L24: Secure channels

Nickolai Zeldovich 6.033 Spring 2012

Subject evaluation

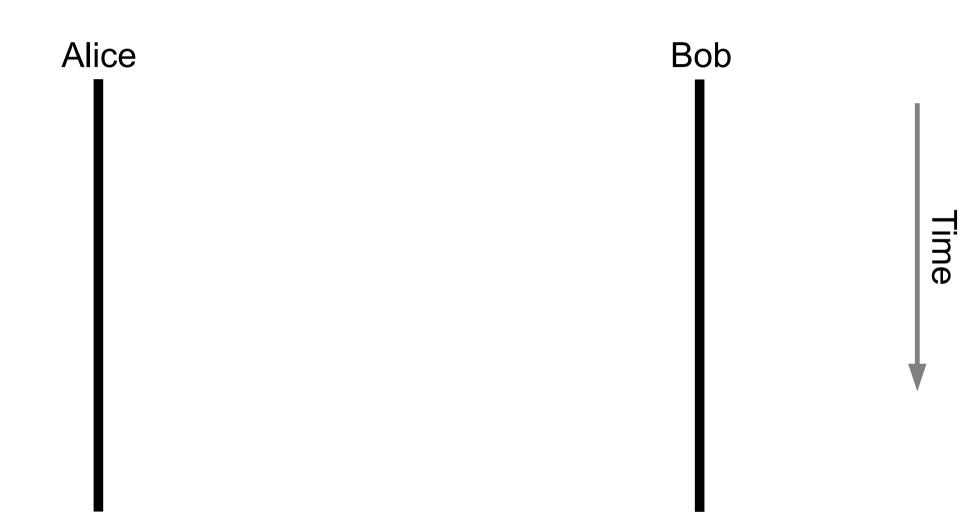
Help us improve 6.033 for future years

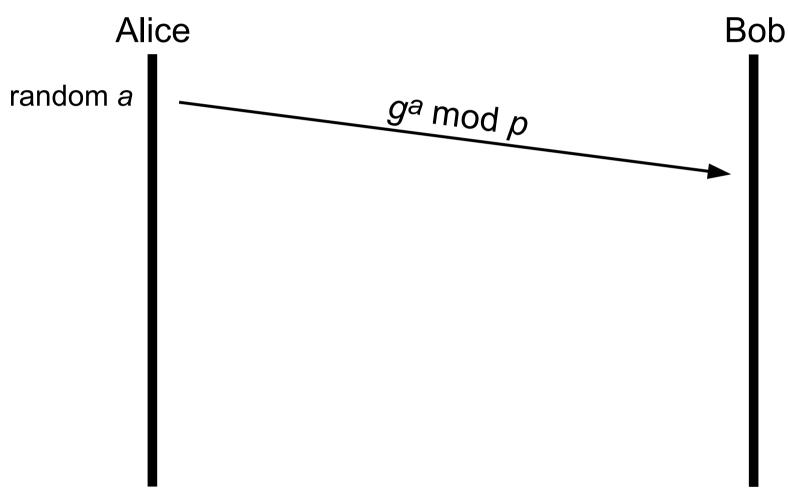
http://web.mit.edu/subjectevaluation

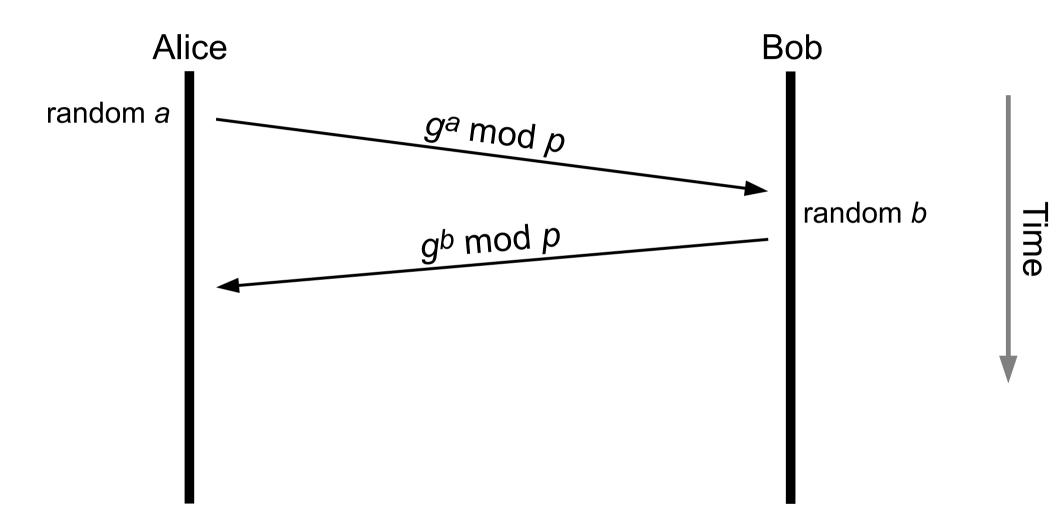
- Please fill out before the beginning of finals week
- We read every one of your comments

