



# Revisiting Threat Models for Cryptography

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# Outline

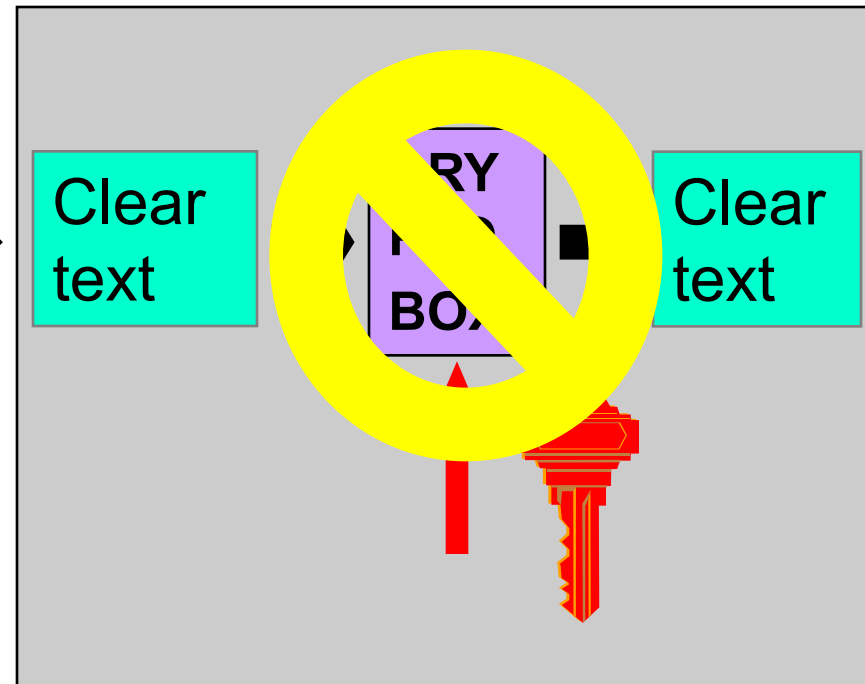
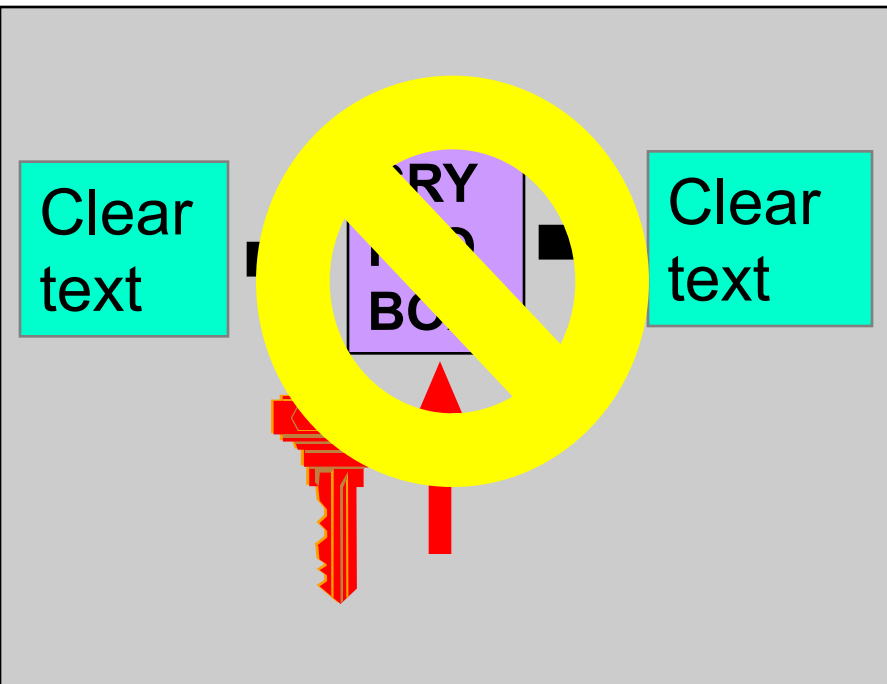
- How nation states go after cryptography
- Undermining end systems
- Deployment of cryptography
- The road ahead

# Rule #1 of cryptanalysis: search for plaintext [B. Morris]

Alice

Eve/NSA

Bob





# NSA foils much internet encryption



NYT 6 September 2013

The National Security Agency is winning its long-running secret war on **encryption**, using supercomputers, technical trickery, court orders and behind-the-scenes persuasion to undermine the major tools protecting the privacy of everyday communications in the Internet age

