

Mastering Cryptography: Foundations & Applications

Practical Tool

GUI BASED

1. **Cryptii.com** (<https://cryptii.com/pipes/caesar-cipher>)
 - a) Ceaser Cipher
2. **Plantencalc.com** (<https://planetcalc.com/7751/>)
 - a) Playfair Cipher
3. **HashmyFile**
 - a) Hashing
4. **CrackStation** (<https://crackstation.net/>)
 - a) Hash Cracking
5. **Cyber Chef** (<https://gchq.github.io/CyberChef/>)
 - a) Symmetric Key Encryption
 - b) Hashing
 - c) Asymmetric Key Encryption
6. **Advanced Encryption Package** (<https://www.aepro.com/>)
 - a) Symmetric Encryption
 - b) public key generation
 - c) email encryption

7. BitLocker

Usage:

1) Search Bar -> Local Group Policy Editor -> Administrative Template -> Windows Components -> BitLocker Drive Encryption -> Operating System Drives -> Double Click on Require additional authentication at startup -> enable -> Tick Allow BitLocker without a compatible TPM -> OK -> close

2) Control Panel -> System and Security -> BitLocker Drive Encryption -> Turn on BitLocker -> Enter a Password -> Enter and reenter -> Next -> Save to a file -> Save -> Next*2 -> Check Run BitLocker system check -> Continue -> Close -> Restart the PC .

Day 4 and Day-5

Follow the practical in order for better understanding.

CLI BASED

Openssl : OpenSSL is an open source cryptographic toolkit that facilitates secure communications between endpoints on a network. The toolkit includes three core components: the libcrypto library, the libssl library and a command-line utility for performing cryptographic tasks.

1.Integrity

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]                                     {Creating Folder/Directory}
└─$ mkdir crypto

(kali㉿kali)-[~]                                     {Traverse to Directory}
└─$ cd crypto

(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]                               {Create a Text file}
└─$ nano new.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]                               {Create the SHA-256 Hash of the file}
└─$ openssl sha256 -hex -out new.sha256 new.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]                               {See the Hash}
└─$ cat hash.sha256
SHA2-256(hash.txt)= 61fefee5bb8ad37ec62a308d33ec1c8eca06fad43eca74540b878078540f0009

(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]                               {Edit the Text file}
└─$ nano new.txt

(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]                               {Open the Original hash
file}
└─$ cat hash.sha256
SHA2-256(hash.txt)= 61fefee5bb8ad37ec62a308d33ec1c8eca06fad43eca74540b878078540f0009

(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]                               {Check the SHA256 Hash of Modified File}
└─$ sha256sum new.txt
```

f2c2e780ebdc39d3f0b009495dbf29d56c47917805e575ae173f8ddba5c07793 new.txt

As a Result we can see the clear difference in the Modified file's Hash and Original File's Hash.....

2. Confidentiality

Symmetric Encryption

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto] **{Generate the Secret Key}**

└─\$ openssl rand -out secret.key -hex 32

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto] **{Check the Secret Key}**

└─\$ cat secret.key

17a56ffd08a4c8b6968d2a0c16aa151b83292179cbd2d6870f449543656407fb

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto] **{Select the Cipher from List}**

└─\$ openssl list -cipher-algorithms

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto] **{Encrypt the Original File using Key}**

└─\$ openssl aes-256-cbc -in new.txt -out new.enc -e -kfile secret.key

*** WARNING : deprecated key derivation used.

Using -iter or -pbkdf2 would be better.

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto] **{Check the Encrypted File}**

└─\$ cat new.enc

?)??82?ûz?lu??1?u

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto] **{Decrypt the Encrypted File using same Key}**

└─\$ openssl aes-256-cbc -in new.enc -out new.dec -d -kfile secret.key

*** WARNING : deprecated key derivation used.

Using -iter or -pbkdf2 would be better.

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto] **{Check if the Decrypted file is same as the Original}**

└─\$ cat new.dec

Asymmetric Encryption

Part1: Key Generation

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]
```

```
└─$ openssl genrsa -out key.pri
```

