CSE 484: Computer Security and Privacy

Cryptography
[MACs and Hash Functions]

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Admin

- Homework 2
  - Out soon™

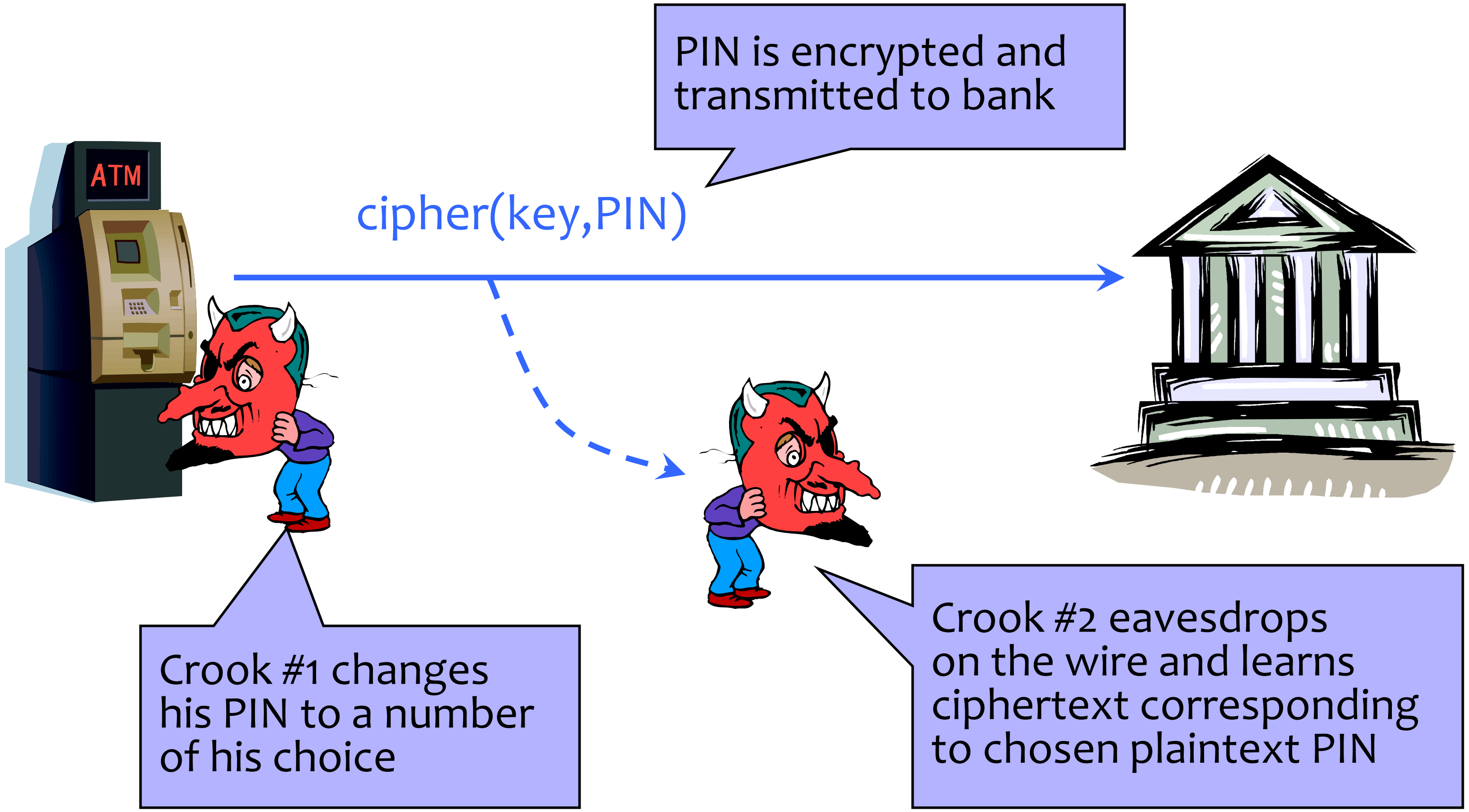
When is an Encryption Scheme “Secure”?

- Hard to recover the key?
  - What if attacker can learn plaintext without learning the key?
- Hard to recover plaintext from ciphertext?
  - What if attacker learns some bits or some function of bits?

How Can a Cipher Be Attacked?

- Attackers knows ciphertext and encryption algthm
  - What else does the attacker know? Depends on the application in which the cipher is used!

Chosen Plaintext Attack



… repeat for any PIN value

How Can a Cipher Be Attacked?

