

TLS and IKE high performance security testing with Qumate

German Innovative Security Solutions 2018

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achelos - Segments and technologies

eldentity eHealth ePayment Telecoms Mobility eEnergy **Comparison of the Comparison of the Comparison

access control and security, administrative procedures with eID (nPA), NFC eGK, HBA, SMC, Connector, infrastructure security

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ePOS, eCash, EFT, home banking, NFC Roaming, billing, apps/wallet, M2M, NFC

Toll collection, Tachograph, eMobility, Car-to-Car com., NFC, eTicketing, public transport, M2M Smart meter, smart meter gateways, service providers, roaming, PKI, M2M

achelos is an expert in eID-based authenticity and security:

- Technical attacks via data network
- Violation of privacy (data protection, profiling)
- Data corruption/service disruption
 - Identity theft (person or thing)



Potential threats

- Systems communicate over public networks
 - Internet, wireless networks
 - Data can be intercepted and manipulated
- Protecting the data integrity
 - Sensor data, control signals
- Preventing data leakage to third parties
 - Trade secrets, personal information
- Identifying the communication peers
 - Contracts
- Often all of these measures are required
 - Online banking



Protocols – TLS and IKE/IPsec

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
 - Version 1.2 defined in RFC 5246
 - Successor of the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
 - Widely used on the Internet (e.g., web sites, e-mail)
- Internet Key Exchange (IKE)
 - Version 2 (IKEv2) defined in RFC 7296
 - Performs authentication and key exchange
- Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) is a protocol family
 - Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) defined in RFC 4303
 - ESP secures IP packets
 - For example used by VPN gateways
- Protocols guarantee authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality

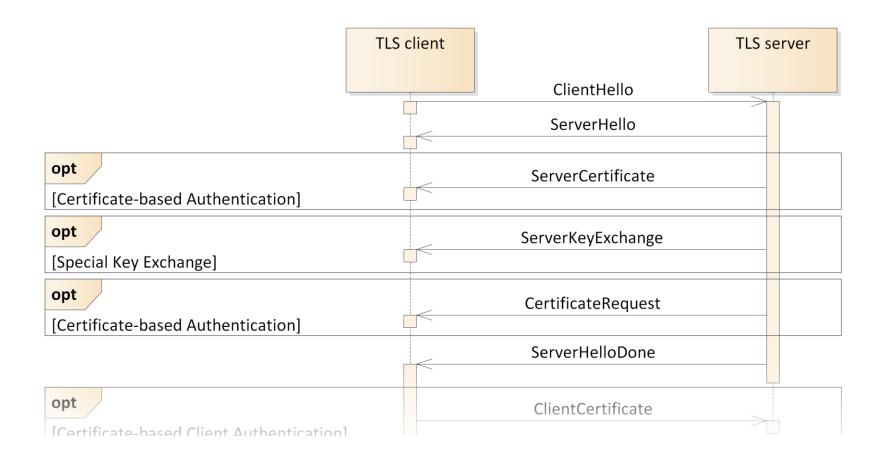


Protocols – Layer models and TLS, IKE/IPsec

OSI layers TCP/IP layers Examples **Application** HTTP, FTP, SMTP **Application** TLS Presentation Session Transport TCP, UDP Transport Internet Network IP, IPsec Data link Ethernet, WLAN Link Physical

