed traffic analysis (5 points)

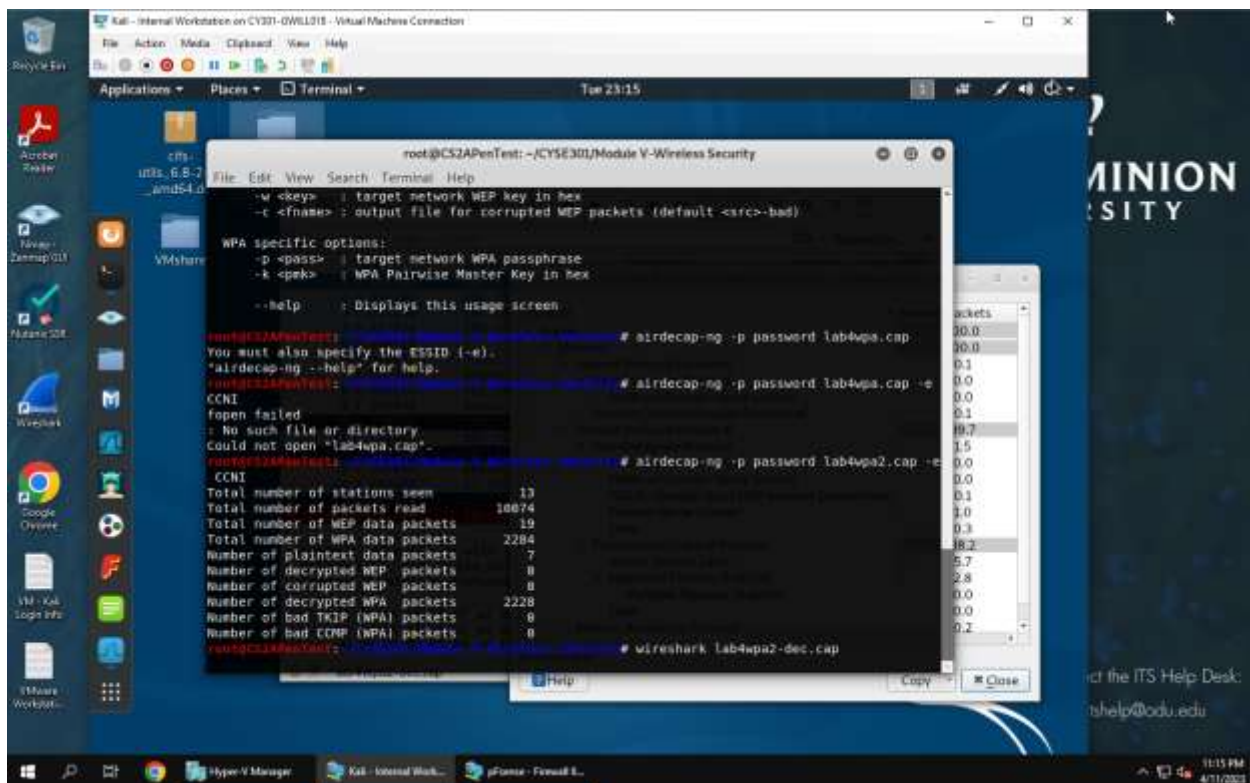
