

Project Report

Course Title: **Cyber Security, Law, and Ethics**

Course Code: **CSE487**

Section: **2**

Group: **12**

Semester: **Spring 2024**

Course Instructor: Dr. Md. Hasanul Ferdaus

Project name:

**Securing a networked system with Public Key
Infrastructure**

Group Information

| Name | ID |
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Configuration of Certification Authority AcmeCA with AcmeRootCA as the RootCA:

```
mkdir -p ca/{root-ca,sub-ca,server}/{private,certs,newcerts,crl,csr}
```

Changing the root of ca and sub ca private folder

```
chmod -v 700 ca/{root-ca,sub-ca,server}/private
```

Creating file index in both root ca and sub ca

```
touch ca/{root-ca,sub-ca}/index
```

Generating hexadecimal random number of 16 charecter

```
openssl rand -hex 16
```

writing serial number of root ca

```
openssl rand -hex 16 > ca/root-ca/serial
```

writing serial number of sub ca

openssl rand -hex 16 > ca/sub-ca/serial

moving to ca directory

cd ca

2. Generating private key for root ca, sub ca and server

Public key for rootCA

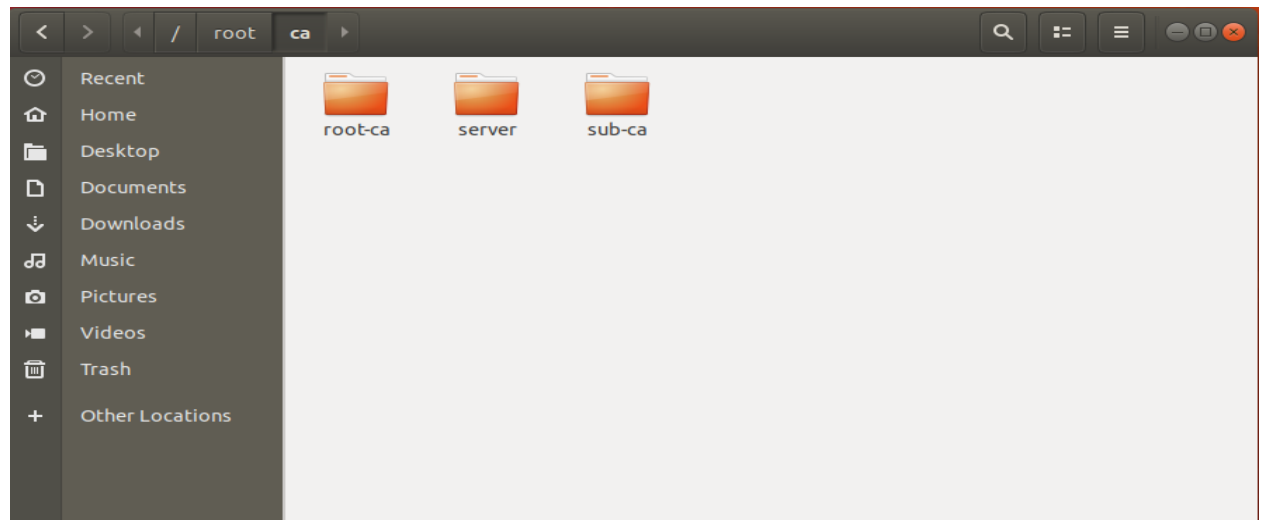
openssl genrsa -aes256 -out root-ca/private/ca.key 4096

Public key for subCA

openssl genrsa -aes256 -out sub-ca/private/sub-ca.key 4096

Public key for server

openssl genrsa -out server/private/server.key 2048



3. Generating certificates

Root-CA

Creating root ca.config

```
gedit root-ca/root-ca.conf
```

```
[ca]
```

```
#/root/ca/root-ca/root-ca.conf
```

```
#see man ca
```

```
default_ca = CA_default
```

```
[CA_default]
```

```
dir = /root/ca/root-ca
```

