

A Secure Password Wallet based on the SEcube™ framework

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Why are hardware-based approaches more reliable?

To authenticate, Master password + Device are required

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Technologies used
 - ▶ Software libraries
 - ▶ The SEcube™ Framework
3. Design and implementation
 - ▶ General Architecture
 - ▶ Basics of Operation
 - ▶ Implementation details
4. Demos
5. Conclusions
6. Future Work

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Introduction

This work regards the implementation as a desktop application that exploits the capabilities of the SEcube™ (Secure Environment cube) hardware and software framework to store and protect passwords.

The desktop application, named **SEcubeWallet**, was written in C/C++ and Qt, and it interacts with a SEcube™ device, requesting services like authentication and encryption/decryption of data.

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Dictionaries, keyboard patterns, sequences, years

The SEcube™ Open Security Platform

Hardware

Software

The SEcube™ Open Security Platform

Hardware

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Developed by the Blu5
Group

The SEcube™ Open Security Platform

Hardware

Software

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Family

- ▶ SEcube™ Chip
- ▶ SEcube™ DevKit
- ▶ USEcube™ Stick

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- ▶ **Smart Card:** SLJ52G (infineon)

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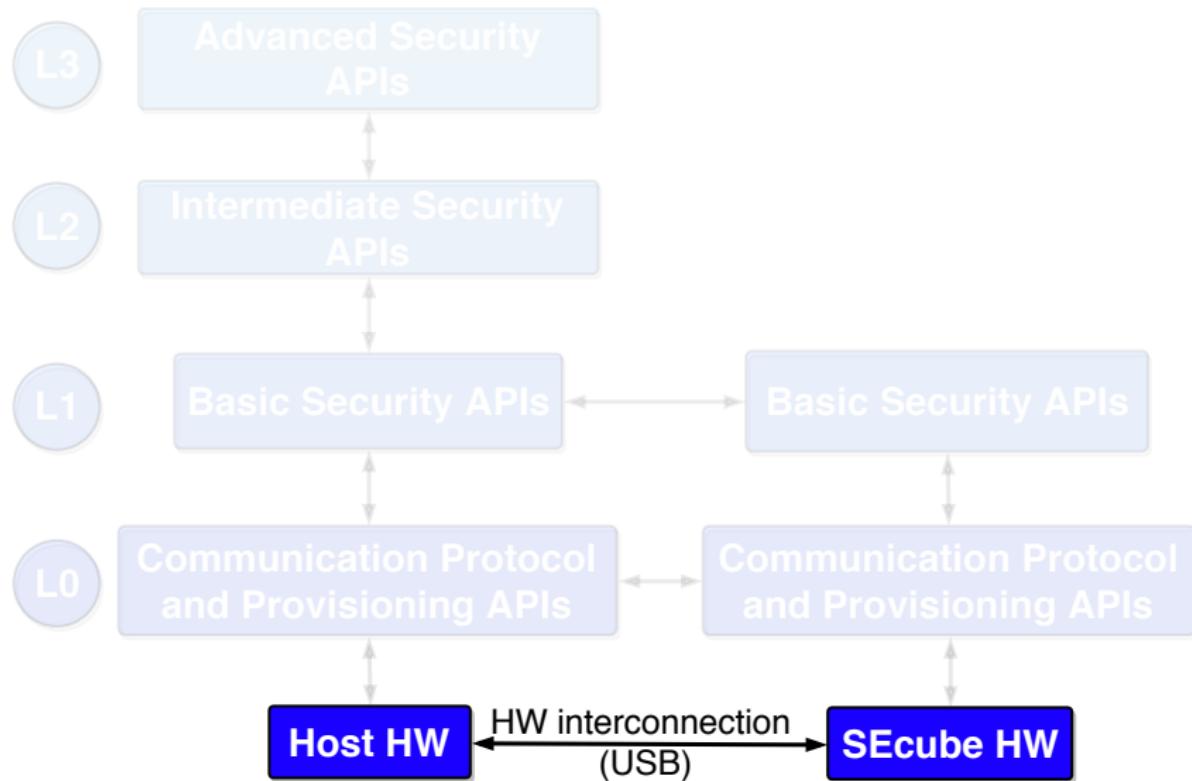
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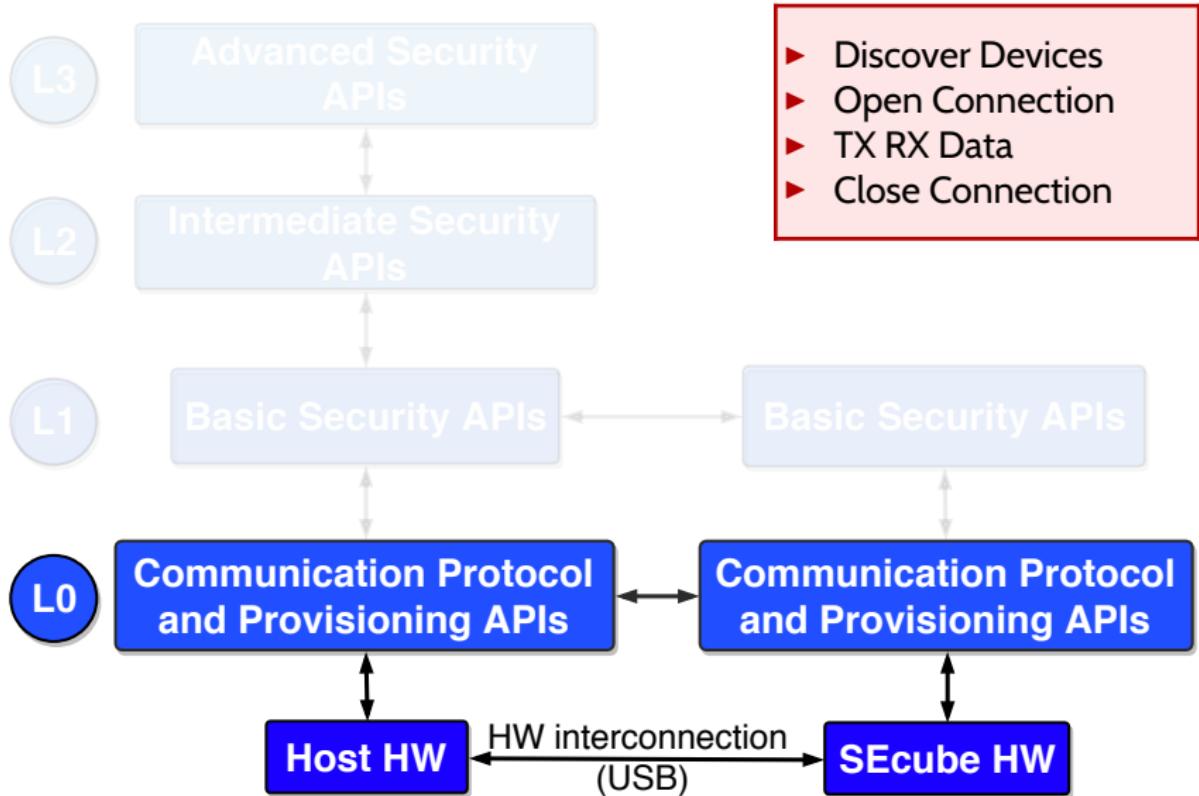
Firmware: Developers can customize the firmware to their needs, and load the updated version to the SEcube™ chip.

Host libraries: Allow to experience the platform as a high-security black box.

