

~~AEAD Key Usage Limits in OSCORE~~  
Key Update for OSCORE

draft-hoeglund-core-oscore-key-limits-01

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# Draft Overview (1/2)

- › OSCORE (RFC8613) uses AEAD algorithms to provide security
  - Confidentiality and Integrity
- › Need to follow limits in key usage and failed decryptions, before rekeying
  - Otherwise, it is possible to break the security properties of the AEAD algorithm
  - Reference **draft-irtf-cfrg-aead-limits-03**
- › (1) AEAD limits and their impact on OSCORE
  - Defining appropriate limits for OSCORE
  - Originally starting from the same assumptions in TLS
  - Revisited based on John Mattsson's input at the April CoRE interim
    - › <https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/110/materials/slides-110-saag-analysis-of-usage-limits-of-aead-algorithms-00.pdf>

# Draft Overview (2/2)

## › (2) Updates to OSCORE

- Counters in the Security Context: key encryption use (q) and invalid decryptions (v)
- Necessary steps to take during message processing (counting)
- Update the keys when the limits are exceeded (rekeying)

## › (3) Defined a new method for rekeying OSCORE (**new**)

- Loosely inspired by Appendix B.2 of OSCORE
- Goal: renew the Master Secret and Master Salt; derive new keys from those
- Achieves Perfect Forward Secrecy

# Key Limits (1/2)

- › Selected fixed values for 'q', 'v', and 'l'
  - $q = 2^{20}$ ,  $v = 2^{20}$  and  $l = 2^8$  // 'l' is the max message length in cipher blocks
  - Based on earlier discussions and John Mattsson's presentation
- › Table with 'IA' and 'CA' probabilities based on those values
  - These are based on the formulas in the CFRG document

Algorithm name	IA probability	CA probability
AEAD_AES_128_CCM	$2^{-68}$	$2^{-70}$
AEAD_AES_128_GCM	$2^{-99}$	$2^{-89}$
AEAD_AES_256_GCM	$2^{-99}$	$2^{-89}$
AEAD_CHACHA20_POLY1305	$2^{-75}$	-

Integrity Advantage (IA):  
Probability of  
breaking integrity properties

Confidentiality Advantage (CA):  
Probability of breaking  
confidentiality properties

Figure 1: Probabilities for algorithms based on chosen q, v and l values.

# Key Limits (2/2)

- › Specific look at AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM\_8
  - Due to short Tag length the limits can be most problematic here
- › Table with 'IA' and 'CA' probabilities for various values of 'q', 'v' and 'l'

'q', 'v' and 'l'	IA probability	CA probability	'q', 'v' and 'l'	IA probability	CA probability
q=2 <sup>20</sup> , v=2 <sup>20</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-44</sup>	2 <sup>-70</sup>	q=2 <sup>20</sup> , v=2 <sup>20</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-44</sup>	2 <sup>-74</sup>
q=2 <sup>15</sup> , v=2 <sup>20</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-44</sup>	2 <sup>-80</sup>	q=2 <sup>15</sup> , v=2 <sup>20</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-44</sup>	2 <sup>-84</sup>
q=2 <sup>10</sup> , v=2 <sup>20</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-44</sup>	2 <sup>-90</sup>	q=2 <sup>10</sup> , v=2 <sup>20</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-44</sup>	2 <sup>-94</sup>
q=2 <sup>20</sup> , v=2 <sup>15</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-49</sup>	2 <sup>-70</sup>	q=2 <sup>20</sup> , v=2 <sup>15</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-49</sup>	2 <sup>-74</sup>
q=2 <sup>15</sup> , v=2 <sup>15</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-49</sup>	2 <sup>-80</sup>	q=2 <sup>15</sup> , v=2 <sup>15</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-49</sup>	2 <sup>-84</sup>
q=2 <sup>10</sup> , v=2 <sup>15</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-49</sup>	2 <sup>-90</sup>	q=2 <sup>10</sup> , v=2 <sup>15</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-49</sup>	2 <sup>-94</sup>
q=2 <sup>20</sup> , v=2 <sup>10</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-54</sup>	2 <sup>-70</sup>	q=2 <sup>20</sup> , v=2 <sup>10</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-54</sup>	2 <sup>-74</sup>
q=2 <sup>15</sup> , v=2 <sup>10</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-54</sup>	2 <sup>-80</sup>	q=2 <sup>15</sup> , v=2 <sup>10</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-54</sup>	2 <sup>-84</sup>
q=2 <sup>10</sup> , v=2 <sup>10</sup> , l=2 <sup>8</sup>	2 <sup>-54</sup>	2 <sup>-90</sup>	q=2 <sup>10</sup> , v=2 <sup>10</sup> , l=2 <sup>6</sup>	2 <sup>-54</sup>	2 <sup>-94</sup>

Figure 2: Probabilities for AEAD\_AES\_128\_CCM\_8 based on chosen q, v and l values.