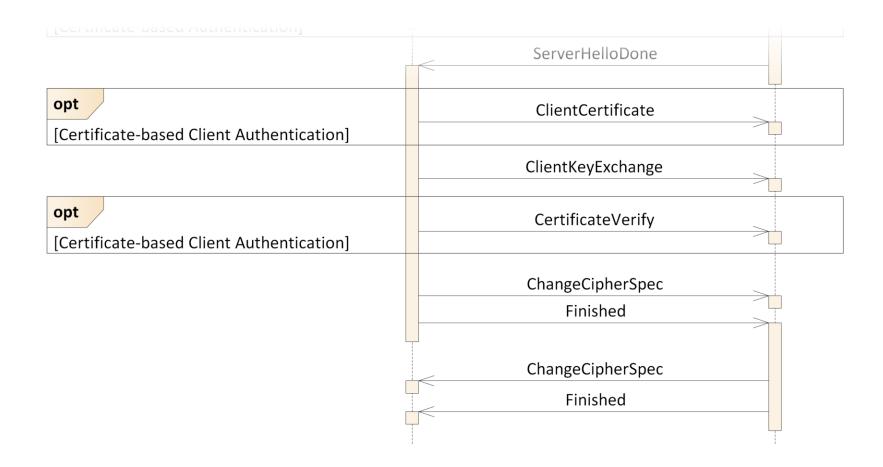


Protocols - TLS handshake 1



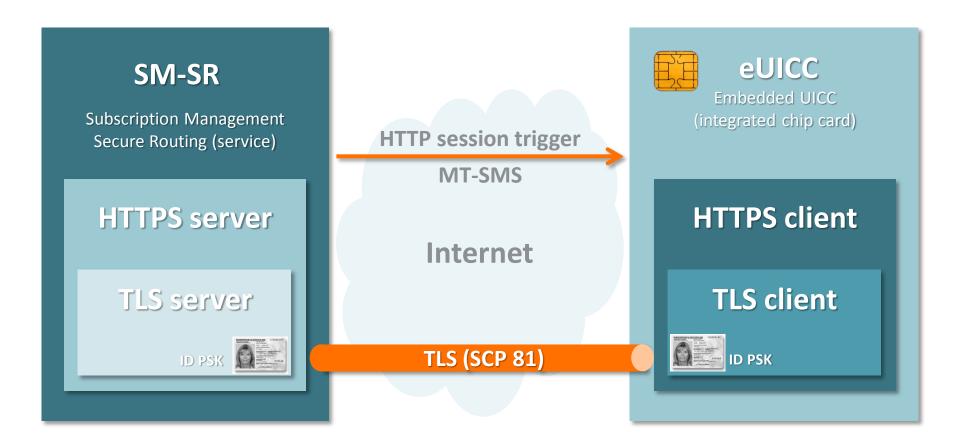


Protocols – TLS handshake 2



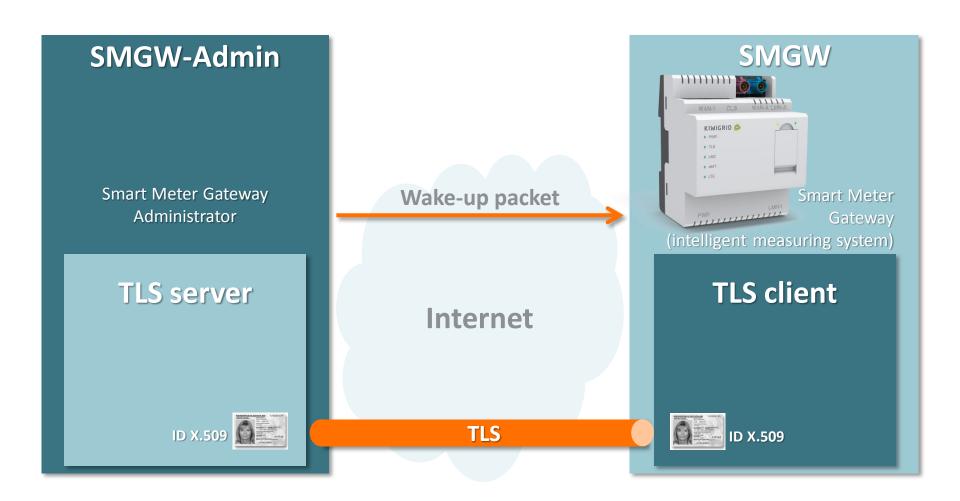


Applications – Telecommunications



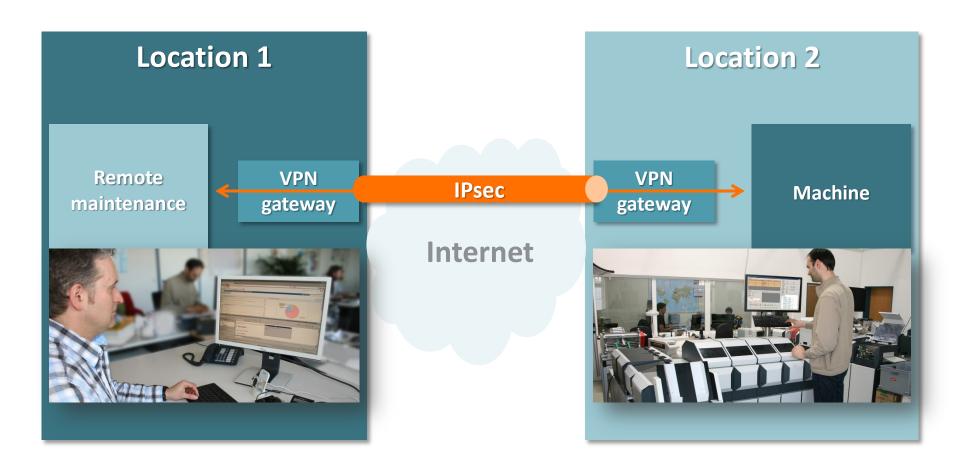


Applications – Energy sector



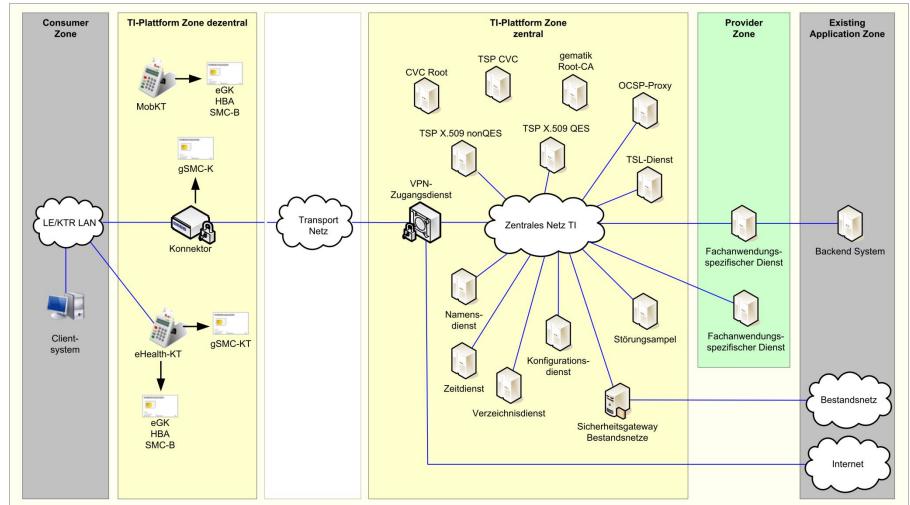


Applications – Industry





Applications – German health system



Source: [gemKPT_Arch_TIP], v1.8.0, Fig. 7



Problem: Configuration

- Different methods and combination possibilities
 - Authentication: PSK, X.509 certificates, EAP, ...
 - Key exchange: RSA, DHE, ECDHE, ...
 - Encryption: 3DES, AES-CBC, AES-GCM, ...
 - Key lengths: 256 bit AES, 2048 bit RSA, 521 bit EC, ...
- Different protocol versions
 - IKEv1, IKEv2
 - SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2, soon TLS 1.3
- Implementations support a lot of protocol variants and extensions
- An application often needs only a small subset
- Secure configuration necessary



Problem: Implementation

- Secure implementation of the protocols is required
 - Keys in secure storage
 - Non predictable random numbers
 - No side channels, e.g., timing, padding oracles
 - No downgrade to the behavior of old protocol versions
- Even widely used libraries regularly contain security holes
 - Attacks: Lucky Thirteen (2013), Heartbleed (2014),
 POODLE against TLS (2014), ...



Security tests – Necessity

- Exclude the existence of known security weaknesses
 - Secure configuration based on guidelines (e.g., NIST, BSI)
 - Check the implementation for known security holes
- Certifications require security tests
 - Protection Profiles (PP) for Common Criteria (CC)
 - PCI-DSS
 - ISO/IEC 27000



Security tests – Automation

- Some checks can only be done manually
 - Source code review (e.g., secure deletion of internal data)
- Many procedures can be checked automatically
 - Outside behavior on the system's interface
- Advantages of test automation
 - Fast execution
 - Uniform test reports
 - Reproducibility



