

ステータス: New 優先度: 通常 担当者: カテゴリ: Accounts / authentication_7 対象バージョン: Redmineorg_URL: https://www.redmine.org/issues/24520 category_id: 7 version_id: 0 issue_org_id: 24520 author_id: 163201 assigned_to_id: 0 comments: 1	開始日: 2022/05/09 期日: 進捗率: 0% 予定工数: 0.00時間 作業時間: 0.00時間 status_id: 1 tracker_id: 2 plus1: 0 affected_version: closed_on: affected_version_id:
説明 h2. Introduction Currently the hashing algorithm used is: @SHA1@ [0]. I suggest to use a more secure (computationally expensive) algorithm to store the password. Some alternative algorithms to use: • @bcrypt@ with reasonable iteration count. • @scrypt@. h2. Drawbacks The only drawback I can think of is the migration of the database to use the new algorithm. I'm thinking about using this approach to fix this issue: Let's call the new secure hashing algorithm: @H@. • The salt will be kept in the database. • Foreach user in the database, replace the hashed password: @SHA1(\$salt.\$plain_password)@ with @H(SHA1(\$salt.\$plain_password)@. • The algorithm @H(SHA1(\$salt.\$plain_password)@ will be used from now when creating a new users/resetting a new password ... h2. Why is @SHA1@ insecure ? When I say <u>insecure</u> I'm not talking about the collision ratio. I'm referencing that it's easy (fast) to compute. Example: Using hashcat[1] v3.10 with GPU: R9 290X (+10Mhz) - AMDGPU-pro 16.40[2], It's able to compute: • 4,102,360,845 @sha1@ hash per second. • 94,960 @scrypt@ hash per second. • 12,070 @bcrypt@ hash per second (cost of 10 iirc). Thoughts ? [0] https://github.com/redmine/redmine/blob/master/app/models/user.rb#L840 [1] https://hashcat.net/ [2] https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1B1S_t1Z0KsqByH3pNkYUM-RCFMu860nlfSsYEqOoqco/edit#gid=1591672380	
journals	
related_issues	
relates,New,36056,Update password hash function	

履歴

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- カテゴリ を Accounts / authentication_7 にセット