



Universidade do Minho

Mestrado Integrado em Engenharia Informática

ENGENHARIA DE SEGURANÇA

Trabalho TP2

Grupo 2

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Conteúdo

1	Exercício 1:	2
1.1	Pergunta P1.1	2
1.1.1	Assinante	2
1.1.2	Requerente	3
1.1.3	Verificador	5
2	Exercício 2:	6
2.1	Experiência P2.1	6
2.2	Pergunta P2.1	6
3	Exercício 3:	7
3.1	Pergunta P3.1	7

1 Exercício 1:

1.1 Pergunta P1.1

Nesta pergunta pretende-se alterar o código fornecido para a experiência 1.2, de forma a simplificar o *input* e *output*.

1.1.1 Assinante

Para o ficheiro `init-app.py` é pretendido que este retorne o R' utilizado no processo, que corresponde ao ponto da curva aleatoriamente escolhido para cada pedido e, que através da execução de `python init-app.py -init`, os componentes `initComponents` e `pRDashComponents` sejam calculados e guardados num ficheiro `sig.settings`.

Posto isto, o utilizador primeiramente tem de correr o comando: `python init-app.py -init` para que o estado interno seja criado com o `initComponents` e `pRDashComponents` (R'). De seguida, deve correr o comando: `python init-app.py` e este irá ler do ficheiro `sig.settings` o componente R' e irá imprimi-lo no ecrã.

```
1
2 import sys
3 from eVotUM.Cripto import eccblind
4
5 settings_file = "./sig.settings"
6 initComponents = ""
7 pRDashComponents = ""
8
9 def printUsage():
10     print("Usage: python init.py")
11
12 def init():
13     initComponents, pRDashComponents = eccblind.initSigner()
14     f = open(settings_file, "w")
15     f.write(initComponents + "\n" + pRDashComponents) # Guarda as componentes no
16     ficheiro settings
17
18 def load_settings():
19     f = open(settings_file, "r")
20     initComponents = f.readline()
21     pRDashComponents = f.readline()
22     return initComponents, pRDashComponents
23
24 def parseArgs():
25     if len(sys.argv) == 1: # Programa inicializado sem a op o -init
26         initComponents, pRDashComponents = load_settings()
27         print("pRDashComponents: %s" % pRDashComponents)
28     elif sys.argv[1] == "-init": # Quando inicializado com o -init
29         initComponents, pRDashComponents = init()
30     else:
31         printUsage()
32
33 if __name__ == "__main__":
34     parseArgs()
```

O ficheiro `blindSignature-app.py` é o que contém o código necessário para realizar a assinatura cega, para além disso é pretendido que sejam adicionadas as opções `-key <chave_privada>`, que permitirá o uso de um ficheiro com a chave privada do assinante e `-bmsg blind-message`, que corresponderá à mensagem que se pretende assinar, acabando por retornar ao utilizador a `BlindSignature(s)`.

```
1 from eVotUM.Cripto import utils
2 import sys
3 from eVotUM.Cripto import eccblind
4
```

```

5 settings_file = "./sig.settings"
6
7 def printUsage():
8     print("Usage: python blindSignature.py -key <private-key.pem> -bmsg <Blind
      message>")
9
10 def load_settings():
11     f = open(settings_file, "r")
12     initComponents = f.readline()
13     pRDashComponents = f.readline()
14     return initComponents, pRDashComponents
15
16 def parseArgs():
17     if len(sys.argv) == 5 and sys.argv[1] == "-key" and sys.argv[3] == "-bmsg":
18         eccPrivateKeyPath = sys.argv[2] # Caminho para a chave privada
19         msg = sys.argv[4] # Blind Message
20         main(eccPrivateKeyPath, msg)
21     else:
22         printUsage()
23
24 def showResults(errorCode, blindSignature):
25     print("Output")
26     if (errorCode is None):
27         print("Blind signature: %s" % blindSignature)
28     elif (errorCode == 1):
29         print("Error: it was not possible to retrieve the private key")
30     elif (errorCode == 2):
31         print("Error: init components are invalid")
32     elif (errorCode == 3):
33         print("Error: invalid blind message format")
34
35 def main(eccPrivateKeyPath, blindM):
36     initComponents, pRDashComponents = load_settings() # Carrega do ficheiro os
      componentes
37     pemKey = utils.readFile(eccPrivateKeyPath)
38     print("Input")
39     passphrase = raw_input("Passphrase: ")
40     errorCode, blindSignature = eccblind.generateBlindSignature(pemKey, passphrase,
      blindM, initComponents)
41     showResults(errorCode, blindSignature) # Retorna a Blind Signature
42
43 if __name__ == "__main__":
44     parseArgs()

