

TLS

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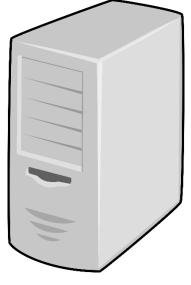










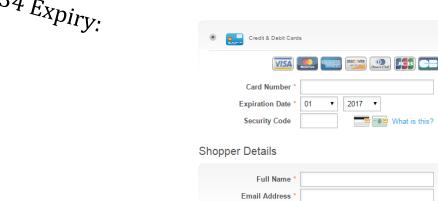


Shopping.com





Card No: 34561234567 CV V. 1234 Expiry:









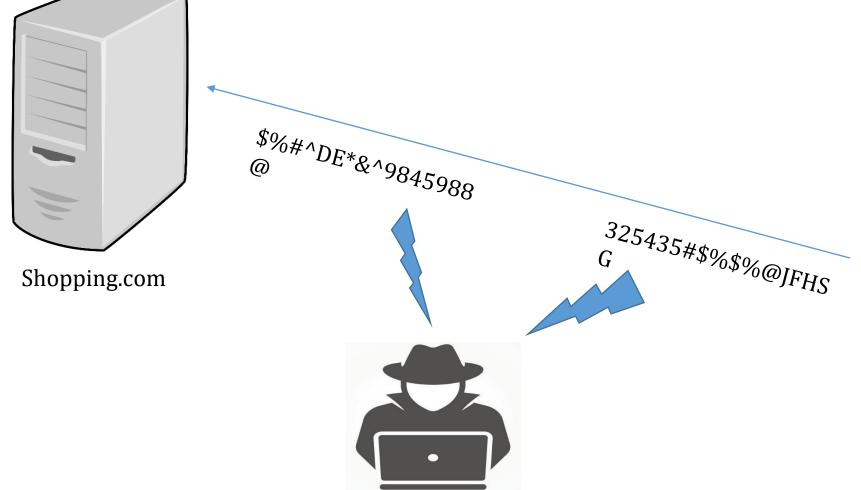


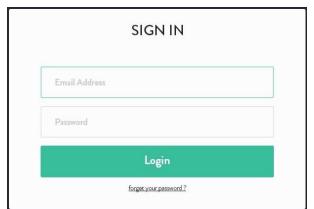
SIGN IN

Login

forget your password?







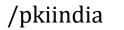
Credit & Debit Cards
VISA (SECTION DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T
Card Number * Expiration Date * 01
Shopper Details
Full Name * Email Address *















Symmetric Key

- Key: 2
- Encryption
 - MY NAME IS ANOOP ----(+2)-- \rightarrow OA PCOG KU CPQQR
- Decryption
 - OA PCOG KU CPQQR ----(-2)--→ MY NAME IS ANOOP















Asymmetric Key

- Keys
 - Public (d, n): (7,33)
 - Private (e, n): (3,33)
- Encryption
 - Letter: c (3)
 - enc = (plaintext^d) mod $n = 3^7 \mod 33 = 9$ (i)
- Decryption
 - Cipher Text: i (9)
 - enc = (ciphertext^e) mod $n = 9^3 \mod 3 = 3$ (c)













Digital Certificate

- Certifying Authority certifies a Public Key
- Trust propagates from Root Certifying Authority in general.
- A Certificate establishes the ownership of the public key and provides a mechanism for non-repudiation (inability to deny)
- Different Types
 - Digital Signature Certificate
 - Encryption Certificate
 - TLS Certificate

