

ASSIGNMENT NO – 5

Aim: Hashing n auditing using Hashdeep tool in Kali Linux

Lab Outcome:

LO3: Explore the different network reconnaissance tools to gather information about networks.

Theory:

Hashing serves several important purposes in computer science and information security:

Data Integrity: Hashing is used to ensure the integrity of data. When data is hashed, a fixed-length hash value is generated. If the data changes even slightly, the hash value will change significantly, making it easy to detect tampering.

Data Retrieval: Hashing is used in data structures like hash tables, which allow for efficient data retrieval. Hash functions convert data into an index in an array, making data lookup faster compared to linear search.

Password Storage: Hashing is crucial for securely storing passwords. Instead of storing actual passwords, systems store their hash values. This way, even if the database is compromised, attackers won't immediately gain access to the actual passwords.

Cryptographic Applications: Hashing is a foundational element in cryptography. It's used in various cryptographic algorithms and protocols for ensuring data integrity, creating digital signatures, and more.

Digital Signatures: Hashing is used to create digital signatures, ensuring the authenticity and integrity of digital documents.

Different hashing algorithms exist to serve different purposes. Here are some commonly used hashing algorithms:

1. MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5): A widely used hash function that produces a 128bit hash value. However, it is considered weak due to vulnerabilities that allow collision attacks.
2. SHA-1 (Secure Hash Algorithm 1): Initially designed for security, SHA-1 has become obsolete due to vulnerabilities. It produces a 160-bit hash value.
3. SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm 256): A member of the SHA-2 family, it produces a 256-bit hash value. It is widely used for cryptographic applications and is considered secure.

4. SHA-3 (Secure Hash Algorithm 3): Part of the Keccak family, SHA-3 offers a different approach to hashing compared to SHA-2. It is designed to be resistant to certain types of attacks.
5. bcrypt: A password hashing function that uses a variant of the Blowfish encryption algorithm. It's designed to be slow and computationally intensive, making it difficult for attackers to perform brute-force attacks on passwords.
6. Argon2: A modern and memory-hard password hashing function designed to resist various attacks, including GPU and ASIC-based attacks. It won the Password Hashing Competition (PHC) in 2015.

Hashdeep is a command-line tool used for generating hash values, matching them with stored hash values, and auditing files for integrity. It is particularly useful for verifying data integrity, performing audits, and ensuring that files have not been tampered with. Here are some commands commonly used with the `hashdeep` tool:

1. Generate Hash Values:

To generate hash values for a single file:

```
hashdeep -c sha256 filename
```

To generate hash values for multiple files:

```
hashdeep -c sha256 file1 file2 file3
```

To generate hash values for all files in a directory:

```
hashdeep -r -c sha256 directory/ 2.
```

Match Hash Values:

To match hash values against a known hash value:

```
hashdeep -c sha256 -m known_hashes.txt
```

`known_hashes.txt` is a text file containing the known hash values and corresponding filenames.

3. Audit Files:

To audit files in a directory against hash values:

```
hashdeep -r -c sha256 -a -k known_hashes.txt directory/
```

This command will audit the files in the specified directory against the hash values in the `known_hashes.txt` file.

4. Generating Hash Values for Auditing:

To generate hash values and save them for later auditing:

```
hashdeep -r -c sha256 -k -l -o output_hashes.txt directory/
```

