

Mathy Vanhoef

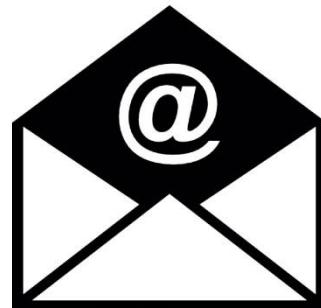
Public PhD Defense

A Security Analysis of the WPA-TKIP and TLS Security Protocols

Data handled by computers:



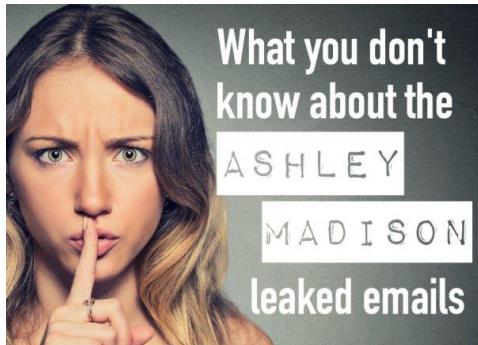
Banking details



Emails



Messaging



Adult websites



Private files



Mobile devices

Goal of dissertation

Is the **transmission** of this
data properly protected?

How is data transmitted?



Computer



Wireless
router



Server

Study security of network protocols used at:

1. Your wireless network
2. Your internet connection

How is data transmitted?



Computer



Wireless
router



Server

Study security of network protocols used at:

- 1. Your wireless network**
- 2. Your internet connection**

Wireless network security



Computer



Wireless router

Easy to intercept
transmitted data

Solution: pick password
and use encryption!

Available cipher suites?

1999

WEP

2003

WPA-TKIP

2004

AES-CCMP

Available cipher suites?

1999

WEP

Broken

2003

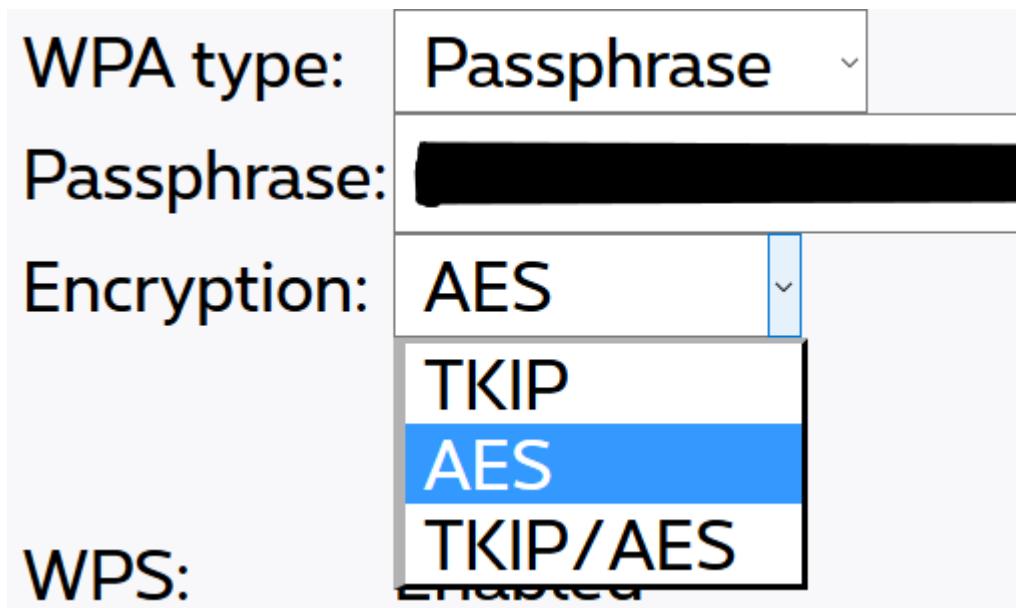
WPA-TKIP

Acceptable

2004

AES-CCMP

Secure



Is WPA-TKIP still used?



Usage in 2013:

66% support TKIP

19% support only TKIP

Need more arguments to kill TKIP!

Is WPA-TKIP still used?



Usage in 2016:

59% support TKIP

3% support only TKIP

Need more arguments to kill TKIP!

Discovered new attacks

1. Efficient Denial of Service
2. Forge arbitrary packets to client
3. Decrypt traffic towards client



In 2016, 59% of networks
still are vulnerable!

Impact of attack



Website
2.2.2.2

unique address for
every computer



Wireless
router



Computer

Where is detijd.be?



