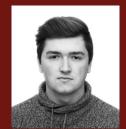
The use of OpenSSL in Common Criteria and FIPS 140 certifications

Martin Ukrop, Red Hat, mukrop@redhat.com Vladimír Peňáz, Masaryk University, vladi.penaz@gmail.com







Red Hat

MASARYK UNIVERSITY



Talk overview

- What problem are we looking at?
 - Using OpenSSL as a use case
- 2. Preliminaries
 - Security certifications 101, sec-certs tool overview
- 3. Insights from Common Criteria
- 4. Insights from FIPS 140
- 5. Conclusions
 - Limitations, extensions, actionable steps



Part 1: What problem are we looking at?

Who doesn't love FOSS...?

(FOSS = Free and Open Source Software)



"We believe everyone should have access to security and privacy tools, whoever they are, wherever they are or whatever their personal beliefs are, as a fundamental human right."



- How prevalent is it?
 - Prestige, negotiation position for funding



- How prevalent is it?
 - Prestige, negotiation position for funding
- Which versions are commonly used?
 - o User behavior, security implications



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- Which vendors use it?
 - Potential for cooperation or business



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- What products use it?
 - Feature prioritization, roadmap adjustments



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- Which versions are commonly used?
 - User behavior, security implications
- Which vendors use it?
 - Potential for cooperation or business
- What products use it?
 - Feature prioritization, roadmap adjustments
- What alternatives are used?
 - Insights into the dynamics of forks and competition



Proxy 1: Product component information

Proxy 1a: FOSS with transparent sources



Proxy 1b: Software Bill of Materials (SBOMs)

```
bom-examples / SBOM / proton-bridge / proton-bridge-v1.6.3.bom.json
                                                                                                             ↑ Top
                                                                                        Raw 🖵 坐
Code
         Blame
                                                                                                                0
  110
                 "bom-ref": "pkg:golang/github.com/BurntSushi/toml@v0.3.1",
  111
  112
                 "type": "library".
  113
                 "name": "github.com/BurntSushi/toml",
  114
                 "version": "v0.3.1",
                 "scope": "required",
  115
  116
                 "hashes":
  117
                     "alg": "SHA-256",
  118
  119
                     "content": "597918625e98af7a817f52bbf440672f899a9343a29817c1d1751ff55976f0e4"
  120
  121
                 "licenses": [
  122
  123
```

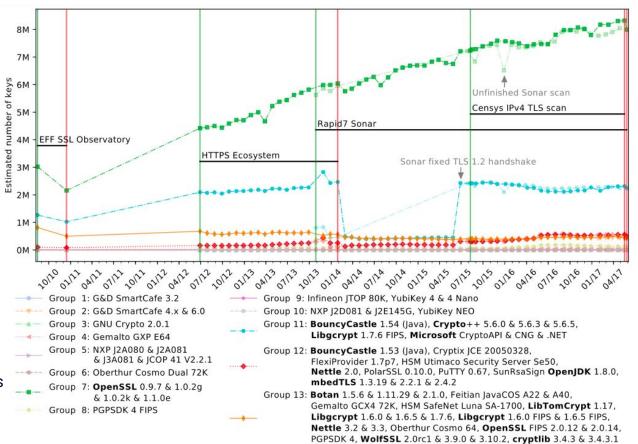
Proxy 1c: Legal licence notices



Proxy 2: Public data artefacts

(e.g. Internet scans)

ACSAC 2017: Measuring
Popularity of Cryptographic Libraries
in Internet-Wide Scans
crocs.fi.muni.cz/papers/acsac2017



Proxy 3: Certification documents

Imperva SecureSphere 6

Security Target

Version 1.6

February 5, 2009

Prepared for:



Imperva Inc. 950 Tower Lane, Suite 1550 Foster City, CA 94404

Prepared by:



Metatron Security Services Ltd.

66 Yosef St., Modiin, Israel 71724

National Information Assurance Partnership



Common Criteria Evaluation and Validation Scheme Validation Report

Imperva SecureSphere Version 6

Report Number: CCEVS-VR-VID10238-2009

Dated: February 20, 2009

Version:

National Institute of Standards and Technology Information Technology Laboratory

100 Bureau Drive Gaithersburg, MD 20899 National Security Agency Information Assurance Directorate 9800 Savage Road STE 6757 Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6757

Proxy 3: Certification documents

Imperva SecureSphere 6

Security Target

National Information Assurance Partnership



Imperva SecureSphere 6 Security Target Version 1.6

Chapter 2. TOE Description

2/5/2009

36

2.5. TOE Security Functionality

The TOE protects itself and its data from tampering. Transfer of information between the gateways and the Management Server is physically separated from other information flows by the use of the dedicated OOB management network interface. Audit data that is stored on an archive outside of the TOE can be cryptographically protected from disclosure or tampering. ADC content update authenticity and integrity is verified by the TOE before updates are applied.

