I am open to ways to improve this application, please email me.

Visual Basic 6.0 with Service Pack 6 runtime files required.
To obtain required files (VBRun60sp6.exe):
http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyId=7B9BA261-7A9C-43E7-9117-F67307FFB3C

VBRun60sp6.exe installs Visual Basic 6.0 SP6 run-time files. http://support.microsoft.com/kb/290887

This software has been tested on Windows XP SP3 64-bit through Windows 10. Windows XP 32-bit, 9x, 2000 and NT4 are no longer supported.

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### REFERENCE:

The Cryptography API, or How to Keep a Secret http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms867086.aspx

CryptoAPI Cryptographic Service Providers
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb931357(VS.85).aspx

SHA-2 support on MS Windows Paraphrasing: Regarding SHA-224 support, SHA-224 offers less security than SHA-256 but takes the same amount of resources. Also SHA-224 is not generally used by protocols and applications. The NSA's (National Security Agency) Suite B standards also does not include it. Microsoft has no plans to add it to future versions of their Cryptographic Service Providers (CSP).

http://blogs.msdn.com/b/alejacma/archive/2009/01/23/sha-2-support-on-windows-xp.aspx

NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)
FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication)
SP (Special Publications)
http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsFIPS.html

FIPS 180-2 (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication) dated 1-Aug-2002, with Change Notice 1, dated 25-Feb-2004 http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips180-2/FIPS180-2\_changenotice.pdf

FIPS 180-3 (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication)

Page: 1

dated Oct-2008 (supercedes FIPS 180-2)
http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips180-3/fips180-3\_final.pdf

FIPS 180-4 (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication) dated Mar-2012 (Supercedes FIPS-180-3) http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips180-4/fips-180-4.pdf

Examples of the implementation of the secure hash algorithms SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512, SHA-512/224 and SHA-512/256, can be found at: http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/ST/toolkit/examples.html http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/ST/toolkit/documents/Examples/SHA2\_Additional.pdf

Aaron Gifford's additional test vectors http://www.adq.us/computers/sha.html

Guidelines for Media Sanitization (SP800-88) http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-88/NISTSP800-88\_rev1.pdf

### WARNING:

MD4 Message-Digest Algorithm has been compromised at the rump session of Crypto 2004 it was announced that Xiaoyun Wang, Dengguo Feng, Xuejia Lai and Hongbo Yu found collisions for MD4, MD5, RIPEMD, and the 128-bit version of HAVAL. http://eprint.iacr.org/2004/199.pdf

Feb-2005: SHA-1 has been compromised. Recommended that you do not use for password or document authentication. http://www.schneier.com/blog/archives/2005/02/sha1\_broken.html http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/ST/toolkit/documents/shs/NISTHashComments-final.pdf

Mar-2005 Demonstrating a technique for finding MD5 collisions quickly. Eight hours on 1.6 GHz computer. http://cryptography.hyperlink.cz/md5/MD5\_collisions.pdf

Jun-2005 Two researchers from the Institute for Cryptology and IT-Security have generated PostScript files with identical MD5-sums but entirely different (but meaningful!) content. http://www.schneier.com/blog/archives/2005/06/more\_md5\_collis.html

March 15, 2006: The SHA-2 family of hash functions (i.e., SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384 and SHA-512) may be used by Federal agencies for all applications using secure hash algorithms. Federal agencies should stop using SHA-1 for digital signatures, digital time stamping and other applications that require collision resistance as soon as practical, and must use the SHA-2 family of hash functions for these applications after 2010. After 2010, Federal agencies may use SHA-1 only for the following applications:

- hash-based message authentication codes (HMACs)
- key derivation functions (KDFs)
- random number generators (RNGs)

Regardless of use, NIST encourages application and protocol designers to use the SHA-2 family of hash functions for all new applications and protocols.