- Attackers knows ciphertext and encryption algthm
  - What else does the attacker know? Depends on the application in which the cipher is used!
- Ciphertext-only attack
- KPA: Known-plaintext attack (stronger)
  - Knows some plaintext-ciphertext pairs
- CPA: Chosen-plaintext attack (even stronger)
  - Can obtain ciphertext for any plaintext of his choice
- CCA: Chosen-ciphertext attack (very strong)
  - Can decrypt any ciphertext <u>except</u> the target

Very Informal Intuition

Minimum security requirement for a modern encryption scheme

- Security against chosen-plaintext attack (CPA)
  - Ciphertext leaks no information about the plaintext
  - Even if the attacker correctly guesses the plaintext, he cannot verify his guess
  - Every ciphertext is unique, encrypting same message twice produces completely different ciphertexts
    - Implication: encryption must be randomized or stateful
- Security against chosen-ciphertext attack (CCA)
  - Integrity protection – it is not possible to change the plaintext by modifying the ciphertext

The shape of the formal approach

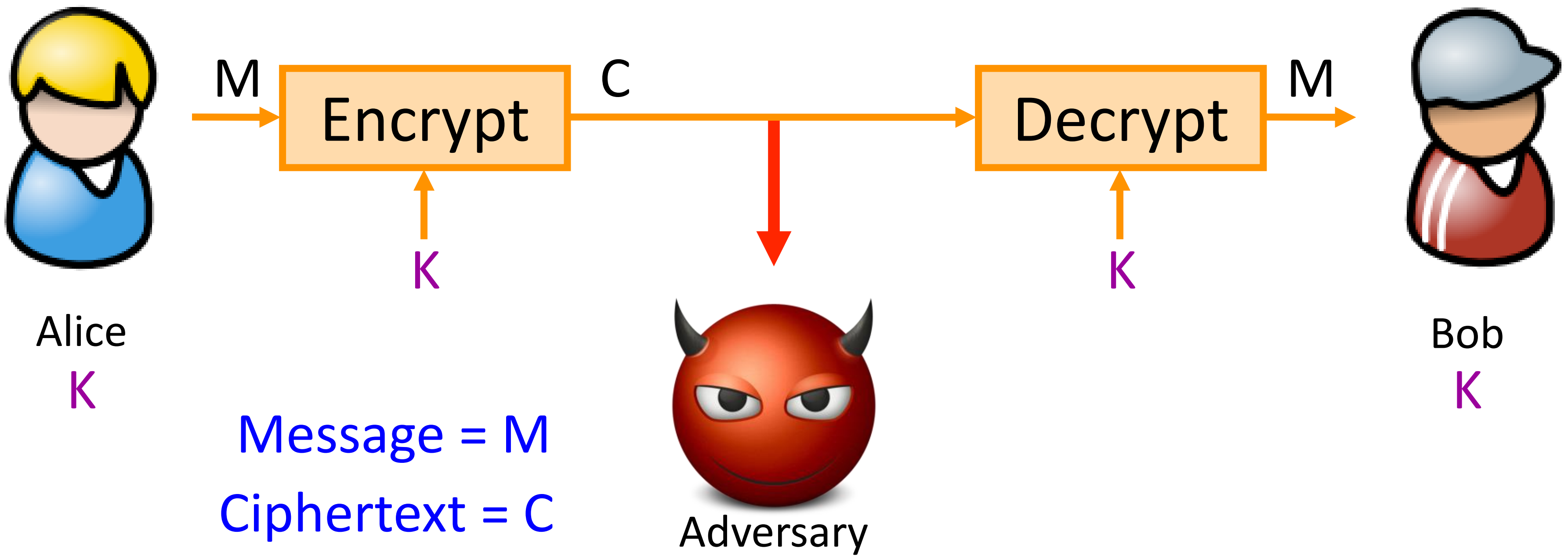
- INDistinguishability under Chosen Plaintext Attack
  - IND-CPA
- Formalized *cryptographic game*

- Adversary submits pairs of *plaintexts* (M_a, M_b)
  - Gets back ONE of the *ciphertexts* (C_x)

- Adversary must guess which ciphertext this is (C_a or C_b)
  - If they can do better than 50/50, they win