Impact of attack



Website
2.2.2.2

unique address for
every computer



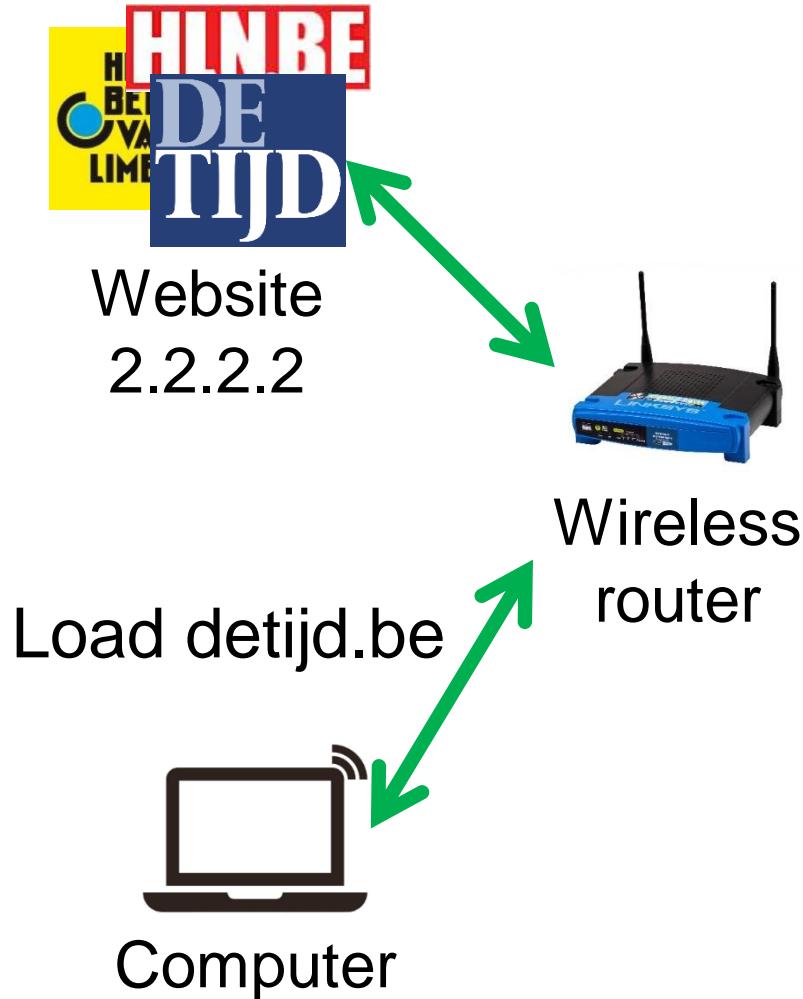
Wireless
router



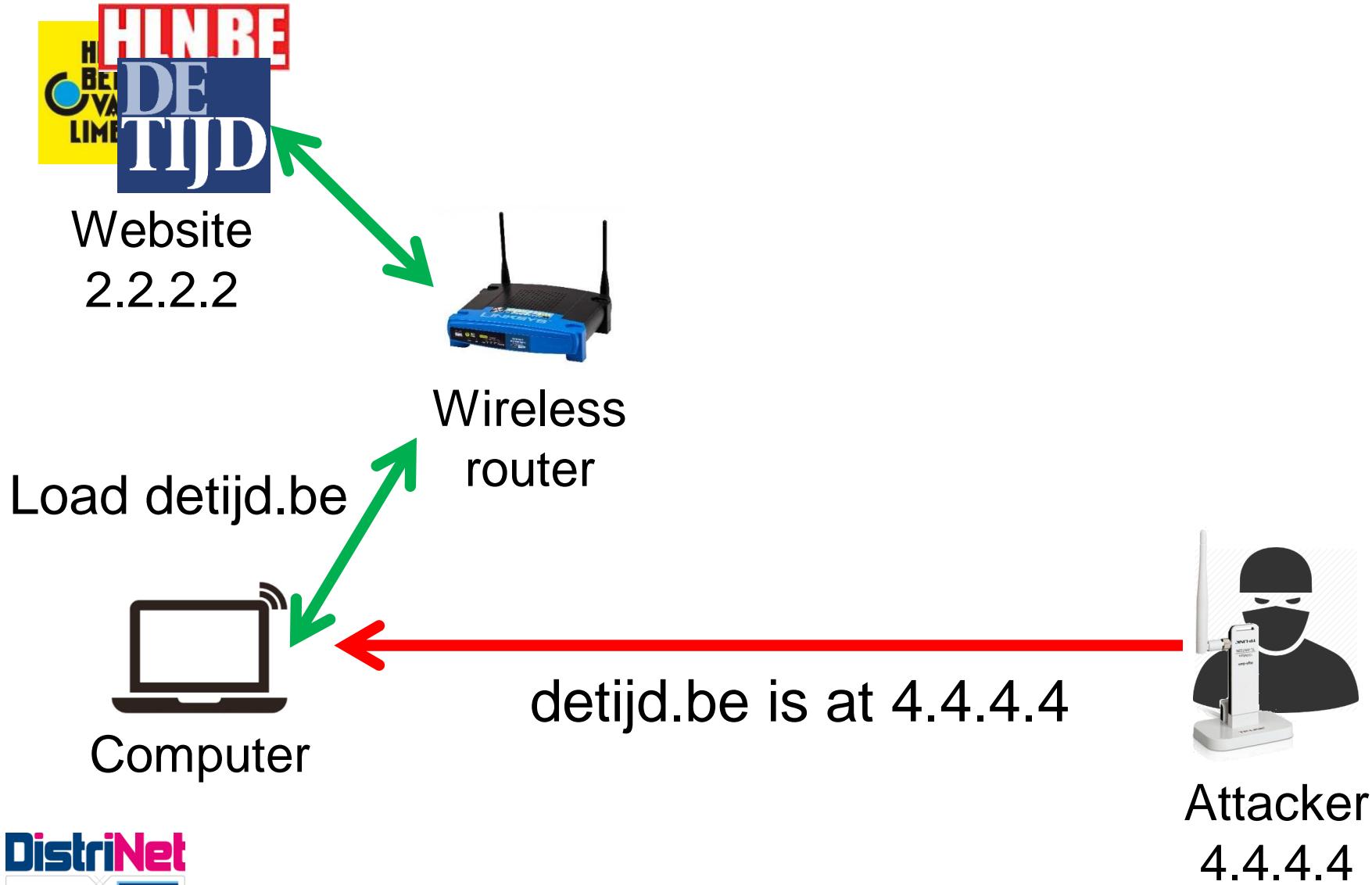
Computer

detijd.be is at 2.2.2.2

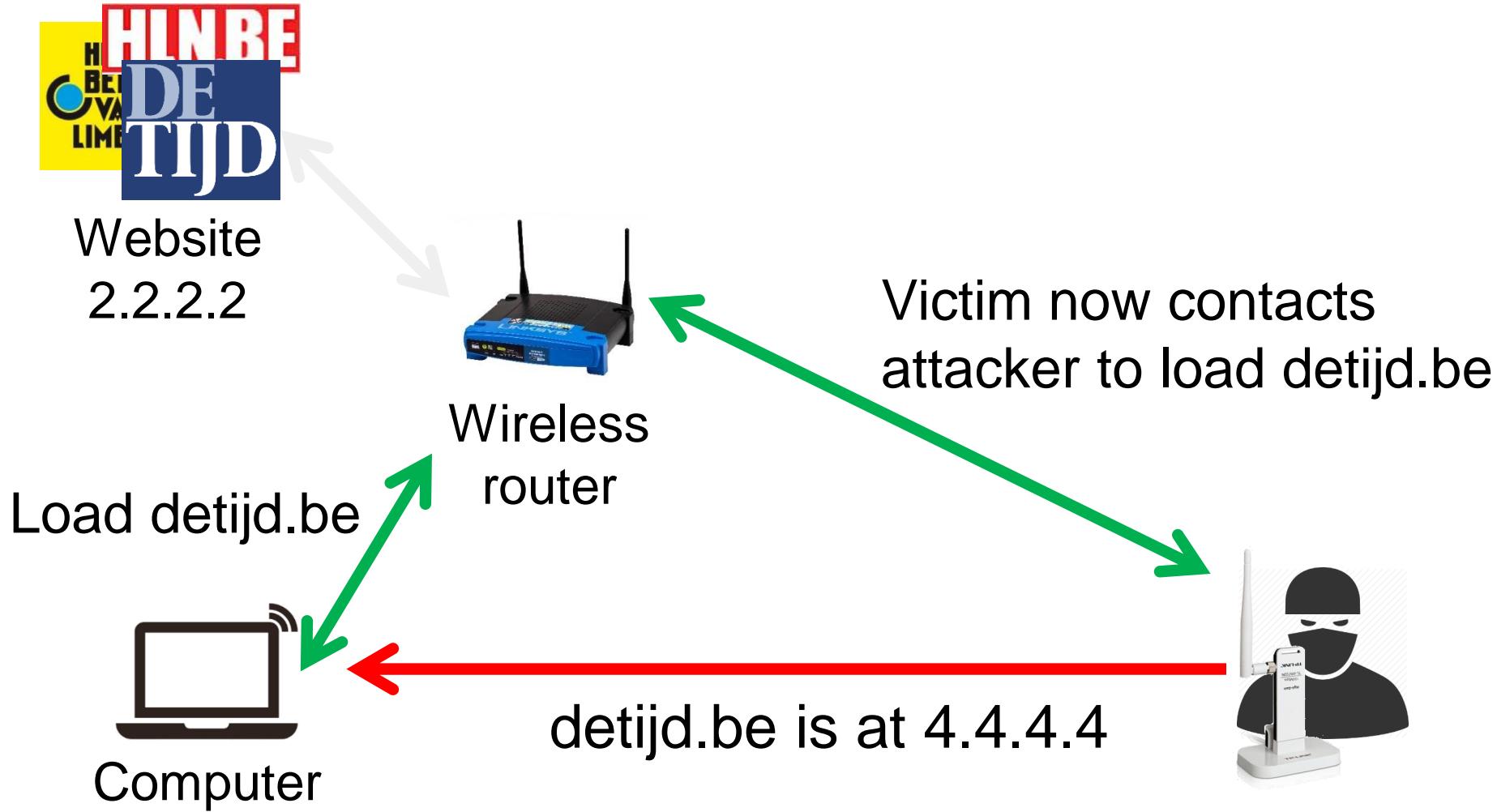
Impact of attack



Impact of attack



Impact of attack



Conclusion

Use only AES-CCMP!

WPA type:

Passphrase

Passphrase:



Encryption:

AES

TKIP

AES

TKIP/AES



WPS:

How is data transmitted?



Computer



Wireless
router



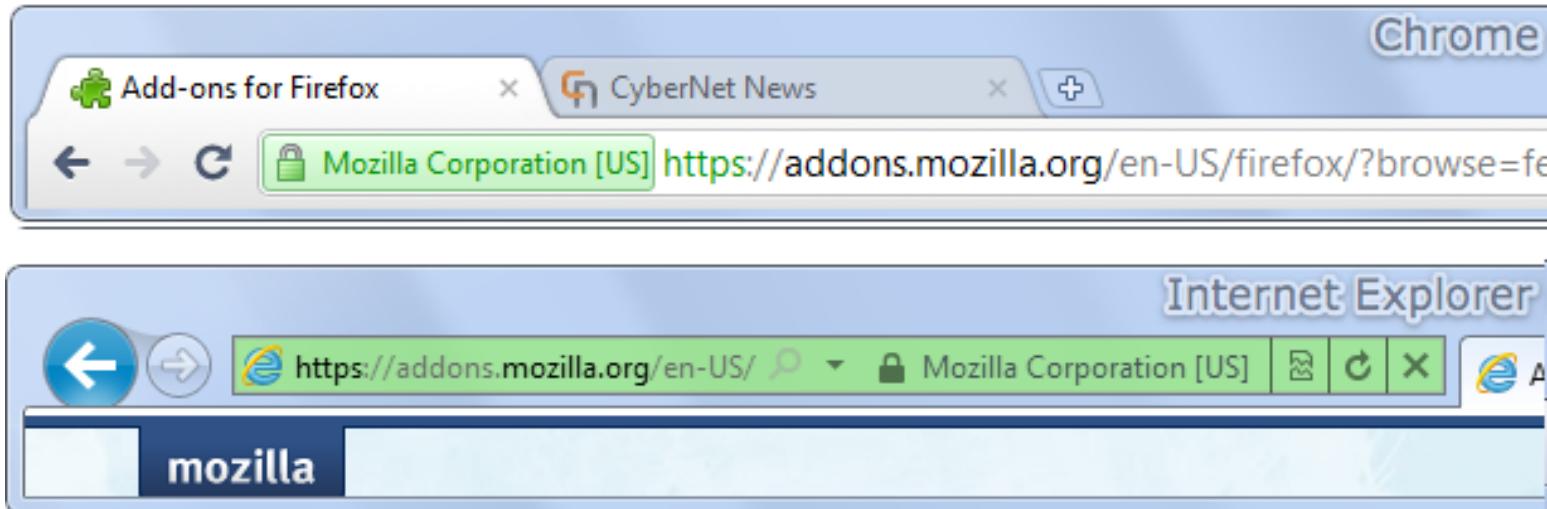
Server

Study security of network protocols used at:

1. Your wireless network
2. Your internet connection

Securing internet traffic

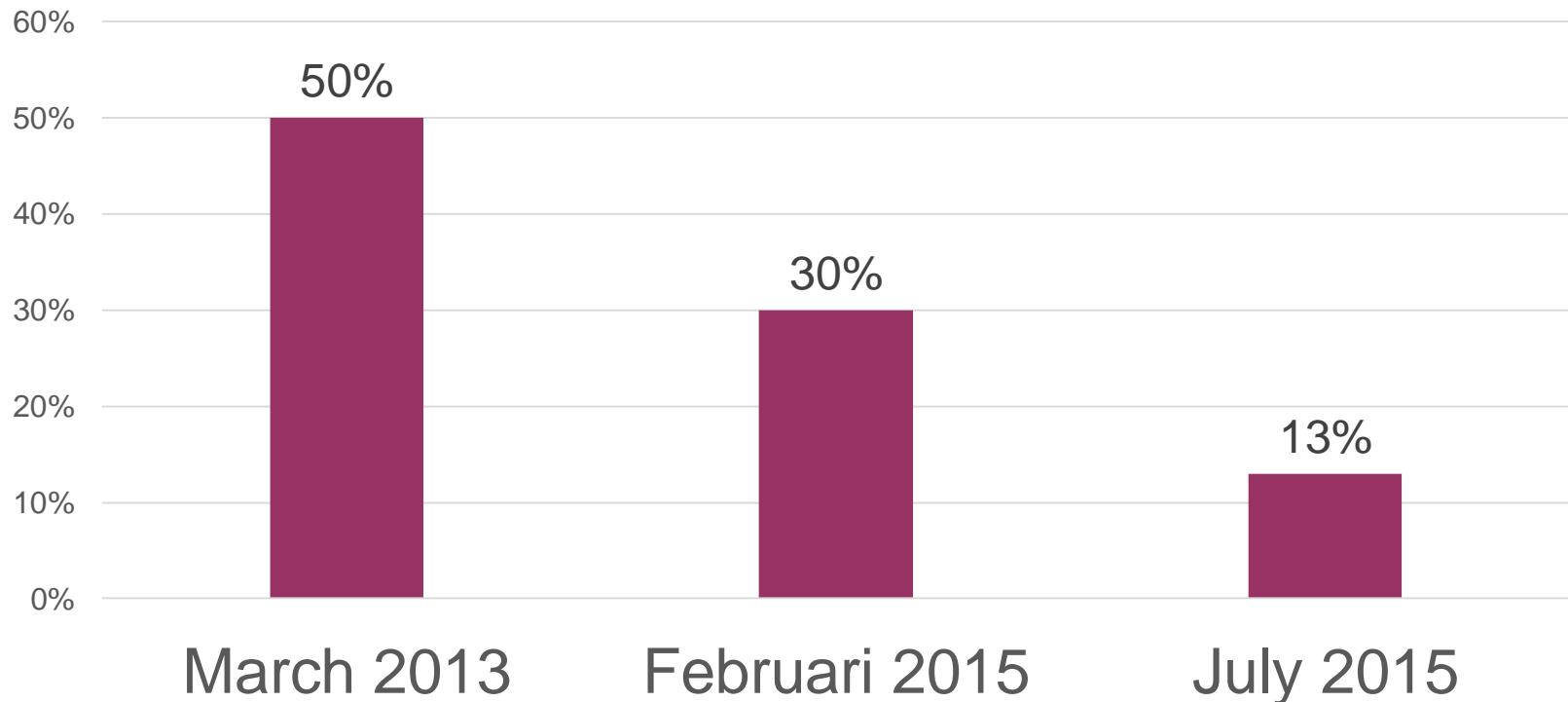
- Websites can be secured using HTTPS



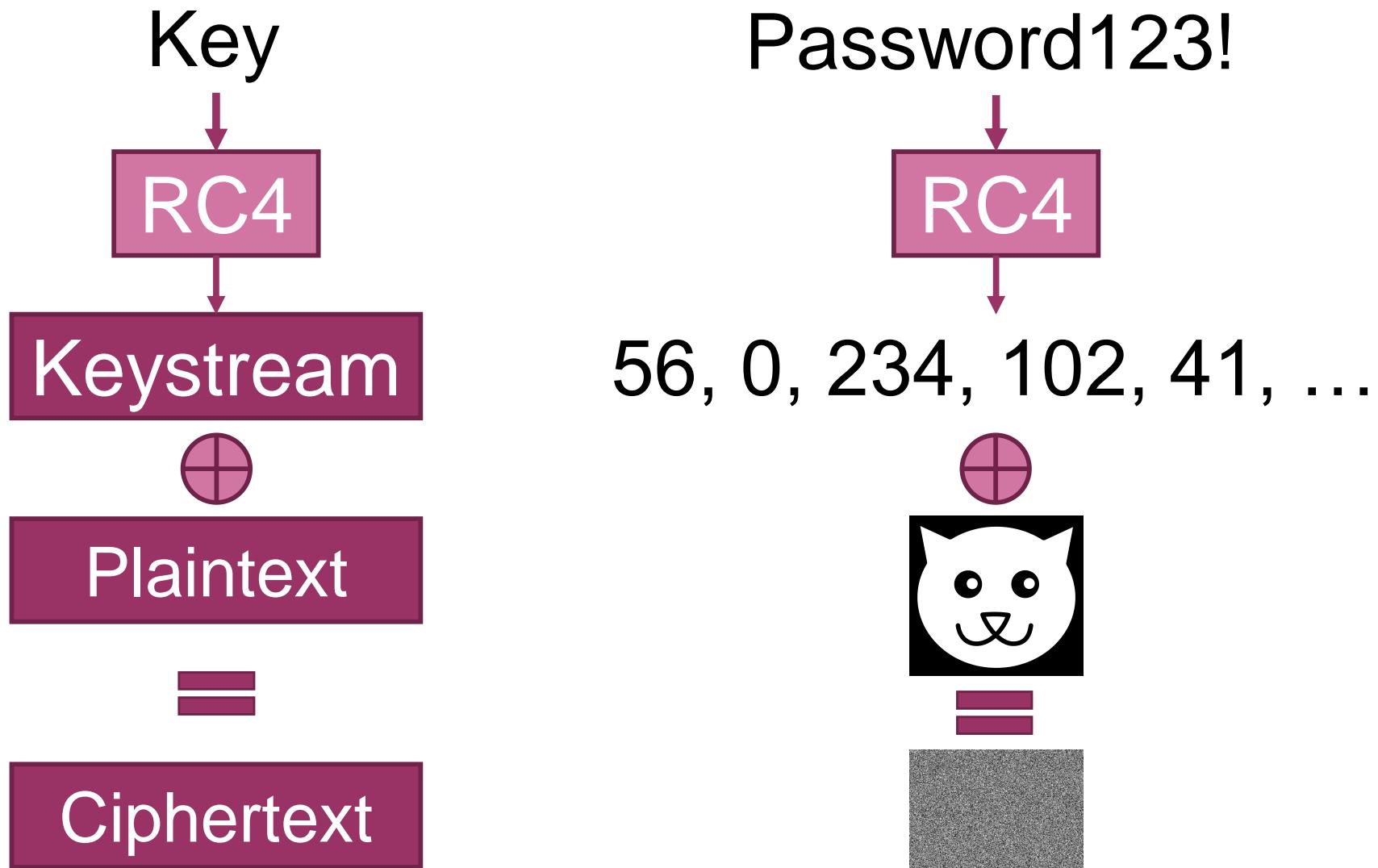
- HTTPS is based on **TLS**
- Internally TLS can use AES, RC4,...
- Which one is widely used? Is it secure?

Is RC4 still used?

