

Combinatorial Testing of TLS, X.509 and IoT protocols

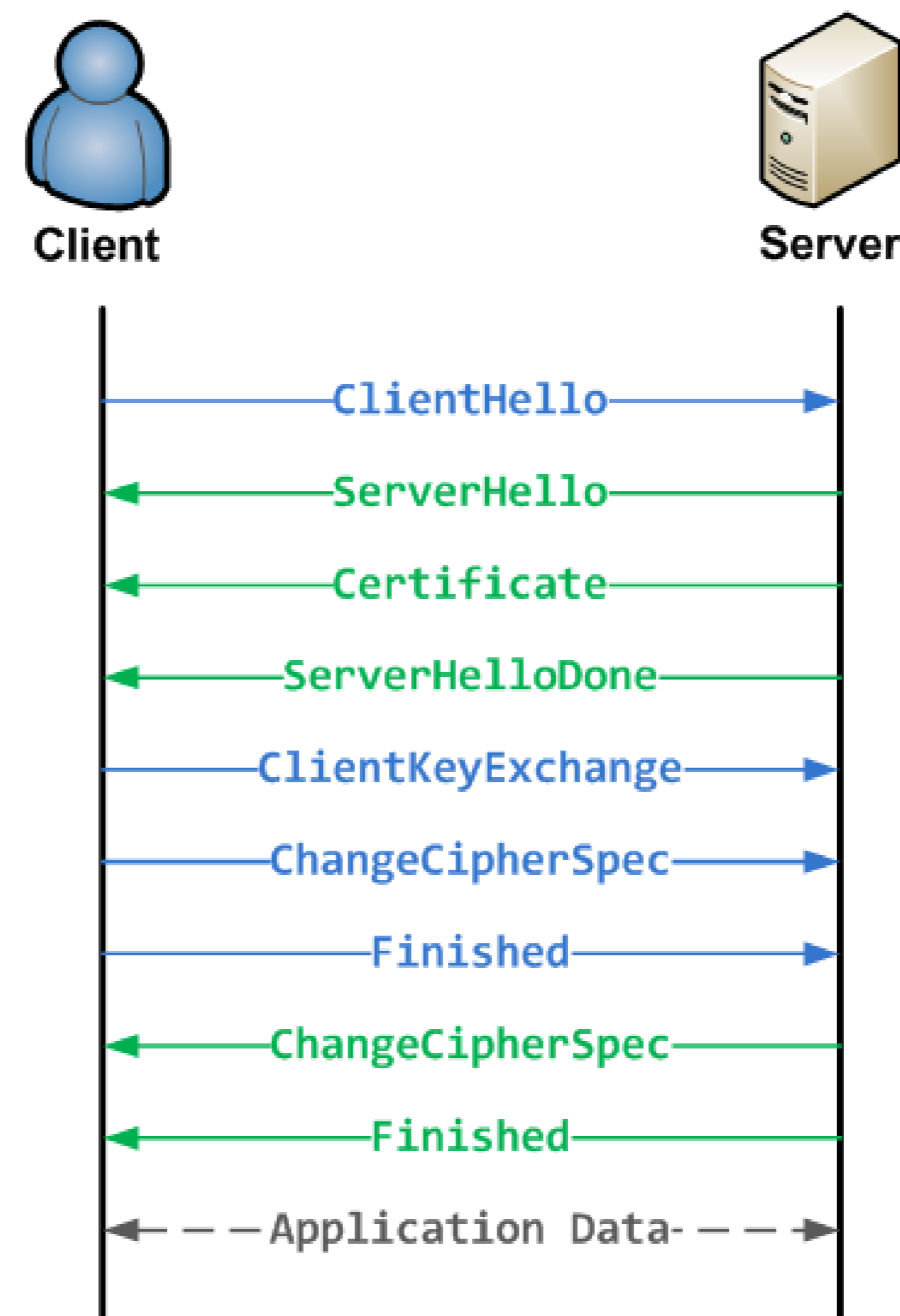
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Transport Layer Security (TLS/SSL)

- ▶ Most common communications security protocol on the Internet.
- ▶ Provides confidentiality via symmetric encryption.
- ▶ Authenticity of servers provided via X.509 certificates:
 - ▷ Client authenticity optionally provided through client certificate
- ▶ Integrity of exchanged data verified through Message Authentication Codes.

Attacks

- High-profile protocol, thus valuable target.
- ▶ Protocol-version downgrades (FREAK and Logjam).
 - ▶ Compression-based (CRIME and BREACH).
 - ▶ Padding oracle-based (POODLE and Lucky Thirteen).
 - ▶ ...



