

Tunnelling

Basics.
SSL/TLS.
VPNs.



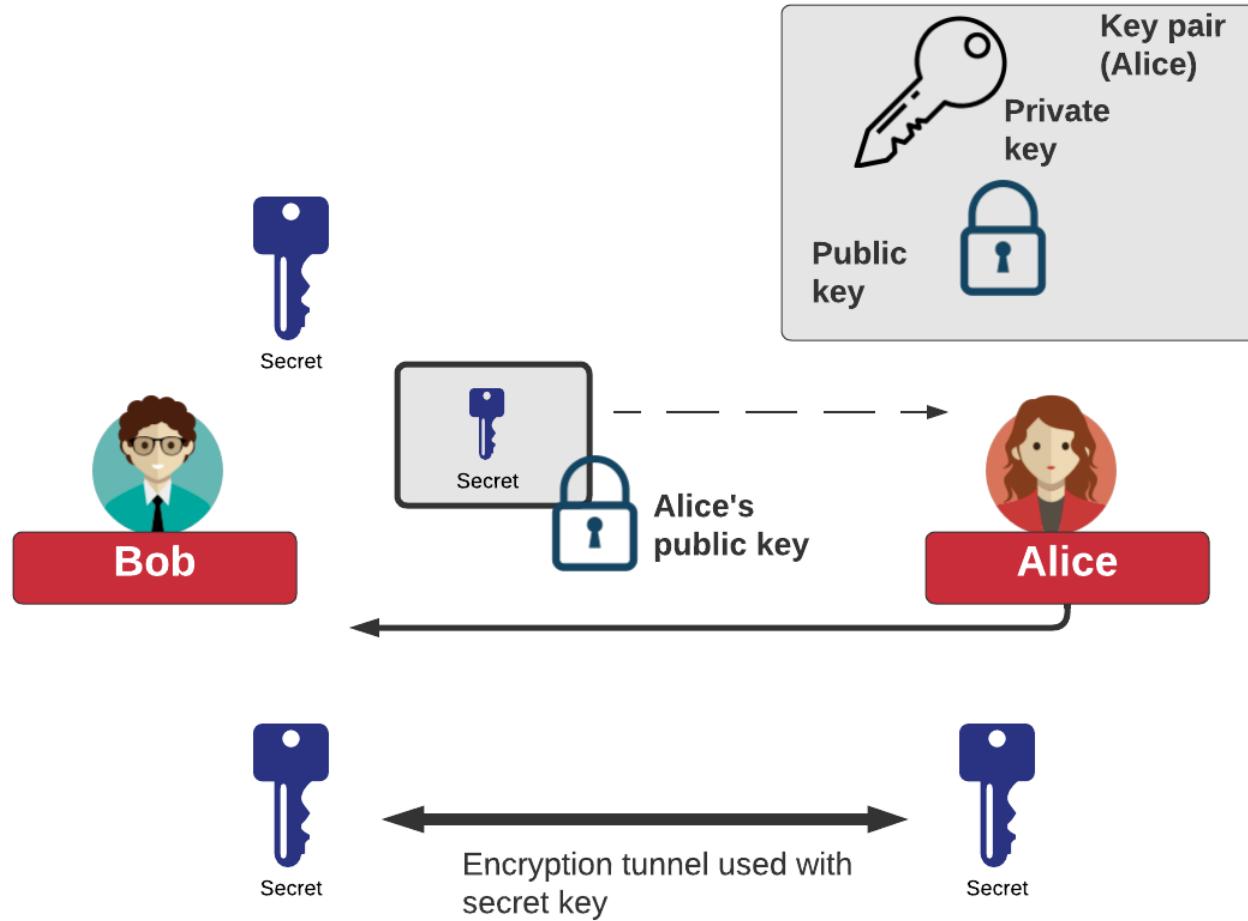
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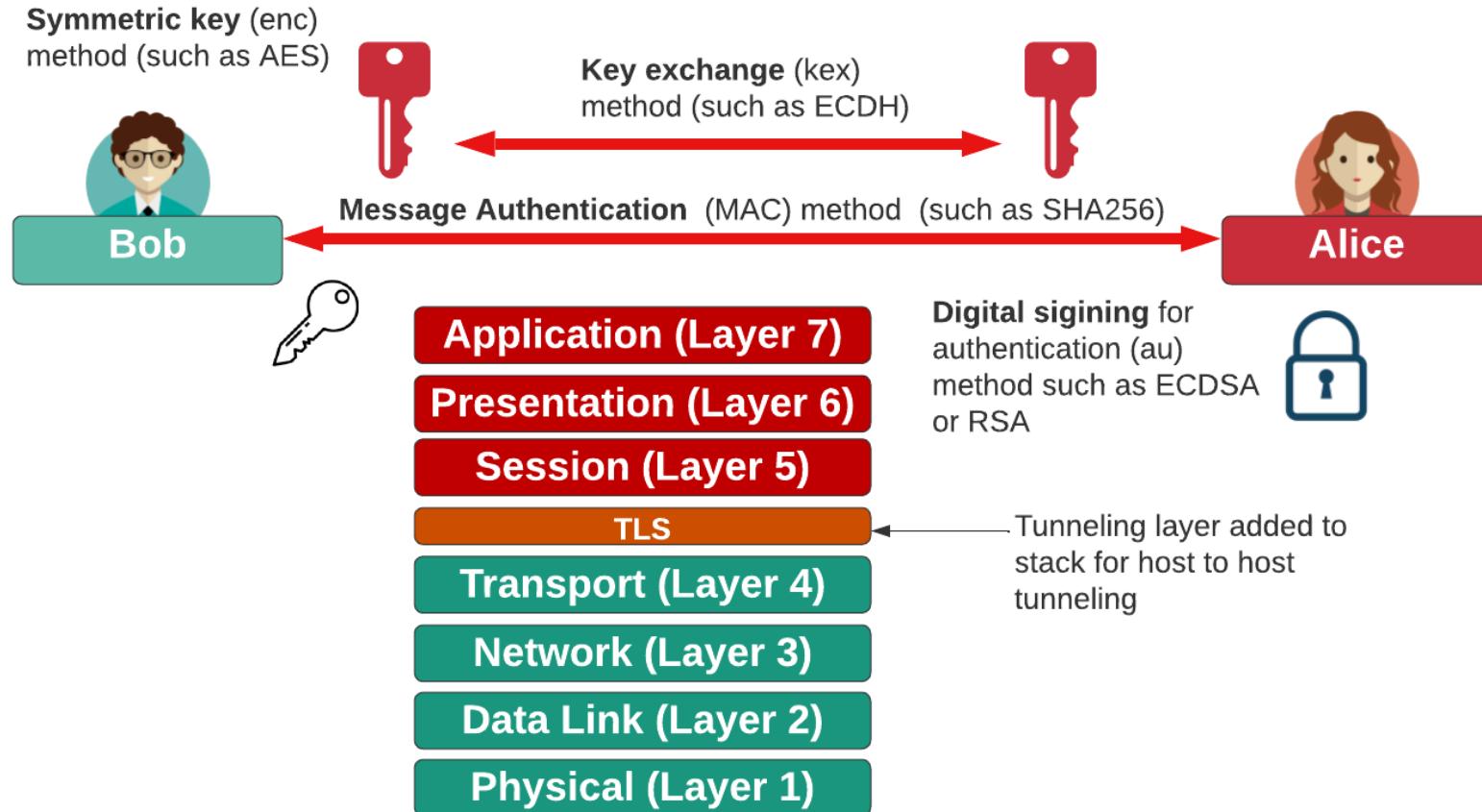
No	Date	Subject	Lab
2	13 Sept 2024	1. Introduction [Link] 2. Intrusion Detection Systems [Link]	Network Security Lab 1
3	26 Sept 2024	3. Network Security (Risks and Models) [Link]	Network Security Lab 2
4	3 Oct 2024	4. Ciphers and Fundamentals [Link]	AWS Security and Server Infrastructure Lab 3
5	10 Oct 2024	5. Secret Key 6. Hashing [Link]	Symmetric Key and Hashing Lab 4
6	17 Oct 2024	7. Public Key [Link] 8. Key Exchange [Link]	Public Key and Key Exchange Lab 5
7	24 Oct 2024	Reading week/Revision session	Reading week/Cipher Challenge
8	31 Oct 2024	9. Digital Certificates	Certificates Lab 6
9	7 Nov 2024	Test 1 here	
10	14 Nov 2024	10 Network Forensics here	Network Forensics Lab 7
11	21 Nov 2024	11. Splunk here	Splunk Lab Lab 8
12	28 Nov 2024	13. Tunnelling Here	Tunnelling Lab 9
13	5 Dec 2024	14. Blockchain and Cryptocurrencies here	Blockchain Lab.
14	12 Dec 2024		
15	19 Dec 2024	Hand-in: TBC [Here]	



