

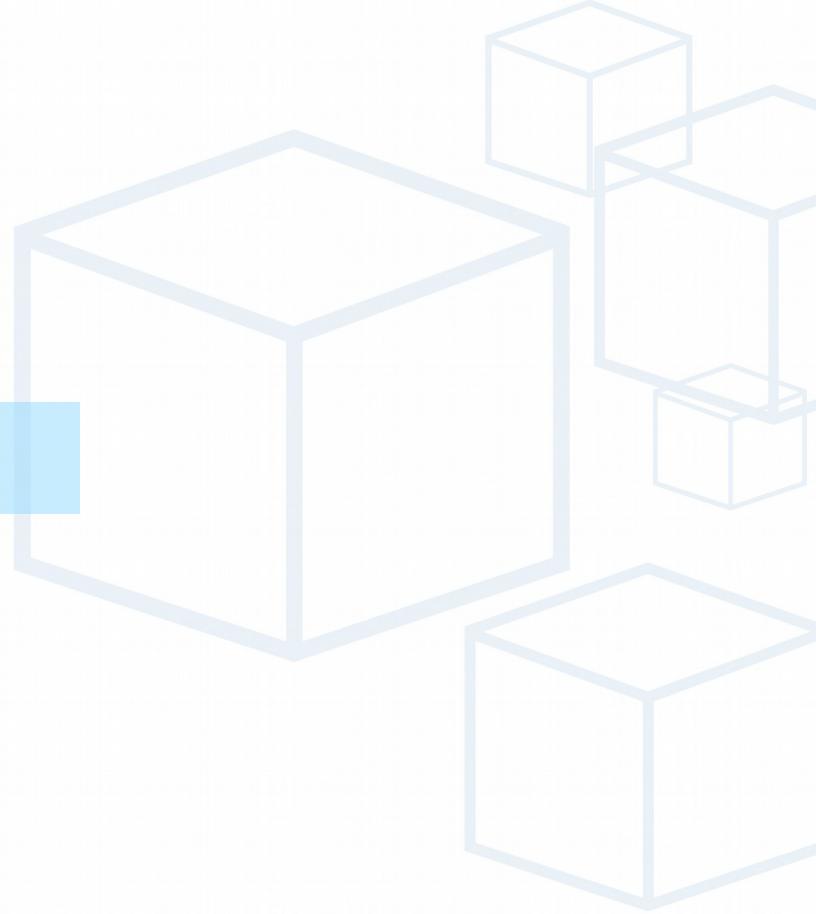
Internet Security

Ing. Radovan Semančík

6. Linux weekend, Marec 2002, Bratislava

Agenda

- Úvod
- Access control
- Kryptografické protokoly
- VPN
- Záver



Bezpečnost'



Úvod

Security - čo to vlastne je?

“Nehacknutelnosť”

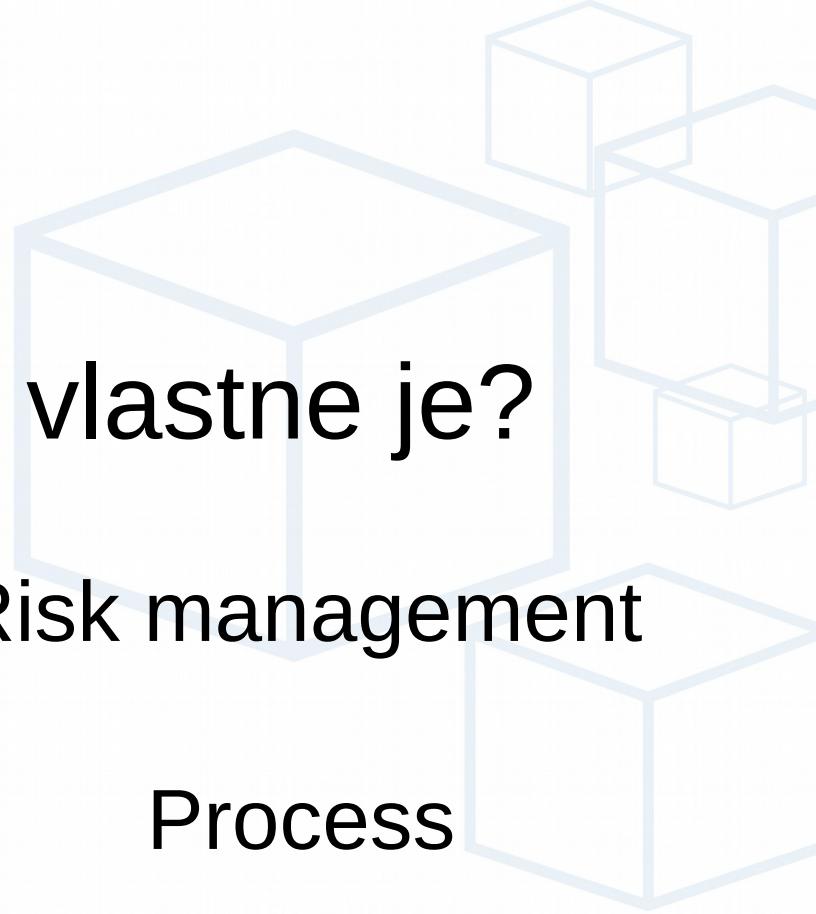
Akočia

Len systémy

Risk management

Process

Aj ľudia, prostredie, ...



Security goals

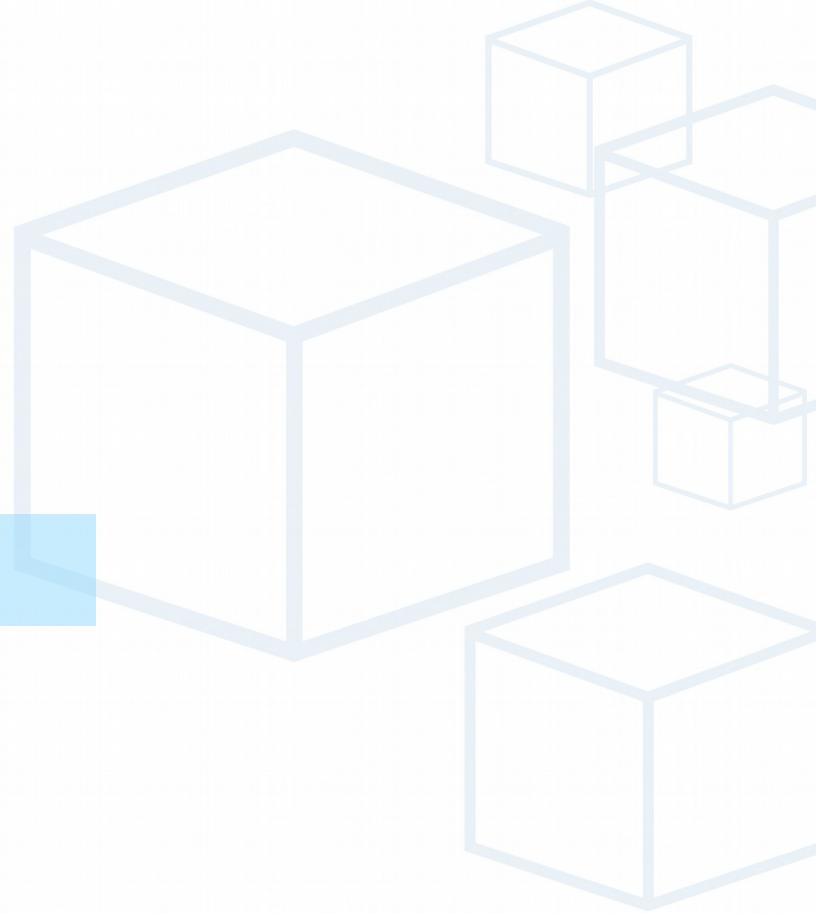
Ciele:
Confidentiality
Integrity
Availability

Metódy:
Access control
Organizational procedures
Cryptography
Physical security devices
Biometrics

....

Agenda

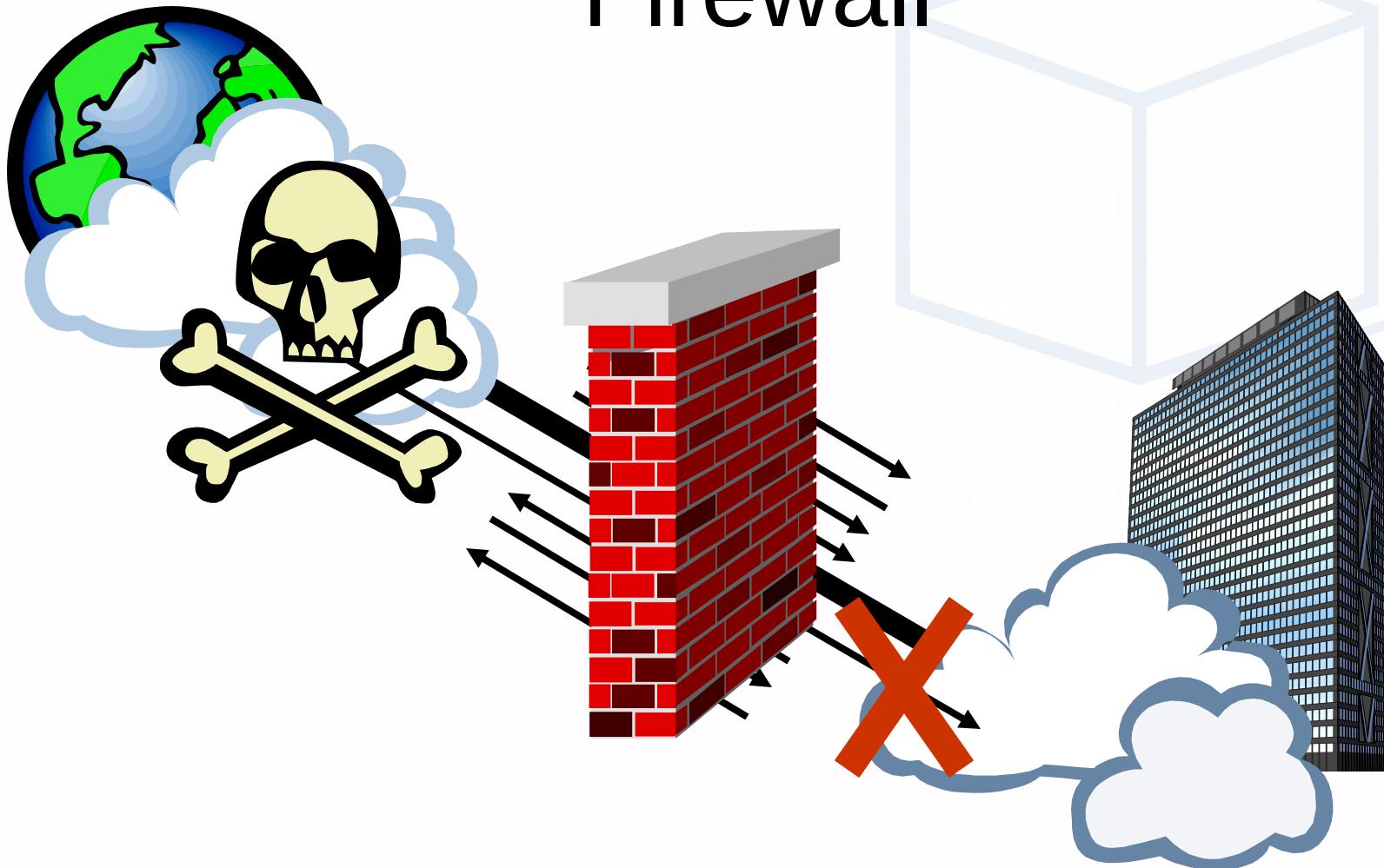
- Úvod
- Access control
 - Autorizácia
 - Firewall
 - DMZ
- Kryptografické protokoly
- VPN
- Záver



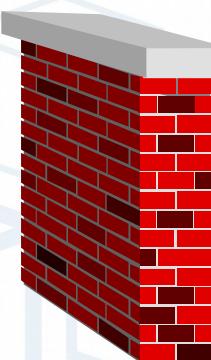
Access control

- Autorizácia
 - Rozhodnutie kto má kam prístup
 - porovnaj: Autentifikácia - určovanie identity
- Na rôznych úrovniach
 - Komunikačná siet'
 - Operačný systém
 - Aplikácia