```

1.1.2 Requerente

O ficheiro ofusca-app.py gera a Blind Message (m'), imprimindo-a no ecrã, e guarda as Blind-Components e pRComponentes num ficheiro do Requerente (req.settings). Este programa tem como opções -msg <MENSAGEM_ORIGINAL> e -RDash <pRDashComponents> que são a mensagem a ofuscar e o R' que é o ponto aleatório da curva elíptica seleccionado na inicialização, respectivamente. Assim, as alterações essenciais ao código foram:

```

1 import sys
2 from eVotUM.Cripto import eccblind
3
4 settings_file = "./req.settings"
5
6 def printUsage():
7     print("Usage: python ofusca.py -msg <mensagem a assinar> -RDash <
      pRDashComponents>")
8
9 def parseArgs():
10     if len(sys.argv) == 5 and sys.argv[1] == "-msg" and sys.argv[3] == "-RDash":
11         main(sys.argv[2], sys.argv[4])
12     else:
13         printUsage()

```

```

14
15 def showResults(errorCode, result):
16     print("Output")
17     if (errorCode is None):
18         blindComponents, pRComponents, blindM = result
19         print("Blind message: %s" % blindM) # Imprime a blind message no ecrã
20         f = open(settings_file, "w")
21         f.write(blindComponents + "\n" + pRComponents) # Guarda num ficheiro as
components
22         f.close()
23     elif (errorCode == 1):
24         print("Error: pRDash components are invalid")
25
26 def main(data, pRDashComponents):
27     errorCode, result = eccblind.blindData(pRDashComponents, data)
28     showResults(errorCode, result)
29
30 if __name__ == "__main__":
31     parseArgs()

```

O programa desofusca-app.py gera a signature(s') através da blind signature e do R', em que estes são passados como parâmetros, -s <BlindSignature> e -RDash <pRDashComponents>, sendo estes o resultado da BlindSignature retornada pelo programa blindSignature-app.py e o R' que é o ponto aleatório da curva elítica selecionado na inicialização.

```

1 import sys
2 from eVotUM.Cripto import eccblind
3
4 settings_file = "./req.settings"
5
6 def printUsage():
7     print("Usage: python desofusca.py -s <Blind Signature> -RDash <pRDashComponents>")
8
9 def load_settings():
10     f = open(settings_file, "r")
11     blindComponents = f.readline()
12     pRComponents = f.readline()
13     return blindComponents, pRComponents
14
15 def parseArgs():
16     if len(sys.argv) == 5 and sys.argv[1] == "-s" and sys.argv[3] == "-RDash":
17         main(sys.argv[2], sys.argv[4])
18     else:
19         printUsage()
20
21 def showResults(errorCode, signature):
22     print("Output")
23     if (errorCode is None):
24         print("Signature: %s" % signature) # Imprime a assinatura
25     elif (errorCode == 1):
26         print("Error: pRDash components are invalid")
27     elif (errorCode == 2):
28         print("Error: blind components are invalid")
29     elif (errorCode == 3):
30         print("Error: invalid blind signature format")
31
32 def main(blindSignature, pRDashComponents):
33     print("Input")
34     blindComponents, pRComponents = load_settings() # Carrega do ficheiro do
Requerente as components
35     errorCode, signature = eccblind.unblindSignature(blindSignature,
pRDashComponents, blindComponents)
36     showResults(errorCode, signature)
37
38 if __name__ == "__main__":

```

39 `parseArgs()`

1.1.3 Verificador

O programa `verify-app.py` irá validar se a assinatura obtida através do programa `desofusca-app.py` é válida ou não. Para esse efeito serão necessários as seguintes opções disponibilizadas:

- `-cert` <certificado do assinante>
- `-msg` <mensagem original a assinar>
- `-sDash` <Signature>
- `-f` <ficheiro do requerente>

