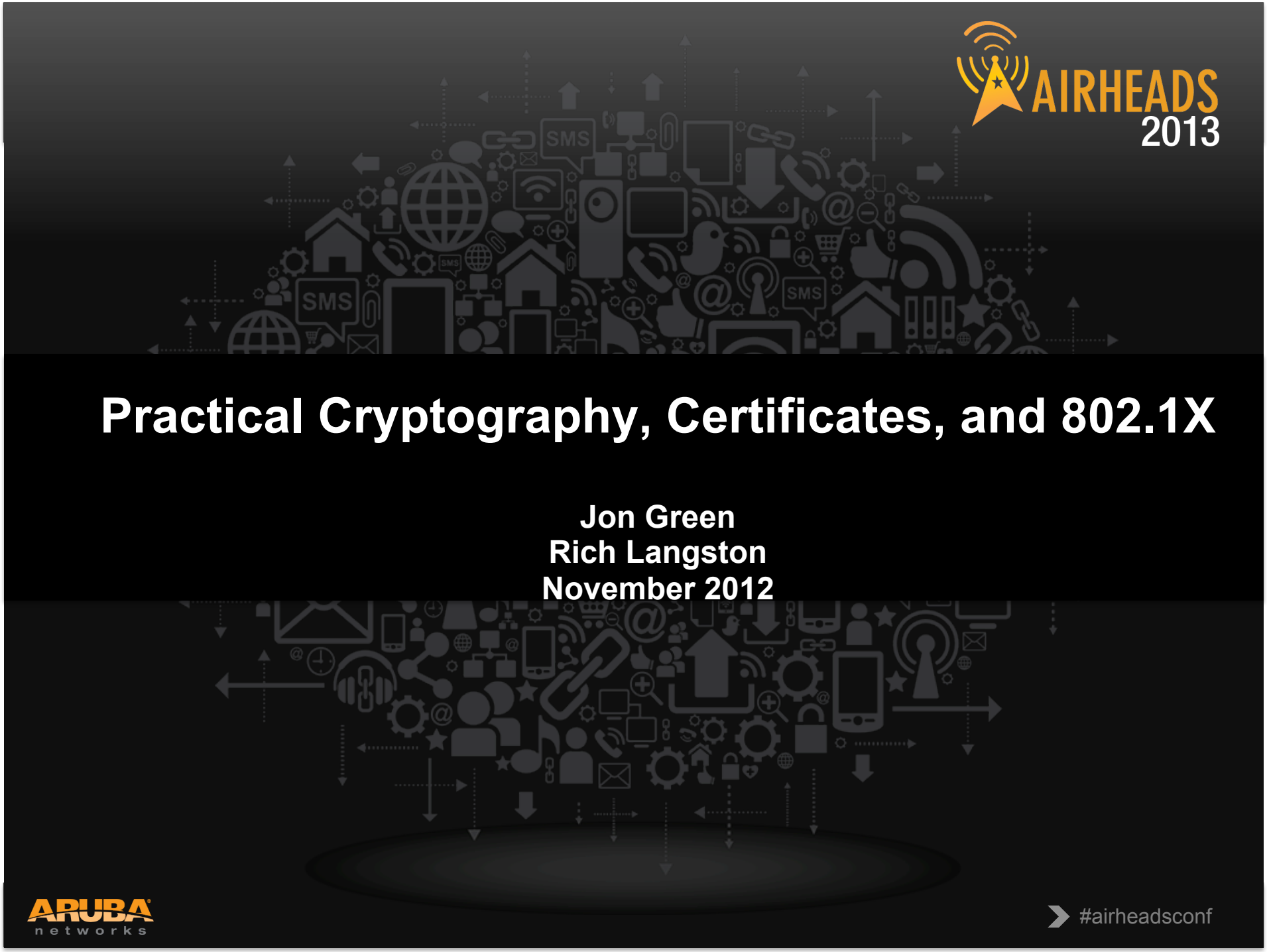

AIRHEADS
2013
Practical Cryptography, Certificates, and 802.1X
Jon Green
Rich Langston
November 2012
ARUBA
networks
#airheadsconf

Today's Goals

- **Give a *basic* background in cryptography and public key infrastructure**
  - What is symmetric key crypto?
  - What is asymmetric key crypto?
  - What are certificates and PKI?
- **Show how to use public certs with our controller**
- **Show how these two come together to create 802.1x**

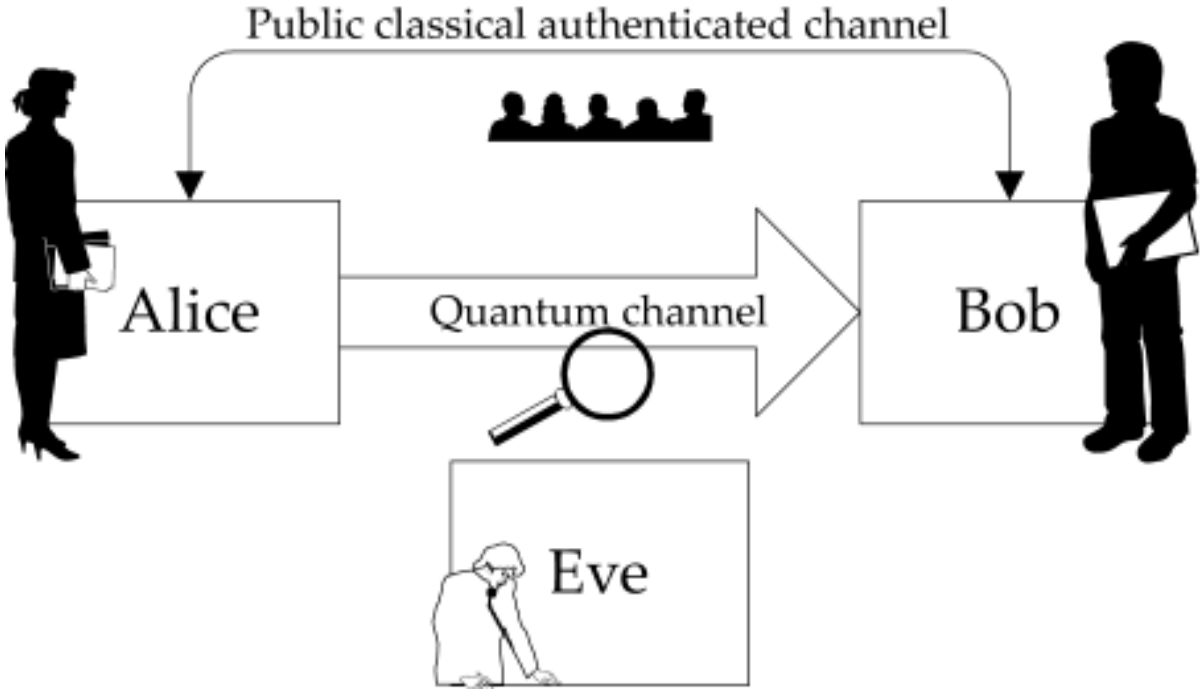
Cryptography Primer

Terminology

- ***Plain text*** **is normal, unencrypted text**
- **A *Cipher* is an encryption technique**
- ***Cipher Text*** **is the unreadable output on the Cypher**

Meet Bob and Alice

- **Bob and Alice are traditionally used in examples of cryptography**



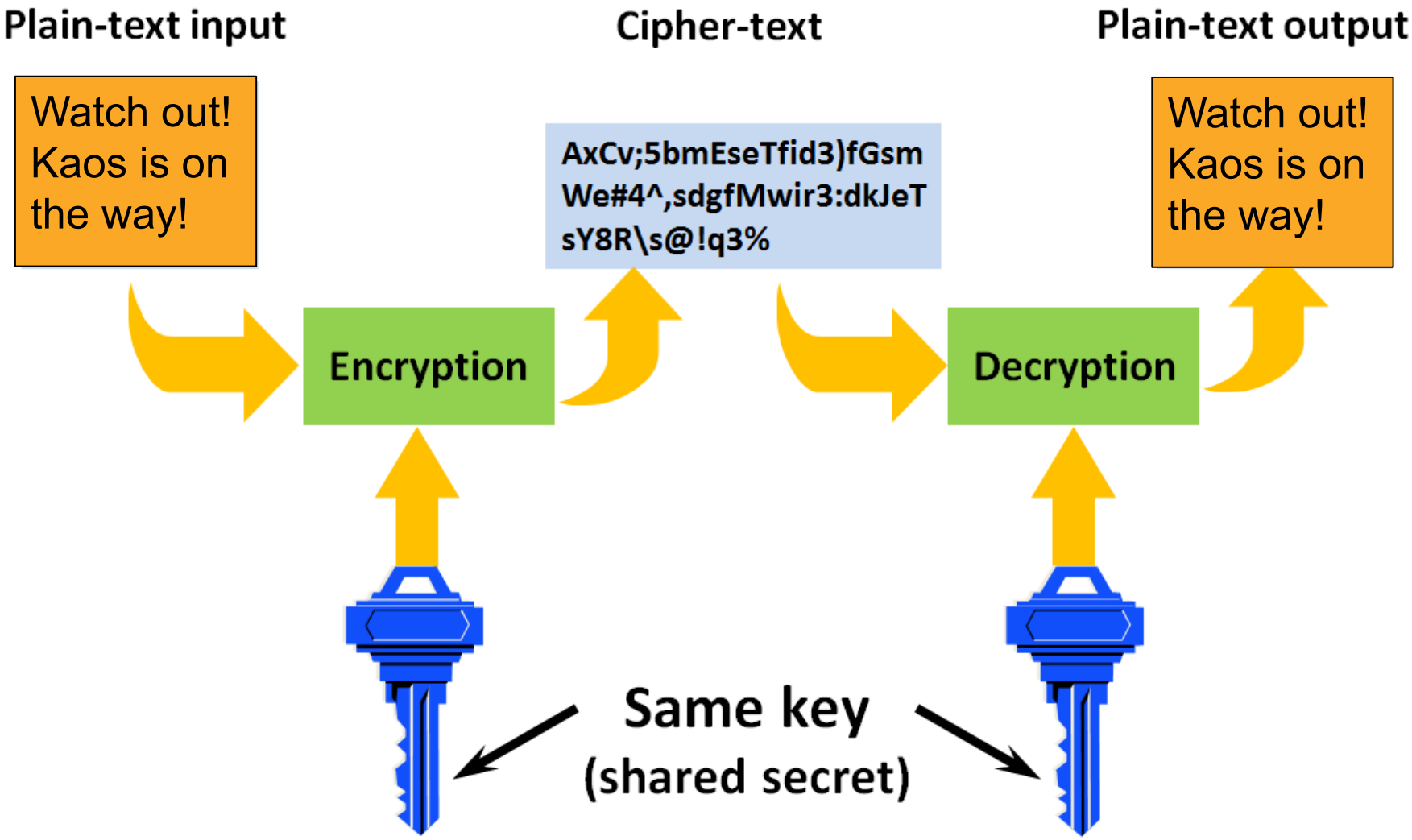
Meet The New Bob, Alice, and Eve

Max, aka “Bob”

