



# KRIPTOGRAFI DAN STEGANOGRAFI

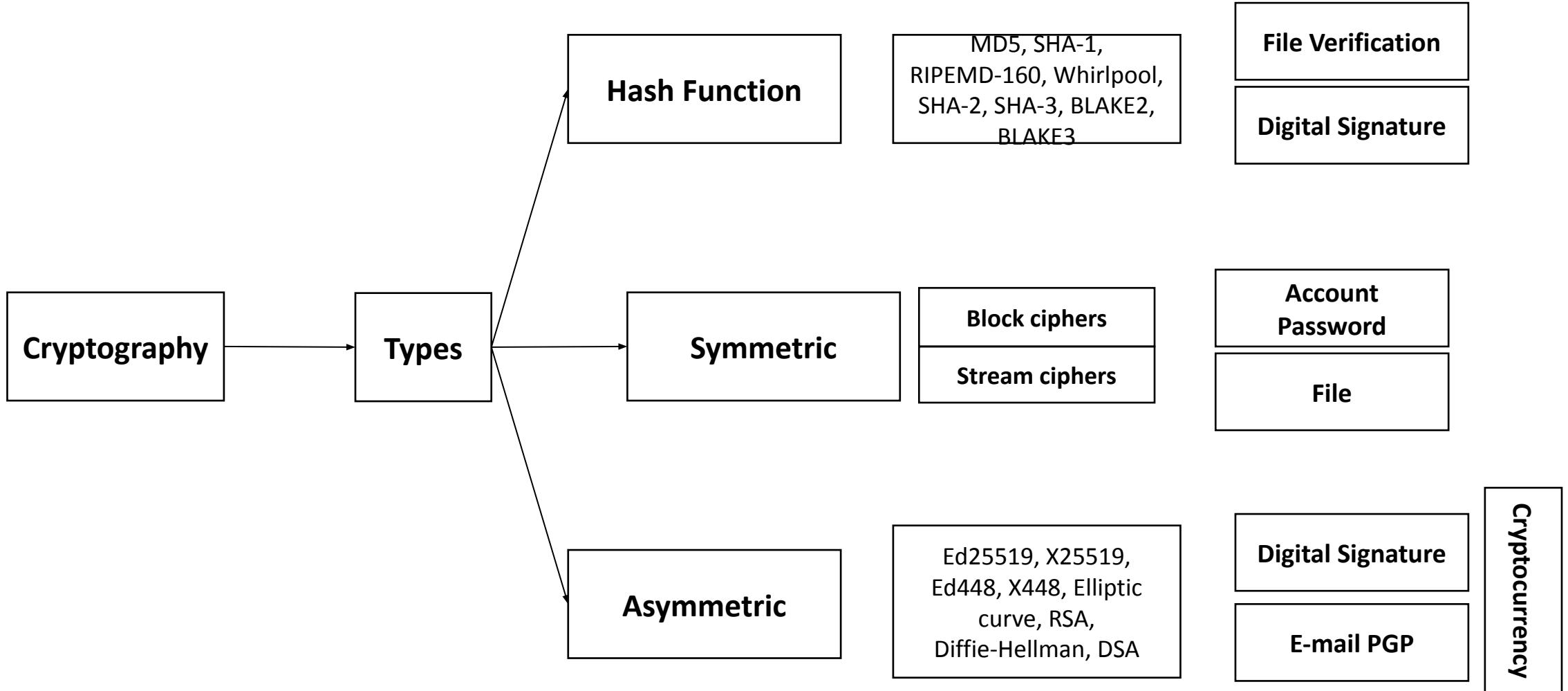
Program Studi Informatika

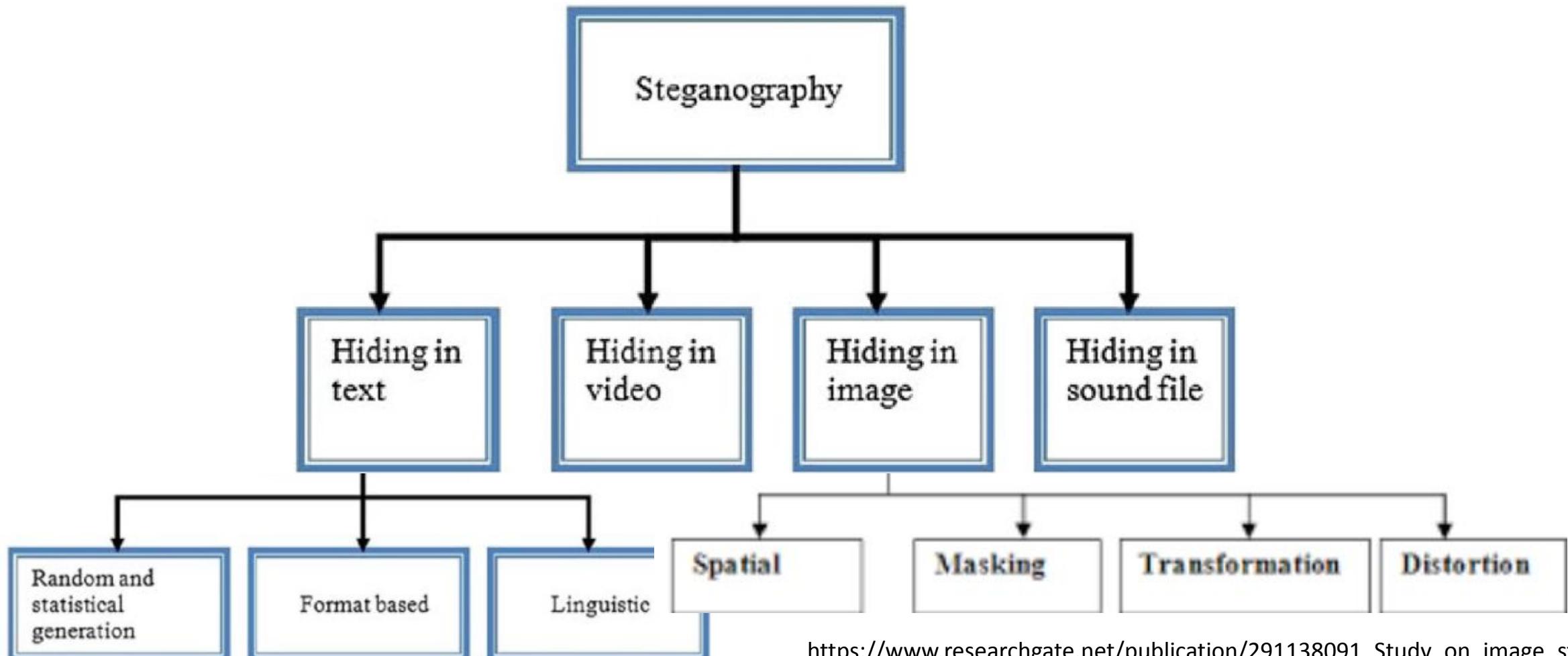
**Sesi 3 – Kriptografi Hash**

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# Refreshment Sesi 2





[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311772678 AH4S An algorithm of text in text steganography using the structure of omega network](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311772678_AH4S_An_algorithm_of_text_in_text_steganography_using_the_structure_of_omega_network)

