

Decentralized Systems

Security in an untrusted environment

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pluralsight 
hardcore dev and IT training



PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)



Phil Zimmermann

1991

Secure email exchange

Message

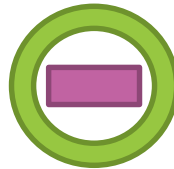


Compressed Message

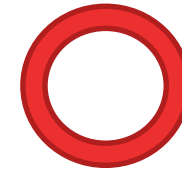


Sign

Session Key



Recipient's
Public Key



Sender's
Public Key

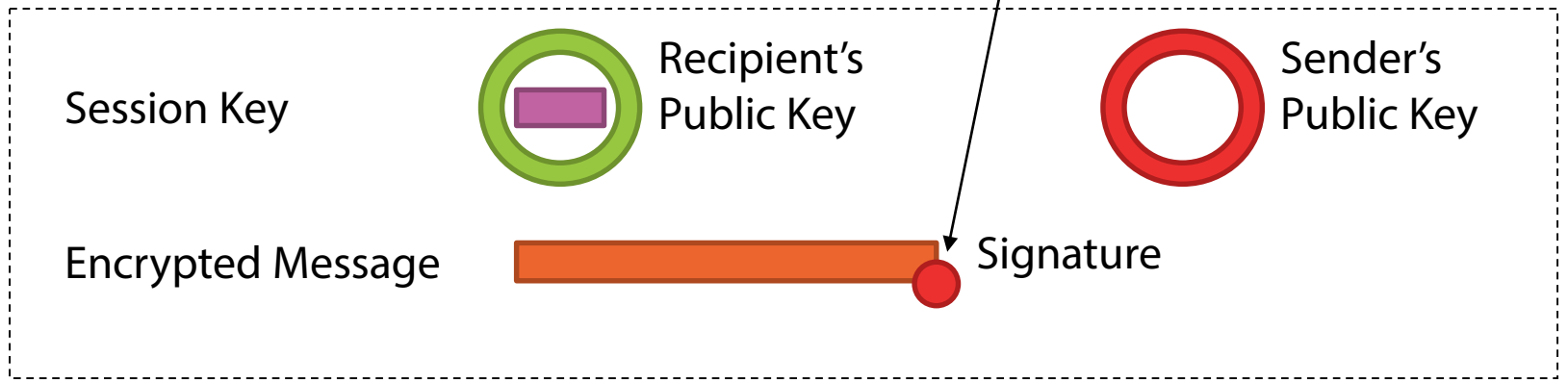
Encrypted Message

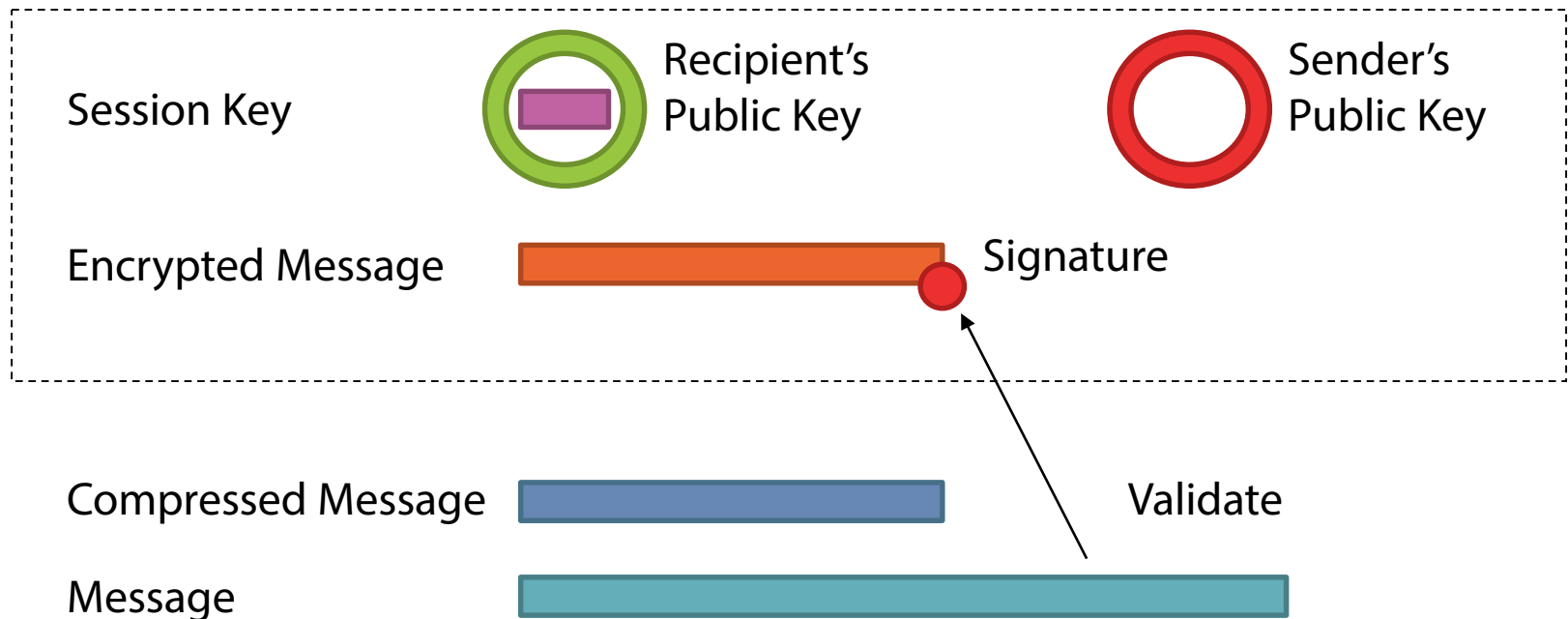


Signature



Email





PGP

**Communicate through email
with confidentiality
and authenticity**

Need to Know Public Key

- **Direct**

- USB thumb drive
- Not always possible

- **Indirect**

- Electronic means
- Is it really their public key?

Ask Them Questions

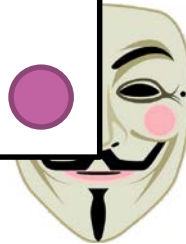
- **Only they would know the answer**
 - You need to know the answer, too! (Shared secret)
- **Man in the middle attack**
 - Email is intercepted
 - Attacker sends their own public key
 - Shuttle questions and answers

I'm Bob,
and this is my
public key

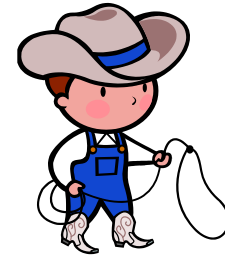


(self-signed)

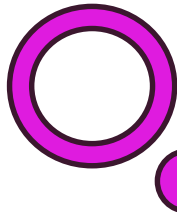
I'm Steve, and I vouch
for Bob's identity



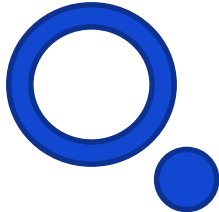
Web of Trust




I'm Bob,
and this is my
public key




I'm Charlie,
and this is my
public key




I'm Alice, and I vouch
for Bob's identity



I'm Bob, and I vouch
for Charlie's identity



I'm Alice, and I vouch
for Charlie's identity



Comparison with TLS

PGP

Public Keys

Signed by Individuals

Asymmetric Cryptography

Web of Trust

TLS

X.509 Certificates

Signed by a CA

Asymmetric Cryptography

Chain of Trust

Hashcash



Adam Back

Prevent Spam

Spam

- Cheap to send email
- Need to send a lot
- Apply a cost, and it no longer works
- Cost multiplies for unsolicited email
 - Cost in CPU cycles

michael@qedcode.com 20140419 10746251943



4751566e9379079fbc99b21ccfef5570b8e00902

Proof of Work

michael@qedcode.com 20140419 19646101417



00000f7ae7cb7e787acb429bd844895e044f5657

Amount of Work

$$2^{20} = 1,048,576$$

times the number of recipients

Proof of Work

- **Not widely used for spam prevention**
- **Central to cryptocurrencies, like**

Bitcoin

Bitcoin



Satoshi Nakamoto

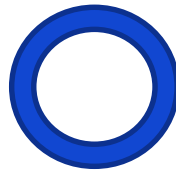
2009

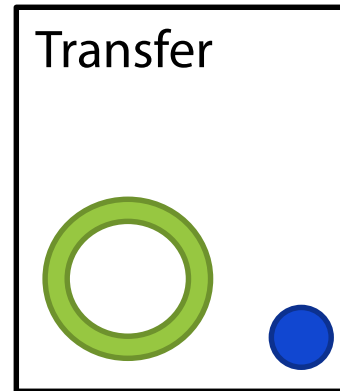
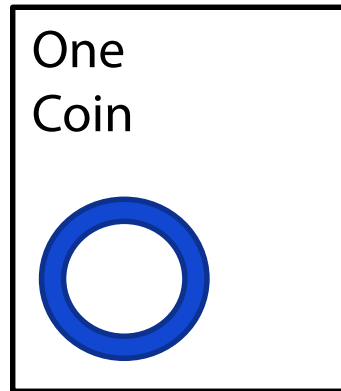
Distributed Secure Money Exchange

