Cryptography Overview

Cryptography

- Is
  - A tremendous tool
  - The basis for many security mechanisms
- Is not
  - The solution to all security problems
  - Reliable unless implemented properly
  - Reliable unless used properly
  - Something you should try to invent or implement yourself

Kerckhoff’s principle

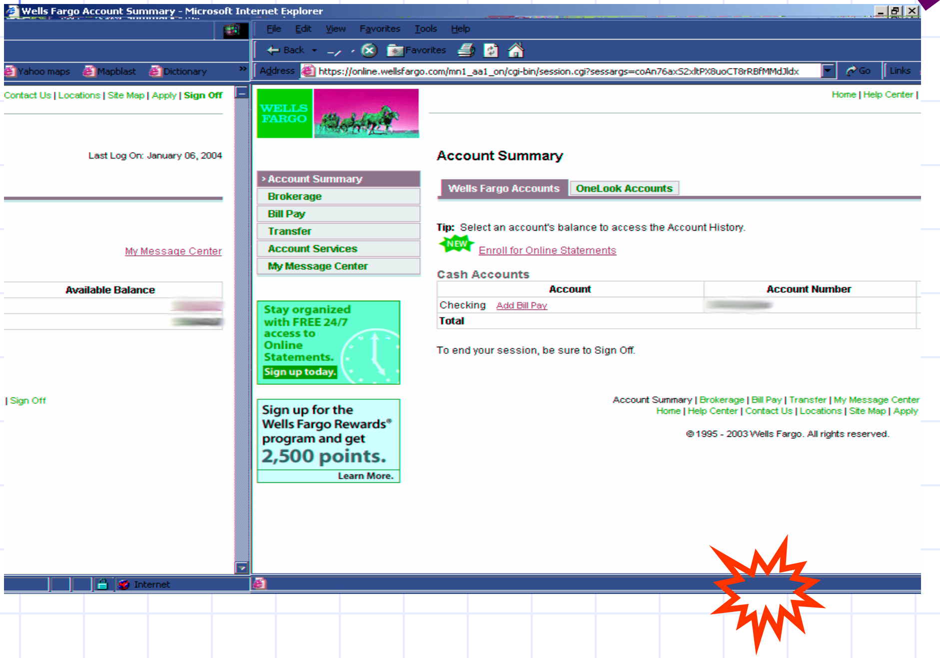
A cryptosystem should be secure even if everything about the system, except the secret key, is public knowledge.

Goal 1:secure communication

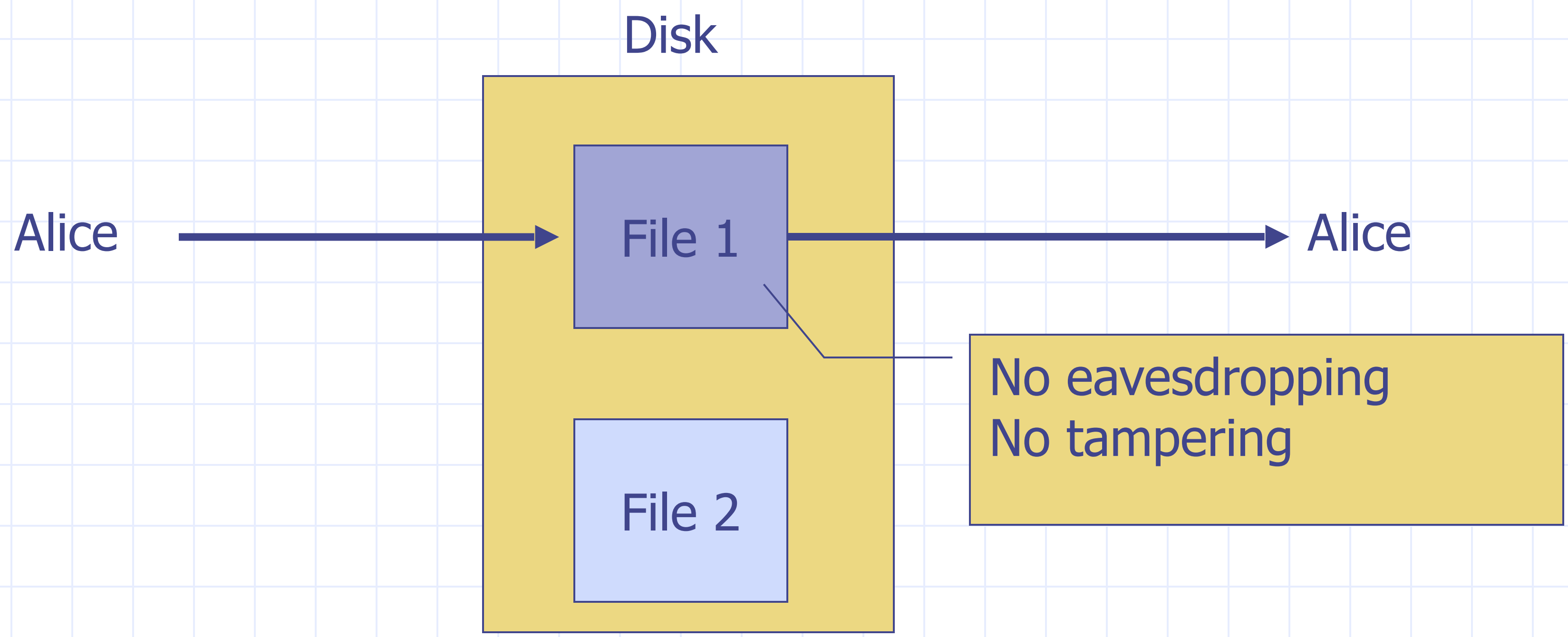
Step 1: Session setup to exchange key

Step 2: encrypt data

HTTPS



Goal 2: Protected files



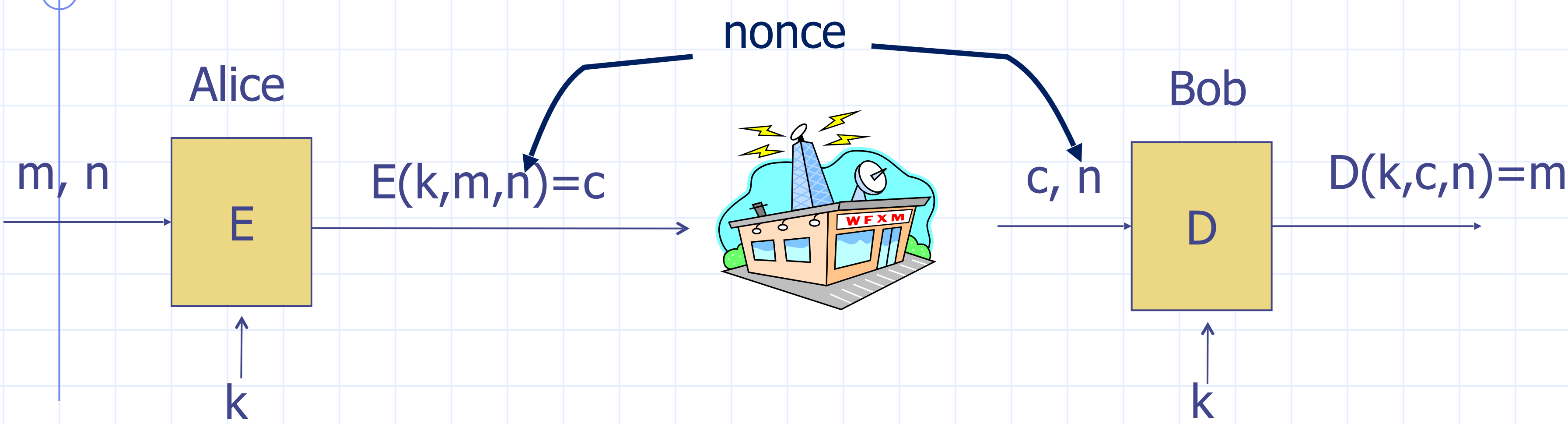
Analogous to secure communication:

Alice today sends a message to Alice tomorrow

Symmetric Cryptography

Assumes parties already share a secret key

Building block: sym. encryption



E, D: cipher k: secret key (e.g. 128 bits)

m, c: plaintext, ciphertext n: nonce (aka IV)

Encryption algorithm is <u>publicly known</u>

- Never use a proprietary cipher

Use Cases

Single use key: (one time key)

- Key is only used to encrypt one message
  - encrypted email: new key generated for every email
- No need for nonce (set to 0)

Multi use key: (many time key)

- Key used to encrypt multiple messages
  - files: same key used to encrypt many files

First example: One Time Pad (single use key)

- Vernam (1917)

Key:	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Plaintext:	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

$\oplus$

Ciphertext:	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

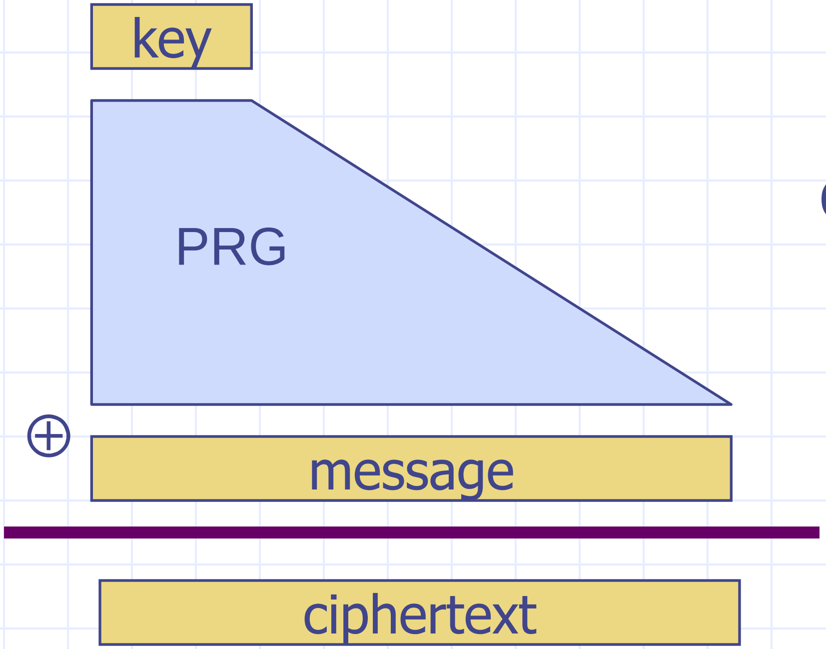
- Shannon '49:

  OTP is "secure" against ciphertext-only attacks

Stream ciphers (single use key)

Problem: OTP key is as long the message

<u>Solution</u>: Pseudo random key -- stream ciphers



$c \longleftarrow \mathrm{PRG}(k) \oplus m$

Stream ciphers: ChaCha (643 MB/sec)

Dangers in using stream ciphers

One time key !! "Two time pad" is insecure:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 \leftarrow m_1 \oplus PRG(k) \\ C_2 \leftarrow m_2 \oplus PRG(k) \end{cases}$$

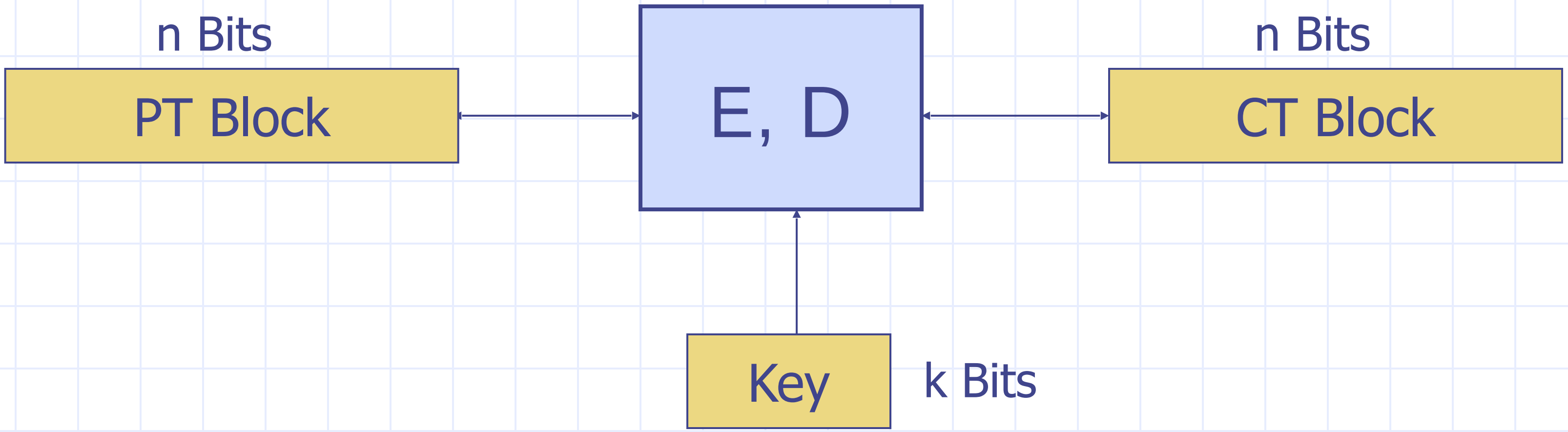
Eavesdropper does:

$$C_1 \oplus C_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_1 \oplus m_2$$

Enough redundant information in English that:

$$m_1 \oplus m_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m_1 , m_2$$

Block ciphers: crypto work horse



Canonical examples:
1. 3DES: n= 64 bits, k = 168 bits
2. AES: n=128 bits, k = 128, 192, 256 bits

IV handled as part of PT block

Building a block cipher

Input: (m, k)

Repeat simple "mixing" operation several times

DES: Repeat 16 times:

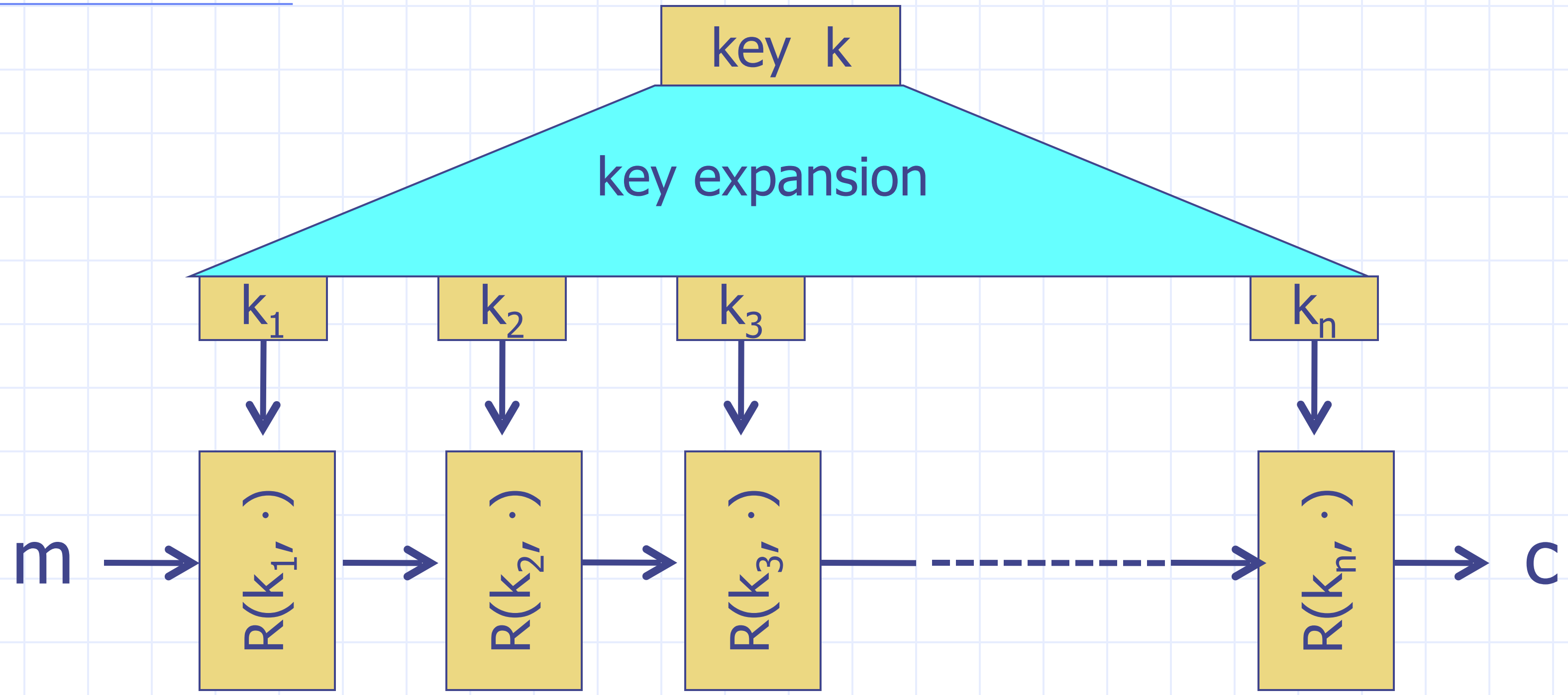
$$\begin{cases} m_L \longleftarrow m_R \\ m_R \longleftarrow m_L \oplus F(k, m_R) \end{cases}$$

- AES-128: Mixing step repeated 10 times

Difficult to design: must resist subtle attacks

- differential attacks, linear attacks, brute-force, …

Block Ciphers Built by Iteration

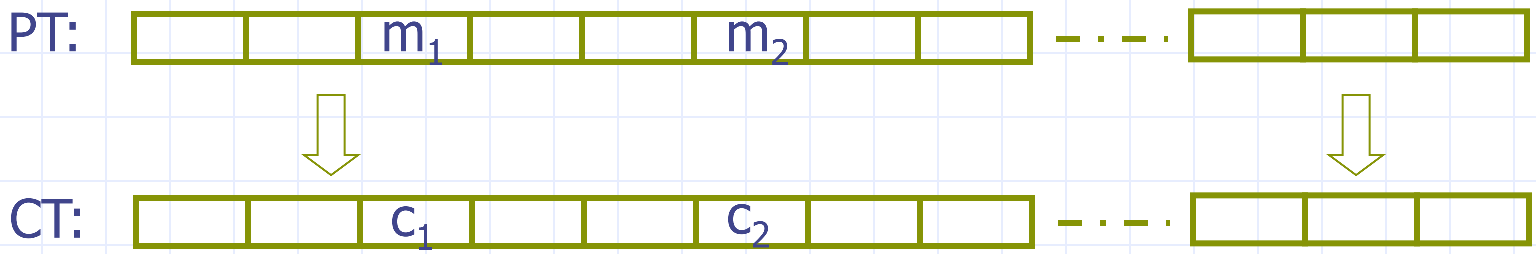


R(k,m): round function

for DES (n=16), for AES-128 (n=10)

Incorrect use of block ciphers

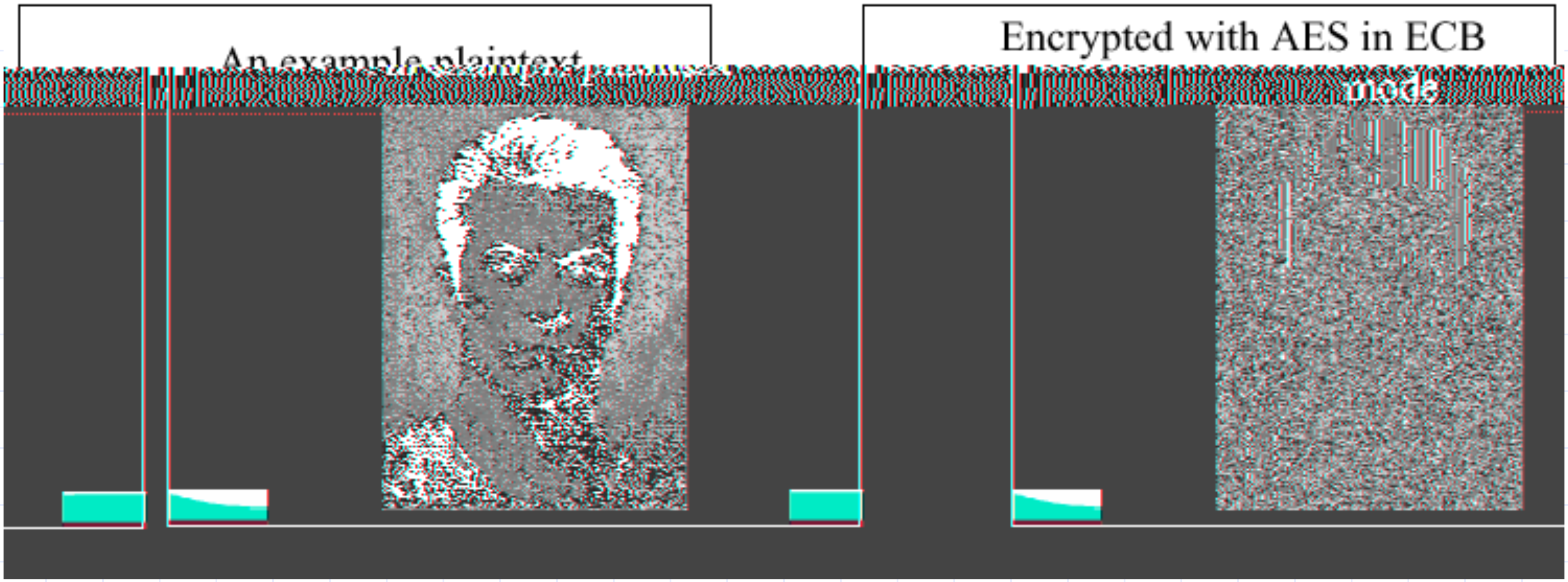
Electronic Code Book (ECB):



