

## Task 1:

openssl req \

```
-x509 \           #X.509 Standard
-nodes \         #No password protection
-days 3650 \     #Valid for 10yrs
-newkey rsa:4096 \ #For creating new key
-keyout ca/ca_key.pem \ #Key file of ca
-out ca/ca_cert.pem \ #Certificate file of ca
-subj "/C=IN/ST=Delhi/L=Delhi/O=Certifying Authority/CN=example.com" #Other info
```

openssl genrsa -out server/server\_key.pem 4096

openssl req -new \

```
-key server/server_key.pem \
-out server/server.csr \
-subj "/C=IN/ST=Delhi/L=Delhi/O=IIITD/CN=server.example.com"
```

openssl genrsa -out client/client\_key.pem 4096

openssl req -new \

```
-key client/client_key.pem \
-out client/client.csr \
-subj "/C=IN/ST=Delhi/L=Delhi/O=NSS/CN=client.example.com"
```

```

herschelle@ubuntu: ~/Desktop
herschelle@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ mkdir ca server client
herschelle@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ openssl req \
  -x509 \
  -nodes \
  -days 3650 \
  -newkey rsa:4096 \
  -keyout ca/ca_key.pem \
  -out ca/ca_cert.pem \
  -subj "/C=IN/ST=Delhi/L=Delhi/O=Certifying Authority/CN=example.com"
Generating a RSA private key
.....++++
writing new private key to 'ca/ca_key.pem'
.....++++
herschelle@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ openssl genrsa -out server/server_key.pem 4096
openssl req -new \
  -key server/server_key.pem \
  -out server/server.csr \
  -subj "/C=IN/ST=Delhi/L=Delhi/O=IIITD/CN=server.example.com"
Generating RSA private key, 4096 bit long modulus (2 primes)
.....++++
e is 65537 (0x010001)
herschelle@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ openssl genrsa -out client/client_key.pem 4096
openssl req -new \
  -key client/client_key.pem \
  -out client/client.csr \
  -subj "/C=IN/ST=Delhi/L=Delhi/O=IIITD/CN=client.example.com"
Generating RSA private key, 4096 bit long modulus (2 primes)
.....++++
e is 65537 (0x010001)
herschelle@ubuntu:~/Desktop$

```

```

openssl x509 -req -days 1460 -in server/server.csr \
  -CA ca/ca_cert.pem -CAkey ca/ca_key.pem \
  -CAcreateserial -out server/server_cert.pem

```

```

openssl x509 -req -days 1460 -in client/client.csr \
  -CA ca/ca_cert.pem -CAkey ca/ca_key.pem \
  -CAcreateserial -out client/client_cert.pem

```

First we run without -Verify option. Copy the ca and client directory to second vm.

```

herschelle@ubuntu:~/Desktop
herschelle@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ openssl s_server -CAfile ca/ca_cert.pem -cert server/s
server_cert.pem -key server/server_key.pem -accept 10800
Using default temp DH parameters
ACCEPT
-----BEGIN SSL SESSION PARAMETERS-----
RHHQACAGMEBAITAggQwZx073VjRRLXEQTSdHQPoyR5Z87Jn522NCQqfHwE
PWFQNDHfZCv2z2PxcJme5j20jShw0dFkTLdCHfBfA4B1vL0oge+Eu0f1
gaEGagRLTayC0gCAhWg0AYEBAAACuBgIEUlyAU=
-----END SSL SESSION PARAMETERS-----
Shared cipher: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256:TLS_AES_128_GCM
_SHA256:ECDSA-ECDSA-AES256-GCM_SHA384:ECDSA-AES256-GCM_SHA384:DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM
_SHA384:ECDSA-ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:ECDSA-CHACHA20-POLY1305:DHE-RSA-CHACHA20-
POLY1305:ECDSA-ECDSA-AES128-GCM_SHA256:ECDSA-AES128-GCM_SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-G
CM_SHA256:ECDSA-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:ECDSA-AES256-SHA384:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA256:E
CDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDSA-AES128-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256:ECDSA-ECDSA-
AES256-SHA:ECDSA-AES256-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES256-SHA:ECDSA-ECDSA-AES128-SHA:ECDSA-RSA
-AES128-SHA:DHE-RSA-AES128-SHA:AES256-GCM_SHA384:AES128-GCM_SHA256:AES256:AE
S128-SHA256:AES256-SHA:AES128-SHA
Signature Algorithms: ECDSA+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384:ECDSA+SHA512:Ed25519:Ed448:RSA-PSS+
SHA256:RSA-PSS+SHA384:RSA-PSS+SHA512:RSA-PSS+SHA256:RSA-PSS+SHA384:RSA-PSS+SHA512:R
SA-SHA256:RSA-SHA384:RSA-SHA512:ECDSA+SHA224:RSA+SHA224:DSA+SHA224:DSA-SHA256:DSA+S
HA384:DSA+SHA512
Shared Signature Algorithms: ECDSA+SHA256:ECDSA+SHA384:ECDSA+SHA512:Ed25519:Ed448:R
SA-PSS+SHA256:RSA-PSS+SHA384:RSA-PSS+SHA512:ECDSA+SHA224:RSA+SHA224
Supported Elliptic Groups: X25519:P-256:X448:P-521:P-384
Shared Elliptic Groups: X25519:P-256:X448:P-521:P-384
CIPHER is TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
Secure Renegotiation IS supported