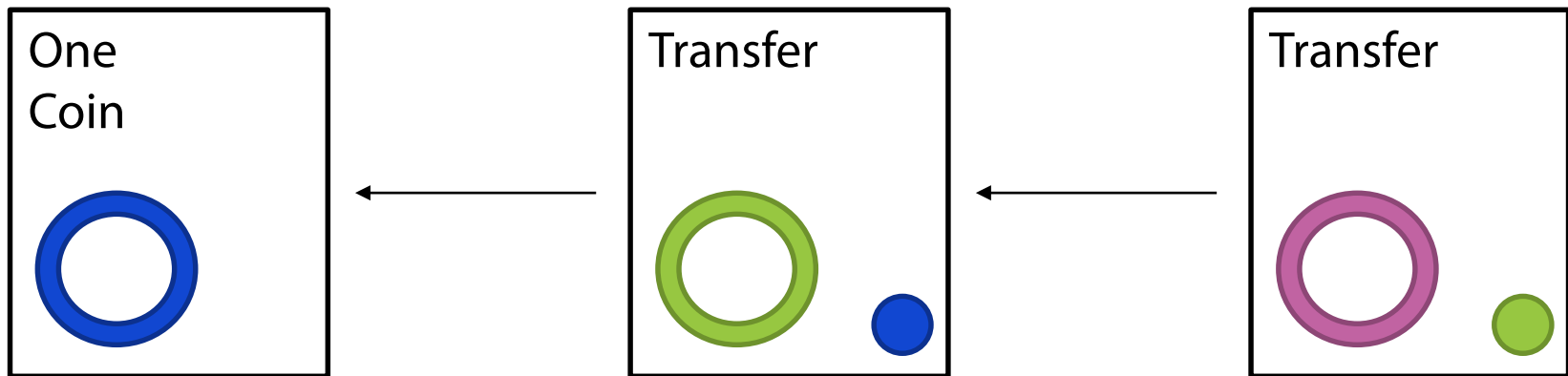
Double-Spending Problem

- Spend your money and keep it too
- Central Authority
 - Bank
- Bitcoin is Decentralized

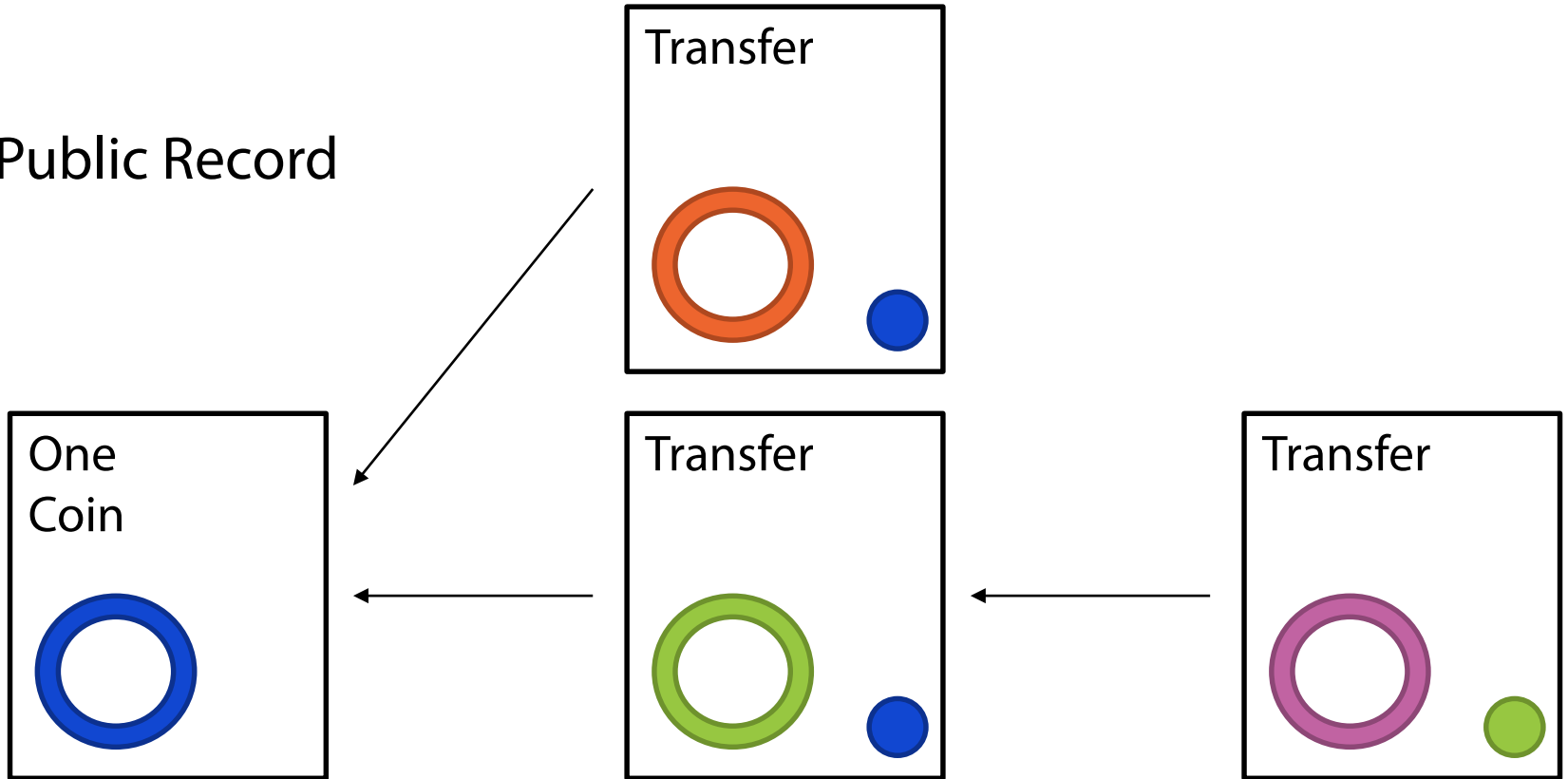
One
Coin

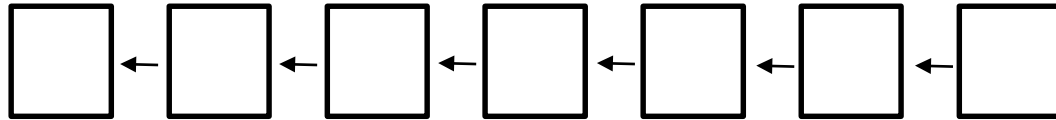
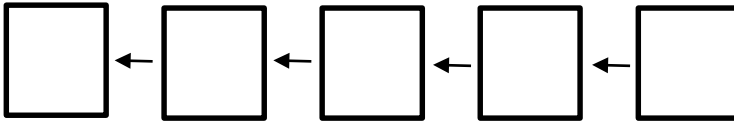
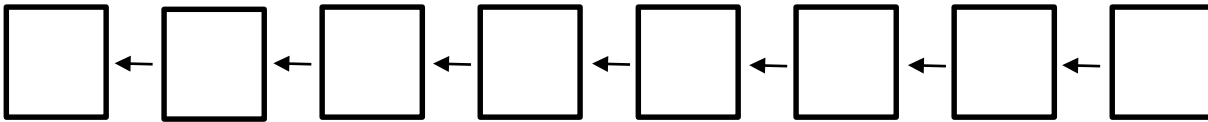
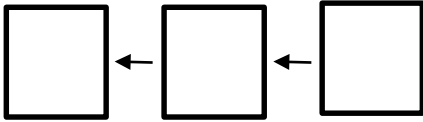


