Everything you always wanted to know about Certificate Transparency

(but were afraid to ask)



Martin who?

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- researcher at SBA Research
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State of the Foo

The Big Picture

Under the hood

Show me the data!

Disclaimer

Keep in mind:

- this is a serious topic
- memes & cat pics are just means to an end
- people literally depend on decent HTTPS



DigiNotar

It all started with a hack:

- July 10th-20th, 2011
- CA DigiNotar pwned
- 531 fraudulent certificates issued
- among them: *.google.com, *.windowsupdate.com,
 *.mozilla.com, *.torproject.org ...

DigiNotar

Who got MitM'd:

- at least 300.000 unique IPs
- $\bullet > 99\%$ from Iran
- identified using OCSP requests
- others: Tor, VPN, proxies ...

Operation Black Tulip 2011-08-22 22:00:00





DigiNotar

Lessons learned (for CAs):

- patch your software!
- use antivirus!
- strong passwords for admin accounts!
- not all eggs in one basket (domain)
- report incidents

Other Incidents

Fraudulent CAs:

- Trustwave 2011: sub-CA for introspection
- Lenovo Superfish 2015: local MitM-CA
- CNNIC 2015: sub-CA for introspection
- Symantec 2016: test certificates (with CT)

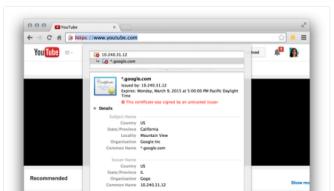
• ...

Gogo inflight wifi





hey @Gogo, why are you issuing *.google.com certificates on your planes?



(Some) weaknesses of TLS:

- certificate revocation is tricky
- all CAs for all CommonNames
- 1800+ CAs and sub-CAs (in 2013) [1]
- 1/3 never used for issuing HTTPS certificate (in 2014) [2]

Implementation issues:

- different trust stores per OS/browser
- low entropy during key generation
- "goto fail;"

Deployment issues:

- SSLv2, SHA-1, CipherSuites, ...
- STARTTLS, no PFS, ...

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Blue Coat





Basic Idea of CT

Wouldn't it be nice, if ...

- CAs would publish all their business?
- problems could be detected upon issuance?
- there was punishment for misbehaving CAs?

Google is like ...

EVERYONE CHILL THE FUCK OUT! I GOT THIS!

Why Google?

Uniquely positioned:

- control over client-run software
- pinned their certs
- \bullet > 50% market share
- also, common target

Solution

RFC 6962:

- public, append-only cert logging
- cryptographically assured
- open for all

Goals:

- detect misbehaving CAs
- quickly identify fraudulent certs

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CT Entities:

- Logs: collect certificates
- Monitors: identify suspicious certs
- Auditors: identify misbehaving logs

RFC 6962

Monitors:

- periodically fetch all logged certs
- look for suspicios certs or permissions
- e.g. sub-CAs, submitted cert not visible, ...
- most commonly CAs
- also, identify misbehaving log operators





RFC 6962

Auditors:

- verify log integrity
- e.g. no old certs removed, back-dated certs, ...
- query logs with signed cert timestamp (SCT)
- verify log proofs
- most commonly browsers

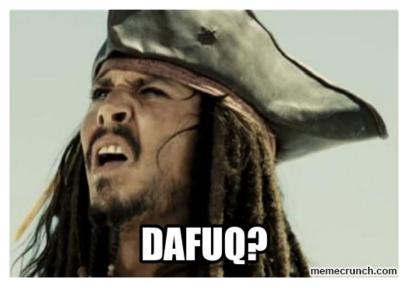
RFC 6962

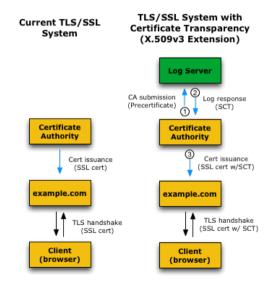
CT openess:

- anyone can run any software
- e.g. CA can run all three:
 - log, monitor & auditor
 - also for other CAs and logs
- · ideally, all gossip with each other
- difficulty: mostly availability, and log size

But how does it work?

- CAs send (pre-)cert to log
- immediately get a signed SCT back
- log promises to add the cert
- servers deliver SCT with cert





Signed Certificate Timestamp (SCT):

- · contains timestamp and cert
- LogID
- signed by log
- 3 methods available for clients

non-exclusive, a cert may have multiple SCT

X.509v3 extensions:

- send pre-certificate to log
- get SCT valid for cert
- obtain certificate from CA
- SCT is part of certificate
- works on all current servers

OCSP stapling:

• part of the OCSP information

OR as part of the TLS handshake:

- as TLS extension
- part of the ClientHello

Merkle Tree

Merkle Hash Tree:

- foundation for CT logs
- binary tree
- · hash of a node depends on all children
- CT uses SHA-256

More funky terms:

- maximum merge delay usually 24h
- signed tree head (STH)

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Why MHT:

- order of included elements important
- signed tree hash == all elements
- proofs are hashes of inner nodes
- number is small

not possible to unnoticeably:

- back-date elements
- remove elements
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Growing trees:

- · logs add new certs e.g. every hour
- build a separate tree
- merge it with main tree
- all previous elements still there
- minimal hashes needed for verification



Merkle Consistency Proof:

- a.k.a "Hey log, u be cheating?"
- get STH, certs, inner nodes
- have: old STH
- verify STH and signature



