

I have the
HASHCAT so I
make the rules.

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Name: *Yiannis Chrysanthou*

Work and education

- Information Security Advisor at KPMG's UK Cyber Response Team
- MSc Information Security
Thesis : *Modern Password Cracking, a hands-on approach to creating an optimised and versatile attack*

Fun facts

- Member of Team Hashcat
- DEFCON competition - "*Crack me if you can*"
- Positive Hack Days competition "*Hashrunner*"
- Dan Gooding from Ars Technica , said that I cracked this password :
"*Ph'nglui mglw'nafh Cthulhu R'lyeh wgah'nagl fhtagn1.*"
- Full article : "*How the Bible and YouTube are fuelling the next frontier of password cracking*"
- Interviewed by Mark Ward on BBC news Technology

Agenda

1. Problem definition

we are here

“Cracking the last 10% of your hashes can be exponentially harder than the first 90%”

2. Attempting to solve the problem

“New, existing and improved tools and techniques to help break the 80% barrier”

2.1. Hashcat overview

2.2. Advanced wordlist generation

2.3. Advanced rule generation - with *Morph & Tmesis* tools

2.4. Count-words as input to advanced combinator attacks with *Tmesis*

2.5. Combining N-grams with *Tmesis*

Questions?

1. Problem definition

A password cracking attempt is successful if it cracks 92%+ of passwords every time.

Does this sound familiar?

- You already tried to brute force it
- You already used all wordlists (private/public)
- You already cracked 85-90% of a hashlist
- You need to crack the rest within the least time and with the least resources
- You're stuck with nothing else to try



2. Attempting to solve the problem

New, existing and improved tools and techniques to help break the 80% barrier

My 5 cents for today:

- I use Hashcat, it's and awesome , really fast CPU and GPU based password cracking tool and with active community
- I make my own rules, and I constantly improve them
- I make my own wordlists and I constantly improve them
- I use and contribute towards the creation of Hashcat utils
- In today's presentation I suggest the usage of Tmesis in combination with other existing utilities and methods

2.1 Hashcat Suite Toolset overview



Tools within the suite

- hashcat-0.47.7z (CPU)
- oclHashcat-1.21.7z (GPU)
- hashcat-utils-1.0.7z
- maskprocessor-0.70.7z
- statsprocessor-0.083.7z

Oclhashcat attack modes

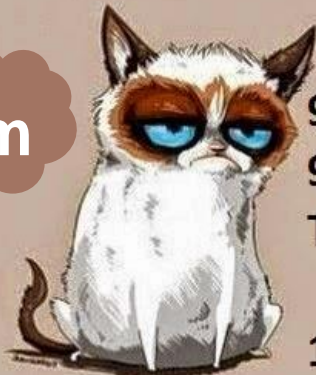
- Brute-Force attack
- Combinator attack
- Dictionary attack
- Fingerprint attack
- Hybrid attack
- Mask attack
- Permutation attack
- Rule-based attack
- Table-Lookup attack
- Toggle-Case attack

Hashcat utils

- expander
- len
- morph
- rli
- combinator
- cutb
- **tmesis.pl**
- maskprocessor
- StatsProcessor
- **Countwords.pl**

HASHCAT

atom



philsmd

99 little bugs in the code.
99 little bugs in the code.
Take one down, patch it around.

127 little bugs in the code...

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2.2 Advanced wordlist generation

You can create wordlists from ANYTHING! Example sources:

- Website content
- Online bible
- Movie scripts
- Poems and song lyrics
- Ebooks (free) and whitepapers
- **Previously cracked passwords**
- Wikipedia offers **free copies of all content in 283 languages** available to download!!!
- IRC logs are a great **source of slang words** keeps an archive of all logs since 2004!!!
- **Pastebin posts** are an amazing source for wordlists and pastebin keeps archives you can collect!!!

Command to make a wordlist from a bunch of text:

```
$ echo "The quick brown fox run  
over the lazy nyan cat" | tr " " "\n" | sort -u
```

PERL scripts to make wordlists of phrases
CMIYC 2012:

```
http://hashcat.net/CMIYC2012/phraser1.pl  
http://hashcat.net/CMIYC2012/phraser2.pl
```

```
1 The  
2 brown  
3 cat  
4 fox  
5 lazy  
6 nyan  
7 over  
8 quick  
9 run  
10 the  
11
```

```
The  
The quick  
The quick brown  
...  
quick  
quick brown  
quick brown fox  
...  
lazy nyan cat  
nyan cat
```

DICTIONARY ATTACK!