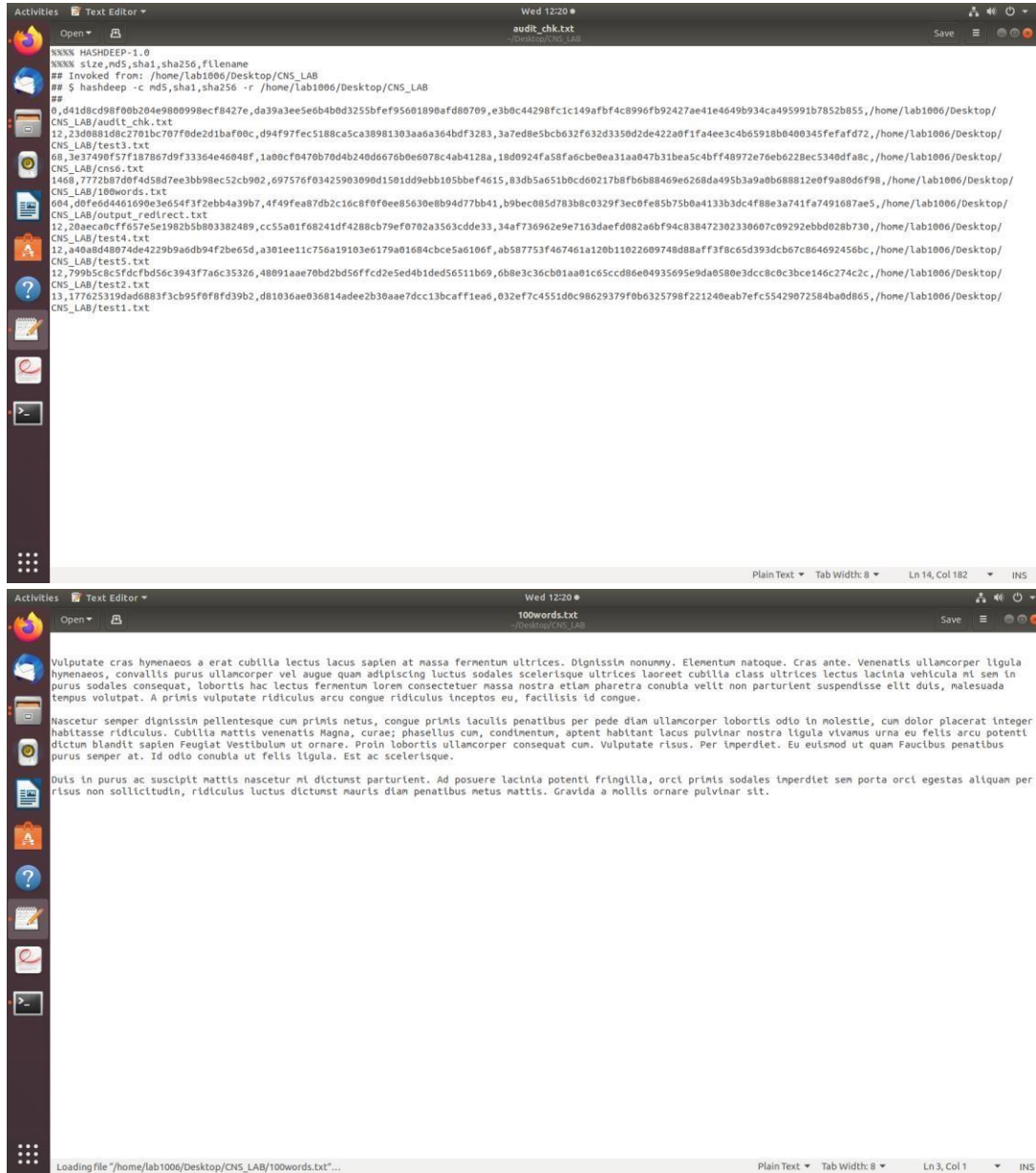
This command generates hash values for auditing purposes and saves them to the `output_hashes.txt` file.