certs = \$dir/certs

crl_dir = \$dir/crl

new_certs_dir = \$dir/newcerts

database = \$dir/index

serial = \$dir/serial

RANDFILE = \$dir/private/.rand

private_key = \$dir/private/ca.key

certificate = \$dir/certs/ca.crt

crlnumber = \$dir/crlnumber

crl = \$dir/crl/ca.crl

crl_extensions = crl_ext

default_crl_days = 30

default_md = sha256

name_opt = ca_default

cert_opt = ca_default

default_days = 365

preserve = no

policy = policy_strict

[policy_strict]

countryName = supplied

stateOrProvinceName = supplied

organizationName = match

organizationalUnitName = optional

commonName = supplied

emailAddress = optional

[policy_loose]

countryName = optional

stateOrProvinceName = optional

localityName = optional

organizationName = optional

organizationalUnitName = optional

commonName = supplied

emailAddress = optional

[req]

Options for the req tool, man req.

default_bits = 2048

distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name

string_mask = utf8only

default_md = sha256

Extension to add when the -x509 option is used.

x509_extensions = v3_ca

[req_distinguished_name]

countryName = Country Name (2 letter code)

stateOrProvinceName = State or Province Name

localityName = Locality Name

0.organizationName = Organization Name

organizationalUnitName = Organizational Unit Name

commonName = Common Name

emailAddress = Email Address

countryName_default = BD

stateOrProvinceName_default = Dhaka

localityName_default = Aftabnagar

0.organizationName_default = EWU

organizationalUnitName_default = Cyber_Security

commonName_default = AcmeRootCA

emailAddress_default = cyber@securityroot_ca.com

[v3_ca]

Extensions to apply when createing root ca

Extensions for a typical CA, man x509v3_config

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid:always,issuer

basicConstraints = critical, CA:true

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, cRLSign, keyCertSign

[v3_intermediate_ca]

Extensions to apply when creating intermediate or sub-ca

Extensions for a typical intermediate CA, same man as above

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid:always,issuer

#pathlen:0 ensures no more sub-ca can be created below an intermediate

basicConstraints = critical, CA:true, pathlen:0

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, cRLSign, keyCertSign

[server_cert]

Extensions for server certificates

basicConstraints = CA:FALSE

nsCertType = server

nsComment = "OpenSSL Generated Server Certificate"

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid,issuer:always

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, keyEncipherment

extendedKeyUsage = serverAuth

```
organizationalUnitName      = Organizational Unit Name
commonName                  = Common Name
emailAddress                 = Email Address
countryName_default         = BD
stateOrProvinceName_default = Dhaka
localityName_default        = Aftabnagar
o.organizationName_default  = EWU
organizationalUnitName_default = Cyber_Security
commonName_default          = AcmeRootCA
emailAddress_default         = cyber@securityroot_ca.com
```

cd root-ca

Generating root ca certificate

```
openssl req -config root-ca.conf -key private/ca.key -new -x509 -days 7305 -sha256 -
extensions v3_ca -out certs/ca.crt
```

Ensuring that the certificate has been created properly

openssl x509 -noout -in certs/ca.crt -text

cd ../sub-ca

Sub-CA

Creating sub-ca.config

gedit sub-ca.conf

[ca]

#/root/ca/sub-ca/sub-ca.conf

#see man ca

default_ca = CA_default

[CA_default]

dir = /root/ca/sub-ca

certs = \$dir/certs

crl_dir = \$dir/crl

new_certs_dir = \$dir/newcerts

database = \$dir/index

serial = \$dir/serial

RANDFILE = \$dir/private/.rand

private_key = \$dir/private/sub-ca.key

certificate = \$dir/certs/sub-ca.crt

crlnumber = \$dir/crlnumber

crl = \$dir/crl/ca.crl

crl_extensions = crl_ext

default_crl_days = 30

default_md = sha256

name_opt = ca_default

cert_opt = ca_default

default_days = 365

preserve = no

policy = policy_loose

[policy_strict]

countryName = supplied

stateOrProvinceName = supplied

organizationName = match

organizationalUnitName = optional

commonName = supplied

emailAddress = optional

[policy_loose]

countryName = optional

stateOrProvinceName = optional

localityName = optional

organizationName = optional

organizationalUnitName = optional

commonName = supplied

emailAddress = optional

[req]

Options for the req tool, man req.

default_bits = 2048

distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name

string_mask = utf8only

default_md = sha256

Extension to add when the -x509 option is used.