Market overview – IKE tools ike-scan

```
root@debian-bel:~# ike-scan -v -v -dhgroup=14 -timestamp -ikev2 192.168.56.102

DEBUG: pkt len=424 bytes, bandwidth=56000 bps, int=64571 us

Starting ike-scan 1.9 with 1 hosts (http://www.nta-monitor.com/tools/ike-scan/)
--- Sending packet #1 to host entry 1 (192.168.56.102) tmo 500000 us
--- Received packet #1 from 192.168.56.102

15:04:04.955183 192.168.56.102 IKEv2 SA INIT Handshake returned HDR=(CKY-R=0b957e031d c59bb0, IKEv2) SA=(Encr=AES_CBC,KeyLength=256 Prf=HMAC_SHA1 Integ=HMAC_SHA1_96 DH_Group=14:modp2048) KeyExchange(260 bytes) Nonce(32 bytes) Notification(24 bytes) Notification(24 bytes) CertificateRequest(41 bytes)
--- Removing host entry 1 (192.168.56.102) - Received 477 bytes

Ending ike-scan 1.9: 1 hosts scanned in 0.061 seconds (16.52 hosts/sec). 1 returned handshake; 0 returned notify
```

- Detection of IKE responders
- Manipulation of payloads (e.g., transforms)

strongSwan conftest

```
P[CFG] loading ca certificates from '/etc/ipsec.d/cacerts'
P[CFG] loading aa certificates from '/etc/ipsec.d/aacerts'
00[CFG] loading ocsp signer certificates from '/etc/ipsec.d/ocspcerts'
00[CFG] loading attribute certificates from '/etc/ipsec.d/acerts'
00[CFG] loading crls from '/etc/ipsec.d/crls'
00[CFG] loading secrets from '/etc/ipsec.secrets'
00[CFG] expanding file expression '/var/lib/strongswan/ipsec.secrets.inc' failed
00[LIB] loaded plugins: conftest test-vectors ldap pkcs11 aesni aes rc2 sha2 sha1 md5
rdrand random nonce x509 revocation constraints pubkey pkcs1 pkcs7 pkcs8 pkcs12 pgp dr
skey sshkey pem openssl gcrypt af-alg fips-prf gmp agent xcbc cmac hmac ctr ccm gcm cu
rl attr kernel-netlink resolve socket-default connmark stroke updown
00[CFG] loaded config ike-a: CN=ike-test2.example.com, C=DE - CN=ike-test.example.com
00[JOB] spawning 16 worker threads
|5[CFG] initiating IKE_SA for CHILD_SA config 'child-a'
D5[IKE] initiating IKE_SA ike-a[1] to 192.168.56.102
 5[ENC] generating IKE SA INIT request 0 [ SA KE No N(NATD S IP) N(NATD D IP) N(HASH A
05[NET] sending packet: from 192.168.56.1[500] to 192.168.56.102[500] (544 bytes)
06[NET] received packet: from 192.168.56.102[500] to 192.168.56.1[500] (491 bytes)
06[ENC] parsed IKE_SA_INIT response 0 [ SA KE No N(NATD_S_IP) N(NATD_D_IP) CERTREQ N(H
SH_ALG) ]
06[IKE] received 2 cert requests for an unknown ca
  [IKE] no private key found for 'CN=ike-test2.example.com, C=DE'
```

- Configuration file
- Invalid values
- Wrong protocol behavior



Market overview – TLS test scripts

FlexApps

tlsfuzzer

```
debian-bel:~/Projekte/mitls-flex/flex/FlexApps$ mono bin/Release/FlexApps.exe -s
rlyccs --connect www.sit.fraunhofer.de:443
   TCP : Connecting to www.sit.fraunhofer.de:443
  # CLIENT HELLO : FlexClientHello.send
      Payload: "0100004A03035891EDAD83BF6B2CA9DD166D68C924BB2E06C4F3E57E022925C57A
LD9456E9C000002002F0100001F000B00020100000A00080006001700180019BB8F000000170000FF01000
       Protocol Version : TLS_1p2
       Client Random : 5891EDAD83BF6B2CA9DD166D68C924BB2E06C4F3E57E022925C57AC1D9450
        Ciphersuites : [TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA]
       Compressions : [NullCompression]
       Extensions : [TLSExtensions+clientExtension+CE_ec_point_format;
TLSExtensions+clientExtension+CE_ec_curves;    TLSExtensions+clientExtension;
TLSExtensions+clientExtension;
TLSExtensions+clientExtension+CE_renegotiation_info]
     SERVER HELLO : FlexServerHello.receive
       Protocol Version : TLS 1p2
       Sid: 7E46E9D37909EE13B9C9C52DA22B32F43E0BFDB4D73404B0504C92C178106D76
       Server Random : 4833B5E1CAAE7EA300C4EFB827A4B0159B6A7ACB887780A7DB38D272BC014
      Ciphersuite : TLS RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA
```

bel@debian-bel:~/Projekte/tlsfuzzer\$ PYTHONPATH=. python scripts/test-invalid-compress
ion-methods.py
invalid compression methods...

