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New Results for the PTB-PTS Attack on Tunneling Gateways

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► **To cite this version:**

Vincent Roca, Ludovic Jacquin, Saikou Fall, Jean-Louis Roch. New Results for the PTB-PTS Attack on Tunneling Gateways. GreHack 2015, Cédric Lauradoux, Florent Autréau, Nov 2015, Grenoble, France. hal-01245629v1

HAL Id: hal-01245629

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-01245629v1>

Submitted on 17 Dec 2015 (v1), last revised 20 May 2016 (v2)

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New Results for the PTB-PTS Attack on Tunneling Gateways

Vincent Roca

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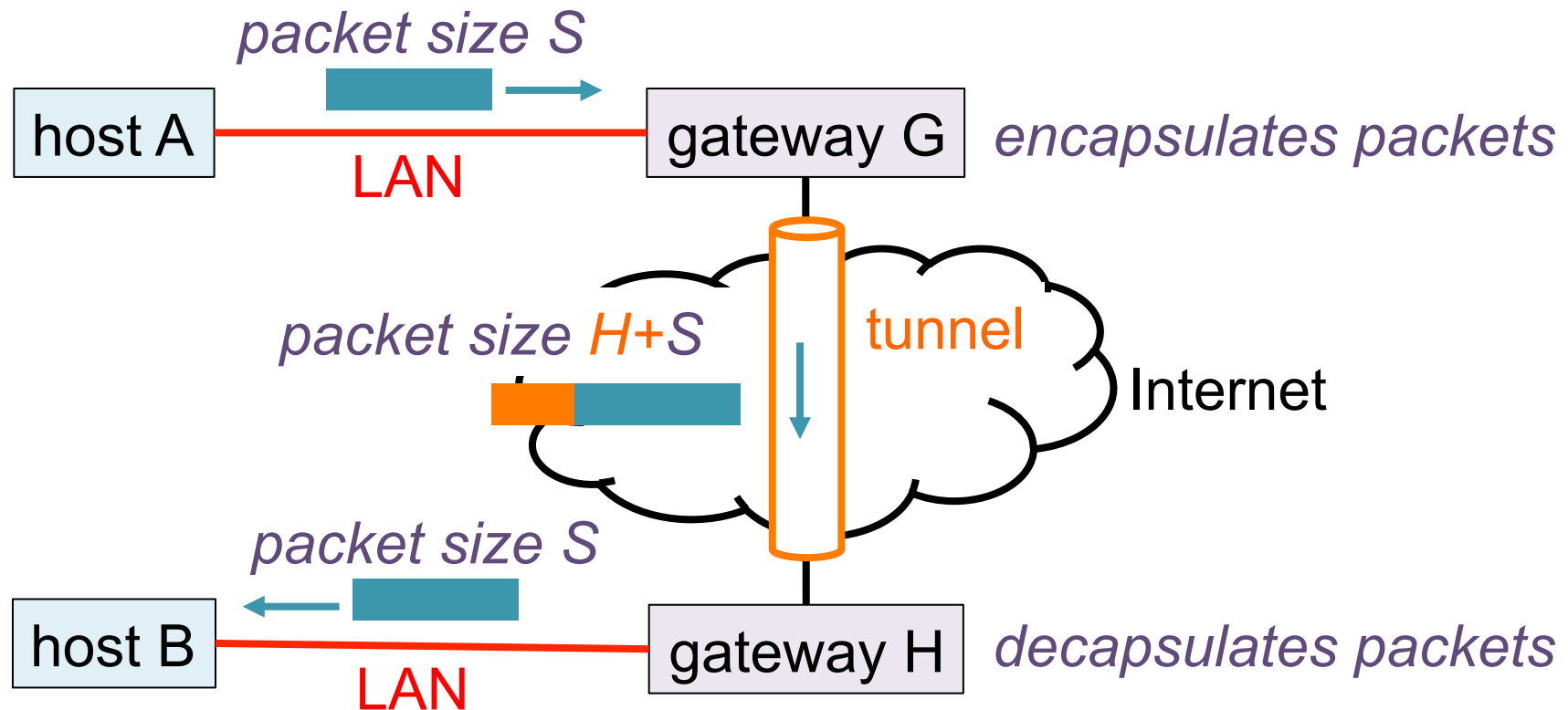
Jean-Louis Roch

