Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

Gianluca Dini Dept. of Ingegneria dell'Informazione University of Pisa

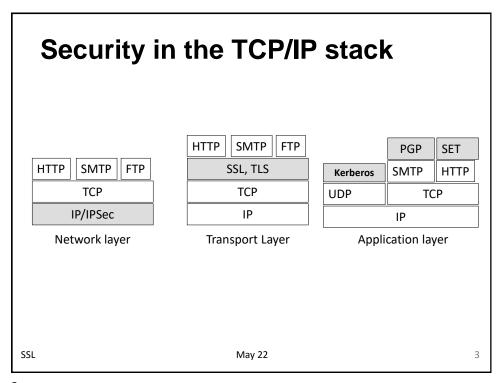
Email: gianluca.dini@unipi.it Version: 2021-05-10

1

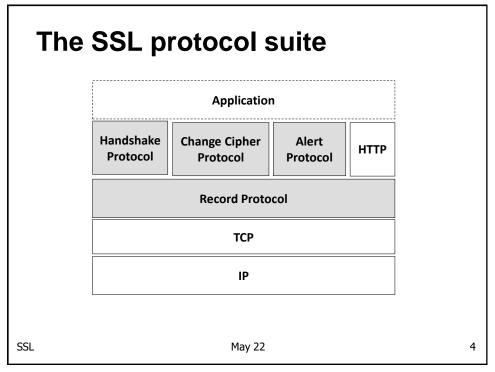
SSL

INTRODUCTION

SSL May 22 2



3



References

- Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
 - Netscape
 - http://wp.netscape.com/eng/ssl3/
- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
 - Based on SSL v3.0
 - RFC 2246
 - ftp://ftp.rfc-editor.org/in-notes/rfc2246.txt
- Same design as SSL but different algorithms

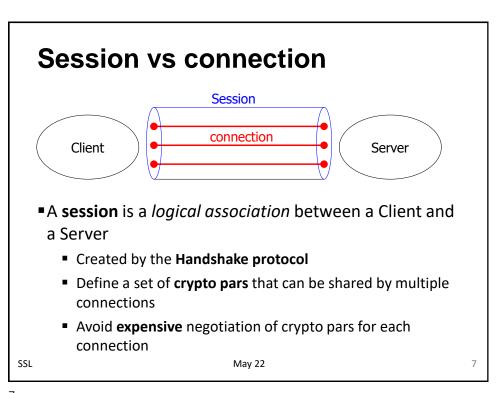
SSL May 22

5

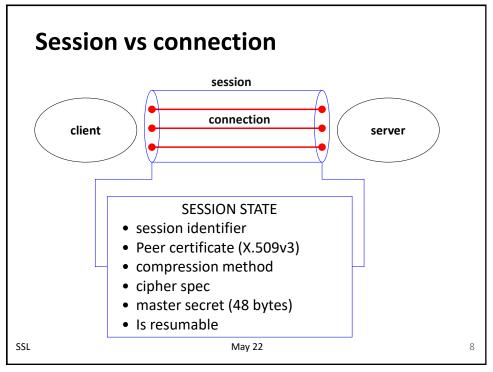
History of the protocol

- SSL
 - Developed by Netscape in mid 1990s
 - SSLv1 broken at birth (never publicly released)
 - SSLv2 flawed, now IETF-deprecated (RFC 6176)
 - SSLv3 still widely supported (since 1996)
- TLS
 - IETF-standardized version of SSL.
 - TLS 1.0 in RFC 2246 (1999), based on SSLv3 but NOT interoperable
 - TLS 1.1 in RFC 4346 (2006).
 - TLS 1.2 in RFC 5246 (2008).

