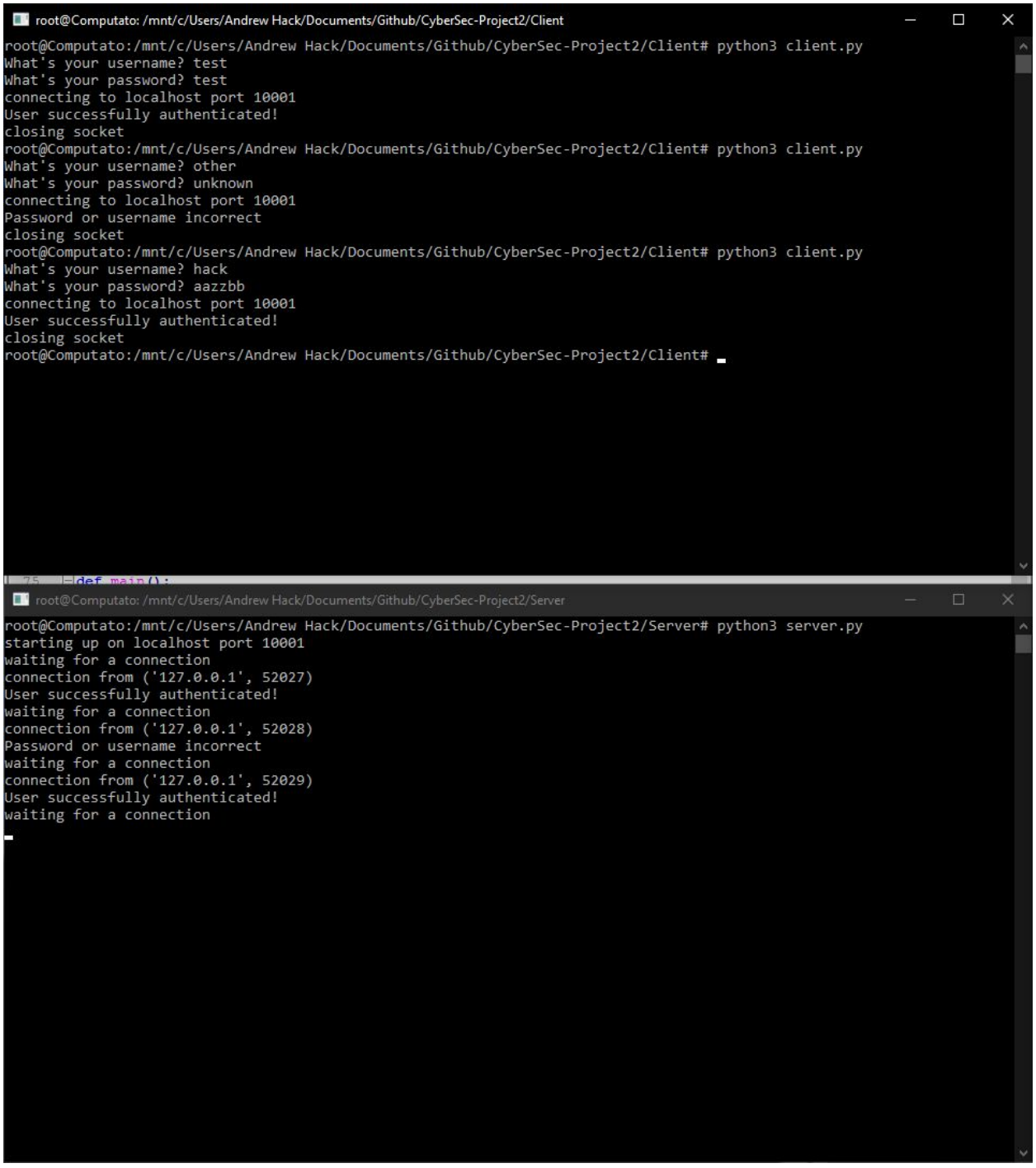
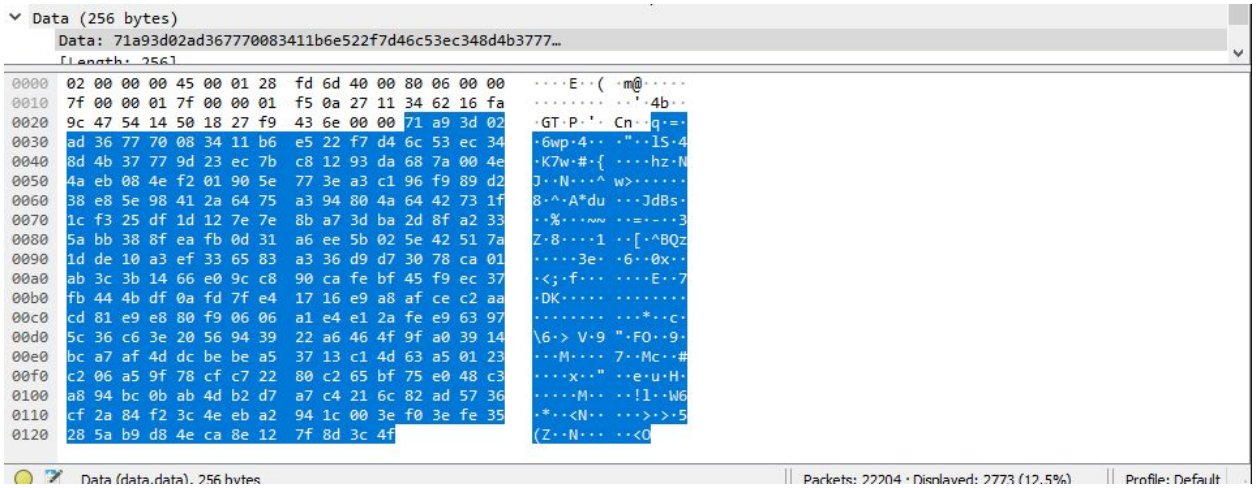
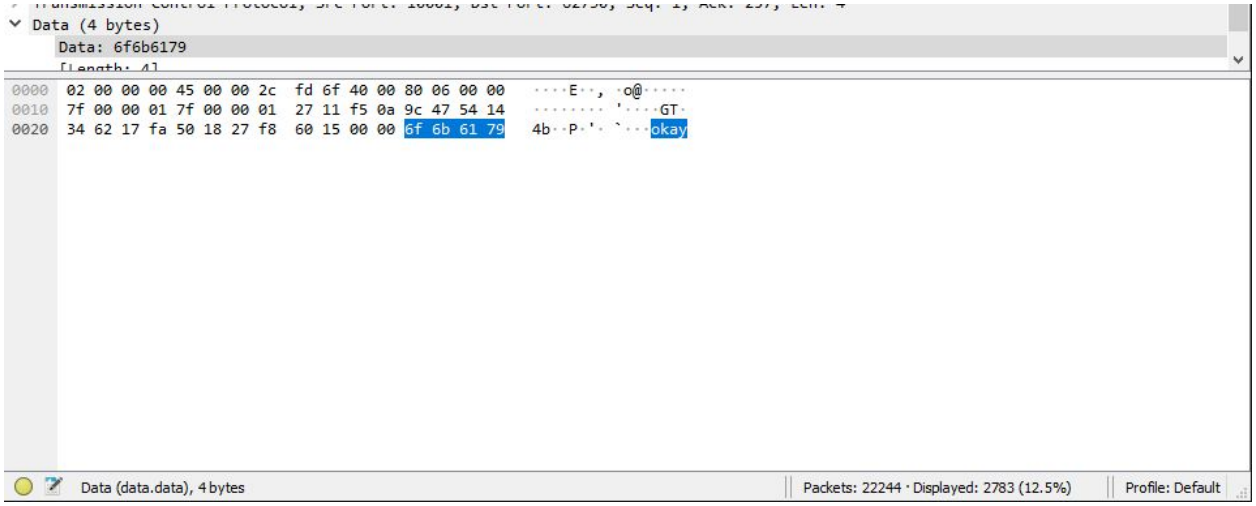