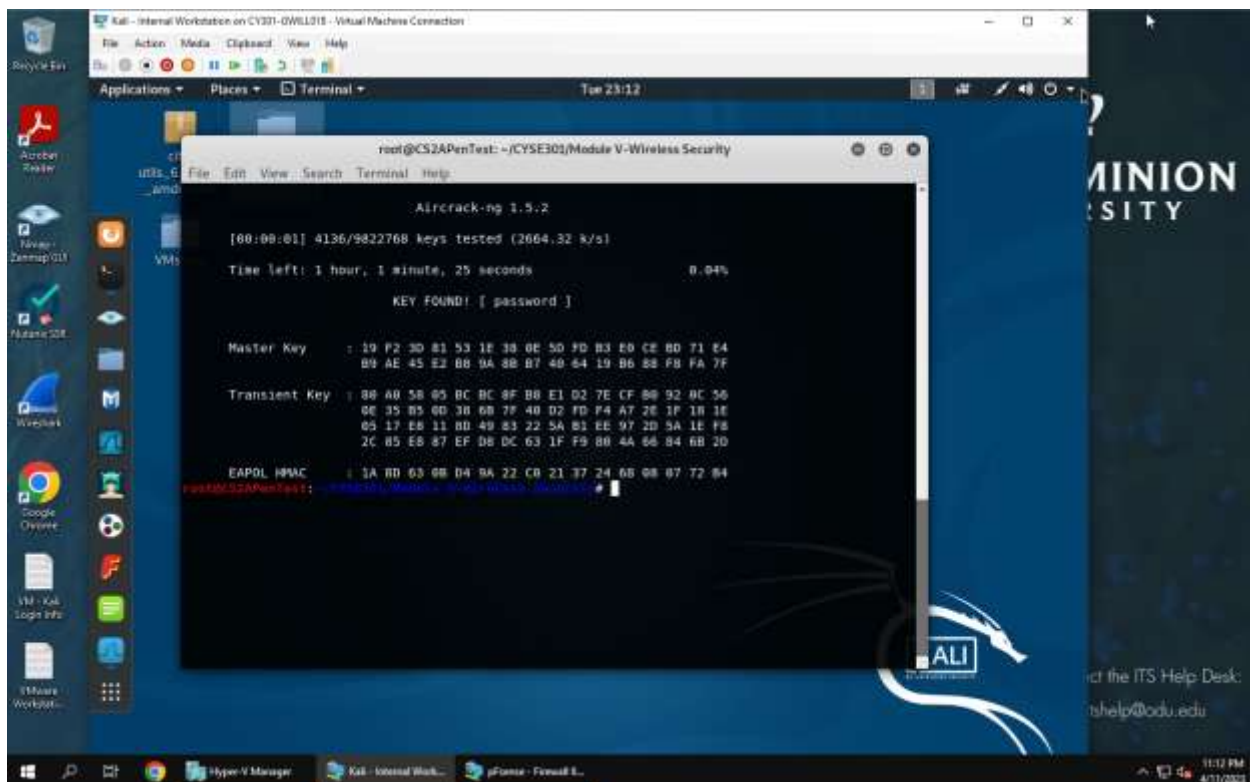


