



Pentestlab – Brute-Force-Angriffe

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brute force – rohe Gewalt / Brachialgewalt

generelle Idee:

- Ausprobieren vieler / aller möglichen Lösungskandidaten

Vorteil:

- in der Regel einfach umzusetzen

Nachteil:

- für viele Probleme sehr aufwendig (Laufzeit / Ressourcenverbrauch)



Problem: Faktorisierung von $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Brute-Force-Algorithmen:

a) für alle $i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 < i < n$
testet: $i | n$?

b) für alle $i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 < i < \frac{n}{2}$
testet: $i | n$?

c) für alle $i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 < i < \sqrt{n}$
testet: $i | n$?

d) für alle $i \in \mathbb{P}, 1 < i < \sqrt{n}$
testet: $i | n$?

brute-force – Durchprobieren
aller möglichen
Lösungskandidaten

- was zählt zu „alle“?
- Effizienz / Komplexität eines
Brute-Force-Algorithmus ein
mögliches Gütekriterium

$$x^2 + 4x = n ?$$

- Problemeigenschaften:
 - es muß etwas geben, was man Durchprobieren kann
 - Abbruchkriterium (für Erfolgsfall) notwendig:
 - Lösung ist überprüfbar
 - Beispiel: Faktorisierung
 - IT-System: Systemverhalten
 - Beispiel: Programmabsturz, erfolgreiche Anmeldung
 - zeitliche Begrenzung

...Folien von Security & Cryptography I (Prof. Strufe)



How large is large? (Some context)

Reference Numbers Comparing Relative Magnitudes

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Magnitude</i>		
Seconds in a year	≈ 3	$* 10^7$	
Seconds since creation of solar system	≈ 2	$* 10^{17}$	$\approx 4.6 * 10^9$ y
Clock cycles per year (50 MHz computer)	≈ 1.6	$* 10^{15}$	
Instructions per year (i7 @ 3.0 GHz)	$\approx 2^{63} \approx 7.15$	$* 10^{18}$	
Binary strings of length 64	2^{64}	≈ 1.8	$* 10^{19}$
Binary strings of length 128	2^{128}	≈ 3.4	$* 10^{38}$
Binary strings of length 256	2^{256}	≈ 1.2	$* 10^{77}$
Number of 75-digit prime numbers	≈ 5.2	$* 10^{72}$	
Number of 80-digit prime numbers	≈ 5.4	$* 10^{77}$	
Electrons in the universe	≈ 8.37	$* 10^{77}$	



Brute force attack, try all keys until intelligible plaintext found:

- Every crypto algorithm (save: OTP) can be attacked by brute force
- On average, half of all possible keys will have to be tried

Average Time Required for Exhaustive Key Search

Key Size [bit]	Number of keys	Time required at 1 encryption / μs	Time required at 10^6 encryption / μs
32	$2^{32} = 4.3 * 10^9$	$2^{31} \mu\text{s} = 35.8$ minutes	2.15 milliseconds
56	$2^{56} = 7.2 * 10^{16}$	$2^{55} \mu\text{s} = 1142$ years	10.01 hours
128	$2^{128} = 3.4 * 10^{38}$	$2^{127} \mu\text{s} = 5.4 * 10^{24}$ years	$5.4 * 10^{18}$ years
(Vigenère 26 chars)	$26! = 4 * 10^{26}$	$2^{88} \mu\text{s} = 6.4 * 10^{12}$ years	$6.4 * 10^6$ years)

i7 could get to around 10^4 encryptions/ μs
GPU can perform around 7×10^5 hashes

Time since human/chimpanzee lines diverged:
 5×10^6 years,
Homo sapiens: 5×10^4 years

- Strategien bezüglich Durchprobieren:
 - systematisch / vollständig / deterministisch:
 - alle Elemente einer endlichen Menge an Hand einer Wohlordnung
 - “natürliche” / “kanonische” Ordnung
 - gewichtet beispielsweise an Hand von Auftrittswahrscheinlichkeiten
 - *exhaustive search*
 - Beispiele:
 - Schlüsselsuche im Bereich Kryptographie
 - Paßwortsuche
 - indeterministisch:
 - Zufall beeinflußt Kandidatenauswahl
 - ggf. nicht vollständig
 - *fuzzing*

- randomisierter / stochastischer /probabilistischer Algorithmus:
 - Zufall beeinflußt Abarbeitung des Algorithmus
 - Parameterwahl
 - **mehrfache Ausführung kann zu unterschiedlichen Ergebnissen führen**
- Las-Vegas-Algorithmus:
 - liefert nie ein falsches Ergebnis
 - Unterarten:
 - a) liefert immer richtiges Ergebnis, Laufzeit im worst-case sehr groß
 - b) Algorithmus liefert kein / Teilmenge der Ergebnisse, Laufzeit beschränkt
 - Beispiel: Faktorisierung mit zufälliger Faktorenauswahl
- Monte-Carlo-Algorithmus:
 - kann falsches Ergebnis liefern
 - Schranke für Fehlerwahrscheinlichkeit bestimmbar

- ursprüngliche (?) Idee:
 - 1988 als Teil einer Praktikumsaufgabe am Computer Science Department der Universität von Wisconsin-Madison; Betreuer: Bart Miller:

“The **goal** of this project is to **evaluate** the **robustness** of various UNIX utility programs, given an unpredictable input stream. This project has two parts. First, you will build a **fuzz generator**. This is a program that will output a **random** character stream. Second, you will take the fuzz generator and use it to **attack** as many UNIX utilities as possible, with the goal of trying to **break** them.”
[<http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~bart/fuzz/CS736-Projects-f1988.pdf>]
 - Konzept [<http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~bart/fuzz/>]:
 - The **input is random**. We do not use any model of program behavior, application type, or system description.
 - Our **reliability criteria** is simple: if the application crashes or hangs, it is considered to fail the test, otherwise it passes.

- häufig angewendet im Rahmen von Black-Box-Tests / Untersuchungen
- “intelligentere” Anwendung in White-Box / Gray-Box Situationen möglich
 - modellgesteuerte Generierung der zufälligen Eingabedaten
 - abgeleitet von aufgezeichnete Daten (Mutation)
 - aus Protokoll / Programm / Schnittstellenspezifikation
 - Beispiel: zufällige Eingabedaten mit (korrekt berechneter) Prüfsumme
- verwandte Begriffe: Lasttest / Streßtest
 - fault injection → insbesondere im Hardwarebereich schon früh eingesetzt
- Vielzahl an Werkzeugen existiert
 - **fuzz**, **afl**
- Vielfältige Einsatzmöglichkeiten
 - Robustheits- / “Korrektheits”-Test von Programmen
 - Test von Protokollimplementierung im Netzbereich
 - Hardwaretests
 - Sicherheitstest

- Ziele:
 - unmittelbarer Erfolg
 - System zeigt aus Angreifersicht gewünschtes Verhalten
 - Beispiel:
 - Umgehung von Zugriffskontrollmechanismen durch Fuzzing von Eingabeparametern
 - mittelbarer Erfolg
 - System zeigt Verhalten, daß auf weitere Angriffsmöglichkeiten hindeutet
 - Beispiel: Systemabsturz → ggf. erfolgreiche Bufferoverflow / Stackoverflow-Angriffe möglich

Rowhammer

- Mark Seaborn, Thomas Dulien: „Exploiting the DRAM rowhammer bug to gain kernel privileges“, März 2015
 - basierend auf: Kim et al.: „Flipping Bits in Memory Without Accessing Them: An Experimental Study of DRAM Disturbance Errors“
 - ➔ Bit-Flip in Speicherzelle X durch wiederholten Zugriff auf Speicherzelle Y
- code1a:

```
    mov [a], %eax // copy data to address a
    mov [b], %ebx // copy data to address b
    clflush (a)   // flush cache for address a
    clflush (b)   // flush cache for address b
    jmp code1a
```
- funktioniert auch mit JavaScript...
- und AMD-Przessoren: „ZENHAMMER: Rowhammer Attacks on AMD Zen-based Platforms“ (2024)
- Angriffsszenarien:
 - Manipulation von “sicherem Code” bei Sandboxing-Verfahren → Ausbruch aus Sandbox
 - demonstriert für Google Chrome Native Client
 - Betriebssysteme: Manipulation der Page Table
 - Read/Write Zugriffs-Beschränkungen
 - Abbildung virtuelle Adresse → physische Adresse

Safe instruction sequence:

```
andl $~31, %eax          // Truncate address to 32 bits
                           // and mask to be 32-byte-aligned.
addq %r15, %rax         // Add %r15, the sandbox base address.
jmp *%rax               // Indirect jump.
```

NaCl sandbox model:

- Prevent jumping into the middle of an x86 instruction
- Indirect jumps can only target 32-byte-aligned addresses

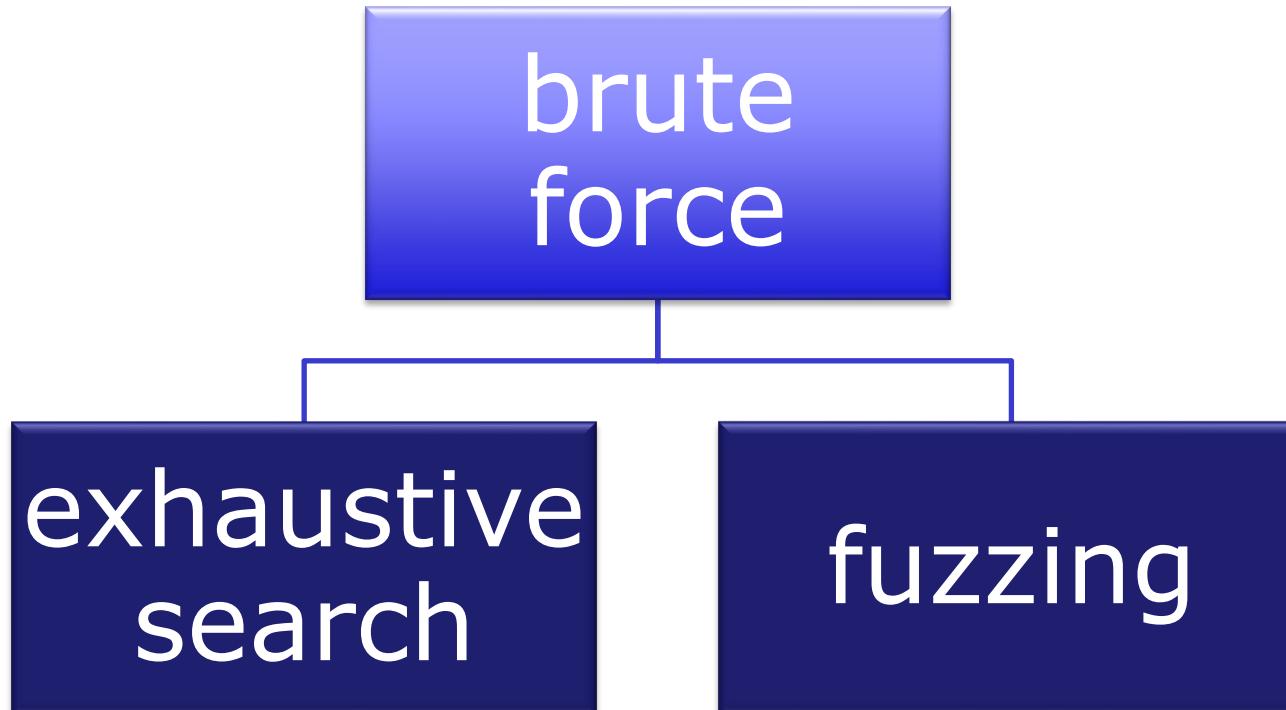
Exploit idea: %eax → %ecx

- Allows jumping to a non-32-byte-aligned address

Example

```
mem-addr: 48 b8 0f 05 eb 0c f4 f4 f4 f4
mem-addr: movabs $0xf4f4f4f4f40ceb050f, %rax
mem-addr+2: 0f 05      syscall           //shouldn't this be 0f 34?
mem-addr+4: eb 0c      jmp
mem-addr+6: f4          hlt
```

- zufriedenstellende Definitionen / umfassende Terminologie / Systematik ist mir nicht bekannt
- Diskussionsvorschlag



