

CRIPTOGRAFIA DE DADOS

**Analizando a aplicação de algoritmos
criptográficos em pacotes de redes**

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TÓPICOS

Criptografia

Fluxo Cliente-Servidor

Envio de pacotes utilizando
scapy

Verificação de pacotes
utilizando wireshark

Criptografia pós-quântica

Implementação da
criptografia pós-quântica

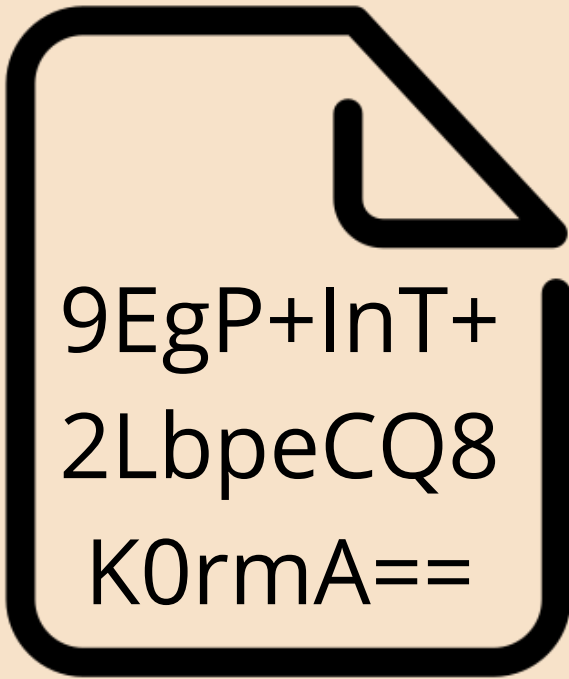
CRIPTOGRAFIA

No nível mais básico, a criptografia é o processo de proteger informações ou dados usando modelos matemáticos para embaralhá-los de modo que apenas as partes que têm a chave para decifrar possam acessá-lo.



Text

RSA
DES
AES
ECC



9EgP+InT+
2LbpeCQ8
K0rmA==

TIPOS DE CRIPTOGRAFIA

SIMÉTRICA

Também conhecida como chave compartilhada ou algoritmo de chave privada, usa a mesma chave para criptografia e descriptografia. As criptografias de chave simétrica são consideradas mais baratas para produzir e não usam tanta força de computação para criptografar e descriptografar.

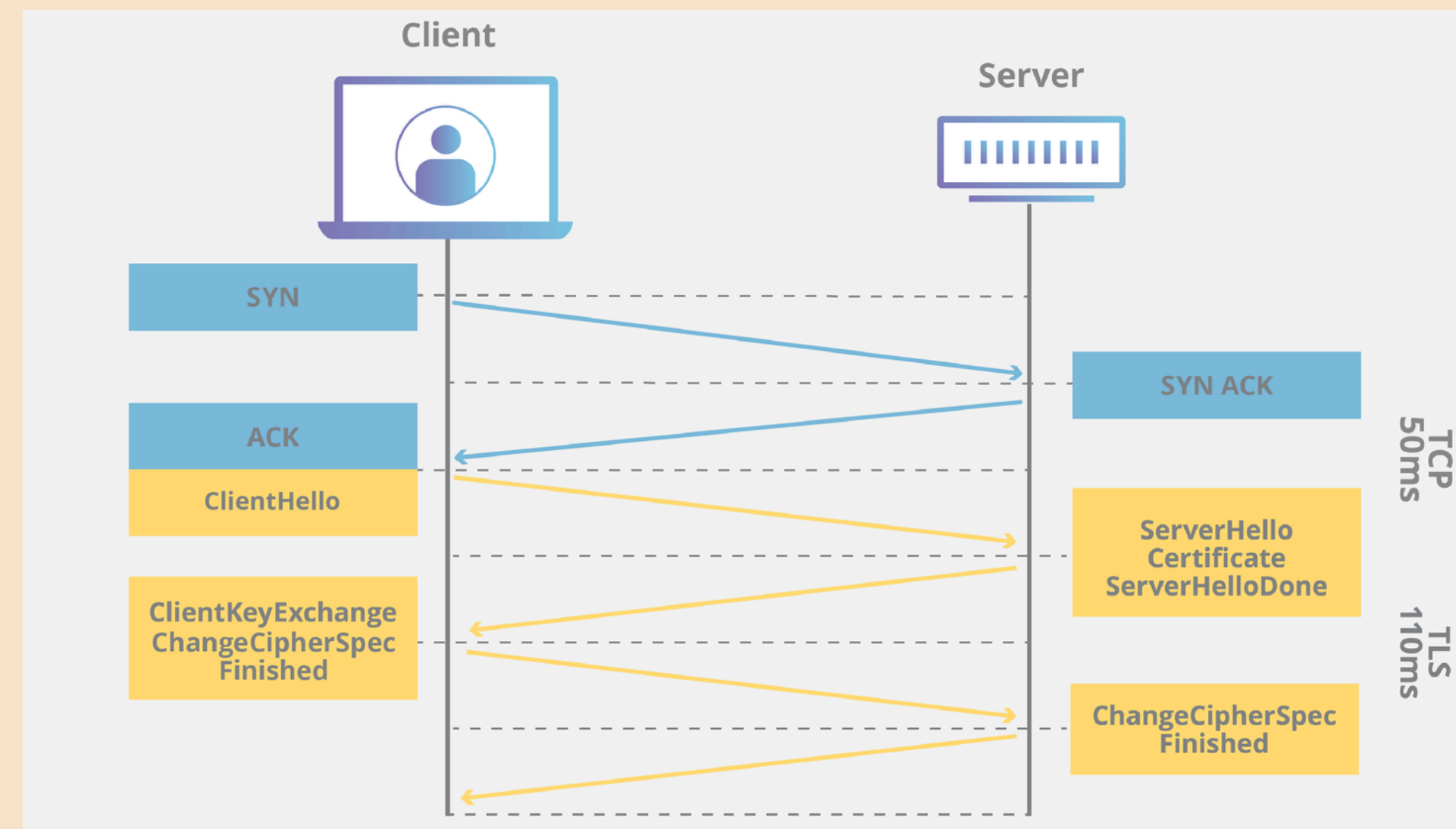
ASSIMÉTRICA

Também conhecida como criptografia de chave pública, usa duas chaves separadas para criptografar e descriptografar dados, sendo uma chave pública. Qualquer pessoa com a chave pública pode enviar uma mensagem criptografada, mas apenas os detentores da chave privada poderão descriptografá-la.

3-WAY-HANDSHAKE

O 3-Way-Handshake é a forma utilizada para se fazer a conexão cliente-servidor, sendo atualmente separadas em duas etapas:

- TCP-Handshake: estabelece a conexão entre os pares
- TLS-Handshake: realiza a troca de chaves assimétricas, para culminar na chave simétrica para criptografar os dados.

