ネットワークセキュリティ演習

11回 SSL/TSL

演習レポートのURL

https://goo.gl/forms/36KUB7SIY9tQmDqa2

openssl で電子署名を作成する

自分の公開鍵証明書、秘密鍵が存在するディレクトリに移動

自分の公開鍵証明書と秘密鍵、CAの公開鍵証明書を確認

```
1 | cd ~/cert
2 | ls
3 |
4 | cacert.pem yamasaki.csr yamasaki.crt yamasaki.key
```

電子署名を行う

openssl のsmime コマンドを利用する

1│ openssl smime -sign -in メッセージ -signer 証明書 -inkey 署秘密鍵 -out 署名データ

メッセージの作成

1 | nano message.txt

1 │ これは署名対象のメッセージです

電子署名の作成

署名者: 自分の公開鍵証明書ファイル署名秘密鍵: 自分の秘密鍵のファイル

- 出力ファイル: PKCS#7形式
 - openssl smime -sign -signer yamasaki.crt -inkey yamasaki.key -in message.txt -c
- ★ 以下のエラーメッセージはとりあえず無視してよい
 - 1 | unable to write 'random state'

署名結果の確認

1 | cat message.p7

メッセージ自体と電子署名関連ファイルを確認する

署名の検証

- 1 | openssl smime -verify -in 署名データ -recip 証明書 -noverify
- ★ -noverify は、CAの証明書まで遡らないという意味

実行例

- 1 | openssl smime -verify -in message.p7 -recip yamasaki.crt -noverify
- フ │ これはメッセージです

3

4 | Verification successful

メッセージの暗号化

- 暗号鍵: 暗号化する公開鍵証明書ファイル(暗号文の宛先)
- AES128で暗号化

1│openssl smime -encrypt -aes128 -in メッセージ -out 暗号文 公開鍵証明書

Bash

Bash

実行例

Bash
1 | openssl smime -encrypt -aes128 -in message.txt -out message.enc yamasaki.crt

メッセージの復号化

1 | openssl smime -decrypt -recip 暗号化公開鍵証明書 -inkey 復号化の秘密鍵 -in 暗号文

実行例

```
Bash
1 openssl smime -decrypt -recip yamasaki.crt -inkey yamasaki.key -in message.enc
2
3 これはメッセージです
```

TLSサーバの構築

apache2 へのTLSの設定

```
Bash
    sudo a2enmod ssl
    sudo] kindai のパスワード:
    Considering dependency setenvif for ssl:
    Module setenvif already enabled
    Considering dependency mime for ssl:
    Module mime already enabled
    Considering dependency socache_shmcb for ssl:
    Enabling module socache_shmcb.
    Enabling module ssl.
10
    See /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz on how to configure SSL and create
11
12
    To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
      systemctl restart apache2
13
                                                                               Bash
    sudo a2ensite default-ssl
```

apache2 の再起動

```
1 | sudo systemctl reload apache2
```

ポート番号の確認

1	ss -lnt				
2					
3	State	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address:Port	Peer Address:P
4	LISTEN	0	128	127.0.0.53%lo:53	0.0.0.0:*
5	LISTEN	0	128	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*
6	LISTEN	0	5	127.0.0.1:631	0.0.0.0:*
7	LISTEN	0	80	127.0.0.1:3306	0.0.0.0:*
8	LISTEN	0	128	[::]:22	[::]:*
9	LISTEN	0	5	[::1]:631	[::]:*
10	LISTEN	0	128	*:443	*:*
11	LISTEN	0	128	*:80	*:*

TLSサーバの公開鍵証明書の発行

DNの設計

- TLS サーバのCNは、FQDN ドメイン名が無い場合は、IPアドレス 他は、CAと同じにする
- 管理者の電子メールアドレス
- 国=日本の
 - C=JP
- 州県=福岡県の
 - ST=Fukuoka
- 市=飯塚市の
 - L=lizuka
- 組織=近畿大学の
 - O=Kindai University
- 部署=産業理工学部
 - OU=Faculty of Humanity Oriented Science and Engineering
- 標準名=TLSサーバのドメイン名 (IPアドレス)
 - o CN=192.168.1.xx