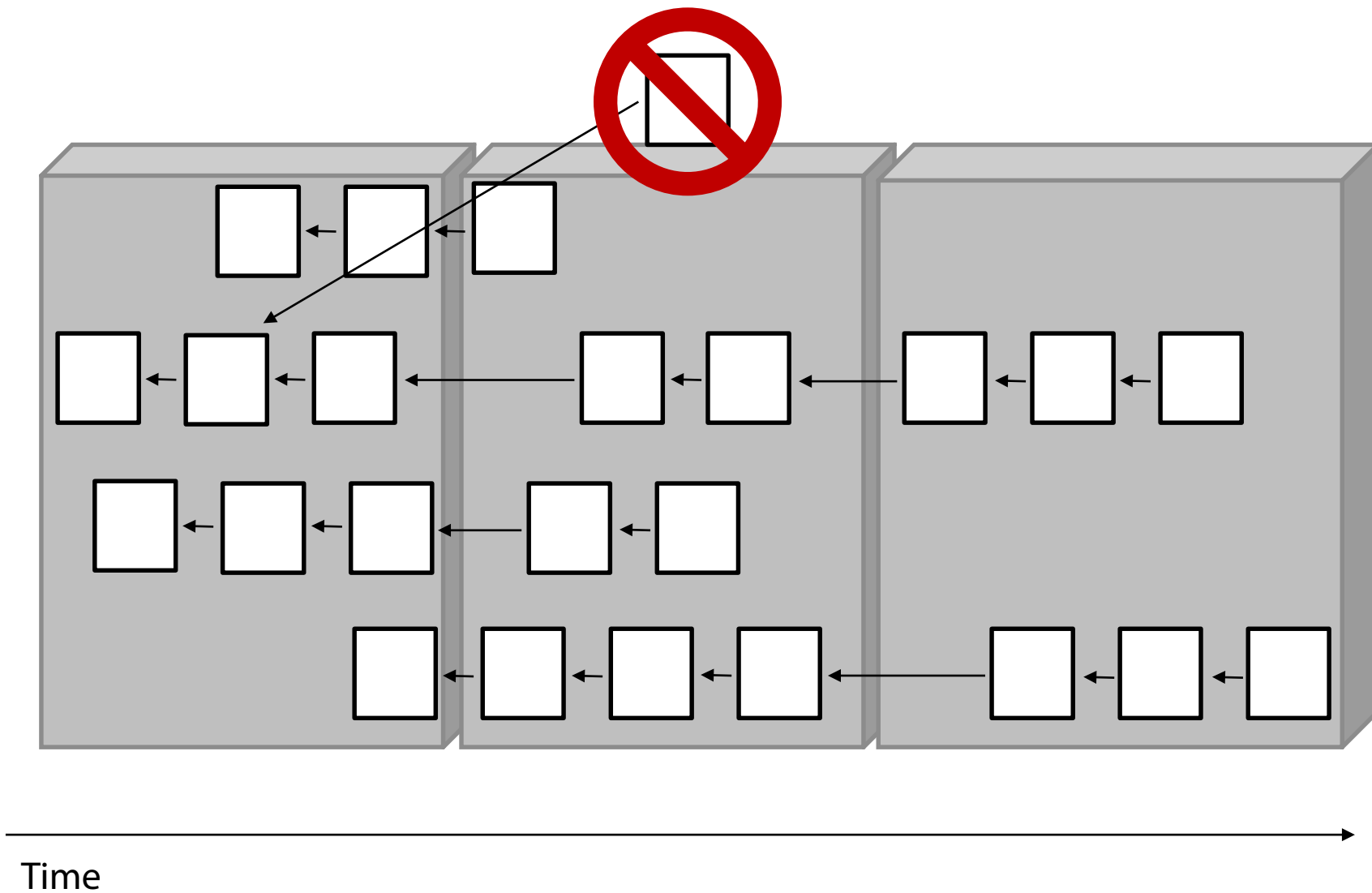


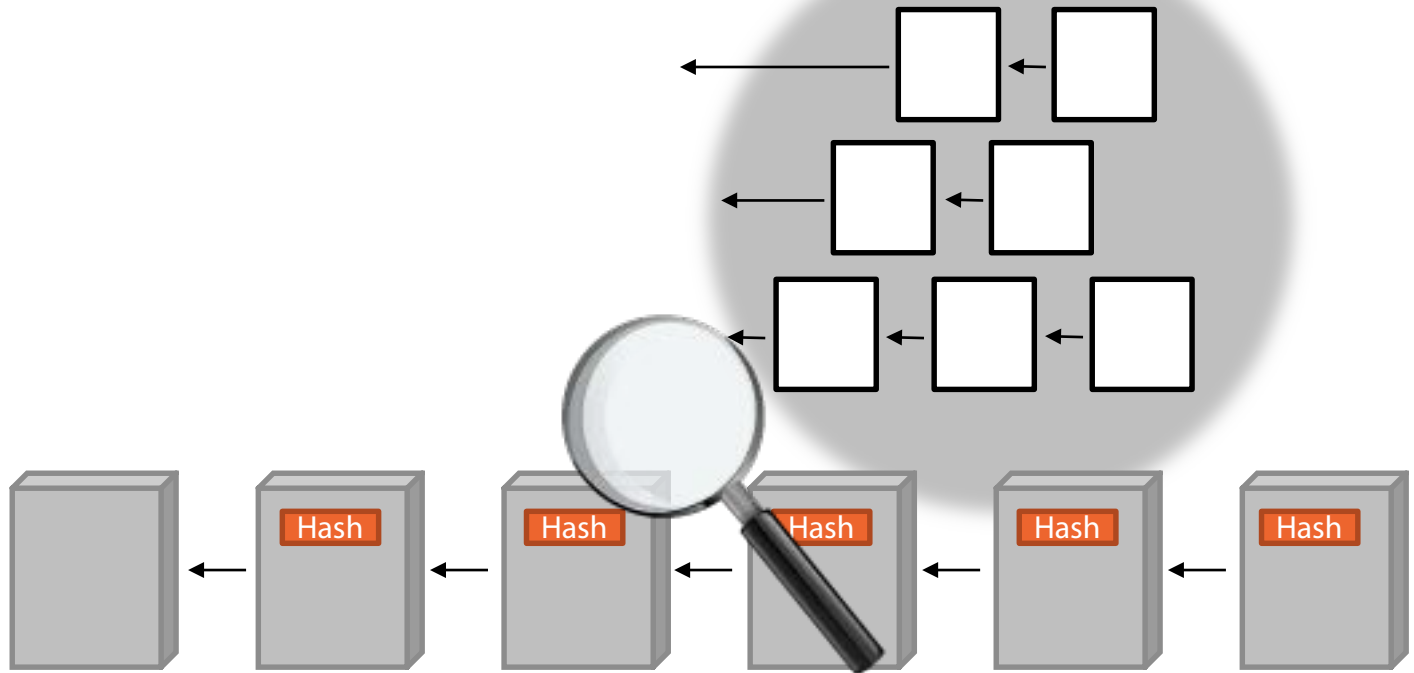


Public Record





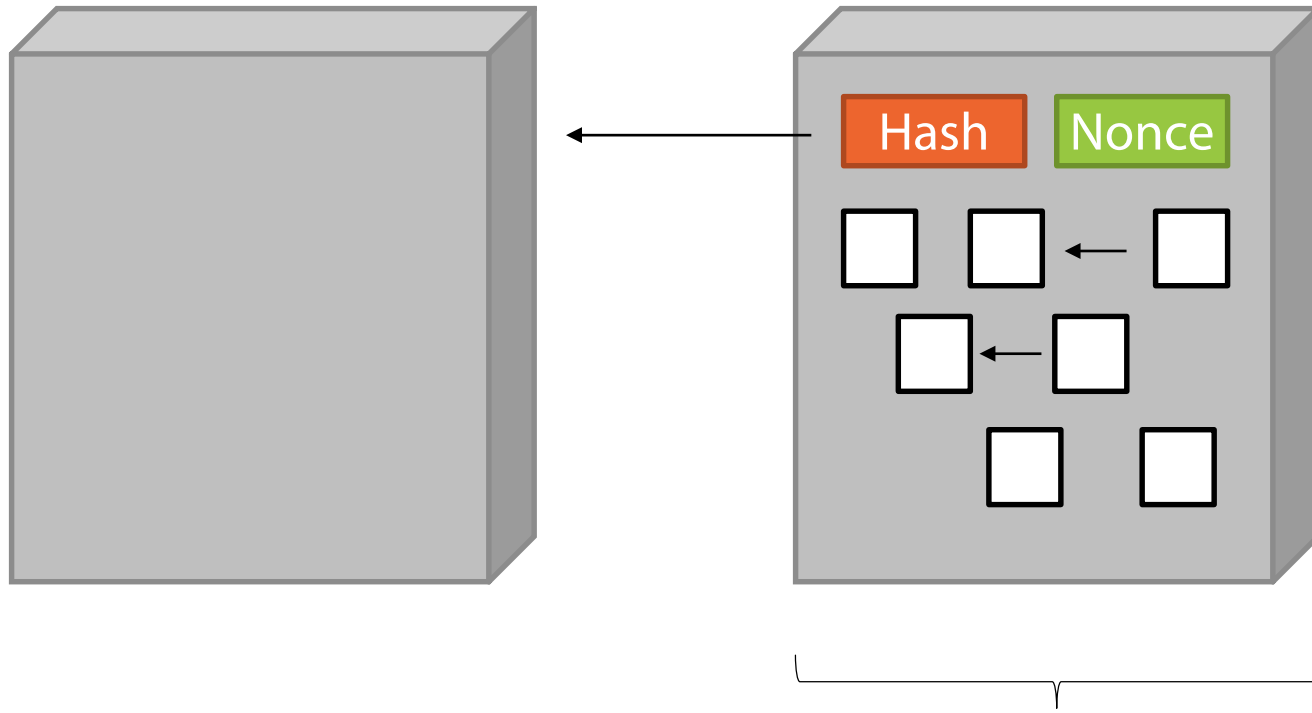




Time →

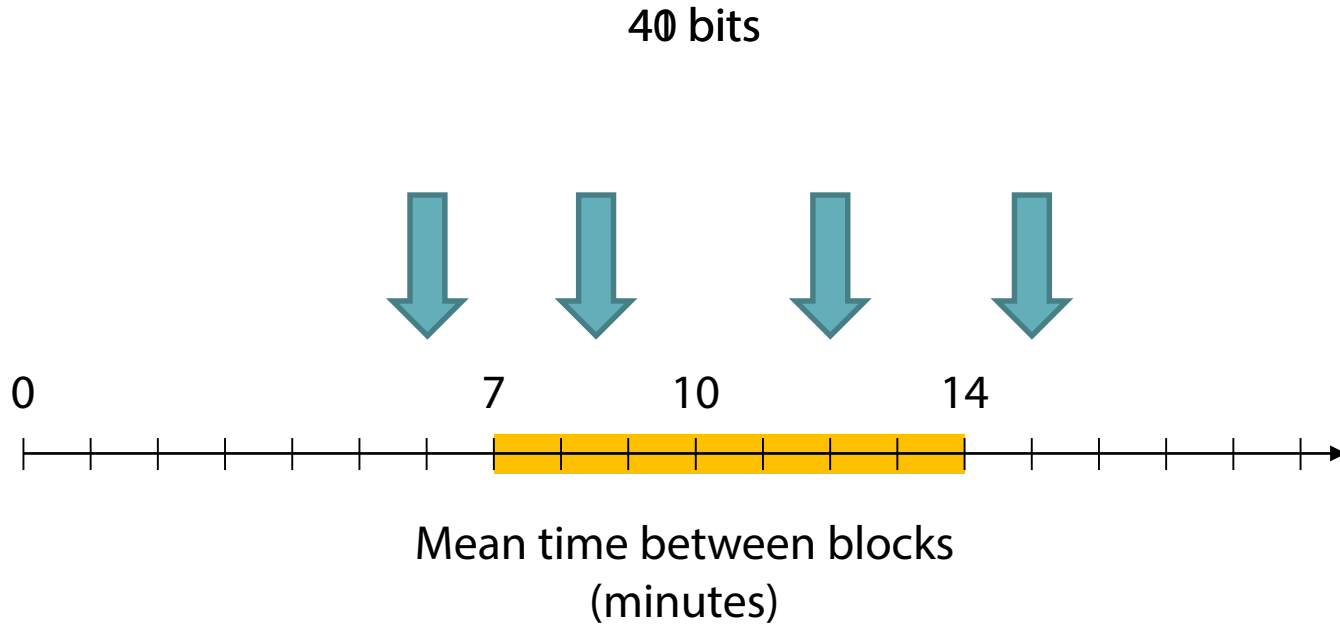
Convergence

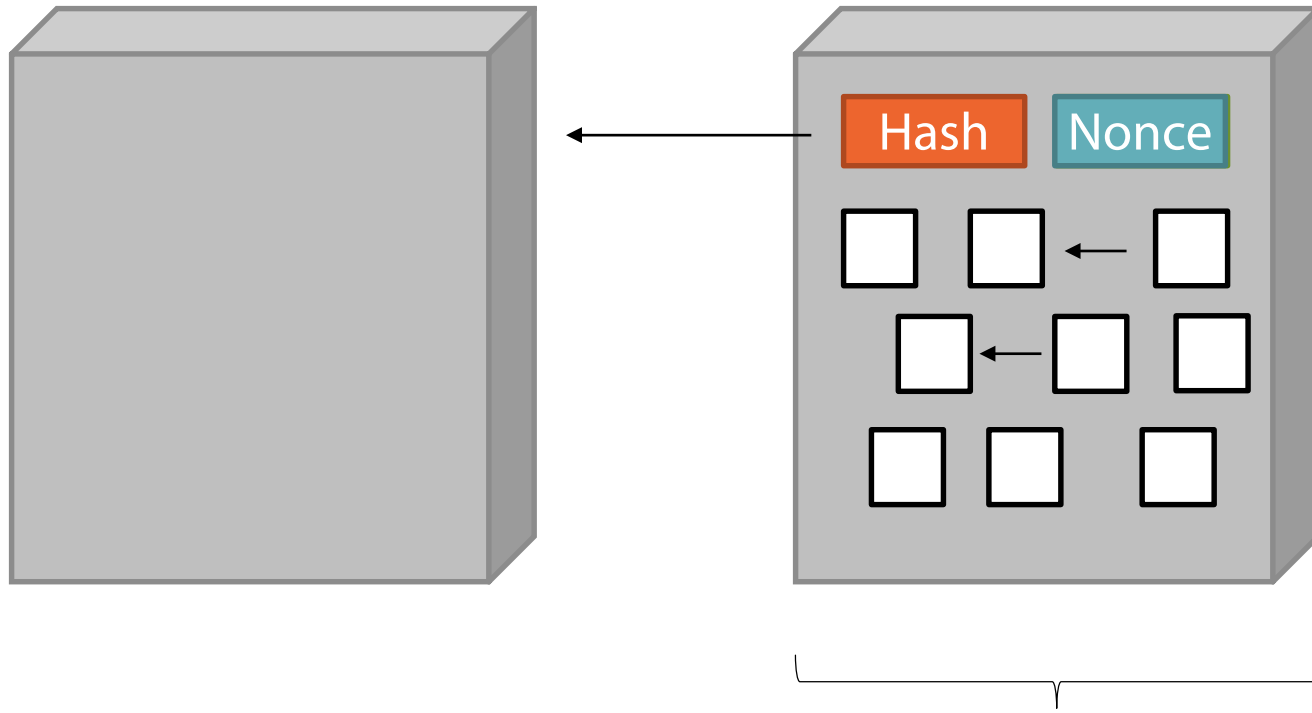
- **Impose a cost**
 - Proof of work



000000000ed38a36779bd1ce5450f57df0e48c4

