Welcome to

Encrypting the Network Layer

Communication and Network Security 2019

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Slides are available as PDF, kramse@Github

4-Encrypting-the-Network-Layer.tex in the repo security-courses

IPsec

Sikkerhed i netværket

RFC-2401 Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol

RFC-2402 IP Authentication Header (AH)

RFC-2406 IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

RFC-2409 The Internet Key Exchange (IKE) - dynamisk keying

Både til IPv4 og IPv6

MANDATORY i IPv6! - et krav hvis man implementerer fuld IPv6 support
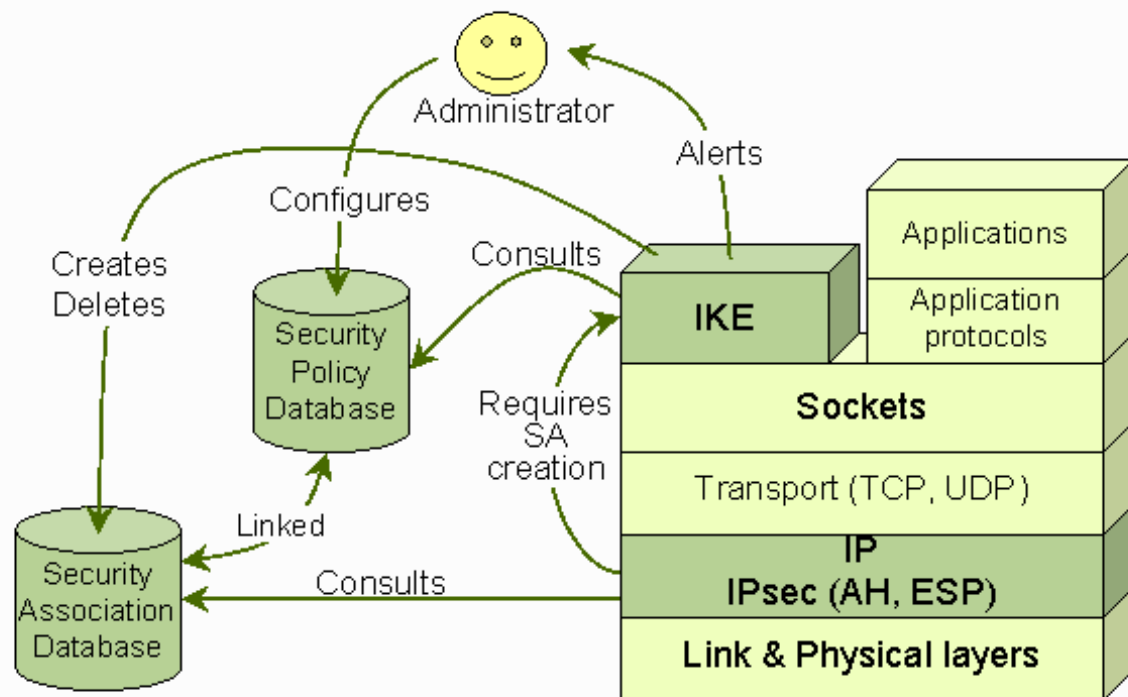
god præsentation på `http://www.hsc.fr/presentations/ike/`

Der findes IKEscan til at scanne efter IKE porte/implementationer
`http://www.nta-monitor.com/ike-scan/index.htm`

IPsec er ikke simpelt!

