# Universal Composition with Responsive Environments

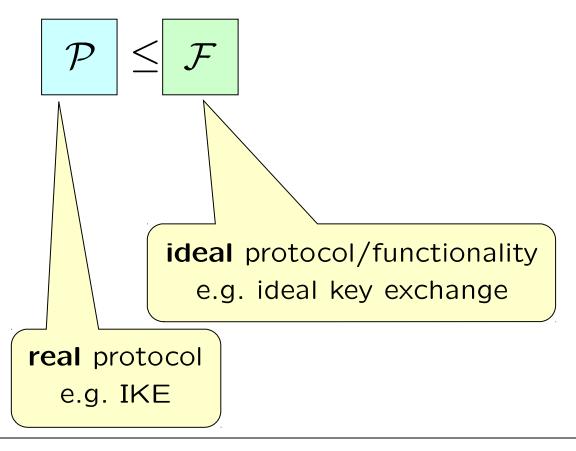
Jan Camenisch<sup>1</sup>, Robert R. Enderlein<sup>1</sup>, Stephan Krenn<sup>2</sup>, Ralf Küsters<sup>3</sup>, <u>Daniel Rausch</u><sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> IBM Research Zurich - Switzerland
 <sup>2</sup> AIT - Austria
 <sup>3</sup> University of Trier - Germany

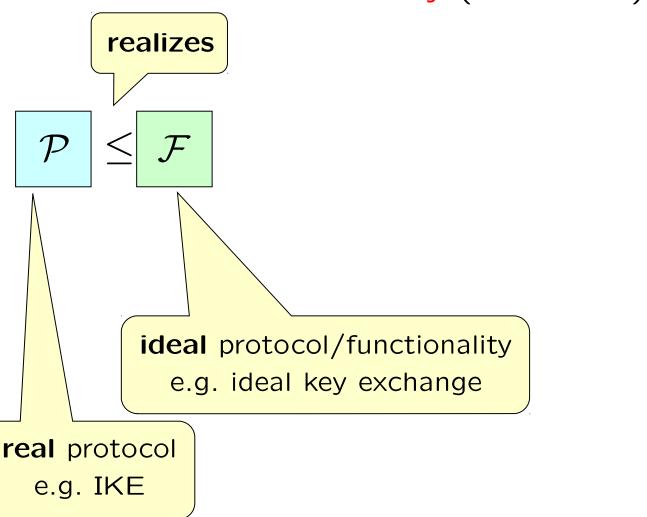
Definition of simulatability (basic idea):

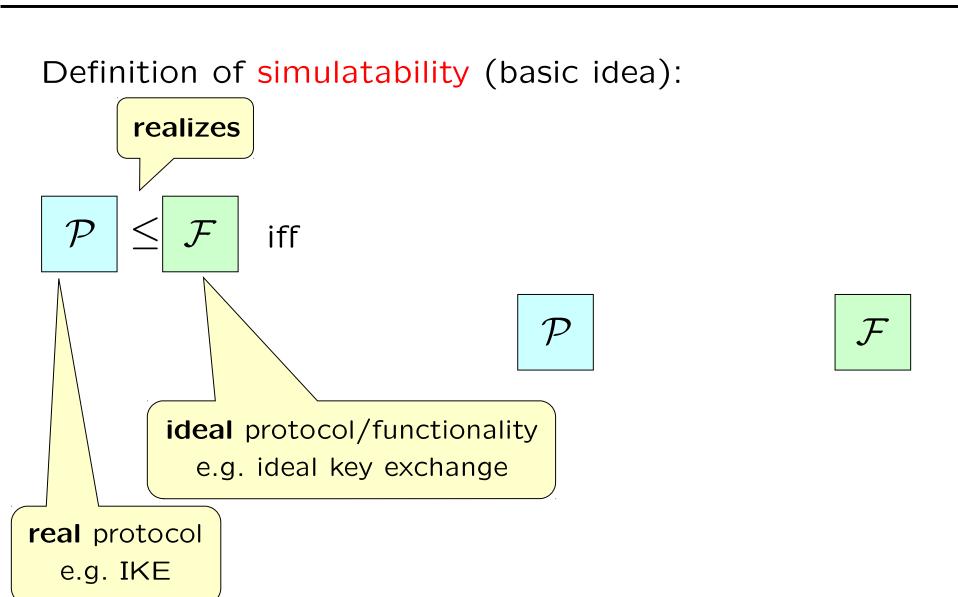
$$|\mathcal{P}| \leq |\mathcal{F}|$$

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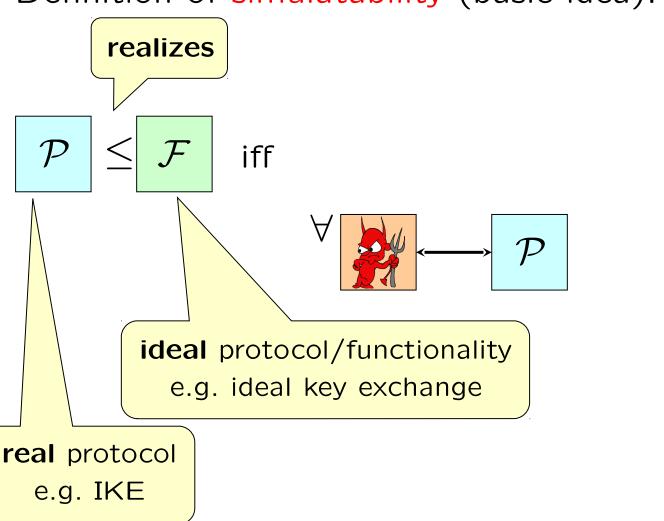