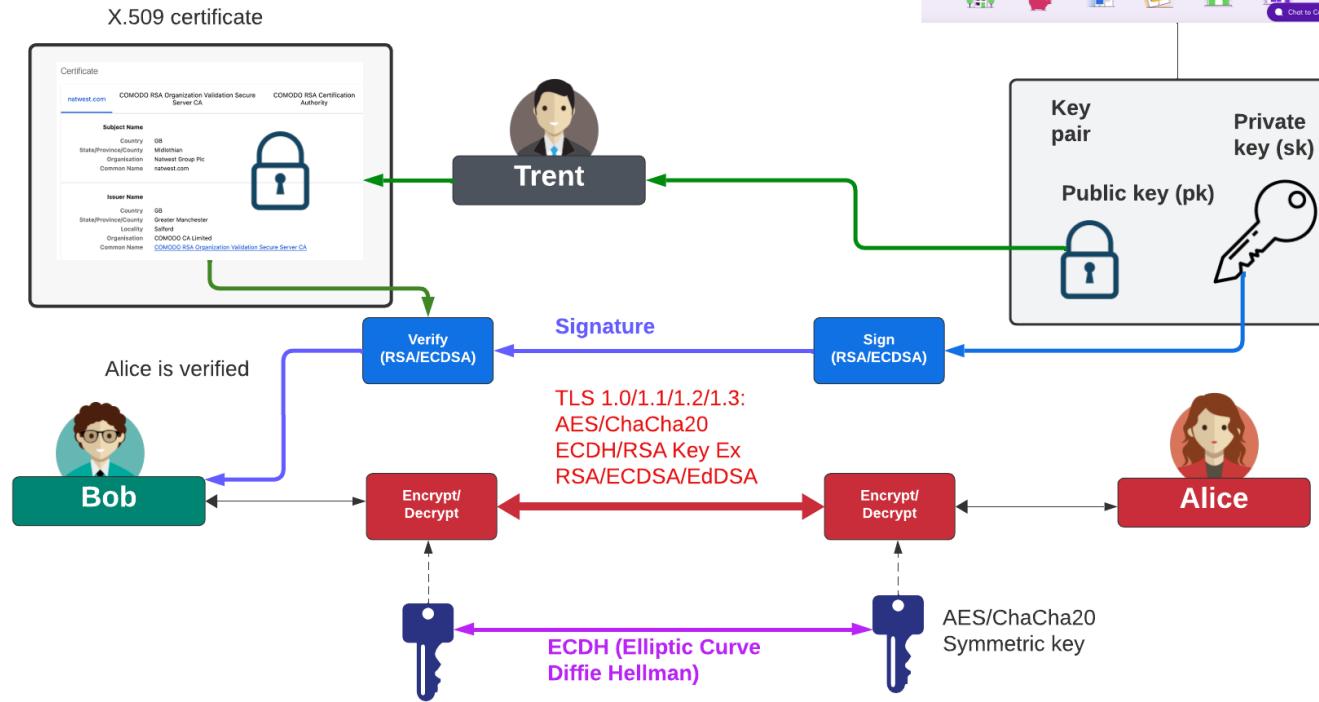
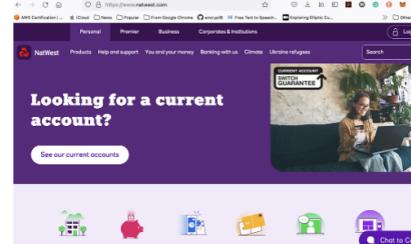
Tunnelling



