

# Working principle, attacks and defenses of SSL/TLS

Tom Petersen

University of Hamburg Department of Informatics



# Agenda

1. Transport Layer Security

2. University teaching

3. Simulating protocols



#### TLS Overview

- authentication of communication partners, encryption and integrity check of sent messages
- widely used in HTTPS, SFTP, SMTPS, ...
- developed as a part of netscape navigator in the early 90s (1994) as SSL (v1, v2, v3) and was soon used in other browsers and applications
- 1999 IETF standardized it as TLS 1.0
- current 1.2, 1.3 in progress



#### Protocol hierarchie

Handshake	Change Cipher Spec	Alert	Application Data	
Record Protocol				

TCP



# Message flow

Client		Server
ClientHello	>	
		ServerHello
		${\tt ServerCertificate*}$
		${ t Server Key Exchange*}$
	<	ServerHelloDone
<pre>ClientKeyExchange [ChangeCipherSpec]</pre>		
Finished	>	
		[ChangeCipherSpec]
	<	Finished
[Application Data]	<>	[Application Data]

Based on the TLS 1.2 specification, RFC 5246.



#### Cipher suites

TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256



## Didactic reduction (?)

- concrete methods (like protocols) should be abstracted
- long-lasting principles, which are used in multiple fields
  - hybrid cryptosystems
  - authenticated key exchange
  - side-channel attacks
  - cryptographic principles



#### Explorative learning

- discovering and studying a topic by oneself
- useful for complex topics, which are hard to understand with other learning materials
- requires appropriate software: often simulations are used = interactive computer programs modelling activities, which enable us to observe normally hidden processes



### Developed application

- application for simulating two party protocol flows
- extendable (requirement)
- TLS plugin
- not implemented in TLS plugin (?) p. 39



#### Live demo

- cipher suite chosing
- server/client views
- start connection
- message and message details view
- info view
- finish handshake
- edit bytes and watch occuring error
- echo plugin (?)



# Conclusion

whatever