

CSE467: Computer Security

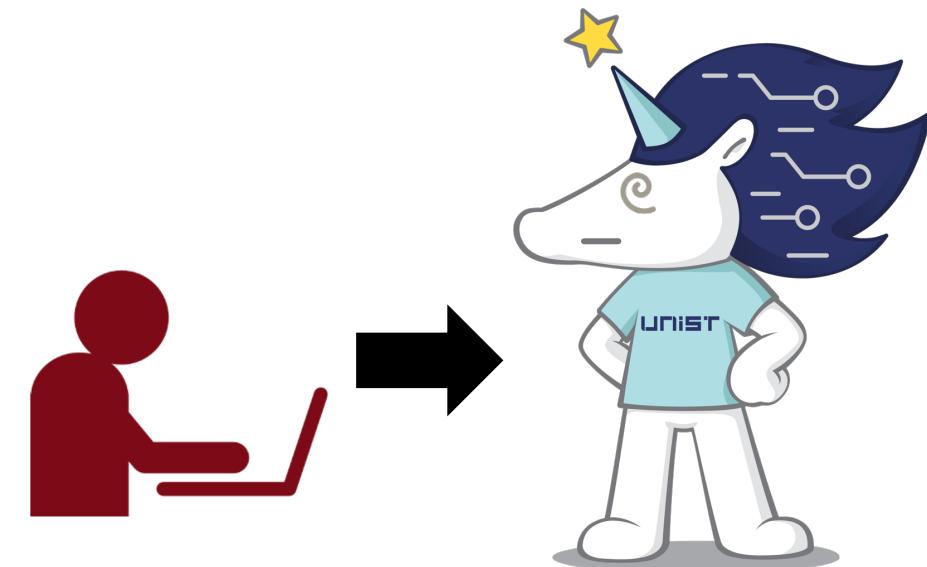
18. Protocol Security: SSL/TLS & HTTPS

Seongil Wi

Activity #1: SaveUNIST



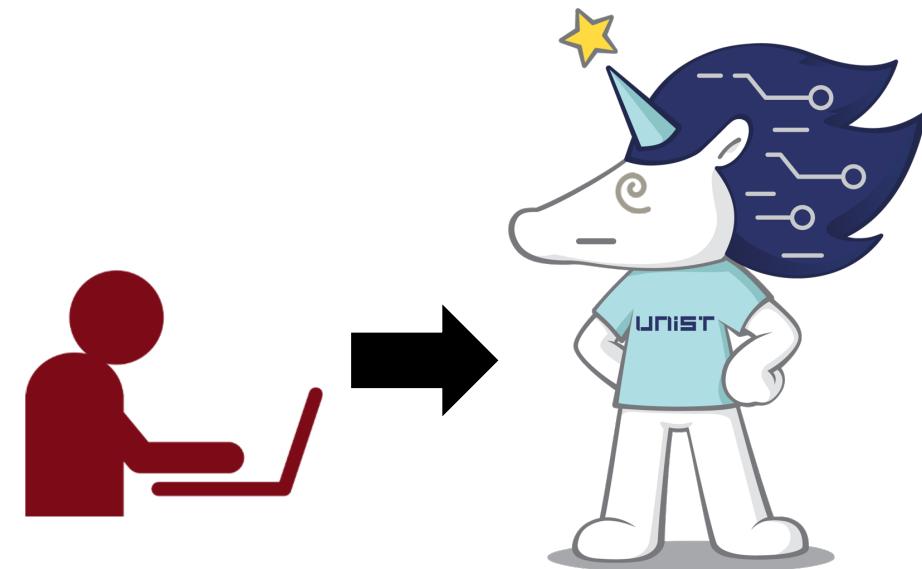
- If you find unknown security problems on campus, report them to me!
- Depending on the severity, bonus points will be given
 - E.g., A+ → 1 letter grade up → 10% score up → ... → 1 drink → ...
- **(IMPORTANT!) DO NOT** try anything illegal
 - If you cannot decide by yourself, discuss it with us first!



Activity #1: SaveUNIST

- Period (confirmed): **Nov 20 ~ Dec 8**
- Time: **9:00 ~ 18:00**
- Target: UNIST IST homepage (<https://ist.unist.ac.kr/>), use a VPN to access from outside

Activity should only
be done during this
period!



Activity #1: SaveUNIST

보안서약서

본인은 2023년 11월 6일 부터 2023년 11월 17일 까지 울산과학기술원 컴퓨터 공학과의 컴퓨터보안 과목에서 과제를 수행함에 있어, 다음과 같이 1)울산과기원의 정보보안 규정과 통제절차 및 2)상급기관 및 유관기관 규정의 보안사항을 준수할 것을 엄숙히 서약 합니다.

1. 나는 상기한 과제를 수행하며, 습득한 IT 정보와 보안관련 사항 등의 기관정보와 관련된 어떠한 정보도 외부 및 타인에게 일체 발설하거나 노출 또는 반출하지 않을 것을 서약한다.
 - 가. 네트워크/시스템/보안 등 IT인프라 관련 구성 일체
 - 나. 시스템 접근권한 정보 일체
 - 다. 기관 내에 있는 모든 개인정보 일체
 - 라. DB정보 일체
 - 마. 정보시스템 취약점 등의 정보 일체
 - 바. 기타 기관 정보보안관련 비밀, 대외비, 누출금지 대상 일체
2. 나는 위의 사항을 위반했거나 기밀을 누설한 경우, 아래의 관계 법규 및 규정에 따라 엄중한 처벌을 받을 것을 서약한다.
 - 가. 「형법」 및 「개인정보보호법」
 - 나. 「정보통신망 이용촉진 및 정보보호 등에 관한 법률」
 - 다. 「울산과학기술원 학칙」
 - 라. 「울산과학기술원 학생 징계 조례」
3. 서약자 연명부

*A pledge not to do
anything illegal*

구분 (idx)	소속 (department)	연락처 (email address)	성명 (name)	서명 (sign)	교수 서명 Prof's sign
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Recap: ARP Spoofing

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ARP response
My IP Addr: 10.0.0.2
My MAC addr: 00:01:12:44:3a:6c
Destination: User A



IP: 10.0.0.3
MAC: 00:01:12:44:3a:6c



User A

- IP: 10.0.0.1
- MAC: 00:12:3a:00:45:bc

User A - ARP cache

IP Addr	Mac Addr
10.0.0.2	00:10:20:30:ac:06
	00:01:12:44:3a:6c

ARP response

My IP Addr: 10.0.0.1
My MAC addr: 00:01:12:44:3a:6c
Destination: User B

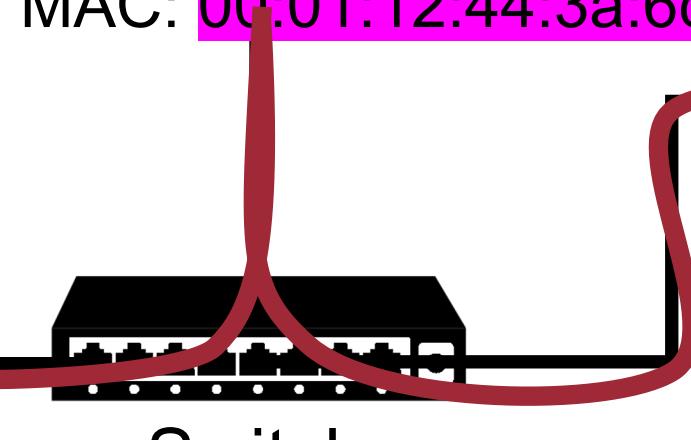


User B

- IP: 10.0.0.2
- MAC: 00:10:20:30:ac:06

User B - ARP cache

IP Addr	Mac Addr
10.0.0.1	00:12:3a:00:45:bc
	00:01:12:44:3a:6c

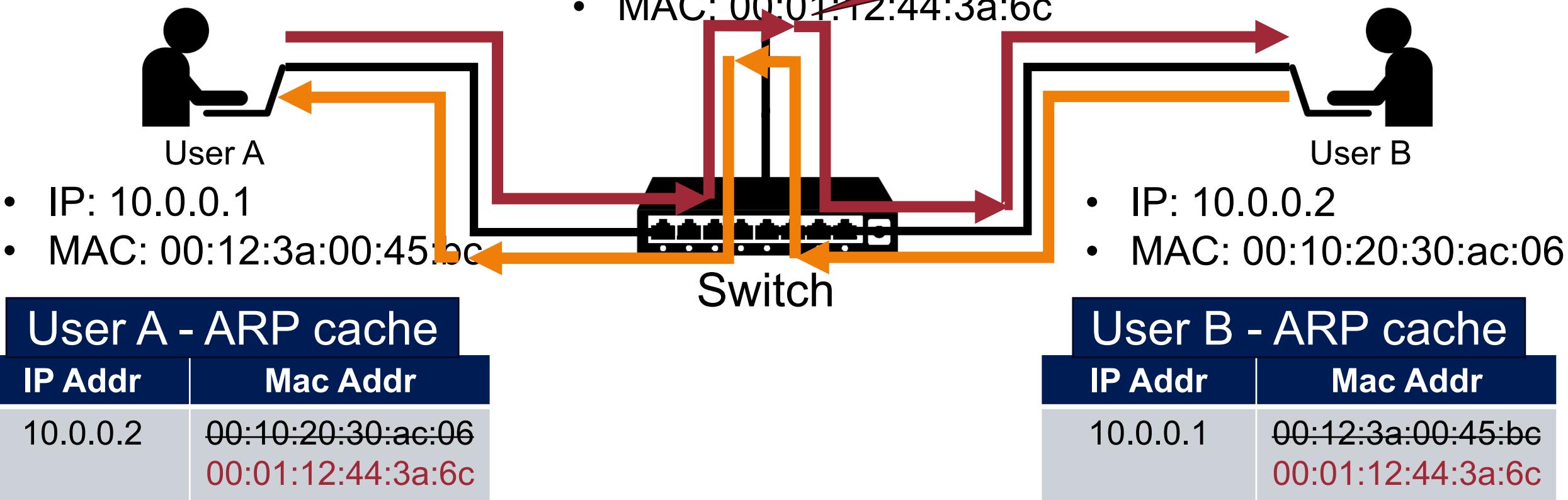


Recap: ARP Spoofing

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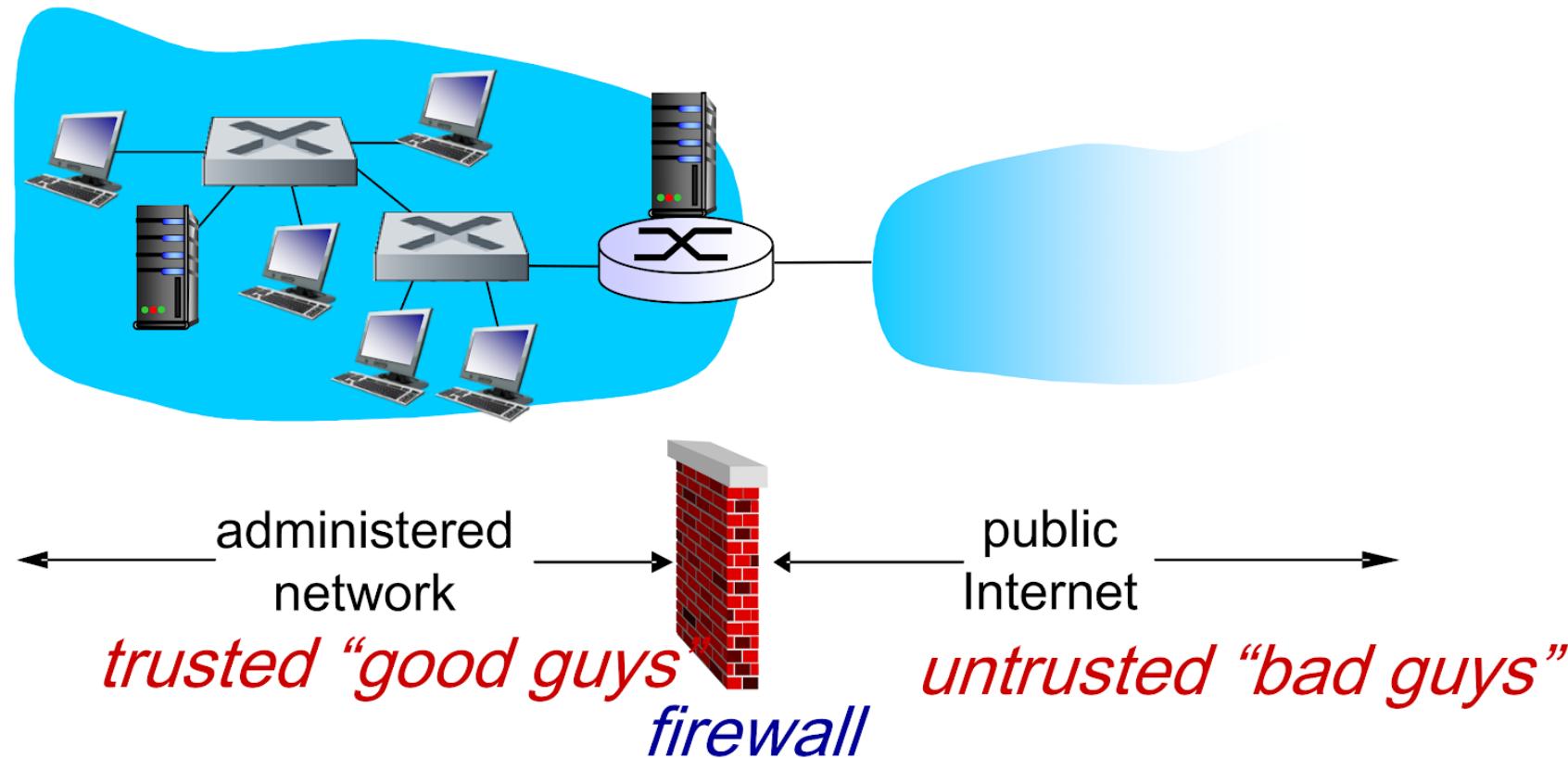


Man-in-the-Middle (MITM)
attack



Recap: Firewalls

- Isolate organization's internal net from larger Internet, allowing some packets to pass, blocking others



Recap: Intrusion Detection



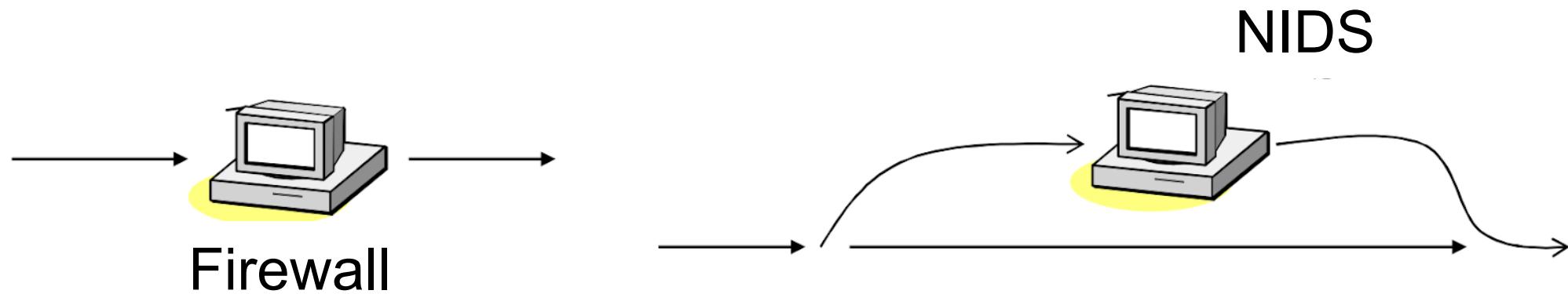
- Intrusion
 - A set of actions aimed to compromise the security goals
- Intrusion detection
 - The process of identifying and responding to intrusion activities



Recap: Firewall vs. IDS



- Firewall
 - Active filtering (prevent intrusion)
 - Location: Between networks (if an attack is from inside the network it doesn't signal)
- IDS
 - Passive monitoring (detect intrusion)
 - Location: Inside the network



Recap: Web Threat Models



- **Network attacker:** resides somewhere in the communication link between client and server
 - Passive: eavesdropping
 - Active: modification of messages, replay...



- **Remote attacker:** can connect to remote system via the network
 - Mostly targets the server

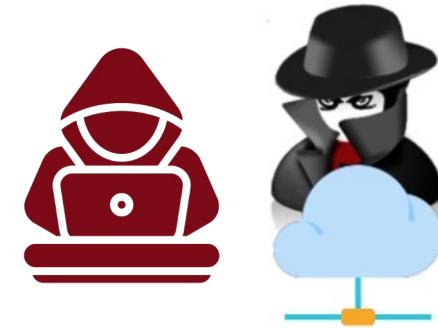


- **Web attacker:** controls attacker.com
 - Can obtain SSL/TLS certificates for attacker.com
 - Users can visit attacker.com



Today's Topic

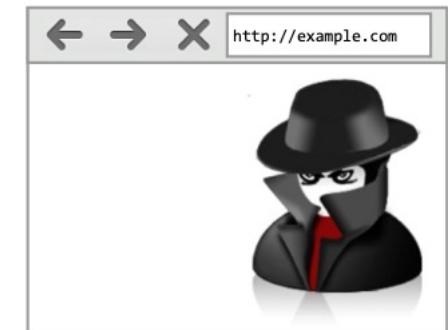
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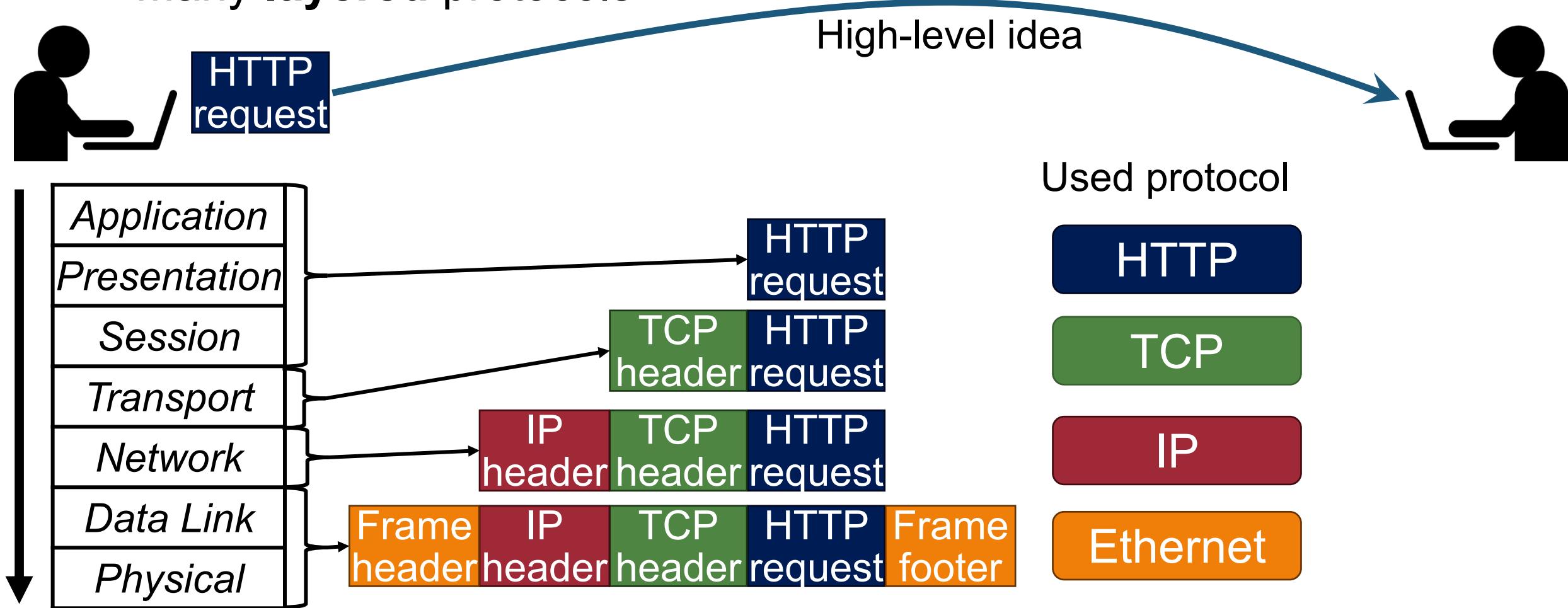
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 - Can obtain SSL/TLS certificates for attacker.com
 - Users can visit attacker.com



Recap: Protocol

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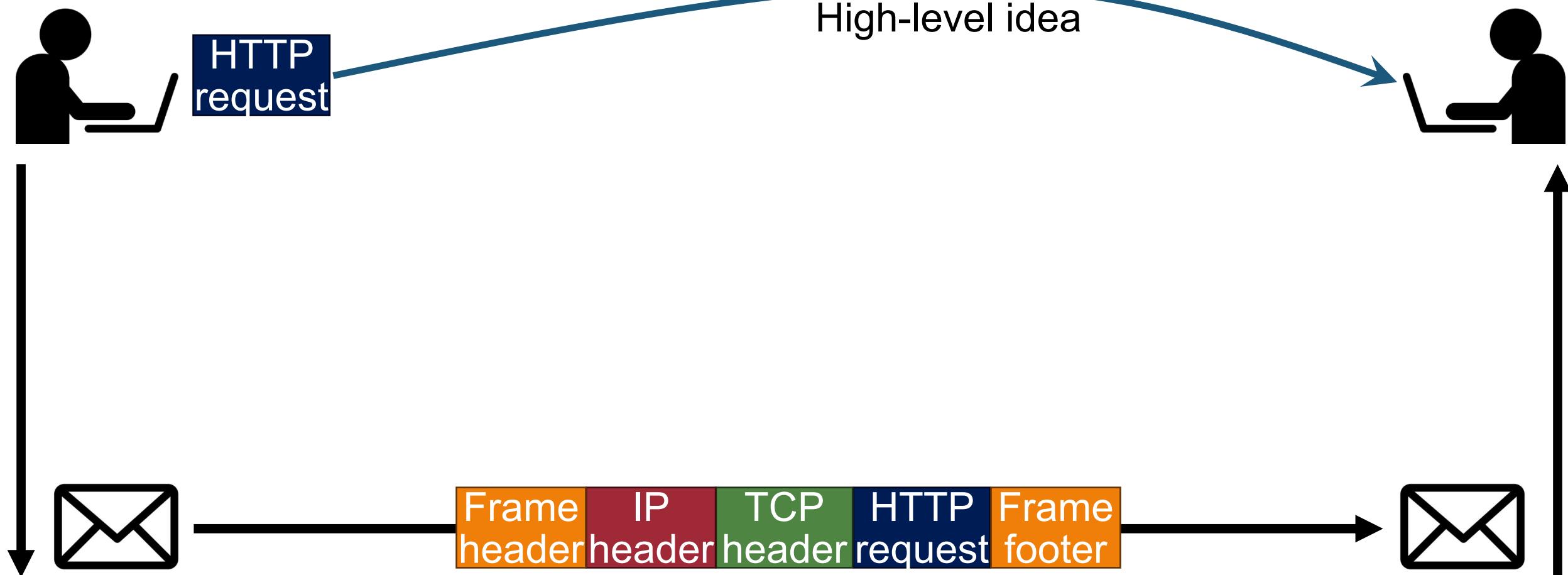
- A system of digital **rules** for data exchange between computers
- Many **layered** protocols



Recap: Protocol

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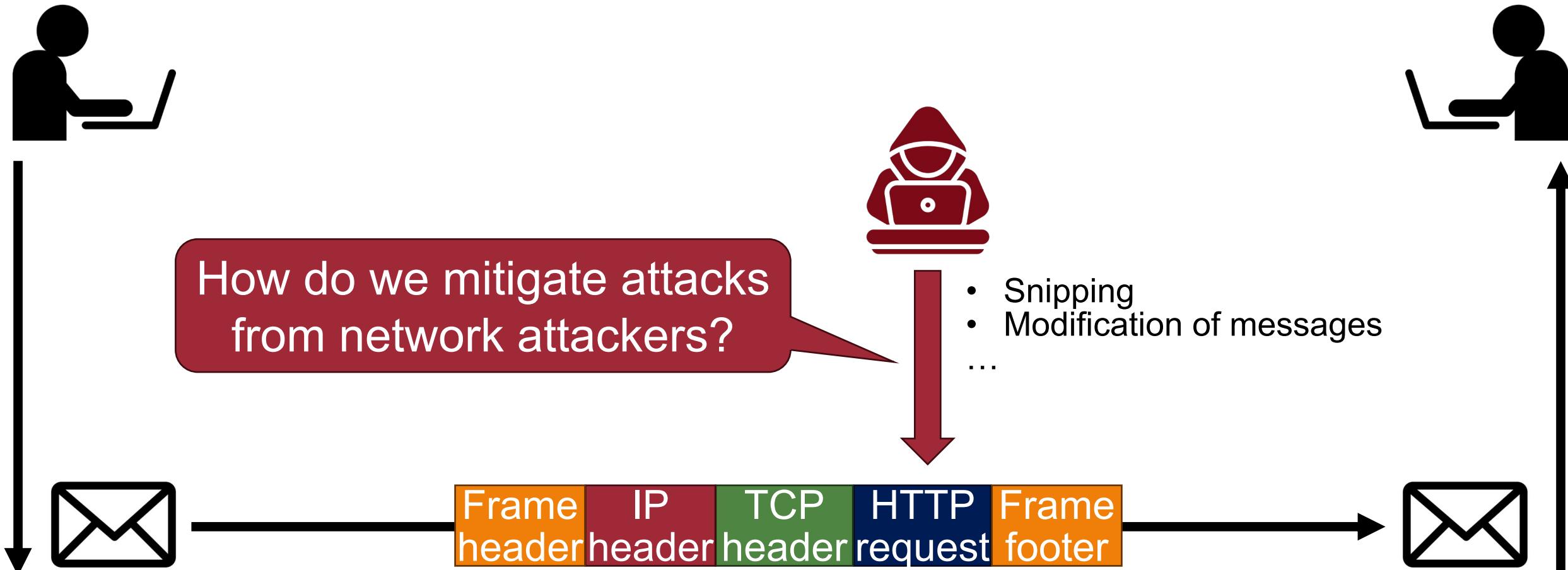
- A system of digital **rules** for data exchange between computers
- Many **layered** protocols



Network Attackers

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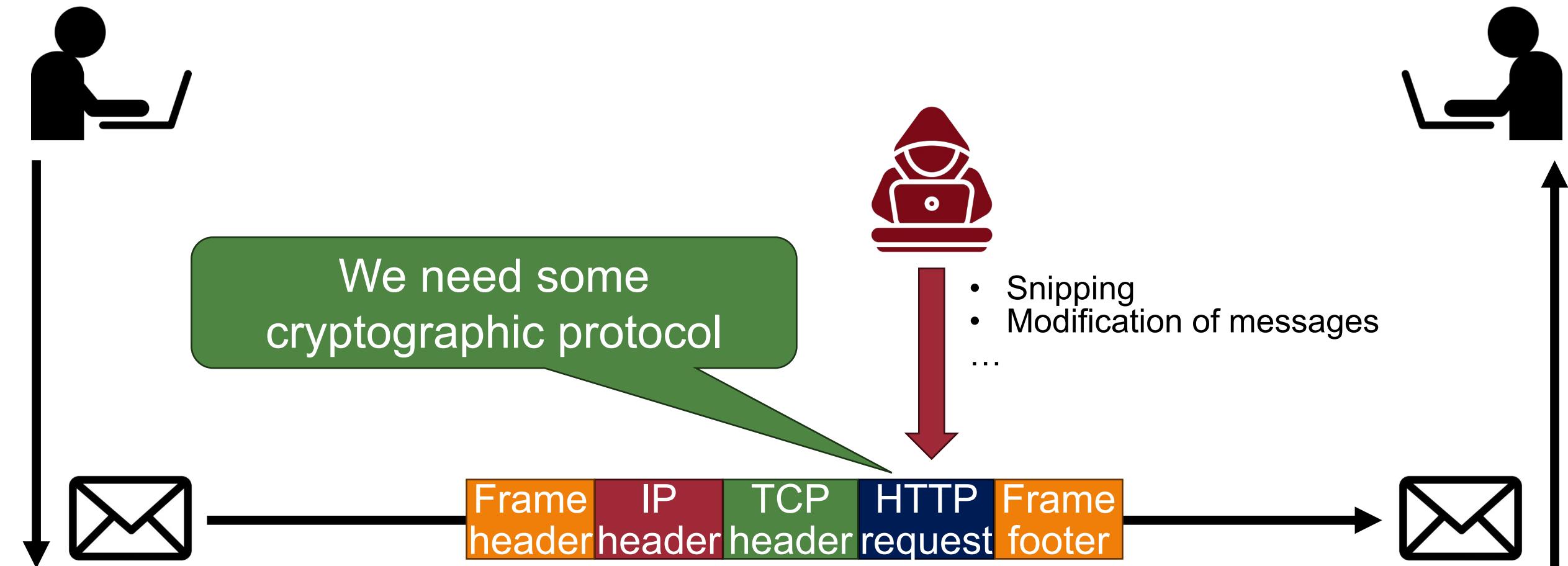
- A system of digital **rules** for data exchange between computers
- Many **layered** protocols



Motivation: Cryptographical Protocol

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- A system of digital **rules** for data exchange between computers
- Many **layered** protocols



SSL/TLS

Related to cryptography, network security, web security, and software security!

What is SSL/TLS?

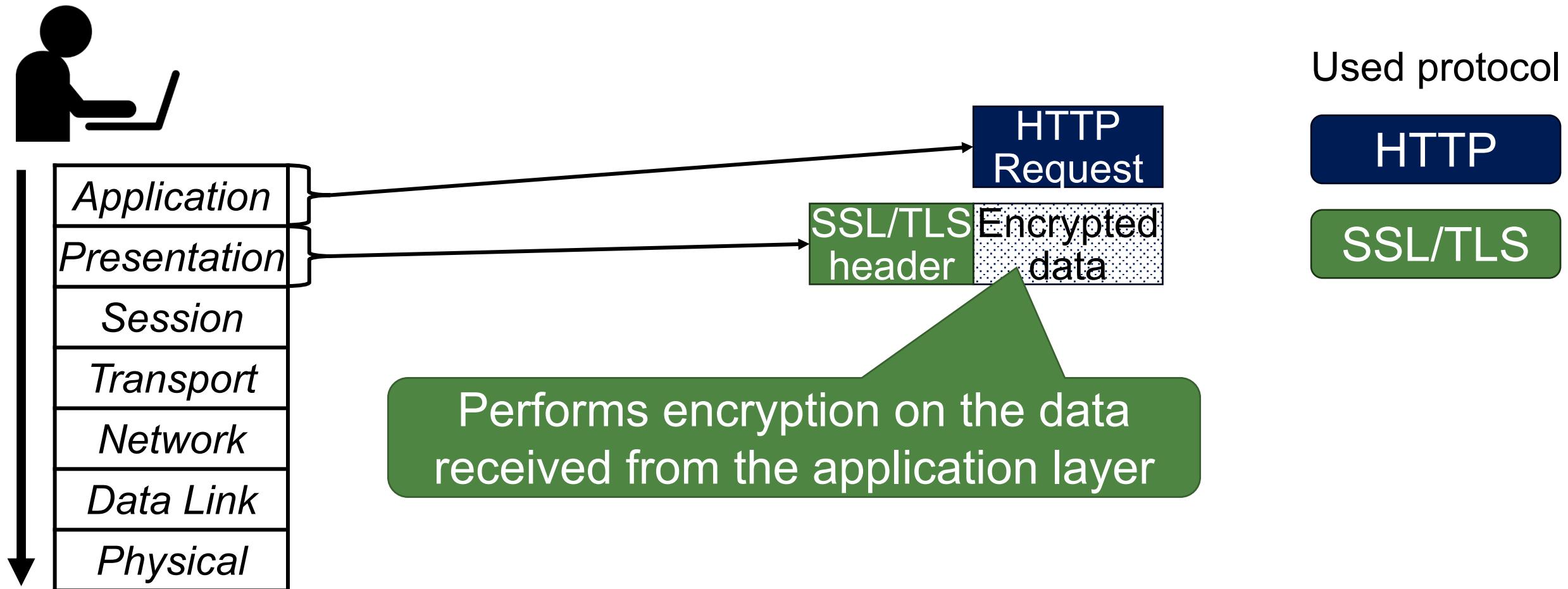


- **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols**
 - Same protocol design, different crypto algorithms
 - (Reserved) port number: 443
- Security goals: achieving...
 - Confidentiality
 - Integrity
 - Authentication
- ***De facto* standard for Internet security**

SSL/TLS Basic Idea

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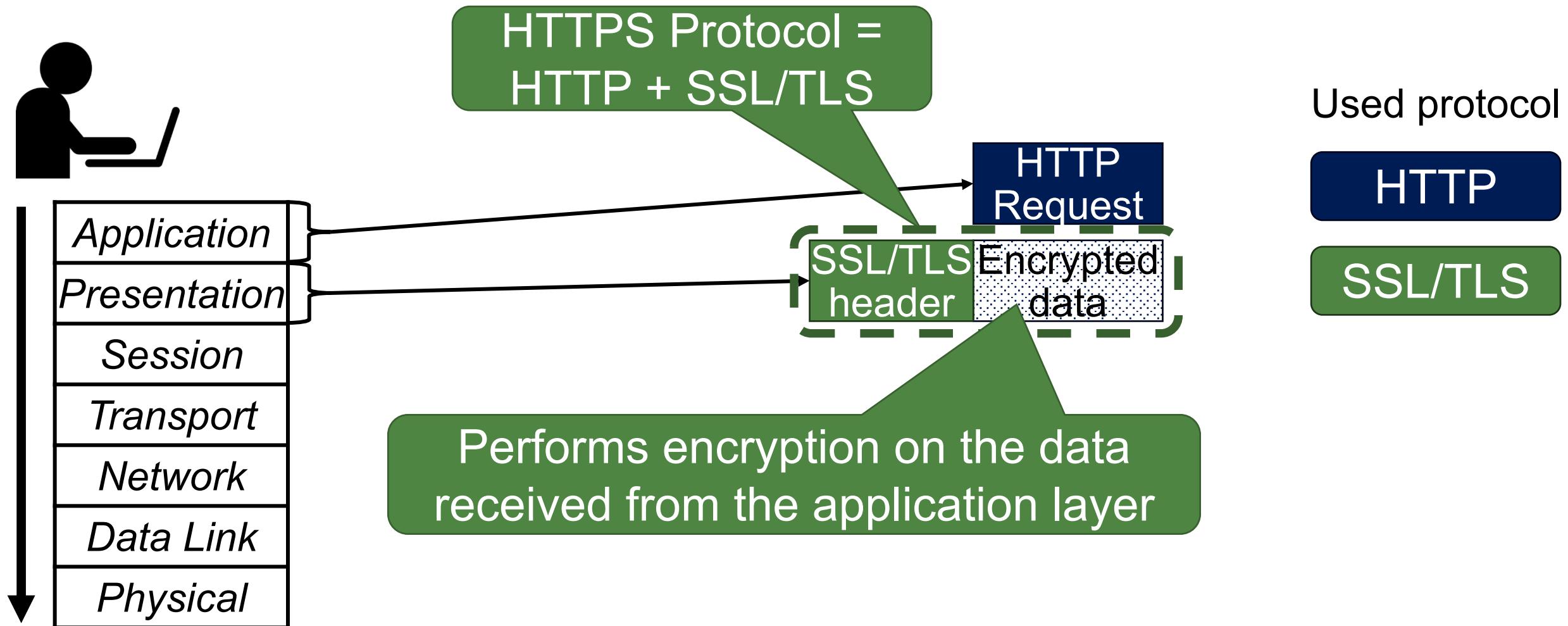
- Adding a protocol layer for secure communication!