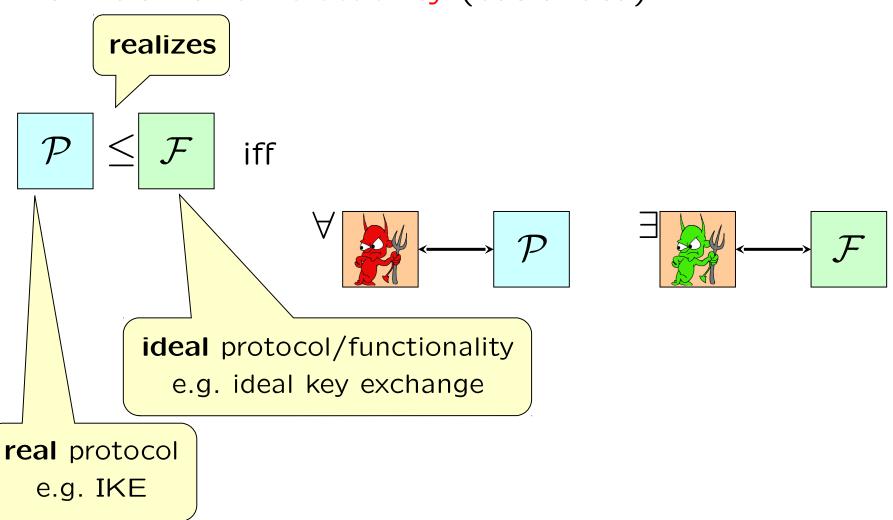








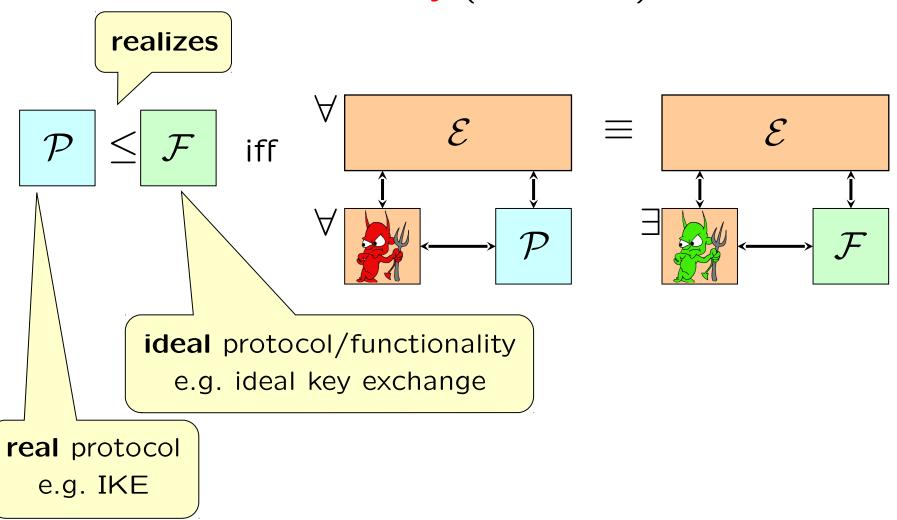




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Daniel Rausch AsiaCrypt 2016

Definition of simulatability (basic idea):



8



#### Assume:

$$|\mathcal{P}| \leq |\mathcal{F}|$$



e.g. ideal key exchange

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Assume:

e.g. ideal key exchange

 $|\mathcal{P}| \leq |\mathcal{F}|$ 

Prove:



e.g. ideal key exchange



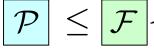
e.g., some real-world protocol SSL/TLS, SSH, ...

