

Deuxdrop Protocol Basics 1 of 1

Crypto Primitives

Boxing: Public-key authenticated encryption primitive. The same shared secret is derived from both possible pairings of one user's public key and another user's private key. Combined with a nonce, the message payload and an authenticator are encrypted. Boxed messages are inherently repudiable because the ability to decrypt and verify a message also endows the ability to forge a message. Alice knows a message from Bob must be from Bob because she did not create it herself, but cannot prove that to Trent because she could have just as easily created the message herself.

Secret Boxing: Uses a shared key with nonces to authenticate and encrypt.

Signing: Public-key signatures without nonces or complicated padding.

Identities

People are identified by a public signing key, providing a unique identifier (their **root key**) and a means of generating authorization chain to keys.

Self-Identity: This is a signed (JSON) object that contains the user's root key, an authorization chain from that root key to their current keyring, details about themselves in the form of a Portable Contacts (PoCo) object, and the identity information for the server they use.

Other Person Identity: A (JSON) object signed by Alice that contains Bob's (signed) self-identity plus a Portable Contacts (PoCo) that provides Alice's name/nickname for Bob (ex: "Bibbity Bob").

Crypto Keys Used : Users / Clients

Envelope Box Key: Used to encrypt envelope data sent to the user. The user provides this key to their (mailstore) server.

Body Box Key: Used to encrypt body data sent to the user. The user could optionally provide this key to their (mailstore) server if they wanted it to be able to index the contents of their messages.

Announce Signing Key: Signs messages sent to conversations or any case where individually boxed messages are not viable. Kept just to the clients.

Tell Key: Authorship key for boxed messages (to servers, other users, etc.) Kept just to the clients.

There is also a key authorization hierarchy that is not entirely important to the protocol implementations and therefore elided here for now.

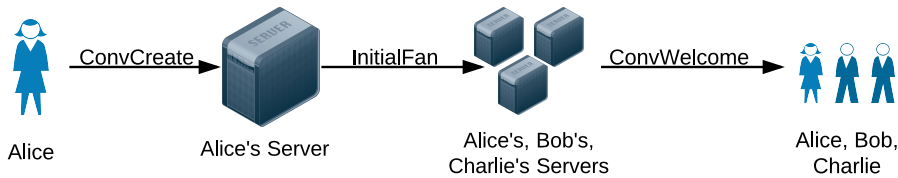
Noteworthy side-effects of the boxing primitives on envelope and body keys: Possession of these keys does not allow the server to masquerade as the user to other users. However, the possessor is inherently able to forge anything it can decrypt given the use of the box primitive. This is why authorship is done using the "Tell" key.

Crypto Keys Used : Servers

Server Box Key: Used for receiving messages from users and sending messages to users. There is no need for multiple keys because no entity other than the server acts on the behalf of the server.

Conversation Creation

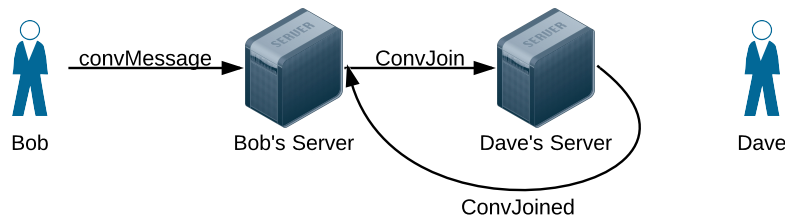
A conversation is created on the creator's server. The server relays the contents to all invited participants (included the conversation creator.)



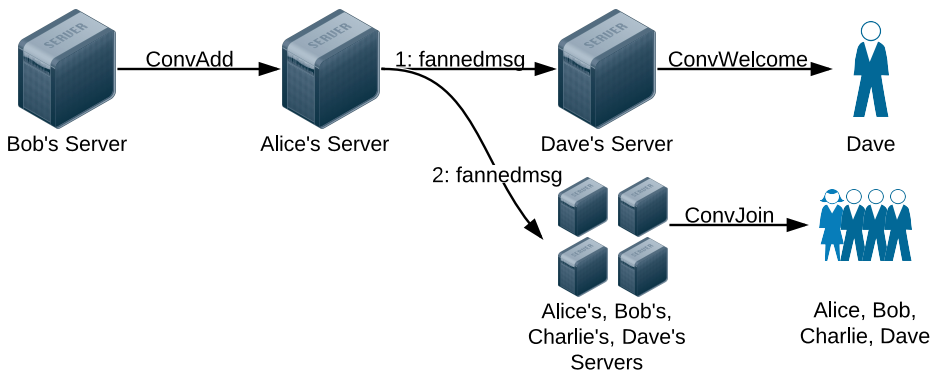
Adding a new Participant

Any participant in the conversation can invite someone new to join the conversation.