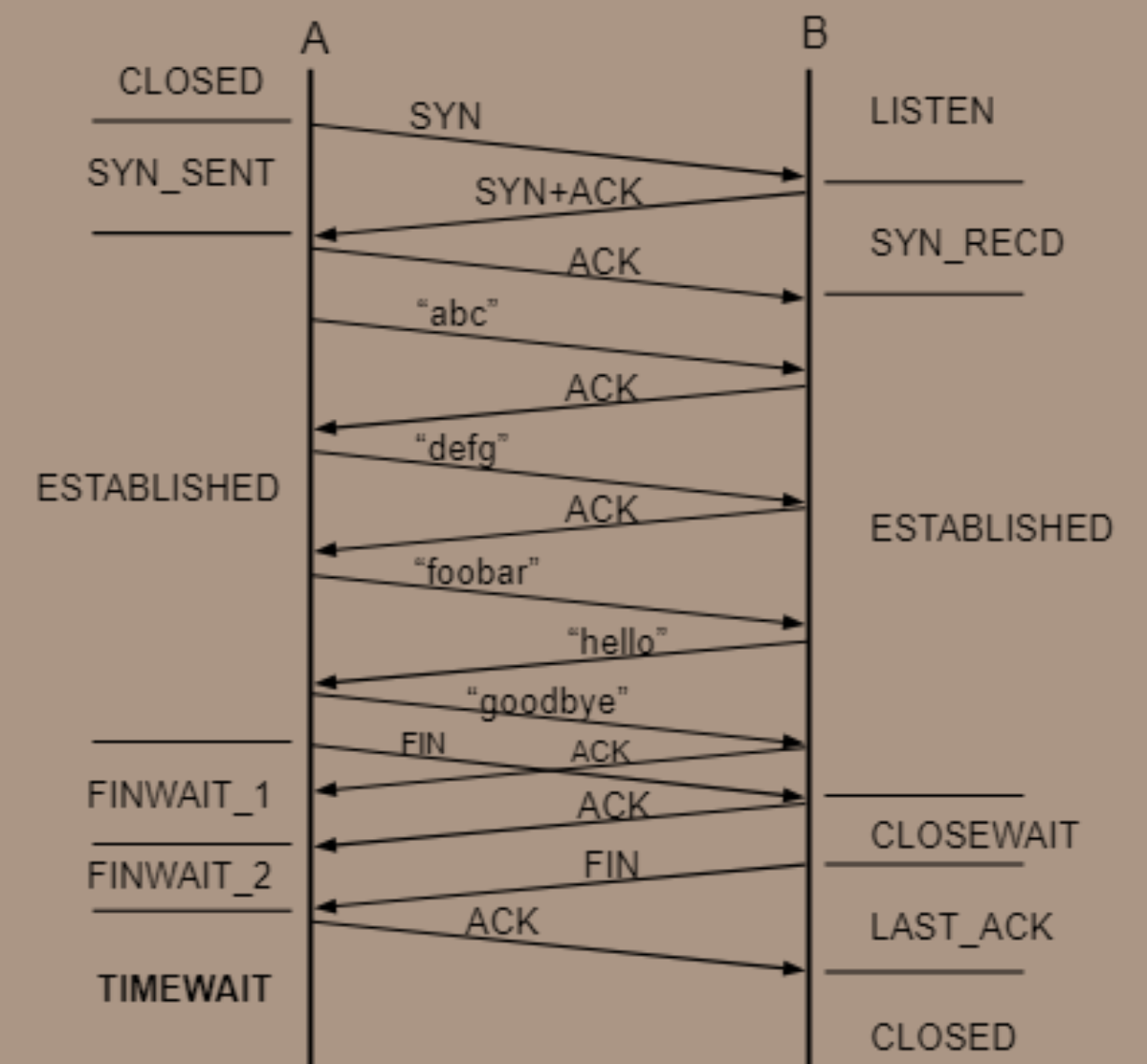


Fonte: [cloudflare](https://cloudflare.com)

TCP HANDSHAKE

Primeira etapa realizada para conexão entre cliente e servidor

Dado o estabelecimento da conexão, pode ser realizada a troca de dados NÃO CRIPTOGRAFADO



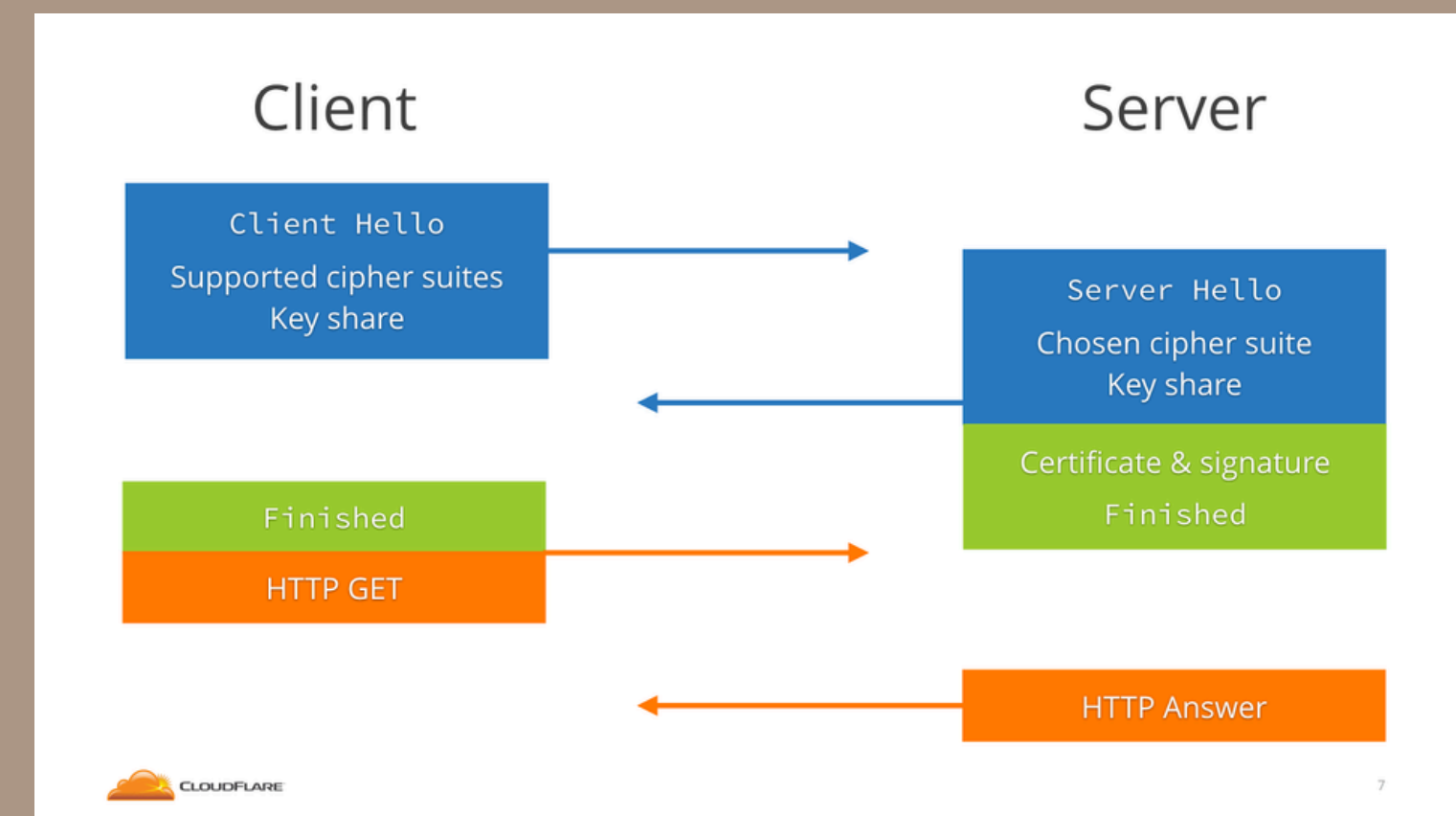
TLS HANDSHAKE

Etapa realizada após o TCP-Handshake

O Handshake estabelece a criptografia simétrica para a conexão.

