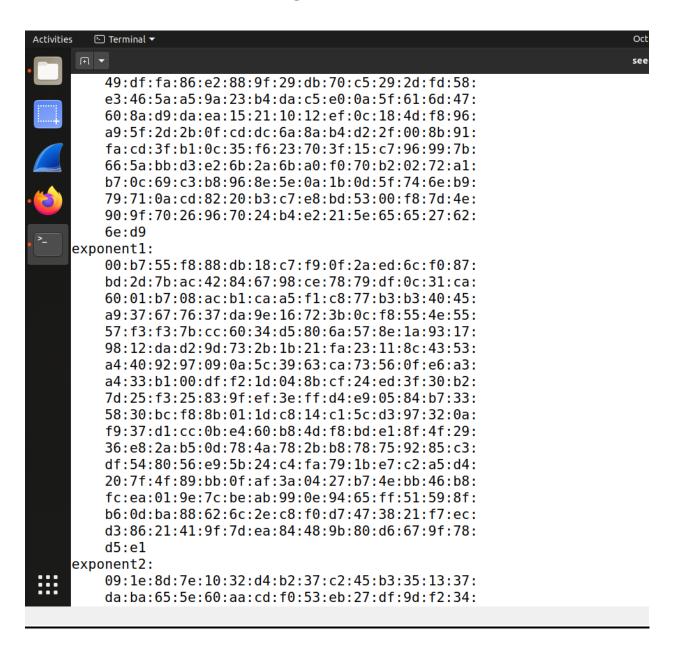
Task 1: Becoming A Certificate Authority:

- Set up an OpenSSL configuration file to define directories for certificates and keys.
- Create a self-signed root CA certificate, which will act as a trusted CA.
- Verify the certificate details to ensure it is properly created.

