

# SSL/TLS



# SSL (Secure Socket Layer)

- Protocolo entre capa 4 y 5 sobre TCP del modelo DoD



# SSL

Es responsable de:

- Fragmentar el flujo de datos en paquetes SSL.
- Comprimir los paquetes antes de cifrarlos.
- Autenticar al servidor y/o cliente SSL.
- Cifrar los paquetes.
- Se puede usar para ofrecer servicios de seguridad a diversas aplicaciones (no sólo HTTP).

# Versiones

- SSLv1

- Diseñado por Netscape.
- Mientras se presentaba el protocolo en una conferencia, asistentes a la conferencia lo rompieron antes que terminara la presentación.

- SSLv2

- Diseñado por Netscape.
- Incorporado a Netscape Navigator 1.0
- Vulnerable al ataque MITM.

- SSLv3

- Internet Draft producido por Netscape (11/96).
- Nunca se estandarizó, sólo existe como draft.
- Propuesto como estándar para la IETF.

# Requerimientos

Cuando un cliente y un servidor SSL quieren comunicarse, deben:

1. Ponerse de acuerdo en la versión de SSL.
2. Ponerse de acuerdo en los algoritmos criptográficos.
3. Autenticarse mutuamente (opcional).
4. Usar un algoritmo de llave pública para generar secretos compartidos.

# Pasos

ClientHello (C → S)

Dispongo de: RSA + RC4/128 + MD5

Este es mi número aleatorio (Rc ).

ServerHello (S → C )

Acepto RSA + RC4/128 + MD5

Este es mi número aleatorio (Rs ).

(opc. S → C ) Certificate o ServerKeyExchange

Este es mi certificado SSL o mi secreto Diffie-Hellman.

(opcional S → C ) CertificateRequest

Requiero un certificado de cliente.

ServerHelloDone (S → C )

# Generando la llave

- Si el servidor mandó un CertificateRequest el cliente debe mandar su certificado en un mensaje Certificate e indicarle que no tiene certificado.
- Si el servidor le mandó al cliente su certificado SSL el cliente cifra una llave secreta aleatoria con la llave pública del servidor y se la manda en un ClientKeyExchange.
- Si el servidor le mandó al cliente un secreto Diffie-Hellman el cliente genera su secreto DH y se lo manda en un ClientKeyExchange.
- Ahora ambos tienen una llave secreta compartida.

# Características SSL

- Confidencialidad de los datos.
- Autenticación y no repudiación de cliente y servidor mediante firmas digitales.
- Integridad de los datos mediante códigos de autenticación de mensajes.
- Protocolo adaptativo.

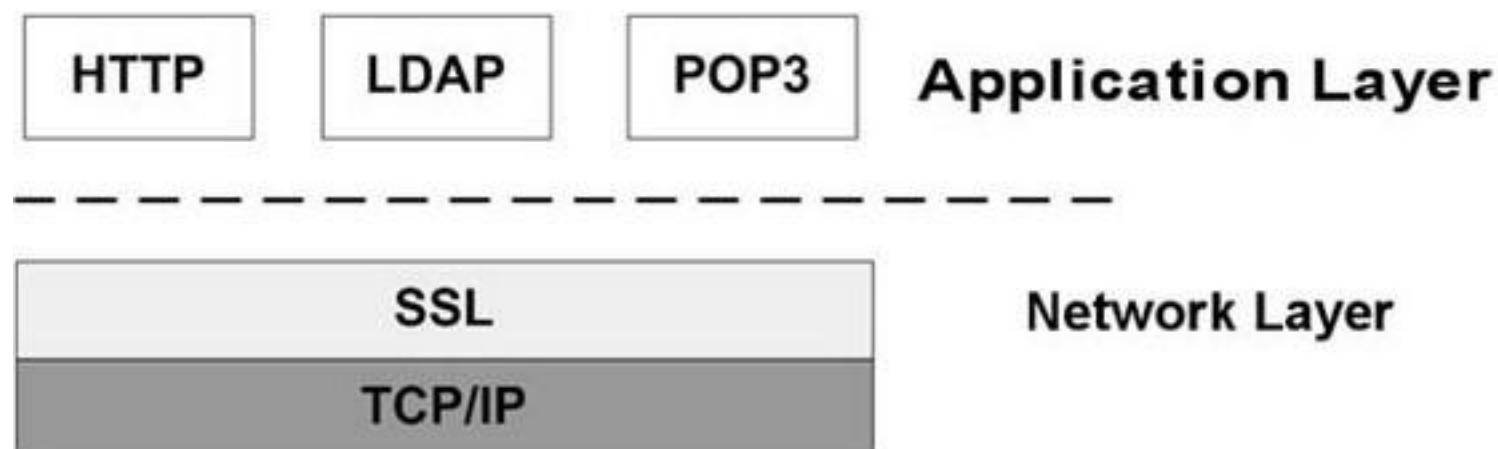
# Largo de llave

- El cliente es el que determina el largo de la llave de cifrado.
- El servidor se adapta a lo que el cliente soporte.



# Captura de tráfico

| Source      | Destination | Protocol | Info              |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| 10.12.56.71 | 10.12.38.7  | SSLv2    | Client Hello      |
| 10.12.38.7  | 10.12.56.71 | SSLv2    | Server Hello      |
| 10.12.56.71 | 10.12.38.7  | SSLv2    | Client Master Key |
| 10.12.38.7  | 10.12.56.71 | SSLv2    | Encrypted Data    |



# SET (Secure Electronic Transaction)

- Es un protocolo desarrollado por Visa y Mastercard y que utiliza el estándar SSL.
- SET se basa en el uso de una firma electrónica del comprador y una transacción que involucra, no sólo al comprador y al vendedor, sino también a sus respectivos bancos.
- Desde Septiembre de 1999 en Chile.

Chilean credit card transaction central sorting system Transbank, Chilean systems integrator Adexus and Chile's ISP Entel Internet will launch an Ecommerce pilot project implementing the Secure Electronic Transaction (SET) protocol in September. Chilean record store Feria del Disco will participate as a "guinea-pig" and sell their records using the SET protocol.\r\n



# ¿Cómo funciona SET?

- Los datos del cliente son enviados al servidor del vendedor, pero dicho vendedor sólo recibe la orden.
- Los números de la tarjeta del banco se envían directamente al banco del vendedor, quien podrá leer los detalles de la cuenta bancaria del comprador y contactar con el banco para verificarlos en tiempo real.



 **Red compra**

Aquí se paga hoy!

# Ventajas de SET

- Autentifica todas las partes implicadas (banco, compañía de tarjetas de Crédito, comerciante y cliente), las cuales disponen de un Certificado Digital, facilitando de modo jerárquico las "relaciones de confianza".
- Confidencialidad e integridad.



# Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard

Las compañías que procesan, guardan o transmiten datos de tarjetas deben cumplir con el estándar o arriesgan la pérdida de sus permisos para procesar las tarjetas de crédito y débito (Perdida de franquicias), enfrentar auditorías rigurosas o pagos de multas.



<https://latinamerica.mastercard.com/es-region-lac/comerciantes/seguridad-y-proteccion/requisitos-y-recomendaciones-de-seguridad/proteccion-de-datos-del-sito-y-pci.html>

# TLS (Transport Layer Security)

- Sucesor de SSL
- TLS 1.0 (enero de 1999).
- Soportado desde Internet Explorer 5.0.
- Puede ser visto como SSL v3.1

| Source         | Destination    | Protocol | Info   |
|----------------|----------------|----------|--|
| 192.168.1.107  | 168.143.172.53 | SSL      | Client Hello   |
| 168.143.172.53 | 192.168.1.107  | TLSv1    | Server Hello   |
| 168.143.172.53 | 192.168.1.107  | TLSv1    | Certificate, Server Key Exchange, Server Hello Done                          |
| 192.168.1.107  | 168.143.172.53 | TLSv1    | Client Key Exchange, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message         |
| 168.143.172.53 | 192.168.1.107  | TLSv1    | Encrypted Handshake Message, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message |

|                          | SSL   | TLS  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Versión                  | 3.0   | 1.0  |
| Suite Cipher             | Admite Fortezza (algoritmo)   | No es compatible con Fortezza  |
| Criptografía secreta     | Utiliza el resumen del mensaje del secreto premaster para crear el secreto maestro. | Utiliza una función pseudoaleatoria para crear un secreto maestro.                       |
| Protocolo de grabación   | Utiliza MAC (Código de Autenticación de Mensaje)                                    | Utiliza HMAC (Hashed MAC)  |
| Protocolo de alerta      | Se incluye el mensaje de alerta "Sin certificado".                                  | Elimina la descripción de alerta (sin certificado) y agrega una docena de otros valores. |
| Autenticación de mensaje | Ad hoc  | Estándar   |
| Autenticación            | Ad hoc  | Función pseudoaleatoria  |
| Certificado verificar    | Complejo  | Sencillo   |
| Terminado                | Ad hoc  | Función pseudoaleatoria  |

# TLS 1.2 (SSL 3.3)

- En Agosto de 2008 se publica la versión 1.2.
- Recomienda el uso de PKCS#1 versión 2.1, en vez de versiones más antiguas.
- La razón de dicho cambio es para protegerse contra ataques descubiertos por Daniel Bleichenbacher que podían lanzarse contra servidores TLS 1.0, usando PKCS#1 versión 1.5

<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5246>

# PKCS

- En criptografía PKCS se refiere a un grupo de estándares de criptografía, de clave pública concebidos y publicados por los laboratorios de RSA en California. A RSA Security se le asignaron los derechos de licenciamiento para la patente del algoritmo de clave asimétrica RSA y adquirió los derechos de licenciamiento para muchas otras patentes de claves.



<http://www.rsa.com/rsalabs/node.asp?id=2124>

# Ilustración de TLS

## ☞ The Illustrated TLS Connection ☚

Every byte of a TLS connection explained and reproduced.

In this demonstration a client has connected to a server, negotiated a TLS 1.2 session, sent "ping", received "pong", and then terminated the session. Click below to begin exploring.

⇒ Client Hello

↔ Server Hello

↔ Server Certificate

÷ Server Key Exchange Generation

↔ Server Key Exchange

↔ Server Hello Done

÷ Client Key Exchange Generation

# ¿Qué versión usaba Firefox 4?



# Opera 12



Security Protocols

Enable SSL 3

Enable TLS 1

Enable TLS 1.1

Enable TLS 1.2

Details <<

Select ciphers to enable

| Version     | Cipher   |
|-------------|--|
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 bit Authentication Only (RSA/SHA)           |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 bit Authentication Only (RSA/SHA-256)       |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 168 bit 3-DES (Anonymous DH/SHA)   |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 128 bit AES (Anonymous DH/SHA-256) |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 256 bit AES (Anonymous DH/SHA-256) |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 168 bit 3-DES (RSA/SHA)            |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 168 bit 3-DES (DH_RSA/SHA)         |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 168 bit 3-DES (DHE_RSA/SHA)        |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 168 bit 3-DES (DH_DSS/SHA)         |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 168 bit 3-DES (DHE_DSS/SHA)        |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 128 bit ARC4 (RSA/MD5)             |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 128 bit ARC4 (RSA/SHA)             |
| SSL 3/TLS 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 128 bit AES (RSA/SHA)              |

Help Cancel OK

# Certificados

- La Autoridad de Certificación ofrece diferentes tipos de certificados que se diferencian por el nivel de confianza que ofrecen.
- Este nivel de confianza depende del procedimiento que se observa para verificar la identidad del solicitante del Certificado.



# Entidades Certificadoras



**EQUIFAX**



# Global TLS certificate

DigiCert has exhibited strong market leadership in its growth, supporting the adoption of new standards and continually innovating with the industry's best, most modern PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) technology

In addition to the strength in the TLS/SSL market, the company is also focused on new security technologies, such as protecting devices in the IoT and developing implementations of post-quantum cryptography



# CA en Chile

- E-CertChile



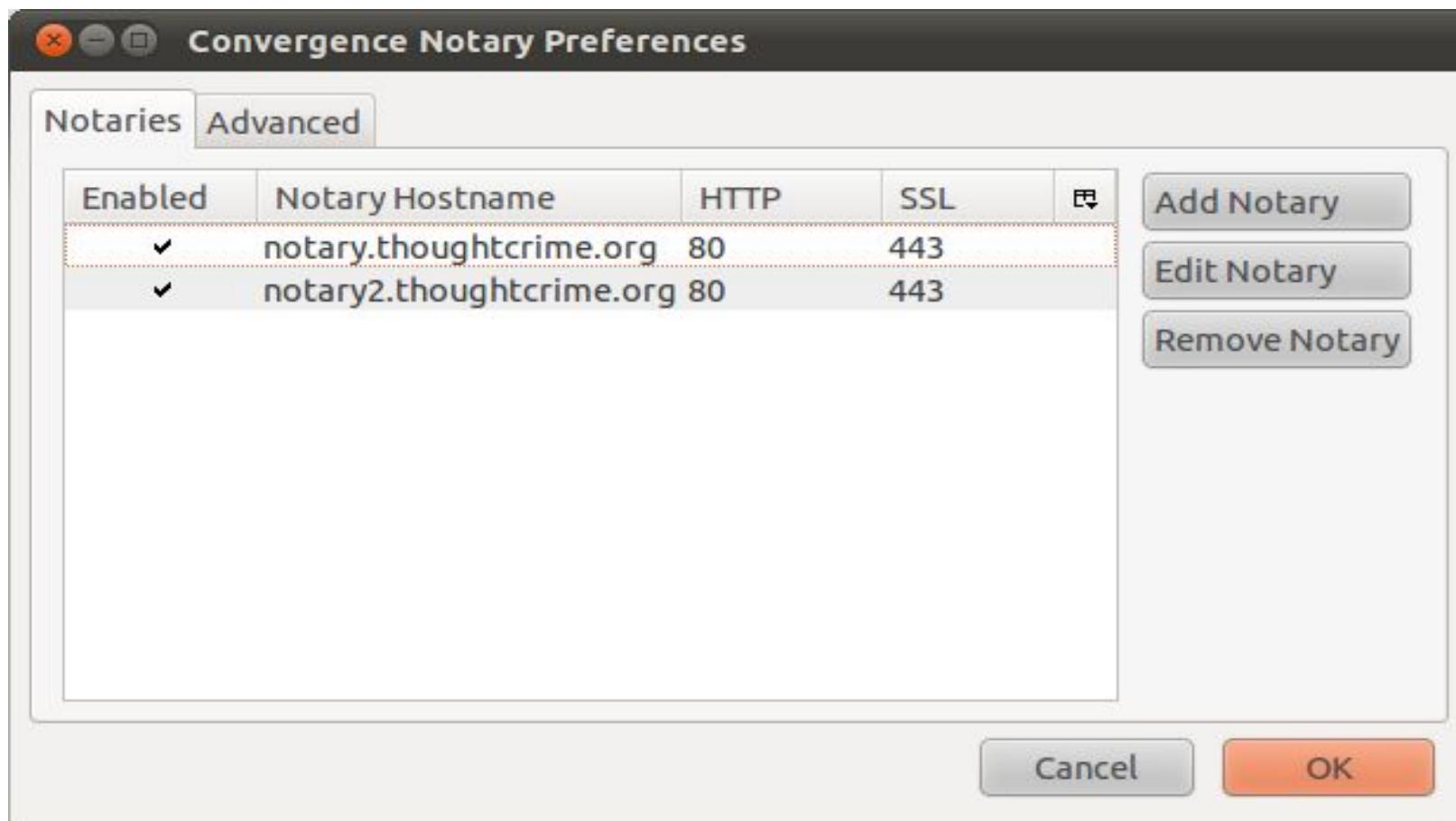
¿Cuáles son las CA a nivel mundial?

<http://www.securitybydefault.com/2012/01/en-manos-de-quien-esta-la-seguridad-de.html>

# Alternativa



- Notario que certifica elegido por el usuario



# Extended Validation SSL Certificate

An Extended Validation Certificate (EV) is a certificate conforming to X.509 that proves the legal entity of the owner and is signed by a Certificate Authority key that can issue EV certificates.



# \$e paga por separado

BUY SSL  
CERTIFICATES

CODE SIGNING  
CERTIFICATES

DOCUMENT  
SIGNING

SECURE EMAIL  
CERTIFICATES  
(S/MIME)

Secure  
Your  
Website  
Today!

Extended Validation (EV) SSL

[LEARN MORE](#)

Organization Validation (OV) SSL

[LEARN MORE](#)

Domain Validation (DV) SSL

[LEARN MORE](#)

Wildcard SSL

[LEARN MORE](#)

Multi-domain SSL

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SSL Trial

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Sectigo SSL (formerly Comodo CA) is the largest commercial trust provider in the World. Experienced and well-trained employees helping individuals and corporate customers to protect websites, online applications, and emails.

Sectigo SSL certificates are popular all around the World and they are well-presented in all segment of market and type of SSL certificates like Domain vetted, Business and Extended Validation, Multi-Domain, Wildcard, SMIME and Code Signing certs.

**COMODO** >>> **SECTIGO**

Same certs, just new brand

Read more

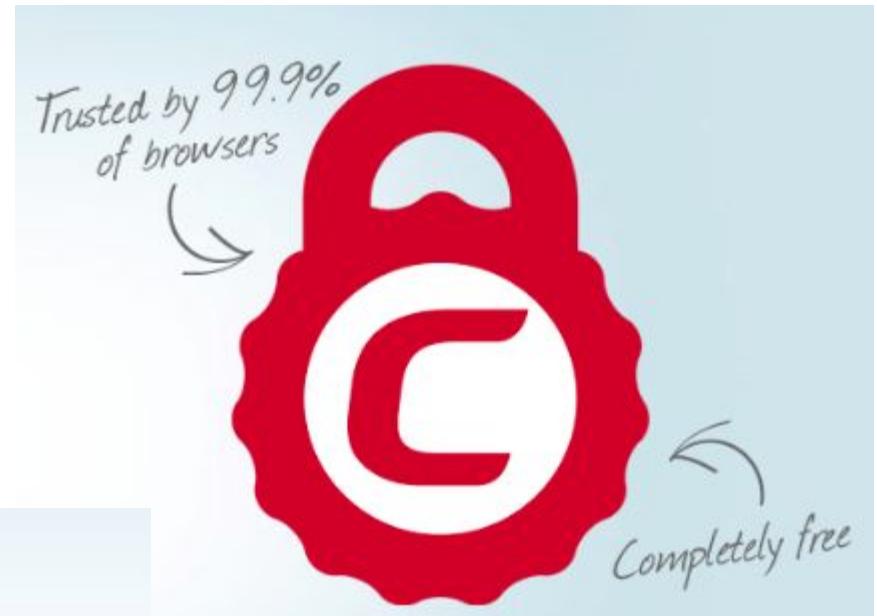
# Certificado gratuito por 90 días

## Free SSL Certificate for 90 Days

Free SSL certificates are valid for 90 days and are limited to one issuance per domain.

GET NOW >

100% Free!



