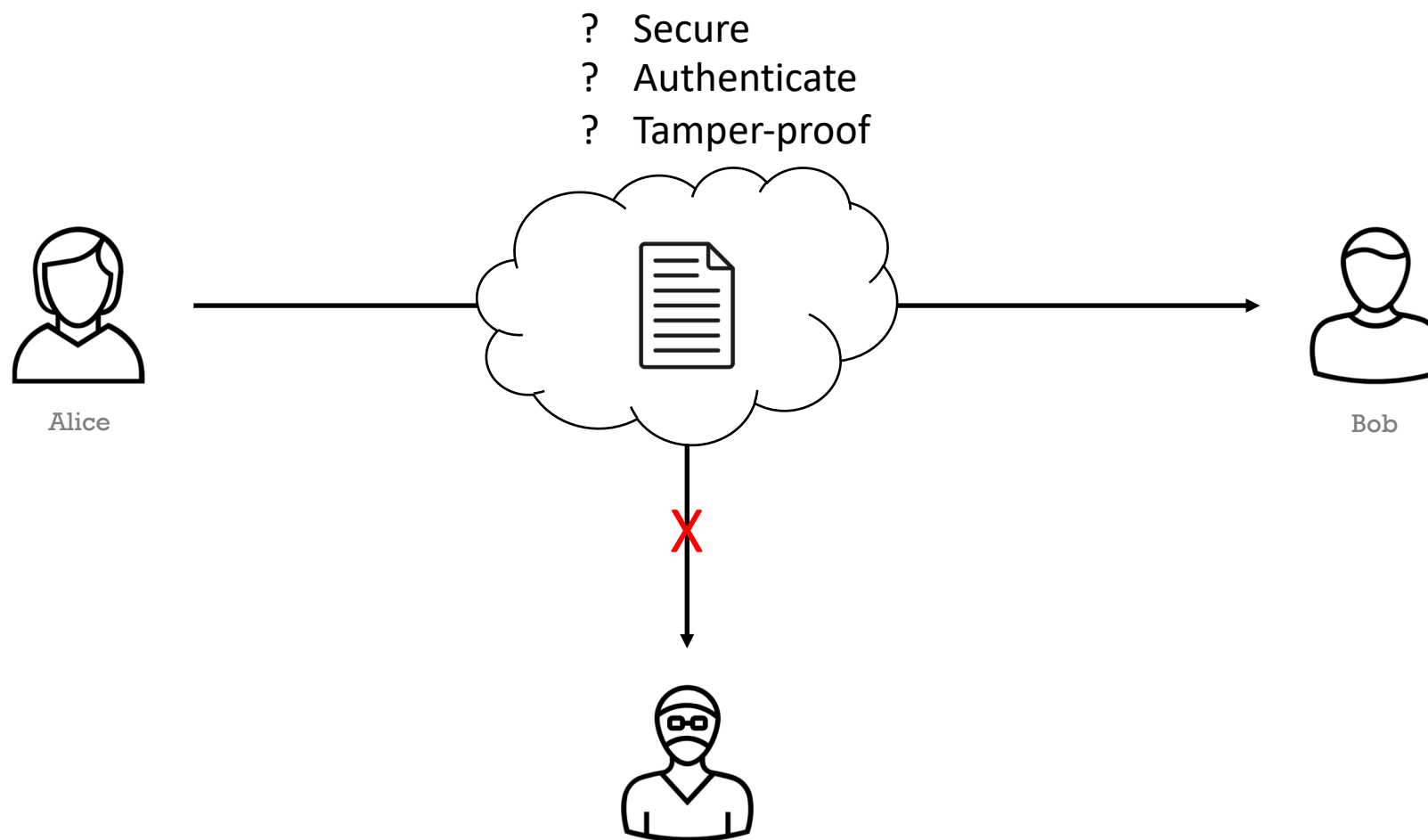


# **Crypto-101**

and some more...