Estas opções são o certificado com a chave pública do Assinante, a mensagem do Requerente sem ser assinada, a assinatura devolvida pelo `desofusca-app.py` e o ficheiro das settings do requerente (`req.settings`), respetivamente.

```
1 import sys
2 from eVotUM.Cripto import eccblind
3 from eVotUM.Cripto import utils
4
5 def printUsage():
6     print("Usage: python verify.py -cert <certificado do assinante> -msg <mensagem original a assinar> -sDash <Signature> -f <ficheiro do requerente>")
7
8 def load_settings(settings_file):
9     f = open(settings_file, "r")
10    blindComponents = f.readline()
11    pRComponents = f.readline()
12    return blindComponents, pRComponents
13
14 def parseArgs():
15     if len(sys.argv) == 9 and sys.argv[1] == "-cert" and sys.argv[3] == "-msg" and sys.argv[5] == "-sDash" and sys.argv[7] == "-f":
16         eccPublicKeyPath = sys.argv[2]
17         main(eccPublicKeyPath, sys.argv[4], sys.argv[6], sys.argv[8])
18     else:
19         printUsage()
20
21 def showResults(errorCode, validSignature):
22     print("Output")
23     if (errorCode is None):
24         if (validSignature):
25             print("Valid signature")
26         else:
27             print("Invalid signature")
28     elif (errorCode == 1):
29         print("Error: it was not possible to retrieve the public key")
30     elif (errorCode == 2):
31         print("Error: pR components are invalid")
32     elif (errorCode == 3):
33         print("Error: blind components are invalid")
34     elif (errorCode == 4):
35         print("Error: invalid signature format")
36
37 def main(eccPublicKeyPath, data, signature, req_file):
38     pemPublicKey = utils.readFile(eccPublicKeyPath) # Leitura do certificado
39     blindComponents, pRComponents = load_settings(req_file) # Leitura das componentes
40     errorCode, validSignature = eccblind.verifySignature(pemPublicKey, signature, blindComponents, pRComponents, data)
41     showResults(errorCode, validSignature)
```

```

42
43 if __name__ == "__main__":
44     parseArgs()

```

2 Exercício 2:

2.1 Experiência P2.1

Através da utilização do **SSL Labs** para efetuar o *SSL Server Test* no *site* **Governo Português**, foi possível obter informações em termos de segurança relativas ao nível dos protocolos e certificados utilizados pelo *site*.

O SSL Labs utiliza um *rating* para classificar estes *sites*, sendo que o utilizado neste exemplo tem um *rating* de A+, que representa o nível máximo.

Apresenta também uma funcionalidade experimental relativa à nova versão do TLS (1.3), e o *Server Name Indication* (SNI), que é uma extensão do TLS que permite ao utilizador "escolher" qual o *hostname* a que está a tentar aceder durante o *handshake*, ou seja, o *server* tem a possibilidade de apresentar diferentes certificados, consoante a página que for acedida.

Estes diferentes certificados podem ser visualizados no SSL Labs, abaixo de um pequeno resumo sobre os dados recolhidos acerca do *site* que foi monitorizado.

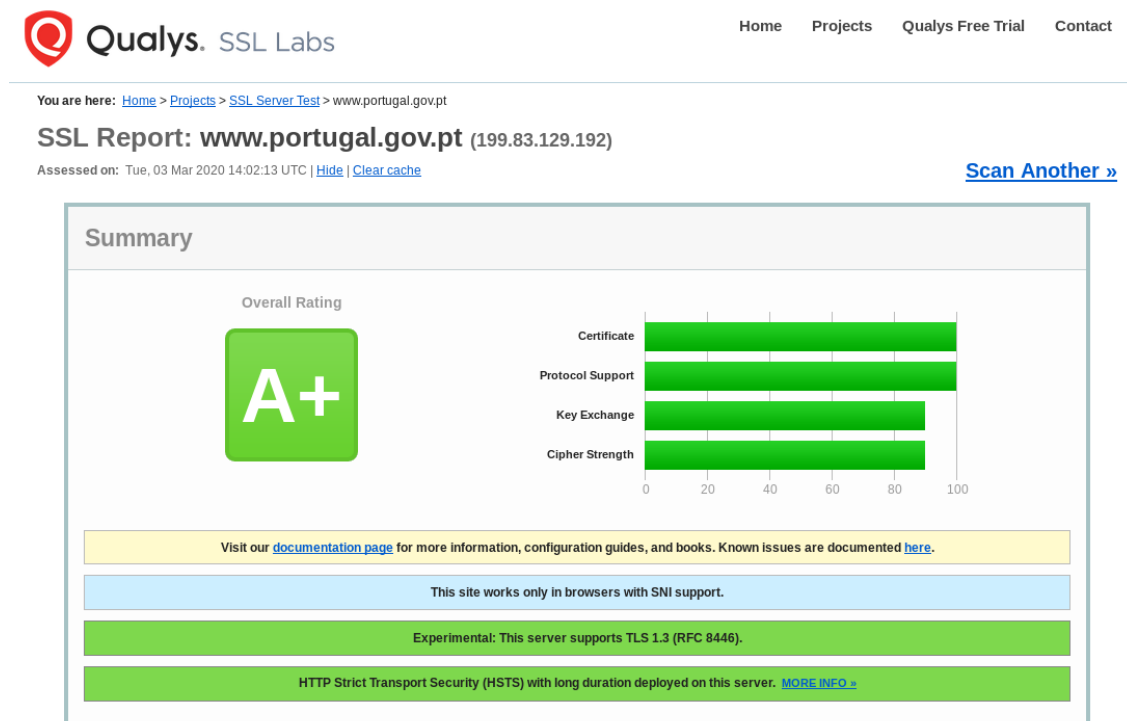


Figura 1: *SSL Server Test* no *site* **Governo Português**

2.2 Pergunta P2.1

Para a realização deste exercício foram escolhidas duas universidades europeias para que os seus sites fossem analisados repetindo a experiência realizada anteriormente, sendo que essas universidades foram a **Universidade de Amsterdão** e a **Universidade de Bolonha**.