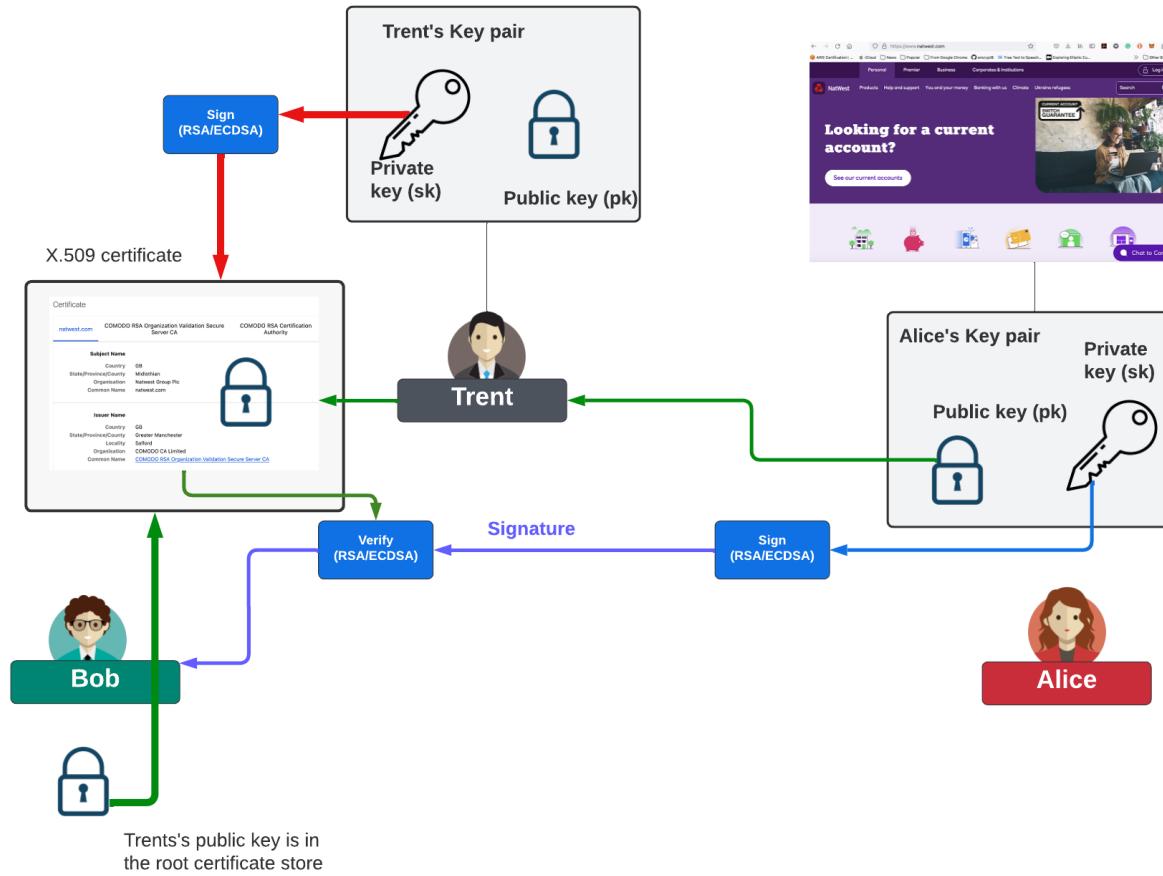
Tunnelling



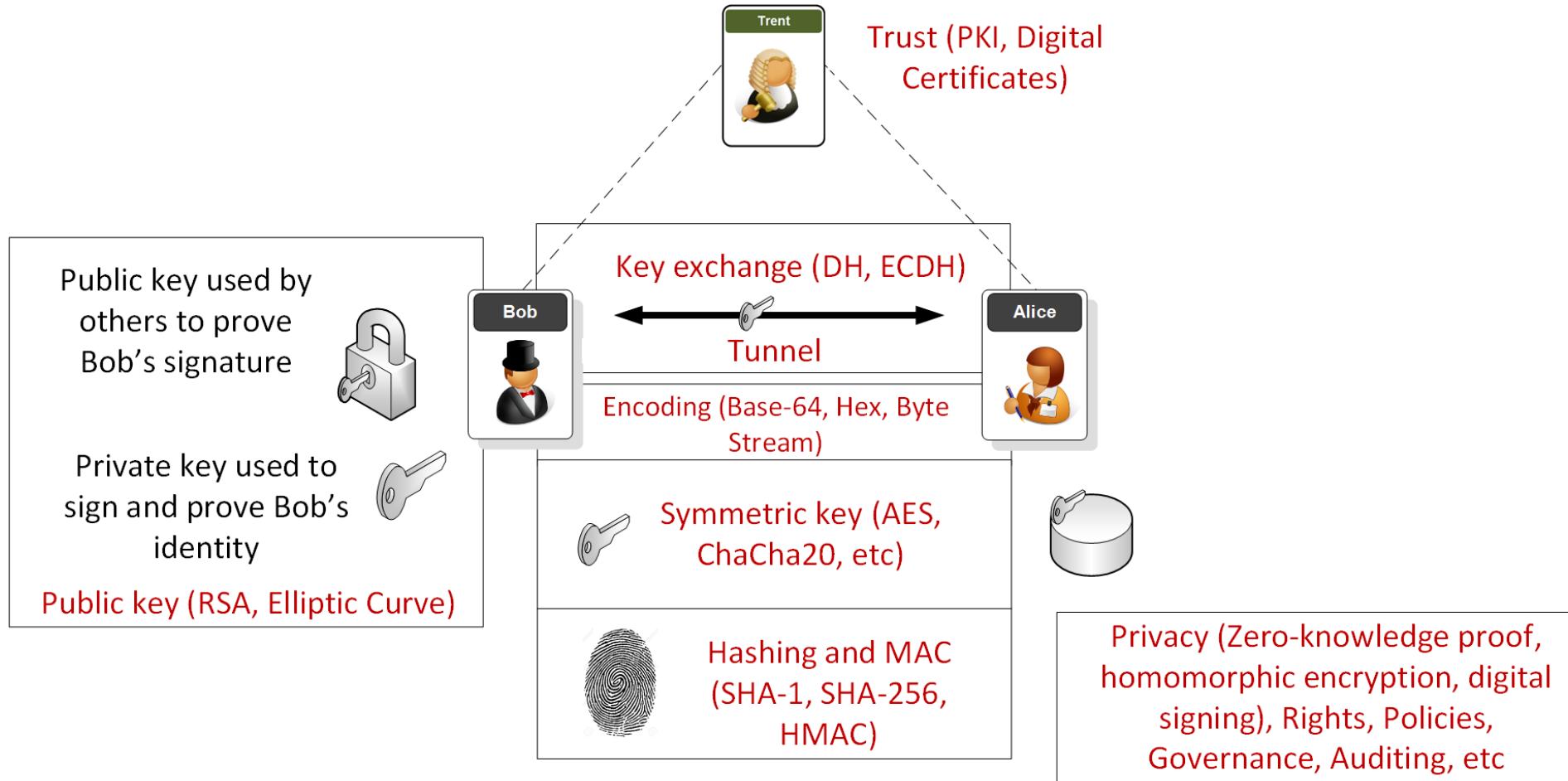
Tunnelling



Tunnelling



Overview



You are here: [Home](#) > [Projects](#) > SSL Server Test

SSL Server Test

This free online service performs a deep analysis of the configuration of any SSL web server on the public Internet. **Please note that the information you submit here is used only to provide you the service. We don't use the domain names or the test results, and we never will.**

Hostname:

Do not show the results on the boards

Recently Seen		Recent Best	Recent Worst
www.yaklink.com		forachange.co.il A+	chepai.alltobid.com F
billiardunderground.org		auth.touchesurgery.com A+	mail.frende.no F
ha.homenetwork.biz		www.cheqaga.de A+	mitpfa.dk F
srv-web02.imageware.ch		ps-metro-fsd-mm-10-0-fsd-mm- ... A	ow-analytics.com F
evisa.gov.ge		callback.datinglab.net A	mft.imageware.ch T
www.thelevelupleague.com	Err	www.rivanov.nl A	selfservice.kvk.nl F
sportclinic.it		www.ioffice.kz B	www.migrosmagazin.ch F
edpnet.net		afficheo.com B	www.vkekkl.lt F
bungholio.ch		populabor-bw.de B	www.preiswerte-werbeartikel. ... F
trade.eurocarparts.com		mobile.imageware.ch B	bbapp.toddmorton.net T

Scan your site now

Scan Hide results Follow redirects

Grand Totals

A+	657,797
A	4,792,956
B	1,573,217
C	789,919
D	2,710,689
E	1,788,375
F	11,569,900
R	2,313,267
Total	26,196,120

Recent Scans

twitter.com	A
lifar.citor.se	F
www.infodaymedia.c...	E
content-marketing-...	F
foxpd.bestwomepri....	F
deonath.com	F
www.ijamat.com	F
www.google.co.jp	D
activatemomentum.c...	F

Hall of Fame

www.le-systems.com	A
gltorsystem.com	A+
msdapps-dev.hamilt...	A+
twitter.com	A
fated.org	A+
www.fbhackpass.com	A+
dwpocrusapi-test.a...	A
dwpocrantherapi-te...	A
dev.hamiltonapps.r...	A+

Hall of Shame

lifar.citor.se	F
content-marketing-...	F
foxpd.bestwomepri....	F
deonath.com	F
www.ijamat.com	F
activatemomentum.c...	F
www.janter.co.nz	F
guardiansafetybarr...	F
www.finderguru.com	F

Tunnelling

Basics.
TLS.
VPNs.



Tunnelling

Basics.
TLS.
VPNs.



HTTP, FTP
Telnet, POP-3
IMAP, SMTP

TCP, UDP, SPX

IP, IPX, ARP,
ICMP

Ethernet,
PPP, HDLC

Cables, Signals

Application

Transport

Network

Data Link

Physical

```
4 0.000602 192.168.75.132      192.168.75.1    TCP      78 http > mgcp-gateway [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=66
5 0.000681 192.168.75.1      192.168.75.132    TCP      66 mgcp-gateway > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=66
6 0.000835 192.168.75.1      192.168.75.132    HTTP     475 GET / HTTP/1.1
7 0.055477 192.168.75.132    192.168.75.1    TCP      1514 TCP segment of a reassembled PDU

Internet Protocol version 4, src: 192.168.75.1 (192.168.75.1), dst: 192.168.75.132 (192.168.75.132)
  Version: 4
  Header length: 20 bytes
  Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (NOT ECN-Capable Transport))
  Total Length: 461
  Identification: 0x011e (286)
  Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
  Fragment offset: 0
  Time to live: 128
  Protocol: TCP (6)
  Header checksum: 0xe036 [validation disabled]
  Source: 192.168.75.1 (192.168.75.1)
  Destination: 192.168.75.132 (192.168.75.132)
  [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
  [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: mgcp-gateway (2427), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 409
  Source port: mgcp-gateway (2427)
  Destination port: http (80)
  [Stream index: 0]
  Sequence number: 1 (relative sequence number)
  [Next sequence number: 410 (relative sequence number)]
  Acknowledgment number: 1 (relative ack number)
  Header length: 32 bytes
  Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
  window size value: 16652
  [calculated window size: 66608]
  [window size scaling factor: 4]
  Checksum: 0xf834 [validation disabled]
  Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps
  [SEQ/ACK analysis]
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n
  User-Agent: Opera/9.80 (Windows NT 6.0; U; en) Presto/2.2.15 Version/10.01\r\n
```