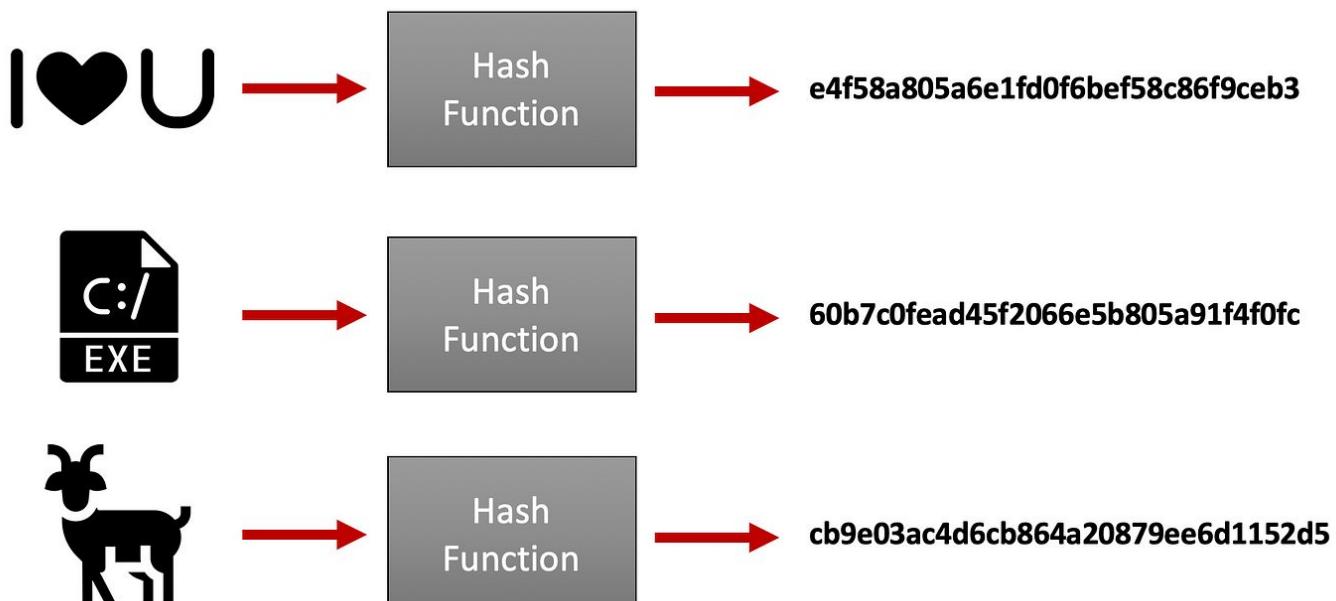
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/291138091 Study on image steganography techniques](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/291138091_Study_on_image_steganography_techniques)



# Kriptografi Fungsi Hash



Hash function adalah fungsi matematis yang mengubah data dari ukuran berapa pun menjadi keluaran (output) dengan ukuran tetap yang biasanya berupa string karakter alfanumerik atau angka biner.

