

THE CRYPTO BRIDGE

THE FOSS FILES | SEASON 5 | EPISODE 3

THE CIPHER FILES



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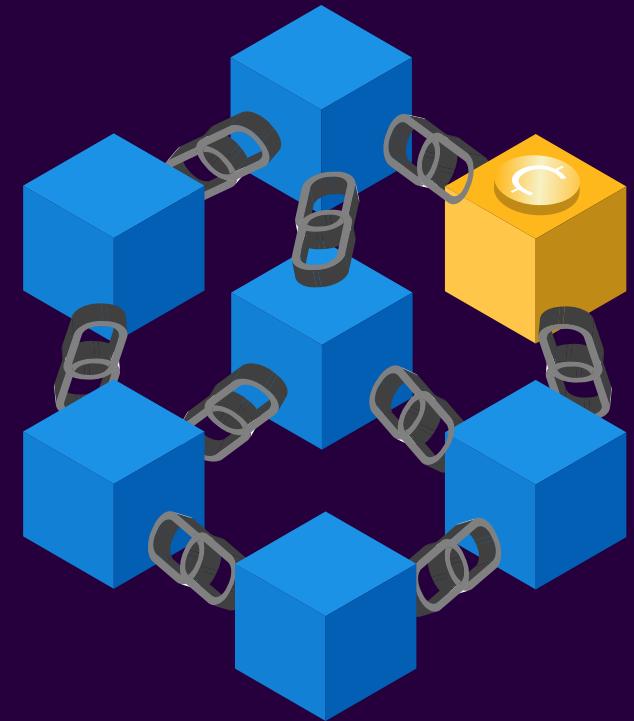


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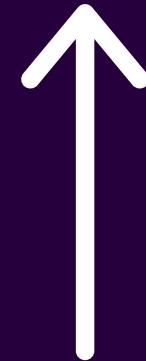
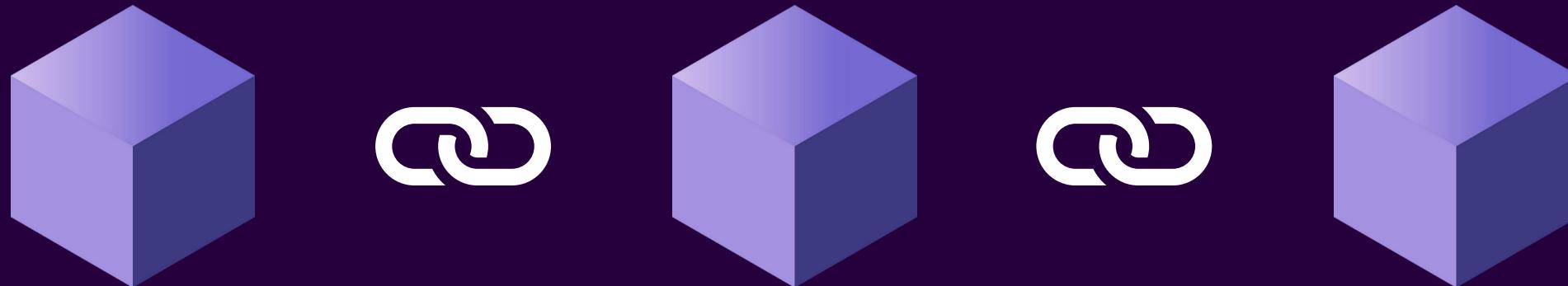
- 01 Blockchain Overview
- 02 PGP And GPG
- 03 Public Key Infrastructure
- 04 SSL and It's Applications

BLOCKCHAIN

- Blockchain technology is a type of distributed ledger technology (DLT)
- It is an accounting system where the ledger (record of transactions) is distributed among a network of computers



BLOCKCHAIN



Single block = Single record

Record

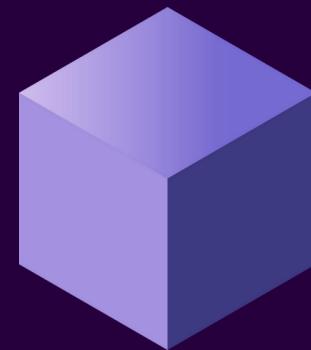
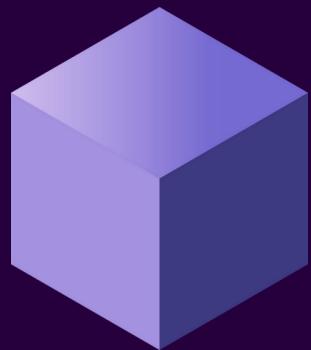
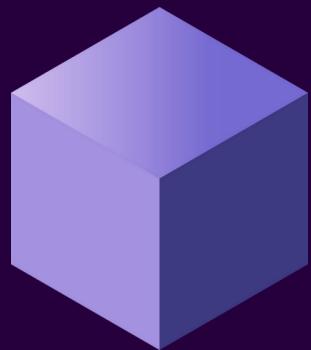
Relevant Information (Transaction)

A unique cryptographic hash

The hash of the previous block

HOW IT WORKS?

