

The new Internet Protocol security IPsec testing with TTCN-3

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30/05/2007

IPsec

Overview of relevant IPsec concepts

General test description

Selected test case description

Selected tools

IRISA T3DevKit

GNU crypto library

Test case implementation

Implementation alternatives

CoDec based development

CoDec+ExtFunctions development

Comparison

Code engineering

Test Specification Size

Performance

Summary

Suite of security protocols

	Authentication Header (AH)	Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
Connectionless Integrity	✓	✓

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Connectionless Integrity	✓	✓
Data Origin Authentication	✓	✓
Access Control	✓	✓
Confidentiality	✗	✓

Set of cryptographic algorithms

Encryption algorithm

- ▶ 3DES-CBC

Authentication algorithm

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- ▶ AES-CBC

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- ▶ AES-CBC
- ▶ AES-CTR

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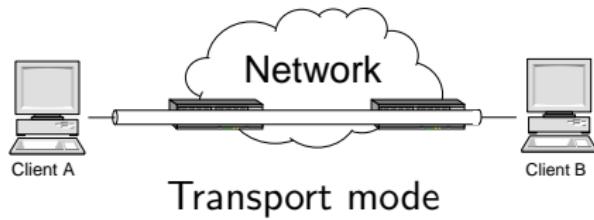
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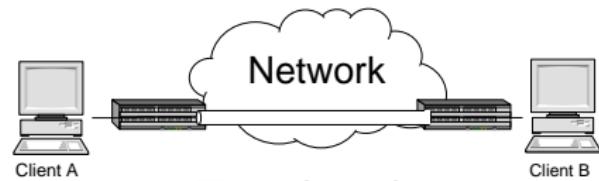
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- ▶ HMAC-SHA1-96
- ▶ NULL
- ▶ AES-XCBX-MAC-96

IPsec modes



Transport mode



Tunnel mode

SPD and SA

Security Policy Database

- ▶ control IPsec traffic

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- ▶ one SA for each traffic direction

v6RL test suite coverage

- ▶ Tunnel and Transport mode

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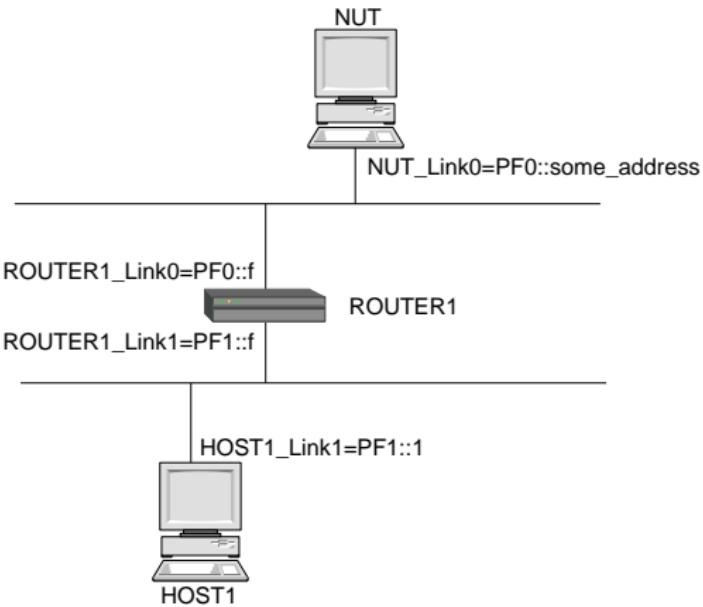
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v6RL test suite coverage

- ▶ Tunnel and Transport mode
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- ▶ Manual key configuration
- ▶ ICMPv6 messages exchange

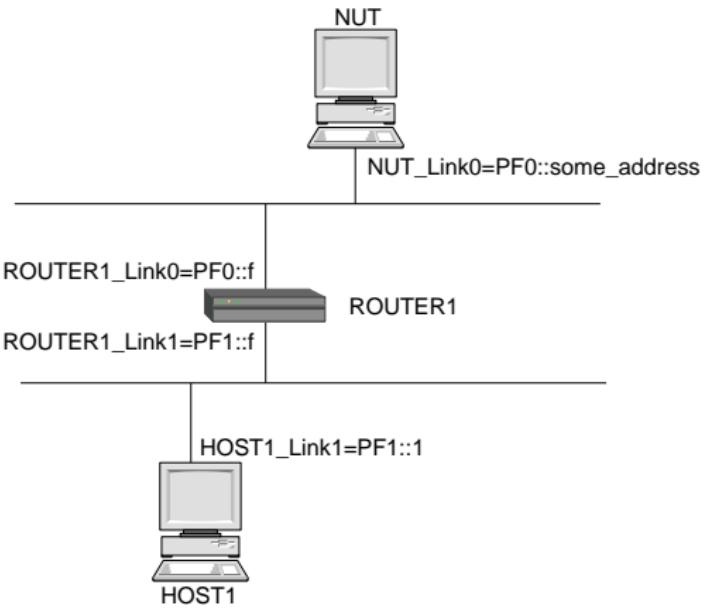
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- ▶ Transport mode tested
- ▶ 3DES-CBC encryption algorithm
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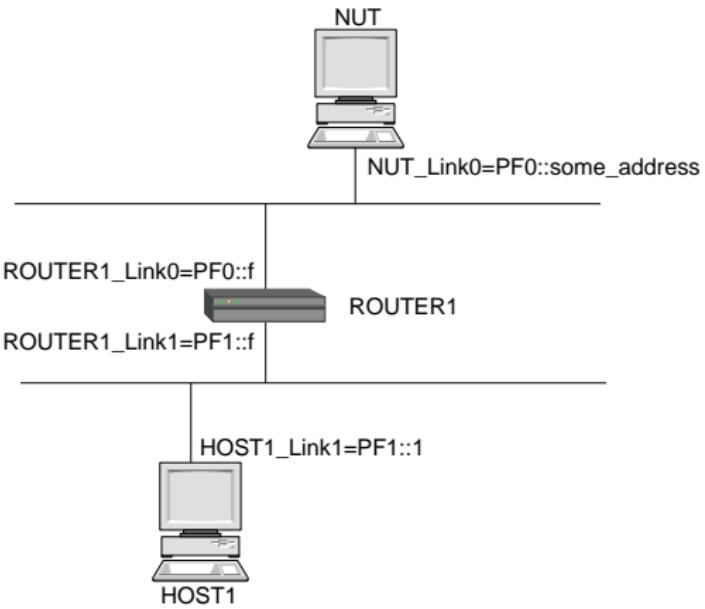
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Test case engineering