Ports

HTTP	80	HTTPPs	443
TELNET	23	SSH	22
SMTP	25	SMTPs	465
POP-3	110	POP-3s	995

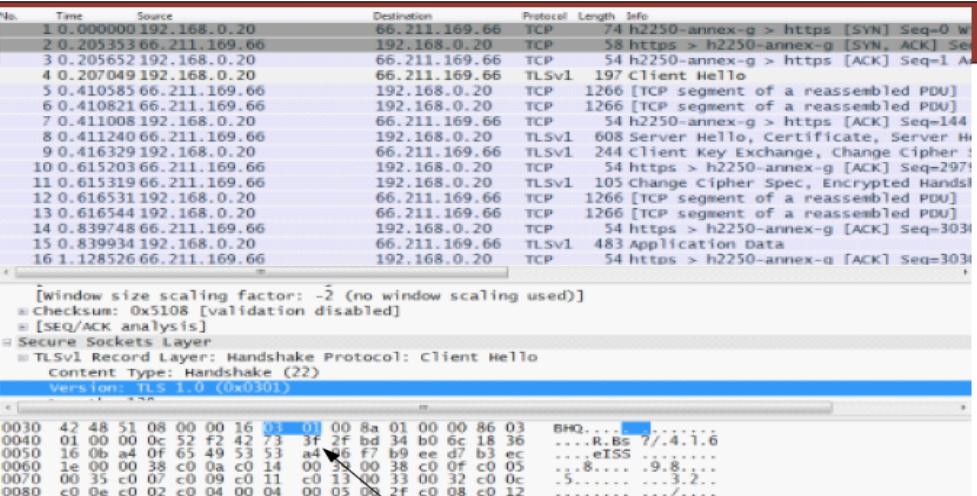
HTTP, FTP
Telnet, POP-3
IMAP, SMTP

TCP, UDP, SPX

IP, IPX, ARP,
ICMP

Ethernet,
PPP, HDLC

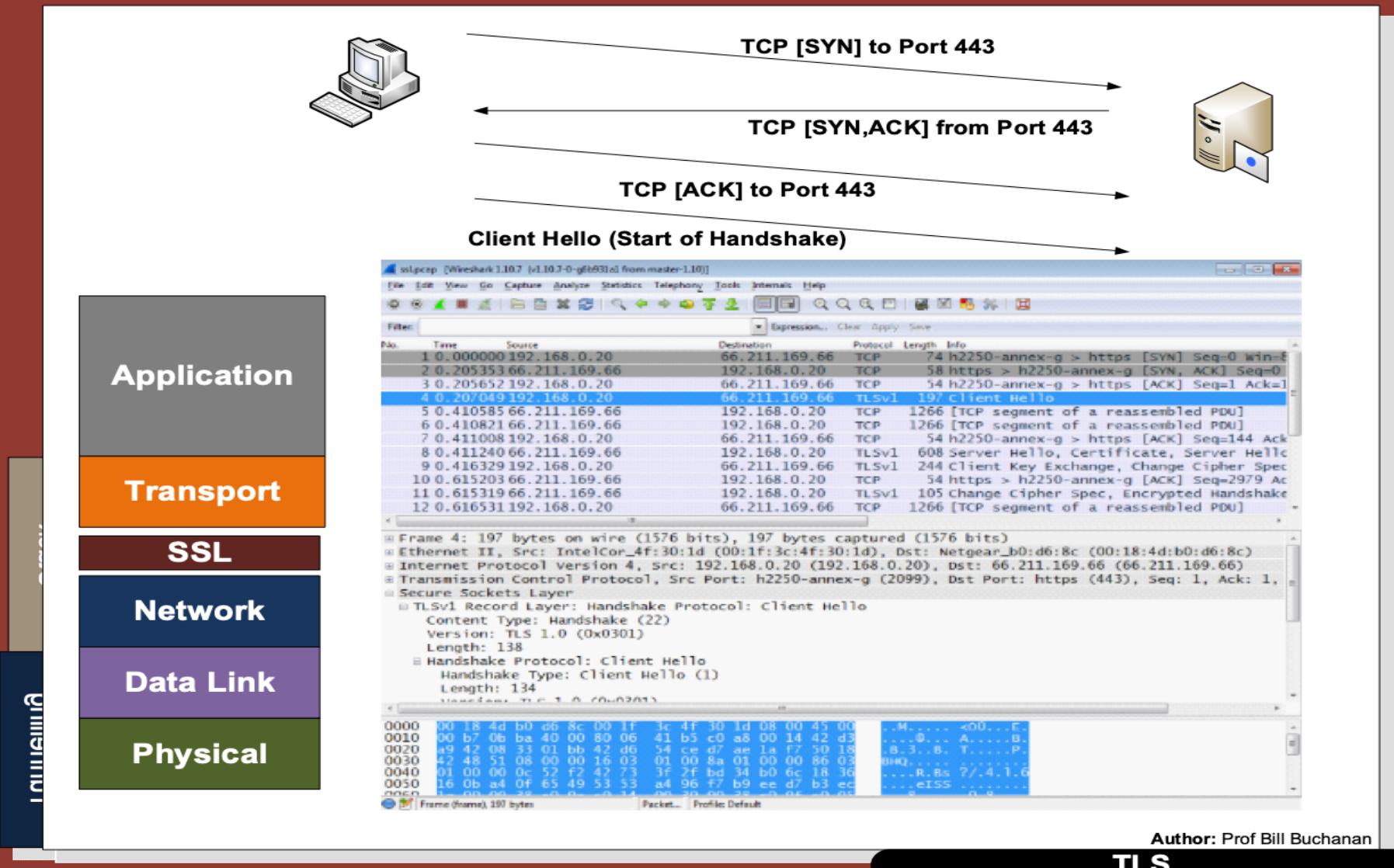
Cables, Signals

