# CS 201P Project #8— Public-Key Infrastructure (PKI) Lab

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Computing/Cloud Platform Chosen: Google Cloud platform

# Task 1: Becoming a Certificate Authority (CA)

Using OpenSSL's default configuration to create certificates.

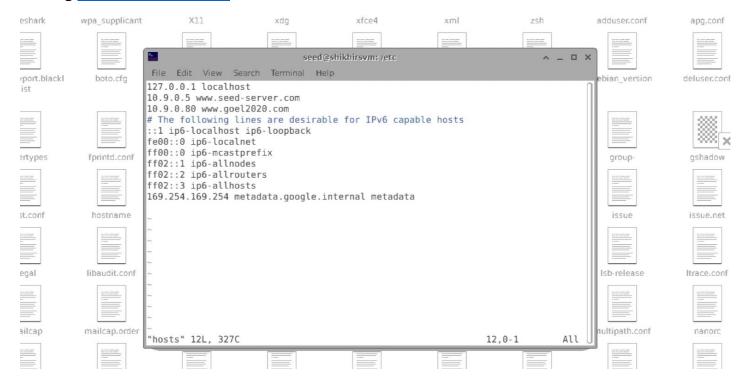
The following provides us with the configuration setup for creating and issuing certificates:

```
seed@shikhirsvm: ~/security
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cp /usr/lib/ssl/openssl.cnf
cp: missing destination file operand after '/usr/lib/ssl/openssl.cnf'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cp /usr/lib/ssl/openssl.cnf openssl.cnf
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cd Labsetup
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/Labsetup$ ls
docker-compose.yml image_www mysql_data volumes
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/Labsetup$ ls
docker-compose.yml image_www mysql_data volumes
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/Labsetup$ cd
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ ls
Labsetup Labsetup.zip ca.key
                                openssl.cnf
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ mkdir demoCA
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cd demoCA
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ mkdir certs crl newcerts
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ touch index.txt serial
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ echo 1000 > serial
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ ls
certs crl index.txt newcerts
                                 serial
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ cd ..
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ ls
```

Uncommenting copy\_extensions = copy

```
[ CA default ]
dir
                = ./demoCA
                                      # Where everything is kept
certs
                = $dir/certs
                                       # Where the issued certs are kept
crl dir
                = $dir/crl
                                       # Where the issued crl are kept
database
                = $dir/index.txt
                                       # database index file.
unique_subject
                                       # Set to 'no' to allow creation of
                                       # several certs with same subject.
new certs dir
               = $dir/newcerts
                                       # default place for new certs.
certificate
                = $dir/cacert.pem
                                       # The CA certificate
serial
                = $dir/serial
                                       # The current serial number
crlnumber
                = $dir/crlnumber
                                       # the current crl number
                                       # must be commented out to leave a V1 CRL
                = $dir/crl.pem
                                       # The current CRL
               = $dir/private/cakey.pem# The private key
private kev
x509_extensions = usr_cert
                                       # The extensions to add to the cert
# Comment out the following two lines for the "traditional"
# (and highly broken) format.
name opt
               = ca default
                                       # Subject Name options
cert opt
                = ca_default
                                       # Certificate field options
 Extension copying option: use with caution.
 copy extensions = copy
# Extensions to add to a CRL. Note: Netscape communicator chokes on V2 CRLs
```

#### Adding www.goel2020.com with the IP 10.9.0.80



Generating a self-signed certificate for our CA

It shall serve as the root certificate as follows:

```
seed@shikhirsvm: ~/security/project8/Labsetup
                                                                        ^ _ D X
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/project8/Labsetup$ openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096
-sha256 -days 3650 -keyout ca.key -out ca.crt
Generating a RSA private key
writing new private key to 'ca.key'
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:US
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:CALIFORNIA
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Irvine
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:turtlepop
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:tents
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:wendet
Email Address []:fornals@gmail.com
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/project8/Labsetup$
```

We can see entered information. The output is stored in two files: ca.key and ca.crt.

The file ca.key has the CA's private key and ca.crt has the public-key certificate.