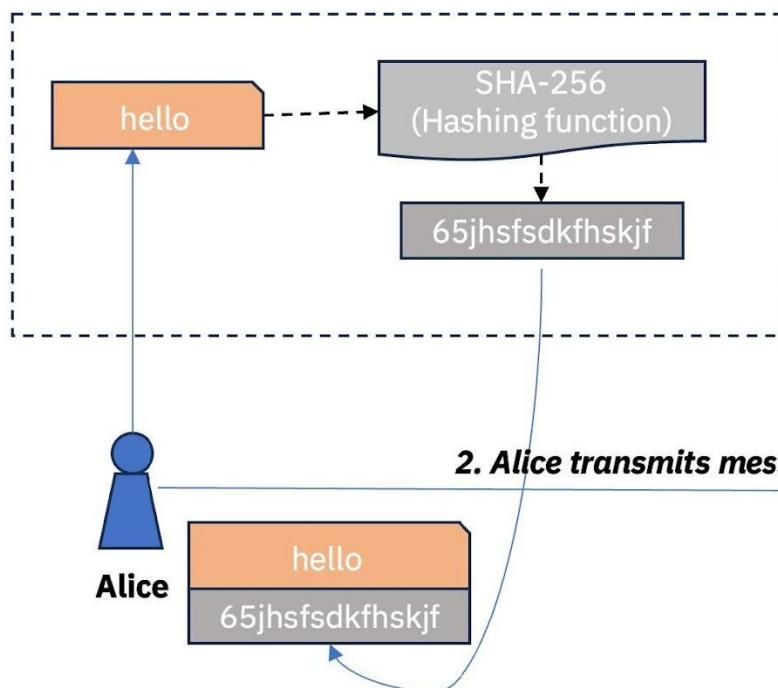


Sumber gambar: SecurityBreak

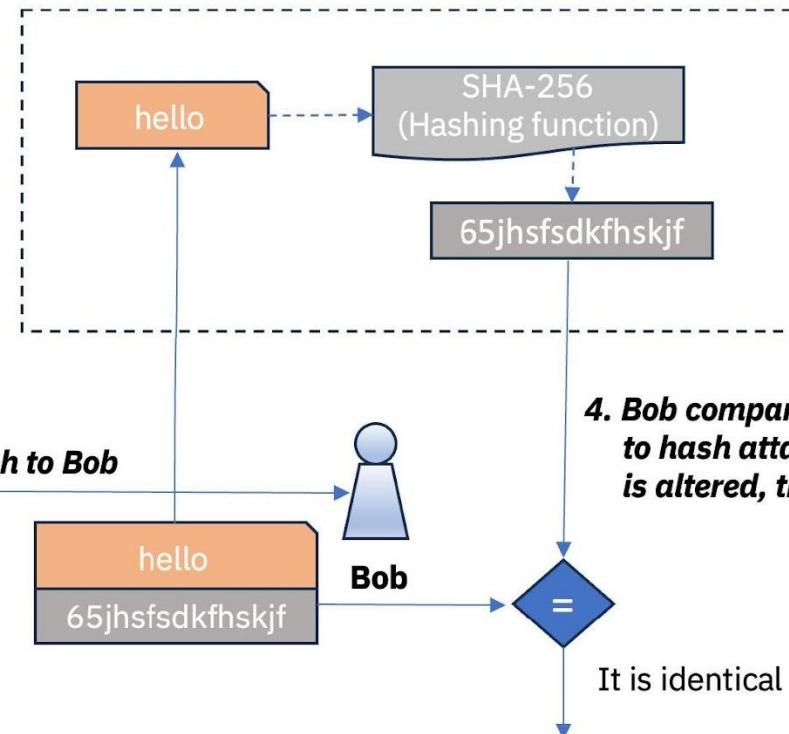


## 1. Integritas Data

**1. Alice calculates the hash of the message and sends the hash/digest along with the message**



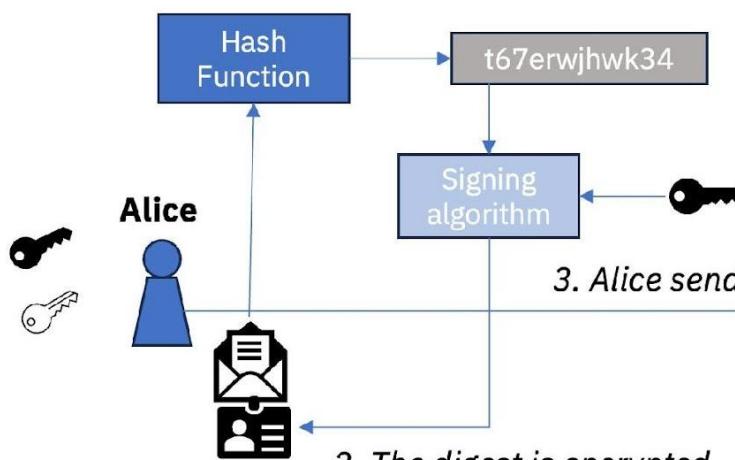
**3. Bob takes the message and calculates the hash**





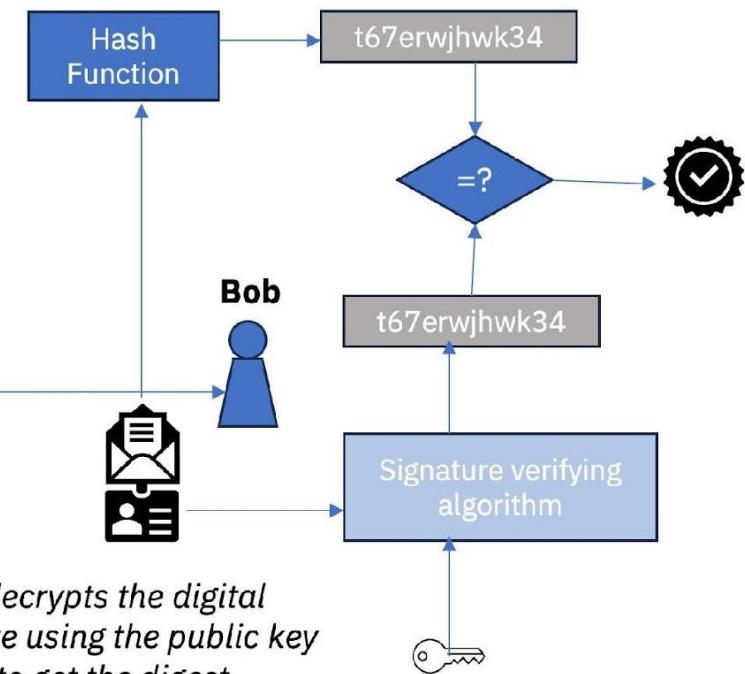
## 2. Tanda Tangan Digital

1. Alice sends the message through a hash function to produce a message digest



2. The digest is encrypted using Alice's private key to produce a digital signature

4. Bob gets the message and calculates the hash



5. Bob decrypts the digital signature using the public key of Alice to get the digest



# Keamanan Kriptografi Hash

Pre-image

Collision



## Pre-image resistance (Tahan Pre-image)

Konsep ini mengacu pada kesulitan menemukan input asli jika hanya diberikan nilai hash.