1) Because the invitee may not have a contact relationship with the conversation creator, the invitation process first requires the inviter (who must have a contact relationship with the invitee) to tell the invitee's server to authorize messages from the conversation.

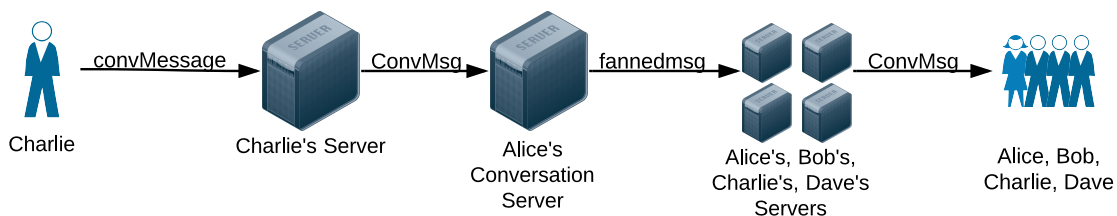


2) The inviter's server completes the addition process once notified by the invitee's server that the conversation join has been authorized. The conversation server provides the new participant with the conversation backlog and notifies the existing participants of the new participant.



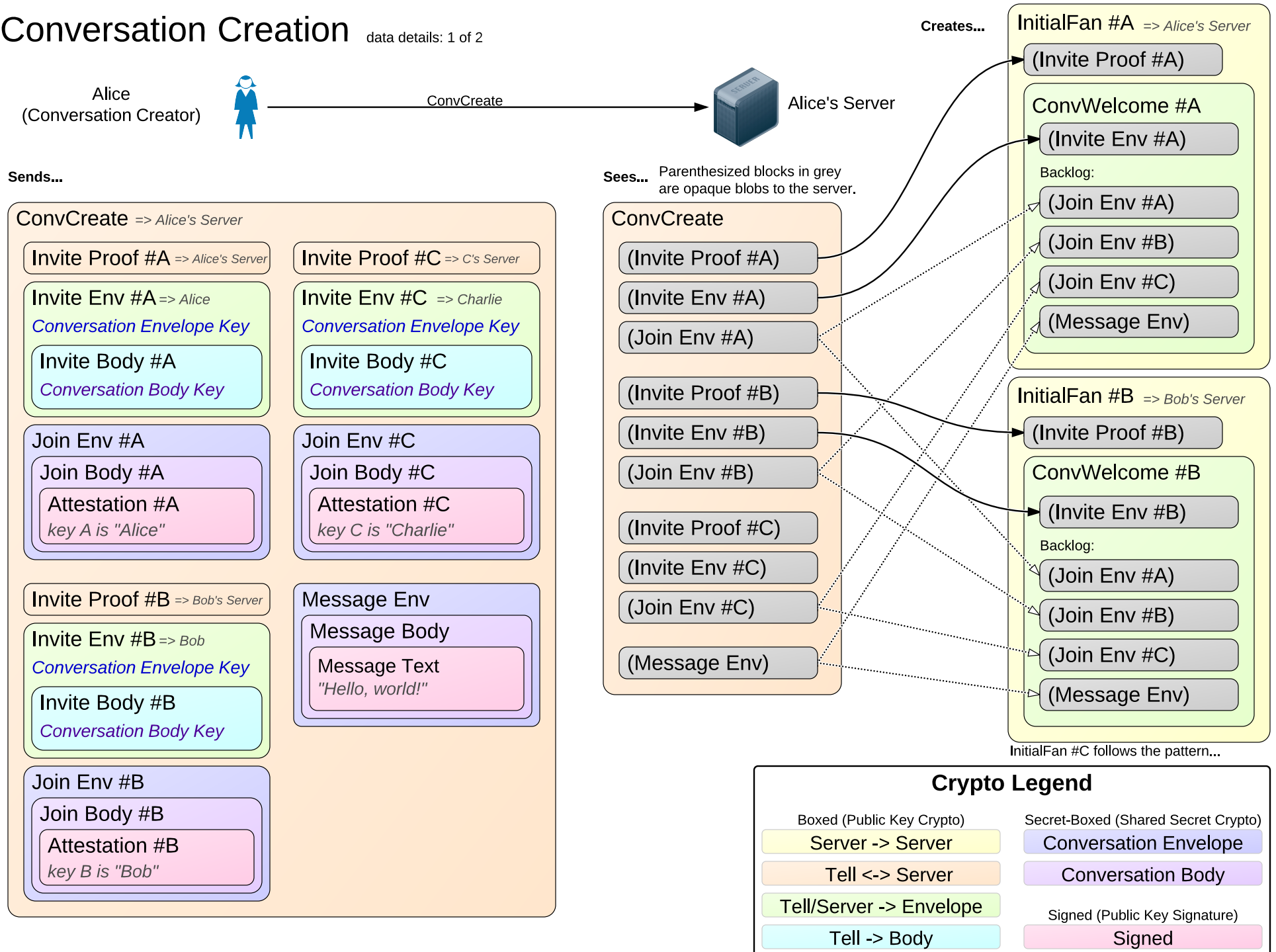
Sending Messages (Human and Metadata)

All participants can send messages to the conversation. Messages can be human-readable ("yo!") or metadata (read markers).



