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John the ripper show cracked passwords

For this lab task, you can work individually or in up to 2 groups. Goal: The purpose of this lab is to gain an understanding of the strengths of the password intro Program John the Ripper is a popular program for password hacking. It is installed on EOS computers `/usr/local/john-the-ripper`. It can also be purchased [openwall.com](#). This location is not available in the default EOS PATH. You can add it by running the export `PATH=$PATH:/usr/local/john-the-ripper` What to turn on: Answers to the following questions. Follow these steps in response to questions as you go: Part 1: Brute Force Cracking Download files .txt and part1a.txt. These files contain passwords mixed using the `openssl passwd-1` command, which outputs passwords in the same format used to store them on many Linux systems. Mode John the Ripper uses a brute force called an increment. John the Ripper keeps cracking passwords in the pot file. To run John on part1.txt file, you should run the command `john --nolog --pot=john.pot --session=john --incremental=part1.txt`. 1. Follow the command above. How long will it take to hack all passwords? If we have prior knowledge of the password format, we can make this process a little faster with the incremental mode option, which checks only certain formats. Specifically, if we run `john --nolog --pot=john.pot --session=john --incremental=All15 part1.txt`, it will use a mode called All15 that will check potential passwords with a length of up to 5 characters. These modes are devined in `/usr/local/john-the-ripper/john.conf`. The default incremental mode is called All and checks available passwords up to 8 characters. 2. Remove the john.pot file, and run the new command above. With this mode, how long will it take? Now run the same commands above using the part1a.txt file (and remove the john.pot file each time). Note that the passwords you have recovered are the same, but it took less time to recover your passwords. 3. Look closely at the production. Why did it take less time to recover your passwords this time? Part 2: Using Wordlists to download the part2.txt and try to run John incremental mode in this file. However, add another `--max-run-time=300` option to the command prompt. It is possible to add anywhere before the file name is cracked, limiting John running to 5 minutes (300 seconds). 4. How many passwords could John have hacked into a new file? Obviously, the incremental mode is not so great for more complex passwords. To make some passwords easier, John has word list mode. By default, it uses the `/usr/local/john-the-ripper/password.lst` dictionary, although other word lists can be downloaded. Use word list mode command is `john --nolog --pot=john.pot --session=john --wordlist=part2.txt`. 5. Follow the command above. How long will it take? How many passwords for new passwords Find? John can also make simple transformations in the word list. This can be done by adding the `--rules` option to the command. 6. With the new option, how long will it take? Have new passwords been found? Part 3: Password strength test: Look at unencrypted passwords, passwords and .txt. 7. Select the three that have never been found. For each answer the following questions: What is a password? Why isn't it found? (What makes it hard to hack?) Do you think that with some changes (better word list, different rules), this password would be cracked? We can change the rules that John uses to create new available passwords from the word list. Download `rules.conf`. Make John use the rules in my rules section of this file by adding the `--rules=myrules --config=rules.conf` 8 options. Use John to try to hack more passwords using these new rules. Is there more to find? Who are they? Why was it hard to find before? Look at the `rules.conf` file. John has a simple syntax to specify the new rules. For example, the first rule says If the cannibal password contains a, change it to @, and if there is a while, change it to 0. A detailed description of the syntax can be found here. 9. Select a password that you think would be easy to hack with new rules. Add new rules to the `rules.conf` file. What rule do you add? What new password was found? For those of you who have not yet heard of John The Ripper (hereinafter referred to as John's shortness), this is a free password cracking tool written mainly in C. Before going further, we must say that while we trust our readers, we do not encourage and tolerate any malicious activity that can be performed using this tool or other tools we have talked about in the past. Security-related tools are often like a double-edged sword, because they can be used not only for good, but also for bad things. So while this may sound tempting, we recommend you refrain from any harmful activities, if nothing else, just because you have great opportunities to land in a prison cell. This article will deal with John from a system administrator perspective, so we hope that you have intermediate knowledge of your Linux system, regardless of the distribution that may be, and that you are a security conscious person with basic security knowledge. However, this article can appeal to you, as well as if you're a home user who wants to learn about such things, but be warned: some of the following commands will ask for a lot of your CPU time, so perhaps it would be better if you had a test machine and/or a lot of time and patience, because password cracking tests can take days, even in a relatively new machine. As usual, contact our new Linux forum for additional help or information. Installing JohnAlthough, at least on the distribution we tried, the package named simply john with Gentoo Gentoo exception and by naming it johntheripper, we will help you and show you how to install it in several known distributions. DebianDebian differs from other distributions that offer John in its repositories because it offers a nice manual page, although the upstream does not have. To install, just enter `#aptitude to install john` SUBSCRIBE TO NEWSLETTERSSubscribe in Linux Career NEWSLETTER and get news for Linux news, work, career tips and tutorials. FedoraOn Fedora, it's also simple, how does `#yum install john arch linux #pacman -S john` OpenSuse linux `#zypper install john` GentooAs we said Gentoo package is named differently than others offers, so here you will have to run `#appear johntheripperSlackware`Although does not appear to john package in official repositories, is slackbuild that gets John installed on your system (this was tested by Slackware 13.37). Although we have provided you with only a few examples of how