```

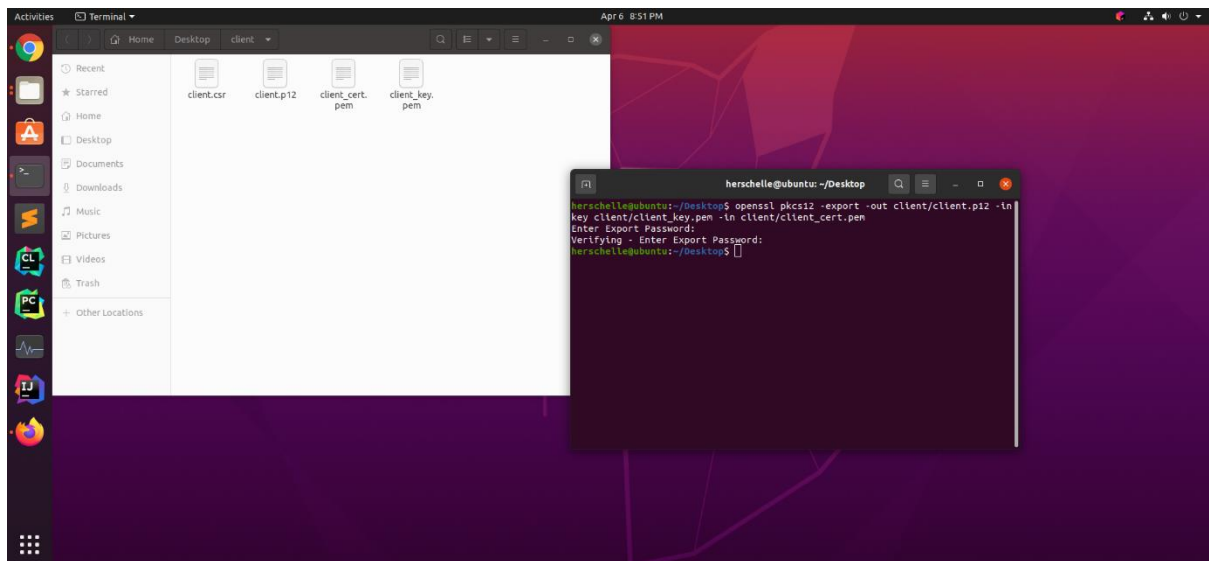




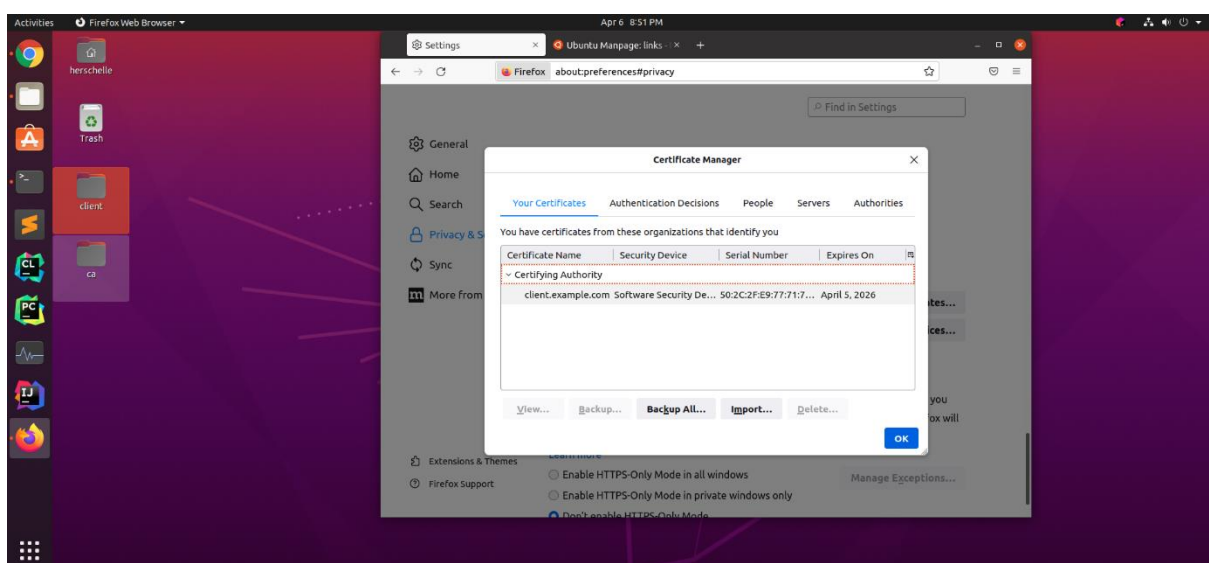


`openssl pkcs12 -export -out client/client.p12 -inkey client/client_key.pem -in client/client_cert.pem`

We see client.p12 file is generated which is ready to be imported to browser.

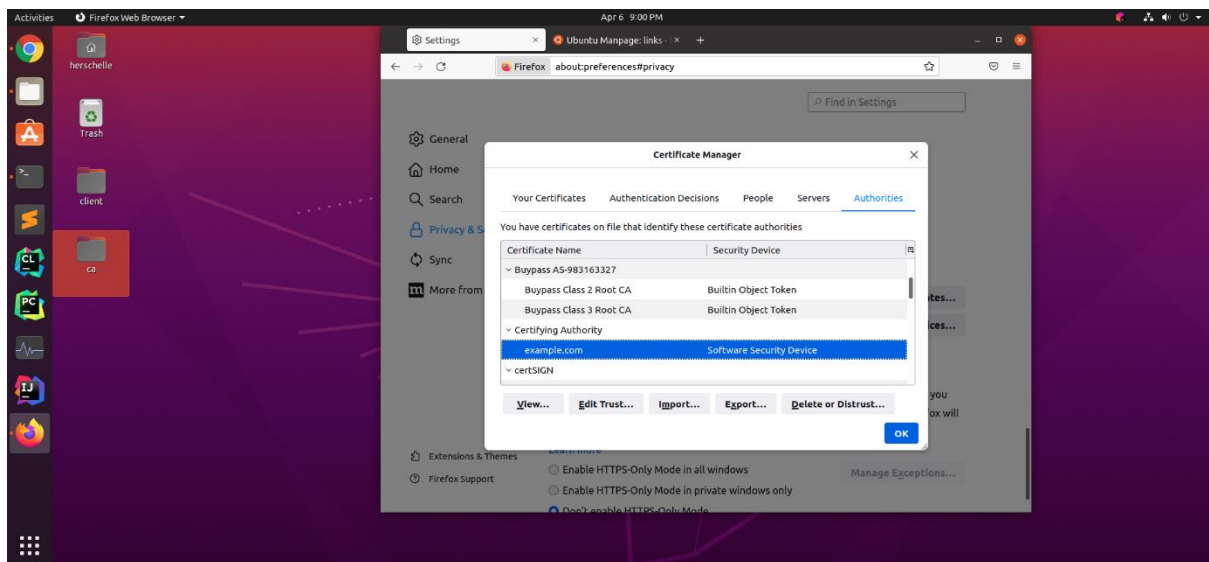


In the firefox settings we go to privacy and security tab and scroll down. Here we find view certificates and go to “Your Certificate” tab and import the client.p12 file.

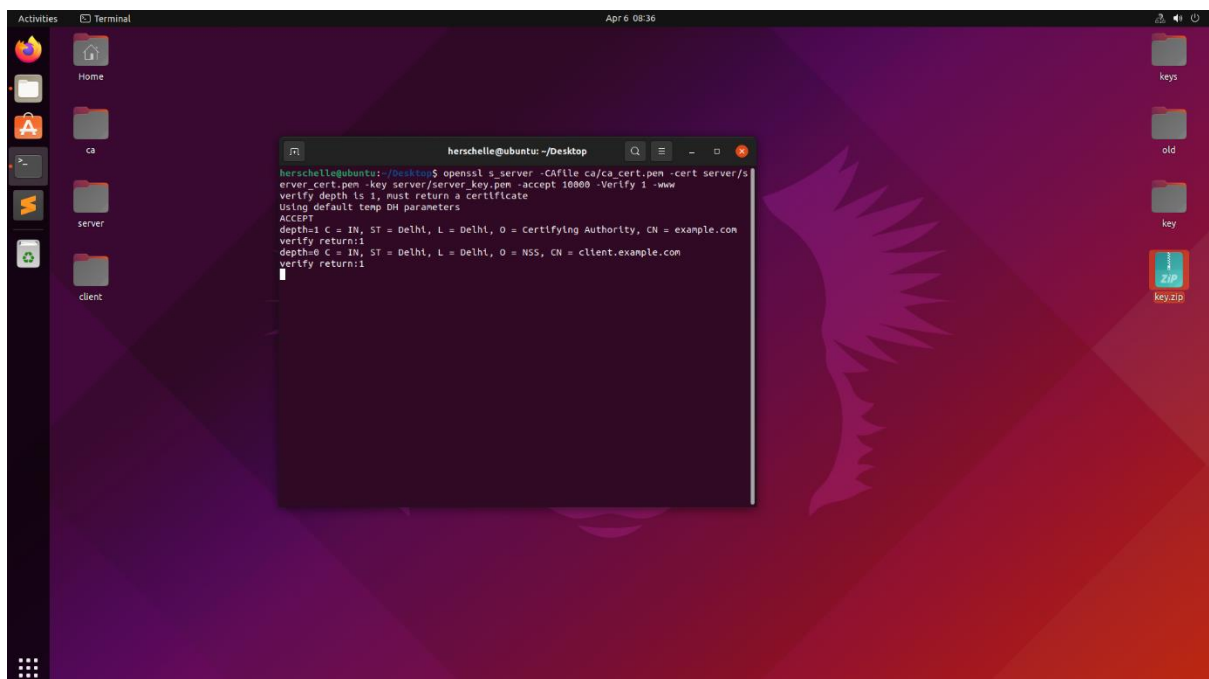


Then we go to Authorities tab and import the file ca\_cert.pem in ca folder.

