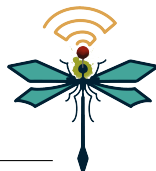


# Dragonblood: A Security Analysis of WPA3's SAE Handshake <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Based on Vanhoef and Ronen

# Outline

1 Short History of IEEE 802.11 (WLAN) security

2 The SAE protocol (dragonfly variant)

3 The Dragonblood attacks

4 Conclusion

# IEEE 802.11 history



## WEP

- relies on the RC4 cipher
- 104 bit key
- FMS attack
- passive key recovery

## WPA

- Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)
- Key mixing function
- 64 bit MAC
- still relies on RC4

## WPA2

- Mandatory support for AES-CCMP
- Four way handshake
- WPA2-PSK vulnerable to offline bruteforce attacks
- KRACK attacks (Vanhoef and Piessens)

# WPA3: The sucessor of WPA2



## Protection against offline brute-force attacks

WPA2-PSK replaced by WPA3-SAE (variant of the *Dragonfly* protocol).

- 192 bit security for enterprise networks
- Opportunistic wireless encryption (OWE) for open networks
- Modern primitive support (AES-GCM, EC support)
- Simplified setup for display-less devices

# SAE: Simultaneous Authentication of Equals

- Password authenticated key exchange (PAKE)
- Supports ECP and MODP groups
- Standart run consists of 3 phases:
  - 1 Password derivation
  - 2 Commit phase
  - 3 Confirm phase

We will now go through the commit and confirm phases.

# SAE handshake

Assume both parties used the shared password  $p_s$  to derive a point  $P$  on an agreed EC.

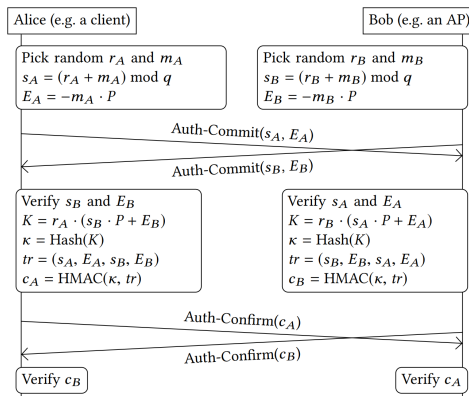


Figure: SAE handshake (taken from Vanhoef and Ronen)

# Dragonblood

## Downgrade attacks:

- Downgrade of the group parameters used in SAE
- Downgrade attack against WPA3 transition mode

## Weaknesses in the dragonfly handshake:

- Timing-based side channel attack
- Cache-based side channel attack
- Denial of Service attack



# Password derivation: Hash to MODP

---

```
1 hash_to_group(password, mac1, mac2):
2     for counter in range(1,256):
3         seed = Hash(mac1,mac2,password,counter)
4         value = KDF(seed, label, p)
5         if value >= p: continue
6         Elem = math.pow(value, (p-1)/q) mod p
7         if Elem > 1: return Elem
```

---

Figure: (simplified) hash2modp function



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Figure: (simplified) hash2modp function

- Number of iteration depends on password !

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---

Figure: (simplified) hash2modp function

- Number of iteration depends on password !
- Number of iterations also depends on mac values!

# How can we deduce the password?

Imagine we have a list of passwords:

■ pass123	Simulated number of iterations: 4   Actual iterations: 3
■ password	Simulated number of iterations: 2   Actual iterations: 5
■ r0ckstar	Simulated number of iterations: 1   Actual iterations: 1
■ asdfg	Simulated number of iterations: 2   Actual iterations: 2
■ ...	

*What is the valid password ?*

## How can we deduce the password?

Imagine we have a list of passwords:

■ <code>pass123</code>	Simulated number of iterations: 4   Actual iterations: 3
■ <code>password</code>	Simulated number of iterations: 2   Actual iterations: 5
■ <code>r0ckstar</code>	Simulated number of iterations: 1   Actual iterations: 1
■ <code>asdfg</code>	Simulated number of iterations: 2   Actual iterations: 2
■ ...	

*Do we have any other information which might help us exclude further passwords ?*

## Additional information: Spoofing MAC addresses

---

```

1 seed = Hash(mac1,mac2,password,counter)
2 value = KDF(seed, label)

```

---

We can spoof MAC addresses

■ r0ckstar

sim. iter with MAC  $M_1$ : 1 | Actual iterations: 1

■ ~~r0ckstar~~

sim. iter with MAC  $M_2$ : 1 | Actual iterations: 2

■ asdfg

Simulated number of iterations: 2 | Actual iterations: 2

■ ...

