

SSL MiM Angriff

Mittendrin statt nur dabei

Inhalt

- Kurzer historischer Abriss
- SSL/TLS Handshake und Key Derivation
- X.509 Zertifikate
- SSL/TLS API
- Dynamic Certificate Assembly
- Vorführung eines Angriffes

Historie

- 1994 Netscape SSLv1, unreleased
- 1994 Netscape SSLv2
- 1995 Netscape SSLv3
- 1996 SSLv3.1 = TLSv1 IETF
- vornehmlich Einsatz für HTTPS, neuerdings VPNs

- 1. C > S: Liste unterstützter Chiffren, Zufallszahl
- 2. C < S: Gewählte Chiffre, Zufallszahl, X.509 Zertifikat(e)
- 3. C > S: verschlüsseltes pre_master_secret
- 4. beide Seiten leiten die Schlüssel her
- 5. C > S: MAC des Handshakes
- 6. C < S: MAC des Handshakes

Key Derivation

```
MasterSecret := KDF(ClientRandom,  
                    PreMasterSecret,  
                    ServerRandom);
```

```
KeyBlock := KDF(MasterSecret,  
                 ClientRandom,  
                 ServerRandom);
```

X.509 Certs I

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Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number: 0 (0x0)

Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C=DE, ST=Brandenburg, L=Potsdam, O=Uni Potsdam, OU=ASTA, CN=www.stud.uni-potsdam.de/Email=computer@asta.uni-potsdam.de

Validity

Not Before: May 1 12:08:44 2003 GMT

Not After : Apr 30 12:08:44 2004 GMT

Subject: C=DE, ST=Brandenburg, L=Potsdam, O=Uni Potsdam, OU=ASTA, CN=www.stud.uni-potsdam.de/Email=computer@asta.uni-potsdam.de

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

X.509 Certs II

RSA Public Key: (1024 bit)

Modulus (1024 bit):

```
00:d5:47:e7:04:83:b2:e8:5c:e5:98:55:96:60:65:  
67:db:ff:44:1b:51:7f:f8:50:75:68:02:74:ba:39:  
e3:46:dd:0c:3e:14:fe:61:ba:05:5b:84:22:e2:a5:  
3e:16:0f:6c:bb:13:c1:ba:e3:6b:af:42:1b:7e:56:  
41:af:eb:cc:d9:a6:b2:71:fe:ea:f8:df:ab:72:a0:  
8e:ac:21:64:31:1a:a7:f5:c9:34:b3:87:ae:8a:af:  
5d:ec:24:3b:fe:d3:90:19:3f:c8:01:75:8c:83:1a:  
40:e1:9e:b0:43:a3:3d:f9:68:a0:77:ef:1b:61:ce:  
80:db:88:1a:9a:65:e0:df:65
```

Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)

X.509 Certs III

X509v3 extensions:

X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:

DB:3C:8B:AA:BB:AE:27:8E:95:07:F9:FD:DB:27:AB:14:E3:C6:63:43

X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:

keyid:DB:3C:8B:AA:BB:AE:27:8E:95:07:F9:FD:DB:27:AB:14:E3:C6:63:43

DirName: /C=DE/ST=Brandenburg/L=Potsdam/O=Uni Potsdam/OU=ASTA/

CN=www.stud.uni-potsdam.de/Email=computer@asta.uni-potsdam.de

serial:00

X509v3 Basic Constraints:

CA:TRUE

X.509 Certs IV

Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption

```
8e:b2:e4:b3:d0:8e:24:ca:7d:44:99:65:1e:5e:d0:60:d1:c9:  
50:5d:19:4f:70:66:31:50:27:c6:b2:43:c2:37:a1:cc:96:ea:  
4f:34:88:45:36:a7:f2:f8:00:78:21:62:eb:9e:48:7f:c1:98:  
1f:bf:6a:5c:57:cb:6f:06:28:ee:72:cf:e1:cc:0e:af:26:2b:  
65:94:2c:27:e0:f4:41:ee:0f:b0:7f:aa:60:b4:ee:5b:2f:58:  
d1:66:f0:f2:24:73:c4:43:57:2a:f3:07:8f:27:96:b2:89:3e:  
df:3e:10:56:a9:ad:3d:66:48:01:aa:e2:12:73:f9:be:de:d8:  
13:25
```

TLS API - Serverseitig

- Normalerweise vorher festgelegt durch `SSLv23_server_method()`
- Laden des private keys:
`SSL_CTX_use_certificate_file()`,
`SSL_CTX_use_PrivateKey_file()`
- Annehmen der Verbindung: `SSL_accept()`
- I/O durch `SSL_read()`/`SSL_write()`

TLS API - Clientseitig

- Normalerweise vorher festgelegt durch `SSLv23_client_method()`
- Laden der Zertifikate:
`SSL_CTX_load_verify_locations()`
- Setzen der verify routine:
`SSL_CTX_set_verify()`, oft Ursache von Fehlern (prüfen des CN Feldes)
- Verbindung herstellen: `SSL_connect()`

Einige HTTP(S) clients

- mozilla, Konquerer, opera, ...
- wget, w3m, lynx
- apt-get install, up2date

Dynamic Certificate Assembly (DCA)

- entwickelt 2001 um statisches SSL MiM abzulösen (HAL2001 :-)
- aus zwei mach eins (mergen von zwei Zertifikaten)
- 4 merge-Methoden die sich bewährt haben
- mitterweile von HTTPS Content-Filtern benutzt

one2oneSpace

[Subject B]	[Subject E]
[Issuer B]	[Issuer E]
[Key B]	[Key E]
[Sign B]	[Sign E]

[Subject B]
[Issuer B + " "]
[Key E]
[Sign E]

subject4issuer

[Subject B]	[Subject E]
[Issuer B]	[Issuer E]
[Key B]	[Key E]
[Sign B]	[Sign E]

[Subject B]
[Subject B]
[Key E]
[Sign E]

subject4issuerSpace

[Subject B]	[Subject E]
[Issuer B]	[Issuer E]
[Key B]	[Key E]
[Sign B]	[Sign E]

[Subject B]
[Subject B + " "]
[Key E]
[Sign E]

one2one

[Subject B]	[Subject E]
[Issuer B]	[Issuer E]
[Key B]	[Key E]
[Sign B]	[Sign E]

[Subject B]
[Issuer B]
[Key E]
[Sign E]

Referenzen

- OpenSSL
<http://www.openssl.org>
- OpenVPN
<http://openvpn.sf.net>
- DCA
<http://www.phrack.org/show.php?p=57&a=13>