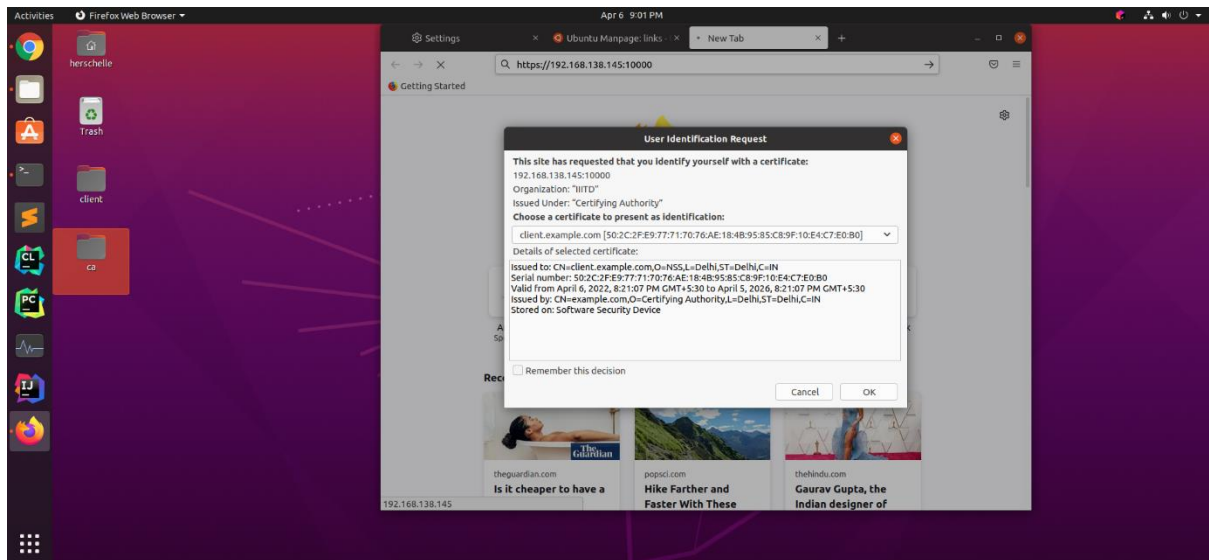




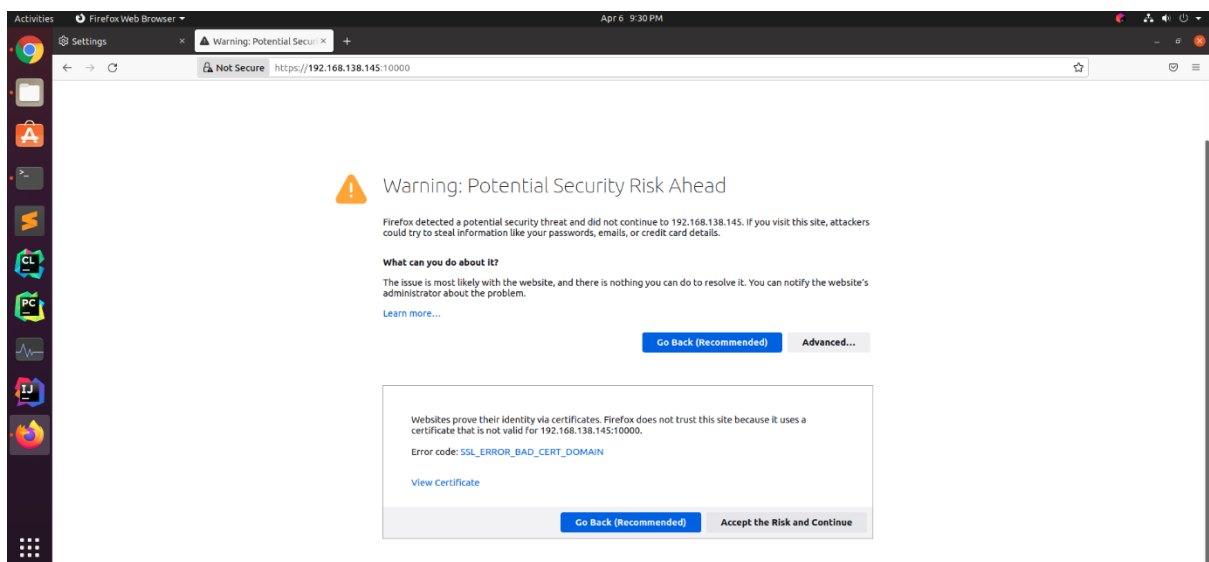
Now we run the `s_server` with `-www` option and connect to this server via our configured browser on second vm.



Ip of vm running `s_server` in my case is 192.168.138.145, we enter the following url in the browser- <https://192.168.138.145:10000> and it asks for a certificate as `s_server` is in verify mode. Browser correctly identifies the client certificate and we proceed.

