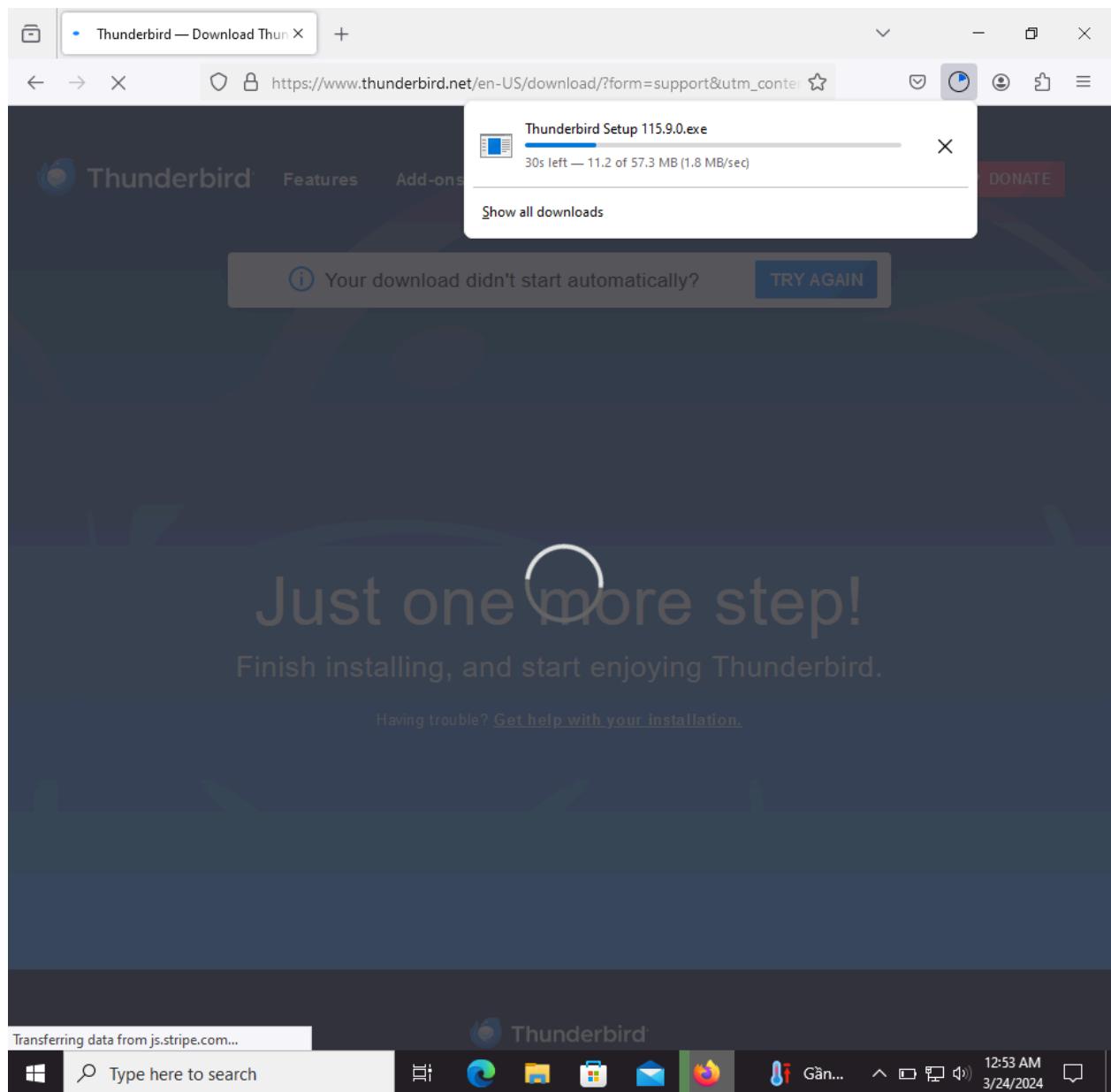
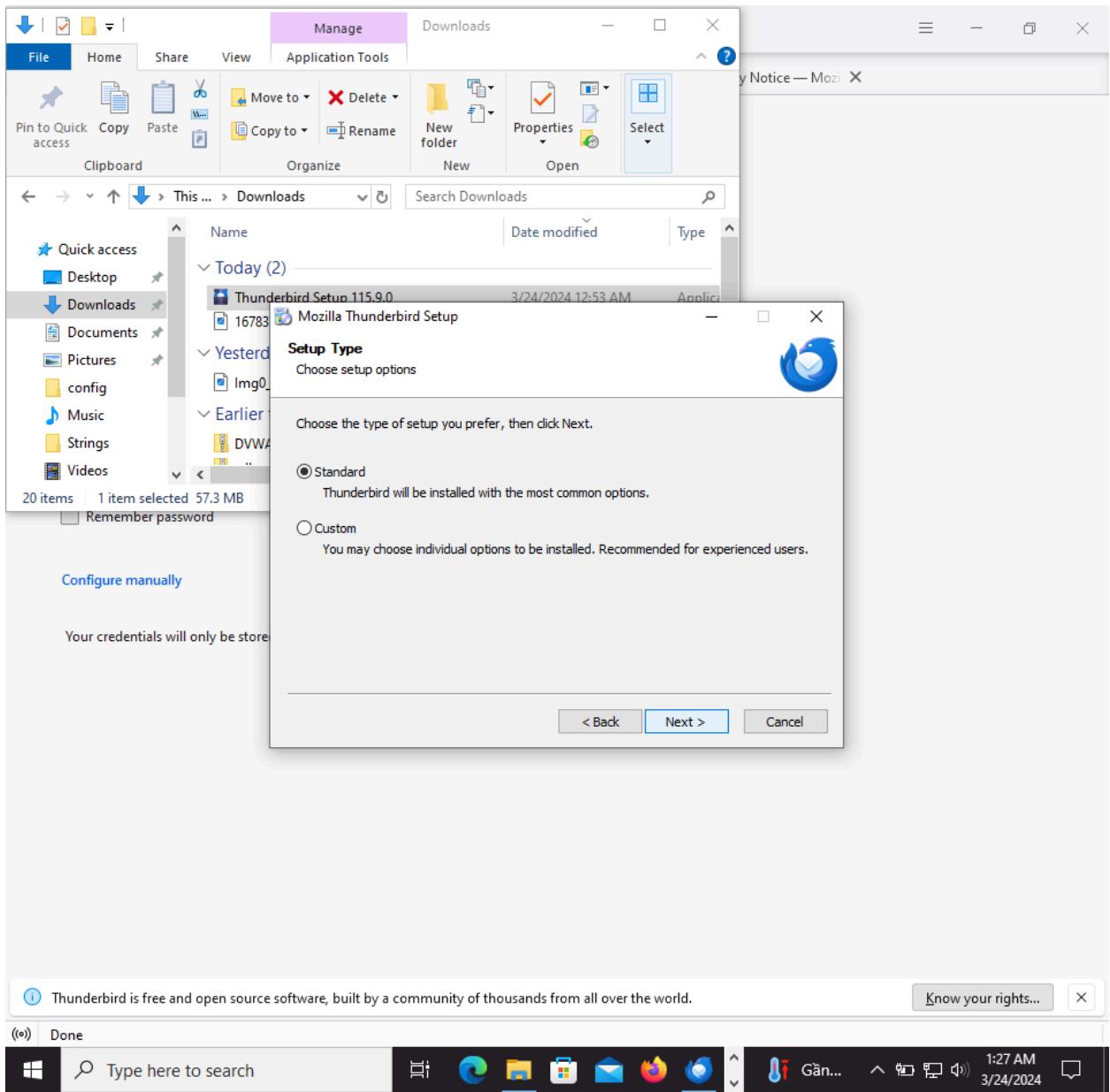
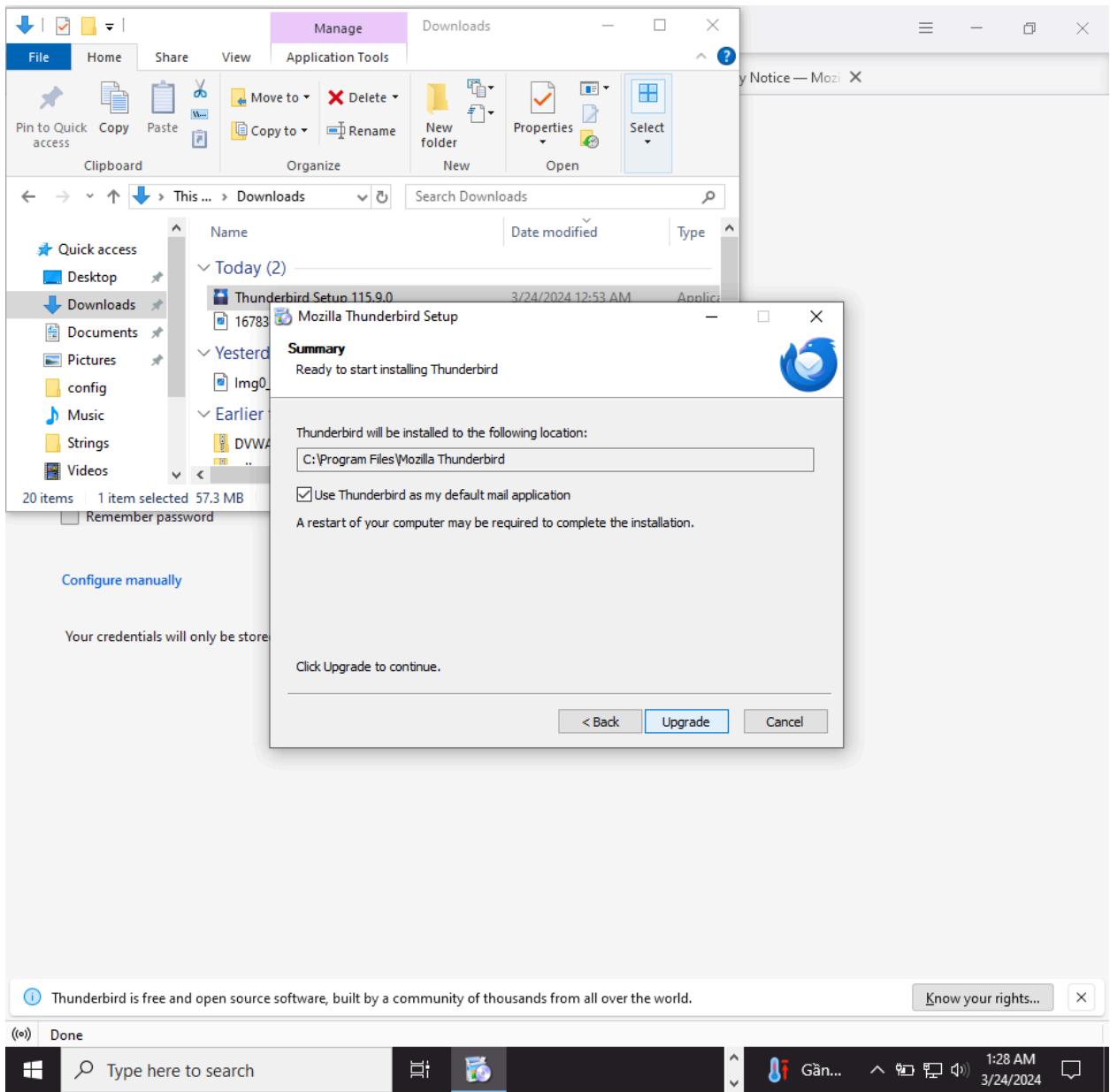


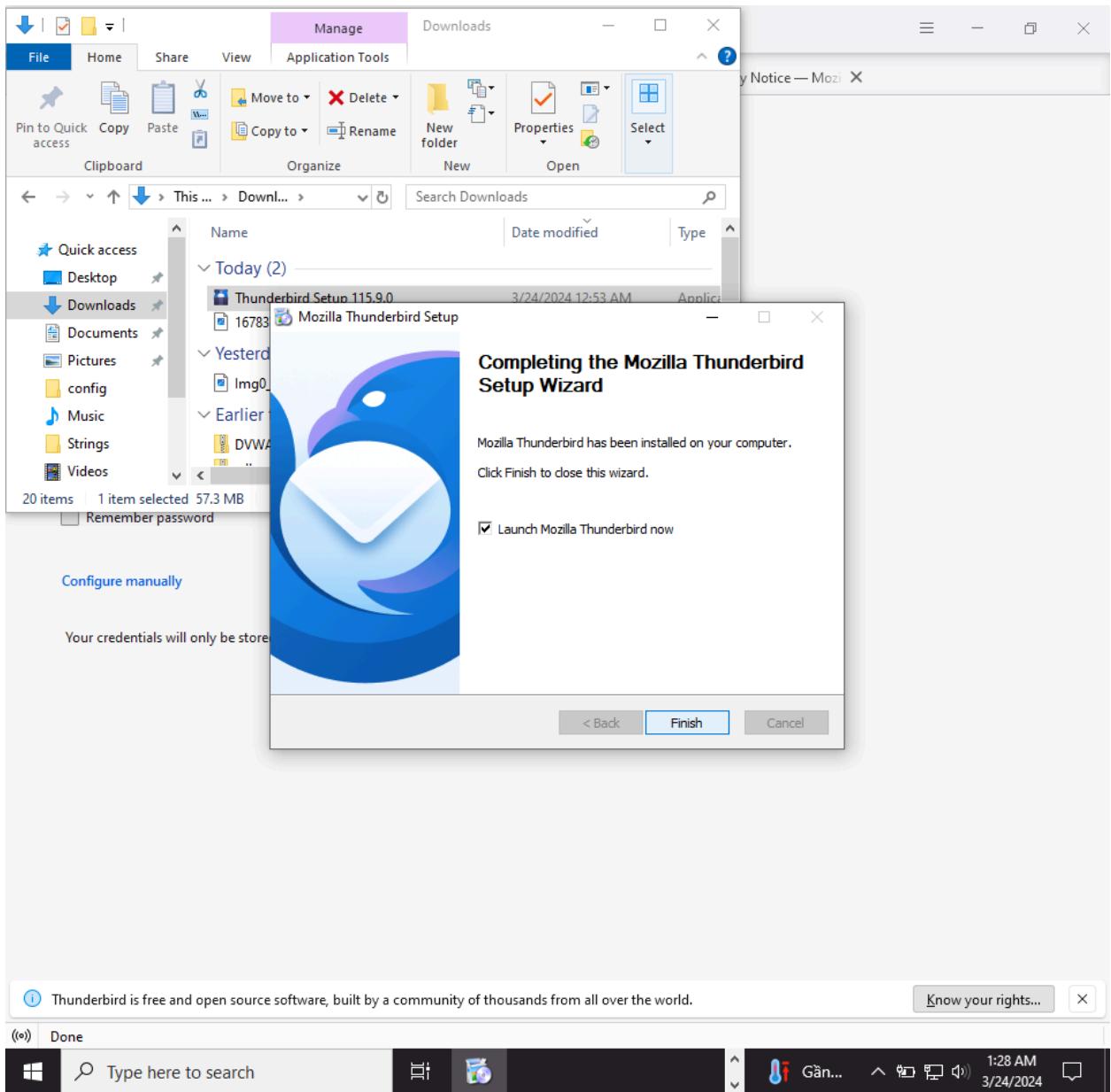
## Lab 6.4:

