

Smoke

An Android Echo Software Application

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About

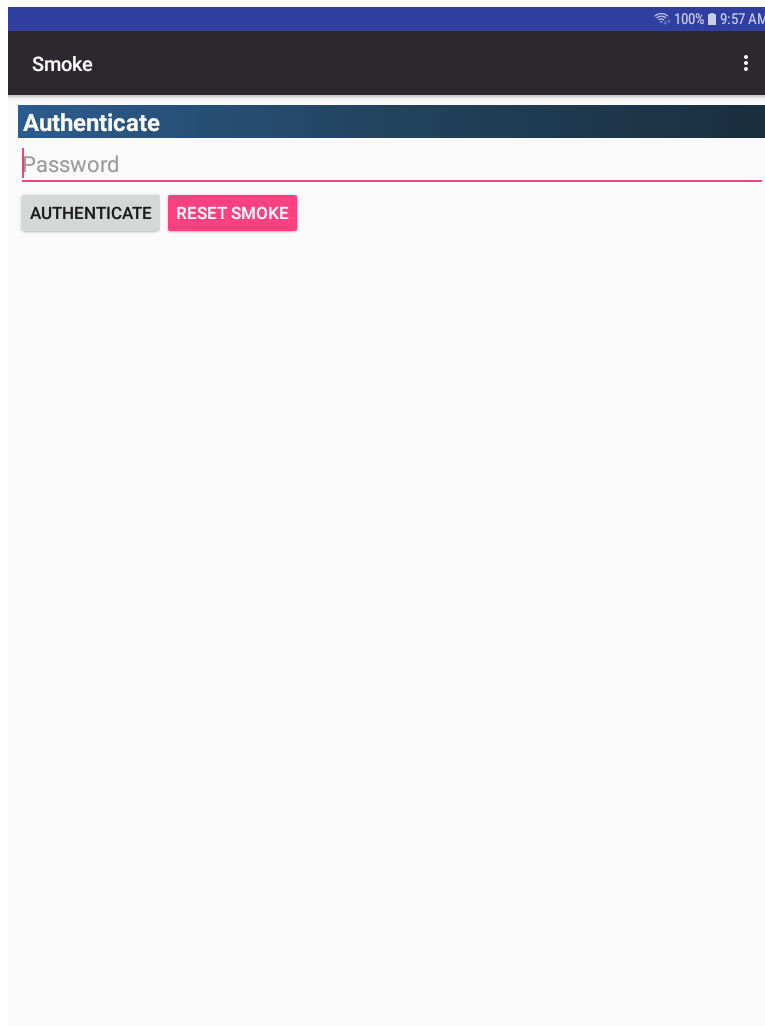
Smoke is an Android communications research project. The software is composed of a single multi-threaded application. A companion application, SmokeStack, provides mobile server services.

Software sources are available at <https://github.com/textbrowser/smoke> and <https://github.com/textbrowser/smokestack>.

Activity Authenticate

After launching a prepared Smoke installation, the Authenticate activity is displayed. The original password must be provided. If the correct password is provided, essential containers are populated and the kernel is activated.

Smoke may also be reset within the Authenticate activity.

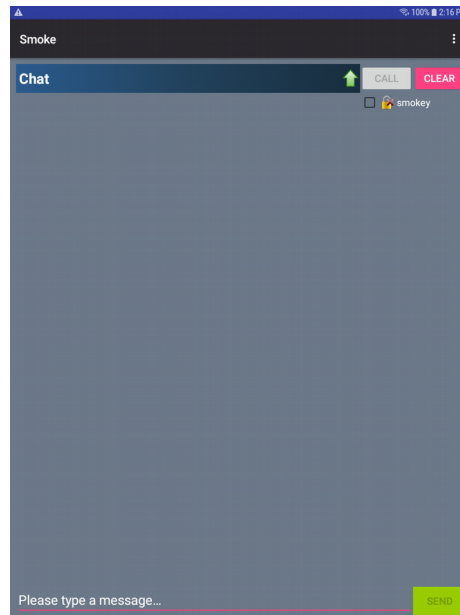


The screenshot shows the 'Smoke' application interface. At the top, a dark blue header bar contains the word 'Smoke' on the left and a three-dot menu icon on the right. Below this is a dark blue bar with the title 'Authenticate'. Underneath the title is a text input field labeled 'Password' with a red underline. At the bottom of the interface, there are two buttons: a grey button labeled 'AUTHENTICATE' and a red button labeled 'RESET SMOKE'. The status bar at the very top of the screen shows a Wi-Fi icon, 100% battery, and the time 9:57 AM.

