

A look into the Mobile Messaging Black Box

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Introduction

Messaging - An Analogy

- You're at a party
- Friend approaches you and needs to tell you something **in private**
- What do you expect when you say **private**?
- You enter a separate room, you trust the location
- What does a separate room offer you?
 - Confidentiality
 - Authenticity
 - Integrity
 - Forward Secrecy
 - Future Secrecy
 - Plausible Deniability

A Private Room

You are now alone in a closed room with your Friend

- Both of you have absolute Confidentiality that you are alone
- Nobody can overhear your talk
- Your exchange is completely private

We call this confidentiality

In Sight of Each Other

The room you're in is small enough that you can always see each other

- You know that the words you speak are received just as you spoke them
- There is no way either of you hears something else that the other says

We call this **integrity**

You Know Each Other

Since you're long-time friends, you're absolutely sure, whom you're talking to

- Nobody can impersonate your friend or you, without the other noticing
- You're talking directly, without a phone or webcam in between

We call this **authenticity**

It's a One-Time Talk

Suppose somebody was present in the room with you

- They could overhear your conversation
- They would only learn the contents of this particular conversation
- They would not learn anything about past conversations you had

We call this **forward secrecy**

→ They would also not learn anything about future conversations you might have

We call this **future secrecy**

It's a One-Time Talk Between Only You Two

There are no witnesses in the room

- Either of you can later deny to other having made any statement
- Neither of you can prove to other that any of you have made a particular statement

We call this **deniability**

Enter Messaging Services

Traditional Messaging

What if this conversation had taken place via SMS?

Your providers

- would know the contents of your exchange: no confidentiality
- could change the contents of your exchange: no integrity
- could reroute your messages and impersonate either of you: no authentication
- would know all messages you ever exchanged: no forward Secrecy
- would know all messages exchanged in the future: no future secrecy
- could store all messages and use them as proof of the exchange: no deniability

Messaging translates badly to our offline communication expectation

Case Study - Signal

Signal - Notes

- Server-side cached short-term keys (**prekeys**) fetched by sender
- Pairwise long-lived symmetric secret key between participants
- Multiple messages without answer → perform KDF on **chaining key**
- ECDH: Curve25519, AES-CTR (no padding), AES-CBC (PKCS7 padding)
- HMAC-SHA256 for integrity
- Future secrecy only if private keys are not leaked (duh!). Since private keys go into new shared keys during ratcheting, the attacker lacks material to compromise next key after obtaining current one.
- Since shared keys are only deleted after messages are received, there is a window in which keys could be compromised before reception.
- Deniability is always a theoretical claim as long as a transmission server has the ability to log messages, their senders and recipients.

Reverse-Engineering Threema

Enter Threema

Threema

- Gained popularity in Germany after Facebook purchased WhatsApp
- All promise – no proof; first openly contemplating to OSS the code, later backing away from that statement
- Interest in its inner workings

Quick Shoutouts

- Jan Ahrens for releasing his findings about the handshake before we did
- OpenMittsu for releasing the first working OSS client

Reverse-Engineering – What to look for?

- Test for common pitfalls in implementation
 - Handling of TLS
 - Handling of keys and nonces
 - NaCl implementation errors
 - Uncommon data leaks
 - Bugs
 - ...?
- Find out how protocol is designed
 1. Understand handshakes
 2. Understand protocol
 3. decipher messages

Positive side-note: Threema had released a security white paper early on

Threema - Notes and Open Questions

Notes:

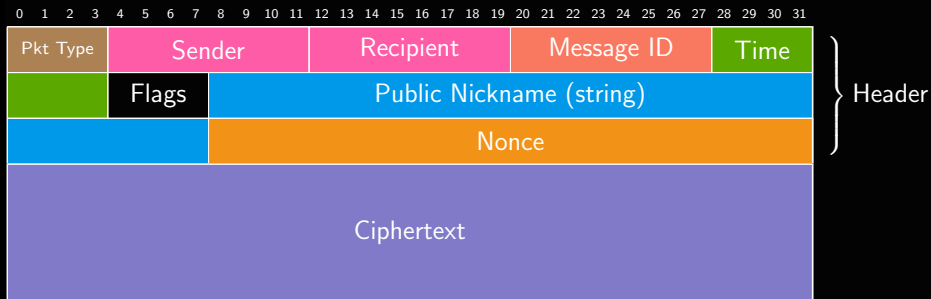
- PFS only on transport layer (attacker sniffing packets from the outside will not learn contents after private key acquisition)

Q:

- How often is the handshake performed?

Threema Packet Format

Message Packet (Threema Protocol Layer)

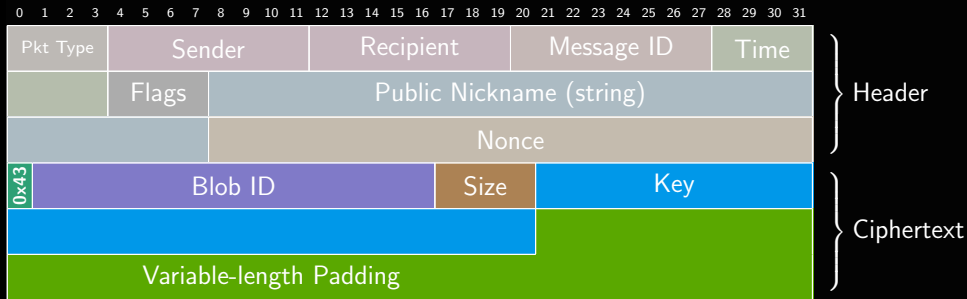


Threema: Special Messages

- Polls
- Images with Caption
 - Case of caption leak found
- Audio Messages
 - Leak Android version
 - Possible StageFright vector

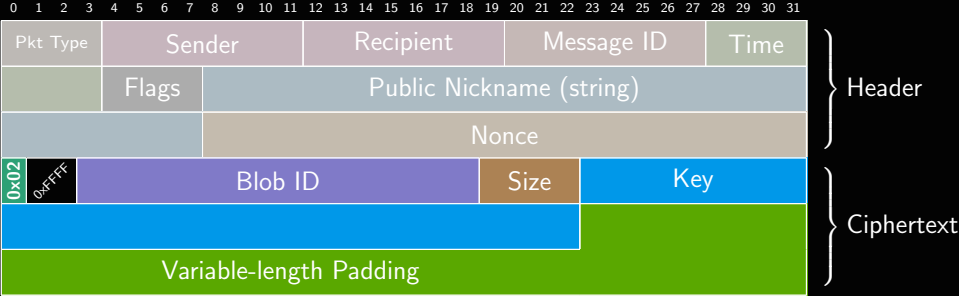
Threema Image Messages

Image Message



Threema Audio Messages

Audio Message



Group Messages

Group Message Packet