SSL/TLS Basic Idea

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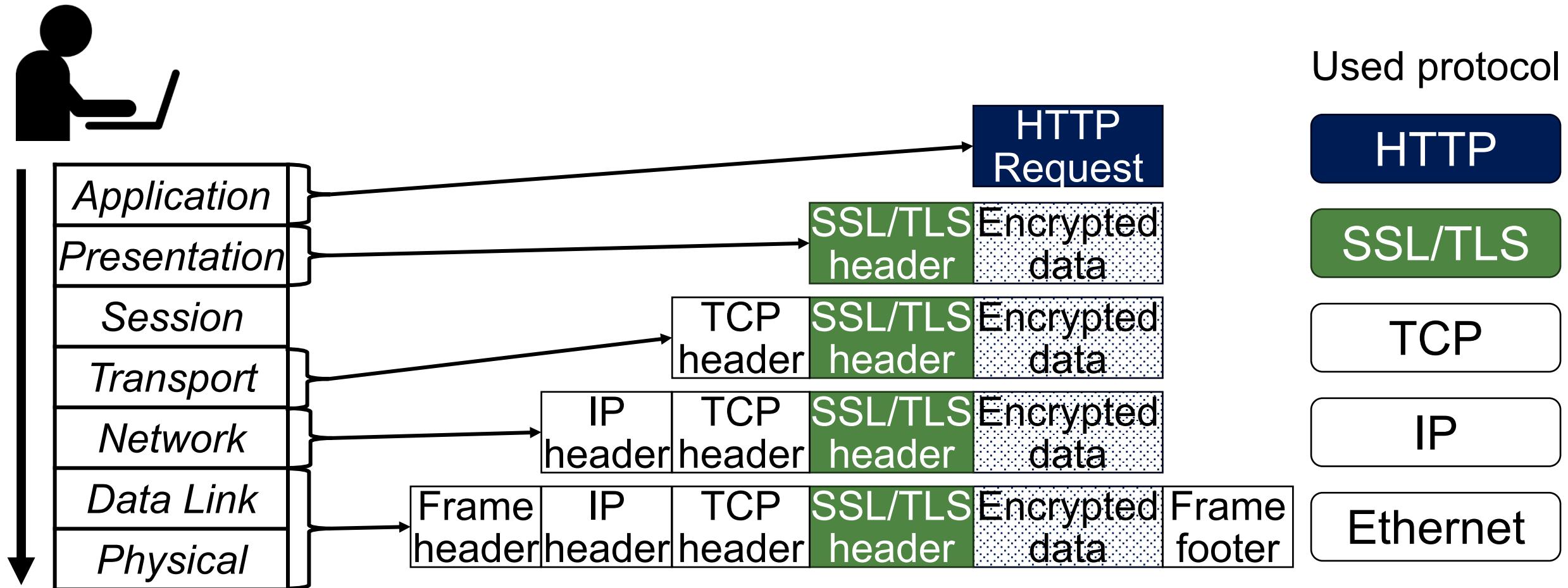
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SSL/TLS Basic Idea

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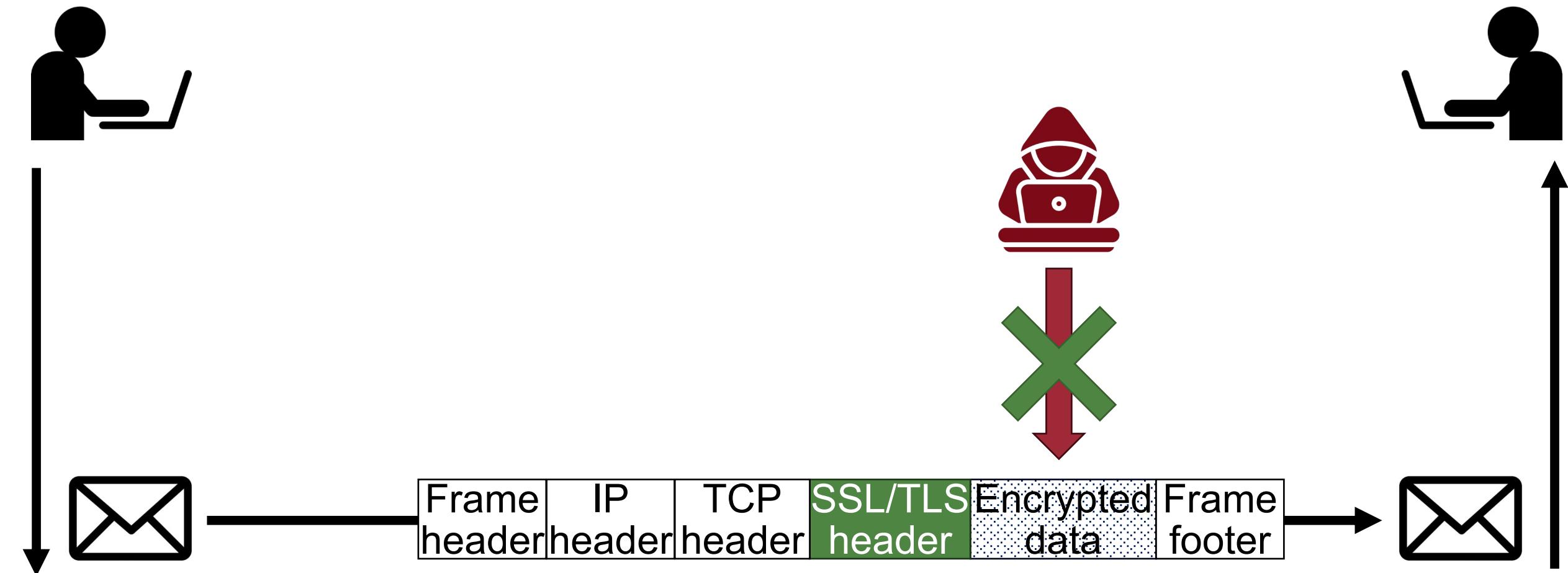
- Adding a protocol layer for secure communication!



SSL/TLS Basic Idea

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- Adding a protocol layer for secure communication!



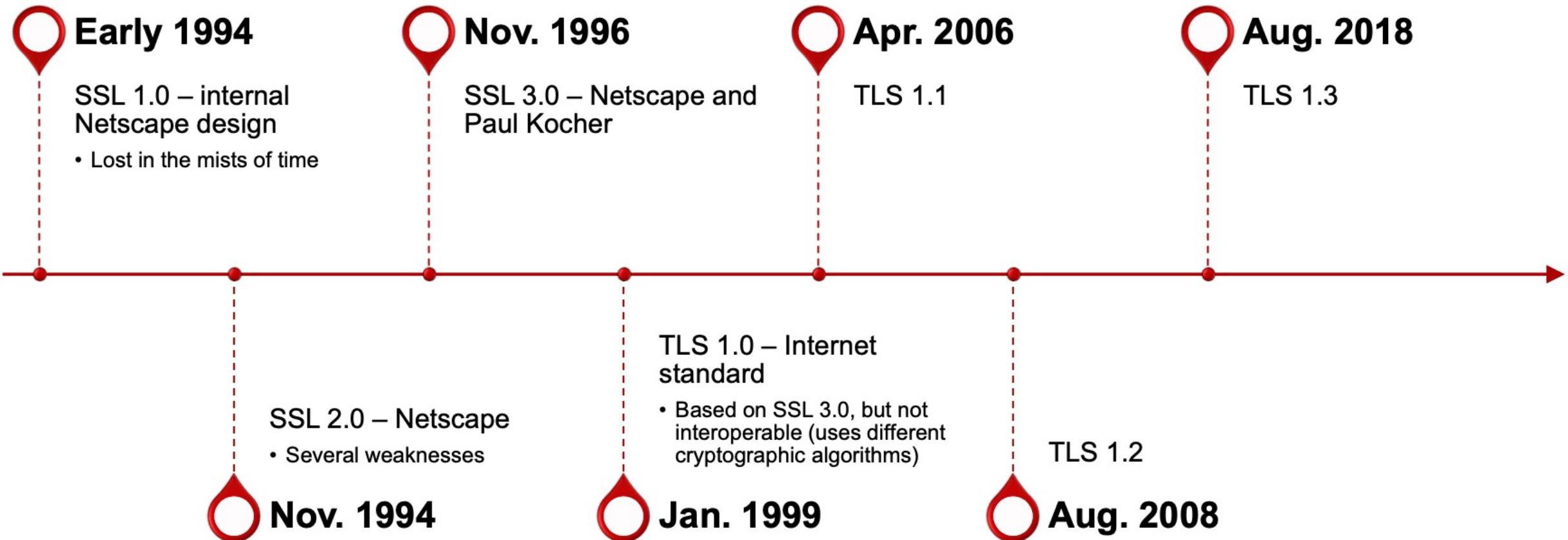
Use Cases



- Email
- Voice over IP (VoIP)
- Payment systems (transactions)
- **HTTPS**
 - The most publicly visible use case!

History of the Protocol

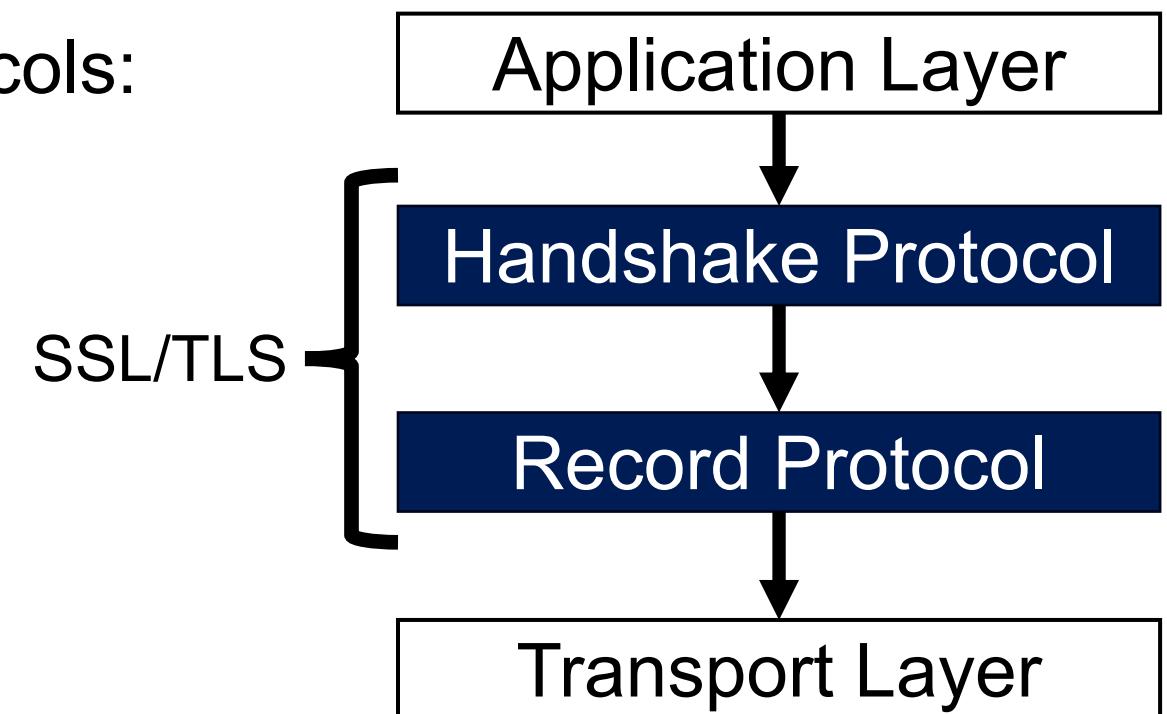
23



SSL/TLS Basics

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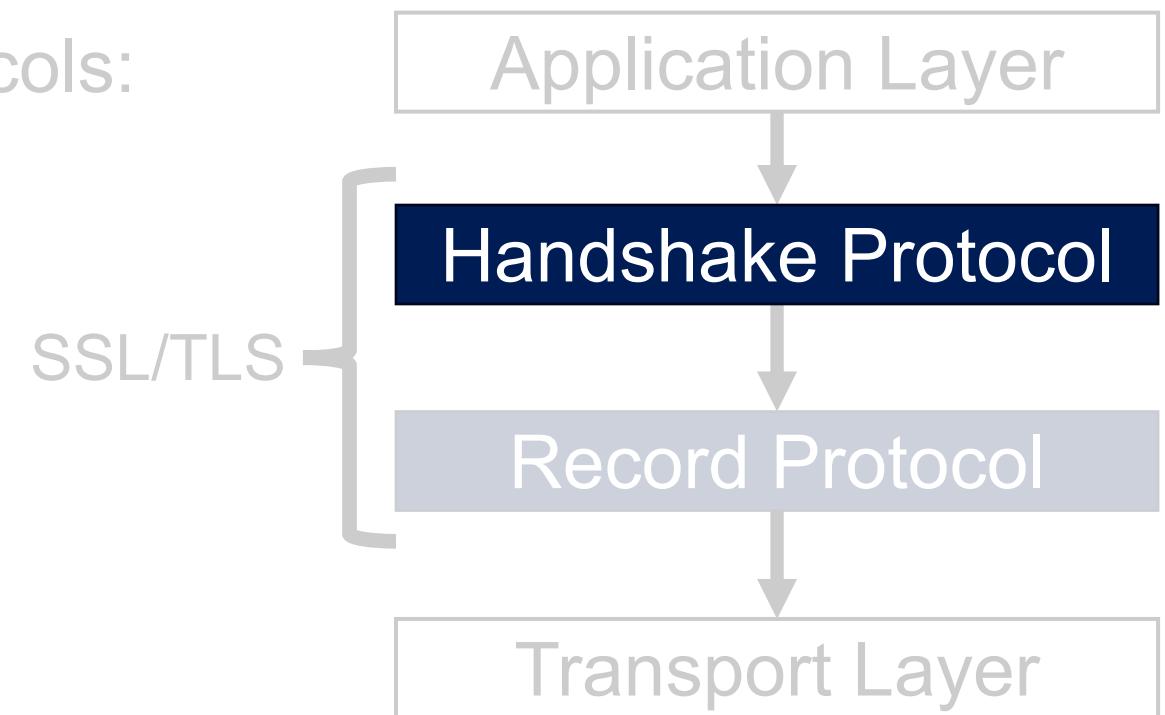
- Runs in the presentation layer
- Uses symmetric crypto, asymmetric crypto, and digital signatures
- Composed of two layers of protocols:
 1. Handshake protocol
 2. Record protocol



SSL/TLS Basics

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- Runs in the presentation layer
- Uses symmetric crypto, asymmetric crypto, and digital signatures
- Composed of two layers of protocols:
 1. Handshake protocol
 2. Record protocol



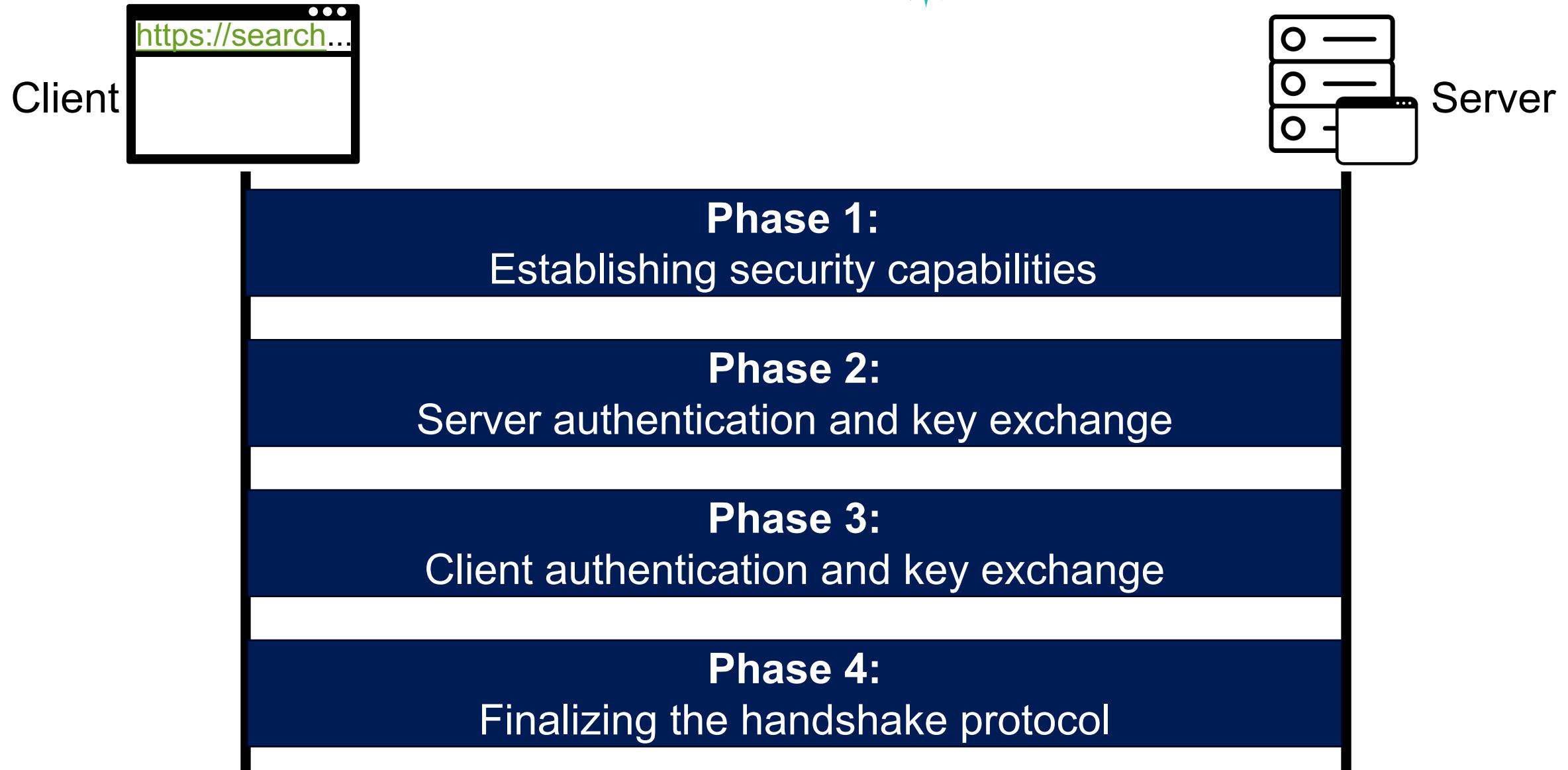
SSL/TLS Handshake Protocol



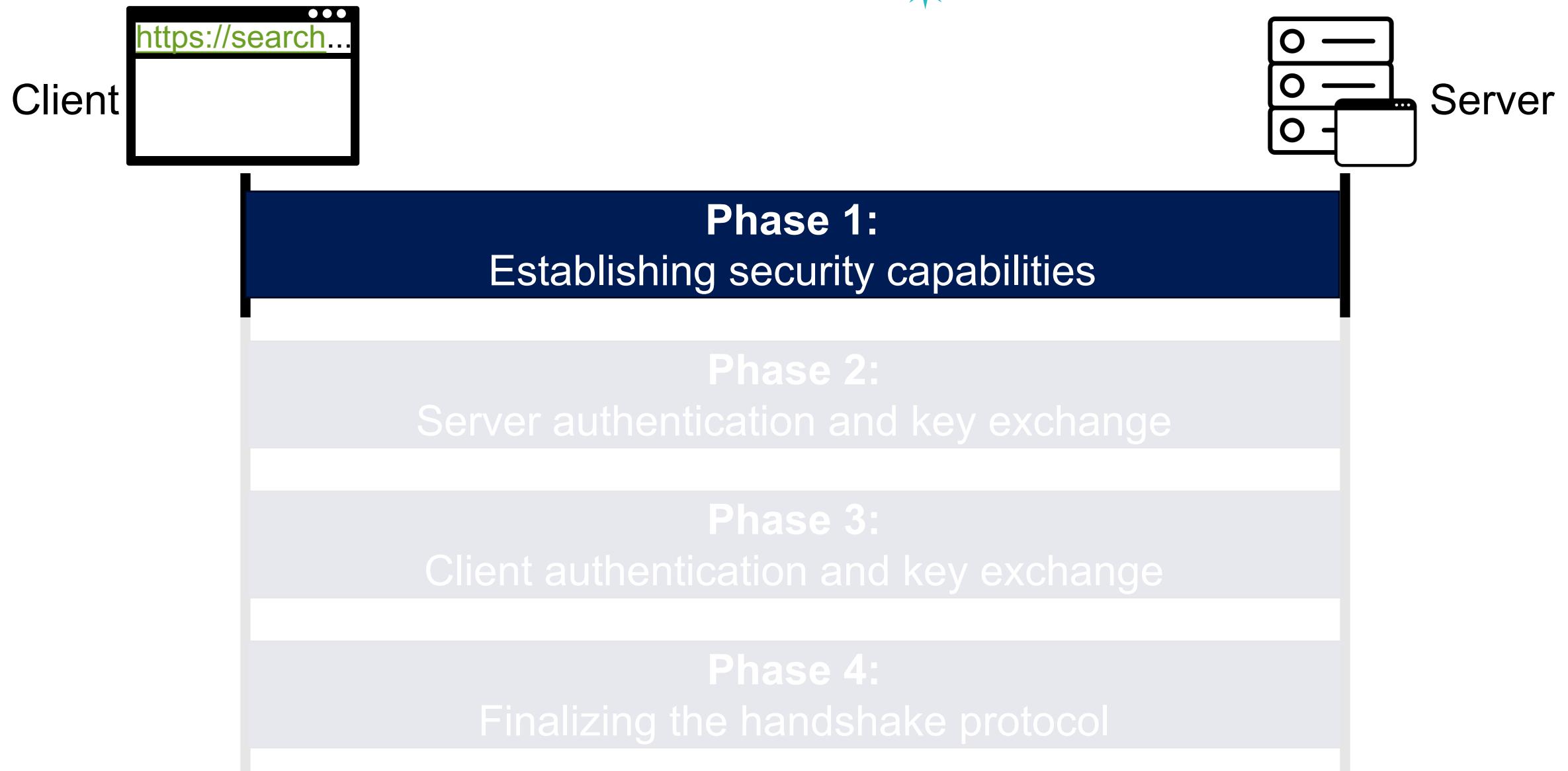
- The most complex part of SSL
- Uses asymmetric cryptography to establish **several shared secret**

Four Phases of Handshake Protocol

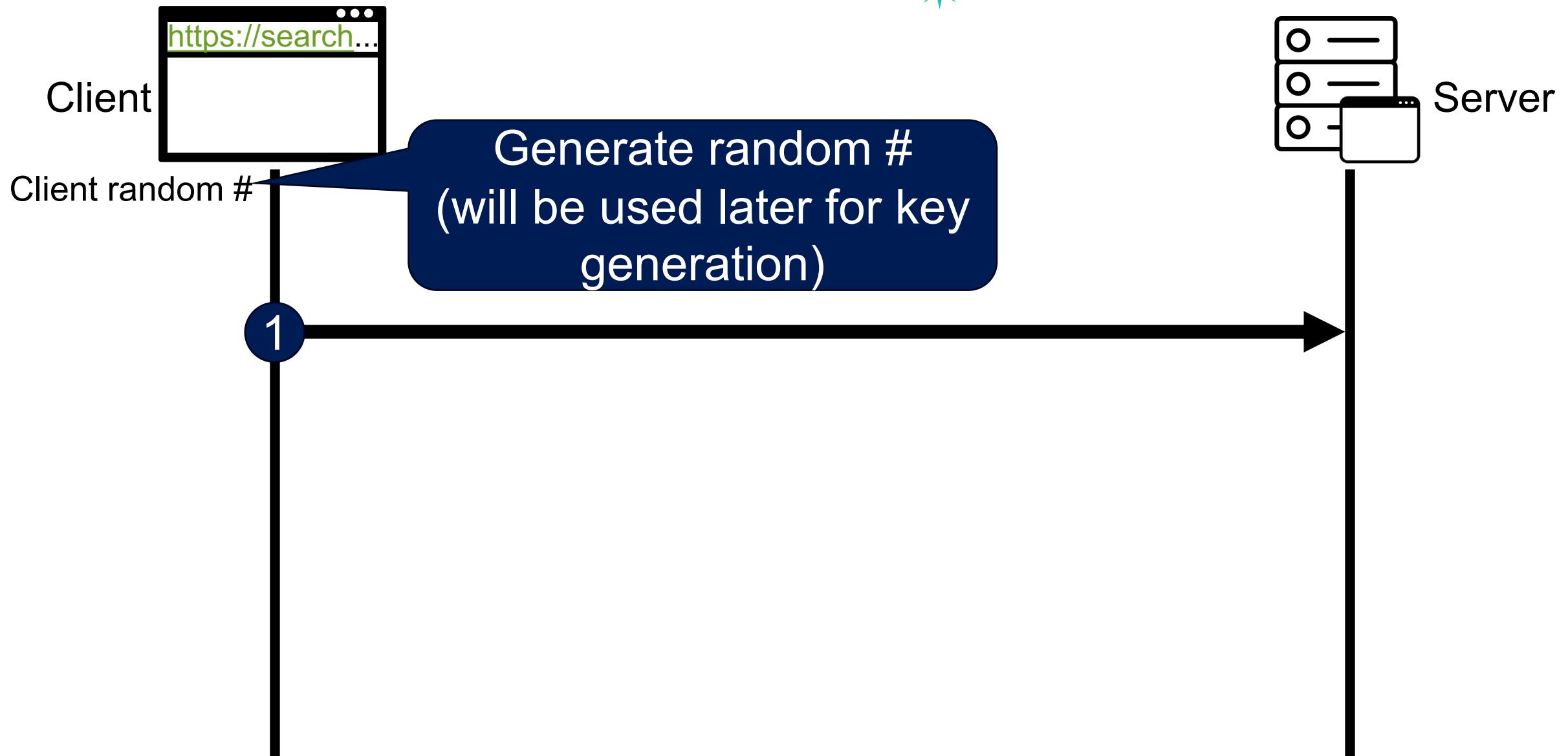
27



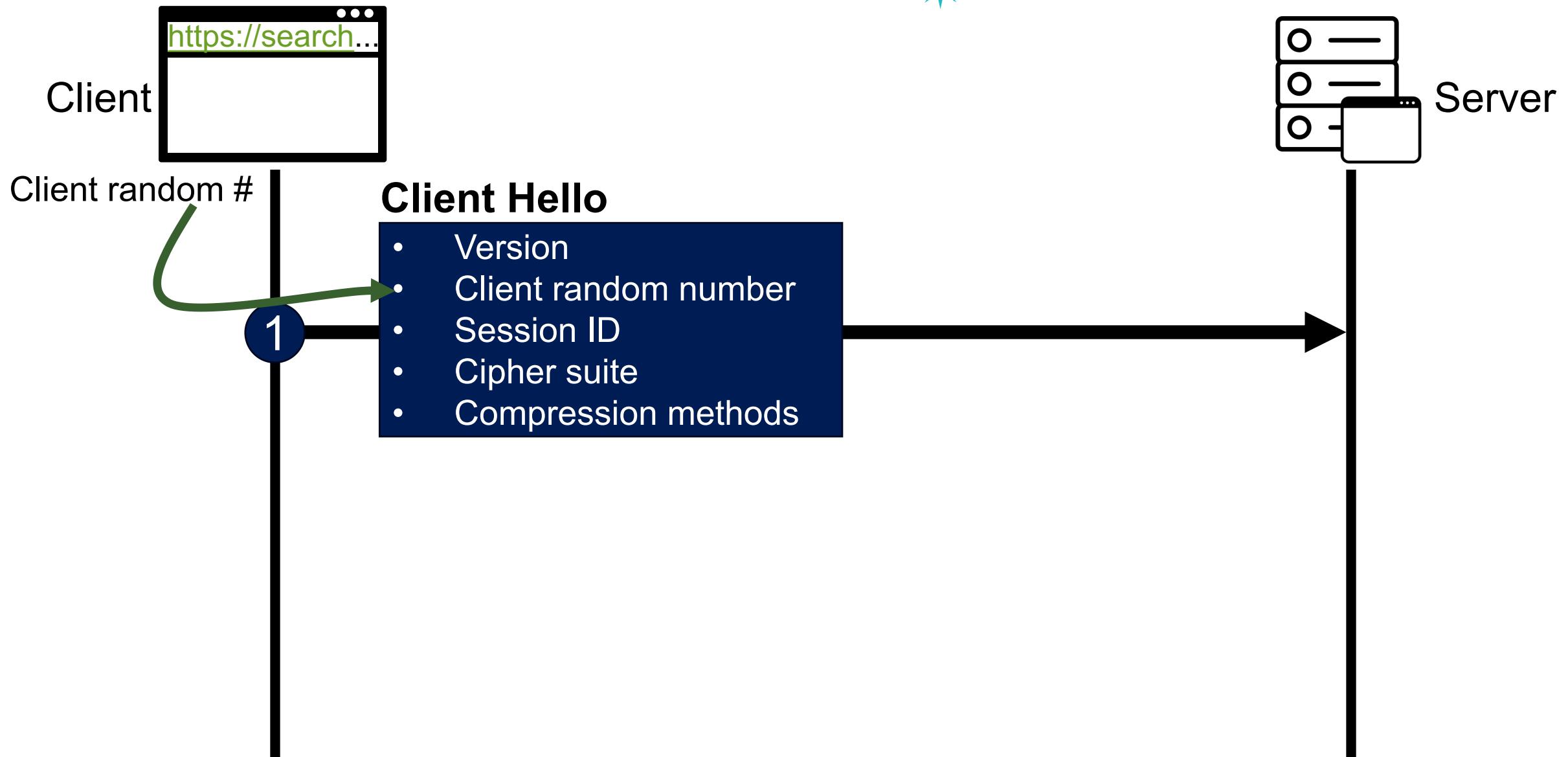
Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities²⁸



Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities²⁹



Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities³⁰



Phase 1 – Client Hello – Details

Client Hello – Details

- **Version**
 - Highest protocol version supported by the client
- **Client random number**
 - Random 32 bit time stamp + 28 random bytes
 - It will be used later for key generation
- **Session ID**
 - 0: establish new connection on new session
 - Non-zero: resume an old session
- **Cipher suite**
 - Set of cryptographic algorithms supported by the client
- **Compression methods**
 - Sequence of compression methods

Cipher Suites

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Client Hello – Details

- **Version**
 - Highest protocol version supported by the client
- **Client random number**
 - Random 32 bit time stamp + 28 random bytes
 - It will be used later for key generation
- **Session ID**
 - 0: establish new connection on new session
 - Non-zero: resume an old session
- **Cipher suite**
 - Set of cryptographic algorithms supported by the client
- **Compression methods**
 - Sequence of compression methods

Format:

TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA



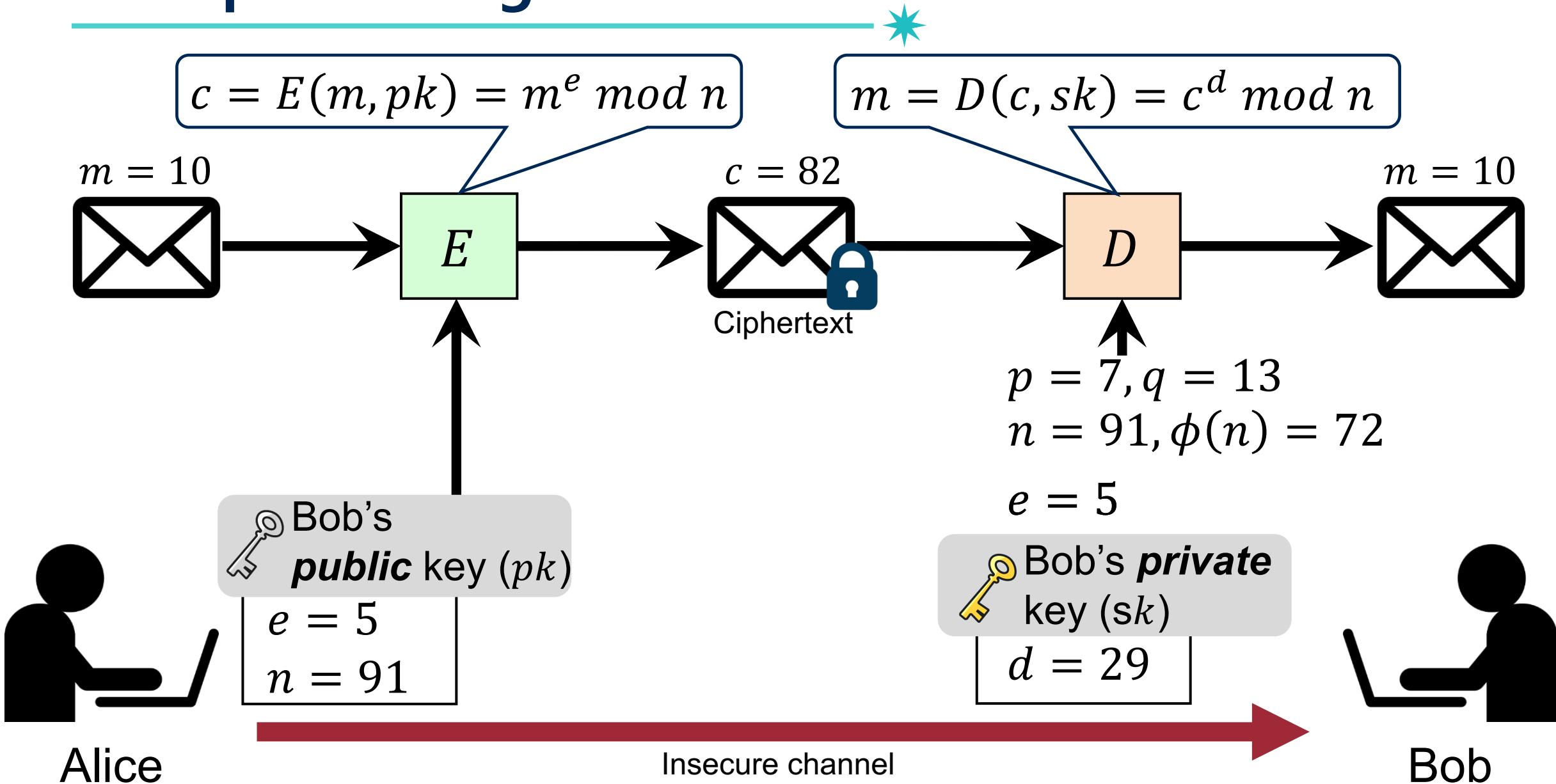
Cipher Suites

Client Hello – Details

- **Version**
 - Highest protocol version supported by the client
 - **Client random number**
 - Random 32 bit time stamp + **Protocol**
 - It will be used later for key generation
 - **Session ID**
 - 0: establish
 - Non-zero: re
 - **Cipher suite**
 - Set of cryptographic algorithms supported by the client
 - **Compression methods**
 - Sequence of compression methods
- Format:**
- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| TLS | RSA | WITH | AES | 128 | CBC | SHA |
|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Recap: RSA Algorithm

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Recap: Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange

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Symmetric key:


$$K = g^{ab} \bmod p$$



$$\begin{aligned} p &= 23, g = 9 \\ A &= (g^a \bmod p) = 6 \\ B &= (g^b \bmod p) = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= (B^a \bmod p) = (g^{ab} \bmod p) \\ &= (16^4 \bmod 23) = 9 \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned} K &= (A^b \bmod p) = (g^{ab} \bmod p) \\ &= (6^3 \bmod 23) = 9 \end{aligned}$$




$$\begin{aligned} a &= 4 \\ p &= 23, g = 9 \\ A &= (g^a \bmod p) = 6 \\ B &= (g^b \bmod p) = 16 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} b &= 3 \\ p &= 23, g = 9 \\ A &= (g^a \bmod p) = 6 \\ B &= (g^b \bmod p) = 16 \end{aligned}$$

Alice

Insecure channel

Bob

Cipher Suites

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Client Hello – Details

- **Version**

- Highest protocol version supported by the client

- **Client random number**

- Random 32 bit time stamp +
 - It will be used later for key generation

- **Session ID**

- 0: establish
 - Non-zero: re

- **Cipher suite**

- Set of cryptographic algorithms offered by the client

- **Compression methods**

- Sequence of compression me

Format:

TLS RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA

Protocol

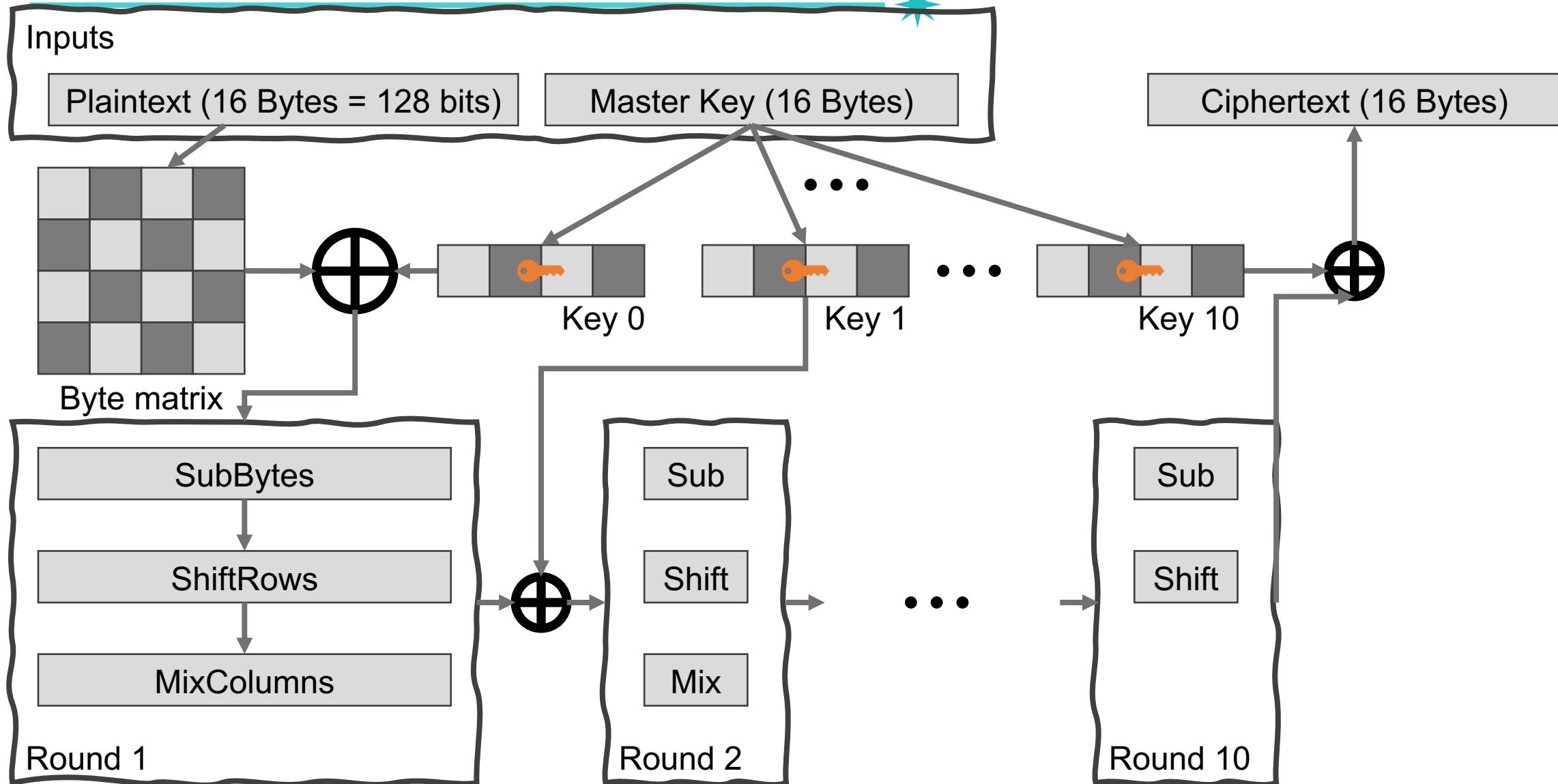
(Asymmetric)

Encryption/decryption algorithm
(for key exchange)

(Symmetric)

Encryption/decryption algorithm
(for data exchange)

Recap: Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)



Cipher Suites

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Client Hello – Details

- **Version**
 - Highest protocol version supported by the client
- **Client random number**
 - Random 32 bit time stamp +
 - It will be used later for key generation
- **Session ID**
 - 0: establish
 - Non-zero: re
- **Cipher suite**
 - Set of cryptographic algorithms supported by the client
- **Compression methods**
 - Sequence of compression me

Block size

Format:

TLS RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA

Protocol

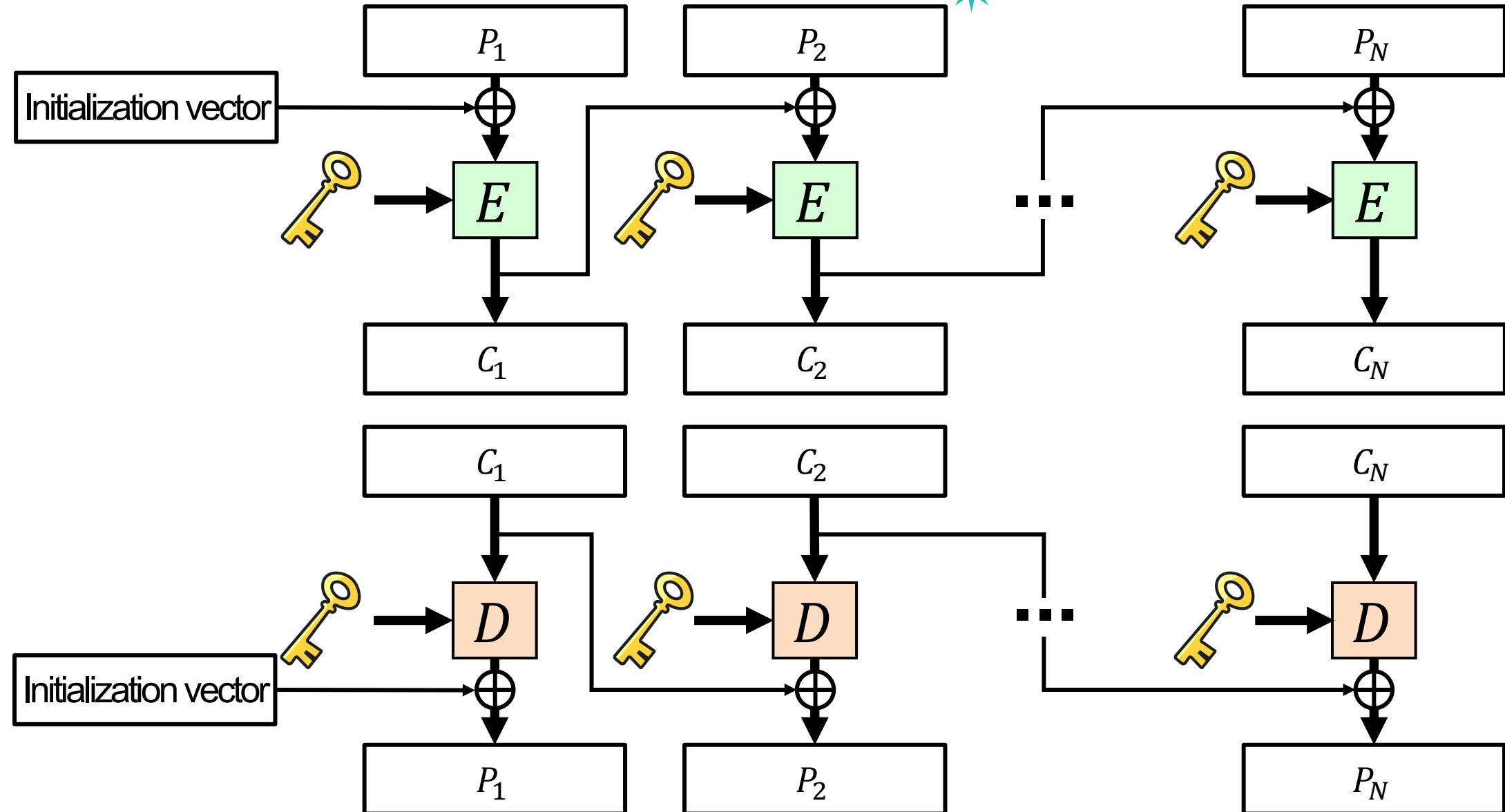
(Asymmetric)
Encryption/decryption algorithm
(for key exchange)

(Symmetric)

Encryption/decryption algorithm
(for data exchange)

Recap: Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)

39



Cipher Suites

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Client Hello – Details

- **Version**
 - Highest protocol version supported by the client
- **Client random number**
 - Random 32 bit time stamp +
 - It will be used later for key generation
- **Session ID**
 - 0: establish
 - Non-zero: re
- **Cipher suite**
 - Set of cryptographic algorithms supported by the client
- **Compression methods**
 - Sequence of compression me

Modes of Operation

Block size

Format:

TLS RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA

Protocol

(Asymmetric)
Encryption/decryption algorithm
(for key exchange)

MAC algorithm

(Symmetric)

Encryption/decryption algorithm
(for data exchange)

Cipher Suite – Example

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Cipher Suite	Key Exchange	Cipher	MAC
TLS_NULL_WITH_NULL_NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_MD5	RSA	NULL	MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA	RSA	NULL	SHA
TLS_RSA_WITH_NULL_SHA256	RSA	NULL	SHA256
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5	RSA	RC4_128	MD5
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA	RSA	RC4_128	SHA
TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	RSA	3DES_EDE_CBC	SHA
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	RSA	AES_128_CBC	SHA
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	RSA	AES_256_CBC	SHA
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256	RSA	AES_128_CBC	SHA256
TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256	RSA	AES_256_CBC	SHA256
TLS_DH_anon_WITH_RC4_128_MD5	DH_anon	RC4_128	MD5
TLS_DH_anon_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA	DH_anon	3DES_EDE_CBC	SHA
TLS_DH_DSS_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	DH_DSS	AES_128_CBC	SHA
TLS_DH_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	DH_RSA	AES_128_CBC	SHA
TLS_DHE_DSS_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	DHE_DSS	AES_128_CBC	SHA
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	DHE_RSA	AES_128_CBC	SHA
TLS_DH_anon_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	DH_anon	AES_128_CBC	SHA
TLS_DH_DSS_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	DH_DSS	AES_256_CBC	SHA
TLS_DH_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	DH_RSA	AES_256_CBC	SHA
TLS_DHE_DSS_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	DHE_DSS	AES_256_CBC	SHA
TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	DHE_RSA	AES_256_CBC	SHA
TLS_DH_anon_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	DH_anon	AES_256_CBC	SHA

No protection

Uses RSA (certificate) for key exchange, AES 256 in CBC mode for encryption and SHA256 as MAC

Uses ephemeral Diffie- Hellman with RSA for key exchange, AES 256 CBC for encryption and SHA256 as MAC

Cipher Suites

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Client Hello –

- **Version**
 - Highest protocol version supported
- **Client random number**
 - Generated by client
 - In decreasing order of preference
- **Session ID**
 - 0: establish new connection
 - Non-zero: resume an old session
- **Cipher suite**
 - Set of cryptographic algorithms chosen by the client
- **Compression methods**
 - Sequence of compression algorithms

Transport Layer Security

 TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello

 Content Type: Handshake (22)

 Version: TLS 1.0 (0x0301)

 Length: 512

 Handshake Protocol: Client Hello

 Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)

 Length: 508

 Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)

 Random: 1396873af8d56db07f55a31afba6c98a04e00025005764fe...

 Session ID Length: 32

 Session ID: fe329526917d48c5af72228bdcb801142894fe91f4a548f7...

 Cipher Suites Length: 34

 Cipher Suites (17 suites)

 Cipher Suite: Reserved (GREASE) (0x3a3a)

 Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301)

 Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302)

 Cipher Suite: TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303)

 Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)

 Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)

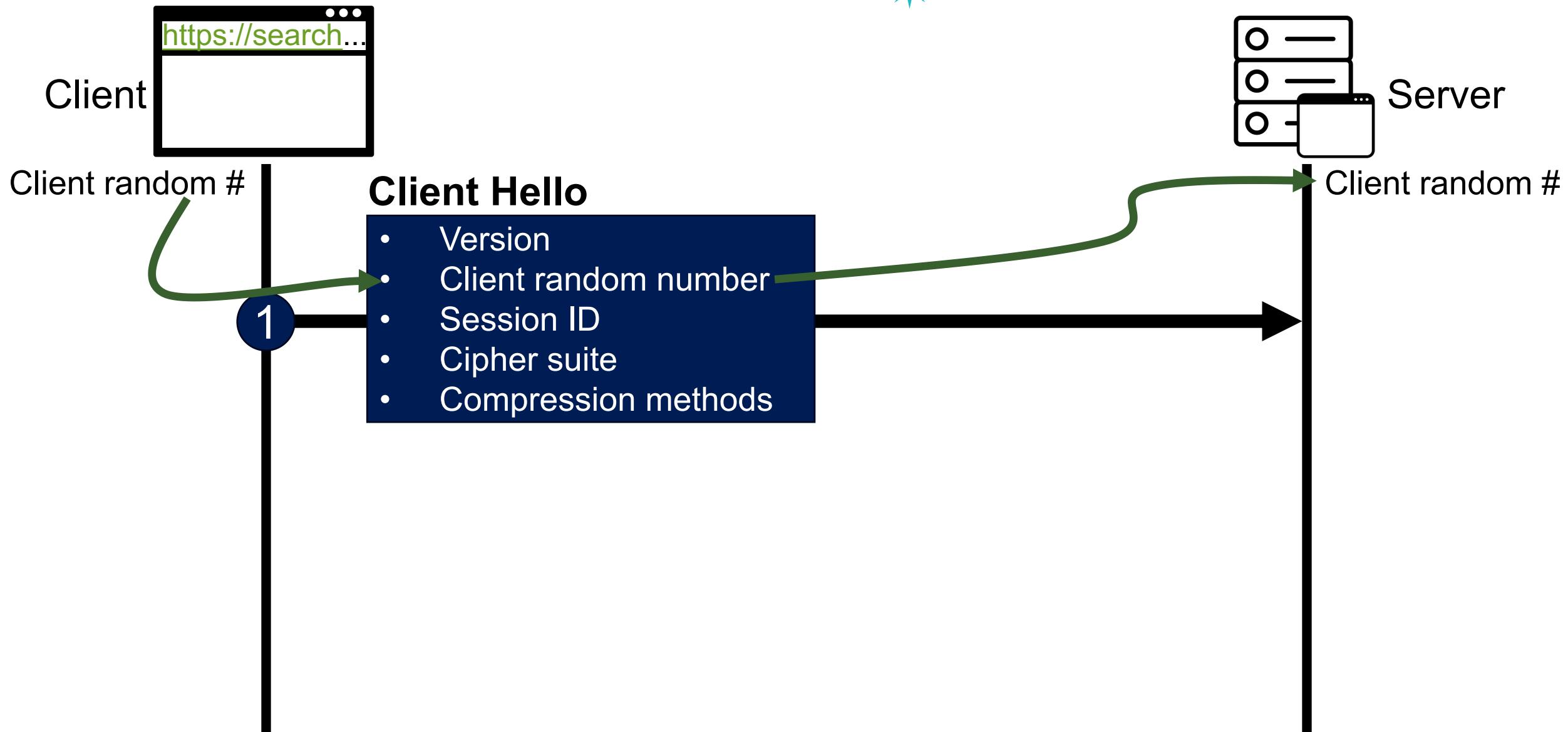
 Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)

 Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)

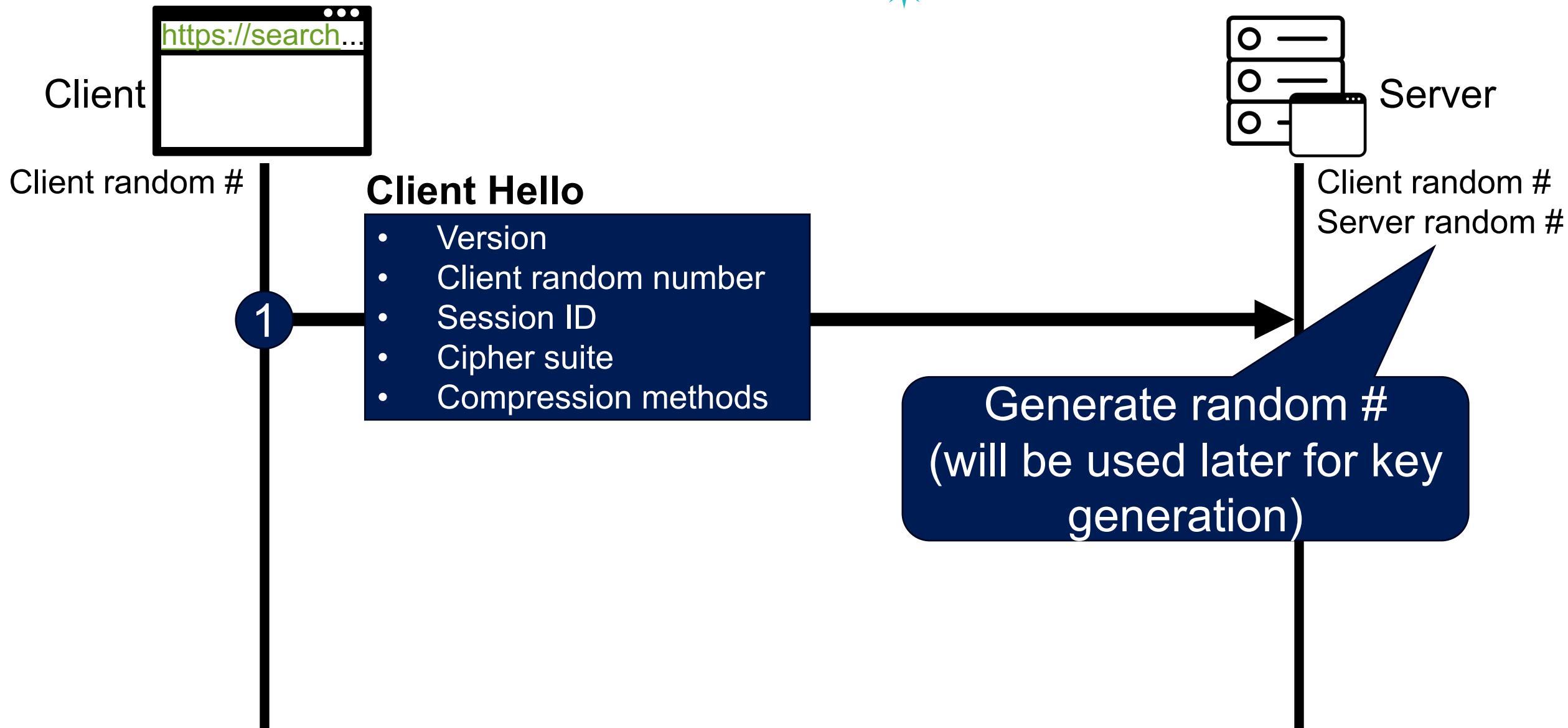
 Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xccaa9)

 Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xccaa8)

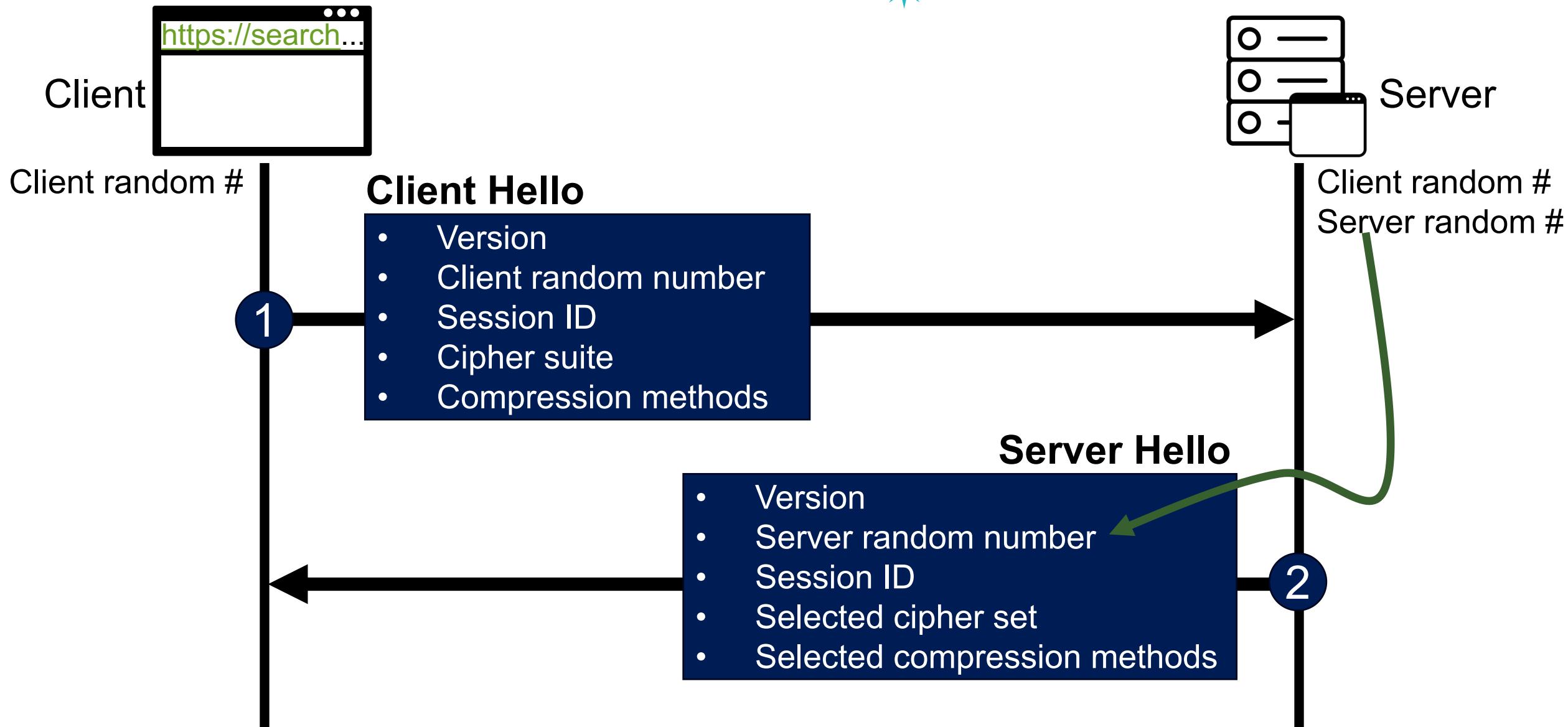
Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities⁴³



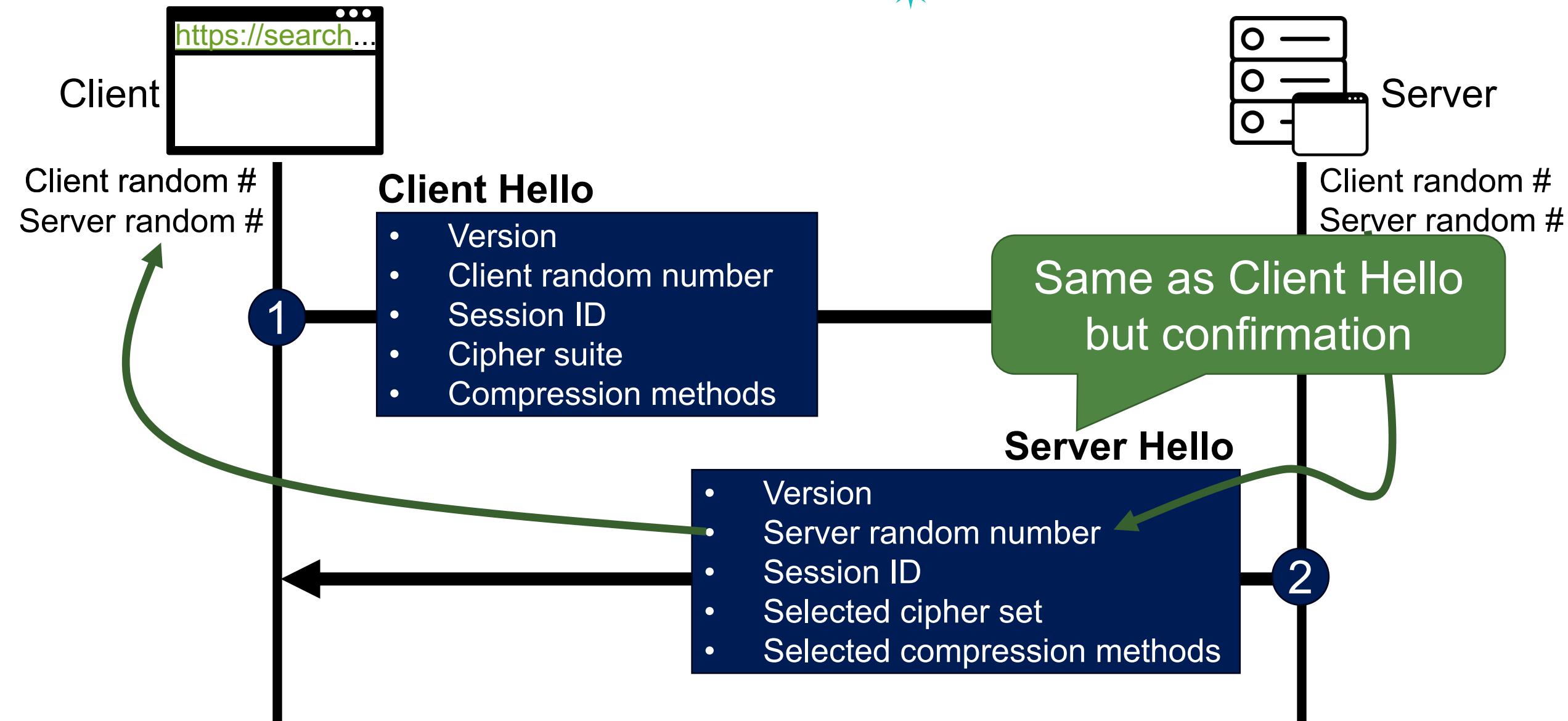
Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities⁴⁴



Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities⁴⁵



Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities⁴⁶



Phase 1 – Server Hello – Details

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Client Hello – Details

- **Version**
 - Highest protocol version supported by the client
- **Client random number**
 - Random 32 bit time stamp + 28 random bytes
 - It will be used later for key generation
- **Session ID**
 - 0: establish new connection on new session
 - Non-zero: resume an old session
- **Cipher suite**
 - Set of cryptographic algorithms supported by the client
- **Compression methods**
 - Sequence of compression methods

Server Hello – Details

- **Version**
 - Highest common version
- **Server random number**
 - Random 32 bit time stamp + 28 random bytes
 - It will be used later for key generation
- **Session ID**
 - New session ID if zero, old session ID otherwise
- **Cipher suite**
 - The selected cipher suite
- **Compression methods**
 - The selected compression technique

TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Server Hello

Content Type: Handshake (22)

Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)

Length: 78

Handshake Protocol: Server Hello

Handshake Type: Server Hello (2)

Length: 74

Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)

> Random: 3896a769b30ae8f9cd0dc3eb1d58aa4d7a12e2c5ca...47b...

Session ID Length: 0

Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)

Compression Method: null (0)

Extensions Length: 34

> Extension: renegotiation_info (len=1)

> Extension: server_name (len=0)

> Extension: ec_point_formats (len=4)

> Extension: session_ticket (len=0)

> Extension: application_layer_protocol_negotiation (len=5)

> Extension: extended_master_secret (len=0)

Selected cipher suite

Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities⁴⁹



After Phase 1, the client and server know the followings:

- The version of SSL/TLS
- The algorithms for key exchange, hash, and encryption
- The compression method
- The two random numbers for key generation

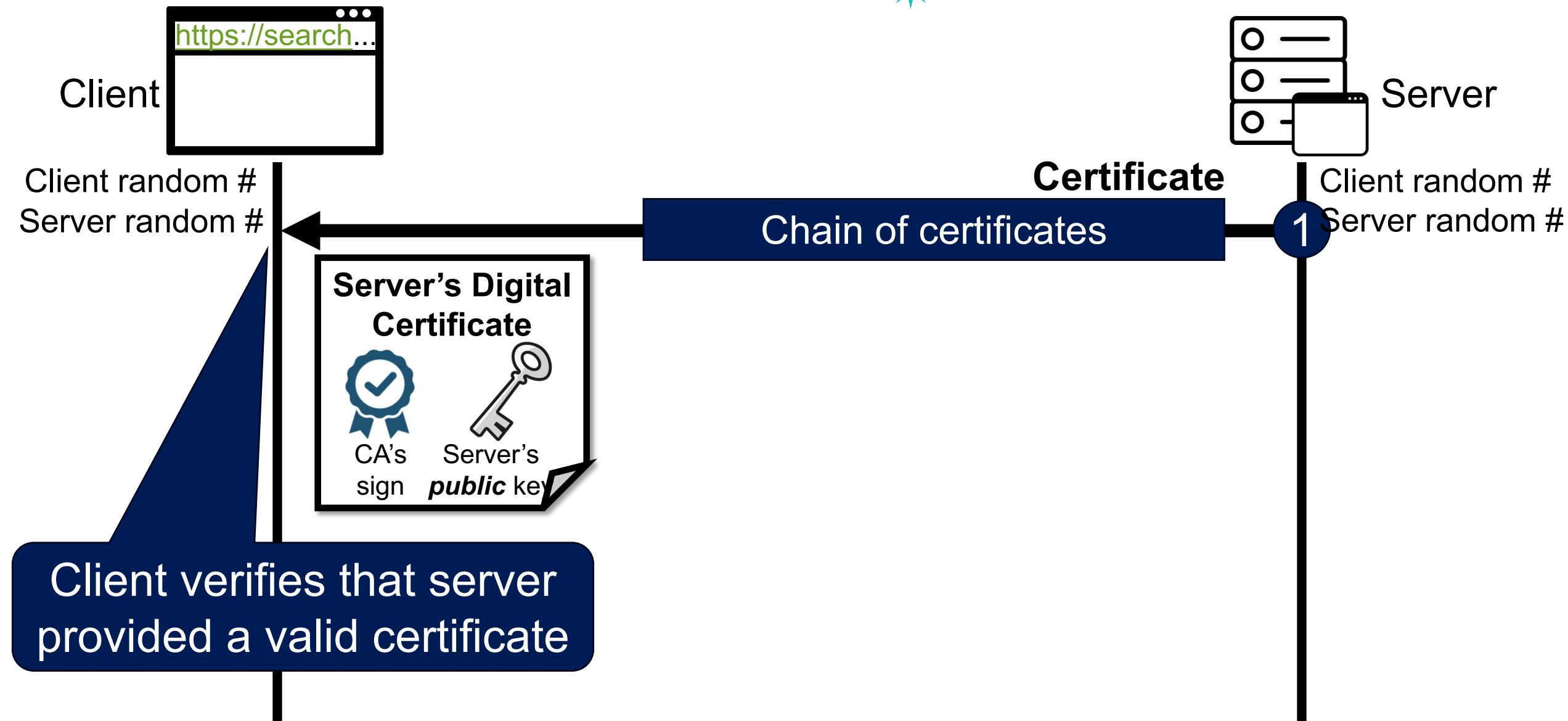
Phase 2: Server Auth. and Key Exchange

50



Phase 2: Server Auth. and Key Exchange

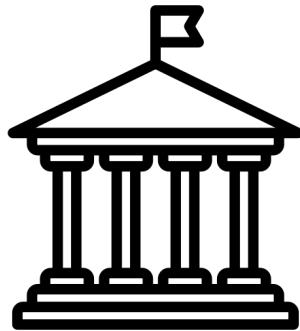
51



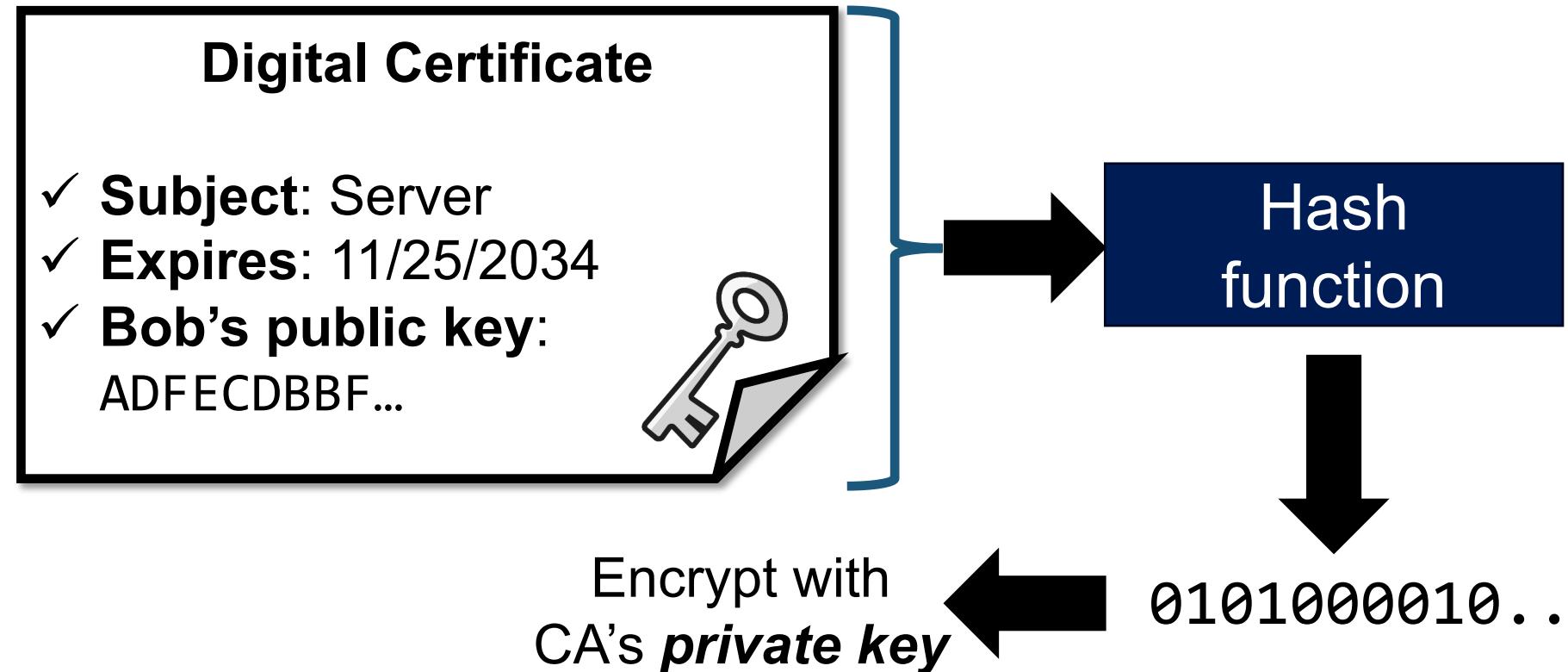
Recap: Hash-based Digital Signature in PKI

52

Signing

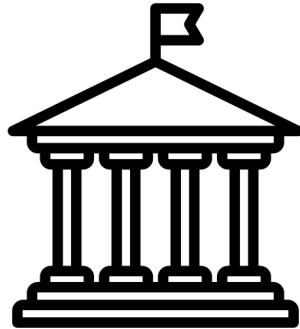


Certificate
Authority (CA)

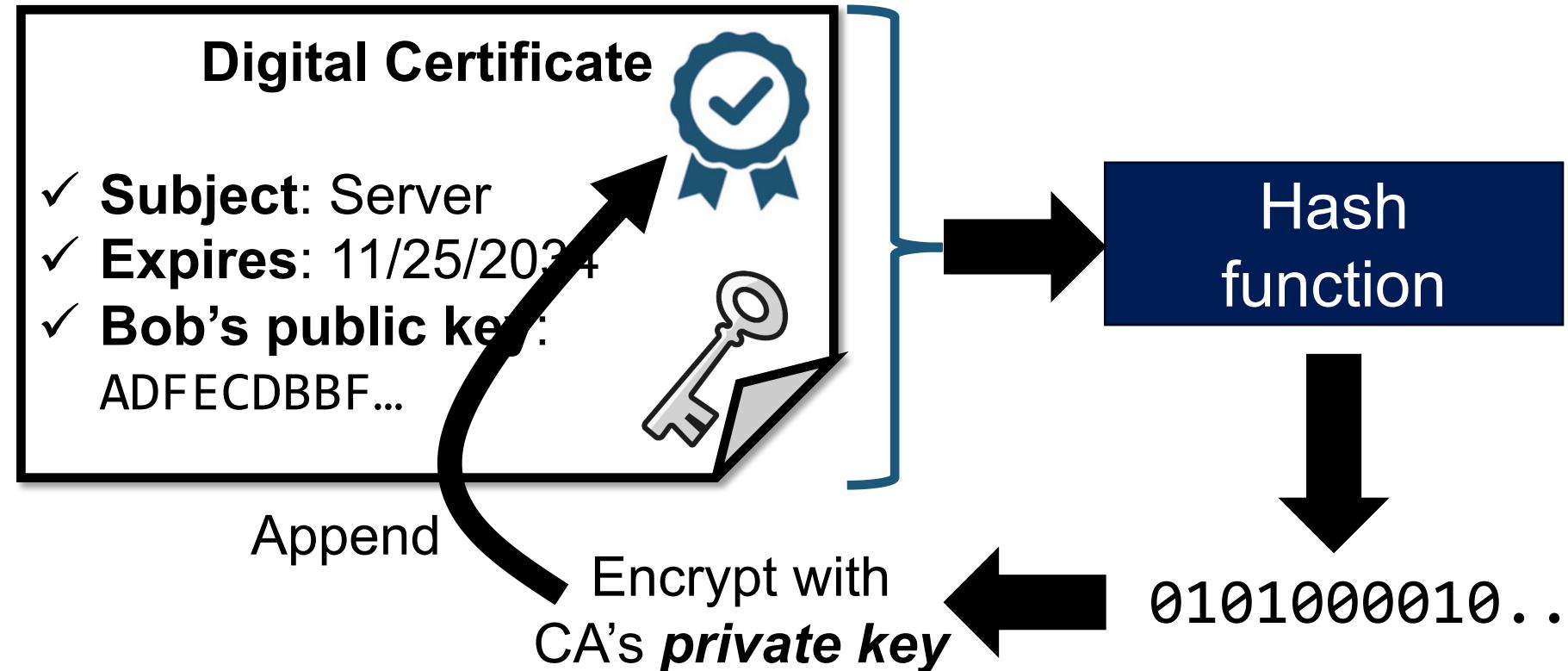


Recap: Hash-based Digital Signature in PKI⁵³

Signing



Certificate Authority (CA)



