

ASSIGNMENT NO – 5

Aim: Hashing n auditing using Hashdeep tool in Kali Linux

Lab Outcome:

LO3: Explore the different network reconnaissance tools to gather information about networks.

Theory:

1. What is the need of hashing? List different hashing algorithms?

Hashing serves several important purposes in computer science and information security:

Hashing is a method for ensuring the integrity of data. A fixed-length hash value is created when data is hashed. The hash value will vary dramatically if the data is tampered with, making it simple to identify.

Data Retrieval: Data structures like hash tables, which enable effective data retrieval, require hashing. When opposed to linear search, hash functions make data lookup quicker by converting it into an index in an array.

Password Storage: Hashing is crucial for securely storing passwords. Instead of storing actual passwords, systems store their hash values. This way, even if the database is compromised, attackers won't immediately gain access to the actual passwords.

Cryptographic Applications: Hashing is a foundational element in cryptography. It's used in various cryptographic algorithms and protocols for ensuring data integrity, creating digital signatures, and more.

Digital Signatures: Hashing is used to create digital signatures, ensuring the authenticity and integrity of digital documents.

Different hashing algorithms exist to serve different purposes. Here are some commonly used hashing algorithms:

1. MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5): A widely used hash function that produces a 128-bit hash value. However, it is considered weak due to vulnerabilities that allow collision attacks.
2. SHA-1 (Secure Hash Algorithm 1): Initially designed for security, SHA-1 has become obsolete due to vulnerabilities. It produces a 160-bit hash value.
3. SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 256): A member of the SHA-2 family, it produces a 256-bit hash value. It is widely used for cryptographic applications and is considered secure.

4. SHA-3 (Secure Hash Algorithm 3): Part of the Keccak family, SHA-3 offers a different approach to hashing compared to SHA-2. It is designed to be resistant to certain types of attacks.
5. bcrypt: A password hashing function that uses a variant of the Blowfish encryption algorithm. It's designed to be slow and computationally intensive, making it difficult for attackers to perform brute-force attacks on passwords.
6. Argon2: A modern and memory-hard password hashing function designed to resist various attacks, including GPU and ASIC-based attacks. It won the Password Hashing Competition (PHC) in 2015.

2. Write the commands used for generating hash values, matching them with stored hash values and auditing using hashdeep tool.

Hashdeep is a command-line tool used for generating hash values, matching them with stored hash values, and auditing files for integrity. It is particularly useful for verifying data integrity, performing audits, and ensuring that files have not been tampered with. Here are some commands commonly used with the `hashdeep` tool:

1. Generate Hash Values:

To generate hash values for a single file:

```
hashdeep -c sha256 filename
```

To generate hash values for multiple files:

```
hashdeep -c sha256 file1 file2 file3
```

To generate hash values for all files in a directory:

```
hashdeep -r -c sha256 directory/
```

2. Match Hash Values:

To match hash values against a known hash value:

```
hashdeep -c sha256 -m known_hashes.txt
```

`known_hashes.txt` is a text file containing the known hash values and corresponding filenames.

3. Audit Files:

To audit files in a directory against hash values:

```
hashdeep -r -c sha256 -a -k known_hashes.txt directory/
```

This command will audit the files in the specified directory against the hash values in the `known_hashes.txt` file.

4. Generating Hash Values for Auditing:

To generate hash values and save them for later auditing:

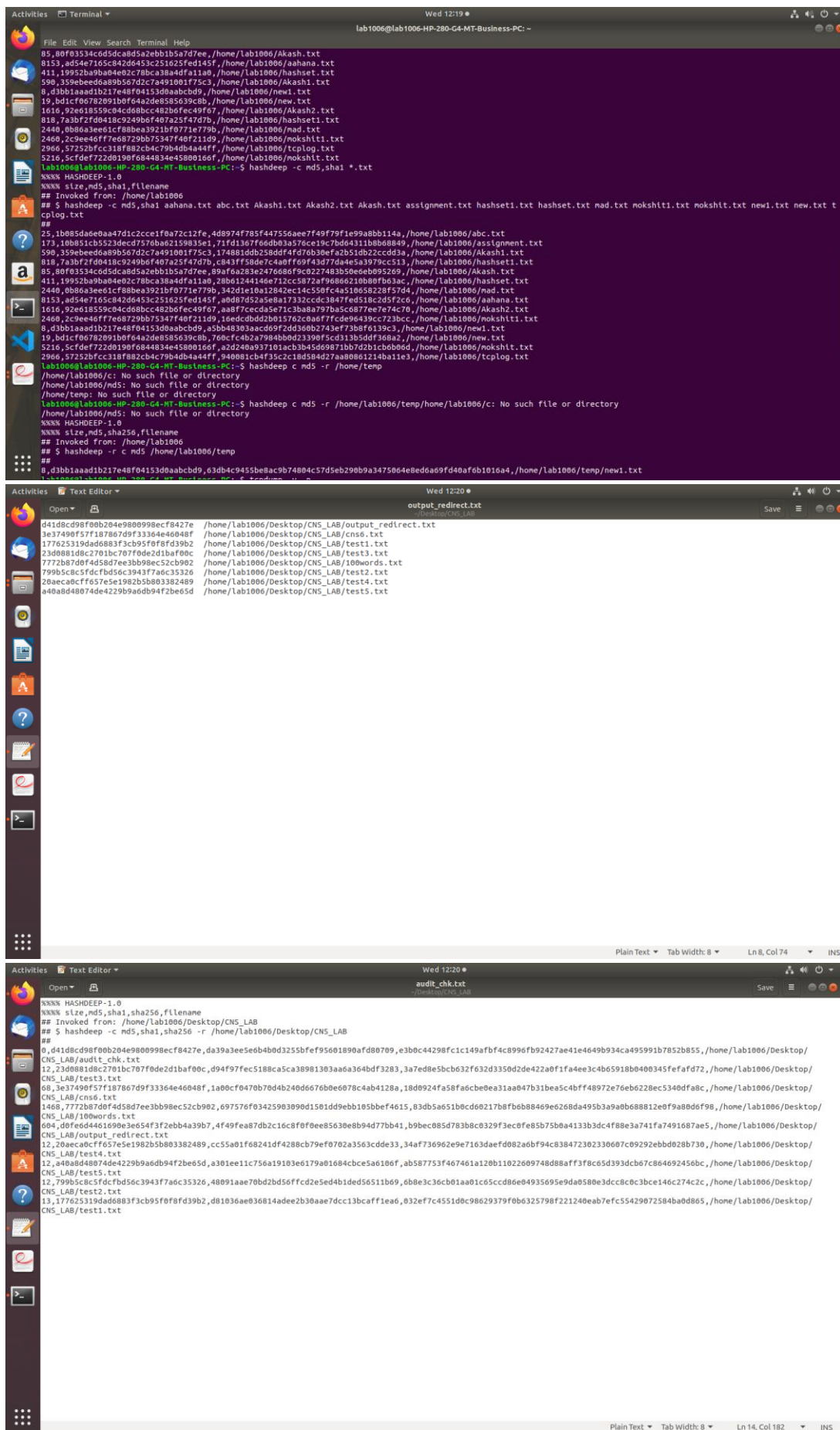
```
hashdeep -r -c sha256 -k -l -o output_hashes.txt directory/
```