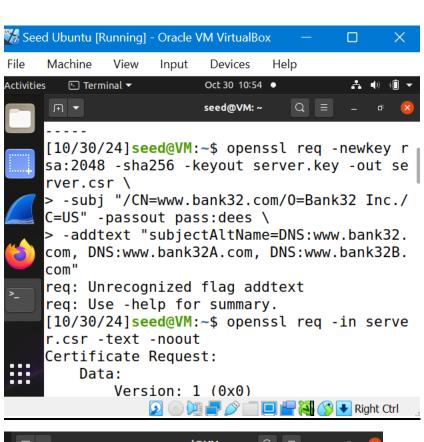
```
seed@VM: ~
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ cp /usr/lib/ssl/openssl.cnf ./myCA openssl.cnf
 10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ nano myCA_openssl.cnf
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ mkdir -p demoCA/certs demoCA/crl demoCA/newcerts demoCA/private [10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ touch demoCA/index.txt
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ echo 1000>demoCA/serial
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ openssl req -x509 -newkey -rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 \
req: Use -help for summary.
[10/30/24]<mark>seed@VM:~</mark>$ ir
                                            = ./demoCA
 ir: command not found
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ certs
                                             = $dir/certs
                                                                             #>
certs: command not found
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ crl_dir
crl_dir: command not found
                                              = $dir/crl
                                                                             #>
[10/30/24]seed@VM:-$ database
[10/30/24]seed@VM--$ or:
                                               = $dir/index.txt^C
[10/30/24] \frac{\text{seedeWM}}{\text{seedeWM}} \cdot \text{sopenssl req -x509 -newkey -rsa:} 4096 -sha256 -days 3650 \ req: Use -help for summary.}
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ -keyout ca.key -out ca.crt\
  -subj "/CN=www.modelCA.com/0=model CA LTD./C=US" \
 -passout pass:dees
 -kevout: command not found
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ openssl version
OpenSSL 1.1.1f 31 Mar 2020
[10/30/24]seed@VM:-$ openssl req -x509 -newkey -rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 \
 req: Use -help for summary.
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ openssl req-x509 -newkey -rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 \
Invalid command 'req-x509'; type "help" for a list.
[10/30/24]seed@VM:-$ openssl -req -x509 -newkey -rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 \
Invalid command '-req'; type "help" for a list.
[10/30/24]seed@VM:-$ openssl req -x509 -newkey -rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 \
 eq: Use -help for summary.
[10/30/24]seed@VM:-$ openssl genpkey -algorithm RSA -out ca.key -aes256 -pass pass:dees -pkeyopt rsa_keygen_bits:4096
```

```
X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
            CA:TRUE
Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
     92:10:82:f7:66:56:a2:bb:fe:4e:88:ab:2c:f2:af:3d:5b:77:
     c7:9e:47:f8:2d:e9:46:79:bb:4f:2f:4a:15:02:35:c6:ca:5a:
     fb:17:24:f8:9e:9c:6e:f5:c2:e2:5d:b4:aa:08:5e:98:67:cc:
     13:44:97:3f:fb:cb:a9:31:41:74:6b:87:e6:f3:c2:9f:11:10:
     93:29:b5:2f:29:ea:7c:23:b8:79:4c:28:73:ce:a9:8e:27:fc:
     6d:3f:5e:5d:39:9d:d6:c3:73:08:36:81:f9:2d:1e:99:2d:52:
     5d:d2:82:ae:81:62:5f:7a:09:ff:3b:9c:b0:29:79:07:93:93:
     91:70:3a:e0:64:90:c2:ec:d5:64:64:da:f6:67:c2:0d:55:8b:
     1b:36:59:e5:b2:a8:5a:df:7c:4b:7a:2d:d7:bb:14:00:8f:f5:
     41:9e:3d:f4:4a:2e:0c:ce:13:5b:6c:6d:b9:9b:82:7b:bc:e5:
     33:9f:0e:c8:64:5d:25:29:b5:e5:08:17:bc:64:0d:fb:1c:84:
     0c:47:ea:fe:e0:a4:e3:8b:94:92:39:1a:61:84:f9:8b:1e:a6:
     b7:d1:bc:ef:4b:08:8c:d2:2b:b8:89:33:6f:48:1f:c4:86:76:
     28:1d:d1:7e:08:9d:a7:5a:e1:59:4d:ae:23:d5:9d:e3:0a:bd:
     5a:2e:2d:8c:8f:2a:5b:79:37:dd:bc:05:8c:52:22:24:f9:1a:
    63:9c:39:c2:67:66:ed:af:1c:cd:df:04:93:c6:3f:81:a6:09:
     dd:b1:20:83:9c:b1:ef:cc:66:49:ba:1f:d7:e6:60:fc:83:87:
     79:2c:de:81:96:96:d7:26:3f:d6:ab:9d:29:c6:75:68:02:c2:
     32:80:c9:2c:b0:28:a7:e1:9c:90:93:a9:91:03:87:c5:e6:53:
     92:82:2d:c5:31:fb:09:ce:fd:46:54:80:f2:b2:73:3b:1f:da:
     bf:49:96:2c:63:e9:ce:f3:cf:36:f6:76:f5:9d:5b:8e:60:57:
     8c:8d:19:88:62:63:c6:8b:71:a1:8d:05:0c:b5:3b:5f:a2:47:
     8e:8f:d0:22:8e:0e:ca:16:ff:e7:25:0a:34:2b:c2:1b:05:04:
     a8:dd:78:62:12:2f:f7:a1:18:bb:5d:f1:05:14:f4:10:84:38:
     e2:6b:89:e0:71:99:0b:8c:7d:ea:02:e3:b2:f6:a7:57:6f:4e:
     f0:c8:ca:13:8d:51:67:49:8b:81:13:27:42:9b:2b:ed:5b:34:
     fc:43:90:d1:e5:80:2e:2c:f1:2a:bc:b8:61:e3:ee:fe:4b:fc:
     25:ce:2f:06:f7:76:c0:1e:68:62:55:d4:7f:d7:ac:6d:d8:f4:
     12:77:9a:34:6c:0b:d8:16
```

