DTKI

A new formalised PKI with no trusted parties

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2 April, LORIA, Nancy

Most communications take place over a public network











It is important to ensure their security

Asymmetric encryption





Asymmetric encryption

generate a public and private key



sk, **pk**(*sk*)



Asymmetric encryption

generate a public and private key



pk(*sk*)



sk, pk(sk)

I distribute my public key

want to send a message to Bob

Asymmetric encryption



pk(*sk*)



sk, pk(sk)

want to send a message to Bob

Asymmetric encryption



M

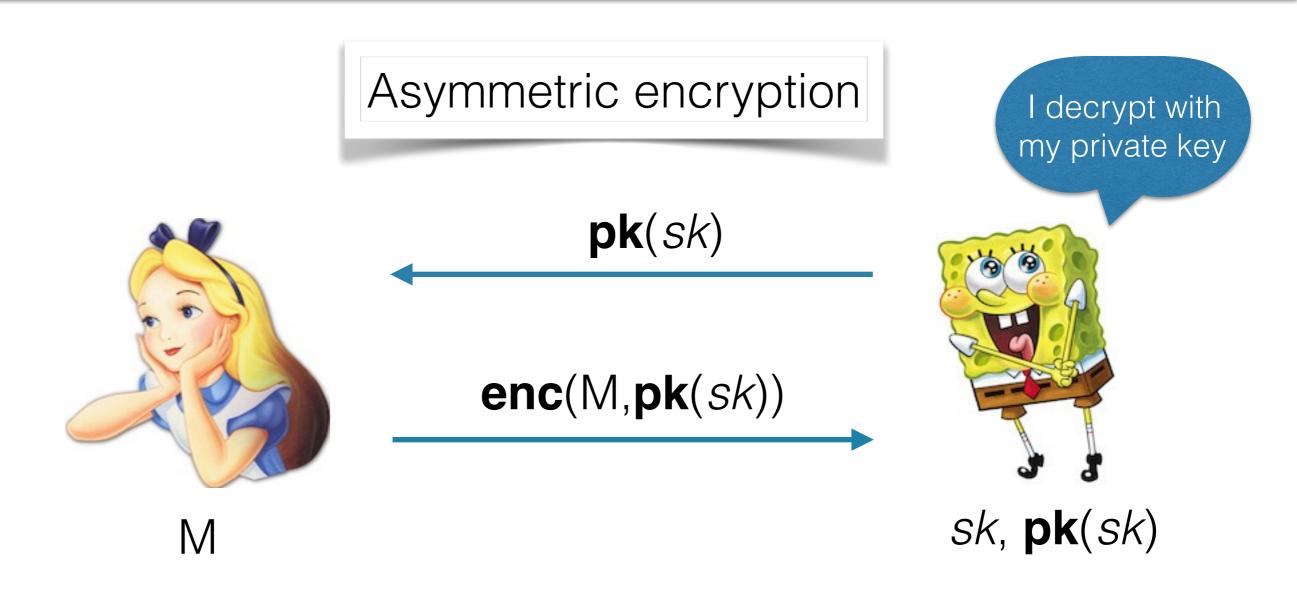
pk(sk)

enc(M,pk(sk))



sk, pk(sk)

I encrypt it with the public key of Bob and send it



Asymmetric encryption



M

pk(*sk*)

enc(M,pk(sk))



sk, pk(sk)

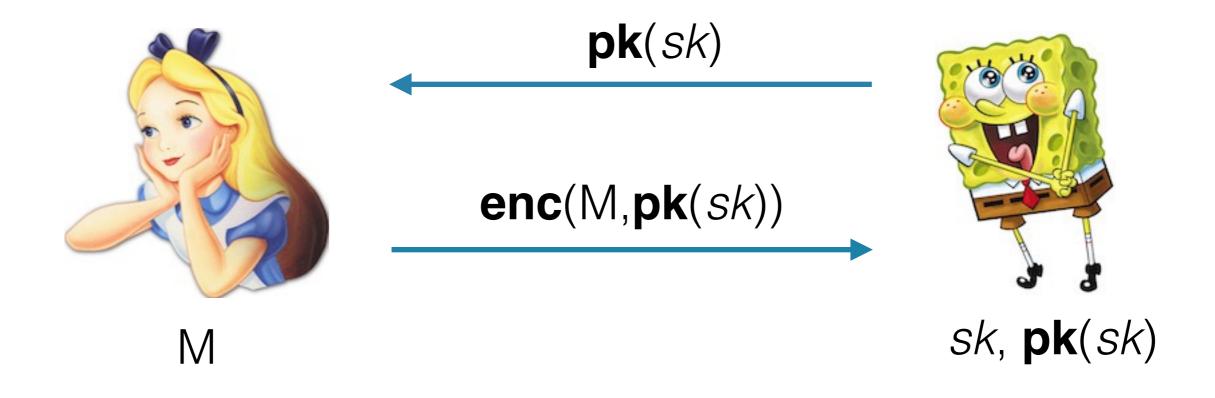




SSL / TLS protocol HTTPS connection







Authenticity of pk(sk)? pk(sk)enc(M,pk(sk))sk, pk(sk)

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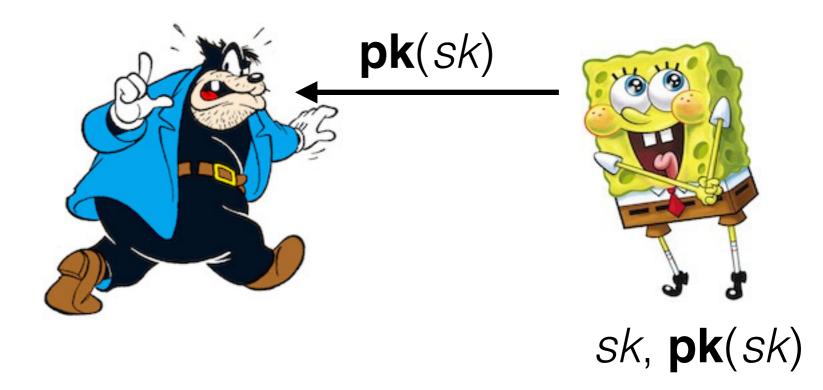


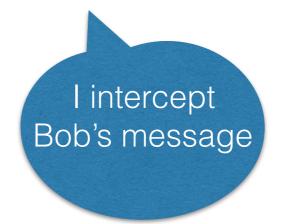




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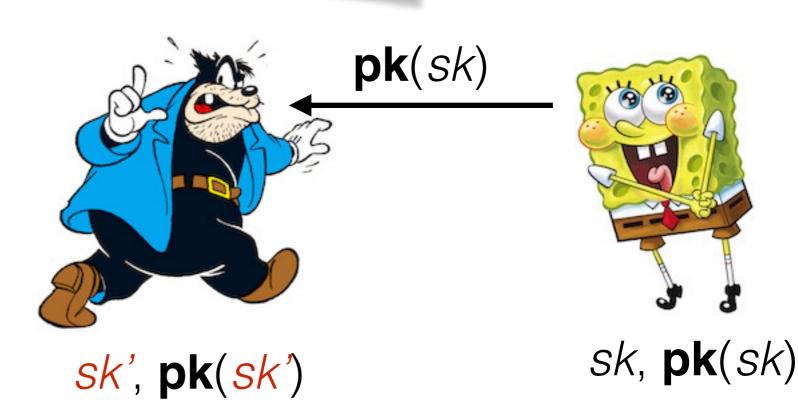






Authenticity of pk(sk)?

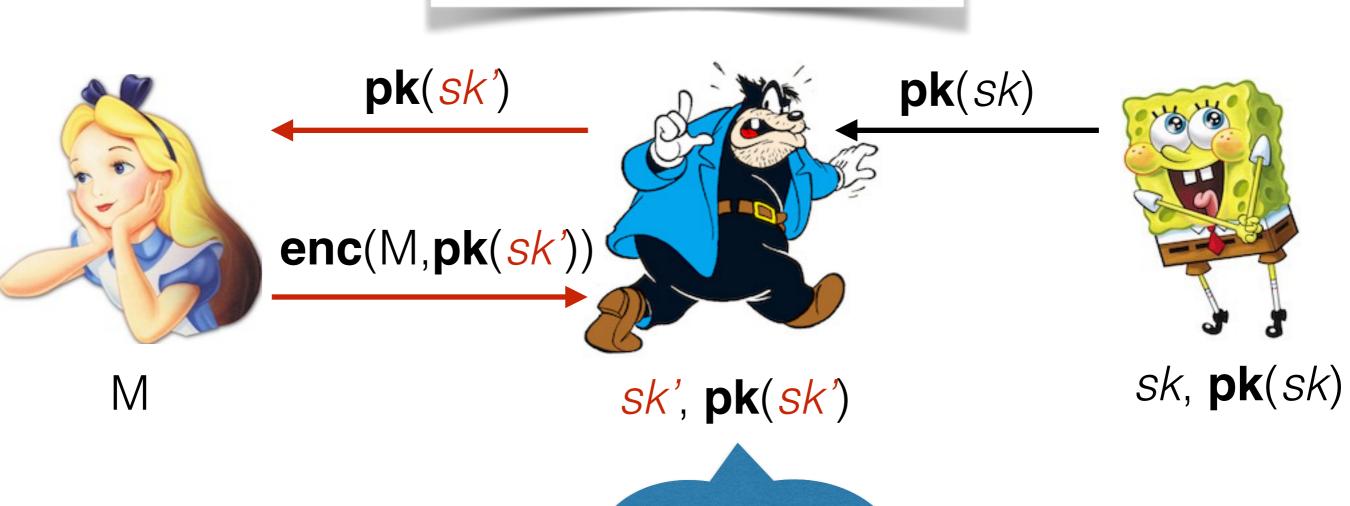




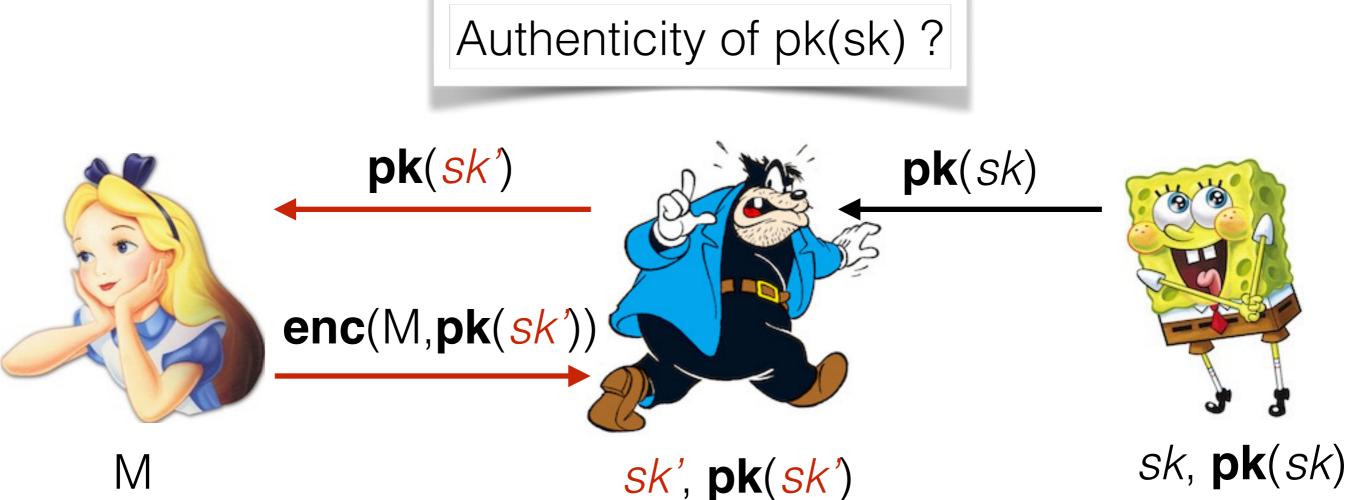
I generate a new set of public and private key

I intercept Bob's message

Authenticity of pk(sk)?



I send the fake public key to Alice



We need a reliable Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Public key certificate: digital identity (standard X.509)

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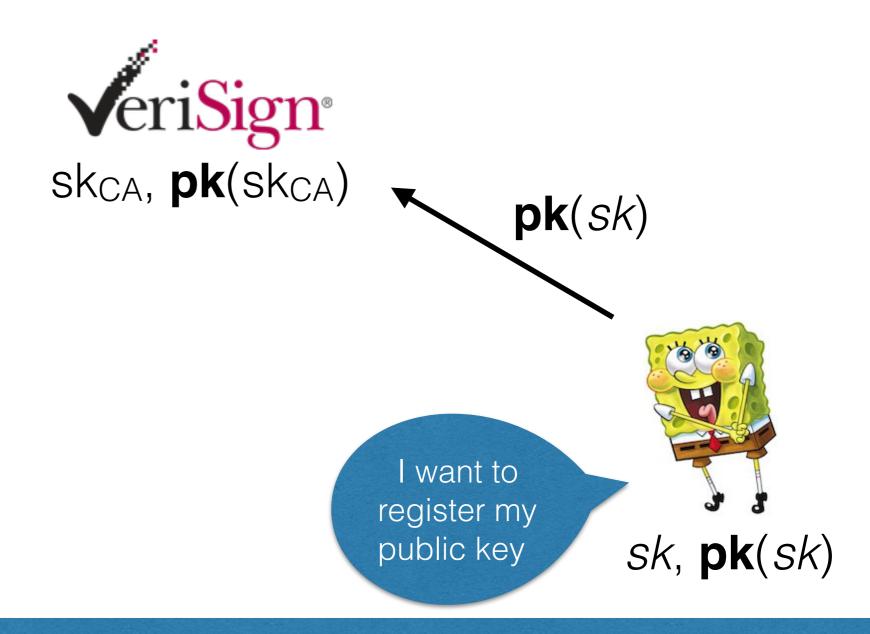


Public key certificate: digital identity (standard X.509)