#### Prove:





e.g. ideal key exchange

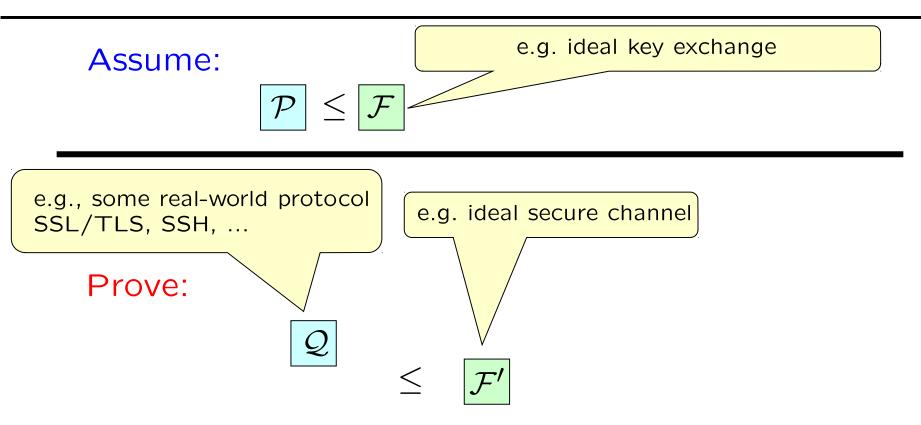


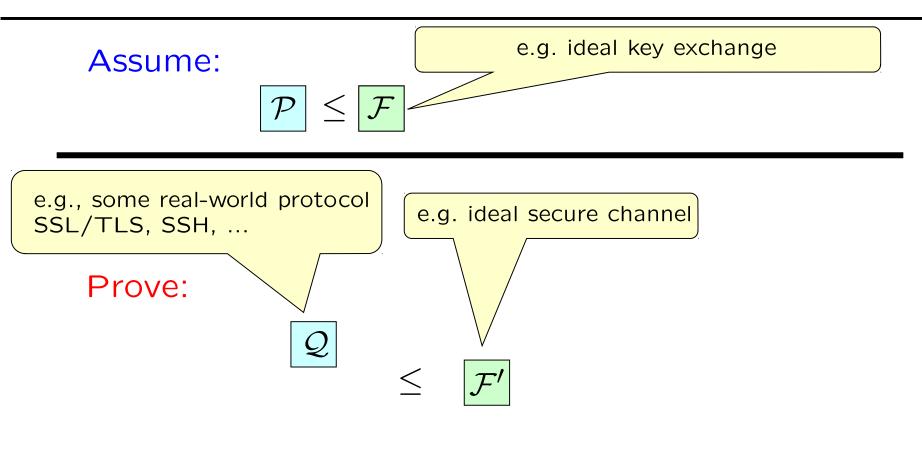
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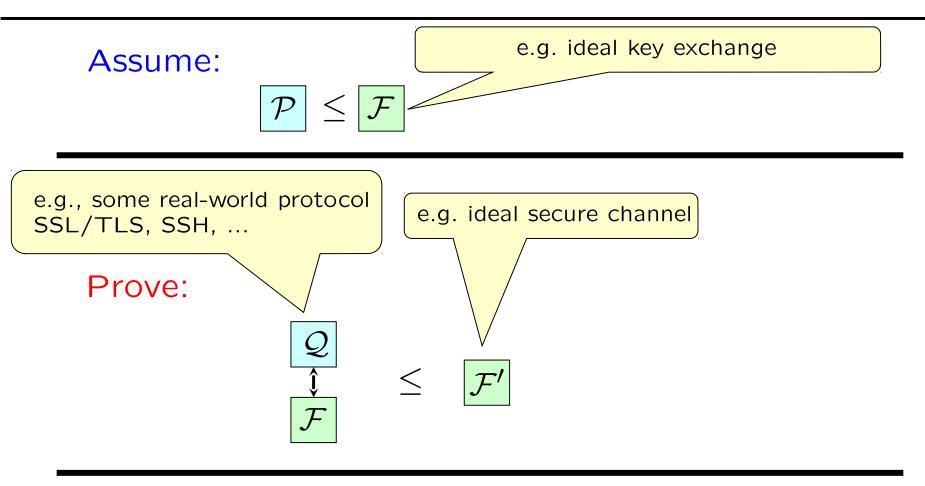
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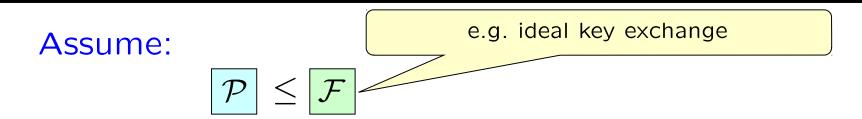


 $\leq$   $\mathcal{F}$ 



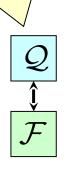




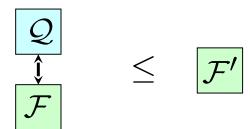


e.g., some real-world protocol SSL/TLS, SSH, ...

Prove:



e.g. ideal secure channel  $\mathcal{F}'$ 



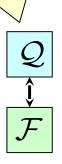


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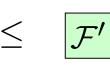


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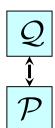


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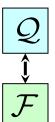