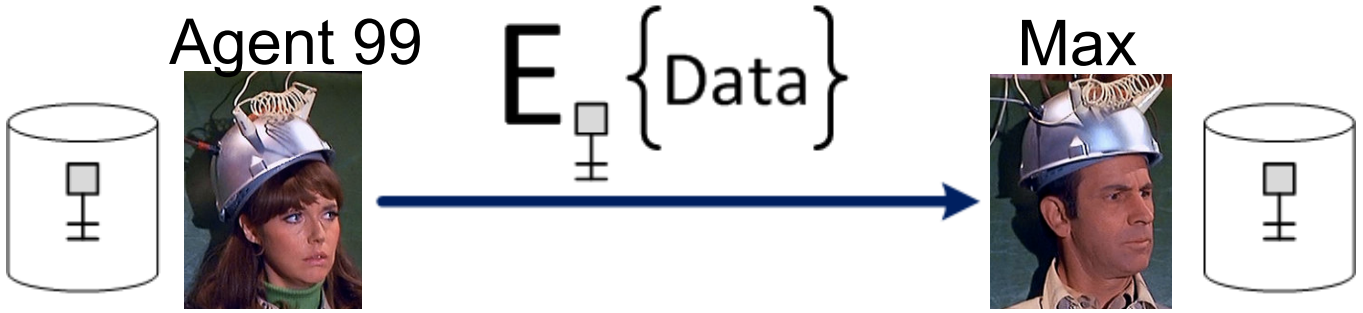
Agent 99, aka “Alice”

Konrad of Kaos, aka “Eve”

Symmetric Key Cryptography

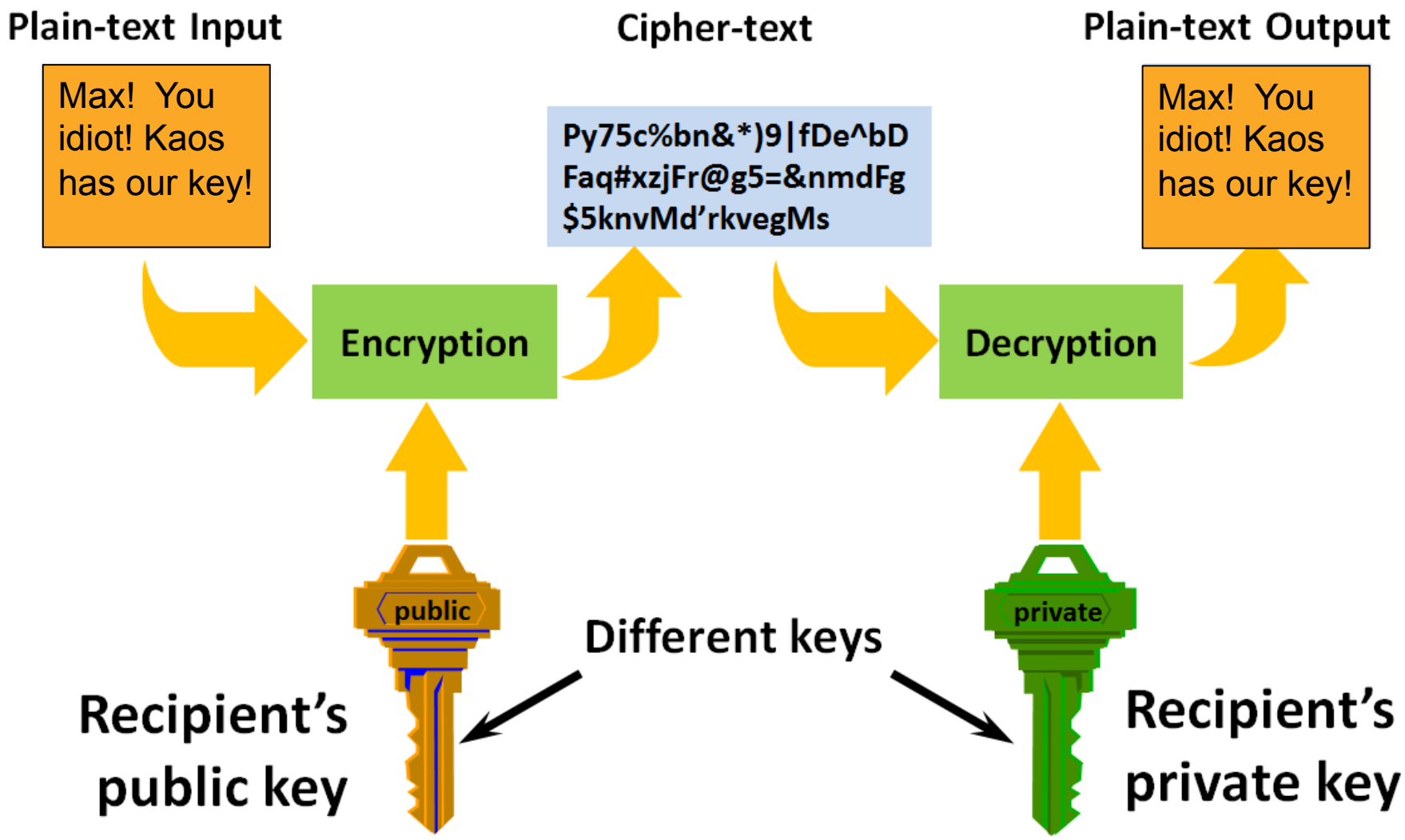


Symmetric Key Cryptography (2)

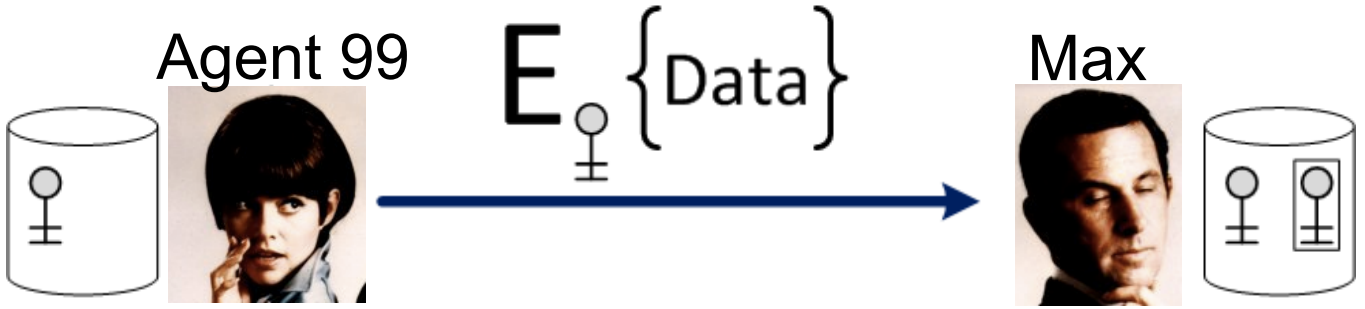


- Strength:
  - Simple and very fast (order of 1000 to 10000 faster than asymmetric mechanisms)
- Weakness:
  - Must agree the key beforehand
  - How to securely pass the key to the other party?
- Examples: AES, 3DES, DES, RC4
- AES is the current “gold standard” for security

Public Key Cryptography (Asymmetric)

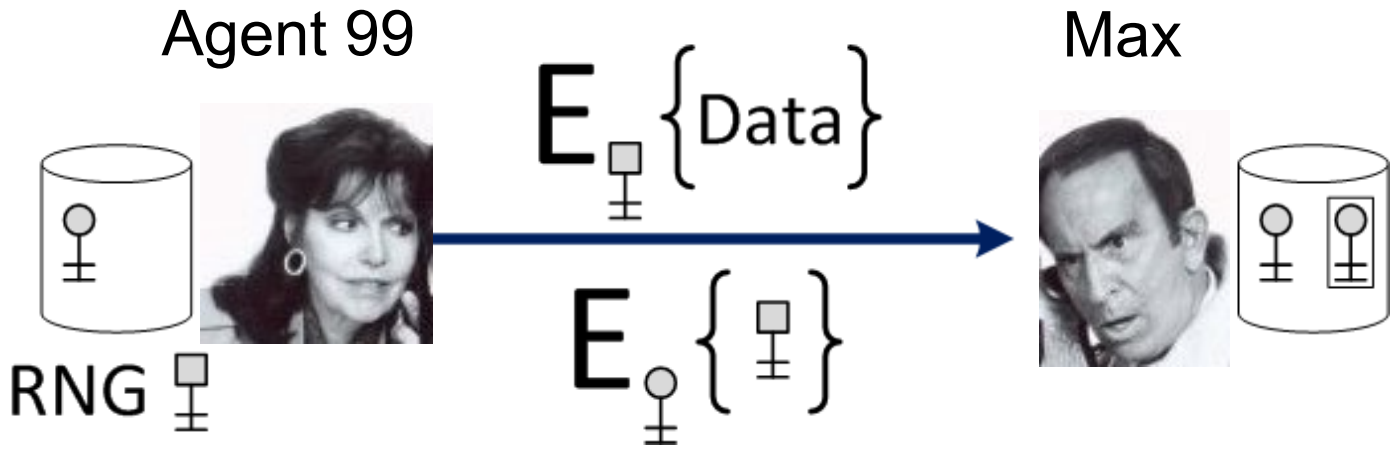


Public Key Cryptography (2)



- Strength
  - Solves problem of passing the key – Anyone can use the public key to encrypt a message, but only recipient can decrypt
  - Allows establishment of trust context between parties
- Weakness:
  - Slow (MUCH slower than symmetric)
  - Problem of trusting public key (what if I've never met you?)
- Examples: RSA, DSA, ECDSA

Hybrid Cryptography



- Randomly generate “session” key
- Encrypt data with “session” key (symmetric key cryptography)
- Encrypt “session” key with recipient’s public key (public key cryptography)

Hash Function

- Properties
  - it is easy to compute the hash value for any given message
  - it is infeasible to find a message that has a given hash
  - it is infeasible to find two different messages with the same hash
  - it is infeasible to modify a message without changing its hash
- Ensures message integrity
- Also called message digests or fingerprints
- Examples: MD5, SHA1, SHA2 (256/384/512)

Digital Signature

- Combines a hash with an asymmetric crypto algorithm
- The sender's private key is used in the digital signature operation
- Digital signature calculation:

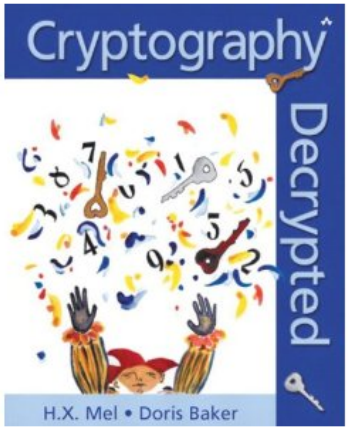
$$S_{\text{Agent 99}}\{\text{Data}\} == \text{Data} + E_{\text{Agent 99}}\{H(\text{Data})\}$$

Digital Signature

Summary: Security Building Blocks

- **Encryption provides**
  - confidentiality, can provide authentication and integrity protection
- **Checksums/hash algorithms provide**
  - integrity protection, can provide authentication
- **Digital signatures provide**
  - authentication, integrity protection, and non-repudiation
- **For more info:**

Buy this Book!