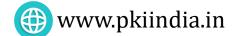






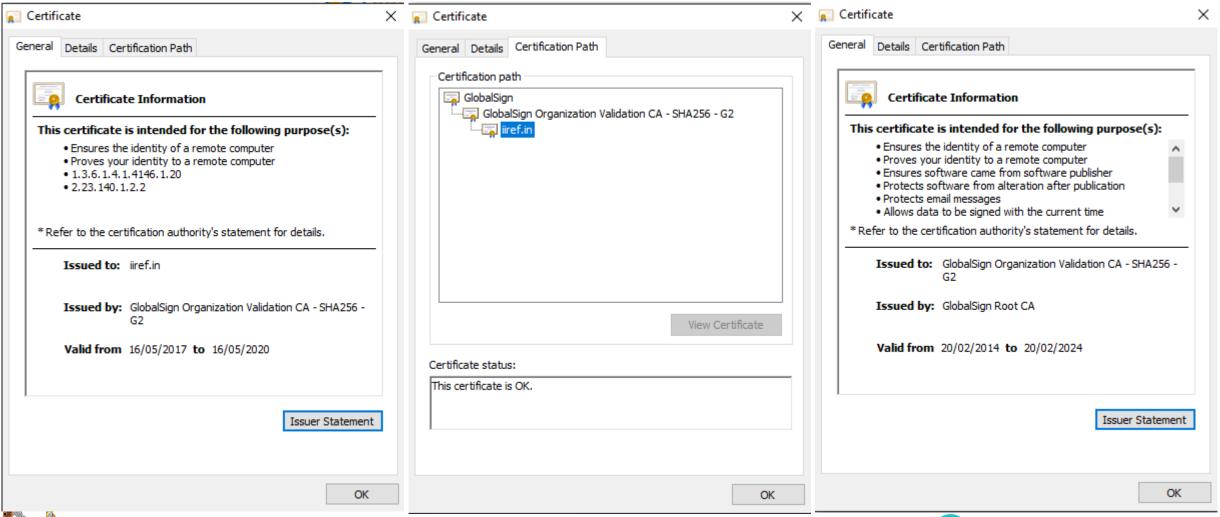








Sample Certificate













TLS Certification Issuance

- Key pair gets generated on web server
- Web server admin creates CSR (certificate signing request) and send it to CA (Certifying Authority)
- In Subject DN (Distinguished name) of CSR, common name should be same as fully qualified domain name.
- CA validates the domain and sign the certificate

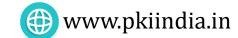














Types of Certificate

- Based on Business requirement
 - Multi-domain Certificate
 - Wild Card Certificate
- Based on Validation
 - Domain Validated (DV) Certificates
 - Organization Validated (OV) Certificates
 - Extended Validation (EV) Certificates











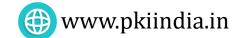




MultiDomain Certificate

Certificate Viewer: coednssecurity.in	
General Details	
Certificate Hierarchy	
▼ ISRG Root X1	
▼ R3	
coednssecurity.in	
Certificate Fields	
Certificate Subject Key ID	A
Certification Authority Key ID	
Authority Information Access	
Certificate Subject Alternative Name	
Certificate Policies	
OID.1.3.6.1.4.1.11129.2.4.2	
Certificate Signature Algorithm	
Certificate Signature Value	•
Field Value	
Not Critical	A
DNS Name: coednssecurity.in DNS Name: iiref.in	
DNS Name: pkiindia.in	
DNS Name: www.coednssecurity.in	▼
	Export

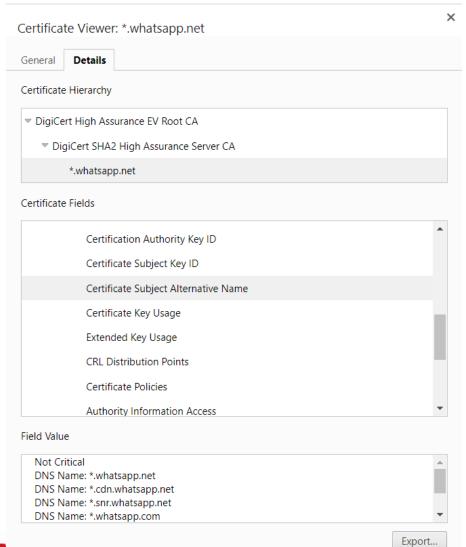






Wildcard Certificate

Certificate Viewer: *.whatsapp.net General Details Issued To Common Name (CN) *.whatsapp.net Organization (O) Facebook, Inc. Organizational Unit (OU) <Not Part Of Certificate> Issued By Common Name (CN) DigiCert SHA2 High Assurance Server CA Organization (O) DigiCert Inc Organizational Unit (OU) www.digicert.com Validity Period Issued On Tuesday, July 26, 2022 at 5:30:00 AM Expires On Tuesday, October 25, 2022 at 5:29:59 AM Fingerprints SHA-256 Fingerprint 6F A4 D9 E9 1C 3C 52 4B 84 48 C5 87 3C 40 42 9F 71 7C 55 5A 0E 93 EC 68 17 4E 9C 31 4D 79 BC 8E SHA-1 Fingerprint 22 5F A6 87 64 2F 4E 4F B3 6A 94 CF 32 DD 10 3E FE 02 5E F9





Domain Validated Certificate



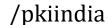
Domain Validated certificates are certificates that are checked against domain registry.