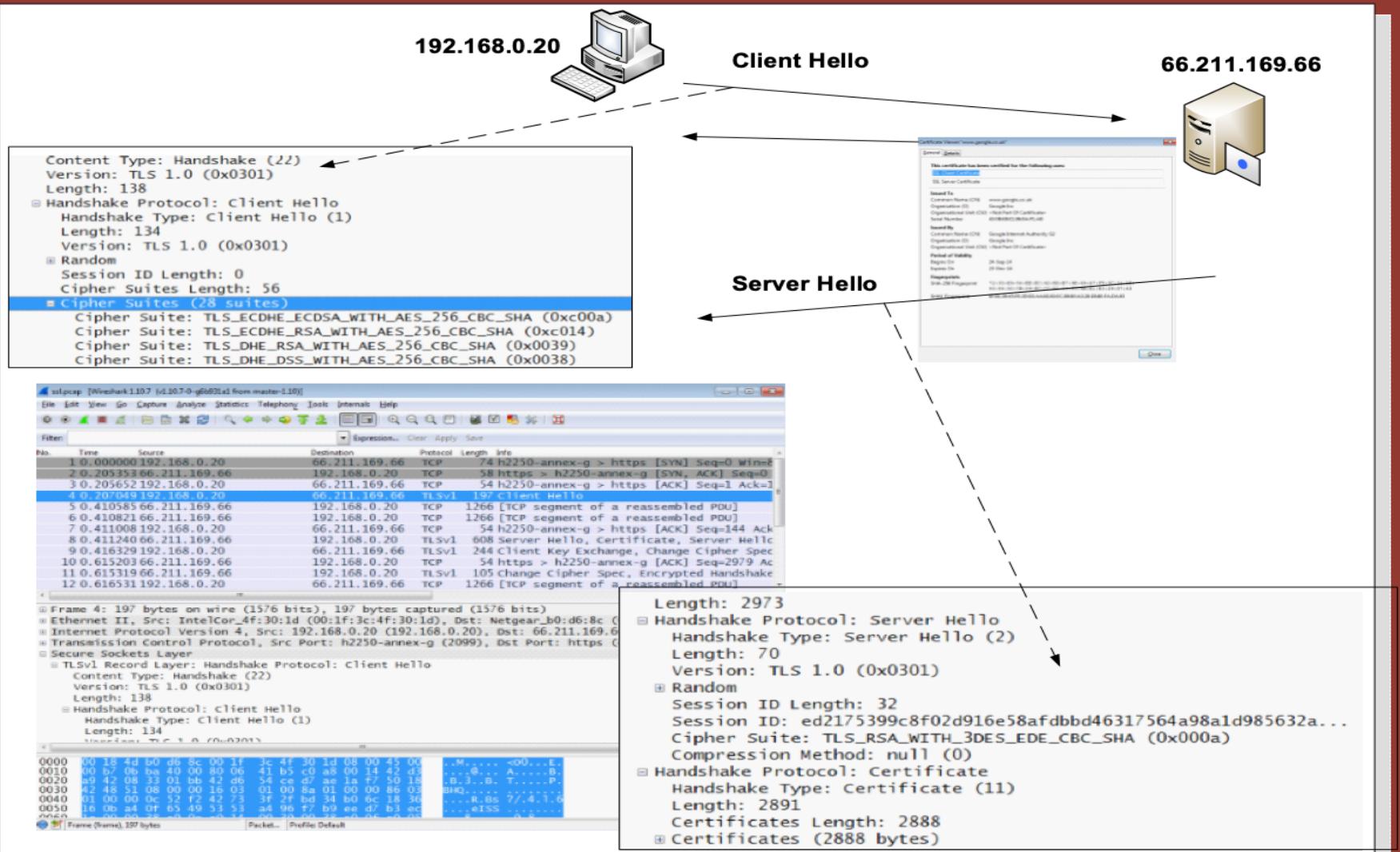
**Application****Transport****SSL****Network****Data Link****Physical**

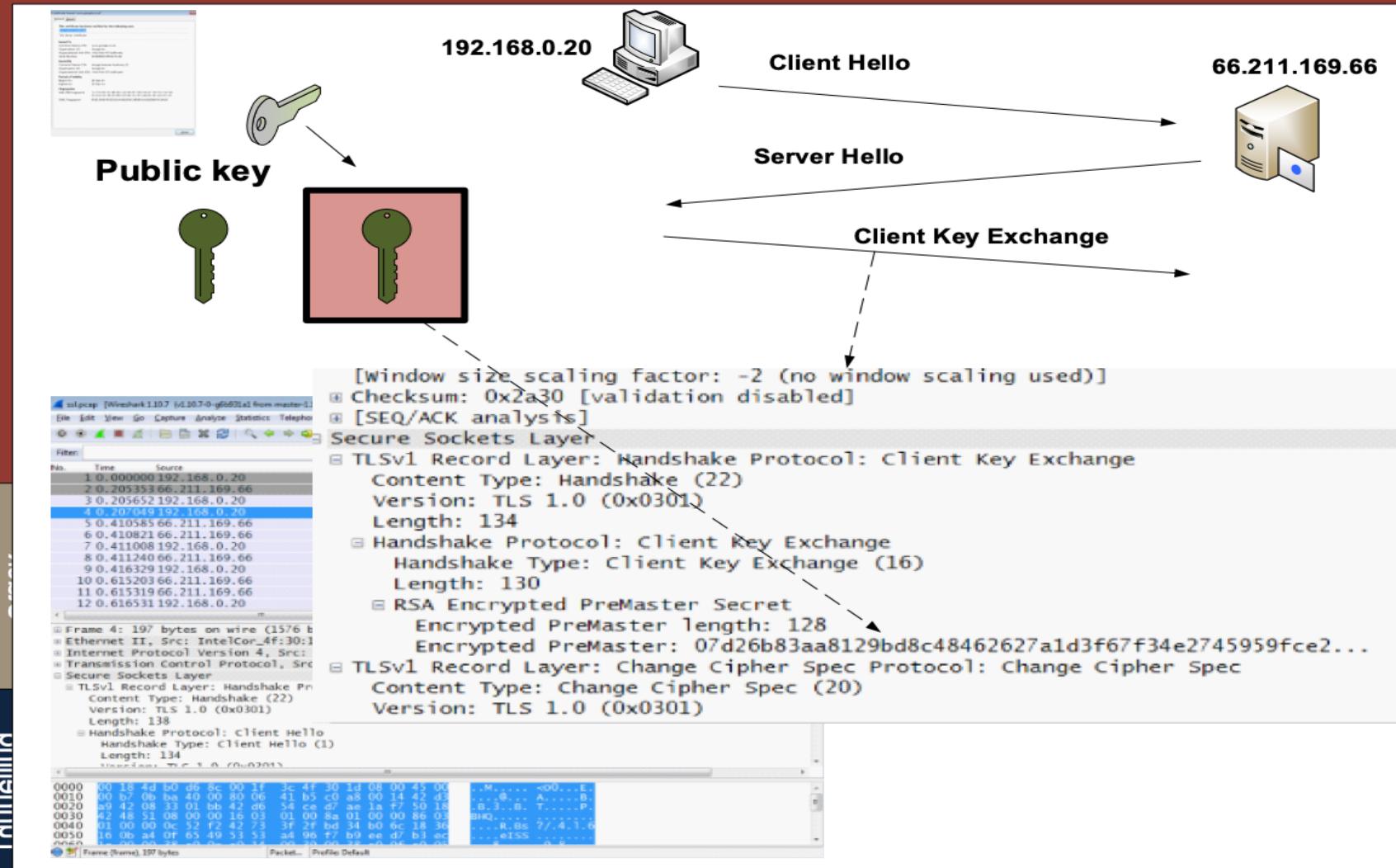
HTTPS (HTTP + SSL)
FTP (FTP+SSL)
SSH (Telnet+SSL)

SSL 1.0
 SSL 2.0
 SSL 3.0 [0x0300]
 SSL 3.1 (TLS 1.0) [0x0301]
 TLS 1.1 and 1.2 [0x0302]

