

The logo for eWON, featuring a stylized 'e' with diagonal lines and the letters 'WON' in a bold, sans-serif font.The logo for Flexthink!, consisting of a blue square icon with white geometric shapes followed by the text 'Flexthink!' in a bold, sans-serif font.

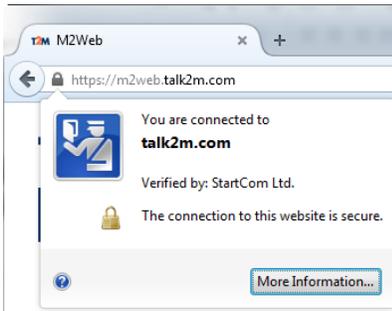
Industrial IoT
made real
Conference

Tour 2016: May to Oct.

Back to Internet Security Basics

Serge WAUTIER

The logo for Hms Connecting Devices, featuring the letters 'Hms' in a bold, sans-serif font with three red diagonal lines to the left, followed by the text 'Connecting Devices™' in a smaller, sans-serif font.



How do secure web sites work?

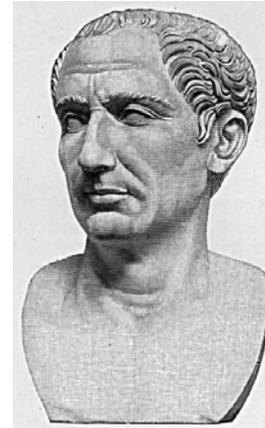
What is *encryption*?
How does it work?



What is a digital certificate?
What about public and private keys?

2000 years ago, Julius Caesar

WKH TXLFN EURZQ IRA MXPSV RYHU WKH ODCB GRJ
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG



- Secret algorithm
- No key
- Encryption: Someone who steals the message can't understand it



1920 – WorldWar II : Enigma

- Electro-mechanical machine
- Key = mechanical setup of the machine

More recently

- 1970- : DES encryption algorithm
- The algorithm is a published standard.



Kerckhoffs's principle

A cryptosystem should be secure even if everything about the system, except the key, is public knowledge.

The problem

How to exchange the key?





Assymmetric Cryptography

Principle (1976 – Diffie-Hellman)

- Public key: Encrypts the message
- Private key: Decrypts the message

- Find an algorithm that cannot be easily reversed.
- The public key can encrypt but cannot decrypt.

- Implementation (1977 – Rivest, Shamir, Addleman)

It is easy to prove that a number is prime. But it is difficult to find its factors.

$n = 146429944120587116605887419783692084105576633854587917829657$

*Is this a prime number? Easy to find out!
What are its factors? Much more difficult!*

$p = 521419622856657689423872613771$

$q = 280829369862134719390036617067$

Encryption - Alice sends a message to Bob

- Alice finds Bob's public key in a directory.
- Alice encrypts her message and sends it to Bob.
- Bob decrypts the message using his private key.

- Everybody can send messages to Bob.
- Only Bob can decrypt those messages.

Authentication

- How does Bob know that the message indeed comes from Alice?
- Alice *decrypts* some clear text using her private key.
- Bob *encrypts* the result and finds the original clear text.
- Only Alice could do it since she needed her private key!

- How does Alice find Bob's public key?
 - Is there a directory of public keys?
 - Should she ask Bob directly?
- How can Alice be 100% sure she is talking to Bob?
 - Is she talking to the real Bob?
 - Or is it a bad guy who says he's Bob?

