# **Network Security 2**

# Roadmap

• Message integrity, authentication

消息完整性、身份验证

• Securing e-mail

保护电子邮件安全

• Securing TCP connections: SSL

保护 TCP 连接: SSL

# Message integrity, authentication 消息完整性、身份 验证

# Authentication 认证

第一个目标:

Goal: Bob wants Alice to "prove" her identity to him

当前目标: Bob需要Alice证明她的身份

## Protocol ap1.0:

Alice says "I am Alice"

Alice 说 "I am Alice"

失败的场景:

in a network, Bob can not "see" Alice, so Trudy simply declares herself to be Alice

在网络中, Bob无法"看到"Alice, 因此中间人Trudy简单地宣布自己是爱丽丝

# Protocol ap2.0:

Alice says "I am Alice" in an IP packet containing her source IP address

Alice 说 "I am Alice", 在她发送的IP数据包中包括了她的IP地址

失败的场景:

Trudy can create a packet "spoofing" Alice's address

Trudy可以生成一个分组,包括伪造的Alice的地址

#### Protocol ap3.0:

Alice says "I am Alice" and sends her secret password to "prove" it

Alice 说 "I am Alice",而且传送她的密码来证明.

失败的案例:

playback attack: Trudy records Alice's packet and later plays it back to Bob

重放攻击: Trudy 记录Alice的分组,事后向 Bob 重放

### Protocol ap3.1:

Alice says "I am Alice" and sends her encrypted secret password to "prove" it.

Alice 说 "I am Alice",而且传送她的加密之后的密码来证明

失败的场景:

record and playback still works!

记录, 重放仍然有效

#### 第二个目标:

Goal: avoid playback attack Failures, drawbacks?

目标:避免播放攻击失败、缺点?

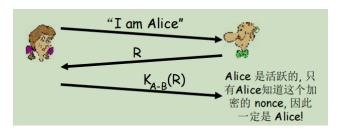
nonce: number (R) used only once-in-a-lifetime

nonce:一生只使用一次的数字 (R)

## Protocol ap4.0:

to prove Alice "live", Bob sends Alice *nonce*, R. Alice must return R, encrypted with shared secret key

为了证明Alice的活跃性, Bob发送给Alice一个nonce, R. Alice 必须返回加密之后的R,使用双方约定好的key



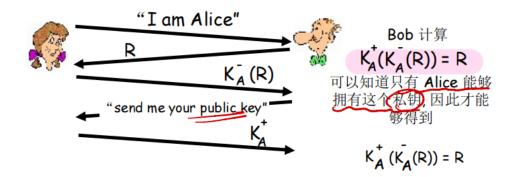
## Protocol ap5.0

**ap4.0** requires shared symmetric key ap4.0 需要双方共享一个对称式的密钥

can we authenticate using public key techniques?
 是否可以通过公开密钥技术进行认证呢?

ap5.0: use nonce, public key cryptography

ap5.0: 使用nonce,公开密钥加密技术



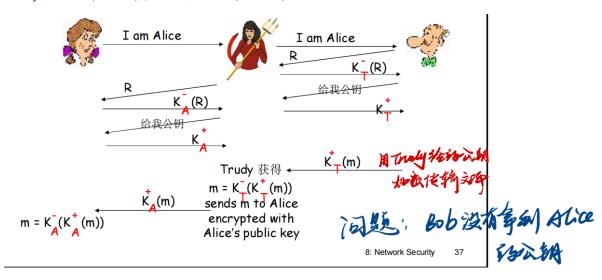
#### ap5.0: security hole 安全漏洞

man (or woman) in the middle attack: Trudy poses as Alice (to Bob) and as Bob (to Alice)

Trudy在中间,她会对Bob说我是Alice,对Alice说我是Bob。

Trudy 在 Alice (to Bob)和 Bob之间 (to Alice)

Trudy 在 Alice (to Bob) 和 Bob 在 Alice (to Alice)



#### 难以检测:

- Bob收到了Alice发送的所有报文, 反之亦然. (e.g., so Bob, Alice一个星期以后相见,回忆起以前的会话)
- 问题时Trudy也接收到了所有的报文!

# Message integrity 消息完整性

# Digital Signature 数字签名

cryptographic technique analogous to hand-written signatures:

#### 类似于手写签名的加密技术:

- sender (Bob) digitally signs document, establishing he is document owner/creator. 发件人(Bob)对文档进行数字签名,确定他是文档所有者/创建者。
- **verifiable**, **nonforgeable**: recipient (Alice) can prove to someone that Bob, and no one else (including Alice), must have signed document.

