







The Russian Postal System Puzzle †

- Boris in Moscow
- Natasha in St. Petersburg
- Boris has a ring and wants to get engaged as quickly as possible
- Strong box with a hasp to which a number of padlocks could be attached
- Together they hatched a clever scheme to get the precious jewel from Moscow to St. Petersburg securely – how did they do it?

† Taken from 'In Code' by Sarah Flannery



Cryptography

- Symmetric cryptography has been around thousands of years hieroglyphs
 Caesar cipher
 The Cipher of Mary Queen of Scots
 Le Chiffre Indéchiffrable
 http://www.simonsingh.com/
 excellent CD-ROM free download...
- Asymmetric is relatively very new!
- Latest development Secret Sharing (polynomial or hyperplanes)

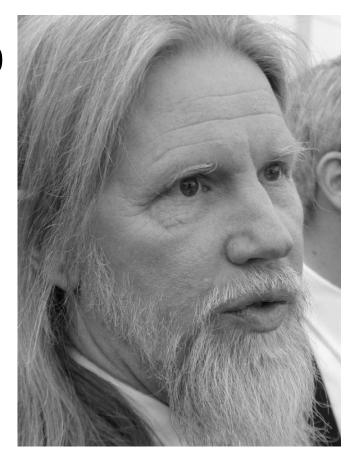


Coming up with the idea

Concept:

- James Ellis GCHQ allegedly 1970
- Witfield Diffe & Martin Hellman 1977







Making the idea work

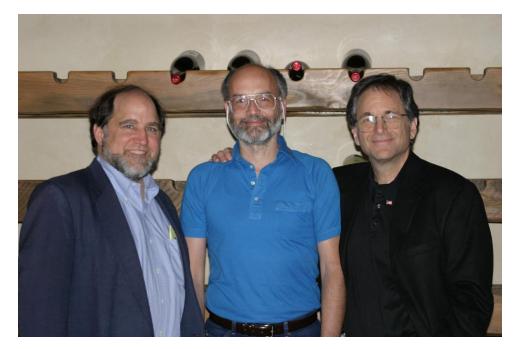
Mathenatical implementation:

RSA

U.S. Patent: 4,405,829 *Filed*: December 14, **1977**

Issued: September 20, 1983

- Ron Rivest,Adi Shamir,Len Adleman
- RSA Patent expired
 21st Sept **2000**





Crypto – by Steven Levy

'Steven Levy's *Crypto* is the story of the unlikely, not to say downright motley, crew of mathematical and computer revolutionaries who broke NSA's and GCHQ's cryptographic monopoly, and in so doing helped to launch the internet revolution ... an unparalleled chronicle of a remarkable group of people who have affected all of our lives'

Stephen Budiansky, Daily Mail

Jim Bidzos



Asymmetric cryptography

- Works by using pairs of keys with special properties (i.e. a one way trap door function)
- If you encrypt with one then you can only decrypt using partner
- By convention we refer to these as public and private keys

public certificate private key



Digital Certificate Standards

- PKCS10 Certification Request Syntax Standard
- PKCS11 Cryptographic Token Interface Standard
- PKCS12 Personal Information Exchange Syntax Standard
- RFC3280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure
- ASN.1 Abstract Syntax Notation 1
 note: this includes Object Identifiers or OIDs (RFC 3061)
 http://asn1.elibel.tm.fr/en/index.htm



RFC3280

```
...<snip>
KeyUsage ::= BIT STRING {
            digitalSignature
                                      (0),
            nonRepudiation
                                      (1),
            keyEncipherment
                                      (2),
            dataEncipherment
                                      (3),
                                      (4),
            keyAgreement
            keyCertSign
                                      (5),
                                      (6),
            cRLSign
            encipherOnly
                                      (7),
            decipherOnly
                                      (8)
  <snip>...
```



De facto Notation

Asymmetric cryptography

Alice & Bob





Ron Rivest



Who generates certificates?