Para tal, é necessário:

- O cliente enviar a versão do protocolo utilizada, lista de cifras suportadas e suas chaves públicas;
- O servidor envia seu certificado, uma assinatura digital, chave pública e a cifra escolhida para uso.
- Ambos calculam, com os valores enviados, a chave simétrica.



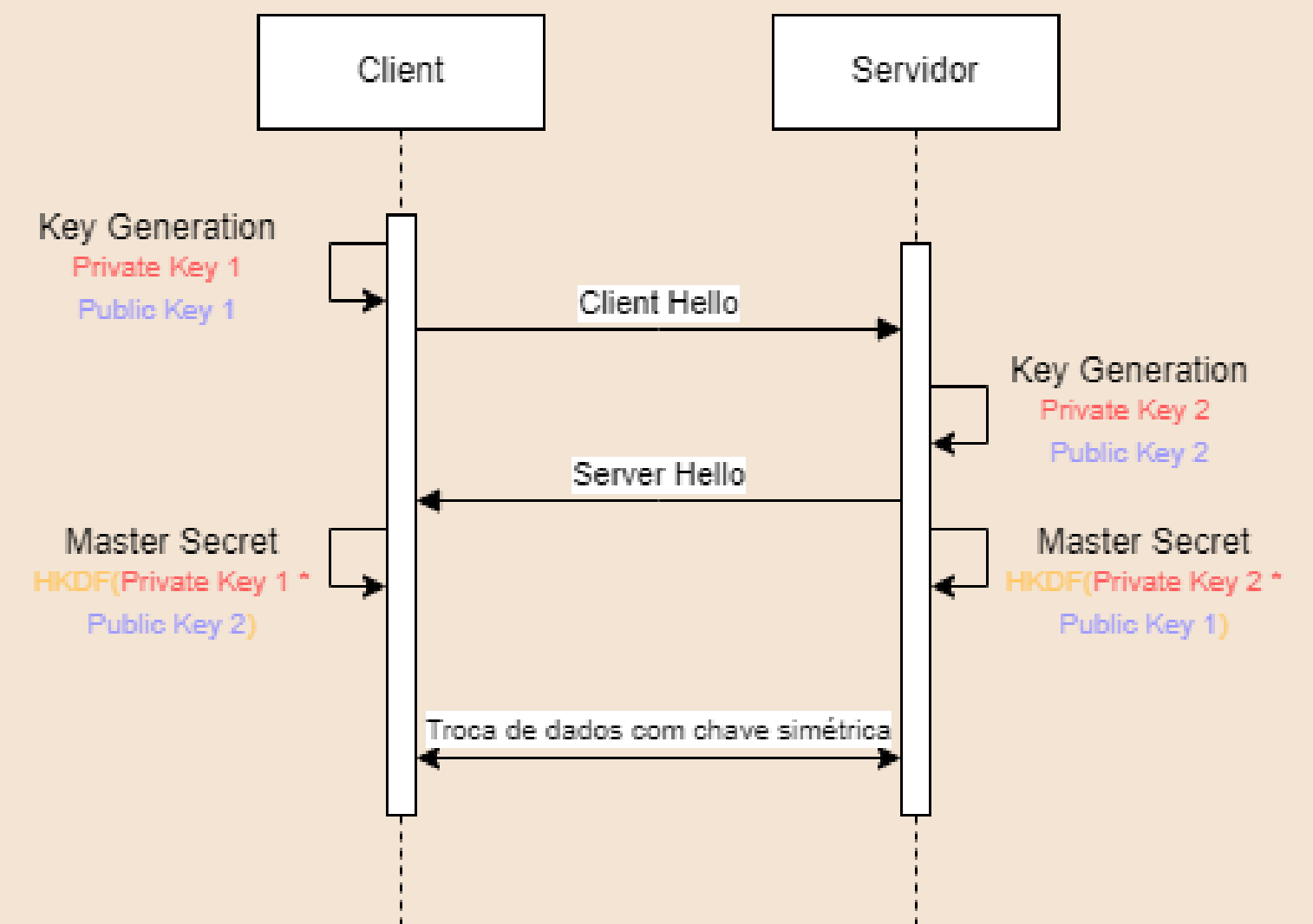
TLS HANDSHAKE

Etapa realizada após o TCP-Handshake

Para cada algoritmo a troca de chaves pode ser realizada de uma forma diferente

- Para o algoritmo x25519, há a troca das chaves públicas e em seguida ambos cliente e servidor utilizam a função HKDF para computar a chave simétrica
- Outra forma utilizada é a partir do envio da chave pública do cliente, para o servidor enviar sua chave pública já encriptada e, com a chave pública do servidor, o cliente envia sua chave privada