The TOE uses the following FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules for the implementation of cryptographic functionality: RSA BSAFE Crypto-J 4.0, OpenSSL version FIPS 1.1.2.

The big picture

- FOSS: Open means little awareness/control of use
 - However: Estimations from proxies and side-channels
- Proxy 1: Product component information
 - FOSS with transparent sources, Software Bill of Materials (SBOMs), Legal licence notices
 - However: FOSS only, still not standard, lack of automation
- Proxy 2: Public data artefacts
 - E.g. Internet scans
 - However: Only products with public artifacts
- Proxy 3: Certification documents
 - o Common Criteria, FIPS 140, EUCC, FedRAMP, SOC, ...
 - However: not harmonized, lack of automation

The big picture

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How much data can we mine here? (about OpenSSL)

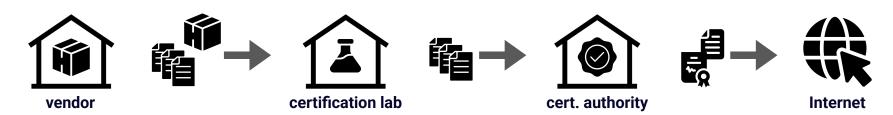
Part 2: Preliminaries

Security certifications 101 (simplified and incorrect \odot)

- Idea: Increase security by independent audits
- Many schemes exist: Common Criteria, FIPS 140, FedRAMP, ISO 27k, SOC, ...

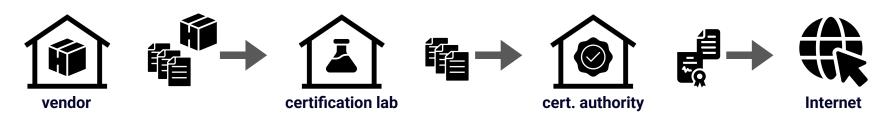
Security certifications 101 (simplified and incorrect ©)

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Security certifications 101 (simplified and incorrect ©)

- Idea: Increase security by independent audits
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Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation

- For products
- International (ISO standard)
- National schemes ("authorities")

FIPS 140 (Federal Information Processing Standard)

- For cryptographic modules
- Originally USA+CA, today ISO standard (global)





The sec-certs tool



- Idea: Allow ecosystem exploration within CC + FIPS 140
- Open source + open data + public website









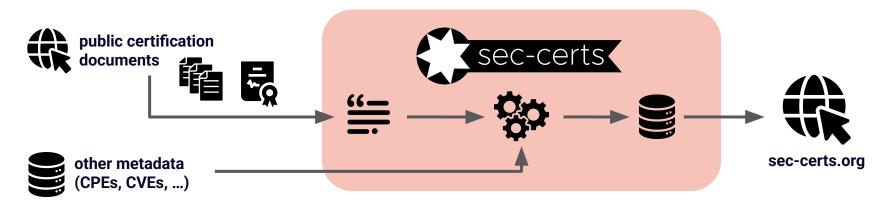


^{*} This project is supported by the European Union under Grant Agreement No. 101087529 (CHESS).

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Part 3: Insights from Common Criteria

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 - For comparison: There are 6 446 CC certificates

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The syslog-ng client uses OpenSSL for its TLS implementation. OpenSSL is a software module that implements both the TLS protocol and cryptographic algorithms.

Table 11: Appliance cryptographic providers

Cryptographic provider	Protocol	Usage
Apache NSS v3.77	HTTPS (TLS 1.2)	Apache HTTP Server
Bouncy Castle v1.68	SSHv2	Java VM (Apache SSHD)
OpenSSL v1.0.2p	TLS 1.2	Syslog-ng

Virtual Machine appliance TOEs consist of TPS v5.5, including Linux-4.14.76-yocto-standard and OpenSSL 1.0.2I-fips and requires the following:

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The syslog-ng client uses OpenSSL for its TLS implementation OpenSSL is a software module.

3.2 Cryptographic support

The TOE provides cryptographic services via the following two cryptographic modules:

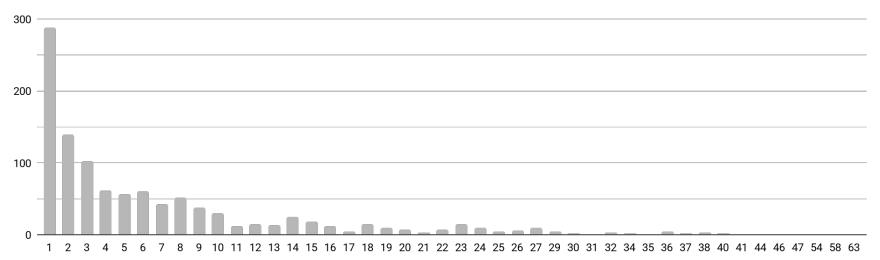
- BoringSSL ae2bb641735447496bed334c495e4868b981fe32
- Application Processor