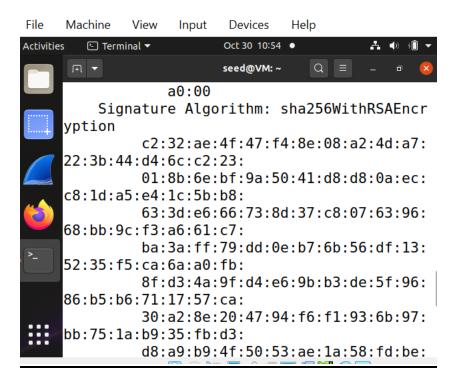


Task 2: (Generating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for the Web Server)

- Generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) and private key for your web server (e.g., www.bank32.com).
- Add Subject Alternative Names (SAN) to allow multiple domain names for the server.

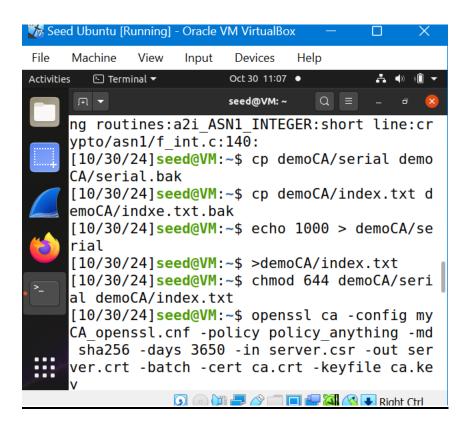


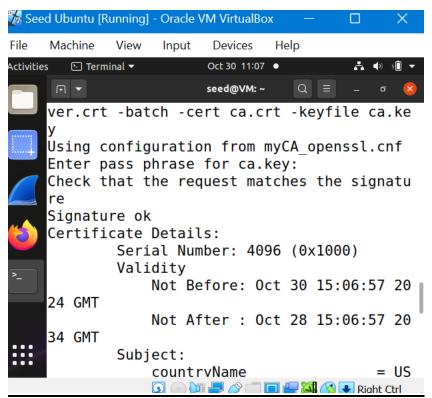
```
seed@VM: ~
                             Q = -
req: Use -help for summary.
[10/30/24]seed@VM:~$ openssl reg -in serve
r.csr -text -noout
Certificate Request:
   Data:
        Version: 1 (0x0)
        Subject: CN = www.bank32.com, 0 =
Bank32 Inc., C = US
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncry
ption
                RSA Public-Key: (2048 bit)
                Modulus:
                    00:c8:5e:4c:4d:28:7f:0
6:95:eb:e3:9b:a5:3f:2b:
                    0c:05:69:93:eb:4d:7f:b
            🚺 💿 🕮 🗗 🥟 🥅 🔲 🚰 🞑 🚫 🚺 Right Ctrl
```

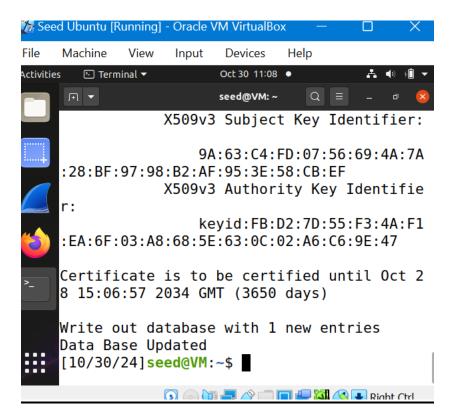


Task 3: (Generating a Certificate For The Server)

- Use the CA from Task 1 to sign the CSR from Task 2, creating a certificate for your web server.
- Verify the certificate to ensure it includes any additional domain names specified.