GreHack'15, Grenoble, November 20th 2015

Packet Too Big (PTB) or Packet Too Small (PTS)? The underlying idea

About packet sizes and tunnel

- two gateways establish a tunnel to connect two remote LANs (or sites)

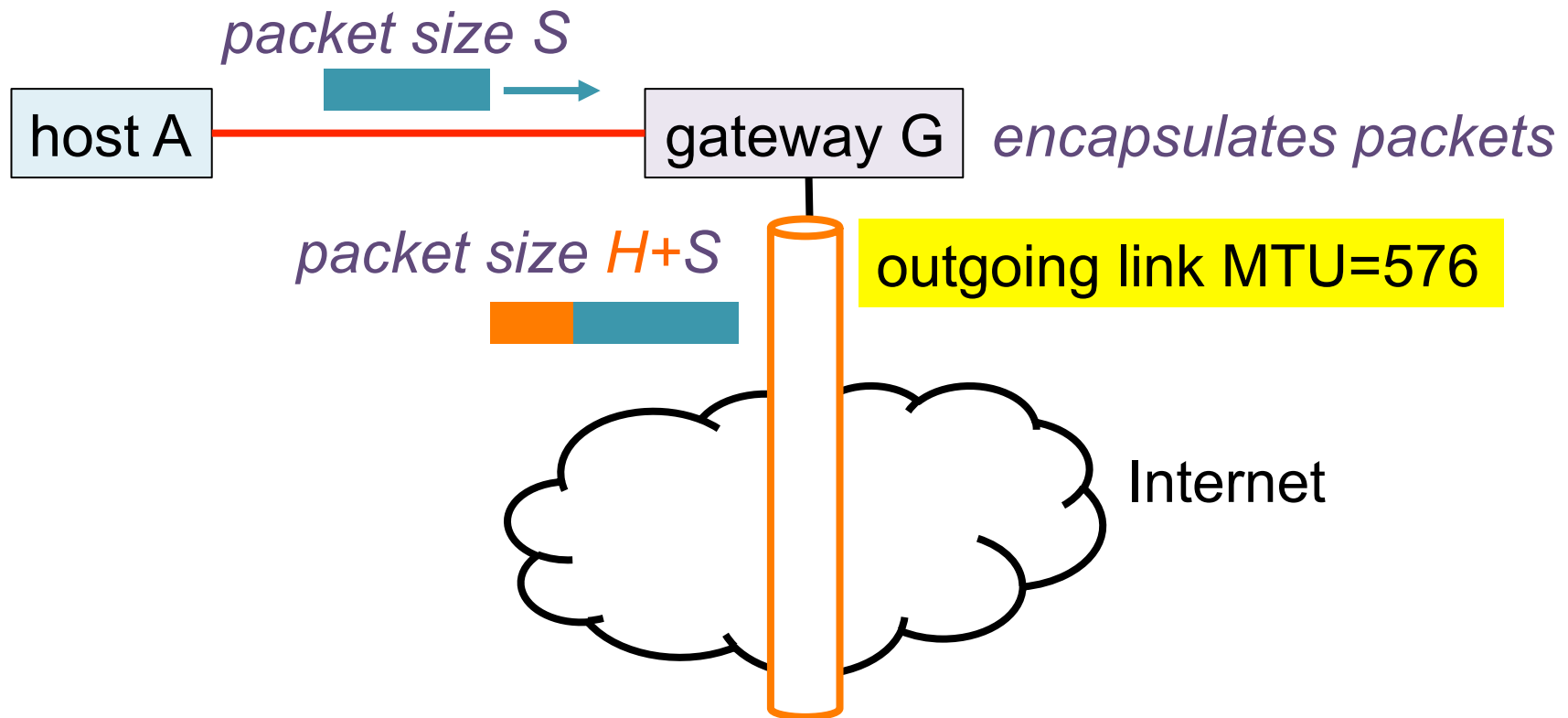


About packet sizes and tunnel... (cont')

