

Hashing

Topics covered hashing day 1

- ▶ What is hashing
- ▶ Common Hashing algorithms

Topics covered day 2 (next week)

- ▶ Class exercise
- ▶ Attacks on Hashes
- ▶ Salts and nonce
- ▶ Key Stretching
- ▶ Proof of work
- ▶ Lab 1 discussion

What is Hashing?

A cryptographic hash function is a one way mathematical function that maps data of an arbitrary size to a bit array of fixed size. The output bit array is commonly called a hash or digest. -Wikipedia

Key tenets of a hash algorithm:

1. **Fast**, must not take a lot of resources or time to compute
2. **Irreversible**, must not be able to retrieve the original data from the resulting hash (one way transformation)
3. **Deterministic**, for the same input value, a hash function must always provide the same output
4. A small change to the input should result in large change to the hash value (**avalanche effect**)

In english

A fancy algorithm that converts a variable length input data to a fixed length output data with the following constraints:

- ▶ same input == same output
- ▶ different input == **MASSIVE** likelihood of different output
- ▶ output data reveals **NO** information about the input data
- ▶ must be **collision resistant**

What is a collision???

Hashing algorithms

Hashing Algorithm	Hash size (bits)	Hash size (hex length)	Collision-resistant
MD5	128	32	no
sha256	256	64	yes
sha512	512	128	yes
NTLM	128	32	no

What is Hashing used for:

- ▶ verify the integrity of data (block chain, downloads, git commits, secure software)
- ▶ digital signatures
- ▶ as a part of verifying a given users *Authenticity* (a part of *Authentication*)
- ▶ Proof-of-work (mining, defense against Denial of Service)

Class Exercise

Bogus quiz results are in!

But first, a pet peeve of mine. . .

Link to quiz result data

sha256sum :

461910342f0b0f6163e1f13041d55eb87a94fceb539f71842c163f3b13

Do you trust the above?

Follow along (in `bash`) for some data science fun:

What is the difference between the following:

- ▶ `echo "Hi!"`
- ▶ `printf "Hi!"` <— Hint: Use this one for the exercise

What do the following do?

- ▶ `|` The pipe character
- ▶ `awk -F ',' '{ print $1 }'` Hint: pipe the cat output of `quiz-data.csv` into this
- ▶ `grep <string>`

Now about the quiz data, can we reverse our hash?

What are some common (semi) unique identifiers for people?

- ▶ campus W-number
- ▶ campus UID
- ▶ Social Security Number
- ▶ First initial Last name combo ie. MKijowski

Today's Hashing quiz will be moved to Thursday

Day 2 Hashing

Don't believe everything you read on the internet.

Attacks on hashes

- ▶ Brute force: hash everything (worst case scenario)
- ▶ Pass the hash: an authenticating system accepts hashes, and you have them
- ▶ Dictionary attack: you have a dictionary of likely input data used to compute hashes
- ▶ Rainbow table: you have a dictionary of pre-computed hashes and known input data
- ▶ Collision: you guess/compute **different** data that computes to the same hash value

Nonce and salt

Both added to data prior to the hashing function to increase uniqueness. Used for different reasons though.

- ▶ Salts increase complexity and prevent several known attacks on hash values (dictionary and rainbow table attacks)
- ▶ Nonce's are unique (number used only once) and are used to prevent replay attacks (cannot use same nonce) and in proof of work
- ▶ These do not increase any guarantee of integrity!!

Key stretching

Suppose an attacker has the salts and hash values and can guess at the original data used. . .

To make things harder for an attacker, we can simply apply the hashing algorithm to the output of the first.

Do this multiple times to *stretch* (lengthen) the time it takes to attack the hash using common dictionary attacks.

Proof of Work

Proof of an amount of work prior to participating.

Created to reduce email spam.

Example: include a nonce that hashes to X number of leading 0's
(see Hashcash)

Lets talk lab 1

- ▶ 10 commits == 10 points
- ▶ style == 10 points
- ▶ task 1 == 50 points (15 points for salted quiz data set)
- ▶ task 2 == 50 points (15 points for coins)

Lab 1 continued

- ▶ `data/` : folder containing data for use in this lab
- ▶ `miner/` : folder for your mining code
- ▶ `LAB1-INSTRUCTIONS.md` : markdown file containing lab instructions
- ▶ `README.md` : markdown file for your answers and lab writeup. This is the file I am grading (as well as other requested files)
- ▶ `coins.txt` : file with your nonce/word combos, no hashes in this file please!

Markdown Style

- ▶ Answers/ responses should be on a new line and not require scrolling around the page (be carefull of code blocks).
- ▶ Check the style guide in the course repository for more details!!

Git

Anatomy of a git commit

Homework

- ▶ Research some effective and ineffective password strategies (google it. . .)
- ▶ Make a new linux user with a weak password (pleased dont use the top 10)
- ▶ Copy the above users weak password hash (corresponding line in /etc/shadow) and submit to Pilot.
 - ▶ It should look something like this:
`mynewuser2:yj9T$hBy.nN91qFxXxCMP...`
- ▶ Get started on your lab!!!