**[Bullrun]**

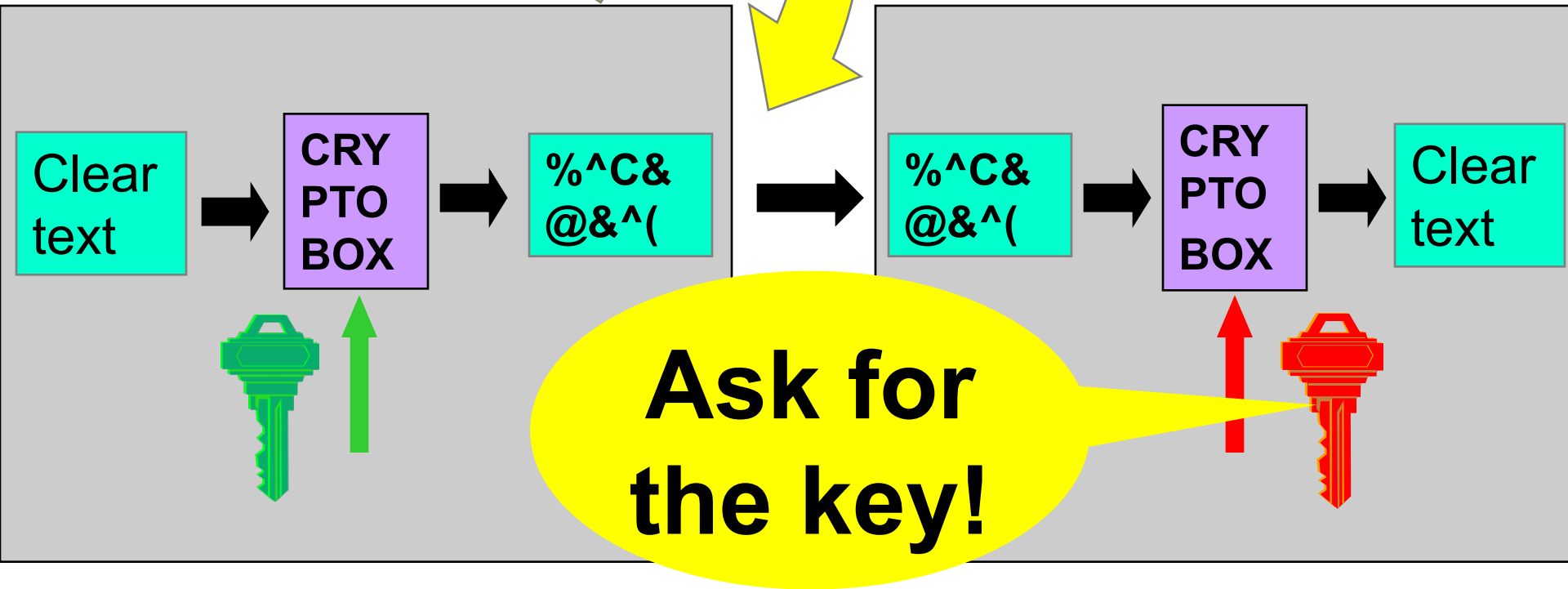
# If you can't get the plaintext

*Listen or Modify*

Alice

Eve/NSA

Bob



# Asking for the key

- national security letters?
  - exist since the 1980s
  - come with gag orders; a handful revealed
  - 300.000 issued since 2001
- Lavabit email encryption
- Yahoo <https://www.wired.com/2016/06/yahoo-publishes-national-security-letters-fbi-drops-gag-orders/>
- Silent Circle email?
- CryptoSeal Privacy VPN
- SSL/TLS servers of large companies?
- Truecrypt??

# TLS and forward secrecy

Server keys can be obtained in several ways

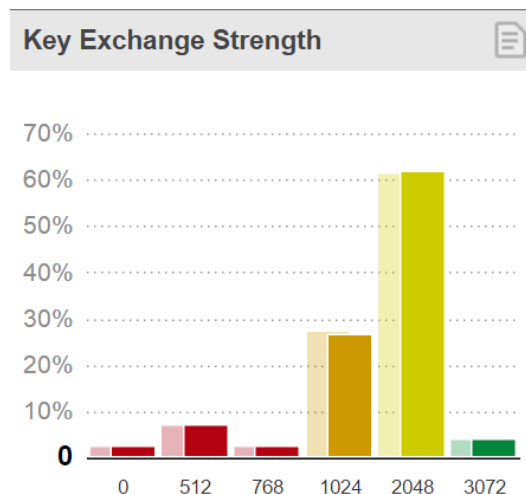
Solution: replace RSA by Diffie-Hellman (D-H) for perfect forward secrecy

- long term private key is only used for signing
- ephemeral D-H keys for confidentiality

Logjam (D-H downgrade)

- downgrade to 512-bit export control (legacy)
- cryptanalyze ephemeral D-H keys in real time
- even 1024-bit keys (widely used default option) not strong enough

Same attack applies to large fraction of IPsec servers



Source: SSL Pulse

[Adrian+] Imperfect Forward Secrecy: How Diffie-Hellman Fails in Practice, CCS 2015



# SSL/TLS keys: GCHQ Flying Pig



The image shows a screenshot of the 'FLYING PIG TLS/SSL KNOWLEDGE BASE' website. At the top, there is a red horizontal bar. Below it, the text 'FLYING PIG' is written in large blue letters, with 'TLS/SSL KNOWLEDGE BASE' in smaller blue letters underneath. To the right of the text is a cartoon pig with wings and a sword. Below the header, there are three tabs: 'HRA Justification', 'Query FLYING PIG - general SSL toolkit', and 'Query QUICK A'. The 'Query FLYING PIG' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a search form with the following elements:

- Query FLYING PIG**
- IP / network / certificate field:
- Query as:  **Client IP**  **Server IP**  **Both**
- or:  **Network** [e.g. 1.2.3.0/24]
- or:  **Server Certificate** [e.g. %example.com (use % for wildcards)]

A small globe icon is located to the right of the radio button options.