Os resultados completos dos testes poderão ser visualizados na pasta criada neste repositório de nome **"Resultados SSL Universidades"**.

SSL Report: www.uva.nl (145.18.12.36)

Assessed on: Tue, 03 Mar 2020 14:49:26 UTC | [Hide](#) | [Clear cache](#)

[Scan Another »](#)

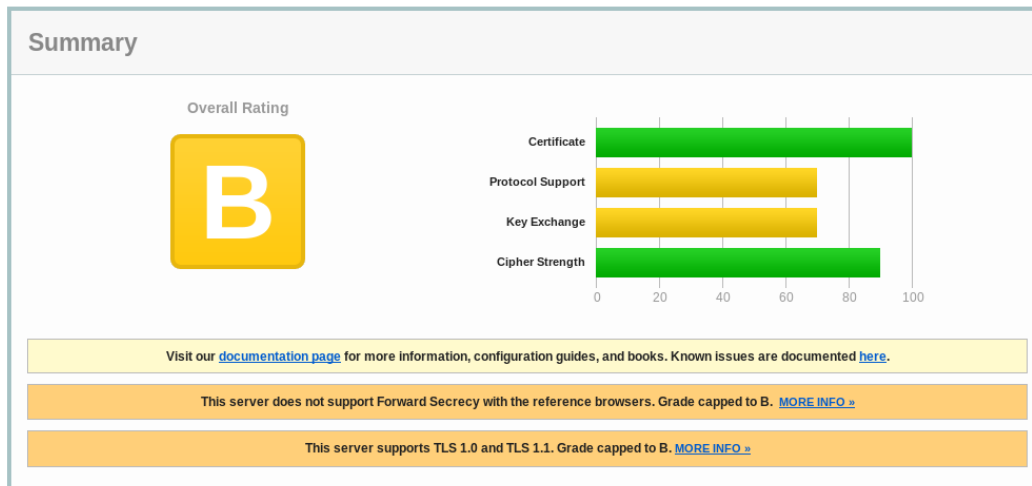


Figura 2: *SSL Server Test* relativo *site* com pior *rating* Universidade de Amsterdão

Após a análise dos resultados, foi possível observar que o *site* com o pior *rating* é o da Universidade de Amsterdão (www.uva.nl/en). Apesar de ambos terem *rating* **B**, este ao contrário do da Universidade de Bolonha, não contém **Forward Secrecy**, ou seja, no caso das chaves serem comprometidas, todas as chaves de sessões passadas estão também comprometidas.

Relativamente à versão do TLS, o *site* utilizado pela Universidade encontra-se ainda a utilizar a versão 1.0 e 1.1, que vão brevemente ser removidos dos *browsers*, tendo em conta que não há formas de resolver os problemas existentes no SSL nessas versões e, portanto, é requerido que os servidores contenham a versão do TLS mais recente possível.

"HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) with long duration deployed on this server."

O HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) é um mecanismo utilizado em páginas *web* que ajuda na proteção contra ataques do género *Man-In-The-Middle* (MITM), porque permite que os servidores garantam que os *browsers* podem apenas interagir com o *site* utilizando ligações HTTPS, que contém TLS/SSL, impossibilitando, assim, os atacantes de forçarem a ligação através de HTTP.

O aviso apresentado significa que o método está a demorar mais tempo do que o usual para ser executado, ou seja, abre espaço para que o ataque MITM ocorra.

3 Exercício 3:

3.1 Pergunta P3.1

Em primeira instância, como sugerido no enunciado, configurou-se uma conta em **Shodan**. De seguida, no intento da escolha de dois servidores ssh de Universidades Europeias, não Portuguesas, realizou-se, neste *site*, as seguintes pesquisas: **port:22 org:"University of Cambridge"** e **port:22 org:"University of Manchester"**.

Importante referir que o método de seleção dos servidores baseou-se na escolha do primeiro servidor apresentado como resultado de pesquisa - **koha.dar.cam.ac.uk** (Universidade de *Cambridge*) e **winssh.physics.ox.ac.uk** (Universidade de *Manchester*) - como pode ser evidenciado nas imagens abaixo.

