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DM-0002553



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# Web Traffic Analysis with CERT Tapioca

Software Engineering Institute  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Will Dormann



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# Web Traffic Analysis with CERT Tapioca

## Background

# History

Download.com



<http://www.cert.org/blogs/certcc/post.cfm?EntryID=199>

# Identical installers

Installers from Download.com are the same:

5a275a569dce6e2f2f0284d82d31310b \*cbsidlm-cbsi213-  
Enable\_Disable\_Registry\_Tool-SEO-75812481.exe

5a275a569dce6e2f2f0284d82d31310b \*cbsidlm-cbsi213-  
**KMPlayer-SEO-10659939.exe**

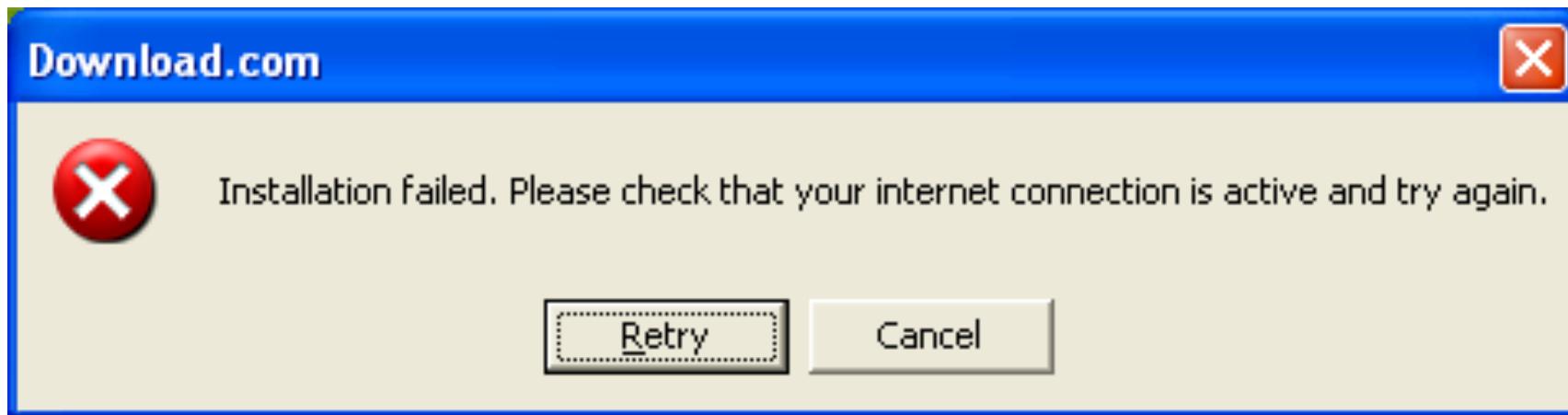
# Software retrieval (HTTP)

```
GET /rest/v1.0/softwareProductLink?productSetId=10659939&partTag=dlm&path=SEO&build=213 HTTP/1.1
Host: api.cnet.com
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<CNETResponse xmlns="http://api.cnet.com/restApi/v1.0/ns" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" version="1.0"><SoftwareProductLink id="13819308" setId="10659939" appVers="1.0"><Name><![CDATA[KMPlayer - 3.9.1.129]]></Name><ProductName><![CDATA[KMPlayer]]></ProductName><ProductVersion><![CDATA[3.9.1.129]]></ProductVersion><FileName><![CDATA[KMPlayer_3.9.1.129.exe]]></FileName><FileSize><![CDATA[35872504]]></FileSize><FileMd5Checksum><![CDATA[5d0e7d17fc4ef0802a9332c83075047c]]></FileMd5Checksum><PublishDate><![CDATA[2014-10-06]]></PublishDate><CategoryId><![CDATA[13632]]></CategoryId><Category><![CDATA[Downloads^Video Software^Video Players]]></Category><License><![CDATA[Free]]></License><DownloadLink>http://software-files-a.cnet.com/s/software/13/81/93/08/KMPlayer_3.9.1.129.exe?token=1413054436_d56f7814cd5af230f782dd28550e185a</DownloadLink><TrackedDownloadLink>http://dw.cbsi.com/redir?edId=1174&siteId=4&lop=feed.dl&ontId=13632&tag=tdw_dlman&pid=13819308&de stUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fsoftware-files-a.cnet.com%2Fs%2Fsoftware%2F13%2F81%2F93%2F08%2FKMPlayer_3.9.1.129.exe%3Ftoken%3D1413054436_2defb65a1350a3b035964c18f30fb06e%26fileName%3DKMPlayer_3.9.1.129.exe
```

# Just MITM it!

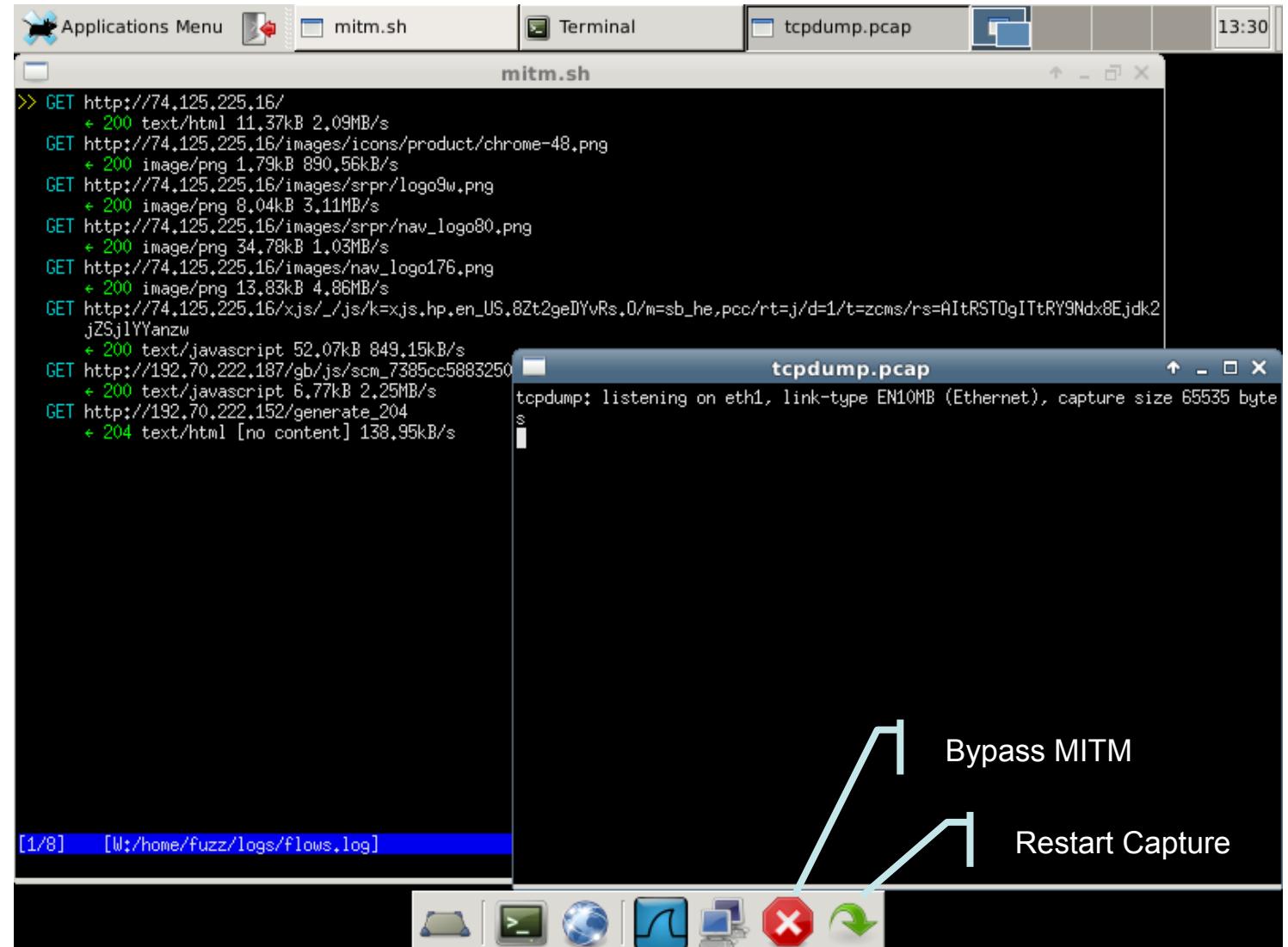
Set up a proxy to modify content as it's transferred

Problem: Installer isn't proxy-aware!



# Solution: CERT Tapioca

Transparent Proxy Capture  
Appliance  
UbuFuzz + iptables + mitmproxy



# CERT Tapioca

## CERT Tapioca

CERT Tapioca is a network-layer man-in-the-middle (MITM) proxy VM that is based on UbuFuzz and is preloaded with [mitmproxy](#). CERT Tapioca is available in OVA format, which should be compatible with a range of virtualization products, including VMware, VirtualBox, and others.