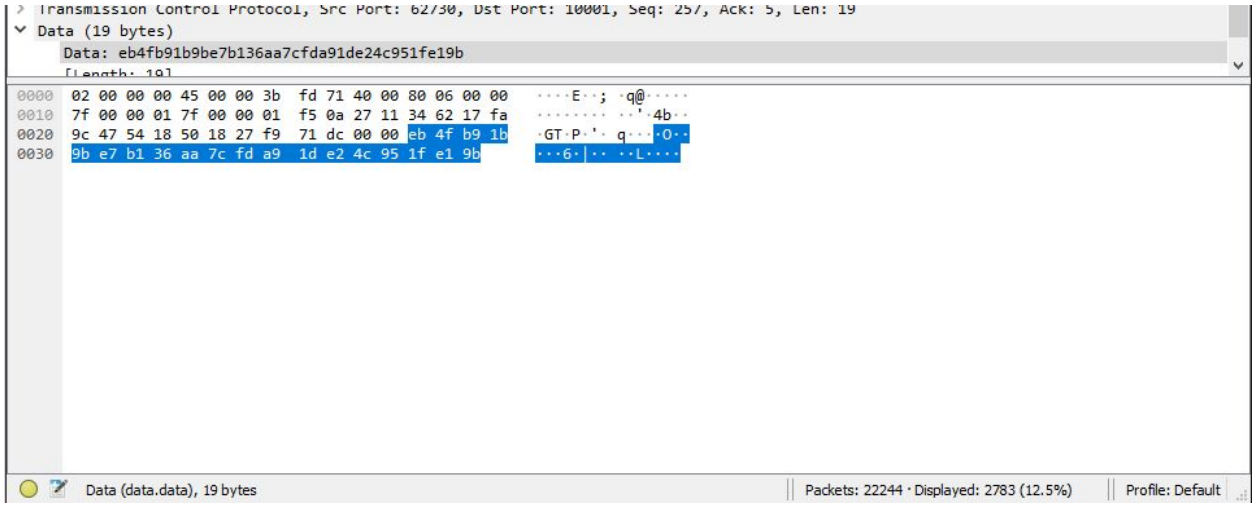
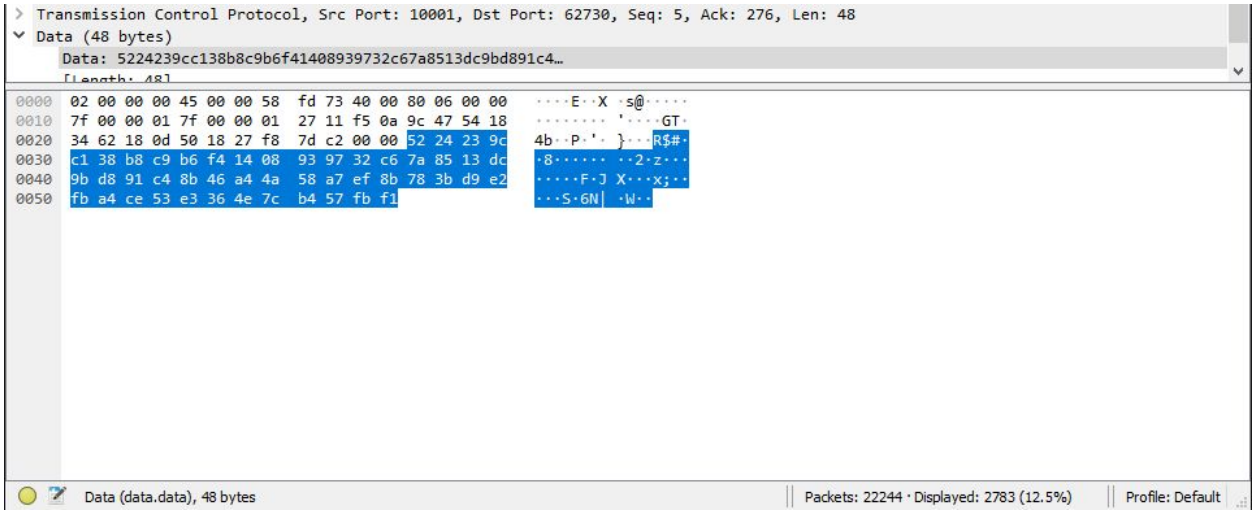
RESULTS


