CPS633 Section 07 Fall2021

Lab 04 Report

MD5 Collision attack Lab

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Group 04.

CPS 633 - Lab 4 Report

MD5 Collision Attack Lab

2 Lab Tasks:

2.1 Task 1: Generating Two Different Files with the Same MD5 Hash

In this task, we will generate two different files with the same MD5 hash values. The beginning parts of these two files need to be the same, i.e., they share the same prefix. We can achieve this using the md5collgen program, which allows us to provide a prefix file with any arbitrary content.

The following command generates two output files, out1.bin and out2.bin, for a given a prefix file prefix.txt:

\$ md5collgen -p prefix.txt -o out1.bin out2.bin



Figure 1: MD5 collision generation from a prefix

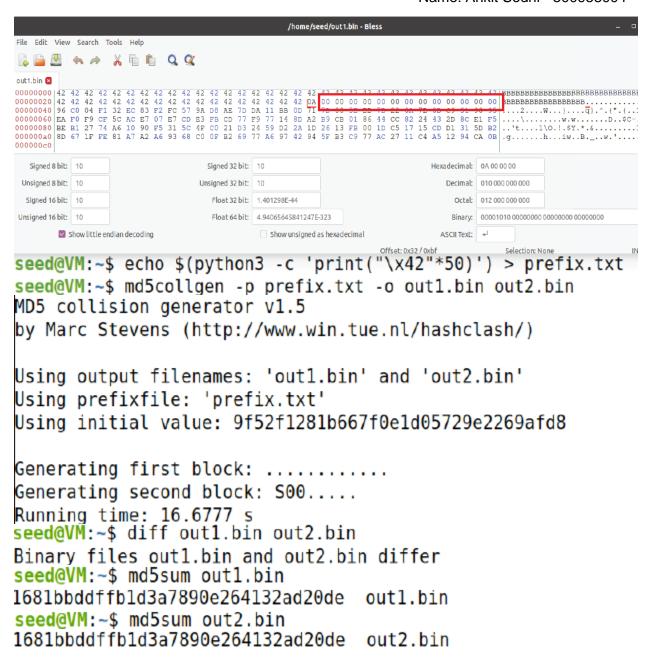
We can check whether the output files are distinct or not using the diff command. We can also use the md5sum command to check the MD5 hash of each output file. See the following commands.

\$ diff out1.bin out2.bin \$ md5sum out1.bin \$ md5sum out2.bin

- Question 1. If the length of your prefix file is not multiple of 64, what is going to happen?

Answer: let's say we have 50 bytes and use for prefix.txt with that number which is less than 64. After running the commands we will see our output file is padded with extra zeros to make it 64 bytes.

As you could see in the image below:



Question 2. Create a prefix file with exactly 64 bytes, and run the collision tool again, and see what happens.

Answer: If we create a prefix file with exactly 64 bytes and run the collision tool again. We will see that it has not added any extra padding to it.

See screen shot below:

```
seed@VM:~$ echo $(python3 -c 'print("\x42"*63)') > prefix_64
seed@VM:~$ md5collgen -p prefix 64 -o out1 64.bin out2 64.bin
```

```
MD5 collision generator v1.5
bv Marc Stevens (http://www.win.tue.nl/hashclash/)
Using output filenames: 'outl 64.bin' and 'out2 64.bin'
Using prefixfile: 'prefix 64'
Using initial value: 1a411e7066d64ae6b60256017d130eda
Generating first block: ..
Generating second block: W......
seed@VM:~$ xxd out1 64 bin
4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242
                                          4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242
                                          BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242
                                          4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 4242 420a
                                          BBBBBBBBBBBBBB.
8f32 dac8 f8aa f756 ad51 7e73 ec88 5a3c
                                          <del>.2.</del>....V.0~s..Z<
f3c6 061d 4cf9 269b 30be 7951 92cb 3802
                                          ....L.&.0.v0..8.
79f5 01c1 d0a5 9f89 cbfb 4032 174e be6a
                                          y....i
dabf d82b ba51 7d4a 4108 6668 8f29 c694
                                          ...+.Q}JA.fh.)..
f280 18bc b917 6323 03bf cb34 97ce 61a4
                                          ....c#...4..a.
                                          0.Z.H....-.v.*..
4f9d 5aa8 480f 81ec 182d 9b76 ca2a fece
fd8f b7d5 da6f 3688 f656 093a 981c 961f
                                          .....o6..V.:...
db74 c87f 7ac4 b33b cf5d 40dd 4df9 6f05
                                          .t..z..;.]@.M.o.
seed@VM:~$
```

