

Old Dominion University
CYSE 450: Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing

Lab 4: Steganography using Steghide

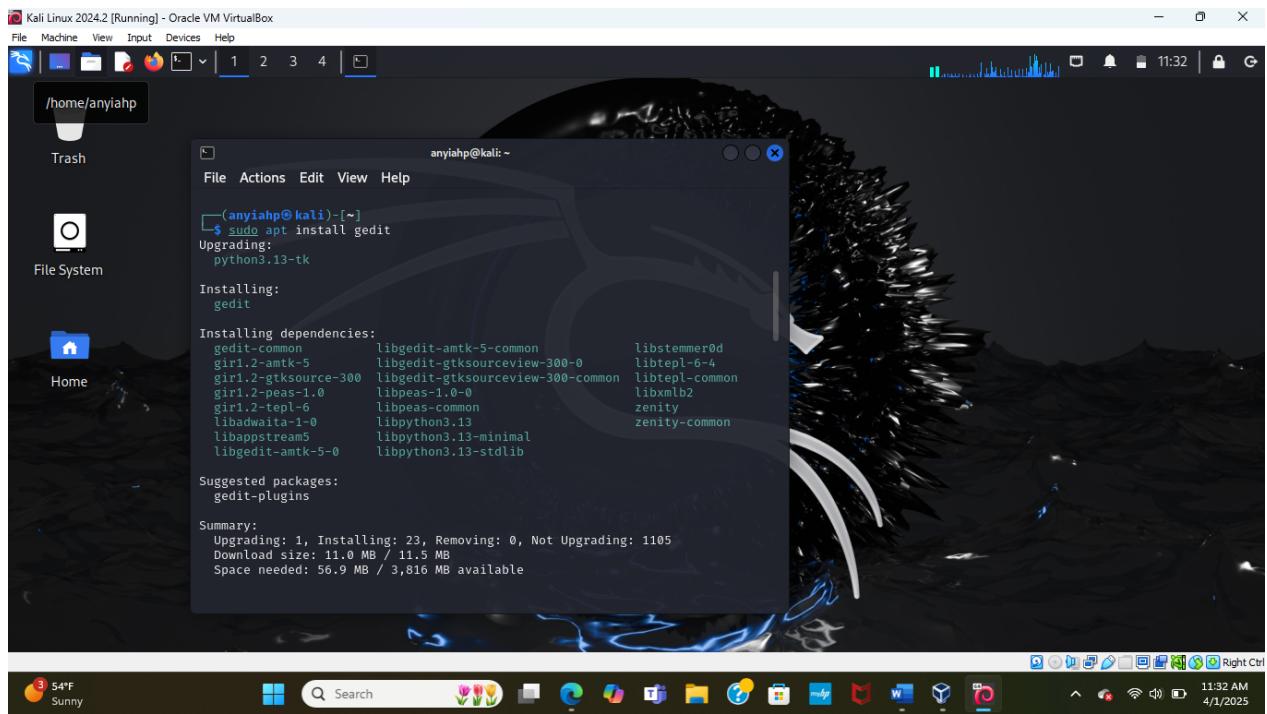
Handout Date: March 27, 2025

Due Date: April 04, 2025, 11:59 pm

Total Points: 30

Tasks

1. Open the terminal in Kali Linux and install **gedit** using the command: ***sudo apt install gedit***.



```
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~]
$ sudo apt install gedit
Upgrading:
  python3.13-tk

Installing:
  gedit

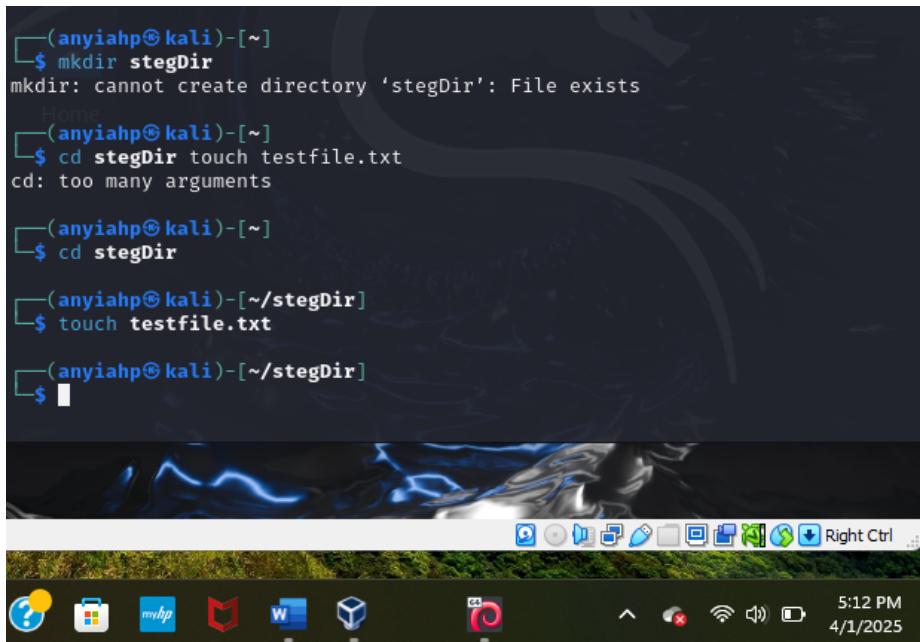
Installing dependencies:
  gedit-common      libgedit-amtk-5-common      libstemmer0d
  gir1.2-amtk-5    libgedit-gtksourceview-300-0    libtepl-6-4
  gir1.2-gtksource-300  libgedit-gtksourceview-300-common  libtepl-common
  gir1.2-peas-1.0   libpeas-1.0-0                libxmlb2
  gir1.2-tepl-6    libpeas-common              zenity
  libadwaita-1.0    libpython3.13                zenity-common
  libappstream5     libpython3.13-minimal          libpython3.13-stdlib
  libedit-amtk-5-0  libpython3.13-stdlib

Suggested packages:
  gedit-plugins

Summary:
