Electronic mail security

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MHS (Message Handling System)

- MUA (Message User Agent)
- MSA (Message Submission Agent)
- MTA (Message Transfer Agent)
- MS (Message Store)

E-mail on multi-user systems
E-mail security

E-mail in client-server mode

```
+------------------
| SMTP             |
| Mailserver       |
| (MSA)            |
| SMTP             |
| Post Office      |
| (MS)             |
| SMTP             |
| MUA             |
| SMTP             |
| MTA             |
+------------------+
| POP, IMAP        |
| Mail User Agent |
```

Webmail

```
+------------------
| SMTP             |
| Mailserver       |
| (MSA)            |
| SMTP             |
| HTTP             |
| web server       |
| virtual MUA      |
| SMTP             |
| MTA             |
| SMTP             |
| MUA             |
| HTTP             |
| engine           |
| HTTP             |
| MUA             |
| SMTP             |
| MTA             |
+------------------+
| web browser      |
```

Protocols and ports

- **SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)**
  - 25/tcp (MTA)
  - 587/tcp (MSA)
- **POP (Post Office Protocol)**
  - 110/tcp
- **IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol)**
  - 143/tcp
RFC-822 messages
- only US-ASCII characters on 7 bits
- lines terminated by <CR> <LF>
- messages composed by header + body
  - header
    - keywords at the beginning of the line
    - continuation lines start with a space
  - body
    - separated from the header by an empty line
    - contains the message

Header RFC-822
- From: sender (logical)
- Sender: sender (operational)
- Organization: organization of the sender
- To: destination
- Subject: subject
- Date: date and hour of sending
- Received: intermediate steps
- Message-Id: sending ID
- CC: copy to
- Bcc: copy (hidden) to
- Return-Receipt-To: return receipt to

An SMTP / RFC-822 example
```
telnet duke.colorado.edu 25
Trying ....
Connected to duke.colorado.edu
Escape character is '^]'  220 duke.colorado.edu ...
HELO leonardo.polito.it
  250 Hello leonardo.polito.it ... Nice to meet you!
MAIL FROM: cat  250 cat ... Sender ok
RCPT TO: franz  250 franz ... Recipient ok
DATA
354 Enter mail, end with "." on a line by itself
```
From: cat@athena.polito.it (Antonio Lioy)
To: franz@duke.colorado.edu
Subject: vacation

Hello Francesco,
I renew my invitation to come to my place during your vacation in Italy. Let me know when you arrive.

Antonio

250 Ok
QUIT
221 duke.colorado.edu closing connection
connection closed by foreign host

Problems in securing e-mail

- connectionless system (store-and-forward, also because of MX records)
- MTA not trusted
- security of MS
- mailing-list
- compatibility with what is already installed
- concurrent solutions:
  - Internet = PGP, PEM, MOSS, S/MIME
  - OSI = X.400

Mail spamming

- also named UBE (Unsolicited Bulk Email)
- sending of unauthorised advertising (publicitary) messages
- common habits:
  - hide the real sender
  - delegate the work to do to an MTA that operates as an "open mail relay", that is one that accepts mail also from / to other users (not from his domain)
  - heavy load on the servers and on the communication channels
  - (usually) bothers the users
  - risk to end up in ORB, RBL or similar
How to fight spamming
- do not configure your own MTA as an "open relay" but restrict its use only to authorized users
- authentication strategies:
  - IP address of the MUA
  - problem with the mobile users and IP spoofing
  - value of the field From
    - can be easily tricked with a fake mail
  - SMTP authentication
    - secure authentication?
    - SMTP on SSL with client authentication

Anti-spamming initiatives
- MAPS (Mail Abuse Prevention System)
  - http://maps.vix.org/
  - RBL (Realtime Blackhole List)
  - RSS (Relay Spam Stopper)
- not easy to be removed once you've been inserted in such a system: it becomes a 'MUST' to configure correctly your own MTA
- activate/use the address abuse@domain, as required by RFC-2142
ESMTP

- Extended SMTP, defined in RFC-1869 and subsequently incorporated (with SMTP) in RFC-2821
- the base protocol and the communication channel is the same
- the ESMTP clients must identify themselves to the communicating parties with:
  - EHLO hostname
- if the receiving server speaks ESMTP, it must declare the extensions that it supports, one per line, in its response to EHLO