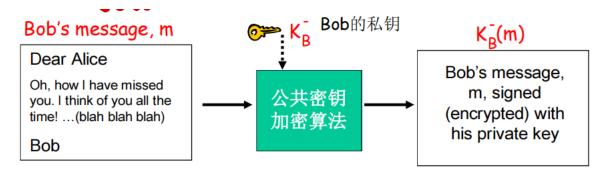
可验证、不可伪造: 收件人 (Alice) 可以向某人证明 Bob 必须有签名文档,而其他任何人 (包括 Alice)都不能有签名文档。

simple digital signature for message m:

#### 简单的对m的数字签名:

• Bob signs m by encrypting with his private key  $K_B^-$ , creating "signed" message,  $K_B^-$ (m)

Bob使用他自己的私钥对m进行了签署 ,创建数字签名, $K_B^-(m)$ 



• suppose Alice receives msg m, with signature: m, K<sub>B</sub>- (m)

假设Alice收到报文m, 以及数字签名KB-(m)

Alice verifies m signed by Bob by applying Bob's public key K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup> to K<sub>B</sub><sup>-</sup> (m) then checks K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup> (K<sub>B</sub><sup>-</sup> (m)) = m.

Alice 使用Bob的公钥 $K_B^+$ 对 $K_B^-$ (m)进行验证, 判断 $K_B^+$ ( $K_B^-$ (m)) = m是否成立.

If K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup> (K<sub>B</sub><sup>-</sup> (m)) = m, whoever signed m must have used Bob's private key
 如 K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup> (K<sub>B</sub><sup>-</sup> (m)) = m成立, 那么签署这个文件的人一定拥有Bob的私钥.

Alice thus verifies that:

#### Alice 可以验证:

- Bob signed mBob 签署了m
- no one else signed m
   不是其他人签署了m.
- Bob signed m and not m'
   Bob签署了m 而不是m'.

non-repudiation:

#### 不可抵赖性:

Alice can take m, and signature K<sub>B</sub><sup>-</sup> (m) to court and prove that Bob signed m
 Alice可以拿着m,以及数字签名K<sub>B</sub><sup>-</sup> (m)到法庭上,来证明是Bob签署了这个文件 m. (法庭用K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup>对K<sub>B</sub><sup>-</sup> (m) 进行解密)

# Message digests 报文摘要

computationally expensive to public-key-encrypt long messages

公钥加密长消息的计算成本高昂

goal: fixed-length, easy to-compute digital "fingerprint"

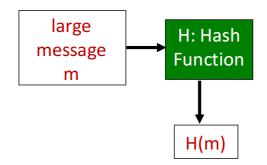
Goal: 固定长度,容易计算的"fingerprint"

apply hash function H to m, get fixed size message digest, H(m).
 对m使用散列函数H,获得固定长度的报文摘要H(m).

# function properties 哈希函数特性

#### 散列函数的特性:

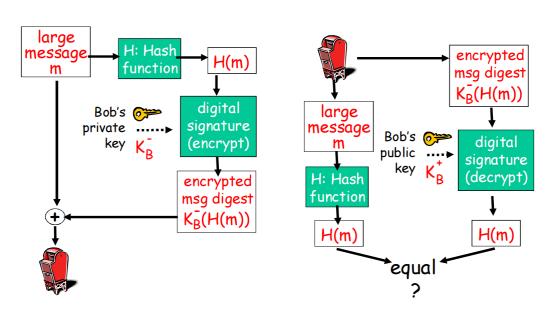
- many-to-1 多对—
- produces fixed-size msg digest (fingerprint)
   结果固定长度
- given message digest x, computationally infeasible to find m such that x = H(m)
   给定一个报文摘要x, 反向计算出原报文在计算上是不可行的x = H(m)



# Digital signature = signed message digest 数字签名 = 对报文摘要进行数字签署

Bob 发送数字签名的报文:

Alice校验签名和报文完整性:



- 发送者使用哈希函数对原始数据进行哈希运算, 生成消息摘要。
- 发送者用自己的私钥对消息摘要进行加密, 生成数字签名。
- 发送者将数字签名和原始数据一起发送给接收者。
- 接收者用发送者的公钥解密数字签名得到消息摘要。
- 接收者对收到的原始数据进行哈希运算,生成新的消息摘要。
- 接收者比较两个消息摘要,如果一致,说明数据未被篡改且确实来自发送者。