Firewall



Firewall



TCP S=10.5.5.5 D=10.2.2.2 P=25

TCP S=212.15.18.1 D=10.2.2.2 P=23

10.5.5.5 → 10.2.2.2:25

ALLOW

10.2.2.* → *:80

ALLOW

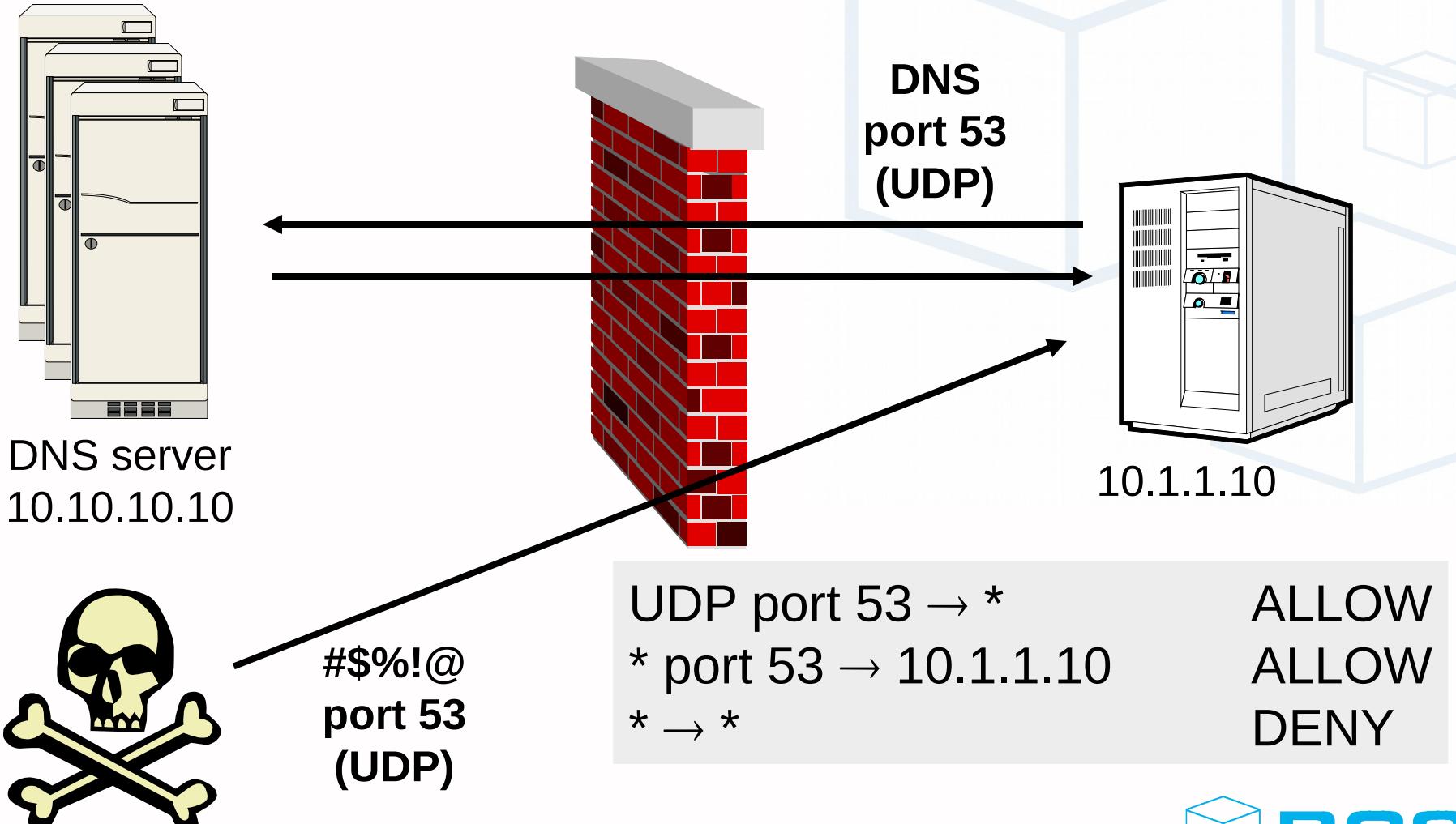
* → *

DENY

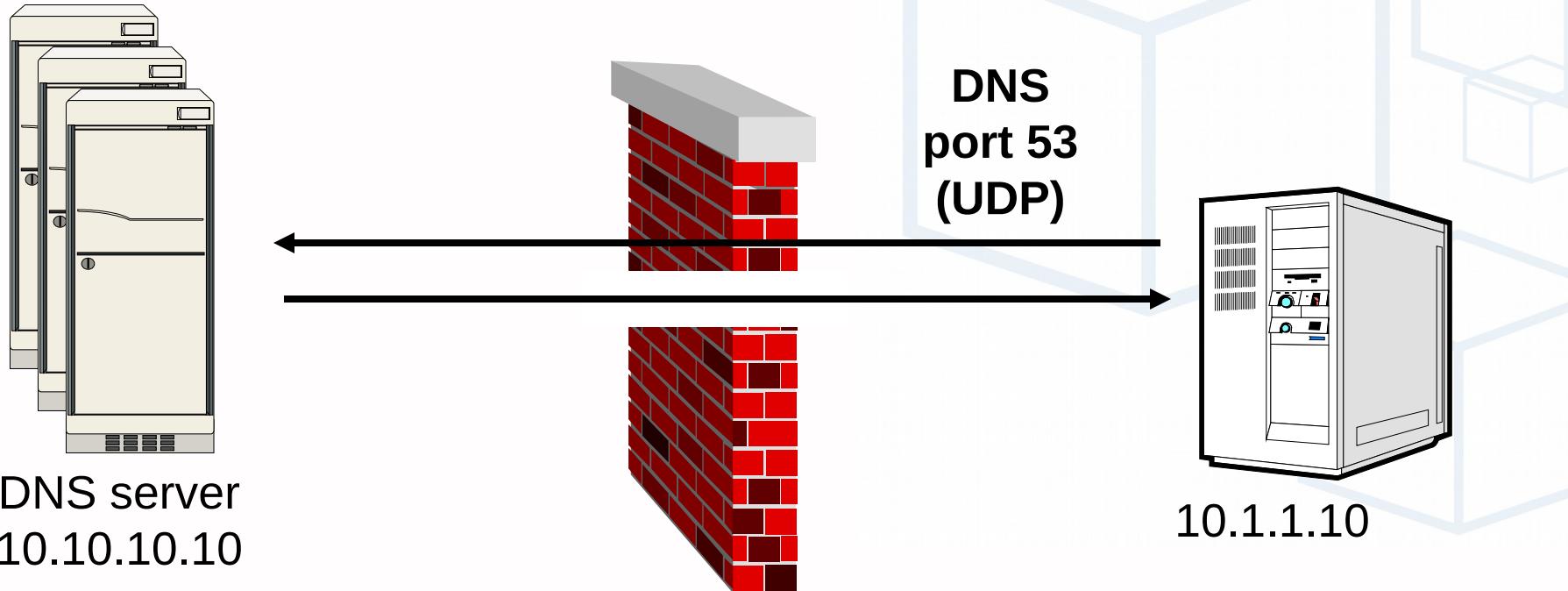
Druhy firewallov

- Bezstavový paketový filter
 - + Rýchle, lacné
 - - Zložité pravidlá, málo bezpečné
- Stavový firewall
 - + Vyšia bezpečnosť, ľahšia konfigurácia
 - - Drahé, náročné
- Aplikačné proxy
 - Závislé od aplikácie

Bezstavový paketový filter



Stavový firewall

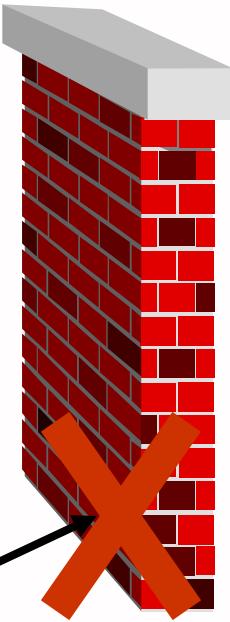


UDP port 53 → *	ALLOW
* port 53 <u>reply</u> → 10.1.1.10	ALLOW
* → *	DENY

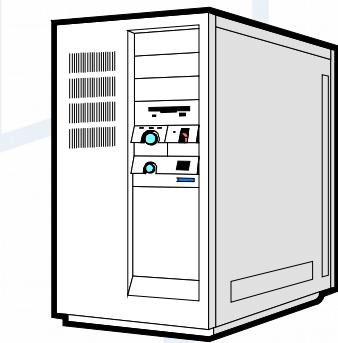
Stavový firewall



DNS server
10.10.10.10



#\$%!@
port 53
(UDP)