# If you can't get the private key, substitute the public key

12M SSL/TLS servers

fake SSL certificates or SSL person-in-the-middle as  
commercial product or government attack

- 650 CA certs trustable by common systems
- Comodo, Diginotar, Turktrust, ANSSI, China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), Symantec
- Flame: rogue certificate by cryptanalysis

[Holz+] TLS in the Wild, NDSS 2016

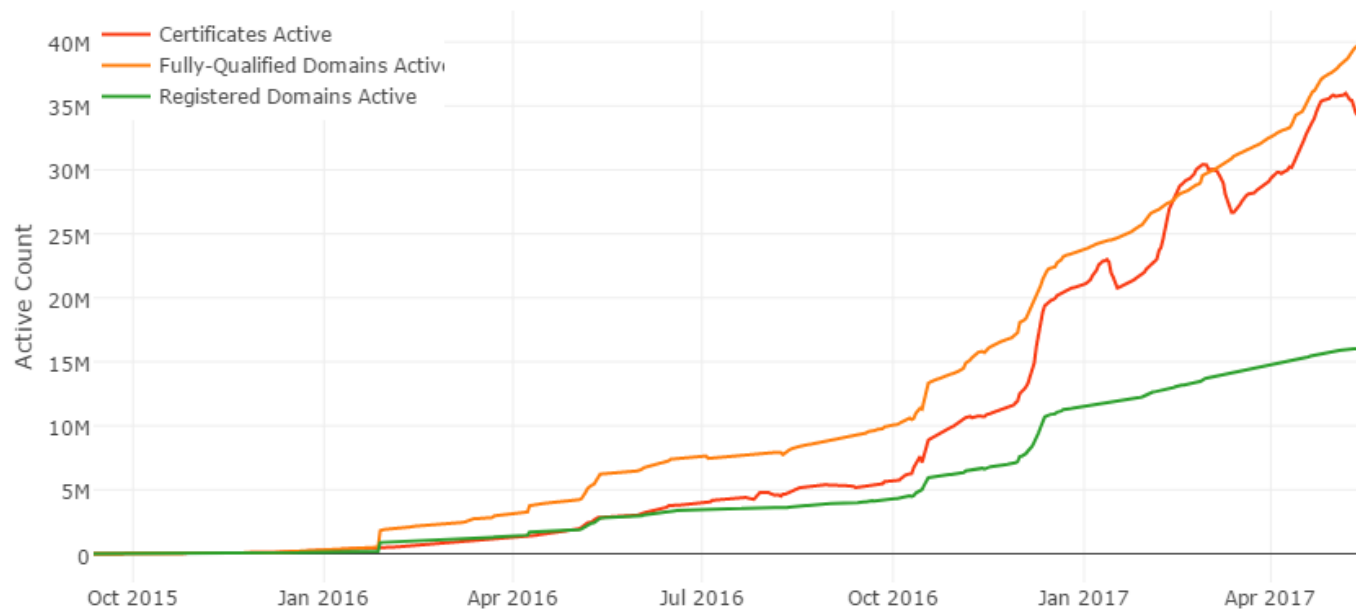
[Stevens] Counter-cryptanalysis, Crypto'13