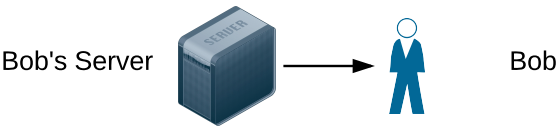
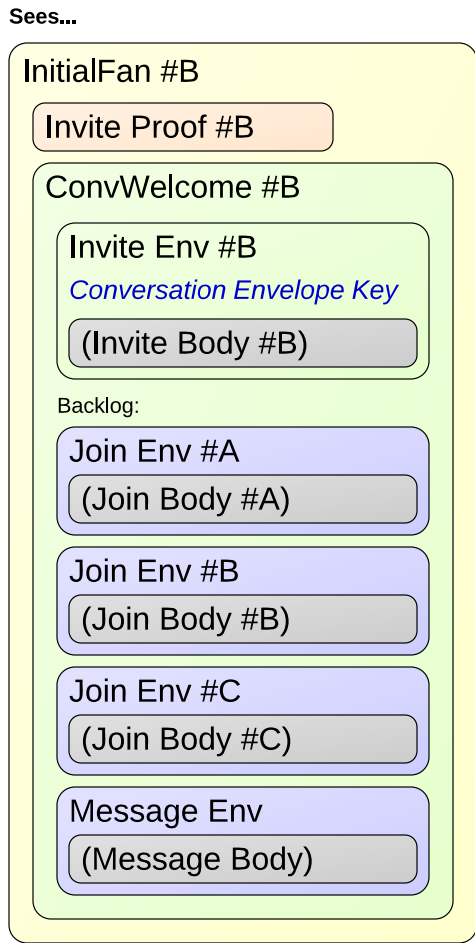
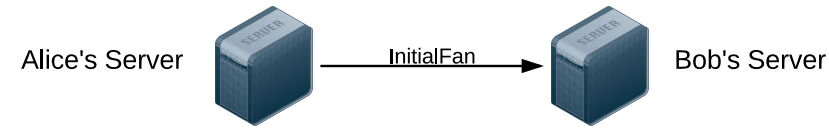
Conversation Creation

data details: 1 of 2




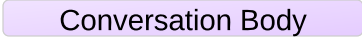
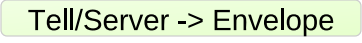
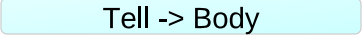
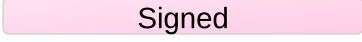