root@Computato: /mnt/c/Users/Andrew Hack/Documents/Github/CyberSec-Project2/Client
root@Computato:/mnt/c/Users/Andrew Hack/Documents/Github/CyberSec-Project2/Client# python3 client.py
What's your username? test
What's your password? test
connecting to localhost port 10001
User successfully authenticated!
closing socket
root@Computato:/mnt/c/Users/Andrew Hack/Documents/Github/CyberSec-Project2/Client# python3 client.py
What's your username? other
What's your password? unknown
connecting to localhost port 10001
Password or username incorrect
closing socket
root@Computato:/mnt/c/Users/Andrew Hack/Documents/Github/CyberSec-Project2/Client# python3 client.py
What's your username? hack
What's your password? aazzbb
connecting to localhost port 10001
User successfully authenticated!
closing socket
root@Computato:/mnt/c/Users/Andrew Hack/Documents/Github/CyberSec-Project2/Client#
root@Computato: /mnt/c/Users/Andrew Hack/Documents/Github/CyberSec-Project2/Server
root@Computato:/mnt/c/Users/Andrew Hack/Documents/Github/CyberSec-Project2/Server# python3 server.py
starting up on localhost port 10001
waiting for a connection
connection from ('127.0.0.1', 52027)
User successfully authenticated!
waiting for a connection
connection from ('127.0.0.1', 52028)
Password or username incorrect
waiting for a connection
connection from ('127.0.0.1', 52029)
User successfully authenticated!
waiting for a connection


