PBKDF2: performance matters

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ANGER TO





1. Quick intro to PBKDF2









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- 2. The standard is bad









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- 3. Your implementation is bad









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- 4. A faster PBKDF2



Purpose

Slowly convert a password $+\mbox{ salt}$ into a symmetric key of some length



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Origin

RSA labs, 1999. Described in PKCS#5 and then RFC2898



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Simplification

PBKDF2 can produce arbitrary length output.

We're going to ignore this capability from here on in: only considering the first block of output.

PBKDF2: how it was described



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Assumption: password and salt much shorter than SHA-256's 64-byte block size.

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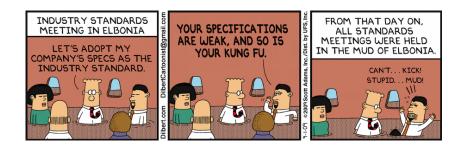
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Therefore, we need to compute 4i SHA-256 blocks.



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 with $U_1 \coloneqq \mathsf{HMAC ext{-}H(pw, salt} \parallel \mathsf{0}_{32})$ $U_n \coloneqq \mathsf{HMAC ext{-}H(pw}, U_{n-1})$

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Actually, we only need compute 2 + 2i SHA-256 blocks.

Survey of defender implementations

I looked at the following PBKDF2s:

- ► FreeBSD 10
- ► GRUB 2.0
- ► Truecrypt 7.1a
- Android (disk encryption)
- Android (BouncyCastle)
- Django
- OpenSSL
- ▶ Python core (\geq 3.4)
- Python (pypi pbkdf2)
- Ruby (pbkdf2 gem)
- ► Go (go.crypto)

- OpenBSD
- PolarSSL/mbedTLS
- CyaSSL/wolfSSL
- SJCL
- Java
- ► Common Lisp (ironclad)
- Perl (Crypt::PBKDF2)
- ► PHP5
- ► .NET framework
- scrypt/yescrypt¹
- BouncyCastle

¹never called for scrypt/yescrypt with iterations != 1

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- ▶ Let's measure PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA1 for large iteration count (2²²)

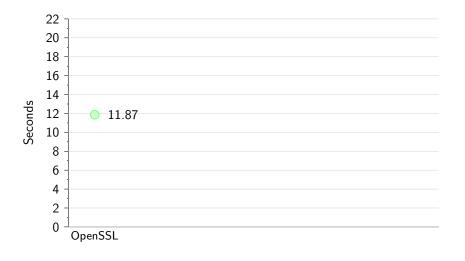


Figure: PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA1, one block output, 2²² iterations

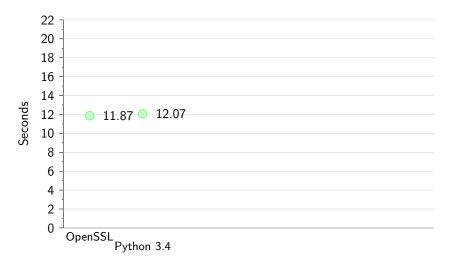


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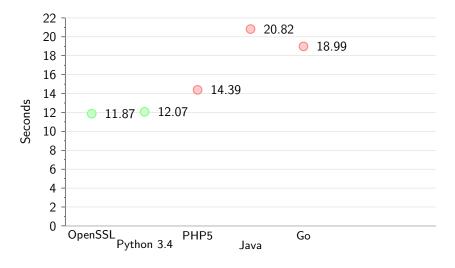


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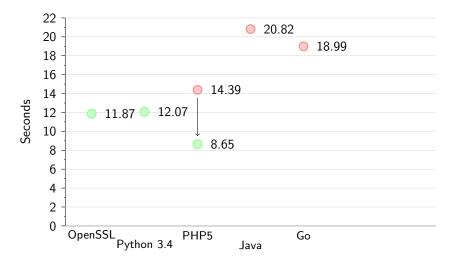


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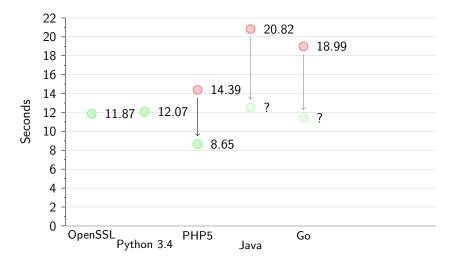


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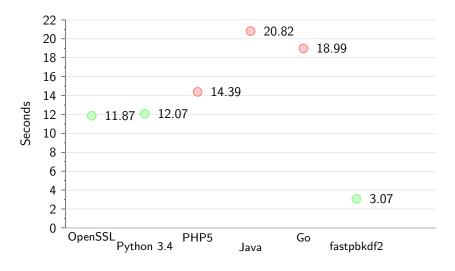


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- https://github.com/ctz/fastpbkdf2/

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- Most implementations waste time and power.
- If you use PBKDF2, you can probably drop in a faster implementation and either increase security margin, or improve time/power performance.
- ▶ Please try not to use PBKDF2 any more.

Thank you!

Questions?

Twitter: @jpixton Mail: jbp@jbp.io

Web: https://jbp.io/

Slides and benchmarking code: https://github.com/ctz/talks/