

OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 CYBERSECURITY TECHNIQUES AND OPERATIONS

Assignment #5 Password Cracking

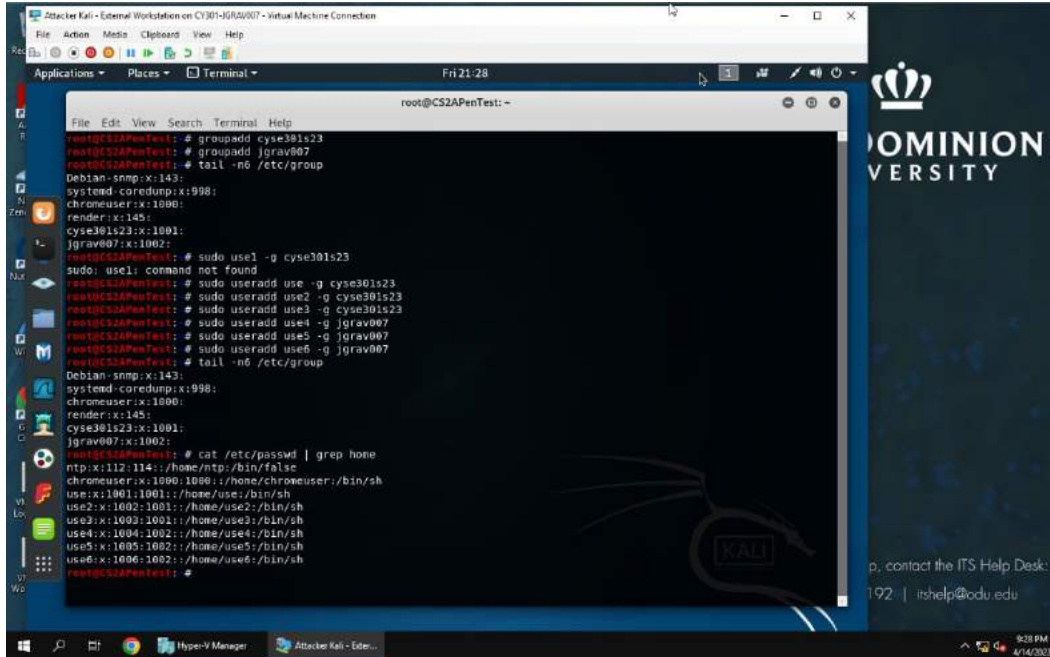
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Below is the snippet of a sample lab report.

TASK A

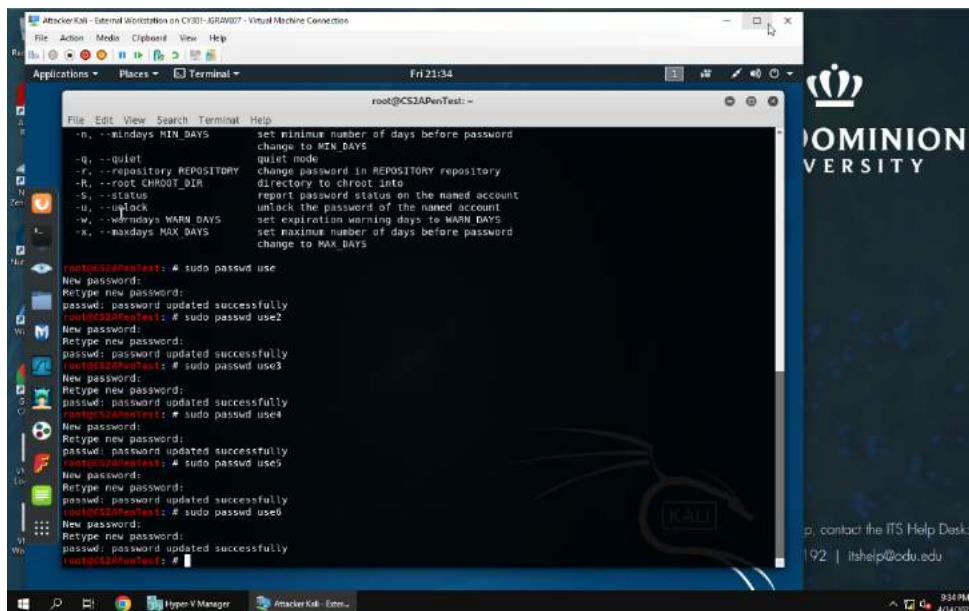
1. Create two groups, one is cyse301s23, and the other is your ODU Midas ID (for example, pjiang). Then display the corresponding group IDs.
2. Create and assign three users to each group. Display related UID and GID information of each user.



```
root@CS2APenTest: ~  
root@CS2APenTest: # groupadd cyse301s23  
root@CS2APenTest: # groupadd jgrav007  
root@CS2APenTest: # tail -n6 /etc/group  
Debian-snmp:x:143:  
systemd-coredump:x:998:  
chromouser:x:1000:  
render:x:145:  
cyse301s23:x:1001:  
jgrav007:x:1002:  
root@CS2APenTest: # sudo useradd -g cyse301s23  
sudo: useradd: command not found  
root@CS2APenTest: # sudo useradd use -g cyse301s23  
root@CS2APenTest: # sudo useradd use2 -g cyse301s23  
root@CS2APenTest: # sudo useradd use3 -g cyse301s23  
root@CS2APenTest: # sudo useradd use4 -g jgrav007  
root@CS2APenTest: # sudo useradd use5 -g jgrav007  
root@CS2APenTest: # sudo useradd use6 -g jgrav007  
root@CS2APenTest: # tail -n6 /etc/group  
Debian-snmp:x:143:  
systemd-coredump:x:998:  
chromouser:x:1000:  
render:x:145:  
cyse301s23:x:1001:  
jgrav007:x:1002:  
root@CS2APenTest: # cat /etc/passwd | grep hone  
ntp:x:112:114::/home/ntp:/bin/false  
chromouser:x:1000:1000:/home/chromouser:/bin/sh  
use:x:1001:1001:/home/use:/bin/sh  
use2:x:1002:1001:/home/use2:/bin/sh  
use3:x:1003:1001:/home/use3:/bin/sh  
use4:x:1004:1002:/home/use4:/bin/sh  
use5:x:1005:1002:/home/use5:/bin/sh  
use6:x:1006:1002:/home/use6:/bin/sh  
root@CS2APenTest: #
```