2.2 Advanced wordlist generation - continued

Wikipedia content download in 283 languages

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Database_download

IRC chat logs download since 2004

<http://irclogs.ubuntu.com/>

Ubuntu IRC Logs

This site contains logs of Ubuntu-related channels on the Freenode IRC network.

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
------	---------------	------	-------------

2004/	17-Oct-2007 10:58	-	
2005/	17-Oct-2007 09:59	-	
2006/	17-Oct-2007 09:58	-	

2008/	01-Dec-2008 00:00	-	
2009/	01-Dec-2009 00:00	-	
2010/	01-Dec-2010 00:00	-	
2011/	01-Dec-2011 00:00	-	
2012/	01-Dec-2012 00:00	-	
2013/	01-Dec-2013 00:00	-	

```
[14:43] <RomanGalchinskii> the speed in qbit = transmission = 500 kbit
[14:44] <RomanGalchinskii> in win same torrent download speed = 3-4 mbit (
[14:44] <gauravb7090> hey can anyone help me with the password recovery via live boot?
[14:44] <theadmin> gauravb7090: Login password?
[14:45] <gauravb7090> yes
[14:45] <gauravb7090> yes theadmin
```

Pastebin posts since 2011


<https://archive.org/details/pastebinpastes> No more IP blocking / PROXY / TORSOCKS to scrape pastebin ! Yay !

Index of /9/items/pastebincom-pastes_2014-07-01/

../			
2014-07-01.tar.gz	01-Jul-2014 22:04		19302038
pastebincom-pastes_2014-07-01_archive.torrent	01-Jul-2014 22:05		2522
pastebincom-pastes_2014-07-01_files.xml	01-Jul-2014 22:05		1471
pastebincom-pastes_2014-07-01_meta.sqlite	01-Jul-2014 22:04		9216
pastebincom-pastes_2014-07-01_meta.xml	01-Jul-2014 22:05		1155

2.2 Advanced wordlist generation - continued

By looking at passwords that were cracked using wordlists made of sources such as IRC, Wikipedia and Pastebin, the following conclusions were made:

- People  passphrases
- People reuse their passwords and/or password creation patterns
- Someone's username is someone else's password* (HT epixoip)
- People are resourceful with passphrases and often make them personal
- **The source of the hashes becomes obvious once you start cracking the first passwords.**

A lot of users use pass-phrases ! Examples:

4772625698c6c1ed00afd0848fd2b57b: Password must be at least 8 characters

ce950a8d7d367b5ce038e636893b49dc: Yellow fruit that is popular among monkeys

4cee2c84f6de6d89a4db4f2894d14e38:**this is not my real admin login**

02f26cba22e2fa9e07008d65782437de:**look at my horse my horse is amazing**

9e2261652addceb69aca13e7e16331f9:ComplexComplexComplex

0000eb6875515d8be2c055876ed4915eacd9141: **iampasswordprotected**

2.2 Advanced wordlist generation - continued

A lot of users use pass-phrases ! Even more examples 😊

4fee893423be6b007094e3294692d961:alapdanceissomuchbetterwhenthestripperiscrying

7bd89bc713a2cdc74f9c12560fc58d43:LyingIsTheMostFunAGirlCanHaveWithoutTakingHerClothesOff

00000336feda5262d01afe6be86eef6069e5fd77:fuckedin.com

9eedfd733a63806076fbb639e99277161ba13fec:iwanttomeetmyhusband

2af3d0afeb0db07b8683dcd45d478671:iliketochangemypassword

3bc6ef741fe71f3f549b54dac165ab1d:darlingiwanttodestroyyou

2fd84862ee1da894d211114e056205f7:iwanttodivorcemyhusband!

d37542e426e66998c76dd6657bf141b0:ifucked5goats

9c89f38b7213d4ffe86d62f1bc451a09:beautifulnakedwomenin3d

00000ec247015b4be8961075506afae3447a4ee0:dancansuckmycock

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2.3 Advanced rule generation – why make rules

Everyone has “rules” for their passwords:

“Most secure passwords include phrases” → *I love pancakes*

“No, it’s better to use multiple words stuck together” → *sexypassword*

“Just use L33T T3X7 !!!” → *i4mL33t&l34tn00b5*

“Add smilies/funny faces to your passwords” → *[-_-] securepass*

“Use your keyboard letter sequence” → *q1w2e3r4t5y6u7i8o9p0*

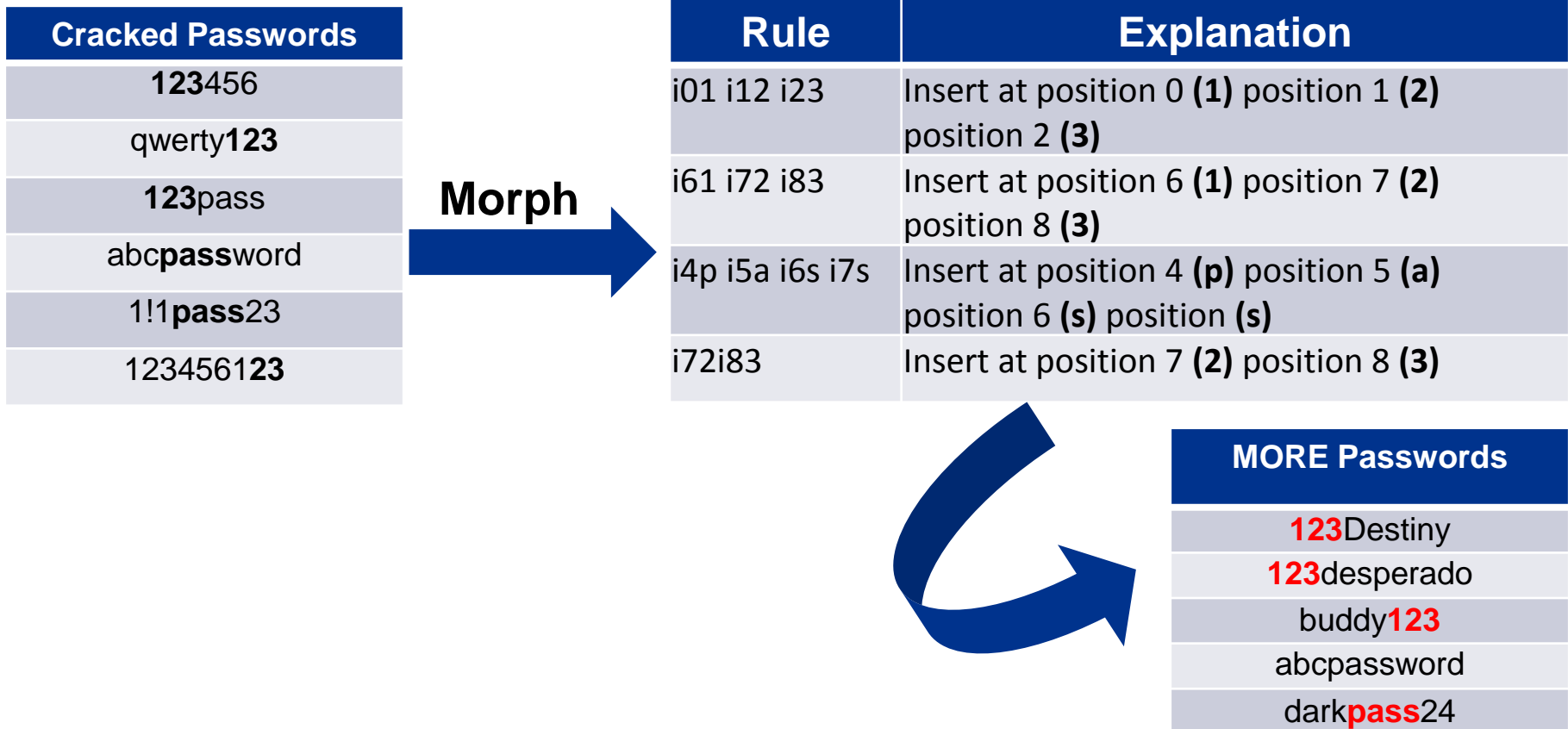


Why
dont
we
make
our
own
rules?

2.3 Advanced rule generation - with HashcatUtils morph

How to use morph for generating targeted rulesets:

1. On a new list of hashes, run one pass with generic rulesets and dictionaries
2. Use the first batch of cracked passwords as input for morph to create custom rules and crack even more passwords



2.3 Advanced rule generation - with HashcatUtils Tmesis (new)

How does Tmesis work?