Werkzeug	primäres Ziel	Beispiel
Hardware	Hardware	Hardwaretest mittels fault injection (Strahlung, Spannung), Angriffe auf Smartcards
Hardware	Software	ASIC-basierte Fuzzing-Angriffe (?)
Software	Hardware	Rowhammer
Software	Software	„klassisches Fuzzing“, Software-basierte Robustheitstest

Brute-Force- Angriffe

Brute-Force-Angriffe		Eingabe	
Ausgabe	deterministisch	deterministisch	zufällig
	zufällig		

Brute-Force-Angriffe		Eingabe	
Ausgabe	deterministisch	deterministisch	zufällig
	zufällig	exhaustive search	fuzzing
		<p>Beachten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (zeitlicher) Aufwand• Aussagekraft des Testergebnisses• Testwiederholungen notwendig	

- Adaptivität
 - nachfolgende Eingabe bestimmt durch beobachtete Ausgabe
 - Bezugspunkte zum reverse engineering
 - Beispiel: Aufbau Nachrichtenformat
- Meßbarkeit des Erfolgs
 - bisher: Erfolg muß meßbar / beobachtbar sein
 - sinnvoll / hilfreich / notwendig für Penetration-Test
 - Brute-Force-Angriff:
 - Erfolg muß nicht meßbar sein
 - Beispiel

```
frontend()  
{  
    int 32 r=rand();  
    loop()  
    {  
        i=inputFromNet();  
        if(i==r)  
            explode(backend);  
    }  
}
```

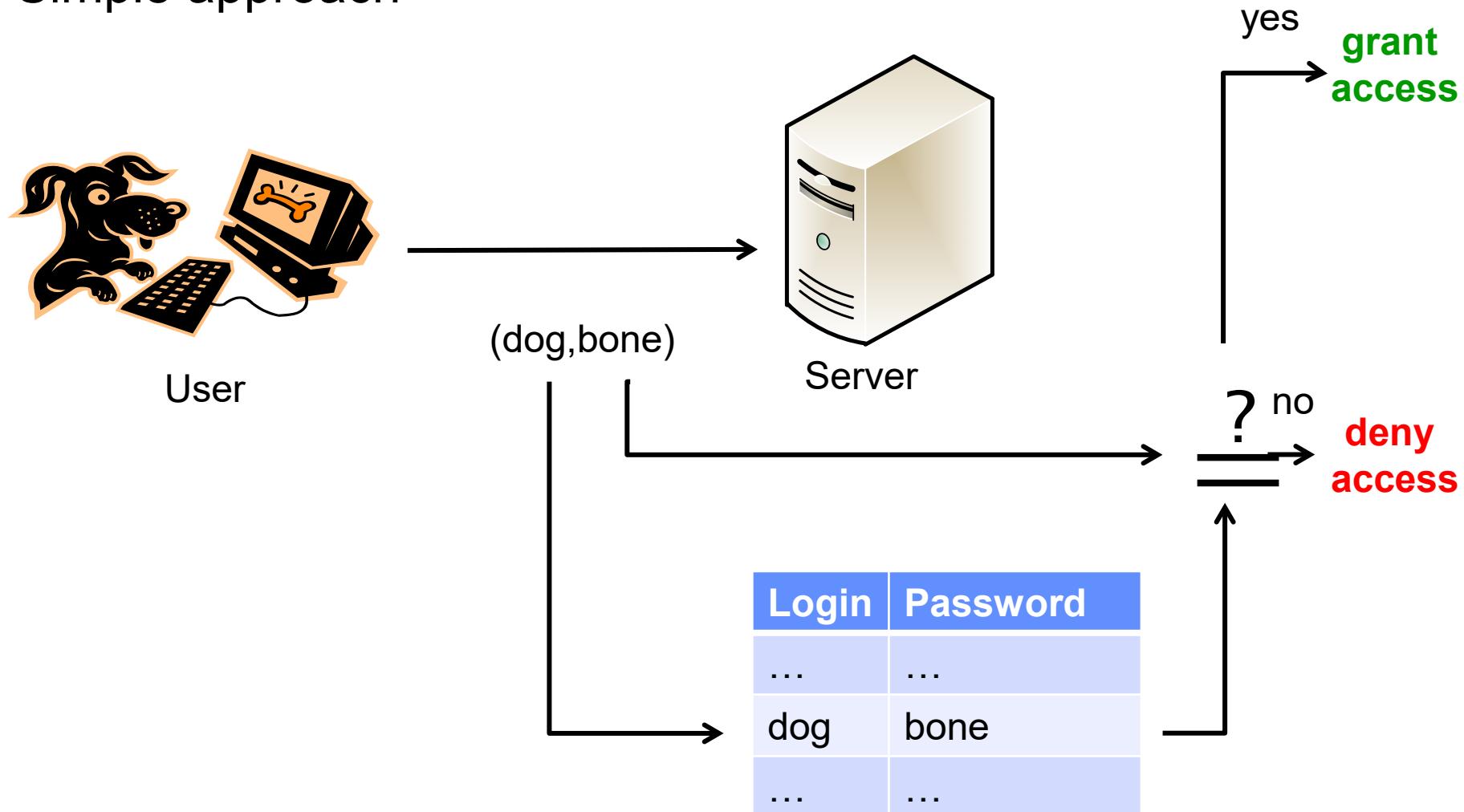
- Evron et al.: „Open Source Fuzzing Tools“, Elsevier, 2007
- Takanen, Demott, Miller: „Fuzzing for Software Security Testing and Quality Assurance“, Artech House, 2008

Penetrationstest Anwendungsfall

Brute-Force im Bereich Paßwörter

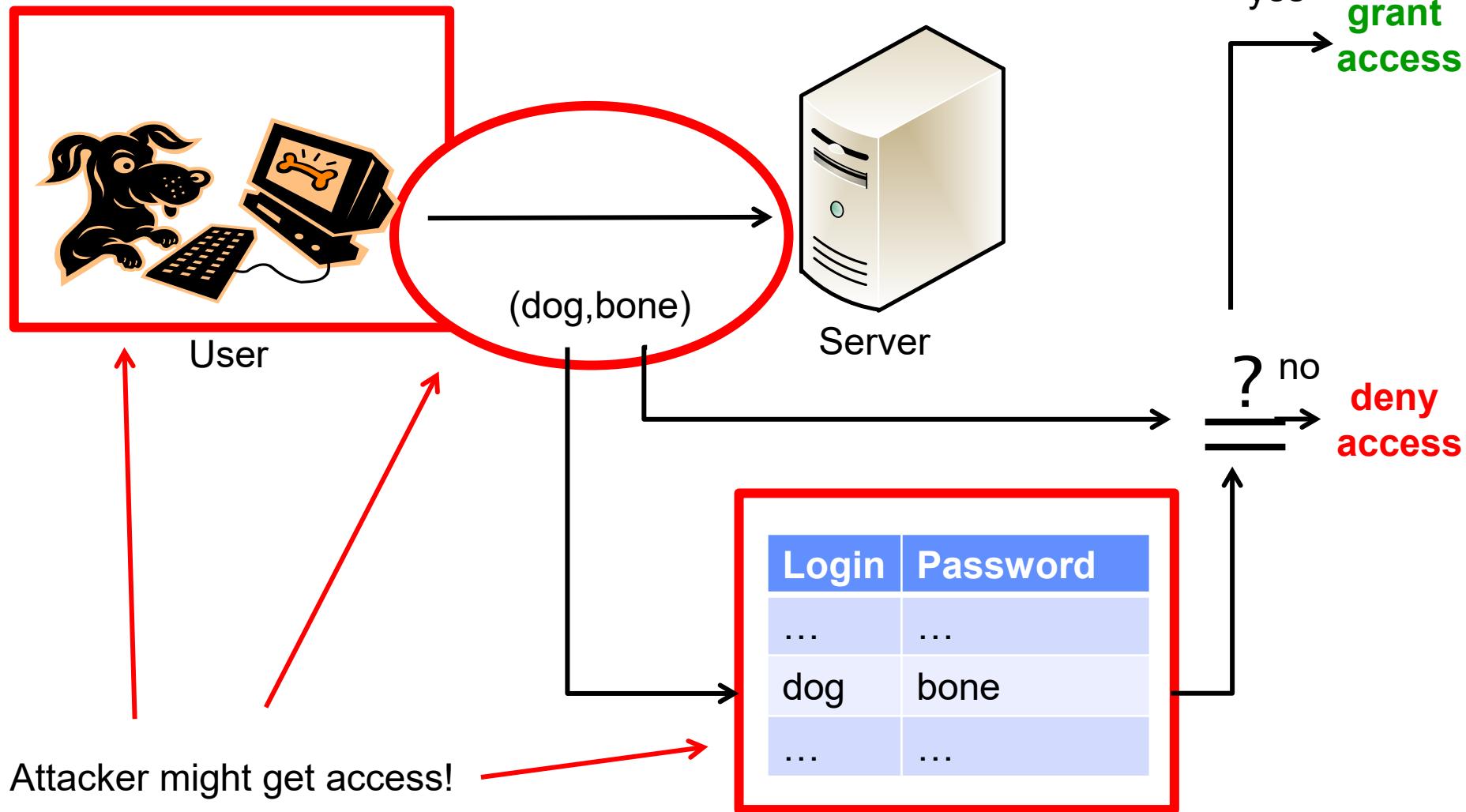
Password based authentication

- Simple approach



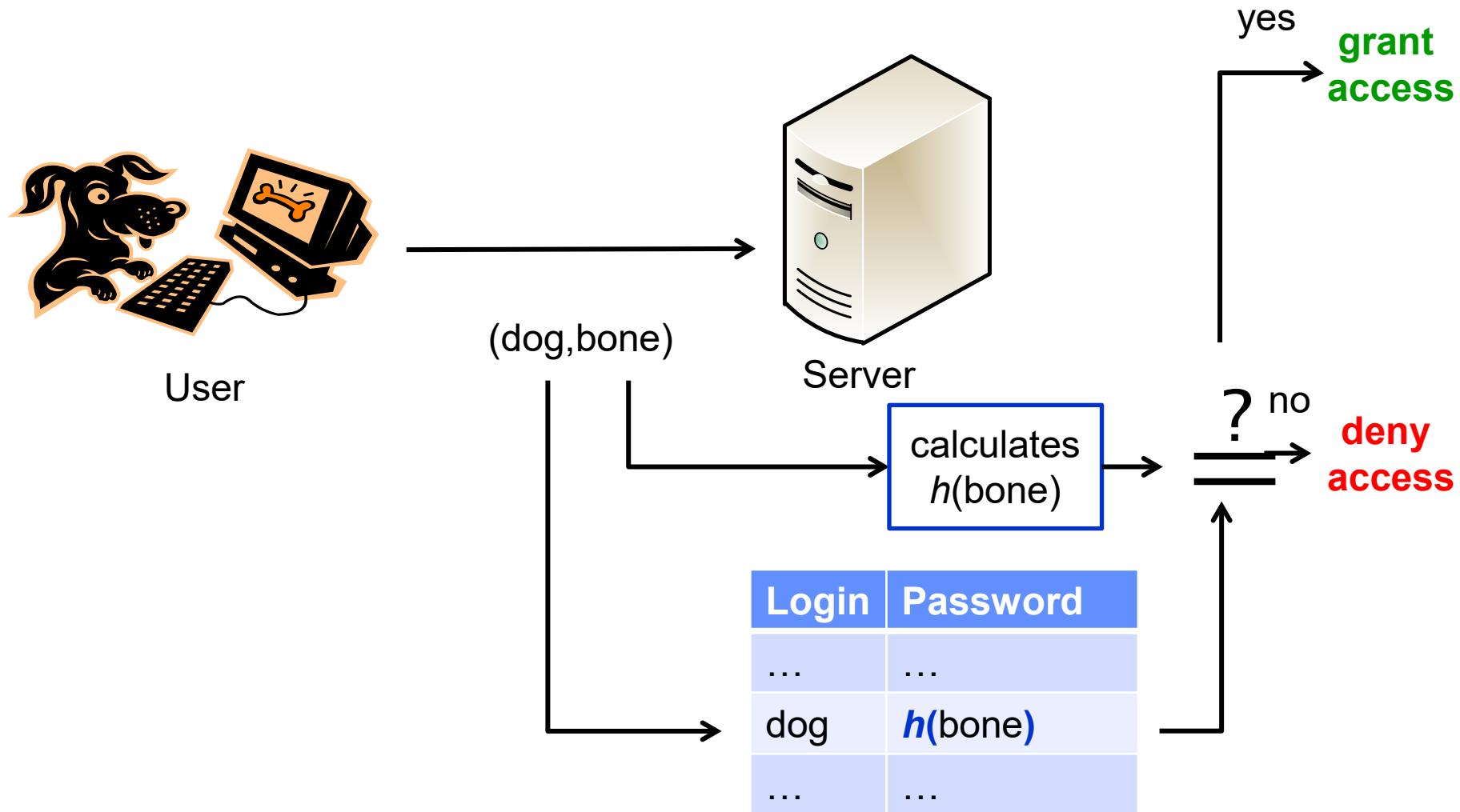
Password based authentication

- Simple approach – **security problems**



Password based authentication

- Enhanced approach using one way (hash) functions



One-way functions – cryptographic hash functions

- One-way function f :
 - calculating $f(x)=y$ is easy
 - calculating $f^{-1}(y)=x$ is hard
 - computation / storage
 - open question: Do one-way functions exist?
- Cryptographic hash function h
 - might have different properties depending on the use case
 - **collision resistance**:
 - it is hard to find x, y with $h(y)=h(x)$ and $y \neq x$
 - note: h is usually not *collision free*, because $|h(x)| \ll |x|$
 - **preimage resistance / one-way function / secrecy**
 - given $h(x)$ it is hard to find x
 - **second-preimage resistance / weak collision resistance / binding**
 - given $x, h(x)$ it is hard to find y with $h(y)=h(x)$ and $y \neq x$
 - Note:
 - h is not necessarily a “random extractor”
 - only one of “secrecy” and “binding” can be information theoretic secure