BoringSSL is a fork of OpenSSL which is built into shared libraries of ColorOS. The cryptographic functions provided by BoringSSL include symmetric key generation, encryption and decryption, asymmetric key generation and key establishment, cryptographic hashing, and keyed-hash message authentication. The TOE also provides below functions which are used to implement security protocols and the encryption of data-at-rest:

standard and OpenSSL 1.0.21-fips and requires the following:

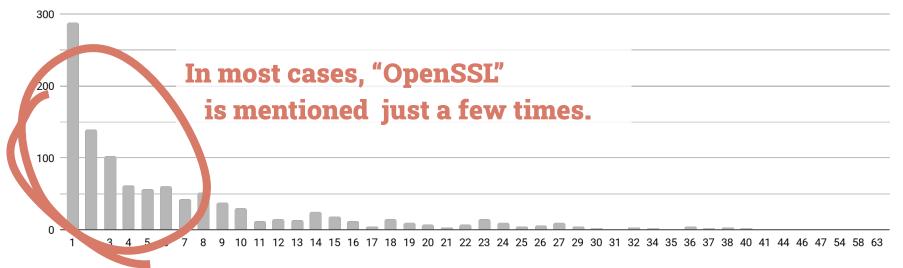
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Frequency of "OpenSSL" mentions



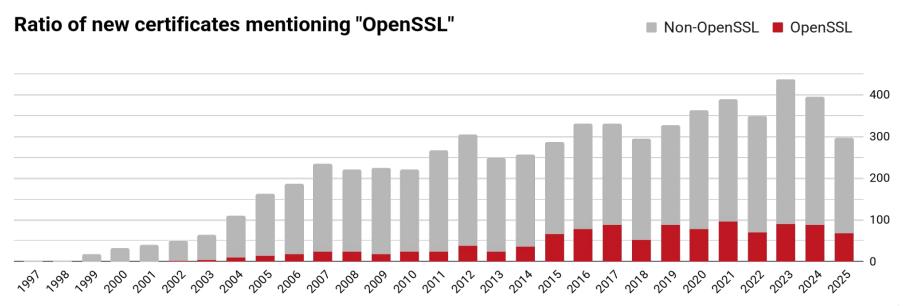
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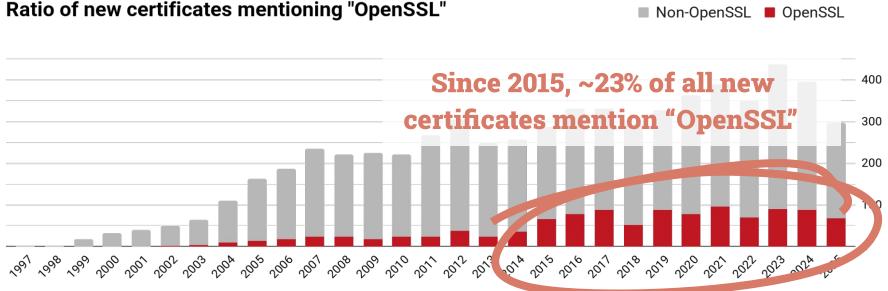


- OpenSSL is mentioned in 1 084 distinct CC certificates (~17%)
 - o For comparison: There are 6 446 CC certificates

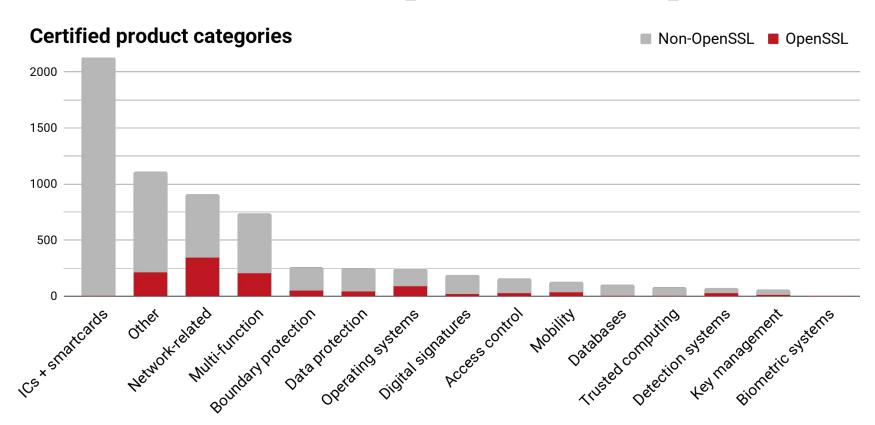
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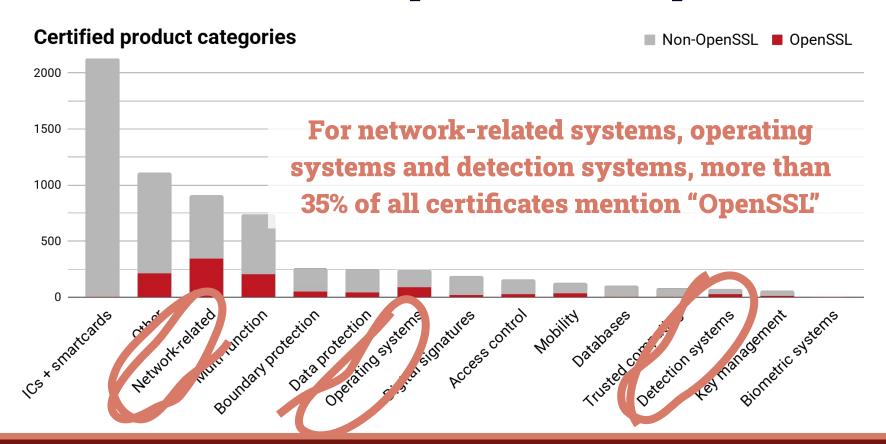