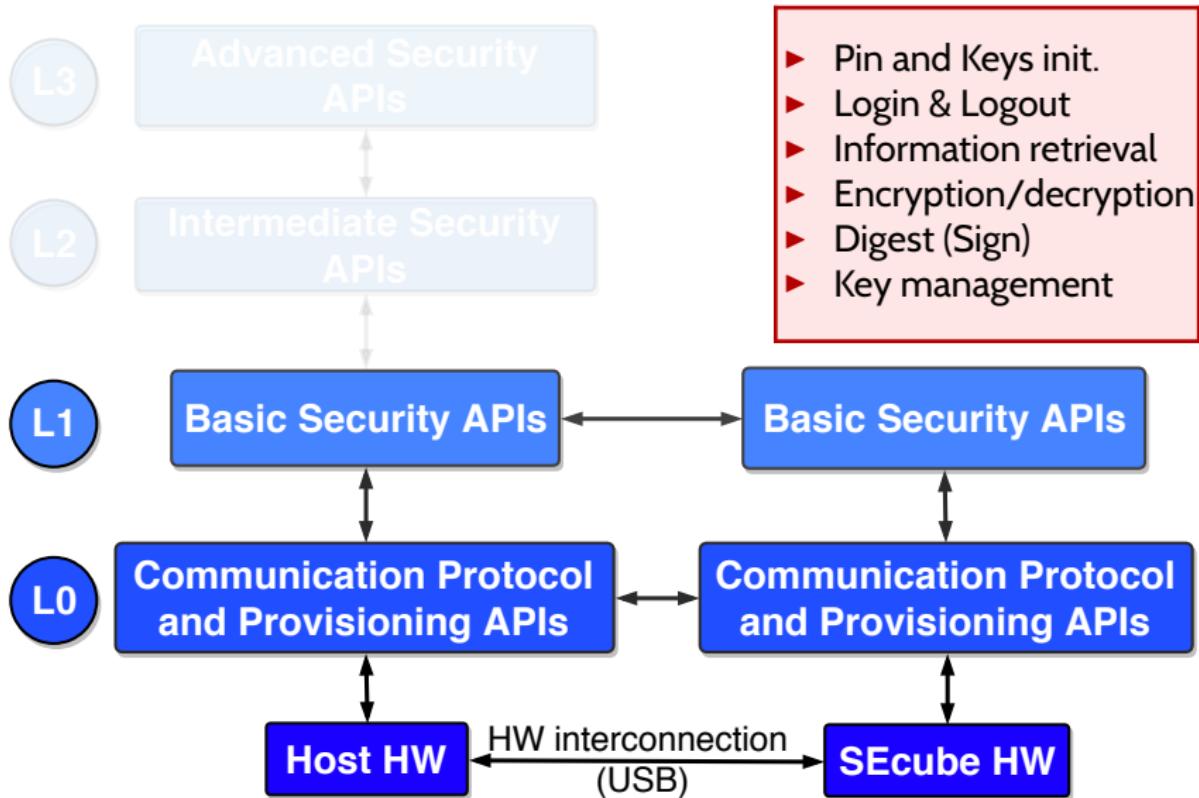
SEcube™ APIs hierarchy



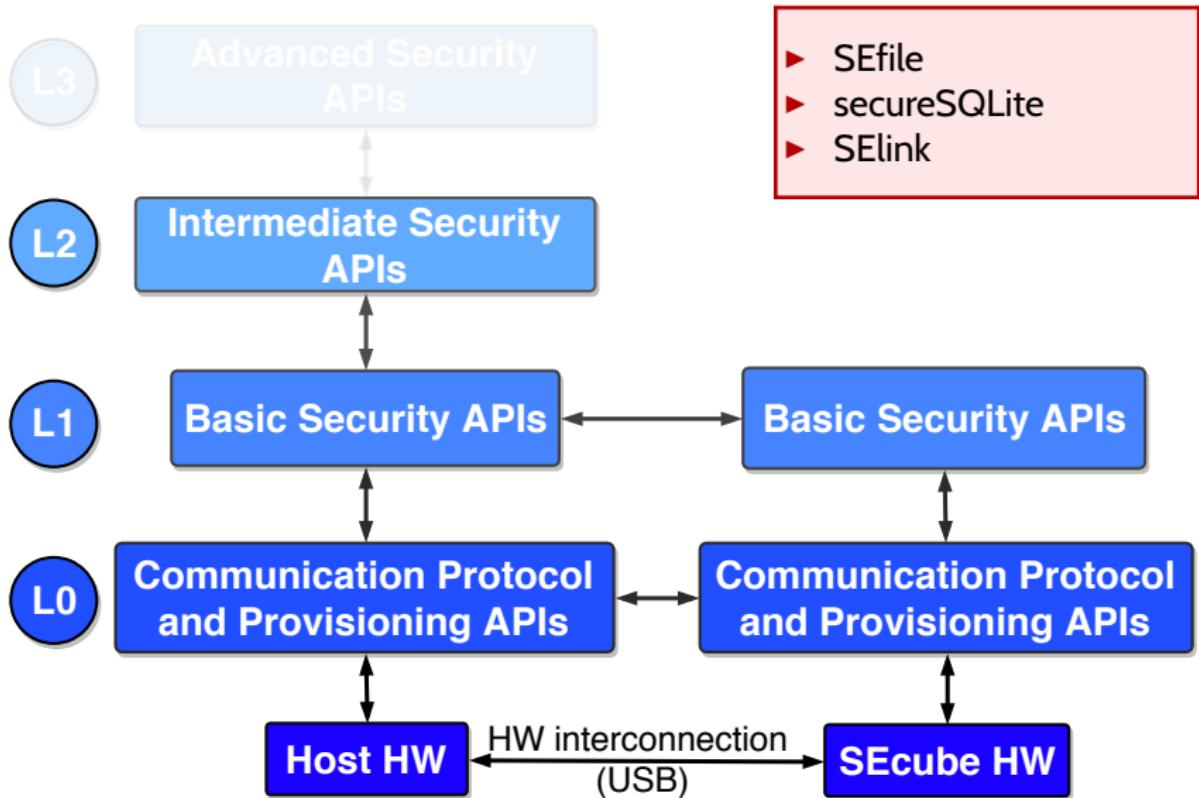
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