The primary modes of operation are

### **1) Checking for apps that fail to validate certificates:**

Simply associate device to access point or connect to network and perform the activity. Any logged https traffic is from software that fails to check for a valid SSL chain.

### **2) Investigating traffic of any http/https traffic:**

Install the root CA of the MITM software that you are using into the OS of the device that you are testing.

Download CERT Tapioca.

 [Download](#)

### Related Blog Posts

[Finding Android SSL Vulnerabilities with CERT Tapioca](#)

[Announcing CERT Tapioca for MITM Analysis](#)

<http://www.cert.org/vulnerability-analysis/tools/cert-tapioca.cfm>



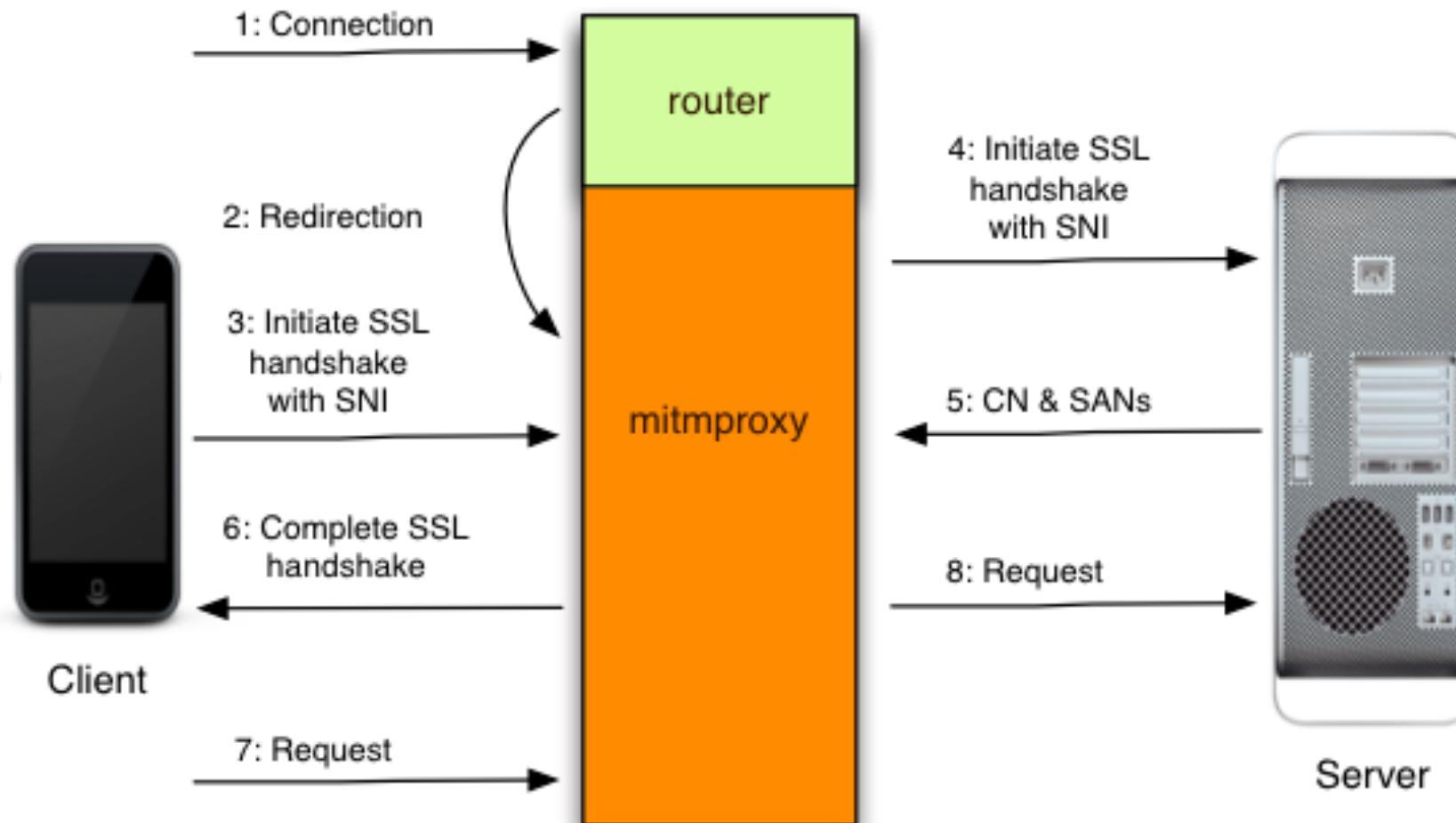
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## How it works

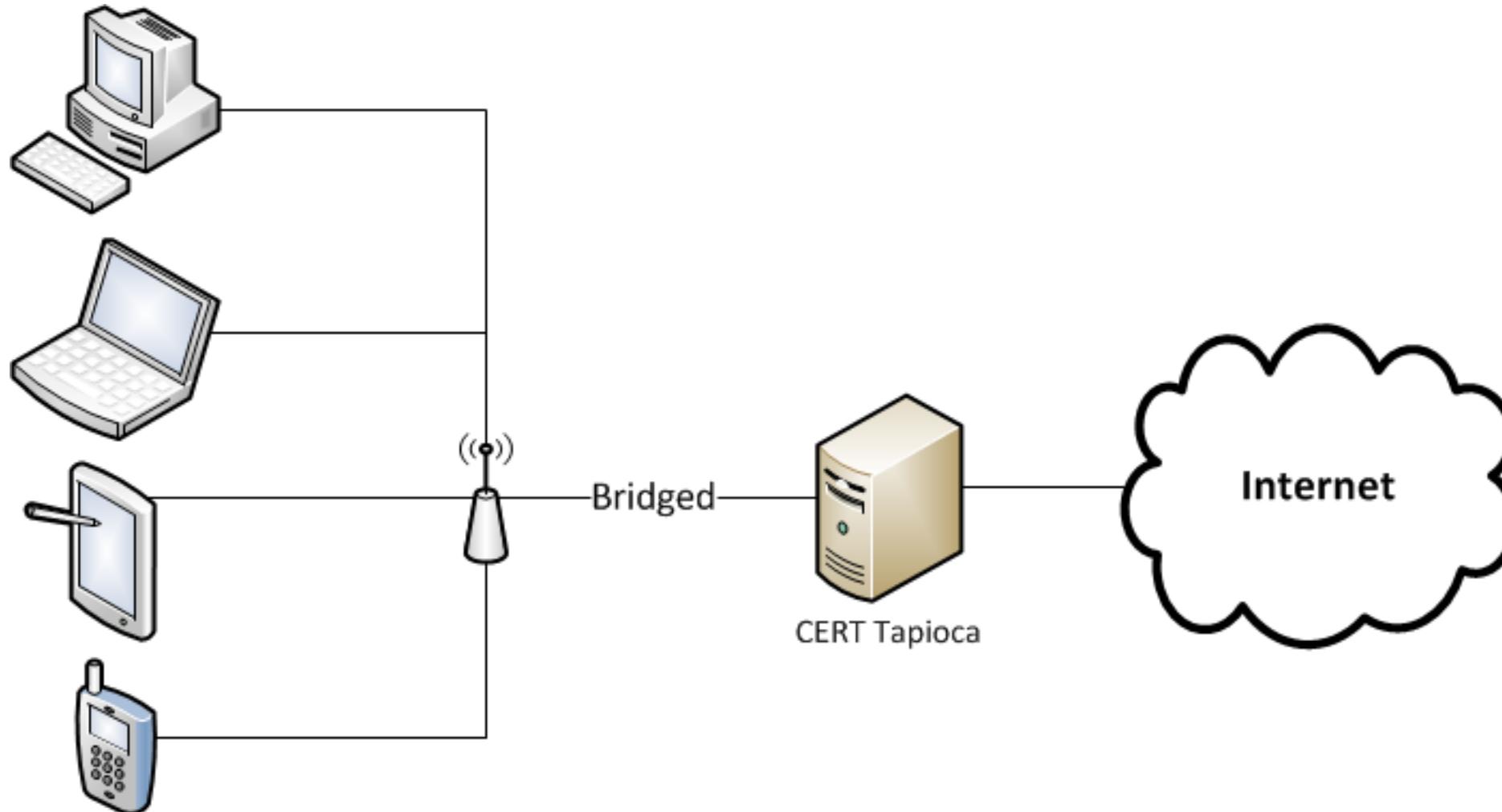
**I can see everything if the client doesn't validate SSL**