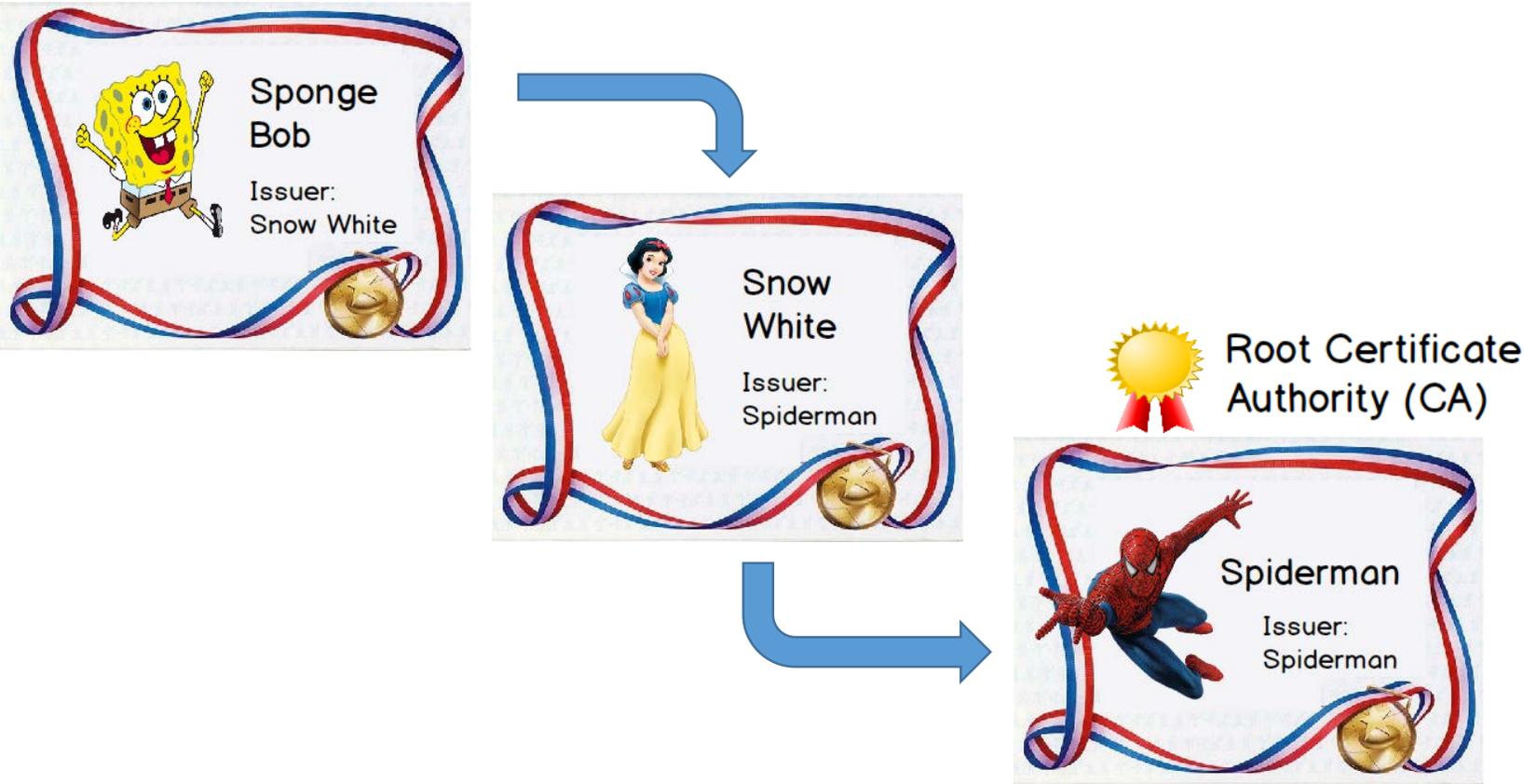
→ Public Key Infrastructure



Digital certificates

- Contains owner identity and public key.
- It's a standard: X.509
- Certifies the identity of the owner.
- How? Because it is signed by someone we trust.
- It is all based on **trusted** *root certificate authorities*.
- Chain of trust

Can I trust the certificate sender?