# If you can't get the private key, substitute the public key

40M SSL/TLS servers

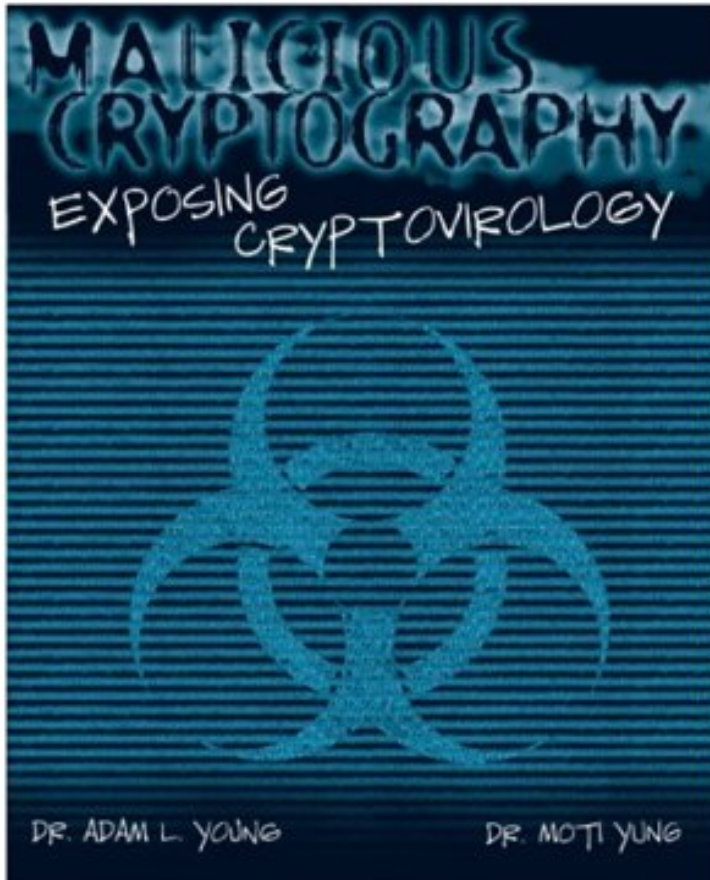
live since November 2015

<https://letsencrypt.org/isrg/>



# If you can't get the key: cryptovirology

<http://www.cryptovirology.com/cryptovfiles/research.html>

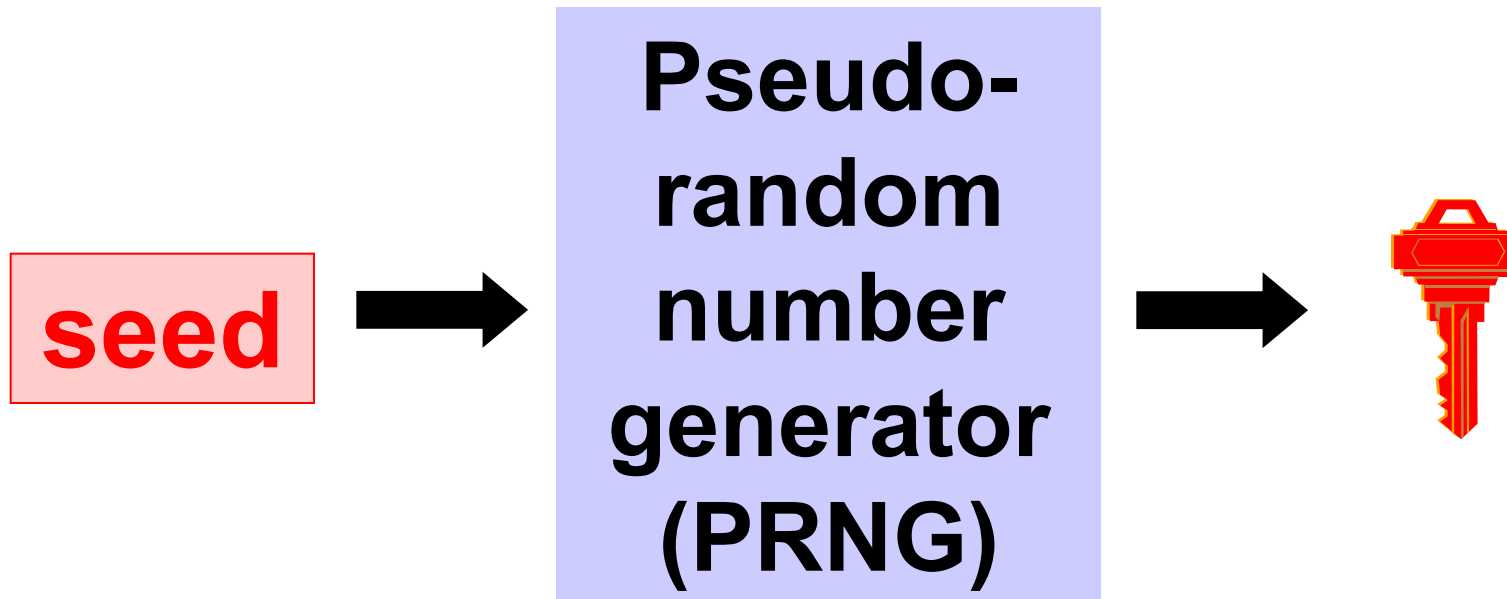


Adam Young, Moti Young,  
Malicious Cryptography -  
Exposing Cryptovirology,  
John Wiley & Sons,  
February 2004