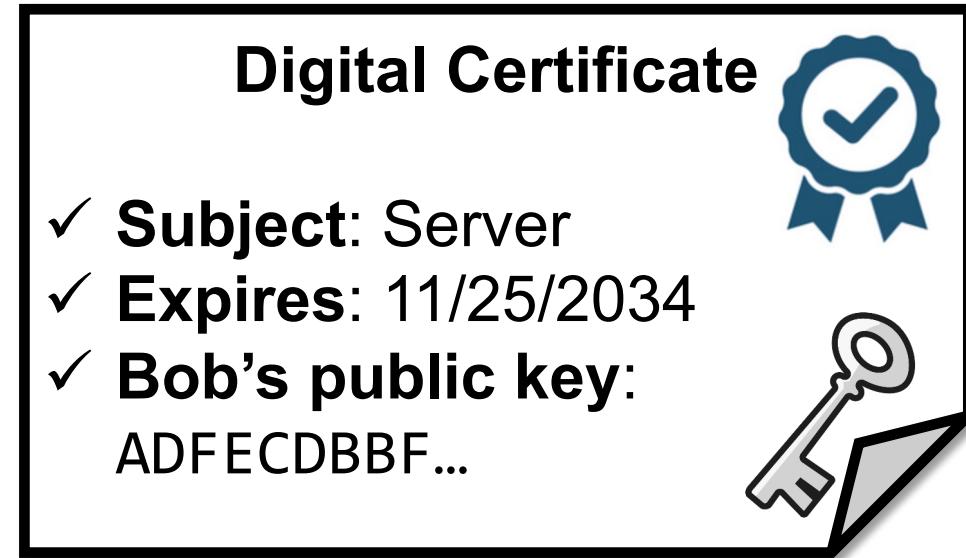
Recap: Hash-based Digital Signature in PKI

34

Verification



Alice



Recap: Hash-based Digital Signature in PKI

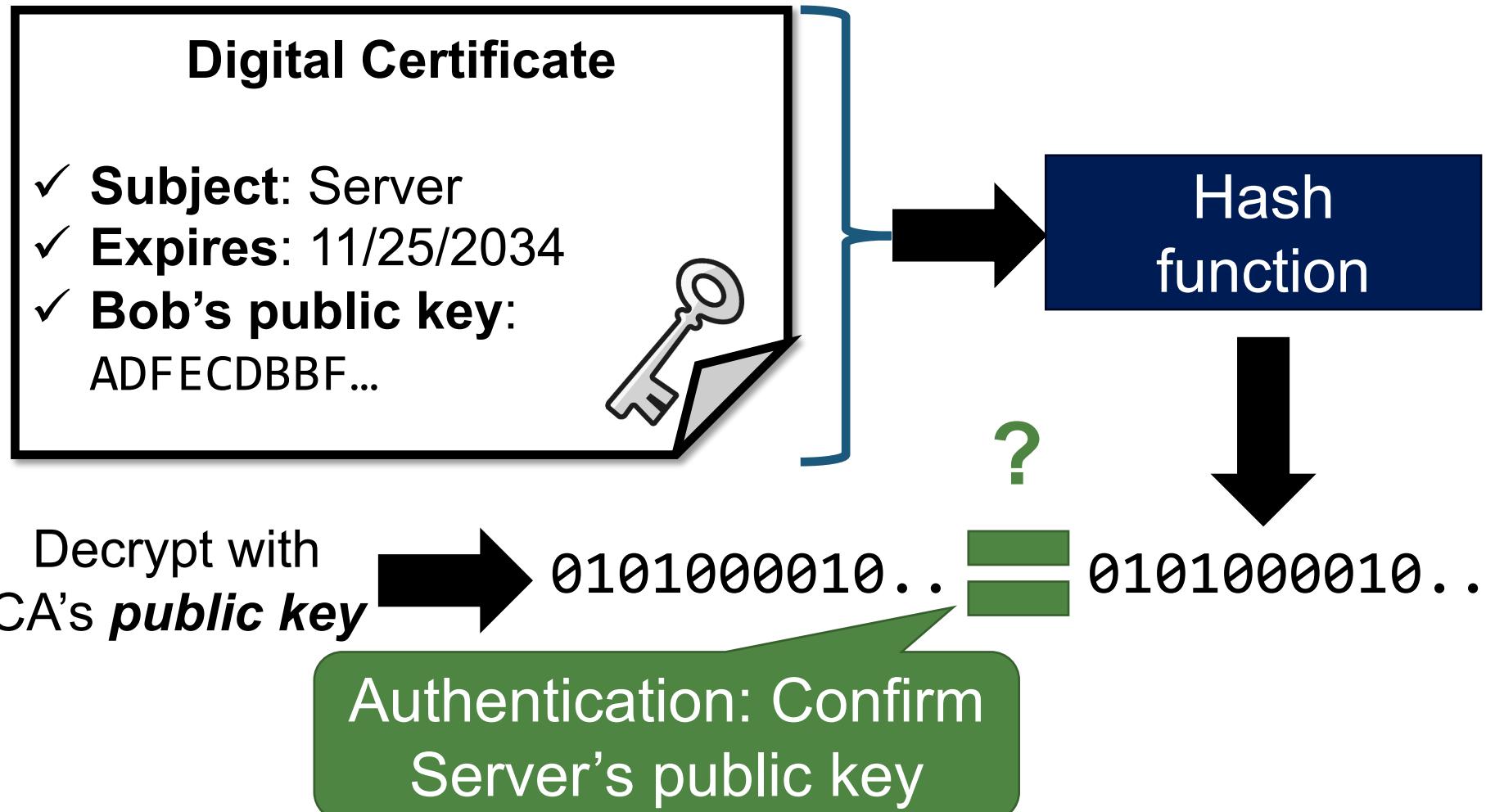
Verification



Alice



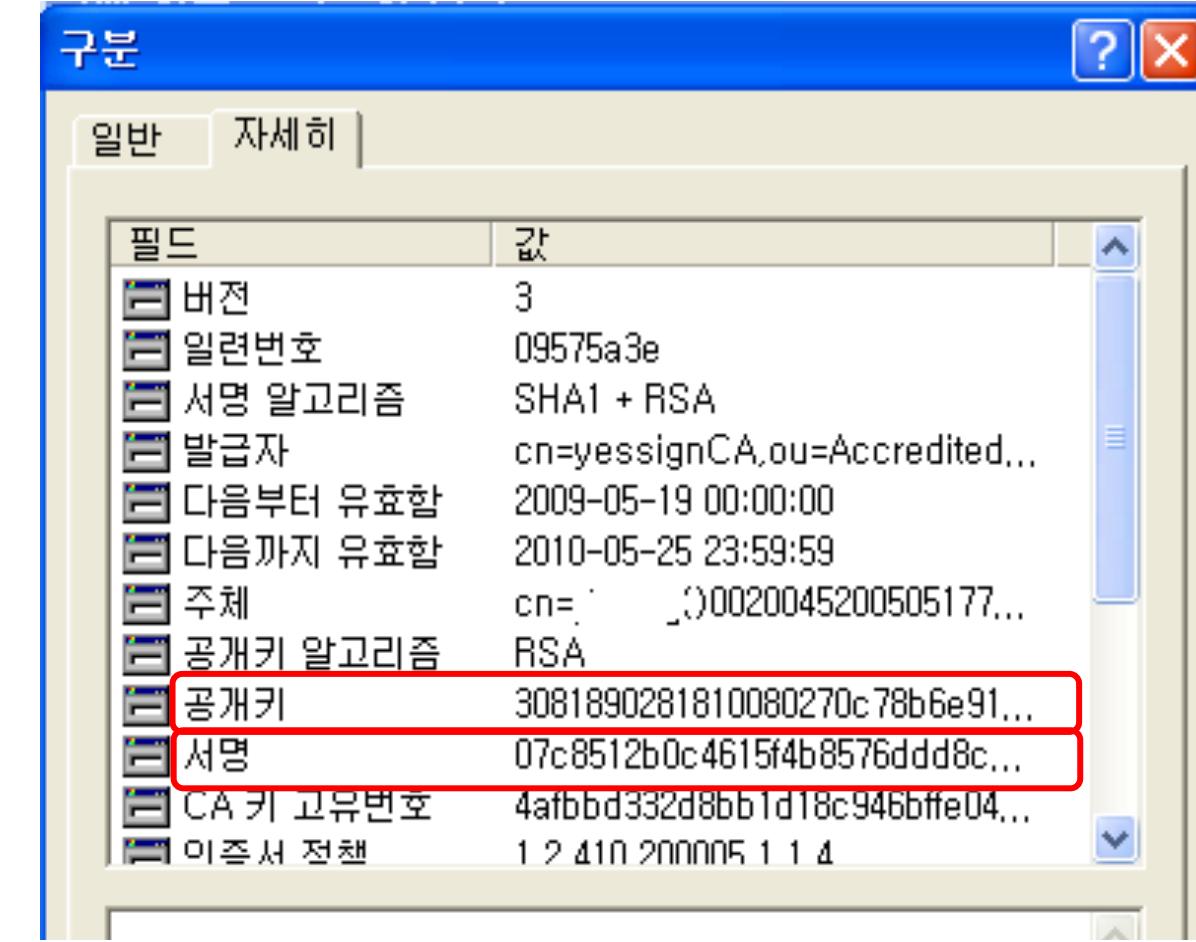
CA's sign



Recap: X.509 Certificate

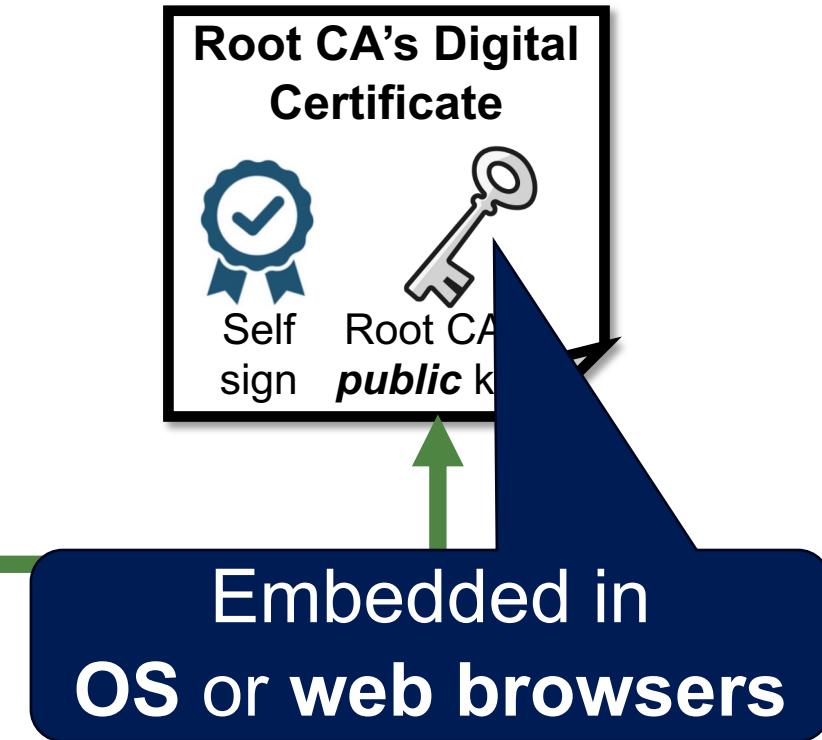
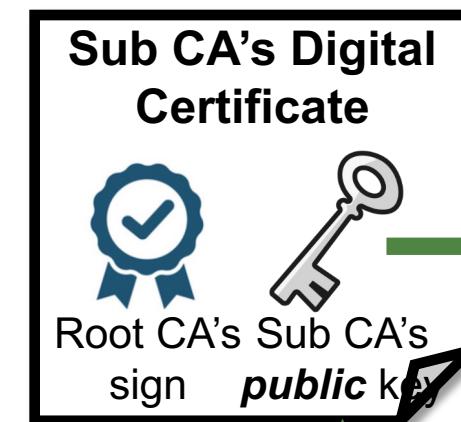
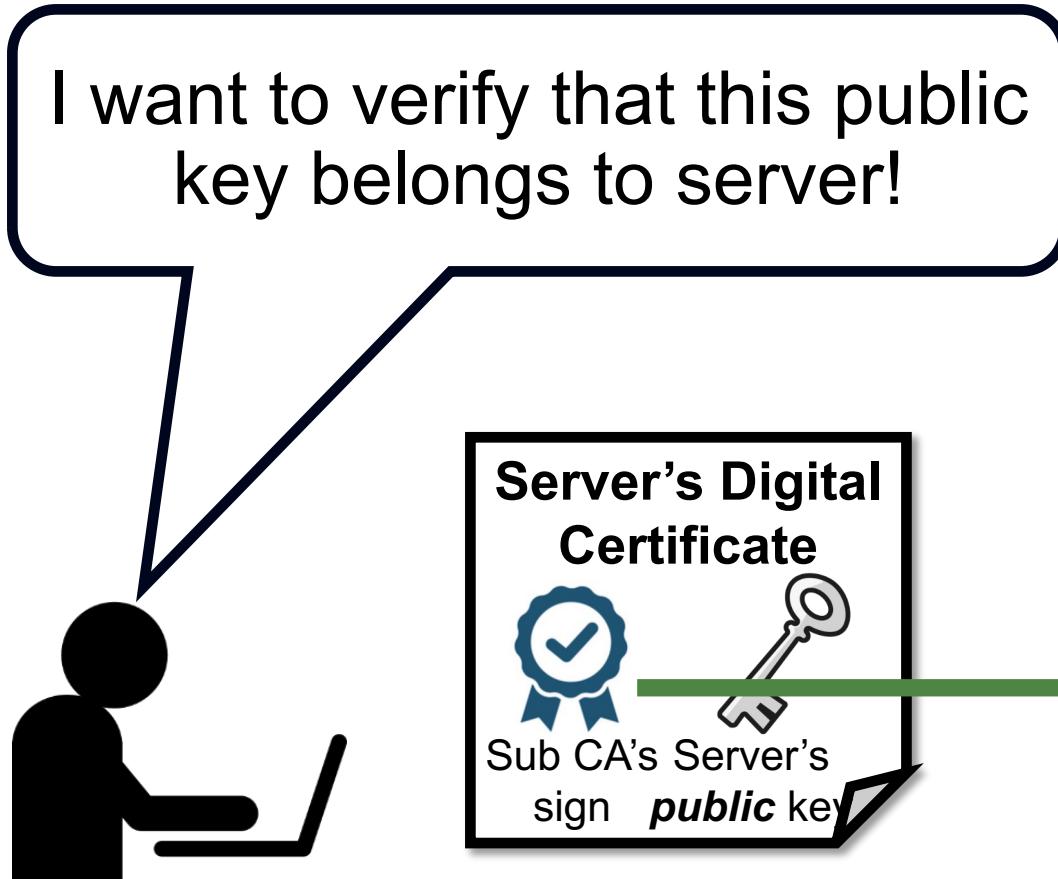
56

Version
Serial Number
Signature Algorithm Identifier
Issuer Name
Validity Period
Subject Name
Public Key Information
Issuer Unique ID
Subject Unique ID
Extensions



Recap: Chain of Trust

57

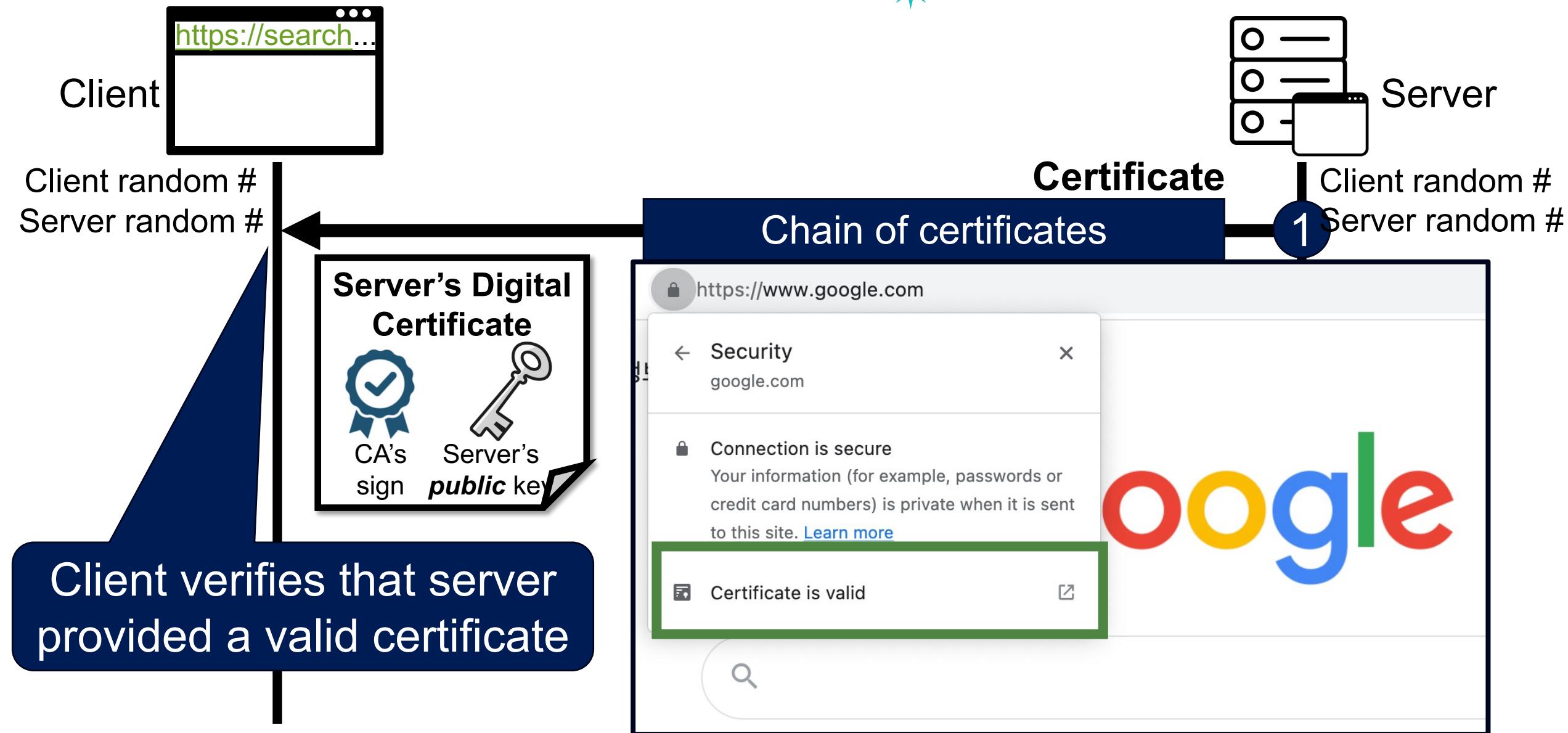


Verify

Alice

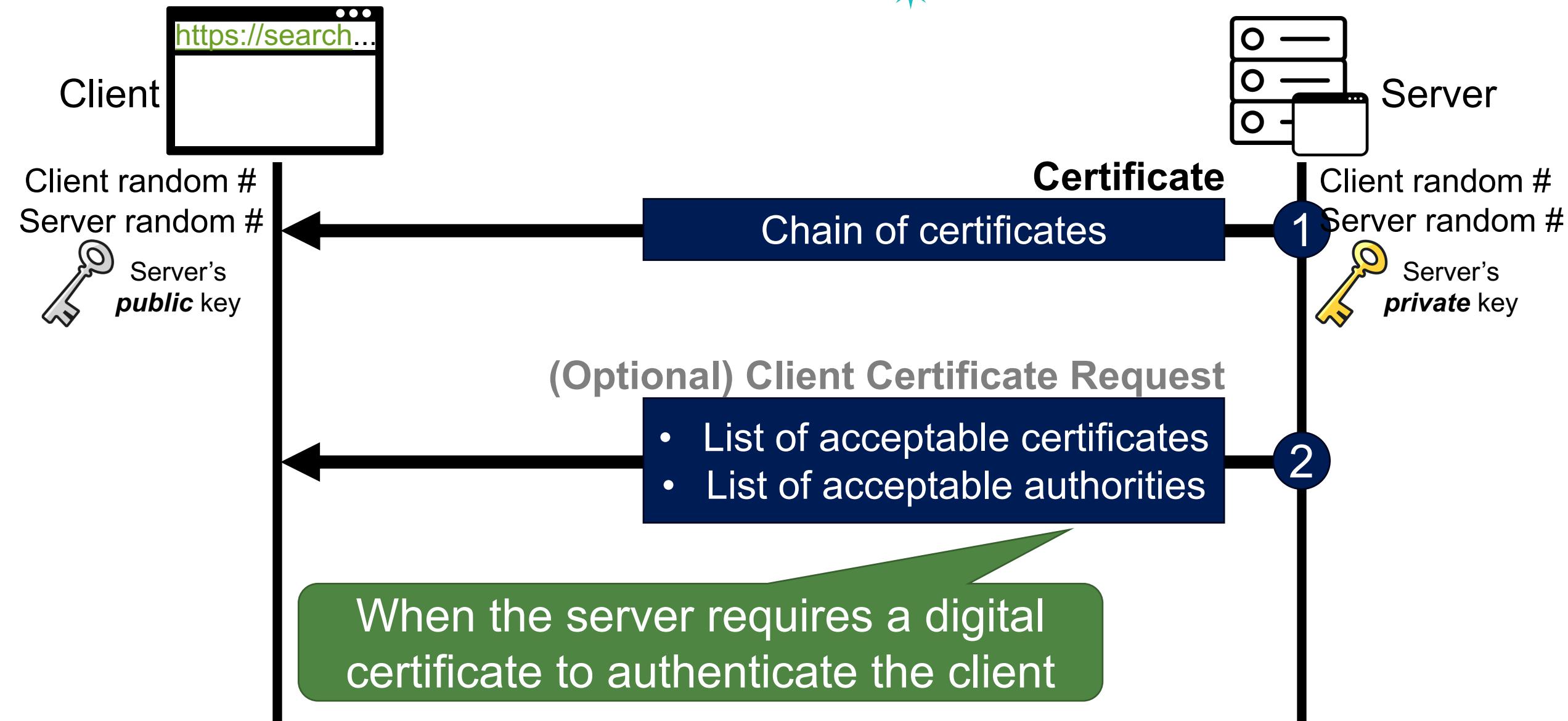
Phase 2: Server Auth. and Key Exchange

58



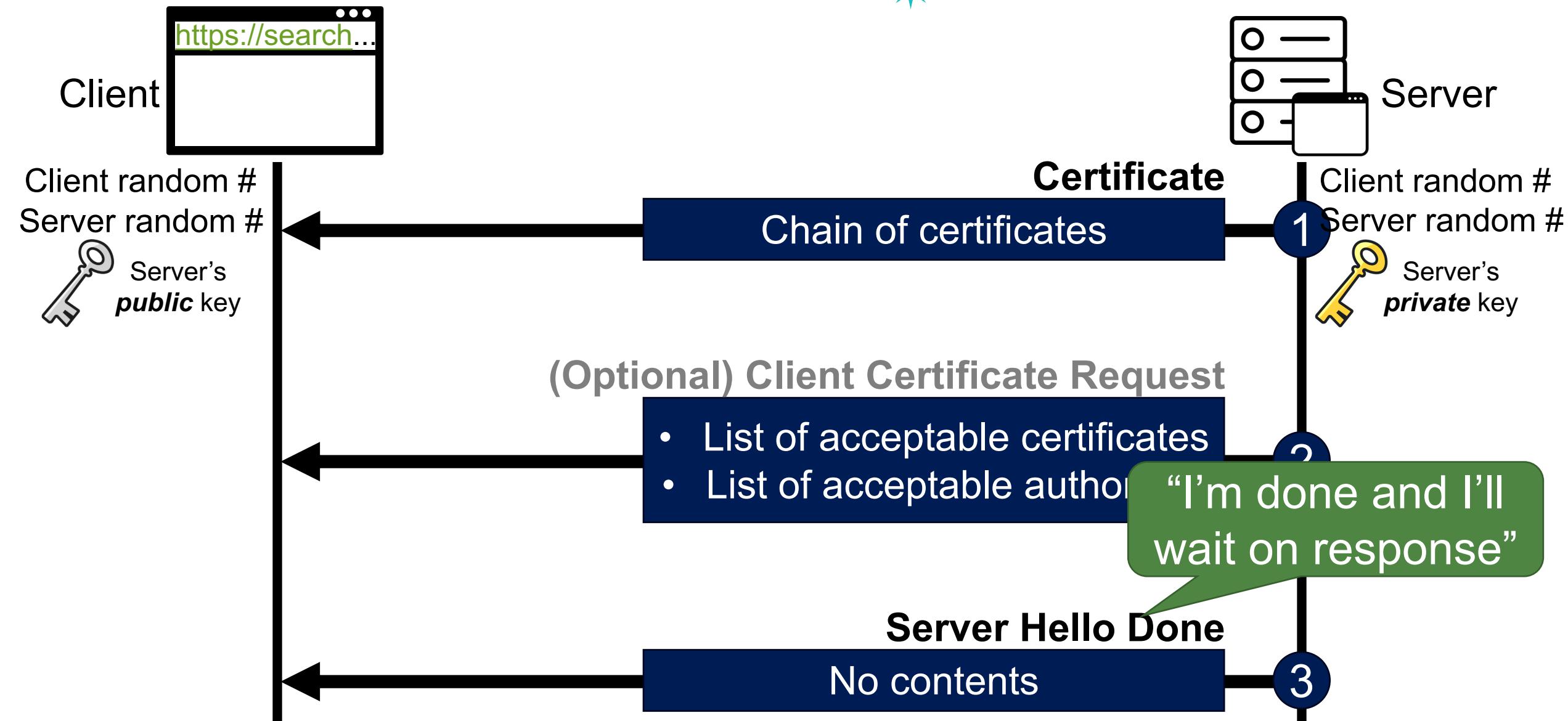
Phase 2: Server Auth. and Key Exchange

59

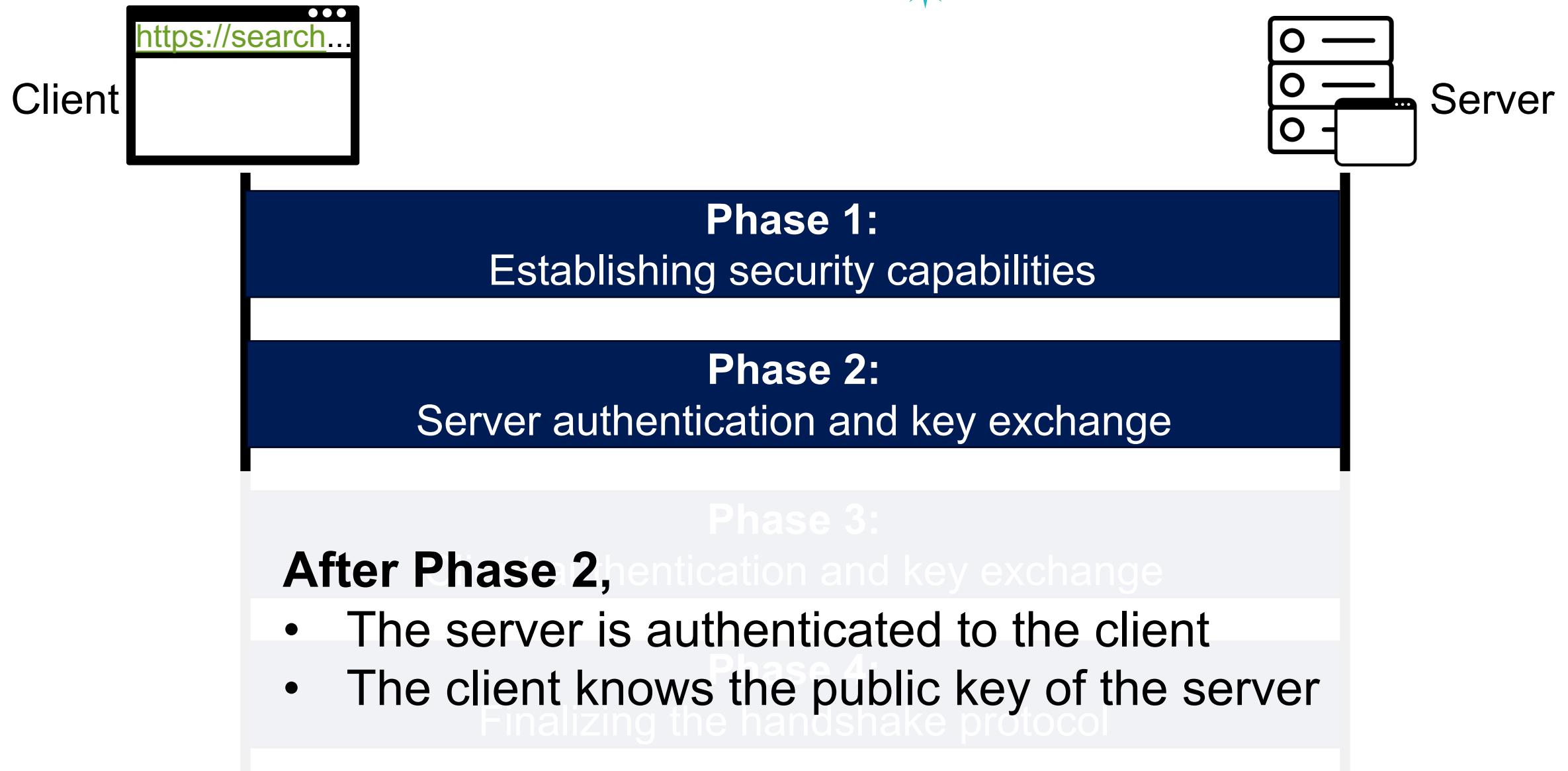


Phase 2: Server Auth. and Key Exchange

60

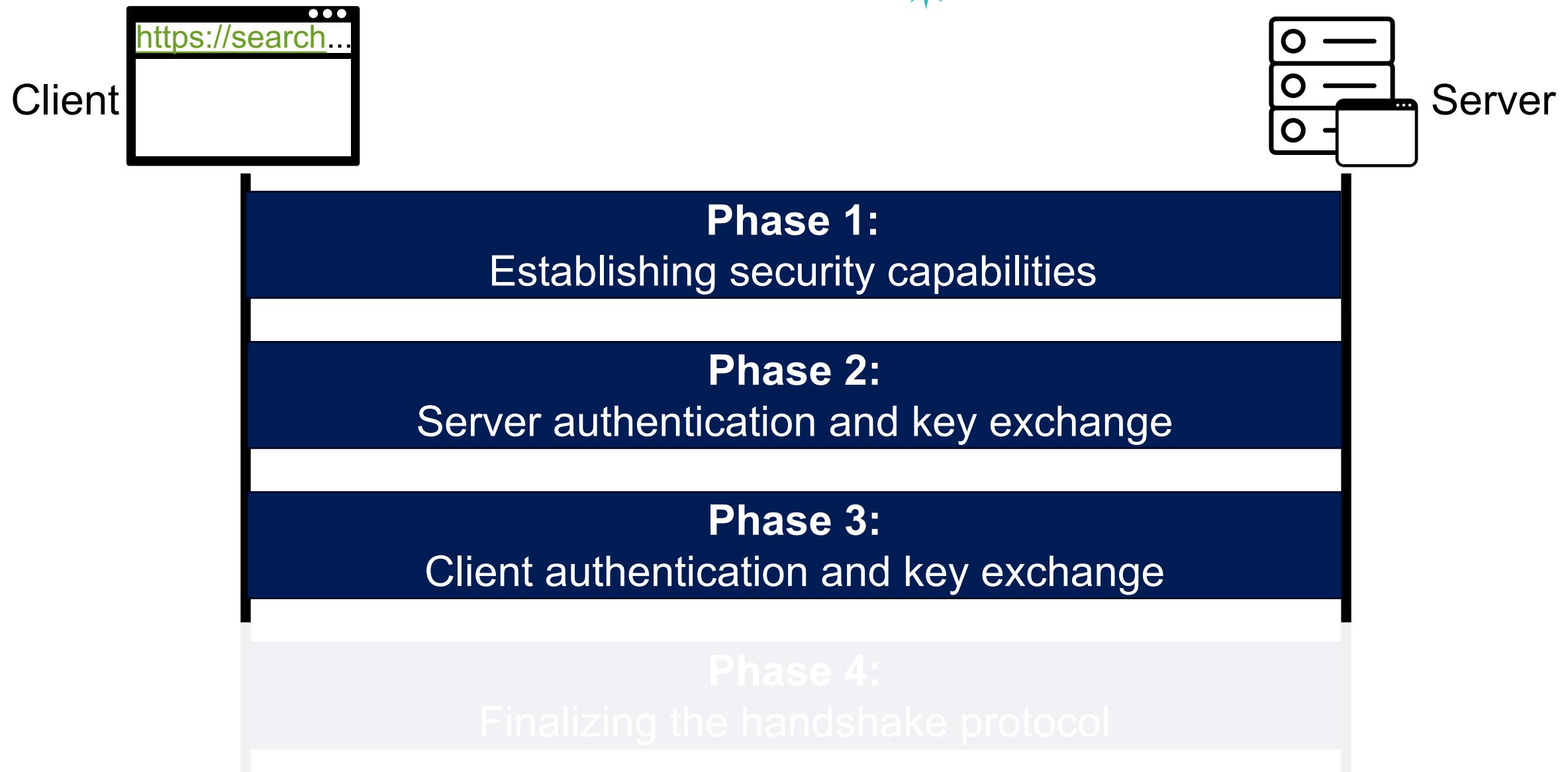


Phase 1: Establishing Security Capabilities⁶¹



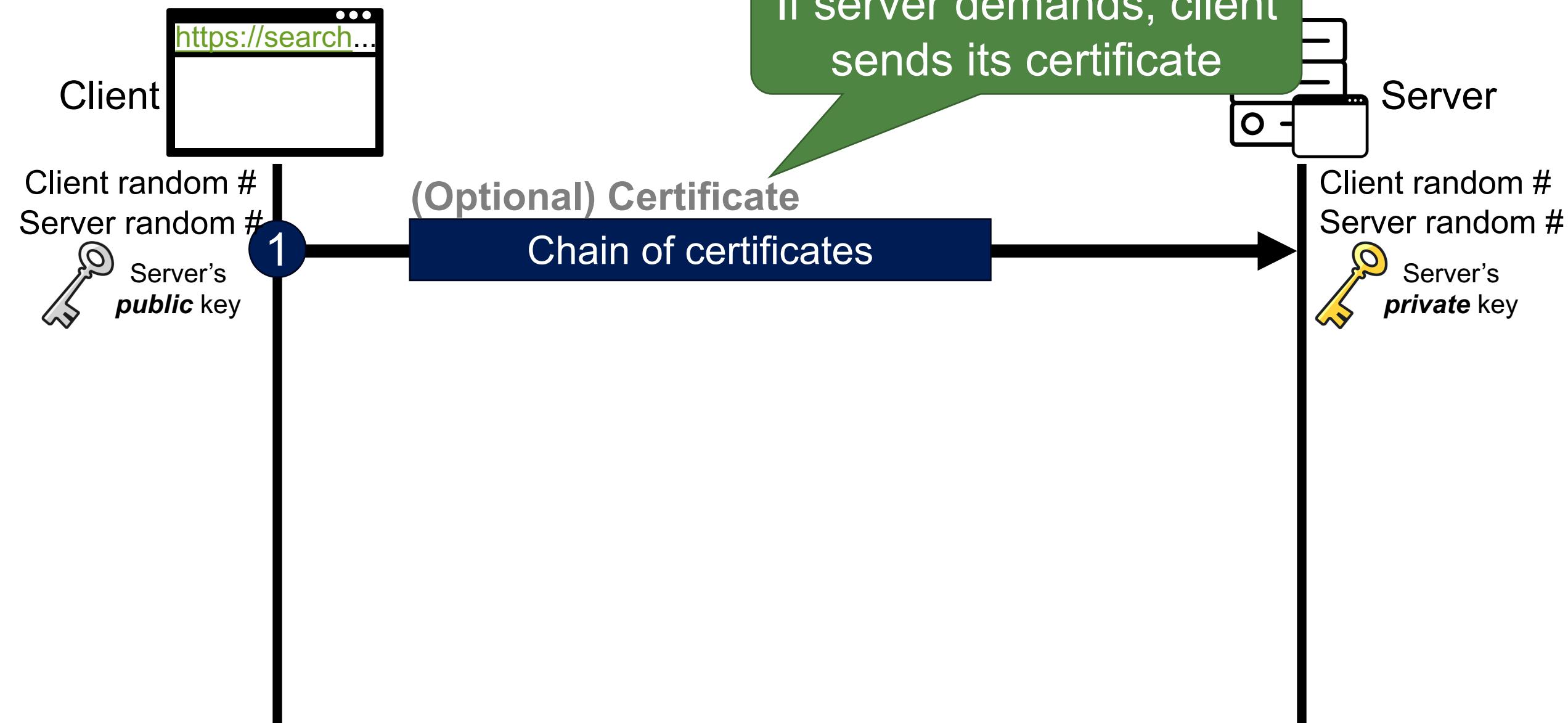
Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