Troca de chaves para o algoritmo x25519



SCAPY

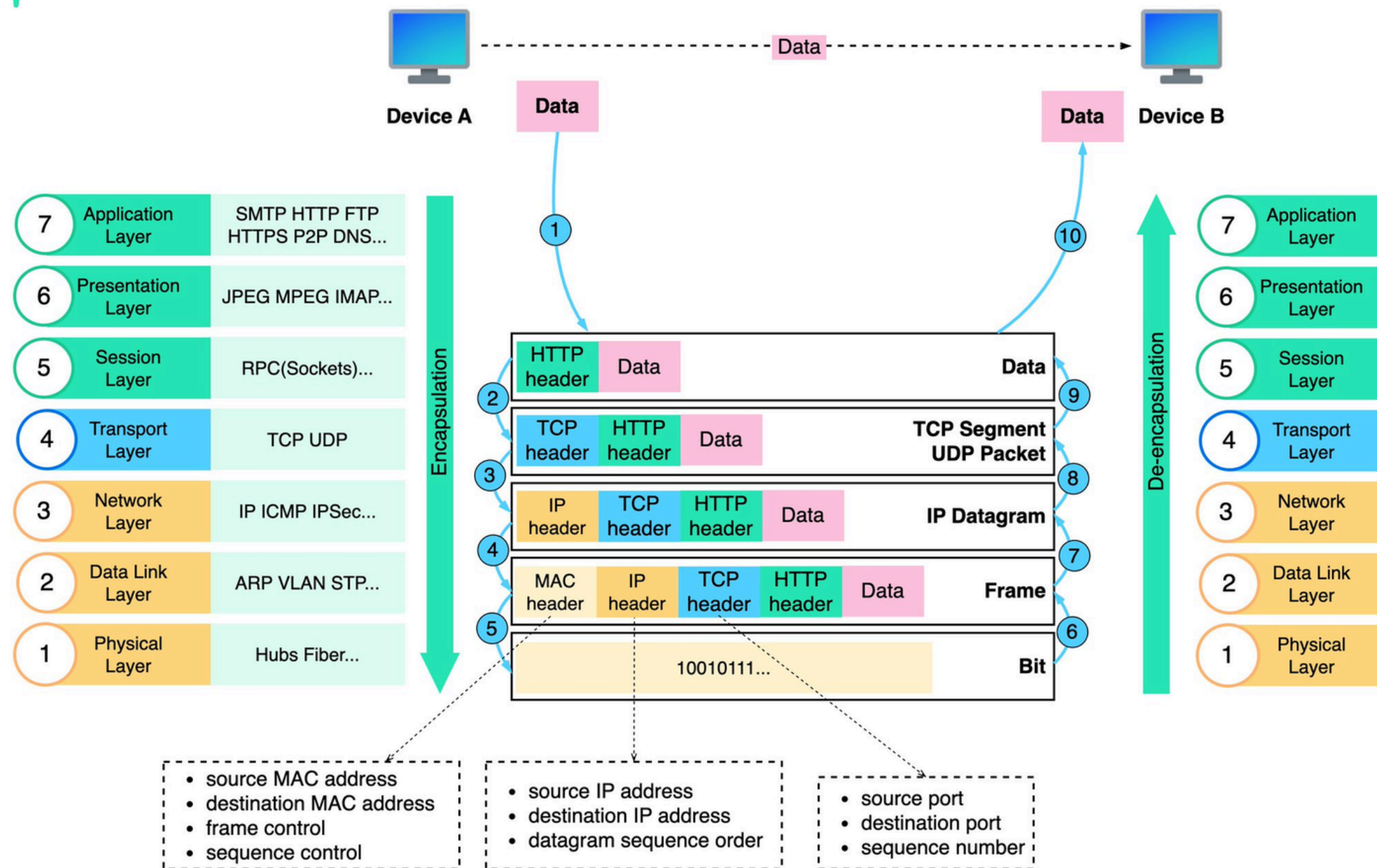
O Scapy é uma poderosa biblioteca interativa de manipulação de pacotes escrita em Python, sendo capaz de forjar, decodificar, enviar, capturar e combinar pacotes de diferentes protocolos.



RELEMBRANDO PACOTES

What is OSI model

blog.bytebytego.com



MANIPULAÇÃO DE PACOTES

```
from scapy.all import *
from scapy.layers.inet import IP, ICMP

src_ip = "192.168.2.113"
target_ip="172.23.228.217"

ip = IP(dst=target_ip, src=src_ip)

icmp = ICMP()
ping = sr1(ip / icmp)
ping.show()
```

Formação do pacote
IP, definido IPs de
origem e destino

Formação do pacote
ICMP

Os valores não
definidos serão
gerados pelo
próprio Scapy

Version	Length	Service type	Packet Length			
Identification				DF	MF	Fragment Offset
Time To Live		Transport	Header Checksum			
Source IP Address						
Destination IP Address						
Options						Padding

Type	Code	Checksum
------	------	----------

MANIPULAÇÃO DE PACOTES

```
from scapy.all import *
from scapy.layers.inet import IP, ICMP

src_ip = "192.168.2.113"
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ip = IP(dst=target_ip, src=src_ip)

icmp = ICMP()
ping = sr1(ip / icmp)
ping.show()
```

A função sr1 é utilizada para enviar o pacote e receber a resposta

A função show é utilizada para fazer um print detalhado do pacote

Version	Length	Service type	Packet Length			
Identification				DF	MF	Fragment Offset
Time To Live		Transport	Header Checksum			
Source IP Address						
Destination IP Address						
Options						Padding

Type	Code	Checksum
------	------	----------

MANIPULAÇÃO DE PACOTES

```
Begin emission:
WARNING: Mac address to reach destination not found. Using broadcast.
Finished sending 1 packets.
...*
Received 4 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets
###[ IP ]###
  version    = 4
  ihl        = 5
  tos        = 0x0
  len        = 28
  id         = 49096
  flags      =
  frag       = 0
  ttl        = 64
  proto      = icmp
  chksum     = 0x670e
  src        = 172.23.228.217
  dst        = 192.168.2.113
  \options   \
###[ ICMP ]###
  type       = echo-reply
  code       = 0
  chksum     = 0x0
  id         = 0x0
  seq        = 0x0
  unused     = ''
```

A função sr1 é utilizada para enviar o pacote e receber a resposta

A função show é utilizada para fazer um print detalhado do pacote

Version	Length	Service type	Packet Length			
Identification				DF	MF	Fragment Offset
Time To Live		Transport	Header Checksum			
Source IP Address						
Destination IP Address						
Options						Padding

Type	Code	Checksum
------	------	----------

WIRESHARK

O wireshark é um sniffer que analisa tráfego de pacotes e organiza-o por protocolos e outras características.



SNIFFING DE PACOTES

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Microsoft_3b:f7:9b	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 172.23.228.217? Tell 172.23.224.1
2	0.000392	Microsoft_40:6a:66	Microsoft_3b:f7:9b	ARP	42	172.23.228.217 is at 00:15:5d:40:6a:66
3	2.006406	192.168.2.113	172.23.228.217	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	2.006807	172.23.228.217	192.168.2.113	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 3)

▶ Frame 3: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on	0000	ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 15 5d 3b f7 9b 08 00 45 00	..... ] ; ... E .
▶ Ethernet II, Src: Microsoft_3b:f7:9b (00:15:5d:3b:f7:9b), Dst: Broadca	0010	00 1c 00 01 00 00 40 01 26 d6 c0 a8 02 71 ac 17	..... @ . & ... q ..
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.113, Dst: 172.23.228.217	0020	e4 d9 08 00 f7 ff 00 00 00 00	.. .. .

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

▶ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

Total Length: 28

Identification: 0x0001 (1)

▶ 000. = Flags: 0x0

...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 64

Protocol: ICMP (1)

Header Checksum: 0x26d6 [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 192.168.2.113

Destination Address: 172.23.228.217

▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

```
src_ip = "192.168.2.113"
target_ip="172.23.228.217"

ip = IP(dst=target_ip, src=src_ip)

icmp = ICMP()
ping = sr1(ip / icmp)
ping.show()
```

SNIFFING DE PACOTES

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Microsoft_3b:f7:9b	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 172.23.228.217? Tell 172.23.224.1
2	0.000392	Microsoft_40:6a:66	Microsoft_3b:f7:9b	ARP	42	172.23.228.217 is at 00:15:5d:40:6a:66
3	2.006406	192.168.2.113	172.23.228.217	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	2.006807	172.23.228.217	192.168.2.113	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 3)

▶ Frame 3: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on	0000	ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 15 5d 3b f7 9b 08 00 45 00	..... ] ; ... E .
▶ Ethernet II, Src: Microsoft_3b:f7:9b (00:15:5d:3b:f7:9b), Dst: Broadca	0010	00 1c 00 01 00 00 40 01 26 d6 c0 a8 02 71 ac 17	..... @ . & ... q ..
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.113, Dst: 172.23.228.217	0020	e4 d9 08 00 f7 ff 00 00 00 00	.. .. . . . . . .

