Practical Privacy-Preserving Authentication for SSH

Lawrence Roy Stanislav Lyakhov Yeongjin Jang Mike Rosulek

Oregon State University

To appear at USENIX 2022 ia.cr/2022/740

presentation for IETF 114; 2022-07-25

SSH server

should I authenticate with pub key 6c6c6568...?

no

should I authenticate
with pub key 6c6c6568...?
no

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?

should I authenticate
with pub key 6c6c6568...?
no

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?

no :

yes

should I authenticate with pub key 6c6c6568...?

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?

no :

yes ▼ signature

SSH server

should I authenticate with pub key 6c6c6568...?

no

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?

no

:

yes ✓ signature

problem: server can fingerprint client:

ightharpoonup refuse all advertisements \Rightarrow learn all keys

shou

with pu

A little known feature of GitHub is the ability to look at the public SSH keys that other users have set to be authorised on their account (for example https://github.com/torvalds.keys)

However one of the other side effects of this is that it means that everyone can see your public keys, and if someone cares enough, collect a massive database of everyone's SSH keys.

Ben Cox https://blog.benjojo.co.uk/post/auditing-github-users-keys

l keys

...

shou with pı A little known feature of GitHub is the ability to look at the public SSH keys that other users have set to be authorised on their account (for example https://github.com/torvalds.keys)

• • •

However one of the other side effects of this is that it means that everyone can see your public keys, and if someone cares enough, collect a massive database of everyone's SSH keys.

Ben Cox https://blog.benjojo.co.uk/post/auditing-github-users-keys

l keys

+

shot with p

04 Aug 2015

SSH WHOAMI.FILIPPO.IO

Here's a fun PoC I built thanks to Ben's dataset.

shou with pı I don't want to ruin the surprise, so just try this command. (It's harmless.

ssh whoami.filippo.io

For the security crowd: don't worry, I don't have any OpenSSH oday and even if I did I wouldn't burn them on my blog. Also, ssh is designed to log into untrusted servers.

Filippo Valsorda https://words.filippo.io/ssh-whoami-filippo-io/

[[kochanski:~]\$ ssh whoami.filippo.io

_o/ Hello Mike Rosulek!

Did you know that ssh sends all your public keys to any server it tries to authenticate to?

That's how we know you are @rosulek on GitHub! Ah, maybe what you didn't know is that GitHub publishes all users'

ssh public keys. Myself, I learned it from Ben (benjojo.co.uk).

That's pretty handy at times :) for example your key is at https://github.com/rosulek.keys

-- @FiloSottile (https://twitter.com/FiloSottile)

P.S. The source of this server is at
https://github.com/FiloSottile/whoami.filippo.io

Connection to whoami.filippo.io closed.

l keys

←

with pu

shou

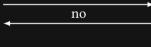
←

l keys

SSH server

should I authenticate
with pub key 6c6c6568...?
no

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?



yes ✓ signature

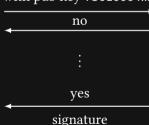
problem: server can fingerprint client:

- ightharpoonup refuse all advertisements \Rightarrow learn all keys
- can configure client to send only "correct" key

SSH server

should I authenticate with pub key 6c6c6568...?

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?



problem: server can fingerprint client:

- ▶ refuse all advertisements \Rightarrow learn all keys
- can configure client to send only "correct" key

problem: client can probe server:

- offer someone else's pub key, observe response
- ► SSH supports *pre-emptive* signature from client

SSH server

should I authenticate
with pub key 6c6c6568...?

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?

no .

signature

yes

problem: server can fingerprint client:

- ▶ refuse all advertisements \Rightarrow learn all keys
- can configure client to send only "correct" key

problem: client can probe server:

- offer someone else's pub key, observe response
- ▶ SSH supports *pre-emptive* signature from client

problem: server sees which key was used:

- ▶ and can **prove it!** ⇒ authentication not deniable
- fundamental to protocol

SSH server

should I authenticate with pub key 6c6c6568...?

should I authenticate with pub key 73616664...?

no

yes

signature

problem: server can fingerprint client:

- ► refuse all advertisements ⇒ learn all keys
- can configure client to send only "correct" key

problem: client can probe server:

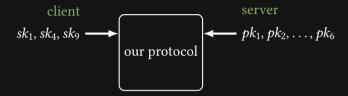
- offer someone else's pub key, observe response
- ▶ SSH supports *pre-emptive* signature from client

problem: server sees which key was used:

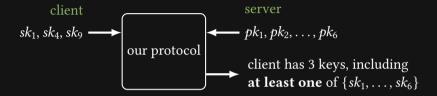
- ▶ and can **prove it!** ⇒ authentication not deniable
- fundamental to protocol

problem: server can act as honeypot:

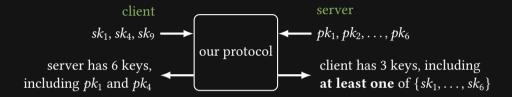
- accept any key, even ones never seen before
- fundamental to protocol



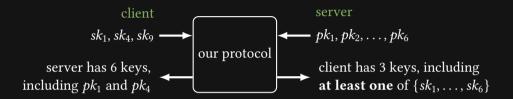
can include any mixture of existing RSA, ECDSA, EdDSA keys, in a single authentication attempt