Our Contribution

- ▶ Differential testing of implementations.
- ▶ Combinatorial testing of X.509 certificate parsers:
 - ▷ All libraries should parse certificates the same way
 - ▷ Endpoint equivalence undecidable
 - ▷ Different behavior between implementations ⇒ possible vulnerabilities
- ▶ Combinatorial (sequence) testing:
 - ▷ Focus on handshake or entire TLS session
 - ▷ Hierarchical Input Parameter Models
 - ▷ Weighted k -way sequences
 - ▷ AI-based planning support in test generation

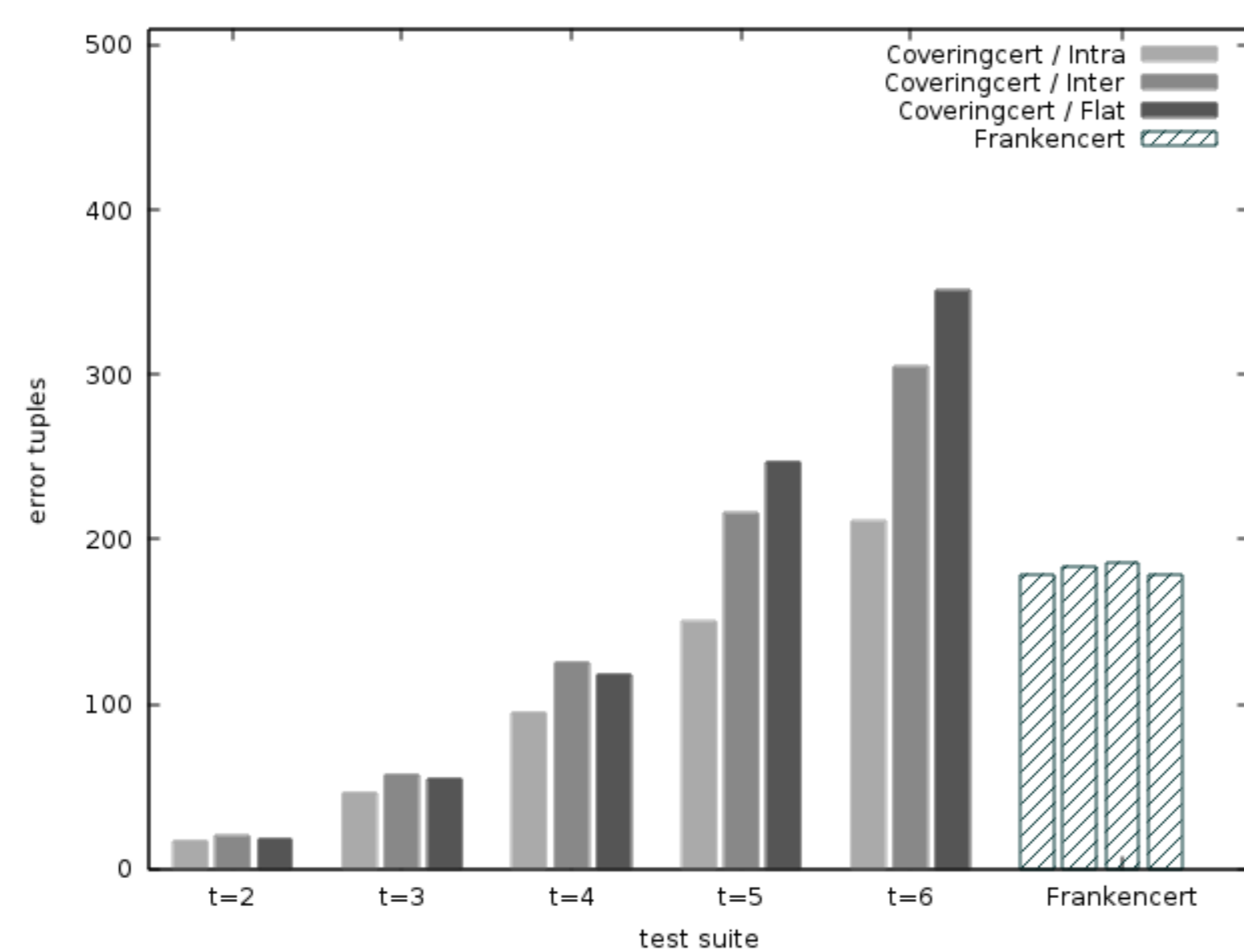
Target Implementations

- ▶ OpenSSL
- ▶ GnuTLS
- ▶ NSS
- ▶ ...