Cryptography Decrypted [Paperback]
H. X. Mel (Author), Doris M. Baker (Author)
(39 customer reviews)

List Price: $54.99
Price: $38.36 & this item ships for **FREE with Super Saver Shipping**. Details
You Save: $16.63 (30%)

Only 15 left in stock (more on the way).
Ships from and sold by **Amazon.com**. Gift-wrap available.

Want it delivered Wednesday, October 31? Order it in the next 21 hours and 46 minutes, ar

33 new from $30.00 43 used from $14.88

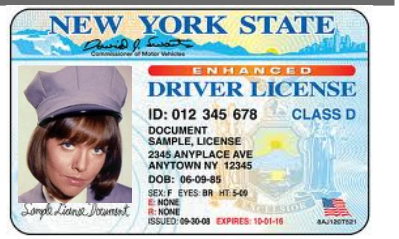
FREE TWO-DAY SHIPPING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS
Learn more amazonstudent

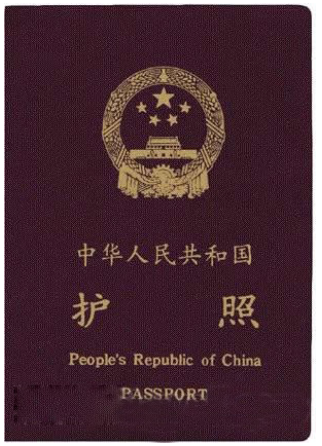
Certificates, Trust & PKI

You have to decide who you trust before you decide what to believe

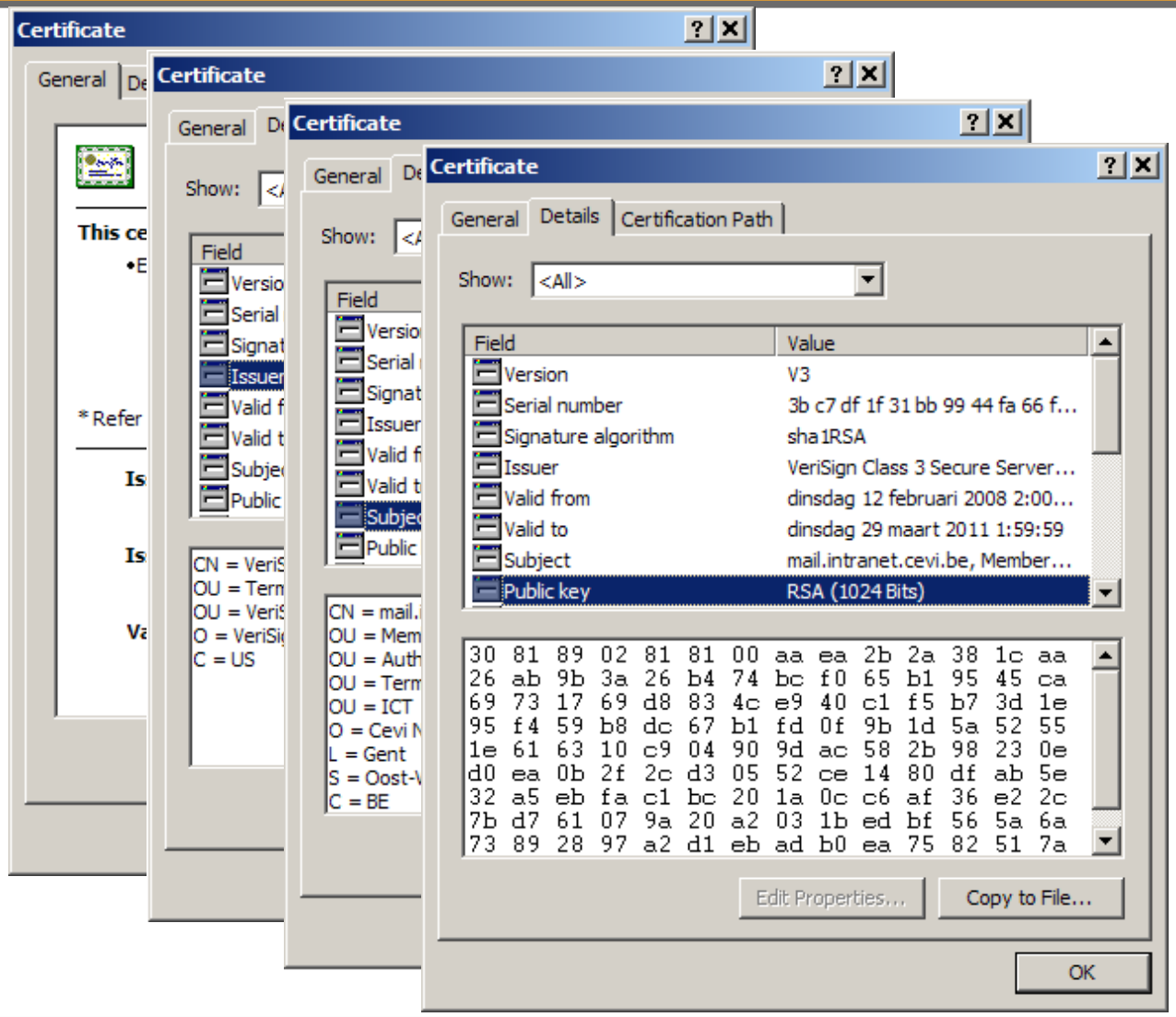
What is a Certificate?

- A certificate is a digitally signed statement that binds a public key to some identifying information
  - The signer of the certificate is called its issuer
  - The entity talked about in the certificate is the subject of the certificate
- Certificates in the real world
  - Any type of license, government-issued ID's, membership cards, ...
  - Binds an identity to certain rights, privileges, or other identifiers





What is a Certificate? (2)



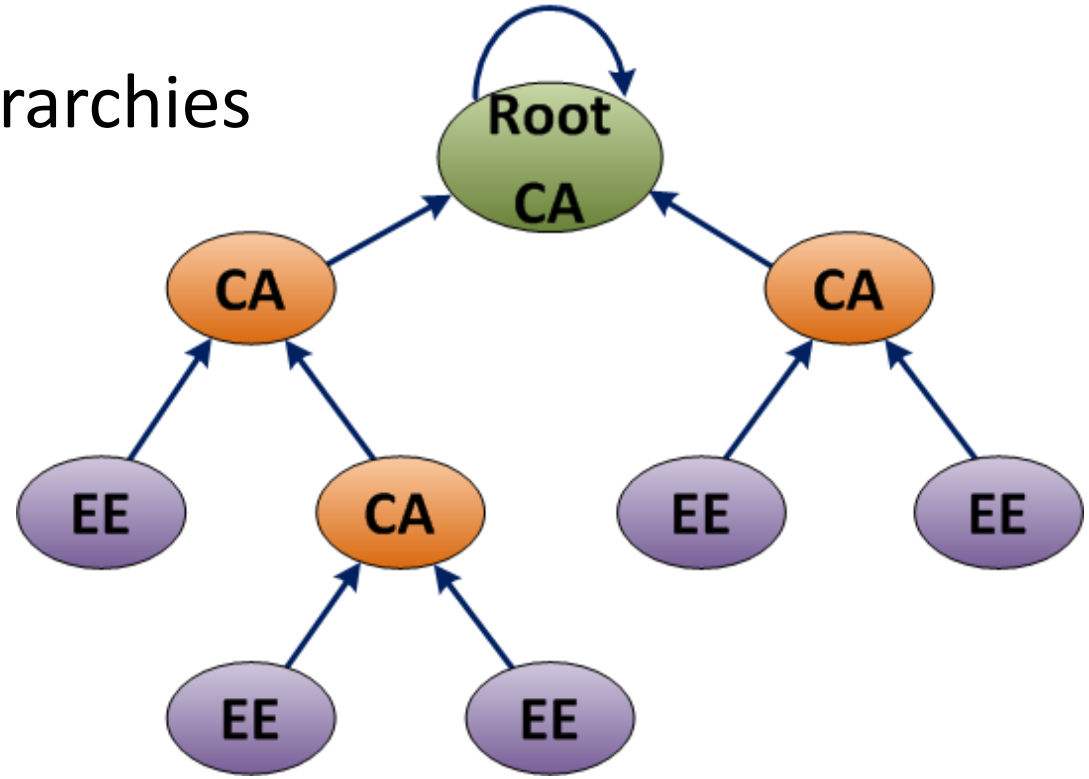
Trust Model

- Agent 99 will believe Max's public key belongs to Max **if** Agent 99 trusts the issuer of Max's certificate to make key-name binding statements
- How can we convince Agent 99 to trust the issuer of Max's certificate?