**Invalid SSL handshake**

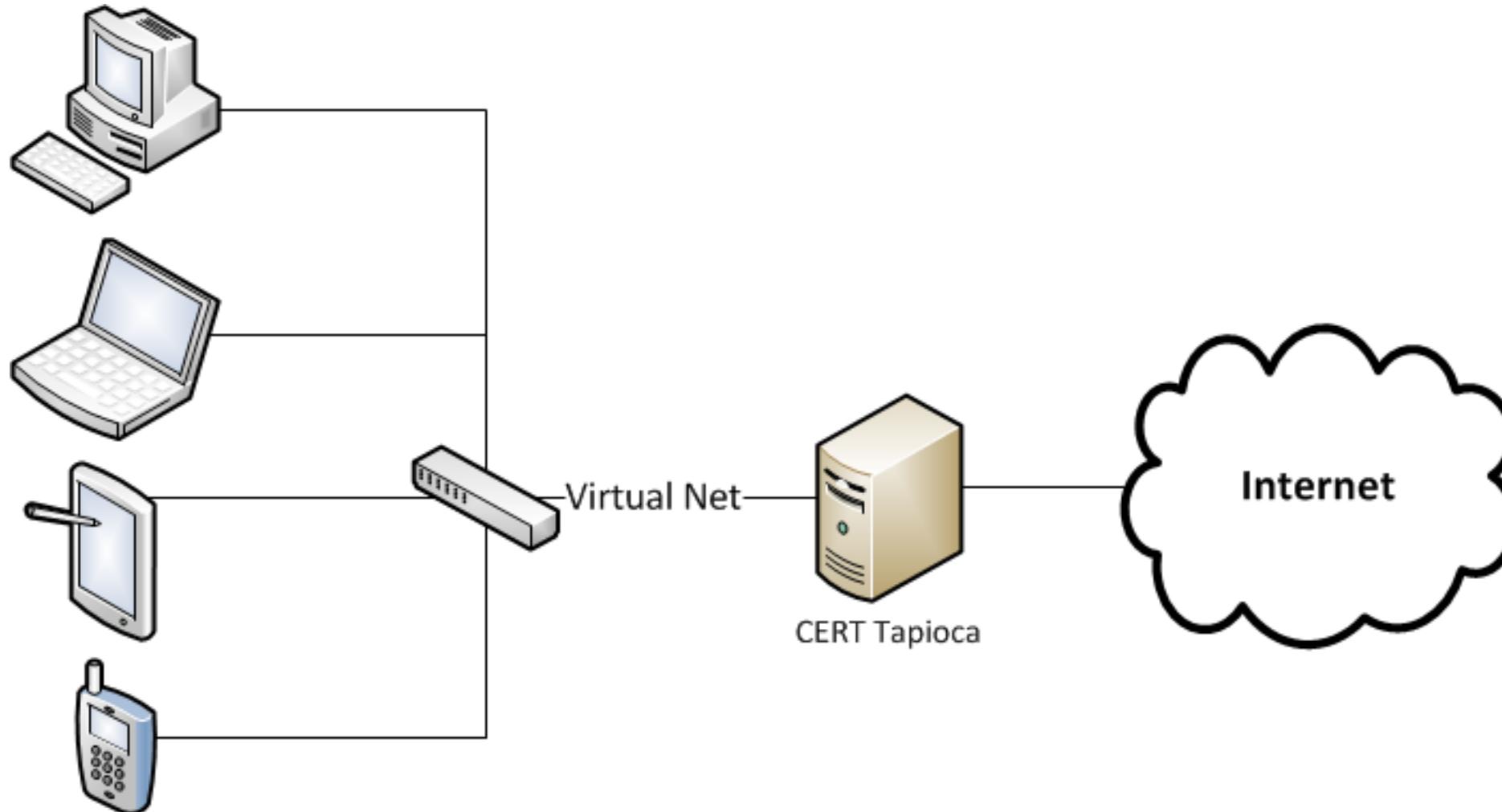


**Valid SSL handshake**

# Tapioca architecture



# Tapioca architecture



# CERT Tapioca Operating Modes

Without certificate installed:

- Every application that passes HTTPS traffic is failing to validate SSL certificates
- Useful for finding insecure applications

With certificate installed:

- I can view traffic that would otherwise be protected
- Useful for knowing what data is being sent over the network



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# Polling Question

When you visit a site on the internet, how do you know you're viewing the actual, legitimate site?

