



Mag. iur. Dr. techn. Michael Sonntag

# E-Mail security

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<http://www.fim.uni-linz.ac.at/staff/sonntag.htm>



- Obtaining a certificate
  - Obtaining an “official” certificate
  - Creating a self-signed certificate
    - » Using “OpenSSL” for certificate/key manipulation
- Using/Installing software for E-Mail signature/encryption
  - Thunderbird
  - Outlook
- Sending/Verifying signed/encrypted E-Mails



# Obtaining an official certificate

- Free version by COMODO:
  - <https://secure.instantssl.com/products/frontpage?area=SecureEmailCertificate>
- Fill in the form: Name and E-Mail address
- Firefox will automatically generate the needed data
- Check your inbox for the confirmation E-Mail
- Click on the link to receive the certificate and install it in Firefox
- Open Firefox properties and go to “Extended” – “Certificates” and click on “Certificates”
- Navigate to the “My certificates” tab, locate the certificate and export it (needed as a backup too!)
  - **Make sure to remember the location and the password!**



# Example of an official certificate

Zertifikat-Ansicht: "The USERTRUST Network ID von "

Allgemein Details

Dieses Zertifikat wurde für die folgenden Verwendungen verifiziert:

- E-Mail-Untersigner-Zertifikat
- E-Mail-Empfänger-Zertifikat

**Ausgestellt für**

Allgemeiner Name (CN)	<kein Teil des Zertifikats>
Organisation (O)	<kein Teil des Zertifikats>
Organisationseinheit (OU)	<kein Teil des Zertifikats>
Seriennummer	1C:AB:66:D3:16:71:92:D6:38:7C:57:0E:9E:A2:AB:58

**Ausgestellt von**

Allgemeiner Name (CN)	UTN-USERFirst-Client Authentication and Email
Organisation (O)	The USERTRUST Network
Organisationseinheit (OU)	http://www.usertrust.com

**Validität**

Ausgestellt am	13.01.2011
Läuft ab am	14.01.2012

**Fingerabdrücke**

SHA1-Fingerabdruck	50:45:81:AC:9B:A1:3F:C0:C2:18:81:AE:D7:F1:56:AB:21:34:0D:60
MD5-Fingerabdruck	77:84:3F:DC:D1:E3:A1:DB:46:E1:BF:32:46:45:B3:0E

Schließen

Zertifikat-Ansicht: "The USERTRUST Network ID von "

Allgemein Details

**Zertifikatshierarchie**

- AAA Certificate Services
  - UTN-USERFirst-Client Authentication and Email
    - The USERTRUST Network ID von

**Zertifikats-Layout**

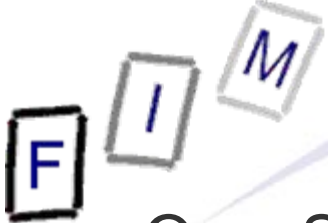
- Validität
  - Nicht vor
  - Nicht nach
  - Inhaber**
- Angaben zum öffentlichen Schlüssel des Inhabers
  - Public-Key-Algorithmus des Inhabers
  - Öffentlicher Schlüssel des Inhabers
- Erweiterungen
  - Zertifizierungsstellen-Schlüsselidentifikator

**Feld-Wert**

E = sonntag@fim.uni-linz.ac.at

Exportieren...

Schließen



- OpenSSL required
  - Linux: Install normally as other packages
  - Windows: Get it from <http://www.slproweb.com/products/Win32OpenSSL.html>
    - » Note: Requires Visual C Redistributables (see same page)
- Step 1: Create a CA key+cert
  - `openssl genrsa -des3 -out ca.key 4096`
    - » RSA, 4096 Bit, key is DES encrypted
  - `openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -key ca.key -out ca.crt`
    - » Enter as much (or little) information as wanted (default values!)
    - » Attention: “Common Name” must be different from the one in the user certificate below! Use e.g. “Michael Sonntag – CA”!
- Step 2: Create user certificate (RSA, 2048 Bit, **un**encrypted)
  - `openssl genrsa -out user.key 2048`
  - `openssl req -new -key user.key -out user.csr`
    - » Enter as much (or little) information as wanted (default values!)
      - Enter at least your E-Mail address!