- › From the considered values the best triple is (q = 2<sup>20</sup>, v= 2<sup>10</sup>, l = 2<sup>8</sup>)
  - The question is if an IA of 2<sup>-54</sup> is good enough?

# OSCORE Key Update method (1/3)

- › Defined a new method for rekeying OSCORE
  - Client and server exchange two nonces R1 and R2
  - *UpdateCtx()* function for deriving new OSCORE Security Context using the nonces
  - Current Sec Ctx (to renew) ==> Intermediate Sec Ctx ==> **New Sec Ctx**
- › Properties
  - Only one intermediate Security Context is derived
  - The ID Context does not change
  - Can be initiated by either the client or server
  - It is robust and secure against a peer rebooting
  - The procedure completes in one round-trip (after that, the new context can be used)
  - Compatible with possible prior key establishment through the EDHOC protocol

# OSCORE Key Update method (2/3)

- › Key update messages are OSCORE-protected and self-evident
- › OSCORE Option: defined the use of **flag bit 1** to signal presence of **flag bits 8-15**
- › **Defined flag bit 15 -- 'd' -- to indicate:**
  - This is a OSCORE key update message
  - **"id detail"** is specified (**length + value**); used to transport a nonce for the key update

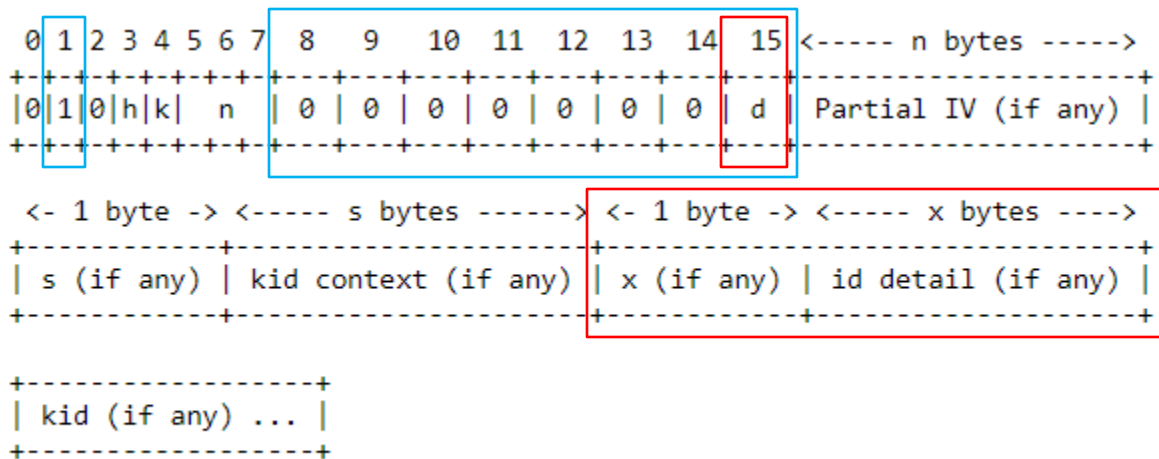
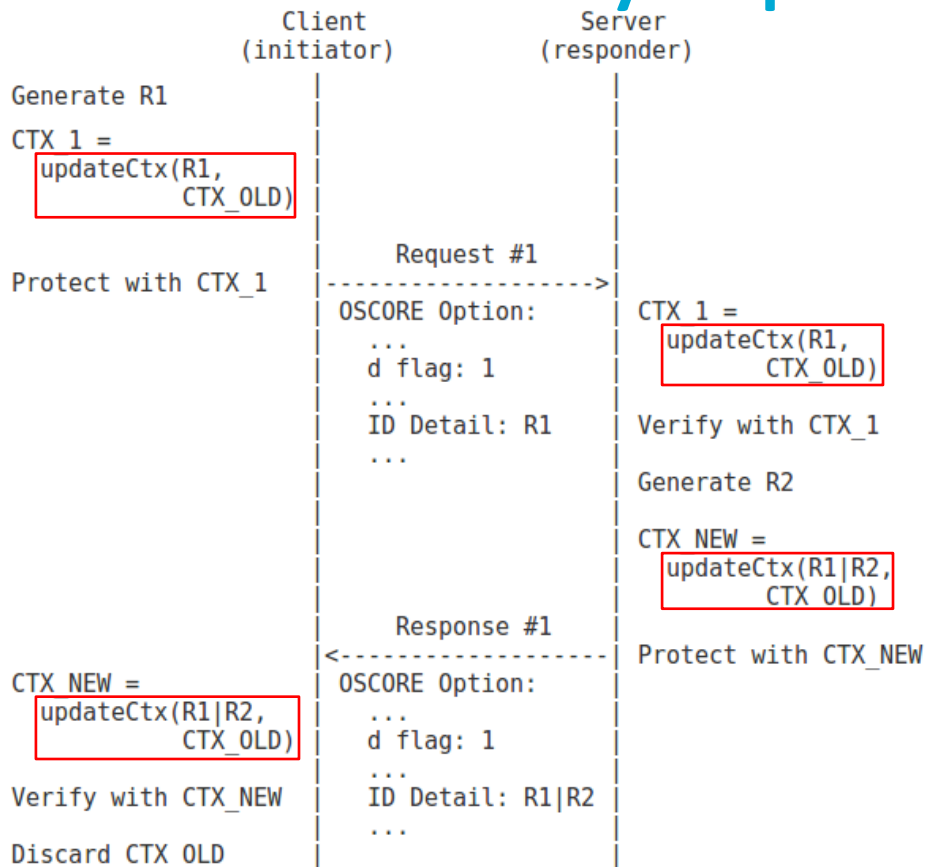