<u>Problem</u>:

if $m_1 = m_2$ then $c_1 = c_2$

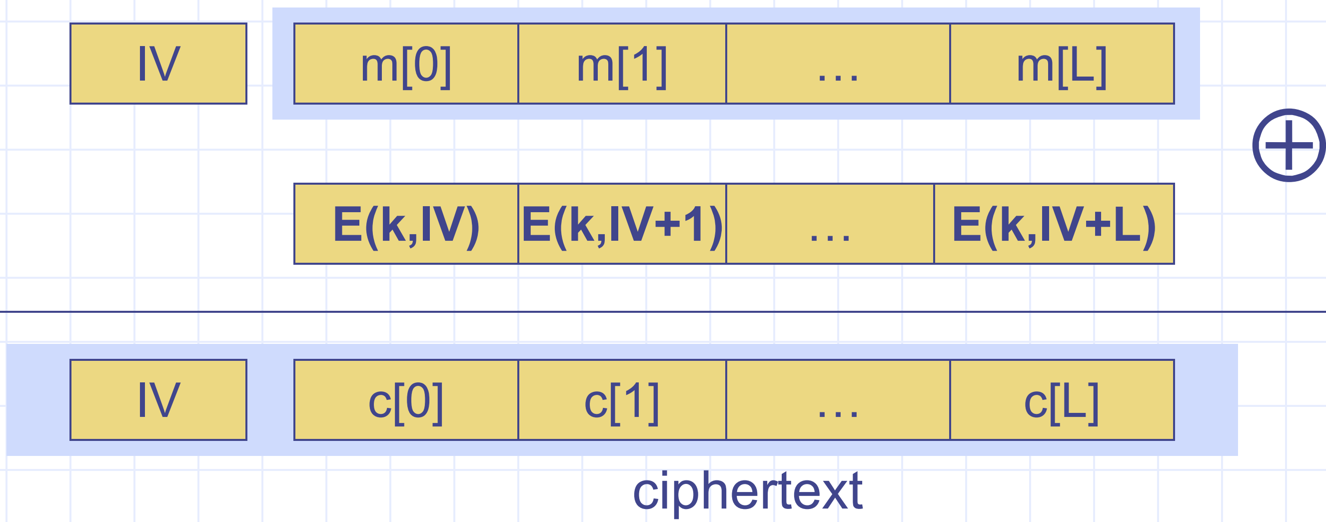
In pictures



Correct use of block ciphers: CTR mode

$E(k,x)$: maps key k and n-bit block x to a n-bit block y

Counter mode (CTR) with a random IV:



Note: Parallel encryption

Use cases: how to choose an IV

Single use key: no IV needed (IV=0)

Multi use key: (CPA Security)

Best: use a fresh <u>random</u> IV for every message

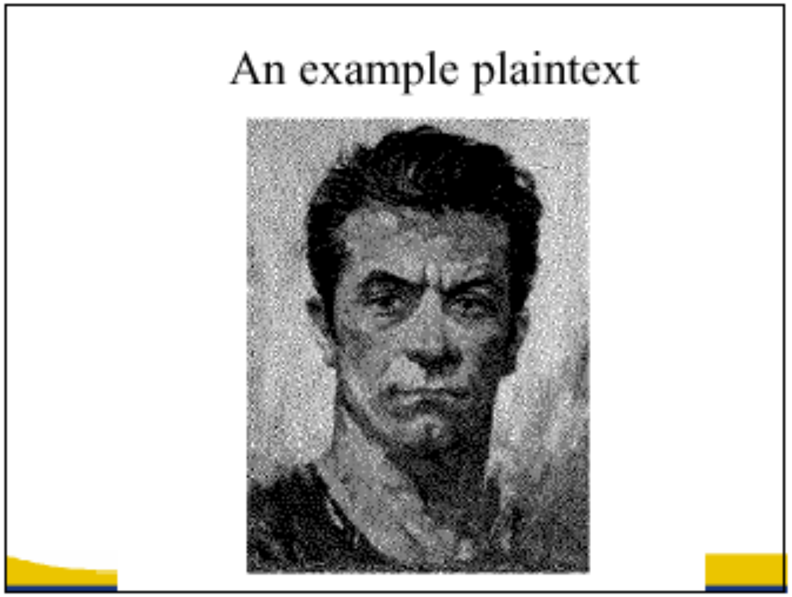
Can use <u>unique</u> IV (e.g 0, 1, 2, 3, …)

benefit: may save transmitting IV with ciphertext

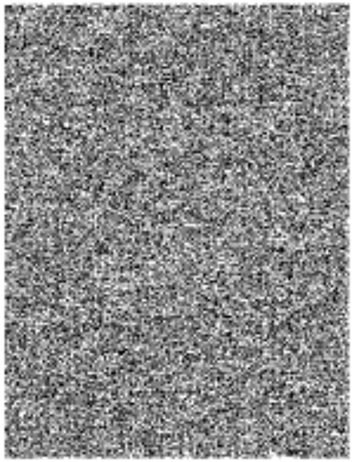
uniqueIV	counter

128 bits

In pictures



encrypt with CTR



Why is CTR secure? not today

Performance: [openssl speed]

Intel Core 2 (on Windows Vista)

Cipher	Block/key size	Speed (MB/sec)
ChaCha		643
3DES	64/168	30
AES-128/GCM	128/128	163

AES is dramatically faster with AES-NI instructions:

- Intel SkyLake: 4 cycles per round, fully pipelined

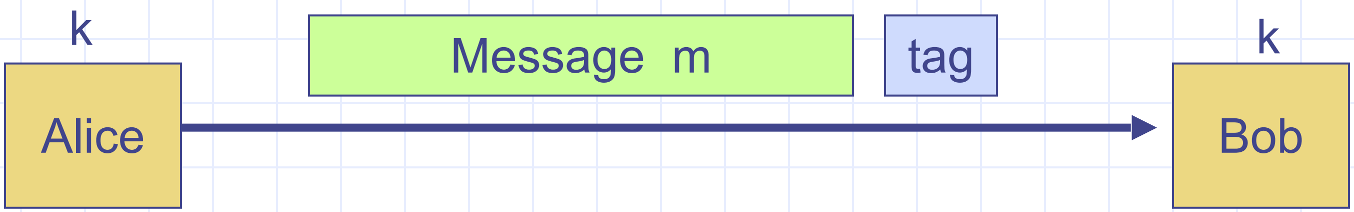
AESENC xmm15, xmm1

Data integrity

Message Integrity: MACs

- Goal: message integrity. No confidentiality.

  ex: Protecting public binaries on disk.



Generate tag:

tag $\longleftarrow$ S(k, m)

Verify tag:

V(k, m, tag) $\stackrel{?}{=}$ `yes'

note: non-keyed checksum (CRC) is an insecure MAC !!

Secure MACs

- Attacker information: chosen message attack

  for $m_1,m_2,\ldots,m_q$ attacker is given $t_i \longleftarrow S(k,m_i)$

- Attacker's goal: existential forgery.

  produce some new valid message/tag pair (m,t).