# Manually creating a certificate (2)



- Step 3: Sign user certificate with CA
  - `openssl x509 -req -days 365 -CA ca.crt -CAkey ca.key -set_serial 1 -in user.csr -out user.crt -setalias "Michael Sonntags E-Mail certificate" -addtrust emailProtection -addreject clientAuth -addreject serverAuth -trustout`
    - » Modify details as desired/necessary!
      - Duration is very short with 1 year (→ distribute new certificate!)
- Step 4: Convert it to appropriate format: PKCS#12 with key
  - » Certificate + private key in an encrypted package
  - `openssl pkcs12 -export -in user.crt -inkey user.key -out user.p12`
    - » Remember the key you were asked for!



# Manually creating a certificate (3)

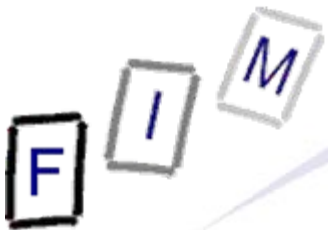
- Step 5a - Thunderbird: Import CA certificate as trusted
  - Account – S/MIME security – manage certificates
  - Root cert. – Import “ca.crt” – Trust for identifying E-Mail users
- Step 5b - Outlook: Import CA certificate as trusted
  - Open management console and add the certificates plugin for the current user
  - Import “ca.crt” as a trusted root certificate
    - » Attention: This is not Outlook-specific anymore, but system-wide!
- Step 6: Import user certificate for signing
  - Identical as with any “officially” issued certificate (see below)!



# Importing certificates as trusted root

- Note: With manually created certificates, their root (=the CA) must be imported as “trusted root”
  - This means, that it is a full CA!
  - All other certificates issued below it will immediately be trusted as well
    - » Might be desirable: Other E-Mail certificates from this company
    - » Might be undesirable: Anything else is trusted too, like signed code, applets, ...
- Advantage: Technically easy
  - Just send it by mail, ...
- Problem: Side effects
  - Other things are trusted too
  - How to securely transmit it?





# Example of a custom certificate

Zertifikat-Ansicht: "Importiertes Zertifikat"

Allgemein Details

Dieses Zertifikat wurde für die folgenden Verwendungen verifiziert:

- E-Mail-Unterzeichner-Zertifikat
- E-Mail-Empfänger-Zertifikat

**Ausgestellt für**

Allgemeiner Name (CN)	Michael Sonntag
Organisation (O)	JKU
Organisationseinheit (OU)	FIM
Seriennummer	01

**Ausgestellt von**

Allgemeiner Name (CN)	Michael Sonntag - CA
Organisation (O)	JKU
Organisationseinheit (OU)	FIM

**Validität**

Ausgestellt am	16.05.2011
Läuft ab am	15.05.2012

**Fingerabdrücke**

SHA1-Fingerabdruck	7D:9B:67:35:4D:4E:98:0B:32:40:87:63:45:79:5F:83:E3:D1:A0:31
MD5-Fingerabdruck	AD:ED:29:28:5E:4D:EB:DC:25:AD:2F:97:D7:39:37:12

Schließen

Zertifikat-Ansicht: "Importiertes Zertifikat"

Allgemein Details

**Zertifikatshierarchie**

- Michael Sonntag - CA
  - Michael Sonntag

**Zertifikats-Layout**

- Seriennummer
- Zertifikatsunterzeichnungs-Algorithmus
- Aussteller
- Validität
  - Nicht vor
  - Nicht nach
- Inhaber
- Angaben zum öffentlichen Schlüssel des Inhabers
  - Public-Key-Algorithmus des Inhabers

**Feld-Wert**

```
E = sonntag@fim.uni-linz.ac.at
CN = Michael Sonntag
OU = FIM
O = JKU
L = Linz
ST = Upper Austria
C = AT
```

Exportieren...

