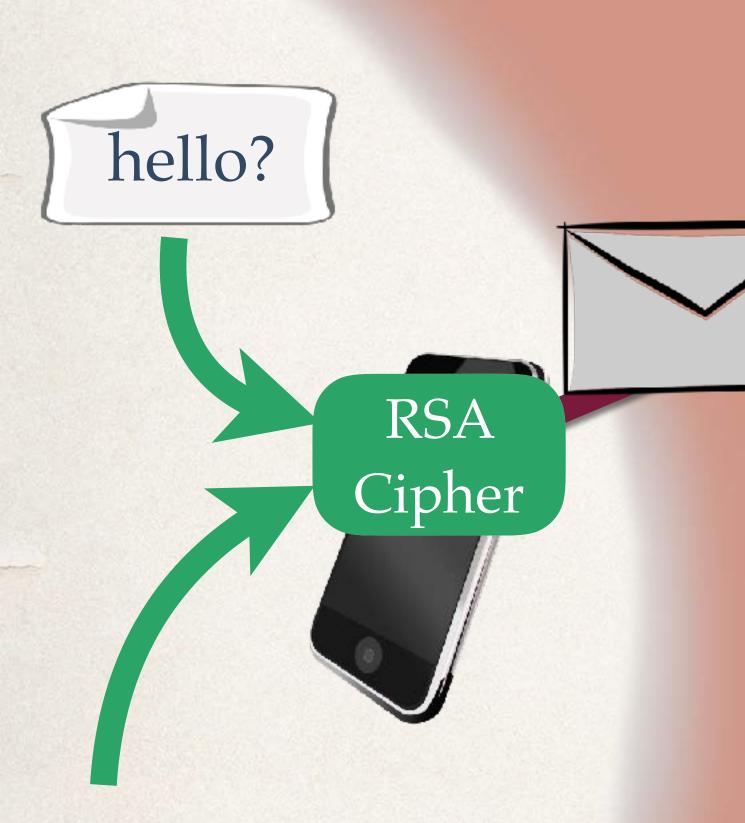
Old-School SSL/TLS Using the RSA Cipher

Cryptosmith Video Series #10

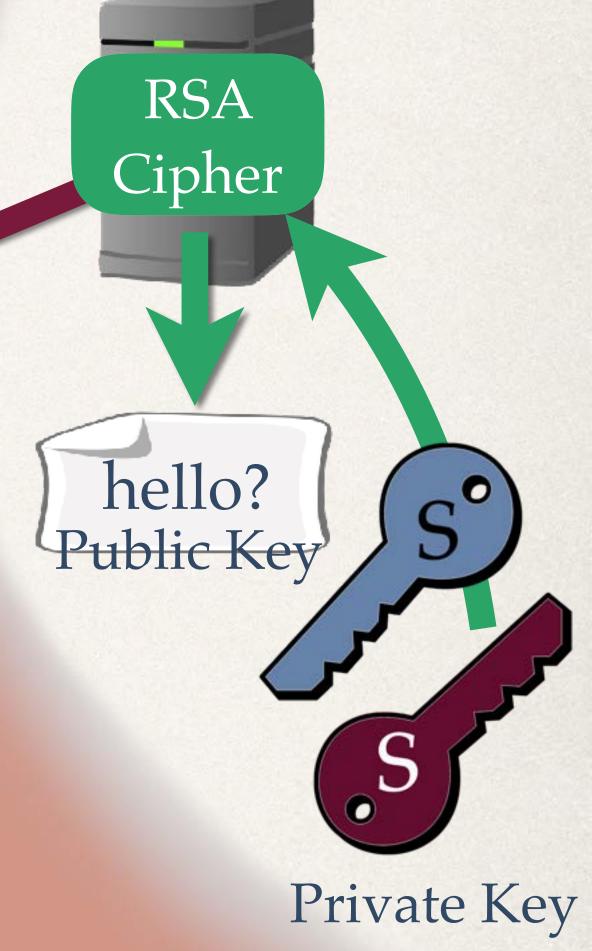
Rick Smith, April, 2017

TLS originally used the RSA cipher

Developed by Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman

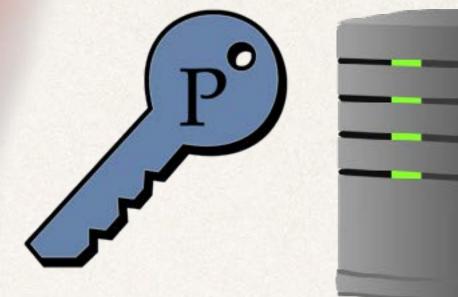


- * A public-key cipher
- * Only the server needs a key pair
- * Phone uses the server's public key
- * The private key <u>decrypts</u> what the public key <u>encrypts</u>, and vice versa



Public Key Exchange replaces RSA

- * Elliptic Curve in particular
 - * It is more efficient
 - * It is subtly more secure
 - "Perfect Forward Secrecy" prevents a disclosed secret from uncovering earlier messages
 - * RSA remains popular and widely used with TLS











The TLS Protocol using RSA instead of Public Key Exchange



4 Steps

encrypted messages.

- 1. Server acquires a public key pair
- 2. Use public-key crypto to establish a shared secret
- 3. Use the shared secret to establish

 a secure link using a secret-key cipher.

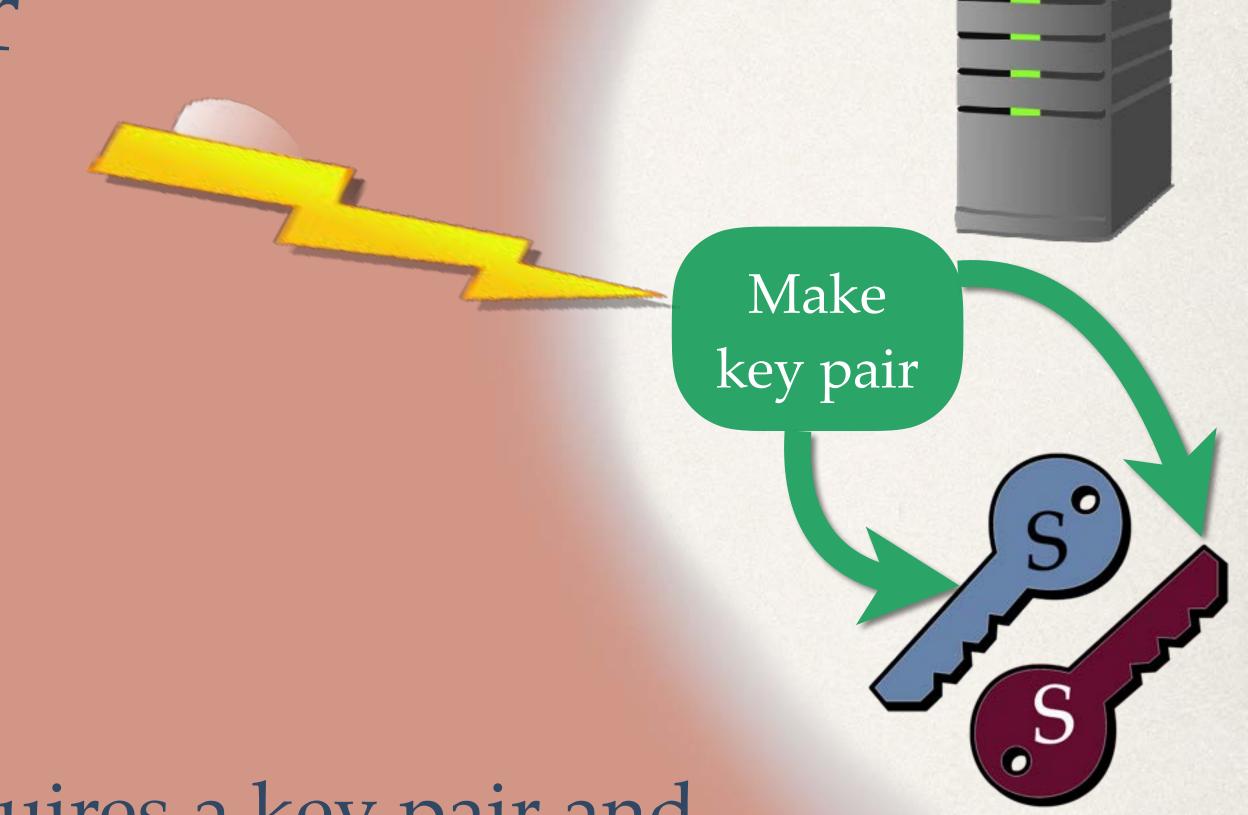
 4. Use the secure link to exchange.





Step 1: Create a key pair

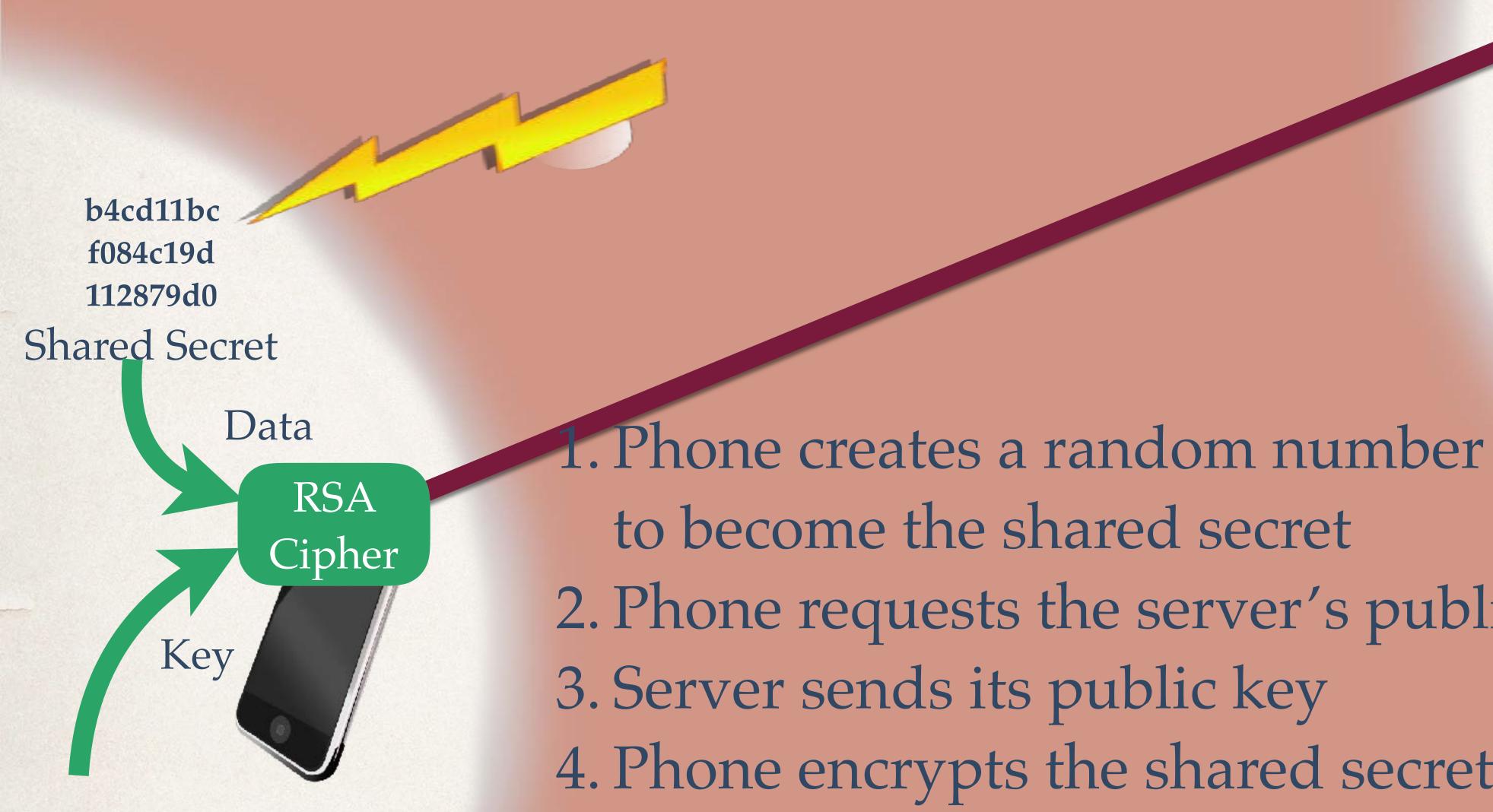
Public Key





- * The server acquires a key pair and uses it for months or years at a time
- * The server shares its public key whenever it opens a TLS connection

Step 2: Establish a shared secret



Public Key

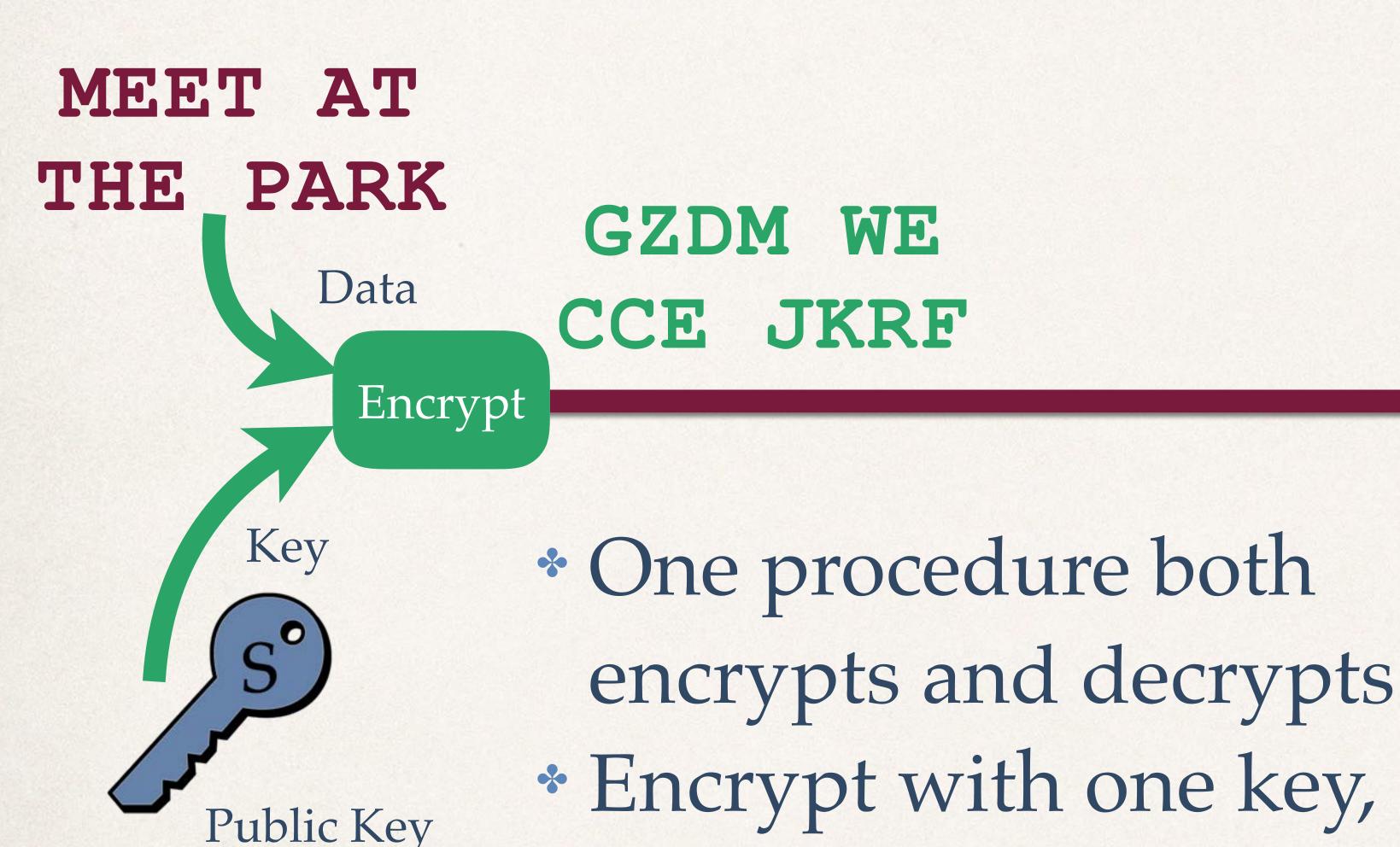
RSA Cipher Data b4cd11bc f084c19d 112879d0 Shared Secret Private Key

Key

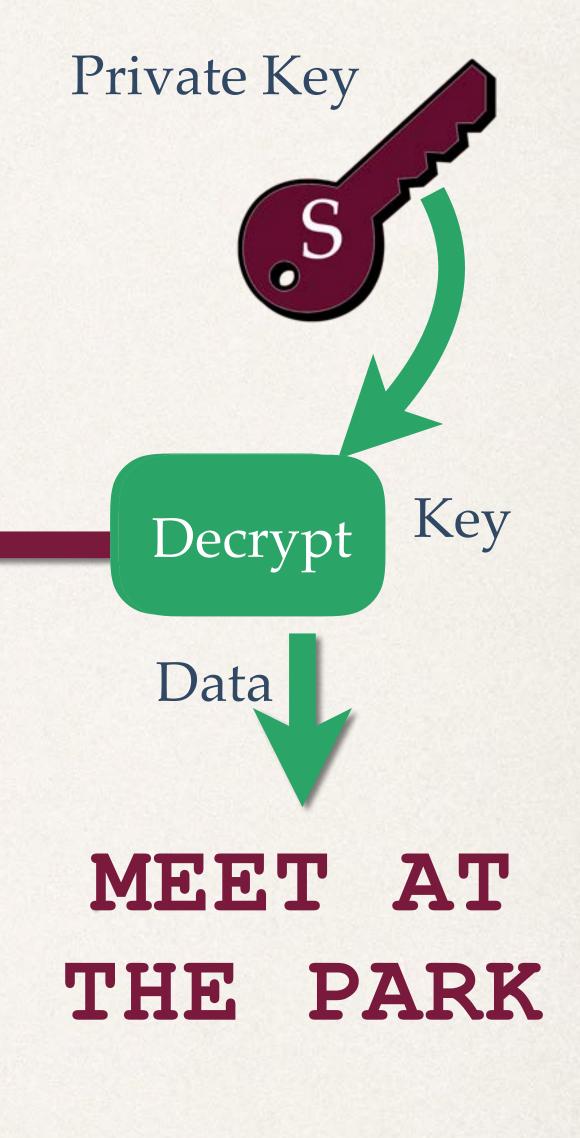
2. Phone requests the server's public key

- 3. Server sends its public key
- 4. Phone encrypts the shared secret
- 5. Server decrypts the shared secret