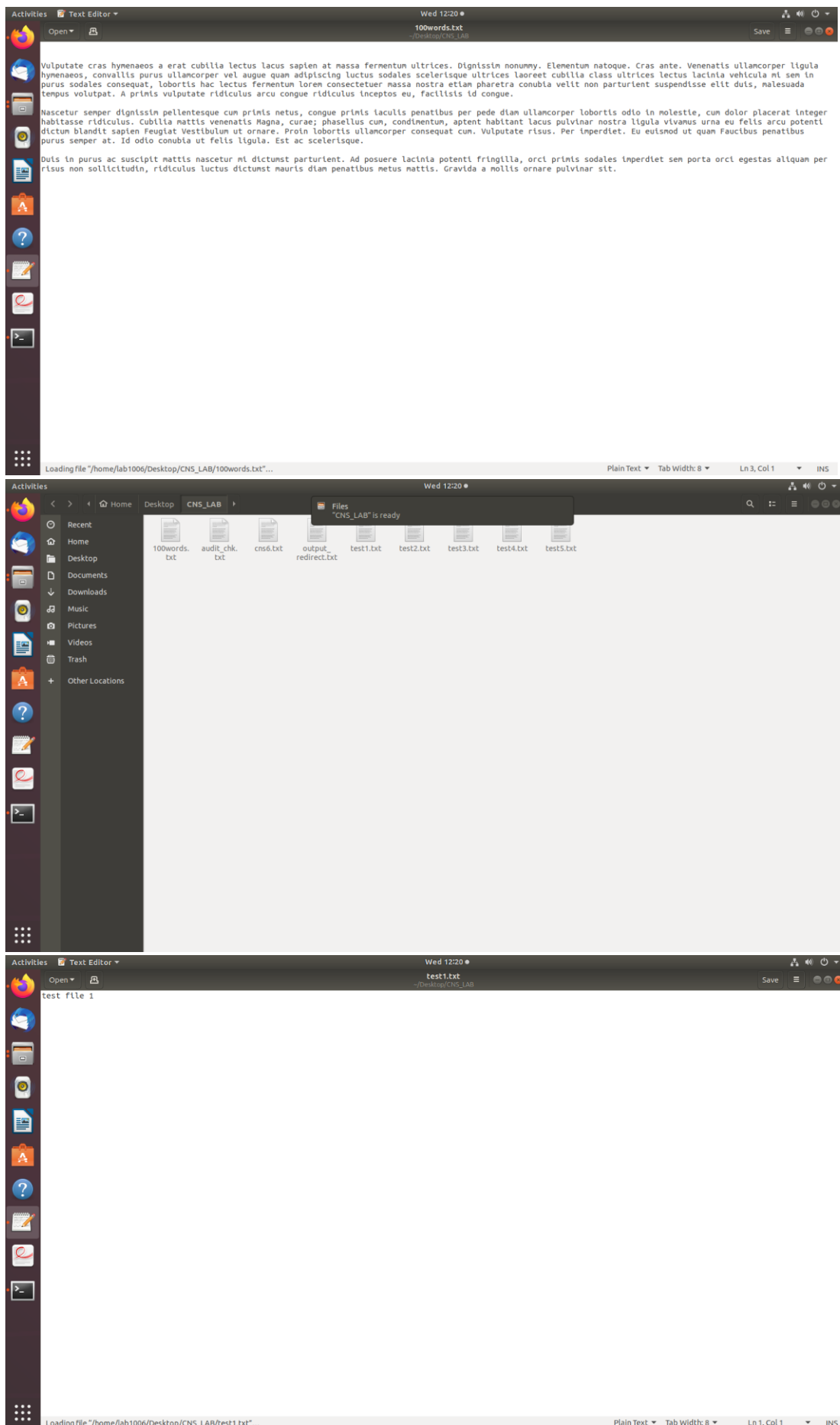
This command generates hash values for auditing purposes and saves them to the `output_hashes.txt` file.

