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Readme.md

1. Números aleatórios/pseudoaleatórios

Resposta P1.1

Ao executar o comando `head -c 1024 /dev/random | openssl enc -base64`, notou-se que o mesmo não mostra qualquer output. Isto deve-se ao facto de este ser bloqueado já que o diretório `/dev/random` é a fonte de entropia. Quando o pool de entropia está vazio, operações de leitura no diretório serão bloqueadas até que seja obtido ruído adicional do ambiente.

O comando `head -c 1024 /dev/urandom | openssl enc -base64` já não é bloqueado, pois o diretório `/dev/urandom` reutiliza o pool interno para produzir mais bits pseudo-aleatórios, o que é menos seguro, contudo é bastante mais rápido que o anterior.

(FONTE: <https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/dev/random>)

```
root@CSI:~# head -c 1024 /dev/random | openssl enc -base64
^C
root@CSI:~# head -c 1024 /dev/urandom | openssl enc -base64
Ng5V7lq1J6SyNXBHQtuFX2rp/gviTP7U0igu7hEbPo6bliR5/7TwC7njiKaRSDSZ
x0HwnSt3DunxllqyR5kv041jQfJ6dsmcN6LR9NrpmwLQxMKmKLeub6wAZMKppXzp
oHsAcU+yLkUgYJJQR6yQ+Ew3eK5S4FTqsCKfKBTtLydN62y4H/6rivN2ry7mbXxb
4rBK1QoJPA5A1WYPmw6uo37gAz0xideVEHS93Dox2vwJyVR4npFDRiZS4JcFiVRf
Zgej6/mm2HRbp4mS2iYLIXV36dZnrN5FbSjk2aT28Tn32yGlke3ryEX47oPdLke
STMgs5PdVpqm46ZVu4lVmKTCEx0o05hHub+7Pk4dLQ5JoXfxdjlvGn6PitHyTaX
16dRig8+Rwjz8Dl9yP9r6WofjaqhB07qewJPN+qE3RR4sZTFZKNUvsrIoZ2wp5Hl
csqnJobbzCy9zVc6Jh6riXB5P5n2LgGyClXTJ0h4qqQSErbZfwhoaxjhp5Z1mBZ
3sfSCM5I1BqFHDYN6cNLpkF8d8qymcDlI6BgpwDCj32Xtp201XqSh5QtD0syA9Q
Hgsb8Byibi9wNH3VvSC28h/DmtLpUV+Q4Y5qXfYe+bFnNb9un+/L7hTx4+QJ4sY
8/ZURcxXf2/2Io9dioKQBTj+S29pQK05k6qEi0fUB+JCmtF8CwcBanHmZeNYbkGC
50oXbivPACqXHUJiyihKz23DcUbb7WZeGQyrKUU1m+YXrPj09GoRMvY4yXwtX/TN
JJNVKXKJ8icZjf/Kd8geaNLXxJWhq5UmTKeBcnA7+0asLHNG7MzJ80uqxNK31WcE
bs/hjNP6kveYPD6ELog+0/43H1KSJRzxfDMJG02kysQmP4bCLXE5eF7HdQiv1iNy
NoqenYcPnUXt8N9bL00P3n5ufiAuVcYhGicHZLH9KXd6gLIILyQJuHZ9ofRqKgrl
gKyF0mAw73680PUWwm9oZTKdfYuidxM2CCMizKdARjsErHv5FsZL/2YX14xZH08y
QpYLWEIemrhIL+NQVoYnjaU2lasX+GafvIS3agLrgJE31gny4Xq2xxGNHpKE35v+
qEeRGa+7w9NJ6jqnSf1LOABkSeMbLpF4WBYFdSf1Y9IdCxFjiJGDToLJIxEPMicE
+PZoNgSzIxex0786MyAWH5A5jatxNSEcP000IcmeiX3uuRi0gn/pZT5Z2a0xFn4sf
Z1lrtak6zvRZRU2xmGyo/xuKToxN6Gdm9H0IA6LwxYuo7YdxJYbRr3r6gkhVPYjz
seplm4R0dQ0oQHSCTCptWacID/am5KVSai150EJGGE3IcIDJkLXlvIusLm0zr9Z3
zxCCymHRuMuz085I/rpoAQ==
```