  Upgrading: 1, Installing: 23, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 1105
  Download size: 11.0 MB / 11.5 MB
  Space needed: 56.9 MB / 3,816 MB available
```

2. Create a new directory named **stegDir** using the ***mkdir*** command.

Old Dominion University
CYSE 450: Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing



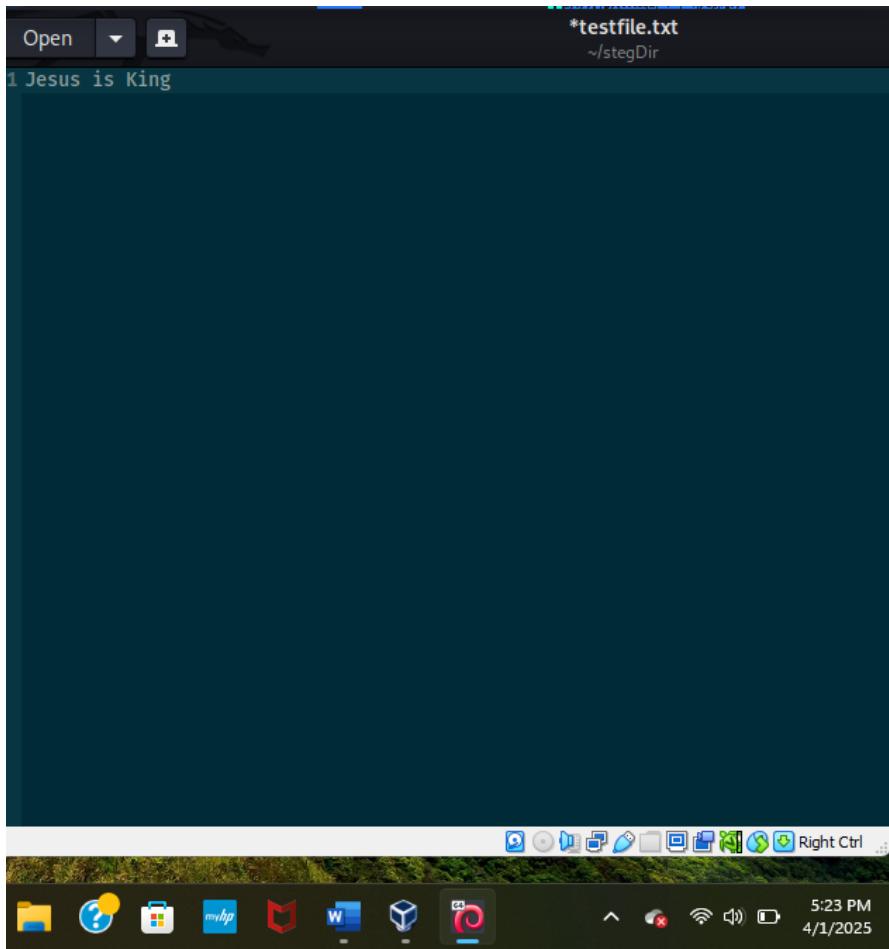
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. A terminal window is open in the top-left corner, displaying a command-line session. The user is attempting to create a directory named 'stegDir' and then change into it, but receives errors. The terminal session is as follows:

```
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~]
$ mkdir stegDir
mkdir: cannot create directory 'stegDir': File exists
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd stegDir touch testfile.txt
cd: too many arguments
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~]
$ cd stegDir
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ touch testfile.txt
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$
```

