

## Cybersecurity Week 4 - Cryptography

## Task 1

Perform two types of encryptions with different cyphers on “Text\_file.txt” and compare outputs.

The command to Encrypt the files was

```
Openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in Text_file.txt - Out Encrypted.enc -K 1234567890 - iv0000
```

In this command the `-aes-128-cbc` can be altered for different type of encryption methods while the `-in/-out` can be modified for different files.

Decrpyting uses a similar command

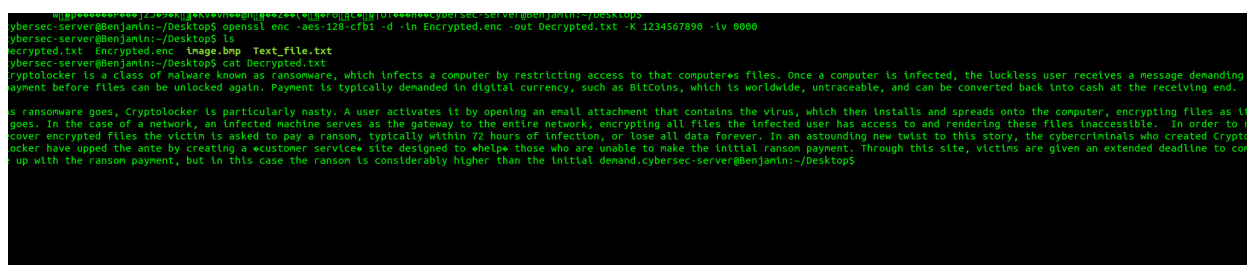
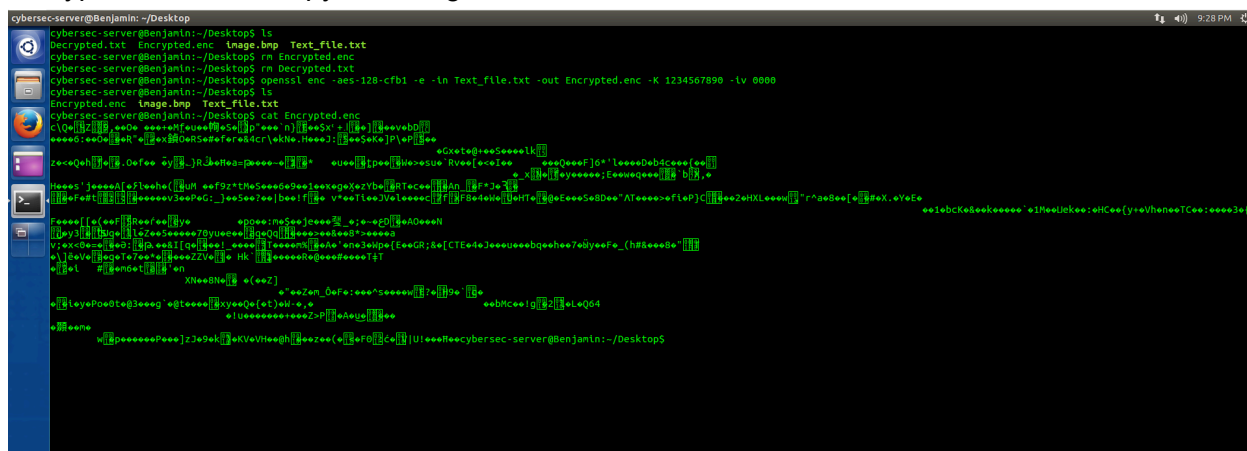
```
(Openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -in Encrypted.end - Out Decrpyted.txt -K 1234567890 - iv0000)
```

## Replacing -e (Encrypt) with -d (Decrypt) and targeting the encrypted file to be decrypted

## Encryption 1 with Decrpytion using aes-128-cbc

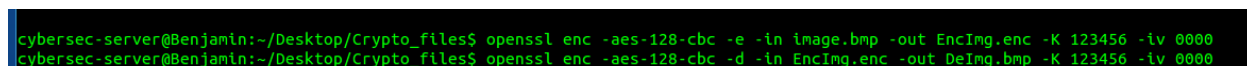
[illegible]