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What kind of certified products use OpenSSL?

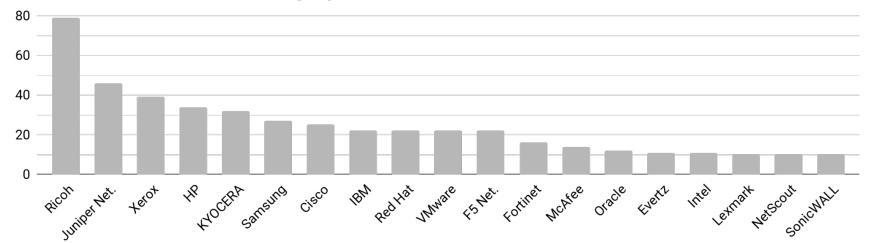




- 313 distinct vendors mention OpenSSL is their CC certificates (~28%)
 - For comparison: There are 1 124 vendors in the CC dataset
 - Only 46 vendors (~15%) have 5+ certificates

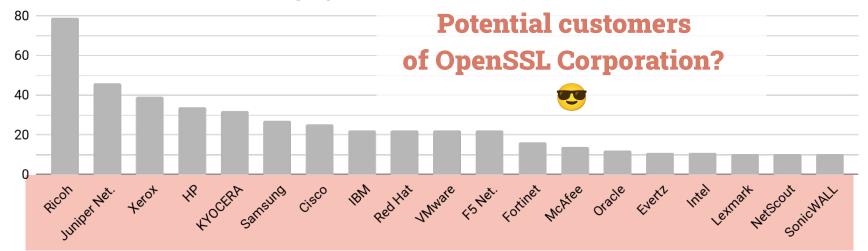
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Vendors with certificates mentioning "OpenSSL"



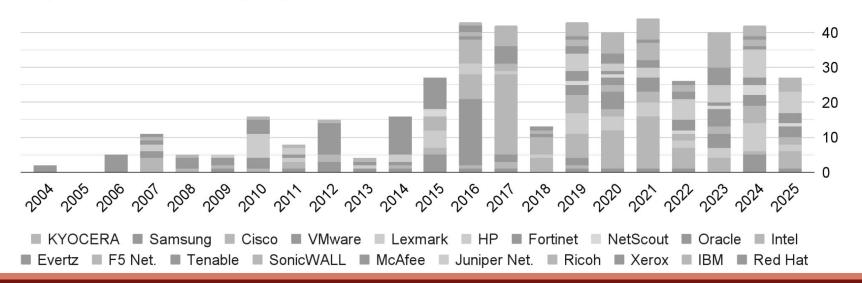
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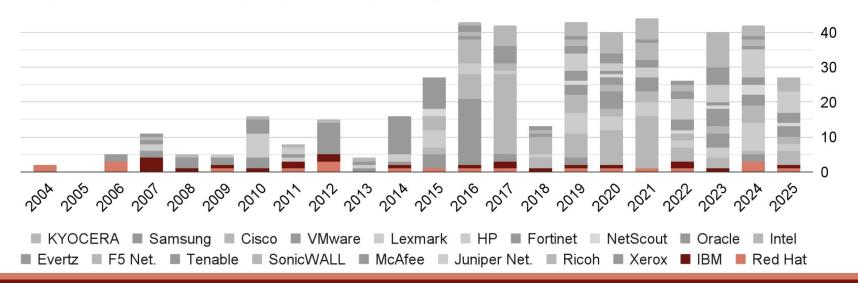
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Top vendors mentioning "OpenSSL"