In 2013 half of all TLS connections used RC4



RC4 encryption

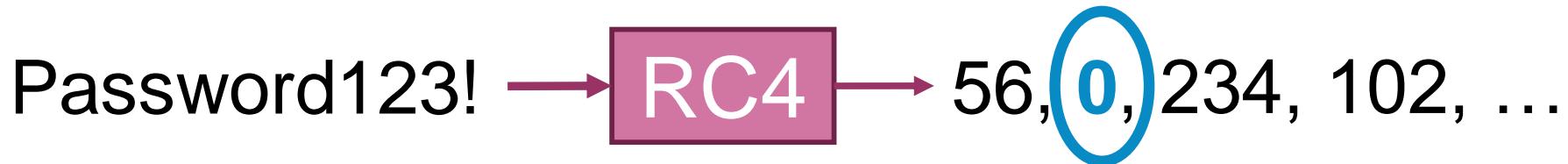


RC4 encryption

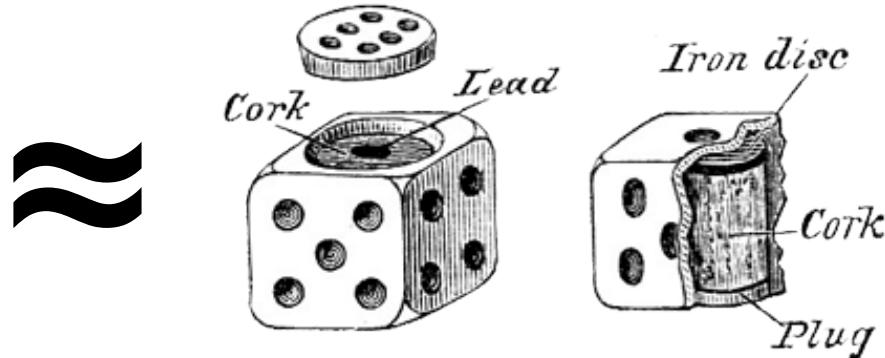
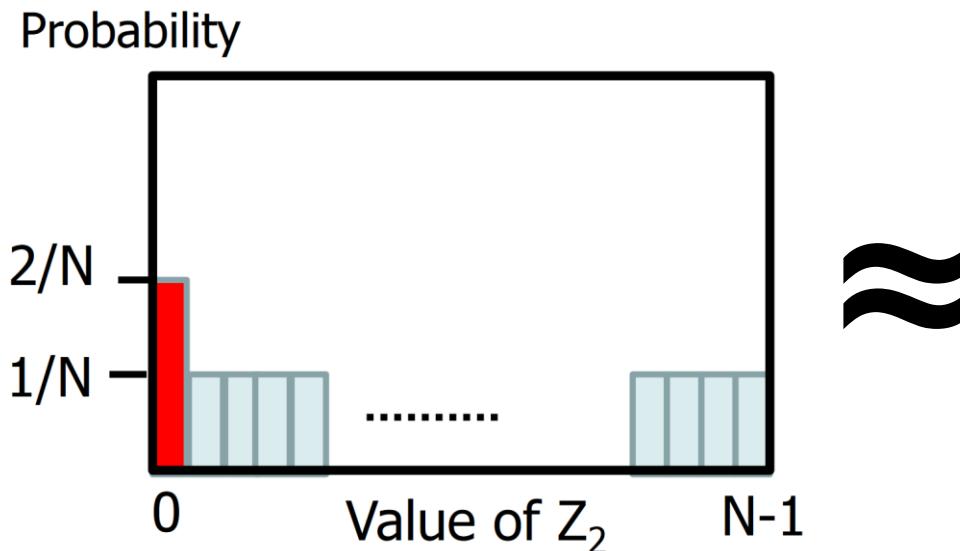
Password123! → **RC4** → 56, 0, 234, 102, ...

- The numbers (keystream) should be random
- Not the case for RC4 due to **biases!**

RC4 encryption



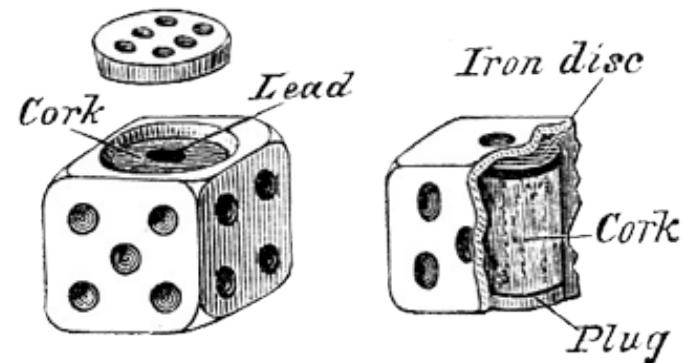
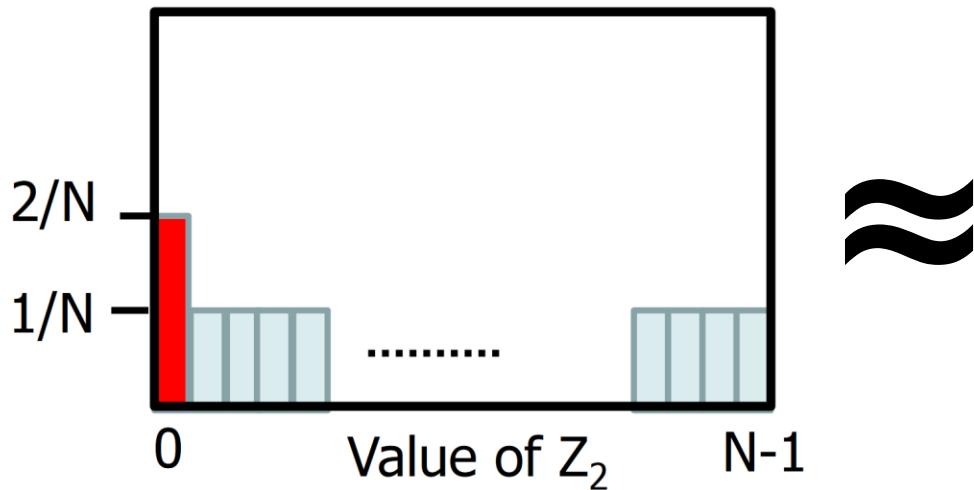
- The numbers (keystream) should be random
- Not the case for RC4 due to **biases!**



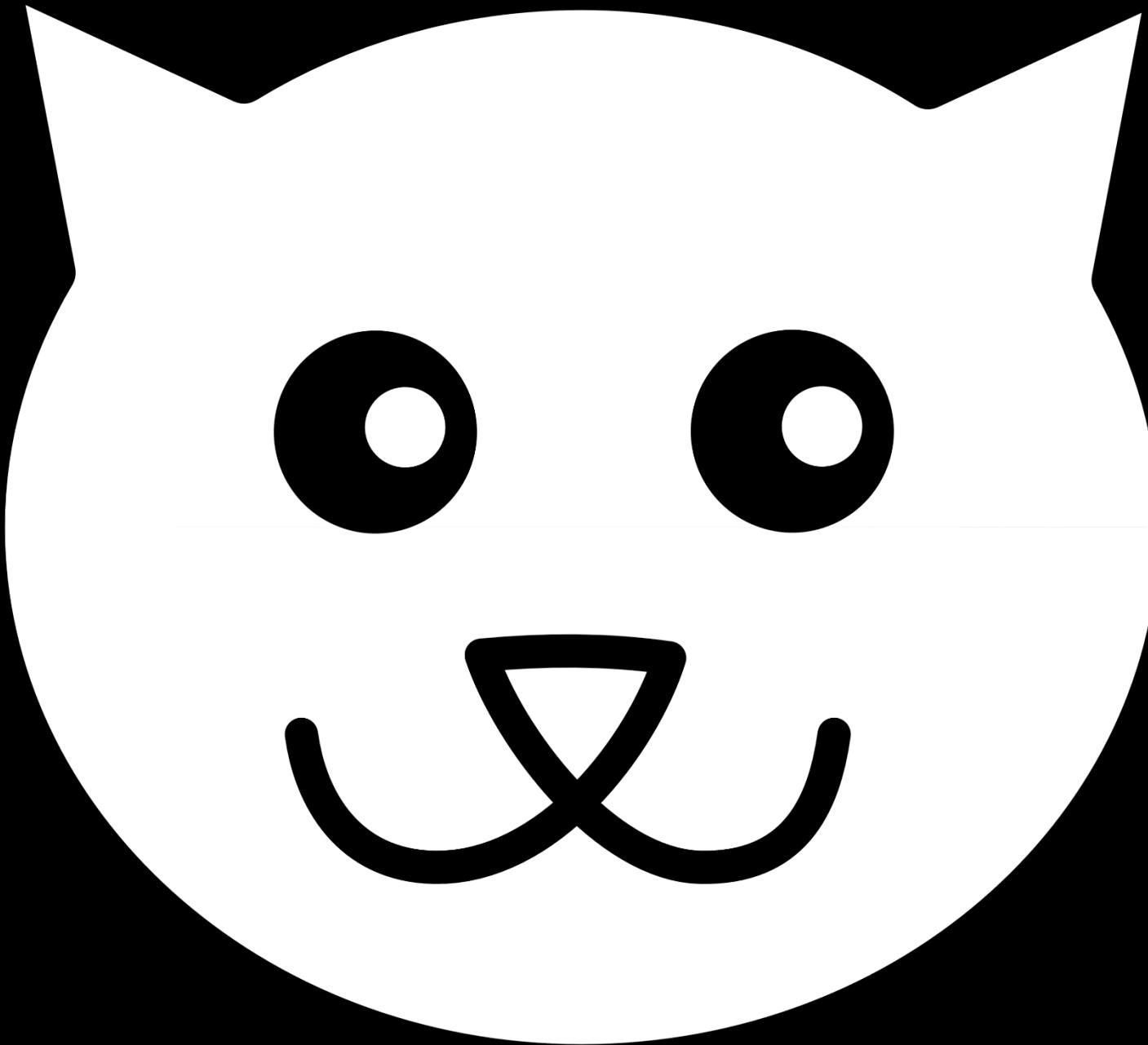
Why is this bad?