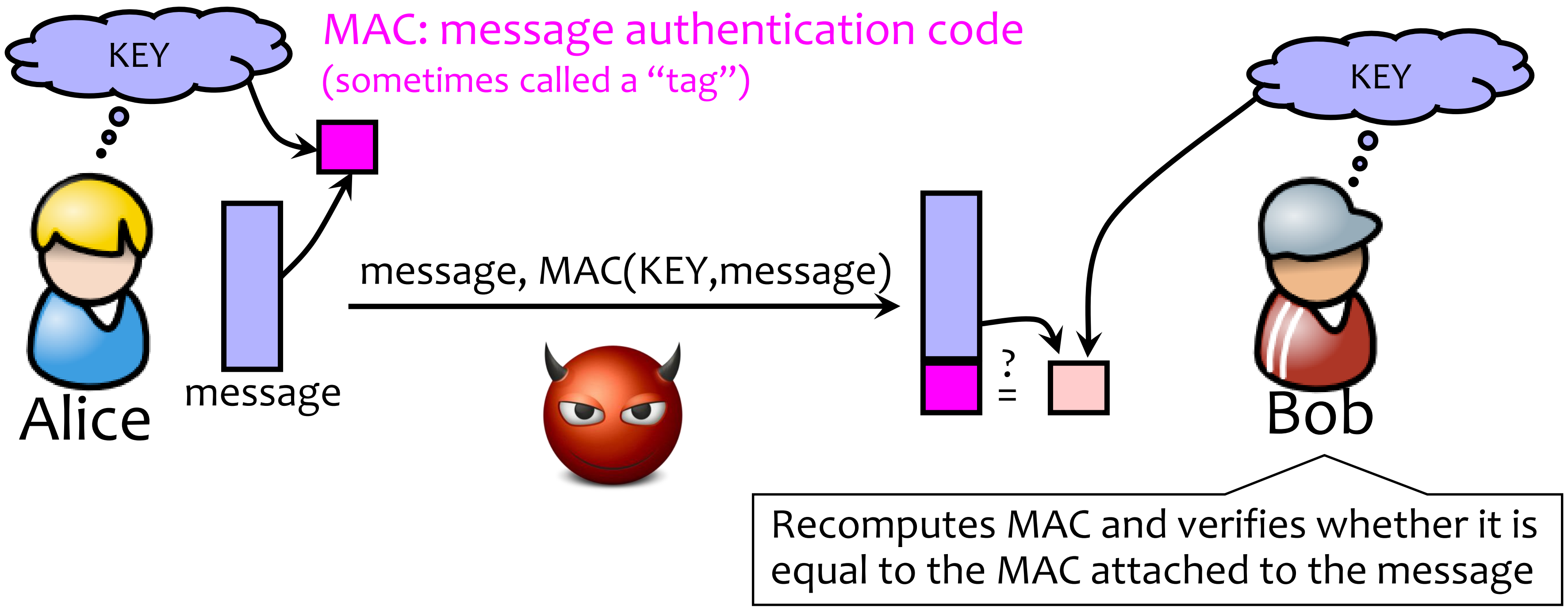
So Far: Achieving Privacy

Encryption schemes: A tool for protecting privacy.