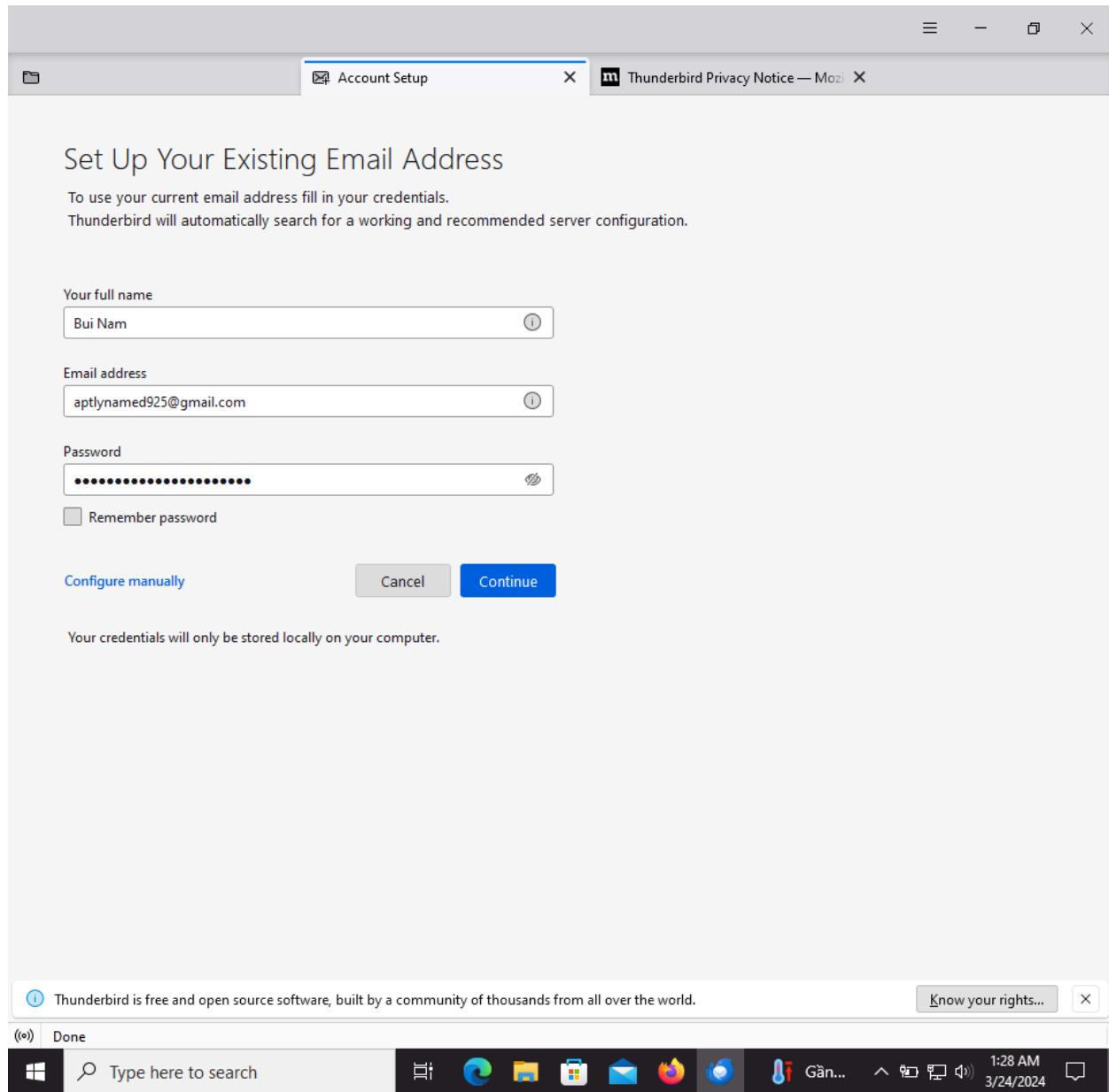
### 1, cài đặt thunderbird client

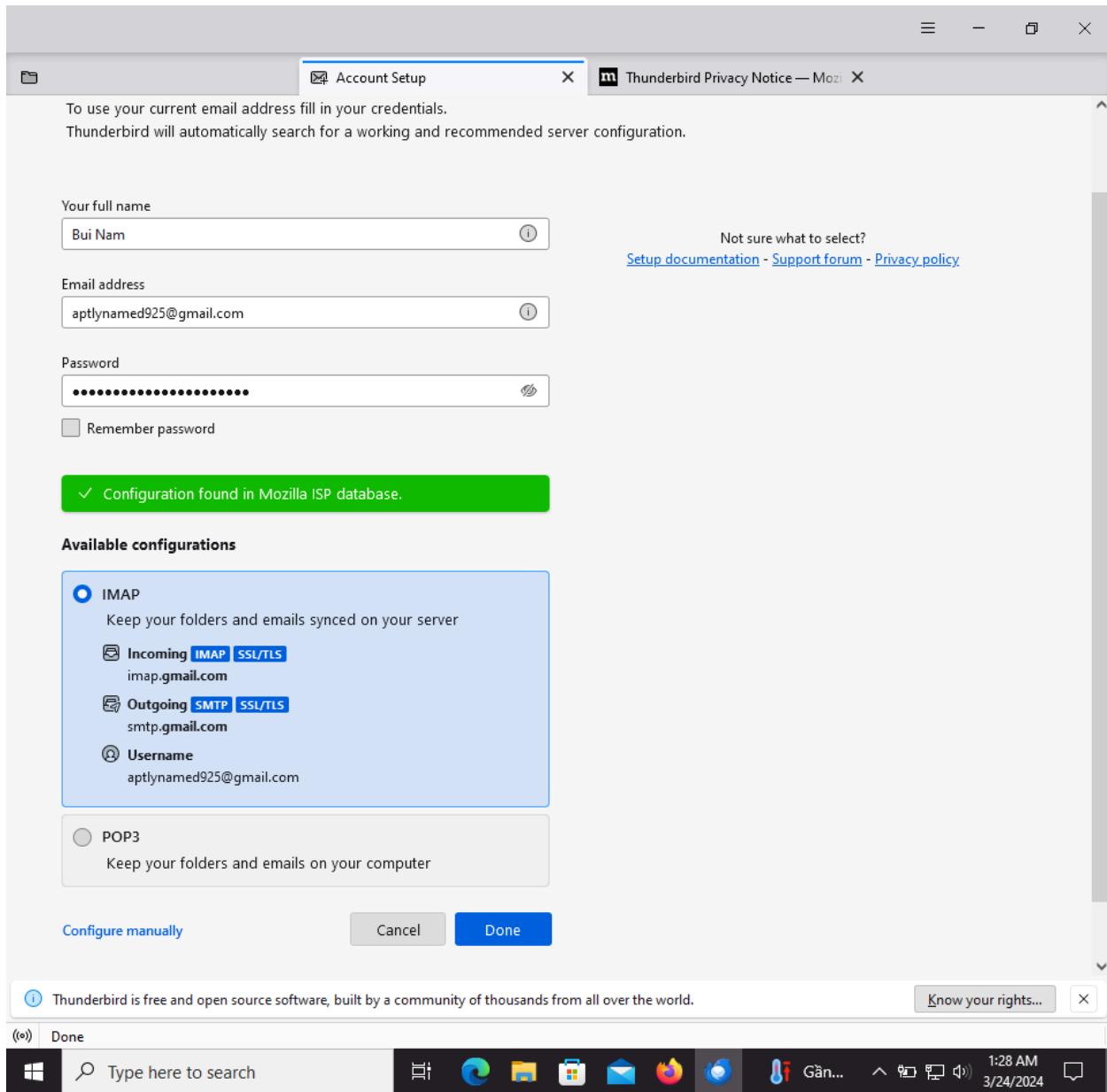


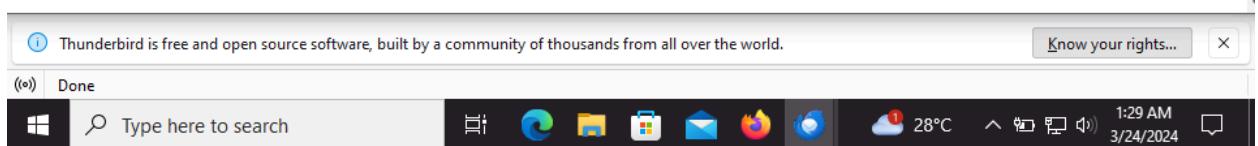
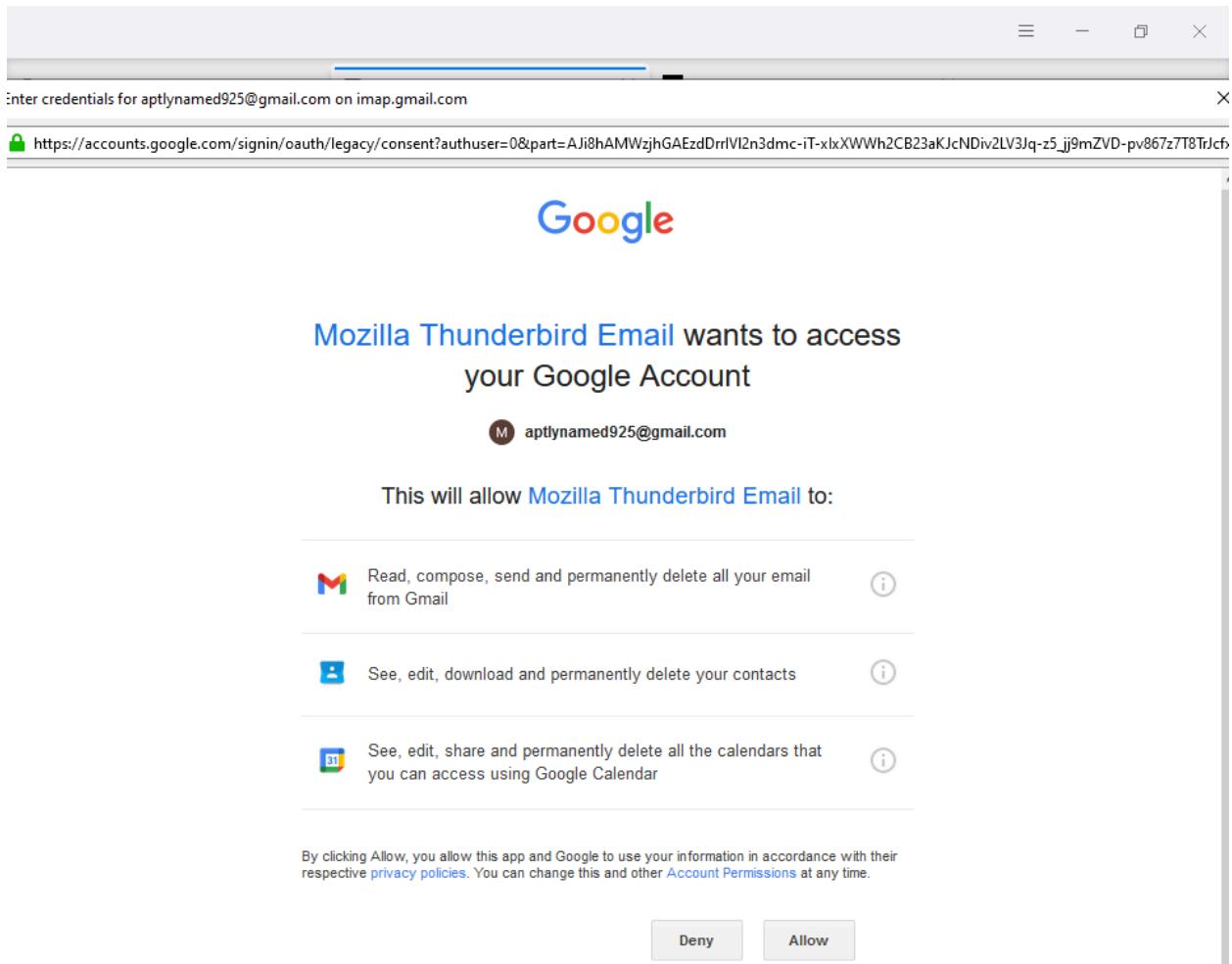












The screenshot shows the Mozilla Thunderbird email client interface. The left sidebar displays a tree view of folders: 'Inbox - aptlynamed925@gmail.com' (selected), 'aptlynamed925@gmail.com' (expanded), 'Inbox' (selected), 'Drafts', 'Sent Mail', 'All Mail', 'Spam', 'Bin', 'Important', 'Starred', 'Local Folders', 'Trash', and 'Outbox'. The main pane shows the 'Inbox' with 9 messages. The messages are from 'Google' and include subjects like 'Security alert', 'Recovery email verified for your Go...', 'The Google Account Team', 'Your Google Account was recovered ...', 'Security alert', 'Security alert', and 'Security alert'. The message from 'The Google Account Team' is selected, revealing its content:

**Google**  
To Me @ 12:56 AM  
Security alert

To protect your privacy, Thunderbird has blocked remote content in this message.

**Google**  
A new sign-in on Android  
aptlynamed925@gmail.com

We noticed a new sign-in to your Google Account on a Android device. If this was you, you don't need to do anything. If not, we'll help you secure your account.

[Check activity](#)

You can also see security activity at <https://myaccount.google.com/notifications>

At the bottom, the taskbar shows the Windows Start button, a search bar with 'Type here to search', and icons for File Explorer, File History, File Recovery, Mail, and Firefox. The system tray shows the date and time as '1:30 AM 3/24/2024'.

2, Cài đặt cặp chìa khóa công khai/ bí mật và cài đặt mã hóa cho tài khoản

Search... **CTRL + K**

aptlynamed925@gmail.com Thunderbird Privacy Notice — Mozilla Account Settings

End-To-End Encryption

Without end-to-end encryption the contents of messages are easily exposed to your email provider and to mass surveillance.

To send encrypted or digitally signed messages, you need to configure an encryption technology, either OpenPGP or S/MIME.

Select your personal key to enable the use of OpenPGP, or your personal certificate to enable the use of S/MIME. For a personal key or certificate you own the corresponding secret key.

[Learn more](#)

OpenPGP

Add a Personal OpenPGP Key for aptlynamed925@gmail.com

**i** If you have an existing personal key for this email address, you should import it. Otherwise you will not have access to your archives of encrypted emails, nor be able to read incoming encrypted emails from people who are still using your existing key.

[Learn more](#)

Create a new OpenPGP Key  
 Import an existing OpenPGP Key

Continue Cancel Clear

Personal certificate for encryption:

Account Actions

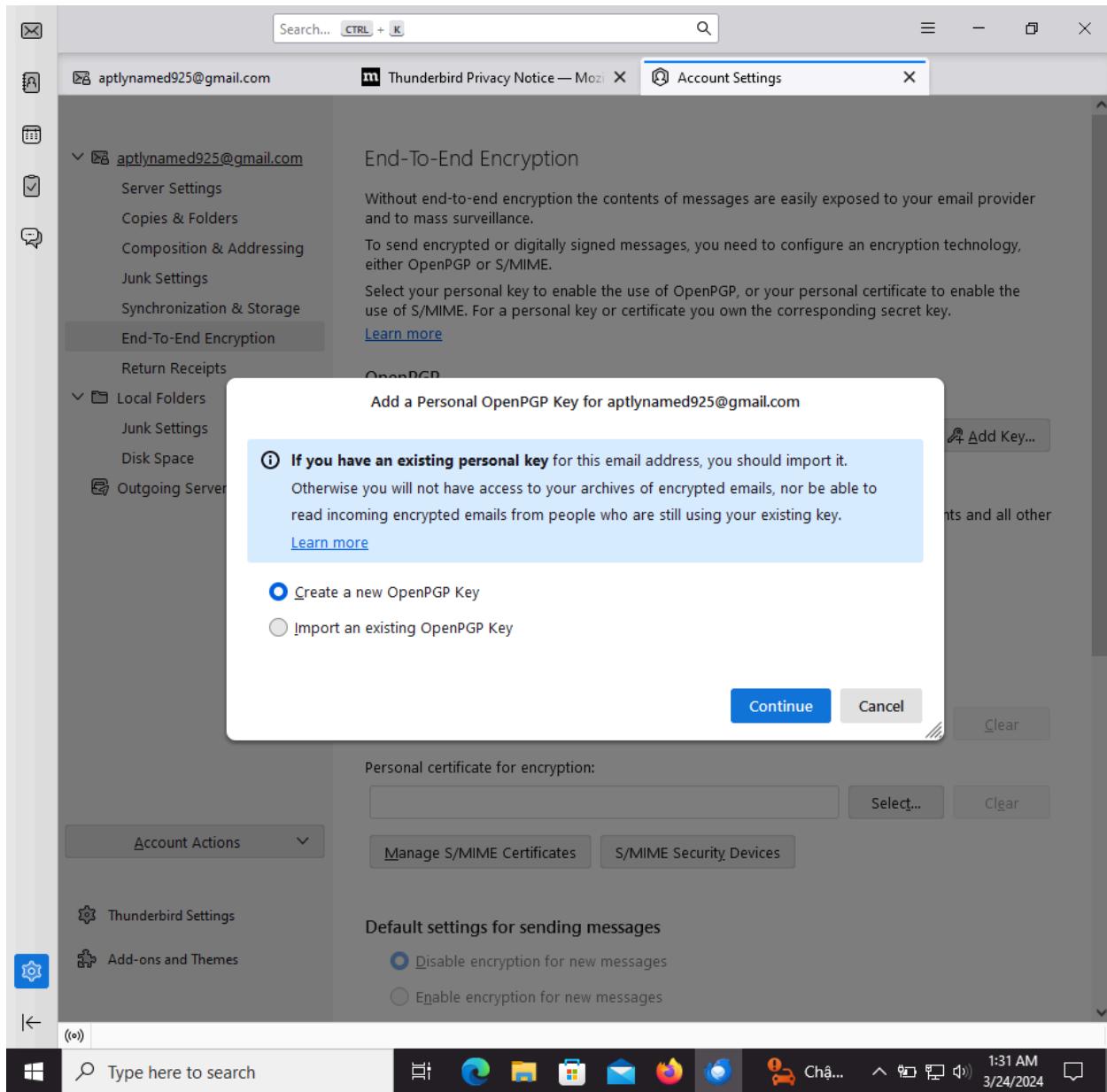
Thunderbird Settings Add-ons and Themes

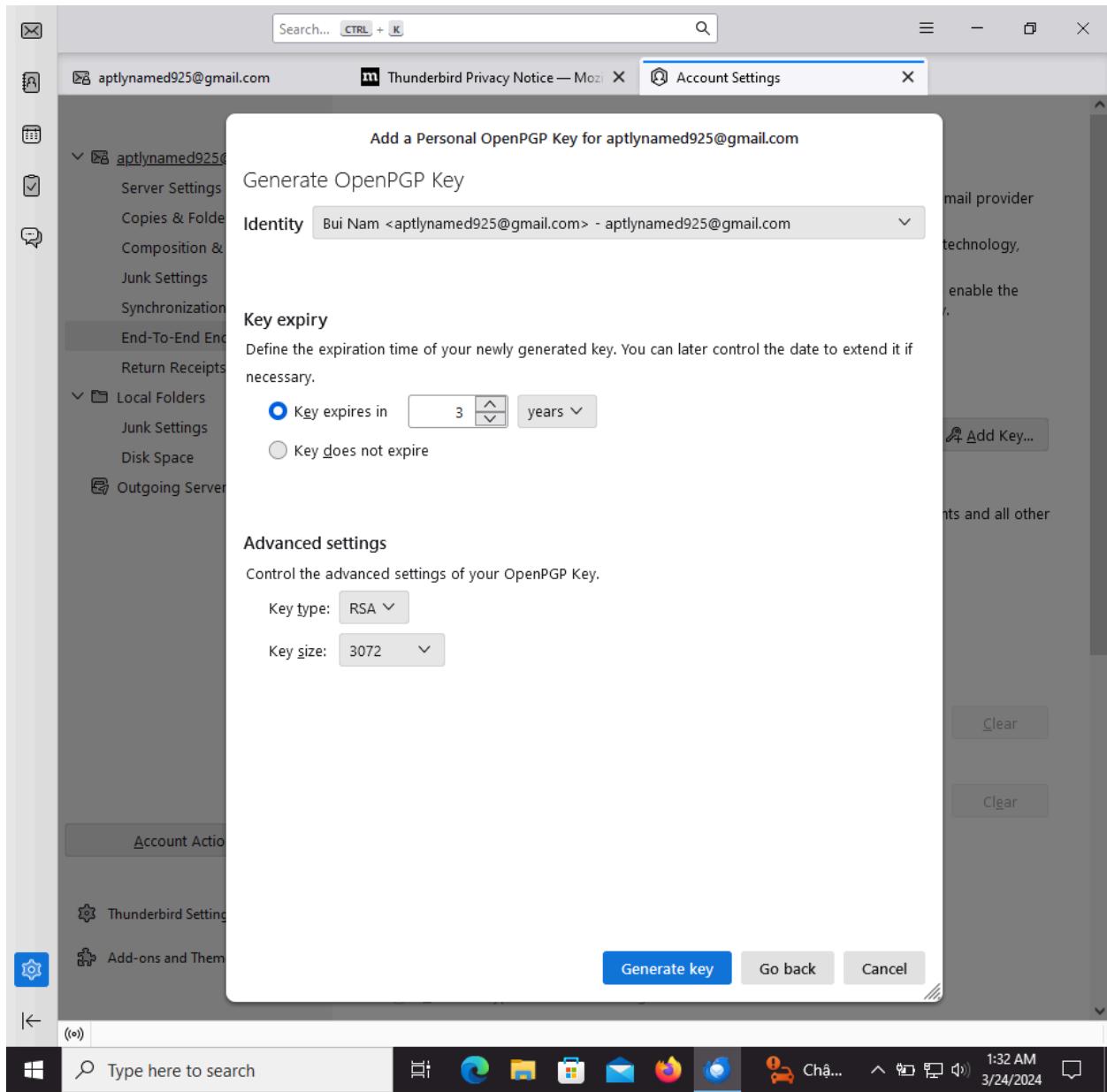
Default settings for sending messages

Disable encryption for new messages  
 Enable encryption for new messages

Type here to search

1:31 AM 3/24/2024





Search... **CTRL + K**

aptlynamed925@gmail.com Thunderbird Privacy Notice — Mozilla Account Settings

**End-To-End Encryption**

Without end-to-end encryption the contents of messages are easily exposed to your email provider and to mass surveillance.