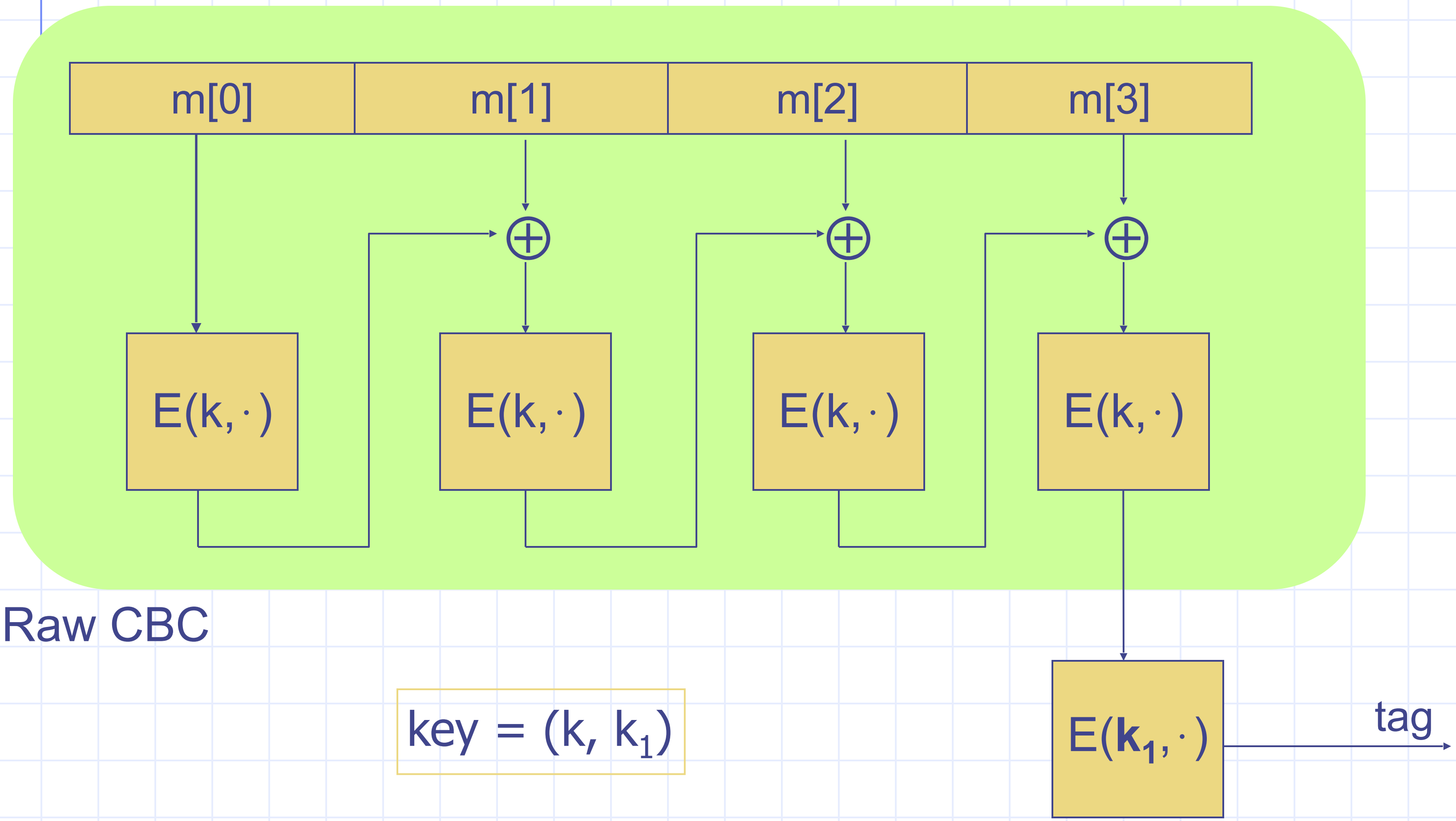
  $$(m,t) \in \{ (m_1,t_1), \ldots, (m_q,t_q) \}$$

- A secure PRF gives a secure MAC:

  $S(k,m) = F(k,m)$

  $V(k,m,t)$: `yes' if $t = F(k,m)$ and `no' otherwise.

Construction 1: ECBC



key = (k, k_1)

Construction 2: HMAC (Hash-MAC)

Most widely used MAC on the Internet.

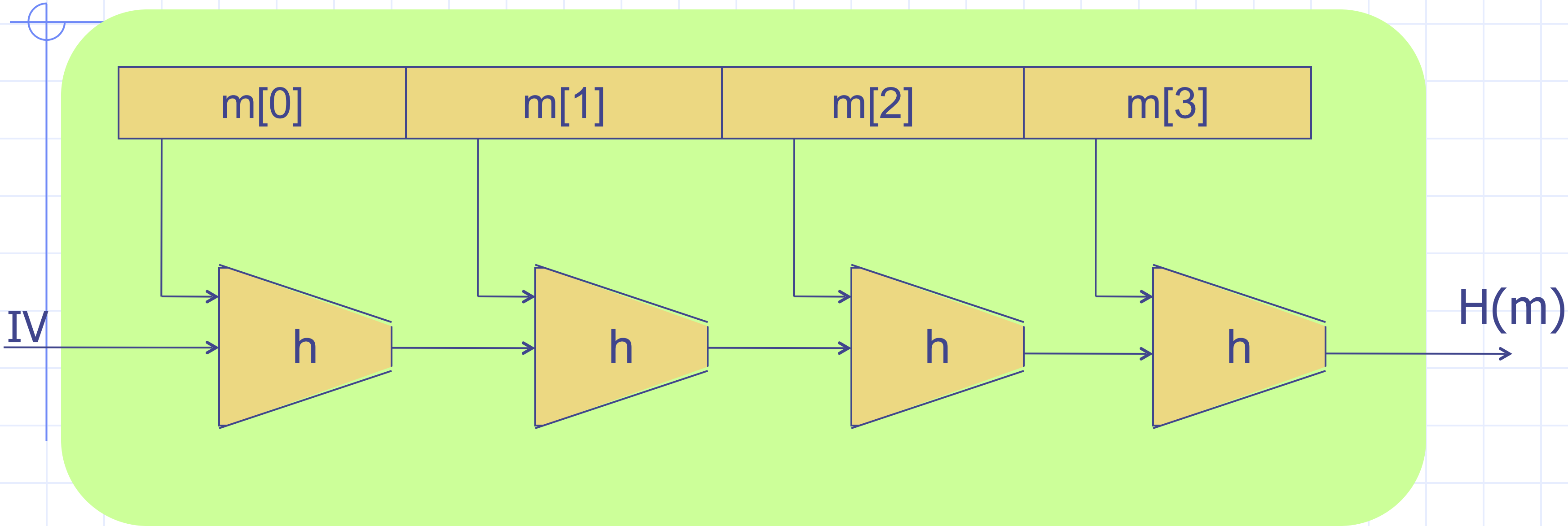
H: hash function.
example: SHA-256 ; output is 256 bits

Building a MAC out of a hash function:

Standardized method: HMAC

$$S(k, m) = H(k \oplus opad \,\|\, \mathbf{H(k \oplus ipad \,\|\, m)})$$

SHA-256: Merkle-Damgard



h(t, m[i]): compression function

Thm 1: if h is collision resistant then so is H

"Thm 2": if h is a PRF then HMAC is a PRF

Why are these MAC constructions secure?

… not today – take CS255

Why the last encryption step in ECBC?

CBC (aka Raw-CBC) is not a secure MAC:

Given tag on a message m, attacker can deduce tag for some other message m'

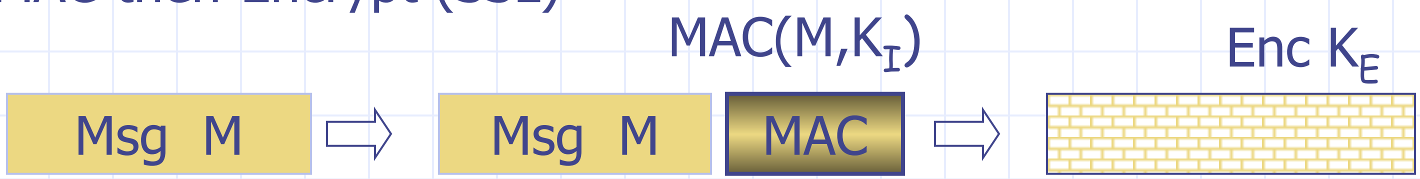
How: good crypto exercise …

Authenticated Encryption: Encryption + MAC

Combining MAC and ENC (CCA)

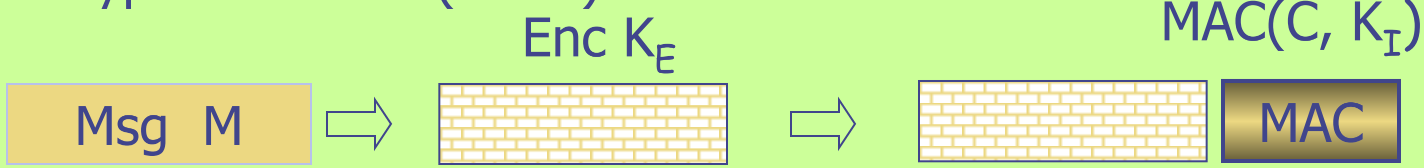
Encryption key K_E MAC key = K_I

Option 1: MAC-then-Encrypt (SSL)