Resposta P1.2

Após instalada a package `haveged` na máquina virtual, o comando `head -c 1024 /dev/random | openssl enc -base64` já dá um output. a package corrige as situações decriptas anteriormente

```

root@CSI:~# head -c 1024 /dev/random | openssl enc -base64
WhPU5yWCi1dWuo6P/5Ght4nb1g2+j4KPw9ia0Kd88tv6hE05N6+iKqZLphrJDBJ
S+MJIo20YPlvr9Fgn0de7My9Duha6kSHjim/z9pxsZd9TqX52ggMLRL1zLz0T9b8
cZd1os0qy7Wro09fpyBv8x1z38E/sRVir0h7zi97admXMewsBQ3RRW06dA0jGWom
KxmXlh4NeAy9SjNpmQtSbvyd8/cI4/XKYsbE4lo1S2uW9RDqQUI3QhXTUMzQoINW
ZHexEKaVLUN52nNxnG30NHkd/vTQmHfmquM5yrsoB4pLZhyuIdZqB4ApLaKy50JK
90RA25r+jSPkM5Hu/0ZwCfJWacWaGr/50K2/vCW9So8295er23vRGkkPz9p44xLv
4/I7LflYaFmpXQV46r4dXuJmxAHR9ZW7PXD1ly59sV8/f9zMG8jXE1UGotnMXyFH
U+NM3M9grMS/j9xrg4PdWivqn6g8xxgHMj1kXbk1ru12/sw7oeS8L1jlgZNR8s2L
86qhxU7ycXhIk+8IZs36IHCRZJjbIyLNU8pnUsz09uBEG6Fdw1m+gjaadfiEvev
Ipu89K5P8wjcby3e9THE/GPJAXxejh3HhhFf2IRb18LJYPzW7Ure2/gH1D53
Eld882wuKwLy+Skt+Za+j/bzf5LwL4FLULfnIaY94AKh/oP2gymWuPfwTw+zLDNx
nLLt09lVTjW2RwhTSGTyto+WYcmKiQ77DxymdAAX+YKaZ3vJxuNUZuNsZfujjqZG
xQZ4dY1ctY9PzC8t9kf/dqwTQP7FZfko2+tA6cJunWRugUa7lrI9TqE2vh01L4T
GHJsZMHvXHm06IU99Tali+Crz7pM2t8mDlQjsQX1cDC46z8iWyxWM/ycw+/LUF+J
QnvPMY7E0LgKZ0vilw58qmaUEr7hHeZDMdLxsAJOJE+bLekhMAF0hasb4+tjt
ycKqBg3/jseSo27MJ+cTmkAp0LLD/ZJ7DkM68tXe4HRSemAd70MUiaH7KfneRDaL
NzhpDpYPTemEelSwclK9s3cl3/69QLXSjvlt2jysZGL4LKaTXglZt8e35000dmNQ
egBMfjSX56r6tvz0BdaiQp+zj6FvaY7x6Nje+cKLJMwdYf7aZbhrEn64S7E0GVjr
/zeiFM9yDT/OsdGu9ZovR41Bom55RF40M6lsyTETLxucQo5Du/vK5AXPp08raew3
K2reZfQhDhIX+MvldyweE5JwDfWw+uMbE9X41+0Zme+ugiST+9TN0LmNq2yZNM8n
IQSKDGs6ukIa+WHUd2n0tS5ZfIL2LqULwvWY4Xr6x49PJ68SpylSKl+9pmDifbS8
+BRXnrvJo7g2+Tr0yuydT0==
root@CSI:~# head -c 1024 /dev/urandom | openssl enc -base64
JKK1ygLHuZ+vb8zpSkZAM1LC6uefgorstlEGrVZJMmNJ9JcKsn2bSvnUEQPf6y0
J2pIfpysfpvrkyns2PaqbzJr77zqtWaqWskTeGSxutkYa8sKmfzCeQTSJS89ddU
O/kPA+mT9np0Y7tW5Spr5povaN4cVpXmUafBa9+G9xZ6w0UcAPFqm2RSq7+QeTwH
XfNU6YMcMi7Kg/JR5Dpa0WcksaGfPfaLnKscybLDtQaJD0oqVR4Uu2MvibtDq/fc
Z3jppYIhz0uXwbPaLF6c1YsJ1hS0yHJGfziUuWwfosZbjel5EnG6N0+0E/3N+IR
cso0uInrA0/8D2QnG0R9tpogLtAd0tCdW04Zx3L83JVfTVDdv+oZyCgtUzCK3vb
dTPS0GM6oxV0gWJW4Z7fM4IBkaheweCEcL8KMNdH/N3/L70L+Bus0j207E+kGsoQ
jT0moVmL60aY8PhUFpsJK08ubio1hs/JPCYn5kQwPrdPNziG16rpojCRl0hpc90D
tAqgaHgPmyw+Q60oluWGjo3WhD0Hw0LzC2wT8Kwi3QuMIQX0ZsEU8oqBeD8ZUJqs
X738NLEmArpeRPGGcdS09G9bZyKuWukJ5yx/X1BXcXUqWTLm4F1W9UZ+FRaDC2L
qW5JHZ8nTabNKSwWZNXls7T5IwmexbwaX5fe/2yppvpVL76cHNGYuiT8bs0SwBcX
Xhy7XtArmgiXhCJErwDM2cJeqSm7+Eg5N1nIWYN09NEgbw7RS5pg/MJ5RtYFZeT
DPDN/TjKaq1kCTbDj11RQ+hEp06PTxAGdvVrYu0lRImFwdsgR9r+ex5H5WhSL8V
5WBNTwKhyi0LiPkeJ9uPEwCkE6BA0IMLc+9utCX4a4zd0AIxeacZGr0LE73HlGk
cqi5JorBKHKESN6m9NPMeYi0csGSEjEjg6uLmgaG25XPP2DVTUPASw5FbUs1/xt
cx5xLlSnoQmZBhemm0WbxXaaaIaycsXQEAeq7daLC0dy5tLm0bwRPhLIm0cU4Y55
wj0YHb4zix3TJkdejTZ+SfVBP0EW+z99sa5KG4UbuUsN0pK9wm8zgHttPy69gS6
jyyHyHtzUGRYUs3VW5xcqNkLQ6ET3u2UngyIobufPaIdWz7euhjMfHwZNYAx6J/u
lAugw6A9Kw20rcM7R20Clc00Hc3k6QxCcc2po04M2gJLjRijqSYB1LRGDEG1nAu
tnByshCplj2Y5krVavAkfw5fHbNkiGXpJbflm1kBMtV5d38Vgm5yJNtzn3ocet
xETL5b4LzMGtLU23cwNR2hlfBQD4tTnt8/wm0FQDyaJNQANS2f31ApZthFlw9Ihxq
mr24XMzv0xjVBBsXF1UF1Q==
root@CSI:~#