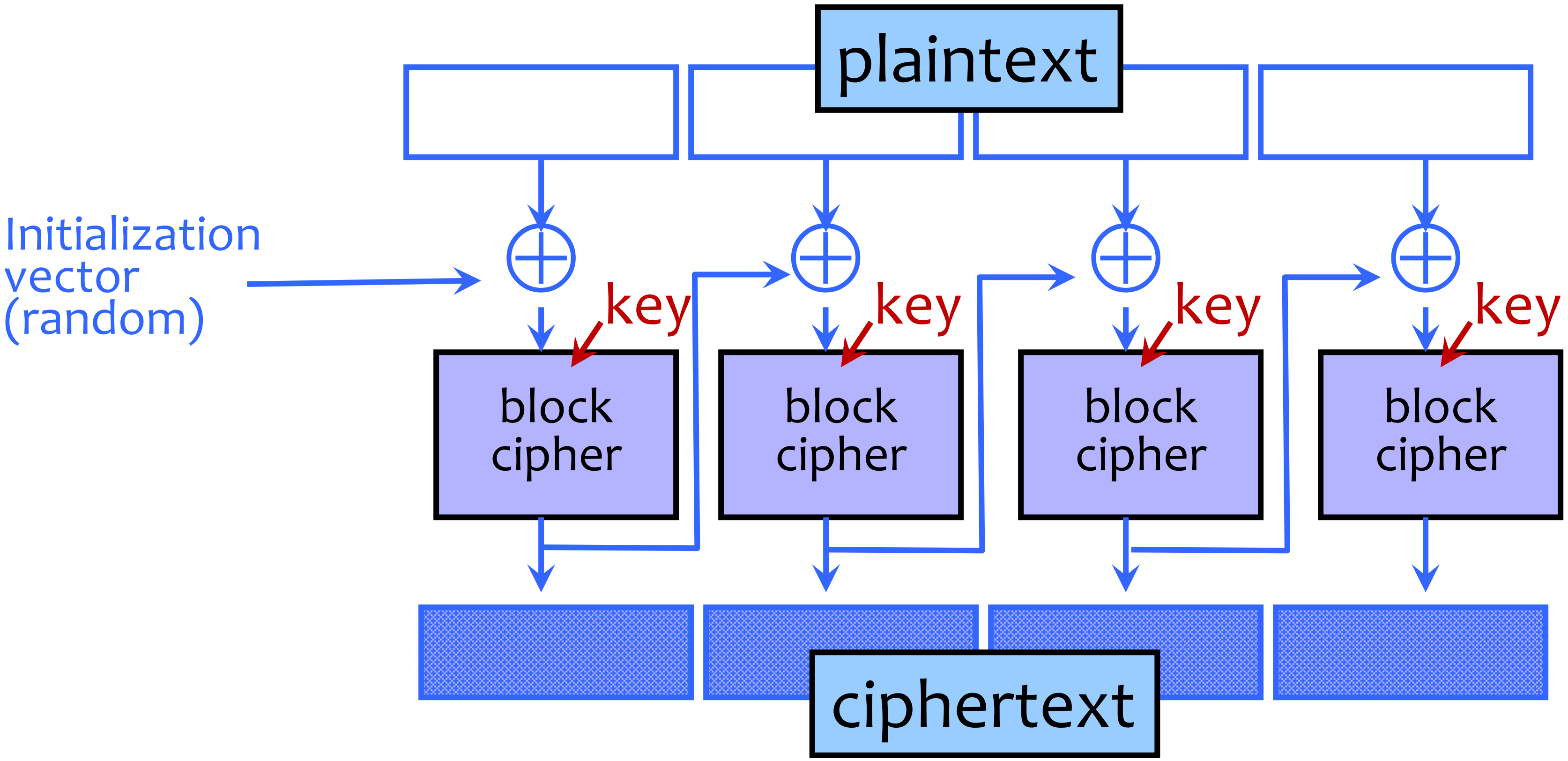
Now: Achieving Integrity

Message authentication schemes: A tool for protecting integrity.



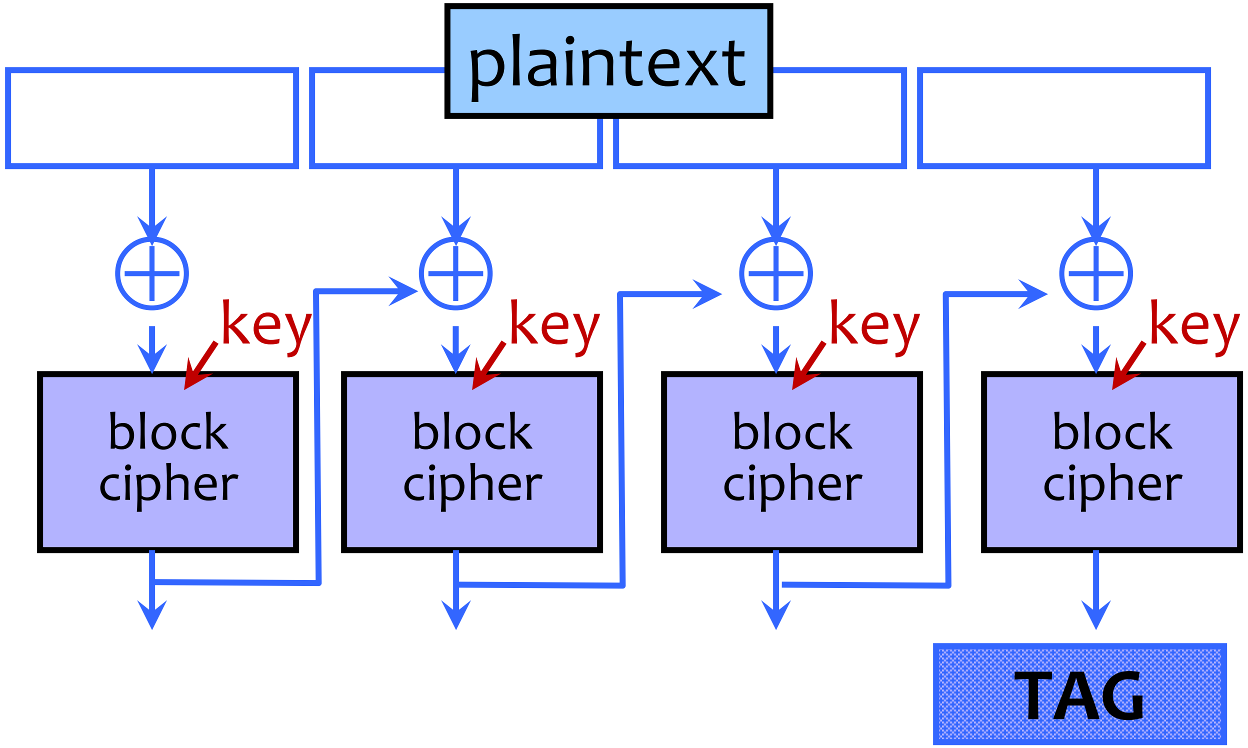
Integrity and authentication: only someone who knows KEY can compute correct MAC for a given message.