The RSA Cipher



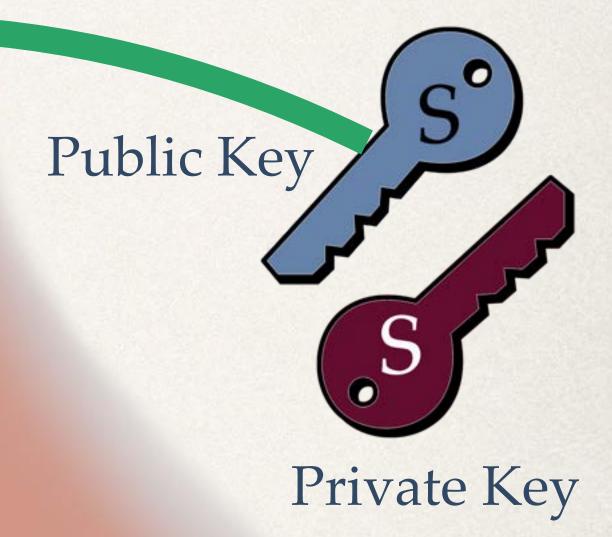
decrypt with the other



Sending secrets to the Server





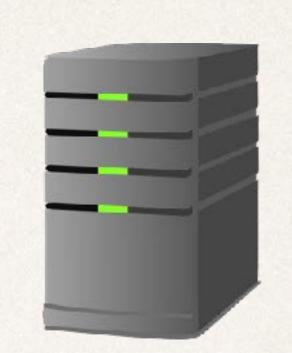


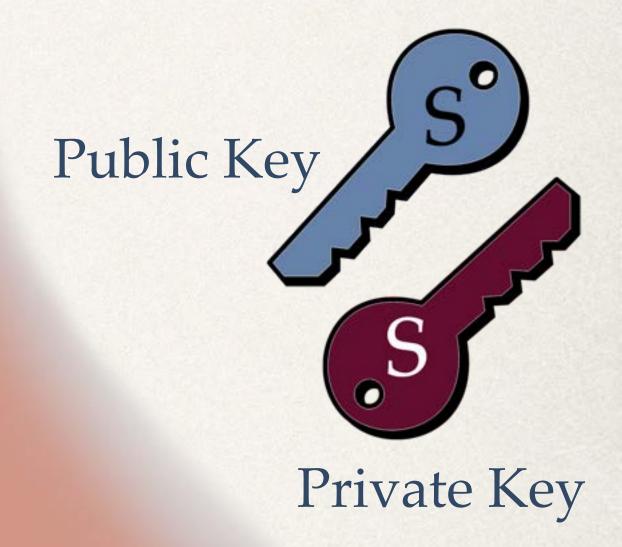
Sending secrets to the Server

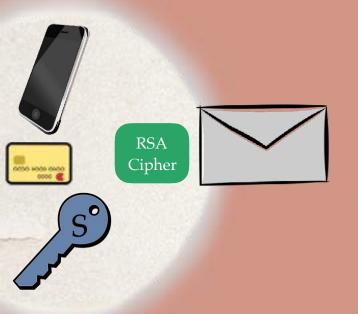




















Extracting the Secret Messages





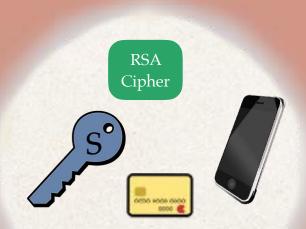










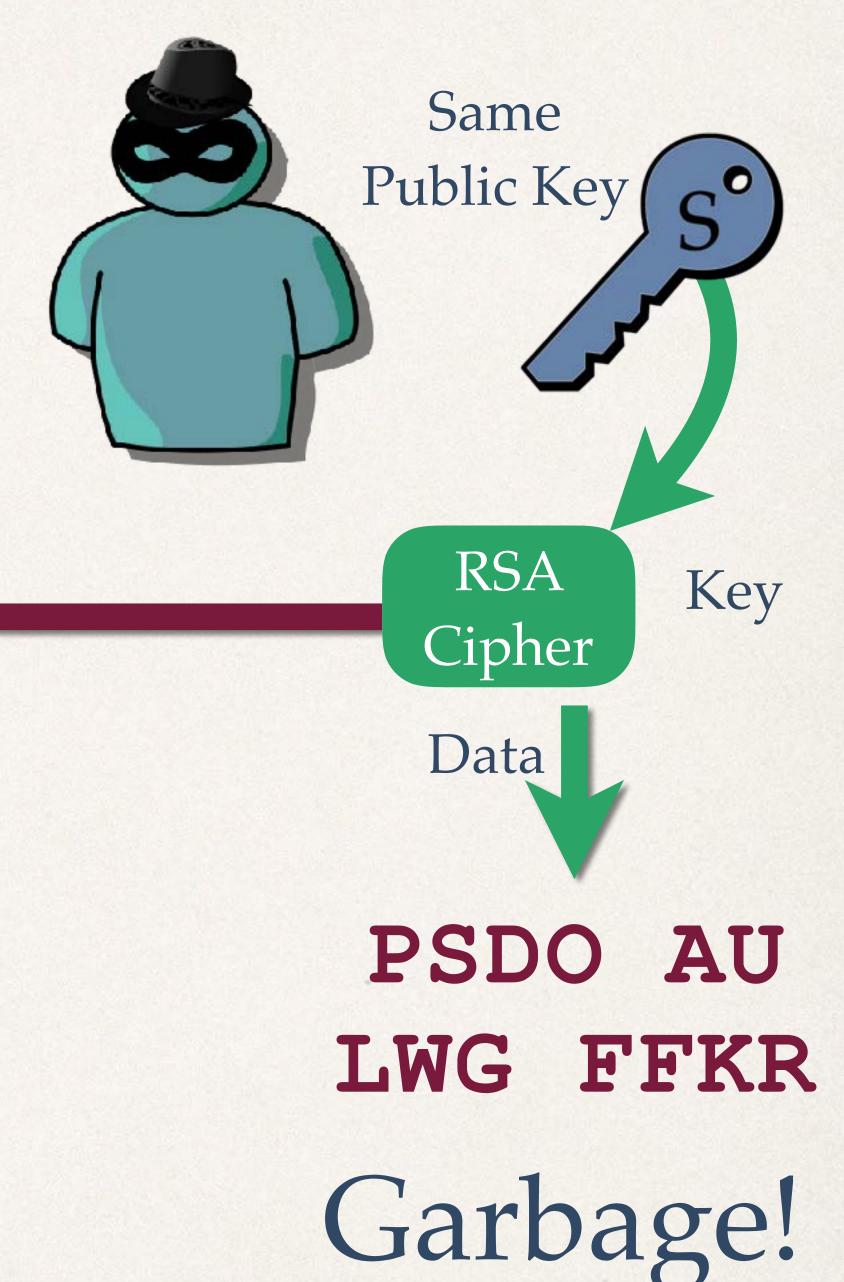




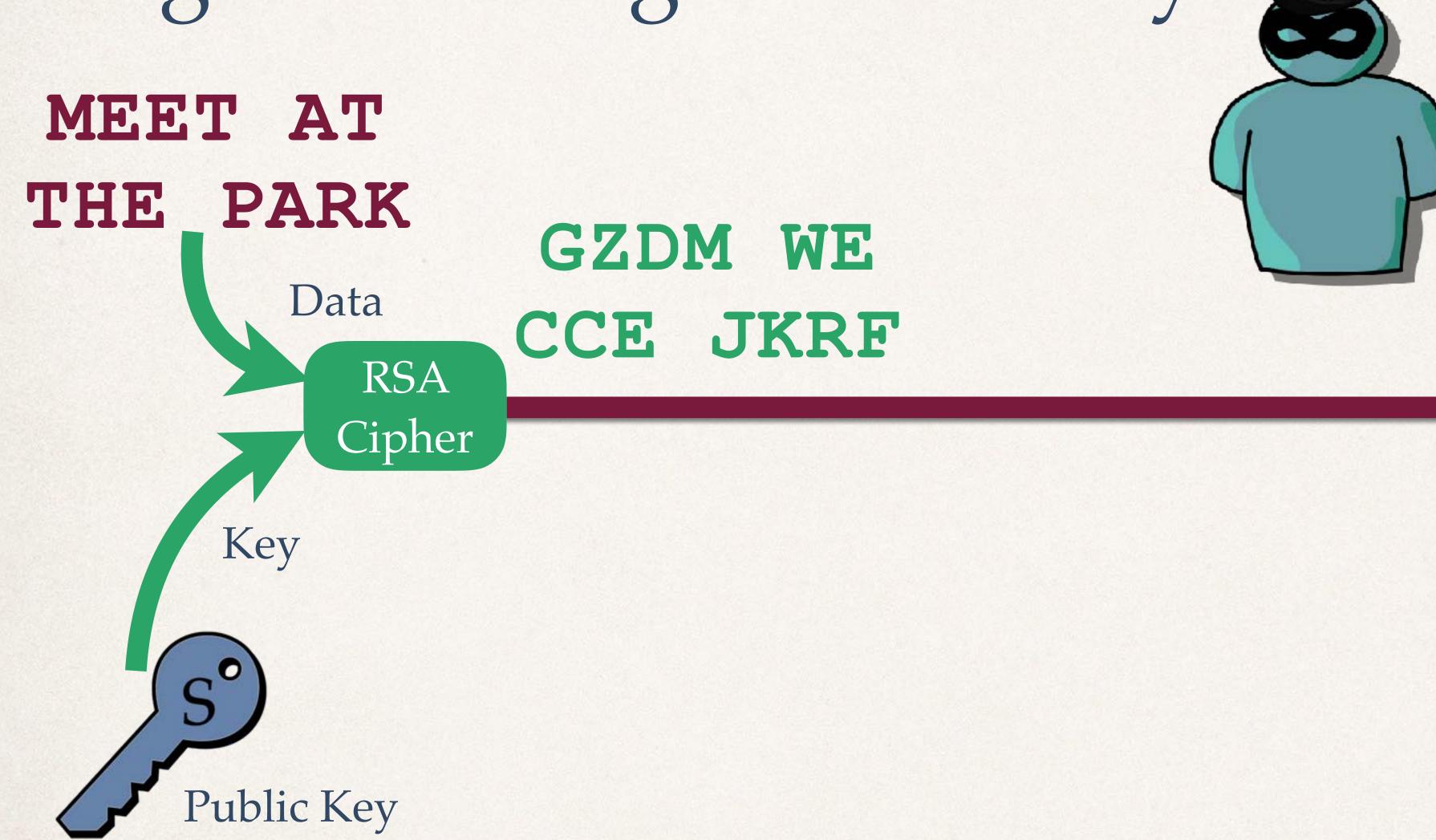


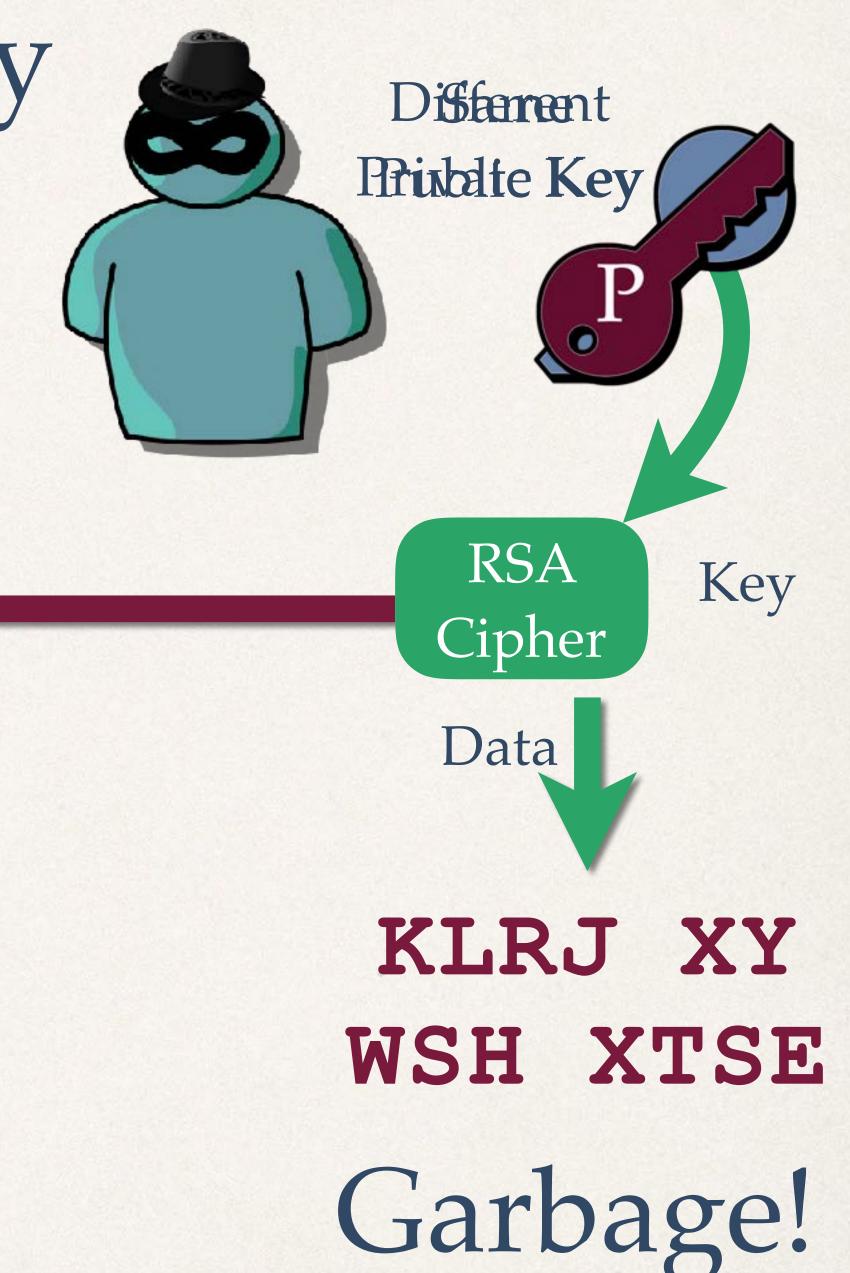
Using the Public Key Again



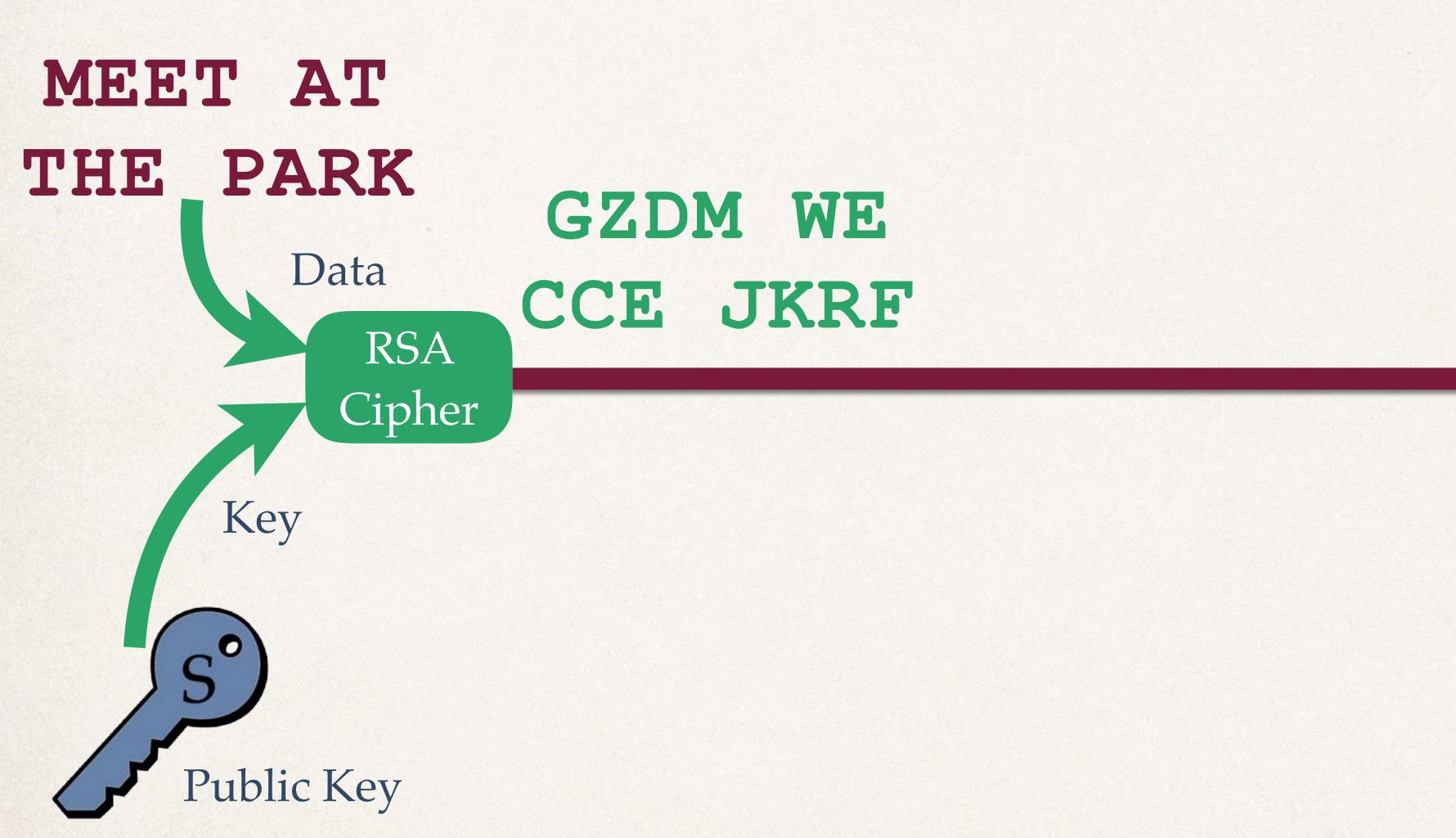


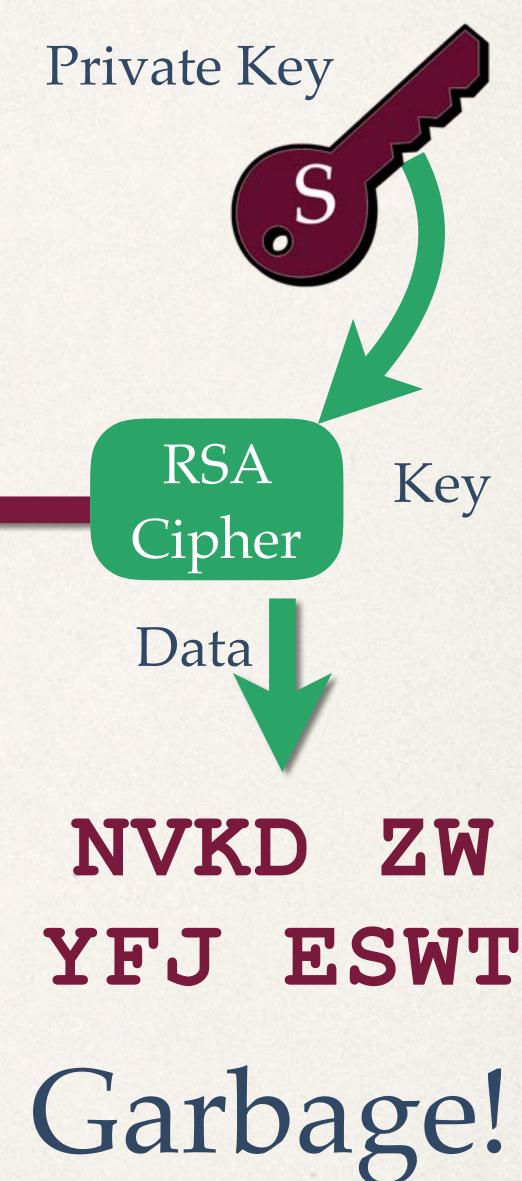
Using the Wrong Private Key



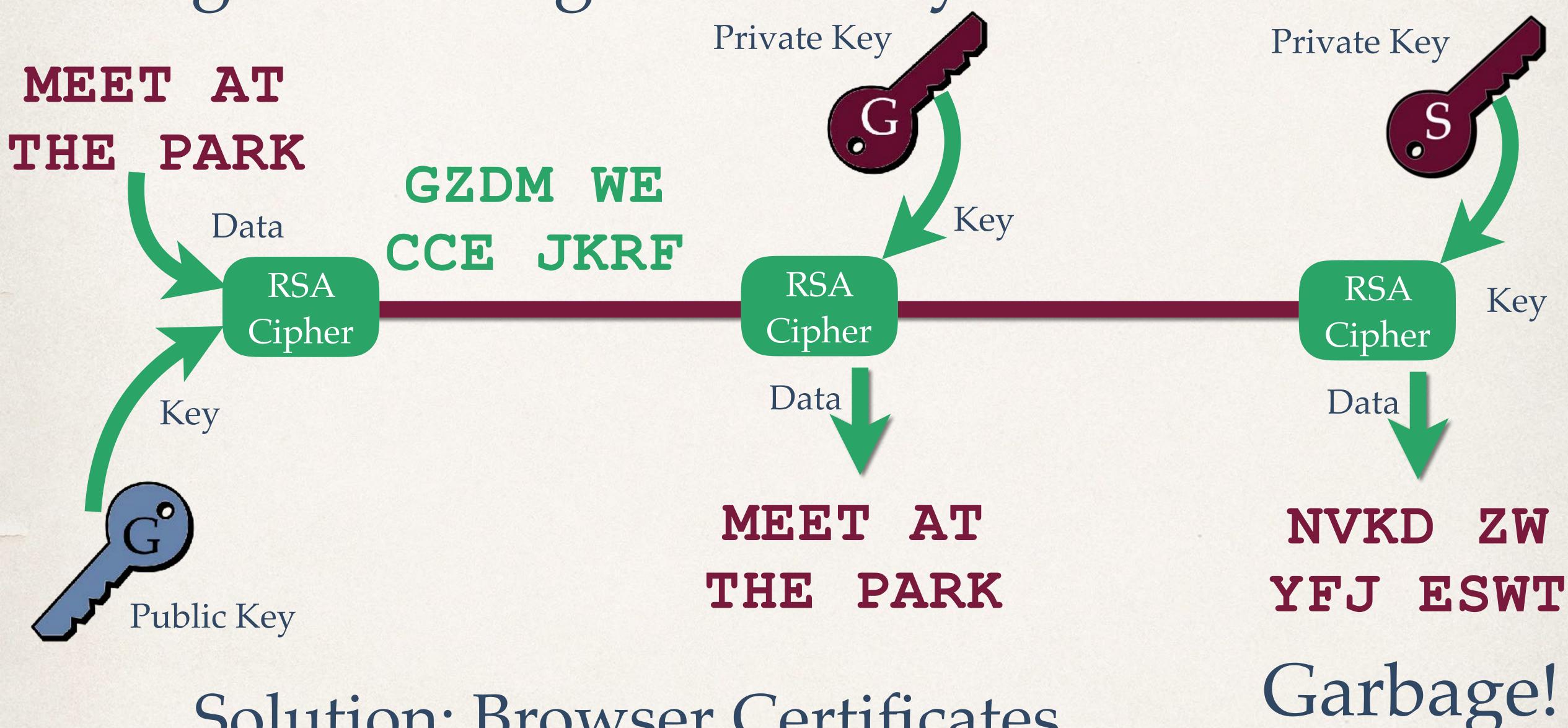


Using the Wrong Public Key





Using the Wrong Public Key



Solution: Browser Certificates

Identifying Servers With Certificates

Cryptosmith Video Series #11

Rick Smith, March, 2017



ALL

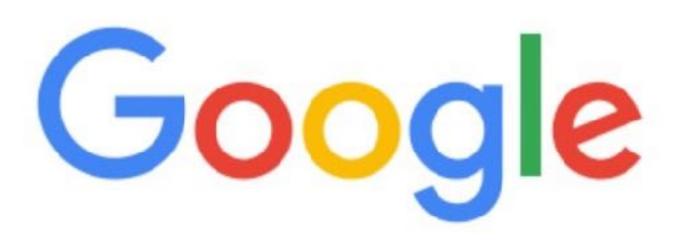
IMAGES

9:13 AM

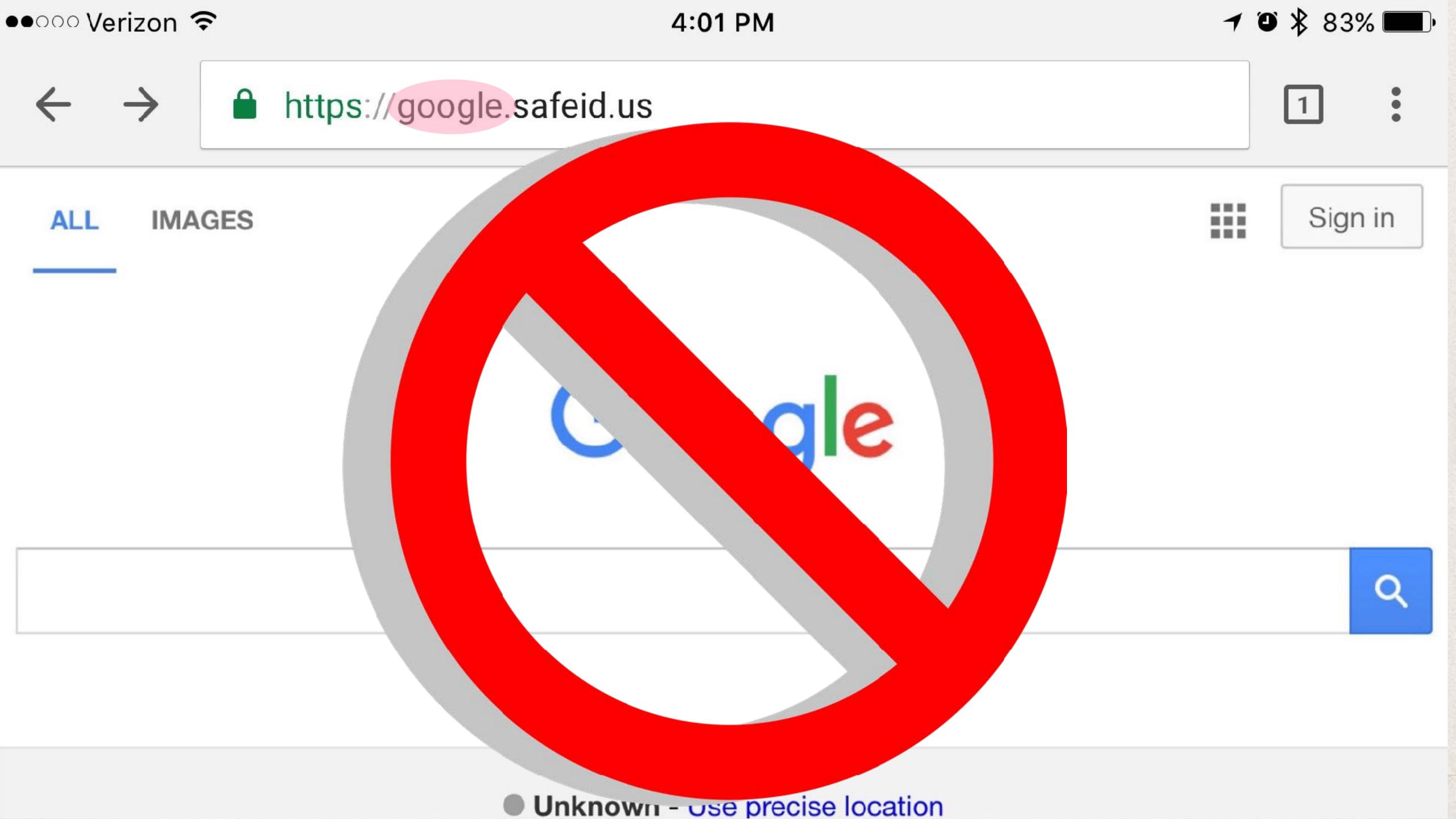


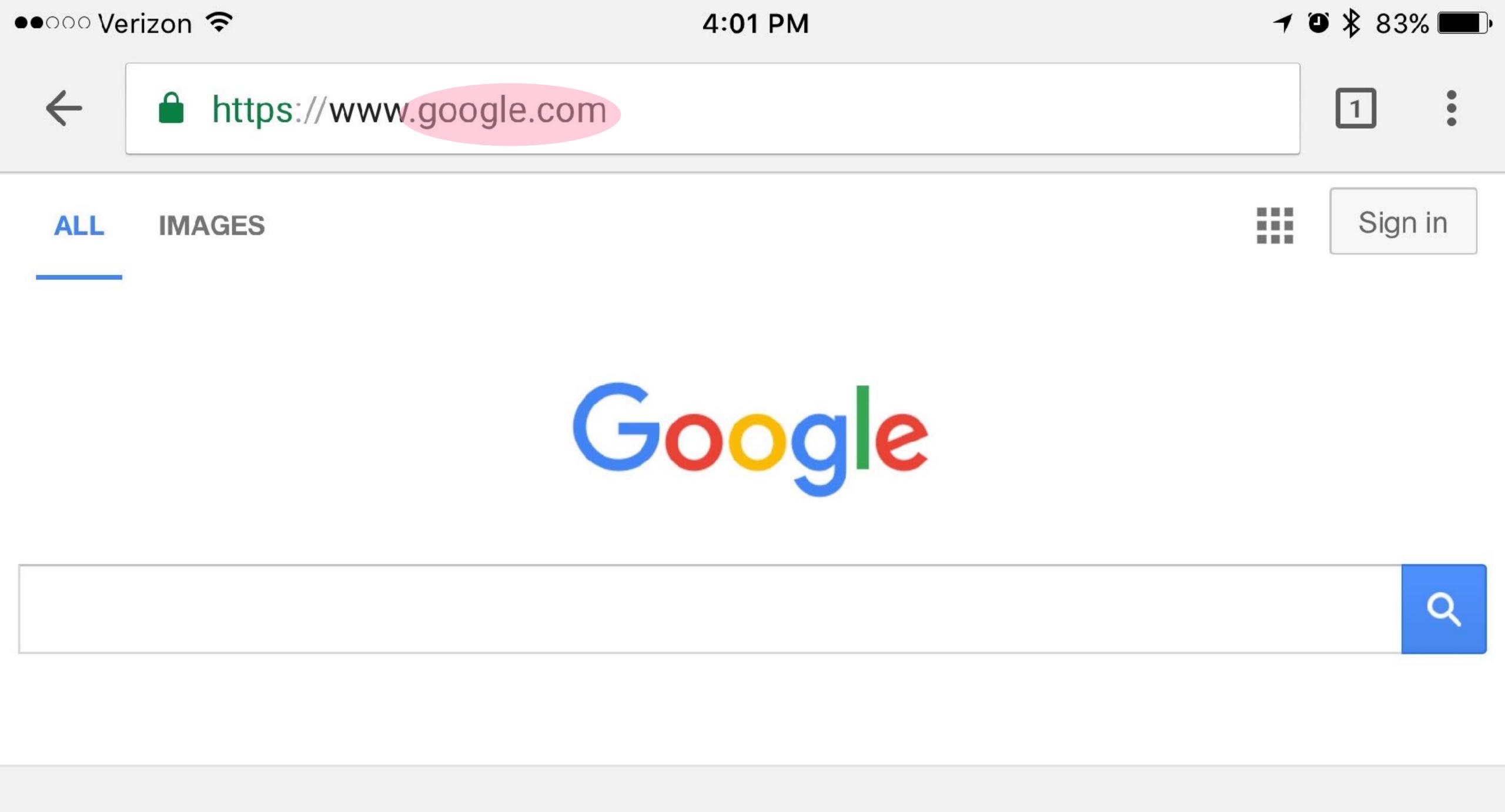


Sign in

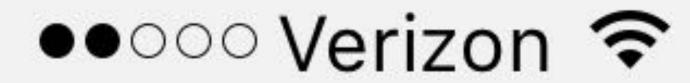


Unknown - Use precise location





4:01 PM







https://www.google.com

IMAGES

How does TLS know this is really the Google web site?











