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# Four in a Row

Cybersecurity Project Documentation



Nicola Barsanti Gianluca Tumminelli

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# Software Description

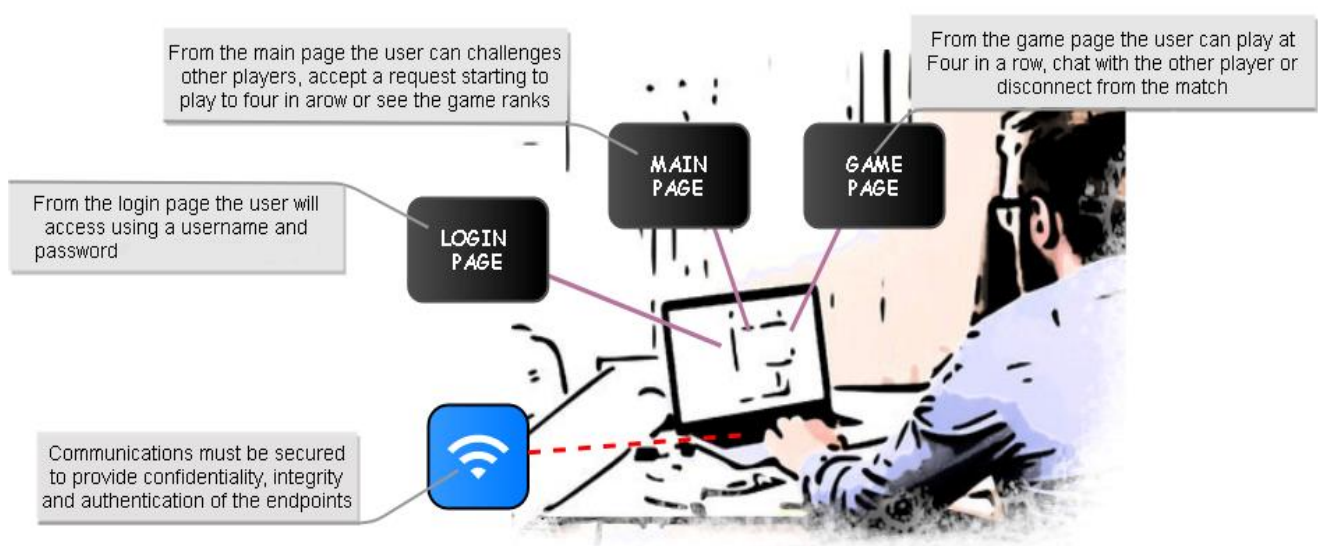
This paper will document the development of the **Four In A Row Online** game, an online multiplayer video game used through a prompt interface.

Registered users of the service can access by providing a valid username and password through the **Login Page**.

Once connected to the service, from the **Main Page**, they will be able to see all active users, a ranking of player results and challenge requests received from other players. They will also be able to accept one of the challenges received or by choosing a user request a challenge against him.

The game developed is the Four In A Row classes and it will be played in the **Game Page**, the game is based on a 6x7 grid in which it is possible in turn to insert a token. The first player who manages to insert 4 tokens in a row wins the game, vice versa if the grid is complete without any winner it ends with a tie.

The confidential information of the users must be protected from be stolen by malicious attackers. Each message authenticity must be proved and the service must be robust to malicious and non-malicious threads.



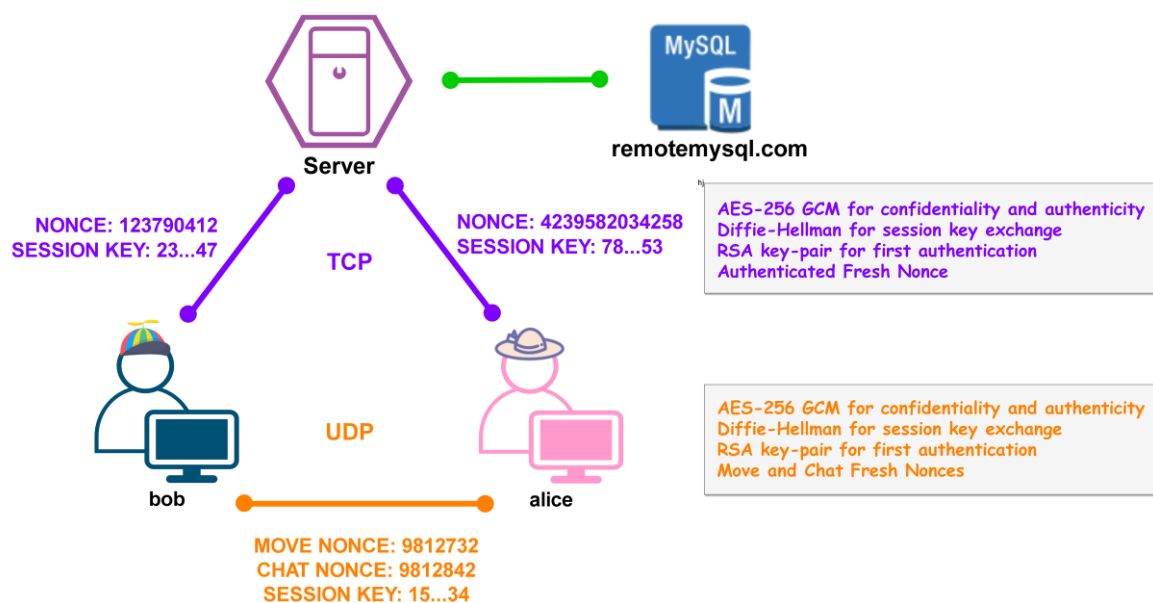
# Service Architecture

## Network Design

The application is delivered by an hybrid communication approach. Each user will have a p2p communication implemented in UDP, to play a match with other players and client-server communication implemented in TCP, to log into the service and perform all the available operations.

## Security Design

Each communication channel will be protected by an AES-256 session key which will be used to encrypt confidential information and authenticate the messages. All the users have also a RSA key-pair to authenticate themselves to the service and other users. To guarantee the freshness of the messages each message(except the first one to request the server PEM certificate) will have a fresh nonce authorized by the server and which will be incremented after every completed request to guarantee protection from reply-attack.



