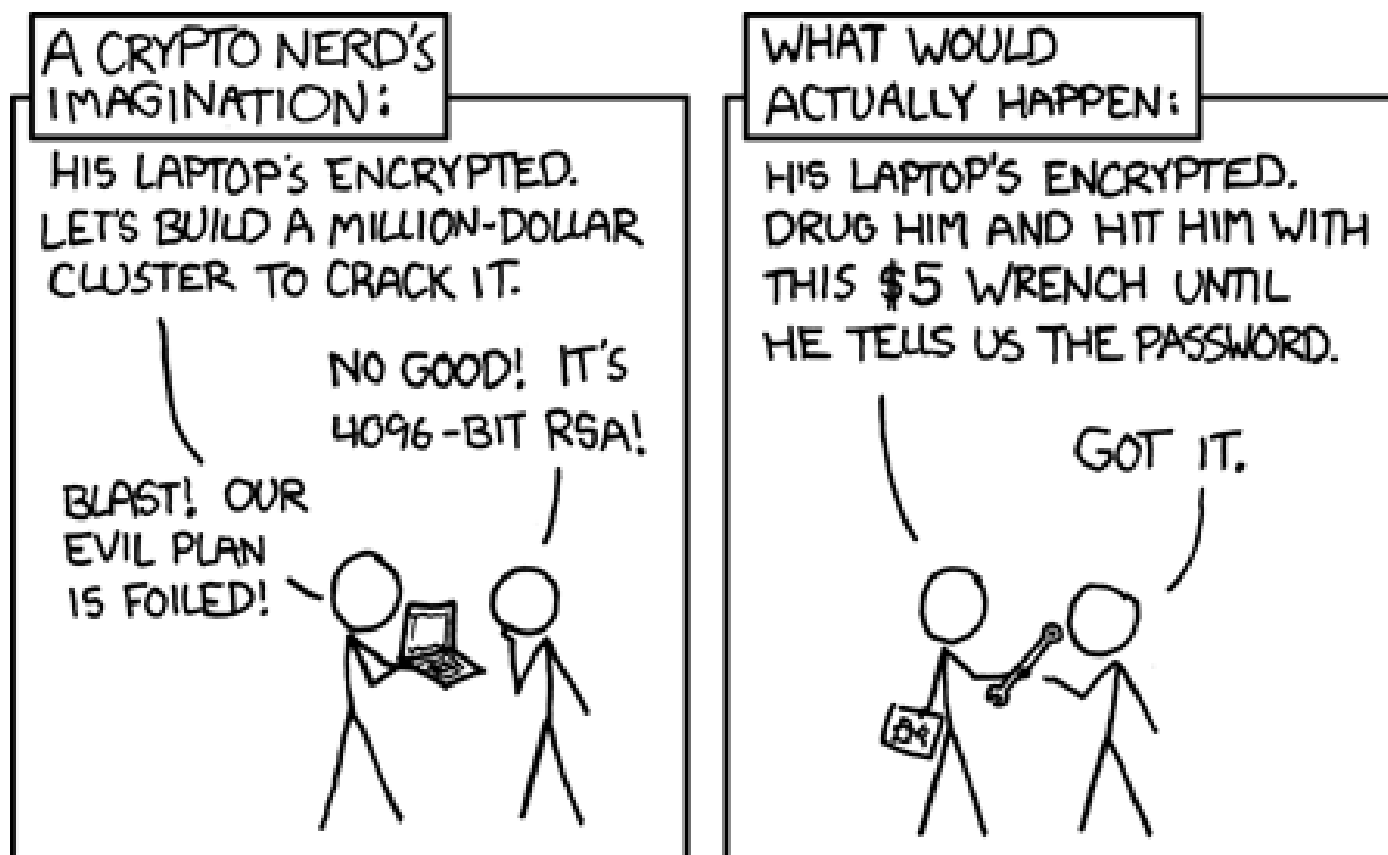


The security impact
of a new cryptographic library
D. J. Bernstein, U. Illinois Chicago
& T. U. Eindhoven
Tanja Lange, T. U. Eindhoven
Joint work with:
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