Contributions

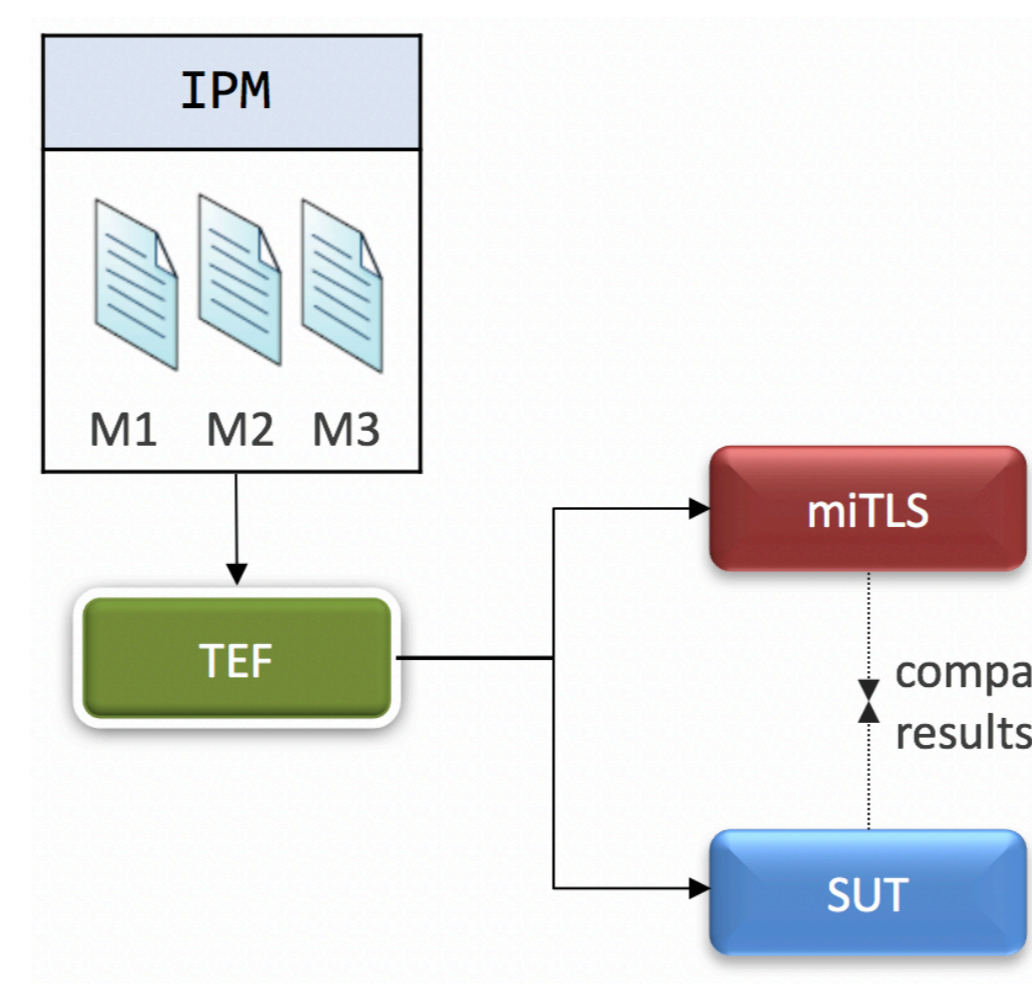
CoveringCerts

- Combinatorial generation of X.509 certificates and differential testing of parsers.
- ▶ Modeling of certificate contents.
 - ▶ Generation of concrete certificates.
 - ▶ Differential testing of implementations ⇒ More detailed and efficient results than previous approaches.