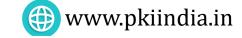






Certificate Viewer: coednssecurity.in	,
General Details	
Certificate Hierarchy	
▼ ISRG Root X1	
▼ R3	
coednssecurity.in	
Certificate Fields	
Certificate Subject Alternative Name	•
Certificate Policies	
OID.1.3.6.1.4.1.11129.2.4.2	
Certificate Signature Algorithm	
Certificate Signature Value	
▼ Fingerprints	
SHA-256 Fingerprint	
SHA-1 Fingerprint	~
Field Value	
Not Critical OID.2.23.140.1.2.1 OID.1.3.6.1.4.1.44947.1.1.1:	
Certification Practice Statement Pointer: http://cps.letsencrypt.org	
	Export
/ piiiiiaia	





Organization Validated Certificate



For organization validation, the CA will verify the actual business that is attempting to get the certificate.

This is usually used by corporations, governments and others for TLS-enabled websites.

In Old Browsers, it activates the browser padlock and https, shows the corporate identity.









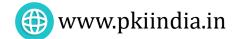






Certificate Viewer: *.facebook.com	
General Details	
Certificate Hierarchy	
▼ DigiCert High Assurance EV Root CA	
▼ DigiCert SHA2 High Assurance Server CA	
*.facebook.com	
Certificate Fields	
Certificate Key Usage	•
Extended Key Usage	
CRL Distribution Points	
Certificate Policies	
Authority Information Access	
Certificate Basic Constraints	- 1
OID.1.3.6.1.4.1.11129.2.4.2	
Certificate Signature Algorithm	-
Field Value	
Not Critical OID.2.23.140.1.2.2; Certification Practice Statement Pointer: http://www.digicert.com/CPS	
	Export





Extended Validated Certificate



An **Extended Validation Certificate** (EV) is a certificate issued according to a specific set of identity verification criteria.

These criteria require extensive verification of the requesting entity's identity by the CA before a certificate is issued.

In Old Browsers, Extended TLS activates the green address bar and displays the organization name in the browser interface.



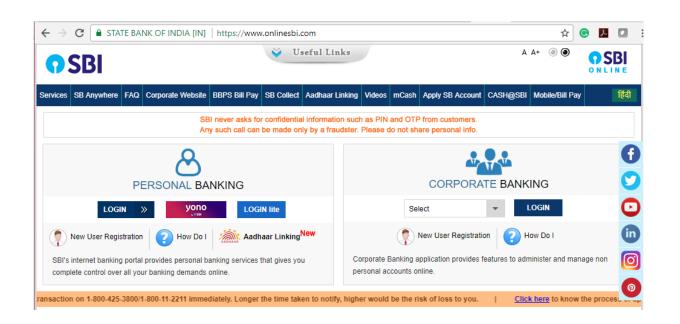


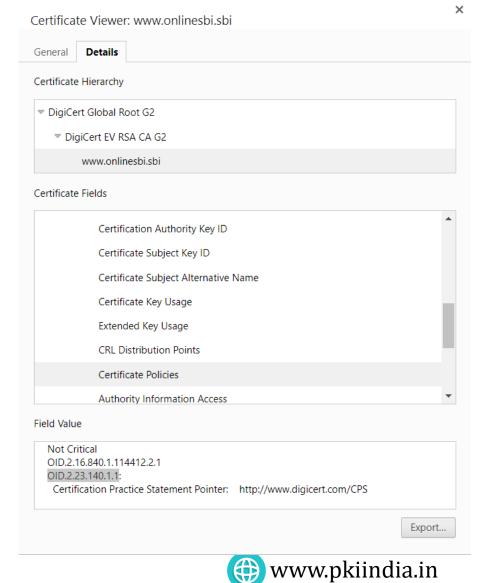




Extended Validation Certificate

















CRL – Certificate Revocation List



- Sometimes private keys might get compromised. The user, then, reports to the CA and CA revokes the certificate. Additionally if CA discovers that false information was used to obtain the certificate, then also they can revoke the certificate.
- CRL or Certificate revocation list is a list containing the serial number of those certificates that have been revoked by a particular CA. It is digitally signed and maintained by the CA. It is updated generally twice a day depending on CA's policies
- OCSP is an automated system in place for accessing the CRL