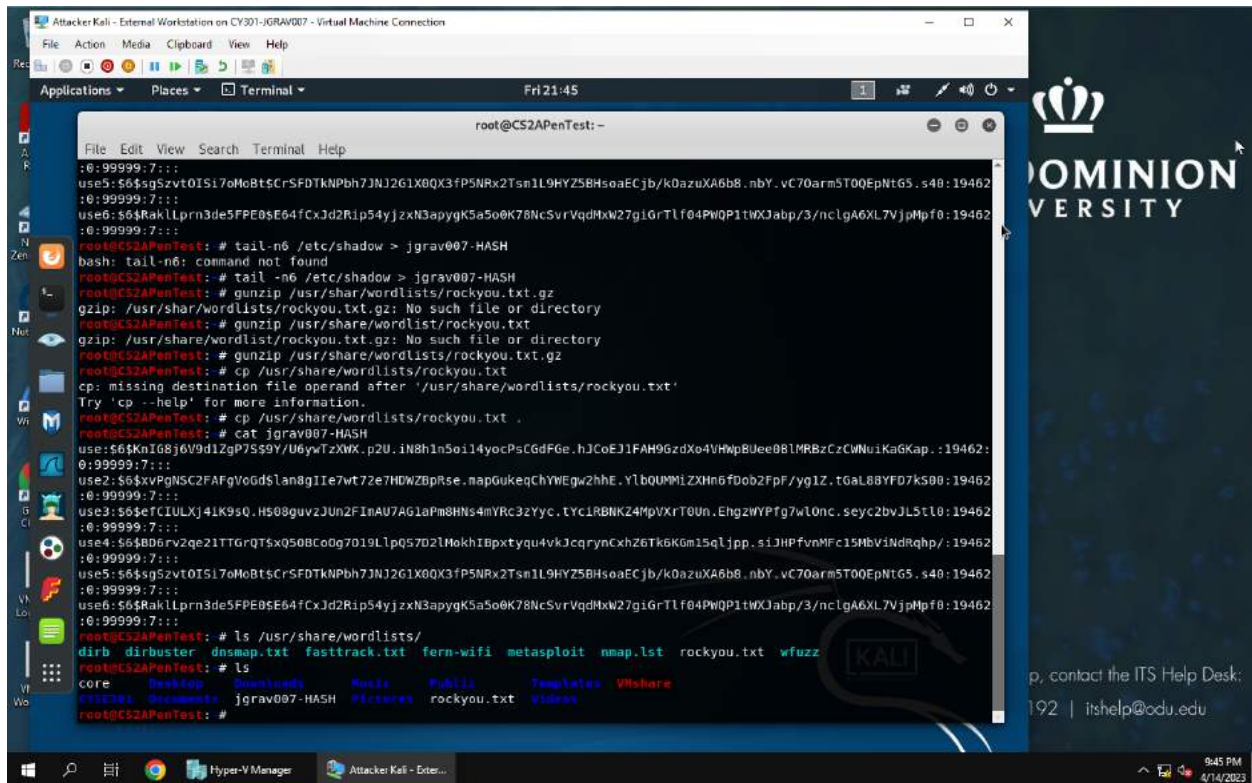
In figure 1 I created 2 groups cyse301s23 and jgrav007. Then I used the command “tail /etc/group -n6” to show the corresponding group IDs. Then I used “sudo useradd” to add users to the groups I had pervious made. I made six groups.