Conversation Creation

data details: 2 of 2

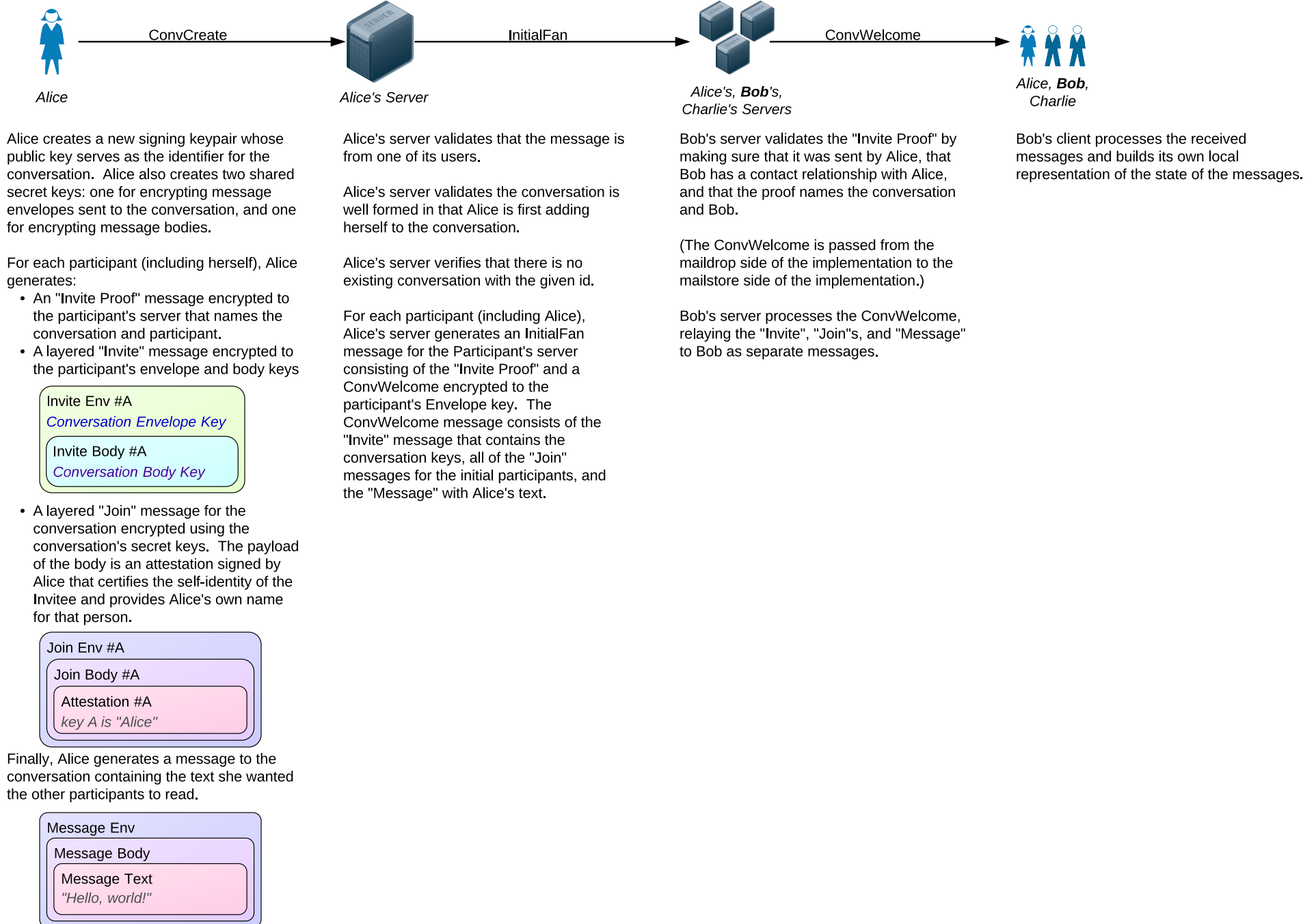


Crypto Legend

Boxed (Public Key Crypto)	Secret-Boxed (Shared Secret Crypto)
 Server -> Server	 Conversation Envelope
 Tell <-> Server	 Conversation Body
 Tell/Server -> Envelope	Signed (Public Key Signature)
 Tell -> Body	 Signed