- 1. Did we reach the intended web server?
- 2. Did we receive the server's public key?

https://www.google.com



Private Key

www.google.com



Public-Key Certificate

- * The server's name
- * The server's public key







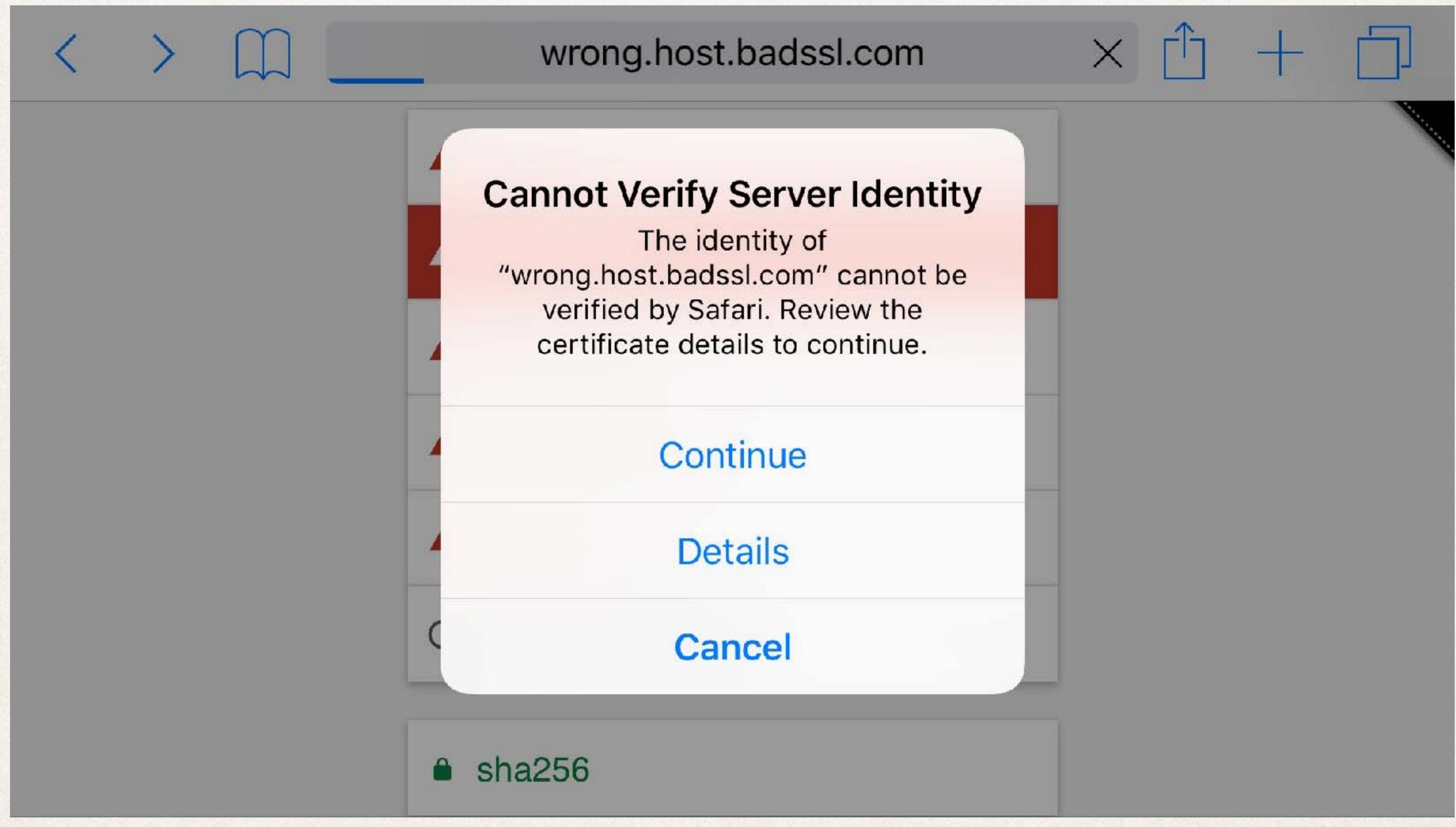
- 1. Client contacts the Server
- 2. Server sends its certificate
- 3. Client matches the name
- 4. Client uses the public key for encryption







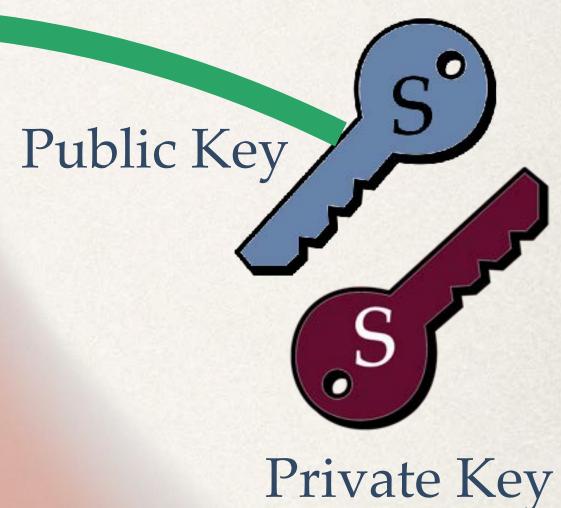
- 1. Client contacts the Server
- 2. Server sends its certificate
- 3. Client matches the name



Sharing the Public Key







A Public-Key Certificate

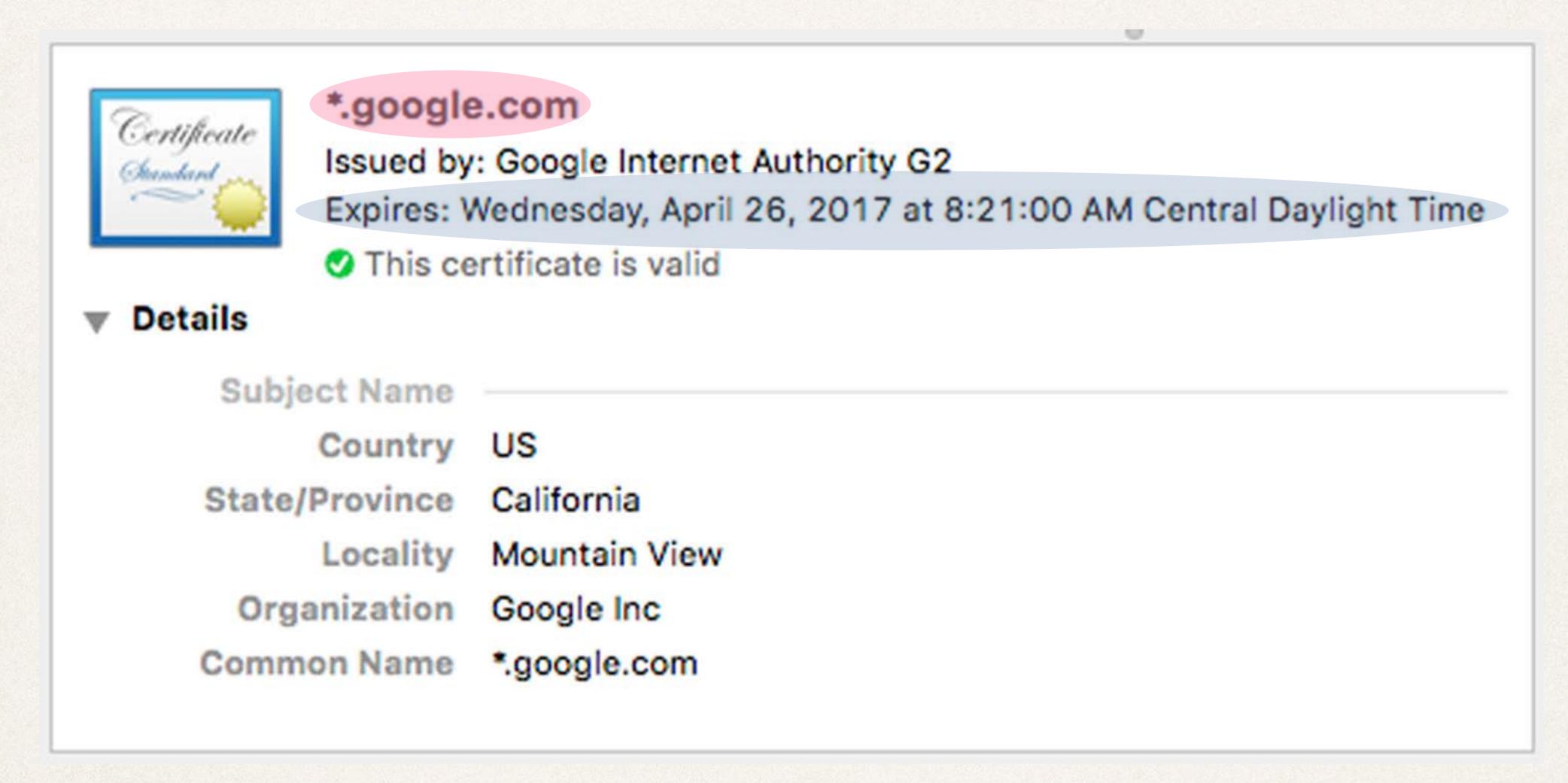
Public Key

Owner's Name



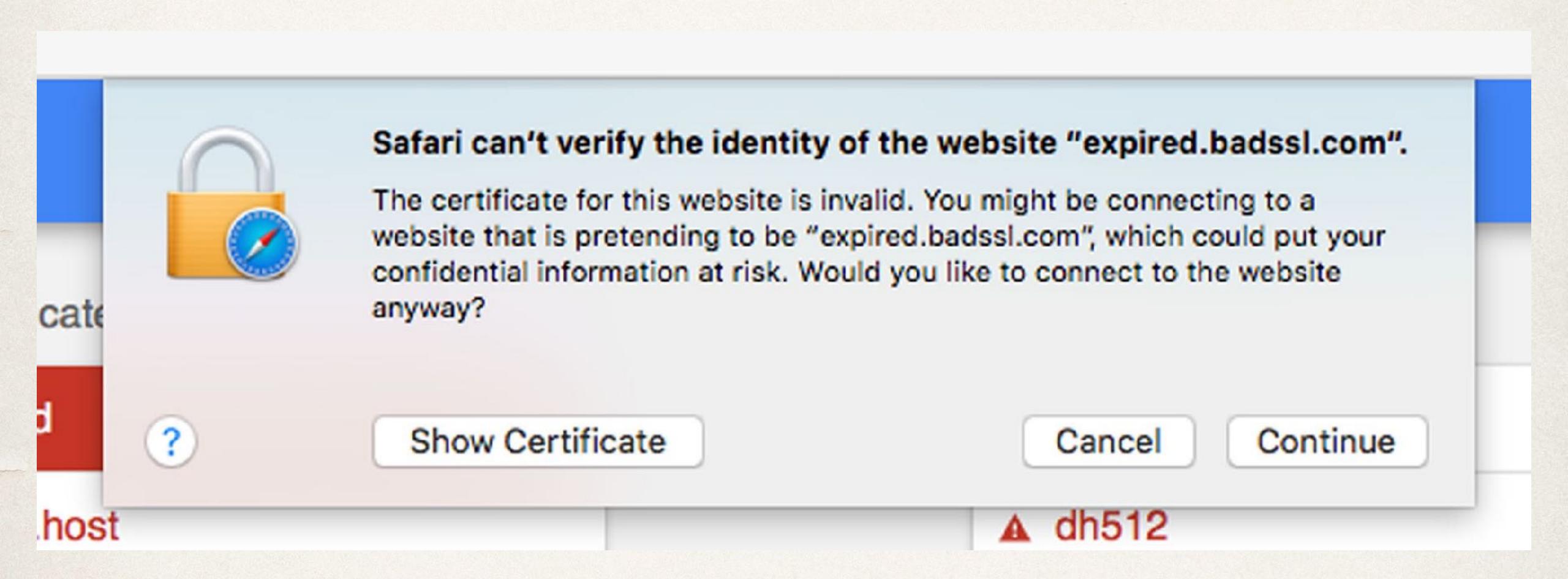
Digital
Signature

Reading a Certificate



retrieved from a desktop browser

Reading a Certificate - Expired



Reading a Certificate

Serial Number 3821934373800005291 Version 3 Signature Algorithm SHA-256 with RSA Encryption (1.2.840.113549.1.1.11) Parameters none Not Valid Before Wednesday, February 1, 2017 at 7:50:27 AM Central Standard Time Not Valid After Wednesday, April 26, 2017 at 8:21:00 AM Central Daylight Time Public Key Info Algorithm Elliptic Curve Public Key (1.2.840.10045.2.1) Parameters Elliptic Curve secp256r1 (1.2.840.10045.3.1.7) Public Key 65 bytes: 04 3D 0F 5D F1 69 3C 81 ... Key Size 256 bits Key Usage Encrypt, Verify, Derive Signature 256 bytes: 21 3B 42 49 D5 89 C8 C8 ... Extension Key Usage (2.5.29.15) Critical NO Usage Digital Signature Extension Basic Constraints (2.5.29.19) Critical YES Certificate Authority NO Extension Extended Key Usage (2.5.29.37) Critical NO Purpose #1 Server Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.1) Purpose #2 Client Authentication (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.3.2)

```
DNS Name g.co
 DNS Name goo.gl
 DNS Name google-analytics.com
 DNS Name google.com
 DNS Name googlecommerce.com
 DNS Name urchin.com
 DNS Name www.goo.gl
 DNS Name youtu.be
 DNS Name youtube.com
 DNS Name youtubeeducation.com
  Extension Certificate Policies (2.5.29.32)
    Critical NO
Policy ID #1 (1.3.6.1.4.1.11129.2.5.1)
Policy ID #2 (2.23.140.1.2.2)
  Extension CRL Distribution Points (2.5.29.31)
    Critical NO
             http://pki.google.com/GIAG2.crl
  Extension Certificate Authority Information Access (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.1)
    Critical NO
             CA Issuers (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2)
 Method #1
             http://pki.google.com/GIAG2.crt
 Method #2 Online Certificate Status Protocol (1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1)
        URI <a href="http://clients1.google.com/ocsp">http://clients1.google.com/ocsp</a>
Fingerprints
      SHA1 FA A0 23 97 AB E7 F7 65 53 14 A3 B6 D4 1F 67 5C 4D B7 BD 83
       MD5 62 AF 77 0A B4 B7 D8 CE 46 2C 36 8B C4 84 F6 1E
```

Reading a Certificate

Public Key 65 bytes: 04 3D 0F 5D F1 69 3C 81 C6 A1 B3 DC 45 07 B9 EF 09 D6 92 80 9A 9C 3F 13 AE 1A 4B 39

OE 74 72 C1 15 85 5B 85 5C 02 BF 2E CB 6B 4C 02 73 1C 21 FB 8D D8 C3 B3 86 C4 ED 1B F7 AC A4

28 9D 8F 9D 4B 51

Key Size 256 bits

Key Usage Encrypt, Verify, Derive

Signature

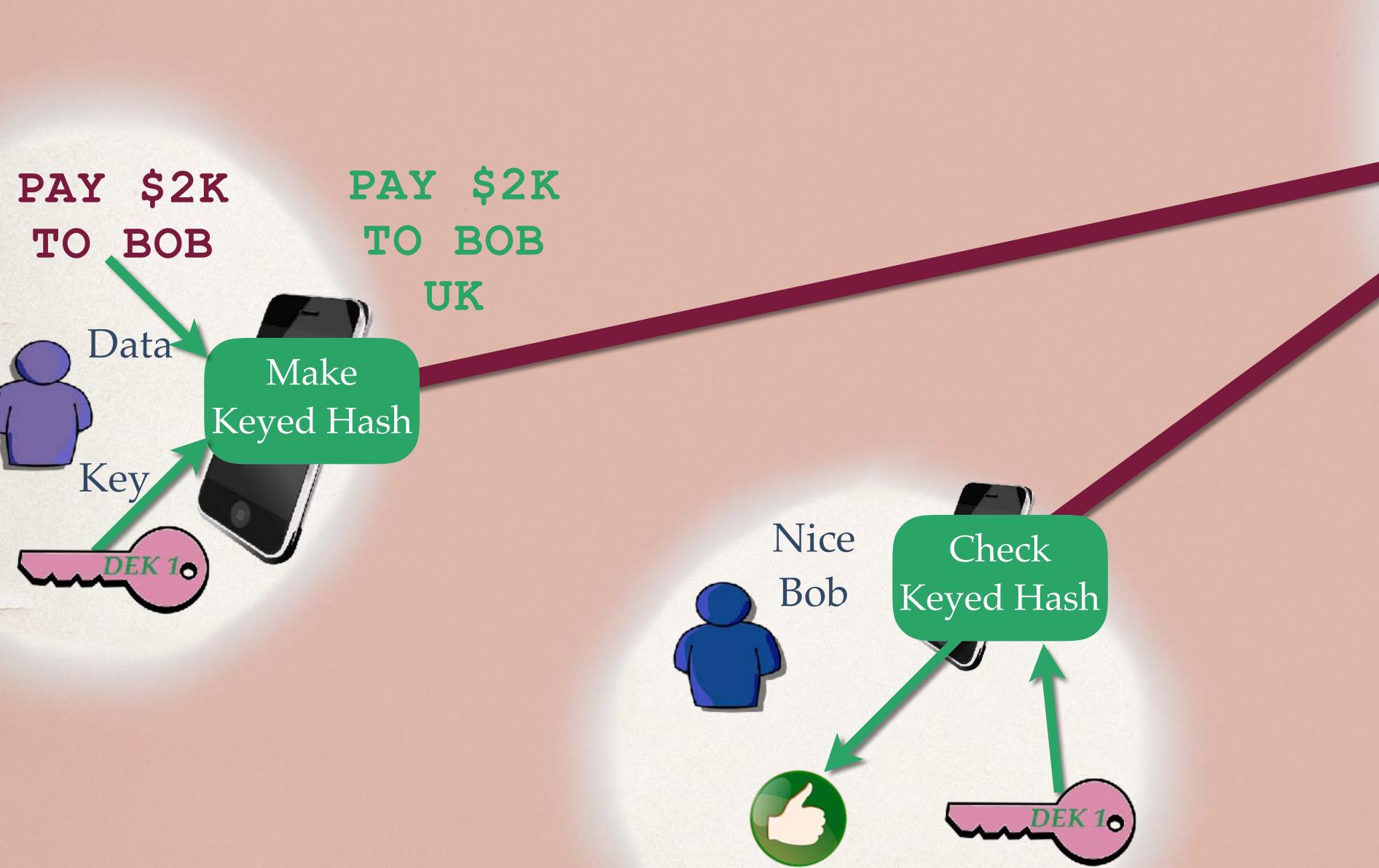
256 bytes: 21 3B 42 49 D5 89 C8 C8 A9 94 35 ED 11 2B ED 8C BF 6B 5E F7 6E 03 5E FE AA 79 0C 74 57 D1 F6 09 97 54 E4 CC 99 30 DA 29 2A F1 C8 47 93 87 70 D3 6B C1 BE 45 55 B3 78 0A 00 C4 31 74 BE 55 BC 0E 01 69 59 8A C6 E6 83 8C E5 4B 1F F7 86 05 E1 E9 0E A1 63 1B 23 6A FA 0F 33 50 49 E7 9C 68 3A 3F 78 A8 1A 21 42 B3 FA 0C 0B 60 55 2A FF 89 6A F8 05 2F C5 B1 D1 4A 92 32 27 D4 A0 A5 5D 14 FF 08 E2 57 68 85 C3 2E 04 01 16 B9 25 B4 32 E8 A9 CB 5A 6A 70 B2 DC 69 B2 61 6B 9A DA B5 0F 0A 7A 91 9B F4 68 43 DF 08 17 7F AA BD 01 EE 01 81 7C 53 17 06 6A C6 4E 34 A3 3B 8C 0A 3A 15 27 9B EF 42 E9 E5 39 3E 9A 8A 0A 91 13 23 04 41 E2 40 73 C1 A2 F3 7D 35 9F 3F 32 D8 A7 51 DD 88 2D B8 57 A8 C9 51 00 1E EF 56 F4 F8 3B AA 4C 33 0F 3B ED 8F C8 E9 26 5A 4D 98 54 C2 9C A9 CF BF DF C8 26 F6

