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Encoding vs Hashing vs Encryption

EXERCISE 2 - Hashing

Task 1

```
echo hello world > file1.txt
echo hello world > file2.txt
```

Please note that the MD5 hash of the outputs are identical to each other.

That means when you created the files, they were identical, so were their hashes.

This proves the deterministic nature of using the same hash function, which in this case was md5.

Task 2

```
echo hello world! > file3.txt
md5sum file3.txt
```

```
Inv@lync~

lynw@lynx:-$ echo hello world! > file3.txt

lynw@lynx:-$ md5sum file3.txt

c897d1410a78f2c74fba11b1db511e9e file3.txt

lynx@lynx:-$
```

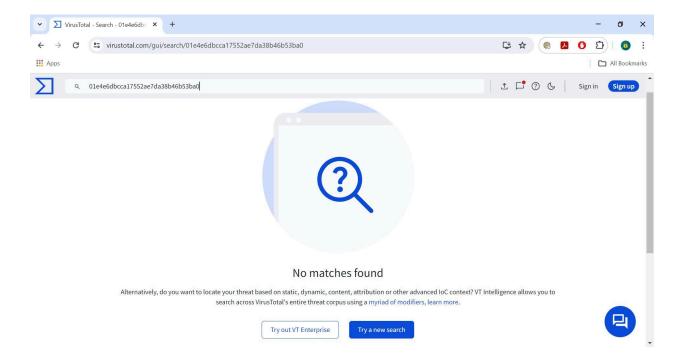
Please note that by inputting different text into file3, that the hash is wildly different that the files in Task 1. This is due to the Avalanche effect in Hashing.

Task 3

Let's briefly check virustotal

Browse to virus total: https://www.virustotal.com/gui/home/search Copy the above has for catpicturess.jpg and paste it into the search field. Enter it into the system.

It should return with "No Matches Found" which is GREAT NEWS!



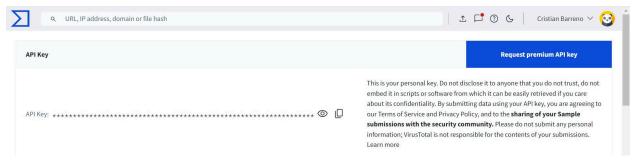
Task 4

Let's take this up a couple of notches. Start in the home folder of your Linux Server

Step 1

Open a browser to https://www.virustotal.com Create an Account Once you create an account, navigate to the API key





You'll need to copy the API key into the VirusTotal software later, don't navigate away from this page.

Step 2

In your Linux Server

We have to download the pre-compiled VirusTotal Application.

Use the following command to download the zipped file.

wget https://github.com/VirusTotal/vt-cli/releases/download/1.0.0/Linux64.zip

List the directory to check.

1s

```
| Invalymer | Sweet https://github.com/VirusTotal/vt-cli/releases/download/1.0.0/Linux64.zip | Invalymer | Sweet https://github.com/VirusTotal/vt-cli/releases/download/1.0.0/Linux64.zip | Invalymer | Invalor | Invalo
```

and Linux 64.zip should be there.

Now, to unzip this zipped file, we'll need to install unzip.

sudo apt install unzip -y

```
Ijnw@ljnw:-$ sudo apt install unzip
[sudo] password for ljnx:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
    zip
    well building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
    zip
    unzip
    upraded, i newly installed, 0 to remove and 61 not upgraded.
Need to get 175 kB of archives.
After this operation, 386 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 unzip amd64 6.0-26ubuntu3.2 [175 kB]
Fetched 175 kB in 31s (5,70 kB /s)
Selecting previously unselected package unzip.
(Reading database ... 1818) files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../unzip 6.0-26ubuntu3.2 ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Setting up unzip (6.0-26ubuntu3.2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
No services need to be restarted.
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No well guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
Ijnw@ljnx:-$
```

Time to unzip the VirusTotal application.

unzip Linux64.zip

```
cm_lynx@lynx:~$ unzip_Linux64.zip
Archive: Linux64.zip
inflating: vt
lynx@lynx:~$
```

Now run Is and you should see the vt application in your folder. (Hopefully your home folder) Time to initialize the vt or VirusTotal Application. Please note you'll need to use dot slash before the application to get it to work.