Reminder: CBC Mode Encryption



- Identical blocks of plaintext encrypted differently
- Last cipherblock depends on entire plaintext
  - Still does not guarantee integrity

CBC-MAC



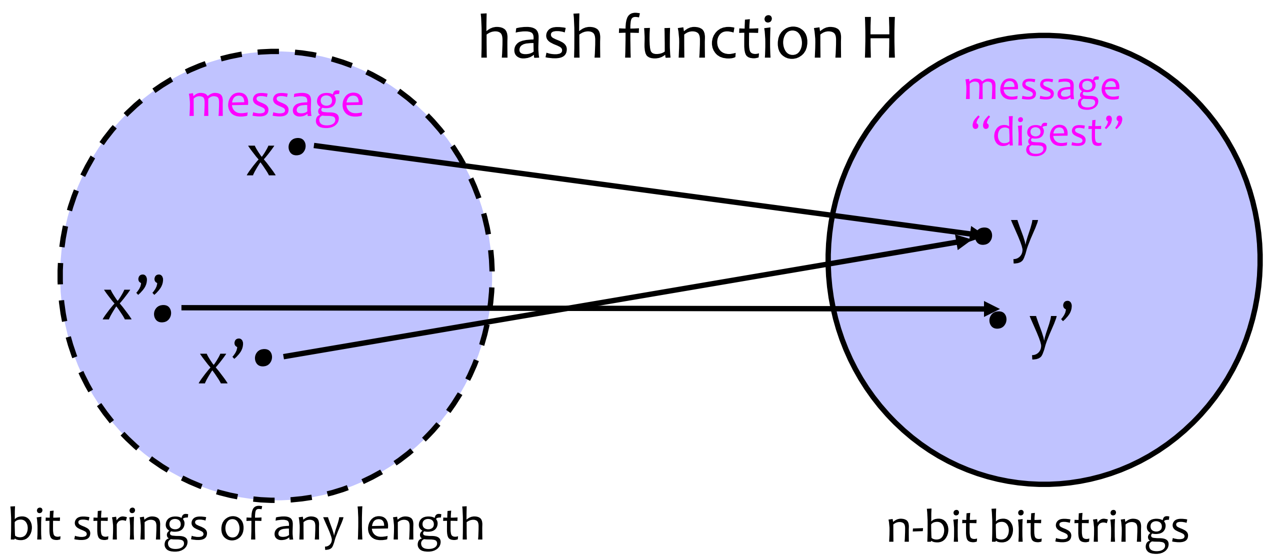
- Not secure when system may MAC messages of different lengths *(more in section!).*
- NIST recommends a derivative called CMAC [FYI only]

Another Tool: Hash Functions

You Just Did This

```
franzi@codered:~/sploits$ md5sum sploit0.c
3a2e6ce795bce4d06df1ff6835d25cea  sploit0.c
franzi@codered:~/sploits$ 
```

Hash Functions: Main Idea



- Hash function H is a lossy compression function
  - Collision: h(x)=h(x') for distinct inputs x, x'
- H(x) should look "random"
  - Every bit (almost) equally likely to be 0 or 1
- Cryptographic hash function needs a few properties…

Property 1: One-Way

- Intuition: hash should be hard to invert
  - "Preimage resistance"
  - Let $h(x') = y \quad \{0,1\}^n$ for a random x'
  - Given y, it should be hard to find any x such that h(x)=y
- How hard?
  - Brute-force: try every possible x, see if h(x)=y
  - SHA-1 (common hash function) has 160-bit output
    - Expect to try 2^{159} inputs before finding one that hashes to y.

Property 2: Collision Resistance

- Should be hard to find $x \neq x'$ such that $h(x)=h(x')$

Birthday Paradox

- Are there two people in the first 1/8 of this class that have the same birthday?
  - 365 days in a year (366 some years)
    - Pick one person. To find another person with same birthday would take on the order of 365/2 = 182.5 people
    - **Expect birthday "collision" with a room of only 23 people.**
    - For simplicity, approximate when we expect a collision as **sqrt(365)**.
- Why is this important for cryptography?
  - 2^{128} different 128-bit values
    - Pick one value at random. To exhaustively search for this value requires trying on average 2^{127} values.
    - **Expect "collision" after selecting approximately 2^{64} random values.**
    - **64 bits** of security against collision attacks, not 128 bits.

Property 2: Collision Resistance

- Should be hard to find $x \neq x'$ such that $h(x)=h(x')$
- Birthday paradox means that brute-force collision search is only $O(2^{n/2})$, *not* $O(2^n)$
  - For SHA-1, this means $O(2^{80})$ vs. $O(2^{160})$

One-Way vs. Collision Resistance

One-wayness does **not** imply collision resistance.

Collision resistance does **not** imply one-wayness.

You can prove this by constructing a function that has one property but not the other.

Property 3: Weak Collision Resistance

- Given randomly chosen x, hard to find x' such that h(x)=h(x')
  - Attacker must find collision for a specific x. By contrast, to break collision resistance it is enough to find any collision.
  - Brute-force attack requires $O(2^n)$ time
- Weak collision resistance does not imply collision resistance.