Secure Socket Layer
 Transport Layer Socket





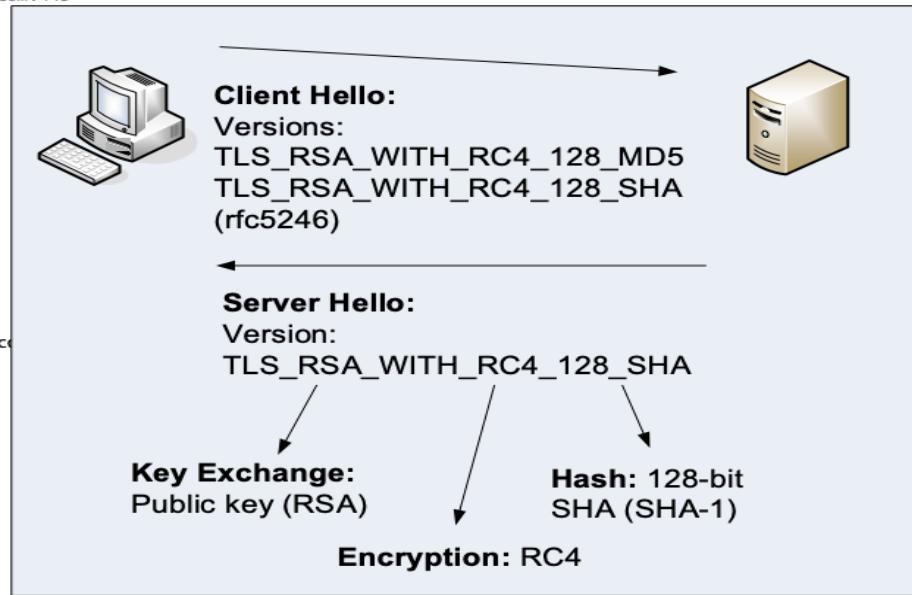


```

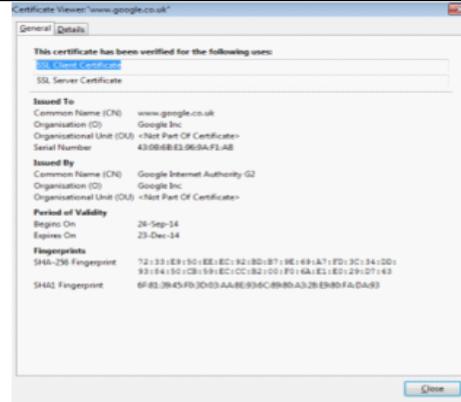
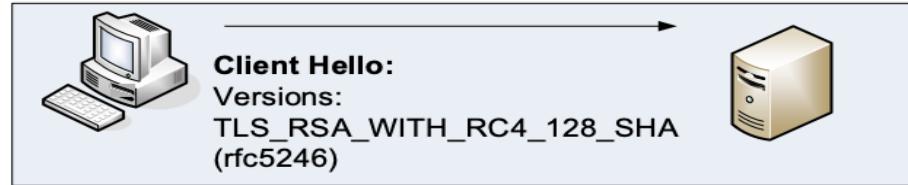
billbuchanan@Bill's-MacBook-Pro:~$ openssl s_client -connect www.google.com:443
CONNECTED(00000003)
depth=2 C = US, O = GeoTrust Inc., CN = GeoTrust Global CA
verify error:num=20:unable to get local issuer certificate
verify return:0
---
Certificate chain
 0 s:/C=US/ST=California/L=Mountain View/O=Google Inc/CN=www.google.com
   i:/C=US/O=Google Inc/CN=Google Internet Authority G2
 1 s:/C=US/O=Google Inc/CN=Google Internet Authority G2
   i:/C=US/O=GeoTrust Inc./CN=GeoTrust Global CA
 2 s:/C=US/O=GeoTrust Inc./CN=GeoTrust Global CA
   i:/C=US/O=Equifax/OU=Equifax Secure Certificate Authority
---
Server certificate
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIEjdCCA16gAwIBAgIISvYJLWn+akUwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQAwSTELMAkG
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
subject=/C=US/ST=California/L=Mountain View/O=Google Inc/CN=www.google.com
issuer=/C=US/O=Google Inc/CN=Google Internet Authority G2
---
No client certificate CA names sent
---
SSL handshake has read 3719 bytes and written 446 bytes
---
New, TLSv1/SSLv3, Cipher is ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
Server public key is 2048 bit
Secure Renegotiation IS supported
Compression: NONE
Expansion: NONE
SSL-Session:
  Protocol : TLSv1.2
  Cipher   : ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
  Session-ID: 9d92cec32fa9f86c6d902081ee186c4fc68234fff7b903d6621a86c98092bd51
  Session-ID-Ctx:
  Master-Key:
B8A14DB1D3021E80B53F30EA94D2EEA155A995B926879B08E3D971EB16873D16F62929899E2FA368D374716DB14A412
B
  Key-Aggr : None
  PSK identity: None
  PSK identity hint: None
  SRP username: None
  TLS session ticket lifetime hint: 100800 (seconds)
  TLS session ticket:
0000 - fa 8d cb 50 53 3d 99 c8-b4 11 20 0c ca 53 e9 bd ...PS=.... .S..
0010 - f8 8e 15 14 ec 82 c1 56-ab d9 9b 36 c2 56 b0 db .....V...6.V..
0020 - 2b d4 07 56 a5 02 ac 1f-34 fa 72 21 fd 7c ba 97 +..V....4.r!..|..
0030 - 2a ae e9 20 04 ef 8a e5-a0 57 28 3a c7 67 04 ac *.. ....W(.:g..
0040 - 7d 14 bf b0 6d 96 9f cb-eb 0c 0a 40 07 5f a6 84 }....m.....@._..
0050 - e2 3b 98 0b e7 f4 b1 e1-04 be 15 6b 36 a5 57 b3 ;.....k6.w.
0060 - 11 98 f2 f4 20 fe b5 7f-6b 10 4e 7a f9 b5 6d 02 .....k.NZ..m.
0070 - 30 ec 07 e6 f0 c0 49 81-31 6b 30 f9 b0 d3 c4 25 0.....I.1k0....%
0080 - 62 f3 92 33 e8 25 cc 22-32 84 54 e6 0e 76 b1 45 b..3%."2.T..v.E
0090 - 3a 60 83 cf 1b b0 97 7d-05 03 47 20 29 12 d9 8d :.....}.G )...
00a0 - 6f 5a b4 f2 oZ..

Start Time: 1413136351
Timeout   : 300 (sec)
Verify return code: 20 (unable to get local issuer certificate)

```



TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
Key: RSA Enc: AES_256_CBC Hash: SHA256
TLS_DH_DSS_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
Key ex: DH_DSS Enc: 3DES_EDE_CBC Hash: SHA



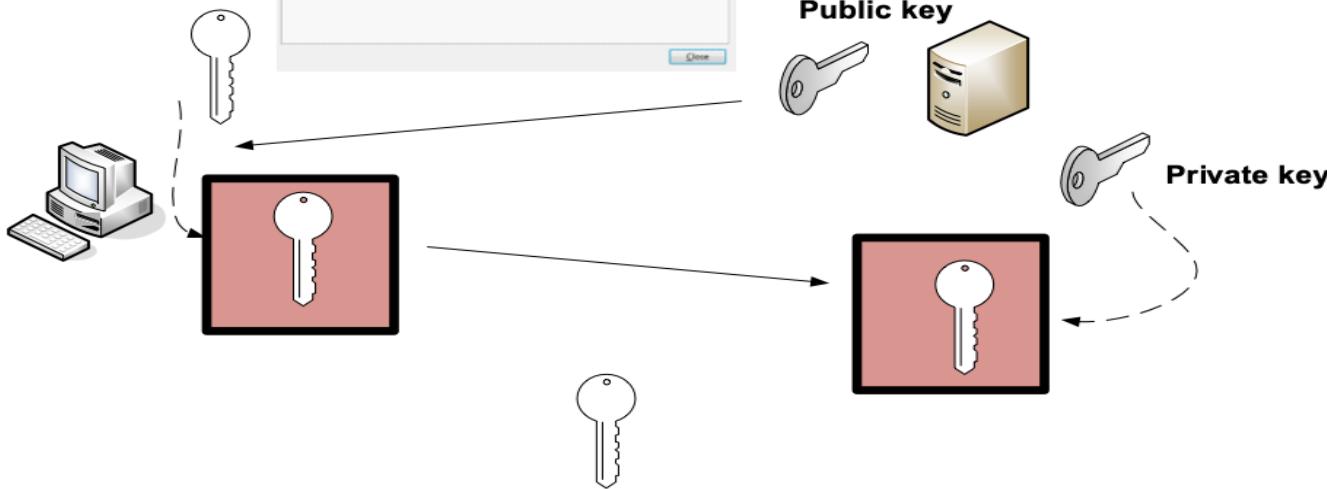
Server Hello:
Version:
TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_SHA