```

Resposta P1.3

É na função `generateSecret` no ficheiro `shamirsecret.py` que é especificado como são gerados os segredos (letras e dígitos ascii), como mostra a figura abaixo

```

#Cripto-4.4.0
def generateSecret(secretLength):
    """
    This function generates a random string with secretLength characters (ascii letters and digits)
    Args:
        secretLength (int): number of characters of the string
    Returns:
        Random string with secretLength characters (ascii_letters and digits)
    """
    l = 0
    secret = ""
    while (l < secretLength):
        s = utils.generateRandomData(secretLength - l)
        for c in s:
            if (c in (string.ascii_letters + string.digits) and l < secretLength): # printable character
                l += 1
                secret += c
    return secret

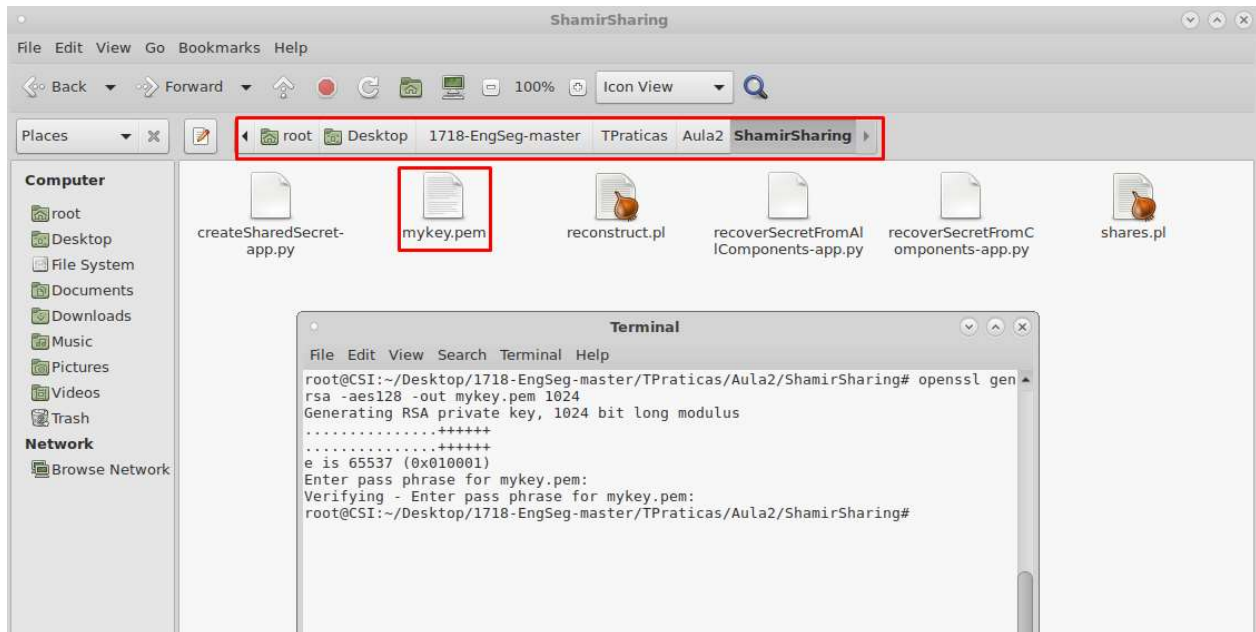
```

