

DNSSEC Musings

Diginotar, DANE,
and Deployment

Olaf M. Kolkmann

Acknowledgements:
Jakob Schlyter
Geoff Huston
Dan Kaminsky

101

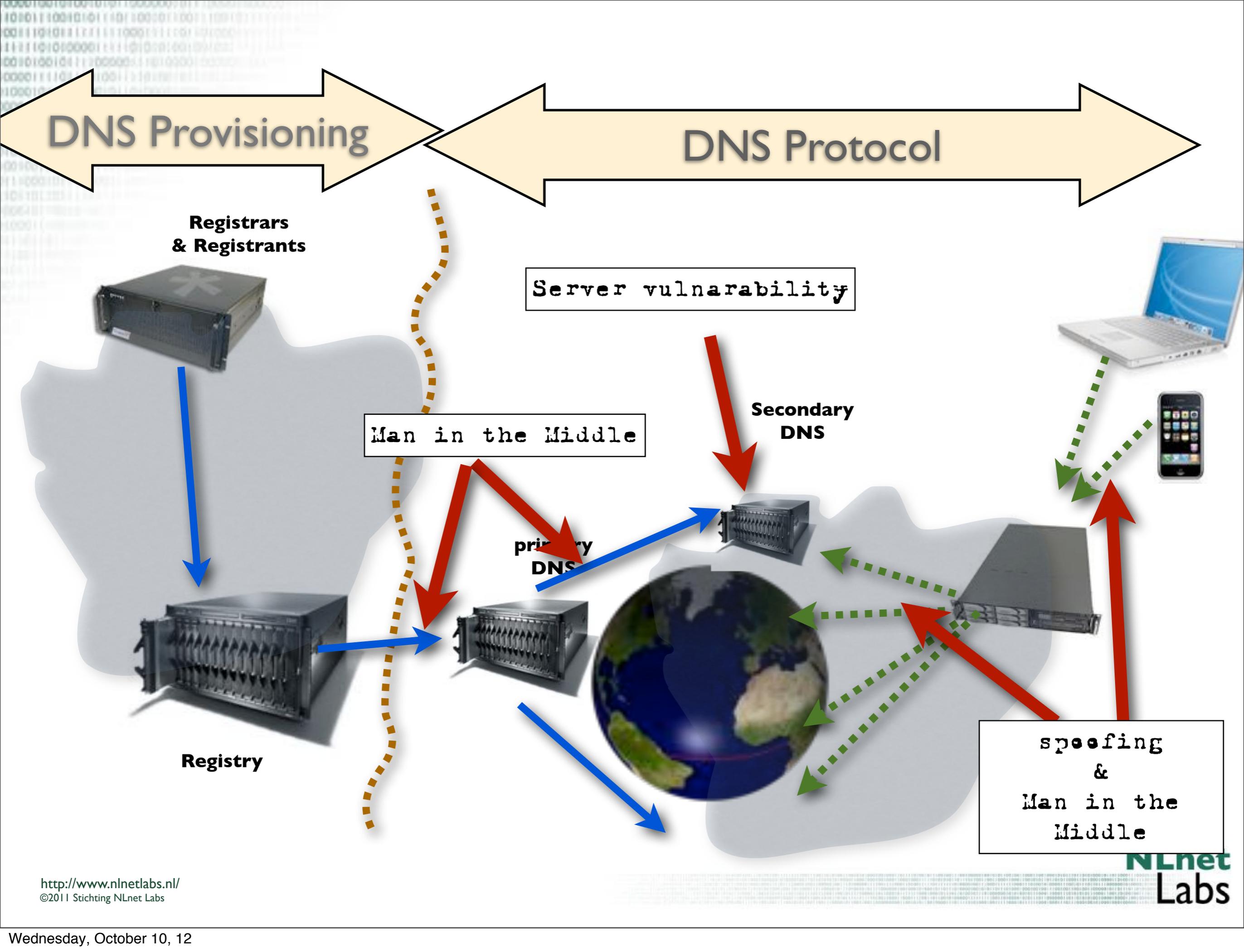
DNS

Telephone book of the Internet

The thing that translates www.NLnetLabs.nl into an service location



Highly resilient, global, scalable.



DNS Provisioning

DNS Protocol

Registrars & Registrants

Server vulnerability

Man in the Middle

Secondary DNS

primary DNS

Registry

spoofing & Man in the Middle

DNSSEC

DNS Protocol

Cryptographic means to secure the DNS

over vulnerability

Adds integrity and authenticity validation to the DNS protocol

Registry

Man in the Middle

Internet

PKI

In this context
technology to assert
authenticity.

Provides a basis for integrity
and confidentiality of
connections

Depends on trust in specific
3rd parties: Registration and
Certificate Authorities

TRANSITIVE TRUST



Services use certificates

Certificates are signed by a CAs



Applications are configured to trust CAs

Ali and his magic Browser

*how failure in technology and compliance
almost brought misery and doom*

September 2012





HOME ACTUEEL PRO...

KLANTENSERVICE OVER DIGINOTAR

A Bankrupt Certificate Authority

zoek

documenten online uitwisselen
Hoe toont u aan dat uw document de originele en geautoriseerde versie is en dat het bij de juiste persoon komt?
Meer >>

Certificaten Contact FAQ

Ga direct naar ...

- Digitale Polis
- Elektronische handtekening WABO
- Overgang certificaten
- SHA256 certificaten en sleutellengte 2048
- Tarieven certificaten

Lopende projecten

Belastingdienst 1 Ga

DigiNotar®, Internet Trust Provider

De onafhankelijke partij voor het identificeren van personen en organisaties op internet en veilig digitaal documenten uitwisselen, ondertekenen en bewaren.

Expertise in o.a. online identiteiten, veilig documenten uitwisselen, privacy services, elektronisch factureren, mobiele pki, (EV)SSL, pseudonimisatie, digitale kluis, authenticatie, elektronische handtekening

[Meer info >>](#)

eHerkenning



Actueel

- Failissement DigiNotar**
De Rechtbank Haarlem heeft op dinsdag 20 september 2011 het faillissement uitgesproken van Diginotar B.V. onder aanstelling van mr. R. Mulder tot cura...
- DigiNotar failliet. Overheid blijft betrokken bij operationeel beheer**
Lees hier het persbericht
- Besluit OPTA om de registratie van DigiNotar als certificatie dienstverlener in te trekken**
De OPTA heeft op 13 september jl. besloten om de registratie van DigiNotar als leverancier van gekwalificeerde elektronische handtekeningen (certifica...