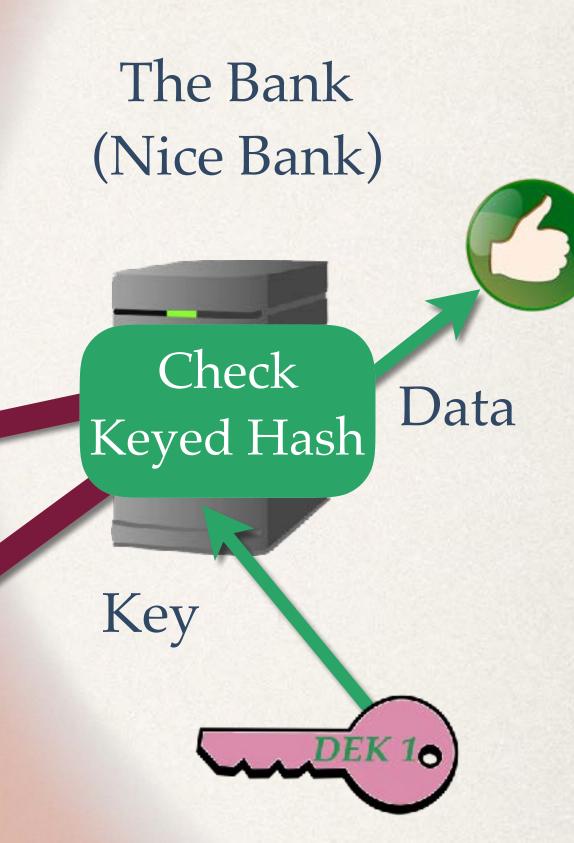
Digital Signatures

Cryptosmith Video Series #12

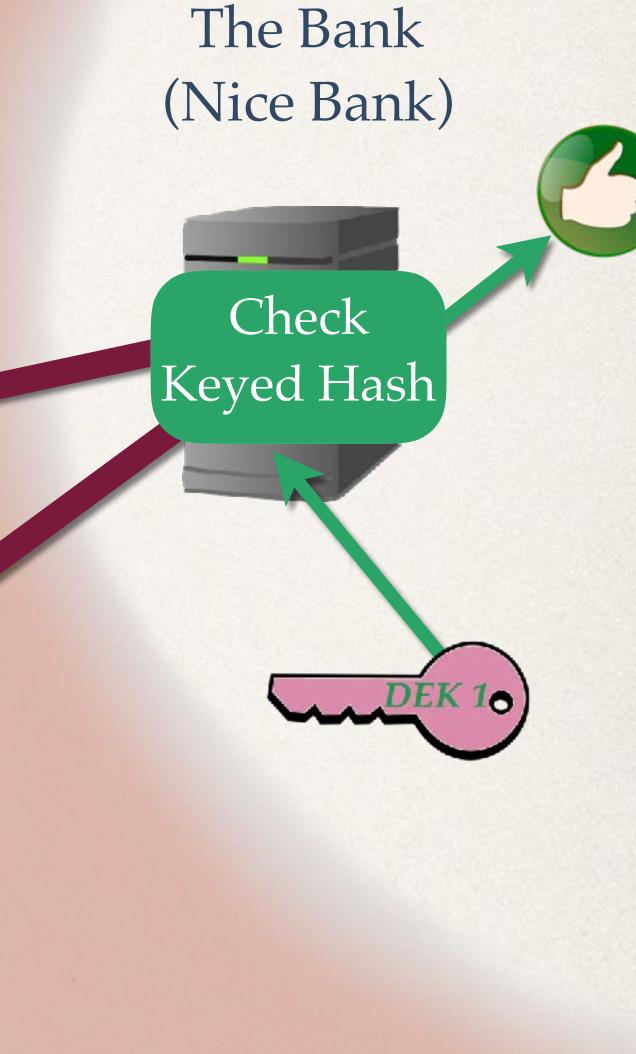
Rick Smith, April, 2017

Keyed Hashes for Integrity

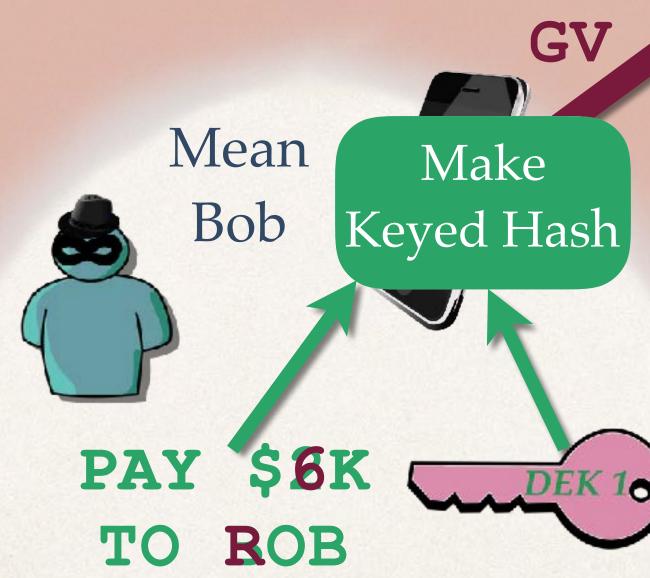




Keyed Hashes Fail Chekeyed PAY \$6K

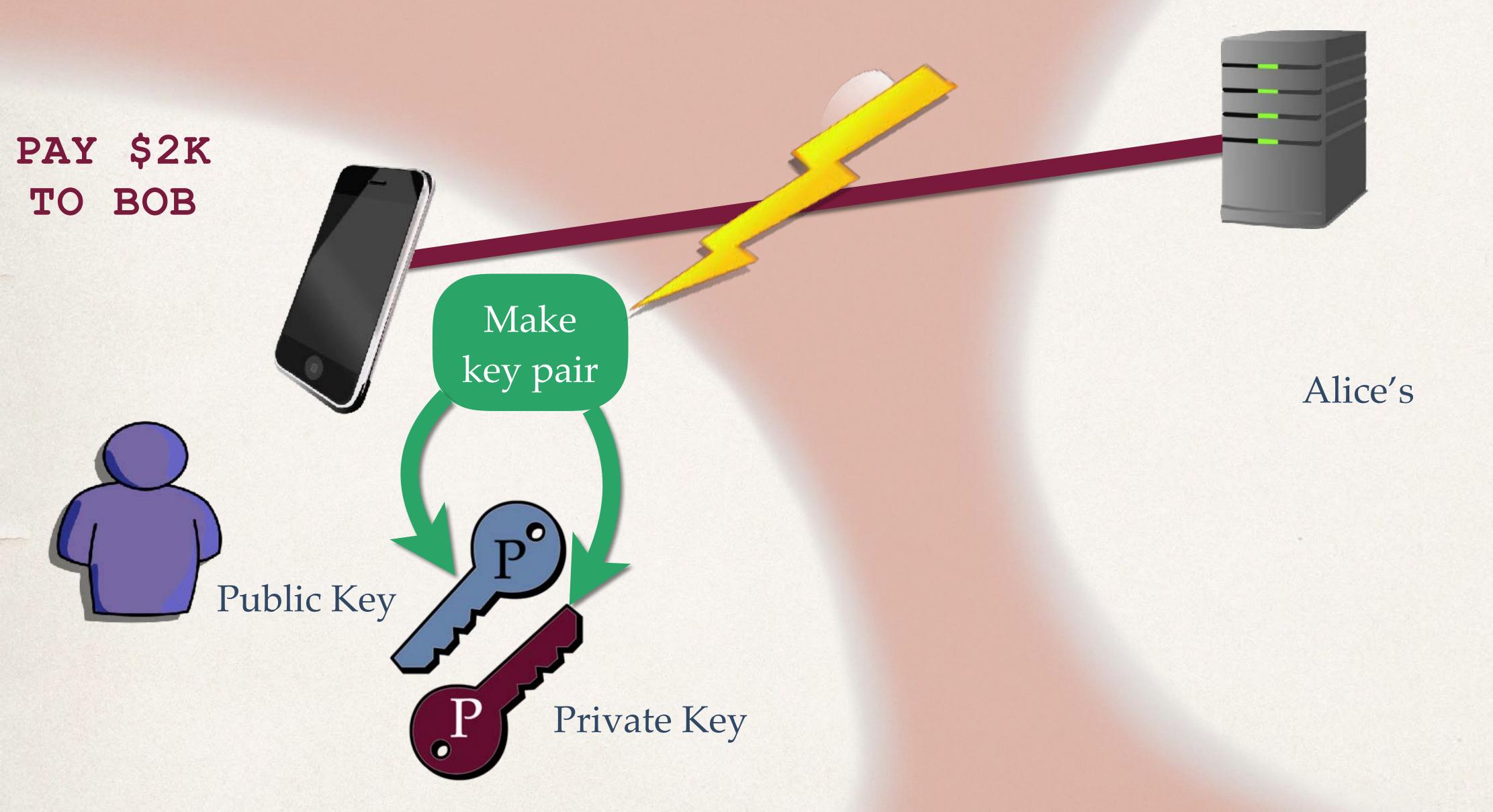




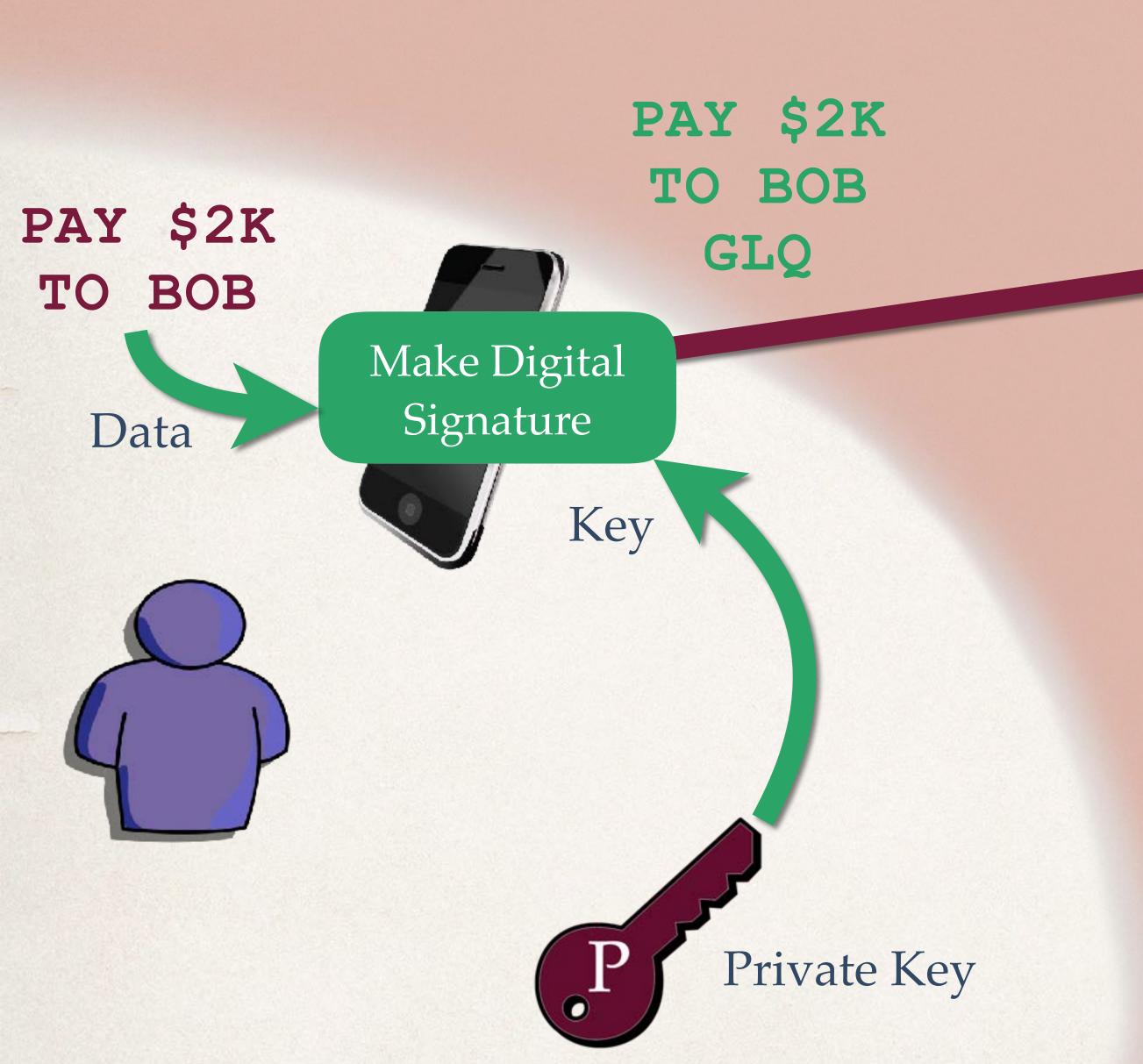


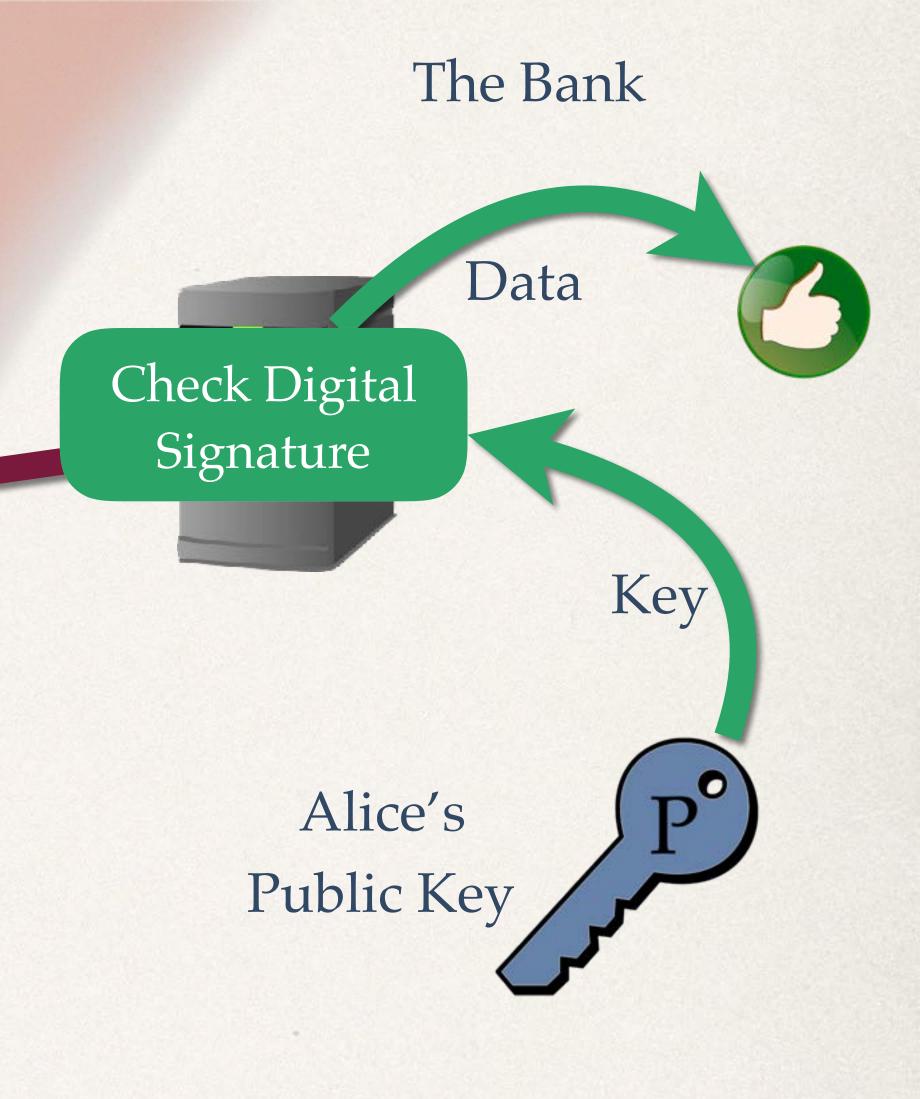
TO ROB

Digital Signatures

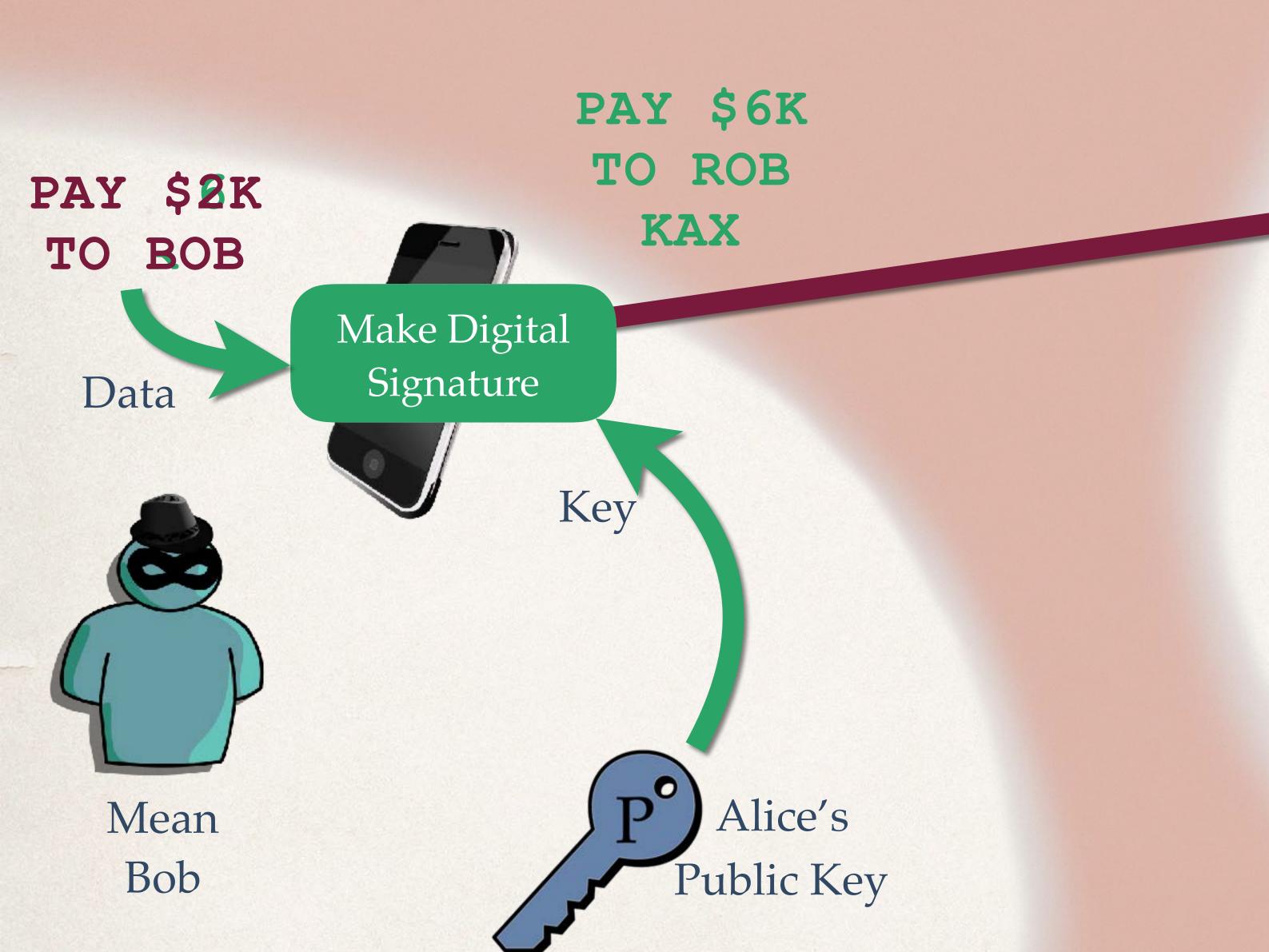


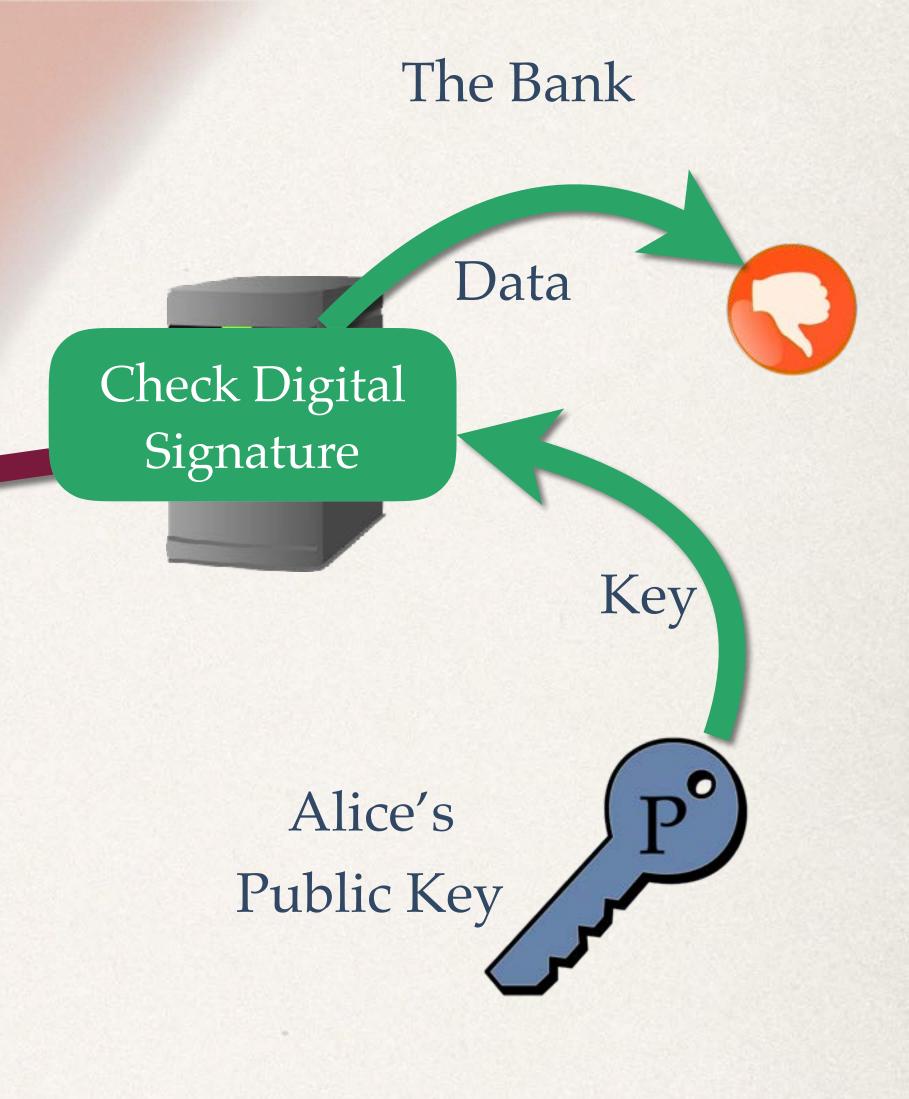
Digital Signatures



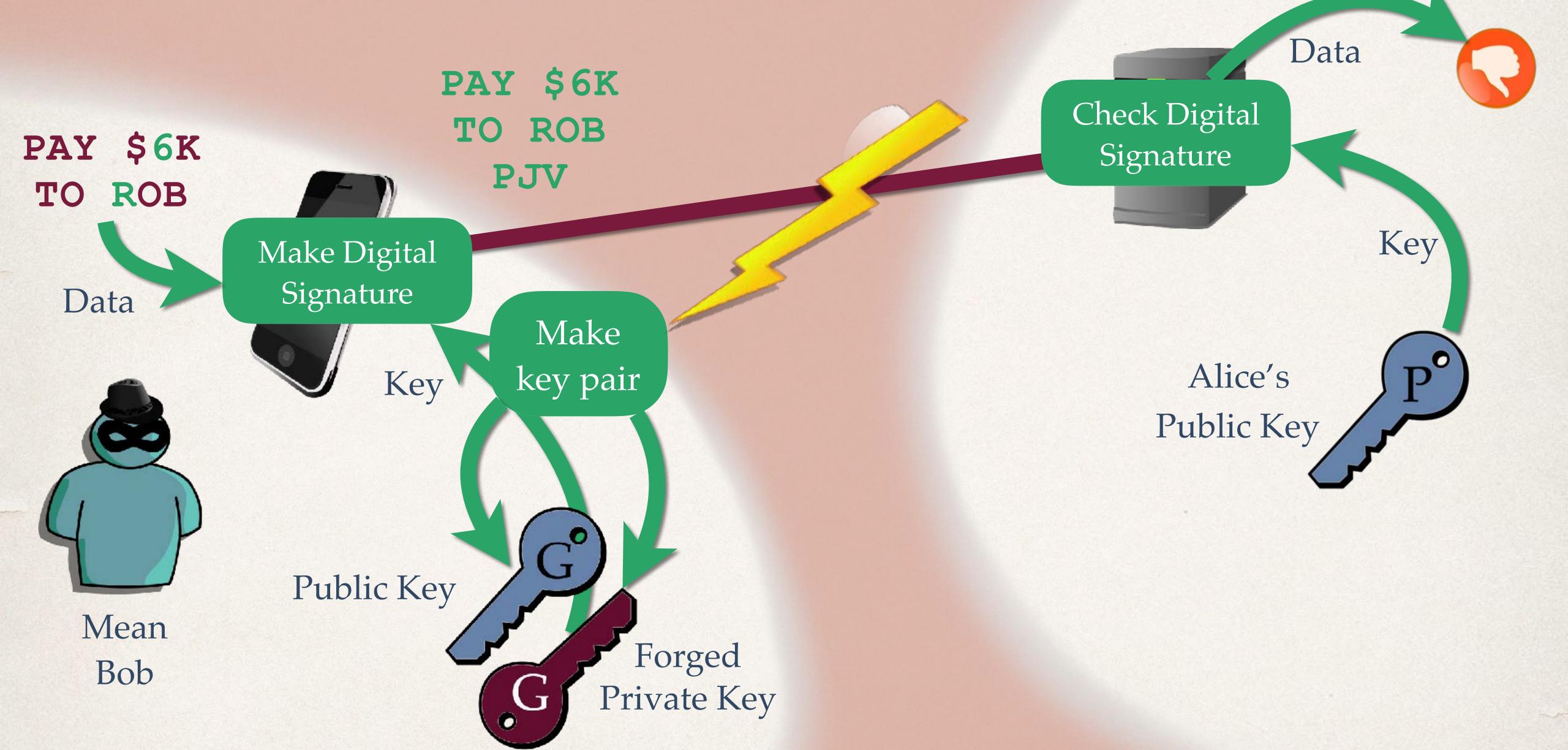


Digital Signature Forgery





Digital Signature Forgery

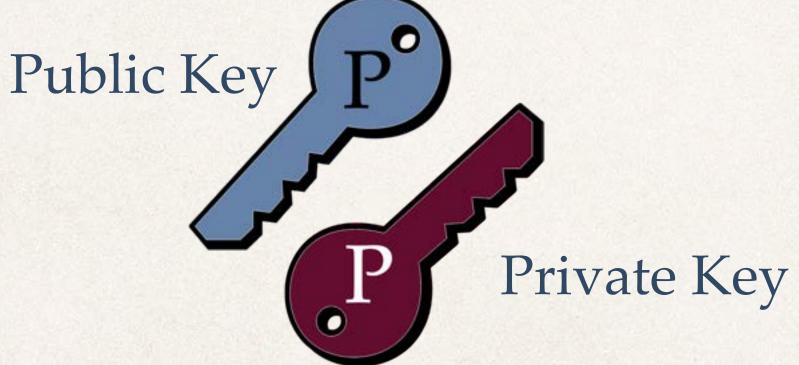


The Bank

Digital Signature Forgery

Alice

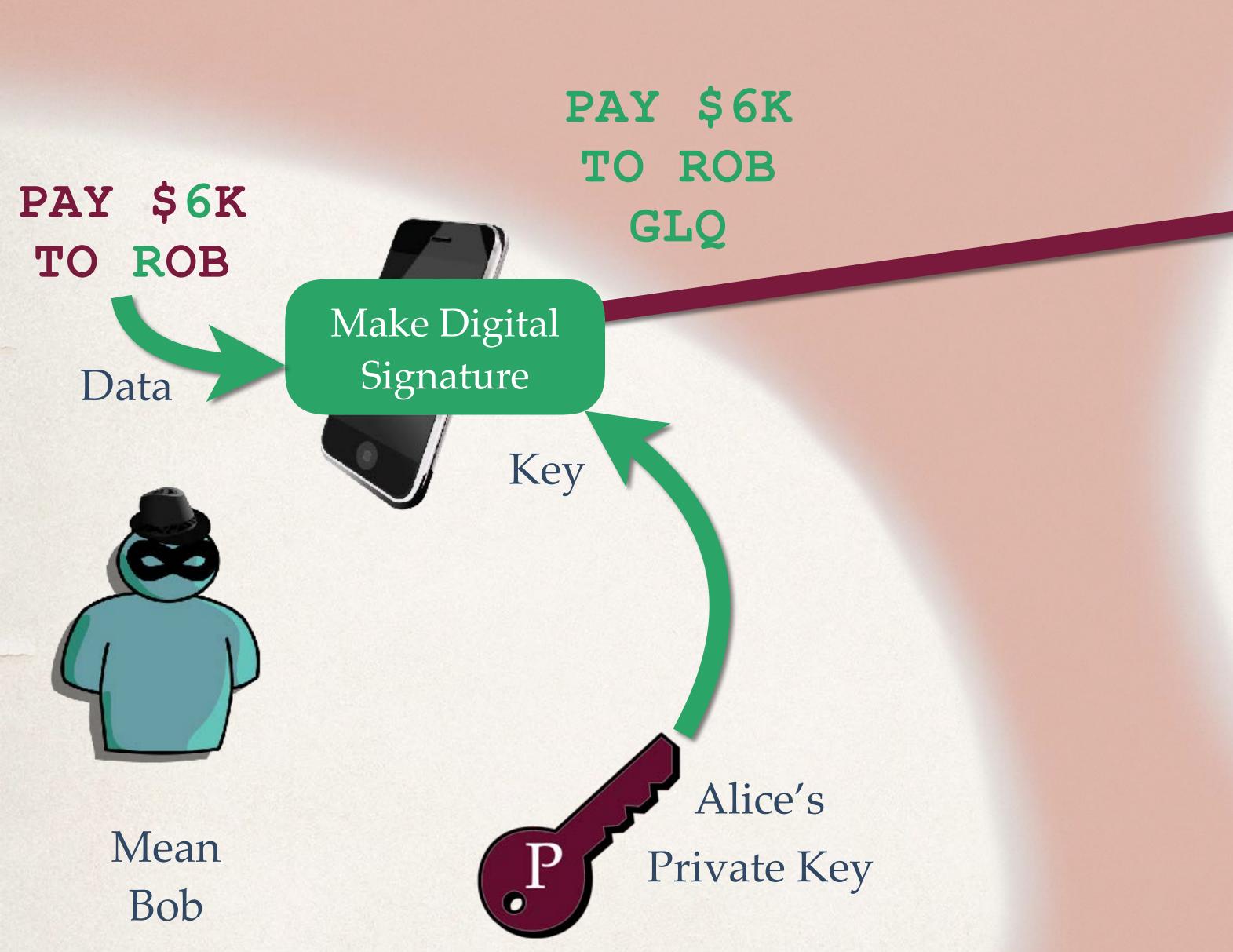


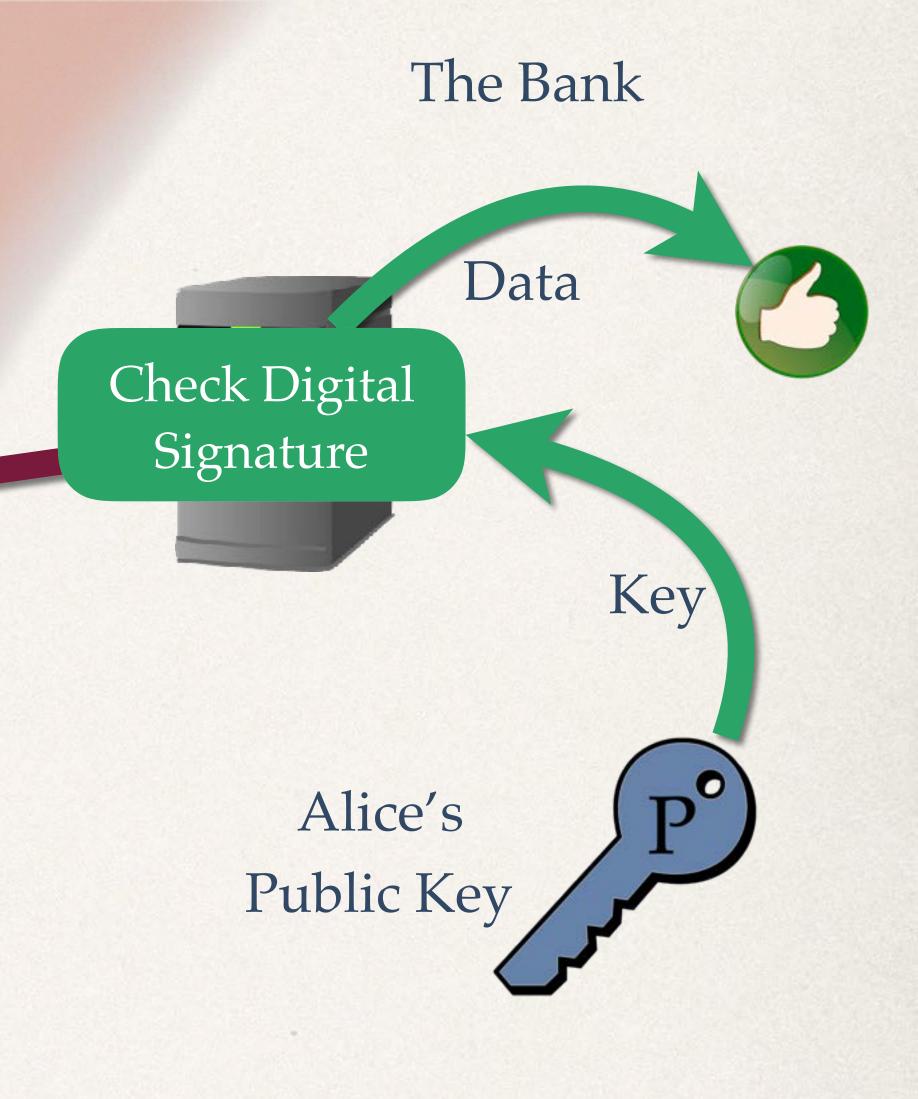




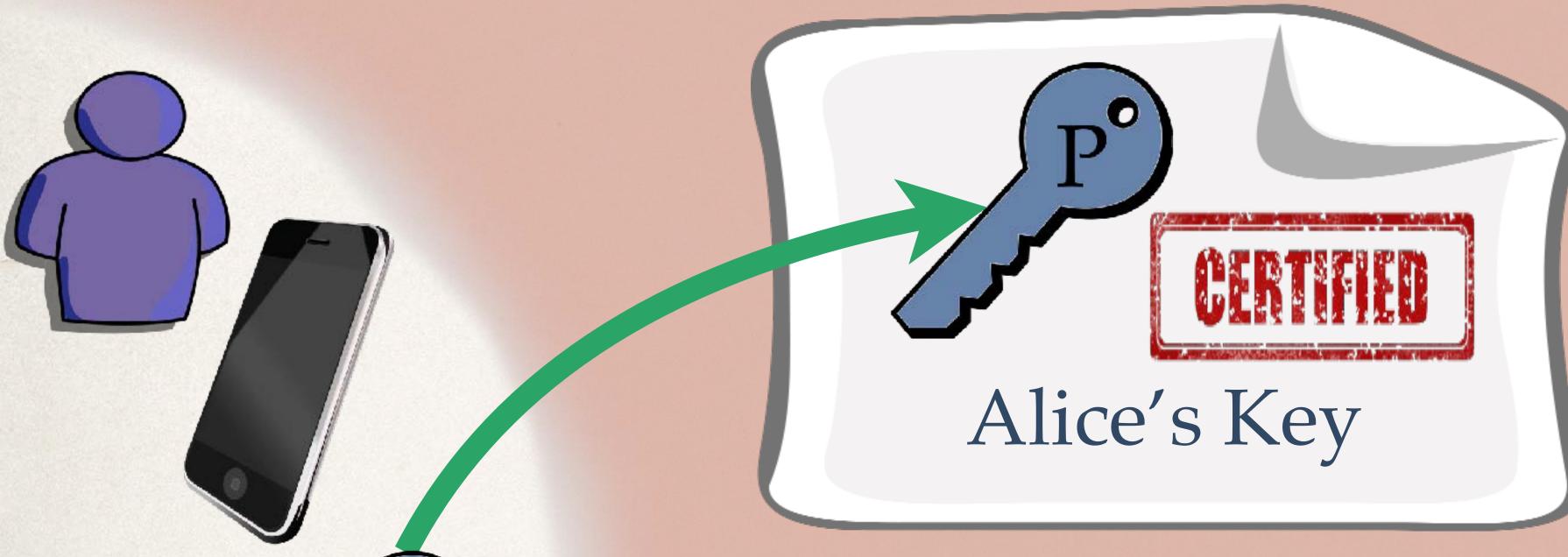