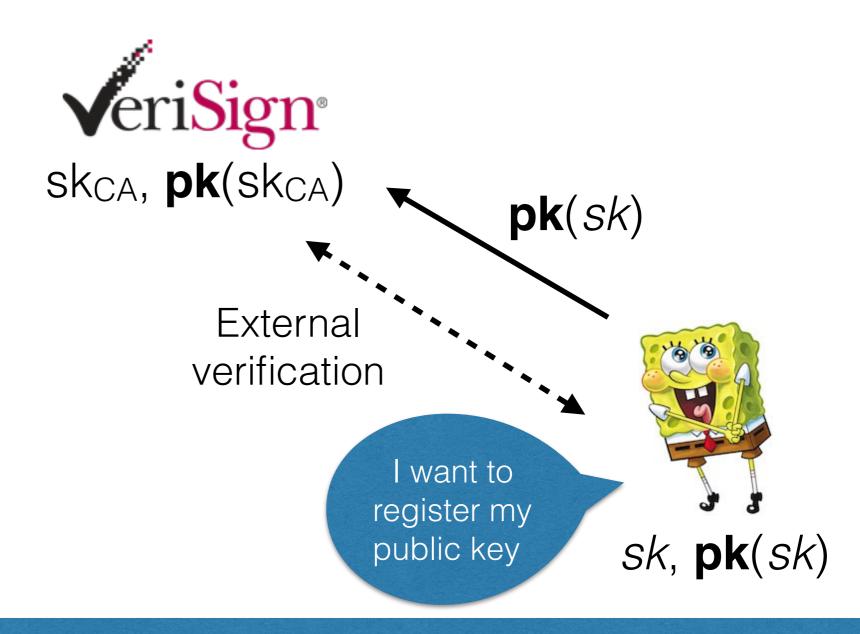




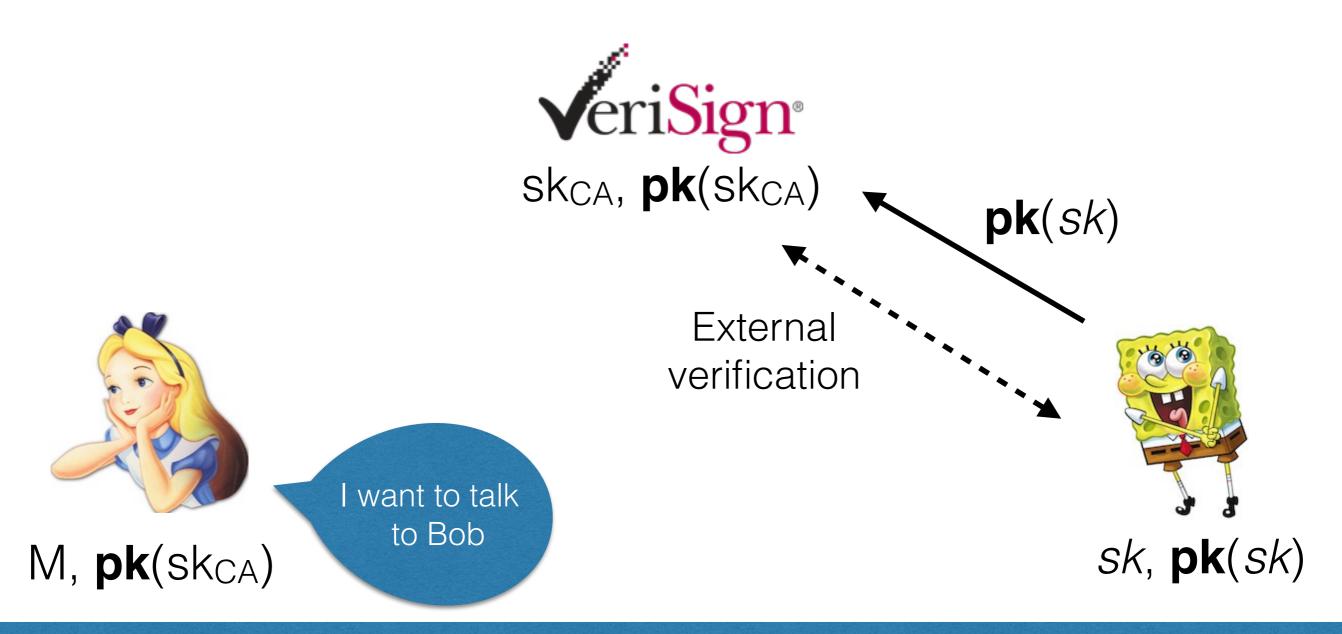
Public key certificate: digital identity (standard X.509)



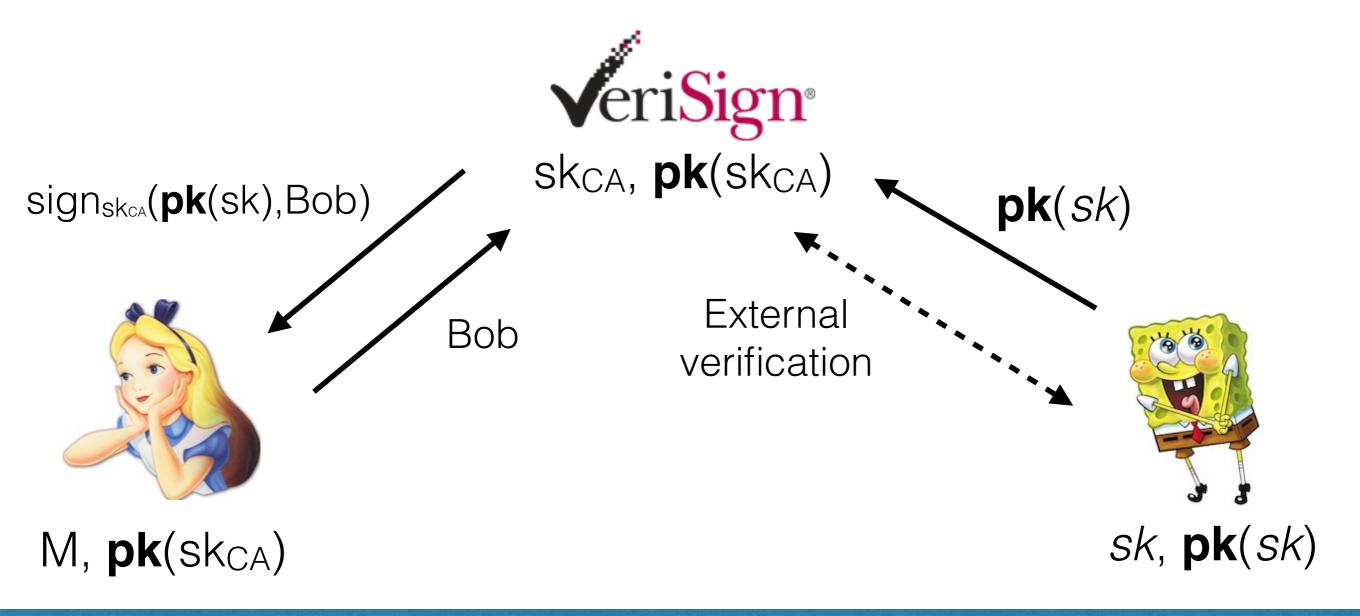
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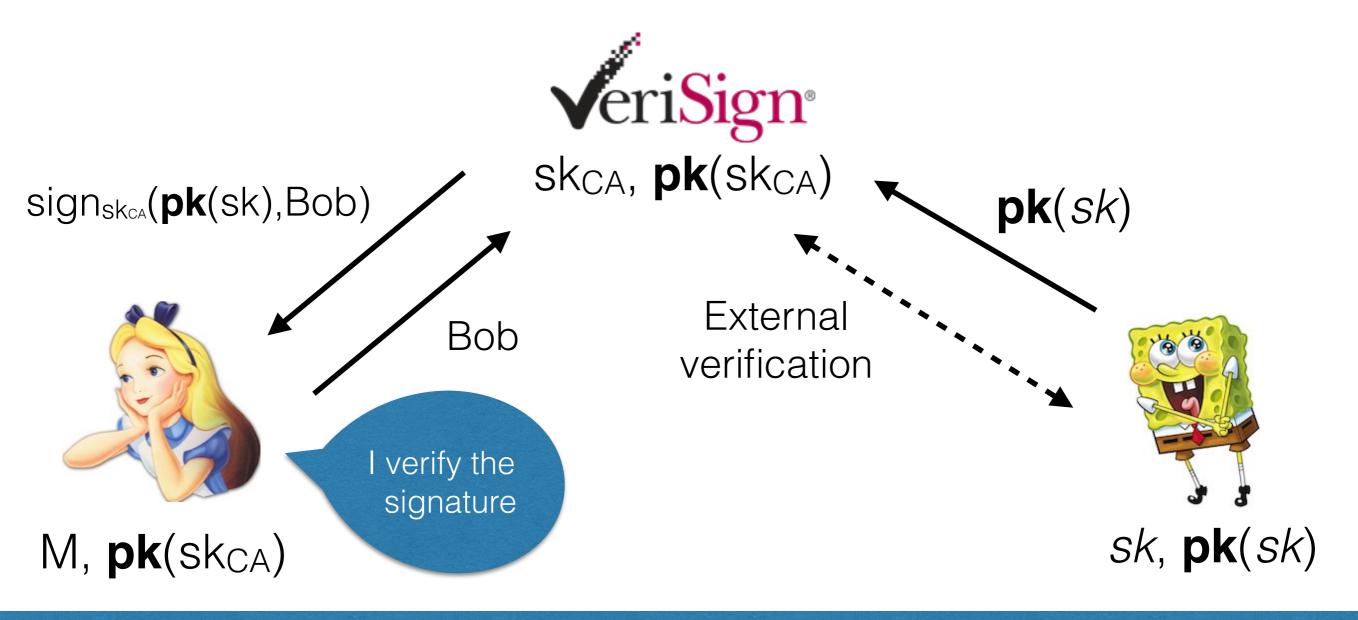
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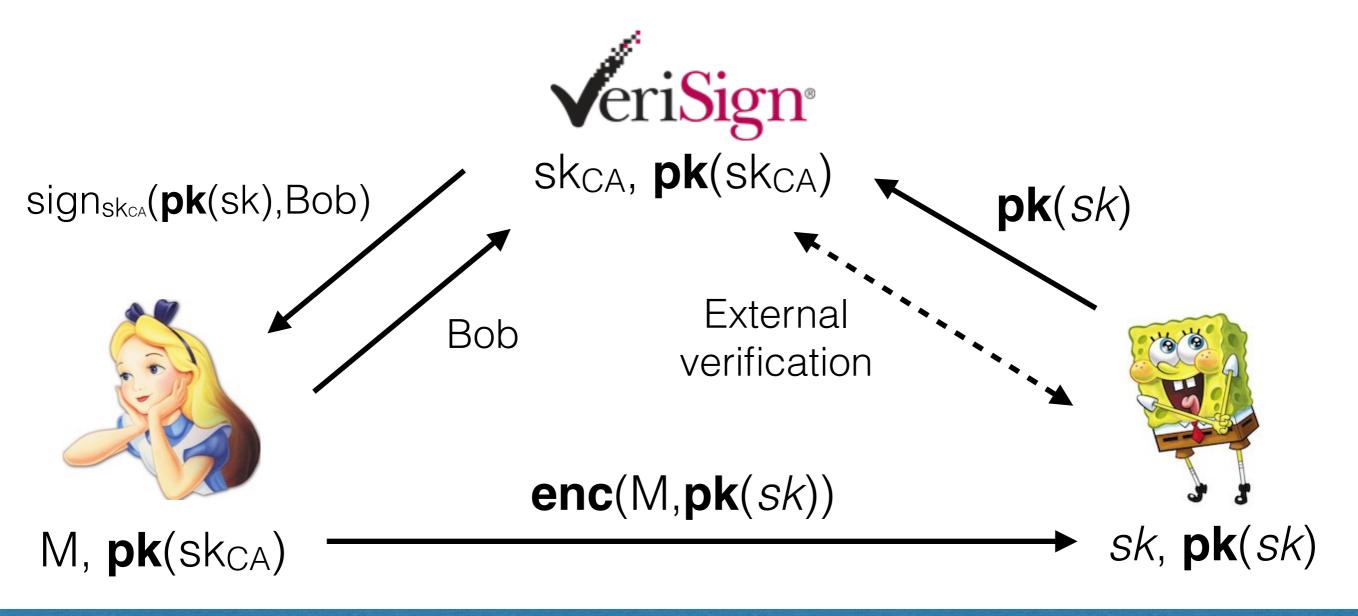
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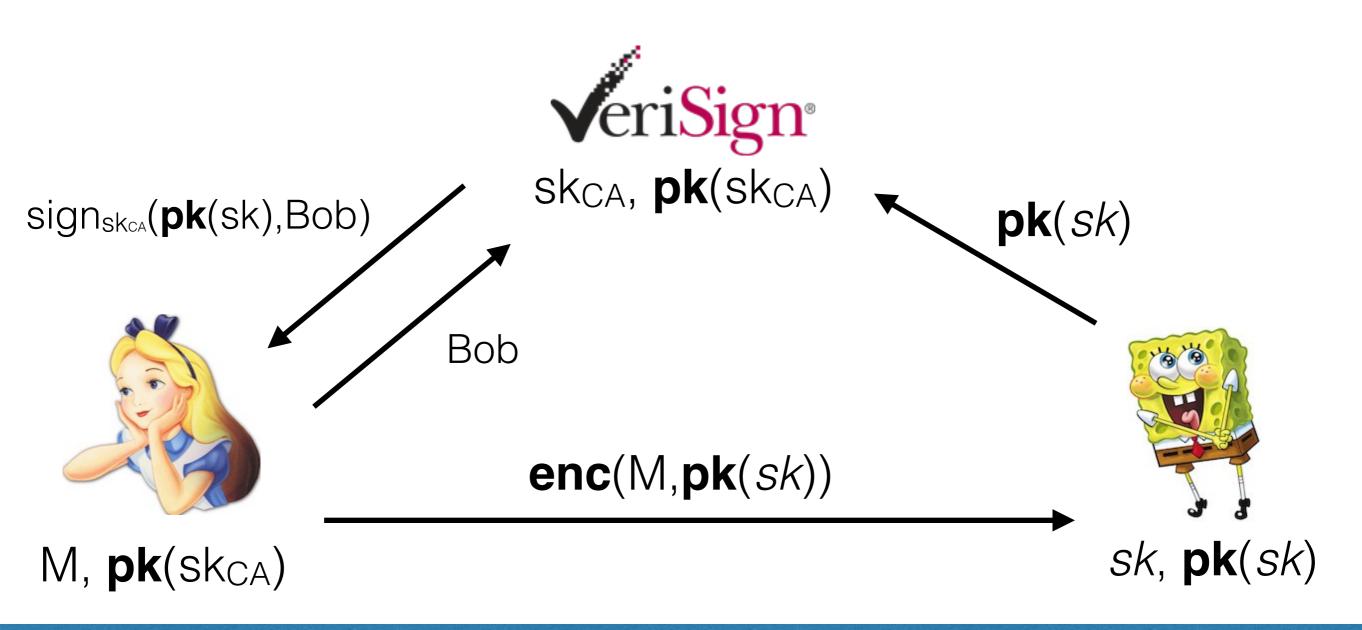


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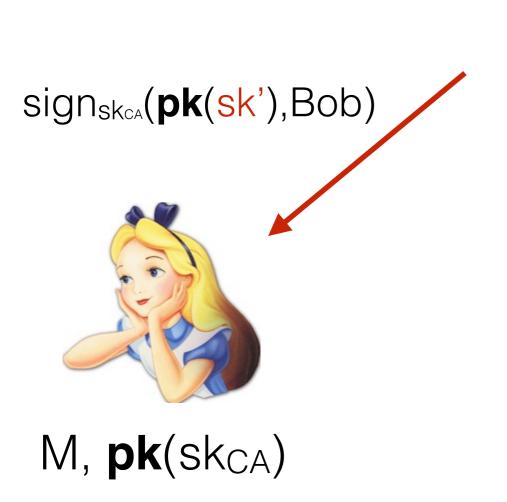