# Why?



# Encryption

## Symmetric-key encryption



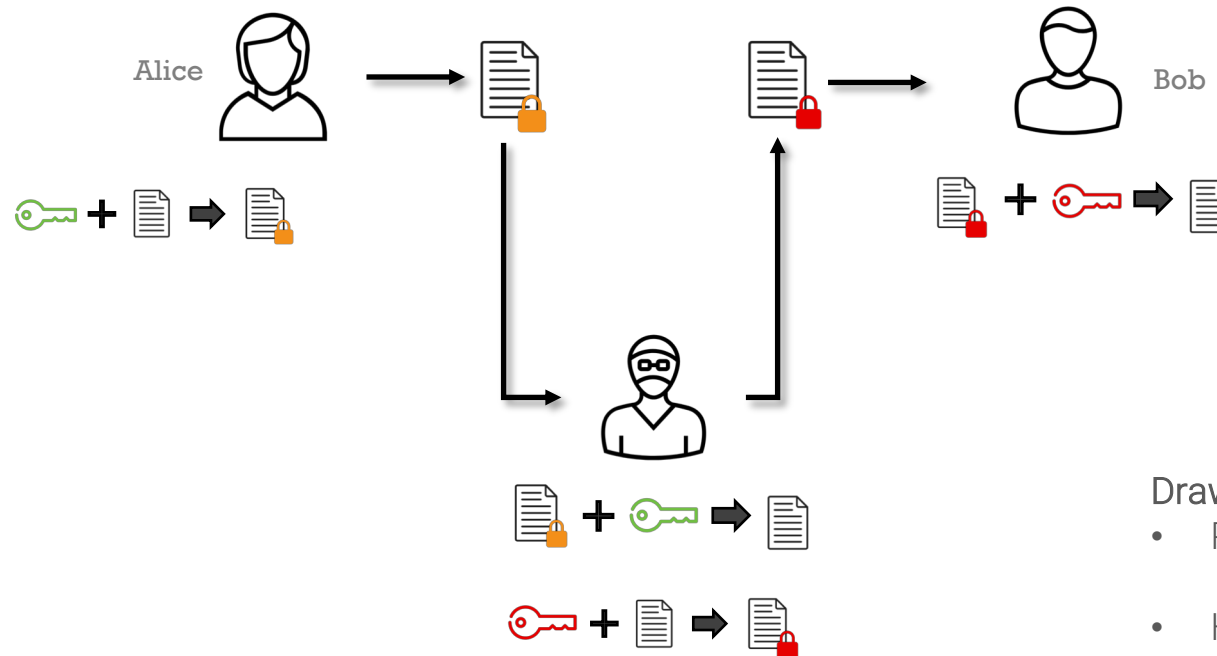
Same cryptographic key used for encryption and decryption

e.g. Caesar cipher



# Encryption

## Symmetric-key encryption

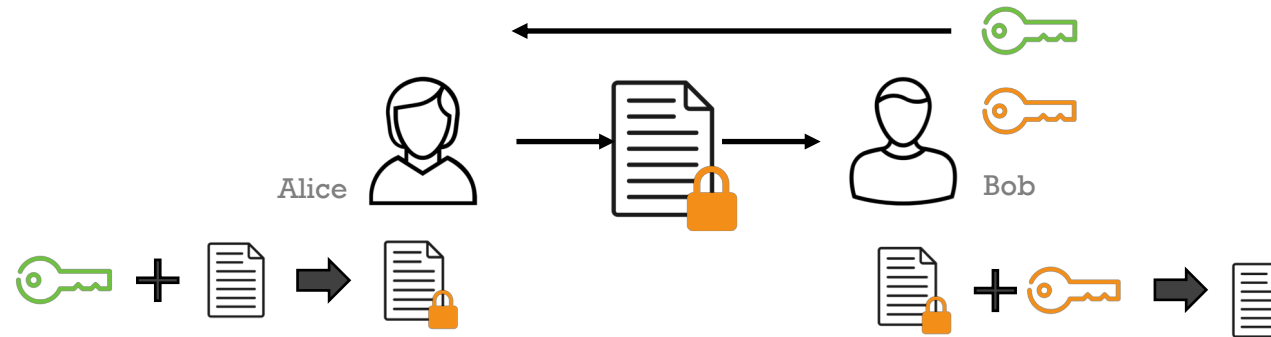


### Drawbacks



- Prior knowledge of keys is required.
  - How to transmit the keys?
- How to authenticate the sender
- Difficult to change the keys
- Vulnerable to brute-force attack