# Web Traffic Analysis with CERT Tapioca Android Apps and SSL Validation

# Investigating Android

Use a phone and a wireless access point



# Automation Improvement

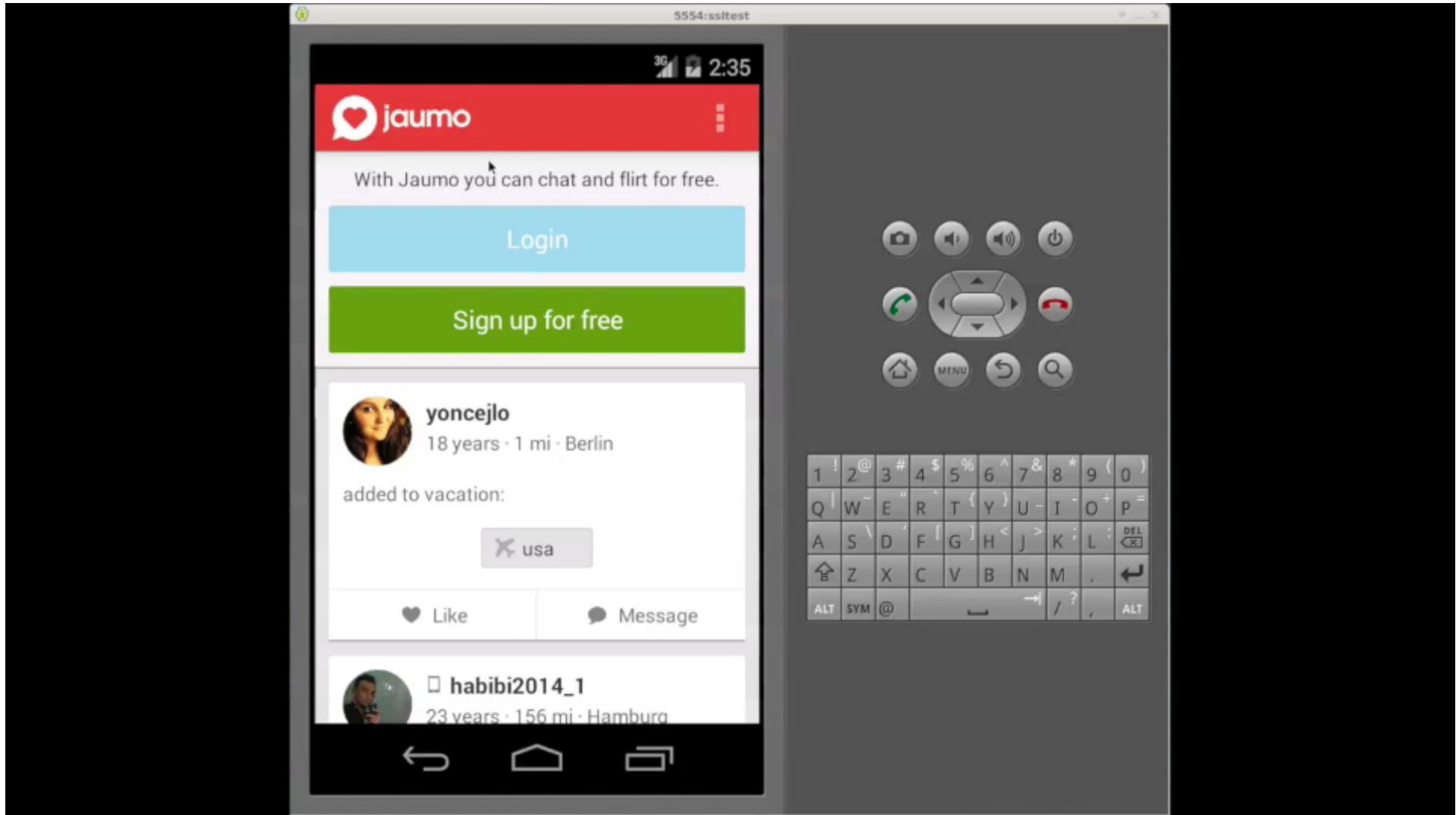
## Emulation and Automation

- google-play-crawler
- VMware
- Android SDK
- AVD
- Monkeyrunner
- Monkey

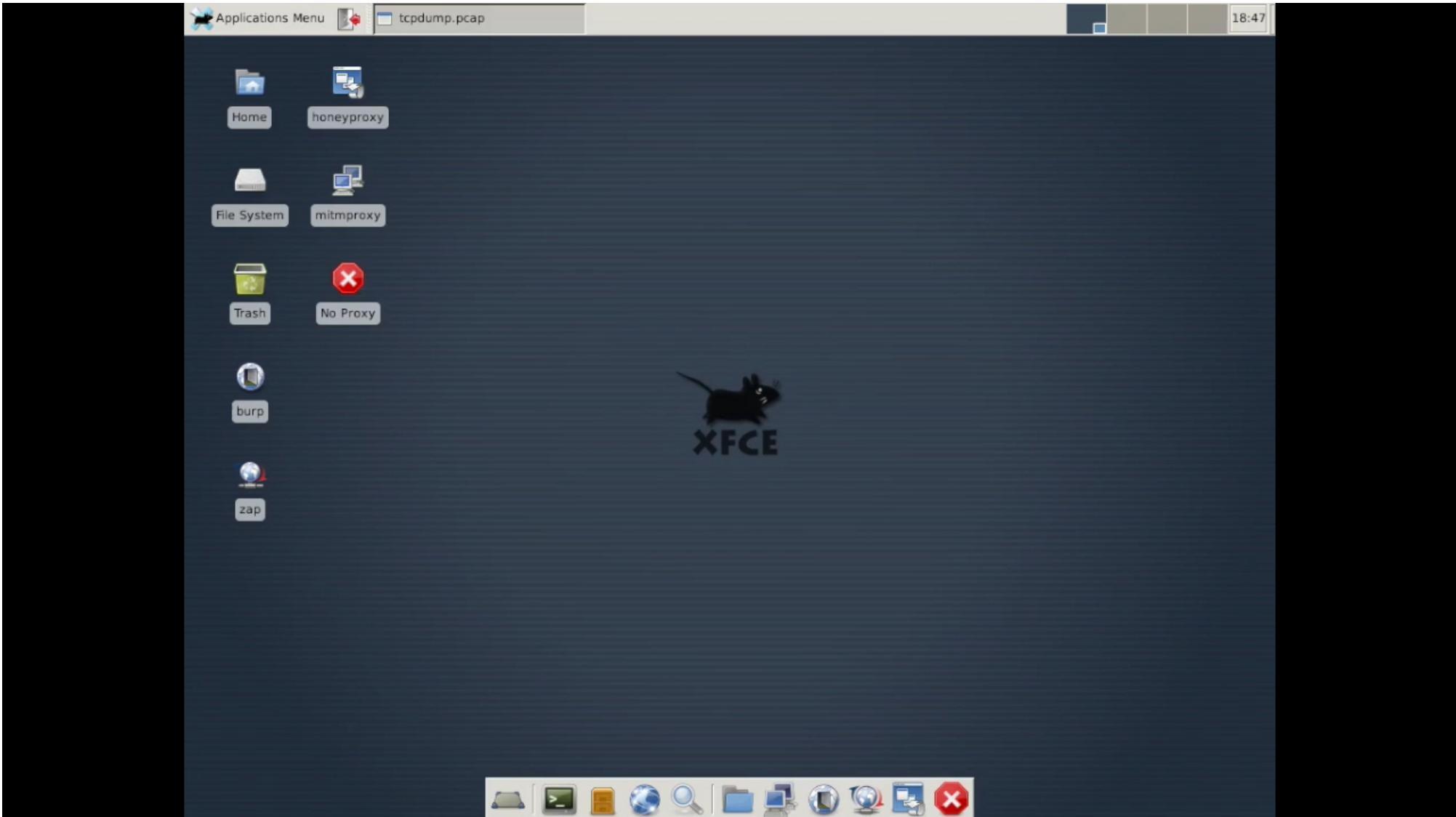
Now I can test when I sleep!

<https://github.com/Akdeniz/google-play-crawler>  
[http://developer.android.com/tools/help/monkeyrunner\\_concepts.html](http://developer.android.com/tools/help/monkeyrunner_concepts.html)  
<http://developer.android.com/tools/help/monkey.html>  
<http://www.cert.org/blogs/certcc/post.cfm?EntryID=204>