Adjusting the Proof of Work





2900413da0ed38a36779bd1ce5450f57df0e48c4

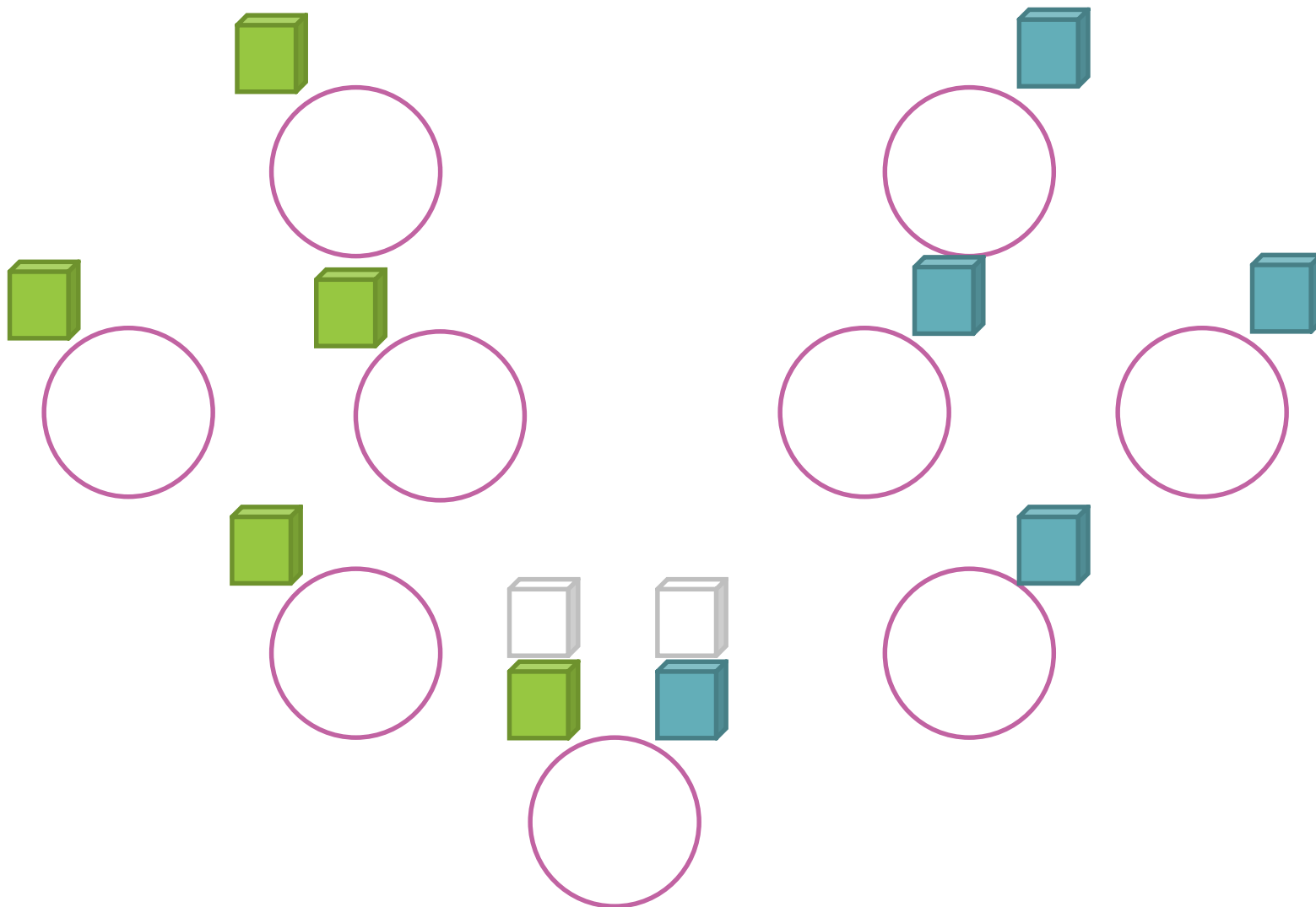
Validate a Block

- The hash begins with enough leading zeroes
- Compare the hash of the previous block
- Look for double spending
 - Set of transactions not signed over
 - If present, the entire block is invalid