Standard ESMTP extensions

- 8BITMIME
  - (RFC-1652) indicates that in the DATA part 8-bit characters are accepted and not mangled
- SIZE dimension
  - MAIL FROM: address SIZE=dimension
    - (RFC-1870) declares the maximum dimension accepted by the server or the dimension of the message to be sent
- PIPELINING
  - (RFC-1854) sending several commands with no need to wait for the response to each one (exception: those that provoke a status change)

DSN extension

(Delivery Status Notification)

- extends the RCPT command with:
  - NOTIFY=notify-list
    - possible values: NEVER, SUCCESS, FAILURE, DELAY
  - ORCPT=original-recipient
    - specifies the original recipient
- extends the MAIL command with:
  - RET=returned-message
    - possible values: FULL, HDRS
  - ENVID=sender-id
    - identifier created by the sender
Negative ESMTP example

- the mailer does not know the ESMTP protocol:

```
220 mail.polito.it - SMTP service ready
EHLO mailer.x.com
500 Command not recognized: EHLO
```

SMTP-Auth

- extension of ESMTP defined in RFC-4954
- command AUTH + options of MAIL FROM
- to authenticate a client …
- … before accepting messages from it!!!
- useful against spamming:
  - after the EHLO command the server sends the authentication mechanisms supported
  - the client chooses one
  - the authentication protocol is executed
  - if the authentication fails, the communication channel is closed
Negative AUTH example

- the mailer does not know (or does not accept) the authentication method proposed by the client:

```
220 exam
ple.polito.it - SMTP service read
EHLO mailer.x.com
250-exam
ple.polito.it
250 AUTH LOGIN CRAM-MD5 DIGEST-MD5
AUTH PLAIN
504 Unrecognized authentication type
```

AUTH: LOGIN method

```
AUTH LOGIN
334 VXNlc3NhWkVU6
bGlveQBsaW95
334 UGFzc3dvcmQ6
YW50b25pbw==
235 authenticated
```

AUTH: PLAIN method

- syntax (RFC-2595):
  ```
  AUTH PLAIN id_pwd
  ```
- `id_pwd` is defined as:
  ```
  [ authorize_id ] 0 authentication_id 0 pwd
  ```

```
AUTH PLAIN bGlveQBsaW95AGFudG9uaW8=
235 authenticated
```
MAIL FROM with authentication

- the optional parameter AUTH of MAIL FROM indicates who sends the message
- it is used < > to indicate an unknown identity or not sufficiently authenticated
- allows to communicate the identity of the sender among cooperating MTA in a trusted environment
- each MTA must propagate the identity when sending (forwarding) the message
- possible use for authorisation policies

MAIL FROM with authentication: example

```
220 example.polito.it - SMTP service ready
EHLO mailer.x.com
250 example.polito.it
250 8BITMIME
MAIL FROM:<rettore@polito.it> AUTH=profumo
250 OK
```
Protection of SMTP with TLS: example

220 example.polito.it - SMTP service ready
EHLO mailer.x.com
250-example.polito.it
250-8BITMIME
250-STARTTLS
250 DSN
STARTTLS
220 Go ahead
... TLS negotiation is started between client and server

Security services for e-mail messages

- integrity (without direct communication):
  - the message cannot be modified
- authentication
  - identifies the sender
- non repudiation
  - the sender cannot deny of having sent the mail
- confidentiality (optional):
  - messages are not readable both in transit and when stored in the mailbox

E-mail security – main ideas (I)

- no modification to the present MTA
  - messages encoded to avoid problems when passing through gateways (e.g. Internet-Notes) or MTA non 8BITMIME
- no modification to the present UA
  - inconvenient user interface
- with modification to the present UA
  - better user interface
E-mail security – main ideas (II)

- symmetric algorithms
  - for the encryption of messages
  - with message key

- asymmetric algorithms
  - to encrypt and exchange the symmetric key
  - for digital signature

- use public key certificates (e.g. X.509) for non-repudiation

- the message security is based only on the security of the UA of the recipient, not on the security of MTA (not trusted)

Types of secure messages

- clear-signed
  - msg in clear (so that anybody is able to read it) + digital signature
  - only who has a secure MUA can verify the signature

- signed
  - [ msg + d sig ] encoded (e.g. base64, uuencode)
  - only who has a secure MUA (or performs operations manually) can decode and verify the signature