62



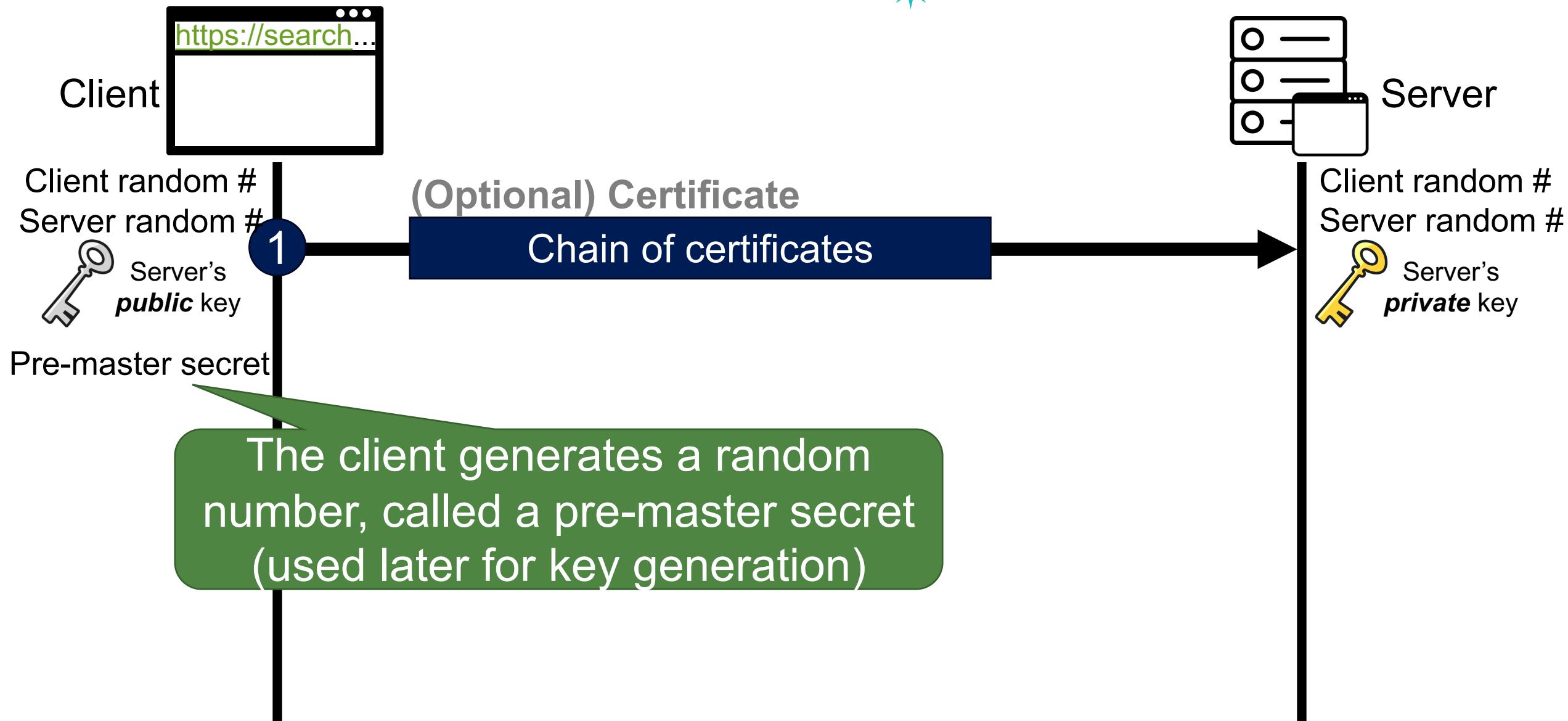
Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

63



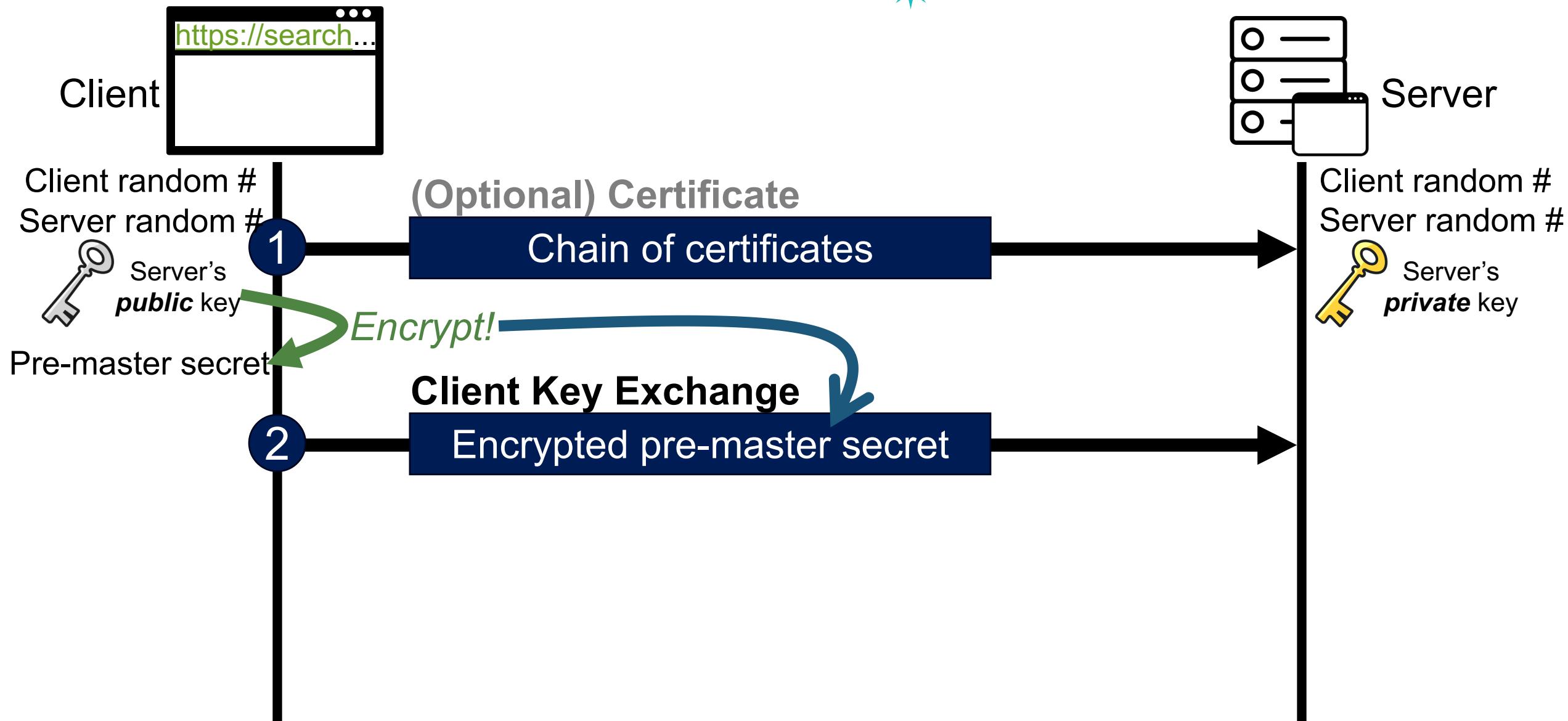
Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

64



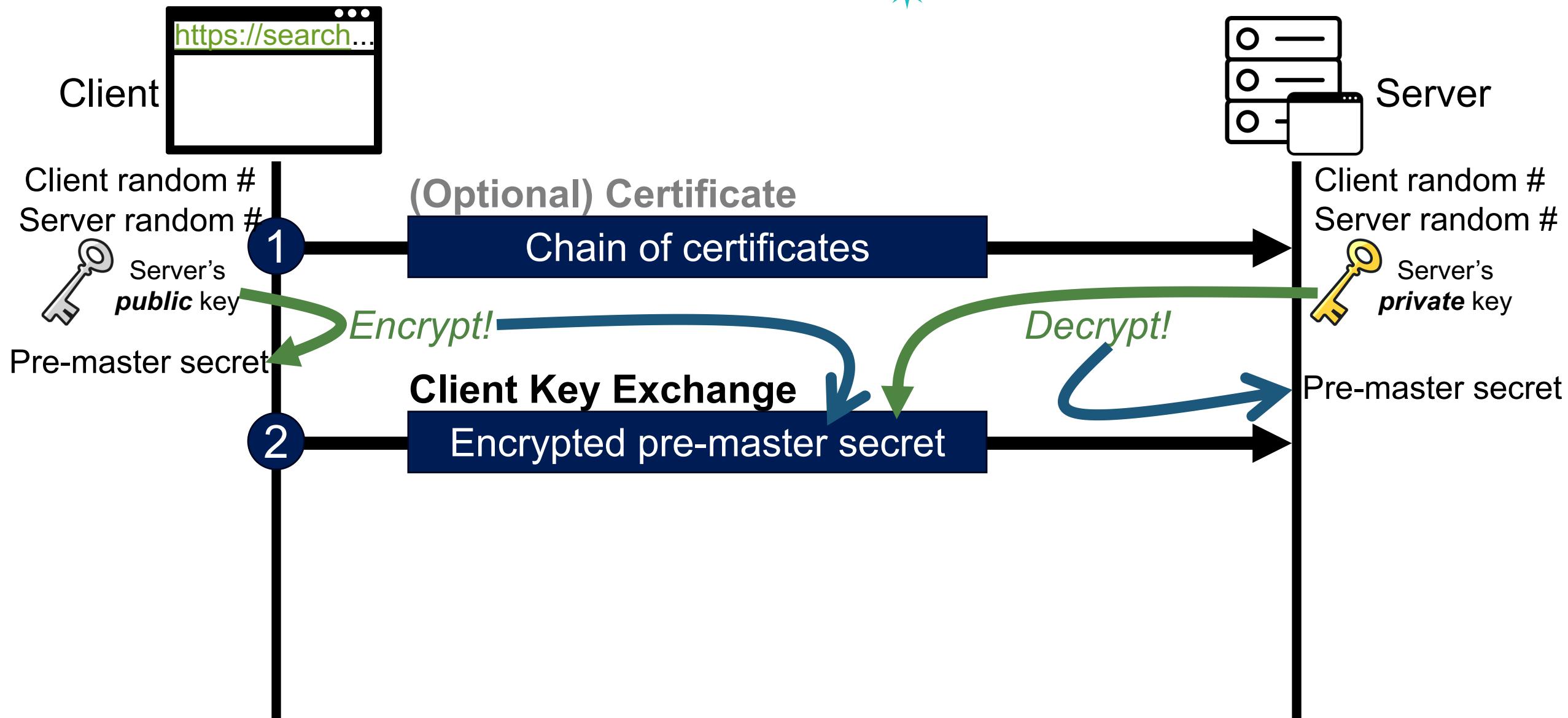
Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

65



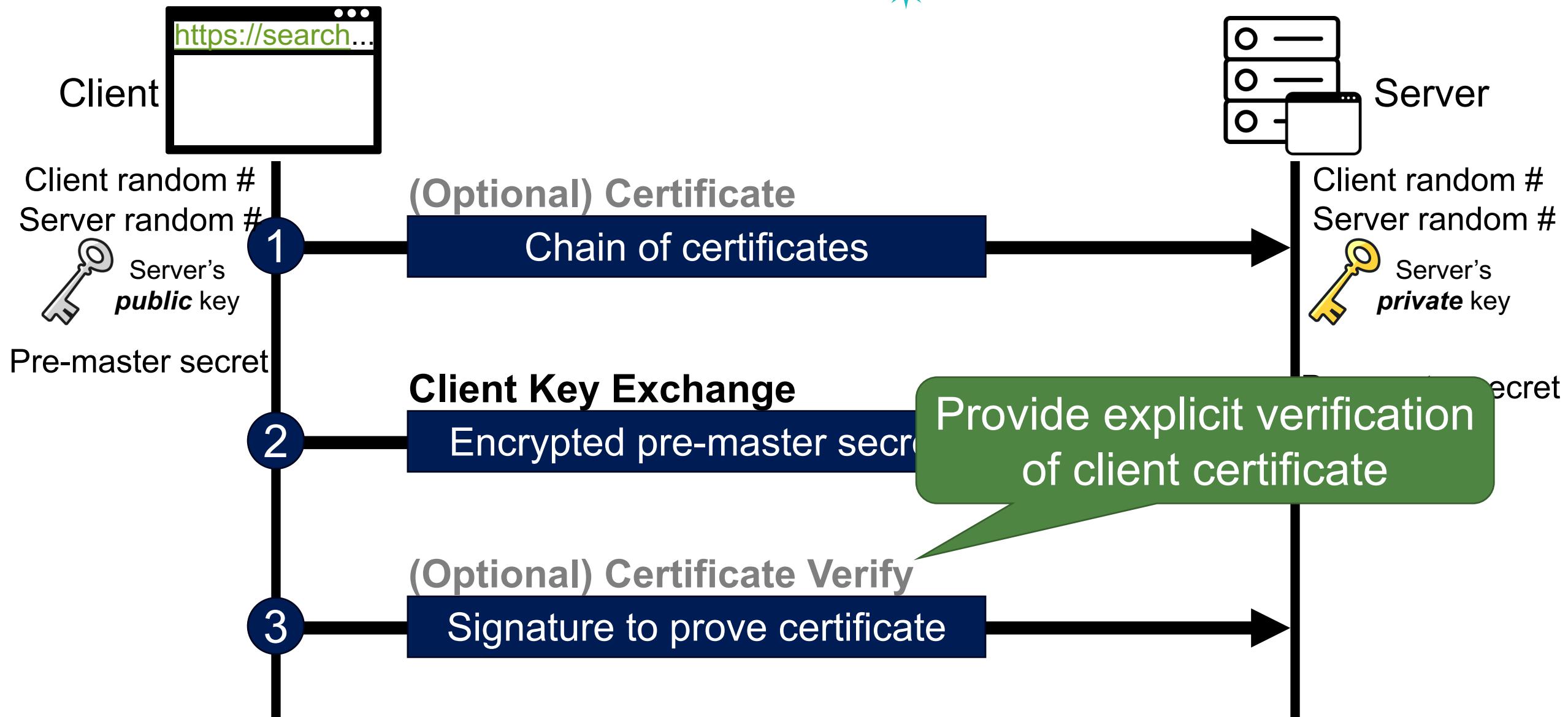
Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

66



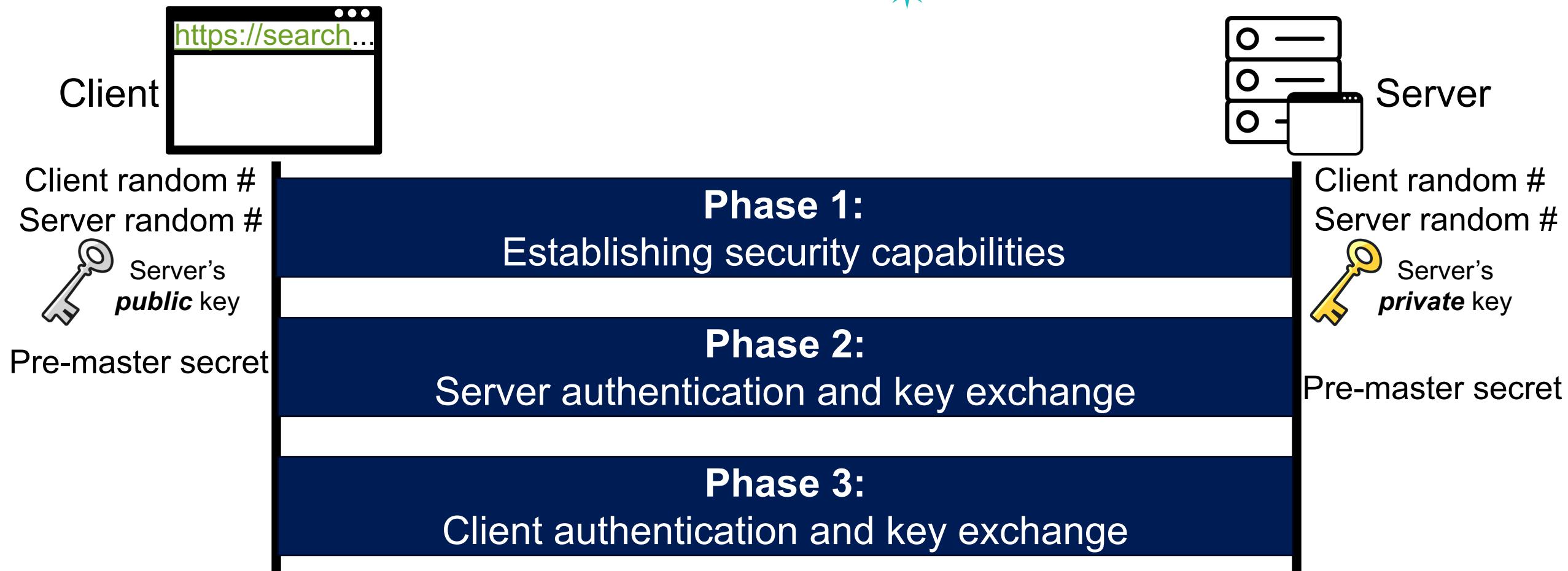
Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

67



Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

68



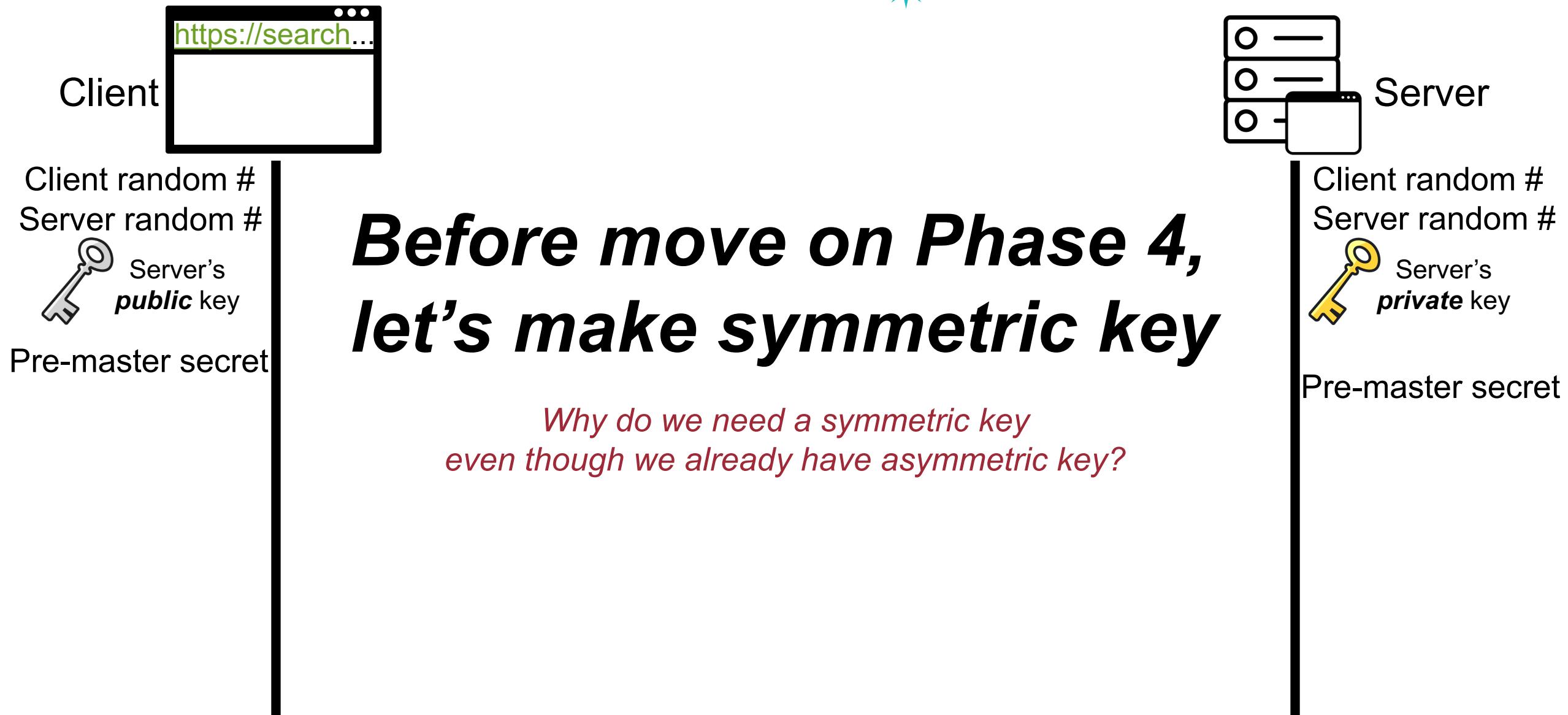
After Phase 3,

- (Optional) The client is authenticated for the server
- Both the client and the server know the pre-master secret

Phase 4:
Finalizing the handshake protocol

Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

69

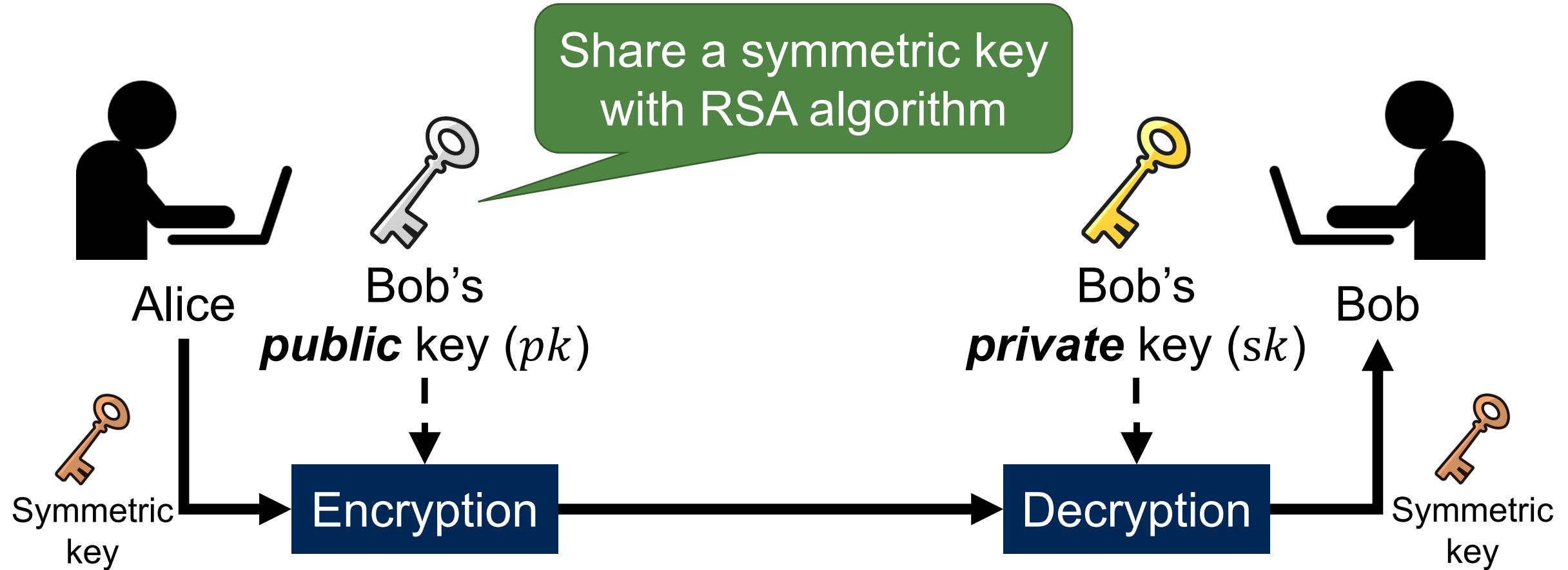


Recap: Asymmetric-key Cryptography⁷⁰

- Pros
 - No need to share a secret
 - Enable multiple senders to communicate privately with a single receiver
 - More applications: Digital sign
- Cons
 - **Slower in general**: due to the larger key
 - Roughly 2-3 orders of magnitude slower

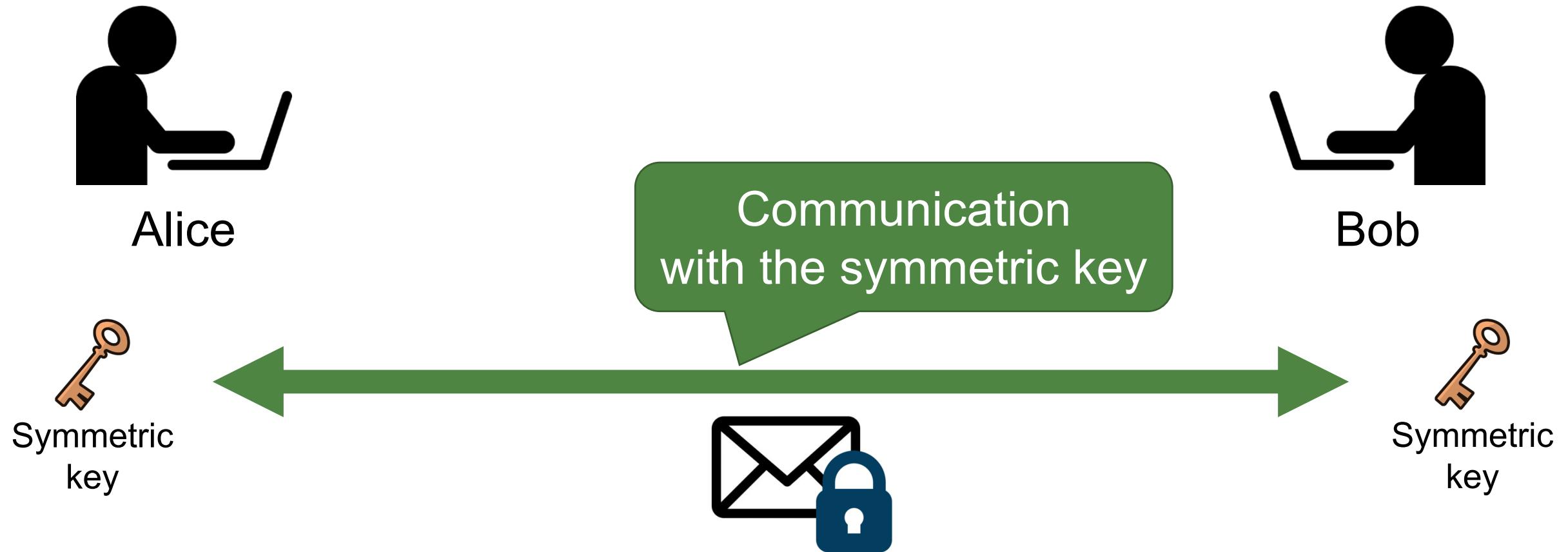
Recap: Combination of Two Schemes

71



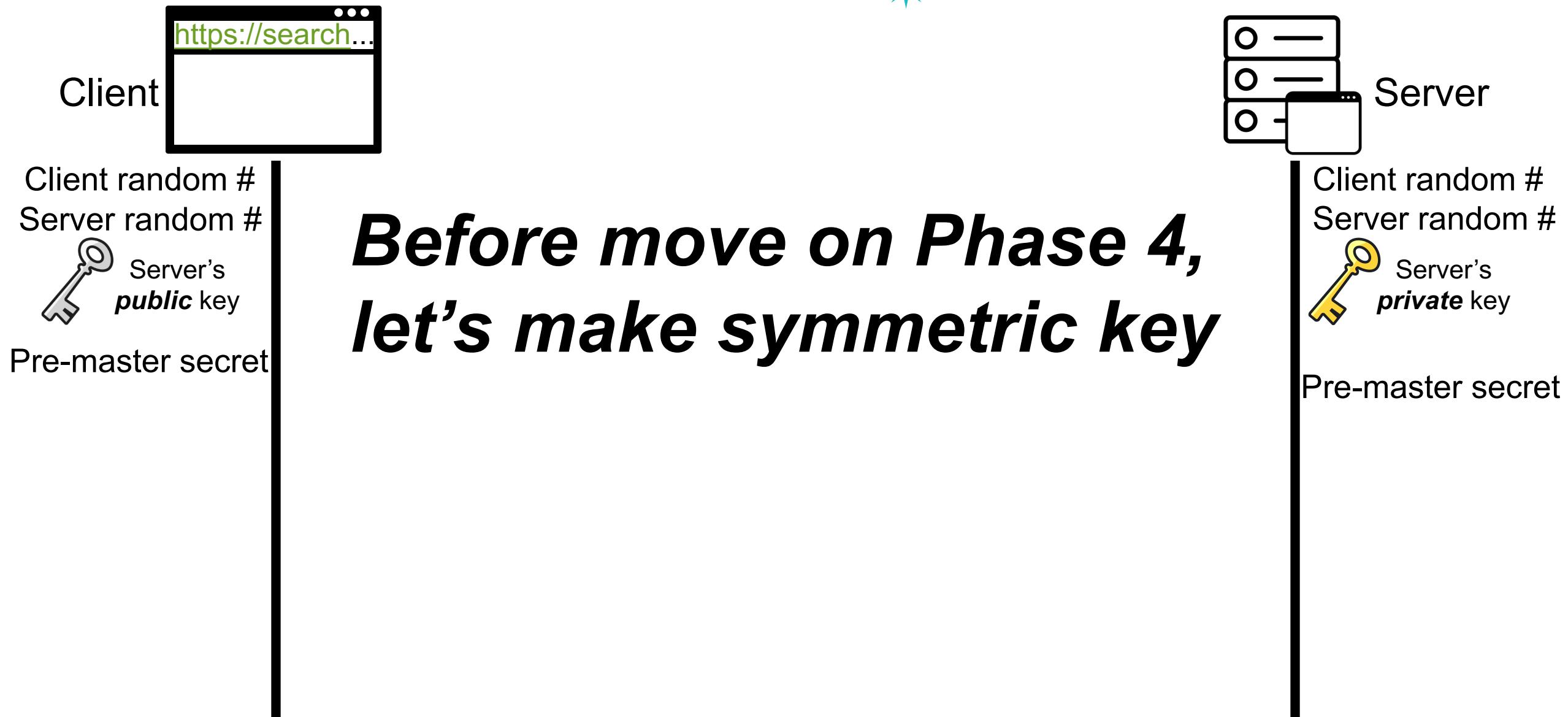
Recap: Combination of Two Schemes

72



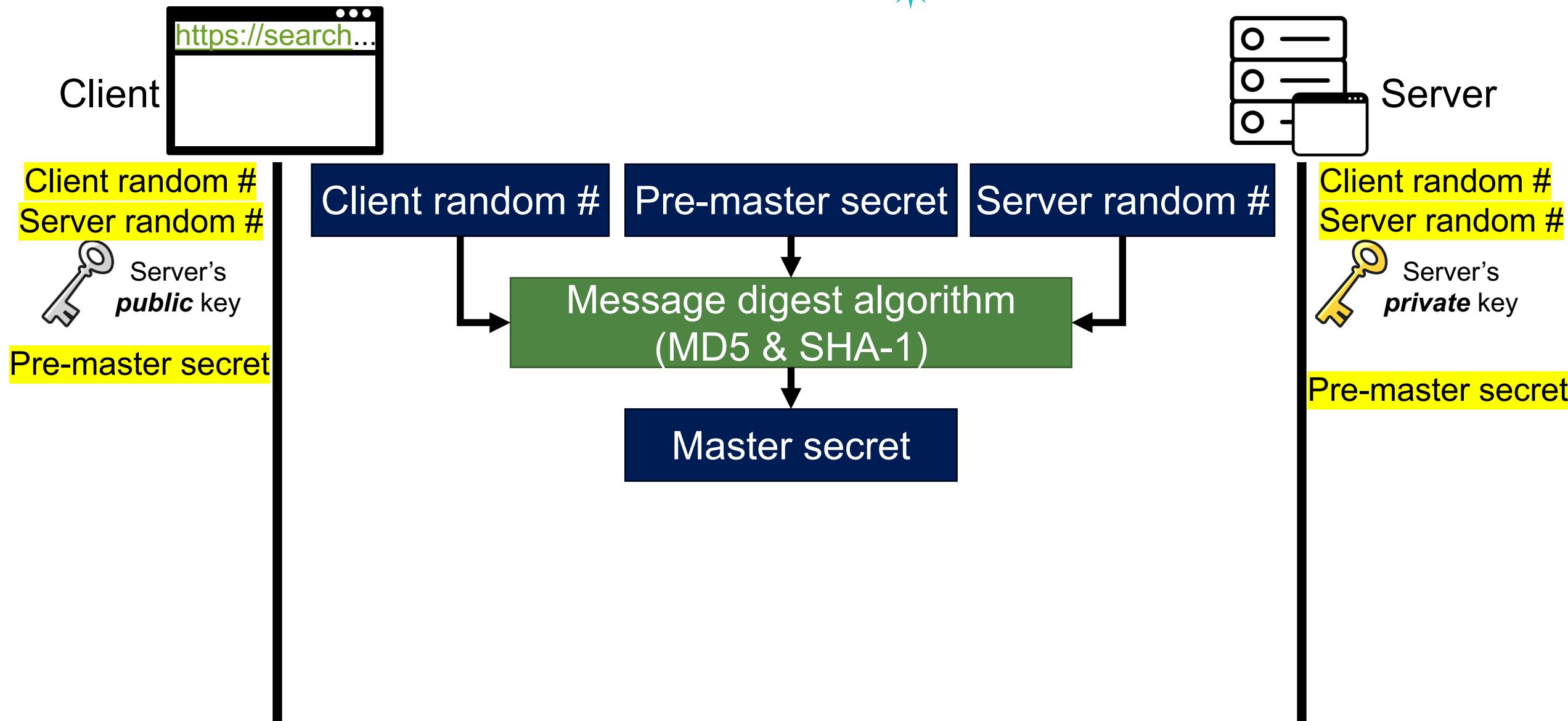
Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