# Protocol Architecture

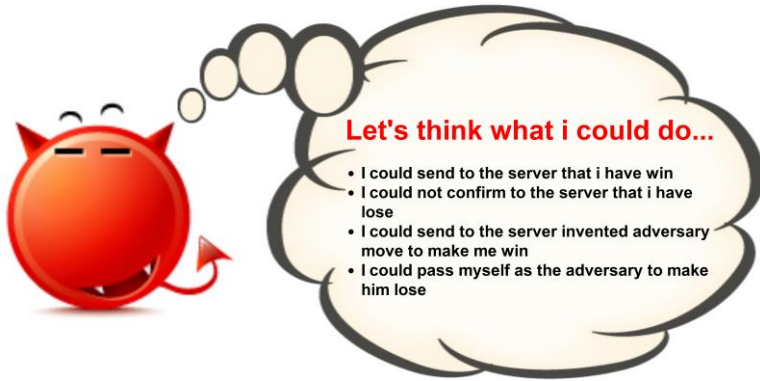
The service is based on a mono-threaded server in which by a shrewd implementation we give the impression of a multi-threaded one. In particular the communication exchanges must be designed to be in a request-response way with no dead-time spent by the server to attempt some responses to complete an interaction (otherwise meanwhile the server is waiting all the users will wait too generating delays in the requests commitment). To perform its operation we have designed 11 possible types of requests to the server:

- **CERTIFICATE:** *request the server certificate and an authorized nonce*
- **KEY EXCHANGE:** *exchange an AES-256 key using Diffie-Hellman algorithm*
- **LOGIN:** *access the service giving a valid username and password*
- **LOGOUT:** *logout from the service*
- **USER LIST:** *request a list of the available users of the service*
- **RANK LIST:** *request a list of the game's ranks*
- **CHALLENGE:** *match an available user*
- **ACCEPT:** *accept a received user challenge*
- **REJECT:** *reject a received user challenge*
- **GAME PARAM:** *exchange user's parameters needed to start a match*
- **DISCONNECT:** *leave a match*

And 3 possible types of message that can be exchanged by the users during the playing of a match:

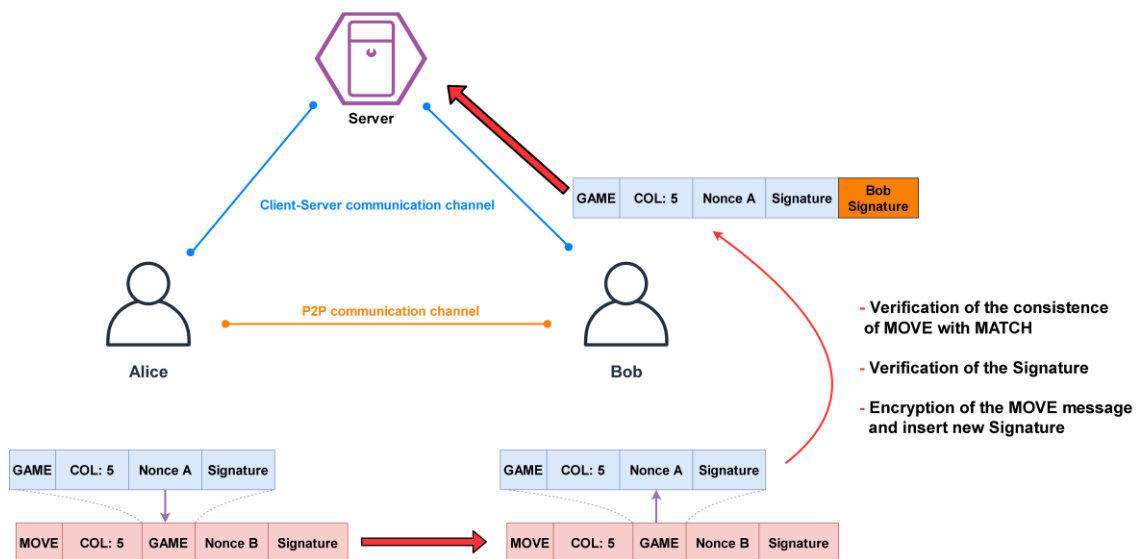
- **KEY EXCHANGE:** *exchange an AES-256 key using Diffie-Hellman algorithm*
- **MOVE:** *send the next game move of the user*
- **CHAT:** *send a message from the users during a match*

During the game the users use a different channel that hides the information about the progress of the challenge from the server. With this configuration, users could cheat by invalidating the results contained in the ranking. To prevent this we need to provide the server with some form of



control and for this reason we have introduced the **GAME** message. When a player makes a move, he adds a replica signed by his private RSA key to the **MOVE** message. The receiving player, having checked the

consistency of the move made and the one inserted in the attached copy, will sign it and send it to the server which will then be able to verify the progress of the game. The reason for the second signature is to prevent a second form of attack by the cheaters. Our policy is very bad with cheaters, if a player is suspected of having modified a message voluntarily he is punished by automatically making him lose the game. We must therefore prevent a player from impersonating the opponent by voluntarily sending us invalid information to make him lose, this is the reason why a form of authentication is required for both players.



# Protocol Analysis

In the following section there will be described in detail the exchange of the application messages and their structure. We have designed four extra postulates to manage particular situations not covered by the base postulates. During all the analysis with the symbol H we mean an HMAC obtained by some message fields specified with the subscript notation. During the ban analysis we will consider it equivalent to the encryption of all the included fields.

## Certificate Postulate

We need a postulate to link the receive of a server authorized certificate to the obtaining of a valid user public key.

$$\frac{\vdash^{K_q} S, \{H_{\vdash^{K_q} Q}\}_{K_{ca}^{-1}}, \#(N), \{H_{all}\}_{K_q^{-1}}}{P \models \vdash^{K_q} Q, P \models Q \models \vdash^{K_q} Q}$$

## Signature Postulate

To simplify the BAN Analysis we have made a simple postulate to link the presence of a signature of all the fields of the message to their trustability.

$$\frac{P \models \vdash^k Q, P \triangleleft \{H_X\}_K}{P \models Q \mid \sim X}$$

$$\frac{P \models P \xleftrightarrow{k} Q, P \triangleleft \{H_X\}_K}{P \models Q \mid \sim X}$$

## Diffie-Hellman Postulates

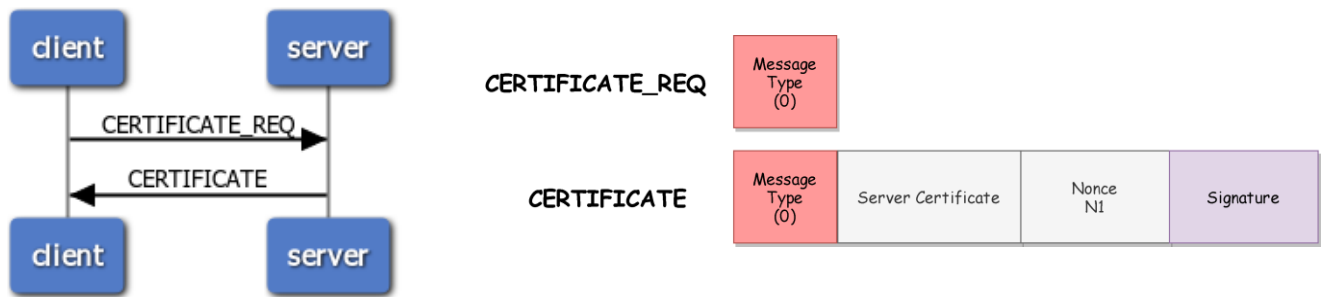
We need a postulate to link the possession of two Diffie-Hellman parameters to the generation of a shared session key. To simplify the analysis we consider the message and the key the two components to be shared by the two parts independently from what they really are (client-server, client-client)

$$\frac{P \models D_1, P \models D_2}{P \models A \xleftrightarrow{K_{AB}} B}$$

We need a postulate to link the freshness of the Diffie-Hellman parameters to the freshness of the shared session key

$$\frac{P \models \#(D_1), P \models \#(D_2)}{P \models \#(P \xleftrightarrow{K_{pq}} Q)}$$