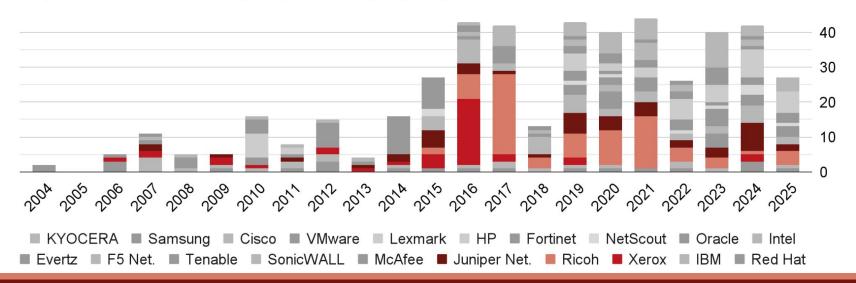
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Top vendors mentioning "OpenSSL" (oldest)



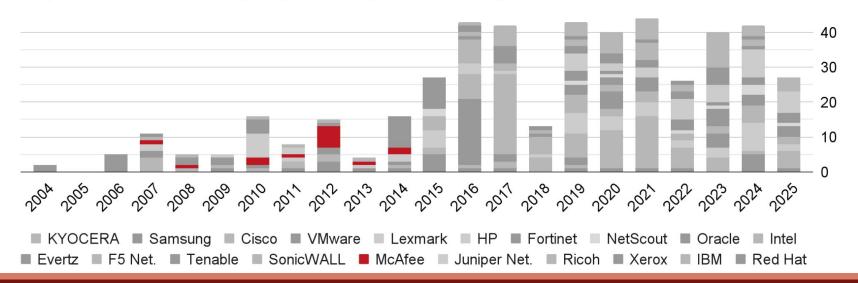
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Top vendors mentioning "OpenSSL" (largest)



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Top vendors mentioning "OpenSSL" (discontinued)



- Aspect 1: OpenSSL fork mentions
 - BoringSSL: 80 certificates (many Android devices)
 - LibreSSL: 2 certificates ("due to OpenBSD base")
 - o AmiSSL, QuicTLS, AWS-LC: no mentions



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- Aspect 2: OpenSSL competition
 - Network Security Services (NSS): 74 certificates
 - Libgcrypt: 45 certificates (RH, SUSE, Oracle, ...)
 - Bouncy Castle: 33 certificates
 - WolfSSL, MS crypto API, MatrixSSL,
 mbedTLS, Crypto++, GnuTLS, Botan: <10 certificates
 - PolarSSL, Cryptlib, GNU crypto: no mentions