*What about EC based crypto ?*

# Hash2Curve

---

```

1  hash_to_curve(password, mac1, mac2):
2      k = 40, found = False
3      while count < k:
4          count++
5          seed = Hash(mac1,mac2,password,count)
6          value = KDF(seed, label, p)
7          if value >= p: continue
8          if quad_res(value^3 + a * value + b, p):
9              if not found:
10                 x,found = value, True
11 y = sqrt(x^3+a*x+b) mod p
12 return (x,y)

```

---

Figure: (Simplified) Hash2Curve pseudocode

*What are the key differences compared to hash2modp ?*

# Quadratic residues and blinding

We say that  $x^3 + ax + b$  is a quadratic residue mod  $p$  if  $\exists e$  s.t

$$x^3 + ax + b \equiv e^2 \pmod{p}$$

recall the ECs are defined by the Weierstrass equation

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b \pmod{p}$$

To prevent timing leaks by `quad_res` we compute the existence of a quadratic residue of

$$(x^3 + ax + b)r^2n$$

where  $r$  is a random number and  $n$  is a random quadratic non-residue.

# Timing leaks for Brainpool curves

---

```
1     if value >= p: continue
2     if quad_res(value^3 + a * value + b, p):
3         ...
```

---

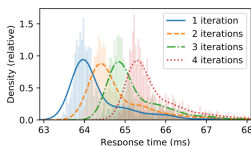
Curve	len(p)	$\mathbb{P}[\text{value} \geq p]$
brainpoolP224r1	224	15.72 %
brainpoolP256r1	256	33.60 %
brainpoolP384r1	384	45.03 %
brainpoolP512r1	512	33.26 %

- Extra iterations depend on random password
- More iterations done on the real password implies lower execution time variance
- Non trivial to exploit

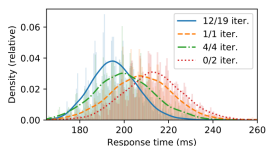


# Exploiting timing leaks in practice

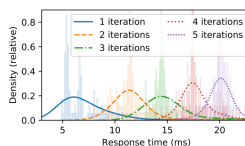
*Can we actually deduce the number of iterations ?*



(a) WPA3 AP with MODP group 22.



(b) WPA3 AP with Brainpool curve 29.



(c) EAP-pwd client with curve P-256.

Figure: Response time distributions (Vanhoeve and Ronen)

- MODP groups: ~75 measurements / address
- Brainpool: ~2000 measurements / address

# Computational Costs in practice

Costs are based on an Amazon EC2 P3 instance with 8 V100 GPUs (74\$ / h)

Wordlist / method	Size	Cost for MODP (\$)	Cost for P-256 (\$)
RockYou	$\sim 10^7$	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
HavelBeenPwned	$\sim 10^8$	$8.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.7 \cdot 10^{-2}$
Probable wordlist	$\sim 10^9$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-1}$
Bruteforce 8 symbols	$\sim 10^{14}$	670	14'000

Estimated costs (Vanhoef and Ronen)

# Denial of service attacks

---

```
1 hash_to_curve(password, mac1, mac2):
2     k = 40
3     while count < k:
4         seed = Hash(mac1, mac2, password, count)
5         value = KDF(seed, label, p)
6         ...
7         if quad_res(value^3 + a * value + b, p):
8             ...
9     y = sqrt(x^3+a*x+b) mod p
10    ...
```

---

- Defenses (extra iterations, QR blinding) are costly
- Tradeoff between DoS and timing leak resistance
- Defense mechanism: Cookies (similar to IKEv2 and wireguard)
- Problem: Wifi is a broadcast medium, we can steal and reflect cookies.
- At 7 faked commits per second the AP is at 80% CPU usage (500bit EC)

# Denial of service attacks

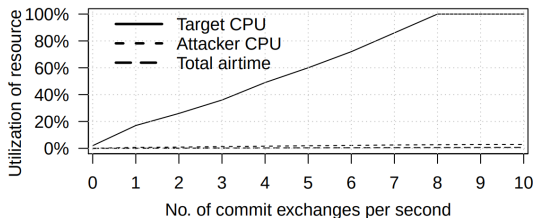


Figure: DoS attack against an AP using a P521 curve (Vanhoeef and Ronen)

- Implemented side channel defenses are too costly
- Low end devices might choose not to implement them, favouring performance

# Crypto Downgrade attacks

Semantic: Parameters are proposed by client, server responds with Yes/No

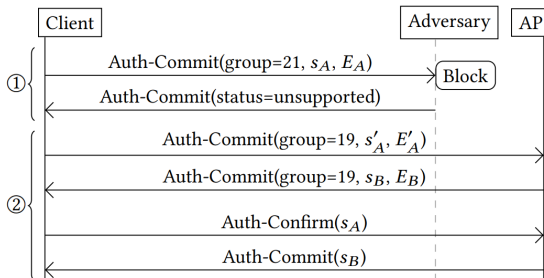


Figure: SAE group negotiation (Vanhoeef and Ronen)

## Solution

Only support known good groups and curves

## WPA3-transition mode

WPA3 transition mode dictates that an AP accepts WPA2 and WPA3 connections using the same password.