x509_extensions = v3_ca

[req_distinguished_name]

countryName = Country Name (2 letter code)

stateOrProvinceName = State or Province Name

localityName = Locality Name

0.organizationName = Organization Name

organizationalUnitName = Organizational Unit Name

commonName = Common Name

emailAddress = Email Address

countryName_default = BD

stateOrProvinceName_default = Dhaka

localityName_default = Aftabnagar

0.organizationName_default = EWU

organizationalUnitName_default = Cyber_Security

commonName_default = AcmeCA

emailAddress_default = cyber@securitysub_ca.com

[v3_ca]

Extensions to apply when createing root ca

Extensions for a typical CA, man x509v3_config

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid:always,issuer

basicConstraints = critical, CA:true

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, cRLSign, keyCertSign

[v3_intermediate_ca]

Extensions to apply when creating intermediate or sub-ca

Extensions for a typical intermediate CA, same man as above

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid:always,issuer

#pathlen:0 ensures no more sub-ca can be created below an intermediate

basicConstraints = critical, CA:true, pathlen:0

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, cRLSign, keyCertSign

[server_cert]

Extensions for server certificates

basicConstraints = CA:FALSE

nsCertType = server

nsComment = "OpenSSL Generated Server Certificate"

subjectKeyIdentifier = hash

authorityKeyIdentifier = keyid,issuer:always

keyUsage = critical, digitalSignature, keyEncipherment

extendedKeyUsage = serverAuth

```
countryName_default = BD
stateOrProvinceName_default = Dhaka
localityName_default = Aftabnagar
0.organizationName_default = EWU
organizationalUnitName_default = Cyber_Security
commonName_default = AcmeCA
emailAddress_default = cyber@securitysub_ca.com
```

Requesting for sub ca certificate signing request.

```
openssl req -config sub-ca.conf -new -key private/sub-ca.key -sha256 -out csr/sub-ca.csr
```

Signing the request of sub ca by root ca

```
cd ..
```

```
openssl ca -config root-ca.conf -extensions v3_intermediate_ca -days 3652 -notext -in
../sub-ca/csr/sub-ca.csr -out ../sub-ca/certs/sub-ca.crt
```

Proof of certificate and pem file creation

```

root@naf-VirtualBox:~/ca/sub-ca# ls
certs  csr    index.attr  newcerts  serial      sub-ca.conf
crl    index  index.old  private  serial.old
root@naf-VirtualBox:~/ca/sub-ca# cd certs
root@naf-VirtualBox:~/ca/sub-ca/certs# ls
sub-ca.crt
root@naf-VirtualBox:~/ca/sub-ca/certs# cd ..
root@naf-VirtualBox:~/ca/sub-ca# cd newcerts
root@naf-VirtualBox:~/ca/sub-ca/newcerts# ls
8149874F6A19B1E4811F63FE9BF4DE71.pem

```

- Transferring the certificate from CA to www.verysecureserver.com:
- Installation of the signed SSL certificate in the server of www.cybersecurity.com:
- Making the system trust RootCA:

after installation

`cd /opt/lampp/etc/extra`

```

104 # require an ECC certificate which can also be configured in
105 # parallel.
106 SSLCertificateFile "/home/naf/certificate/server.crt"
107 #SSLCertificateFile "/opt/lampp/etc/server-dsa.crt"
108 #SSLCertificateFile "/opt/lampp/etc/server-ecc.crt"
109
110 # Server Private Key:
111 # If the key is not combined with the certificate, use this
112 # directive to point at the key file. Keep in mind that if
113 # you've both a RSA and a DSA private key you can configure
114 # both in parallel (to also allow the use of DSA ciphers, etc.)
115 # ECC keys, when in use, can also be configured in parallel
116 SSLCertificateKeyFile "/home/naf/certificate/server.key"
117 #SSLCertificateKeyFile "/opt/lampp/etc/server-dsa.key"
118 #SSLCertificateKeyFile "/opt/lampp/etc/server-ecc.key"
119
120 # Server Certificate Chain:
121 # Point SSLCertificateChainFile at a file containing the
122 # concatenation of PEM encoded CA certificates which form the
123 # certificate chain for the server certificate. Alternatively
124 # the referenced file can be the same as SSLCertificateFile
125 # when the CA certificates are directly appended to the server
126 # certificate for convenience.
127 #SSLCertificateChainFile "/opt/lampp/etc/server-ca.crt"
128
129 # Certificate Authority (CA):
130 # Set the CA certificate verification path where to find CA
131 # certificates for client authentication or alternatively one
132 # huge file containing all of them (file must be PEM encoded)
133 # Note: Inside SSLCACertificatePath you need hash symlinks
134 # to point to the certificate files. Use the provided
135 # Makefile to update the hash symlinks after changes.
136 SSLCACertificatePath "/home/naf/certificate"
137 #SSLCACertificateFile "/opt/lampp/etc/ssl.crt/ca-bundle.crt"