# Automated Android

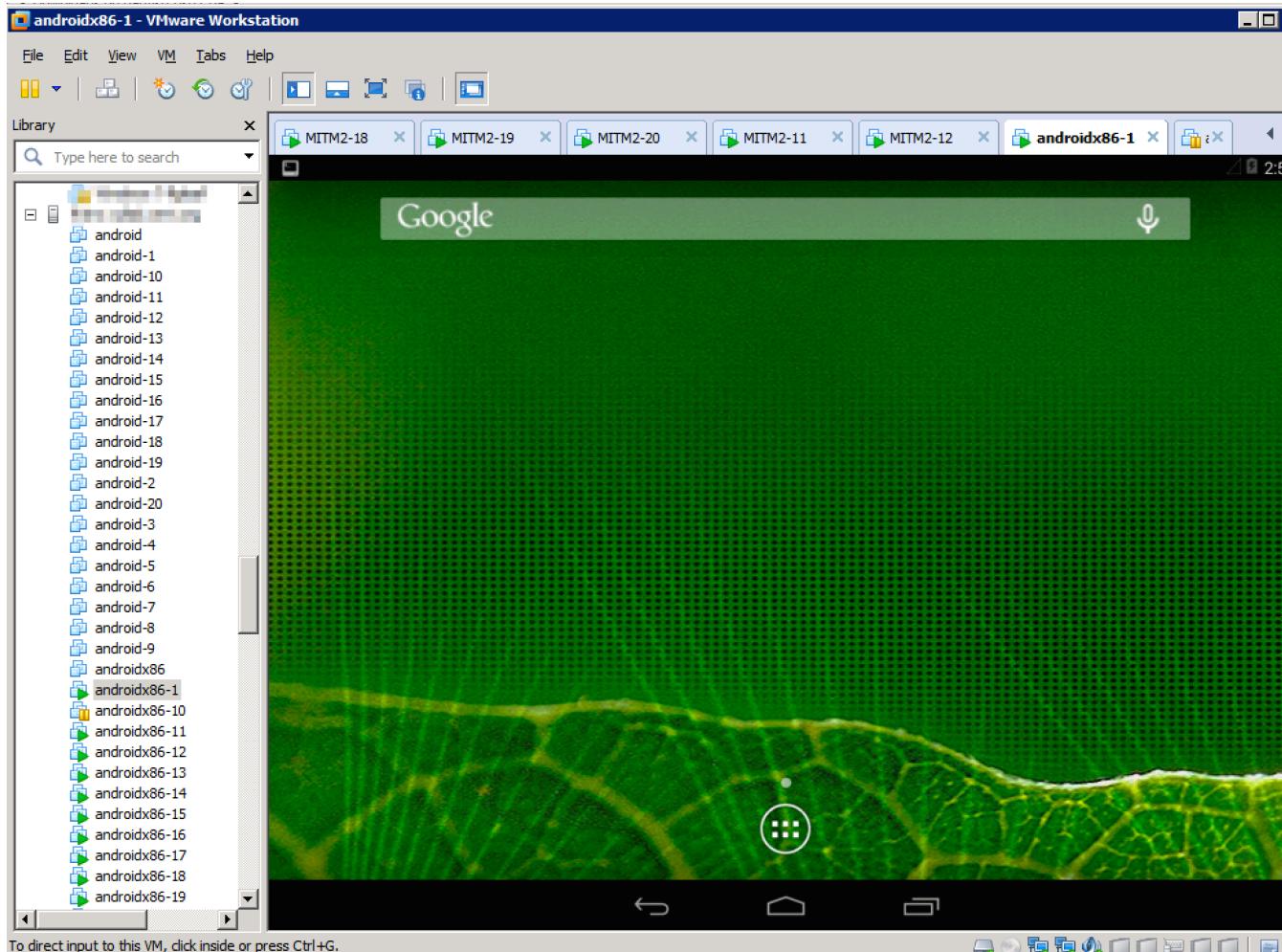


# CERT Tapioca



# Virtualization

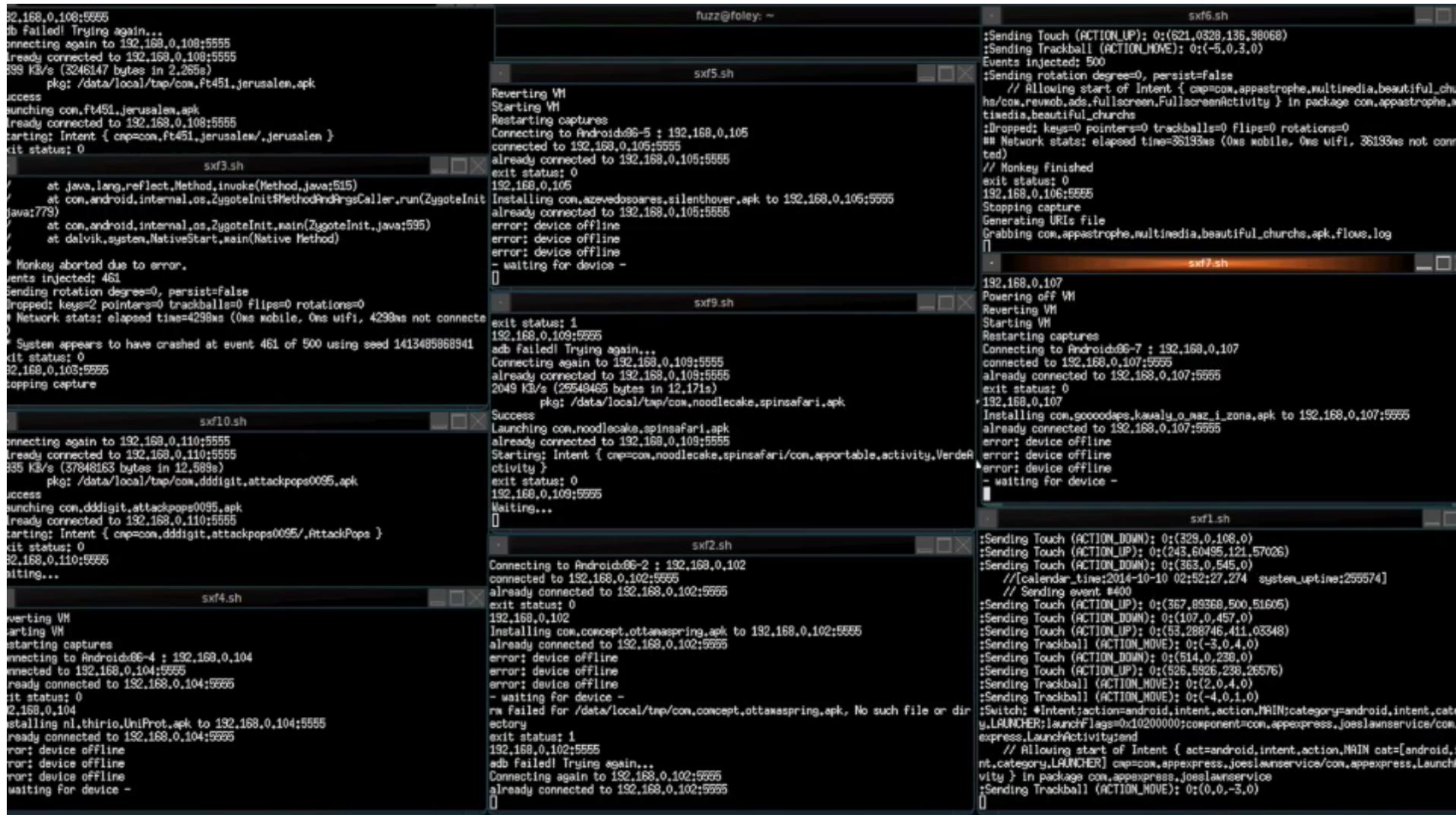
<http://www.android-x86.org/>



# Androidx86 SSL Test Architecture



# Automation of 20 VMs



```
192.168.0.108:5555
adb failed! Trying again...
connecting again to 192.168.0.108:5555
already connected to 192.168.0.108:5555
99 KB/s (3246147 bytes in 2.268s)
    pkg: /data/local/tmp/com.ft451.jerusalem.apk
success
launching com.ft451.jerusalem.apk
already connected to 192.168.0.108:5555
starting: Intent { cmp=com.ft451.jerusalem/.jerusalem }
exit status: 0
    sx1.sh
    at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:515)
    at com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit$MethodAndArgsCaller.run(ZygoteInit.java:779)
    at com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit.main(ZygoteInit.java:595)
    at dalvik.system.NativeStart.main(Native Method)

    Monkey aborted due to error.
events injected: 461
sending rotation degree=0, persist=false
dropped: keys=2 pointers=0 trackballs=0 flips=0 rotations=0
* Network stats: elapsed time=429ms (0ms mobile, 0ms wifi, 429ms not connected)
* System appears to have crashed at event 461 of 500 using seed 1413485868941
exit status: 0
192.168.0.103:5555
stopping capture

    sx10.sh
connecting again to 192.168.0.110:5555
already connected to 192.168.0.110:5555
535 KB/s (37848163 bytes in 12.589s)
    pkg: /data/local/tmp/com.dddigit.attackpops0095.apk
success
launching com.dddigit.attackpops0095.apk
already connected to 192.168.0.110:5555
starting: Intent { cmp=com.dddigit.attackpops0095/.AttackPops }
exit status: 0
192.168.0.110:5555
waiting...

    sx1.sh
reverting VM
starting VM
starting captures
connecting to Androidx86-4 : 192.168.0.104
connected to 192.168.0.104:5555
ready connected to 192.168.0.104:5555
exit status: 0
192.168.0.104
stalling nl.thirio.UniProt.apk to 192.168.0.104:5555
ready connected to 192.168.0.104:5555
error: device offline
error: device offline
error: device offline
waiting for device -
fuzz@foley: ~
    sx5.sh
Reverting VM
Starting VM
Restarting captures
Connecting to Androidx86-5 : 192.168.0.105
connected to 192.168.0.105:5555
already connected to 192.168.0.105:5555
exit status: 0
192.168.0.105
Installing com.azvedasdoares.silenthover.apk to 192.168.0.105:5555
already connected to 192.168.0.105:5555
error: device offline
error: device offline
error: device offline
error: device offline
- waiting for device -
sx6.sh
:Sending Touch (ACTION_UP): 0:(621,0328,136,98068)
:Sending Trackball (ACTION_NONE): 0:(-5,0,3,0)
Events injected: 500
:Sending rotation degree=0, persist=false
// Allowing start of Intent { cmp=com.appastrophe.multimedia.beautiful_churches/BeautifulChurchesActivity } in package com.appastrophe.multimedia.beautiful_churches
:dropped: keys=0 pointers=0 trackballs=0 Flips=0 rotations=0
## Network stats: elapsed time=36193ms (0ms mobile, 0ms wifi, 36193ms not connected)
// Monkey finished
exit status: 0
192.168.0.106:5555
Stopping capture
Generating URLs file
Grabbing com.appastrophe.multimedia.beautiful_churches.apk.flows.log
sx7.sh
192.168.0.107
Powering off VM
Reverting VM
Starting VM
Restarting captures
Connecting to Androidx86-7 : 192.168.0.107
connected to 192.168.0.107:5555
already connected to 192.168.0.107:5555
exit status: 0
192.168.0.107
Installing com.socodaps.kawala_o_maz_i_zona.apk to 192.168.0.107:5555
already connected to 192.168.0.107:5555
error: device offline
error: device offline
error: device offline
error: device offline
- waiting for device -
sx8.sh
:Sending Touch (ACTION_DOWN): 0:(329,0,108,0)
:Sending Touch (ACTION_UP): 0:(243,60495,121,57026)
:Sending Touch (ACTION_DOWN): 0:(363,0,545,0)
// [calendar_time:2014-10-10 02:52:27 system_uptime:255574]
// Sending event #400
:Sending Touch (ACTION_UP): 0:(107,0,457,0)
:Sending Touch (ACTION_DOWN): 0:(53,288746,411,03348)
:Sending Trackball (ACTION_MOVE): 0:(-3,0,4,0)
:Sending Touch (ACTION_DOWN): 0:(514,0,238,0)
:Sending Touch (ACTION_UP): 0:(526,5926,238,26576)
:Sending Trackball (ACTION_MOVE): 0:(2,0,4,0)
:Sending Trackball (ACTION_MOVE): 0:(-4,0,1,0)
:Switch: #Intent:action=android.intent.action.MAIN;category=android.intent.category.LAUNCHER;launchFlags=0x10000000;component=com.appexpress.joeslawnservice/com.appexpress.LaunchActivity;send
// Allowing start of Intent { act=android.intent.action.MAIN cat=[android.intent.category.LAUNCHER] cmp=com.appexpress.joeslawnservice/com.appexpress.LaunchActivity }
:Sending Trackball (ACTION_MOVE): 0:(0,0,-3,0)
sx9.sh

```

# The Numbers

	Total	Percent
Free Apps Tested	1,000,500	Most?
Vulnerable Apps Discovered	23,667	2.4%
Vulnerable App Authors Notified	23,301	98.5%
Email responses	1,593	6.8%
Email responses with fix details	25	0.1%

“There are now 1 million apps in the [Google Play store.](#)”

July 24, 2013

<http://mashable.com/2013/07/24/google-play-1-million/>



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# Web Traffic Analysis with CERT Tapioca

## SSL Inspecting Proxies

# HTTPS Background

Often referred to as simply “SSL”, there are several technologies involved.