Hashing vs. Encryption

- Hashing is one-way. There is no “un-hashing”
  - A ciphertext can be decrypted with a decryption key… hashes have no equivalent of “decryption”
- Hash(x) looks “random” but can be compared for equality with Hash(x’)
  - Hash the same input twice → same hash value
  - Encrypt the same input twice → different ciphertexts
- Crytographic hashes are also known as “cryptographic checksums” or “message digests”

Application: Password Hashing

- Instead of user password, store hash(password)
- When user enters a password, compute its hash and compare with the entry in the password file

- Why is hashing better than encryption here?

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- Instead of user password, store hash(password)
- When user enters a password, compute its hash and compare with the entry in the password file
- Why is hashing better than encryption here?

- System does not store actual passwords!
- Don’t need to worry about where to store the key!
- Cannot go from hash to password!

Application: Password Hashing

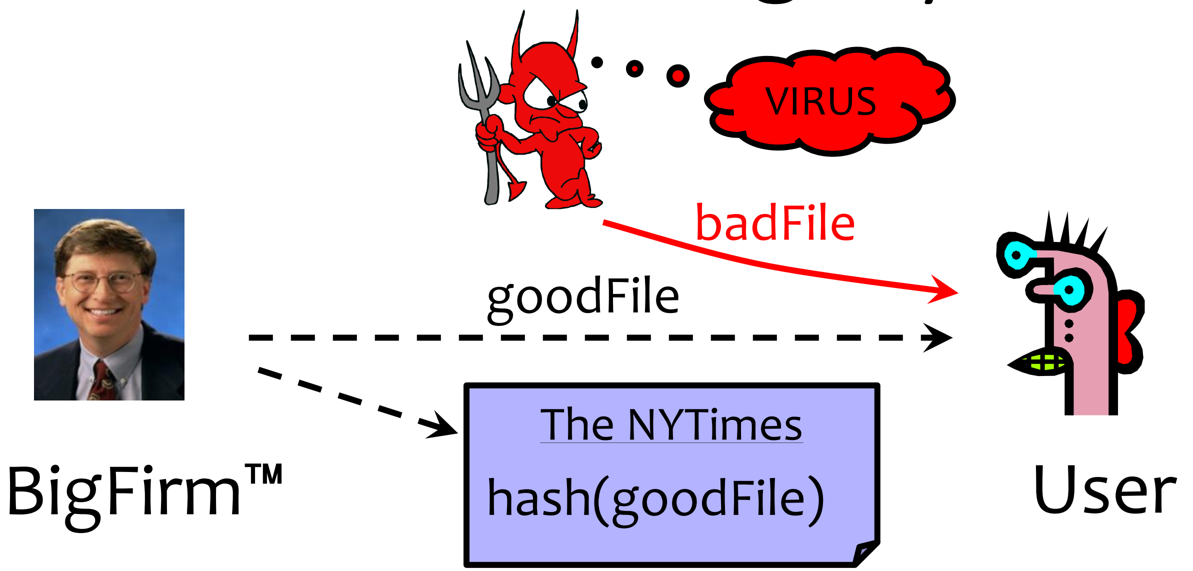
- Which property do we need?
  - One-wayness?
  - (At least weak) Collision resistance?
  - Both?

Application: Password Hashing + Salting

- Salting
  - We ‘salt’ hashes for password by adding a randomized suffix to the password
    - E.g. Hash(“coolpassword”+”35B67C2A”)
  - We then store the salt with the hashed password!

- The goal is to prevent *precomputation attacks*
  - If the adversary doesn’t know the salt, they can’t precompute common passwords

Application: Software Integrity



Goal: Software manufacturer wants to ensure file is received by users without modification.

Idea: given goodFile and hash(goodFile), very hard to find badFile such that hash(goodFile)=hash(badFile)

Application: Software Integrity

- Which property do we need?
  - One-wayness?
  - (At least weak) Collision resistance?
  - Both?

Which Property Do We Need?

One-wayness, Collision Resistance, Weak CR?

- UNIX passwords stored as hash(password)
  - **One-wayness:** hard to recover the/a valid password
- Integrity of software distribution
  - **Weak collision resistance**
  - But software images are not really random… may need **full collision resistance** if considering malicious developers

Which Property Do We Need?

- UNIX passwords stored as hash(password)
  - **One-wayness:** hard to recover the/a valid password
- Integrity of software distribution
  - **Weak collision resistance**
  - But software images are not really random… may need **full collision resistance** if considering malicious developers
- Commitments (e.g. auctions)
  - Alice wants to bid B, sends H(B), later reveals B
  - **One-wayness:** rival bidders should not recover B (this may mean that she needs to hash some randomness with B too)
  - **Collision resistance:** Alice should not be able to change her mind to bid B' such that H(B)=H(B')

Common Hash Functions

- MD5 – Don't Use!
  - 128-bit output
  - Designed by Ron Rivest, used very widely
  - Collision-resistance broken (summer of 2004)
- RIPEMD
  - 160-bit version is OK
  - 128-bit version is *not* good
- SHA-1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) – Don't Use!
  - 160-bit output
  - US government (NIST) standard as of 1993-95
  - Theoretically broken 2005; practical attack 2017!
- **SHA-2: SHA-256, SHA-512, SHA-224, SHA-384**
- SHA-3: standard released by NIST in August 2015