The protocol is used during the client initialization to obtain the server certificate and an authenticated fresh nonce. It is designed to be the first protocol which the clients will execute, as a result of that we have decided to use it also to give the first nonce that the clients will use to generate verifiable fresh information to perform their requests. In this way we prevent randomly chosen nonces susceptible to be a vulnerability for replay attack. The message doesn't require any kind of protection, this is the reason why all the fields are not encrypted and no signature is applied on the request message.



## BAN Logic Analysis

### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : M$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, (C_s, \{H_{C_s}\}_{K_{ca}^{-1}}), N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}$

### Ideal Protocol

$M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : \xrightarrow{K_s} S, \{H_{\xrightarrow{K_s} S}\}_{K_{ca}^{-1}}, \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}$

### Goals

$C \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S$   
 $C \models S \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S$

### Analysis

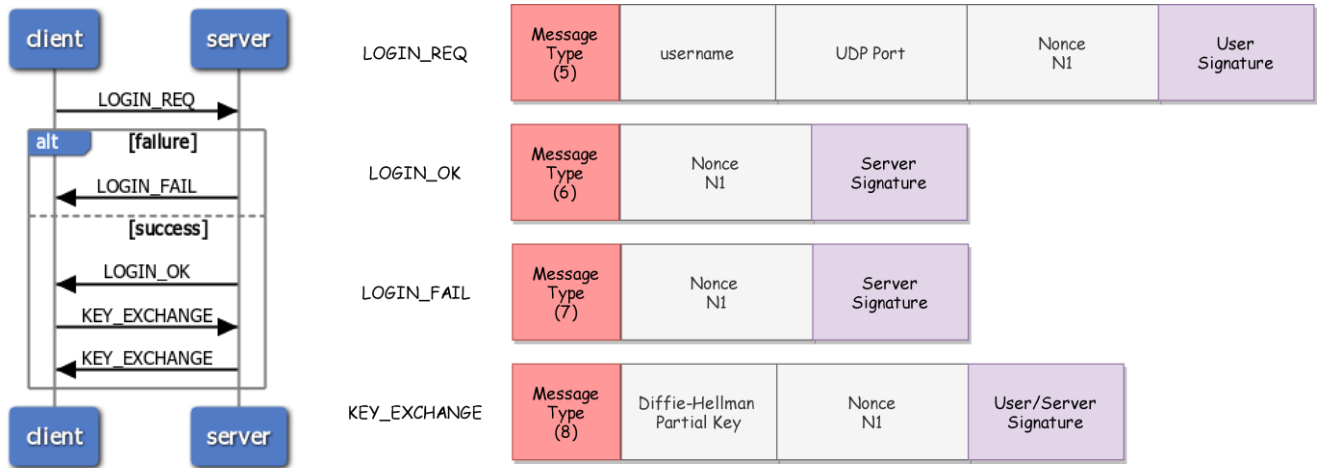
M2

$$\frac{C \triangleleft (\xrightarrow{K_s} S, \{H_{\xrightarrow{K_s} S}\}_{K_{ca}^{-1}}), \#N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}}{C \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S \mid C \models S \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S}$$

The client has received the server certificate which is validated by the CA. Moreover the message is fresh due to the nonce field and it contains a signature made by the server RSA private key. We can apply the **certificate postulate** to derive that the certificate belongs to the server



The protocol is used by the clients to access to the application. The clients have to give a proof of their authenticity by sending a fresh message containing a signature made by their private RSA key. If the server doesn't recognize a user the protocol will end with a LOGIN\_FAIL message. Otherwise the client and server will proceed with the creation of a session key generated by the Diffie-Hellman key-generation algorithm.



## BAN Logic Analysis

### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, U, P, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_c^{-1}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}$   
 $M_3 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, D_1, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_c^{-1}}$   
 $M_4 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, D_2, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}$

### Ideal Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_c^{-1}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}$   
 $M_3 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, \#(D_1, N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_c^{-1}}$   
 $M_4 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, \#(D_2, N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}$

### Goals

$C \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S \quad C \models S \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$   
 $S \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} B \quad S \models C \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$   
 $S \models C \models U, P$   
 $C \models S \models N_1$

### Assumptions

$C \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S \quad C \models S \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S$   
 $S \models \xrightarrow{K_c} C \quad S \models C \models \xrightarrow{K_c} C$

### Analysis

M1

$$\frac{S \models \xrightarrow{K_c} C, S \models \{H_{all}\}_{K_c^{-1}}}{S \models C \sim (U, P, \#(N_1))}$$

The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the client private RSA key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the server will believe that the client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the server will believe that only the client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \models \#(N_1), S \models C \sim (U, P, N_1)}{S \models C \models U, P}$$

M2

$$\frac{C \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S, C \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}}{C \models S \sim (\#(N_1))}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the client private RSA key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the server has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the server could have sent that message

$$\frac{C \models \#(N_1), C \models S \sim N_1}{C \models S \models N_1}$$

M3

$$\frac{S \models \xrightarrow{K_c} C, S \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_c^{-1}}}{S \models C \sim \#(D_1, N_1)}$$

The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the client private RSA key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the server will believe that the client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the server will believe that only the client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \models \#(D_1, N_1), S \models C \sim (D_1, N_1)}{S \models C \models D_1}$$

M4

$$\frac{C \models \xrightarrow{K_s} S, C \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_s^{-1}}}{C \models S \sim \#(D_2, N_1)}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the server private RSA key. We can apply the **second message meaning postulate** to derive that it believes the message is sent by the server

The received message contains a field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client believes that only the server could have sent the message

$$\frac{C \models \#(D_2, N_1), C \models S \sim (D_2, N_1)}{C \models S \models D_2}$$

$$\frac{C \models D_1, C \models S \models D_2}{C \models C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S}$$

We have the two Diffie-Hellman components, we can use the **first Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the client has generated the shared session key

We have almost one fresh Diffie-Hellman partial key, we can use the **second Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the shared key is unique and believing to that session

$$\frac{C \models \#(D_1), C \models S \models D_2}{C \models S \models (C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S)}$$