73



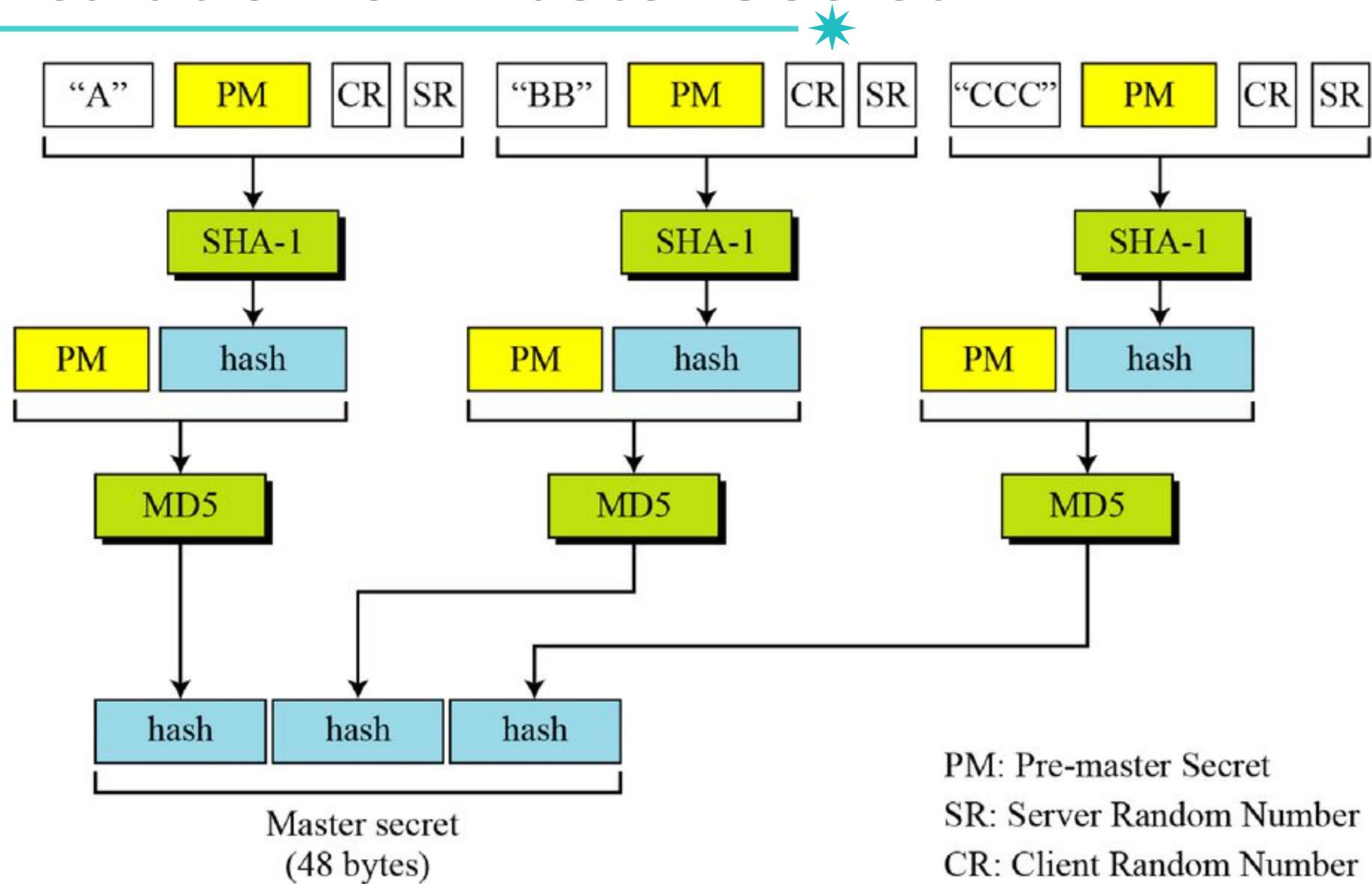
Calculation of Master Secret

74



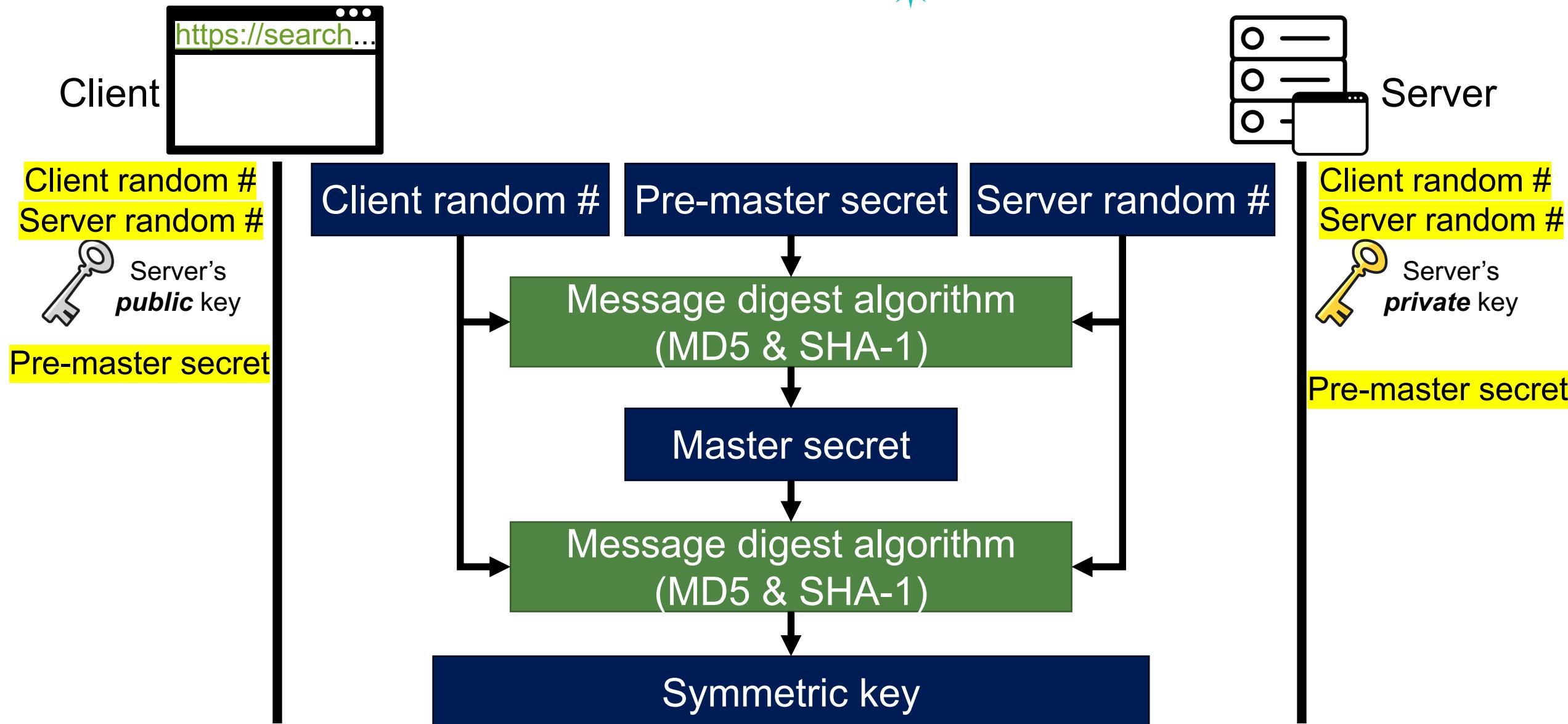
Calculation of Master Secret

75

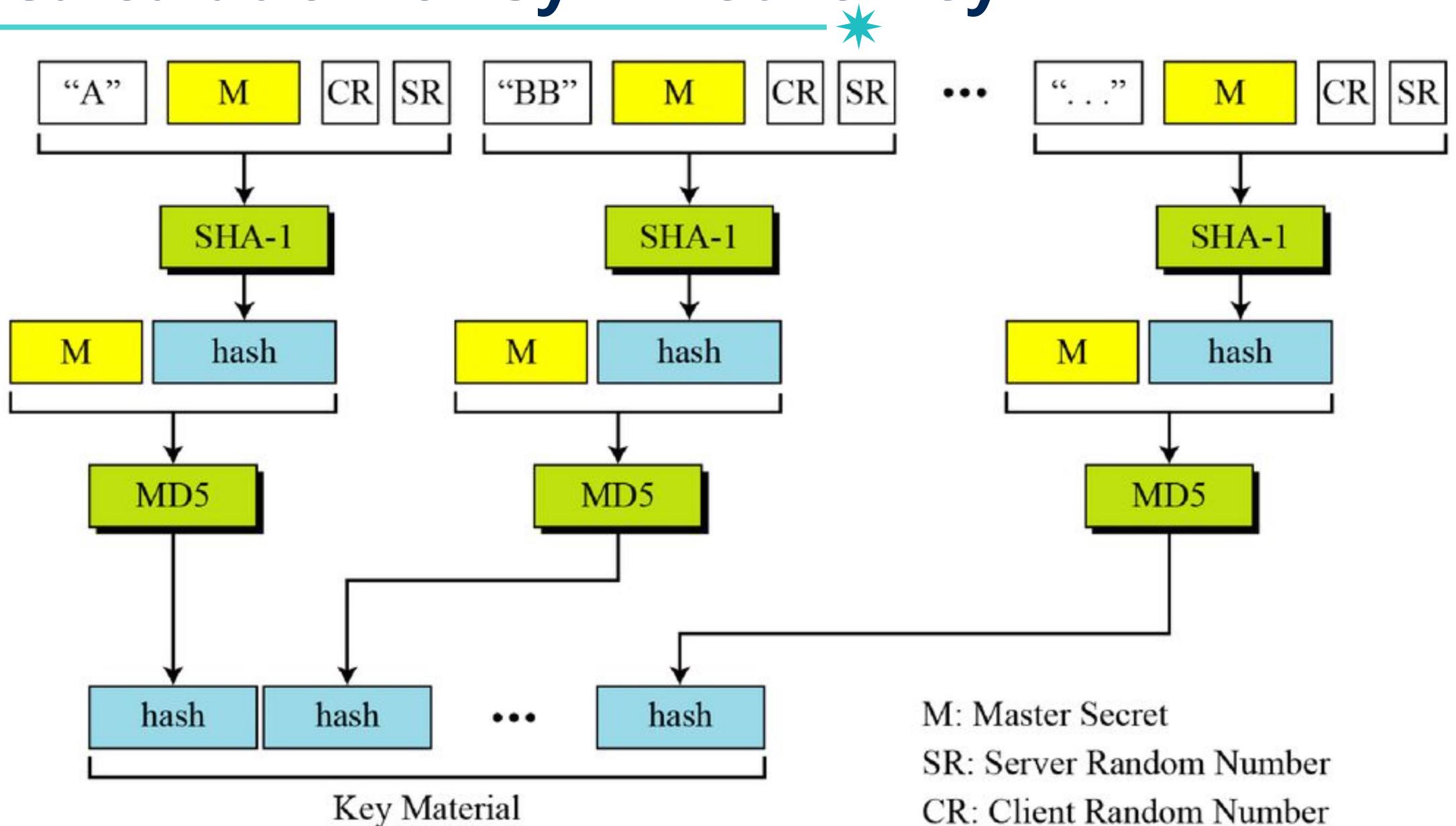


Calculation of Symmetric Key

76

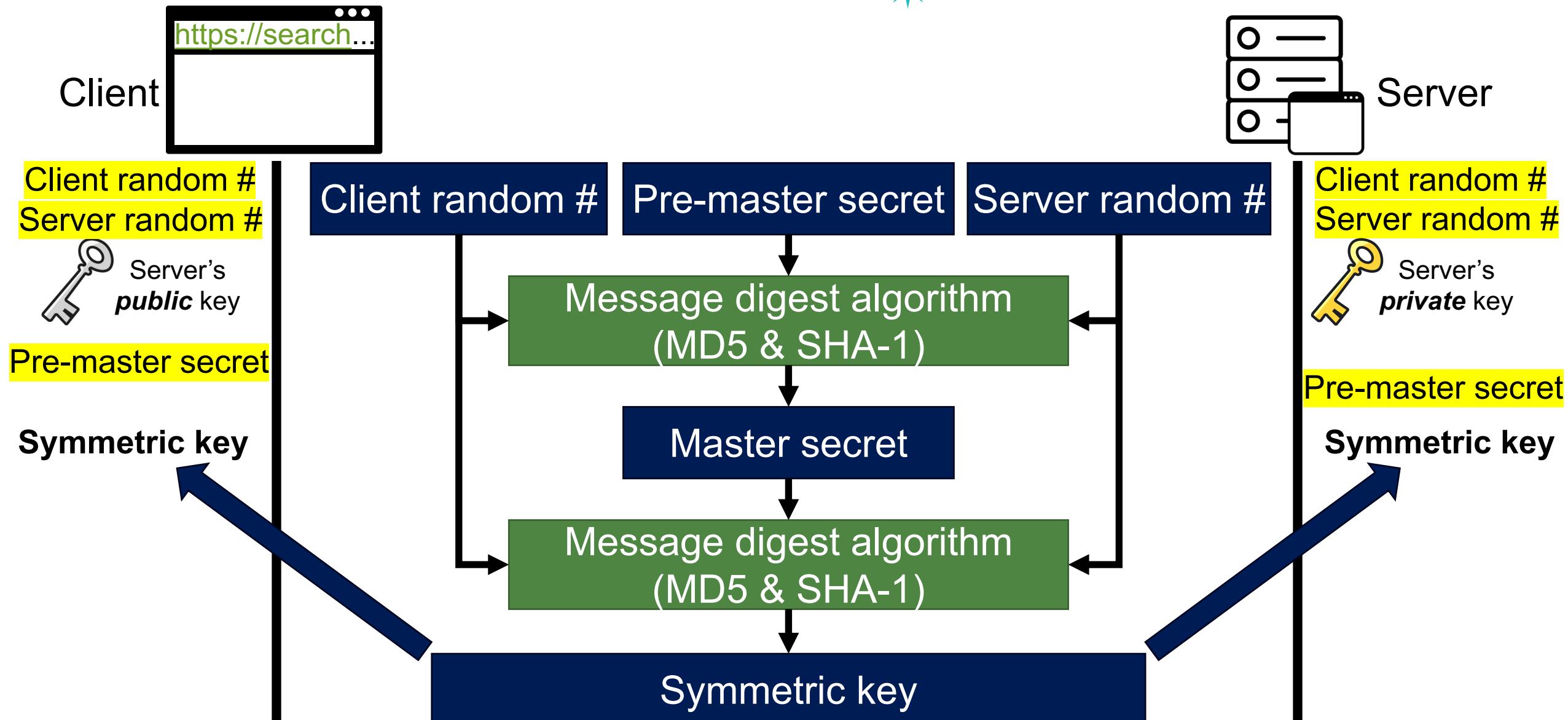


Calculation of Symmetric Key



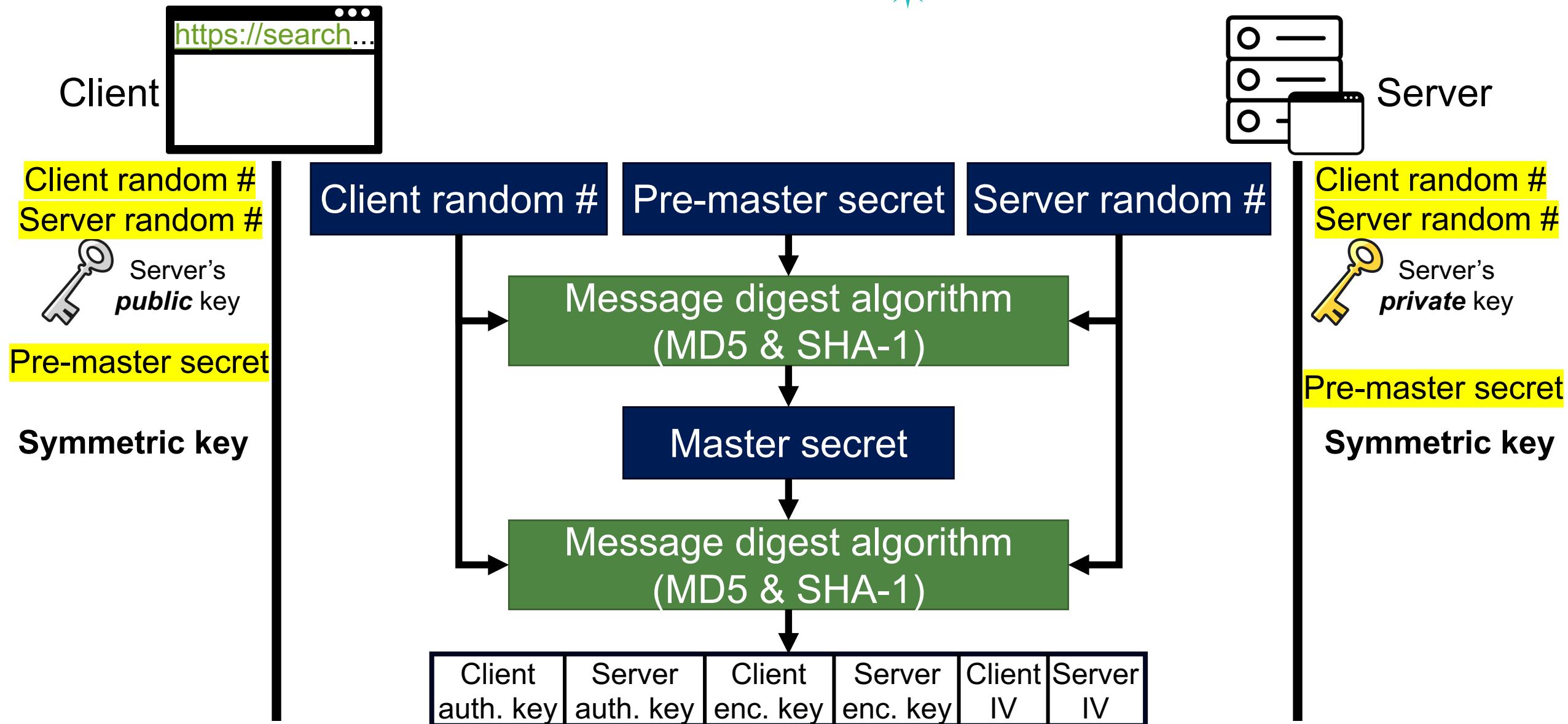
Calculation of Symmetric Key

78



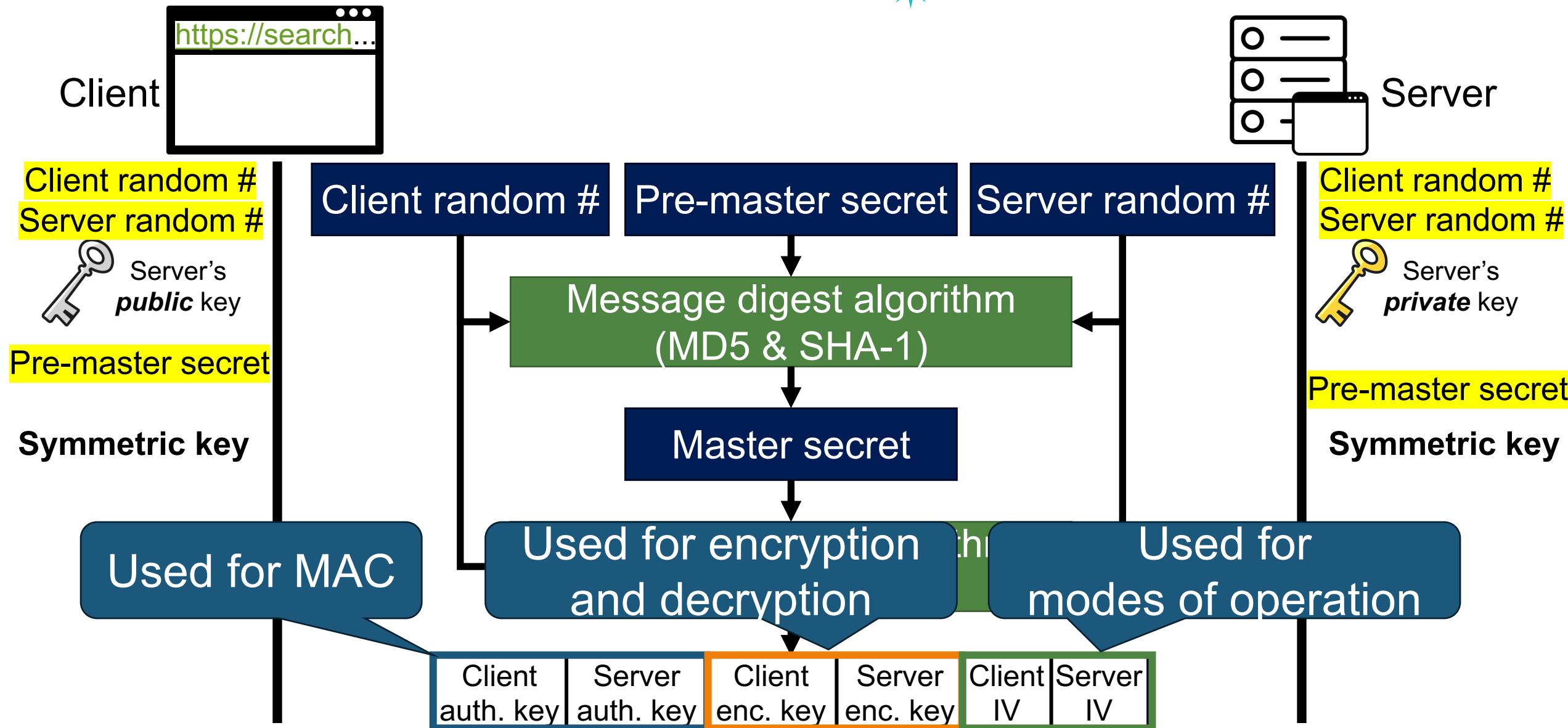
Calculation of Symmetric Key

79



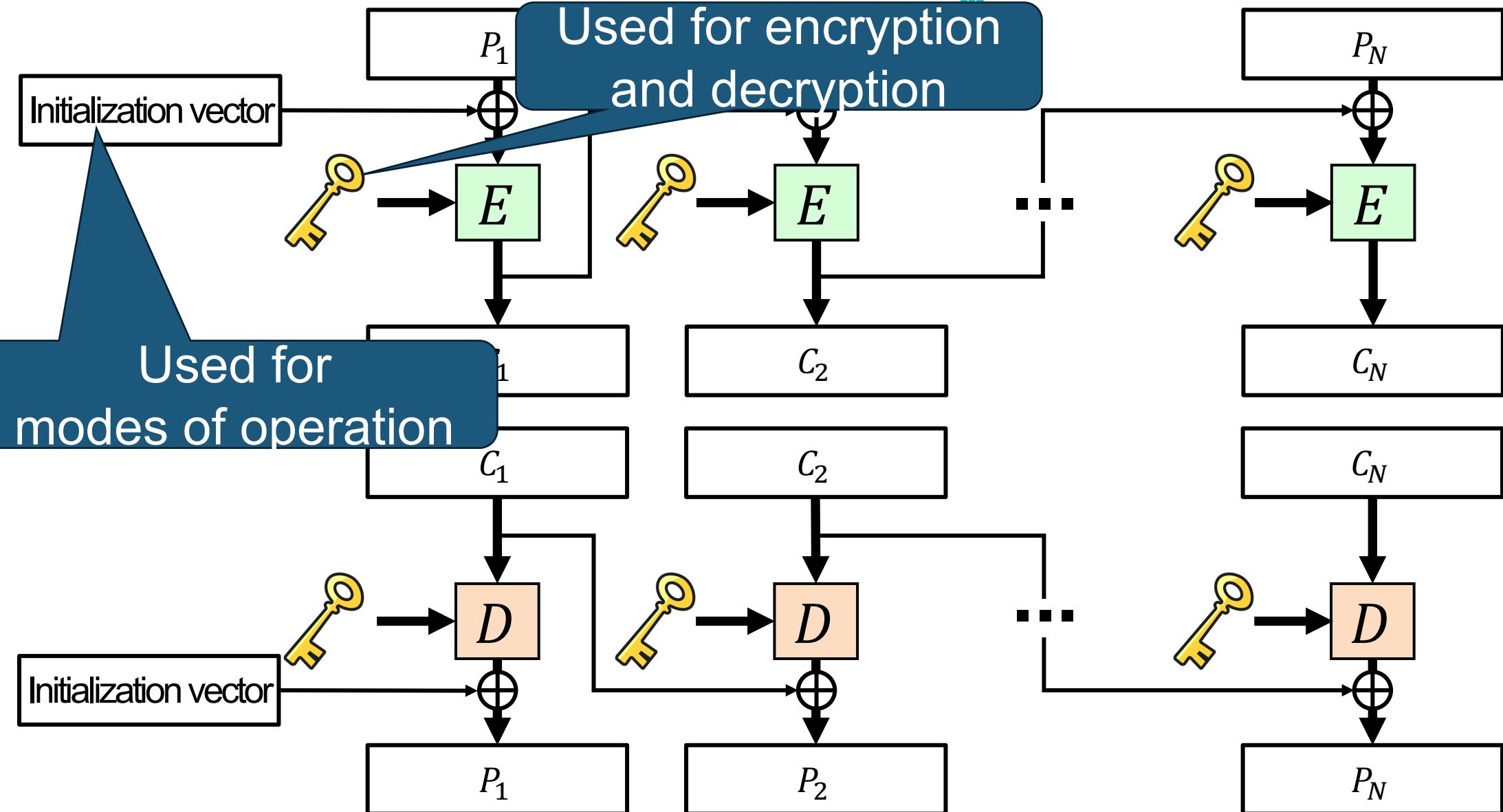
Calculation of Symmetric Key

80



Recap: Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)

81



Phase 3: Client Auth. and Key Exchange

82



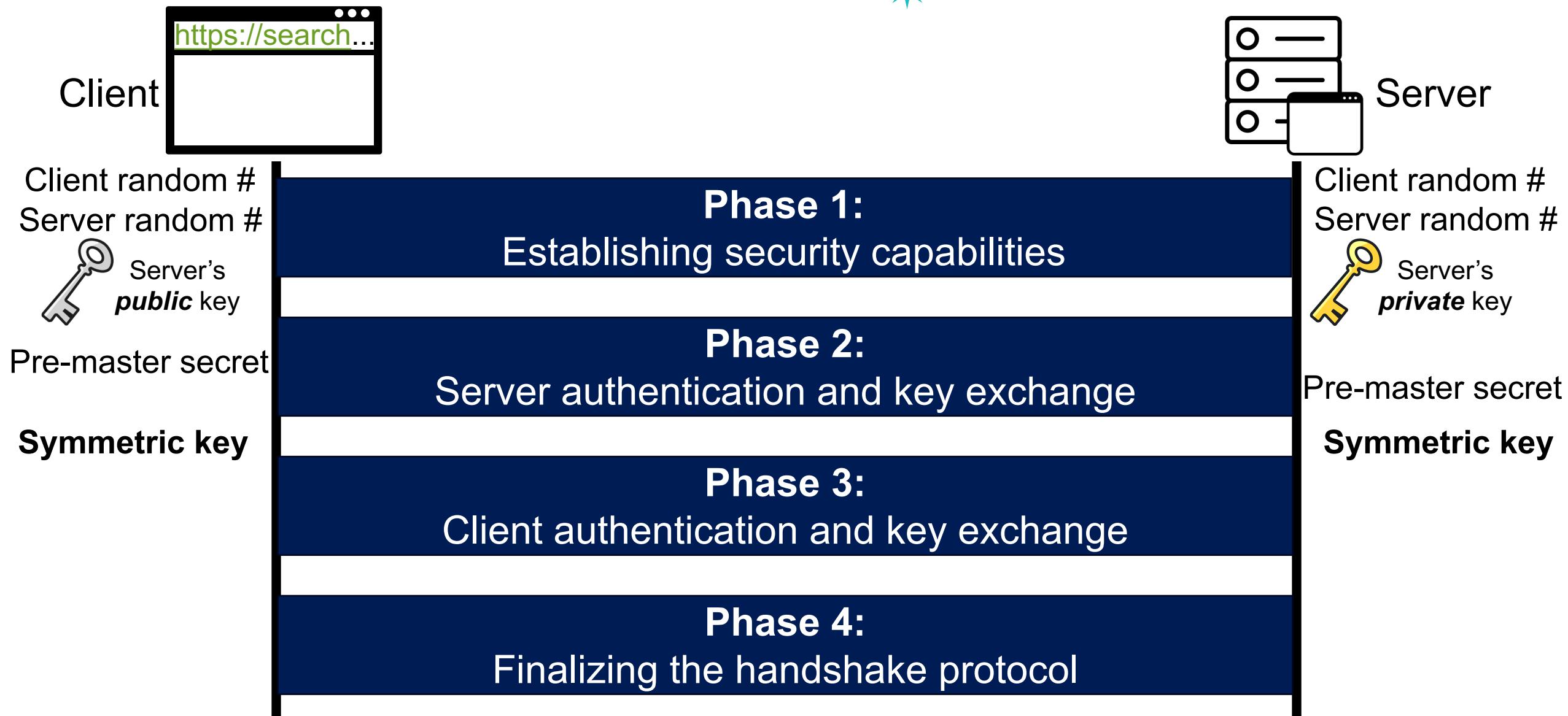
After Phase 3,

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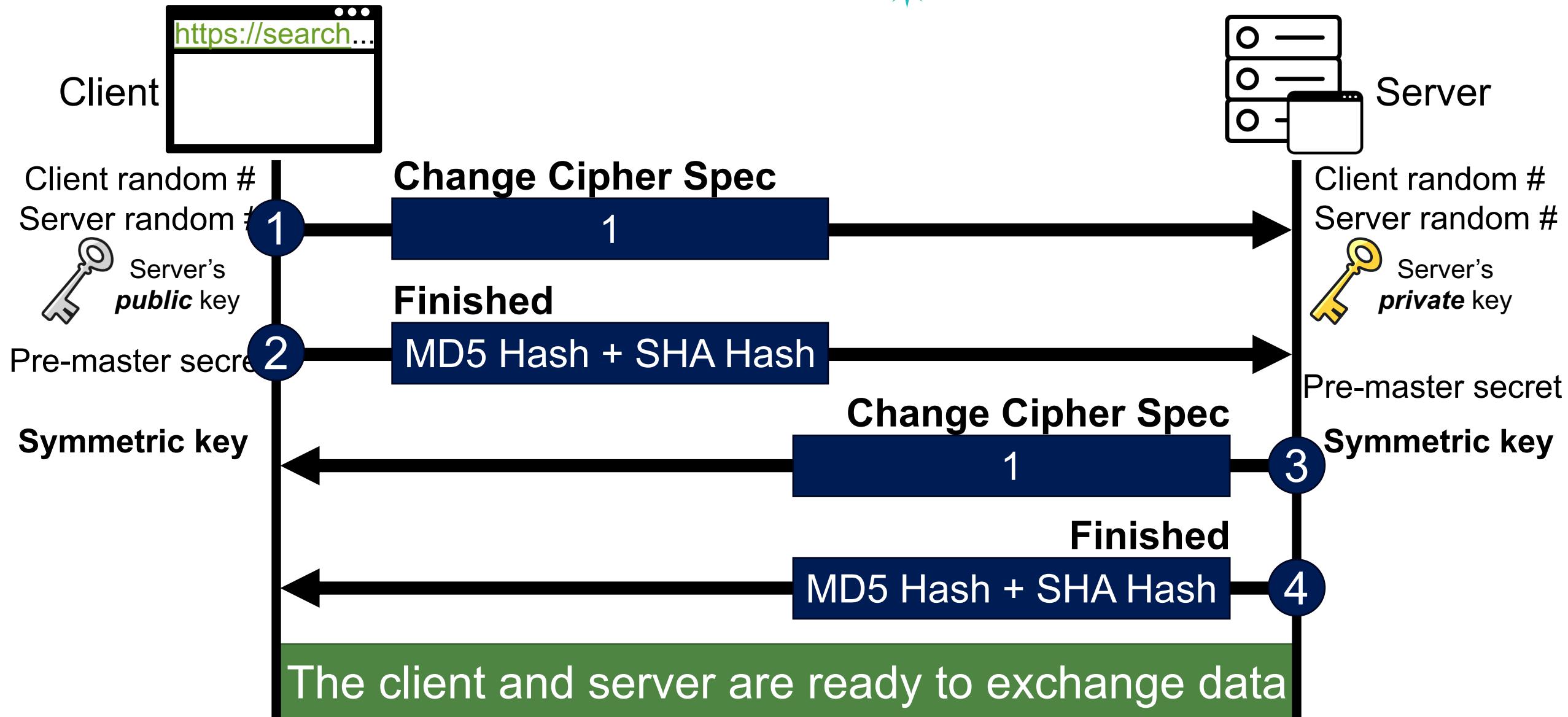
Phase 4:
Finalizing the handshake protocol

Phase 4: Finalizing the Handshake Protocol

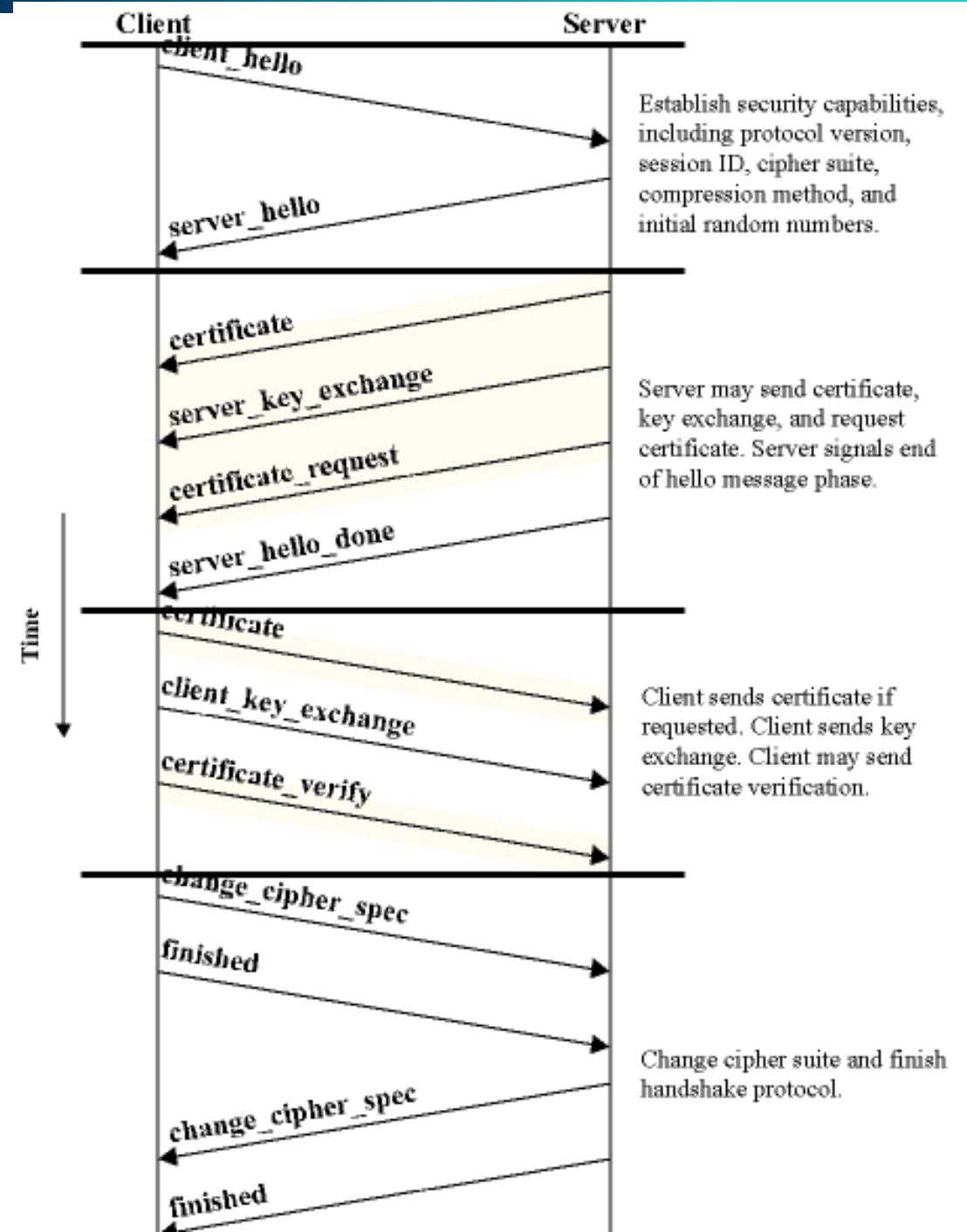
83



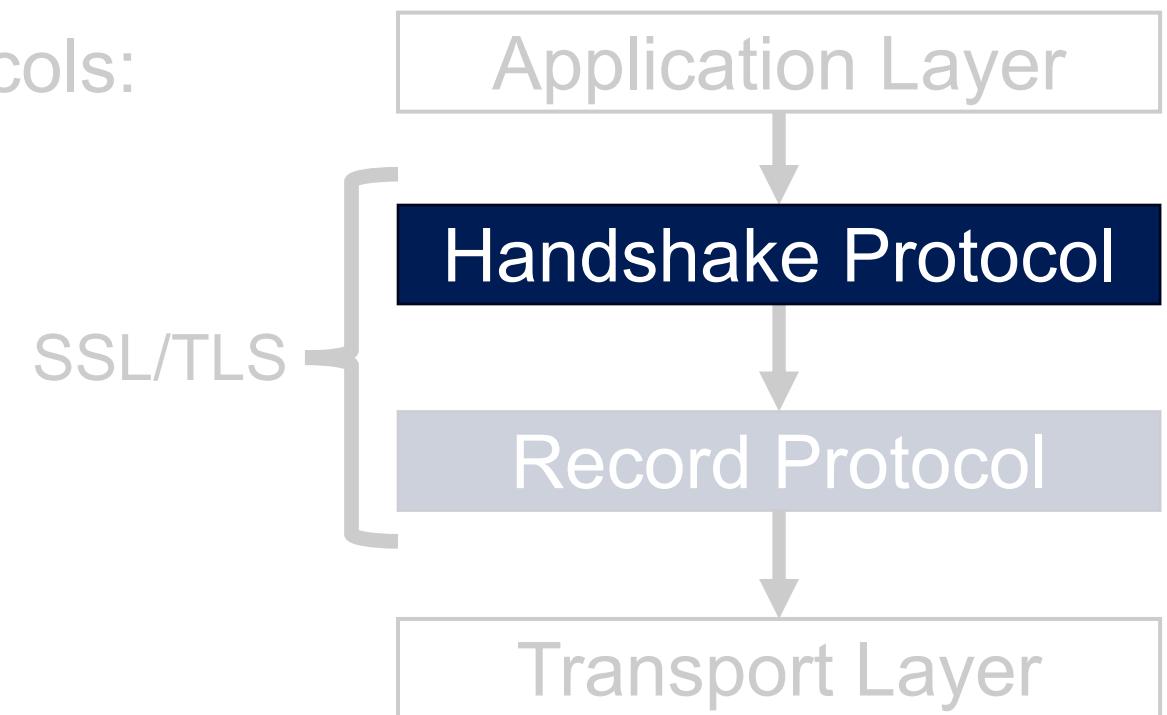
Phase 4: Finalizing the Handshake Protocol