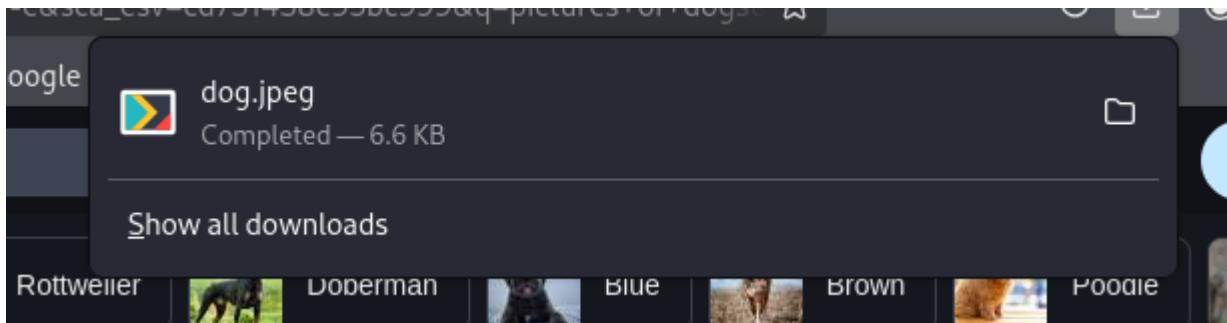
The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and system status indicators. The system tray shows the date and time as 5:12 PM on 4/1/2025.

3. Go to the **stegDir** directory and create a new file named **testfile.txt** using the **touch** command.
4. Open the file **testfile.txt** using **gedit** and add some secret message there as the file content. Take a screenshot showing the secret message you added.

Old Dominion University
CYSE 450: Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing



5. Open Firefox (in Kali Linux) and download a random image of a dog. Name the downloaded file as ***dog.jpeg***. The image will be downloaded in the ***Downloads*** folder by default.



6. Copy the image from the ***Downloads*** directory to the ***stegDir*** directory using the ***cp*** command. The ***stegDir*** directory should have two files by now: ***testfile.txt*** and ***dog.jpeg***.

Use ***ls*** command to show the contents of the ***stegDir*** directory and **take a screenshot to attach it in your submission.**

```
└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ cp ~/Downloads/dog.jpeg ~/stegDir

└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ ls ~/stegDir
dog.jpeg  testfile.txt

└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ █
```

7. Execute the ***md5sum*** command to check the checksums for both ***testfile.txt*** and ***dog.jpeg***.

Learn about MD5 here: <https://phoenixnap.com/kb/md5sum-linux>). Take a screenshot similar to the following screenshot.