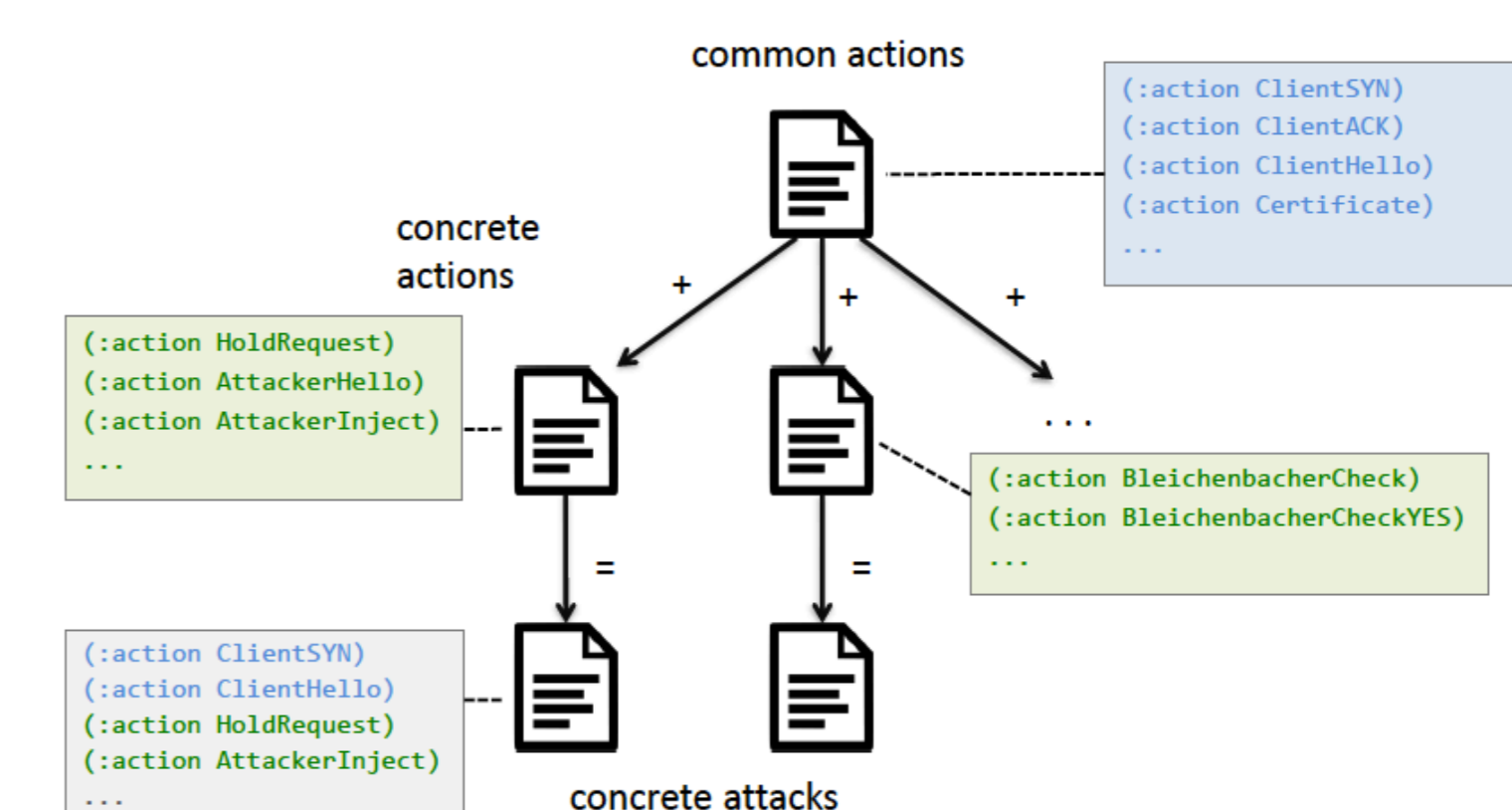
Hierarchical Input Parameter Models

- ▶ Naive/flat approach: One model for all attributes of all messages in TLS handshake.
- ▶ Hierarchical approach: Intra-message model for each message, Inter-message model to combine results ⇒ Enables higher-strength testing.
- ▶ Comparison with miTLS, a verified reference implementation of TLS.