3. 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.

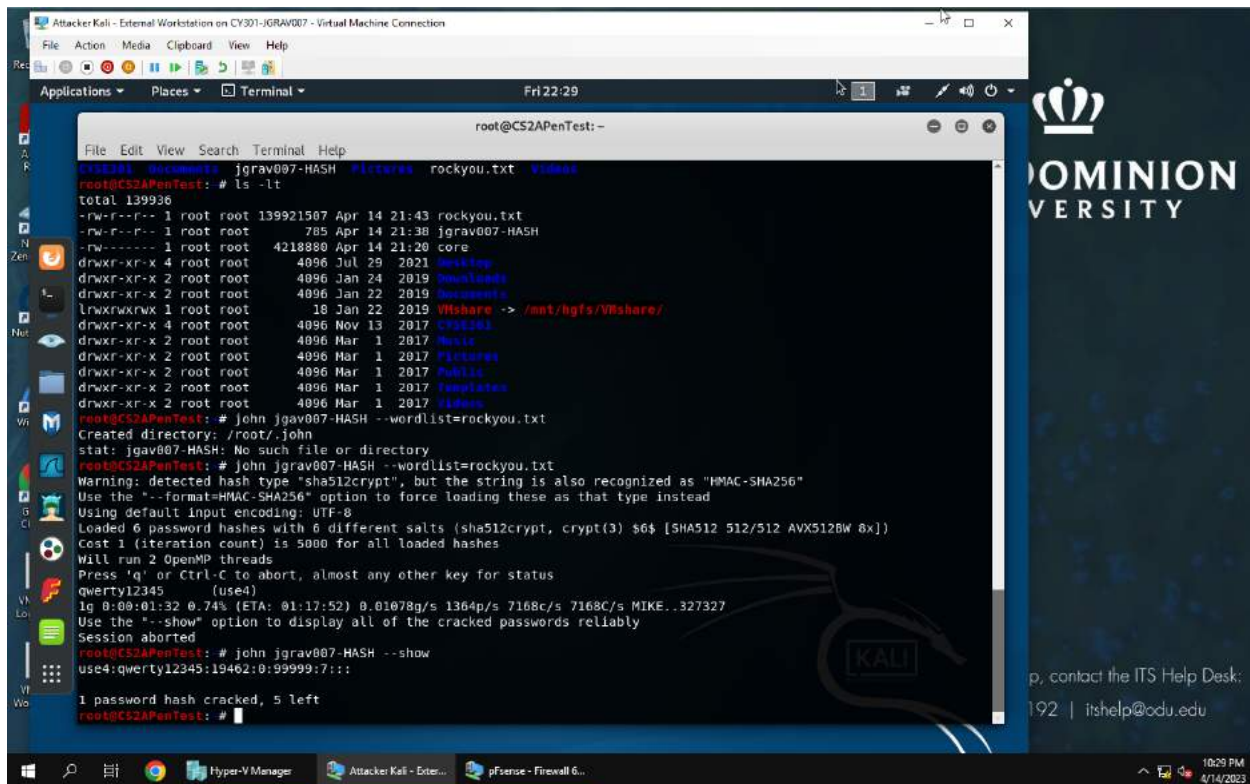


I used command “sudo passwd” to add passwords to the different users. Username1 - Password1!; UUsername2- SuperPassword123; Username3- ilovepizza77; Username4- qwerty12345; UUsername5- aardvark#1; Username6- @sdf#\$^gfK^&*76

