成空分析-從古典密碼學到現代密碼學

資訊安全人才培育計畫

Hacking Weekend

MyFirstCTF Training

HASH 攻擊

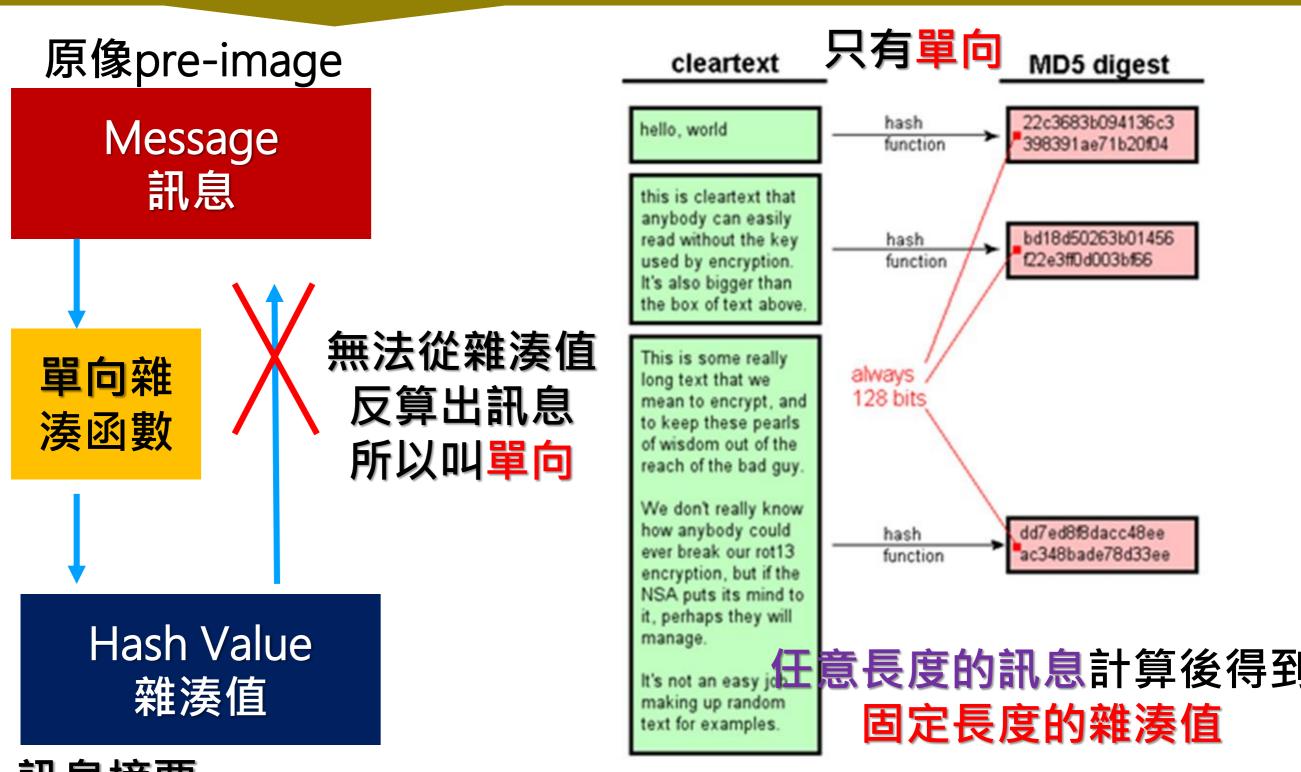
By 外星人



HASH 單向雜湊函數

HASH 單向雜湊函數

訊息摘要函數message digest function 密碼雜湊函數cryptographic hash function



訊息摘要message digest

http://www.unixwiz.net/techtips/iguide-

著名的Hash function

[這些演算法及其不同程式的實作(python,c/c++,ruby,...) →上大學在學]

