

15-410

“...What about gummy bears?...”

Security Applications Nov. 22, 2013

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PGP diagram shamelessly stolen from 15-441

SecurID picture clipped from rsa.com

Synchronization

A fortune

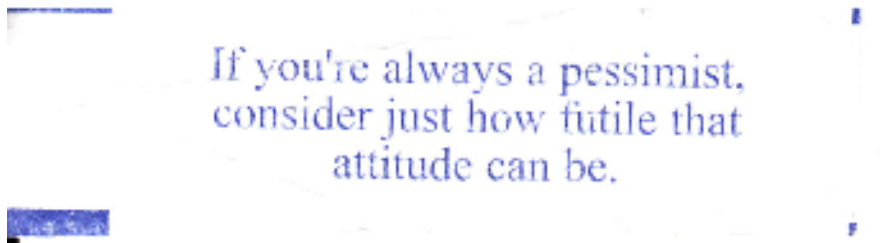


Image credit: Adam Weis

Synchronization

Book-report reminder

- Due last day of class
- Hey, there's a vacation coming up!

Watch for Homework 2 release

- Due last day of class (late days can't be used for HW2)

Outline

Today

- Warm-up: Password file
- One-time passwords
- Review: private-key, public-key crypto
- Kerberos
- SSL
- PGP
- Biometrics

Disclaimer

- Presentations will be key ideas, not exact protocols
 - “Protocols discussed in lecture are larger than they appear”

Password File

Goal

- User memorizes a small key
- User presents key, machine verifies it

Wrong approach

- Store keys (passwords) in file
- Why is this bad? What is at risk?

```
alice : Whimsy33Fish/  
bob   : secret  
chas  : secret
```

Hashed Password File

Better

- Store `hash(key)`
 - `hash("Whimsy33Fish/")` \Rightarrow `X93f3ZaWhT`
 - `hash("secret")` \Rightarrow `fg8ReCFySk`
- User presents key
- Login program computes `hash(key)`, compares to file
 - Note: we use a collision-resistant (cryptographic) hash

```
alice : X93f3ZaWhT
bob   : fg8ReCFySk
chas  : fg8ReCFySk
```

Hashed Password File

Original Unix password file was made public

- Didn't contain keys, only key *hashes*

Still vulnerable to *dictionary attack*

- Cracker computes `hash("a")`, `hash("b")`, stores reverse
 - `unhash("54GtYuREbk")` \Rightarrow "a"
 - `unhash("PoLka67vab")` \Rightarrow "b"
- Once computed, hash \Rightarrow password list attacks *many users*
 - `unhash("fg8ReCFySk")` \Rightarrow "secret" hits Bob *and* Chas
 - Note: cracker may quit before `hash("Whimsy33Fish/")`

Hashed file is "arguably less wrong"

- Can we make the cracker's job even harder?

Salted Hashed Password File

Choose random number when user sets password

- Store #, hash(#, key)
 - hash("Xz Whimsy33Fish/") ⇒ uiR34ExWmT
 - hash("p0 secret") ⇒ 998ueTRvMx
 - hash("9Q secret") ⇒ opTkr7Sfh3

User presents key

- Login looks up user, retrieves # and hash(#, key)
- Login computes hash(#, typed-key), compares to file

```
alice : Xz : uiR34ExWmT
bob   : p0 : 998ueTRvMx
chas  : 9Q : opTkr7Sfh3
```


Salted Hashed Password File

Evaluation of “salt” extension?

- Extra work for the user = ?
- Extra work for login program = ?
- Extra work for cracker = ?

Salted Hashed Password File

Evaluation of “salt” extension

- **Zero** extra work for user
 - User still remembers just the password
 - Salt is invisible
- Trivial extra space & work for login program
 - Store a few more bytes
 - Hash a slightly-longer string
- Pre-computed dictionary must be **much larger**
 - Without salt: cracker must hash all “words”
 - With salt: cracker must hash (all “words”) X (all #'s)
 - » 2 random salt bytes [A-Za-z0-9] increases work 3844-fold
 - » Linear work for target, exponential work for cracker!

Can we do even better?

Shadow Salted Hashed Password File

Use “bcrypt”

- ...a deliberately-*super*-slow salted hash-function family

Protect the password file after all

“Defense in depth” - Cracker must

- Either
 - Compute enormous all-word/all-salt dictionary
 - Break system security to get hashed password file
 - Scan through enormous all-word/all-salt dictionary
- Or
 - Break system security to get hashed password file
 - Run all-word attack on each user in password file

There may be easier ways into the system

- ...such as bribing a user!

