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The Winding Path to Deployment

Time — Security

Security was historically not a high priority of the network time synchronization community...

- But this has changed...
 - Increasing interconnection and decentralization
 - Increasing evidence of the impact of inadequate security
 - Interdependency between security and time
 - Legal and Compliance requirements



Attacks are occurring...



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NEWS

Attackers use NTP reflection in huge DDoS attack

The attack peaked at over 400Gbps, according to CloudFlare, the company whose infrastructure was targeted



By Lucian Constantin

Romania Correspondent, IDG News Service | FEB 11, 2014 12:25 PM PT

Attackers abused insecure Network Time Protocol servers to launch what appears to be one of the largest DDoS (distributed denial-of-service) attacks ever reported, this time against the infrastructure of CloudFlare, a company that operates a global content delivery network.

The attack was revealed Monday on Twitter by Matthew Prince, CloudFlare's CEO, who said that it's "the start of ugly things to come" because "someone's got a big, new cannon."

MORE LIKE THIS

NTP reflection: Mirror, mirror, on the wall, who's the DDoS'iest of them all?



Attackers abuse exposed LDAP servers to amplify DDoS attacks

Update: Spamhaus hit by biggest-ever DDoS attacks



Vulnerabilities are being discovered...

Recent Vulnerabilities

February 2018 ntp-4.2.8p11 NTP Security Vulnerability Announcement

The NTP Project at Network Time Foundation is releasing ntp-4.2.8p11.

This release addresses five security issues in ntpd:

- LOW/MEDIUM: Sec 3012 / CVE-2016-1549 / VU#961909: Sybil vulnerability: ephemeral association attack
 - While fixed in ntp-4.2.8p7, there are significant additional protections for this issue in 4.2.8p11.
 - Reported by Matt Van Gundy of Cisco.
- INFO/MEDIUM: Sec 3412 / CVE-2018-7182 / VU#961909: ctl_getitem(): buffer read overrun leads to undefined behavior and information leak
 - o Reported by Yihan Lian of Qihoo 360.
- LOW: Sec 3415 / CVE-2018-7170 / VU#961909: Multiple authenticated ephemeral associations
 - o Reported on the questions@list.
- LOW: Sec 3453 / CVE-2018-7184 / VU#961909: Interleaved symmetric mode cannot recover from bad state
 - Reported by Miroslav Lichvar of Red Hat.
- LOW/MEDIUM: Sec 3454 / CVE-2018-7185 / VU#961909: Unauthenticated packet can reset authenticated interleaved association
 - Reported by Miroslav Lichvar of Red Hat.

one security issue in ntpq:

- MEDIUM: Sec 3414 / CVE-2018-7183 / VU#961909: ntpq:decodearr() can write beyond its buffer limit
 - o Reported by Michael Macnair of Thales-esecurity.com.

and provides over 33 bugfixes and 32 other improvements.

ENotification of these issues were delivered to our Institutional members on a rolling basis as they were reported and as progress was made.



Research is occurring...

Preventing (Network) Time Travel with Chronos

Omer Deutsch, Neta Rozen Schiff, Danny Dolev, Michael Schapira School of Computer Science and Engineering, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem omermaya@gmail.com, neta.rozenschiff@mail.huji.ac.il,danny.dolev@mail.huji.ac.il, schapiram@huji.ac.il

Abstract—The Network Time Protocol (NTP) synchronizes time across computer systems over the Internet. Unfortunately, NTP is highly vulnerable to "time shifting attacks", in which the attacker's goal is to shift forward/backward the local time at an NTP client. NTP's security vulnerabilities have severe implications for time-sensitive applications and for security mechanisms, including TLS certificates, DNS and DNSSEC, RPKI, Kerberos, BitCoin, and beyond. While technically NTP supports cryptographic authentication, it is very rarely used in practice and, worse yet, timeshifting attacks on NTP are possible even if all NTP communications are encrypted and authenticated.