# Encryption

## Asymmetric-key or Public-key encryption



Cryptographic key-pair is used for encryption

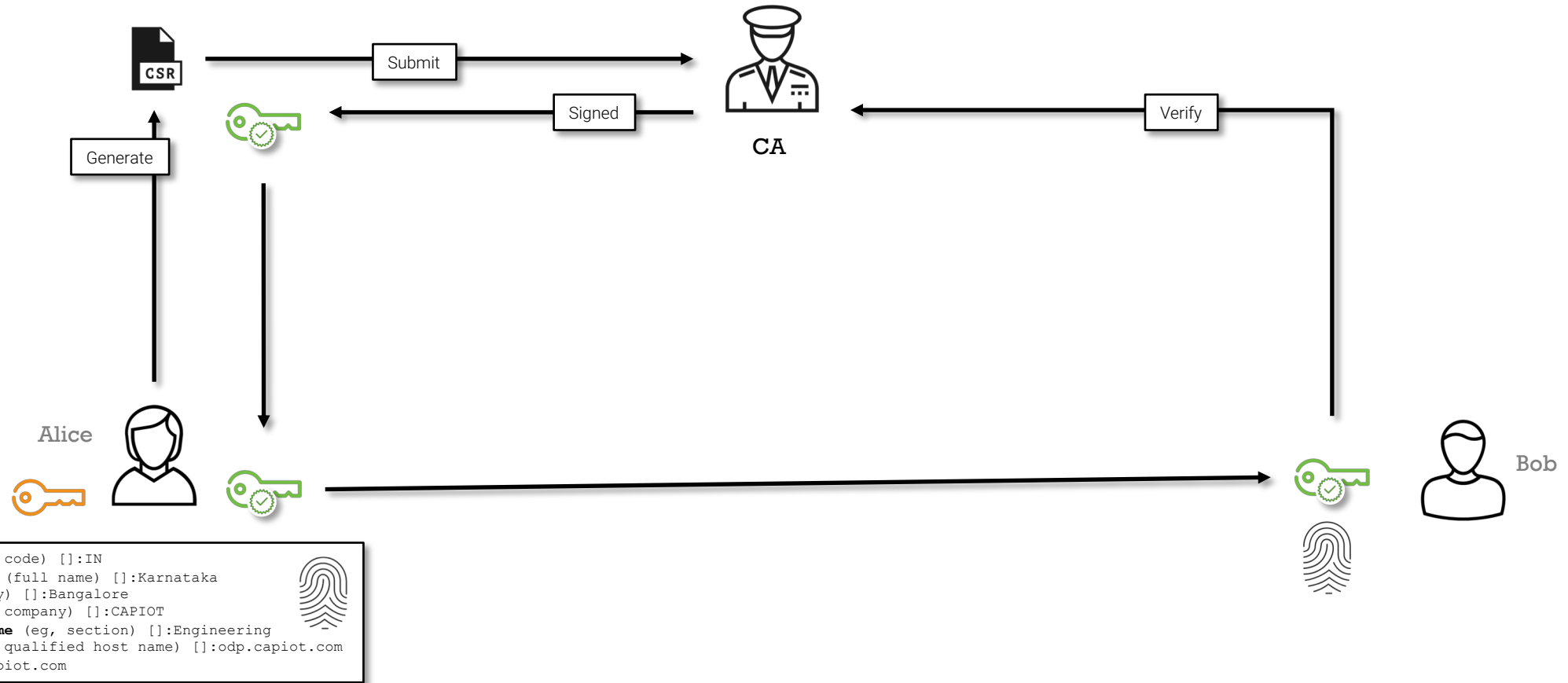
- **Public-key** or **Certificate** is shared widely 
- **Private-key** or **Key** kept safe 

### Drawbacks

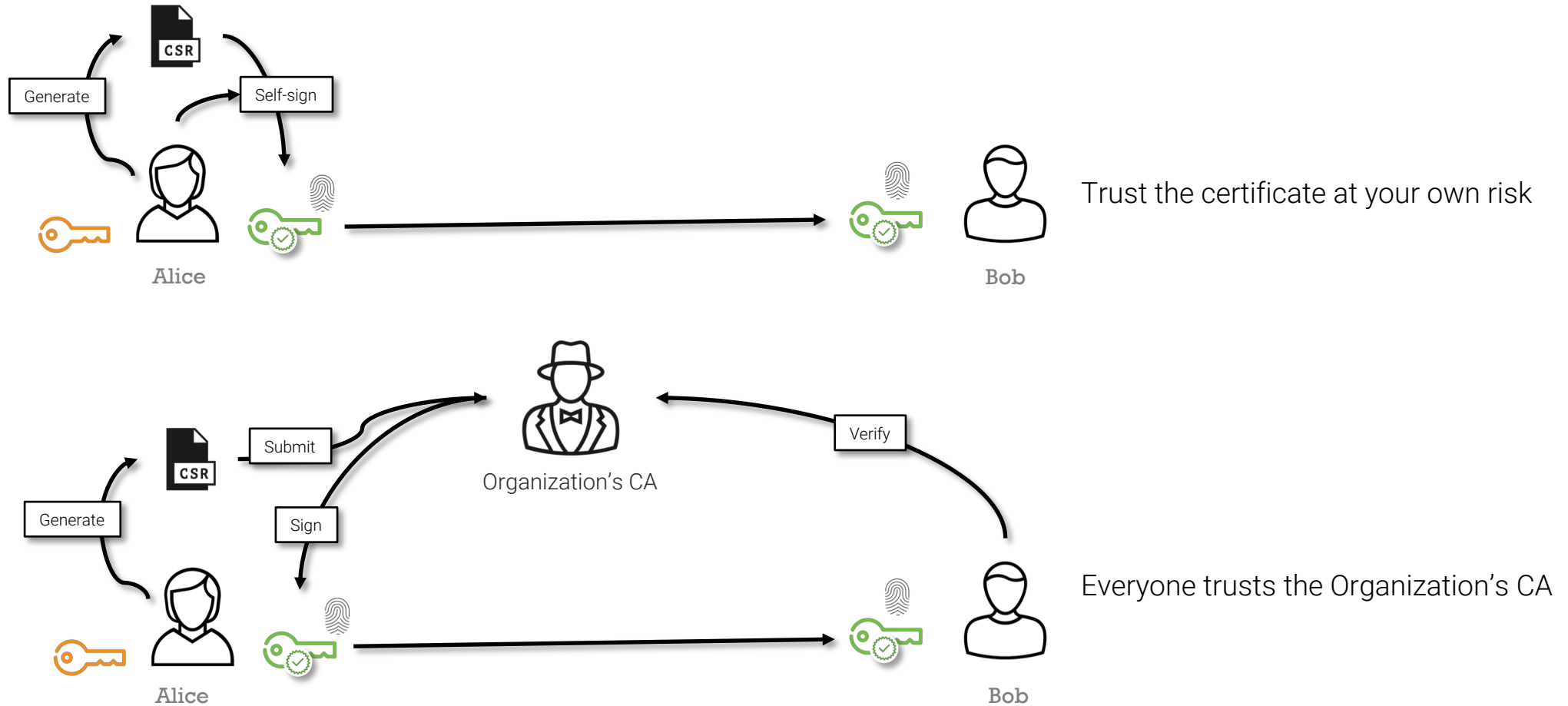
- Computation is intensive
- How can you be sure that Bob's certificate is really Bob's certificate?