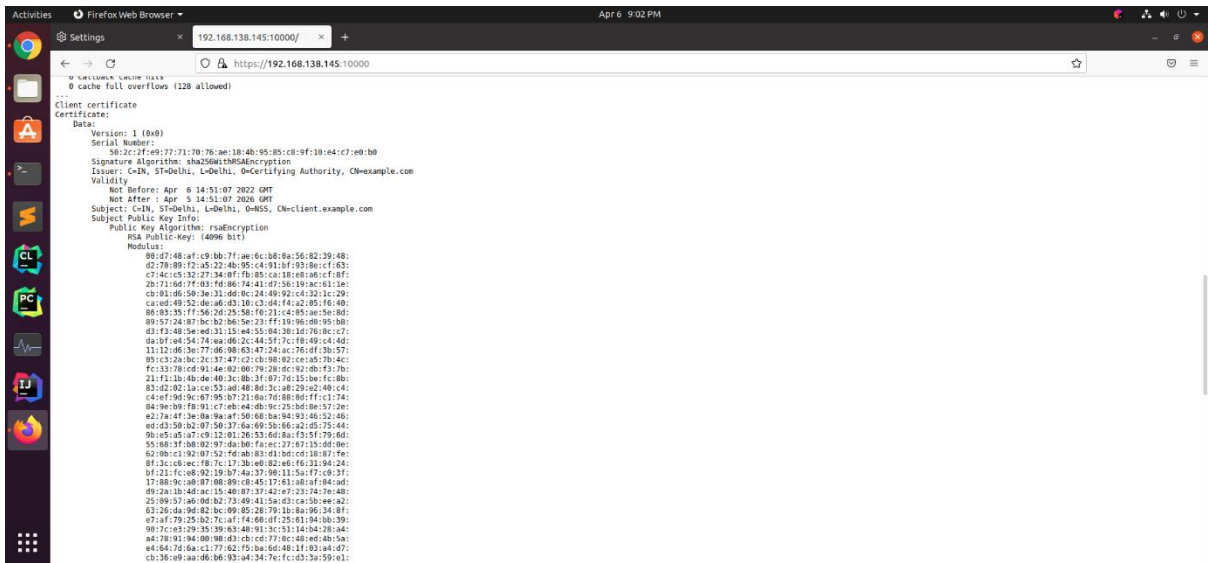
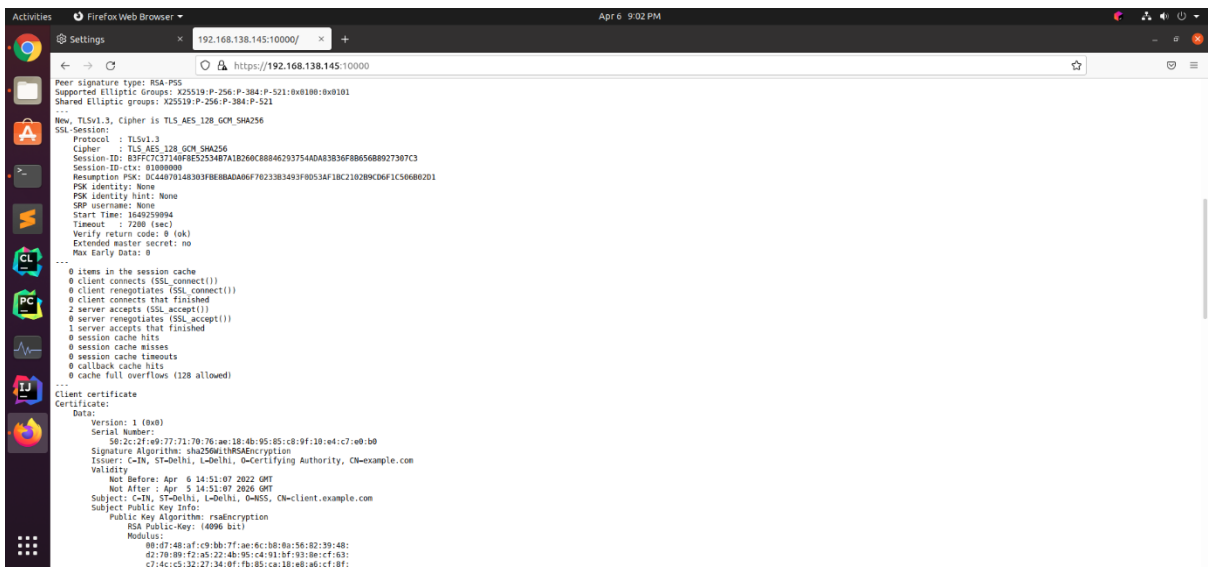
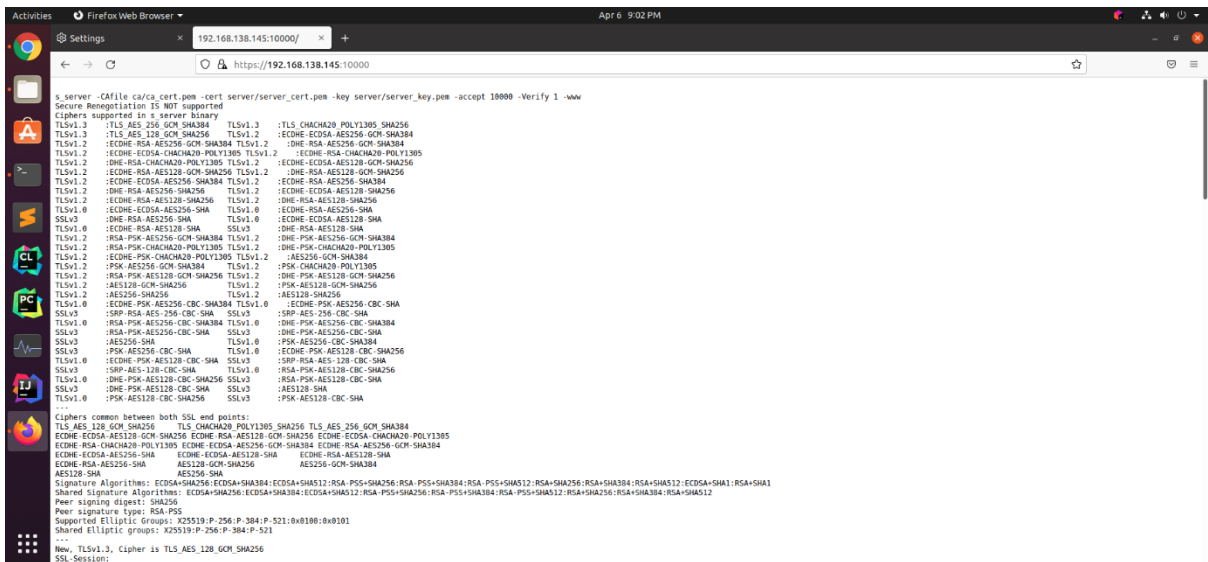


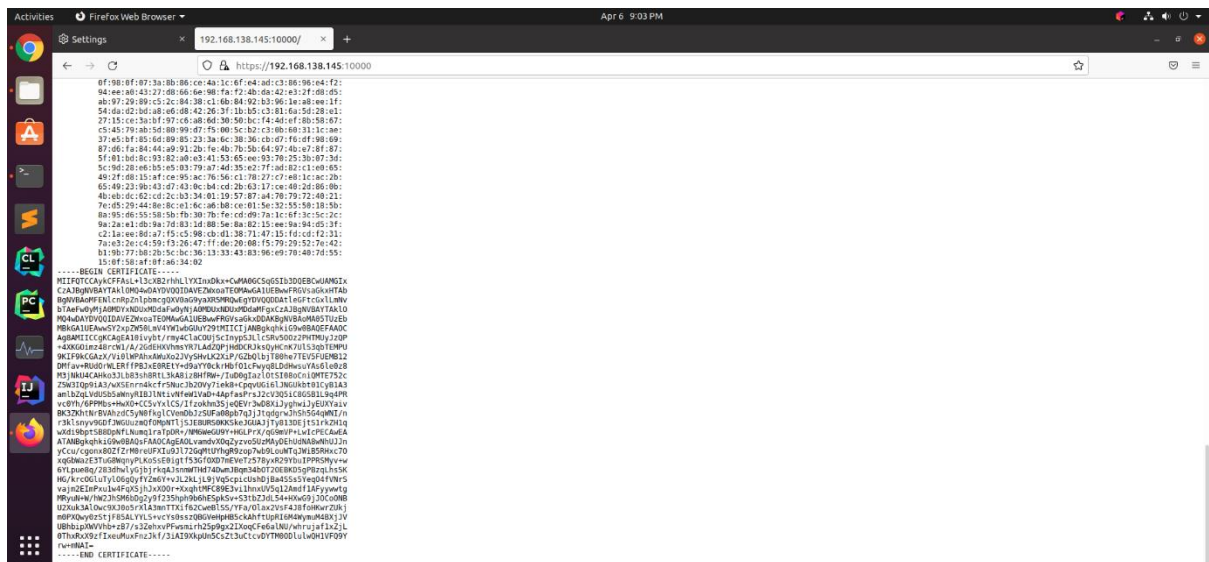
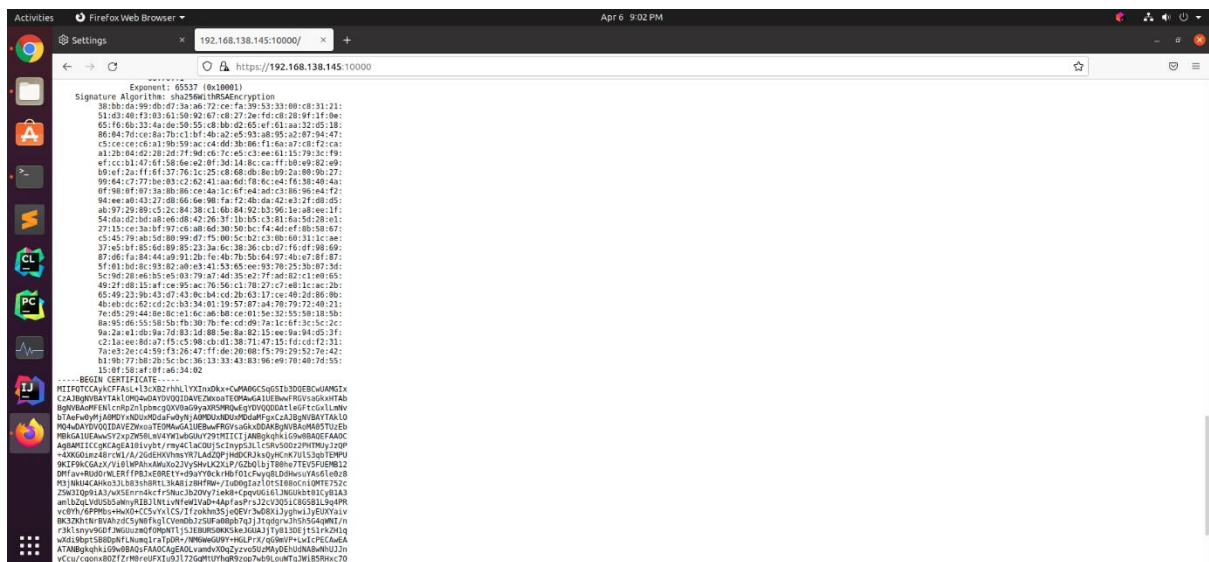
Note that the below warning is domain error and not some certificate error because we set the certificate uploaded as trusted certificate. We entered example.com as domain which we don't own so the following error. And click accept risk and continue.