0100 = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
▶ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
Total Length: 28
Identification: 0x0001 (1)
▶ 000. = Flags: 0x0
...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
Time to Live: 64
Protocol: ICMP (1)
Header Checksum: 0x26d6 [validation disabled]
[Header checksum status: Unverified]
Source Address: 192.168.2.113
Destination Address: 172.23.228.217

▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

IPs definidos no Scapy

```
src_ip = "192.168.2.113"
target_ip="172.23.228.217"

ip = IP(dst=target_ip, src=src_ip)

icmp = ICMP()
ping = sr1(ip / icmp)
ping.show()
```

SNIFFING DE PACOTES

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Microsoft_3b:f7:9b	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 172.23.228.217? Tell 172.23.224.1
2	0.000392	Microsoft_40:6a:66	Microsoft_3b:f7:9b	ARP	42	172.23.228.217 is at 00:15:5d:40:6a:66
3	2.006406	192.168.2.113	172.23.228.217	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) request id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
4	2.006807	172.23.228.217	192.168.2.113	ICMP	42	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0000, seq=0/0, ttl=64 (request in 3)

▶ Frame 3: 42 bytes on wire (336 bits), 42 bytes captured (336 bits) on	0000	ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 15 5d 3b f7 9b 08 00 45 00	..... ] ; ... E .
▶ Ethernet II, Src: Microsoft_3b:f7:9b (00:15:5d:3b:f7:9b), Dst: Broadca	0010	00 1c 00 01 00 00 40 01 26 d6 c0 a8 02 71 ac 17	..... @ & ... q ..
▼ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.113, Dst: 172.23.228.217	0020	e4 d9 08 00 f7 ff 00 00 00 00	.. .. . . .

0100 = Version: 4

.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)

▶ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)

Total Length: 28

Identification: 0x0001 (1)

▶ 000. = Flags: 0x0

...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0

Time to Live: 64

Protocol: ICMP (1)

Header Checksum: 0x26d6 [validation disabled]

[Header checksum status: Unverified]

Source Address: 192.168.2.113

Destination Address: 172.23.228.217

▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

Como não foi especificado o pacote ethernet, o SO procura os endereços MAC

```
src_ip = "192.168.2.113"
target_ip="172.23.228.217"

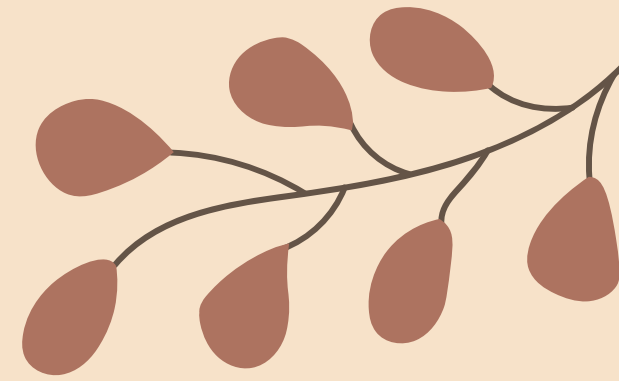
ip = IP(dst=target_ip, src=src_ip)

icmp = ICMP()
ping = sr1(ip / icmp)
ping.show()
```



DEMO

SNIFFING TCP-HANDSHAKE



```
zak@DESKTOP-ZAK:/var/www/html$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1280
    inet 172.23.228.217 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 172.23.239.255
    inet6 fe80::215:5d5:fe40:6a66 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether 00:15:5d:40:6a:66 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 637 bytes 168539 (164.5 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 82 bytes 6848 (6.6 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 4 bytes 591 (591.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 4 bytes 591 (591.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

zak@DESKTOP-ZAK:/var/www/html$ python3 -m http.server
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
```

Utilizando o Python é possível abrir um servidor HTTP em sua máquina, no qual abrirá a porta 8000. O IP 0.0.0.0 indica que a porta será ouvida de todas interfaces da máquina

SNIFFING TCP-HANDSHAKE

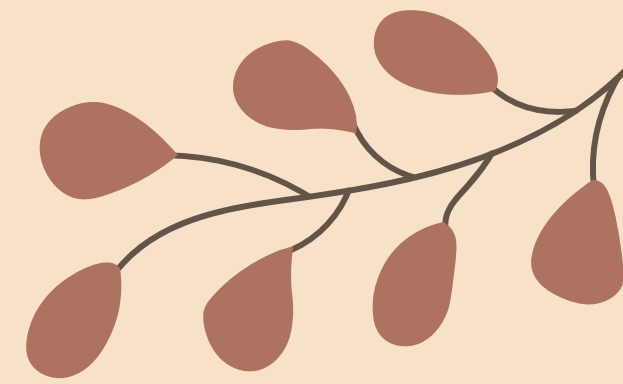
O servidor aberto apontará para o diretório em que foi executado o comando.
Pela natureza do servidor http, ao acessa-lo ele irá buscar e retornar o arquivo index.html

```
zak@DESKTOP-ZAK:/var/www/html$ ls
index.html
zak@DESKTOP-ZAK:/var/www/html$ cat index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-br">

<head>
  <title>Eu estou inseguro</title>
</head>

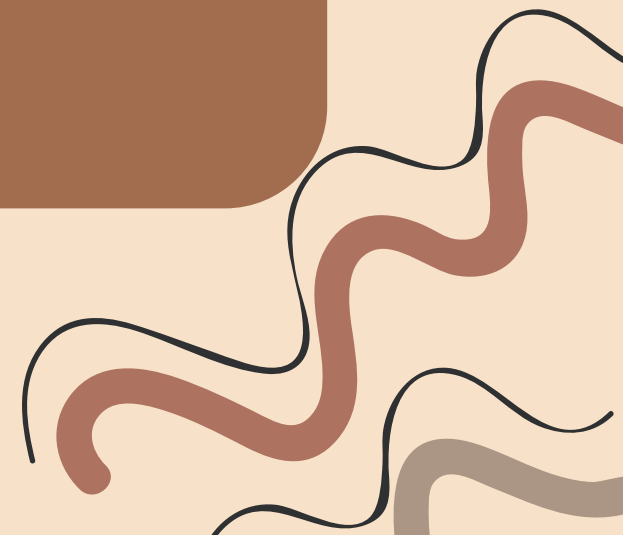
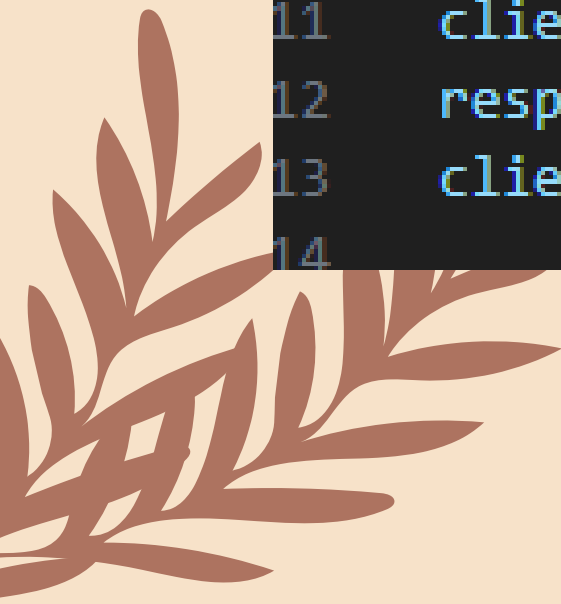
<body>
  <p>Minha senha é 123456wifi</p>
</body>
</html>
zak@DESKTOP-ZAK:/var/www/html$ |
```