Data (256 bytes)
Data: 71a93d02ad367770083411b6e522f7d46c53ec348d4b3777…
[Length: 256]
0000 02 00 00 00 45 00 01 28 fd 6d 40 00 80 06 00 00
0010 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 00 01 f5 0a 27 11 34 62 16 fa
0020 9c 47 54 14 50 18 27 f9 43 6e 00 00 71 a9 3d 02
0030 ad 36 77 70 08 34 11 b6 e5 22 f7 d4 6c 53 ec 34
0040 8d 4b 37 77 9d 23 ec 7b c8 12 93 da 68 7a 00 4e
0050 4a eb 08 4e f2 01 90 5e 77 3e a3 c1 96 f9 89 d2
0060 38 e8 5e 98 41 2a 64 75 a3 94 80 4a 64 42 73 1f
0070 1c f3 25 df 1d 12 7e 7e 8b a7 3d ba 2d 8f a2 33
0080 5a bb 38 8f ea fb 0d 31 a6 ee 5b 02 5e 42 51 7a
0090 1d de 10 a3 ef 33 65 83 a3 36 d9 d7 30 78 ca 01
00a0 ab 3c 3b 14 66 e0 9c c8 90 ca fe bf 45 f9 ec 37
00b0 fb 44 4b df 0a fd 7f e4 17 16 e9 a8 af ce c2 aa
00c0 cd 81 e9 e8 80 f9 06 06 a1 e4 e1 2a fe e9 63 97
00d0 5c 36 c6 3e 20 56 94 39 22 a6 46 4f 9f a0 39 14
00e0 bc a7 af 4d dc be be a5 37 13 c1 4d 63 a5 01 23
00f0 c2 06 a5 9f 78 cf c7 22 80 c2 65 bf 75 e0 48 c3
0100 a8 94 bc 0b ab 4d b2 d7 a7 c4 21 6c 82 ad 57 36
0110 cf 2a 84 f2 3c 4e eb a2 94 1c 00 3e f0 3e fe 35
0120 28 5a b9 d8 4e ca 8e 12 7f 8d 3c 4f
Data (data.data), 256 bytes
Packets: 22204 · Displayed: 2773 (12.5%)
Profile: Default


