Network Security Technology

Tutorial 7, Week 7 (April 13) Due Date: April 20

薛春宇 518021910698

1. SSL (50 points)

Consider the SSL protocol shown below (with $K=h(S,R_A,R_B)$):

1. $A \rightarrow B : R_A$

2. $A \leftarrow B : \operatorname{Cert}_B, R_B$

3. $A \rightarrow B : \{S\}_B, E(K, h(msgs || K))$

4. $A \leftarrow B : h(msgs \mid\mid K)$

5. $A \leftrightarrow B$: Data encrypted under K

- (a) In step 3, if we change $E(K, h(msgs \mid\mid K))$ to $h(msgs \mid\mid K)$, will the protocol still be secure?
- (b) What exactly is the purpose of the message E(K, h(msgs || K)) sent in step 3?
- (c) If we remove this part in step 3, i.e., if we changed step 3 to

3. $A \rightarrow B : \{S\}_B$

Would the protocol still be secure?

Answer:

- (a) 协议还将安全。原因是只有 B 可以对 $\{S\}_B$ 进行解码,并生成正确的 $h(msgs \mid\mid K)$,因此 Alice 仍能够对 Bob 进行认证
- (b) 在步骤 3 中发送的 E(K, h(msgs || K)) 可以使**拒绝服务攻击 (DoS, Denial-of-Service)** 更加 困难。 如果删除该加密步骤,攻击者只需**在步骤 3 中向 Bob 发送一个随机数,然后放弃该连接, 迫使 Bob 保持打开状态直到超时,这会浪费 Bob 一侧的资源**。 如果攻击者从不同来源重复多次,直至达到限制,*Bob* 将停止接受新的连接,*DoS* 攻击成功。
- (c) 协议还将安全。原因只有 B 可以对 $\{S\}_B$ 进行解码,但会对 DoS 攻击更加脆弱。

2 IKE (50 points)

In IKE Phase 1 digital-signature-based aggressive mode (see below), $proof_A$ and $proof_B$ are signed by Alice and Bob, respectively. However, in IKE Phase 1 public-key-encryption-based aggressive mode, $proof_A$ and $proof_B$ are neither signed nor encrypted. Explain why they can still securely perform the authentication.

Answer:

• 原因是,在基于公钥加密的主模式中,我们对 R_A 和 R_B 分别使用 Bob 和 Alice 的公钥进行了加密,只有使用对应的私钥才能解出 R_A 和 R_B ,因此攻击者无法得知。而要想生成 proof,就必须要知道 SKEYID,进而必须要知道 R_A 和 R_B ,因此该协议是安全的。