you can get John on your Linux system, many of the examples presented will run if you have other OS installed: without source code, the project offers a program beos, Microsoft Windows, Solaris or MacOS X. But in the title of our article, as they say, we have tested examples of Linux.Using John the RipperYou do not have to worry about the secret configuration files, because John is ready to use with the corresponding command-line flags without any other effort. One word of warning, though: as you've already noticed, we tell our readers when they should use root privileges and when they shouldn't. Unless checked, it is strongly recommended to use your regular everyday user (or another user if you like, but he should not have super user rights). In my Debian system, John is available as `/usr/sbin/john`, so if you don't find it, we recommend using whereis and entering all the way when running John unprivileged (or you can just create a nickname). The easiest way to get your feet wet is to type `$/usr/sbin/john --test` doing some tests and guidance on John's capabilities. If you have no idea what Kerberos, MD5, DES or Blowfish are, we recommend that you start reading some basic security books because, as we said earlier, you need some security/administration background. Now, let's create a text file in password format (`<user>:`) with valid`<hash>hash`, of course, and get John to work. You can just copy the user from `/etc/shadow`, but we recommend something simpler because we think you want to see the results as fast as you can. So create a file named `password.txt` somewhere inside your/ home and put it in it.`myuser:AZ1zWwx!h15Q`Save file, then just feed it to John without arguments (now): `$/usr/sbin/john password.txt` We have repeated your warning: password cracker is processor and a long process, so depending on your system that can take quite a long time. However, it also depends on what you want`<hash> <user> <user>` because if your powerful cpu has been crunching at `password(s)` for days without results, it's only safe to say that it's a good password. But if the password is really critical, leave the system until John finishes his job to make sure everything is fine. As we said earlier, it can take many days. Now, if you have a powerful box whose sole purpose is to test passwords, which is always a good thing considering the tools, you can test your real life passwords with John. One way is to use `/etc/shadow` directly, but we recommend you take a slightly different course. Note that this applies to systems that use shadow passwords, and all modern Linux distributions do so. John offers a nifty tool called unshadow, which we will use to create a file from our passwd and shady files: `#unshadow /etc/passwd /etc/shadow > mypasswd.txt` Now make sure that `mypasswd.txt` is available to your normal user and make `$/usr/sbin/john mypasswd.txt` John will try one crack mode first, then incremental. In John's terms, mode is the method he uses to hack passwords. As you know, there are many types of attacks: vocabulary attacks, brutal force attacks, etc. Well, that's about what John's regimes are. As some of you might have realized, word list mode is basically a vocabulary attack. In addition to these three modes listed above, John also supports another, called external mode. You can choose which mode to use, such as `--single`, `--external`, and so on. We recommend that you check the documentation throughout the [openwall.com](#) a good but brief description of each mode. But, of course, in short, we will tell you what every regime does. John the Ripper documentation recommends starting with one crack mode, mainly because it's faster and even faster if you use multiple password files at the same time. The incremental mode is the most powerful possible mode, because during cracking it will test various combinations, and you can choose which mode (the mode applied to the supplemental capability) to use, including your own. External mode, as the name suggests, will use custom functions that you write yourself, and the word list mode takes the list of words specified as an argument into an option (this can be a file with a list of words written one line at a time, or a stink) and attempts a simple dictionary attack in passwords. If John is successful of cracking one of the passwords, he will write `-/john/john.pot`. However, this file is not human readable, so you can read cracked passwords with `$/usr/sbin/john --show mypasswd.txt`To check if the root password has been cracked, filter by UID: `$/usr/sbin/john --show --users=0 mypasswd.txt`Of course, John knows about wildcards and multiple `$/usr/sbin/john --show --users=0 *passwd*`You can also filter by user, you can also filter by group using the `--groups` flag, and that filtering is available and cracked. Going further to the mode, here's how you can use it with built-in mangling rules enabled: `$/usr/sbin/john --wordlist=passwd.lst --rules passwd.txt`John also allows you to create multiple named sessions, which is practical because since John can take a long time to complete the task, you can later view all sessions running to decide which one to kill. The named sessions option is `--session=taskname`, and you can use `--status` or `--status=taskname` to see all or certain sessions. However, there are more: you can restore sessions or specific by name by using `--restore` or `--restore=taskname`. Some examples: `$/usr/sbin/john --session=allrules --wordlist=all.lst --rules mypasswd.txt $/usr/sbin/john --status=allrules $ps aux | grep john #get john session pid want to kill $kill hup $PID_of_john_session_to_kill $/usr/sbin/john --restore=allrules` Here are some examples, how to use incremental mode with John : `$/usr/sbin/john --incremental mypasswd.txt $/usr/sbin/john --incremental=alpha mypasswd.txt` Of course this is not a substitute for John's documentation. Although, as we said, he does not offer a manual page, on his page you will find a lot of documents, as well as useful wikis. For example, you will notice that even if you use John on a multiprocessor machine, it will use only one kernel, usually the first. You can resolve this problem by reading the documentation and following the instructions there. Conclusion We think it might be best we will finish this article with a little word on ethics. While this very well may be your case, there are a few who have been hackers too many times and think of cracking (rather than hacking) as a tough activity. We only suggest you try and use your knowledge for good, not something that has 99.8% if you get you a nice criminal record. Have fun. Fun.

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