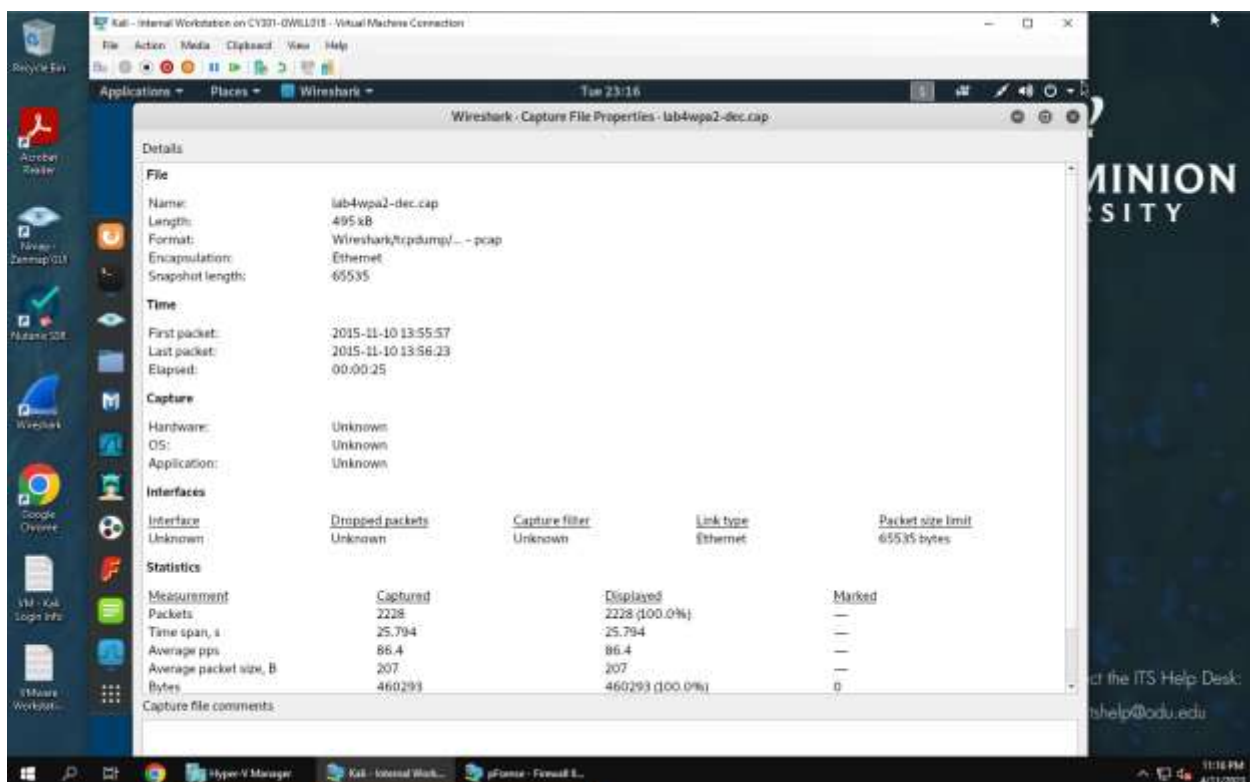
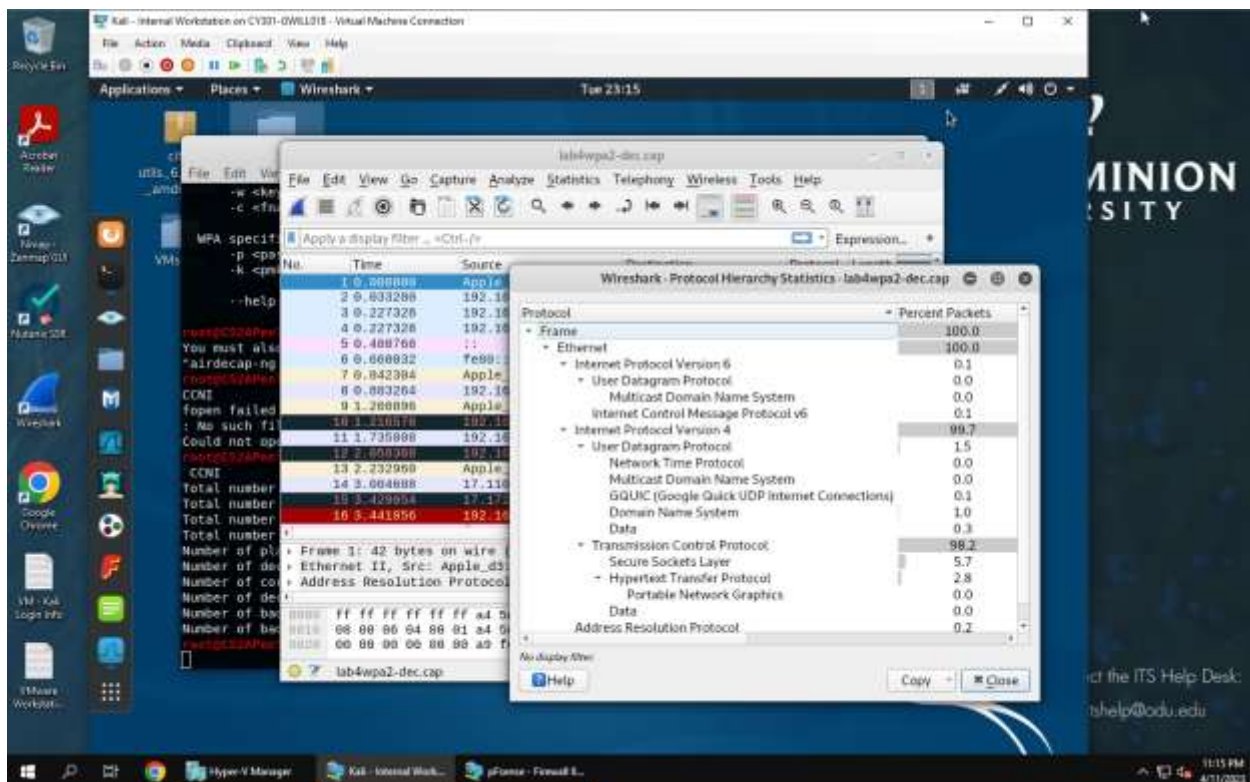