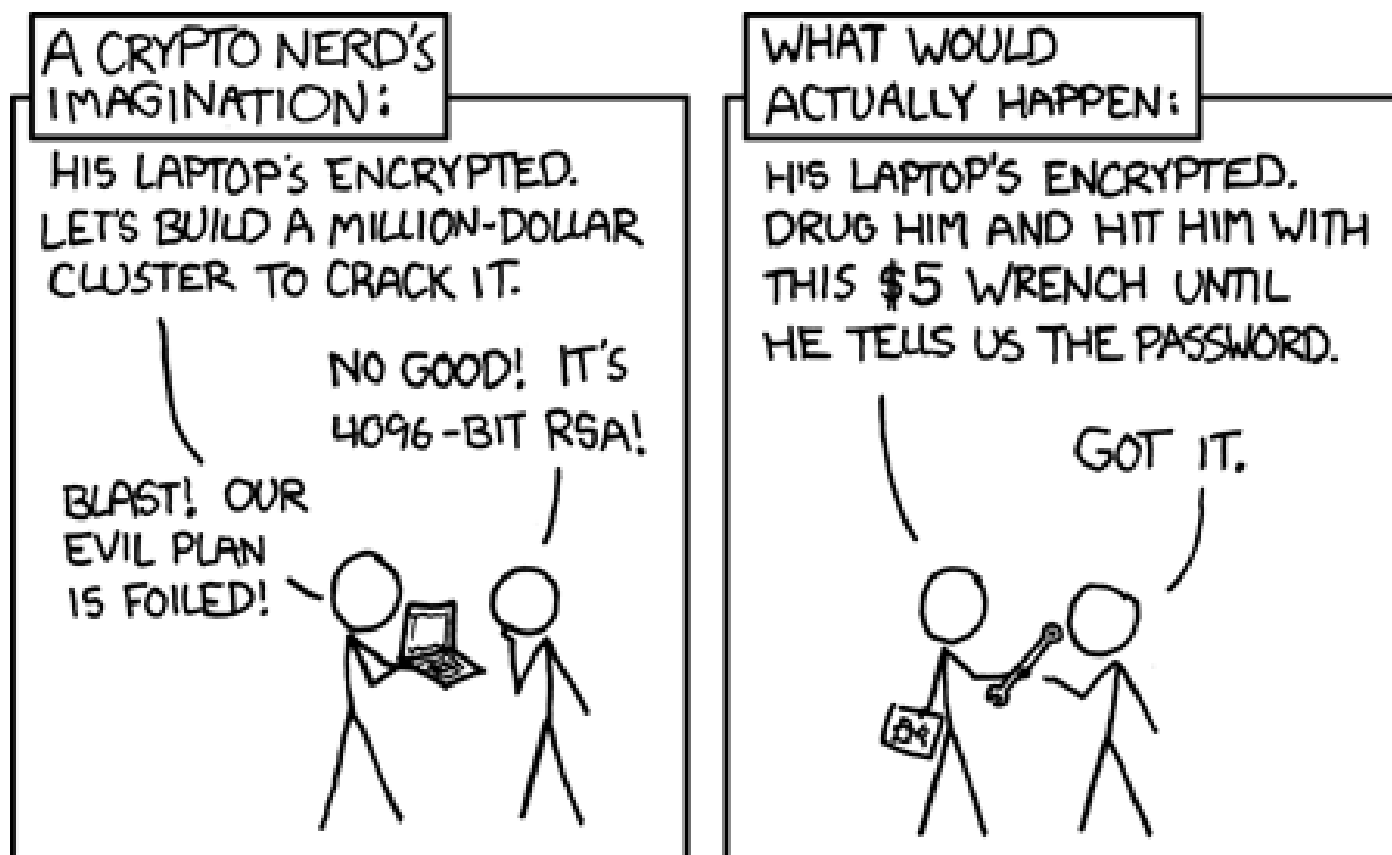
AES-128, RSA-2048, etc.
are widely accepted standards.
Obviously infeasible to break
by best attacks in literature.
Implementations are available
in public cryptographic libraries
such as OpenSSL.