Research started in 1996

# Example: backdoor PRNG

Trapdoor allows to predict keys



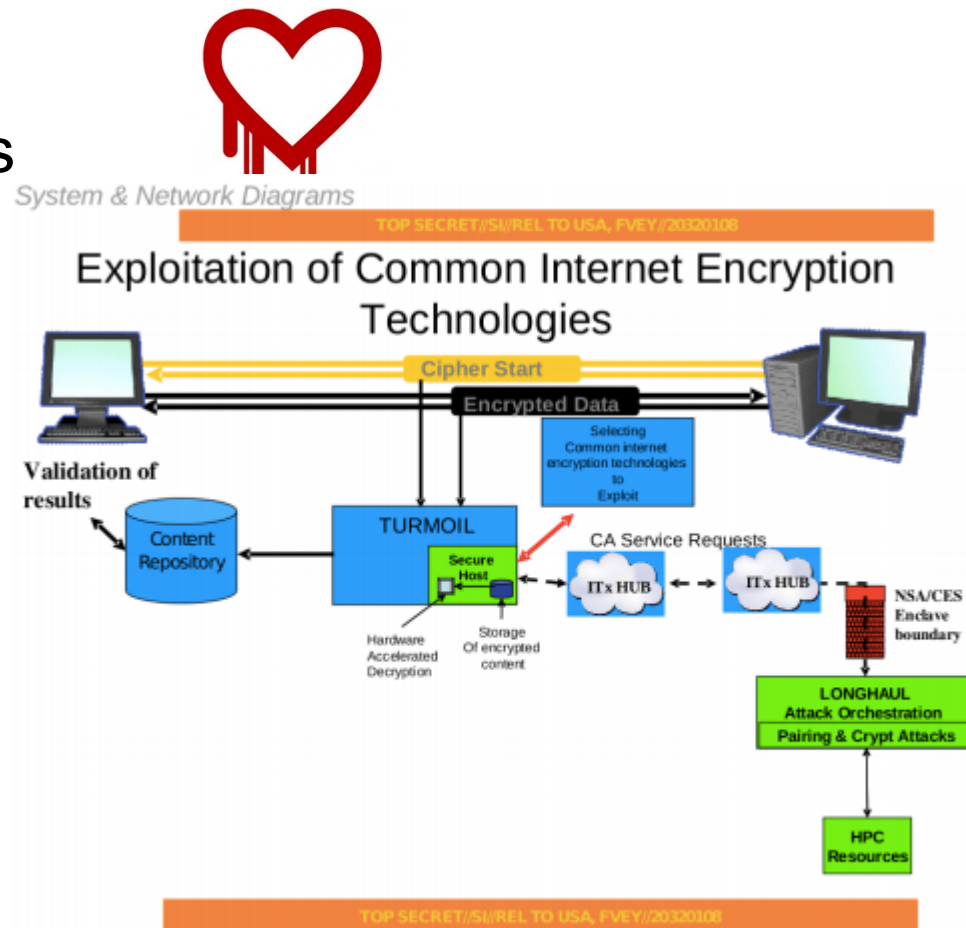
# Dual\_EC\_DRBG

## Dual Elliptic Curve Deterministic Random Bit Generator

- 1 of the 4 PRNGs in NIST SP 800-90A
  - draft Dec. 2005; published 2006; revised 2012
- Many warnings and critical comments
- Implemented by major players
- Deployed in Juniper ScreenOS 6.2.r015-r018 and 6.3.r017-r020
  - first not a threat but activated by combination of bugs
  - backdoor was replaced by someone

# NSA can (sometimes) break SSL/TLS, IPsec, SSH, PPTP, Skype

- ask for private keys
- implementation weaknesses
- weak premaster secret (IPsec)
- end 2011: decrypt 20,000 secure VPN connections/hour



- <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/inside-the-nsa-s-war-on-internet-security-a-1010361.html>
- <http://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2014/12/on-new-snowden-documents.html>

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# Hardware hacking

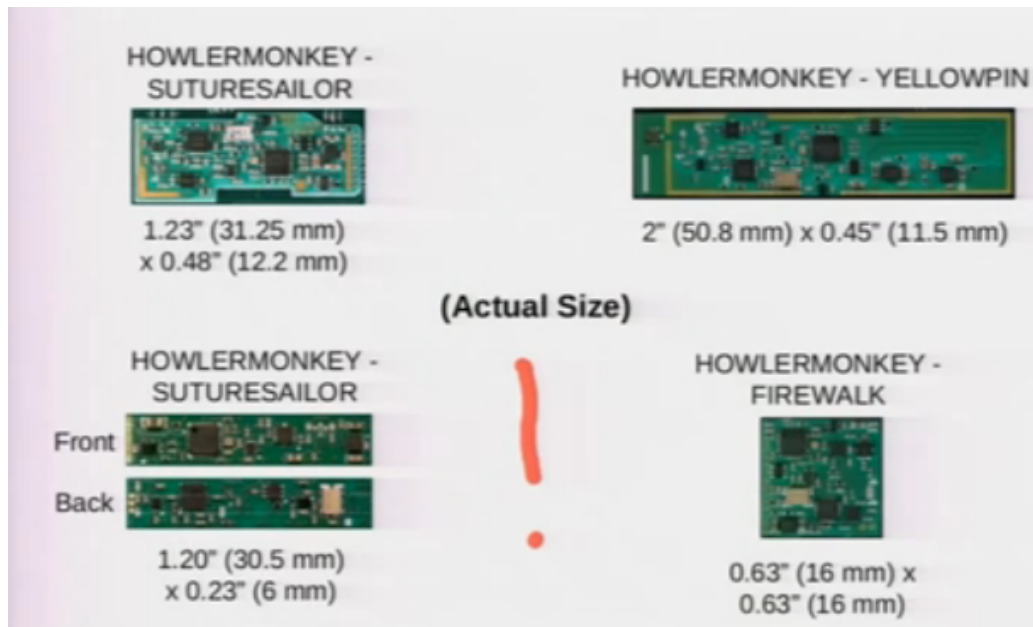


(TS//SI//NF) Left: Intercepted packages are opened carefully; Right: A “load station” implants a beacon

# Hardware hacking

## TAO: Tailored Access Operations

- many technologies
- bridging air gaps using wireless
- number of targets is limited by cost/effort



### **(U) Capabilities**

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) RAGEMASTER provides a target for RF flooding and allows for easier collection of the VAGRANT video signal. The current RAGEMASTER unit taps the red video line on the VGA cable. It was found that empirically, this provides the best video return and cleanest readout of the monitor contents.



### **(U) Concept of Operation**

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The RAGEMASTER taps the red video line between the video card within the desktop unit and the computer monitor, typically an LCD. When the RAGEMASTER is illuminated by a radar unit, the illuminating signal is modulated with the red video information. This information is re-radiated, where it is picked up at the radar, demodulated, and passed onto the processing unit, such as a LFS-2 and an external monitor, NIGHTWATCH, GOTHAM, or (in the future) VIEWPLATE. The processor recreates the horizontal and vertical sync of the targeted monitor, thus allowing TAO personnel to see what is displayed on the targeted monitor.



