



Quantum Secure Key Exchange for IEEE 802.1AE (MACSec)

Antrittsvortrag zur Masterarbeit

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September 8, 2020

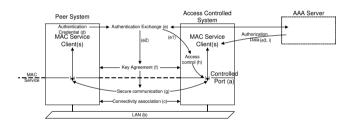






IEEE 802.1X

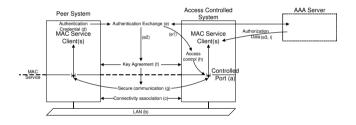
 Mutual authentication in LANs







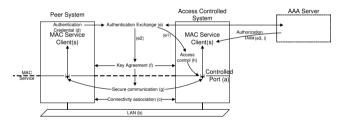
- Mutual authentication in LANs
 - Supplicant (Peer)







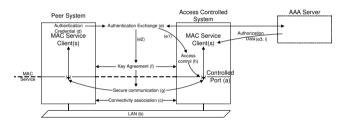
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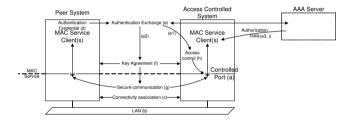
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 - Radius (AAA Server)







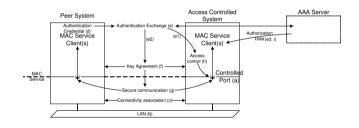
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- Mutual authentication in LANs
 - Supplicant (Peer)
 - Authenticator (Switch)
 - Radius (AAA Server)
- Mutually trusted CAs (c)
- EAP framework (e,f)
 - Asymmetric key exchange

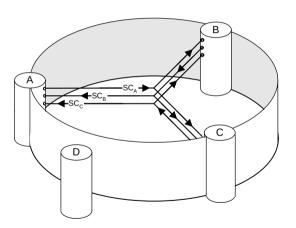






IEEE 802.1AE (MACSec)

• Ethernet frame encryption

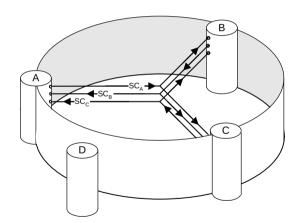






IEEE 802.1AE (MACSec)

- Ethernet frame encryption
 - Uses 802.1X CAs for authentication

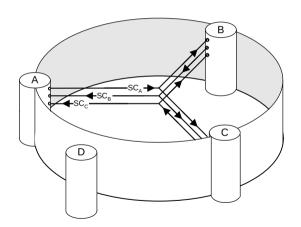






IEEE 802.1AE (MACSec)

- Ethernet frame encryption
 - Uses 802.1X CAs for authentication
 - Uses MKA for symmetric key exchange







Motivation

• Quantum Computing is a "Hype Topic"





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- Faster algorithms:
 - Search problems
 - Optimizations (Adiabatic QC)





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- Faster algorithms:
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 - Optimizations (Adiabatic QC)
- New algorithms:
 - Quantum teleportation





Motivation

• Efficient solution for (some) computational problems





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- Modern crypto is based in such problems:





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 Reduce symmetric crypto keyspace by $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$





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 - Shor's factorization algorithm





- Efficient solution for (some) computational problems
- Modern crypto is based in such problems:
 - Grover's search algorithm Reduce symmetric crypto keyspace by $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$
 - Shor's factorization algorithm
 Breaks (EC)DH and RSA based crypto in polynomial time





Practical Quantum Computer

When to panic?

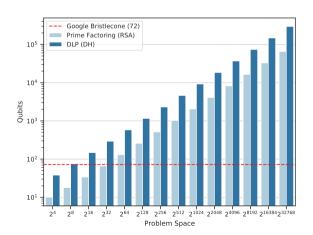




Practical Quantum Computer

When to panic?