Composition Theorem



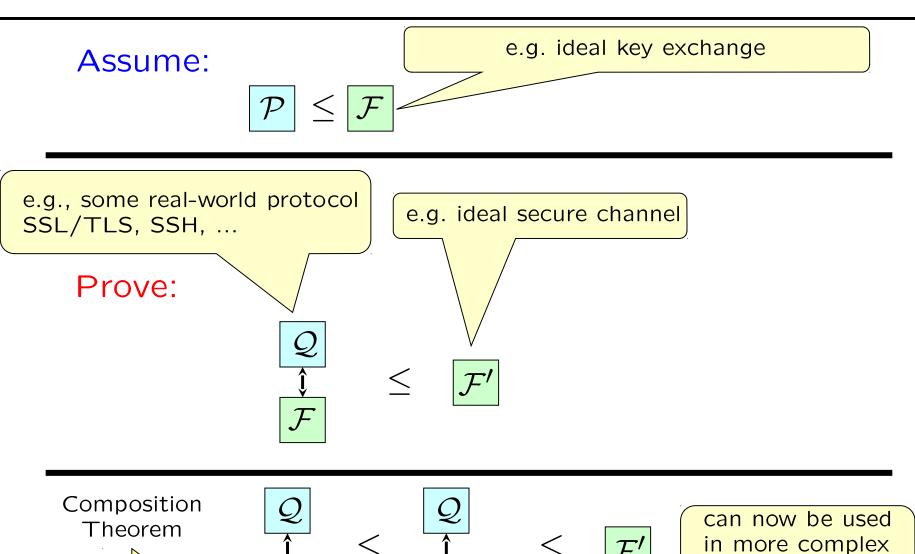






<

 $\overline{\mathcal{F}'}$ 



protocols

#### Models for Simulation-Based Security

- UC model [Canetti 2001]
- IITM model [Küsters 2006]
- GNUC model [Hofheinz, Shoup 2011]

• ...

\* Urgent Requests

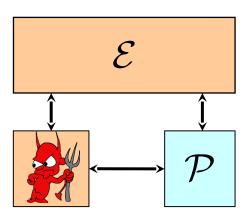
- \* Urgent Requests
- \* Non-Responsiveness Problem

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## Our solution:

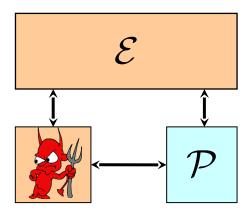
Responsive Environments

Protocols often have to exchange modeling related meta information with adversary:



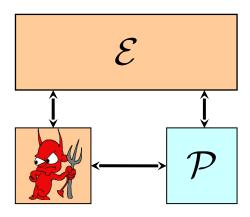
Protocols often have to exchange modeling related meta information with adversary:

Ask for corruption status



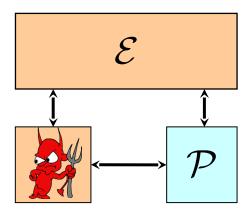
Protocols often have to exchange modeling related meta information with adversary:

- Ask for corruption status
- Ask for cryptographic material (keys, algorithms,...)



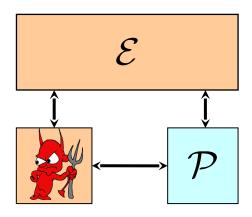
Protocols often have to exchange modeling related meta information with adversary:

- Ask for corruption status
- Ask for cryptographic material (keys, algorithms,...)
- Leak information



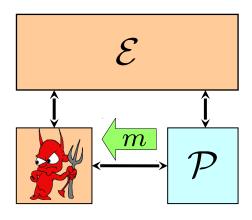
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- Ask for corruption status
- Ask for cryptographic material (keys, algorithms,...)
- Leak information
- Signaling information
   ("new instance created")

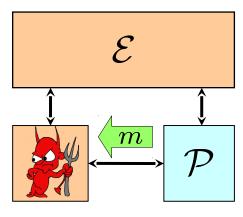


Protocols often have to exchange modeling related meta information with adversary:

- Ask for corruption status
- Ask for cryptographic material (keys, algorithms,...)
- Leak information
- Signaling information
   ("new instance created")
- $\Rightarrow$  Send a message m (urgent request)

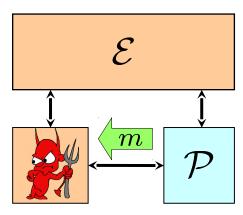


Urgent requests do not model real network traffic



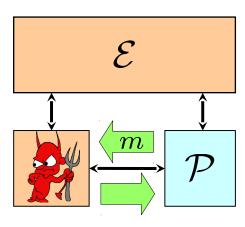
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⇒ Real adversary cannot use them to mount attacks



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- ⇒ Natural to expect adversary in model to answer immediately



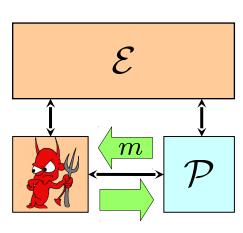
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#### Non-Responsiveness Problem

However, adversary can:

Activate protocol in unexpected way



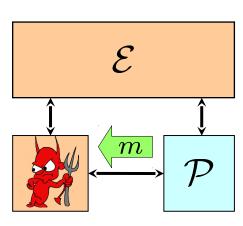
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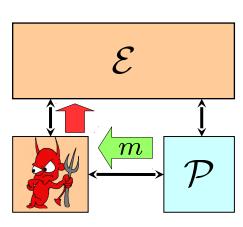
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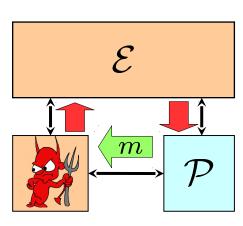
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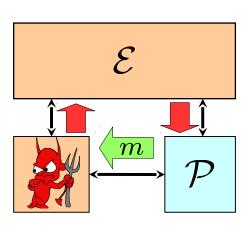
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#### Non-Responsiveness Problem

