CYSE 301: Cybersecurity Technique and Operations

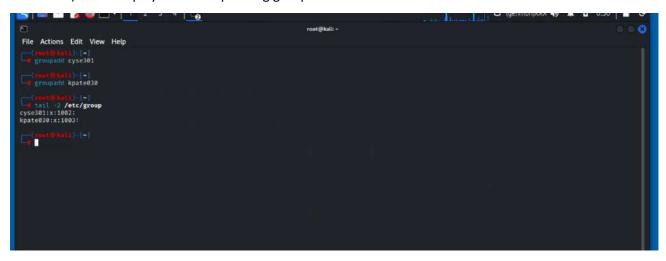
Assignment 5: Password Cracking (Part A &B)

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.

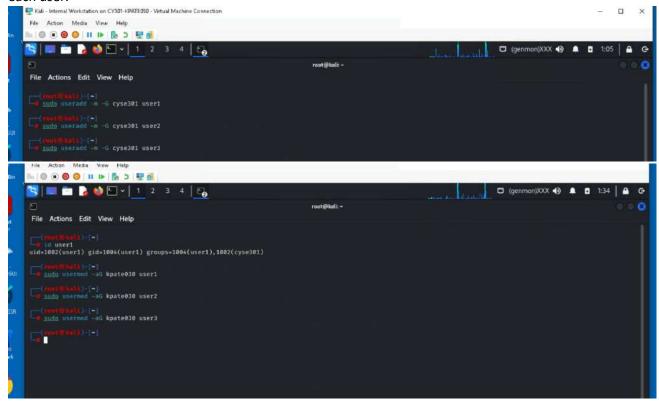
You need to use

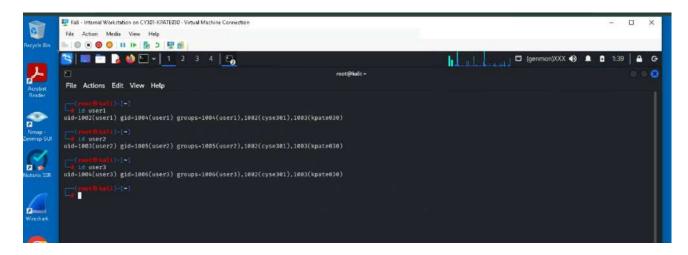
Task A: Linux Password Cracking (25 points)

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.



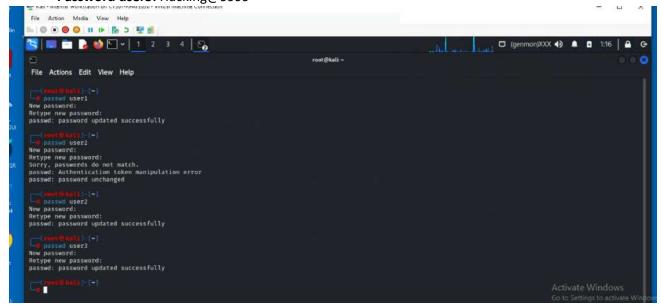
2. **5 points.** Create and assign three users to each group. Display related UID and GID information of each user.





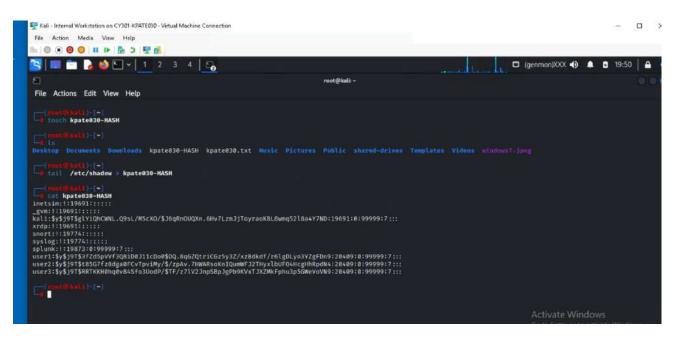
5 points. Choose Three new passwords, from easy to hard, and assign them to the users you
created. You need to show me the password you selected in your report, and DO NOT use your
real-world passwords.