## Encryption 2 with Decrpytion using aes-128-cfb1

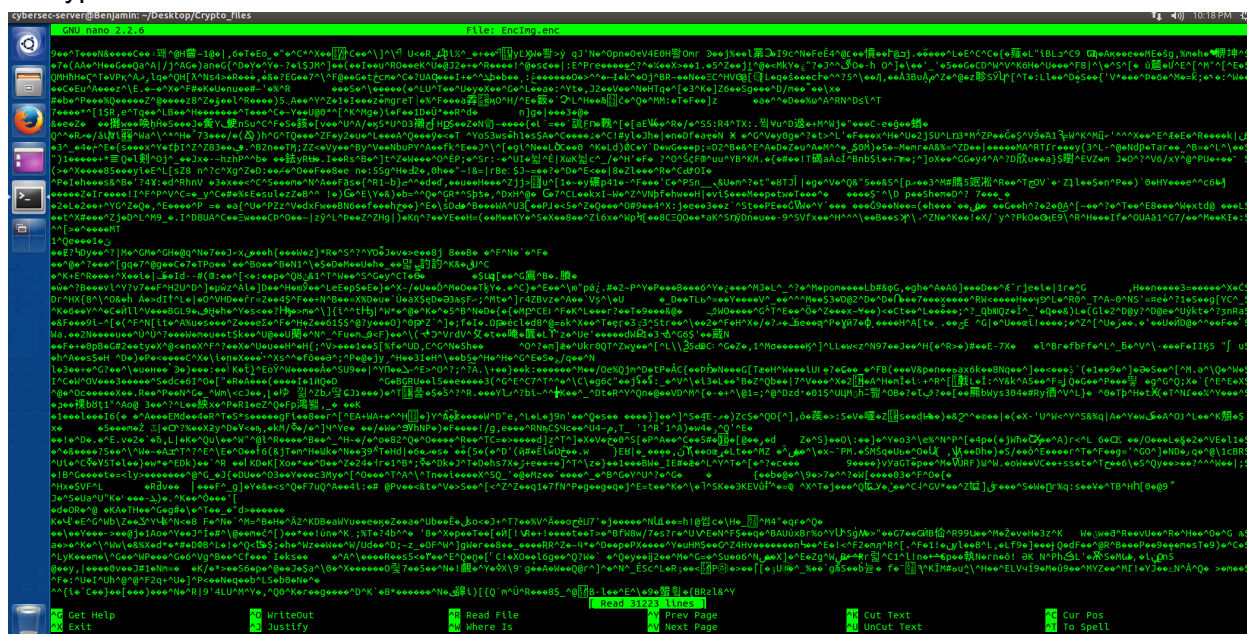


### Question 2

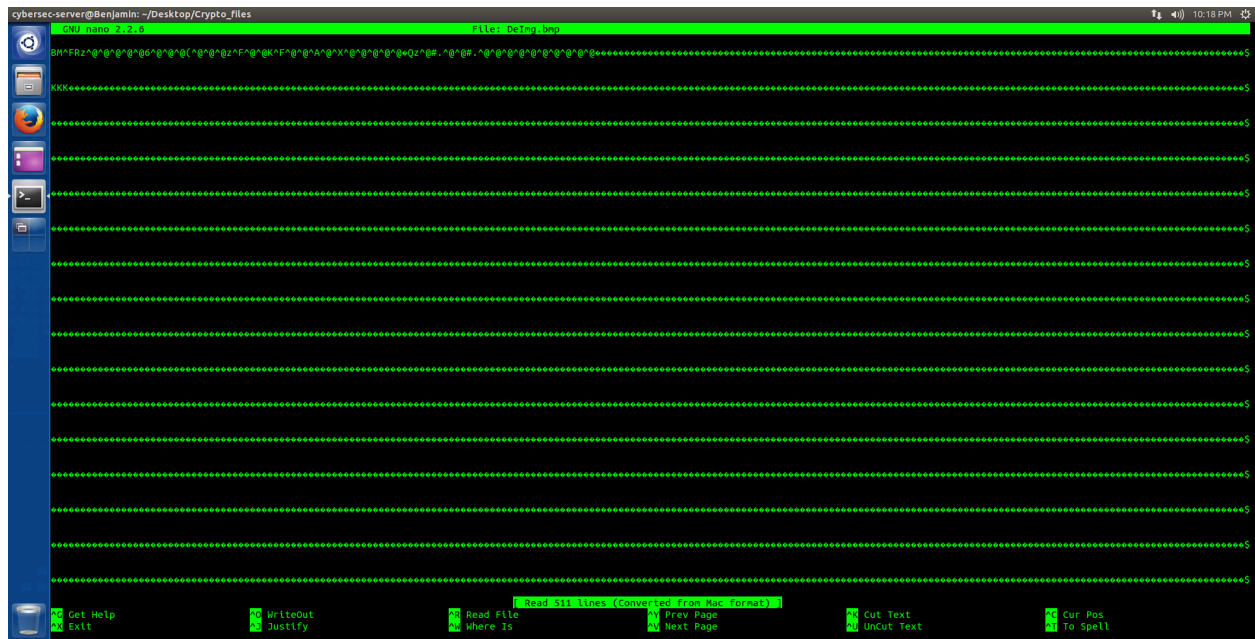
## Two types of Encryption on Image.bmp usind different ciphers