To send encrypted or digitally signed messages, you need to configure an encryption technology, either OpenPGP or S/MIME.

Select your personal key to enable the use of OpenPGP, or your personal certificate to enable the use of S/MIME. For a personal key or certificate you own the corresponding secret key.

[Learn more](#)

**OpenPGP**

Thunderbird found 1 personal OpenPGP key associated with **aptlynamed925@gmail.com**

**0xF0E39F714F1E9349** ✓ Your current configuration uses key ID **0xF0E39F714F1E9349**

[Learn more](#)

✓ OpenPGP Key created successfully!

**None**  
Do not use OpenPGP for this identity.

**0xF0E39F714F1E9349**  
Expires on: 3/24/2027  
Publishing the public key on a keyserver allows others to discover it. [Publish](#)

Use the OpenPGP Key Manager to view and manage public keys of your correspondents and all other keys not listed above.

[OpenPGP Key Manager](#)

**S/MIME**

Account Actions

Thunderbird Settings Add-ons and Themes

Type here to search

1:32 AM 3/24/2024

Search... **CTRL + K**

aptlynamed925@gmail.com Thunderbird Privacy Notice — Mozilla Account Settings Add Key...

Your current configuration uses key ID **0xF0E39F714F1E9349**

Key Properties

Claimed Key Owner: Bui Nam <aptlynamed925@gmail.com>

Type: key pair (secret key and public key)

Key ID: 0xF0E39F714F1E9349

Fingerprint: 0699 FF8C 12DB 068D 9C91 F9C1 F0E3 9F71 4F1E 9349

Created: 3/24/2024

Expiry: 3/24/2027

Refresh Online Change Expiration Date

Change Key Expiration

**ⓘ After a key expires**, it's no longer possible to use it for encryption or digital signing.

This key is currently configured to expire on 3/24/2027.  
To use this key for a longer period of time, change its expiration date, and then share the public key with your conversation partners again.

Do not change the expiry date  
 Key will expire in: **in 4 years**  
 Key will never expire

OK Cancel

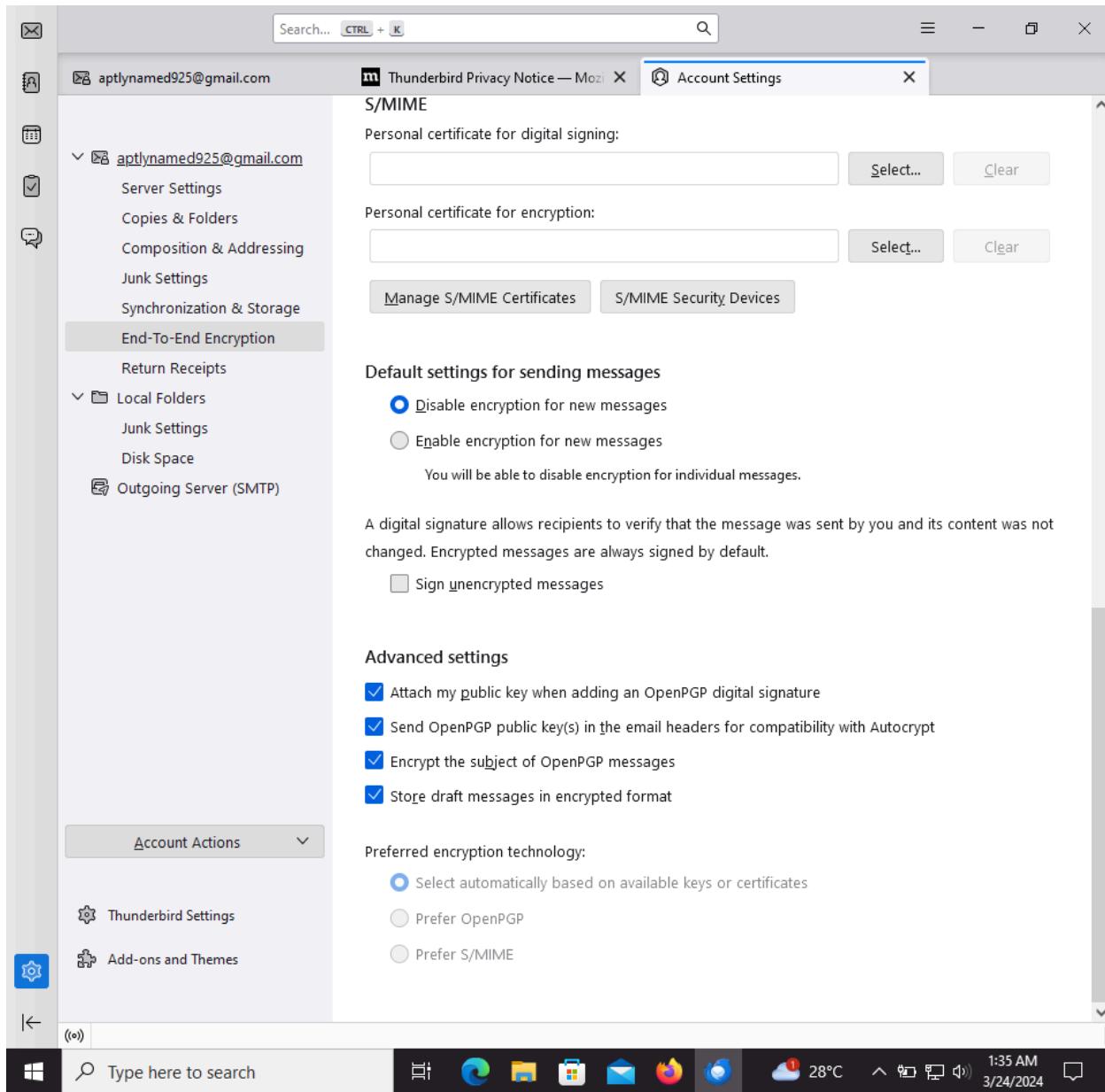
Refresh Online Change Expiration Date

OK Cancel

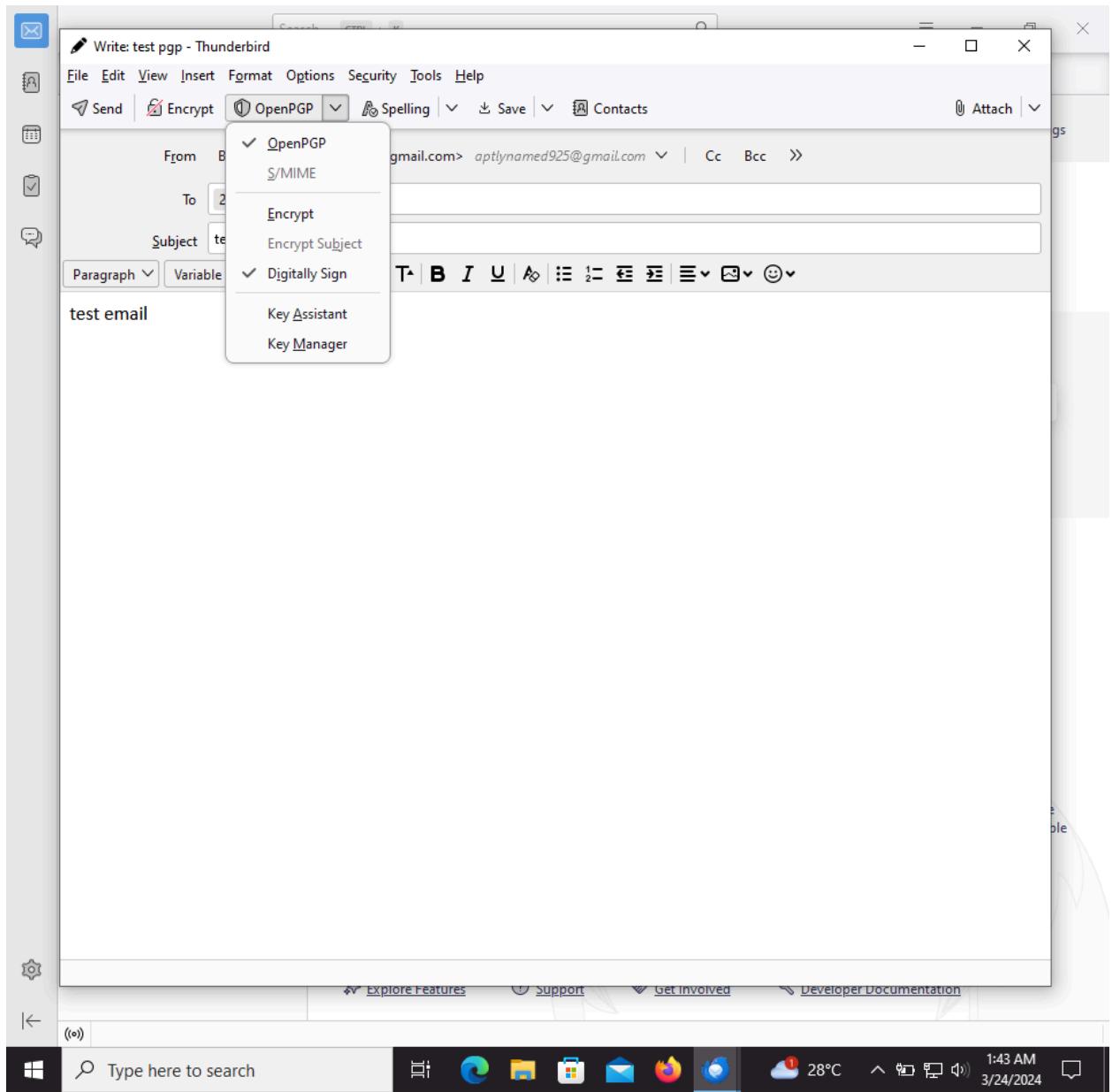
Select... Clear

Type here to search

1:33 AM 3/24/2024



3, Gửi email cho 1 tài khoản khác được ký điện tử và có chìa công khai của bản thân



4, nhận email của tài khoản khác được gửi theo bước 3 và import chìa công khai của tài khoản kia

Search... **CTRL + K**

Inbox - aptlynamed925@gmail.com

Account Settings

Inbox 12 Messages

Quick Filter

Reply Forward Archive Junk Delete More

Google 12/31/2023, 7:15 AM  
Security alert

Google 12/31/2023, 7:16 AM  
**Security alert**

Google 12/31/2023, 7:16 AM  
**Recovery email verified for your Go...**

Google 12:56  
Security alert

The Google Account Team 12:57  
**Mike, finish setting up your And...**

Google 12:58  
**Your Google Account was recovered ...**

Google 12:59  
**Security alert**

Google 1:29  
**Security alert**

Nam 1:47  
return mail

nam 1:56 AM  
test 2 pgp

nam 2:06 AM  
return mail 3

**Message Security - OpenPGP**

This message was signed with a key that you don't yet have. [Discover...](#)

Uncertain Digital Signature  
This message contains a digital signature, but it is uncertain if it is correct. To verify the signature, you need to obtain a copy of the sender's public key.

Signer key ID: 0xEB4574AD3B07E229

Message Is Not Encrypted  
This message was not encrypted before it was sent. Information sent over the Internet without encryption can be seen by other people while in transit.

1 attachment: OpenPGP\_0xEB4...3B07E229.asc 2.4 KB Save

Type here to search

28°C 2:08 AM 3/24/2024

Search... CTRL + K

Inbox - aptlynamed925@gmail.com Account Settings X

aptlynamed925@gmail.com End-To-End Encryption

Without end-to-end encryption the contents of messages are easily exposed to your email provider and to mass surveillance.

To send encrypted or digitally signed messages you need to configure an encryption technology, enable the

OpenPGP Key Manager

File Edit View Keyserver Generate

Search for keys

Name	Key ID	Created	Expiry
Bui Nam <aptlynamed925@gmail.com>	0xF0E39F714F...	3/24/202...	3/24/202...
nam <21020525@vnu.edu.vn>	0...	3/24/2024	3/24/2027

Success! Keys imported

nam <21020525@vnu.edu.vn>  
Bits Created  
3072 3/24/2024  
Fingerprint  
3926 2137 5DBE 1C8A 9E77  
5CCF EB45 74AD 3B07 E229  
[View Details and manage key acceptance](#)