- Imagine only second keystream byte is used

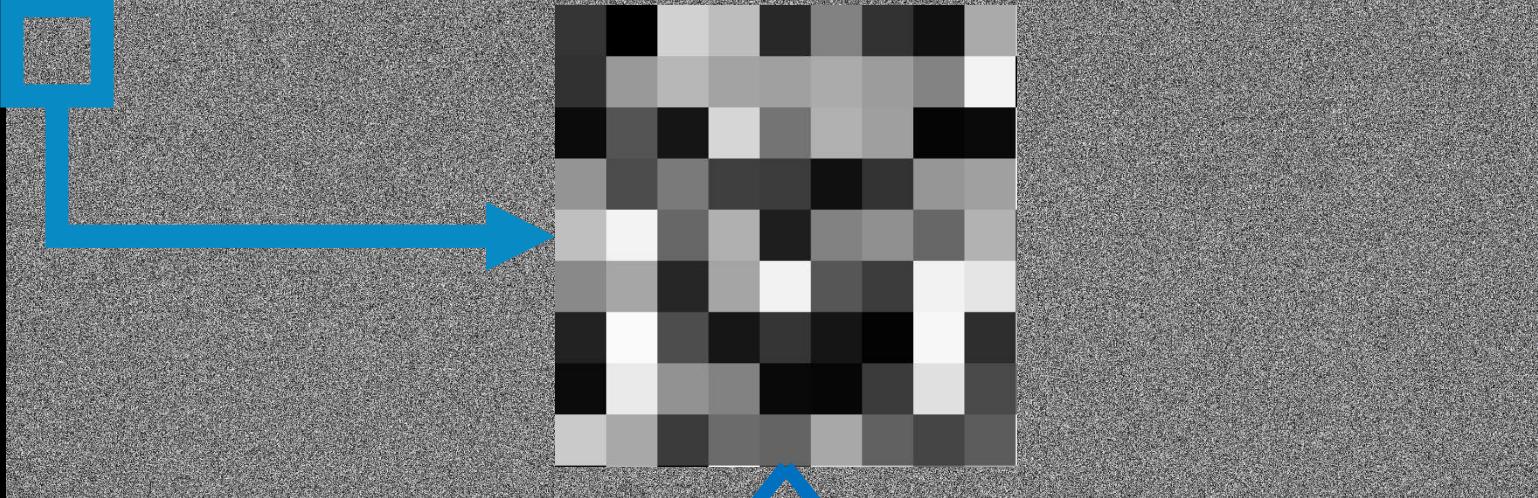
Probability



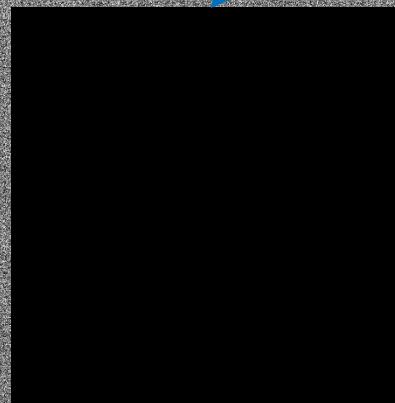
- When zero is 'rolled', no encryption occurs
- Most frequent ciphertextbyte is the real value



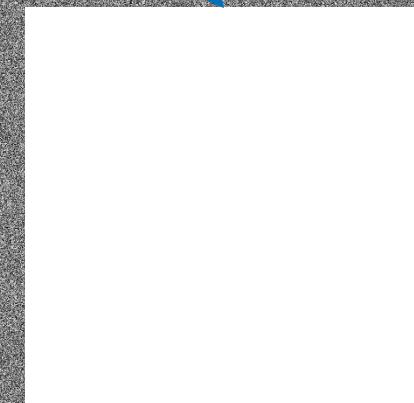
**After encryption, image
is unrecognizable**

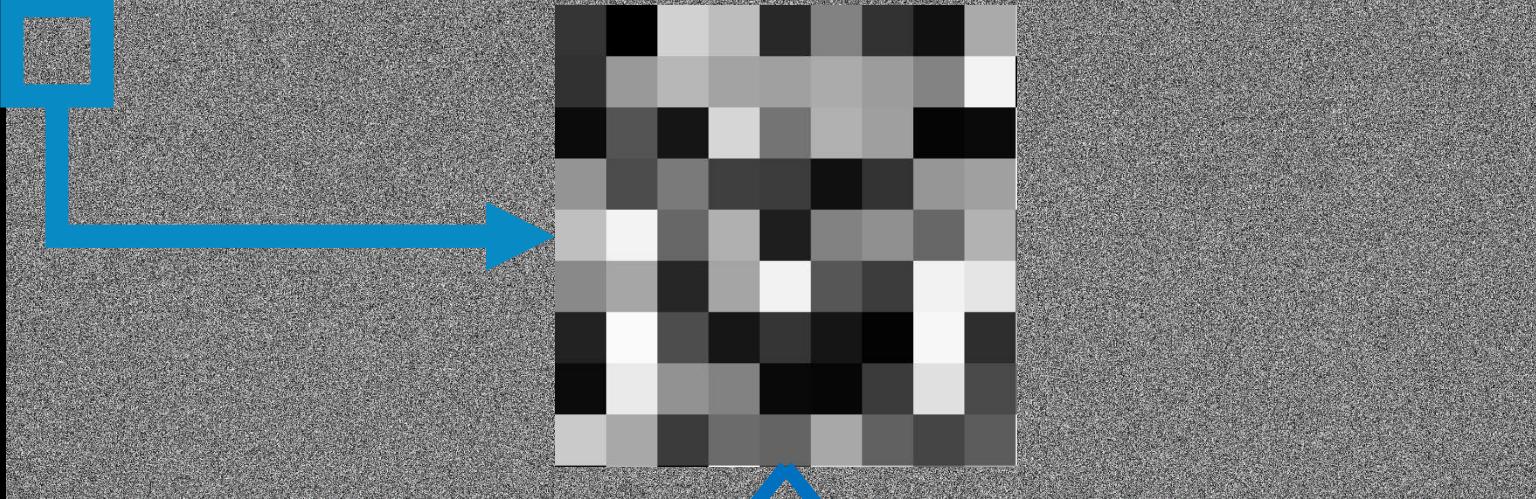


**RC4 biases → Most frequent
pixel value is the real value**

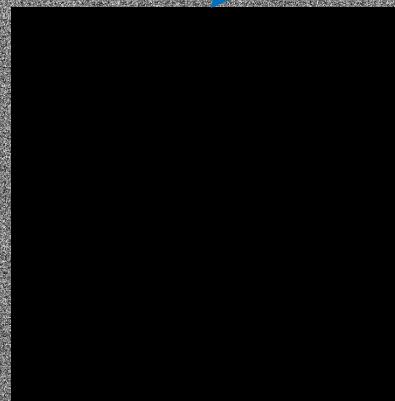


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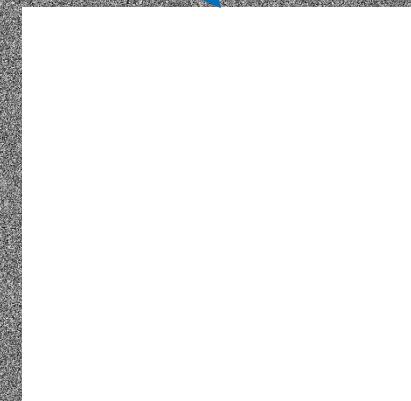


