



0-RTT KEY ESTABLISHMENT WITH FULL FORWARD SECRECY

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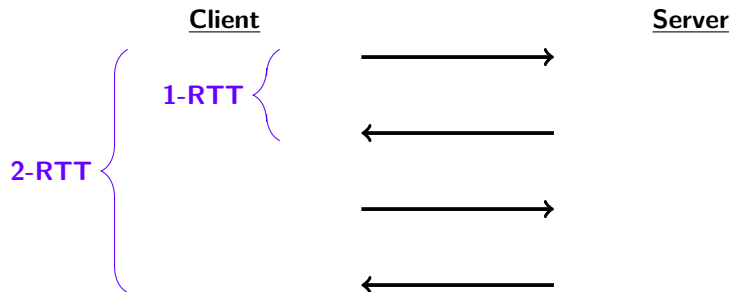
³Paderborn University

⁴Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Eurocrypt 2017

Yes, it is possible!

Round-Trip Time (RTT)

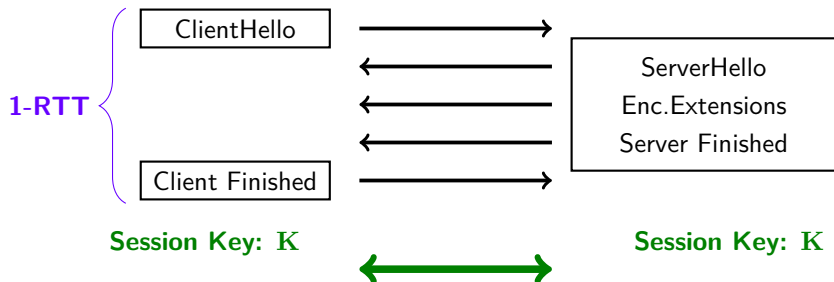


KEY EXCHANGE LATENCY

TLS+TCP:

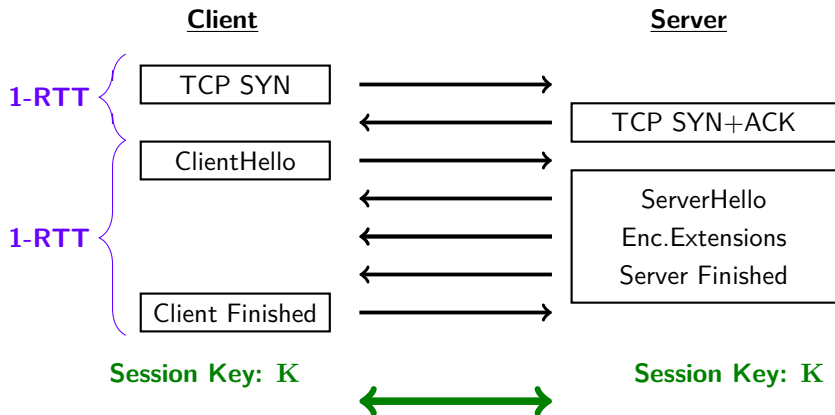
Client

Server



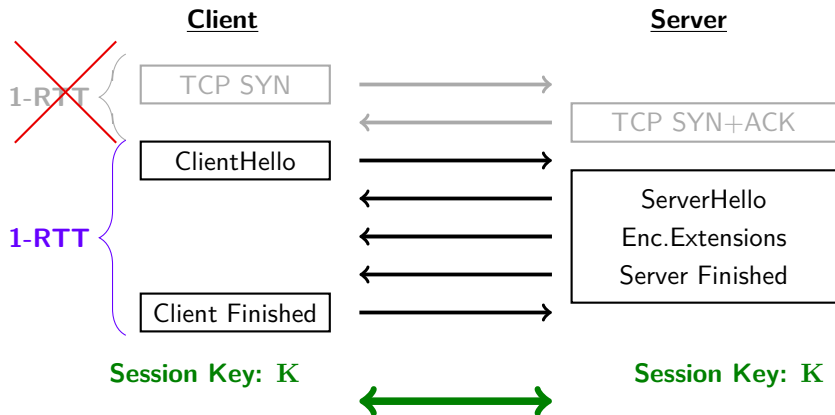
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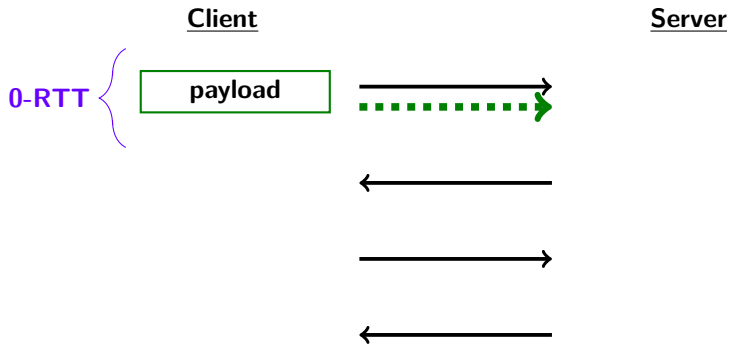
KEY EXCHANGE LATENCY

TLS + UDP:



Why not send cryptographically protected payload
immediately?

Zero Round-Trip Time (0-RTT)



- **QUIC** by ...

- **QUIC** by ...

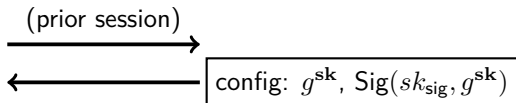


(Quick UDP Internet Connections)

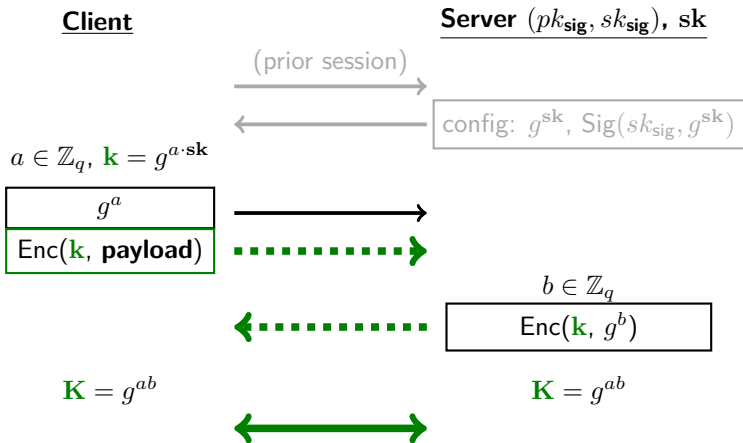
QUIC Protocol

Client

Server $(pk_{\text{sig}}, sk_{\text{sig}}), sk$



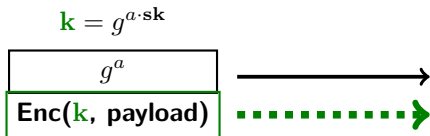
QUIC Protocol



QUIC Protocol Issues: **Replay**

Client

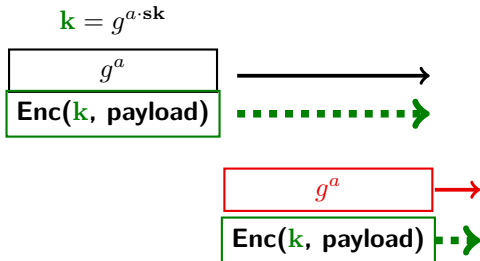
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QUIC Protocol Issues: **Replay**

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QUIC Protocol Issues: Forward Secrecy

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Server ($pk_{\text{sig}}, sk_{\text{sig}}, sk$)

$$k = g^{a \cdot sk}$$

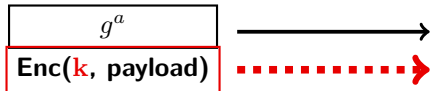


QUIC Protocol Issues: Forward Secrecy

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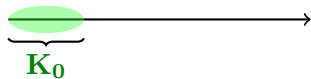
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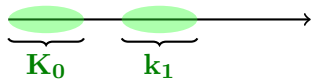