Activity Chat

The Chat activity is one of two messaging activities. From this activity, one may message one or more defined participants. If Smoke is connected to at least one network peer, a green network icon is displayed. Otherwise, a red network icon is displayed.

Before a communications session may begin between two participants, the parties must exchange private key material. Exchanging private key material may be achieved via the Call and Custom Session mechanisms.



A context menu may be activated by pressing and holding on the right-hand Participants widget. Menu items are described below.

Custom Session

Private key material may be generated per the selected participant. The generated material is not transferred on the network.

Optional Signatures

Messaging and status messages are signed. Signatures may be disabled via this feature per participant. Please note that if one party requires signatures and signatures are not provided by the other party, messages will be ignored by the receiving party.

Purge Session

Discard private key material for the specified participant.

Refresh Participants Table

Refresh the Participants widget.

Retrieve Messages

Retrieve messages from SmokeStack instances. An Ozone and an active network must be present for this option to be enabled.

Show Details

Disable or enable various Participants details.

Show Icons

Disable or enable participant presence icons.

Activity Settings

The Settings activity contains various configurable items. Smoke may also be reset from this activity. This page will describe miscellaneous portions.

About

Describes software information, including Android version. Log clearing may also be performed in this section. The Prefer Active CPU option, if enabled, ensures that the CPU remains active if the screen is turned off.

Ozone

One Ozone address may be defined in this section.

Password

Generate new local authentication and encryption keys as well as public and private key pairs. If confirmed, all existing data will be purged.

Public Data

Contains the SipHash Chat ID. A SipHash Identity is anonymous to an e-mail address. Basic public key data is also displayed in this section.

Android

Smoke has been successfully tested on Android versions 4.4, 5.0, 5.1, 6.0, 7.0, and 7.1. Android versions 4.4, 5.0, and 5.1 are not officially supported.

According to <https://developer.android.com/about/dashboards/index.html>, Smoke supports 92.7% of all Android versions.

Congestion Control

Smoke implements a software-based congestion control mechanism. The SipHash algorithm is used for computing digests. Computed digests are stored in an SQLite database table. Routinely, expired entries are removed.

Corrupted Database Values

Encrypted database values pose an interesting design problem. How should an application depict a faulty database value to the user if the application is unable to properly decrypt an encrypted value? Some software packages ignore the potential problem altogether. Others, delete or hide the corrupted entries; logging the failures in squandered logs. Smoke offers an exceptionally-transparent solution. Damaged database entries are depicted in various containers. These depictions offer insight into potential system failures.

Database Containers

Most of the database fields contain authentically-encrypted values. Some fields contain keyed digests, including keyed digests of binary (false / true) values. Values are stored as $E(\text{Data}, K_e) \parallel \text{HMAC}(E(\text{Data}, K_e), K_a)$ and $\text{HMAC}(\text{Data}, K_a)$. 256-bit AES-CBC is used for encrypting data. SHA-512 HMAC is used for authentication.

Developers

Android Studio is required for development. Please download the application from <https://developer.android.com/studio/index.html>. Building Smoke may be performed via Studio or a terminal. Please refer to the included Makefile and Makefile.linux for guidance.

Discovery via Cryptography

Cryptographic discovery is a mechanism which allows servers to lighten the computational and data responsibilities of mobile devices.

Shortly after a Smoke instance connects to a SmokeStack service, the Smoke instance shares some non-private material. The material allows a SmokeStack server to transfer messages to their correct destinations. SmokeStack instances routinely distribute gathered, non-expired material to other SmokeStack services, thus creating a network of cooperative SmokeStack faculties.

Cryptographic Discovery assumes a trustworthy network.

To mitigate replay attacks, Smoke offers SmokeStack instances random identity streams during message-retrieval requests. The identity streams self-expire.

Distribution

Smoke is distributed in debug (smoke-debug.apk) and release (smoke.apk) forms. The release bundle is signed and includes the source.

Exchanging Private Credentials

The Calling feature allows two parties to exchange private key material. Please note that messages which have been recorded in a SmokeStack instance via one set of credentials will not be available if the credentials have changed. The process of exchanging private credentials is as follows:

1. A participant issues a Call via a selected participant. A new 2048-bit RSA public-key pair is generated. A signature fastening the two participants is computed. The bundle is then transferred to the recipient.
2. A participant receives the bundle, verifies the included signature, generates private authentication and encryption keys, and bundles the private key material via the included public RSA key. The participant transfers the signed private key material bundle to the initial participant.
3. The initiating participant receives the private key material, verifies the included signature, and unpackages the private key material via the ephemeral private key.