One-time passwords

What if somebody *does* eavesdrop a password?

- Can they undetectably impersonate you forever?

“One-time passwords”

- System (and user!) store key *list*
 - User presents head of list, system verifies
 - User and system both *destroy key at head of list*
 - Eavesdropper learns nothing with a future use

One-time passwords

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Alternate approach

- Portable cryptographic clock
 - Sealed box which displays $E(\text{time}, \text{key})$
 - Only box & server know the key
 - User types in displayed value as a password



Cryptography on One Slide

Symmetric / private-key cipher

ciphertext = E(**cleartext**, Key)

cleartext = E(**ciphertext**, Key)

Examples: DES, RC4, IDEA, Threefish, AES

Asymmetric / public-key cipher (aka “magic”)

ciphertext = E(**cleartext**, Key1)

cleartext = D(**ciphertext**, Key2)

Examples: RSA, ElGamal, Elliptic curve

Reminder: Public Key Signatures

Write a document

Encrypt it with your private key

- Nobody else can do that

Transmit plaintext *and ciphertext* of document

Anybody can decrypt with your public key

- If they match, the sender knew your private key
 - ...sender was you, more or less

Actually

- send $E(\text{hash}(\text{msg}), K_{\text{private}})$

Reminder: Comparison

Private-key algorithms

- Fast crypto, small keys
- *Secret-key-distribution problem*

Public-key algorithms

- “Telephone directory” key distribution
- Slow crypto, *keys too large to memorize*

Can we get the best of both?

Kerberos

Goals

- Use fast private-key encryption
- Require users to remember one *small* key
- Authenticate & encrypt for N users, M servers

Problem

- Private-key encryption requires shared key to communicate
- Can't deploy & use system with NxM keys!

Intuition

- *Trusted third party* knows single key of *every* user, server
- Distributes temporary keys to (user,server) on demand

Not Really Kerberos

Authenticating to a “server”

- Client = de0u, server = “afs@ANDREW.CMU.EDU”

Client contacts server with a *ticket*

- Contains *identity* of holder
 - Server will use identity for access control checks
- Contains *ephemeral session key* for encryption
 - Roll dice to generate a key for today, then throw it away
 - Server will decrypt messages from client using this key
 - Also provides authentication – only client can encrypt with that key
- Contains time of issuance
 - Ticket “times out”
 - Client must get another one – re-prove it knows its key

Not Really Kerberos

Ticket format

- Ticket={client,time, K_{session} } K_s
 - {client, time, session key} DES-encrypted with server's key

Observations

- Server knows K_s , can decrypt & understand the ticket
- Clients can't fake tickets, since they don't know K_s
- Session key is provided to server via encrypted channel
 - Eavesdroppers can't learn session key
 - Client-server communication using K_s will be secure

How do clients get tickets?

- ?

Not Really Kerberos

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How do clients get tickets?

- Only server & “Kerberos Distribution Center” know K_s ...

Not Really Kerberos

Client sends to Key Distribution Center

- “I want a ticket for the printing service”
- {client, server, time}

KDC sends client two things

- $\{K_{\text{session}}, \text{server}, \text{time}\}_{K_c}$
 - Client can decrypt this to learn session key
 - Client knows when the ticket will expire
- Ticket = $\{\text{client}, \text{time}, K_{\text{session}}\}_{K_s}$
 - Client cannot decrypt ticket
 - Client *can* transmit ticket to server as opaque data

Not Really Kerberos

Results (client)

- Client has session key for encryption
 - Can trust that only desired server knows it

Results (server)

- Server knows identity of client
- Server knows how long to trust that identity
- Server has session key for encryption
 - Data which decrypt meaningfully must be from that client

Not Really Kerberos

Results (architecture)

- N users, M servers
- System has N+M keys
 - Like a public-key crypto system
 - But fast private-key ciphers are used
- Each entity remembers only one (small) key
 - “Single-sign on”: one password per user

Any weakness?

- What could make the system break down?

Securing a Kerberos Realm

KDC (Kerberos Distribution Center)

- **Single point of failure**
 - **If it's down, clients can't get tickets to contact more servers...**
 - » **Ok, fine, multiple instances of server (master/slave)**

Securing a Kerberos Realm

KDC (Kerberos Distribution Center)

- Single point of failure
 - If it's down, clients can't get tickets to contact more servers...
 - » Ok, fine, multiple instances of server (master/slave)
- Each server knows *all* keys in system
 - Single point of *compromise*
 - » Deployed in *locked boxes* in (multiple) machine rooms
- *Very* delicate to construct & deploy
 - Turn off most Internet services
 - Maybe boot from read-only media
 - Maybe booting requires entry of master password
 - Unwise to back up key database to “shelf full of tapes”

SSL

Goals

- Fast, secure communication
- Any client can contact any server on planet

Problems

- There is no single trusted key server for the whole planet
 - Can't use Kerberos approach
- Solution: public-key cryptography?

SSL

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Problems

- There is no single trusted key server for the whole planet
 - Can't use Kerberos approach
- Solution: public-key cryptography?
 - Interesting issue: public key algorithms are slow
 - *Huge problem: there is no global public-key directory*

SSL Approach (“Not exactly”)

Approach

- Use private-key/symmetric encryption for speed
- Swap symmetric session keys via public-key crypto
 - Temporary random session keys similar to Kerberos

Steps

- Client looks up server's public key in global directory
- Client generates random DES session key
- Client encrypts session key using server's RSA public key
- Now client & server both know session key
- Client knows it is talking to the desired server
 - After all, nobody else can do the decrypt...

SSL Approach (“Not exactly”)

Problem

- *There is no global key directory*
- Would be a single point of compromise
 - False server keys enable server spoofing
- If you had a copy of one it would be out of date
 - Some server would be deployed during your download

Approach

- Replace global directory with *chain of trust*
- Servers present their own keys directly to clients
- Keys are signed by “well-known” certifiers

Not SSL

Server “certificate”

- “To whom it may concern, whoever can *decrypt* messages *encrypted* with public key AAFD01234DE34BEEF997C is www.cmu.edu”

Protocol operation

- Client calls server, requests certificate
- Server sends certificate
- Client generates private-key *session key*
- Client sends $\{K_{\text{session}}\}_{K_{\text{server}}}$ to server
- If server can decrypt and use K_{session} , it must be legit

Any problem...?

SSL Certificates

How did we know to trust that certificate?

Certificates are signed by *certificate authorities*

- “Whoever can *decrypt* messages *encrypted* with public key AAFD01234DE34BEEF997C is www.cmu.edu
 - Signed, Baltimore CyberTrust
 - » SHA-1 hash of statement: 904ffa3bb39348aas
 - » Signature of hash: 433432af33551a343c143143fd11

Certificate verification

- Compute SHA-1 hash of server's key statement
- Look up public key of Baltimore CyberTrust in global directory...oops!

SSL Certificates

How did we know to trust the server's certificate?

- Certificates are signed by *certificate authorities*
- Browser vendor ships CA public keys in browser
 - Check your browser's security settings, see who you trust!
- “Chain of trust”
 - Mozilla.org certifies Baltimore Cybertrust
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- 2010 update – CA's issue fake certs to police/spy agencies
- 2011 update – CA's cracked: “InstantSSL.it”, “Diginotar”
- 2012 update – UTA/Stanford AllYourSSLAreBelongTo.us

PGP

Goal

- “Pretty Good Privacy” for the masses
- Without depending on a central authority

Approach

- Users generate public-key key pairs
- Public keys stored “on the web” (pgpkeys.mit.edu)
 - Global directory (untrusted, like a whiteboard)
- We have covered how to send/receive/sign secret e-mail

Problem

- How do I *trust* a public key I get from “on the web”?

“On the Web”

PGP key server protocol

- ????: Here is de0u@andrew.cmu.edu's latest public key!
 - Server: “Great, I'll provide it when anybody asks!”
- Alice: What is de0u@andrew.cmu.edu's public key?
 - Server: Here are 8 possibilities...you decide which to trust!

How do I *trust* a public key I get “from the web”?

- “Certificate Authority” approach has issues
 - They typically charge \$50-\$1000 per certificate *per year*
 - They are businesses...governments can lean on them
 - » ...to present false keys...
 - » ...to delete your key from their directory...
 - » ...to refuse to sign your key...

PGP

“*Web* of trust”

- Dave and Roger swap public keys (“key-signing party”)
- Roger signs Dave's public key
 - “937022D7 is the fingerprint of de0u@andrew.cmu.edu's key” -- sincerely, 77432900
 - Publishes signature on one or more web servers
- Roger and Garth swap public keys (at lunch)

Using the web of trust

- Garth fetches Dave's public key from the web
 - Verifies Roger's signature on it
- Garth can safely send secret mail to Dave
- Garth can verify digital signatures from Dave

PGP “key rings”

Private key ring

- All of your private keys
- Each encrypted with a “pass phrase”
 - Should be longer & more random than a password
 - If your private keys leak out, you can't easily change them