**NSA:**  
*“Collect it all,  
know it all,  
exploit it all”*

[www.wired.com](http://www.wired.com)



# Names and definitions of leaked CIA hacking tools

Posted Mar 9, 2017 by Devin Coldewey



# ]HackingTeam[

Rely on us.

*Remote Control System*

**THE HACKING SUITE FOR GOVERNMENTAL INTERCEPTION**

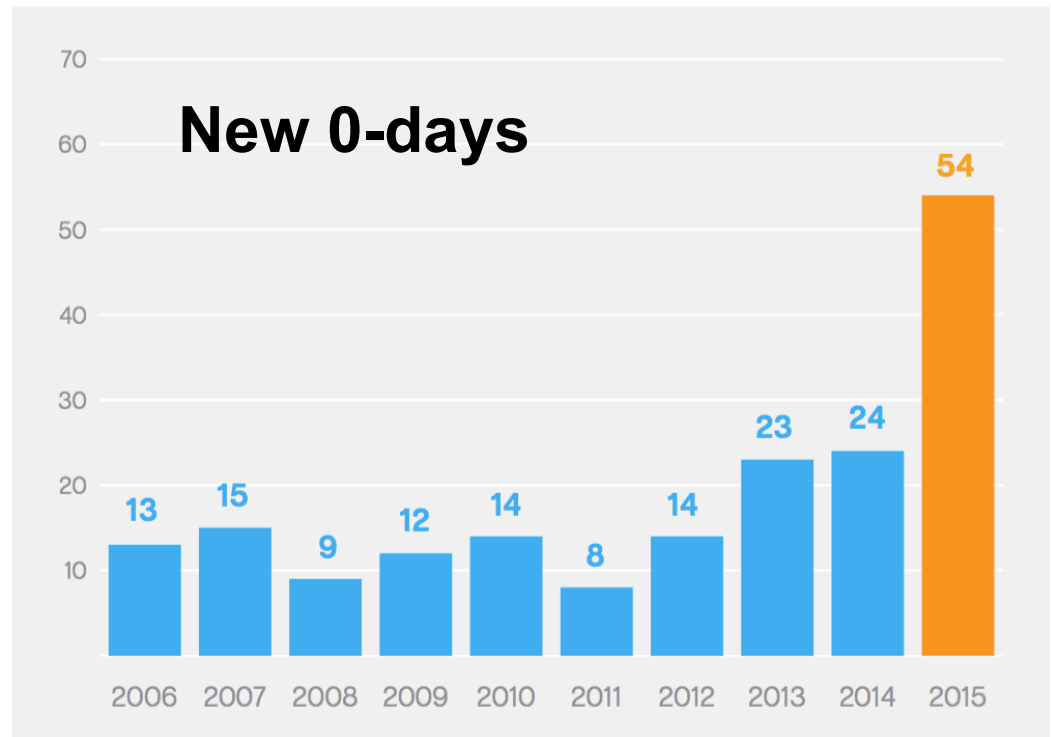
We believe that fighting crime should be easy: we provide effective, easy-to-use offensive technology to the worldwide law enforcement and intelligence communities

# Offense over defense?

How many 0-days do our governments have?

Are they revealed to vendors?

If so when?



# Software hacking

APTs: Aurora, Stuxnet, Regin,...

Quantum insertion: FOXACID

...

EternalBlue

EmeraldThread

EternalChampion

ErraticGopher

EsikmoRoll

EternalRomance

EducatedScholar

EternalSynergy

EclipsedWing



# Fighting cryptography

- Weak implementations
- Going after keys
- Undermining standards
- Cryptanalysis
  
- Increase complexity of standards
- Export controls
- Hardware backdoors
- Software 0-days
- Work with law enforcement to promote backdoor access and data retention

