

A Tangled Curl

How we forged signatures in IOTA

Speakers:

Neha Narula (MIT Media Lab) @neha

Ethan Heilman (Boston University, Commonwealth Crypto, advisor@DAGLabs)

@Ethan_Heilman

Based on research performed with: **Garrett Tanzer** (Harvard University),

James Lovejoy (MIT Media Lab, Vertcoin), **Michael Colavita** (Harvard University),

Madars Virza (MIT Media Lab, Zcash), **Tadge Dryja** (MIT Media Lab)

Why did we look at IOTA?



New
cryptocurrency
that solves all the
problems!
Scalable!
No fees!
Decentralized!

No.



Fine.

Hey Ethan, take a look
at this hash function...



Tadge, you have to stop
saying everything sucks.
Prove it.



There goes my
weekend!



**2.8 billion
dollar
marketcap**

Custom hash
function called **Curl**

What is our attack?

- Eve and Bob lock up money together
- Bob signs a payment where he gets \$2M and Eve gets almost nothing
- Eve forges Bob's signature and instead sends a payment where she gets \$2M and Bob gets almost nothing

A note on impact and disclosure

- The signature forgery attacks presented here were **disclosed** to the IOTA developers
- The IOTA developers **deployed mitigations** for them
- The signature forgery attacks **no longer impact IOTA's security**

We never interfered with or sent anything to the IOTA network

In this talk...

- **An attack on IOTA's multisig**
- Breaking the Curl-P-27 hash function
- Discussion

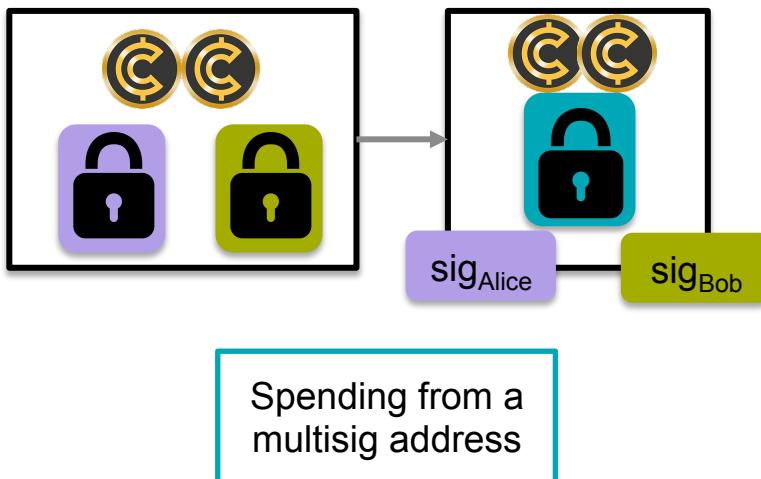
What is Multisig?



“Two-man” rule for nuclear launch

Multisig payments

A valid payment requires **k-of-n** signatures. Example 2-of-2:



Why multisig? Added security.

- Attacker has to compromise **both** keys
- Can store keys in isolated locations (cold storage)
- Used by many exchanges

IOTA Background: Terminology

	<u>Bitcoin</u>	<u>IOTA</u>
Payment	Transaction	Bundle
Currency 	1 Bitcoin ~ \$7K	1M IOTA ~ \$0.87
Representation	Bits (0, 1) bytes (8 bits)	Traits (-1, 0, 1) trytes (3 traits)

IOTA Background: Signatures

IOTA's signature scheme:

- IOTA builds on Winternitz One-Time Signatures (WOTS)
- IOTA modifies WOTS
 - ...to hash messages with Curl-P-27 prior to WOTS

```
IOTA_Sign(sk, b):  
    hb = Curl-P-27(b)  
    sig = WOTS_Sign(sk, hb)  
    return sig
```