RSA鍵の生成

Bash

CSRの生成

1 | openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr

Bash

証明書リクエストファイル (CSR) をCAに渡す

demoCAのディレクトリにコピーするだけ

1 | sudo cp server.csr /usr/lib/ssl/misc/

CA として公開鍵証明書を作成する

CAのディレクトリに移動

1 | cd /usr/lib/ssl/misc/

Bash

リクエストファイルを確認する

1 | ls

Bash

3 | server.csr

CAとしてCSRに電子署名を行い、公開鍵証明書 (CRT)を作成する

1 | sudo openssl ca -in server.csr -out server.crt

Bash

yesを2回入力すると成功

同じDNの証明書は再度作成できないので注意

公開鍵証明書の確認

1 | openssl x509 -text -in server.crt

Bash

発行者、主体名、有効期間、鍵の長さ、CAになれるか、などを確認

```
openssl x509 -text -in server.crt
2
    Certificate:
        Data:
            Version: 3 (0x2)
            Serial Number:
                b6:72:ba:d7:a7:f1:d1:19
        Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
            Issuer: C = JP, ST = Fukuoka, O = Kindai University, OU = Faculty of Hu
            Validity
                Not Before: Dec 2 08:47:47 2018 GMT
10
                Not After: Dec 2 08:47:47 2019 GMT
11
            Subject: C = JP, ST = Fukuoka, O = Kindai University, OU = Faculty of H
            Subject Public Key Info:
13
                Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
                     Public-Key: (2048 bit)
15
                     Modulus:
16
                        00:a2:6b:5d:1b:0f:b9:d3:cd:10:da:ca:88:f0:98:
17
                         a6:bf:08:bf:ed:22:83:4f:2b:6f:3e:59:c6:2f:33:
19
                         3b:de:12:3e:8f:57:6a:bc:82:24:9d:82:36:fe:f0:
                         e3:ca:69:15:3b:7d:bf:c6:7e:6a:7a:94:7c:41:09:
20
                         1c:a8:c4:5a:a1:78:6d:79:0c:9d:33:00:61:6a:bf:
21
                         1d:94:95:79:01:67:1b:5f:7e:45:a5:3b:f3:cf:56:
                         9c:7f:db:9a:23:98:3a:5f:68:d8:bf:06:9f:a6:31:
23
                         26:6a:c7:92:ef:66:ff:fe:d7:54:87:16:51:b9:60:
24
                         e2:f7:4e:38:0b:36:95:e8:de:1f:a0:bd:c8:a0:6c:
25
26
                         e0:3e:db:f0:7e:b7:39:e5:78:86:af:4b:0d:4f:1a:
                         66:69:38:0e:9a:f4:67:7b:27:c4:4b:8a:65:27:c4:
                         74:d6:ab:87:a4:8c:9a:8f:ad:80:fd:86:c7:d1:10:
                         0c:be:d4:82:e2:e3:ef:e8:af:16:cd:6c:25:1f:d8:
29
                         7d:81:cf:20:bb:55:1d:f7:3d:93:f3:28:41:b5:19:
30
                         0c:ba:2f:69:2a:db:0f:13:b7:dd:d8:be:73:64:c8:
31
                         9e:a4:d0:d1:4b:be:a3:36:36:58:61:f7:e1:c4:01:
32
                         d6:67:52:89:79:fc:15:95:c8:bc:05:19:13:24:c9:
33
                        8f:f7
34
                     Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
35
            X509v3 extensions:
36
                X509v3 Basic Constraints:
37
                     CA: FALSE
                Netscape Comment:
39
                     OpenSSL Generated Certificate
                X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
42
                     B4:8C:37:01:DD:BD:DA:69:14:B4:42:5B:80:BB:CF:51:AF:D3:10:16
43
                X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