Schließen



# Example of a custom CA certificate

Zertifikat-Ansicht: "Michael Sonntag - CA - JKU"

Allgemein Details

Dieses Zertifikat wurde für die folgenden Verwendungen verifiziert:

- E-Mail-Untersigner-Zertifikat
- E-Mail-Empfänger-Zertifikat
- Status Responder-Zertifikat

**Ausgestellt für**

Allgemeiner Name (CN) Michael Sonntag - CA  
Organisation (O) JKU  
Organisationseinheit (OU) FIM  
Seriennummer 00:D1:71:0A:B3:25:B4:56:D7

**Ausgestellt von**

Allgemeiner Name (CN) Michael Sonntag - CA  
Organisation (O) JKU  
Organisationseinheit (OU) FIM

**Validität**

Ausgestellt am 16.05.2011  
Läuft ab am 15.05.2012

**Fingerabdrücke**

SHA1-Fingerabdruck 11:DC:30:B2:E6:3C:6B:8D:EE:44:65:8C:BD:EF:11:9B:24:37:6D:13  
MD5-Fingerabdruck 13:E3:89:71:B5:82:36:2D:BD:7C:A7:8B:5D:62:17:CC

Schließen

Zertifikat-Ansicht: "Michael Sonntag - CA - JKU"

Allgemein Details

**Zertifikatshierarchie**

Michael Sonntag - CA

**Zertifikats-Layout**

- Michael Sonntag - CA - JKU
  - Zertifikat
    - Version
    - Seriennummer
    - Zertifikatsunterzeichnungs-Algorithmus
    - Aussteller**
    - Validität
      - Nicht vor
      - Nicht nach

**Feld-Wert**

E = sonntag@fim.uni-linz.ac.at  
CN = Michael Sonntag - CA  
OU = FIM  
O = JKU  
L = Linz  
ST = Upper Austria  
C = AT

Exportieren...

Schließen



- Current versions of Thunderbird and Outlook support S/MIME signatures/encryption out of the box
  - Older versions requires additional software
  - Outlook allows several certificates per account and provides more information (but only useful for experts!)
- OpenPGP requires additional software
  - E.g. Gpg4win + Enigmail for Thunderbird
- “Official” certificate are more portable
  - Manually created ones might be problematic in various E-Mail clients because of (lack of) usage-extensions
    - » Manual verification (→OpenSSL) should work always ...



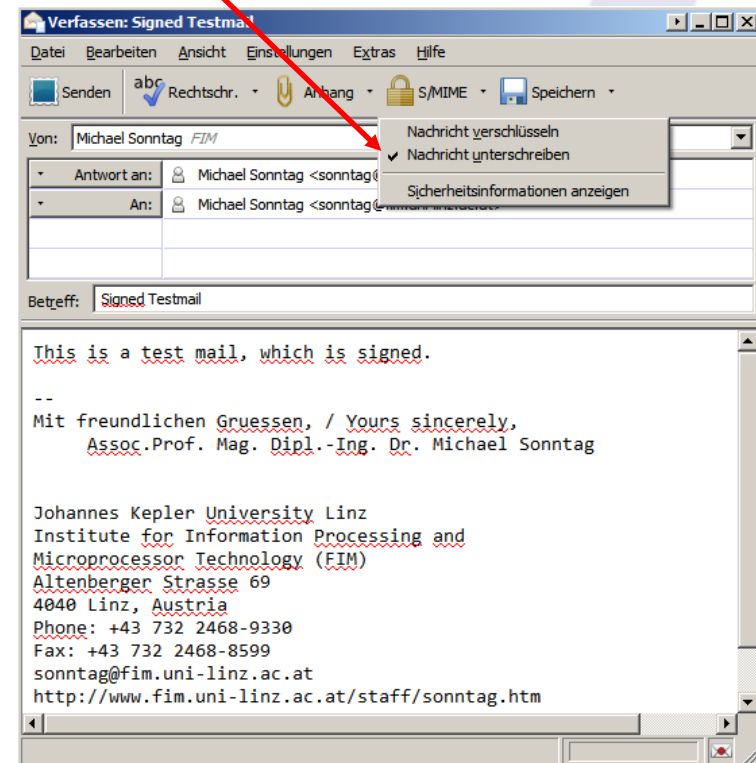
# Installing the certificate in Thunderbird