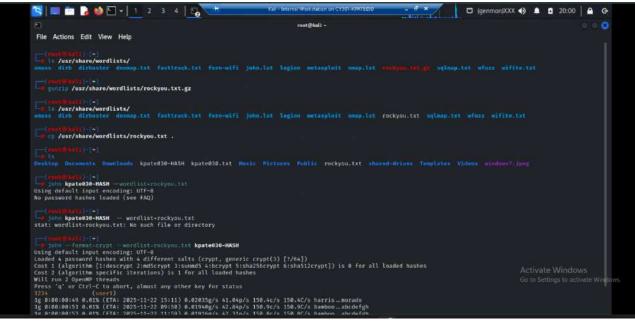
Password user1: 1234
Password user2: Cyber2025
Password user3: Hacking@9999



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.







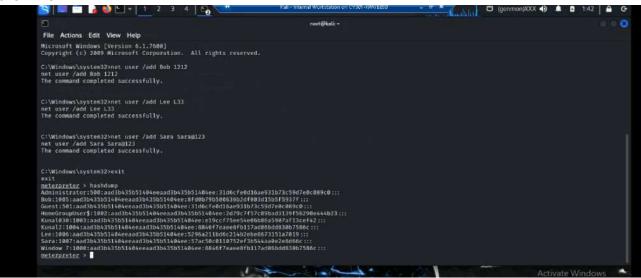


Task B: Windows Password Cracking (25 points)

Log on to Windows 7 VM and create a list of 3 users with different passwords (OR you may create users using net users \add command as you did in lab-4-task-c). Then you need to establish a reverse shell connection with the admin privilege to the target Windows 7 VM.

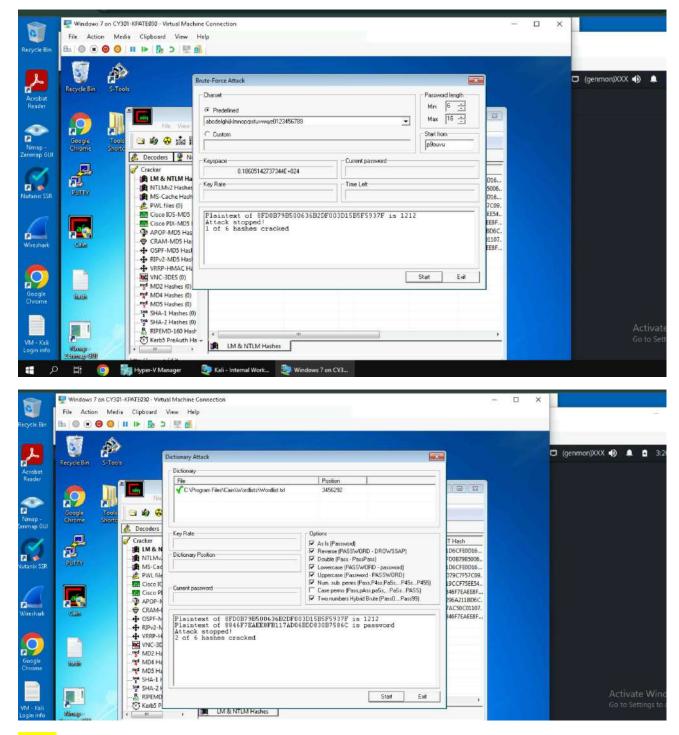
Now, complete the following tasks:

1. **5 points.** Display the password hashes by using the "hashdump" command in the meterpreter shell. Then



 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 windows users' passwords (You MUST crack at least one password in order to complete this assignment.).