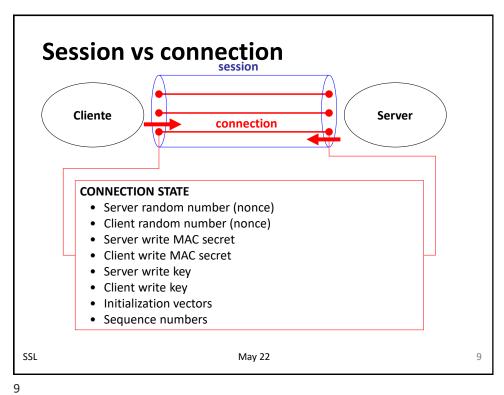
SSL May 22 6

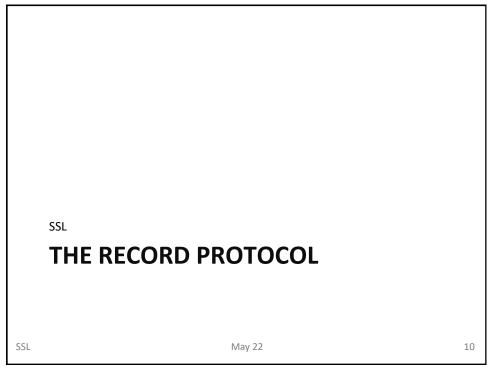


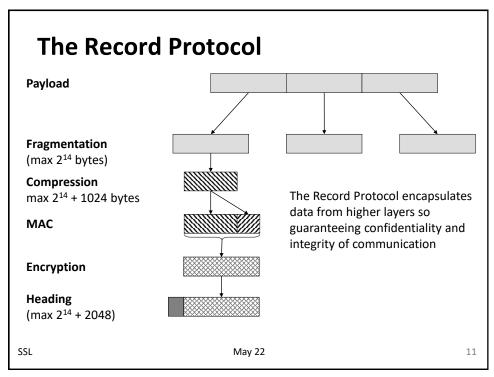
7



May 22 **SSL**







11

The Record Protocol

- Fragmentation fragments application data in blocks whose size $\leq 2^{14}$ -bytes
- Compression must be lossless and must not increase the block size more than 1024 bytes (default = null)
- MAC uses the [Server|Client] write MAC key, sequence number, compressed block, padding
- Encryption uses the [Server|Client] write key
 - Block and steam ciphers
 - Does not increases the content size more than 1024 byte
- Total length of a fragment must be $\leq 2^{14} + 2048$ bytes

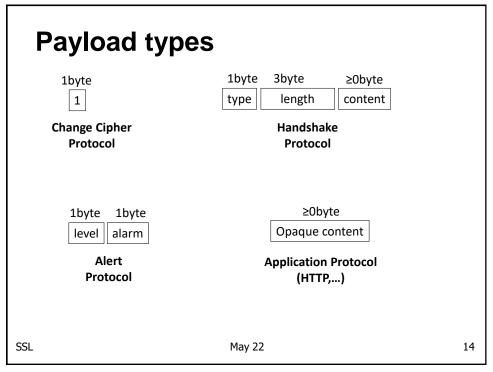
SSL May 22 12

The Record Protocol - Header

- Fields of the header
 - Payload type (8 bit): change cipher, alert, handshake, application_data
 - Major Version (8 bit)
 - Minor Version (8 bit)
 - Compressed length (16 bit): size of the cleartext fragment
 - Max val = $2^{14} + 2048$

SSL May 22 13

13



The other protocols in the SSL suite

 The change cipher spec protocol consists in one single message (cleartext) to make the negotiated crypto suite operational

The alert protocol notifies alarms to peers

FATAL ALARMS
unexpected_message
bad_record mac
decompression failure

decompression_failure handshake_failure illegal_parameter OTHER ALARMS
no_certificate
bad_certificate
unsupported_certificate
certificate_revoked
certificate_expired

certificate unknown

close notify

SSL May 22 15

15

SSL

THE HANDSHAKE PROTOCOL

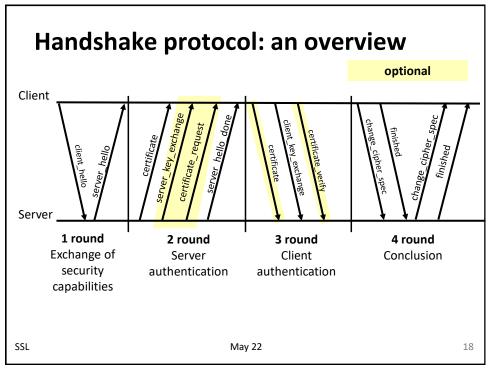
SSL May 22 16

The Handshake Protocol

- Establish a secure session
 - Client and server authenticate each other
 - Client and server negotiate the cipher suite
 - Key establishment scheme;
 - · Encryption scheme (used in the Record Protocol)
 - MAC (used in the RP)
 - Client and server establish a shared secret
 - E.g., pre-master secret
- Before any application data
- The most complex part of SSL