OK

Close

Account Actions ▾

OpenPGP Key Manager

Thunderbird Settings

Add-ons and Themes

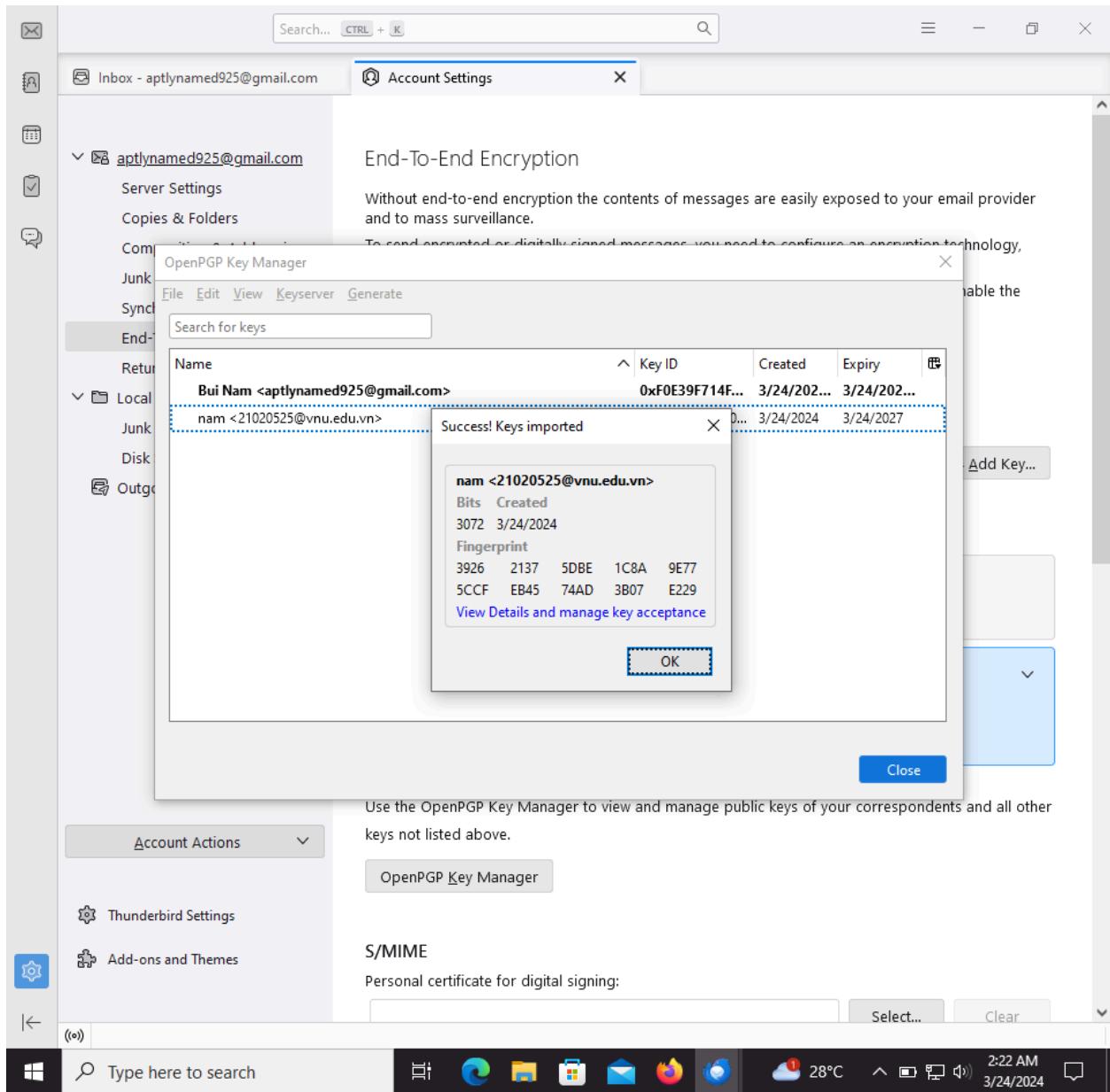
S/MIME

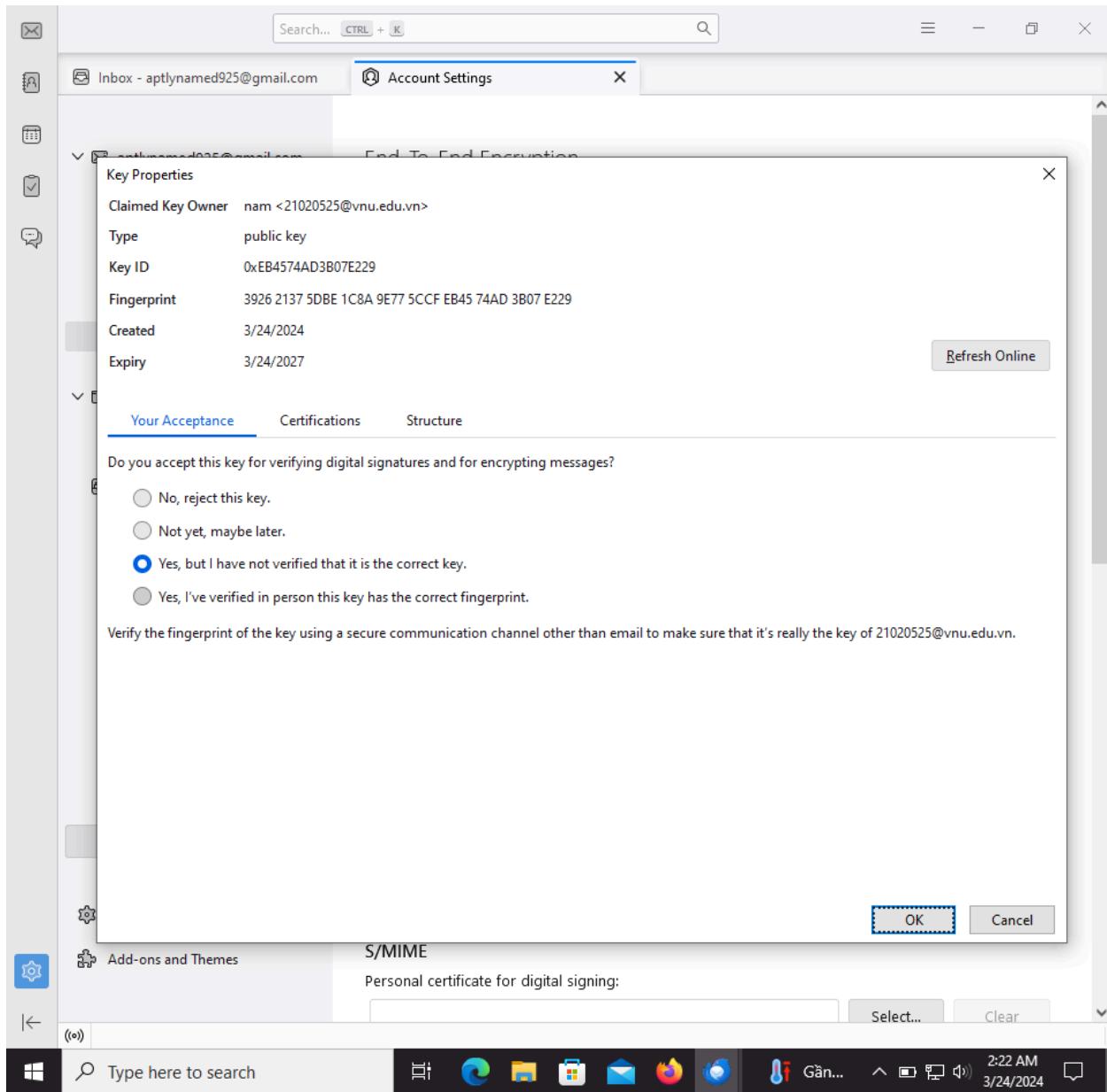
Personal certificate for digital signing:

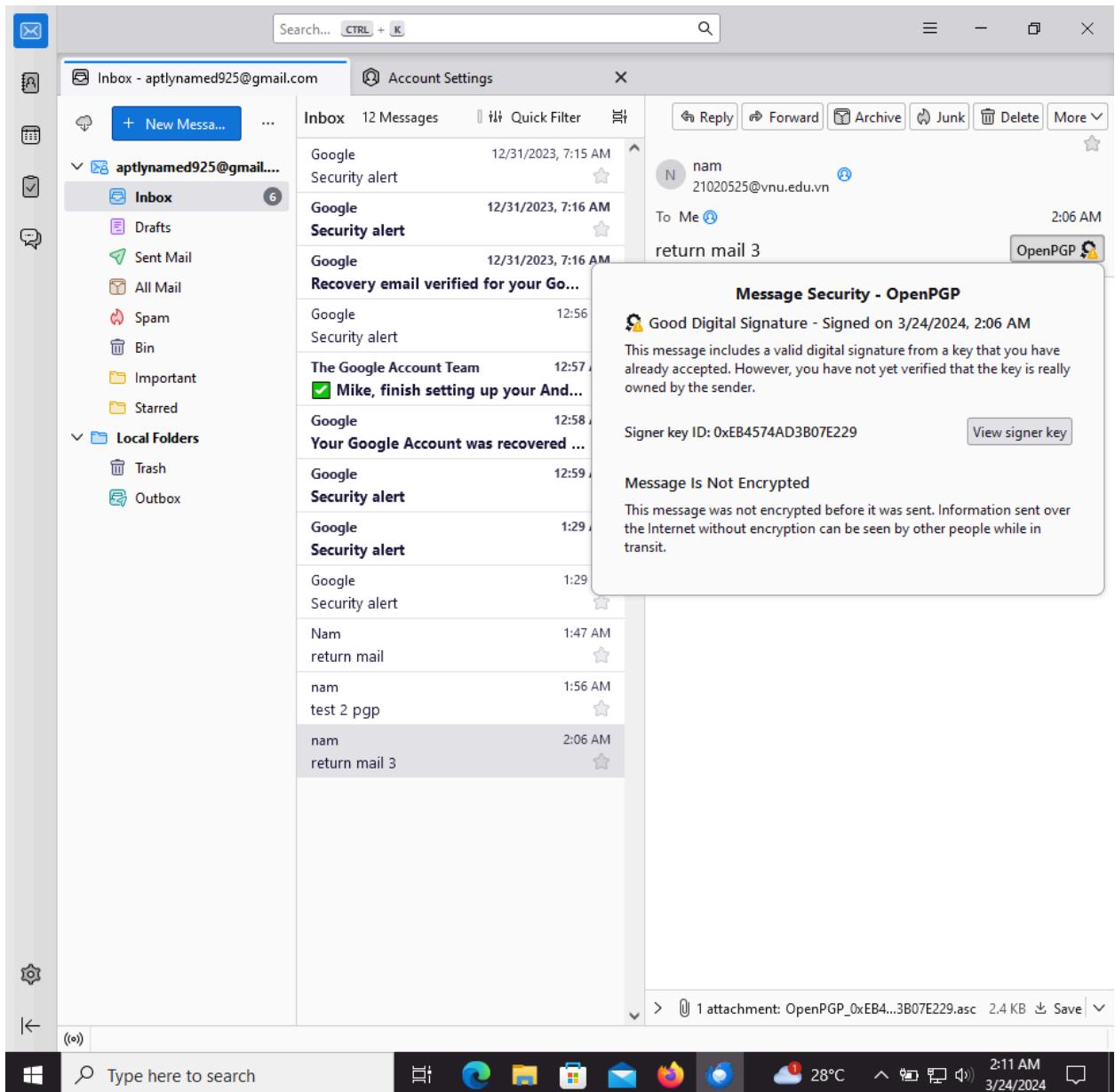
Select... Clear

Type here to search

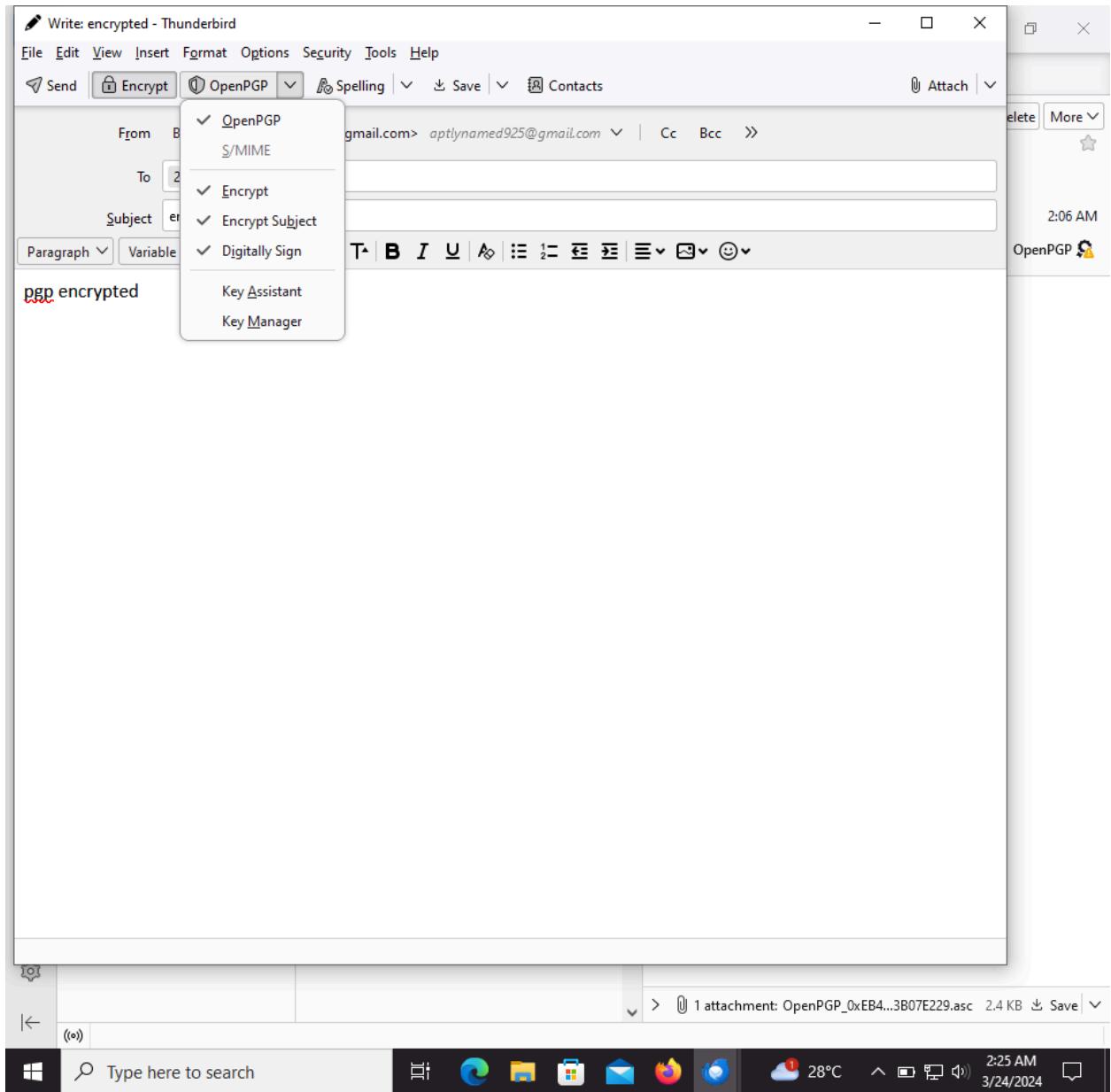
28°C 2:22 AM 3/24/2024



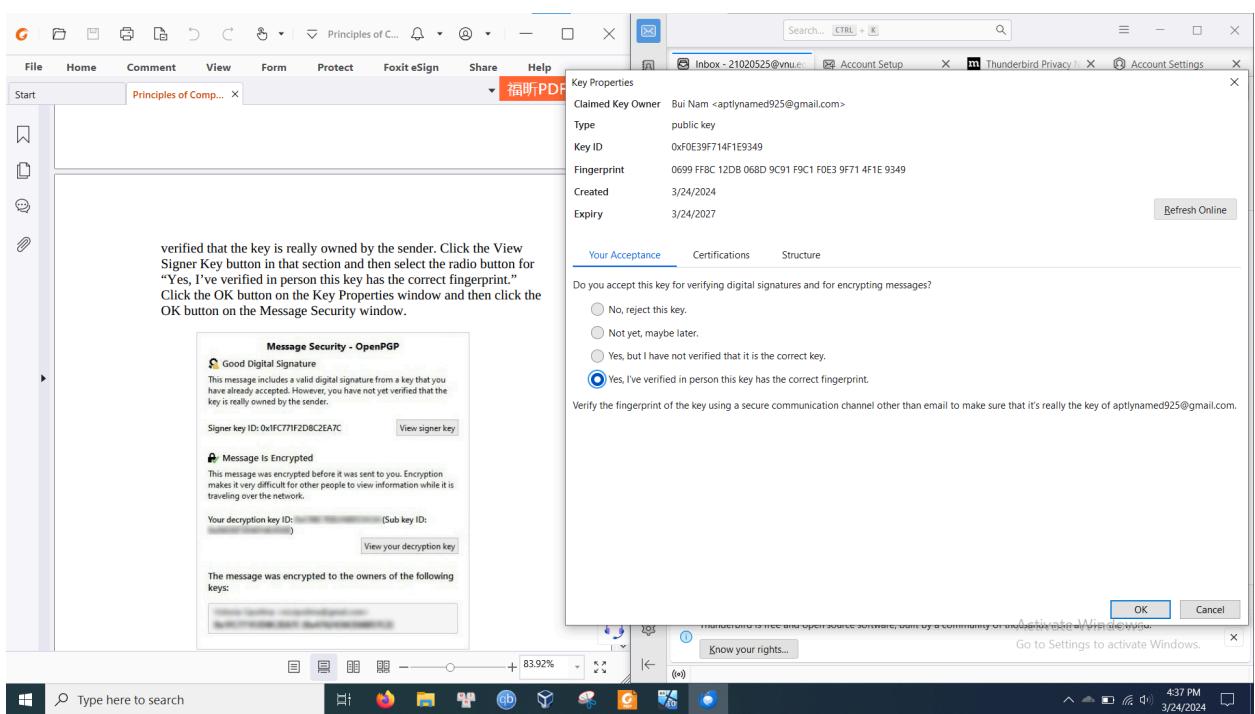
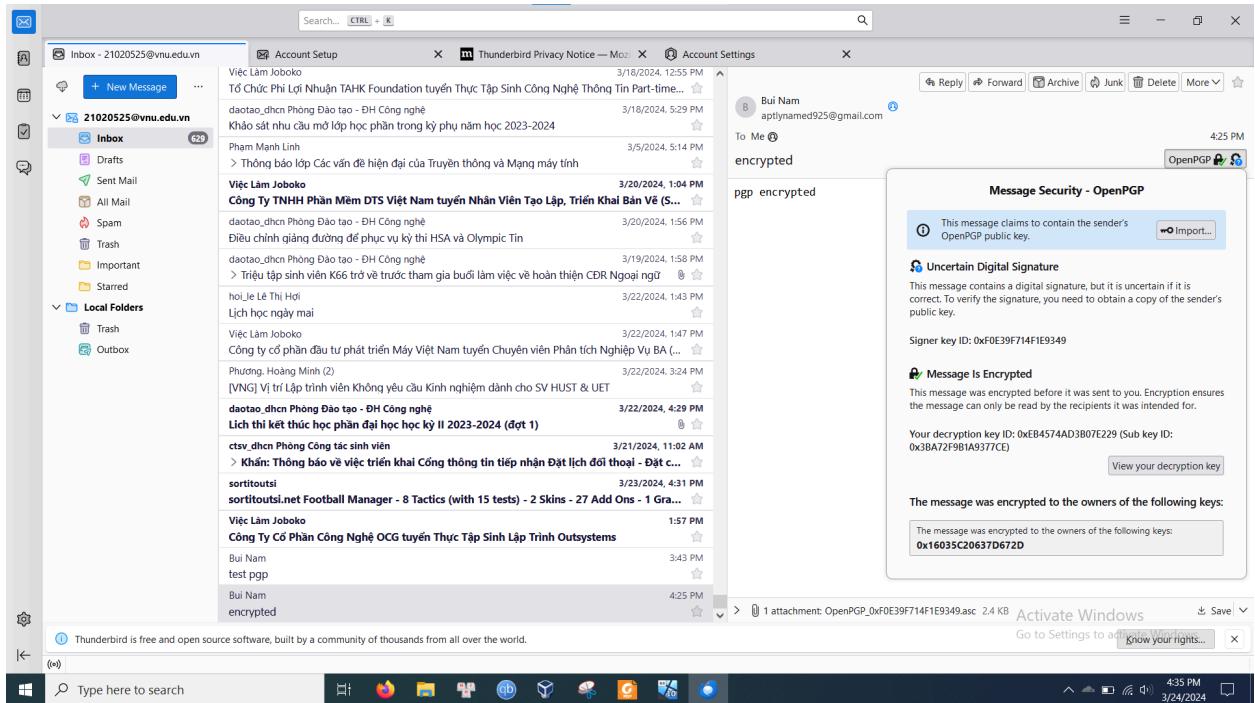


