

# Matrix Cryptographic Key Infrastructure

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Sumner Evans

21 September 2024

Beeper (Automattic)

# Why Cryptography?

Matrix uses cryptography for two main purposes:

1. **Message Security** — only the people who are part of the conversation should be allowed to view messages of the conversation.
2. **Identity** — verifying that a user or device is who they say they are.

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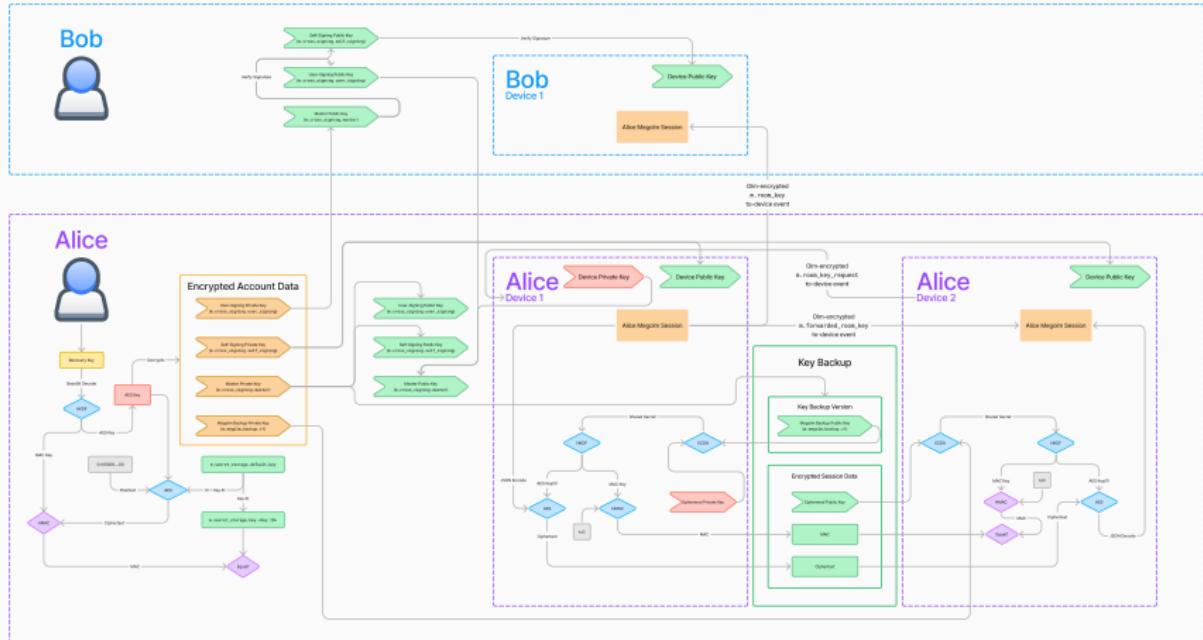
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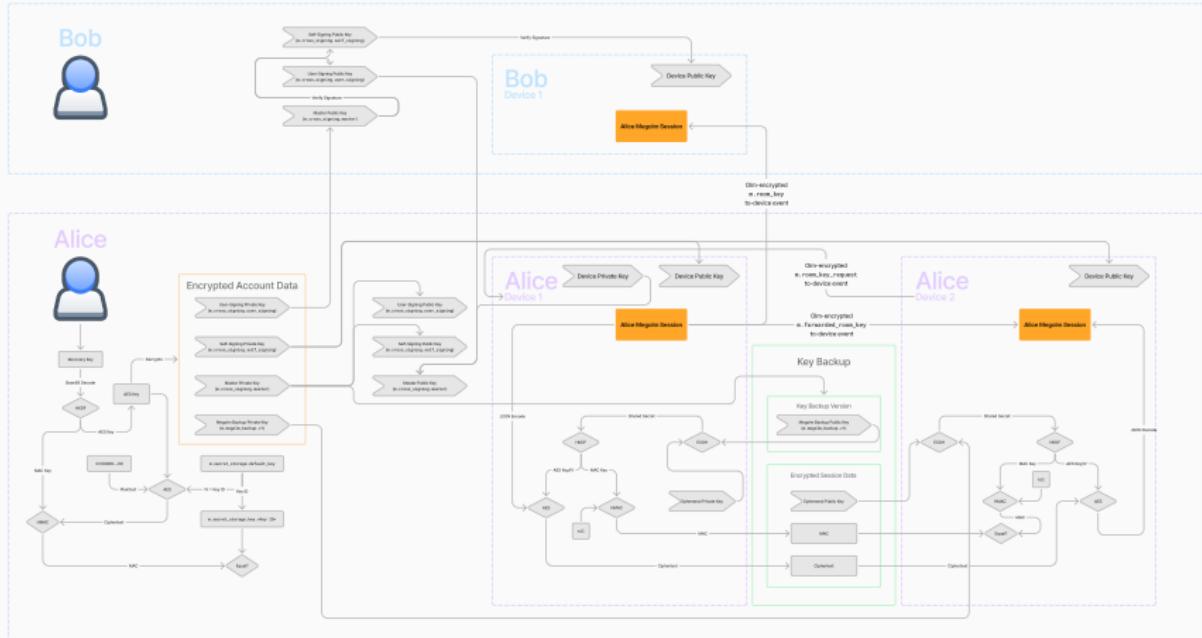
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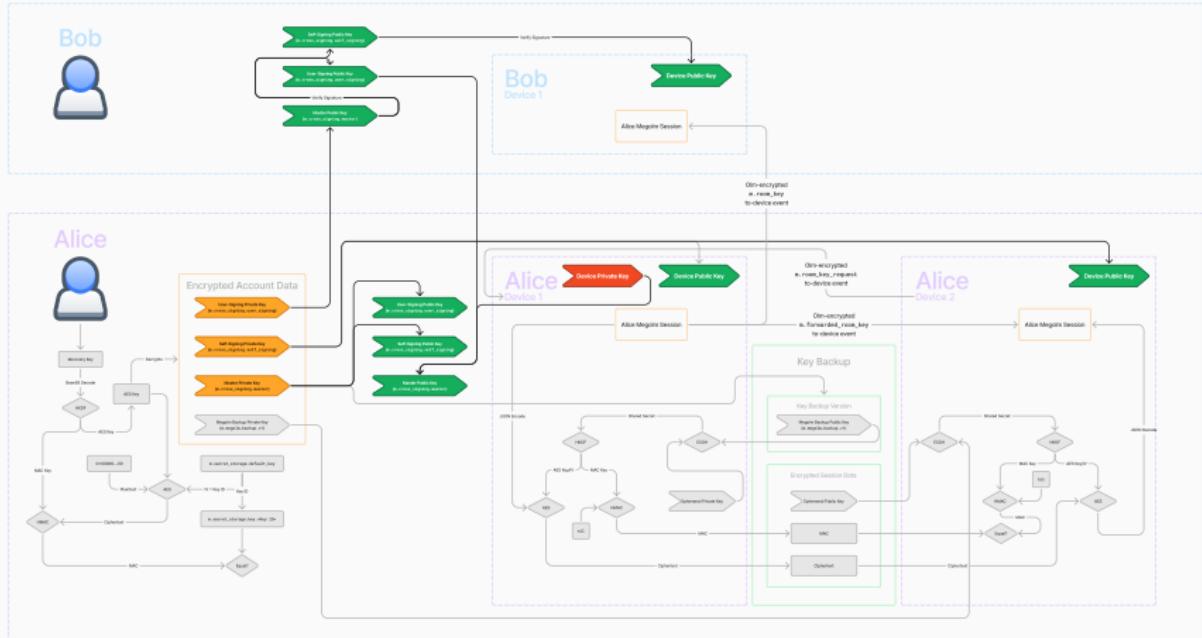
# Big Picture



