

Nat McHugh

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Wednesday, May 6, 2015

How to make two binaries with the same MD5 hash

One question I was asked when I [demo'd creating two PHP files with the same hash](#) is; does it work on compiled binaries?

Well the answer is yes in fact that is where I first got the idea from, in [this demo](#).

That example uses a C program as both the target and also to do the binary manipulation, which slightly obscures the way it works. It also makes use of an old very slow implementation on the Wang attack to generate the collisions. To better and more quickly show how it works for an upcoming talk I have created a really simple example using a PHP script to manipulate a binary once compiled.

I have put all the code used here on [github](#).

Below is the super simple C program it compares two strings and if they don't match it prints out an ASCII art picture of an angel. If they do match you get a picture of a devil.

```
1
2  #include <string.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4
5
6  #define DUMMY "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA" \
7  "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA" \
8  "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA" \
9  "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA" \
10 "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA" \
11 "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
12
13 int angel();
14 int devil();
15
16 char *dummya = DUMMY "A";
17 char *dummyb = DUMMY "B";
18
19 int main() {
20     if (strcmp(dummya, dummyb) != 0) {
21         return angel();
22     } else {
23         return devil();
24     }
25 }
26
27
28 int angel() {
29     fprintf(stdout, ".                               ,\n");
30     fprintf(stdout, ")).                               ,((\n");
31     fprintf(stdout, "))).                               ,((\n");
32     fprintf(stdout, "))))).                          ,((((\n");
33     fprintf(stdout, ")))))))).                       :. :. ,(((((((('\n");
34     fprintf(stdout, ")))))))).                       : - : ,(((((((('\n");
35     fprintf(stdout, "))))))))._:' :_(((((((('\n");
```

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```
1 longEgg$ gcc -o demo ./demo.c
2 longEgg$ chmod a+x demo
3 longEgg$ ./demo
```

```
1 <?php
2
3 include __DIR__.'/.MD5.php';
4 $inFile = __DIR__.'/.demo';
5 $dummyText = str_pad('', 64, 'A');
6
7 function replaceDummyText($input, $replacement, $position)
8 {
9     return substr_replace($input, $replacement, $position, strlen($replacement));
10 }
11
```

Hash Collisions Reading List

```

12 function findDummyText($filestring, $dummyText)
13 {
14     $pos = 0;
15     $chunks = str_split($filestring, 64);
16     foreach ($chunks as $chunk) {
17         if ($chunk == $dummyText) {
18             break 1;
19         }
20         $pos++;
21     }
22     return $pos*64;
23 }
24
25 // read in the original binary file in
26 $filestring = file_get_contents($inFile);
27
28 // find the place where we have the dummy string and its at start of a 64 by
29 $pos = findDummyText($filestring, $dummyText);
30 printf('I want to replace %d bytes at position %d in %s'.PHP_EOL, 128, $pos,
31 $firstPart = substr($filestring, 0, $pos);
32
33 //find the IV up to the point we want to insert then print that out
34 $iv = md5_hash($firstPart);
35 printf('Chaining variable up to that point is %s'.PHP_EOL, $iv);
36
37 if (!file_exists(__DIR__.'/a')) {
38     print('Run fastcoll to generate a 2 block collision in MD5'.PHP_EOL);
39     return;
40 }
41
42 // replace the dummy text at the correct location
43 $good = replaceDummyText($filestring, file_get_contents(__DIR__.'/a'), $pos)
44 $bad = replaceDummyText($filestring, file_get_contents(__DIR__.'/b'), $pos)
45
46 // find the secod dummy string
47 $secondDummyTextStart = strpos($good, str_pad('', 191, 'A'));
48
49 // serach back from where we inserted the collision first time so we can gra
50 // 192 bytes and use it to replace the second string
51 while ('A' == substr($filestring, $pos-1, 1)) {
52     --$pos;
53 }
54
55 //the 192 butes of str1
56 $replacement = substr($good, $pos, 192);
57
58 // replace str1 with 192 bytes cut from of the files
59 // the file it came from will then compare str1 and str2 to 0
60 $good = replaceDummyText($good, $replacement, $secondDummyTextStart);
61 file_put_contents(__DIR__.'/devil', $good);
62 printf('Just output new file %s with hash %s'.PHP_EOL, __DIR__.'/devil', md5
63
64 $bad = replaceDummyText($bad, $replacement, $secondDummyTextStart);
65 file_put_contents(__DIR__.'/angel', $bad);
66 printf('Just output new file %s with hash %s'.PHP_EOL, __DIR__.'/angel', md5

```

long_egg.php hosted with ❤ by GitHub

[view raw](#)

Lately in an effort to code up and properly understand the Wang attack on the MD4 family of hash functions I've been reading a lot of pa...



Images with colliding MD5 hash

These images of James Brown and Barry White have the same MD5 hash e06723d4961a0a3f950e7786f3766338. Don't believe me. You can...



Bug Bounty - Remote Code Execution in Magento 1.x

Magento is a popular ecommerce solution written in PHP. It is widely used for web shops both large and small. The most current product is Ma...



MD5 collisions in ssh keys

You can insert MD5 collision blocks in many data formats and if you do it right the result will be 2 objects that differ but which when pass...

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When we run the php script over it the first time it finds such a location and calculates the value of the four chaining variables of MD5 at that point in the file. It prints out the hex values concatenated together as a hash. We can now take that value and search for an MD5 collision with that initial state. The best MD5 collision finder is [Marc Stevens fastcoll](#). It can typically find collisions in a couple of seconds using a variant of the Wang attack. After downloading it you will need to compile it. There should be a Makefile for it in the code on

[github](#). Running it specifying the initial state and output files is shown below.

```
1 longEgg$ wget https://www.win.tue.nl/hashclash/fastcoll_v1.0.0.5-1_source.zip
2 longEgg$ unzip fastcoll_v1.0.0.5-1_source.zip
3 longEgg$ make
4 longEgg$ chmod a+x fastcoll
5 longEgg$ ./fastcoll -i c15cfe39c40e47f5b8ae31e6658fd1bd -o a b
```

The -o option specifies the output files and so will create two new files a and b which contain 2 blocks of binary data. These blocks only work as MD5 collisions within the binary at that point. Running the php script for a second time will create two copies of the original compiled binary with the collisions inserted in the appropriate places.

```
1 longEgg$ I want to replace 128 bytes at position 6528 in colliding_t?
2 longEgg$ Chaining variable up to that point is c15cfe39c40e47f5b8ae31e6658fd1bd
3 longEgg$ Just output new file /Users/nmchugh/longEgg/devil with hash c15cfe39c40e47f5b8ae31e6658fd1bd
4 longEgg$ Just output new file /Users/nmchugh/longEgg/angel with hash c15cfe39c40e47f5b8ae31e6658fd1bd
```

So now we have created two more files angel and devil. Running each of those should give different outputs.



But they should have the same MD5 value.

```
1 longEgg$ md5 angel devil
2 MD5 (angel) = dea9dc288b6c56626997ce86ca8eb6da
3 MD5 (devil) = dea9dc288b6c56626997ce86ca8eb6da
```

Posted by [Nathaniel McHugh](#) at [1:38 PM](#)

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1 comment:



Blake Bond Monday, March 06, 2017

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