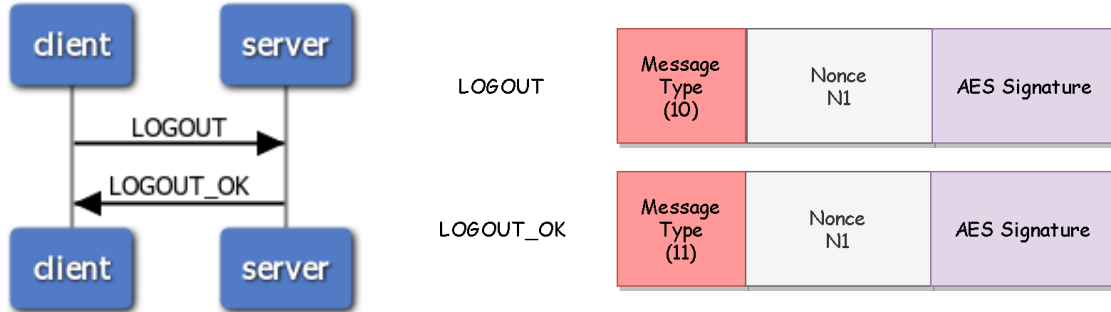
$$\frac{S \models D_2, S \models C \models D_1}{S \models C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S}$$

We have the two Diffie-Hellman components, we can use the **first Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the client has generated the shared session key

We have almost one fresh Diffie-Hellman partial key, we can use the **second Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the shared key is unique and believing to that session

$$\frac{S \models \#(D_2), S \models C \models D_1}{S \models C \models (C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S)}$$

The protocol will be used by the clients to quit from the application. The messages requires only authenticity and protection to reply attack so they have a signature made by AES-256 GCM based on a fresh nonce.



### BAN Logic Analysis

#### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

#### Ideal Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

#### Goals

$S \models C \models N_1$   
 $C \models S \models N_1$

#### Assumptions

$C \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$   
 $S \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$

#### Analysis

M1

$$\frac{S \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S, S \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}}{S \models C \sim N_1}$$

The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the server will believe that the client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the server will believe that only the client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \models \#(N_1), S \models C \sim \{N_1\}}{S \models C \models N_1}$$

M2

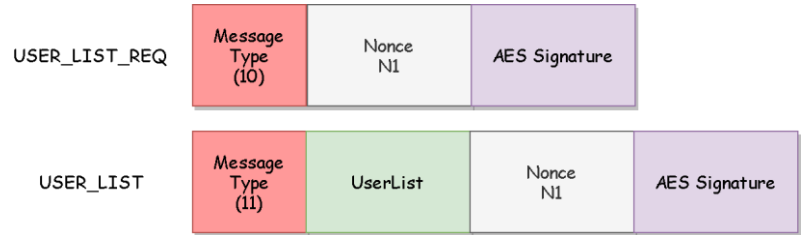
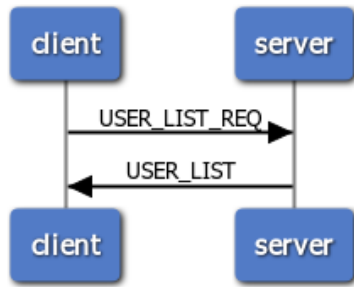
$$\frac{C \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S, C \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}}{C \models S \sim N_1}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the server has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the server could have sent that message

$$\frac{C \models \#(N_1), C \models S \sim N_1}{C \models S \models N_1}$$

The protocol will be used from the clients to obtain a list of the users currently available to be challenged. The user list requires to be confidential and it will be encrypted. All the other fields requires only authentication and will be protected by a signature based on a fresh nonce and made by AES-256 GCM.



## BAN Logic Analysis

### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, N_1, \{L, H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

### Ideal Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : N_1, \{L, H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

### Goals

$C \equiv S \equiv L$   
 $S \equiv C \equiv N_1$

### Assumptions

$C \equiv C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$   
 $S \equiv C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$

### Analysis

M1

$$\frac{S \equiv C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S, S \triangleleft \{N_1, H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}}{S \equiv C \sim \{N_1, H_{all}\}}$$

The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the server will believes that the client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the server will believes that only the client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \equiv \#(C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S), S \equiv C \sim N_1}{S \equiv C \equiv N_1}$$

M2

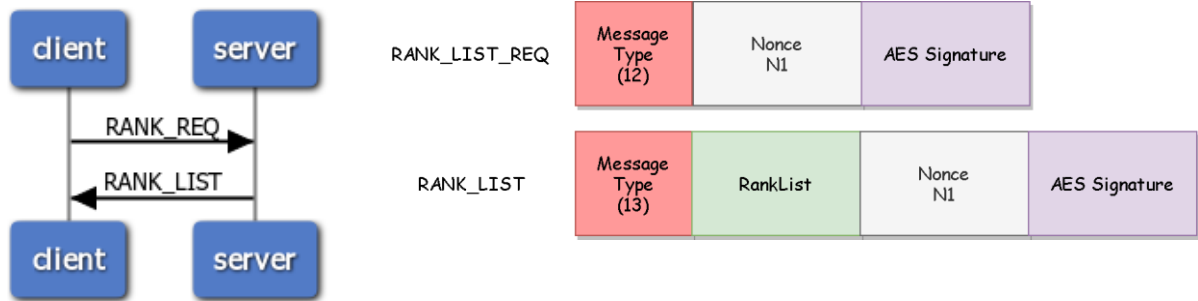
$$\frac{C \equiv C \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S, C \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}}{C \equiv S \sim (N_1, L)}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believes that the server has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believes that only the server could have sent that message

$$\frac{C \equiv \#(N_1), C \equiv S \sim (N_1, L)}{C \equiv S \equiv L}$$

The protocol will be used from the clients to obtain a list of the users game statistics. The rank list requires to be confidential and it will be encrypted. All the other fields requires only authentication and they will be protected by a signature based on a fresh nonce and made by AES-256 GCM.



### BAN Logic Analysis

#### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, N_1, \{L, H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

#### Ideal Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : N_1, \{L, H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

#### Goals

$C \equiv S \equiv L$   
 $S \equiv C \equiv N_1$

#### Assumptions

$C \equiv C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$   
 $S \equiv C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$

#### Analysis

M1

$$\frac{S \equiv C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S, S \triangleleft \{N_1, H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}}{S \equiv C \sim \{N_1, H_{all}\}}$$

The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the server will believes that the client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the server will believes that only the client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \equiv \#(C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S), S \equiv C \sim N_1}{S \equiv C \equiv N_1}$$