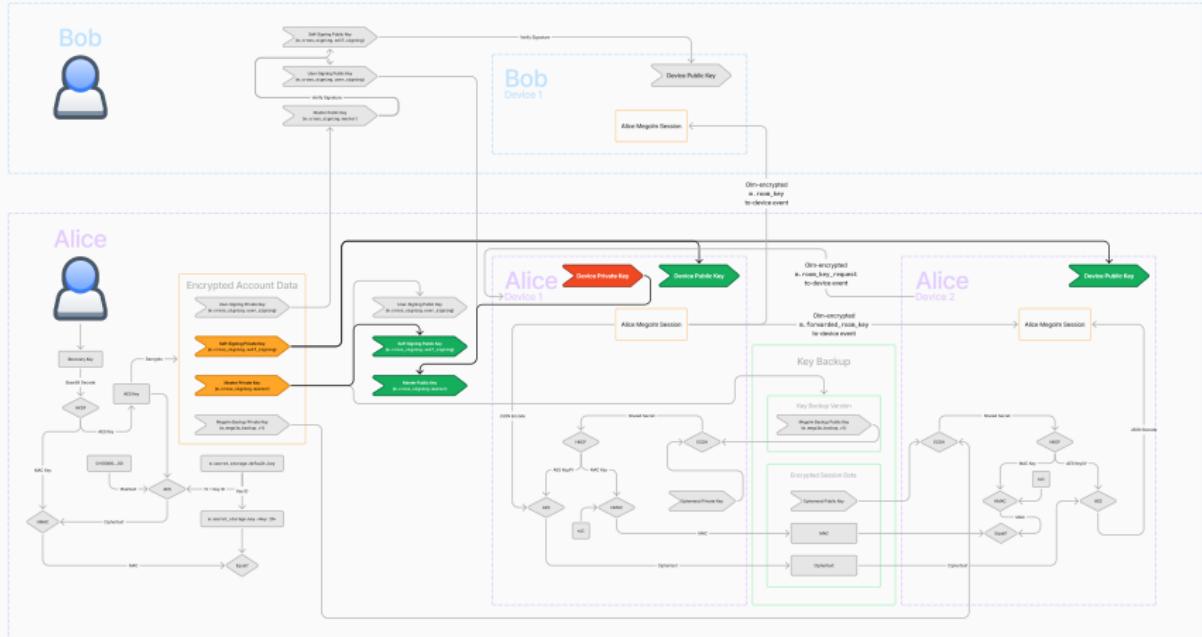
# Big Picture: Message Security



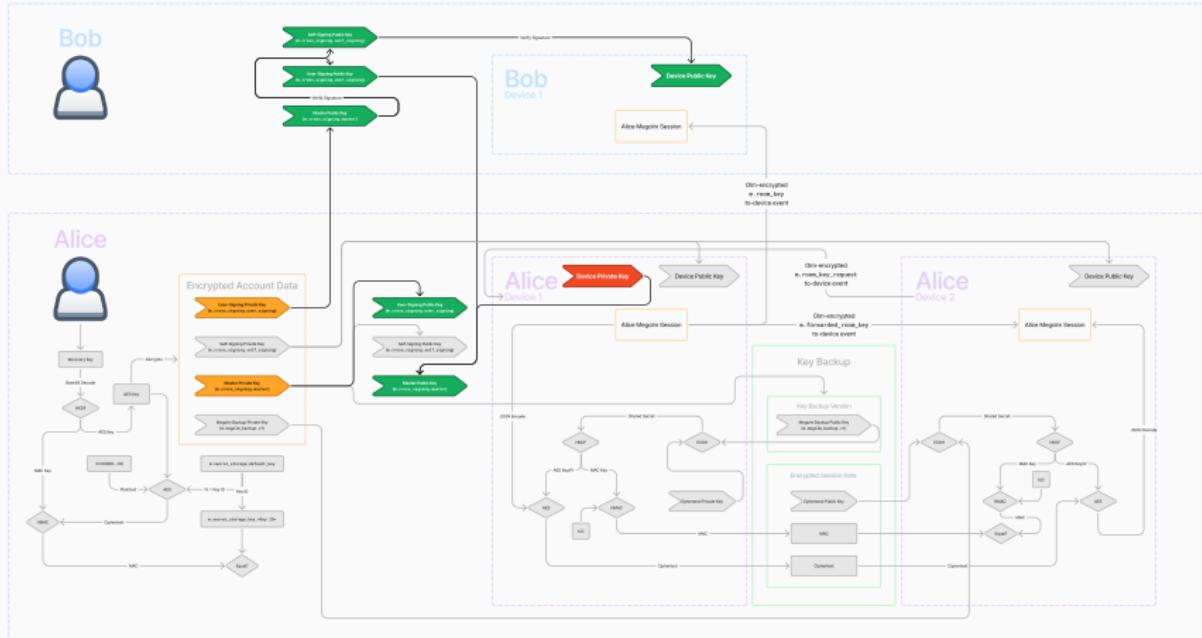
## Big Picture: Identity



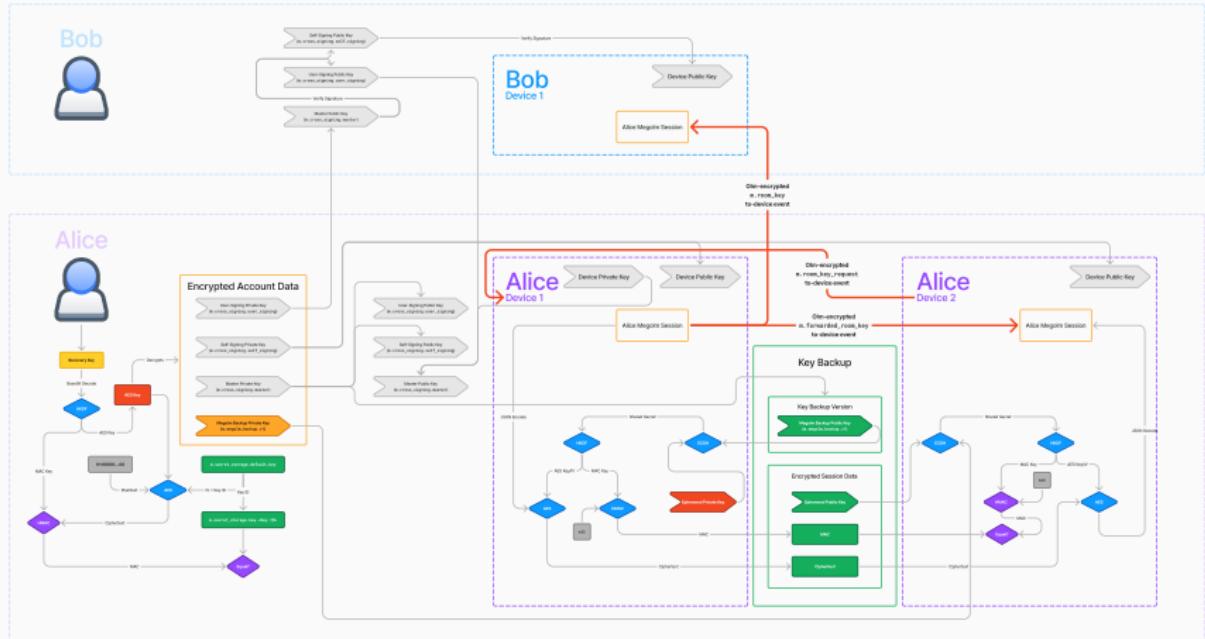
# Big Picture: Identity: Device Verification



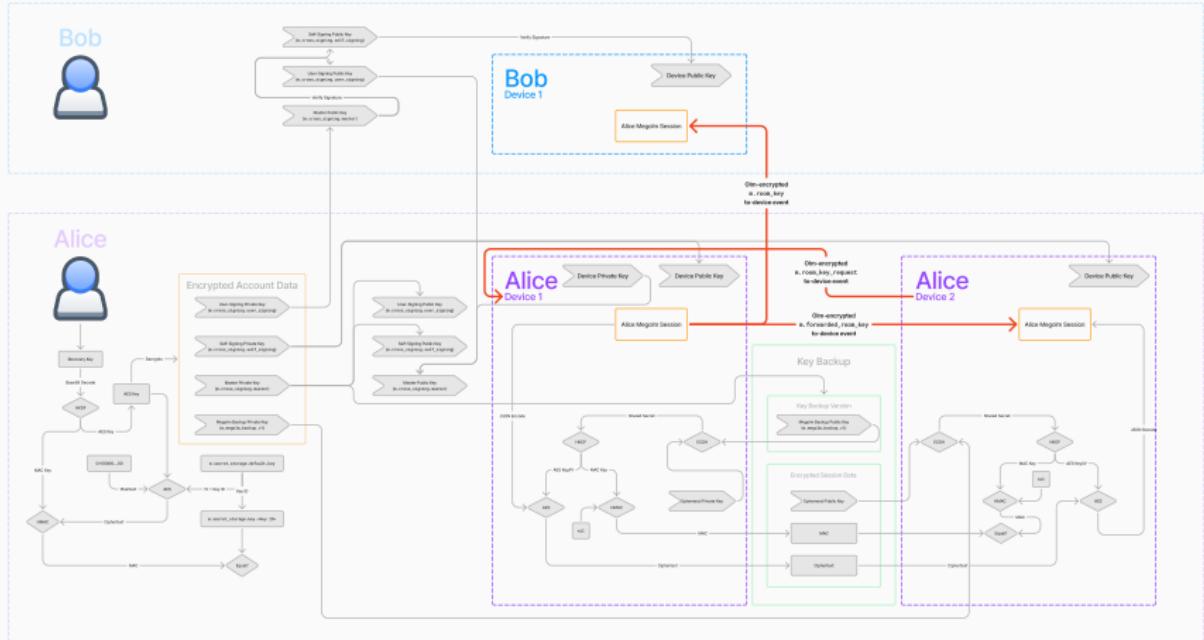
# Big Picture: Identity: User Verification