- HTTPS is HTTP secured by either
  - SSL (obsolete)
  - TLS

Goals:

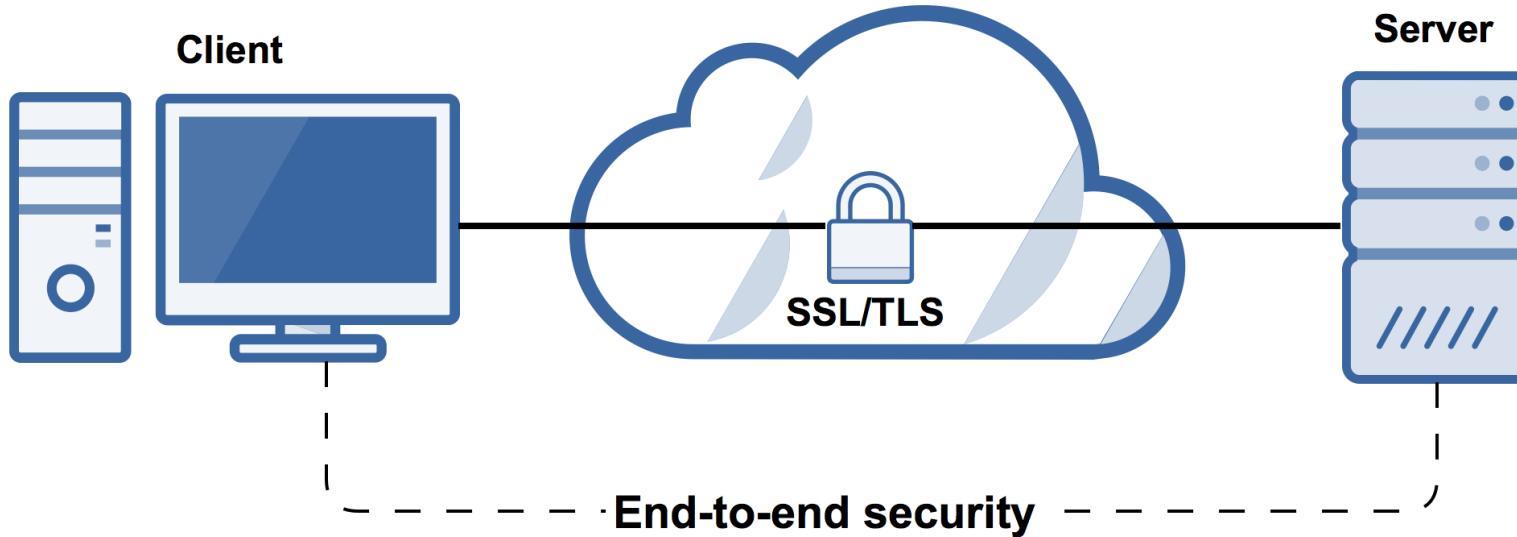
- Authentication of visited site
- Privacy and integrity of data



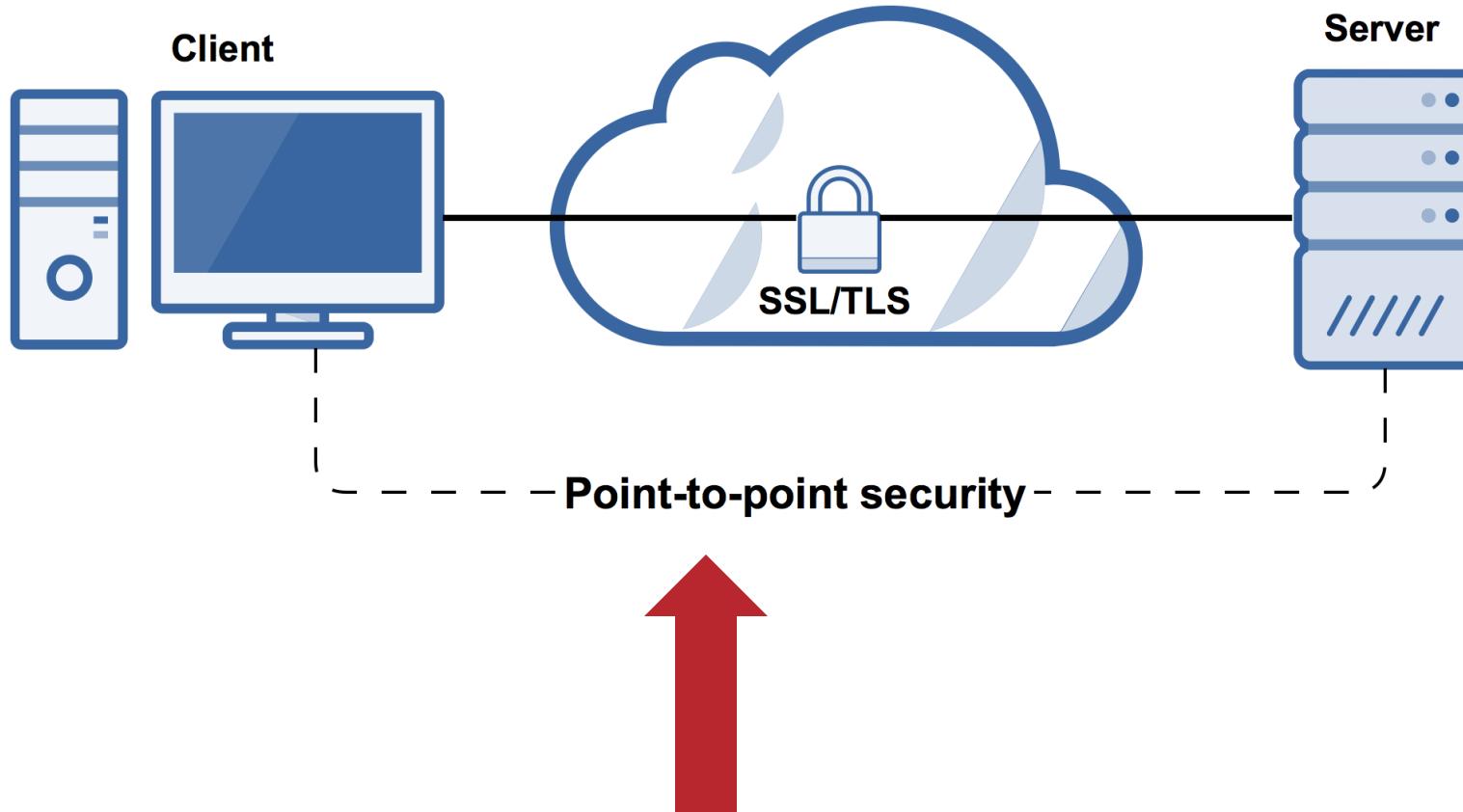
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# HTTPS Expectation



# HTTPS Reality



# Superfish



## Lenovo slipped laptops



## Lenovo's Superfish security snafu blows up in its face

The preloaded Superfish adware came as a surprise to many Lenovo owners to a simple but dangerous security hole.

by Seth Rosenblatt @sethr / February 20, 2015 5:00 AM



## Slate

BITWISE DECODING THE TECH WORLD. FEB. 24 2015 6:07 PM

## Are Lenovo and Superfish Evil or Incompetent?

Also, what's Komodia, and is it evil or incompetent?



By David Auerbach



## LAW & DISORDER / CIVILIZATION & DISCONTENTS

### Lenovo users lawyer up over hole-filled, HTTPS-breaking Superfish adware

At least one lawsuit has been filed and one investigation has begun.