```

`sudo gedit httpd-ssl.conf`

`/home/naf/certificate/server.crt`

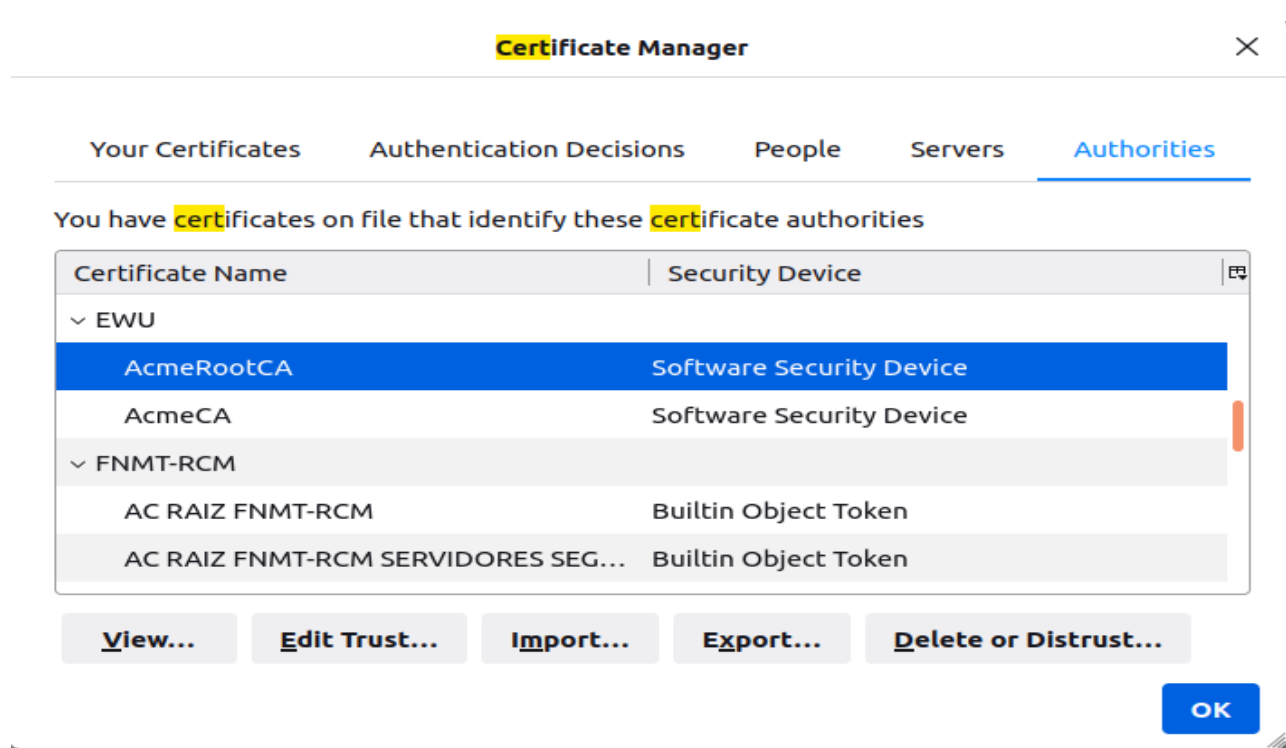
cd /etc