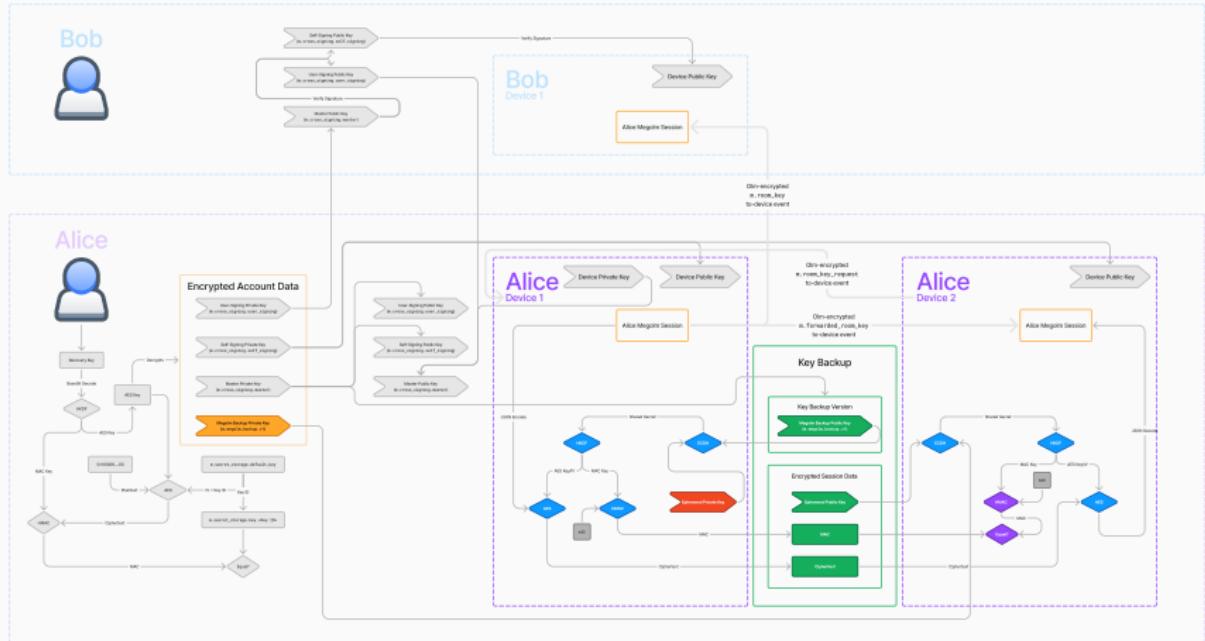
## Big Picture: The Other Stuff



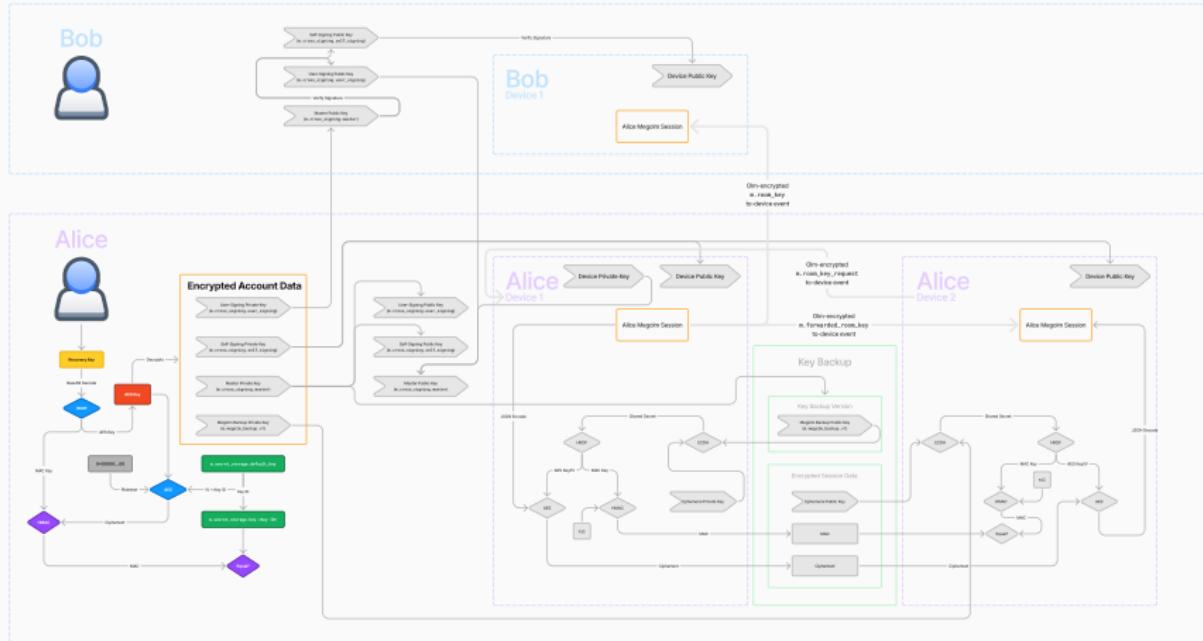
# Big Picture: The Other Stuff: To-Device



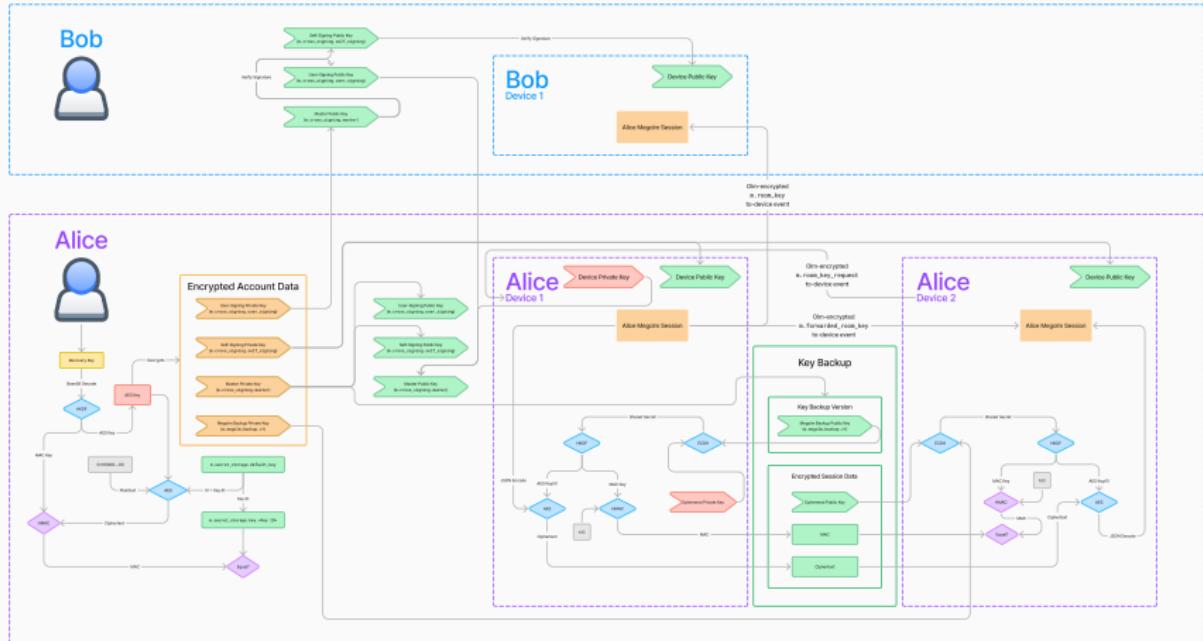
## Big Picture: The Other Stuff: Key Backup



## Big Picture: The Other Stuff: Secure Secret Storage and Sharing



# Big Picture



# Cryptography Crash Course

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# Encryption: Symmetric vs Asymmetric

There are two main categories of encryption schemes:

- **Symmetric** — both **the encryptor and the decryptor share the same key** and that key is used in both the encryption and decryption of the message
- **Asymmetric** — the encryptor needs the public key, and the decryptor needs the private key and the encryptor encrypts the message with the public key, and the private key is required to decrypt the message

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## Asymmetric Signatures

In addition to providing encryption, asymmetric encryption schemes also provide **signatures**.

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# Hashes and HMAC

A **cryptographic hash function** is a one-directional function which takes an arbitrarily large set of data and produces a unique fixed-size output (called the hash).

Given the same data, a hash function will always return the same output.

This allows us to verify that the data did not change in transit (for example, by a malicious actor).

Hashes are vulnerable to **metadata attacks**. To prevent these, we use HMAC which adds a secret key to the hash.

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Often, we need a way to share keys with both the sending and receiving parties across an unsecured channel.