by Megan Geuss - Feb 23, 2015 11:40 pm UTC



57

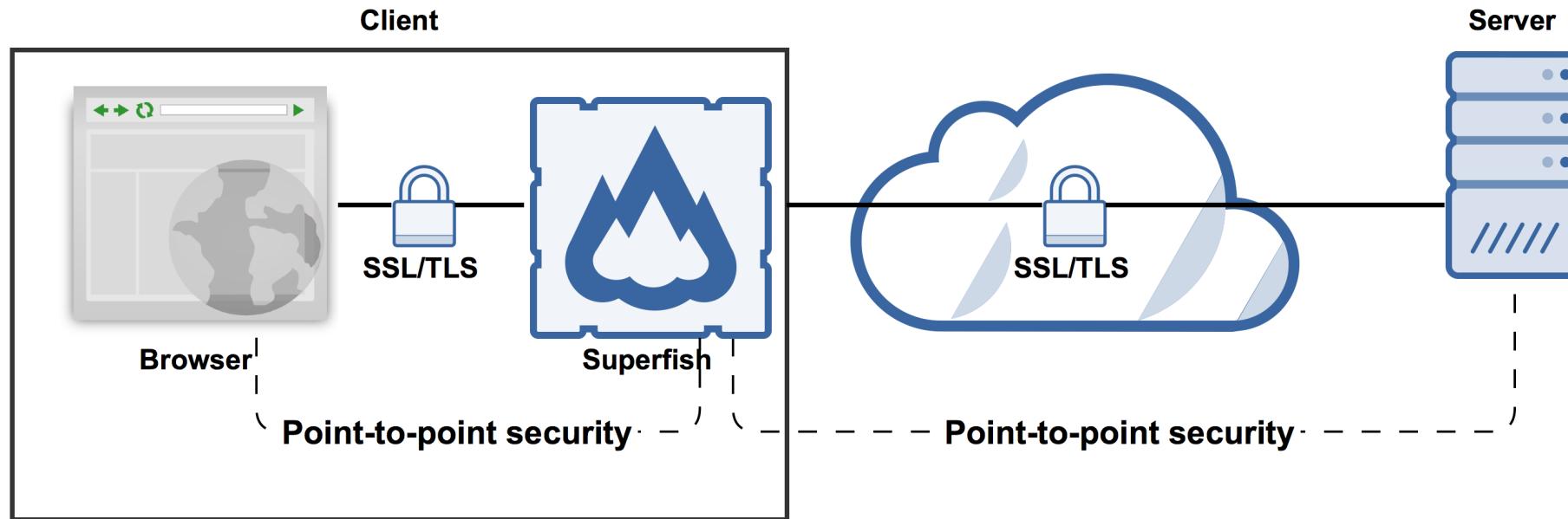


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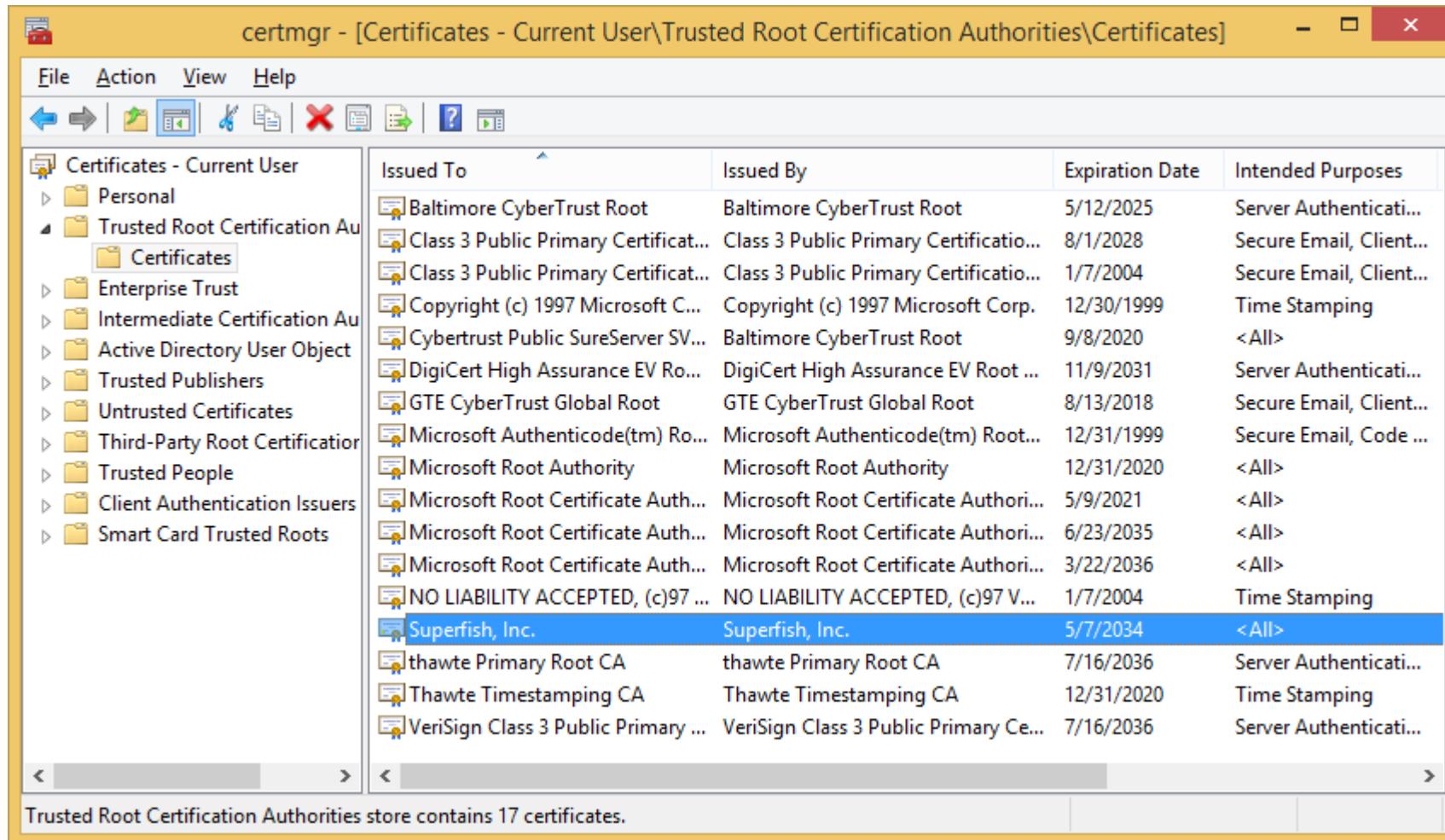
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SEI Webinar  
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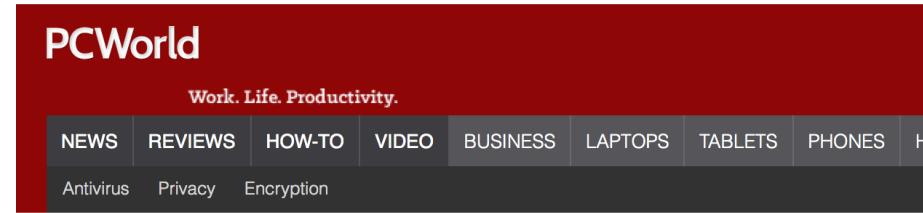
# How Can Superfish Work?



# How Can Superfish Work?



# Not Just Superfish



[Home](#) / [Security](#)

## Worse than Superfish? Comodo-affiliated PrivDog compromises web security too



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SEI Webinar  
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# What Else?

SSL-inspecting proxies

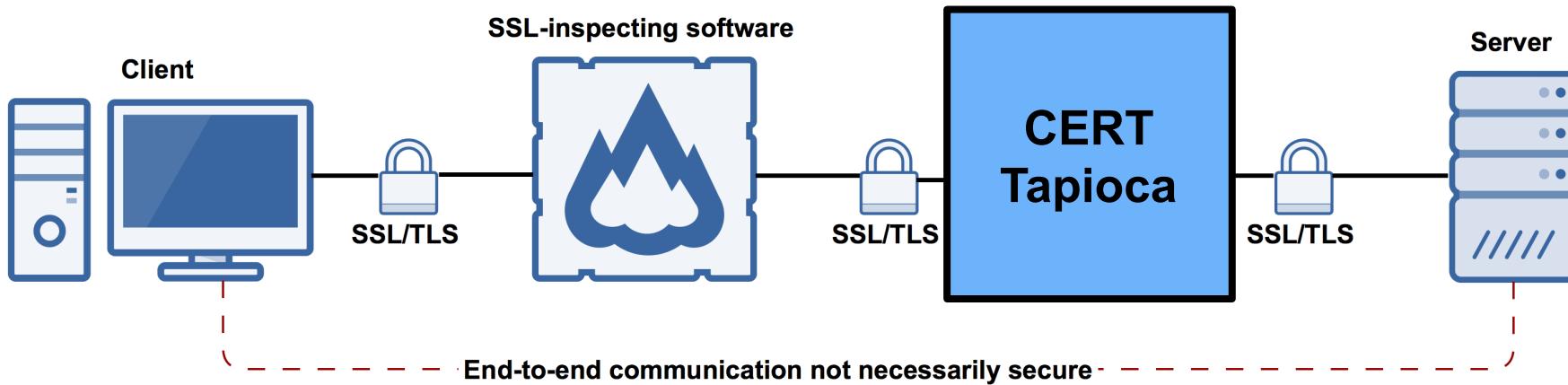


# How Common Is SSL Inspection?

1.	A10 vThunder	20.	GFI WebMonitor	40.	Smoothwall Secure Web Gateway
2.	Arbor Networks Pravail	21.	GigaMon GigaSmart	41.	Sophos Cyberoam
3.	Baracuda Web Filter	22.	IBM Security Network Protection	42.	Sourcefire SSL Appliance
4.	BASCOM School Web Filter	23.	iboss Web Security	43.	Squid
5.	Bloxx Web Filter	24.	iSHERIFF Cloud Security	44.	Symantec Web Gateway
6.	Blue Coat SSL Visibility Appliance	25.	Juniper IDP devices	45.	Thomason Technologies Next Gen IPS
7.	Check Point Data Loss Prevention (DLP), Anti Virus, Anti-Bot, Application Control, URL Filtering, Threat Emulation and IPS.	26.	Kaspersky Anti-Virus	46.	Trend Micro Deep Security (pdf)
8.	Cisco ScanCenter	27.	Komodia SSL Decoder	47.	Trustwave WebMarshal, Secure Web Gateway
9.	Citrix NetScaler AppFirewall	28.	M86 Secure Web Gateway (pdf)	48.	Untangle NG Firewall
10.	Clearswift SECURE Web Gateway	29.	McAfee Web Gateway and Firewall Enterprise (pdf)	49.	Venafi TrustAuthority
11.	ContentKeeper	30.	Microsoft Forefront TMG	50.	VSS Monitoring vInspector (pdf)
12.	Cymphonix Internet Management Suite	31.	NetNanny	51.	WatchGuard HTTPS Proxy
13.	Dell SonicWALL	32.	NextGig Netronome	52.	Wavecrest CyBlock
14.	EdgeWave iPrism Web Security	33.	Optenet WebFilter (pdf)	53.	WebSense Content Gateway
15.	ESET Smart Security	34.	Palo Alto PAN-OS	54.	WebTitan
16.	F5 BIG-IP	35.	Panda Cloud Internet Protection	55.	Qbik WinGate
17.	Fortinet FortiGate	36.	PrivDog	56.	WolfSSL SSL Inspection
18.	Fidelis Security XPS	37.	Radware AppXcel	57.	Zscaler
19.	Finjan Vital Security (pdf)	38.	SafeNet eSafe Web Security Gateway	58.	ZyXel Firewall
		39.	Sangfor IAM (pdf)		