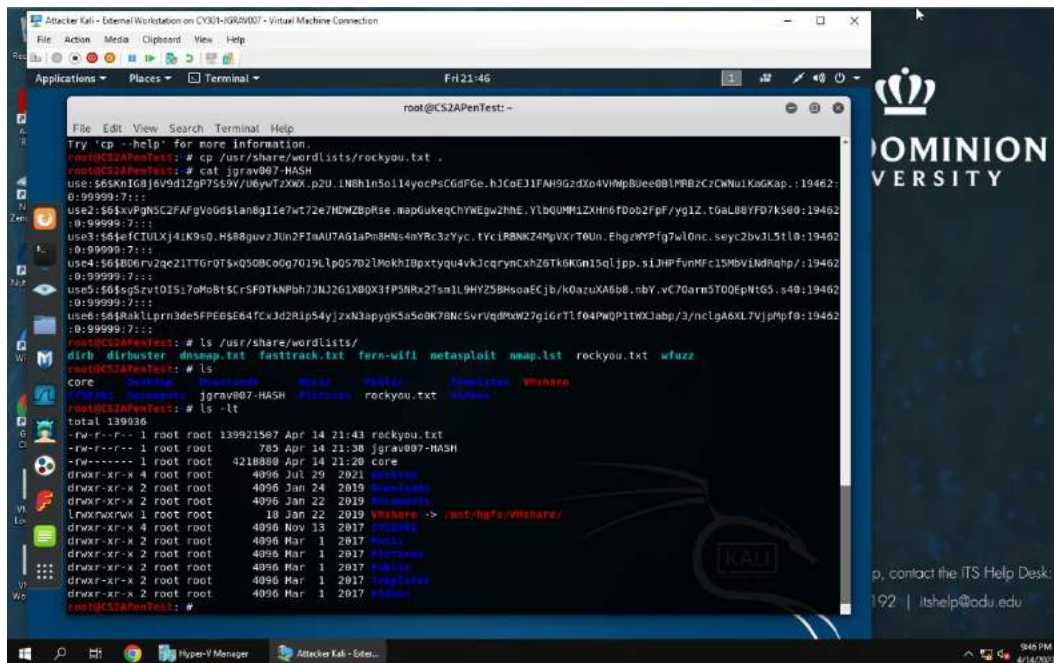
- Export all six users' password hashes into a file named "YourMIDAS-HASH" (for example, pjiang-HASH). Then launch a dictionary attack to crack the passwords. You MUST crack at least one password in order to complete this assignment.



Above I used the command `tail -n6 /etc/shadow` which display the password hash. It's then copied it to `jgrav007` hash using `tail -n6 /etc/shadow/ > jgrav007-HASH`. The command I used next was `unzip /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz` to use the dictionary attack and finally `cp /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt` to copy the file.



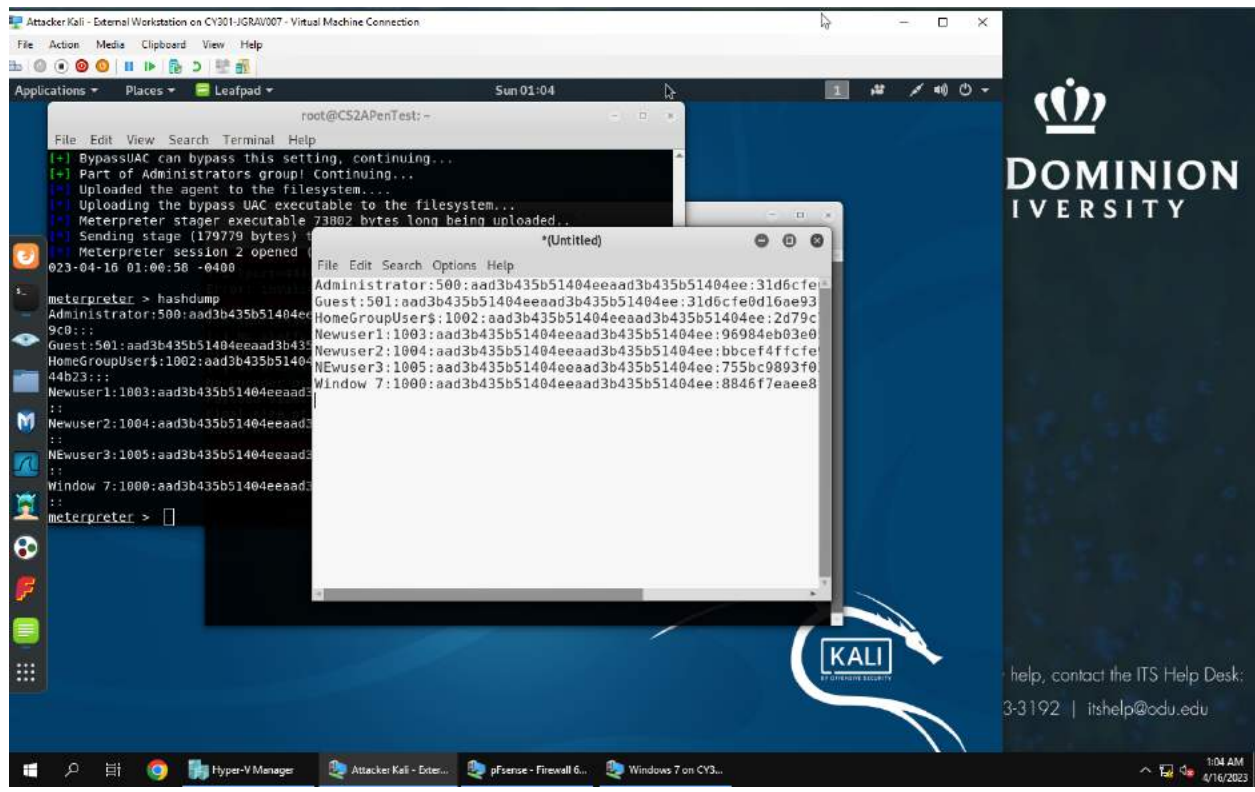
Above in figure 4 I used the command “john jgrav007-HASH –wordlist-rockyou.txt” to find the password of the HASH. To attack and finally crack 1 password. Which the easiest password was qwerty12345.