- encrypted / enveloped
  - [ encrypted msg + encrypted keys ] encoded
  - only who has a secure MUA (and the keys!) can decrypt the message

- signed and enveloped

Secure messages: creation

- transform in canonical form
  - standard format, independent from OS / host / net

- MIC (Message Integrity Code)
  - integrity and authentication
  - typically: msg + { h(msg) } Kpri_sender

- encryption
  - confidentiality
  - typically: { msg } Ks + { Kr } Kpub_receiver

- encoding
  - to avoid modification by the MTA
  - typically: base64, uuencode, binhex
Secure electronic mail formats

- IETF
  - PEM
  - MOSS
  - S/MIME
- underground
  - PGP
  - MIME-PGP
- DOD + EC
  - X.400
  - X.421

PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)

- authentication, integrity and confidentiality for electronic mail or private files
- same objectives as PEM and similar structure but less structured
- peculiar way of public-key certification (trusted "friends" and trust propagation algebra)

- RFC:
  - RFC-1991 (informational)
  - RFC-4880 (OpenPGP)
- versions for UNIX, VMS, MS-DOS, Mac, Amiga, ...
- the author (Phil Zimmerman) and the program have become a symbol of the freedom in Internet

Phil Zimmermann

- releases PGP as freeware in 1991
- jailed, released on bail and investigated until 1996, when accusations are dropped and he creates PGP Inc. later acquired by NAI
- august 2002 leaves NAI and creates PGP Co.
PGP - algorithms (until v. 2.6)

- fixed
- symmetric encryption:
  - IDEA
- digest:
  - MD5
- asymmetric encryption (for digital signature and symmetric key exchange):
  - RSA
- all free of charge for non-commercial purposes

PGP 2.6 example: signature + encryption

PGP - certification

- each certificate has several signatures (those of all persons that trust the key owner)
- trust is propagated transitively with some approximation:
  - completely
  - partially
  - untrusted
  - unknown
PGP web of trust

YOU

- completely trusted
- partially trusted
- untrusted
- unknowns

X
Y signs X

PGP – key distribution

- public-keys stored individually by each user (in its key-ring)
- keys distributed directly by the owner (at a PGP party!) or by a key-server (http, smtp, finger)
- projects for key distribution via X.500 or DNS (pgp.net):
  - www.pgp.net
  - keys.pgp.net
  - ftp.pgp.net

PGP & NAI

- rights of PGP acquired in december 1997 by NAI (Network Associates Inc.)
- new version, based on DSA, DH, 3DES
- integration with several MUAs
- attempted penetration of the corporate market:
  - pseudo-CA (=super-signer)
  - acceptance of the X.509 format (sep’98)
- august 2002: rights given to PGP Co.
Gnu Privacy Guard (GPG)

- PGP is no more freeware (!) and it doesn’t exist any more for Linux (!!) but only for Windows (!!!)
- GPG = PGP rewriting under GPL licence and without any patented algorithm
- Interoperable with PGP 2.x (with some problems) and with OpenPGP (RFC-2440)
- DSA, RSA, AES, 3DES, Blowfish, Twofish, CAST5, MD5, SHA-1, RIPEMD-160 e TIGER
- several graphical front-ends
- for Linux, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Windows (95/98/NT/2000/ME), ...

PGP – encrypted message

-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE-----
Version: 2.6.1

hIwDpHi4wHwVW/0BA/9oop5thKhbkVXxf1nILrk5X1sUD/L7WsfCBuQQqCLAufgW
Cidy90kGO/zGKvrcPCK+CHQQqxxCbJDscFsmuQVArewaNIyxAvqVvNqOiVkhtc5Q
NjL5VN/J9PosNcwKBah3u7vtamse1EMLtVVZxAr+rc7NJcvdG8XTbRQ1ihCpuaYA
AADLVcTPRT1fpHVhO0zZn4kTpwjAty2sSpGh5hR8X8PTmWZvqjhS9joMHHTz5Esh
SJQXn1HHZn8NdtHPJ4BGgVJ0FoTKpbe9zFrburR7gVBNiaAu2s1q05VXmeKgE7NW
Lc74S0PHfSavpAbpHg+0dZDL6Pk9w0kVNlTbovWbjr6zuSb4Ga8Q27w9w3hF0bLX
0B0EpCy6vbOihr8OxVtO3KpRseshaCUs6LMd7kAaO5mjT+7JaqwH7U3GeKCAAa+z
I0bpLA/muWBOEtEUh9g=