OK
Test end
successful: 1
failed: 0

- Known vulnerabilities
- Fuzzing with SmackTLS
- Wrong protocol behavior
- Test cases in F# based on miTLS

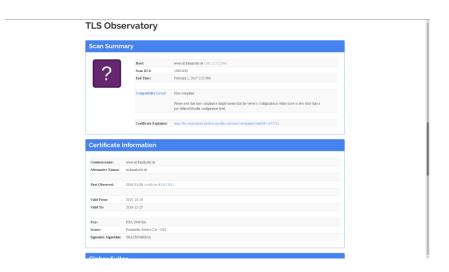
- Known vulnerabilities
- Fuzzing
- Wrong protocol behavior
- TLS configuration
- Test cases as Python scripts



Market overview – Web sites for TLS tests 1 CryptCheck Observatory by Mozilla



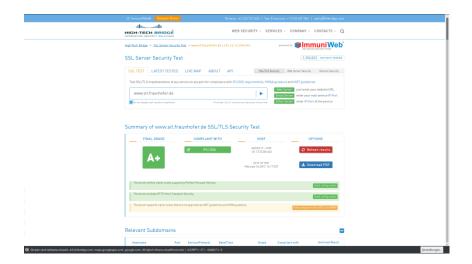
- Certificate checks
- TLS configuration
- Grades for the overall result and for partial results



- Certificate checks
- TLS configuration
- Comparison with Mozilla guidelines
- Grade for the overall result



Market overview – Web sites for TLS tests 2 HT Bridge SSL Server Security Test Qualys SSL Labs



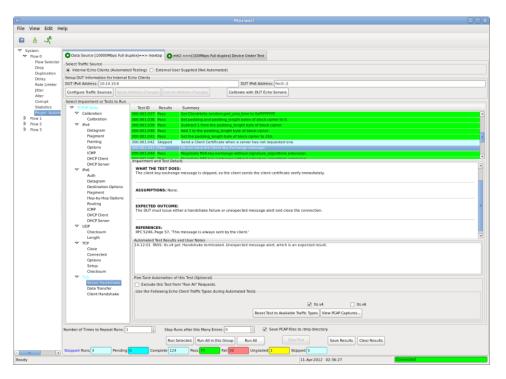
- ... + known vulnerabilities
- Comparison with HIPAA,NIST, and PCI-DSS guidelines



- ... + known vulnerabilities
- Simulation of different clients
- Browser test



Market overview - IWL Maxwell Pro TLS Test Suite



- TLS configuration
- Known vulnerabilities
- Invalid values
- Wrong protocol behavior
- Test report with the description of the test idea and a reference to the RFC



achelos test environment - Test suites







Qumate.Security.World

TLS.Checklist

- Test case specification in cooperation with TÜViT
- Targeted at CC evaluation procedures
- Automatic tests for BSI requirements
- TLS check list according to BSI TR-03116-4



achelos test environment – Test coverage

Checks for the TLS configuration

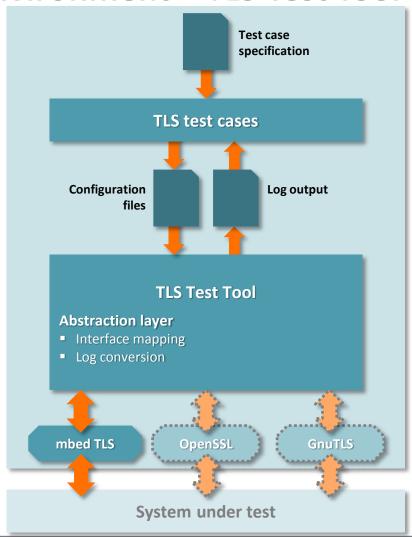
- Protocol version (no SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, ...)
- Cipher suites (no EXPORT cipher suites, no weak cryptographic algorithms, ...)
- Cryptographic parameters (RSA key length ≥ 2048 bit, ...)
- Protocol extensions (TLS compression, Heartbeat, ...)