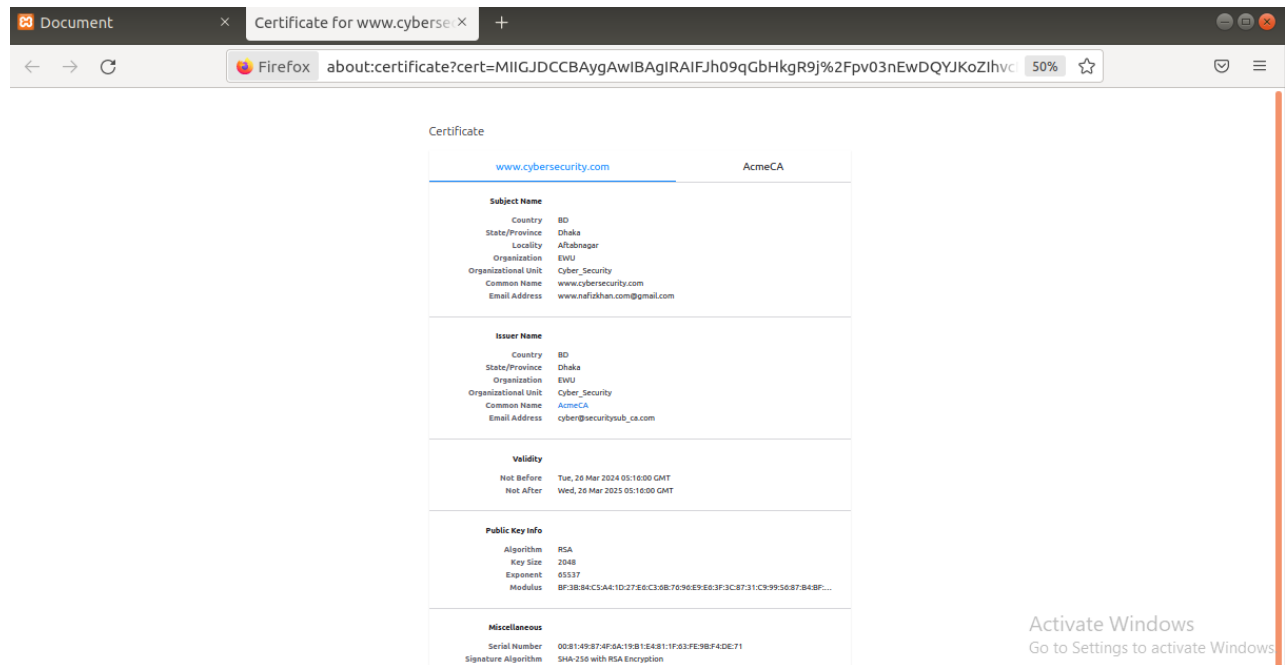
sudo gedit hosts

add website name

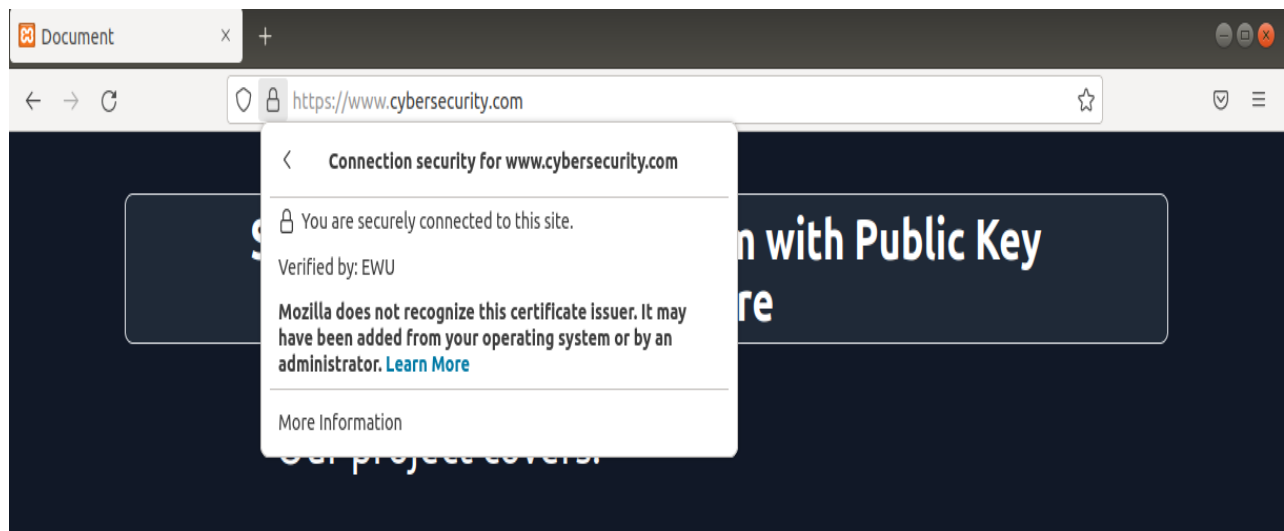
www.cybersecurity.com