We receive the following response







## Task 2:

Ref: <http://kb.ictbanking.net/article.php?id=706>

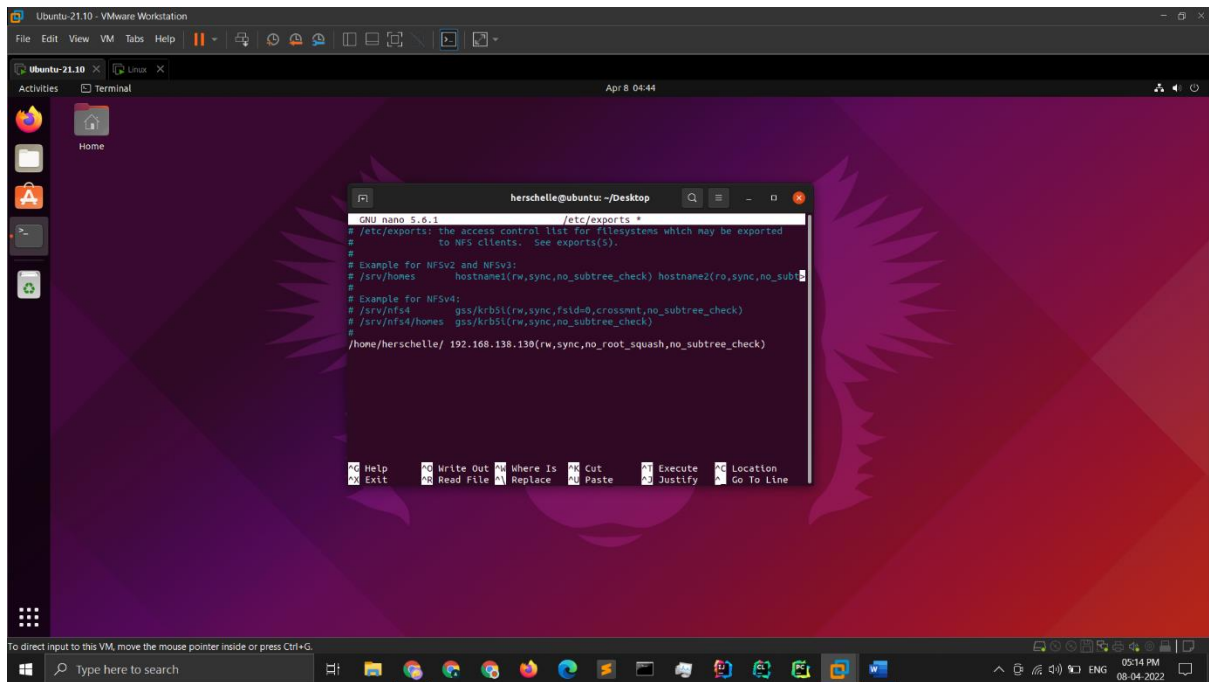
My Server VM IP: 192.168.138.145; Name of VM: Ubuntu 21.10

My Client VM IP: 192.168.138.130; Name of VM: Linux

## Configuring Server VM

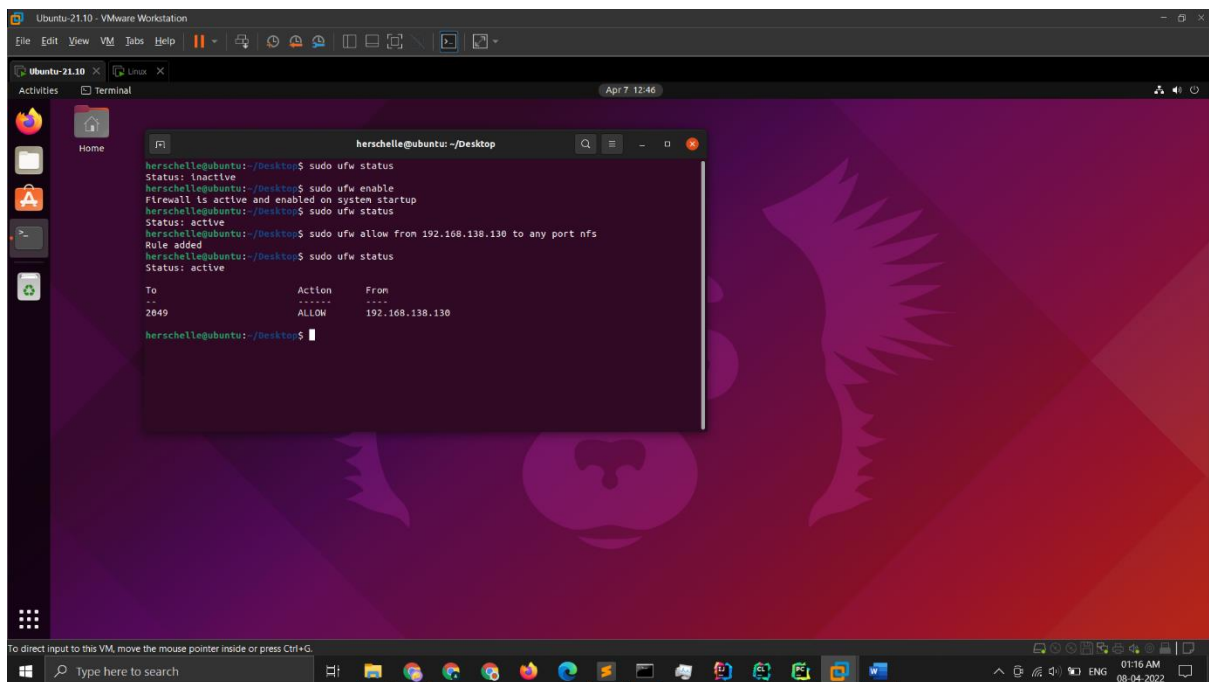
sudo apt install nfs-kernel-server

Edit the /etc/exports file as shown below, to export the home directory which in my case is “/home/herschelle”



Now restart the nfs server with “sudo systemctl restart nfs-kernel-server”

If your firewall is disabled do enable with “sudo ufw enable” and allow connection from client as done below.