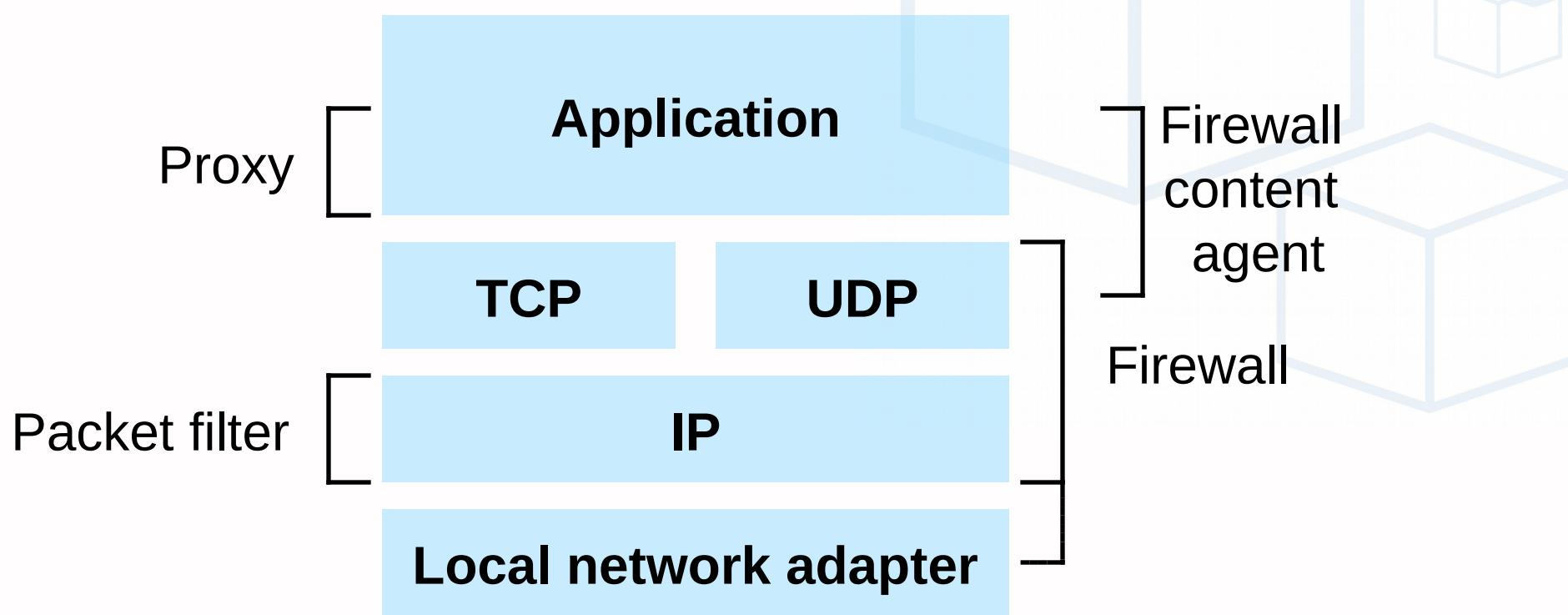
10.1.1.10

UDP port 53 → *	ALLOW
* port 53 <u>reply</u> → 10.1.1.10	ALLOW
* → *	DENY

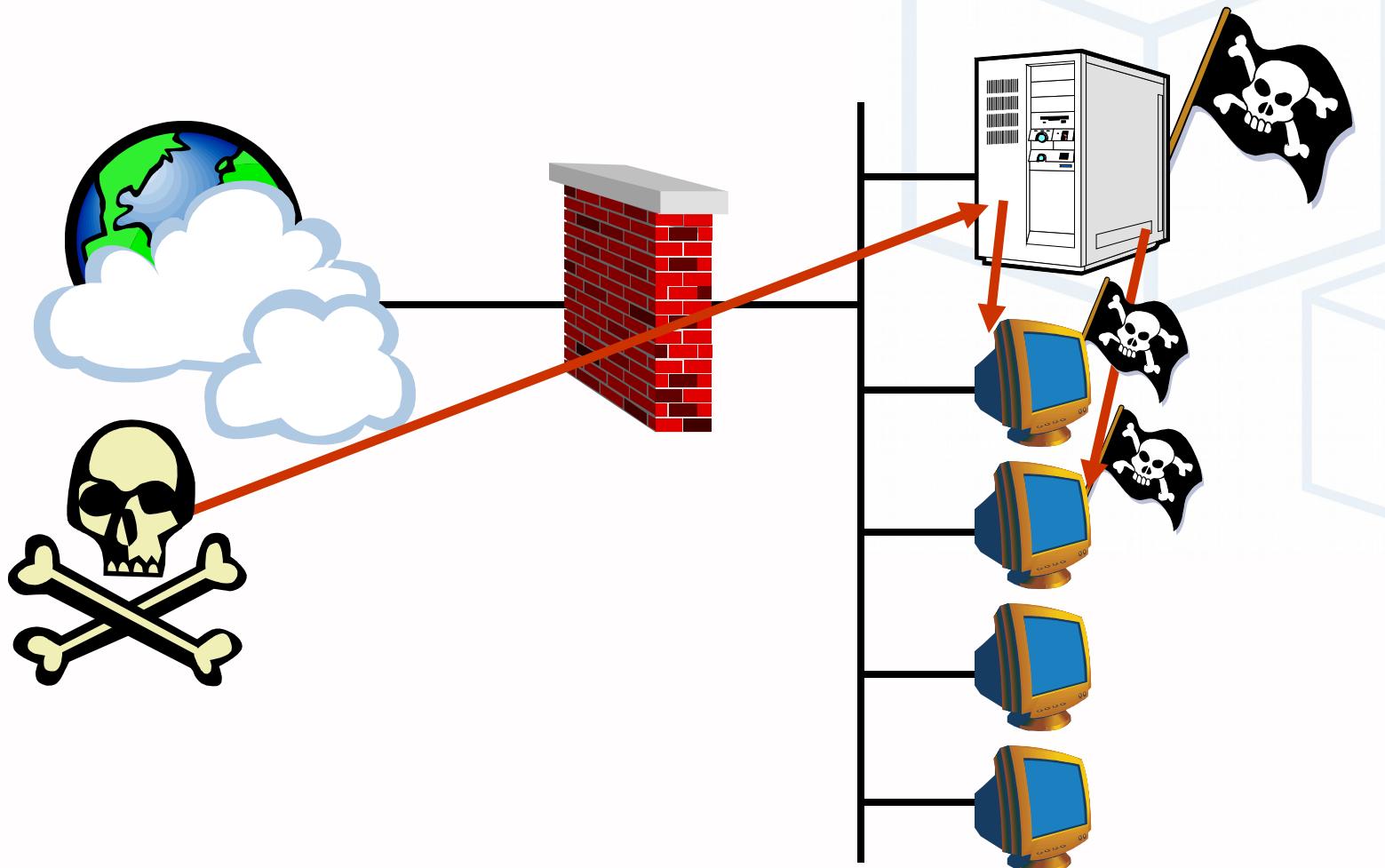
Stavový firewall

- TCP spojenia
 - tabuľka aktívnych spojení
- DNS, FTP, H.323 a spol.
 - Závislé pravidlá
- Aplikačný agenti (content agents)
 - Antivírová ochrana, URL blocking, ...

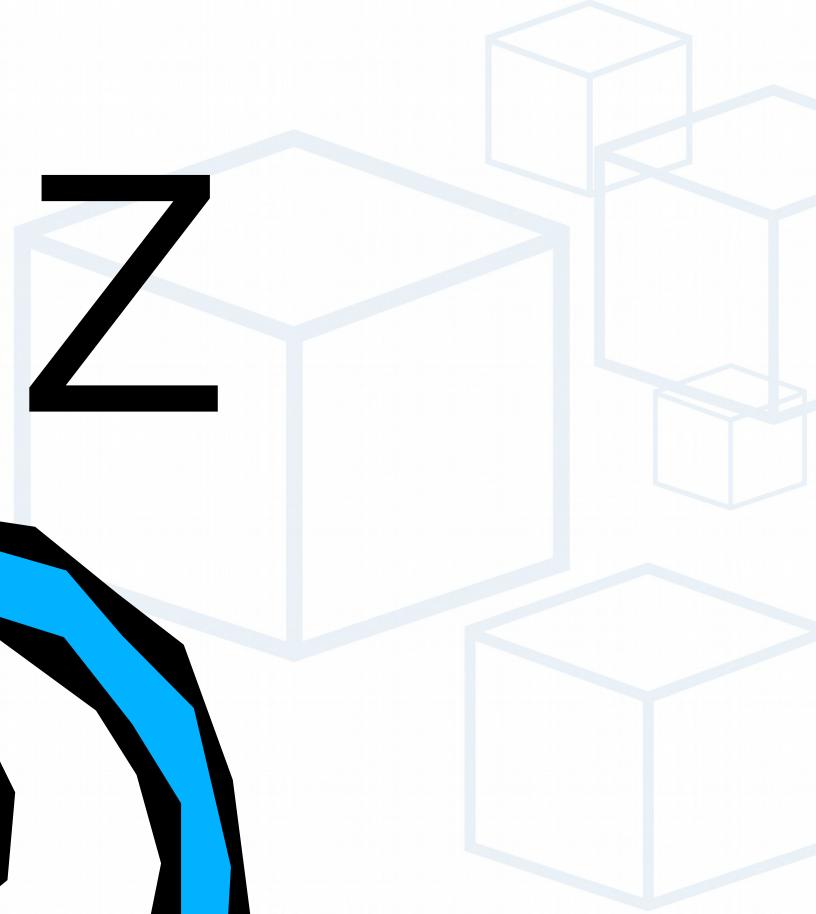
Firewalling a TCP/IP



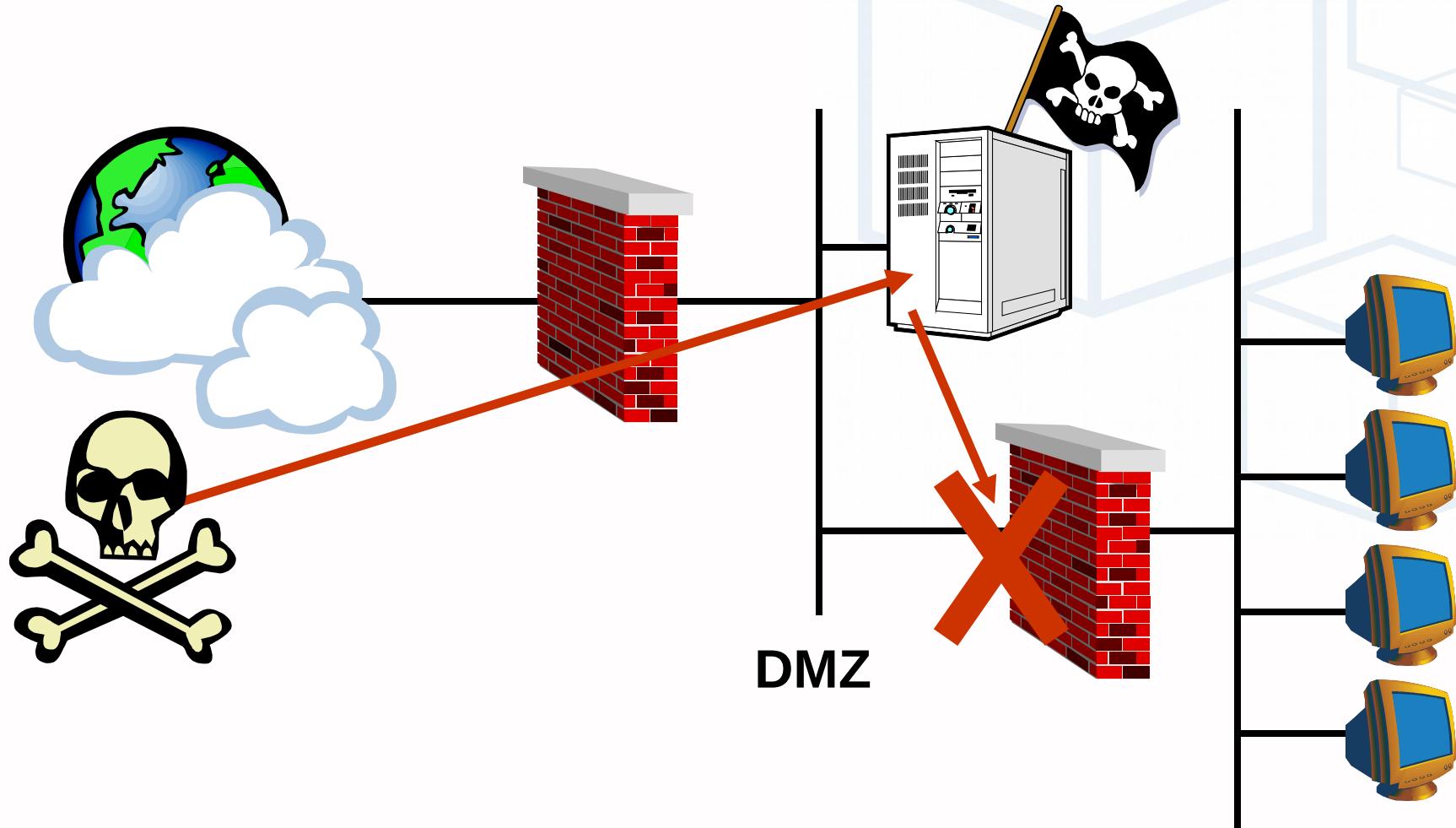
Nasadenie firewallu



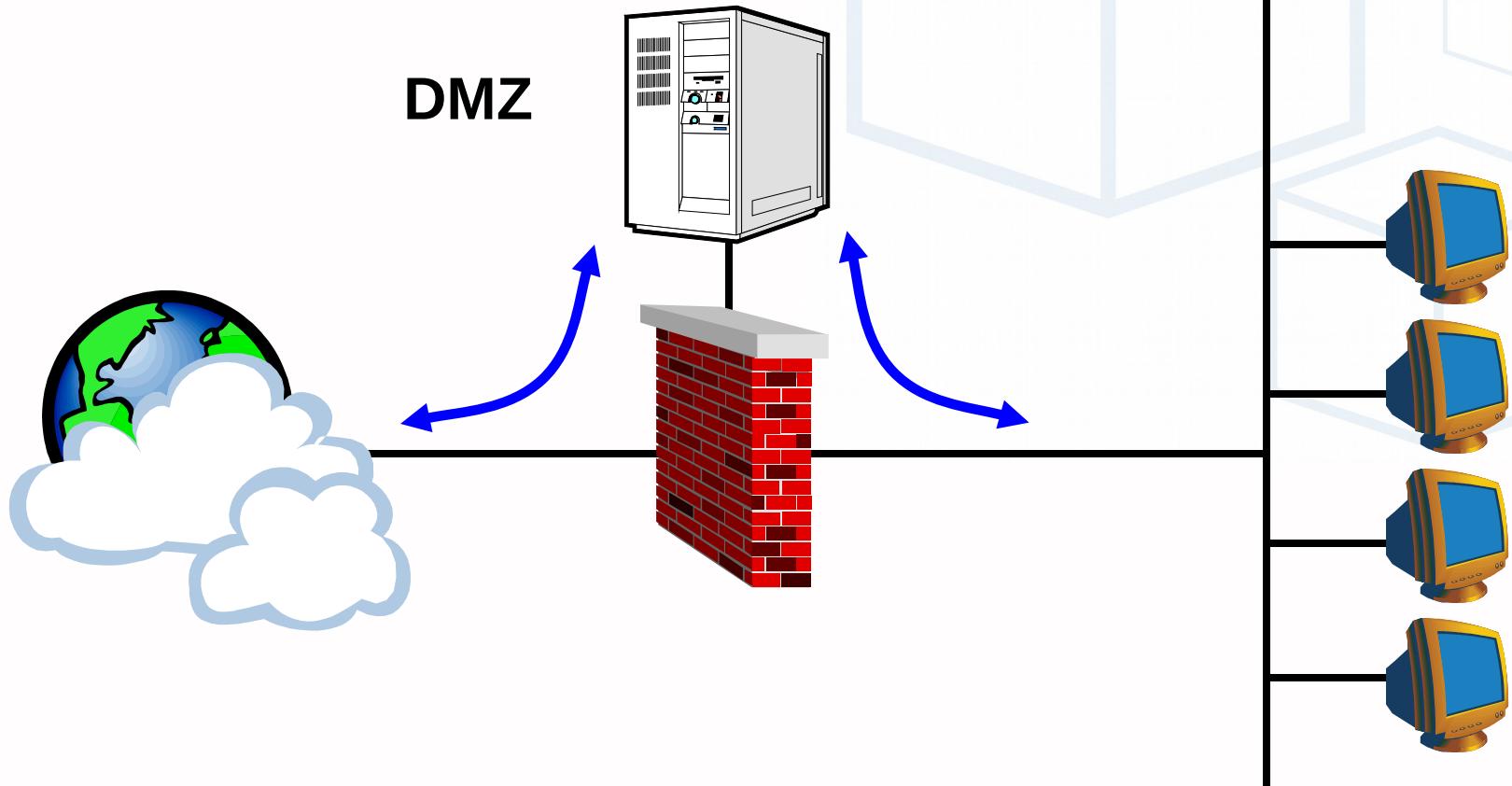
DMZ



Demilitarized zone (DMZ)