Fire

Fire introduces communication networks between Smoke and Spot-On. Key generation is described below.

```
authentication_key = pbkdf2(sha512(Digest || "sha384"), // Salt
                             Digest,
                             10000,
                             768)                      // Bits (96 Bytes)
authentication_key, destination_key := authentication_key[0 ... 31], authentication_key[32 ... ]
encryption_key := pbkdf2(Salt,
                          Channel || "aes256" || "sha384",
                          10000,      // Iteration Count
                          2304)       // Bits (288 Bytes)
encryption_key := encryption_key[0 ... 31]
```


Inflate

Smoke expands text-messaging data to 8192 bytes. If the provided data exceeds 8192 bytes, Smoke expands the provided data by $1024 + \text{mod}(\text{data length}, 2)$ bytes. Inflation does not apply to Fire as Fire must remain compatible with Spot-On.

McEliece CCA2

As of version Drooling Dragon, Smoke supports McEliece-Fujisaki via BouncyCastle. Parameters are SHA-256, $m = 11$, $t = 50$. Some discussions:

- Authentication process may require several minutes to complete.
- Communications between McEliece and RSA are fully functional.
- During the key-sharing process, McEliece signatures are not provided.
- Expect degraded performance.
- Initialization processes may require several minutes to complete.

New Installation

After launching a new installation of Smoke, some initial settings are required.

Encryption

Public-key algorithm. McEliece-Fujisaki and 3072-bit RSA are supported.

Iteration Count

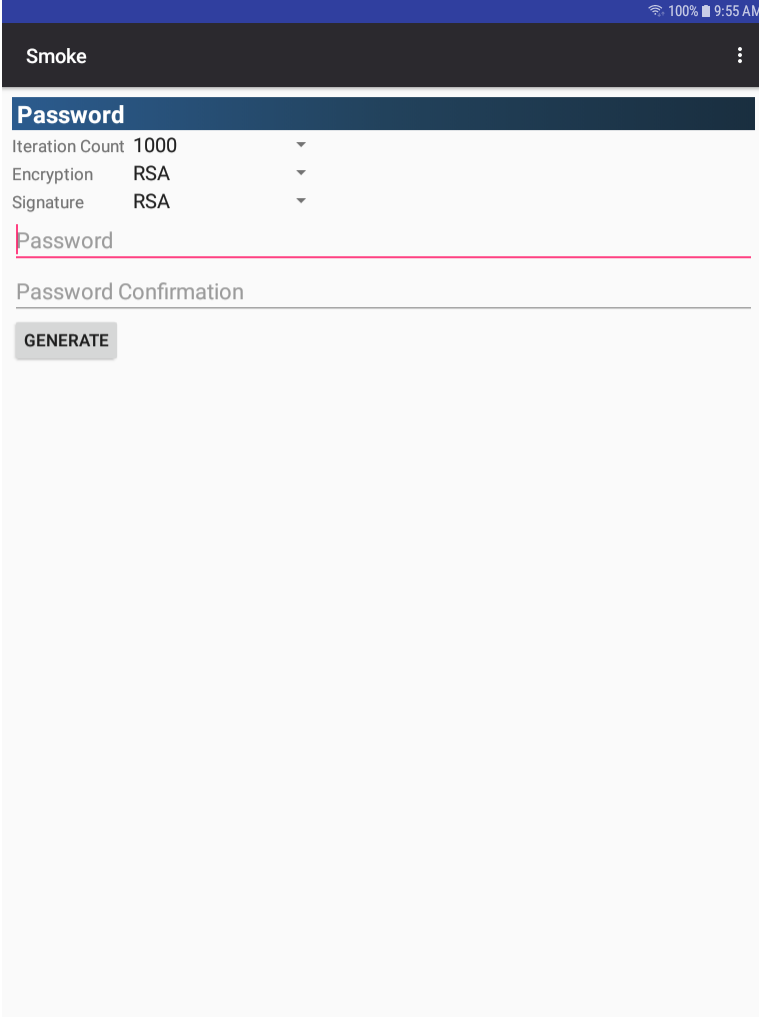
Local authentication and encryption keys are generated via PBKDF2. The function requires an iteration count. If the selected value exceeds 7500, a confirmation prompt is displayed.

Password

At least one character is required.

Signature

Public-key digital signatures. 384-bit ECDSA and 3072-bit RSA are supported.



The screenshot shows the 'Smoke' application interface during a new installation. At the top, there's a status bar with 'Smoke' and a menu icon. Below it, a 'Password' section is highlighted. The settings are as follows:

Password	
Iteration Count	1000
Encryption	RSA
Signature	RSA

Below the settings, there are two input fields: 'Password' (with a red border) and 'Password Confirmation'. At the bottom, there is a 'GENERATE' button.