**Diffie-Hellman** is a method for using public-key cryptography to facilitate keysharing.

$$\mathbf{ECDH}(A_{private}, B_{public}) = \mathbf{ECDH}(B_{private}, A_{public}) = K_{shared}.$$

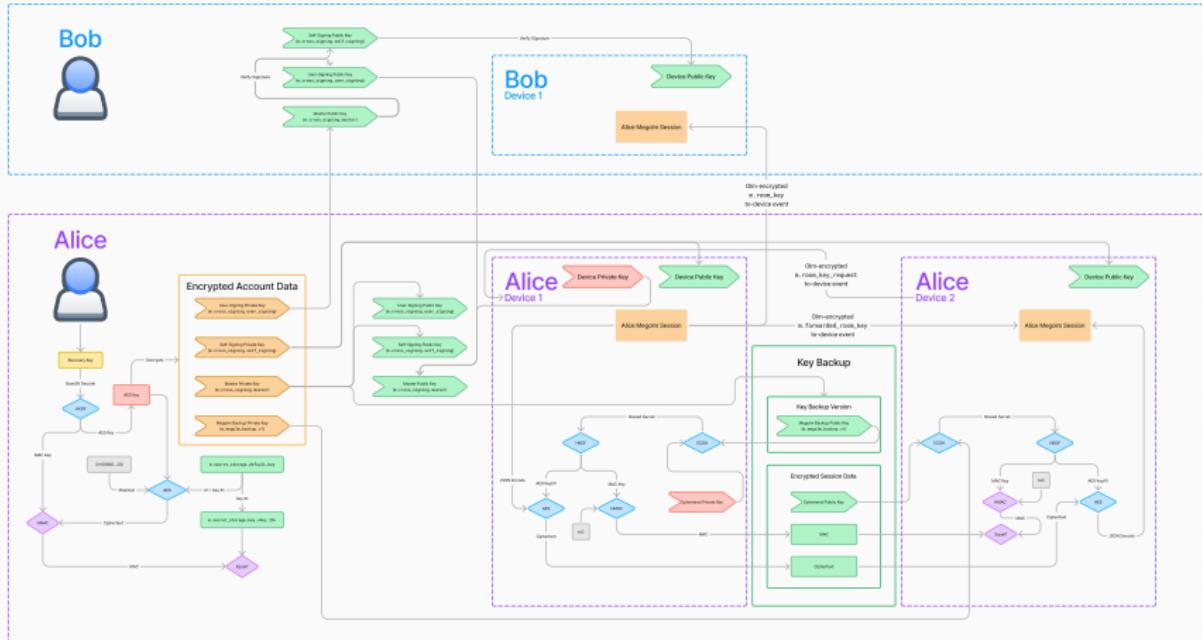
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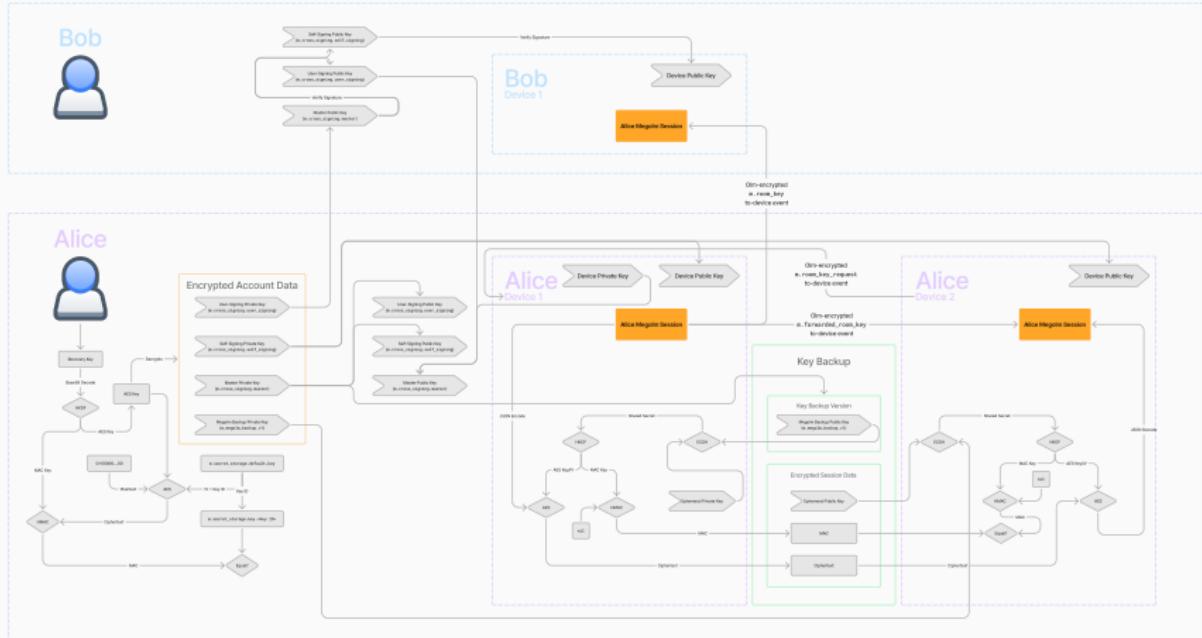
# Big Picture



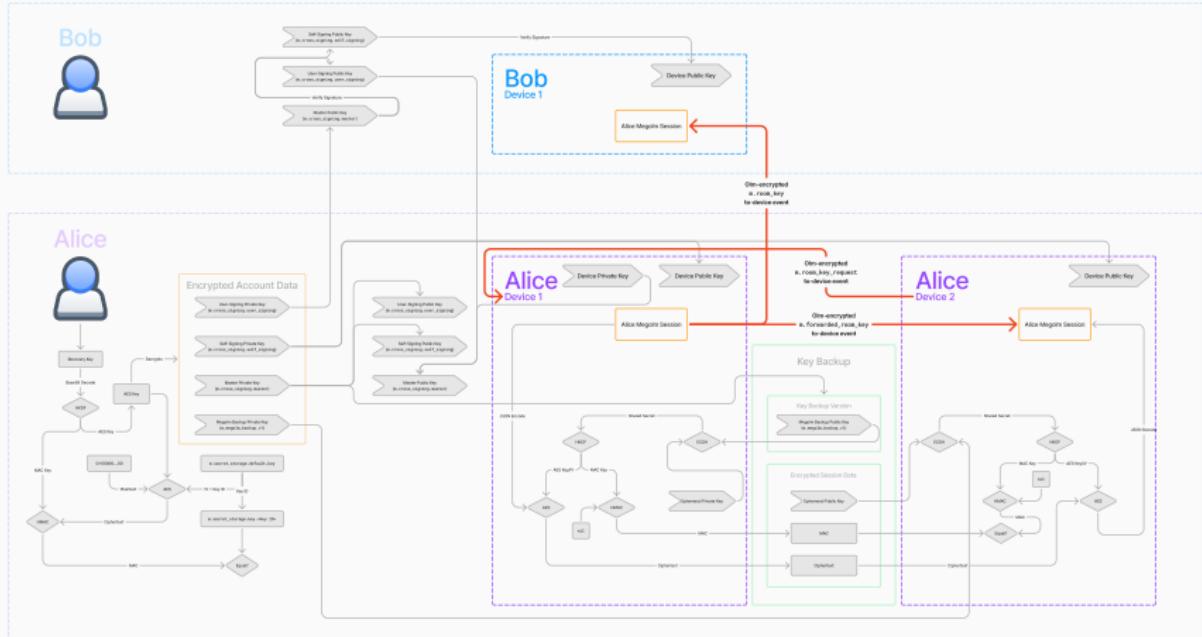
## Sharing Keys

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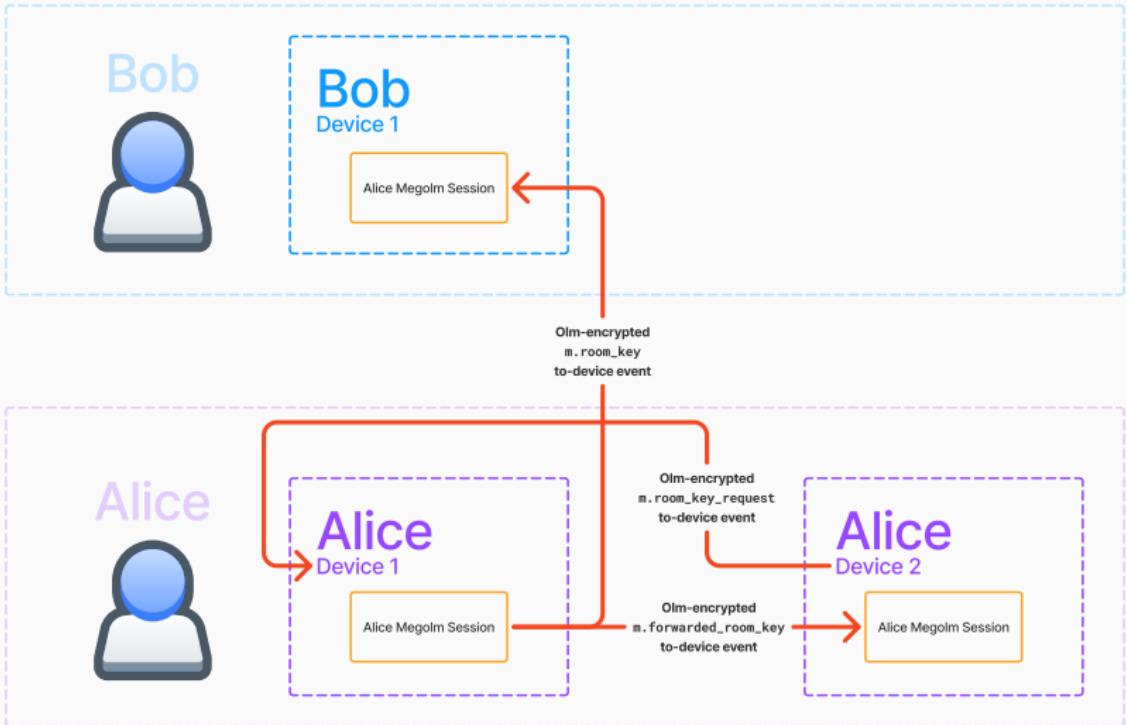
# Big Picture: Message Security