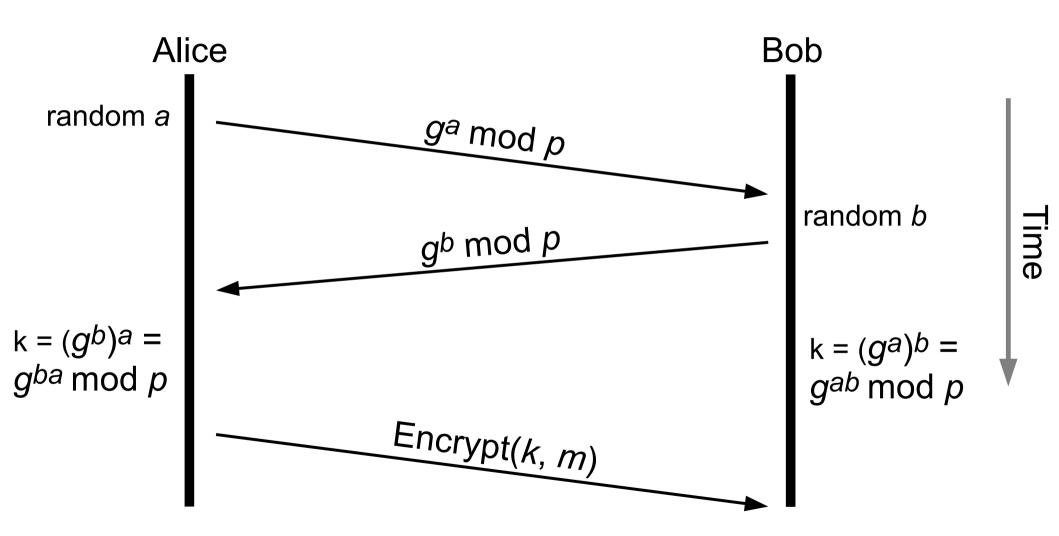
Network insecurity

```
# tcpdump -A -s 2272 -i mon0
11:53:41.281771 2462 MHz 11g -26dB signal antenna 15 [bit 14]
   CF +QoS IP 128.31.33.180.41899 > 74.125.226.180.80: Flags
   [P.], seq 490544447:490545563, ack 2165662404, win 501,
   options [nop,nop,TS val 701636 ecr 3105280684], length 1116
...
GET /search?hl=en&source=hp&q=mit+150&... HTTP/1.1
Host: www.google.com
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://www.google.com/
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; CrOS i686 0.0.0) ...
Cookie: NID=45=0N-XmK6HCc6gnbx-DAQCk2-IBwUK8JV-79rK3iFzK08pL...
```