                     keyid:01:72:21:52:AF:00:EB:68:CF:AB:65:D1:54:FC:7E:AF:6A:A6:A0:
44
45
        Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
46
             0e:da:90:fd:ec:50:9c:f5:27:05:68:dd:b5:8a:99:bb:15:77:
47
```

```
09:68:9e:8e:09:20:c5:99:c9:13:7b:3f:d5:3b:ec:d7:e8:dd:
48
             b6:e0:16:2d:e0:06:4f:9f:23:80:09:65:b8:80:8d:b7:df:c8:
49
50
             b0:f9:84:80:ba:6a:46:ad:73:51:63:83:d9:0b:60:c3:97:a1:
51
             a4:0d:e9:6f:17:43:ef:38:33:8f:4b:8d:03:44:8e:25:c0:61:
52
             37:b6:60:2c:65:49:e6:0d:13:58:fc:42:48:18:f7:36:14:f0:
53
             36:70:62:77:74:a8:32:9e:67:6b:b6:bb:77:68:36:cf:9d:6b:
54
             c5:da:41:69:fc:aa:1c:9e:16:28:70:d6:61:84:63:e2:7a:14:
55
             05:66:6e:71:47:42:3c:0a:a6:64:1c:7e:1a:c9:35:ec:78:8d:
56
             f0:32:e6:f9:aa:7f:fa:98:ed:c4:62:78:cb:20:7b:19:8a:31:
57
             1e:55:dd:cf:01:84:0f:05:51:59:6d:91:fb:3a:64:b0:71:b4:
58
             d2:69:8b:82:35:ba:a6:8d:b1:38:37:57:c2:18:81:bc:3d:20:
59
             93:6a:9a:df:68:6d:77:08:64:82:0b:81:96:fa:a6:19:ca:c2:
60
             3a:ec:a4:c1:c0:3f:df:db:6e:66:07:00:b1:92:2a:bc:4a:11:
61
             11:f0:54:46
62
    ----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----
63
    MIIEHzCCAwegAwIBAgIJALZyuten8dEZMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMIGOMQswCQYD
    VQQGEwJKUDEQMA4GA1UECAwHRnVrdW9rYTEaMBqGA1UECgwRS2luZGFpIFVuaXZl
65
    cnNpdHkxPTA7BqNVBAsMNEZhY3VsdHkqb2YqSHVtYW5pdHkqT3JpZW50ZWQqU2Np
66
    ZW5jZSBhbmQgRW5naW5lZXJpbmcxEjAQBgNVBAMMCUtpbmRhaSBDQTAeFw0xODEy
67
    MDIwODQ3NDdaFw0xOTEyMDIwODQ3NDdaMIGRMQswCQYDVQQGEwJKUDEQMA4GA1UE
68
    CAWHRnVrdW9rYTEaMBgGA1UECgwRS2luZGFpIFVuaXZlcnNpdHkxPTA7BgNVBAsM
69
    NEZhY3VsdHkgb2YgSHVtYW5pdHkgT3JpZW50ZWQgU2NpZW5jZSBhbmQgRW5naW5l
70
    ZXJpbmcxFTATBqNVBAMMDDE5Mi4xNjquMC4xNzCCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQAD
71
    ggEPADCCAQoCggEBAKJrXRsPudPNENrKiPCYpr8Iv+0ig08rbz5Zxi8z094SPo9X
72
    aryCJJ2CNv7w48ppFTt9v8Z+anqUfEEJHKjEWqF4bXkMnTMAYWq/HZSVeQFnG19+
73
    RaU7889WnH/bmi0Y0l9o2L8Gn6YxJmrHku9m//7XVIcWUblg4vd00As2lejeH6C9
74
    yKBs4D7b8H63OeV4hq9LDU8aZmk4Dpr0Z3snxEuKZSfEdNarh6SMmo+tgP2Gx9EQ
75
    DL7UguLj7+ivFs1sJR/YfYHPILtVHfc9k/MoQbUZDLovaSrbDx033di+c2TInqTQ
76
    OUu+ozY2WGH34cQB1mdSiXn8FZXIvAUZEyTJj/cCAwEAAaN7MHkwCQYDVROTBAIw
77
    ADAsBqlqhkqBhvhCAQ0EHxYdT3BlblNTTCBHZW5lcmF0ZWQqQ2VydGlmaWNhdGUw
78
    HQYDVR00BBYEFLSMNwHdvdppFLRCW4C7z1Gv0xAWMB8GA1UdIwQYMBaAFAFyIVKv
79
    AOtoz6tl0VT8fq9qpqCJMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4IBAQA02pD97FCc9ScFaN21
80
    ipm7FXcJaJ60CSDFmckTez/V0+zX6N224BYt4AZPny0ACWW4qI2338iw+YSAumpG
    rXNRY4PZC2DDl6GkDelvF0Pv0D0PS40DRI4lwGE3tmAsZUnmDRNY/EJIGPc2FPA2
82
    cGJ3dKqynmdrtrt3aDbPnWvF2kFp/KocnhYocNZhhGPiehOFZm5xR0I8CqZkHH4a
83
    yTXseI3wMub5qn/6mO3EYnjLIHsZijEeVd3PAYQPBVFZbZH70mSwcbTSaYuCNbqm
84
    jbE4N1fCGIG8PSCTaprfaG13CGSCC4GW+qYZysI67KTBwD/f225mBwCxkiq8ShER
85
    ----END CERTIFICATE----
```