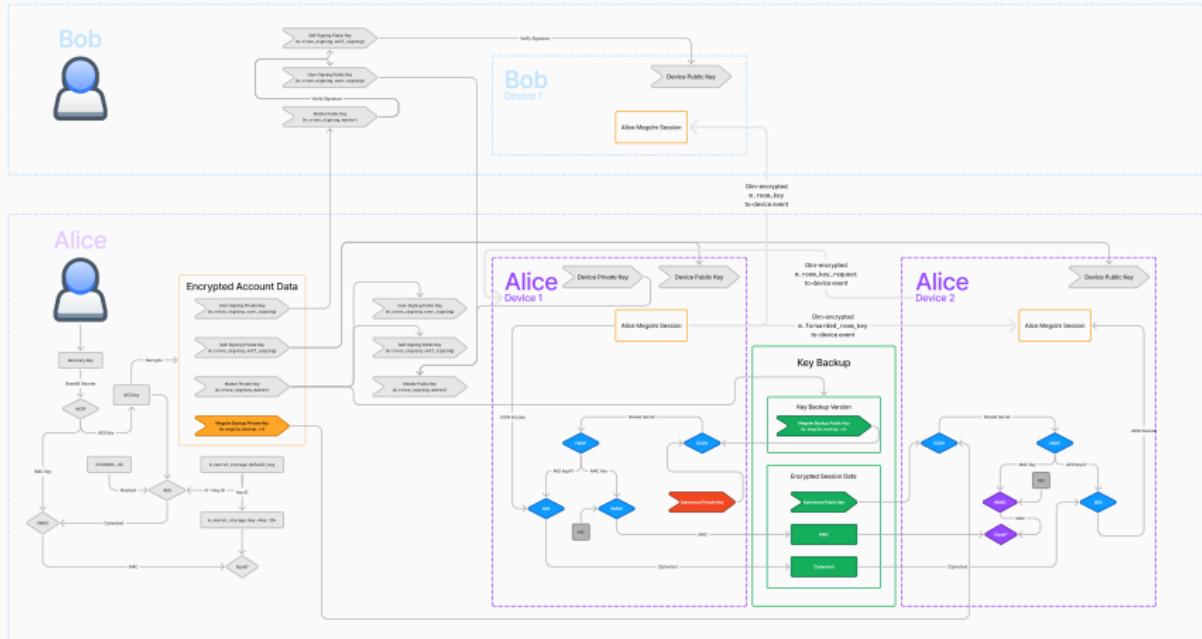
# Encrypted Olm Events



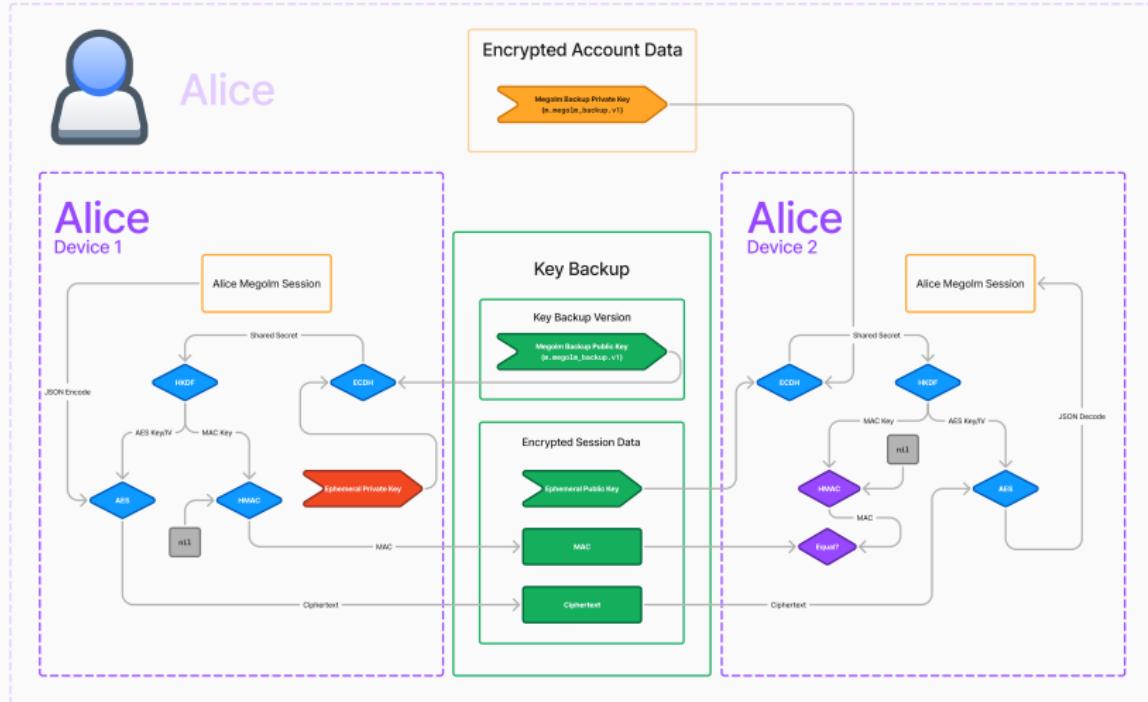
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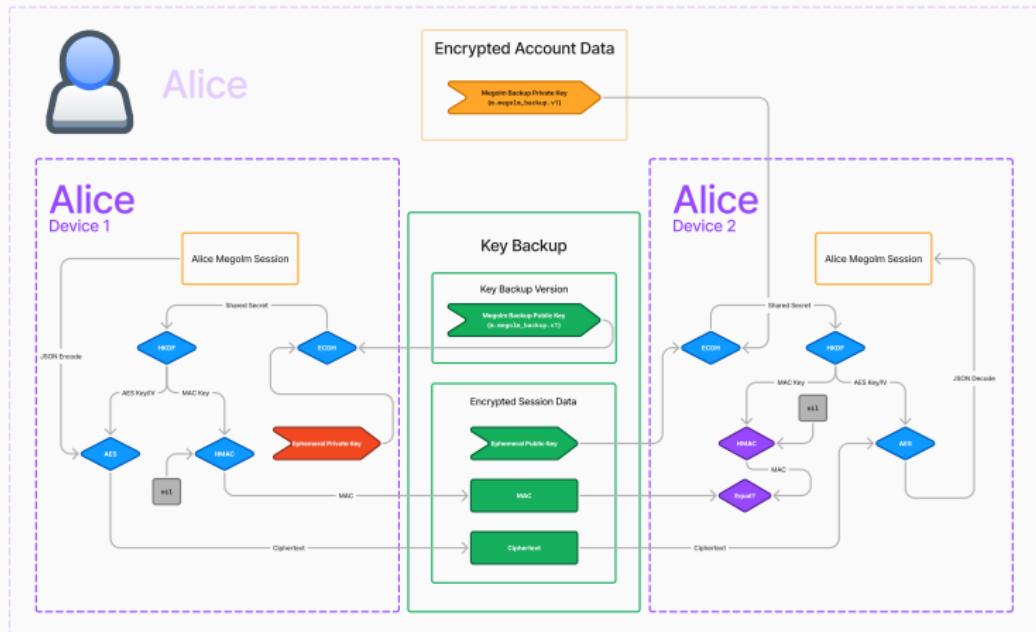
# Key Backup