Kilde: http://www.hsc.fr/presentations/ike/

RFC-2402 IP AH

```
  0                   1                   2                   3
  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
 | Next Header   |  Payload Len  |          RESERVED             |
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
 |                 Security Parameters Index (SPI)               |
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
 |                    Sequence Number Field                      |
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
 |                                                               |
 +                 Authentication Data (variable)                |
 |                                                               |
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```
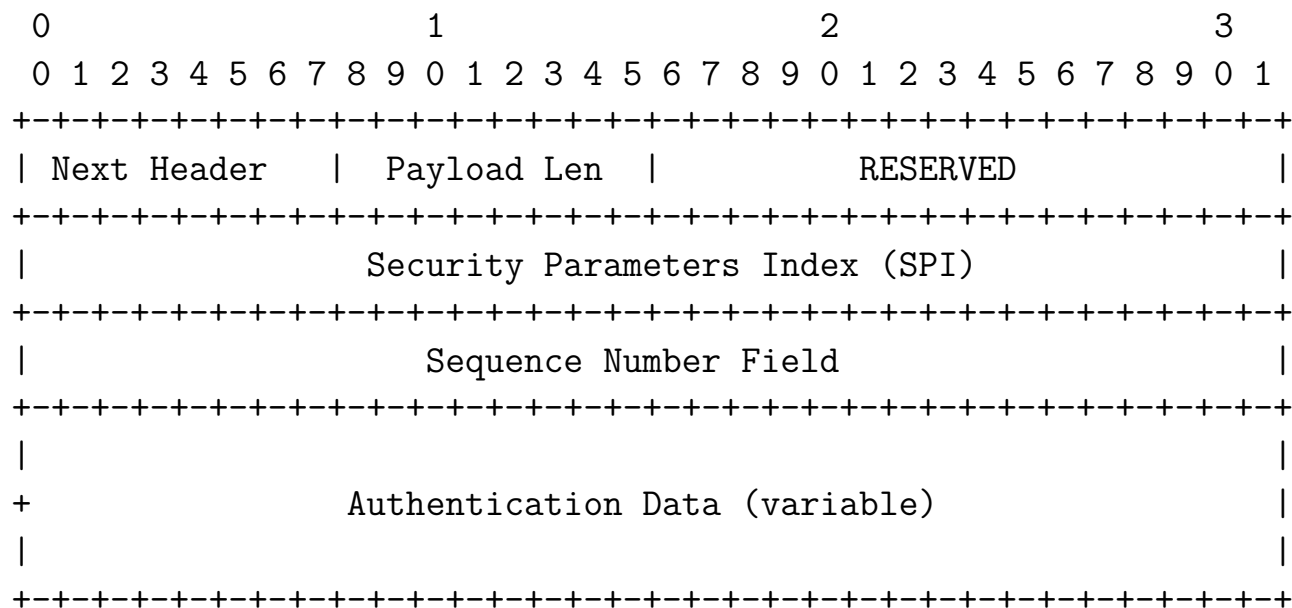
RFC-2402 IP AH

Indpakning - pakkerne før og efter Authentication Header:

```
              BEFORE APPLYING AH
         ----------------------------
  IPv4   |orig IP hdr  |     |       |
         |(any options)| TCP | Data |
         ----------------------------


              AFTER APPLYING AH
         ---------------------------------
  IPv4   |orig IP hdr  |    |     |       |
         |(any options)| AH | TCP | Data |
         ---------------------------------
         |<------- authenticated ------>|
               except for mutable fields
```

RFC-2406 IP ESP

Pakkerne før og efter:

```
            BEFORE APPLYING ESP
        ----------------------------------------
IPv6    |               | ext hdrs |     |      |
        | orig IP hdr |if present| TCP | Data |
        ----------------------------------------


            AFTER APPLYING ESP
        --------------------------------------------------------
IPv6    | orig |hop-by-hop,dest*,|   |dest|   |     | ESP   | ESP|
        |IP hdr|routing,fragment.|ESP|opt*|TCP|Data|Trailer|Auth|
        --------------------------------------------------------
                                |<---- encrypted ---->|
                              |<---- authenticated ---->|
```

ipsec konfigurationsfiler

Der er følgende filer tilgængelige

- konfigurationsfiler i NetBSD/FreeBSD/Mac OS X format - med `setkey` kommandoen
- konfigurationsfil til OpenBSD server - med `ipsecadm` kommandoen

IPsec setup

Client: Mac OS X/NetBSD/FreeBSD - samme syntaks

`rc.ipsec.client`

Server: OpenBSD - bruger ipsecadm kommando

`rc.ipsec.server`

Øvelse til læseren: lav samme i Cisco IOS

Det vil ofte være relevant at se på IOS og IPsec i laboratoriet

Dette setup når vi ikke at demonstrere

rc.ipsec.client - client setup - adresser

```
#!/bin/sh
# /etc/rc.ipsec.client - IPsec client configuration
# built from http://rt.fm/~jcs/ipsec_wep.phtml
# FreeBSD/NetBSD syntaks! - used on Mac OS X
# IPv4
SECSERVER=10.0.42.1
SECCLIENT=10.0.42.53
# IPv6
#SECSERVER=2001:618:433:101::1
#SECCLIENT=2001:618:433:101::153
ESPKEY=`cat ipsec.esp.key`
AHKEY=`cat ipsec.ah.key`

