



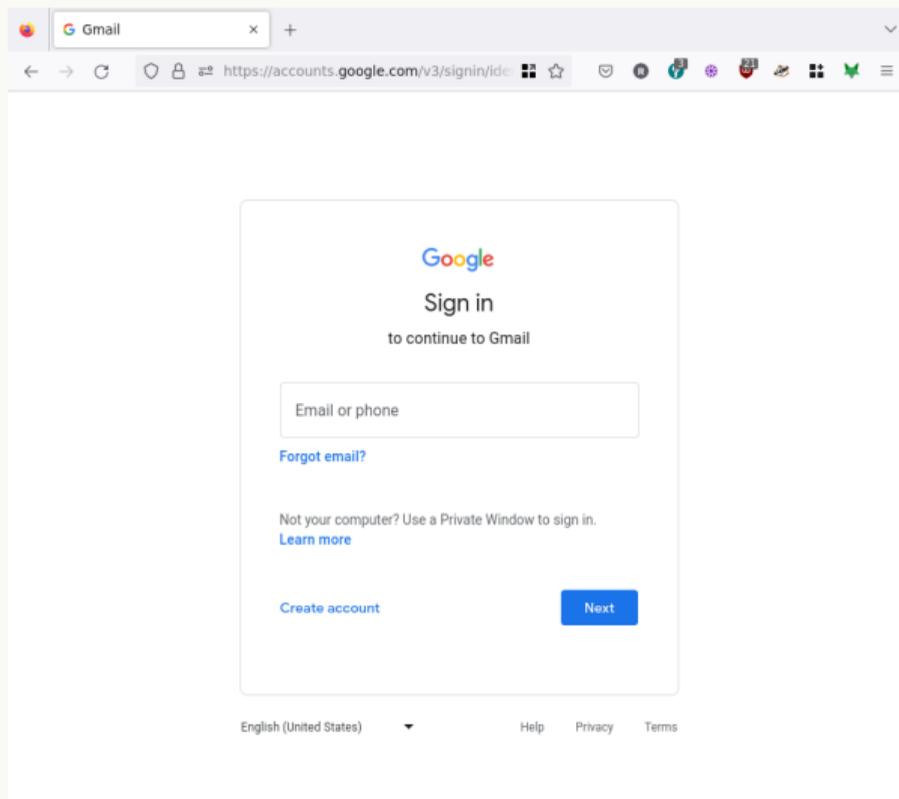
The web's public-key infrastructure

November 14, 2022

Rasmus Dahlberg

`rasmus.dahlberg@kau.se`

Are we really connected to the real Google?



Are we really connected to the real Google?

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Gmail sign-in page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://accounts.google.com/v3/signin/ide>. The page content includes the Google logo, the text "Sign in to continue to Gmail", an input field for "Email or phone", a link for "Forgot email?", a note about using a Private Window, a "Learn more" link, a "Create account" link, and a blue "Next" button. At the bottom, there are links for "English (United States)", "Help", "Privacy", and "Terms".

Gmail

← → ↻ 🔒 📄 https://accounts.google.com/v3/signin/ide

Google

Sign in
to continue to Gmail

Email or phone

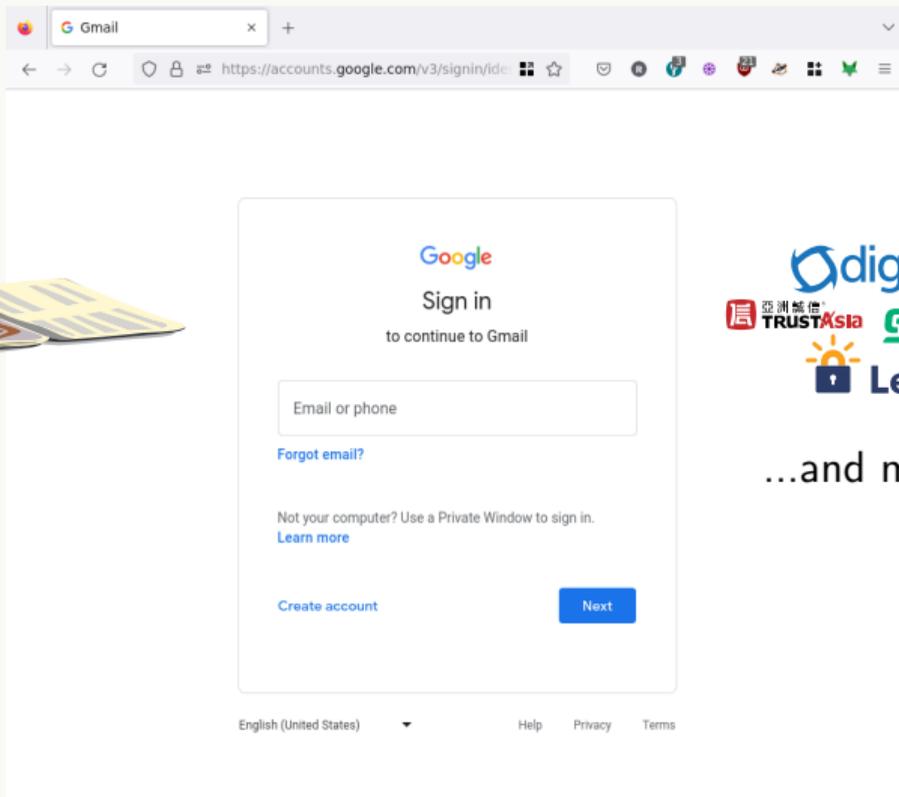
[Forgot email?](#)