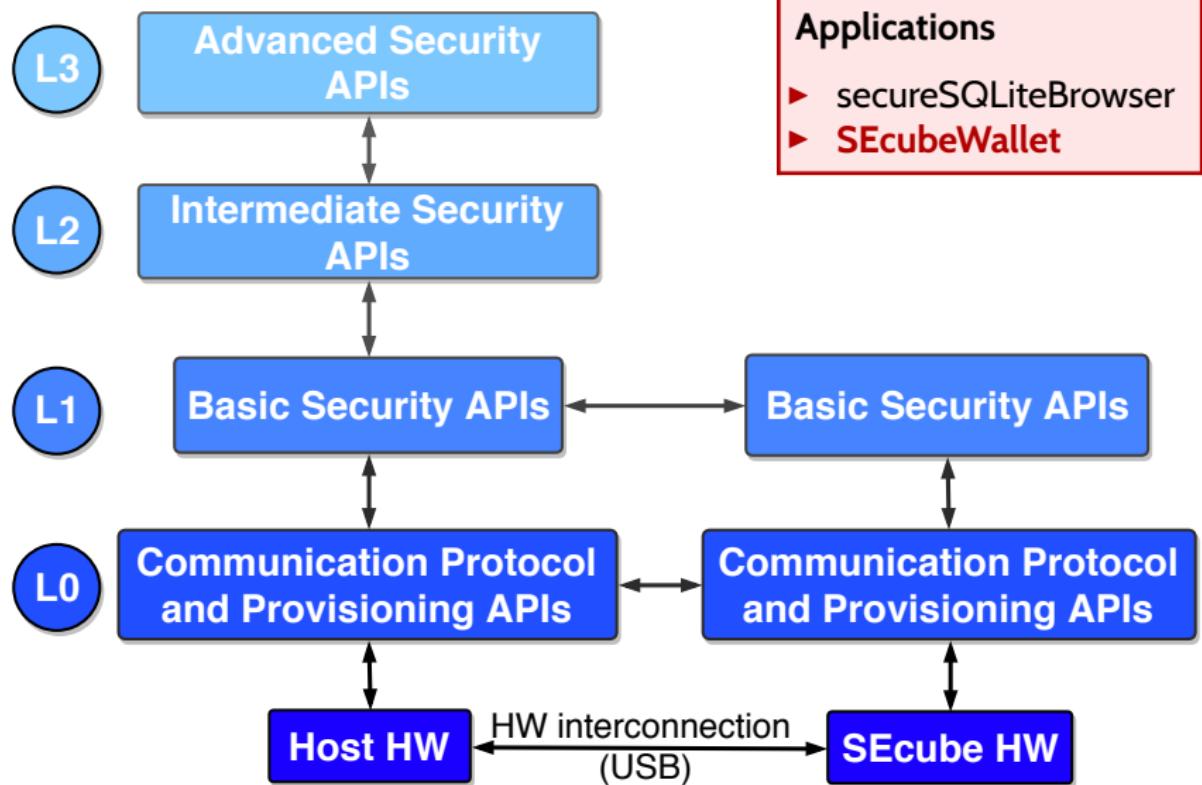
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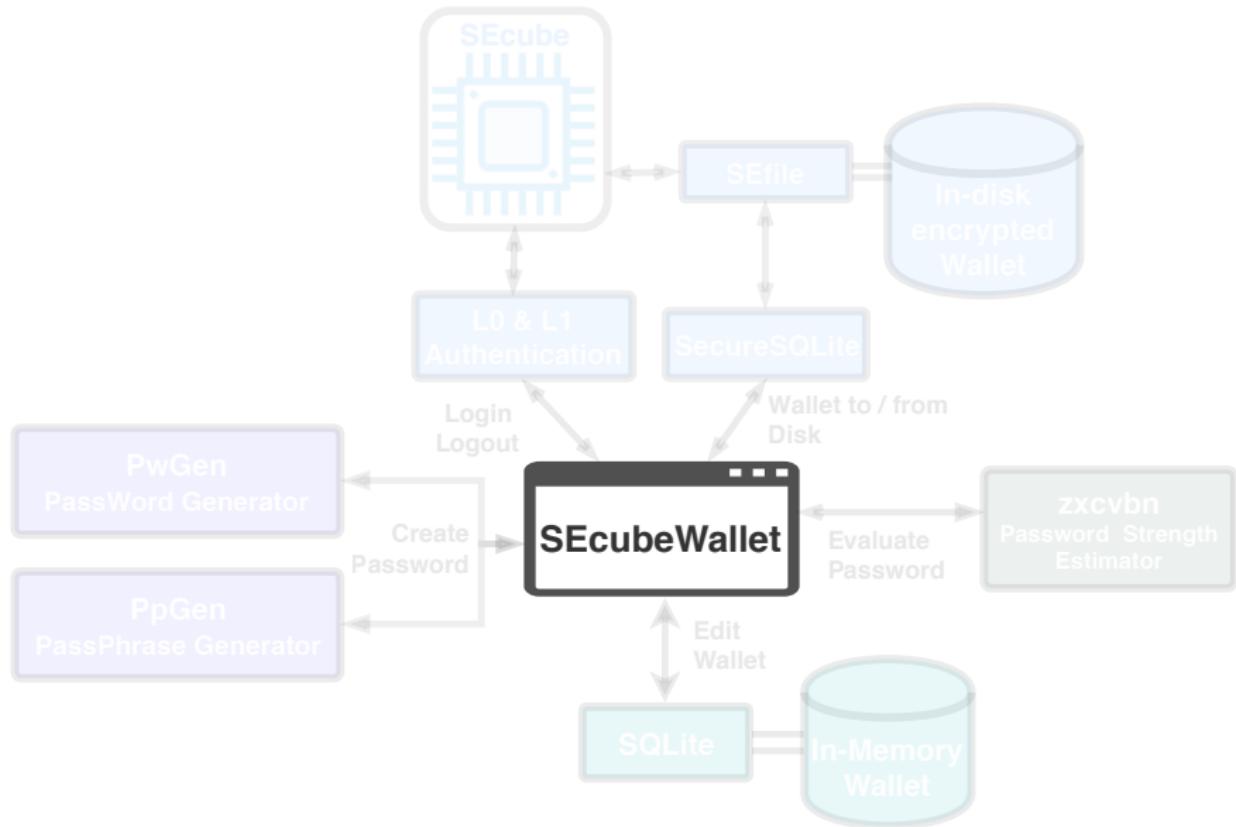
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