Encrypted

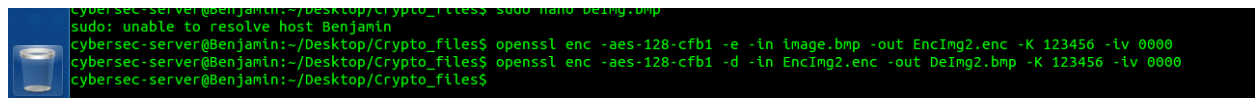


## Decrypted



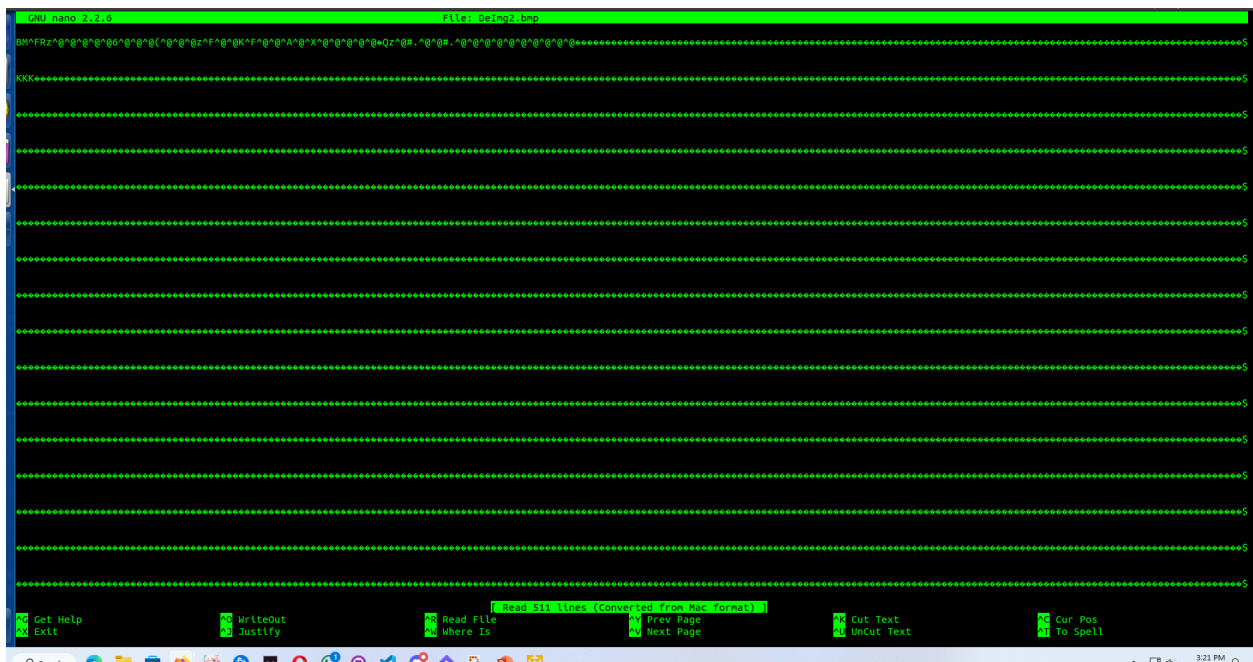
The screenshot shows a terminal window with the nano text editor open. The file being edited is named 'DeImg.bmp'. The first line of the file contains a long string of characters, including 'BM' and various hexadecimal values, which is the standard header for a BMP image. The rest of the file is filled with a repeating pattern of 'e' characters, representing the pixel data of the image. The terminal window has a green title bar and a blue sidebar with icons for various applications. The status bar at the bottom shows various keyboard shortcuts and the current line number (511).