Tests for correct implementation

- Robust protocol implementation (manipulated message order, ...)
- Correct padding/data checks (adding invalid padding values, sequence counters, ...)
- Cryptographic checks (point that is not on the elliptic curve, bad MAC, ...)
- Constant-time implementation (e.g., Lucky Thirteen attack)

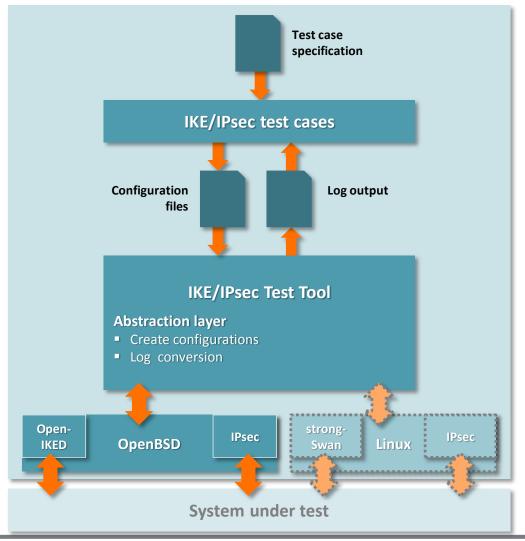


achelos test environment - TLS Test Tool





achelos test environment - IKE Test Tool



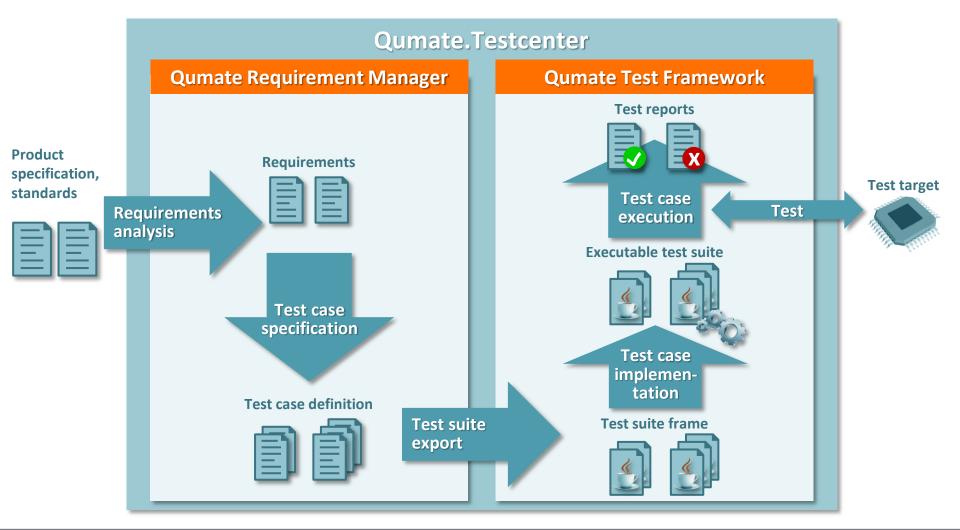


achelos test environment - Traceability

- Test case specification uses wording of the relevant RFCs
 - No implementation details
- Test report contains ...
 - ... test case idea and specification
 - ... checks performed by the test case (expected/actual result)
 - ... details of the network communication
- Additionally, a network traffic dump (PCAP file) for every test case