# TLS Fingerprint

JA3 fingerprints the way that a client application communicates over TLS and JA3S fingerprints the server response.

|  |
|--|
| ▼ TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello               |
| Content Type: Handshake (22)   |
| Version: TLS 1.0 (0x0301)  |
| Length: 224  |
| ▼ Handshake Protocol: Client Hello                                     |
| Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)                                       |
| Length: 220  |
| Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303) ←  |
| ► Random   |
| Session ID Length: 0   |
| Cipher Suites Length: 38   |
| ► Cipher Suites (19 suites) ←  |
| Compression Methods Length: 1  |
| ► Compression Methods (1 method)                                       |
| Extensions Length: 141 ←   |
| ► Extension: server_name   |
| ► Extension: elliptic_curves ←   |
| ► Extension: ec_point_formats ←  |
| ► Extension: signature_algorithms                                      |
| ► Extension: next_protocol_negotiation                                 |
| ► Extension: Application Layer Protocol Negotiation                    |
| ► Extension: status_request  |
| ► Extension: signed_certificate_timestamp                              |
| ► Extension: Extended Master Secret                                    |
| 0060 1a e1 15 00 00 26 00 ff c0 2c c0 2b c0 24 c0 23 .....&.. ,.+.\$.# |
| 0070 c0 0a c0 09 c0 30 c0 2f c0 28 c0 27 c0 14 c0 13 .....0./ .(. .... |
| 0080 00 9d 00 9c 00 3d 00 3c 00 35 00 2f 01 00 00 8d .....=.< .5./.... |
| 0090 00 00 00 18 00 16 00 00 13 63 6c 69 65 6e 74 73 ..... clients     |
| 00a0 31 2e 67 6f 6f 67 6c 65 2e 63 6f 6d 00 0a 00 08 1.google.com....  |
| 00b0 00 06 00 17 00 18 00 19 00 0b 00 02 01 00 00 0d .....             |
| 00c0 00 12 00 10 04 01 02 01 05 01 06 01 04 03 02 03 .....             |

X.509



# X.509

- El protocolo X.509 fue publicado como una recomendación de la ITU llamada ITU-T X.509
- X.509 (Versión 1) fue expuesto en 1988 para servicios de directorio y se basa en un sistema jerárquico donde los principales entes son autoridades certificadoras (Salt AC) que emiten certificados digitales de identificación.
- Caso contrario al PGP que consiste en un modelo de confianza y autenticación a través de la web, donde cualquiera puede firmar y garantizar la validez de la llave pública de otro.
- X.509 (Versión 2) aparece en 1993.

# X.509

- X.509 (Versión 3) define el formato para extensiones de los certificados utilizados para almacenar información adicional referente al propietario y define el uso del mismo.
- El término X.509 se refiere a la última versión publicada del estándar a menos que se indique otra cosa.



**X.509**  
**Corrigendum 3**  
(02/2011)

<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5280>

# ¿Cómo funciona?

- X.509 es un sistema mediante el cual la autoridad certificadora emite un certificado, dando una llave pública única. La autenticidad de un certificado y una entidad certificadora es dependiente del certificado raíz, el cual es la base primordial de la cadena de certificaciones del modelo X.509.
- Los certificados raíz son confiados implícitamente, y el mejor ejemplo es que muchos programas como navegadores, y lectores de correo vienen con muchos de ellos preinstalados.
- El sistema X.509 también incluye el método para CRL (certificate revocation list).

# Protocolos que soportan X.509

- SSL/TLS
- IPSec
- S/MIME
- Smartcard
- SSH
- HTTPS
- XMPP
- muchos más

# X.509 codifications

PEM codifica certificados en Base64 / ASCII, incluyendo encabezado y pie de página. Generalmente se utilizan para certificados digitales X.509 v3 y servidores web.

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
...  
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

DER, es utilizada para codificar, de forma binaria, extensiones PEM y es frecuentemente usado por JAVA y software de escritorio como navegadores de Internet.

# X.509 extensions

CRT utilizada para certificados. Los certificados pueden ser codificados en binarios DER o como PEM. Es la extensión más utilizada en sistemas \*nix, como Linux o Unix.

CER extensión alternativa a la CRT pero siguiendo las convenciones de Microsoft.

KEY extensión utilizada tanto para la clave pública como la privada de PKCS. Estas claves pueden estar codificadas en formato binario DER o PEM.

# X.509 PKCS format

PKCS#7 y P7B está codificado en Base64 / ASCII. Solo contiene certificados y strings, pero no la llave privada. Generalmente se utiliza en Windows y servidores basados en Java como Tomcat. Utiliza la extensión .p7b y .p7c

PKCS#12 y PFX está codificado en binario. Almacena el certificado del servidor y la llave privada en un archivo encriptado. Los archivos con extensión .p12, .pkcs#12 o .pfx, son idénticos. Generalmente utilizado en servidores Microsoft.

# Certificate Conversion

**Certificate to convert**

**CHOOSE YOUR FILE**

N/A

**CA CERTIFICATE**

N/A

**PRIVATE KEY**

Passphrase

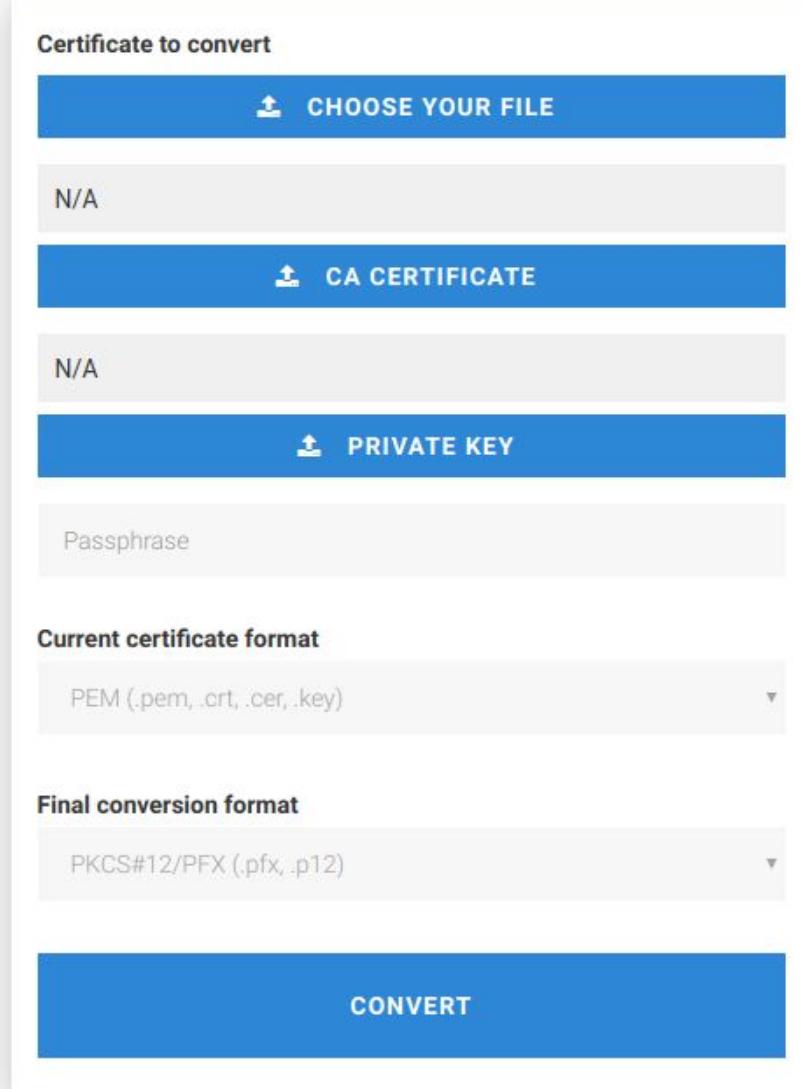
**Current certificate format**

PEM (.pem, .crt, .cer, .key)

**Final conversion format**

PKCS#12/PFX (.pfx, .p12)

**CONVERT**



<https://www.httpcs.com/en/ssl-converter>

# Certificate transparency log search engine

**crt.sh Certificate Search**

Enter an **Identity** (Domain Name, Organization Name, etc),  
a **Certificate Fingerprint** (SHA-1 or SHA-256) or a **crt.sh ID**:

**Search** [Advanced...](#)

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# Searching subdomains

| crt.sh ID                  | Logged At ↑ | Not Before | Not After  | Matching Identities   | Issuer Name   |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---|---|
| <a href="#">2977779749</a> | 2020-06-19  | 2020-06-19 | 2020-09-17 | bitacoraindulto.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>www.bitacoraindulto.titulodigital.udp.cl  | <a href="#">C=US, ST=TX, L=Houston, O="cPanel, Inc.", CN="cPanel, Inc. Certification Authority"</a> |
| <a href="#">2977779506</a> | 2020-06-19  | 2020-06-19 | 2020-09-17 | bitacoraindulto.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>www.bitacoraindulto.titulodigital.udp.cl  | <a href="#">C=US, ST=TX, L=Houston, O="cPanel, Inc.", CN="cPanel, Inc. Certification Authority"</a> |
| <a href="#">2977779547</a> | 2020-06-19  | 2020-06-19 | 2020-09-17 | cpanel.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>cpcalendars.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>cpcontacts.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>mail.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>titulodigital.udp.cl<br>webdisk.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>webmail.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>www.titulodigital.udp.cl | <a href="#">C=US, ST=TX, L=Houston, O="cPanel, Inc.", CN="cPanel, Inc. Certification Authority"</a> |
| <a href="#">2977779520</a> | 2020-06-19  | 2020-06-19 | 2020-09-17 | lafamilia.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>www.lafamilia.titulodigital.udp.cl  | <a href="#">C=US, ST=TX, L=Houston, O="cPanel, Inc.", CN="cPanel, Inc. Certification Authority"</a> |
| <a href="#">2977779587</a> | 2020-06-19  | 2020-06-19 | 2020-09-17 | cpanel.titulodigital.udp.cl<br>cpcalendars.titulodigital.udp.cl   | <a href="#">C=US, ST=TX, L=Houston, O="cPanel, Inc.", CN="cPanel, Inc. Certification Authority"</a> |

# Subdomains attacks

¿Qué hacer si se deja de usar un subdominio asociado a un sitio de un tercero?

# HTTP/S in one command line



```
python -m SimpleHTTPServer  
python3 -m http.server
```

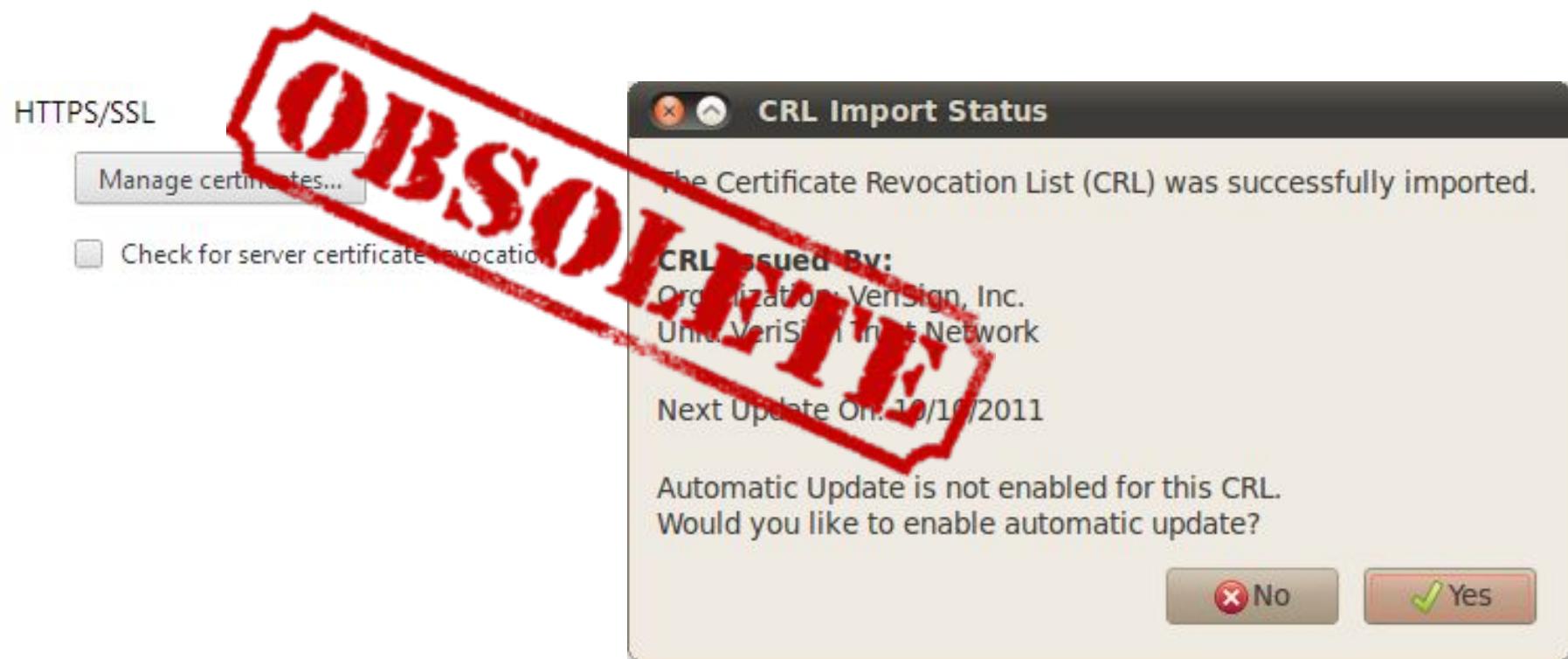
```
pip install ext_http_server  
openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -nodes -out cert.pem  
-keyout cert.pem  
ext_http_server --cert cert.pem -d . -a user:password
```

# Certificate Revocation Systems

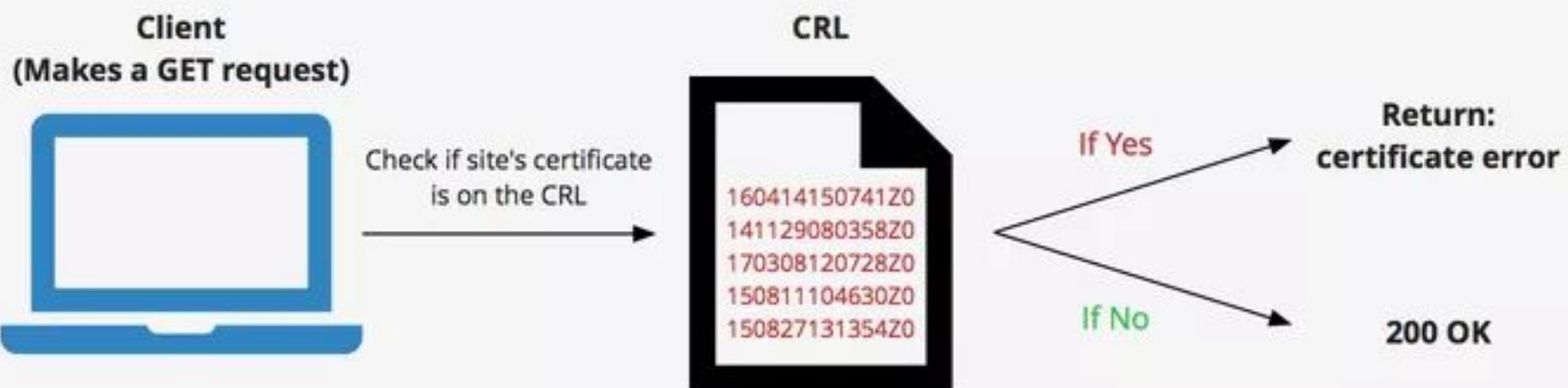
- Certificate Revocation Lists (CRL)
- Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)
- Soft-fail behavior
- OCSP Stapling
- Must-staple extension
- Chrome CRLset and Firefox OneCRL

# Certificate Revocation Lists

- CRL se almacena en el equipo local.
- La CRL puede quedar obsoleta, al igual que un antivirus, si no se mantiene actualizada todo el tiempo.



# CRL



**Certificate Revocation List**

# CRL



← → C Chrome | chrome://components

## Components

Components (12)

**CRLSet** - Version: 5332  
Status - Up-to-date  
[Check for update](#)

### Certificates

When a server requests your personal certificate

Select one automatically

Ask you every time

Query OCSP responder servers to confirm the current validity  
of certificates



<https://github.com/agl/crlset-tools>

<https://www.keycdn.com/support/certificate-revocation-list>

# ¿Qué info contienen los CRL?

openssl crl -inform DER -in FILENAME.crl -text -noout

```
openssl crl -inform DER -in fcpcacrl -text -noout

Certificate Revocation List (CRL):
  Version 2 (0x1)
  Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
  Issuer: C = US, O = U.S. Government, OU = FPKI, CN = Federal Common Policy CA
  Last Update: Oct 17 08:30:11 2019 GMT
  Next Update: Oct 18 02:30:00 2019 GMT
  CRL extensions:
    X509v3 CRL Number:
      6552
    X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
      keyid:AD:0C:7A:75:5C:E5:F3:98:C4:79:98:0E:AC:28:FD:97:F4:E7:02:FC

Revoked Certificates:
  Serial Number: 5C84
    Revocation Date: May 7 14:33:41 2018 GMT
    CRL entry extensions:
      X509v3 CRL Reason Code:
        Privilege Withdrawn
  Serial Number: 019A
    Revocation Date: Mar 5 15:11:10 2019 GMT
    CRL entry extensions:
      X509v3 CRL Reason Code:
        Superseded
```

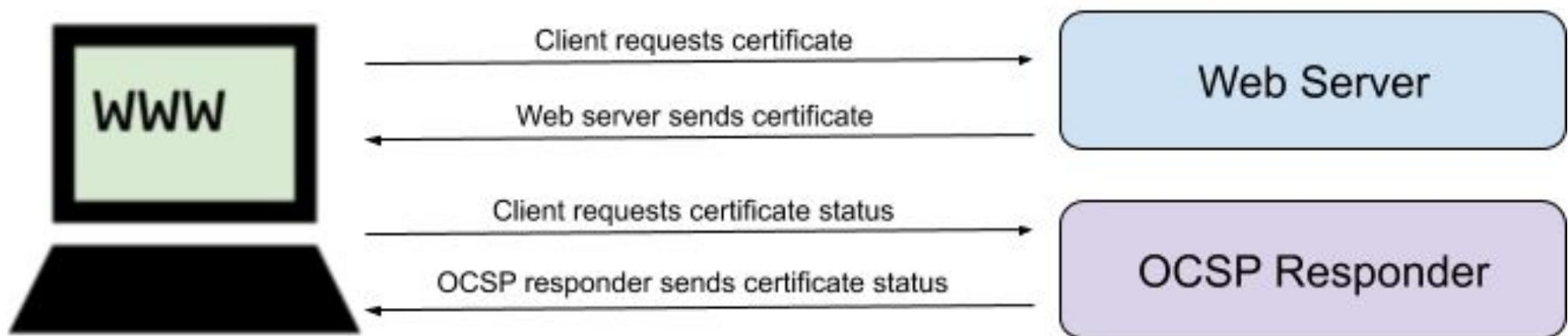
<https://fpki.idmanagement.gov/crls/>

# Online Certificate Status Protocol

- Es un método para determinar el estado de vigencia de un certificado digital X.509 usando otros medios que no sean el uso de CRL (Listas de Revocación de Certificados). Este protocolo se describe en el [RFC6960](#) y está en el registro de estándares de Internet.
- Analiza el número de serie del certificado.
- Si la comprobación no es posible, el certificado se considera inválido.