Using the following command, we display the content of ca.crt:

```
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/project8/Labsetup$ openssl x509 -in ca.crt -text -noout
Certificate:
     Data:
           Version: 3 (0x2)
           Serial Number:
                7f:7a:e7:e6:b5:23:8d:36:68:ba:3e:eb:91:6a:6a:4b:47:37:6c:6d
           Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: C = US, ST = CALIFORNIA, L = Irvine, O = turtlepop, OU = tents, CN = wendet, emailAddress = fornals@gmail.com
           Not Before: Nov 19 18:41:48 2021 GMT
Not After: Nov 17 18:41:48 2031 GMT
Subject: C = US, ST = CALIFORNIA, L = Irvine, O = turtlepop, OU = tents, CN = wendet, emailAddress = fornals@gmail.com
           Subject Public Key Info:
Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
RSA Public-Key: (4096 bit)
                      Modulus:
                            00:d0:7d:25:03:80:92:cf:43:24:8b:0d:e6:88:63:
61:1e:f2:79:fd:87:02:b6:55:0f:84:2d:0c:c8:55:
                            98:7a:dd:98:95:a4:e3:bc:aa:be:d0:02:e1:1b:06:
                            60:8a:a2:88:07:20:d8:23:96:df:94:e6:9c:49:32:
                            d4:de:65:21:9d:fd:1c:0b:b4:58:e3:88:f5:7d:c6:
                            ad:6d:45:ed:72:c8:59:7e:ce:3f:e9:e3:f8:ff:38:
                            16:b0:a3:5b:4d:e3:b6:8b:f3:e8:9b:64:b4:11:65:
57:05:9b:7c:12:95:f3:a8:e1:30:a2:b3:f4:61:2d:
                            dc:4e:47:36:2f:0f:3d:4b:e7:d2:eb:99:94:ad:e1:
                            13:4c:b2:cb:a2:8b:4b:e6:9c:74:3a:b5:0c:ce:4c:
31:9e:07:99:38:58:99:a6:41:bf:8a:cd:01:4d:a0:
                            16:25:67:28:86:89:03:ef:09:a8:52:52:ad:44:9b:
                            f9:76:71:dc:41:2f:ee:d2:7b:33:cb:dd:af:9a:b9:
19:b0:ab:00:f7:b7:28:a9:db:cf:b1:07:98:07:f5:
                            28:59:95:bf:4f:3c:a8:42:21:83:88:b9:22:1a:87:
                            25:d7:6e:ab:6a:47:4f:00:a1:7d:dc:ff:la:ba:78:
24:e1:34:81:2c:97:79:7a:c4:d7:e4:13:1f:ab:16:
b6:ee:6e:cd:53:98:25:01:fc:5e:44:94:22:ba:58:
                             cf:33:20:e7:ea:26:89:3b:66:64:78:e2:f7:69:b3:
                            27:9b:d0:d9:9c:8f:cc:63:50:4f:00:20:47:e4:f4:
23:bf:18:f2:92:40:4c:fa:cc:83:3d:eb:61:32:c7:
                            21:78:68:b7:d4:3d:c7:ea:71:14:b7:e5:77:92:f4:
                            46:40:1b:12:bf:09:09:b7:d5:d7:66:95:ca:2b:3a:
6b:11:79:9c:b2:3a:93:7e:44:53:85:e3:c9:3f:18:
                             37:47:43:d8:3f:d7:7a:a8:98:24:d9:8e:99:ea:d6:
                            f9:f4:13:c6:8b:57:0b:d8:8f:9a:10:d4:ef:71:e5:
a6:0f:44:be:7e:4c:b5:87:c9:db:6b:7e:5c:29:fd:
                             72:f2:e7:2e:2a:d9:3a:28:64:e9:63:88:d2:4b:4c:
                            84:b8:49:58:bc:1f:3a:7c:94:58:3b:28:02:9b:84:
1d:9f:c5:2d:99:ae:72:97:8c:5c:9a:21:95:76:58:
                             e4:62:e7:40:56:52:09:84:d8:09:b6:1b:16:e4:1f:
                            73:04:ad:98:aa:cd:1d:25:7f:0a:d8:3b:ea:7d:71:
91:c5:eb:36:70:0c:86:79:92:61:1c:9b:a3:49:71:
                             73:23:dc:cc:4c:0e:3e:b9:d4:ab:02:a4:58:8d:98:
                            56:91:69
                      Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
           X509v3 extensions:
                X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
FF:F4:02:8D:3E:31:18:AF:FB:AD:90:4E:47:A0:69:FD:ED:7B:9A:44
X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
                      keyid:FF:F4:02:8D:3E:31:18:AF:FB:AD:90:4E:47:A0:69:FD:ED:7B:9A:44
                YSAGua Rasic Constraints, critical
```

