More efficient KEMTLS with pre-distributed keys

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TLS 1.3 RFC 8446

- Signed Key Exchange
 - Ephemeral (EC)DH key exchange
 - RSA or EC signatures

		Client		Server		
Key Exch		ClientHello + key_share* + signature_algorithms* + psk_key_exchange_mode + pre_shared_kev*	5* >			
	-			ServerHello	^	Kev
				+ key share*	Т	Exch
				+ pre_shared_key*	v	
			{	EncryptedExtensions}	^	Server
			{	CertificateRequest*}	v	Params
				{Certificate*}	^	
				{CertificateVerify*}		Auth
				{Finished}	v	
		A state of the sta	<	[Application Data*]		
Auth	Î	<pre>{Certificate*} {CertificateVerify*} {Finished}</pre>	>			
		[Application Data]	<>	[Application Data]		

The Quantums (Everyone already knows this by now, right?)

- Shor's algorithm (1994)
 - RSA, Elliptic curves completely broken by quantum computers \bullet
- We need post-quantum cryptography
 - NIST is running a PQC standardization project for Key Exchange Mechanisms (KEMs) and Signature algorithms
- We need to to think about how move to post-quantum algorithms now: standardizing e.g. TLS or certificates takes years.

Most PQ Signature algorithms are big and/or slow and/or require hw support



Use KENs for authentication **Instead KEMTLS: ACM CCS 2020**

KEMTLS Us, ACM CCS 2020

- Use KEMs for handshake authentication
- Avoid extra round-trip by allowing client to send data first, instead of server
- First round-trip is *implicitly* authenticated



KEMTLS What we left on the table

• Client authentication is terrible (full extra RTT)

- What if the client already has the server's long-term public key?
 - e.g. through caching or preinstalled



KENTLS-PDK

KEMTLS-PDK Pre-Distributed Keys

- Resumption-style mechanism that avoids the downsides of symmetric-key TLS PSK
- Given server's long-term key, client can send ciphertext in ClientHello
- Also allow to send client certificate in ClientHello
- Get a **1-RTT**, TLS 1.3-shape handshake without implicit authentication



KEMTLS-PDK Pre-Distributed Keys

- Certificate message can't be forward-secure and possibly can be replayed
- Potential impact seems lower than similar 0-RTT data concerns
- We use PSK/0-RTT "EarlySecret" keys from TLS 1.3 key schedule to also communicate this similarity.

Client		Server
ClientHello + KemEncapsulation		
{Certificate}	>	
	<	ServerHello
		<>
		<kemencapsulation></kemencapsulation>
	<	<finished></finished>
	<	[Application Data]
<finished></finished>	>	
[Application Data]	<>	[Application Data]
{msq}: enc. w/ keys d	derived from	srv. KEM auth (ES)
<msg>: enc. w/ keys o</msg>	derived from	KEX+srv. KEM auth (HS
[msg]: enc. w/ keys o	derived from	HS+cl. KEM auth (MS)



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- <u>https://ia.cr/2021/779</u>
- If you already have the server's public key, you can do smart things
 - Save loads of bytes on the wire compared to KEMTLS
 - Achieve full explicit authentication in 1RTT
 - Also do client authentication in 1RTT if the client knows to authenticate
- We discuss the implementation and the analysis in the extended presentation.
- Security proof in the full online version



Analysis

Implementation

- Extended original implementation of KEMTLS in Rustls
 - Actually, a new, much improved implementation of KEMTLS in RustIs
- Fast (AVX2-accellerated) post-quantum implementation via Open-Quantum-Safe's libogs
- We hacked Rainbow's AVX2 code into liboqs for fair comparision

All software available via <u>https://wggrs.nl/p/kemtlspdk/</u>

1.3 with cached server certificate, and KEMTLS-PDK

Unilaterally

Round trips until client receives response da Size (bytes) of public key crypto objects tra

- Minimum PQ
- Module-LWE/Module-SIS (Kyber, Dilithi
- NTRU-based (NTRU, Falcon)

Mutually a

Round trips until client receives response da Size (bytes) of public key crypto objects tra

- Minimum PQ
- MLWE/MSIS
- NTRU

Table 1: Summary of performance characteristics of KEMTLS, signed-KEM TLS

EMTLS	Cached TLS	KEMTLS-PDK			
ticated					
3	3	3			
ansmitted:					
932	499	561			
$5,\!556$	$3,\!988$	2,336			
$3,\!486$	2,088	$2,\!144$			
icated					
4	3	3			
ed:					
$1,\!431$	$2,\!152$	1,060			
$9,\!554$	$10,\!140$	$6,\!324$			
$5,\!574$	$4,\!365$	$4,\!185$			
	EMTLS <i>ticated</i> 3 ed: 932 5,556 3,486 <i>icated</i> 4 ed: 4 9,554 5,574	EMTLSCached TLS $ticated$ 333ed:9329324995,5563,9883,4862,088 $icated$ 3ed:31,4312,1529,55410,1405,5744,365			



SABER

ms .t	RTT, 100 Client	0 Mbps Server	
eq.	recv. resp.	expl. auth.	
75.2	115.9	115.9	Still requ
63.2	94.7	94.6	Signatures ;
63.1	94.7	94.6	Certifico
66.3	97.5	66.2	
70.0	101.2	69.9	Ong HS.
53.9	95.1	63.8	10 Certific
64.8	96.1	64.7	
66.1	97.3	66.1	15ke
63.0	94.3	63.0	on the
63.0	94.3	62.9	
63.1	94.3	63.0	(x, y, 1x)











S Minimum MLWE/MSIS NTRU

TLS 1.3 Minimum MLWE/MSIS NTRU

Minimum Kyber NTRU SABER

\mathbf{ms}	RTT, 1000	$0 \mathrm{Mbps}$
nt	Client	Server
req.	recv. resp.	expl. auth.
29.6	160.8	122.9
95.1	126.5	95.0
95.0	126.4	94.8
68.6	100.1	66.0
71.0	102.6	69.9
64.4	96.1	63.8
66.1	98.0	64.7
84.9	116.0	84.9
63.5	94.8	63.4
63.6	94.9	63.5
63.6	94.9	63.5

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- Paper with full security proof: <u>https://ia.cr/2021/779</u>
- Implementation: <u>https://wggrs.nl/p/kemtlspdk/</u> lacksquare

Thanks for watching