Meer nieuws...

Société Générale
Crédit Agricole, are consid
actors in the French economy,

Iranian activists feel the chill as hacker taps into e-mails

Front-Page
News

BY SOMINI SENGUPTA

He claims to be 21 years old, a student of software engineering in Tehran who reveres Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and despises dissidents in his country. He sneaked into the computer systems of a security firm on the outskirts of Amsterdam. He created fake credentials that could allow someone to spy on Internet connections that appeared to be secure. He then shared that bounty with people he declines to identify. The fruits of his labor are believed to have been used to tap into the online communications of as many as 300,000 unsuspecting Iranians this summer.

...mechanism that is trusted by users all over the world. ... as he calls himself, independent on his own and is un- ... the notion that his work has been used to spy on anti-government compatriots. "I'm totally independent," he said in an e-mail exchange with The New York Times. "I just share my findings with some people in Iran. They are free to do anything they want with my findings and things I share with them, but I'm not responsible." In the annals of Internet attacks, this is most likely to go down as a moment of reckoning. For activists, it shows the HACKER, PAGE 17

International Herald Tribune
Sep 13, 2011 Front Page



Events
chain of trust

something fishy

[Help forum](#) > [Gmail](#) > [Coffee Shop \(off-topic\)](#) > Is This MITM Attack to Gmail's SSL ?



[alibo](#)
Level 1
8/28/11

[Report abuse](#)

Hi,
Today, when I trid to login to my Gmail account I saw a certificate warning in Chrome .
I took a screenshot and I saved certificate to a file .
this is the certificate file with screenshot in a zip file:
<http://www.mediafire.com/?rrklb17slctityb>

and this is text of decoded fake certificate:
<http://pastebin.com/ff7Yg663>

when I used a vpn I didn't see any warning ! I think my ISP or my government did this attack (because I live in Iran and you may hear something about the story of Comodo hacker!)

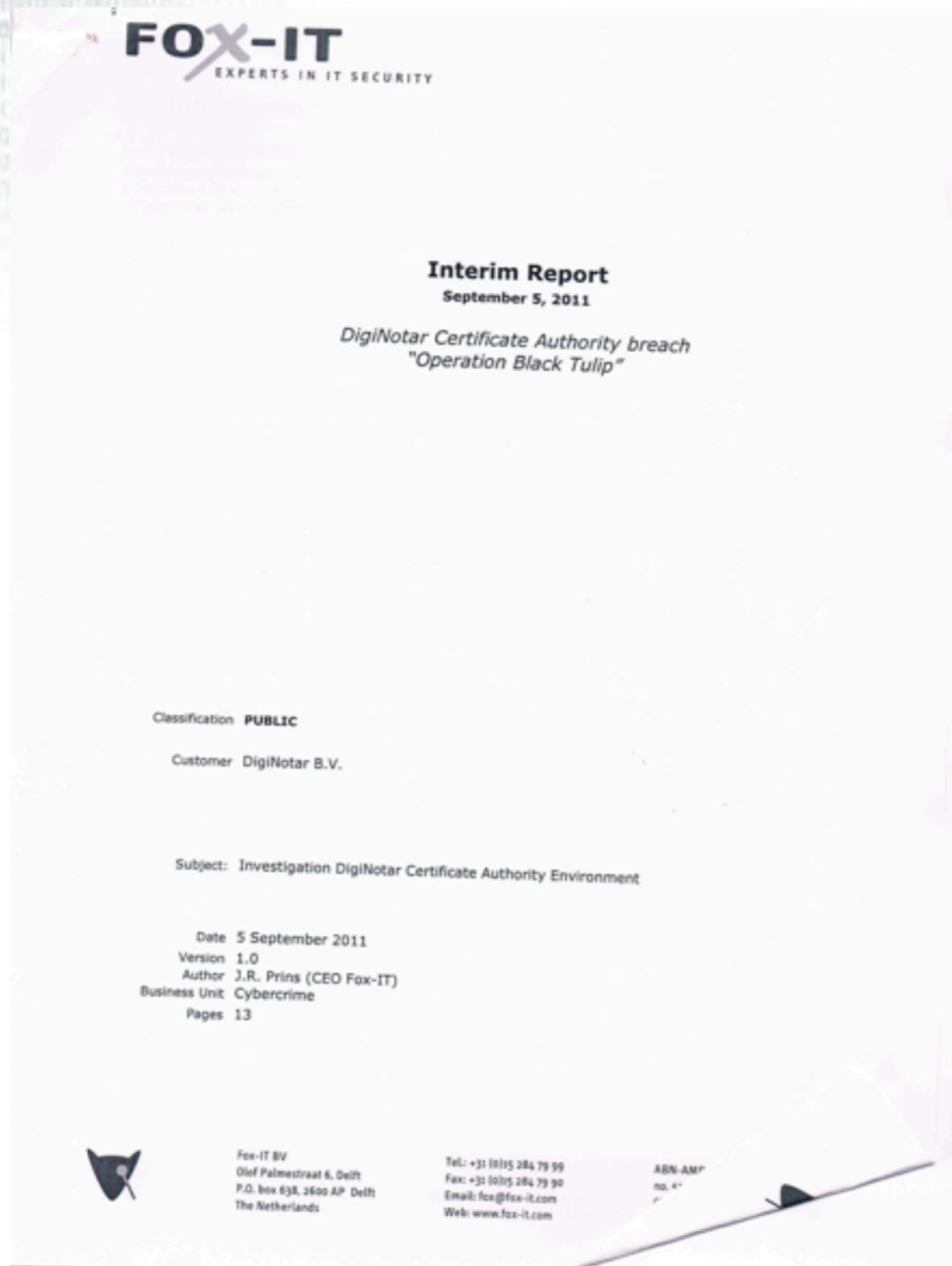
28 Aug 2011

<http://productforums.google.com/forum/#!category-topic/gmail/share-and-discuss-with-others/3j3r2jqFNTw>

link last verified 5 oct 2012 (avatar had changed from the snapshot above)

The screenshot shows a Chrome browser window with a red background indicating a security error. The address bar shows a URL to a Google service login page. A white dialog box titled "Invalid Server Certificate" is displayed, explaining that the server presented an invalid certificate. A "Certificate" dialog box is also open, showing a certification path: "DigNotar Root CA" -> "DigNotar Public CA 2025" -> "*.google.com". The certificate status is "OK".