Using the following command, we are supplied the content of ca.key:

```
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/project8/Labsetup$ openssl rsa -in ca.key -text -noout
Enter pass phrase for ca.key:
RSA Private-Key: (4096 bit, 2 primes)
modulus:
         00:d0:7d:25:03:80:92:cf:43:24:8b:0d:e6:88:63:
61:1e:f2:79:fd:87:02:b6:55:0f:84:2d:0c:c8:55:
         98:7a:dd:98:95:a4:e3:bc:aa:be:d0:02:e1:1b:06:
60:8a:a2:88:07:20:d8:23:96:df:94:e6:9c:49:32:
d4:de:65:21:9d:fd:1c:0b:b4:58:e3:88:f5:7d:c6:
         ad:6d:45:ed:72:c8:59:7e:ce:3f:e9:e3:f8:ff:38:
16:b0:a3:5b:4d:e3:b6:8b:f3:e8:9b:64:b4:11:65:
57:05:9b:7c:12:95:f3:a8:e1:38:a2:b3:f4:61:2d
dc:4e:47:36:2f:0f:3d:4b:e7:d2:eb:99:94:ad:e1:
         13:4c:62:cb:a2:8b:4b:e6:9c:74:3a:b5:0c:ce:4c:
31:9e:07:99:38:58:99:a6:41:bf:8a:cd:01:4d:a0:
16:25:67:28:86:89:03:ef:09:a8:52:52:ad:44:9b:
          f9:76:71:dc:41:2f:ee:d2:7b:33:cb:dd:af:9a:b9:
19:b0:ab:00:f7:b7:28:a9:db:cf:b1:07:98:07:f5:
         28:59:95:bf:4f:36:a8:42:21:83:88:b9:22:la:87:
25:d7:6e:ab:6a:47:4f:00:a1:7d:dc:ff:la:ba:78:
24:e1:34:81:2c:97:79:7a:c4:d7:e4:13:1f:ab:16:
b6:ee:6e:cd:53:98:25:01:fc:5e:44:94:22:ba:58:
         cf:33:20:e7:ea:26:89:3b:66:64:78:e2:f7:69:b3:
27:9b:d0:d9:9c:8f:cc:63:50:4f:00:20:47:e4:f4:
23:bf:18:f2:92:40:4c:fa:cc:83:3d:eb:61:32:c7:
         21:78:68:67:64:3d:c7:ea:71:14:b7:e5:77:92:f4:
46:40:1b:12:bf:09:09:b7:d5:d7:66:95:ca:2b:3a:
6b:11:79:9c:b2:3a:93:7e:44:53:85:e3:c9:3f:18:
         37.47.43:d8:3f:d7:7a:a8:98:24:d9:8e:99:ea:d6:
f9:f4:13:c6:8b:57:0b:d8:8f:9a:10:d4:ef:71:e5:
a6:0f:44:be:7e:4c:b5:87:c9:db:6b:7e:5c:29:fd:
         72:f2:e7:2e:2a:d9:3a:28:64:e9:63:88:d2:4b:4c:
84:b8:49:58:bc:1f:3a:7c:94:58:3b:28:02:9b:84:
1d:9f:c5:2d:99:ae:72:97:8c:5c:9a:21:95:76:58:
         e4:62:e7:40:56:52:09:84:d8:09:b6:1b:16:e4:1f:
73:04:ad:98:aa:cd:1d:25:7f:0a:d8:3b:ea:7d:71:
91:c5:eb:36:70:0c:86:79:92:61:1c:9b:a3:49:71:
          73:23:dc:cc:4c:0e:3e:b9:d4:ab:02:a4:58:8d:98:
          56:91:69
publicExponent: 65537 (0x10001)
privateExponent:
         00:84:b9:76:6b:c1:59:34:9a:e0:d3:a9:38:be:50:
cd:ce:3e:bc:cc:5a:3b:ae:c9:7d:c4:3e:4d:a9:e7:
5b:d7:b3:e4:64:37:81:47:65:47:6d:f2:b7:4d:56:
         04:f5:9c:bc:8e:15:29:a3:96:73:a5:3e:1d:f6:37:
66:ee:61:61:42:4b:94:a4:1a:de:8f:93:6b:fc:f3:
13:0a:c2:7e:84:18:e9:68:61:72:ac:ba:15:94:9c:
         13:0a:c2:7e:84:18:e9:08:01:72:ac:0a:13:94:9c:

27:4d:b1:e0:f9:37:e2:c9:38:b6:33:e4:ab:01:7c:

0b:27:25:b1:99:bf:5e:4b:7f:78:4f:cb:d1:e2:5f:

a8:a5:28:8e:64:ed:05:af:a1:d8:53:66:05:11:a0:

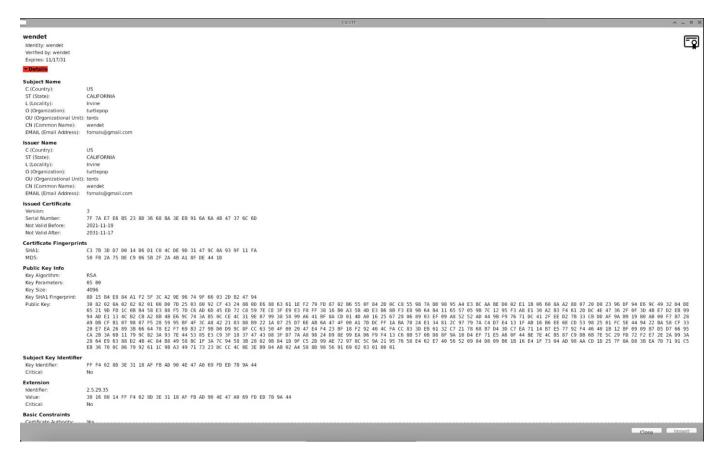
7c:81:d2:3c:f2:b0:4c:d4:75:7b:44:b8:67:7b:99:

63:e8:df:9b:7a:14:65:54:42:fc:e6:26:d6:12:8d:

bc:2b:79:7d:82:10:0d:b2:09:ea:de:e5:85:2a:6d:
         45:25:53:1c:cd:5e:ef:61:8d:4f:0f:14:84:ab:31:
f5:19:d3:f3:1c:bf:bc:22:4e:2d:ec:dc:11:bb:d7:
25:25:ca:bf:ec:78:88:00:f9:86:db:ee:47:b8:ad:
         9a:b8:87:da:96:20:e9:39:54:95:64:af:fe:5b:01:
         0b:31:57:14:78:c7:c1:6d:17:8c:fc:c3:f3:e0:1d:
e8:bb:c1:0d:df:57:b4:99:d6:c1:49:fd:13:f2:82:
          26:b4:b6:9a:64:23:0a:a2:e0:63:43:6d:85:b2:4c:
          08:84:1b:55:81:94:50:9f:37:b9:0c:33:3b:50:f3:
        fa:21:ed:e2:be:e2:23:6a:1c:53:09:d1:ed:e4:b6:87:39:3f:f7:af:20:0a:86:bf:b2:1c:f6:87:42:fe:a3:31:40:a8:14:92:d8:e9:d4:ac:d0:d0:dd:e4:de:
```