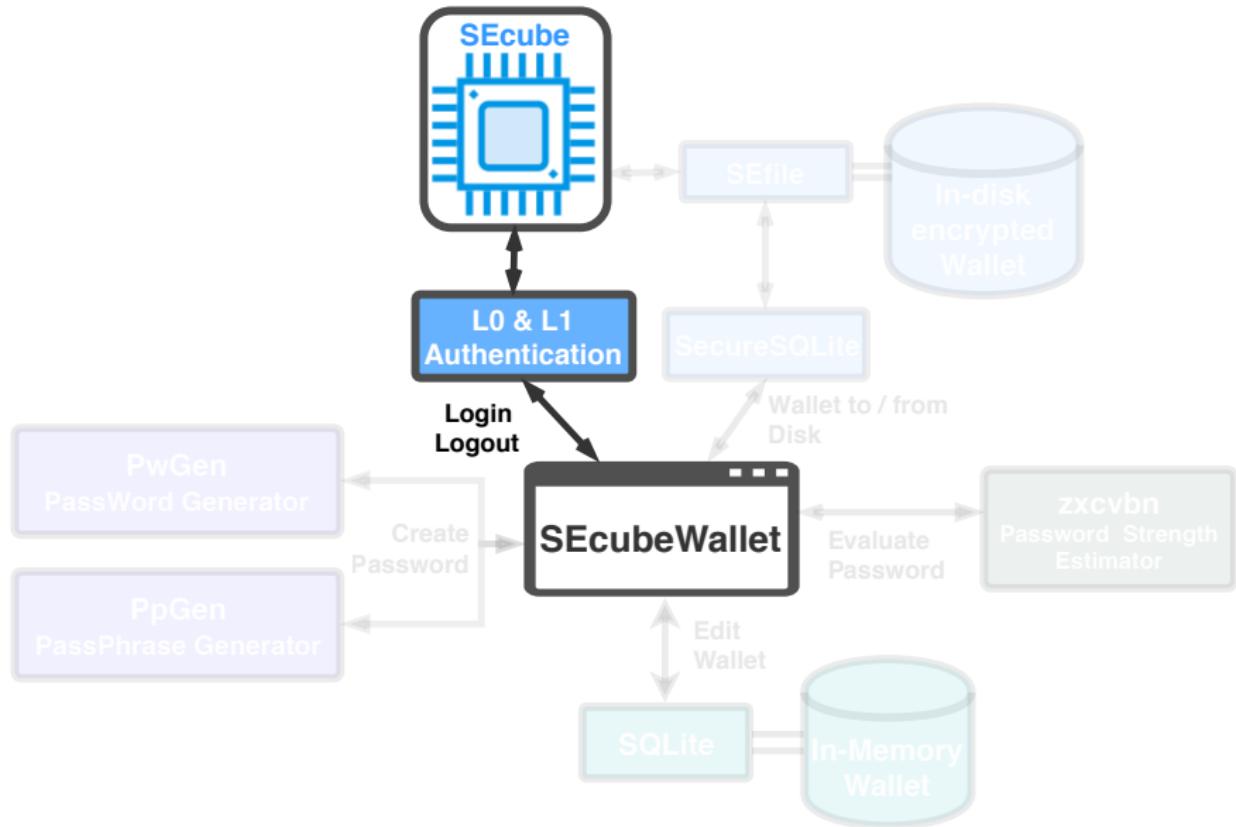
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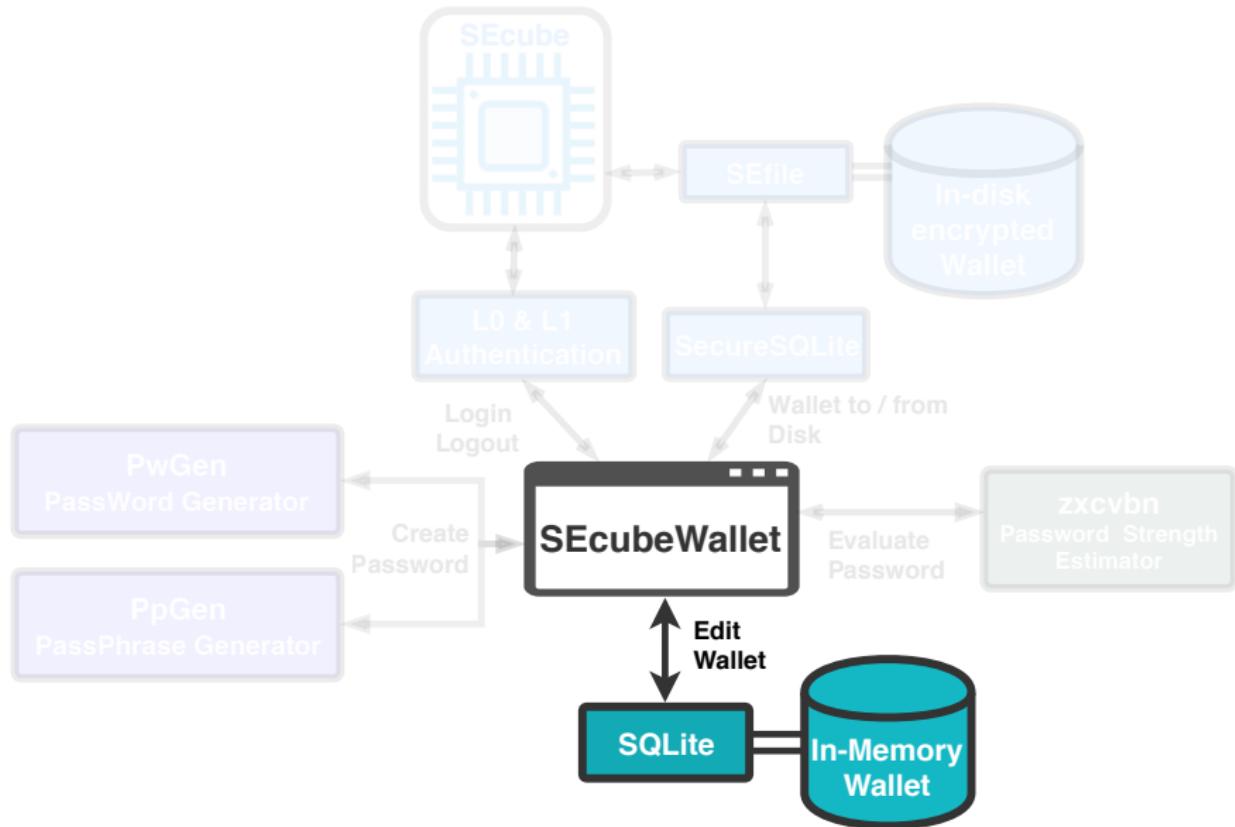
SEcubeWallet Application