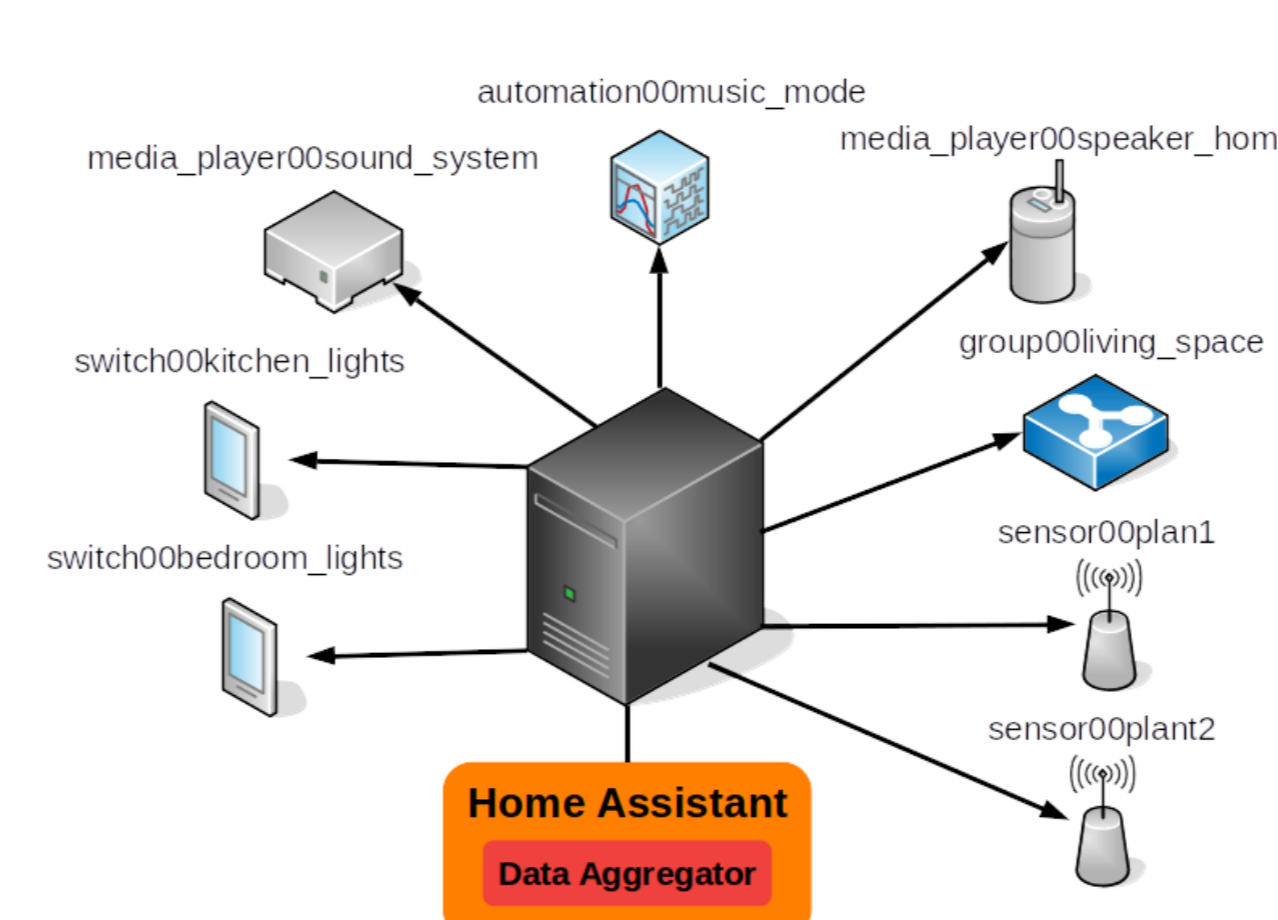
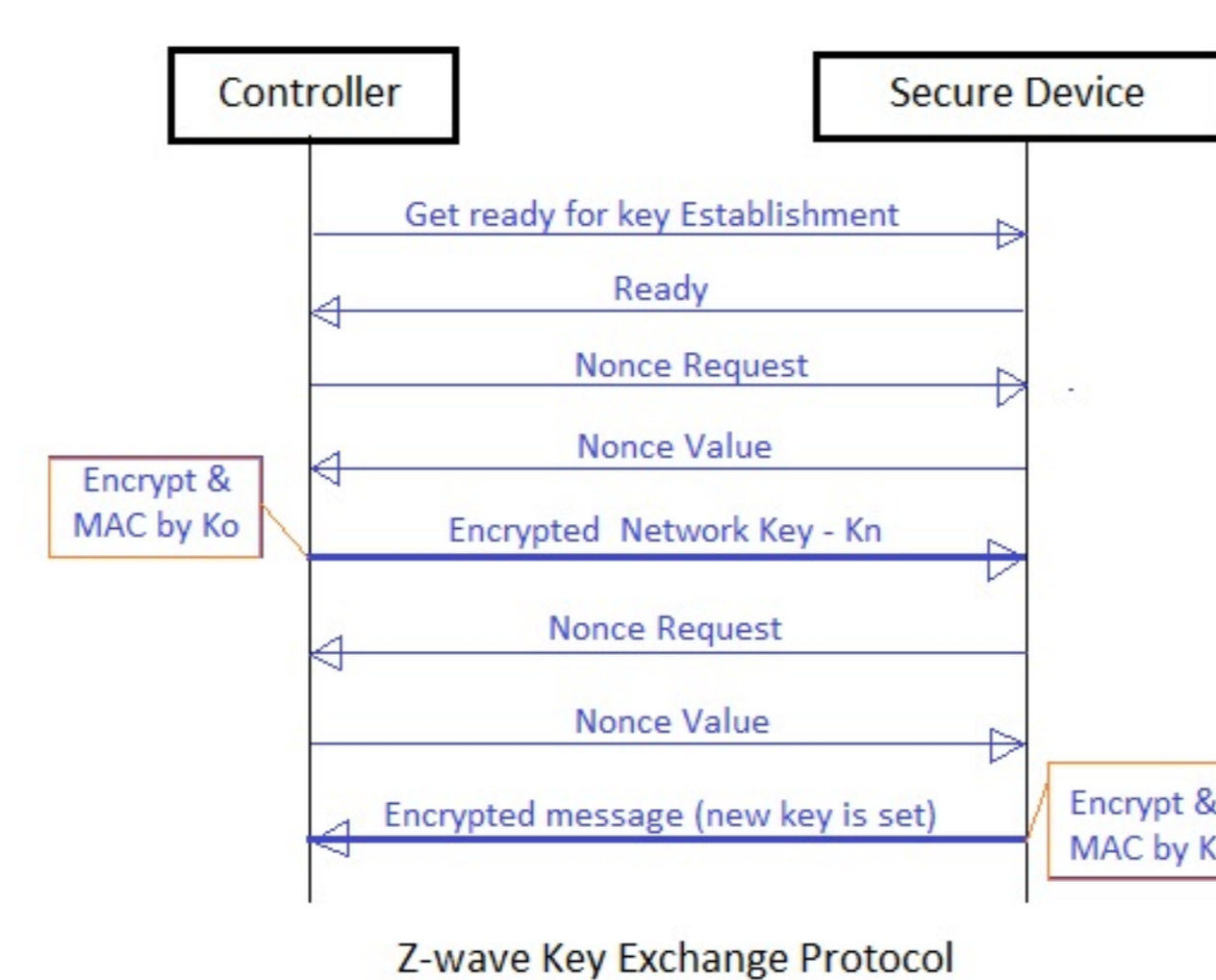
Sequence Testing