Google Chrome
magic caught
this!



What went wrong?

<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten-en-publicaties/rapporten/2011/09/05/diginotar-public-report-version-1.html>
link verified oct 5, 2012

<http://www.nlnetlabs.nl/>
©2011 Stichting NLnet Labs

NLnet
Labs

Compromised
certificate issued
by:  DigiNotar™
A VISA COMPANY

Fox-IT hired to
investigate

Earlier report (Jul 27):
compromise of
external web servers

Incomplete
audit trails

Multiple
hacker tools
on the servers

Specialized
PKI scripts

Fingerprint
similarity to
Comodo Hacker

Advanced and
Amateur

And a claim
by the hacker

Hi again! I strike back again, huh?

I told all that I can do it again, I told all in interviews that I still have accesses in Comodo resellers, I told all I have access to most of CAs, you see that words now?

You know, I have access to 4 more so HIGH profile CAs, which I can issue certs from them too which I will, I won't name them, I also had access to StartCom CA, I hacked their server too with so sophisticated methods, he was lucky by being sitted in front of HSM for signing, I will name just one more which I still have access: GlobalSign, let me use these accesses and CAs, later I'll talk about them too..

I won't talk so many detail for now, just I wanted to let the world know that ANYTHING you do will have consequences, ANYTHING your country did in past, you have to pay for it...

I was sure if I issue those certificates for myself from a company, company will be closed and will not be able to issue certs anymore, Comodo was really really lucky!

I thought if I issue certs from Dutch Gov. CA, they'll lose a lot of money:

http://www.nasdaq.com/asp/dynamic_charting.aspx?selected=VDSI&timeframe=6m&charttype=line

But I remembered something and I hacked DigiNotar without more thinking in anniversary of that mistake:

<http://www.tepav.org.tr/en/kose-yazisi-tepav/s/2551>

When Dutch government, exchanged 8000 Muslim for 30 Dutch soldiers and Animal Serbian soldiers killed 8000 Muslims in same day, Dutch government have to pay for it, nothing is changed, just 16 years has been passed. Dutch government's 13 million dollars which paid for DigiNotar will have to go DIRECTLY into trash, it's what I can do from KMs away! It's enough for Dutch government for now, to understand that 1 Muslim soldier worth 10000 Dutch government.

I'll talk technical details of hack later, I don't have time now... How I got access to 6 layer network behind internet servers of DigiNotar, how I found passwords, how I got SYSTEM privilage in fully patched and up-to-date system, how I bypassed their nCipher NetHSM, their hardware keys, their RSA certificate manager, their 6th layer internal "CERT NETWORK" which have no ANY connection to internet, how I got full remote desktop connection when there was firewalls that blocked all ports except 80 and 443 and doesn't allow Reverse or direct VNC connections, more and more and more...

After I explain, you'll understand how sophisticated attack it was, It will be a good hacking course for hackers like Anonymous and Lulzsec :) There was so many 0-day bugs, methods and skill shows...

Have you ever heard of XUDA programming language which RSA Certificate manager uses it? NO! I heard of it in RSA Certificate Manager and I learned programming in it in same night, it is so unusual like greater than sign in all programming languages is ">" but in XUDA it is "{"

Anyway... I'll talk about DigiNotar later! For now keep thinking about what Dutch government did in 16 years ago in same day of my hack, I'll talk later and I'll introduce to you MOST sophisticated hack of the year which will come more, you have to also wait for other CA's certificates to be used by me, then I'll talk about them too.

Interviews will be done via email [ichsun \[at\] ymail.com](mailto:ichsun[at]ymail.com)

By the way, ask DigiNotar about this username/password combination:

Username: PRODUCTION\Administrator (domain administrator of certificate network)

Password: Pr0d@dmIn

It's not all about passwords or cracking them,

- 1) you can't have remote desktop connection in a really closed and protected network by firewalls which doesn't allow Reverse VNC, VNC, remote desktop, etc. by packet detection.
- 2) you can't even dump hashes of domain if you don't have admin privilege to crack them
- 3) you can't access 6th layer network which have no ANY connection to internet from internet

Yeah!

Bye for now

A Rogue Certificate is Useful to Adversary Chuck When

1. When Victim Bob wants to get to a destination for which Charlie has a certificate

2. The compromised CERT is not in a blacklist, or not checked otherwise (by Bob)

3. Chuck can divert the Bob's traffic to her service
(Man in the Middle)

What kind of adversary has
a-priory knowledge that it
can effectively be a man in
the middle?

3. Chuck can
divert the Bob's
traffic to Alice's
service
(Man in the Middle)

Assuming hackers act
rationally economically

Is the hack worth the
investment?

My takeaway

This was a
determined
adversary

With direct access
to Nationwide
Infrastructure

As a result

Iranian activists saw
their communication
tapped

(Life Threatening?)

The Diginotar CA got
pulled from the browser

(Inconvenient)

Diginotar was the Dutch
Authorities' CA provider

Backend

Processing

Tax

Various Gov
Sites

TAKEAWAY

Compliance failure

Technology weakness

Technology Defenses

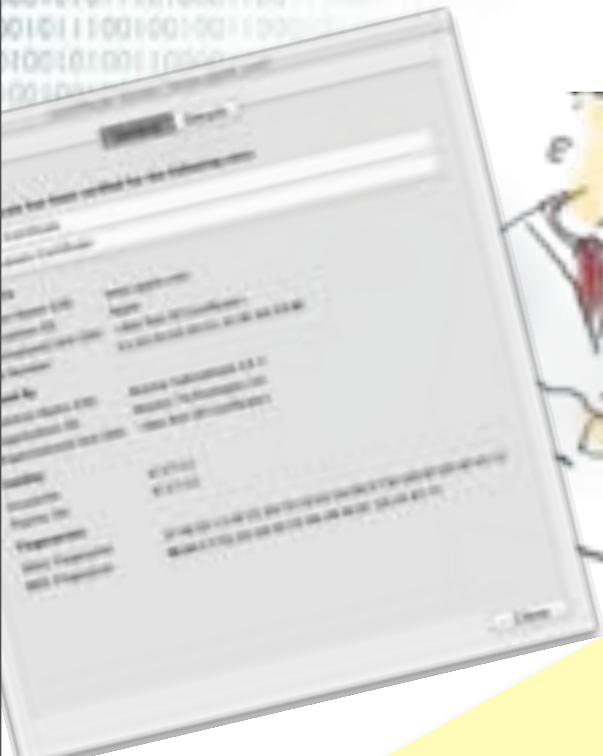
The Browser and its Trust

Who to trust?