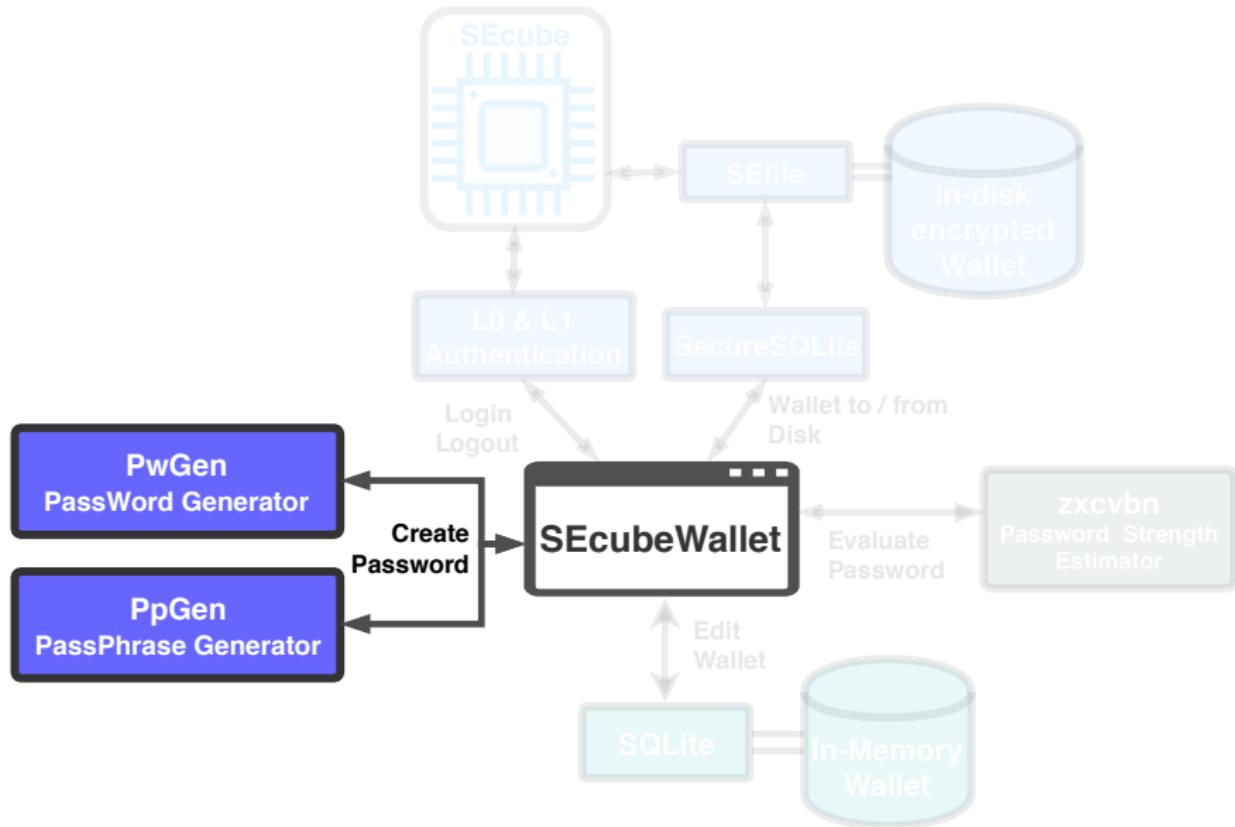
Open device and authenticate



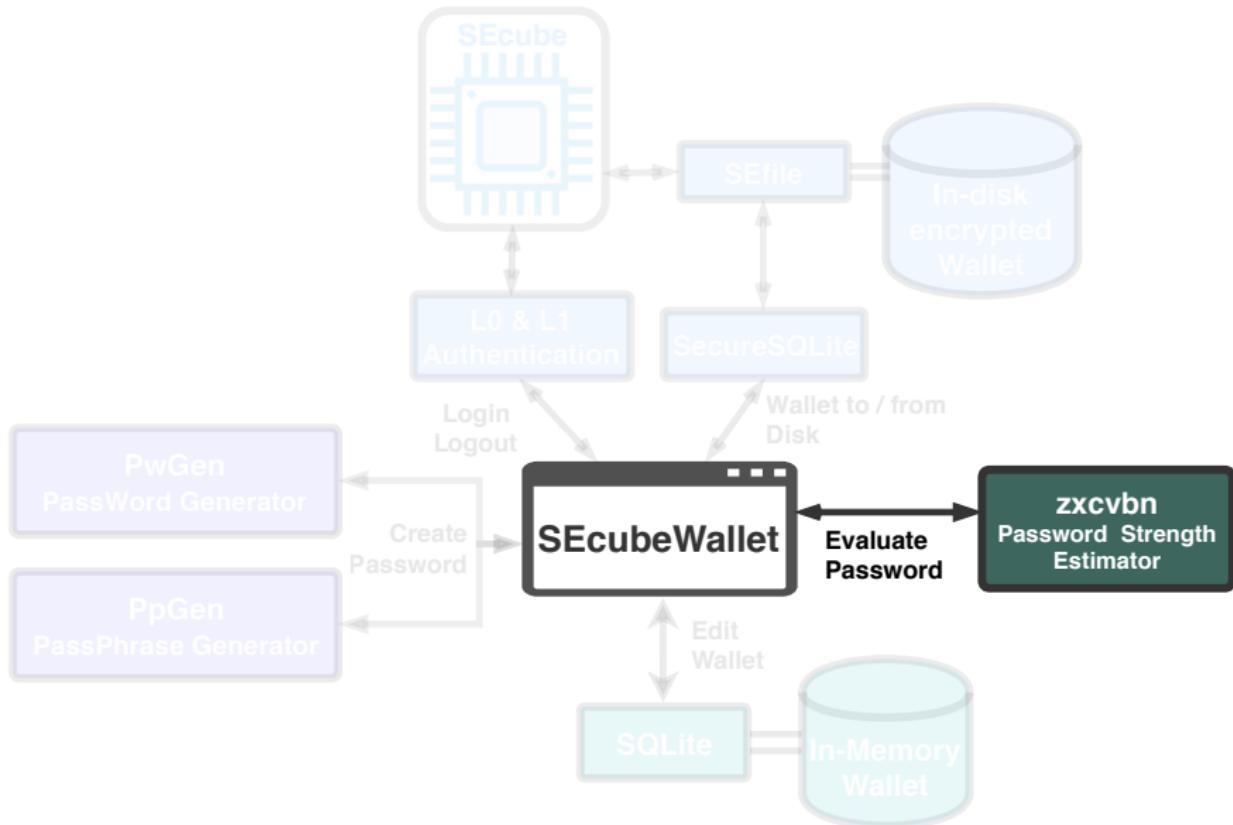
Create In-memory Wallet



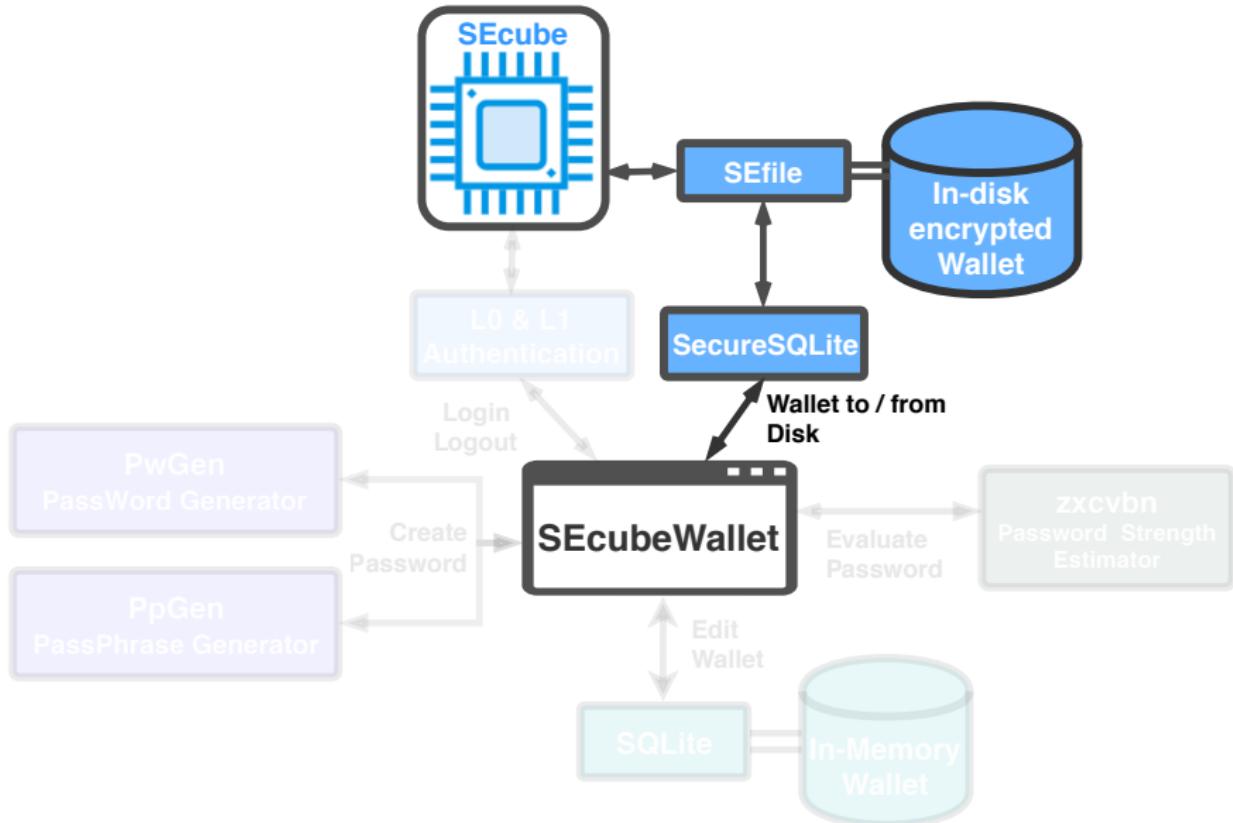
Generate Password/Passphrase



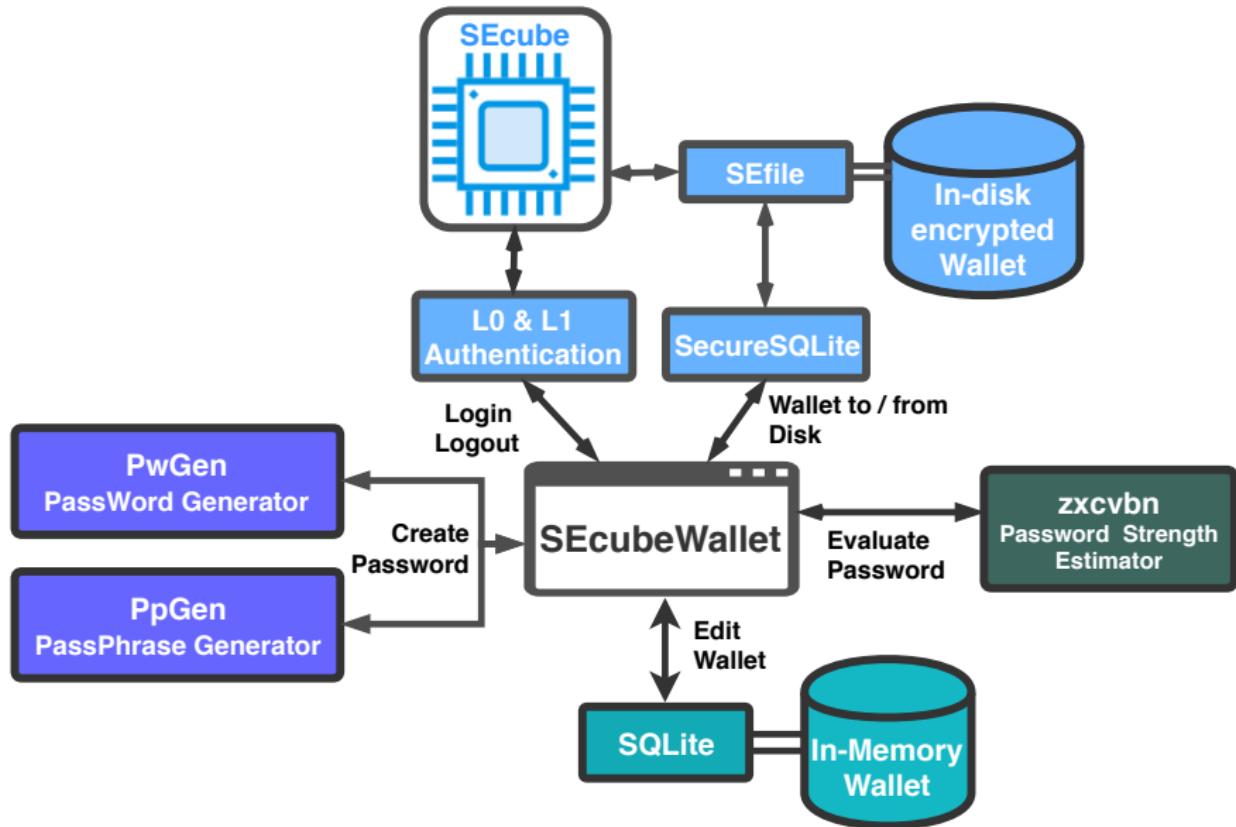
Evaluate Strength



Encrypt and Save Wallet to disk



General Architecture



Basics of Operation

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The data (passwords) can only be accessed if:

- ▶ SEcube™ device is connected
- ▶ Login pin is the correct one
- ▶ Key inside the device is the correct one.

In-Memory and In-Disk DBs

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- ▶ **Delete Wallet:** Both the In-memory DB and the In-disk encrypted file are deleted.

Windows and display elements

