

Microsoft Office Outlook PGP Add-in

Group 37

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Overview

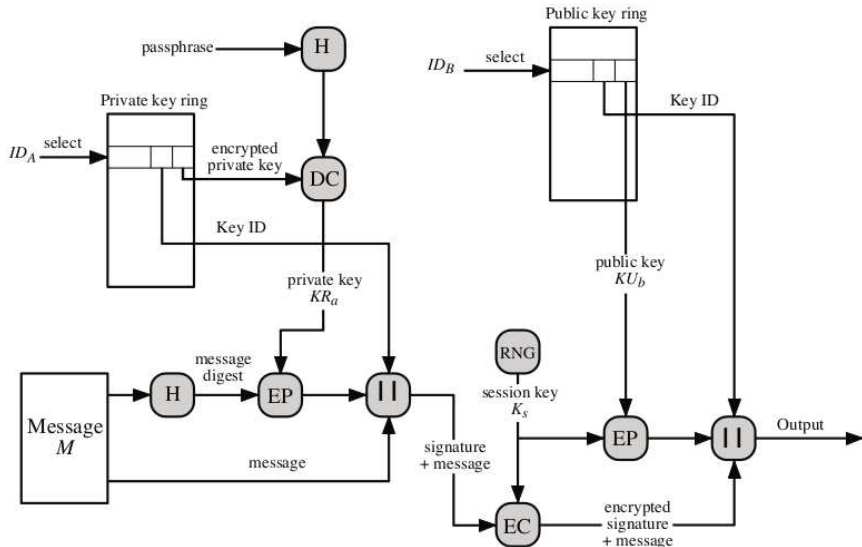
- 1 Introduction
- 2 Implementation
- 3 Conclusion

- PGP, GnuPG, OpenPGP
- Used for:
 - Digital Signature (SHA1,MD5,SHA256)
 - Message Encryption (AES,CAST; RSA)
 - Compression (ZIP)
 - Compatibility (Radix-64)
- RFC 4880
- Interoperability
- Legal issues

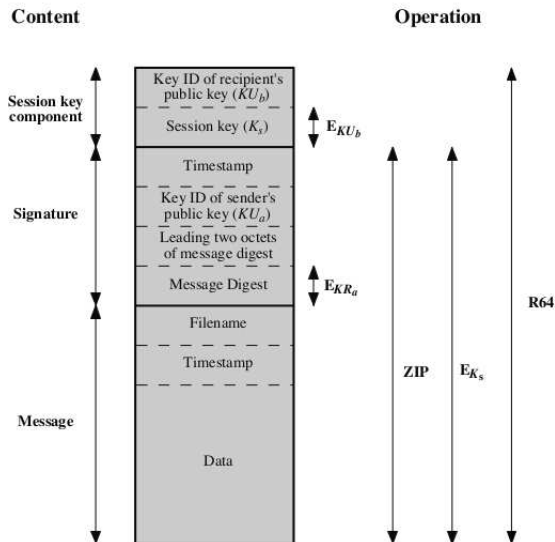
How it works

- 1 4 key types: passphrase, session-key, private key, public key
- 2 Public and private key rings
- 3 Passphrase encrypts private key ring
- 4 Every user can have a public-private key pair

How it works



How it works



Implementation

Initial Design

Microsoft CryptoAPI + Bouncy Castle API

Current Implementation

- Didisoft's .NET API
- Default choices:
 - Key Size: 2048 bits [1]
 - Asymmetric Algorithm: RSA
 - Symmetric Cipher: AES-128/CAST5
 - Hash function: SHA1, MD5, SHA256
 - Compression: ZIP

Implementation

Table

Theorem

Lessons learned

- Poorly documented APIs are *not good*
- Existing Didisoft limitations [2]

- PGP/MIME support (attachments)
- ECDSA and ECDH?
- Advanced users configuration
- Keccak (SHA3) vs. MD5 or SHA1 (vulnerable [3])
- More configurable

References



Elaine Barker, Allen Roginsky (2011)

Transitions: Recommendation for Transitioning the Use of Cryptographic Algorithms and Key Lengths

NIST Special Publication 800-131A



www.didisoft.com

OpenPGP Email messages

<http://www.didisoft.com/net-openpgp/examples/openpgp-email-messages/>



Marc Stevens

Framework for MD5 & SHA-1 Differential Path Construction and Chosen-Prefix Collisions for MD5

<https://code.google.com/p/hashclash/>

Demo