实验报告



课程名称_		密码学基础	
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实验项目 名	Needham-Schroeder Protocol	成绩	
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一、实验目的

- 1. Understanding Needham-Schroeder (Public Key) Protocol 理解 Needham-Schroeder (Public Key) Protocol 协议
- 2. Understanding man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack against Needham- Schroeder (Public Key) Protocol 理解中间人攻击

二、实验内容

1. Needham-Schroeder (Public Key) Protocol 协议内容

Client 和 server 共同心信任一个 PKI,他们在通信的时候通过向 PKI 发送请求获取对方的公钥,也即是说 PKI 拥有 client 的公钥 K_{PA} 和 server 的公钥 K_{PB} 。同时,client 和 server 分别拥有自己的私钥 K_{RA} 和 K_{RB} ,私钥是只有他们自己知道的。如果 client 想要和 server 通信来获取 server 的服务,他们的通信过程应当是这样的:

```
1. A \rightarrow S : A, B

2. S \rightarrow A : \{K_{PB}, B\}_{K_{SS}}

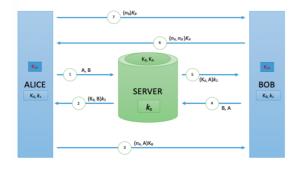
3. A \rightarrow B : \{N_A, A\}_{K_{PB}}

4. B \rightarrow S : B, A

5. S \rightarrow B : \{K_{PA}, A\}_{K_{SS}}

6. B \rightarrow A : \{N_A, N_B\}_{K_{PB}}

7. A \rightarrow B : \{N_B\}_{K_{PB}}
```



从上述过程可知,二者用一个随机数 N_A 和 N_B 来与对方进行质询应答验证对方的身份。在最后一步里,client 还要向 server 发送本次通信的会话密钥 $ssn\ key$,这个会话密钥是对称密钥,只有二人知晓。

2. 中间人攻击内容

从上述双方的通信过程我们可以知道,Needham-Schroeder (Public Key) Protocol 协议对于中间人攻击是脆弱的,具体的过程是这样的:

$$A
ightarrow I:\{N_A,A\}_{K_{PI}}$$
 $I
ightarrow B:\{N_A,A\}_{K_{PB}}$ $B
ightarrow I:\{N_A,N_B\}_{K_{PA}}$ $I
ightarrow A:\{N_A,N_B\}_{K_{PI}}$ $A
ightarrow I:\{N_B\}_{K_{PI}}$ $I
ightarrow B:\{N_B\}_{K_{PB}}$

也就是说,adversary 首先使得 client 与其通信后,通过截取 client 的信息、操作后发给 server,来达到 server 误以为 client 在与其通信而不是 adversary 的效果。

三、实验步骤

- 1. 实现 PKI:
 - extract ()
- 2. 实现 NS 公钥协议:

ns_authentication(sock, server_name)

ns_authentication(conn)

3. 打开终端, 在命令行执行

\$ python server.py

然后重新打开一个终端, 执行

- \$ python client.py -s server -u my_file.txt
- 4. 实现对 NS 公钥协议的中间人攻击 attack(conn)
- 5. 打开两个终端,分别执行
 - \$ python server.py
 - \$ python adversary.py

重新打开终端, 执行

\$ python client.py -s adversary my_file.txt

四、实验结果及分析

具体的实现详见提交的 ppt 里

特别说明,我在实现的时候,基于 PKI 一直 online 的思想,所以说,无论是执行 NS 协议还是中间人攻击,都需要先打开命令行,执行 python pki. py的命令,来使得 PKI 上线,接受通讯请求。

1. NS 协议执行的结果

Server 端:

```
(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro server % python server.py
Server: storage server
Server: beginning to serve clients...
Server: connection from client with address ('127.0.0.1', 56593)
Server: connection verified!
(b'HIj29Tlds1xrF7pM', 'client')
Server: using session key b'HIj29Tlds1xrF7pM' from client client
Server: recieved request of file my_file.txt for mode u
Server: beginning transfer for my_file.txt...
Server: completed transfer for my_file.txt
Server: file saved in client/my_file.txt
Server: transfer complete, shutting down...
```

Server 端首先接受来自 client 的通信请求,具体来说应该是 $\{N_A,A\}K_{PB}$,然后其分别与 PKI 和 client 通信,完成 NS 协议的过程,实现认证,最后接受来自 client 的服务请求。 Client 端:

```
(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro client % python client.py -s server -u my_file.txt

Client: connection verified!
Client: using session key b'HIj29T1ds1xrF7pM'
Client: sent file name my_file.txt for mode u
Client: my_file.txt is read and ready for upload
Client: beginning file upload...
Client: uploading file... (1/3)
Client: uploading file... (2/3)
Client: uploading file... (3/3)
Client: successful upload for my_file.txt
Client: client shutting down...
```

Client 首先向 server 发送通信请求,具体来说应该是 $\{N_A,A\}K_{PB}$,然后与 server 执行 NS 协议 完成身份认证(包含对 server 的身份认证),最后向 server 提交服务请求。

同时在 server 文件夹下,会出现 client 文件夹以及 my_file. txt 的文档,内容是"Hello there.