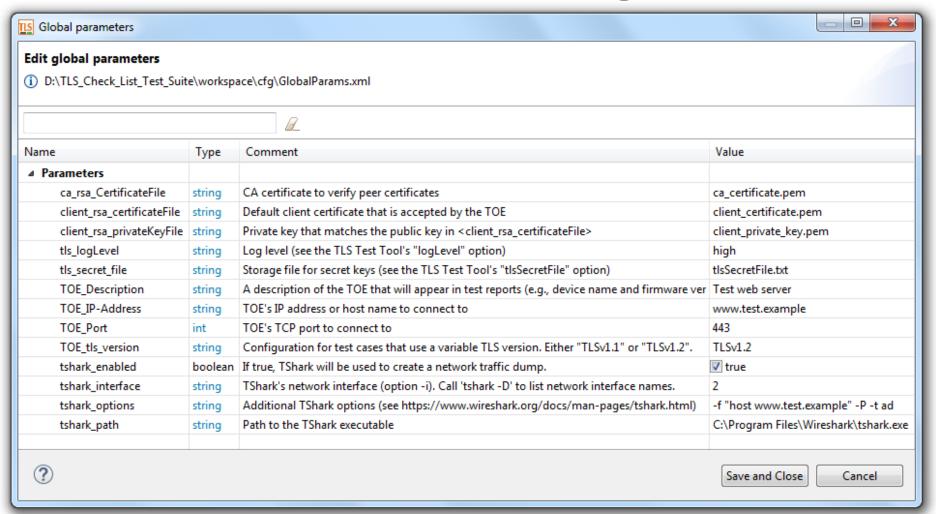


achelos test environment - Workflow using Qumate





achelos test environment - Test configuration





achelos test environment - Test reports

TLS_CL_2.5.3-01 No heartbeat extension

User: bel
Tester in Charge: bel
Test case is optional: false

Started: 16.01.2018 10:40:48 Duration: 0:00:05.747

Fatal errors: 0
Errors: 1

Warning: 0

Verified Testsuite: No verification performed

Testsuite Version: 1.1.0

Testsuite Info: TLS Check List Test Suite

Class: com.achelos.tlsCheckListTestSuite.fd bsicheck b80f0e73.fd 25vorgab 4b773c6c.rq tls

ID: a4f43a2a-402d-4aa2-8d1a-331c5950ff9a

Global parameter "TOE Description" was requested and contains value(s): Local OpenSSL s server

TOE Description: Local OpenSSL s server

The global parameter "tshark enabled" contains the value "false"

Testcase description

Verify that the TLS server does not support the heartbeat extension defined in RFC 6520.

Preprocessing

Execution

Execution description

Execution steps

START: TLS CL 2.5.3-01 No heartbeat extension

Setting: mode=client

Setup TOE Server

Global parameter "TOE IP-Address" was requested and contains value: localhost

Global parameter "TOE Port" was requested and contains value: 4433

Setting: host=localhost Setting: port=4433 Setting: logLevel=high Step 1: TCP/IP new connection - Expected Result: - Input Parameter(s):

Step 1.1: Establish TCP/IP connection to <TOE IP-Address>:<TOE Port>. - Expected Result: Connection established successfully.

Expected log message: TCP/IP connection to (.*) established.

Actual log message (2018-01-16 10:40:49.671): TCP/IP connection to 127.0.0.1:4433 established.

Step 2: Send ClientHello message with extensions containing the heartbeat extension. - Expected Result: Receive ServerHello message from TOE

ServerHello.extensions does not contain the heartbeat extension.

Expected log message: Valid ServerHello message received.

Actual log message (2018-01-16 10:40:49.716): Valid ServerHello message received.

Analysing value of ServerHello.extensions. Extension heartbeat with length 1 found.

The extension heartbeat(15) is supported by the TLS server.

Step 3: TCP/IP close connection - Expected Result: - Input Parameter(s):

Step 3.1: Close current TCP/IP connection if applicable. - Expected Result: Connection is closed.

Search log message: TCP/IP connection is closed

Log message not found.

END



Summary

- Widespread use of the protocols TLS and IKE/IPsec
- Configuration and implementation can contain security holes
- Automatic tests reduce test time and give reproducibility
- Different solutions on the market
- achelos test environment with detailed test reports targeting CC evaluation procedures



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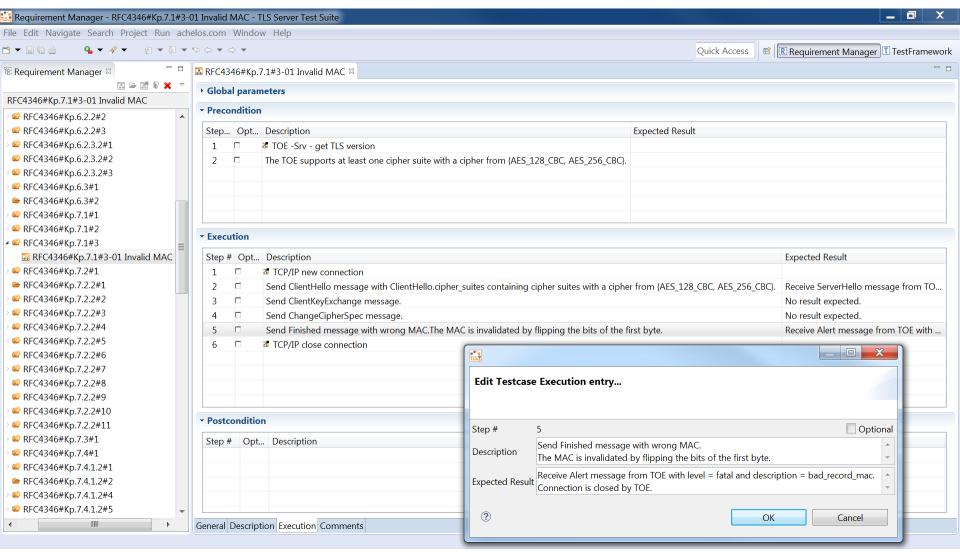
Phone: +49 5251 14212-342