./vt init



Enter your API key:



NOW! We are ready to start using Virus Total from the CLI!

Step 3

md5sum catpicturess.jpg

Now we are going to check this hash in virustotal from the CLI. Please note you'll need to use dot slash before the application to get it to work.

Understand the syntax ./ then vt then file and then the hash.

./vt file 01e4e6dbcca17552ae7da38b46b53ba0



HURRAY! The cat picture is still not a virus, according to Virus Total.

Step 4

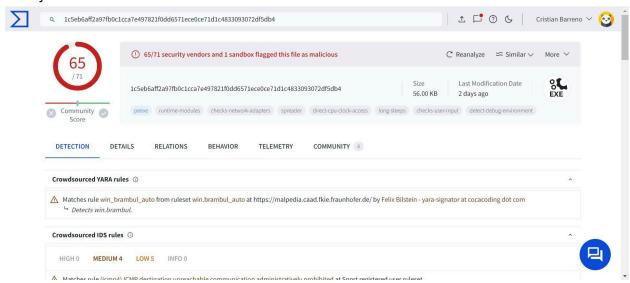
Let's use a known bad hash.

Let's pull up our Virus Total Web page, and paste the following known bad hash:

00434c7dabe90c49dfcb78038e7595e1cfb87851

And let's press the search icon on the right.

Oh my!



So... that's really bad.

Lots of detections

But, let's see how this looks like doing it via the command line.

./vt file 4e89d194f2575c3a1636bcb1091a0f9f

```
Iym@lymr:-$ unzip Limux64.zip
Archive: Limux64.zip
inflating: vt
Jym@lymx:-$ ps
file2.txt Limux64.zip log2.txt notmalwarenoreally.txt windows_activity_logs2.txt
file1.txt file5.txt log1.txt malware.txt vt windows_activity_logs2.txt
Iym@lymx:-$ ./vt init

VirusTotal Command-Line Interface: Threat Intelligence at your fingertips.

Enter your API key:
Your API key has been unitten to config file /home/lymx/.vt.toml
Jym@lymx:-$ ./vt file 014e6dbcca17552ae7das8b46b53bae catpictures.jpg
014e6dbcca17552ae7das8b46b53bae catpictures.jpg
01ym@lymx:-$ ./vt file 014e6dbcca17552ae7das8b46b53bae
File "014e6dbcca17552ae7das8b46b53bae" not found
Jym@lymx:-$ ./vt file 014e6dbcca17552ae7das8b4b653bae
Tile "014e8dbca17557ae3das6bbcbb91ae199ff
File "014e8dbca17557ae3das6bbcbb91ae199ff
File "014e8dbca17557ae3das6bbcbb91ae199ff
File "014e8dbca17557ae3das6bbcbb91ae199ff" not found
Jym@lymx:-$ ./vt file 04e8dbca17557ac3al53bbcb1891ae199f
Ilm "014e8dbca17557ae3das6bcbb91ae199ff" not found
Iym@lymx:-$ ./vt file 04e3dc7dabe90ca9fcb7ab638ae7999fcbca7dlc4833093072dffsdbd"
__type: "file"
authentihae1: "ff353@ebbfcd6f36777asdd5c2fac11b8341ced09736c673645ee803db73eb7e"
crowd50uroed_ids_results:
- alert_context:
- src_ip "93.220.1889.23"
```

And it goes on and on and on, wow! That is a huge output! How can we control or manage this?

Step 5

Let's redirect the output to a file, so we can control what we are seeing.

./vt file 00434c7dabe90c49dfcb78038e7595e1cfb87851 > ebil.txt

Now, we can use any of the Linux Text READERS to check out the file. Less, More, Cat, Head, Tail? What seems like it would be the most useful? The author is going to use less.

less ebil.txt

Now by using the command line interface text connection to virus total, I can bring in automatable log enrichment and information that can be used with other code to provide good threat intelligence and a way to populate cybersecurity systems.