

Cryptographic Protocols

Algorithms vs. Protocols

Algorithm

A mathematical procedure used to transform data.

Protocol

A series of steps and message exchanges between multiple entities to achieve a specific cryptographic result.

Example Protocols

WPA2

Restricts wifi access to authorized users, and encrypts their traffic.

SSL/TLS

Verifies the identity of a web server, and encrypts traffic to and from that server.

Bitcoin

Allows the secure and decentralized transfer of value from one account to another.

Creating a Protocol

- ◆ Identify your objective(s)
- ◆ Understand your data
- ◆ Methodically look for openings
- ◆ Find ways to plug the openings

Creating a Protocol

- ◆ Identify your objective(s)
- ◆ Create data flow diagram
- ◆ STRIDE x elements
- ◆ Attack trees
 - Aim for 100% mitigation

WPA2: WiFi Protected Access, v2

Block unauthorized users
Protect authorized users

WPA2 Objectives

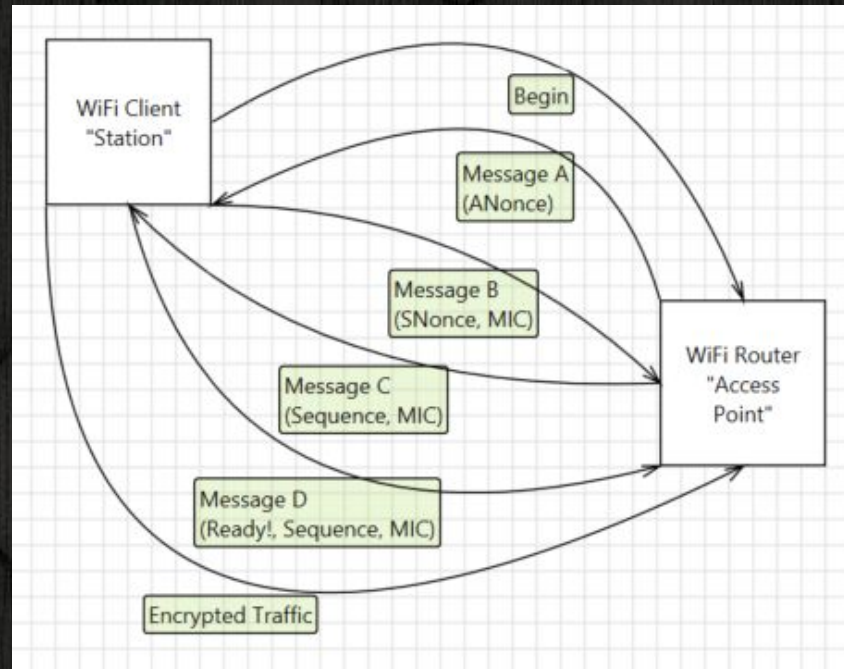
- ◆ Verify identity of client
- ◆ Verify identity of router
- ◆ Encrypt against external listeners
- ◆ *Non-goal:* Encrypt against internal listeners
- ◆ Do all this on cheap hardware

Possible Solutions

- ◆ Encrypt packets with shared key
 - Strong key isn't human-friendly
- ◆ Client generates key
 - How to transmit securely to router?

Only solution is for client and router to collaboratively generate unique key.

“Four-way Handshake”



Key = PRNG (
 PWD + ANonce + SNonce + AMAC + SMAC
)

STRIDE x Elements

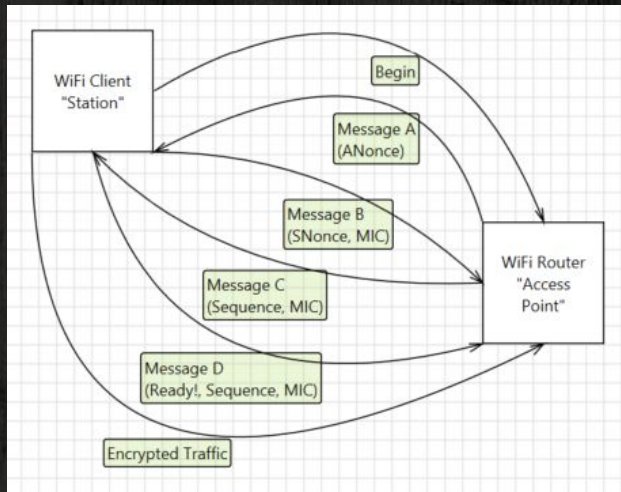
	S	T	R	I	D	E
Processes	√	√		√	√	√
External Interactors	√					
Data Stores	√	√		√	√	
Data Flows		√	√	√	√	