- Modify attributes and order of TLS messages in handshake.
- ▶ Handshake testing as a sequence testing problem.
 - ▶ Differential testing of implemented TLS state machines.
 - ▶ AI-based planning to generate attack sequences.
 - ▶ Weighted k -way Sequences:
 - ▷ Assign weights, derived from occurrences in bug reports, to events (TLS messages)
 - ▷ Event selection for candidate sequences based on integer partitions



Future focus: Internet of Things

- ▶ Rapid adoption:
 - ▷ Home automation / Smart Home
 - ▷ Medical assistance
 - ▷ Infrastructure management
- ▶ Resource constrained devices.
- ▶ Emerging protocols:
 - ▷ Z-Wave
 - ▷ NFC/RFID
 - ▷ Bluetooth Low Energy Mesh



Multi-faceted Attack Surface

- ▶ Attacks on web interfaces.
- ▶ Commonly backed by REST services.
- ▶ Focus on usability.
- ▶ Weakened cryptography.
- ▶ Increased privacy risk.

Rapidly changing technology ⇒ Automated testing required.

▶ K. Kleine and D. E. Simos, "Coveringcerts: combinatorial methods for x.509 certificate testing," in *2017 IEEE International Conference on Software Testing, Verification and Validation (ICST)*. IEEE, 2017, pp. 69–79.
 ▶ D. E. Simos, J. Bozic, F. Duan, B. Garn, K. Kleine, Y. Lei, and F. Wotawa, "Testing tls using combinatorial methods and execution framework," in *IFIP International Conference on Testing Software and Systems*. Springer, 2017, pp. 162–177.
 ▶ B. Garn, D. E. Simos, F. Duan, Y. Lei, J. Bozic, and F. Wotawa, "Weighted combinatorial sequence testing for the tls protocol," in *2019 IEEE International Conference on Software Testing, Verification and Validation Workshops (ICSTW)*. IEEE, 2019, pp. 46–51.
 ▶ D. E. Simos, J. Bozic, B. Garn, M. Leithner, F. Duan, K. Kleine, Y. Lei, and F. Wotawa, "Testing tls using planning-based combinatorial methods and execution framework," *Software quality journal*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 703–729, 2019.