http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/ST/hash/policy.html

Export Control: Certain cryptographic devices and technical data regarding them are subject to Federal export controls. Exports of cryptographic modules implementing this standard and technical data regarding them must comply with these Federal regulations and be licensed by the Bureau of Export Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Information about export regulations is available at: http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.htm \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* How to use: For a simple example, execute the SHA\_Demo application. The demo converts the data to a byte array prior to passing it to the DLL to be hashed. [STRING DATA] Convert string data to byte array prior to passing to the HashString function. Ex: abytData() = StrConv("abc", vbFromUnicode) [FILE DATA] Just the path and filename are passed in the byte array. Convert the path\filename data to byte array prior to passing to the HashFile function. The HashFile routine will open and read the file into an internal byte array. Ex: abytData() = StrConv("C:\Files\Test Folder\Testfile.txt", vbFromUnicode) Both will create a hashed output string based on file data input. Test data provided to test either hash or cipher: TestPhrase.txt ASCII text phrase (Copy & paste phrase for string test) TestFile.txt ASCII text file Binary test files: kB\_32.dat 32,768 binary zeros OneMil\_0.dat One million binary zeros (FIPS 180-3) OneMil\_a.dat One million letter "a" (FIPS 180-2) API32.txt Text file over 1 MB \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Note from Mark Hutchinson's presentation about Microsoft's VB random number generator. http://www.15seconds.com/issue/051110.htm References: Randomize Statement Doesn't Re-initialize Rnd Function http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;120587 "To re-initialize the random-number generator, use the Rnd function with a

"To re-initialize the random-number generator, use the Rnd function with a value of -1 to re-initialize the Rnd function, and then use the Randomize statement with the value you want to use as the seed value for the Rnd function."

VBA's Pseudo Random Number Generator http://www.noesis.net.au/prng.php

INFO: How Visual Basic Generates Pseudo-Random Numbers for the RND Function http://support.microsoft.com/kb/231847/en-us

RND and RANDOMIZE Alternatives for Generating Random Numbers http://support.microsoft.com/kb/28150/EN-US/

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

* *	Enhanced	ciphers
* * *	*******	********

With all ciphers, except ArcFour, the data length will change. After encrytption, data sizes will not match original sizes. This is due to internal padding and the storing of information required to decrypt the data later.

Currently there is a minimum and maximum length of the password the user may enter. This can be changed in the kiCrypt DLL basCommon.bas module. In the declarations section, locate these two constants and make the desired change. Be sure to recompile the DLL and the demo application.

PWD\_LENGTH\_MIN = 8
PWD\_LENGTH\_MAX = 50

If no hash algorithm is selected then the default hash will be SHA-256.

```
Available in cCryptoAPI (clsCryptoAPI)
______
NIST prefixes encrypted data with 16 bytes of additional information.
This includes the amount of the original data and other information.
I append 8 bytes consisting of the size of original data to the final
output after I have encrypted it using my own simple encrypt/decrypt
routine.
1 *************************
' Enumerations
 ******************
 Public Enum enumCryptoAPI_HashAlgorithm
    eCryptoAPI_MD2 ' 0
eCryptoAPI_MD4 ' 1
                   ' 2
     eCryptoAPI_MD5
     eCryptoAPI_SHA1
     eCryptoAPI_SHA256 ' 4
     eCryptoAPI_SHA384
     eCryptoAPI_SHA512 ' 6
 End Enum
 {\tt Public \ Enum \ enumCryptoAPI\_CipherAlgorithm}
    eCryptoAPI_RC2 ' 0
eCryptoAPI_RC4 ' 1
    eCryptoAPI_3DES '2
eCryptoAPI_3DES '3
    eCryptoAPI_AES_192
     eCryptoAPI_AES_256
 End Enum
Properties
Version - Output - String - DLL version information
CipherMethod - Input - Long Integer - See enumCIPHER_ALGORITHM
PasswordLength_Min - Output - Long Integer - Minimum password length
PasswordLength_Max - Output - Long Integer - Maximum password length
Properties
AES_Ready - Output - Boolean - Designates if strong processing capabilities
     are available
StopProcessing - Input/Output - Boolean - Designates if the user has opted
     to stop processing.
     Syntax: X.StopPressed = TRUE
                                   (Input)
            Debug.Print X.StopPressed (Output)
Password - Input - String - Representing a user defined password.

Syntax: X.Password = "kenaso@tx.rr.com"
CipherMethod - Input - Long integer - (0-6) designating which cipher
        algorithm to use.
CreateNewFile - Input - Boolean - Used to designnate if input file is to be
```

overwritten after encryption/decryption.

TRUE - Create new file to hold encrypted/decrypted data

FALSE - Overwrite input file after encryption/decryption

 $\mbox{HashMethod} - \mbox{Input} - \mbox{Long Integer} - (0-6)$  designating which hash algorithm to use.

