

TLS 1.3 for Penetration Testers

A horizontal orange line that starts from the left edge of the slide, passes through a small orange circle, and then continues to the right, ending just before the author's name.

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Principal Security Consultant

who am I?

Richard J. Moore, MWR InfoSecurity
Principal Security Consultant

- Security
- Software Engineering
- Lots of SSL/TLS



Agenda

- Why TLS 1.3
- Changes in TLS 1.3 Basics
- Testing the Basics
- Changes in TLS 1.3
- Deployment
- Bleeding edge features



Do we need TLS 1.3?

Security whack-a-mole

- Heartbleed
- BEAST
- Padding oracle attacks
- CRIME, BREACH (compression)
- PKI compromises (Comodohacker, Lavabit)
- Protocol flaws (renegotiation)
- Poor use of Diffie–Hellman (lack of support, configuration)

Many issues were identified years ago



- Issues with TLS CBC cipher suites identified in 2004
 - Of course they weren't thought to be practical...
- Weak ciphers
 - But no one would leave these enabled in production...
- RSA key exchange
 - Allows passive eavesdropping if you know the server key

And so TLS 1.3 was born



- Encrypt as much as possible
- Address known weaknesses
- Make privacy an aim

- Removing features, not just adding
- Input from cryptographers

Changes in TLS 1.3 Basics



Removal of Legacy (ciphers)

- Bad or outdated ciphers
 - NULL
 - RC4, 3DES
 - Export ciphers
 - All mention of legacy RC2, single-DES etc.
- Unusual ciphers
 - ARIA, Camellia, Seed,...

what does this mean for me?

- No more “Weak ciphers” vulnerabilities 😊
 - We can finally concentrate on more interesting issues
 - And no more padding pentest reports with noise...
 - Sadly we’ll still have this for things supporting older versions too

Ciphers Suites in TLS 1.3

- Cipher suites have been redefined
 - No longer include certificate type (e.g. RSA)
 - No longer include key exchange
- Only 5 options
- More on this later

Removal of Legacy (cipher modes)



- All CBC mode ciphersuites
- Always uses Authenticated Encryption with Additional Data (AEAD)

what does this mean for me?

- No more padding oracle flaws
 - POODLE
 - TLS POODLE
 - BEAST
 - Zombie POODLE
 - GOLDENDOODLE

Encrypted Handshake



- Handshake now encrypts as much as possible
- Even 'public' information like the server certificate
- TLS Extensions

what does this mean for me?

- Most of the handshake is no longer visible in wireshark – “Application Data”

```
> Frame 6: 1523 bytes on wire (12184 bits), 1523 bytes captured (12184 bits)
> Linux cooked capture
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: ::1, Dst: ::1
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 1443, Dst Port: 52350, Seq: 1, Ack: 284, Len: 1435
▼ Transport Layer Security
  > TLSv1.3 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Server Hello
  > TLSv1.3 Record Layer: Change Cipher Spec Protocol: Change Cipher Spec
  > TLSv1.3 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: Application Data
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```

Testing TLS 1.3 Basics



Demo



Tooling Support

Tool	TLS 1.3 Support
Openssl (1.1.1 or newer)	Yes
ssllscan	No
testssl (latest kali)	No
testssl (latest github)	Yes (buggy)
sslyze	Yes
BurpSuite Pro	Yes (2.1 only)

Openssl Examples



- TLS 1.3 only server
- TLS 1.2/1.3 server
- List supported versions of a server
- List supported ciphers TLS 1.3 of a server

Changes in TLS 1.3



Removal of Legacy (key exchange)

- Removal of RSA key exchange
 - Currently widely used
 - Lacks forward secrecy
- Removal of DSA certificates and key exchange
 - Meh (no one used these anyway)
- Now always uses Diffie Hellman
 - Client key is sent in ClientHello as an extension

what does this mean for me?



- Forward secrecy is always enforced
- You can't just give tools the private key and decrypt traffic
 - Wireshark can't decrypt
 - WAFs and inspecting proxies must terminate and re-encrypt
 - No longer possible to log traffic and decrypt it later

How can I decrypt traffic?

- But I need to...
 - Thick client tests
 - Useful for protocol analysis, debugging etc.
- Log the key by setting the SSLKEYLOGFILE environment variable
 - Firefox (and anything else that uses NSS)
 - Chrome
 - GnuTLS
 - Does not work for OpenSSL

How can I decrypt traffic?

- OpenSSL
 - Provides a callback that can be used to get the keys
 - Need to either use a debugger or LD_PRELOAD hooking
 - Peter Wu from Wireshark has already written a tool for this
 - <https://git.lekensteyn.nl/peter/wireshark-notes/tree/src/sslkeylog.c>
 - Will not work for applications that statically link ☹️

Demo



Other Changes



Version Negotiation

- TLS always had a version negotiation
 - Record layer version number
 - Client hello version number
 - Server picks the result (usually the highest)
- Or that was the theory...
- Too many broken implementations
- TLS 1.3 introduces a new version negotiation extension

Early Data – 0 RTT



- TLS has allowed sessions to be stored and resumed for years
- Makes for fast connections to servers
- TLS 1.3 extends to let clients send data in the hello message
- Allows server to start sending responses quickly
- Risky
 - Early data can be replayed
 - Applications allowing early data must protect against this

Demo



Deployment



Current Support

- OpenSSL 1.1.1
- GnuTLS 3.6.4
- Chrome
- Firefox
- Java 11
- Cloudflare
- F5 BigIP 14.1.0.1
- Android Q

Deployment Scenarios

- Websites
 - Likely to support both TLS 1.2 and 1.3 for the foreseeable future
- Internal services
 - If you control both endpoints then why not?
 - TLS 1.3 is faster, so deployment is likely
 - No need for TLS 1.2 in this situation
- Mozilla TLS config generator agrees
 - Intermediate is 1.2 + 1.3
 - Modern is 1.3 only

Summary

- TLS 1.3 is coming
- You should be aware of it as a Pentester
 - It will impact your testing
 - Tooling support is uneven
 - Cross-checking the results is easy



Questions?