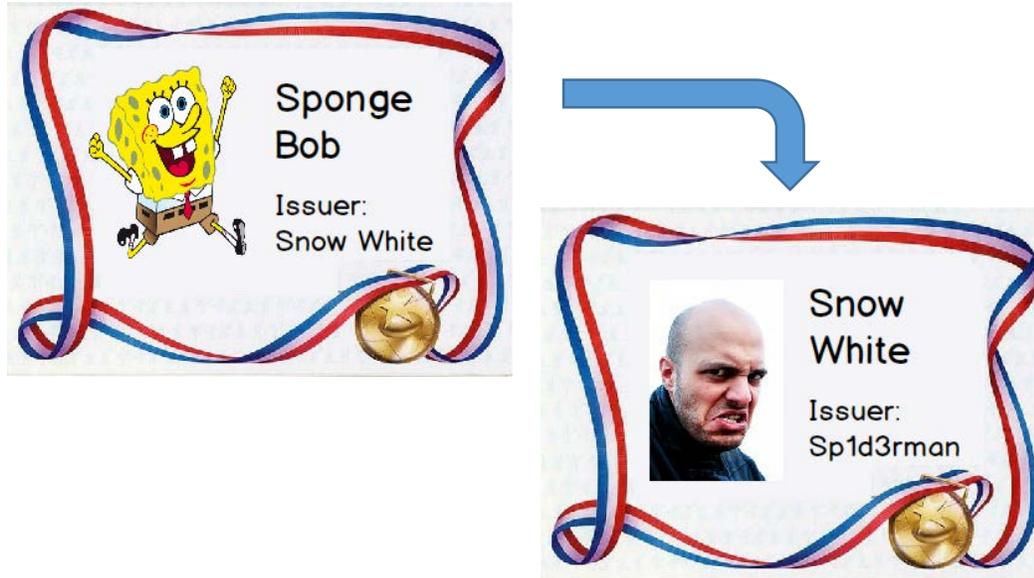




PKI

Public Key Infrastructure

Typical threat: *Man-in-the-middle*



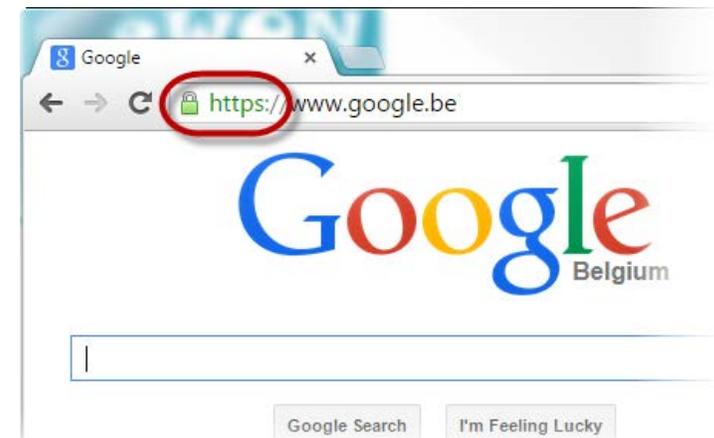


HTTPS

Secure Website

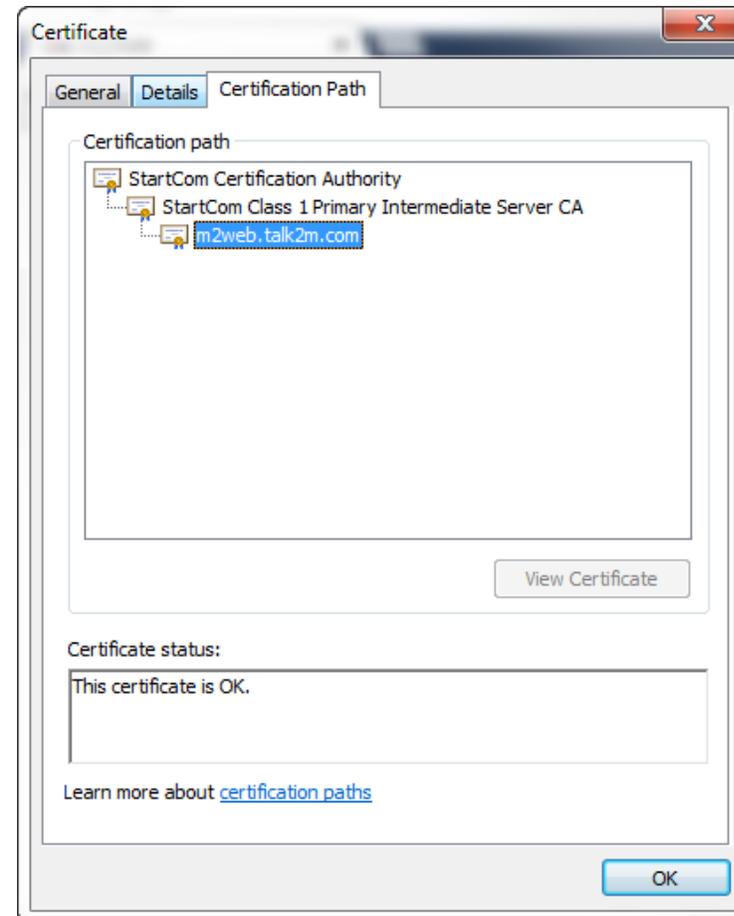
HTTPS = Secure HTTP

- eBanking & eCommerce
- Where you enter a password
- Where you enter data
 - e.g.: google
- Just everywhere!



Digital certificates

- Subject
 - Common Name
 - Company
 - ...
- Validity period
- Your public key
- Your signature
- Issuer



SSL: The usual security protocol

- HTTPS = Secure HTTP = HTTP using SSL
 - OpenVPN = private networking protected by SSL
 - SSH = Secure SHell: Remote console access to servers.
 - E-mail,...
-
- SSL invented by Netscape in 1995.
 - Soon evolved into a standard (TLS) but remains widely known as SSL
 - Current version is TLS 1.2.



