**Professor Mukhopadhyay** 

**CIS 4204.01** 

**02 February 2024** 

```
ATTENTION! Pure (unoptimized) backend kernels selected.
Pure kernels can crack longer passwords, but drastically reduce performance.
If you want to switch to optimized kernels, append -0 to your commandline.
See the above message to find out about the exact limits.

Watchdog: Temperature abort trigger set to 90c

Host memory required for this attack: 1 MB

Dictionary cache hit:
* Filename..: rockyou.txt
* Passwords.: 14344384
* Bytes....: 139921497
* Keyspace..: 14344384

5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99:password
482c811da5d5b4bc6d497ffa98491e38:password123
7ecc19e1a0be36ba2c6f05d06b5d3058:weak
```

Figure 1 - Executing Hashcat

For the entirety of the assignment, I used the Kali OS. The objective of the first part of the assignment is to create hash collisions by using a dictionary executed on hashcat. For the dictionary of my choice I used a total of three; rockyou, crackstation, and md5encrypt. For figure 1, I inserted the text file hash.txt containing the hashes 7ecc19e1a0be36ba2c6f05d06b5d3058, 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99, 482c811da5d5b4bc6d497ffa98491e38, and f7bbdf9e9e4d3112c852f142cd6ddc7a using the rockyou dictionary. The command used was hashcat -a0 -m0 hashes.txt rockyou.txt. The reason I used three dictionaries is that not all hashes had a corresponding plaintext value in rockyou dictionary. Specifically, the hash f7bbdf9e9e4d3112c852f142cd6ddc7a in both rockyou and crackstation dictionaries.

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f7bbdf9e9e4d3112c852f142cd6ddc7a	f7bbdf9e9e4d3112c852f142cd6ddc7a : Smith@1998

Figure 2 - Executing md5encrypt

In Figure 2, I used the third dictionary, md5 encrypt, which is a browser-based dictionary in order to get the plaintext. The plaintext for 7ecc19e1a0be36ba2c6f05d06b5d3058 is weak, 5f4dcc3b5aa765d61d8327deb882cf99 is password, 482c811da5d5b4bc6d497ffa98491e38 is password123, and f7bbdf9e9e4d3112c852f142cd6ddc7a is Smith@1998.

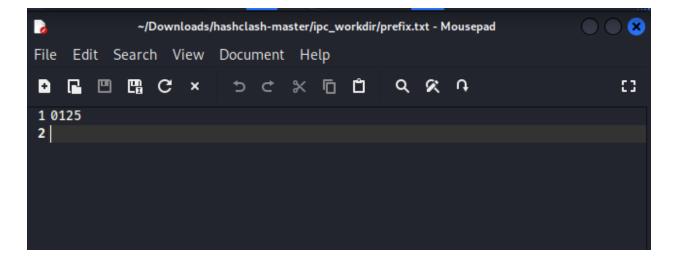


Figure 3 - prefix.txt file

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In the second part of the assignment the objective is to get two outputs in the form of binary files from a string input then hash those binary values to see if they result in the same hash. Figure 3, is the prefix.txt containing the string 0125.

```
|01100111 01000101 00100011 00000001|
Q-2:
       |00010000 00110010 01010100 01110110|
Q-1:
       |10011000 10111010 11011100 11111110|
       |11101111 11001101 10101011 10001001| ok p=1
00:
Q1:
       |00111110 00111000 01111111 00001111| ok p=1
       |10010000 10111000 11100000 01001110| ok p=1
       |10101+-0 01010100 01000011 11000010| ok p=0.994141
Q4:
       |.....0+. .1..... -..... ok p=1
       |.....+-. .+..... -..... ok p=0.967773
       |..... -- . .+..... -...... ok p=0.988281
Saving 1280000 paths ... done.
Autobalance parameters: maxcond=254
Verified: 0 bad out of 2141859
Estimating maxcond for upper bound 5120000 (=1280000 * 4)...
t=7: 0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
Found maxcond = 258
                              60 70
                                                100%
                                       80 90
     *******************
       |01100111 01000101 00100011 00000001|
Q-2:
       |00010000 00110010 01010100 01110110|
Q-1:
       |10011000 10111010 11011100 11111110|
       |11101111 11001101 10101011 10001001| ok p=1
Q0:
       |10101+-0 01010100 01000011 11000010| ok p=0.988281
       |....0+..1....-.....| ok p=1
|....1+..+...-.....V| ok p=0.976562
Q4:
Q5:
       |.....| ok p=1
Q7:
       |.....- ok p=0.986328
Q8:
       |....-.+. .+..... ...+.... .-.....
Saving 1280000 paths ... done.
Autobalance parameters: maxcond=256
Verified: 16 bad out of 1982357
Estimating maxcond for upper bound 5120000 (=1280000 \star 4)...
t=8: 0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
Found maxcond = 263
t=8: 0% 10 20
                  30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%
     ***
```

Figure 4 - Executing Hashclash

I used hashclash, a hash collision software to create the two binary files. However, in Figure 4 it kept looping for hours and would not stop, creating no output in the process.