However, adversary can:

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- Activate and change state of other parts of the protocol



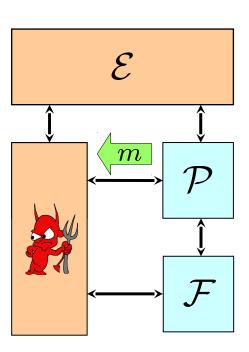
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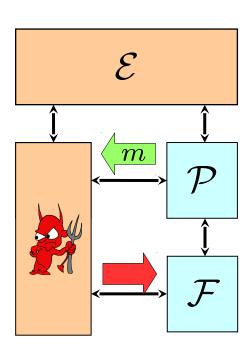
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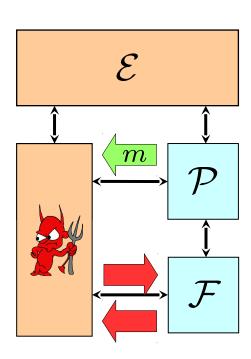
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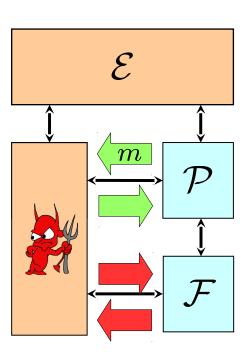
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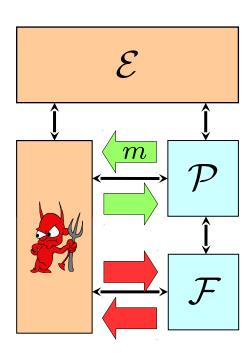
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#### Non-Responsiveness Problem

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- Activate and change state of other parts of the protocol
- Block parts of the protocol



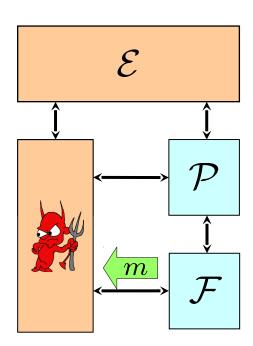
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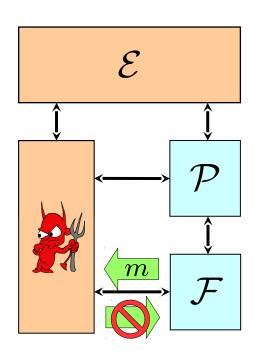
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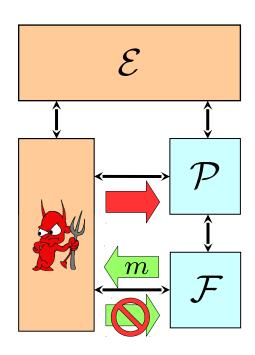
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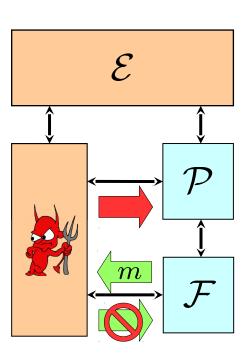
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Protocol designers have to deal with unintended adversarial behavior:

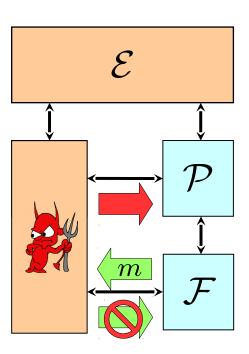


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Protocol designers have to deal with unintended adversarial behavior:

• Difficult

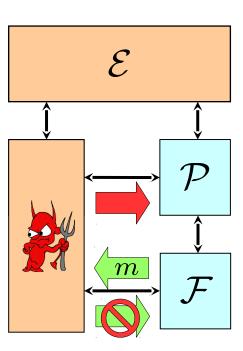


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Protocol designers have to deal with unintended adversarial behavior:

- Difficult
- Not always possible

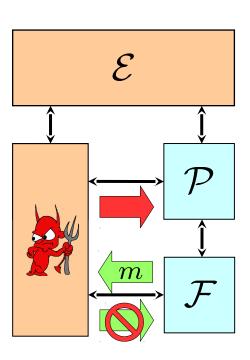


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Protocol designers have to deal with unintended adversarial behavior:

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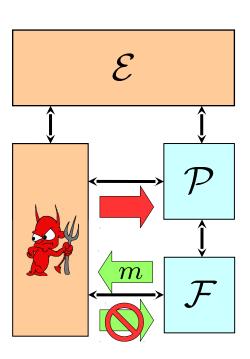


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- Complex specifications and proofs
- Often ignored in the literature

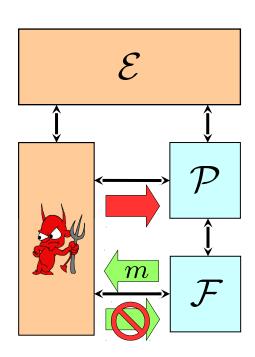


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  - \* Underspecified protocols