Mean Bob

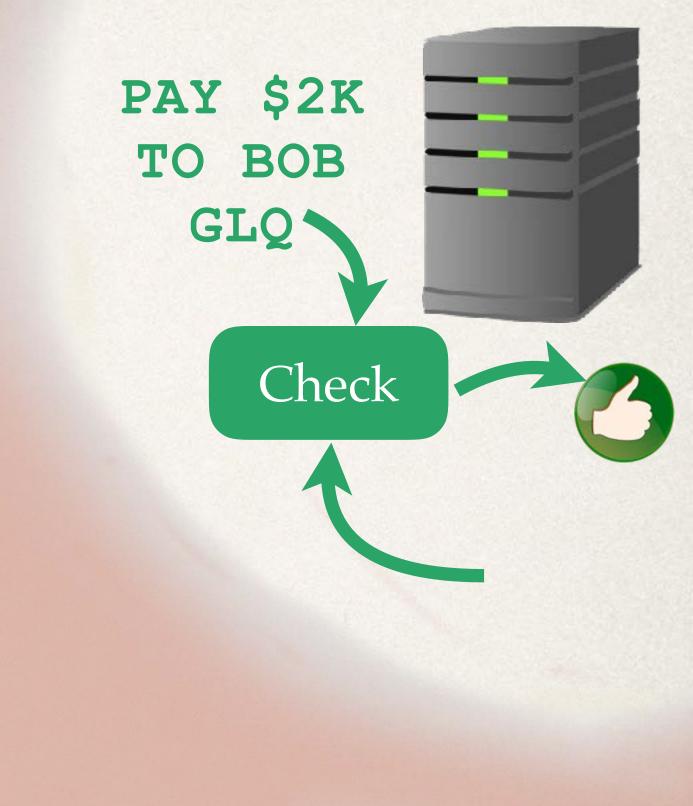
Digital Signature Forgery

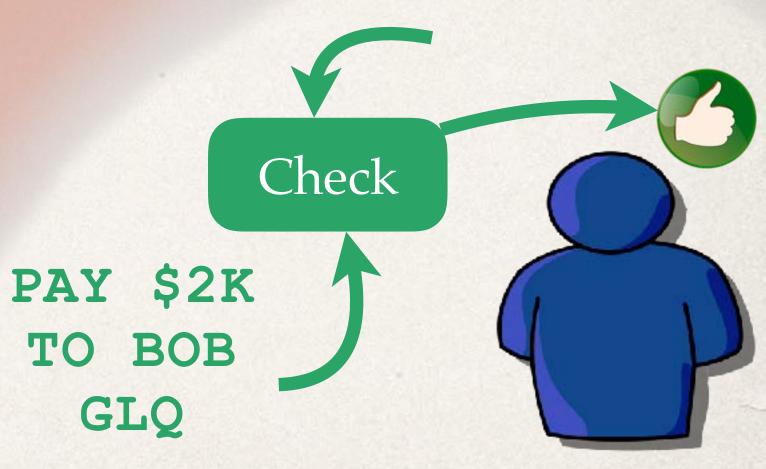


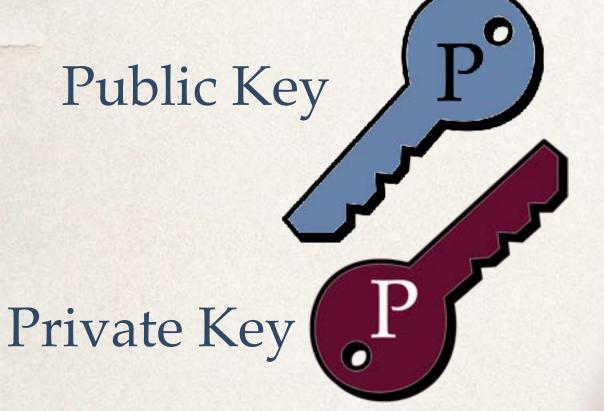


Sharing a Public Key









Validating a Public-Key Certificate

Cryptosmith Video Series #13

Rick Smith, April, 2017

Authenticating a Server







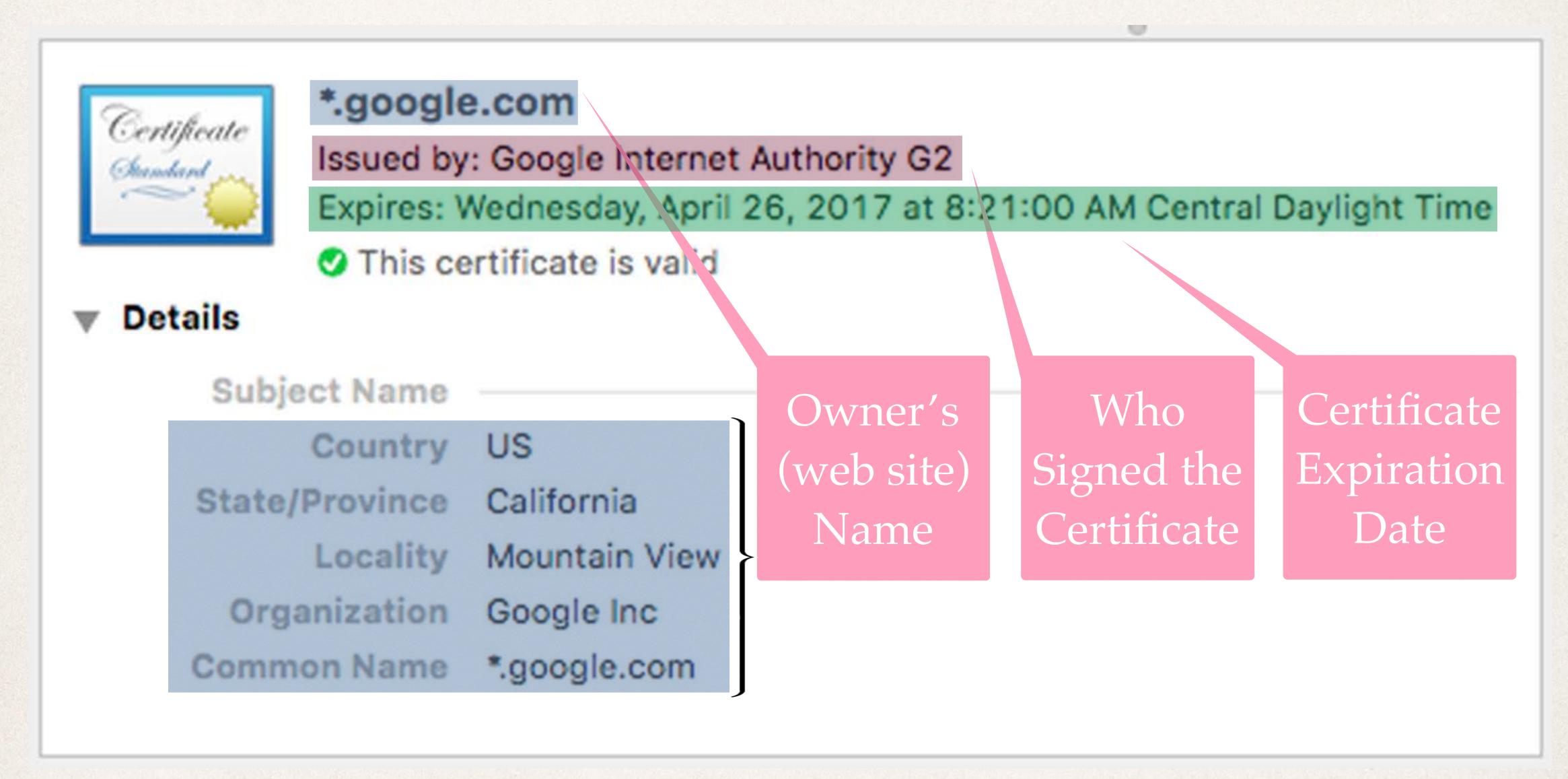
https://www.google.com

A Public-Key Certificate

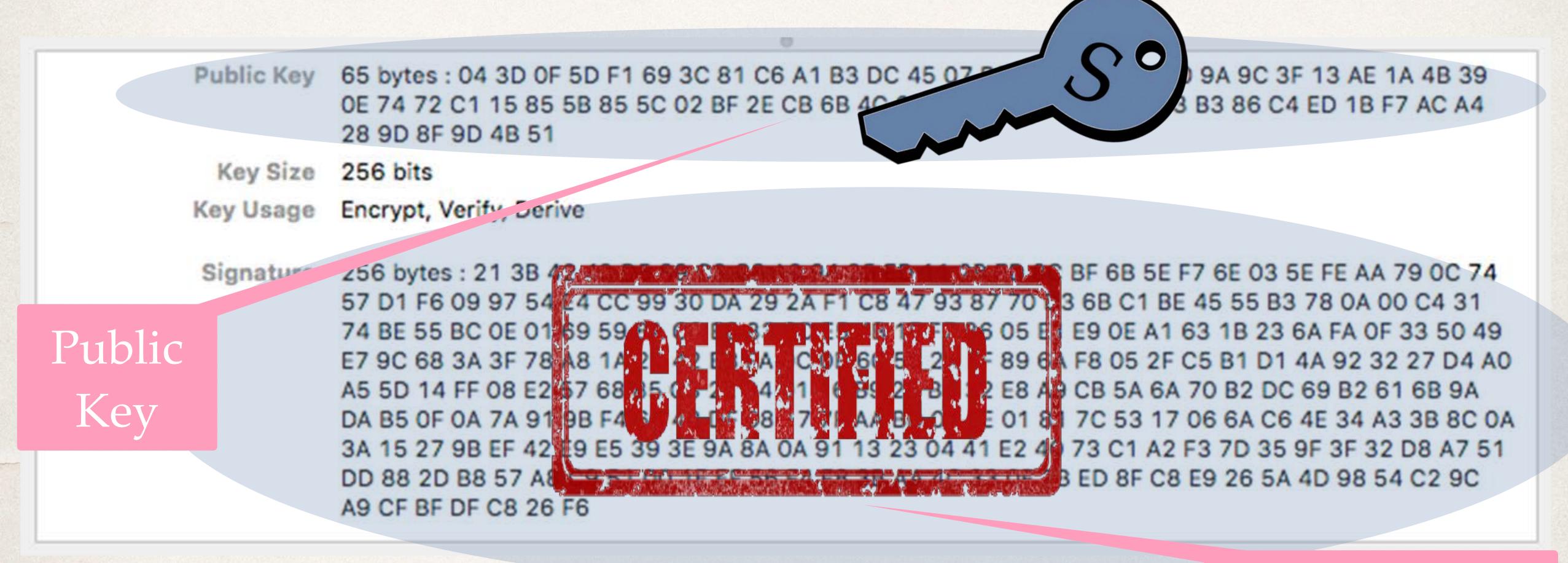


Digital
Signature

Certificate Ownership and Validity



Contents of a Certificate



Digital
Signature

Signing a Certificate



*.google.com)

Centificatet A Sitgnority's
Private Key

Data

Make Digital Signature

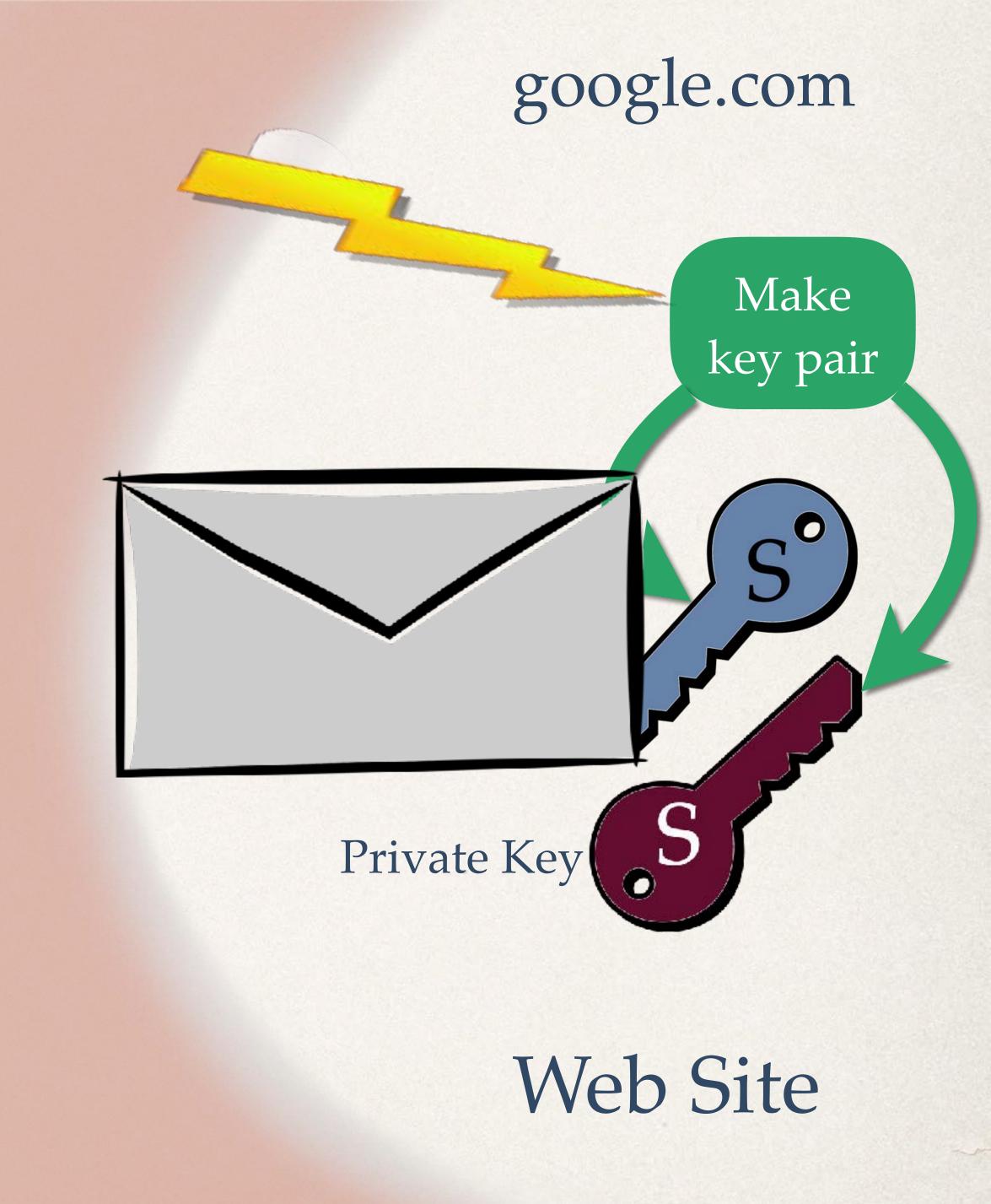
Key

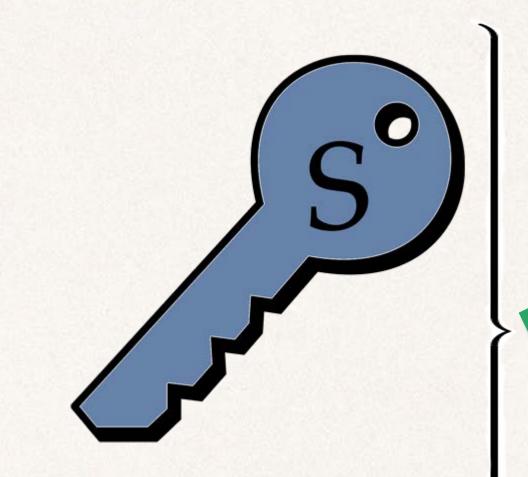


Issuing a Certificate

Certificate Authority







*.google.com)