IOTA Background: Signatures

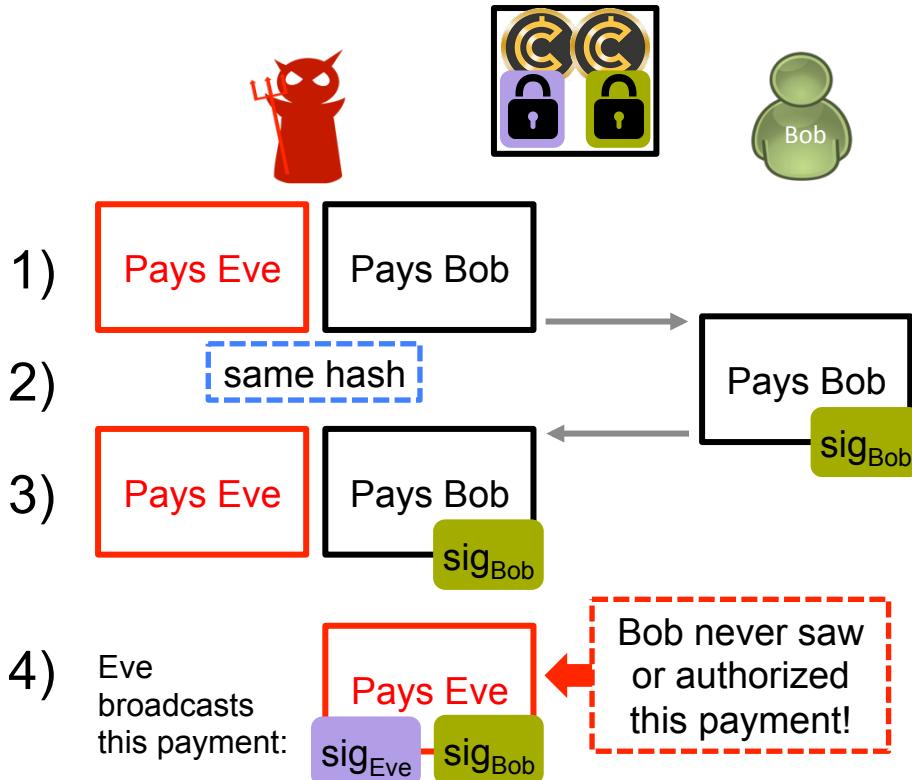
IOTA's signature scheme

- IOTA uses WOTS+ + S
- IOTA uses WOTS+ + S
...to hash bundles

The signature scheme details don't matter because in IOTA, bundles are **hashed** before they are signed

If you can break the hash function,
you can forge signatures!

Exploiting colliding bundles: Unauthorized payments



1. Eve creates **two** special bundles which have the **same** hash
2. Eve asks Bob to sign the bundle paying him
3. Eve **copies** Bob's signature from the benign bundle to the evil bundle
4. Eve signs and broadcasts the evil bundle

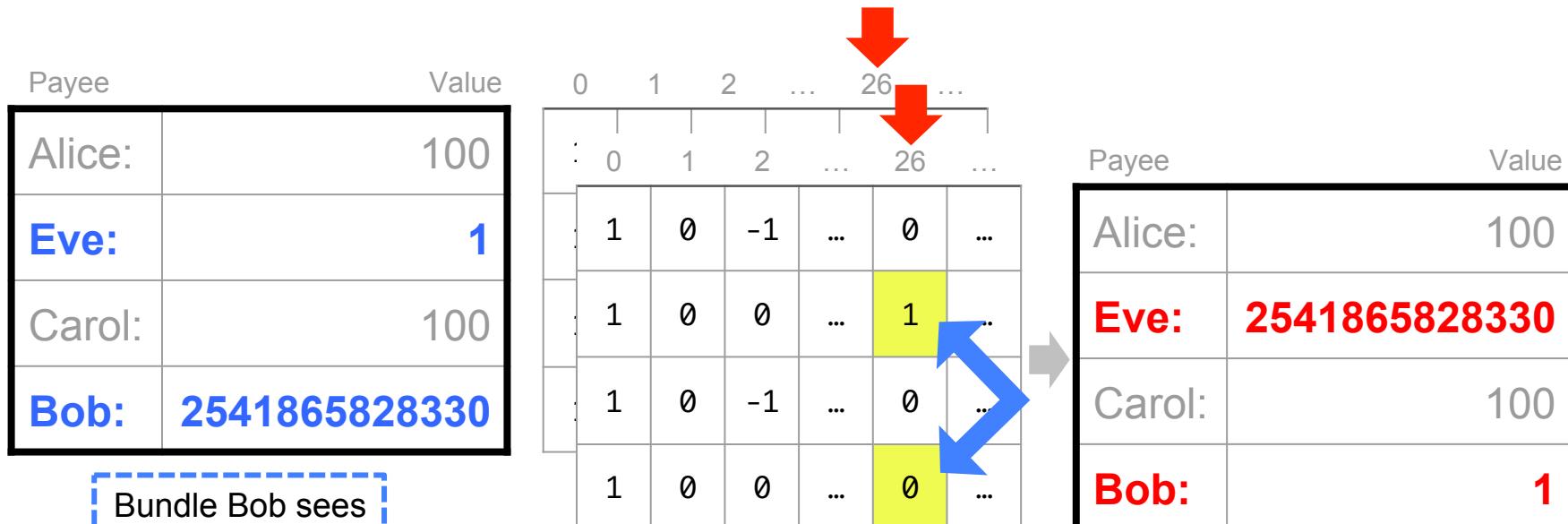
Placing collisions to pay different amounts