M2

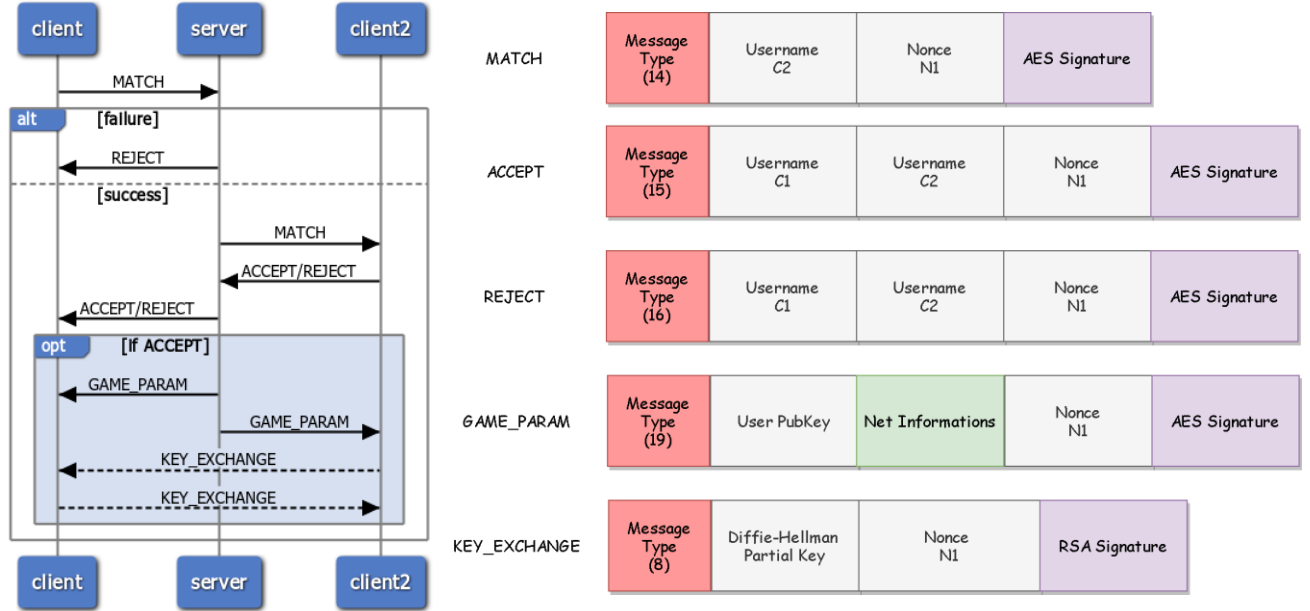
$$\frac{C \equiv C \xrightarrow{K_{cs}} S, C \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}}{C \equiv S \sim (N_1, L)}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believes that the server has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believes that only the server could have sent that message

$$\frac{C \equiv \#(N_1), C \equiv S \sim (N_1, L)}{C \equiv S \equiv L}$$

The protocol will be used from the clients to request to another player to join a game. The messages requires authenticity so a signature based on a fresh nonce and made by AES-256 GCM is applied on each message. The only fields that require confidentiality are the net information of the users and so they will be encrypted.



## BAN Logic Analysis

### Real Protocol

- $M_1 \quad C_1 \rightarrow S : M, C_2, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C_2 : M, C_1, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc2}}$
- $M_3 \quad C_2 \rightarrow S : M, C_1, C_2, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc2}}$
- $M_4 \quad S \rightarrow C_1 : M, C_1, C, 2, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_5 \quad S \rightarrow C_1 : M, K_{C_2}, N_1, \{I_{C_2}, H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_6 \quad S \rightarrow C_2 : M, K_{C_1}, N_1, \{I_{C_1}, H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_7 \quad C_2 \rightarrow C_1 : M, D_1, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{C_2}^{-1}}$
- $M_8 \quad C_1 \rightarrow C_2 : M, D_2, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{C_1}^{-1}}$

### Ideal Protocol

- $M_1 \quad C_1 \rightarrow S : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C_2 : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc2}}$
- $M_3 \quad C_2 \rightarrow S : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc2}}$
- $M_4 \quad S \rightarrow C_1 : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_5 \quad S \rightarrow C_1 : \xrightarrow{C_2} C_2, \#(N_1), \{I_{C_2}, H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_6 \quad S \rightarrow C_2 : \xrightarrow{C_1} C_1, \#(N_1), \{I_{C_1}, H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}$
- $M_7 \quad C_2 \rightarrow C_1 : \#(D_1, N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{C_2}^{-1}}$
- $M_8 \quad C_1 \rightarrow C_2 : \#(D_2, N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{C_1}^{-1}}$

### Goals

$$\begin{aligned}
 &S \models C_1 \models C'_2 \quad S \models C_2 \models C'_1 \\
 &C_1 \models S \models C'_2 \quad C_1 \models S \xrightarrow{C_2} C_2, I_{C_2} \quad C_1 \models C_2 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{C_1 C_2} C_2 \\
 &C_2 \models S \models C'_1 \quad C_2 \models S \xrightarrow{C_1} C_1, I_{C_1} \quad C_2 \models C_1 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{C_1 C_2} C_2
 \end{aligned}$$

### Assumptions

$$\begin{aligned}
 &C_1 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{sc1}} S \quad C_2 \models C_2 \xrightarrow{K_{sc2}} S \\
 &S \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{sc1}} S \quad S \models C_2 \xrightarrow{K_{sc2}} S
 \end{aligned}$$



## Analysis

M1	$\frac{S \equiv C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{sc1}} S, S \triangleleft N_1 \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}}{S \equiv C_1 \sim N_1}$ <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the server will believes that only the client could have sent that message</p>	<p>The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the server will believes that the client has sent the fields of the message</p> $\frac{S \equiv \#(N_1), S \equiv C_1 \sim (N_1, C_2)}{S \equiv C_1 \equiv C_2}$
M2	$\frac{C_2 \equiv C_2 \xrightarrow{K_{sc2}} S, C_2 \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc2}}}{C_2 \equiv S \sim N_1}$ <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that only the server could have sent that message</p>	<p>The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that the server has sent the fields of the message</p> $\frac{C_2 \equiv \#(N_1), C_2 \equiv S \sim (N_1, C_1)}{C_2 \equiv S \equiv C_1}$
M3	$\frac{S \equiv C_2 \xrightarrow{K_{sc2}} S, C_2 \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc2}}}{S \equiv C_2 \sim C_1, C_2, N_1}$ <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the server will believes that only the client could have sent that message</p>	<p>The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the server will believes that the client has sent the fields of the message</p> $\frac{S \equiv \#(N_1), S \equiv C_2 \sim C_1, C_2, N_1}{S \equiv C_2 \equiv C_1, C_2}$
M4	$\frac{C_1 \equiv C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{sc1}} S, C_1 \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}}{C_1 \equiv S \sim N_1}$ <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that only the server could have sent that message</p>	<p>The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that the server has sent the fields of the message</p> $\frac{C_1 \equiv \#(N_1), C_1 \equiv S \sim C_1, C_2, N_1}{C_1 \equiv S \equiv C_1, C_2}$
M5	$\frac{C_1 \equiv C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{sc1}} S, C_1 \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc1}}}{C_1 \equiv S \sim N_1}$ <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that only the server could have sent that message</p>	<p>The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that the server has sent the fields of the message</p> $\frac{C_1 \equiv \#(N_1), C_1 \equiv S \sim^{c_2} C_2, I_{c_2}, N_1}{C_1 \equiv S \equiv^{c_2} C_2, I_{c_2}}$
M6	$\frac{C_2 \equiv C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{sc2}} S, C_2 \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc2}}}{C_2 \equiv S \sim N_1}$ <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that only the server could have sent that message</p>	<p>The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the client will believes that the server has sent the fields of the message</p> $\frac{C_2 \equiv \#(N_1), C_2 \equiv S \sim^{c_1} C_1, I_{c_1}, N_1}{C_2 \equiv S \equiv^{c_1} C_1, I_{c_1}}$