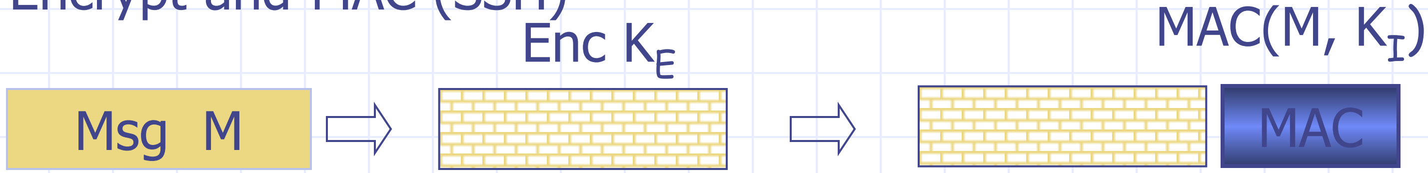


Option 2: Encrypt-then-MAC (IPsec)

Secure for all secure primitives



Option 3: Encrypt-and-MAC (SSH)



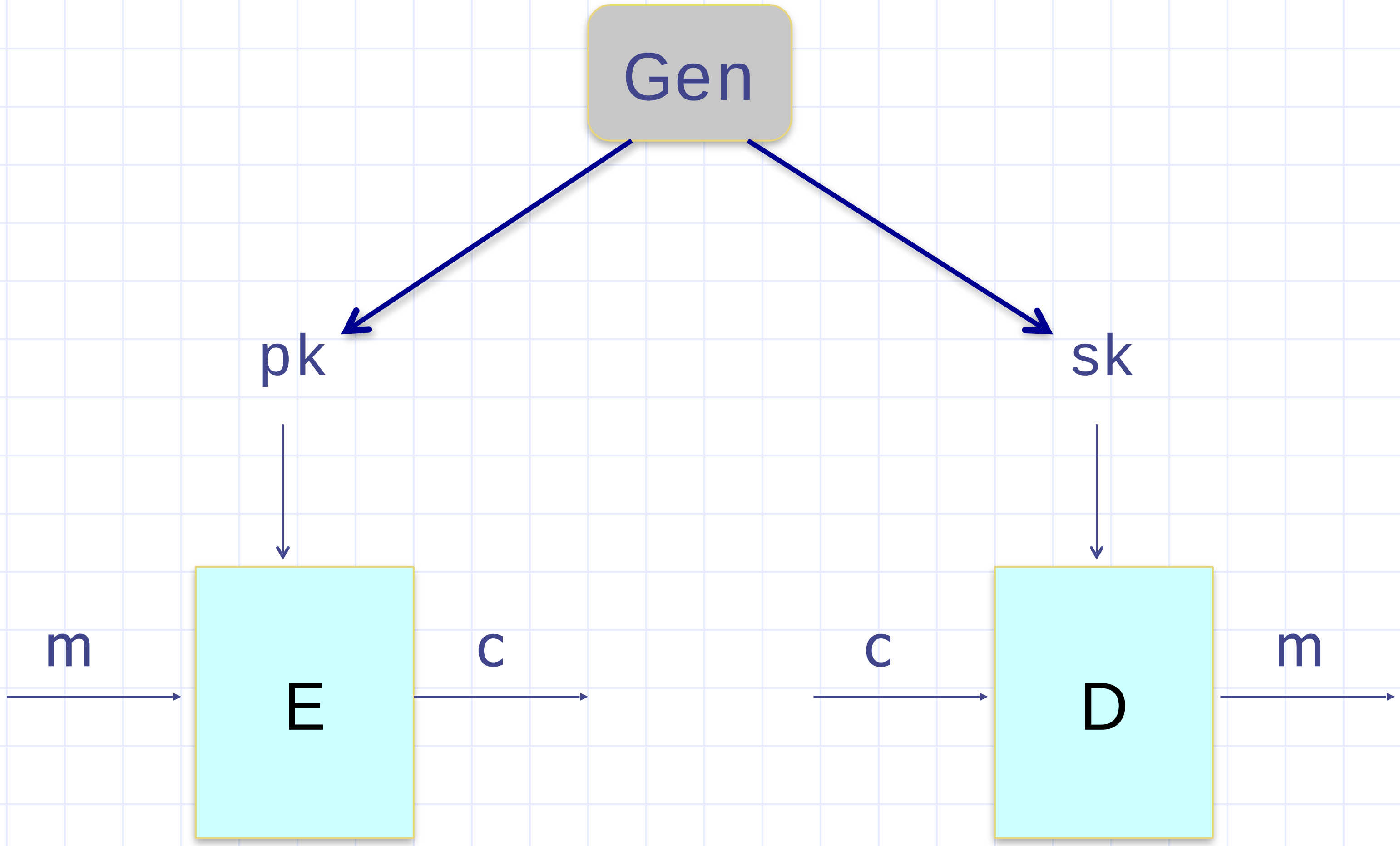
Recommended mode (currently)

AES-GCM:

- encrypt-then-MAC
- Counter mode AES
- Carter-Wagman MAC

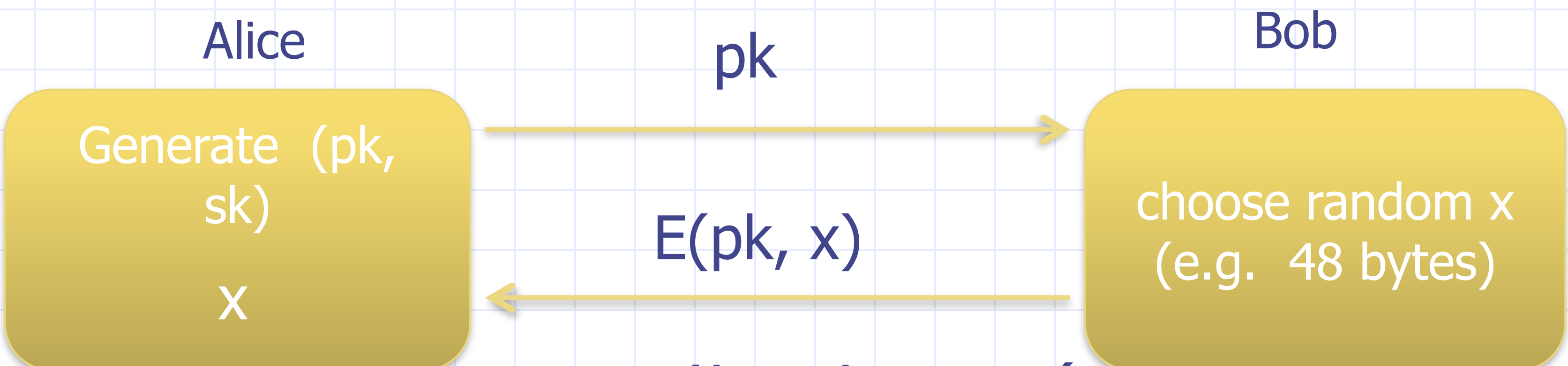
Public-key Cryptography

Public key encryption: (Gen, E, D)



Applications

Session setup (for now, only eavesdropping security)