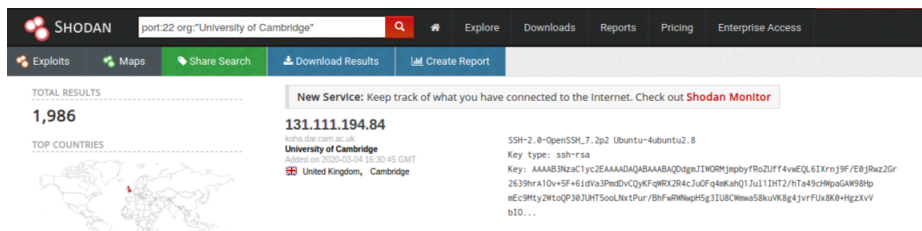


Figura 3: Servidor Universidade de *Cambridge*

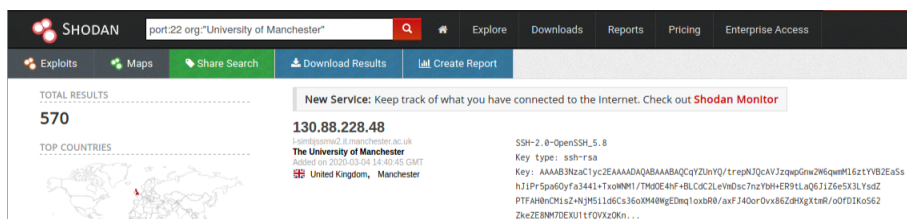


Figura 4: Servidor Universidade de *Manchester*

Relativamente aos resultados da execução do ssh-audit perante os dois servidores, estes foram os seguintes:

```
rafael@rafaela-X541UV ~/Tools/ssh-audit $ python ssh-audit.py koha.dar.cam.ac.uk
# general
[info] banner: SSH-2.0-OpenSSH_7.2p2 Ubuntu-4ubuntu2.8
[info] software: OpenSSH 7.2p2
[info] compatibility: OpenSSH 7.2+, Dropbear SSH 2013.62+
[info] compression: enabled (zlib@openssh.com)

# key exchange algorithms
[info] curve25519-sha256@libssh.org
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.7, Dropbear SSH 2013.62
[info] using weak elliptic curves
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.7, Dropbear SSH 2013.62
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.7, Dropbear SSH 2013.62
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.7, Dropbear SSH 2013.62
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.7, Dropbear SSH 2013.62
[warn] using custom size modulus (possibly weak)
[info] available since OpenSSH 4.4
[warn] using weak hashing algorithm
[info] available since OpenSSH 3.9, Dropbear SSH 0.53

# host-key algorithms
[info] ssh-rsa
[info] available since OpenSSH 2.2
[info] available since OpenSSH 2.2
[info] available since OpenSSH 4.4
[info] using weak elliptic curves
[warn] using weak random number generator could reveal the key
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.7, Dropbear SSH 2013.62
[info] available since OpenSSH 4.0

# encryption algorithms (ciphers)
[info] chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com
[info] default cipher since OpenSSH 6.9.
[info] available since OpenSSH 4.7, Dropbear SSH 0.52
[info] available since OpenSSH 3.7, Dropbear SSH 0.52
[info] available since OpenSSH 2.7, Dropbear SSH 0.52
[info] available since OpenSSH 4.0
[info] available since OpenSSH 6.7

# message authentication code algorithms
[warn] using small 64-bit tag size
[info] available since OpenSSH 6.2
[info] available since OpenSSH 6.2
[info] available since OpenSSH 6.2
[info] available since OpenSSH 6.2
[warn] using weak hashing algorithm
[info] available since OpenSSH 6.2
[warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
[warn] using small 64-bit tag size
[info] available since OpenSSH 4.7
[info] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
[info] available since OpenSSH 6.2

[warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.9, Dropbear SSH 2013.56
[warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
[info] available since OpenSSH 5.9, Dropbear SSH 2013.56
[warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
[warn] using weak hashing algorithm
[info] available since OpenSSH 2.1.0, Dropbear SSH 0.28

# algorithm recommendations (for OpenSSH 7.2)
[rec] -ecdh-sha2-nistp256 -- key algorithm to remove
[rec] -ecdh-sha2-nistp256 -- key algorithm to remove
[rec] -ecdh-sha2-nistp256 -- key algorithm to remove
[rec] -diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 -- key algorithm to remove
[rec] -ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 -- key algorithm to remove
[rec] -umac-128-etm@openssh.com -- mac algorithm to remove
[rec] -umac-128-etm@openssh.com -- mac algorithm to remove
[rec] -umac-64@openssh.com -- mac algorithm to remove
[rec] -hmac-sha1 -- mac algorithm to remove
[rec] -hmac-sha1-etm@openssh.com -- mac algorithm to remove
[rec] -umac-64-etm@openssh.com -- mac algorithm to remove
```