Forward Secrecy Threat Landscape:

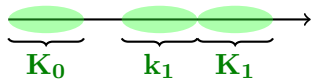
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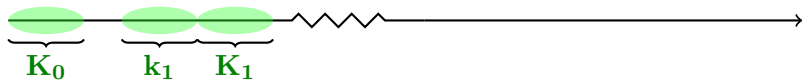
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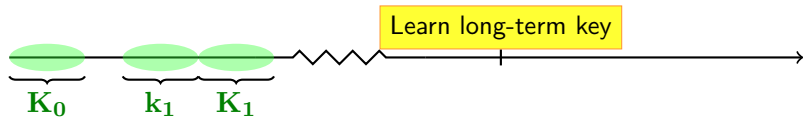
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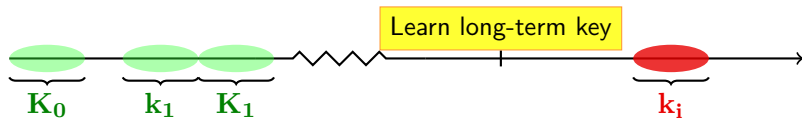
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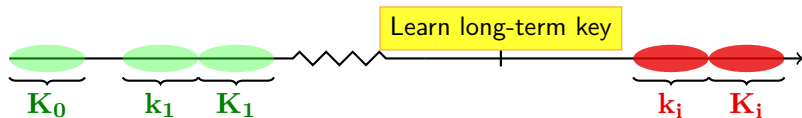
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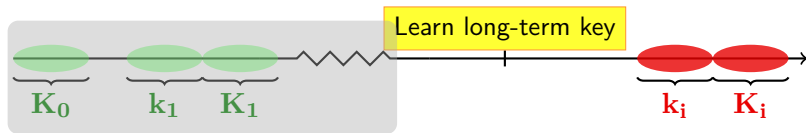
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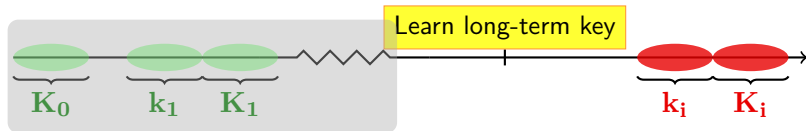


Forward Secrecy Threat Landscape:



Are past session keys secure?

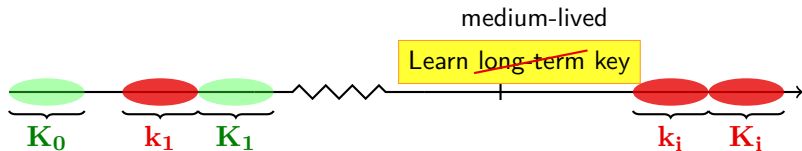
Forward Secrecy Threat Landscape:



Are past session keys secure?

Perfect Forward Secrecy:
Long-term key compromised
Past session keys remain secure

QUIC



Is Perfect Forward Secrecy even possible for 0-RTT?

Yes!

Yes!

Our design:

- **Full Forward Secrecy**

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- **Replay protection**

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Our design:

- **Full Forward Secrecy**
- **Replay protection**
- Based on hierarchical ID-based key encapsulation mechanism (with selective security) and one-time signatures
- Flexible to different instantiations/assumptions
 - post-quantum
 - pairings
 - etc...

Core idea:

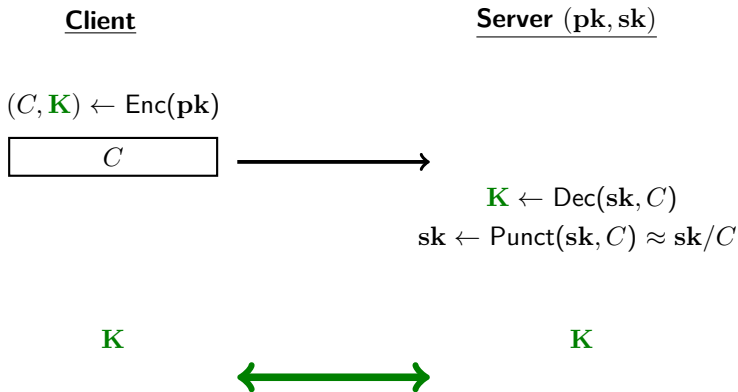
**Server: static public key –
private key can be updated**