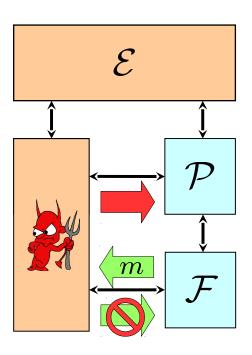


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  - \* Underspecified protocols
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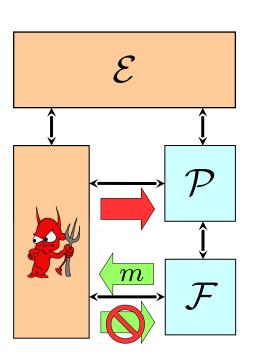


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Protocol designers have to deal with unintended adversarial behavior:

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- Complex specifications and proofs
- Often ignored in the literature
  - \* Underspecified protocols
  - \* Flawed proofs
  - \* Hard to reuse functionalities



 $\mathcal{F}_{NIKE}$  from [Freire, Hesse, Hofheinz, 2014]

Upon input (init,  $P_i$ ,  $P_j$ ) from  $P_i$  [...] consider two cases:

- Corrupted session mode: if there exists  $(\{P_i, P_j\}, K_{i,j})$  in  $\Lambda_{\text{keys}}$ , set  $key = K_{i,j}$ . Else, send (init,  $P_i, P_j$ ) to the adversary. After receiving  $(\{P_i, P_j\}, K_{i,j})$  from the adversary, set  $key = K_{i,j}$  and add  $(\{P_i, P_j\}, K_{i,j})$  to  $\Lambda_{\text{keys}}$ .
- Honest session mode: [...]

Return  $(P_i, P_j, key)$  to  $P_i$ .

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- Honest session mode: [...]

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#### Lack of expressivity:

Functionality meant to model *non-interactive* key exchange, but is actually interactive

 $\mathcal{F}_{sok}$  from [Chase, Lysyanskaya, 2006]

Upon receiving a value (Setup, sid) from any party P, verify that  $sid = (M_L, sid')$  for some sid'. If not, then ignore the request. Else, if this is the first time that (Setup, sid) was received, hand (Setup, sid) to the adversary; upon receiving (Algorithms, sid, Verify, Sign, Simsign, Extract) from the adversary, store these algorithms. Output the stored (Algorithms, sid, Sign, Verify) to P.

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#### Problems in proofs:

Functionality might not receive algorithms, which is problematic for realizations based on  $\mathcal{F}_{\text{sok}}$ 

 $\mathcal{F}_{D\text{-Cert}}$  from [Zhao, Zhang, Qin, Feng, 2014]

```
Upon receiving a value (Verify, sid, m, \sigma) from some party S', hand (Verify, sid, m, \sigma) to the adversary. Upon receiving (Verified, sid, m, \phi) from the adversary, do: [...] Output (Verified, sid, m, f) to S'.
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#### Unintended state changes and behavior:

Adversary can corrupt signer of a signature during verification ⇒ Possible to accept invalid signatures

Realization of  $\mathcal{F}_{D-Cert}$  from [Zhao, Zhang, Qin, Feng, 2014]

```
Signature Protocol: When activated with input (Sign, sid, m), Party S does: [...] S sends (Sign, (U,s), m) to \mathcal{F}_{SIG}. Upon receiving (Signature, (U,s), m, \sigma) from \mathcal{F}_{SIG}, S outputs (Signature, sid, m, \sigma).
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#### Problem propagates to higher level protocols:

Adversary is activated when calling a subroutine which models a local task.

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Signature Protocol: When activated with input (Sign, sid, m), Party S does: subroutine using urgent requests [...] S sends (Sign, (U, s), m) to  $\mathcal{F}_{SIG}$ . Upon receiving (Signature,  $(U, s), m, \sigma$ ) from  $\mathcal{F}_{SIG}$ , S outputs (Signature, Sid, Signature, Sid, S

#### Problem propagates to higher level protocols:

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#### Idealization cannot express properties of realization:

Unlike  $\mathcal{F}_{SIG}$ , realization  $\mathcal{P}_{SIG}$  is indeed local.

Problems from previous slides do not exist when using  $\mathcal{P}_{SIG}$ .