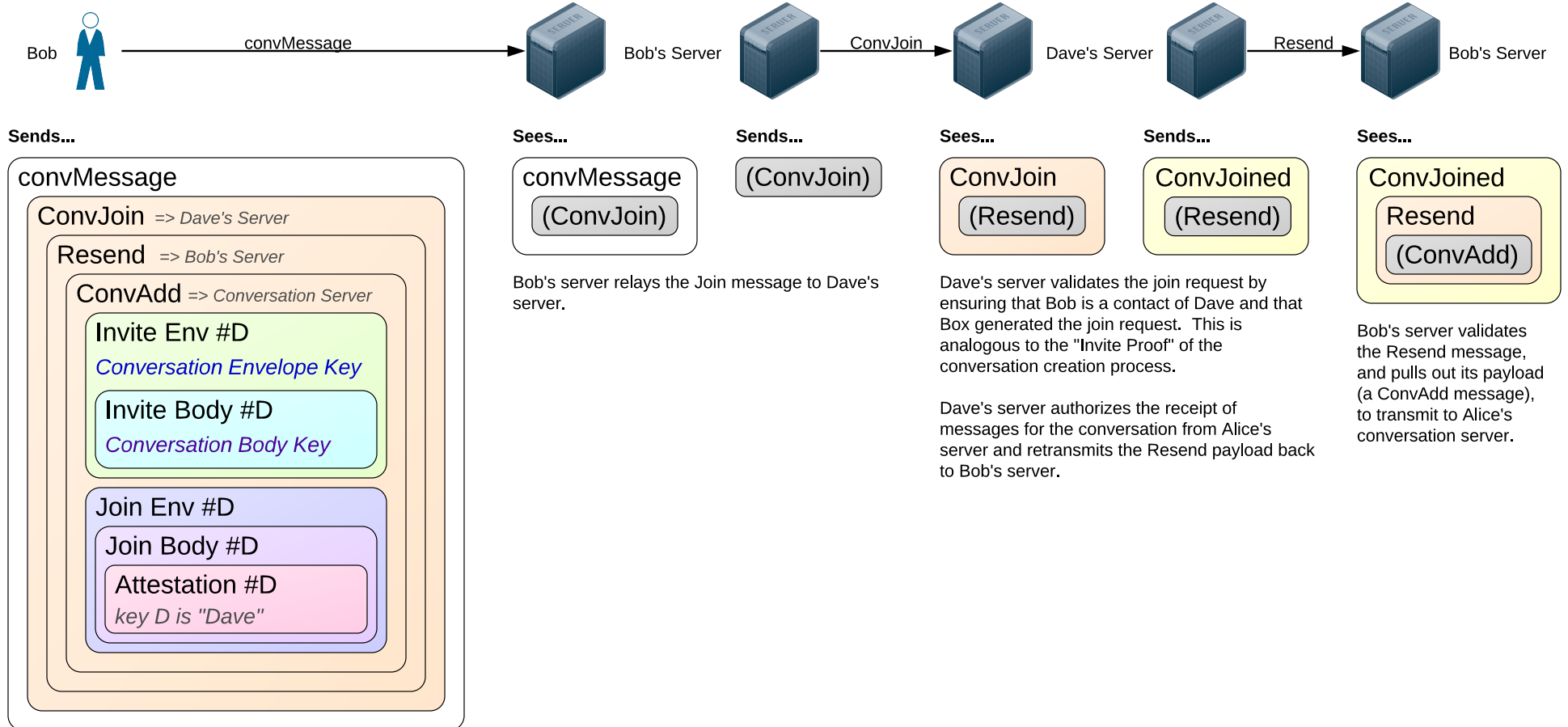
Conversation Creation

actions and validation: 1 of 1



Conversation Invitations

data, actions, and validation: 1 of 4



Bob creates a layered message which consists of:

- A ConvAdd message to Alice's (conversation hosting) server containing:
 - A layered invitation message to Dave that contains the conversation's shared keys and meta information.
 - A layered conversation "Join" message that provides Bob's other-person identity for Dave and notifying them that Dave has been looped into the conversation.
- A "Resend" message that wraps the ConvAdd message and is in turn wrapped by the ConvJoin message. Our goal is to not send the ConvAdd message to the conversation server until we are sure that Dave has authorized the conversation. We bounce the (wrapped) payload around to this end, although it could maintain local state and send an opaque identifier instead.

Crypto Legend

Boxed (Public Key Crypto)

Server -> Server

Tell <-> Server

Tell/Server -> Envelope

Tell -> Body

Secret-Boxed (Shared Secret Crypto)