Figura 5: Resultado da execução do ssh-audit perante o servidor da Universidade de *Cambridge*

```

rafaelagrafalea-XS41UV ~/Tools/ssh-audit $ python ssh-audit.py l-simbjssmw2.it.manchester.ac.uk
# general
[gen] banner: SSH-2.0-OpenSSH 5.8
[gen] software: OpenSSH 5.8
[gen] compatibility: OpenSSH 4.7-6.6, Dropbear SSH 0.53+ (some functionality from 0.52)
[gen] compression: enabled (zlib@openssh.com)

# key exchange algorithms
(kex) diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256 -- [warn] using custom size modulus (possibly weak)
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 4.4
(kex) diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] using weak hashing algorithm
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.3.0
-- [warn] using weak hashing algorithm
(kex) diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 -- [info] available since OpenSSH 3.9, Dropbear SSH 0.53
(kex) diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.0, logjam attack
-- [warn] using small 1024-bit modulus
-- [warn] using weak hashing algorithm
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.3.0, Dropbear SSH 0.28

# host-key algorithms
(key) ssh-rsa -- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.5.0, Dropbear SSH 0.28
(key) ssh-dss -- [fail] removed (in server) and disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.0, weak algorithm
-- [warn] using small 1024-bit modulus
-- [warn] using weak random number generator could reveal the key
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.1.0, Dropbear SSH 0.28

# encryption algorithms (ciphers)
(enc) aes128-ctr -- [info] available since OpenSSH 3.7, Dropbear SSH 0.52
(enc) aes192-ctr -- [info] available since OpenSSH 3.7
(enc) aes256-ctr -- [info] available since OpenSSH 3.7, Dropbear SSH 0.52
(enc) arcfour256 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 4.2
(enc) arcfour128 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 4.2
(enc) aes128-cbc -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher mode
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.3.0, Dropbear SSH 0.28
(enc) 3des-cbc -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher
-- [warn] using weak cipher mode
-- [warn] using small 64-bit block size
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 1.2.2, Dropbear SSH 0.28
(enc) blowfish-cbc -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled since Dropbear SSH 0.52
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm

(enc) cast128-cbc -- [warn] using weak cipher mode
-- [warn] using small 64-bit block size
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 1.2.2, Dropbear SSH 0.28
(enc) cast192-cbc -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher mode
-- [warn] using small 64-bit block size
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.1.0
(enc) aes192-cbc -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher mode
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.3.0
(enc) aes256-cbc -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher mode
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.3.0, Dropbear SSH 0.47
(enc) arcfour -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.1.0
(enc) rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using weak cipher mode
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.3.0

# message authentication code algorithms
(mac) hmac-md5 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
-- [warn] using weak hashing algorithm
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.1.0, Dropbear SSH 0.28
(mac) hmac-sha1 -- [warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
-- [warn] using weak hashing algorithm
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.1.0, Dropbear SSH 0.28
(mac) umac-64@openssh.com -- [warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
-- [warn] using small 64-bit key size
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 4.7
(enc) hmac-ripemd160 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.5.0
(enc) hmac-ripemd160@openssh.com -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.1.0
(enc) hmac-sha1-96 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
-- [warn] using weak hashing algorithm
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.5.0, Dropbear SSH 0.47
(enc) hmac-md5-96 -- [fail] removed (in server) since OpenSSH 6.7, unsafe algorithm
-- [warn] disabled (in client) since OpenSSH 7.2, legacy algorithm
-- [warn] using encrypt-and-MAC mode
-- [warn] using weak hashing algorithm
-- [info] available since OpenSSH 2.5.0

# algorithm recommendations (for OpenSSH 5.8)
(rec) -diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 -- key algorithm to remove
(rec) -diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 -- key algorithm to remove
(rec) -diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha1 -- key algorithm to remove
(rec) -ssh-rsa -- key algorithm to remove
(rec) -arcfour -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -rijndael-cbc@lysator.liu.se -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -blowfish-cbc -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -3des-cbc -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -aes256-cbc -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -aes192-cbc -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -cast128-cbc -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -arc128-cbc -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -arcfour128 -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -aes128-ctr -- enc algorithm to remove
(rec) -hmac-ripemd160 -- mac algorithm to remove
(rec) -hmac-md5-96 -- mac algorithm to remove
(rec) -hmac-sha1-96 -- mac algorithm to remove
(rec) -hmac-md5 -- mac algorithm to remove
(rec) -hmac-ripemd160@openssh.com -- mac algorithm to remove

```

Figura 6: Resultado da execução do ssh-audit perante o servidor da Universidade de *Manchester*

Através destes, pode-se inferir que o *software* e correspondente versão utilizada pelos servidores são:

- servidor koha.dar.cam.ac.uk (Universidade de *Cambridge*): OpenSSH 7.2p2
- servidor winssh.physics.ox.ac.uk (Universidade de *Manchester*): OpenSSH 5.8

Destas versões de *software*, a que apresenta um maior número de vulnerabilidades, de acordo com **CVE Details**, é a OpenSSH 5.8, como pode ser verificado nas figuras abaixo.