CAから申請者に完成した公開鍵証明書を渡す

証明書をCAのディレクトリから個人のディレクトリにコピーするだけ

自分本人のディレクトリに移動

```
Bash

1 | cd ~/cert

1 | ls
2 |
3 | cacert.pem server.crt server.key server.csr ...
```

CAの公開鍵証明書、TLSサーバの公開鍵証明書、TLSサーバの秘密鍵、などがあることを確認

TLSサーバ証明書の確認

CAの公開鍵証明書をつかって自分の公開鍵証明書が正統なものであることを確認する

```
1 | openssl verify -CAfile cacert.pem server.crt
2 |
3 | server.crt: OK
```

TLS公開鍵証明書とCA署名書をapacheに組み込む

apacheのssl設定ファイルの修正



apacheのssl設定ファイルの編集

Bash
1 | sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/default-ssl.conf

設定ファイルの修正箇所

- サーバ証明書のファイル名を server.crt にする
- サーバ秘密鍵のファイル名を server.key にする
- サーバ証明書検証チェーンのCAを cacert.pem にする

★注意: SSLCertificateFile、SSLCertificateKeyFile、SSLCertificateChainFile が他に無いか確認する

SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/server.crt SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/server.key #SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key #Server Certificate Chain: #Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the #concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the #certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively #the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile #when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve #certificate for convinience. SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem #Certificate Authority (CA):		
SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/server.crt SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/server.key #SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key #Server Certificate Chain: #Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve certificate for convinience. SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem	1	
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/server.key #SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key #Server Certificate Chain: #Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile #when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve certificate for convinience. SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem	2	
#SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key # Server Certificate Chain: # Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the # concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the # certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem	3	SSLCertificateFile /etc/ssl/certs/server.crt
#SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key # Server Certificate Chain: # Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the # concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the # certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem	4	SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/server.key
# Server Certificate Chain: # Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the # concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the # certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem	5	
# Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the # concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the # certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem	6	#SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
# concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the # certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem # 16	7	# Server Certificate Chain:
# certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. # SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem # 16	8	<pre># Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the</pre>
# the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem 16	9	<pre># concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the</pre>
# when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve # certificate for convinience. SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem 16	10	<pre># certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively</pre>
# certificate for convinience. 14 15	11	<pre># the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile</pre>
14 15 SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem 16	12	<pre># when the CA certificates are directly appended to the serve</pre>
SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem 16	13	<pre># certificate for convinience.</pre>
16	14	
	15	SSLCertificateChainFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/cacert.pem
17 # Certificate Authority (CA):		
18 # Set the CA certificate verification path where to find CA		
19 # certificates for client authentication or alternatively one		# certificates for client authentication or alternatively one
20	20	

自分の証明書ディレクトリに復帰

1 | cd ~/cert

サーバ公開鍵証明書を組み込む

server.crt を /etc/ssl/certs/ ディレクトリにコピーする

1 | sudo cp server.crt /etc/ssl/certs/

Bash

サーバ秘密鍵を組み込む

server.key を/etc/ssl/private/ ディレクトリにコピーする

1 | sudo cp server.key /etc/ssl/private/

Bash

サーバ証明書検証チェーンのCAを組み込む

/etc/apache2/ssl.crt/ ディレクトリを作成する

TLSサーバを再起動する

1 | sudo service apache2 restart

Bash

ブラウザでサーバにアクセスする

https://192.168.0.17/signup.html

ブラウザのエラー表示



CA証明書をブラウザに組み込む

- 1. firefoxの「設定」を開く
- 2. 「ブラウザプライバシー」
- 3. 設定画面の一番下の右側の 「証明書を表示…」
- 4. 「認証局証明書」のタブを選ぶ
- 5. 「読み込む」ボタンをクリック
- 6. homeディレクトリの下のcertディレクトリの下にある cacert.pem ファイルを組み込む

あらためてブラウザでアクセスする

https://192.168.0.17/signup.html

正常にページが表示されることを確認する

隣の人に対して自分のTLSサーバを信用させる

各自で方法を考えてください

例:CA証明書をwebで公開して信用させる

例:CA証明書をUSBで渡す

例:CA証明書をメールで渡す