Crypto for Bounty Hunters(bug bounty village)

BY

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Whoami?

WAF Research @Qualys

InfosecGirls Pune Chapter Lead

WomenWhoCode Pune Lead

Blockchain and Security Enthusiast

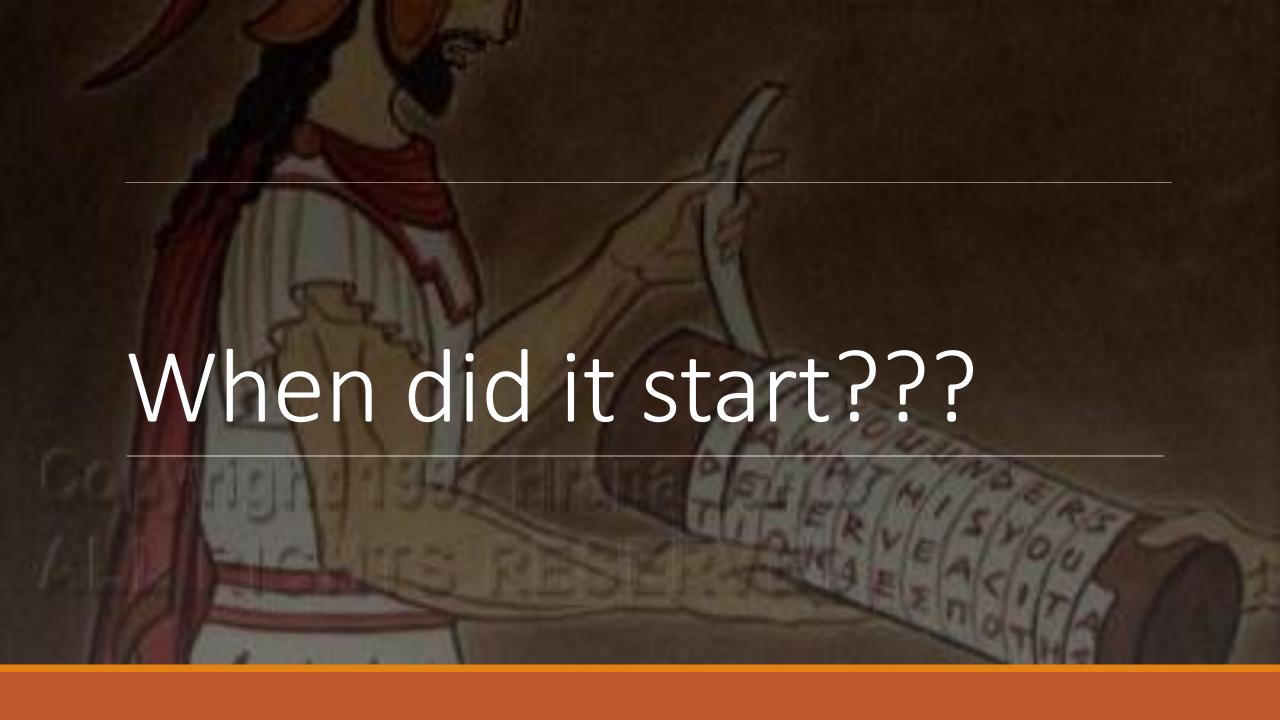
Speaker @OwaspSeasides, @Rootconf, @Bsides Singapore and various meetups (infosecgirls, cyberfrat, null)