Openbsd » Openssh » 7.2 P2: Security Vulnerabilities

Cpe Name:cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:7.2:p2

CVSS Scores Greater Than: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sort Results By : CVE Number Descending CVE Number Ascending CVSS Score Descending Number Of Exploits Descending

Copy Results Download Results

#	CVE ID	CWE ID	# of Exploits	Vulnerability Type(s)	Publish Date	Update Date	Score	Gained Access Level	Access	Complexity	Authentication	Conf.	Integ.	Avail.
1	CVE-2018-15919	200		+Info	2018-08-28	2018-12-22	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	None	None
Remotely observable behaviour in auth-gss2.c in OpenSSH through 7.8 could be used by remote attackers to detect existence of users on a target system when GSS2 is in use. NOTE: the discoverer states 'We understand that the OpenSSH developers do not want to treat such a username enumeration (or "oracle") as a vulnerability.'														
2	CVE-2017-15906	269			2017-10-25	2019-10-02	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	Partial	None
The process_open function in sftp-server.c in OpenSSH before 7.6 does not properly prevent write operations in readonly mode, which allows attackers to create zero-length files.														
3	CVE-2016-10708	476		DoS	2018-01-21	2019-06-26	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	None	Partial
sshd in OpenSSH before 7.4 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference and daemon crash) via an out-of-sequence NEWKEYS message, as demonstrated by Honggfuzz, related to kex.c and packet.c.														
4	CVE-2016-6515	20		DoS	2016-08-07	2018-09-11	7.8	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	None	Complete
The auth_password function in auth-passwd.c in sshd in OpenSSH before 7.3 does not limit password lengths for password authentication, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (crypt CPU consumption) via a long string.														
5	CVE-2016-6210	200		+Info	2017-02-13	2018-01-04	4.3	None	Remote	Medium	Not required	Partial	None	None
sshd in OpenSSH before 7.3, when SHA256 or SHA512 are used for user password hashing, uses BLOWFISH hashing on a static password when the username does not exist, which allows remote attackers to enumerate users by leveraging the timing difference between responses when a large password is provided.														
6	CVE-2015-8325	264		+Priv	2016-04-30	2018-06-29	7.2	None	Local	Low	Not required	Complete	Complete	Complete
The do_setup_env function in session.c in sshd in OpenSSH through 7.2p2, when the UseLogin feature is enabled and PAM is configured to read .pam_environment files in user home directories, allows local users to gain privileges by triggering a crafted environment for the /bin/login program, as demonstrated by an LD_PRELOAD environment variable.														

Total number of vulnerabilities : 6 Page : 1 (This Page)

Figura 7: Vulnerabilidades Openssh 7.2p2

Openbsd » Openssh » 5.8: Security Vulnerabilities

Cpe Name:cpe:/a:openbsd:openssh:5.8

CVSS Scores Greater Than: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Sort Results By : CVE Number Descending CVE Number Ascending CVSS Score Descending Number Of Exploits Descending

[Copy Results](#) [Download Results](#)