MD4	✓ Rivest(1990) 雜湊值的長度為128 位元(RFC 1186 ,修改版RFC 1320) ✓ Dobbeertin 發現了MD4 雜湊值的碰撞方法,所以並不安全。
MD5	✓ Rivest (1991) 雜湊值的長度為128 位元(RFC I321) ✓ MD5 的強碰撞抵抗性已經被破解
SHA-1	□ NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) □ 雜湊值的長度為160 位元 □ 1993 年美國發表 FIPS PUB 180 稱為SHA □ 1995 年發表的修改版FIPS PUB 180-1 稱作SHA-1 □ 2005 年SHA-I 的強碰撞抵抗性被破解
SHA-2	◆ NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) ◆ SHA-256、SHA-384、SHA-512 雜湊值的長度分別是256 位元、384 位元、512 位元。這些單向雜湊函數統稱為SHA-2 ◆ 訊息的長度有限制(SHA-256 是不超過264 位元,SHA-384 與SHA-512 是不超過2128 位元) ◆ 這些SHA-2單向雜湊函數與SHA-1 公開為FIPS PUB 180-2(2002年)
RIPEMD- 160	European Union PIPE 計畫設計出的RIPEMD RIPEMD-160是RIPEMD修訂版,雜湊值長度為160 位元 Hans Dobbertin、Antoon Bosselaers、Bart Preneel(1996) 還有RIPEMD-128、RIPEMD-256、RIPEMD-320 等版本 RIPE MD 的強碰撞抵抗性在2004 年被破解,但是RIPEMD-160 還未被破解 比特幣使用RIPEMD-160
SHA-3	NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) 2007 2012(KECCAK 演算法) SHA-3 在2015年8月5日由 NIST 通過 FIPS 202 正式發表

https://www.openfoundry.org/en/tech-column/8608-opensource-security-algorithm-tool-openssl1-basic-function-and-hash-algorithms-

Hashing with openss

OpenSSL 支援常見的雜湊演算法 (Hash algorithms),如 MD5, SHA1, SHA256 等。

1.列出所有支援的雜湊演算法→openssl dgst -help

-md5	to use the md5 message digest algorithm (default)
-md4	to use the md4 message digest algorithm
-md2	to use the md2 message digest algorithm
-sha1	to use the sha1 message digest algorithm
-sha	to use the sha message digest algorithm
-sha224	to use the sha224 message digest algorithm
-sha256	to use the sha256 message digest algorithm
-sha384	to use the sha384 message digest algorithm
-sha512	to use the sha512 message digest algorithm
-mdc2	to use the mdc2 message digest algorithm
-ripemd160	to use the ripemd160 message digest algorithm

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Hashing with openssl

2.計算與驗證檔案的md5 hash

echo 'HappyHackingDay' > test.txt

openssl dgst -md5 -c test.txt

計算檔案的md5 hash

→MD5(test.txt) = 79:50:86:fd:74:d8:48:fe:7b:de:d8:77:10:a1:20:b4

md5sum test.txt

驗證檔案的md5 hash

→795086fd74d848fe7bded87710a120b4 test.txt

https://www.openfoundry.org/en/tech-column/8608-opensource-security-algorithm-tool-openssl1-basic-function-and-hash-algorithms-

Hashing with openssl

3.計算與驗證檔案的SHA1 hash

openssl dgst -sha1 -c test.txt

計算檔案的SHA1 hash

→SHA1(test.txt) = 64:56:39:fe:1d:f6:40:25:c9:1e:69:43:3b:d5:aa:b3:b2:87:2b:82

shasum test.txt

驗證檔案的SHA1 hash

→ 645639fe1df64025c91e69433bd5aab3b2872b82 test.txt

Hashing with python

每一個程式語言(Python/ruby)幾乎都有Hash運算的相關模組

使用Hashlib模組

https://docs.python.org/2/library/hashlib.html

import hashlib

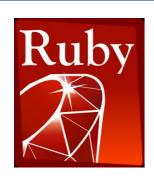
a = 'HappyCTFP{It is FUN hashing with python hashlib}'

print hashlib.md5(a).hexdigest()
print hashlib.sha1(a).hexdigest()
print hashlib.sha224(a).hexdigest()
print hashlib.sha256(a).hexdigest()
print hashlib.sha384(a).hexdigest()
print hashlib.sha512(a).hexdigest()

2df8404191835aef870ee32ae6870317 fb2f51e7f2973bfed59218a1c446b9571ff3ac9d

cf526656fe98363230e603a8f975c623a288e183839103041392c9e1 bc395528e192147f03915733e47b89f8afe632404a559132a2236502b1afba71

Hashing with ruby



gedit ruby_hash.rb

chmod +x ruby_hash.rb

#!/usr/bin/ruby -w

require 'digest'

puts Digest::SHA256.hexdigest "Hello World"

puts Digest::SHA256.hexdigest "Hello MWorld"

puts Digest::MD5.hexdigest "Hello World"

puts Digest::MD5.hexdigest "Hello MWorld"

只差一個字母,hash後完全不同

a591a6d40bf420404a011733cfb7b190d62c65bf0bcda32b57b277d9ad9f146e

dad0dd87b309c3d8b364541f2a69bdb347832ccec172ac8ebfa0f02945d9172d

b10a8db164e0754105b7a99be72e3fe5

2ad6f329c9f3a968941a38affa0af2fe

./ruby_hash.rb