HTTPS

Secure Website

SSL config of Apache Web Server

/etc/httpd/conf.d/mywebsite.conf:

```
<VirtualHost www.example.com:443>
```

```
    ServerName www.example.com
```

```
    SSLEngine                on
```

```
    SSLCertificateFile      /etc/pki/tls/certs/www.example.com.cer
```

```
    SSLCertificateKeyFile  /etc/pki/tls/private/www.example.com.key
```

```
    SSLCACertificateFile  /etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.pem
```

```
    SSLProtocol            all -SSLv2 -SSLv3
```

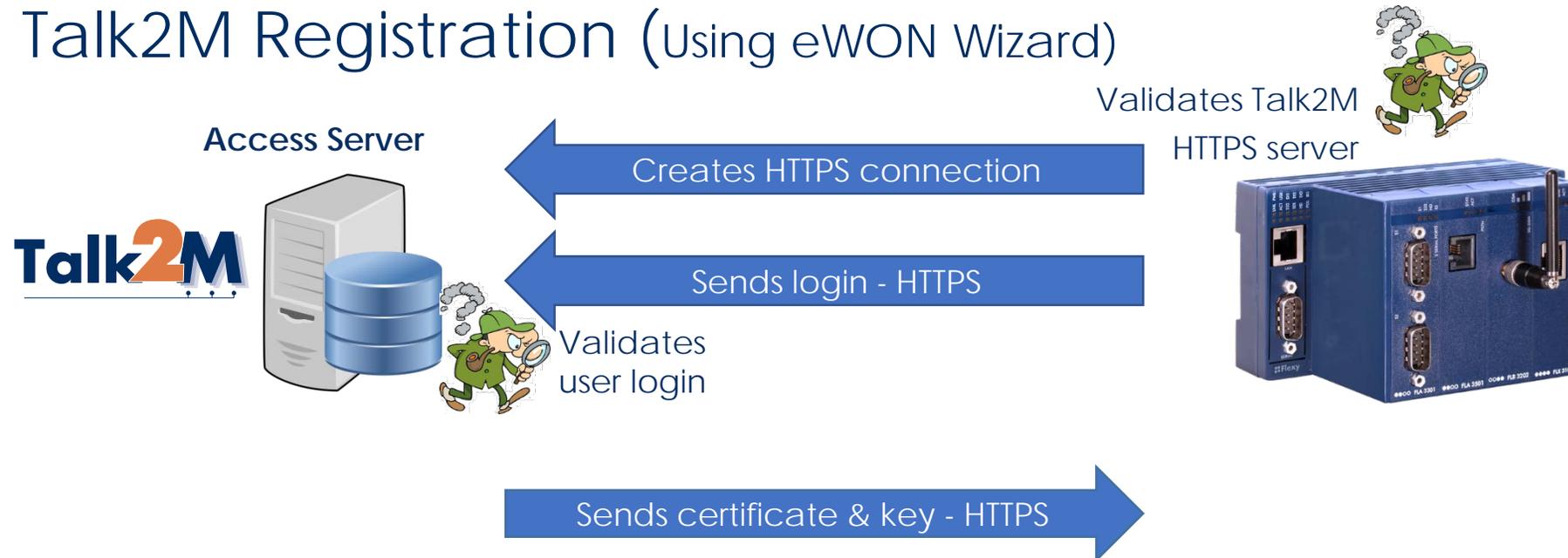
```
    SSLCipherSuite        ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:...
```

```
    SSLHonorCipherOrder   on
```

```
    DocumentRoot /var/www/www.example.com
```

```
...
```

1. Talk2M Registration (Using eWON Wizard)



Talk2M creates the certificate of each eWON (and server)

VPN: Self-signed certificates

All parties receive their cert from a common authority (Here: Talk2M)

Ensures that all parties are members of the same club!

The certificate is the membership card of the Talk2M club

2. VPN Connection

eWON connects to Talk2M

VPN Server



Registered
eWON?



Hello! - OpenVPN

Exchange certificates

Server AND eWON
certificates signed by
Talk2M CA root

Establish connection



Genuine
Talk2M
Server?





Secure Connections

- Encryption : Hide the message from the bad guys
- Authentication : Make sure who you talk to
- Digital certificates for your secure website:
 - Buy from Verisign, Thawte, GoDaddy, StartSSL,...
- Protect your passwords!
- Do not keep default passwords
 - adm/adm



Thank you!