# 

93:74:bd:0c:22:07:bb:21:b4:94:47:49:f9:d5:2



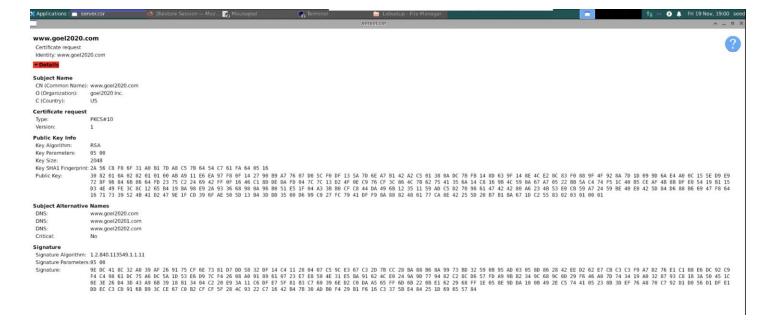
We see the subject and issuer are the same, which shows a self-signed certificate.

Also, the Certificate Authority (CA) is set to Yes in Basic Constraints, which means that this certificate can be used to sign and issue another certificate, hence this becoming certificate of a Certificate Authority (CA).

# Task 2: Generating a Certificate Request for Your Web Server

We are creating an RSA public-private key pair:

We then create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) including the company's public key. The CSR has the following details and with company's common name being goel2020.com (company's domain). The CSR file needs the Certificate Authorities signature for the certificate. We change the policy to policy anything from policy match to avoid any errors.



We use the following commands to see the CA's server.csr and server.key. We see the details of the CSR.

```
seed@shikhirsvm: ~/security/project8/Labsetup
    File Edit
    seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/project8/Labsetup$ openssl rsa -in server.key -text -noout
Enter pass phrase for server.key:
RSA Private-Key: (2048 bit, 2 primes)
                 Private-Key: (2048 bit, 2 primes)
ulus:
00:ab:a9:11:e6:ea:97:f8:0f:14:27:90:b9:a7:76:
07:d0:5c:f0:df:13:5a:7d:6e:a7:b1:42:a2:c5:01:
38:0a:dc:7b:fb:14:8d:63:9f:14:8e:4c:e2:8c:83:
f0:88:9f:44:92:8a:7d:10:99:9d:6a:4a:0a:0c1:5b:5e:d0:e9:72:8f:96:84:6b:86:6d:fd:23:75:c2:24:
69:42:ff:67:f1:6.46:c1:8d:dc:dc:dc:fd:23:75:c2:24:
69:42:ff:67:64:c5:9a:8d:dc:dc:dc:fd:23:75:c2:24:
69:42:ff:67:64:c5:9a:8d:dc:dc:dc:fd:23:75:c5:43:35:6a:
41:c8:16:9a:2f:5d:3c:86:44:7b:62:75:41:35:6a:
41:c8:16:9a:2f:5d:3c:86:44:7b:62:75:41:35:6a:
41:c8:16:9a:6c:2f:26:5b:41:19:b1:3b:3c:47:4f:5l:1c:40:b5:ce:af:4b:8b:df:e0:54:19:b1:15:d3:
4e:49:fe:3c:8c:12:65:b4:19:ba:9a:9a:3a:68:93:6a:96:b0:51:e5:1f:64:a3:3b:b0:cf:ce:44:
42:2d:8a:6c:23:4b:53:e0:cb:59:a7:24:59:be:40:e0:
41:5d:84:d6:88:b6:94:47:86:d1:67:71:73:39:52:
41:41:62:47:9e:17:cd:39:67:ae:30:5d:31:3b4:3d:
43:5b:06:d6:99:c0:77:fc:79:41:df:f9:8a:88:82:
48:01:77:ca:6a-42:25:26:2b:7b:bb:ba:67:1d:c2:
55:83
```