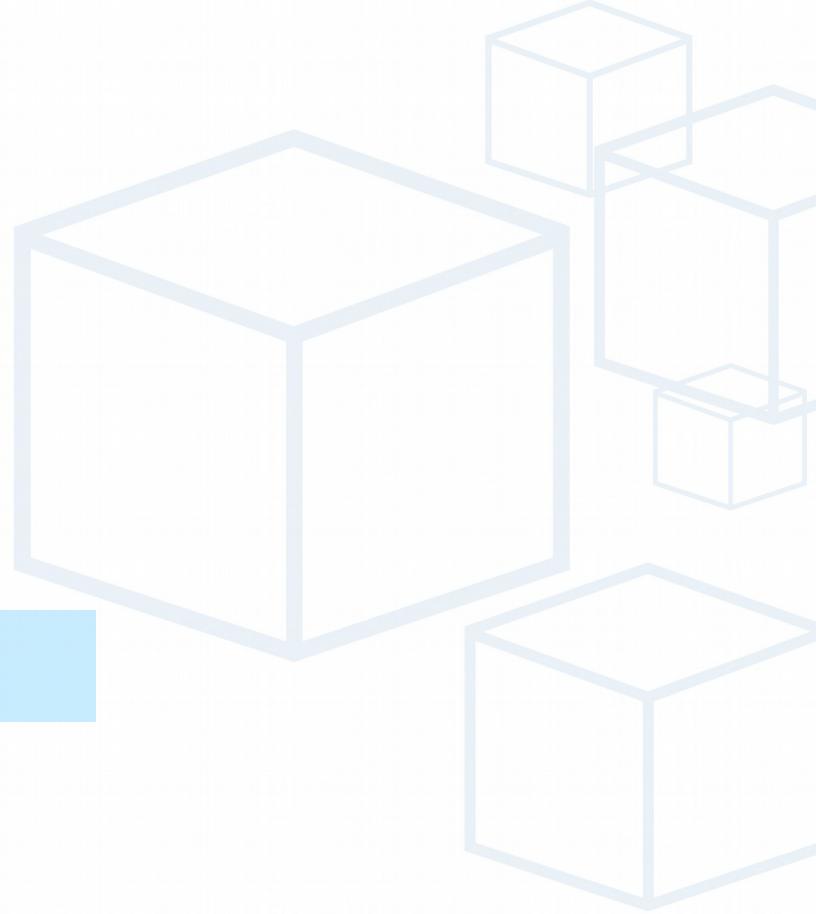


DMZ - úsporná verzia



Agenda

- Úvod
- Access control
- Kryptografické protokoly
 - SSH, PGP
 - X.509
 - SSL, TLS, S/MIME
- VPN
- Záver



Na počiatku bola tma

telnet

Telnet insecurity

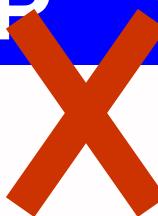
Eavesdropping



Hijacking



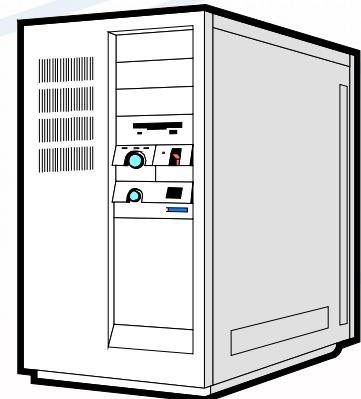
TCP



Spoofing



Bombing

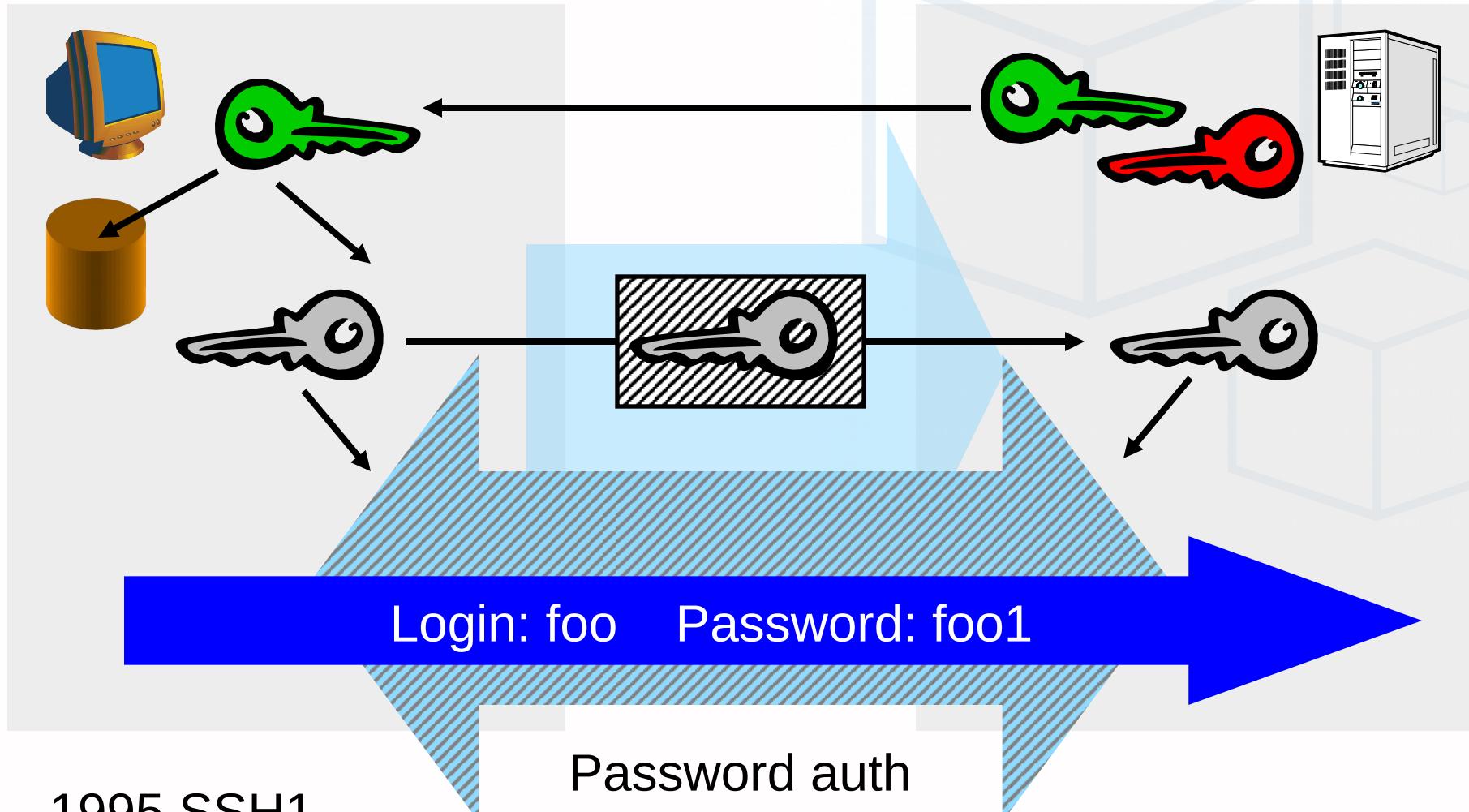


“Strong” authentication

- S/Key, SecureID, ...
 - Kryptografické technológie autentifikácie
 - TCP kanál zostáva nezašifrovaný
 - Možný hijacking, odpočúvanie, ...
 - V čase ITAR* použiteľné, teraz problém
 - Použiteľné ako “zlepšená” autentifikácia

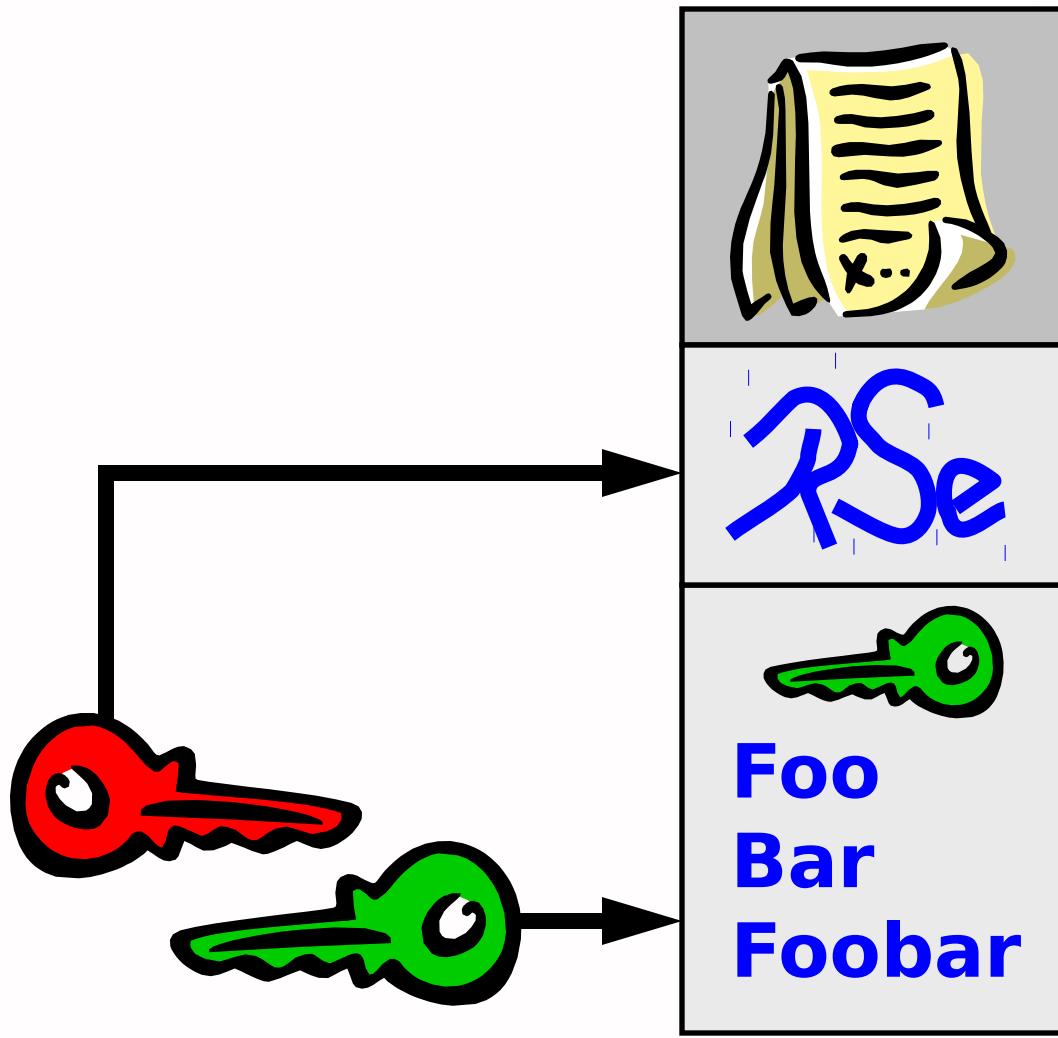
* International Trade in Arms Regulation