- each link has a Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU)
 - maximum allowed frame size on that link
 - e.g. 1500 bytes for Ethernet (i.e., 1460 b. or less at TCP level)
- Path MTU (PMTU) is the min. MTU along the path
- a packet larger than a link's MTU is either
 - **dropped** and an error **ICMP "Packet Too Big"** (PTB) message containing the MTU is returned to sender, or
 - **fragmented** if feasible (iff. IPv4 with DF bit clear)
- each link **MUST** guaranty a minimum MTU
 - **IPv4** **576 bytes**
 - **IPv6** **1280 bytes**
 - **essentially here for performance reasons**

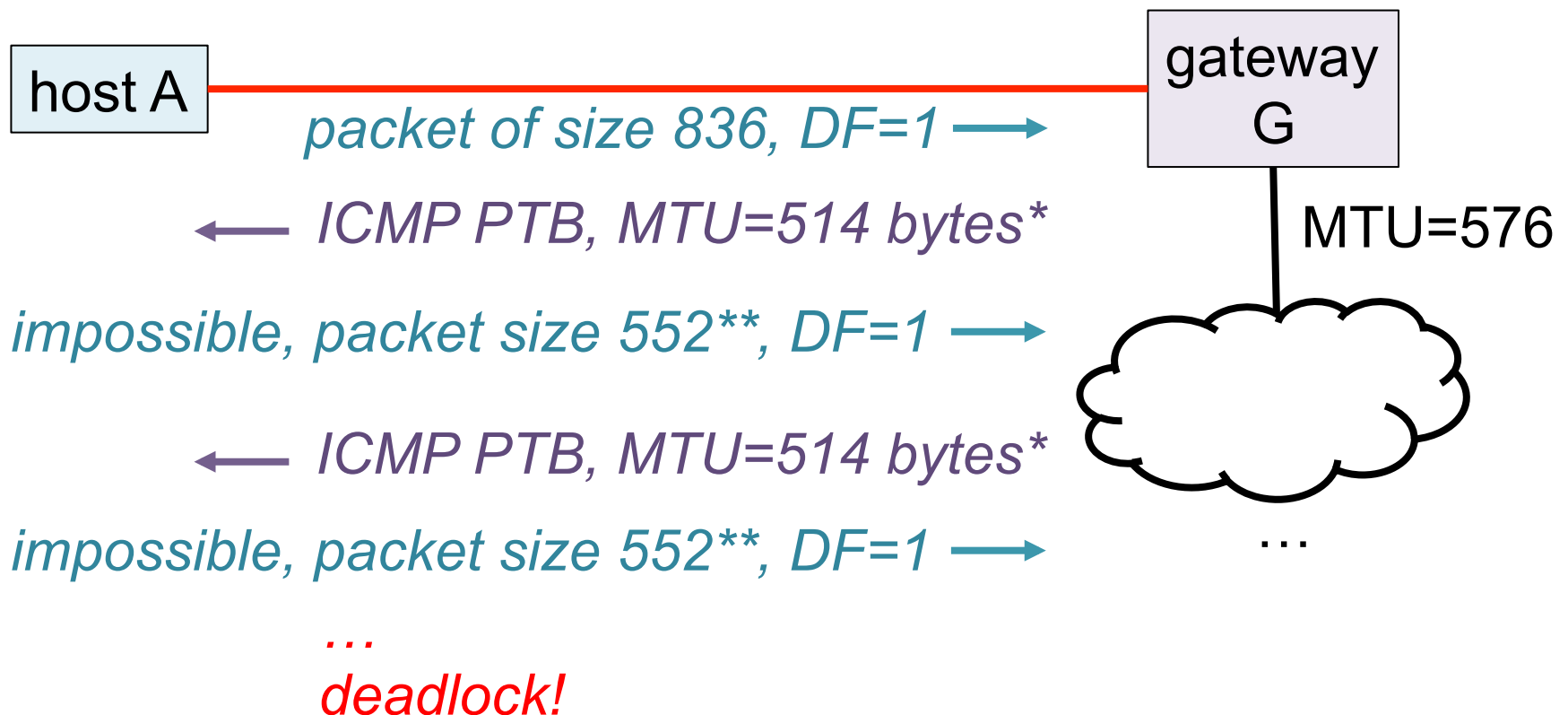
The issue

- what happens if G's outgoing link is already at MTU 576 bytes (IPv4)?
 - then we need $H+S \leq 576$, which implies that $S \leq 576 - H$