2. Partilha/Divisão de segredo (Secret Sharing/Splitting)

Resposta P2.1

A

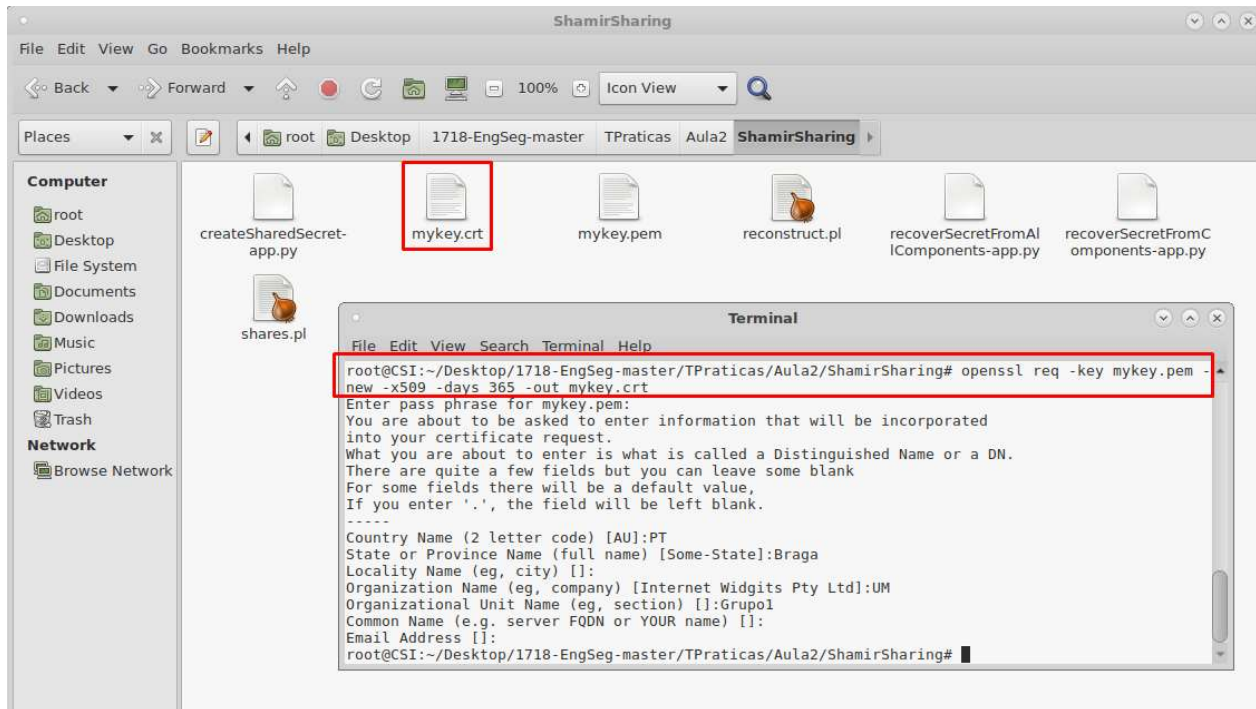
A chave privada faz parte dos argumentos do programa, por isso deve-se gerar uma nova antes da execução, através do comando `openssl genrsa -aes128 -out mykey.pem 1024`.



Depois executa-se o comando para a chave criada (python createSharedSecret-app.py 7 3 1 mykey.pem)



Para verificar se as 3 partes conseguem recuperar o segredo original, deve-se primeiro criar um certificado para a chave mykey.pem . Para isso usa-se o comando openssl req -key mykey.pem -new -x509 -days 365 -out mykey.crt .



No final executa-se `python recoverSecretFromComponents-app.py 3 1 mykey.crt`.



S

B

A diferença está nas partes que são necessárias para reconstruir o segredo. No `recoverSecretFromAllComponents` o segredo é reconstruído se todos os componentes forem inseridos corretamente. Já no `recoverSecretFromComponents` apenas são necessários os componentes especificados (`quorum`).

Isto pode ser aplicado numa universidade, por exemplo.

- Se for necessário validar apenas alguns alunos de um perfil, usa-se o `recoverSecretFromComponents`
- Para todos os alunos do perfil, usa-se o `recoverSecretFromAllComponents`

3. Authenticated Encryption

Enc

```
secret = enc(message, key); // key = dia.mes.ano
authentic = hmac(HMAC_SHA_256_key, secret);
cyphertext = send(secret:authentic);
```

Dec

```
recieve(cyphertext);
authentic, secret = separate(cyphertext) HMAC_256
if (hmac(HMAC_SHA_256, secret) == authentic)
    dec(secret, key);
else
    exit(1);
```

4. Algoritmos e tamanhos de chaves

5/6

```

SEQUENCE {
  OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.4.10 (organizationName)
  PrintableString 'A-Trust Ges. f. Sicherheitssysteme im elektr. Datenverkehr GmbH'
}
}
SET {
  SEQUENCE {
    OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.4.11 (organizationalUnitName)
    PrintableString 'a-sign-Premium-Sig-01'
  }
}
SET {
  SEQUENCE {
    OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.4.3 (commonName)
    PrintableString 'a-sign-Premium-Sig-01'
  }
}
}
SEQUENCE {
  SEQUENCE {
    OBJECTIDENTIFIER 1.2.840.113549.1.1.1 (rsaEncryption)
    NULL
  }
  BITSTRING
0x3082010a0282010100c1fccf6ae7aec57a0f31b476d884c860f0b75b49f7a138121dae44917440bc7b6d6d7c5bf81c29b3c681194682c792afc
: 0 unused bit(s)
}
[3] {
  SEQUENCE {
    SEQUENCE {
      OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.29.19 (basicConstraints)
      BOOLEAN TRUE
      OCTETSTRING 30030101ff
    }
    SEQUENCE {
      OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.29.14 (subjectKeyIdentifier)
      OCTETSTRING 04084379d3f07f719ab2
    }
    SEQUENCE {
      OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.29.35 (authorityKeyIdentifier)
      OCTETSTRING 300a800841d8c9066599388c
    }
    SEQUENCE {
      OBJECTIDENTIFIER 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.1.3
      OCTETSTRING 30163008060604008e460101300a06082b06010505070b01
    }
    SEQUENCE {
      OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.29.15 (keyUsage)
      BOOLEAN TRUE
      OCTETSTRING 03020106
    }
    SEQUENCE {
      OBJECTIDENTIFIER 2.5.29.31 (cRLDistributionPoints)
      OCTETSTRING
3081b63059a057a05586536c6461703a2f2f6c6461702e612d74727573742e61742f6f753d412d54727573742d5175616c2d30312c6f3d412d547
}
}
}
}
SEQUENCE {
  OBJECTIDENTIFIER 1.2.840.113549.1.1.5 (sha1WithRSAEncryption)
  NULL
}
BITSTRING
0x582c068f6967e1680c22e78f055b167cb2164ea875c4bc56198cf6e68678a606ab44d436c4457648b0baaa4ad09b408f49bddffa90346cfb345
: 0 unused bit(s)
}

```

