



Data Security: In Transit, At Rest, In Use

CEN429 Secure Programming — Week 3

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0. Fundamental Concepts (From Scratch)

Why This Section?

This week terms such as "encryption," "nonce," and "key derivation" will come up.

We assume you know none of them.

Let's first define them **one by one**.

The Three States of Data

- **In transit:** moving across the network (TLS).
- **At rest:** sitting on disk (file encryption).
- **In use:** being processed in memory (the hardest).

Each state needs different protection.

What Is Encryption?

- **Encryption:** turning readable data (plaintext) into unreadable data (ciphertext) with a **key**.
- **Decryption:** opening it back up with the key.
- Security depends on the **key's** secrecy.

Symmetric vs. Asymmetric

- **Symmetric:** a single key (AES). Fast.
- **Asymmetric:** a public + private pair (RSA/ECC). Easy key distribution.
- In practice, used **together** (hybrid).

Hash (Digest)

- **Digest:** a fixed-size fingerprint computed from data (SHA-256).
- One-way; if the data changes, the digest changes.
- The foundation of integrity and signatures.

MAC and Signature

- **MAC:** symmetric; the message hasn't changed + it came from the right party.
- **Signature:** asymmetric; who signed it (non-repudiation).
- Both provide **integrity**.

AEAD

- **AEAD:** confidentiality **and** integrity **together** (AES-GCM).
- Provides both without a separate MAC.
- The modern choice.

IV / Nonce / Salt

- **IV/nonce:** a **unique** starting value for every encryption.
- **Salt:** a random value added when deriving a key from a password.
- None of the three are **secret**, but all must be **non-repeating/unique**.

Randomness and CSPRNG

- **CSPRNG**: a cryptographically secure random generator (the operating system's `getrandom` / `BCryptGenRandom`).
- `rand()` is **insecure**.
- Keys/nonces/salts are generated from it.

Key Derivation (KDF)

- **KDF:** generating a **key** from a secret (a password or a master key).
- **PBKDF2/Argon2:** from a password (slow, salted).
- **HKDF:** many keys from a master secret.

Key Hierarchy

- A single key isn't used for every job.
- Master key → derived keys (data, session).
- **Crypto-period:** each key's lifetime.

Forward Secrecy

- **Forward secrecy:** a new key for every session.
- Even if the long-term key leaks, **old** sessions can't be decrypted.
- Modern TLS provides it.

TLS (Briefly)

- **TLS:** the protocol for secure communication on the network (underneath HTTPS).
- Key agreement + AEAD + certificate validation.
- We'll see it in Section 8.

Now We're Ready

Terms:

the three states of data · encryption · symmetric/asymmetric · digest · MAC/signature · AEAD · IV/nonce/salt · CSPRNG · KDF/HKDF · key hierarchy · forward secrecy · TLS

Now: the three states of data and the security shell.

Today's Plan (3 Hours)

Hour	Topic
1	Data states · Encryption fundamentals Demo 1 · Random numbers · Crypto APIs · IV/nonce Demo 2–3
2	Passwords and HKDF Demo 4–5 · Key management · TLS 1.3 Demo 6 · Wiring up TLS in code, fail-open
3	At rest Demo 7 · Masking · In use Demo 8 · Shells Demo 9 · Whitebox · Project

Learning outcomes: LO.2 (encryption, secure communication) · LO.4 (secure channel)

A Brief History — Tools for Protecting Data

- **1976** Diffie–Hellman (public key) · **1977 RSA** and **DES**
- **2001** — **AES** (Rijndael) replaces DES
- **2007** — **GCM** becomes a standard: the **AEAD** era (confidentiality + integrity together)
- **1994 → 2018** — SSL → TLS 1.0 → **TLS 1.3**

The rule follows from this: don't write your own crypto, use **AEAD**, and manage the **key** correctly.

How Do the Demos Work?

- One source, two platforms: **Windows (Visual Studio 2022)** and **WSL/Linux (GCC)**
- Crypto from a common header: **Linux → OpenSSL**, **Windows → BCrypt (CNG)** — no need to install OpenSSL
- Build: Windows `.\build.ps1` · WSL `./build.sh`
- Run: Windows `.\demo.ps1` · WSL `sh demo.sh`
- Binaries live in each demo's `bin\windows` / `bin/linux` folder

 **Ethics:** the network is **localhost** only; the certificates are ours; try these techniques only on your own computer.

1. The Three States of Data and the Security Shell

Why Are We Focusing on Data?

- In the first two weeks, we protected **the program itself** with "bug → attack → fix."
- This week the focus shifts to the **data**: passwords, payment keys, personal information.
- A secret exists in **three separate states** throughout its lifecycle.
- Each state has a **different** threat and a **different** defence.

A Secret's Three States

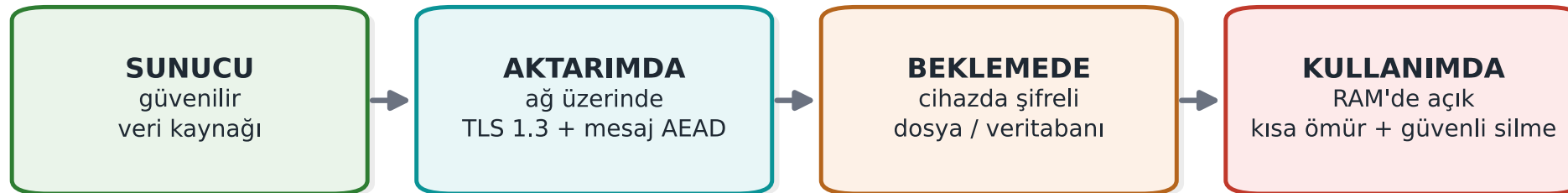
State	Where	Threat	Defence
In transit	Network	Eavesdropping, MITM	TLS + pinning + message AEAD
At rest	Disk/DB	File theft	Field encryption (AEAD)
In use	RAM	Memory dump	Short lifetime, secure erasure

Each state's threat and defence are **different**. You have to think about all of them together.

The Three States — At a Glance

Verinin üç hâli

sunucudan çıkıp kullanıcının GÜVENİLMEZ cihazına gider

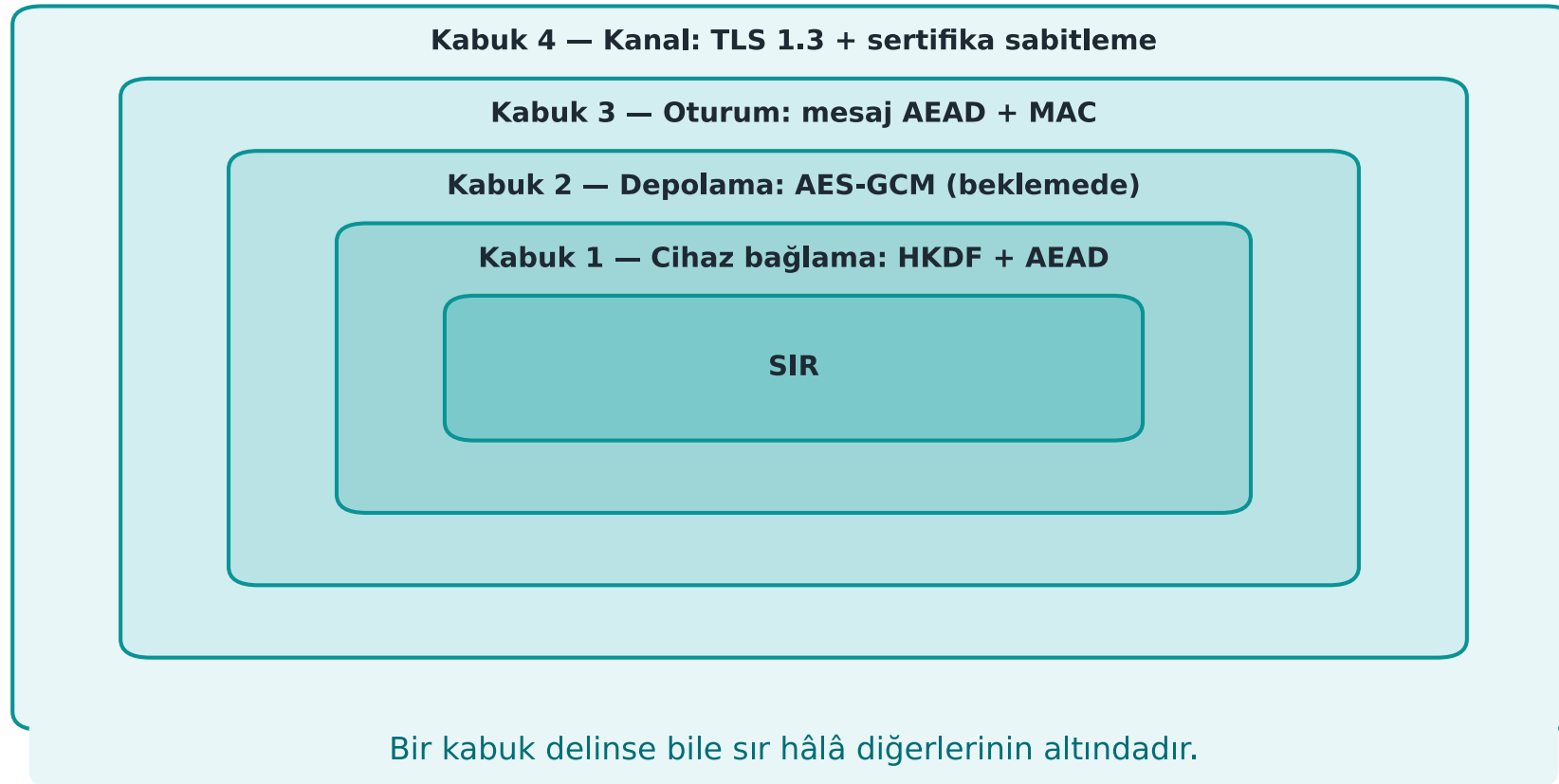


Her hâlin tehdidi ve savunması farklıdır; üçü birden korunmazsa zincir kopar.

Main Idea: The Security Shell

Güvenlik kabukları: derinlemesine savunma

sırta ulaşmak için dört kabuğu da kırmak gerekir



Example Architecture: Phone ↔ Server

- **Phone:** an untrusted environment — the user (i.e., a possible attacker) owns the device; it may be rooted/debugged.
- **Server:** the trusted party.
- At every interface, ask: which data, which state, how is identity verified, confidentiality or integrity?



2. Encryption Fundamentals

The Four Families of Cryptography — Diagram

Kriptografinin dört ailesi: hangi araç neyi korur?

tek bir "şifreleme" yoktur; hedefe göre araç seçilir

Simetrik şifreleme

GİZLİLİK

AES-GCM, ChaCha20

Özet (hash)

PARMAK İZİ

SHA-256 — anahtar yok

MAC

BÜTÜNLÜK + KİMLİK

HMAC — paylaşılan anahtar

Dijital imza

BÜTÜNLÜK + İNKÂR EDİLEMEZLİK

Ed25519 — özel anahtar

En sık hata: gizlilik ile bütünlüğü karıştırmak. Şifreleme tek başına bütünlük vermez.