Examples for cryptographic hash functions

- MD5
 - Message-Digest Algorithm
 - developed by Ronald Rivest (April 1992)
 - produces 128 bit hash values
 - can process arbitrary long inputs
 - **today MD5 is broken!**
- SHA-1
 - Secure Hash Standard
 - published 1993 as FIPS PUB 180 by US NIST
 - produces 160 bit hash values
 - **today SHA-1 is insecure!**
- SHA-2
 - set of hash functions, with hash values of 224, 256, 384, 512 bit
 - published 2001 as FIPS PUB 180-2 by NIST (current version: FIPS 180-4)
 - **SHA-2 hash functions are believed to be secure**
- SHA-3
 - result of the NIST Cryptographic Hash Algorithm Competition started November 2007
 - 3 selection rounds, 5 finalists
 - October 2012: **Keccak** is winner
 - FIPS 202: “SHA-3 Standard: Permutation-Based Hash and Extendable-Output Functions” (08/15)

MD5 Hash in the Wild

- United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM)
 - mission statement:= “*USCYBERCOM plans, coordinates, integrates, synchronizes and conducts activities to: direct the operations and defense of specified Department of Defense information networks and; prepare to, and when directed, conduct full spectrum military cyberspace operations in order to enable actions in all domains, ensure US/Allied freedom of action in cyberspace and deny the same to our adversaries.*”



MD5 Hash in the Wild

mission statement:= “USCYBERCOM plans, coordinates, integrates, synchronizes and conducts activities to: direct the operations and defense of specified Department of Defense information networks and; prepare to, and when directed, conduct full spectrum military cyberspace operations in order to enable actions in all domains, ensure US/Allied freedom of action in cyberspace and deny the same to our adversaries.”





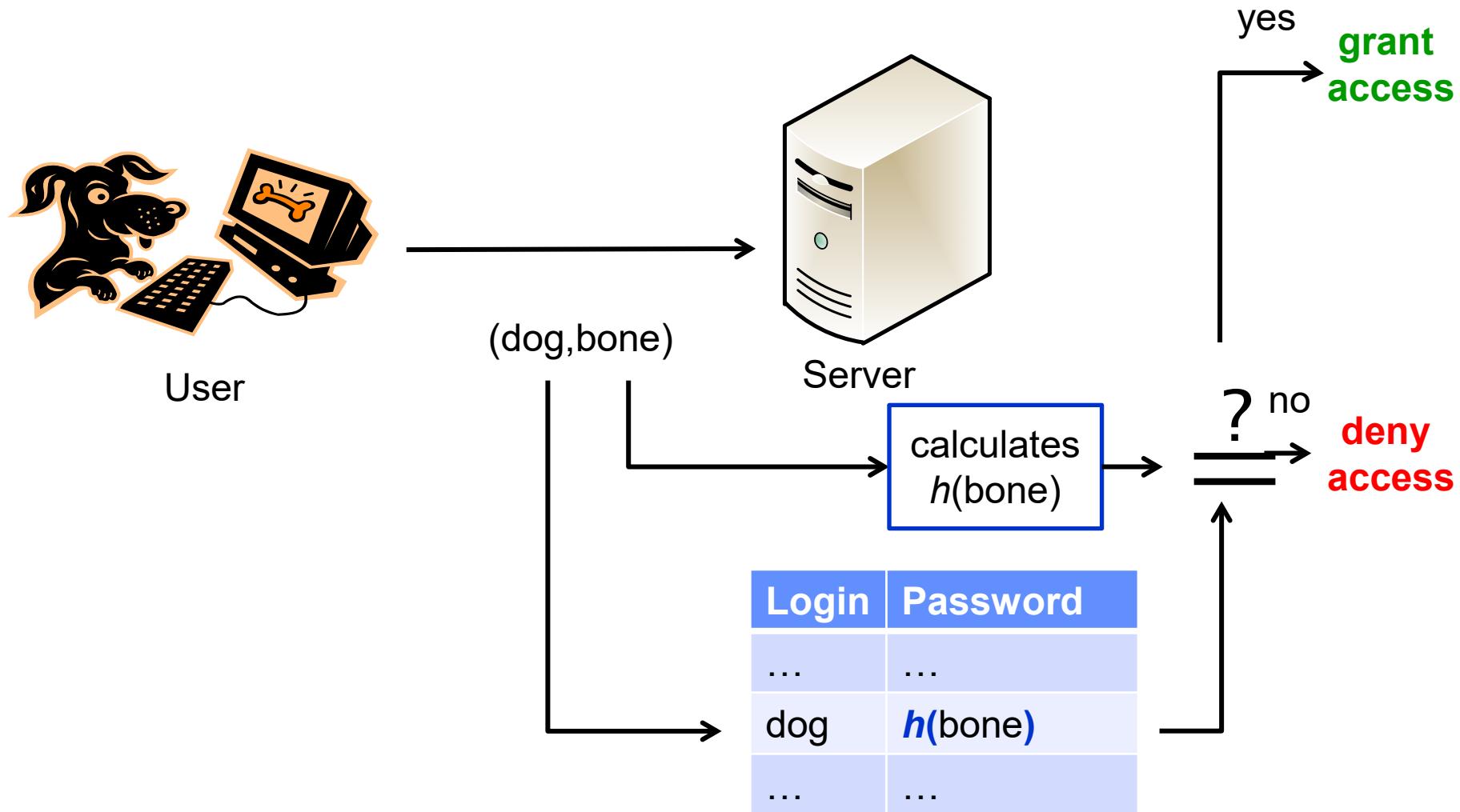
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MD5(**mission statement**)=
9ec4c12949a4f31474f299058ce2b22a

(Remember: MD5 is broken → find other interesting mission statements...)

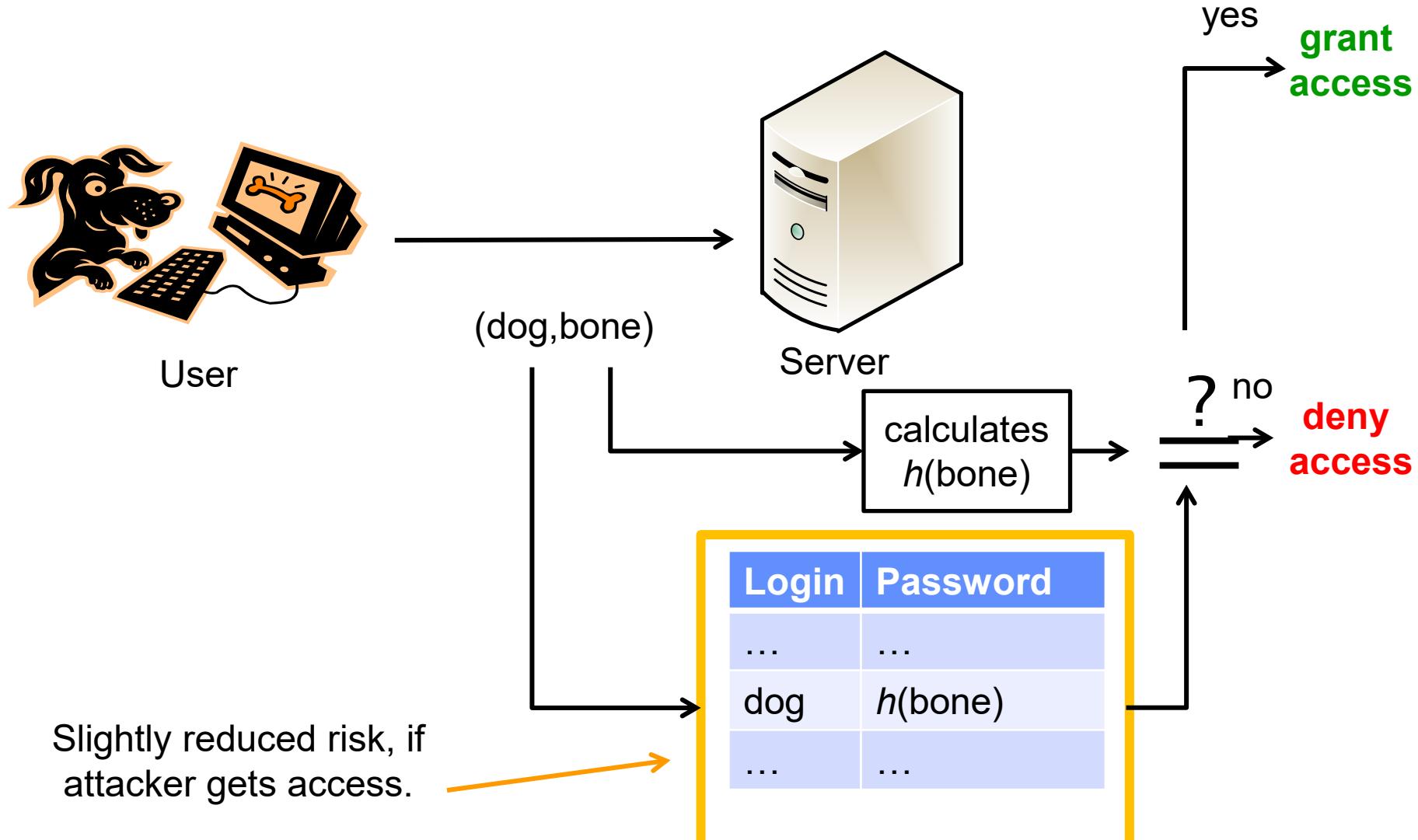
Password based authentication

- Enhanced approach using one way (hash) functions



Password based authentication

- Enhanced approach using one way (hash) functions



Remaining problems of password based authentication based one way functions

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- Brute Force attack
 - function $h()$ is public
 - value of $h(x)$ is known to the attacker
 - try all possible values for x

Considerations:

- usually $>> 1$ Mio. $h(x)/s$ on ordinary hardware
- assumption: password uses only small letters
- password length = 8

Login	Password
...	...
dog	$h(\text{bone})$
...	...

time needed:
$$\frac{26^8}{1\ 000\ 000 \cdot 60 \cdot 60} \approx 58h$$

- first countermeasures:
 - limit false attempts
- first password rules:
 - use a large alphabet (small and capitalised letters, numbers, specials)
 - use a long password

Remaining problems of password based authentication based one way functions

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- first password rules:

- use a large alphabet
 - (small, capitalised letters, numbers, specials)
 - time needed: $\frac{(26+26+10+30)^8}{1\ 000\ 000 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \cdot 24 \cdot 365.25} \approx 162a$
 - use a long password

Login	Password
...	...
dog	$h(\text{bone})$
...	...