→ **Forward Secret KEM**

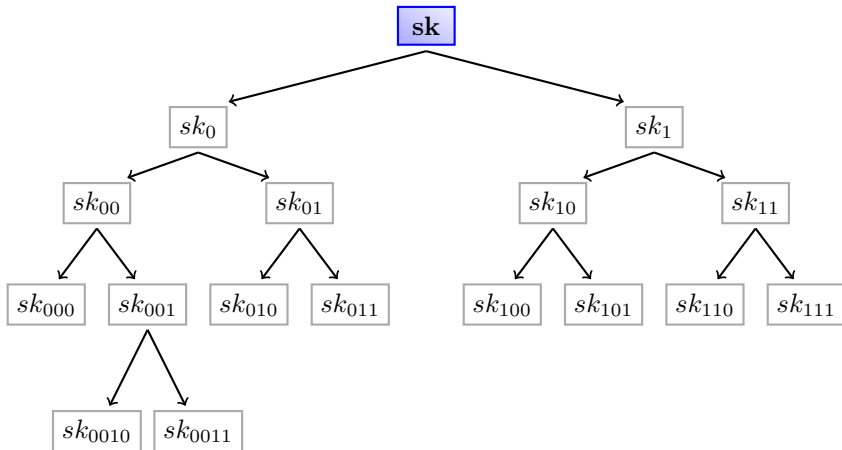
→ **Forward Secret 0-RTT KE**

FORWARD SECURE 0-RTT KE

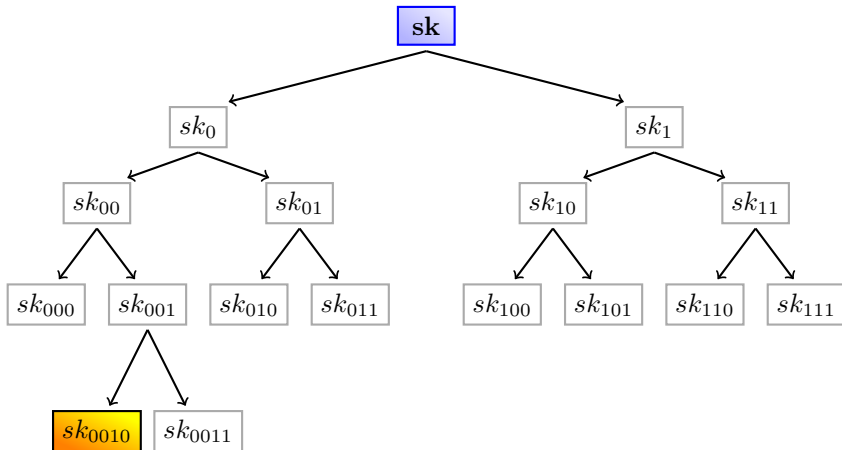
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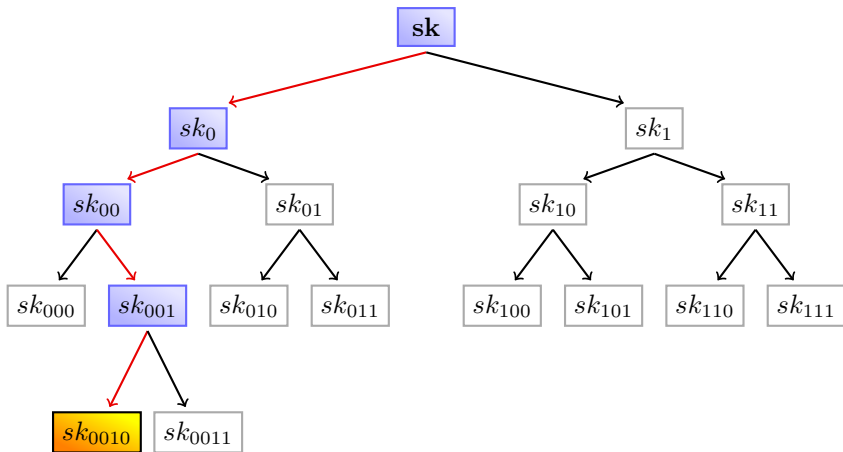
Hierarchical ID-Based KEM