Not your computer? Use a Private Window to sign in.
[Learn more](#)

[Create account](#) [Next](#)

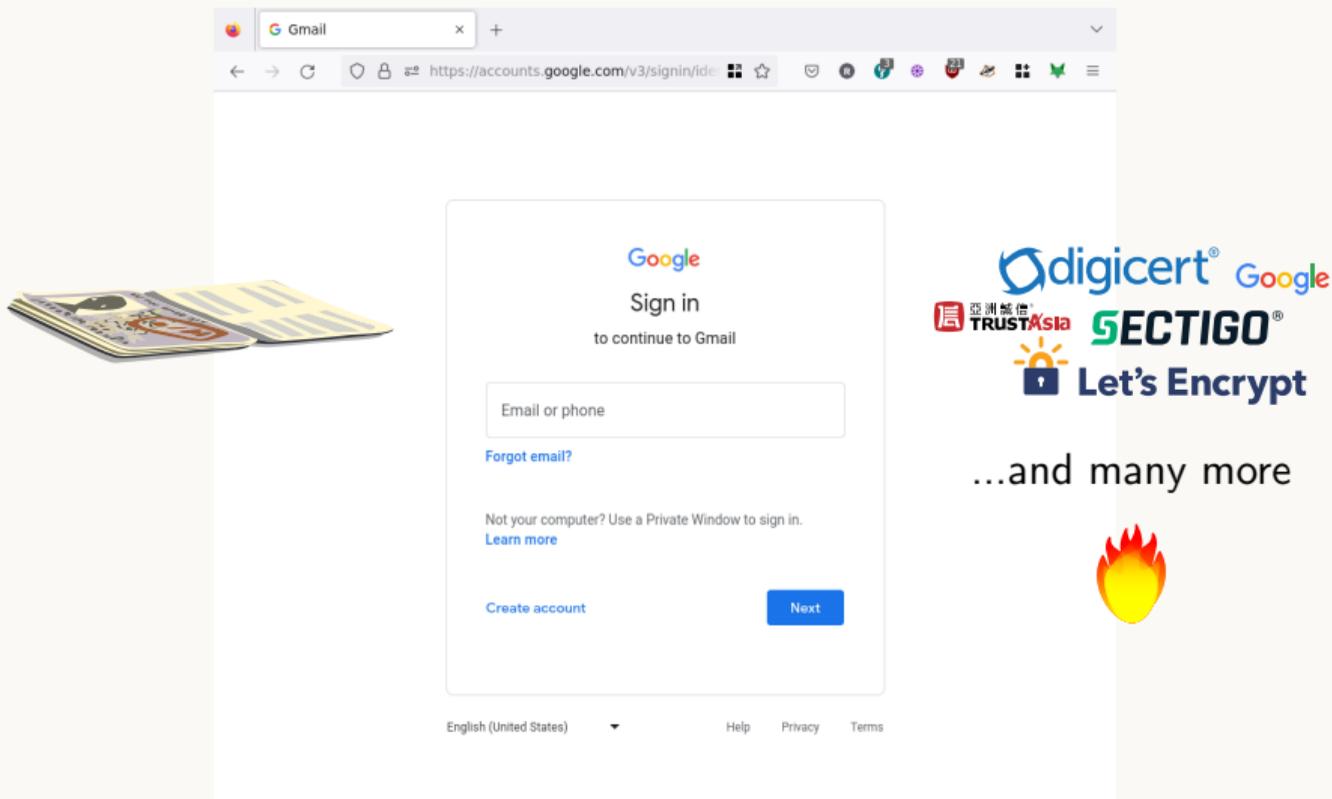
English (United States) Help Privacy Terms

Are we really connected to the real Google?