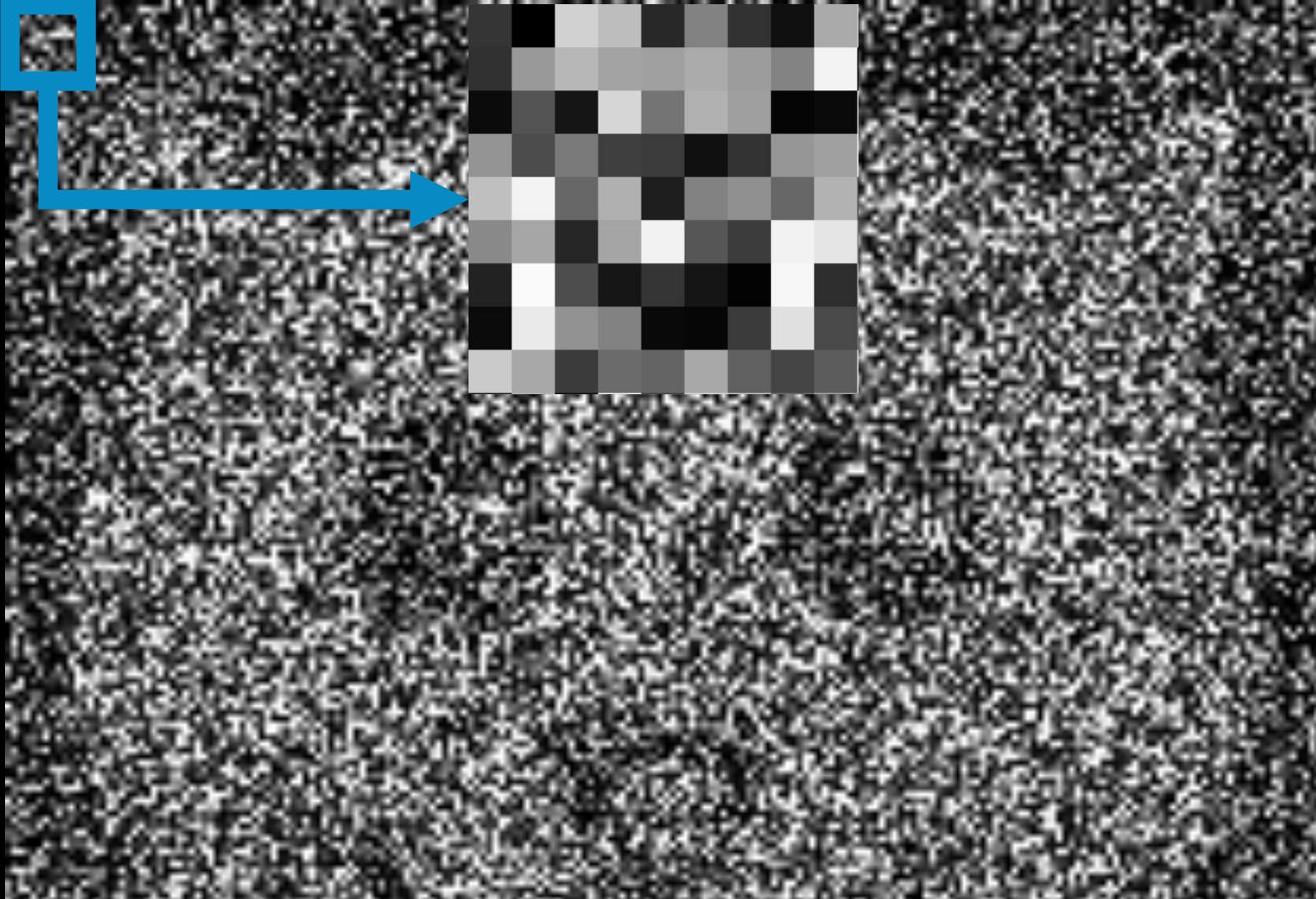


**Replace all pixels in block
with most frequent value!**

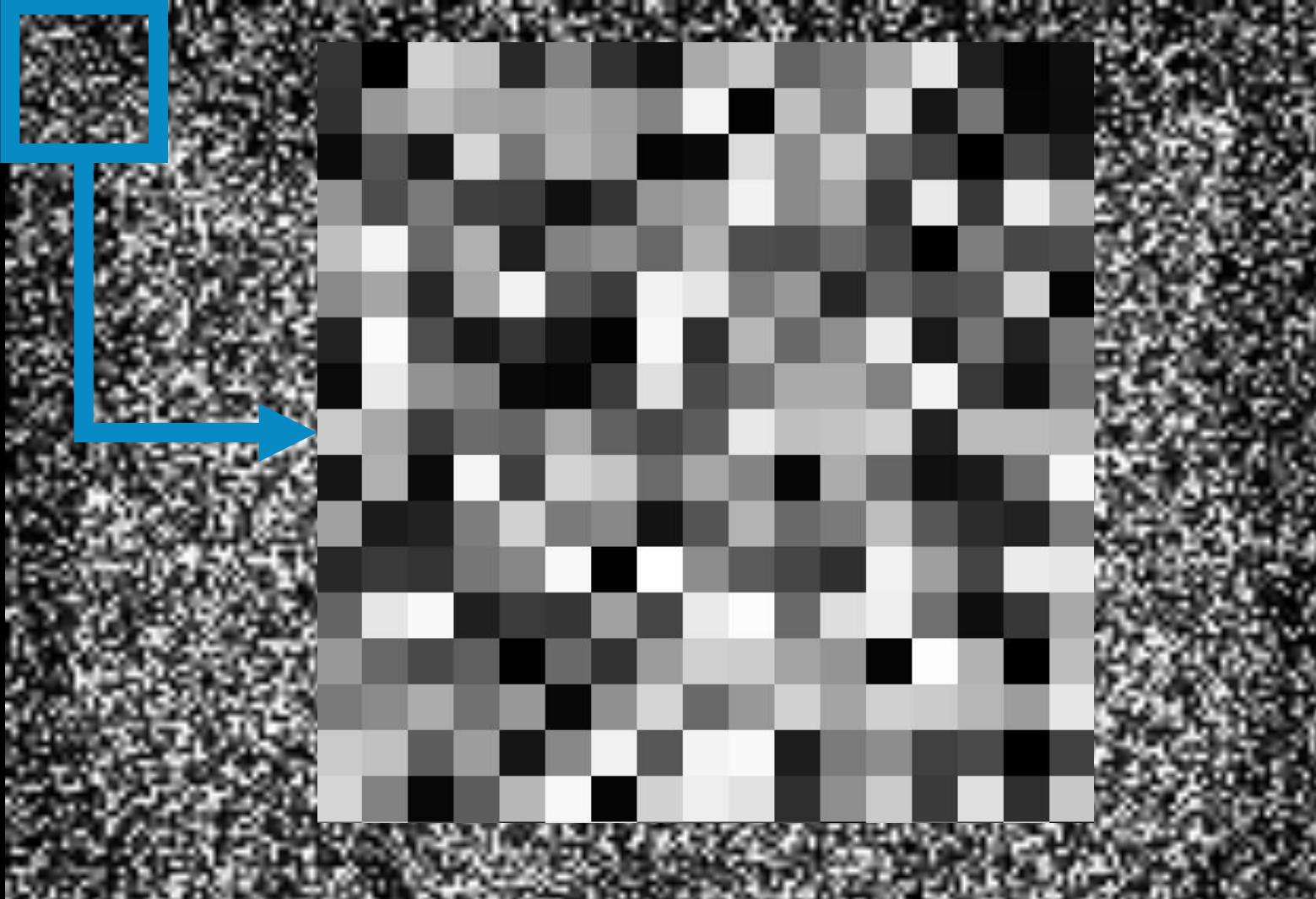


?





Try to recover rough outline
using bigger blocks?



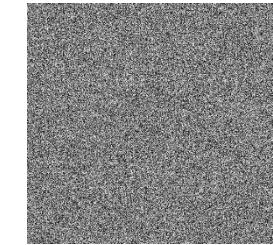
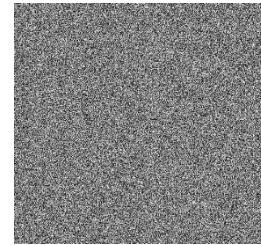
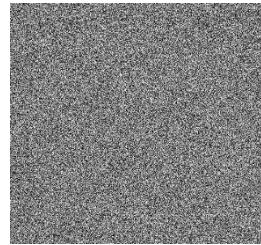
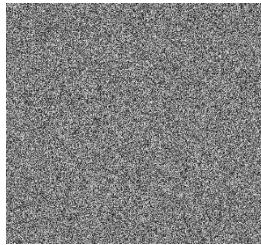
Try to recover rough outline
using bigger blocks?





How to recover details?

- Capture multiple encryptions!



...