Common security practice is
to use those implementations.



<http://xkcd.com/538/>

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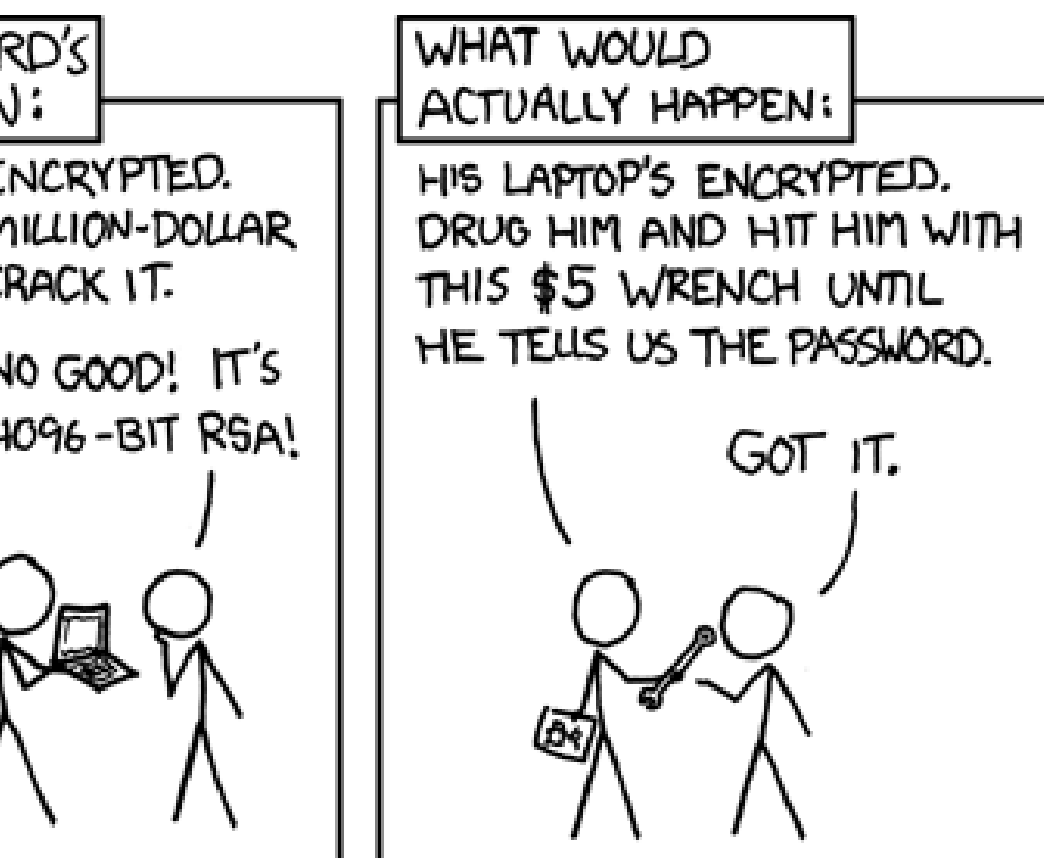
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Sends c to Bob.
Bob uses Alice’s p
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Most of the Internet is cryptographically unprotected.
Primary goal of NaCl: Fix that.

Main task: **public-key authenticated encryption.**

Alice has a message m for Bob.

Uses Bob’s public key and Alice’s secret key to compute authenticated ciphertext c .
Sends c to Bob.

Bob uses Alice’s public key and Bob’s secret key to verify and recover m .

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Alice uses
typical operations

Generate
Use AES

Hash encryption
Read RSA

Use key
Read Bob's

Use key
Convert

Plus more
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handle encryption

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Alice using a
typical cryptograp

Generate random

Use AES key to en

Hash encrypted pa

Read RSA key from

Use key to sign ha

Read Bob's key fro

Use key to encrypt

Convert to wire fo

Plus more code:

allocate storage,

handle errors, etc.

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Alice using a
typical cryptographic library:

Generate random AES key.

Use AES key to encrypt packet.

Hash encrypted packet.

Read RSA key from wire for

Use key to sign hash.

Read Bob's key from wire for

Use key to encrypt signature

Convert to wire format.