Cryptography Isn't One Thing

- **Different tools** exist for different goals.
- The four most commonly confused families: encryption, hash, MAC, signature.
- Which gives **confidentiality**, which gives **integrity**, which gives **both**?

Which Tool Protects What?

Tool	Provides	Example
Symmetric encryption	Confidentiality	AES, ChaCha20
Asymmetric encryption	Confidentiality + key distribution	RSA, EC
Hash	Fingerprint (keyless)	SHA-256
MAC	Integrity + identity (shared key)	HMAC
Signature	+ non-repudiation	Ed25519
AEAD	Confidentiality + integrity together	AES-GCM

✗ Encrypting alone doesn't give integrity · ✗ Don't write your own algorithm (Kerckhoffs)

The Two Most Common Mistakes

1. **Encrypting alone, forgetting integrity.** Ciphertext (e.g., AES-CTR) doesn't stop an attacker from flipping bits **undetected**.
2. **Writing your own cipher/mode.** Kerckhoffs's principle: security rests on the **key's** secrecy, not the algorithm's.

Use standard, proven constructions; homemade crypto is broken almost every time.

Why Isn't Symmetric Enough On Its Own?

- **Symmetric (AES):** very fast.
- But both parties need to know the **same secret key**.
- **How** do you share that key over an insecure network?

The answer is on the next slide.

What Does Asymmetric Solve, What Does It Cost?

- **Asymmetric (RSA/EC):** everyone has a **public** (distributed) and a **private** (secret) key.
- It solves the key-distribution problem.
- But operations are **slow**; not suitable for large data (100–1000× slower).

Hybrid: Both Together

- **Hybrid:** asymmetric crypto carries a small **symmetric key**; the data is then encrypted with it using AEAD.
- Real systems always work this way.

This is exactly what TLS does: a session key via ECDHE → traffic with AES-GCM.

Symmetric vs. Asymmetric — Comparison

Property	Symmetric (AES)	Asymmetric (RSA/EC)
Speed	Very fast	Slow (100–1000×)
Key	Single, shared secret	Public/private pair
Use	Encrypting large data	Key transport, signatures
This week	File/DB/session	TLS key setup (Week 10)

What Is a Block Cipher?

- **Block cipher:** an algorithm that encrypts data in fixed-size **blocks**.
- **AES:** encrypts one **16-byte** block at a time.
- Data **longer** than a block needs a **mode** (mode of operation).

Block or Stream? The Mode Matters

AES is a **block** cipher (16 bytes). Longer data needs a **mode**:

Mode	Status
ECB	✗ leaks patterns (Demo 3)
CBC	needs a random IV, no integrity on its own
CTR	turns it into a stream, very sensitive to nonce reuse (Demo 2)
GCM	✓ CTR + MAC = AEAD

ChaCha20: A Stream Cipher

- **Stream cipher:** no block concept; generates a **keystream** the same length as the data and XORs it.
- ChaCha20 is already a stream cipher.
- + **Poly1305 MAC** = AEAD (ChaCha20-Poly1305, RFC 8439).

Same result: **confidentiality + integrity in one package.**

Hash (Digest): A One-Way Fingerprint

- **Keyless.** Only shows whether the data has **changed**.
- An attacker can change the data and **recompute the digest too**.
- So a digest alone is **not proof** of integrity.
- Old MD5/SHA-1 are collision-prone; use **SHA-256/SHA-3**.

MAC: Integrity with a Shared Key

- **MAC** (e.g., HMAC-SHA-256): requires a **shared secret key**.
- It says, "someone who knows the key sent this message, and it hasn't changed."
- Since both parties know the key, a MAC does **not** provide non-repudiation.
- MAC comparison must be **constant-time** (`CRYPTO_memcmp`), not plain `memcmp` .

Signature: Non-Repudiation

- **Digital signature** (Ed25519, RSA-PSS): works with a **public/private** key pair.
- Only the private-key holder can produce a signature; anyone can verify it with the public key.
- That's why it provides **non-repudiation**.
- Certificates and release signing (Week 10) rely on this.

Hash / MAC / Signature: Which One, When?

Question	Tool
"Is the file corrupted?" (keyless)	Hash (SHA-256)
"Did someone who knows the key send it, unchanged?"	MAC (HMAC)
"Definitely this person signed it, they can't deny it"	Signature (Ed25519)
"Keep it secret AND prove its integrity"	AEAD (AES-GCM)

⚠ A digest alone is **not proof** of integrity (the attacker can recompute it too).

AEAD Is Usually the Right Answer

- Instead of wiring up "encrypt + add a MAC" separately, use **AEAD**.
- It does both jobs **in one call**, in the right order (encrypt-then-MAC), with fewer chances for error.
- A separate MAC is needed only for data that won't be encrypted but still needs integrity (or via AEAD's AAD field).

AEAD: Confidentiality + Integrity in One Call

What Is Demo 1?

- Demo 1 · `code/week-03/01-aes-gcm-dosya` — AEAD, NIST SP 800-38D.
- Encrypts a file with AES-256-GCM.
- Output format: `[12-byte nonce][ciphertext][16-byte tag]` .
- Then we see that flipping one byte of the ciphertext, and of the tag alone, causes decryption to be **rejected**.

Demo 1 — Code

```
kripto_rastgele(nonce, 12);           // her mesaja YENI nonce
kripto_gcm_sifrele(anahtar, nonce, 12, NULL, 0,
                  duz, duz_boy, cik+12, etiket);
int ok = kripto_gcm_coz(...);        // etiket dogrulanir
if (!ok) { /* REDDET */ }
```

Demo 1 — Real Output

```
ADIM 3  Cozuldu ve DOGRULANDI (53 bayt)
ADIM 4  1 bayt degistir -> DOGRULAMA BASARISIZ, REDDEDILDI
ADIM 5  yalnız etiketi degistir -> yine REDDEDILDI
```

Demo 1 — Steps 2 and 3: Nonce, Correct Decryption

- **Step 2:** A random 12-byte nonce was generated and written to the start of the file.
- The nonce is **not secret** (it sits in the clear in the file); it only needs to be **unique**.
- **Step 3:** Decrypted with the same key and nonce; the tag held, and the plaintext came back.

Salt, IV, Nonce — Diagram

Tuz, IV ve nonce: üçü de gizli değil, üçü de farklı iş yapar

kariştirmek en sık yapılan kriptu hatasıdır

TUZ (salt)

paroladan anahtar türetmede

kural: her kayıt için RASTGELE

bozulursa: önhesaplı tablolar işe yarar

IV

CBC gibi kiplerde

kural: öngörülemez olmalı

bozulursa: aynı düz metin aynı görünür

NONCE

GCM gibi AEAD kiplerinde

kural: anahtar başına BİR KEZ

bozulursa: gizlilik VE bütünlük çöker

Üçü de açıkça saklanabilir; güvenlik gizliliklerinden değil, TEKRARLANMAMALARINDAN gelir.

Demo 1 — Steps 4 and 5: Tampering → Rejection

- **Step 4:** Byte 20 of the ciphertext was XORed with a change. Since the GCM tag is computed over the **whole** ciphertext, even **a single byte** breaks the tag → decryption rejected.
- **Step 5:** This time only the **tag** was touched; also rejected.
- The tag is computed **together with** the data **and** the key; an attacker can't produce it without the key.

Demo 1 — Rule

- ✓ If you're encrypting something, use **AEAD** (AES-GCM / ChaCha20-Poly1305)
- ✓ A **unique nonce** for every message
- ✓ **Always verify** the tag; produce **no output at all** on failure (fail-closed)
- ✓ Don't leave integrity to a separate step

Demo 1 — Common-Mistakes Checklist

- ☐ Is the nonce unique for every message? (A fixed nonce is a disaster)
- ☐ Is the tag stored and verified when decrypting?
- ☐ Does the code exit without producing output when verification fails?
- ☐ Does the key come from a secure source rather than being embedded in code?
- ☐ Is AES-CBC/CTR never used alone (without a MAC)?



3. Random Numbers and Crypto APIs

Three Kinds of Randomness — Diagram

Üç tür "rastgele": hangisi nerede kullanılır?

anahtar tahmin edilebilirse algoritmanın gücü anlamsızdır

Sözde rastgele (PRNG)

`rand()`, `Math.random()` — hızlı, tahmin edilebilir; ASLA güvenlikte

Kriptografik (CSPRNG)

`getrandom()`, `BCryptGenRandom` — anahtar, IV, nonce, tuz için

Gerçek rastgelelik (TRNG)

donanım gürültüsü — işletim sisteminin havuzunu besler

Kural: güvenlikle ilgili her değer CSPRNG'den gelir; kendi üreticinizi yazmayın.

Why Does Randomness Matter So Much?

- Key, IV, nonce, salt, session ID — all rest on a single assumption: **unpredictability**.
- If the world's best encryption algorithm gets its key from a predictable generator, it protects **nothing**.
- In this section we'll look at the **wrong** ways first, then the **right** way.

Three Kinds of "Random"

Kind	Example	Predictable?	Use
Statistical	<code>rand()</code> , <code>mt19937</code> , Java <code>Random</code>	Yes	Games, simulation
Cryptographic (CSPRNG)	<code>getrandom</code> , <code>BCryptGenRandom</code> , <code>RAND_bytes</code>	No	Keys, IVs, nonces, salts, tokens
True (entropy)	Hardware noise	No	Seeding a CSPRNG

Rule: every security-relevant random value comes from a **CSPRNG**

Anyone who sees 624 outputs of `mt19937` can compute every output after that

Mistake 1 — Seeding with Time

```
srand(time(NULL));  
unsigned char anahtar[16];  
for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)  
    anahtar[i] = rand() & 0xFF;
```

If an attacker knows which day the key was generated, there are only **86,400** possible seeds for that day. A laptop tries them all in seconds.

Mistake 2 — Accidentally Wiping Out Entropy

The Debian OpenSSL disaster (2008): a packager removed two lines that added entropy to OpenSSL's random pool, to silence a warning.

- For two years, the only entropy source was the **process ID** ($\leq 32,768$ values).
- Attackers pre-generated and listed every possible key (**CVE-2008-0166**).

Four Common Misconceptions — Diagram

Dört yaygın yanlış anlama

her biri sahada gerçek bir açığa dönüşmüştür

"Şifreledim, güvendedim."

→ Şifreleme yalnız GİZLİLİK verir;
bütünlük için AEAD gerekir.

"TLS var, MITM imkânsız."

→ Doğrulama yapılmazsa TLS kandırılır
(Demo 6).

"Kendi algoritmam daha güvenli."

→ Açık tasarım ilkesi: gizlilik anahtarda,
algoritmada değil.