# Outline

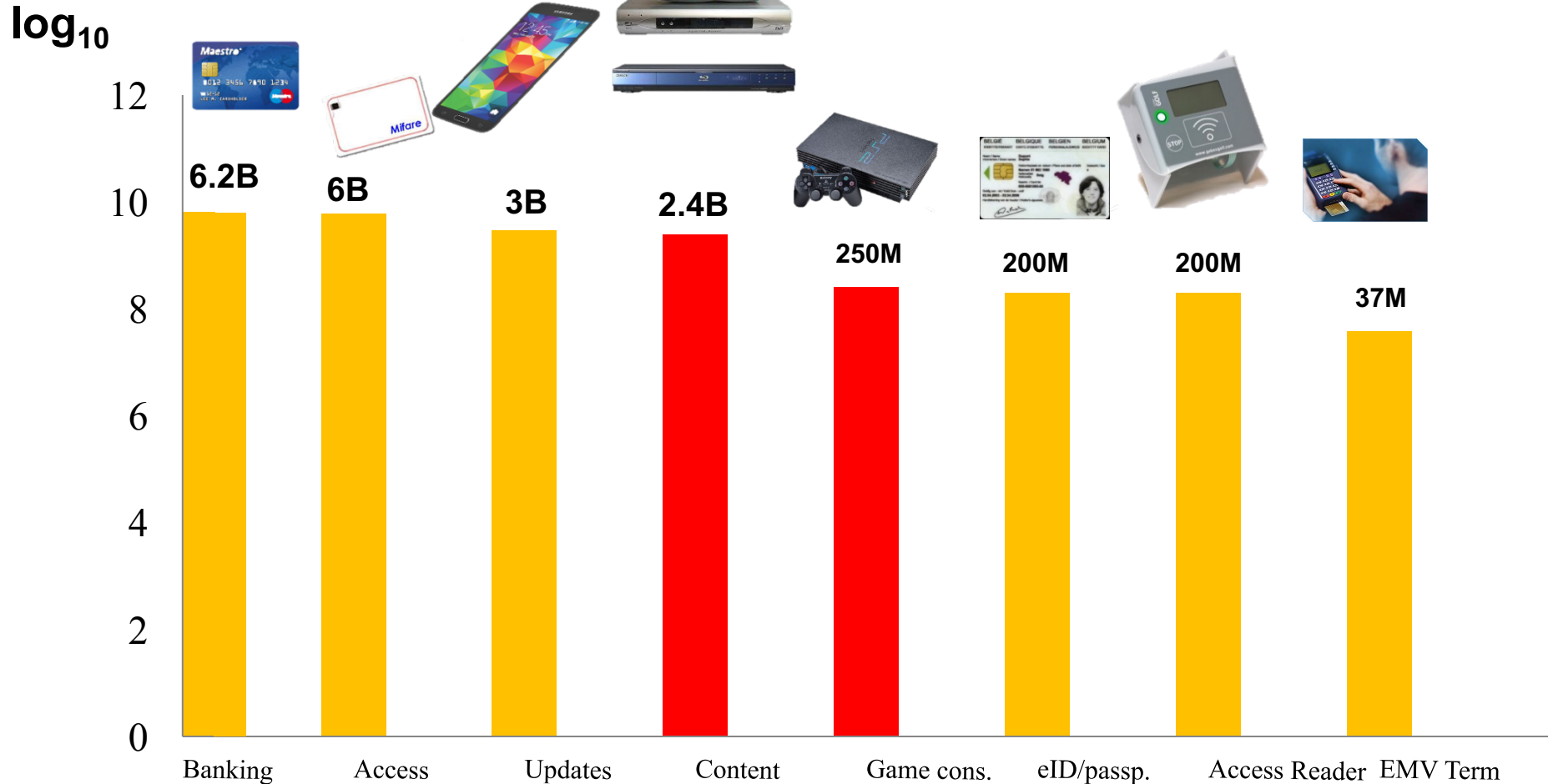
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# Mozilla reports

- More forward secrecy since November 2013
- By default in TLS 1.3
- Percentage of web pages loaded by Firefox using HTTPS:



# Encryption to protect industry ~18.3B



# Encryption to protect user data ~14B

Not end to end

$\log_{10}$

12

10

8

6

4

2

0

Backdoors?

Metadata?

Browser

http://

https://

Transport System

HTTP over SSL

6.3B

3.5B

1B

500M

1B

500M

500M

500M

50M

20M?

Mobile

Browsers

Android

iOS

WhatsApp

iMessage

Skype

Harddisk

SSL/TLS

Ipsec

# COMSEC - Communication Security

Secure channels: still a challenge

- authenticated encryption studied in CAESAR  
<http://competitions.cr.yp.to/caesar.html>

Forward secrecy: Diffie-Hellman versus RSA

Denial of service

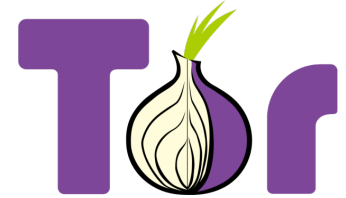
Simplify internet protocols with security by default:

DNS, BGP, TCP, IP, http, SMTP,...

Or start from scratch: Gnunet [Grothoff+], SCION  
[Perrig+]

# COMSEC - Communication Security

## meta data



### Hiding communicating identities

- few solutions – need more
- largest one is TOR with a few million users
- well managed but known limitations
  - e.g. security limited if user and destination are in same country

Location privacy: problematic



# COMPUSEC - Computer Security

## Protecting data at rest

- well established solutions for local encryption: Bitlocker, Truecrypt
- infrequently used in cloud
  - Achilles heel is key management
  - territoriality
- what if computations are needed?



# Architecture is politics [Mitch Kaipor'93]

avoid single point  
of **trust** that  
becomes single  
point of **failure**



Distributed intelligence is needed for IoT

- Many applications of machine-to-machine communications require latency of milliseconds
- Energy cost of sending everything to the cloud is too high

# Governance and Architectures

Back to principles: minimum disclosure

- stop collecting massive amounts of data
  - local secure computation
- if we do collect data: encrypt with key outside control of host
  - with crypto still useful operations

Bring “cryptomagic” to use without overselling

- zero-knowledge, oblivious transfer, functional encryption
- road pricing, smart metering, health care