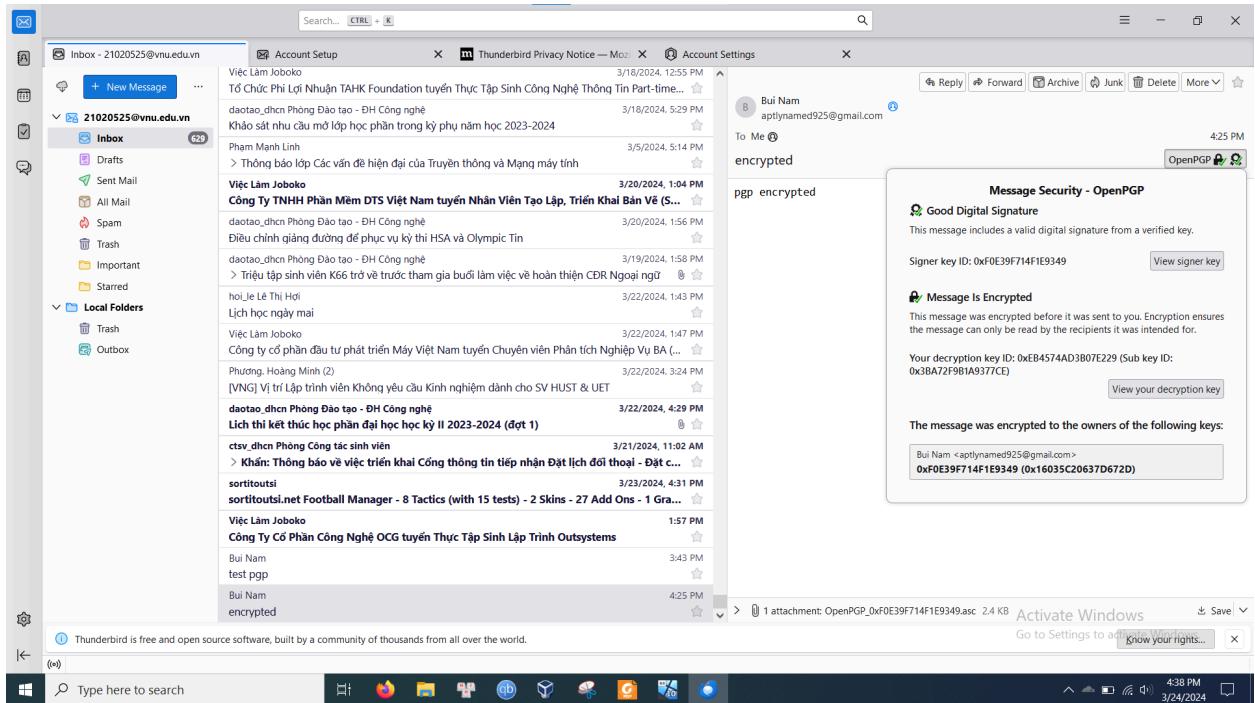


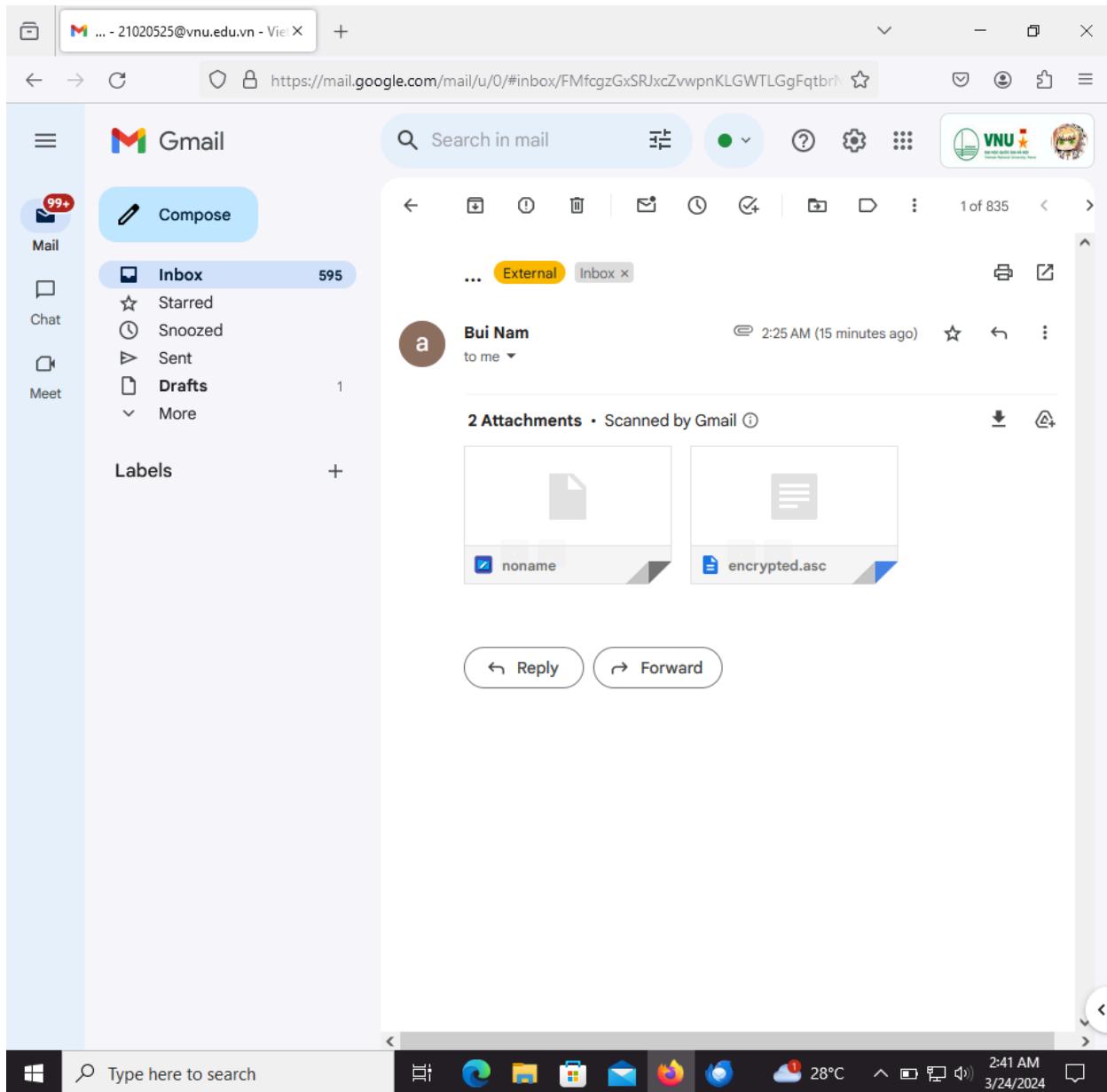
5, Mã hóa email với chìa khóa công khai vừa được gửi



6: Mở client bên tài khoản được nhận email mã hóa







7: Trả lời câu hỏi

a, Thunderbird chỉ có chìa khóa công khai của người gửi trong khi gmail có 2 file đính kèm với 1 trong đó là chìa khóa phiên. Điều này xảy ra vì 2 file đính kèm trong gmail gồm chìa khóa phiên và thông điệp được mã hóa bằng chìa khóa phiên, do thunderbird giải mã chìa khóa phiên được nên có thể giải mã thông điệp và hiện ra bình thường trong khi gmail không có chìa bí mật của người nhận nên để nguyễn.

B, Khi ta mã hóa email để gửi, chìa khóa phiên mã hóa email.

C, Khi ta mã hóa email, chìa khóa phiên được mã hóa bằng chìa công khai người nhận

D, Khi người nhận giải mã, chìa khóa phiên giải mã email

E, khi người nhận giải mã, chìa khóa bí mật người nhận giải mã chìa khóa phiên

F, một chìa phiên mã hóa email còn một chìa khác mã hóa chìa phiên vì pgp kết hợp mã hóa đối xứng và mã hóa chìa công khai để đảm bảo tốc độ lẫn bảo mật. Mã hóa chìa công khai bảo

mật nhưng tồn thời gian nên được sử dụng để mã hóa chìa khóa phiên có chiều dài cố định và kích cỡ đa phần nhỏ hơn so với thông điệp được gửi. Thông điệp được mã hóa đối xứng để tăng tốc độ giải mã nhưng vẫn giữ được bảo mật do chìa phiên được mã hóa bắt đối xứng.

G, Khi ta kí email , ta dùng chìa bí mật của ta để ký

H, khi người nhận xác nhận chữ kí, họ dùng chìa công khai của người gửi

I, Tính bí mật được đảm bảo bởi thông điệp chỉ có thể được giải mã bởi người có chìa bí mật đúng

J, tính toàn vẹn được đảm bảo bởi nếu bên thứ 3 muốn chỉnh sửa nội dung thì họ cần chìa bí mật của người gửi để ký cũng như chìa khóa bí mật của người nhận để biết khóa phiên để mã hóa lại thông điệp chỉnh sửa. Nếu không có thì ta biết tin nhắn đã bị chỉnh sửa.

k,Tính không thể chối cãi được đảm bảo do chìa khóa bí mật để ký vào thông điệp là độc nhất nên người ký để gửi email có thể được xác định lại.

Project 6.1:

New Tab      OpenPuff - Steganography & Watermarking      OpenPuff Steganography & Watermarking

https://embeddedsw.net/doc/OpenPuff\_Help\_EN.pdf

1 of 36      Automatic Zoom

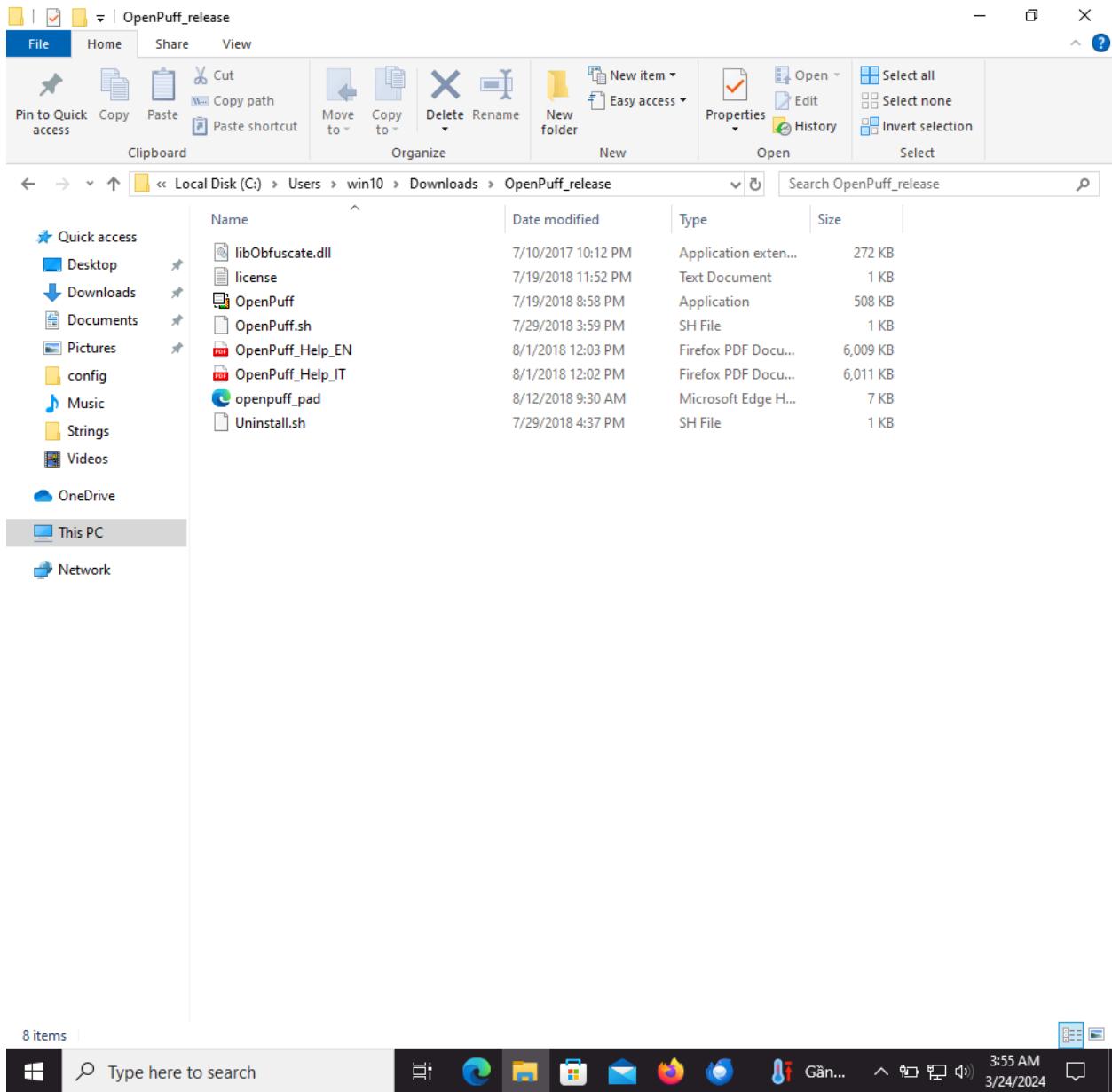
**OPENPUFF V4.01 STEGANOGRAPHY & WATERMARKING**

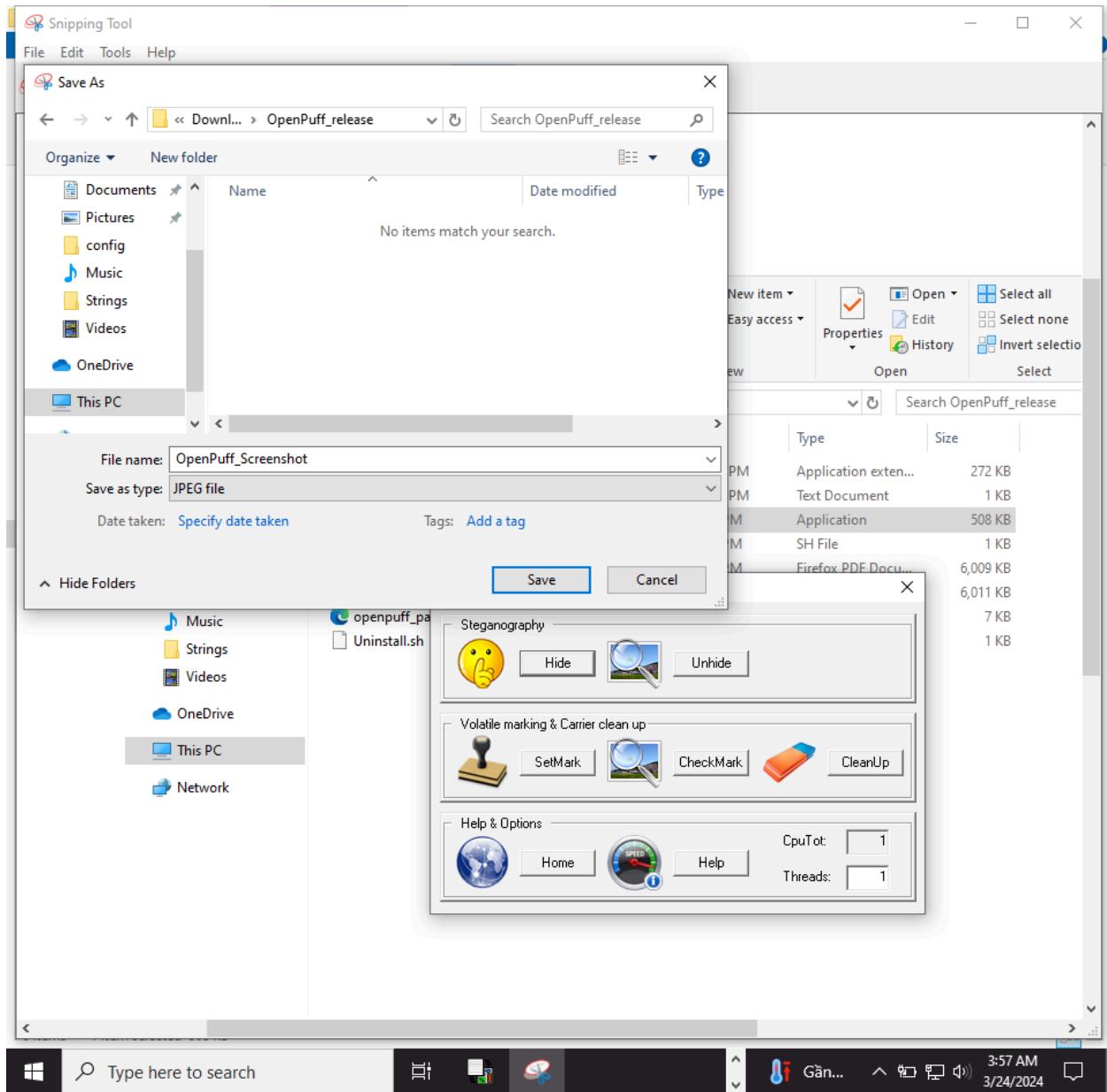
Data hiding and watermarking made easy, safe and free  
**EmbeddedSW © 2018**  
Send your suggestions, comments, bug reports, requests  
to [embedded@embeddedsw.net](mailto:embedded@embeddedsw.net) – *Skype "embeddedsw.company"*