Paper from NDSS 2018. (https://www.ndss-symposium.org/ndss2018/programme/#02A

was designed many decade NTP's design thus reflect the presence of inaccurate to be fairly rare, as opposite adversaries. Consequent attacks, ranging from tin clocks on victim clients

In a nutshell, NTP is an NTP-client periodical pool of servers. Selecting



Image courtesy of Wes Hardaker



Multiple causes of these security problems...

Flaws in configuration and implementation

Weaknesses in the actual protocol itself

Lack of adequate security mechanisms



And yet...

We had not had an updated specification for time synchronization security in 8+ years.

Until 2020!

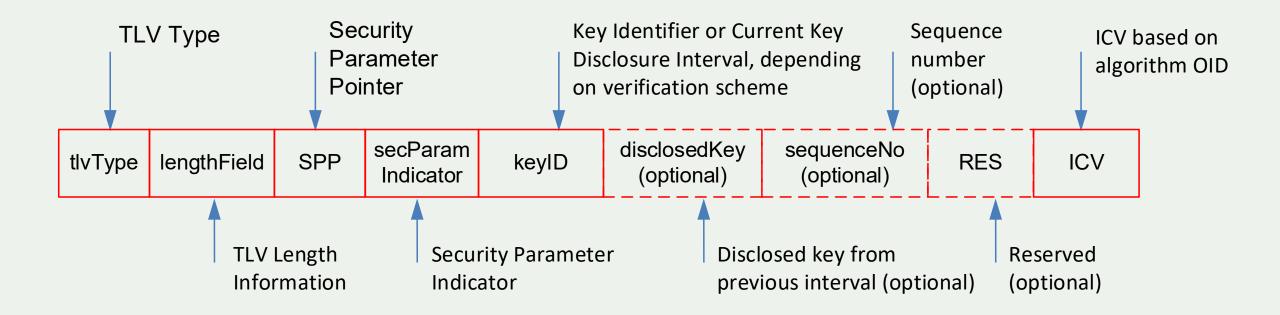


IEEE approach to the problem...

PTP Integrated Security Mechanisms (Prong A) **External Transport Security Mechanisms (Prong B)** Architecture Guidance (Prong C) Monitoring and Management Guidance (Prong D)