3. 10 points. Launch/open the password cracking tool, **Cain and Abel** in Windows 7 VM, via a remote desktop window. Then, implement BOTH brute force and dictionary attacks to crack the passwords for Windows7 users. (You MUST crack at least one password in order to complete this assignment).

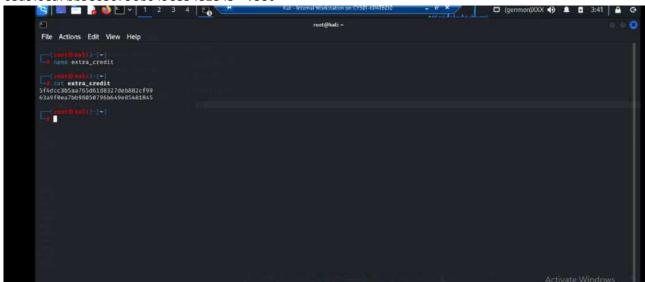


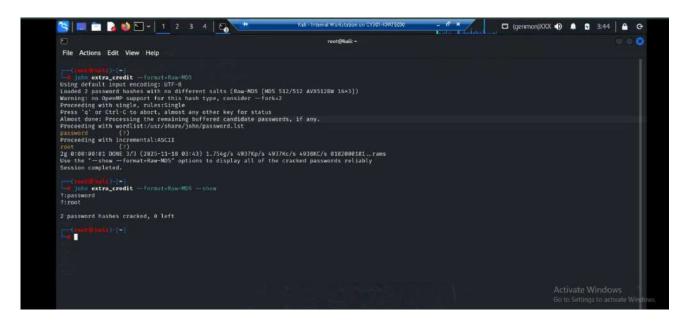
NOTE: Please refer to the class lecture to learn how to add users in windows7 and using Cain tool for windows password cracking.

Extra credit: (10 points)

Search the proper format in John the Ripper to crack the following MD5 hashes (use the *--list=formats* option to list all supported formats). Show your steps and results.

- 1. 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 = password
- 2. 63a9f0ea7bb98050796b649e85481845 = **root**



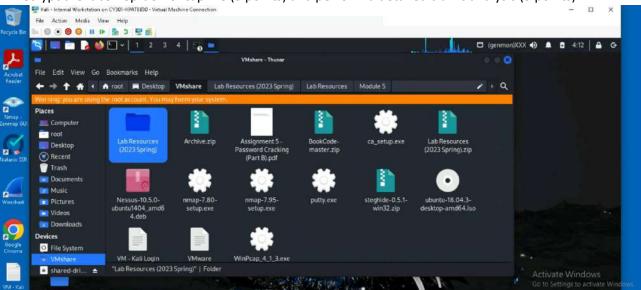


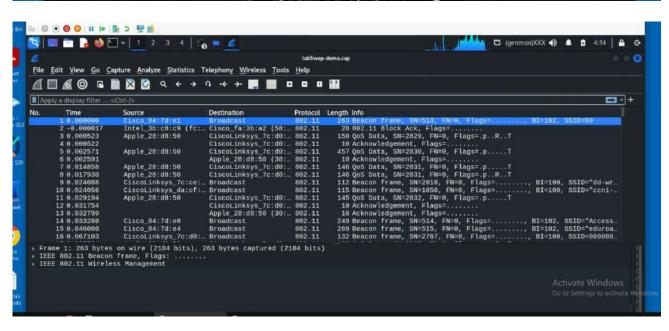
Assignment 5 - Part-2: Wi-Fi Password Cracking