Certificate Authority's
Public Key



Data

Signature

Check Digital Signature

Key







amawig.com)

Certificate Authority's
Public Key



Data

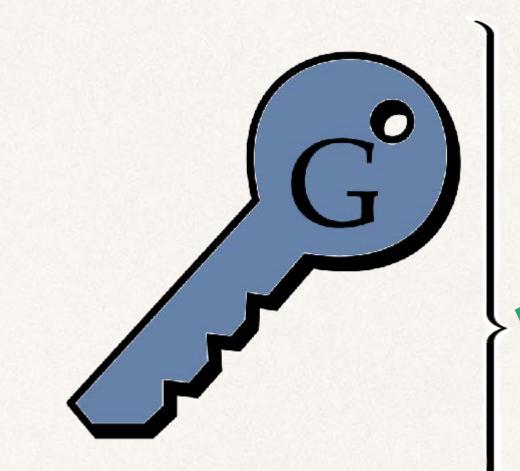
Signature

Check Digital Signature

Key







*.google.com)

Certificate Authority's
Public Key

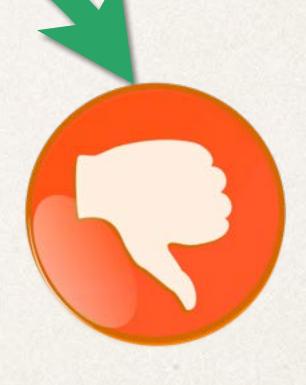


Data

Signature

Check Digital Signature

Key



Certificate Authority Failures

Date	Authority	Target Sites	Attack
March 2001	Verisign	* Microsoft code signing	Proof of concept: ex MS employee showed he could trick the CA
July 2011	DigiNotar	* Google, and over 500 others	CA servers breached; certificates used to intercept email by Google users in Iran
July 2014	India CCA	* Google,* Yahoo	Bogus certificates were issued and no published explanation

Which Certificate Authority to Use



Choose a certificate authority that works with your visitor's browsers



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from identity.dau.mil (for exar pie, passwords, messages, or credit cards). NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

Automatically report details of possible security incidents to Google. Privacy policy

The browser does not know about the certificate authority used by this certificate

ADVANCED

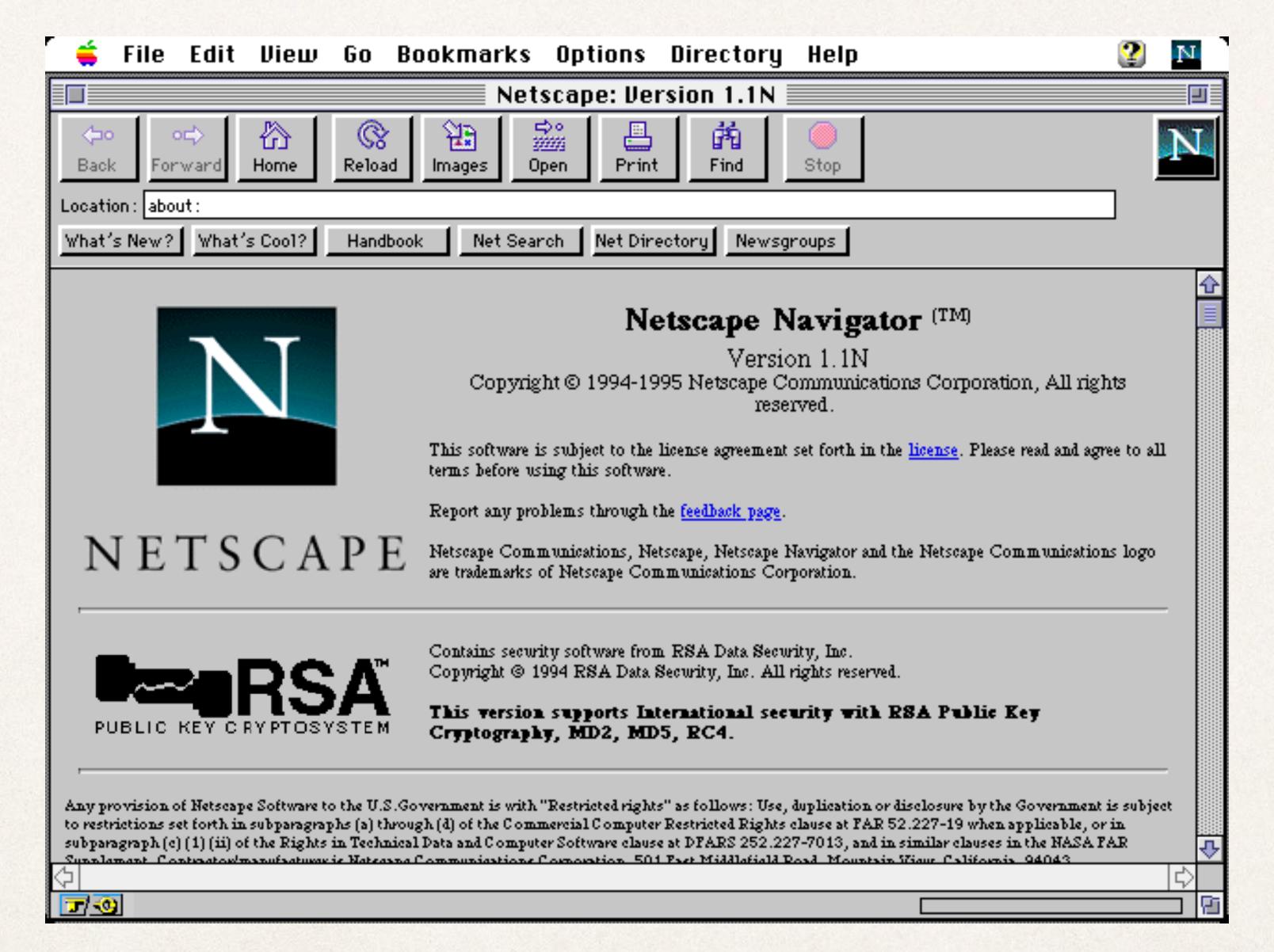
Back to safety

Who Signs an SSL/TLS Certificate?

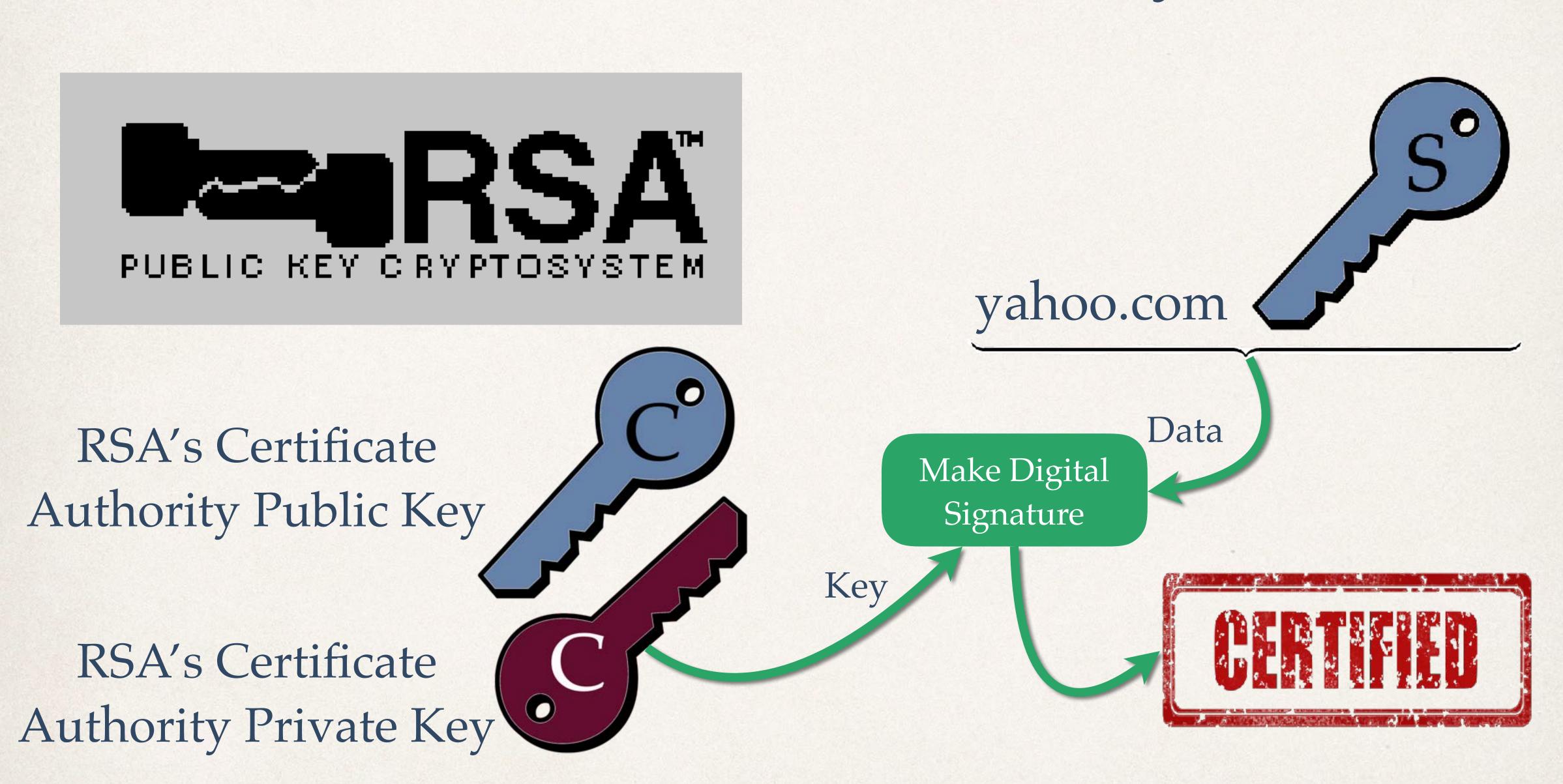
Cryptosmith Video Series #14

Rick Smith, March, 2017

In the Beginning...