# OCSP



# OCSP Responder

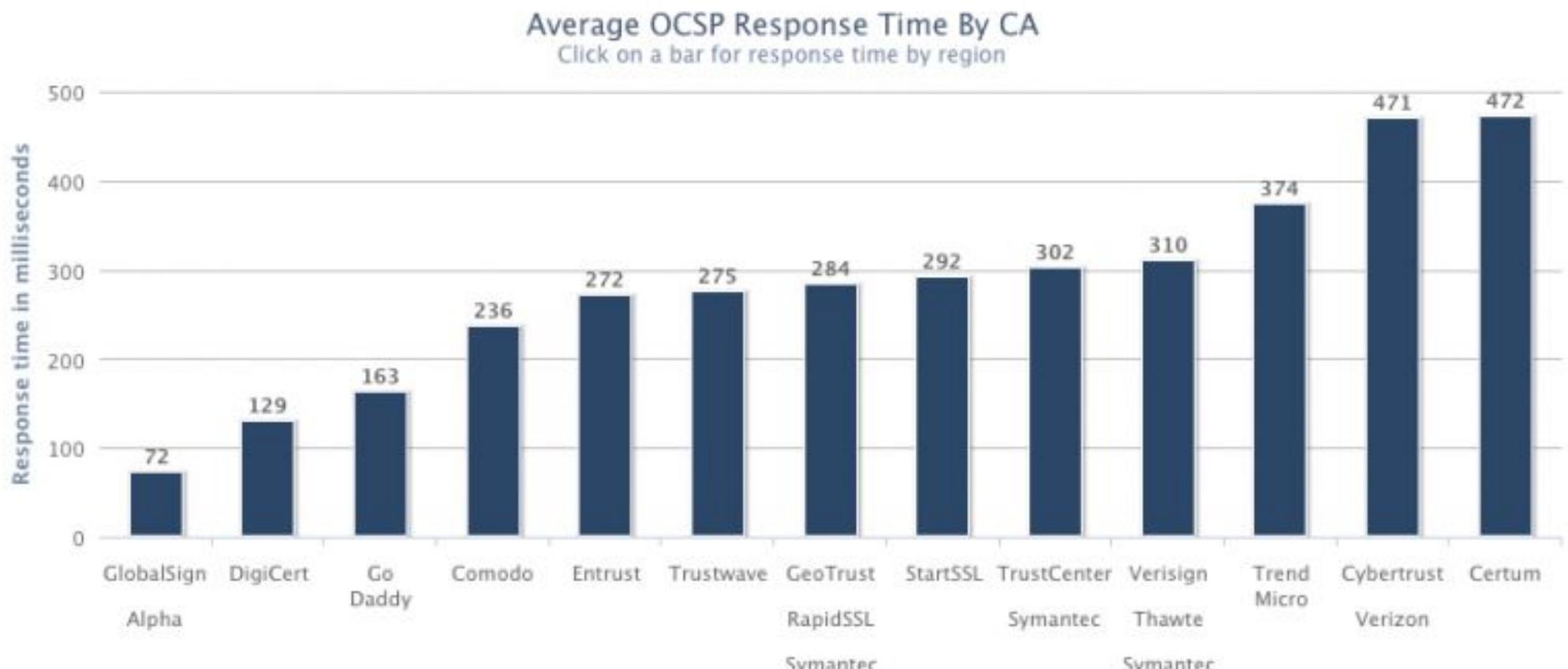
```
t@ - E openssl s_client -connect akamai.com:443 2>&1  
< /dev/null | sed -n '/-----BEGIN/,-----END/p' > cert.pem  
t@ - E openssl x509 -in cert.pem -noout -ocsp_uri
```

<http://ocsp.digicert.com>

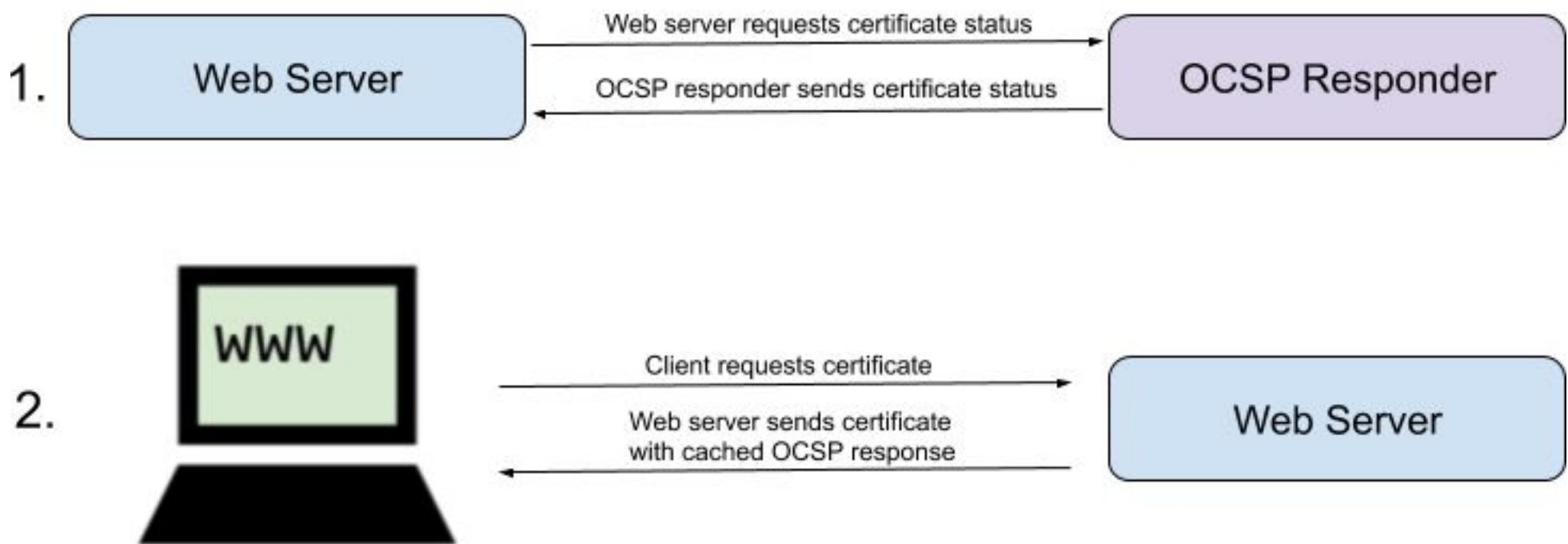
[https://akshayranganath.github.io/OCSP-Validation-With-Ope\\_nssl/](https://akshayranganath.github.io/OCSP-Validation-With-Ope_nssl/)

[https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/openssl-command-cheat\\_sheet-b441be1e8c4a/](https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/openssl-command-cheat_sheet-b441be1e8c4a/)

# OCSP



# OCSP Stapling



<https://www.ssl.com/faqs/what-is-ocsp-online-certificate-status-protocol/>

# Certificates Revoked per Day



<https://isc.sans.edu/crls.html>

# OneCRL

| Audit details  | Auditor                                 | Standard Audit | BR Audit  | EV SSL Audit  | Documents   | CCADB  | Owner / Certificate  |
|--|---|----------------|---|---|---|--|--|
|  | Disclosed via the <a href="#">CCADB</a> | LSTI           | ETSI EN 319 411: <a href="#">2019-12-18</a><br>(2018-11-23 to 2019-10-18) | ETSI EN 319 411: <a href="#">2019-12-18</a><br>(2018-11-23 to 2019-10-18) | ETSI EN 319 411: <a href="#">2019-12-18</a><br>(2018-11-23 to 2019-10-18) | <a href="#">CP CPS</a><br><a href="#">0011J00001FB300QAL</a> | <a href="#">Root</a> CA: Dhimyotis / Certigna<br>This CA: Dhimyotis / Certigna |
| Revocation   | Mechanism                               | Provider       | Status  | Revocation Date   | Last Observed in CRL  | Last Checked <small>(Error)</small>                          |  |
| <a href="#">Report a problem</a> with this certificate to the CA | OCSP                                    | The CA         | <a href="#">Check</a>   | ?   | n/a   | ?  |  |
|  | CRL                                     | The CA         | <a href="#">Revoked</a>   | 2020-03-10 11:44:47 UTC   | 2020-03-10 16:16:48 UTC   | 2020-06-20 20:10:20 UTC                                      |  |
|  | CRLSet/Blacklist                        | Google         | Not Revoked   | n/a   | n/a   | n/a  |  |
|  | disallowedcert.stl                      | Microsoft      | Not Revoked   | n/a   | n/a   | n/a  |  |
|  | OneCRL                                  | Mozilla        | <a href="#">Revoked [by Issuer Name, Serial Number]</a>                   | Unknown   | n/a   | n/a  |  |

<https://crt.sh.mozilla-onecrl>

# ¿Cómo acelerarlo?



# Acelerador SSL

- Un servidor SSL debe cifrar, descifrar, calcular hash, verificar firma digital, etc. de cada sesión SSL de algún cliente.
- Un servidor SSL de alto tráfico (un Banco, una tienda virtual) puede tener la CPU al 100 % en cálculos de algoritmos criptográficos.
- El costo de tener un cluster de servidores puede ser prohibitivo.
- Un Acelerador SSL es hardware especializado que se encarga de la criptografía.

# Tarjetas Aceleradoras SSL

- Tarjetas que implementan todos los algoritmos criptográficos de SSL en hardware.
- Tienen una API criptográfica que se puede integrar con servidores Web.
- Funcionan sólo con determinados servidores Web y depende de la arquitectura y sistema operativo.
- Todo el protocolo SSL lo maneja la tarjeta y el servidor sólo se encarga del HTTP “puro”.

# Hardware SSL



| SPECIFICATIONS                  | i15800/i15800-N  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Intelligent Traffic Processing: | L7 requests per second: 10M<br>L4 connections per second: 4.2M<br>L4 HTTP requests per second: 35M<br>Maximum L4 concurrent connections: 300M<br>Throughput: 320 Gbps/160 Gbps L4/L7 |
| Hardware Offload SSL/TLS:       | ECC <sup>t</sup> : 100K TPS (ECDSA P-256)<br>RSA: 160K TPS (2K keys)<br>50 Gbps bulk encryption*   |
| FIPS SSL:                       | N/A  |
| Hardware Compression:           | 60 Gbps  |
| Hardware DDoS Protection:       | 210M SYN cookies per second  |

# Nomenclatura



- TPS (Transactions Per Second)
- CPS (Connection Per Second)
- FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards ) 140:  
Certifica distintos niveles de seguridad en criptografía.

| SSL Bandwidth Table |            |                     |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Link Type           | Link Speed | SSL Connection Rate |
| T1                  | 1.5 Mbps   | 8.5 TPS             |
| Ethernet            | 10 Mbps    | 56.8 TPS            |
| DS3                 | 45 Mbps    | 255.7 TPS           |
| Fast Ethernet       | 100 Mbps   | 568.1 TPS           |
| OC3                 | 155 Mbps   | 880.7 TPS           |
| Gigabit Ethernet    | 1,000 Mbps | 5681.8 TPS          |

[http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/  
PubsDrafts.html#FIPS-140--3](http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsDrafts.html#FIPS-140--3)

# Firewalls NG

| Vendor                     | 512b Cipher Performance Loss        | 1024b Cipher Performance Loss        | 2048b Cipher Performance Loss        |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Juniper SRX3600            | 34%                                 | 13%                                  | 36%                                  |
| Stonesoft 3202             | 54%                                 | 60%                                  | 76%                                  |
| Palo Alto Networks PA-5020 | 66%                                 | 78%                                  | 79%                                  |
| SourceFire 8250            | 77%                                 | 78%                                  | 83%                                  |
| Check Point 12600          | 87%                                 | 87%                                  | 87%                                  |
| Dell SonicWall E10800      | 84%                                 | 85%                                  | 94%                                  |
| Fortinet 3600C             | 93%                                 | 93%                                  | 94%                                  |
| SourceFire 8290            | 94%                                 | 94%                                  | 96%                                  |
| Vendor                     | 512b Cipher Transactions Per Second | 1024b Cipher Transactions Per Second | 2048b Cipher Transactions Per Second |
| Juniper SRX3600            | 8,400                               | 8,400                                | 8,000                                |
| SourceFire 8250            | 18,000                              | 17,800                               | 6,800                                |
| SourceFire 8290            | 18,000                              | 17,800                               | 6,800                                |
| Palo Alto Networks PA-5020 | 5,098                               | 4,662                                | 3,767                                |
| Dell SonicWall E10800      | 15000                               | 12200                                | 2600                                 |
| Stonesoft 3202             | 7,500                               | 6,250                                | 2,000                                |
| Check Point 12600          | 1,500                               | 1,500                                | 1,500                                |
| Fortinet 3600C             | 1,516                               | 1,424                                | 1,294                                |

Figure 1 – SSL Performance Impacts on Bandwidth and Transaction per Second Loss

# Juniper SRX 3600



<http://www.cdw.com/shop/>

# ¿Dónde se usa FIPS 140?



## Momentus® Laptop Hard Drives

Seagate® Momentus® hard drives deliver high capacity and performance along with innovative technology, such as self-encryption and free-fall sensors. If you require feature-rich, reliable, robust and secure laptop storage, Momentus drives are for you. Now with FIPS 140-2 Validated models available.\*\*

### Capacity

### Options

### Cache

### Interface

### Spin Speed (RPM)

Model ST9750423AS | SATA 3Gb/s | 750GB | 16MB | 5400|



**IronKey FIPS 140-2 LEVEL 3 CERTIFIED  
D200 MLC USB & Flash Drives (8 GB)  
(D2-D200-S08-3FIPS)**

**\$102.00** 10 stores

No reviews yet.  
Be the first!

**Type:** USB Flash Drive

**Capacity:** 8 GB

[See more features](#)

Add to list Price Alert Share

# OpenSSL w/FIPS 140-2 certificate

The OpenSSL certification is special because this type of certificate usually applies to ready-to-use, executable program packages; in this case, NIST has certified the source code. The certificate, however, is only valid if executable code is generated from the validated, unchanged source code according to a precisely documented method.

# Operative System with FIPS 140-2

Blackberry 10 ahora tiene certificación FIPS 140-2.

Su objetivo es validar que los procedimientos de cifrado en transmisiones sean lo bastante seguros como para ser utilizados por Instituciones y empresas relacionadas con el gobierno.



<http://bizblog.blackberry.com/>

# ¿Cuándo empezó el boom SSL?





# twitter blog

## Making Twitter more secure: HTTPS

Tuesday, March 15, 2011

### Tweet Privacy

Protect my tweets

Only let people whom I approve follow my tweets.  
If this is checked, your future tweets will not be available publicly. Tweets posted previously may still be publicly visible in some places.

### HTTPS Only

Always use HTTPS.

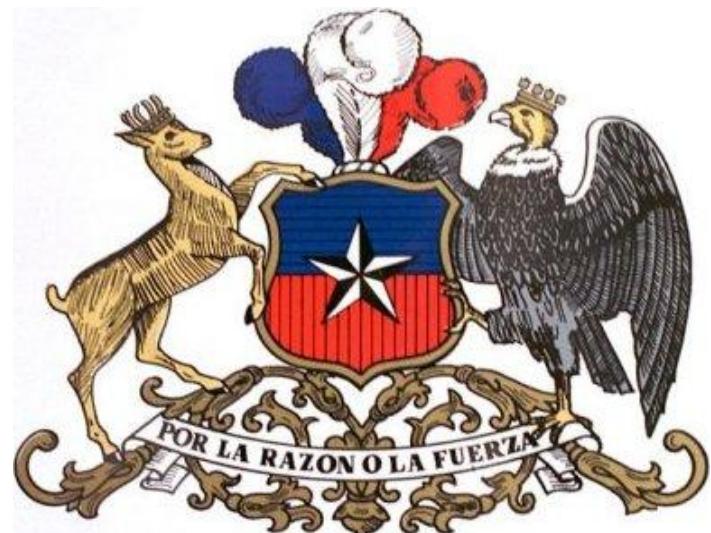
**Save**

[Deactivate my account.](#)

“ ” @twitterglobalpr  
Twitter Comms ✅

We suggest using HTTPS for improved security. We're starting to turn this on by default for some users. More here:  
[support.twitter.com/articles/48195...](https://support.twitter.com/articles/48195...)

23 Aug by RachaelRad via web



# un año después...

## Securing your Twitter experience with HTTPS

Monday, February 13, 2012

Last year, we [added the option](#) to always use HTTPS when accessing Twitter.com on the web. This setting makes your Twitter experience more secure by protecting your information, and it's especially helpful if you use Twitter over an unsecured Internet connection like a public wi-fi network.

Now, HTTPS will be on by default for all users, whenever you sign in to Twitter.com. If you prefer not use it, you can turn it off on your [Account Settings](#) page. HTTPS is one of the best ways to [keep your account safe](#) and it will only get better as we continue to improve HTTPS support on our web and mobile clients.

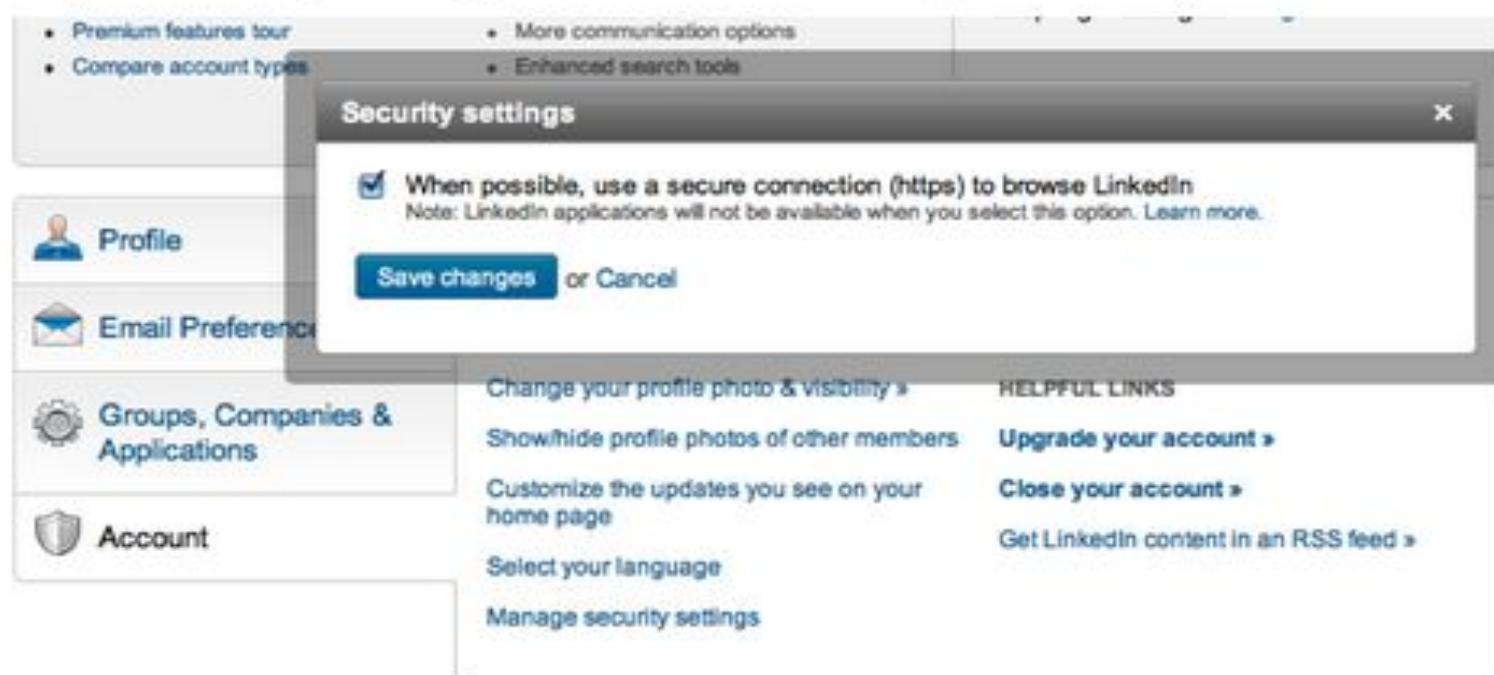
<http://blog.twitter.com/>

# Linkedin

## A More Secure LinkedIn Browsing Experience

Arvind Mani, February 7, 2012

We are happy to announce LinkedIn now supports *https* for your browsing experience. This is currently an “opt in” feature that will be rolled out gradually in the next coming weeks to all of our members. Serving our site over *https* is a key step to enhance the security for all of you, especially for those of you using public networks such as open WiFi hotspots.