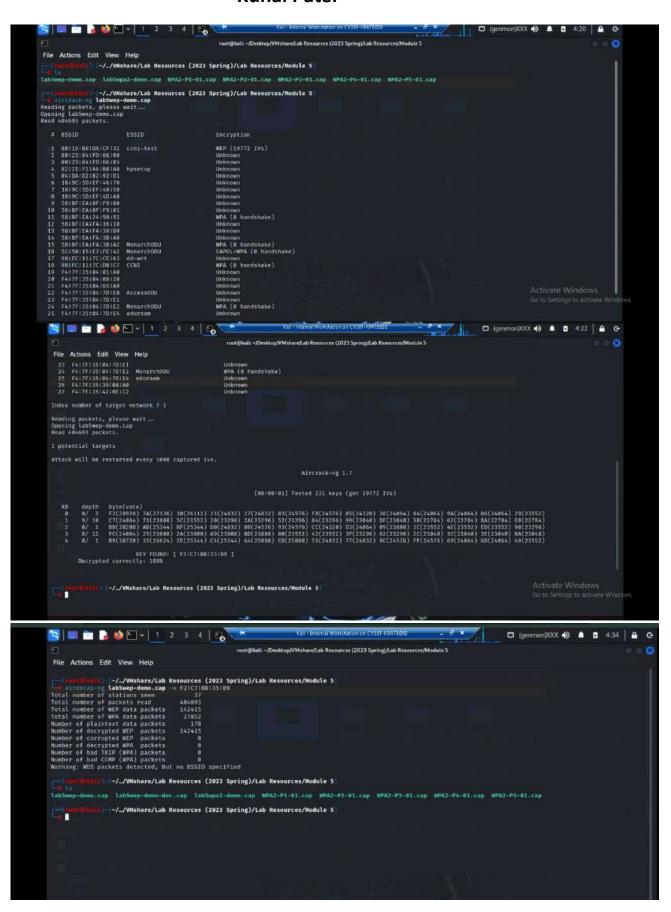
Task C: 20 points

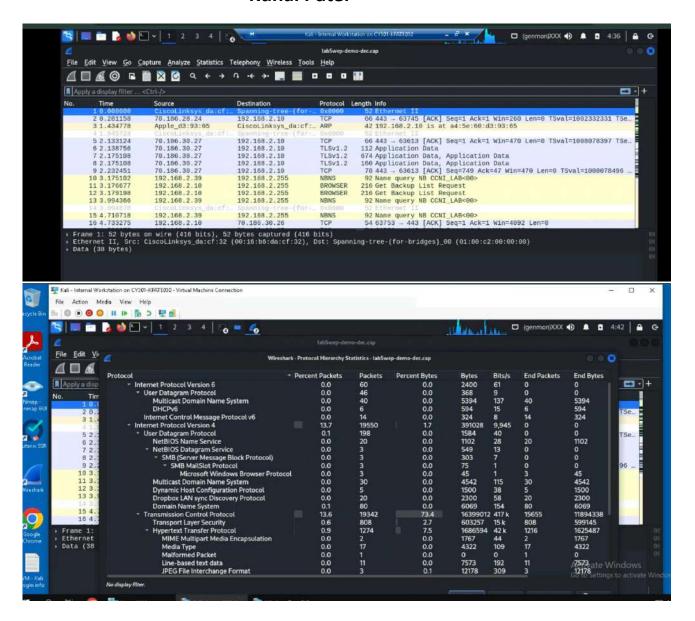
Follow the steps in the lab manual, and practice cracking practice for WEP and WPA/WPA2 protected traffic.

