

A Cryptographic Analysis of the TLS 1.3 Handshake Protocol



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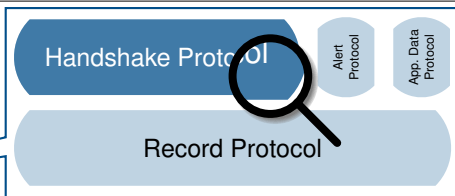


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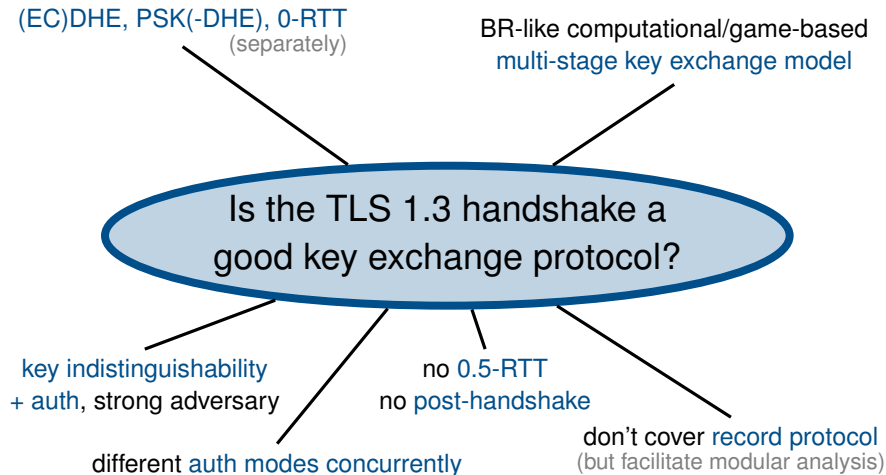