- Question 3. Are the data (128 bytes) generated by md5collgen completely different for the two output files? Please identify all the bytes that are different. Answer: we ran the following commands and find that there are few differences. We suspect this may cause a collision error, but we shall see.

As you could see below:

```
MD5 collision generator v1.5
by Marc Stevens (http://www.win.tue.nl/hashclash/)
Using output filenames: 'outl 128.bin' and 'out2 128.bin'
Using prefixfile: 'prefix 128'
Using initial value: Odca8edb6993206e503fcbb81e110dac
Generating first block: ...
Generating second block: S10....
Running time: 2.73359 s
seed@VM:~$ xxd out1 128.bin > o.txt
seed@VM:~$ xxd out2 128.bin > p.txt
seed@VM:~$ diff o.txt p.txt
10,12c10,12
< 00000090: 2859 2b60/db01 fb00 35da 800d/0925/
                                                  (Y+`....5....%<.
< 000000a0: 66d1 b3ea/5ec5 1b92 eb1b d4bc/1c7c 016c
                                                  f...^............
< 000000b0: 818a a7df eb44 b7a2 be6c 4e68/8929/a2a0
                                                  ....D...lNh.)..
> 00000090: 2859 2be0 db01 fb00 35da 800d 0925 3cdd
                                                  (Y+....5...%<.
> 000000a0: 66d1 b3ea 5ec5 1b92 eb1b d4bc 1cfc 016c
                                                  f...^.......l
> 000000b0: 818a a7df eb44 b7a2 be6c 4ee8 8929 a2a0
                                                  ....D...lN..)..
14,16c14,16
< 000000d0: 2fa8 c677 601b 9321 a9b3 1050 1b60 48d8
                                                  /..w`..!...P.`H.
< 000000e0: d755 5858 9f87 81fc 3b44 cc5a 5938 0e61
                                                  .UXX....; D.ZY8.a
< 000000f0: ac06/8f24 c93d 4124 f061 947d 98ca 217c
                                                  ...$.=A$.a.}..!|
> 000000d0: 27a8 c6f7 601b 9321 a9b3 1050 1b60 48d8
                                                  √...`..!...Ρ.`Η.
> 000000e0: d755 5858 9f87 81fc 3b44 cc5a 59b8 0d61
                                                  .UXX....; D.ZY..a
> 000000f0:/ac06 8f24 c93d 4124 1061 94fd 98ca 217c
                                                     $.=A$.a...!|
```

2.2 Task 2: Understanding MD5's Property

To achieve this task of understanding MD5's property, we create a prefix_t2 with "cpssixthreet" and suffix_t2 "63306330C" respectively. By doing md5collgen on prefix_t2 to create t2_1 and t2_2 to test that the two different files have same hash values. We tested the two strings created above as pairs. We tested string t2_1with suffix_t2 together and t2_2 with suffix_t2 and created two more files t2_1_done and t2_2_done. We tested if they were same or different but should have the same hash values. It proved to the property of MD5's.