1. Decrypt the lab5wep-demo. cap file (5 points) and perform a detailed traffic analysis (5 points)



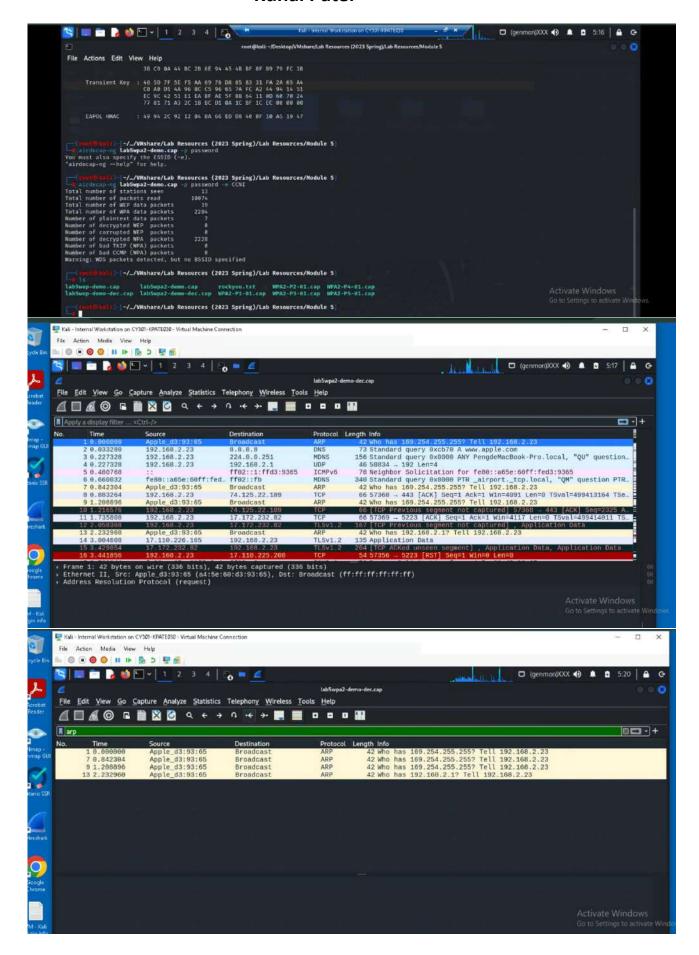






To decrypt the file, I first copied the Lab Resources folder onto my internal Kali VM desktop. I opened the lab5wep-demo.cap file in Wireshark and ran a Protocol Hierarchy Statistics analysis to see what packets were visible in the encrypted capture. Then, using the cd and Is commands, I navigated to the correct directory and ran aircrack-ng lab5wep-demo.cap to analyze the traffic. After setting the network index to 1, I obtained the WEP key. I then used the command airdecap-ng -w F2:C7:BB:35:B9 lab5wep-demo.cap to decrypt the capture file. Once the file was decrypted, I opened it in Wireshark, enabled the display of decrypted traffic, and ran another Protocol Hierarchy Statistics analysis.

2. Decrypt the lab5wpa2-demo. cap file (5 points) and perform a detailed traffic analysis (5 points)



To begin, I opened Wireshark and loaded the lab5wpa2-demo.cap file to view the encrypted traffic, then performed a Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis, which showed that the packets were classified under IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN. After switching back to the terminal, and already being in the correct directory, I used the ls command to review the files and ran aircrack-ng lab5wpa2-demo.cap, setting the index number to 4. I then copied the default wordlist into the directory using cp / root/rockyou.txt and attempted to crack the key again with aircrack-ng lab5wpa2-demo.cap -w rockyou.txt. Using ls to check my progress, I set the index to 4 again and successfully retrieved the WPA2 key, which was "password." I proceeded with decryption using the command airdecap-ng -p password lab5wpa2-demo.cap -e CCNI, then confirmed my files with Is and opened the decrypted capture in Wireshark using wireshark lab5wpa2-demo-dec.cap. Once opened, I examined the decrypted traffic and performed another Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis to review the packet structure. Lastly, I filter the arp result to be curious about it.