# Dealing with the Non-Responsiveness Problem

Workarounds for full specifications:

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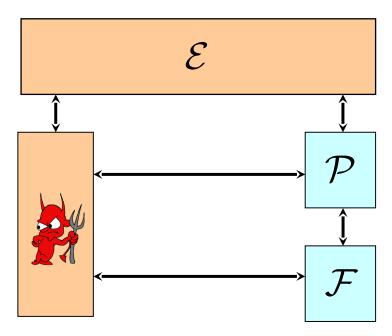
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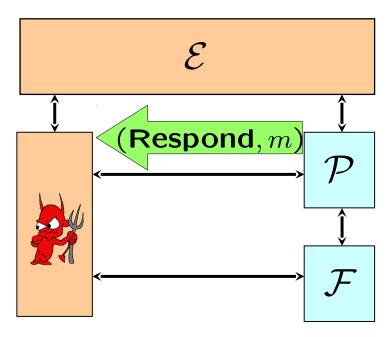
Also:

Does not address unintended state changes or limited expressivity

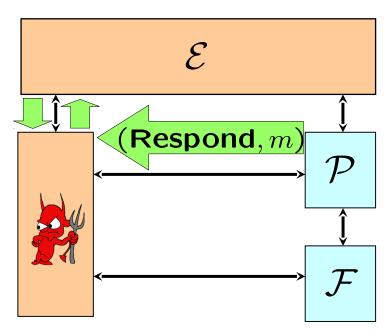
We introduce responsive environments and responsive adversaries



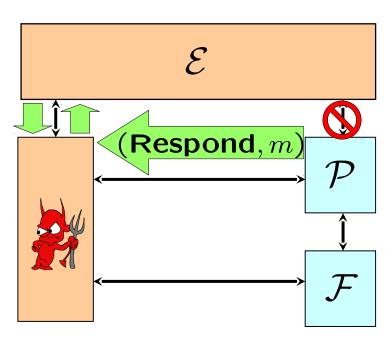
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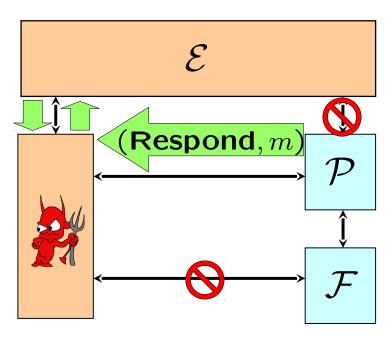
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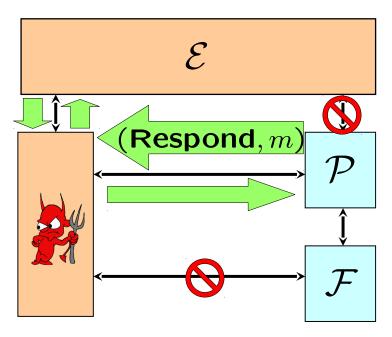
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## Non-Responsiveness Problem

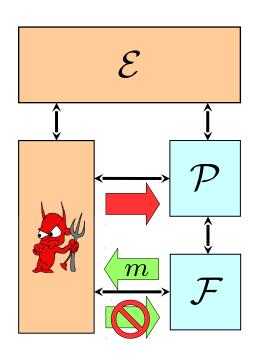
Urgent requests do not model real network traffic

- ⇒ Real adversary cannot use them to mount attacks
- ⇒ Natural to expect adversary in model to answer immediately

#### Non-Responsiveness Problem

However, adversary can:

- Activate protocol in unexpected way
- Activate and change state of other parts of the protocol
- Block parts of the protocol



## Non-Responsiveness Problem

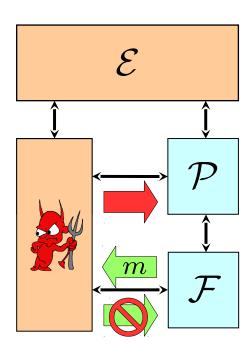
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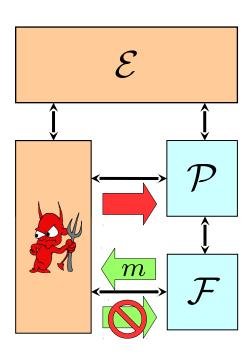
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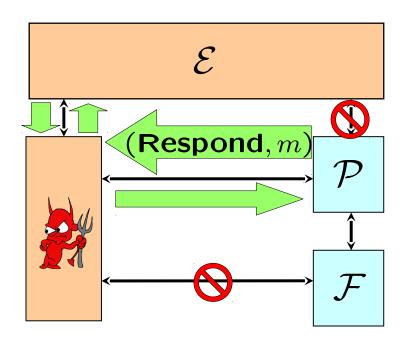
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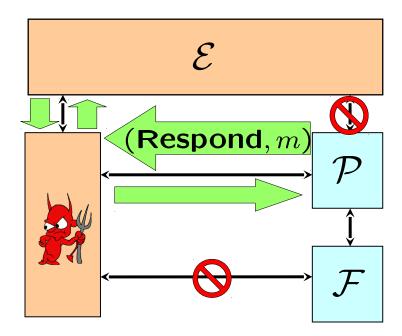
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Natural solution,
 solves the problem entirely