Payee	Value
Alice:	100
Eve:	1
Carol:	100
Bob:	2541865828330

0	1	2	...	26	...
1	0	-1	...	0	...
1	0	0	...	0	...
1	0	-1	...	0	...
1	0	0	...	1	...

- Target Value fields for collisions
- Create two collisions in 26th trit of two message blocks

Placing collisions to pay different amounts



- Target Value fields for collisions
- Create two collisions in 26th trit of two message blocks
- **Limitations: Can only play this trick in specific places**

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- **Breaking the Curl-P-27 hash function**
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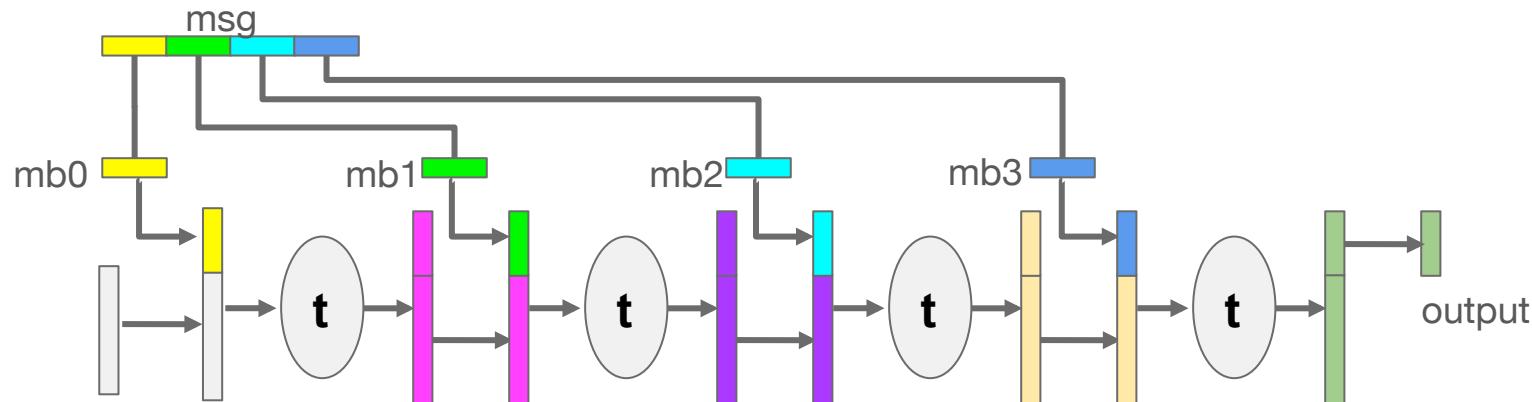
Curl-P-27: A Cryptographic Hash Function