Output:

```
Activities Terminal Wed 12:17
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -V
4.4
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -h
hashdeep version 4.4 by Jesse Kornblum and Sinson Garfinkel.
$ hashdeep [OPTION]... [FILES]...
-c <alg1,[alg2]> - Compute hashes only. Defaults are MD5 and SHA-256
                    legal values: md5,sha1,sha256,tiger,whirlpool,
-p <size> - piecewise mode. Files are broken into blocks for hashing
-r - recursive mode. All subdirectories are traversed
-d - output in DFXML (Digital Forensics XML)
-k <file> - add a file of known hashes
-a - audit mode. Validates FILES against known hashes. Requires -k
-m - matching mode. Requires -k
-x - negative matching mode. Requires -k
-w - in -m mode, displays which known file was matched
-M and -X act like -m and -x, but display hashes of matching files
-e - compute estimated time remaining for each file
-s - silent mode. Suppress all error messages
-b - prints only the bare name of files; all path information is omitted
-l - print relative paths for filenames
-l/-I - only process files smaller than the given threshold
-o - only process certain types of files. See README/manpage
-v - verbose mode. Use again to be more verbose
-d - output in DFXML; -W FILE - write to FILE.
-j <num> - use num threads (default 0)
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ man hashdeep
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ man md5deep
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep temp.txt
/home/lab1006/temp.txt: No such file or directory
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep new.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep new.txt
##
19,bd1cf06782091b0f64a2de8585639cbb,b29380c3df436bf9cb66bd749effaf7c87863cdd9494ef8a117724af3fb26f3,,/home/lab1006/new.txt
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep new1.txt
##
8,d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9,e3db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a69fd40af6b1016a4,,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -b new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
```

```
Activities Terminal Wed 12:19
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -D new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -b new1.txt
##
8,d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9,e3db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a69fd40af6b1016a4,,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -s new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -s new1.txt
##
8,d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9,e3db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a69fd40af6b1016a4,,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -c md5,sha1,sha256,tiger new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha1,sha256,tiger,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -c md5,sha1,sha256,tiger new1.txt
##
8,d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9,a5bb48303aacd09f2dd360b2743ef73b8f6139c3,e3db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a69fd40af6b1016a4,3f0e9152c68871b81e0c9cf3f4d
8fc25d952b6daea22917d,,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -c md5* .txt
hashdeep: Unknown algorithm: md5*.txt
Try 'hashdeep -h' for more information.
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -c md5*.txt
hashdeep: Unknown algorithm: md5*.txt
Try 'hashdeep -h' for more information.
lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC:~$ hashdeep -c md5 *.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -c md5 aahana.txt abc.txt Akash1.txt Akash2.txt Akash.txt assignment.txt hashset1.txt hashset.txt mad.txt moksh1.txt moksh1.txt new1.txt new.txt tcplog
.txt
##
173,10b851cb5523dec7576ba62159835e1,,/home/lab1006/assignment.txt
25,1b08d06eaa7a1c2cccf0a72c12fe,,/home/lab1006/abc.txt
85,00f82534cd5d5c4e8d5a2eb1b15a707ee,,/home/lab1006/Akash.txt
8153,ad54e7165c842d6453c251625fed145f,,/home/lab1006/aahana.txt
411,19952ba9ba04e02c78bca38a4df11a0,,/home/lab1006/hashset.txt
590,359ebeced0a9b567d2c7a491001f75c3,,/home/lab1006/Akash1.txt
8,d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9,,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
19,bd1cf06782091b0f64a2de8585639cbb,,/home/lab1006/new.txt
1616,92e018559c04cd68bcc482b6fec49f67,,/home/lab1006/Akash2.txt
818,7a3bf2f0d418c9249b6f407a25f47d7b,,/home/lab1006/hashset1.txt
2440,0860a3ee01cf68bea3921bf0771e779b,,/home/lab1006/mad.txt
```





Conclusion:

In conclusion, using Kali Linux's Hashdeep tool to leverage hashing and auditing is an effective way to guarantee data security and integrity. By creating distinct IDs for each file, hashing prevents manipulation, and Hashdeep's auditing features confirm these identifiers and timestamps. Together, they create a powerful barrier against unauthorised modifications and give vital resources for safeguarding reliable data and enhancing cybersecurity safeguards.