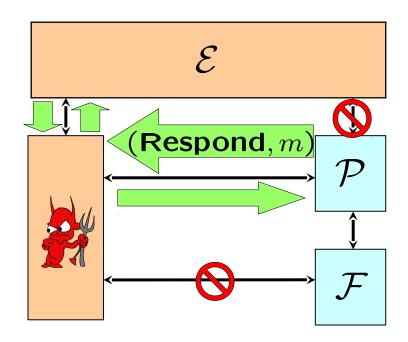
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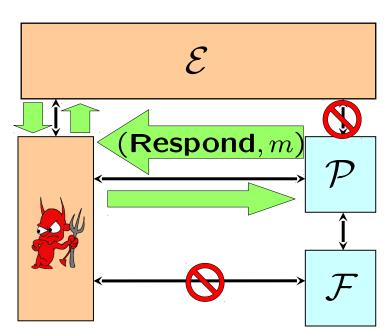
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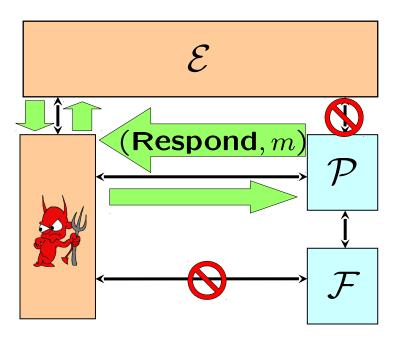
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- Natural solution,
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- Simple, elegant, easy to use
- Solves problems from the literature
- Applicable to all UC-style models (exemplified for UC, IITM, GNUC)



We introduce responsive environments and responsive adversaries

We provide detailed definitions and full proofs for the IITM model, including:

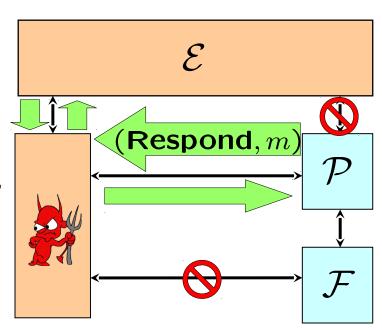


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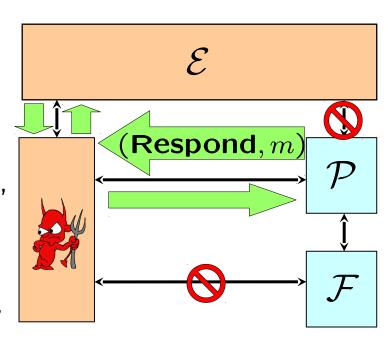
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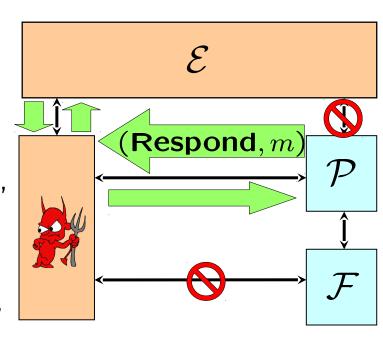
- Formal definitions of urgent requests, responsive environments, responsive adversaries
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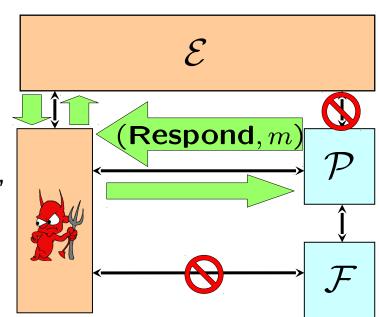
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- Reflexivity and transitivity of security notions
- Composition theorems

 $\mathcal{F}_{\text{NIKF}}$  from [Freire, Hesse, Hofheinz, 2014]

Upon input (init,  $P_i$ ,  $P_j$ ) from  $P_i$  [...] consider two cases:

- Corrupted session mode: if there exists  $(\{P_i, P_j\}, K_{i,j})$ in  $\Lambda_{\text{keys}}$ , set  $key = K_{i,j}$ . Else, **send** ( init,  $P_i, P_j$ ) to the adversary. After receiving  $(\{P_i, P_j\}, K_{i,j})$  from the adversary, set  $key = K_{i,j}$  and add  $(\{P_i, P_j\}, K_{i,j})$  to  $\Lambda_{keys}$ .
- Honest session mode: [...]

Return  $(P_i, P_j, key)$  to  $P_i$ .

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immediate response

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 $\mathcal{F}_{sok}$  from [Chase, Lysyanskaya, 2006]

Upon receiving a value (Setup, sid) from any party P, verify that  $sid = (M_L, sid')$  for some sid'. If not, then ignore the request. Else, if this is the first time that (Setup, sid) was received, hand (Respond, Setup, sid) to the adversary; **upon receiving** (Algorithms, sid, Verify, Sign, Simsign, Extract) from the adversary, store these algorithms. Output the stored (Algorithms, sid, Sign, Verify) to P.

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Upon receiving a value (Verify, sid, m, \sigma) from some party S', hand (Respond, Verify, sid, m, \sigma) to the adversary. Upon receiving (Verified, sid, m, \phi) from the adversary, do: [...] Output (Verified, sid, m, f) to S'.
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Signature Protocol: When activated with input (Sign, sid, m), Party S does:

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    - Underspecified protocols
    - Flawed proofs
    - Hard to reuse functionalities

• Our solution: Responsive environments/adversaries

Easy to use, gets rid of the problem entirely, fixes literature

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## Use our framework!

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## Thanks for your attention!