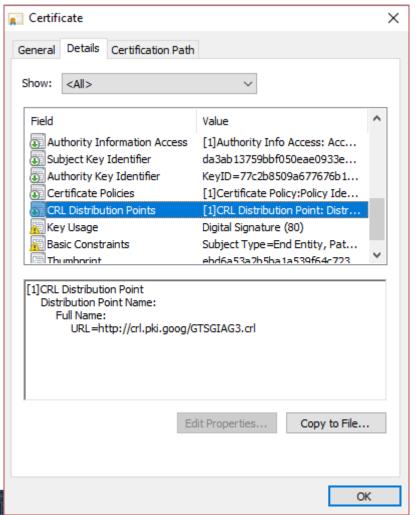


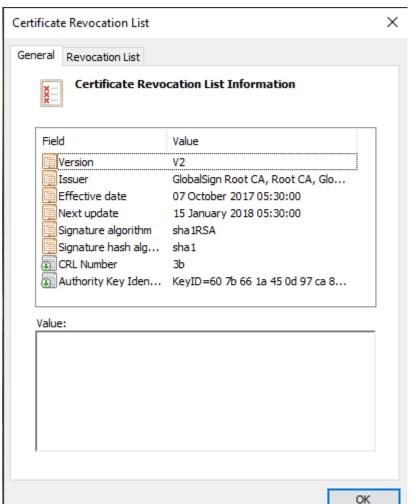


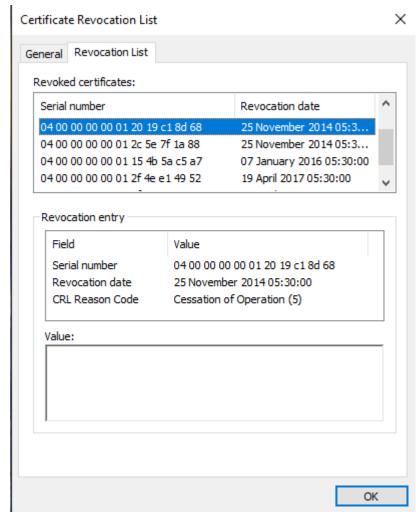




CRL





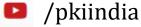














OCSP

- Online Certificate Status Protocol
 - A request is **made by the browser** to the CA about the validity of a specific TLS Certificate
 - CA runs a OCSP Responder that checks and tells whether the certificate is valid or revoked
 - Response returned by the CA is digitally signed by it;
 - Status may be "current", "expired," or "unknown."
 - Defined in RFC 2560 and RFC 5019