# Task 3: Generating a Certificate for your server

We remove the comment from the copy extensions

```
# The current serial number
# the current crl number
# must be commented out to leave a V1 CRL
                             = $dir/serial
= $dir/crlnumber
 crlnumber
                         = $dir/crl.pem  # The current CRL
= $dir/private/cakey.pem# The private key
 x509_extensions = usr_cert
                                                                       # The extensions to add to the cert
 # Comment out the following two lines for the "traditional"
 # (and highly broken) format.
# Extensions to add to a CRL. Note: Netscape communicator chokes on V2 CRLs
# so this is commented out by default to leave a V1 CRL.
# crlnumber must also be commented out to leave a V1 CRL.
# crl_extensions = crl_ext
default_days = 365
default_crl_days= 30
default_md = default
                                                   # how long to certify for
# how long before next CRL
# use public key default MD
# keep passed DN ordering
 # A few difference way of specifying how similar the request should look
# For type CA, the listed attributes must be the same, and the optional
# and supplied fields are just that :-)
                          = policy_match
 # For the CA policy
[ policy_match ]
countryName
 stateOrProvinceName = match
organizationName
```

We make policy to policy anything to avoid any errors. Using the previously generated csr file we use openssl to get the certificate (.crt)

```
seedGahAbhirsom:-/security/project8/Labsetup$ openssl ca -config openssl.cnf -policy_anything -md sha256 -days 3650 -in server.csr -out server.csr -batch -cert ca.cst -keyfile ca.key
Using configuration from openssl.cnf
Enter pass phrase for ca.key;
Check that the request matches the signature
Signature ok
Certificate Details:
Serial Number: 4096 (0x1000)
Validity
Not Sefore: Nov 19 19:17:03 2021 GMT
Not After: Nov 17 19:17:03 2021 GMT
Subject
OrganizationName = US
OrganizationName = goel2020 Inc.
commonName = www.goel2020 inc.
commonName = www.goel2020.com
X5099/3 Basic Constraints:
CA:FALSE
Netscape Comment:
OpenSS. Generated Certificate
X5099/3 Subject Key Identifier:
36:25:CE:D0-48:86:7/a.75:05:E3:11:8.4F:FB:AD:90:4E:47:40:69:FD:ED:78:94:44
X5099/3 Subject Alternative Name:
DNS:www.goel2020.com, DNS:www.goel2020.com, DNS:www.goel2020.com
Certificate is to be certified until Nov 17 19:17:03 2031 GMT (3650 days)
Write out database with 1 new entries
Data Base Updated

Write out database with 1 new entries
```

Here we have displayed the server.crt (certificate) file

```
### 150 Name Number Name
### 150 Name Number N
```

We have successfully created the certificate from the csr file.

Task 4: Deploying Certificate in an Apache-Based HTTPS Website



We configure apache server for running our own domain name. After creating a config file named shikhir in /etc/apache2/sites-available we edit it according to our requirements and our key and certificate.

## **Enabling Apache**

```
root@ebbc438045c3:/# service apache2 start

* Starting Apache httpd web server apache2
AH80112: Warning: DocumentRoot [/var/www/shikhir] does not exist
AH80112: Warning: DocumentRoot [/var/www/shikhir] does not exist
Enter passphrase for SSL/TLS keys for www.goel2092.com:443 (RSA):
Enter passphrase for SSL/TLS keys for www.bank32.com:443 (RSA):
Action "start" failed.

The Apache error log may have more information.

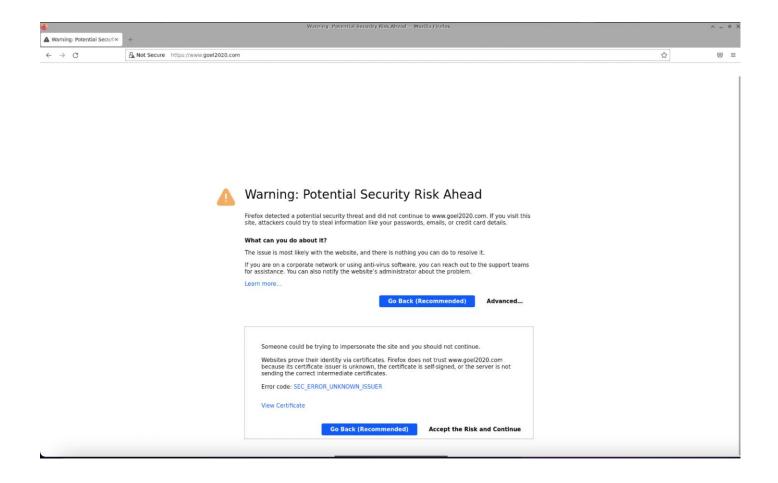
* root@ebbc430445c3:/# service apache2 start

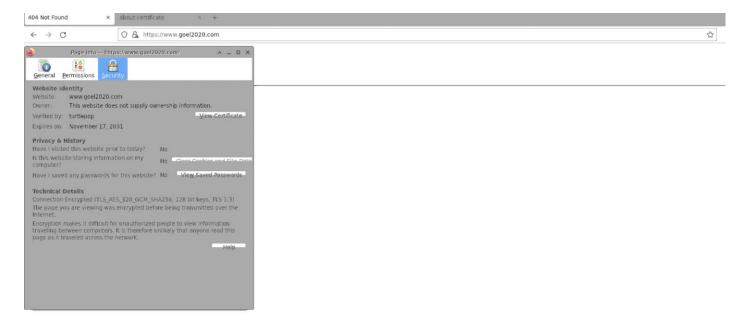
* Starting Apache httpd web server apache2
AH80112: Warning: DocumentRoot [/var/www/shikhir] does not exist
AH80112: Warning: DocumentRoot [/var/www/shikhir] does not exist
Enter passphrase for SSL/TLS keys for www.goel2020.com:443 (RSA):

* Toot@ebbc430445c3:/# |
```