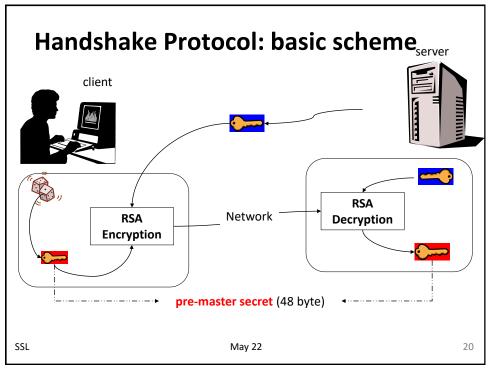
SSL May 22 17

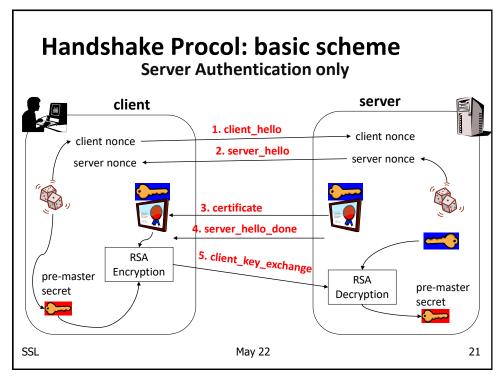
17



Set of messages Type Contents hello_request No pars version, nonce, session id, cipher suite, compression client_hello method version, nonce, session_id, cipher suite, compression server_hello method Certificate X.509v3 certificate server_key_exchange Pars, signature certificate_request Type, authority server_hello_done No pars certificate_verify signature client_key_exchange Pars, signature finished hash SSL May 22

19





21

Hello message

- By means of Hello msgs, Client and Server tell each other what they are able to do
 - SSL version
 - Random: timestamp (32 bit) + random bytes (28 bytes)
 - Session id
 - Cipher suite
 - · Compression method

SSL May 22 22

Cipher suite



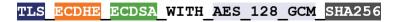
- Cipher suite is a list of algorithm tuples
- A *tuple* specifies
 - Key exchange algorithm (RSA, DH, DHE, ECDHE, PSK)
 - Digital Signature Algorithm (RSA, ECDSA, DSA)
 - Bulk encryption (AES, DES, 3DES, IDEA, RC4,...)
 - MAC Algorithm (MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256,...)
 - Cypher type, IV size, isExportable
 - Hash size

SSL May 22 23

23

Cipher suite tuple

An example



- Some tuples are recommended
 - TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
 - TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
 - TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
 - TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
 - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256
 - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384
 - TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA256
 - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
 - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256
 - TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384
 - ..

SSL May 22 24

Cipher suite



- Supported key establishment schemes
 - RSA (certified)
 - Fixed Diffie-Hellman (certified; fixed pub pars)
 - Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman (signed, dynamic pub pars)
 - Anonymous Diffie-Hellman (non authenticated)
- Supported ciphers
 - RC4, RC2, DES, 3DES, IDEA, ...
- Supported MAC
 - MD5, SHA-1

SSL May 22 25

25

Certificate & server_key_exchange

- Certificate: always requested but anonymous Diffie-Hellman
- Server_key_exchange
 - Not requested in Fixed Diffie-Hellman and RSA
 - The format depends on the chosen key exchange algorithm
 - Requested in
 - Anonymous Diffie-Hellman → (p, g, Y_{svr})
 - Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman → <p, g, Y_{svr}>_{svr}
 - RSA-based where the server has RSA-signing-key → <TempPubK_{svr}>_{svr}

