CS 201P Project #9— MD5 Collision Attack Lab

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Computing/Cloud Platform Chosen: Google Cloud platform

Task 1: Generating Two Different Files with the Same MD5 Hash

Here we are trying to generate two different files with same prefix and same Hash Value. To do this, we create two different files with same beginning part or prefix. Then we use the md5collgen tool which allows us to create an arbitrary file, the contents of which will be used as prefix to generate two files out1.bin and out2.bin which will have the same MD5 hash.

Using md5collgen to produce two different output files out1.bin, out2.bin having same prefix stored in prefix.txt.

By using diff command, we observe that the two output files are different.

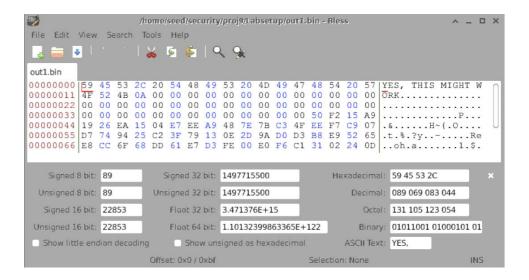
```
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$ ls
md5collgen out1.bin out2.bin prefix.txt
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$ diff out1.bin out2.bin
Binary files out1.bin and out2.bin differ
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$
```

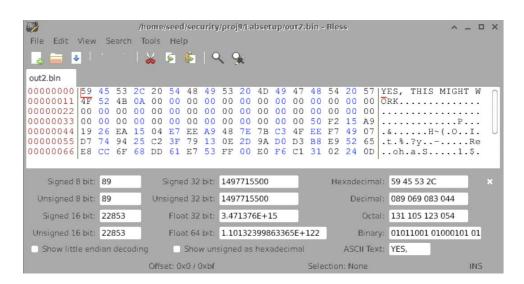
These two files are different, but they have same hash value.

The tool generates parts P and Q for given prefix text such that hash (prefix + P) = hash (prefix + Q). We can confirm this using md5sum to check Hash value of each output file.

```
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$ 1s
md5collgen out1.bin out2.bin prefix.txt
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$ diff out1.bin out2.bin
Binary files out1.bin and out2.bin differ
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum out1.bin
34d099416348889f24bcba47bedf324d out1.bin
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum out2.bin
34d099416348889f24bcba47bedf324d out2.bin
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$
```

Using Hex we can check the binary files:





Using the hex dump, we observe that the prefix.txt data was first padded with zeros and brought up to 64 bytes, and then random data was appended at the end. The out2.bin file has the same initial 64 bytes (the prefix and the padding) but differs very slightly in the remaining bytes.

Question 1. If the length of your prefix file is not multiple of 64, what is going to happen?

As seen in the above example, I added some text to prefix file, it was lesser than 64 bytes, to make it a multiple of 64-bytes zeroes are appended as it can be observed in the above hex dump of output files.

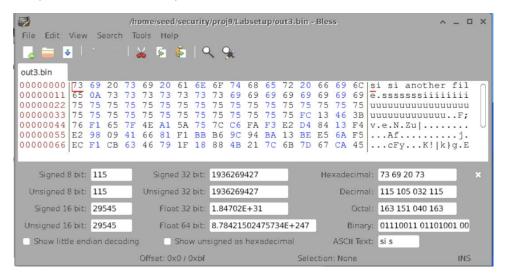
Question 2. Create a prefix file with exactly 64 bytes, and run the collision tool again, and see what happens?

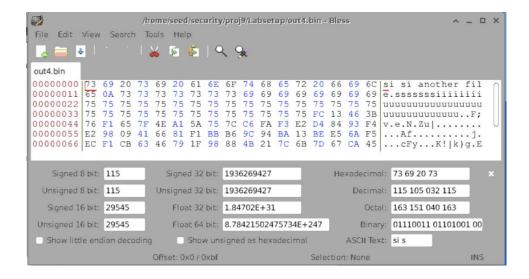
For creating a file of size exactly 64 Bytes, I added random text to new.txt and then truncated it.

We can observe that its size is equal to 64 Bytes.

Using md5collgen tool I create two output files out3.bin and out4.bin using the new.txt as prefix. With the 64-byte prefix, no zero-bytes are added for padding.

The prefix file is followed by the random data, created for the collision as can be seen in following screenshots.





Question 3. Are the data (128 bytes) generated by md5collgen completely different for the two output files? Please identify all the bytes that are different.