As we can observe our test below:

```
seed@VM:~$ echo "cpssixthreet" > prefix_t2
seed@VM:~$ md5collgen -p prefix t2 -o t2 1 t2 2
```

```
MD5 collision generator v1.5
by Marc Stevens (http://www.win.tue.nl/hashclash/)
Using output filenames: 't2_1' and 't2_2'
Using prefixfile: 'prefix t2'
Using initial value: 350afad547aef02777454b8a43b91311
Generating first block: ...
Generating second block: W...
Running time: 4.94848 s
seed@VM:~$ md5sum t2 1
8895134948b0f2488724af291649a1ae
                                   t2 1
seed@VM:~$ md5sum t2 2
8895134948b0f2488724af291649a1ae
                                   t2 2
seed@VM:~$ diff t2 1 t2 2
Binary files t2 1 and t2 2 differ
seed@VM:~$ echo "63306330C" > suffix t2
seed@VM:~$ cat t2 1 suffix t2 > t2 1 done
seed@VM:~$ cat t2 2 suffix t2 > t2 2 done
seed@VM:~$ md5sum t2 1 done
107a30cda23b731846d83715b9503fcf t2 1 done
seed@VM:~$ md5sum t2 2 done
107a30cda23b731846d83715b9503fcf t2 2 done
seed@VM:~$ diff t2 1 done t2 2 done
Binary files t2 1 done and t2 2 done differ
```

2.3 Task 3: Generating Two Executable Files with the Same MD5 Hash

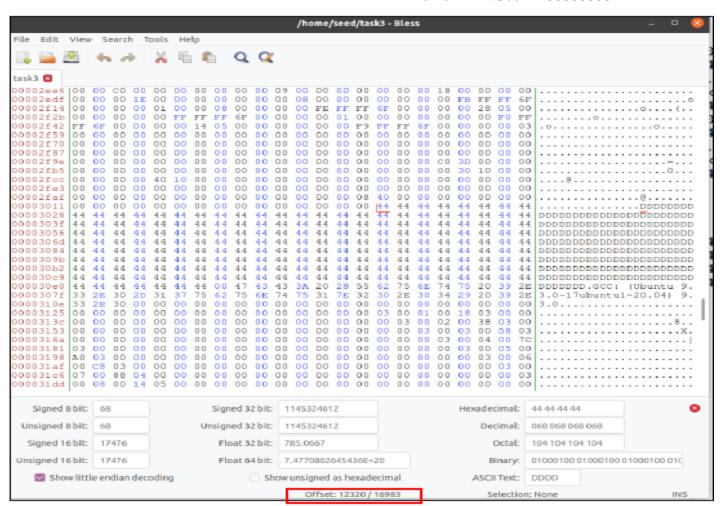
For this task we created the two executable files with same MD5 hash to perform our findings.

To achieve our task, first we created a file name task3.c with array of char 200 and save the output in D.txt file.

```
task3.c
      Open ▼ ፲
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Save
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 =
   1#include <stdio.h>
   2 unsigned char xvz[200] = {
   4/* The actual contents of this array are up to you */
   5 };
   6 int main()
   7 🛮
   8 int 1;
   9 for (i=0; i<200; i++){
 lOprintf("%x", xyz[i]);
11 }
12 printf("\n");
L3 }
seed@VM:~$ echo $(python3 -c 'print("0x44,"*199)') > D.txt
seed@VM:~$ cat D.txt
9x44, 0x44, 0x44, 0x44, 9x44, 9x44, 0x44, 0x44,
```

 $0 \times 44, 0 \times$

seed@VM:~\$ bless task3



From the above file task.3 bless you see that the offset for the D is 12320. According to the tile the prefix length must be an integer multiple of 64, we get after calculating 12320 mod 64 = 32, and add it to the offset 12320+32=12352 and makes the prefix_t3 of 128 D that followed by suffix and we get suffix's offset that is 12352+128=12480. We get our p and q values here.

When we finish prefix_t3 and suffix_t3, we use prefix_t3 to generate task3_1.bin and task3_2.bin. After generation of the two files we take separately 128 bytes from the end of each file to get as p and q values.

We only need to put prefix_t3 p|q suffix_t3 string together to get the two file. Then we verify the MD5 has value and execute it with chmod +x <file> that will help us to confirm the differences among them.