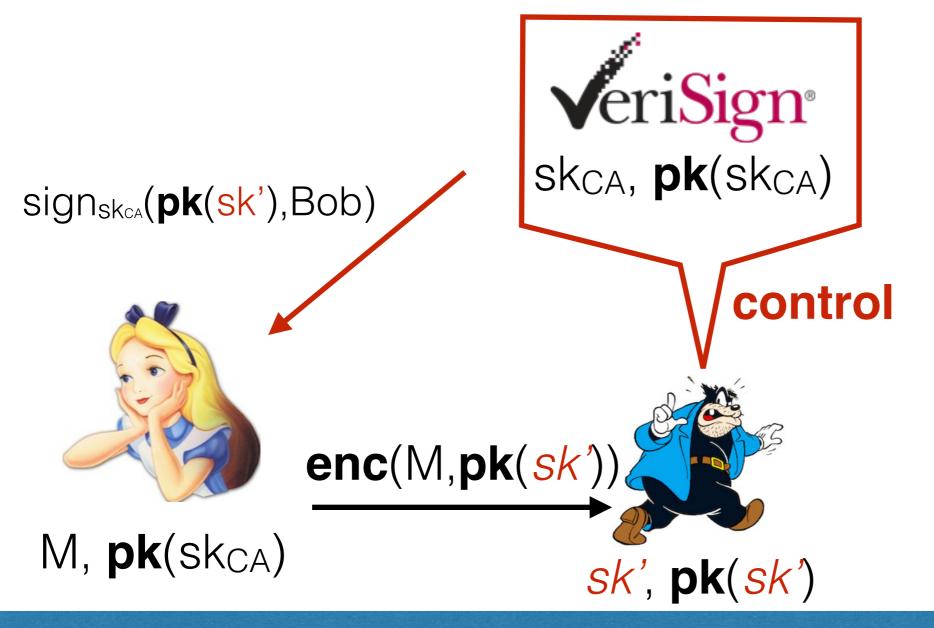








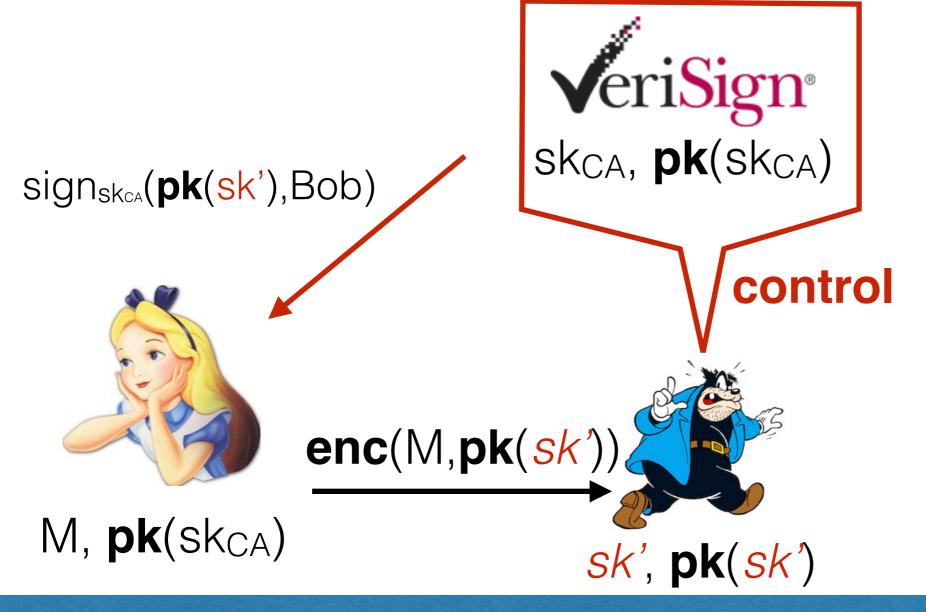




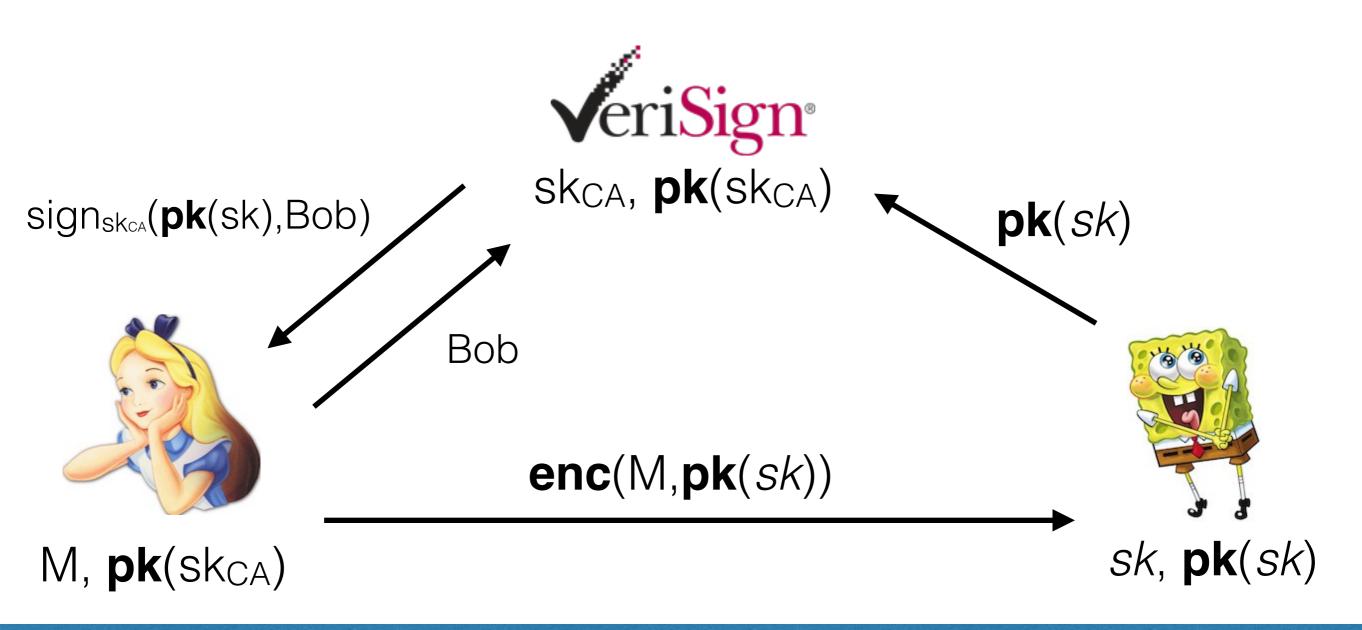


Problem 1: Trust given to the Certificate Authority

Real attacks reported: Comodo, DigiNotar, ANSSI





















> 100 in Firefox





Embedded in browser



Problems with existing solution

Problem 2: Monopoly of the certificate authority









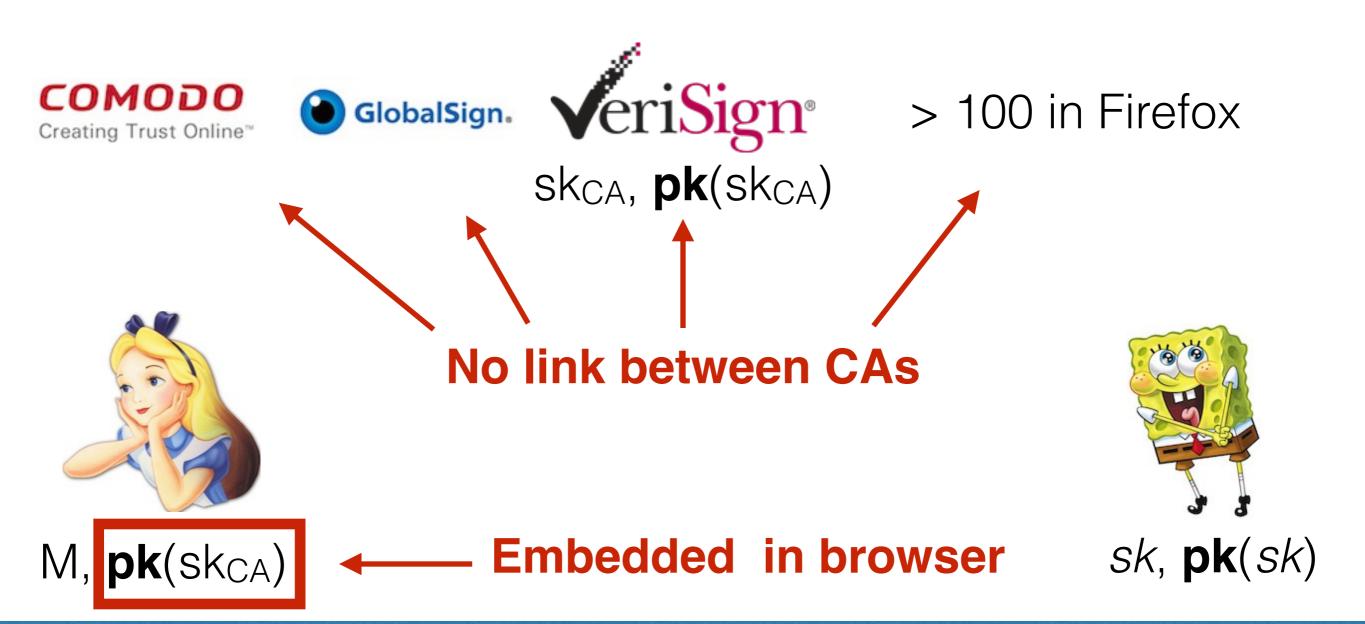


Embedded in browser



Problems with existing solution

Problem 2: Monopoly of the certificate authority



Problems with existing solution

Problem 2: Monopoly of the certificate authority

Problem 3: Coarse grain security



pk(skca)

Embedded in browser

sk, **pk**(*sk*)

State of the art

Several proposals:

- Crowd-sourcing (Perspectives, DoubleCheck)
- Pinning (TACK)
- Public Log (Certificate Transparency, AKI, Sovereign Key)
 - Log accessible to anyone, verifiable proof

Issues with public log proposals:

- Relies on trusted parties (monitors, validator, mirror)
- Single log
- No revocation
- Monopoly

Our proposal

DTKI: Distributed Transparent Key Infrastructure

- No trusted party
- Fully transparent
- Secure for multiple public log of certificates
- Revocation

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- Digest of the log
- Action: Addition, deletion, modification, search, etc.
- Proofs of any action, presence, absence, extension, etc

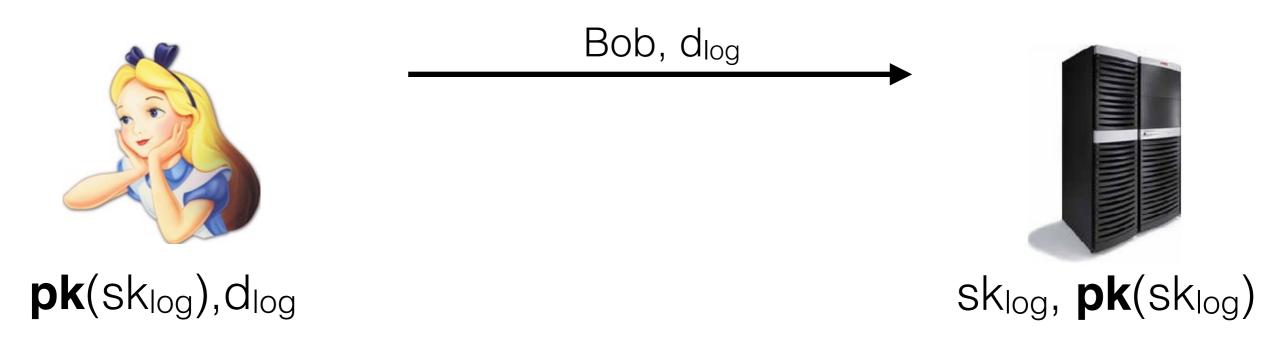
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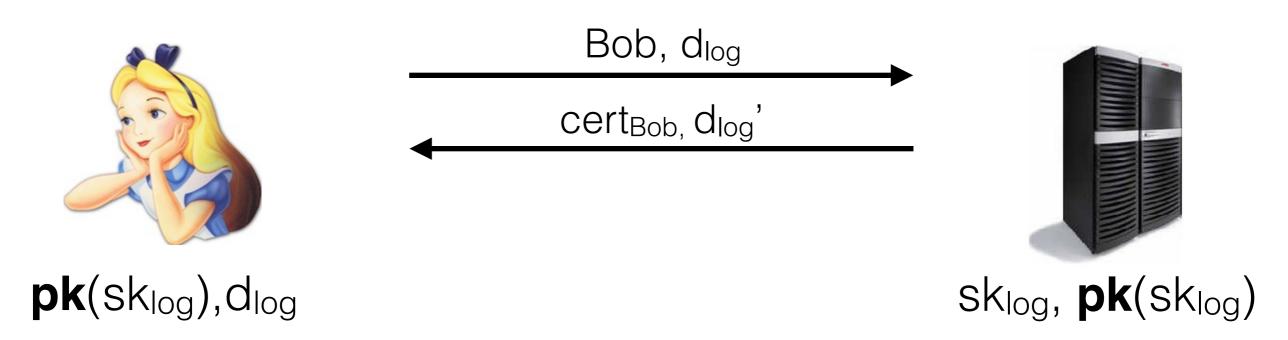
pk(sklog),dlog



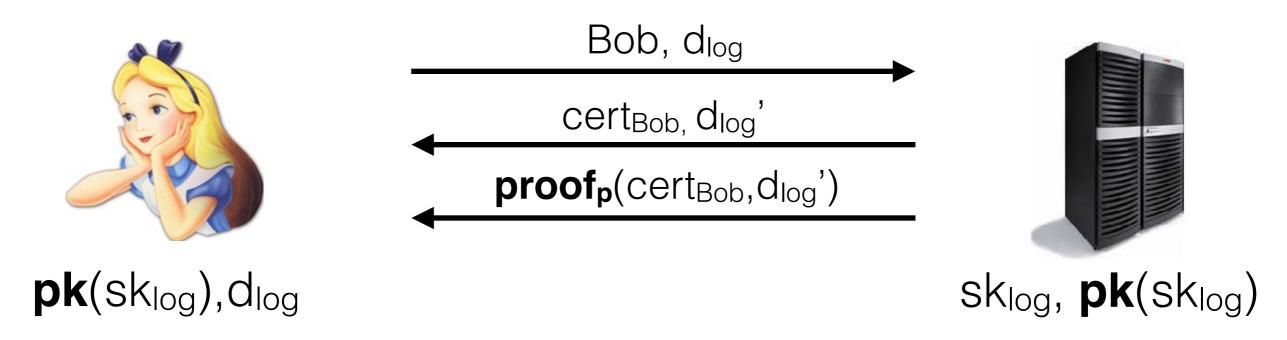
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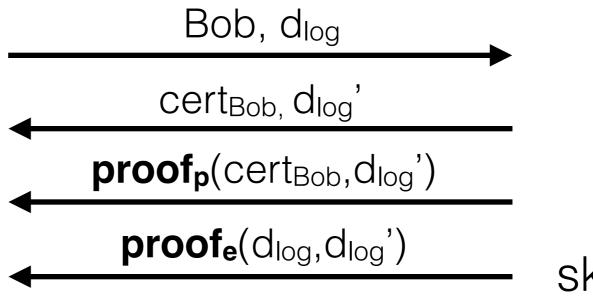


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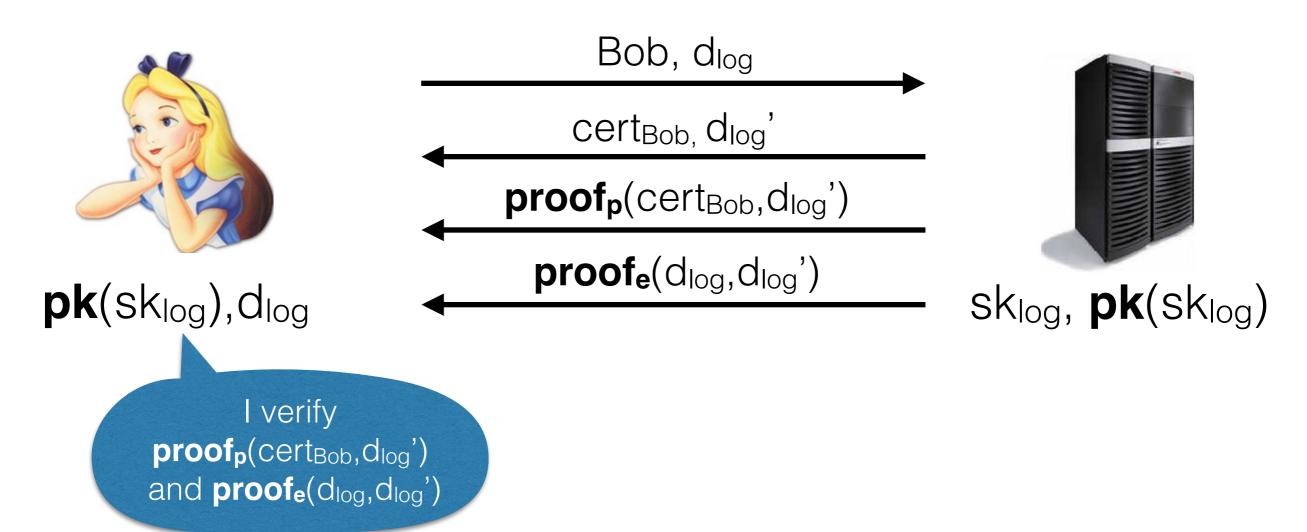