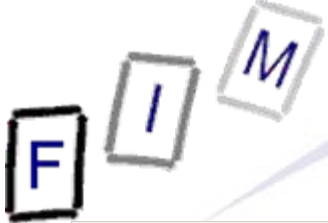
- Certificate installation
  - Open Thunderbird properties and go to “Extended” – “Certificates” and click on “Certificates”
  - Click on import, select the file
  - Enter the password and close the dialog after import
- Account configuration
  - Open the account configuration
  - Navigate to the “S/MIME Security” entry in the account to use this certificate
  - Click on “Select” and choose the certificate to use for signing outgoing E-Mail
  - Do the same for the encryption
  - Change (if wanted – caution!) encryption to mandatory
    - » You can’t send any E-Mail to anyone you don’t have a certificate for (for all recipients a certificate **must** be present)!



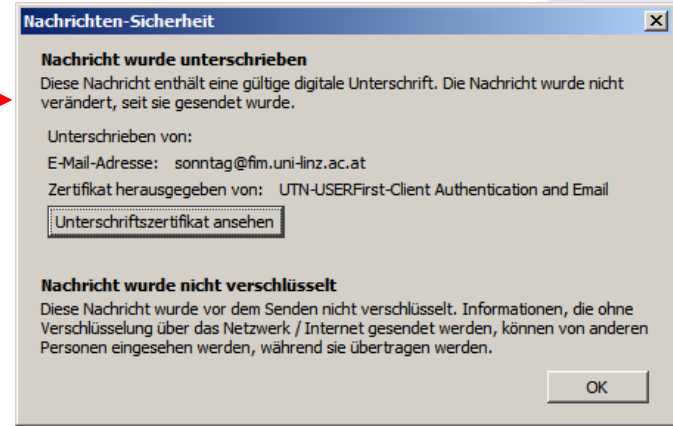
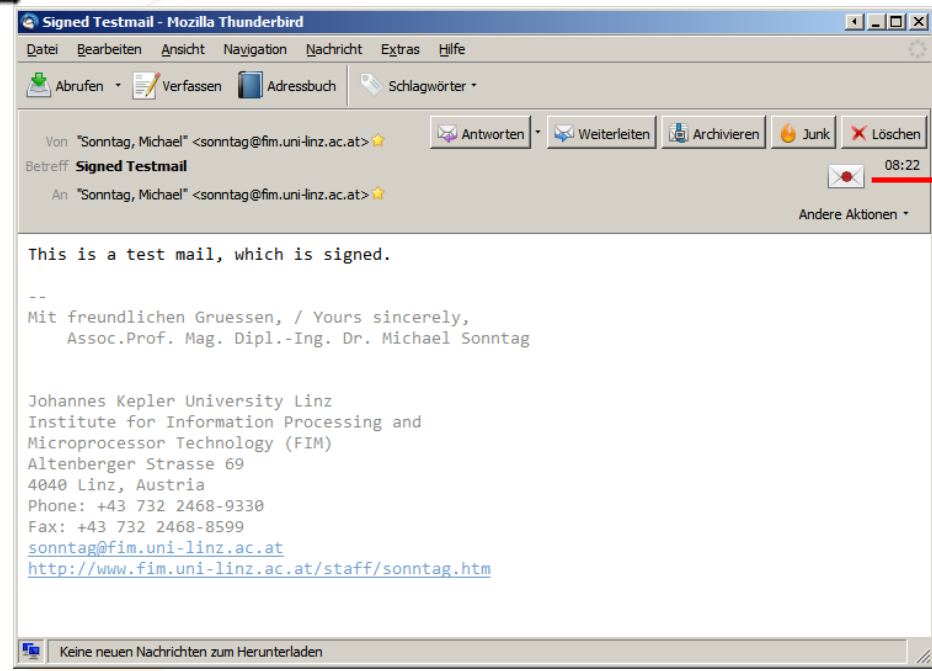
# Sending a signed E-Mail

- Create a new E-Mail
- Select from the Toolbar “S/MIME” – “Sign message”
  - Or use the menu entry
  - Attention: No other indication!
- Send the E-Mail
- Only one certificate/sender
  - No selection possible!
- No need for entering a password
  - All based on certificate and its key, which are already known
  - Anyone with access to the account can send signed E-Mails!
  - More secure:  
Use a master password!