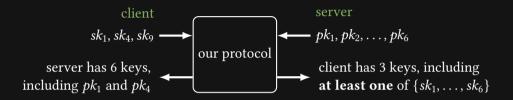
can include any mixture of existing RSA, ECDSA, EdDSA keys, in a single authentication attempt



can include any mixture of existing RSA, ECDSA, EdDSA keys, in a single authentication attempt



- can include any mixture of existing RSA, ECDSA, EdDSA keys, in a single authentication attempt
- does not depend on site-specific configuration;
 both parties can just safely use all their keys



- can include any mixture of existing RSA, ECDSA, EdDSA keys, in a single authentication attempt
- does not depend on site-specific configuration;
 both parties can just safely use all their keys
- client won't connect unless server knows and explicitly includes one of client's keys

client (with $\{sk_i\}_i$):

server (with $\{pk_j\}_j$):

technical overview

client (with $\{sk_i\}_i$): server (with $\{pk_j\}_j$):

 $c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \operatorname{Enc}(\{pk_j\}_j)$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

address ciphertext to $\{pk_j\}_j$; sk_j decrypts c to m_j ; c hides pk_j recipients

client (with
$$\{sk_i\}_i$$
): server (with $\{pk_j\}_j$):
$$c \qquad c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{Enc}\Big(\{pk_j\}_j\Big)$$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

address ciphertext to $\{pk_j\}_j$; sk_j decrypts c to m_j ; c hides pk_j recipients

client (with
$$\{sk_i\}_i$$
): server (with $\{pk_j\}_j$):

$$\left\{\widehat{m}_i := \mathsf{Dec}(sk_i, c)\right\}_i \qquad c \qquad c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{Enc}\left(\{pk_j\}_j\right)$$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

address ciphertext to $\{pk_j\}_j$; sk_j decrypts c to m_j ; c hides pk_j recipients

client (with
$$\{sk_i\}_i$$
): server (with $\{pk_j\}_j$):
$$\left\{\widehat{m}_i := \mathsf{Dec}(sk_i,c)\right\}_i \qquad c \qquad c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{Enc}\left(\{pk_j\}_j\right)$$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

address ciphertext to $\{pk_j\}_j$; sk_j decrypts c to m_j ; c hides pk_j recipients

2. private set intersection

each party has set of items;

client (with $\{sk_i\}_i$): server (with $\{pk_i\}_i$): $c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \operatorname{Enc}(\{pk_j\}_j)$ $\left\{\widehat{m}_i := \operatorname{Dec}(sk_i, c)\right\}_i$ $\{m_i\}_i$ $\{\widehat{m}_i\}_i \cap \{m_i\}_i \blacktriangleleft$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

address ciphertext to $\{pk_j\}_j$; sk_j decrypts c to m_j ; c hides pk_j recipients

2. private set intersection

each party has set of items; client learns intersection;

client (with $\{sk_i\}_i$): server (with $\{pk_i\}_i$): $c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \operatorname{Enc}(\{pk_j\}_j)$ $\left\{\widehat{m}_i := \operatorname{Dec}(sk_i, c)\right\}_i$ $\{m_i\}_i$ $\{\widehat{m}_i\}_i \cap \{m_i\}_i \leftarrow$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

address ciphertext to $\{pk_j\}_j$; sk_j decrypts c to m_j ; c hides pk_j recipients

2. private set intersection

each party has set of items; client learns intersection; server learns whether empty

technical overview & contributions

client (with $\{sk_i\}_i$): server (with $\{pk_i\}_i$): $c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{Enc}\Big(\{pk_j\}_j\Big)$ $\left\{\widehat{m}_i := \operatorname{Dec}(sk_i, c)\right\}_i$ $\{m_i\}_i$ $\{\widehat{m}_i\}_i \cap \{m_i\}_i \leftarrow$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

single MKEM construction supporting RSA, ECDSA, & EdDSA

2. private set intersection

each party has set of items; client learns intersection; server learns whether empty

technical overview & contributions

client (with $\{sk_i\}_i$): server (with $\{pk_i\}_i$): $c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{Enc}\Big(\{pk_j\}_j\Big)$ $\left\{\widehat{m}_i := \mathsf{Dec}(sk_i, c)\right\}_i$ $\{m_i\}_i$ $\{\widehat{m}_i\}_i \cap \{m_i\}_i \longleftarrow$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

single MKEM construction supporting RSA, ECDSA, & EdDSA

2. private set intersection

add "proof of nonempty intersection" to [RosulekTrieu21] PSI

technical overview & contributions

client (with $\{sk_i\}_i$): server (with $\{pk_i\}_i$): $c, \{m_j\}_j \leftarrow \mathsf{Enc}\Big(\{pk_j\}_j\Big)$ $\left\{\widehat{m}_i := \mathsf{Dec}(sk_i, c)\right\}_i$ $\{m_i\}_i$ $\{\widehat{m}_i\}_i \cap \{m_i\}_i \leftarrow$

1. anonymous multi-KEM

single MKEM construction supporting RSA, ECDSA, & EdDSA

2. private set intersection

add "proof of nonempty intersection" to [RosulekTrieu21] PSI

+ full UC security analysis

# of keys		RSA keys only	EC keys only
client	server		

# of keys		RSA keys only	EC keys only
client	server		
5	10	60 ms	9 ms

# of keys		RSA keys only	EC keys only
client	server		
5	10	60 ms	9 ms
20	100	320 ms	28 ms

# of keys		RSA keys only	EC keys only
client	server		
5	10	60 ms	9 ms
20	100	320 ms	28 ms
20	1000	1200 ms	214 ms