# Internet checksum: poor crypto hash function Internet校验和: 弱的散列函数

Internet checksum has some properties of hash function:

网络校验和拥有一些散列函数的特性:

- produces fixed length digest (16-bit sum) of message
   产生报文m的固定长度的摘要 (16-bit sum)
- is many-to-one

多对1的

But given message with given hash value, it is easy to find another message with same hash value: 但是给定一个散列值,很容易计算出另外一个报文具有同样的散列值:

<u>message</u>	ASCII format	<u>message</u>	<u>ASCII format</u>
I O U 1	49 4F 55 31	I O U <u>9</u>	49 4F 55 <u>39</u>
0 0 . 9	30 30 2E 39	0 0 . <u>1</u>	30 30 2E <u>31</u>
9 B O B	39 42 D2 42	9 B O B	39 42 D2 42
	B2 C1 D2 AC	不同的报文 一	B2 C1 D2 AC
		但是相同的校验和!	

# Hash function algorithms 哈希函数算法

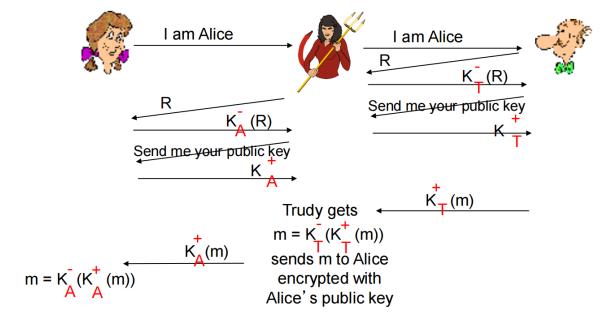
用来保证信息是否是identical的

- MD5 hash function widely used (RFC 1321)
  - MD5 哈希函数 (RFC 1321)
    - o computes 128-bit message digest in 4-step process.
      - 在 4 步过程中计算 128 位消息摘要。
    - arbitrary 128-bit string x, appears difficult to construct msg m whose MD5 hash is equal to x
      - 任意 128 位字符串 x,似乎很难构造 MD5 哈希等于 x 的 msg m
- SHA-1 is also used
  - SHA-1 也被使用
    - US standard [NIST, FIPS PUB 180-1]美国标准 [NIST、FIPS PUB 180-1]
    - 160-bit message digest160 位消息摘要

# Recall: ap5.0 security hole 回忆: ap5.0 安全漏洞

man (or woman) in the middle attack: Trudy poses as Alice (to Bob) and as Bob (to Alice)

中间的男人 (或女人) 攻击: Trudy 冒充 Alice (对 Bob) 和 Bob (对 Alice)



# Public-key certification 公钥认证

• motivation: Trudy plays pizza prank on Bob

动机: Trudy 对 Bob 恶作剧

• Trudy creates e-mail order: *Dear Pizza Store, Please deliver to me four pepperoni pizzas.* Thank you, Bob

Trudy 创建电子邮件订单: 亲爱的披萨店,请给我送四个意大利辣香肠披萨。谢谢你,鲍勃

- Trudy signs order with her private key
   Trudy 用她的私钥签署订单
- Trudy sends order to Pizza Store
   Trudy 将订单发送到 Pizza Store
- o Trudy sends to Pizza Store her public key, but says it's Bob's public key
  Trudy 将她的公钥发送到 Pizza Store,但说这是 Bob 的公钥
- Pizza Store verifies signature; then delivers four pepperoni pizzas to BobPizza Store 验证签名;然后给 Bob 送了四个意大利辣香肠披萨——
- Bob doesn't even like pepperoni鲍勃甚至不喜欢意大利辣香肠

# Certification authorities 认证机构

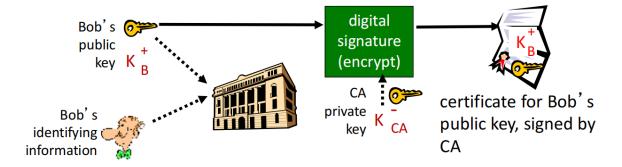
• certification authority (CA): binds public key to particular entity, E.