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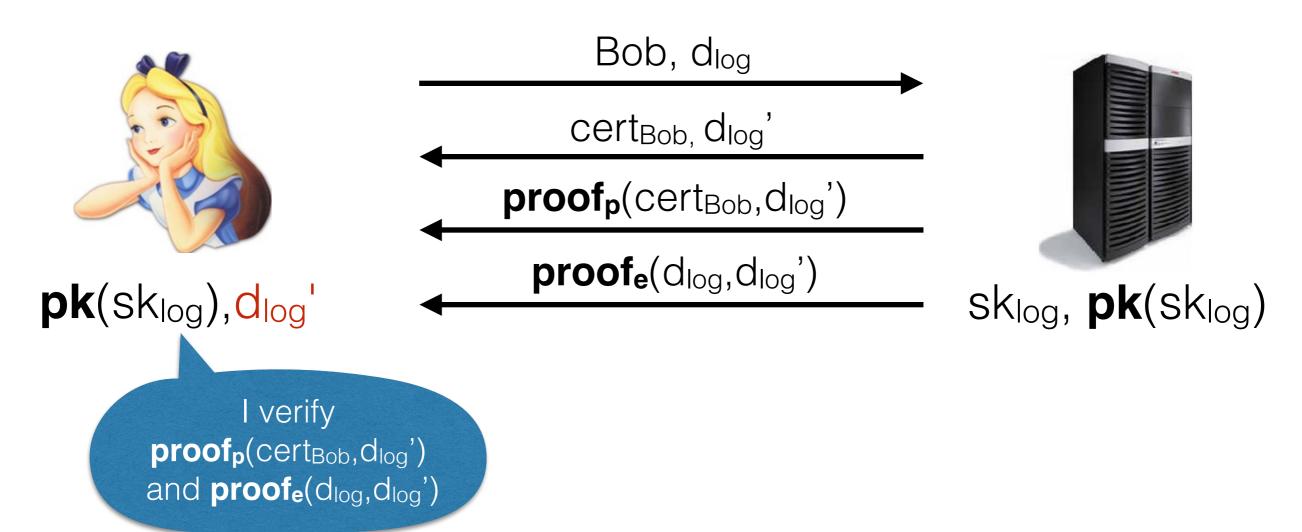




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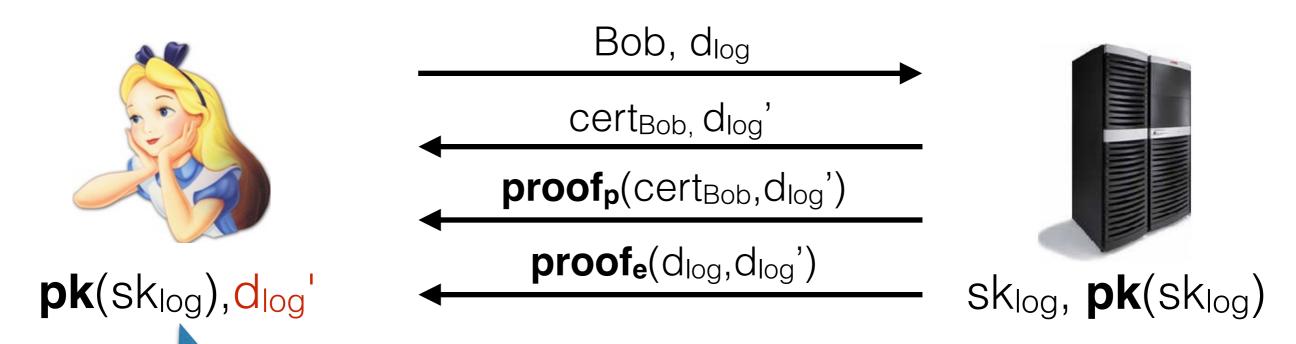


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Data structure

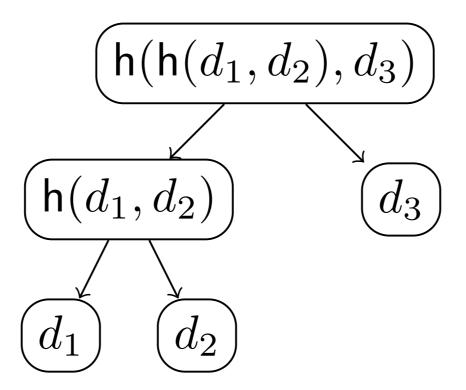
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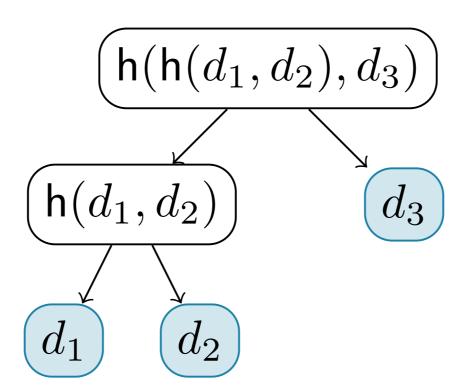
I verify proof_p(cert_{Bob},d_{log}') and proof_e(d_{log},d_{log}')

Size and verification time of proofs must be O(log(n))

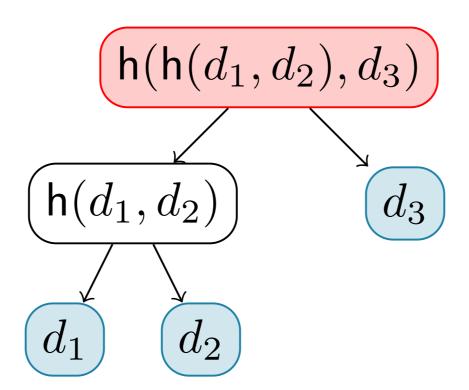
Based on a binary hash tree



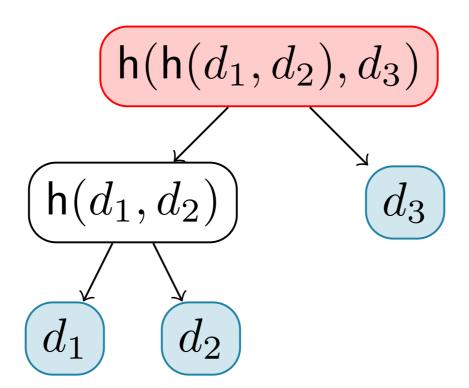
- Based on a binary hash tree
- Data are stored on the leaves



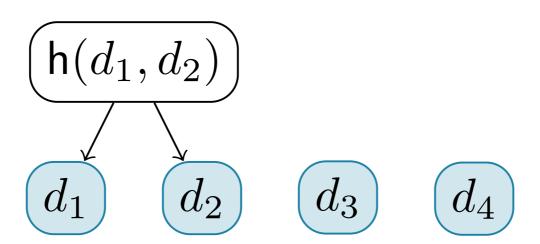
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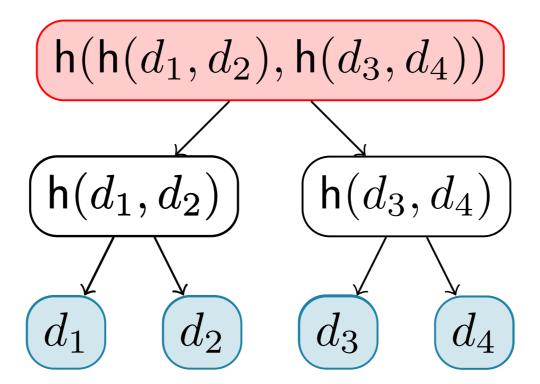
- Based on a binary hash tree
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- Addition on the right



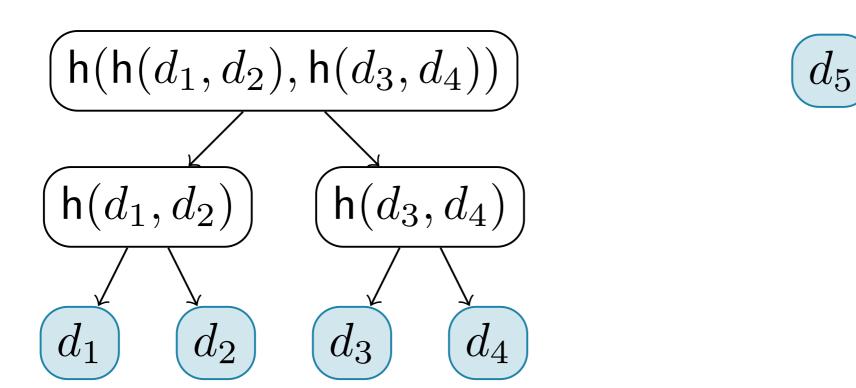
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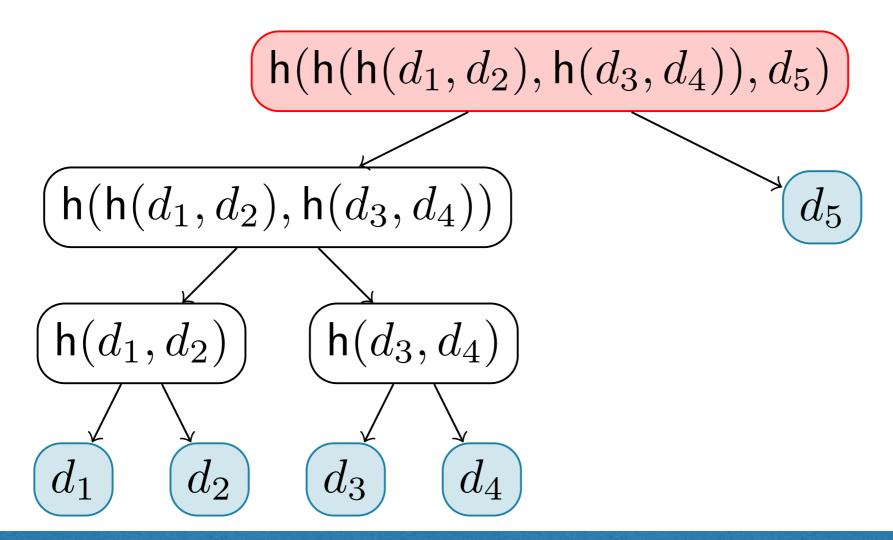
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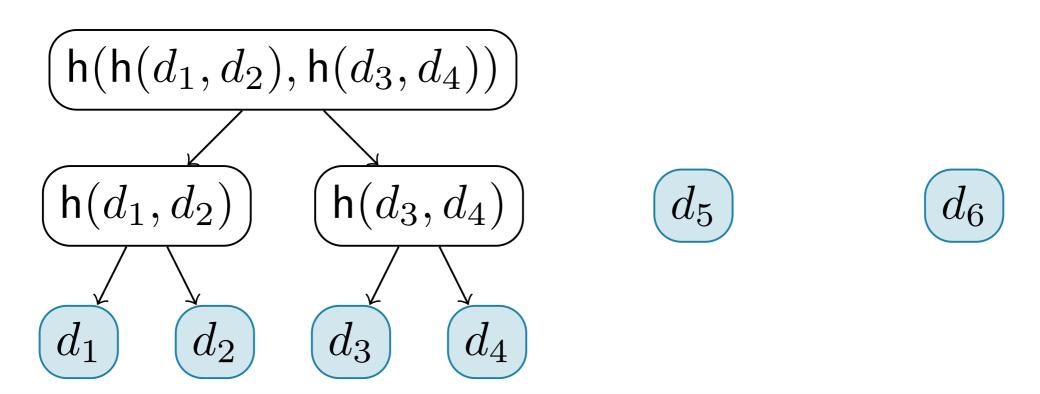
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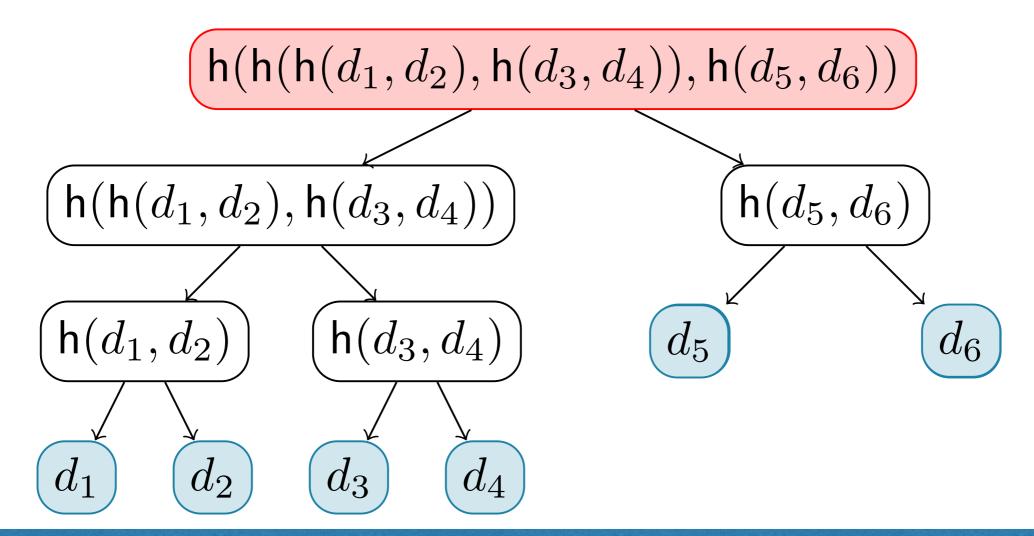
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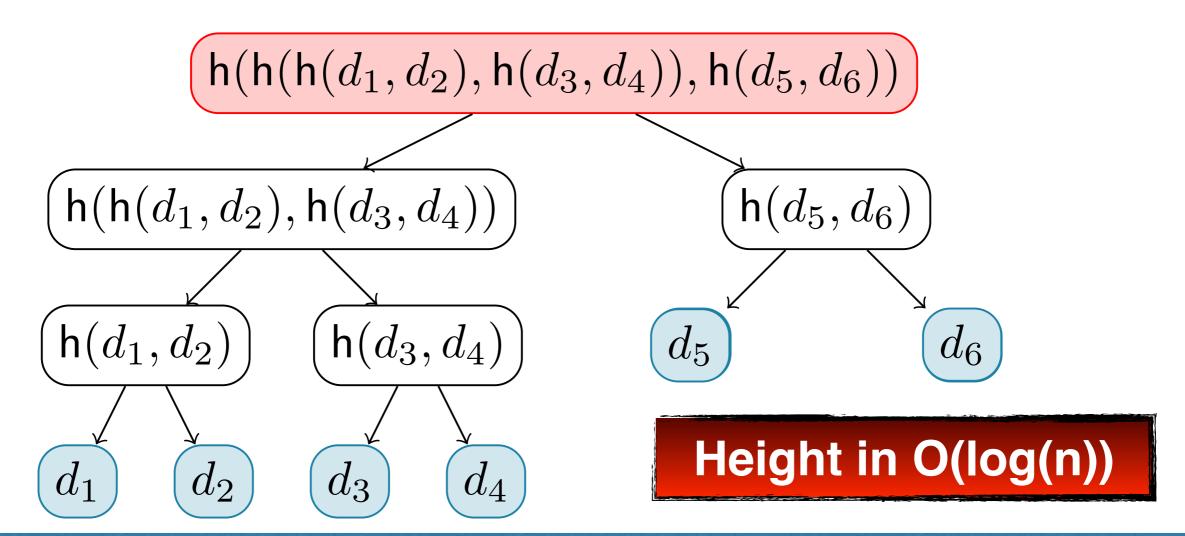
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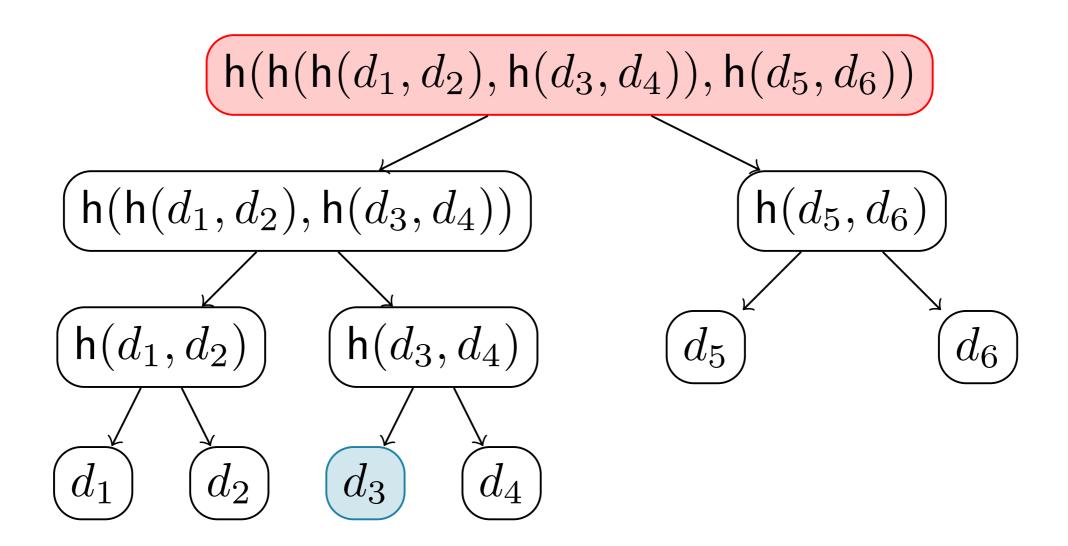