SNIFFING TCP-HANDSHAKE



```
1  from scapy.all import *
2  from scapy.layers.http import HTTP_Client
3  load_layer("http")
4
5  http_uri = "http://"
6  target_port=8000
7  target_ip="172.23.228.217"
8
9  client_url = http_uri+target_ip+": "+str(target_port)
10
11 client = HTTP_Client()
12 resp = client.request(client_url)
13 client.close()
14
```

O Scapy fornece as classes Client, que estabelecem a conexão TCP e enviam requisições, que, neste caso, faz uma requisição GET HTTP



SNIFFING TCP-HANDSHAKE

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	66	33835 → 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
2	0.000448	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	66	8000 → 33835 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64480 Len=0 MSS=1240 SACK_PERM WS=128
3	0.000539	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	33835 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0
4	0.021945	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	HTTP	212	GET / HTTP/1.1
5	0.022271	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	54	8000 → 33835 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=159 Win=64384 Len=0
6	0.024918	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	239	8000 → 33835 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=159 Win=64384 Len=185 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
7	0.024984	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	HTTP	204	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
8	0.025008	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	33835 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=159 Ack=337 Win=262400 Len=0
9	0.029365	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	33835 → 8000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=159 Ack=337 Win=262400 Len=0
10	0.029554	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	54	8000 → 33835 [ACK] Seq=337 Ack=160 Win=64384 Len=0

Com o HTTP Client e a requisição realizada podemos ver:

- TCP - Handshake
- Troca de dados HTTP em texto claro
- Finalização da conexão

SNIFFING TCP- HANDSHAKE

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	66	33835 → 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
2	0.000448	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	66	8000 → 33835 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64480 Len=0 MSS=1240 SACK_PERM WS=128
3	0.000539	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	33835 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=262656 Len=0

TCP Handshake

- O cliente envia a flag SYN sinalizando o desejo de estabelecer a conexão
- O servidor retorna com SYN, ACK, permitindo a conexão
- O cliente finaliza enviando um ACK

Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 8000, Dst Port: 33835, Seq: 186, Ack: 159, Len: 150

[2 Reassembled TCP Segments (335 bytes): #6(185), #7(150)]

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n

Server: SimpleHTTP/0.6 Python/3.9.2\r\n

Date: Wed, 14 Aug 2024 14:53:22 GMT\r\n

Content-type: text/html\r\n

Content-Length: 150\r\n

Last-Modified: Sat, 10 Aug 2024 19:52:59 GMT\r\n\r\n

[HTTP response 1/1]

[Time since request: 0.003039000 seconds]

[Request in frame: 4]

[Request URI: http://172.23.228.217/]

File Data: 150 bytes

Line-based text data: text/html (11 lines)

<!DOCTYPE html>\n

<html lang="pt-br">\n

\n

<head>\n

<title>Eu estou inseguro</title>\n

</head>\n

\n

<body>\n

<p>Minha senha é 123456wifi</p>\n

</body>\n

</html>\n

0000 00 15 5d 3b f7 9b 00 15 5d 40 6a 66 08 00 45 00

0010 00 be f4 fe 40 00 40 06 28 31 ac 17 e4 d9 ac 17

0020 e0 01 1f 40 84 2b 84 f2 57 2d 8e 2a 5b 8a 50 19

0030 01 f7 e6 e8 00 00 3c 21 44 4f 43 54 59 50 45 20

0040 68 74 6d 6c 3e 0a 3c 68 74 6d 6c 20 6c 61 6e 67

0050 3d 22 70 74 2d 62 72 22 3e 0a 0a 3c 68 65 61 64

0060 3e 0a 20 20 20 20 3c 74 69 74 6c 65 3e 45 75 20

0070 65 73 74 6f 75 20 69 6e 73 65 67 75 72 6f 3c 2f

0080 74 69 74 6c 65 3e 0a 3c 2f 68 65 61 64 3e 0a 0a

0090 3c 62 6f 64 79 3e 0a 20 20 20 20 3c 70 3e 4d 69

00a0 6e 68 61 20 73 65 6e 68 61 20 c3 a9 20 31 32 33

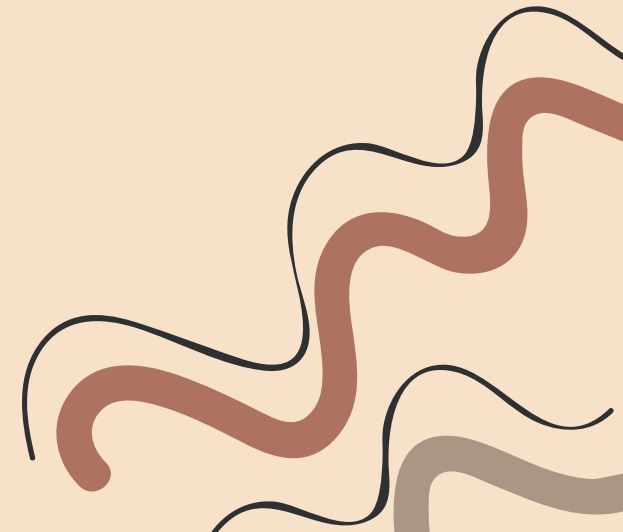
00b0 34 35 36 77 69 66 69 3c 2f 70 3e 0a 3c 2f 62 6f

00c0 64 79 3e 0a 3c 2f 68 74 6d 6c 3e 0a

Frame (204 bytes)

Reassembled TCP (335 bytes)

A troca de dados
HTTP a partir da
requisição GET e
resposta 200 OK
se dá de forma
não criptografada!