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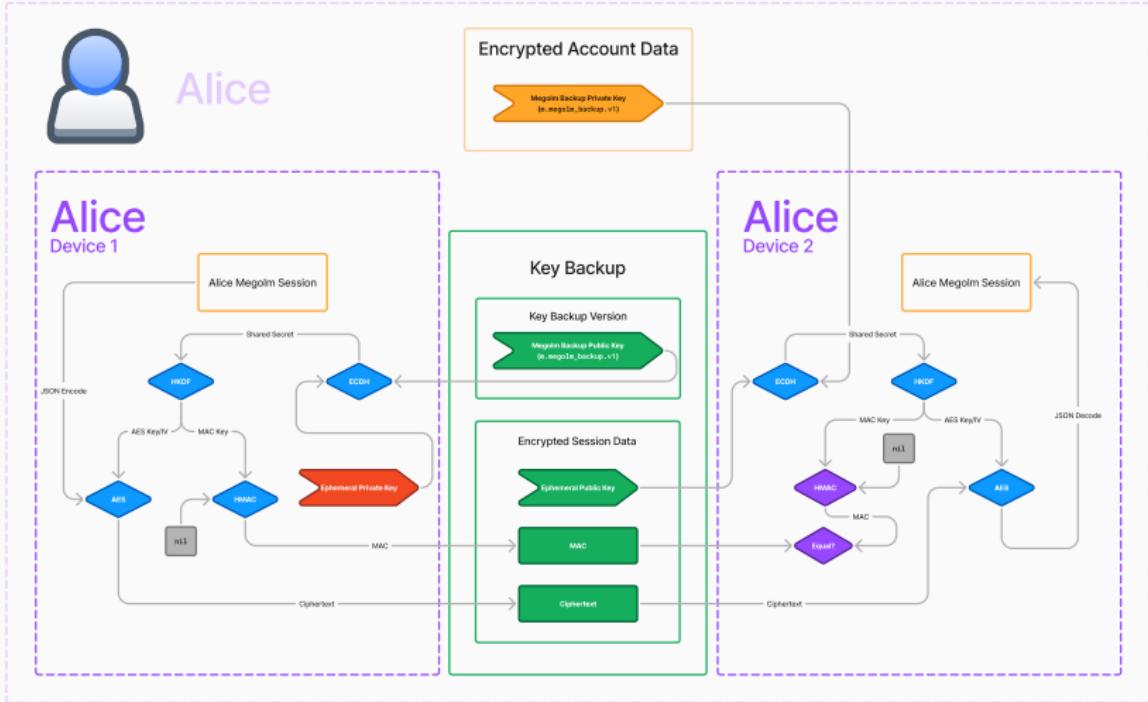


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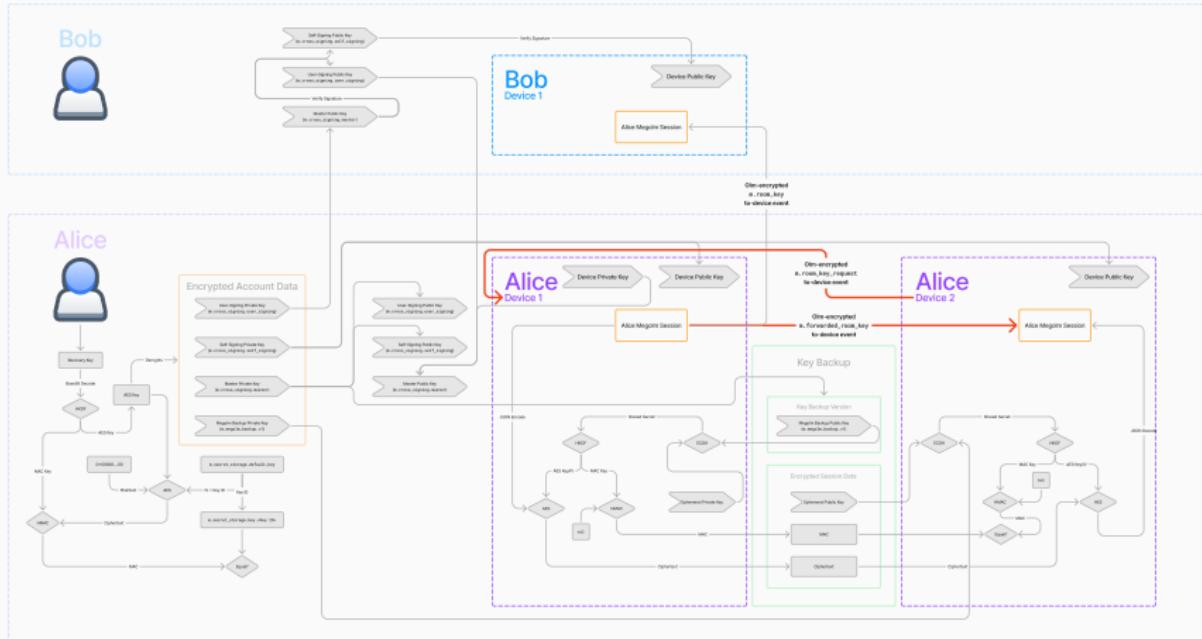
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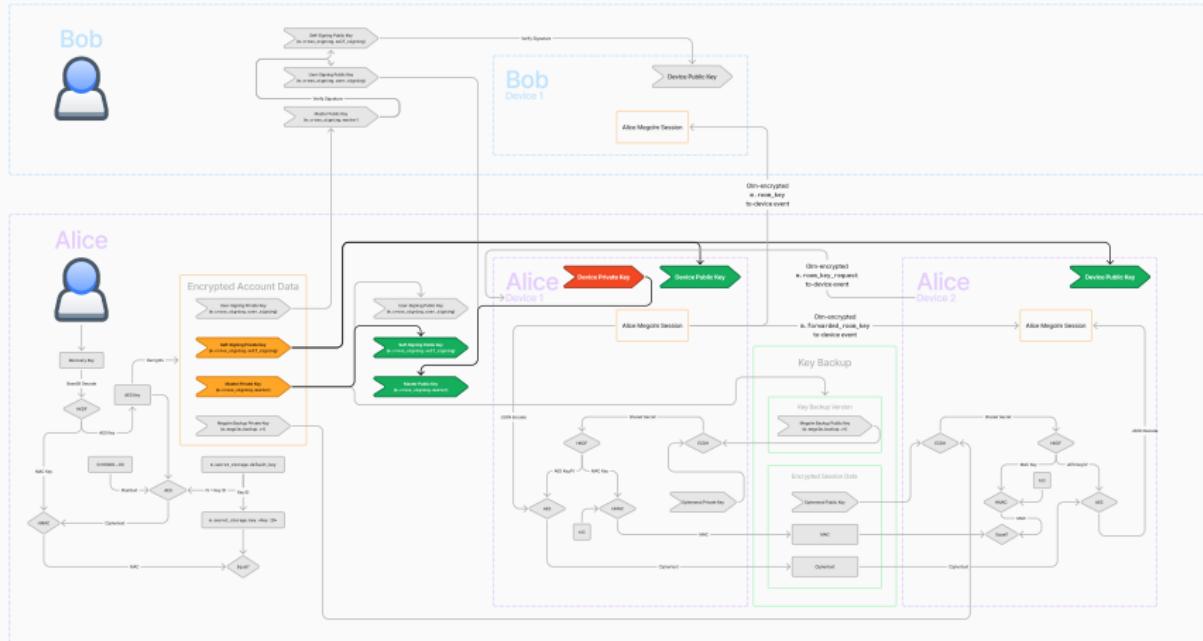
## Device Verification

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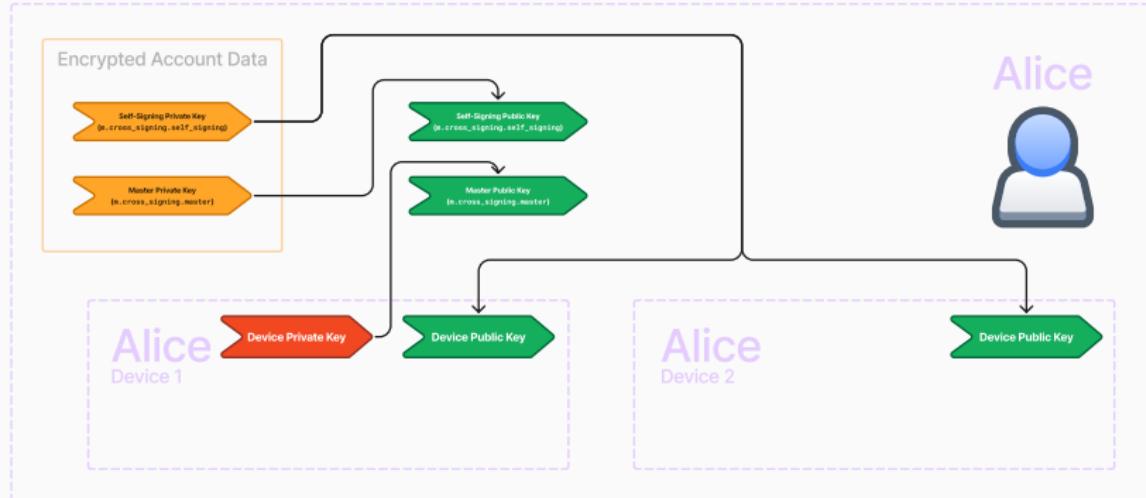
# Who Can We Send Keys To?