Output:

```
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -V
4.4
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -h
hashdeep version 4.4 by Jesse Kornblum and Slnson Garfinkel.
$ hashdeep [OPTION]... [FILES]...
-c <alg>,[alg2]> - Compute hashes only. Defaults are MD5 and SHA-256
                    legal values: md5,sha1,sha256,tiger,whirlpool,
-p <size> - piecewise mode. Files are broken into blocks for hashing
-r - recursive mode. All subdirectories are traversed
-d - output in DFXML (Digital Forensics XML)
-k <file> - add a file of known hashes
-a - audit mode. Validates FILES against known hashes. Requires -k
-m - matching mode. Requires -k
-x - negative matching mode. Requires -k
-w - in -m mode, displays which known file was matched
-M and -X act like -m and -x, but display hashes of matching files
-e - compute estimated time remaining for each file
-s - silent mode. Suppress all error messages
-b - prints only the bare name of files; all path information is omitted
-l - print relative paths for filenames
-I/-I - only process files smaller than the given threshold
-o - only process certain types of files. See README/manpage
-v - verbose mode. Use again to be more verbose
-d - output in DFXML; -W FILE - write to FILE.
-j <num> - use num threads (default 6)
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ man hashdeep
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ man md5deep
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep temp.txt
/home/Lab1006/temp.txt: No such file or directory
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep new.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep new.txt
##
19_bdc1f06782091b0f64a2de8585639cbb_ba29380c3df436bf9cb66bd749effaf7c87863cdd949ef8a117724af3f26f3,/home/lab1006/new.txt
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep new1.txt
##
8_d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9_63db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a9fd40af6b1016a4,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -b new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
```

```
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -b new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -b new1.txt
##
8_d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9_63db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a9fd40af6b1016a4,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -s new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -s new1.txt
##
8_d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9_63db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a9fd40af6b1016a4,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -c md5,sha1,sha256,tiger new1.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,sha1,sha256,tiger,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -c md5,sha1,sha256,tiger new1.txt
##
8_d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9_a5bb48303aacd69f2dd360b2743ef73b8f6139c3_63db4c9455be8ac9b74804c57d5eb290b9a3475064e8ed6a9fd40af6b1016a4_3f0e9152c68871b81e6c9cf3f4d8fc25d952b6daea22917d,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -c md5*.txt
hashdeep: Unknown algorithm: md5*.txt
Try 'hashdeep -h' for more information.
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -c md5*.txt
hashdeep: Unknown algorithm: md5*.txt
Try 'hashdeep -h' for more information.
Lab1006@lab1006-HP-280-G4-MT-Business-PC: ~$ hashdeep -c md5 *.txt
XXXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXXX size,md5,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006
## $ hashdeep -c md5 aahana.txt abc.txt Akashi.txt Akash2.txt Akash.txt assignment.txt hashset1.txt hashset.txt mad.txt nokshlt1.txt nokshlt.txt new1.txt new.txt tcplog.txt
##
173_10b851cb5523decdf7570ba62159835e1,/home/lab1006/assignment.txt
25_10b851cb5523decdf7570ba62159835e1,/home/lab1006/abc.txt
85_00f03534cd5dca8d5a2eb1b5a7d7ee,/home/lab1006/Akash.txt
8153_a054e7165c842d6453c251625fed145f,/home/lab1006/aahana.txt
411_19952ba9ba04e02c78bca38a4df11a0,/home/lab1006/hashset.txt
590_359ebeced0a89b567d2c7a491001f75c3,/home/lab1006/Akashi.txt
8_d3bb1aaad1b217e48f04153d0aabcdb9,/home/lab1006/new1.txt
19_bdc1f06782091b0f64a2de8585639cbb,/home/lab1006/new.txt
1616_92e618559c04cd68bcc482b6fec49f67,/home/lab1006/Akash2.txt
818_7a3bf2f00418c9249b6f407a25f47d7b,/home/lab1006/hashset1.txt
2440_0b86a3e0c1cf88bea3921bf0771e779b,/home/lab1006/mad.txt
```