## El blog de Facebook



### A Continued Commitment to Security

por Alex Rice el miércoles, 26 de enero de 2011 a las 10:13

This Friday is Data Privacy Day, an international effort by governments, businesses and advocacy groups to raise awareness about the importance of staying in control of personal information. A key part of controlling information has always been protecting it from security threats like viruses, malware and hackers.

That's why we've developed a number of complex systems that operate behind the scenes to keep you secure on Facebook. In addition, we've created some advanced features you can use to help protect yourself even more, such as remote logout and one-time passwords. These features are especially useful when you're uncertain whether your network or computer is secure. Today, we're announcing two new such features.

#### A Secured Connection

If you've ever done your shopping or banking online, you may have noticed a small "lock" icon

n. This indicates that your  
th the website and ensure that  
HTTPS whenever your  
r to help keep your data even

#### Seguridad de la cuenta

Ocultar

Configura la navegación segura ([https](https://)) y las alertas de inicio de sesión.

##### Navegación segura ([https](https://))

- Usar Facebook mediante una conexión segura ([https](https://)) cuando sea posible

##### Cuando un dispositivo móvil o una computadora nueva entre en esta cuenta:

- Enviarle un mensaje de correo electrónico

**Guardar**

# ¿Seguridad o Xperia?

facebook

Buscar

entel ▶ Gana un Xperia Play

Telecomunicación

Me gusta

Me gusta

Continuar Cancelar

The image shows a Facebook page for 'entel' with a post titled 'Gana un Xperia Play'. A modal dialog box is displayed, asking if the user wants to deactivate secure navigation. The dialog includes a message about displaying content over a secure connection, a question about using a normal connection temporarily, and a note that the user will return to a secure connection when they log back in. At the bottom are 'Continuar' and 'Cancelar' buttons.

e)

Muro

Información

Faceview

Día E

Bienvenida

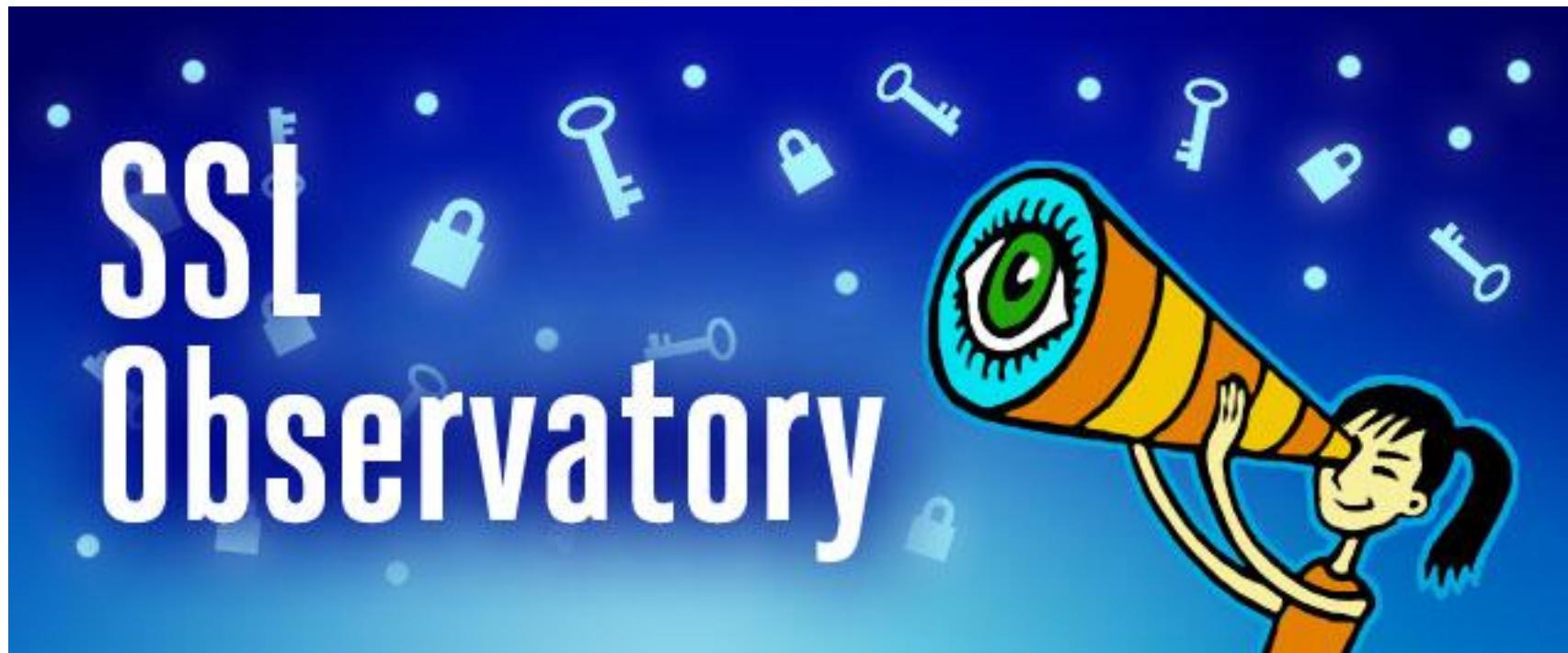
La zOna

elHINCHA

Gana un Xperia Pla



ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION



<https://blog.hboeck.de/archives/754-Playing-with-the-EFF-SSL-Observatory.html>



# ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION

ENCRYPT THE WEB:  
INSTALL HTTPS  
EVERYWHERE



<https://www.eff.org/https-everywhere>

# HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS)

- Impide que las páginas se carguen si no están protegidas por SSL.

```
# load module (example using [RHEL])
LoadModule headers_module modules/mod_headers.so

# Use HTTP Strict Transport Security to force client to use secure connections only
Header always set Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=500; includeSubDomains"

# redirect all HTTP to HTTPS
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAlias *
    RewriteEngine On
    RewriteRule ^(.*)$ https:// %{HTTP_HOST} $1 [redirect=301]
</VirtualHost>
```

# HSTS Aprobado!

| Name   | Headers  | Preview                 | Response    | Timing | Name   | Headers   | Preview | Response | Cookies | Timing |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------|--------|--|---|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> www.google.com            | Request URL: http://www.google.com/<br>Request Method: GET<br>Status Code: 🟠 307 Internal Redirect<br>Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade              |                         |             |        | <input type="checkbox"/> www.google.com            | Request URL: https://www.google.com/<br>Request Method: GET<br>Status Code: 🟢 200<br>Remote Address: 172.217.192.147:443<br>Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade |         |          |         |        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> www.google.com | ▼ General<br>Request URL: http://www.google.com/<br>Request Method: GET<br>Status Code: 🟠 307 Internal Redirect<br>Referrer Policy: no-referrer-when-downgrade | ▼ Response Headers      | view source |        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> www.google.com | ► Response Headers (18)   |         |          |         |        |
| 2 / 25 requests   65...                            | Location: https://www.google.com/<br>Non-Authoritative-Reason: HSTS  | 2 / 25 requests   65... |             |        | ▼ Request Headers                                  |   |         |          |         |        |

| Headers  | Preview | Response | Cookies | Timing |
|--|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| <b>strict-transport-security: max-age=63072000</b> |         |          |         |        |

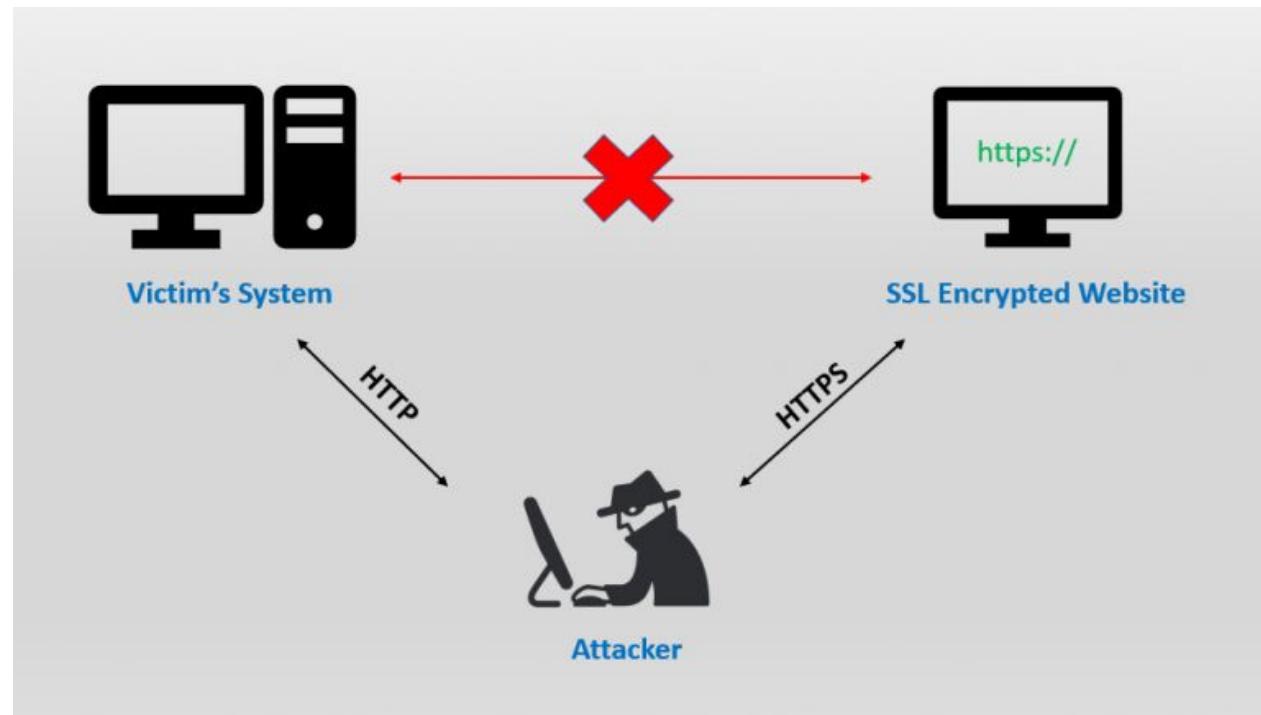
<https://httpsnow.org/>

# Atacando HSTS

Consultas previas por HTTP

NTP

MiTMF



# ¿Cómo funciona HSTS?

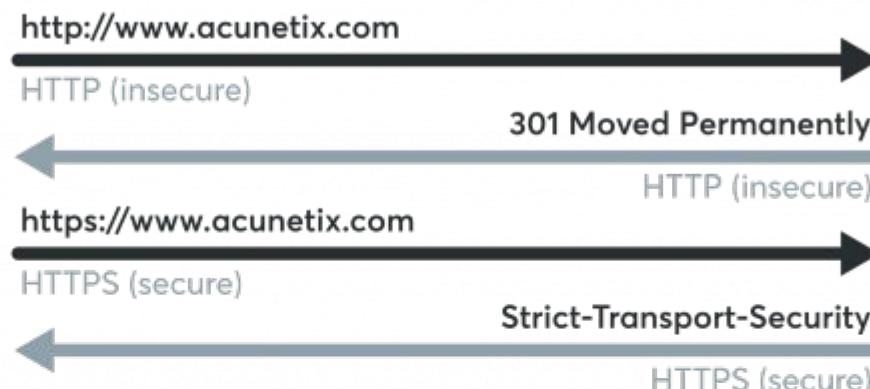


## HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS)

STEP  
1



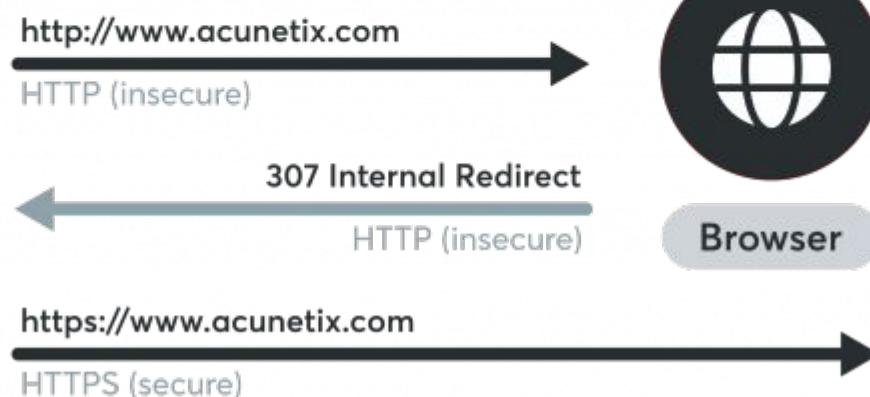
Client



STEP  
2



Client

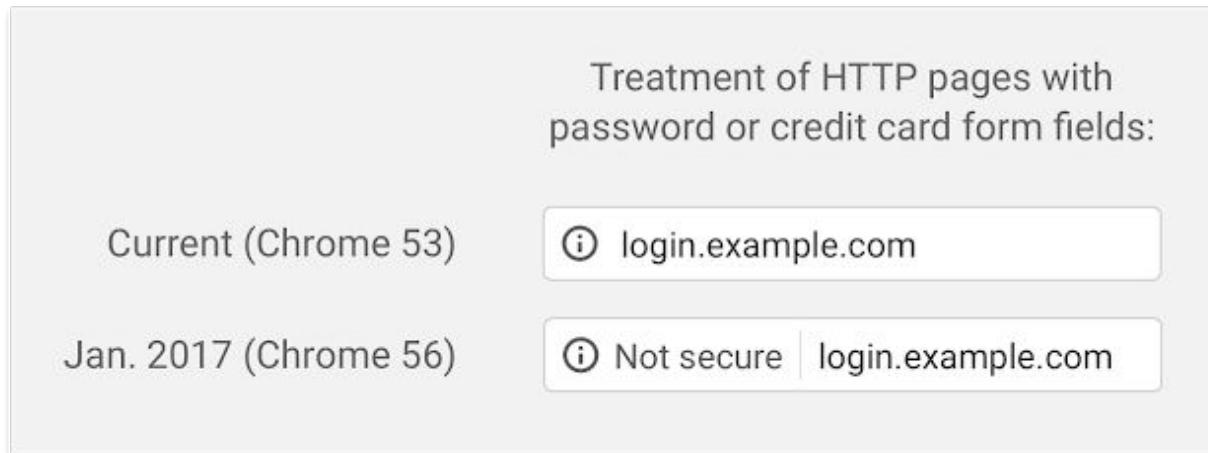


Server

# HTTP sites as “not secure”

En enero de 2017 Chrome 56 empezó a notificar como inseguros los sitios que enviaban la password o tarjetas de crédito en texto plano.

A partir de Julio de 2018, Chrome 68 empezó a notificar que todos los sitios sin SSL/TLS son inseguros.



<https://security.googleblog.com/2018/02/a-security-web-is-here-to-stay.html>

# Tiempo máximo de validez

En el 2018 se pasó de 3 años a tan solo 2 años como periodo máximo de validez.



<https://www.sslls.com/blog/changes-ssl-certificate-validity-period/>

# Seguridad o negocio?

The CA/Browser Forum propuso que en marzo de 2020 pasen a tener una validez máxima de 13 meses.

<https://blog.segu-info.com.ar/2019/08/quieren-reducir-los-certificados-https.html>

# Safari sólo permitirá hasta 1 año



Dean Coclin  
@chosensecurity



Today's big news: One year max public TLS certs are coming, starting 1 Sept 2020, if you want to be trusted in Safari.

7:10 PM · Feb 19, 2020 · [Twitter Web App](#)

<https://wwwwhatsnew.com/2020/02/24/safari-rechazara-certificados-https-con-validez-de-mas-de-13-meses/>

# Chrome se le une



**Dean Coclin**  
@chosensecurity

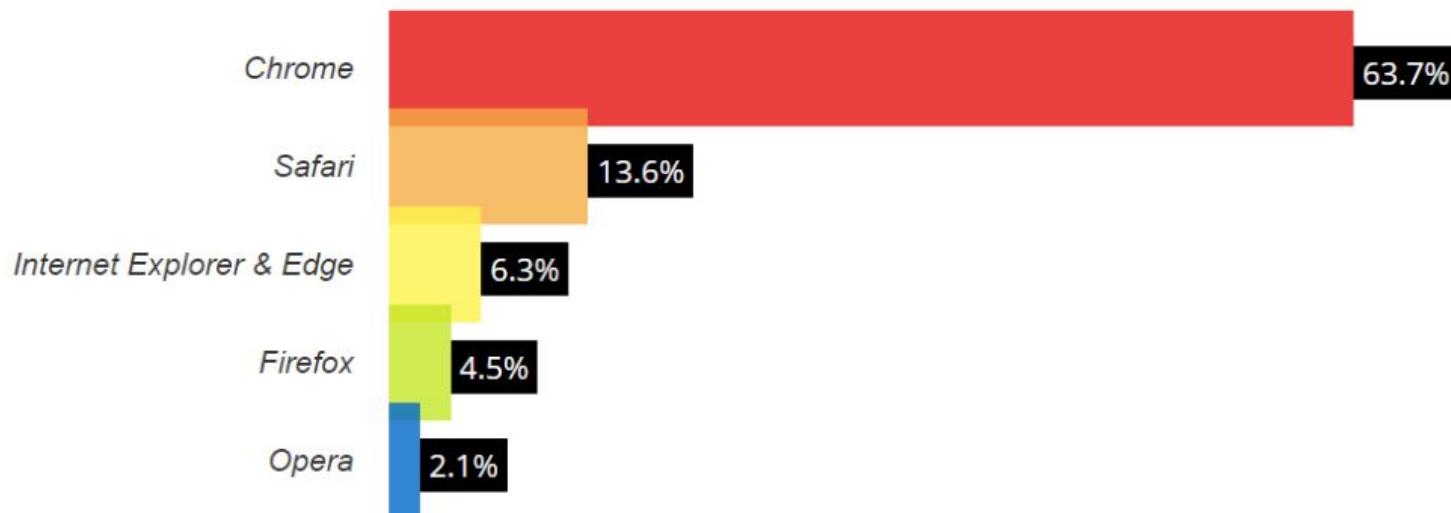


Chrome joins Apple in limiting public TLS certificates to 398 days starting Sept 1st.