Ah, oh.... those smart girls
and boys from ... eh..



eh microfox?
must have figured
that out...



Browser trusts
~60 CAs

And therefore
~1500 subordinate CAs
(~651 organizations)

See the EFF SSL observatory
<http://www.eff.org/files/DefconSSLiverse.pdf>

The role of a CA

3rd party trust broker

Subject Requests

RA performs checks

RA tells CA to sign

Browser trusts CA signed certificates



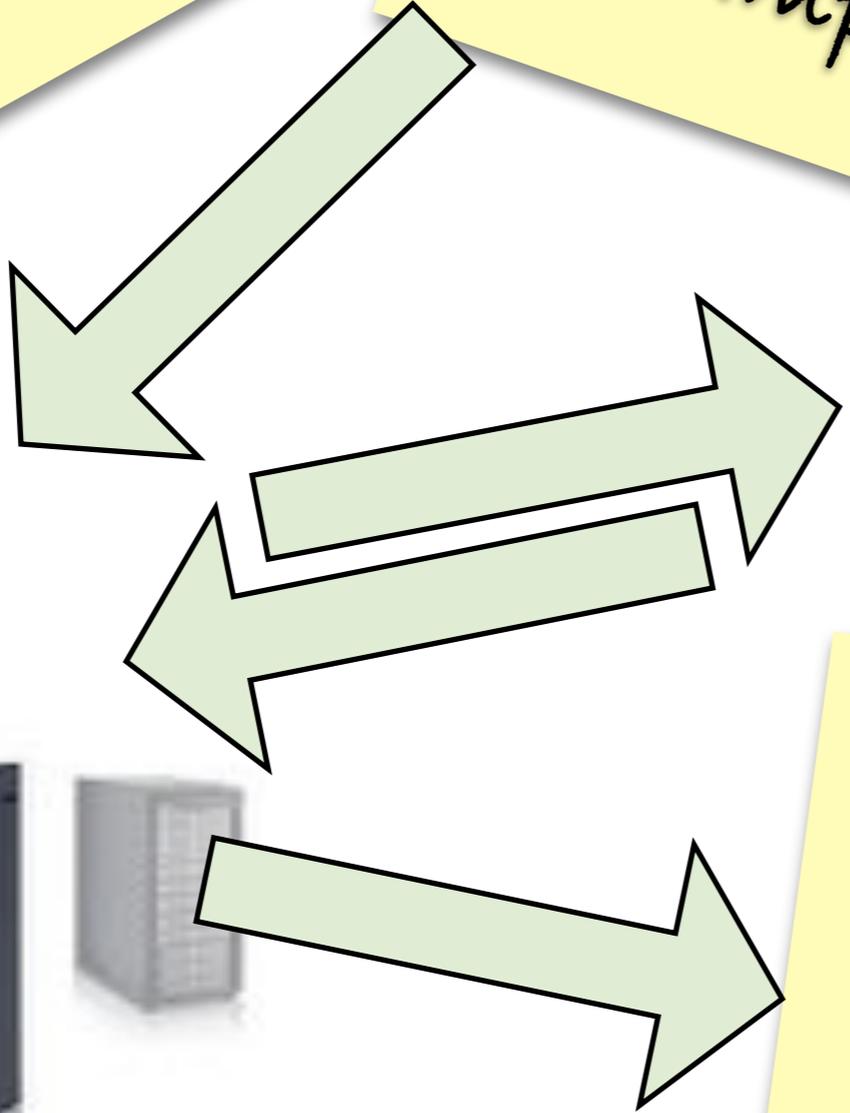


DV
Domain validation

Subject: Please
sign certificate for