Genesis Block



Hash: **AAAA**

Prev Hash: **0000**

Hash: **BBBB**

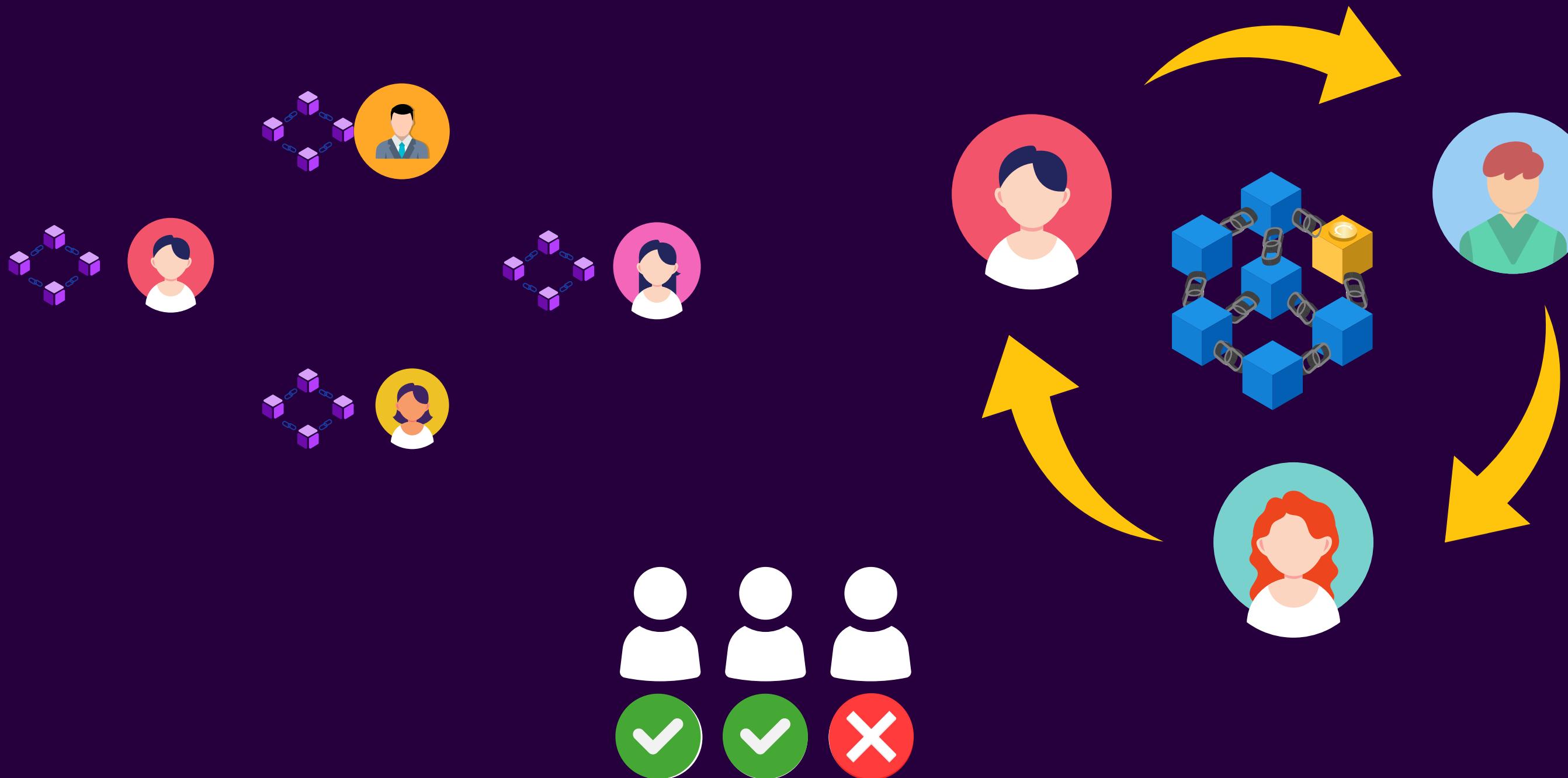
Prev Hash: **AAAA**

Hash: **CCCC**

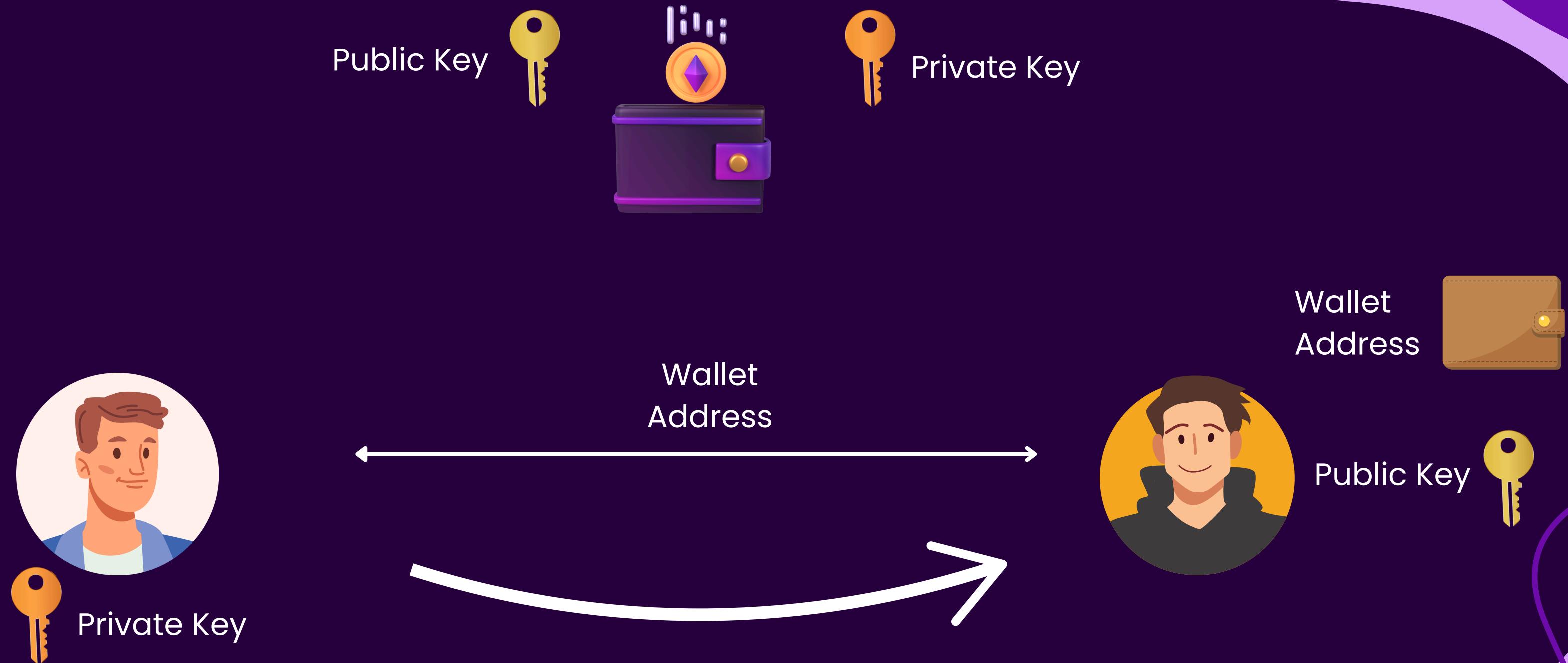
Prev Hash: **BBBB**

CONSENSUS MECHANISM

Proof of Work (PoW)



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE KEY



APPLICATIONS

Cryptocurrencies

Voting Systems

Smart Contracts

**DeFi
(Decentralized
Finance)**

**Supply Chain
Management**

**Healthcare
Records**

PRETTY GOOD PRIVACY(PGP)

PGP is an information's encryption technology

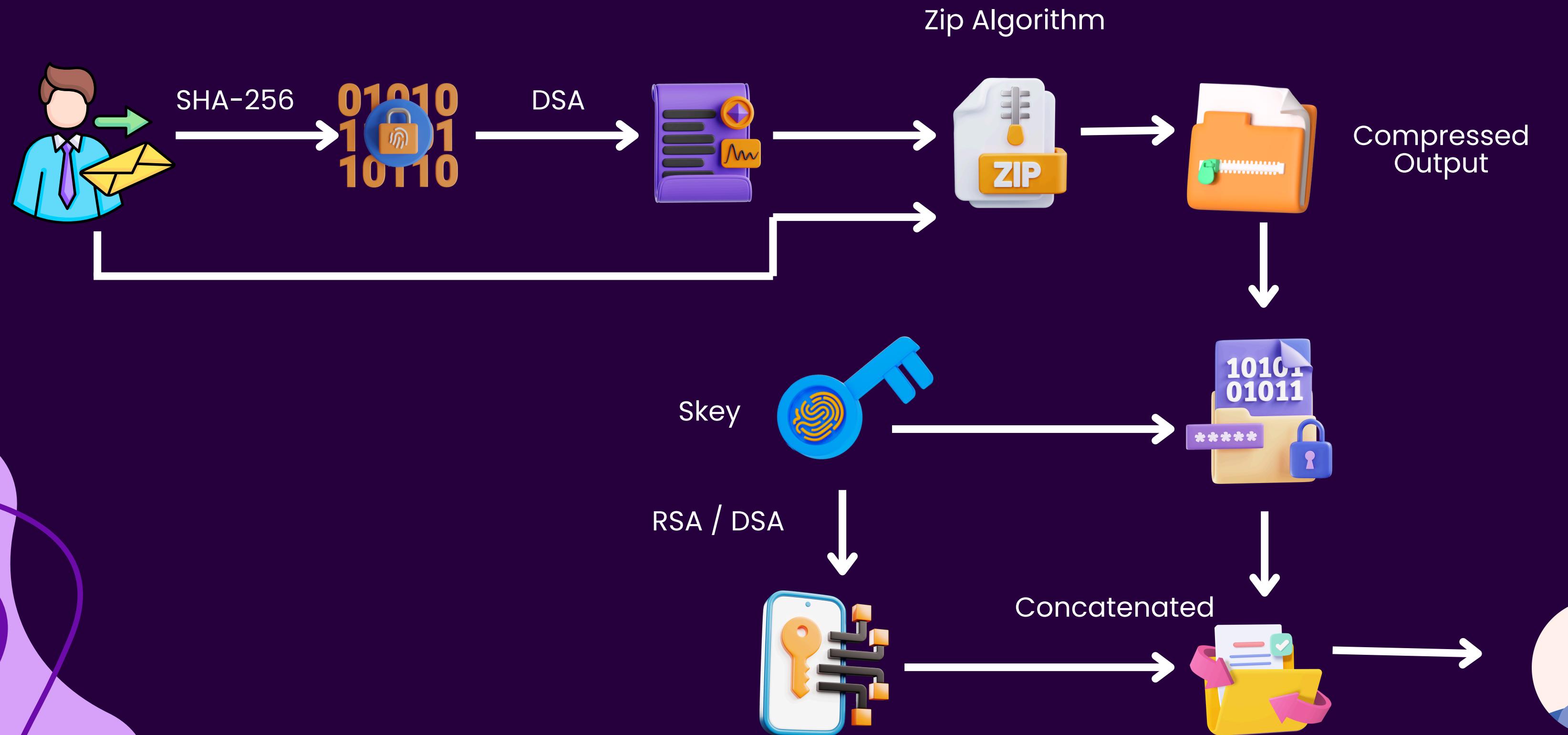
It provides a framework to exchange data securely among peers