Data (4 bytes)
Data: 6f6b6179
[Length: 4]
0000 02 00 00 00 45 00 00 2c fd 6f 40 00 80 06 00 00
0010 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 00 01 27 11 f5 0a 9c 47 54 14
0020 34 62 17 fa 50 18 27 f8 60 15 00 00 6f 6b 61 79
Data (data.data), 4 bytes
Packets: 22244 · Displayed: 2783 (12.5%)
Profile: Default


Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 62730, Dst Port: 10001, Seq: 257, Ack: 5, Len: 19
Data (19 bytes)
Data: eb4fb91b9be7b136aa7cfda91de24c951fe19b
[Length: 19]
0000 02 00 00 00 45 00 00 3b fd 71 40 00 80 06 00 00
0010 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 00 01 f5 0a 27 11 34 62 17 fa
0020 9c 47 54 18 50 18 27 f9 71 dc 00 00 eb 4f b9 1b
0030 9b e7 b1 36 aa 7c fd a9 1d e2 4c 95 1f e1 9b
Data (data.data), 19 bytes
Packets: 22244 · Displayed: 2783 (12.5%)
Profile: Default



All of the messages except for the “okay” message were encrypted. The server correctly identifies user/password combos and successfully returns the correct response to the client.

Andrew Hack, Justin Sperry, and Gunther Wallach

REPORT

We used PBKDF2 in order to ensure that it takes longer to guess a hash if the passfile was to be compromised. In this algorithm, the salt will be used repeatedly in a series of hashes, slowing attempts to guess the passwords that match the hashes. The encryption algorithm utilized is the *SHA-512* algorithm. This algorithm was selected for having high resistance against collision attacks and length extension attacks, as can be seen here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_Hash_Algorithms. *SHA-3* was not used due to being incompatible with the pbkdf2_hmac() function.

To generate our key pair, we used the Python Cryptography Toolkit (pycrypto) that has RSA encryption methods included. We generated a one time pair of keys and stored these in folders within the project directory. We specifically used the RSA library in pycrypto to create the keys. The keys were generated one time so that there would be access in both the server.py and the client.py files. The private key is stored within the server.py file and the public key is stored within the client.py file.

We are managing symmetric encryption by using AES (Advanced Encryption Standard), a symmetric encryption algorithm. Within that, we used the mode of Cipher Feedback (CFB), which we decided to use because the block cipher is only used in the encrypting direction, meaning that the message does not need to be padded to the multiple of a block size. Downfalls are that CFB cannot encrypt data in parallel, slowing down the encryption process. But this isn't something that bothered us, given the small size of the message we are encrypting. Another downfall of CFB is that it is susceptible to replay attacks. However, it is safe from a chosen plain-text attack, because the attacker has no way of knowing if they got the correct data.

This program would be secure from eavesdroppers on a publicly visible network because the data being sent over the network at all times is encrypted data. To start, when the session key is being sent over the network, it is encrypted with the public key of the server. This means that the server is the only thing that will be able to decrypt the session key. Therefore the session key is safe when it is sent over. Once the client knows that the server has received the session key, it then creates an AES encryption for the username and password, so this information will be encrypted before it is sent over a public network. The server then sends back an encrypted message telling the client whether the hashed username and password match. Therefore, at all times the information being sent over the public network would be safe from sniffing. The only way that the information could be compromised is if the public and private keys were stolen from the local files or if the session key was stolen from either of the local files.

Our program is susceptible to replay attacks. If someone grabbed the encrypted message during its passing from the client and the server, they could pass the same encrypted message through our system again, and our system would have no way of knowing the encrypted message has been sent before, and everything would be successful for the attacker. If we wanted to protect against this, we could include a unique tag with every message, and

have the decryption function check to make sure that the program has not already seen that unique tag before, as it would compare it to a stored database of seen unique tags.

I learned that trying to create a secure connection between two different ports is much more difficult than it may sound. I certainly had to read lots of the documentation in regards to the implementation of both RSA from the pycrypto file and the AES encryption implementation to get the encryption methods to work when sending the information from the client to the server. I was surprised that while the concepts may seem relatively simple, the implementation of them can be quite difficult.