Just external interactors and data stores.

Repudiation = not applicable
Denial of service = out of scope

STRIDE x Elements

- ◆ Spoof Client
- ◆ Spoof Router
- ◆ Tamper Messages A-D
- ◆ ID Messages A-D
- ◆ Tamper Encrypted Traffic
- ◆ ID Encrypted Traffic





WPS = Satan

“Let’s replace the passphrase with an 8-digit PIN...
...well, 7 digits, because one is a checksum...
...and since 8 digits are hard to remember, we’ll tell
you which half you got right!”

SSL/TLS: Secure Sockets Layer/ Transport Layer Security

Verify server identity
Protect HTTP traffic

SSL Objectives

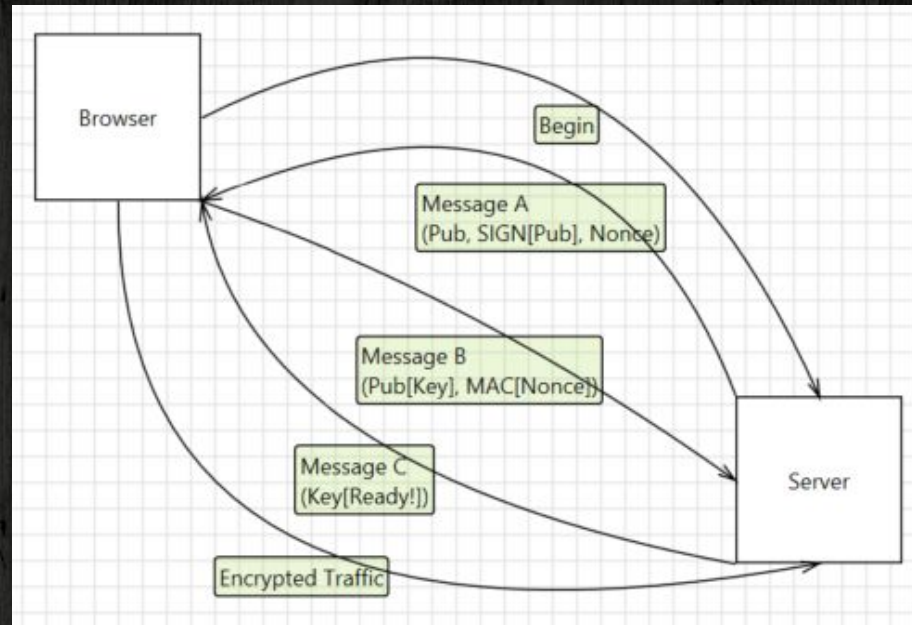
- ◆ Verify identity of server
- ◆ *Non-goal:* Verify identity of client
- ◆ Encrypt against MITM listeners
 - Including MITM on client
- ◆ Full resources of client and server available

Possible Solutions

- ◆ Generate a key similar to WPA2
 - Every other user would know it
- ◆ Server could generate key
 - No shared secret with client

Client generates key, then submits it to server encrypted with public half of server's asymmetric encryption key.