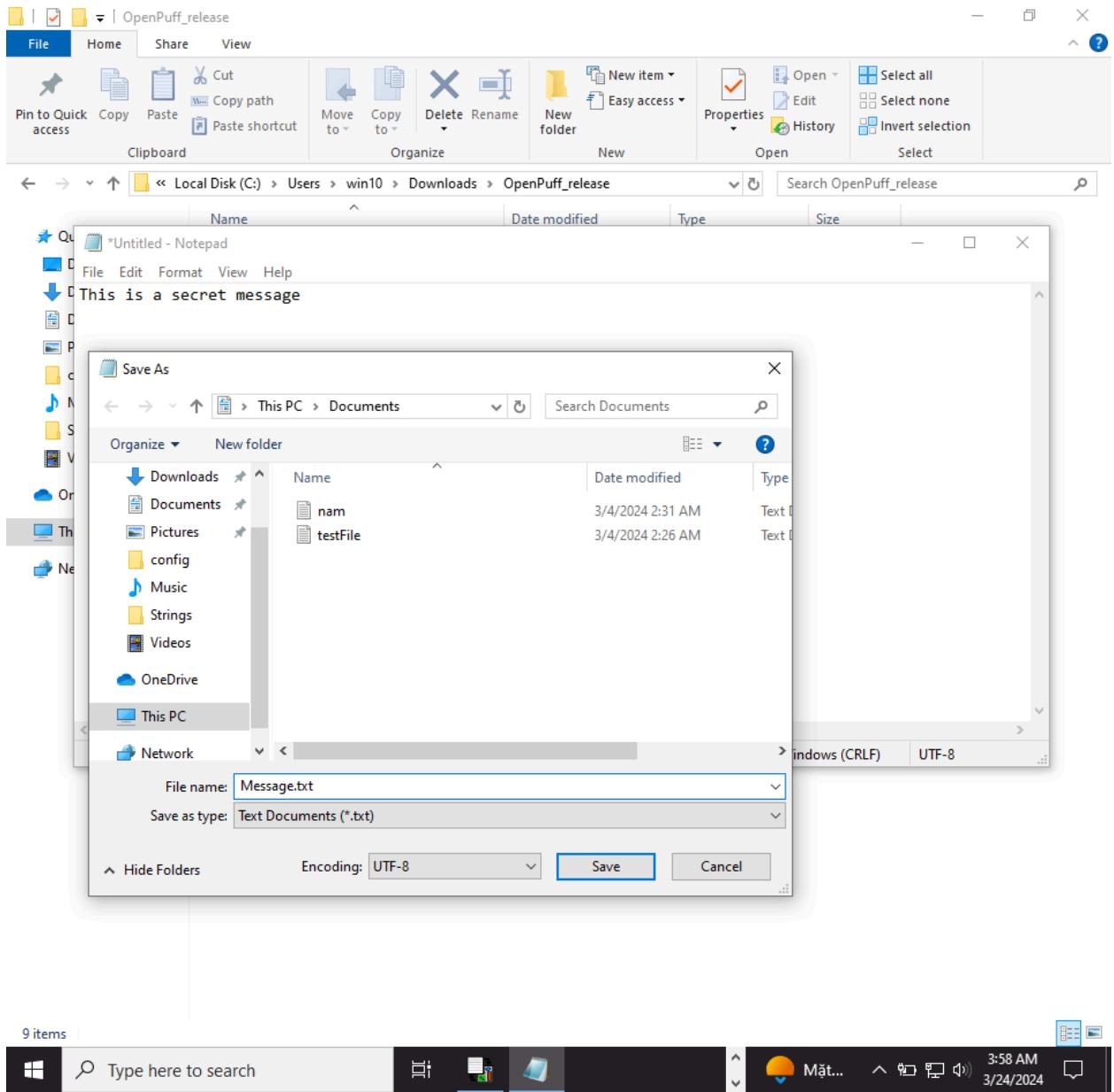
[OPENPUFF HOMEPAGE](#)

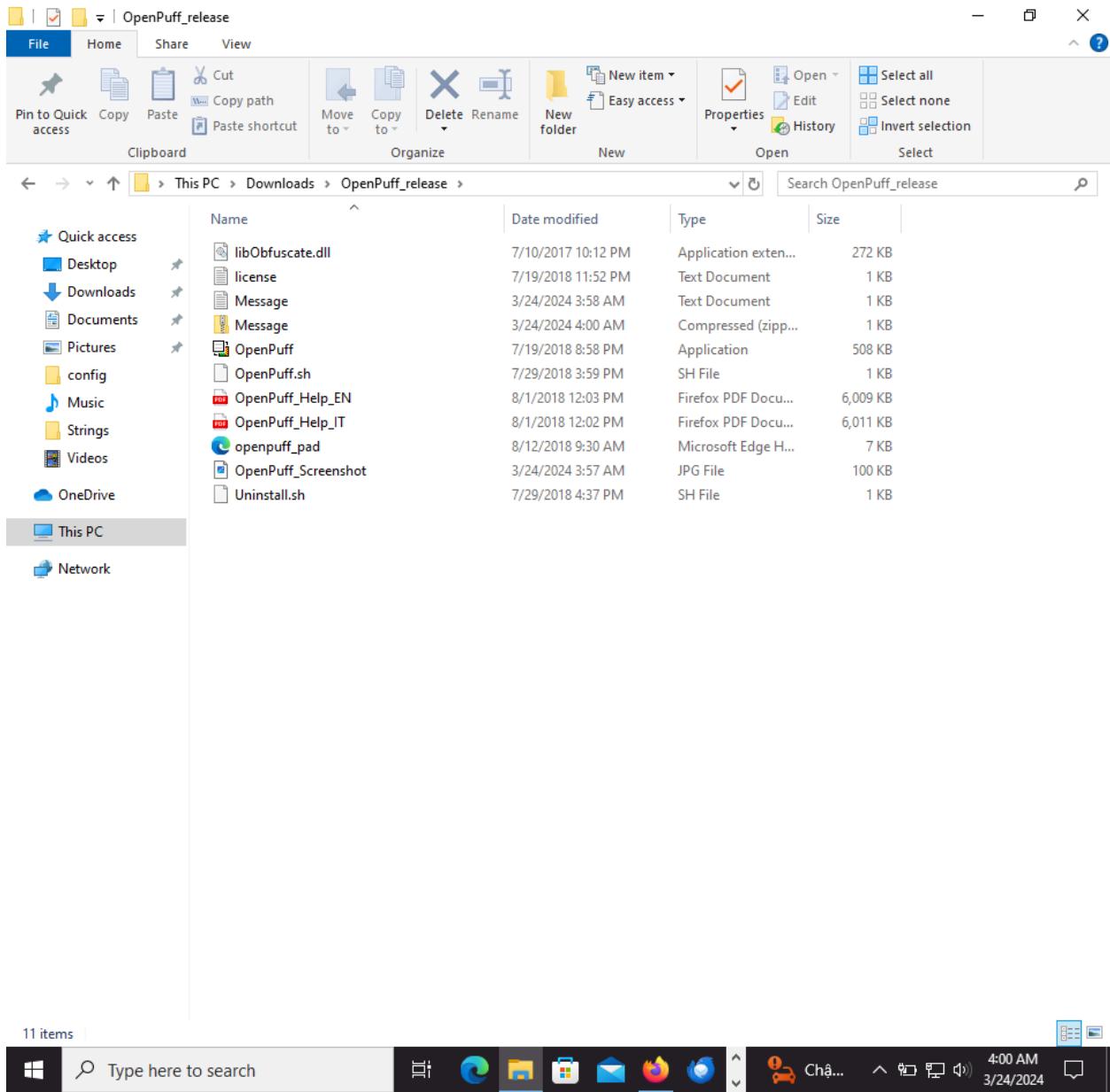
	<a href="#">LEGAL REMARKS</a>	P. 2
	<a href="#">OPENPUFF INSTALLATION: WINDOWS</a>	P. 3
	<a href="#">OPENPUFF INSTALLATION: LINUX</a>	P. 4
	<a href="#">FEATURES: WHY IS THIS STEGANOGRAPHY TOOL DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHERS?</a>	P. 7
	<a href="#">FEATURES: PROGRAM ARCHITECTURE</a>	P. 9
	<a href="#">FEATURES: ADAPTIVE ENCODING AND STEGANALYSIS RESISTANCE</a>	P. 13
	<a href="#">FEATURES: MULTI-CRYPTOGRAPHY &amp; DATA OBFUSCATION</a>	P. 14
	<a href="#">WHAT IS STEGANOGRAPHY?</a>	P. 15
	<a href="#">WHAT IS DENIABLE STEGANOGRAPHY?</a>	P. 16
	<a href="#">WHAT IS MARKING?</a>	P. 18
	<a href="#">SUPPORTED FORMATS IN DETAIL</a>	P. 19
	<a href="#">SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER RESULTS</a>	P. 24
	<a href="#">OPTIONS: BITS SELECTION LEVEL</a>	P. 26
	<a href="#">STEP BY STEP DATA HIDING</a>	P. 27

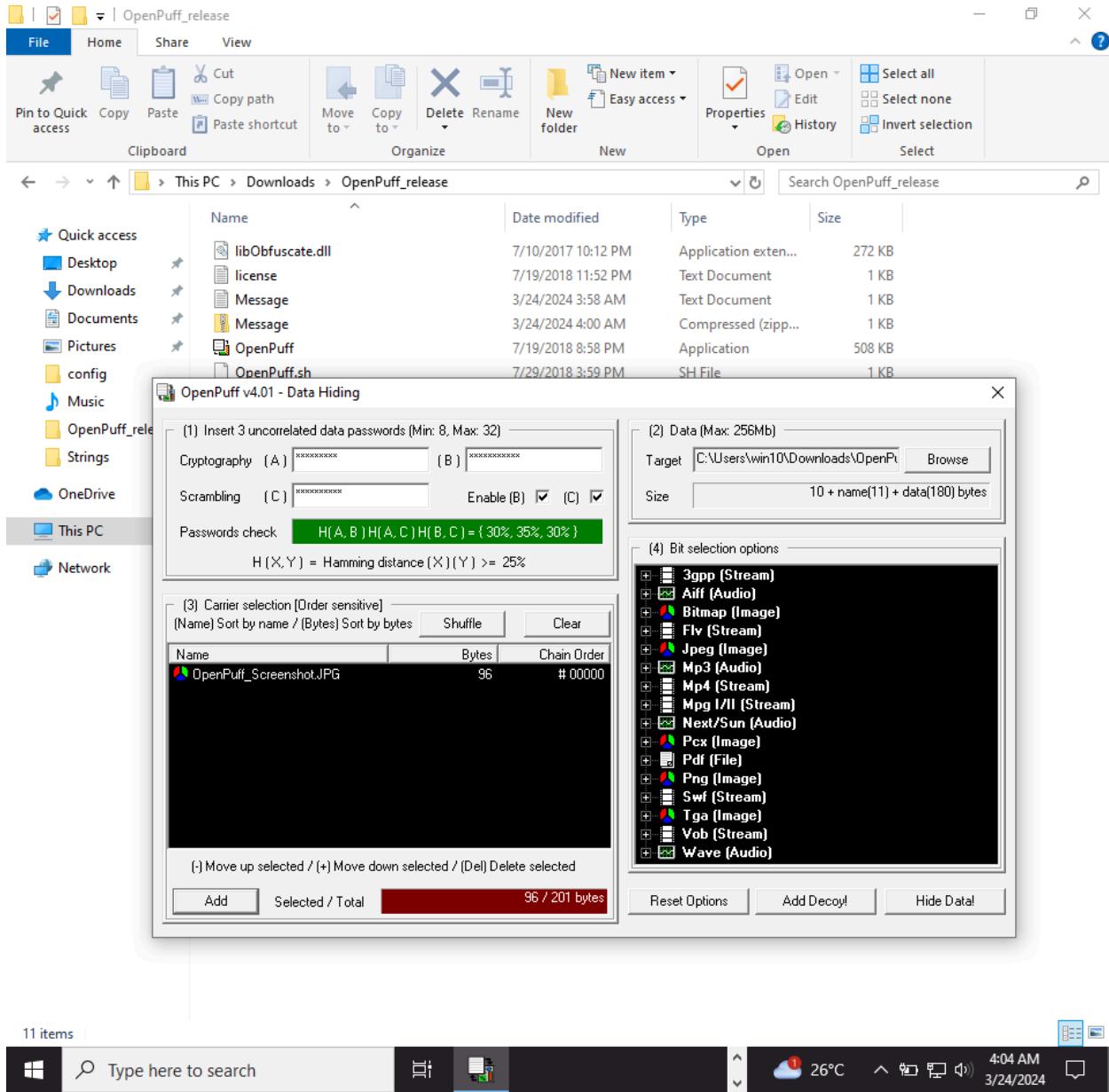
Windows Start button   Type here to search   Taskbar icons (File Explorer, Edge, File Manager, Mail, Firefox, Task View, Cloud, Weather, Date/Time)