We look at the hex dumps of the last two output files (out3.bin and out4.bin) shows that only a few bytes are different between the files

Also, the output files are of 192 bytes - 128 bytes of data + 64 bytes of padding

```
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security$ ls

Labsetup ca.key demoCA openssl.cnf privkey.pem proj9 project8 project9

seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9$ ls

Labsetup Labsetup.zip

seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9$ cd Labsetup

seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ ls

dl md5collgen n2 new.txt o2.txt out1.bin out3.bin prefix.txt y.txt

d2 n1 n3 ol.txt o3.txt out2.bin out4.bin x.txt

seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ ls -l out1.bin

-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 192 Dec 3 08:59 out1.bin

seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ ls -l out2.bin

-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 192 Dec 3 08:59 out2.bin

seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ ls -l out2.bin

-rw-ry-r-- 2 seed seed 192 Dec 3 08:59 out2.bin
```

Using command diff < (xxd out1.bin) <(xxd out2.bin) we can see the difference in the bytes of the two binary files.

```
ed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$ diff <(xxd out3.bin) <(xxd out4.bin)
6,8c6,8
 00000050: e2d4 8413 f4e2 9809 4166 81f1 bbb6 9c94
                                                     .....Af.....
 00000060: bal3 bee5 6af5 ecf1 cb63 4679 1f18 884b
                                                      ....j....cFy...K
 00000070: 217c 6b7d 67ca 456d d157 9ea0 5334 1c08 !|k}g.Em.W..S4..
 00000050: e2d4 8493 f4e2 9809 4166 81f1 bbb6 9c94
                                                      00000060: bal3 bee5 6af5 ecf1 cb63 4679
                                          1f98 884b
                                                      ....j....cFy...K
 00000070: 217c 6b7d 67ca 456d d157 9e20 5334 1c08
                                                     !|k}q.Em.W. S4..
10,12c10,12
 00000090: 1b62 db82 68db b1f0 89c5 20d7 8b5f 88d6
 000000a0: d773 3828 af86 aef4 74fb 4d3b 74dc e40e 000000bb: 3e67 ad7d 1848 2e28 95aa 1dcf 1d27 23df
 00000090: 1b62 db02 68db b1f0 89c5 20d7 8b5f 88d6
                                                     000000a0: d773 3828 af86 aef4 74fb 4d3b 745c e40e
 000000b0: 3e67 ad7d 1848 2e28 95aa 1d4f 1d27 23df
                                                     >g.}.H.(...O.'#.
 eed@shikhirsvm:~/security/proj9/Labsetup$
```

Task 2: Understanding MD5's Property

Here we try to prove the property of MD5 Algorithm:

Given two inputs M and N, if MD5(M) = MD5(N), i.e., the MD5 hashes of M and N are the same, then for any input.

T, MD5(M k T) = MD5(N k T), where k represents concatenation. That is, if inputs M and N have the same hash,

adding the same suffix T to them will result in two outputs that have the same hash value.

I use two methods where the hash values of two files will be same and we can prove that after appending same text to both the files the resulting file has the same hash value.

At high level, MD5 divides its data into blocks of 64 bytes and then computes the hash iteratively on these blocks. The core of MD5 is a compression function which produces a 128-bit IHV or intermediate hash value.

Method 1:

I create two files o1 and o2 which have same hash value, by storing same content in it. Using md5sum we can see that they have same hash value generated.

```
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ echo "Shikhir"> ol.txt
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ echo "Shikhir"> ol.txt
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum ol.txt
dl350c29524fcdBacdd1a0e3fa0e45 ol.txt
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum ol.txt
dl350c29524fcdBacdd1a0e3fa0e45 ol.txt
dl350c29524fcdBacdd1a0e3fa0e45 ol.txt
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum ol.txt
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$
```

Creating third file o3.txt which will be used append to these two files and then we will be checking their hash values. We append o3 to o1 and o3 to o2 using cat command and then store the results in x and y respectively.

We can see that after adding same suffix to o1 and o2 the resultant output files have same generated hash value (By using md5sum).

```
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ echo "Shikhir"> ol.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum ol.txt
dl35c2e952a4fcd8acddla3e3fa0ea45 ol.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum o2.txt
dl35c2e952a4fcd8acddla3e3fa0ea45 o2.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ echo "Goel" > o3.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ cat o1.txt o3.txt > x.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ act o2.txt o3.txt > y.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ act o2.txt o3.txt > y.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum x.txt
274725ee3e3fad5065a42e020fec7fb3 x.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum y.txt
274725ee3e3fad5065a42e020fec7fb3 y.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum y.txt
seed8shikhirsvm:-/security/proj9/Labsetup$ md5sum y.txt
```

Method 2:

We create two files having same hash value - generated from same prefix(new.txt).

By following the same procedure, we add the same suffix and the output files generated also have same hash value, hence this proves the MD5 property.