## Encryption 2 with Decryption using aes-128-cfb1



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following commands and output:

```
cybersec-server@Benjamin: ~/Desktop/Crypto_files$ sudo nano being.bmp
sudo: unable to resolve host Benjamin
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/Crypto_files$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb1 -e -in image.bmp -out EncImg2.enc -K 123456 -iv 0000
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/Crypto_files$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb1 -d -in EncImg2.enc -out DeImg2.bmp -K 123456 -iv 0000
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/Crypto_files$
```



For this task. Both Decrypted results should be the same as the original file with the only difference being the encrypted preview due to the different method of encryption applied

## Task 2

- 1) Command To Generate Selfsigned Certificate


```
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ openssl req -new -x509 -keyout ca.key -out ca.crt -config openssl.cnf
Generating a 2048 bit RSA private key
```

- 2) Information given for generating the certificate

```
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:Au
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:NSW
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Sydney
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:UTS
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:FEIT
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:cybersec.com.au
Email Address []:root@cybersec.com.au
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ █
```

Note: This file was remade with capitalisation so the information matches (Case sensitivity)

- 3) List of files After generated



```
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ ls
ca.crt  ca.key  certs  crl  index.txt  newcerts  openssl.cnf  serial
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$
```

## Task 3

- 1) Command used to generate CSR (See screenshot Below)
- 2) Information used to generate CSR

```

cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr -config openssl.cnf
Enter pass phrase for server.key:
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:AU
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:NSW
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Sydney
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:UTS
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:FEIT
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:Cybersec.com.au
Email Address []:root@cybersec.com.au

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ █

```

### 3) Files created until now

```

cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ ls
ca.crt ca.key certs crl index.txt newcerts openssl.cnf serial server.csr server.key
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$

```

```

cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ ls
ca.crt ca.key certs crl index.txt newcerts openssl.cnf serial
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ open ssl genrsa -aes128 -out server.key 1024
open: invalid option -- 'a'
Usage: open [OPTIONS] -- command

```

This utility help you to start a program on a new virtual terminal (VT).

#### Options:

```

-c, --console=NUM    use the given VT number;
-e, --exec            execute the command, without forking;
-f, --force          force opening a VT without checking;
-l, --login          make the command a login shell;
-u, --user            figure out the owner of the current VT;
-s, --switch         switch to the new VT;
-w, --wait           wait for command to complete;
-v, --verbose        print a message for each action;
-V, --version        print program version and exit;
-h, --help           output a brief help message.