4:45 PM · Jun 10, 2020 · [Twitter Web App](#)

Web Browser Market Share

[View Monthly Trends](#)



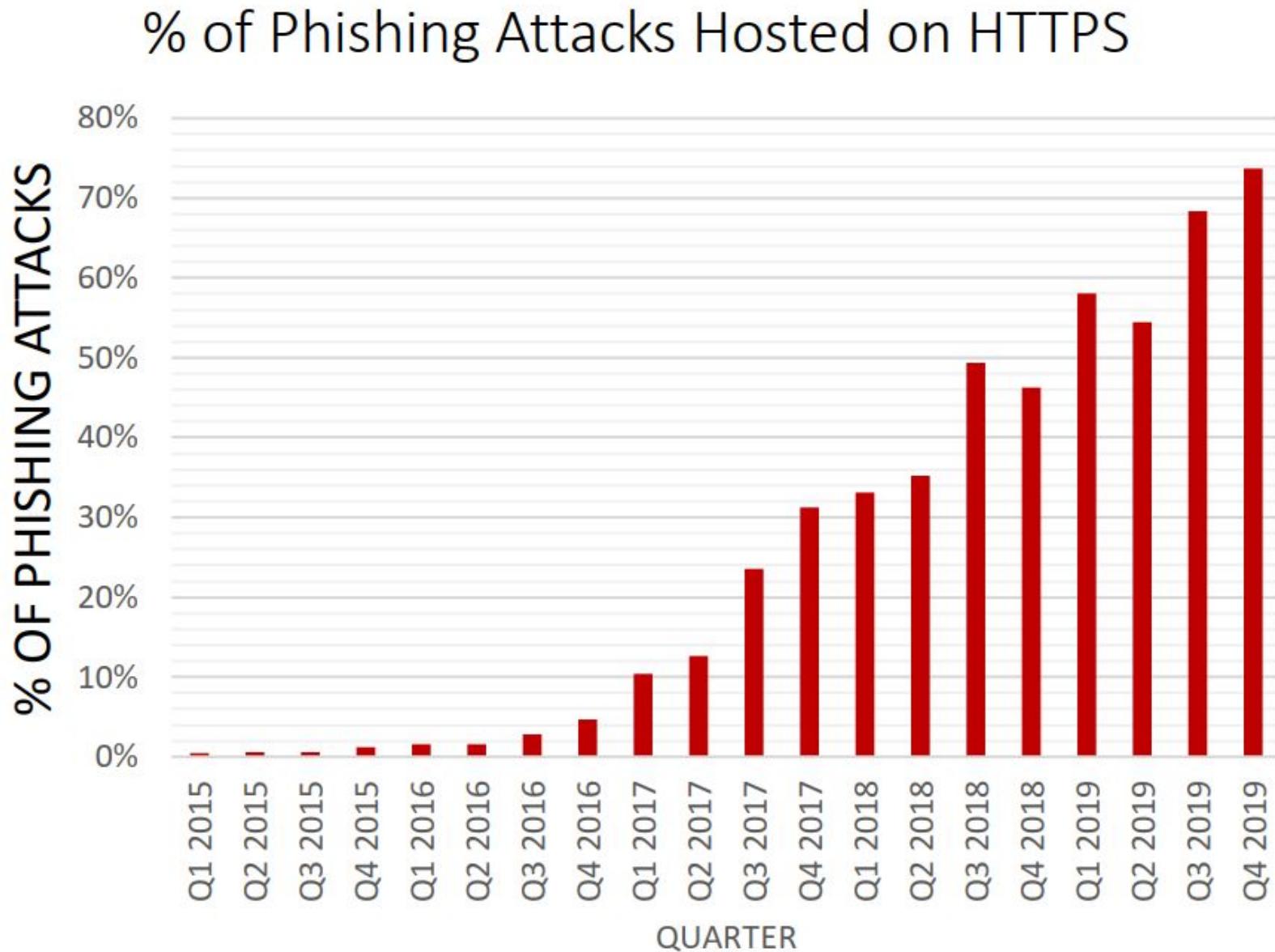
# SSL for 5 years!

Sectigo Subscription SSL permite renovar automáticamente el certificado hasta por 5 años.



<https://www.helpnetsecurity.com/2019/10/25/sectigo-subscription-ssl/>

# Phishing





# Ataques

# Ataque Comodo



- A través de Inyección SQL



<https://www.infosecurity-magazine.com/news/comodo-admits-two-more-registration-authorities-16986/>

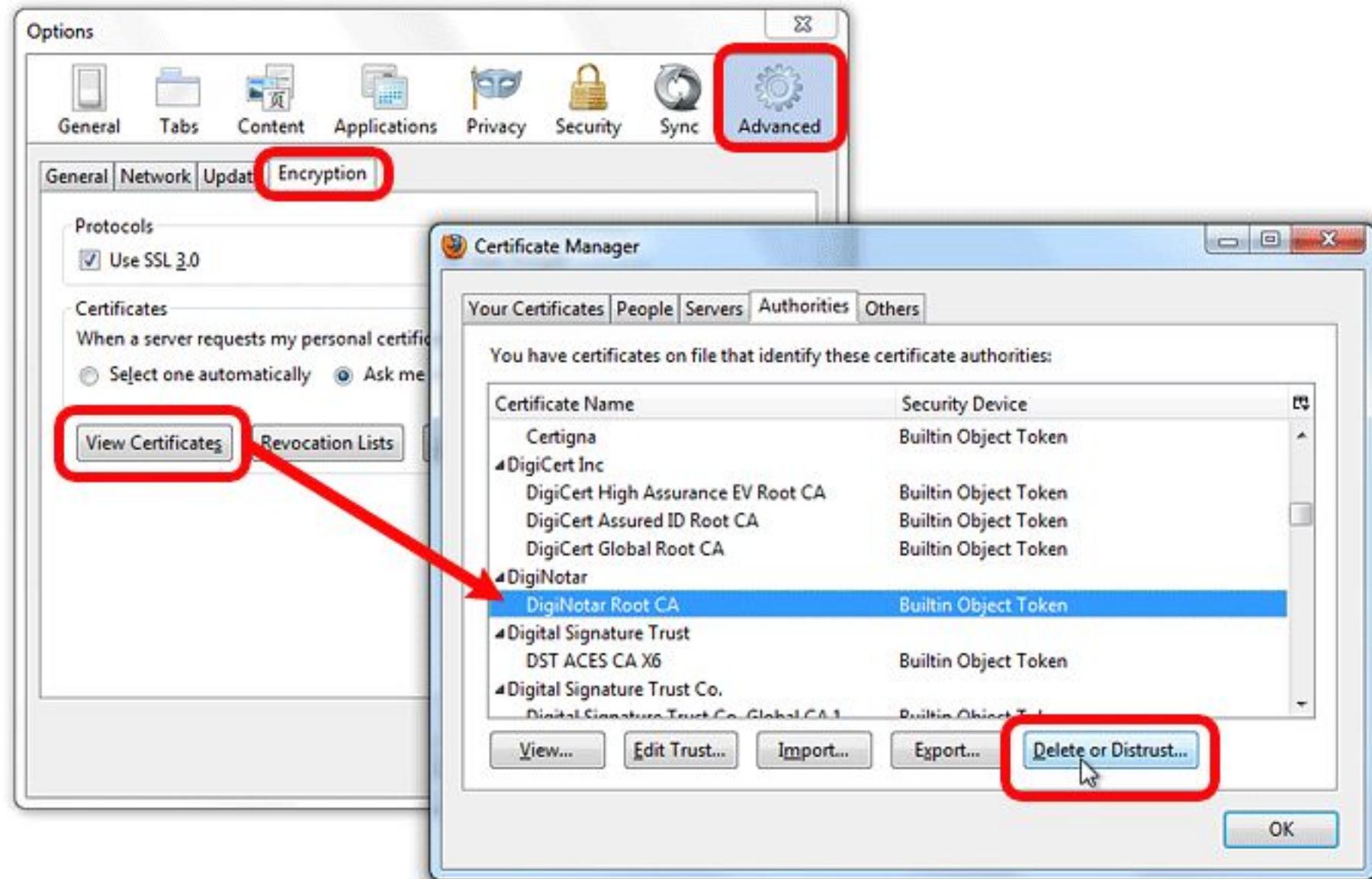
# Ataque DigiNotar



- El certificado falso de google está disponible en: <http://pastebin.com/ff7Yg663>



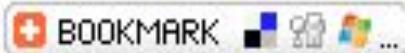
# Banned forever



# Acciones...

## Firefox 6.0.2 removes trust to DigiNotar CA

Posted on 07 September 2011.



Mozilla released [Firefox 6.0.2](#) that removes trust exceptions for certificates issued by Staat der Nederlanden and therefore offers additional protection against [fraudulent DigiNotar certificates](#).



# ¿Cuándo un CA es válido?

- La CA debe completar una auditoría y enviar los resultados a Microsoft cada 4 meses.
- Windows deja de confiar en certificados SHA-1 a partir del 1 de enero de 2017.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/security/trusted-root/program-requirements>

# ¿Quién certificó a DigiNotar?

Date of issuance: November 1, 2010

Date of expiration: November 1, 2013



<https://www.helpnetsecurity.com/2011/09/15/is-his-the-end-of-the-line-for-diginotar/>

# Caso La Polar

Hasta 2011, PwC era la auditora externa de 12 de las 40 empresas del Índice de Precio Selectivo de Acciones (IPSA), las que más transan en la bolsa. Sólo la superaba Ernst & Young, que auditaba a 13 de las grandes compañías. Deloitte estaba contratada por nueve y KPMG por seis. Luego del escándalo de La Polar la mayoría de los clientes de PwC se cambiaron a Deloitte.



# Bankruptcy

- El 20 de Septiembre del 2011, Vasco declara a Diginotar en bancarrota.



 Uniregistry Market

**Diginotar.com** está a la venta!

Un buen dominio puede ser la clave del éxito

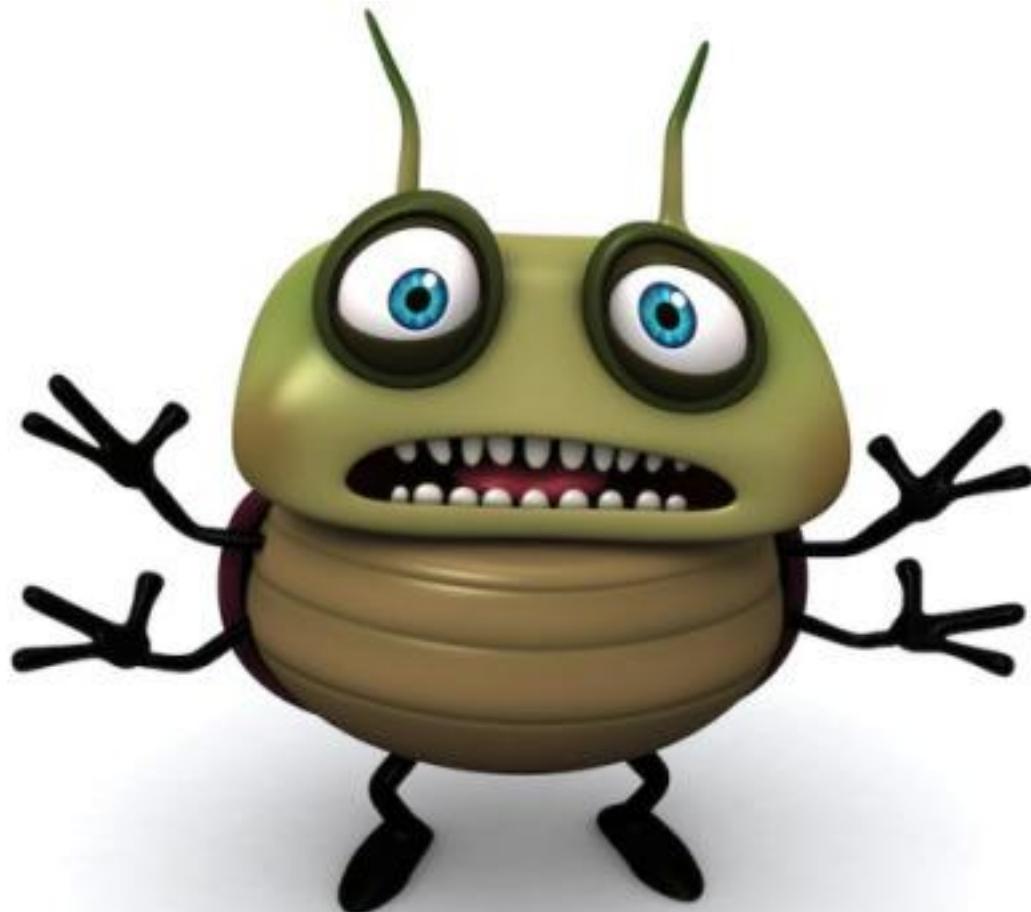
<http://www.vasco.com/>

# Gestión de certificados...

The screenshot shows the 'Certificates' section of the Chrome settings. At the top, there's a search bar with the placeholder 'Search settings'. Below it, two certificates are listed:

- org-DigiCert Inc**
- org-DigiNotar**
  - UNTRUSTED DigiNotar Root CA**
  - UNTRUSTED DigiNotar PKoverheid CA Organisatie - G2**

# *RSA 512 it's a bug*



[https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show\\_bug.cgi?id=360126](https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=360126)

# años atrás...

- **June 30, 2011** – Mozilla will stop accepting MD5 as a hash algorithm for intermediate and end-entity certificates. After this date software published by Mozilla will return an error when a certificate with an MD5-based signature is used.
  - This change is being tracked in [Bugzilla #590364](#).
- **December 31, 2013** – Mozilla will disable or remove all root certificates with RSA key sizes smaller than 2048 bits.



<https://wiki.mozilla.org/CA:MD5and1024>

# RSA 1024 bits

The CA/Browser Forum and leading browser vendors officially ended support for 1024-bit RSA keys after 2013.



# Certification Authority/Browser (CA/B) Forum

Los estándares de la industria a través de CA/B Forum requiere que los certificados expedidos después del 1 de enero 2014 deben ser al menos de 2048 bits.

# SSL upgrade

Todos los certificados SSL de google se actualizarán a llaves de 2048 bits para finales de 2013.



# ECDSA

- Se descubre vulnerabilidad en las firmas que usan Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA).
- Permite revelar la llave privada del servidor TLS.



<http://eprint.iacr.org/2011/232.pdf>

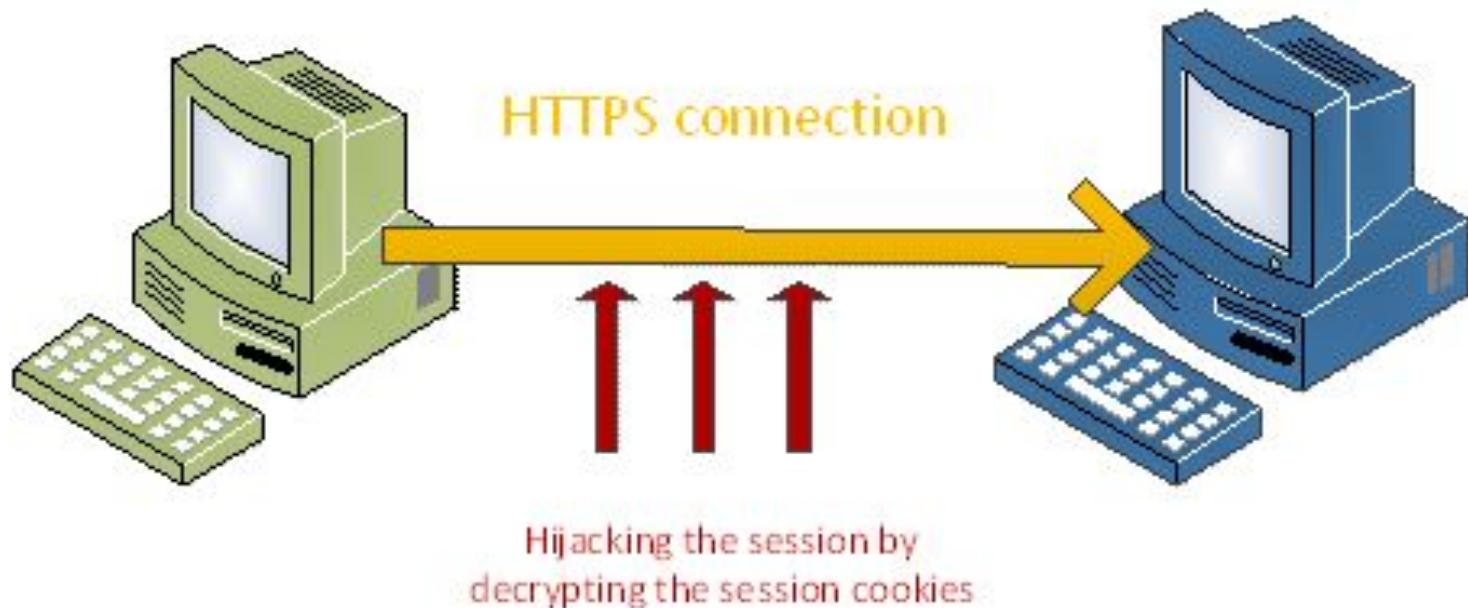
# Browser Exploit Against SSL / TLS

- Exploit formado por código Javascript y un sniffer de red que captura y desencripta los tokens de autenticación o las cookies de un usuario que accede a un sitio web seguro.
- BEAST permite crackear una cookie cifrada de PayPal en menos de 10 minutos.
- La única manera de estar totalmente seguro, es desactivar TLS 1.0, SSL 2.0 e incluso SSL 3.0, y usar las versiones 1.1 y 1.2 de TLS.



<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/>

# The Crime Attack



<http://www.hackplayers.com/2012/09/CRIME-ataque-SSL-TLS-sucessor-BEAST.html>

# Heartbleed CVE-2014-0160

| DOMAIN | VULNERABLE SITES | SAFE SITES | TOTAL NO. OF SITES USING SSL | TOTAL NO. OF SITES | PERCENTAGE |
|--------|------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| KR     | 57               | 45         | 102                          | 2839               | 56%        |
| JP     | 534              | 661        | 1195                         | 17852              | 45%        |
| RU     | 2708             | 3590       | 6298                         | 38573              | 43%        |
| CN     | 66               | 98         | 164                          | 10430              | 40%        |
| GOV    | 26               | 43         | 69                           | 829                | 38%        |
| BR     | 866              | 1782       | 2648                         | 16328              | 33%        |
| AU     | 553              | 1190       | 1743                         | 7911               | 32%        |
| UK     | 1073             | 2692       | 3765                         | 19062              | 28%        |
| DE     | 1544             | 4780       | 6324                         | 34275              | 24%        |
| FR     | 594              | 2474       | 3068                         | 13033              | 19%        |
| IN     | 611              | 2851       | 3462                         | 13204              | 18%        |
| Total  | 8632             | 20206      | 28838                        | 174336             | 30%        |



<https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/alerts/TA14-098A>

# Sitios vulnerables ¿Aún lo serán?

demandafacil.cl

bysconsultora.cl

impocore.cl

activapatagonia.cl

ignaciomoragapropiedades.cl

vocesdelatierra.cl

powelec.cl

tradingmaipo.cl

cultivosm.cl

myomainstitute.cl

azafrangourmet.cl

safetree.cl

cuatropitos.cl

inviertepatagonia.cl

regaloslaesperanza.cl

celltek.cl



<https://safeweb.norton.com/heartbleed>

# POODLE

Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption



[CVE-2014-3566](#)

# Poodle PoC?



<https://asciinema.org/a/174901>

<https://github.com/mpgn/poodle-PoC>

# SSL Scanner

Dashboard    Target    Proxy    Intruder    Repeater    Sequencer

Target: <https://www.udp.cl/>

Status: Ready to scan

---

## Issues found

- [High] Offer SSLv3
- [Medium] WEAK Cipher (SEED, IDEA, RC2, RC4)
- [Information] 3DES Cipher (Medium)
- [High] POODLE (SSLv3)
- [Medium] Sweet32
- [Low] LUCKY13
- [Medium] BREACH
- [Information] Supported Cipher Suites

# FREAK

Factoring attack on RSA-EXPORT Keys

Similar a POODLE y afecta a máquinas Apple y Google.