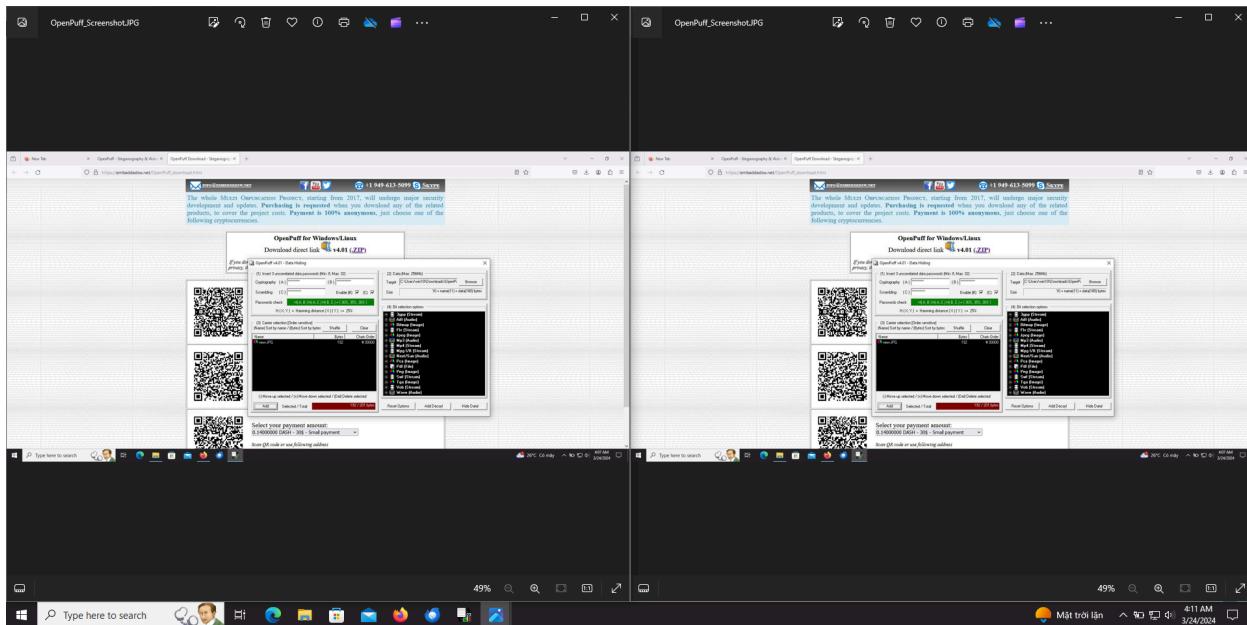




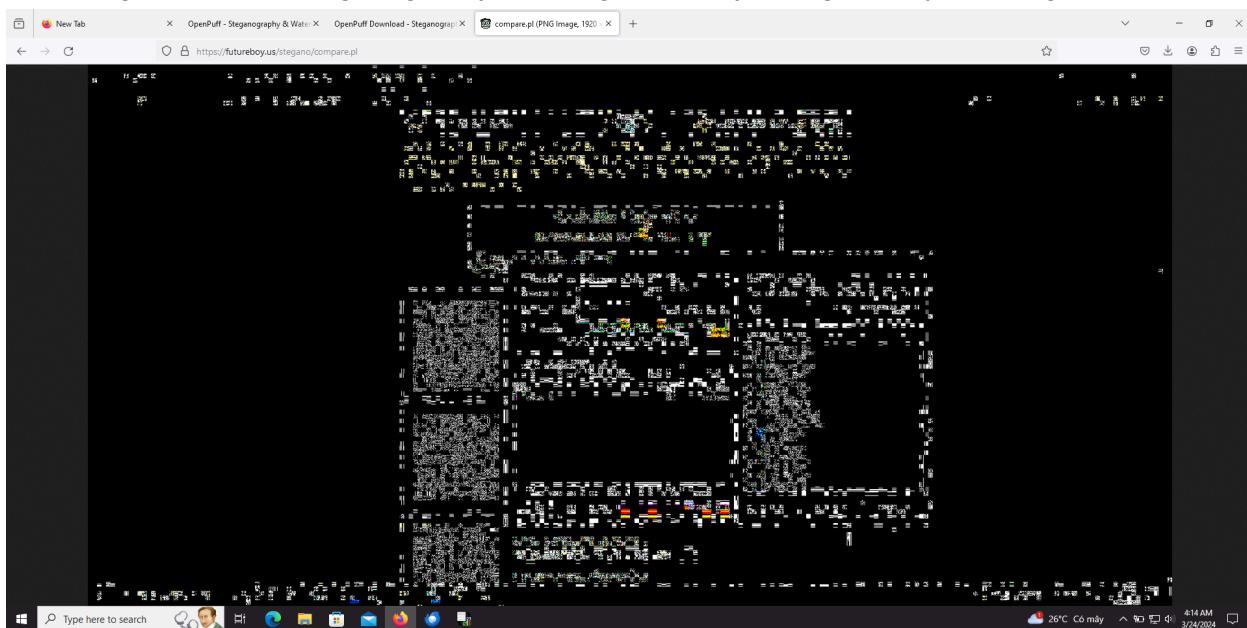




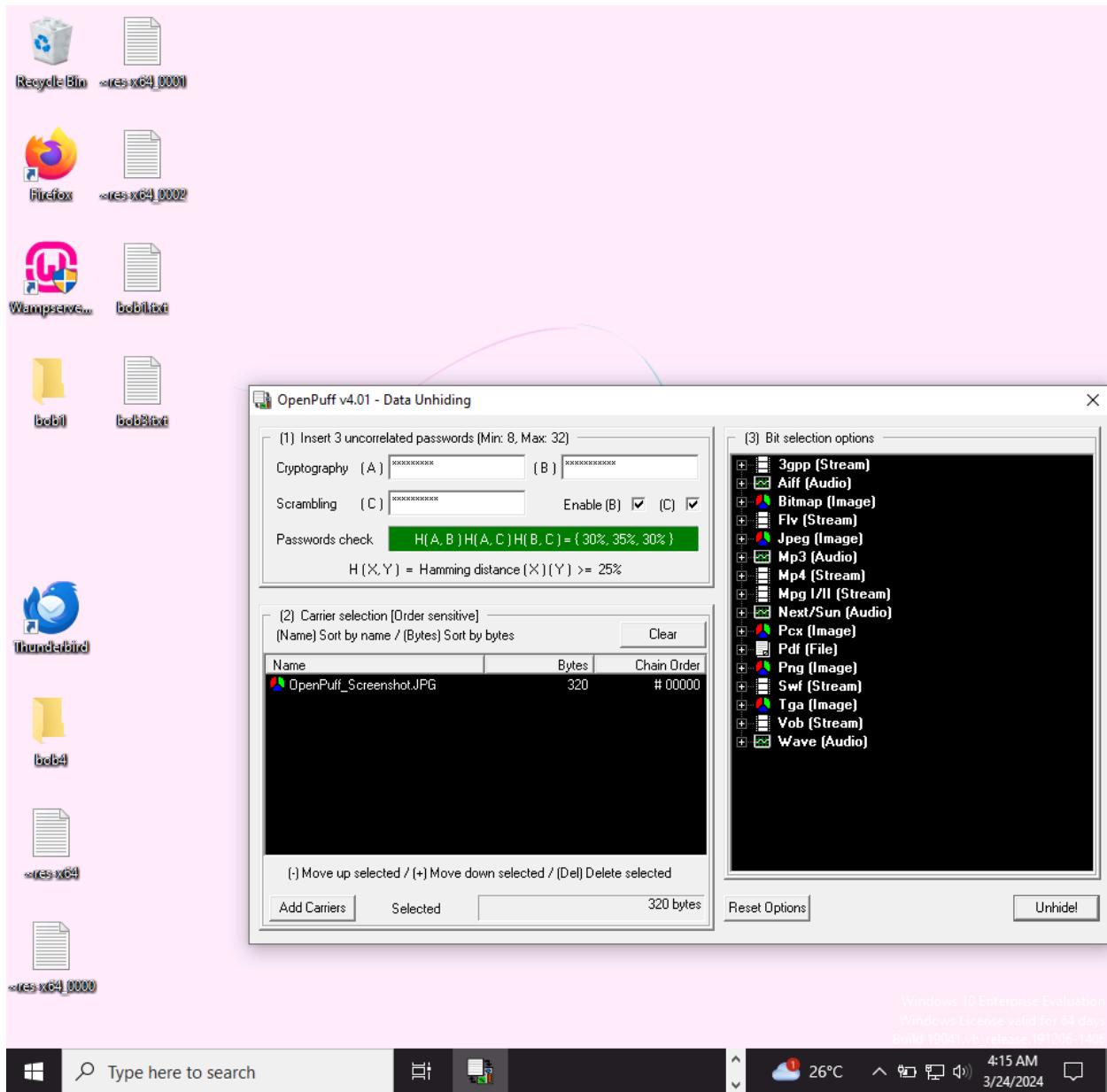


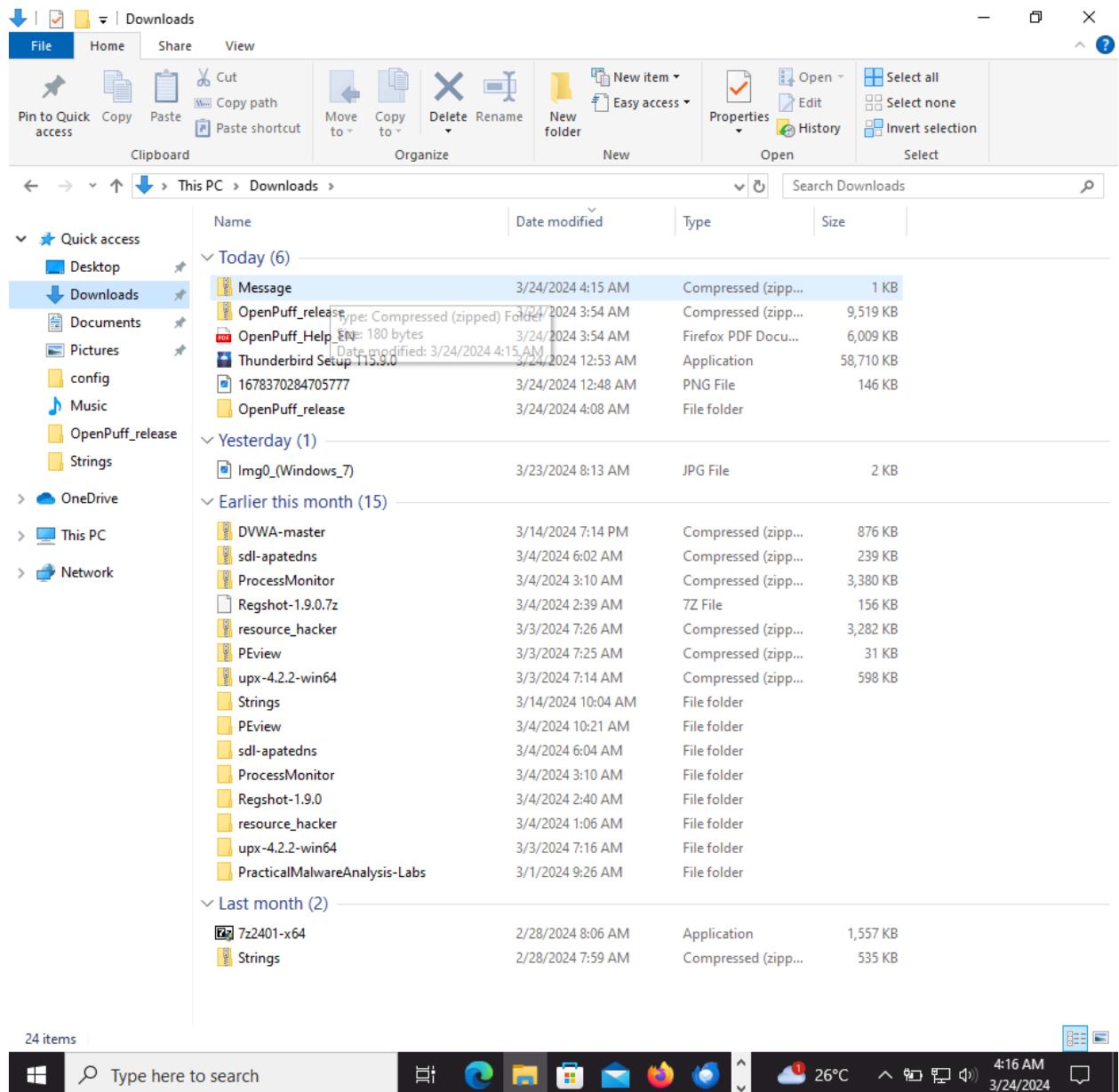


So sánh giữa ảnh qua steganography và ảnh gốc, ta thấy không có thay đổi đáng kể



So sánh giữa 2 ảnh bằng máy mới thấy có những chênh lệch nhỏ





## Project 6.2

RSA Algorithm Javascript

https://people.cs.pitt.edu/~kirk/cs1501/notes/rsademo/

proper decryption key is used at the decryption portion of the algorithm. Those keys, which contains simply a string of numbers, are called public key and private key, respectively. For example, suppose Alice intends to send e-mail to Bob. Through a public-key directory, she finds his public key. Then, she encrypts her message using the key and send it to Bob. This public key, however, will not decrypt the ciphertext. Knowledge of Bob's public key will not help an eavesdropper. In order for Bob to decrypt his ciphertext, he must use his private key. If Bob wants to respond to Alice, he encrypts his message using her public key.

The challenge of public-key cryptography is developing a system in which it is impossible to determine the private key. This is accomplished through the use of a one-way function. With a one-way function, it is relatively easy to compute a result given some input values. However, it is extremely difficult, nearly impossible, to determine the original values if you start with the result. In mathematical terms, given  $x$ , computing  $f(x)$  is easy, but given  $f(x)$ , computing  $x$  is nearly impossible. The one-way function used in RSA is multiplication of prime numbers. It is easy to multiply two big prime numbers, but for most very large primes, it is extremely time-consuming to factor them. Public-key cryptography uses this function by building a cryptosystem which uses two large primes to build the private key and the product of those primes to build the public key.

## The Model

RSA uses modular arithmetic and elementary number theory to do certain computation. Before you start, please make sure you understand how it works. And, also remember, our model is nothing compared to the **REAL** RSA algorithm which involves two **LARGE** primes and messages of unconditional length. In our model, **VERY** small primes are used and only one letter will be encrypted.

Instructions:

- This model is best carried out by two persons. Name them Alice and Bob.
- Alice will pick two available primes. Public and private keys will be generated by computer.
- Record the public key containing the exponent value, E and the product of the primes, N. And, record the private key, D.
- Give E and N to Bob (your partner).
- Bob will go to another page to pick a letter to encrypt. Enter E and N. The encrypted message / number will be generated.
- Bob will send or give the encrypted message to Alice.
- Alice will go to decryption page. Enter the message, D and N. The message will be decrypted to the original letter. Later, Alice can check with Bob to see if it is the right letter.

Remember, the main purpose of this model is understanding the RSA algorithm, not necessarily for encryption purpose. A lot of simplification has been made, while the mathematics and algorithm stay the same. So, ENJOY !

Now, proceed to: [key generation page](#), [encryption page](#), or [decryption page](#).

---

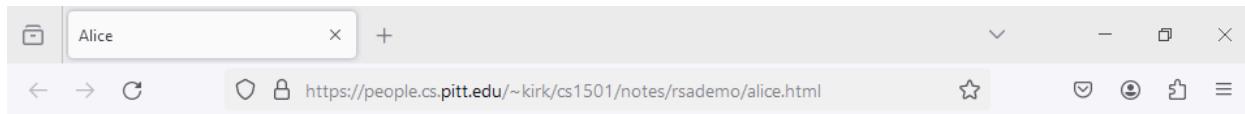
For more information about RSA algorithm, check out [RSA homepage](#).

sullivca@ucs.orst.edu  
makmur@flop.engr.orst.edu

This is page is created on June 12, 1996.  
Last updated on Wed Dec 31 19:00:00 1969  
www.cs.pitt.edu/~kirk/cs1501/notes/rsademo/alice.html

Type here to search

26°C 4:17 AM 3/24/2024



## KEY GENERATION PAGE

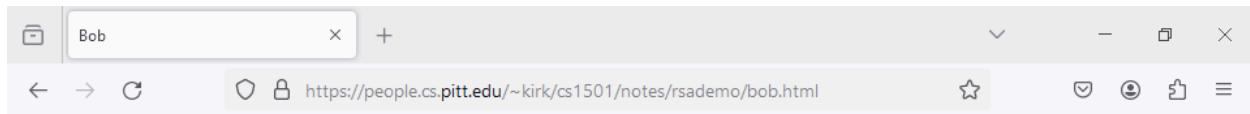
### OBJECTIVE:

The purpose of this page is to generate a public key pair and a private key pair, by choosing two available primes. In real cryptography system, very large primes are used.

By entering two primes, P and Q, computer will generate N, E and D. E and N are the public key pair, while D and N are the private key pair. It is very important that you **write down those numbers (N,E and D.)** You will need E and N for encryption, and D and N for decryption.

A screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox window. The title bar says "Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows the URL "https://people.cs.pitt.edu/~kirk/cs1501/nc". The main content area displays the results of picking primes P=7 and Q=5, calculating N=35, PHI=24, and E=5. It also provides instructions for generating private key D and emphasizes recording the public keys N and E.





## ENCRYPTION PAGE

### OBJECTIVE:

The purpose is to encrypt a letter using RSA algorithm. Knowing E and N is required.

**Record the encrypted message!**

Pick a letter to cipher:

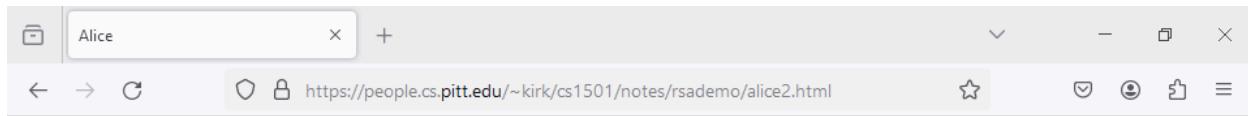
Enter Alice' Exponent key, E:

Enter Alice' N value:

[Main Page](#) | [Key Ge](#)

Letter, A is converted to number: 1  
C = M<sup>E</sup> mod N = 1<sup>5</sup> mod 35 = 1  
Thus, the encrypted message is 1  
**Record the encrypted message!**





### OBJECTIVE:

This is the final step of understanding RSA algorithm. The purpose is to decrypt the encrypted message, by knowing the private key pair, D and N.

Enter the encrypted message:

Enter your N value:

Enter your private key, D:

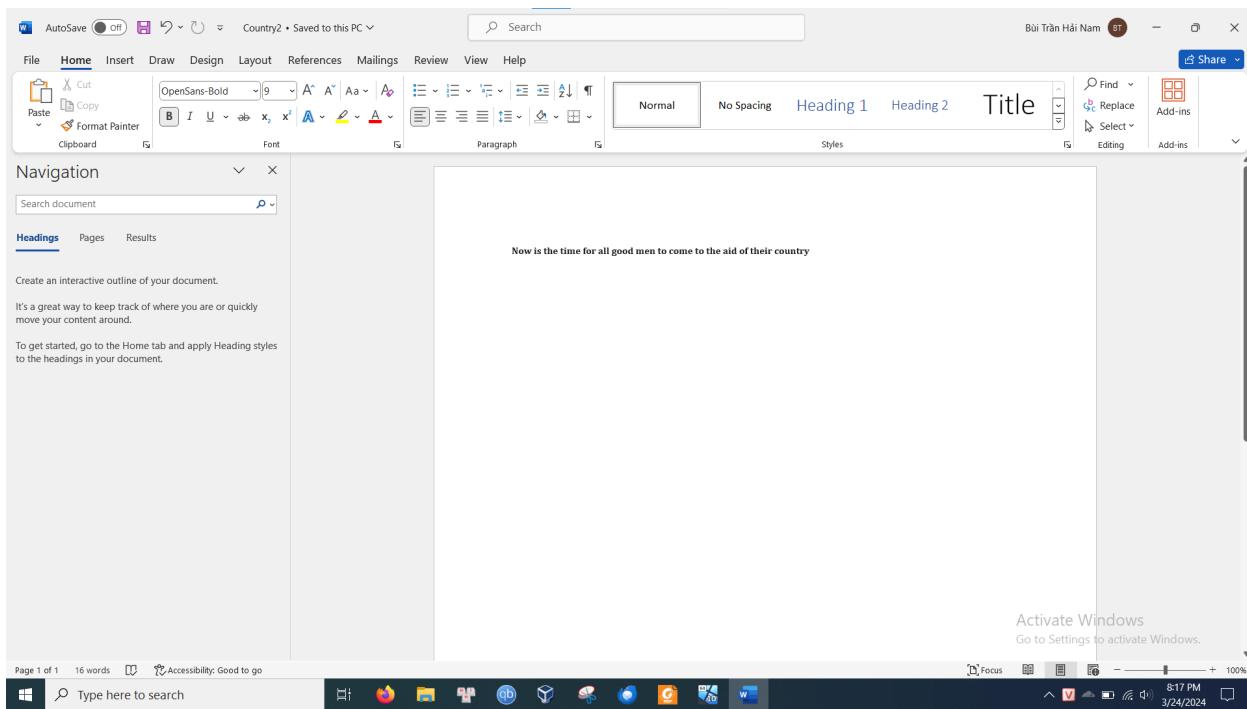
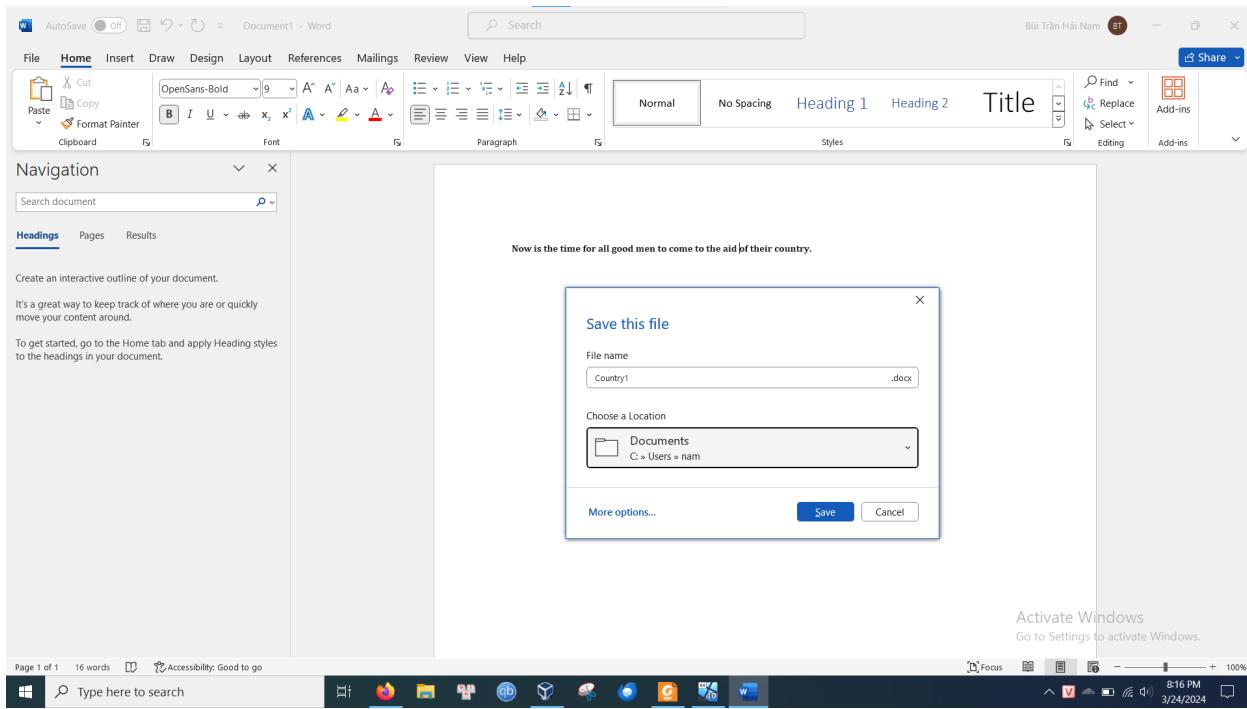
[Main Page](#) [Key](#)