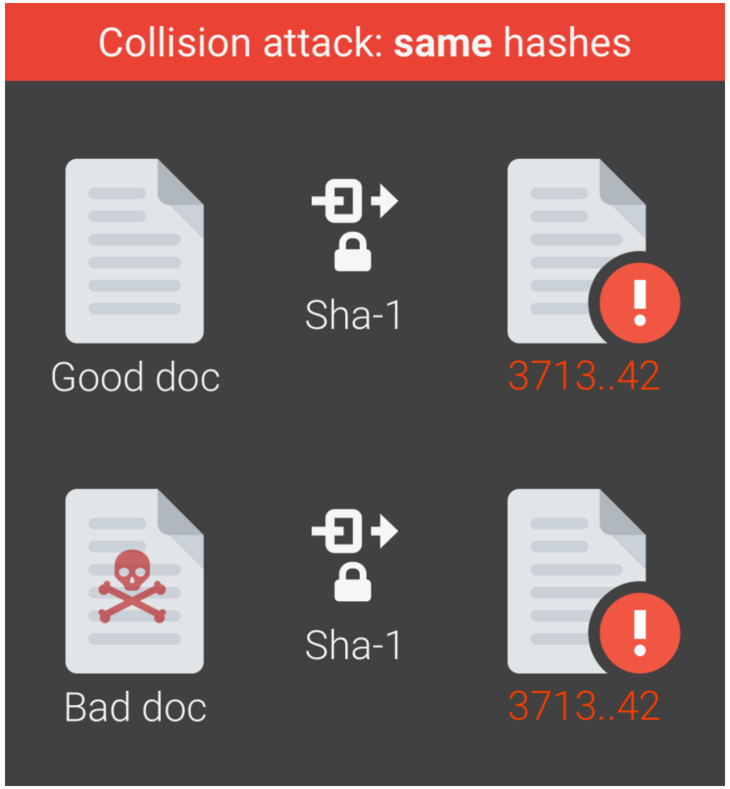
SHA-1 Broken in Practice (2017)

Google just cracked one of the building blocks of web encryption (but don't worry)