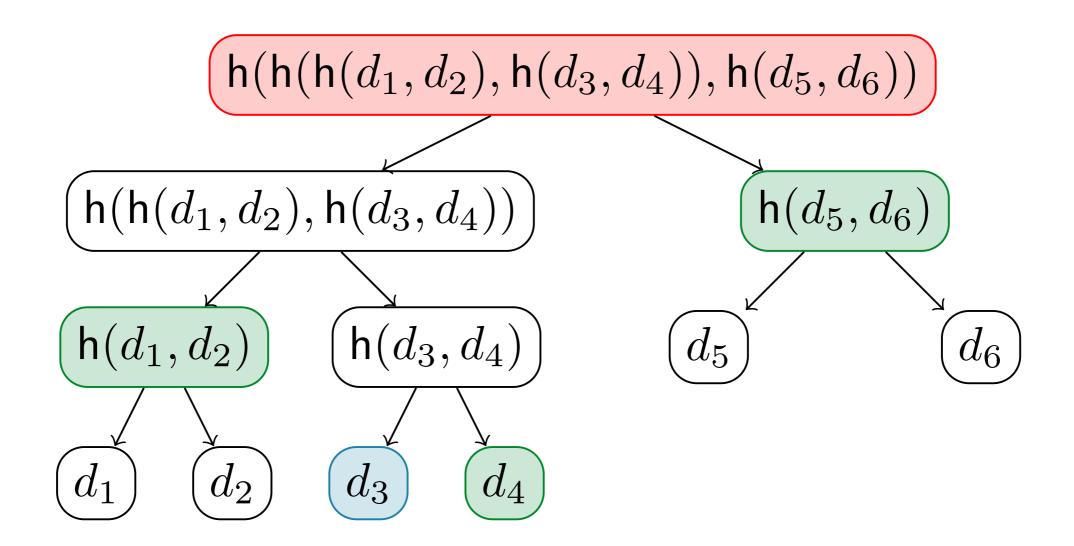
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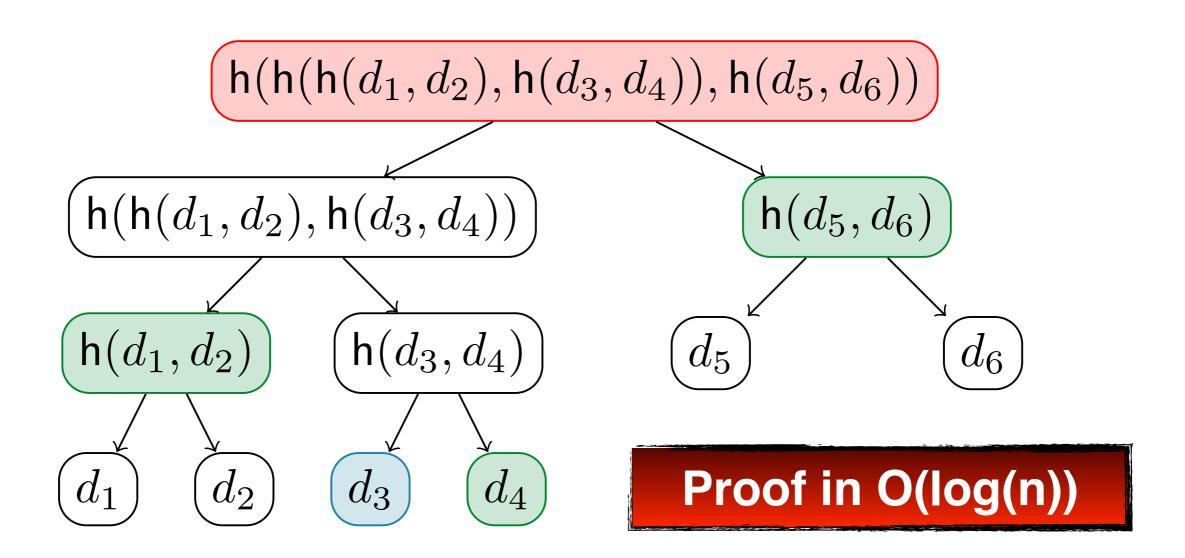


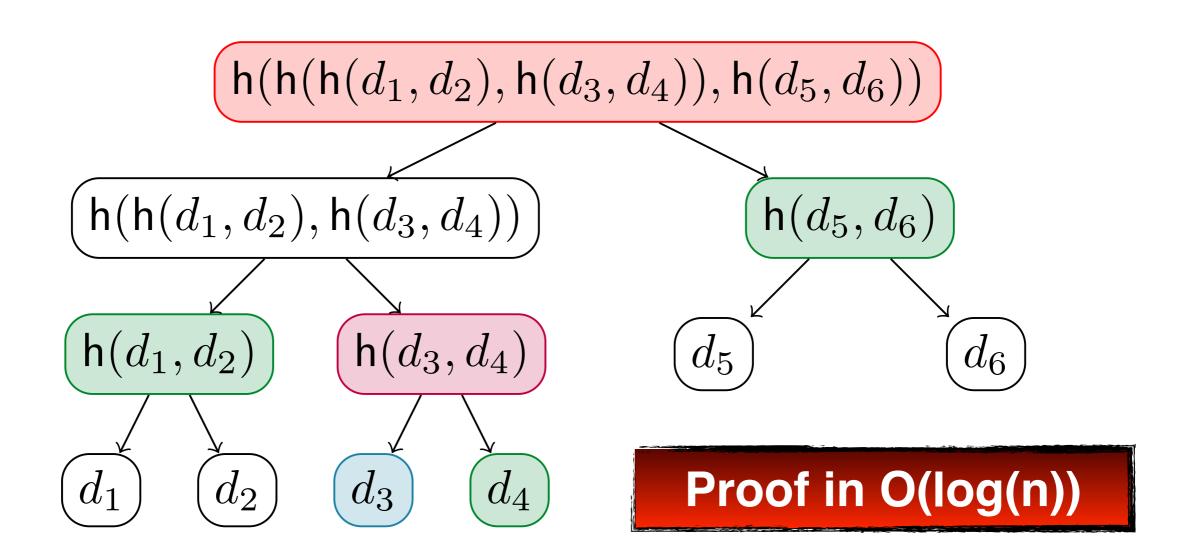
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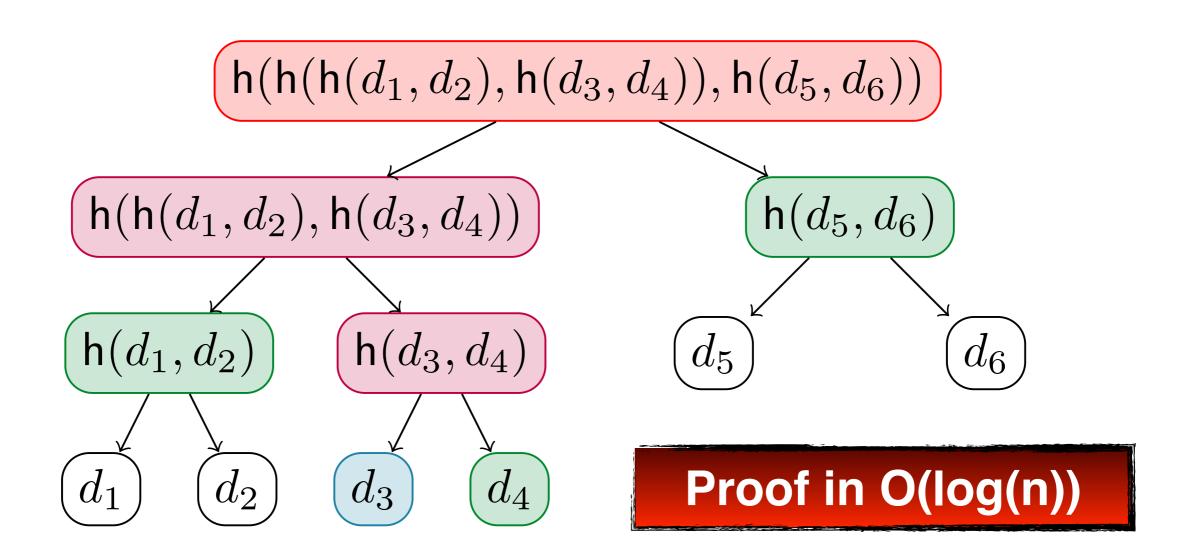




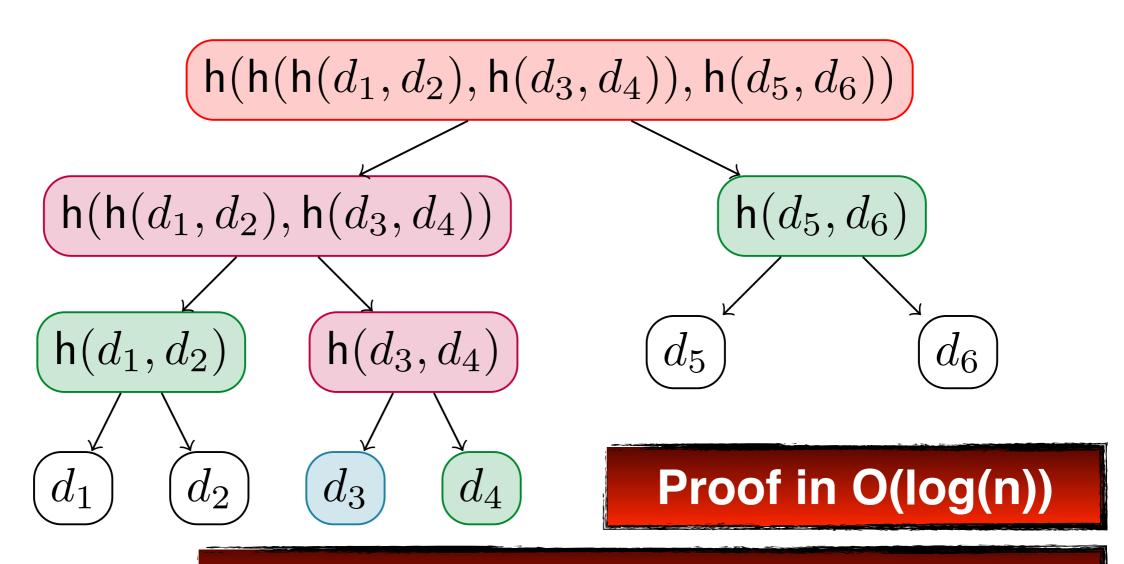






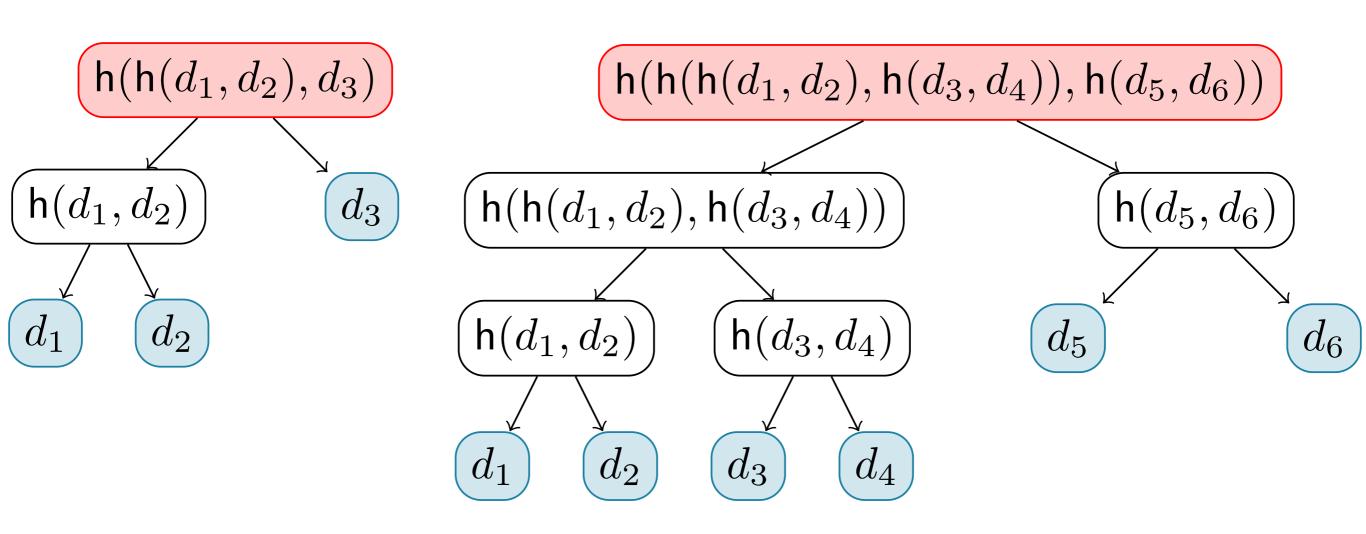


Proof of presence of some data in the digest

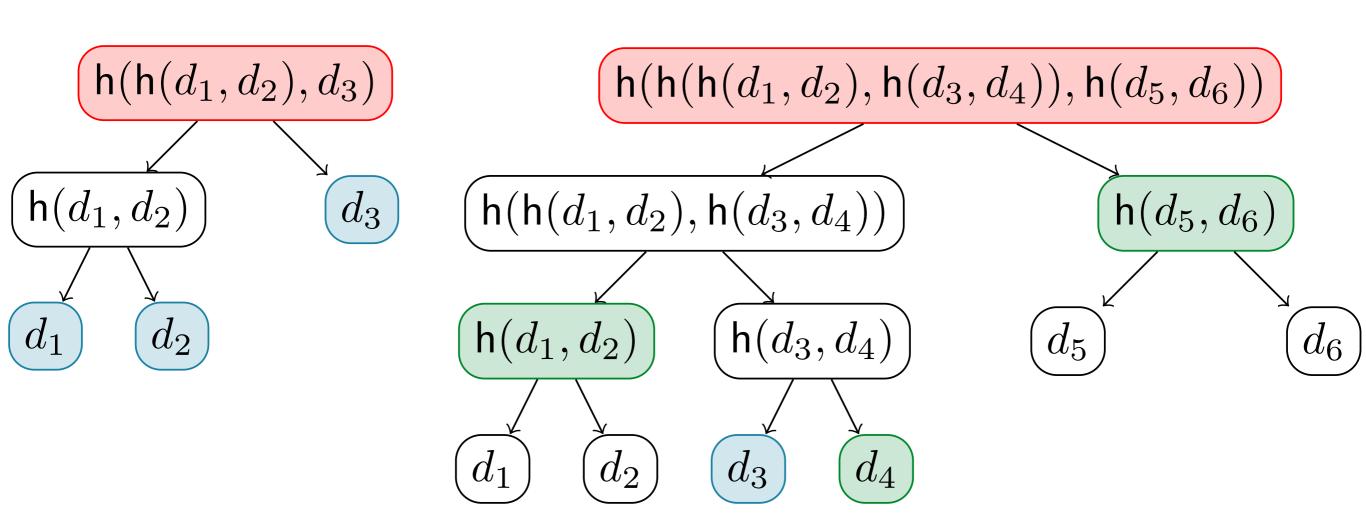


Verification of the proof in O(log(n))