The issue – an experimental example

- G tunneling A's traffic using IPsec (Linux/Debian)



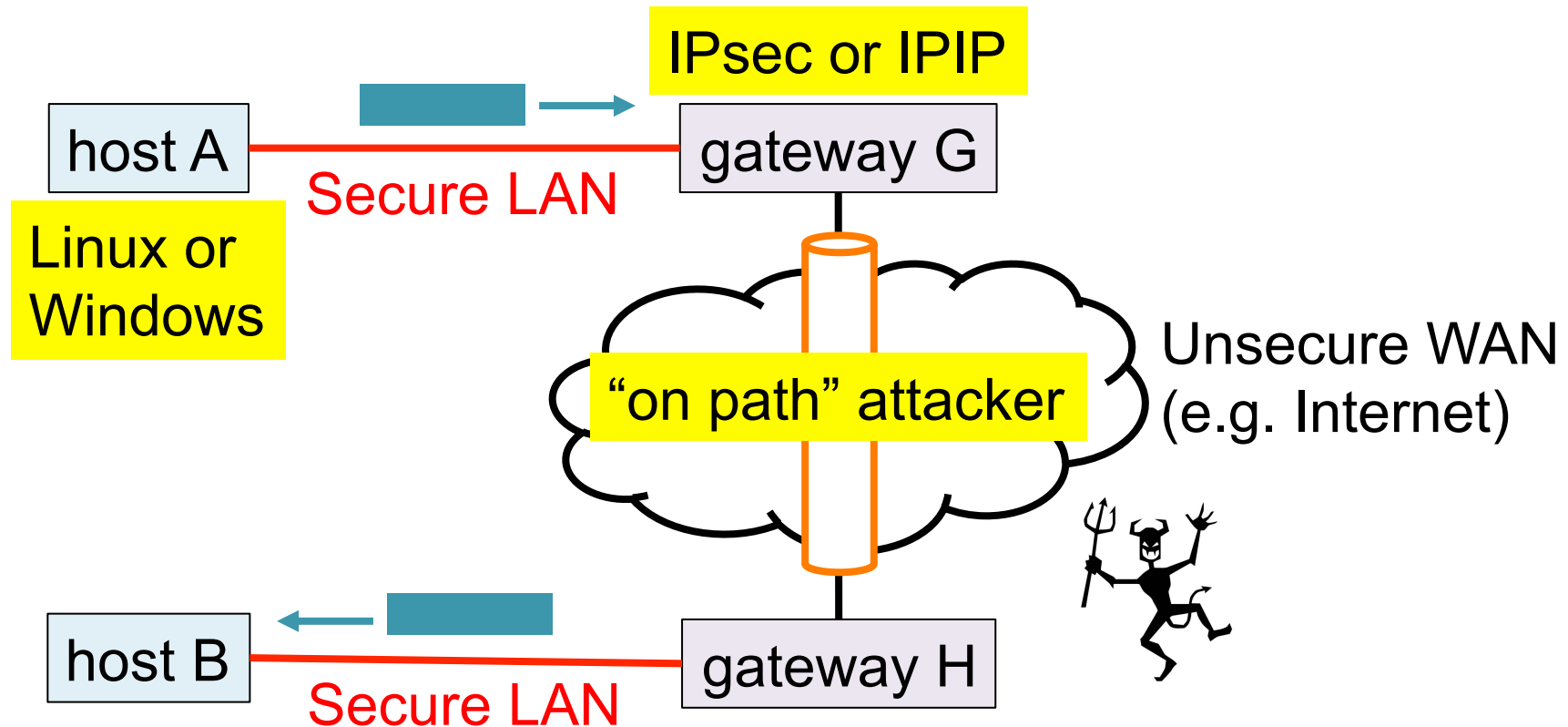
* 514 bytes because of IPsec ESP header

** 552 is minimum PMTU value on Linux/Debian₆

And now the exploit!