...and many more

Are we really connected to the real Google?



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying the Gmail sign-in page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `https://accounts.google.com/v3/signin/ide`. The page content includes the Google logo, the text "Sign in to continue to Gmail", an input field for "Email or phone", a "Forgot email?" link, a note about private windows, a "Learn more" link, a "Create account" link, and a "Next" button. At the bottom, there are links for "English (United States)", "Help", "Privacy", and "Terms".

To the left of the browser window is a stack of Euro banknotes. To the right, there is a collection of security logos: "digicert® Google", "TRUSTAsia" (with Chinese characters 亞洲信託), "SECTIGO®", and "Let's Encrypt". Below these logos is the text "...and many more" and a flame icon.

¹Summary of the DigiNotar incidence: <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/media/news-items/operation-black-tulip/> (2011)

Learning outcomes



X.509 certificates

Format, fields, ...

Learning outcomes



X.509 certificates
Format, fields, ...



Certificate Authorities
Ecosystem, validation, ...

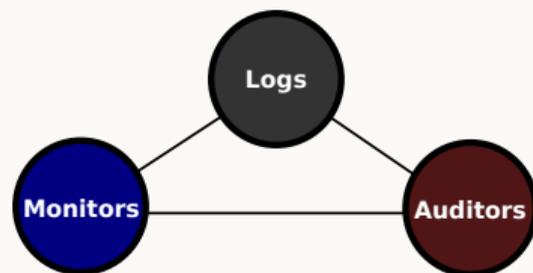
Learning outcomes



X.509 certificates
Format, fields, ...



Certificate Authorities
Ecosystem, validation, ...



Certificate Transparency
Theory, practise, ...

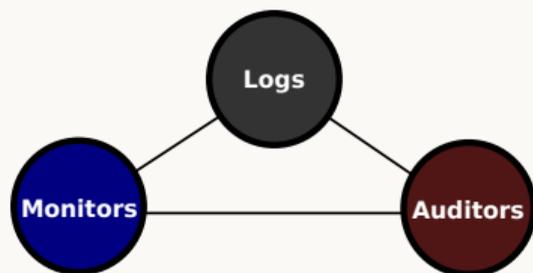
Learning outcomes



X.509 certificates
Format, fields, ...



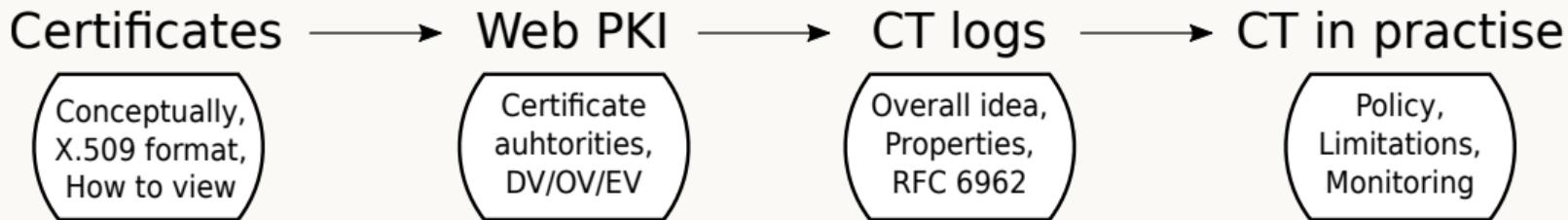
Certificate Authorities
Ecosystem, validation, ...



Certificate Transparency
Theory, practise, ...

Why is this useful for me?

Middle part—Cronological



Middle part—Segway to the end

CT logs and monitoring → no undetected DigiNotar-style attacks

Middle part—Example of engagement

Select all statements that are true:

- An X.509 certificate proves ownership of a website
- An EV certificate is more secure than a DV certificate
- Only Swedish CAs can issue .se certificates
- There are hundreds of CAs across the globe

Take away

- X.509 certificates
 - ▶ “Driver’s licence for websites”
 - ▶ Am I connected to the right site?
- Certificate Authorities (CAs)
 - ▶ “Transportstyrelsen for websites”
 - ▶ DV/OV/EV validated certificates
 - ▶ Weakest-link security
- Certificate Transparency (CT)
 - ▶ Holds CAs accountable (detection)
 - ▶ Enforced by Chrome, Safari, Edge
 - ▶ Monitor your own websites