I'd like to say SJTU NB!"

2. 中间人攻击的执行结果

Server 端:

```
(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro server % python server.py

Server: storage server

Server: beginning to serve clients...

Server: connection from client with address ('127.0.0.1', 56771)

Server: connection verified!

(b'joXqGTWtkhGEn3Uq', 'client')

Server: using session key b'joXqGTWtkhGEn3Uq' from client client

Server: recieved request of file bad_file.txt for mode u

Server: beginning transfer for bad_file.txt...

Server: completed transfer for bad_file.txt

Server: file saved in client/bad_file.txt

Server: transfer complete, shutting down...

(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro server %
```

Server 端收到来自 adversary 转发的 A 的通信(adversary 解密后用 server 的公钥重新加密) $\{N_A,A\}K_{PB}$,然后向 M 应答 $\{N_A,N_B\}K_{PA}$,最后收到 M 发来的 $\{K,N_B\}K_{PB}$ 。

Client 端:

```
(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro client % python client.py -s adversary -d my_file.txt

Client: connection verified!
Client: using session key b'joXqGTWtkhGEn3Uq'
Client: sent file name my_file.txt for mode d
Client: beginning download for my_file.txt...
Client: completed download for my_file.txt
Client: file saved in my_file.txt
Client: client shutting down...
(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro client %
```

Client 端首先向 adversary 发送了通信的请求,所以 adversary 让 client 误以为其是服务端,然后收到 adversary 的 $\{N_A,N_B\}K_{PA}$ (这条消息原封不动的来自 server),最后向 adversary 发送了 $\{K,N_B\}K_{PM}$ 。

Adversary 端:

```
(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro adversary % python adversary.py
Adversary: malicious storage server
Adversary: beginning to 'serve' clients...
Adversary: connection from client with address ('127.0.0.1', 56768)
Adversary: I got in!
Adversary: uploaded file.txt is read and ready for upload
Adversary: uploaded file name bad_file.txt
Adversary: uploading file upload...
Adversary: uploading file... (1/2)
Adversary: uploading file... (2/2)
Adversary: successful upload for bad_file.txt
Adversary: successful upload for bad_file.txt
Adversary: recieved request of file my_file.txt for mode d
Adversary: beginning transfer for my_file.txt...
Adversary: transferring file... (1/3)
Adversary: transferring file... (2/3)
Adversary: transferring file... (3/3)
Adversary: successful upload for my_file.txt
Adversary: shutting down server...
(base) macbook@macbookdeMacBook-Pro adversary %
```

Adversary 首先让 client 向其发送通信请求 $\{N_A,A\}K_{PM}$,然后私钥解密后用 server 的公钥重新加密并发送给 server,然后收到 server 的 $\{N_A,N_B\}K_{PA}$ 并原封不动发给 client,接着收到 client

的 $\{K, N_B\}K_{PM}$, 最后向 server 发送 $\{K, N_B\}K_{PB}$, 实现了 server 误以为 client 与其通信。同时在 server 文件夹下,上一步生成 client 的文件夹下面会多出 bad_file. txt 的文档,内容是 "Fudan NB! Stupid!",还有就是 adversary 文件夹下面会生成 client 的文件夹,并出现了my_file. txt 的文档。Adversary 假装成 client 的身份向 server 发送了 bad_file. txt, 然后为了不让 client 怀疑,完成了其服务的需求上传 my file. txt.

五、实验总结

- 1. NS 协议中两次使用了质询与应答的思想,完成了 client 和 server 之间相互的身份认证。
- 2. NS 协议中最终的会话密钥是有 client 端选择的,而且往往选择对称密钥。
- 3. NS 协议最终实现的效果就是 client 和 server 之间的相互身份认证以及 client 与 server 建立会话密钥。
- 4. NS 协议对于中间人攻击是脆弱的,中加人只需要让 client 对自己发送通信请求,并可以在 client 和 server 之间通信,就可以以较低成本实施攻击,让 server 误以为 client 在与其通信,其实本质原因是没有保证通信消息的鲜活性。
- 5. 为了抵抗中间人攻击,一种方案是可以用时间戳代替随机数 $N_A \pi N_B$ 进行隐式的质询与应答,也就是 NS 的协议内容是这样的:

A->B: $\{T1, A\}K_{PB}$ B->A: $\{T1, T2\}K_{PA}$

A->B: $\{ssn\ key, T2\}K_{PB}$

B->A: VERIFIED

这样,即使M截取到了 $\{T1,T2\}K_{PA}$ 再转发给A,A会检查时间戳与本地时钟发现已经失效。