- Trusted 3rd party?
- Internal Certificate Authority (i.e. CA)

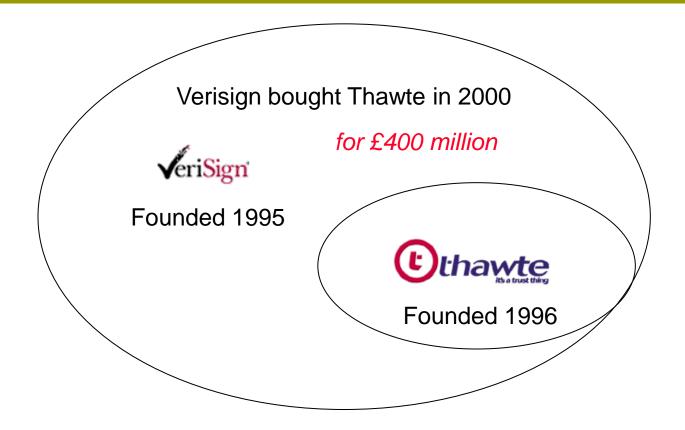
Deciding factors are:

Trust

Cost



Trusted 3rd Parties



Plus lots of others too...



Soyuz TM-34 – April 2002





Soyuz Commander Flight Engineer **Tourist** Yuri Gidzenko Roberto Vittori **Mark Shuttleworth**



Russia
Italy
South Africa



Internal Certificate Authority (CA)

- RACF i.e. RACDCERT command ICSF – Integrated Cryptographic Support Facility – beware backup!
- PKI Services i.e. RACF bolt-on
- GSK Toolkit (aka ikeyman)
 Note: multiple versions!
- OpenSSL











Encryption and or Authentication

This is done using a <u>framework</u> defined by one of the following standards:

- SSL (probably v3) Secure Sockets Layer
- TLS Transport Layer Security

Cryptographic client server handshake protocol

 SSL and TLS - Designing and Building Secure Systems by Eric Rescorla



Simple Client Server

- Server has a certificate
 typically one issued by a Certificate Authority
- Client needs to establish trust relationship typically it needs to trust the issuing Certificate Authority
- Unless that is SGC is being used Server Gated Cryptography



Mutual or Client Authentication

- SSL or TLS is used to authenticate both ways
- First the server is authenticated as before
- Then the client is authenticated to the server in the same way
- Exactly how this happens depends on the protocol being used
 - Hence MQ operates differently to WAS using only labels, where WAS also uses
 Common Name (i.e. URL) defined in the certificate







Example 1- generate a Unix MQ Manager certificate

```
//RACF EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=A, HOLD=YES
//SYSTSIN DD *
 PROFILE NOPREFIX
RACDCERT GENCERT +
  ID(USERID) +
  SUBJECTSDN (CN ('ibmwebspheremqmanager') +
             OU('Technology') +
              O('National Australia Group Europe') +
              L('Glasgow') +
             SP('Scotland') +
              C('GB')) +
  SIZE(1024) +
  NOTBEFORE (DATE (2004-08-25)) +
  NOTAFTER (DATE (2006-08-25)) +
  WITHLABEL('ibmwebspheremqmanager') +
  SIGNWITH (CERTAUTH LABEL ('TEST-MQ-ROOT')) +
 KEYUSAGE (HANDSHAKE, DATAENCRYPT)
/*
```



Example 2 – generate a z/OS MQ Manager certificate

```
//RACF EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=A, HOLD=YES
//SYSTSIN DD *
 PROFILE NOPREFIX
RACDCERT GENCERT +
  ID (MOUSERID) +
  SUBJECTSDN(CN('ibmWebSphereMQ1234') +
             OU('Technology') +
              O('National Australia Group Europe') +
              L('Glasgow') +
             SP('Scotland') +
              C('GB')) +
  SIZE(1024) +
 NOTBEFORE (DATE (2004-10-01)) +
  NOTAFTER (DATE (2006-10-01)) +
  WITHLABEL ('ibmWebSphereMQ1234') +
  SIGNWITH (CERTAUTH, LABEL ('TEST-MQ-ROOT')) +
 KEYUSAGE (HANDSHAKE DATAENCRYPT)
/*
```