Student's image:

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ md5sum testfile.txt
80d7f38368775158cf5c644ae5293aa9  testfile.txt

└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ md5sum dog.jpeg
7752092e429335598a2f0956dfa95c9  dog.jpeg

└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ █
```

8. Learn about **steghide** command here:

<https://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/trusty/man1/steghide.1.html>.

Use the **steghide** command to embed your **testfile.txt** (with secret message) into the image file **dog.jpeg** as shown in the following example screenshot (**note: when prompted for the passphrase, you may type any password of your choice**).

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$ steghide embed -cf dog.jpeg -ef testfile.txt
Enter passphrase: 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
Re-Enter passphrase: 8 bytes 2596 (2.5 KiB)
embedding "testfile.txt" in "dog.jpeg" ... done
rier 0 0
```

Take a screenshot showing the command and the relevant output from the terminal.

Student's image:

```
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$ steghide embed -cf dog.jpeg -ef testfile.txt
Enter passphrase:
Re-Enter passphrase:
embedding "testfile.txt" in "dog.jpeg" ... done
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$
```

9. Execute the command **md5sum** for **dog.jpeg** to check the hash for the image file. Do you see any difference? Student's answer: The output is different compared to my last output (step 7). Take a screenshot showing the command and the output hash.

```
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$ md5sum dog.jpeg
1a3f0f12ea12d3cb1bde31f45c519fe9  dog.jpeg
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$
```

10. Execute the **steghide** command to get some information about **dog.jpeg** before extracting it, use the **info** command as shown in this following example screenshot:

```
(kali㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$ steghide info dog.jpeg
"dog.jpeg":
  format: jpeg
  capacity: 88.3 KB
Try to get information about embedded data ? (y/n) y
Enter passphrase:
  embedded file "testfile.txt":
    size: 30.0 Byte
    encrypted: rijndael-128, cbc
    compressed: yes
```

Note that you will be asked to input the passphrase you set earlier when you embed the text file into the image. Take a screenshot showing the command and the output.

Student's image:

```
(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$ steghide info dog.jpeg
"dog.jpeg":
  format: jpeg
  capacity: 398.0 Byte
Try to get information about embedded data ? (y/n) y
Enter passphrase:
  embedded file "testfile.txt":
    size: 14.0 Byte
    encrypted: rijndael-128, cbc
    compressed: yes

(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]$
```

11. Now, delete the file **testfile.txt** using the **rm** command. Use the **ls** command to show the contents of the **stegDir** directory and **take a screenshot**.

```
└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ rm testfile.txt

└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ ls ~/stegDir
dog.jpeg

└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ ┌─[
```

12. Extract the secret message by executing the **steghide** command with **--extract** option as shown in the following example screenshot:

```
└──(kali㉿kali)-[~/stegDir] 7:3d00 :: 7551
└──$ steghide --extract -sf dog.jpeg
Enter passphrase: 0:8805:1917:3d00:78b1:t
wrote extracted data to "testfile.txt".
```

Take a screenshot showing the command and the output in the terminal.