M7

$$\frac{C_1 \models \xrightarrow{K_{e_2}} C_2, S \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_{e_2}^{-1}}}{S \models C_2 \sim \#(D_1, N_1)}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the client RSA private key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message

$$\frac{C_1 \models \#(D_1, N_1), C_1 \models C_2 \sim (D_1, N_1)}{S \models C \models D_1}$$

M8

$$\frac{C_2 \models \xrightarrow{K_{e_1}} C_1, C_2 \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_{e_1}^{-1}}}{C_2 \models C_1 \sim \#(D_2, N_1)}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the client RSA private key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message

$$\frac{C_2 \models \#(D_2, N_1), C_2 \models C_1 \sim (D_2, N_1)}{C_2 \models C_1 \models D_2}$$

$$\frac{C_1 \models D_1, C_1 \models C_2 \models D_2}{C_1 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{e_1 e_2}} C_2}$$

We have the two Diffie-Hellman components, we can use the first **Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the client has generated the shared session key

We have almost one fresh Diffie-Hellman partial key, we can use the second **Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the shared key is unique and believing to that session

$$\frac{\#(D_1), C_1 \models C_2 \models D_2}{C_2 \models (C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{e_1 e_2}} C_2)}$$

$$\frac{C_2 \models D_2, C_2 \models C_1 \models D_1}{C_2 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{e_1 e_2}} C_2}$$

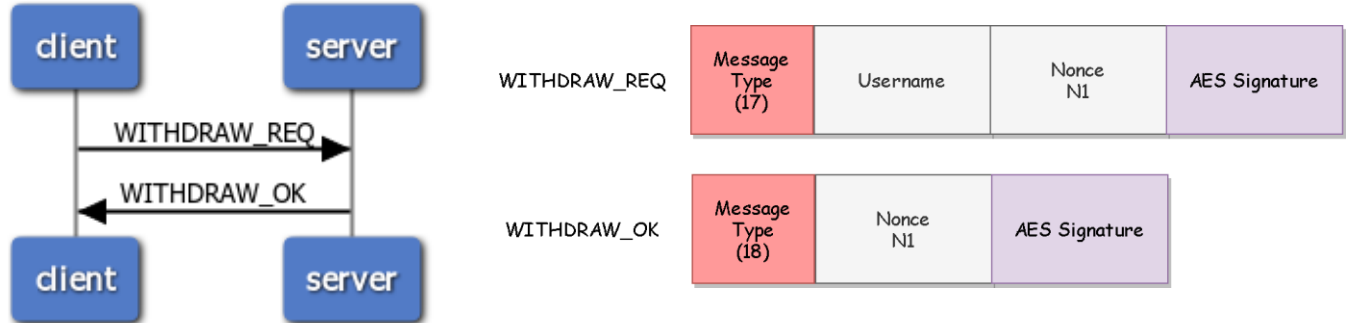
We have the two Diffie-Hellman components, we can use the first **Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the client has generated the shared session key

We have almost one fresh Diffie-Hellman partial key, we can use the second **Diffie-Hellman postulate** to derive that the shared key is unique and believing to that session

$$\frac{C_2 \models \#(D_2), C_2 \models C_1 \models D_1}{C_1 \models C_2 \models (C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{e_1 e_2}} C_2)}$$



The protocol will be used from the clients to undo a previously sent challenge. The messages requires authenticity so a signature based on a fresh nonce and made by AES-256 GCM is applied on each message.



## BAN Logic Analysis

### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : M, U, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

### Ideal Protocol

$M_1 \quad C \rightarrow S : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{cs}}$

### Goals

$C \models S \models N_1$   
 $S \models C \models U$

### Assumptions

$C \models \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$   
 $S \models \xleftrightarrow{K_{cs}} S$

### Analysis

M1

$$\frac{S \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{sc}} S, S \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc}}}{S \models C \sim U}$$

The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the server will believe that the client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the server will believe that only the client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \models \#(N_1), S \models C \sim U, N_1}{S \models C \models U}$$

M2

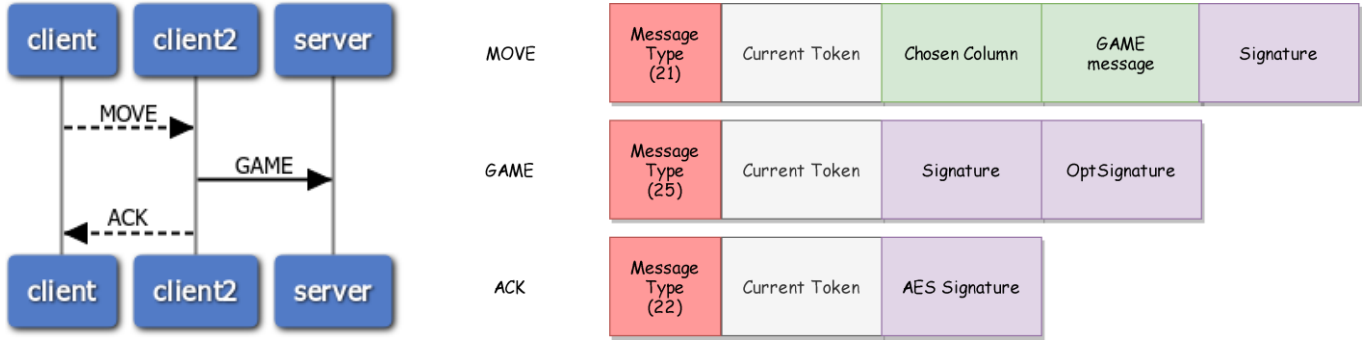
$$\frac{C \models C \xleftrightarrow{K_{sc}} S, C \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{sc}}}{C \models S \sim N_1}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the server has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the server could have sent that message

$$\frac{C \models \#(N_1), C \models S \sim N_1}{C \models S \models N_1}$$

The protocol will be used from the clients to make a move during the match. The messages requires authenticity so a signature based on a fresh nonce and made by AES-256 GCM is applied on each message. The only field that requires confidentiality is the chosen column of the user and so it will be encrypted.