"Anahtarı koda gömdüm, bulunmaz."

→ strings ve entropi taraması saniyeler
içinde bulur.

Dördünün ortak kökü aynı: güvenliği bir ÜRÜN sanmak, oysa o bir KARAR zinciridir.

Mistake 2 — Takeaway

- Don't touch cryptographic code **without understanding it**.
- **Statistically testing** a random generator's output does **not prove** its unpredictability.

Mistake 3 — Bias When Reducing to a Range

`r % 6` looks harmless. If `r` is uniform over 0–255:

$$256 = 42 * 6 + 4$$

- Values 0–3 come out **43 times each**, values 4–5 come out **42 times each**.
- Irrelevant for a die roll; increases predictability when generating a password/OTP.
- The correct method is **rejection sampling** — next slide.

The Right Way: The Operating System's Generator

```
/* Linux (3.17+ / glibc 2.25+) */
while (n > 0) {
    ssize_t r = getrandom(p, n, 0);
    if (r < 0) { if (errno == EINTR) continue; return -1; }
    p += r; n -= (size_t)r;
}

/* Windows */
BCryptGenRandom(NULL, buf, n, BCRYPT_USE_SYSTEM_PREFERRED_RNG);

/* OpenSSL */
if (RAND_bytes(buf, n) != 1) { /* ASLA devam etme */ }
```

⚠ If you don't check the return value, you'll run with a **zero** key that you thought was "random"

Why Should You Check the Return Value?

- The random generator **can fail**.
- If unchecked, the buffer stays **uninitialized** (or zero).
- The program keeps running with what it thinks is a "random" but is actually a **fixed** key.
- The only correct behaviour on failure: **stop the process**.

Unbiased Range with Rejection Sampling

```
uint32_t aralikta_rastgele(uint32_t ust) {          /* Tarif 11.11 */
    uint32_t sinir = (uint32_t)(-ust) % ust, r;    /* 2^32 mod ust */
    do rastgele_bayt(&r, sizeof r); while (r < sinir);
    return r % ust;
}
```

Idea: use the largest part of the 2^{32} values that **divides evenly** by `ust`, and discard the remainder.

Random Values — Usage List

Value	Secret?	Unique?
Key	Yes	Yes
GCM nonce (12 B)	No	Never repeats (random: $\leq 2^{32}$ messages/key)
CBC IV	No	Unpredictable
Salt · Session token	No · Yes	Yes

AEAD: Four Inputs, Two Outputs

AEAD (AES-256-GCM): girdiler ve çıktılar

tek işlemde gizlilik + bütünlük



Nonce aynı anahtarla İKİ KEZ kullanılırsa gizlilik ve bütünlük birlikte çöker.

AAD: not encrypted, but if it's changed the tag won't hold — file header, version, record ID

Week 1's "Vault": derivation parameters as AAD → the iteration count can't be changed

Now Let's Open Up the Crypto API

- In Demo 1 we left the work to ready-made helper functions.
- Now we'll write OpenSSL's **EVP** interface line by line.
- Goal: see where mistakes can happen when using the library.
- The rule still applies: **you don't write your own algorithm**, but calling a ready-made algorithm **correctly** is also a skill.

EVP Encryption — Step 1: Choose the Algorithm

```
EVP_EncryptInit_ex(ctx, EVP_aes_256_gcm(), NULL, NULL, NULL);
```

- Choose the algorithm (**AES-256-GCM**).
- **Don't give** the key and nonce yet — that's the next step.

EVP Encryption — Step 2: Nonce Length

```
EVP_CIPHER_CTX_ctrl(ctx, EVP_CTRL_GCM_SET_IVLEN, 12, NULL);
```

- Set the nonce (IV) length.
- The recommended value for GCM is **12 bytes**; that's also the default, but writing it explicitly is good practice.

EVP Encryption — Step 3: Key + Nonce

```
EVP_EncryptInit_ex(ctx, NULL, NULL, anahtar, nonce);
```

- Give the key and the nonce **now**.
- The spots left `NULL` in the first `Init` call are filled in here.

EVP Encryption — Step 4: AAD

```
EVP_EncryptUpdate(ctx, NULL, &n, aad, aad_n);
```

- Give the AAD: the output buffer is `NULL`.
- The AAD is **not encrypted**, it only goes into the tag (file header, version, record ID).

EVP Encryption — Step 5: Encrypt the Data

```
EVP_EncryptUpdate(ctx, sifreli, &n, acik, acik_n);
```

- Encrypt the plaintext.
- For large data, this step can be repeated **in chunks**.

EVP Encryption — Step 6: Finalize (MANDATORY)

```
EVP_EncryptFinal_ex(ctx, sifreli + n, &n);
```

- Because GCM runs in stream mode, there is **no padding**; this call usually writes 0 bytes.
- But calling it is **mandatory**: the tag is computed here.

EVP Encryption — Step 7: Get the Tag

```
EVP_CIPHER_CTX_ctrl(ctx, EVP_CTRL_GCM_GET_TAG, 16, etiket);
```

- Get the tag and store it along with the ciphertext.

Seven Steps — Together

```
EVP_EncryptInit_ex(ctx, EVP_aes_256_gcm(), NULL, NULL, NULL); /* 1 algoritma */
EVP_CIPHER_CTX_ctrl(ctx, EVP_CTRL_GCM_SET_IVLEN, 12, NULL); /* 2 nonce boyu */
EVP_EncryptInit_ex(ctx, NULL, NULL, anahtar, nonce); /* 3 anahtar+nonce */
EVP_EncryptUpdate(ctx, NULL, &n, aad, aad_n); /* 4 AAD (çıktı yok) */
EVP_EncryptUpdate(ctx, sifreli, &n, acik, acik_n); /* 5 veri */
EVP_EncryptFinal_ex(ctx, sifreli + n, &n); /* 6 bitir: ZORUNLU */
EVP_CIPHER_CTX_ctrl(ctx, EVP_CTRL_GCM_GET_TAG, 16, etiket); /* 7 etiket */
```

Every call's return value is checked · a single exit point (goto son) · EVP_CIPHER_CTX_free

Decryption — Steps 1–2: Open, Set the Tag

```
EVP_DecryptUpdate(ctx, acik, &n, sifreli, sifreli_n); /* açık metni YAZAR... */  
EVP_CIPHER_CTX_ctrl(ctx, EVP_CTRL_GCM_SET_TAG, 16, etiket); /* Final'dan ÖNCE */
```

- `DecryptUpdate` writes the plaintext to the buffer **immediately** — it isn't verified yet!
- The expected tag is given **before** `Final`.

Decryption — Step 3: The Mandatory Final Check

```
if (EVP_DecryptFinal_ex(ctx, acik + n, &n) != 1) {    /* etiket BURADA doğrulanır */
    OPENSSL_cleanse(acik, sifreli_n);                /* yarı çözülmüş veriyi sil */
    return -1;
}
```

Windows CNG: BCryptDecrypt → STATUS_AUTH_TAG_MISMATCH (0xC000A002)

 The most common AEAD mistake: using the buffer's contents without checking `Final`'s return value

Constant-Time Comparison

```
unsigned char fark = 0;
for (size_t i = 0; i < n; i++) fark |= a[i] ^ b[i];    /* her baytı dolaş */
return fark == 0;                                     /* ≈ CRYPTO_memcmp */
```

`memcmp` stops at the first differing byte; the timing **leaks** how many bytes were correct. Ready-made alternatives: `CRYPTO_memcmp`, `sodium_memcmp`.

Checklist for Using a Crypto Library

- [] Every return value is checked; error = **stop**
- [] A fresh nonce every time · tag verified **before** use
- [] MAC comparison is constant-time (not `memcmp`)
- [] No "tag error" $\neq$ "padding error" message (an **oracle**)
- [] No DES/3DES, RC4, MD5, SHA-1 (for signing), or ECB

In the Field: The Algorithm Inventory

- Real product guides include an **algorithm inventory**: every algorithm, its purpose, its key size.
- A good critical-reading exercise: old inventories show **SHA-1** or **CBC with a separate MAC**.
- An inventory written today should show **SHA-256** and **AEAD** instead.

How Does an Evaluator Test This?

- **Compares** the algorithm inventory against the source code.
- Examines nonce generation and repetition.
- Feeds back tampered ciphertext with one bit changed; confirms the application **rejects** it without a detailed error.
- Looks for `memcmp` in MAC comparisons.



4. IV / Nonce / Salt

All Three Are NOT Secret, But...

Concept	Where	Rule	If Broken
Salt	Key from password	random, per record	rainbow table
IV	CBC	random, unpredictable	first block leaks
Nonce	CTR/GCM	must never repeat with the key	keystream leaks

The only thing that's secret is the **key**.

Why Is Nonce Reuse a Disaster?

CTR/GCM: $C = P \oplus KS(\text{key}, \text{nonce})$

The same key **and** the same nonce in two messages:

```
C1 = P1 ⊕ AA      C2 = P2 ⊕ AA
C1 ⊕ C2 = P1 ⊕ P2  <-- anahtar akisi yok oldu!
```

The attacker obtains the **XOR of two plaintexts**. If they know one, they decrypt the other.

Real incidents: WEP's short IV, Sony PS3's repeated signature value.

Demo 2 — Nonce Reuse Leaks Data

KOTU (ayni nonce):

```
C1 xor C2 = 070e1c08...5c1215
```

```
P1 xor P2 = 070e1c08...5c1215      <-- AYNI = sizdi
```

```
P2 = (C1 xor C2) xor P1 = "Toplam bakiye 45000 TL..."
```

IYI (farkli nonce):

```
C1 xor C2 != P1 xor P2              <-- sizinti YOK
```

✓ Generate the nonce randomly or as a **persistent counter**; never repeat it.

Demo 2 — Rule (Continued)

- A random nonce is **practical**; but with many messages under the same key (NIST recommendation: $\leq 2^{32}$), the birthday-bound probability kicks in.
- Alternative: make the nonce a **counter** — but the counter must be stored **persistently** (not reset when the device restarts).
- Real incidents: **WEP's** short IV, **Sony PS3's** repeated random value in ECDSA (the private key was extracted).

Demo 3 — ECB Leaks a Pattern ("the Penguin")

Original	AES-128-ECB	AES-256-GCM
#####	=====	: - . . - - + % * - : *
# ## ##	=##=####=##	* . # * ## : * % + ### :
# #####	=##=====##=###	: + . - . % + . # % =
#####	=====	=%+## # : ### % + %

- ✗ ECB: the same block → the same ciphertext block, **the shape stays readable**
- ✓ GCM/CTR: every block differs → noise

ECB — Rule

✓ **Don't use ECB.** For encryption, use AEAD (GCM, ChaCha20-Poly1305); for disk, use XTS-AES.

Every occurrence of `ecb` in code review is a **finding**. An evaluator can catch ECB automatically by looking for repeated 16-byte blocks in the same plaintext.