Explanation: I decrypted the lab4wep capture using the command “**aircrack-ng lab4wep.cap**” I was then able to select network 1 and find the key. With the key I was able to issue the command “**airdecap-ng -w F2:C7:BB:35:B9 lab4wep.cap**” then I was able to analyze the traffic in Wireshark using the command “**wireshark lab4wep-dec.cap**”.

2. Decrypt the lab4wpa2. cap file (5 points) and perform a detailed traffic analysis (5 points)



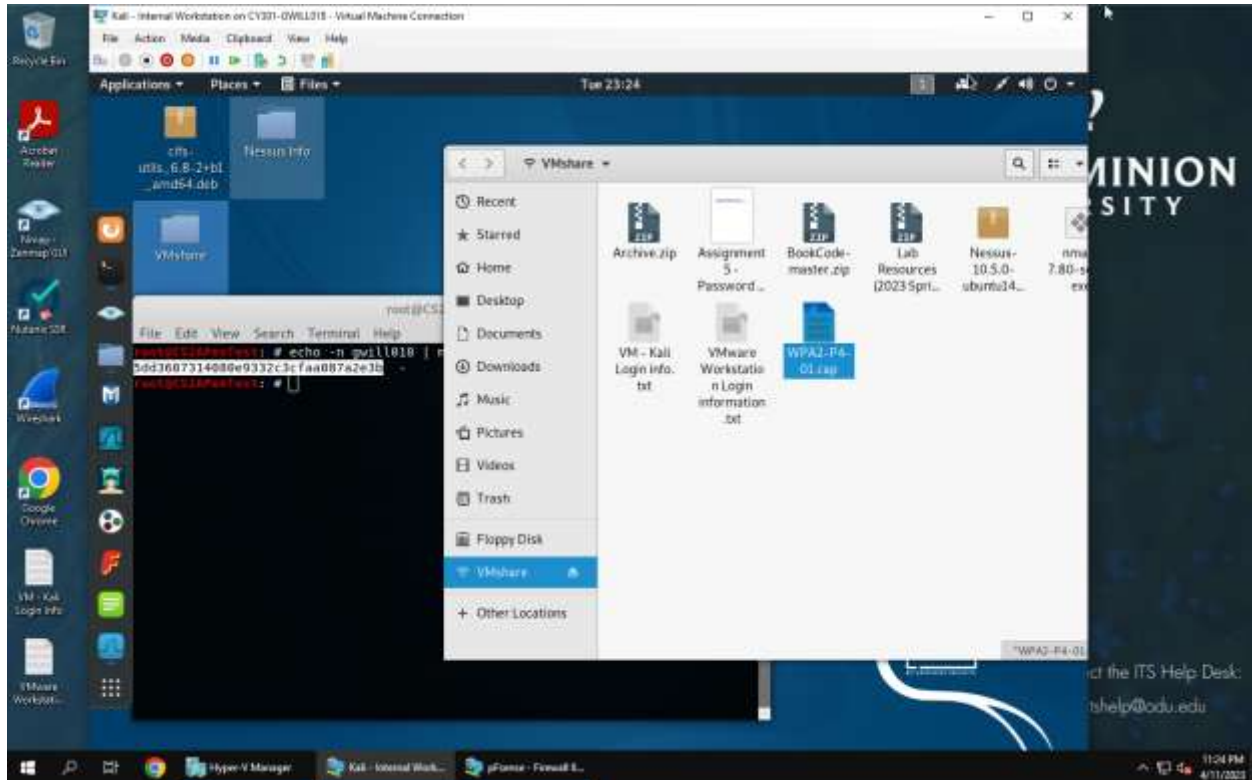


Explanation: to decrypt the wpa2 capture I first used the command `“aircrack-ng lab4wpa2.cap -w rockyou.txt”` then selected network 4 (CCNI) to find the key. Then I used the newly discovered password and the ESSID “CCNI” in the command `“airdecap-ng -p password lab4wpa2.cap -e CCNI”` to decrypt the

capture. Finally, I was able to look over it in wireshark using the command “**wireshark lab4wpa2-dec.cap**”