```

```

cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ openssl genrsa -aes128 -out server.key 1024
Generating RSA private key, 1024 bit long modulus
.....+++++
...+++++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
Enter pass phrase for server.key:
Verifying - Enter pass phrase for server.key:

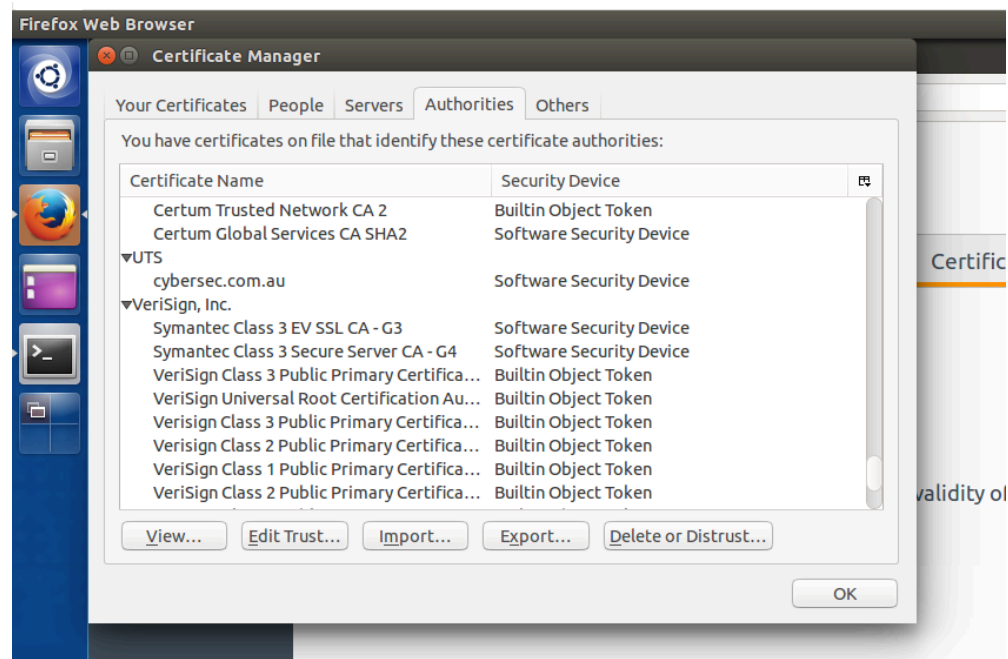
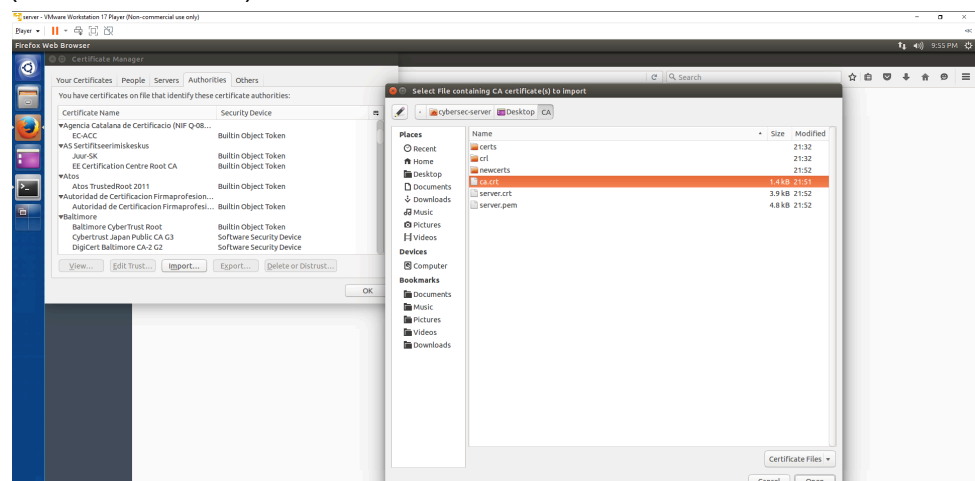
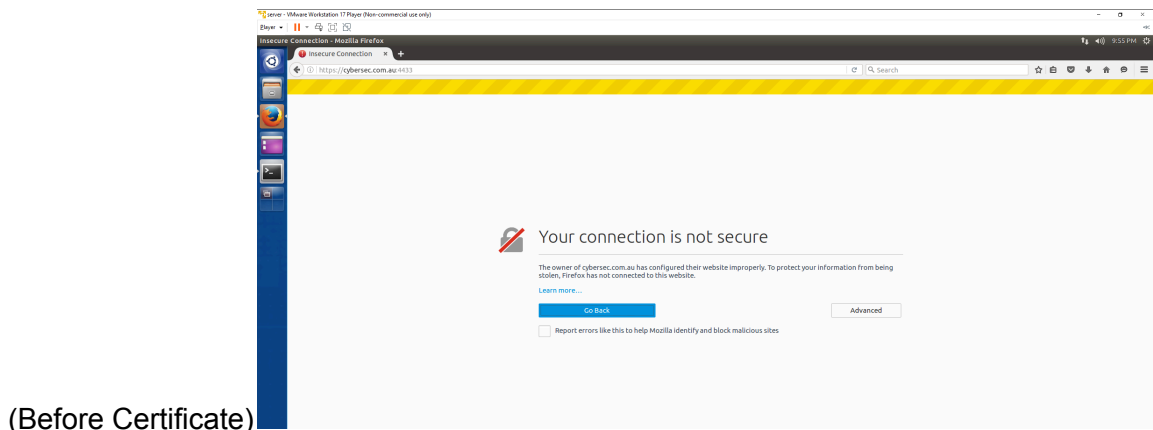
```

## Task 4

### 1) Launching the webserver using server.pem

```
cybersec-server@Benjamin: ~/Desktop/CA
cybersec-server@Benjamin:~/Desktop/CA$ openssl s_server -cert server.pem -www
Enter pass phrase for server.pem:
Using default temp DH parameters
Using default temp ECDH parameters
ACCEPT
```

2) Screenshot of certificate manager





### 3) Website Post certificate