This Section's Rule

- **Salt, IV, nonce**: none of them is secret, but **each requires a different kind of non-repetition**.
- A nonce must **never** repeat with the same key.
- **ECB is forbidden**. Choosing a mode is a security decision.

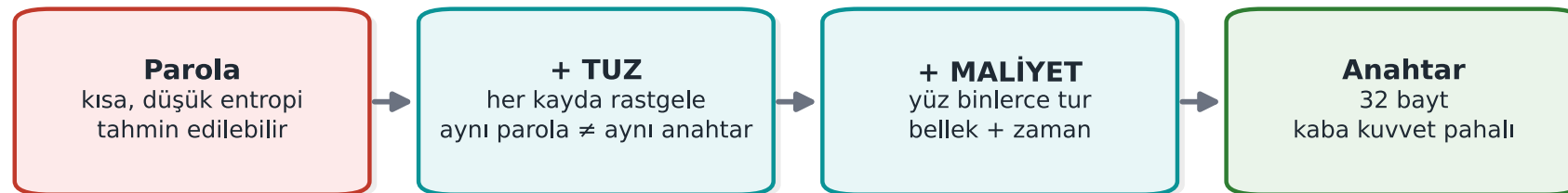


5. Deriving a Key from a Password

Deriving a Key from a Password — Diagram

Paroladan anahtar türetme: iki ek, iki fayda

Argon2id / scrypt / PBKDF2



Tuz önhesaplı tabloyu, maliyet ise deneme hızını öldürür. Biri eksikse KDF işe yaramaz.

Why Can't a Password Be a Key Directly?

- A password is **short, low-entropy, and predictable**.
- Made directly into a key, brute force becomes cheap.
- Solution: a key derivation function from a password (**KDF**).

A KDF Does Two Jobs

1. **Salt:** random → rainbow tables are useless, matching passwords aren't obvious
2. **Slowness:** hundreds of thousands of rounds → every attempt is expensive, brute force slows down

KDF	Cost	When
PBKDF2	CPU (rounds)	compatibility/FIPS
scrypt	CPU + memory	memory-hard
Argon2id	CPU + memory + parallelism	first choice

Demo 4 — Round Count, Timing, Salt

```
1) TUZ: ayni parola + ayni tuz -> AYNİ anahtar
        ayni parola + FARKLI tuz -> FARKLI anahtar
2) TUR vs SURE (WSL):
   tur = 1000 -> 0.37 ms
   tur = 100000 -> 39.05 ms
   tur = 600000 -> 209.55 ms <-- OWASP 2023 asgari
   tur =2000000 -> 628.42 ms
```

Demo 4 — The Effect of the Salt

- Same password + **same** salt → the **same** key every time.
 - If the salt is fixed, an attacker can build one table and search everyone.
 - Same password + **different** salt → a completely **different** key.
- The salt must be **random and unique** for every record.

Demo 4 — The Effect of Cost

- As the round count went from 1,000 to 2,000,000, the time went from ~0.4 ms to ~628 ms.
- This is a **direct multiplier**: every attempt by the attacker gets that much more expensive too.
- "200 ms at user login" is acceptable; for an attacker, it means **thousands** of attempts instead of **billions**.

Demo 4 — Rule

✓ Random salt + Argon2id (or high-round PBKDF2). ✗ Plain/unsalted SHA-256.

Going Further: Pepper

- In addition to the salt, a secret **pepper** can be added — not stored in the database, but kept in configuration or an HSM.
- If the DB is stolen (as long as the pepper doesn't leak), the digests get one more layer of protection.
- **The salt is not secret; the pepper is.**

This Section's Rule

- **Never** make a password a key directly.
- A random **salt** + a KDF with **enough cost** (Argon2id preferred).
- Tune the cost to the hardware, and **increase it** over the years.



6. HKDF, Session Keys, Forward Secrecy

Why Not Use the Master Secret Directly?

- A long-lived "master secret" is **never** used directly.
- Separate keys are derived from it for every purpose and every session.
- The tool: **HKDF** (RFC 5869) — a two-stage KDF.

HKDF Step 1: Extract

- Input: **master secret** + **salt**.
- Output: a uniform **pseudorandom key (PRK)**.
- Goal: compress the irregularity in the raw secret into a uniform key.

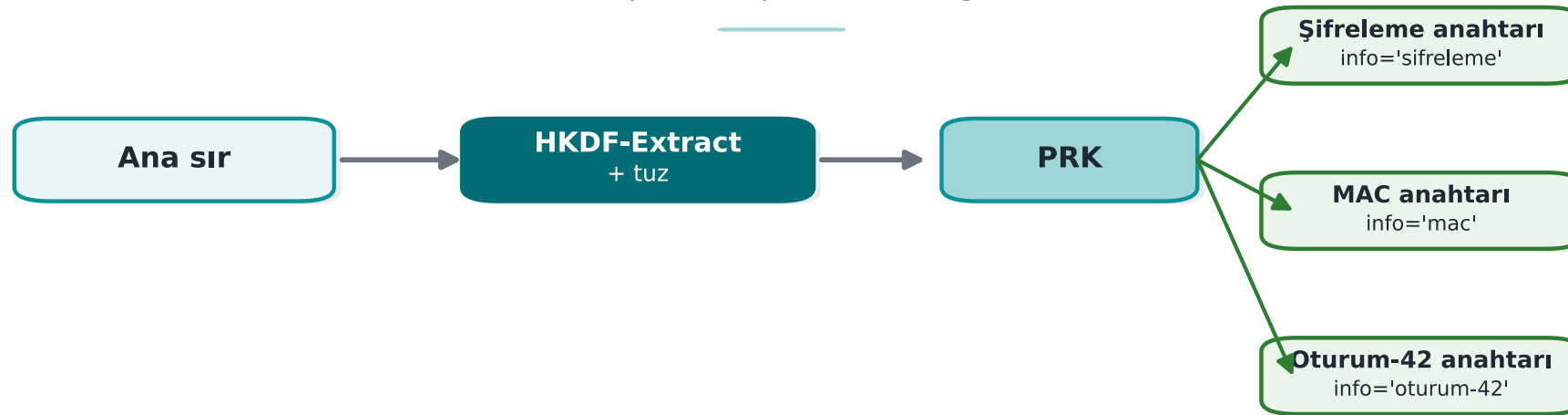
HKDF Step 2: Expand

- Input: **PRK** + an **info** label.
- Output: a **key** of the requested length.
- **Different info → different key.** From the same PRK, an encryption key, a MAC key, and a session key each come out separately.

HKDF: Derived Keys from a Master Secret

HKDF: bir ana sırdan birçok anahtar

Extract (topla) → Expand (amaca göre böl)



Farklı `info` → farklı anahtar. Aynı sırdan üretilseler de biri sızarsa diğerleri güvende kalır.

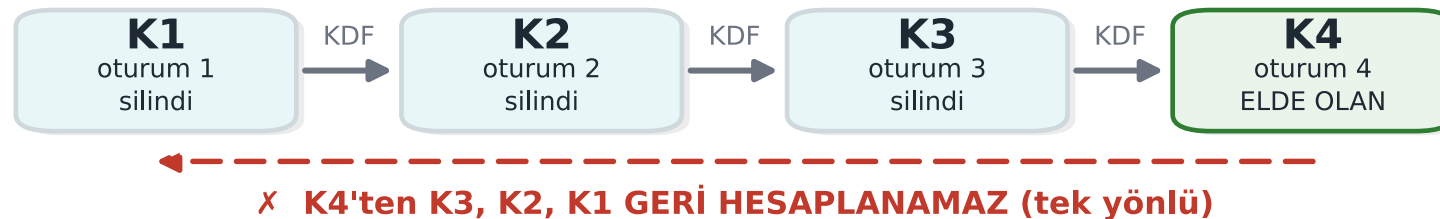
Different `info` → different key. One purpose's key is never used for another purpose.

What Is Forward Secrecy?

- **Forward secrecy:** even if today's key leaks, **old sessions** can't be decrypted.
- A one-way chain: $K_0 = \text{master secret}$, $K_i = \text{HKDF}(K_{i-1})$.
- **Delete the previous one** at every step.

Forward Secrecy — Diagram

İleri gizlilik: eski anahtarlar geri hesaplanamaz
zincirin her halkası bir öncekinden tek yönlü türetilir



Bugün anahtar çalınrsa bile dünkü trafik çözölemez — ileri gizliliğin tanımı budur.

Even if today's key leaks, **old sessions** stay safe. Default in TLS 1.3 (with ephemeral ECDHE).

Demo 5 — HKDF Output

```
info='...sifreleme...' -> 2b8b4684...0e577a55  
info='...MAC...'       -> 30a302d1...c55dfa84   (farkli)
```

ILERI GIZLILIK zinciri:

K1=0630f63f... K2=def84847...

K3=54b13f0f... K4=55524a8f...

^ her adimda eski anahtar silindi

Demo 5 — Explanation

- From the same master secret, **different** keys came out with different `info` values; one purpose's key can't be used for another.
- In the forward-secrecy chain, the previous key was **deleted** at every step.
- Only **K4** remains; since the chain is one-way, **K3, K2, K1 can't be recomputed** from K4.

Demo 5 — Rule

- ✓ A separate key per purpose/session · a unique `info` for every derivation · delete after use.

This Section's Rule

- Derive **separate keys** from the master secret **for each purpose and session**.
- Give every derivation a **unique** info /label.
- **Delete** short-lived session keys **after use**.



7. Dynamic Key Management

Was the Algorithm Broken, or Was the Key Mismanaged?

- Of the incidents reported as "the algorithm was broken," only a tiny fraction are actually the algorithm breaking.
- The vast majority are **key-management** mistakes: a key embedded in code, a key that never changes, one key for every job.
- This section exists to prevent these mistakes.

A Key's Life (NIST SP 800-57)

Generation → Distribution → Storage → Use → Renewal → Revocation → Destruction

Stage	Typical mistake
Generation	<code>rand()</code> , a fixed key, a key generated where it shouldn't be (the client)
Distribution	Plaintext; relying only on TLS
Storage	Plain in source code / a configuration file
Use	The same key for encryption and MAC
Renewal	Never changing
Destruction	A copy left in a backup, a log, memory

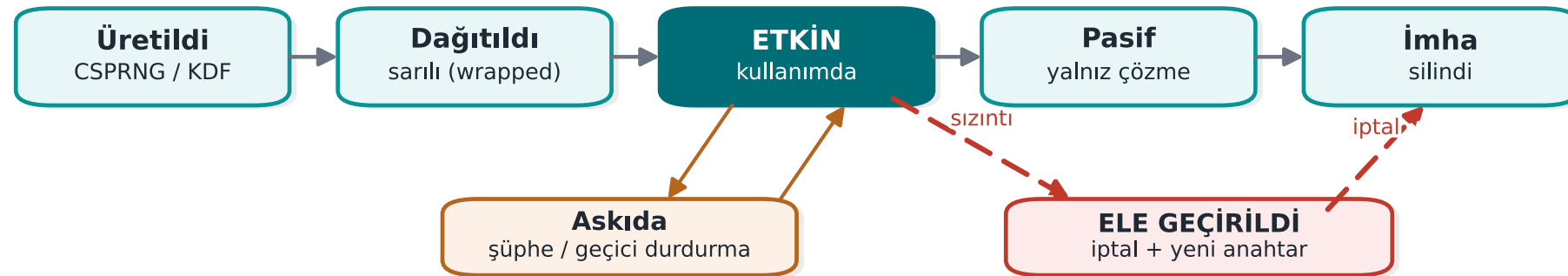
What Is a Crypto-Period?