# Flush IPsec SAs in case we get called more than once
setkey -F
```

```
setkey -F -P
```

rc.ipsec.client - client setup - SAs

```
# Establish Security Associations
# 1000 is from the server to the client
# 1001 is from the client to the server
setkey -c <<EOF

add $SECSERVER $SECCLIENT esp 0x1000 \
-m tunnel -E blowfish-cbc 0x$ESPKEY  -A hmac-sha1 0x$AHKEY;

add $SECCLIENT $SECSERVER esp 0x1001 \
-m tunnel -E blowfish-cbc 0x$ESPKEY -A hmac-sha1 0x$AHKEY;

spdadd $SECCLIENT $SECSERVER any -P out \
ipsec esp/tunnel/$SECCLIENT-$SECSERVER/default;

spdadd $SECSERVER $SECCLIENT any -P in \
```

```
ipsec esp/tunnel/$SECSERVER-$SECCLIENT/default;
EOF
```

rc.ipsec.server - server setup - adresser

```sh
#!/bin/sh
#
# Henrik Lund Kramshøj
# /etc/rc.ipsec - IPsec server configuration
# built from http://rt.fm/~jcs/ipsec_wep.phtml
# OpenBSD syntaks!
SECSERVER=10.0.42.1
SECCLIENT=10.0.42.53
#SECSERVER6=2001:618:433:101::1
#SECCLIENT6=2001:618:433:101::153


ESPKEY=`cat ipsec.esp.key`
AHKEY=`cat ipsec.ah.key`


# Flush IPsec SAs in case we get called more than once
```

`ipsecadm flush`

rc.ipsec.server - server setup - SAs

```
# Establish Security Associations
#
# 1000 is from the server to the client
ipsecadm new esp -spi 1000 -src $SECSERVER -dst $SECCLIENT \
-forcetunnel -enc blf -key $ESPKEY \
-auth sha1 -authkey $AHKEY

# 1001 is from the client to the server
ipsecadm new esp -spi 1001 -src $SECCLIENT -dst $SECSERVER \
-forcetunnel -enc blf -key $ESPKEY \
-auth sha1 -authkey $AHKEY
```

rc.ipsec.server - server setup - flows

```
# Create flows
#
# Data going from the outside to the client
ipsecadm flow -out -src $SECSERVER -dst $SECCLIENT -proto esp \
-addr 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 $SECCLIENT 255.255.255.255 -dontacq
# IPv6
#ipsecadm flow -out -src $SECSERVER -dst $SECCLIENT -proto esp \
#-addr :: :: $SECCLIENT ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff -dontacq