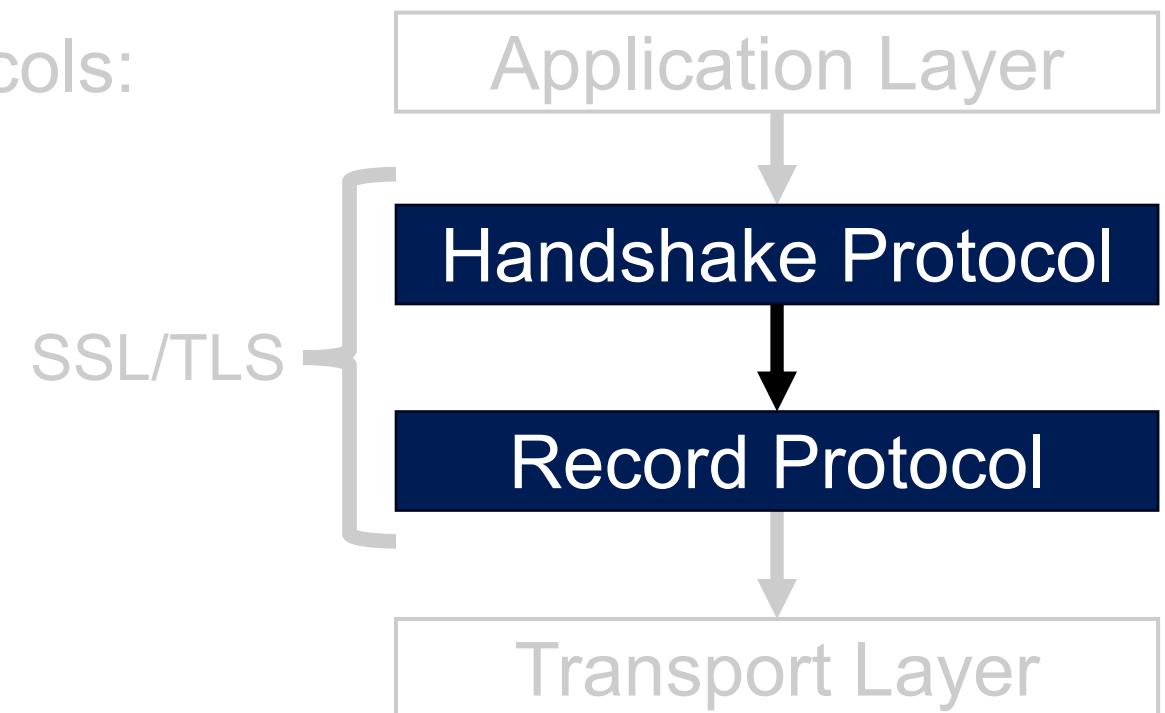
Handshake Protocol Summary



- Runs in the presentation layer
- Uses symmetric crypto, asymmetric crypto, and digital signatures
- Composed of two layers of protocols:
 1. Handshake protocol
 2. Record protocol



- Runs in the presentation layer
- Uses symmetric crypto, asymmetric crypto, and digital signatures
- Composed of two layers of protocols:
 1. Handshake protocol
 2. Record protocol



- Uses the symmetric keys established in the handshake protocol to protect **confidentiality**, **integrity**, and **authenticity** of data exchange
- **Confidentiality**
 - Using symmetric encryption
- **Integrity (+ Authenticity)**
 - Using a MAC with shared secret key

SSL Record Protocol Operation

89

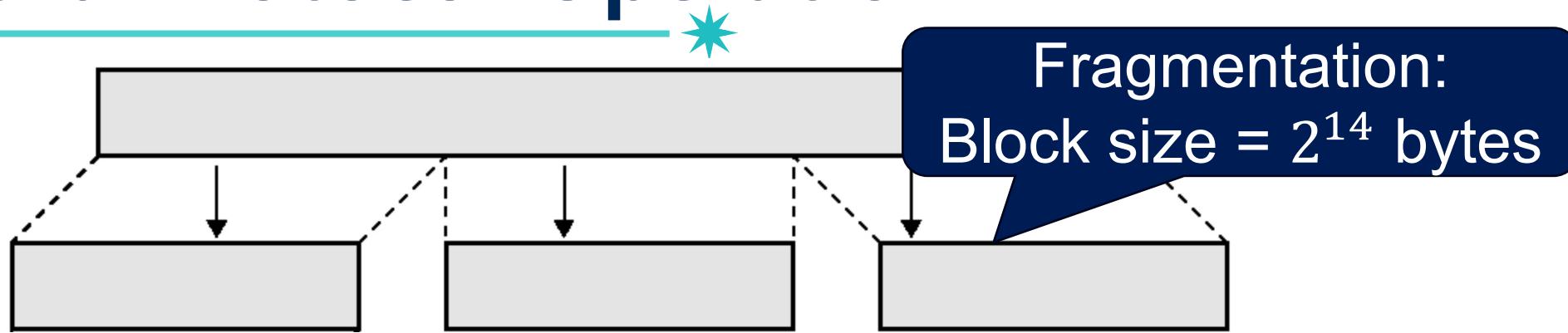
Application Data



SSL Record Protocol Operation

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Application Data



Fragment

SSL Record Protocol Operation

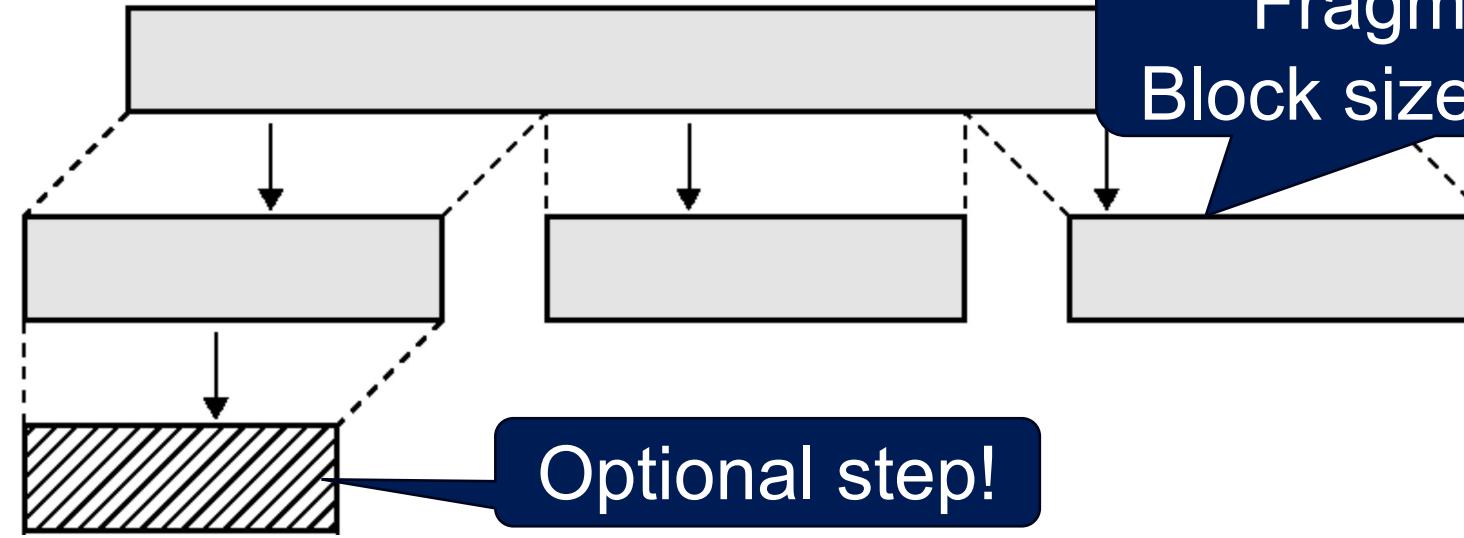
91

Application Data

Fragmentation:
Block size = 2^{14} bytes

Fragment

Compress



Optional step!

SSL Record Protocol Operation

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Application Data

Fragment

Compress

Add MAC

Fragmentation:
Block size = 2^{14} bytes

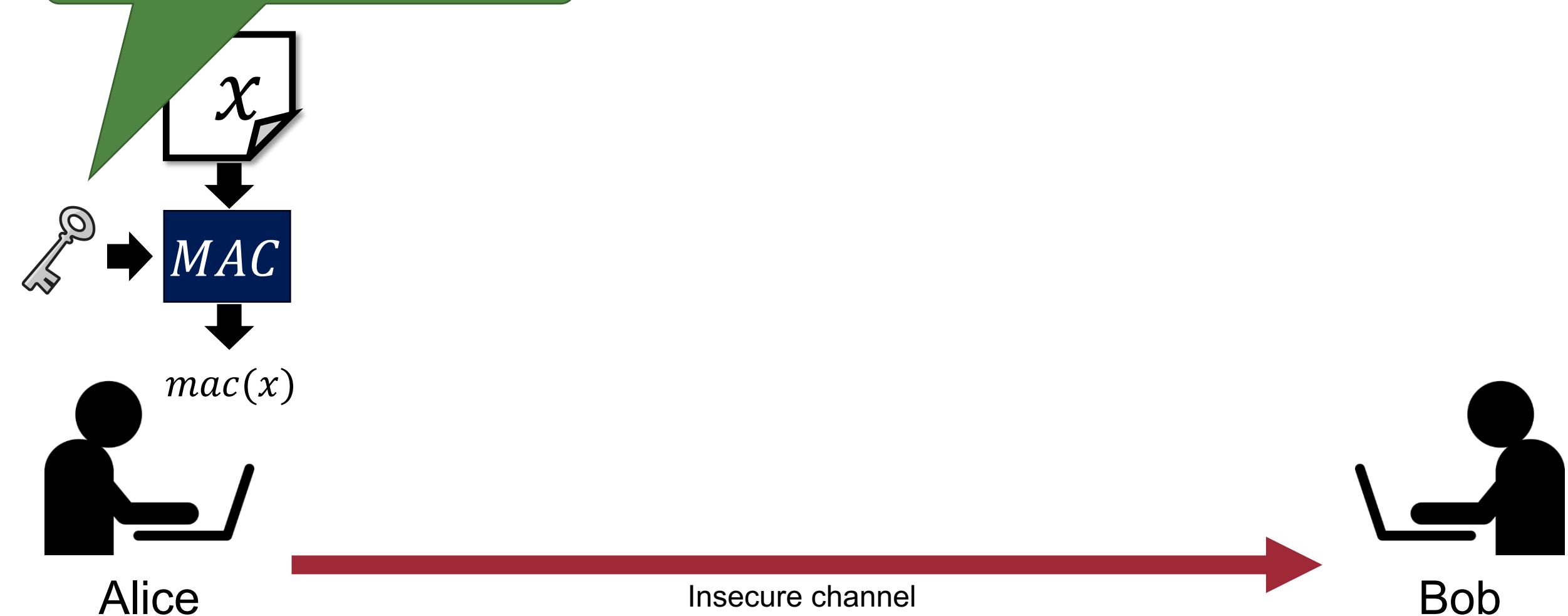
Optional step!

MAC: Check both
integrity and authenticity

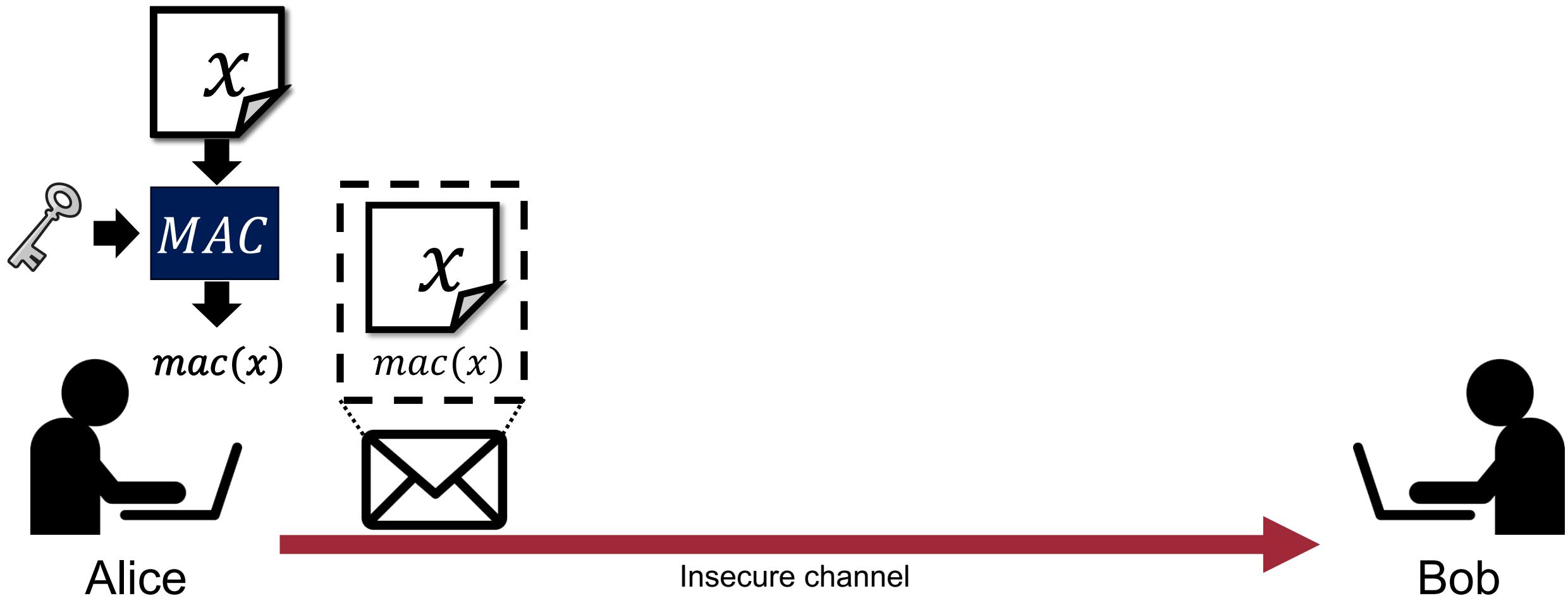
Client auth. key	Server auth. key	Client enc. key	Server enc. key	Client IV	Server IV
------------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------

Recap: Message Authentication Codes (MAC)

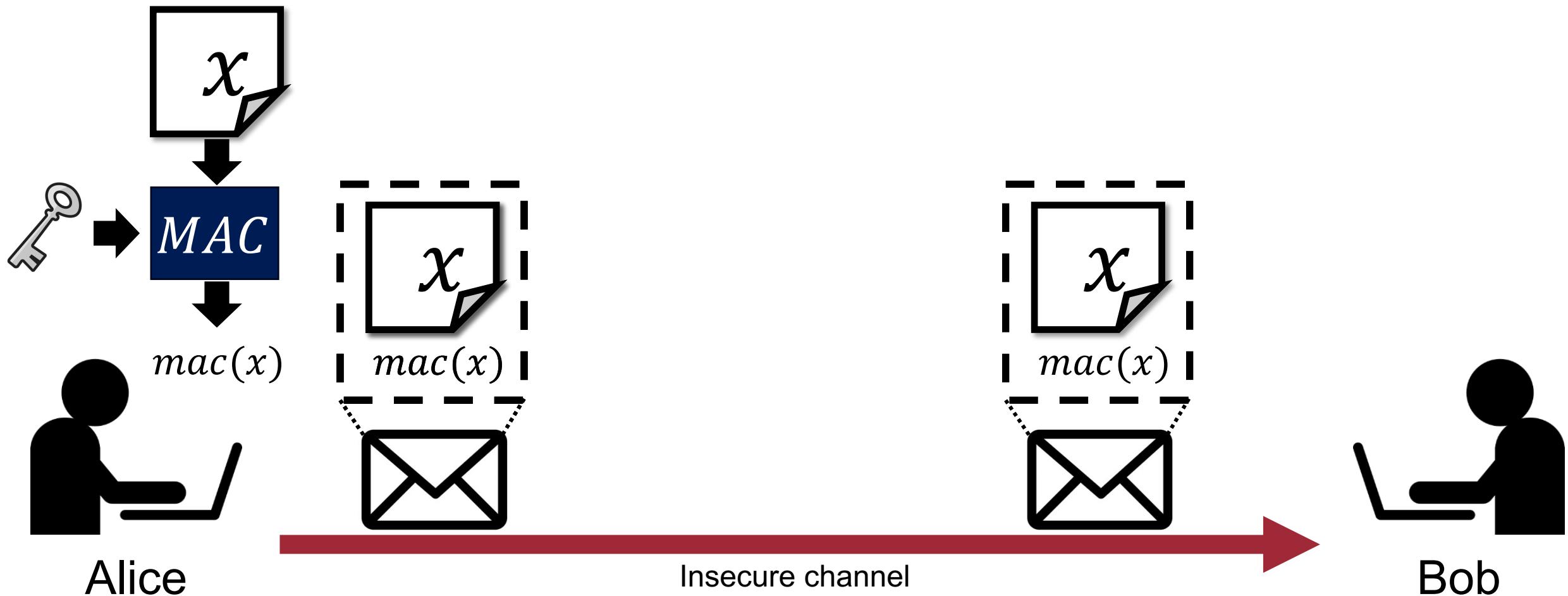
Use the symmetric key!



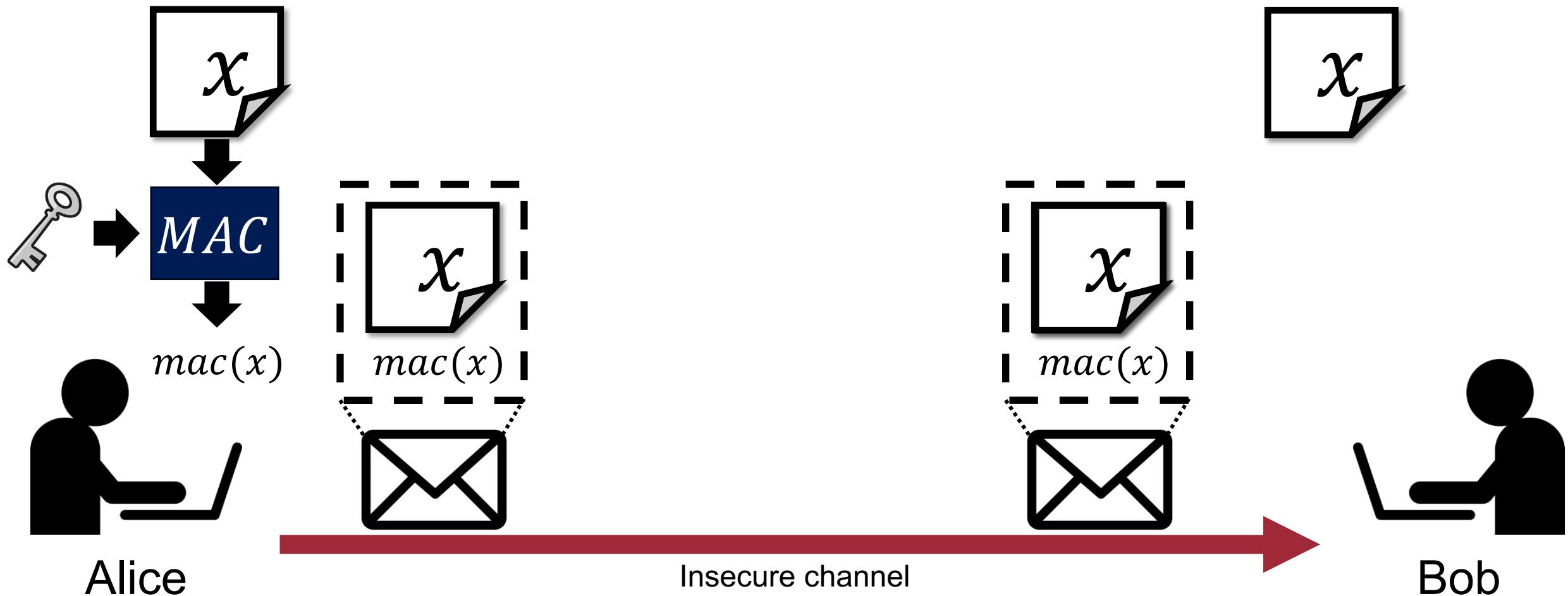
Recap: Message Authentication Codes (MAC)



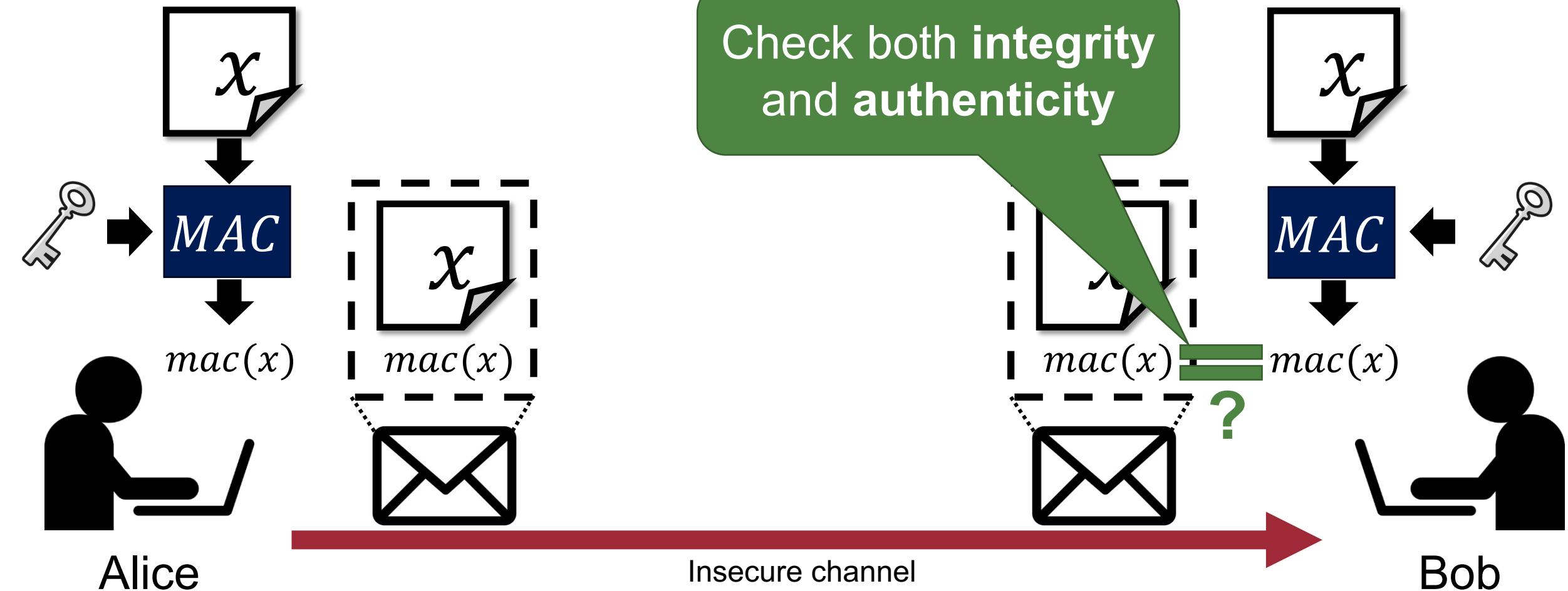
Recap: Message Authentication Codes (MAC)



Recap: Message Authentication Codes (MAC)



Recap: Message Authentication Codes (MAC)



SSL Record Protocol Operation

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Application Data

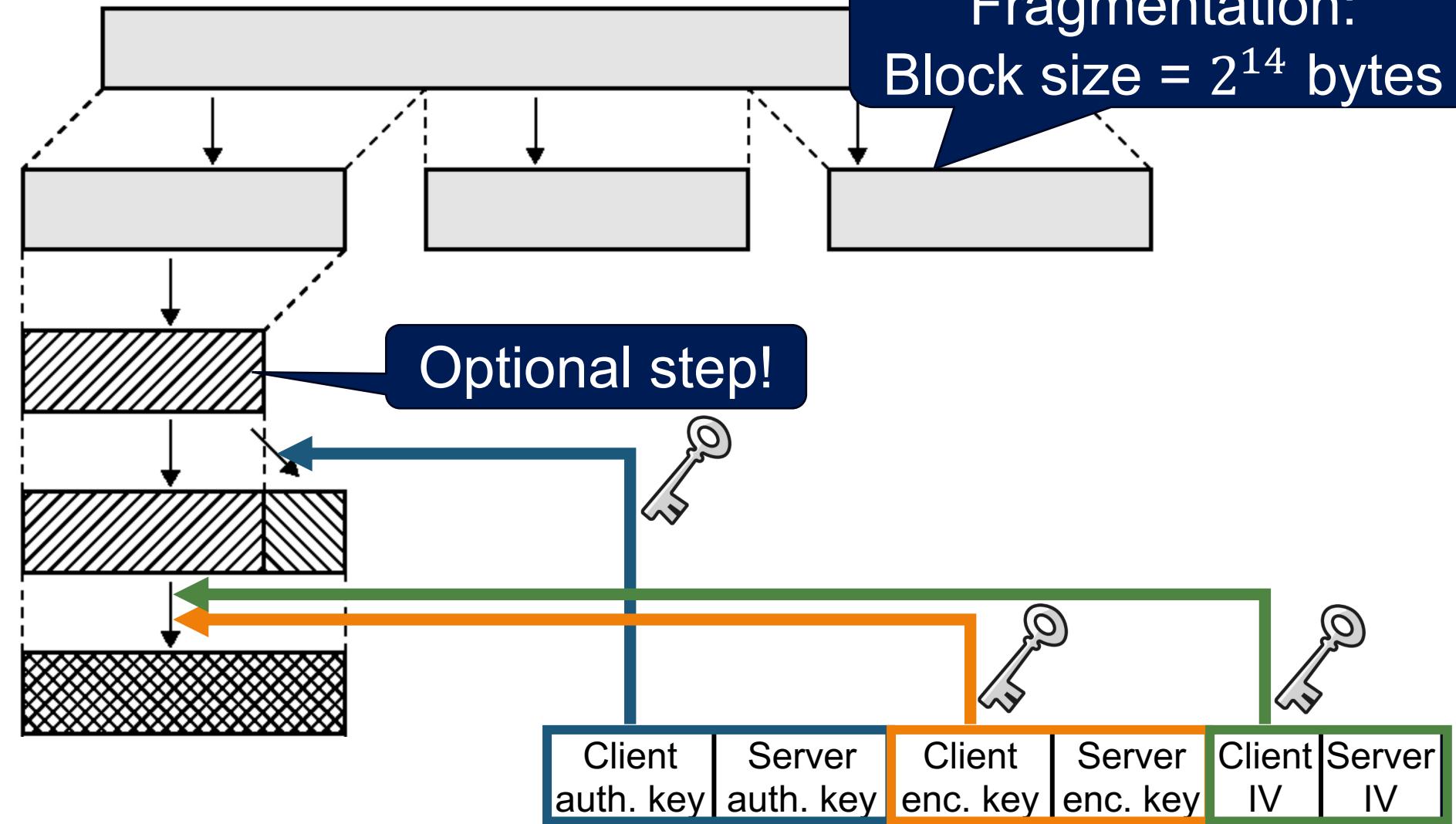
Fragmentation:
Block size = 2^{14} bytes

Fragment

Compress

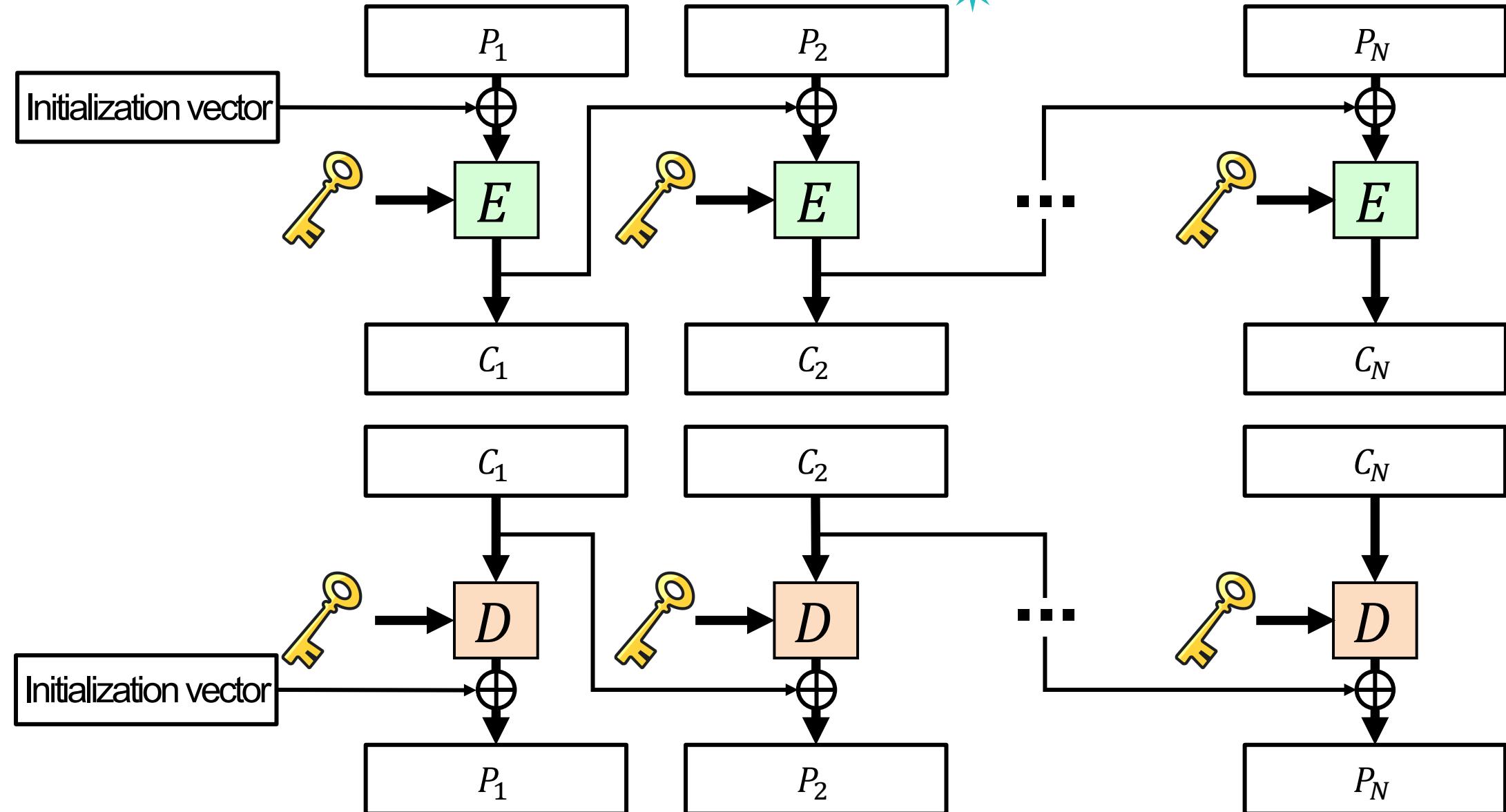
Add MAC

Encrypt



Recap: Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)

99



SSL Record Protocol Operation

100

Application Data

Fragmentation:
Block size = 2^{14} bytes

Fragment

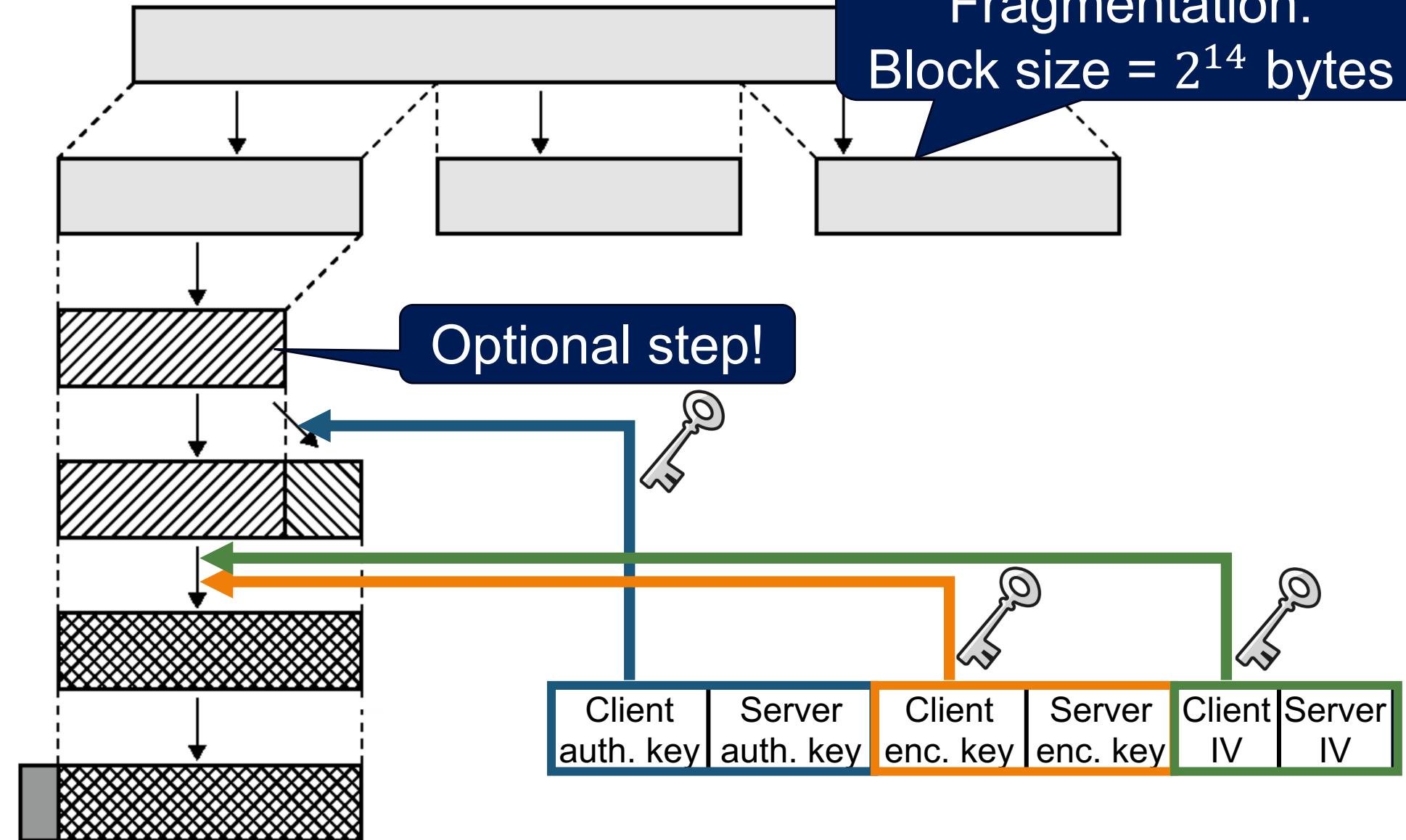
Compress

Optional step!