- The **length of time a key is allowed to be used**.
- Once it expires, the key is no longer used to **encrypt** new data.
- It may be kept a while longer to **decrypt** old data.
- Factors: how much data is protected, how long it must stay confidential, how exposed the key is.

A Key's Life — Diagram

Bir anahtarın hayatı

üretimden imhaya — her geçiş kayıt altında



Kripto-periyodu dolan anahtar HEMEN silinmez: eski veri yeniden şifrelenene dek yalnız çözmede kalır.

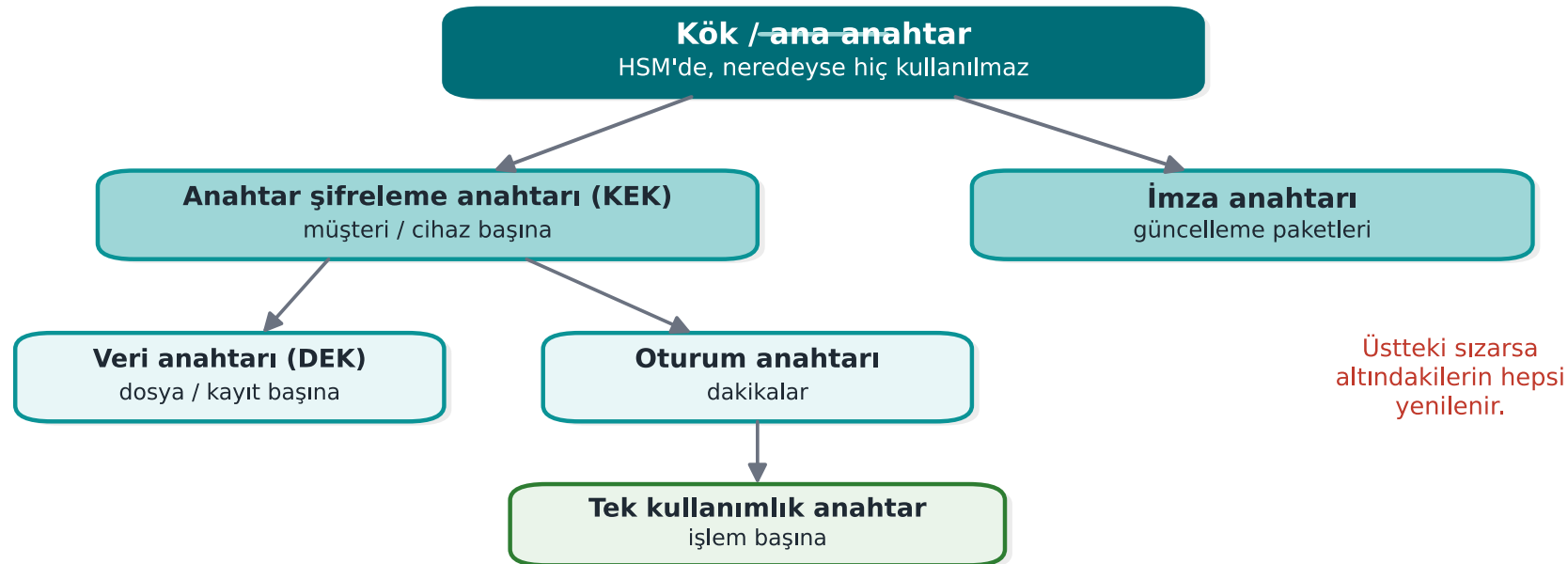
Key Hierarchy: Two Basic Ideas

1. **Key separation:** different keys for different purposes (via HKDF `info`).
2. **Limiting the damage:** compromising a lower-level key affects only **that branch**.

Key Hierarchy

Anahtar hiyerarşisi: her işe ayrı anahtar

yukarıdakiler nadiren, aşağıdakiler sık kullanılır



- **Key separation:** a separate key for each purpose (HKDF info)
- **Limiting damage:** if a single-use key is stolen, what's lost = **one transaction**

Hierarchy and Key Renewal in Payments

An EMV-style chain:

Issuer master key (HSM) → **card master key** (card no. + sequence no.) → **session key** (transaction counter) → **single-use key**

- Only the **limited-use** keys at the bottom reach the phone
- New ones are requested from the server when they run out (**replenishment**)
- Even if the phone is compromised: a few transactions' worth of key, easily revoked server-side

Envelope Encryption — Why?

Encrypting large data directly with the master key creates two problems:

- The master key is used **often** → more exposure time.
- When the key changes, **all** the data must be re-encrypted.

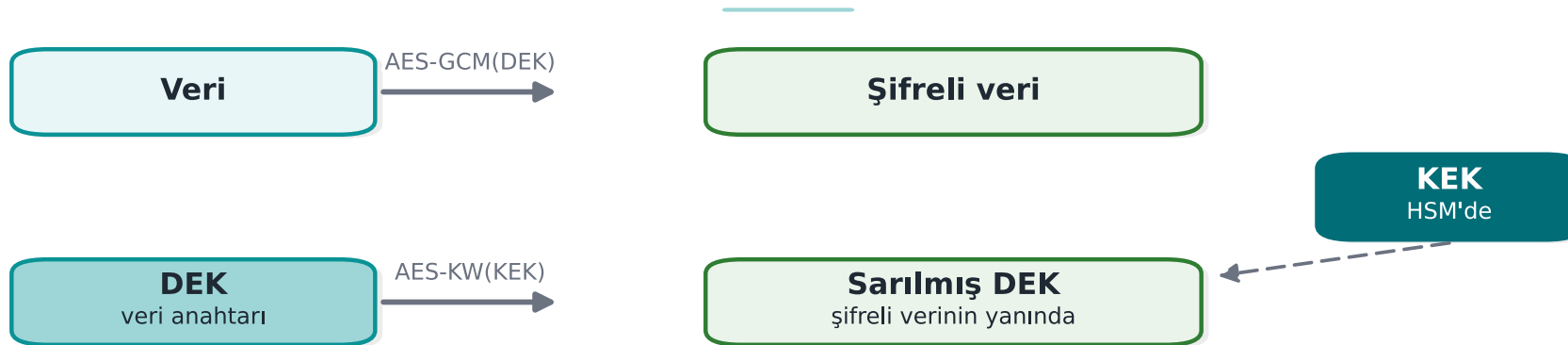
Envelope Encryption — Four Steps

1. A random **data encryption key (DEK)** is generated per record; the data is encrypted with it.
2. The DEK is wrapped with a **key encryption key (KEK)**.
3. The KEK sits somewhere secure: a TPM, an HSM, a cloud KMS.
4. When the KEK is renewed, only the small **DEKs** are rewrapped — not the data.

Envelope Encryption and Key Versioning

Zarflama (envelope encryption)

veriyi DEK, DEK'i KEK şifreler



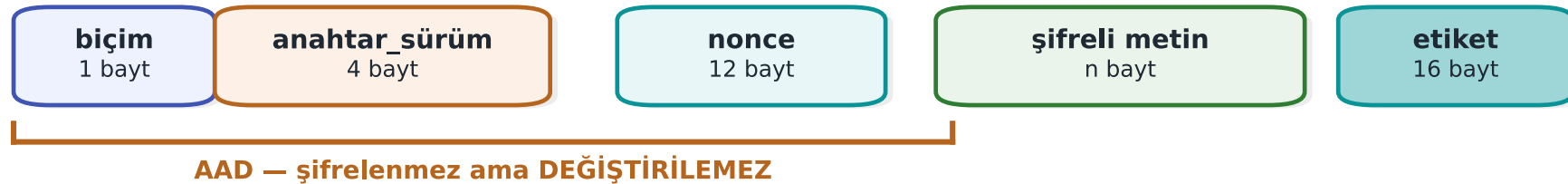
KEK yenilenince yalnız SARILMIŞ DEK'ler yeniden sarılır — terabaytlarca veri yerinde kalır.

- The reader looks at the version → finds the right key
- The version field is AAD → an attacker **can't redirect** to an old/weak key

Record Format and AAD — Diagram

Kayıt biçimi: anahtar yenilemeyi mümkün kılan alan

sürüm alanı olmadan anahtar değiştirilemez



Okurken önce sürüme bakılır, o sürümün anahtarıyla çözülür → eski kayıtlar bozulmadan anahtar yenilenir.

Where Is the Key Stored?

Option	Protection
Source code · configuration · environment variable	None / weak
DPAPI (CryptProtectData)	Tied to the user/machine account
Keychain · Android Keystore	OS, sometimes hardware
TPM	Hardware; key can't be extracted
HSM / cloud KMS	The key never leaves the HSM

The client only gets keys with **limited damage, short lifetime**

From the Field: Scheme Requirements and Four Key Groups

Requirement (Scheme-A / Scheme-B)	Corresponds to
Standard algorithm, secure configuration	Correct API use, TLS
Every key: hierarchy, use, crypto-period ; single purpose	Hierarchy, key separation
Install, update, delete when the job is done	Lifecycle
The random-number call must not be hookable	Week 6
Keys bound to, and different per , device and app	Device/version binding

Groups: dynamic device keys (whitebox) · dynamic payment keys · **a single** static key (string obfuscation) · server certificate

Session Key: A Flow from the Field

1. Server generates a 32-byte session ID → encrypted with the configuration key → arrives via push notification
2. Client decrypts it with whitebox AES
3. **Authentication code** = SHA-256(part of the session ID + wallet ID + device fingerprint)
4. **Session key** = HMAC(digest of the configuration key, session ID) → 16-byte AES
5. Message: AES-CTR + 256-bit MAC

Session Key: Today's Recommendation

In the design	Today
CTR + separate MAC	AEAD (GCM / CCM / ChaCha20-Poly1305)
Custom HMAC derivation	HKDF + separate info
SHA-1	SHA-256 · ephemeral (EC)DH for forward secrecy

This Section's Rule

- Organise keys within a **hierarchy**; give every key a **single purpose** and a crypto-period.
- **Envelope-encrypt** the data; protect the key version with AAD.
- Only download keys with **limited damage, short lifetime** to the client device.