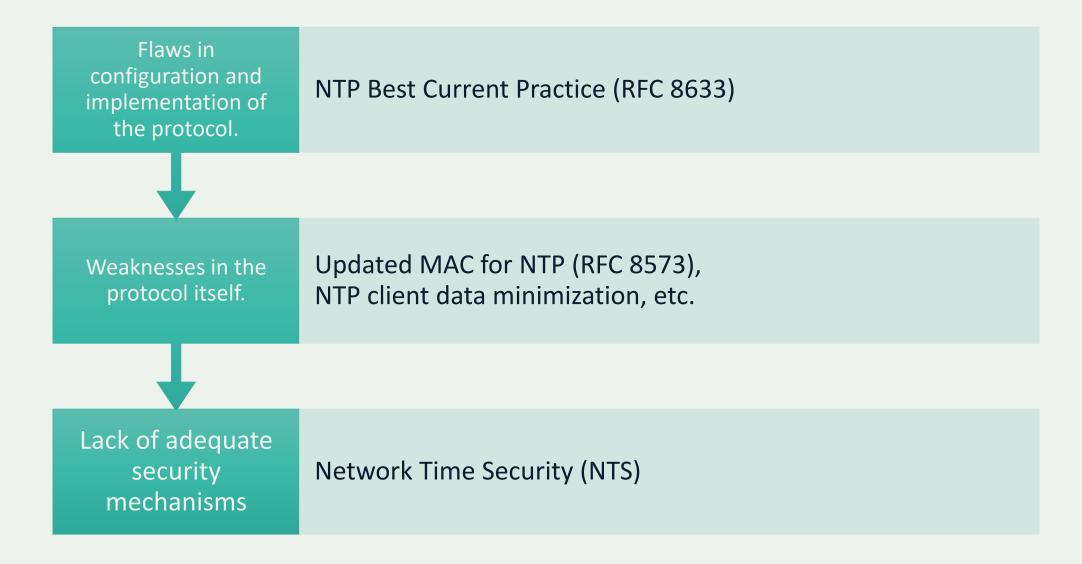


IEEE PTP Integrated Security Mechanism (Prong A) – The AUTHENTICATION TLV



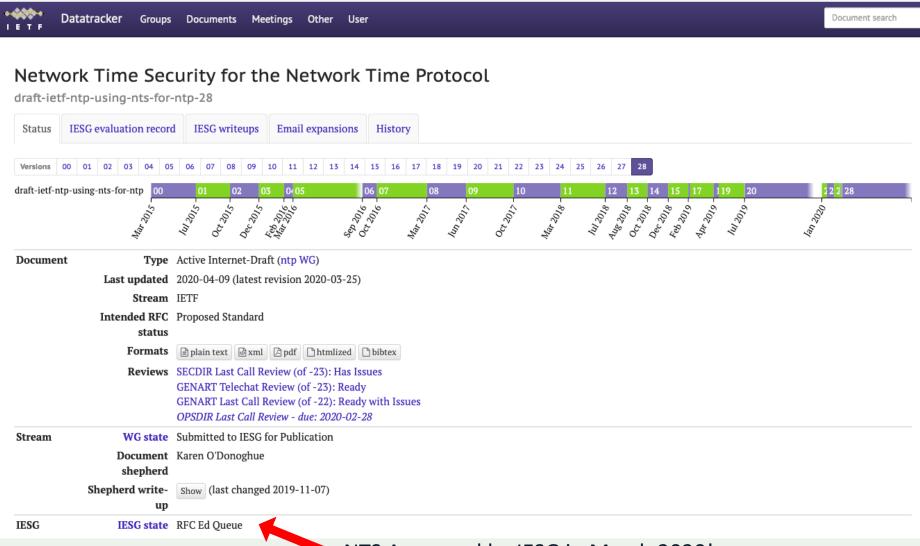


IETF approach to the problem...



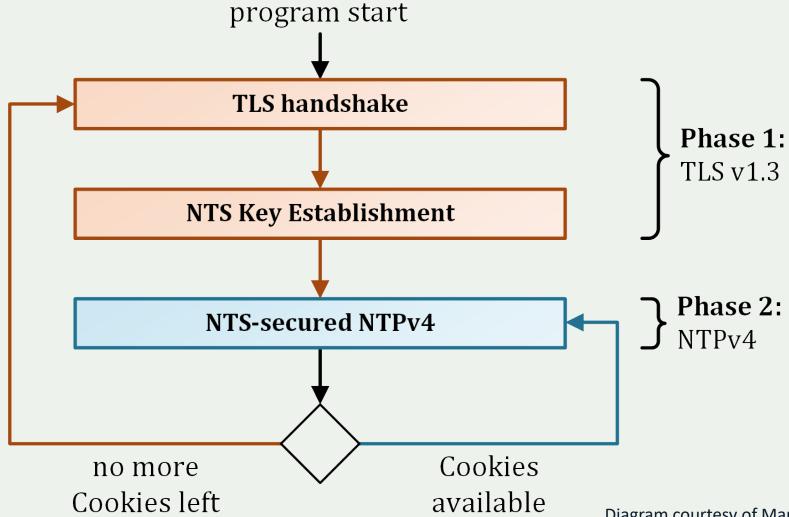


Network Time Security (NTS)