证书颁发机构 (CA): 将公钥绑定到特定实体 E。

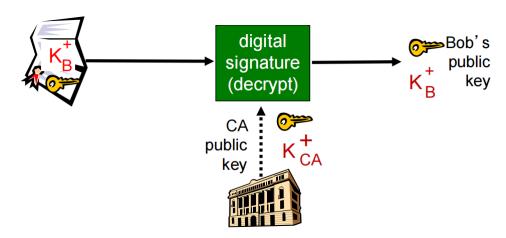
• E (person, router) registers its public key with CA.

E (person, router) 向 CA 注册其公钥。

- o E provides "proof of identity" to CA. E 向 CA 提供"身份证明"。
- CA creates certificate binding E to its public key.
   CA 将证书绑定 E 创建到其公钥。
- o certificate containing E's public key digitally signed by CA CA says "this is E's public key"



- when Alice wants Bob's public key:
  - 当Alice想要Bob的公钥时:
    - gets Bob's certificate (Bob or elsewhere).拿到Bob的证书(Bob或其他地方)。
    - apply CA's public key to Bob's certificate, get Bob's public key将 CA 的公钥应用于 Bob 的证书,获取 Bob 的公钥



there is a root of trust, meaning everyone need to trust the certificate issued by CA

有一个信任根,这意味着每个人都需要信任 CA 颁发的证书

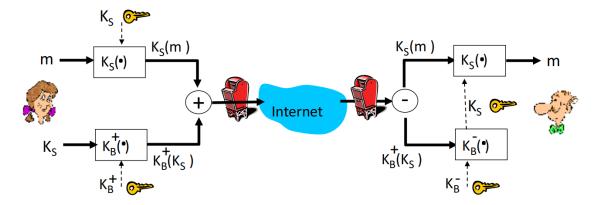
# Revisit - Symmetric and Asymmetric Crypto 重新审视对称和非对称加密

- Q1: What is the main problem of symmetric cryptography
   Challenge to distinct the secret key
- Q2: How would we address this problem asymmetric (public key crypto)
- Q3: Any issues about asymmetric cryptography
- Q4: How would we solve this problem

# Securing e-mail 安全邮件

Alice wants to send confidential e-mail, m, to Bob

Alice 需要发送机密的报文 m 给Bob.



#### Alice:

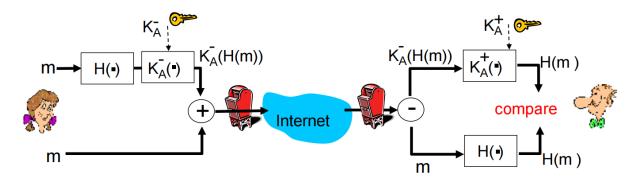
- generates random symmetric private key, K<sub>S</sub>
   产生随机的对称密钥, K<sub>S</sub> (代价小)
- encrypts message with K<sub>S</sub> (for efficiency)
   使用K<sub>S</sub>对报文加密(为了效率)
- also encrypts K<sub>S</sub> with Bob's public key
   对 K<sub>S</sub> 使用 Bob的公钥进行加密 (K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup> (K<sub>S</sub> ))
- sends both K<sub>S</sub> (m) and K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup> (K<sub>S</sub> ) to Bob
   发送K<sub>S</sub> (m) 和K<sub>B</sub><sup>+</sup> (K<sub>S</sub> ) 给 Bob.

#### Bob:

- uses his private key to decrypt and recover K<sub>S</sub>
   使用他的私钥解密和恢复 K<sub>S</sub>
- uses K<sub>S</sub> to decryptK<sub>S</sub> (m) to recover m
   使用K<sub>S</sub>解密K<sub>S</sub> (m)以恢复m

Alice wants to provide sender authentication message integrity

Alice 希望提供发件人身份验证消息完整性

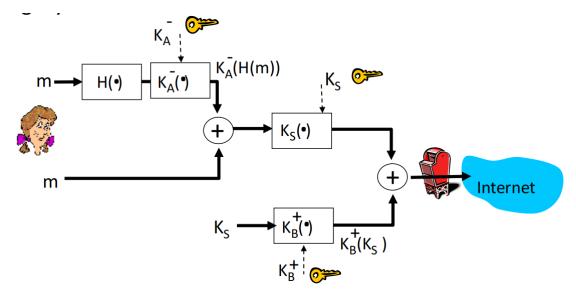


Alice digitally signs message
 Alice 对消息进行数字签名

sends both message (in the clear) and digital signature
 发送消息(明文)和数字签名

Alice wants to provide secrecy, sender authentication, message integrity.