Task D: 30 points

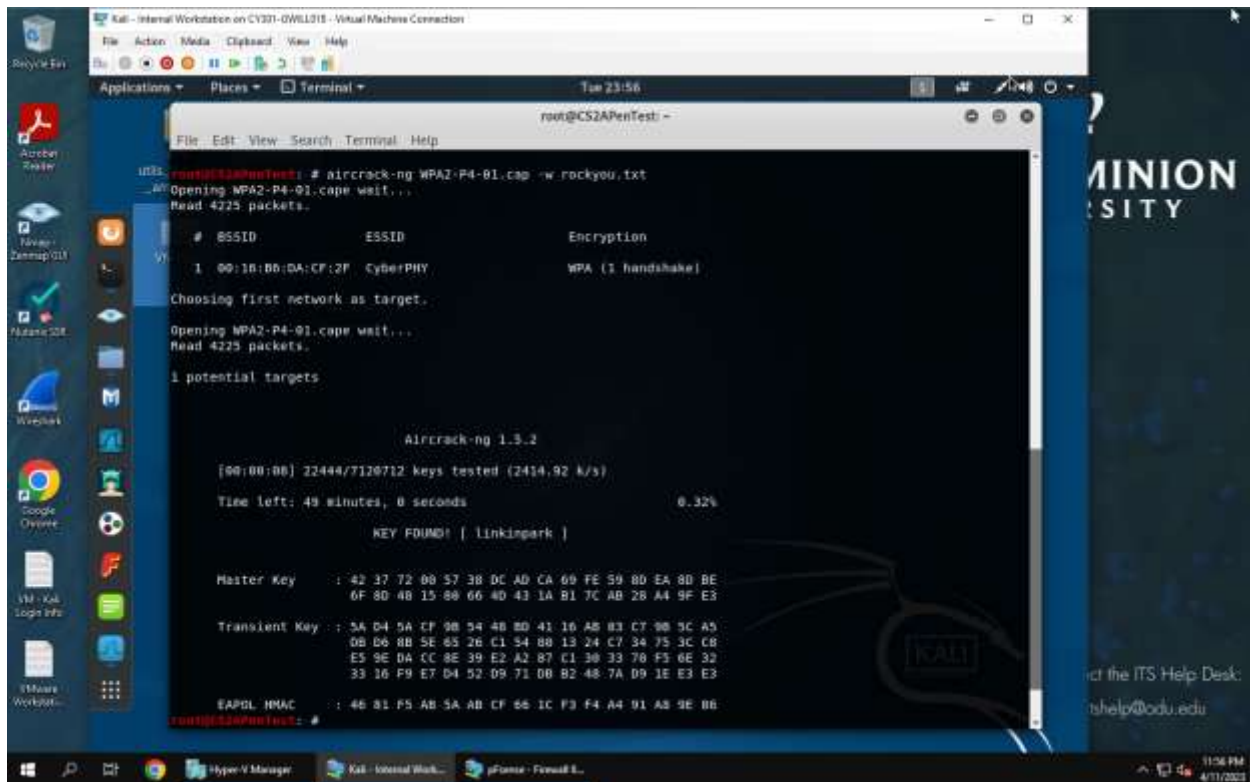
*Each student will be assigned a new WPA2 traffic file for analysis. You need to refer to the table below and find the file assigned to you based on the **LAST** digit of the MD5 of your MIDAS ID. For example, the last digit of the hash for pjiang is e. Thus, I should pick up the file "WPA2-P5-01.cap."*



Explanation: using the “**echo -n gwill018 | md5sum**” command I was able to find the corresponding wpa2 capture file, “**WPA2-P4-01.cap**”. Then I simply copied it from its originally directory to the home directory.