TLS 1.3: Design, Implementation & Verification

(Provable) Security

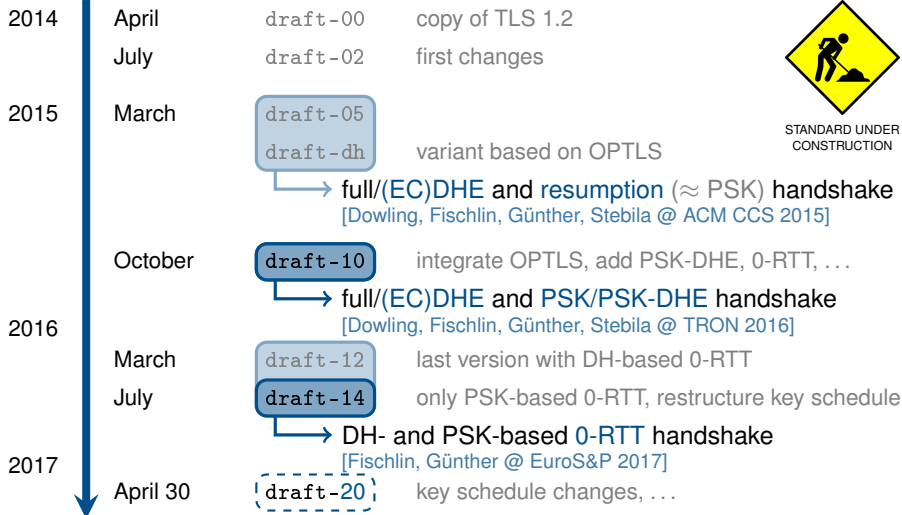
Our Analyses

What we prove



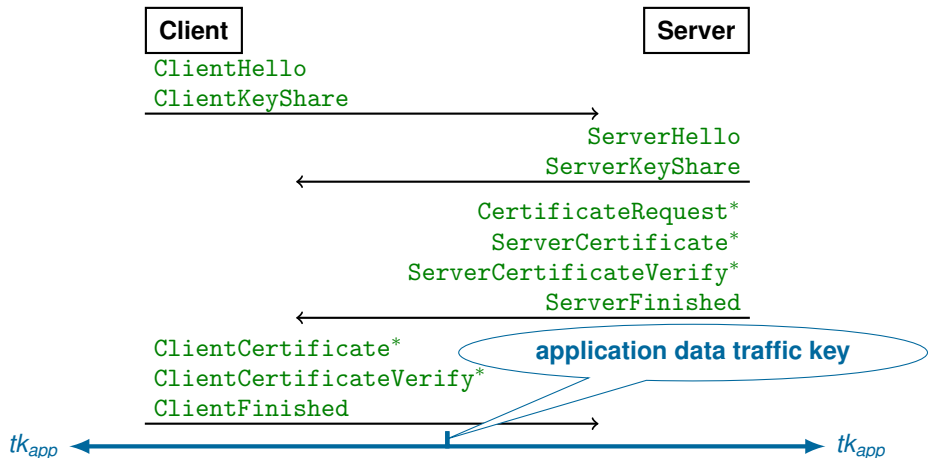
Our Analyses

Timeline



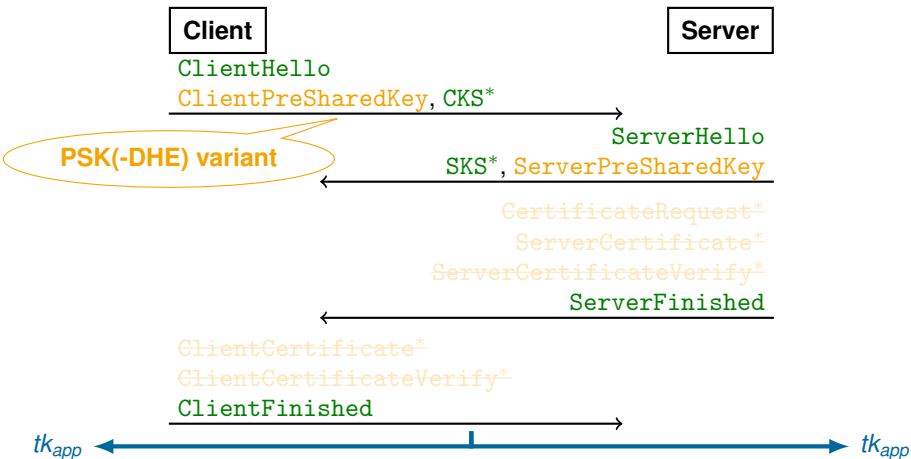
STANDARD UNDER
CONSTRUCTION

TLS 1.3 Full/(EC)DHE Handshake (simplified)

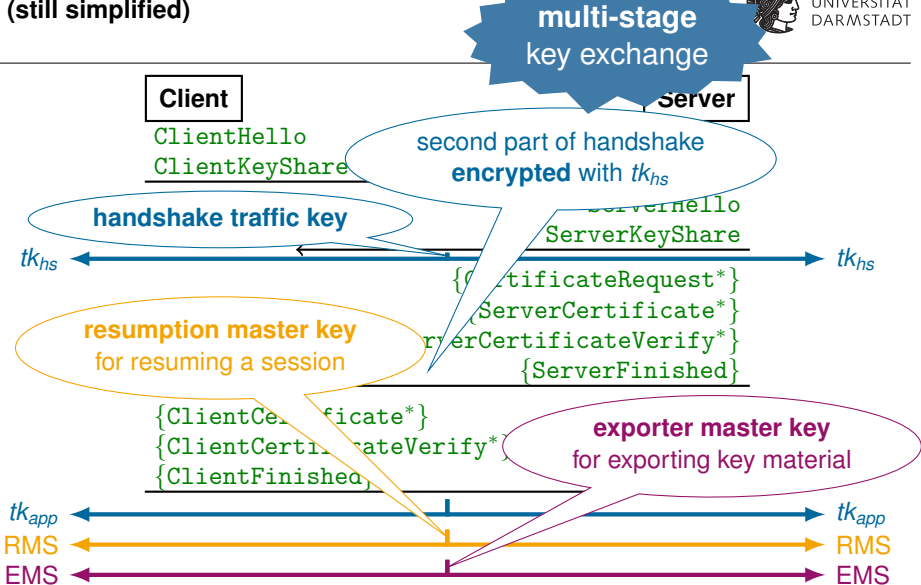


... actually, there is more ...