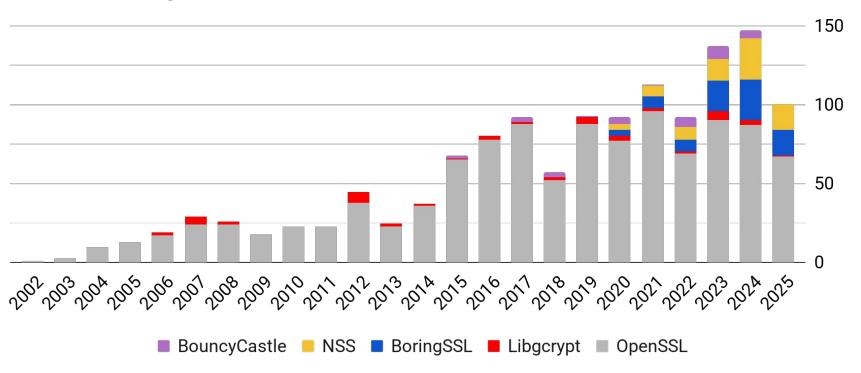


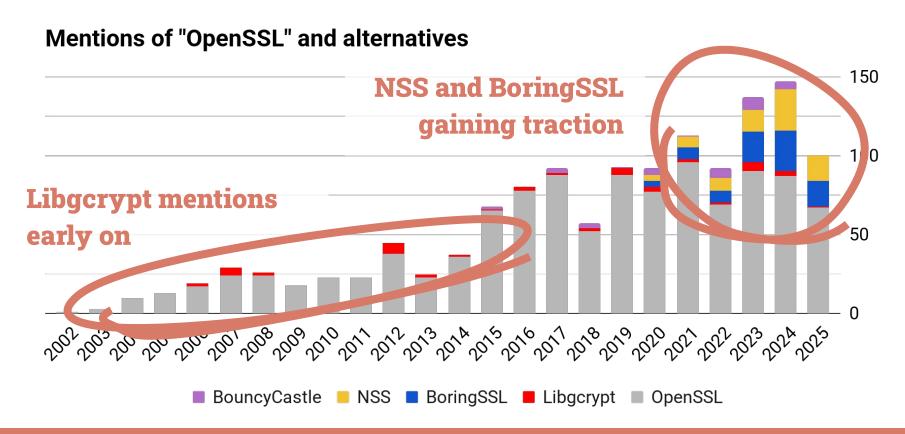






Mentions of "OpenSSL" and alternatives



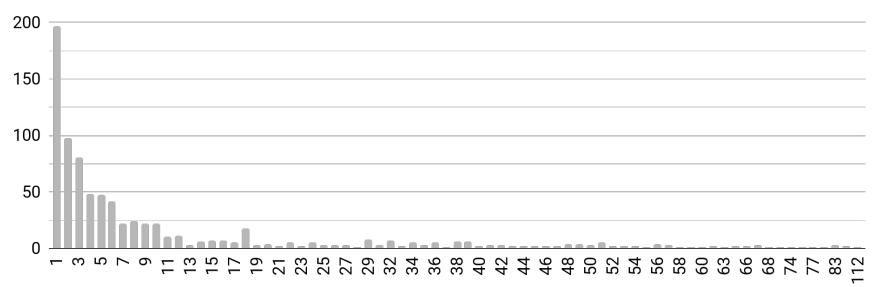


Part 4: Insights from FIPS 140

- OpenSSL is mentioned 9 518 times in public FIPS 140 certification files
 - For comparison: There are 5 049 FIPS 140 certificates

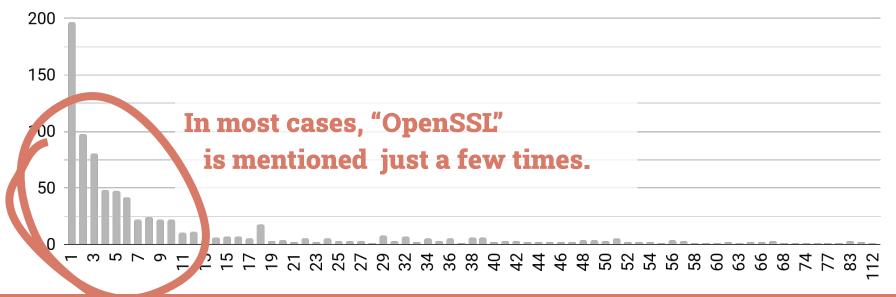
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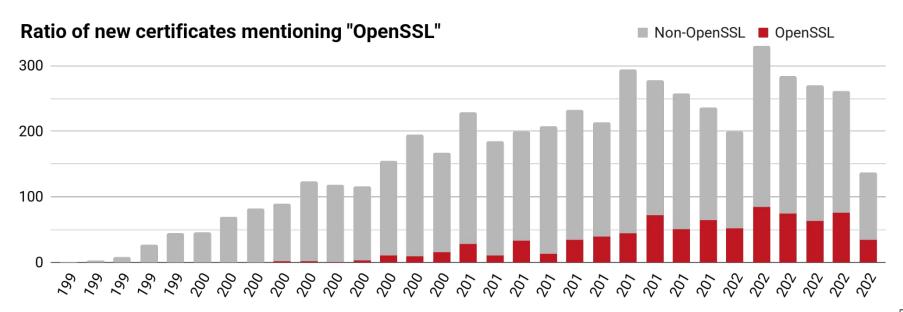
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Frequency of "OpenSSL" mentions



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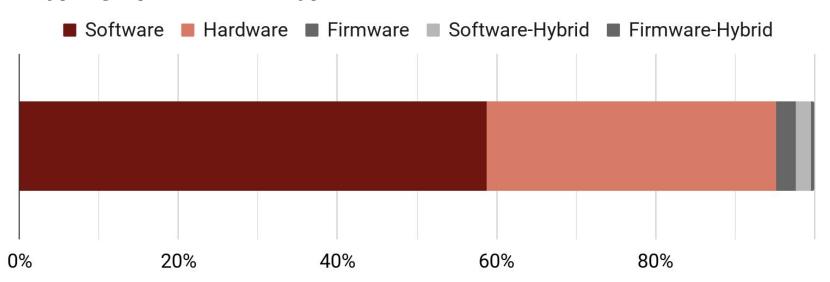
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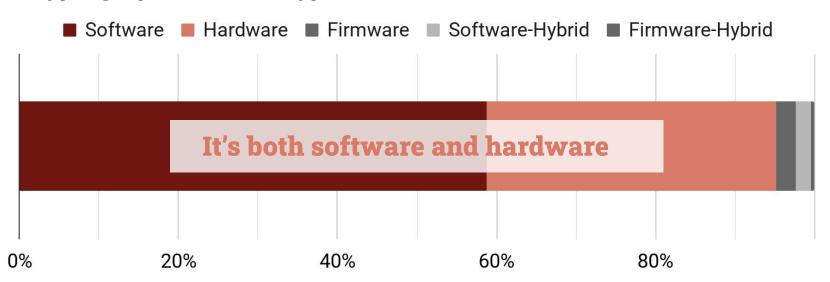
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Cryprographic module type