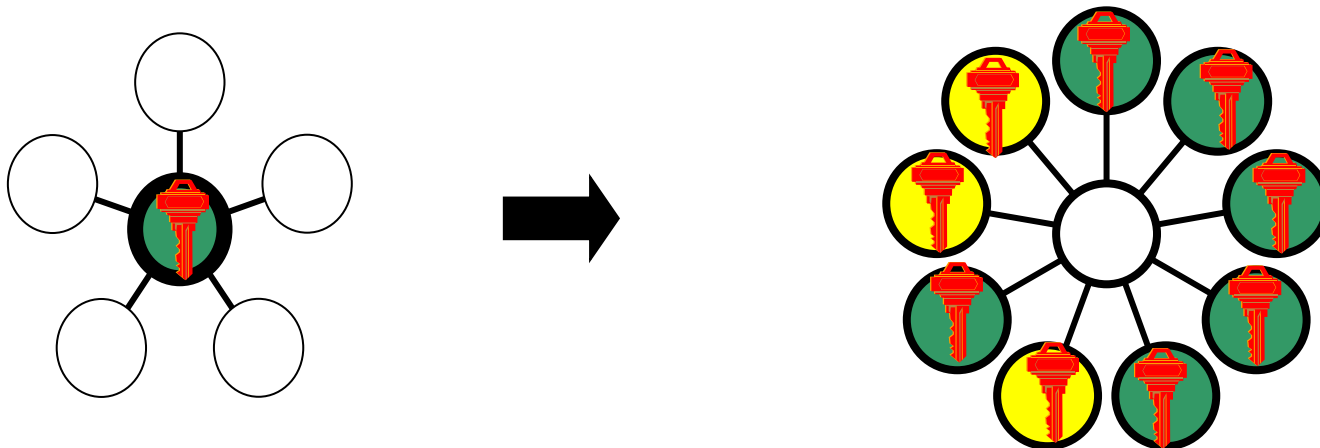
# Distributed cryptography

Do **not** move problems to a single secret key

- example: Lavabit email
- solution: threshold cryptography; proactive cryptography

Do **not** move problems to the authenticity of a single public key

Multi-Party Computation (MPC) feasible in many cases



# Distributed solutions work

Root keys of some  
CAs

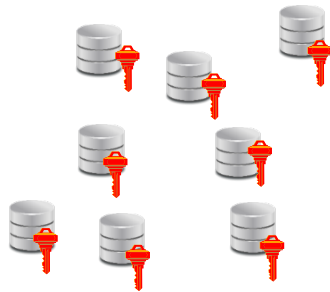
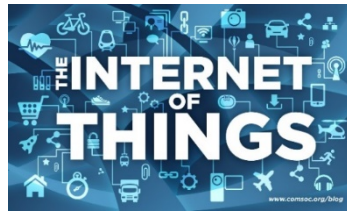


Skype (pre -2011)

Cryptocurrencies



# From Big Data to Small Local Data



**Data stays with  
users**



# Distributed systems with local data

Many services can be provided based on local information processing

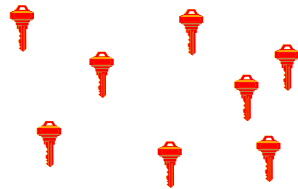
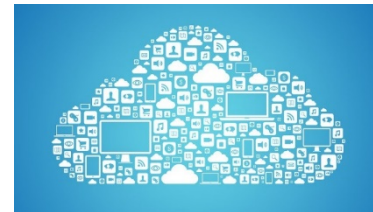
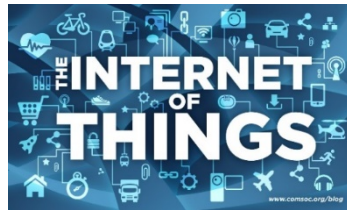
- advertising
- proximity testing
- set intersection
- road pricing and insurance pricing

Cryptographic building blocks: ZK, OT, PIR, MPC, (s)FHE

Almost no deployment:

- massive data collection allows for other uses and more control
- fraud detection may be harder
- lack of understanding and tools

# From Big Data to Encrypted Data



**Local encryption  
with low  
multiplication  
depth**



**Encrypted data**

**Can still compute on the data with  
somewhat Fully Homomorphic  
Encryption**

# Centralization for small data

exceptional cases such as genomic analysis

- pseudonyms
- differential privacy
- searching and processing of encrypted data
- strong governance: access control, distributed logging

fascinating research topic but we should

favor local data

not oversell cryptographic solutions



# Reconsider every stage

Crypto design

Hardware/software design

Hardware production

Firmware/sw impl.

Device assembly

Device shipping

Device configuration

Device update

Kleptography

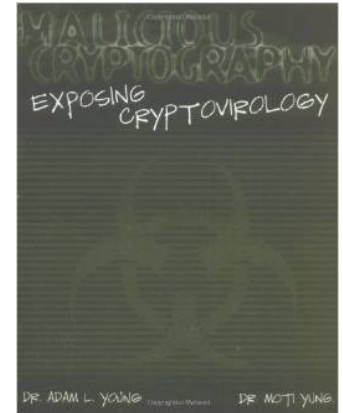
Hardware backdoors

Software backdoors

Adding/modifying  
hardware backdoors

Configuration errors

Backdoor insertion



(TS//SI//NF) Left: Intercepted packages are opened carefully; Right: A "load station" implants a beacon

# Open (Source) Solutions

Effective  
governance

Transparency for  
service providers



EU-FOSSA

EU Free and Open Source Software Auditing

# Conclusions

Rethink architectures: distributed

Secure building blocks

Open technologies and review by open communities

Deploy more advanced crypto



# *We need a Digital Geneva Convention*



Microsoft President Brad Smith:

“Nation states are hacking civilians in peace time”