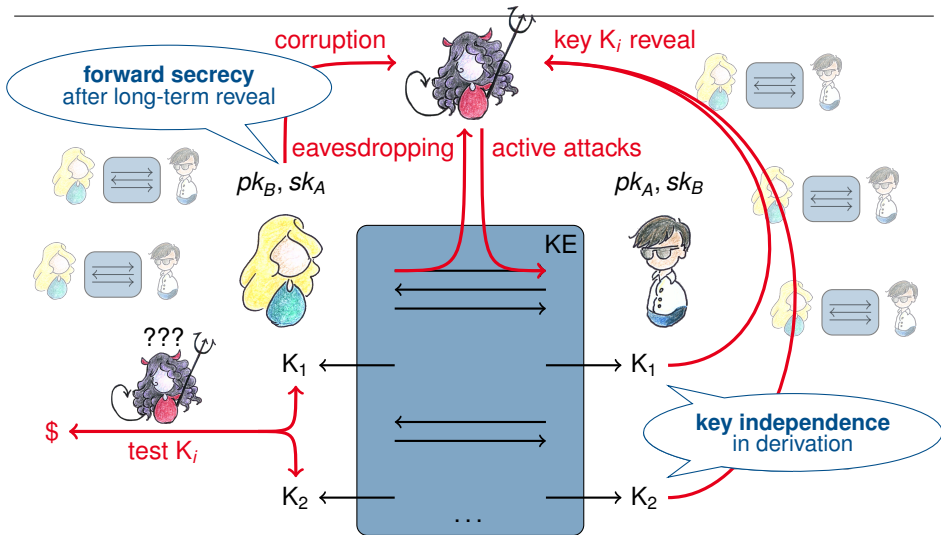
TLS 1.3 Full/(EC)DHE and PSK(-DHE) Handshake (simplified)



TLS 1.3 Full/(EC)DHE and PSK(-DHE) Handshake (still simplified)



Multi-Stage Key Exchange (Security)



Multi-Stage Key Exchange (Security)

Capturing the Compromise of Secrets

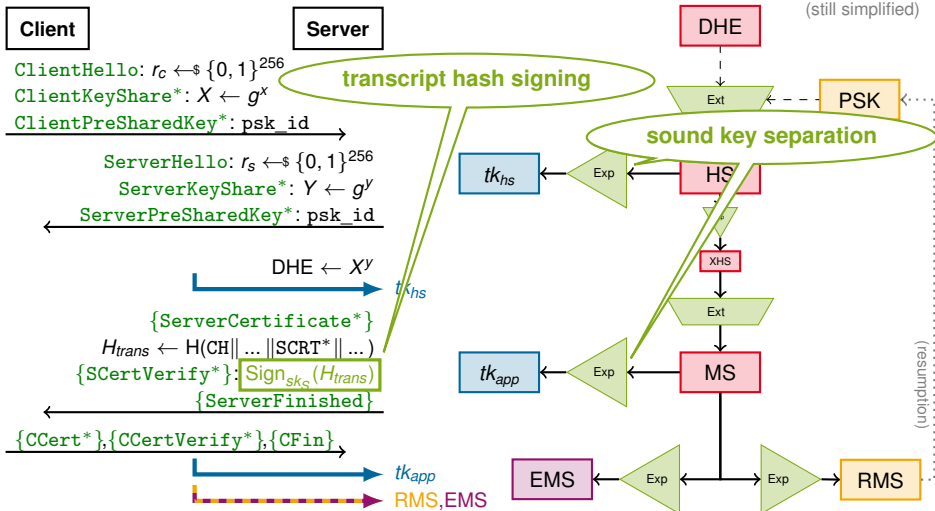
Secret Compromise Paradigm

- ▶ We consider leakage of:
 - ▶ **long-term/static secret keys** (signing/pre-shared keys of server/client)
high potential of compromise, necessary to model forward secrecy
 - ▶ **session keys** (traffic keys tk_{hs} and tk_{app} , RMS, EMS)
outputs of handshake used *outside* the key exchange for encryption, resumption, exporting

