

# Introduction to Hardware Security Modules

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# Intro to HSMs

## 1. What's a HSM?

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# Introduction

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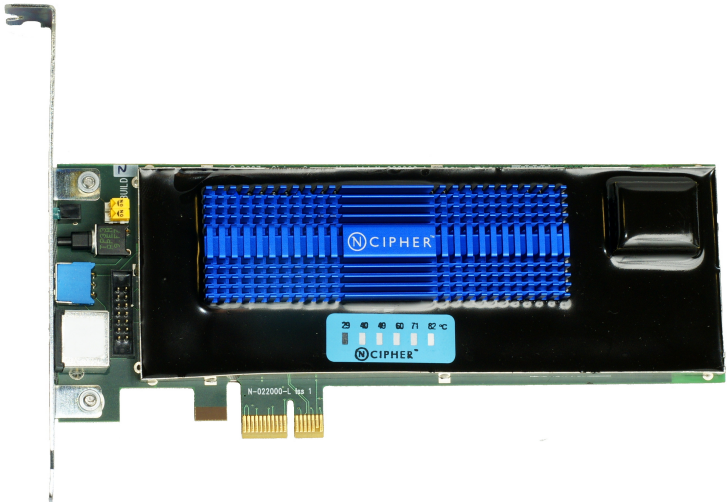
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- ▶ nCipher acquired by Thales 2008.



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- ▶ Tamper reactive hardware rare in HSMs; more common in things in adversarial environments like payments terminals.



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- ▶ But mainly: key management. Like:
  - ▶ Dual control: 'any 3 of these 5 people can use the key'
  - ▶ Complex key policies: 'this RSA key can only decrypt using OAEP'
  - ▶ Providing a decent way to back up key material

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- ▶ Understanding and expressing the policy you want is an ongoing problem.
- ▶ Don't do crypto any quicker (in general) than software running on a modern CPU.
- ▶ Don't fix a system using rubbish crypto (RC4, unauthenticated block cipher modes, RSA PKCS#1 encryption, MD5/SHA1 signatures, ...)

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- ▶ FIPS 140-2 is the main standard for HSMs (and software crypto modules).
- ▶ Implemented crypto standards come from NIST, IEEE, ANSI, KISA, etc. usually at request of customers.
  - ▶ Some requests are 'interesting.'

# Fin

Questions?

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