## 512-bit encryption code

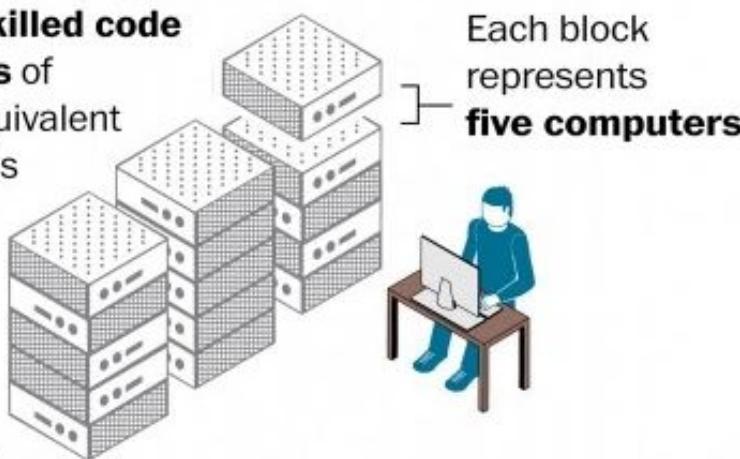
Researchers first broke a 512-bit key in 1999.

Doing so today requires **a skilled code breaker** about **seven hours** of

computing time from the equivalent

of **75 computers**, said Johns

Hopkins University  
cryptographer Matthew D.  
Green. That much  
computing power can be  
rented from a cloud  
provider for less than \$100.



# Logjam

Explota vulnerabilidad de DH.

Expertos creen que un ataque exitoso podría dejar al 18% del principal millón de dominios HTTPS en la web abiertos a la escucha e intercepción de información.

| Vulnerable if most common 1024-bit group is broken |       |
|--|-------|
| HTTPS – Top 1 Million Domains                      | 17.9% |
| HTTPS – Browser Trusted Sites                      | 6.6%  |
| SSH – IPv4 Address Space                           | 25.7% |
| IKEv1 (IPsec VPNs) – IPv4 Address Space            | 66.1% |

<https://weakdh.org/>

# Irán bloquea el tráfico https

- El gobierno decidió censurar todos los SMS que contuviesen la palabra dólar en un extraño intento de frenar la devaluación de su moneda.
- Para “celebrar” la revolución iraní de 1979, el gobierno ha decidido bloquear todo el tráfico SSL de servicios que estén ubicados fuera del país.



# Kill SSL3 & RC4

Junio 2015

RFC7568



<http://disablesI3.com/>

# Symantec CA deprecation (2018)



<https://www.thesslstore.com/blog/final-distrust-symantec-ssl-certificates/>

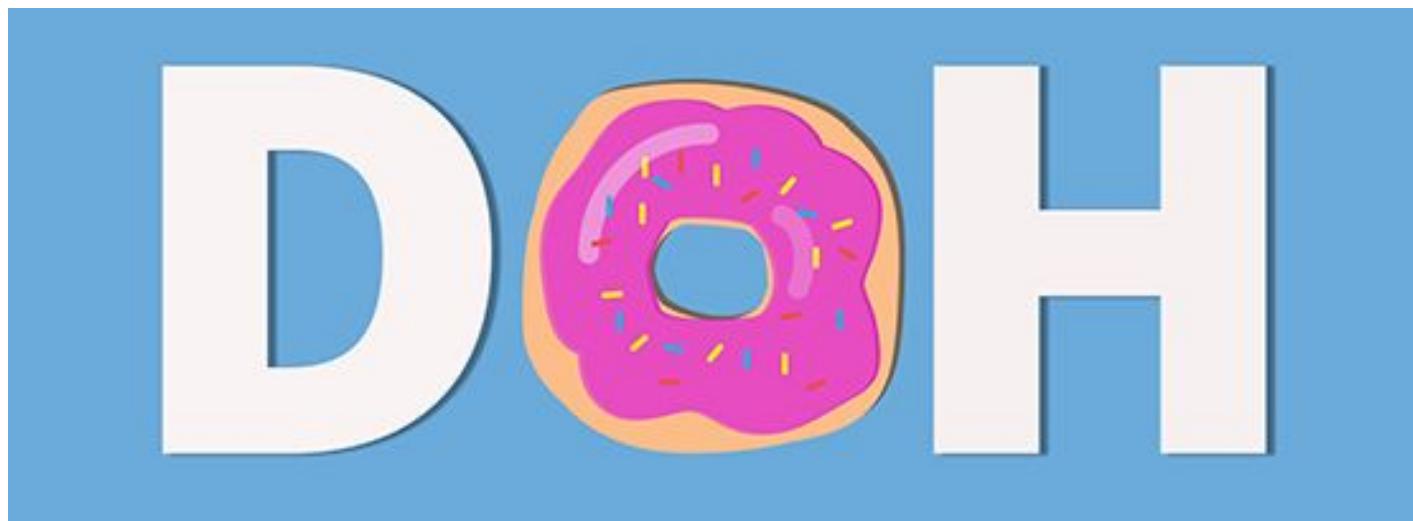
# Burp addon to kill SSL



- SSLv2 and SSLv3 connectivity
- Heartbleed
- CCS Injection
- TLS\_FALLBACK\_SCSV support
- POODLE (SSLv3)
- Sweet32
- DROWN
- FREAK
- LUCKY13
- CRIME (TLS Compression)
- BEAST
- Check for weak ciphers
- BREACH
- Logjam



<https://portswigger.net/bappstore/474b3c575a1a4584aa44dfefc70f269d>





<https://blog.apnic.net/2018/10/12/doh-dns-over-https-explained/>

# Firefox 72



Activar **DNS sobre HTTPS**

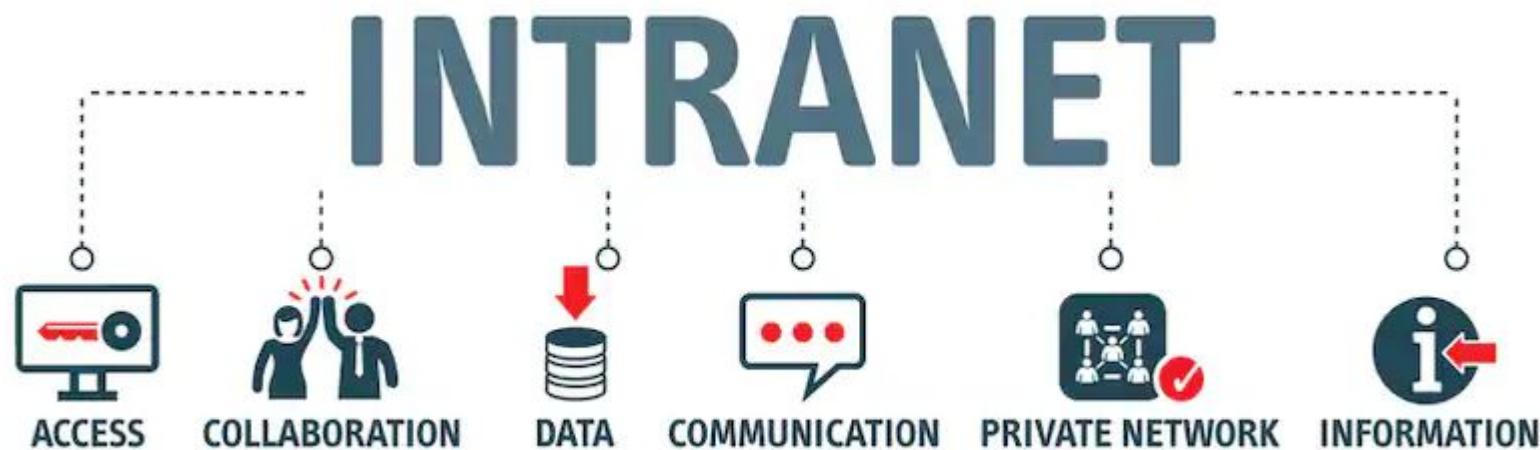
Usar proveedor **Cloudflare (Predeterminada)** ▼



- This device is not using NextDNS.  
This device is currently using "Google DNS" as DNS resolver.

<https://www.redeszone.net/tutoriales/seuridad/deshabilitar-dns-over-https-mozilla-firefox-red-local-dnsmasq/>

# Intranet **udp**

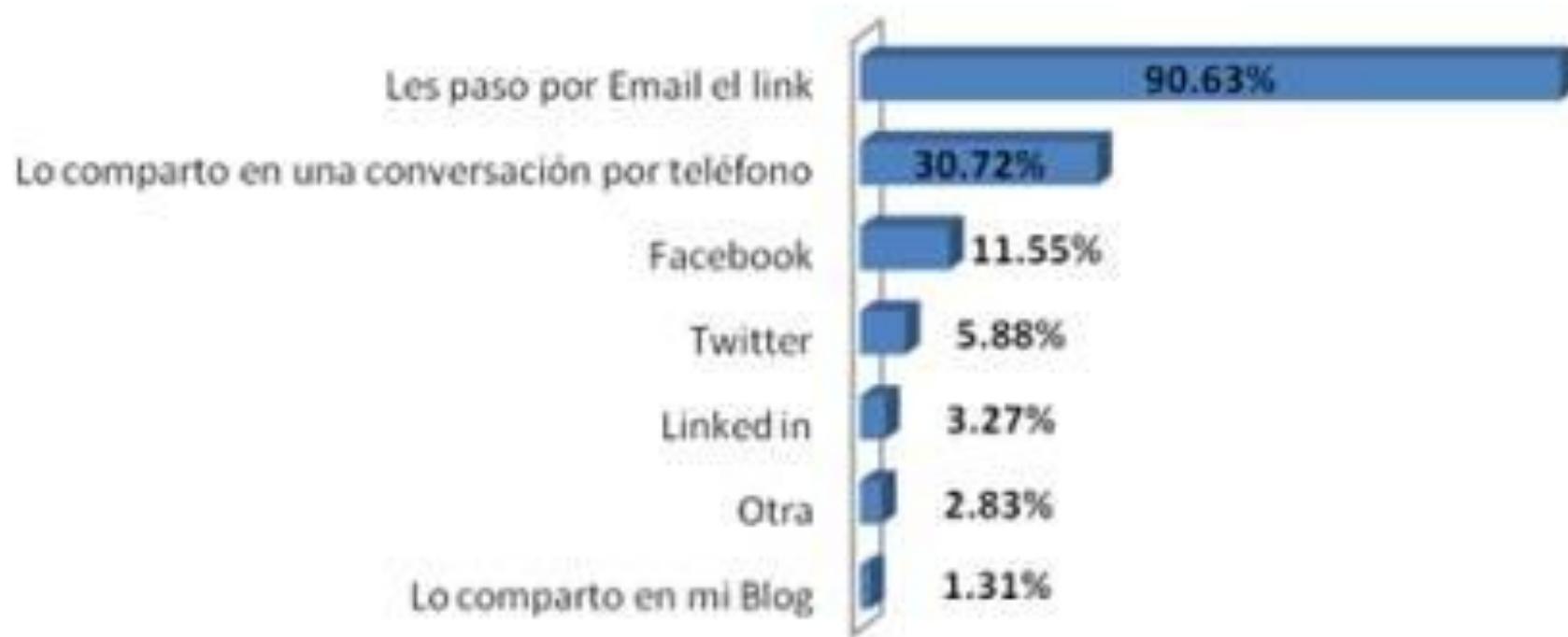


# S/MIME



# ¿Se usará tanto el mail en TI?

¿Cuándo usted quiere compartir con sus colegas una información sobre una tecnología o un producto de TI que le interesa, ya sea por ejemplo en formato de video, artículo o un link que método utiliza?



Fuente: Latin America IT Investment Trends 2H10 - IDC Latin America, Noviembre 2010

# S/MIME (Secure MIME o Secure Multipurpose Mail Extension)

- Es un proceso de seguridad utilizado para el intercambio de correo electrónico que hace posible garantizar la confidencialidad y el reconocimiento de autoría de los mensajes electrónicos.
- El S-MIME está basado en el estándar MIME, cuyo objetivo es permitir a los usuarios adjuntar a sus mensajes electrónicos archivos diferentes a los archivos de texto ASCII. Por lo tanto, el estándar MIME hace posible que podamos adjuntar todo tipo de archivos a nuestros correos electrónicos.

# ¿Cómo funciona S-MIME?

- El estándar S-MIME se basa en el principio de cifrado de clave pública.
- Cada una de las diversas secciones de un mensaje electrónico, codificado de acuerdo al estándar MIME, se cifra utilizando una clave de sesión.
- La clave de sesión se inserta en cada encabezado de la sección y se cifra utilizando la clave pública del destinatario.





# FossaGuard\_Pro: Encrypt Gmail with S/MIME

Offered by: Fossa Team

Fossa Guard enables end-to-end S/MIME encryption on top of Gmail® complementing it with industry standard privacy

Secure e-mailing with Gmail becomes easy on Desktop and Android. Encrypt and Sign your Gmail messages with industry standard - S/MIME using Chrome, Yandex or Firefox browsers.

Fossa Server and Fossa Guard web extension provide secure mailing solution on top of Gmail (TM) following S/MIME specification.

Fossa Guard generates key pair within your browser then Fossa Server securely supplies you with personal X.509 certificate upon Certificate Signing Request (CSR) so that your private key always stays with you.

Use Fossa Guard extension to sign or to encrypt your email with X.509 certificate. The certificate is free and stays valid for 3 months (beta phase limitation).

| Fossa Guard                 |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| S/MIME certificate          | Fossa only |
| Sign & Encrypt email        | ✓          |
| Certificate Management      | ✓          |
| S/MIME certificate registry | ✓          |
| Multiple private keys       |            |
| Send mail as                |            |



Free Chrome version



Free Firefox version

# S/MIME for Gmail

Redactar

S/MIME

s/mime ➔ Recibidos ×

para mí ▾

XA inglés ▾ > español ▾ Traducir mensaje

hola mundo

=====

Sent using [Fossa Guard](#) - a free S/MIME extension for Gmail (see [Fossa.me](#) for details).

s/mime

De: [REDACTED] 🔒

Para: profedeseguridad@pm.me

Mostrar detalles

Empty Message

9.96 KB 1 archivo adjuntado ⬇

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
|  | smime.p7m<br>9.96 KB |
|--|----------------------|

 **ProtonMail**

# PKCS #7 MIME Files

Los archivos en formato P7M son responsables de almacenar mensajes de correo electrónico cifrados (o firmados digitalmente). En dicho archivo, se almacenan el contenido y el archivo adjunto.



Thunderbird®

<https://superuser.com/questions/1489546/mozilla-thunderbird-not-opening-p7m-attachment-of-encrypted-emails>

# RFC 5581

Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME)  
Version 4.0 Message Specification. Abril 2019

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8551>

# Cómo se implementa?

# ¿Cómo se implementa SSL?



```
<VirtualHost *:443>
    ServerName www.example.com
    ServerAlias example

    SSLEngine on
    SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/ssl.crt/server.crt
    SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/ssl.key/server.key
```

# SSL Configuration Generator

## moz://a SSL Configuration Generator

### Server Software

- Apache
- AWS ALB
- AWS ELB
- Caddy
- Dovecot
- Exim
- Golang
- HAProxy
- lighttpd
- MySQL
- nginx
- Oracle HTTP
- Postfix
- PostgreSQL
- ProFTPD
- Traefik

### Mozilla Configuration

- Modern  
Services with clients that support TLS 1.3 and don't need backward compatibility
- Intermediate  
General-purpose servers with a variety of clients, recommended for almost all systems
- Old  
Compatible with a number of very old clients, and should be used only as a last resort

### Environment

Server Version 2.4.39

OpenSSL Version 1.1.1c

### Miscellaneous

HTTP Strict Transport Security  
This also redirects to HTTPS, if possible

OCSP Stapling

# Let's Encrypt

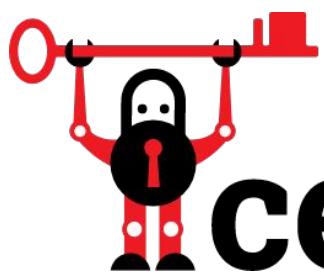


<https://letsencrypt.org/>



Un problema con los certificados TLS/SSL de Let's Encrypt implica revocar 3 de los 116 millones que están en uso.

<https://www.microsiervos.com/archivo/seuridad/problema-certificados-tls-ssl-lets-encrypt-revocar.html>



# certbot

Software

on

System

Software

Apache

Nginx

Haproxy

Plesk

None of the above

[Help, I'm not sure!](#)

<https://certbot.eff.org/lets-encrypt/ubuntubionic-apache>



**GET INSPIRED  
BY THESE  
EXAMPLES!**



## This Connection is Untrusted

---

You have asked Firefox to connect securely to [www.participemos.gob.cl](https://www.participemos.gob.cl), but we can't confirm that your connection is secure.

### ▼ Technical Details

[www.participemos.gob.cl](https://www.participemos.gob.cl) uses an invalid security certificate.

The certificate is not trusted because no issuer chain was provided.

The certificate is only valid for [intranet.msgg.gov.cl](https://intranet.msgg.gov.cl)

The certificate expired on 02/02/2011 08:59 PM. The current time is 10/06/2011 03:18 PM.

<https://www.participemos.gob.cl/>

www.participemos.gov.cl

443

CHECK SSL 

(ex: [www.ibm.com](http://www.ibm.com)) port (443 is HTTPS default)

### SSL Server Certificate

Common Name: intranet.msgg.gov.cl

Issuing CA: VeriSign Trust Network

Organization: Ministerio Secretaria General de Gobierno

Valid from February 02, 2010 to February 02, 2011

Key Size: 1024 bits



GEOCERTS SSL™

SSL Made Simple

### Certificate Expiraton

This certificate has expired.

### Certificate Common Name (CN) and Hostname Match?

The hostname ([www.participemos.gov.cl](http://www.participemos.gov.cl)) does NOT match the Common Name in the certificate (intranet.msgg.gov.cl). This certificate is currently invalid for this host.

### DNS, etc.

[www.participemos.gov.cl](http://www.participemos.gov.cl) resolves to 163.247.56.106.

Server type: Apache

### Certificate Chain Complete?

A valid Root CA Certificate could not be located, the certificate will likely display browser warnings.

# Testing 123..

Certificate Viewer: localhost.localdomain

**General** Details

This certificate has been verified for the following usages:

## Issued To

Common Name (CN) localhost.localdomain  
Organization (O) SomeOrganization  
Organizational Unit (OU) SomeOrganizationalUnit

## Issued By

Common Name (CN) localhost.localdomain  
Organization (O) SomeOrganization  
Organizational Unit (OU) SomeOrganizationalUnit

## Validity Period

Issued On Tuesday, November 6, 2018 at 1:30:26 PM  
Expires On Wednesday, November 6, 2019 at 1:30:26 PM

operation of the Apache HTTP server  
I read this page it means that this site  
server is powered by CentOS.