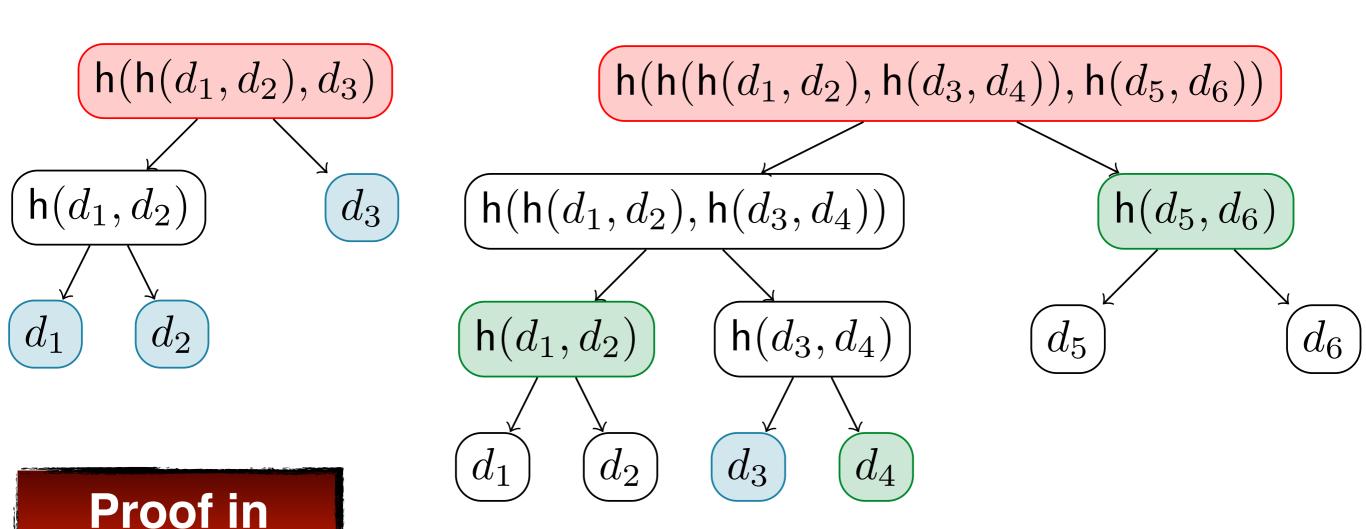
Proof of extension between two digests



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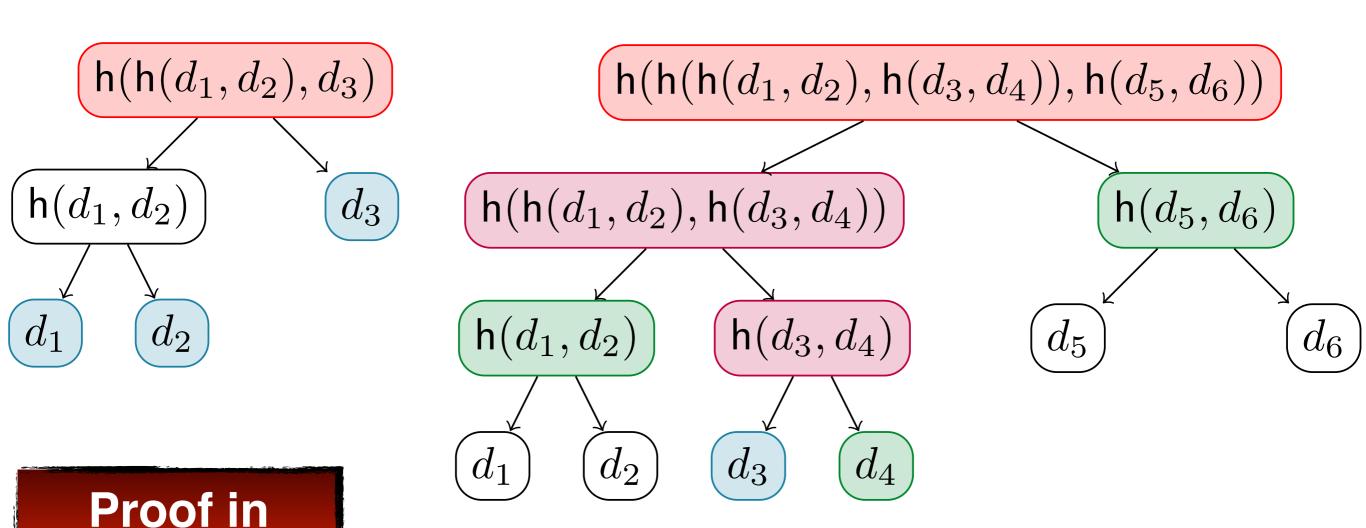


Proof of extension between two digests



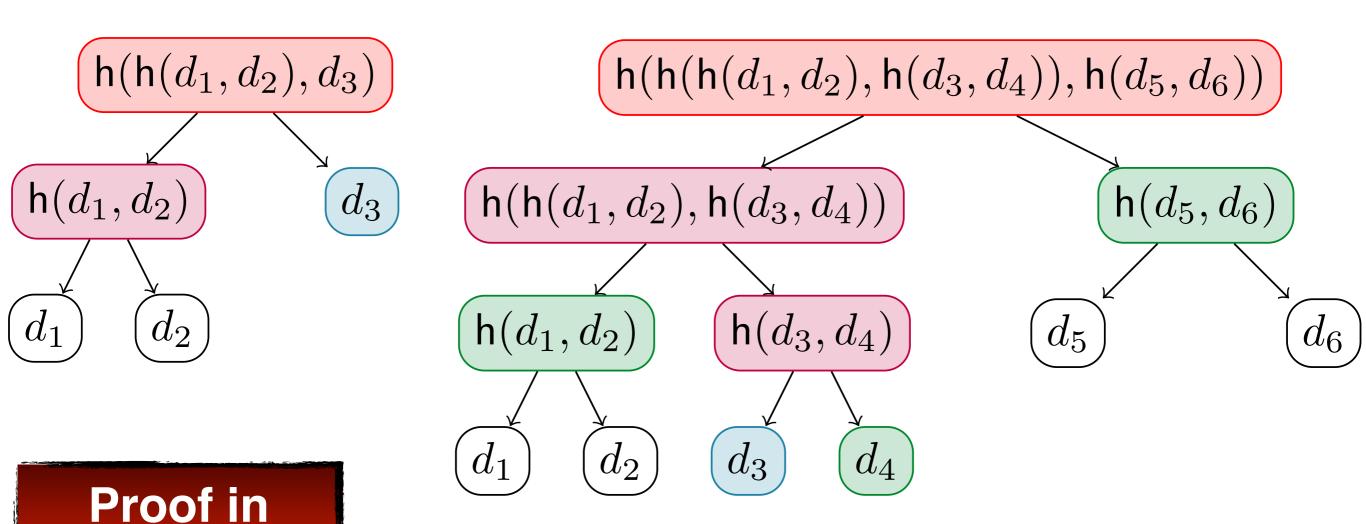
O(log(n))

Proof of extension between two digests



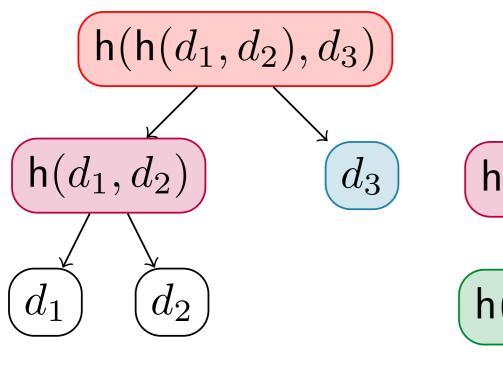
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Proof of extension between two digests

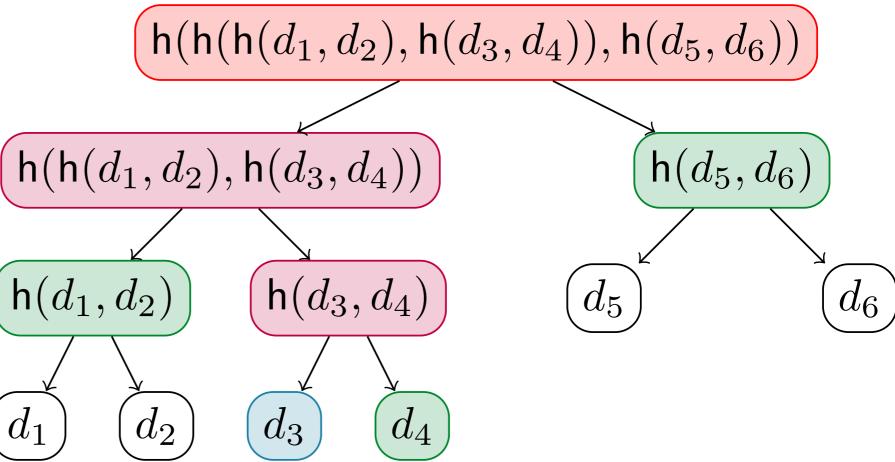


O(log(n))

Proof of extension between two digests



Proof in O(log(n))



Verification of the proof in O(log(n))

- Digest in constant size (size of the hash)
- Action: addition
- Proofs of presence and extension

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Why proof of extension and not addition?

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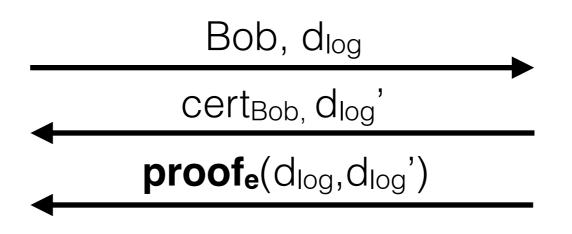




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Why proof of extension and not addition?







Unbounded number of certificates added between dlog and dlog'

- Digest in constant size (size of the hash)
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- Proofs of presence and extension

Issues with Chrontree

- Digest in constant size (size of the hash)
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Issues with Chrontree

- Deletion and modification of data not possible No revocation
- No efficient proof of absence
 Possible stripping attack
 Possibility of adding fake certificate

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Introduction of a new data structure:

AVL hash tree

Data structure:

- Digest in constant size
- Action: addition, deletion, modification, search
- Proofs of addition, deletion, modification
- Proofs of presence, absence

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Combination of ChronTree and AVL hash tree

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Combination of ChronTree and AVL hash tree

AVL hash tree stores the current state

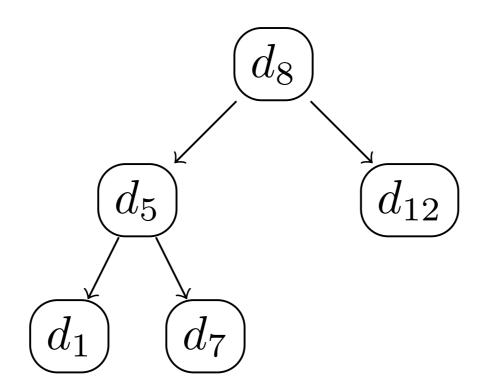
Data: certificates

ChronTree stores requests

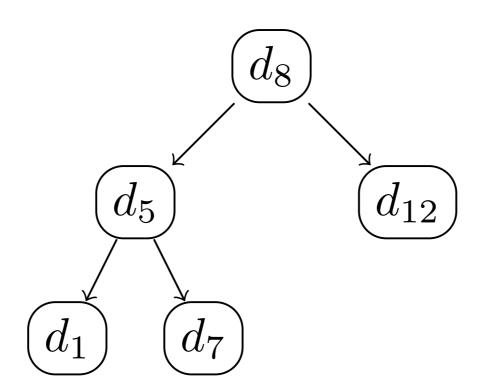
Data: add(cert), rev(cert) + digest of AVL hash tree

Based on binary search tree

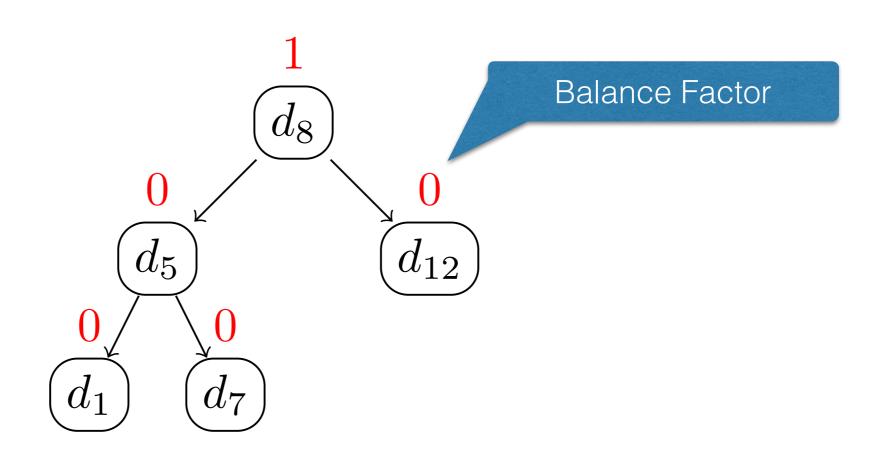
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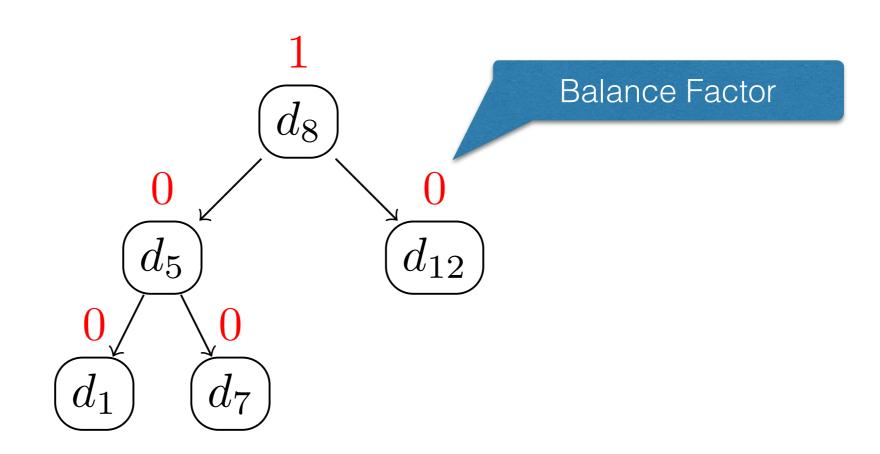
- Based on binary search tree
- Satisfies the AVL property