- **Symmetric encryption:** encrypts your data fast
- **Asymmetric encryption:** exchanges keys securely.
- **Digital signatures:** verify authenticity

TECHNIQUES USED

- **Hybrid Cryptography (Symmetric + Asymmetric).**
- **Digital Signatures**
- **Hash Functions (e.g., SHA-1, SHA-256).**
- **Web of Trust**
- **Data Compression**

HOW PGP WORKS?



GNU PRIVACY GUARD

GPG is the free implementation for PGP, while the original one is protected.

Git Commits &
Tag Signing

Package Manager
Security

Encrypted
Messaging

Verifying Software
Downloads

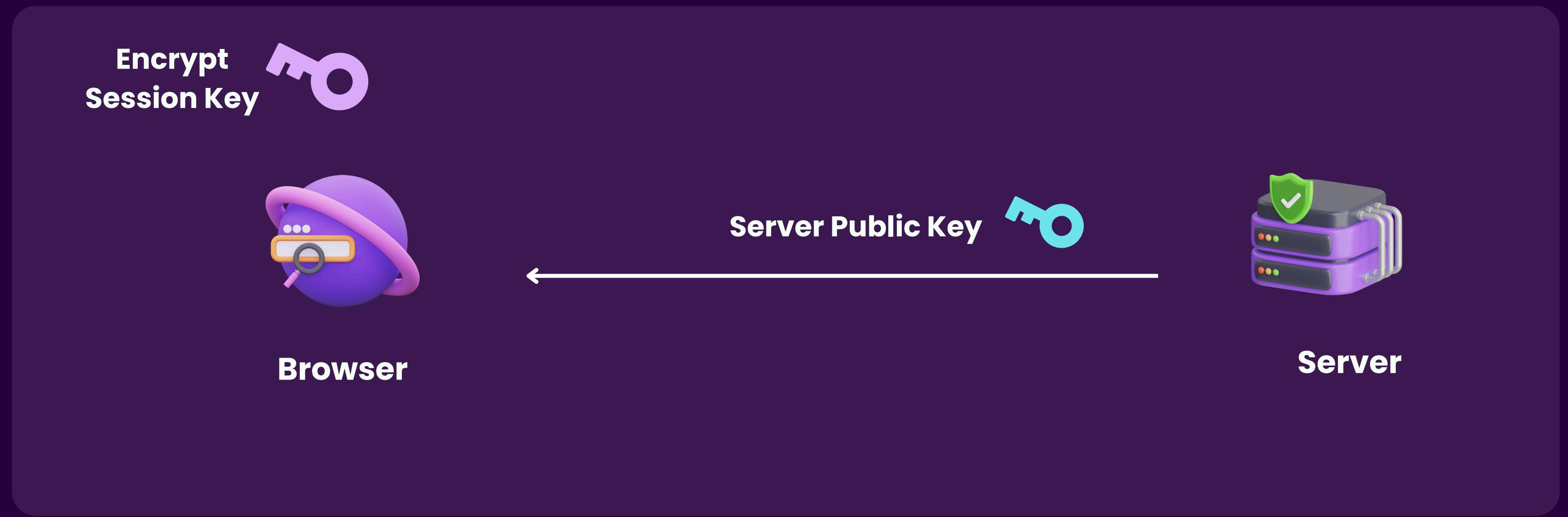
Docker Image
Signing

Signing PDFs or
Documents

PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE







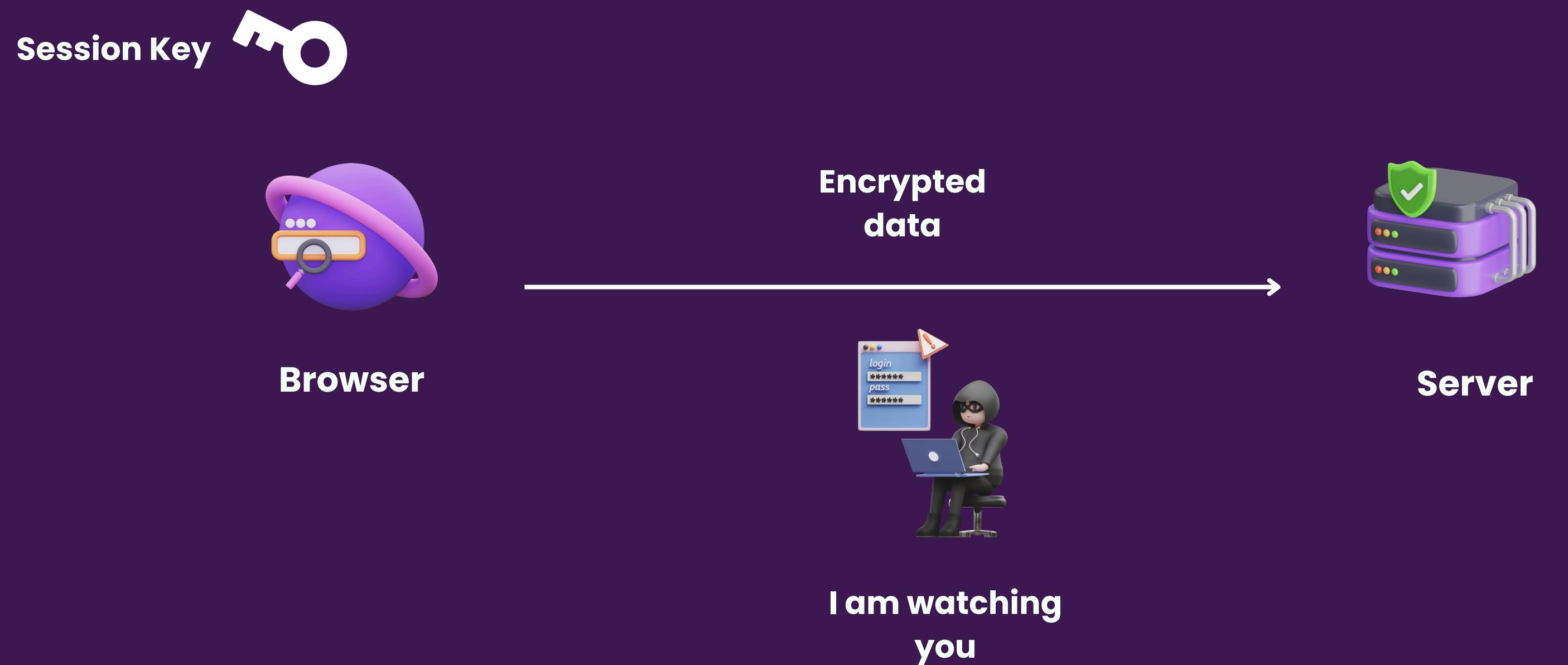


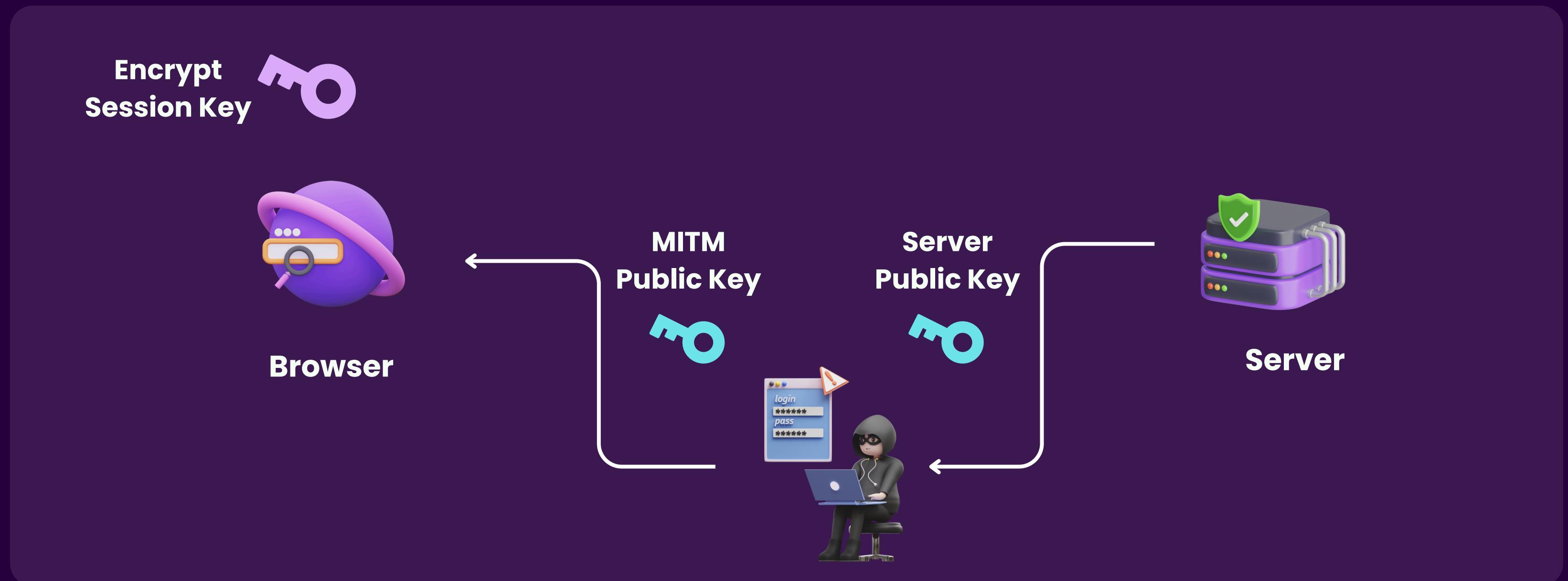




Wait!! what if ?







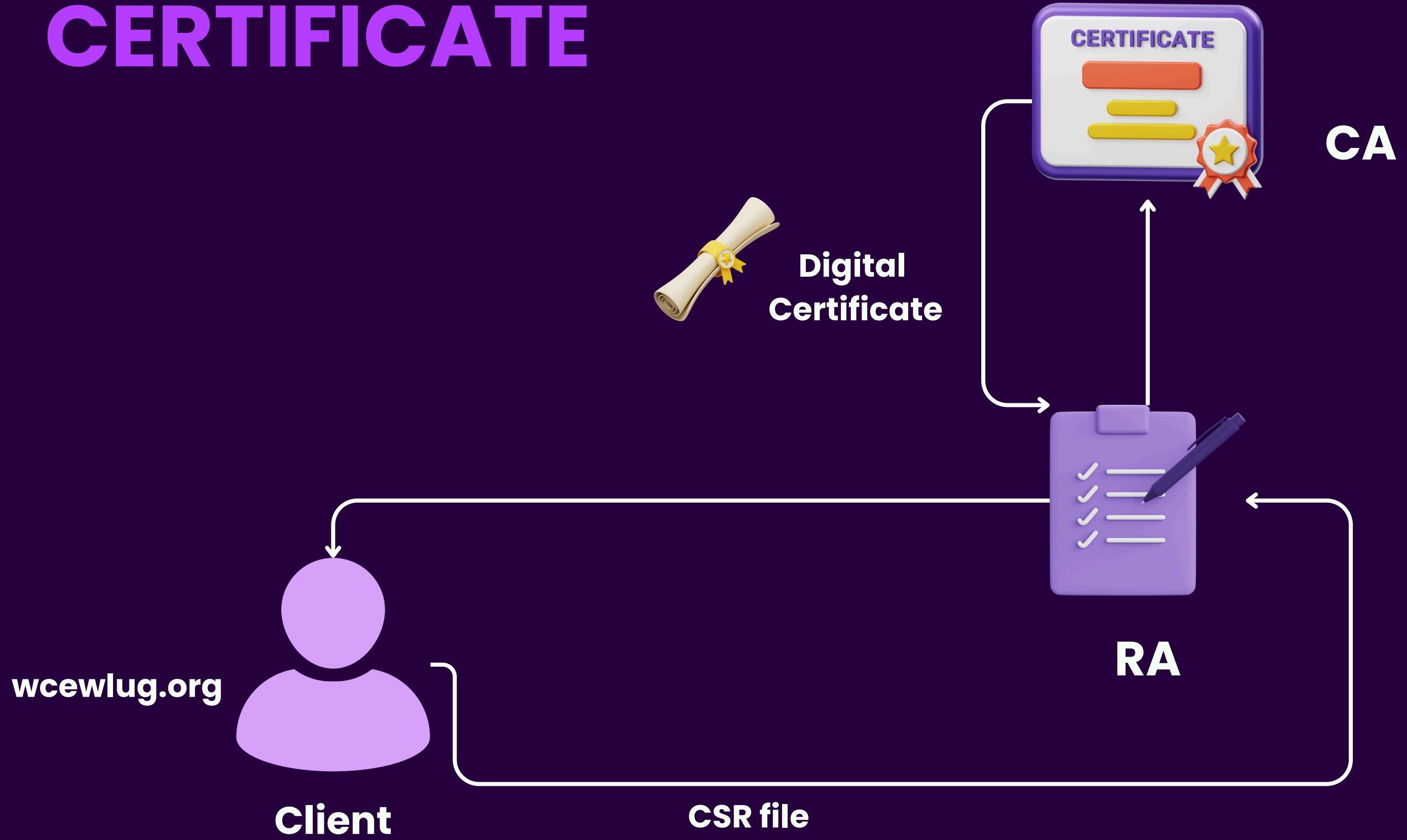
PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