Tmesis will create rules that insert contents of one wordlist into all positions on another wordlist. The input wordlist source can be anything. (Dates , numbers , special characters)

For example:

1. Input wordlist contains one word: "password"
2. Destination wordlist contains one word: "123456"
3. Tmesis will make Hashcat rules that insert "password" at each possible position within "123456" and this will result in the following password candidate words:





password123456
1password23456
12password3456
123password456
1234password56
12345password6
123456password

One way of using Tmesis for generating targeted rulesets:

1. On a new list of hashes, run one pass with generic rulesets
2. Use the first batch of cracked passwords as input for Tmesis to create insertion rulesets to be used with Hashcat

2.3 Advanced rule generation – importance of custom root words





```
cat crackedpasswords.txt | tr -d [:digit:] | tr -d [:punct:] | sort | uniq -ic | sort -rn
```

			
Interesting root Words			
linkedin = 6048	lastfm = 1229	manga = 474	password = 1105
link = 3390	last = 659	love = 280	poker = 688
linked = 2759	lfm = 2759	anime = 278	qwerty = 470
alex = 1492	abc = 1492	querty = 258	qwer = 444
mike = 1391	LastFm = 1391	naruto = 257	xxxxxx = 386
june = 1262	leo = 1262	dragon = 255	seals = 192
password = 1240	lol = 1240	sakura = 254	bitcoin = 166
love = 1225	last = 1225	mangatraders = 178	sealswithclubs = 105
john = 1157	alex = 1157	shadow = 171	pokemon = 104
Linkedin = 1093	Love = 1093	april = 165	last = 1225

Top **alpha** root words found during password analysis

2.3 Advanced rule generation – importance of custom root words

```
cat crackedpasswords.txt | tr -d [:a-z:] | tr -d [:A-Z:] | sort | uniq -ic | sort -rn
```

			
interesting non-letter words			
123 = 59964	1 = 57874	1 = 21407	1 = 4252
01 = 54694	123 = 19258	123 = 11613	123 = 3457
12 = 54694	12 = 15068	12 = 6441	12 = 1083
1234 = 14923	. = 10351	1234 = 2336	12345 = 360
@ = 10884	_ = 8387	666 = 1912	123456789 = 211
! = 10529	= 6086	= 1413	123123 = 208
2011 = 9860	! = 5755	! = 1241	111111 = 190
2008 = 8994	@. = 5410	_ = 1219	4444 = 167
. = 8964	- = 5205	- = 1115	. = 66
123 = 59964	@ = 5133	. = 1069	! = 22



Top non-alpha root words found during password analysis

2.3 Advanced rule generation – importance of custom root words

The two previous lists of top root words (alpha and non-alpha) were combined using below command allowing us to crack much more complex passwords as shown below:

- `./combinator.bin root_words_alpha.txt top_mutations.txt | ./oclhashcat.bin -r sexy.rules -o crackedmassivepasswords.txt`

Sample cracked passwords

 LinkedIn	 last.fm	 Manga Traders	 Seals With Clubs
LinkedIn!1	LAST!FM	mangatrada3rs	seals12345
LinkedIn!1234	LAST!fm	mangatrada12345	sealsbitcoin
linkedin!2011	LAST!fm4me	mangatrader-123	sealssux
linkedin!42	LAST#FM#99	mangatraders!@QWASZX	sealsum
linkedin!^	LAST#fmmusic	mangatraders0Pass	sealsw7
LinkedIn!	LAST%FM	mangatraders4fun	sealswithclubs7

2.3 Advanced rule generation – Tmesis in action

TOP ROOT WORDS	
4408	linkedin
2130	linked
1311	l1nk3d1n
1044	Linkedin
856	password
732	LinkedIn



Rule	Explanation
i0l i1i i2n i3k i4k i5e i6d i7i i8n	linkedin123456
i1l i2i i3n i4k i5k i6e i7d i8i i9n	1linkedin23456
i2l i3i i4n i5k i6k i7e i7d i9i iAn	12linkedin3456
i3l i4i i5n i6k i7k i8e i9d iAi iBn	123linkedin456
	1234linkedin56
	12345linkedin6
	123456linkedin



New Cracked Passwords	
tri linkedin pod	MY l1nk3d1n p4\$\$w0rd
tijl Linkedin 01	trustno1 @ l1nk3d1n
Whiskey linkedin pass99	my l1nk3d1n l0g1n
wachtwoord linkedin 2011	EDF l1nk3d1n 2011
notimportant password 1980	l1nk3d1n _Passw0rd

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Questions?

2.4 Count-words as input to advanced combinator attacks with Tmesis

Count words (count-words.pl):

“Count words” can take any input and create a list of most common (by occurrence) pairs of words.