Figure 3: The OSCORE option value, including 'id detail'

# OSCORE Key Update method (3/3)



```
updateCtx( N, CTX_IN ) {  
  
    CTX_OUT      // The new Security Context  
    MSECRET_NEW // The new Master Secret  
    MSALT_NEW   // The new Master Salt  
  
    if <the original Security Context was established through EDHOC> {  
        EDHOC-KeyUpdate( N )  
        // This results in updating the key PRK_4x3m of the EDHOC session,  
        // i.e., PRK_4x3m = Extract( N, PRK_4x3m )  
  
        MSECRET_NEW = EDHOC-Exporter( "OSCORE Master Secret", key_length )  
                      = EDHOC-KDF( PRK_4x3m, TH_4, "OSCORE Master Secret", key_length )  
  
        MSALT_NEW = EDHOC-Exporter( "OSCORE Master Salt", salt_length )  
                      = EDHOC-KDF( PRK_4x3m, TH_4, "OSCORE Master Salt", salt_length )  
    }  
  
    else {  
        Master Secret Length = < Size of CTX_IN.MasterSecret in bytes >  
  
        MSECRET_NEW = HKDF-Expand-Label( CTX_IN.MasterSecret, Label,  
                                         N, Master Secret Length )  
                      = HKDF-Expand( CTX_IN.MasterSecret, HkdfLabel,  
                                      Master Secret Length )  
  
        MSALT_NEW = N;  
    }  
  
    < Derive CTX_OUT using MSECRET_NEW and MSALT_NEW,  
    together with other parameters from CTX_IN >  
    Return CTX_OUT;  
}
```



# Summary and Next Steps

- › Twofold update to OSCORE
  - Tracking and reacting to defined key limits, to preserve security of the AEAD cipher
  - New efficient key update procedure (rekeying) with Perfect Forward Secrecy
    - › Initially planned as a separate draft
    - › Preference at the April CoRE interim to have it in this document
- › Take and adopt feedback on the new key limits and especially for CCM\_8
- › Main next steps are tracked as Gitlab issues in [1]
- › Need for reviews, on both key limits and key update

[1] <https://gitlab.com/rikard-sics/draft-hoeglund-oscore-rekeying-limits/>

Thank you!

Comments/questions?

<https://gitlab.com/rikard-sics/draft-hoeglund-oscore-rekeying-limits/>