Alice 希望提供保密性、发件人身份验证和消息完整性。



Alice uses three keys: her private key, Bob's public key, newly created symmetric key

Alice 使用三个密钥: 她的私钥、Bob 的公钥、新创建的对称密钥

# Securing TCP connections: SSL 保护 TCP 连接: SSL

Secure sockets layer (SSL) 安全套接字层

• widely deployed security protocol

### 广泛部署的安全协议

- 。 supported by almost all browsers, web servers 几乎所有浏览器、Web 服务器都支持
- https
- o billions \$/year over SSL
- mechanisms: [Woo 1994], implementation: Netscape

机制: [Woo 1994], 实现: Netscape

variation -TLS: transport layer security, RFC 2246

变体 - TLS: 传输层安全性, RFC 2246

provides

#### 提供

- confidentiality保密性
- integrity完整性
- authentication

#### 权威性

• original goals:

#### 初始目标

Web e-commerce transactionsWeb 电子商务交易

encryption (especially creditcard numbers)加密(尤其是信用卡号)

Web-server authenticationWeb 服务器身份验证

optional client authentication可选的客户端身份验证

- minimum hassle in doing business with new merchant与新商家开展业务的麻烦最小
- available to all TCP applications

适用于所有 TCP 应用进程

secure socket interface安全套接字接口

### SSL and TCP/IP

Application
ТСР
IP

Application		
SSL		
ТСР		
IP		

# normal application

application with SSL

- SSL provides application programming interface (API) to applications
   SSL 为应用进程提供应用进程编程接口 (API)
- C and Java SSL libraries/classes readily available
   C 和 Java SSL 库/类随时可用

#### 为什么在SSL (TLS) 中只对发送的message部分进行加密

- **头部信息的必要性**: 在TCP/IP协议中,头部信息(如源IP地址、目标IP地址、端口号等)是路由和传输数据的必要部分。加密这些信息会导致设备无法路由数据包。
- 性能考虑: 加密整个数据包(包括头部)会增加计算负担和延迟,因此通常只加密有效载荷 (message部分)以提高性能。
- **安全保证**: 尽管头部信息没有加密,但使用TLS提供的其他机制(如MAC)可以确保消息的完整性与身份验证,从而降低潜在的安全风险。

#### 为什么在IPsec中会对所有的datagram进行加密

- **全面保护**: IPsec设计的初衷是提供全面的安全保障,因此它会对整个IP数据包进行加密,包括头部和有效载荷。这有助于确保数据在网络中的所有传输都受到保护。
- **传输层无关**: IPsec不依赖于特定的传输层协议,因此它能够在不影响应用层和传输层协议的情况下,提供底层的安全保障。
- **隐私保护**: 加密整个数据包可以防止潜在的攻击者通过分析头部信息获取任何有用的信息,从而提供 更高的隐私保护。

# Toy SSL: a simple secure channel Toy SSL: 一个简单的安全信道

#### Four phases:

### 四个阶段:

• **handshake**: Alice and Bob use their certificates, private keys to authenticate each other and exchange shared secret

握手: Alice 和 Bob 使用他们的证书、私钥相互验证并交换共享密钥

• **key derivation**: Alice and Bob use shared secret to derive set of keys

密钥派生: Alice 和 Bob 使用共享密钥来派生密钥集

• data transfer: data to be transferred is broken up into series of records

数据传输: 待传输的数据被分解为一系列记录

• connection closure: special messages to securely close connection

连接关闭: 用于安全关闭连接的特殊消息

# Toy

# Toy: handshake 握手

Alice needs to:

#### Alice需要:

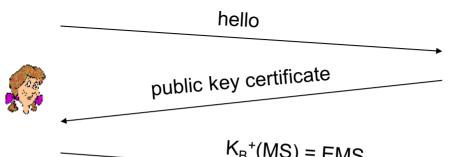
1. establish a TCP connection with Bob, 与 Bob 创建 TCP 连接,

2. verify that Bob is *really* Bob,

验证 Bob 是 真的 Bob,

3. send Bob a master secret key

向 Bob 发送一个主密钥





 $K_B^+(MS) = EMS$ 

# **MS:** master secret

# **EMS:** encrypted master secret

MS: master secret

MS: 主密钥

EMS: encrypted master secret

EMS:加密的主密钥

# Toy: key derivation 密钥派生

Readers should note that the MAC here (standing for "message authentication code") is not the same MAC used in link-layer protocols (standing for "medium access control")!