Above is cat jgrav007-HASH which is used to concatenate and display the file.

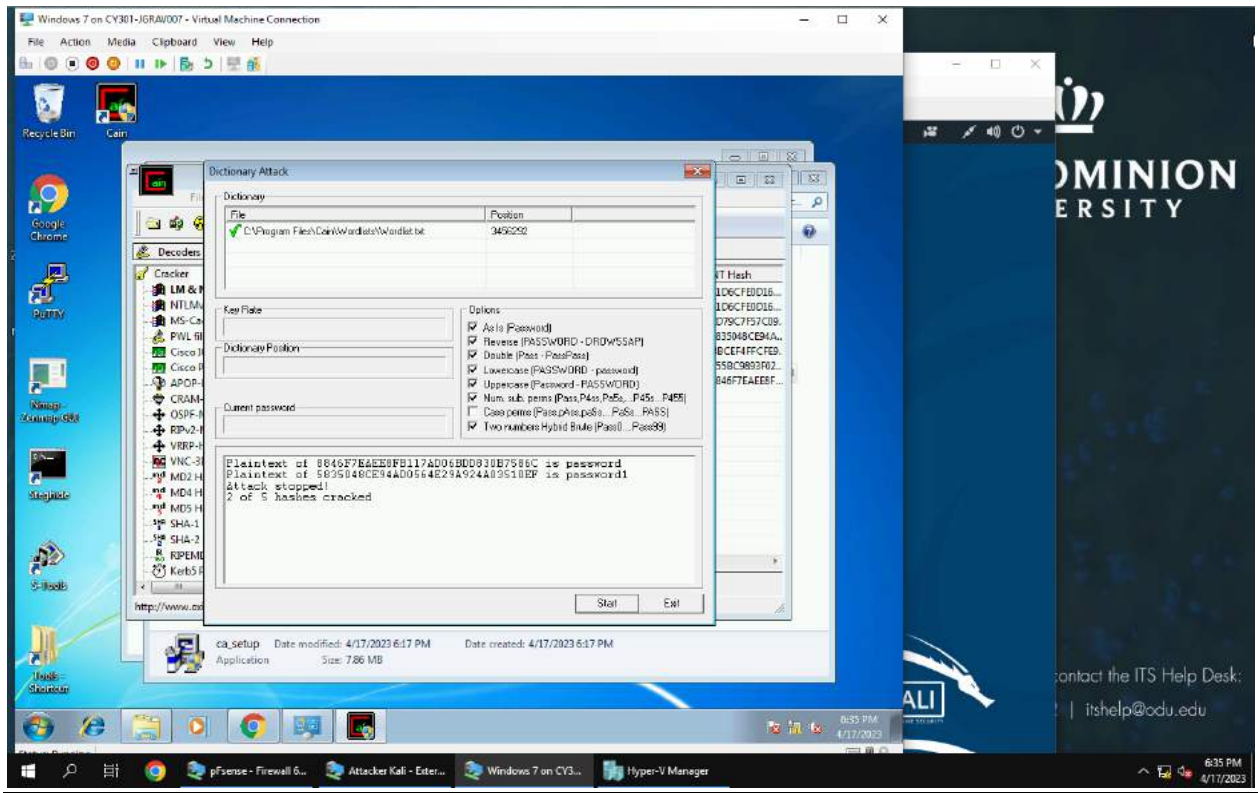
TASK B

1. Display the password hashes by using the “hashdump” command in the meterpreter shell.

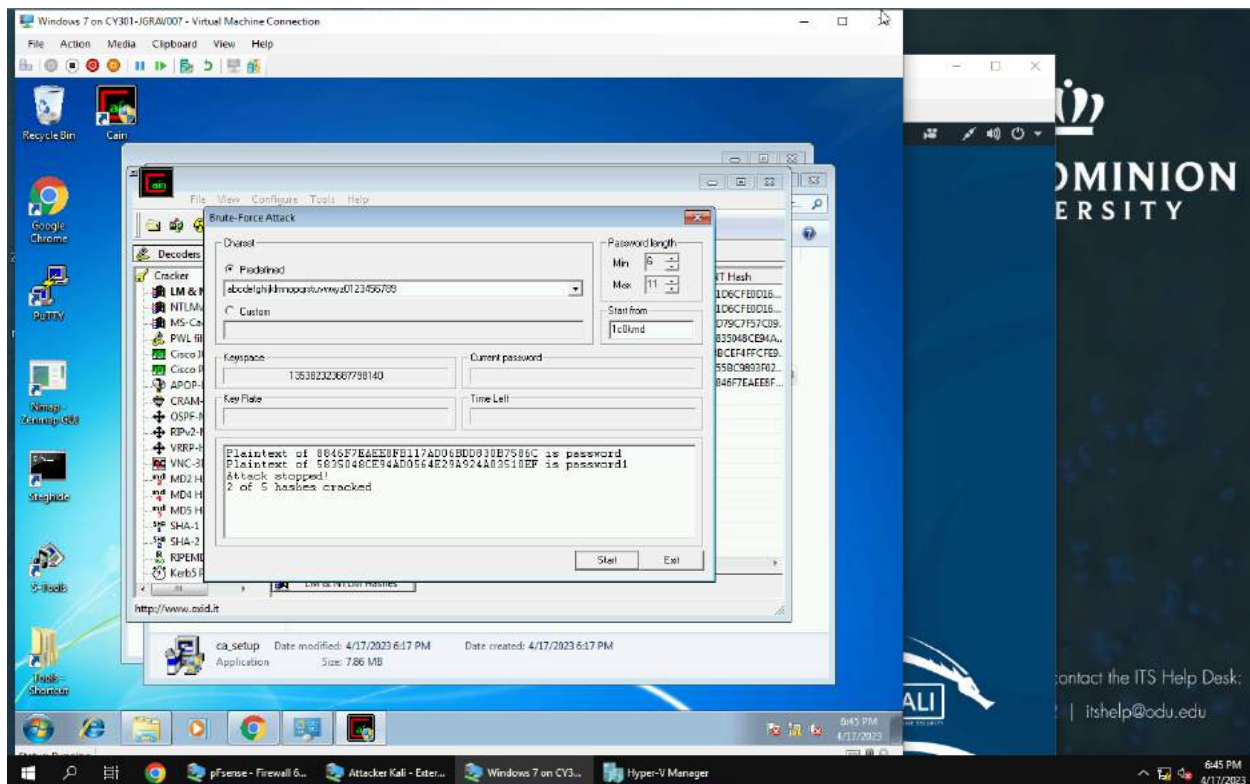