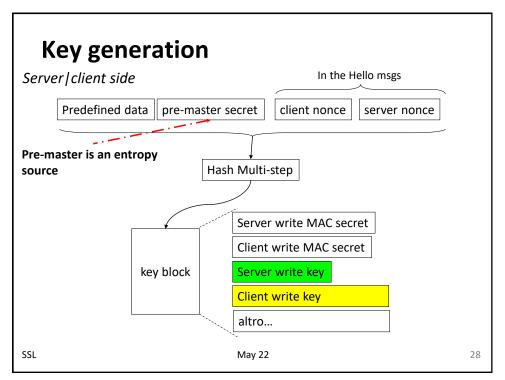
SSL May 22 26

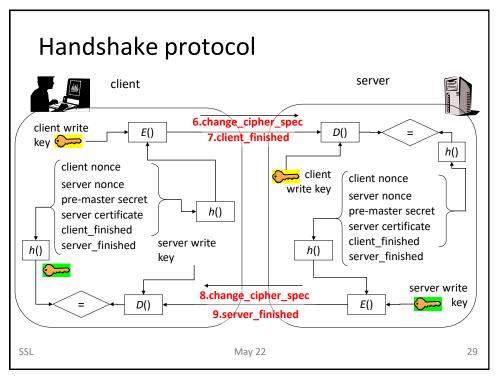
Client_key_exchange message

- The message format depends on the chosen key establishment
 - RSA: pre-master secret
 - ANONYMOUS OR EPHEMERAL DH: (p, g, Y)_{cint}
 - FIXED DH: void payload, public pars will be sent in a certificate message (client → server)

SSL May 22 27

27





29

Server_key_exchange message (opt)

- The optional message server_key_exchange is not necessary in the following cases:
 - Fixed Diffie-Hellmann, RSA encryption
 - pubK is in the certificate message
- In contrast, it is necessary in the following cases:
 - ANONYMOUS DH p, g, Y_{svr}
 - EPHEMERAL DH p, g, Y_{svr}, <p, g, Y_{svr}>_{svr}
 - RSA (DIG SIG ONLY) tempPubK_{svr}, <tempPubK_{svr}>_{svr}

SSL May 22 30

certificate_request message

- Server may issue a certificate_request unless anonymous Diffie-Hellmann is used
- The message has two parameters
 - **Certificate_type**: type of digital signature and its use
 - (RSA | DSS) + (only signature | fixed Diffie-Hellmann | Ephemeral DH)
 - Certificate_authorities: acceptable certification authorities

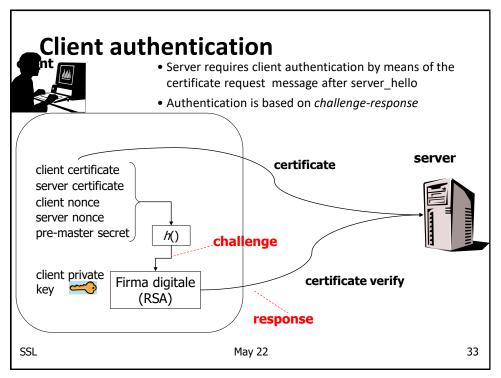
SSL May 22 31

31

Client authentication

- Handshake Protocol authenticates the server by default
- How can the client be authenticated?
 - Typically, the client is authenticated at the application level (password, credit card number, ...)
- However, SSL also supports client authentication w.r.t. the server

SSL May 22 32



33

Certificate & certificate_verify message

- Client sends the a certificate message if the server requested it
 - No certificate alert if required certificate is not available
- The client sends certificate_verify message to provide explicit proof of signing privK possession

SSL May 22 34

Security

- Handshake Protocol
 - Nonces in client hello and server hello
 - Nonces make it possible generate a fresh master secret and avoid replay attacks
 - Certificates
 - Avoid MIM
 - Random quantities
 - Pre-master secret and nonces must be unpredictable
- Record Protocol
 - A block is numbered, authenticated and encrypted
 - Avoid block replay, reordering and substitution
 - Cipher "protects" the MAC

SSL May 22 35

35

SSL

HISTORY: PITFALLS AND ATTACKS

SSL May 22 36

Random generator in SSL v2.0

- Pseudo-Random Bit Generator
 - keystream = H(tod || pid || ppid)
 - tod = time of day; pid = process id; ppid = parent process
 id
- Entropy of the triple is 47-bit → seed can be guessed in 25 s
- A more sophisticated attack based on system observation may be even more effective