We see that we are not able to access the webpage. It shows that the website is not secured since the rootCA we have created in our seed is not authorized by firefox.

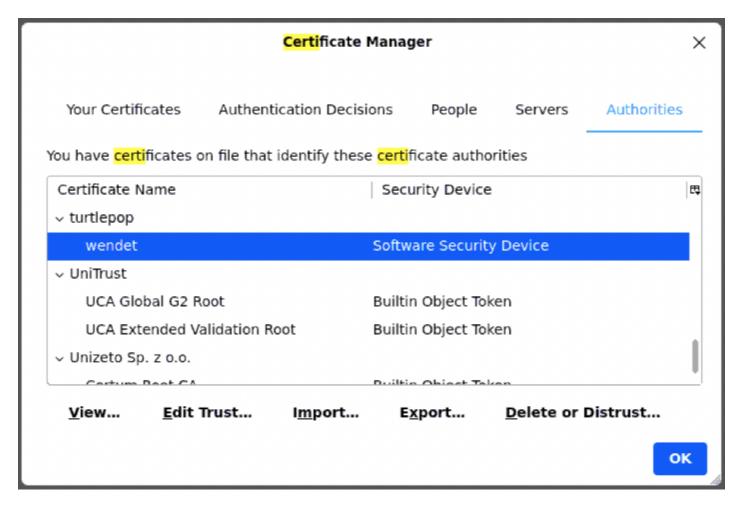
When we open advanced options, we can see the certificate not authorised by firefox.





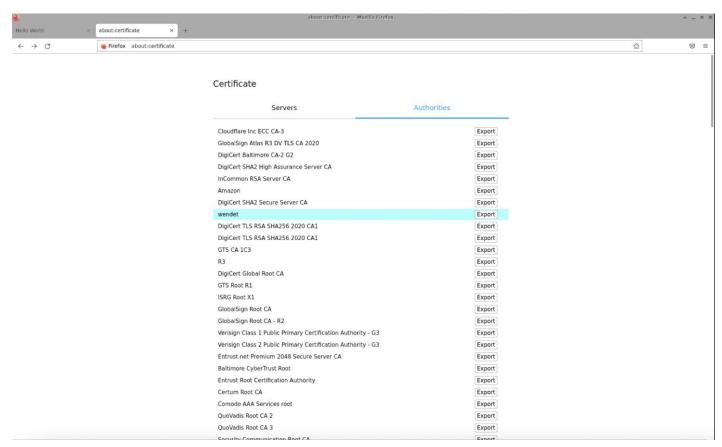
## After adding the certificate

After importing our ca.crt file, we can see our certificate listed in the trusted certificates list of firefox.



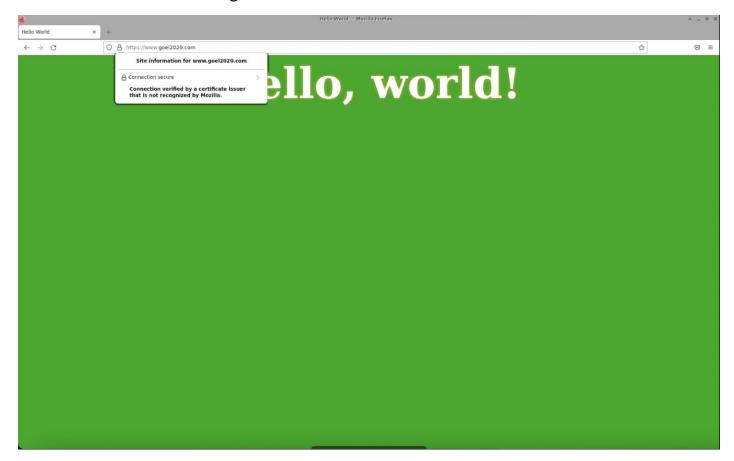
#### Checking certificate authority:

We can see that we are added as a certificate authority.



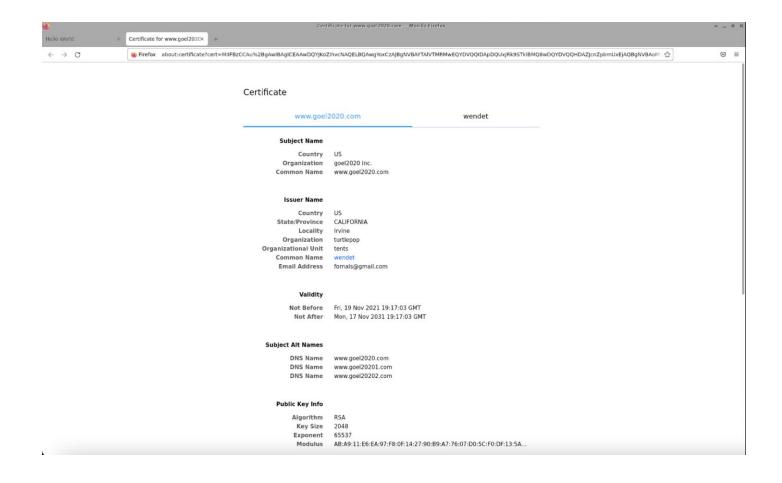
After adding our certificate, we can access the website directly with secure connection, since certificate is already added in trusted certificates.

This the website after adding the certificate



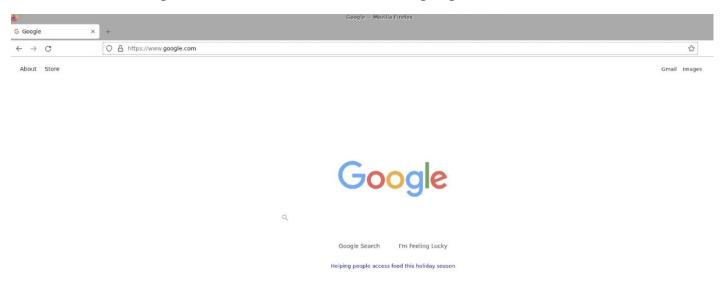
We can now securely access the website as the certificate is successfully added.

This is our certificate.

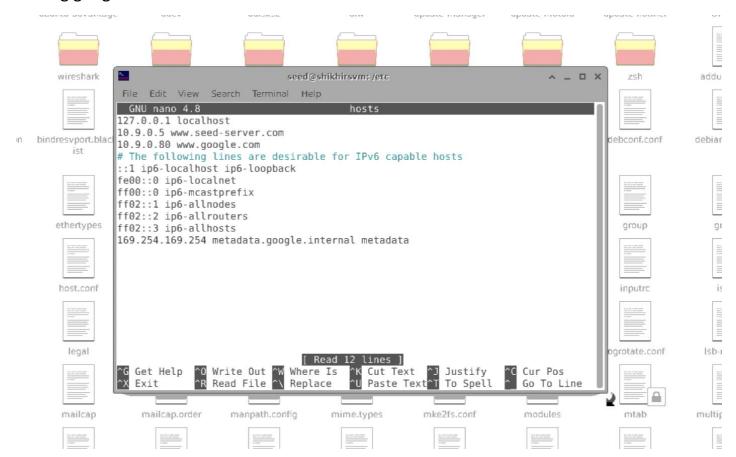


# Task 5: Launching a Man-In-The-Middle Attack

We will be launching the man in the middle attack on google.com

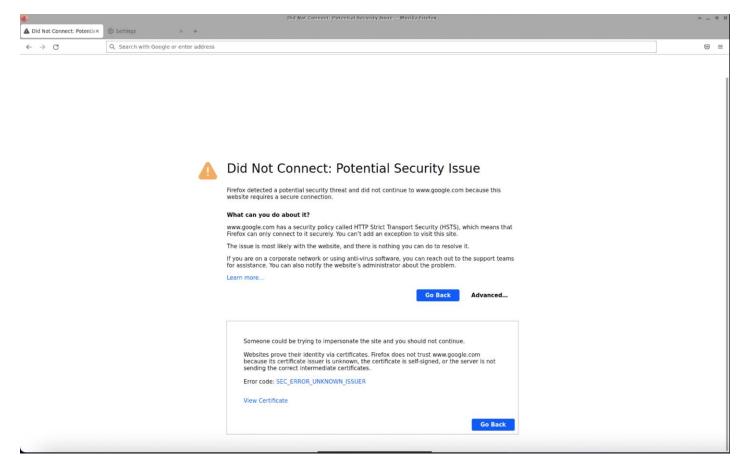


# Adding google in out hosts file with an IP



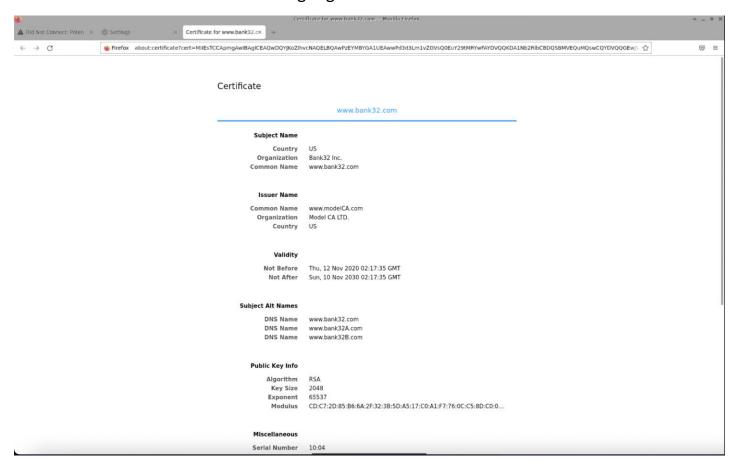
On attaching our certificate for goel2020.com with google (By changing the DNS Cache) we see that we are unable to access google. As the certificate is not trusted by the browser.