Used command hashdump in meterpreter to show all the hash in the account and put into a notpad.

2. 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).



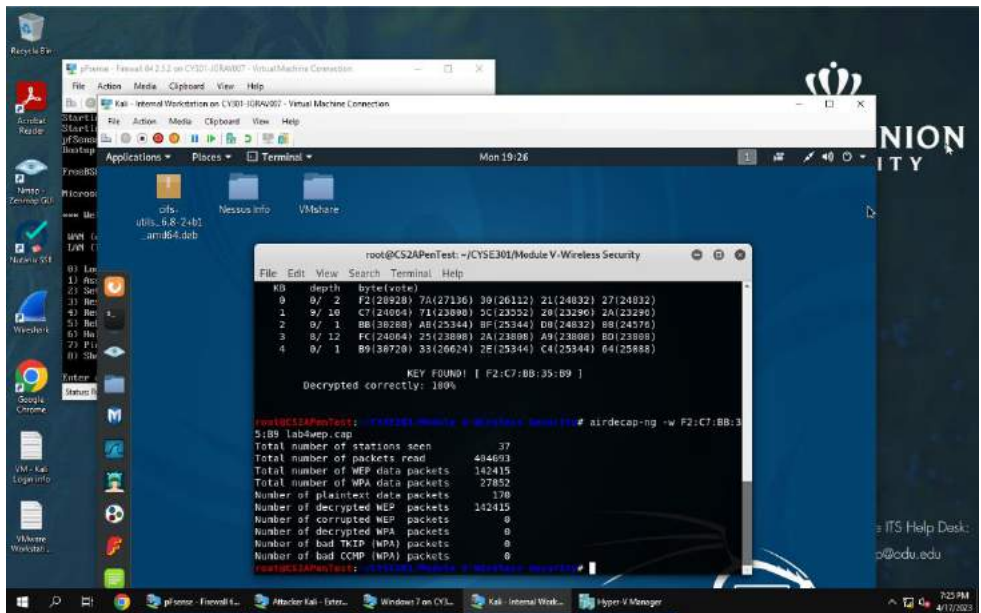
This is me doing a dictionary attack in windows 7 cracking the password. These passwords were crack within seconds.