1 \* Methods ' Encrypt a string of data. Function EncryptString(ByVal strData As String) As String ' Decrypt a string of data. Function DecryptString(ByVal strData As String) As String NOTE: strSource = Path\Filename location strTarget = Path\Filename location ' Encrypt a file. If no target name is given then the process ' will use the source name. Function EncryptFile(ByVal strSource As String, Optional ByVal strTarget As String = "") As Boolean  $^{\prime}$  Decrypt a file. If no target name is given then the process ' will use the source name. Function DecryptFile(ByVal strSource As String, \_ Optional ByVal strTarget As String = "") As Boolean ' Convert a hex string, stored in a byte array, into a normal ' string of data, also stored in a byte array. Sub HexToString(ByRef abytData() As Byte) ' Convert a normal string, stored in a byte array, into a hex ' string of data, also stored in a byte array. Sub StringToHex(ByRef abytData() As Byte)

```
Located in cAPI_Hash (clsAPI_Hash.cls)
______
' Enumerations
 ********************
 Public Enum enumAPI_HashAlgorithms
    eAPI_MD2 ' 0
             ' 1
    eAPI_MD4
   eAPI MD5
            ' 2
             ' 3
    eAPI_SHA1
    eAPI_SHA256 ' 4
             ' 5
    eAPI_SHA384
    eAPI_SHA512
 End Enum
Properties
Version - Output - String - Name of DLL and version information
StopProcessing - Input/Output - Boolean - True if user wants to stop
   processing.
HashMethod - Input only - [OPTIONAL] Long integer (0-17) designating what
   hash algorithim to use. See enumHASH_ALGORITHM
HashRounds - Input only - [OPTIONAL] Long integer (1-10) designating number
   of hash iterations to use.
ReturnLowercase - Input only - [OPTIONAL] Boolean - Return hashed data in
   upper or lower case format. Default = TRUE
Methods
*******************************
' Creates a hash output string based on string data input
' in byte array format.
Function HashString(ByRef abytInput() As Byte) As Variant
' Creates a hash output string based on file data input.
^{\prime} Input is the Path/File location only in byte array format.
Function HashFile(ByRef abytInput() As Byte) As Variant
```

```
Available in cPRNG (clsRandom)
A cryptographically random number generator using Microsoft's CryptoAPI.
______
1 *****************************
' Enumerations
 ********************
 Public Enum enumPRNG_ReturnFormat
    ePRNG_ASCII ' 0
                      ' 1
    ePRNG HEX
     ePRNG_HEX_ARRAY
                       ' 3
     ePRNG_BYTE_ARRAY
    ePRNG_BYTE_ARRAY
ePRNG_LONG_ARRAY
                       ' 4
                      ' 5
     ePRNG_DBL_ARRAY
 End Enum
 Public Enum enumPRNG_HashAlgorithm
    ePRNG_MD2 0
    ePRNG_MD5
                      ' 3
     ePRNG SHA1
     ePRNG_SHA256
                      ' 4
                       ' 5
     ePRNG_SHA384
     ePRNG_SHA512
 End Enum
 Public Enum enumPRNG_Compare
     ePRNG_CaseSensitive ' 0 - Exact byte match
ePRNG_IgnoreCase ' 1 - Uppercase/Lowercase considered same
 End Enum
1 ************************
                      Properties
StopProcessing - Input/Output - Boolean - True if user wants to stop processing
 AES_Ready - Output - Boolean - True if operating system can use SHA2 functionality
 CompareMethod - Input - Long Integer - Designates type of data comparison to be used
*************************************
                      Methods
1 **********************************
' Build random data using ASCII values 0-255.
Function BuildRndData(ByVal lngDataLength As Long,
          Optional ByVal lngReturnFormat As enumPRNG_ReturnFormat =
ePRNG_BYTE_ARRAY, _
          Optional ByVal blnCreateExtraSeed As Boolean = True) As Variant
' Build random data that falls between two ASCII values, inclusive.
Function BuildWithinRange (ByVal lngDataLength As Long,
              Optional ByVal lngLowValue As Long = 0,
              Optional ByVal lngHighValue As Long = 255,
              Optional ByVal lngRetDataType As enumPRNG_ReturnFormat =
enuByteArray, _
              Optional ByVal blnCreateExtraSeed As Boolean = True) As Variant
' The data will be SORTED. This routine removes all duplicates based on
' user selection of case sensitivity. The number of duplicates removed
' are returned.
Function RemoveDupes (ByRef avntData As Variant, _
          Optional ByRef lngDupeCnt As Long = 0,
          Optional ByVal blnReturnMixed As Boolean = False) As Boolean
```

```
' An array of data passed to this routine will be rearranged.
Sub ReshuffleData (ByRef avntData As Variant,
         Optional ByVal lngMixCount As Long = 25)
' With this routine you can generate a series of non-repeating numbers.
' An array will be loaded starting with the base number (lngMinValue)
' requested up to the maximum value requested (lngMaxValue). You can