# Certificate Authorities (CA)

Solving the Identity Crisis



# Self-signed Certs. / Org. Level CAs



# Digital Signatures

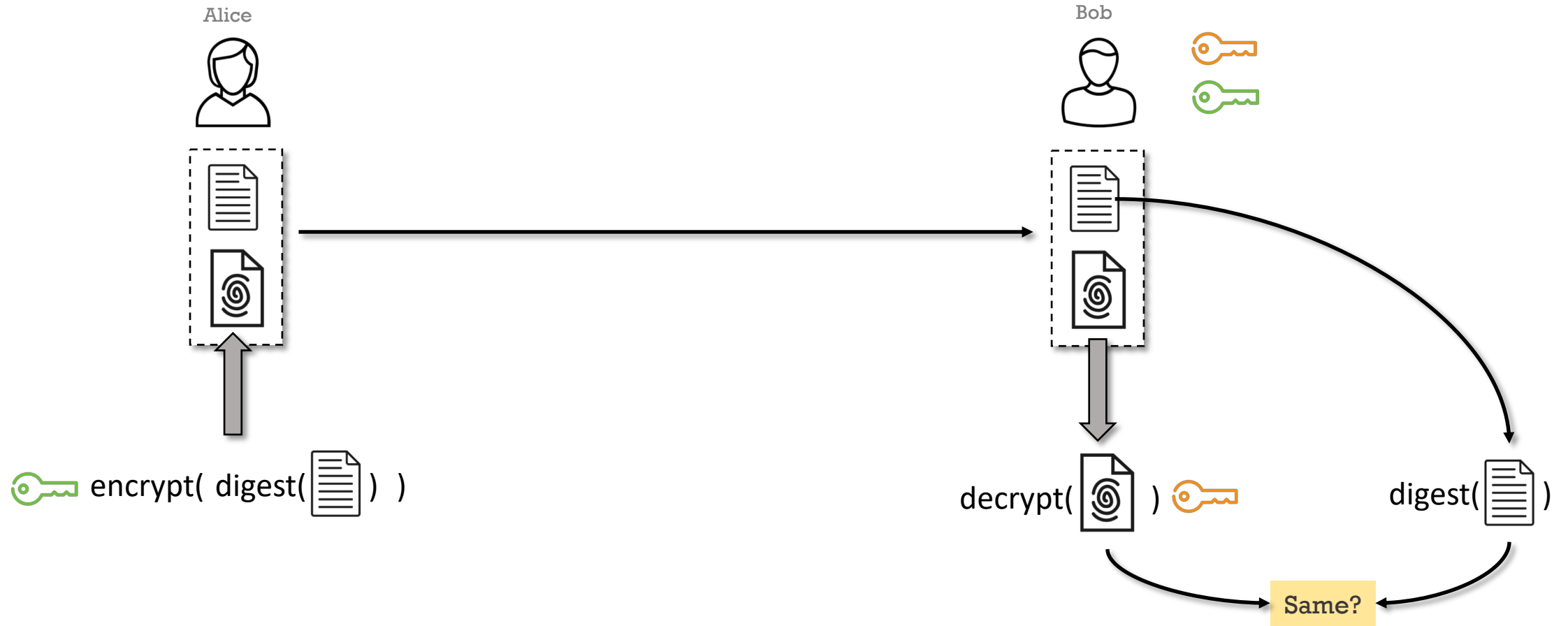
Sending tamper-proof messages



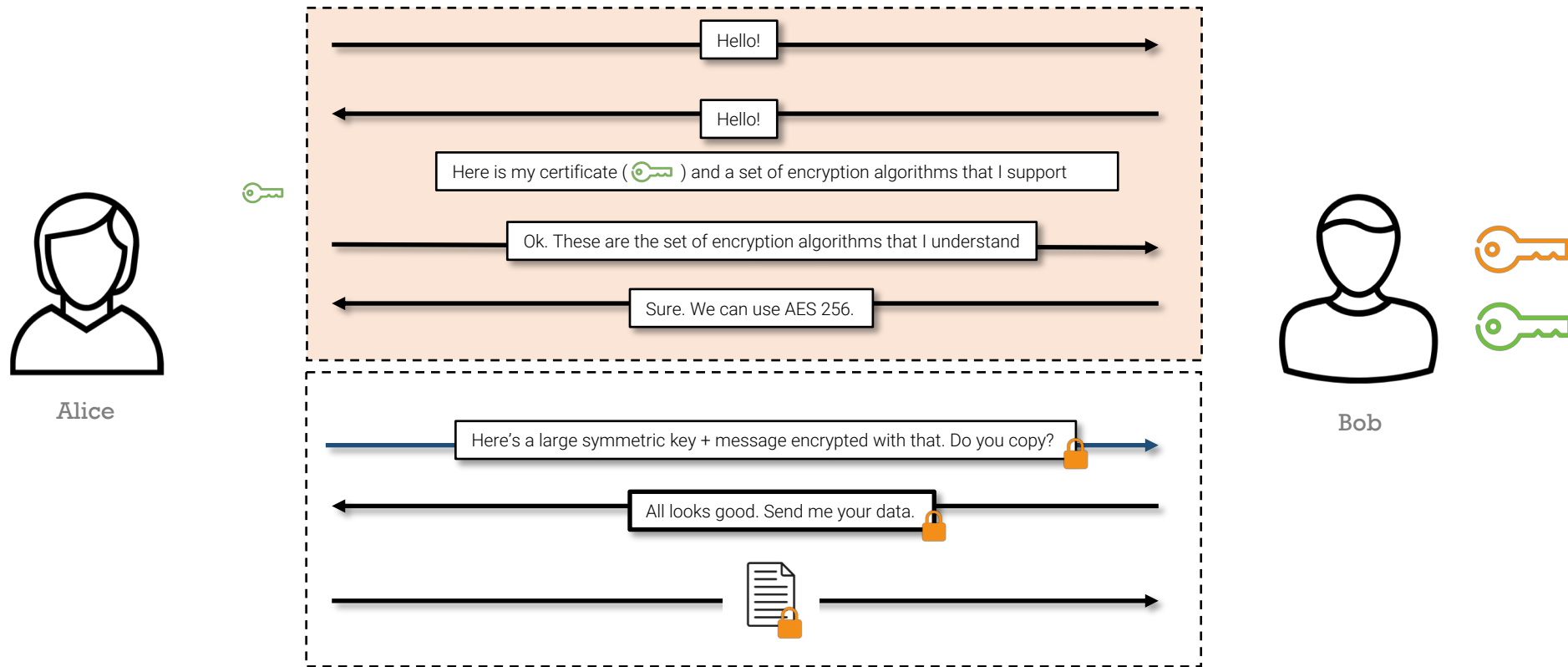


# Digital Signatures

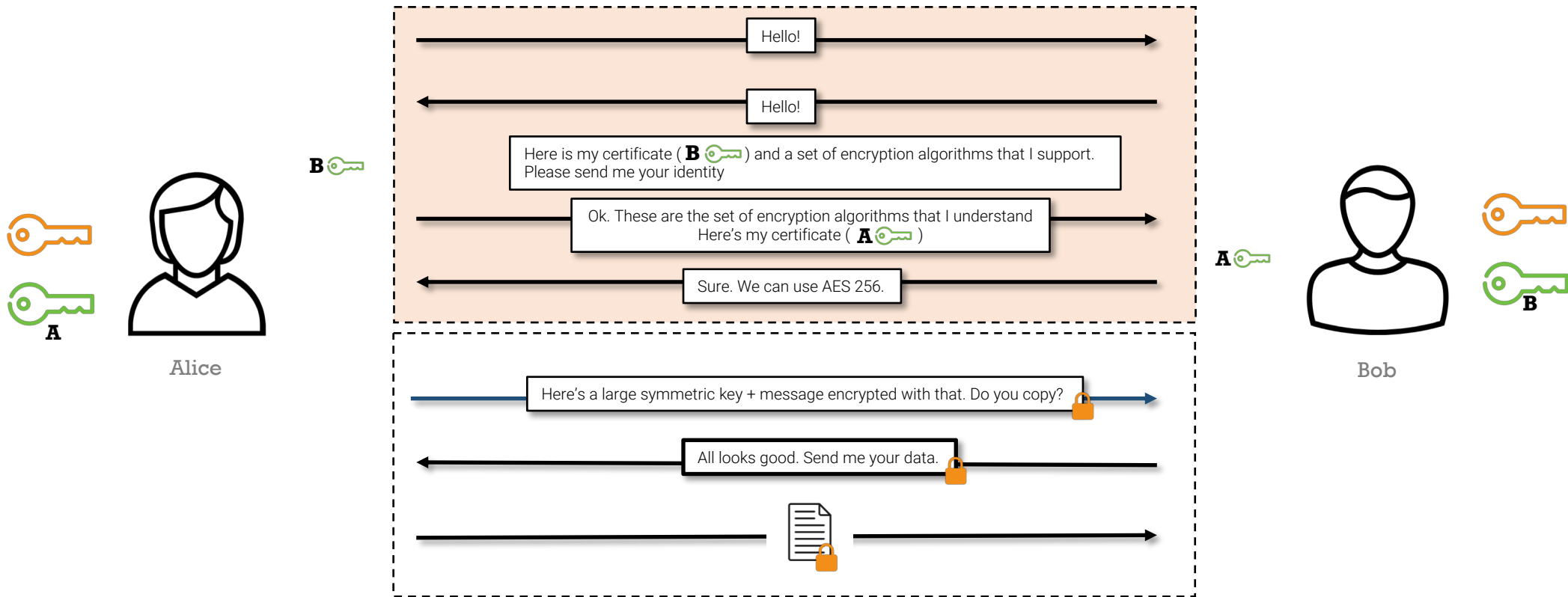
Sending tamper-proof messages



# Secure-socket Layer (SSL)



# 2-way SSL



# Saving passwords

Never save passwords as clear text in the DB. **Why?**

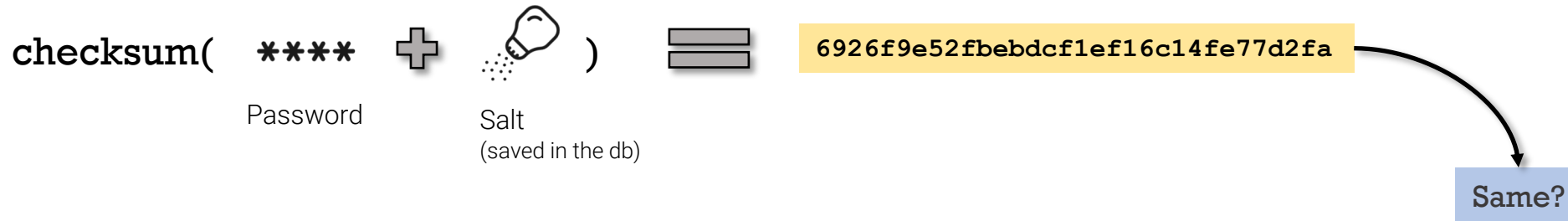
What's the alternate approach?

# Saving passwords

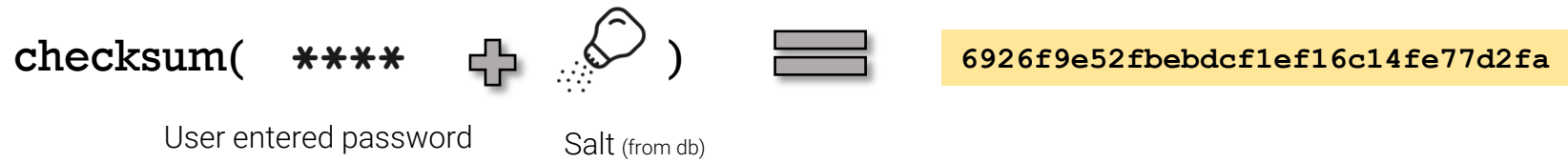


Hashing!

md5  
sha256  
sha512



## User authentication



# Generating a KEY

```
openssl genrsa -out server_2048.key 2048
```

```
openssl genrsa -out server_4096.key 4096
```

```
openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048
```

```
openssl genrsa -out ca.key 2048
```

# Generate a CSR from KEY

```
openssl req -out server.csr -key server.key -new