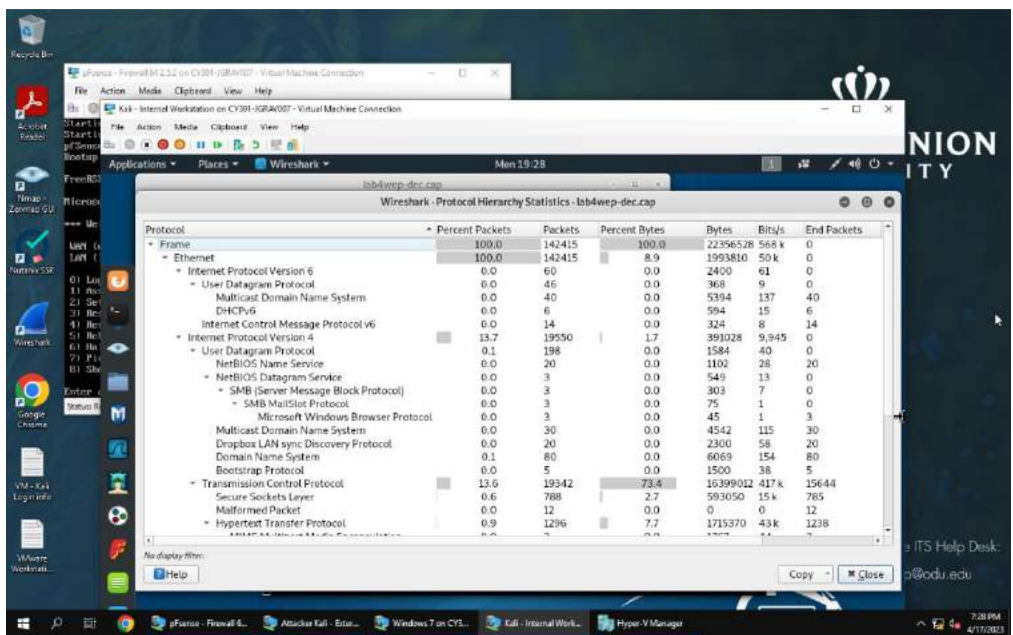
I used brute-force attack to crack some passwords and the same two were cracked within seconds and the setting was min. 6 max. 11.

TASK C

1. Decrypt the lab4wep. cap file and perform a detailed traffic analysis.



This is command “`cd ~/CYSE301/Module\ V-Wireless\ Security/`”

