

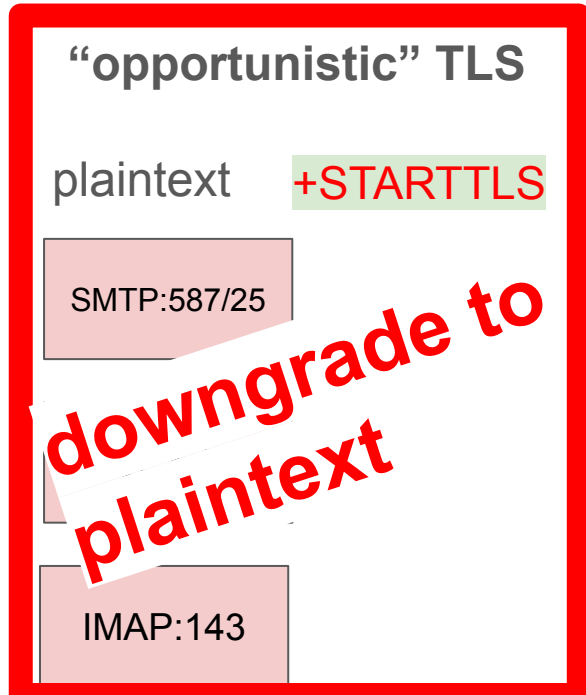
# Intermediate Presentation

## Email and TLS

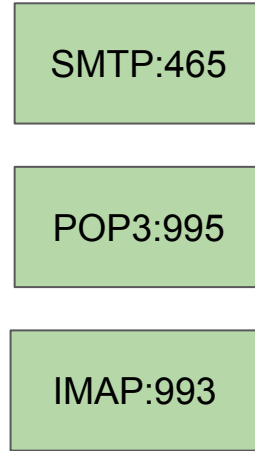
# Plan

- Protocols and where the vulnerability is
- The downgrade attack + attacker model
- The paper and next steps

# Vulnerability



## implicit TLS



Opportunistic TLS  
implementation is  
**Client-dependent**

O-TLS

OO-TLS

supports  
fall back to  
no-TLS

Is ok

We want to find vulnerable  
email clients

# The attack

## 4 Security Downgrade Test Cases



Email server

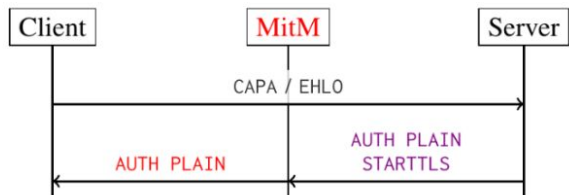


Fig. 2. Classic STARTTLS stripping (test case T<sub>1</sub>)

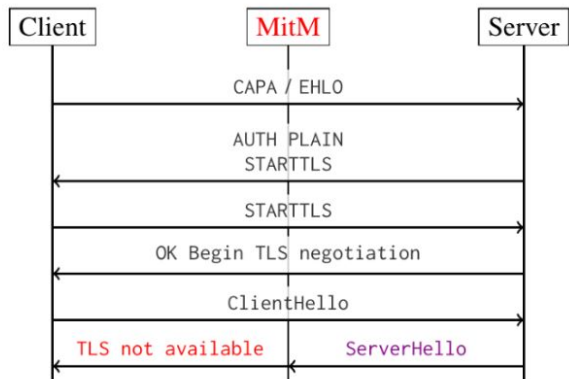


Fig. 3. Replace ServerHello with a plaintext indicating TLS not available (test case T<sub>2</sub>)

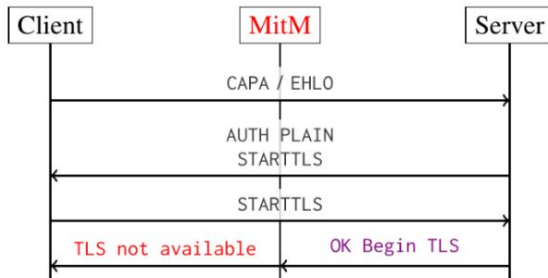


Fig. 4. Return TLS not available in cleartext (test case T<sub>3</sub>)

Idea: Make client think that TLS not available

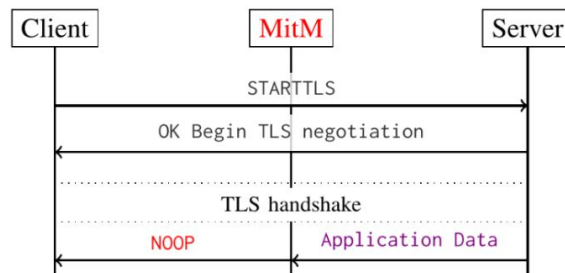


Fig. 5. Disrupt an ongoing TLS handshake (test case T<sub>4</sub>)

# Possible client-vulnerabilities from findings of the paper

## Security Downgrade Test Cases:

- O-TLS versus OO-TLS
- No support for STARTTLS
- Strange implementations of auto-detect of server capabilities

19 out of 49 tested clients downgrade without user notification

## Next steps

-> **Certificate Validation Test Cases**

-> Client behavior when the server advertises plaintext (autoconfig/autodiscovery on server-side)  
was not in the paper