SSL May 22 37

37

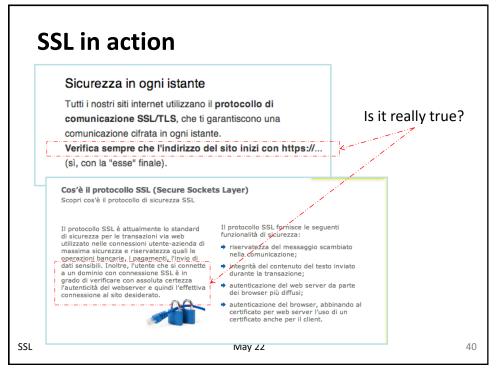
Attacks against implementation

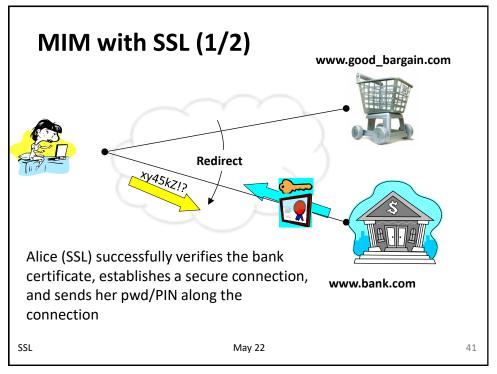
- Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS (BEAST) attack
 - Weakness of CBC in TLS 1.0 (2011)
- Compression Ratio Info-leak Made Easy (CRIME)
 - Side-channel attack based on the compressed size of HTTP request (2012)
- Lucky13 attack
 - Timing side-channel attack with CBC (2013)
- Heartbleed attack
 - Buffer over-read attack (2014)

SSL May 22 38

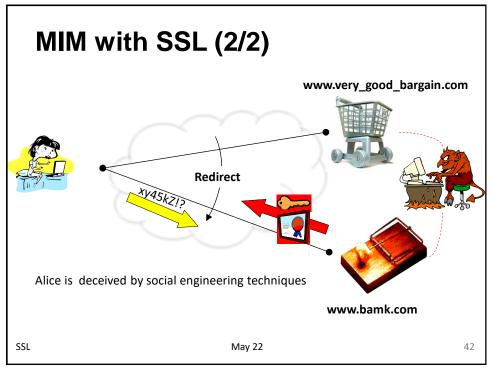


39





41



Is it the right certificate?

- SSL operates at the transport level
- Browser controls
 - Browser warns user if the URL known to the browser is not equal to that in the certificate (mismatch)
 - Browser warns user whether a certificate is signed by an unknown CA (self-signed certificates)
 - The user has the last word
 - The clickthrough phenomenon: does the user understand security? Usability vs security
 - These controls may be not sufficient for all web applications
 - Browser have a largely variable behaviour in this respect (what to warn; when to warn)

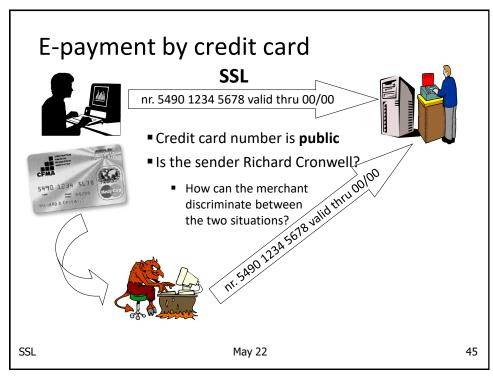
SSL May 22 43

43

E-payment: risk allocation

- PIN/PWD is a shared secret
- In a home banking contract, the user commits himself to protect the PIN/PWD confidentiality
- In a fraud it is evident that the PIN/PWD confidentiality has been violated
- Who is liable for?

SSL May 22 44



45

E-payment by Credit Card

Decreto legislativo 22 maggio 1999, n. 185, di attuazione della direttiva 97/7/CE



Art. 8 - Pagamento mediante carta

- 1. Il consumatore può effettuare il pagamento mediante carta ove ciò sia previsto tra le modalità di pagamento, da comunicare al consumatore al sensi dell'articolo 3, comma 1, lettera e), del presente decreto legislativo.
- 2. L'istituto di emissione della carta di pagamento riaccredita al consumatore i pagamenti dei quali questi dimostri l'eccedenza rispetto al prezzo pattuito ovvero l'effettuazione mediante l'uso fraudolento della propria carta di pagamento da parte del fornitore o di un terzo, fatta salva l'applicazione dell'articolo 12 del decreto-legge 3 maggio 1991, n. 143, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 5 luglio 1991, n. 197. L'istituto di emissione della carta di pagamento ha diritto di addebitare al fornitore le somme riaccreditate al consumatore.