Public key ring

- Public keys of various people
 - Each has one or more signatures
 - Some are signed by you – your PGP will use without complaint

PGP Messages

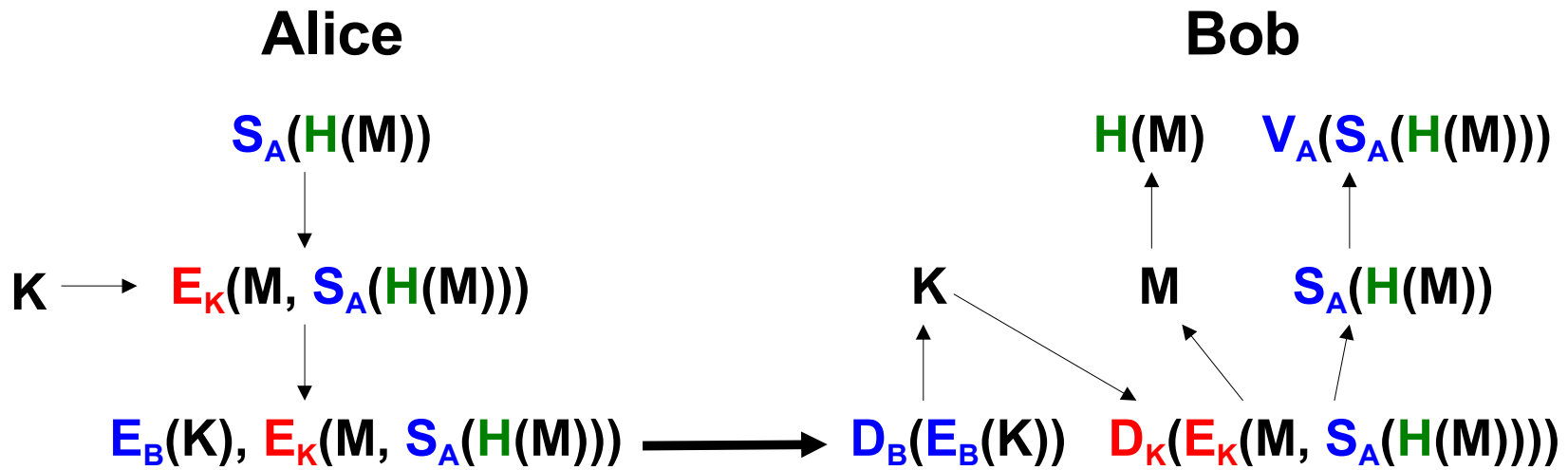
Message goals

- Decryptable by multiple people (recipients of an e-mail)
- Large message bodies decryptable quickly
- Message size not proportional to number of receivers

Message structure

- One message body, encrypted with a symmetric cipher
 - Using a random “session” key
- N key packets
 - Session key public-key encrypted with one recipient's key

Not PGP



Note: on this slide, $E_K(a, b)$ means ...“a and b”...with K (Notation closer to textbook's than to mine)

Biometrics

Concept

- Tie authorization to *who you are*
 - Not what you know – can be copied
- Hard to impersonate a retina
 - Or a fingerprint

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- *What about gummy bears?*

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 - Not what you know – can be copied
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Right?

- What about gummy bears?
- *What about carjackers?*

Summary

Many threats

Many techniques

“The devil is in the details”

Just because it “works” doesn't mean it's right!

Open algorithms, open source

Further Reading

PGP Pathfinder

- <http://pgp.cs.uu.nl/paths/A6E45ECC/to/1E42B367.html>

Kerberos: An Authentication Service for Computer Networks

- B. Clifford Neuman, Theodore Ts'o
- USC/ISI Technical Report ISI/RS-94-399

Further Reading

“Certified Lies: Detecting and Defeating Government Interception Attacks Against SSL”

- <http://files.cloudprivacy.net/ssl-mitm.pdf>

“Creating a rogue CA certificate”

- <http://www.phreedom.org/research/rogue-ca/>

“A Post Mortem on the Iranian DigiNotar Attack”

- <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2011/09/post-mortem-iranian-diginotar-attack>

“The most dangerous code in the world: Validating SSL certificates in non-browser software”

- http://www.cs.utexas.edu/%7Eshmat/shmat_ccs12.pdf

Further Reading

Impact of Artificial “Gummy” Fingers on Fingerprint Systems

- **Matsumoto et al.**
- **<http://cryptome.org/gummy.htm>**

Amputation hazards of biometrics

- **http://www.theregister.co.uk/2005/04/04/fingerprint_merc_chop/**