- Solution: Agent 99 must implicitly trust *some* set of public keys
  - Once she does that, those public keys can introduce other public keys to her (hierarchical model)

Public Key Infrastructure

- A Certificate Authority (CA) guarantees the binding between a public key and another CA or an “End Entity” (EE)
- CA Hierarchies



Certificate Authority Best Practice

- **Normally, self-signed root CAs are created, then these create subordinate CAs**
- **Once subordinate CAs have been created, the root is taken offline**
  - If the root is compromised, the trust model is broken and the bad guys can fool you into trusting a cert that is bogus

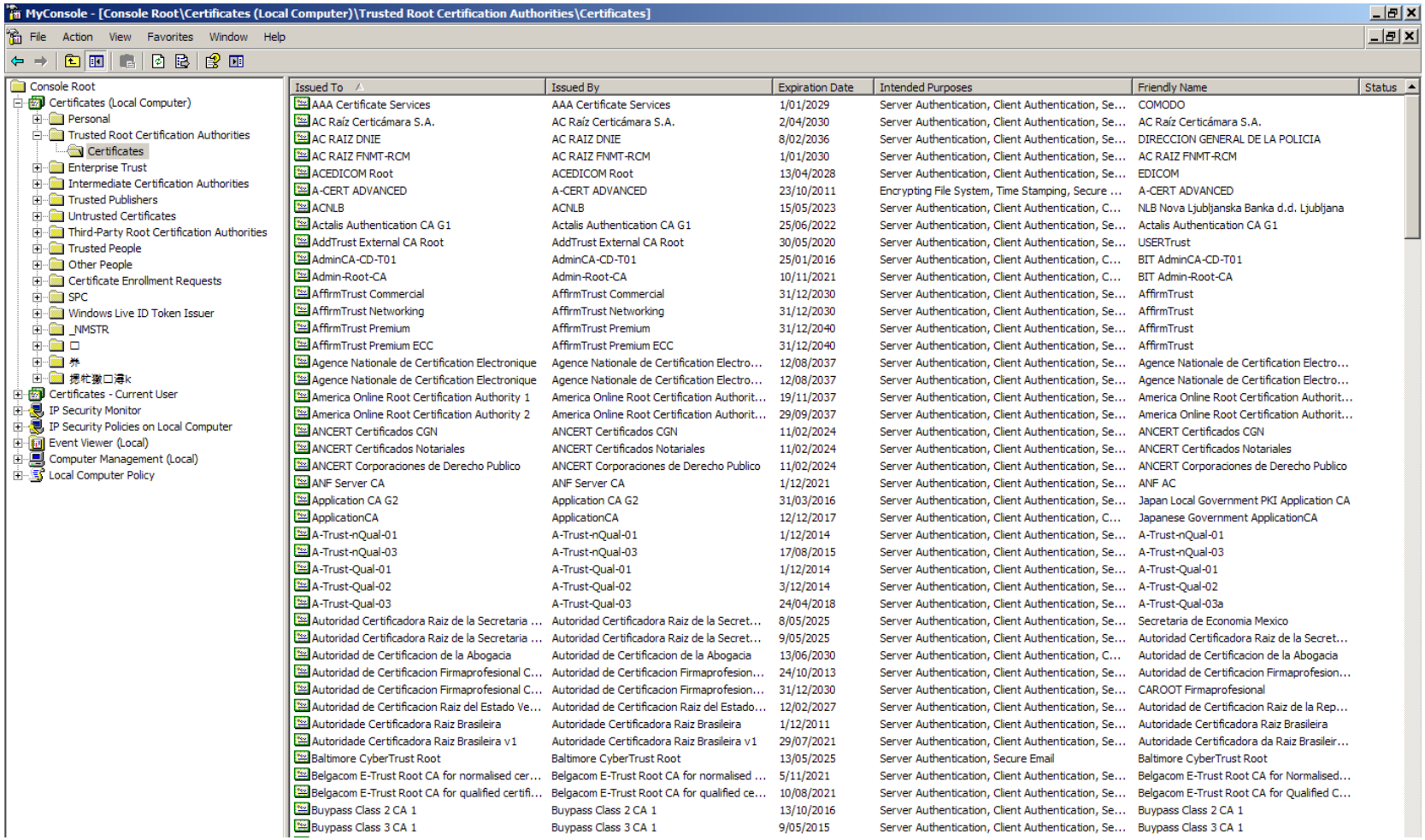
Certificate Authority Best Practices

Symantec/VeriSign Data Center

Who do you trust?

AIRHEADS 2013

Windows: Start->Run->certmgr.msc



Public CA versus Private CA

- **Windows Server includes a domain-aware CA – why not just use it?**

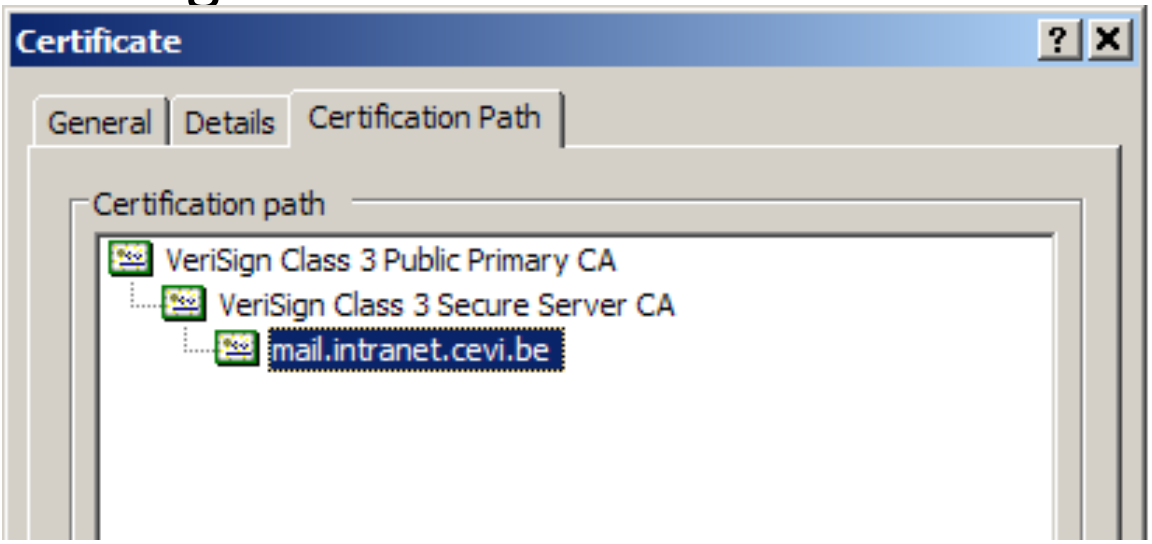
- **Disadvantages:**
  - PKI is complex. Might be easier to let Verisign/Thawte/etc. do it for you.
  - *Nobody outside your Windows domain will trust your certificates*
- **Advantages:**
  - Less costly
  - Better security possible. Low chances of someone outside organization getting a certificate from your internal PKI

ClearPass as a CA

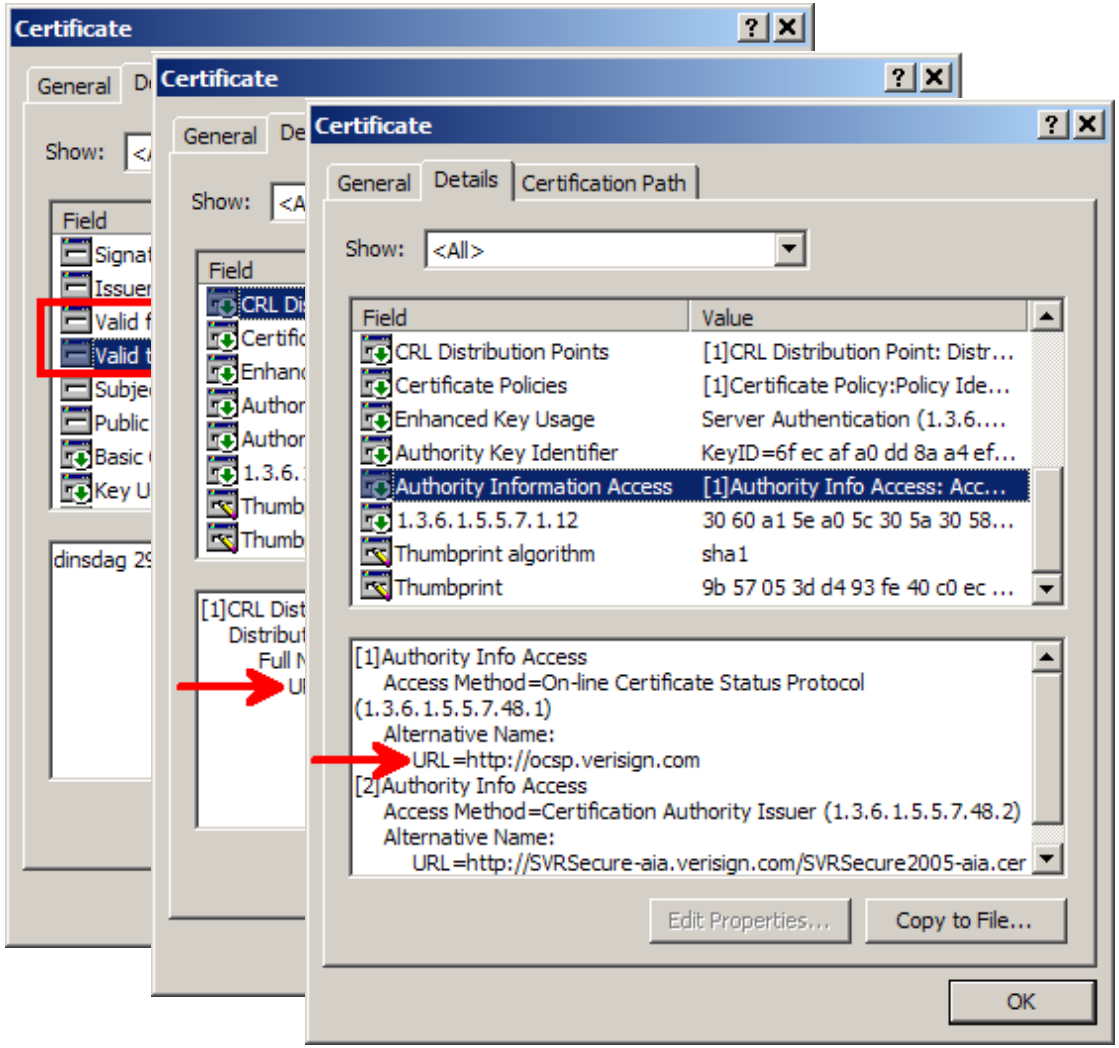
- **Only intended for BYOD – not a general-purpose CA**
  - No Web enrollment interface
  - No manual enrollment interface
  - Limited (BYOD-focused) policy controls
- **Recommendation: Use for deploying BYOD certs which have limited applicability**
  - Valid for WLAN access to a limited access zone
  - Not valid for other enterprise services (email, VPN, app sign-on, etc.)