=7T85

-----END PGP MESSAGE-----

PGP – authenticated message

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Text of the message

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: 2.6.1

iQCVAwUBLuAyudzgsuo2HSCtAQESeAQAkUReUyhlAsRFktzjgIOtCogCFl6/elbM
+20a71qpZWBoRviELK9sF7BQoQ3Moa35T18EeZtIHskj89mvDAAeuW3wzUcid5Hz
ZiQ7vjKWqWb2lWgZ9oNbMyNMoDA+jMSCr8H0p9NguQPnNK4Lo+Gn251dBhsh4ISy
vCzBoK7FLVM=

=7RAd

-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
Security of multimedia electronic mail

MOSS (MIME Objects Security Services)
- standard Internet
- RFC-1847/1848

S/MIME (Secure MIME)
- standard de-facto
- RSA

MIME-PGP
- RFC-2015 (PGP), RFC-3156 (OpenPGP)
- X.421
- multimedia extension of X.400

MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)

Secure multimedia electronic mail
(MOSS o S-MIME)
- digital signature/encryption with X.509 certificates
- protection of MIME messages

signed
signed and encrypted
encrypted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>text</th>
<th>text</th>
<th>text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table Excel</td>
<td>table Excel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docum. Word</td>
<td>docum. Word</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digital signature in S/MIME format</td>
<td>digital signature in S/MIME format</td>
<td>encrypted envelope in S/MIME format</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RFC-1847

- MIME extensions for message security
- for digital signature:
  - Content-Type: multipart/signed;
  - protocol="TYPE/STYPE";
  - micalg="...";
  - boundary="...
- with N body parts:
  - the first N-1 ones are those to be protected (content-type: ...)
  - the last one contains the digital signature (content-type: TYPE/STYPE)

---

RFC-1847

- for the confidentiality:
  - Content-Type: multipart/encrypted;
  - protocol="TYPE/STYPE";
  - boundary="...
- with two body parts:
  - the key (Content-Type: TYPE/STYPE)
  - the encrypted message (Content-Type: application/octet-stream)

---

S/MIME

- security of MIME messages
- promoted by RSA
- v2 published as a series of informational RFC:
  - RFC-2311 “S/MIME v2 message specification”
  - RFC-2312 “S/MIME v2 certificate handling”
  - RFC-2313 “PKCS-1: RSA encryption v.1-5”
  - RFC-2314 “PKCS-10: certification request syntax v.1-5”
  - RFC-2315 “PKCS-7: cryptographic message syntax v.1-5”
S/MIMEv3

- proposed standard IETF
- RFC-2633 “S/MIME v3 message specification”
- RFC-2632 “S/MIME v3 certificate handling”
- RFC-2634 “Enhanced Security Services for S/MIME”
- RFC-2314 “PKCS-10: certification request syntax v.1-5”
- RFC-2630 “CMS (Cryptographic Message Syntax)”

RFC-2634

- Enhanced Security Services for S/MIME
- addresses the following subjects:
  - signature on the return receipt of a mail
  - security labels
  - secure mailing-list
  - signature of certificate attributes

S/MIME architecture

Architecturally based on:

- PKCS-7 (S/MIME v2)
- CMS (S/MIME v3) specifies the cryptographic characteristics and the message types (equivalent to PEM)
- PKCS-10 format of certificate request
- X.509 format of public key certificates
S/MIME: algorithms
- message digest:
  - SHA-1 (preferred), MD5
- digital signature:
  - DSS (mandatory)
  - digest + RSA
- key exchange:
  - Diffie-Hellman (obligatorio)
  - key encrypted with RSA
- encryption of message:
  - 3DES with 3 keys
  - RC2/40

MIME type
- application/pkcs7-mime, used for:
  - msg. encrypted (envelopedData)
  - msg. signed (signedData) addressed only to S/MIME users because are encoded in base64
  - msg. that contain only a public key (= certificate, in signedData)
  - standard extension: .p7m