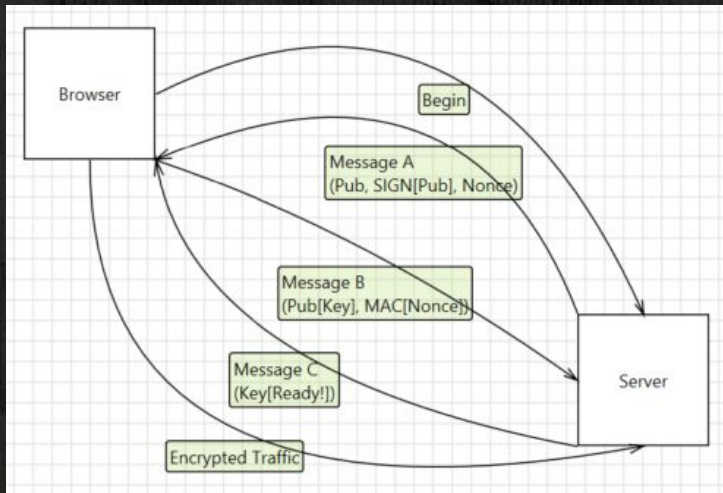
SSL/TLS Key Exchange



$$\text{SIGN}[X] = \text{Priv}[\text{H}[X]]$$

STRIDE x Elements

- ◆ Spoof Server
- ◆ Tamper Messages A-C
- ◆ ID Messages A-C
- ◆ Tamper Encrypted Traffic
- ◆ ID Encrypted Traffic



Bitcoin

*Securely transfer value from one account to another...
...without a central authority*

Bitcoin Objectives

- ◆ Alice can transfer value to Bob
- ◆ Eve cannot transfer value from Alice without Alice's permission
- ◆ Alice cannot repudiate the transfer
- ◆ The transfer isn't secret... but it's *secret-ish*
- ◆ No central authority
 - Can't fail or be compromised
 - Cannot create new currency ("gold standard")

Possible Solutions


HON. GERALD R. FORD
MRS. BETTY B. FORD

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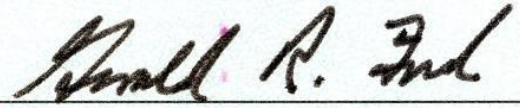
January 13 1975 $\frac{15-4}{540} 1$

Pay to the order of Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church \$ 25.00

Twenty-five and no/100 ----- Dollars

 WASHINGTON'S OLDEST NATIONAL BANK
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