读者应该注意,这里的 MAC (代表"消息身份验证代码")与链路层协议中使用的 MAC 不同 (代表"介质 访问控制")!

· considered bad to use same key (the master secret Key) for more than one cryptographic operation

#### 将同一密钥(主密钥)用于多个加密操作被视为错误

- use different keys for message authentication code (MAC) and encryption 对消息身份验证代码 (MAC) 和加密使用不同的密钥
- MAC = H(m+s), m:= message; s:= MAC key MAC = H (m+s) , m: = 消息;s: = MAC 密钥 (digital signature)
- four keys generated from the MS:

#### 从 MS 生成的四个密钥:

• Kc = encryption key for data sent from client to server

Kc = 从客户端发送到服务器的数据的加密密钥

• Mc = MAC key for data sent from client to server

Mc = 从客户端发送到服务器的数据的 MAC 密钥

• Ks = encryption key for data sent from server to client

Ks = 从服务器发送到客户端的数据的加密密钥

• Ms = MAC key for data sent from server to client

Ms = 从服务器发送到客户端的数据的 MAC 密钥

keys derived from key derivation function (KDF)

从密钥派生函数 (KDF) 派生的密钥

 takes master secret (MS) and (possibly) some additional random data and creates the keys

获取主密钥 (MS) 和 (可能) 一些额外的随机数据并创建密钥

# Toy: data transfer - in records 数据传输 - 记录中

• why not encrypt data in constant stream as we write it to TCP?

#### 为什么不在将数据写入 TCP 时以恒定流加密数据呢?

- o where would we put the MAC? If at end, no message integrity until all data processed. 我们应该把 MAC 放在哪里?如果 at end,则在处理所有数据之前不会保持消息完整性。
- e.g., with instant messaging, how can we do integrity check over all bytes sent before displaying?

例如,对于即时消息,我们如何在显示之前对发送的所有字节进行完整性检查?

• instead, break stream in series of records

#### 相反,在 SEQUENCE OF RECORDS 中中断流

o each record carries a MAC

每条记录都带有一个 MAC

- receiver can act on each record as it arrives接收方可以在每条记录到达时对其进行操作
- issue: in record, receiver needs to distinguish MAC from data

问题: 在记录中, 接收器需要区分 MAC 和数据

want to use variable-length records想要使用可变长度记录

length	data	MAC
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# Toy: data transfer - sequence numbers 数据传输串行号

• **problem**: attacker can capture and replay record or re-order records

问题: 攻击者可以捕获并重放记录或重新排序记录

• **solution**: put sequence number into MAC:

解决方案: 将串行号放入 MAC:

MAC = H(Mx , sequence | | data)MAC = H (Mx , 串行 | | 数据)

o note: no sequence number field (in the record)

注意: 无串行号字段 (在记录中)

• **problem**: attacker could replay all records

问题: 攻击者可以重放所有记录

• solution: use nonce

解决方案:使用 NONCE

# Toy: connection closure 连接关闭

• **problem**: truncation attack (MITM attacker):

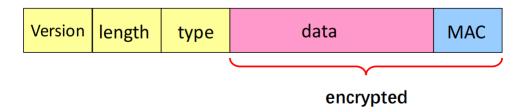
问题: 截断攻击 (MITM 攻击者):

attacker forges TCP connection close segment (FIN)攻击者伪造 TCP 连接关闭段 (FIN)

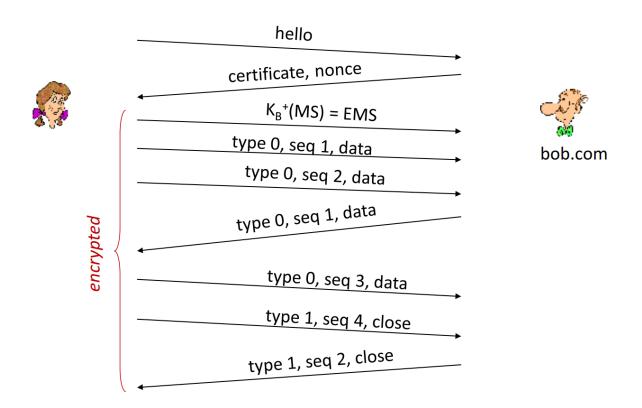
- one or both sides thinks there is less data than there actually is.
  - 一方或双方认为数据比实际数据少。
- **solution**: record types, with one type for closure

解决方案:记录类型,一种类型用于闭包

- type 0 for data; type 1 for closure键入 0 表示数据;类型 1 用于闭合
- MAC = H(Mx, sequence||type||data)MAC = H (Mx, 串行||类型||数据)



# Toy SSL: summary 总结



# Toy SSL isn't complete 尚未完成

• how long are the fields?