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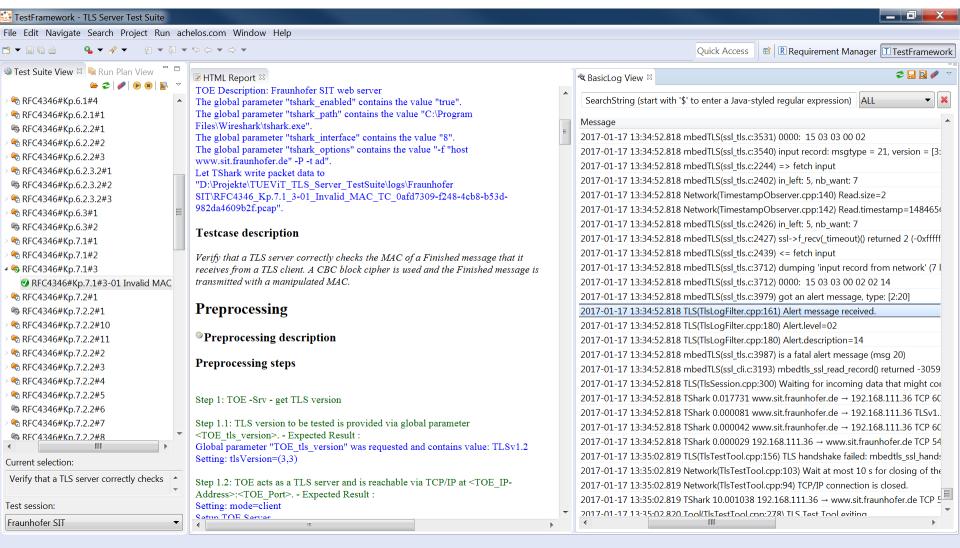


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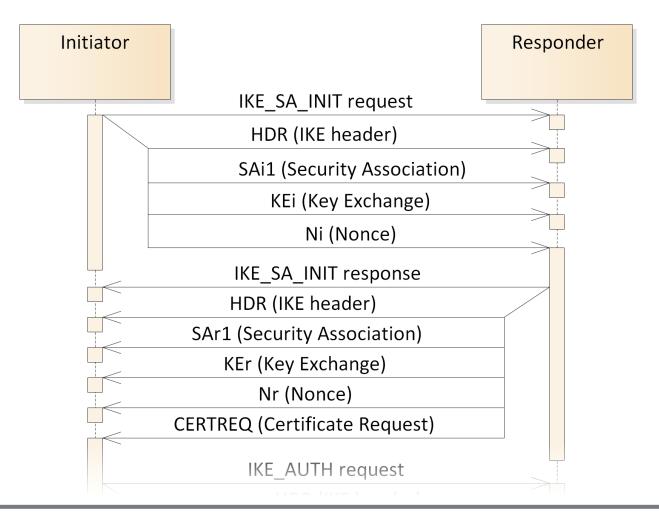






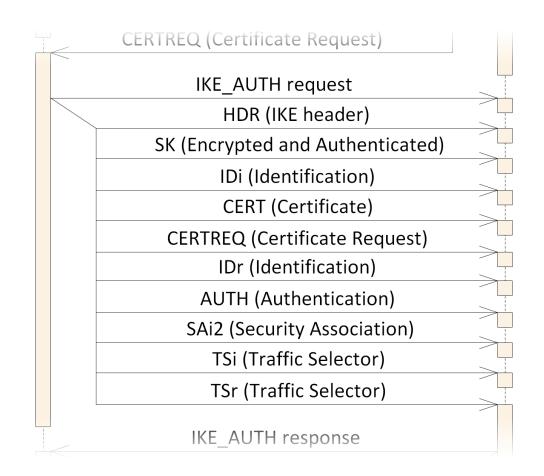


Protocols - IKE handshake 1





Protocols – IKE handshake 2





Protocols – IKE handshake 3