# Verifying the signature



- Note:

- Only the E-Mail address ("sonntag@fim. ...") is verified
  - » Who this is, from where it was sent, ... → Remains unknown
  - » The name ("Michael Sonntag") is not unchecked!
- It is clearly shown who issued the certificate



# Signed mail - Source

Received: from [140.78.100.211] (140.78.100.211) by smtp.fim.uni-linz.ac.at (140.78.100.121) with Microsoft SMTP Server (TLS) id 8.3.159.2; Fri, 13 May 2011 08:22:29 +0200

From: "Sonntag, Michael" <sonntag@fim.uni-linz.ac.at>

To: "Sonntag, Michael" <sonntag@fim.uni-linz.ac.at>

Date: Fri, 13 May 2011 08:22:29 +0200 / Subject: Signed Testmail

Thread-Topic: Signed Testmail / Thread-Index: AcwRNI/LW2mAtvR4OmVOxq3eDz7Q== / Message-ID: <4DCCCE25.2000403@fim.uni-linz.ac.at>

Reply-To: "Sonntag, Michael" <sonntag@fim.uni-linz.ac.at>

Accept-Language: de-AT, de-DE

Content-Language: de-DE

X-MS-Exchange-Organization-AuthAs: Internal

X-MS-Exchange-Organization-AuthMechanism: 10 **Transmission; not signature!**

X-MS-Exchange-Organization-AuthSource: exch2.ads2-fim.fim.uni-linz.ac.at

X-MS-Has-Attach: yes

X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:

user-agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; de; rv:1.9.2.17) Gecko/20110414 Thunderbird/3.1.10

**Content-Type: multipart/signed; protocol="application/pkcs7-signature"; micalg=sha1; boundary="-----ms050604020205050902090606"**

**MIME-Version: 1.0**

-----ms050604020205050902090606

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-15; format=flowed

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

This is a test mail, which is signed.

.....

-----ms050604020205050902090606

**Content-Type: application/pkcs7-signature; name="smime.p7s"**

**Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64**

**Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="smime.p7s"**

**Content-Description: S/MIME Cryptographic Signature**

MIAGCSqGS1b3DQEHAqCAMIACAQExCzAJBgUrDgMCGgUAMIAGCSqGS1b3DQEHAQAoIIP7TCC  
BN0wggPFoAMCAQICEHGS++YZX6xNEoV0cTSiGKcwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQAwezELMAkGA1UE  
BhMCR0lxGzAZBgNVBAgMEkdyZWFOZXIgdWVhcnRlcjEQMA4GA1UEBwwHU2FsZm9yZDEa