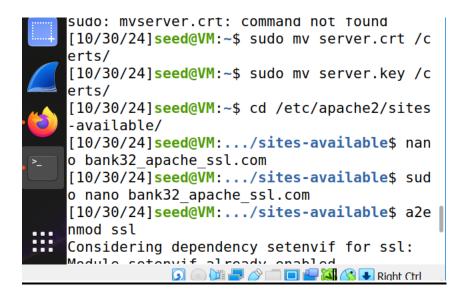


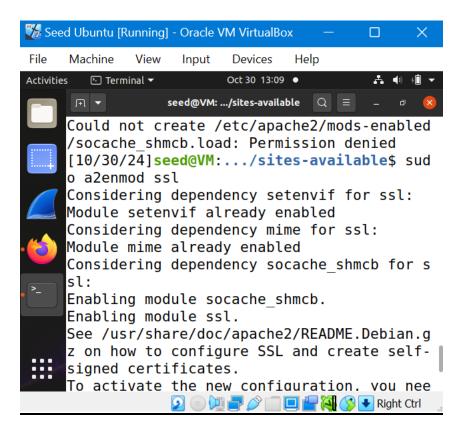


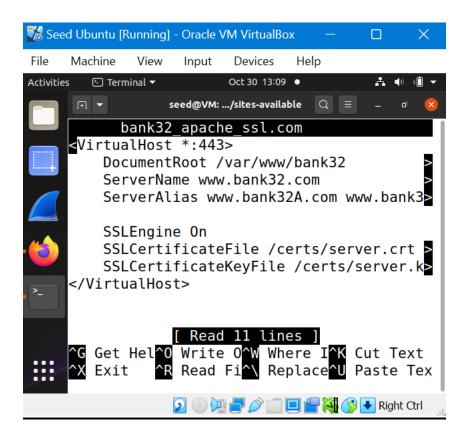


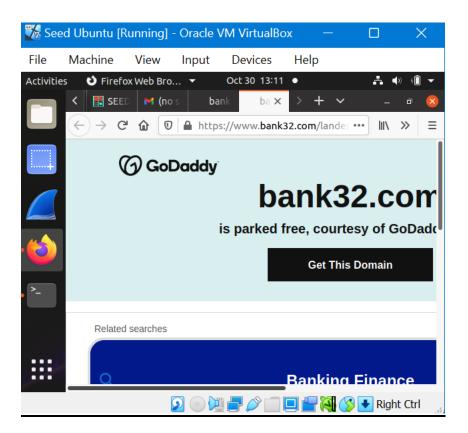
Task 4: (Deploying Certificate in an Apache-Based HTTPS Website)

- Configure Apache to use the server certificate and private key, enabling HTTPS for the site.
- Set up Virtual Host configuration to specify the certificate files.
- Start or reload Apache to apply the HTTPS configuration.