Example.com

RA sends a mail to
well known address
@example.com

When mail
returned CA will
sign



DV
Domain validation

All these checks are
based on
information fetched
from the DNS

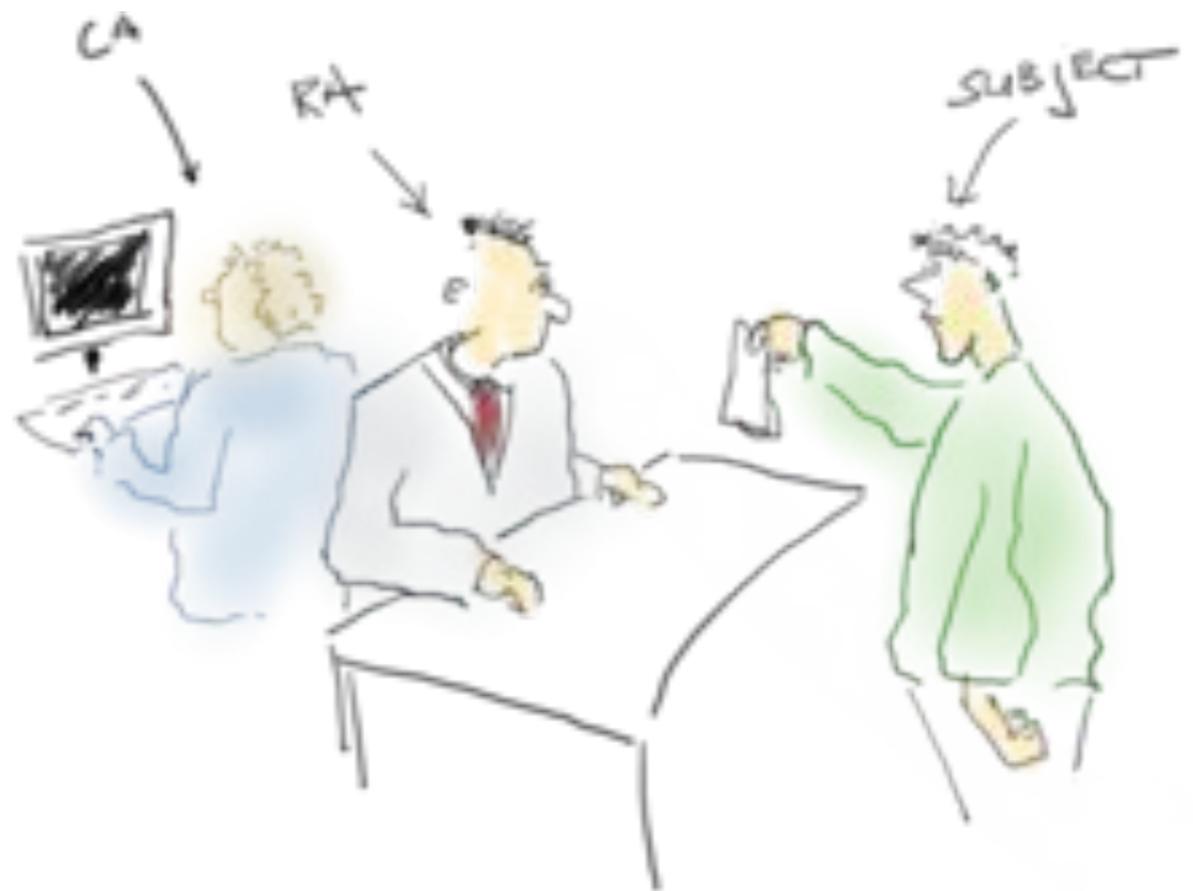
Hold that thought

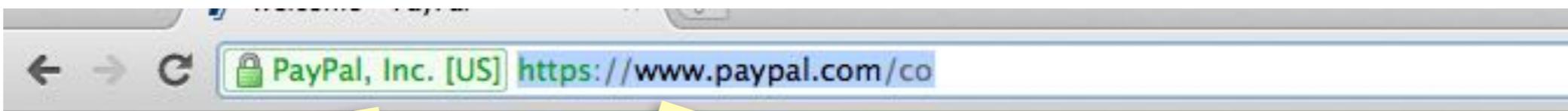
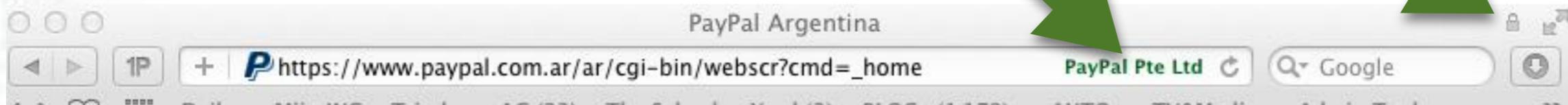


Domain
validity



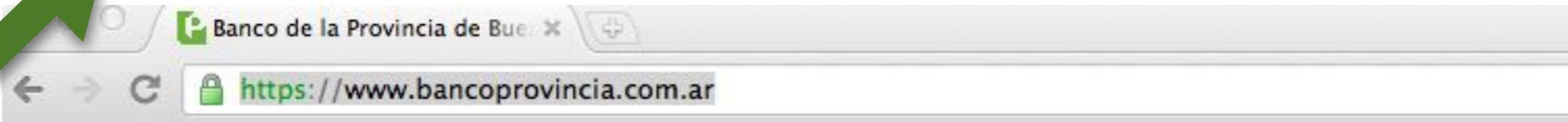
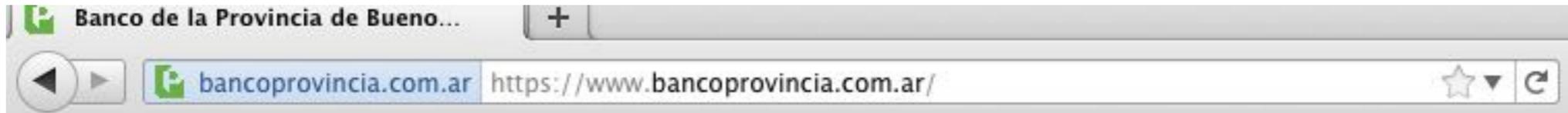
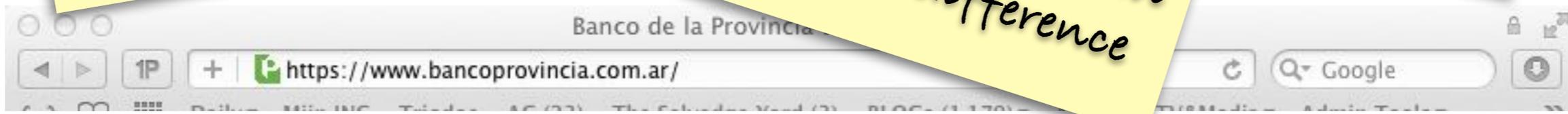
Extended
validity