Example 3 – generate SSL Server certificate

```
//RACF EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=A, HOLD=YES
//SYSTSIN DD *
 PROFILE NOPREFIX
RACDCERT GENCERT +
  ID(USERID) +
  SUBJECTSDN (CN ('was.domain.com') +
             OU('Technology') +
              O('National Australia Group Europe') +
              L('Glasgow') +
             SP('Scotland') +
              C('GB')) +
  SIZE(1024) +
  NOTBEFORE (DATE (2004-10-01)) +
 NOTAFTER (DATE (2006-10-01)) +
  WITHLABEL ('was label') +
  SIGNWITH (CERTAUTH, LABEL ('TEST-ROOT')) +
 KEYUSAGE (HANDSHAKE DATAENCRYPT)
/*
```



Example 4 – certificate renewal – step 1



Example 5 – certificate renewal - step 2

```
//RACF EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=A, HOLD=YES
//SYSTSIN DD *
PROFILE NOPREFIX
RACDCERT GENCERT ('USERID.PKCS10.REQ') +
ID(USERID) +
NOTBEFORE(DATE(2004-11-08)) +
NOTAFTER(DATE(2004-11-15)) +
WITHLABEL('TEST') +
SIGNWITH(CERTAUTH LABEL('TEST-ROOT'))
/*
```







Useful Tools

- base64
- CertMgr
- dumpasn1
- ikeyman
- MMC
- Mozilla
- OpenSSL
- racf.co.uk



base64

```
base64 -- Encode/decode file as base64. Call: base64 [-e / -d] [options] [infile] [outfile]
```

Options:

```
--copyright Print copyright information
-d, --decode Decode base64 encoded file
-e, --encode Encode file into base64
-n, --noerrcheck Ignore errors when decoding
-u, --help Print this message
--version Print version number
```

by John Walker

http://www.fourmilab.ch/



CertMgr

- Now part of the Microsoft .NET Framework SDK tools
- Useful both as a GUI and command line tool
- As a GUI it gives a shortcut way to fire up MS Certificate Manager
- Command line example that lists certificates for current user

certmgr /s my



dumpasn1

- Very useful command line tool
- Peter Gutmann Professional Paranoid
- http://www.cs.auckland.ac.nz/~pgut001/dumpasn1.c
 multi-platform source code
- Works on binary certificate files, namely DER encoded

DER: Distinguished Encoding Rules for ASN.1, as defined in X.509



ikeyman

- Two main versions, one does kdb (aka CMS) and the other does jks (Cryptographic Message Standard – RFC 3852)
- kdb D:\Program Files\ibm\gsk5\bin\gsk5ikm.exe
 sth associated password stash file
- jks D:\Program Files\WebSphere\AppServer\bin\ikeyman.bat



MMC

- Microsoft Management Console
- Certificates is a standard Snap-In
- Useful for managing certificates in a Windows client, or server
- Enables a local administrator to administer all certificates within local
 Windows environment



Mozilla

- Netscape or Firefox are particularly useful
- Excellent error reporting in relation to certificates
- They use dedicated certificate repository, not Windows
- Netscape allows the user to enable the NULL encryption suites
- for example https://mqmanager:1414/ would give option to display certificate



OpenSSL

- Source http://www.openssl.org/
- Win32 http://www.shininglightpro.com/products/Win32OpenSSL.html
- Docs http://www.mkssoftware.com/docs/man1/openssl.1.asp
- Example command openssl s_client -connect mqmanager:1414
- Very, very, powerful utility, unable to do it justice on one slide!
- Try using openssI s_server to emulate a server in one window
- And then try openssl s_client to emulate a client in another ...



racf.co.uk

Beware IRRDBU00 only unloads top level Common Name

- RACF94 List of Certificates by user and label
- RACF95 List of Certificates (unsorted)
- RACF96 List of Key Rings
- RACF97 List of Mappings
- RACF98 List of Certificate Trusts
- RACF99 List of Certificates (sorted by expiry date)
- RACF101 List of Certificates (sorted by month of expiry)