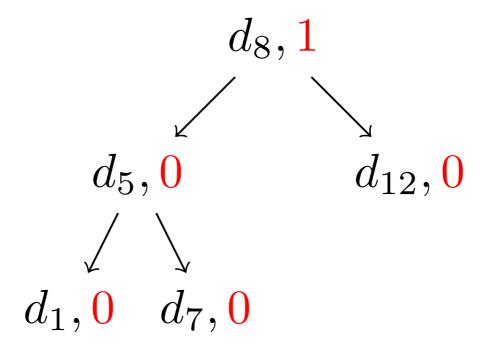
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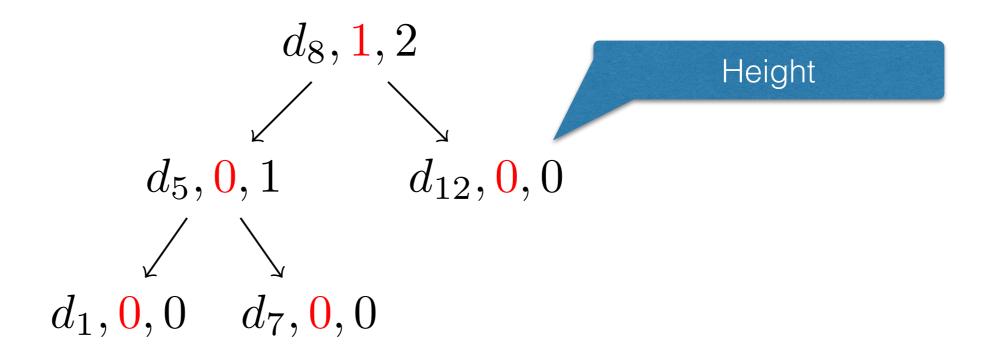
- Based on binary search tree
- Satisfies the AVL property
- Also based on hash tree



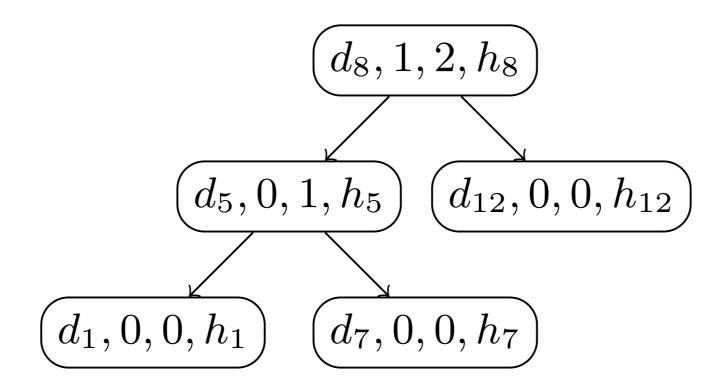
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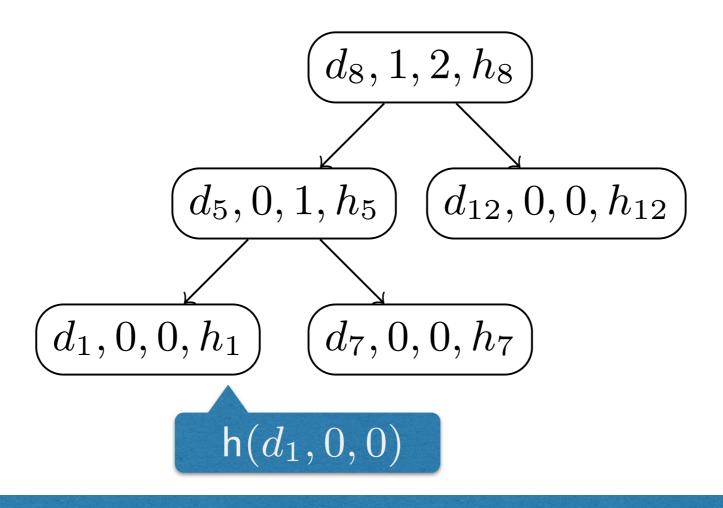
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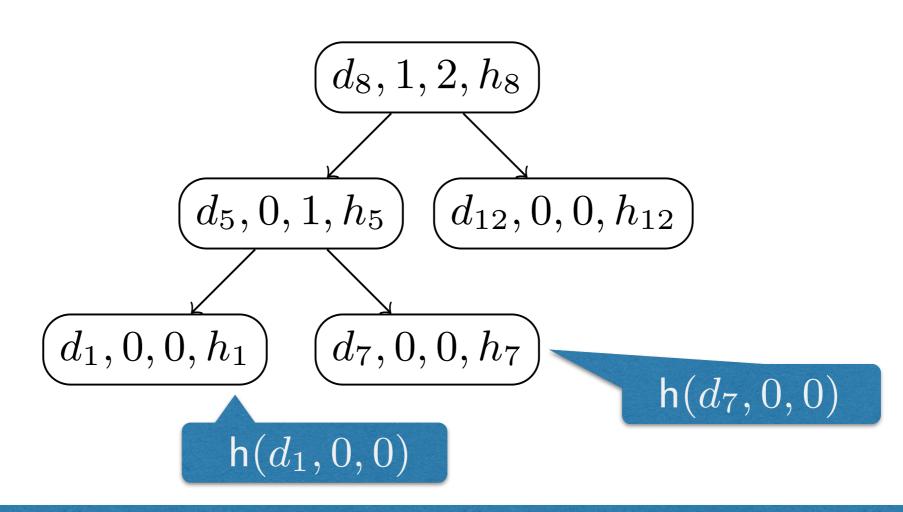
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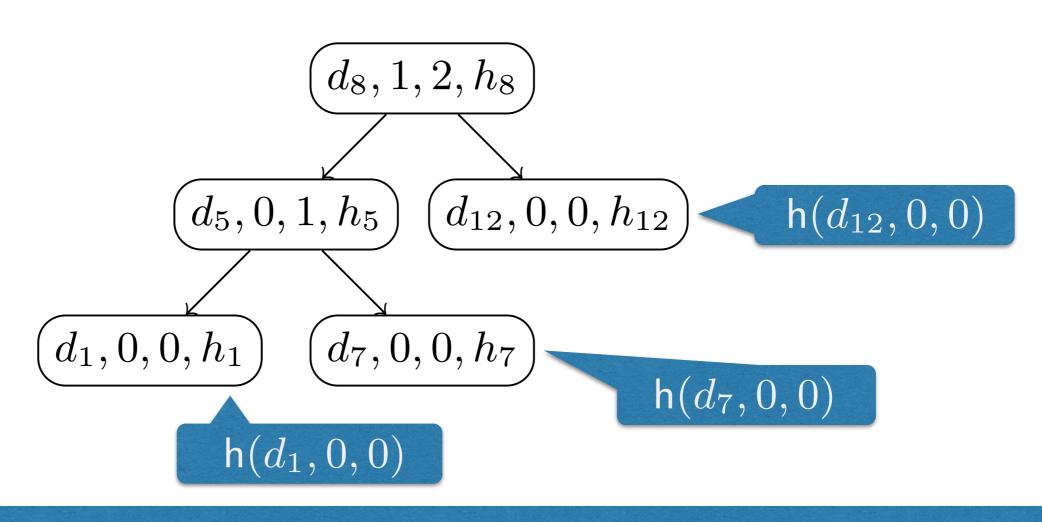
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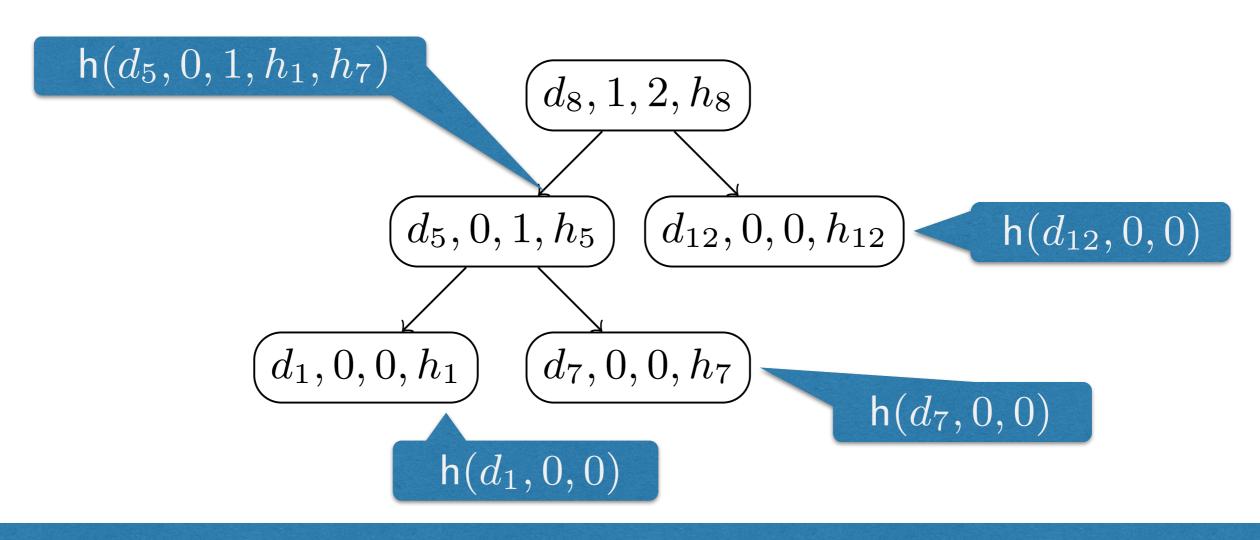
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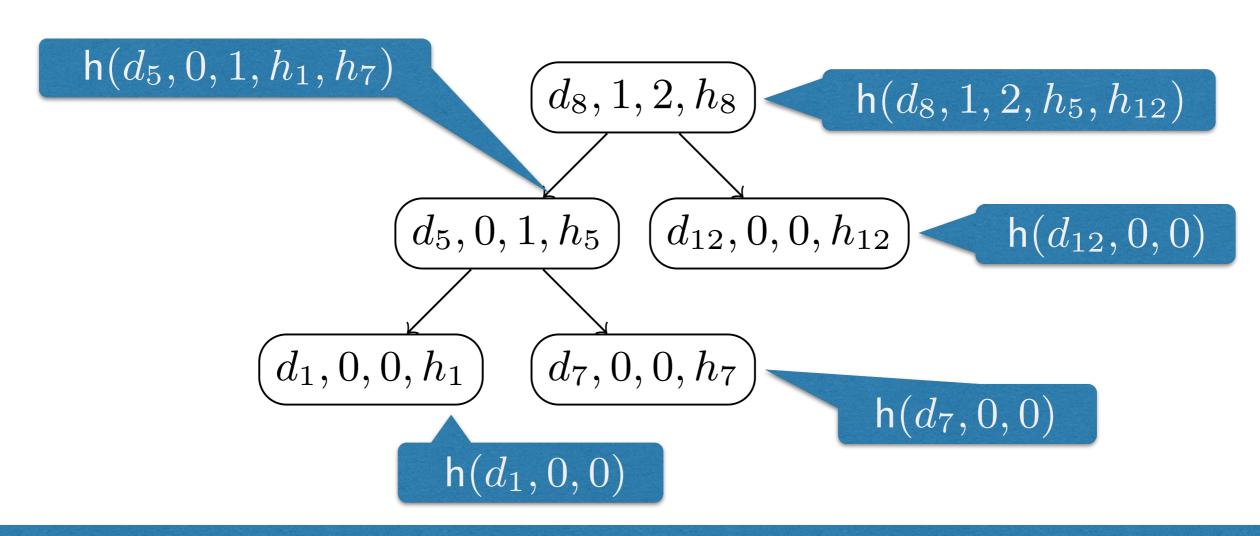
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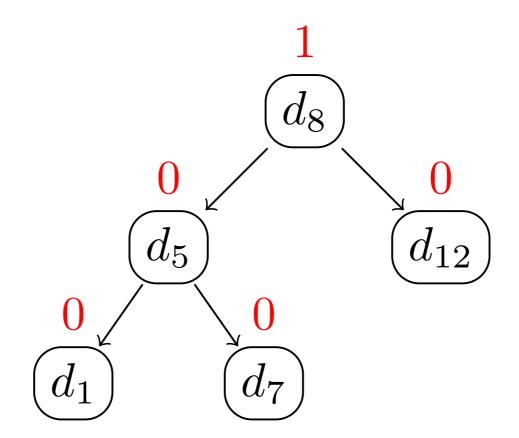


Order R on data

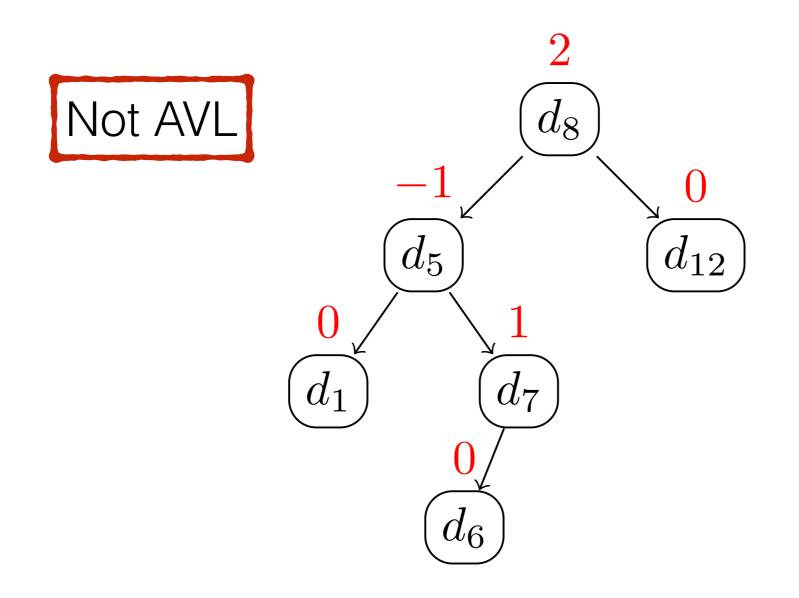
- Based on binary search tree
- Satisfies the AVL property
- Also based on hash tree
- The digest of the data is the hash value of the root

 $h(d_5,0,1,h_1,h_7)$ $d_8,1,2,h_8$ $h(d_8,1,2,h_5,h_{12})$ $d_5,0,1,h_5$ $d_{12},0,0,h_{12}$ $h(d_{12},0,0)$ $h(d_7,0,0,h_7)$ $h(d_7,0,0)$