## BAN Logic Analysis

### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C_1 \rightarrow C_2 : M, CT, \{(C, G, H_{all})_{K_{c_1c_2}}\}$   
 $M_2 \quad C_2 \rightarrow S : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1}}, \{C, H_{all}\}_{K_{sc_1}}$   
 $M_3 \quad C_2 \rightarrow C_1 : M, CT, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1c_2}}$

### Ideal Protocol

$M_1 \quad C_1 \rightarrow C_2 : \#(CT), \{(C, G, H_{all})_{K_{c_1c_2}}\}$   
 $M_2 \quad C_2 \rightarrow S : M, \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1}}, \{CT, H_{all}\}_{K_{sc_1}}$   
 $M_3 \quad C_2 \rightarrow C_1 : \#(CT), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1c_2}}$

### Goals

$C_2 \models C_1 \models C, G$   
 $C_1 \models C_2 \models CT$   
 $S \models C_1 \models C$

### Assumptions

$C_1 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1c_2}} C_2$   
 $C_2 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1c_2}} C_2$   
 $S \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{sc_1}} S \quad S \models \xrightarrow{K_{c_1}} C_1$

### Analysis

M1

$$\frac{C_2 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1c_2}} C_2, C_2 \triangleleft CT, \{(H_{all})_{K_{c_1c_2}}\}}{C_2 \models C_1 \sim CT, C, G}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message

$$\frac{C_2 \models \#(CT), C_2 \models C_1 \sim CT, C, G}{C_2 \models C_1 \models C, G}$$

M2

$$\frac{S \models \xrightarrow{K_{c_1}} C_1, S \triangleleft \{(H_{all})_{K_{c_1}}\}}{S \models C_1 \sim N_1, C}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \models \#(N_1), S \models C_1 \sim N_1, C}{S \models C_1 \models C}$$

M3

$$\frac{C_1 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1 c_2}} C_2, C_1 \triangleleft \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}}}{C_2 \models C_1 \sim CT}$$

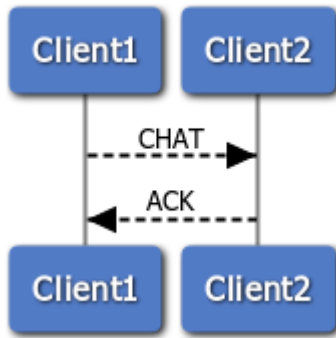
The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message

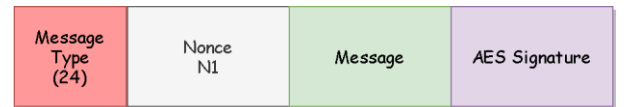
$$\frac{C_1 \models \#(CT), C_1 \models C_2 \sim CT}{C_2 \models C_1 \models CT}$$

### Chat Protocol

The protocol will be used from the clients to send a message the adversary during the match. The messages requires authenticity so a signature based on a fresh nonce and made by AES-256 GCM is applied on each message. The only field that requires confidentiality is the sent message and so it will be encrypted.



CHAT



ACK



### BAN Logic Analysis

#### Real Protocol

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \quad & C_1 \rightarrow C_2 : M, N_1, \{(C, H)\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}} \\ M_2 \quad & C_2 \rightarrow C_1 : M, N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}} \end{aligned}$$

#### Ideal Protocol

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \quad & C_1 \rightarrow C_2 : \#(N_1), \{(C, H)\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}} \\ M_2 \quad & C_2 \rightarrow C_1 : \#(N_1), \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}} \end{aligned}$$

#### Goals

$$C_2 \models C_1 \models C$$

$$C_1 \models C_2 \models N_1$$

#### Assumptions

$$C_1 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1 c_2}} C_2$$

$$C_2 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1 c_2}} C_2$$

#### Analysis

M1

$$\frac{C_2 \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1 c_2}} C_2, C_2 \triangleleft N_1, \{(C, H)\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}}}{C_2 \models C_1 \sim N_1, C}$$

The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message

$$\frac{C_2 \models \#(N_1), C_2 \models C_1 \sim N_1, C}{C_2 \models C_1 \models C}$$

M2	$\frac{C_1 \models C_1 \xleftrightarrow{K_{c_1 c_2}} C_2, C_1 \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}}}{C_1 \models C_2 \sim N_1}$ <p>The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message</p> <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message</p> $\frac{C_1 \models \#(N_1), C_1 \models C_2 \sim N_1}{C_1 \models C_2 \models N_1}$
M3	$\frac{C_1 \models C_1 \xleftrightarrow{K_{c_1 c_2}} C_2, C_1 \triangleleft N_1, \{H_{all}\}_{K_{c_1 c_2}}}{C_1 \models C_2 \sim N_1}$ <p>The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the <b>signature postulate</b> to derive that the client will believe that the other client has sent the fields of the message</p> <p>The message contains a fresh field(nonce), so we can apply the <b>nonce verification postulate</b> to derive that the client will believe that only the other client could have sent that message</p> $\frac{C_1 \models \#(N_1), C_1 \models C_2 \sim N_1}{C_1 \models C_2 \models N_1}$

### Disconnect Protocol

The protocol will be used from the clients to exit from a match. The messages requires authenticity so a signature based on a fresh nonce and made by AES-256 GCM is applied on each message.



### BAN Logic Analysis

#### Real Protocol

$M_1 \quad C_1 \rightarrow S : M, N_1, \{(H_{all})_{K_{c_1 s}}\}$   
 $M_2 \quad S \rightarrow C_2 : M, N_1, \{(H_{all})_{K_{c_2 s}}\}$

#### Ideal Protocol

$M_1 \quad C_1 \rightarrow C_2 : \#(N_1), \{(H_{all})_{K_{c_1 s}}\}$   
 $M_2 \quad C_2 \rightarrow C_1 : \#(N_1), \{(H_{all})_{K_{c_2 s}}\}$

#### Assumptions

$C_1 \models C_1 \xleftrightarrow{K_{c_1 s}} S$   
 $C_2 \models C_2 \xleftrightarrow{K_{c_2 s}} S$   
 $S \models C_1 \xleftrightarrow{K_{c_1 s}} S$   
 $S \models C_2 \xleftrightarrow{K_{c_2 s}} S$

#### Goals

$S \models C_1 \models N_1$   
 $C_2 \models S \models N_1$

## Analysis

M1

$$\frac{S \models C_1 \xrightarrow{K_{c_1s}} S, S \triangleleft N_1, \{(H)\}_{K_{c_1s}}}{S \models C_1 \sim N_1}$$

The server has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the server will believe that the client has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the server will believe that only the client could have sent that message

$$\frac{S \models \#(N_1), S \models C_1 \sim N_1}{S \models C_1 \equiv N_1}$$

M2

$$\frac{C_2 \models C_2 \xrightarrow{K_{c_2s}} S, C_2 \triangleleft N_1, \{(H_{all})\}_{K_{c_2s}}}{C_2 \models S \sim N_1}$$