Configuring client:

sudo apt install nfs-common

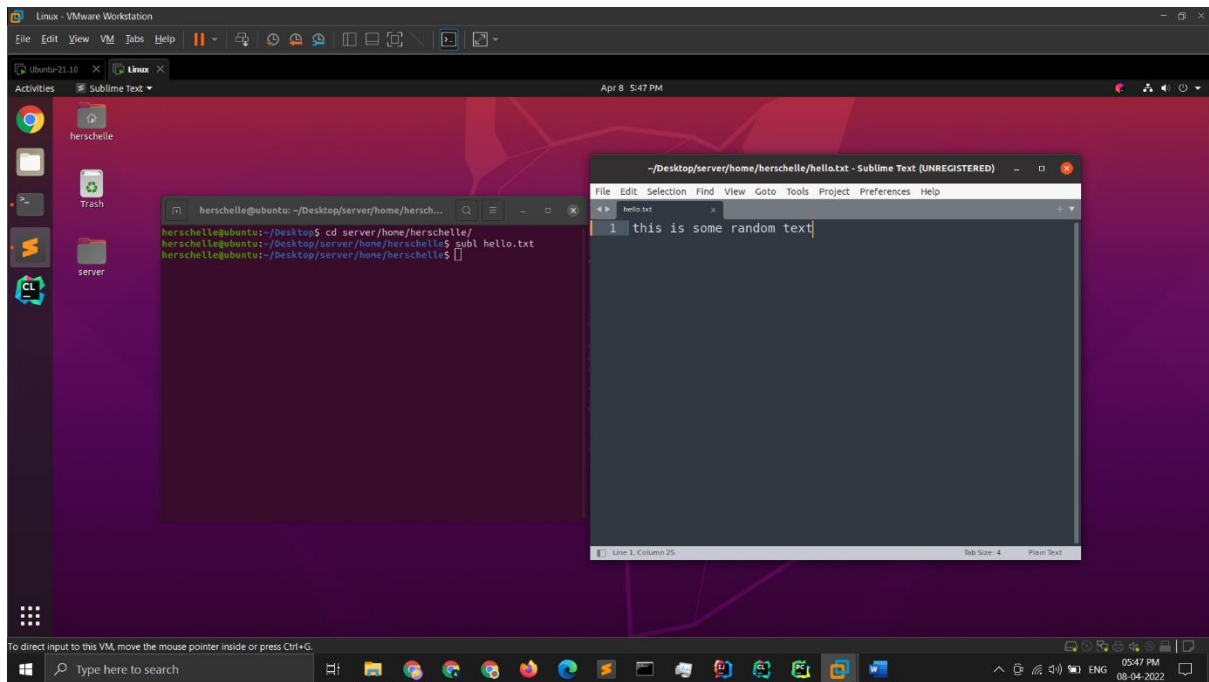
Mount the desktop with the command shown below.

I created a folder on desktop as server/home/herschelle which will act as home directory of the client.

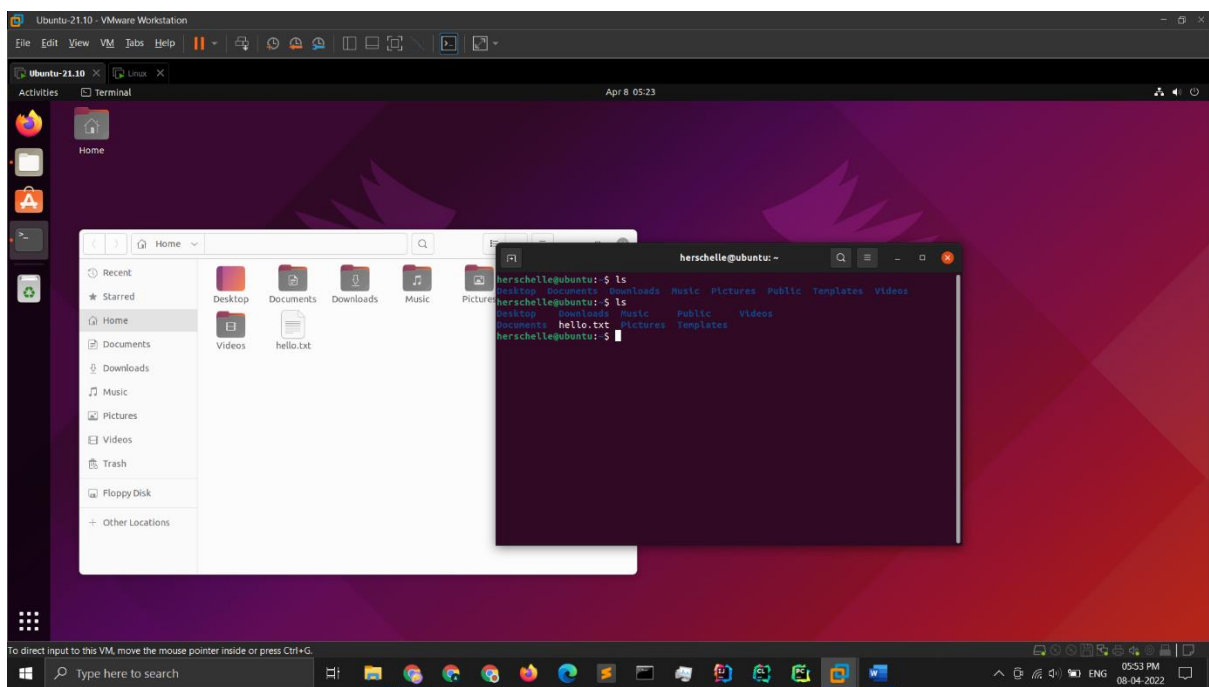
The screenshot shows a Linux VM desktop with a purple background. A terminal window is open, displaying the output of the 'df -h' command. The output is a table showing disk space usage for various filesystems. The terminal prompt is 'herschelle@ubuntu: ~/Desktop'.

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
udev	1.9G	0	1.9G	0%	/dev
tmpfs	391M	2.0M	389M	1%	/run
/dev/sda5	98G	32G	62G	34%	/
tmpfs	2.0G	0	2.0G	0%	/dev/shm
tmpfs	5.0M	4.0K	5.0M	1%	/run/lock
tmpfs	2.0G	0	2.0G	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/loop1	50M	50M	0	100%	/snap/core18/2246
/dev/loop4	219M	219M	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-34-1804/72
/dev/loop5	60M	60M	0	100%	/snap/gtk-common-themes/1515
/dev/loop6	51M	51M	0	100%	/snap/snap-store/547
/dev/loop8	128K	128K	0	100%	/snap/barefs
/dev/loop9	60M	60M	0	100%	/snap/gtk-common-themes/1519
/dev/sda1	511M	4.0K	511M	1%	/boot/efi
tmpfs	391M	48K	391M	1%	/run/user/1000
/dev/loop11	50M	50M	0	100%	/snap/core18/2344
/dev/loop2	44M	44M	0	100%	/snap/snapd/15177
/dev/loop7	62M	62M	0	100%	/snap/core20/1405
/dev/loop12	219M	219M	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-34-1804/77
/dev/loop3	55M	55M	0	100%	/snap/snap-store/558
/dev/loop13	249M	249M	0	100%	/snap/gnome-3-38-2804/99
192.168.138.145:/home/herschelle	98G	8.7G	64G	10%	/home/herschelle/Desktop/server/home/herschelle

The screenshot shows a VMware Workstation interface with an Ubuntu 21.10 virtual machine. The terminal window is open, displaying the command `sudo tcpdump -l ens33 -s0 -w cap.pcap` and its output: `tcpdump: listening on ens33, link-type ETHERNET, snapshot length 262144 bytes`. The desktop background is the Ubuntu logo, and the taskbar shows various application icons. The system clock in the bottom right corner indicates the time is 01:23 AM on 08-04-2022.

