

# Četvrti izvještaj

## Password-hashing

Najzastupljeniji način autentikacije korisnika su lozinke. Usporedili smo klasične (brze) i kriptografske hash funkcije sa specijaliziranim (spore i memorijski zahtjevne) kriptografskim funkcijama za sigurnu pohranu zaporki i izvođenje enkripcijskih ključeva.

Instaliramo potrebne pakete u Python virtualnom okruženju:

```
pip install prettytable
pip install passlib
```

Kod za rad:

```
from os import urandom
from prettytable import PrettyTable
from timeit import default_timer as time
from cryptography.hazmat.backends import default_backend
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.kdf.scrypt import Scrypt
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives.ciphers import Cipher, algorithms, modes
from passlib.hash import sha512_crypt, pbkdf2_sha256, argon2

def time_it(function):
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        start_time = time()
        result = function(*args, **kwargs)
        end_time = time()
        measure = kwargs.get("measure")
        if measure:
            execution_time = end_time - start_time
            return result, execution_time
        return result
    return wrapper

@time_it
def aes(**kwargs):
    key = bytes([
        0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07,
        0x08, 0x09, 0x0a, 0x0b, 0x0c, 0x0d, 0x0e, 0x0f
```

```

    ])

    plaintext = bytes([
        0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
        0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
    ])

    encryptor = Cipher(algorithms.AES(key), modes.ECB()).encryptor()
    encryptor.update(plaintext)
    encryptor.finalize()

@time_it
def md5(input, **kwargs):
    digest = hashes.Hash(hashes.MD5(), backend=default_backend())
    digest.update(input)
    hash = digest.finalize()
    return hash.hex()

@time_it
def sha256(input, **kwargs):
    digest = hashes.Hash(hashes.SHA256(), backend=default_backend())
    digest.update(input)
    hash = digest.finalize()
    return hash.hex()

@time_it
def sha512(input, **kwargs):
    digest = hashes.Hash(hashes.SHA512(), backend=default_backend())
    digest.update(input)
    hash = digest.finalize()
    return hash.hex()

@time_it
def pbkdf2(input, **kwargs):
    # For more precise measurements we use a fixed salt
    salt = b"12QIp/Kd"
    rounds = kwargs.get("rounds", 10000)
    return pbkdf2_sha256.hash(input, salt=salt, rounds=rounds)

@time_it
def argon2_hash(input, **kwargs):
    # For more precise measurements we use a fixed salt
    salt = b"0"*22
    rounds = kwargs.get("rounds", 12) # time_cost
    memory_cost = kwargs.get("memory_cost", 2**10) # kibibytes
    parallelism = kwargs.get("parallelism", 1)
    return argon2.using(
        salt=salt,
        rounds=rounds,

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        memory_cost=memory_cost,
        parallelism=parallelism
    ).hash(input)

@time_it
def linux_hash_6(input, **kwargs):
    # For more precise measurements we use a fixed salt
    salt = "12QIp/Kd"
    return sha512_crypt.hash(input, salt=salt, rounds=5000)

@time_it
def linux_hash(input, **kwargs):
    # For more precise measurements we use a fixed salt
    salt = kwargs.get("salt")
    rounds = kwargs.get("rounds", 5000)
    if salt:
        return sha512_crypt.hash(input, salt=salt, rounds=rounds)
    return sha512_crypt.hash(input, rounds=rounds)

@time_it
def scrypt_hash(input, **kwargs):
    salt = kwargs.get("salt", urandom(16))
    length = kwargs.get("length", 32)
    n = kwargs.get("n", 2**14)
    r = kwargs.get("r", 8)
    p = kwargs.get("p", 1)
    kdf = Scrypt(
        salt=salt,
        length=length,
        n=n,
        r=r,
        p=p
    )
    hash = kdf.derive(input)
    return {
        "hash": hash,
        "salt": salt
    }

if __name__ == "__main__":
    ITERATIONS = 100
    password = b"super secret password"

    MEMORY_HARD_TESTS = []
    LOW_MEMORY_TESTS = []

    TESTS = [
        {
            "name": "AES",

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        "service": lambda: aes(measure=True)
    },
    {
        "name": "HASH_MD5",
        "service": lambda: sha512(password, measure=True)
    },
    {
        "name": "HASH_SHA256",
        "service": lambda: sha512(password, measure=True)
    }
]

table = PrettyTable()
column_1 = "Function"
column_2 = f"Avg. Time ({ITERATIONS} runs)"
table.field_names = [column_1, column_2]
table.align[column_1] = "l"
table.align[column_2] = "c"
table.sortby = column_2

for test in TESTS:
    name = test.get("name")
    service = test.get("service")

    total_time = 0
    for iteration in range(0, ITERATIONS):
        print(f"Testing {name:>6} {iteration}/{ITERATIONS}", end="\r")
        _, execution_time = service()
        total_time += execution_time
    average_time = round(total_time/ITERATIONS, 6)
    table.add_row([name, average_time])
    print(f"{table}\n\n")

```

(MJukic) C:\Users\A507\lkevri\lkevri>python pass\_hash.py

```

+-----+-----+
| Function | Avg. Time (100 runs) |
+-----+-----+
| AES      |      0.002034        |
+-----+-----+

+-----+-----+
| Function | Avg. Time (100 runs) |
+-----+-----+
| HASH_MD5 |      3.2e-05         |
| AES      |      0.002034        |
+-----+-----+

+-----+-----+
| Function   | Avg. Time (100 runs) |

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```
+-----+-----+
| HASH_SHA256 |      3.2e-05 |
| HASH_MD5    |      3.4e-05 |
| AES         |      0.002034 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
(lkevri) C:\Users\A507\lkevri\lkevri>pass_hash.py
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Function | Avg. Time (100 runs) |
+-----+-----+
| AES      |      0.000468 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Function | Avg. Time (100 runs) |
+-----+-----+
| HASH_MD5 |      3.8e-05 |
| AES      |      0.000468 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Function | Avg. Time (100 runs) |
+-----+-----+
| HASH_SHA256 |      3e-05 |
| HASH_MD5    |      3.4e-05 |
| AES         |      0.000468 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Function | Avg. Time (100 runs) |
+-----+-----+
| HASH_SHA256 |      3e-05 |
| HASH_MD5    |      3.4e-05 |
| AES         |      0.000468 |
| Linux CRYPT 5k |      0.006682 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Function | Avg. Time (100 runs) |
+-----+-----+
| HASH_SHA256 |      3e-05 |
| HASH_MD5    |      3.4e-05 |
| AES         |      0.000468 |
| Linux CRYPT 5k |      0.006882 |
| Linux CRYPT 1M |      1.279366 |
+-----+-----+
```

AES se izvršava brzo, ali SHA 256 i MD5 još brže. “Iterative hashing” hash-ira lozinku više puta, čime se napadač usporava, a “password salting” drugi mehanizam uz lozinku

hashira i vrijednost "salt" koji također usporava napadača i onemogućava pojavu dupliciranih lozinki. Prevelikim brojem iteracija bi mogli sami sebi izvršiti DoS napad.