Check below for the screen shots of the process:

```
seed@VM:~$ head -c 12352 task3 > prefix_t3
seed@VM:~$ tail -c +12480 task3 > suffix_t3
seed@VM:~$ md5collgen -p prefix_t3 -o task3_1.bin task3_2.bin
```

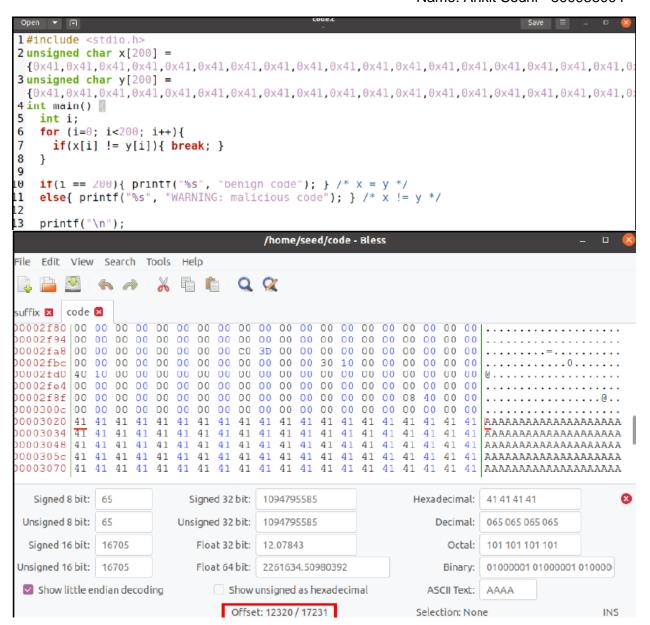
```
MD5 collision generator v1.5
by Marc Stevens (http://www.win.tue.nl/hashclash/)
Using output filenames: 'task3 1.bin' and 'task3 2.bin'
Using prefixfile: 'prefix t3'
Using initial value: 1b9ce8f65b339765c5158f11cc5e8be2
Generating first block: ......
Generating second block: W...
seed@VM:~$ tail -c 128 task3 1.bin > p
seed@VM:~$ tail -c 128 task3 2.bin > q
seed@VM:~$ cat prefix t3 p suffix t3 > t3 1 done
seed@VM:~$ cat prefix t3 q suffix t3 > t3 2 done
seed@VM:~$ md5sum t3 1 done
ca789cd0ce72113e79f59e08fd170a2f t3 1 done
seed@VM:~$ md5sum t3 2 done
ca789cd0ce72113e79f59e08fd170a2f t3 2 done
seed@VM:~$ chmod +x t3 1 done
seed@VM:~$ ./t3 1 done
f18b9d9f48c8522b69f7d979b21214a9214115f7c4ee233260fe0d22121729cd4f767261b4f796c604be5d
4444444444444444444444
seed@VM:~$ chmod +x t3 2 done
seed@VM:~$ ./t3 2 done
f18b9d9f4c8522b69f7d979b21214a9214115f7c4ee233260fe0d22121f29cd4f767261b4f796c604be5de
375e2b92de96661278fc8d36a214cdd0e93f359c6c5e7d4d14c926d7ca983d8ec5473abed718d274289d97
```

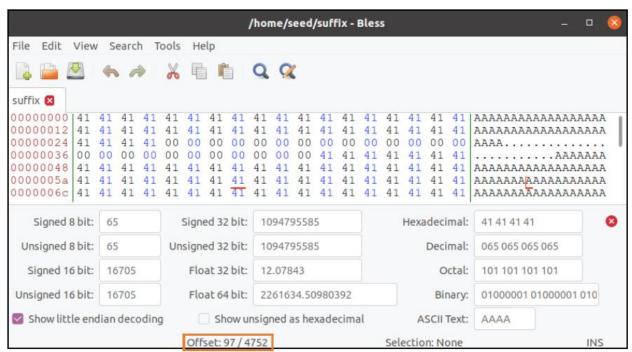
2.4 Task 4: Making the Two Programs Behave Differently

444444444444444444444

In our approach, we create two arrays X and Y. We compare the contents of these two arrays; if they are the same, the benign code is executed; otherwise, the malicious code is executed.

We create code.c program and make our judgement from there. If an array X and Y are same then could will begin execution otherwise it's a malicious code.



