

# Reliable client-server connections

## Making Telnet secure

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# Introduction

- Authentication of both clients and servers
- Decentralised
- Based on TLS
- Proof of concept

*How can current techniques be used to validate the identity of both client and server, using a TLS connection, in a decentralised way?*

# Motivation

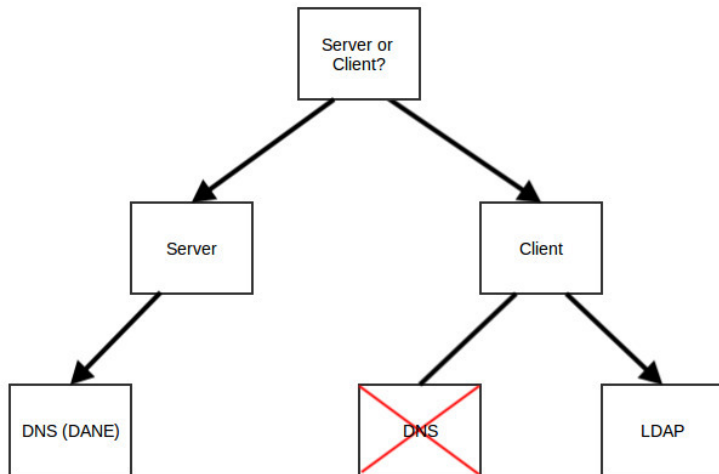
- Increase usage of certificate by clients and servers
- Eliminate the need for certificate authorities
  - Diginotar debacle
  - Foreign governments
  - Centralized
- Techniques are available
- Currently no implementations exist

# Design considerations

- PGP or X.509 (CA's)
- Validating certificates
- Daemon or Library
- Programming language

- X.509
  - Widely adapted
  - Validation of certificate is done by CA
- PGP
  - Certificates are managed by users
  - Decentralized design (web-of-trust)

# Validating certificates



# Daemon or Library

- Library
  - Existing GnuTLS library
- Daemon
  - Forwarding mechanism
  - Caching
  - Access to private keys
  - Multiple programming languages

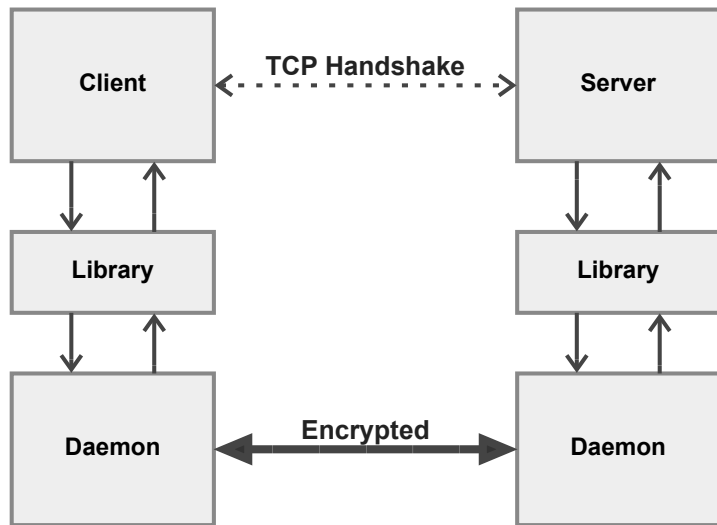


- Performance
- Future extension

# Implementation

- Daemon
- Python
- PyGnuTLS Library
- Pass file descriptor of existing connection

# Implementation

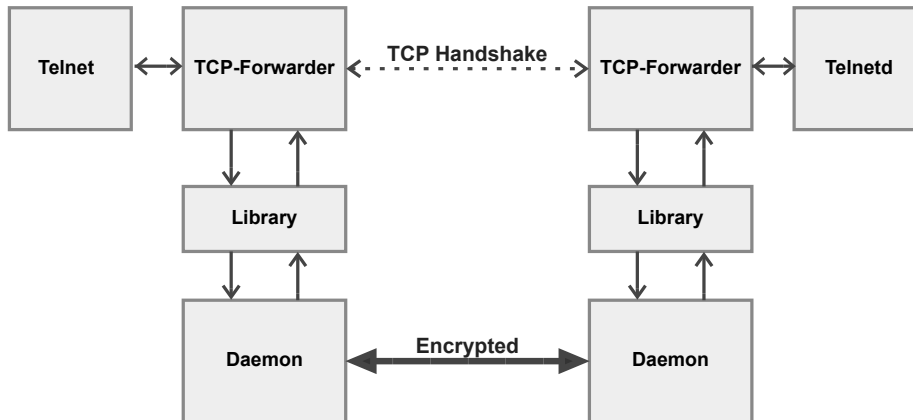


# Implementation

- Based on certificate UID
  - LDAP
  - DANE
- Flags to *disable* certain checks
- DNSSEC
- Responds with:
  - OK + id
  - ERR + code + message

# Implementation

- Forwarding mechanism
- Telnet application as an example
- Possible with every other application



# Conclusion

*How can current techniques be used to validate the identity of both client and server using a TLS connection in a decentralised way?*

- By creating a daemon it is possible!
- Easily implemented using single call to library
- It does work with an existing application (Telnet)
- [https://github.com/OS3/rp2\\_68](https://github.com/OS3/rp2_68)

# Future work

- (D)TLS for UDP and SCTP
- (Soft)HSM
- Caching
- Certificate Pinning
- Libraries in other languages

Are there any questions?

*made possible by*