Key Exchange:
Public key (RSA)

Hash: 128-bit SHA (SHA-1)

Encryption: RC4

Session key



Tunnel created (RC4, Hash: SHA-1)

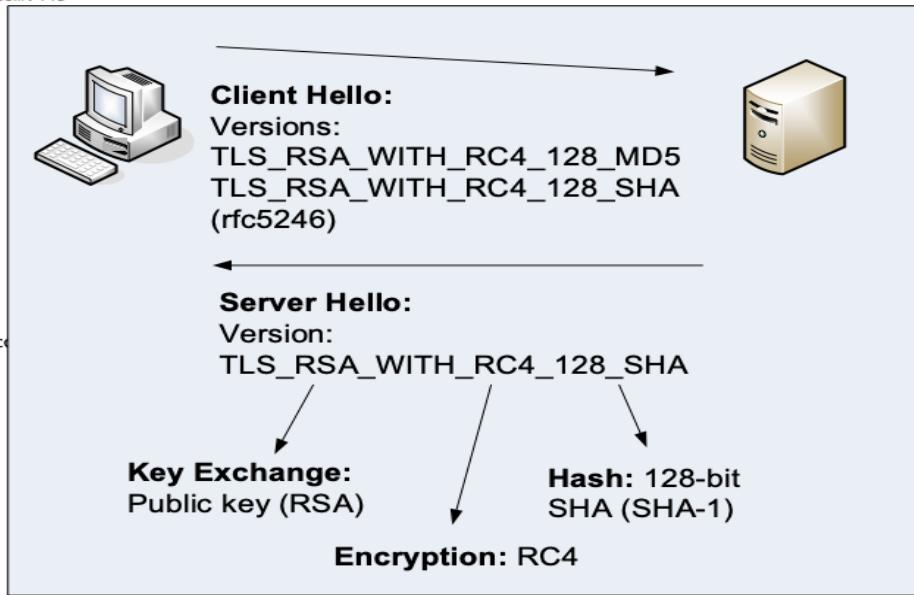
Author: Prof Bill Buchanan

```

billbuchanan@Bill's-MacBook-Pro:~$ openssl s_client -connect www.google.com:443
CONNECTED(00000003)
depth=2 C = US, O = GeoTrust Inc., CN = GeoTrust Global CA
verify error:num=20:unable to get local issuer certificate
verify return:0
---
Certificate chain
 0 s:/C=US/ST=California/L=Mountain View/O=Google Inc/CN=www.google.com
   i:/C=US/O=Google Inc/CN=Google Internet Authority G2
 1 s:/C=US/O=Google Inc/CN=Google Internet Authority G2
   i:/C=US/O=GeoTrust Inc./CN=GeoTrust Global CA
 2 s:/C=US/O=GeoTrust Inc./CN=GeoTrust Global CA
   i:/C=US/O=Equifax/OU=Equifax Secure Certificate Authority
---
Server certificate
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIEjdCCAl6gAwIBAgIISvYJkOZIhvcNAQEFBQAwSTELMAkGALUE
...
Sox4i5L0D0jZYqKfuUimgFwdIETq0EpCmkhJfGNHjVdzC/h/T61TmaY
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
subject=/C=US/ST=California/L=Mountain View/O=Google Inc/CN=www.google.com
issuer=/C=US/O=Google Inc/CN=Google Internet Authority G2
...
No client certificate CA names sent
...
SSL handshake has read 3719 bytes and written 446 bytes
...
New, TLSv1/SSLv3, Cipher is ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
Server public key is 2048 bit
Secure Renegotiation IS supported
Compression: NONE
Expansion: NONE
SSL-Session:
  Protocol : TLSv1.2
  Cipher   : ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
  Session-ID: 9D92CEC32FA9F86C6D902081EE186C4FC68234FFF7B903D6621A86C98092BD51
  Session-ID-CTX:
  Master-Key:
B8A14DB1d3021E80B53F30EA94D2EEA155A995B926879B08E3D971EB16873D16F62929899E2FA368D374716DB14A412
B
Key-Arg   : None
PSK identity: None
PSK identity hint: None
SRP username: None
TLS session ticket lifetime hint: 100800 (seconds)
TLS session ticket:
0000 - fa 8d cb 50 53 3d 99 c8-b4 11 20 0c ca 53 e9 bd ...PS=.... .S..
0010 - f8 8e 15 14 ec 82 c1 56-ab d9 9b 36 c2 56 b0 db .....V.....6.V..
0020 - 2b d4 07 56 a5 02 ac 1f-34 fa 72 21 fd 7c ba 97 +..V.....4.r!.|..
0030 - 2a ae e9 20 04 ef 8a e5-a0 57 28 3a c7 67 04 ac *.. ....W(:.g..
0040 - 7d 14 bf b0 6d 96 9f cb-eb 0c 0a 40 07 5f a6 84 }....m.....@._..
0050 - e2 3b 98 0b e7 f4 b1 e1-04 be 15 6b 36 a5 57 b3 .;.....k6.w.
0060 - 11 98 f2 f4 20 fe b5 7f-6b 10 4e 7a f9 b5 6d 02 .....k.Nz..m.
0070 - 30 ec 07 e6 f0 c0 49 81-31 6b 30 f9 b0 d3 c4 25 0.....I.1k0....%
0080 - 62 f3 92 33 e8 25 cc 22-32 84 54 e6 0e 76 b1 45 b..3%."2.T..v.E
0090 - 3a 60 83 cf 1b b0 97 7d-05 03 47 20 29 12 d9 8d : .....}.G )...
00a0 - 6f 5a b4 f2 oZ..

Start Time: 1413136351
Timeout   : 300 (sec)
Verify return code: 20 (unable to get local issuer certificate)

```



TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256
Key: RSA Enc: AES_256_CBC Hash: SHA256
TLS_DH_DSS_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA
Key ex: DH_DSS Enc: 3DES_EDE_CBC Hash: SHA

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Request for Comments: 8446
Obsoletes: 5077, 5246, 6961
Updates: 5705, 6066
Category: Standards Track
ISSN: 2070-1721

E. Rescorla
Mozilla
August 2018

The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3

Abstract

This document specifies version 1.3 of the Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol. TLS allows client/server applications to communicate over the Internet in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

This document updates RFCs 5705 and 6066, and obsoletes RFCs 5077, 5246, and 6961. This document also specifies new requirements for TLS 1.2 implementations.

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

This document is a product of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It represents the consensus of the IETF community. It has received public review and has been approved for publication by the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG). Further information on Internet Standards is available in Section 2 of RFC 7841.

Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at
<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8446>.

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Request for Comments: 8446
Obsoletes: 5077, 5246, 6961
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Rescorla
RFC 8446

Standards Track
TLS

E. Rescorla
Mozilla
August 2018

Replay Attacks on Zero Round-Trip Time: The Case of the TLS 1.3 Handshake Candidates

Marc Fischlin

Felix Günther

Cryptoplexy, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
marc.fischlin@cryptoplexy.de, guenther@cs.tu-darmstadt.de

February 2, 2017

Abstract. We investigate security of key exchange protocols supporting so-called zero round-trip time (0-RTT), enabling a client to establish a fresh provisional key without interaction, based only on cryptographic material obtained in previous connections. This key can then be already used to protect early application data, transmitted to the server before both parties interact further to switch to fully secure keys. Two recent prominent examples supporting such 0-RTT modes are Google's QUIC protocol and the latest drafts for the upcoming TLS version 1.3.