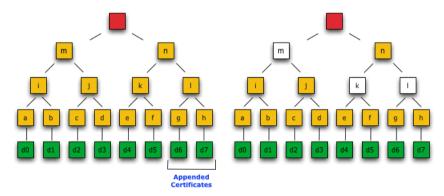
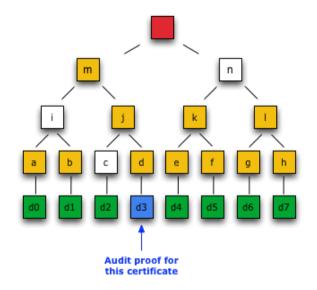




Figure 4

Audit proofs:

- specific certificate is in the log?
- no need to obtain all certificates
- only (few) inner node hash values
- reconstruct STH



Ever-growing logs:

- nothing is forever
- need to rotate the logs
- old logs get "frozen"
- e.g. aviator, 46M certs
- needs to remain online until last cert expires

Gossip

Information exchange:

- logs should chatter
- exchange STH
- detect malicious logs
- split-world attack e.g. gouvernments
- piggybacked in handshake [3]





Who is logging

Who runs the logs:

- Google: 5 logs
 - 3 open for all
 - 1 let's encrypt
 - 1 non-let's encrypt
- Digicert: among the first
- Symantec, WoSign, CNNIC: caught cheating
- some smaller ones

In Browsers

Support by browsers:

- Google mandates 2 SCT for EV certs
- also checks it chrome://net-internals
- Firefox will gradually include

Does it work?

Symantec incident:

- issued google.com
- 23 test certificates
- CT logs had another 164 certs
- another 2.5k certs for non-existing domains

Downsides

Privacy:

- people can learn your internal hosts
- great for reconaissance!
- popular: Let's encrypt

Downsides

Log entries must contain entire chain up to root, thus:

- excludes self-signed
- exludes DANE

"... until some mechanism to control spam is found. The authors welcome suggestions."

For all logs:

- https://URL/ct/v1/get-sth
- gives no. of certs, timestamp, root hash and signature

{"tree_size":46466472,
"timestamp":1480512258330,
"sha256_root_hash":"LcGcZRsm+LGYmrlyC5LXhV1T60D8iH5dNlb0sEJl9bA=",
"tree_head_signature":"BAMASDBGAiEA/M0Nvt77aNe
+9eYbKsv6rRpTzFTKa5CGqb56ea4hnt8CIQCJDE7pL6xgAewMd5i3G1lrBWgFooT2kd3+zliEz5Rw8w=="}

Other proofs:

- https://URL/ct/v1/get-sth-consistency
- https://URL/ct/v1/get-proof-by-hash

Push certs:

• POST https://URL/ct/v1/add-chain

Chrome net-internals:

t=4690 [st=148]	SIGNED_CERTIFICATE_TIMESTAMPS_RECEIVED
	> embedded_scts = "APEAdgDd6x0reg1PpiCLga2BaHB+Lo6dAdVciI09EcT
	> scts_from_ocsp_response = ""
	> scts from tls extension = ""
t=4690 [st=148]	SIGNED_CERTIFICATE_TIMESTAMPS_CHECKED
	> scts = [{"extensions":"","hash_algorithm":"SHA-256","log_id"
t=4690 [st=148]	EV_CERT_CT_COMPLIANCE_CHECKED
	> certificate =
	BEGIN CERTIFICATE
	MIIGdDCCBVygAwIBAgIQat1vXCh8QJJNXR05v+zigjANBgkqhkiG9w0BA
	MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEdMBsGA1UEChMUU3ltYW50ZWMqQ29ycG9yYXRpb

https://crt.sh



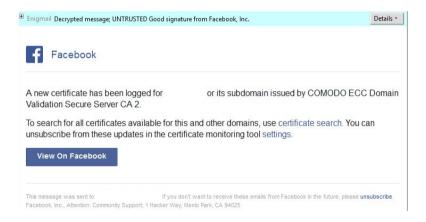
CT covers:

- 99.3% of Cloudflare,
- 100% of lets Ecnrypt
- paper by Halderman et al. [4]
- IPv4 scanning misses two thirds!
- CT misses GoDaddy, cPanel, Thawtec...

Facebook Monitor:

- allows to monitor domains
- get email on cert update
- · based on CT data

Facebook Notification



Whats next?

- moar logs and certs
- many moar auditors
- creating incentives for running it?

Far future:

- software releases?
- key management?
- alternatives to blockchains?

Generalize:

- "Verifiable Data Structures"
- Trillian

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Thx for the attention!

[1] Zakir Durumeric, James Kasten, Michael Bailey, and J Alex Halderman.

Analysis of the https certificate ecosystem. In Proceedings of the 2013 conference on Internet

measurement conference, pages 291–304. ACM, 2013.

[2] Henning Perl, Sascha Fahl, and Matthew Smith.You won't be needing these any more: On removing unused certificates from trust stores.

In International Conference on Financial Cryptography and Data Security, pages 307–315. Springer, 2014.

[3] Laurent Chuat, Pawel Szalachowski, Adrian Perrig, Ben Laurie, and Eran Messeri.

Efficient gossip protocols for verifying the consistency of certificate logs.

In Communications and Network Security (CNS), 2015 IEEE Conference on, pages 415–423. IEEE, 2015.

- [4] Benjamin VanderSloot, Johanna Amann, Matthew Bernhard, Zakir Durumeric, Michael Bailey, and J Alex Halderman.
 - Towards a complete view of the certificate ecosystem. In Proceedings of the 2016 ACM on Internet Measurement Conference, pages 543–549. ACM, 2016.