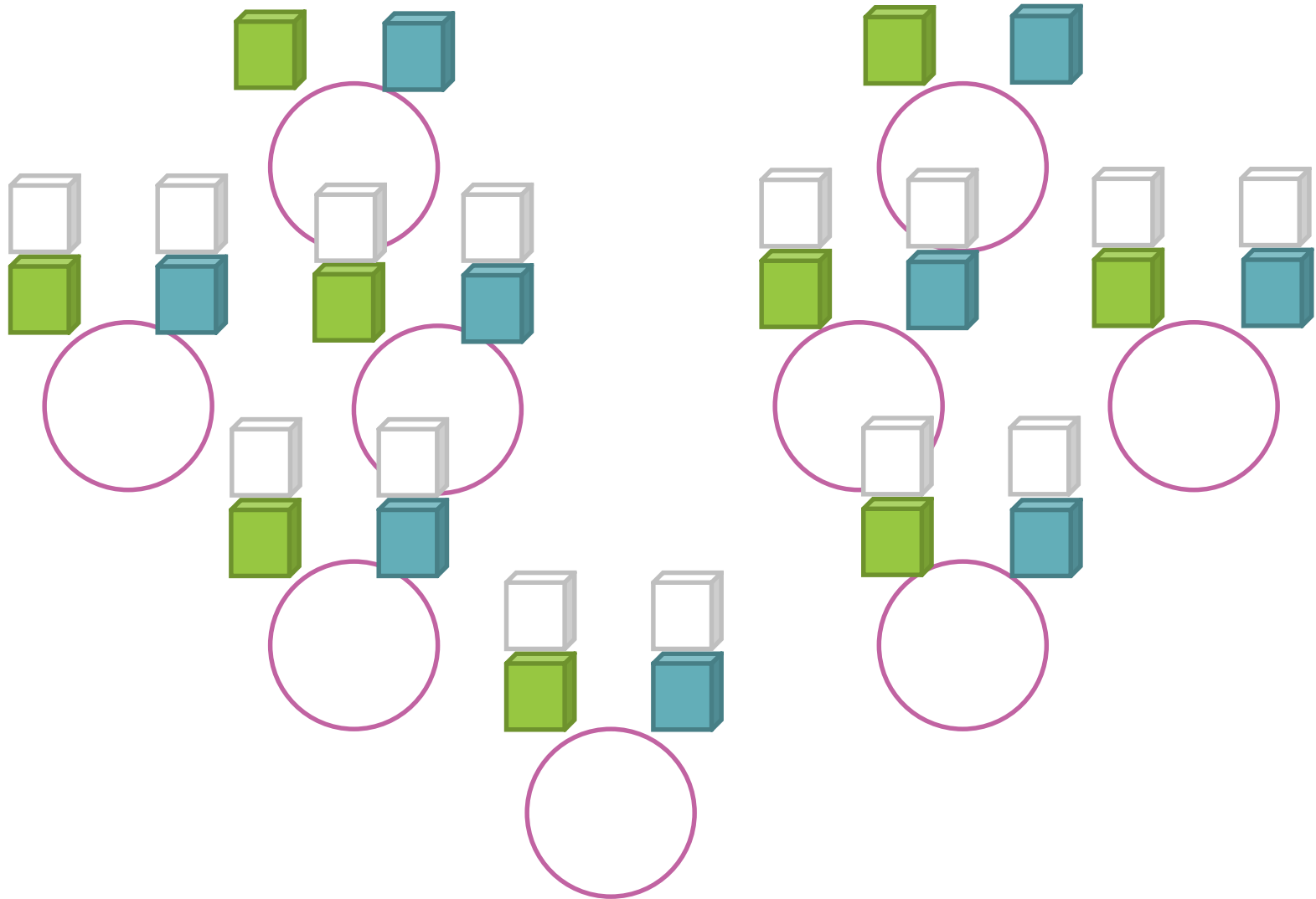
Process

- **Receive new transactions**
 - Forward to neighbors
 - Add to candidate block
- **Receive new blocks**
 - Validate
 - Forward to neighbors
 - Use as the basis for the next block

