Projet de sécurité des protocoles PROTOCOL v.2

Ambroise Baudot, Marceau Dida, Louise Pount January 31, 2020

Overview Let S be a honest server. What's more, hosts (clients) are able to generate fresh keys (here, a key K). The protocol can be described as follows:

- 1. $A \to S : A, \{ \langle B, K \rangle \}_{AS}$
- 2. $S \to B : \{ \langle A, K \rangle \}_{BS}$
- 3. $B \rightarrow A : \{\{\mathcal{N}_B\}_K\}_{pk_A}$
- 4. $A \rightarrow B : \{N_B\}_{pk_B}$
- 5. $A \to B : \{\{N_A\}_K\}_{pk_B}$
- 6. $B \rightarrow A : \{N_A\}_{pk_A}$

Initialization Let a symetric key be shared between the server S and the host A, and the same with S and the host B.

Generated data during the process A fresh symmetric key is generated by the initiator host, for the 1^{st} message, *i.e.* for each session beginning. Each client generates a temporary fresh nonce too (lifespan limited to the two last messages).

Protocol description A initiates the protocol generating a symmetric key K, which will theoretically be the symmetric key shared between A and B. Then A sends the identity of the target host, in a pair with the key K, to the server S. This message is encrypted with the common key to A and B. Then, the server unwraps the message to forward the key to B (present in the input message), in pair with the identity of the initiator. The aim of these two messages is to preserve the **secret** of the key K.

Then, messages (3,4) (respectively (5,6)) are a challenge sent by B (resp. A) to ensure that the other host is really B (respectively A). This challenge is on one hand a "proof of knowledge" (A and B must know K, and the secret is preserved thanks to messages (1,2)) and on the other hand an authentication thanks to the public-key encryption. That is to satisfy the **authentication** property.

Safety queries

- Secret: The fresh key K generated must be known only by A and B.
- \bullet Authentication: Hosts A and B must have been mutually authenticated.

Cost Let C be the cost of the protocol, and c_i the cost of the i^{th} message.

$$C = 2 * (c_1 + c_3 + c_4)$$

$$C = 2 * ((10 + 50 + 1 + 1) + (1 + 10 + 1) + (1 + 1))$$

$$C = 152$$