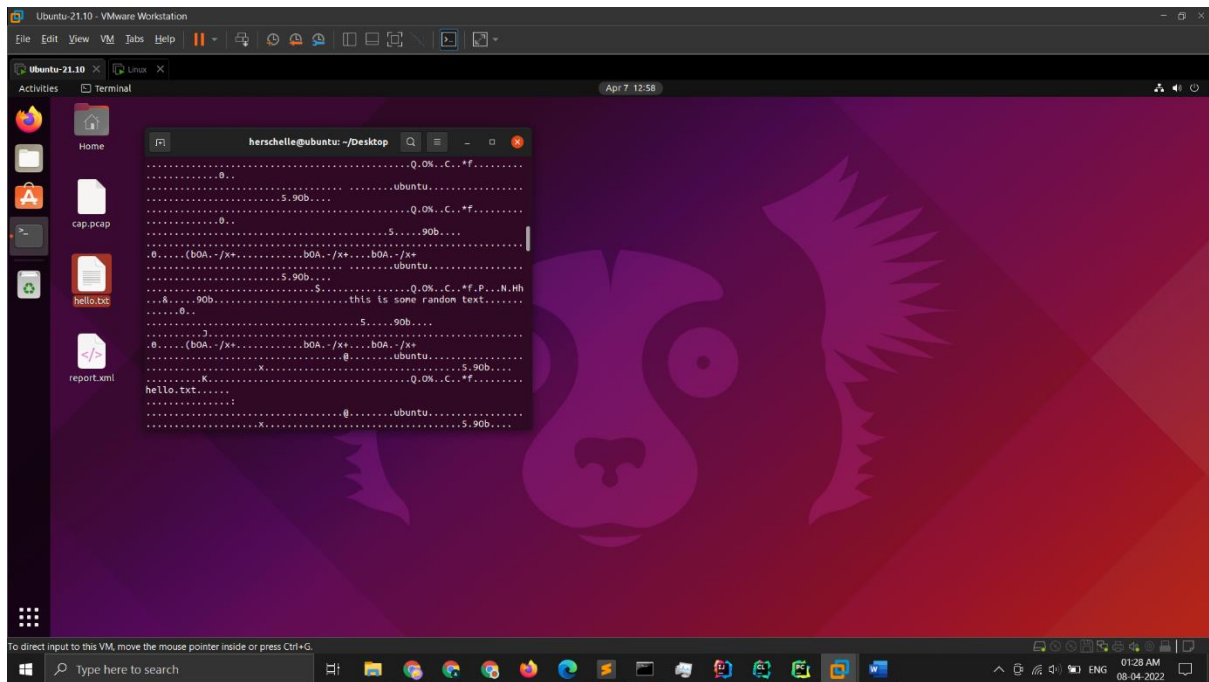


And the data arrives at home directory of the server.



Analyse the captured packets.



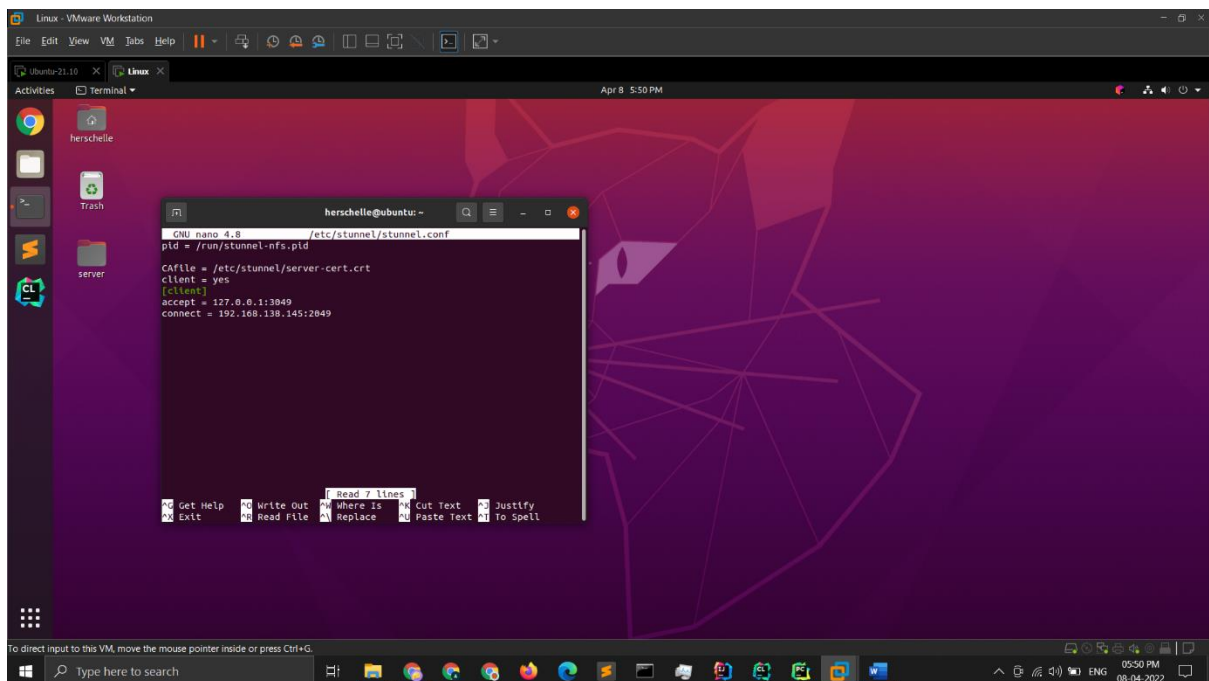


We can see packets carry data in plain text which is already knew from the question.

Now we install stunnel on both server and client with “sudo apt-get install stunnel4”