MIME type
- multipart/signed
  - signed messages addressed also to users not supporting S/MIME
  - the message is in clear
  - the last MIME part is the signature
  - standard extension for the signature: .p7s
- application/pkcs10
  - used to send a certification request to a CA
S/MIME: signature example

```
Content-Type: multipart/signed;
  protocol="application/pkcs7-signature";
  micalg=sha1;
  boundary="-----aaaaa"

-----aaaaa
Content-Type: text/plain
  Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Hello!

-----aaaaa
Content-Type: application/pkcs7-signature
  Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
MIIN2QasDD5dwe/625dBxgdhsr76rHfcJe65a4f
fvV5W1Q1ed+sFDs543Edwe6+25dBxfdER0eDrs5
-----aaaaa
```

Naming in S/MIME

- used for:
  - selecting the certificate
  - verifying the sender’s address
- S/MIMEv2 uses the Email= or E= fields in the DN of the X.509 certificate, but it is possible to use the extension subjectAltName with rfc822 encoding
- S/MIMEv3 mandates the use of the subjectAltName extension with rfc822 encoding

Naming and MUA

- NS Messenger and MS Outlook Express check that the sender is the same as the value of e-mail (in the DN) or with the first rfc822 field (in the subjectAltName)
- typical behaviour of S/MIMEv2

- MS Outlook 2000 makes no verification among the sender and the certified e-mail address
- typical behaviour of S/MIMEv3
Client-server e-mail services

- authentication of the user
- authentication of the server
- confidentiality/integrity of mail messages
  - on the server
  - while in transit

Client - server e-mail services

- **POP** (Post-Office Protocol)
  - POP-2 (RFC-937), POP-3 (RFC-1939)
    - user authentication by means of a password in clear (!!!)
  - APOP
    - user authentication by means of a challenge
  - K-POP
    - mutual authentication by means of tickets
- **IMAP** (Internet Mail Access Protocol)
  - username and password in clear
  - can use OTP, Kerberos or GSS-API

POP-3 example

```
telnet pop.polito.it 110
+OK POP3 server ready <7831.84549@pop.polito.it>
USER lioy
+OK password required for lioy
PASS antonio
PASS
+OK lioy mailbox locked and ready
STAT
+OK 2 320
........
QUIT
+OK POP3 server signing off
```
APOP

- APOP command replaces the set of commands USER + PASS
- the challenge is the part of the hello line contained among the parentheses < ... > (including the parentheses)
- syntax: APOP user response-to-challenge
- response = MD5(challenge + password)
- response encoded in hexadecimal
- supported by Eudora

APOP example

telnet pop.polito.it 110
+OK POP3 server ready <7831.84549@pop.polito.it>
APOP lioy 36a0b36131b82474300846abd6a041ff
+OK lioy mailbox locked and ready
STAT
+OK 2 320
.........
QUIT
+OK POP3 server signing off

POP: general considerations

- POP is acceptable only on a secure channel (e.g. on SSL)
- server APOP freeware by Qualcomm
- use a POP / APOP password different from the one for login because the post office must know it in clear
- the mail is transmitted however in clear
- there is no server authentication
IMAP security

- by default weak authentication
  
  `LOGIN user password`

- strong authentication:
  
  `AUTHENTICATE KERBEROS_V4`
  
  `AUTHENTICATE GSSAPI`
  
  `AUTHENTICATE SKEY`

- mutual authentication only if Kerberos is used
- no protection of the transmission of messages
- recent versions of Netscape and MS mailer can use IMAP on SSL

RFC-2595 (TLS per POP / IMAP)

- RFC-2595
  
  “Using TLS with IMAP, POP3 and ACAP”

- first the communication channel is opened then
  
  the security characteristics are negotiated by
  
  means of a dedicated command:
    
    `STARTTLS` for IMAP and ACAP
    
    `STLS` for POP3

- client and server must allow to be configured to
  
  reject `user` and `password`

- client compares the identity in the certificate with
  
  the identity of the server

Separate ports for SSL/TLS?

- discouraged by IETF due to the following reasons:
  
  - involve different URLs (e.g. http and https)
  
  - involve an incorrect secure / insecure model (e.g. is
    
    40-bit SSL secure SSL? is insecure an application
    
    without SSL but with SASL?)

  - not easy to implement “use SSL if available”

  - doubles the number of necessary ports

- ... but present some advantages:

  - simple to filter traffic on packet-filter firewalls

  - SSL with client-authentication allows not to expose
    
    the applications to attacks