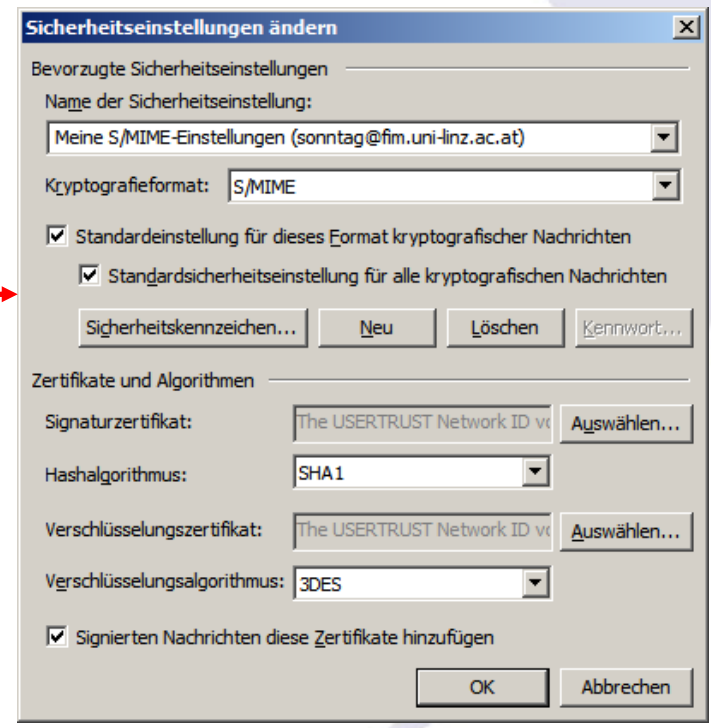
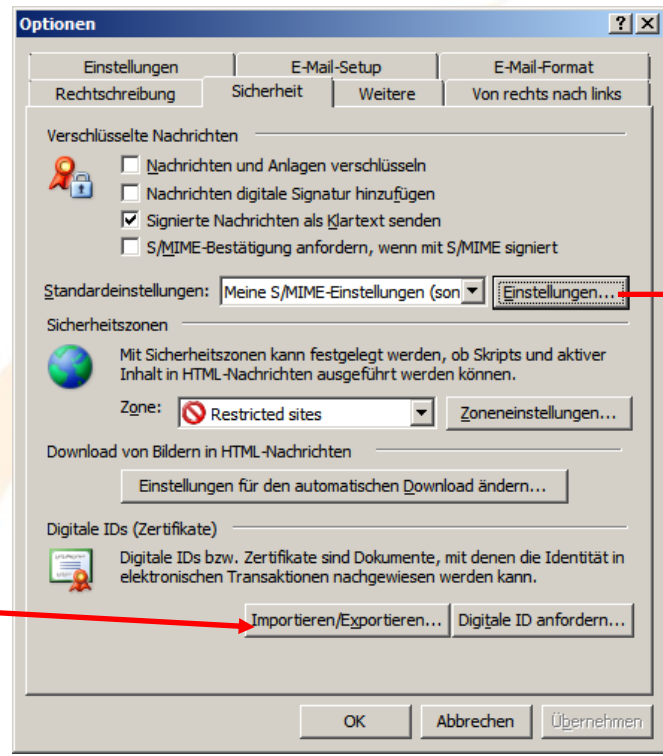
# Installing the certificate in Outlook 2003

- „Options“ – „Security“ – „Digital IDs (Certificates)“ – „Import“
  - Select the file and import it
    - » Might require confirmation, depending on whether the root certificate is installed or not
- “Activating” the certificate (automatically done for first)
  - „Options“ – „Security“ – “Signed messages”
  - Allows setting encryption/signatures as default
  - “Properties” allows creation of several profiles with different algorithms, certificates etc.



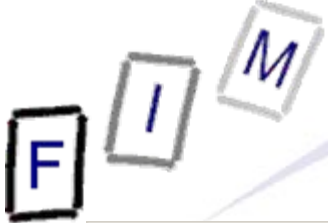


# Installing the certificate in Outlook 2003

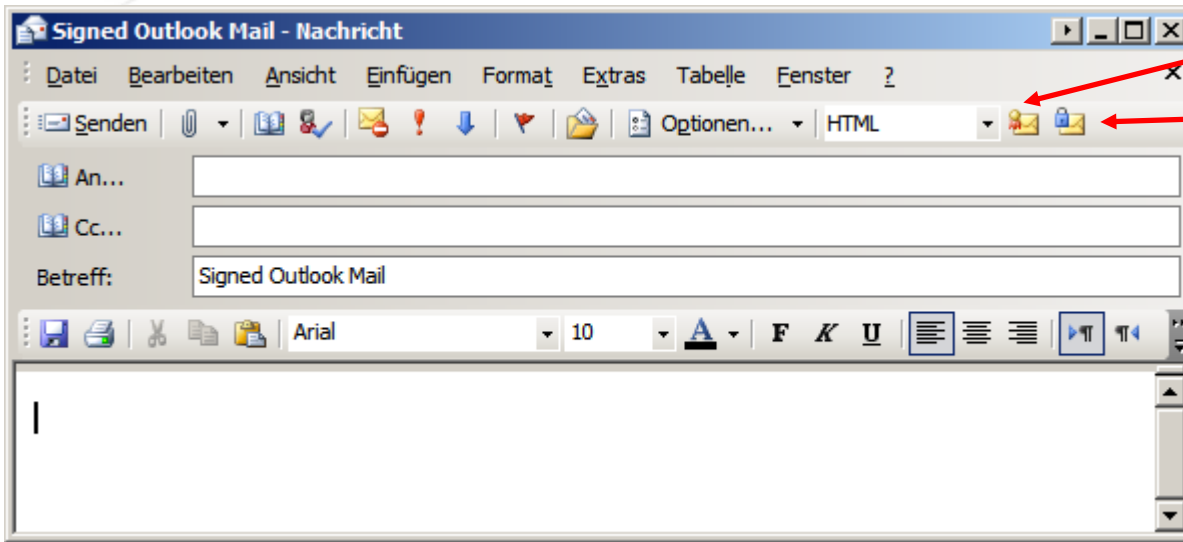


Certificate import

- Several different profiles are possible  
→ E.g. a „personal“ and a „business“ signature



