

Homework #6

Message Exchange Protocol Design

CNS Course Sapienza

Riccardo PRINZIVALLE, 1904064

December 11, 2020

1 Homework Goal

This homework contains a basic design and implementation of a message exchange *secure* protocol. The idea is taken from different protocols learned from the slides and the lessons of the course. The implementation is done using the **Kathara** framework to virtualize a small network, while the protocol is written using bash scripting exploiting the **OpenSSL** library on Linux.

2 Protocol Design

The protocol can be divided into three main functionalities: *confidentiality*, *message authentication* and *entity authentication*. Each functionality is developed as follows:

- **Confidentiality** is achieved by using symmetric encryption with AES in CBC mode with key length of 256 bits, which is the standard for confidentiality for NSA [2], similar hint was found also here [3].
- **Message Authentication** is performed with SHA-256 using public key signature (OpenSSL supports directly HMAC but the version installed on the docker image on the background of Kathara is older than the minimum version implementing HMAC).
- **Entity Authentication** is based on a weaker version of the X.509 protocol, which introduces some vulnerabilities but simplifies the implementation, since this part is done by hand since OpenSSL contains only the primitives and not a complete authentication protocol.

Let's analyze every part more in the details; weaknesses and security concerns will be analyzed in section 4.

Encryption is the simpler; it is just based upon the primitive from OpenSSL, and it uses the primitive as follows:

```
openssl aes-256-cbc -in message/to/encrypt -out  
encrypted/message.enc -pass file:key/file
```

The key used is based on a shared secret from a DH key exchange phase performed previously, and the instructions needed and used in this work can be found in [8]. The secret is then hashed in order to obtain the desired length of 256 bits for the encryption key. The instruction used is:

```
openssl dgst -sha256 -out hashed/key.sha256  
shared/secret.bin
```

To decrypt the message, it is easy as the encryption, it is just necessary to have the shared secret, derive the key by using hashing (as seen upside) and then decrypt with the following command:

```
openssl aes-256-cbc -d -in encrypted/message.enc  
-out decrypted/message -pass file:key/file
```

As already said, OpenSSL implements different primitives for authenticating messages, the problem resides in the version shipped with the docker image used in the practical experiment: it is older, so it does not support these new addition to the library. Due to this inconvenience, I found [4] that it is possible to use message digest with SHA256 with a public key pair for digital signature of a message using OpenSSL, the command is the following:

```
openssl dgst -sha256 -sign private/key.pem -out  
message/signature.sha256 encrypted/message.enc
```

Then both the encrypted message and its signature are sent to the recipient of the message.

The most complicated part is the entity authentication: the idea is taken from the X.509 protocol, with the idea to simplify it and, in an undesired way, weaken it, this is due to the lack of time to build the protocol from scratch. This part is based on a fusion of [10] and [6]. An entity starting a message exchange must verify its interlocutor and can optionally ask to its interlocutor to verify its identity (sender identity). To perform entity authentication we must define a third party entity, which both the interlocutors trust, which can guarantee the identity of interlocutors on the net: this new entity is called **Certificate Authority (CA)**. First of all, to define a CA it is necessary to define a master key, as follows:

```
openssl genrsa -aes256 -out CA.key.private -  
passout pass:password 4096
```

The key is generated with RSA of length 4096 bits and then encrypted with AES @ 256 bits. It is useful to use a large number of bits for this key since most of the security of the authentication resides on it, we are going to generate a root CA so it is necessary to adopt all security precautions that are possibles. Once a master key for the CA is created, it is possible generate a root certificate for the CA: in real world implementations, it is used a chain of trusted CA, and

the root CA are only few and "bulletproof", and there exists a hierarchy of CA; in this case we'll use a single CA that acts as root. To generate the root certificate, it is used the following instruction:

```
openssl req -x509 -new -nodes -key CA_key.private
           -sha256 -days 1825 -out CA_root.pem -passin
           pass:password
```

The password is needed to decrypt the private key which was previously encrypted; then it is necessary to specify the number of days of validity for the certificate. We must keep this certificate under high security layers, since as for the master key, the trust of entity authentication is based on this certificate. Once the root certificate is generated, then the CA can start signing certificates for entities who asked for: the entity asked signing by sending a **Certificate Signing Request (CSR)** that the CA can use to generate the related certificate:

```
openssl x509 -req -in user.csr -CA CA_root.pem -
           CAkey CA_key.private -passin pass:password -
           CACreateserial -out user.cer -days 1 -sha256
```

To generate the certificate, it is necessary to have:

- A CSR from the entity who wants a certificate.
- The certificate of the CA, in this case the root CA.
- The private master key of the CA.
- The password to decrypt the private key if it was encrypted previously

It is needed also to specify a number of days for the validity of the signed certificate.

A entity on the net can generate a CSR by executing the following command:

```
openssl req -new -key user.key -out user.csr
```

So the user needs only a private key to generate a CSR, no more than that. Once a user has obtained a certificate, the entity authentication can be performed: the initiator asks the recipient to send him its certificate, a special data structure D_r and the signature of D_r . The data structure D_r contains a timestamp, the identity of the sender and a publicly encrypted shared secret between the two entities (the shared secret is computed with a public key retrieved from the certificate authority).

The complete protocol diagram can be seen on figure 1; the different phases are represented separately contained into rectangles, the only part to pay particular attention is in the red arrow: that part is sent to B only if A decides to authenticate itself to B, otherwise the previous message "Authenticate A" will contain "No" and B will send a clear to send to A and the message exchange can start.

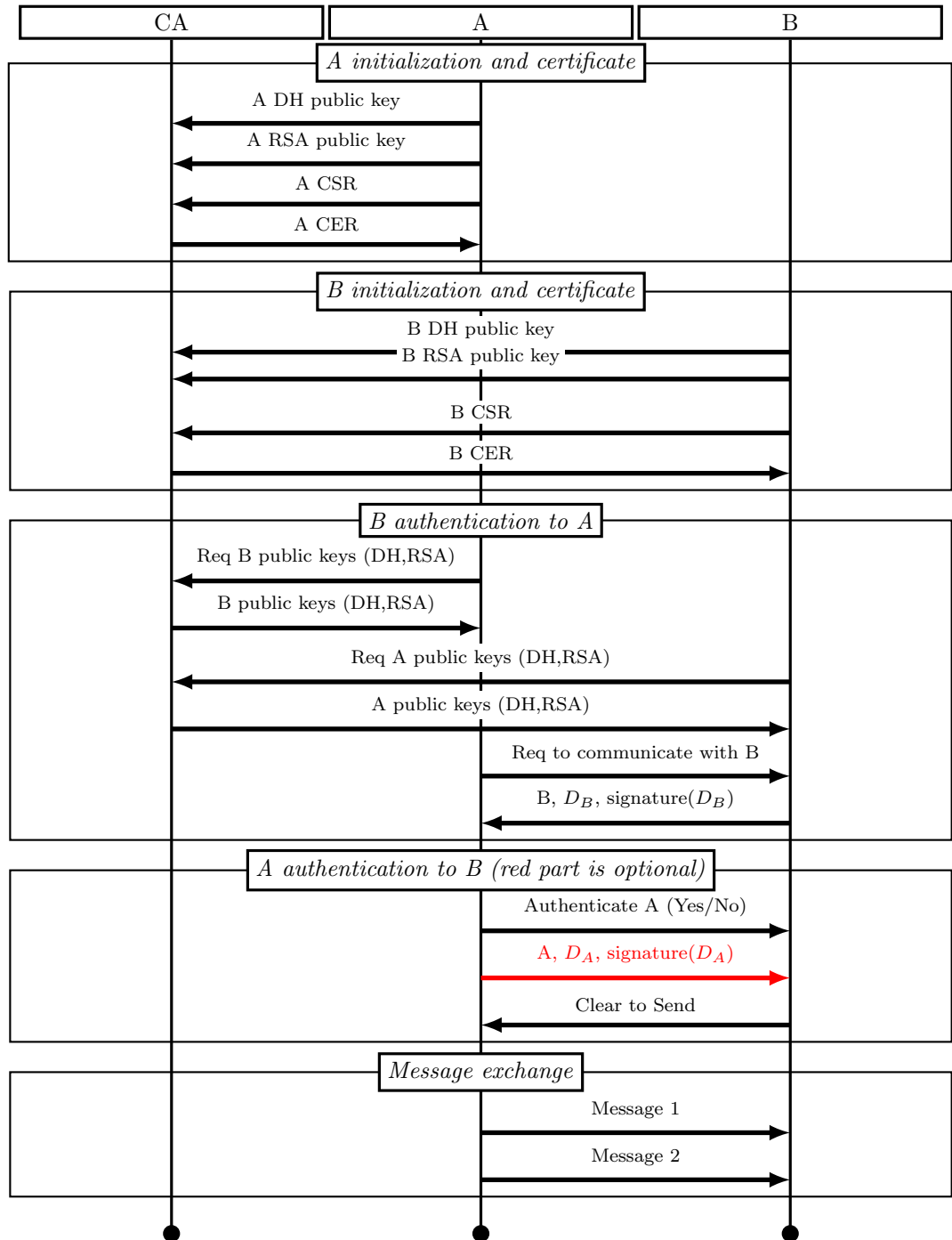


Figure 1: Communication Protocol Diagram, based on [9]

3 Protocol Proof of Concept

This work contains also a small implementation of a proof of concept of the algorithm: it uses a basic topology of a network; it can be visualized in fig. 2.

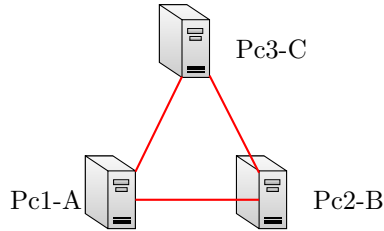


Figure 2: Proof of Concept Network Topology, based on[7]

The example implementation uses Katharà [1], a virtualization tool developed by Università Roma Tre to simulate, through Docker containers, the behavior of networks of various entity. To install this tool follow the instructions on [5] (a curious thing is that now they support other OS than Ubuntu, which is a great thing for a Linux users that has other distros than Ubuntu installed). Once installed you need to go to `./config/kathara.conf` and modify the line about the docker image with:

```
"image": "marcospazianibrunella/  
network_infrastructures"
```

This allows the machine to have netcat command preinstalled, which will come in handy in this simulation. Once Katharà is working, go into the lab folder provided with this homework and execute the following command:

```
kathara lstart
```

To close the simulation environment it is necessary to perform a **kathara lclean**.

4 Security Analysis

Figure 3: Improved version of Square And Multiply

5 Conclusion

In this homework, as a difference with respect to the AES implementation, the code is based mainly on existent libraries, with the exception of few functions, whose implementation is based on pseudocode of already known algorithms, with small improvements in order to speed up the computations. The bigger improvement is the introduction of the modulo reduction on every computation

of SAM, without it the proposed implementation didn't work as the result grew too much and it remained stuck after some iterations. As expected, also in this case the work is slower than the library implementation, with the exception of the key generation phase, which needs much more digging to reach the real cause of its larger throughput.

References

- [1] Katharà framework. <https://www.kathara.org/>.
- [2] Commercial national security algorithm suite and quantum computing faq. <https://cryptome.org/2016/01/CNSA-Suite-and-Quantum-Computing-FAQ.pdf>, 2016.
- [3] Aes quick hints on stack exchange answer. <https://askubuntu.com/a/60713>, 2017.
- [4] How to use openssl: Hashes, digital signatures, and more. <https://opensource.com/article/19/6/cryptography-basics-openssl-part-2>, 2019.
- [5] Kathara install wiki page. <https://github.com/KatharaFramework/Kathara/wiki/Linux>, 2020.
- [6] L. Dentella. Una certificate authority con openssl. <https://www.lucadentella.it/2017/10/26/una-certificate-authority-con-openssl/>, 2017.
- [7] C. Fiandrino. Example: Network topology. <https://texample.net/tikz/examples/network-topology/>, 2014.
- [8] S. Gordon. Diffie hellman secret key exchange using openssl. <https://sandilands.info/sgordon/diffie-hellman-secret-key-exchange-with-openssl>, 2013.
- [9] Sari. Network communication diagram help. <https://tex.stackexchange.com/q/460964>, 2018.
- [10] B. Touesnard. How to create your own ssl certificate authority for local https development. <https://deliciousbrains.com/ssl-certificate-authority-for-local-https-development/>, 2020.