# Data going from the client to the outside
ipsecadm flow -in -src $SECSERVER -dst $SECCLIENT -proto esp \
-addr $SECCLIENT 255.255.255.255 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 -dontacq
# IPv6
#ipsecadm flow -in -src $SECSERVER -dst $SECCLIENT -proto esp \
#-addr :: :: $SECCLIENT ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff -dontacq
```
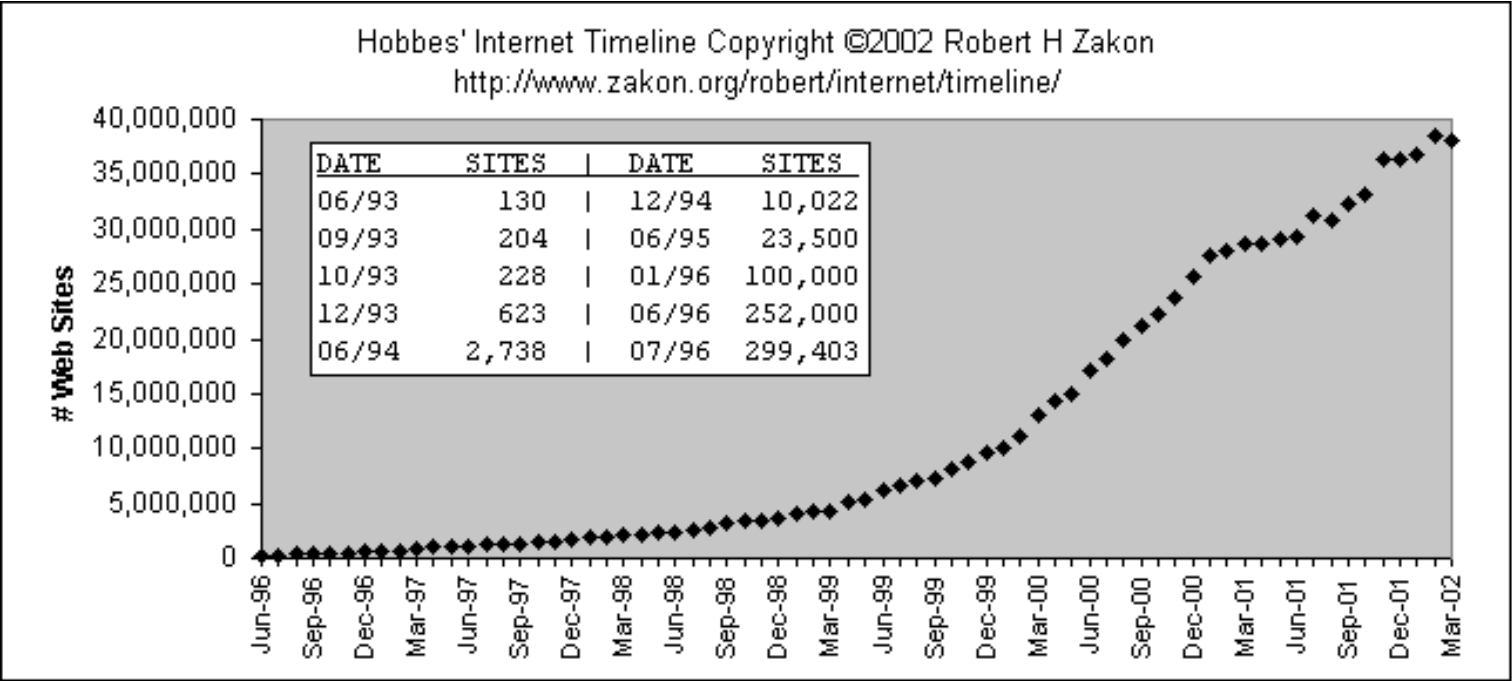
World Wide Web fødes

Tim Berners-Lee opfinder WWW 1989 og den første webbrowser og server i 1990 mens han

arbejder for CERN

Kilde: `http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/`

World Wide Web udviklingen

Hobbes' Internet Timeline Copyright ©2002 Robert H Zakon
http://www.zakon.org/robert/internet/timeline/

DATE	SITES		DATE	SITES
06/93	130		12/94	10,022
09/93	204		06/95	23,500
10/93	228		01/96	100,000
12/93	623		06/96	252,000
06/94	2,738		07/96	299,403

Udviklingen på world wide web bliver en stor kommerciel success

Nogle HTTP og webrelaterede RFC'er

1945 Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.0. T. Berners-Lee, R. Fielding, H. Frystyk. May 1996.

2068 Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1. R. Fielding, J. Gettys, J. Mogul, H. Frystyk, T. Berners-Lee. January 1997. (Obsoleted by RFC2616)

2069 An Extension to HTTP : Digest Access Authentication. J. Franks, P. Hallam-Baker, J. Hostetler, P. Leach, A. Luotonen, E. Sink, L. Stewart. January 1997. (Obsoleted by RFC2617)

2145 Use and Interpretation of HTTP Version Numbers. J. C. Mogul, R. Fielding, J. Gettys, H. Frystyk. May 1997.

2518 HTTP Extensions for Distributed Authoring – WEBDAV. Y. Goland, E. Whitehead, A. Faizi, S. Carter, D. Jensen. February 1999.

2616 Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1. R. Fielding, J. Gettys, J. Mogul, H. Frystyk, L. Masinter, P. Leach, T. Berners-Lee. June 1999. (Obsoletes RFC2068) (Updated by RFC2817)

2818 HTTP Over TLS. E. Rescorla. May 2000.

HTTP er basalt set en sessionsløs protokol bestående at individuelle HTTP forespørgsler via TCP forbindelser

Infokager og state management

2109 HTTP State Management Mechanism. D. Kristol, L. Montulli. February 1997. (Format: TXT=43469 bytes) (Obsoleted by RFC2965) (Status: PROPOSED STANDARD)

2965 HTTP State Management Mechanism. D. Kristol, L. Montulli. October 2000. (Format: TXT=56176 bytes) (Obsoletes RFC2109) (Status: PROPOSED STANDARD)

1. ABSTRACT This document specifies a way to create a stateful session with HTTP requests and responses. It describes two new headers, Cookie and Set-Cookie, which carry state information between participating origin servers and user agents. The method described here differs from Netscape's Cookie proposal, but it can interoperate with HTTP/1.0 user agents that use Netscape's method. (See the HISTORICAL section.)

(Citatet er fra RFC-2109)

Transport Layer Security