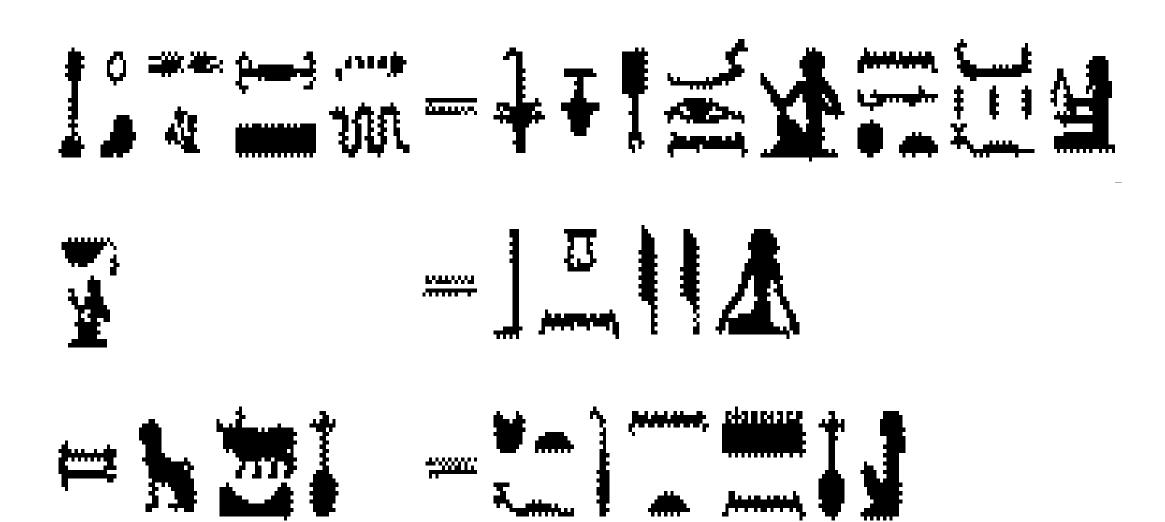
Independent Researcher

Note: A maths lover (so do not judge me)

Agenda

- ∀ History CIA Triad
- Why are we talking about it
- **♥** Where does it come into picture
- X Some classic cryptography examples
- Actual Crypto hacking
- Some examples and their reports





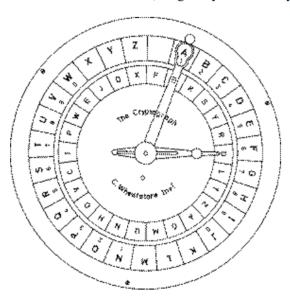
throughphic encipherments of proper names and titles, with eigher hierogyphy at igh, plant equivalents as right

Machine Ciphers

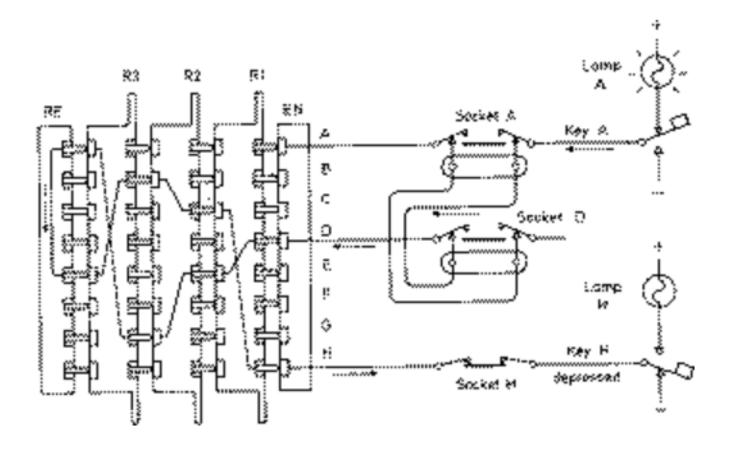
• Jefferson cylinder, developed in 1790s, comprised 36 disks, each with a random alphabet, order of disks was key, message was set, then another row became cipher