- It is framework used to create, manage, distribute, use, store and revoke digital certificates
- PKI ensures :
 - confidentiality
 - integrity
 - authenticity
 - non-repudiation

PKI : COMPONENTS

- Certificate Authority (CA)
- Registration Authority (RA)
- Digital Certificates
- Public and Private Keys

ISSUING A DIGITAL CERTIFICATE



CSR : CERTIFICATE SIGNING REQUEST

- A Certificate Signing Request (CSR) is a standardized file used to request a digital certificate from a Certificate Authority (CA)
- Standard X.509
- Encoded in PEM format (Base64-encoded)

FIELDS IN A CSR

- Common Name (CN)
- Organization (O)
- Locality (L)
- State or Province (ST)
- Country (C)
- Public Key
- Signature Algorithm
- Email Address (optional)
- Subject Alternative Name (SAN) (optional)
- Version

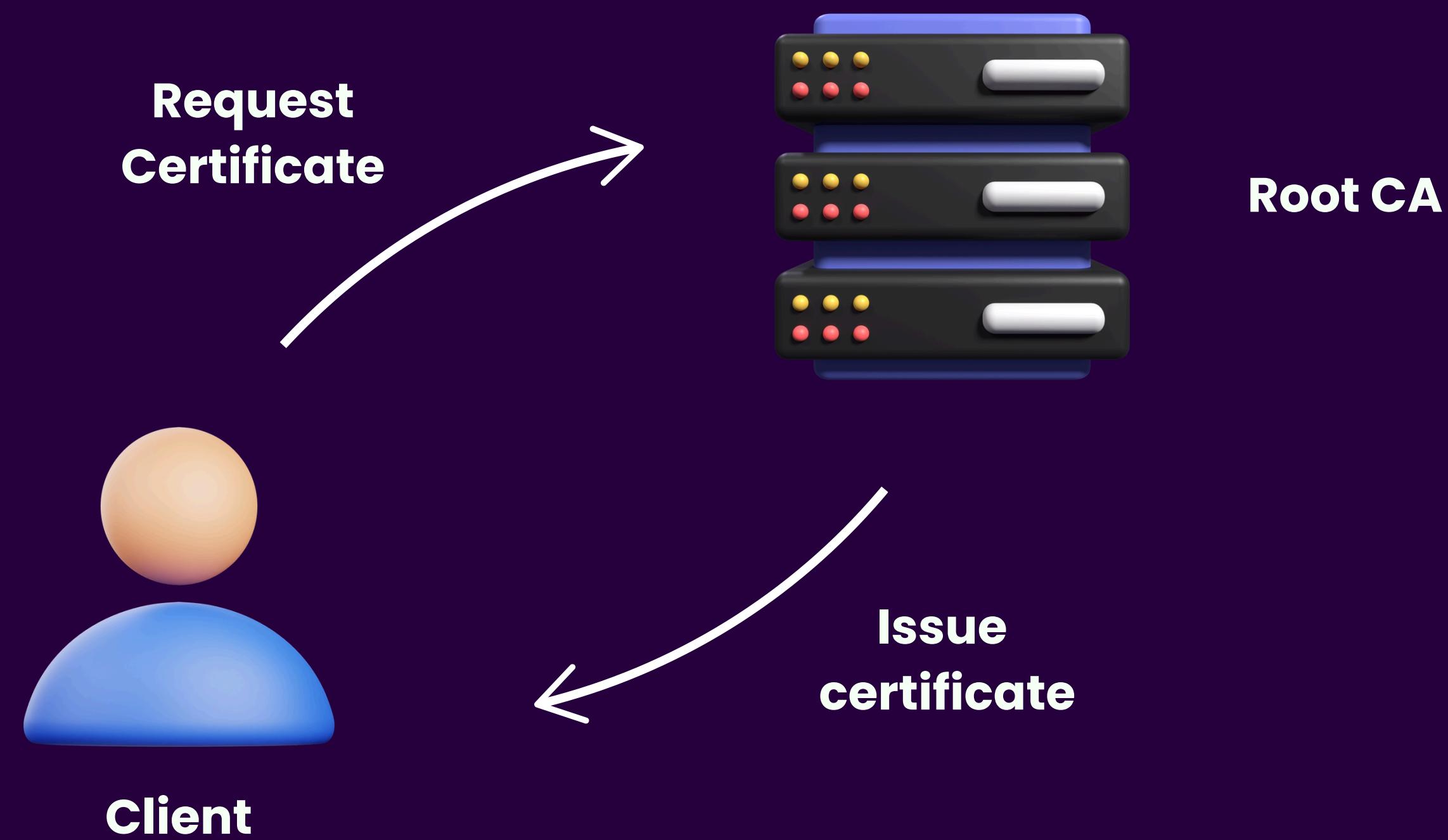
REGISTRATION AUTHORITY

- It acts as an intermediary between the Certificate Authority (CA) and the entity requesting a digital certificate
- Roles of CA :
 - Identity Verification
 - Forwarding Requests to the CA
 - Approving or Rejecting Certificate Requests
 - Certificate Revocation Requests

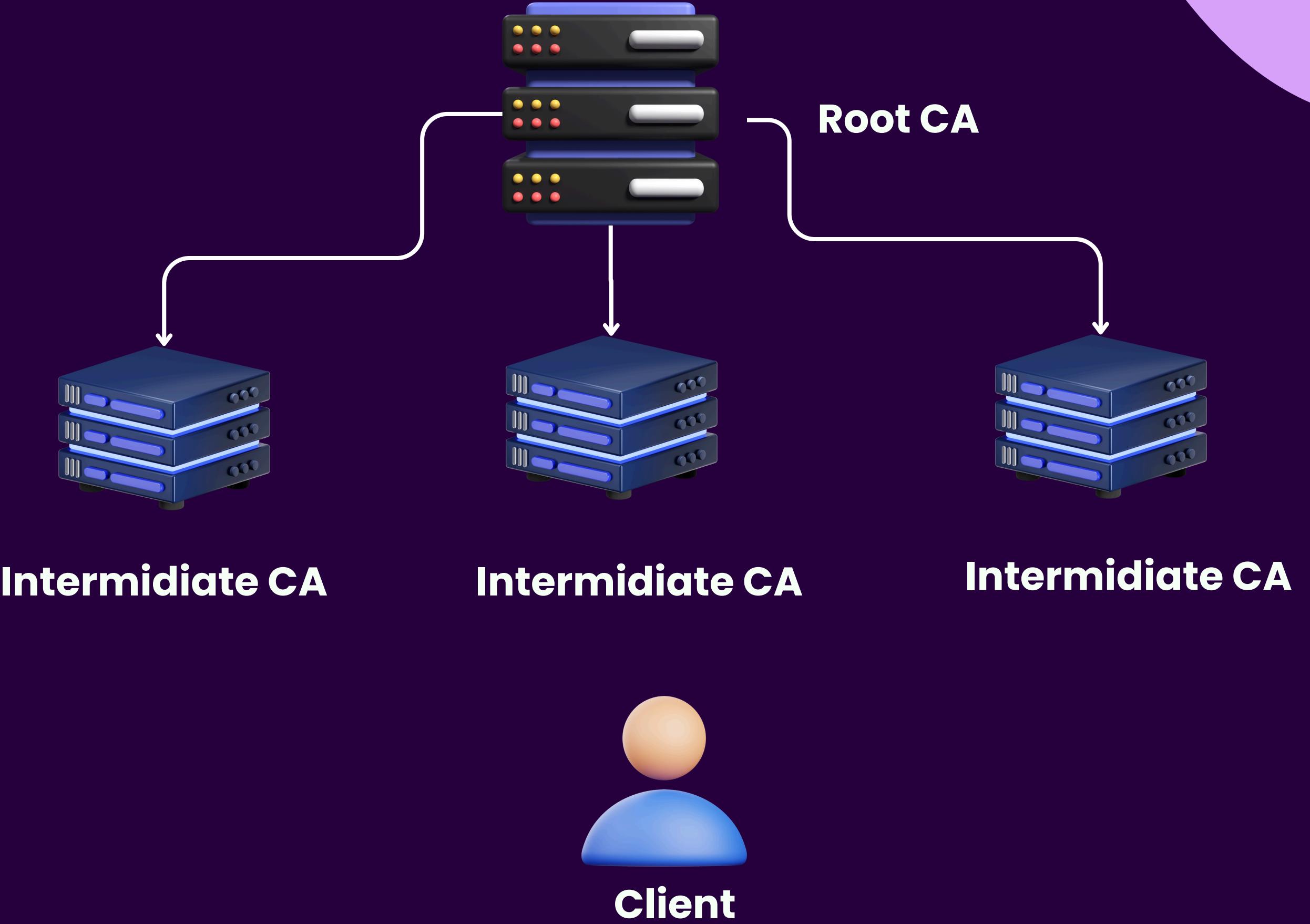
CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY

- A Certificate Authority (CA) is a trusted organization or entity responsible for issuing and managing digital certificates
- Roles of CA :
 - Issuing Digital Certificates
 - Establishing Trust
 - Certificate Revocation

CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY



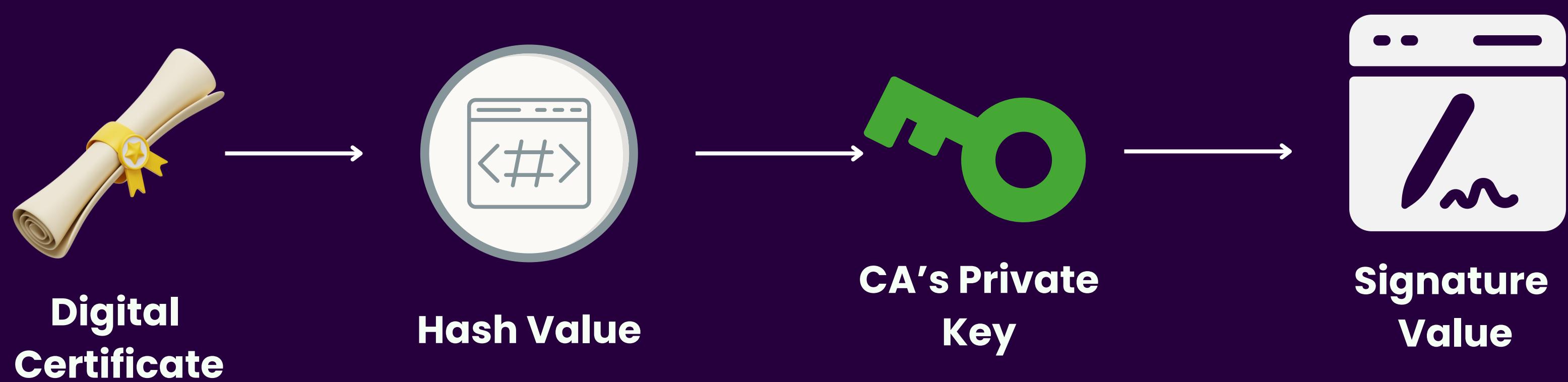
CERTIFICATE AUTHORITY



DIGITAL CERTIFICATE

- Version
- Serial Number
- Signature Algorithm
- Issuer
- Validity Period
- Subject - DN,ON
- Public Key
- Signature Value