Add MAC

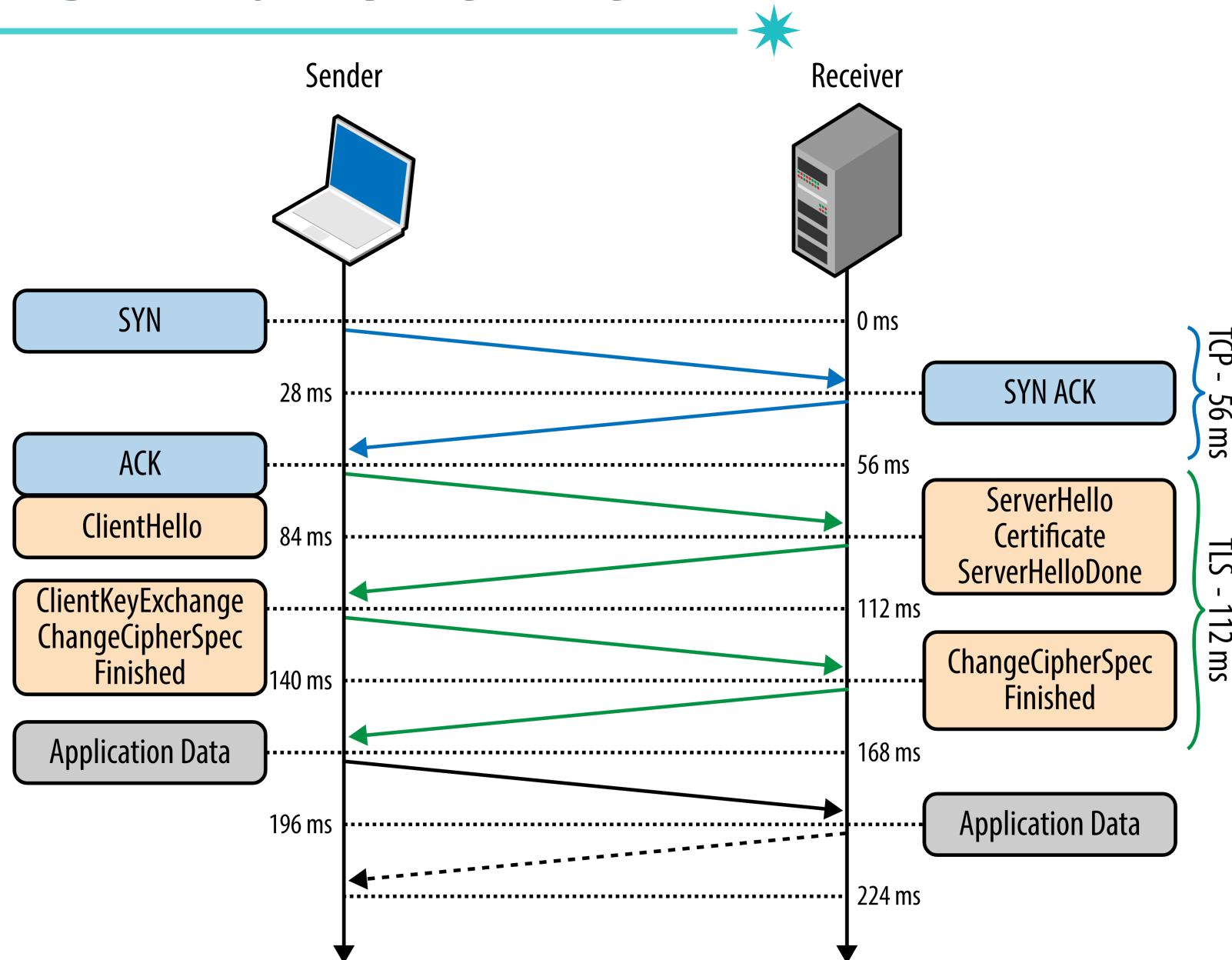
Encrypt

Append SSL
Record Header



SSL/TLS Final Overview

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How SSL/TLS Provides Security Properties?

- Security goals: achieving...

- **Confidentiality**

- Asymmetric-key algorithm for key exchange (pre-master key)
 - Symmetric-key algorithm for data exchange

- **Integrity:**

- MAC (with hash algorithm)
 - If an attacker modifies the message, the recipient can detect the modification

- **Authentication**

- Authenticate the identity of the server using the server's certificate (and MAC)

How SSL/TLS Provides Security Properties?

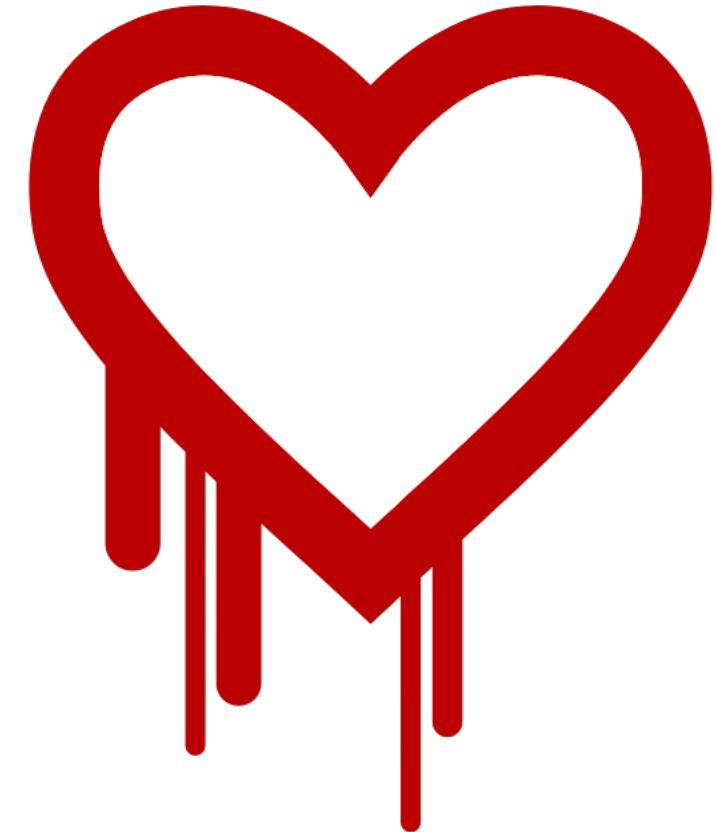
- Security goals: achieving...
 - **Confidentiality**
 - Asymmetric-key algorithm for key exchange (pre-master key)
 - Symmetric key algorithm for data exchange

Are we safe now?

- MAC (with hash algorithm)
 - If an attacker modifies the message, the recipient can detect the modification
- Authentication
 - Authenticate the identity of the server using the server's certificate (and MAC)

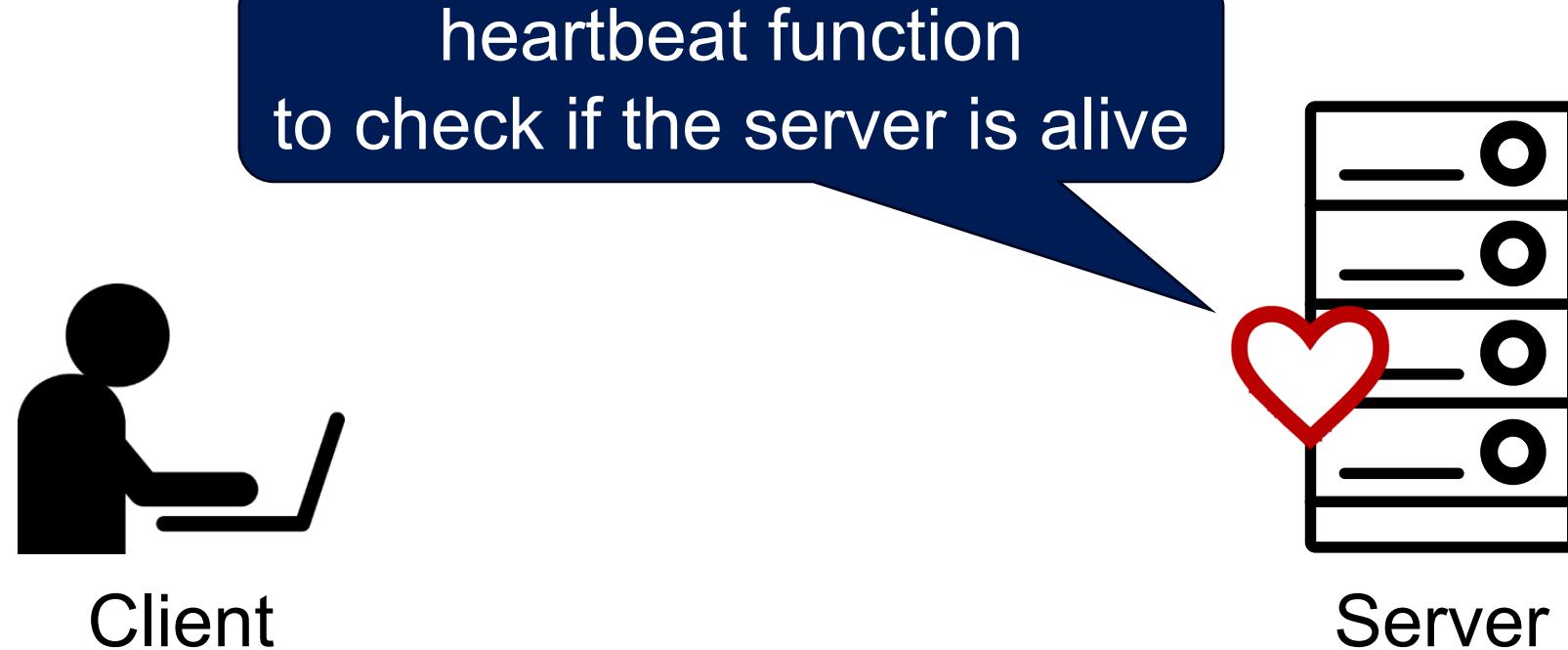
Recap: Heartbleed Bug (in 2014)

- Famous bug in OpenSSL (in TLS *heartbeat*)
- An attacker can steal private keys

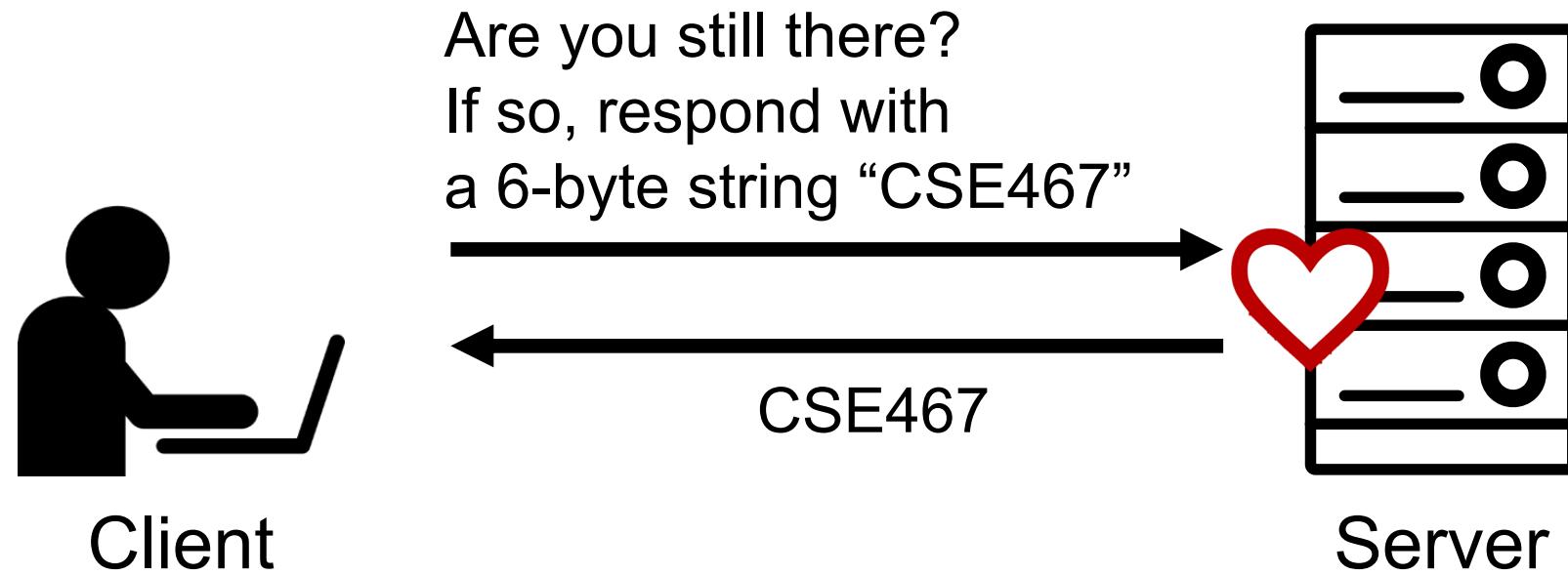


Heartbleed Bug: High-level Workflow

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Heartbleed Bug: High-level Workflow

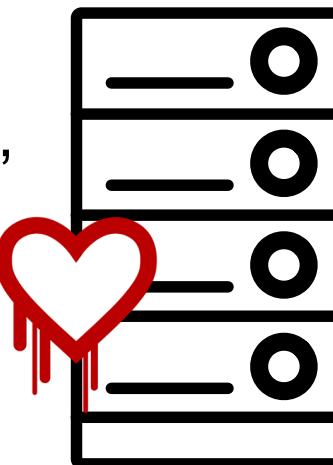


Heartbleed Bug: High-level Workflow



Client

Are you still there?
If so, respond with
a **5000-byte** string “CSE467”



Server

Heartbleed Bug: High-level Workflow

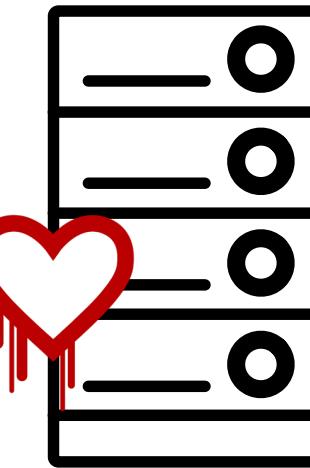


Client

Are you still there?
If so, respond with
a **5000-byte** string “CSE467”



CSE467XXXXXX...
XXXXXX... represents the 5000-byte string.



Server

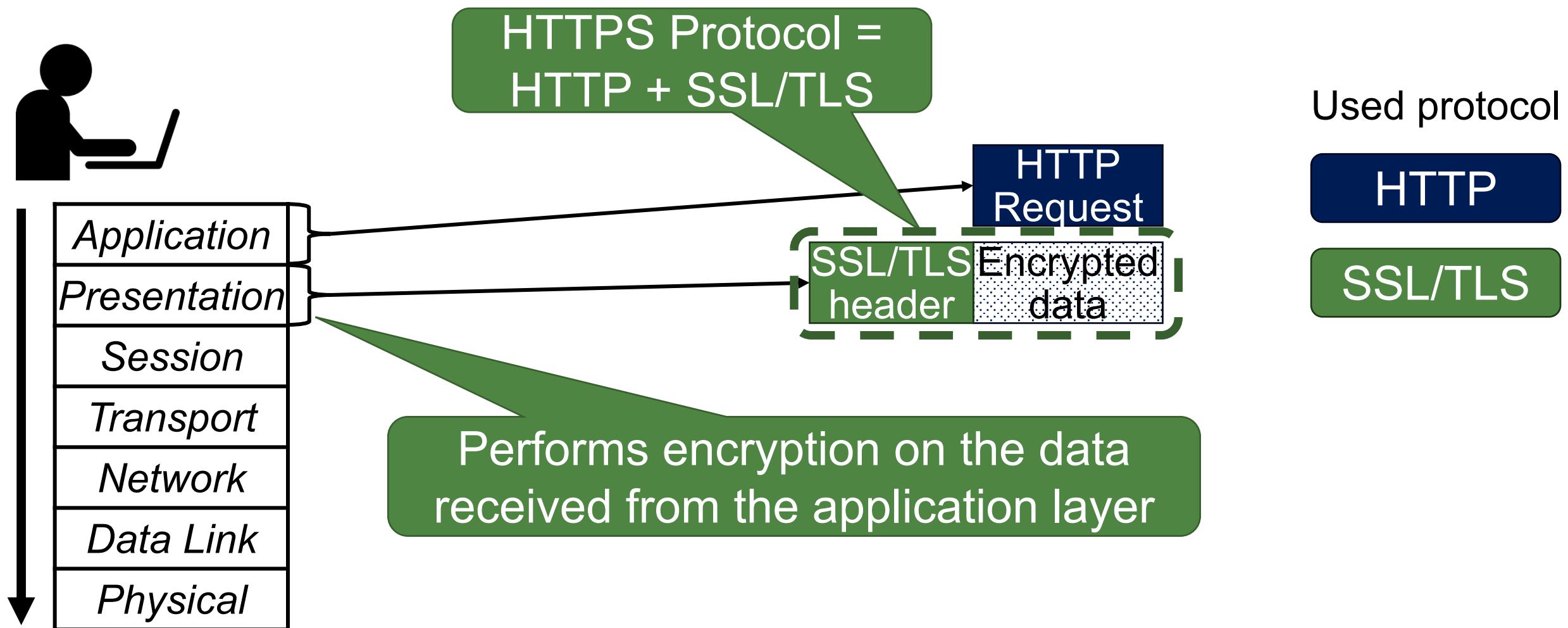
Memory disclosure!
(leak private keys)

HTTPS 

HTTPS

110

- Adding a protocol layer for secure communication!



HTTPS – The Lock Icon

11



- Goal: the client (Human) can identify secure connection
 - SSL/TLS is being used to protect against active network attacker
- Lock icon should only be show when the page is secure against **network attacker**
 - All elements on the page fetched using HTTPS
 - Contents of the page have not been viewed or modified by an attacker
 - HTTPS certificate is valid – “This webpage is really comes from google.com server!”

HTTPS – The Lock Icon

112

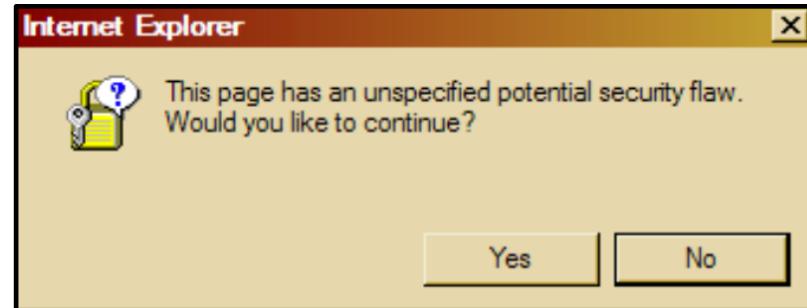


- Goal: the client (Human) can identify if the page is secure
 - SSL/TLS is being used to protect against network attacker
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 - Contents of the page have not been viewed or modified by an attacker
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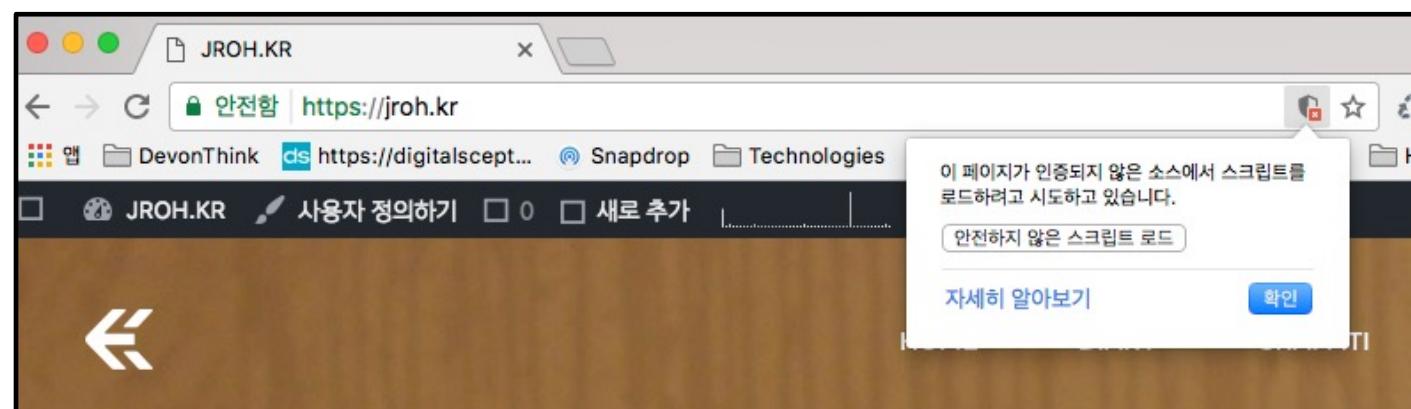
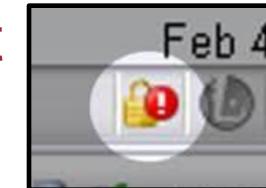
What happens if page served over HTTPS but contains HTTP?

Mixed Content: Combining HTTPS and HTTP

- Page served over HTTPS but contains HTTP
 - IE 7: no lock, warning



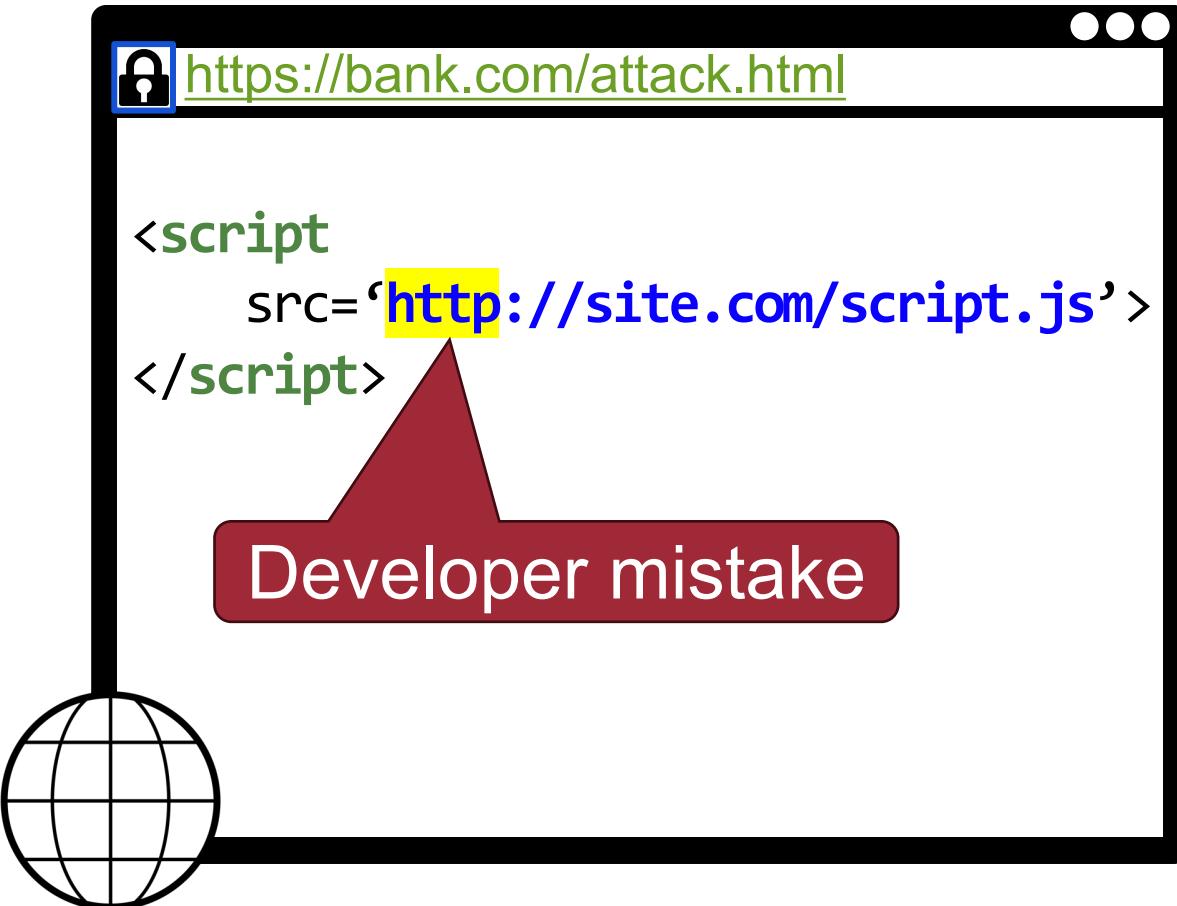
- Firefox: “!” over lock, no warning by default
- Safari: does not detect mixed content
- Chrome: lock icon, warning



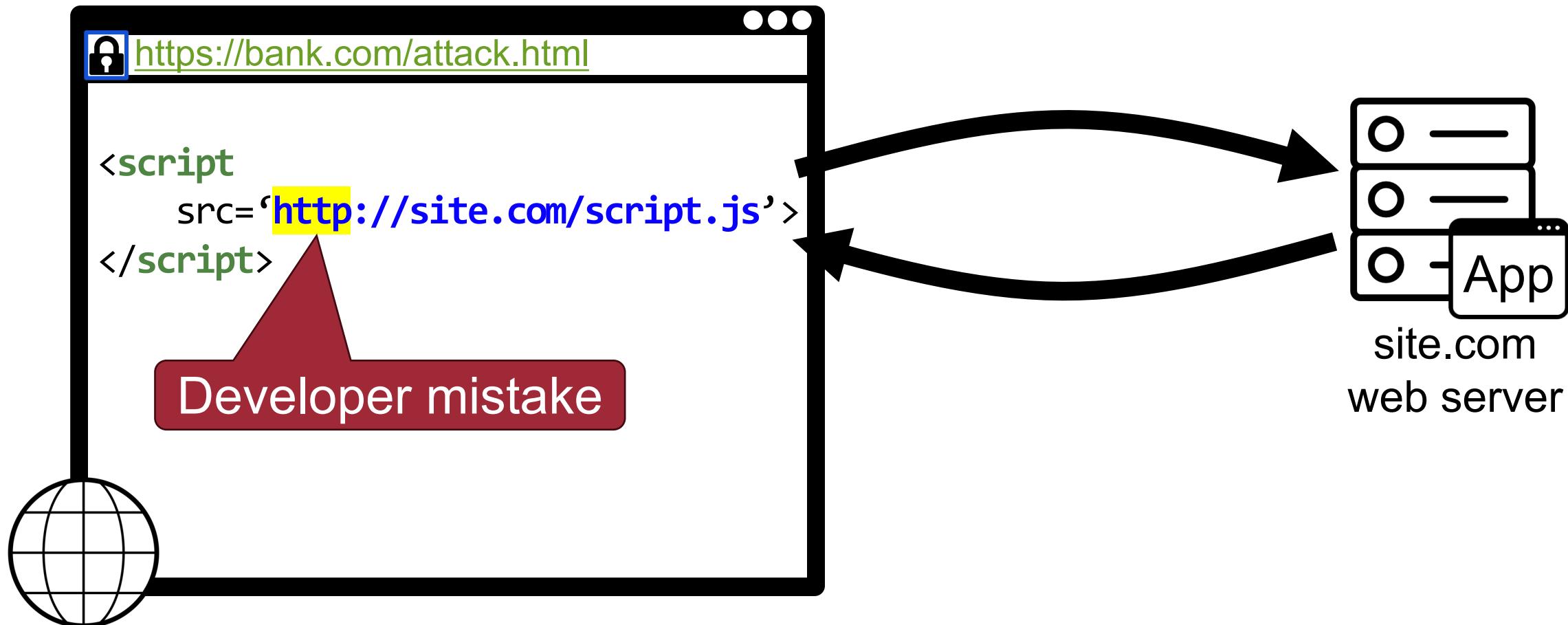
Mixed Content and Network Attacks



Mixed Content and Network Attacks

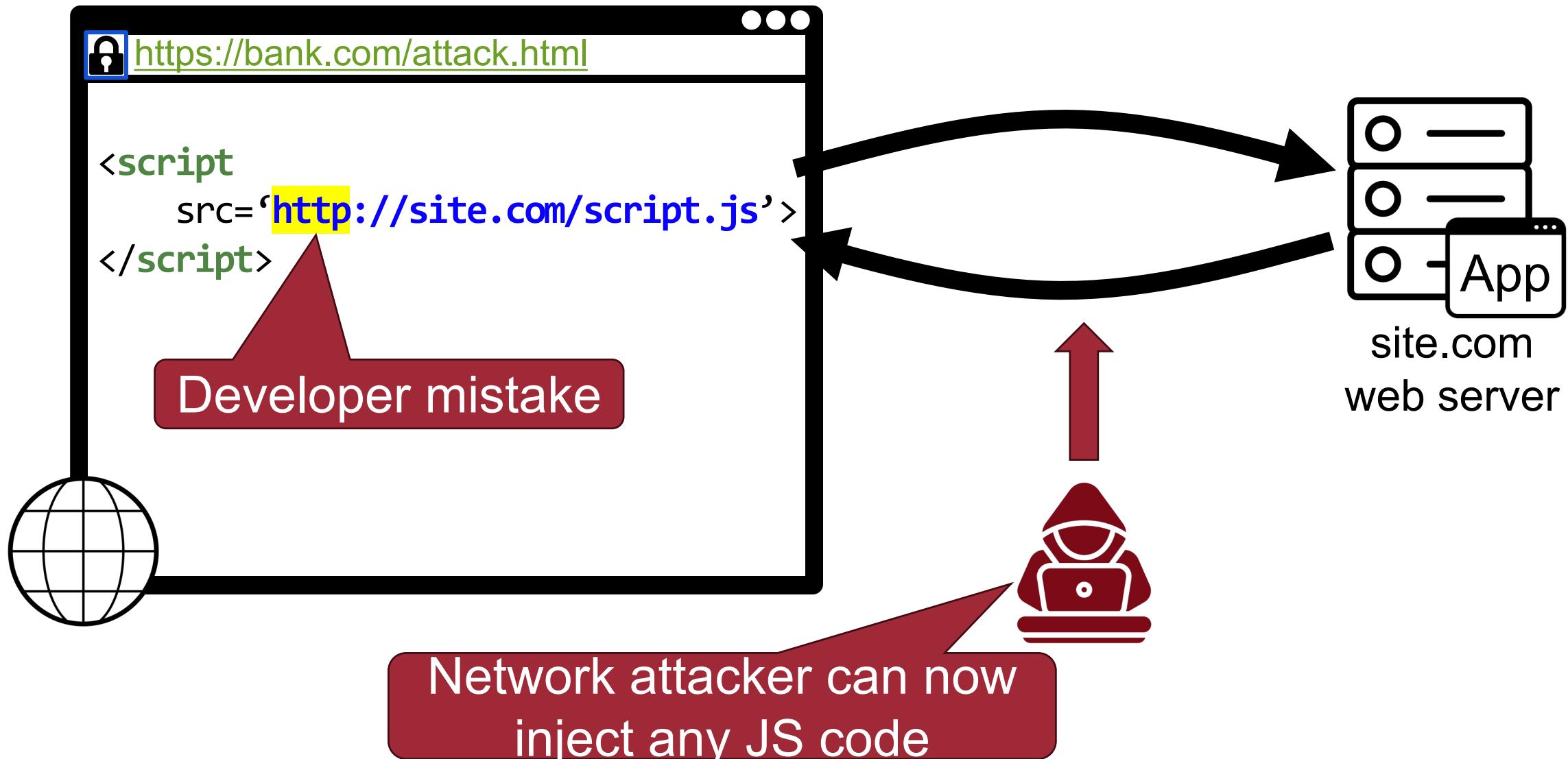


Mixed Content and Network Attacks



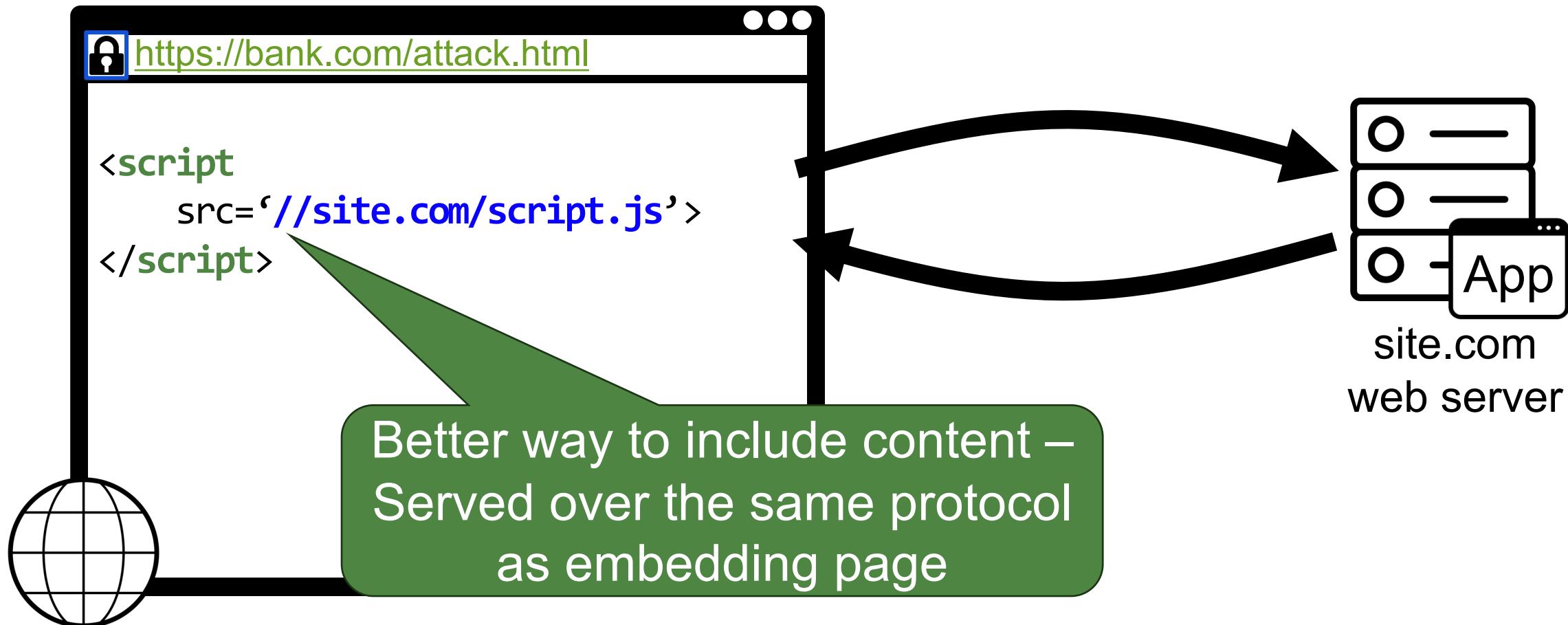
Mixed Content and Network Attacks

11



Mixed Content and Network Attacks

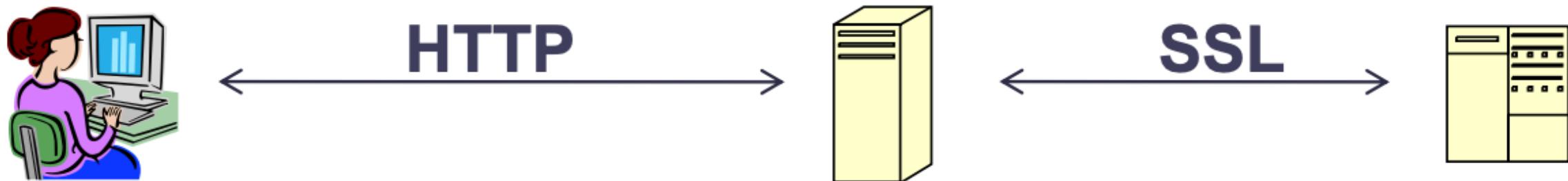
118



HTTPS – Upgrade

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- Come to site over HTTP (Port no. 80), redirect to HTTPS (Port no. 443)!



Apache configuration

```
|<VirtualHost *:80>
|  ServerName [Domain]
|  Redirect permanent / https://[Domain]/
|</VirtualHost>
```

Summary



- SSL/TLS protocol
 - Satisfy confidentiality
 - Satisfy integrity
 - Satisfy authentication
- HTTPS: HTTP + SS/TLS protocol

Question?