Attacker model

- “On path” attacker
 - Eavesdrop and inject traffic on the WAN
 - IPsec cryptographic ciphers deemed secure



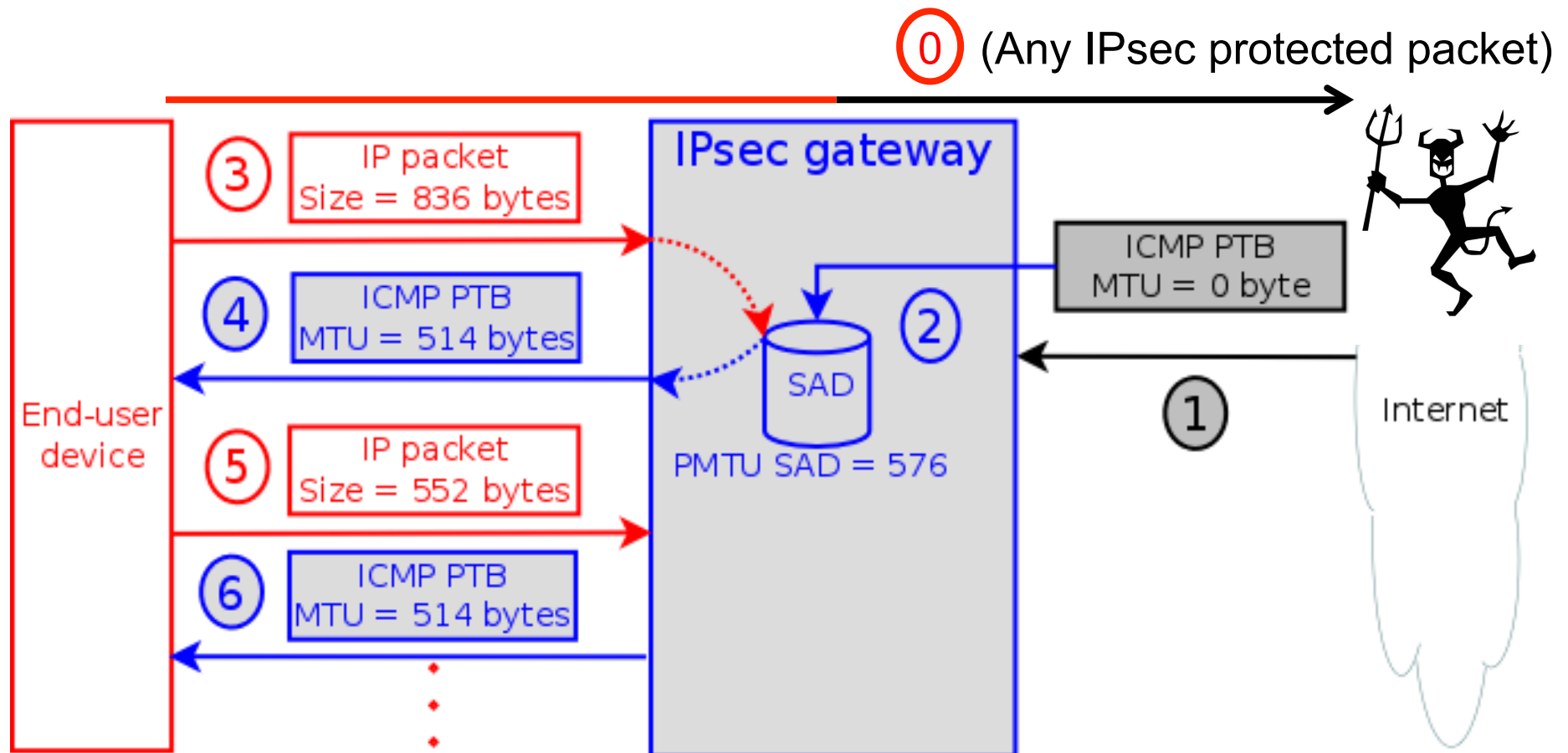
Description of the exploit

- Resetting gateway G's PMTU

- the attacker needs to **be on the tunnel path**
 - eavesdrops a tunneled packet
 - forges an ICMP PTB message
 - Including a copy of the eavesdropped packet to bypass IPsec security check w.r.t. ICMP error messages
- the attacker can use a compromised router...
- ... or be a simple host attached to a **non-encrypted WiFi**
 - if a user uses a tunnel from a laptop (no gateway H) to a remote network, and is attached to a non-encrypted WiFi, then we can attack the remote tunnel gateway
- a **single** “well formed” ICMP PTB packet is sufficient to launch the attack!