- #Qubits to break a n-bit key
 - RSA: 2n + 2 [1]
 - DLP: $9n + 2 \ln(n)$ [2]



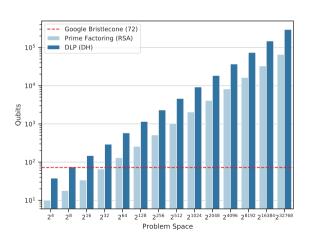




Practical Quantum Computer

When to panic?

- #Qubits to break a n-bit key
 - RSA: 2n + 2 [1]
 - DLP: $9n + 2 \ln(n)$ [2]
- Coherency time
 - Keeping a state is tricky
 - Implementation dependent
 - Hard to predict







Practical Quantum Computer

• Even if we assume a Moore-like exp growth we still got plenty of time





Practical Quantum Computer

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Practical Quantum Computer

- Even if we assume a Moore-like exp growth we still got plenty of time
- We should use this time!
 - 1. Design quantum safe algorithms
 - 2. Implement quantum safe algorithms



Developing New Algorithms



NIST PQ Project

- Start Dec 20, 2016
- 3. Round announced Jul 22, 2020



Developing New Algorithms



NIST PQ Project

- Start Dec 20, 2016
- 3. Round announced Jul 22, 2020
- Goal: Select quantum safe key exchange and signature algorithms



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Developing New Algorithms



A clear winner?



Developing New Algorithms



A clear winner?

- Different Foundations
 - Lattice-based
 - Isogeny-based
 - Code-based

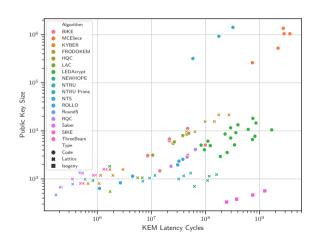


Developing New Algorithms



A clear winner?

- Different Foundations
 - Lattice-based
 - Isogeny-based
 - Code-based
- Different Trade-offs
 - Latency
 - Key size
 - Maturity







Requirements on Public Key Crypto

- Web-Server
 - Thousands of handshakes/s
 - Forward secrecy





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- IoT & WSN
 - Small traffic volume





Requirements on Public Key Crypto

- Web-Server
 - Thousands of handshakes/s
 - Forward secrecy
- IoT & WSN
 - Small traffic volume
- Long-term signatures
 - Maturity





Existing Applications

- Internet-Drafts for TLS 1.X[3][4][5][6][7]
- QuaSiModO: Quantum resistant IKEv2[8]
- "New Hope" in Google Chrome[9]



Outline



Why 802.1(X|AE)?

• Widely used in practice





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 - Enterprise LANs
 - WPA2-Enterprise





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 - Data centers ⇔ IoT networks
 - Helps understanding algorithms





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- Industry relevance
 - Part of QuaSiModO/ADVA cooperation



Outline







Goals

• Evaluation of IEEE 802.1(X|AE)





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 - Identify vulnerable components
 - Extract requirements for quantum safe design





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- Design of a quantum safe alternative





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 - Extract requirements for quantum safe design
- Evaluation of quantum safe algorithms
- Design of a quantum safe alternative
- Implementation in a real-world test-case

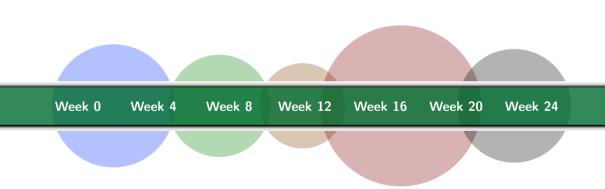




- Evaluation of IEEE 802.1(X|AE)
 - Identify vulnerable components
 - Extract requirements for quantum safe design
- Evaluation of quantum safe algorithms
- Design of a quantum safe alternative
- Implementation in a real-world test-case
- Extensive experimental evaluation