- remaining possible attacks:

- increase in computation power
 - distributed approach
 - GPU
 - Moore's law
 - pre-computation:
 - attacker creates lockup table
 - search time (example above): $\text{Id}((26 + 26 + 10 + 30)^8) < 53 \text{ comparisons}$

Remaining problems of password based authentication based one way functions

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- remaining possible attack:

- pre-computation:

- attacker creates lockup table
 - search time (example above):
 $\lceil \lg((26 + 26 + 10 + 30)^8) \rceil < 53$ comparisons

- problem: storage space
 - Example:
 - size of MD5 hash: 128 bit
 - number of hashes: $(26 + 26 + 10 + 30)^8 = 5\ 132\ 188\ 731\ 375\ 616$
 - storage
 - space: $5\ 132\ 188\ 731\ 375\ 616 \cdot 128\ \text{bit} \approx 75\ 000\ \text{TByte}$
 - price: $\approx 2\ \text{Mio}\ \text{\euro}$
 - solution: storage space / computation tradeoff
 - Martin E. Hellman: “A Cryptanalytic Time – Memory Trade-Off”

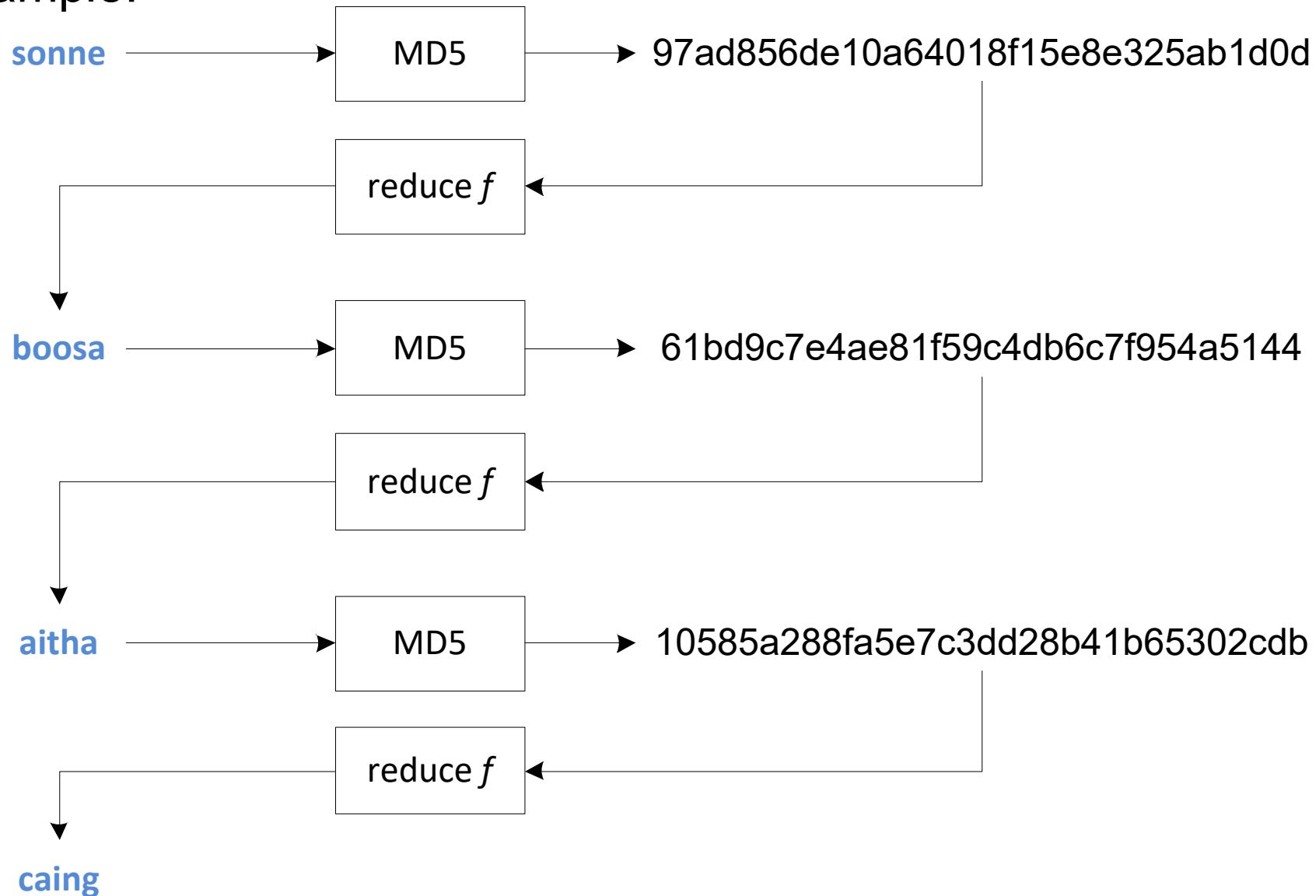
Login	Password
...	...
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...	...

Cryptanalytic Time – Memory Trade-Off

- main idea:
 - store only certain parts of the lookup table
 - regenerate the missing parts on demand
- requires “reduce” function f
 - $f: H \rightarrow P$ (H : set of hash values, P : set of passwords)
 - note: f is NOT the inverse of h
- general procedure:
 - calculate a chain of **hash** and **reduce** function calls
 - $p \rightarrow h() \rightarrow f() \rightarrow h() \rightarrow f() \rightarrow h() \dots \rightarrow f() \rightarrow p'$
 - store first and last value in a table
 - sort by the last value
 - length of chain influences Time – Memory trade-off

Cryptanalytic Time – Memory Trade-Off

- Example:



Cryptanalytic Time – Memory Trade-Off

- 2nd example
 - breaking of 4 digit PINs
 - $h(x) := (x \cdot 7807) \bmod 16157$
 - $f(x) := x \bmod 9000 + 1000$

- PIN-table:

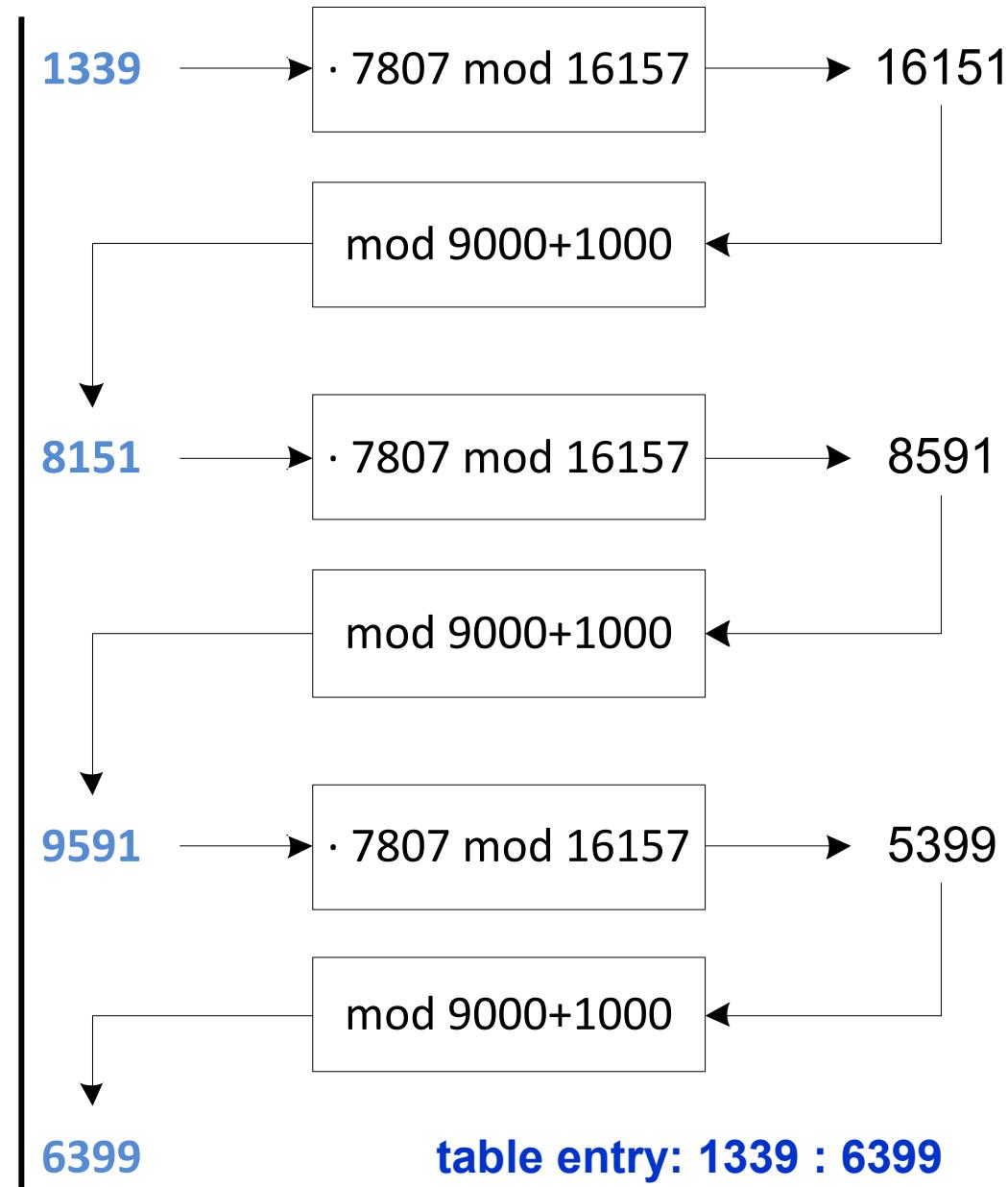
1309–9139–7018–**2139**

2439–9327–4447–**4493**

1084–4677–6676–**5207**

1339–8151–9591–**6399**

3128–8069–6697–**7584**



Cryptanalytic Time – Memory Trade-Off

- PIN-table:

2439–9327–4447–4493–**1003**

1084–4677–6676–5207–**1037**

3128–8069–6697–7584–**1040**

2824–9820–7932–3500–**4013**

1339–8151–9591–6399–**7706**

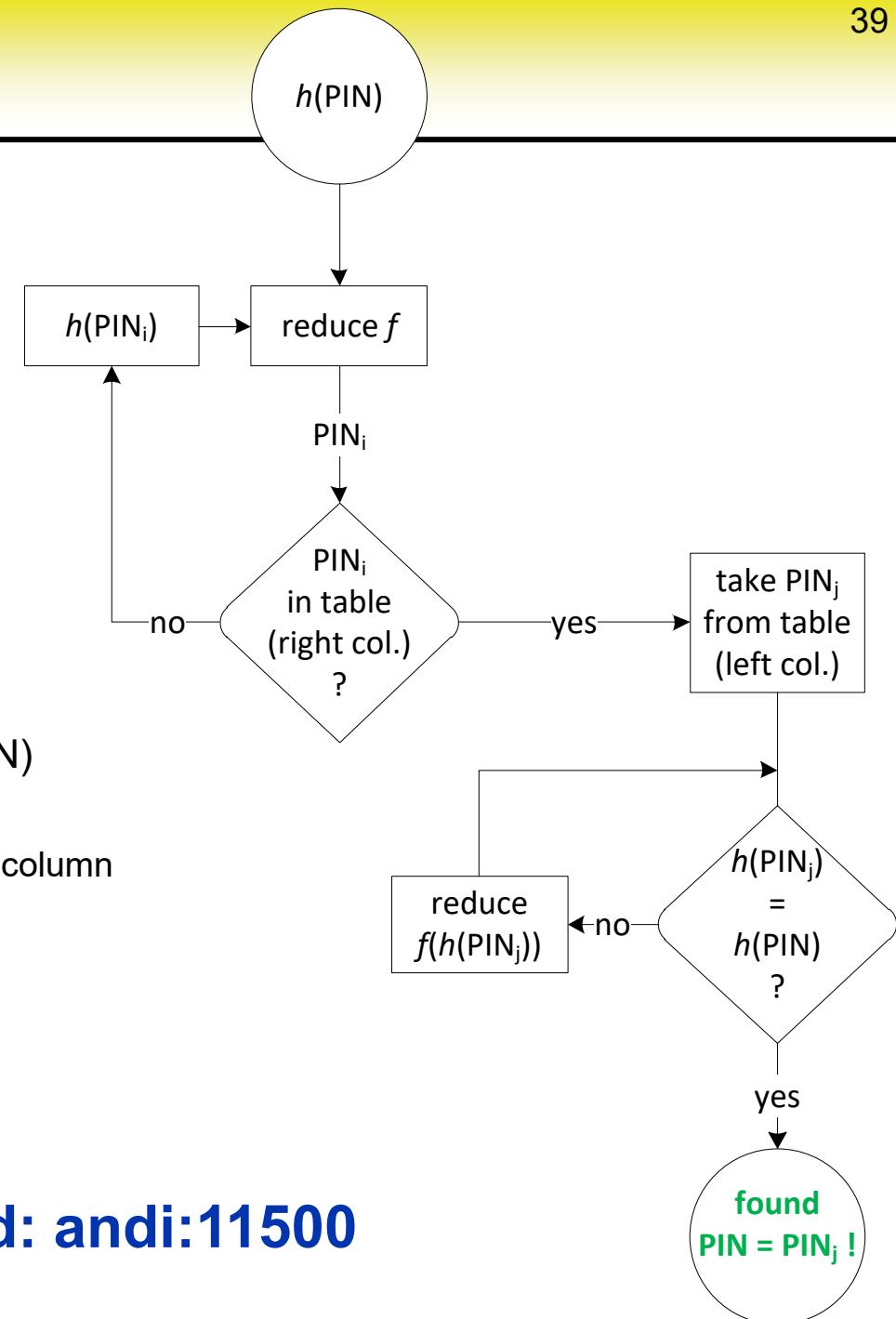
1309–9139–7018–2139–**9992**

- Breaking a PIN:

- Goal: find PIN for given hash value $h(\text{PIN})$
- Algorithm:
 - 1. hash / reduce until value is in the right column
 - 2. take left column value
 - 2. hash / reduce until PIN is found

- $h(x) := (x \cdot 7807) \bmod 16157$

- $f(x) := x \bmod 9000 + 1000$



Try to break Andi's password: andi:11500

Remaining problems of password based authentication based one way functions

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- remaining possible attack:

- pre-computation:

- attacker creates lockup table
 - search time (example above):
 $\lceil d((26 + 26 + 10 + 30)^8) \rceil < 53$ comparisons

- problem: storage space
 - Example:
 - size of MD5 hash: 128 bit
 - number of hashes: $(26 + 26 + 10 + 30)^8 = 5\ 132\ 188\ 731\ 375\ 616$
 - storage
 - space: $5\ 132\ 188\ 731\ 375\ 616 \cdot 128\ \text{bit} \approx 75\ 000\ \text{TByte}$
 - price: $\approx 2\ \text{Mio}\ \text{\euro}$
 - solution: storage space / computation tradeoff
 - Martin E. Hellman: “A Cryptanalytic Time – Memory Trade-Off”

- today: use the power of the Internet / Cloud
 - <http://www.freerainbowtables.com/>

Login	Password
...	...
dog	$h(\text{bone})$
...	...

Remaining problems of password based authentication based one way functions

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- remaining possible attack:
 - pre-computation
- countermeasure:
 - salt & pepper!
 - $h(x) \rightarrow h(\text{salt}, x) \rightarrow h(\text{salt}, f(x, \text{pepper}))$
 - salt:
 - long (e.g. 128 bit) random value
 - some part could be stored together with password (i.e. 104 bit)
 - some part could not be stored at all (i.e. 24 bit)
 - verification: iterate over all possible salt values
 - pepper:
 - random value
 - stored separate from password list
 - unique per system or per password
 - additional: repeated hashing
- ➔ pre-computation has to be done *for each possible salt & pepper*

Login	Password
...	...
dog	$h(\text{bone})$
...	...

Remaining problems of password based authentication based one way functions

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- remaining possible attack:
 - **dictionary attack**
 - problem: people do not chose passwords **randomly**
 - often names, words or predictable numbers are used
 - <http://www.whatsmypassword.com/the-top-500-worst-passwords-of-all-time>
 - attacker uses dictionaries for brute force attack
 - prominent program: *John the Ripper*
 - supports dictionary attacks and password patterns
- possible solutions:
 - enforce password rules
 - consider usability
 - pre-check passwords (e.g. using John)
 - train people to “generate” good passwords
 - Example: sentence → password
 - “This is the password I use for Google mail” → “Titplu4Gm”

Login	Password
...	...
dog	$h(\text{salt}, \text{bone})$
...	...

übliche Anforderung an Hashfunktion:

- möglichst effiziente Verarbeitung großer Datenmengen

Problem:

- fördert Effizienz von Brute-Force-Angriffen

Spezialfall Paßwörter:

- Eingabe typsicherweise klein (<512 bit)
 - gewisse Wartezeit für Login-Durchführung akzeptabel
 - ~ 1 Sekunde
- ➔ Paßwort-Hashfunktion muß nicht besonders effizient sein

Erschweren von Brute-Force-Angriffen:

- Paßwort-Hashfunktion **darf nicht effizient** implementierbar sein

Paßwort-Hashfunktion **darf nicht effizient** implementierbar sein

- Software-Implementierungen:
 - Berücksichtigung aktueller CPU-Fähigkeiten
 - Multi-Core / Multi-Threaded
 - SIMD / Vector Extensions (AVX512)
 - Krypto-Erweiterungen (AES / SHA Befehle)
 - Cache-Größen (L1, L2, L3 Cache)
 - Branch Prediction
 - ...
 - Berücksichtigung von verbreiteter „Spezial-Hardware“
 - Grafikkarten
- Hardware-Implementierungen
 - FPGA
 - spezial ASICs
 - Bitcoin-Mining
- zukunftsfähig
 - leichte Anpassung (Parametrisierung) an zukünftige (Hardware)-Verbesserungen

Praktische Umsetzungen

- **bcrypt**
 - Niels Provos, David Mazières: „A Future-Adaptable Password Scheme“, USENIX, 1999
 - basiert auf Blowfish
 - symmetrische Blockchiffre

```
round_keys=EksBlowfishSetup(cost, salt, input) // ineffizient!
hash="OrpheanBeholderScryDoubt" // 3 x 64-bit blocks
loop (64)
{
    hash=Blowfish_ECB(round_keys,hash)
}
```

- guter Schutz gegen Software / GPU basierte Brute-Force-Angriffe
- schlechter Schutz gegen ASIC-basierte Brute-Force-Angriffe



Praktische Umsetzungen

- **PBKDF2** (Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2)
 - ursprünglich in RSA Laboratories PKCS#5-Standard
 - gedacht für Ableitung symmetrischer Schlüssel aus Paßwort
 - übernommen als RFC 2898
 - anerkannt vom NIST in SP 800-132 (Dezember 2010)
 - $h = \text{PBKDF2}(\text{passwd}, \text{salt}, \text{iterations})$

```
{  
    h=Hash(passwd||salt||iterations);  
    loop(iterations-1)  
    {  
        h=h XOR Hash(passwd||h);  
    }  
    return h;  
}
```

- guter Schutz gegen CPU-basierte Software Brute-Force-Angriffe
- schlechter Schutz gegen ASIC/FPGA/GPU-basierte Brute-Force-Angriffe

- $h = \text{PBKDF2}(\text{passwd}, \text{salt}, \text{iterations})$

```
{  
    i=0  
    h[i++]=Hash(passwd||salt||iterations);  
    loop(iterations-1)  
    {  
        h[i+1]=h[i] XOR Hash(passwd||h[i]);  
        i++;  
    }  
    sort(h[]);  
    i=0;  
    loop(iterations/2)  
    {  
        res=res + h[i] * h[i+1];  
        i+=2;  
    }  
    return res;  
}
```

Warning: Hand crafted crypto!
- unverified -



Praktische Umsetzungen

- **scrypt**
 - Colin Percival: "Stronger Key Derivation Via Sequential Memory-Hard Functions", 2009
 - veröffentlicht in RFC 7914
 - Ziel: Hardware-Implementierung kostspielig machen
 - Lösungsansatz:
 - Speicherbedarf für effiziente Umsetzung stark erhöhen
 - Umsetzung:
 - Algorithmus benötigt großen Vektor pseudozufälliger Elemente, auf die in pseudozufälliger Reihenfolge zugegriffen wird
 - Kosten parameterisierbar



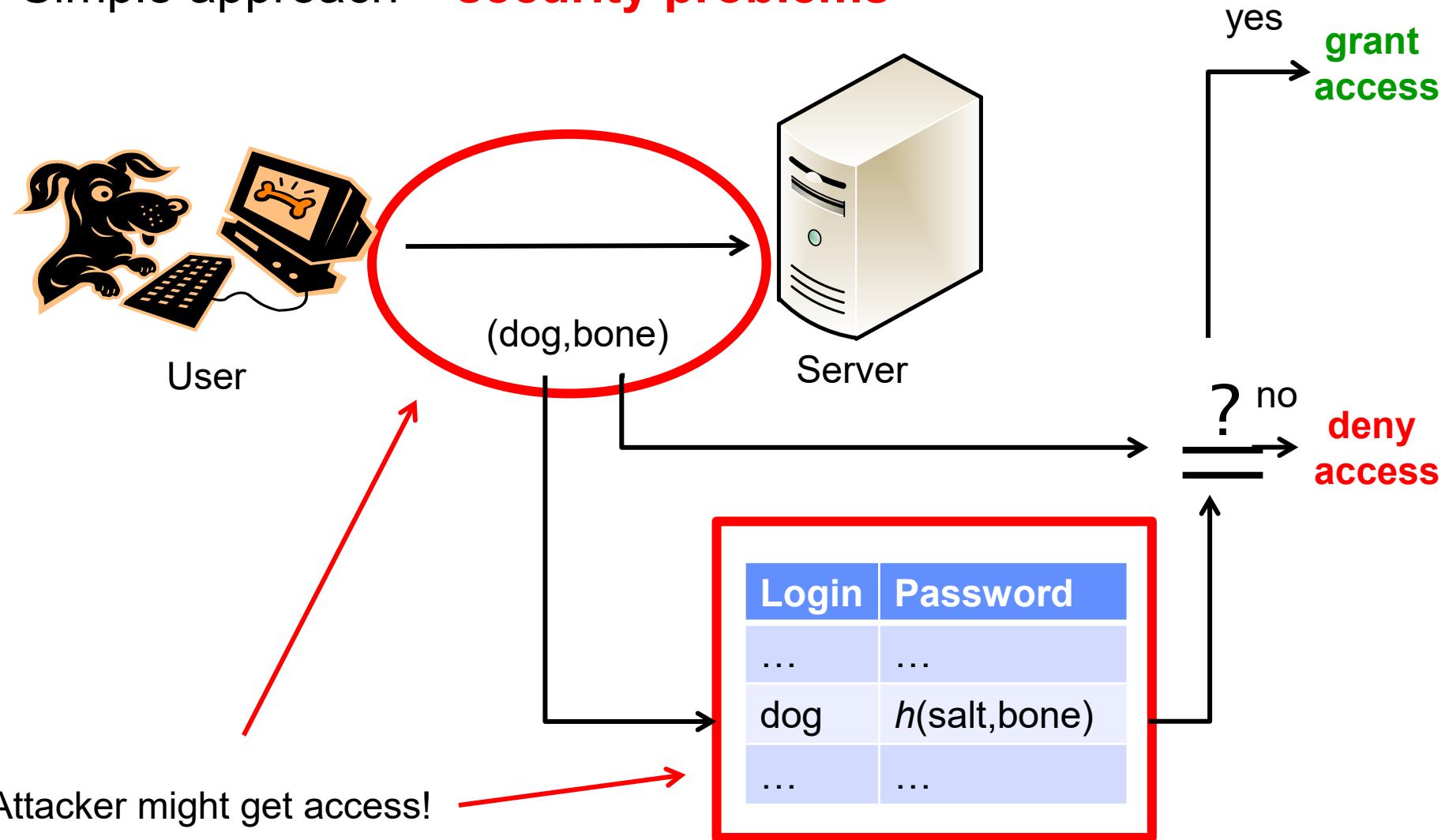
Praktische Umsetzungen

- **Argon2**

- Alex Biryukov, Daniel Dinu, Dmitry Khovratovich: "Argon2: the memory-hard function for password hashing and other applications", 2015
- Sieger der Password Hashing Competition (PHC)
 - Community getriebener Wettbewerb (2013-2015)
- ähnliche Ziele / Überlegungen wie scrypt
- bisher wenige bekannte Kryptanalyse