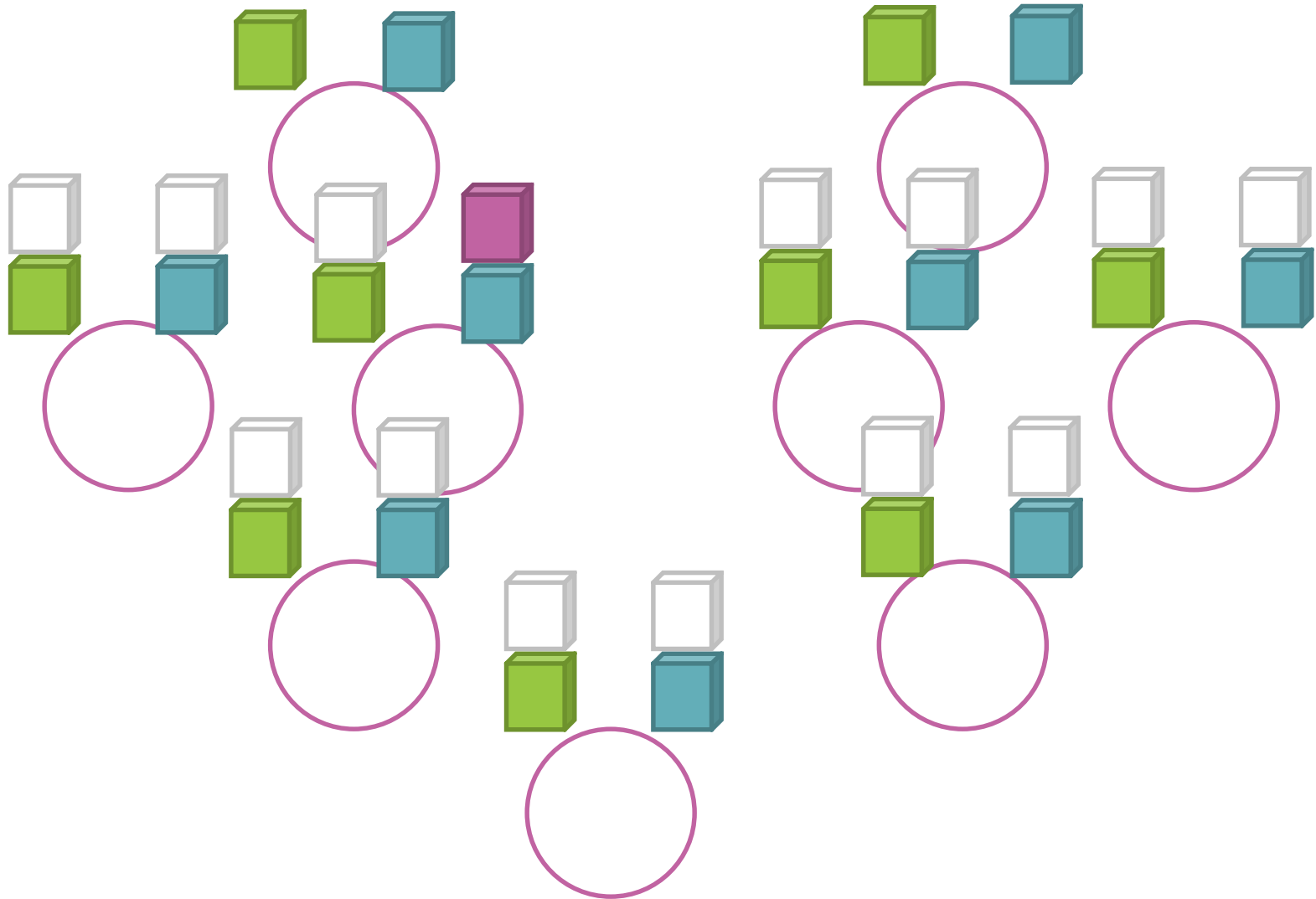
Conflict Resolution



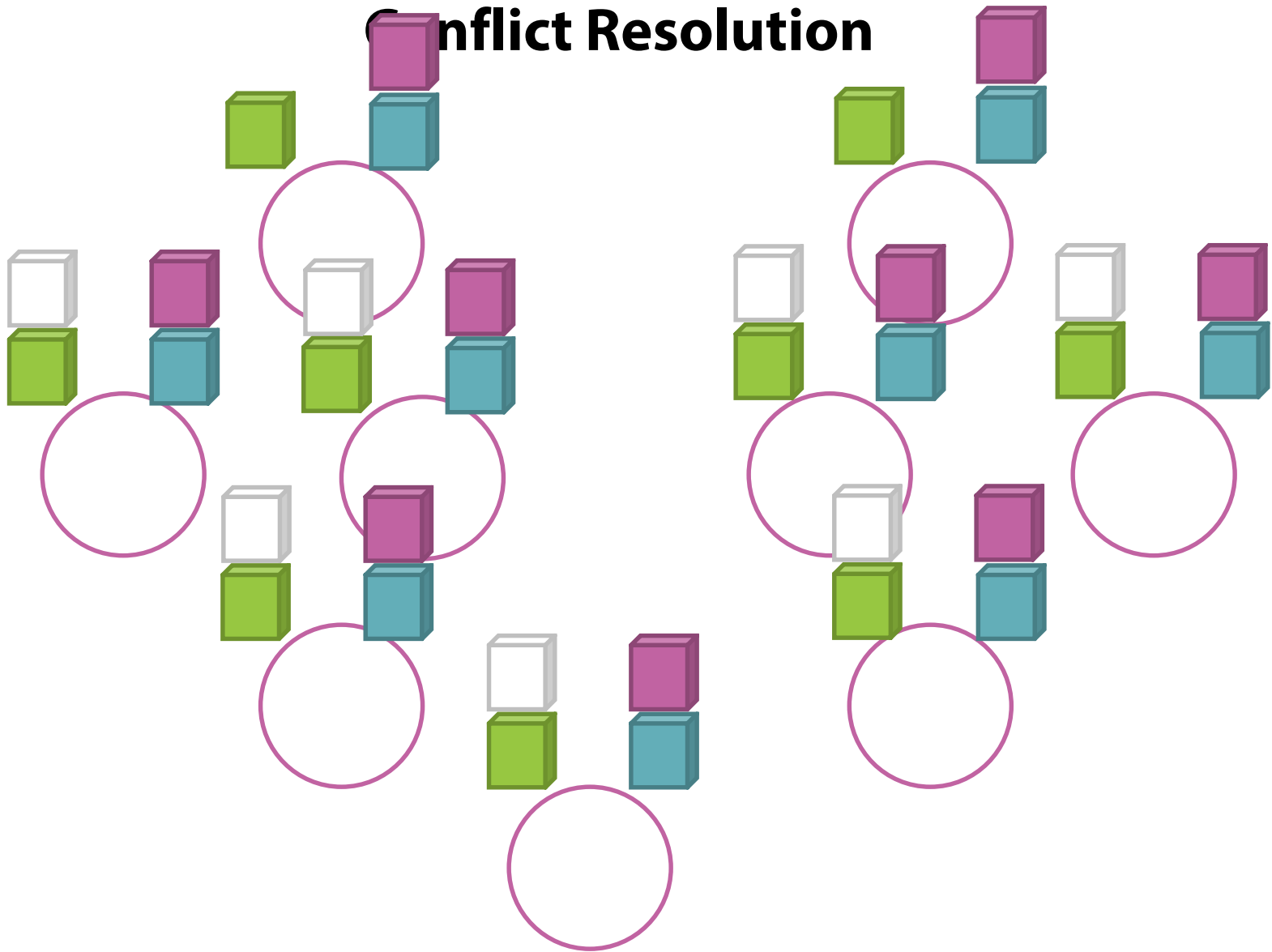
Conflict Resolution



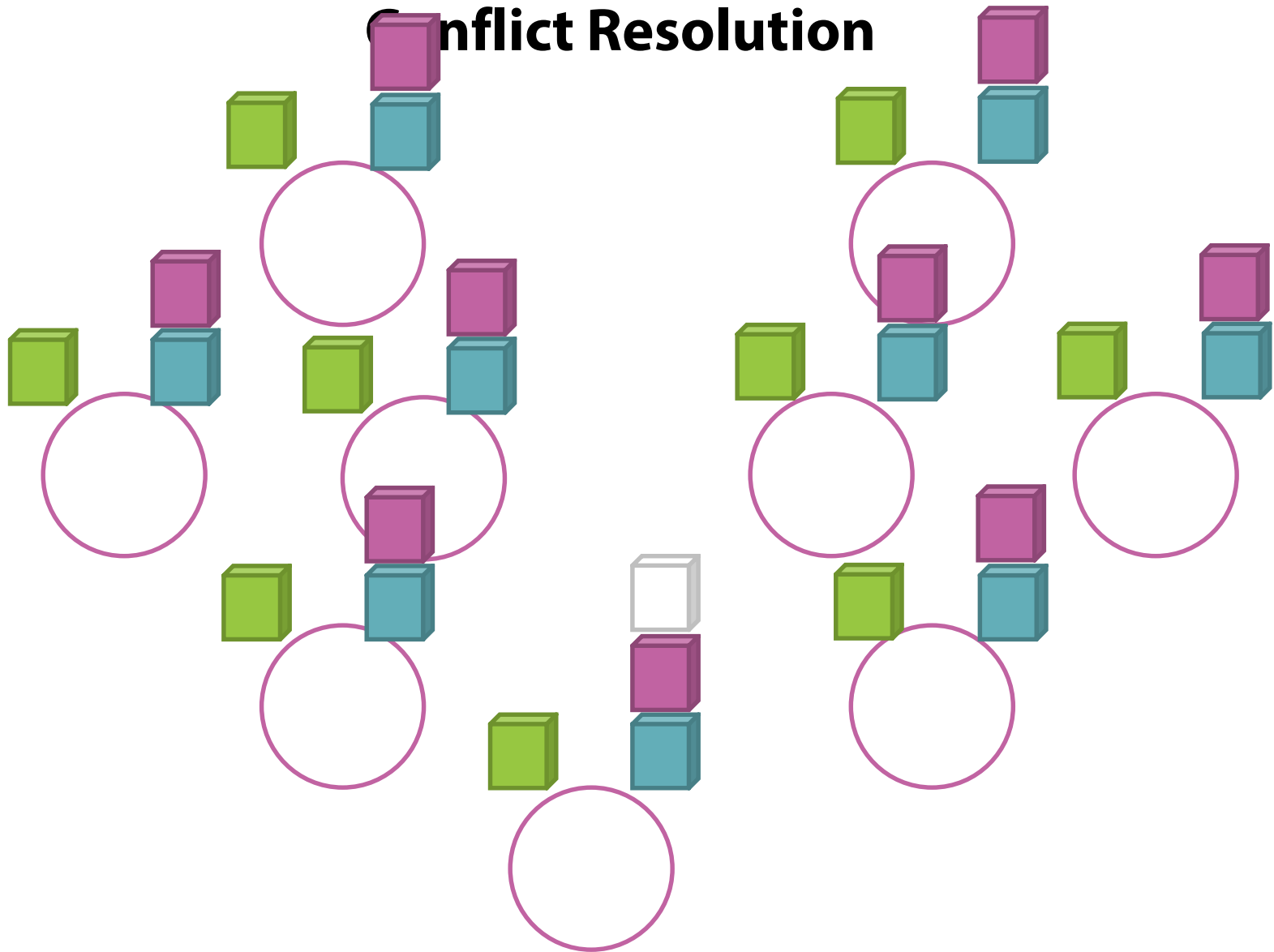
Conflict Resolution



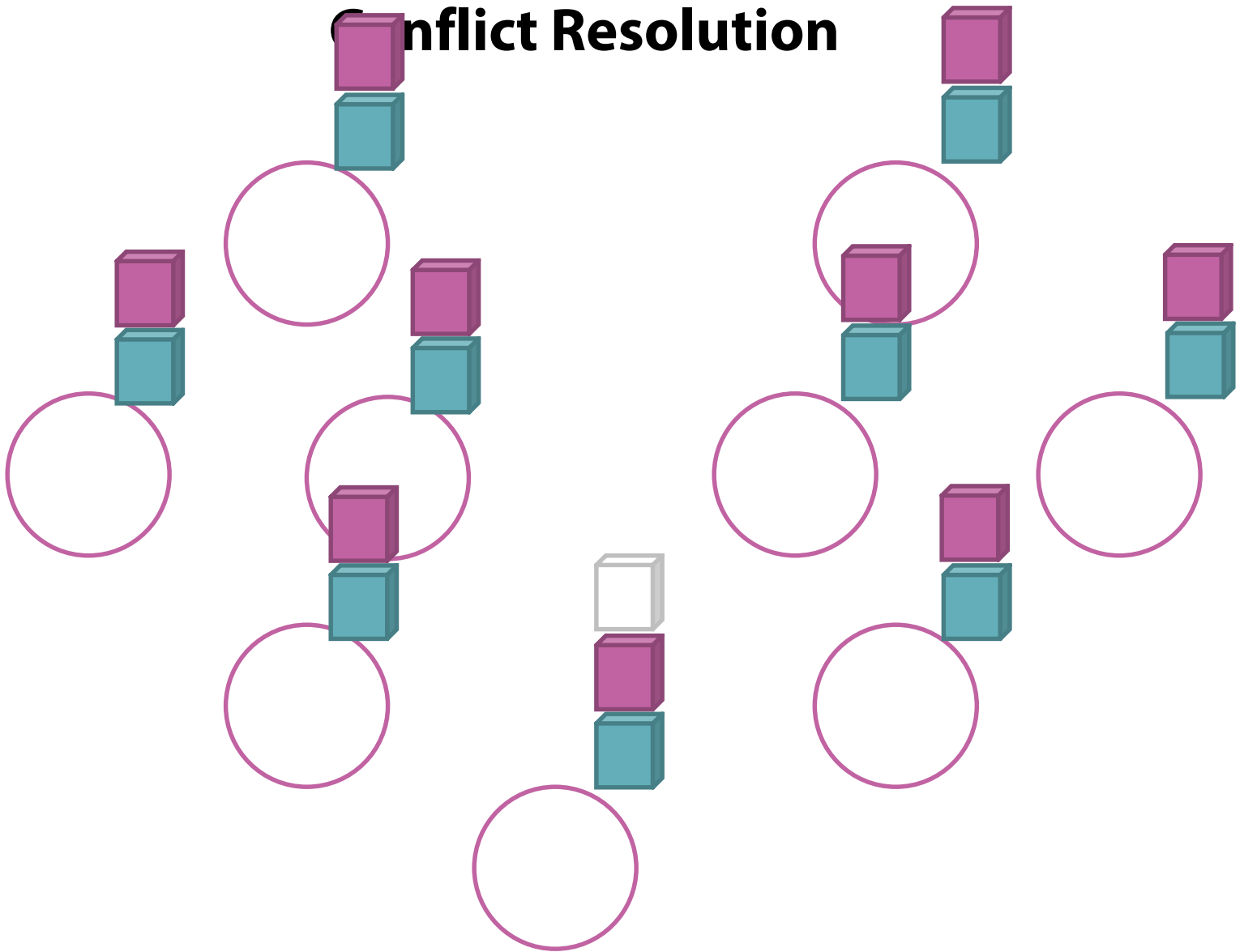
Conflict Resolution



Conflict Resolution



Conflict Resolution



Race

- A block on the other chain is found
- Proof of work ensures