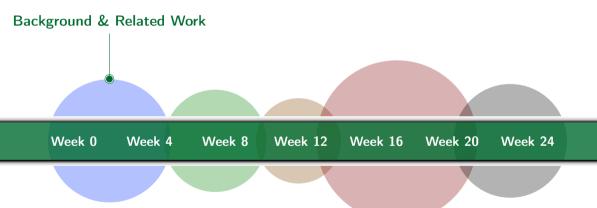






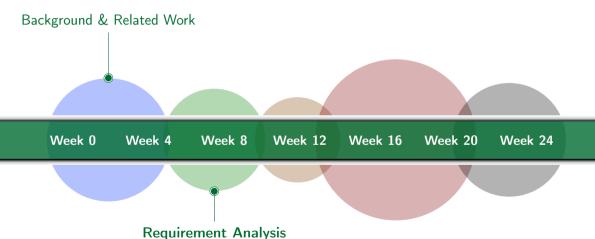






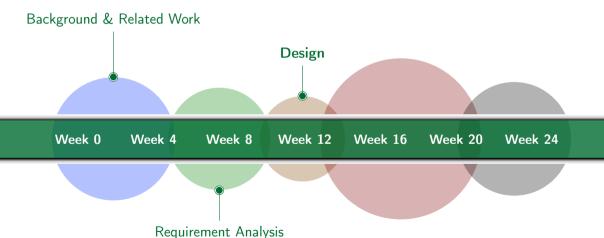








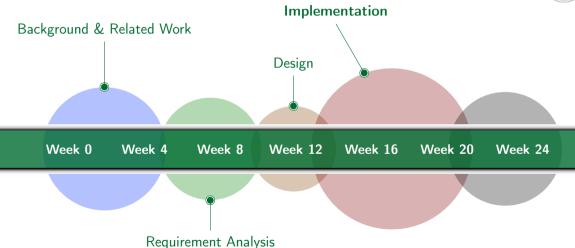






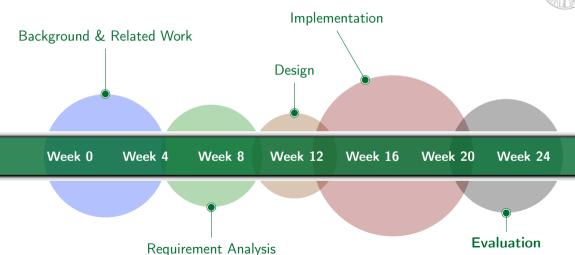
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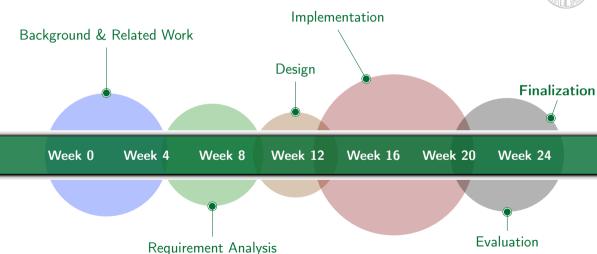






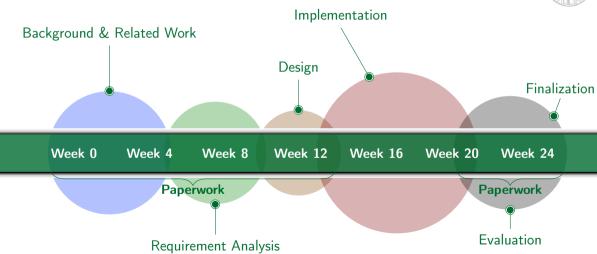










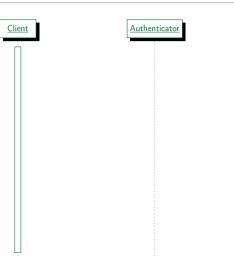




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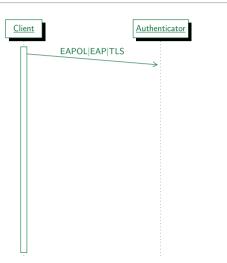
Auth. Server