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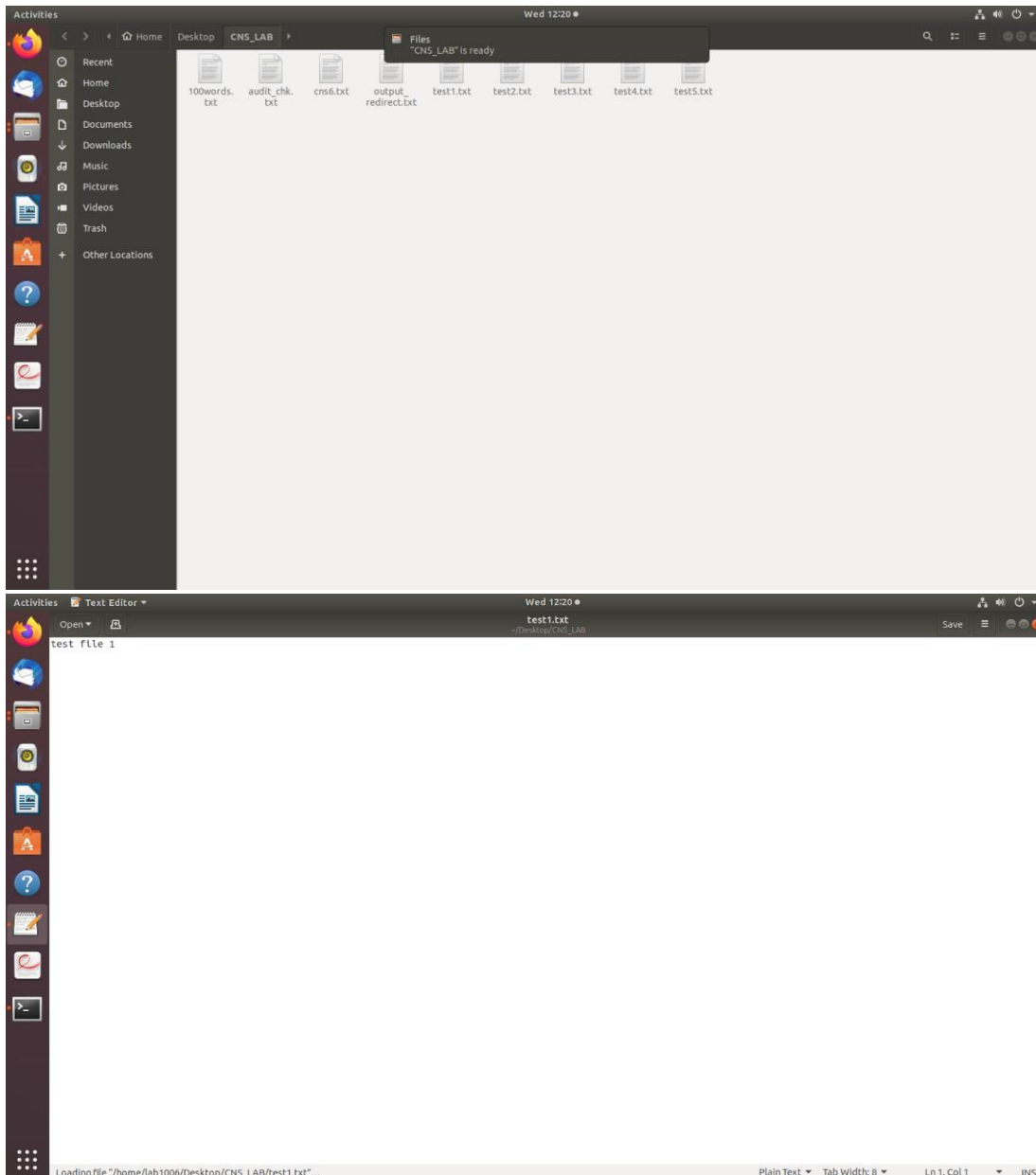


```
XXXX HASHDEEP-1.0
XXXX size,md5,sha1,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /home/lab1006/Desktop/CNS_LAB
## $ hashdeep -c md5,sha1,sha256 -r /home/lab1006/Desktop/CNS_LAB
##
0,d41dc8d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e,da39a3ee5e6b4b6d3255bfef95601890afd80709,e3b0c44298fc1c149afb4c8996fb92427ae41e4649b934ca495991b7852b855,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/auditt_chk.txt
12,23d0881d8c77b1bc707f0de2d1ba700c,d94f97fec5188ca5ca38981303aa6a364bdf3283,3a7ed8e5bcb632f632d3350d2de422a0f1fa4ee3c4b65918b6400345fefa7d72,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/test3.txt
68,3e37490f57f187867d9f33364e46048f,1a00cf0470b70d4b240d667b0e6078c4ab4128a,18d0924fa58f a0cbe0ea31aa047b31bea5c4bff48972e76eb6228ec5340dfa8c,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/cns6.txt
1468,7772b87d0f4d5bd7ee3bb98ec52cb902,697576f03425903090d1501dd9ebb105bbef4615,83db5a651b0cd0217b8fb0b88469e268da495b3a9a0b688812e0f9a80d6f98,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/100words.txt
604,d0fedd4461690e3e54f3f2ebb4a39b7,4f49fea87db2c16c8f0f0ee85630e8b94d77bb41,b9bec085d783b8c0329f3ec0fe85b75b0a4133b3dc4f88e3a741fa7491687ae5,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/output_redirect.txt
12,20aeca8cfff657ese1982b5b003382489,cc55a01f68241df4288cb79ef0792a3563cdd33,34af736962e9e7163daef0082a6bf94c838472302330607c09292ebbd028b730,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/test4.txt
12,a4a0a8d4074de422b9a6db94f2be05d,a301ee11c756a191036179a01684cbe5a610ef,ab587753f467461a120b11022609748d88aff3f8c65d393dcb67c86469245ebc,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/test5.txt
12,799b5c8c5fcdcb5d5c39437a6c35326,48091aae70bd2bd56ffcd2e5ed4b1ded50511b69,6b8e3c36cb01aa01c65ccdb8e04935695e9da0580e3dccc80c3bce146c274c2c,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/test2.txt
13,177625319da60883f3cb95f0f8fd39b2,d81036ae036814adee2b30aae7dccc13bcaffa0e,032ef7c4551d0c98029379f0b6325798f221240eab7efc55429072584ba0d865,/home/lab1006/Desktop/
CNS_LAB/test1.txt
```

```
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```



Conclusion:

In summary, leveraging hashing and auditing with the Hashdeep tool in Kali Linux is a powerful strategy for ensuring data integrity and security. Hashing safeguards against tampering by generating unique identifiers for files, while Hashdeep's auditing capabilities verify these identifiers and timestamps. Together, they offer a strong defense against unauthorized changes and provide essential tools for maintaining trustworthy data and bolstering cybersecurity measures.