Fortunately

The trained eye can spot the difference



In Practice the DV-EV distinction can not be trusted

Zusman and Sotirov demonstrated rebinding attacks

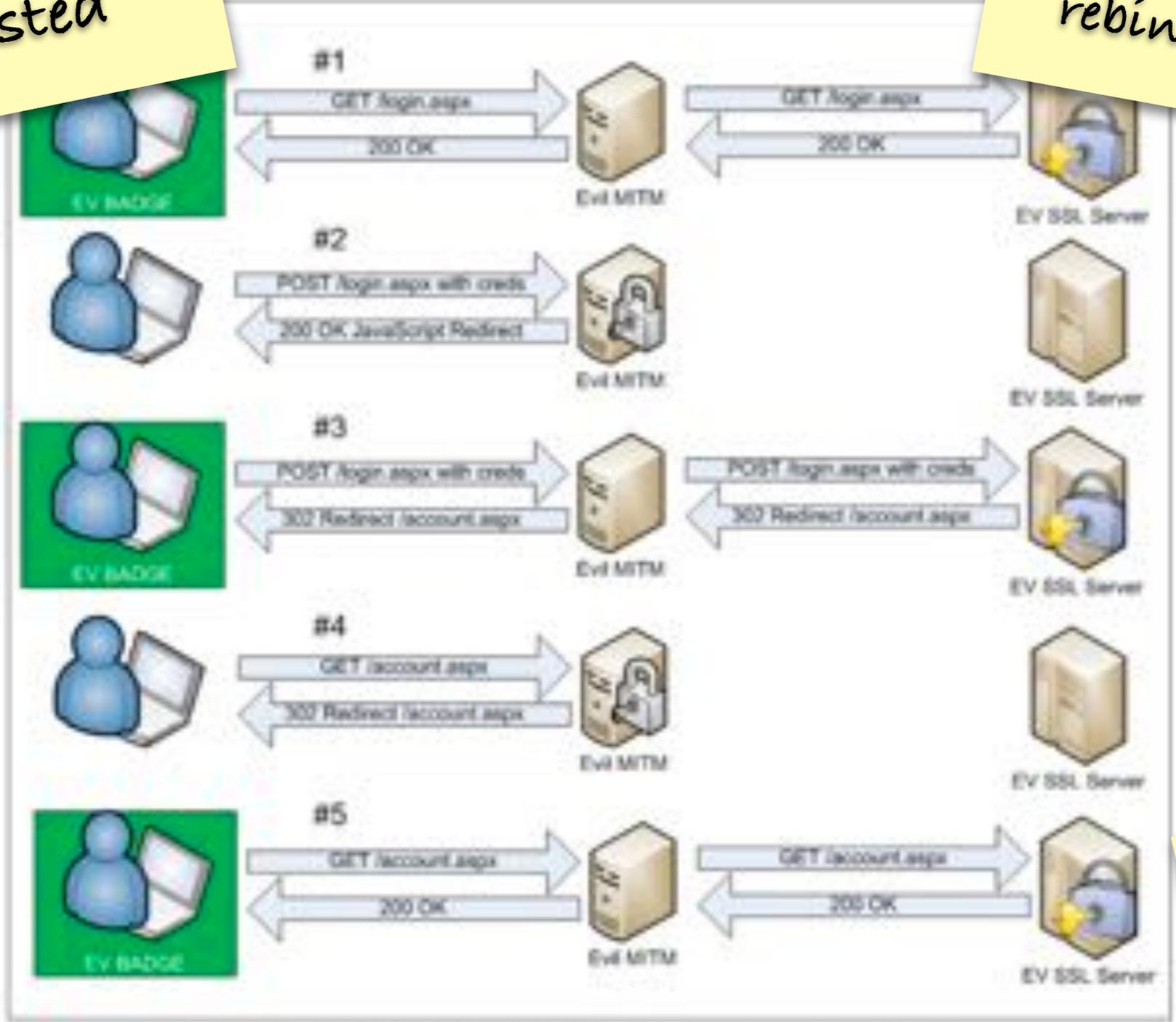


Figure: The request and response flow of an SSL Rebinding attack

UI armsrace

Zusman & Sotirov 2009: <http://www.blackhat.com/presentations/bh-usa-09/SOTIROV/BHUSA09-Sotirov-AttackExtSSL-PAPER.pdf>

So now and then one
of those organizations
will make a mistake or
be compromised



So suddenly you are confronted with this situation



Bonafide certificate
Signed by verisign

Adversary certificate
signed by another CA

**Technology +
Compliance =
Trust**





Counter Measures

Blacklisting

Whitelisting

Counter Measures

Blacklisting

CRL

OCSP

Doesn't scale well

Only reliable when compromise is known to have happened

Counter Measures

Whitelisting

What if you would know before starting the TLS/SSL session that a certain certificate is to be expected?

HTSP

Leap of Faith

And/or use an alternative infrastructure

Domain Name
System

Independent Hierarchical
Registration

One root

Scalable and
Global

Namespace maps 1:1 to PKI
Use

Fate sharing

DANE

Using Secure DNS to Associate Certificates with Domain Names for TLS

<http://tools.ietf.org/wg/dane>

RFC 6698

Use the independent
DNS infrastructure to
vouch for the CA



TLSA RR

2.3. TLSA RR Examples

An example of a hashed (SHA-256) association of a PKIX CA certificate:

```
_443._tcp.www.example.com. IN TLSA (  
  0 0 1 d2abde240d7cd3ee6b4b28c54df034b9  
      7983ald16e8a410e4561cb106618e971 )
```

An example of a hashed (SHA-512) subject public key association of a PKIX end entity certificate:

```
_443._tcp.www.example.com. IN TLSA  
  1 1 2 92003ba34942dc74152e2f2c408d29ec  
      a5a520e7f2e06bb944f4dca346baf63c  
      1b177615d466f6c4b71c216a50292bd5  
      8c9ebdd2f74e38fe51ffd48c43326cbc )
```

An example of a full certificate association of a PKIX trust anchor:

```
_443._tcp.www.example.com. IN TLSA  
  2 0 0 30820307308201efa003020102020... )
```

valid CERTs and/or CAs are
stored in the the DNS:
allow only those for your
connection