- Combine with biases to recover all info:



...





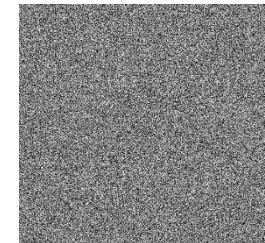
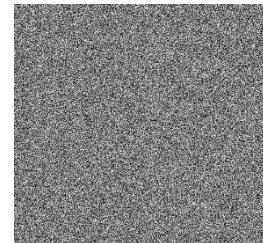
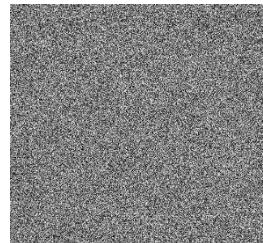
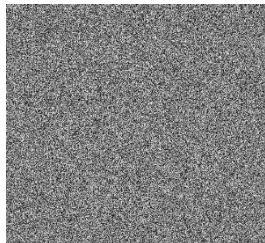






How to recover details?

- Capture multiple encryptions:

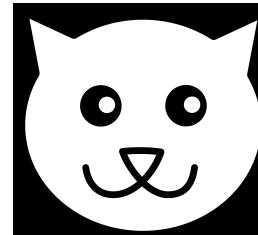


...

- Combine with biases to recover all info:

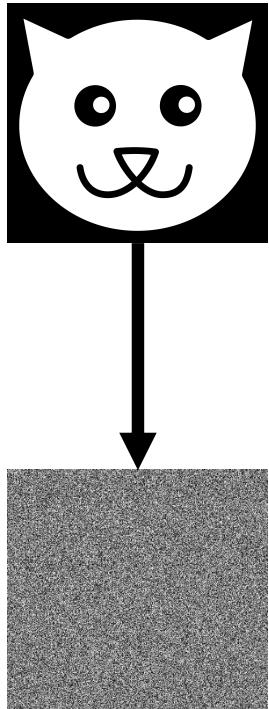


...

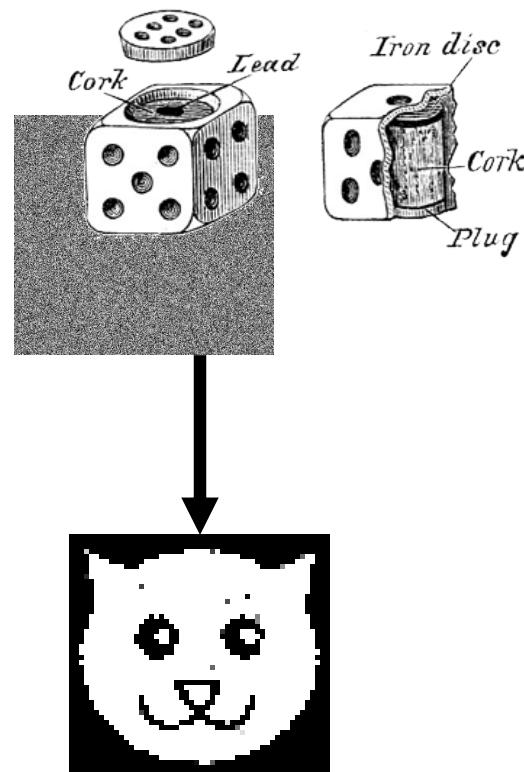


Summary: abusing RC4 biases

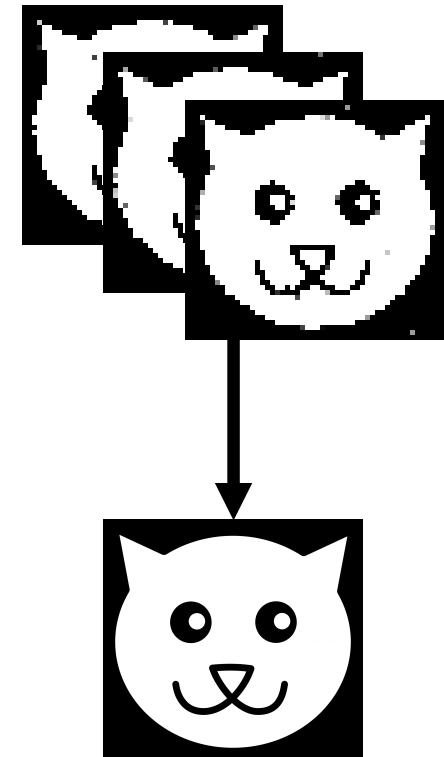
Encryption



Use Biases



Multiple
Encryptions



Our contributions

We improved these techniques by:

- Also using other biases
- Generating a list of plaintext candidates
- Rapidly generating multiple encryptions

Using this we decrypt a HTTPS cookie.

Cookies are unique identifiers

Browser



Facebook

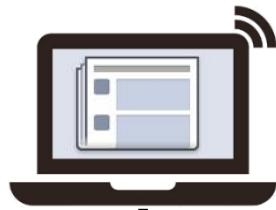


Get newsfeed
Cookie: ae637f8c5

Cookie	Identity
ae637f8c5	Mathy
...	...

Cookies are unique identifiers

Browser



Facebook



Get newsfeed
Cookie: ae637f8c5

Return newsfeed of
Mathy Vanhoef

Cookie	Identity
ae637f8c5	Mathy
...	...

