

<https://rosenpass.eu>

<https://chaos.social/@rosenpass>

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Sichere Kryptografie trotz Quantencomputern: Projektupdate

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Was passiert im Talk?

- Was bisher geschah
- Zusammenfassung vom EH20 Talk: Was ist Rosenpass
- Was nach dem Easterhegg passiert ist
- Was wir nun vor haben
 - go-rosenpass
 - NetBird
 - Broker-Architektur & Schnittstellen zum Einbinden



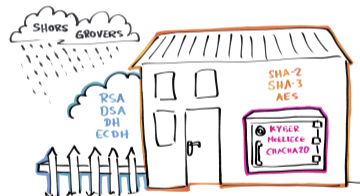
Was bisher geschah

- Seit 2020: Entwicklung der Kryptografie & der Software
- Feb. 2023: Softwarerelease & Whitepaper
- März 2023: NLNet Projekt um Sicherheitsbeweis mit CryptoVerif zu erzeugen
- März 2023: Talk auf dem Real World Post-Quantum Krypto Workshop in Tokyo
- April 2023: Vorstellung/Erklärung auf dem Easterhegg¹
- Aug. 2023: Release Kandidat 0.2.0 mit FreeBSD unterstützung
- Sep. 2023: Beginn des Prototype Fund 14 Projektes für Isolation in Rosenpass

¹ <https://media.ccc.de/search/?q=rosenpass>

Warum sind Quantencomputer (k)eine Bedrohung?

- Grovers Algorithmus **schwächt** symmetrische Kryptografie
 - AES, SHA-2, SHA-3, Chacha20
 - Lösung: größere Keys
- Shors Algorithmus **bricht** asymmetrische Kryptografie
 - RSA, DSA, DH, ECDH
 - Lösung: alternative Kryptografie
- Nur auf großen Quantencomputern
 - Die existieren noch nicht
 - Problem: Store now, decrypt later



Quantencomputer überschatten Kryptografieverfahren.



PQ-sichere VPNs: WireGuard + Rosenpass

- Hybride Sicherheit
 - Bricht nur, wenn Rosenpass **und** WireGuard versagen
- Überall nutzbar, wo WireGuard schon läuft
- Ohne Anpassung vom WireGuard Source Code
 - Shared Secret aus Rosenpass = PSK für WireGuard
- Aber:
 - Ein Prozess mehr
 - Handshake alle 2 Minuten



WireGuard mit Rosenpass.



Rosenpass: Sicherheitseigenschaften

WireGuard

Session-key secrecy

...

Identity Hiding

Non-Interruptability²

Post-Quantum Security

PQ WireGuard³

Post-Quantum Security

Hybrid security

Non-Interruptability⁴

Rosenpass

Non-Interruptability⁵

Hybrid security⁶

² Angenommen der Systemzeit wird Vertraut

³ Hülsing, Ning, Schwabe, Weber, Zimmermann. "Post-quantum WireGuard". <https://ia.cr/2020/379>

⁴ Assuming a PSK

⁵ Through cookies

⁶ Wenn es mit WireGuard benutzt wird



Zum Nachbauen... aus dem Whitepaper:

Initiator Code			Responder Code			Comments		
1			2					
InitHello { sisi, epki, sctr, pidiC, auth }								
Line	Variables	Action	Variables	Action	Line	Comment		
IHR1	ck	← lhash("chaining key init", spkr)	ck	← lhash("chaining key init", spkr)	IHR1	Initialize the chaining key, and bind to the responder's public key.		
IHR2	sidi	← random_session_id();				The session ID is used to associate packets with the handshake state.		
IHR3	eski, epki	← EKEM:keygen();				Generate fresh ephemeral keys, for forward secrecy.		
IHR4		mix(sidi, epki);		mix(sidi, epki)	IHR4	InitHello includes sisi and epki as part of the protocol transcript, and so we mix them into the chaining key to prevent tampering.		
IHR5	sctr	← encaps_and_mix<SKEM>(spkr);		decaps_and_mix<SKEM>[sskr, spkr, ct1]	IHR5	Key encapsulation using the responder's public key. Mixes public key, shared secret, and ciphertext into the chaining key, and authenticates the responder.		
IHR6	pidiC	← encrypt_and_mix(pidi);	spki, psk	← lookup_peer(decrypt_and_mix(pidiC))	IHR6	Tell the responder who the initiator is by transmitting the peer ID.		
IHR7		mix(spki, psk);		mix(spki, psk);	IHR7	Ensure the responder has the correct view on spki. Mix in the PSK as optional static symmetric key, with epki and spkr serving as nonces.		
IHR8	auth	← encrypt_and_mix(empty{});		decrypt_and_mix(auth)	IHR8	Add a message authentication code to ensure both participants agree on the session state and protocol transcript at this point.		
4			3					
RespHello { sidr, sisi, ecti, scti, biscuit, auth }								
Line	Variables	Action	Variables	Action	Line	Comment		
RHR1			sidr	← random_session_id()	RHR1	Responder generates a session ID.		
RHR2	ck	← lookup_session(sidr);			RHR2	Initiator looks up their session state using the session ID they generated.		
RHR3		mix(sidr, sisi);		mix(sidr, sisi);	RHR3	Mix both session IDs as part of the protocol transcript.		
RHR4		decaps_and_mix<EKEM>(eski, epki, ecti);	ecti	← encaps_and_mix<EKEM>(epki);	RHR4	Key encapsulation using the ephemeral key, to provide forward secrecy.		
RHR5		decaps_and_mix<SKEM>(spki, sski, scti);	scti	← encaps_and_mix<SKEM>(spki);	RHR5	Key encapsulation using the initiator's static key, to authenticate the initiator, and non-forward-secret confidentiality.		
RHR6		mix(biscuit)	biscuit	← store_biscuit();	RHR6	The responder transmits their state to the initiator in an encrypted container to avoid having to store state.		
RHR7		decrypt_and_mix(auth)	auth	← encrypt_and_mix(empty{});	RHR7	Add a message authentication code for the same reason as above.		
5			6					
InitConf { sisi, sidr, biscuit, auth }								
Line	Variables	Action	Variables	Action	Line	Comment		
ICR1			biscuit_no	← load_biscuit(biscuit);	ICR1	Responder loads their biscuit. This restores the state from after RHR6.		
ICR2				encrypt_and_mix(empty{});	ICR2	Responder recomputes RHR7, since this step was performed after biscuit encoding.		
ICR3		mix(sidi, sidr);		mix(sidi, sidr);	ICR3	Mix both session IDs as part of the protocol transcript.		
ICR4	auth	← encrypt_and_mix(empty{});		decrypt_and_mix(auth);	ICR4	Message authentication code for the same reason as above, which in particular ensures that both participants agree on the final chaining key.		
ICR5				assert(biscuit_no > biscuit_used);	ICR5	Biscuit replay detection.		
ICR6			biscuit_used	← biscuit_no;	ICR6	Biscuit replay detection.		
ICR7	enter_live();			enter_live();	ICR7	Derive the transmission keys, and the output shared key for use as WireGuard's PSK.		



Zum Nachbauen... go-rosenpass – Steffen Vogel FTW

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'cunicu / go-rosenpass'. The repository is public and has 3 watchers, 1 fork, and 4 stars. The main branch is 'main'. The repository description is 'A port of Rosenpass post-quantum key-exchange protocol to Go.' The repository contains several files and folders, including .github/workflows, .reuse, .vscode, LICENSES, cmd, and config. The repository is licensed under Apache-2.0.

File/Folder	Description	Last Updated
.github/workflows	Run CI tests with root permissions	yesterday
.reuse	Update name of Go module and fix links for new re...	3 weeks ago
.vscode	Implement integration / interoperability tests	4 months ago
LICENSES	make repo REUSE compliant	4 months ago
cmd	Add new exchange-intf and gen-keys-intf sub-com...	yesterday
config	Use wg-quick configuration files rather netlink inte...	yesterday

About
A port of Rosenpass post-quantum key-exchange protocol to Go.

Tags: go, golang, cryptography, vpn, wireguard, post-quantum, rosenpass

Readme, Apache-2.0 license, Activity, 4 stars, 3 watching, 1 fork



Zum Nachbauen... go-rosenpass – Steffen Vogel FTW

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for an issue titled "Whitepaper proof read #68". The repository is "rosenpass / rosenpass". The issue is marked as "Open" and has 17 tasks. It was opened by user "stv0g" on May 20 and has 26 comments. The issue content includes a comment from "stv0g" discussing a Golang implementation of the Rosenpass key exchange and pointing out confusing parts in the whitepaper. The comment mentions variables "mac", "cookie", "ini_enc", and "res_enc". The right sidebar shows sections for Assignees, Labels, and Projects, with a project "Rosenpass 1.0.0" listed.

rosenpass / rosenpass

<> Code Issues 41 Pull requests 1 Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security

Whitepaper proof read #68

Edit New issue

Open 17 tasks stv0g opened this issue on May 20 · 26 comments

stv0g commented on May 20 • edited Member

I've started to work on a Golang implementation of the Rosenpass key exchange^[1]. While implementing it, I stumbled over some confusing parts in the whitepaper:

Variables / message fields `mac`, `cookie`, `ini_enc` & `res_enc`

Figure 3 shows the output variables `mac` and `cookie` which apparently should be included in a message envelope (Figure 2). But I find no mention about use of the `mac` and `cookie` variable elsewhere in the whitepaper.