SNIFFING TLS-HANDSHAKE

```
from scapy.all import *
from scapy.layers.tls.all import *

class ModifiedTLSClientAutomaton(TLSClientAutomaton):
    @ATMT.condition(TLSClientAutomaton.PREPARE_CLIENTFLIGHT1)
    def should_add_ClientHello(self):
        if self.client_hello:
            p = self.client_hello
        else:
            p = TLSClientHello()
        self.add_msg(p)
        raise self.ADDED_CLIENTHELLO()

target_domain = "142.250.219.4"
ciphers = [TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA]
ciphers += [TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA]

compression='null'
ext1 = TLS_Ext_ServerName(servernames=ServerName(servername=target_domain))
ext2 = TLS_Ext_CSR(stype='ocsp', req=OCSPStatusRequest())
ext3 = TLS_Ext_SupportedEllipticCurves(groups=['x25519', 'secp256r1', 'secp384r1'])
ext4 = TLS_Ext_SupportedPointFormat(ecpl='uncompressed')
ext5 = TLS_Ext_SignatureAlgorithms(sig_algs=['sha256+rsa', 'sha384+rsa', 'sha1+rsa', 'sha256+ecdsa', 'sha384+ecdsa', 'sha1+ecdsa', 'sha1+dsa', 'sha512+rsa', 'sha512+ecdsa'])
ext = [ext1, ext2, ext3, ext4, ext5]

ch = TLSClientHello(gmt_unix_time=10000, ciphers=ciphers, ext=ext, comp=compression)

t = ModifiedTLSClientAutomaton(client_hello=ch, server=target_domain, dport=443)
t.run()
```

SNIFFING TLS-HANDSHAKE

```
import http.server
import ssl

server_ip = '0.0.0.0'
server_port = 443

server_address = (server_ip, server_port)

httpd = http.server.HTTPServer(server_address, http.server.SimpleHTTPRequestHandler)

httpd.socket = ssl.wrap_socket(httpd.socket,
                               keyfile="key.pem",
                               certfile="cert.pem",
                               server_side=True)

print(f"Serving on https://{server_ip}:{server_port}")
httpd.serve_forever()
```

Para abrir o servidor HTTPS é necessário envolver o servidor HTTP no SSL/TLS

SNIFFING TLS-HANDSHAKE

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2148 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=1026 Len=0
2	0.000330	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	66	2149 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
3	0.000520	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	66	443 → 2149 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64480 Len=0 MSS=1240 SACK_PERM WS=128
4	0.000569	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2149 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2097920 Len=0
5	0.000855	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TLSv1.3	2122	Client Hello
6	0.000949	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	54	443 → 2149 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2069 Win=64128 Len=0
7	0.004534	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TLSv1.3	2425	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, Application Data, Application Data, Application Data
8	0.004626	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2149 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2069 Ack=2372 Win=2097920 Len=0
9	0.004880	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TLSv1.3	134	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
10	0.005014	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TLSv1.3	770	Application Data
11	0.005104	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TLSv1.3	309	Application Data
12	0.008052	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TLSv1.3	688	Application Data, Application Data, Application Data
13	0.008101	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2149 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2865 Ack=3262 Win=2097152 Len=0
14	0.009507	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2149 → 443 [FIN, ACK] Seq=2865 Ack=3262 Win=2097152 Len=0
15	0.009684	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	54	443 → 2149 [ACK] Seq=3262 Ack=2866 Win=64384 Len=0

Com a aplicação do TLS temos:

- TCP - Handshake
- TLS - Handshake
- Troca de dados HTTP criptografados (HTTPS)
- Finalização da conexão

SNIFFING TLS- HANDSHAKE

TCP Handshake

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2148 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=1026 Len=0
2	0.000330	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	66	2149 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM
3	0.000520	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	66	443 → 2149 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=64480 Len=0 MSS=1240 SACK_PERM WS=128
4	0.000569	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2149 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=2097920 Len=0

TLS Handshake

5	0.000855	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TLSv1.3	2122	Client Hello
6	0.000949	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TCP	54	443 → 2149 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2069 Win=64128 Len=0
7	0.004534	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TLSv1.3	2425	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, Application Data, Application Data
8	0.004626	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TCP	54	2149 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2069 Ack=2372 Win=2097920 Len=0
9	0.004880	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TLSv1.3	134	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data

Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)
Length: 2059
Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
Random: edcbc818633cd0f13d3bd18065e4966c89f893f358327c701a7bdcab966f6b1c
Session ID Length: 32
Session ID: 20c81609d41c2a2a61ed45ead68bbbed1b742516beaf9d7870215681ad580821c
Cipher Suites Length: 32

Cipher Suites (16 suites)
Cipher Suite: Reserved (GREASE) (0xcaca)
Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301)
Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302)
Cipher Suite: TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303)
Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)
Cipher Suite: TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)

Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
Handshake Type: Server Hello (2)
Length: 118
Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
Random: 2449dea3669b64f757608bbd841a8afd0fba2714543c053246689673dc86d1ce
Session ID Length: 32
Session ID: 20c81609d41c2a2a61ed45ead68bbbed1b742516beaf9d7870215681ad580821c
Cipher Suite: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302)

Key Share Entry: Group: x25519, Key Exchange length: 32
Group: x25519 (29)
Key Exchange Length: 32
Key Exchange: 31543ead09bfc760a246aaac926a373b908588f5d17999d3aa1a2caba9563e67

Key Share Entry: Group: x25519, Key Exchange length: 32
Group: x25519 (29)
Key Exchange Length: 32
Key Exchange: 7e777f2844d23cd3d2612370031ea5b5e6dfaa91bd63f508b08d00b046b8621f

Chaves públicas

SNIFFING TLS-HANDSHAKE

10	0.005014	172.23.224.1	172.23.228.217	TLSv1.3	770	Application Data
11	0.005104	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TLSv1.3	309	Application Data
12	0.008052	172.23.228.217	172.23.224.1	TLSv1.3	688	Application Data, Application Data, Application Data

▶	Frame 10: 770 bytes on wire (6160 bits), 770 bytes captured (6160 bits) on interface \Device\NPF{...}	0000	00 15 5d 40 6a 66 00 15 5d 3b f7 9b 08 00 45 00	..]@jf..];...E.
▶	Ethernet II, Src: Microsoft_3b:f7:9b (00:15:5d:3b:f7:9b), Dst: Microsoft_40:6a:66 (00:15:5d:40:6a:66)	0010	02 f4 88 c8 40 00 80 06 00 00 ac 17 e0 01 ac 17	...@... ..
▶	Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.23.224.1, Dst: 172.23.228.217	0020	e4 d9 08 65 01 bb f4 b9 d3 3e b0 3d 9e ce 50 18	...e... >=...P.
▶	Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 2149, Dst Port: 443, Seq: 2149, Ack: 372, Len: 770	0030	20 03 1f f1 00 00 17 03 03 02 c7 a8 bc 37 48 ed	... ..7H.
▼	Transport Layer Security	0040	9f 5d 12 25 e2 37 5b 28 ea 63 7c 66 4c 43 2e bd	..% 7[(.c|fLC.
▼	TLSv1.3 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol (1): Hypertext Transfer Protocol	0050	cb db fd 5a 74 81 63 a2 e5 62 0b d5 63 a3 f0 7f	...Zt.c .b.c...
	Opaque Type: Application Data (23)	0060	b3 a2 09 40 dd a2 4f 7b 36 16 75 52 87 1d 40 31	...@ .O{ 6.uR..@1
	Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)	0070	02 e1 73 77 4f 20 a8 db 0f b2 c0 38 28 0b ce f5	...swO ... 8(...
	Length: 711	0080	c2 77 19 ae 58 94 a7 c5 6a ae ae e9 ce 95 eb 9f	..w.X... j.....
	Encrypted Application Data [truncated]: a8bc3748ed9f5d1225e2375b28ea637c664c432ebd	0090	3f a9 c9 77 f0 15 b0 58 53 e1 19 c0 1c d2 be 65	?..w...X S.....e
	[Application Data Protocol: Hypertext Transfer Protocol]	00a0	48 b4 18 26 0d 31 32 d5 6a 1f 6f b2 d1 99 49 98	H.& 12 j.o...I.
		00b0	2d ba 5b ac 24 48 6d 78 7f a7 a1 5e 76 f4 21 ee	--[. \$Hmx ...^v.!

