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# STATEFUL AUTHENTICATION AND AEAD EXPERIMENTS: CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE IN THE ANALYSIS OF TLS

Based on joint work:

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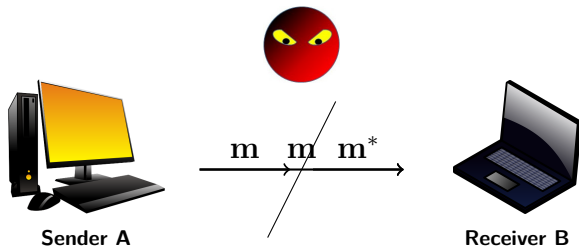
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# AUTHENTICATION PROTOCOLS

What *is* data authentication?



Is  $m$  from **A**?

Has  $m$  been modified?

## ACHIEVING AUTHENTICATION

- Message Authentication Code (MAC)
  - HMAC, etc...



- Signatures
  - DSA, Elliptic Curve DSA, etc...



- Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD)
  - Galois Counter Mode (GCM), etc...

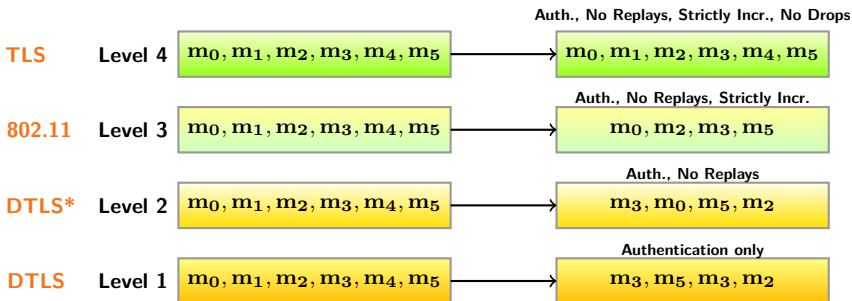


# AUTHENTICATION HIERARCHY

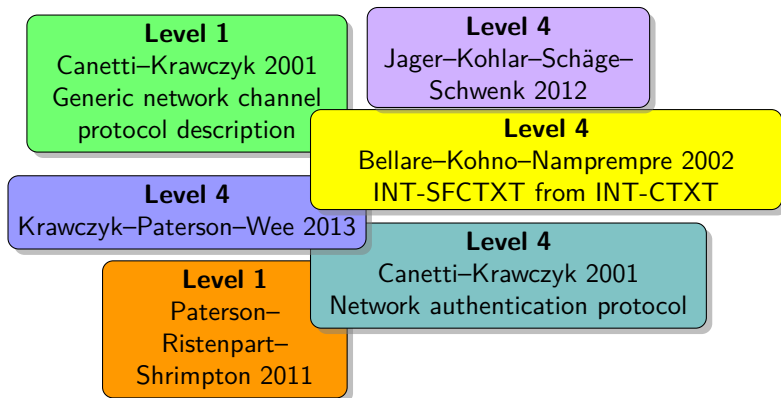
## Example

Sender

Receiver



## SECURE CHANNEL VARIATIONS



# HIERARCHY OF AUTHENTICATION

$\text{Exp}_{\Pi, \mathcal{A}}^{\text{auth}_i}():$

```
1:  $k \xleftarrow{\$} \text{Kgn}()$ 
2:  $st_E \leftarrow \perp, st_D \leftarrow \perp$ 
3:  $u \leftarrow 0, v \leftarrow 0$ 
4:  $r \leftarrow 0$ 
5:  $\mathcal{A}^{\text{Send}(\cdot), \text{Rcv}(\cdot)}()$ 
6: return  $r$ 
```

$\text{Oracle Send}(m):$

```
1:  $u \leftarrow u + 1$ 
2:  $(sent_u, st_E) \leftarrow \text{Snd}(k, m, st_E)$ 
3: return  $sent_u$  to  $\mathcal{A}$ 
```

$\text{Oracle Rcv}(c):$

```
1:  $v \leftarrow v + 1$ 
2:  $rcvd_v \leftarrow c$ 
3:  $(m, \alpha, st_D) \leftarrow \text{Rcv}(k, c, st_D)$ 
4: if  $(\alpha = 1) \wedge \text{cond}_i$  then
5:    $r \leftarrow 1$ 
6:   return  $r$  to  $\mathcal{A}$ 
7: end if
8: return  $\perp$ 
```