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- ▶ Main Window
 - ▶ **Table View** for displaying the wallet entries
 - ▶ **Filters** So the user can search in each of the table's columns.
 - ▶ **Tool Bars** for Wallets, Tables and Entries.
 - ▶ **Menu Bar** with all the actions.
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 - ▶ Password Generators Configuration.
 - ▶ zxcvbn Configuration.

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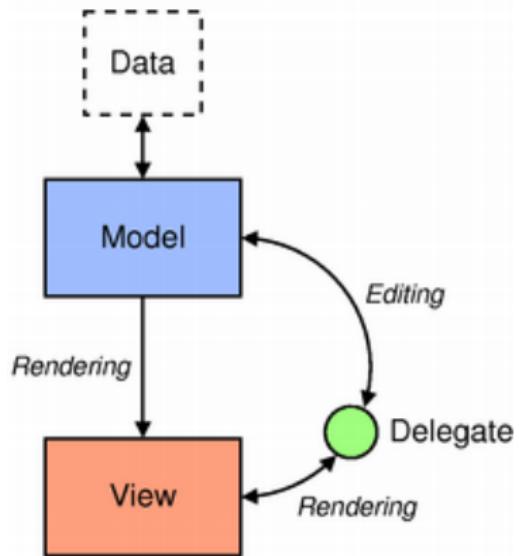
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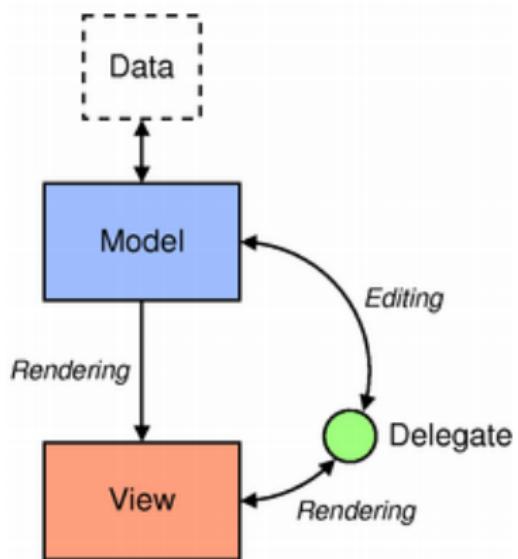
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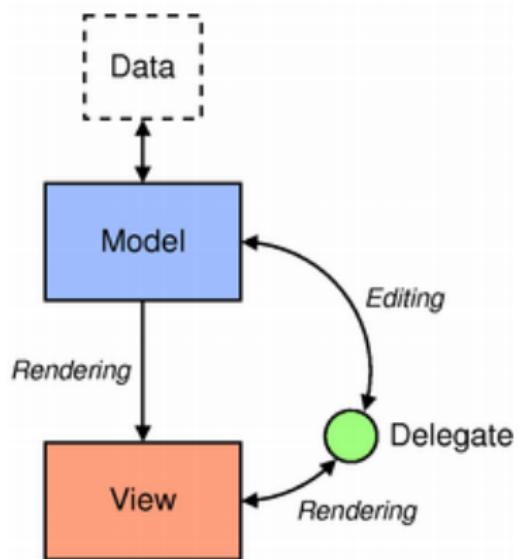
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- ▶ **Data:** Entries in a table from the In-memory DB.