字段有多长?

• which encryption protocols?

哪些加密协议?

• client and server want negotiation?

客户端和服务器想要协商?

- allow client and server to support different encryption algorithms
   允许 Client 端和 Server 支持不同的加密算法
- allow client and server to choose together specific algorithm before data transfer
   允许客户端和服务器在数据传输前共同选择特定的算法

# SSL cipher suite SSL 密码套件

cipher suite

#### 密码套件

- public-key algorithm公钥算法
- o symmetric encryption algorithm 对称加密算法
- MAC algorithmMAC 算法
- SSL supports several cipher suites

SSL 支持多种密码套件

· negotiation: client, server agree on cipher suite

协商:客户端、服务器就密码套件达成一致

- o client offers choice 客户优惠选择
- o server picks one

服务器选择一个

common SSL symmetric ciphers

#### 常见的 SSL 对称密码

• DES – Data Encryption Standard: block

DES - 数据加密标准:块

• 3DES - Triple strength: block

3DES - 三倍强度: 块

• RC2 - Rivest Cipher 2: block

RC2 - Rivest Cipher 2: 块

• RC4 - Rivest Cipher 4: stream

RC4 - Rivest Cipher 4: 流

SSL Public key encryption

SSL 公钥加密

RSA

### Real SSL:

## Real SSL: handshake (1) 真实 SSL: 握手 (1)

#### **Purpose**

1. server authentication

服务器认证

2. negotiation: agree on crypto algorithms

协商: 就加密算法达成一致

3. establish keys

创建密钥

4. client authentication (optional)

客户端身份验证 (可选)

#### Real SSL: handshake (2)

1. client sends list of algorithms it supports, along with client nonce 客户端发送它支持的算法列表以及客户端随机数

2. server chooses algorithms from list; sends back: choice + certificate + server nonce 服务器从 list 中选择算法;发回:选择 + 证书 + 服务器随机数

3. client verifies certificate, extracts server's public key, generates pre\_master\_secret, encrypts with server's public key, sends to server

客户端验证证书,提取服务器的公钥,生成pre\_master\_secret,使用服务器的公钥加密,发送到服务器

4. client and server independently compute encryption and MAC keys from pre\_master\_secret and nonces

客户端和服务器独立计算来自 pre\_master\_secret 和 NONCE 的加密和 MAC 密钥

5. client sends a MAC of all the handshake messages

客户端发送所有握手消息的 MAC

6. server sends a MAC of all the handshake messages

server 发送所有握手消息的 MAC

## Real SSL: handshake (3)

#### last 2 steps protect handshake from tampering 最后 2 个步骤保护握手不被篡改

• In step 1, client typically offers range of algorithms, in plain-text, some strong, some weak 在第 1 步中,客户端通常以纯文本形式提供一系列算法,有些是强算法,有些是弱算法

- man-in-the middle could delete stronger algorithms from list 中间人可以从列表中删除更强的算法
- last 2 steps (step 5 and 6) prevent this
   最后 2 个步骤(步骤5和6)可以防止这种情况
  - o last two messages are encrypted 最后两条消息已加密

## Real SSL: handshake (4)

- why two random nonces, in step 1 and 2 respectively?
   为什幺在步骤 1 和 2 中分别有两个随机随机数?
- suppose Trudy sniffs all messages between Alice & Bob 假设Trudy会嗅探Alice和Bob之间的所有消息
- next day, Trudy sets up TCP connection with Bob, sends exact same sequence of records
   第二天, Trudy 与 Bob 创建 TCP 连接, 发送完全相同的记录串行
  - Bob (Amazon) thinks Alice made two separate orders for the same thing
     Bob (Amazon) 认为 Alice 为同一事物下了两个单独的订单
  - **solution**: Bob sends different random nonce for each connection. This causes encryption keys to be different on the two days

解决方案: Bob 为每个连接发送不同的随机数。这会导致加密密钥在这两天有所不同

Trudy's messages will fail Bob's integrity check
 Trudy 的消息将无法通过 Bob 的完整性检查

# **Real SSL connection**