- ▶ Just an ICMPv6 Echo Request and Echo Reply exchanged
- ▶ Simple message sequence
- ▶ Messages use 3DES-CBC encryption with PSK
- ▶ Complex assembly and disassembly
- ▶ Where to perform cryptographic operations?

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 - ▶ CoDec
 - ▶ External Functions

CoDec only Transmission

- ▶ ESP message modeled in TTCN-3
- ▶ Checksum and padding fields calculated in the CoDec
- ▶ Payload encrypted in the CoDec

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Link1.send(ICMPv6WithESP_EchoRequest_AuthNULL(SPI_SA1, ''0));
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CoDec only Reception

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alt
//Receive the correct answer
[] Link1.receive(ICMPv6WithESP_EchoReply_AuthNULL
                  (SPI_SA2, ''0))
    { setverdict(pass);
      replyTimer.stop; }
//Receive incorrect answer
[] Link1.receive
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//Receive no answer
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CoDec+Ext Transmission

```
template ESPMessage ICMPv6ESPMessage (IPv6AddressType src,  
                                      IPv6AddressType dst, octetstring m_spi,  
                                      octetstring m_data, UInt16 checksum) := {  
  
    SPI:= m_spi,  
    SeqNum := 1,  
    Payload := EncryptPayload(src, dst, EchoRequestType,  
                               m_data, checksum),  
    ICV :=omit  
}
```

CoDecode+Ext Reception

```
alt{
    //Receive correct answer, unverified encrypted payload
    [] Link1.receive(ICMPv6ESPMMessage_Answer_AuthNULL
        (PF0_1, PF1_1, SPI_SA2, DATA, checksum)) -> value Myvar {
        var bitstring encpayload := Myvar.Payload;
        var UInt8 payloadLength := lengthof(encpayload)/8;
        var EncPayload payload := DecrptPayload(encpayload, payloadLength);
        if (match(payload, ICMPv6EncPayload_Answer(PF0_1, PF1_1, DATA))) {
            setverdict(pass);
        } else {
            setverdict(fail);
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(too much?)

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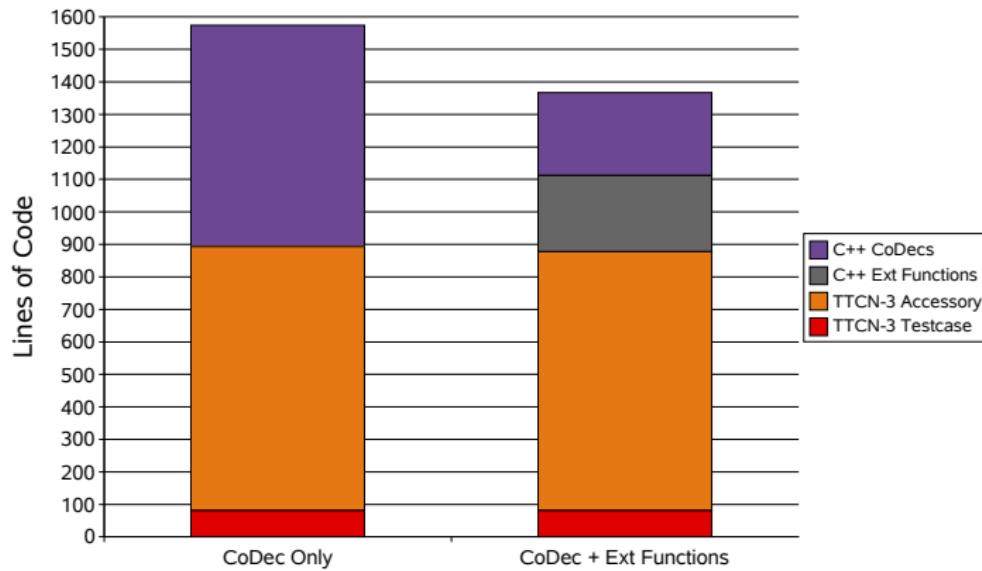
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External Functions

- ▶ More control from ATS
- ▶ CoDec just encode and decode
- ▶ Software engineering techniques applicable

loc based metrics



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- ▶ External functions based approach requires 4 external function invocations.
- ▶ Not relevant in conformance or interoperability testing, but might be critical for other test paradigms.

Final remarks

- ▶ Ongoing research for more thorough analysis
- ▶ Both methodologies are valid and applicable, with consistent results
- ▶ Excessively complex CoDec development diverges from TTCN-3 philosophy
- ▶ When performance degradation is allowed, external functions provide better code properties and a cleaner solution

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Thank you for your time

Questions?

<http://www.irisa.fr/tipi/publi/t3uc2007paper.pdf>