Conversation Envelope

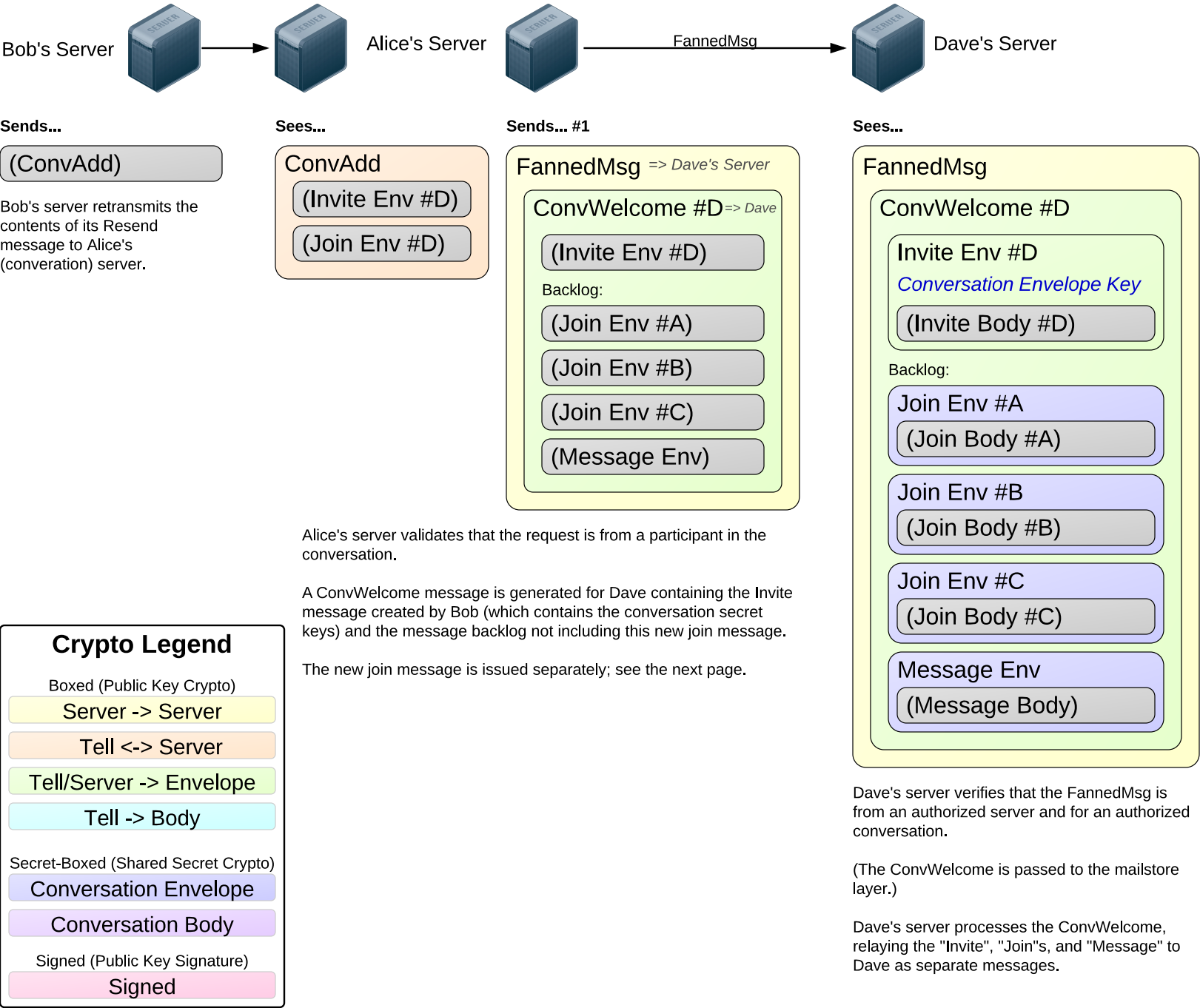
Conversation Body

Signed (Public Key Signature)

Signed

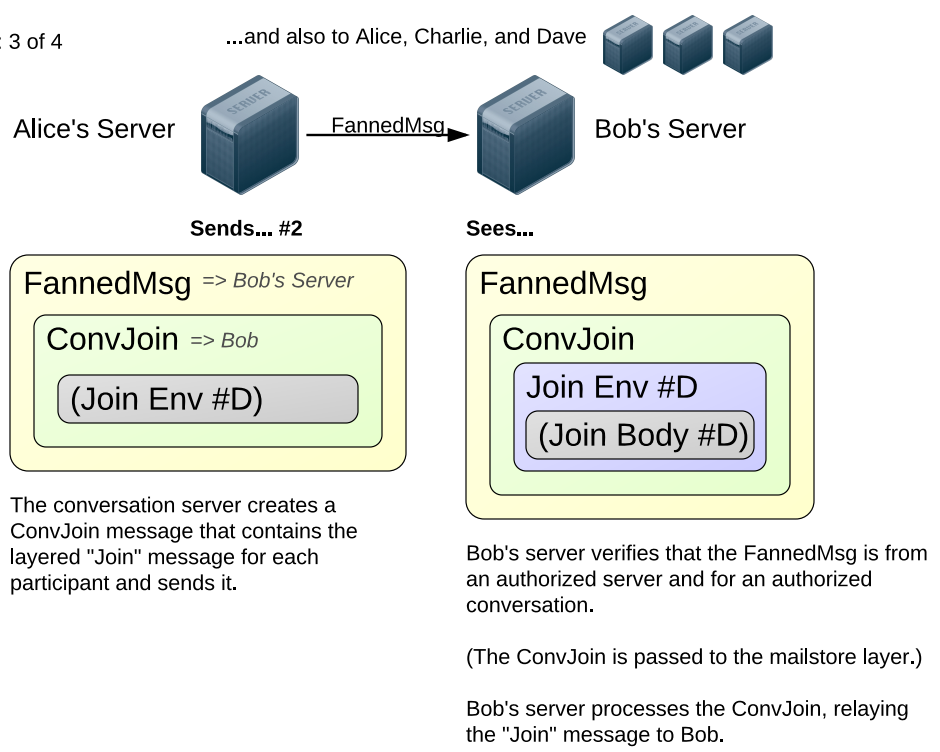
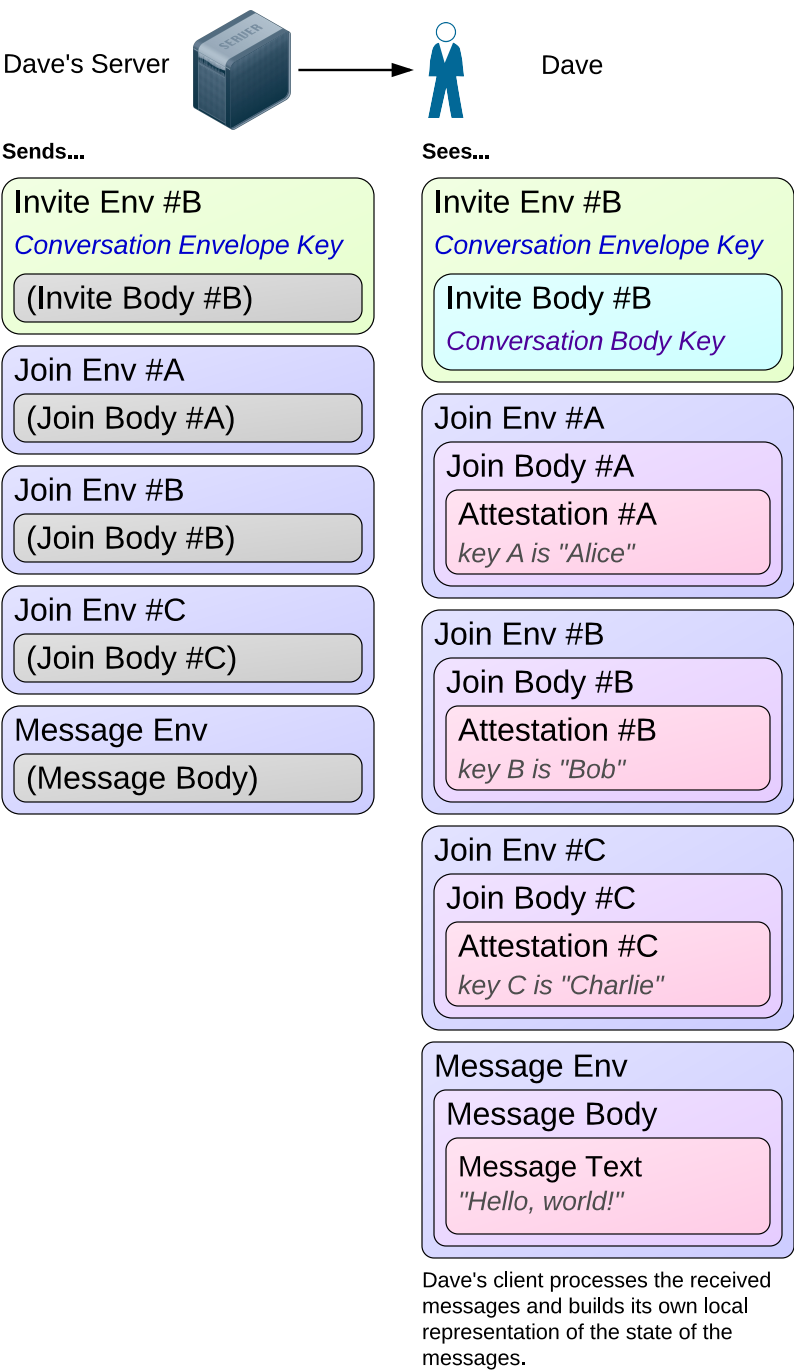
Conversation Invitations