 - Collisions are rare
 - Forks diverge

Incentives

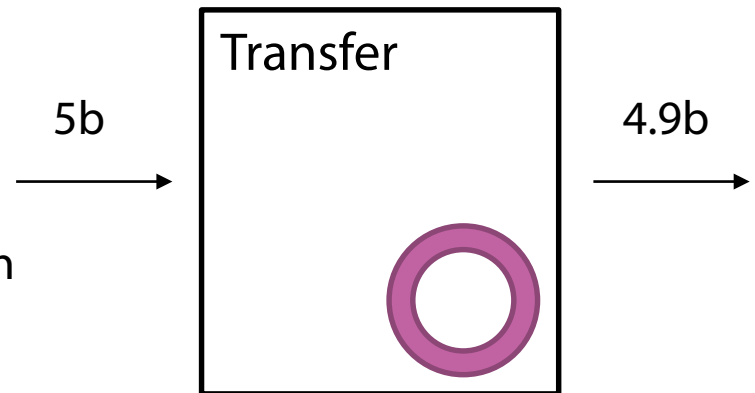
- **First transaction creates a new bit coin**

- Bit coin awarded to the node
- Earn bitcoin

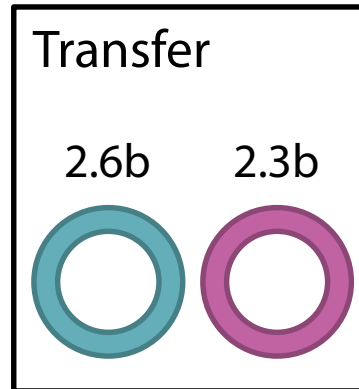
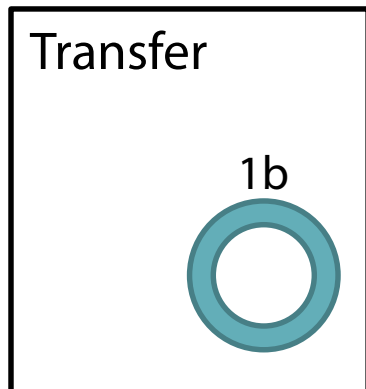
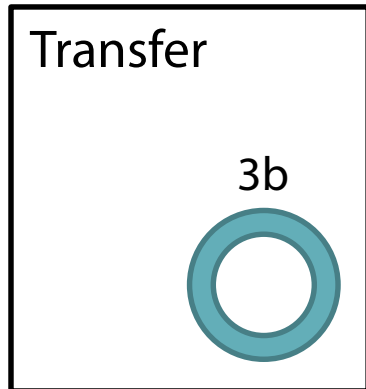
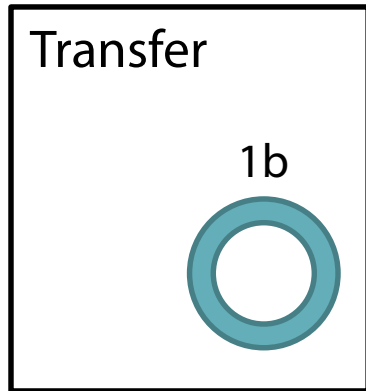
- **Transaction fees**