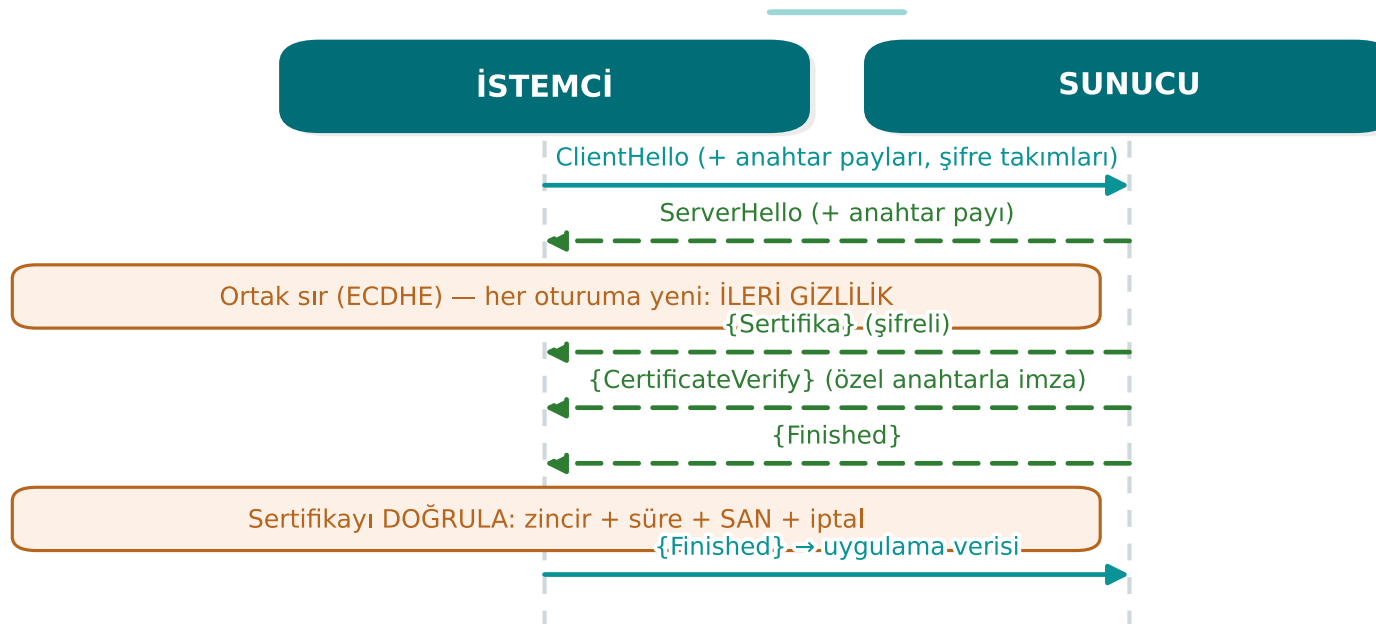


8. Data in Transit: TLS 1.3

TLS 1.3 Handshake

TLS 1.3 el sıkışması

tek gidiş-dönüşte anahtar anlaşması ve kimlik doğrulama



Doğrulama adımı atlanırsa şifreli ama KİMİN olduğu belirsiz bir kanal kurulur.

A single round trip · always ephemeral ECDHE → **forward secrecy by default.**

Three Layers of Validation

Layer	Question
Chain	Did a trusted CA sign it, is it expired/revoked?
Hostname	Is the certificate really for this server?
Pinning	Is it the specific key I expect?

⚠️ **OpenSSL's default: doesn't validate!** `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` + `SSL_set1_host` are required.

Pinning and TOFU

- **Pinning:** embed the SHA-256 of the server's **public key (SPKI)**. Even if the chain is valid, **REJECT** if the key doesn't match. (Common on mobile.)
- **TOFU:** without a PKI, remember the first key, warn if it changes (the SSH model).

TLS 1.2 → 1.3: a single RTT · only strong AEAD suites · weak features removed
· enforce a minimum version against downgrade.

Demo 6 — MITM → Hostname + Pinning

```
1 Guvensiz -> SALDIRGAN: KABUL (TEHLIKELI, MITM olurdu)
2 Dogrula  -> GERCEK   : DOGRULANDI, KABUL
3 Dogrula  -> SALDIRGAN: REDDEDILDI (kendi imzali)
4 Pin      -> GERCEK   : pin TUTTU, KABUL
5 Pin      -> SALDIRGAN: pin TUTMADI, REDDEDILDI
```

Only 127.0.0.1, certificates we generated ourselves. (Windows: run it under WSL.)

"Don't Rely on TLS Alone"

- The TLS channel protects the connection, but the **endpoints** can be untrusted (a rooted phone, faulty pinning)
 - In high-security settings, add one more layer **inside** TLS: message-level AEAD + MAC
 - This way, even if TLS is bypassed, the body is still encrypted → the outermost 2 layers of the security shell
- ✓ Don't **swallow** a certificate error, don't fall back to the trust store (fail-closed).

TLS Client: Steps 1–4 (Recipes 9.1, 10.7, 10.8)

```
SSL_CTX *ctx = SSL_CTX_new(TLS_client_method());      /* 1 */
SSL_CTX_set_min_proto_version(ctx, TLS1_2_VERSION);   /* 2 sürüm düşürmeye karşı */
SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_PEER, NULL);        /* 3 DOĞRULA */
SSL_CTX_set_default_verify_paths(ctx);                 /* 4 kök deposu */
```

1. A version-agnostic client context.
2. Sets the minimum version to **TLS 1.2** — skip it and you're exposed to a downgrade attack.
3. **Validate** the peer's certificate — skip it and OpenSSL accepts any certificate.
4. Loads the operating system's trusted root store.

The TLS Client's Steps — Diagram

TLS istemcisini doğru kurmanın adımları

tek bir adım atlanırsa MITM açık kalır



En sık hata: zincir doğrulanır ama ana makine adı denetlenmez — sertifika geçerli, sunucu yanlış.

TLS Client: Steps 5–7

```
SSL_set_tlsext_host_name(ssl, ana_makine);           /* 5 SNI */
SSL_set1_host(ssl, ana_makine);                      /* 6 AD denetimi */
/* bağlan + el sıkış */
SSL_get_verify_result(ssl) == X509_V_OK;             /* 7 kemer + askı */
```

5. Tells the server which name it wants (SNI) — skip it and the wrong certificate can come back on a shared IP.
6. Checks that the name on the certificate is **this** server.
7. Explicitly asks for the validation result — so a configuration mistake doesn't pass silently (belt and suspenders).

Textbook: OpenSSL's non-validating default is "**possibly the worst default there is**"

Why Is Step 6 Critical?

- Chain validation only asks, "did a trusted CA sign it?"
- An attacker can get a completely **valid** certificate for **their own** domain
- Without a name check, a certificate for `attacker.example` gets accepted in place of `bank.example`

→ The 2012 "world's most dangerous code" study: a large number of applications and libraries skipped this step

SPKI Pinning

```
X509 *sert = SSL_get_peer_certificate(ssl);          /* 3.x: SSL_get1_... */
int n = i2d_X509_PUBKEY(X509_get_X509_PUBKEY(sert), NULL);
/* DER'e çevir → SHA256 → pin listesiyle CRYPTO_memcmp */
for (i = 0; i < PIN_SAYISI; i++)
    if (CRYPTO_memcmp(ozet, PINLER[i], 32) == 0) return 1;
return 0;                                           /* tutmadı: KES */
```

```
openssl s_client -connect s.ornek:443 -servername s.ornek </dev/null \
| openssl x509 -pubkey -noout | openssl pkey -pubin -outform der \
| openssl dgst -sha256 -binary | base64
```

Keeping Pinning Sustainable

Rule	Why?
Pin the SPKI , not the certificate	A certificate renewed with the same key keeps working
Always have a backup pin	The app doesn't "brick" if the primary is lost
Keep the backup key offline	So they aren't compromised together
Roll out a new pin before removing the old one	An upgrade window
Report pin failures	Attack, or misconfiguration?
Can't be disabled with a flag	The attacker would flip the flag first

Browsers dropped HPKP in 2018; pinning continues on mobile/desktop (MASVS-NETWORK)

Windows: WinHTTP / Schannel

- WinHTTP validates the certificate and name **by default**
- Danger: flags that turn validation off

```
DWORD b = SECURITY_FLAG_IGNORE_UNKNOWN_CA |  
          SECURITY_FLAG_IGNORE_CERT_CN_INVALID |  
          SECURITY_FLAG_IGNORE_CERT_DATE_INVALID; /* ASLA sürümde */  
WinHttpSetOption(istek, WINHTTP_OPTION_SECURITY_FLAGS, &b, sizeof b);
```

- ✓ Add the test server's CA to the development machine's trust store; keep the code the same

Critical Reading: A Door Left Silently Open

```
varsayilanDogrulayici.checkServerTrusted(zincir, tur);           // 1 zincir
try {
    PublicKey beklenen = depo.getCertificate("ca").getPublicKey();
    if (!Arrays.equals(beklenen.getEncoded(), zincir[0].getPublicKey().getEncoded()))
        throw new CertificateException("pin tutmadi");          // 2 pin
} catch (KeyStoreException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();                                       // 3 ??? → bağlantı KABUL
}
```

- The error is swallowed → pinning was **skipped** = **fail-open**
- Also: revocation checking off in the fallback validator · "file not found, continue" · a single pin
-  **Fail-closed**: if you can't determine the result → **reject**

Most Common TLS Mistakes

Mistake	Result
A validation callback that's always "valid" / a <code>TrustManager</code> that trusts everything	Every certificate accepted
Name check disabled (<code>HostnameVerifier</code> always <code>true</code>)	Another site's certificate accepted
"Continue anyway" on a certificate error (webview)	An interceptor goes unnoticed
A debug flag left in the release build	The attacker turns it on
A leaf-certificate pin with no backup	App crashes on renewal → pinning gets removed
"We already have TLS"	Data isn't protected in the clear on the server/client

Test Your Own Connection

```
openssl s_client -connect s.ornek:443 -servername s.ornek -verify_return_error -brief  
openssl s_client -connect s.ornek:443 -tls1_1      # reddedilmeli
```

1. A self-signed certificate → **reject** (Demo 6)
2. A valid certificate for another name → **reject**
3. Install your own CA on the device + a proxy → a pinning app **should reject**
4. Is a pin failure reported?

This Section's Rule

- **Manually turn on** validation on the client: CA store + `SSL_VERIFY_PEER` + `SSL_set1_host` + min. TLS 1.2.
- Add **SPKI pinning** for high risk, always keep a **backup pin**.
- **Stay closed** on error (fail-closed): don't swallow the exception and fall back to the trust store.