**1 Basic authentication:**

$$\text{cond}_1 = (\nexists w : c = sent_w)$$

**2 Basic authentication, no replays:**

$$\text{cond}_2 = (\nexists w : c = sent_w) \vee (\exists w < v : c = rcvd_w)$$

**3 Basic authentication, no replays, strictly increasing:**

$$\text{cond}_3 = (\nexists w : c = sent_w) \vee (\exists w, x, y : (w < v) \wedge (sent_x = rcvd_w) \wedge (sent_y = rcvd_v) \wedge (x \geq y))$$

**4 Basic authentication, no replays, strictly increasing, no drops:**

$$\text{cond}_4 = (u < v) \vee (c \neq sent_v)$$

# HIERARCHY OF AEAD

$\text{Exp}_{\Pi, \mathcal{A}}^{\text{aead}_i - b}():$

```

1:  $k \xleftarrow{\$} \text{Kgn}()$ 
2:  $st_E \leftarrow \perp, st_D \leftarrow \perp$ 
3:  $u \leftarrow 0, v \leftarrow 0$ 
4:  $\text{phase} \leftarrow 0$ 
5:  $b' \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{A}^{\text{Encrypt}(\cdot), \text{Decrypt}(\cdot)}()$ 
6: return  $b'$ 
    
```

Oracle Encrypt( $l, \text{ad}, m_0, m_1$ ):

```

1:  $u \leftarrow u + 1$ 
2:  $(\text{sent}.c^{(0)}, st_E^{(0)}) \leftarrow E(k, l, \text{ad}, m_0, st_E)$ 
3:  $(\text{sent}.c^{(1)}, st_E^{(1)}) \leftarrow E(k, l, \text{ad}, m_1, st_E)$ 
4: if  $\text{sent}.c^{(0)} = \perp$  or  $\text{sent}.c^{(1)} = \perp$  then
5:   return  $\perp$ 
6: end if
7:  $(\text{sent}.ad_u, \text{sent}.c_u, st_E) := (\text{ad}, \text{sent}.c^{(b)}, st_E^{(b)})$ 
8: return  $\text{sent}.c_u$ 
    
```

Oracle Decrypt( $\text{ad}, c$ ):

```

1: if  $b = 0$  then
2:   return  $\perp$ 
3: end if
4:  $v \leftarrow v + 1$ 
5:  $rcvd.c_v \leftarrow c$ 
6:  $(\text{ad}, m, \alpha, st_D) \leftarrow D(k, \text{ad}, c, st_D)$ 
7: if  $(\alpha = 1) \wedge \text{cond}_i$  then
8:    $\text{phase} \leftarrow 1$ 
9: end if
10: if  $\text{phase} = 1$  then
11:   return  $m$ 
12: end if
13: return  $\perp$ 
    
```

- 1 **Basic authenticated encryption:**  
 $\text{cond}_1 = (\nexists w : (c = \text{sent}.c_w) \wedge (\text{ad} = \text{sent}.ad_w))$
- 2 **Basic authenticated encryption, no replays:**  
 $\text{cond}_2 = ((\nexists w : (c = \text{sent}.c_w) \wedge (\text{ad} = \text{sent}.ad_w)) \vee (\exists w < v : c = rcvd.c_w))$
- 3 **Basic authenticated encryption, no replays, strictly increasing:**  
 $\text{cond}_3 = (\nexists w : (c = \text{sent}.c_w) \wedge (\text{ad} = \text{sent}.ad_w)) \vee (\exists w, x, y : (w < v) \wedge (\text{sent}.c_x = rcvd.c_w) \wedge (\text{sent}.c_y = rcvd.c_v) \wedge (x \geq y))$
- 4 **Basic authenticated encryption, no replays, strictly increasing, no drops:**  
 $\text{cond}_4 = (u < v) \vee (c \neq \text{sent}.c_v) \vee (\text{ad} \neq \text{sent}.ad_v)$

# SECURE CHANNELS WITH TLS

## Level 1

Paterson–Ristenpart–  
Shrimpton 2011

MEE–TLS encoding – CBC  
(message len.) + (tag len.) > (block len.) – 8

} TLS satisfies **Level 1** AEAD



# SECURE CHANNELS WITH TLS

## Authenticated and Confidential Channel Establishment (ACCE)

### Level 4

Jäger-Kohlar-Schäge-Schwenk 2012

Stateful length-hiding AEAD at **Level 4**

ACCE security for TLS  
( Suites: TLS-DHE )

### Level 4

Krawczyk-Paterson-Wee 2013

Stateful length-hiding AEAD at **Level 4**  
Constrained chosen ciphertext security