Detail of the exploit

- Debian IPsec gateway
- Ubuntu client, TCP traffic, IPv4 with PMTUD

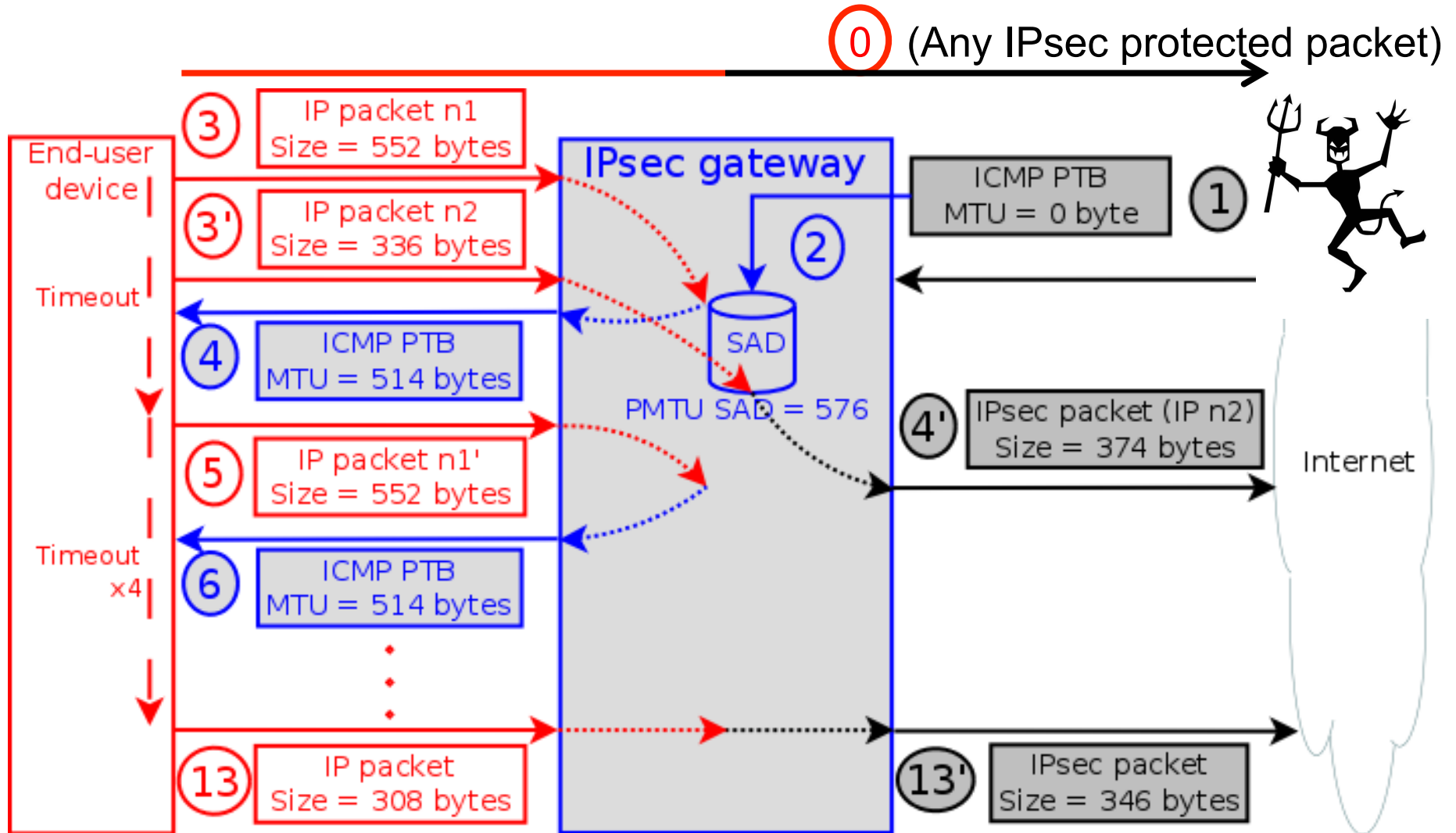


Another PMTU discovery to the rescue?