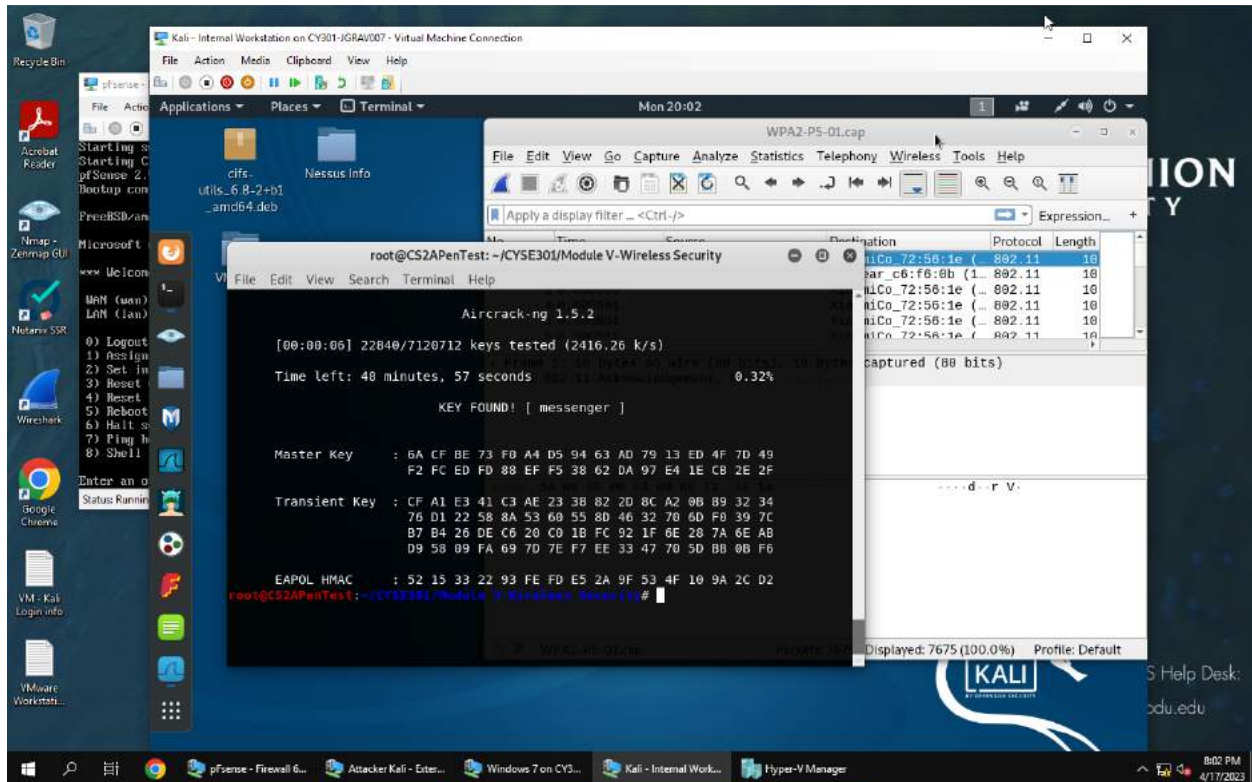


Finding the frame in Wireshark.

2. Decrypt the lab4wpa2. cap file and perform a detailed traffic analysis.

TASK D

1. Implement a dictionary attack and decrypt the traffic.



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

The screenshot displays a Kali Linux virtual machine environment. The desktop background is dark blue with the Kali logo and 'sdu.edu' text. A terminal window is open, showing the following commands and output:

```
root@CS2APenTest: ~/CYSE301/Module V-Wireless Security
WPA2-P1-01.cap -e CyberPHY
Invalid number of processes (recommended: 2)
"aircrack-ng --help" for help.
root@CS2APenTest: ~/CYSE301/Module V-Wireless Security# aircrack-ng -p messenger
WPA2-P1-01.cap -e CyberPHY
fopen failed
: No such file or directory
Could not open "WPA2-P1-01.cap".
root@CS2APenTest: ~/CYSE301/Module V-Wireless Security# ls
lab4wep.cap      lab4wpa2.cap      rockyou.txt
lab4wep-dec.cap  lab4wpa2-dec.cap  WPA2-P5-01.cap
root@CS2APenTest: ~/CYSE301/Module V-Wireless Security# aircrack-ng -p messenger
WPA2-P5-01.cap -e CyberPHY
Total number of stations seen      7
Total number of packets read      7675
Total number of WEP data packets   0
Total number of WPA data packets  1793
Number of plaintext data packets   0
Number of decrypted WEP packets    0
Number of corrupted WEP packets    0
Number of decrypted WPA packets   1668
Number of bad TKIP (WPA) packets   0
Number of bad CCMP (WPA) packets   0
root@CS2APenTest: ~/CYSE301/Module V-Wireless Security#
```

A Wireshark window titled 'WPA2-P5-01.cap' is also open, showing a list of captured packets. The first few packets are:

No.	Time	Destination	Protocol	Length
1	0.000000	08:00:27:1c:72:56	Wireshark	10
2	0.000000	08:00:27:1c:72:56	Wireshark	10
3	0.000000	08:00:27:1c:72:56	Wireshark	10
4	0.000000	08:00:27:1c:72:56	Wireshark	10
5	0.000000	08:00:27:1c:72:56	Wireshark	10

The terminal window also shows a file explorer with folders like 'dfc', 'Nessus Info', and files like 'utils_6.8-2+b1' and '_amd64.deb'. The taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications including 'pSense - Firewall 6...', 'Attacker Kali - Enter...', 'Windows 7 on CV3...', 'Kali - Internal Work...', and 'Hyper-V Manager'. The system clock shows 8:08 PM on 4/11/2023.