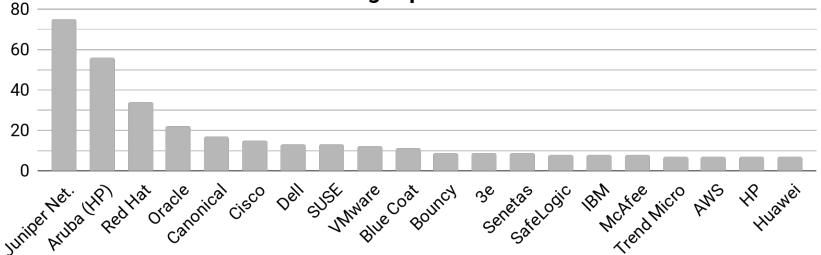
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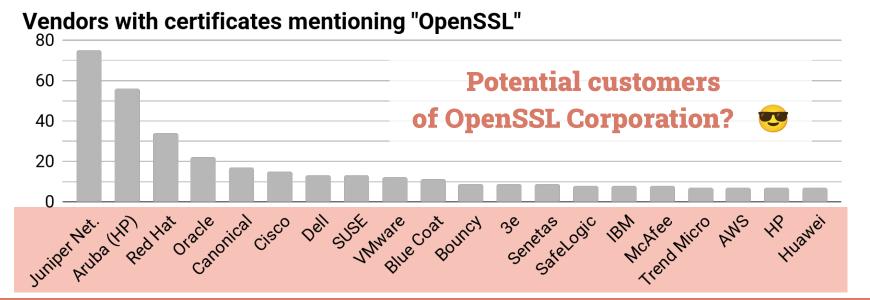
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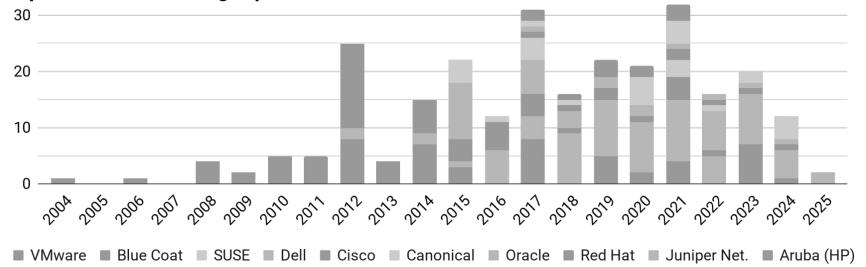


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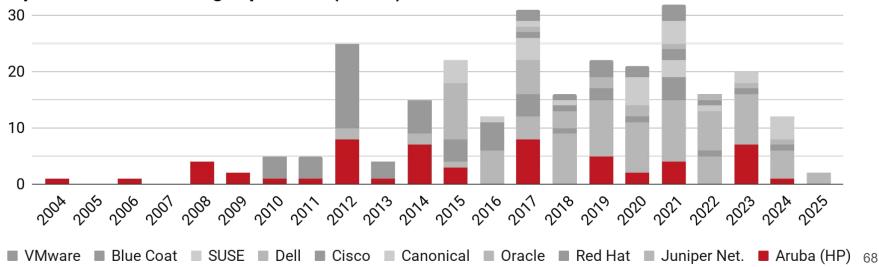
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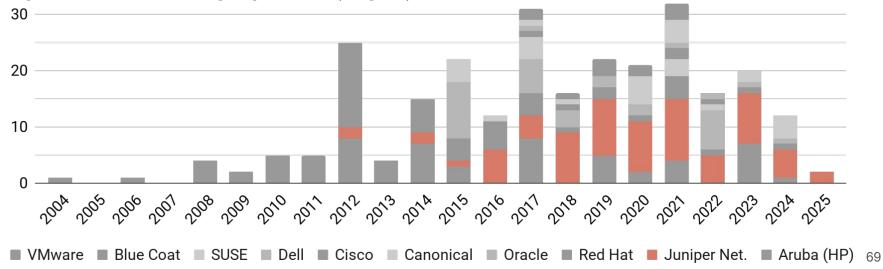
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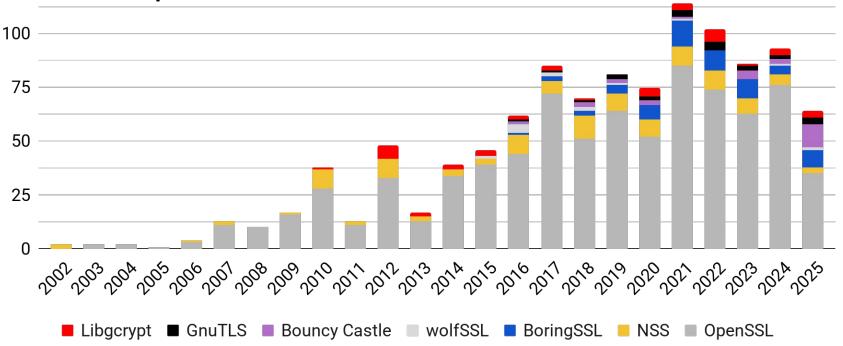
Same story as CC (just GnuTLS more prominent)