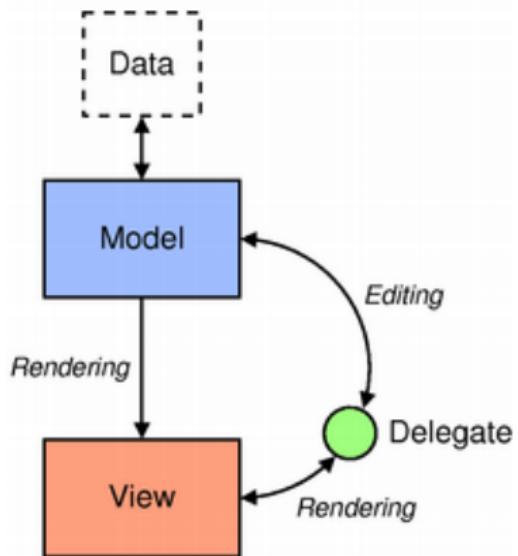


Data Display: Model/View architecture

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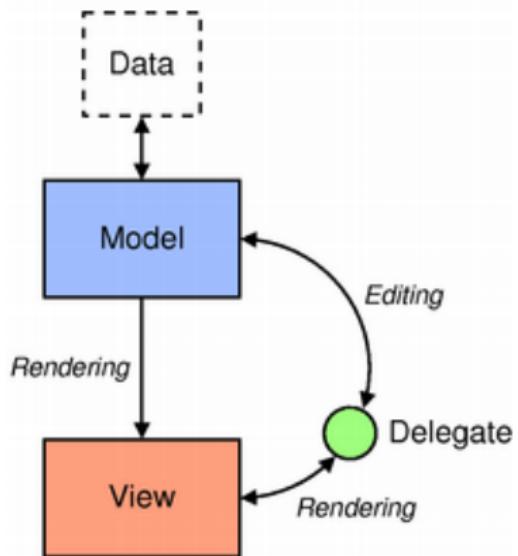


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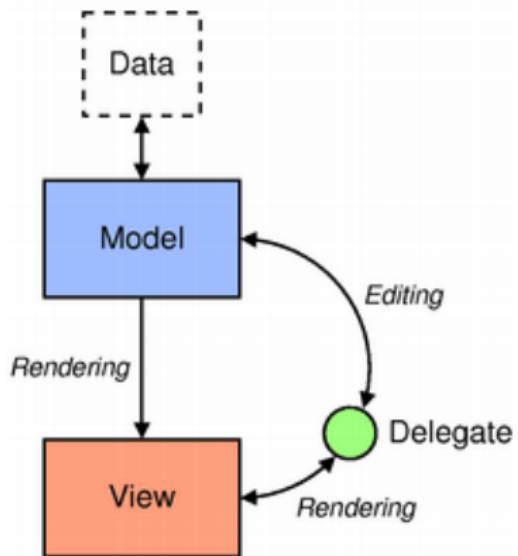
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- ▶ **Delegate:** Used to Show/Hide the passwords.

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PassPhrase Generator

- ▶ Implemented as a C++/Qt function.
- ▶ Works by extracting Random words out of dictionary files (plain text).

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Using date's column custom filter

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From PenicuikCiting to [9en1cu1kC1t1ng](#).

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Login and Open a Wallet



Generate and evaluate password



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- ▶ In any password manager it is important to suggest random passwords and to check their strength
- ▶ All the used libraries in this project are open source, proving it is possible to achieve a high level of security with the use of open software and hardware tools.
- ▶ The developed application still lacks some features in order to be considered a truly commercial product.

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- ▶ One Time Passwords
- ▶ FIDO U2F

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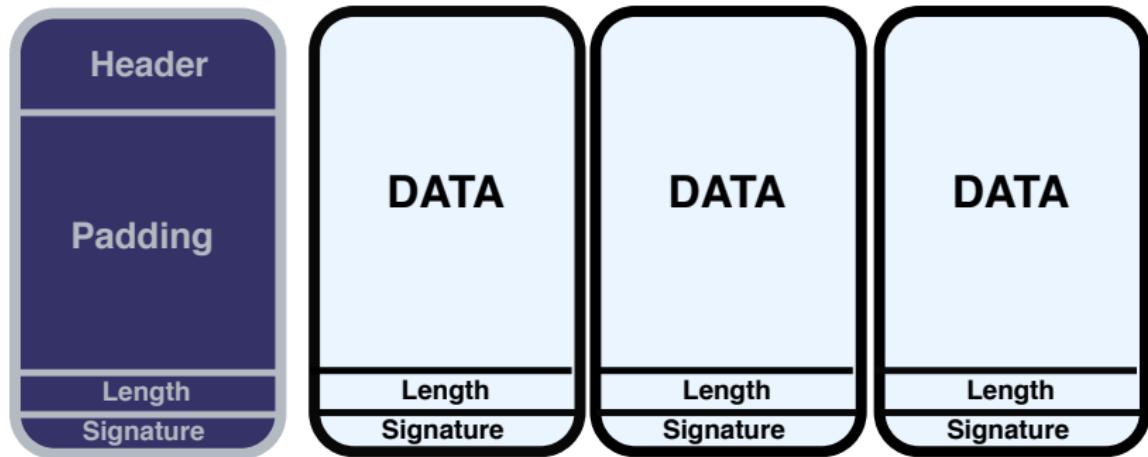
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Android

- ▶ Use a SEcube™ phone device
- ▶ Port SEcube™ host-side libraries to android
- ▶ Port Qt application to android

SEfile

A secured file has the structure shown in figure. The data is divided in sectors, and each of them is encrypted and signed. The first sector (header) contains metadata. When a portion of the file wants to be read or written, it is not necessary to process the whole file. Only the required sectors are manipulated.



Algorithms

Encryption: Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), established by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). For each data sector **AES-256-CTR** is used, while the header sector is encrypted using **AES-256-ECB**.

Authentication Each sector, including the header, is signed using **SHA-256-HMAC**, meaning that the signature depends on both the data contained in the sector itself and on a chosen encryption key.

To use two different keys to encrypt data and to digest authentication. SEfile leverages on the pbkdf2()

secureSQLite

Based on the [SQLite](#) and [SEfile](#), this API allows the user to create SEcube™ secured data bases.

The SQLite system has been modified to use a wrapper based on SEfile, rather than using directly the OS calls. The development is based on a template for making a custom [VFS](#) interface distributed along with SQLite.

Every database created with secureSQLite is cyphered and signed, thus making it impossible to read the database contents without the SEcube™.