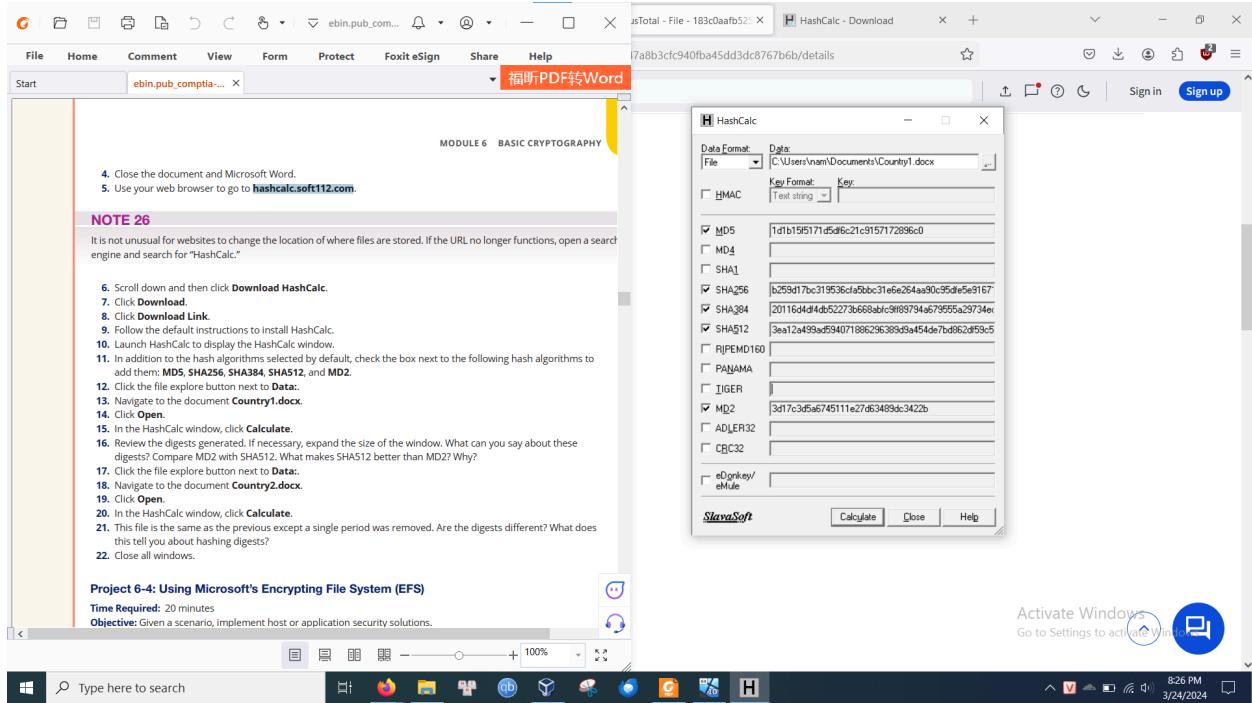
A screenshot of a Firefox browser window. The address bar shows the URL: https://people.cs.pitt.edu/~kirk/cs1501/notes/rsademo/alice2.html. The main content area displays the following text:

The encrypted message will be decrypted using the following method:  
 $M = C^D \bmod N = 1^5 \bmod 35 = 1$   
1 is converted to letter.  
The original message is A  
You have completed our RSA model!

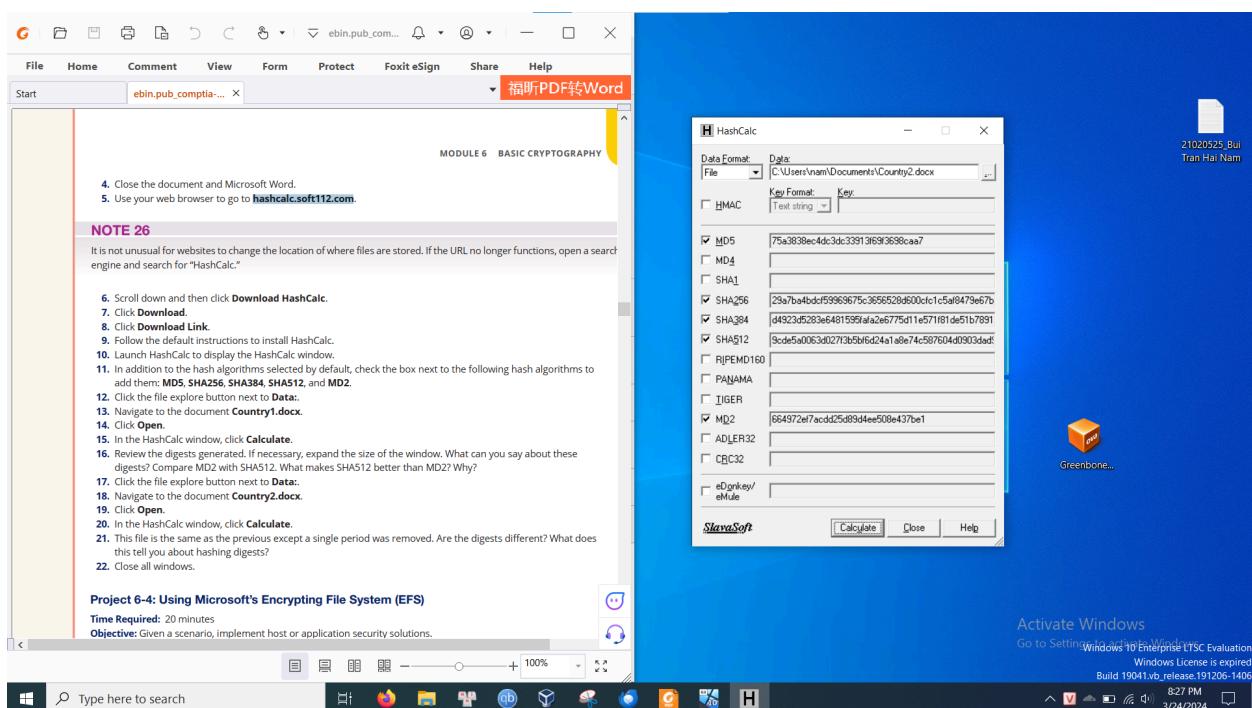


Project 6.3



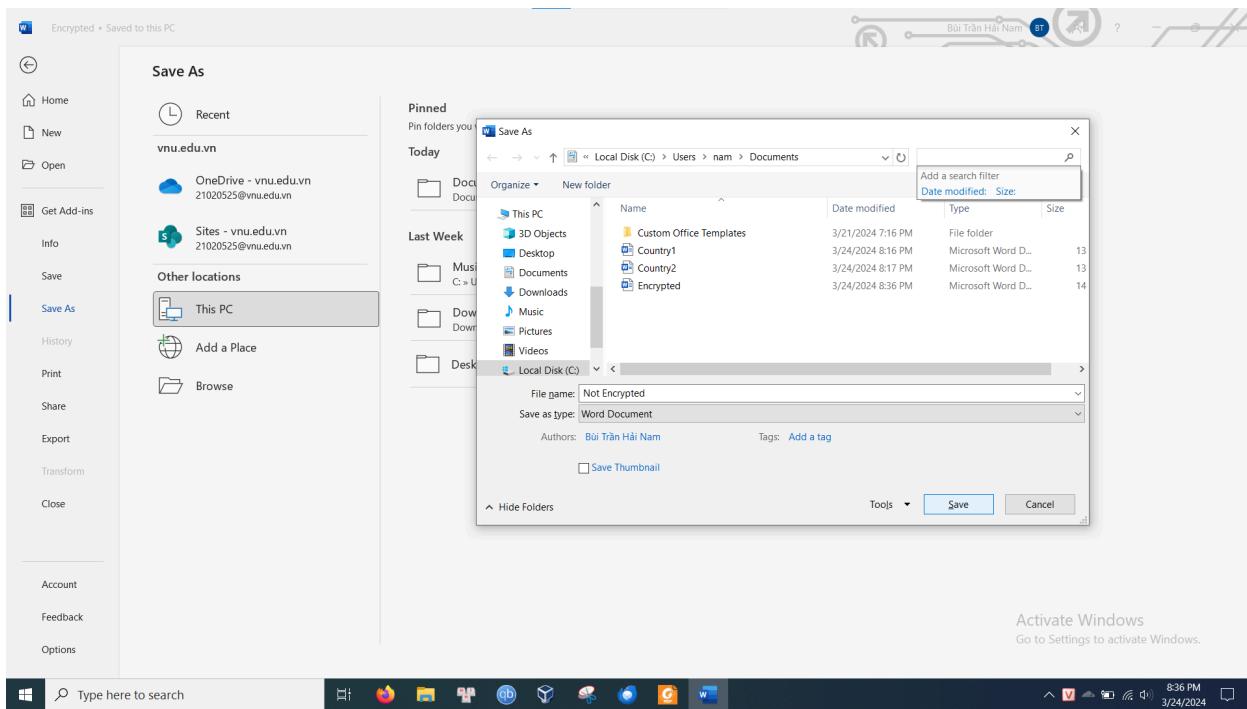
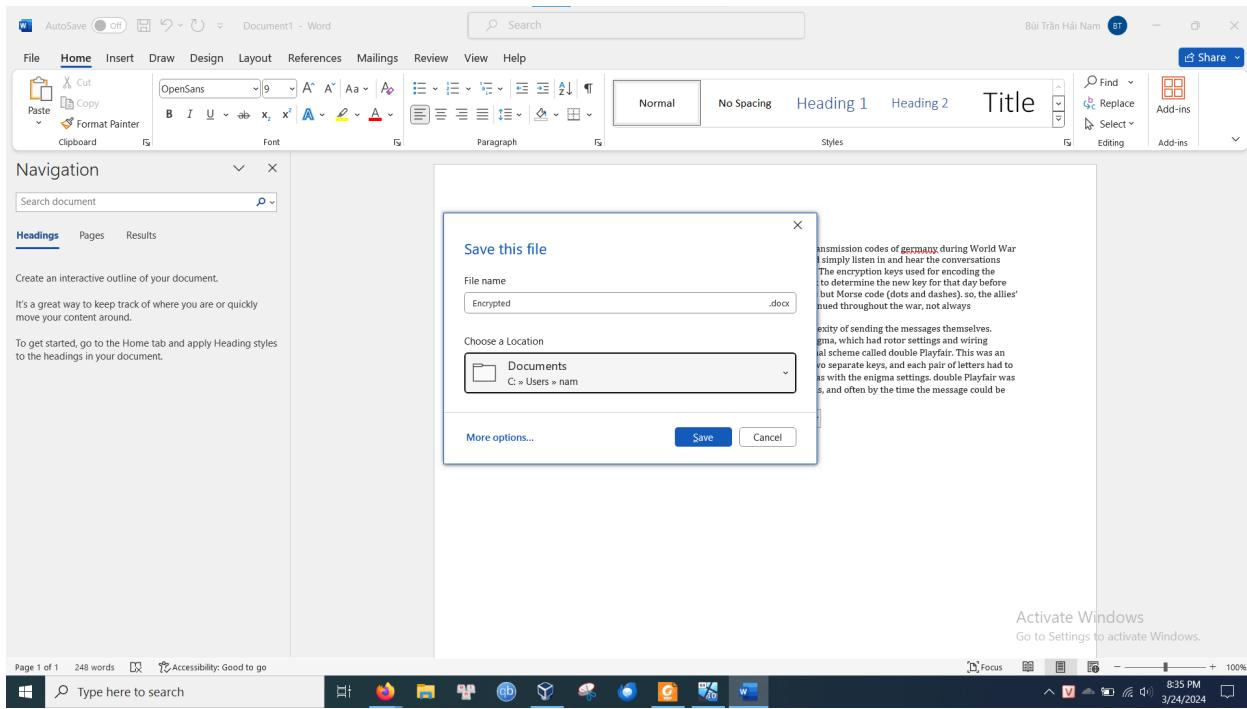


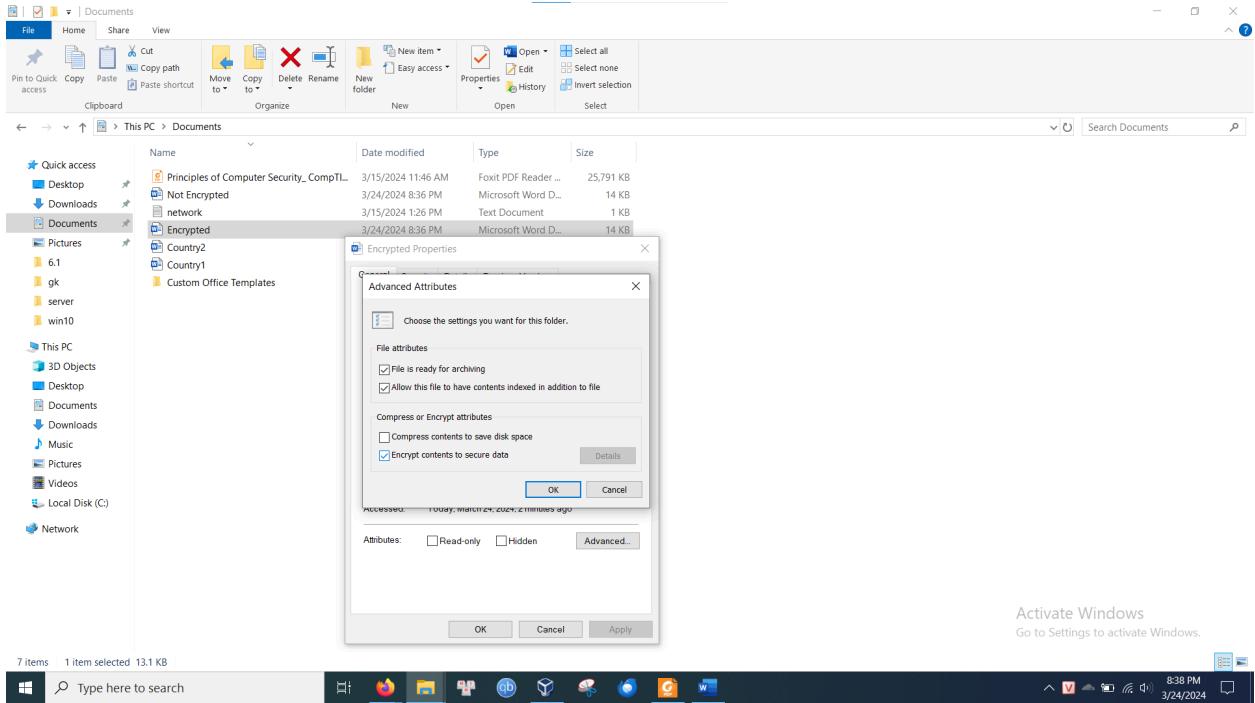
Hash MD2 ngắn hơn so với SHA512. Do đó các kiểu tấn công dựa vào hash collision sẽ khó xảy ra trên SHA512 hơn là MD2



Kết quả hash giữa 2 file khác nhau hoàn toàn. Điều này thể hiện kết quả băm tốt do một thay đổi nhỏ trong đầu vào có thể tạo khác biệt lớn ở đầu ra, phản ánh đúng hiệu ứng thác của hàm băm

Project 6.4:





It has long been recognized that the allies' ability to read the encrypted transmission codes of **germany** during World War II was a decisive key to victory, yet this does not mean that the allies could simply listen in and hear the conversations taking place, much like listening to a voice conversation over a telephone. The encryption keys used for encoding the messages were changed daily, so that each day, codebreakers had to work to determine the new key for that day before reading the messages. The transmissions were not voice communications nor Morse code (dots and dashes), so, the allies' attempts to read encrypted transmissions was a daily endeavor that continued throughout the war, not always successfully.

an often-overlooked aid in breaking the encoded messages was the complexity of sending the messages themselves. at the start of World War II, the **germans** used a cipher machine called enigma, which had rotor settings and wiring settings that changed daily. they also used an even more complex scheme called double Playfair. the Germans used an even more complex system than enigma; it used a five-by-five grid with two separate keys, and each pair of letters had to be encrypted not once but twice. an overlaying stencil also changed daily as with the enigma settings. double Playfair was used on the front lines to send information about immediate military plans, and often by the time the message could be deciphered by the allies, it was too late to take advantage of it.

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Không có độ trễ đáng kể giữa Not Encrypted.docx và Encrypted.docx