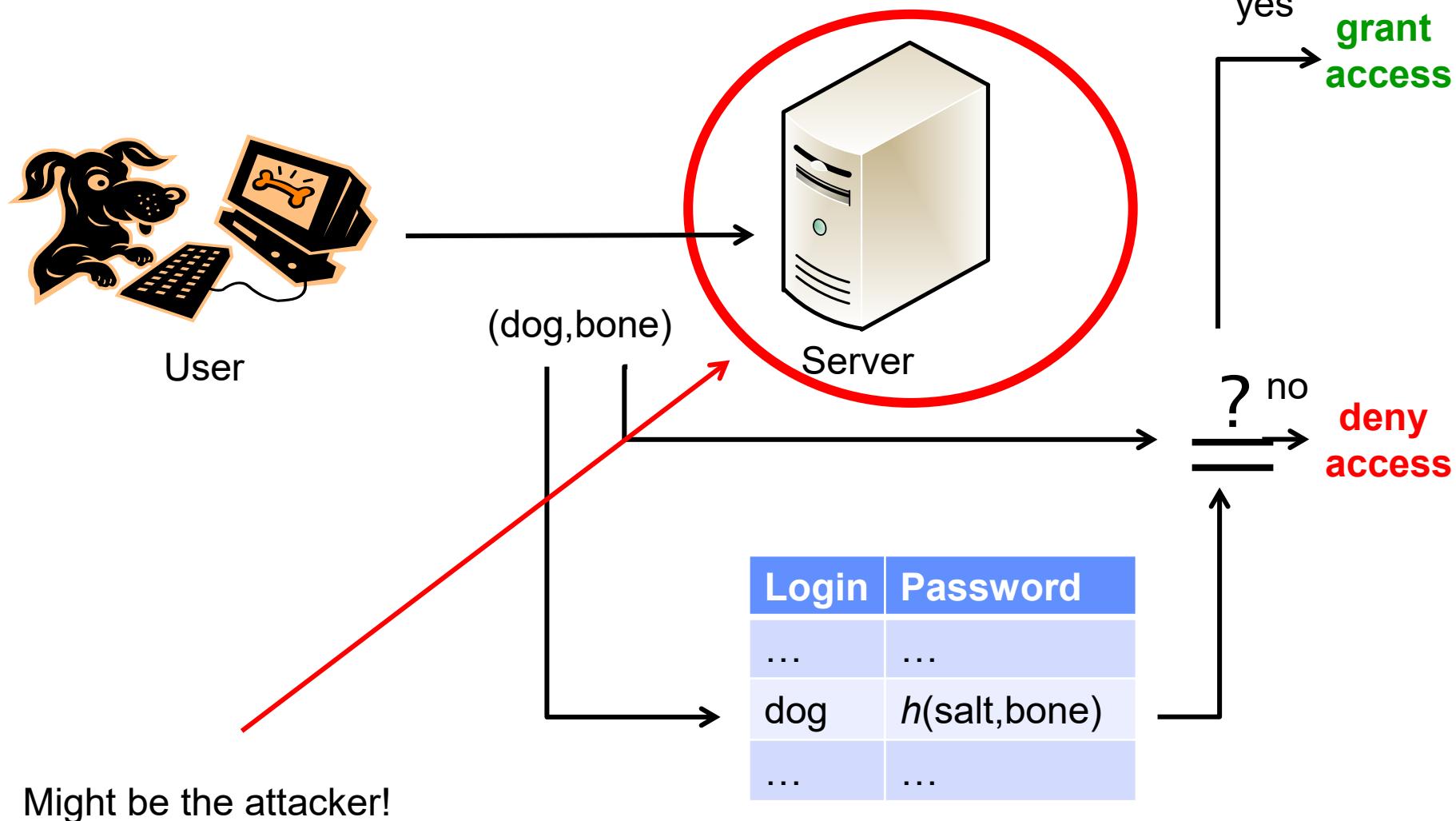
Password based authentication

- Simple approach – **security problems**



Password based authentication

- Simple approach – **security problems**



The Server as Attacker

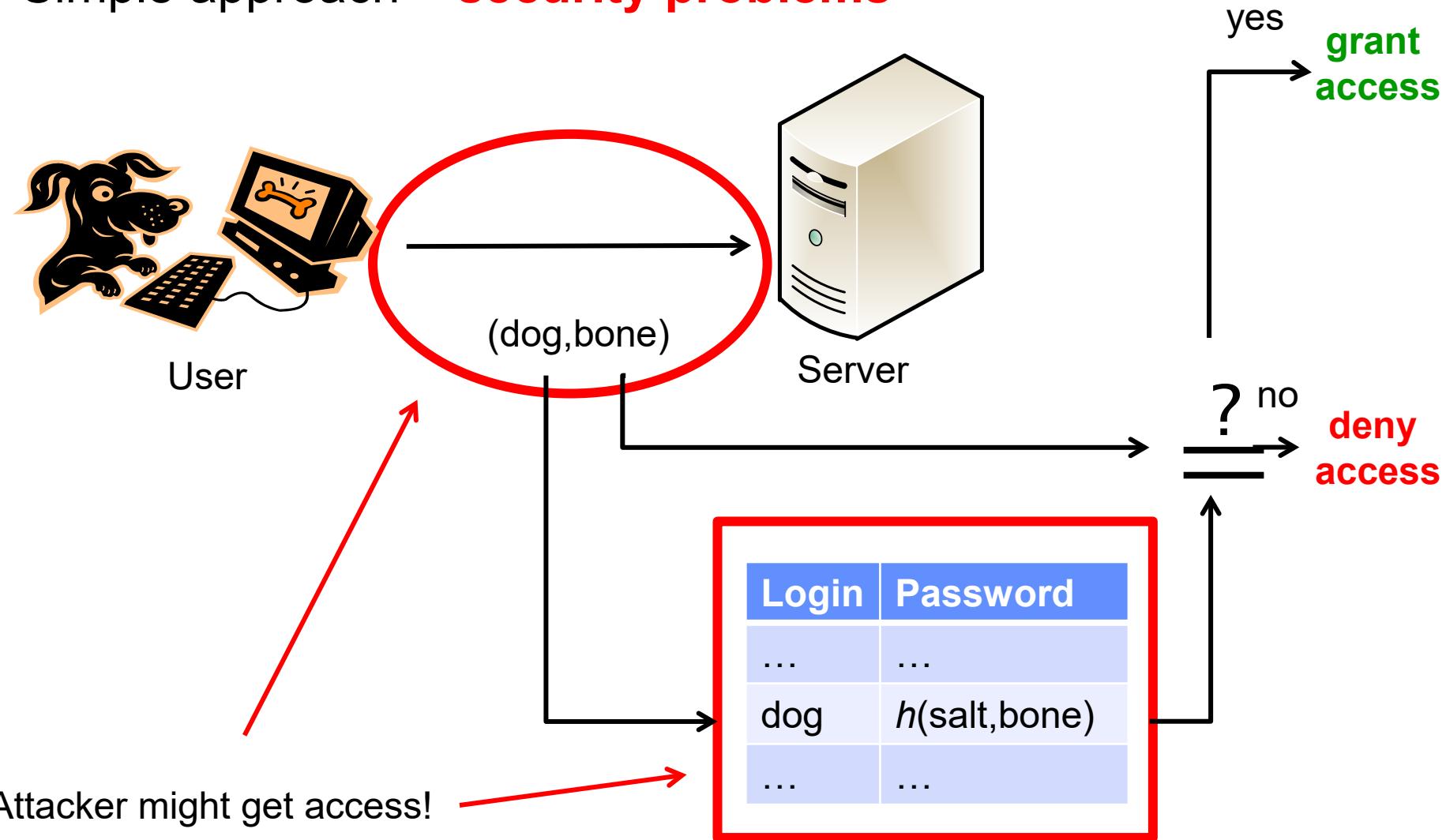
City Whistler

- ... a new Web 2.0 service
 - ... for people which like city journeys
 - ... find cool cities and places like shops, restaurants, hotels etc.
 - ... information from globe-trotters for globe-trotters
 - ... they can share their knowledge after **secure login**
 - So that's wrong?
- ➔ It collects (username,password) and tries to login into other popular services like Gmail, Twitter, eBay, Amazon etc.

password rule: never “reuse” passwords!

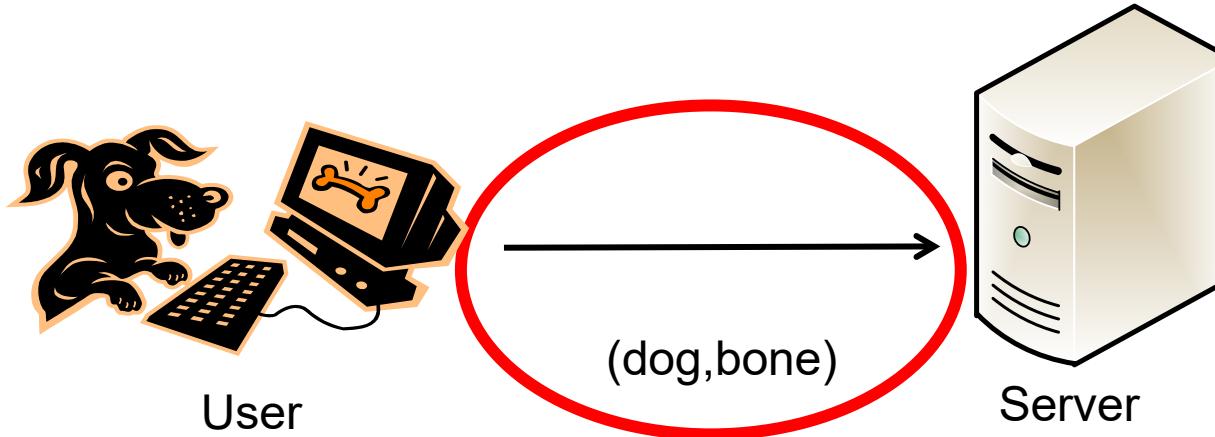
Password based authentication

- Simple approach – **security problems**



Password based authentication

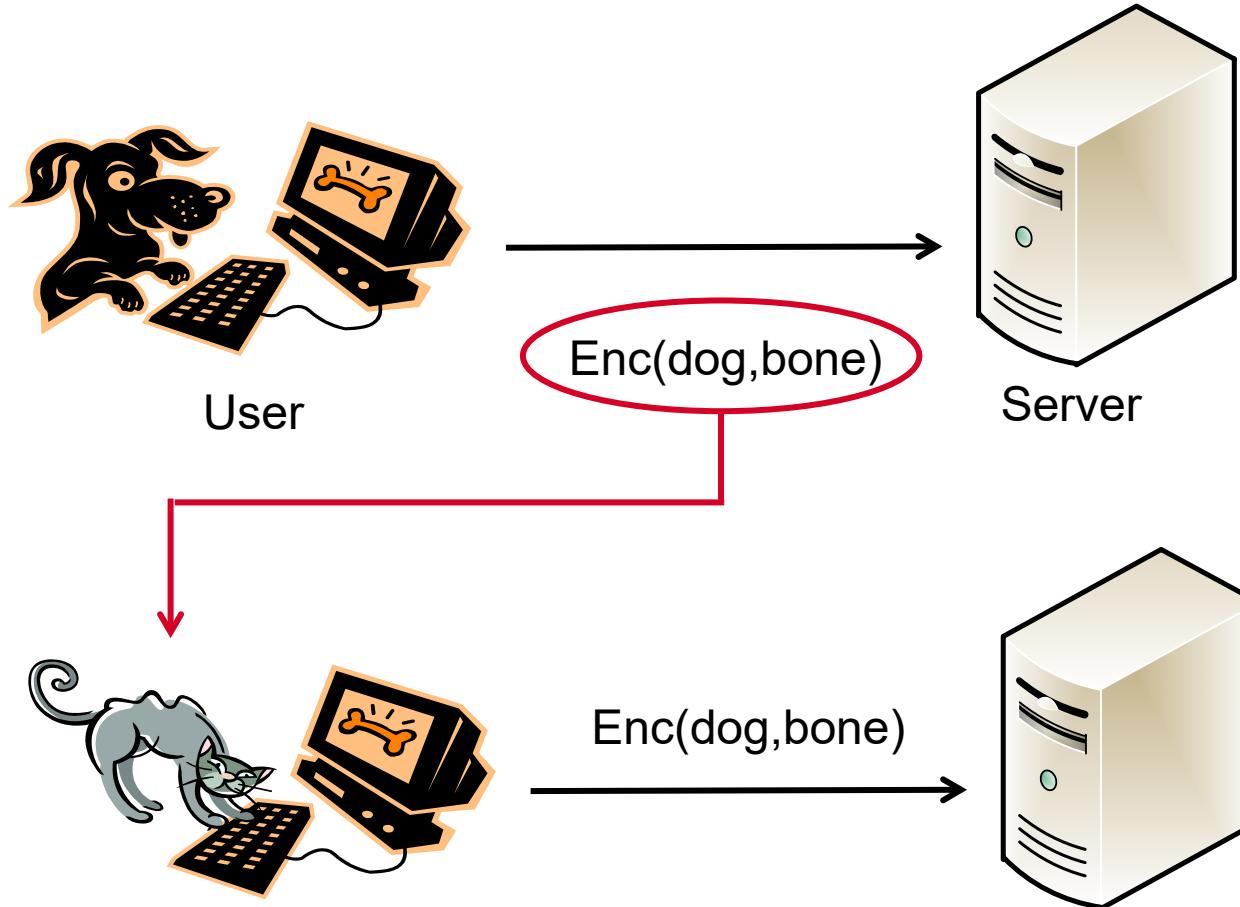
- **security problems**



- possible solution:
 - encrypt communication
- remaining problems:
 - not always possible
 - replay attack