Student's image:

```
└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ steghide --extract -sf dog.jpeg
Enter passphrase:
wrote extracted data to "testfile.txt".

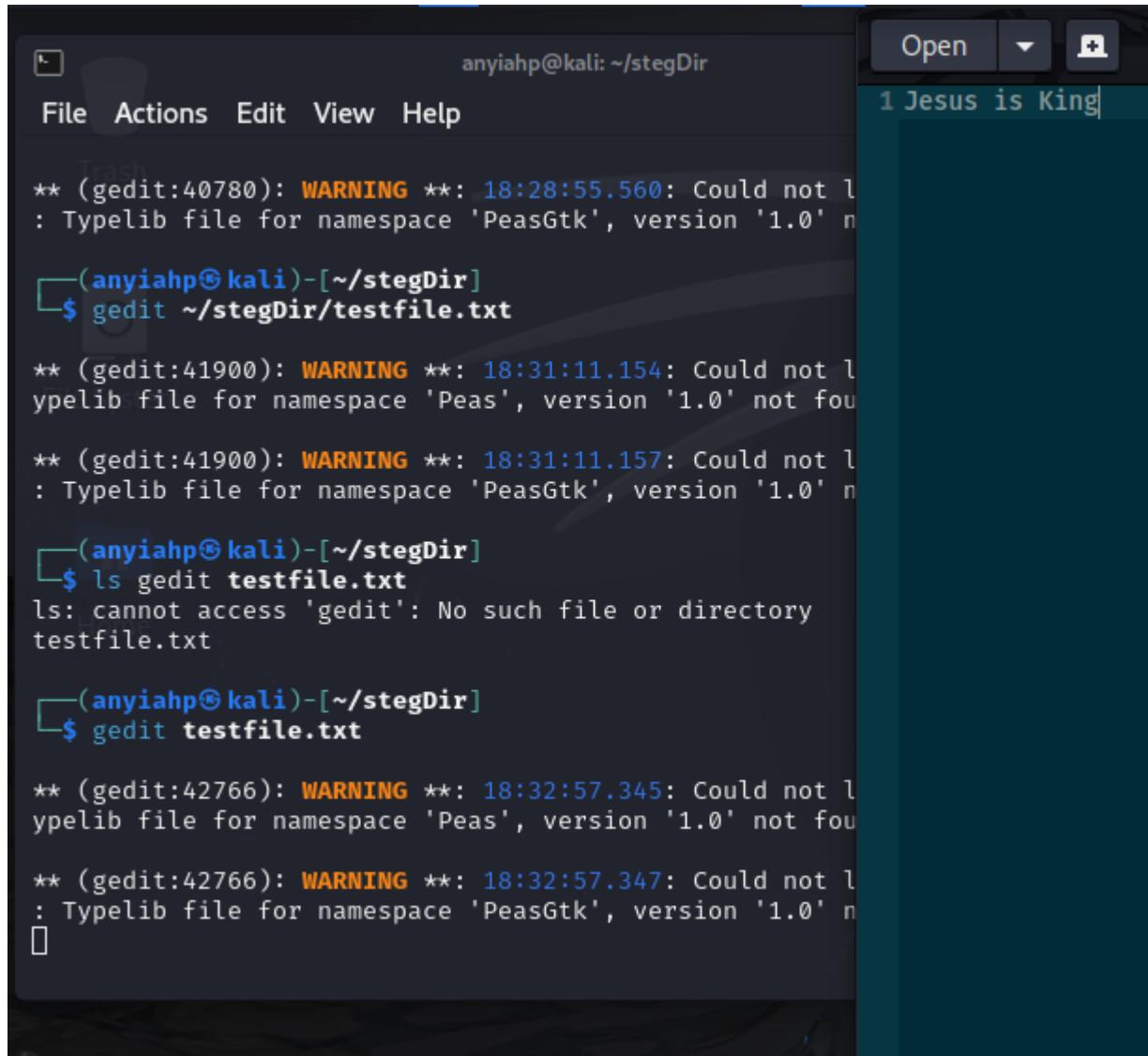
└──(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ ┌─[
```

13. Execute the **ls** command to list the contents in the **stegDir** directory. You should see **testfile.txt** there because it was hidden in the **dog.jpeg** image file and appeared after extracting the image file in the previous step (step-12). **Take a screenshot showing the contents of the **stegDir** directory.**

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ ls ~/stegDir
dog.jpeg  testfile.txt

└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
$ █
```

14. See the contents of the file **testfile.txt** using **gedit**. Take a screenshot showing the contents.



15. See the metadata of the file **dog.jpeg** using the **exiftool** command as shown in the following example screenshot:

Old Dominion University
CYSE 450: Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing

```
└─(kali㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]d 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
└─$ exiftool dog.jpeg
ExifTools Version Number: 12.7655536
File Name: net 127.0.0.1 netmask :5dog.jpeg
Directory: net6 ::1 prefixlen 128: scopeid 0x10<host>
File Size: 0 txqueuelen 1000 (:01369kB backlog)
File Modification Date/Times: 259: 2024:10:24 14:38:44-04:00
File Access Date/Time: dropped 0 :v2024:10:24f14:39:22-04:00
File Inode Change Date/Times: 259: 2024:10:24 14:38:44-04:00
File Permissions: 0 dropped 0 o:rw-rw-r-- carrier 0 collisions 0
File Type: : JPEG
File Type Extension: : jpg
MIME Type: [/home/kali] : image/jpeg
JFIF Version: -i eth0 192.168.0.1: 1.02
Resolution Unit: 7a ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:finches 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1
X Resolution: ac:7a ff:ff:ff:ff:f720806 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1
Y Resolution: ac:7a ff:ff:ff:ff:f720806 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1
Image Width: ac:7a ff:ff:ff:ff:f300006 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1
Image Height: ac:7a ff:ff:ff:ff:f420606 42: arp reply 192.168.0.1
Encoding Process: d re-arping targ: Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
Bits Per Sample: : 8
Color Components: [/home/kali] : 3
Y Cb Cr Sub Sampling: : YCbCr4:2:0 (2 2)
Image Size: 0.239) at d2:34:b4:ca:3000x4206er] on eth0
Megapixels: 0.1) at 44:1c:12:f4:e::12.6ether] on eth0
```

Student's image:

```
File Actions Edit View Help
└$ exiftool dog.jpeg
ExifTool Version Number      : 13.00
File Name                   : dog.jpeg
Directory                   : .
File Size                   : 7.3 kB
File Modification Date/Time : 2025:04:01 18:10:58-04:00
File Access Date/Time       : 2025:04:01 18:12:38-04:00
File Inode Change Date/Time: 2025:04:01 18:10:58-04:00
File Permissions            : -rw-rw-r--
File Type                   : JPEG
File Type Extension         : jpg
MIME Type                   : image/jpeg
JFIF Version                : 1.01
Resolution Unit              : None
X Resolution                : 1
Y Resolution                : 1
Image Width                 : 275
Image Height                : 183
Encoding Process             : Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
Bits Per Sample              : 8
Color Components             : 3
Y Cb Cr Sub Sampling        : YCbCr4:2:0 (2 2)
Image Size                   : 275×183
Megapixels                   : 0.050

└(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└$
```

16. Change the author of the file **dog.jpeg** using the **exiftool** command as shown in the following example screenshot:

```
└(kali㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└$ exiftool -author=Alice dog.jpeg
? (12 image files updated 12:f4:e4:74 [e]
```

Student's image:

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ exiftool -author=Anyiah dog.jpeg
    1 image files updated

└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ █
```

Note: when you enter the `exiftool` command in the terminal to update the author's name, make sure you replace "Alice" with your own name.

17. Repeat the step-15 and take a screenshot showing the updated metadata of the file `dog.jpeg`. Highlight the author's name in the screenshot.

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ exiftool dog.jpeg
ExifTool Version Number      : 13.00
File Name                   : dog.jpeg
Directory                   : .
File Size                   : 10 kB
File Modification Date/Time : 2025:04:01 18:54:15-04:00
File Access Date/Time       : 2025:04:01 18:54:15-04:00
File Inode Change Date/Time: 2025:04:01 18:54:15-04:00
File Permissions            : -rw-rw-r--
File Type                   : JPEG
File Type Extension         : jpg
MIME Type                   : image/jpeg
JFIF Version                : 1.01
Resolution Unit              : None
X Resolution                : 1
Y Resolution                : 1
XMP Toolkit                 : Image::ExifTool 13.00
Author                      : Anyiah
Image Width                 : 275
Image Height                : 183
Encoding Process             : Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
Bits Per Sample              : 8
Color Components             : 3
```

18. Execute the `md5sum` command for `dog.jpeg`. Do you see any change in the hash value?
Student's answer- The hash value for step 18 differs from the hash value in step 9. If yes, take a screenshot of the new hash and compare it with the previous hash you received in step-9.

Step 18:

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ md5sum dog.jpeg
339d04647914a3046e63120d3aa25932  dog.jpeg
```

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ █
```

Step 9:

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ md5sum dog.jpeg
1a3f0f12ea12d3cb1bde31f45c519fe9  dog.jpeg
```

```
└─(anyiahp㉿kali)-[~/stegDir]
└─$ █
```

Turn-in

- Attach all the screenshots in your submission.