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 $c = \text{crypt}$

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Alice using NaCl:

```
c = crypto_box(m,
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Alice using NaCl:

```
c = crypto_box(m, n, pk, sk)
```

32-byte secret key `sk`.

32-byte public key `pk`.

24-byte nonce `n`.

`c` is 16 bytes longer than `m`.

All objects are C++
`std::string` variables
represented in wire format,
ready for storage/transmission.

C NaCl: similar, using pointers;
no memory allocation, no failures.

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cryptographic library:
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Initial ke

`pk = cry`

chic library:

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Bob verifying, dec

```
m=crypto_box_op
```

Initial key generati

```
pk = crypto_box
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Bob verifying, decrypting:

```
m=crypto_box_open(c, n, pk, sk)
```

Initial key generation:

```
pk, sk = crypto_box_keypair()
```

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m=crypto_box_open(c, n, pk, sk)
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pk = crypto_box_keypair(&sk)
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Can instead use **signatures**

for public messages:

```
pk = crypto_sign_keypair(&sk)
```

64-byte secret key,

32-byte public key.

```
sm = crypto_sign(m, sk)
```

64 bytes overhead.

```
m = crypto_sign_open(sm, pk)
```


ng NaCl:

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Examples of applications

using NaCl’s crypto_box:

DNSCurve and DNSCrypt,
high-security authenticated
encryption for DNS queries;
deployed by OpenDNS.

QUIC, Google’s TLS replacement.

MinimaLT in Ethos OS,
faster TLS replacement.

Threema, encrypted-chat app.

ifying, decrypting:

```
crypto_box_open(c, n, pk, sk)
```

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crypto_box_keypair(&sk)
```

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c messages:

```
crypto_sign_keypair(&sk)
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Attack process on same CPU
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influences table-load addresses,
influencing CPU cache state,
influencing measurable timings
of the attack process.

65ms to compute influence⁻¹.

Most cryptographic libraries
still use secret load addresses
but add “countermeasures”
intended to obscure influence
upon the CPU cache state.
Not confidence-inspiring;
likely to be breakable.

NaCl systematically avoids
all loads from addresses
that depend on secret data.
Eliminates this type of disaster.

2010 Langley ctgrind:
verify this automatically.

secret load addresses

Barak–Shamir–Tromer:
steal Linux AES key
hard-disk encryption.
process on same CPU
without privileges.

all AES implementations
lookup tables.

secret AES key
uses table-load addresses,
changing CPU cache state,
changing measurable timings
during attack process.
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NaCl does not decrypt
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Verification procedure rejects
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Attacks are further constrained
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Timing oracles

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SSL RSA ciphertext

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Huge step backwards:
Intel's RDRAND in applications.
Single entropy source; no backup;
likely to be poorly cloned;
backdoorable (CHES 2013);
non-auditable. Not used in NaCl.

Centralizing randomness

Example: Debian/Ubuntu

Generate keys for 1.5 years

with 15 bits of entropy.

A developer had removed

a line of OpenSSL

business-generating code.

uses `/dev/urandom`,

a random-number generator.

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Randomness only for `keypair`.

Eliminates this type of disaster.

Also simplifies testing. NaCl uses automated test battery from eBACS (ECRYPT Benchmarking of Cryptographic Systems).

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NaCl *pays attention to cryptanalysis* and makes very conservative choices of cryptographic primitives.

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Security note:

Analyses in 2003 concluded
that RSA-1024 was breakable
e.g., 2003 Shamir–Tromer
estimated 1 year, $\approx 10^7$ USD
RSA Labs and NIST response
Move to RSA-2048 by 2010.

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preserve-project.eu

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“[In] most driving situations . . . the packet rates do not exceed 750 packets per second. Only the maximum highway scenario . . . goes well beyond this value (2,265 packets per second). . . .

Processing 1,000 packets per second and processing each in 1 ms can hardly be met by current hardware. As discussed in [32], a Pentium D 3.4 GHz processor needs about 5 times as long for a verification . . . a dedicated cryptographic co-processor is likely to be necessary.”