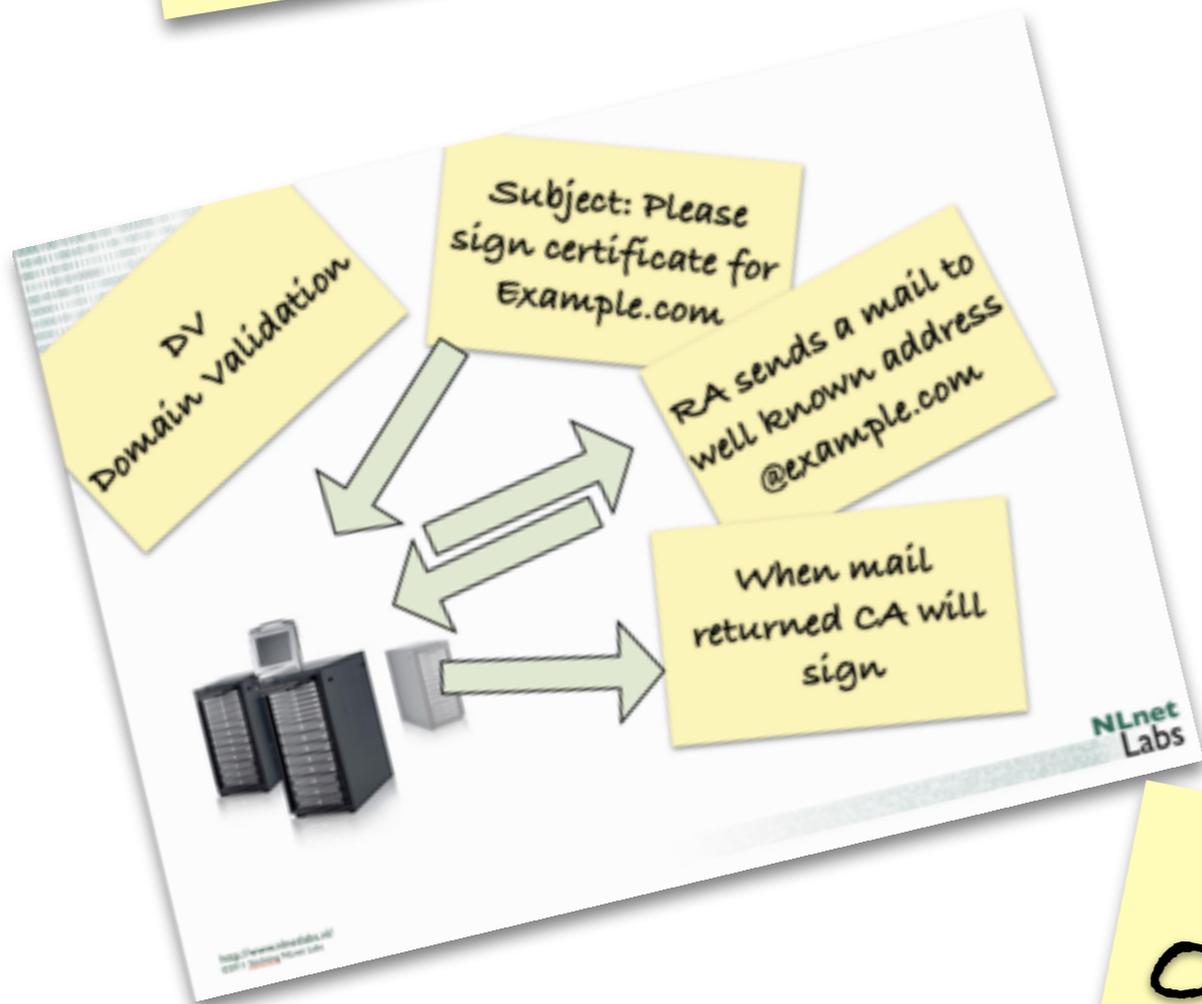
Prevents DigiNotar CA
vouching for google
because google can
signal they use Thawte

DANE offers the protection that
you are looking at a valid EV
Certificate

The EV certificate offers you
the legal paper trail that you
are doing business with a
real company

How about DV certificates,
are they useless?

CAs checking the
DNS are not
needed



The CERT can be
stored in the DNS at
once

One of DANE's usecases

How does
DNSSEC get
into the picture



DANE depends on the
authenticity and integrity

But having
DNSSEC is useful
anyhow

**PREVENTS A CLASS OF
MAN IN THE MIDDLE
ATTACKS THAT MAKE
CERTIFICATE EXPLOITS
POSSIBLE**

And it offers a building
for further security
innovation

DNSSEC in the Wild?

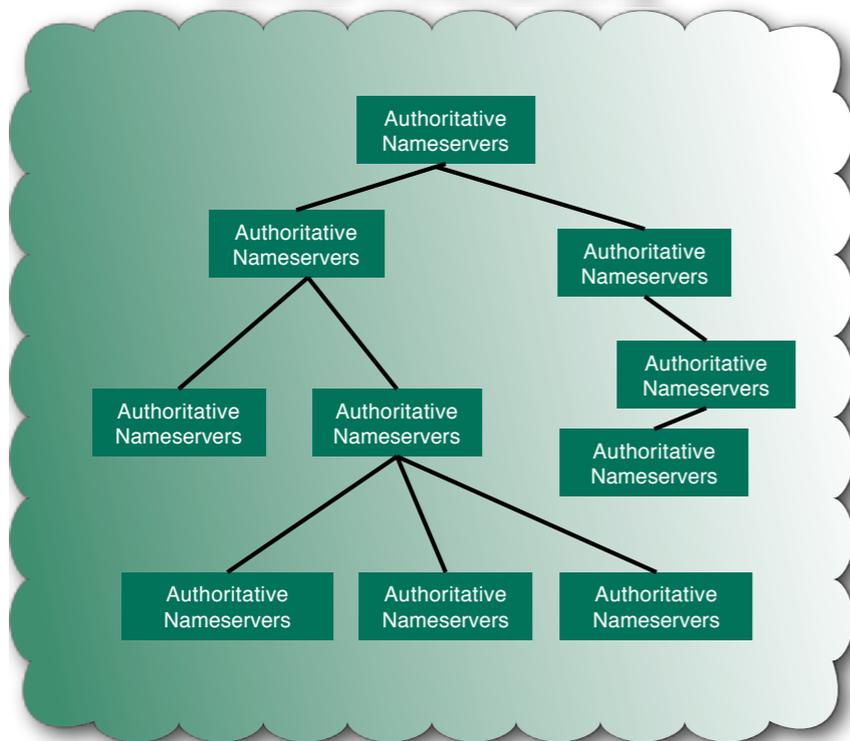
Why invest?

In signing
when there is
no validation

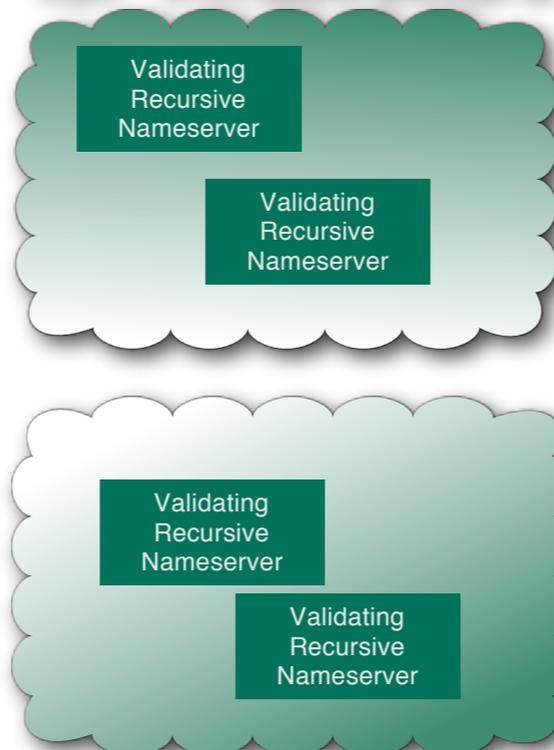
In validation
when nothing
is signed?

In development
if there is no
infrastructure?