Apart from the `osk` two more output variables are generated after the completion of the handshake: `ini_enc` & `res_enc`

Assignees No one—assign yourself

Labels None yet

Projects Rosenpass 1.0.0 Status: No status



Zum Nachbauen... go-rosenpass – Steffen Vogel FTW

Open

17 tasks

Whitepaper proof read #68

stv0g opened this issue on May 20 · 26 comments

Status

- Describe Payload transmission as a possible protocol extension
- Highlight relation to WireGuard whitepaper
- How are the roles of initiator / responder assigned?
- Endianess of biscuit counter
- Figure 4: Wrong cipher-text variable
- Section 2.4.1: Better naming for session/index table
- Inverted assertions for replay detection
- Figure 3: **Wrong PRF labels for chaining key extract/init #67**
- Figure 3: Wrong PRF labels for session encryption keys
- Section 2.3: Wrong protocol identifier
- Section 2.1.1: Wrong hash function?
- Section 2.1.1: Describe non-standard HMAC-Blake2 variant
- Figure 3 / Section 2.5: Wrong order of mixing in en/decaps_and_mix()
- Figure 2: Wrong field ordering in RespHello message
- Section 2.4.3: Mismatching biscuit key epoch
- Section 2.1.4 / 2.1.5: Add references to exact versions of KEM specifications which are used by Rosenpass




Zum Integrieren... NetBird

SECURITY.md	Add security policy file (#600)	10 months ago
go.mod	Routemgr error handling (#1073)	3 weeks ago
go.sum	Routemgr error handling (#1073)	3 weeks ago

☰ README.md

🎉 **New Release! Self-hosting in under 5 min.** [Learn more](#)




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NetBird combines a configuration-free peer-to-peer private network and a centralized access control system in a single platform, making it easy to create secure private networks for your organization or home

Languages




- Go 97.4%
- Shell 2.4%
- Other 0.2%



Zum Integrieren... NetBird

☰ README.md

Together with CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security NetBird brings the security best practices and simplicity to private networking.



Testimonials

We use open-source technologies like [WireGuard®](#), [Pion ICE \(WebRTC\)](#), [Coturn](#), and [Rosenpass](#). We very much appreciate the work these guys are doing and we'd greatly appreciate if you could support them in any way (e.g. giving a star or a contribution).

Legal

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Zum Integrieren... NetBird

- Netbird: Einfaches user interface
- Rosenpass: Hochsichere PQ-Crypto
- go-rozenpass: Um Plattformen zu unterstützen auf denen die Rust Variante schwer zu integrieren ist
 - Android
 - iOS
 - Windows
 - ...





Zum Integrieren... Prototypfund 14 Projekt

- Schnittstelle zwischen Komponenten
- Kommunikation über Unix-Sockets
- Spezielle Serialisierungsbibliothek für Schlüsseldaten⁷
- Broker-Pattern für Rosenpass– Jede Komponente in einem eigenen Prozess
- Mikro-VMs um wirklich hohe Sicherheit zu haben
- Minimale Privilegien; Sandboxing



⁷ Externes Memory-Management



Rosenpass Roadmap

- Sicherheitsbeweis
- Formelle Verifikation der Implementierung
- Einfachere Benutzbarkeit
- Kryptografie + Safety Forschung:
 - Kryptografie in der Avionik
 - Decryption Despite Error





Rosenpass Strukturpläne

- Translationsforschung: Schnittstelle zwischen Industrie und Wissenschaft
- Mit mehreren Integratoren arbeiten; Open-Source R&D-Abteilung
- Antihierarchisches Arbeiten
- Karo hätte gerne mal wieder Freizeit



Idee: Kryptografie als Notar Erklären

- Problem: Kryptografie wird als schwarze Magie verstanden
- Problem: Krude vorschläge zur Verwaltungsautomatisierung
- Problem: Und Strafverfolgung
- Problem: Krypto wird auf Verschlüsselung reduziert
- Problem: Kaum jemand weiß was moderne Verfahren tun
 - Elliptic-Curve Pairings
 - Multi-Party Computation
 - Homomorphe Verschlüsselung
 - Datenbanken mit anonymem Zugriff
 - Anonyme Kommunikation



Quelle: White Rabbit aus Alice in Wonderland –
CCO

Häschen sind die besseren Menschen.

Idee: Kryptografie als Notar Erklären

- Krypto: Einsatzfähig für viele Prozesse in denen Information Übertragen wird
- Datenschutz: Anonyme, Nutzergesteuerte Prozesse
- Idee: Metapher von Kryptografie als Notar
 - Notare werden Bestraft wenn sie Dinge Zusichern die sie nicht können
 - Oder wenn sie gegen Regeln verstoßen
 - Spezieller schutz vor dem Recht
 - Kryptografie: Ähnlich, nur Mathematisch, statt mit Staatsgewalt



Quelle: White Rabbit aus Alice in Wonderland –
CCO

Häßchen sind die besseren Menschen.