# Poco tiempo...

Certificate Viewer:"cursos.stmargarets.cl"

General Details

**Could not verify this certificate because it has expired.**

---

**Issued To**

Common Name (CN) cursos.stmargarets.cl  
Organization (O) <Not Part Of Certificate>  
Organizational Unit (OU) <Not Part Of Certificate>  
Serial Number 04:43:2A

**Issued By**

Common Name (CN) CA Cert Signing Authority  
Organization (O) Root CA  
Organizational Unit (OU) http://www.cacert.org

**Validity**

Issued On 11/09/2007  
Expires On 05/07/2008

**Fingerprints**

SHA1 Fingerprint AE:9B:95:56:04:70:0A:29:7F:14:C8:4E:96:CE:FE:C8:65:A6:3F:2B  
MD5 Fingerprint B2:7B:2D:55:DE:8D:67:A2:04:12:7D:05:19:AB:54:6C



<https://cursos.stmargarets.cl/moodle-2011/>

# Demasiado tiempo...

C  Not secure | <https://cursos.stmargarets.cl/moodle-2011/>



Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **cursos.stmargarets.cl**  
messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

NET::ERR\_CERT\_AUTHORITY\_INVALID

#### Validity Period

Issued On

Tuesday, November 6, 2018 at 5:15:39 AM

Expires On

Tuesday, January 19, 2038 at 12:14:07 AM



# Sitio 100% Chilenos

Lista de nuevos dominios .cl

<https://www.nic.cl/registry/Ultimos.do?t=1m>



Desarrolladores web en Chile

"Sitio desarrollado por" site:cl

---

Todos    Imágenes    Videos    Noticias

---

Cerca de 153,000 resultados (0.32 segundos)



# Outdated List 2012-1

lan.com:443:Expired  
vtr.cl:443:Expired  
vtr.com:443:Expired  
cam4.com:443:Expired  
redgol.cl:443:Expired  
reclamos.cl:443:Expired  
zmart.cl:443:Expired  
zancada.com:443:Expired  
puntovital.cl:443:Expired  
integramedica.cl:443:Expired  
acciontrabajo.cl:443:Expired  
laguiachile.cl:443:Expired  
dailymail.co.uk:443:Expired



| Host                 | Status | Expires     | Days |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|
| www.lan.com:443      | Valid  | Jan 11 2020 | 87   |
| www.vtr.cl:443       | Valid  | Dec 12 2019 | 57   |
| www.vtr.com:443      | Valid  | Dec 12 2019 | 57   |
| cam4.com:443         | Valid  | Oct 10 2021 | 725  |
| redgol.cl:443        | Valid  | Jan 24 2020 | 100  |
| reclamos.cl:443      | Valid  | Jul 31 2020 | 289  |
| zmart.cl:443         | Valid  | Jan 10 2020 | 86   |
| zancada.com:443      | Valid  | Aug 23 2020 | 312  |
| puntovital.cl:443    | Valid  | Feb 24 2020 | 131  |
| integramedica.cl:443 | Valid  | Apr 12 2020 | 179  |
| acciontrabajo.cl:443 | Valid  | Apr 11 2020 | 178  |
| laguiachile.cl:443   | Valid  | Jan 7 2020  | 83   |
| dailymail.co.uk:443  | Valid  | Dec 29 2019 | 74   |

# Outdated List 2019-2

```
f@E ~ $ ssl-cert-check -f tarea1s
```

| Host                     | Status  | Expires     | Days  |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|
| solchile.cl:443          | Expired | May 17 2019 | -152  |
| globalelectronica.cl:443 | Expired | May 28 2015 | -1602 |
| diarioeldia.cl:443       | Expired | Apr 28 2019 | -171  |
| solchile.cl:443          | Expired | May 17 2019 | -152  |
| casamarilla.cl:443       |         | Aug 22 2019 | -55   |
| easy.cl:443              |         | Oct 9 2019  | -7    |



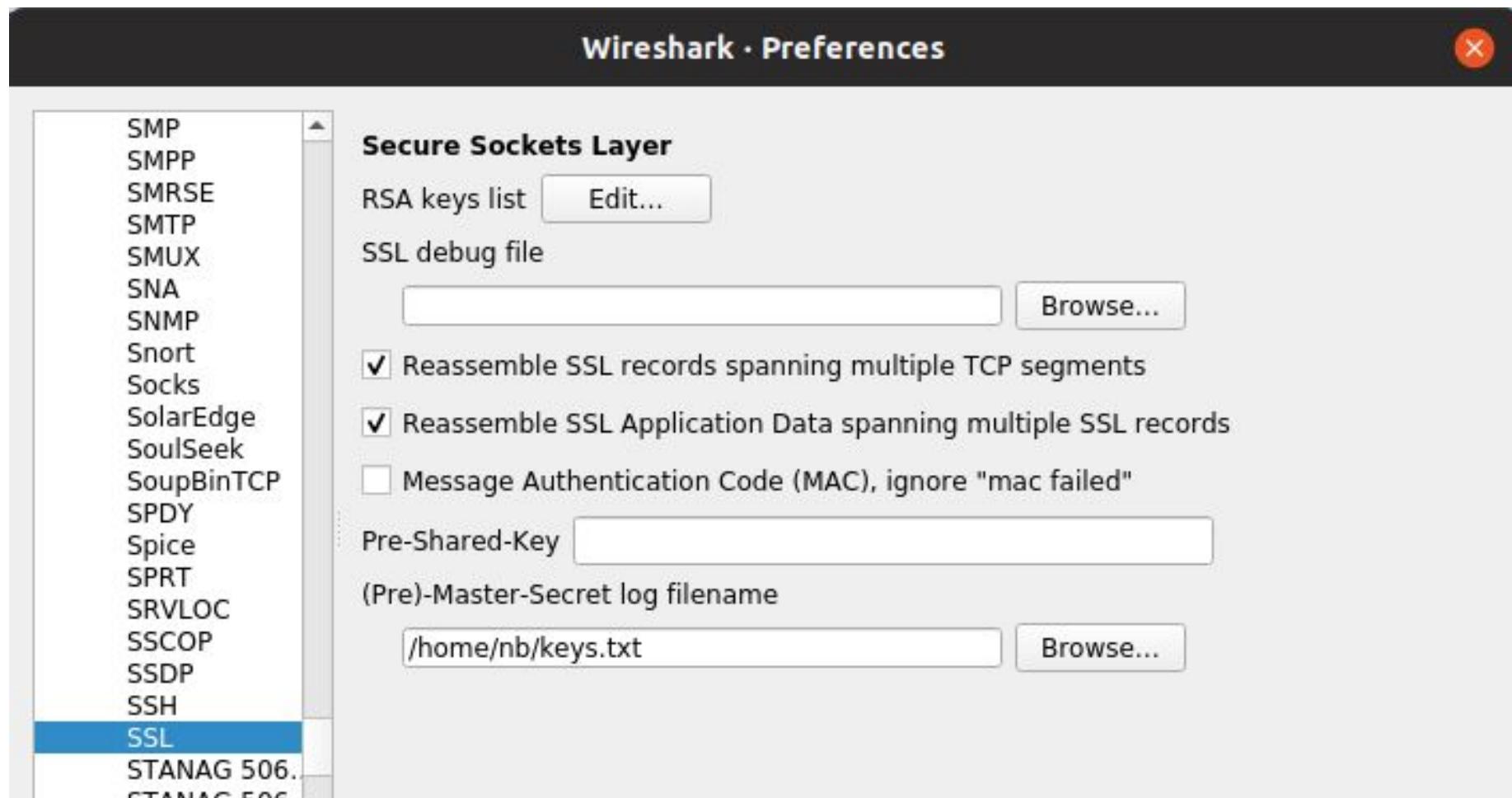
Your connection is not private

Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **solchile.cl** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

NET::ERR\_CERT\_DATE\_INVALID

# Decrypt SSL w/Wireshark

```
SSLKEYLOGFILE="$PWD/keys.txt" google-chrome  
--user-data-dir=/tmp/cr
```

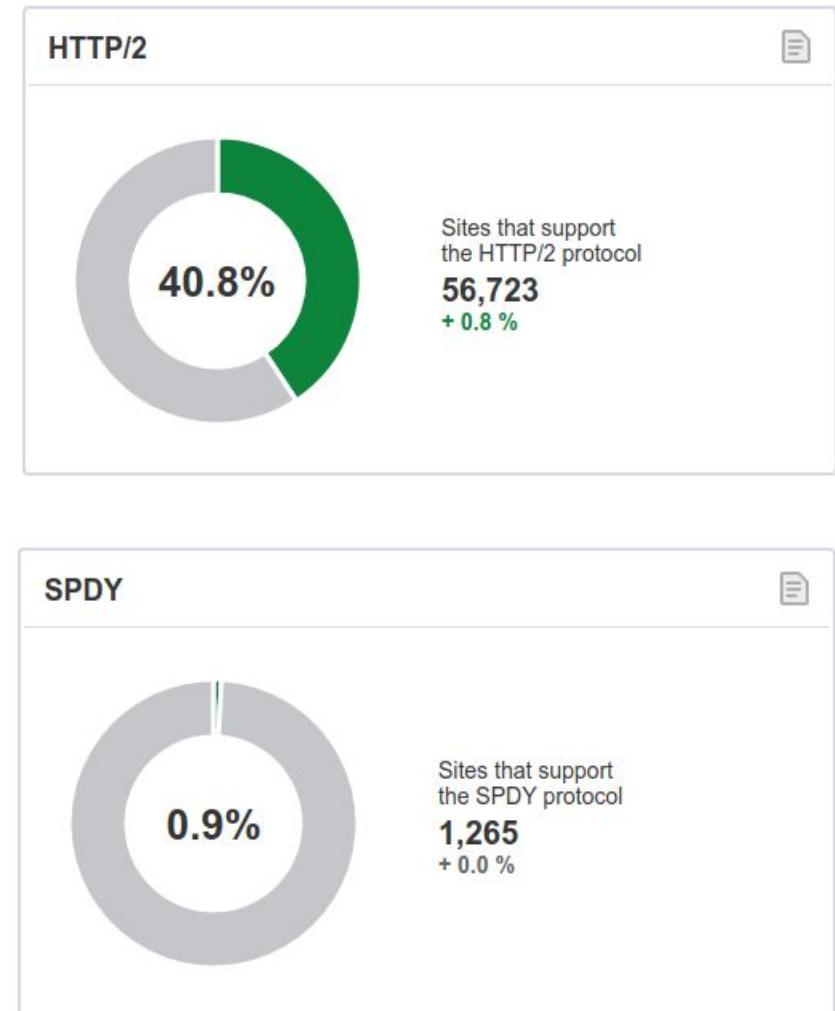
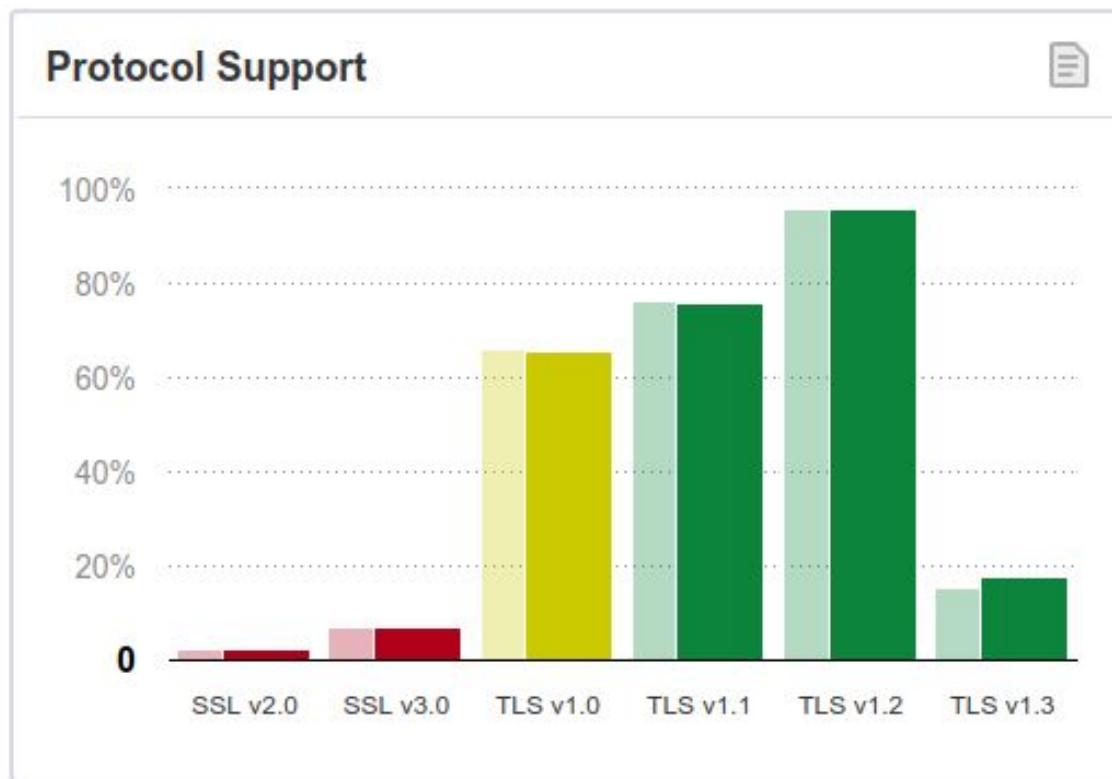


# HTTP2 Protocol decoded

| No. | Time        | Source          | Destination     | Protocol | Length | Info                          |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 141 | 0.000000... | 192.168.0.15    | 172.217.192.147 | HTTP2    | 355    | HEADERS[1]: GET /async/newtab |
| 158 | 0.032789... | 172.217.192.147 | 192.168.0.15    | HTTP2    | 630    | SETTINGS[0], WINDOW_UPDATE[0] |
| 159 | 0.000025... | 172.217.192.147 | 192.168.0.15    | HTTP2    | 97     | SETTINGS[0]                   |
| 161 | 0.000136... | 192.168.0.15    | 172.217.192.147 | HTTP2    | 97     | SETTINGS[0]                   |
| 168 | 0.017261... | 172.217.192.147 | 192.168.0.15    | HTTP2    | 367    | HEADERS[1]: 200 OK            |
| 169 | 0.000017... | 172.217.192.147 | 192.168.0.15    | HTTP2    | 161    | DATA[1] (application/json)    |

- ▶ Frame 141: 355 bytes on wire (2840 bits), 355 bytes captured (2840 bits) on interface
- ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Azurewav\_db:20:2b (80:c5:f2:db:20:2b), Dst: ArrisGro\_48:8a:88 (18:3)
- ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.0.15, Dst: 172.217.192.147
- ▶ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 50938, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 641, Ack: 213, Len: 355
- ▶ Secure Sockets Layer
- ▶ HyperText Transfer Protocol 2
- ▶ HyperText Transfer Protocol 2

# SSL Pulse



<https://www.ssllabs.com/ssl-pulse/>

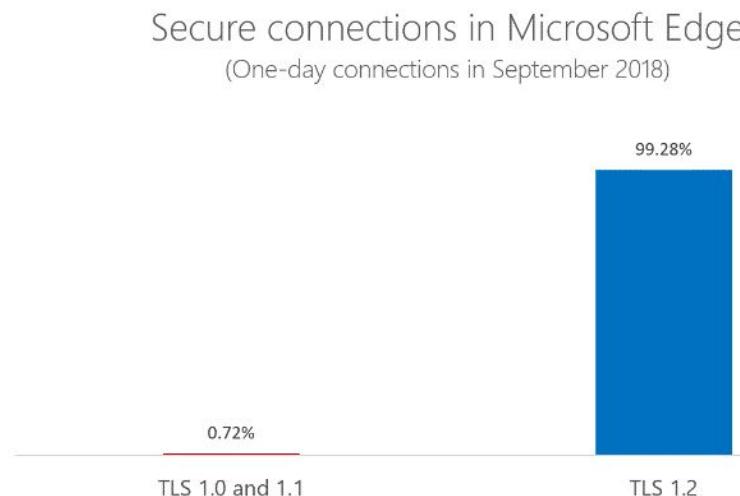
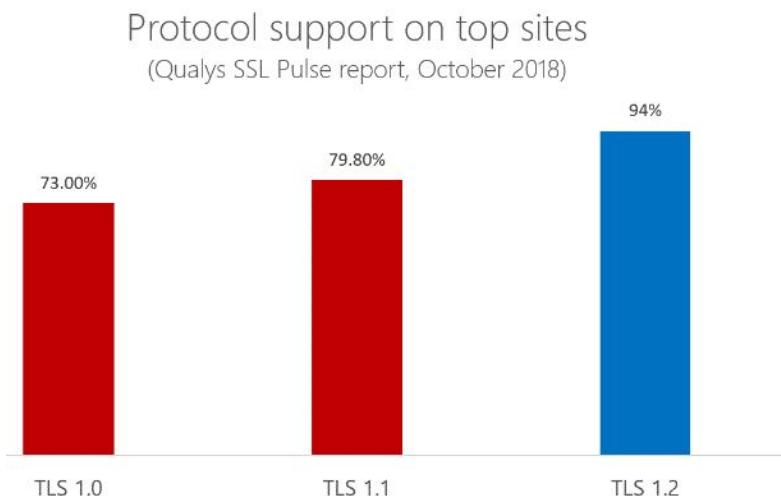
# ¿Qué trae el futuro?

TLS 1.3, DTLS 1.3, mejoras en el performance del tráfico



# Los navegadores deshabilitarán versiones inseguras de TLS en 2020

Como consecuencia de este anuncio, TLS 1.0 y 1.1 se deshabilitarán en Chrome 81, mientras que Firefox lo hará a lo largo del mes de marzo de 2020, lo mismo que Safari.



# Deprecating TLSv1.0 and TLSv1.1

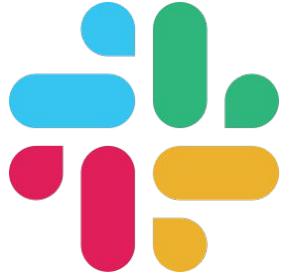


<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-tls-oldversions-deprecate/>

# TLS 1.0 ha muerto

<https://bloq.segu-info.com.ar/2020/02/ultimo-aviso-tls-v10-esta-muerto.html>

# Slack



El 19 de febrero de 2020, Slack dejará de admitir las versiones 1.0 y 1.1 del protocolo de seguridad de la capa de transporte.

<https://api.slack.com/changelog/2019-07-deprecate-early-tls-versions>

# Deprecating MD5 and SHA-1 in TLSv1.2



<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-tls-md5-sha1-deprecate/>

# NIST Special Publication 800-57

- Through 2010 (minimum of 80 bits of strength)
  - FFC (e.g., DSA, D-H) Minimum: L=1024; N=160
  - IFC (e.g., RSA) Minimum: k=1024
  - ECC (e.g. ECDSA) Minimum: f=160
- Through 2030 (minimum of 112 bits of strength)
  - FFC (e.g., DSA, D-H) Minimum: L=2048; N=224
  - IFC (e.g., RSA) Minimum: k=2048
  - ECC (e.g. ECDSA) Minimum: f=224
- Beyond 2030 (minimum of 128 bits of strength)
  - FFC (e.g., DSA, D-H) Minimum: L=3072; N=256
  - IFC (e.g., RSA) Minimum: k=3072
  - ECC (e.g. ECDSA) Minimum: f=256



# Recomendaciones NIST

| Algorithm                              | Usage                                |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| RSA 3072-bit or larger                 | Key Establishment, Digital Signature |
| Diffie-Hellman (DH) 3072-bit or larger | Key Establishment                    |
| ECDH with NIST P-384                   | Key Establishment                    |
| ECDSA with NIST P-384                  | Digital Signature                    |
| SHA-384                                | Integrity                            |
| AES-256                                | Confidentiality                      |

# All with TLS

Google Chrome comenzará a bloquear todo el contenido que no esté cifrado con TLS, comenzando con Chrome 79 (Diciembre 2019).