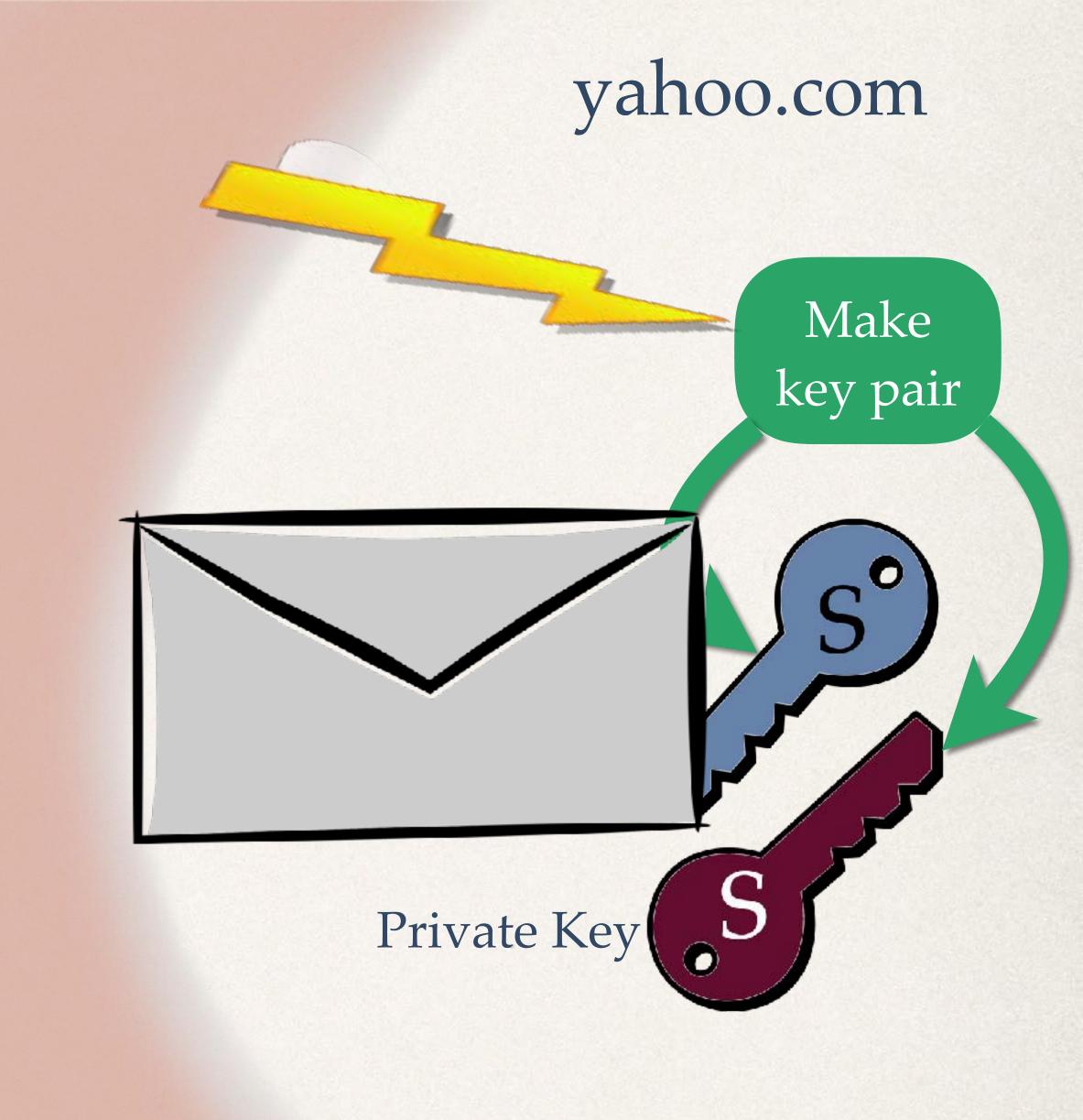
The First SSL Certificate Authority



Issuing a Certificate







The Certificate Authority

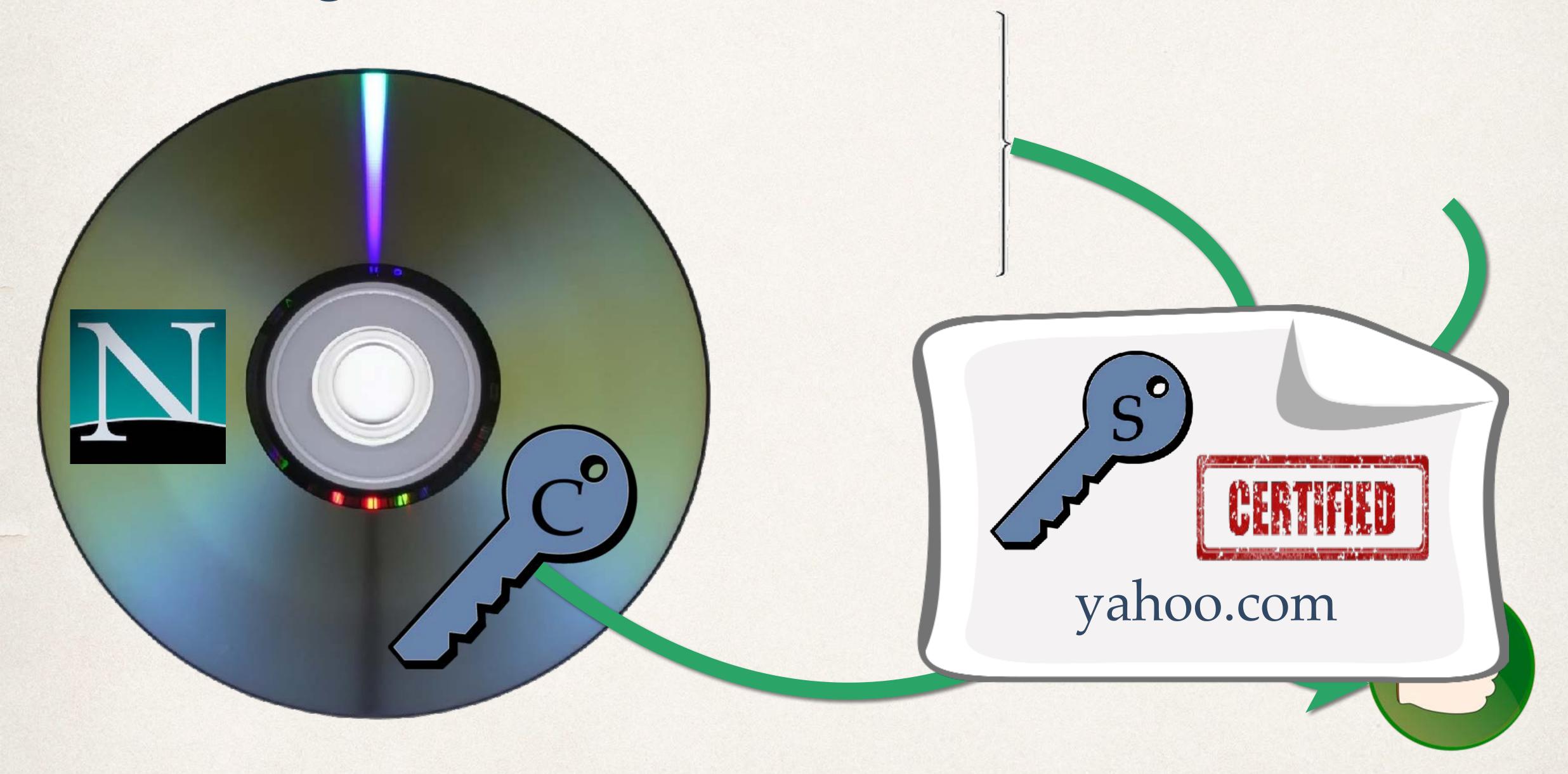


RSA's Certificate
Authority Public Key

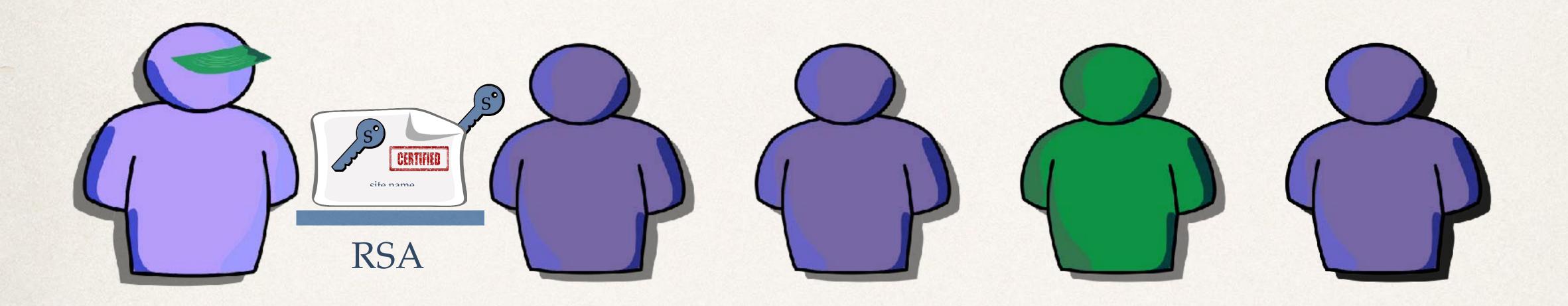
RSA's Certificate
Authority Private Key



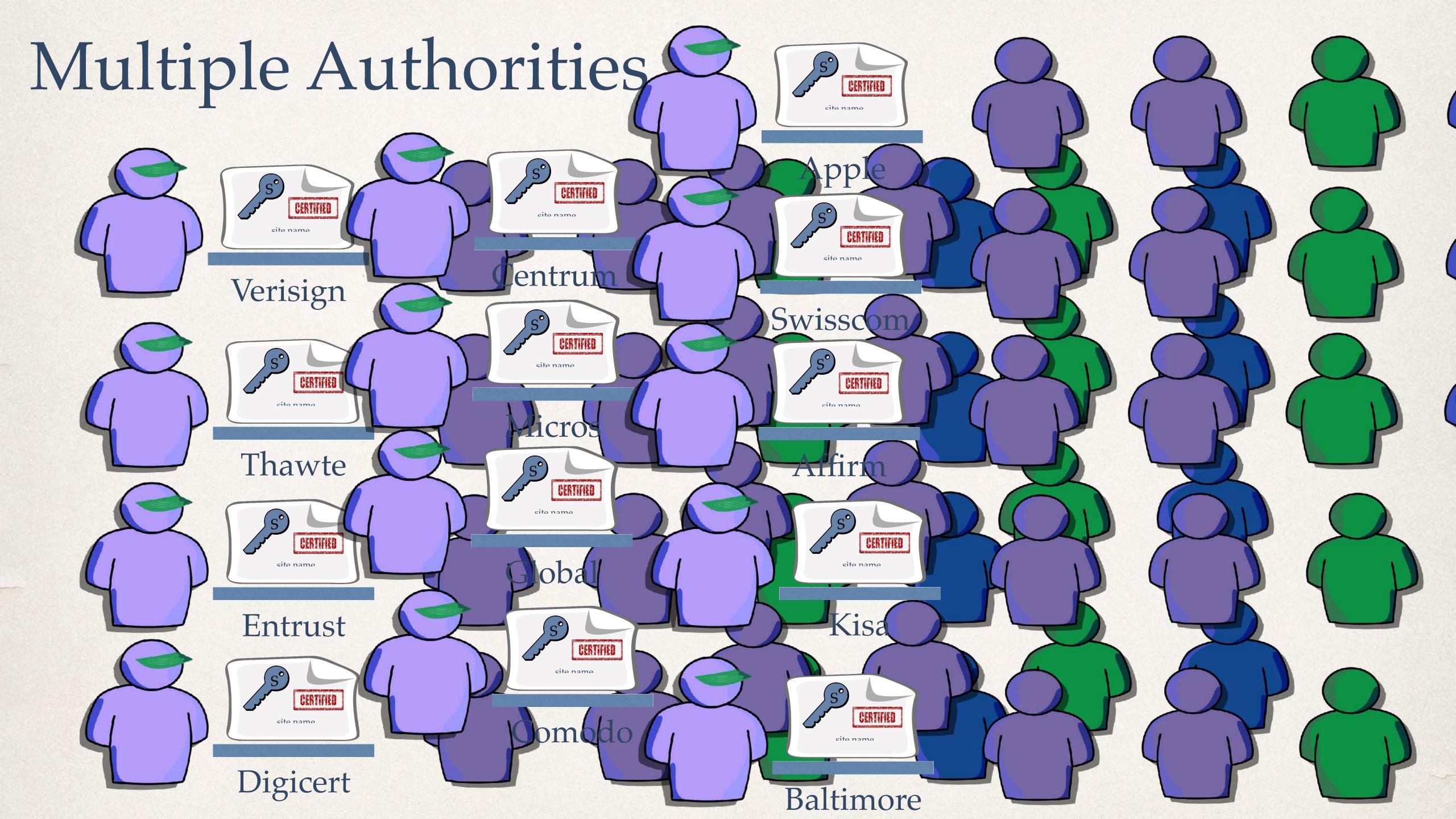
Checking a Certificate



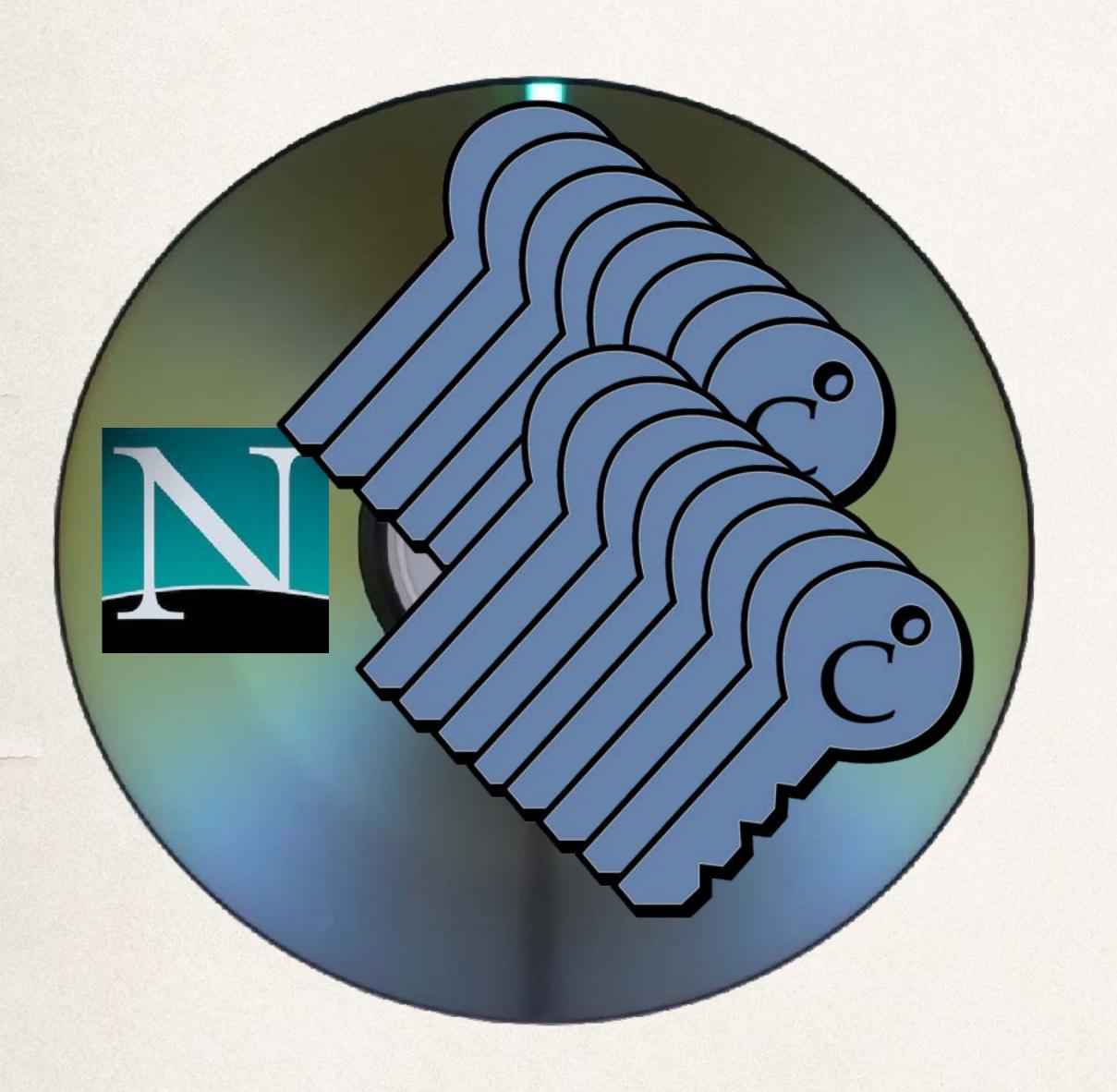
Issuing Certificates by RSA



Issuing Certificates by Rerasign



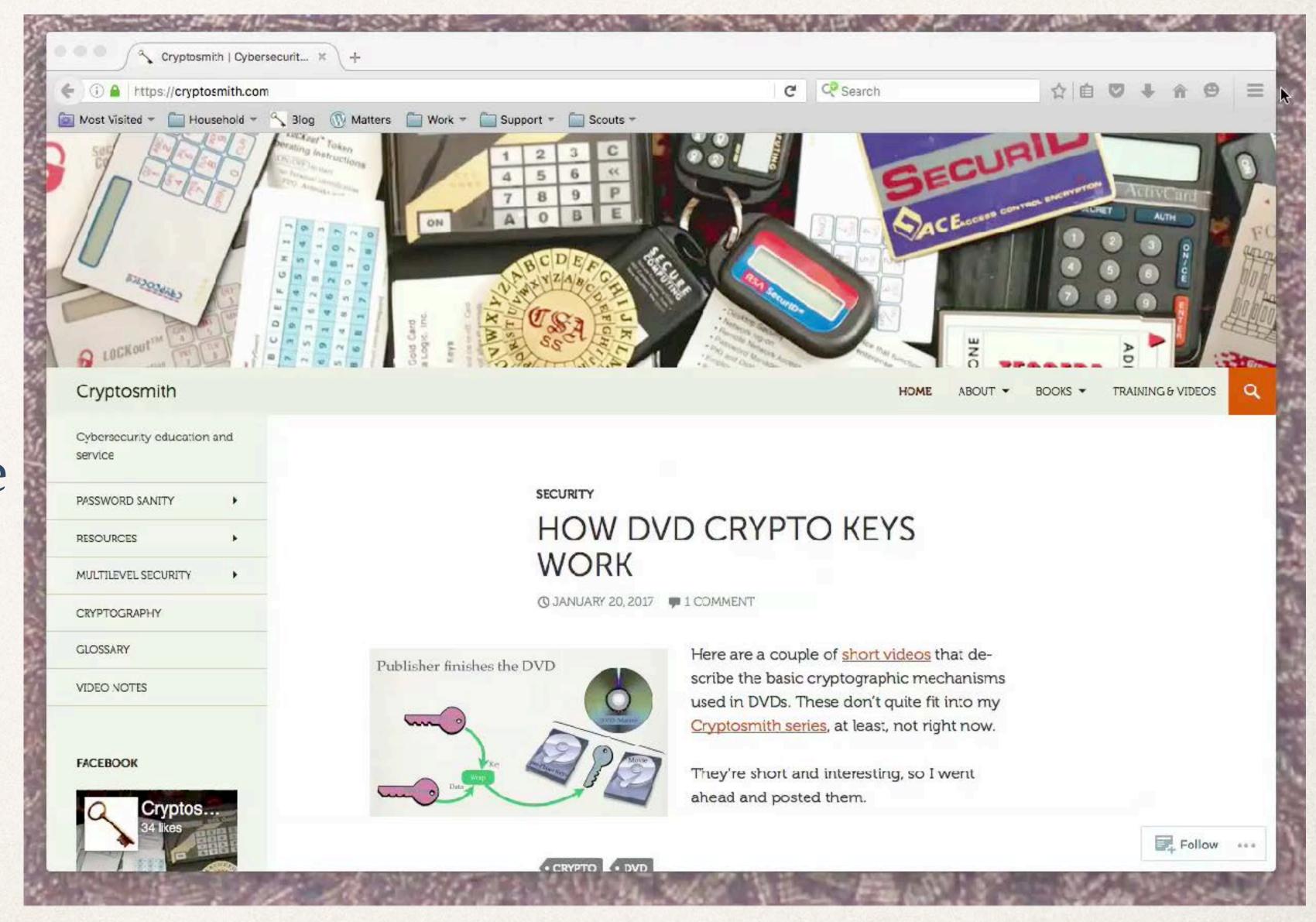
Multiple Authorities



Modern browsers work with many different certificate authorities.

Multiple Authorities

Modern browsers keep
a list of certificate
authorities. Here we
retrieve and browse the
list in the Firefox
browser.



Identifying the Authority



*.google.com

Issued by: Google Internet Authority G2

Expires: Wednesday, April 26, 2017 at 8:21:00 AM Central Daylight Time

This certificate is valid

▼ Details

Subject Name

Country US

State/Province California

Locality Mountain View

Organization Google Inc

Common Name *.google.com

Certificate
Authority

Checking a Certificate



Checking a Certificate



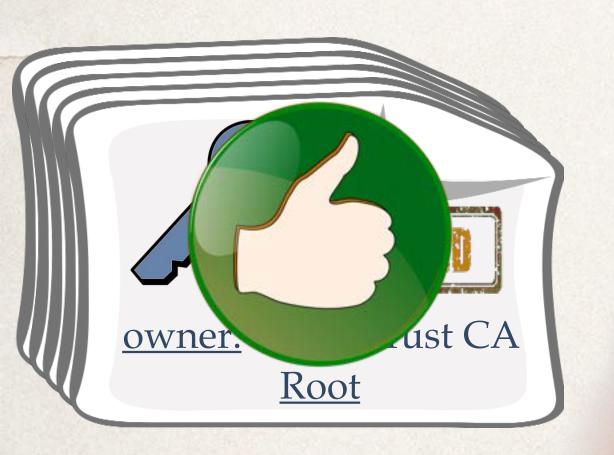
Revoking a Certificate

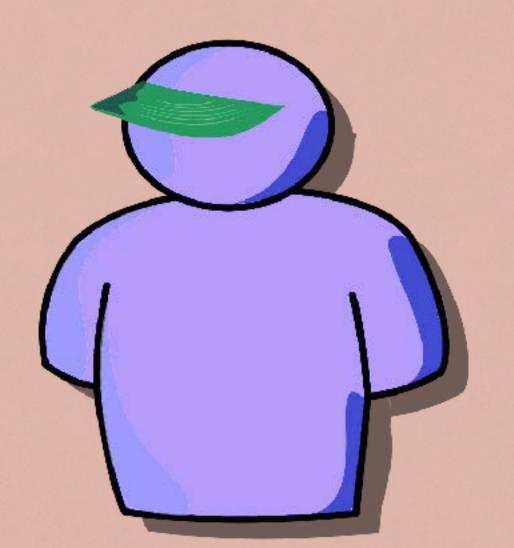


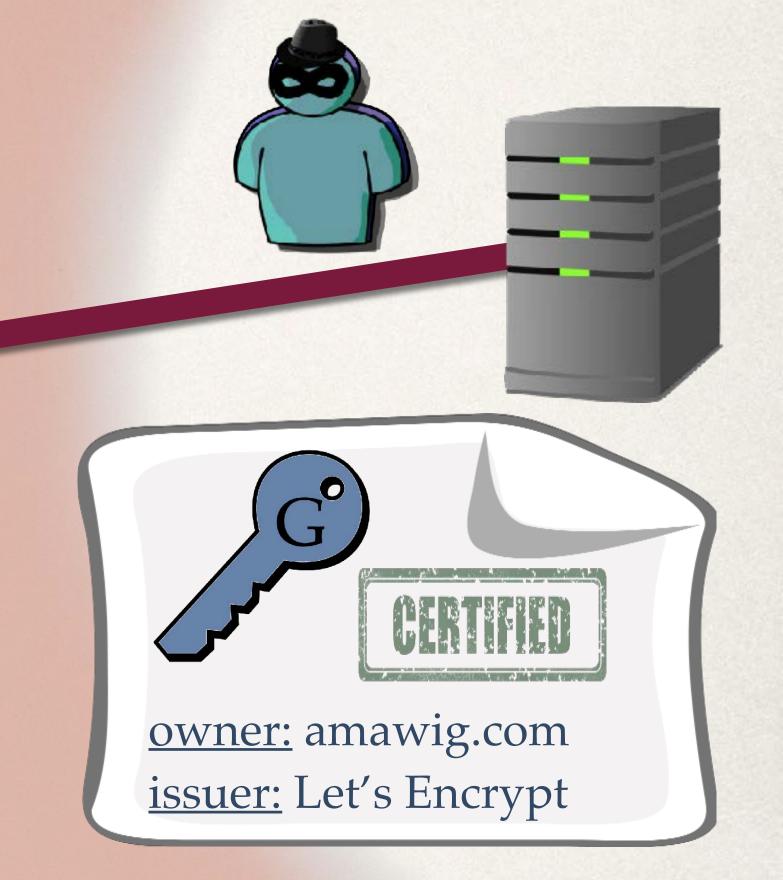
Revoking a Certificate



https://www.google.com







Delegation and Certificate Chains

Cryptosmith Video Series #15

Rick Smith, March, 2017

Validating Google's Certificate



*.google.com

Issued by: Google Internet Authority G2

Expires: Wednesday, April 26, 2017 at 8:21:00 AM Central Daylight Time

This certificate is valid

▼ Details

Subject Name

Country US

State/Province California

Locality Mountain View

Organization Google Inc

Common Name *.google.com

Certificate
Authority

Validating Google's Certificate

Ce	rtificate Name	Security Device	E
	Equifax Secure Global eBusiness CA-1	Builtin Object Token	
	Equifax Secure eBusiness CA-1	Builtin Object Token	
W	Generalitat Valenciana		
	Root CA Generalitat Valenciana	Builtin Object Token	
٧	GeoTrust Inc.		
	GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority - G3	Builtin Object Token	
	GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority	Builtin Object Token	
	GeoTrust Global CA	Builtin Object Token	
	GeoTrust Global CA 2	Builtin Object Token	
	GeoTrust Universal CA	Builtin Object Token	
	GeoTrust Universal CA 2	Builtin Object Token	
	GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority - G2	Builtin Object Token	
	GeoTrust SSL CA - G3	Software Security Device	
V	GlobalSign		
	GlobalSign	Builtin Object Token	
	GlobalSign	Builtin Object Token	
	GlobalSign	Builtin Object Token	
	GlobalSign	Builtin Object Token	
W	GlobalSign nv-sa		
	GlobalSign Root CA	Builtin Object Token	
v	GoDaddy.com, Inc.		
	Go Daddy Root Certificate Authority - G2	Builtin Object Token	
	Go Daddy Secure Certificate Authority - G2	Software Security Device	
W	Government Root Certification Authority		
	Taiwan GRCA	Builtin Object Token	
w	Hellenic Academic and Research Institutions Cert. Authority		
	Hellenic Academic and Research Institutions RootCA 2011	Builtin Object Token	

Validating Google's

Alphabetical Listing

GoDaddy

Google G2

Government

GeoTrust Universal CA 2
GeoTrust Primary Certification Authority - G2
GeoTrust SSL CA - G3

▼ GlobalSign

GlobalSign

GlobalSign

GlobalSign

GlobalSign

- GlobalSign nv-sa GlobalSign Root CA
- ▼ GoDaddy.com, Inc.

Go Daddy Root Certificate Authority - G2

Go Daddy Secure Certificate Authority - G2

Government Root Certification Authority

Taiwan GRCA

▼ Hellenic Academic and Research Institutions Cert. Authority
Hellenic Academic and Research Institutions RootCA 201

Authority G2's Certificate



Google Internet Authority G2

Intermediate certificate authority

Expires: Sunday, December 31, 2017 at 5:59:59 PM Central

Standard Time

This certificate is valid



Subject Name

Country US

Organization Google Inc

Common Name Google Internet Authority G2



Intermediate certificate authority

Expires: Sunday, December 31, 2017 at 5:59:59 PM Central

Standard Time

This certificate is valid

w Details

Subject Name

Country US

Organization Google Inc

Common Name Google Internet Authority G2

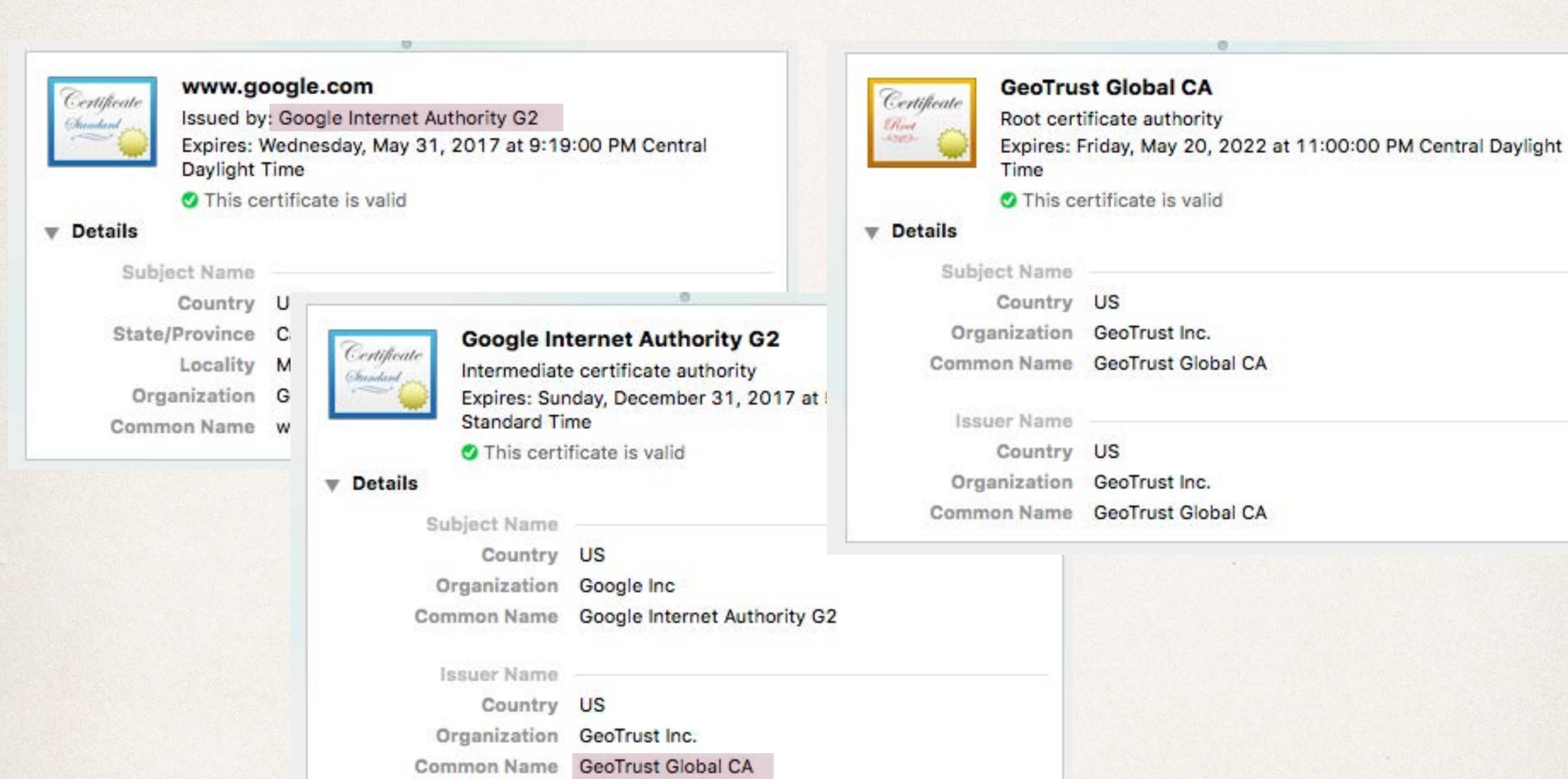
Issuer Name

Country US

Organization GeoTrust Inc.