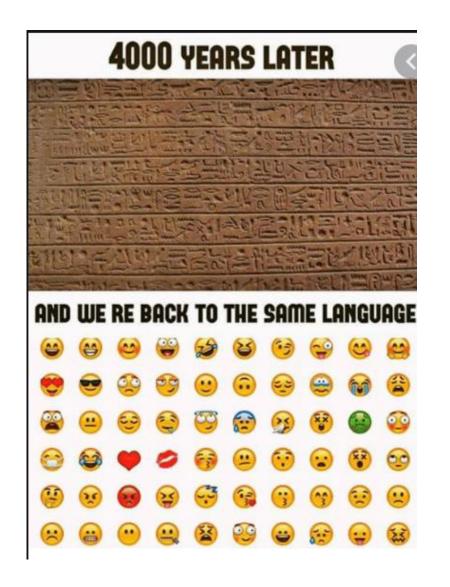
• Wheatstone disc, originally invented by Wadsworth in 1817, but developed by Wheatstone in 1860's, comprised two concentric wheels used to generate a polyalphabetic cipher



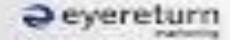
• Enigma Rotor machine, one of a very important class of cipher machines, heavily us providing a substitution using a continuously changing alphabet



Basically...







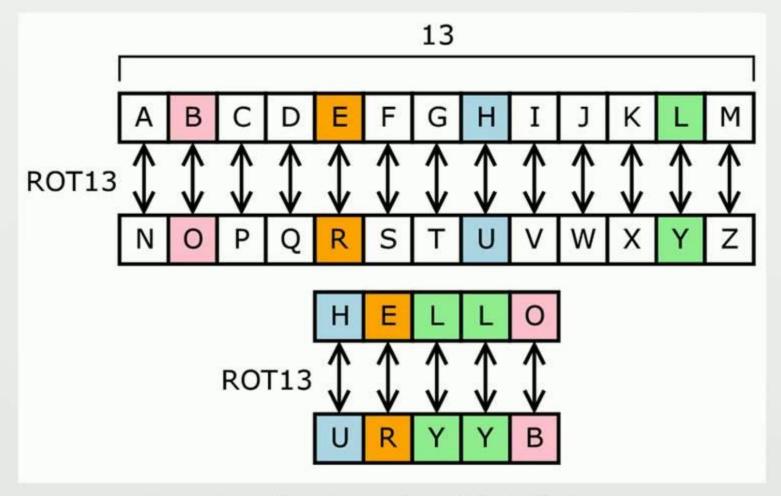


Let's look into some classic cryptography techniques???

Classical Cryptographic Techniques

- have two basic components of classical ciphers: substitution and transposition
- in substitution ciphers letters are replaced by other letters
- in transposition ciphers the letters are arranged in a different order
- these ciphers may be:
- monoalphabetic only one substitution/ transposition is used, or
- polyalphabetic where several substitutions/ transpositions are used
- several such ciphers may be concatentated together to form a **product cipher**

Substitution cipher



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ROT13.png

Plain Text:	prob	hatd	euri	goth	erek
Key:	3201	3201	3201	3201	3201
Cipher Text:	obrp	tdah	riue	thog	ekre
Positions:	0123	0123	0123	0123	0123
Key:	3201	3201	3201	3201	3201
Plain Text:	prob	hatd	euri	goth	erek

Monoalphabetic substitution

enciphering

open alphabet

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

KEYWORDABCFGHIJLMNPQSTUVXZ

keyword: KEYWORD

plain text: ALKINDI

ciphertext: K

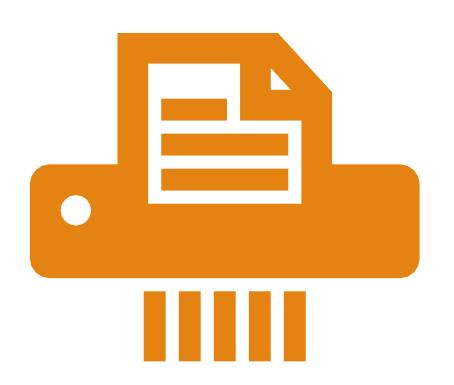
Plaintext: ATTACKATDAWN
Key: LEMONLEMONLE

Ciphertext: LXFOPVEFRNHR



Polyalphabetic Substitution

But before that...



Are you aware of these terminologies???

Encoding

Encryption

Hashing

PKI

Digital Signature

And many more...