- An attacker cannot: Trick a client that an AP in WPA3 transition mode only supports WPA2

Device	Software	Trans	3-Only
MSI GE60	iwd v0.14	●	●
Latitude 7490	Net. Manager 1.17	○	○
Google Pixel 3	qpp1.190205.018.b4	○	○
Galaxy S10	g975usqu1asba	●	●
AP of vendor A	Firmware 10.20.0168	●	○
RaspberryPi 1 b+	OpenWRT r9576	●	○
MSI GE60	wpa_supplicant 2.7	●	○

Figure: List of devices vulnerable to WPA3-trans. / WPA 3 downgrade attacks (Vanhoeef and Ronen)

- Setup a rogue WPA2 AP with the same SSID close to the target
- Perform a partial handshake (until client sends authenticated packet)

### Solution

Remember which networks support WPA3 (trust on first use)

# Invalid Curve attack

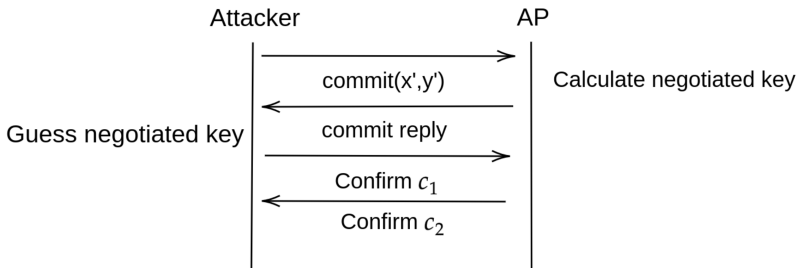


Figure: Forcing the AP to use an invalid point makes the negotiated key predictable

## Solution

Implementation should check whether the point is valid (on the curve)

## Reflection attack (EAP-PWD)

- On EAP-PWD, the dragonfly handshake is initialized by the AP
- An Attacker can reflect the received frames

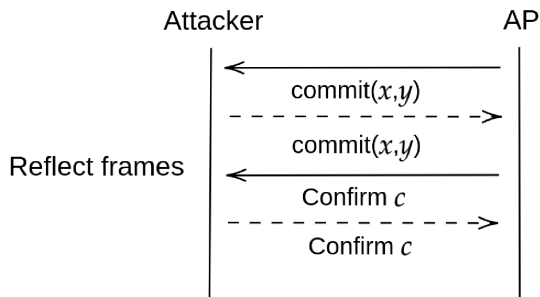


Figure: Reflection attack in a EAP-PWD scenario

*Is the attacker authenticated ? Can he send traffic ?*



# Summary: Implementation vulnerabilities

Software	Invalid	Reflect	$k = 0$	$k \leq 4$
FreeRADIUS	●	●	●	●
Radiator	●	●	●	●
hostapd 2.0-2.7	●	●	2.0-2.6	2.0-2.6
wpa_supplicant 2.0-2.7	●	—	2.0-2.6	2.0-2.6
Aruba client	●	—	●	●
iwd 0.2-0.16	●	—	0.2-0.14	0.2-0.14
hostapd 2.1-2.7	○	—	○	2.1-2.4
wpa_supplicant 2.1-2.7	○	2.1-2.4	○	2.1-2.4
iwd 0.7-0.16	●	○	○	○

Figure: Overview of SAE (bottom) / EAP-PWD (top) implementation vulnerabilities (Vanhoe and Ronen)

# Conclusion

Today we've seen:

- Multiple side channel attacks
- The cost of mitigating side channel attacks
- Multiple implementation specific vulnerabilities

You can find the slides / tex online at my GitHub



Should I use WPA3?

Yes. Patches are on the way. Even without them, WPA3 offers better security than WPA2.

# References I



Mathy Vanhoef and Frank Piessens. “Key Reinstallation Attacks: Forcing Nonce Reuse in WPA2”. In: **Proceedings of the 24th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (CCS)**. ACM, 2017.



Mathy Vanhoef and Eyal Ronen. “Dragonblood: Analyzing the Dragonfly Handshake of WPA3 and EAP-pwd”. In: **IEEE Symposium on Security & Privacy (SP)**. IEEE, 2020.