Public Key Infrastructure (3)

- Agent Agent 99 trusts Max's public key if there is a valid chain of certificates from Max's public key to a root CA that Agent 99 implicitly trusts
  - Web browsers also check DNS hostname == certificate Common Name (CN)
- Chain Building & Validation



Certificate Validity



Good to Know: Apple TV

- With the latest version of Apple TV iOS, WPA2 Enterprise can be used
- However, the Apple TV does not have a clock
- So when it is rebooted, it thinks it is January, 1970, aka the “epoch”
- It will not authenticate successfully because it will not trust the network’s cert is valid
- NTP must complete first to fix the time

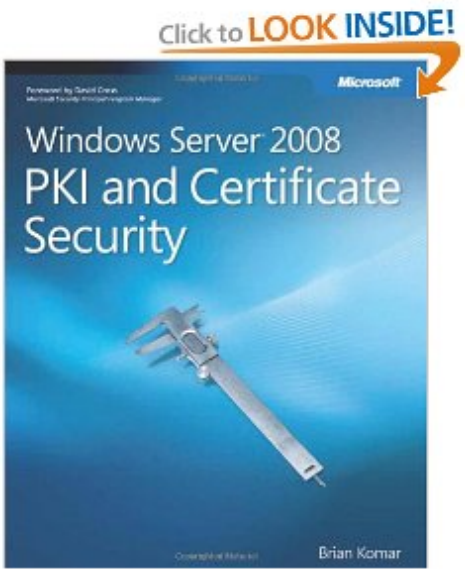
OCSP

- **Can be used by the *client* (e.g. web browser) to verify server's certificate validity**
  - OCSP URL is read from server certificate's AIA field
- **Can be used by the *server* (e.g. mobility controller) to verify client's certificate validity**
  - OCSP URL is most often configured on the server to point to specific OCSP responders
- **OCSP transactions use HTTP for transport protocol**
- **Important: Nonce Extension required for replay prevention**
  - Some public CAs don't like this…

OCSP – Two Variants

- **OCSP Direct Trust Model**
  - Each OCSP responder has an OCSP Responder certificate
  - Each Responder cert must be installed on relying party (controller)
  - ArubaOS only supports a single Responder cert – problem for redundancy
- **OCSP Delegated Trust Model**
  - OCSP responder has an OCSP Responder cert issued by each issuing CA for which it can respond
  - Relying party checks to see that OCSP response is signed by a known cert
  - Requires each issuing CA cert to be installed on relying party (controller) because chaining is not supported
  - Requires ArubaOS 6.1.4.1-FIPS or ArubaOS 6.3+

For More Info



Windows Server 2008 PKI and Certificate Security (PRO-Other) [Paperback]

Brian Komar (Author)

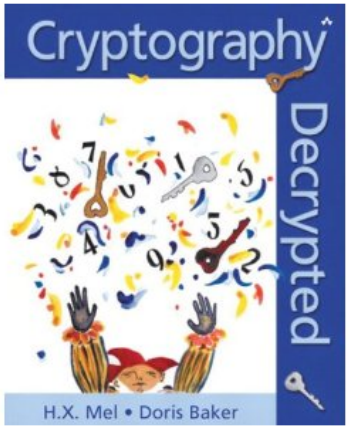
(7 customer reviews)

Available from these sellers.

3 new from $414.02 15 used from $83.45

FREE TWO-DAY SHIPPING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS
Learn more
amazonstudent

Formats	Amazon Price	New from	Used from



Cryptography Decrypted [Paperback]

H. X. Mel (Author), Doris M. Baker (Author)

(39 customer reviews)

List Price: $54.99

Price: $38.36 & this item ships for **FREE with Super Saver Shipping**. Details

You Save: $16.63 (30%)

Only 15 left in stock (more on the way).

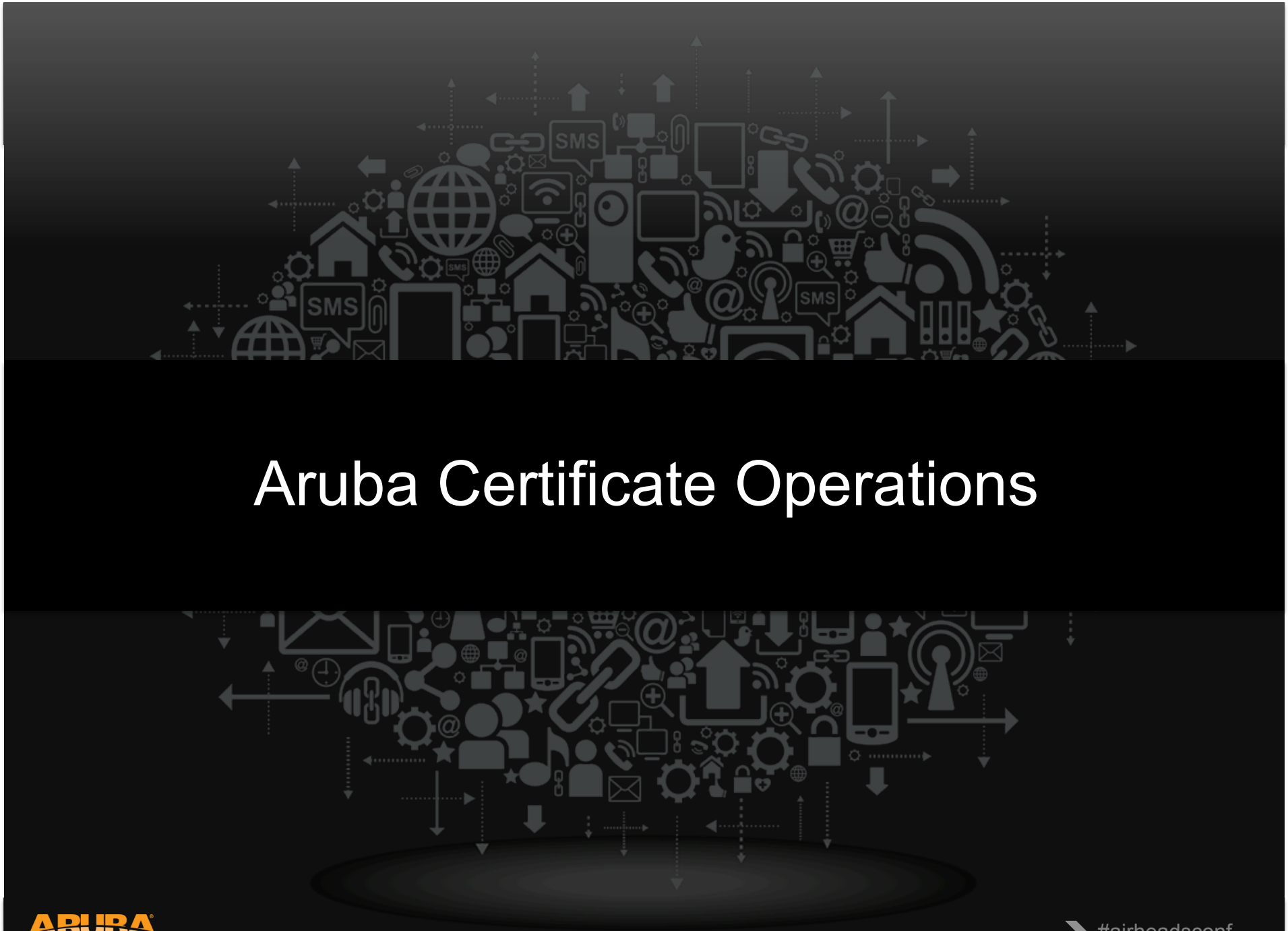
Ships from and sold by **Amazon.com**. Gift-wrap available.

Want it delivered Wednesday, October 31? Order it in the next 21 hours and 46 minutes, ar

33 new from $30.00 43 used from $14.88

FREE TWO-DAY SHIPPING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS
Learn more
amazonstudent

Buy this Book!



Aruba Certificate Operations

Relevant Certificate Types

- **Server Certificate**
  - Used by controller to authenticate to the client (EAP-TLS, PEAP, Web)
- **CA Certificate**
  - Used by controller to validate client certificate (EAP-TLS only)
- **Client Certificate**
  - Used by client to authenticate to the network (EAP-TLS only)

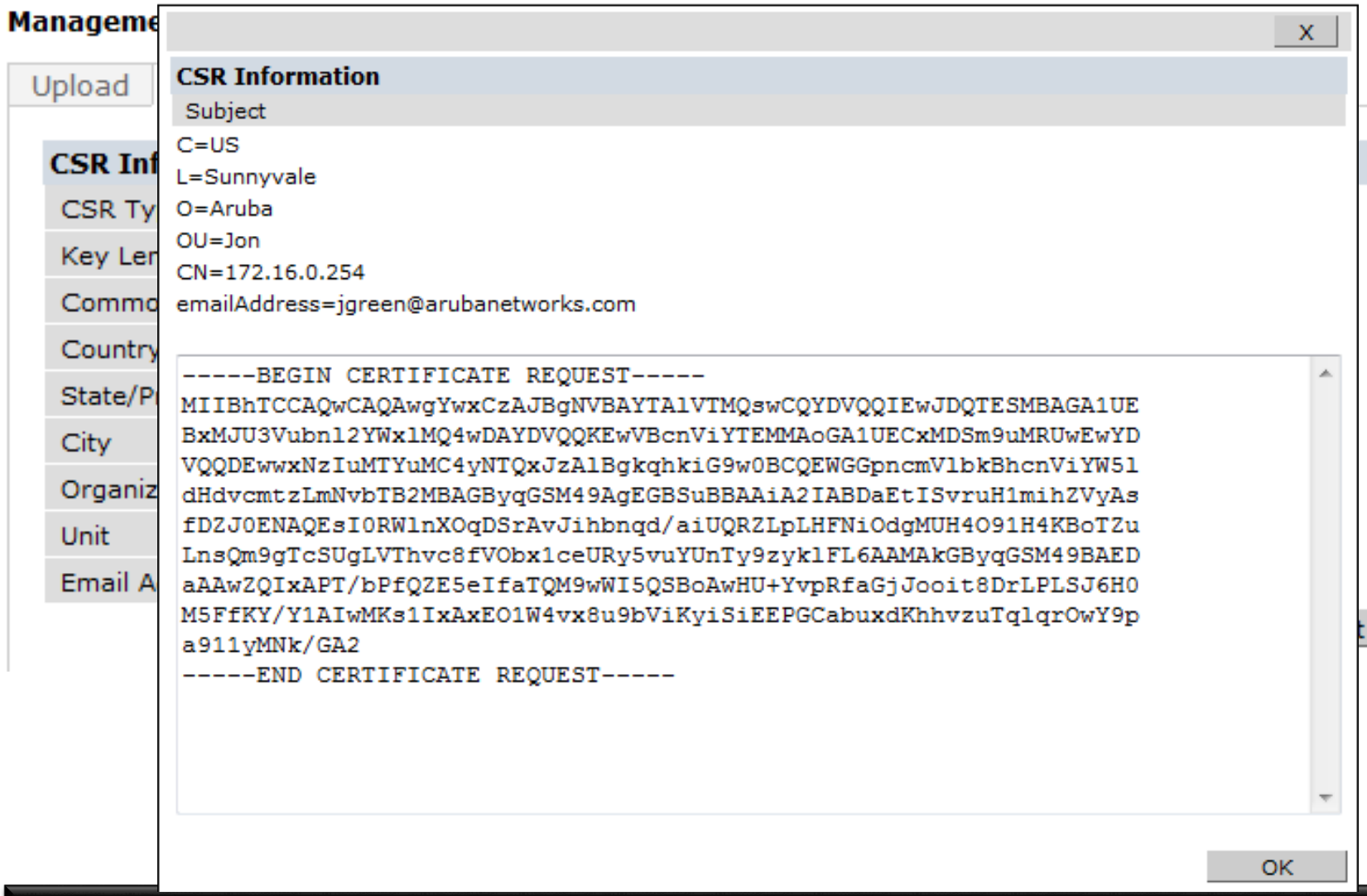
Certificate Formats

- **PEM / PKCS#7**
  - Contains a certificate in base64 encoding (open in a text editor)
- **DER**
  - Contains a certificate in binary encoding
- **PFX / PKCS#12**
  - Contains a certificate AND private key, protected by a password