Common name of the certificate does not match with the requested url.



The attack fails as the user is warned about the security risk, the user is still unable to access the website and the attacker cannot gain control.

This is out certificate connected with google.

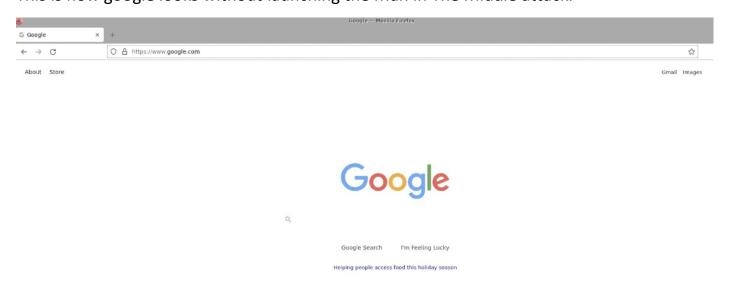


```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/project8/Labsetup$ cd etc
bash: cd: etc: No such file or directory
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/project8/Labsetup$ dockps
737b171cf772 mysql-10.9.0.60
ebbc430445c3 www-10.9.0.80
seed@shikhirsvm:-/security/project8/Labsetup$ docksh eb
root@ebbc430445c3:/# service apache2 stop
* Stopping Apache httpd web server apache2
* root@ebbc430d45c3:/#
```

# Task 6: Launching a Man-In-The-Middle Attack with a Compromised CA

This is how google looks without launching the Man in The Middle attack.



Creating server.csr for google.com. Similarly, as Task 2.

#### Seeing the server.csr using the req command.

Here we see the server.key using rsa

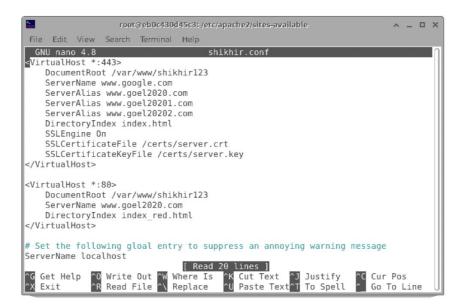
#### Creating server.crt for google.com

```
^ _ 0 >
                                                       seed@shikhirsvm: ~/security
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cp /usr/lib/ssl/openssl.cnf
cp: missing destination file operand after '/usr/lib/ssl/openssl.cnf'
Try 'cp --help' for more information.
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cp /usr/lib/ssl/openssl.cnf openssl.cnf
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cd Labsetup
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/Labsetup$ ls
docker-compose.yml image_www mysql_data volumes
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/Labsetup$ ls
docker-compose.yml image_www mysql_data volumes
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/Labsetup$ cd ..
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ ls
Labsetup Labsetup.zip ca.key
                                   openssl.cnf
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ mkdir demoCA
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ cd demoCA
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ mkdir certs crl newcerts
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ touch index.txt serial
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ echo 1000 > serial
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ ls
certs crl index.txt newcerts serial
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security/demoCA$ cd ...
seed@shikhirsvm:~/security$ ls
```

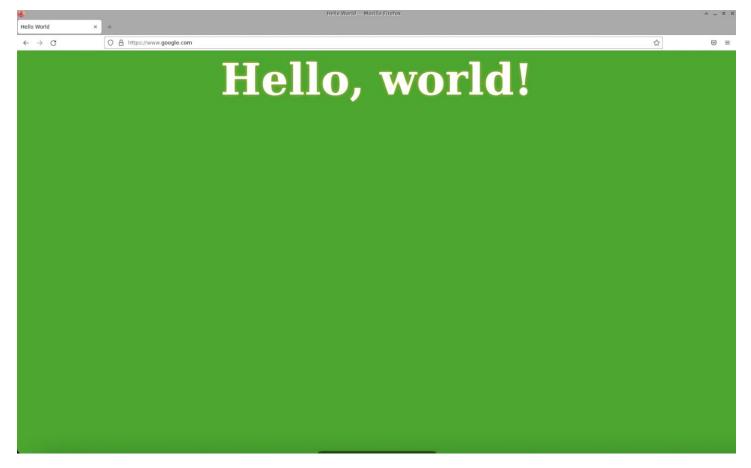
Checking the server.crt for google.com

#### Changing the Sites-available files in apache2 and updating the DNS-Cache.

image\_www volumes ca.crt ca.key docker- openssl.cnf server.crt server.csr server.key



This is google.com after connecting out duplicate certificate for google. This time the attack would work as our certificate matches the requested url.



We can conclude that our attack is successful as we have modified the user's access by changing the landing page to our own landing page. The attacker successfully gains control.