To forge signatures we need to find
colliding msgs for Curl-P-27:

$$\text{Curl-P-27}(-1011010\dots -1) == \text{Curl-P-27}(01000100\dots 0)$$

Curl-P-27 uses a Sponge-like Construction

Curl-P-27 is built on the sponge construction



Security depends on the transform function t

Curl-P-27: Transformation function is very simple

The transformation function in Curl-P-27 is just
the repeated application of a permutation + a simple S-Box

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0a	0b	0c	0d	0e	0f
00	63	7c	77	7b	f2	6b	6f	c5	30	01	67	2b	fe	d7	ab	76
10	ca	82	c9	7d	fa	59	47	f0	ad	d4	a2	af	9c	a4	72	c0
20	b7	fd	93	26	36	3f	f7	cc	34	a5	e5	f1	71	d8	31	15
30	04	c7	23	c3	18	96	05	9a	07	12	80	e2	eb	27	b2	75
40	09	83	2c	1a	1b	6e	5a	a0	52	3b	d6	b3	29	e3	2f	84
50	53	d1	00	ed	20	fc	b1	5b	6a	cb	be	39	4a	4c	58	cf
60	d0	ef	aa	fb	43	4d	33	85	45	f9	02	7f	50	3c	9f	a8
70	51	a3	40	8f	92	9d	38	f5	bc	b6	da	21	10	ff	f3	d2
80	cd	0c	13	ec	5f	97	44	17	c4	a7	7e	3d	64	5d	19	73
90	60	81	4f	dc	22	2a	90	88	46	ee	b8	14	de	5e	0b	db
a0	e0	32	3a	0a	49	06	24	5c	c2	d3	ac	62	91	95	e4	79
b0	e7	c8	37	6d	8d	d5	4e	a9	6c	56	f4	ea	65	7a	ae	08
c0	ba	78	25	2e	1c	a6	b4	c6	e8	dd	74	1f	4b	bd	8b	8a
d0	70	3e	b5	66	48	03	f6	0e	61	35	57	b9	86	c1	1d	9e
e0	e1	f8	98	11	69	d9	8e	94	9b	1e	87	e9	ce	55	28	df
f0	8c	a1	89	0d	bf	e6	42	68	41	99	2d	0f	b0	54	bb	16

AES S-Box

	-1	0	1
-1	1	1	-1
0	0	-1	1
1	-1	0	0

Curl-P-27 S-Box

Curl-P-27: Transformation function is very simple

Choose a random bundle

-1011 $\textcolor{blue}{1}$ 10101...-1



If we flip the 26th trit the
prob. of a collision is:

-1011 $\textcolor{red}{0}$ 10101...-1

$$>1/(2^{42.40})$$

If we are clever about choosing the bundle this increases to

$$>1/2^{22.87} = \mathbf{1 \text{ out of } 7.6 \text{ million}}$$

In cryptographic terms this is **23-bit collision resistance**

Curl-P-27: Transformation function is very simple

As the likelihood of a collision is at least 1 out of 7.6 million
we need to try many bundles before we are successful

address	tag		value
DKSDJFLS...R	99999...999		22000000...
QWEWEABZ...9	99999...999		00000010...
ABEPCMQQ...Z	99999...999		00050000...

We can change the 81-trit tag field in IOTA bundles
Tags have no impact on validity

neha@ben:\$

0\$ bash 1\$ bash 2-\$ bash 3\$* bash

Mon 06 Aug 2018 17:40:37

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IOTA Fixes Our Signature Forgery Vulnerability

- In July we disclosed this vulnerability to the IOTA devs
...in response the IOTA devs replaced Curl-P-27 with Kerl

Kerl is used in IOTA for the following tasks:

Functionality	Curl-P-27	Curl-P-81	Kerl
Address generation			V^
Signature generation			V
Signature verification			V
Essence calculation (bundleHash)			V
Proof of Work			V
Transaction Hash			V
Milestone verification	V		

Curl-P-N: N number of rounds

<https://github.com/iotaledger/kerl>

IOTA claims this was a backdoor

“[...] Curl-P was indeed deployed in the open-source IOTA protocol code as a copy-protection mechanism to prevent bad actors cloning the protocol and using it for nefarious purposes. Once the practical collisions were uncovered, its purpose as a copy-protection mechanism was of course rendered obsolete”

In response to my question “Did we discover a copy-protection backdoor in IOTA?”

they write: “The answer to the first question is of course, yes, as we have explained above.”