```

Generate CSR and KEY (single command)

```
openssl req -out server.csr -new -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout server.key
```

```
openssl req -out ca.csr -new -newkey rsa:2048 -nodes -keyout ca.key
```

# Display information within CSR

```
openssl req -in server.csr -verify -noout -text
```

```
openssl req -in ca.csr -noout -text
```



# Generate a CERT from CSR and self-sign it with the key

```
openssl x509 -signkey server.key -in server.csr -req -days 365 -out server.crt  
openssl x509 -signkey ca.key -in ca.csr -req -days 365 -out ca.crt
```

# Generate a CERT from CSR and CA sign it

```
openssl ca -config openssl.cnf -policy signing_policy -extensions signing_req -  
out server_ca.crt -infiles server.csr
```

\* The *openssl.cnf* file can be found in the repository

# Display information within CERT

```
openssl x509 -in server.crt -text -noout
```

```
openssl x509 -in server_ca.crt -text -noout
```

# Encrypting a file

Generate a random key to encrypt

```
openssl rand -base64 32 > key.bin
```

# Encrypting a file

Encrypt the file

```
openssl enc -aes-256-cbc -salt -in README.md -out README.md.enc -pass  
file:../key.bin
```

# Encrypting a file

Get the public key

```
openssl rsa -in server.key -out server.pub.pem -outform PEM -pubout
```

# Encrypting a file

Encrypt the random key with the public keyfile

```
openssl rsautl -encrypt -inkey server.pub.pem -pubin -in key.bin -out  
key.bin.enc
```

# Decrypting a file

Decrypt the random key with our private key file

```
openssl rsautl -decrypt -inkey server.key -in key.bin.enc -out key.bin.out
```



# Decrypting a file

Decrypt the large file with the random key

```
openssl enc -d -aes-256-cbc -in README.md.enc -out README.md.out -pass  
file:../key.bin.out
```

# Hashing

```
md5sum README.md
```

```
shasum -a 256 README.md
```

# Commands

<https://github.com/jerrymannel/crypto101>

**Thankyou!**