CT255 Cybersecurity Assignment 1

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Problem 2

```
import java.util.Random;
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*/
public class CT255 HashFunction1 {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     System.out.println("");
     System.out.println("");
     System.out.println("");
     int res = 0;
     if (args != null && args.length > 0) { // Check for <input> value
       res = hashF1(args[0]); // call hash function with <input>
       if (res < 0) { // Error
          System.out.println("Error: <input> must be 1 to 64 characters long.");
       }
```

```
System.out.println("input = " + args[0] + " : Hash = " + res);
          System.out.println("");
          System.out.println("Start searching for collisions with "+"\""+args[0]+"\".");
          System.out.println("");
          // Your code to look for a hash collision starts here!
          int count = 0; //Integer to count collisions
          String[] collisions = new String[10]; //String array to store successul collisions.
          int tempHash = 0; //Integer to temporarily store a hash.
          //Loop until 10 collisions are found...
          while(count < 10)
          {
             String temp = randomString(); //Generate a random string of 10 characters
             tempHash = hashF1(temp); //hash the random string
             if(tempHash == res) //if the hash of the random string matches the hash of the
target hash, then a collision has been found.
             {
               collisions[count] = temp; //save the random string input that caused a
collision.
               count++; //Increment amount of collisions found.
            }
          }
         //Print out all 10 collisions.
          for(int k = 0; k < 10; k++)
          {
             System.out.println("Collision "+ (k+1) + ": " + collisions[k]);
          }
       }
```

else {

```
}
    else { // No <input>
       System.out.println("Use: CT255_HashFunction1 <Input>");
    }
  }
  //Method that returns a string of length 10 of random characters.
  public static String randomString()
  {
    String randomString = "";
    Random random = new Random();
    for(int j = 0; j < 10; j++)
       char randomCharacter = (char) (random.nextInt(26) + 'a'); //generate a random
character
       randomString += randomCharacter; //add it to the string
    }
    return randomString;
  }
  private static int hashF1(String s){
    int ret = -1, i;
    int[] hashA = new int[]{1, 1, 1, 1};
    String filler, sln;
    filler = new
String("ABCDEFGHABCDEFGHABCDEFGHABCDEFGHABCDEFGHABCDEF
GHABCDEFGH");
```

```
if ((s.length() > 64) || (s.length() < 1)) { // String does not have required length
        ret = -1;
     }
     else {
       sln = s + filler; // Add characters, now have "<input>HABCDEF..."
       sln = sln.substring(0, 64); // // Limit string to first 64 characters
       // System.out.println(sIn); // FYI
       for (i = 0; i < sln.length(); i++){
          char byPos = sIn.charAt(i); // get i'th character
          hashA[0] += (byPos * 17); // Note: A += B means A = A + B
          hashA[1] += (byPos * 31);
          hashA[2] += (byPos * 101);
          hashA[3] += (byPos * 79);
       }
        hashA[0] %= 255; // % is the modulus operation, i.e. division with rest
       hashA[1] %= 255;
        hashA[2] %= 255;
       hashA[3] %= 255;
        ret = hashA[0] + (hashA[1] * 256) + (hashA[2] * 256 * 256) + (hashA[3] * 256 * 256 *
256);
       if (ret < 0) ret *= -1;
     }
     return ret;
  }
}
```

```
input = Bamb0 : Hash = 1079524045

Start searching for collisions with "Bamb0".

Collision 1: ahkcanfagb
Collision 2: cvfabfceae
Collision 3: ahhbracbef
Collision 4: gfeacampaa
Collision 5: fhcjaalded
Collision 6: cefabdhfne
Collision 7: dmcbbkadlb
Collision 8: obabighagb
Collision 9: jgcaahbang
Collision 10: eflafclccc
```

Problem 3

I upgraded the hash function. Added another index to the hashA integer array.

```
NEW HASH FUNCTION
```

```
private static int hashF1(String s){
   int ret = -1, i;
   int[] hashA = new int[]{1, 1, 1, 1, 1};
   // ADDED an extra index to integer array to make the hash more robust.
   // This gives more combinations which means there is a lower possibily of a collision occurring.
```

String filler, sln;

filler = new
String("ABCDEFGHA

```
if ((s.length() > 64) || (s.length() < 1)) { // String does not have required length
       ret = -1:
    }
     else {
       sIn = s + filler; // Add characters, now have "<input>HABCDEF..."
       sln = sln.substring(0, 64); // // Limit string to first 64 characters
       // System.out.println(sln); // FYI
       for (i = 0; i < sln.length(); i++){
          char byPos = sIn.charAt(i); // get i'th character
          hashA[0] += (byPos * 17); // Note: A += B means A = A + B
          hashA[1] += (byPos * 31);
          hashA[2] += (byPos * 101);
          hashA[3] += (byPos * 79);
          hashA[4] += (byPos * 48); // ADDED to make the hash more robust
       }
       hashA[0] %= 255; // % is the modulus operation, i.e. division with rest
       hashA[1] %= 255;
       hashA[2] %= 255;
       hashA[3] %= 255;
       hashA[4] %= 255; // ADDED to make the hash more robust
       // ADDED + hashA[4] * 256 * 256 * 256 * 256)
       ret = hashA[0] + (hashA[1] * 256) + (hashA[2] * 256 * 256) + (hashA[3] * 256 * 256 *
256) + (hashA[4] * 256 * 256 * 256 * 256);
       if (ret < 0) ret *= -1;
     }
     return ret;
  }
```

input = hope : Hash = 1782428929

Start searching for collisions with "hope".

Collision 1: dgkkxjupth
Collision 2: pujvvakjmf
Collision 3: qhambwveqx
Collision 4: ekmjralzwm
Collision 5: uvhsqpjgge
Collision 6: sndqdyiiqn
Collision 7: rzceysqdlc
Collision 8: pprueugofg
Collision 9: ytwudrfdch

Collision 10: sontdnogll