Common Name GeoTrust Global CA

One Certificate Validates Another



Sharing Intermediate Certificates



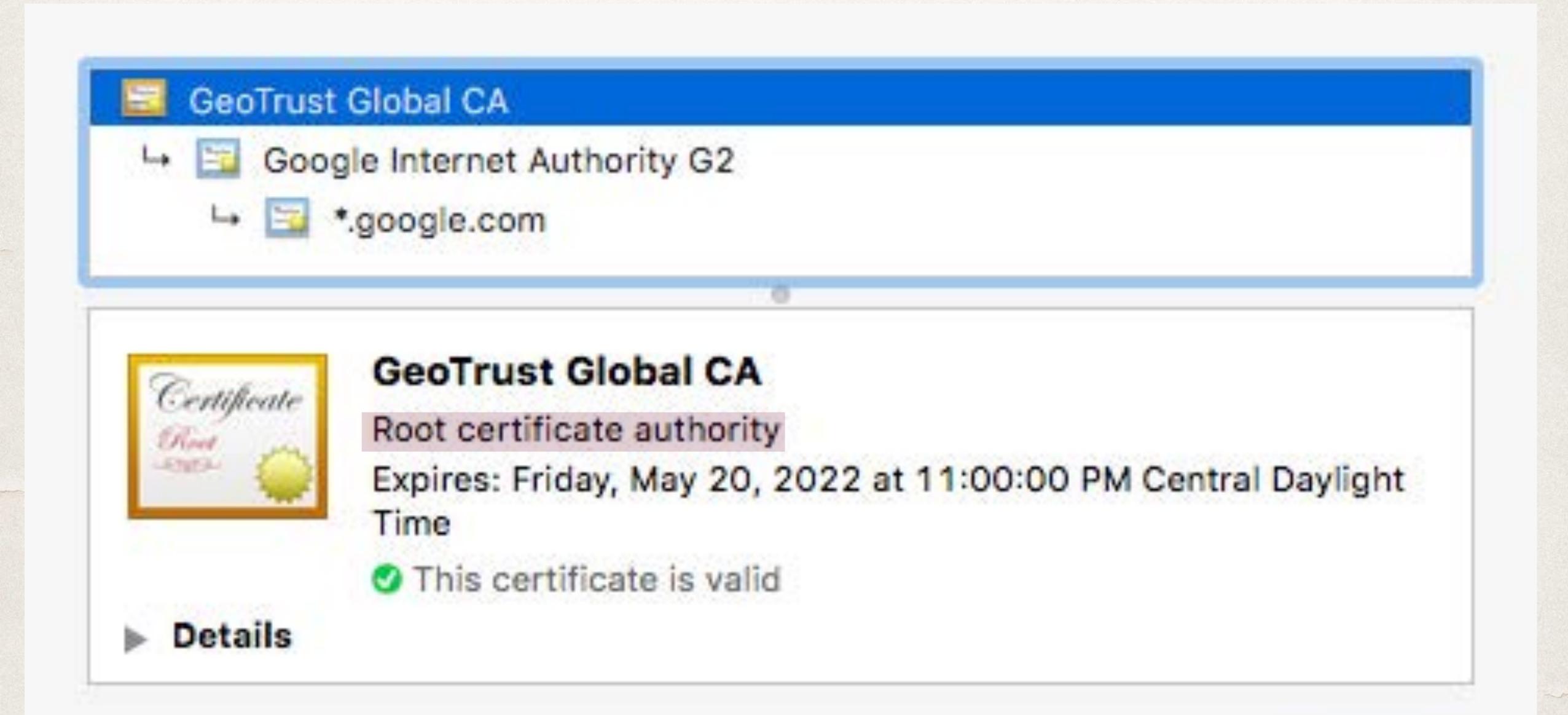
https://www.google.com



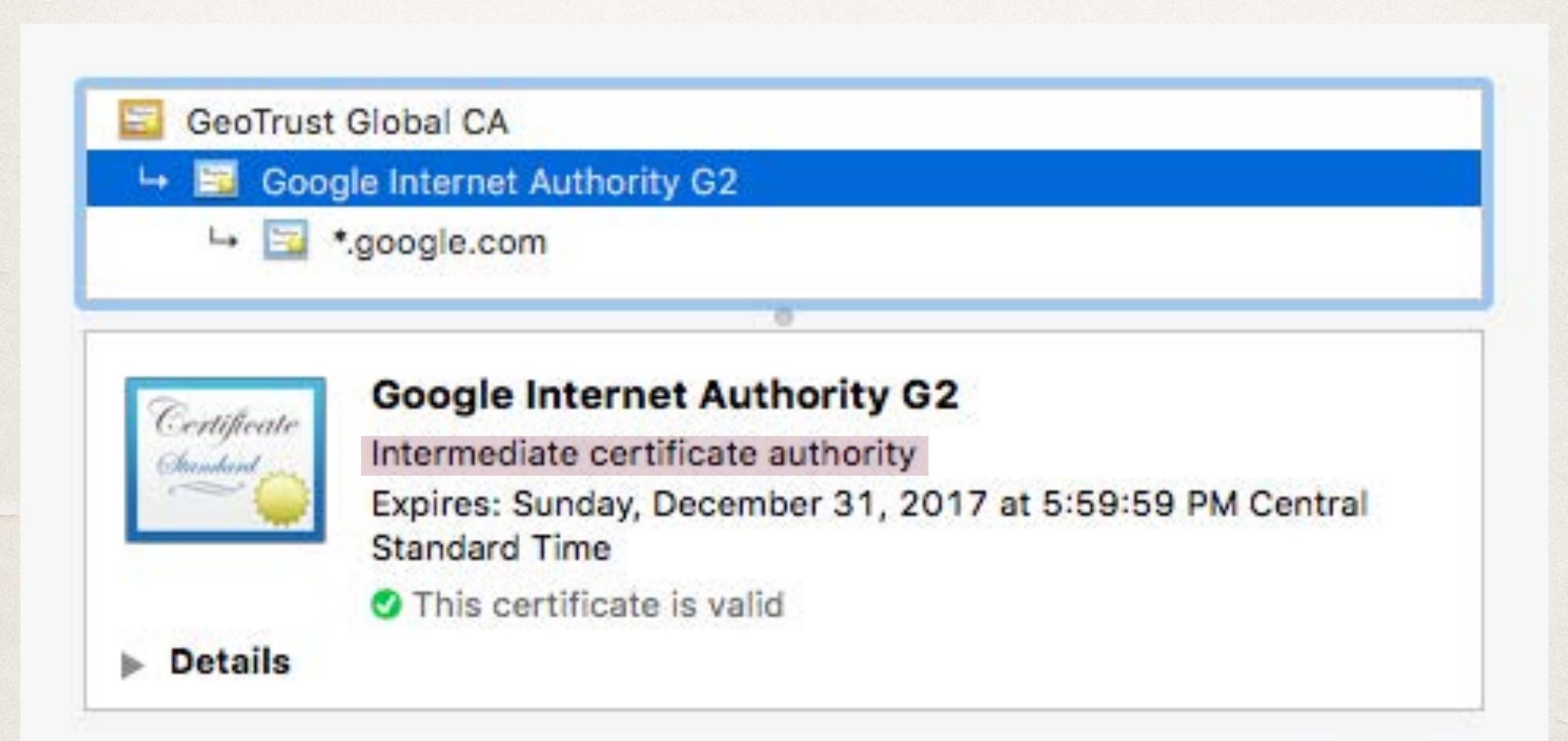


issuer: GlobalTrust CA

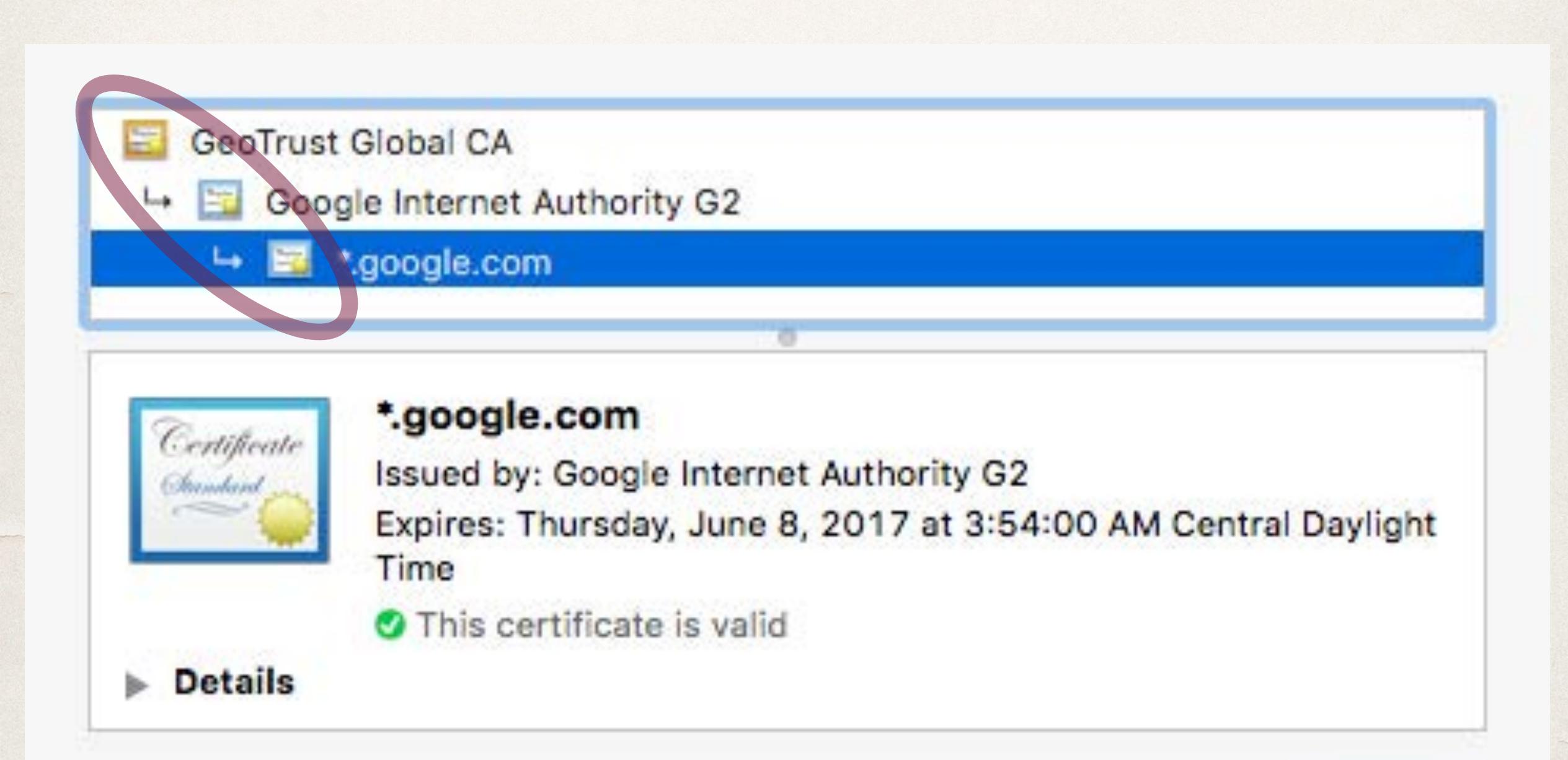
A Certificate Chain



A Certificate Chain



A Certificate Chain



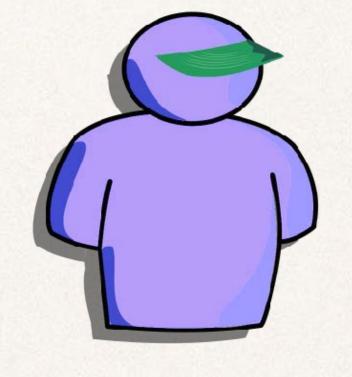
Delegation

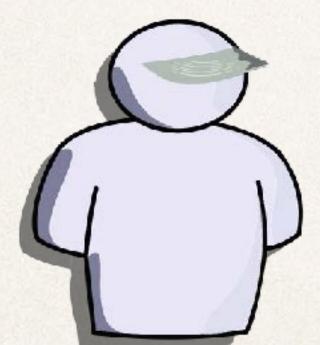
Root Certificate Authority

Delegation

Root
Certificate
Authority

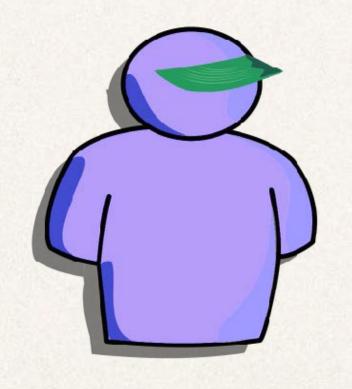


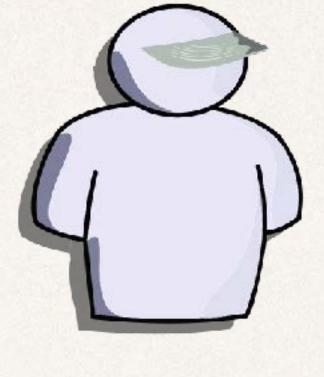




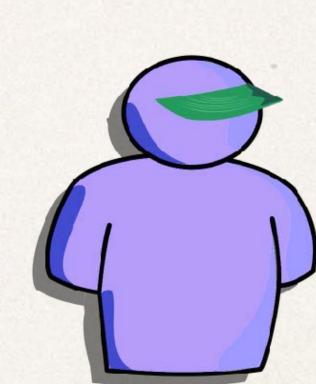


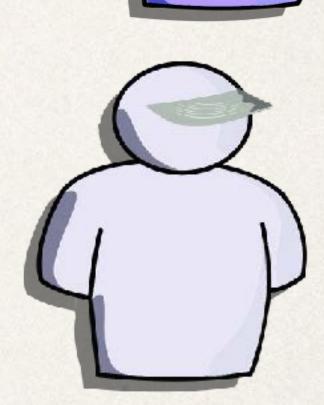


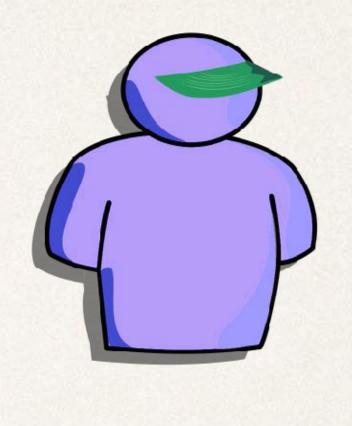


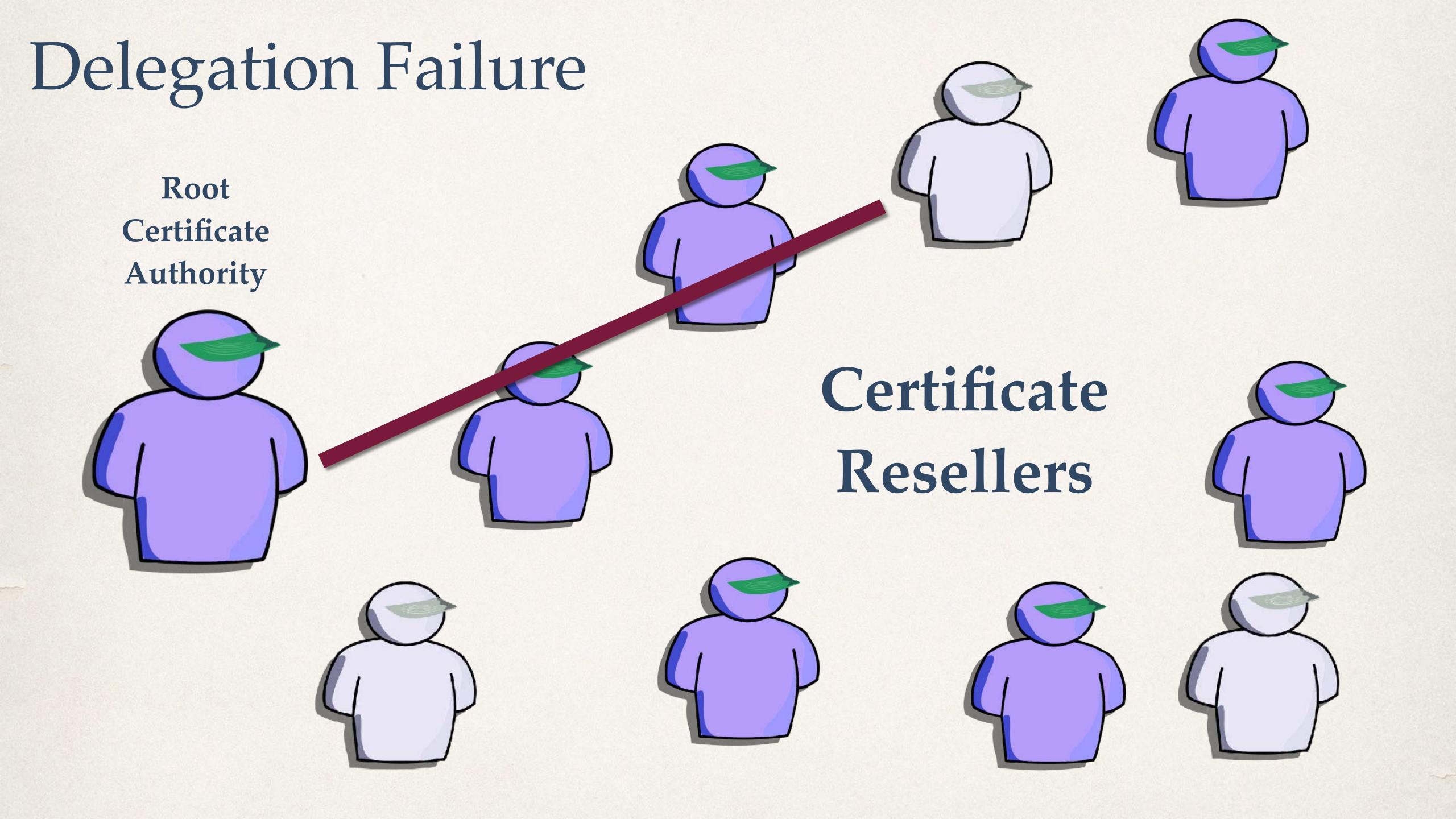




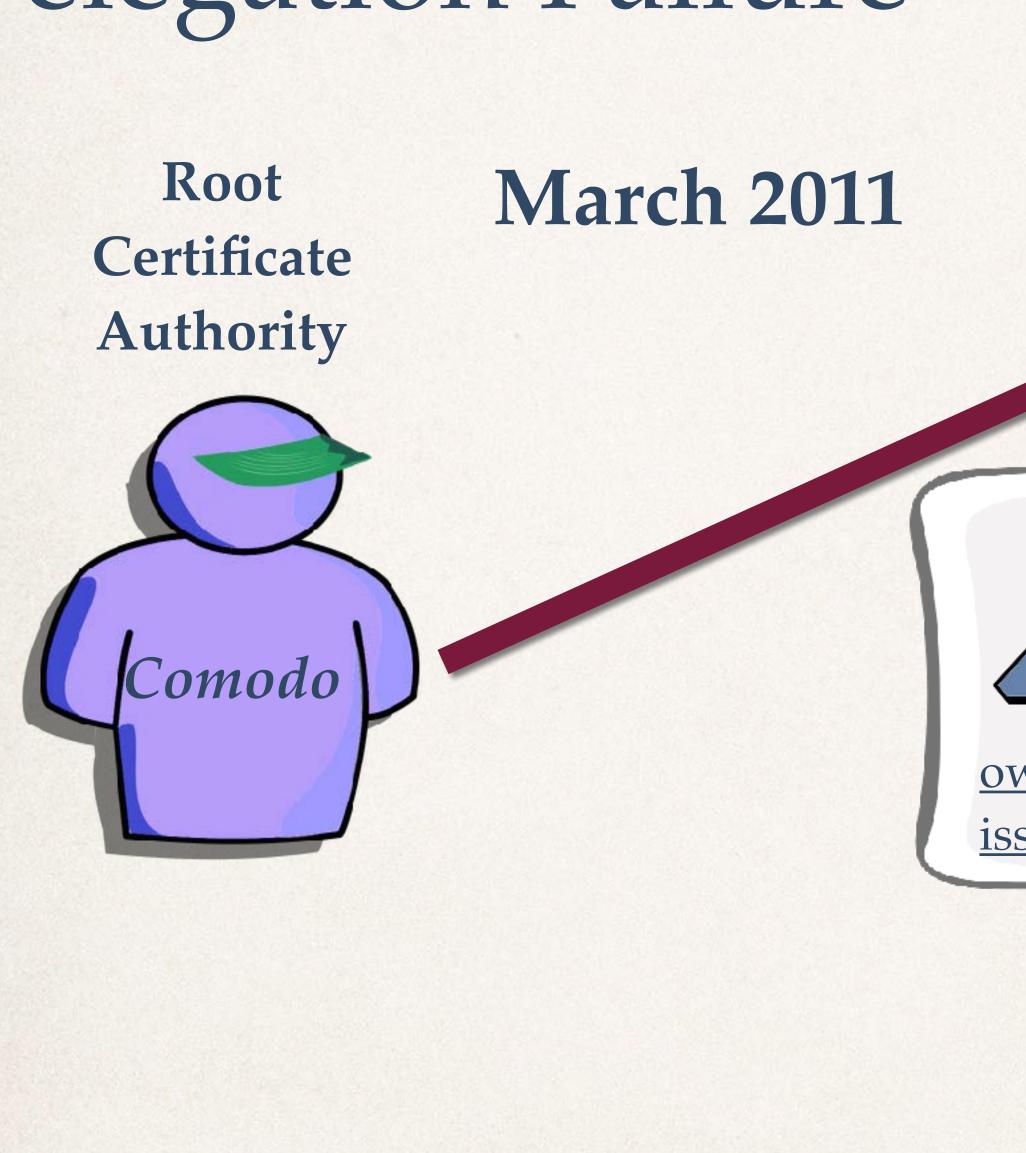


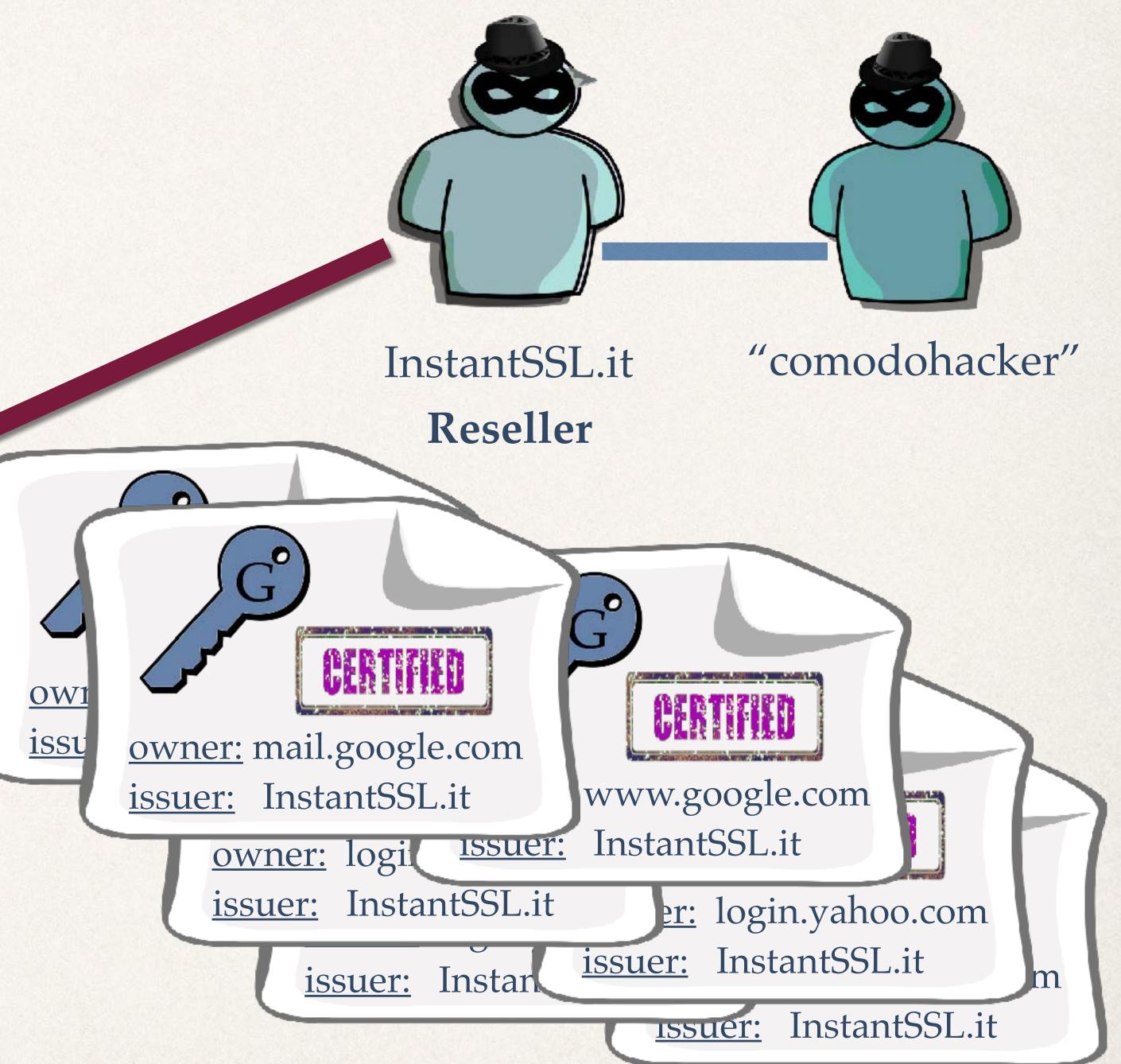






Delegation Failure





How do we distribute public keys?

Certificates

How do we sign certificates?

Certificate Authorities

How do we verify certificate signatures?

Root Certificates

How do we get root certificates?

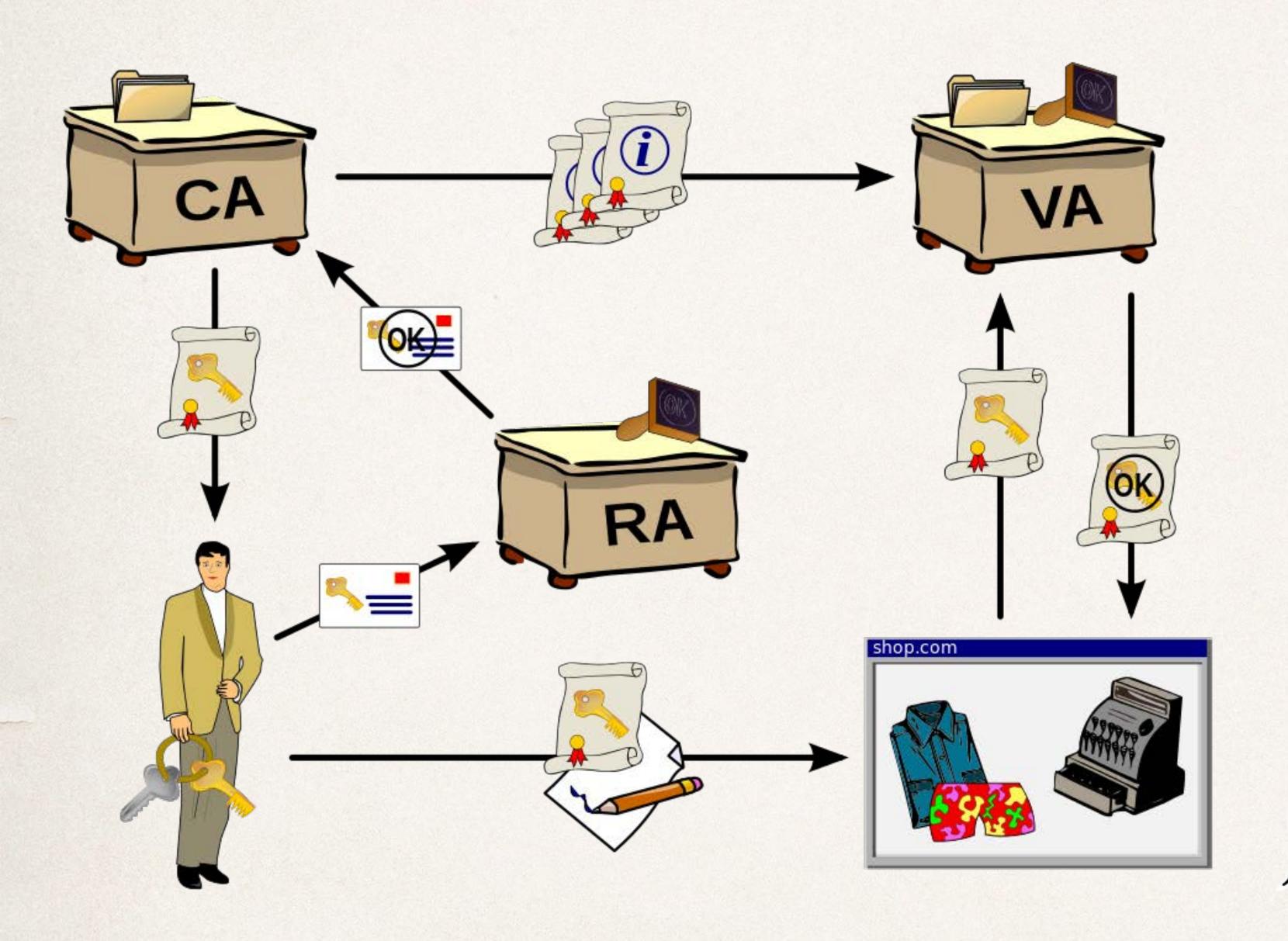
Browser Software

Public

Key

Infrastructure

(PKI)



Public Key Infrastructure

(PKI)



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