- ▶ We do not permit leakage of:
 - ▶ **ephemeral secret keys** (DH exponents, signature randomness)
 - ▶ **internal values / session state** (master secrets, intermediate values)
TLS 1.3 handshake not designed to be secure against such compromise

Security of the TLS 1.3 Handshakes

Cryptographic Components



Security of the TLS 1.3 Handshakes

draft-10 Full/(EC)DHE Handshake



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similar results
expected for **draft-19**

We show that the draft-10 **full (EC)DHE handshake** establishes

- ▶ **random-looking keys** (tk_{hs} , tk_{app} , **RMS**, **EMS**)
tolerating adversary that corrupts other users and reveals other session keys
- ▶ **forward secrecy** for all these keys
- ▶ **concurrent security** of anonymous, unilateral, mutual authentication
- ▶ **key independence** (leakage of traffic/resumption/exporter keys in same session does not compromise each other's security)

assuming

- ▶ **hash function** collision resistance
- ▶ **signature** unforgeability
- ▶ **HKDF** is pseudorandom function
- ▶ **PRF-ODH** assumption holds

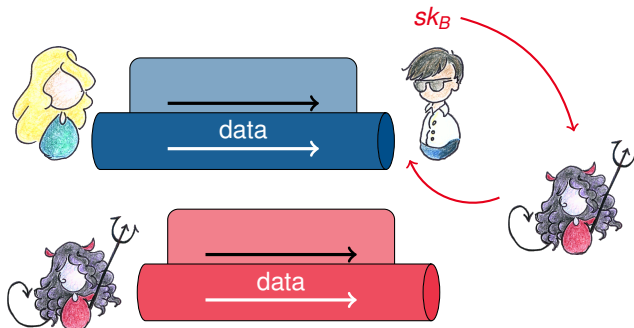
standard key exchange security
under **standard(-model) assumptions**



Brendel, Fischlin, Günther, Janson

PRF-ODH: Relations, Instantiations, and Impossibility Results

0-RTT and its Drawbacks



replays
(partially unavoidable)

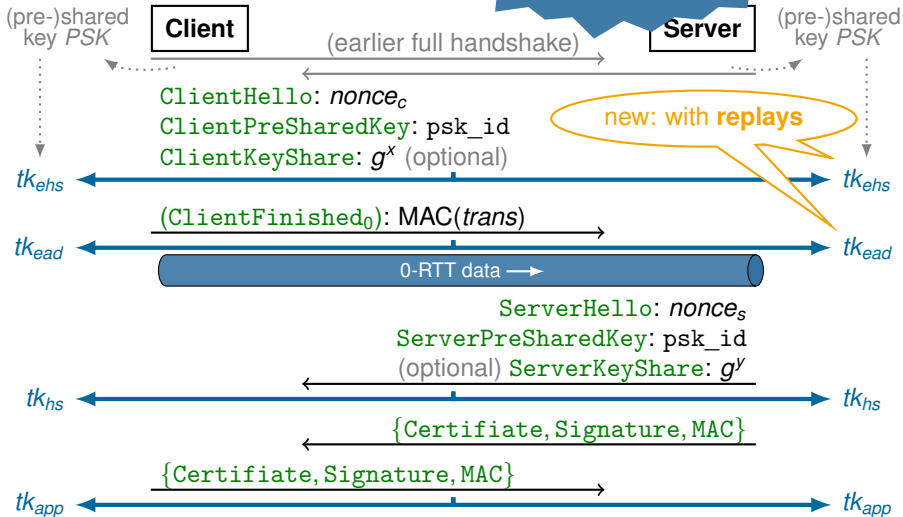
~~no~~ forward secrecy
[GHJL@Eurocrypt17]