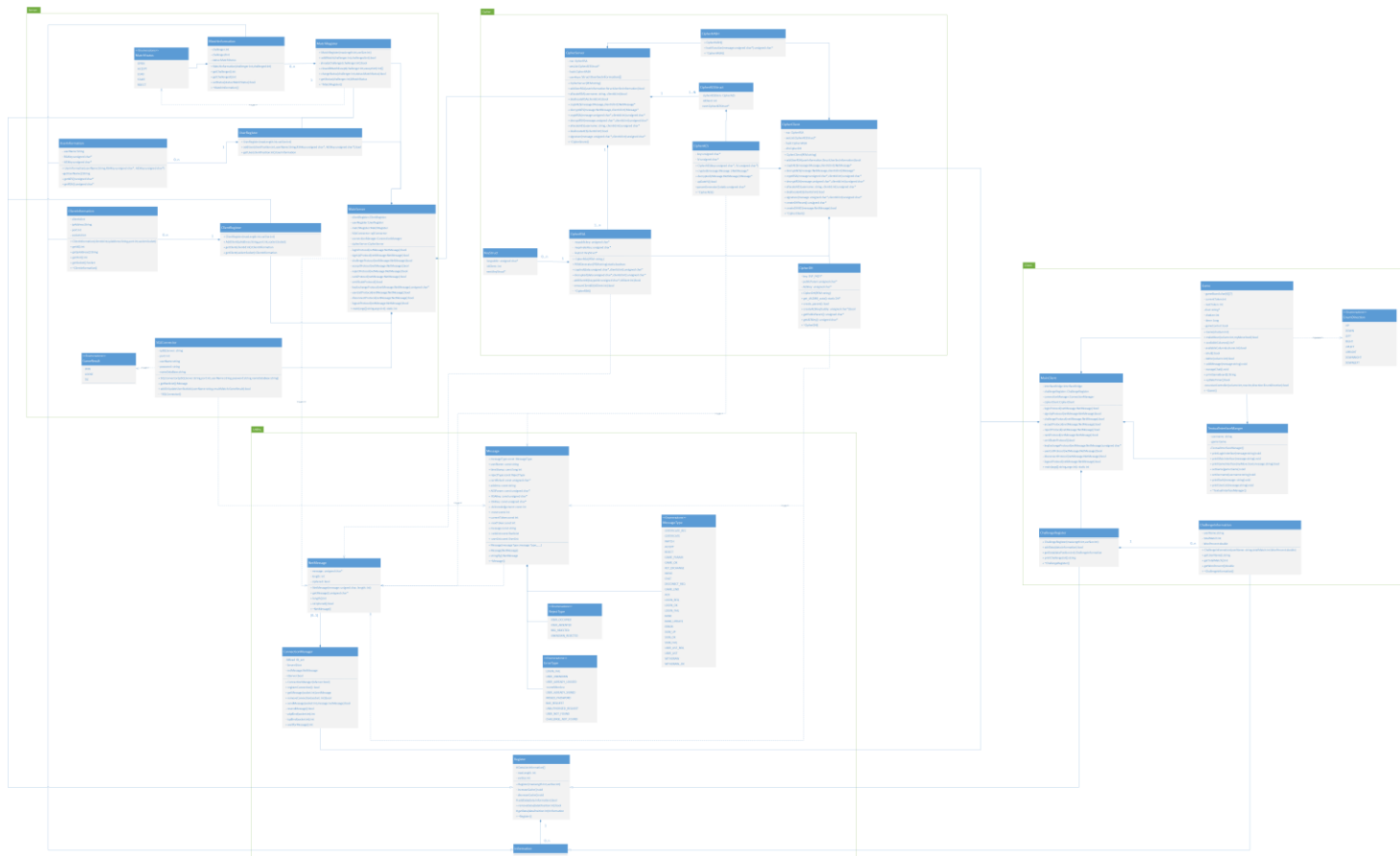
The client has received a message containing a signature made by all the fields with the AES-256 session key. We can apply the **signature postulate** to derive that the client will believe that the server has sent the fields of the message

The message contains a fresh field (nonce), so we can apply the **nonce verification postulate** to derive that the client will believe that only the server could have sent that message

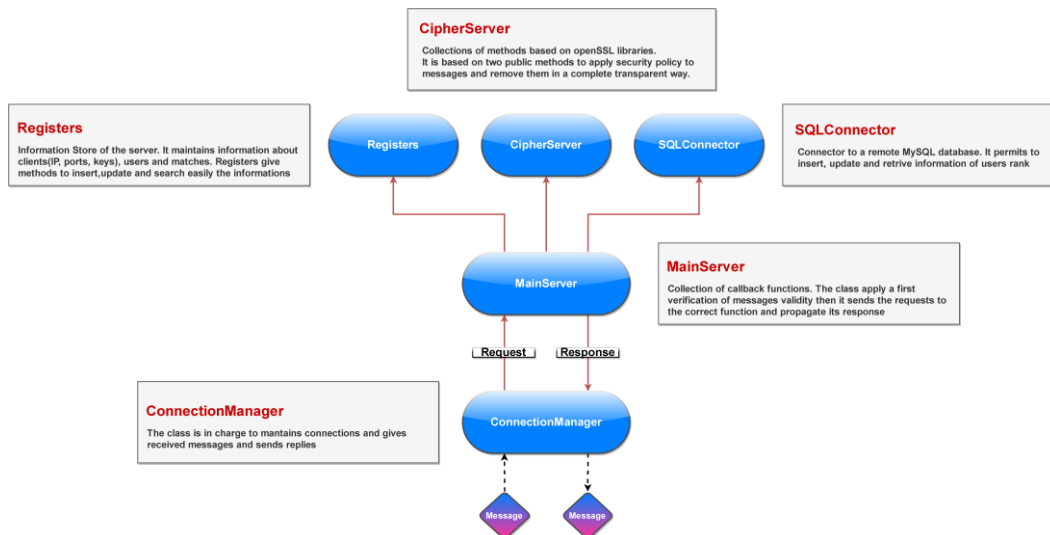
$$\frac{C_2 \models \#(N_1), C_2 \models S \sim N_1}{C_2 \models S \equiv N_1}$$

# Software Architecture

The following section will describe the client and server implementation. The application is created with the C++ language using OpenSSL and MySQL libraries to create the encryption components and the interface to a remote database granted free of charge by the *myremotesql.com* site.



The server is built above **ConnectionManager**, the class is in charge of receiving and sending messages over the network. The behavior of the service is implemented through a set of callback functions developed to manage the requests used by the service (**MainServer** class).



To manage requests, the callback functions rely on three different classes:

- **CipherServer**: the class provides methods to encrypt and decrypt messages by AES-256 GCM, make and verify signatures both by AES-256 GCM and RSA, and generate random values.
- **MysqlConnector**, provides an interface to query a remote database to take or update information about users' ranking
- **Registers**, a set of three classes (**ClientRegister**, **UserRegister** and **MatchRegister**) to manage the information of users registered to the service and their relationships