Troca de dados
HTTP encriptados

CRIPTOGRAFIA PÓS-QUÂNTICA

POR QUÊ

- Em 1994 o cientista da computação Peter Shor apresenta um algoritmo capaz de quebrar o RSA de forma polinomial com base na computação quântica
- Dada a importância do RSA, começou-se a implementar os algoritmos pós-quânticos (PQ)

COMO

- Os algoritmos PQ utilizam de problemas matemáticos considerados mais difíceis que a fatoração, no qual o RSA é baseado
- Serão utilizados na criptografia simétrica, durante o TLS-Handshake

QUANDO

- Desde 2016 há estudos para a padronização de algoritmos PQ nas trocas de dados em redes
- Em 13/08/2024 foram definidos pelo NIST 3 algoritmos para padronização: ML-KEM, ML-DSA e SLH-DSA.

IMPLEMENTAÇÃO DA CRIPTOGRAFIA PÓS-QUÂNTICA

- A implementação da criptografia PQ através do algoritmo ML-KEM se baseia nas padronizações do NIST.
- Uma biblioteca já vem desenvolvendo algoritmos para a padronização, a liboqs
- Utilizando a liboqs, é possível fazer uma implementação customizada do Scapy, para aplicar a criptografia PQ

- Todavia, sua utilização em troca de dados ainda não é possível, pois os valores dos campos de pacotes de dados são definidos em RFCs, como a 8446, do TLS 1.3.
- Mas podemos ir compreendendo como esta conexão será estabelecida!

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.

ETAPAS

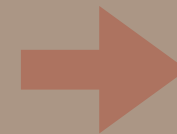
The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol
Version 1.2

```
CipherSuite TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA = { 0x00, 0x0A };
```

RFC 5246

```
class TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA(_GenericCipherSuite):  
    val = 0x000A
```

[github/scapy](https://github.com/scapy/scapy)



```
class RSAPrivateKey(metaclass=abc.ABCMeta): ...  
  
RSAPrivateKeyWithSerialization = RSAPrivateKey  
RSAPrivateKey.register(rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPrivateKey)  
  
class RSAPublicKey(metaclass=abc.ABCMeta): ...  
  
RSAPublicKeyWithSerialization = RSAPublicKey  
RSAPublicKey.register(rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPublicKey)  
  
RSAPrivateNumbers = rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPrivateNumbers  
RSAPublicNumbers = rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPublicNumbers  
  
def generate_private_key(  
    public_exponent: int,  
    key_size: int,  
    backend: typing.Any = None,  
) -> RSAPrivateKey:  
    _verify_rsa_parameters(public_exponent, key_size)  
    return rust_openssl.rsa.generate_private_key(public_exponent, key_size)
```

[github/cryptography](https://github.com/pyca/cryptography)

ETAPAS

```
class RSAPrivateKey(metaclass=abc.ABCMeta): ...

RSAPrivateKeyWithSerialization = RSAPrivateKey
RSAPrivateKey.register(rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPrivateKey)

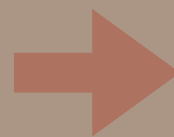
class RSAPublicKey(metaclass=abc.ABCMeta): ...

RSAPublicKeyWithSerialization = RSAPublicKey
RSAPublicKey.register(rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPublicKey)

RSAPrivateNumbers = rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPrivateNumbers
RSAPublicNumbers = rust_openssl.rsa.RSAPublicNumbers

def generate_private_key(
    public_exponent: int,
    key_size: int,
    backend: typing.Any = None,
) -> RSAPrivateKey:
    _verify_rsa_parameters(public_exponent, key_size)
    return rust_openssl.rsa.generate_private_key(public_exponent, key_size)
```

[github/cryptography](https://github.com/pyca/cryptography)



```
int RSA_generate_key_ex(RSA *rsa, int bits, BIGNUM *e_value, BN_GENCB *cb)
{
    if (rsa->meth->rsa_keygen != NULL)
        return rsa->meth->rsa_keygen(rsa, bits, e_value, cb);

    return RSA_generate_multi_prime_key(rsa, bits, RSA_DEFAULT_PRIME_NUM,
                                        e_value, cb);
}
```

[github/openssl](https://github.com/openssl/openssl)

ETAPAS

```
int RSA_generate_key_ex(RSA *rsa, int bits, BIGNUM *e_value, BN_GENCB *cb)
{
    if (rsa->meth->rsa_keygen != NULL)
        return rsa->meth->rsa_keygen(rsa, bits, e_value, cb);

    return RSA_generate_multi_prime_key(rsa, bits, RSA_DEFAULT_PRIME_NUM,
                                         e_value, cb);
}
```

[github/openssl](https://github.com/openssl/openssl)



```
static apr_status_t ssl_init_ctx_cipher_suite(server_rec *s,
                                              apr_pool_t *p,
                                              apr_pool_t *ptemp,
                                              modssl_ctx_t *mctx)
{
    SSL_CTX *ctx = mctx->ssl_ctx;
    const char *suite;

    /*
     * Configure SSL Cipher Suite. Always disable NULL and export ciphers,
     * see also ssl_engine_config.c:ssl_cmd_SSLCipherSuite().
     * OpenSSL's SSL_DEFAULT_CIPHER_LIST includes !aNULL:!eNULL from 0.9.8f,
     * and !EXP from 0.9.8zf/1.0.1m/1.0.2a, so append them while we support
     * earlier versions.
     */
    suite = mctx->auth.cipher_suite ? mctx->auth.cipher_suite :
        apr_pstrcat(ptemp, SSL_DEFAULT_CIPHER_LIST, ":!aNULL:!eNULL:!EXP",
                    NULL);

    ap_log_error(APLOG_MARK, APLOG_TRACE1, 0, s,
                 "Configuring permitted SSL ciphers [%s]",
                 suite);

    if (!SSL_CTX_set_cipher_list(ctx, suite)) {
        ap_log_error(APLOG_MARK, APLOG_EMERG, 0, s, APLOGNO(01898)
                     "Unable to configure permitted SSL ciphers");
        ssl_log_ssl_error(SSLLOG_MARK, APLOG_EMERG, s);
        return ssl_die(s);
    }
}
```

[github/httpd](https://github.com/httpd/httpd)



OBRIGADO