

SRP Protocol for Auth

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Introduction

- Secure Remote Password (SRP) protocol is a password-authenticated key exchange protocol
- Developed by Thomas Wu at Stanford University
- Standardized in RFC 2945
- Provides mutual authentication between client and server
- Zero-knowledge proof: Server never stores actual password
- Resistant to dictionary attacks, man-in-the-middle attacks, and replay attacks

Why SRP ?

- Traditional password authentication has vulnerabilities
 - Password storage on server
 - Transmission of password or hash over network
- SRP advantages:
 - Server stores verifier, not password
 - Immune to passive dictionary attacks
 - No trusted third party required
 - Mutual authentication
 - Perfect forward secrecy

Application for Web Authentication

Client-server architecture
implementation

- Used by:

- 1Password password manager
- Apple iCloud
- ProtonMail

- Benefits for web applications:

- Enhanced security without SSL/TLS
- Protection against phishing
- Simplified key management
- Can be implemented in JavaScript for browser clients

Core Concepts : Mathematical Notations

n	A large prime number. All computations are performed modulo n .
g	A primitive root modulo n (often called a <i>generator</i>)
s	A random string used as the user's <i>salt</i>
P	The user's password
x	A private key derived from the password and salt
v	The host's password verifier
u	Random scrambling parameter, publicly revealed
a, b	Ephemeral private keys, generated randomly and not publicly revealed
A, B	Corresponding public keys
$H()$	One-way hash function
m, n	The two quantities (strings) m and n concatenated
K	Session key

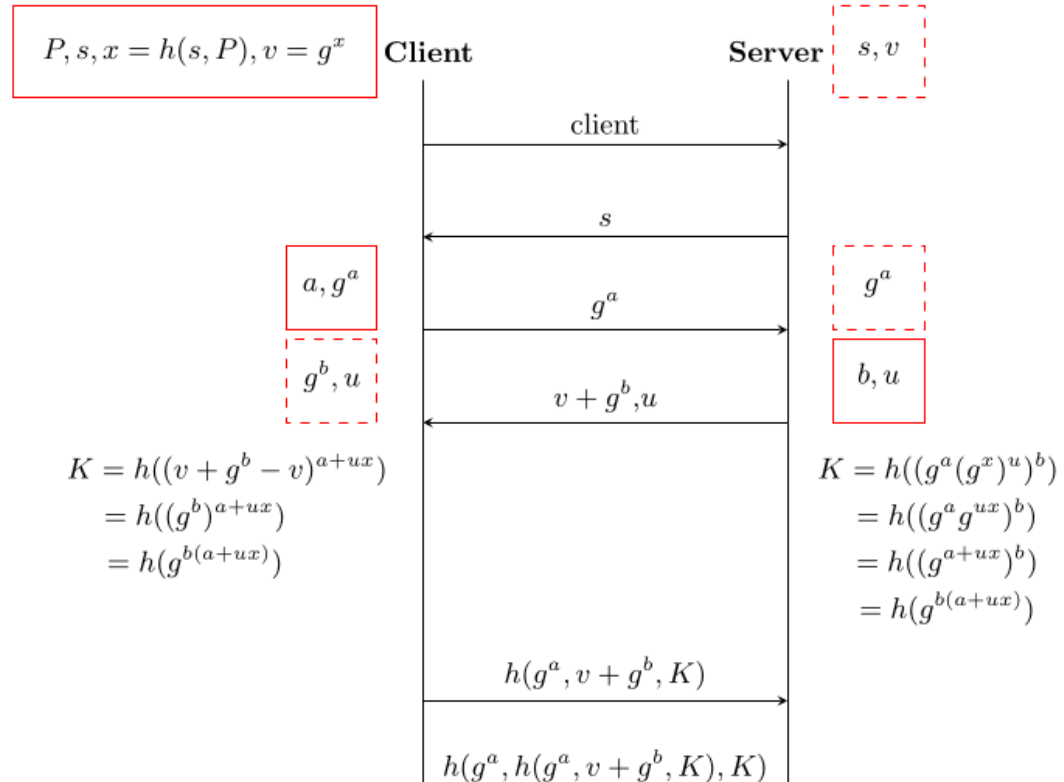
Table 3: Mathematical Notation for SRP

Core Concepts : Authentication Flow

Two Phases:

I. Key Establishment

II. Key Verification.



Security Analysis

- Resistant to various attacks:
 - Dictionary attacks
 - Man-in-the-middle attacks
 - Replay attacks
- Security proofs based on:
 - Diffie-Hellman problem
 - Discrete logarithm problem
- Known limitations and considerations