





## Extension and Integration of an Abstract Interface to Cryptography Providers

Steve Wagner El-3nat7

Prof. Dr. Sikora Dipl.-Phys. Andreas Walz

Laboratory Embedded Systems and Communication Electronics (ivESK)

Offenburg University of Applied Science



### Table of contents

- Goal of the project
- Interface
- Implementation
- Results
- Conclusion

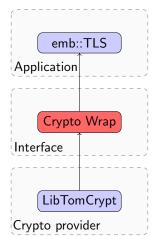
## Goal of the project



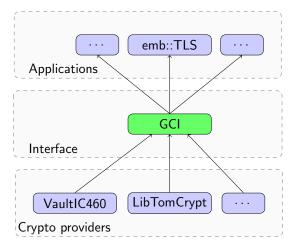




### Use of the old interface:



#### Use of the new interface:



### Goal of the project







# Requirements

### Old cryptographic interface:

- Cannot be use in other application without changing some functions
- No other library can be use without rewriting the interface
- To old regarding the evolution of the cryptograhy

## New cryptographc interface GCI:

- Possibility to use other cryptographic libraries
- Possibility to use it in hardware-coded-based cryptographic modules
- Possibility to easily add new cryptographic algorithms

## Goal of the project







# Scheduling of the project

- 1 Acquisition of the basic cryptographic algorithms
- 2 Acquisition of TLS's princip and the implementation emb::TLS
- Understanding the design of old cryptographic interface (Crypto Wrap)
- 4 Analysis of the cryptographic requirements imposed by TLS
- Integration of the new interface in the application emb::TLS
- 6 Implementation of the provider LibTomCrypt

#### Interface







### Interface in 5 main cryptography parts:

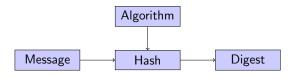
- Hash
- Symmetric cipher
- Asymmetric cipher
- Signature
- Diffie-Hellman

#### Interface - Hash









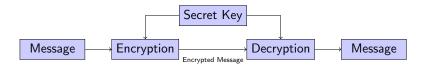
- quick to compute for any message
- infeasible to modify a message without changing the hash
- infeasible to find two different message with the same hash

### Interface - Sym. Cipher









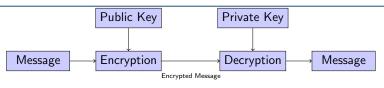
- Same key uses for Encryption and Decryption
- Allows privacy of data (nobody can understand the encrypted message only he has the secret key for decrypting it)

### Interface - Asym. Cipher









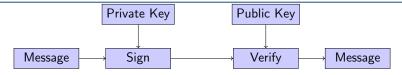
- Public and private key created by one person
- Public key sended to everyone who wants to get a communication
- Private key stay by who has created the key pair
- Public key allows the Encryption of the message
- Private key only can decrypt the message
- Allows privacy (only this one who has the private key can decypt the messages)
- Integraty (Sure that nobody can decrypt the messages)

### Interface - Signature









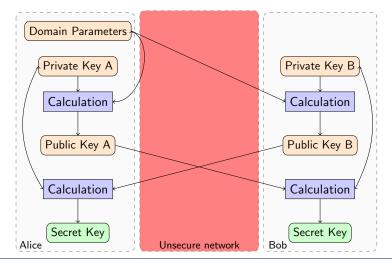
- Private key uses to sign the message
- Public to verify the signature
- Allows no-repudiation (means that we are sure who sended this message)

#### Interface - Diffie-Hellman









#### Interface - Diffie-Hellman







- Domain parameters created by one person (Alice)
- Private key created by each one and not sended
- Public key computed with the domain parameters and the private key
- Secret key compute with the own private key and the public key of the other person
- Same secret key in each side
- Start with asymmetric keys
- Finish with symmetric key

#### Interface - Contexts







# Princip

# Old cryptographic interface (Crypto Wrap):

- Several functions with only one parameter of difference
- Several times the same parameters added for doing the same thing

## New cryptographic interface (GCI):

- Use of context to save one time the parameters
- Give an identifiant (ID) back with where are the parameters saved
- Use of the ID to update the datas and get the result
- Release the context (the parameters in the same time) to free memory

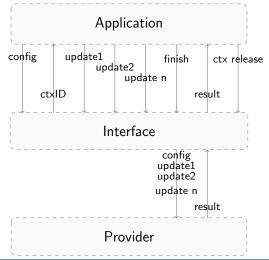
#### Interface - Contexts







# Example of use:



### Interface - Key Management







# Princip

# Old cryptographic interface (Crypto Wrap):

■ Do not use memory to save several times the same key

## New cryptographic interface (GCI):

- Use of key management to save keys and become an identifiant (ID) of where they are saved
- Key could be get by passing the ID
- Release the key saved to free memory

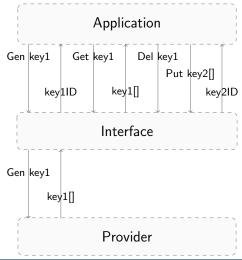
# Interface - Key Management





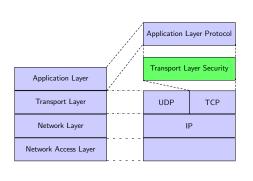


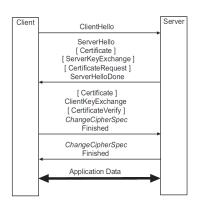
# Example of use:











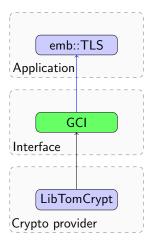
- emb::TLS as client with OpenSSL as server
- emb::TLS as server with Curve as client

### Implementation

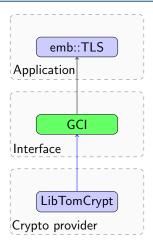








■ Function from Cryto Wrap changed with this of GCI



Implementation of the provider LibTomCrypt

#### Results - emb::TLS Client







### with old interface (Crypto Wrap):

```
Protocol Version: tls1 2:
                passed | TC0030: Cipher: TLS RSA WITH RC4 128 MD5
  > -SUCCESS-:
                         TC00316: Cipher: TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH 3DES
                passed ] TC00317: Cipher: TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES
                passed ] TC00318: Cipher: TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA
```

### with new interface (GCI):

```
Protocol Version: tls1 2:
                passed ] TC0030: Cipher: TLS RSA WITH RC4 128 MD5
                        TC0031: Cipher: TLS RSA WITH RC4 128 SHA
                        TC0036: Cipher: TLS RSA WITH AES 256 CR
               failed | TC00317: Cipher: TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES 128
 > -failure-: ( failed ) TC00318: Cipher: TLS ECOHE ECOSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA
```

- All cipher suites work
- Only ECDSA which isn't implemented doesn't work yet

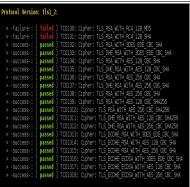
#### Results - emb::TLS Server







### with old interface (Crypto Wrap):



### with new interface (GCI):



- Diffie-Hellman doesn't work yet (problem of implementation in emb::TLS)
- Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman doesn't work too
- ECDSA isn't implemented yet



#### What work:

- The new interface is in emb::TLS implemented
- The provider is in the interface implemented
- Client cipher suites work

### What doesn't still work:

- Diffie-Hellman and Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman doesn't work in the server case
- ECDSA isn't implemented

### TODOs:

- 1 Implementation of the rest of the server part
- 2 Add ECDSA in server and client
- 3 Write the documentation of the interface







# Thanks for your attention

Questions?