We are especially interested in the question how replay attacks, enabled through the lack of contribution from the server, affect security in the 0-RTT case. Whereas the first proposal of QUIC uses state on the server side to thwart such attacks, the latest version of QUIC and TLS 1.3 rather accept them as inevitable. We analyze what this means for the key secrecy of both the pre-shared-key-based 0-RTT handshake in draft-14 of TLS 1.3 as well as the Diffie-Hellman-based 0-RTT handshake in TLS 1.3 draft-12. As part of this we extend previous security models to capture such cases, also shedding light on the limitations and options for 0-RTT security under replay attacks.

August 2018

Replayable 0-RTT data presents a number of security threats to TLS-using applications, unless those applications are specifically engineered to be safe under replay (minimally, this means idempotent, but in many cases may also require other stronger conditions, such as constant-time response). Potential attacks include:

- Duplication of actions which cause side effects (e.g., purchasing an item or transferring money) to be duplicated, thus harming the site or the user.
- Attackers can store and replay 0-RTT messages in order to re-order them with respect to other messages (e.g., moving a delete to after a create).
- Exploiting cache timing behavior to discover the content of 0-RTT messages by replaying a 0-RTT message to a different cache node and then using a separate connection to measure request latency, to see if the two requests address the same resource.

and how to provide feedback on it may be
<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8446>.

Rescorla
RFC 8446

Standards Trac
TLS

inevitable. We analyze what this means for the key secrecy of both the preshared-key-based 0-RTT handshake in draft-14 of TLS 1.3 as well as the Diffie-Hellman-based 0-RTT handshake in TLS 1.3 draft-12. As part of this we extend previous security models to capture such cases, also shedding light on the limitations and options for 0-RTT security under replay attacks.

August 2010

TLS Versions



TLS protocols with OpenSSL

[Tunnelling Home][Home]

Like it or not, our online privacy and trust is highly dependent on one little protocol: TLS (Transport Layer Security). Overall, TLS evolved from SSL (Secure Socket Layer), and is now at Version 1.3. With TLS, we interrupt the network stack, and place it between the transport layer and the session layer. This creates an encryption tunnel between Bob and Alice, and where all of the data packets above the transport layer are encrypted. Initially, Bob and Alice determine the symmetric key that the data will be encrypted with. This is defined by the key exchange method (kex). The key that is then exchanged is then encrypted with a defined symmetric key (enc). The authentication of Alice to Bob is achieved from an authentication method (au) and each of the encrypted packets is then authenticated with a hashing method (mac).



Tunnelling
SSL, TLS, IPSec, Tor
@asecuritysite.com

Parameters

Version:

✓ TLS 1

TLS 1.1

TLS 1.2

TLS 1.3

PSK

SRP

Supported ciphers

Cipher names

Press the blue button to check.

QUIC and WireGuard

1010 9.767348000	172.217.169.78	192.168.0.18	QUIC	1392 CID: 0, Seq: 55557
1011 9.767700000	192.168.0.18	172.217.169.78	QUIC	70 CID: 0, Seq: 217
1012 9.767938000	192.168.0.18	172.217.169.78	QUIC	1392 CID: 0, Seq: 217
1013 9.768051000	192.168.0.18	172.217.169.78	QUIC	281 CID: 0, Seq: 217
1014 9.770485000	172.217.169.78	192.168.0.18	QUIC	487 CID: 0, Seq: 10
1015 9.770489000	172.217.169.78	192.168.0.18	QUIC	157 CID: 0, Seq: 11
1016 9.770760000	192.168.0.18	172.217.169.78	QUIC	70 CID: 0, Seq: 251

Fragment offset: 0

Time to live: 58

Protocol: UDP (17)

► Header checksum: 0x24a9 [validation disabled]

Source: 172.217.169.78 (172.217.169.78)

Destination: 192.168.0.18 (192.168.0.18)

[Source GeoIP: Unknown]

[Destination GeoIP: Unknown]

User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 443 (443), Dst Port: 58895 (58895)

QUIC (Quick UDP Internet Connections)

► Public Flags: 0xd3

Version: Q046

Sequence: 55557

Payload: 575105f8ad800f0000000356aa25abda5ee4153eee3be32b...

120	00 12 01 bb e6 0f 05 4e	e5 f3 d3 51 30 34 36 05N ..Q046.
130	d9 57 51 05 f8 ad 80 0f	00 00 00 03 56 aa 25 ab	.WQ.....V.%.
140	da 5e e4 15 3e ee 3b e3	2b 0e ab 96 44 74 99 70	.^.,>,;,+.,Dt,p.
150	5e 1e 3d e1 e2 f1 ce aa	3f 39 e5 94 25 f1 44 1d	^.=,... ?9.,%,D.
160	b6 hf f2 f0 05 22 44 a7	7f 77 74 66 a7 b0 7a d0	D ..r¢f -

QUIC and WireGuard

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture window with the following details:

- Filter Bar:** Shows a filter: `.addr eq 172.217.169.78 and ip.addr`.
- Time Column:** Shows the timestamp of each packet.
- Source Column:** Shows the source IP address of each packet.
- Selected Packet:** The packet at index 767348000 (Time: 0.767348000) is selected. It is a QUIC handshake message (Q046P.WQ) from 172.217.169.78 to 192.168.0.18. The content pane shows the raw bytes of the message, which includes the CHLO, PAD, SNI, VER, CCS, UAID, TCID, PDMD, SMLH, ICSL, NONP, MIDSD, SCLSh, CSCTh, COPTp, CFCWt, and SFCWx fields.
- Stream Content:** The Stream Content pane shows the entire conversation (9256 bytes) between the two hosts. It highlights the handshake messages and the initial data exchange.
- Bottom Buttons:** Includes Find, Save As, Print, ASCII, EBCDIC, Hex Dump, C Arrays, Raw, Help, Filter Out This Stream, and Close.
- Protocol View:** Shows the detailed structure of the selected packet, including:
 - 10: 1392 bytes on wire (11136 bits), 13 II, Src: 40:0d:10:9a:47:60 (40:0d:10:9a:47:60)
 - 120 Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.217.169.78
 - 130 n: 4
 - 140 Length: 20 bytes
 - 140 Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
 - 150 Length: 1378
 - 160

QUIC and WireGuard

WireGuard / wireguard-linux Public

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GustavoARSilva and zx2c4 wireguard: ratelimiter: use kvcalloc() instead of kvzalloc() 3af8bb4 20 days ago 1,041,621 commits

Documentation	dt-bindings: net: sun8i-emac: Add compatible for D1	last month
LICENSES	LICENSES/dual/CC-BY-4.0: Git rid of "smart quotes"	3 months ago
arch	Merge tag 'for-linus' of git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/virt/kvm/kvm	last month
block	Merge tag 'block-5.15-2021-09-05' of git://git.kernel.dk/linux-block	last month
certs	certs: Add support for using elliptic curve keys for signing modules	2 months ago
crypto	Merge branch 'linus' of git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git...	2 months ago
drivers	wireguard: ratelimiter: use kvcalloc() instead of kvzalloc()	20 days ago
fs	Merge tag 'fuse-update-5.15' of git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/ke...	last month
include	wireguard: device: reset peer src endpoint when netns exits	last month
init	Enable '-Werror' by default for all kernel builds	last month
ipc	memcg: enable accounting of ipc resources	2 months ago
kernel	Merge tag 'kgdb-5.15-rc1' of git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kerne...	last month
lib	lib/test_scanf: split up number parsing test routines	last month
mm	Revert "mm/gup: remove try_get_page(), call try_get_compound_he...	last month
net	wireguard: device: reset peer src endpoint when netns exits	last month

About

Mirror only. Official repository is at <https://git.zx2c4.com/wireguard-linux>

[www.wireguard.com](#)

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