data, actions, and validation: 2 of 4



Conversation Invitations

data, actions, and validation: 3 of 4

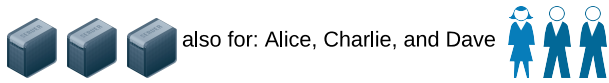


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Conversation Invitations

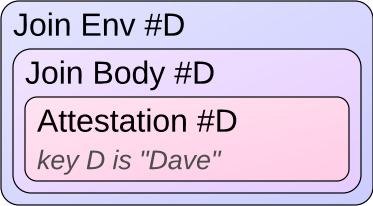
data, actions, and validation: 4 of 4



Sends...



Sees...



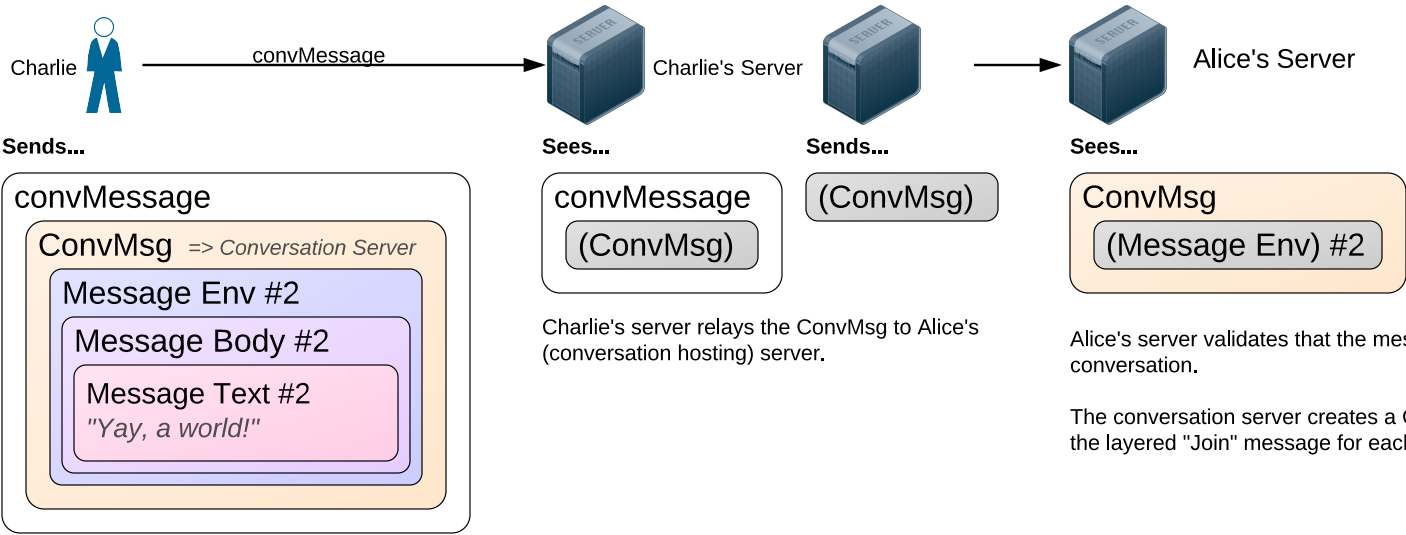
Bob's client processes the received message and builds its own local representation.