{Generate Private Key}

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]
```

{Check Private Key}

```
└─$ cat key.pri
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]
```

{Detailed checking of Private Key}

```
└─$ openssl rsa -in key.pri -noout -text
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]
```

```
└─$ openssl rsa -in key.pri -pubout -out key.pub
```

{Get the public key}

writing RSA key

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]
```

{Check the public key}

```
└─$ cat key.pub
```

Part2 : Encryption & Decryption

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]
```

{Encrypting the file}

```
└─$ openssl pkeyutl -encrypt -inkey key.pub -pubin -in new.txt -out asymnew.enc
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]
```

```
└─$ cat asymnew.enc
```

```
" ,?>?V{(?@?H??D??o??<^??<glv?E?\??Z?M?:"?9?!?  
?:?~?;?,?1????O?ü?IOq?  
?S???V??h???"?B&?<?>%?C?Z  
M????((??!$b?9?BW~?_?v?M?c?????'????+JR?P???pÕ?n???JBC?)?DBR?#$t-  
?G?<??ض????w2?瞻.vF???/W?g?S?=??R?
```

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]

{Decrypting the file}

└─\$ openssl pkeyutl -decrypt -inkey key.pri -in asymnew.enc -out asymnew.dec

└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/crypto]

└─\$ cat asymnew.dec

This is the Original.... message

Change

3. Non Repudiation

$$\vdash (\text{kali} \oplus \text{kali}) - [\sim / \text{crypto}]$$

{ Create a file }

```
└─$ nano plain.txt
```

$$\vdash (\text{kali} \oplus \text{kali}) - [\sim / \text{crypto}]$$

{ Create a sign the file }

```
└─$ openssl pkeyutl -sign -inkey key.pri -in plain.txt -out plain.txt.sig
```

└─(kali⊗kali)-[~/crypto]

```
└─$ cat plain.txt.sig
```

WQ??K?gi_B??

{}?7? ?Y?U?"?b,*?,?P8?|Tx??

??P??|x#\??|?????yX\??ش-ف??|??3=%_??i??

\?)??VQ★?9ZüÇ?-?91?-D??>1L?0?H??^?o?đ?Ÿ
 ??\?Ca?""?8?p?%Y???mg??D+o?57?h?f???!??w7|??09?,W@?!?a]?

$$\vdash (\text{kali} \oplus \text{kali}) - [\sim / \text{crypto}]$$

{ Verify file }

```
└─$ openssl pkeyutl -verify -inkey key.pub -pubin -sigfile plain.txt.sig -in plain.txt
```

Signature Verified Successfully

Hash-Based Signatures

$$\vdash (\text{kali} \oplus_{\mathbb{K}} \text{kali}) - [\sim / \text{crypto}]$$

```
└─$ openssl sha256 -sign key.pri -out plain.txt.hash.sig plain.txt
```

└─(kali[Ⓚ]kali)-[~/crypto]

```
└─$ openssl sha256 -verify key.pub -signature plain.txt.hash.sig plain.txt
```

Verified OK

4. Steganography (for this practical download a jpeg file and create a message.txt file in same directory)

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
```

{Create a directory}

```
└─$ mkdir stegano
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents]
```

{Traverse to directory}

```
└─$ cd stegano
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/stegano]
```

{Install steghide tool}

```
└─$ sudo apt install steghide
```

```
[sudo] password for kali:
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/stegano]
```

{Embed the Secret Message file to Cover file}

```
└─$ steghide embed -cf image.jpg -ef message.txt
```

```
Enter passphrase:
```

```
Re-Enter passphrase:
```

```
embedding "message.txt" in "image.jpg"... done
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/stegano]
```

{Remove the Secret Message file}

```
└─$ rm message.txt
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/stegano]
```

{Extract the Secret Message file from Cover file }

```
└─$ steghide extract -sf image.jpg
```

```
Enter passphrase:
```

```
wrote extracted data to "message.txt".
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/stegano]
```

{List the Directory}

```
└─$ ls
```

```
image.jpg message.txt
```

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/Documents/stegano]
```

{Open the Secret Message file}

```
└─$ cat message.txt
```