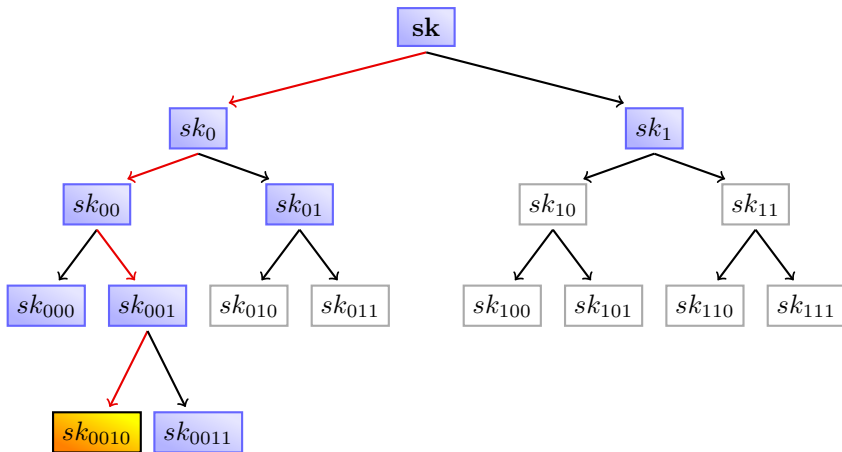
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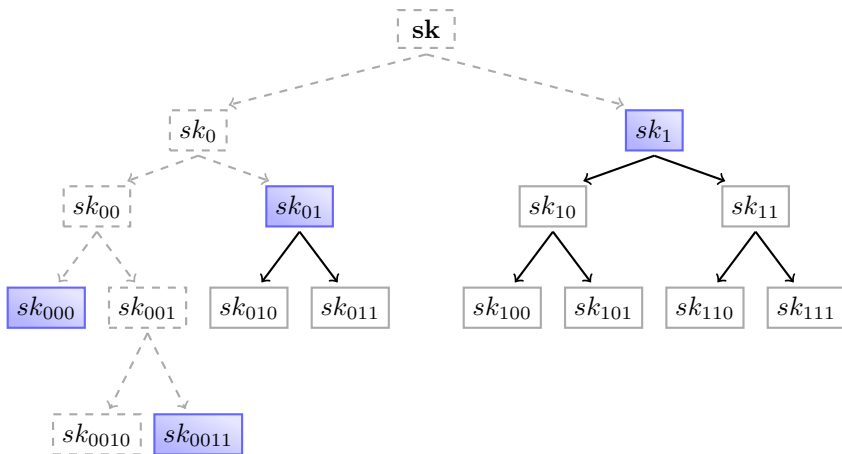
Puncturing private key sk