For classic cryptography based attacks:

https://platform.avatao.com/paths/4b027084-49cd-4c82-9a75-24bb9eb8f861/info



Let's talk real

How do you look for the crypto flaw in web applications?



AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION (JWT)



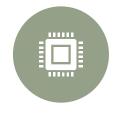
USE OF SECRET KEYS



IS CBC STILL USED?



CAN WE TAMPER ELECTRONIC CODE BOOK?



SOME APPLICATIONS STILL USE MD5 FOR HASHING



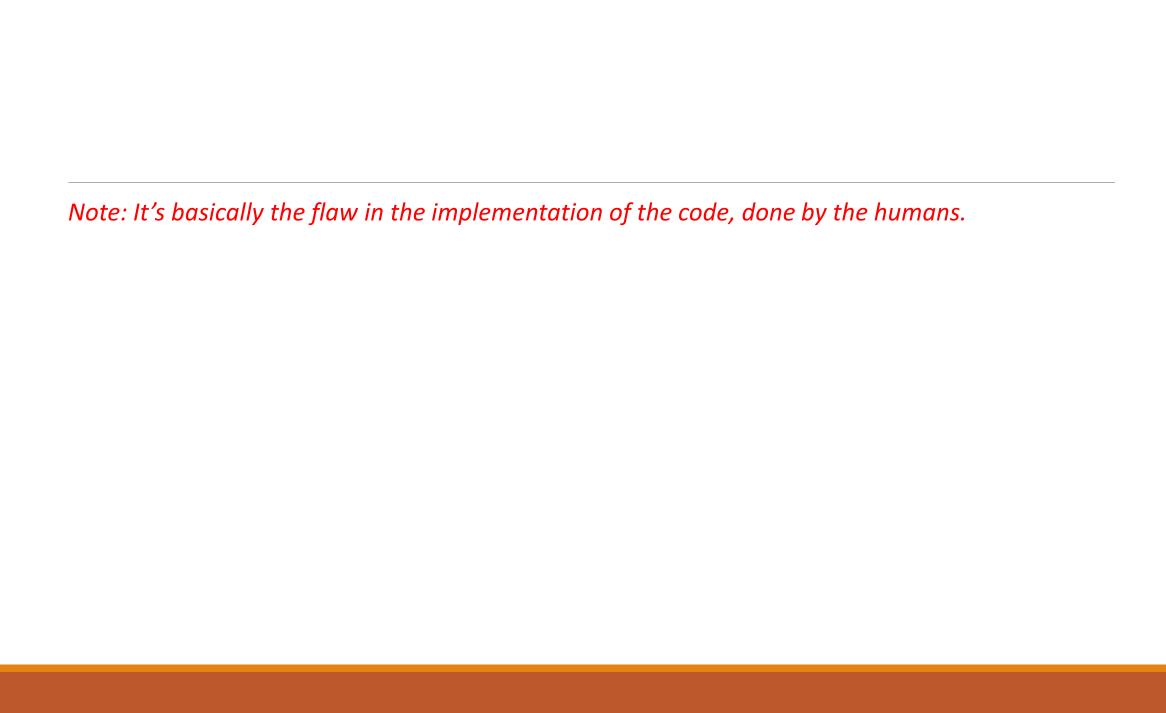
WEAK SSL



ORACLE PADDING



DO WE STILL HAVE HEARTBLEED? AND HOW DO WE EXPLOIT IT?



