Classical Protocols

Design and Verification of Security Protocols and Security Ceremonies

Programa de Pós-Graduacão em Ciências da Computacão
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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL
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Protocols to See Today!

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- Yahalom.

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- A protocol for efficient mutual authentication (via a mutually trusted third party);
- It assures both principal parties of the timeliness of the interaction without the use of clocks or double encipherment.

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  5. A has K'_{AB}, while B has K_{AB}.
- Another problem: although the server tells B that A used a nonce, B doesn't know if this was a replay of an old message.

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- The protocols enable two communicating parties to authenticate each other and to exchange session keys;
- It involves the use of a trusted key distribution center (KDC) to negotiate between the parties;
- Both symmetric-key and public-key variants have been described.

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- C obtains nonces from B for both runs and encrypts the nonce NB intended for A with its own server key and returns it to B, retaining its original identity;
- When the nonce is returned by the server, it leads B to believe that it has authenticated A, whereas A has not even participated in either of the runs.
- The attack is complete.

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- It allows individuals communicating over such a network to prove their identity to each other;
- This protocol utilizes time stamps, but does not depend on synchronized clocks;
- It has an Establishment phase and a Communication phase.

Neuman–Stubblebine Protocol - Establishment

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3. $S \rightarrow A : \{B, N_A, K_{AB}, T_B\}_{K_{AS}}, \{A, K_{AB}, T_B\}_{K_{BS}}, N_B$

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4. $A \rightarrow B : \{A, K_{AB}, T_B\}_{K_{BS}}, \{N_B\}_{K_{AB}}$

Neuman–Stubblebine Protocol - Communication

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Neuman–Stubblebine Protocol - Communication

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3. $A \rightarrow B : \{N'_B\}_{K_{AB}}$

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Attacks on Neuman–Stubblebine Protocol

- Weidenbach Attack:
- The server can be used by the attacker to generate an arbitrary number of messages $\{A, K_{AB}, T_B\}_{K_{BS}}$. As the attacker knows that the only thing that changes is the key K_{AB} he can make the Server to generate material for known-plain text attacks;

Attacks on Neuman–Stubblebine Protocol

- Paradox Attack:
- While B sends message (2) to S, C intercepts the ciphertext $\{A, N_x, T_b\}_{K_{bs}}$ and the nonce N_b generated by B . C ignores the message (3) (bypasses Step (2) and Step (3)) and sends $\{A, N_x, T_b\}_{K_{bs}}$ together with $\{N_b\}_{N_x}$ as the message (4) to B. Because both $\{A, N_x, T_b\}_{K_{bs}}$ and $\{A, K_{ab}, T_b\}_{K_{bs}}$ have the same format B cannot distinguish one from the other;

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- Oracle Attack:
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- Once C intercepts this message, he uses B as an oracle and starts a new session with A.

Attacks on Neuman–Stubblebine Protocol

- C sends the nonce N'_B, he just received coupled the same ticket to B. Upon receiving the message, B sends back $\{N'_C\}_{K_{AB}}$ and a new nonce, N''_B, to A;

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- C sends the nonce N'_B, he just received coupled the same ticket to B. Upon receiving the message, B sends back $\{N'_C\}_{K_{AB}}$ and a new nonce, N''_B, to A;
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- Finally, C successfully passes the first authentication session of B by sending the $\{N'_B\}_{K_{AB}}$ back to B.

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- The protocol was first described under the name "The Wide-mouthed-frog Protocol" in the paper "A Logic of Authentication" (1990), which introduced BAN Logic;
- The paper gives no rationale for the protocol's whimsical name;
- It allows individuals communicating over a network to prove their identity to each other while also preventing eavesdropping or replay attacks, and provides for detection of modification and the prevention of unauthorized reading.

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To prevent active attacks, some form of authenticated encryption (or message authentication) must be used.

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- It can replay messages within the period when the timestamp is valid. A is not assured that B exists;
- The protocol is stateful. This is usually undesired because it requires more functionality and capability from the server. For example, S must be able to deal with situations in which B is unavailable.

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- C can deliberately reuse keys to defeat the protocols goals.

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- Yahalom uses a trusted arbitrator to distribute a shared key between two people;
- This protocol can be considered as an improved version of Wide Mouth Frog protocol.

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Attacks on Yahalom Protocol

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Attacks on Yahalom Protocol

- Bob completed his protocol execution believing he was communicating with Alice, but it actually was not so;
- Because the first encrypted chunk in the fourth message does not include the terms used for proving the freshness of the session key, such as NB, the encrypted chunk could be a replayed message.

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Questions????

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