Using Certificate Signing Request

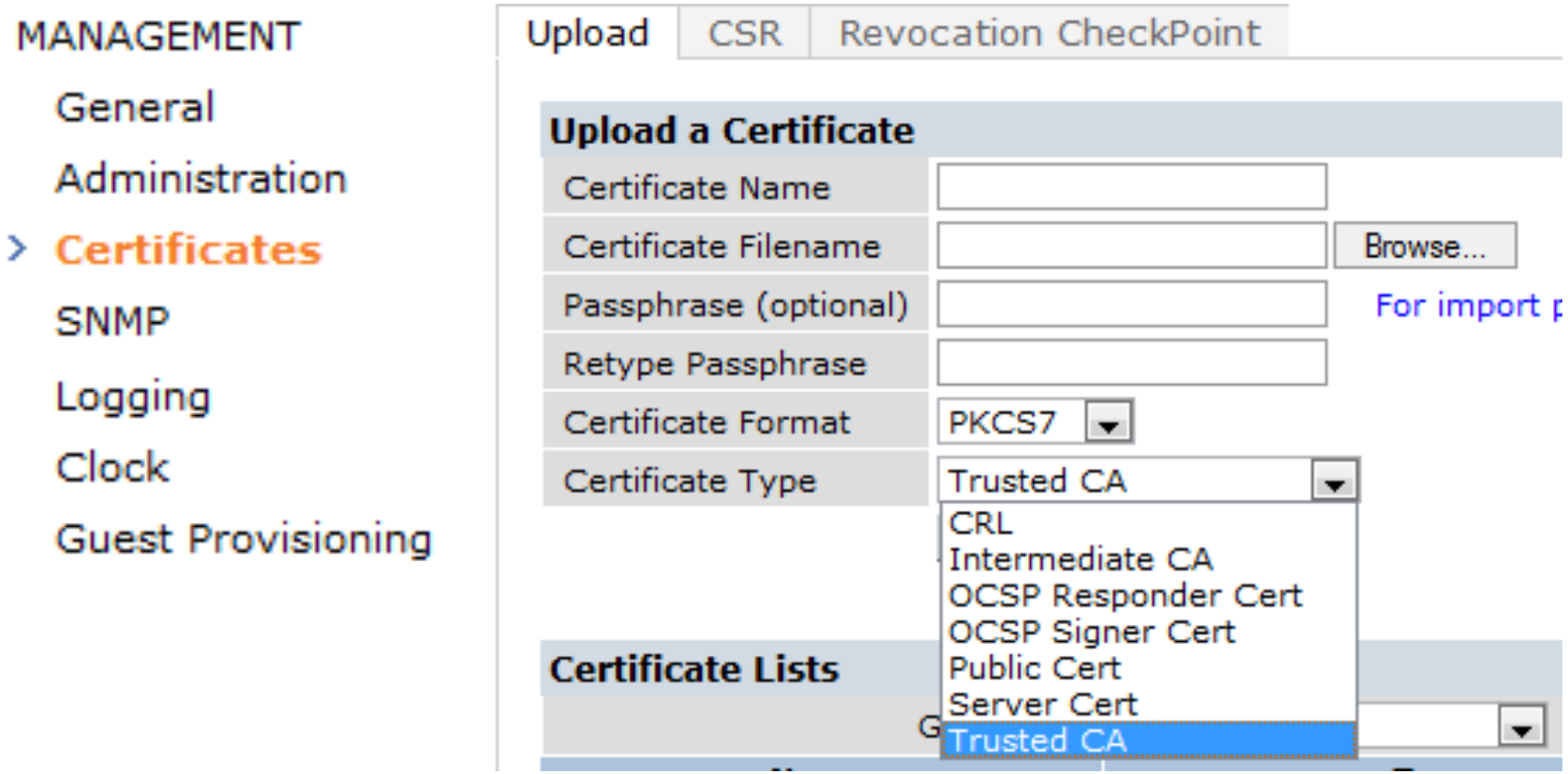
- **Private key stays on controller**
- **CSR is sent to CA**
  - How this works depends on the CA type
- **CA issues certificate in PEM/CER or DER format**
- **Certificate is uploaded to controller**
- **Controller puts certificate back together with private key automatically**