# Sending a signed E-Mail

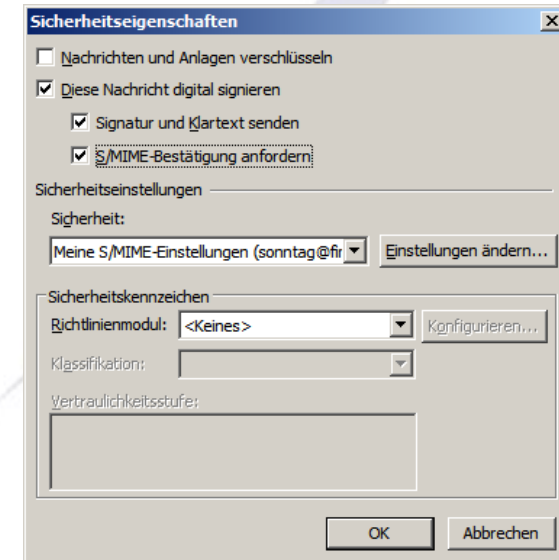


Sign message

Encrypt message

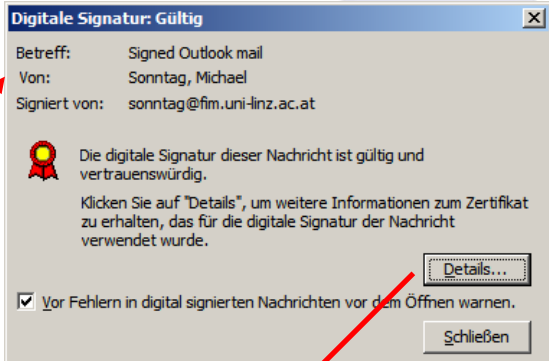
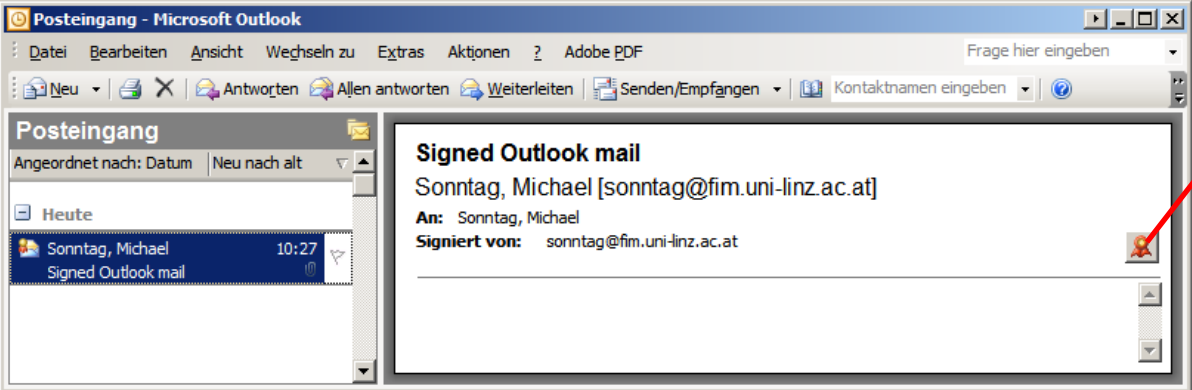
Both use the default profile

- „Options“ → „Security“ allows individual configuration through selection of a profile (see previous slide!)  
→ Selecting which “suite” of IDs, ... to use