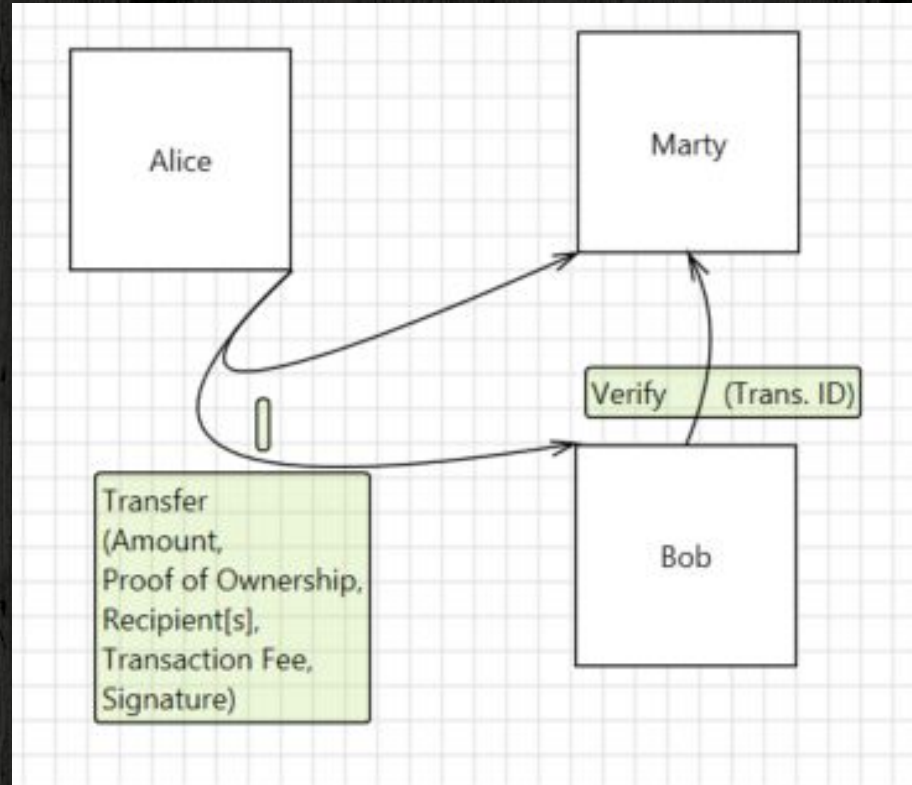
Memo world hunger relief



⑆ 0540 0004 ⑆ ⑆ 140 611 611 ⑆ 00000002500 ⑆

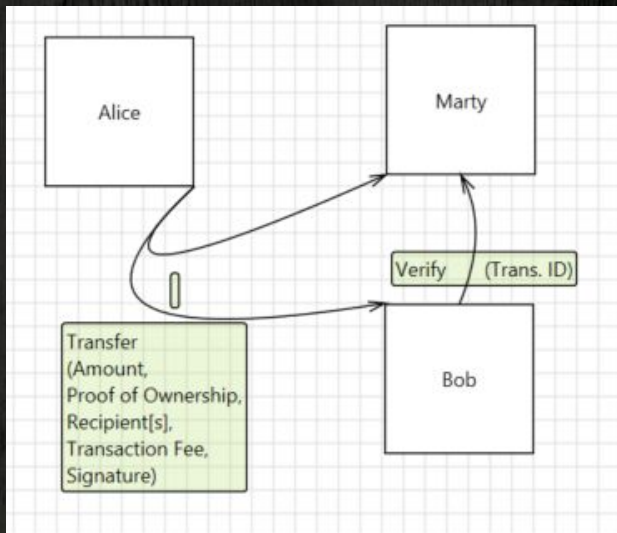
AMERICAN BANK STATIONERY CO. HS

Bitcoin, Step 1: Transactions