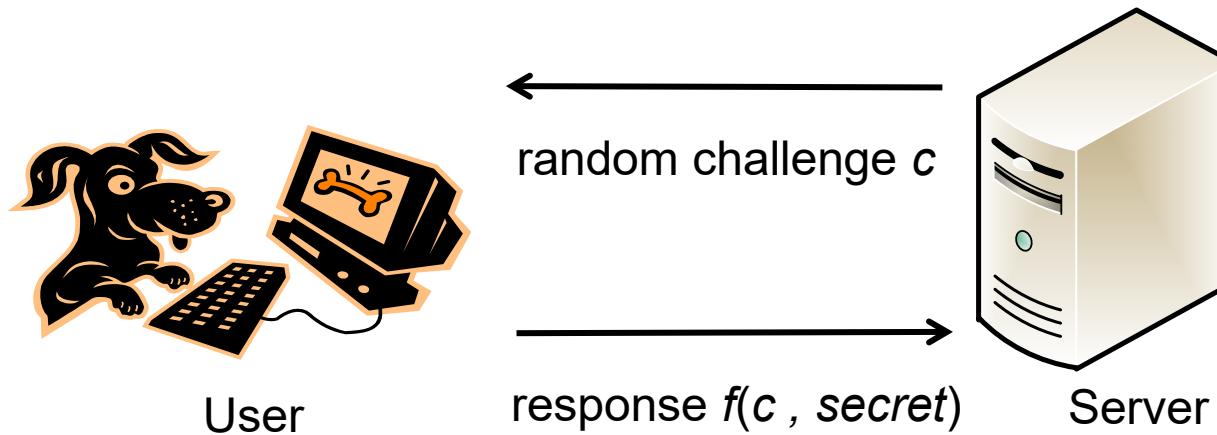
Password based authentication

- **security problem – replay attack**



Password based authentication

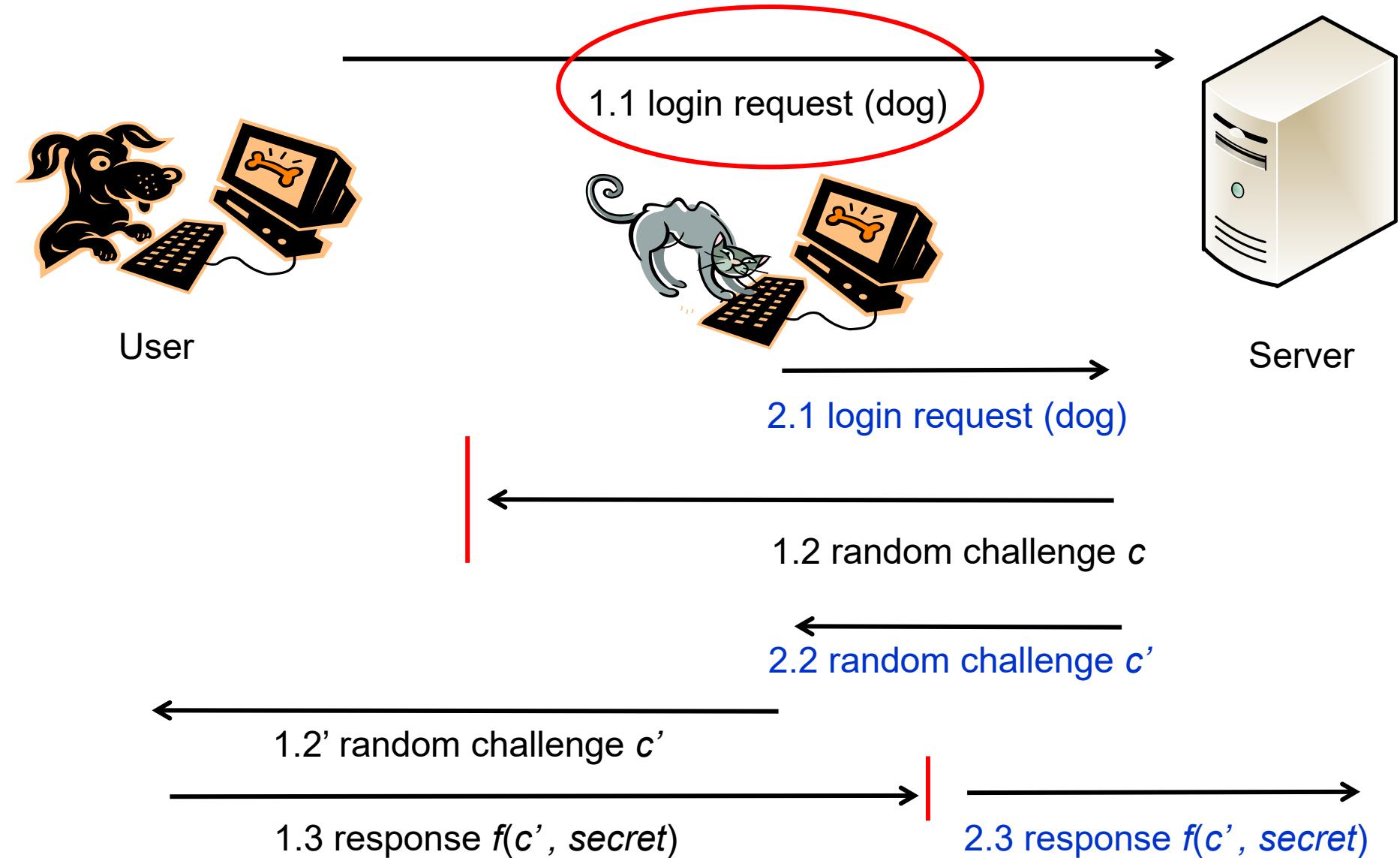
- **security problem** – replay attack
- **possible solution: challenge-response protocol**



- tries to ensure *freshness*
- remaining problems:
 - Man-in-the-middle attacks
 - parallel protocol runs

Password based authentication

- **security problem – MITM / parallel protocol runs**

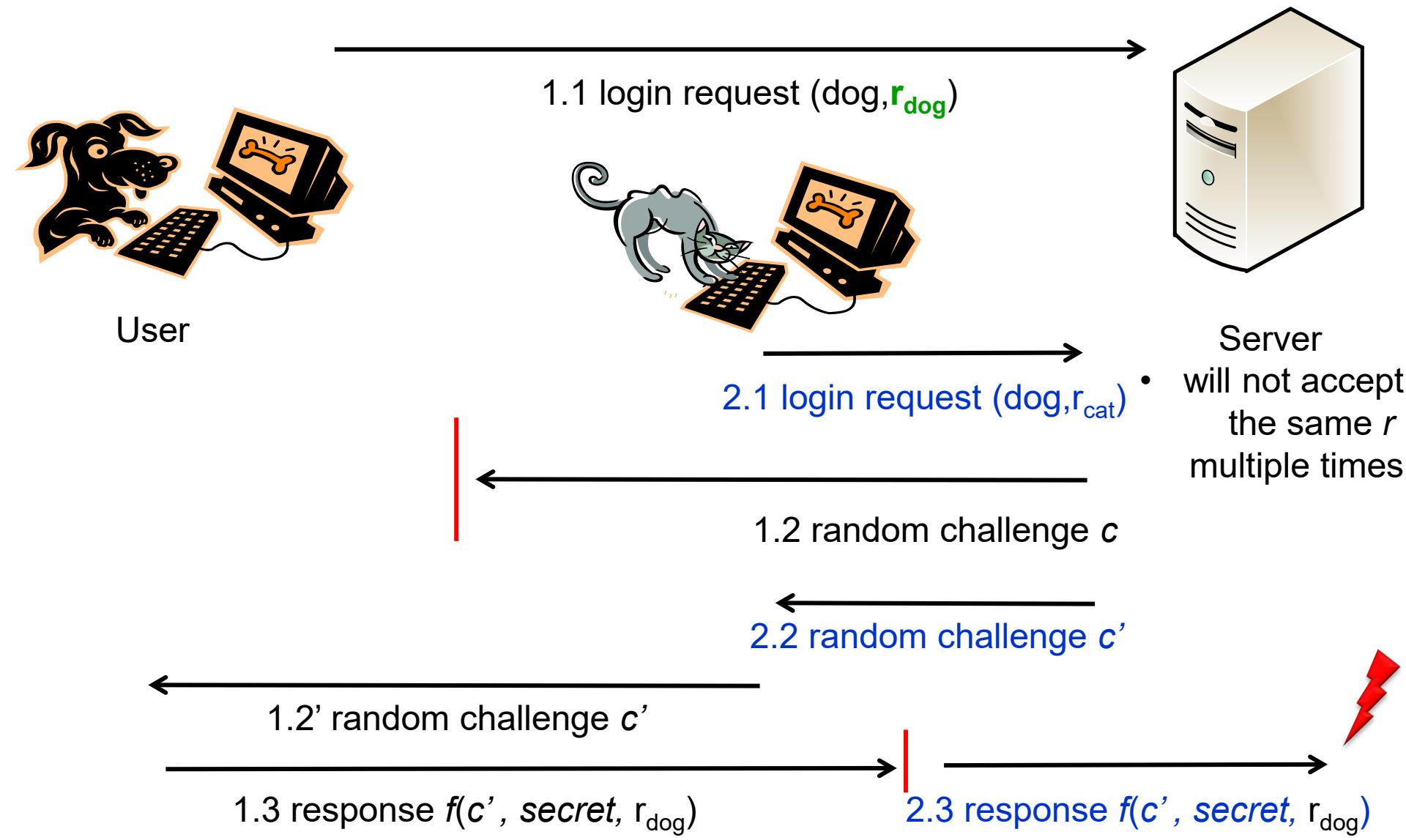


Password based authentication

- **security problem** – MITM / parallel protocol runs
- **possible solutions:**
 - disallow parallel login protocol runs for the same user
 - make protocol runs distinguishable

Password based authentication

- possible solution: distinguishable protocol runs



Password based authentication

- **security problem** – MITM / parallel protocol runs
- **possible solutions:**
 - disallow parallel login protocol runs for the same user
 - make protocol runs distinguishable
- remaining security problems:
 - ...

(ok I will stop here – if you are interested in many more problems / solutions I recommend: Colin Boyd, Anish Mathuria: “Protocols for Authentication and Key Establishment”, Springer, 2003.)