Lets try some of them out ©



Json Web Token

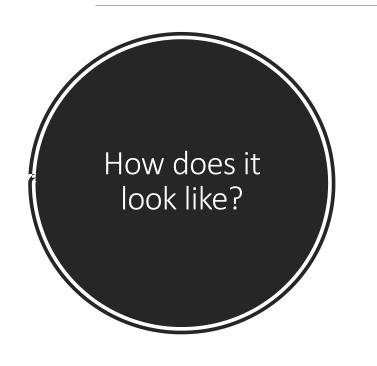




Used for authentication



Contains signed data structure



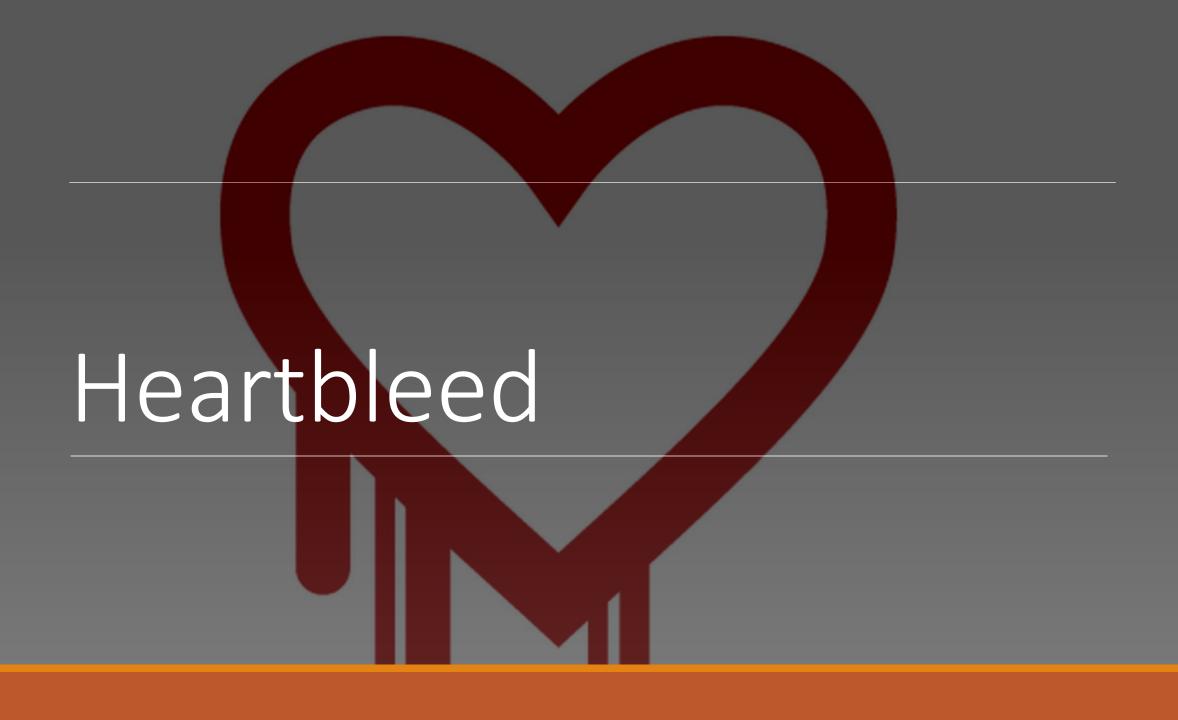
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ
zdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY30DkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4
gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyfQ.SflKxwRJ
SMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36P0k6yJV_adQssw5c

What can we do about it????

Sensitive information?

Changing the algorithm and signing with our own key

Changing algorithm to none



Poodle Attack

Padding oracle

One of the errors in padding while decrypting the sslv3.0 (need to check)

The adversary has a cipher text through interception and wants to decrypt it

It would take the cipher text as is and submit it to the server

The server would decrypt the cipher text and check if the pad has the correct format

