Network Working Group

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# Prohibiting SSL Version 2.0 draft-ietf-tls-ssl2-must-not-02.txt

### Abstract

This document requires that when TLS clients and servers establish connections that they never negotiate the use of Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) version 2.0. This document updates the backward compatibility sections found in the Transport Security Layer (TLS) Protocol, RFC 5246.

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# 1. Introduction

Many protocols specified in the IETF rely on Transport Layer Security (TLS) [TLS] for security services. This is a good thing, but some TLS clients and servers also support negotiating the use of SSL version 2.0 [SSL2]; however, this version does not provide the expected level of security. SSL version 2.0 has known deficiencies. This document describes those deficiencies, and it requires TLS clients and servers never negotiate the use of SSL version 2.0.

This document updates the backward compatibility sections found in the Transport Security Layer (TLS) Protocol  $[\underline{\mathsf{TLS}}]$  and earlier versions.

### 1.1. Requirements Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

## 2. SSL 2.0 Deficiencies

SSL version 2.0 [SSL2] deficiencies include:

- o Message authentication uses MD5 [MD5]. Most security-aware users have already moved away from any use of MD5 [I-D.turner-md5-seccon-update].
- o Handshake messages are not protected. This permits a man-in-the-middle to trick the client into picking a weaker cipher suite than they would normally choose.
- o Message integrity and message encryption use the same key, which is a problem if the client and server negotiate a weak encryption algorithm.

o Sessions can be easily terminated. A man-in-the-middle can easily insert a TCP FIN to close the session and the peer is unable to determine whether or not it was a legitimate end of the session.

## 3. Changes to TLS

Because of the deficiencies noted in the previous section:

- o TLS clients MUST NOT negotiate or use SSL 2.0.
- o TLS clients MUST NOT send SSL 2.0 CLIENT-HELLO messages.
- o TLS servers MUST NOT negotiate or use SSL 2.0.

As described in [TLS], TLS servers that do not support SSL 2.0 MAY accept version 2.0 CLIENT-HELLO messages as the first message of a TLS handshake for interoperability with old clients.

#### 4. IANA Considerations

None.

## 5. Security Considerations

This entire document is about security considerations.

## Acknowledgements

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#### 7. References

# 7.1. Normative References

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", <u>BCP 14</u>, <u>RFC 2119</u>, March 1997.

[TLS] Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2", RFC 5246, August 2008.

# 7.2. Informative References

[MD5] Rivest, R., "The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm", RFC

1321, April 1992.

[SSL2] Hickman, Kipp, "The SSL Protocol", Netscape

Communications Corp., Feb 9, 1995.

[I-D.turner-md5-seccon-update] Turner, S., and L. Chen, "Updated

Security Considerations for the MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm", <u>draft-turner-md5-seccon-update</u>, work-in-

progress.

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