Password based authentication

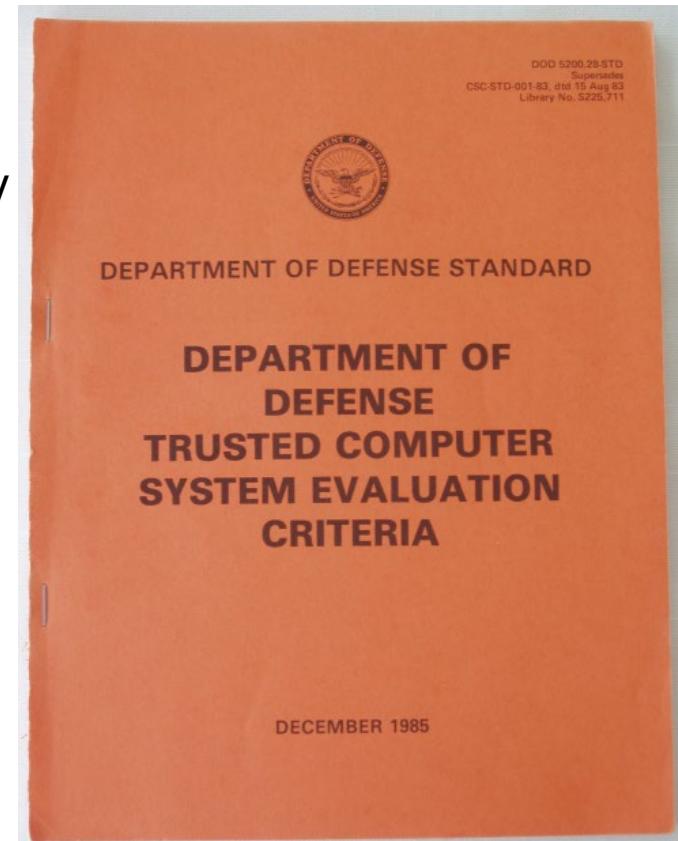
- **(non protocol related) security problems:**

- phising, i.e. faked UI for entering secret information
- today: mostly Internet based attacks
- but: local attacks possible as well
 - faked login / lock screen
 - solution: “trusted path” / Secure Attention Key

3.2.2.1.1 The TCB [Trusted Computing Base] shall support a trusted communication path between itself and user for initial login and authentication. Communications via this path shall be initiated exclusively by a user.

[Department of Defense: “Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria”, CSC-STD-001-83, 15. August 1983 – called “Orange Book”]

- well known implementations:
 - Windows: Ctrl+Alt+Del
 - Linux: Ctrl+Alt+Pause
 - could be freely chosen in principle



[<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Orange-book-small.PNG>]

One time password

- One Time Password
 - only used to authenticate a single transaction
- Advantage
 - abuse of OTP becomes harder for the attacker
- Implementations
 - list of OTPs
 - known from online banking: TAN, iTAN
 - on the fly generated and transmitted over a second channel
 - mTAN
 - time-synchronized (hardware) tokens:
 - token knows a secret s
 - $\text{OTP} = f(s, \text{time})$
 - hash chain based

One time password

- OTP Implementations
 - hash chain based
 - Leslie Lamport: “Password Authentication with Insecure Communication”
 - users generates hash chain:
 - $h^n(\dots h^3(h^2(h^1(\text{password}))))$
 - users sends $\textcolor{green}{h^n()}$ as his “password” during register procedure
 - next login user sends $\textcolor{blue}{h^{n-1}()}$
 - server verifies: $h(\textcolor{blue}{h^{n-1}()})) = \textcolor{green}{h^n()}$
 - server now stores: $\textcolor{blue}{h^{n-1}()}$

Brute-Force im Bereich Paßwörter

Praxis



Burp Suite (<https://portswigger.net/burp/>)

- Java-basiert
- sieht sich selbst als Test-Plattform für Web-basierte Anwendungen
- → kann als Brute-Force-Werkzeug verwendet werden, kann aber wesentlich mehr
- arbeitet als Proxy
- → Analyse / Veränderung des Datenverkehrs zwischen Client (Browser) und (Web-)Server
 - Crawler
 - Schwachstellen-Scanner: automatisierte Tests auf bekannte Schwachstellen
 - Skript gesteuerte Anfrage-Generierung basierend auf abgefangenen Anfragen
- kommerzielles Produkt
- eingeschränkte, kostenfreie Version erhältlich
 - kein Speichern möglich
 - Brute-Force: künstliche Verzögerung

Schritte:

- Login Seite aufrufen
 - hilfreiches Firefox-Addon: Foxy Proxy
- relevante Parameter im HTTP-Datenverkehr identifizieren
- automatisierte Anfragen Durchführen
 - Word-Listen
 - Paßwort-Generierung



Burp Suite Free Edition v1.7.06 - Temporary Project

Burp Intruder Repeater Window Help

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project options User options Alerts

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Request to http://127.0.0.1:9080

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action

Raw Headers Hex

```
GET /example1/index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:9080
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: de,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
DNT: 1
Connection: close
If-Modified-Since: Fri, 28 Oct 2016 13:06:16 GMT
If-None-Match: "325-53fec8605dlcb-gzip"
```

Type a search term 0 matches

Burp Suite Free Edition v1.7.06 - Temporary Project

Burp Intruder Repeater Window Help

Target Proxy Spider Scanner Intruder Repeater Sequencer Decoder Comparer Extender Project options User options Alerts

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Options

Request to http://127.0.0.1:9080

Forward Drop Intercept is on Action

Raw Params Headers Hex

GET /example1/access.php?username=test1&credential=test2 HTTP/1.1

Host: 127.0.0.1:9080

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.3; WOW64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Language: de,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

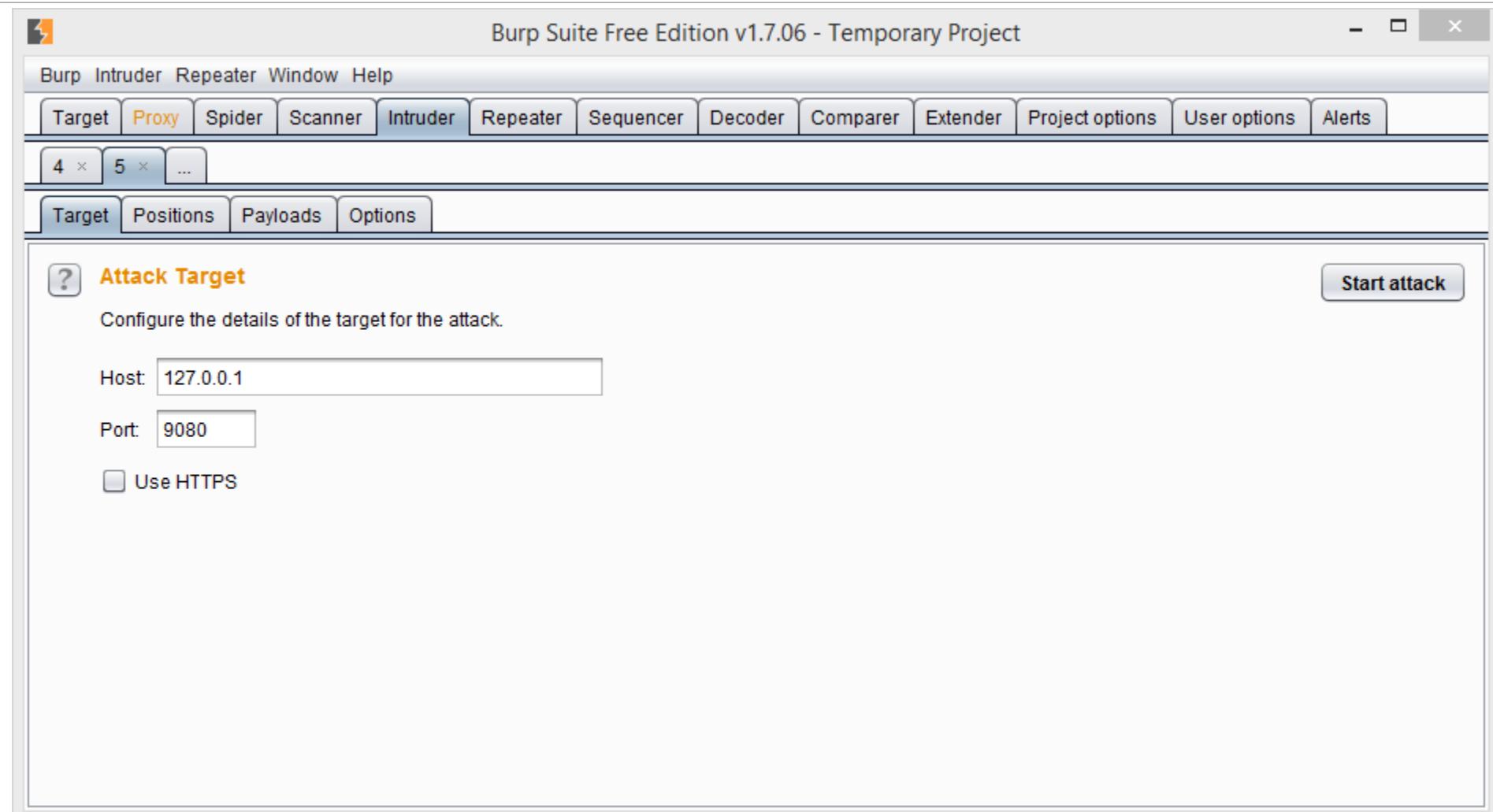
DNT: 1

Referer: http://127.0.0.1:9080/example1/index.html

Connection: close

? < + > Type a search term 0 matches

Action → Send to Intruder



The screenshot shows the Burp Suite Free Edition interface. The title bar reads "Burp Suite Free Edition v1.7.06 - Temporary Project". The menu bar includes "Burp", "Intruder", "Repeater", "Window", and "Help". The top toolbar has tabs for "Target" (selected), "Proxy", "Spider", "Scanner", "Intruder", "Repeater", "Sequencer", "Decoder", "Comparer", "Extender", "Project options", "User options", and "Alerts". Below the toolbar are buttons for "4", "5", and "...". The main content area has tabs for "Target" (selected), "Positions", "Payloads", and "Options". A sub-section titled "Attack Target" contains fields for "Host" (127.0.0.1) and "Port" (9080), and a checkbox for "Use HTTPS". A "Start attack" button is located in the top right of this section.

zu testende Parameter und Parameterwerte festlegen

ZAP: OWASP Zed Attack Proxy Project

- OWASP: Open Web Application Security Project
 - <https://www.owasp.org>
 - Gemeinschaft von an Sicherheit von Web-Anwendungen Interessierter
 - stellt Anleitungen, Dokumente, Werkzeuge, Praxisberichte etc. zur freien Verfügung
- Proxy
- Java-basiert
- Open Source
- ähnlicher Funktionsumfang wie Burp
- Werkzeug für Brute-Force-Angriffe: Fuzzer

- <https://github.com/vanhauser-thc/thc-hydra>
- Paßwort-Brute-Force-Werkzeug
 - online Paßwort-Brechen
- Kommandozeilen-Werkzeug
 - grafische Benutzungsoberfläche vorhanden
- Vielzahl an unterstützten Protokollen
 - 51 eingebaut
 - erweiterbar
- programmiert in C
- Open Source



```
>hydra -U http-get-form
```

Hilfstext zur Benutzung von hydra im Falle von HTTP-GET übertragenen Login-Formularen

Syntax: <url>:<form parameters>:<condition string>

Examples:

```
"/login.php:user=^USER^&pass=^PASS^:incorrect"
```

```
>hydra -L usernames.txt -p test 192.168.1.10 http-get-form
  "/example1/access.php:username=^USER^&credential=^PASS^:User"
```

```
>hydra -l root -P passwords.txt 192.168.1.10 http-get-form
  "/example1/access.php:username=^USER^&credential=^PASS^:fail"
```

- <http://www.openwall.com/john/>
- Zweck: offline Paßwort brechen
 - Wörterbuch-Angriffe
 - Regel-basierte Paßwortgenerierung
 - eingebaute Heuristiken
 - (mächtige) Beschreibungssprache für eigene Regeln
 - frei programmierbare Paßwortgenerierung
 - C ähnliche Sprache
- drei Versionen
 - kommerzielle Pro-Version
 - Open Source Version
 - Community-Version – enthält viele Zusatzpakete, aber weniger getestet

- Milliarden von Paßwortdatensätzen sind im Internet auffindbar
- Vielzahl an Web-Seiten / Online-Diensten, die Paßwörter zu verschiedenen Hash-basierten Authentifizierungsmechanismen liefern
 - <https://crackstation.net/>
 - <https://hashcrack.org/>
- Rainbow-Tables zum Download
 - <http://project-rainbowcrack.com/table.htm>
- Überprüfung bzgl. Sicherheitsleaks
 - <https://sec.hpi.uni-potsdam.de/leak-checker/search>
 - <https://haveibeenpwned.com/>

$$h(x) := (x \cdot 7807) \bmod 16157$$

$$f(x) := x \bmod 9000 + 1000$$

andi:11500