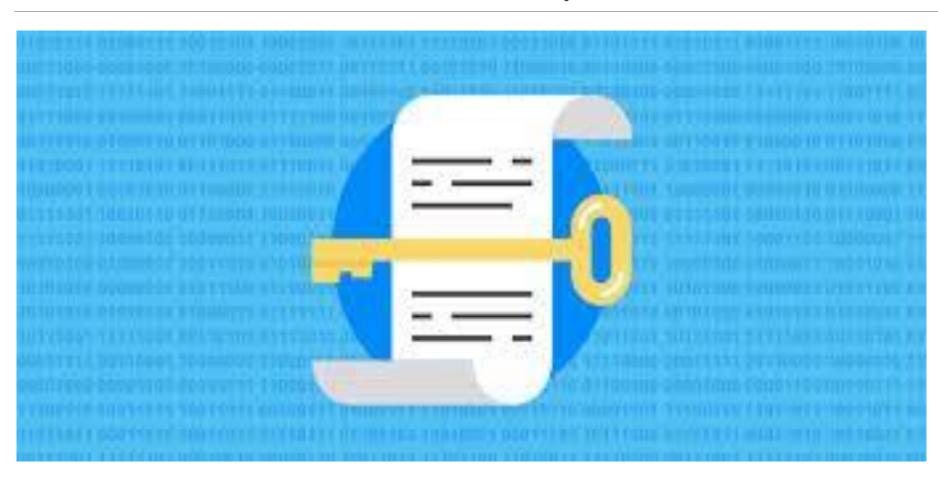
If the pad is invalid, we will get a pad error or if the mac is invalid, we will get a mac error

On the basis of that, the adversary will understand if there is a padding issue or mac issue

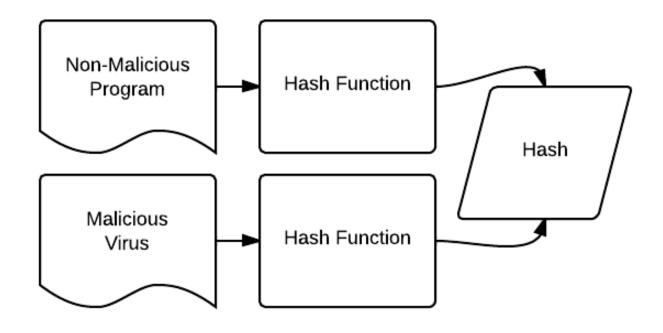
Older tls versions used to leak the type of error, and this resulted into manipulation of the cipher text by the attackers

Padding attack also happened due to timing attacks when they had stopped showing the error messages, so when the pad is invalid, the error msg is sent out quickly and if the mac is invalid, it takes some time.

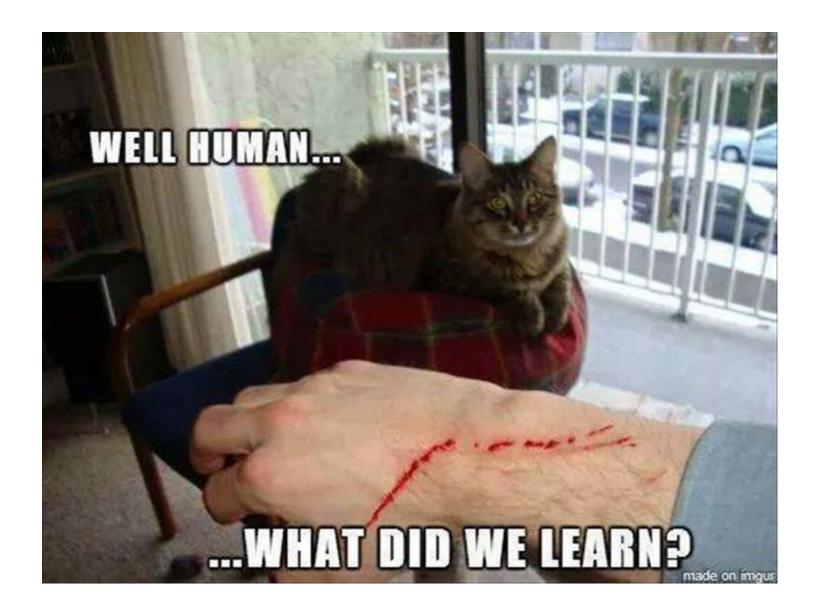
Use of weak secret key



Do we need to talk about cbc and ecb???



Lets talk about md5!!!



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