<https://www.cert.org/blogs/certcc/post.cfm?EntryID=221>

# SSL Inspection Software



# SSL Inspection Software Mistakes

- Incomplete validation of upstream certificate validity
- Not conveying validation of upstream certificate to the client
- Overloading of certificate Canonical Name (CN) field
- Use of application layer to convey certificate validity
- Use of a User-Agent HTTP header to determine when to validate a certificate
- Communication before warning
- Same root CA certificate

# Polling Question

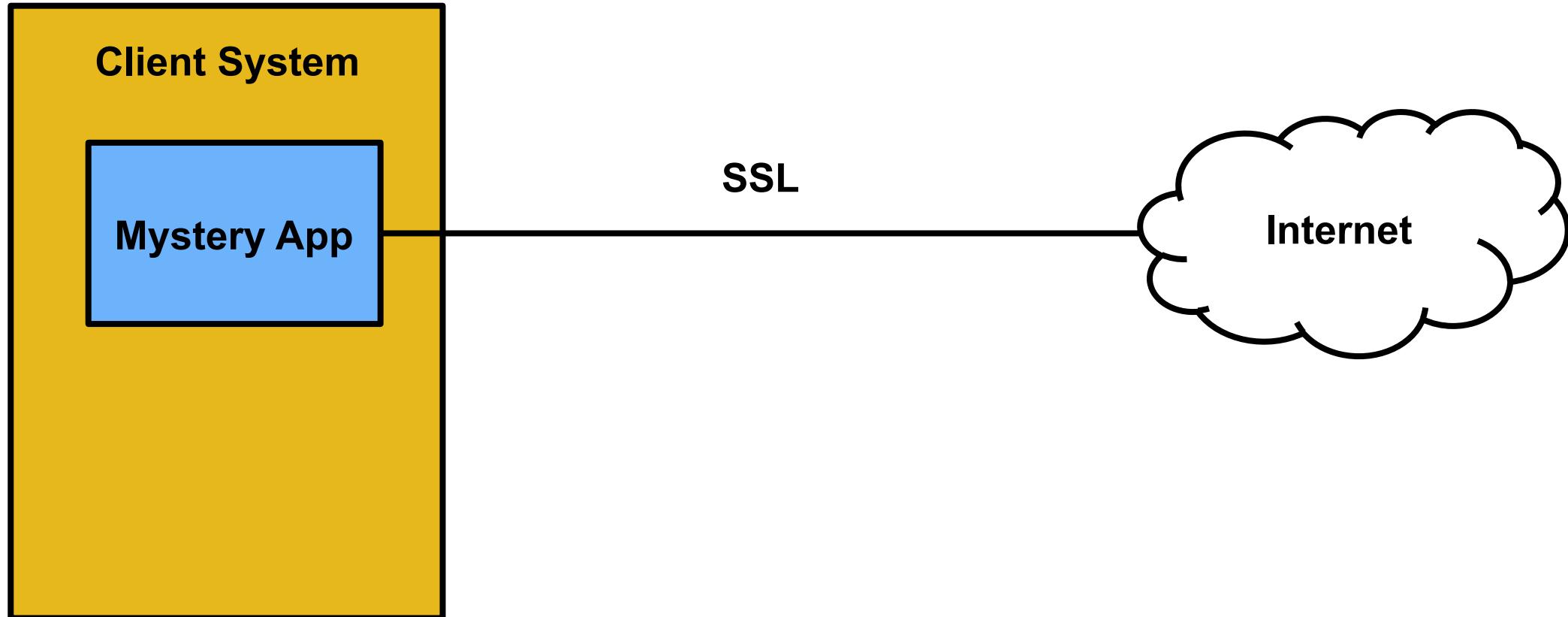
What type of SSL validation mistakes would you like more details about?

# Web Traffic Analysis with CERT Tapioca

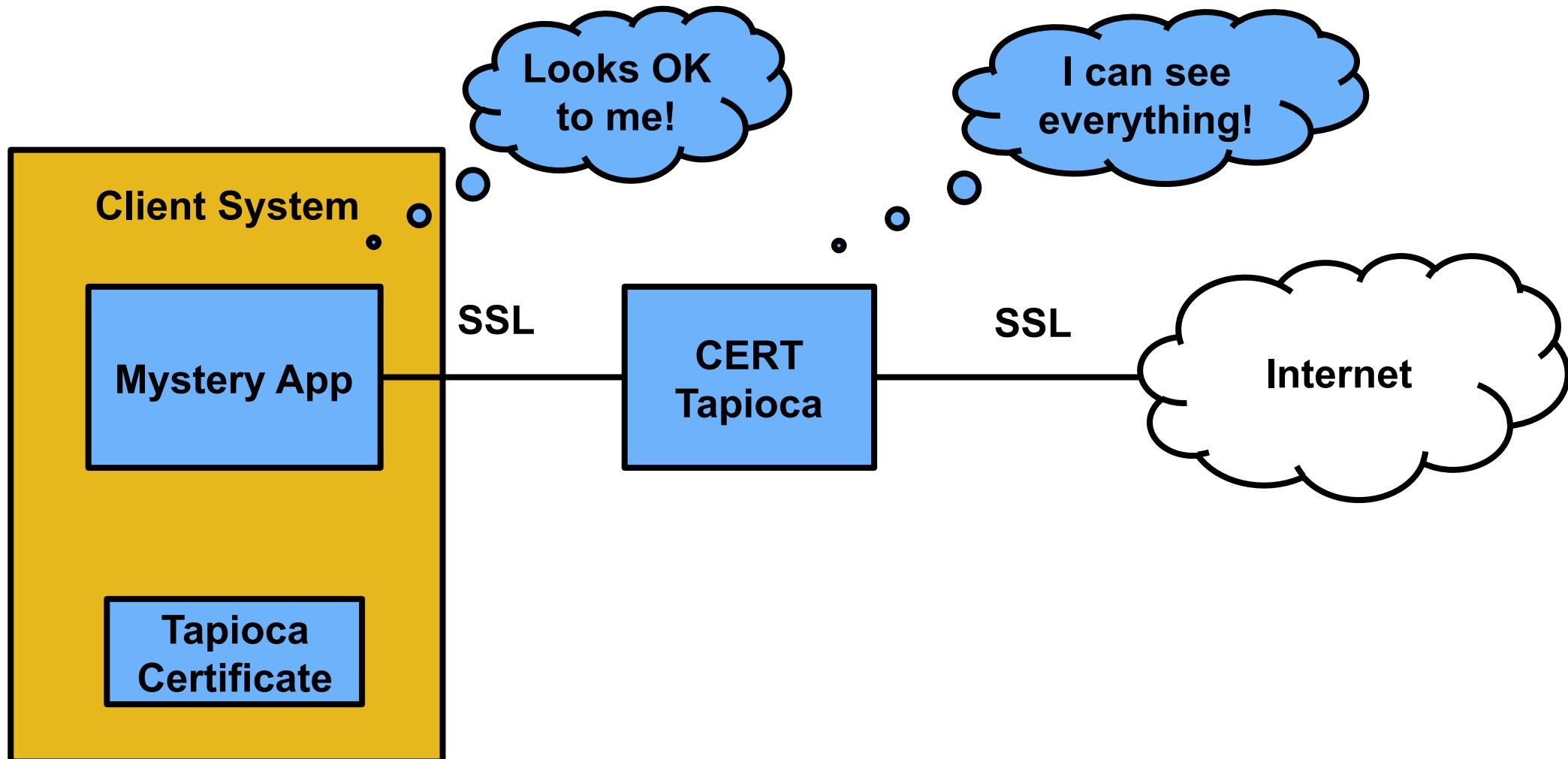
## Inspection of all SSL Traffic



# Observing SSL Traffic



# Observing SSL Traffic



\* As long as there's no certificate pinning

# CERT Tapioca and Trust

By using CERT Tapioca, you can verify trust in applications that are communicating on the network:

- Is the application communicating insecurely by failing to properly validating SSL certificates?
- Is the application sending unexpected information over the network?



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