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SSL 3.0 Protocol Vulnerability and POODLE Attack in ESP630 series

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Affected Products

ESP630 with all firmware releases prior to Rel. 14

Summary

A vulnerability has recently been published that affects the SSL protocol 3.0 and is commonly referred to as "POODLE". The vulnerability affects the product versions listed above.

Additional Information can be found here:

- <http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/577193>



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Severity rating

The severity rating for this vulnerability is important, with the overall CVSS score 4.3. This assessment is based on the types of systems that are affected by the vulnerability, how difficult it is to exploit, and the effect that a successful attack exploiting the vulnerability could have.

CVSS Overall Score: 4.3

CVSS Vector: (AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

CVSS Link: [https://nvd.nist.gov/cvss.cfm?version=2&name=CVE-2014-3566&vector=\(AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N\)](https://nvd.nist.gov/cvss.cfm?version=2&name=CVE-2014-3566&vector=(AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N))

Corrective Action or Resolution

ABB has investigated this vulnerability and a maintenance release fixing the issue is available.

Based on the customers risk assessment and exposure of the system, maintenance release should be applied.

As a generic security measure it is recommended that usage of SSL3.0 shall be disabled in the web browser.

ABB recommends that customers also follow the steps outline in the section “Mitigating Factors”.



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Vulnerability Details

A vulnerability has been discovered in the SSL protocol 3.0. To work with legacy servers, many TLS clients implement a downgrade operation: In a first handshake attempt, TLS clients offer the highest protocol version supported by them; if this handshake fails, retry (possibly repeatedly) with earlier protocol versions. This downgrade can also be triggered by network glitches, and by active attackers. If an attacker that controls the network between the client and the server interferes with any attempted handshake offering TLS 1.0 or later, such clients/servers will readily confine themselves to SSL 3.0.

The SSL protocol 3.0, as used in the openssl cryptographic software library uses nondeterministic CBC padding, which make it easier for man-in-the-middle attackers to obtain clear text data via padding-oracle attack aka, POODLE attack (Padding Oracle On Downgraded Legacy Encryption).

CVE-2014-3566 is the official reference to this bug. CVE (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) is the Standard for Information Security Vulnerability Names maintained by MITRE.

Mitigating Factors

Recommended security practices and firewall configurations can help protect an industrial control network from attacks that originate from outside the network. Such practices include that industrial control systems are physically protected from direct access by unauthorized personnel, have no direct connections to the Internet, and are separated from other networks by means of a firewall system that has a minimal number of ports exposed, and others that have to be evaluated case by case. Industrial control systems should not be used for Internet surfing, instant messaging, or receiving e-mails. Portable computers and removable storage media should be carefully scanned for viruses before they are connected to a control system.

Workarounds

Workarounds are described in the *Corrective Action or Resolution* chapter above.

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Frequently asked questions

What is the scope of the vulnerability?

An attacker who successfully exploits this vulnerability could get hold of the user credentials and cryptographic keys used to login to the device.

What causes the vulnerability?

The vulnerability is caused by a bug in the protocol SSL 3.0 that is used in the https webserver component of ESP630 series.

What is the affected product or component?

See above

What might an attacker use the vulnerability to do?

An attacker who successfully exploits this vulnerability could get hold of the user credentials and cryptographic keys used to access the device.

How could an attacker exploit the vulnerability?

An attacker could try to exploit the vulnerability by creating a specially crafted message and sending the message to an affected system node. *This would require that the attacker has access to the system network, by connecting to the network either directly or through a wrongly configured or penetrated firewall, or that he installs malicious software on a system node or otherwise infects the network with malicious software.* Recommended practices help mitigate such attacks, see section Mitigating Factors above.

Could the vulnerability be exploited remotely?

Yes, an attacker who has network access to an affected system node or has the possibility to be the man-in-the-middle could exploit this vulnerability. Recommended practices include that industrial control systems are physically protected, have no direct connections to the Internet, and are separated from other networks by means of a firewall system that has a minimal number of ports exposed.

When this security advisory was issued, had this vulnerability been publicly disclosed?

Yes, this vulnerability has been publicly disclosed.

When this security advisory was issued, had ABB received any reports that this vulnerability was being exploited?

No, ABB had not received any information indicating that this vulnerability had been exploited in ESP630-based networks.



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Support

For additional information and support please contact your local ABB service organization. For contact information, see www.abb.com/communicationnetworks.

Information about ABB's cyber security program and capabilities can be found at www.abb.com/cybersecurity.