## Signatures



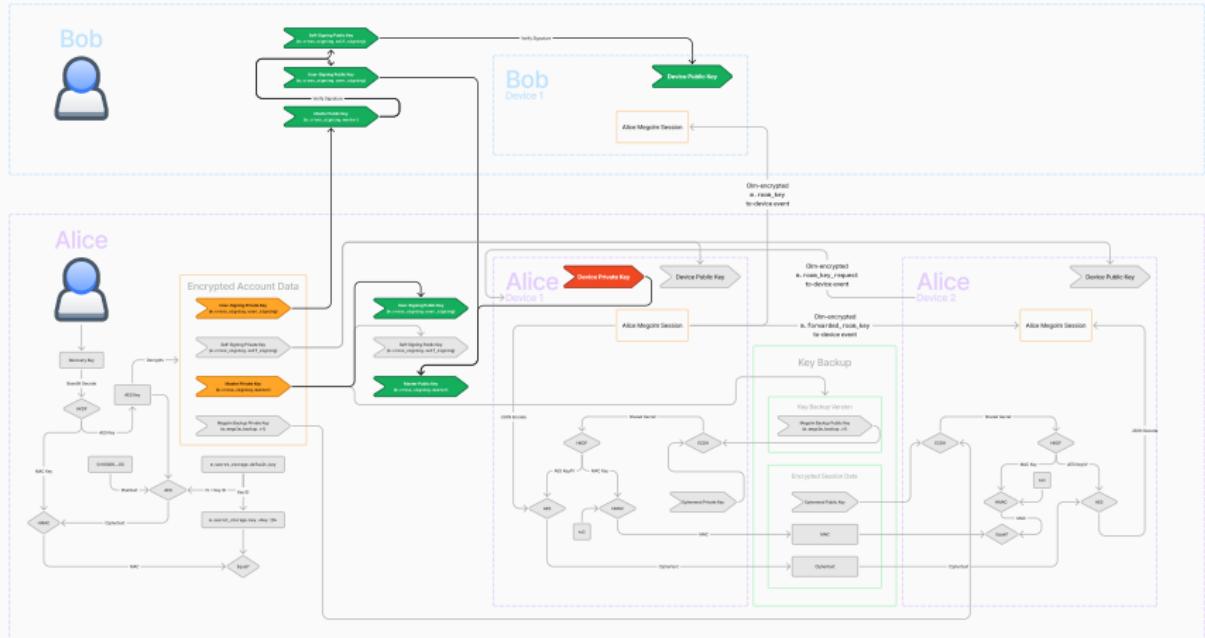
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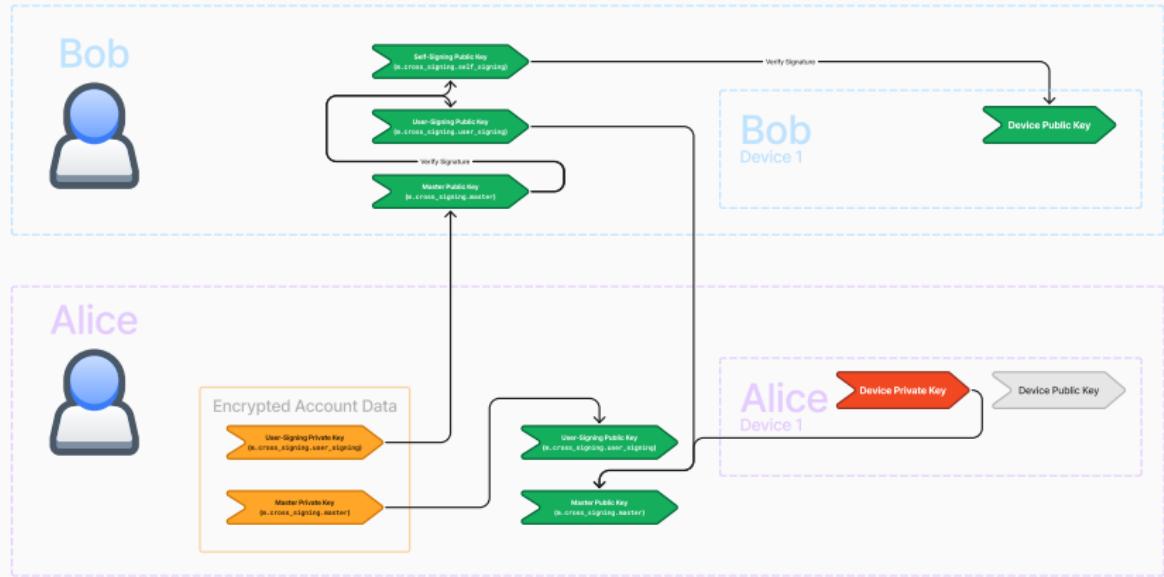
## User Verification

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# Additional Identity Verification



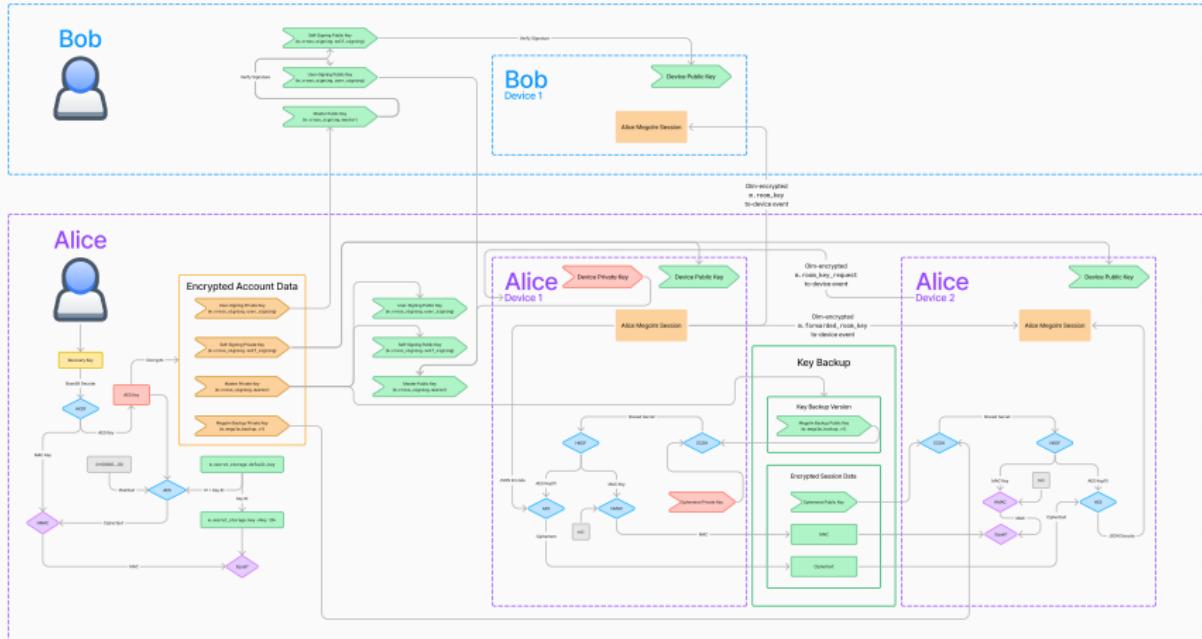
# Additional Identity Verification



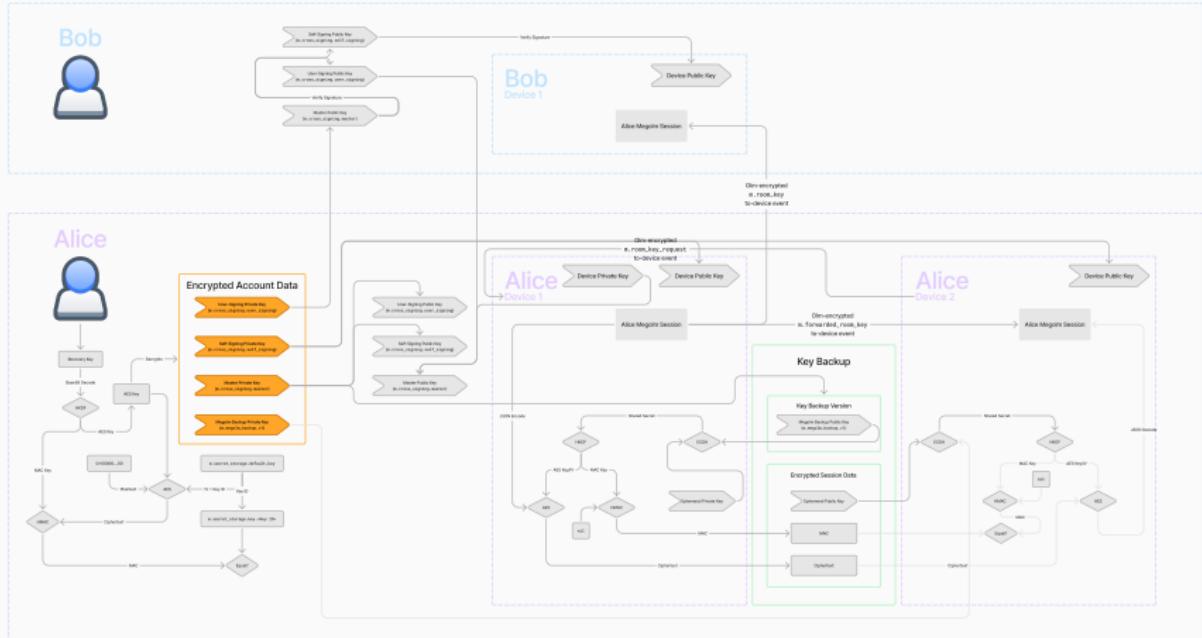
# Secure Secret Storage and Sharing (SSSS)