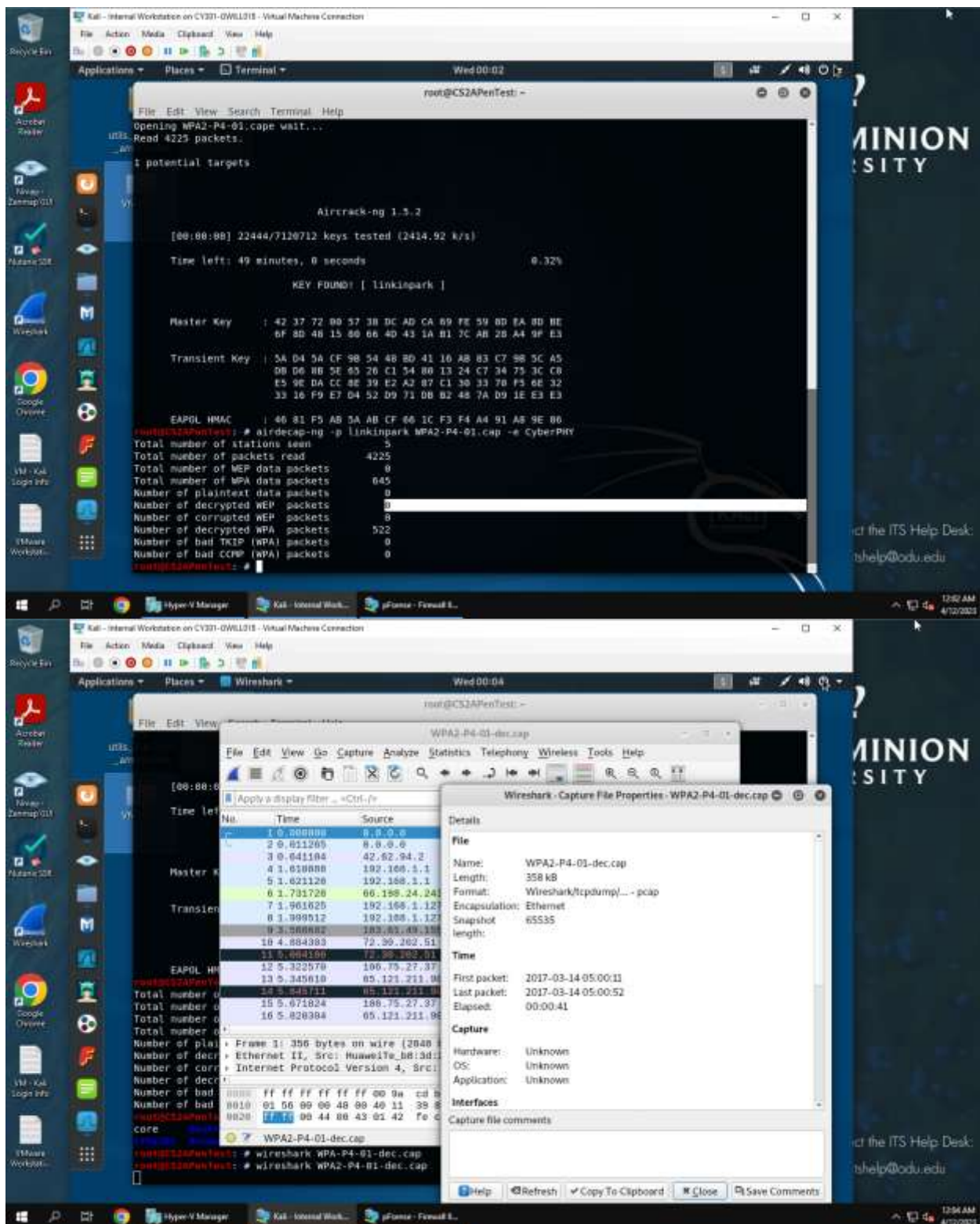
Then complete the following steps:

1. Implement a dictionary attack and decrypt the traffic. - 20 points



Explanation: I issued a dictionary attack to the capture using the command “**aircrack-ng WPA2-P4-01.cape -w rockyou.txt**”, this gave me the key = **linkinpark**.

2. Decrypt the encrypted traffic and write a detailed summary to describe what you have explored from this encrypted traffic file. -10 points



Explanation: I decrypted the traffic using the command “**airdecap-ng -p linkinpark WPA2-P4-01.cap -e CyberPHY**” (the argument -e CyberPHY specifies the ESSID). Then I was able to look at the decrypted capture in Wireshark using the command “**wireshark WPA2-P4-01-dec.cap**”.

What I found in Wireshark:

I was able to decrypt 522 packets, most of the packets were TCP packets, TCP made up 69.9% of the traffic. Other notable protocols were UDP at 29.7%, MSN Messenger Service at 10.9%, and SSL at 10.2. We can see that this traffic was captured in 2017 specifically March 14th at 5pm. I was able to gather 21 resolved addresses and the host names. Of these I can guess that a video was playing at the time of the capture as evidence from “182.95.153.10 hpcc-video.cnc.ccslb.com.cn” and the Mp4 packets, I don’t know what this is exactly since when I put it into google it said it was unsecure. I can also see that they were running WordPress and Taobao which is a Chinese online shopping platform. The traffic could be from a google or android device since they are running Gstatic. I also found a service name HuaweiTe which is a Chinese video conferencing soft client that provides video, audio and content sharing for desktop and mobile. This could explain the Mp4 packets, and the Chinese shopping platform found in the traffic.