Outbound Queues

Smoke offers near-real-time communications. As network services may be unreliable, certain outbound messages are enqueued in an SQLite database table. Each network peer is assigned a separate queue. Messages are dequeued in a timely manner and placed onto the network. Calling messages, retrieval of offline messages, and status messages are considered expendable and are therefore written to network sockets regardless of network availability.

Please note that peers which are in disconnected status-control states are ignored during the enqueue processes.

Ozone Address

An Ozone address may be assigned the Settings activity.

An Ozone address is a pseudo-private string which identifies a virtual entity. Smoke and SmokeStack utilize Ozones as a means of retrieving and storing offline messages and public key pairs. Smoke supports one Ozone while SmokeStack supports infinitely many. Ozone addresses must be exchanged separately. Retrieved messages are only meaningful within the context of a session. It is possible for multiple Smoke parties to house distinct Ozones if common SmokeStack instances are aware of the distinct Ozone addresses.

Please note that public Ozone addresses will introduce denial of service vulnerabilities.

Private Public Key Server

In addition to housing messages, SmokeStack also serves as a private public key server. A SmokeStack administrator is responsible for coordinating the storage of public key pairs of participants. Participants may request public key pairs of specific participants via Ozone addresses.

SipHash Identities

Exchanging public key pairs is often an involved process. Smoke implements the pseudo-random function SipHash so as to simplify the process. The SipHash function generates outputs of 8 bytes (16 characters hexadecimal). These short strings are easily memorized and/or distributed via other communications applications. SipHash identities are generated as follows:

```
id := siphash(public-encryption-key || public-signature-key,
              pbkdf2(sha512(public-encryption-key || public-signature-key), // Salt
                    public-encryption-key || public-signature-key,
                    4096, // Iteration Count
                    128)) // Bits (16 Bytes)
```

Non-confidential authentication and encryption key streams from SipHash identities are generated as follows:

```
keystream1 := pbkdf2(sha512(id), // Salt
                    id,
                    4096,          // Iteration Count
                    160)          // Bits (20 Bytes)

keystream2 := pbkdf2(sha512(id), // Salt
                    keystream1,
                    1,             // Iteration Count
                    768)          // Bits (96 Bytes)
```

Public Data

Chat Encryption Key

Algorithm: RSA

Fingerprint: 27:1ef6:31:d7:67:4b:b3:82:00:4b:59:3c:d9:16:41:93:47:a5:a3:c5:17:1e:5f:

70:56:06:cc:a8:de:f2:1d:ea:b4:ca:d7:99:34:a0:a6:8f:27:2e:df:9a:78:7c:43:a1:a1:bc:63:3f:51:e2:9a:83:1f:73:66:22:63:01:f6

Format: X.509

Size: 3072

Chat Signature Key

Algorithm: RSA

Fingerprint: a3:42:81:f1:34:d1:dd:c8:2f:2c:1d:a3:c4:95:31:17:79:73:d7:b2:6c:df:9c:91:8e:1c:07:6f:42:af:16:31:4a:9c:

69:7d:d8:b6:de:5f:ab:8a:b1:58:38:ae:96:ec:37:fd:ef:fc:21:3d:a4:c2:db:36:a3:80:92:fb:ee:5e

Format: X.509

Size: 3072

SipHash Chat ID

@39B8-3DE5-A567-9C6F

RESET SMOKE

The transport keys which are generated from SipHash identities may be used for exchanging public-key data via the Echo Public Key Share (EPKS) protocol.

It is impossible to avoid SipHash collisions as there are infinitely-many inputs and a limited number of outputs.

TCP, UDP Protocols

Smoke supports both the TCP and UDP network protocols. Multicast and unicast UDP varieties are provided. Multiple clients may be defined via Settings. A limit on the number of clients is not imposed. When defining neighbors, one may define SmokeStack and/or Spot-On neighbors. SmokeStack, the companion application of Smoke, offers mobile server services as well as message and public-key storage.

Smoke

About

Version 2018.03.03 Defective Delta (Debug)
Android 7.1.1
WakeLock Locked: True
WiFiLock Locked: True
☒ Prefer Active CPU

CLEAR LOG

Neighbor Servers

Control

Remote

Action

Control: Connect
Status: Connected
rosemary-ipv4.tilaa.cloud:4710:TCP
192.168.178.25:48056
Proxy:
Temp. Queued: 0 / 256
In: 436.73 KiB
Out: 3.69 KiB
Outbound Queued: 0
Uptime: 0:29 Min.

☒ Automatic Refresh ☐ Details
☐ Echo

REFRESH

IP Address

4710

Scope ID

☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

TCP

Proxy IP Address

Proxy Port

HTTP

ADD

RESET FIELDS

Ozone

Address

SAVE