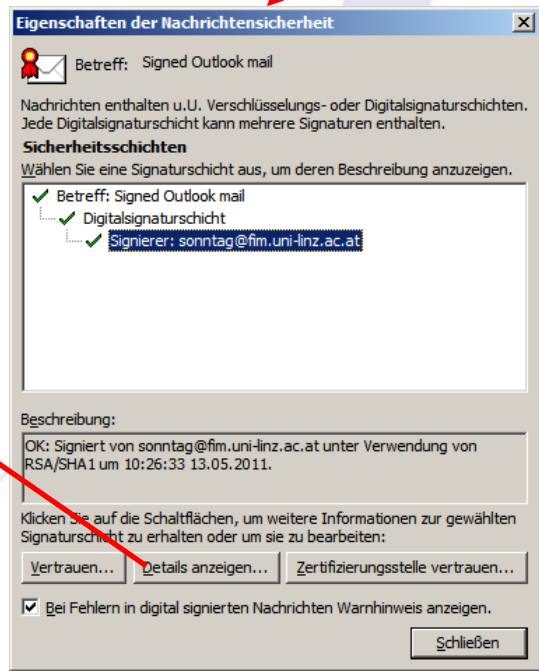
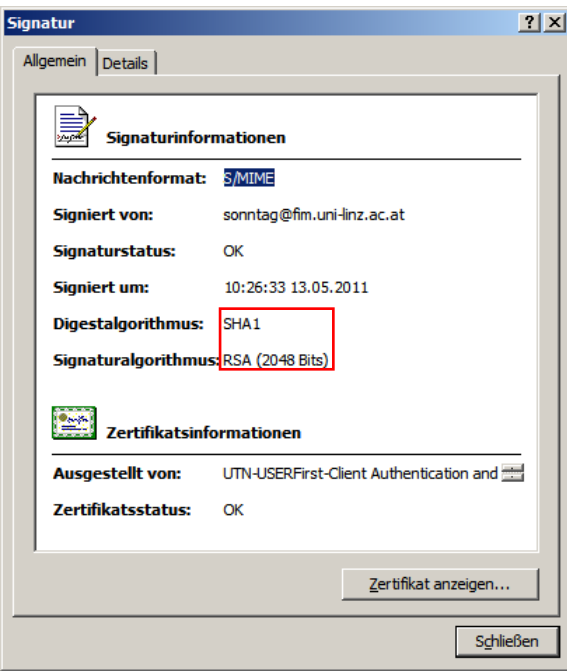




# Verifying a signature



- Details are optional  
→ "Icon" is sufficient!
- Subject and sender are listed, but „signed by“ is again only the E-Mail address  
→ It's the only thing in the certificate!





# E-Mail encryption

- Encrypting E-Mail is more complex, as the certificate of the (respectively all) recipients is required
  - **Distribution problem!**
- Otherwise there is no difficulty/change
  - **Both official and custom certificates are suitable for this in both Thunderbird and Outlook**
- Attention: The mail is decrypted on access (=opening it), not on receipt!
  - **What does this mean for a “lost” key?**
    - » **You loose access to the E-Mail contents!**



- Make sure you have a copy of both certificates
  - **And** the associated private keys!
- Install both the official and the manually generated signature
  - Send an E-mail to yourself with both
    - » Signed
    - » Encrypted
    - » Signed+Encrypted
  - Verify the signatures in all cases and check whether the encrypted content can be read
  - Delete the certificates (You “lost” them through crash, ....)
    - » Can you obtain the official certificate from the Comodo CA?
      - How about other CAs?
  - Try the verification/decryption again
  - Experiment with archiving/exporting the E-Mails as well



- For closed systems a custom signature is no problem
  - Widespread use → Try to get an „official“ one
- Practical difficulties:
  - Certificate distributions
    - » Because of the short validity periods of certificates
  - Automatic added signatures, disclaimers, ... in companies
- Take care, what is guaranteed with a certificate
  - I.e., what has been verified to which degree before issuing
- Legal validity needed?
  - Not even “official” certificates might be enough
  - Take care of archiving (electronic!) and re-signing
    - » (Third-party!) Timestamps are not part of a signature!

F I M

# Questions?

Thank you for your attention!



- OpenSSL:  
<http://www.openssl.org/>
- OpenSSL precompiled for Windows:  
<http://www.slproweb.com/products/Win32OpenSSL.html>