Importing the certificates into mozilla firefox



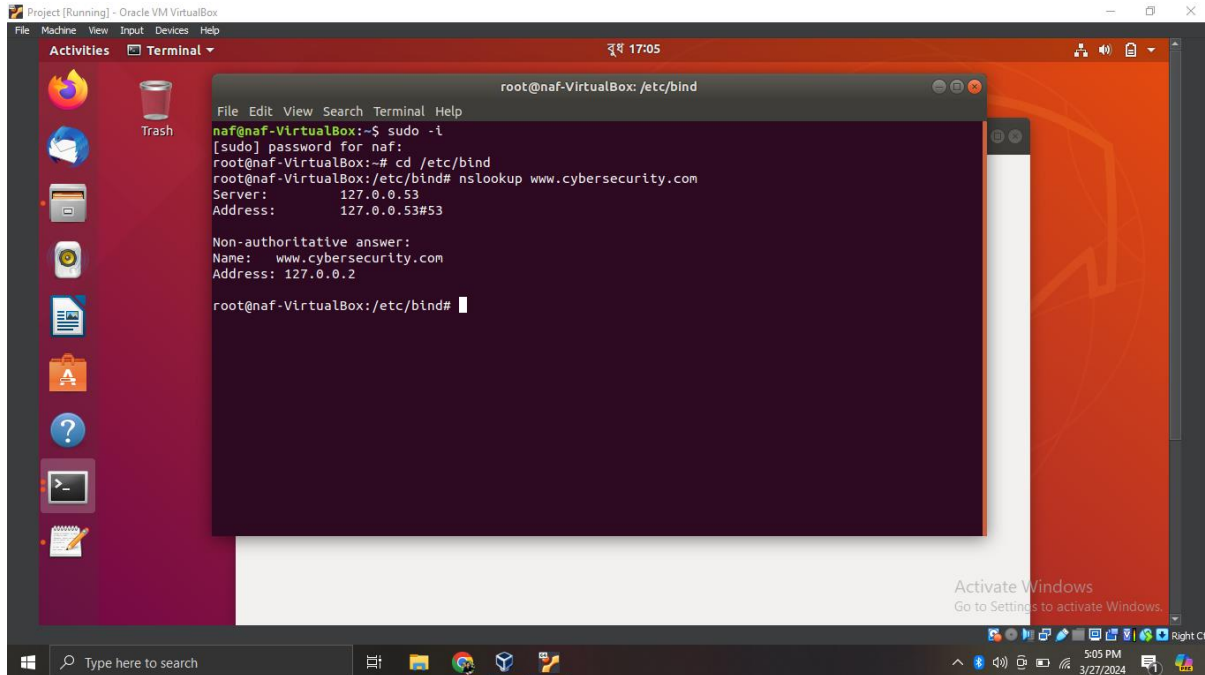


Running the website:



Configured DNS Server:

nslookup www.cybersecurity.com



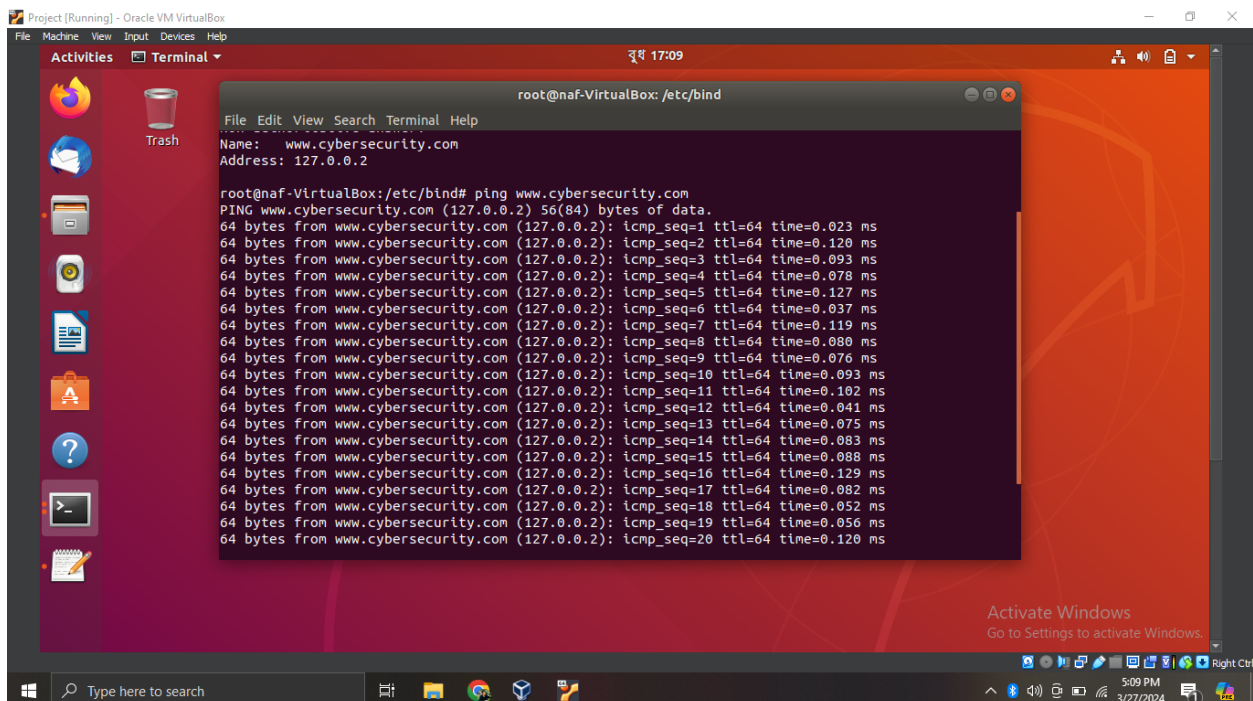
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@naf-VirtualBox: /etc/bind'. The user has executed the command 'nslookup www.cybersecurity.com'. The output shows the server IP as 127.0.0.53 and the address as 127.0.0.53. A non-authoritative answer is also displayed, showing the name as www.cybersecurity.com and the address as 127.0.0.2.

```
root@naf-VirtualBox: /etc/bind
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
naf@naf-VirtualBox:~$ sudo -i
[sudo] password for naf:
root@naf-VirtualBox:~# cd /etc/bind
root@naf-VirtualBox:/etc/bind# nslookup www.cybersecurity.com
Server:      127.0.0.53
Address:     127.0.0.53#53

Non-authoritative answer:
Name:   www.cybersecurity.com
Address: 127.0.0.2

root@naf-VirtualBox:/etc/bind#
```

ping www.cybersecurity.com



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'root@naf-VirtualBox: /etc/bind'. The user has executed the command 'ping www.cybersecurity.com'. The output shows the IP address 127.0.0.2 and a series of 20 successful ping requests, each receiving 64 bytes of data with varying response times.

```
root@naf-VirtualBox:/etc/bind# ping www.cybersecurity.com
PING www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.023 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.120 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.093 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.078 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.127 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.037 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.119 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.080 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.076 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.093 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.102 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.041 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.075 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.083 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.088 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=17 ttl=64 time=0.082 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=18 ttl=64 time=0.052 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=0.056 ms
64 bytes from www.cybersecurity.com (127.0.0.2): icmp_seq=20 ttl=64 time=0.120 ms
```

Conclusion:

In this project the PKI was implemented using OpenSSL and the DNS server was also configured. PKI helps the users to safely browse the internet and exchange data in encrypted format.