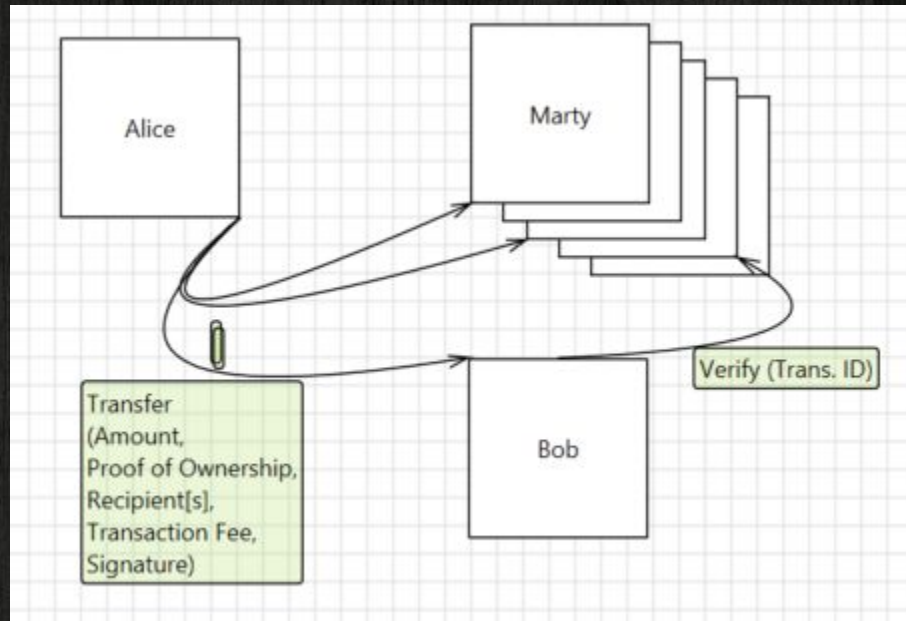


STRIDE x Elements

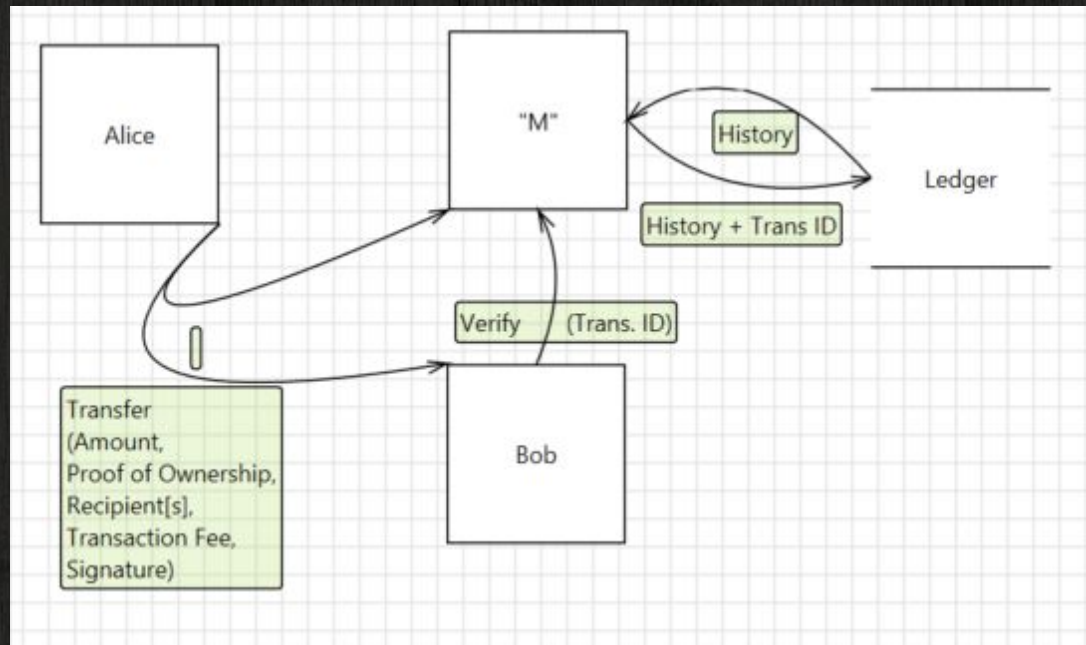
- ◆ Spoof Alice
- ◆ Spoof Bob
- ◆ Tamper with transfer
- ◆ Spoof Marty ...
- ◆ Repudiate transfer ...