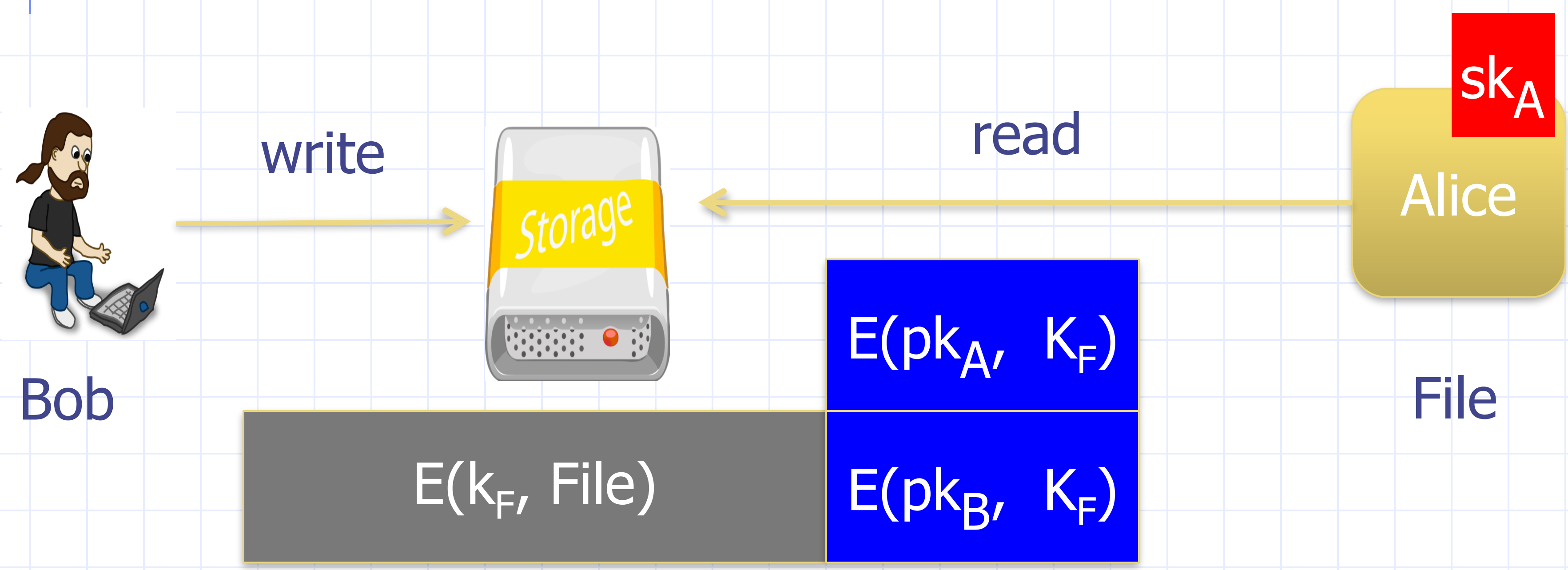
Non-interactive applications: (e.g. Email)

- Bob sends email to Alice encrypted using pk_{alice}
- Note: Bob needs pk_{alice} (public key management)

Applications

Encryption in non-interactive settings:

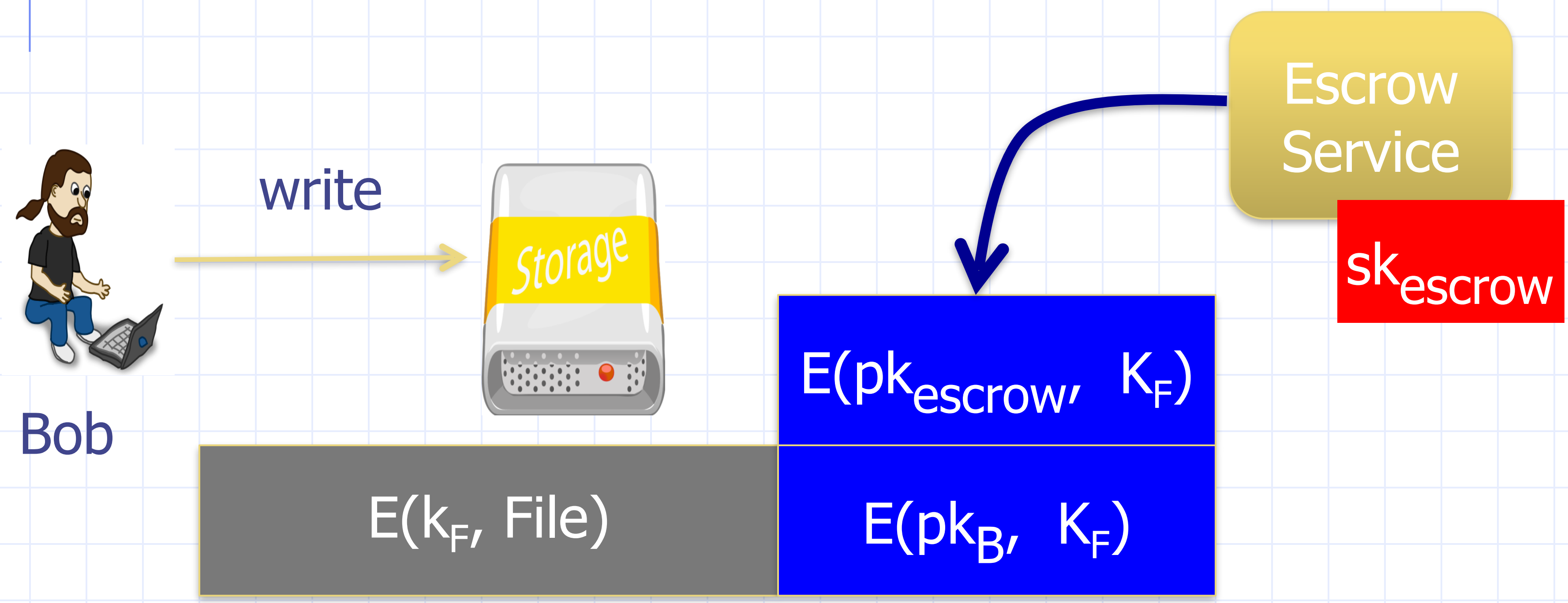
- Encrypted File Systems



Applications

Encryption in non-interactive settings:

- Key escrow: data recovery without Bob's key



Trapdoor functions (TDF)

<u>Def</u>: a trapdoor func. $X \longrightarrow Y$ is a triple of efficient algs. (G, F, F^{-1})

- $G()$: randomized alg. outputs key pair (pk, sk)
- $F(pk, \cdot)$: det. alg. that defines a func. $X \longrightarrow Y$
- $F^{-1}(sk, \cdot)$: func. $Y \longrightarrow X$ that inverts $F(pk, \cdot)$

Security: $F(pk, \cdot)$ is one-way without sk

Public-key encryption from TDFs

- (G, F, F^{-1}): secure TDF $X \longrightarrow Y$
- (E_s, D_s) : symm. auth. encryption with keys in K
- $H: X \longrightarrow K$ a hash function

We construct a pub-key enc. system (G, E, D):

Key generation G: same as G for TDF

Public-key encryption from TDFs

- (G, F, F^{-1}): secure TDF $X \longrightarrow Y$
- (E_s, D_s) : symm. auth. encryption with keys in K
- $H: X \longrightarrow K$ a hash function

$\underline{E(\text{ pk, m })}$:	$\underline{D(\text{ sk, (y,c) })}$:
$x \xleftarrow{R} X, \quad y \longleftarrow F(pk, x)$	$x \longleftarrow F^{-1}(sk, y)$,
$k \longleftarrow H(x), \quad c \longleftarrow E_s(k, m)$	$k \longleftarrow H(x), \quad m \longleftarrow D_s(k, c)$
output (y, c)	output m

In pictures:

$$\underbrace{\boxed{F(pk, x)}}_{\text{header}}\underbrace{\boxed{E_s(\ H(x),\ \ m\ )}}_{\text{body}}$$

<u>Security Theorem</u>:

If (G, F, F^{-1}) is a secure TDF,

(E_s, D_s) provides auth. enc.

and $H: X \longrightarrow K$ is a "random oracle"

then (G,E,D) is CCA^{ro} secure.