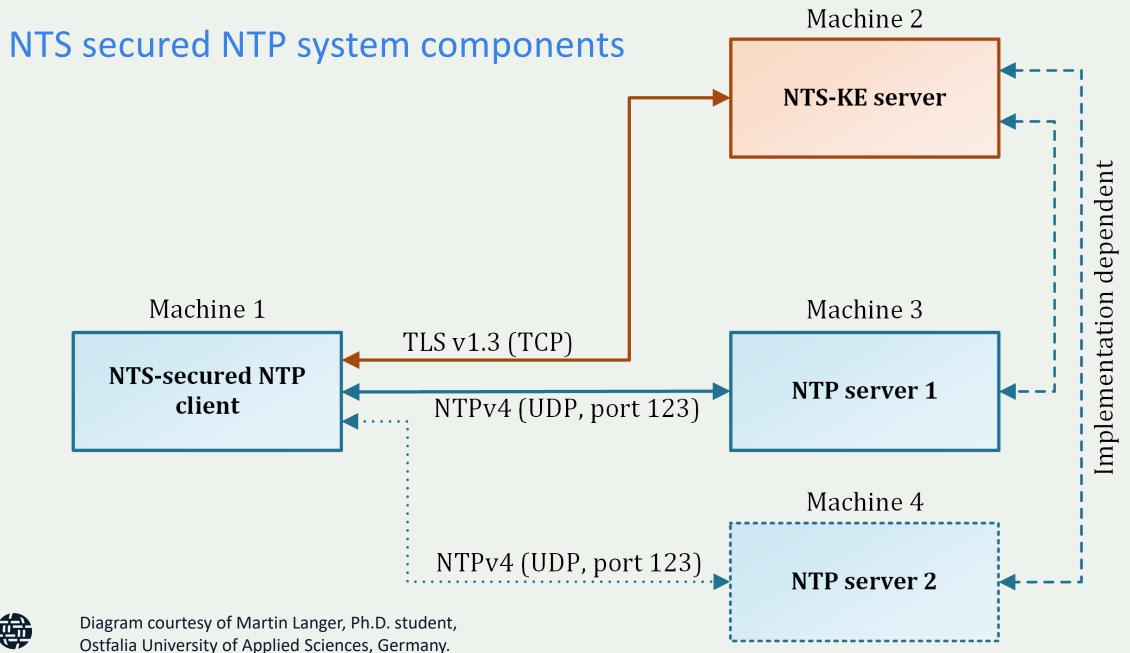




Basic phases of NTS secured NTP









NTS Key Exchange phase

NTS-KE: client request **Ethernet Header** IPv4/IPv6 Header TCP Header TLS Record NTS Next Protocol Negotiation TLS Record **AEAD Algorithm Negotiation** TLS TLS Record Application NTPv4 Server Negotiation Data Protocol TLS Record NTPv4 Port Negotiation TLS Record **End of Message**

I support: NTP; PTP I support: AES_SIV_256, AES_SIV_384 AES_SIV_512 I want the following IP address of the time server: 141.41.241.70 I want the following UDP port of the time server: 123

Application Data Protocol

TLS

NTS-KE: server response

Ethernet Header	
IPv4/IPv6 Header	
TCP Header	
TLS Record	I support:
NTS Next Protocol Negotiation	NTP only
TLS Record	We use:
AEAD Algorithm Negotiation	AES_SIV_512
TLS Record	The IP address of your destination time server is:
NTPv4 Server Negotiation	141.41.241.70
TLS Record	The UDP port of your destination time server is:
NTPv4 Port Negotiation	123
TLS Record	
8x New Cookie for NTPv4	
	Your initial 8 cookies for the time server:
	141.41.241.70
TLS Record	
End of Message	14



Diagram courtesy of Martin Langer, Ph.D. student, Ostfalia University of Applied Sciences, Germany.

NTS Extension Fields for NTP

NTS-secured NTP request NTS-secured NTP response NTP header NTP header always 48 bytes always 48 bytes Optional: other non-NTS EFs Optional: other non-NTS EFs Unique Identifier EF Unique Identifier EF always 36 bytes always 36 bytes NTS Cookie EF NTS Authenticator and **Encrypted EF** typically 104, 136, 168 bytes typically 144-1384 bytes protected Contains encrypted EFs: NTS Cookie Placeholder EF by NTS each typically 1 to 8 NTS Cookie EF NTS 104, 136, 168 bytes **EFs** typically (only on demand) 104, 136, 168 bytes NTS Authenticator and **Encrypted EF** typically 40 bytes Optional: other non-NTS EFs Optional: other non-NTS EFs not protected



Diagram courtesy of Martin Langer, Ph.D. student, Ostfalia University of Applied Sciences, Germany.