SIGNATURE VALUE



Public Key 

Private Key 

Session Key 

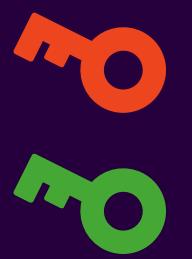
 Browser 


CA's public key 

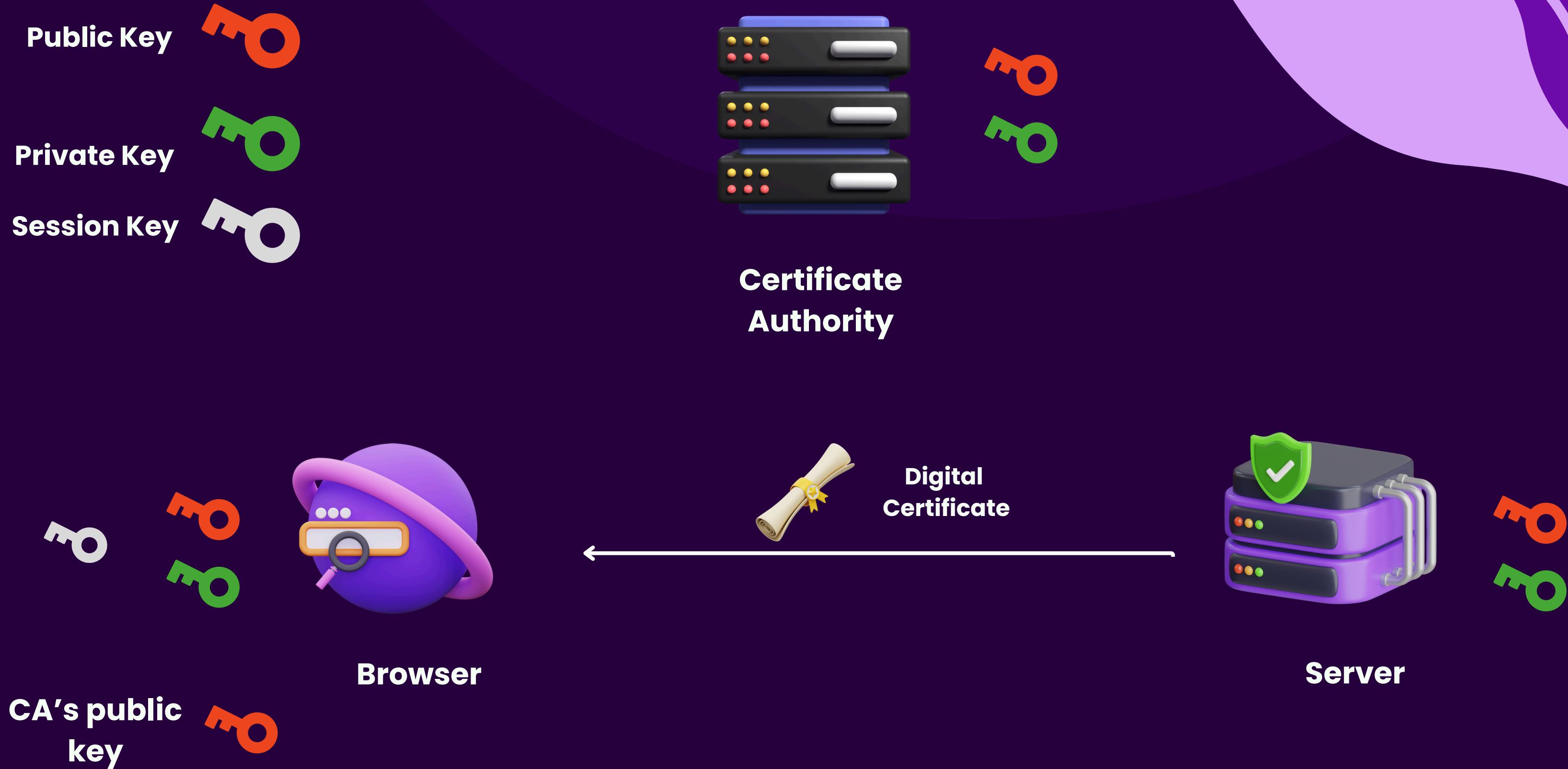


Certificate Authority

Encrypted data



Server



Public Key



Private Key



Session Key



Certificate
Authority



CA's public
key



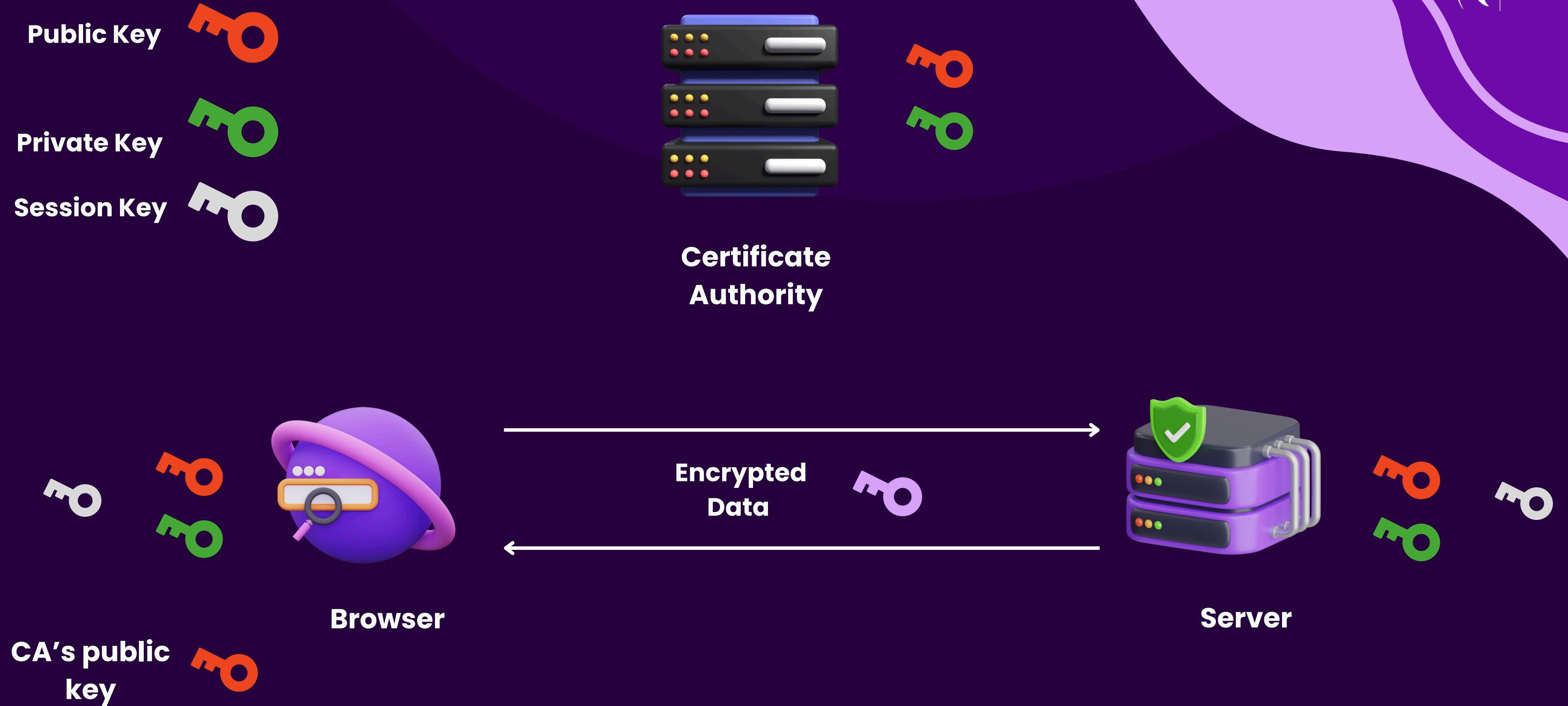
Browser



Encrypted
Session key



Server



Oh no, not again!



MITM



Public Key



Private Key



Session Key



CA's public
key



Browser

Modified
Cert



OG
Cert



Server



CA's public
key



Scenario-1

Digital Certificate

Server public key

Signature
value(hash value)



Digital Certificate (modified)

Attacker public key

Signature
value(hash value)

←(modified)

Digital Certificate (modified)

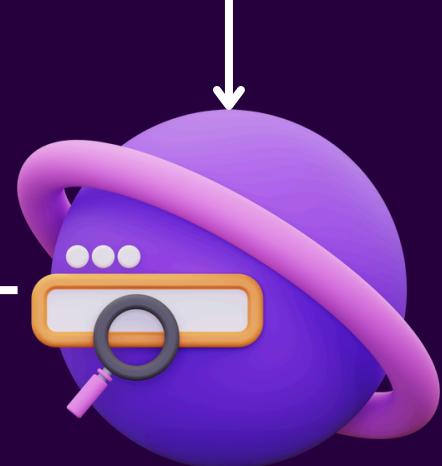
Attacker public key

Signature
value(hash value)