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Sending Messages (Human and Meta)

data, actions, and validation: 1 of 2



Charlie creates his message text and signs it, wrapping it in messages encrypted with the conversation's shared secret body and envelope keys.

He then creates and sends a message to Alice's (conversation hosting) server containing the conversation message.

Charlie's server relays the ConvMsg to Alice's (conversation hosting) server.

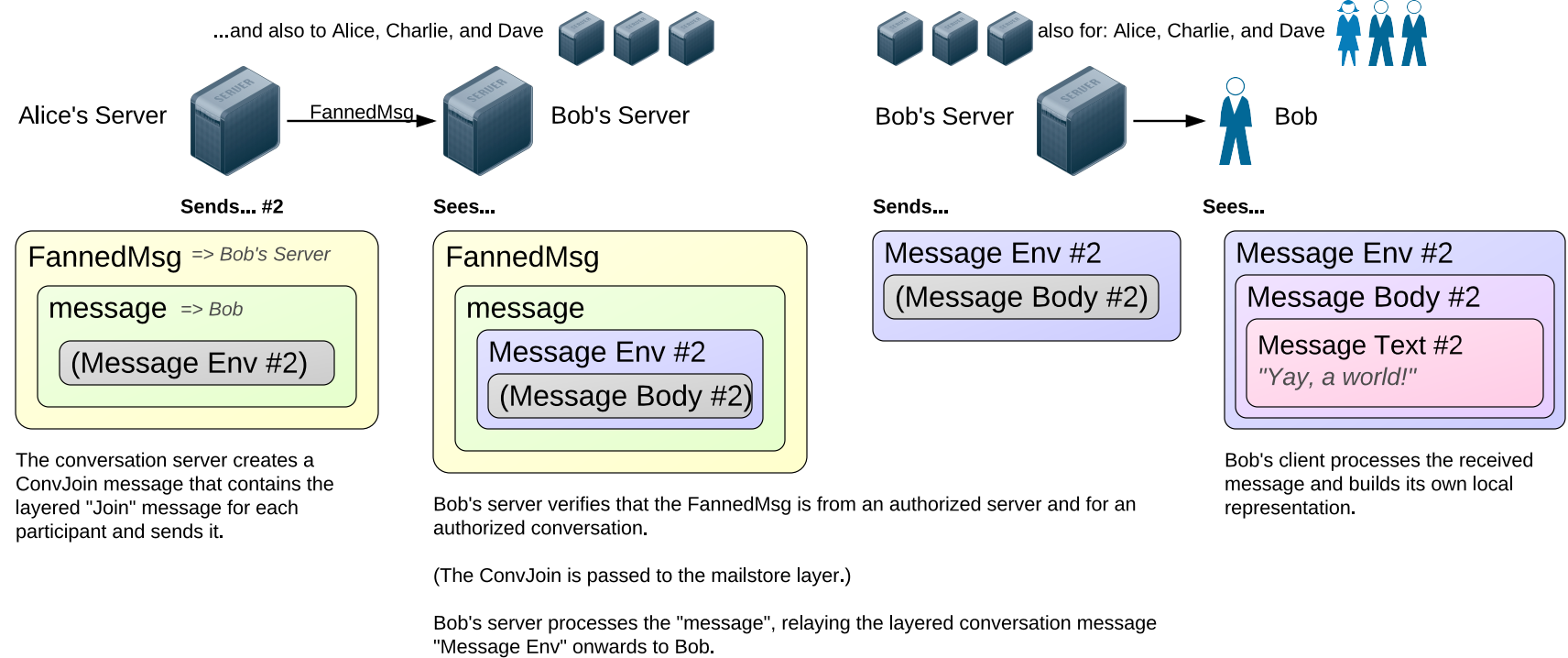
Alice's server validates that the message is from a participant in the conversation.

The conversation server creates a ConvJoin message that contains the layered "Join" message for each participant and sends it.

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Sending Messages (Human and Meta)

data, actions, and validation: 2 of 2



Crypto Legend

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