- Fees awarded to the node
- Encourages nodes to include transaction

- **Mining**



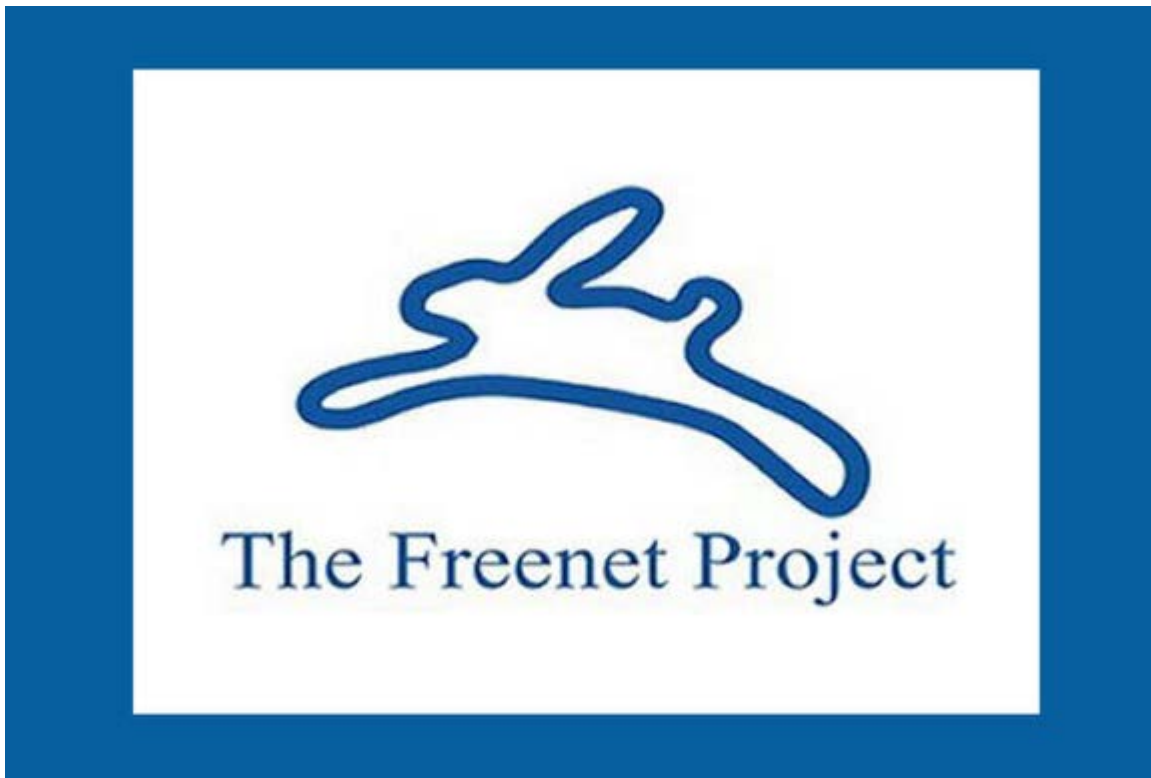
Fractions



Distributed Data Storage

- **Advantages**
 - Scalability
 - Redundancy
- **Cost**
 - Control

Freenet



Fight censorship

Provide plausible
deniability

Peer-to-peer

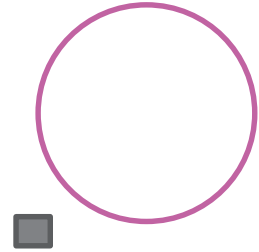
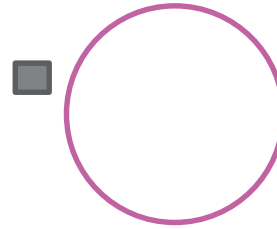
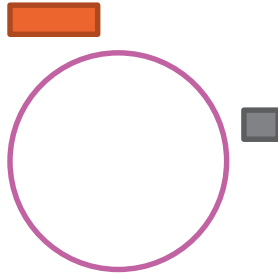
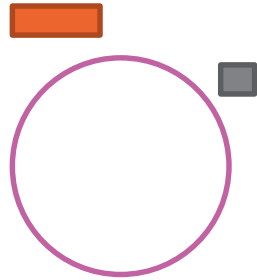
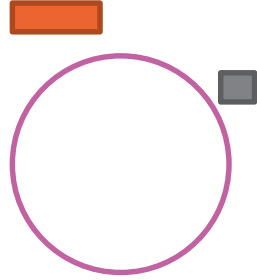
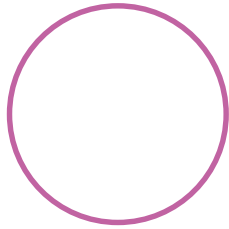
2000

Identify a File

- **By hash**
 - SHA-256
- **Advantages**
 - Recipient can validate that it hasn't been altered
 - Multiple versions have different identities
 - Cannot modify a file

Content Hash Key

CHK@ SVbD9...X5BrS,	bA7qL...6bbNQ,	AAEA--8
file hash	symmetric key	algorithms



Nodes Cannot Compute Hash

- **Segment of file**
 - File is encrypted
 - Given hash and segment
- **Possible to forge on write**
 - Validity checked on read
- **Documents are immutable**
 - Publish hash and symmetric key
 - After published, cannot be updated

Have to Share Symmetric Keys

- Cannot ensure confidentiality
- Can ensure authenticity
 - Signature appended to document

Signed Subspace Key

SSK@ GB3wu...HK35w, c63Ez07...duXD_s, ABAQAAEA /site-1
public key hash symmetric key algorithms

Cloud Storage

- Export laws
- Cloud servers are untrusted
- Ensure that data is secure
- Enterprise security using cryptography alone

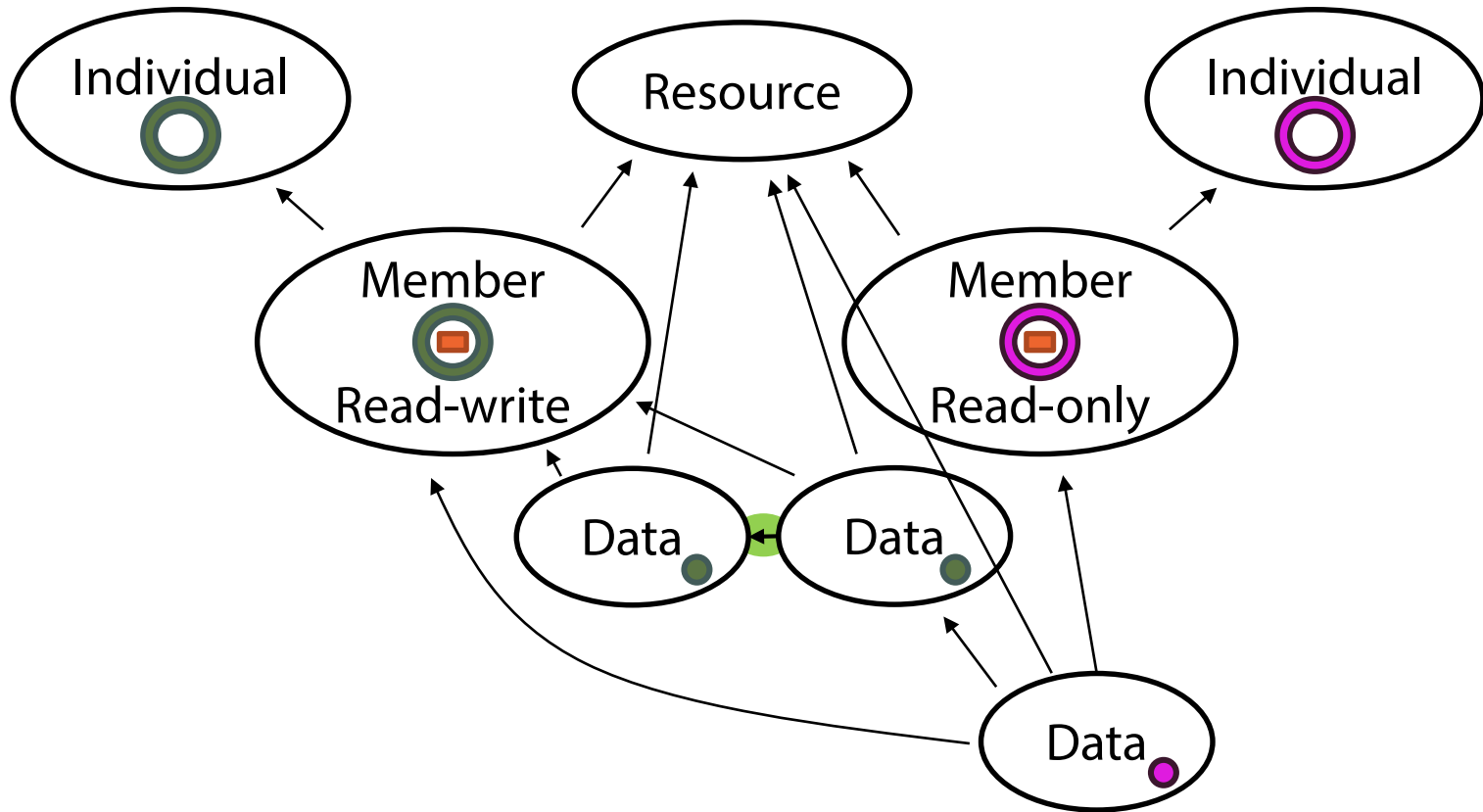


CORRESPONDENCE

Open source
Distributed
Mobile back end as a service

Access to Resources

- Read-only
- Read-write
- Asymmetric cryptography for identity
- Symmetric cryptography for confidentiality
- How to protect writes?
 - Authentication provider
 - Trust relationship



Untrusted Network

- **Clients ensure authorization**
 - Not a function of the server
- **Encrypt data at rest**
 - Protected against unauthorized access
- **Can outsource to cloud**
 - Even without trust

Assurances in Decentralized Systems

■ PGP

- Web of trust
- Public key cryptography
- Exchange symmetric keys

■ Hashcash

- Proof of work

■ Bitcoin

- Compete to create blocks
- Public history of all transactions
- Sign transactions to spend money

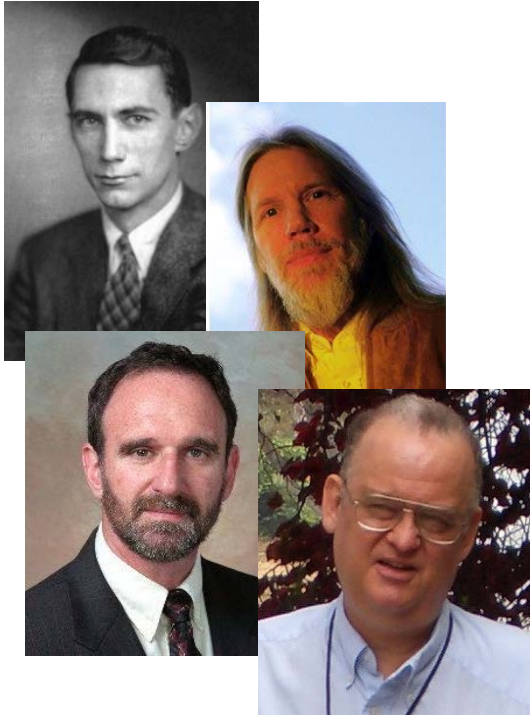
■ Freenet

- Identify documents via hash
- Symmetric cryptography for plausible deniability

■ Correspondence

- Read and read write access
- No central authorization

Cryptography



Mathematicians

RSA

AES

SHA

Algorithms



Tools