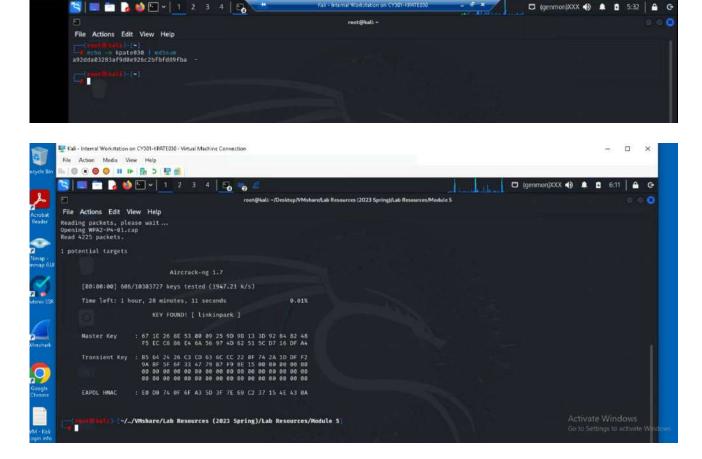
Task D: 30 points

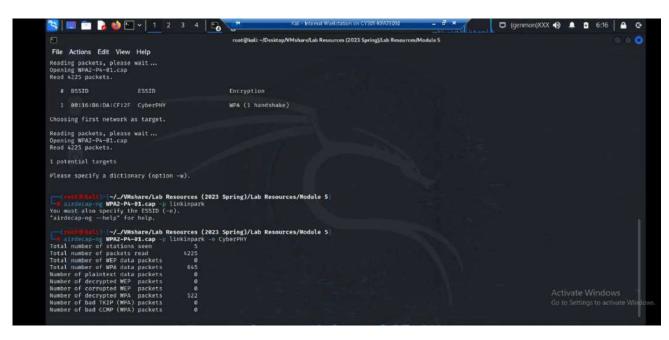
Each student will be assigned a new WPA2 traffic file for analysis. You need to refer to the table below

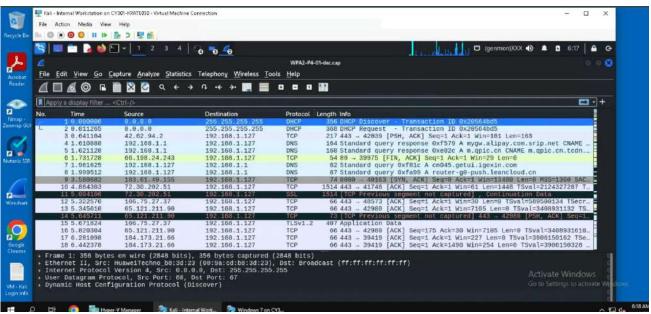
and find the file assigned to you based on the LAST digit of the MD5 of your MIDAS ID. For example, the

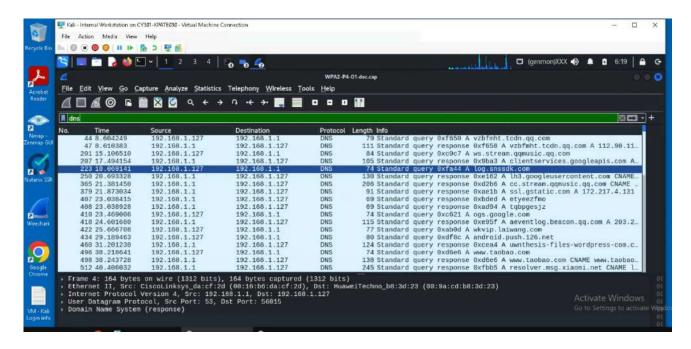
last digit of the hash for svatsa is 8. Thus, I should pick up the file "WPA2-P3-01.cap."

My hash file end with letter A, so I am picking up WPA2-P4-01.cap









After learning about the file's key, I entered the command "airdecap-ng -p linkinpark WPA2-P4-01.cap -e CyberPHY" due to CyberPHY being the only additional information to put into the command, decrypting most of the packets in the file. I then used the Is command to see all files and then changed back to Wireshark with "Wireshark WPA2-P4-01-dec.cap." I had access to the general traffic and performed a Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis. Right above screenshot I filter the traffic specifically for "DNS". I glad I found amazing results. I also specify packet no. 223, which is standard query with source and destination address (Source: 192.168.1.127, Destination: 192.168.1.1)