Bitcoin, Step 2: Verification

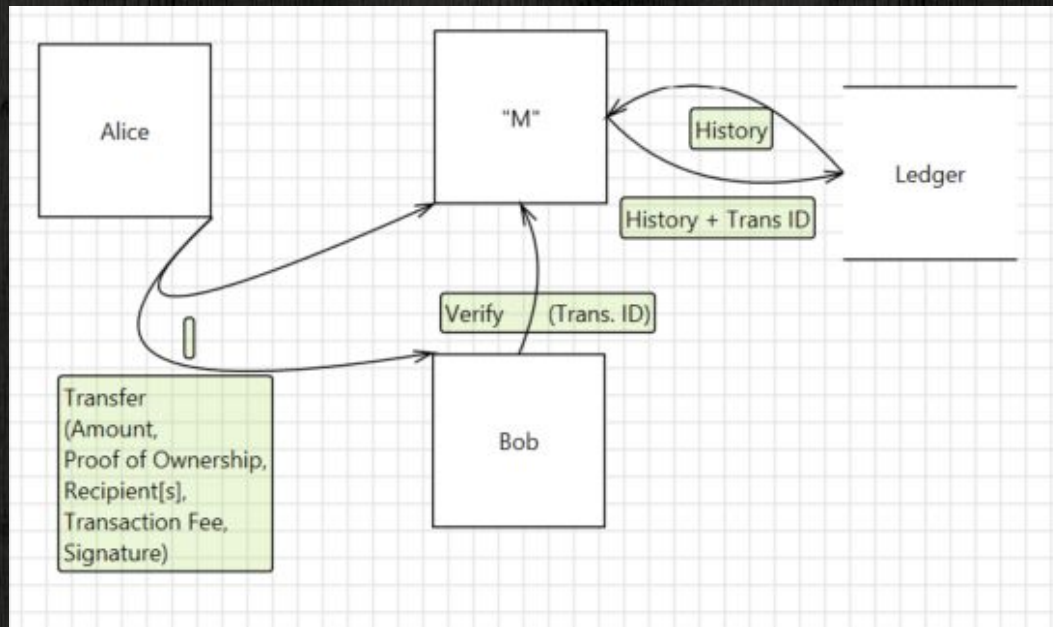


Bitcoin, Step 3: Update Ledger

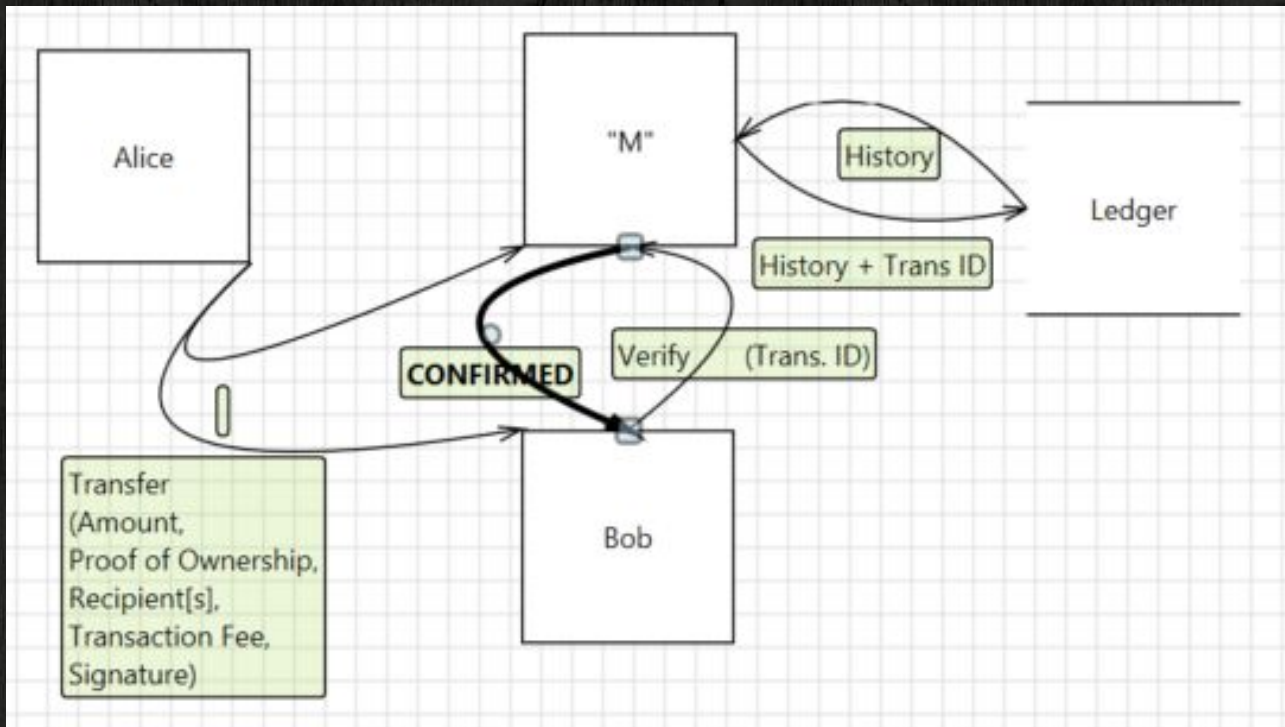


STRIDE x Elements

- ◆ Spoof “M”
- ◆ Repudiate transfer



Bitcoin, Step 4: Confirmation



Confirmation takes 6 blocks (~1 hour),
to minimize risk of forks.

Creating a Protocol

A protocol is effectively just a program written in a human language. To create one...

- ◆ Identify your objective(s)
- ◆ Understand your data
- ◆ Methodically look for openings
- ◆ Find ways to plug the openings

But reuse existing ones where possible!