Generating Certificate Signing Request

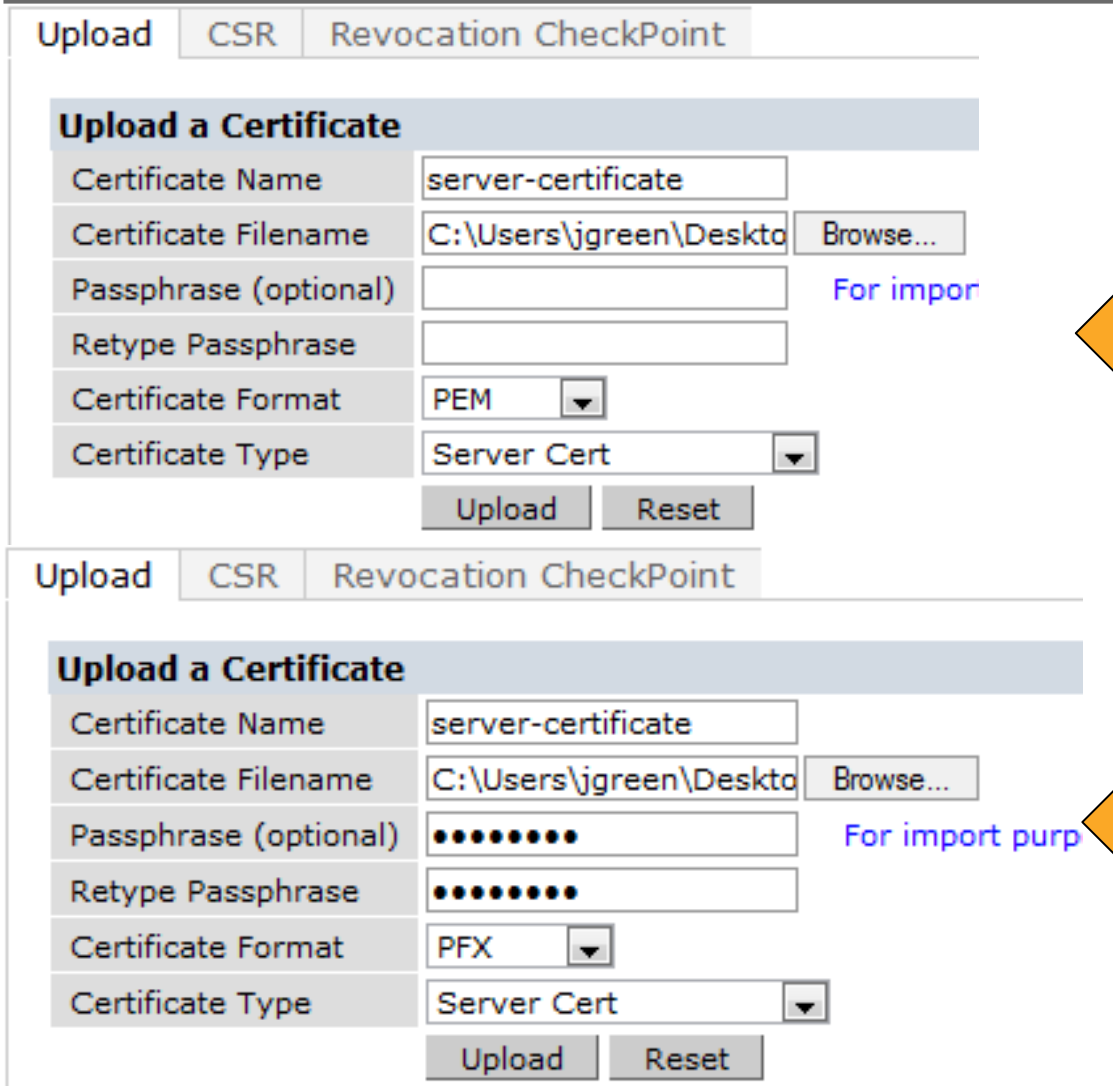


Send CSR to your CA of choice

Uploading Certificates

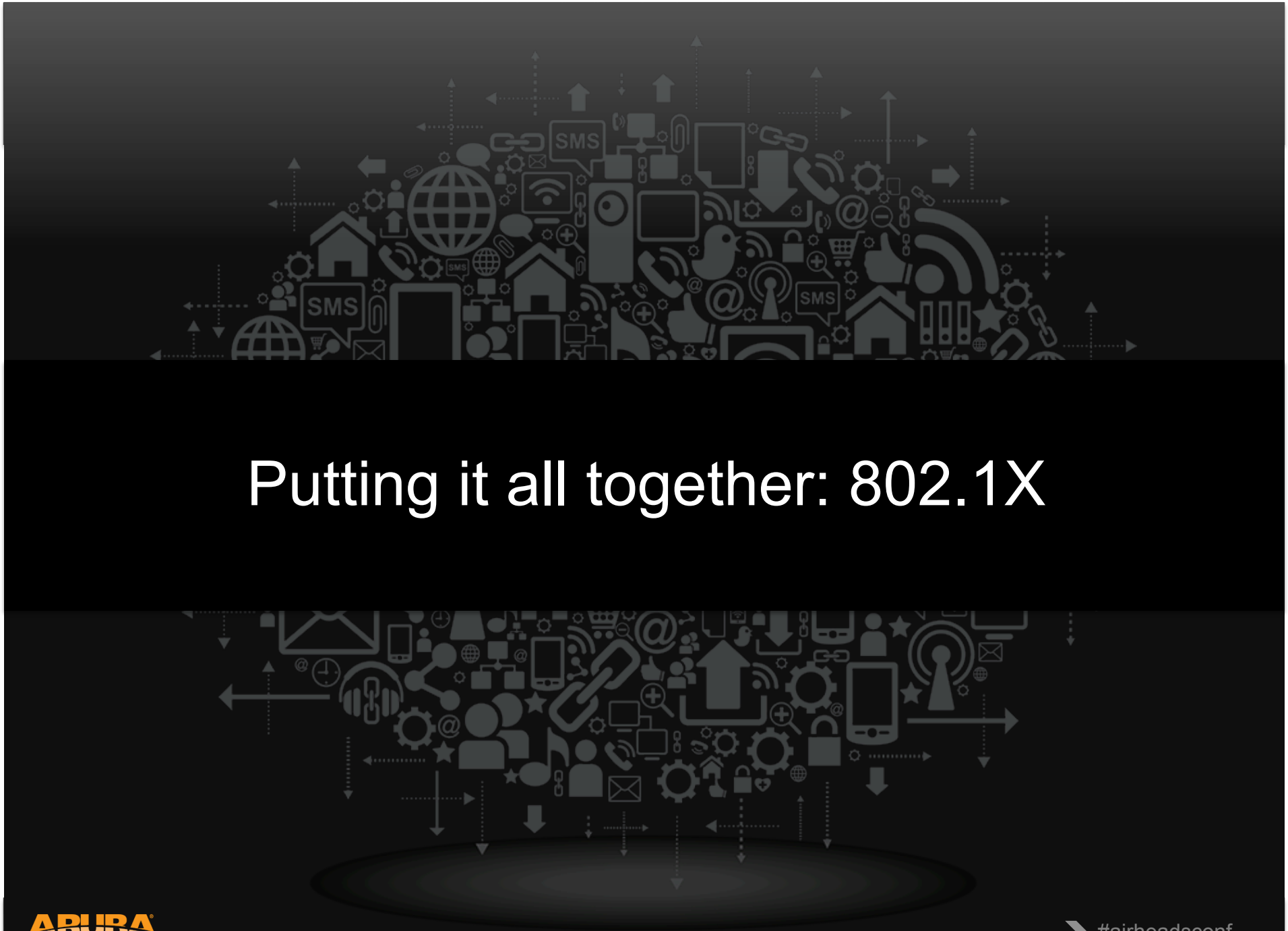


Uploading Certificate



Certificate only (PEM format)

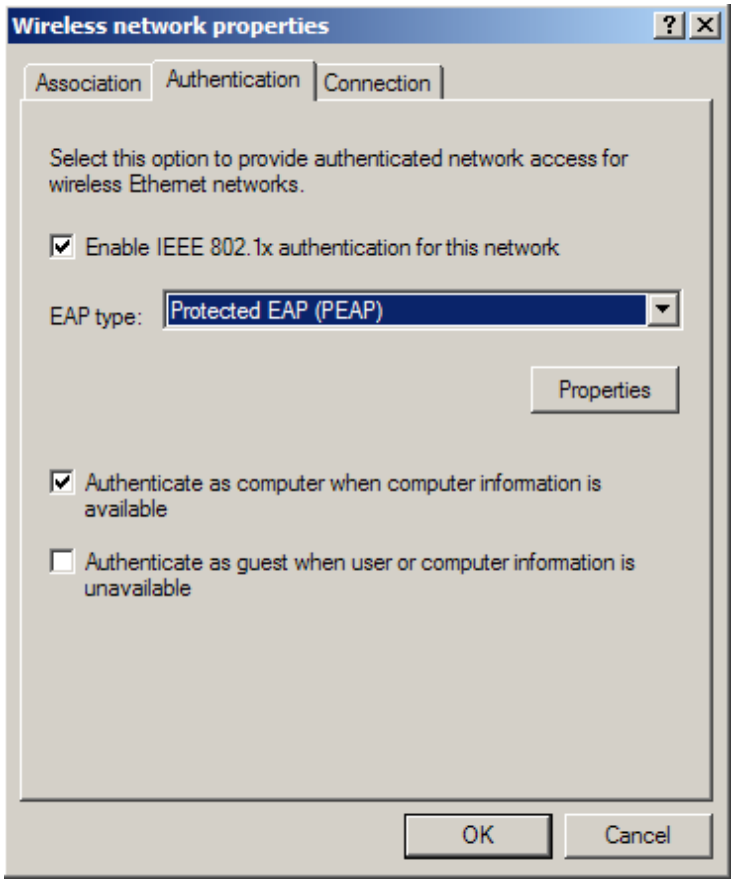
Certificate and private key in PFX format



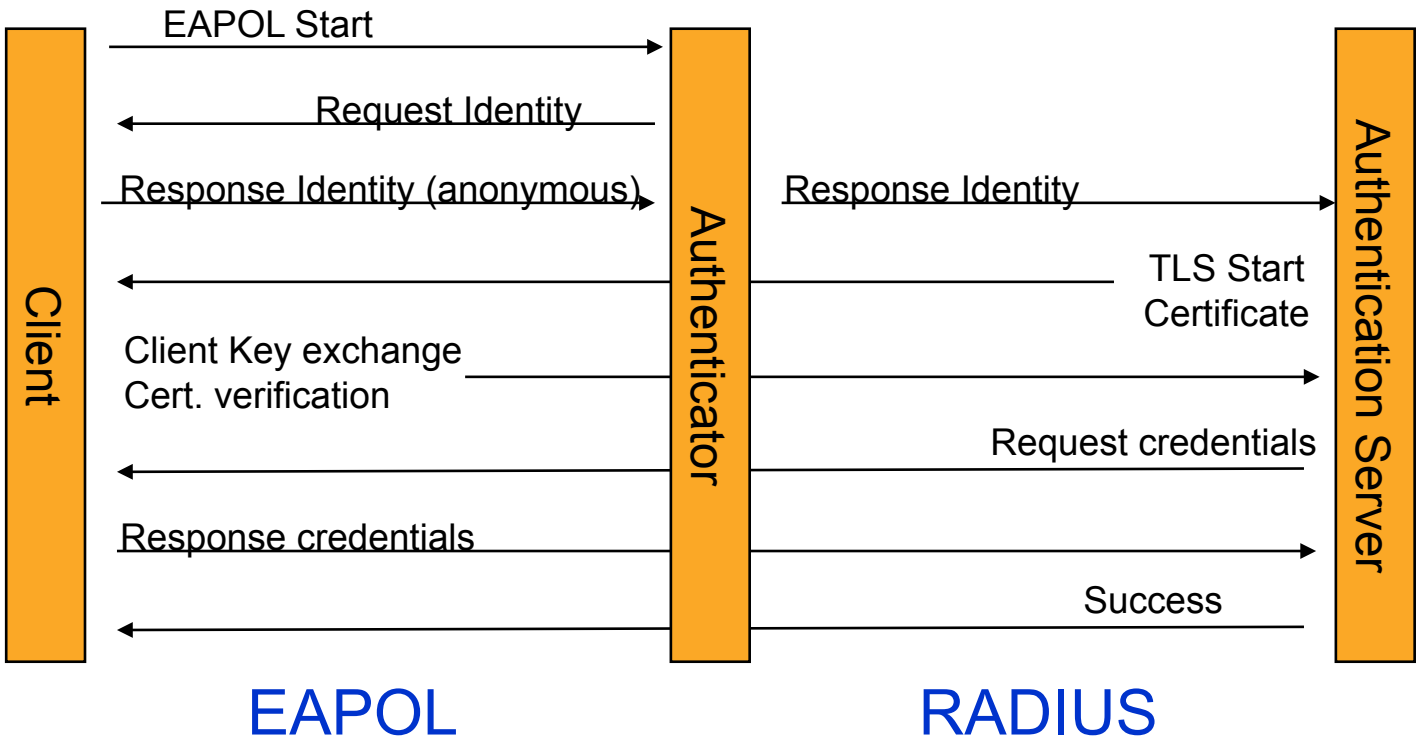
Putting it all together: 802.1X

Authentication with 802.1X

- Authenticates users before granting access to L2 media
- Makes use of EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol)
- 802.1X authentication happens at L2 – users will be authenticated before an IP address is assigned



Sample EAP Transaction



2-stage process

- Outer tunnel establishment
- Credential exchange happens inside the encrypted tunnel

802.1X Acronym Soup

PEAP (Protected EAP)

- Uses a digital certificate on the network side
- Password or certificate on the client side

EAP-TLS (EAP with Transport Level Security)

- Uses a certificate on network side
- Uses a certificate on client side

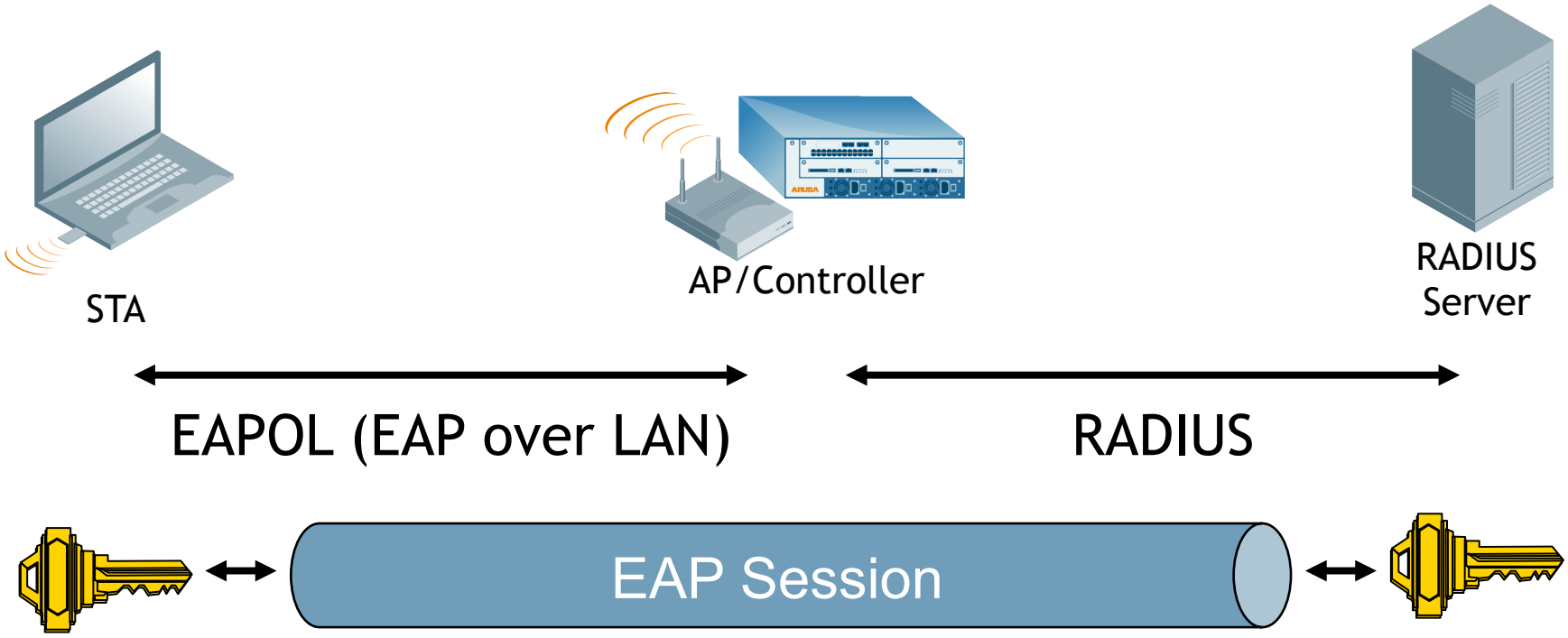
TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security)