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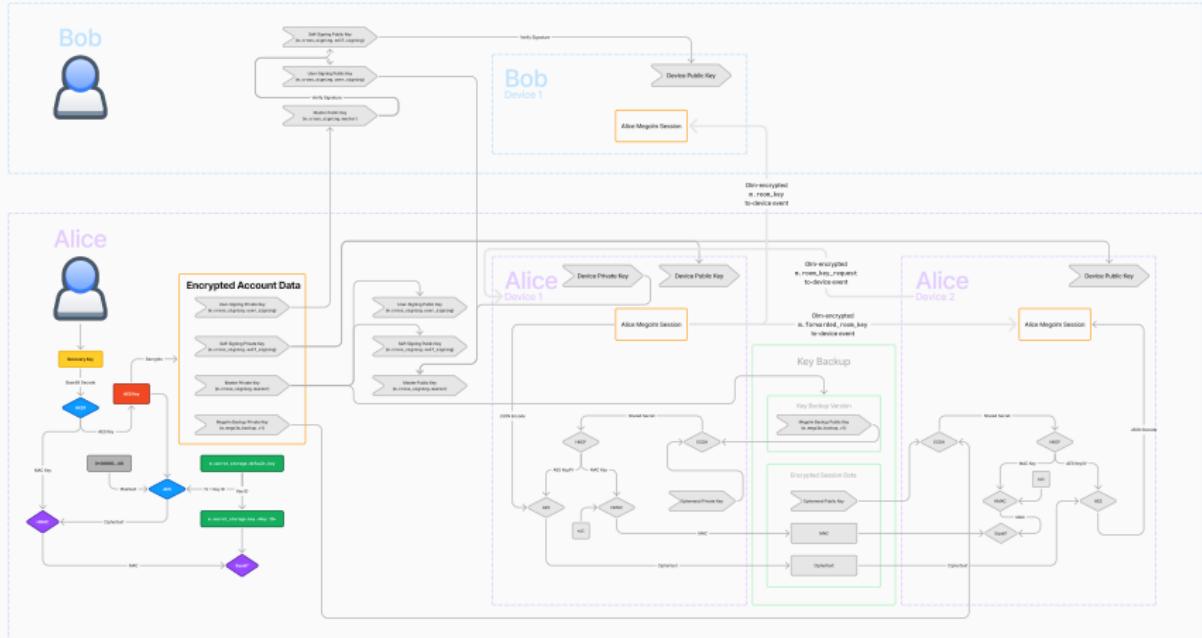
# Don't Forget Your Keys



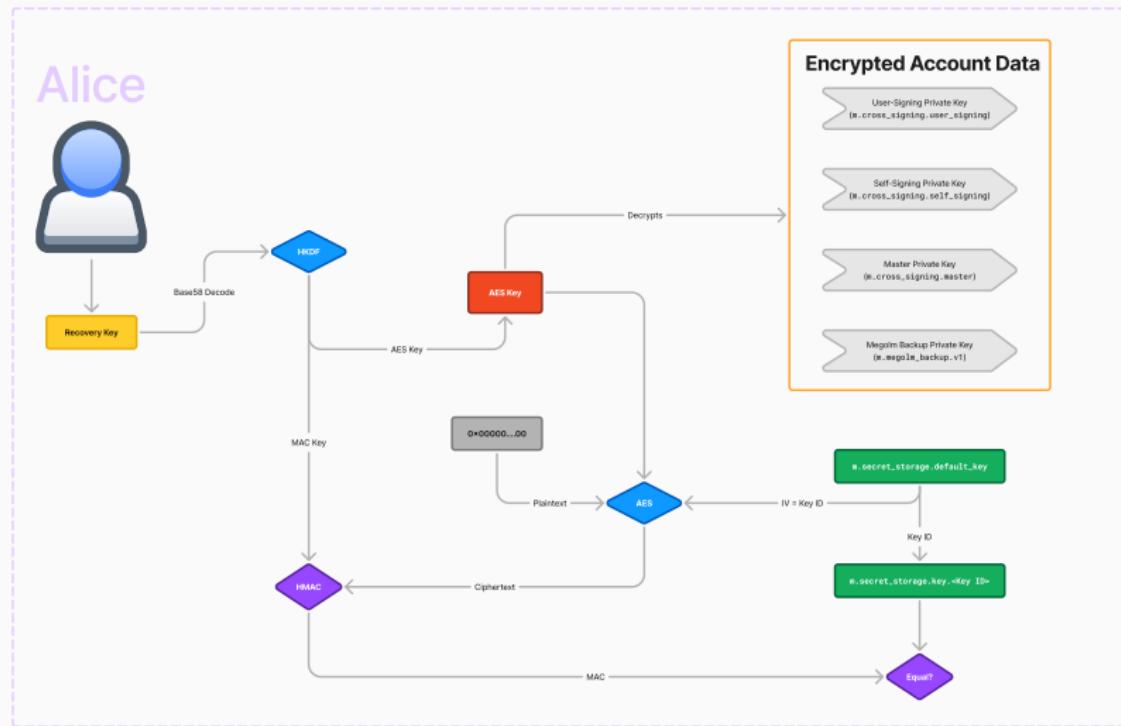
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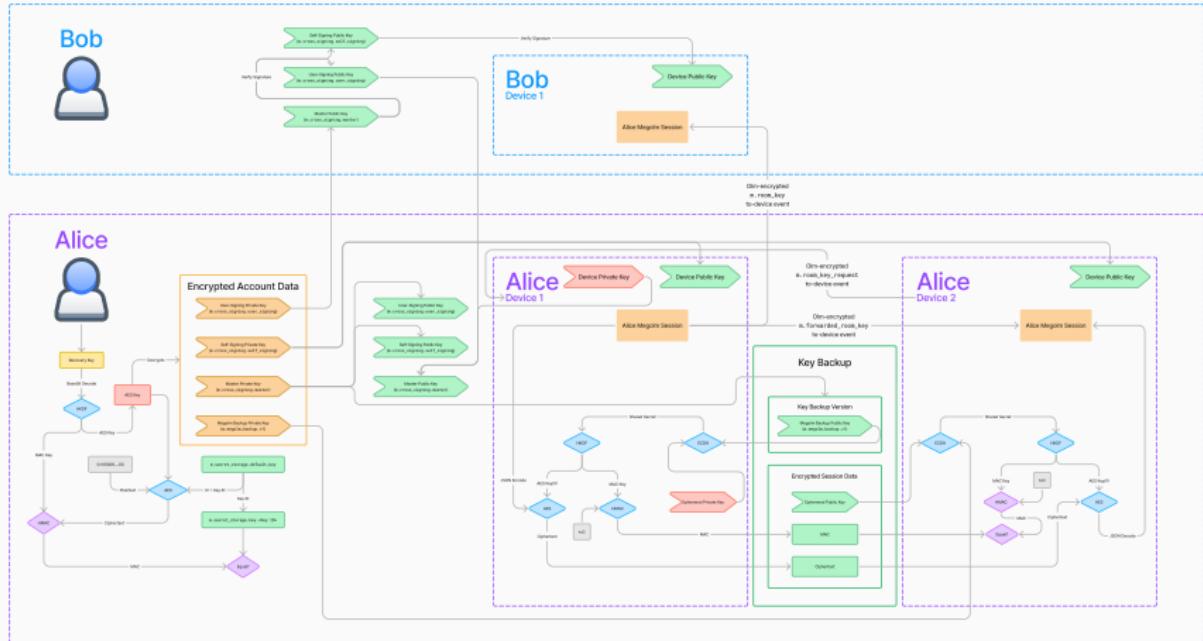
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# Big Picture



# Thank You for Listening!

Questions?



[sumnerevans.com/posts/matrix/cryptographic-key-infrastructure](https://sumnerevans.com/posts/matrix/cryptographic-key-infrastructure)