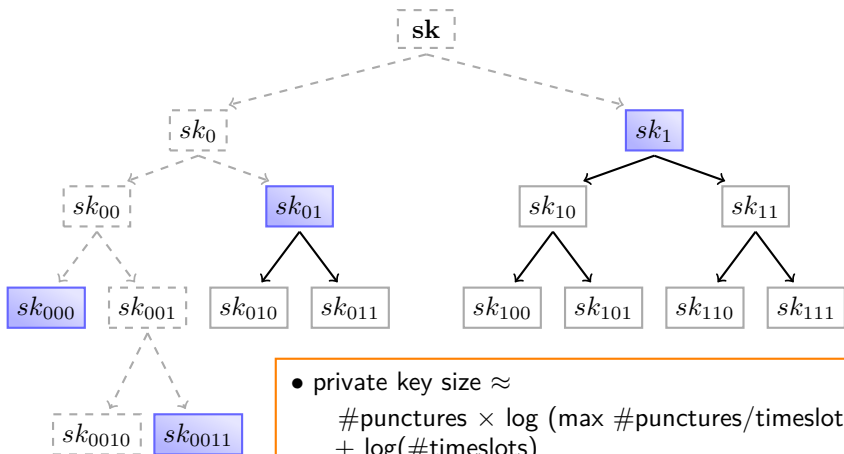
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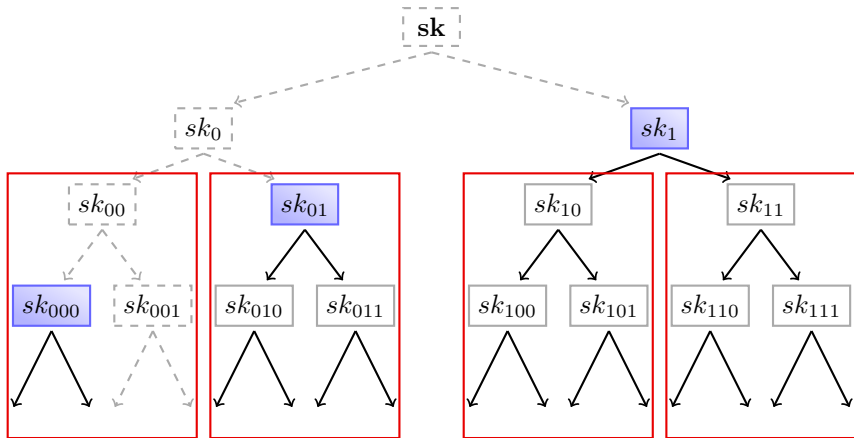


Puncturing private key sk

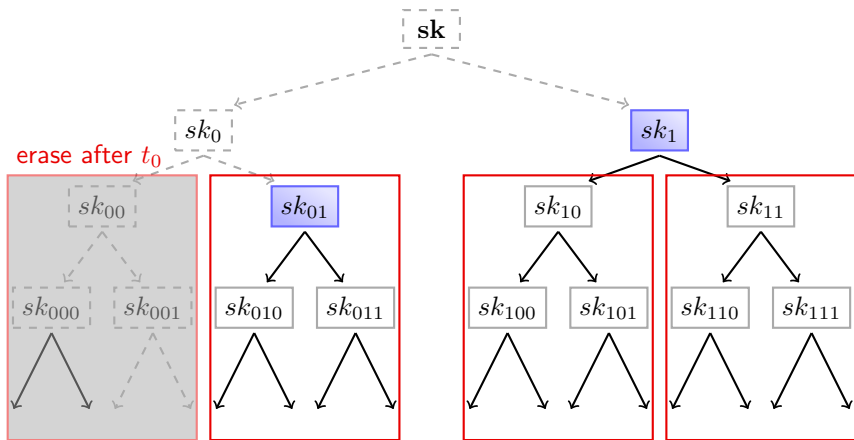


- private key size \approx
 $\# \text{punctures} \times \log(\max \# \text{punctures} / \text{timeslot})$
 $+ \log(\# \text{timeslots})$
- $\# \text{punctures} = \# \text{sessions}$

Purging the private key: time sync intervals t_0, t_1, \dots



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Evaluation:

Barreto-Naehrig elliptic curve P256, bilinear pairing, pk 128bits,
one-time sig pk 256bits, timeslot length 30bits, avg. clock rate 3.2GHz

- Enc: ms
- Dec: seconds
- Puncturing: seconds

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...Room for improvement?

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...Room for improvement?

... vs. Green and Myers S&P '15:

- Any HIBE vs. specific bilinear groups
- CCA-secure in standard model vs. ROM

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- FS 0-RTT key exchange + security model
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(from one-time signatures and
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Future:

- Optimize KEM key delegation
- Make it practical!

Questions

?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Some slide designs are based on presentations of the same work by co-authors Felix Günther and Tibor Jager