- Uses a certificate on the network side
- Password, token, or certificate on the client side

EAP-FAST

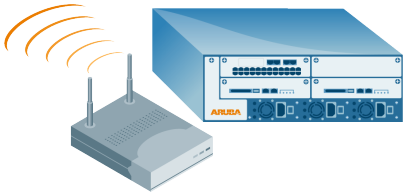
- Cisco proprietary
- Do not use – known security weaknesses

EAP to RADIUS Server



Local EAP Termination

STA



AP/Controller

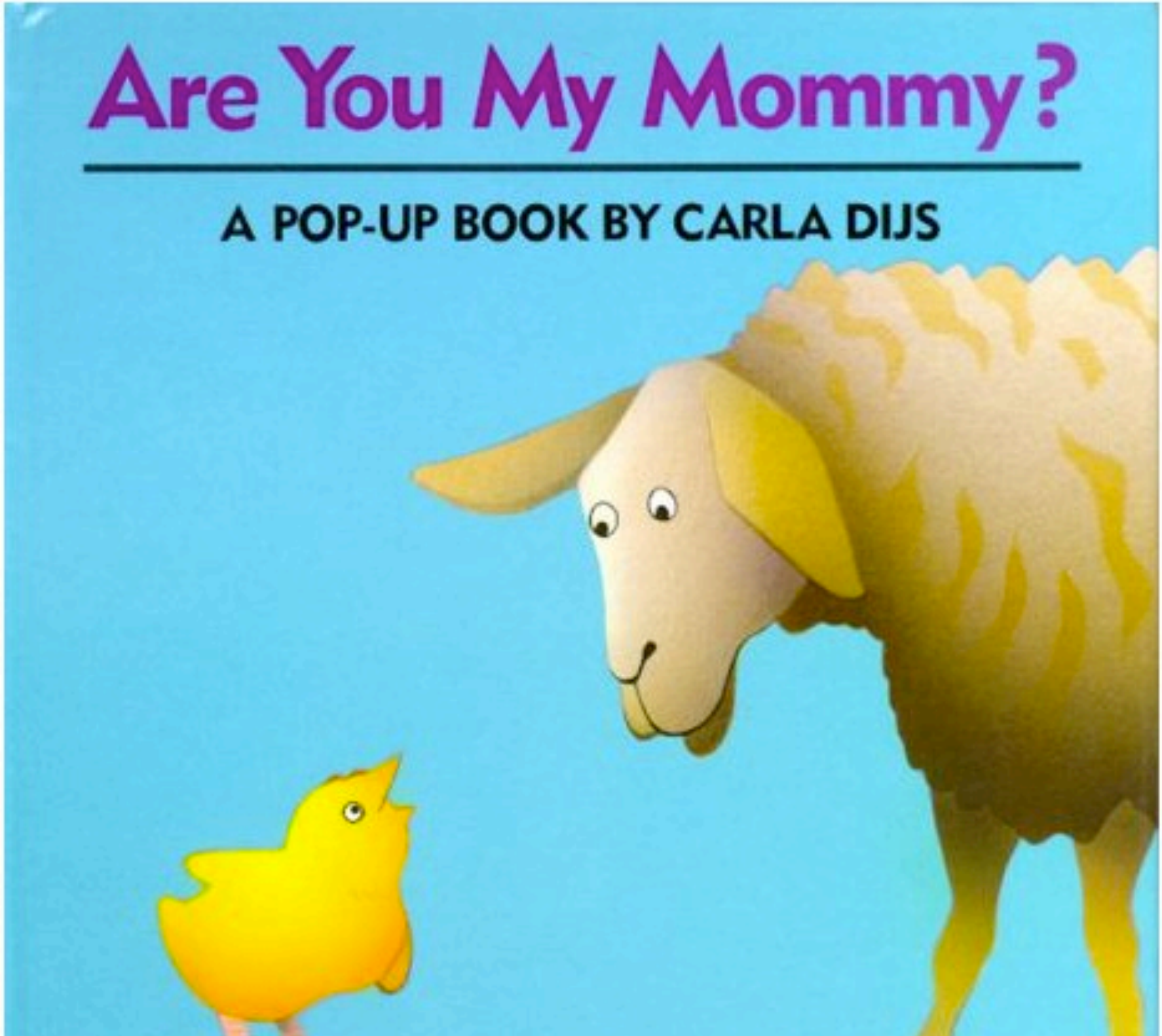
Authentication Server

EAPOL (EAP over LAN)

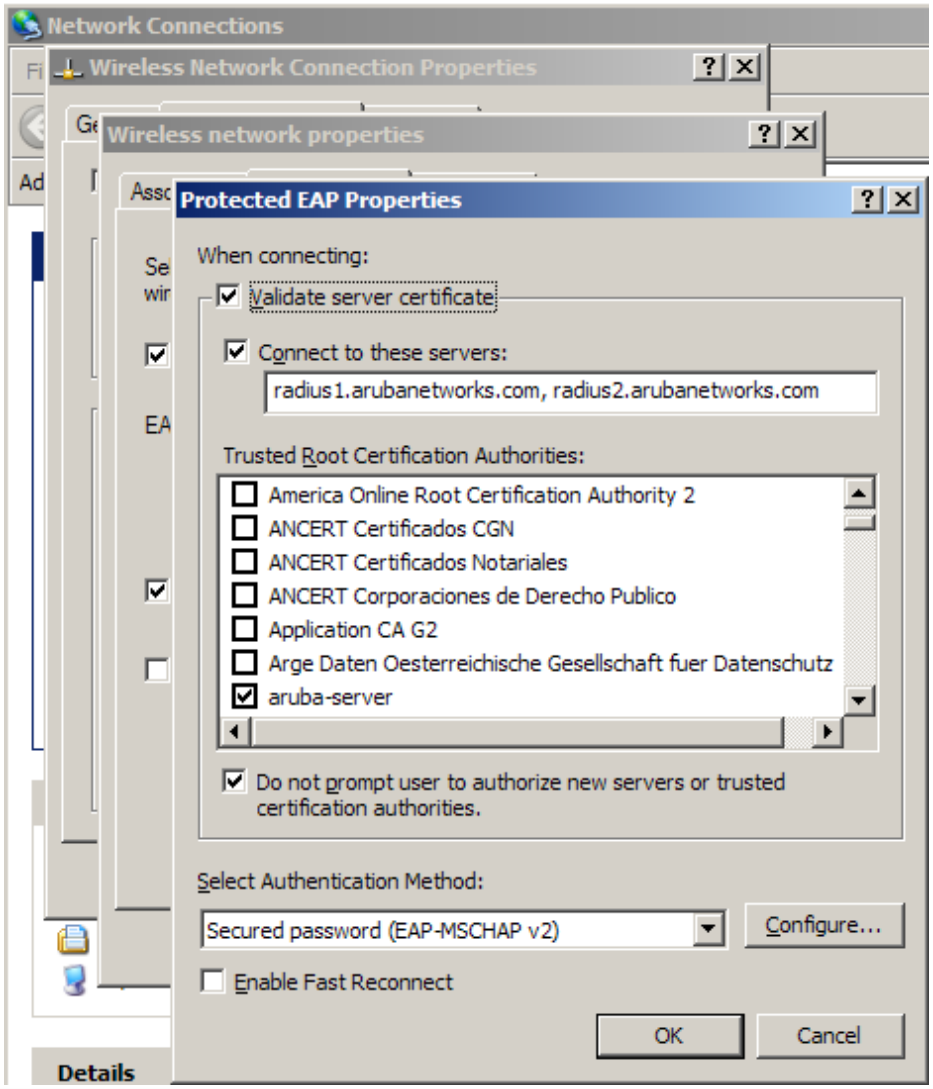
RADIUS/LDAP (optional)

Are You My Mommy?

A POP-UP BOOK BY CARLA DIJS



Configure Supplicant Properly



- Configure the Common Name of your RADIUS server (matches CN in server certificate)
- Configure trusted CAs (an in-house CA is better than a public CA)
- ALWAYS validate the server certificate
- Do not allow users to add new CAs or trust new servers
- Enforce with group policy

Authentication Sources

- **PEAP Termination**
  - Authentication against whatever AAA server has been configured (RADIUS, internal DB, LDAP)
  - If LDAP is used, use GTC as the inner EAP method
- **EAP-TLS Termination**
  - If client certificate is valid and not revoked, client will be authenticated
  - Optional: Look up certificate name in RADIUS/LDAP (configure ‘aaa authentication dot1x cert-cn-lookup)

Multi-Factor 802.1X Authentication?

- **Sequenced authentication**
  - Machine credential followed by user credential
  - Sequencing must be tracked by auth server (CPPM)
  - Supported in Windows domain environment…. but nowhere else
  - Timing / user behavior dependencies
- **Hardware tokens**
  - Viable option, but users don't like them…
  - Use EAP-GTC, EAP-POTP
  - RSA supplicant available
- **Stacked authentication**
  - Machine and user credential in same EAP transaction
  - Theoretically possible, but not supported by any known supplicant

Isn't MSCHAPv2 broken?

- **Short answer: Yes – because of things like rainbow tables, distributed cracking, fast GPUs, etc.**
- **This is why we use MSCHAPv2 *inside* a TLS tunnel for Wi-Fi**
- **Still using PPTP for VPN? Watch out…**

Future directions: EAP-PWD

- **The problem: Today's password-based auth exposes password hashes to a possibly unknown entity**
- **Goal of PWD: Mutual authentication using a password**
- **Both sides prove they possess the password without actually *exposing* the password or a password derivative**
- **Developed by Dan Harkins of Aruba Networks – standardized in RFC xxx**

Credits

- **Some slides stolen from:** http://cevi-users.cevi.be/Portals/ceviusers/images/default/Userdag-20101125-Certs.pptx
- **Some others stolen from:** http://acs.lbl.gov/~mrt/talks/secPrimer.ppt
- **Get Smart images used without permission**


AIRHEADS
2013
The Airheads Challenge
Use Unlock Code “CRYPTO”
To get the quiz for this session
Login to play at
community.arubanetworks.com
ARUBA
networks
#airheadsconf

AIRHEADS
LAS VEGAS 2013

JOIN: community.arubanetworks.com

FOLLOW: @arubanetworks

DISCUSS: #airheadsconf