It's all over for SHA-1

by Russell Brandom | @russellbrandom | Feb 23, 2017, 11:49am EST

https://shattered.io

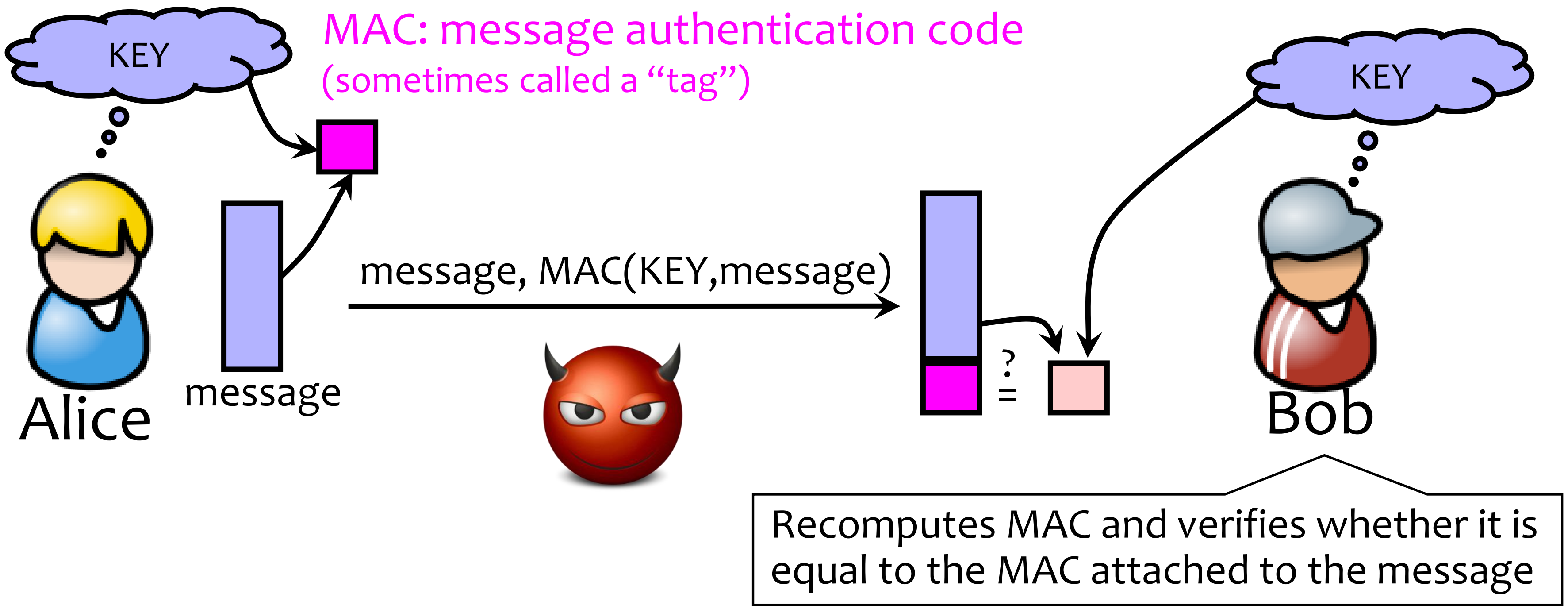


Aside: How we evaluate hash functions

- Speed
  - Is it amenable to hardware implementations?
- Diffusion
  - Does changing 1 bit in the input affect all output bits?
- Resistance to attack approaches
  - Collisions?
  - Length extensions?
  - etc

Recall: Achieving Integrity

Message authentication schemes: A tool for protecting integrity.



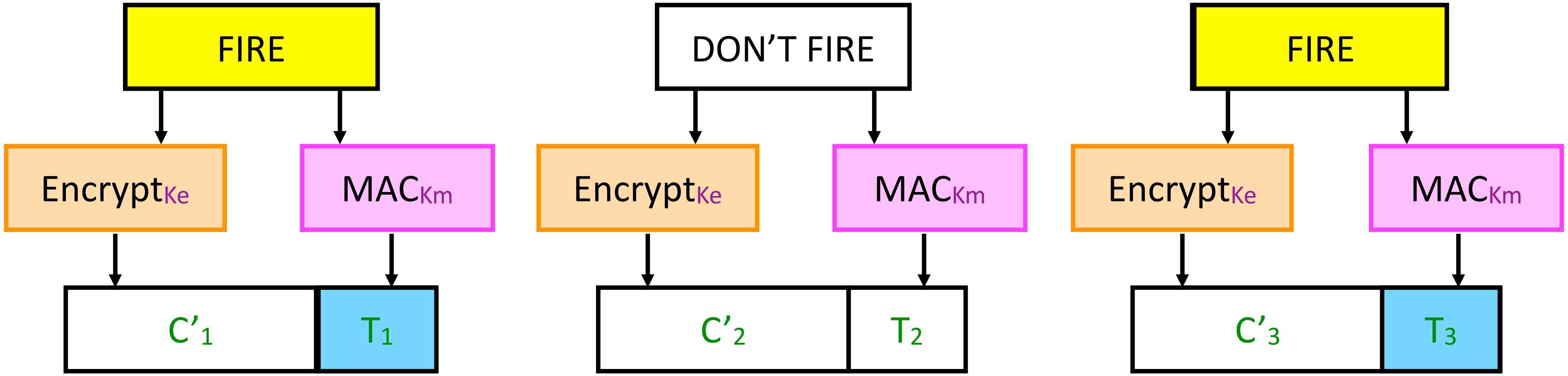
Integrity and authentication: only someone who knows KEY can compute correct MAC for a given message.

HMAC

- Construct MAC from a cryptographic hash function
  - Invented by Bellare, Canetti, and Krawczyk (1996)
  - Used in SSL/TLS, mandatory for IPsec
- Why not encryption?
  - Hashing is faster than block ciphers in software
  - Can easily replace one hash function with another
  - There used to be US export restrictions on encryption

Authenticated Encryption

- What if we want both privacy and integrity?
- Natural approach: combine encryption scheme and a MAC.
- But be careful!
  - Obvious approach: Encrypt-and-MAC
  - Problem: MAC is deterministic! same plaintext → same MAC

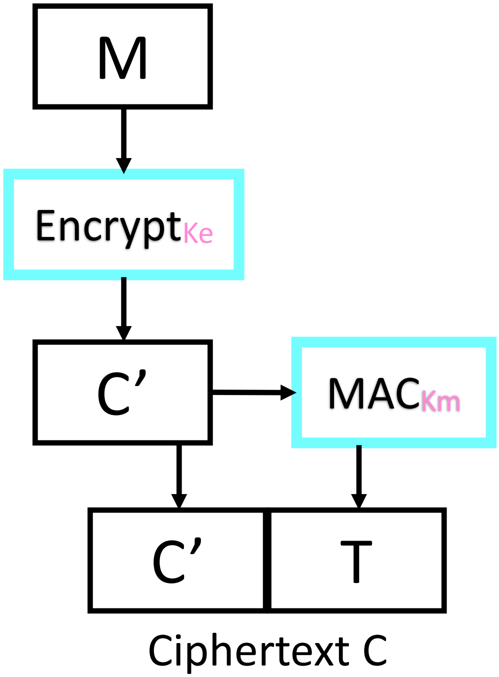


Authenticated Encryption

- Instead:

  Encrypt *then* MAC.

- (Not as good:
  MAC-then-Encrypt)



Encrypt-then-MAC