

# **Cryptographic Libraries: Conceptual analysis of the current state of art and library quality**

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# Summary

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- Introduction
- Project Specification
  - Integration in Software
    - where to use cryptography
  - Libraries Comparison
    - features
  - Goals and Quality
  - Heartbleed Demo
- Conclusions

# Introduction

Where did the  
necessity for  
this analysis  
come from?

# Introduction



Cryptographic libraries are used by individuals in just about any country in the world when conducting secure online transactions, communicating via secure email or video, and in numerous B2B (business-to-business) transactions.

As a result, there are a number of cryptographic libraries that have been developed for use in most of the major programming language libraries.

**Where to use  
cryptography?**

# Where? - File Transfer



# Why?

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**Encrypt and Decrypt is asymmetric**

**e.g.:**

We generated some variable  
for key generation

**$n = 899$ ,  $d = 37$ ,  $e = 613$ .**

# Why?



$n=899, d=37, e=613$


**In RSA cryptographic algorithm,**

**Public Key =  $(n, e)$**

**Private Key =  $(n, d)$**



# Why?

  $n=899, d=37, e=613, \text{pub}(n,e), \text{priv}(n,d)$

**Now, the message is 127**

**Encrypt:  $m^e \% n = 396$**

**Decrypt:  $m^d \% n = 127$**

**If use public key to decrypt  
you'll get 756.**

# Libraries Comparison

# Libraries Comparison - features

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## ▣ OpenSSL -

- ▣ Provides implementations of Triple-DES, a well known symmetric-key block cipher algorithm and RSA
- ▣ Implements SSL v2/v3 and TLS (transport layer security) v1 protocols
- ▣ implemented by C, is open-source and widely used in web servers
- ▣ Supports hash functions, MAC (message authentication code) algorithms, hash and key operations
- ▣ Is portable to several operating systems
- ▣ Is vulnerable to the **Heartbleed** exploit, that allows attackers to retrieve private cryptographic keys and private user data by requesting a return of string which is longer than the string itself

# Libraries Comparison - features

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- ▣ Cryptlib -

- ▣ Provides portability to several operating systems
- ▣ Supports message authentication code (MAC) algorithms
- ▣ Supports hash functions and block cipher algorithms
- ▣ Provides key operations, such as key generation, exchange and supports several public key cryptography standards

- ▣ Botan -

- ▣ Supports all the functionalities stated above
- ▣ Is an open source library, such as Cryptlib
- ▣ Supports Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) in key operations, that requires smaller keys

# Goals and Quality

# Goals and Quality

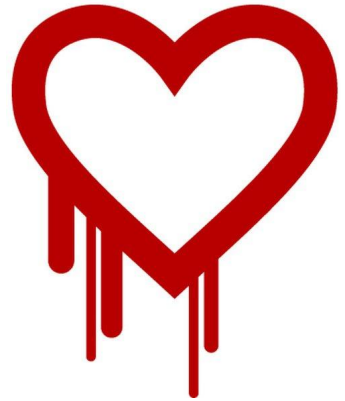


Cryptography libraries enable the implementation of various security measures through the use of the containing algorithms.

For a library to be useful, some of the qualities it should contain are

1. Implement the current versions of cryptographic protocols
2. Be strictly tested to avoid introducing vulnerabilities into the programming project
3. The organization responsible for developing and maintaining the project should be trustworthy
4. The code library's license should support use in the developer's project

# Heartbleed Demo



# Heartbleed Demo

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- ▣ The Heartbleed bug (CVE-2014-0160) is a severe **implementation flaw** in the OpenSSL library.
- ▣ This weakness **allows stealing** the information protected, under normal conditions, by the SSL/TLS encryption used to secure the Internet.



# Heartbleed Demo

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- ▣ The Heartbleed bug **allows anyone** on the Internet to read the memory of the systems protected by the vulnerable versions of the OpenSSL software.

# Heartbleed Demo

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The contents of the stolen data depend on what is there in the memory of the server:

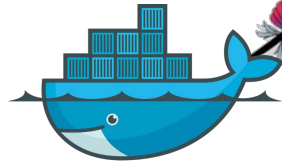
- ▣ Secret Keys;
- ▣ Usernames;
- ▣ Passwords;
- ▣ Content;
- ▣ Credit Cards;
- ▣ and more ...

# Heartbleed Demo

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https://



docker



Password



```
1 FROM astrall/raring
2
3 RUN apt-get update
4 RUN apt-get install -y apache2
5
6 RUN mkdir /etc/apache2/ssl
7 RUN openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/apache2/ssl/apache.key
8
9 ADD default-ssl /etc/apache2/sites-available/default-ssl
10
11 RUN a2enmod ssl
12 RUN a2ensite default-ssl
13
14 EXPOSE 443
15
16 ENV APACHE_RUN_USER www-data
17 ENV APACHE_RUN_GROUP www-data
18 ENV APACHE_LOG_DIR /var/log/apache2
19
20 CMD ["/usr/sbin/apache2ctl", "-D", "FOREGROUND"]
```

```
1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3  import subprocess
4  import argparse
5  import time
6  import random
7
8  if __name__ == '__main__':
9      parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
10          description = 'Stimulate an HTTPS server vulnerable to Heartbleed')
11      parser.add_argument('-t', action = 'store', default = 1, type = int,
12          help = 'Time between requests (in seconds). Default is 1 second.')
13      parser.add_argument('-a', action = 'store', default = '127.0.0.1',
14          type = str,
15          help = 'Address of server to be fed with data. Default is 127.0.0.1.')
16      args = parser.parse_args()
17      print(args.a)
18
19      USER_LIST = [
20          'ncopano',
21          'nvaldebenito',
22          'ecaroe',
23          'skramer',
24          'alegrand',
25          'fcopano',
26          'amandel',
27          'sfreire',
28          'rsalinas'
29      ]
30      PASSWORD_LIST = [
31          '123456',
32          '12345',
33          '123456789',
34          'password',
35          'iloveyou',
36          'princess',
37          '1234567',
38          '12345678',
39          'abc123',
40          'nicole',
41      ]
42
```



# Conclusions

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Cryptographic libraries are very important because nowadays everything online makes use of them and if something goes wrong with the library used it can result in a project getting a bad name or losing business in the market-place.

Cryptographic libraries vulnerabilities are one of the most nefarious computer security problem.

“A false sense of security is worse than no security at all.”