ACCE security for TLS  
( Suites: TLS-RSA,  
TLS-CCA, TLS-DH, TLS-DHE )

## IMPLICATIONS BETWEEN AUTHENTICATION LEVELS

$st'_E$  and  $st'_D$ :

- $st'_E : st'_E.\text{substate} := st_E$ , where  $st_E$  is the state in  $\Pi$ ,  $st'_E.\text{counter}$
- $st'_D : st'_D.\text{substate} := st_D$ , where  $st_D$  is the state in  $\Pi$ ,  $st'_D.\text{status}$ ,  $st'_D.\text{sqnlist}$

Kgn'():

1: **return**  $\Pi.\text{Kgn}()$

Snd'(k, m, st'\_E):

1:  $(c, st'_E.\text{substate})$   
    $\leftarrow \Pi.\text{Snd}(k, \text{Ecd}(st'_E.\text{counter}, m), st'_E.\text{substate})$   
2:  $st'_E.\text{counter} \leftarrow st'_E.\text{counter} + 1$   
3: **return**  $(c, st'_E)$

Rcv'(k, c, st'\_D):

1: **if**  $st'_D.\text{status} = \text{failed}$  **then**  
2:     **return**  $(\perp, 0, st'_D)$   
3: **end if**  
4:  $(m_\Pi, \alpha, st'_D.\text{substate})$   
    $\leftarrow \Pi.\text{Rcv}(k, c, st'_D.\text{substate})$   
5: **if**  $\alpha = 1$  **then**  
6:      $(\text{sqn}, m, \alpha) \leftarrow \text{Dcd}(st'_D.\text{sqnlist}, m_\Pi)$   
7: **end if**  
8: **if**  $(\alpha = 0) \vee \text{TEST}_2$  **then**  
9:      $st'_D.\text{status} = \text{failed}$   
10:    **return**  $(\perp, 0, st'_D)$   
11: **end if**  
12:  $st'_D.\text{sqnlist} = st'_D.\text{sqnlist} \parallel \text{sqn}$   
13: **return**  $(m, \alpha, st'_D)$

- **Basic authentication, no replays:**  
 $\text{TEST}_2 = (\exists j : \text{sqn} = st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j)$
- **Basic authentication, no replays, strictly increasing:**  
 $\text{TEST}_3 = (\exists j : \text{sqn} \not\leq st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j)$
- **Basic authentication, no replays, strictly increasing, no drops:**  
 $\text{TEST}_4 = (\exists j : \text{sqn} \not\leq st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j) \vee (\text{sqn} \neq \max\{st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j\} + 1)$

## IMPLICATIONS BETWEEN AEAD LEVELS

$st'_E$  and  $st'_D$ :

- $st'_E : st'_E.\text{substate} := st_E$ , where  $st_E$  is the state in  $\Pi$ ,  $st'_E.\text{counter}$
- $st'_D : st'_D.\text{substate} := st_D$ , where  $st_D$  is the state in  $\Pi$ ,  $st'_D.\text{status}$ ,  $st'_D.\text{sqnlist}$

$\Pi'_i.\text{Kgn}()$ :

1: **return**  $\Pi.\text{Kgn}()$

$\Pi'_i.E(k, l, \text{ad}, m, st'_E)$ :

1:  $(\text{ad}_\Pi, m_\Pi) \leftarrow \text{Ecd}(st'_E.\text{counter}, \text{ad}, m)$

2:  $(c, st'_E.\text{substate})$   
 $\leftarrow \Pi.E(k, m_\Pi, \text{ad}_\Pi, l, st'_E.\text{substate})$

3:  $st'_E.\text{counter} \leftarrow st'_E.\text{counter} + 1$

4: **return**  $(c, st'_E)$

$\Pi'_i.D(k, \text{ad}, c, st'_D)$ :

1: **if**  $st'_D.\text{status} = \text{failed}$  **then**

2:     **return**  $(\perp, 0, st'_D)$

3: **end if**

4:  $(\text{ad}_\Pi, m_\Pi, \alpha, st'_D.\text{substate})$

$\leftarrow \Pi.D(k, \text{ad}, c, st'_D.\text{substate})$

5: **if**  $\alpha = 1$  **then**

6:      $(\text{sqn}, \text{ad}, m, \alpha) \leftarrow \text{Dcd}(st'_D.\text{sqnlist}, \text{ad}_\Pi, m_\Pi)$