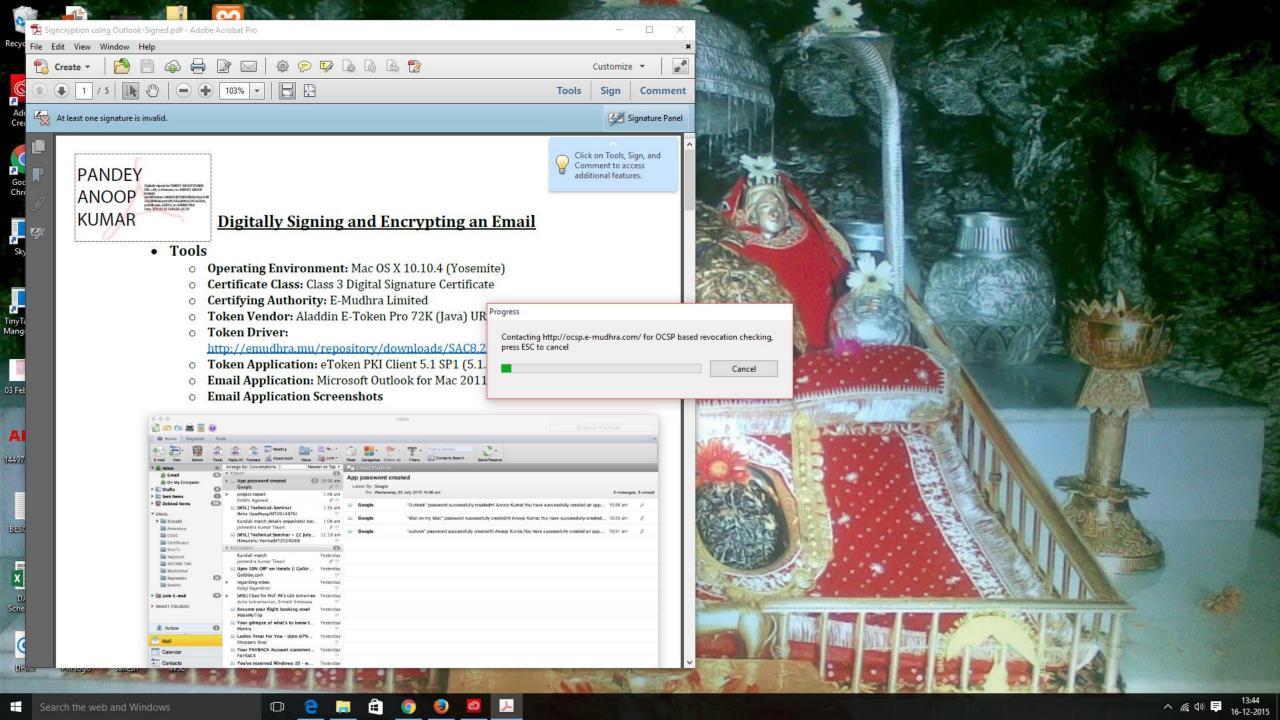


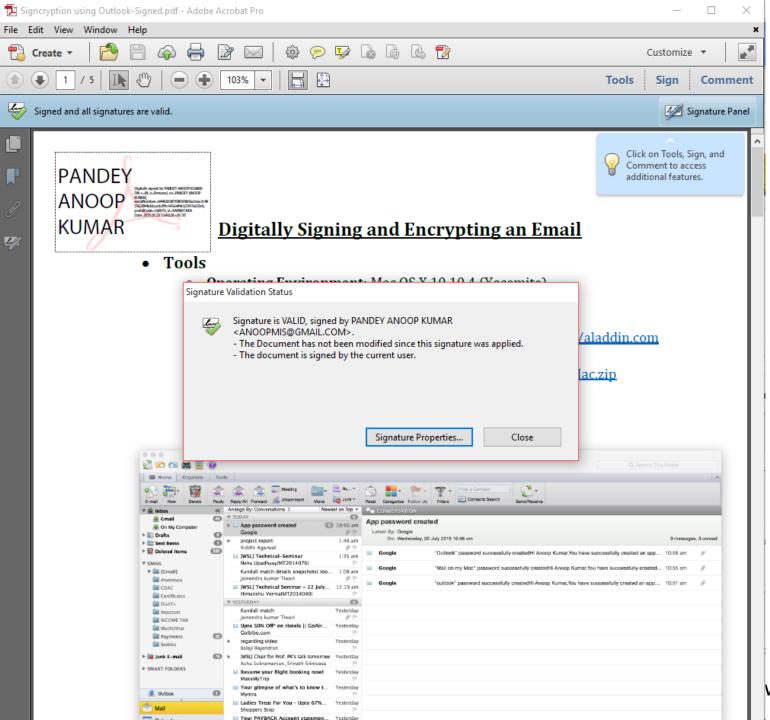














vww.pkiindia.in



Certificate Validation

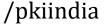
- Validating Chain of Trust A recursive program!
 - As you go several levels deeper, complexity increases and potential of risk increases!
- It is implemented by PKI enabled Application (Eg: Browsers)
- The validation process performs following checks
 - Format of the certificate
 - Verifies the digital signature of the issuer (CA) and chain of trust (Public Key verification) till root level
 - Time (Validity of the certificate)
 - Revocation (CRL verification)

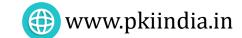












Certificate Validation Failures – Typical Cases



- Domain Mismatch
- Certificate Expired
- Could not find path to certificate