Development Board

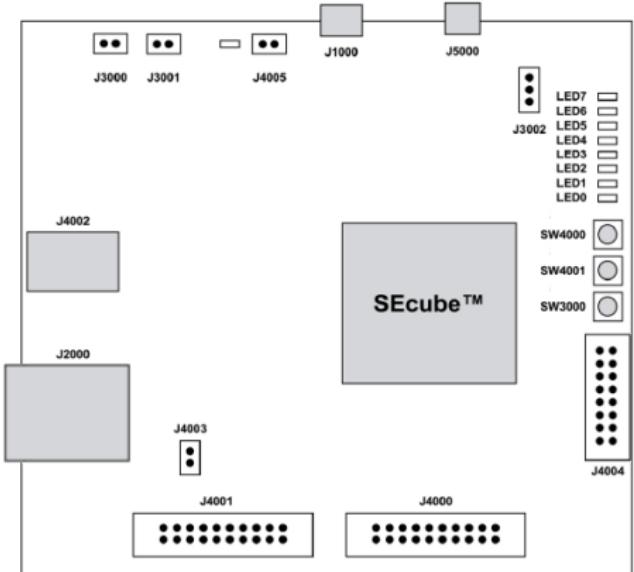
J1000 USB 2.0 to UART

J2000 Ethernet 10/100

J4000 FPGA and CPU GPIOs

J4001 JTAG

J4002 microSD card

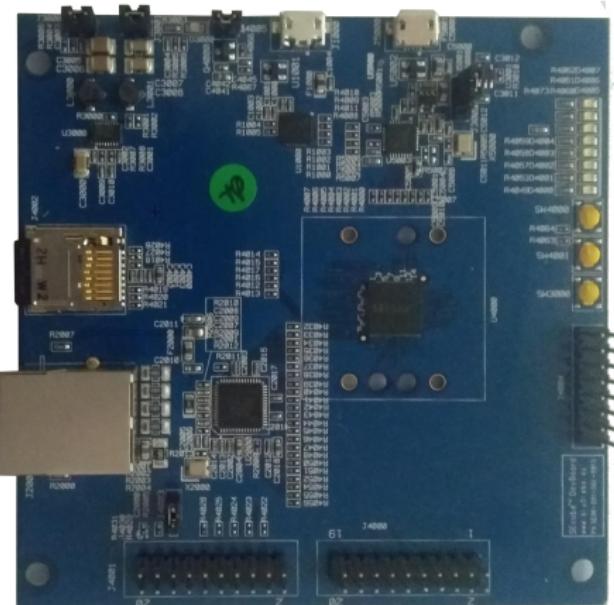


J4004 FPGA and CPU GPIOs

J5000 USB 2.0 High Speed

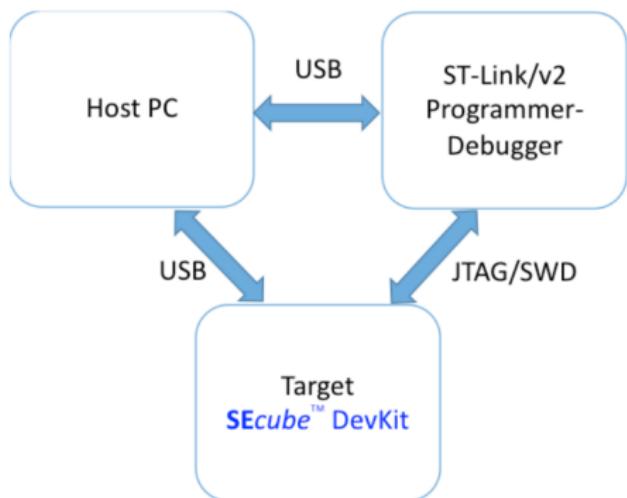
LEDx Leds

SWxOOy Switches



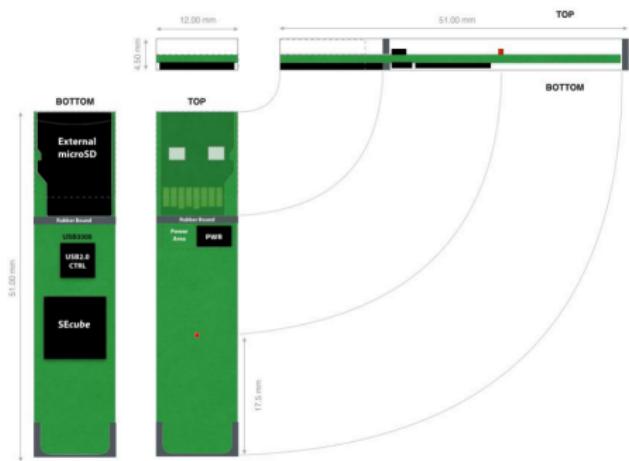
JTAG Connections

To program and debug the chip, we use an **ST-Link/V2** which communicates with the MCU using the JTAG/SWD connection in the DevKit board.



The USEcube™ Stick

- ▶ SEcube™ chip + USB 2.0 High-Speed + SDcard socket.
- ▶ Compatible with any Operating System, and no need for drivers.
- ▶ Separation of encrypted data from the encryptor/decryptor.
- ▶ microSD can be changed to adjust size and speed.
- ▶ Dust and water-resistant
- ▶ No JTAG interface. To inject firmware, secure bootloader.



YubiKey

Family of hardware authentication devices developed by Yubico
Unfortunately, not open source.

Supports Google Accounts, Facebook Accounts, GitHub, Dropbox

- ▶ Static Passwords
- ▶ Yubico One-Time Password (OTP)
- ▶ OATH - HOTP (EVENT)
- ▶ OATH - TOTP (TIME)
- ▶ Challenge and Response (HMAC-SHA1, Yubico OTP)
- ▶ PIV-Compatible Smart Card:
- ▶ OpenPGP
- ▶ FIDO U2F



Mooltipass: A Simple Offline Password Keeper

The Mooltipass emulates a standard USB keyboard. The Mooltipass has an internal flash in which the user encrypted credentials are stored, while a PIN-locked smartcard contains the AES-256bits key required for their decryption. Open software and open hardware, kickstarter campaign.

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- ▶ If not using the browser plugin Mooltipass can type credentials like a keyboard.

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 - ▶ Insert the smartcard and unlock it with the PIN
 - ▶ If using the browser plugin, the Mooltipass asks permission to send the stored credentials, or asks you to save new ones
 - ▶ If not using the browser plugin Mooltipass can type credentials like a keyboard.
- ▶ **ST662ACD-TR:** Power
 - ▶ **ATMEGA32U4:** MCU
 - ▶ **AT88SC102:** Smart Card
 - ▶ **AT45DB011D-SSH-T:** Flash



PwGen Examples

-s: Random
-y: Symbols
-v: No vowels

-B: No ambiguous
-A: No capital
-0: No numerals

Password	Length	Options	Log Entropy
iesohGhai3	10	-	9.75 (Level 3)
ees0cooLo2	10	-	10.47 (Level 4)
dX042wKqlW	10	-s	17.86 (Level 4)
@! ,Q*15}+H	10	-ys	18.15 (Level 4)
TBw4)9	6	-ys	11.62 (Level 4)
B7t34Lck	8	-v	11.87 (Level 4)
nofosootei	10	-BA0	6.50 (Level 2)

PassPhrase Generator examples

PassPhrase	wor	len	uncom	Log Entr
Cocchio	1	-	-	4.27 (L1)
Legitimately	1	8	-	4.55 (L1)
Woodhaven	1	8	30%	4.94 (L1)
ShorelineCech	2	-	-	9.18 (L3)
MongoliaSimpsons	2	8	-	7.30 (L2)
McinnisPhaya	2	-	30%	9.14 (L3)
ZucchiniSalamandra	2	8	30%	9.19 (L3)
SacchettiVigevano	2	8	30%	9.11 (L3)
DrammaturgicoSbatacchiare	2	12	-	8.98 (L3)
MalformationsAstrophysical	2	12	-	9.60 (L3)
LatinalInterchangeFbo	3	-	-	13.5 (L4)
OsaAymanCantinflas	3	-	-	12.98 (L4)
ImmobileCwSites	3	-	-	11.43 (L4)
RimmelBragFaenza	3	-	30%	13.49 (L4)
RecliningCanberraEcuadorian	3	8	-	13.69 (L4)
InaspettatoRothschildsDisconcerting	3	8	30%	14.48 (L4)

Other contributions

Besides the application development, other results obtained during this work are:

- ▶ The implementation of an improved Login behaviour in the SEcube™ framework, that renders more usable SEcubeWallet and any other application that uses the SEcube™ authentication system.
- ▶ The discovery and fix of a bug in the SEfile library that did not allow to use the secureSQLite library in a FAT32 file system.

SEkey: key management for SEcube™

SEkey is a new library currently under development by Mateus Françani as his master thesis work. The library will sit next to SEfile and SElink.

Right now keys inside a SEcube™ chip can only be modified at factory reset. This is not very useful in a working environment, as the purpose of having multiple keys is to allow users to share information with selected people.

The job of the SEkey library will be to allow an admin to dynamically add and remove keys to SEcube™ devices.