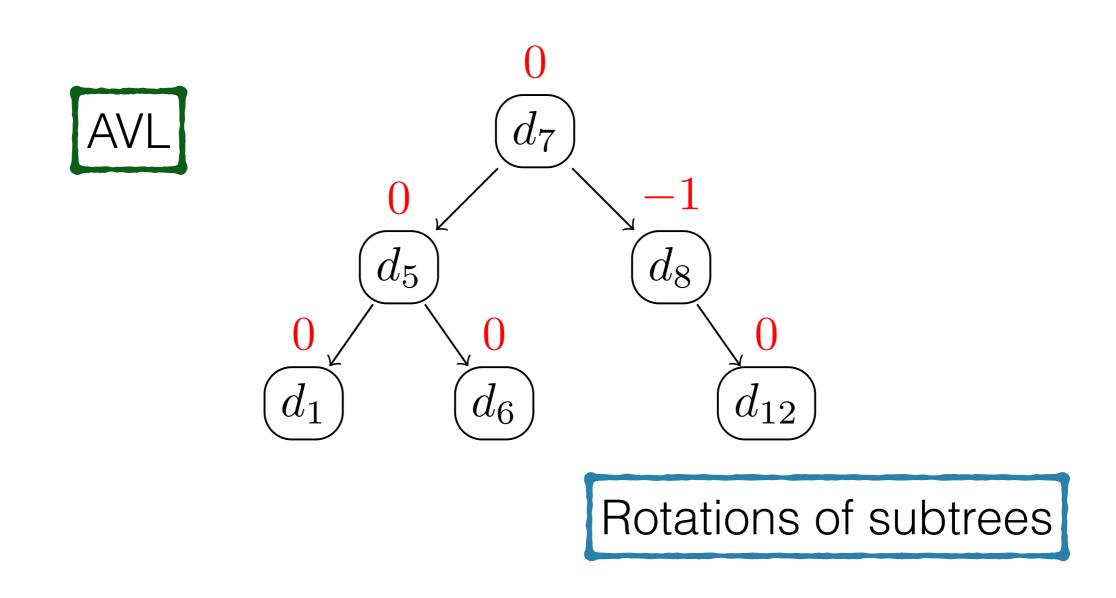
Addition and deletion similar to AVL tree



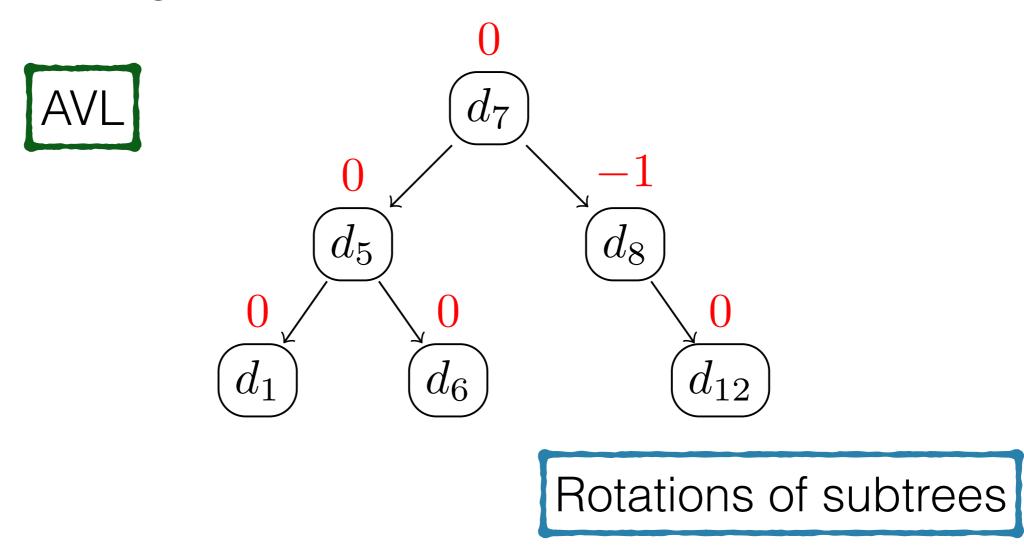
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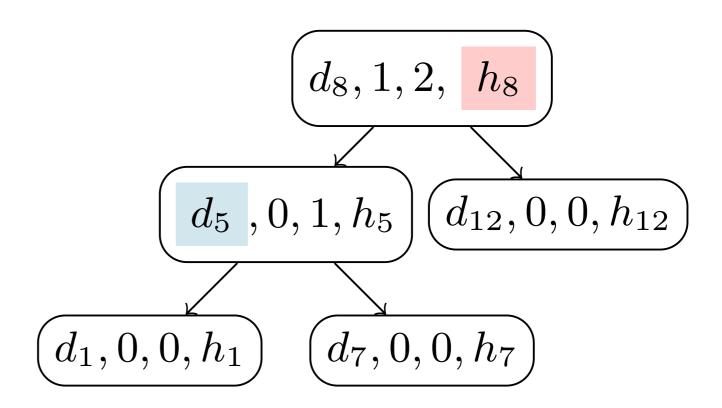


- Addition and deletion similar to AVL tree
- Self balancing tree



Proof of presence and absence

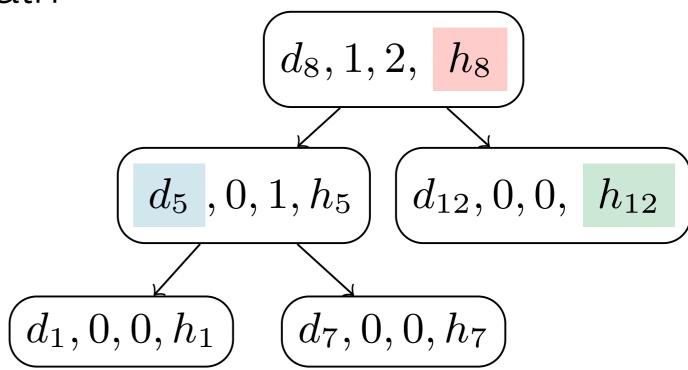
Proof contains:



Proof of presence and absence

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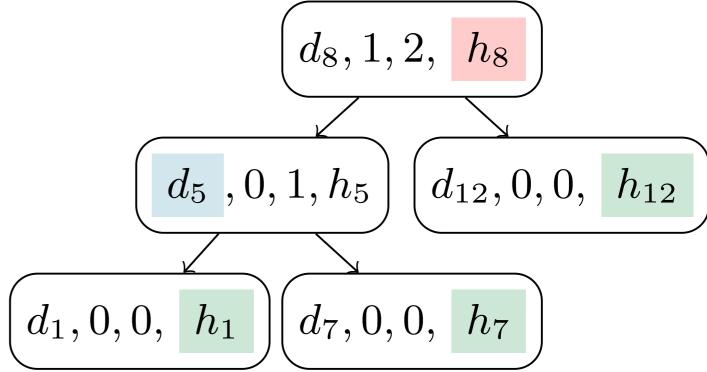
hash value of sibling in path



Proof of presence and absence

Proof contains:

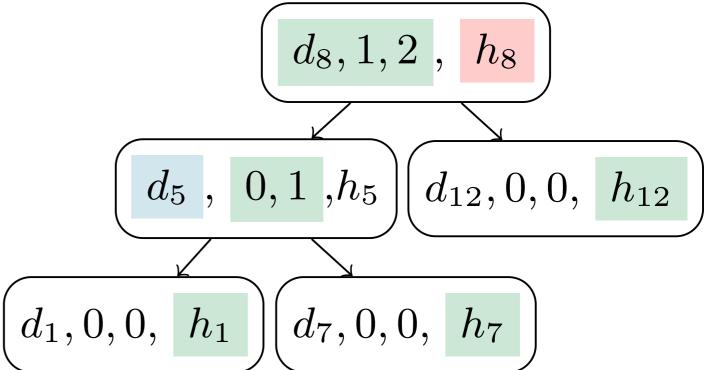
- hash value of sibling in path
- hash values of children



Proof of presence and absence

Proof contains:

- hash value of sibling in path
- hash values of children
- data on the path

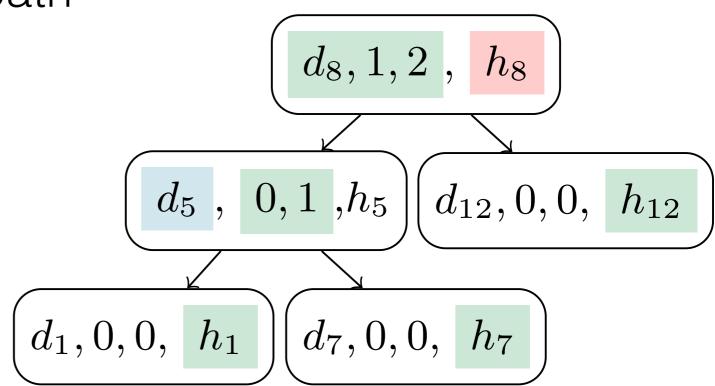


Proof of presence and absence

Proof contains:

- hash value of sibling in path
- hash values of children
- data on the path

Proof in O(log(n))



AVL hash tree

Proof of presence and absence

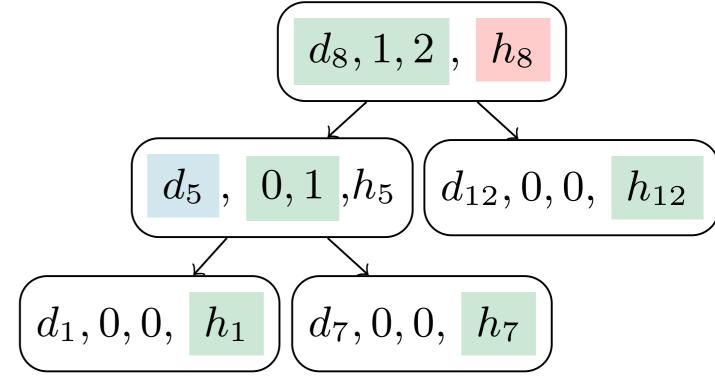
Proof contains:

- hash value of sibling in path
- hash values of children
- data on the path

Proof in O(log(n))

Verification:

- compute hashes
- verify order on data



AVL hash tree

Proof of presence and absence

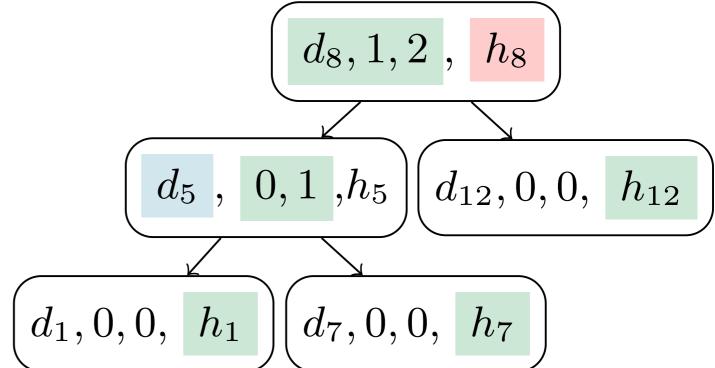
Proof contains:

- hash value of sibling in path
- hash values of children
- data on the path

Proof in O(log(n))

Verification:

- compute hashes
- verify order on data



Verification of the proof in O(log(n))

AVL hash tree stores the current state

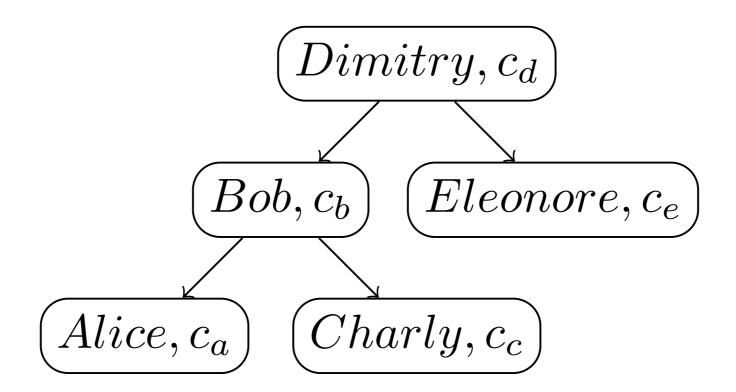
Data: id + certificate

 \mathcal{R} : Total order on id, ignore certificate

AVL hash tree stores the current state

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AVL hash tree stores the current state

Data: id + certificate

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ChronTree stores requests

AVL hash tree stores the current state

Data: id + certificate

R: Total order on id, ignore certificate

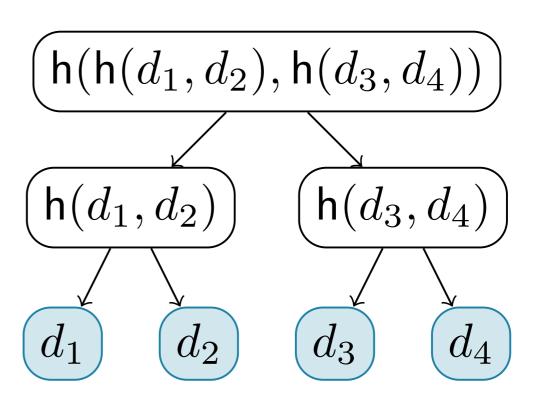
ChronTree stores requests

$$d_1 = add(Alice, c_a), h_1$$

$$d_2 = add(Bob, c_b), h_2$$

$$d_3 = del(Alice), h_3$$

$$d_4 = add(Alice, c'_a), h_4$$



AVL hash tree stores the current state

Data: id + certificate

R: Total order on id, ignore certificate

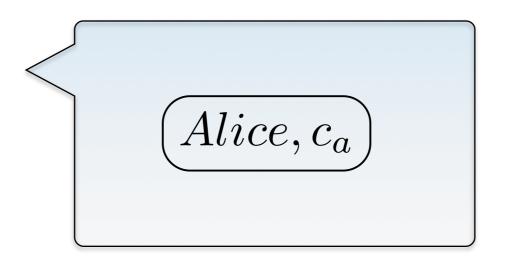
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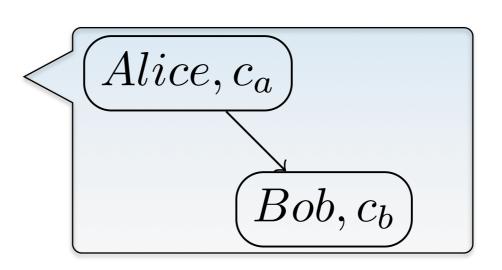
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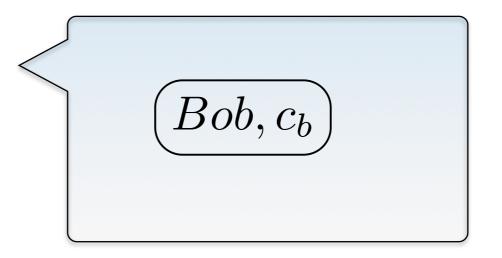
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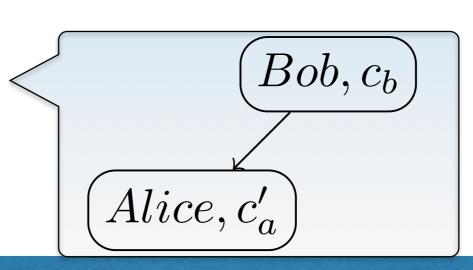
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Random verification

Random verification

$$d_1 = add(Alice, c_a), h_1$$

$$d_2 = add(Bob, c_b), h_2$$

$$d_3 = del(Alice), h_3$$

$$d_4 = add(Alice, c'_a), h_4$$

- 1. Randomly select i
- 2. Proof of presence of di and di+1
- 3. Proof of addition / deletion from the digest of d_i to d_{i+1} depending on the request

Random verification

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$$d_2 = add(Bob, c_b), h_2$$

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$$d_4 = add(Alice, c'_a), h_4$$

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- 2. Proof of presence of di and di+1
- 3. Proof of addition / deletion from the digest of d_i to d_{i+1} depending on the request

Individual verification is O(log(n)) in time and size

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$$d_4 = add(Alice, c'_a), h_4$$

- 1. Randomly select i
- 2. Proof of presence of di and di+1
- 3. Proof of addition / deletion from the digest of d_i to d_{i+1} depending on the request

Individual verification is O(log(n)) in time and size

Complete verification is O(n · log(n)) in time and size

Conclusion

DTKI: Distributed Transparent Key Infrastructure

- No trusted party
- Fully transparent
- Secure for multiple public log of certificates
- Revocation