Example:

Use all pdfs with literature with as input

```
BERNARDO: Who's there?  
FRANCISCO: Nay, answer me. Stand and unfold yourself.  
BERNARDO: Long live the king!  
FRANCISCO: Bernardo?  
BERNARDO: He.  
FRANCISCO: You come most carefully upon your hour.
```

and run command:

```
"index of/" pdf shakespeare → PDFtoTXT
```

Sample count-words.pl outputs:

2 Word pair	Occurrences
“of the ”	1417909
“in the “	787392
“to the “	761271
“on the “	606695
“for the “	536111

3 Word pair	Occurrences
“one of the ”	454511
“to use the “	435369
“the number of “	441356
“be able to “	440477
“part of the “	438941

2.4 Count-words as input to advanced combinator attacks with Tmesis

Traditional Combinator attacks can append/prepend and the word pairs as shown below:

2 Words pair

“of the ” or “ofthe”

“in the “ or “inthe”

“to the “ or “tothe”

“on the “ or “onthe”

“for the “ or “forthe”

Combinator
with wordlists



New Cracked Passwords

ofthedark123456

ofthepeoplebythepeopleonline

oftheopera1234556

oftheprincess1995

ofthespotlessmind

3 Words pair

“one of the ” or “oneofthe”

“to use the “ or “tousethe”

“the number of “ or “thenumberof”

“be able to “ to “beableto”

“part of the “ or “partofthe”

Combinator
with wordlists



New Cracked Passwords

oneofthetribe971

tousethe1nt3rn3t

thenumberofthebeast42

beabletowin3


partofthebeautyofme

2.4 Count-words as input to advanced combinator attacks with Tmesis

Tmesis can create more complex rulesets for inserting word pairs at any position within a string and crack complex passwords.

Word pair
"of the " or "ofthe"
"in the " or "inthe"
"to the " or "tothe"
"on the " or "onthe"
"for the " or "forthe"


tmesis



rule	New Cracked Passwords
i9o iAf iBt iCh iDe	axelQueen ofthe Night
i8i i9n iAt iBh iCe	M2lcolm inthe middle
i4t i5o i6t i7h i8e	back tothe future3-d
i4o i5n i6t i7h i8e	secz onthe beach89
i8f i9o iAr iBt iCh iDe	linkedin forthe book

3 Word pair
"one of the " or "oneofthe"
"to use the " or "tousethe"
"the number of " or "thenumberof"
"be able to " to "beableto"
"part of the " or "partofthe"

tmesis



New Cracked Passwords
the oneofthe best123
trainacat tousethe toilet
unveiling thenumberof thebeast
2 beableto see
Iam partofthe 1%

2.4 Count-words as input to advanced combinator attacks with Tmesis

Combining Combinator and Tmesis for the ultimate attack. Allowed for cracking 30+ character passwords with alpha/numeric/symbol.

Combinator	Tmesis rule	New Cracked Passwords
mybabyily + iloveyou	-r tmesis(llove) -r (1qaz2wsx)	mybabyililoveyil1qaz2wsxoveyou
0.123456 + abcd123+	-r abcd123 -r superman	0.123456abcd123abcdsupermand123+
1492 + shadow	-r dragon -r 1492	14dragon92shadow1492

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2.5. Using N-grams with Tmesis

N-grams can help predict the next item in a sequence, for example a Markov chain: If the probability that “the *n*th character of a word is *x*”, can be defined as a function dependable on the previous *n-1* character, then we have a Markov Chain.

The below per-position 2-grams and 3-grams were extracted from RockYou and can be the input of Tmesis for creating new rulesets to better attack remaining passwords

2-grams	
pair	Occurrences
an	1216714
ar	834574
er	795998
ma	745282
in	741061
12	735937
19	650542
el	588617
on	581316
al	575873

3-grams					
pair	Occurrences	pair	Occurrences	pair	Occurrences
mar	88621	and	44381	ama	29705
ove	62930	cha	43118	lly	29696
lov	62729	ill	42225	nnny	24827
ilo	54507	lil	42212	ris	23264
ove	54001	123	42052	and	22526
lov	51904	83	41914	lli	22076
ari	50539	ell	36159	amo	21325
sha	48340	ara	35296	gel	20934
85	45572	aby	35053	lle	19441
87	44472	ani	33950	lla	18732

2.5. Using N-grams with Tmesis

Sample cracked password with N-grams + Tmesis attack

3brob**mar**7
iloveo**mar**forever1
acs**mar**taudi123
rosaAzulo**mar**9
them**mar**registry
themyan**mar**laws
jeanky**mar**reroc
Zhal**mar**1987
Zhd**mar**0211
allen_**mar**gaux27

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@yiannistox