

# Izvještaj za 2. laboratorijske vježbe

Za ovaj zadatak koristili smo se programskim jezikom Python i njegovom bibliotekom cryptography.

Pokrećemo virtualno okruženje u Pythonu kako ne bismo smetali globalnom okruženju naredbom python -m venv grupa3srp (kasnije virtualno okruženje samo izbrišemo)

Virtualno okruženje pokrećemo naredbama:

```
cd mirtakardum
```

```
cd grupa3srp
```

```
cd Scripts
```

```
activate
```

```
cd.. 2x
```

Instaliramo biblioteku cryptography koja je prisutna samo u ovom virtualnom okruženju  
- pip install cryptography

Importamo sustav za simetričnu enkripciju Fernet - `from cryptography.fernet import Fernet`

Primjer:

```
key = Fernet.generate_key() - generiranje ključa i spremanje u varijablu key
```

```
f = Fernet(key)
```

```
plaintext = b"Hello world" - binarni format, podatak koji želimo enkriptirati
```

```
ciphertext = f.encrypt(plaintext) - algoritam za enkriptiranje plaintexta
```

```
f.decrypt(ciphertext) - algoritam za dekriptiranje ciphertexta
```

```
b'Hello world' - ispis
```

Challenge:

Za otkrivanje osobnog file-a sa local servera a507 koristimo kod:

```

from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes

def hash(input):
    if not isinstance(input, bytes):
        input = input.encode()

    digest = hashes.Hash(hashes.SHA256())
    digest.update(input)
    hash = digest.finalize()

    return hash.hex()

filename = hash('prezime_ime') + ".encrypted"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    h = hash('kardum_mirta')
    print(h)

```

python brute\_force.py - izbacuje ime odgovarajućeg osobnog file-a na a507 serveru

```

key = int.from_bytes(os.urandom(32), "big") & int('1'*KEY_ENTROPY, 2)
key_base64 = base64.urlsafe_b64encode(key.to_bytes(32, "big"))
fernet = Fernet(key_base64)

def brute_force():
    ctr = 0
    while True:
        key_bytes = ctr.to_bytes(32, "big")
        key = base64.urlsafe_b64encode(key_bytes)
        if not (ctr+1) % 1000:
            print(f"[*] Keys tested: {ctr+1:,}", end="\r")
        ctr += 1

```

Pseudokod izazova:

$C = E_K(P)$

for  $k=1, \dots, \text{infinity}$

$P = D_k(C)$

if  $\text{test\_png}(P)$

$\text{print("KEY FOUND:", } k\text{)}$

$\text{break}$

Budući da znamo da je rješenje png formata, početak svakog dekriptiranog plaintexta testiramo tako da vidimo radi li se o png headeru.

```
from cryptography.fernet import Fernet
import base64
from cryptography.hazmat.primitives import hashes

def hash(input):
    if not isinstance(input, bytes):
        input = input.encode()

    digest = hashes.Hash(hashes.SHA256())
    digest.update(input)
    hash = digest.finalize()

    return hash.hex()

filename = hash('prezime_ime') + ".encrypted"

def test_png(header):
    if header.startswith(b"\211PNG\r\n\032\n"):
        return True

def brute_force():
    # Reading from a file
    filename = "ime_osobnog_filea.encrypted"
    with open(filename, "rb") as file:
        ciphertext = file.read()

    ctr = 0
    while True:
        key_bytes = ctr.to_bytes(32, "big")
        key = base64.urlsafe_b64encode(key_bytes)
        if not (ctr+1) % 1000:
            print(f"[*] Keys tested: {ctr+1:}, end="\r")

        try:
            plaintext = Fernet(key).decrypt(ciphertext)
            header = plaintext[:32]
            if test_png(header):
                print(f"[+] KEY FOUND: {key}")
                # Writing to a file
                with open("BINGO.png", "wb") as file:
                    file.write(plaintext)
                break
        except Exception:
            pass
        ctr += 1

if __name__ == "__main__":
    brute_force()
```

