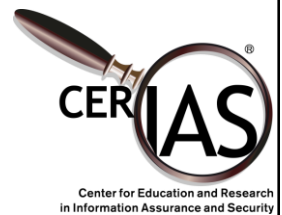


CS42600: Computer Security

Cryptographic Protocols

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Uses of Cryptography

-
- Ensuring Confidentiality
 - Chaining
 - Verifying Integrity
 - Digital Signatures
 - Verifying Identity
 - Certificate Authorities
 - Establishing Communication
 - Key exchange
 - Computing Without Revealing Data
 - Homomorphic Encryption
 - Secure Multiparty Computation
 - Unforgeable Computations
 - Digital Cash
 - *And many more*
 - *Some we haven't thought of yet*

- Assumption: Cryptography / Ciphers / Hashes that satisfy certain properties
 - Indistinguishability, IND-CPA, IND-CCA, ...
 - Separate encryption/decryption keys
 - Homomorphic: $D(E(A) \circ E(B)) = D(E(A+B))$
 - Typically assume block-level encryption
- Given these, build protocol that does more
 - Chaining (CBC, CTR)
 - Digital Signatures

- Failures typically not “breaking crypto”
 - Instead, identify flaws in the protocol using crypto
- Types of flaws
 - Implementation (software vulnerability)
 - Design flaws (protocol inherently insecure)
 - Mismatch between crypto properties and protocol assumptions

Secure Multiparty Computation

- Multiple parties 1, 2, 3, 4 each have data D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4
- Want to compute $R = f(D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4)$
- Don't want to reveal their own data
- What does "not reveal their own data" mean?
 - Suppose $f(x) = x$?
- Answer: "Ideal" vs. "Real" model
 - Ideal model captures desired outcome

What is SMC? Ideal Model: Trusted Third Party



Don't Need the Third Party! Simple Example: Secure Sum

- Is plane within weight limit?
 - Need to know Σ weight



$w_c + R$

$$75 - R = w_c + w_m + w_j + w_b$$



$-387 + w_m$



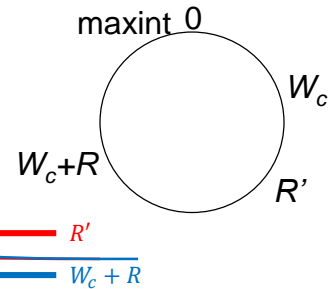
$? + w_j$

Prove Security

- Demonstrate that outcome in real model equals outcome in ideal model
 - If a party gets information in the real model, they could learn the same thing in the ideal model
- Secure Sum:
 - In real model, Mummoothy learns $w_c + R$
 - Can he learn this in Ideal model?
 - Prove that Mummoothy can *simulate* $w_c + R$

Idea: Value follows Distribution

- $W_c + R$ is a different value every time, even if W_c unchanged
- Simulator selects a random R'
 - Won't be the same as $W_c + R$
 - But does it follow the same distribution?



- Select R, R' uniformly from $[0, 10000]$
 - *Still not good enough*

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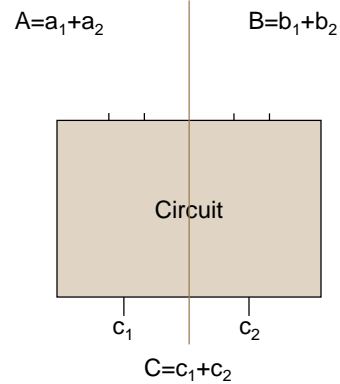
Steps to a Secure Protocol

- Define what it means to be secure
 - Prove that this satisfies what we want it to mean
 - *Often general methods exist*
- Develop protocol
 - Identify properties satisfied by primitives used
 - Prove that it gives desired result
 - *Using only the satisfied properties*
 - Prove that it satisfies security definition
- Implement carefully
 - And get others to inspect the code

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Secure Multiparty Computation: Generic Solution

- Each side has input, knows circuit to compute function
- Add random value to your input, give to other side
 - Each side has share of all inputs
- Compute share of output
 - Add results at end
- XOR gate: just add locally
- AND gate: send your share encoded in truth table
 - Oblivious transfer allows other side to get only correct value out of truth table



value of (a_2, b_2)	(0,0)	(0,1)	(1,0)	(1,1)
OT-input	1	2	3	4
value of output	$c_1+a_1b_1$	$c_1+a_1(b_1+1)$	$c_1+(a_1+1)b_1$	$c_1+(a_1+1)(b_1+1)$

Digital Currency

- Desired properties: Unique Token that
 - Can't be duplicated
 - Can't be forged
 - Can't be stolen
- How do we formalize the desired properties?
 - A. Mine Bitcoin
 - B. Read the Bitcoin definition
 - C. Define in Ideal model
 - D. Construct a Blockchain

Common Protocol Mistakes

Simple to Exploit

- Deterministic Encryption
 - $E(A) = E(A)$
- Poor Diffusion
 - Fails if Eve has an idea of what might be sent
- Replay

Complex to Exploit

- Side-channel attacks
 - Timing:
 $E(A)$ takes longer than $E(B)$
 - Padding oracle
 - Compression
- Man-in-the-middle
- Weak random numbers

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Biggest Crypto Mistakes

- Failing to use it!
- Inventing your own
- Poor key management
 - Hard-coded keys
 - Keys stored with data
- No recovery plan

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