“NEON crypto” (Cortex-A9)
on 1GHz Cortex-A9
5.48 cycles/byte (SHA-1)
2.30 cycles/byte (SHA-256)
for Salsa20, Poly1305
498349 cycles (2000000 bytes)
624846 cycles (1600000 bytes)
for Curve25519 DHE

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“NEON crypto” (CHES 2011) on 1GHz Cortex-A8 core:
5.48 cycles/byte (1.4 Gbps)
2.30 cycles/byte (3.4 Gbps)
for Salsa20, Poly1305.
498349 cycles (2000/second)
624846 cycles (1600/second)
for Curve25519 DH, verify.

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Case study: EdDSA
1985 ElGamal signature
 (R, S) is signature
if $B^{H(M)} \equiv A^R R^S$
and $R, S \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$
Here q is standard
 B is standard base
 A is signer's public
 $H(M)$ is hash of message
Signer generates A
as secret powers of
easily solves for S .

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and $R, S \in \{0, 1, \dots, q-2\}$

Here q is standard prime,

B is standard base,

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Signer generates A and R

as secret powers of B ;

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$B^{H(R,M)} \equiv A^R S$.

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1. Hash R in the exponent:

$$B^{H(M)} \equiv A^{H(R)} R^S.$$

Reduces attacker control.

2. Replace three exponents

with two exponents:

$$B^{H(M)/H(R)} \equiv AR^{S/H(R)}.$$

Saves time in verification.

3. Simplify by relabeling S :

$$B^{H(M)/H(R)} \equiv AR^S.$$

Saves time in verification.

4. Merge the hashes:

$$B^{H(R,M)} \equiv AR^S.$$

\Rightarrow Resilient to H collisions.

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EdDSA

Gamal signatures:

Signature of M

$$S \equiv A^R R^S \pmod{q}$$

$$S \in \{0, 1, \dots, q-2\}.$$

Standard prime,

Standard base,

Sender's public key,

Hash of message.

Generates A and R

Random powers of B ;

Looks for S .

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\Rightarrow Resilient to H collisions.

5. Eliminate inverse:

$$B^S \equiv RA^{H(R,M)}.$$

Simpler, faster.

6. Compress R to

Saves space in signature.

7. Use half-size H

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Schnorr improvements:

R in the exponent:

$$\equiv A^{H(R)} R^S.$$

attacker control.

place three exponents

two exponents:

$$H(R) \equiv AR^{S/H(R)}.$$

time in verification.

simplify by relabeling S :

$$H(R) \equiv AR^S.$$

time in verification.

use the hashes:

$$) \equiv AR^S.$$

resistant to H collisions.

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EdDSA (CHES 2002)

Duif-Lange-Schwar

Use elliptic curves

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Patent expired in 2008.

EdDSA (CHES 2011 Bernstein, Duif–Lange–Schwabe–Yang)

Use elliptic curves in “compact–1-twisted Edwards” form.

\Rightarrow very high speed, natural side-channel protection, no exceptional cases.

Skip signature compression. Support batch verification.

Use double-size H output, and include A as input.

Generate R deterministically as a secret hash of M .

\Rightarrow Avoid PlayStation disaster

5. Eliminate inversions for signer:

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EdDSA (CHES 2011 Bernstein–Duif–Lange–Schwabe–Yang):

Use elliptic curves in “complete –1-twisted Edwards” form.

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natural side-channel protection,
no exceptional cases.

Skip signature compression.

Support batch verification.

Use double-size H output,
and include A as input.

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A higher-security c

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2.1 million cycles
on Cortex-A8.

Our new Curve414
security level above
1.8 million cycles
on Cortex-A8.

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Support batch verification.

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as a secret hash of M .

⇒ Avoid PlayStation disaster.

A higher-security curve

OpenSSL secp160–r1,
security level only 2^{80} ,
least secure ECC option:
2.1 million cycles
on Cortex-A8.

Our new Curve41417,
security level above 2^{200} :
1.8 million cycles
on Cortex-A8.

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EdDSA (CHES 2011 Bernstein–
Duif–Lange–Schwabe–Yang):

Use elliptic curves in “complete
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