TLS 1.3 draft-14 PSK(-DHE) 0-RTT

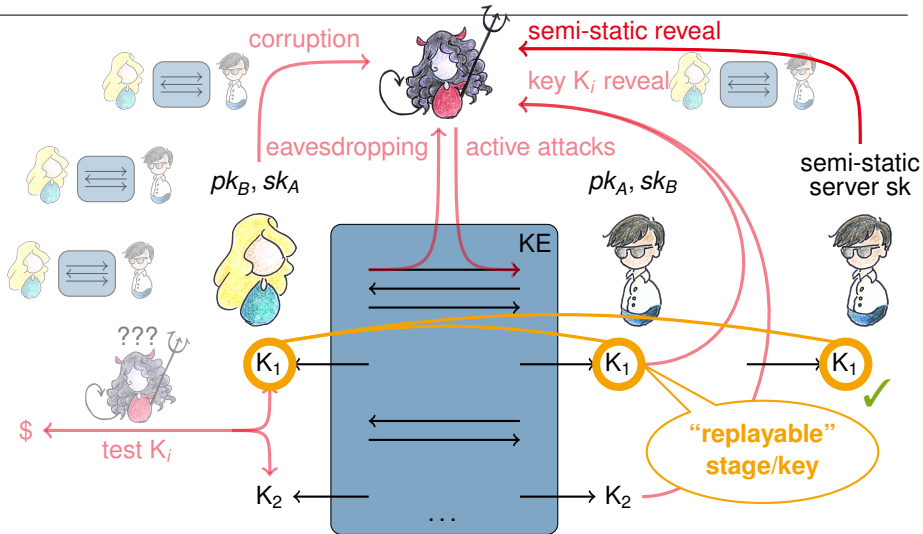


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multi-stage
key exchange

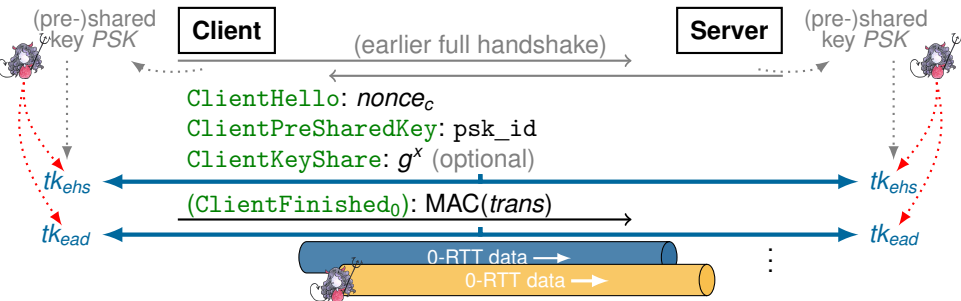


Multi-Stage Key Exchange (Security) with replays



Security of the TLS 1.3 Handshakes

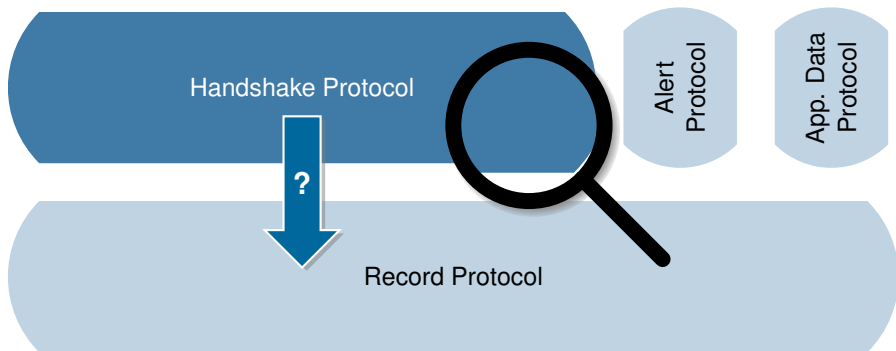
draft-14 PSK(-DHE) 0-RTT Handshake



- ▶ random-looking keys tk_{ehs} , tk_{ead} (and all subsequent keys)
- ▶ 0-RTT keys & data can be **replayed**
- ▶ **no forward secrecy** for 0-RTT keys

Assuming:

- ▶ hash function collision resistance
- ▶ HKDF is pseudorandom function
- ▶ HMAC unforgeability (DHE)
- ▶ PRF-ODH assumption holds (DHE)



- ▶ we established security of the keys derived in the **TLS 1.3 handshakes**
- ▶ what about the **usage of those keys**, e.g., in the Record Protocol, key export?

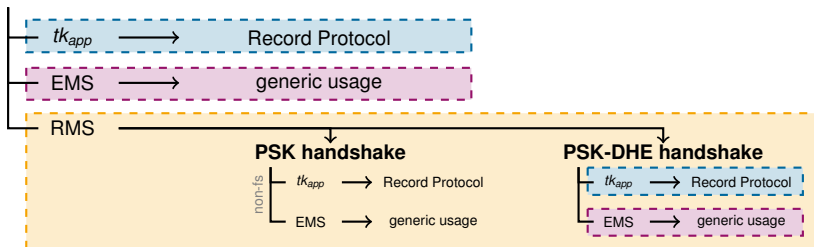
Composition

Results for TLS 1.3

- ▶ we facilitate a modular, compositional approach
- ▶ we show: using external, forward-secret keys in any symmetric-key protocol is safe
- ▶ supports independent analysis of record protocol
- ▶ also captures use of exported EMS and RMS for resumption (cascading)



full (EC)DHE handshake



1. Separations in key schedule

- ▶ separate keys for (main) handshake and application data encryption
- ▶ allows to achieve standard key exchange security under standard assumptions
- ▶ enables key independence: neither key affected by other's compromise