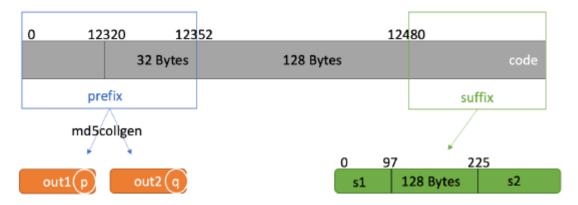


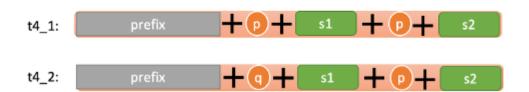
Our Goal is to do as follows:

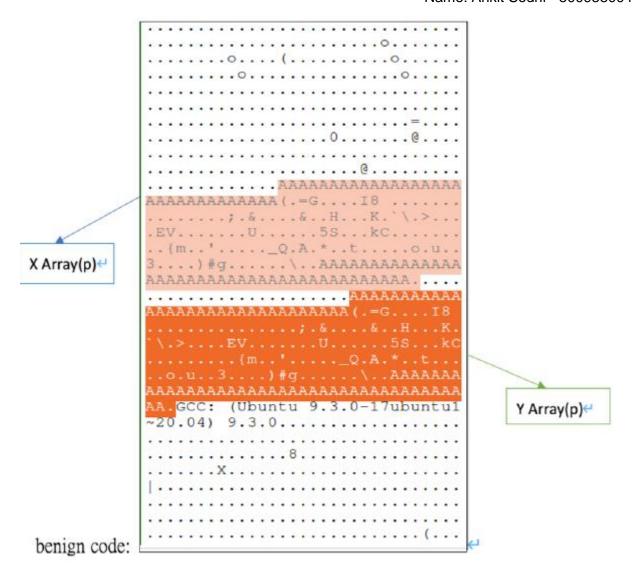
| 12352 | p | 64 | p | 4512 | > task4_1

| 12352 | q | 64 | p | 4512 | > task4_2

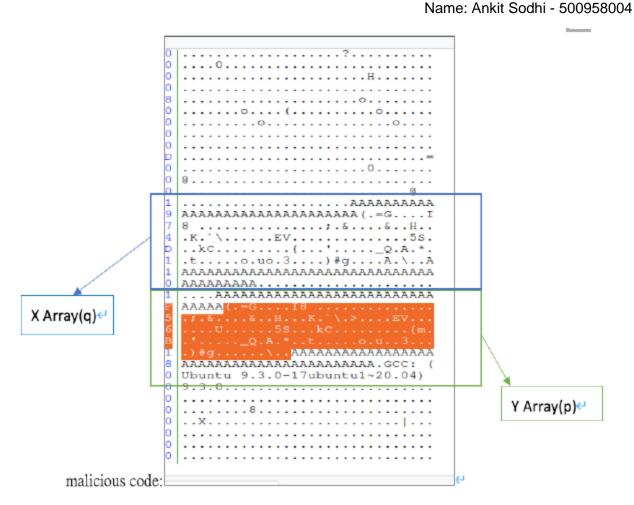
As can been seen below:







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This is how we conclude the task 4:

```
seed@VM:~$ head -c 12351 code > prefix
seed@VM:~$ tail -c +12480 code > suffix
seed@VM:~$ md5collgen -p prefix -o out1 out2
MD5 collision generator v1.5
by Marc Stevens (http://www.win.tue.nl/hashclash/)
```

Using output filenames: 'out1' and 'out2'

Using prefixfile: 'prefix'

Using initial value: 4dcfaeb9b0a401ded87aaf3261645348

Generating first block: .

Generating second block: S11.....

Running time: 2.45297 s

```
seed@VM:~$ tail -c 128 out1 > p
seed@VM:~$ tail -c 128 out2 > q
seed@VM:~$ head -c 97 suffix > s1
seed@VM:~$ tail -c +225 suffix > s2
seed@VM:~$ cat prefix p s1 p s2 > t4 1
seed@VM:~$ cat prefix q s1 p s2 > t4 2
seed@VM:~$ chmod +x t4 1
seed@VM:~$ chmod +x t4 2
seed@VM:~$ ./t4 1
benign code
seed@VM:~$ ./t4 2
WARNING: malicious code
```

Hence, the "WARNING: malicious code" proves that the two programs behaved differently