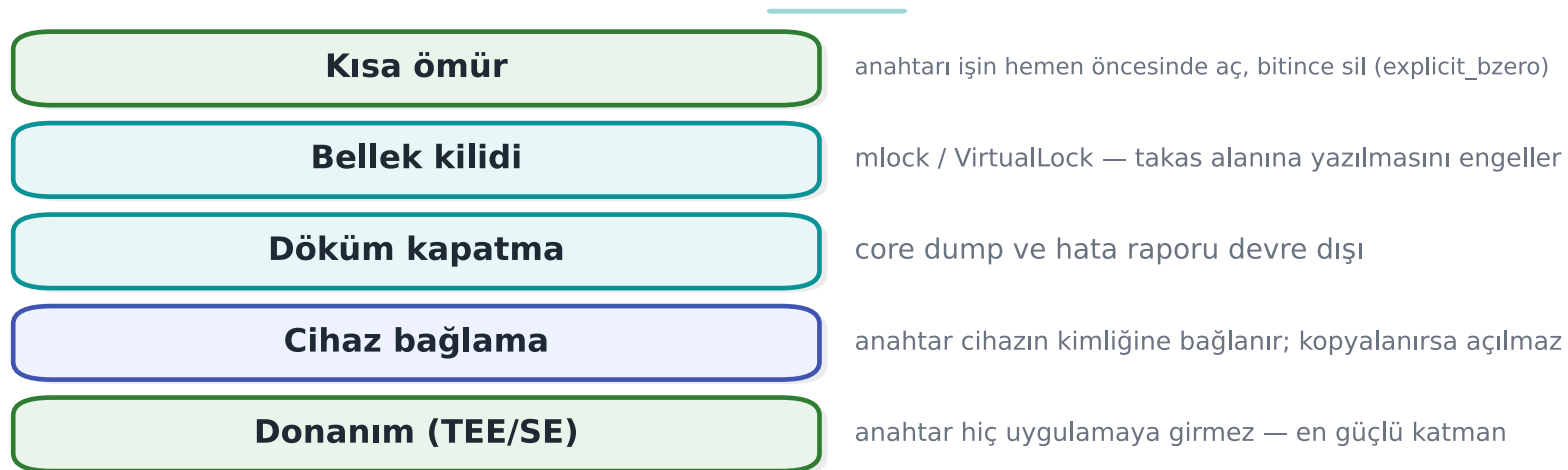


9. Data at Rest and in Use

Layers of Data in Use — Diagram

Kullanımda veri: açılma penceresini daraltan katmanlar

sır kullanılmak için bir an açılır; o an yönetilir



Hiçbiri pencereyi sıfırlamaz; amaç saldırganın o ana yetişmesini pahalı kılmaktır.

Data at Rest: Two Levels — Diagram

Beklemede veri: iki düzey, iki tehdit modeli

hangi tehdide karşı koruduğunuzu önce yazın

TÜM DİSK / DOSYA

LUKS, BitLocker, XTS-AES
cihaz kapalıyken korur
açıkken her şey okunur
yedek çalınırsa yeter

ALAN / SÜTUN

yalnız hassas alan AEAD ile
uygulama açıkken bile korur
anahtar yönetimi gerekir
arama/indeks zorlaşır

Kayıp telefon → disk şifreleme yeter. Ele geçirilen sunucu → alan şifreleme şart.

Data at Rest: File/Field Encryption

- **Full disk/file:** LUKS, BitLocker, XTS-AES, or application-level AEAD
- **Field/column:** encrypt only sensitive fields at the application layer with AEAD
- **Masking:** **** * 4242 — this is **not** encryption, it reduces exposure (logs, screen, testing, tokenization)

Masking doesn't replace encryption, it complements it (different threats).

Demo 7 — Encrypt a Field in SQLite with AES-GCM

Saldirgan DB'yi acti:

```
1|Ayse Yilmaz|D1ED7A36...  <- kart alani SIFRELI
```

Dogru anahtarla uygulama:

```
1|Ayse Yilmaz|4242-4242-4242-4242
```

Yanlis anahtar:

```
1|Ayse Yilmaz|(COZULEMEDI - etiket tutmadi)
```

`ad` is in the clear, `kart` is encrypted. The key isn't embedded in the code (device-bound KDF).
Linux `sqlite3`, Windows built-in `winsqlite3`.

Data Masking: Four Techniques

Technique	Reversible?	Use
Masking at display	No	Screen, receipt, log
Tokenization	Only for those with vault access	Card storage, payment
Pseudonymization	Matched back by whoever holds the key	Analytics, testing
Anonymization	No	Open data

Pseudonymized data is still **personal data** (KVKK, GDPR) · "anonymous" is a much stronger claim

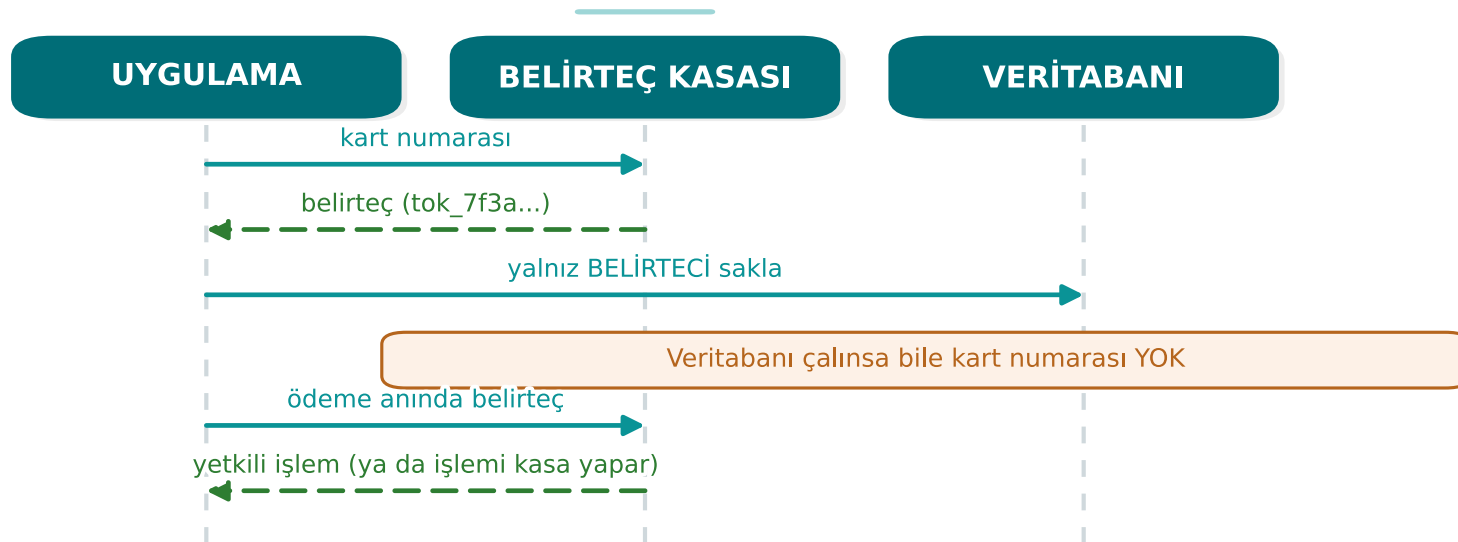
Masking at Display

```
/* "1234567812345678" -> "*****5678" */  
void pan_maskele(const char *pan, char *cikti, size_t boyut) {  
    size_t n = strlen(pan, 19);  
    if (boyut < n + 1) { if (boyut) cikti[0] = '\\0'; return; }  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < n; i++)  
        cikti[i] = (i + 4 < n) ? '*' : pan[i];  
    cikti[n] = '\\0';  
}
```

- PCI DSS: at most the first 6 (8 in newer versions) + last 4
- Mask **close to the source**: send it already masked to the client

Tokenizasyon: gerçek değeri kasada tut

PCI DSS denetim kapsamı kasaya daralır



Gerçek veri tek bir korunan yerde; sistemin geri kalanı anlamsız belirteç taşır.

- Even if the database, reports, or logs are stolen, **there's no card number**
- PCI DSS scope shrinks = Week 1's "**transfer**" answer
- What reaches the phone in mobile payment = a device-specific **token number**
- Format can be preserved: FF1 (NIST SP 800-38G)

Pseudonym and Test Data

```
kripto_hmac_sha256(takma_anahtari, 32, kimlik_no, strlen(kimlik_no), takma_ad);
```

- ❌ Plain SHA-256: an 11-digit ID number → all of them can be tried
- ✅ **Keyed** HMAC; key separate from the dataset · destroying the key = effectively anonymous

Preferred test data: 1. **synthetic** → 2. static masking → 3. dynamic masking

Masking in Logs

- **Prevent at the source:** a sensitive type always prints masked
- **Filter at the output:** 13–19 digits + Luhn, `parola=`, `token=` → `****`

```
while ((p = strstr(p, "parola=")) != NULL) {  
    p += strlen("parola=");  
    while (*p && !isspace((unsigned char)*p)) *p++ = '*';  
}
```

⚠ The filter is a **second** line of defence: it doesn't understand JSON, the data is already in memory · in the field, logging is **removed entirely** in the release build

Data in Use: 3 Layers

Layer	Linux	Windows
Block dumps	<code>RLIMIT_CORE=0</code>	<code>SetErrorMode</code>
Lock memory	<code>mlock</code>	<code>VirtualLock</code>
Secure erase	<code>OPENSSL_cleanse</code>	<code>SecureZeroMemory</code>

+ **short lifetime**, no copying. `memset` can be optimised away at `-O2` ; `cleanse` **cannot** be removed.

Demo 8 — mlock + Secure Erasure

```
Katman 1 - cokme dokumu kapatildi: TAMAM  
Katman 2 - mlock ile takasa yazma engellendi: TAMAM  
Sir kullaniliyor: dolu bayt = 20  
Katman 3 - guvenli silme sonrasi dolu bayt = 0  
OPENSSL_cleanse cagrisi makine kodunda kaldı (memset gibi silinmez)
```

Device binding: wrap the key from the device fingerprint with **HKDF + AEAD** → can't be opened on another device (Demo 9).

This Section's Rule

- At rest: encrypt sensitive fields with **AEAD**, don't embed the key in code.
- Masking doesn't **replace** encryption, it complements it (log, screen, testing).
- In use: open the secret **at the last moment**, keep it **as briefly as possible**, and **erase** it irrecoverably.



10. Security Shells

Demo 9 — Wrap with 4 Shells, Open in Reverse Order

```
SARMA: sir -> K1(cihaz) -> K2(depo) -> K3(oturma) -> K4(kanal)
```

```
Kabuk 4 = 128 bayt <- aktarılan paket
```

```
ACMA : K4 -> K3 -> K2 -> K1 -> sir (hepsi TAMAM, sir DOGRU)
```

```
Saldiri 1: 1 bit kurcala -> Kabuk 4 RED (etiket tutmadi)
```

```
Saldiri 2: baska cihaza kopyala -> dis 3 kabuk acilir,  
Kabuk 1 (cihaz) RED -> sir ACILAMAZ
```

✓ Not "which single measure?" but "which **layers**?" · independent keys.