Recent basic interoperability testing

IETF 104/105 Hackathon results							
	NTS/NTP server						
NTP/NTS client		Ostfalia	NTPsec	Chrony	Netnod	Cloudflare	
	Ostfalia	works	works	works	works	break	
	NTPsec	works	works	works	works	works	
	Chrony	works	works	works	works	works	
	Netnod	works	works	works	works		
	Cloudflare	cert issues	works	break	works	works	

Note: This table represents the results of two specific test event and may not reflect current operational status.



It's time to focus on the road to deployment...



Technology / Standards Development

Preliminary / Prototype Implementations

Interoperability Testing

Production quality open source implementations

Commercial products

Tools for testing and troubleshooting

Preliminary deployments

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Large scale deployments



Internet Society Time Security Project

Building a community

- Network operators
- Time service providers
- Enterprise IT groups

Maturing the products

- Distributed multi-party testbed
- Virtual test events
- Test and measurement tools

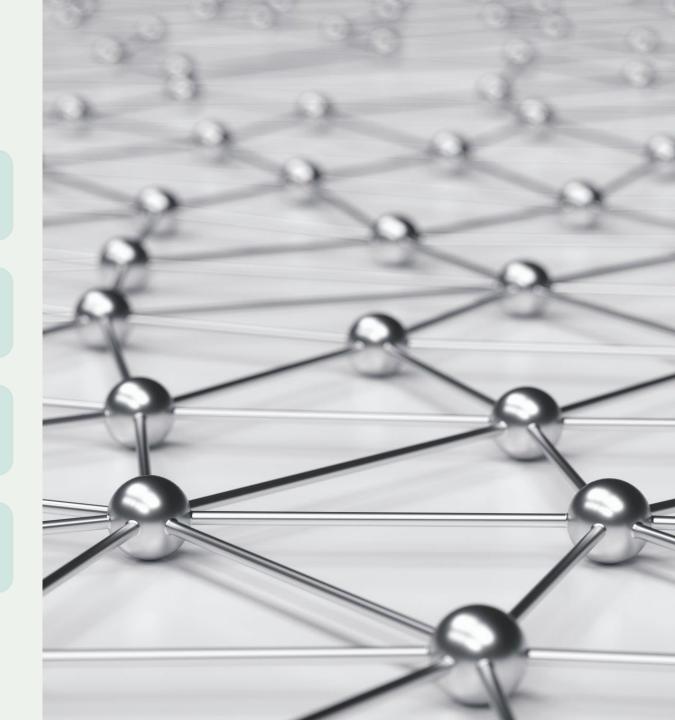
Developing deployment guidance

- Lessons Learned and Best Current Practices
- Monitoring Tools

Expanding deployment

- Outreach
- Training





It is Time to Act!

- The NTS for NTP specification is technically finished (in the final editing steps).
- Discussions are underway in IEEE 1588 to specify NTS for PTP.
- Prototype implementations and testing are underway.
- It is time to build solutions, test deployments, and gather lessons learned.
- Contact me if you want to participate in any of these activities: odonoghue@isoc.org





Resources

NTP Working Group

https://datatracker.ietf.org/group/ntp/about/
 NTS Specification

 https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ntp-usingnts-for-ntp/

IEEE 1588 Working Group

https://ieee-sa.imeetcentral.com/1588public/

Recent NTS Blog Posts:

- https://weberblog.net/network-time-security-newntp-authentication-mechanism/
- https://www.netnod.se/time-and-frequency/networktime-security
- https://www.netnod.se/time-and-frequency/how-touse-nts
- https://blog.cloudflare.com/secure-time/





Thank you.

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