SSH - Secure shell



1995 SSH1
1997 SSH2 (IETF)

Pretty Good Privacy - PGP



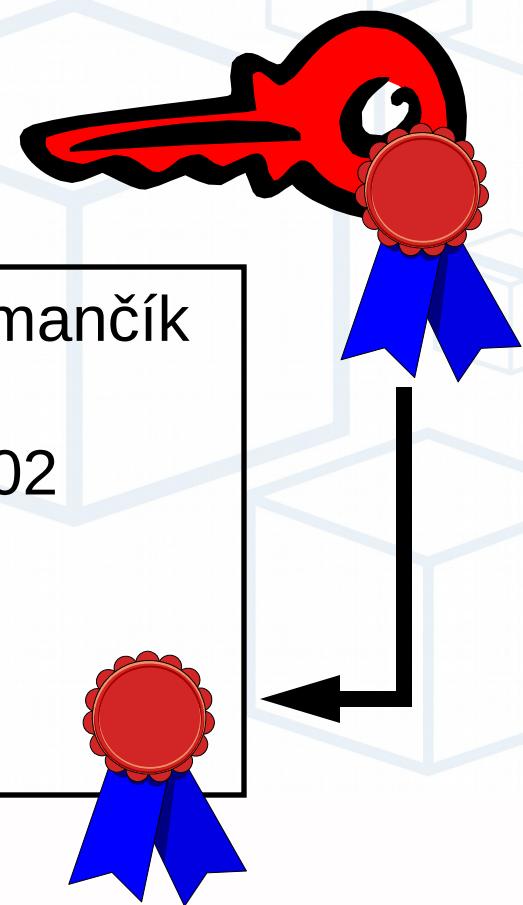
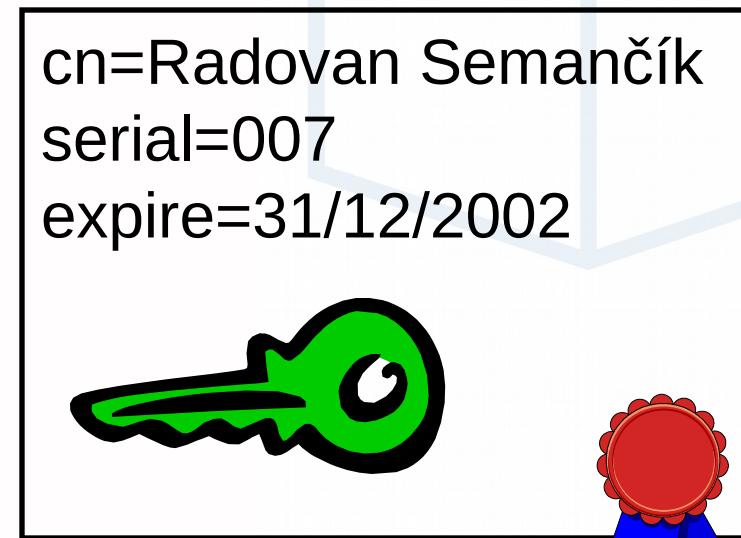
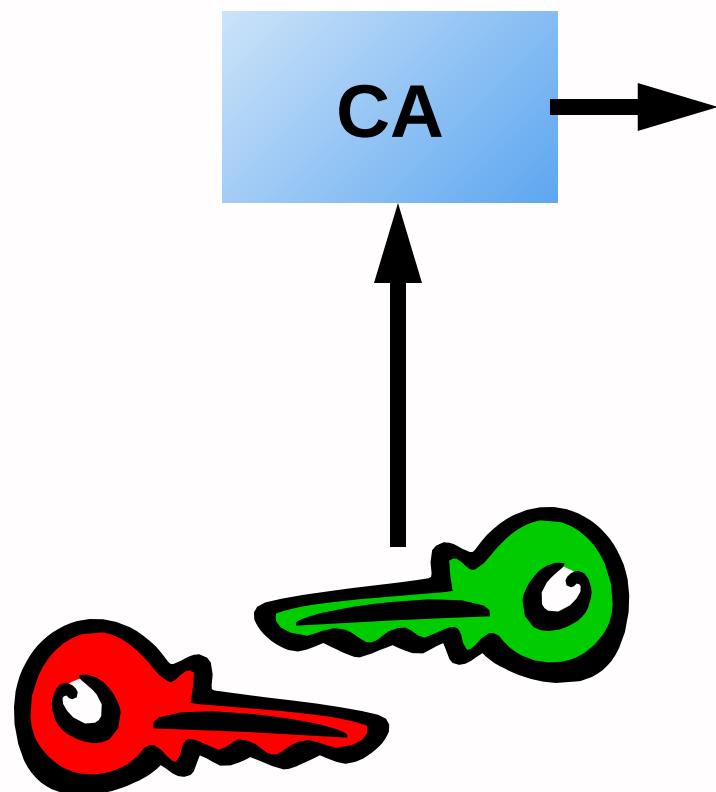
Philip R. Zimmermann
1991: v1.0
1995: v2.62i
1997: v5.0 (5.0i)
1999: GnuPG 1.0

PGP & SSH problems

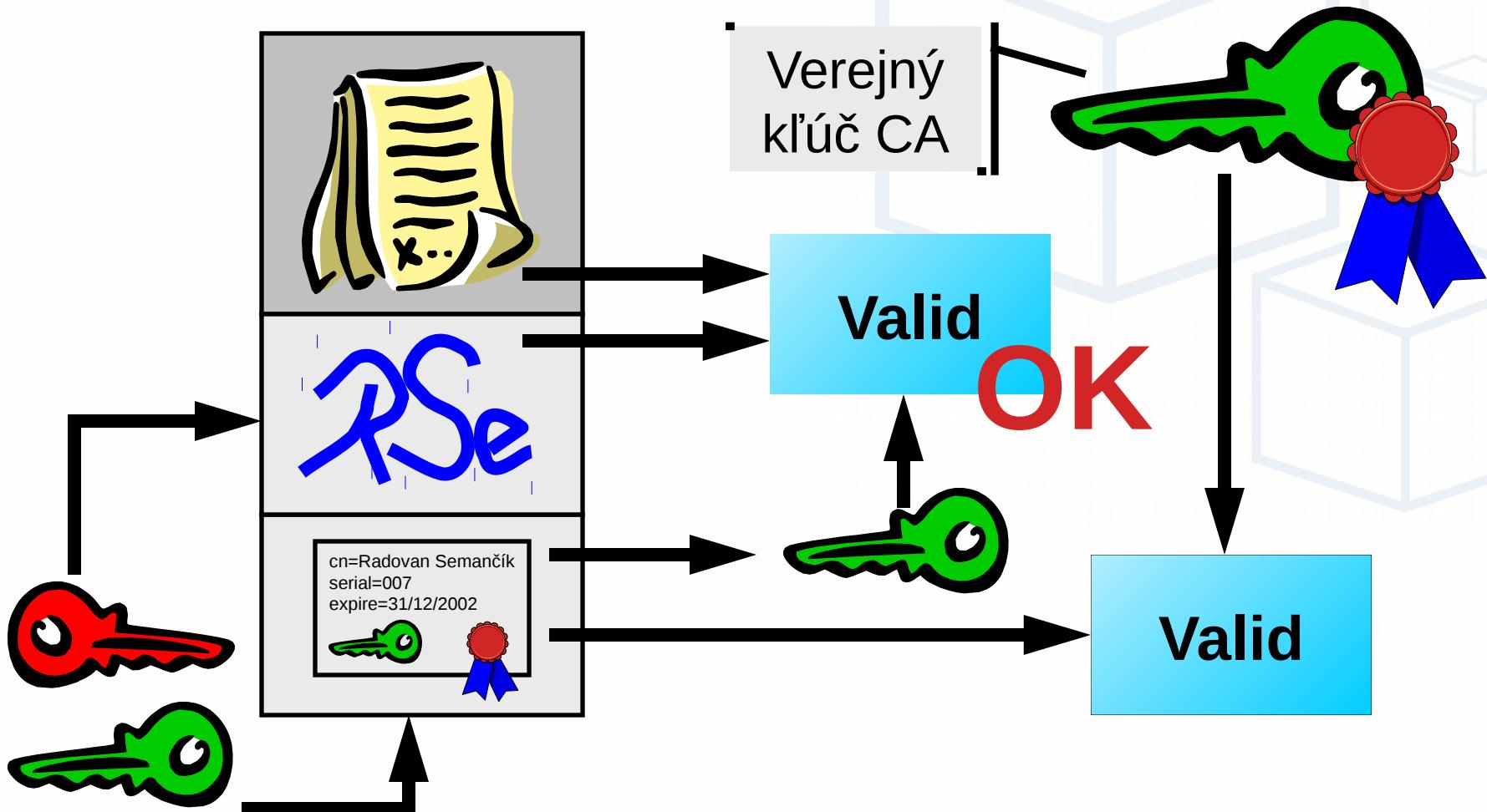
- Keys, keys, keys
 - SSH: uložené na lokálnom disku
 - PGP: Web of trust
- Štruktúra
 - SSH: žiadna, flat files
 - PGP: Web of trust, chaotická
- Vhodné pre malé systémy a nekomerčný Internet

**“Dôveryhodná
tretia strana”**

X.509



Overovanie certifikátu



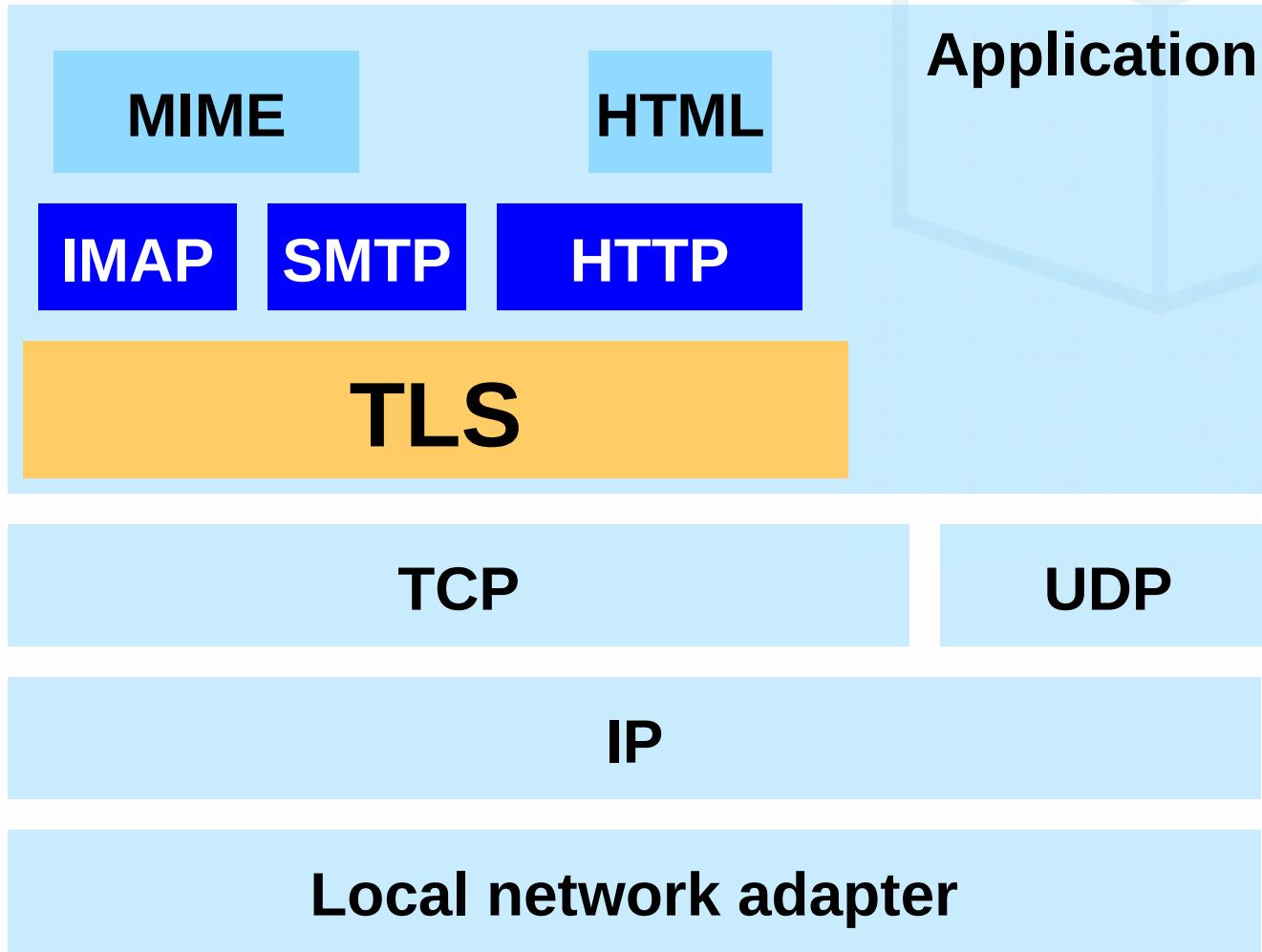
HTTPS



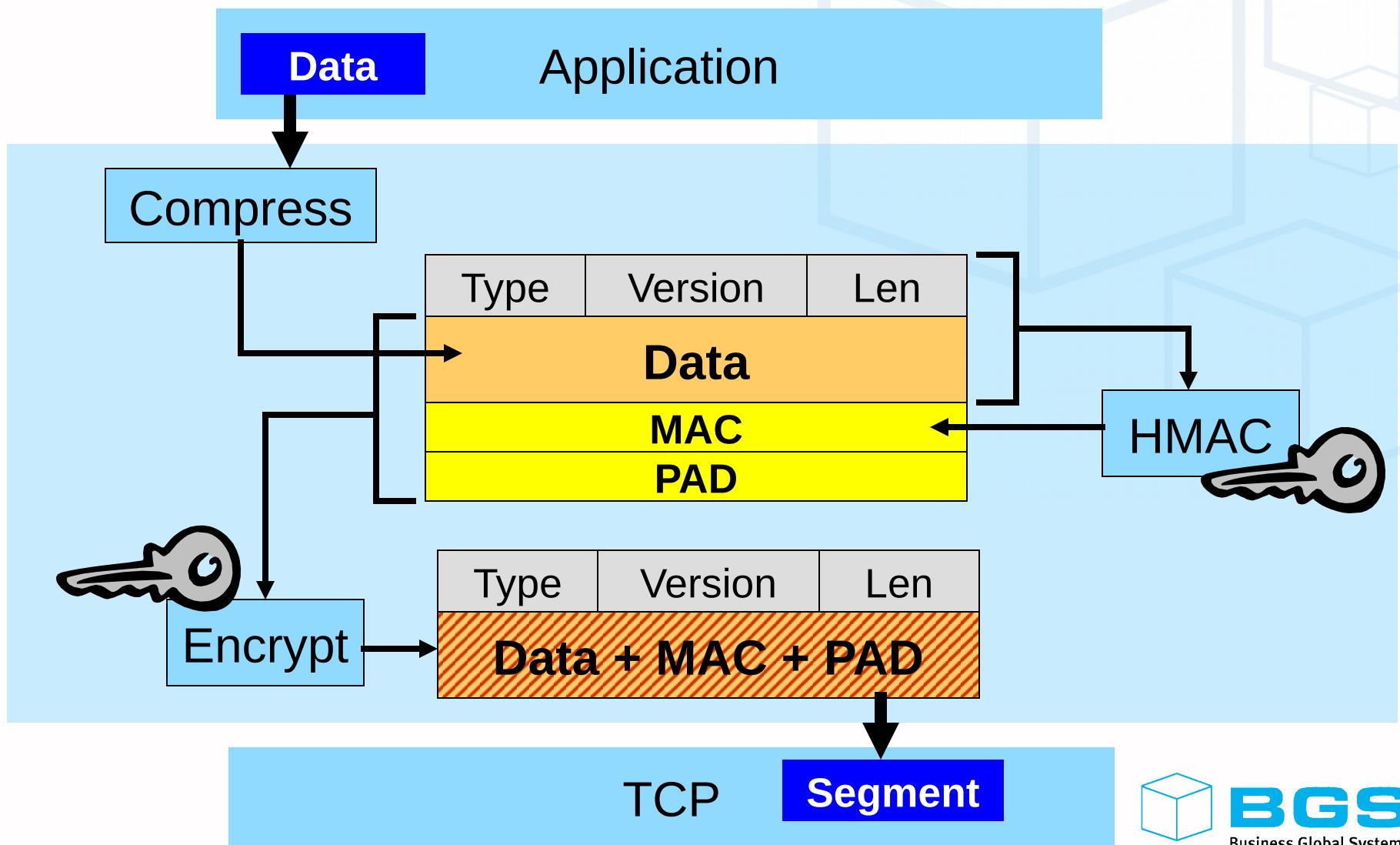
Transport Layer Security

- Pôvodne SSL - Secure Socket Layer
- 1994: Netscape SSL 1.0 (nenasadený)
- 1994: Netscape SSL 2.0
- 1996: Netscape SSL 3.0
 - Rieši problémové miesta SSL 2.0
- 1999: TLS 1.0 (RFC 2246)
- súčasnosť: RFC 2246bis (IETF)

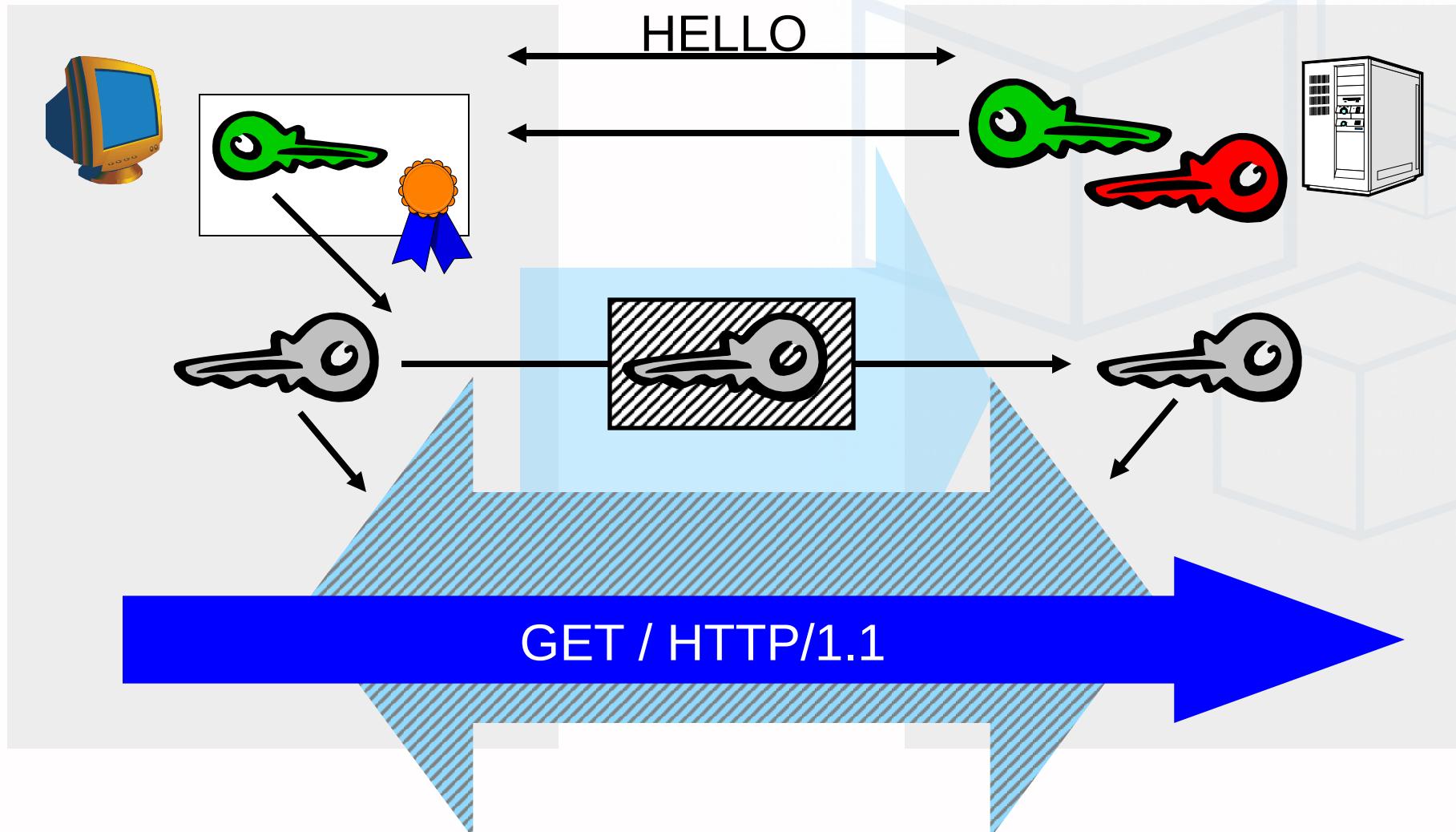
TLS & TCP/IP



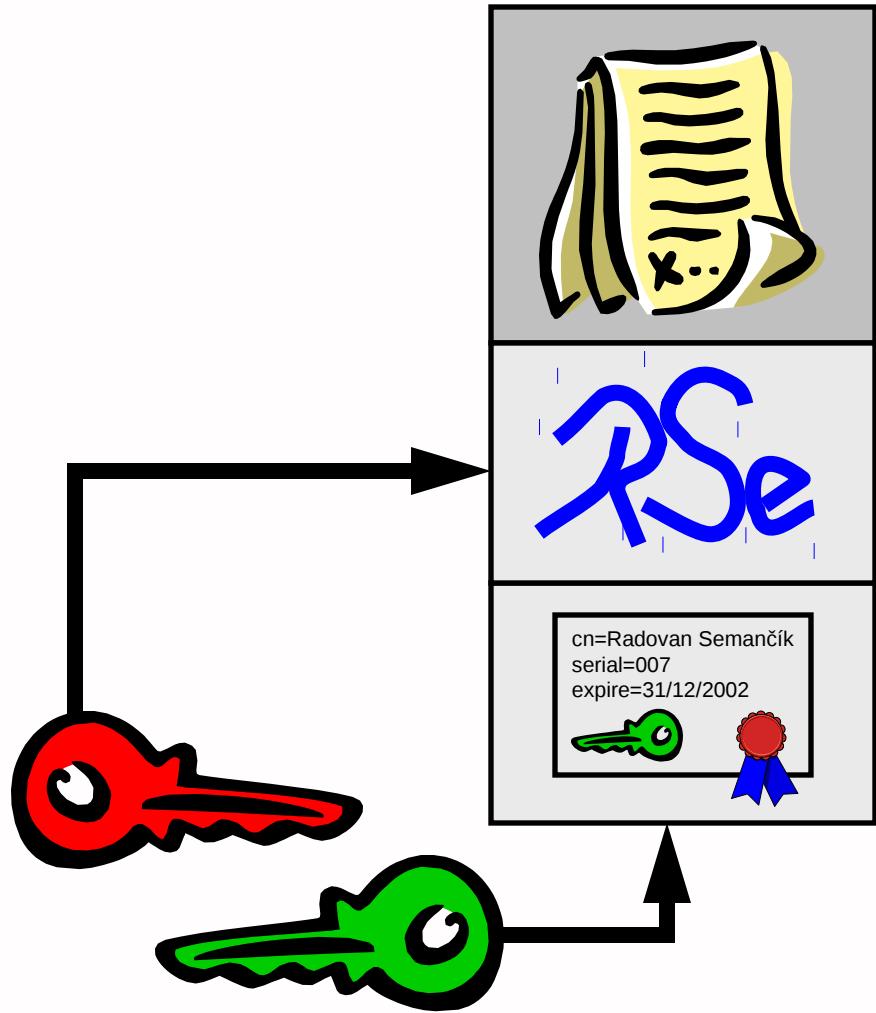
TLS record layer



TLS handshake



S/MIME



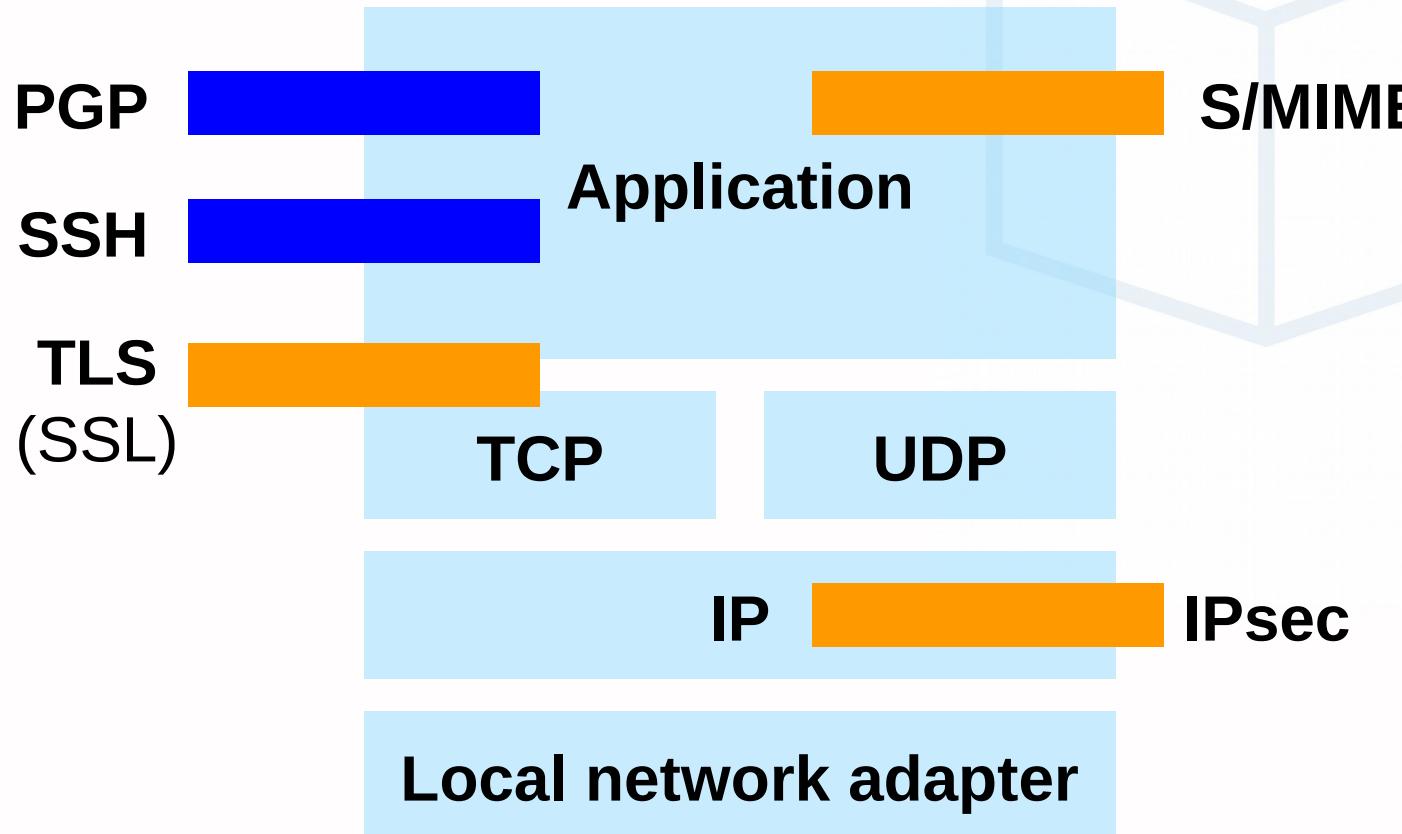
Nadstavba MIME

1995: RSA labs

1998: S/MIME v2 RFC 2311

1999: S/MIME v3 RFC 2633

TCP/IP security options

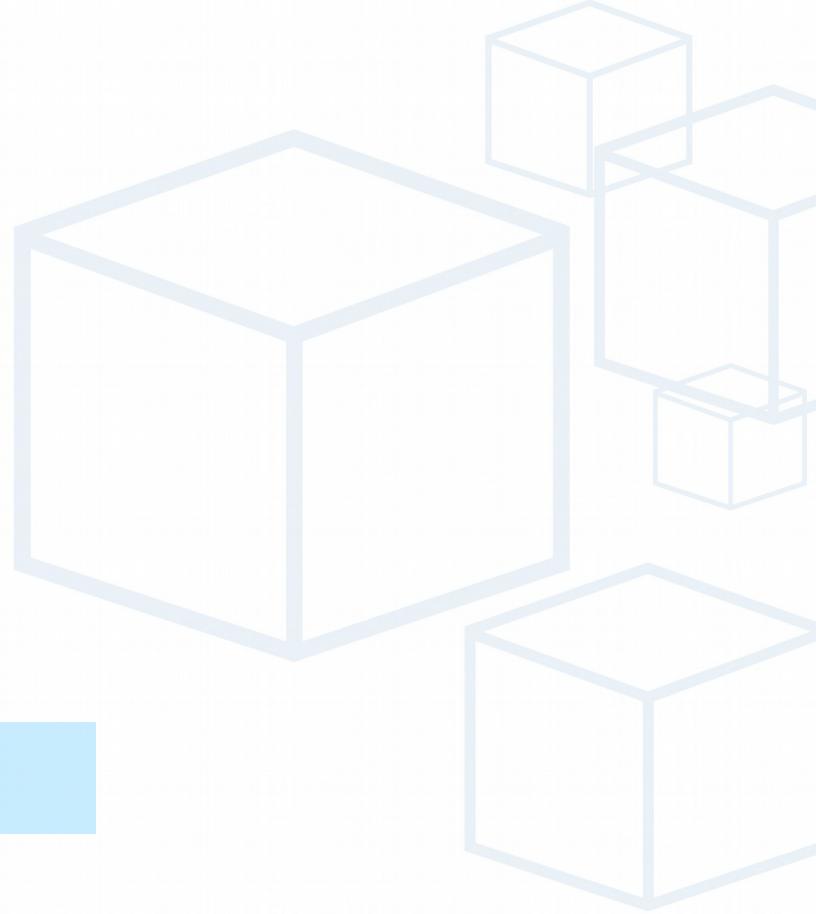


Prečo X.509?

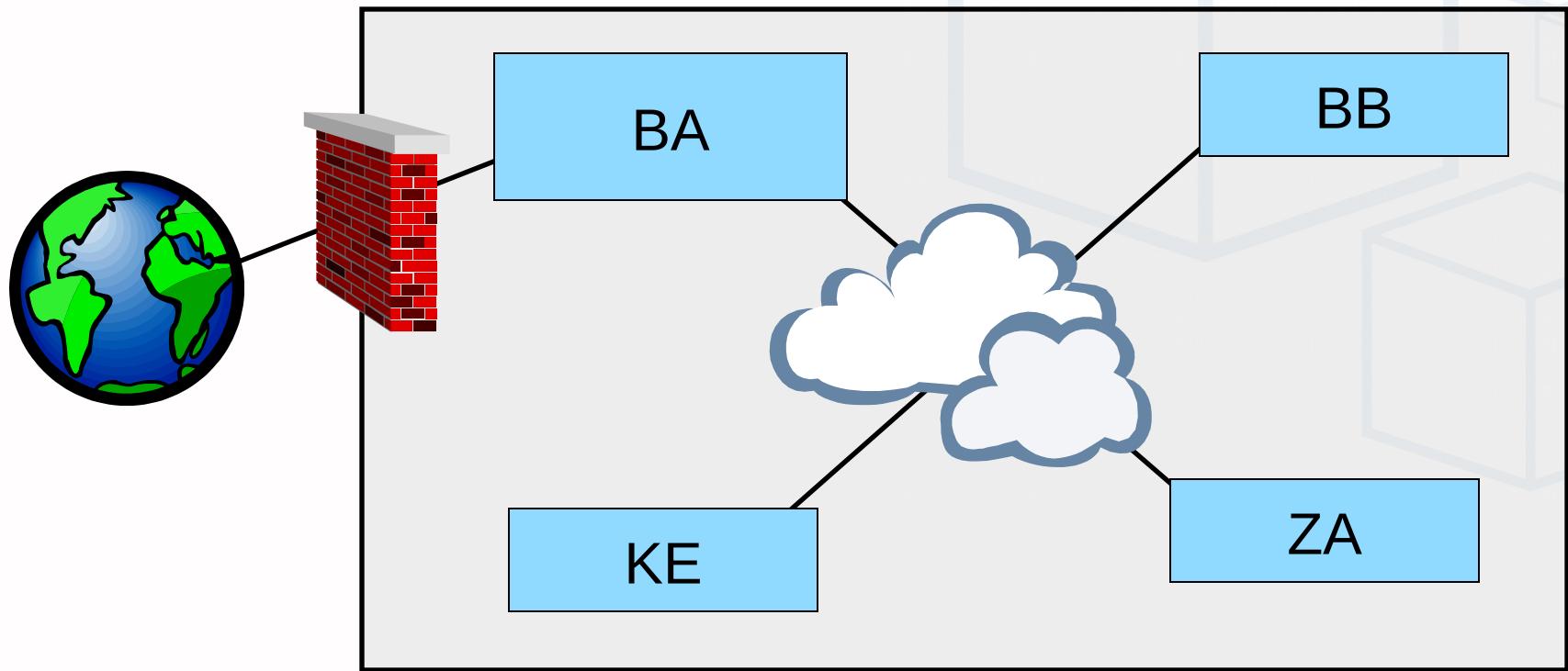
- PGP, SSH, etc.
 - Proprietary key management
 - Infrastructure? Policy?
- TLS, IPsec, S/MIME, etc.
 - X.509 infrastructure, key management
 - CA controls the key policies
 - Key recovery (not only “escrow”)

Agenda

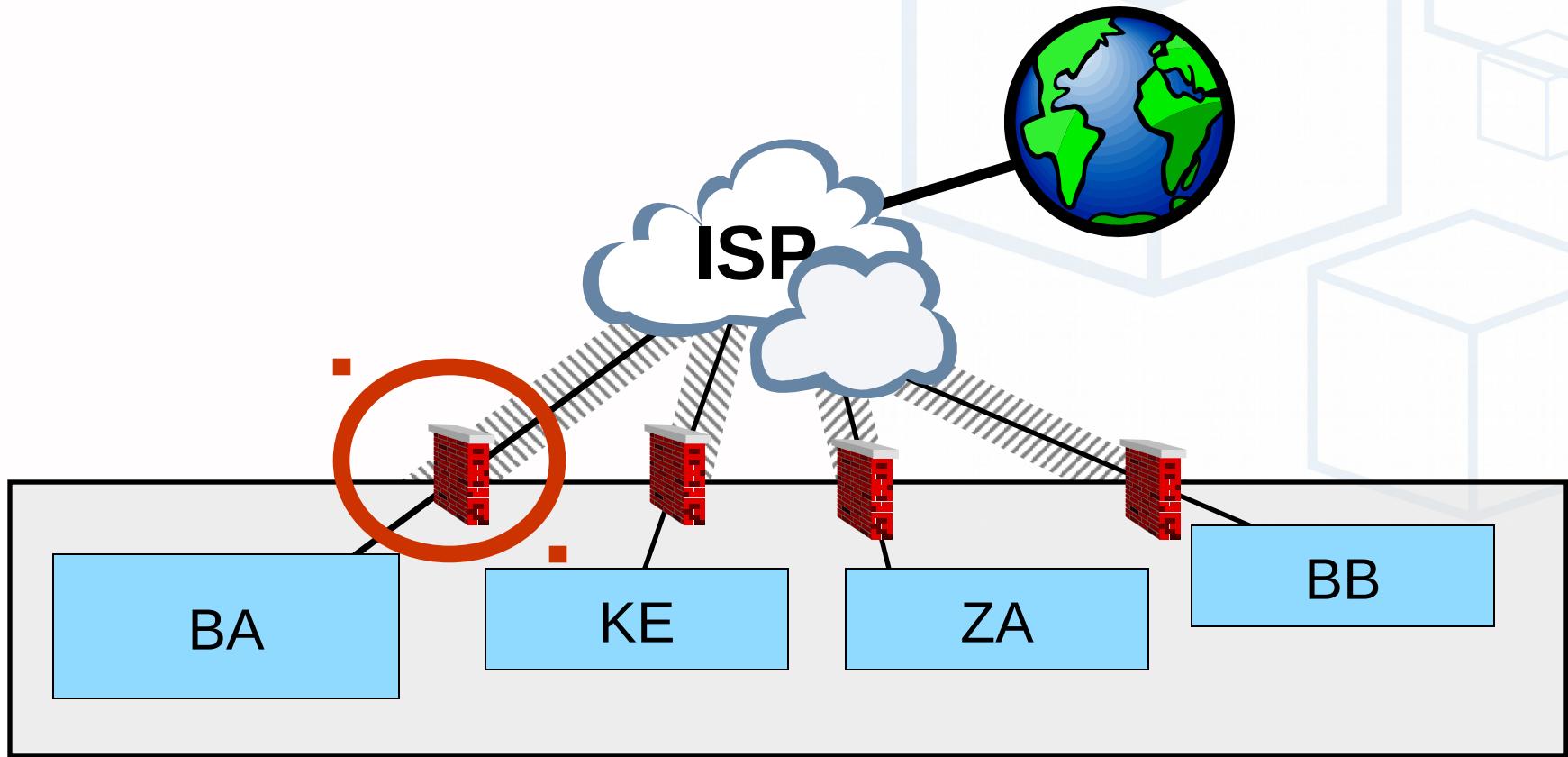
- Úvod
- Access control
- Kryptografické protokoly
- VPN
 - VPN koncept
 - IPsec
 - IKE
- Záver