DNS Hierarchy



ISP infrastructure



OS and Application Support



Potential Problems ?!

Why invest?

validation

UDP Fragmentation

Software support

Tools Availability

TCP problem

DNS Hierarchy

Application

Increase Costs

Under Provisioned Infrastructure

Trained Staff

Unaware Firewalls

Home gateways



Potential Problems ?!

Operational and Technical First Mover Disadvantage

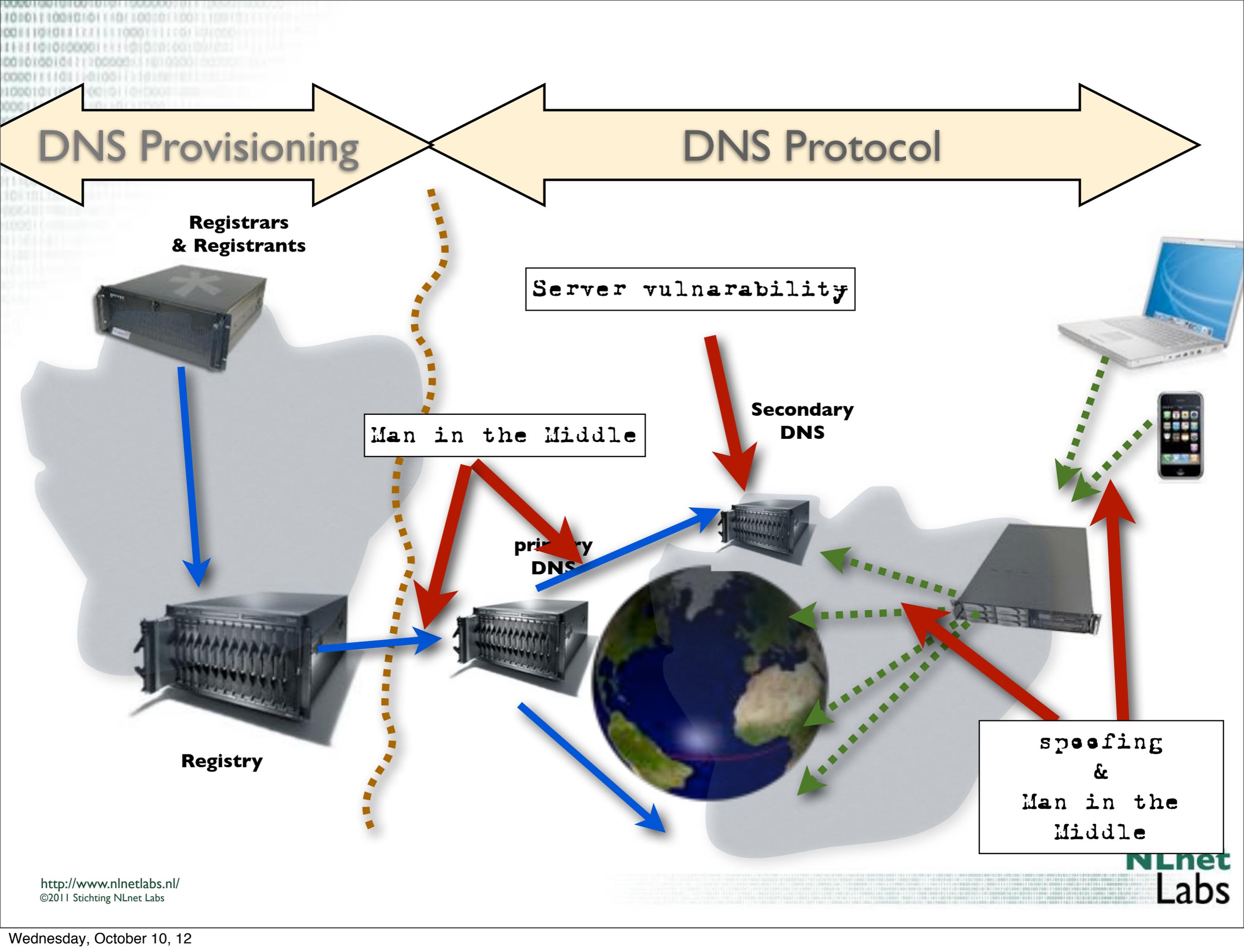
vs

Innovation

Reputation

Responsibility

**Is global security
architecture on
your radar?**



DNS Provisioning

DNS Protocol

Registrars & Registrants

Server vulnerability

Man in the Middle

Secondary DNS

primary DNS

Registry

spoofing & Man in the Middle

Note though that w.r.t. provisioning DNS has similar weaknesses. Registries and Registrars sometimes make mistakes

NEWS / VIEWS / REVIEWS
TECHNOLOGY
WEEKLY PODCAST AND UPDATES FROM THE TECH SCENE

Home General Podcasts Video

Google.ie Hijacked?

By Michelle on October 9, 2012 in security

Tweet Like +1 Share

It looks like Google.ie has been hijacked

The current whois record shows:

```
“ whois google.ie
% Rights restricted by copyright;
http://easr.ie/index.php/mnudomregs/mnudnsearch/00
% Do not remove this notice

domain: google.ie
descr: Google, Inc
descr: Body Corporate (LTD,PLC,Company)
descr: Registered Trade Mark Name
admin-c: KR58-ATOP
```

POPULAR LATEST COMMENTS TAGS

- Google.ie Hijacked? (OCTOBER 9, 2012)
- Breaking: Portugal Says Free to Free Sharing Is Legal (SEPTEMBER 24, 2012)
- Technology.ie Podcast #1 (SEPTEMBER 26, 2011)
- Some Other Back Matter (JULY 6, 2012)
- Courtian Startup To Power US Presidential Debate Twitter Interaction (OCTOBER 9, 2012)



DANE has the potential to solve important PKI/TLS problems

Not a magic bullet

Not the only approach

'convergence'

DNSSEC is needed infrastructure: securing and enabling at the same time

Not a magic bullet either

The Internet PKI has a trust issue.

A global trust issue

Scalability problems:
compliance and
technology

Internet Trust is Global
Trust

Local action
global effect

misaligned
incentives ??

How to increase
global trust in
the Internet?

Without a race to
the bottom of
minimal
compliance?

With meaningful
incremental steps
in improving
technology?

That's it folk

**Questions, comments,
ideas:
olaf@nlnetlabs.nl**