- Packetization Layer Path MTU Discovery (PLPMTUD)
 - Developed to mitigate ICMP “black holes”
 - **no dependency on ICMP any more**
 - Relies on “probes” and “feedbacks” to adjust packet sizes
 - compatible with TCP
 - **TCP ACK are used as feedbacks**
 - the TCP packet size can be reduced below the 576 minimum MTU (in IPv4) if needed
 - **e.g., 256 bytes + headers**

PLPMTUD only mitigates the exploit

- Ubuntu client, TCP traffic, IPv4 with PLPMTUD



Some additional tests

- UDP traffic with PMTUD
- IPv6
- Windows 7, with default configuration
- IPIP tunnel

Ubuntu client results

TCP, IPv4, PMTUD IPsec tunnel	DoS: no connection possible any more (TCP closes after 2 min.)
TCP, IPv4, PLPMTUD IPsec tunnel	Major performance impacts: 6.5s initial freeze, tiny packets (MSS = 256)
UDP, IPv4, PMTUD IPsec tunnel	Major performance impacts: tiny packets
TCP, IPv6, PMTUD IPsec tunnel	DoS: no connection possible any more (TCP closes after 2 min.)
TCP, IPv6, PLPMTUD IPsec tunnel	Major performance impacts: 3.3s initial freeze, small packets (MSS = 504)
TCP, IPv4, PMTUD IPIP tunnel	Major performance impacts: <u>7 min.</u> initial freeze, tiny packets (MSS = 256)
TCP, IPv4, PLPMTUD IPIP tunnel	Major performance impacts: 6.7s initial freeze, small packets

Windows 7 client results

TCP, IPv4 IPsec tunnel	Major performance impacts: fragmented packets (548 and 120)
TCP, IPv6 IPsec tunnel	DoS: no connection possible any more (TCP closes after 21 sec.)
TCP, IPv4 IPIP tunnel	DoS: no connection possible any more (TCP closes after 35 sec.)

- Really strange behavior in TCP/IPv4/IPsec tests
 - Windows reset the “Don’t Fragment” bit after the first error
 - It keeps increasing TCP segment size... up to ~64 kB!!!
 - The gateway needs to fragment into smaller packet which is highly inefficient
- Similar results with Windows 10

Conclusions

A highly effective attack

- A **single** packet is enough to launch the attack
 - Only needs to eavesdrop one packet of the tunnel
- The gateway and client cannot agree
 - Once the attacker created confusion he can pull out
- Works on all client OSes
 - Highly effective, no matter the client configuration, leading either to DoS or major performance impacts
 - There is no good solution to deal with it!

Two issues highlighted

● **Tunnels and small PMTU**

- The client rejects request to use an MTU smaller than the “minimum guaranteed”
 - **The client does not know this is motivated by IPsec or IPIP tunneling at the gateway**
 - **... and in any case it infringes the minimum MTU**

● **Legitimacy of untrusted ICMP PTB packets**

- IPsec sanity check is not fully reliable and is by-passed if the attacker is on the path

Some counter-measures

- Trivial and unsatisfying
 - Ignore DF bit at a tunneling gateway
 - E.g., as suggested by CISCO IPsec configuration guide!
 - Ignore any ICMP PTB at the gateway and let clients use PLPMTUD
 - But PLPMTUD won't work with UDP!

- Two proposed counter-measures at a gateway
 - A gateway must not blindly accept an ICMP PTB advertising a tiny MTU
 - The gateway needs room to add tunneling headers
 - A gateway should assess untrusted ICMP PTB
 - Add a **probing scheme** between tunneling gateways, similarly to PLPMTUD, to check the Path MTU

Thank you