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```
(kali@ kali)-[~/md5collgen]
$ ./md5collgen -p ~/Downloads/hashclash-master/ipc_workdir/prefix.txt -o out1_class.bin out2_class.bin
MD5 collision generator v1.5
by Marc Stevens (http://www.win.tue.nl/hashclash/)

Using output filenames: '/home/kali/Downloads/hashclash-master/ipc_workdir/prefix_msg1.txt' and '/home/kali/Downloads/hashclash-master/ipc_workdir/prefix_msg1.txt' Using prefixfile: '/home/kali/Downloads/hashclash-master/ipc_workdir/prefix.txt'
Using initial value: 55ac2514e4839e66c9f7d0ae26026e6f

Generating first block: .
Generating second block: S00.
Running time: 0.141878 s

[kali@ kali)-[~/md5collgen]
```

Figure 5 - Executing md5collgen

Figure 6 - msg1.txt file

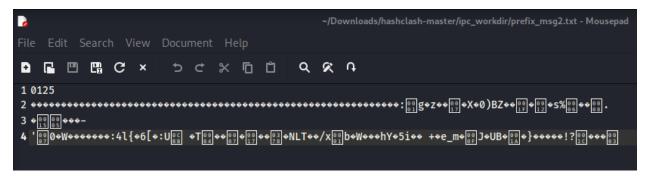


Figure 7 - msg2.txt file

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```
·(kali®kali)-[~/Downloads/hashclash-master/ipc_workdir]
    xxd prefix_msg1.txt
000000000: 3031 3235 0a00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0125.....
00000040: blb8a 3a31 6791 7afb e817 9c58 8c30 2942 0000050: 5ad0 fe9f 8712 d473 2506 84a6 002e 0dcb 00000060: 1505 ace7 de2d 0a27 0730 d7d4 9c3d c5fe 00000070: adde dbfc 3a34 6c76 d56 5b56 3a55 e0b2 00000088: bl20 c556 0000
                                               ..:.g.z...X.0)B
                                               Z.....s%.....
             ....:41{.6[V:U.
00000080: bb20
00000090: 4c54
000000a0: 3569
000000b0: 📆
  -(kali®kali)-[~/Downloads/hashclash-master/ipc_workdir]
xxd prefix_msg2.txt
00000000: 3031 3235 0a00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0125.....
8a 3a01 6791 7afb e817 9e58 8630 2942 ....g.z...X 0)B
d0 fe1f 8712 d473 2506 84a6 082e 0dcb Z.....s%.....
05 ace7 de2d 0a27 0730 d7d4 9cbd c5fe ....-.'.0.....
de dbfc 3a34 6c7b e836 5bd6 3a55 e0b2 ....:4l{.6[::U..
00000040:
00000050: 5a
00000060: 1505 ace7
                            e836 5bd6 3a55 e0b2
00000070:
              000000070: hb20
00000090: 4c54
                                    4aaa 5542 5i.. +.e_m..J.UB
a494 b503 ...}....!?.....
000000a0: 3569
                             221 3f1c
                7d
aaaaaaaha:
```

Figure 8 - msg1 and msg2 as binary files

I then used the md5collgen script to run the prefix txt as seen in Figure 5. Figure 6 and Figure 7 are the output of prefix.txt. In Figure 8, I used the xxd command to view the text files as binary files.

```
(kali® kali)-[~/Downloads/hashclash-master/ipc_workdir]
$ diff prefix_msg1.txt prefix_msg2.txt
Binary files prefix_msg1.txt and prefix_msg2.txt differ
```

Figure 9 - Binary file comparison

In Figure 9, I then used the diff command to compare the two binary files as txt files. Both files have different values.

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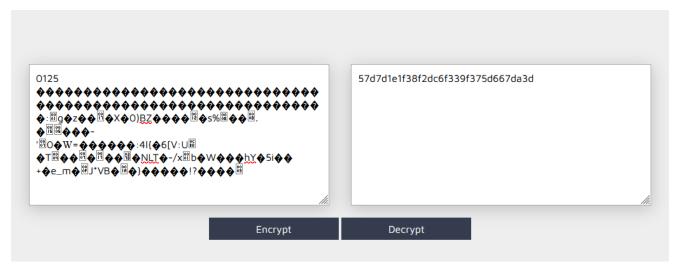


Figure 10 - msg1.txt hash

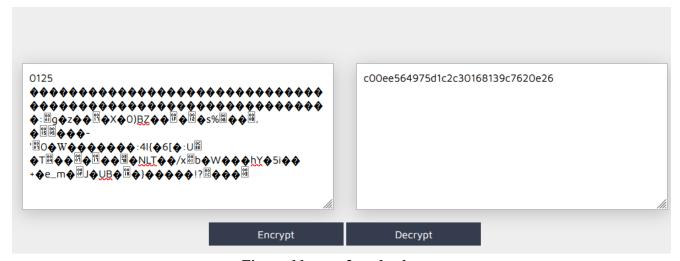


Figure 11 - msg2.txt hash

For both files they have different hash values as seen in Figures 10 and 11. I wasn't successfully able to hash the files to have the same output.