<https://www.genbeta.com/navegadores/google-chrome-comenzara-a-bloquear-carga-todas-imagenes-videos-audio-que-no-usen-https>

# Support for TLS 1.3

## Various Implementation Support for TLS 1.3

| Implementation | TLS 1.0  | TLS 1.1  | TLS 1.2  | TLS 1.3        |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
|                | RFC 2246 | RFC 4346 | RFC 5246 | RFC 8446       |
| wolfSSL        | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes            |
| BoringSSL      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Up to draft 23 |
| GnuTLS         | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Up to draft 26 |
| MatrixSSL      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | No             |
| OpenSSL        | Yes      | Yes      | Yes      | Yes            |
| rustls         | No       | No       | Yes      | Up to draft 22 |

<https://www.wolfssl.com/docs/tls13/>

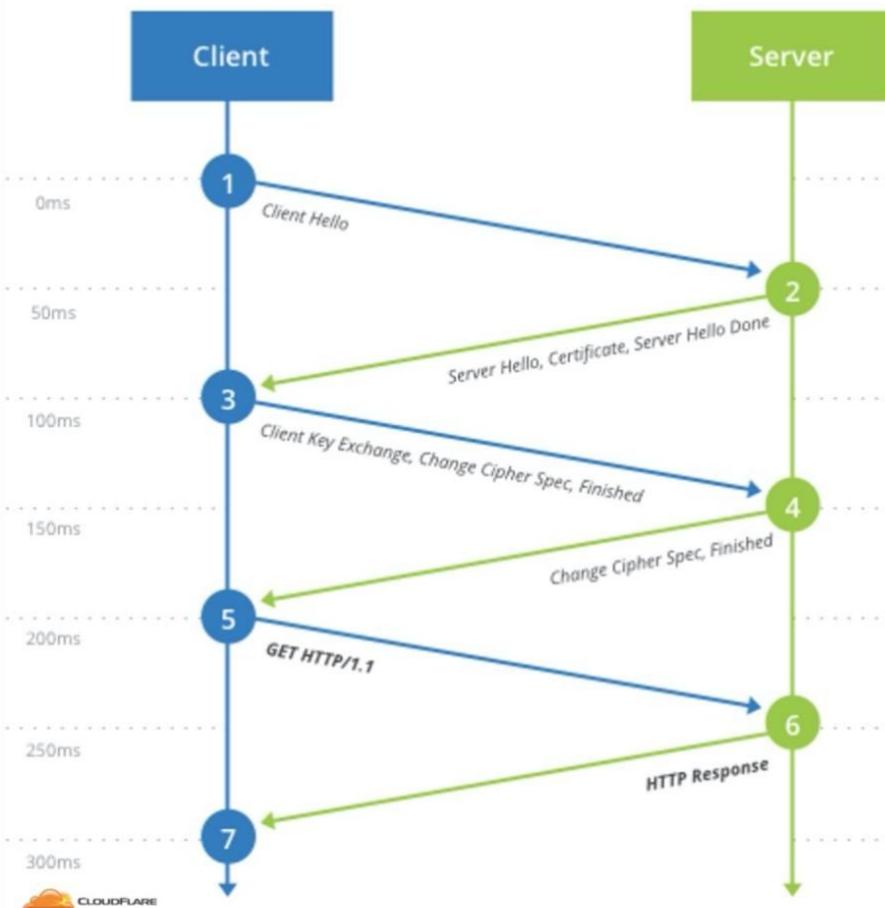
# TLS 1.3

Lanzada la versión final en Agosto de 2018 por la [RFC8446](#)  
Remueve características obsoletas de TLS 1.2 tales como:

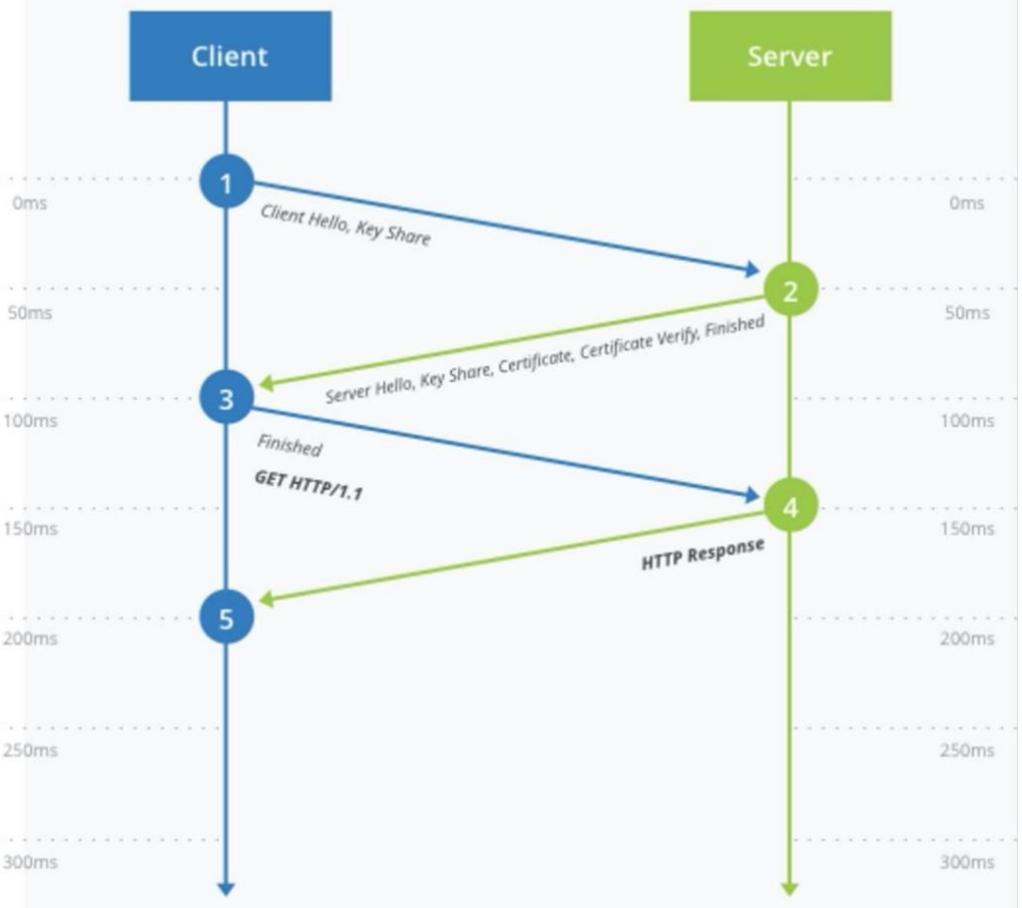
- SHA-1
- RC4
- DES
- 3DES
- AES-CBC
- MD5
- Grupos Diffie-Hellman arbitrarios – CVE-2016-0701
- EXPORT- claves de fuerza – Responsable de FREAK y LogJam

# TLS Handshake differences

TLS 1.2 (Full Handshake)

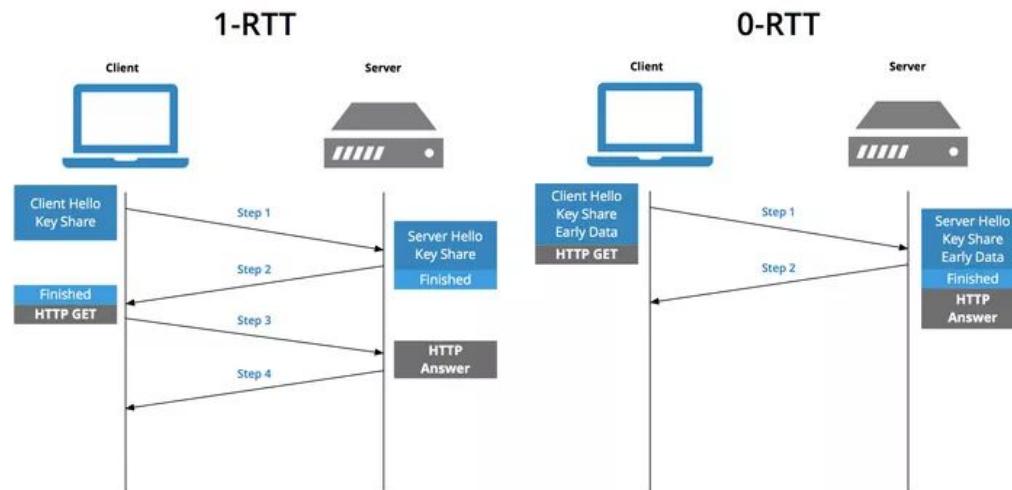


TLS 1.3 (Full Handshake)



# TLS 1.3 0-RTT

La reanudación de sesión de TLS 1.2 mediante tickets o identificadores de sesión está deprecada en TLS 1.3. Ambos métodos se sustituyen por una clave precompartida (PSK). Cuando se requiere reanudar la sesión con TLS 1.3, se ahorra un RTT.



# Browser compatibility



<https://caniuse.com/#feat=tls1-3>

# Downgrade hardening

The screenshot shows the Chrome flags interface with the search bar set to "TLS". A button labeled "Reset all to default" is visible. Below the search bar, there are two tabs: "Available" and "Unavailable", with "Available" being the active tab. The main content area displays the "TLS 1.3 downgrade hardening" flag, which is currently set to "Default". The description for this flag states: "This option enables the TLS 1.3 downgrade hardening mechanism. This hardens TLS 1.3 connections while remaining compatible with TLS 1.0 through 1.2 connections. Firewalls and proxies that do not function when this is enabled do not implement TLS 1.0 through 1.2 correctly or securely. They must be fixed by vendors. – Mac, Windows, Linux, Chrome OS, Android". A link "#enforce-tls13-downgrade" is provided at the bottom of the flag's description.

Chrome | chrome://flags

TLS

Reset all to default

## Experiments

74.0.3729.131

Available      Unavailable

**TLS 1.3 downgrade hardening**

This option enables the TLS 1.3 downgrade hardening mechanism. This hardens TLS 1.3 connections while remaining compatible with TLS 1.0 through 1.2 connections. Firewalls and proxies that do not function when this is enabled do not implement TLS 1.0 through 1.2 correctly or securely. They must be fixed by vendors. – Mac, Windows, Linux, Chrome OS, Android

[#enforce-tls13-downgrade](#)

# The GnuTLS Transport Layer Security Library

GnuTLS is a secure communications library implementing the SSL, TLS and DTLS protocols and technologies around them. It provides a simple C language application programming interface (API) to access the secure communications protocols as well as APIs to parse and write X.509, PKCS #12, and other required structures.



<https://gnutls.org/>

# DTLS 1.3

Versión TLS 1.3 implementada en datagramas, cuya versión release podría estar lista para Abril de 2020.

| Library support for DTLS                   |                         |                         |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Implementation                             | DTLS 1.0 <sup>[1]</sup> | DTLS 1.2 <sup>[2]</sup> |
| Botan                                      | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| GnuTLS                                     | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| Java Secure Socket Extension               | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| LibreSSL                                   | Yes                     | No                      |
| libsystools <sup>[6]</sup>                 | Yes                     | No                      |
| MatrixSSL                                  | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| mbed TLS (previously PolarSSL)             | Yes <sup>[7]</sup>      | Yes <sup>[7]</sup>      |
| Network Security Services                  | Yes <sup>[8]</sup>      | Yes <sup>[9]</sup>      |
| OpenSSL                                    | Yes                     | Yes <sup>[10]</sup>     |
| PyDTLS <sup>[11][12]</sup>                 | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| Python3-dtls <sup>[13][14]</sup>           | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| SChannel 7/2008R2, 8/2012, 8.1/2012R2, 10  | Yes <sup>[15]</sup>     | No <sup>[15]</sup>      |
| SChannel 10 (1607), 2016                   | Yes                     | Yes <sup>[16]</sup>     |
| Secure Transport OS X 10.8–10.10 / iOS 5–8 | Yes <sup>[17]</sup>     | No                      |
| tinydtls <sup>[18]</sup>                   | No                      | Yes                     |
| Waher.Security.DTLS <sup>[19]</sup>        | No                      | Yes                     |
| wolfSSL (previously CyaSSL)                | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| @nodertc/dtls <sup>[20][21]</sup>          | No                      | Yes                     |
| java-dtls <sup>[22]</sup>                  | Yes                     | Yes                     |
| pion/dtls <sup>[23]</sup> (Go)             | No                      | Yes                     |
| Implementation                             | DTLS 1.0                | DTLS 1.2                |

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-tls-dtls13-33>

# Performance

- HTTP/2
- Brotli Compression
- HPACK Compression
- OCSP Stapling
- Use a CDN

<https://wp-rocket.me/blog/https-affe-cts-website-performance/>

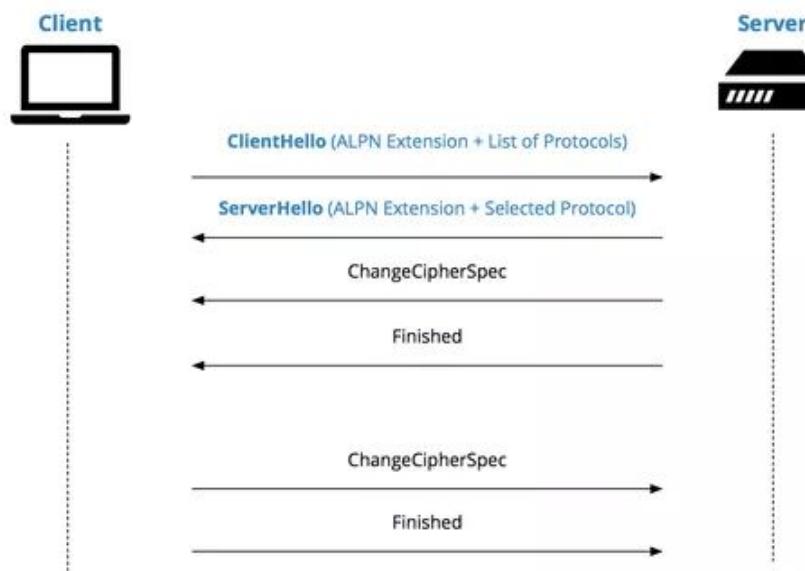
# Beneficios HTTP2 sobre HTTP1.1

- Multiplexed streams
- Server push
- HEADERS compression
- Binary format

<https://medium.com/@factoryhr/http-2-the-difference-between-http-1-1-benefits-and-how-to-use-it-38094fa0e95b>

# Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation ALPN

Según la RFC 7301, con ALPN el cliente enviará una lista de protocolos de aplicación soportados al servidor como parte del mensaje TLS ClientHello (HTTP 1.1, HTTP 2.0, etc). La lista de protocolos de soporte se envía al servidor en el primer mensaje, minimizando así la cantidad de RTT necesarios.



# HTTP/2 Test

VERIFY HTTP/2 SUPPORT

www.google.com

HTTP/2 protocol is supported.

ALPN extension is supported.

<https://tools.keycdn.com/http2-test>

# HTTP/3

Al igual que DTLS 1.3, [HTTP/3](#) aún está por definirse la versión release, que podría ser en Marzo de 2020. Es la evolución de QUIC, protocolo desarrollado por Google (HTTP2 sobre UDP)

# GQUIC

|                 |                 |       |  |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------|--|
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.20.85.12    | DNS   | 85 Standard query 0x6920 A www.google.com OPT        |
| 172.20.85.12    | 192.168.1.127   | DNS   | 181 Standard query response 0x6920 A www.google.com  |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 1392 Client Hello, PKN: 1, CID: 11023914914642494348 |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 1392 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 1                     |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 81 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 2, CID: 1102391491464   |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 70 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 3, CID: 1102391491464   |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 62 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 2                       |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 1392 Client Hello, PKN: 1, CID: 4036171963554077496  |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 529 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 2, CID: 4036171963554  |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 1392 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 1                     |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 62 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 2                       |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 83 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 3, CID: 4036171963554   |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 70 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 4, CID: 4036171963554   |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 1043 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 3                     |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 60 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 4                       |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 70 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 5, CID: 4036171963554   |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 970 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 4, CID: 1102391491464  |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 582 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 3                      |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 122 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 4                      |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 70 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 5, CID: 1102391491464   |
| 192.168.1.127   | 172.217.192.106 | GQUIC | 193 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 6, CID: 1102391491464  |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 244 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 5                      |
| 172.217.192.106 | 192.168.1.127   | GQUIC | 273 Payload (Encrypted), PKN: 6                      |

# GQUIC Detail

- GQUIC (Google Quick UDP Internet Connections)
  - Public Flags: 0x0d
  - CID: 11023914914642494348
  - Version: Q043
  - Packet Number: 1
  - Message Authentication Hash: 0499acb19d103ff734def7e4
- STREAM (Special Frame Type) Stream ID: 1, Type: CHLO (Client Hello)
  - Frame Type: STREAM (Special Frame Type) (0xa0)
  - Stream ID: 1 (Reserved for (G)QUIC handshake, crypto, config updates.
  - Data Length: 1024
  - Tag: CHLO (Client Hello)
  - Tag Number: 25
  - Padding: 0000
  - Tag/value: PAD (Padding) (l=499)
  - Tag/value: SNI (Server Name Indication) (l=14): www.google.com
  - Tag/value: STK (Source Address Token) (l=54)
  - Tag/value: VER (Version) (l=4): Q043
  - Tag/value: CCS (Common Certificate Sets) (l=16)
  - Tag/value: NONC (Client Nonce) (l=32)
  - Tag/value: AEAD (Authenticated encryption algorithms) (l=4), AES-GCM

# Compression

Brotli es un algoritmo de compresión de código abierto sin pérdidas desarrollado por Google como una alternativa a Gzip, Zopfli y Deflate que reduce el consumo de ancho de banda y ayuda a cargar el contenido más rápidamente alcanzando un 20-26% más de compresión que Zopfli con menos uso de CPU.



<https://opensource.googleblog.com/2015/09/introducing-brotli-new-compression.html>

# *Perfect Forward Secrecy*

Se trata de un sistema de seguridad basado en la utilización de distintas claves privadas para encriptar cada conexión de los usuarios a sus servicios. De esta forma, cada conexión tiene una clave, que se borra cada cierto tiempo.

|            | Session identifiers | Session tickets | OCSP stapling | Dynamic record sizing | ALPN | Forward secrecy | HTTP/2 | TLS 1.3 | TLS 1.3<br>0-RTT |
|------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------|--------|---------|------------------|
| Apache     | yes                 | yes             | yes           | yes                   | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| ATS        | yes                 | yes             | yes           | dynamic               | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| Caddy      | yes                 | yes             | yes           | yes                   | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| F5 BIG-IP  | yes                 | yes             | yes           | yes                   | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| H2O        | yes                 | yes             | yes           | dynamic               | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | yes              |
| HAProxy    | yes                 | yes             | yes           | dynamic               | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | yes              |
| Hitch      | yes                 | yes             | yes           | no                    | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| IIS        | yes                 | yes             | yes           | no                    | yes  | yes             | yes    | no      | no               |
| Citrix ADC | yes                 | yes             | yes           | no                    | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| NGINX      | yes                 | yes             | yes           | static (16k)          | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | yes              |
| node.js    | yes                 | yes             | optional      | optional              | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| Go         | yes                 | yes             | optional      | yes                   | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | no               |
| nghttpx    | yes                 | yes             | yes           | dynamic               | yes  | yes             | yes    | yes     | yes              |



How HTTPS works ...in a comic! 🌈🎉🍕

# Dissecting an SSL certificate



<https://jvns.ca/blog/2017/01/31/whats-tls/>

*Fin.*