- ▶ thereby facilitating a compositional approach to analyzing the record protocol

2. Full transcript authentication

- ▶ full transcript authenticated through signature/MAC
- ▶ makes proof easier and allows for standard assumptions

3. Encryption of handshake messages

- ▶ tk_{hs} secure against passive adversaries, hence can indeed increase privacy
- ▶ we confirm there are no negative effects on main key secrecy goal

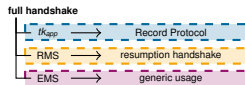
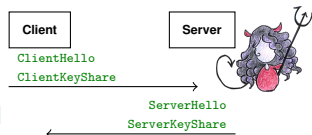
4. 0-RTT replays and non-forward secrecy

- ▶ stronger anti-replay mechanisms on key exchange level debatable
- ▶ DH-based 0-RTT had slightly better forward-secrecy properties

Summary

We

- ▶ analyze TLS 1.3 (drafts 05, dh, 10, 12, 14) full (EC)DHE, PSK(-DHE), and 0-RTT handshakes in a computational multi-stage key exchange model
- ▶ establish standard computational key secrecy notions
 - ▶ with forward secrecy (for full/PSK-DHE)
 - ▶ capturing replayable 0-RTT keys
 - ▶ running all authentication modes concurrently
 - ▶ under standard assumptions
- ▶ provide composition result for modular analysis
- ▶ are looking into latest/last TLS 1.3 draft for updated analysis



full versions @ IACR ePrint

- ▶ <http://ia.cr/2017/082> (DH/PSK 0-RTT @ draft-12/14)
- ▶ <http://ia.cr/2016/081> (full/PSK @ draft-10)
- ▶ <http://ia.cr/2015/914> (full/PSK @ draft-05/dh)

Thank You!

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