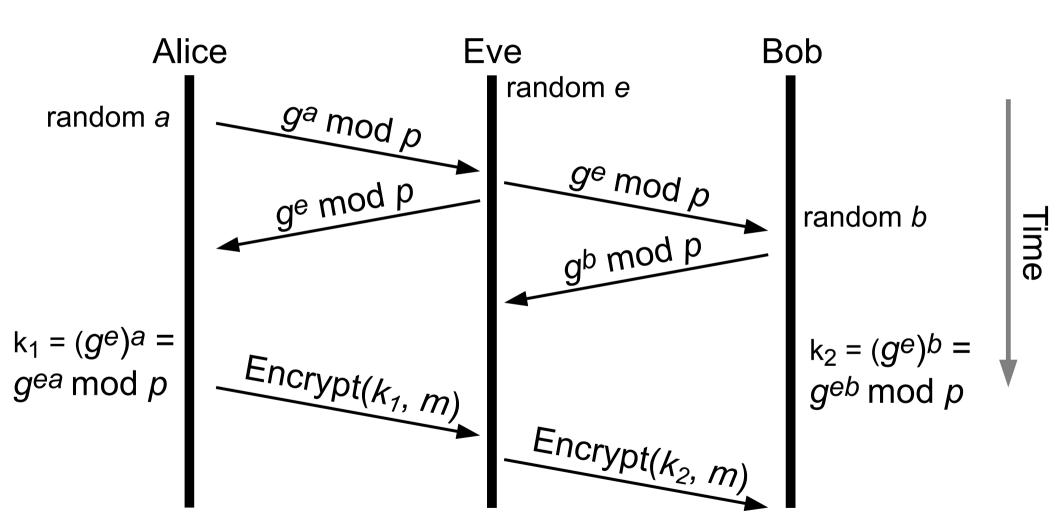




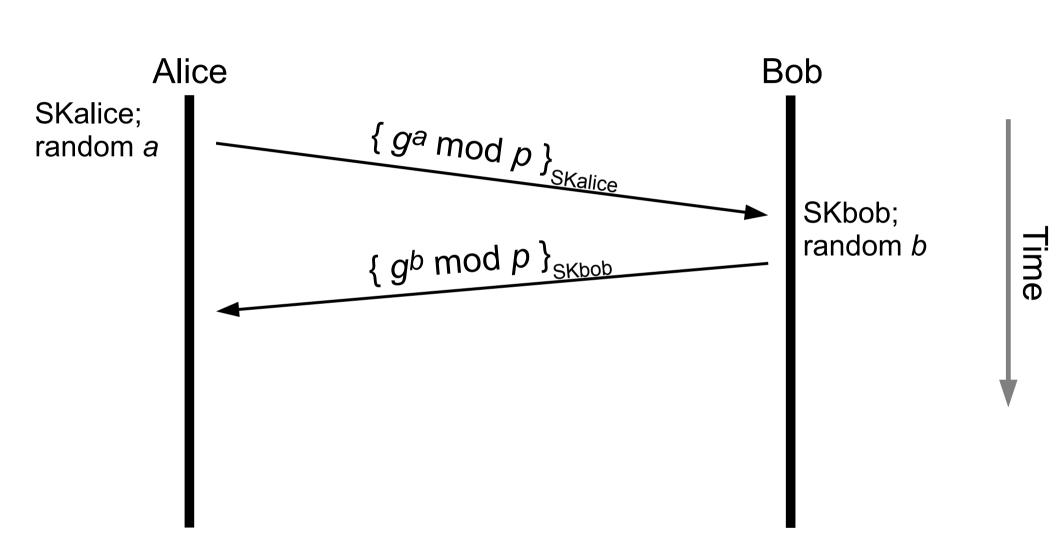




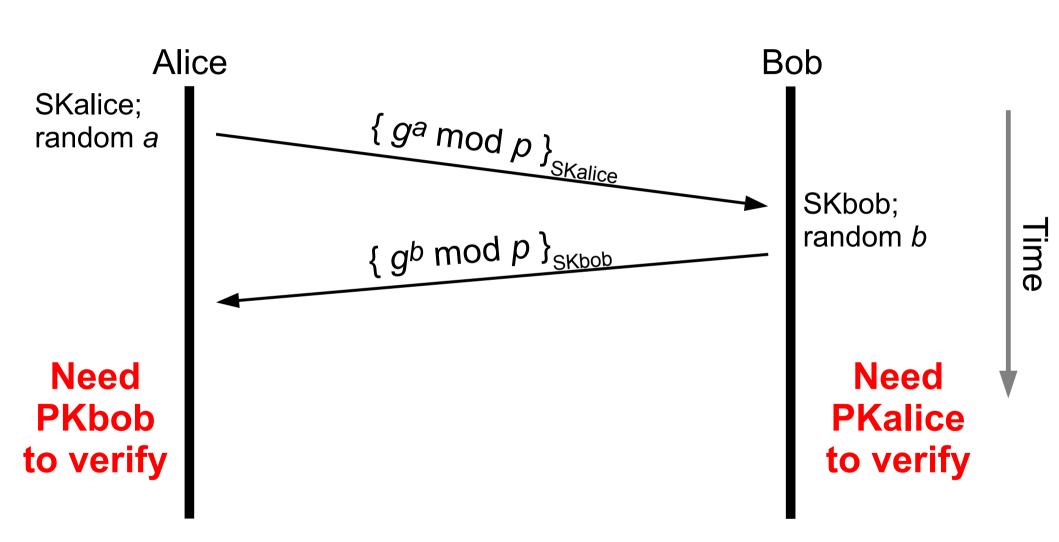
Man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack



Diffie-Hellman with signatures



Diffie-Hellman with signatures



Certificate authority mistakes

2001: Verisign cert for Microsoft Corp.

• 2011: Comodo certs for mail.google.com, etc

2011: DigiNotar cert for *.google.com

Summary

Network adversary: secure channel abstraction

Primitives: Encrypt/Decrypt, MAC, Sign/Verify

Key exchange requires knowing public keys

Certificates