Cookies are unique identifiers

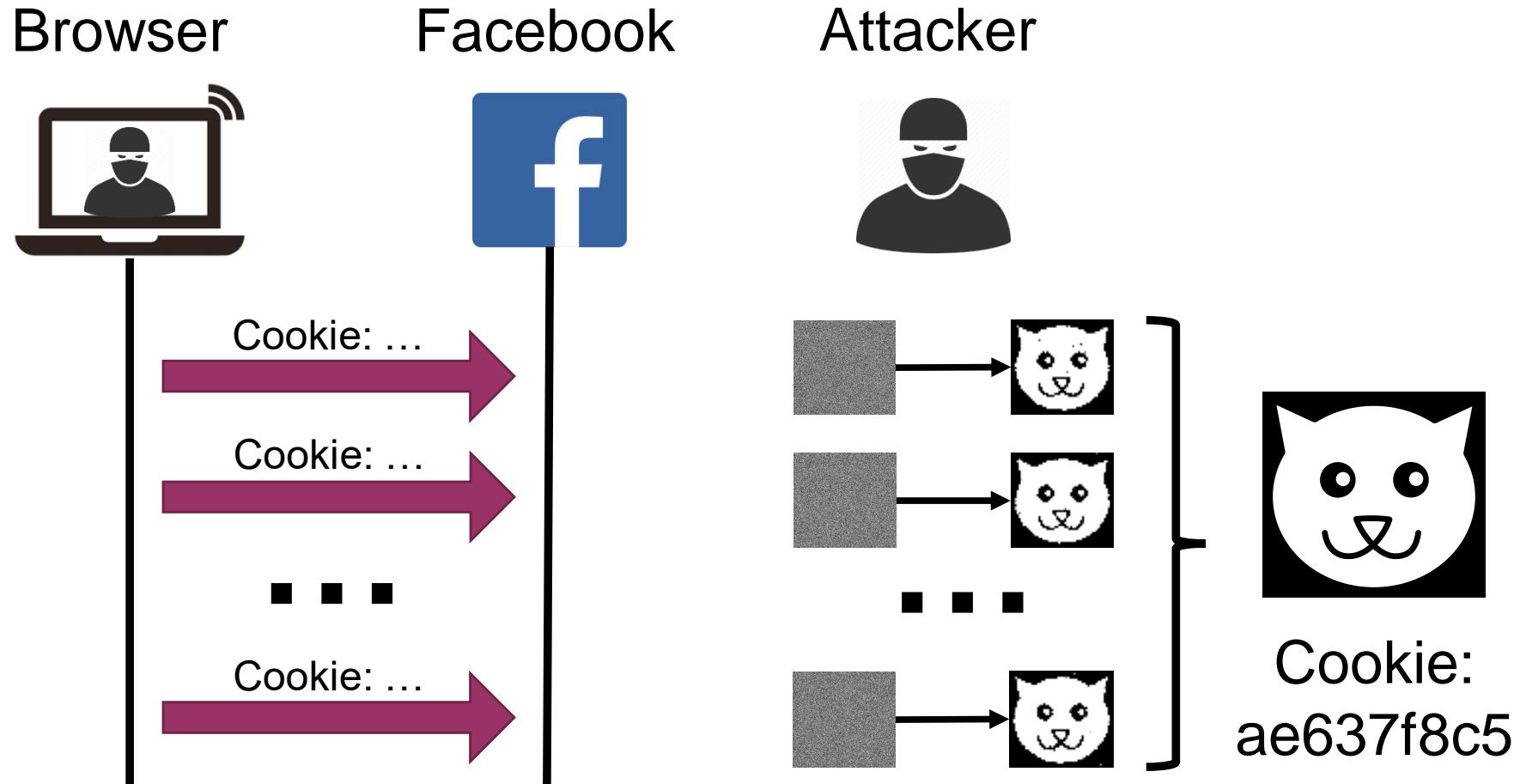
Browser



Facebook

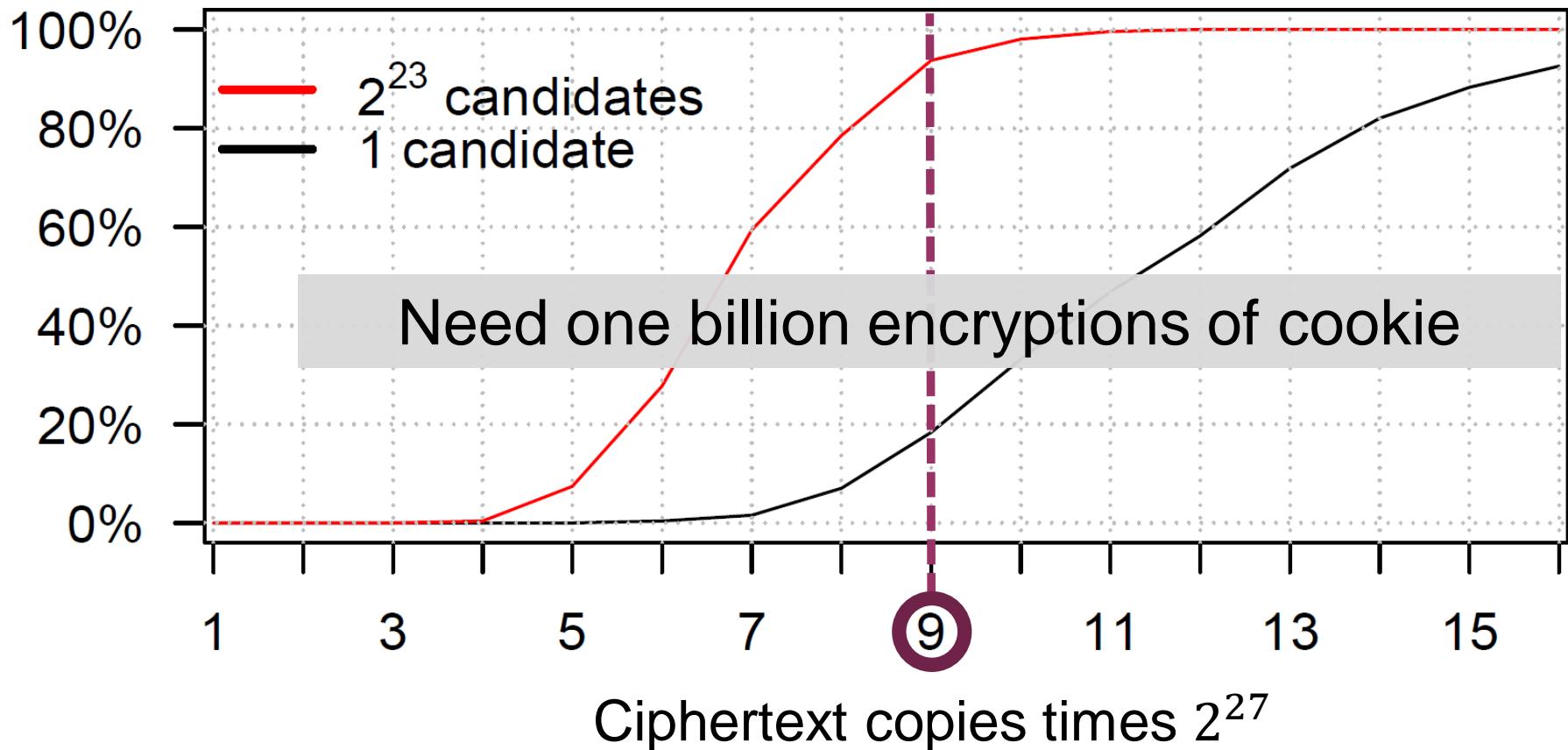
Cookie	Identity
ae637f8c5	Mathy
...	...

Decrypting the cookie

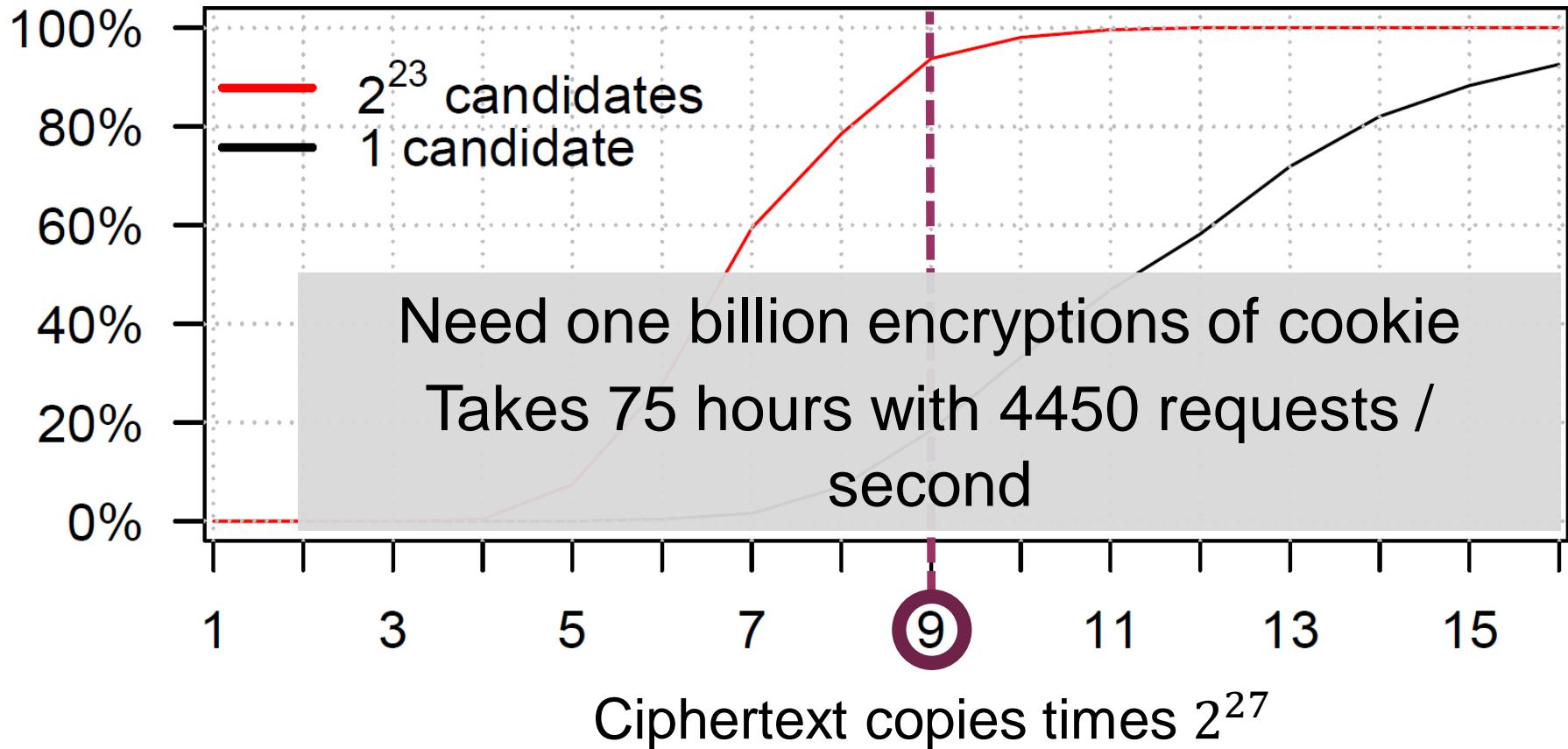


➤ Generate many requests, use biases to recover the cookie!

Decrypting 16-character cookie



Decrypting 16-character cookie



Practical impact

In response, browsers disabled RC4:



Chrome: dropped support in v48 (20 Jan. 2016)



Firefox: dropped support in v44 (26 Jan. 2016)



IE11: supports RC4



Edge: supports RC4



*“will be disabled in
forthcoming update”*

A photograph of two young tabby kittens playing on a tree branch. One kitten is brownish-orange with dark stripes, and the other is greyish-brown with dark stripes. They are both reaching up towards each other, their front paws almost touching. The background is a soft-focus green foliage.

DEMO!

Questions?