The Shell Matrix in the Field

Shell	Content
1	Payment key in whitebox DES form — never in the clear
2	WB-AES-CBC with the wallet key + device + app binding
3	At rest: WB-AES-CBC + SHA-256 MAC + device + version · In transit: session-keyed AES + MAC
4	TLS + public-key pinning + server certificate check
Outer	Authentication code (session key + binding)

One Asset, Five Stages

Stage	K1	K2	K3	K4
Transfer from server	✓	✓	✓	✓
Storage in database	✓	✓	✓	—
Decryption / API on the Java side	✓	✓	—	—
Java side in payment	✓	✓	—	—
Native side in payment	✓	—	—	—

- Even at the innermost point, **one shell remains** · **RASP** protects that moment's exposure
- A "normal" asset: 1 shell at rest, 2 in transit → cost balance
- Once an attack is detected, the local database is **wiped entirely**

This Section's Rule

- When protecting a critical asset, don't ask "which single measure?" — ask "which **layers**?"
- Put a shell on every stage (transport, storage, use).
- Build the shells with **independent keys** from one another; breaking one shouldn't give up another.

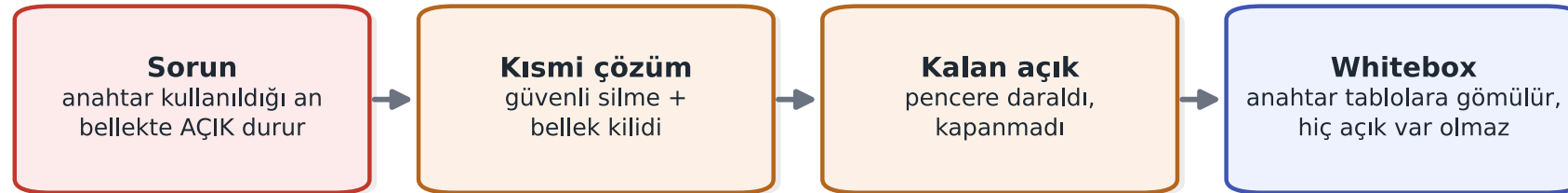


11. Introduction to Whitebox Cryptography

The Road to Whitebox — Diagram

Whitebox kriptografiye neden ihtiyaç duyuldu?

11. haftanın kapısı burada açılıyor



Whitebox sihir değildir: anahtar çıkarmayı geciktirir, diğer katmanlarla anlam kazanır.

Why Whitebox?

- This week's hidden assumption: the key sits **in the clear in memory** while it's in use
- "The device owner is the attacker" can read memory → catches that moment
- Secure erasure **narrows** the window, it doesn't close it
- **Whitebox**: embeds the key into tables, its raw form **never** appears in memory

⚠ Not a magic wand: still open to oracle/code-lifting attacks → needs the other shells too.

Details: Week 11.

Common Misconceptions

- ❌ "I encrypted it, I'm safe" → encryption only gives confidentiality; use AEAD for integrity
- ❌ "TLS is on, MITM is impossible" → possible without validation (Demo 6)
- ❌ "I stored the password with SHA-256" → unsalted/fast; needs Argon2id + salt
- ❌ "The nonce must be secret" → no, it must be **unique**; the key is what's secret
- ❌ "I'll write my own cipher" → Kerckhoffs: security is in the key, not the algorithm

Project: This Week (S5, S7)

- **S5 — Asset list (draft):** every sensitive asset; location, lifetime, C/I/I+, protection
- **S7 — Data security + shell matrix:** every asset × three states × shells; secure erasure policy

Requirement families: CEN429-DT/DR/DU (in transit/at rest/in use), AS, CR

Add a row to the S17 compliance matrix for every requirement.

Class Activities

1. **Stop the MITM:** disable `SSL_set1_host` in Demo 6 → which attacker slips through?
2. **Repeat a nonce:** a fixed nonce in Demo 1 → XOR two ciphertexts
3. **Map the three data states:** a threat/countermeasure table for a health app
4. **KDF cost:** find the round count that gives 100 ms

Self-Check (Sample)

1. The difference between AEAD and AES-CTR?
2. Why is nonce reuse a disaster?
3. Why isn't ECB used?
4. The OpenSSL client's most dangerous default?
5. What does pinning catch, what does hostname validation catch?
6. What is a security shell, give an example?

Full list (20 questions) and answers on the course site. Quiz-1 is in this style + code reading.

Self-Check — Answers (Sample 1–6)

1. **AES-CTR** provides confidentiality only; **AEAD (AES-GCM)** provides confidentiality + **integrity/identity** together with a **tag**. Changes go unnoticed in CTR.
2. The same key+nonce **repeats the keystream**; the XOR of two ciphertexts leaks the plaintext, and in GCM the **authentication key** is at risk.
3. **ECB** turns the same block into the same ciphertext block → **patterns are visible**; no semantic security.
4. The client doesn't validate the certificate/hostname **on its own**; without turning it on manually, **MITM** is possible.
5. **Pinning**: pins the expected server key (SPKI) → catches a fake-but-"valid" certificate.
Hostname validation: catches whether the certificate belongs to the correct **domain**.
6. **Security shell**: protection wrapped around an asset (C=confidentiality, I=integrity). E.g., a key file = AES-GCM (C) + tag/HMAC (I).

Self-Check (Continued)

1. Why can't `rand()` be used for security? What instead?
2. `EVP_DecryptFinal_ex` returned failure; what do you do with the plaintext in the buffer?
3. Why is `memcmp` risky for MAC comparison?
4. Is a key whose crypto-period has expired deleted immediately?
5. Why isn't the data re-encrypted when the KEK is renewed in envelope encryption?

Self-Check — Answers (1–5)

1. `rand()` is **statistical and predictable** → use a CSPRNG (`RAND_bytes` / `getrandom`).
2. If decryption fails, **securely erase** the plaintext in the buffer (`memset_s`) and **reject it** — integrity wasn't verified, don't use it.
3. `memcmp` **exits early** → a **timing leak**; use `CRYPTO_memcmp` / a constant-time comparison.
4. **No**. It's not used for new encryption, but it's kept **for decryption only** until the old data is re-encrypted.
5. The data is encrypted with the **DEK**; when the KEK is renewed, only the **DEKs are rewrapped**, not the data.

Self-Check (Continued)

6. What happens if `SSL_set1_host` isn't called?
7. Why SPKI for pinning, and why a backup pin?
8. What is "fail-open"? An example
9. Why can't a plain SHA-256 of an ID number be a pseudonym?
10. Why does tokenization shrink PCI DSS scope?

Self-Check — Answers (6–10)

6. Without `SSL_set1_host`, **the hostname isn't validated**; a **valid** certificate for another name gets accepted → MITM.
7. The **SPKI** stays the same even if the certificate is renewed (as long as the key is the same); a **backup pin** prevents the app from **"bricking"** when the key changes.
8. **Fail-open**: treating an error as "passed/allow"; e.g., a **swallowed** `KeyStoreException` skipping validation.
9. An ID number's value space is **small/predictable** → plain SHA-256 can be **brute-forced back**; a **keyed HMAC** is needed.
10. **Tokenization**: the real PAN stays only **in the vault**; the rest of the system holds tokens → the **PCI DSS audit scope** shrinks.

Next Week

Week 4 — Code Hardening: C/C++

Secure memory management · sanitizers · compiler/OS protections
(stack canary, ASLR, DEP/NX, CFI) · control-flow flattening

Source: Viega & Messier, Recipes 3.1–3.5, 13.1



Appendix · Protecting a Piece of Data End to End

Scenario

An application must protect a user's "note":

- it comes from the server (in transit)
- it sits on disk (at rest)
- it's shown on screen (in use)

Let's protect all three states.

In Transit · Step

- Transport with **TLS 1.3**.
- Certificate chain + SAN validation.
- SPKI pin + backup pin, where applicable.

At Rest · Step

- Encrypt with **AES-256-GCM** (AEAD).
- A unique nonce.
- Key from a TEE/HSM or a KDF from a password.

In Use · Step

- Keep it in memory for as short a time as possible.
- **Erase** it when done (`memset` -like).
- RASP + short lifetime.

Where Does the Key Come From?

- Master password → **PBKDF2/Argon2** (salted, slow) → master key.
- Master key → **HKDF** → data key, session key.
- Each key has a **separate** job.

Integrity

- AEAD already provides integrity.
- TLS in transit, the GCM tag at rest.
- Tampering → decryption is **rejected**.

Scenario · Summary

State	Protection
In transit	TLS 1.3 + chain
At rest	AES-GCM + KDF
In use	short lifetime + erasure



Appendix · Classic Crypto Mistakes

Mistake · Nonce Reuse

- Same nonce twice in GCM → **disaster** (key/data can leak).
- Use a counter or a sufficiently random nonce.

Mistake · Weak Randomness

- Key/nonce with `rand()` → predictable.
- Use a **CSPRNG** (`getrandom` , `BCryptGenRandom`).

Mistake · Making the Password the Key Directly

- A password has low entropy; a direct key is **weak**.
- Derive it with a **KDF** (salted, slow).

Mistake · ECB Mode

- Leaks patterns (the "penguin").
- Use AEAD.

Mistake · Encryption Without Integrity

- Confidentiality alone isn't enough; it can be tampered with.
- AEAD or encrypt-then-MAC.

Mistake · A Non-Constant-Time Comparison

- If MAC/password comparison exits early, it leaks **timing**.
- Compare in constant time.



Appendix · Solved Self-Check

Question 1

The three states of data and each one's protection?

Answer: In transit (TLS), at rest (AEAD encryption), in use (short lifetime + erasure).

Question 2

Why is nonce reuse a disaster in GCM?

Answer: Under the same key+nonce, confidentiality and integrity both collapse; the keystream and data can leak. The nonce must be unique.

Question 3

Why can't a password be a key directly?

Answer: It has low entropy and is predictable. It's derived, salted and slow, with a KDF (PBKDF2/Argon2).

Question 4

What does AEAD provide, which separate steps does it replace?

Answer: Confidentiality + integrity together; it replaces separate encryption + MAC steps.

Question 5

What does forward secrecy mean?

Answer: A new key every session; even if the long-term key leaks, old sessions can't be decrypted.

Question 6

Is IV/nonce/salt secret? What's the rule?

Answer: Not secret, but must be **unique/non-repeating**; nonce reuse and a fixed salt are dangerous.

Question 7

Why is a CSPRNG needed?

Answer: `rand()` is predictable; a cryptographically secure generator (the OS) is needed for keys/nonces/salts.

Question 8

Why does a key hierarchy exist?

Answer: A single key isn't used for every job; derived keys come from a master key, each with its own job and lifetime.

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Three states	In transit/at rest/in use
AEAD	Encryption + integrity
CSPRNG	Secure random generator
KDF/HKDF	Key derivation
Nonce/salt	Unique/random helper value
Forward secrecy	Old sessions can't later be decrypted

Final Word (Week 3)

Protect data **in all three states**: the right mode (AEAD), secure randomness, a key from a KDF, a unique nonce, and a well managed key hierarchy.

We'll go deeper into PKI and certificates in Week 10.