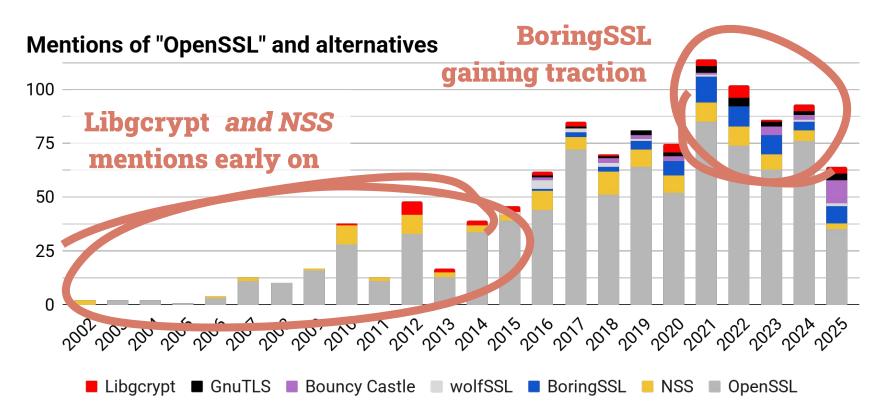


Which alternatives are used in cert. products?





Which alternatives are used in cert. products?



Part 5: Conclusions

Summary



- sec-certs.org as a unified API over public CC/FIPS 140 documents
- To get unseen insights about OpenSSL (or other product)

Summary



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Summary



- sec-certs.org as a unified API over public CC/FIPS 140 documents
- To get unseen insights about OpenSSL (or other product)

- OpenSSL is a really significant player in crypto libraries
- But having data is different to having a gut feeling!



- In last 10 years, ~every fourth certificate mentions OpenSSL
- ~quarter of vendors mentioned OpenSSL in at least one certificate
- NSS, BoringSSL, Libgcrypt are the most common alternatives
- The situation in CC and FIPS 140 ecosystems is very similar

Limitations and biases



- Dataset deficiencies
 - Broken PDFs, failed OCR, non-English content, ...
- Parsing imperfections
 - Semantics ignored ("Uses BoringSSL which is a fork of OpenSSL")
 - Heuristics and metadata consolidation
- Differentiating certificates vs. products
 - Certificate renewals, product versions, ...



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- Differentiating certificates vs. products
 - Certificate renewals, product versions, ...
- Only certified products/modules



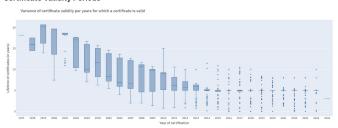
Extensions

Other interesting data can be mined:

- Deeper product/component analyses
 ("Which OpenSSL versions are in active certificates?")
- Comparing certification labs ("Was lab XY doing smart cards lately?")
- Getting ecosystem stats
 ("How long does it take to pass the FIPS 140 certification?")
- Security analysis
 (certificate dependencies, linking through CPEs to CVEs,
 misconfigurations and deprecated crypto in certified products)

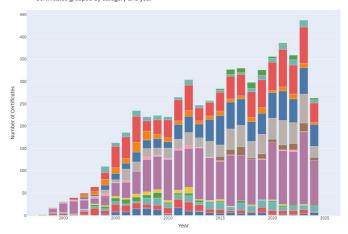


Certificate Validity Periods



Category Distribution per Year

Certificates grouped by category and year

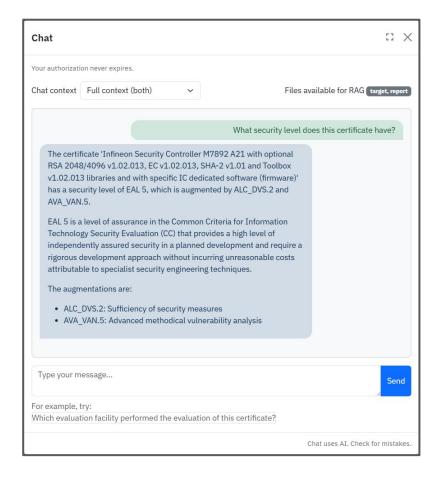


Obvious extension

- Use LLMs to chat with certification documents
- Already in progress (closed beta)



Want to chat with certificates? https://sec-certs.org/



What next? (Actionables)



- Search for your products at sec-certs.org
- Search for your competition at sec-certs.org

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 - And let us know what is useful for people!



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- Interested in research side of sec-certs? Get in touch!
- Interested to push transparency in certifications? Get in touch!
- Willing to support this university project? Get in touch!
 - o (money, developer time, resources, ...)

Thank you + Q&A

- Use sec-certs.org to get insights
 - About products
 - About components/configurations/...
 - About certification ecosystem
- Get in touch to discuss your use case
- Get involved and collaborate













https://sec-certs.org/