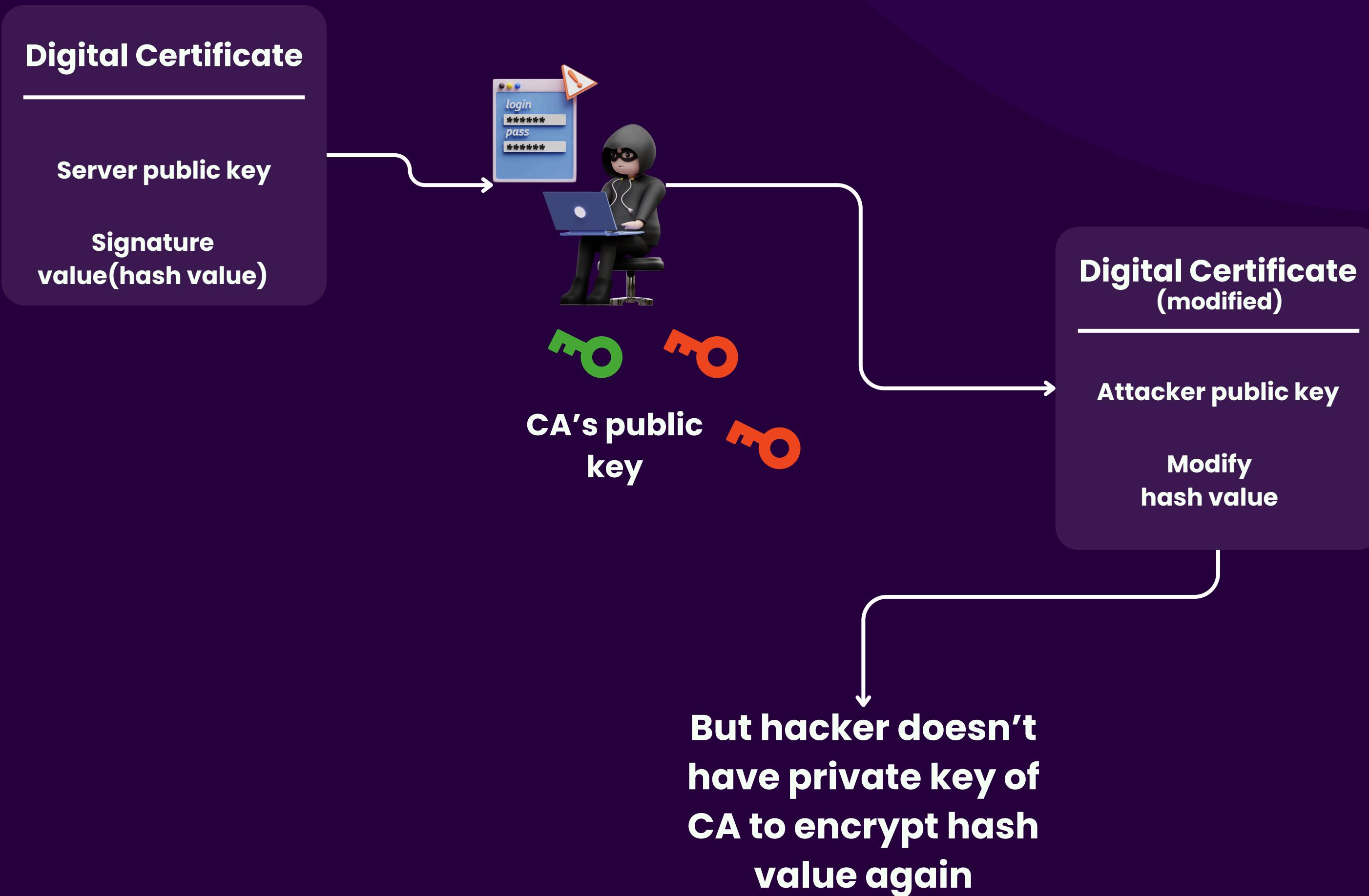
Hash of Modified
Digital Certificate



Browser

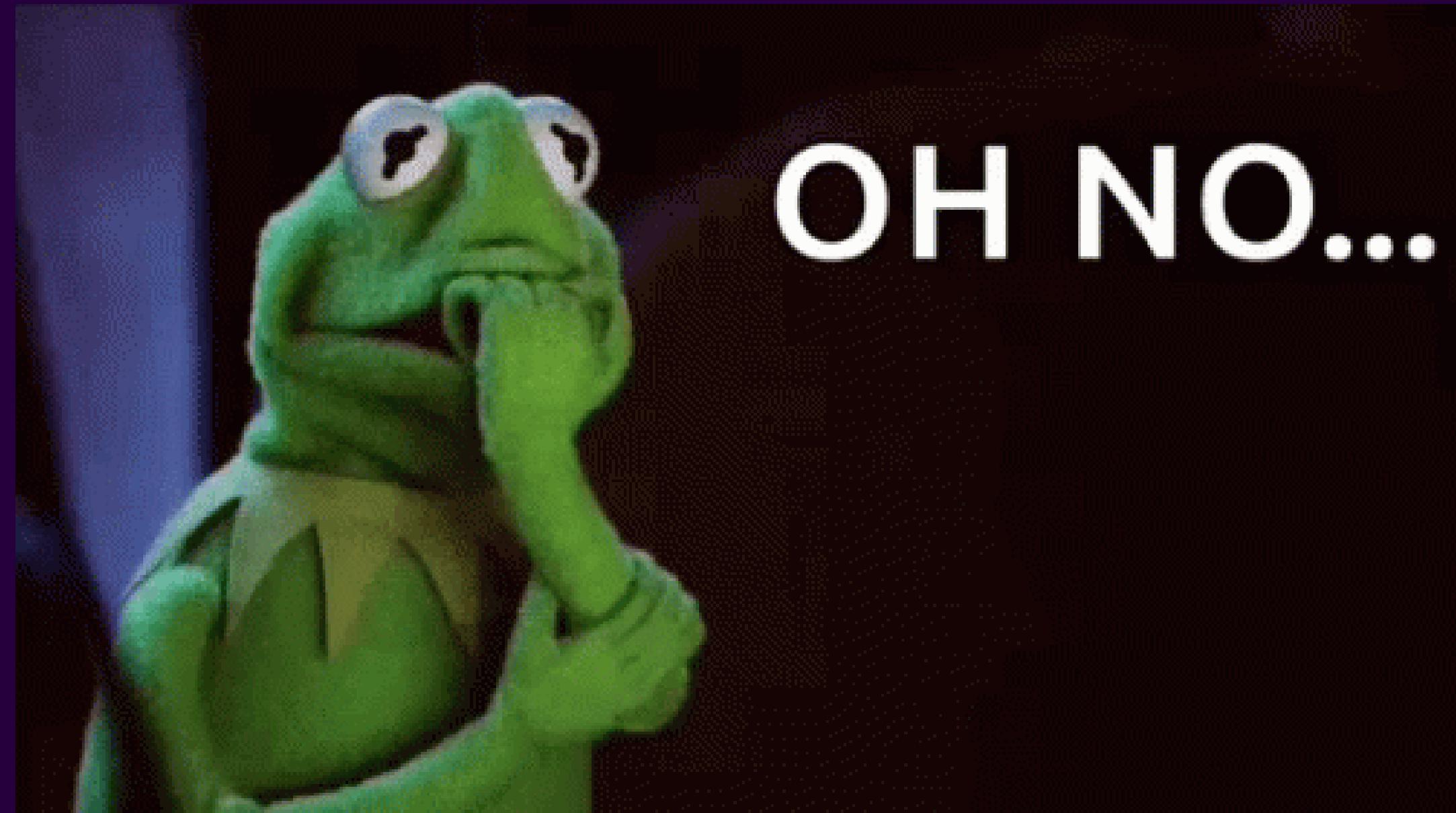


Scenario-2



**But hacker doesn't
have private key of
CA to encrypt hash
value again**

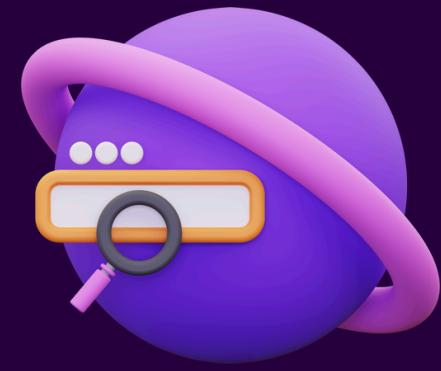
MITM Be Like!!



SECURE SOCKET LAYER



HTTP



Browser

Data (PlainText)



Server

HTTPS



Browser

Data (Encrypted)



Server

WHAT IS SSL?

- SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is a cryptographic protocol that provides security for communication over a network by using encryption to protect data transmitted between a client and a server.
- It ensures secure communication over the internet
- Features :
 - Encryption
 - Authentication
 - Data Integrity

SSL

HANDSHAKE

SSL HANDSHAKE

- 1.Client Hello
- 2.Server Hello
- 3.Certificate
- 4.Server Hello Done
- 5.Client Key Exchange
- 6.Change Cipher Spec
- 7.Finished
- 8.Change Cipher Spec(Server)
- 9.Finished(Server)
- 10.Application Data

SSL

APPLICATIONS

HTTPS

File
Transfer

Secure
Mail

API
Connections

VPN

Payment
Gateways



**THANK
YOU**