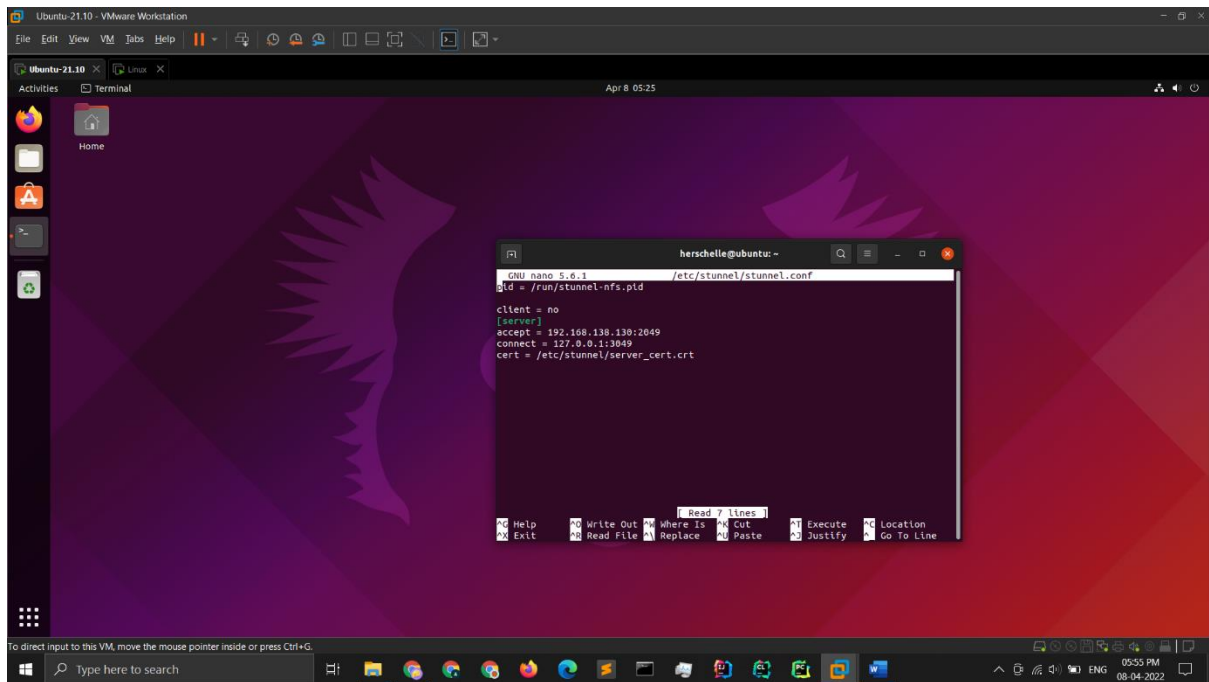
Create server certificate and key and place them in /etc/stunnel of both the client and server.

On client create a file in /etc/stunnel and name it stunnel.conf and write the text in it as shown below.



For server again do the same process but add the following text

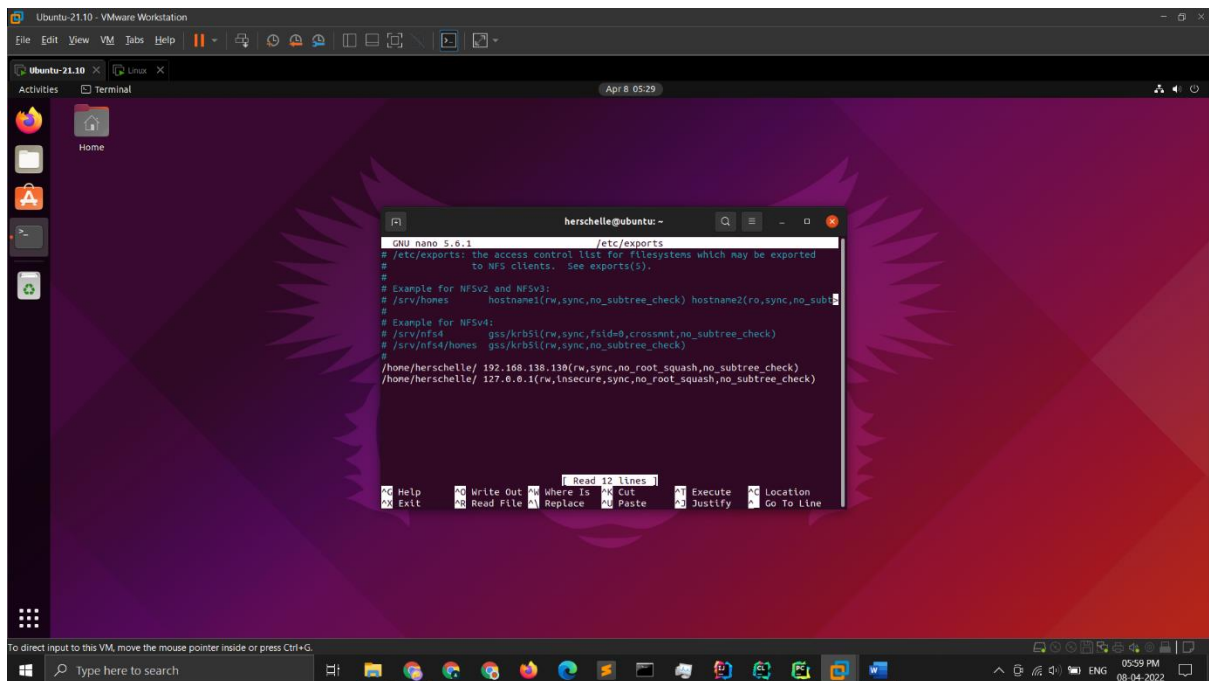




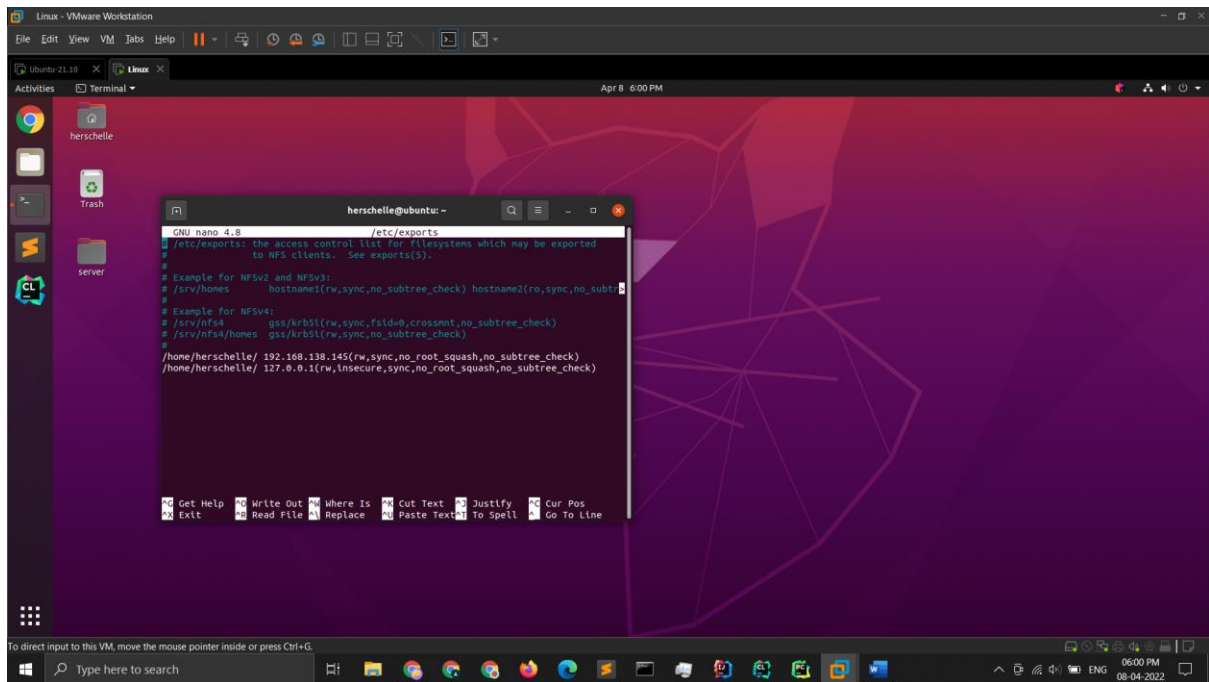
Now restart the stunnel service on both server and client with “`sudo systemctl restart stunnel4.service`”

Modify the `/etc/stunnel/stunnel.conf` files of server and client to configure stunnel as shown below.

On server:



On client:



Mount the home directory of the server this time on localhost of the client with the command “`sudo mount 127.0.0.1:3049:/home/herschelle ~/Desktop/server/home/herschelle/`” where stunnel service is listening on port 3049 as configured in .conf files and it will forward the traffic to the server.

Restart the services (nfs and stunnel) and start capturing the packets and we see