#	CVE ID	CWE ID	# of Exploits	Vulnerability Type(s)	Publish Date	Update Date	Score	Gained Access Level	Access	Complexity	Authentication	Conf.	Integ.	Avail.
1	CVE-2017-15906	269			2017-10-25	2019-10-02	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	Partial	None
The process_open function in sftp-server.c in OpenSSH before 7.6 does not properly prevent write operations in readonly mode, which allows attackers to create zero-length files.														
2	CVE-2016-10708	476		DoS	2018-01-21	2019-06-26	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	None	Partial
sshd in OpenSSH before 7.4 allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (NULL pointer dereference and daemon crash) via an out-of-sequence NEWKEYS message, as demonstrated by Honggfuzz, related to kex.c and packet.c.														
3	CVE-2016-0778	119		DoS Overflow	2016-01-14	2018-10-09	4.6	None	Remote	High	Single system	Partial	Partial	Partial
The (1) roaming_read and (2) roaming_write functions in roaming_common.c in the client in OpenSSH 5.x, 6.x, and 7.x before 7.1p2, when certain proxy and forward options are enabled, do not properly maintain connection file descriptors, which allows remote servers to cause a denial of service (heap-based buffer overflow) or possibly have unspecified other impact by requesting many forwardings.														
4	CVE-2016-0777	200		+Info	2016-01-14	2018-10-09	4.0	None	Remote	Low	Single system	Partial	None	None
The resend_bytes function in roaming_common.c in the client in OpenSSH 5.x, 6.x, and 7.x before 7.1p2 allows remote servers to obtain sensitive information from process memory by requesting transmission of an entire buffer, as demonstrated by reading a private key.														
5	CVE-2014-1692	119		DoS Overflow Mem. Corr.	2014-01-29	2017-08-28	7.5	None	Remote	Low	Not required	Partial	Partial	Partial
The hash_buffer function in schnorr.c in OpenSSH through 6.4, when Makefile.inc is modified to enable the J-PAKE protocol, does not initialize certain data structures, which might allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (memory corruption) or have unspecified other impact via vectors that trigger an error condition.														
6	CVE-2011-5000	189		DoS	2012-04-05	2012-07-21	3.5	None	Remote	Medium	Single system	None	None	Partial
The ssh_gssapi_parse_ename function in gss-serv.c in OpenSSH 5.8 and earlier, when gssapi-with-mic authentication is enabled, allows remote authenticated users to cause a denial of service (memory consumption) via a large value in a certain length field. NOTE: there may be limited scenarios in which this issue is relevant.														
7	CVE-2011-4327	200		+Info	2014-02-02	2014-02-21	3.1	None	Local	Low	Not required	Partial	None	None
ssh-keysign.c in ssh-keysign in OpenSSH before 5.8p2 on certain platforms executes ssh-rand-helper with unintended open file descriptors, which allows local users to obtain sensitive key information via the ptrace system call.														
8	CVE-2010-5107			DoS	2013-03-07	2017-09-18	5.0	None	Remote	Low	Not required	None	None	Partial
The default configuration of OpenSSH through 6.1 enforces a fixed time limit between establishing a TCP connection and completing a login, which makes it easier for remote attackers to cause a denial of service (connection-slot exhaustion) by periodically making many new TCP connections.														
9	CVE-2010-4755	399		DoS	2011-03-02	2014-08-08	4.0	None	Remote	Low	Single system	None	None	Partial
The (1) remote_glob function in sftp-glob.c and the (2) process_put function in sftp.c in OpenSSH 5.8 and earlier, as used in FreeBSD 7.3 and 8.1, NetBSD 5.0.2, OpenBSD 4.7, and other products, allow remote authenticated users to cause a denial of service (CPU and memory consumption) via crafted glob expressions that do not match any pathnames, as demonstrated by glob expressions in SSH_FXP_STAT requests to an sftp daemon, a different vulnerability than CVE-2010-2632.														
Total number of vulnerabilities : 9 Page : 1 (This Page)														

Figura 8: Vulnerabilidades Openssh5

Contudo, a versão que apresenta a vulnerabilidade com *Base Score* mais elevado é a OpenSSH 7.2p2.

Vulnerability Details : CVE-2016-6515

The `auth_password` function in `auth-passwd.c` in `sshd` in OpenSSH before 7.3 does not limit password lengths for password authentication, which allows remote attackers to cause a denial of service (crypt CPU consumption) via a long string.

Publish Date : 2016-08-07 Last Update Date : 2018-09-11

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– CVSS Scores & Vulnerability Types

CVSS Score	7.5
Confidentiality Impact	None (There is no impact to the confidentiality of the system.)
Integrity Impact	None (There is no impact to the integrity of the system.)
Availability Impact	Complete (There is a total shutdown of the affected resource. The attacker can render the resource completely unavailable.)
Access Complexity	Low (Specialized access conditions or extenuating circumstances do not exist. Very little knowledge or skill is required to exploit.)
Authentication	Not required (Authentication is not required to exploit the vulnerability.)
Gained Access	None
Vulnerability Type(s)	Denial Of Service
CWE ID	20

Figura 9: Vulnerabilidade CVE-2016-6515

Esta vulnerabilidade, identificada como CVE-2016-6515, possibilita o *exploit Denial of Service* (DoS). Este tipo de ataque consiste em tornar o serviço ou uma máquina indisponível para o utilizador, por um determinado período.

Tal é possível devido à não implementação de restrições relativas ao tamanho de *passwords* na função responsável pela autenticação (`auth_password`), o que pode levar a que os mecanismos responsáveis por este processo utilizem recursos significativos, levando a que o sistema fique também indisponível para os restantes utilizadores.

Apesar de esta vulnerabilidade não implicar o ganho de acesso ao sistema e de não implicar impacto na confidencialidade e integridade, tem um impacto considerável na disponibilidade. Para além disso, trata-se de um ataque de complexidade baixa, uma vez que não é necessário autenticação nem interação com um utilizador em específico.

Posto isto, acredita-se que é justificável a sua classificação como uma vulnerabilidade grave.