SSL May 22 46

E-payment by Credit Card

- Gli istituti di emissione, cui compete l'autorizzazione dell'operazione di pagamento, nonché i soggetti che rendono tecnicamente possibile la transazione on-line, sono tenuti a controllare la correttezza del numero della carta e la data della sua scadenza ma non anche la corrispondenza tra il numero fornito e l'effettivo titolare
- Gli istituti di emissione verificano la corrispondenza tra numero della carta di credito comunicato per effettuare una transazione on-line ed il nominativo fornito da colui che la effettua.
 - Ad esempio, l'**Address Verification Service (AVS)** verifica che l'indirizzo di consegna sia quello con cui il possessore della carta è registrato
- In Europa il grado di sicurezza nelle transazioni on-line è minore e quindi il commercio elettronico è destinato ad incontrare resistenze anche da parte dei fornitori di che sopportano rischi elevati

SSL May 22 47

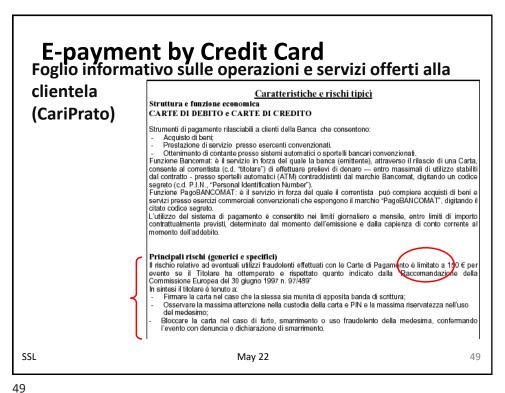
47

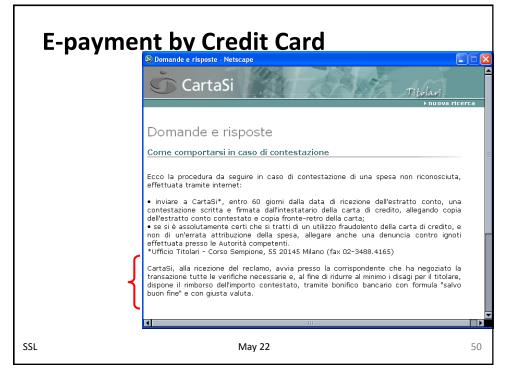
E-payment by Credit Card: risk allocation

- Il fornitore di beni o servizi on-line è tenuto ad accollarsi il rischio della rivalsa degli istituti di emissione qualora, in caso di uso fraudolento delle carta, questi riaccreditano le corrispondenti somme al legittimo titolare.
- La legge **non consente** al fornitore di liberarsi dall'obbligo della restituzione delle somme agli istituti di emissione qualora dimostri
 - di avere usato tutte le cautele necessarie e possibili ad evitare l'uso fraudolento della carta di credito
 - 2. che il fatto è stato causato dal caso fortuito.
- I fornitori dovranno usare tutte le cautele del caso per potere, nel caso di uso fraudolento di carte di credito, perlomeno rintracciare l'illegittimo utilizzatore e rivalersi su questo.

Le conseguenze derivanti dall'addebito delle somme riaccreditate al titolare della carta potrebbero poi essere annullate contraendo una **assicurazione** a copertura dei danni (economici) derivanti da tale circostanza.

SSL May 22 48





Secure Electronic Transactions

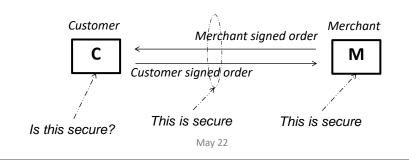
- SET was built to answer to these problems
- SET has been designed and implemented in the late 90's
 - Commissioned by Visa and Mastercard
 - Involves all (IBM, Microsoft,...)
- SET was a failure
 - Too "heavy" and too expensive
 - Specifications takes more than 1000 pages (!)
- We are interested in the risk allocation

SSL May 22 51

51

Secure Electronic Transactions

- SET requires a PKI in place
- A (privK, pubK) pair is stored at M and C
- If an order is signed by your key you cannot repudiate it
 - The risk is allocated on the customer
- M and C are assumed trusted devices!
 - Stealing a privK is equivalent to stealing a file



52

SSL

Secure Electronic Transactions Do smart cards help? Loosing a piece of plastic vs. loosing a file Is what you see what you sign? Is this secure? Customer Customer signed order Merchant Merchant Merchant

This is secure

May 22

53

SSL

SSL: Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - SSL is a well-designed, robust and secure protocol
- Cons
 - SSL protects communication only
 - User has to check security parameters
 - SSL is vulnerable to name spoofing

SSL May 22 54