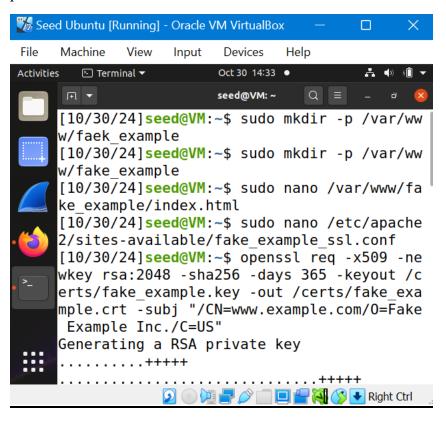


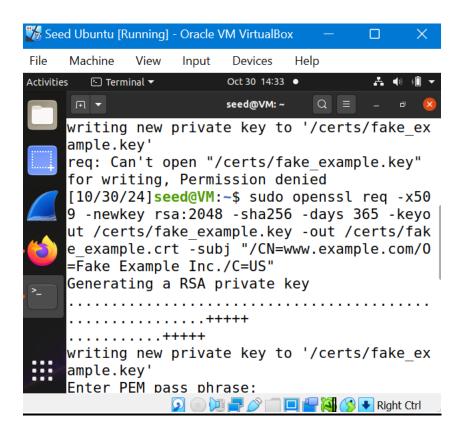


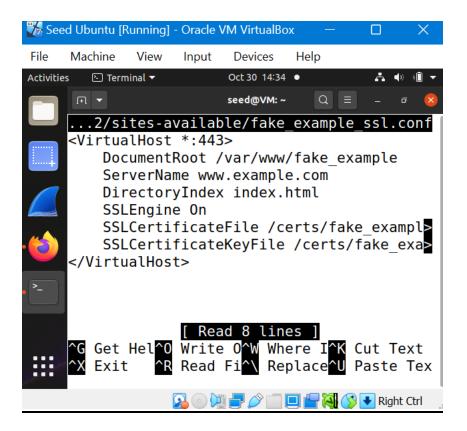


Task 5: (Launching a Man-In-The-Middle (MITM) Attack)

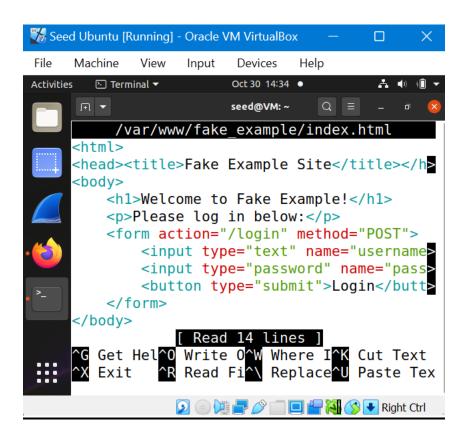
- Set up a fake website with the same domain name as the target (e.g., www.example.com).
- Modify the victim's /etc/hosts file to redirect requests for the target site to the fake server.
- Test by visiting the fake site to observe a security warning in the browser, showing that PKI prevents the attack.

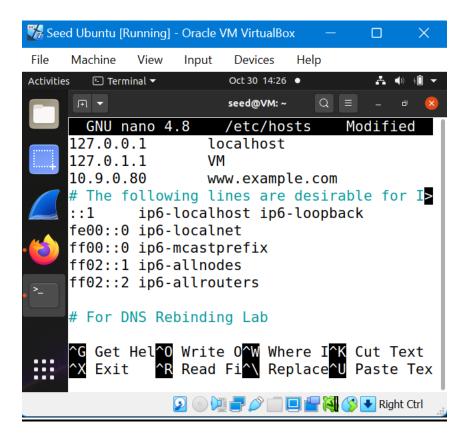


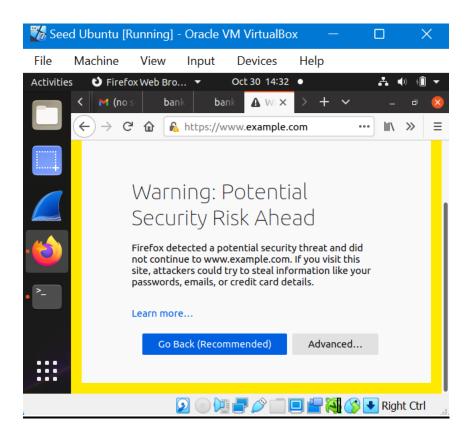


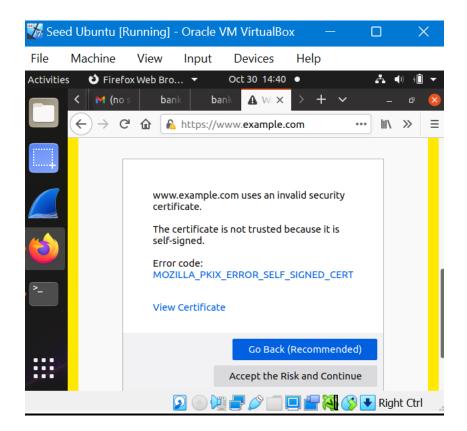














Task 6: (Launching a MITM Attack with a Compromised CA)

- Create a new certificate for the fake website, signed by the compromised CA.
- Configure Apache to use this compromised certificate for the fake site.
- Test by visiting the fake site from the victim's browser; confirm that no security warning appears, demonstrating the effect of a compromised CA on PKI security.

