

IPsec and Transport Layer Security

Lab Report 4

Information Systems Security course (01TYM, 02KRQ)

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1. IPSec and security at IP level

3.1 Setting IPsec policies and Security Associations

- Which commands do you need to run to flush the SAD and SPD? Which commands do you need to run to check the content of the SAD and SPD databases?
 - In order to flush the SAD the command needed is:
 - *ip xfrm state flush*
 - For the SPD database the command needed is:
 - *Ip xfrm policy flush*
- which type of traffic is protected with IPsec?
 - In IPsec we protect the payload not the header (AH encapsulates also the real header). We do it with ESP or AH strategy ESP is ok for confidentiality, authentication and integrity. Using AH we does not give encryption so usually ESP is preferred. In this solution we are using only ESP algorithm
- which IPsec protocol is used? which security services are provided? Which are the cryptographic algorithms used?
- what are respectively the roles of the Security Association Database (SAD) and of the Security Policy Database (SPD) in the IPsec architecture?
 - SAD (Security association database) is required to offer a valid policy between two IP addresses so between two devices with specific IP. The association is saved in the DB and could be then checked using an index (SPI). In this case we are using the indexes 0x1000 for Alice DB and 0x2000 for Bob DB.
- which directives are processed every time Alice sends a new IP packet?

- The directives that are processed every time Alice sends a new IP packet are: verification of valid index in the SAD and the policies, encryption then encapsulation of payload IP packet then finally sending to the destination
- why are two SAs necessary?
 - The SAs associations are two because even if the association is unidirectional, for a secure bidirectional channel we need to have SA policies in both nodes so that the channel can be secure and both DB (for Alice IP and Bob IP device) should be filled with the other index, key, IP and algorithm. Then, there are two tables, one for outgoing packets and one for incoming packets in each of the two nodes connected.
- which is the purpose of the field SPI present in the IP packets exchanged?
 - SPI is a specific index for each connection channel so there is always a single and unique index of 32 bits associated with a IP in the SAD. The SPI can be manual or random value but always it should be unique
- Which is the scope of the field Seq Number?
 - The scope of the field Seq Number is shared between the two nodes at the end of the channel so that we have two channels (two unidirectional channels shared between the two nodes). In this way we create from two unidirectional channels one channel bidirectional.

3.2 Setting IPsec policies and Security Associations

- ESP with AES-128-CBC and HMAC-SHA1;
 - *ip xfrm state add src 192.168.1.43 dst 192.168.1.42 proto esp spi 0x1000 *
*enc aes 0xaa223344556677889900aabbccddeeff *
auth sha1 0xbbccddeeff00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff
 - *ip xfrm state add src 192.168.1.42 dst 192.168.1.43 proto esp spi 0x2000 *
*enc aes 0xbb223344556677889900aabbccddeeff *
auth sha1 0xaaccddeeff00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff