

# Formal modeling of authentication in SIP

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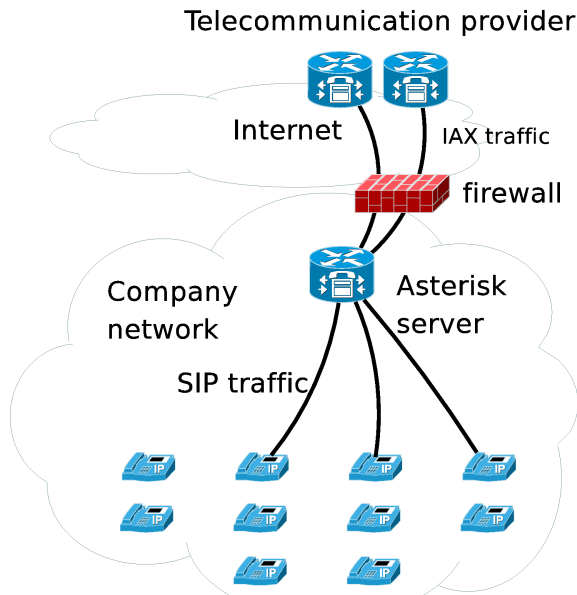
Norwegian Computing Center

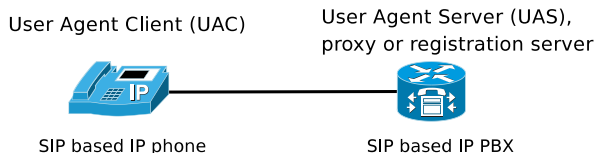
The Second International Conference on Emerging Security Information, Systems and Technologies (SECURWARE 2008)

- 1 Voice-over-IP - Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
- 2 Our test case scenario
- 3 Method and tools: Analyzing implementation rather than specification
- 4 Digest Access Authentication
- 5 Formal modeling PROSA
- 6 Results
- 7 Conclusion and further work.

- Voice over IP (VoIP) protocols and technology is a merge of **telecom** and **data communication**
- Industry have high focus on VoIP today.
- **VoIP is known to be unsecure!**
- Multiple attacks on SIP based VoIP exists
- We will focus on authentication in SIP
- Norwegian Computing Center evaluates various architectures and protocols of Voice over IP
  - Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) RFC 3261
  - Interasterisk Exchange IAX (RFC draft only)
- Project: EUX2010SEC, <http://eux2010sec.nr.no/>

# VoIP case-study - three protocols: SIP, RTP and IAX





## 1 Experiment

- *"Don't trust the documentation"*
- Lab test setup: Replicate test scenario.
- Software: Asterisk PBX and X-Lite softphones.

## 2 Active observation

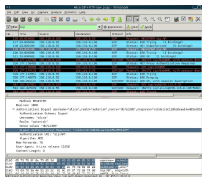
- Using the network monitoring tool "Wireshark".

## 3 Formal protocol analysis.

- PROSA

# Network tool Wireshark

- A network monitoring tool.
  - Sniff the network
  - Parse the result and compare against the standard.
- Why did we use Wireshark?
  - Compare implementation against the SIP standard.
  - Result used as basis for modelling in PROSA.



Alice-SIP+RTP-raw.pcap - Wireshark

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Help

Filter: sip

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
118	23.819600	156.116.8.106	156.116.8.55	SIP	Request: REGISTER sip:NR
117	23.820096	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP	Status: 100 Trying (1 bindings)
118	23.820169	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP	Status: 401 Unauthorized (0 bindings)
119	23.824149	156.116.8.106	156.116.8.55	SIP	Request: REGISTER sip:NR
120	23.824588	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP	Status: 100 Trying (1 bindings)
121	23.834582	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP	Status: 200 OK (1 bindings)
515	177.107789	156.116.8.106	156.116.8.55	SIP/SDP	Request: INVITE sip:bob@NR, with session desc
516	177.108495	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP	Status: 407 Proxy Authentication Required
517	177.135689	156.116.8.106	156.116.8.55	SIP	Request: ACK sip:bob@NR
518	177.147172	156.116.8.106	156.116.8.55	SIP/SDP	Request: INVITE sip:bob@NR, with session desc
519	177.147951	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP	Status: 100 Trying
520	177.148673	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP	Status: 180 Ringing
536	183.291141	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP/SDP	Status: 200 OK, with session description
541	183.322451	156.116.8.106	156.116.8.55	SIP	Request: REGISTER sip:alice@156.116.8.106
542	183.327979	156.116.8.55	156.116.8.106	SIP/SDP	Request: INVITE sip:alice@156.116.8.106:5060;
544	183.352820	156.116.8.106	156.116.8.55	SIP	Status: 100 Trying

```

Method: REGISTER
Expires: 1800
  Authorization: Digest username='alice', realm='asterisk', nonce='3b7a1395', response='cbbd1c3c129b3dcaa14a4d5e35519d7'
  Authentication Scheme: Digest
  Username: 'alice'
  Realm: 'asterisk'
  Nonce Value: '3b7a1395'
  Digest Authentication Response: 'cbbd1c3c129b3dcaa14a4d5e35519d7'
  Authentication URI: 'sip:NR'
  Algorithm: MD5
  Max-Forwards: 70
  User-Agent: X-Lite release 1105d
  Content-Length: 0
  
```

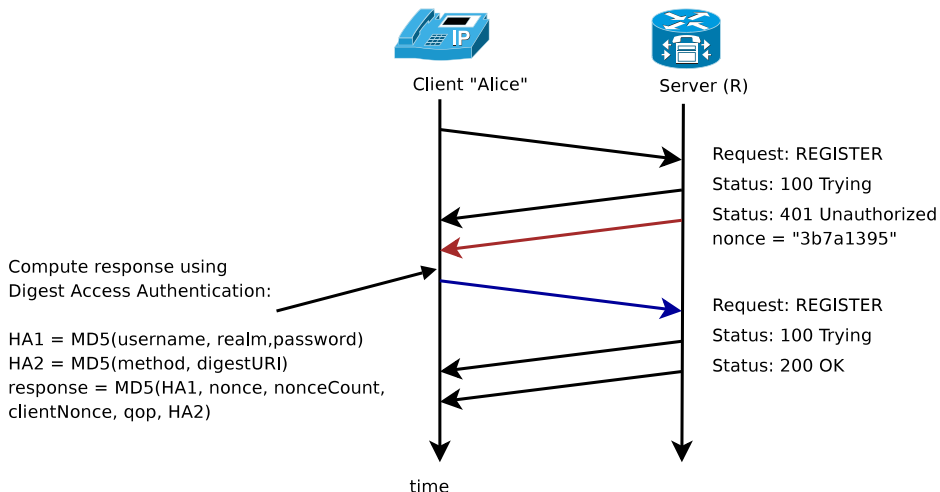
```

01b0 65 73 70 6f 6e 73 65 3d 22 63 63 62 64 65 31 62 response= cbbd1c
01c0 33 63 31 32 30 62 63 64 63 61 61 31 34 61 34 6d 3c129b3d caa14a4d
01d0 85 65 33 35 35 31 39 64 37 22 2c 75 72 69 3d 22 5e35519d 7;uri=
01e0 73 69 70 3a 4e 52 22 2c 61 6c 67 6f 72 69 74 68 sip:NR', algorithm
SIP Digest Authentication Response Value (sip.auth.digest.response), 34... [P: 855 D: 26 M: 0
  
```

Graph Analysis		
Time	156.116.8.106 156.116.8.55	Comment
23.820	Request: REGISTER sip:156.116.8.55	SIP: Request: REGISTER sip:NR
23.820	Status: 100 Trying	SIP: Status: 100 Trying (1 bindings)
23.820	Status: 401 Unauthenticated	SIP: Status: 401 Unauthorized (0 bindings)
23.824	Request: REGISTER sip:156.116.8.55	SIP: Request: REGISTER sip:NR
23.825	Status: 100 Trying	SIP: Status: 100 Trying (1 bindings)
23.835	Status: 200 OK	SIP: Status: 200 OK (1 bindings)
177.108	Request: INVITE sip:156.116.8.55	SIP/SDP: Request: INVITE sip:bob@NR, with session de
177.108	Status: 407 Proxy Authentication Required	SIP: Status: 407 Proxy Authentication Required
177.130	Request: ACK sip:bob@NR	SIP: Request: ACK sip:bob@NR
177.141	Request: INVITE sip:156.116.8.55	SIP/SDP: Request: INVITE sip:bob@NR, with session de
177.141	Status: 100 Trying	SIP: Status: 100 Trying
177.148	Status: 180 Ringing	SIP: Status: 180 Ringing
183.293	Status: 200 OK, with session description	SIP/SDP: Status: 200 OK, with session de
183.327	Request: ACK sip:bob@156.116.8.55	SIP: Request: ACK sip:bob@156.116.8.55
183.328	Request: INVITE sip:156.116.8.55	SIP/SDP: Request: INVITE sip:alice@156.116.8.55
183.351	Status: 100 Trying	SIP: Status: 100 Trying



# SIP REGISTER



# Why use formal methods?

Because

- 1 the **only** way to prove or verify that protocols fulfill their goals!
- 2 has been used to find **new attacks** on protocols
- 3 implicitly gives a **unambiguous** specification of
  - 1 the protocol's interactions and entities
  - 2 the *functional* and *security goals*
- 4 the protocol specification can be analyzed **automatically**

## A Dolev Yao attacker

- 1 controls the entire network
- 2 does not have access to secret entities (keys)
- 3 can intercept any message
- 4 can send any message (based on her knowledge)

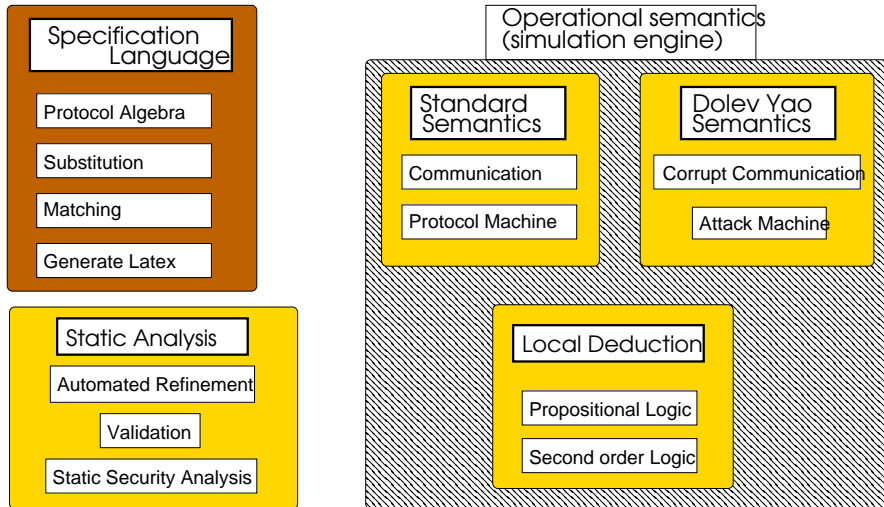
*The latter means that it can inject **anything** into a concrete message, even the entire message content can be changed.*

# The PROSA tool - specification of protocols

- 1 Formal language PROSA contains
  - 1 all necessary primitives and operators for cryptography
  - 2 contains operator: *Agent A believes that ...*
- 2 The PROSA tool includes a static validation module
  - 1 *automated refinement*
  - 2 *validation of refined specs*
- 3 simulation and analysis

Note: Both tools and theory rely on the Dolev Yao model.

# The PROSA tool - specification of protocols



# Standard notation: Security Protocols

A protocol clause is written:

$$(P) \quad A \longrightarrow B \quad : \quad M$$

meaning “agent  $A$  sends a message  $M$  to the agent  $B$ ”

$A, B, C, S, I, I(A)$	agent terms
$K_{AB}$	symmetric key shared by $A, B$
$K_A$	$A$ 's public key
$K_A^{-1}$	$A$ 's private key
$N_A$	nonce generated by agent $A$
$W_A^Y$	string containing the text $Y$ related to agent $A$
$X_A$	miscellaneous entities

Composition operators:

- concatenation of message content denoted by “,” (comma),
- hashing  $H[M]$ , and
- encryption  $E(K : M)$ , where  $K$  is a key and  $M$  a message content.

# Digest Access authentication specified precisely

Digest access authentication is then given by

$$\begin{aligned}H_1 &= H[W_C^{\text{uname}}, W^{\text{realm}}, K_{CR}^{\text{pwd}}] \\H_2 &= H[W^{\text{meth}}, W_C^{\text{URI}}] \\ \text{response} &= H[H_1, N_R, X_{nc}, N_C, W^{\text{qop}}, H_2]\end{aligned}$$

Written out explicitly the response yields:

$$H[H[W_C^{\text{uname}}, W^{\text{realm}}, K_{CR}^{\text{pwd}}], \\ N_R, X_{nc}, N_C, W^{\text{qop}}, H[W^{\text{meth}}, W_C^{\text{URI}}]]$$

A typical application is then given by a challenger  $R$  requesting a client  $C$  to authenticate as described in the following protocol skeleton:

- (D<sub>1</sub>)  $R \longrightarrow C : N_R$
- (D<sub>2</sub>)  $C \longrightarrow R : W_C^{\text{uname}}, W^{\text{realm}}, N_R, W_C^{\text{URI}}, X_{nc}, N_C, \\ W^{\text{qop}}, H[H_1, N_R, X_{nc}, N_C, W^{\text{qop}}, H_2]$

# Registration sub-protocol

- (P<sub>1</sub>)  $C \longrightarrow R : W^{\text{REGISTER}}, W_C^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
(P<sub>2</sub>)  $R \longrightarrow C : W^{\text{Trying}}, W_C^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
(P<sub>3</sub>)  $R \longrightarrow C : W^{\text{OK}}, W_C^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$

Establish a (possibly new) contact point,

$$W_C^{\text{Contact}}$$

a phone number, email address, etc.



# Analyzing SIP authentication

We analyzed the registration sub-protocol in Case Study.

SIP authentication on registration =

*registration*  $\boxplus$  *Digest authentication*

*But what exactly means the composition*  $\boxplus$ ?

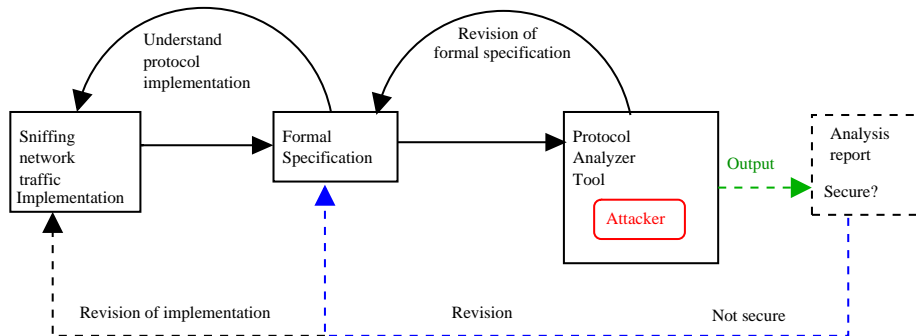
The exact behaviour not specified explicitly:

We used RFC and Wireshark to find out!

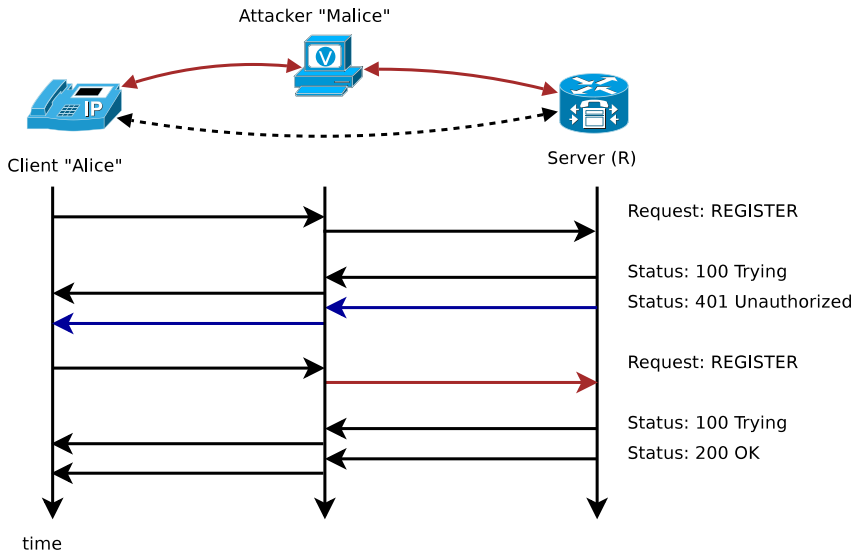
# Registration with Digest Access authentication (Wireshark)

- (P<sub>1</sub><sup>D</sup>) C → R : W<sup>REGISTER</sup>, W<sub>C</sub><sup>Contact</sup>, N<sub>C</sub><sup>callid</sup>
- (P<sub>2</sub><sup>D</sup>) R → C : W<sup>Trying</sup>, N<sub>C</sub><sup>callid</sup>
- (P<sub>3</sub><sup>D</sup>) R → C : W<sup>Unauth</sup>, W<sup>auth</sup>, W<sup>realm</sup>, N<sub>R</sub>, N<sub>C</sub><sup>callid</sup>
- (P<sub>4</sub><sup>D</sup>) C → R : W<sup>REGISTER</sup>, N<sub>C</sub><sup>callid</sup>, W<sub>C</sub><sup>uname</sup>, W<sup>realm</sup>,  
N<sub>R</sub>, W<sub>C</sub><sup>URI</sup>, X<sub>nc</sub>, N<sub>C</sub>, W<sup>qop</sup>  
H[H[W<sub>C</sub><sup>uname</sup>, W<sup>realm</sup>, K<sub>CR</sub><sup>pwd</sup>], N<sub>C</sub>, X<sub>nc</sub>,  
N<sub>R</sub>, W<sup>qop</sup>, H[W<sup>REGISTER</sup>, W<sub>C</sub><sup>URI</sup>]]
- (P<sub>5</sub><sup>D</sup>) R → C : W<sup>Trying</sup>, W<sub>C</sub><sup>Contact</sup>, N<sub>C</sub><sup>callid</sup>
- (P<sub>6</sub><sup>D</sup>) R → C : W<sup>OK</sup>, W<sub>C</sub><sup>Contact</sup>, N<sub>C</sub><sup>callid</sup>

# Typical Workflow: Analysis of implementation



# A large picture on the attack



# Attack on registration

- $(R_{1.1.a}^D)$   $C \rightarrow I(R) : W^{\text{REGISTER}}, W_C^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.1.b}^D)$   $I(C) \rightarrow R : W^{\text{REGISTER}}, W_I^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.2.a}^D)$   $R \rightarrow I(C) : W^{\text{Trying}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.2.b}^D)$   $I(R) \rightarrow C : W^{\text{Trying}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.3.a}^D)$   $R \rightarrow I(C) : W^{\text{Unauth}}, W^{\text{auth}}, W^{\text{realm}}, N_R, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.3.b}^D)$   $I(R) \rightarrow C : W^{\text{Unauth}}, W^{\text{auth}}, W^{\text{realm}}, N_R, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.4.a}^D)$   $C \rightarrow I(R) : W^{\text{REGISTER}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}, W_C^{\text{uname}},$   
 $W^{\text{realm}}, N_R, W_C^{\text{URI}}, X_{\text{nc}}, N_C, W^{\text{qop}}$   
 $H[H[W_C^{\text{uname}}, W^{\text{realm}}, K_{CR}^{\text{pwd}}], N_C, X_{\text{nc}},$   
 $N_R, W^{\text{qop}}, H[W^{\text{REGISTER}}, W_C^{\text{URI}}]]$   
 $(R_{1.4.b}^D)$   $I(C) \rightarrow R : W^{\text{REGISTER}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}, W_C^{\text{uname}},$   
 $W^{\text{realm}}, N_R, W_C^{\text{URI}}, X_{\text{nc}}, N_C, W^{\text{qop}}$   
 $H[H[W_C^{\text{uname}}, W^{\text{realm}}, K_{CR}^{\text{pwd}}], N_C, X_{\text{nc}},$   
 $N_R, W^{\text{qop}}, H[W^{\text{REGISTER}}, W_C^{\text{URI}}]]$   
 $(R_{1.5.a}^D)$   $R \rightarrow I(C) : W^{\text{Trying}}, W_I^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.5.b}^D)$   $I(R) \rightarrow C : W^{\text{Trying}}, W_C^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.6.a}^D)$   $R \rightarrow I(C) : W^{\text{OK}}, W_I^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$   
 $(R_{1.6.b}^D)$   $I(R) \rightarrow C : W^{\text{OK}}, W_C^{\text{Contact}}, N_C^{\text{callid}}$

$\text{Bel}_C(\text{Bel}_R(\text{Bel}_C(W_C^{\text{Contact}})))$  TRUE

$\text{Bel}_R(\text{Bel}_C(W_C^{\text{Contact}}))$  FALSE

- 1 Contact address of Alice is compromised (attack on authenticity/integrity)
- 2 Easy to spot security errors when we have a precise specification
- 3 Easy to fix attack in theory:

The attack can be prevented by changing the Digest response to include the contact address(es):

$$H[H[W_C^{\text{uname}}, W^{\text{realm}}, K_{CR}^{\text{pwd}}], W_C^{\text{Contact}}, N_R, X_{nc}, N_C, W^{\text{qop}}, H[W^{\text{REGISTER}}, W_C^{\text{URI}}]]$$

Hence: the specification must be changed!

# Conclusion

- SIP is a huge and feature-rich protocol standard
- But SIP REGISTRATION  $\boxplus$  Digest authentication = leads to REGISTRATION attack
- This attack can be prevented by modifying the Digest.
- Formalizing protocols with tools support aids in discover new attacks
- Future work: Deploy same procedure for IAX protocol - compare SIP and IAX