Outline



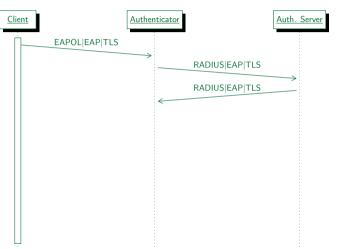


Auth. Server



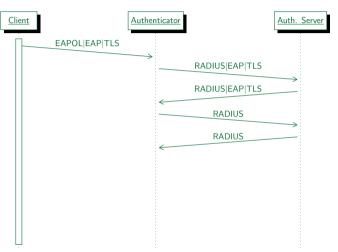
Out





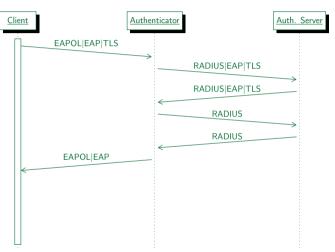






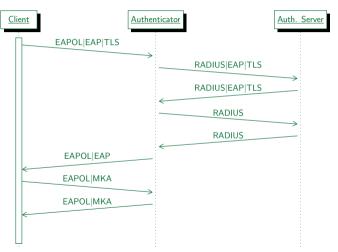






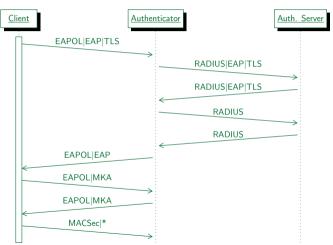






















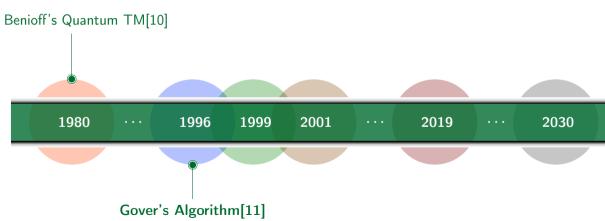
A short history of quantum computing

Benioff's Quantum TM[10]



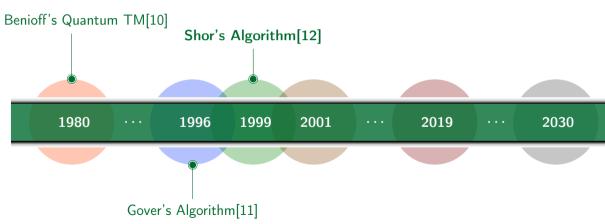






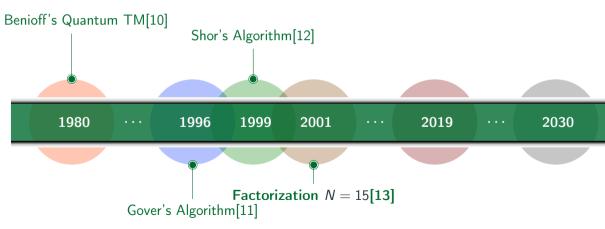






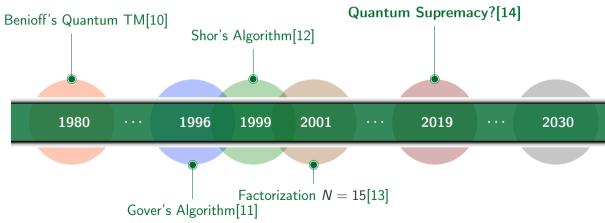






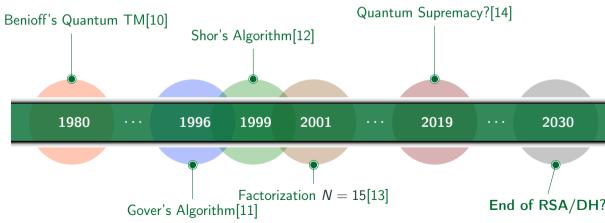
















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