7: **end if**

8: **if**  $(\alpha = 0) \vee \text{TEST}_i$  **then**

9:      $st'_D.\text{status} = \text{failed}$

10:     **return**  $(\perp, 0, st'_D)$

11: **end if**

12:  $st'_D.\text{sqnlist} = st'_D.\text{sqnlist} \parallel \text{sqn}$

13: **return**  $(m, \alpha, st'_D)$

- **Basic authentication, no replays:**

$\text{TEST}_2 = (\exists j : \text{sqn} = st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j)$

- **Basic authentication, no replays, strictly increasing:**

$\text{TEST}_3 = (\exists j : \text{sqn} \not\prec st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j)$

- **Basic authentication, no replays, strictly increasing, no drops:**

$\text{TEST}_4 = (\exists j : \text{sqn} \not\prec st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j) \vee (\text{sqn} \neq \max\{st'_D.\text{sqnlist}_j\} + 1)$

### Computational Analysis:

Complexity-theoretic reduction proofs

- Protocol specification: MAC / AEAD / ...
- Adversary capabilities: network control / queries / ...
- Adversary winning conditions: experiment / advantage / ...

Security is reducible to that of  
an underlying *hard* problem

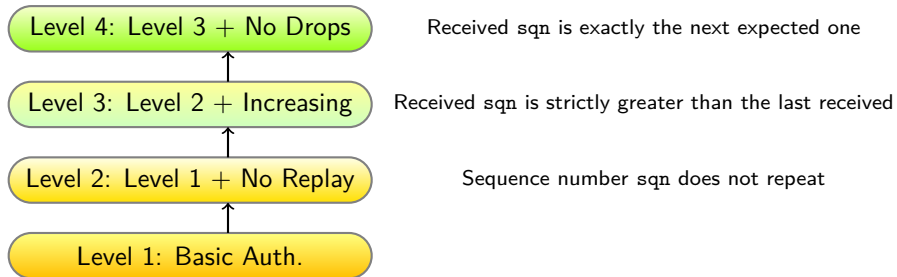
### THEOREM

Let  $\Pi$  be a secure level-1 authentication scheme and Coding be an authentication encoding scheme with collision-resistant encoding. Let  $i \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ . Then  $\Pi'_i = P(\Pi, \text{Coding}, \text{TEST}_i)$  is a secure level- $i$  authentication scheme. Specifically, let  $\mathcal{A}$  be an adversary algorithm that runs in time  $t$  and asks  $q_s$  Send queries and  $q_r$  Recv queries, and let  $q = q_s + q_r$ . Then there exists an adversary  $\mathcal{B}$  that runs in time  $t_{\mathcal{B}} \approx t$  and asks no more than  $q_{\mathcal{B}} = \frac{1}{2}q_s(q_s - 1)$  queries, and an adversary  $\mathcal{F}$  that runs in time  $t_{\mathcal{F}} \approx t$  and asks  $q_{\mathcal{F}} = q$  queries, such that

$$\text{Adv}_{P(\Pi, \text{Coding}, \text{TEST}_i)}^{\text{auth}_i}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{\Pi}^{\text{auth}_1}(\mathcal{F}) + \text{Adv}_{\text{Ecd}}^{\text{collision}}(\mathcal{B}) .$$

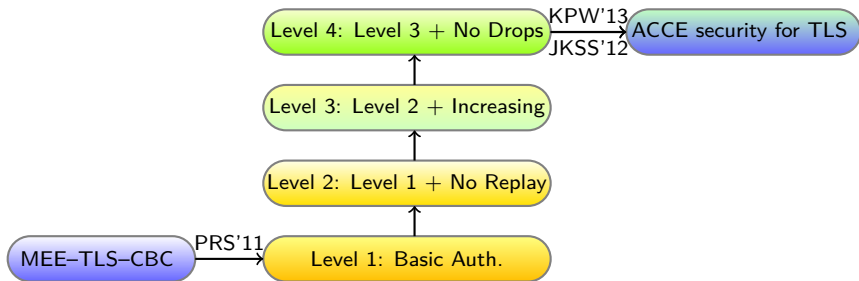
- Ecd security options: implicit or explicit sequence numbers?

# IMPLICATIONS BETWEEN AUTHENTICATION LEVELS



Sequence number can be included **implicitly** or **explicitly**

# AUTHENTICATION LEVELS APPLIED – TLS



## AUTHENTICATION LEVELS APPLIED

- Protocol Analysis
  - Selection of appropriate authentication experiment
  
- Building Authentication Protocols
  - Encoding/checking sequence numbers to achieve desired level



## *Questions*

