

# DSSY Assignment Week 41

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## Exercise 9.1

### Protocol

1. A chooses random  $R$  and sends  $E_{pk_B}(E_{pk_B}(R))$
2. B decrypts  $R$  and sends back  $E_{pk_B}(R)$
3. A checks if B sent back the correct  $E_{pk_B}(R)$ , if so, A sends  $OK$

### Questions

(1) If B is honest, can B ensure a message came from A (after getting  $OK$  in step 3 with correct MAC)?

For B to receive a message correctly encrypted under  $R$  and a correct  $MAC$ , the sending party needs to know  $R$ . But if e.g. an adversary E had interfered with the protocol from step 1 on, and had sent his own  $R'$  to B, B thinks he is talking to A but is in fact talking to E. A message arriving now with correct encryption and MAC might then be also from E.

(2) If B is honest (got  $OK$ ), B sends  $E_R(m)$ , can B trust only A will be able to decrypt  $m$ ?

To decrypt B's message, the other party needs to know  $R$ . If B is actually talking to A, only A can decrypt. In the scenario from (1), adversary E can decrypt the message.

(3) If A is honest (sent  $OK$ ), can A ensure a message with correct  $MAC$  came from B only?

Imagine adversary E opens a new session with B using the same messages as A when opening its session (E has to send  $E_{pk_B}(E_{pk_B}(R))$  which it saw previously, and  $OK$ ). Then B might send something (unrelated to A) to E using the same  $R$  for the  $MAC$ . E can forward that to A, and A can not know that the message did not come directly from B.

If  $R$  is sth, that could also be  $E_{pk_B}(R')$  of some  $R'$ , to get  $R$ , adversary E can do the following: E knows  $E_{pk_B}(R)$  from listening to the protocol beginning of A and B. Now E starts an own session with B, sending  $E_{pk_B}(R)$  as first message. Then B thinks the new  $R'$  for this session is  $Dec_{sk_B}(R)$  and sends back  $E_{pk_B}(R') = R$  to E in step 2. So now E knows  $R$ . (\*)

With this, E can send any message to A without A noticing it did not come from B.

(4) If A is honest (sent  $OK$ ), B sends  $E_R(m)$ , can B trust only A will be able to decrypt  $m$ ?

To decrypt, the adversary needs  $R$ . Take attack (\*) described in (3). With this, E knows  $R$  and can decrypt anything, so A has no guarantee that only B can read its messages.