 also enter the incremental step between the minimum and maximum value.
' This array is then passed to another routine ReshuffleData() to be
' throughly rearranged. When it is returned, the requested number of
' elements (lngReturnQty) from the mixed array are transferred
 sequentially to the return array (alngMixed()).
'Syntax: x = NonRepeatingNbrs(100, 0, 9999, 5)
           Return 100 numbers, lowest = 0, highest = 9999, incremental step = 5, Sort return data in
           Ascending order (default)
Function NonRepeatingNbrs(ByVal lngReturnQty As Long, _
                          ByVal lngMinValue As Long, _
ByVal lngMaxValue As Long, _
                 Optional ByVal lngStep As Long = 1,
                 Optional ByVal blnSortData As Boolean = True) As Long()
^{\prime} CombSort is faster than all but QuickSort and close to it. On the
' other hand, the code is much simpler than QuickSort and can be easily
' customized for any array type. The CombSort was first published by
' Richard Box and Stephen Lacey in the April 1991 issue of Byte magazine.
Function CombSort (ByRef avntData As Variant,
         Optional ByVal blnAscending As Boolean = True) As Boolean
' Generate a one-way hash string from a string of data. These are the
                     MD2 MD4 MD5 SHA-1 SHA-256 SHA-384 SHA-512
' algorithms to use:
^{\prime} Special note: SHA-224, SHA-512/224 and SHA-512/256 have not yet been
' implemented into the Microsoft crypto suite of hashes.
Function CreateHash (ByVal strInput As String,
           Optional ByVal lngHashAlgo As enumPRNG_HashAlgorithm = ePRNG_SHA512, _
           Optional ByVal blnReturnAsHex As Boolean = True) As String
' Generate a random long integer between two input values.
Function GetRndValue (ByVal sngLow As Single,
                     ByVal sngHigh As Single) As Long
' Convert a long integer to a double precision number. Returns a decimal
' position of 14 places.
Function LongToDouble (ByVal lngValue As Long) As Double
' This is an ArrPtr function that determines if the passed array is
' initialized, and if so will return the pointer to the safearray header.
' If the array is not initialized, it will return zero.
'Syntax: If CBool(IsArrayInitialized(array_being_tested)) Then ...
Function IsArrayInitialized(ByVal avntData As Variant) As Long
' Properly empty and deactivate a collection
Sub EmptyCollection(ByRef colData As Collection)
' This little code snippet returns a truly random value.
Function RndSeed() As Double
' Swap data with each other. Wrote this function since BASIC stopped
' having its own SWAP function. Use this for swapping type structures,
' numbers with decimal values, etc.
Sub SwapData(ByRef vntDatal As Variant, _
             ByRef vntData2 As Variant)
```

```
' Swap string data with each other. Uses API CompyMemory() function
' to exchange address pointers. Very fast.
Sub SwapStrings(ByRef strDatal As String, _
               ByRef strData2 As String)
' Swap numeric data (byte, integer, or long) with each other
' without using a temporary holding variable.
Sub SwapLong(ByRef AA As Long, _
             ByRef BB As Long)
Sub SwapInt(ByRef AA As Integer, _
           ByRef BB As Integer)
Sub SwapBytes (ByRef AA As Byte, _
            ByRef BB As Byte)
' Converts a byte array to string data.
Function ByteArrayToString(ByRef abytData() As Byte) As String
' Converts string data to a byte array.
Function StringToByteArray(ByVal strData As String) As Byte()
' Creates a unique string of hex data using CryptoAPI hash functions. Also,
' randomly select a starting position in hashed data string to capture two
' eight byte strings of data. These will be converted into long integers
' for new carryover values.
Function CreateExtraSeed(Optional ByVal lngRetLength As Long = 0) As String
' Capture millisecond count to be used in calculating a seed value for
' Visual BASIC Random Number Generator. Manipulate captured data and
' return a long integer.
Function GetTmpSeedValue() As Long
' This routine will capture current number of milliseconds.
Function CurrentMilliseconds() As Currency
' Calculates and formats elapsed time.
'Ex: 12:34:56.7890 High resolution performance timer available
       12:34:56.789
                     No high resolution performance timer available
Function ElapsedTime (ByVal curStart As Currency,
                     ByVal curFinish As Currency) As String
' Encrypt data string with the CryptoAPI for the purpose of creating
' random data only.
Function RC4_Encrypt(ByRef abytData() As Byte, _
            Optional ByVal strData As String = vbNullString,
            Optional ByVal blnUniquePwd As Boolean = True) As Boolean
```

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