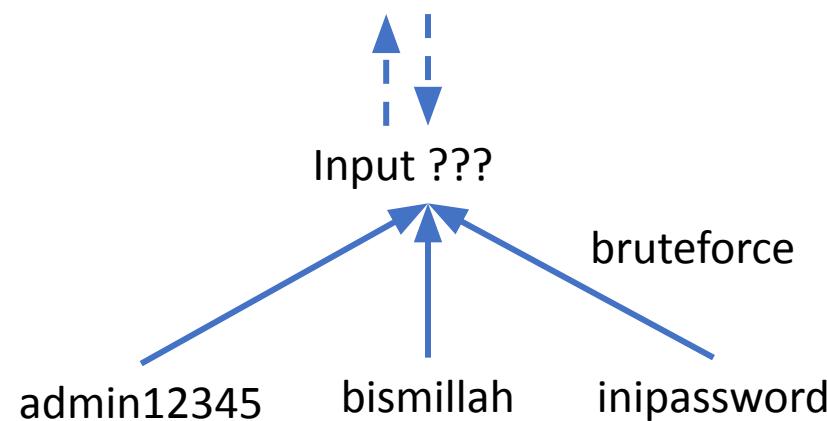
Jika ada sebuah nilai hash  $H(x)$  maka sangat sulit untuk menemukan nilai  $x$  yang menghasilkan hash tersebut.



## Example Pre-image resistance

Hash:

5e884898da28047151d0e56f8dc6292773603d0d6aabbdd0fa4  
d8969d3f80a95





## Collision resistance (Tahan Tabrakan)

Collision resistance berarti sulitnya menemukan dua input berbeda,  $x$  dan  $y$  dengan  $x \neq y$ , yang menghasilkan nilai hash yang sama  $H(x) = H(y)$ .



# Keamanan Kriptografi Hash

## Example Collision resistance

**HASH x:**  
51ac881397b1afb277a1ba  
19e97f688efd6cab5ae4f2f  
175c6f9e0e34fd74d31



**HASH  $H(x) = H(y)$ :**  
59266e8b0ae7f28babf85df  
d54653f33695d04bcfc944  
48985c5e3fa15a85ba6



**HASH y:**  
06a1ed7fee6aa51f7d2f9b6  
6c070fd8a23ef064702c04  
d9ed56a18f3468e259c



# Demo

[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1xSGLG7gMOfzet-zqxPMmrJg  
oefdCav5r?usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1xSGLG7gMOfzet-zqxPMmrJgoefdCav5r?usp=sharing)



# Kelemahan Kriptografi Hash

1. Pre-image Attack
2. Collision Vulnerability
3. Length Extension Attack
4. Rainbow Table Attack
5. Brute-force Attack
6. Tidak Reversible



# Mengurangi Kelemahan Kriptografi Hash

1. Hindari menggunakan algoritma hash yang sudah tidak aman (seperti MD5 dan SHA-1) untuk keperluan keamanan. Pilih algoritma yang lebih aman seperti SHA-256, SHA-3, atau algoritma khusus password seperti bcrypt, scrypt, atau argon2.
2. Penggunaan salt (data acak) pada input sebelum hashing membantu melindungi dari rainbow table attack dan membuat setiap hash unik.
3. Memilih algoritma hash dengan panjang output yang lebih besar mengurangi kemungkinan collision dan membuat brute-force attack lebih sulit dilakukan.
4. Gunakan metode hashing yang melibatkan banyak iterasi (pengulangan) seperti pada bcrypt atau argon2 dapat memperlambat proses hashing dan membuat brute-force attack lebih sulit dan memakan waktu lama.



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