Digital Signatures

- Public-key encryption
  - Alice publishes encryption key
  - Anyone can send encrypted message
  - Only Alice can decrypt messages with this key
- Digital signature scheme
  - Alice publishes key for verifying signatures
  - Anyone can check a message signed by Alice
  - Only Alice can send signed messages

Digital Signatures from TDPs

- (G, F, F^{-1}): secure TDP $X \longrightarrow X$
- $H: M \longrightarrow X$ a hash function

<u>Sign(sk, m∈X)</u> :

output

$$\text{sig} = F^{-1}\big(sk, H(m)\big)$$

<u>Verify(pk, m, sig)</u> :

output

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } H(m) = F(pk, sig) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Security: existential unforgeability under a chosen message attack (in the random oracle model)

Public-Key Infrastructure (PKI)

- Anyone can send Bob a secret message

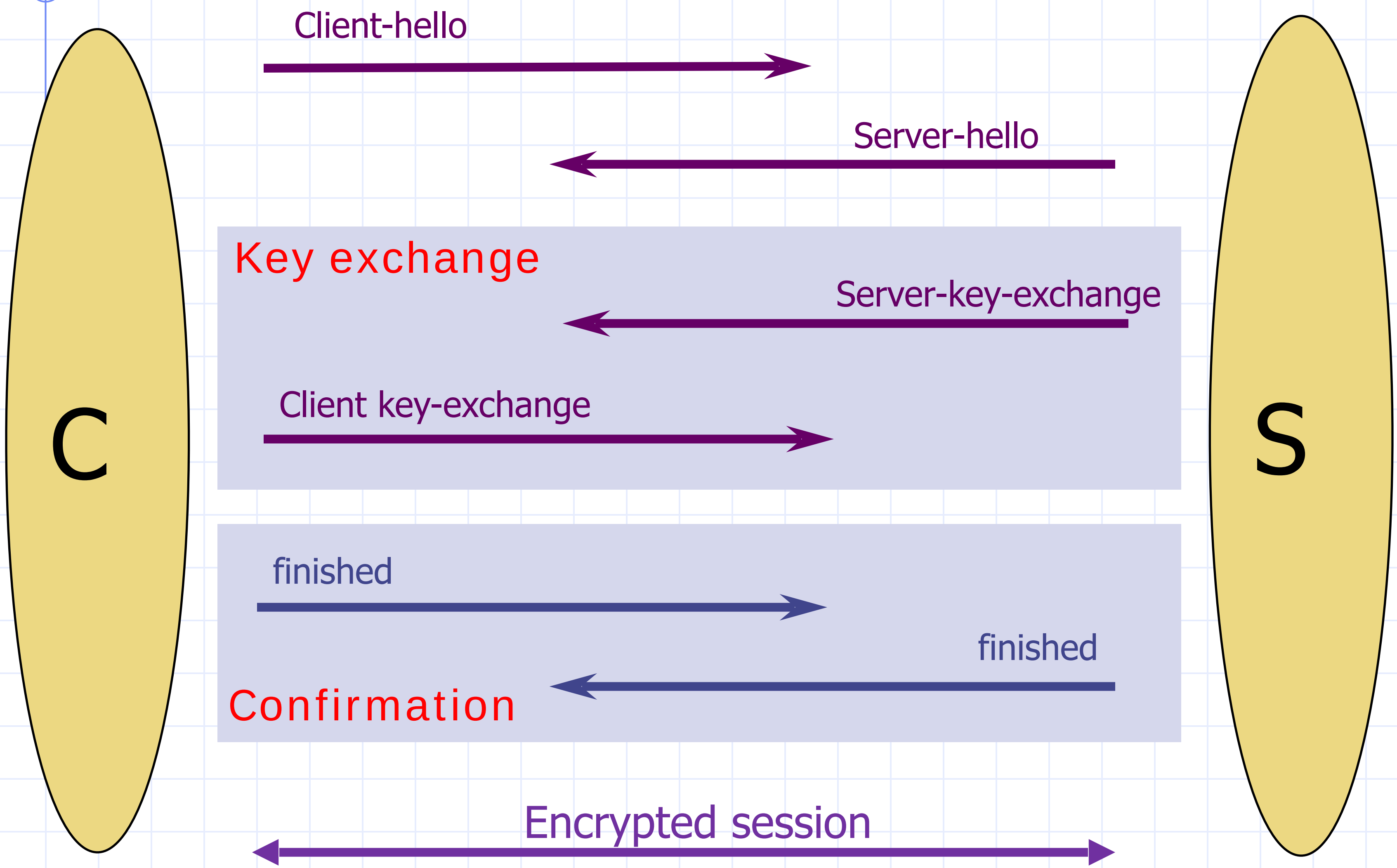
  … provided they know Bob's public key

- How do we know a key belongs to Bob?
  - If imposter substitutes another key, can read Bob's messages

- One solution: PKI
  - Trusted root Certificate Authority (CA)
  - CA certifies that a given public-key belongs to Bob

… more on this next time

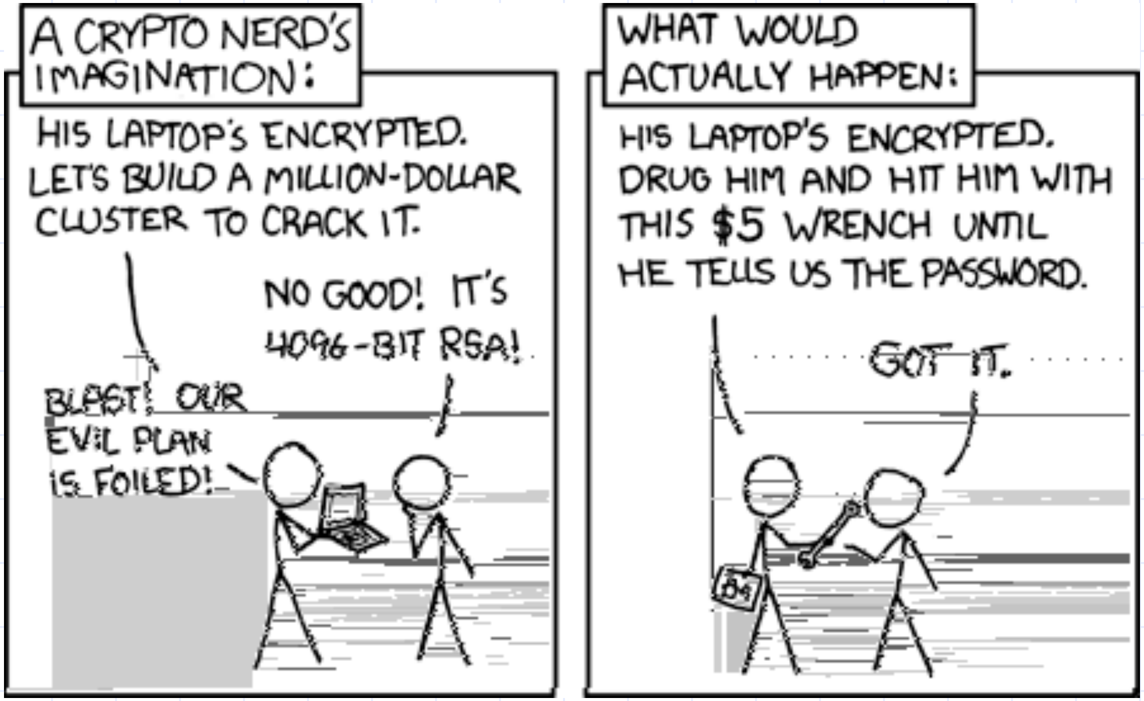
Putting it all together: SSL/TLS (simplified)



Limitations of cryptography

Cryptography works when used correctly !!

… but is not the solution to all security problems



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