Takeaways

1. We exploited weaknesses in Curl-P-27 to create chosen message signature forgery attacks

2. Don't roll your own crypto

3. Cryptocurrencies have many interesting security and cryptographic challenges!

github.com/mit-dci/tangled-curl

Backup slide: Curl-P-27 Transition function

```
Transform(state)
    for round in 27
        i = 0
        new_state = [0]*729

        for pos in 729
            i = j
            j += (364 if j < 365 else -365)

            x = state[i]; y = state[j]
            z = sbox[x, y]
            new_state[pos] = z

        state = new_state
    return new_state
```

-1	-1	0	1
-1	1	1	-1
0	0	-1	1
1	-1	0	0

Backup slide: Multisig in IOTA



Dominik Schiener

@DomSchiener

Follow



First successful multisig (3 of 3) transfer in IOTA. See the bundle and code how to do it here:



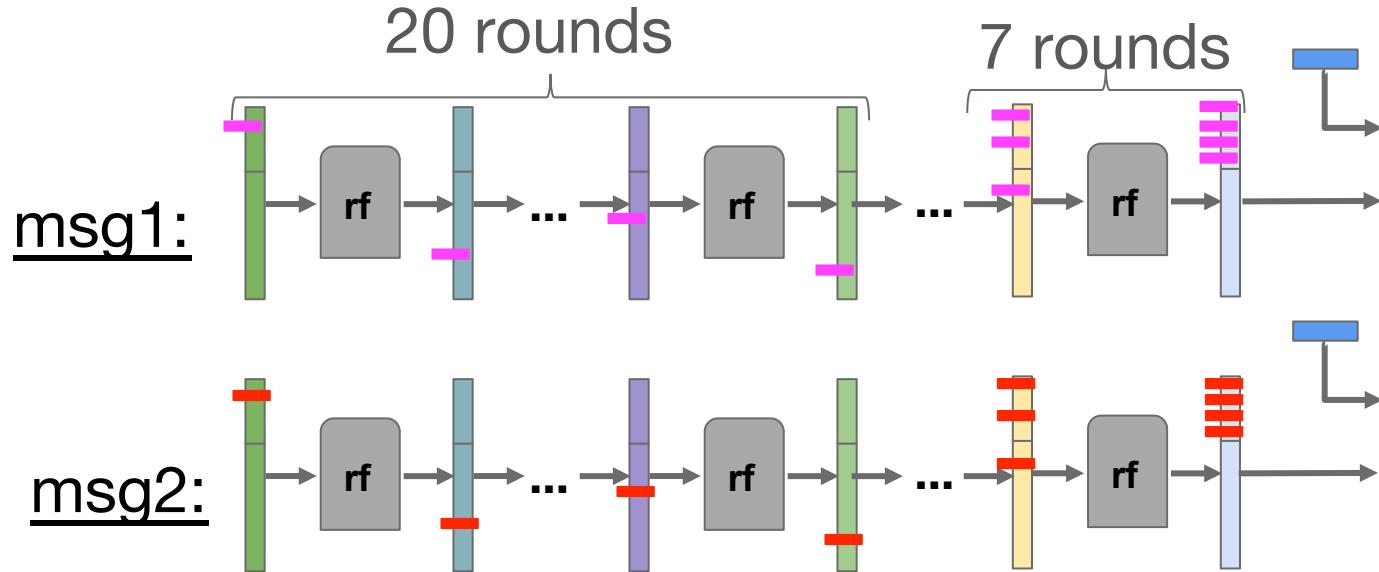
Making a multisig

Making a multisig

gist.github.com

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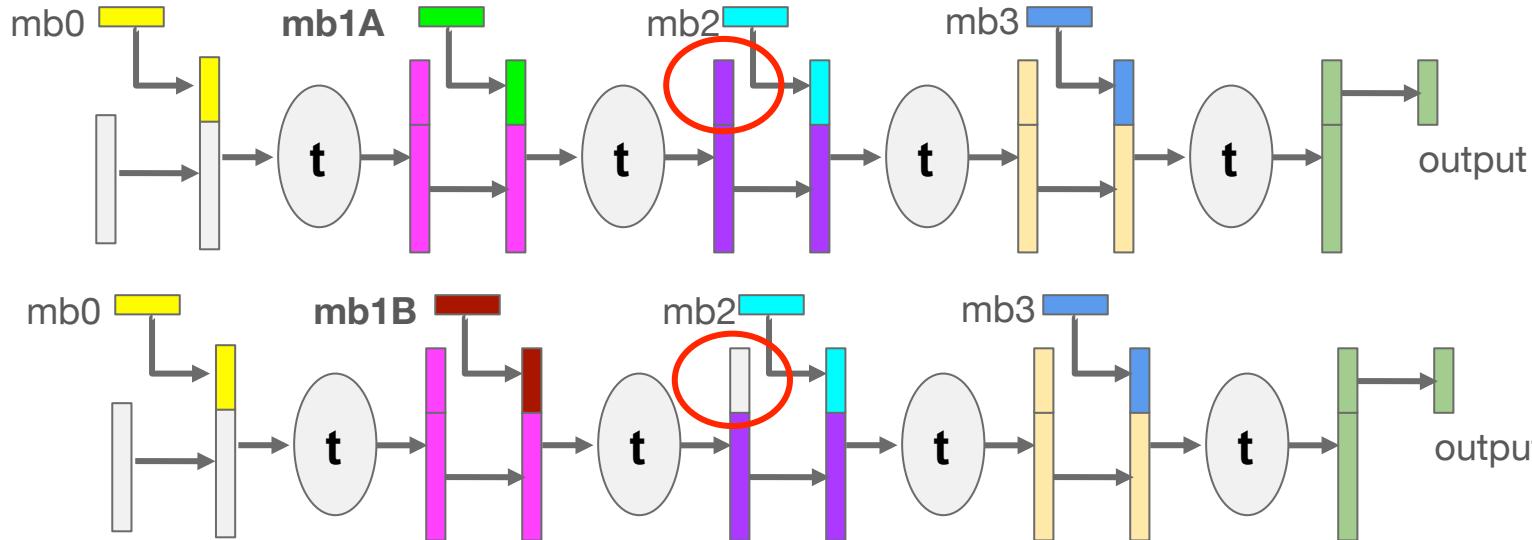
Curl-P-27 Transform Function has 27 rounds



A collision occurs if we start with 1 trit difference and that difference does not diffuse for 20 rounds

How do we create collisions in Curl-P-27?

Observation 1: Differences in first 3rd of the state erased



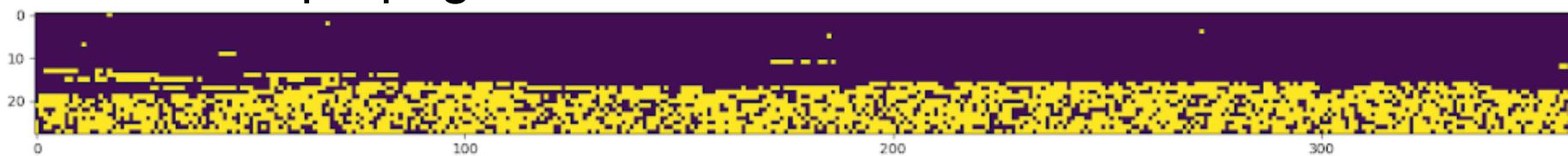
Plan: ensure all the diffs are in the first 3rd of the state

Visualizing the collisions

Normal difference propagation for Curl-P-27



Difference propagation for Curl-P-27 with 1-trit diff for 9 rounds



Collision caused by 1-trit difference for 20+ rounds