Private Network



Virtual Private Network



Security gateway



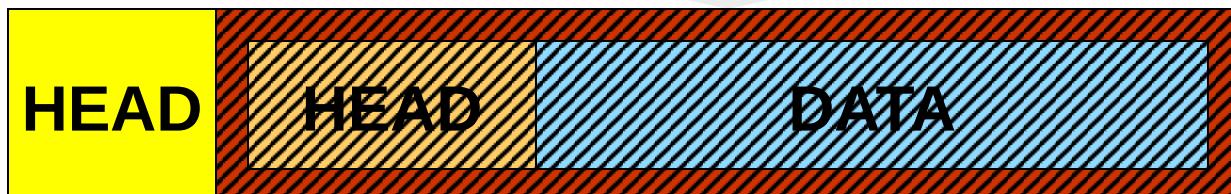
IPsec ESP



Policy
Rules

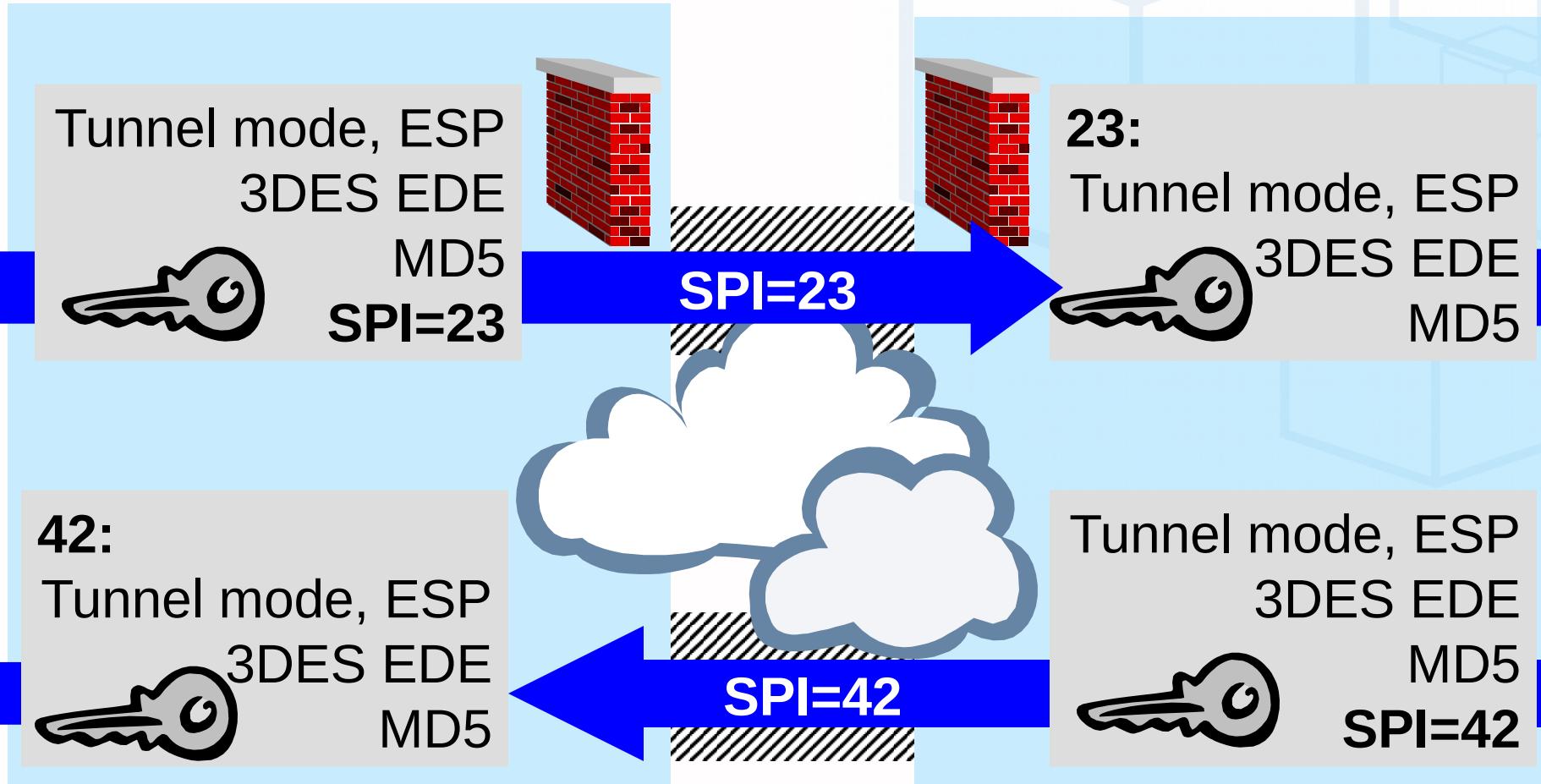
Tunnel mode, ESP
3DES EDE
MD5
SPI=23


Security association
(SA)

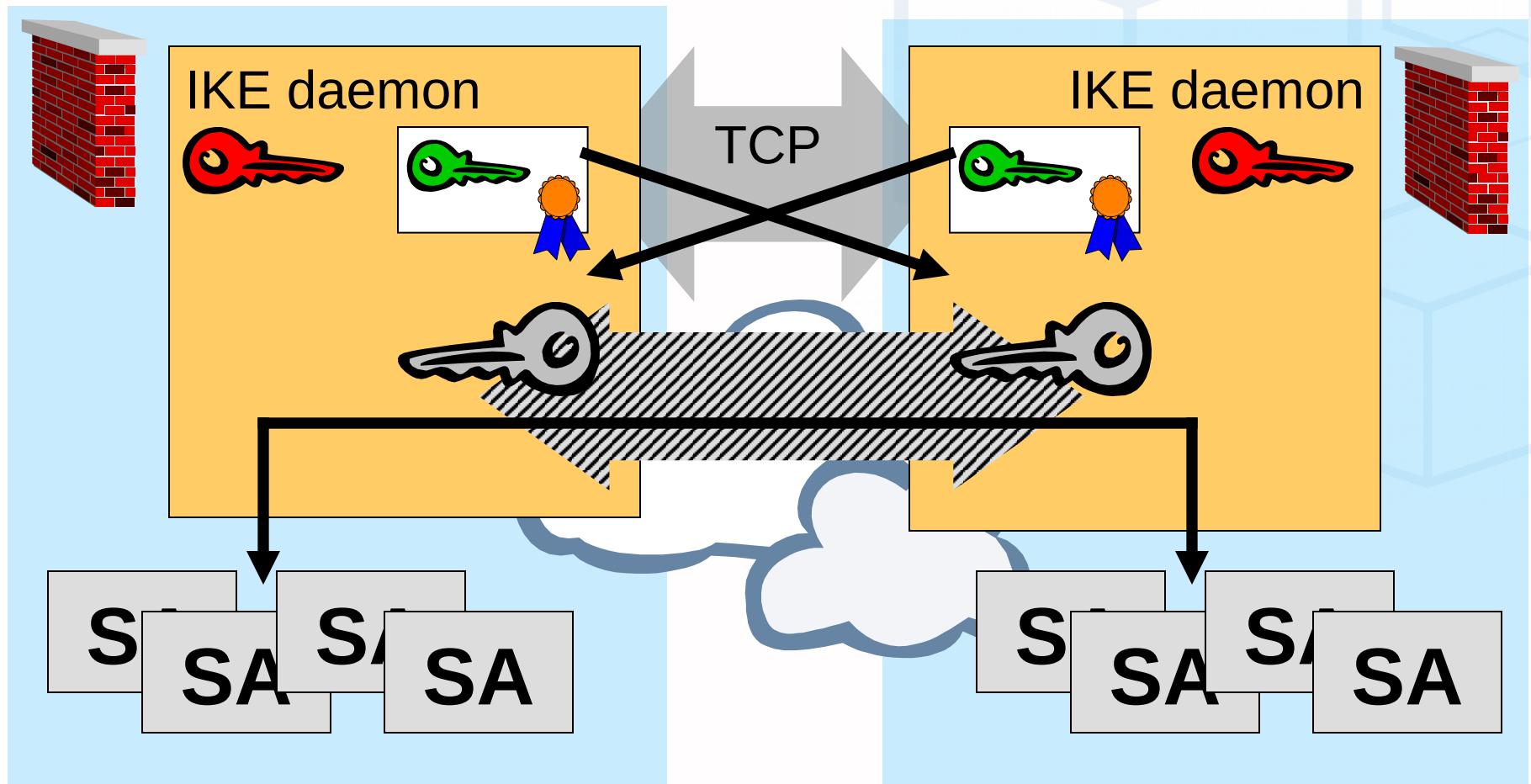


Encapsulated Security Payload

Security association



Internet Key Exchange



IPsec & IKE poznámky

- IPsec ESP & AH
 - ESP - Encapsulated Security Payload
 - AH - Authentication Header
 - ESP & AH processing in kernel
 - Symetric cryptography
- IKE - Internet Key Exchange
 - Asymetric cryptography
 - Processing in user space

IPsec future

- Cisco, Lucent, SUN, Microsoft,
 - interoperability
- IPv4 ... optional
- IPv6 ... integral part



Agenda

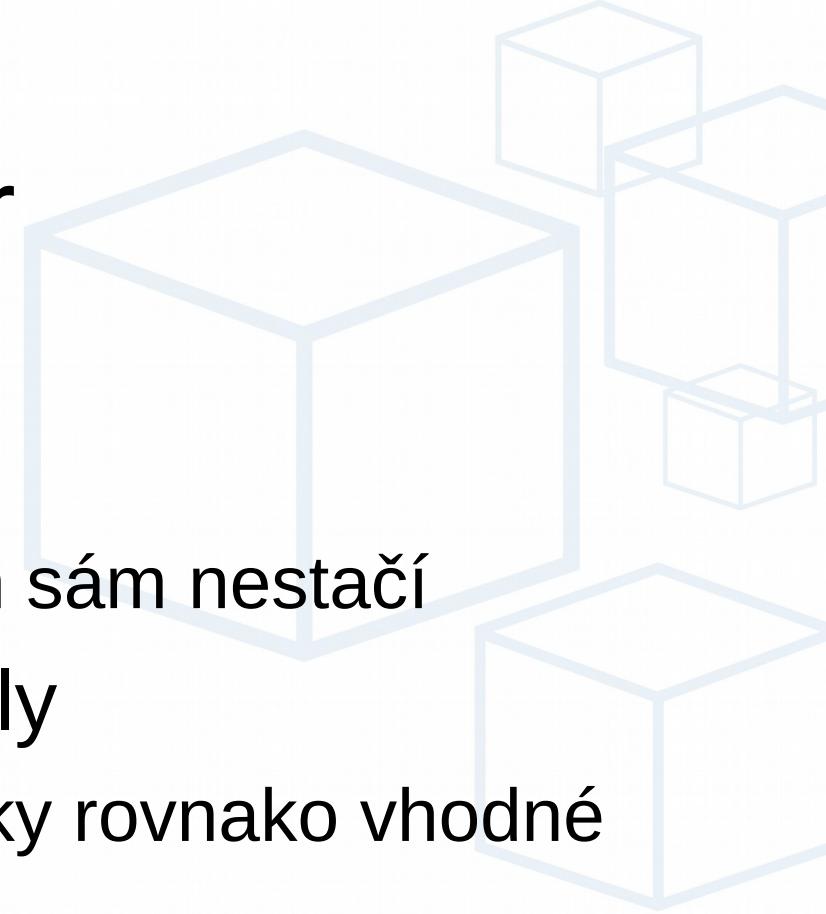
- Úvod
- Access control
- Kryptografické protokoly
- VPN
- Záver



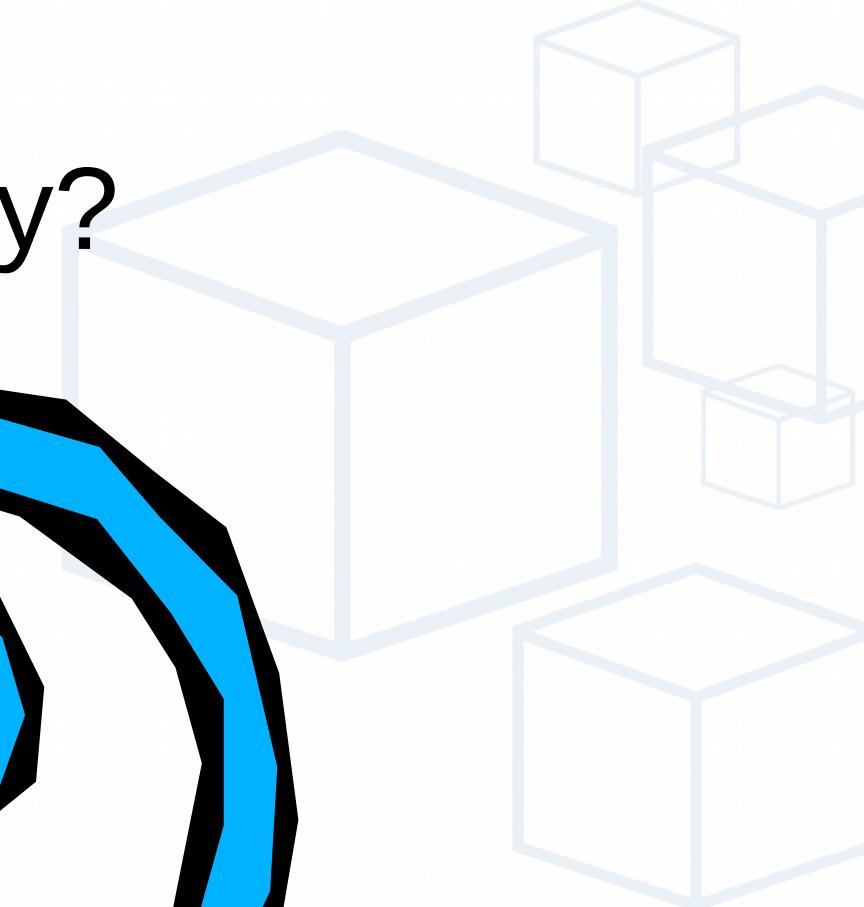
(Konečne!)

Záver

- Firewalling
 - užitočný nástroj, ale len sám nestačí
- Kryptografické protokoly
 - Veľa na výber, nie všetky rovnako vhodné
- X.509
 - Infraštruktúra, policy, poriadok
- No more Snake Oil, please ...



Otázky?





Ďakujem za pozornosť

Ing. Radovan Semančík
Business Global Systems
semancik@bgs.sk