

# Key Management

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Since last time...

# SHA-1 Collision

Expected behavior: **different** hashes



Doc 1



Sha-1



42C1..21



Doc 2



Sha-1



3E2A..AE

Collision attack: **same** hashes



Good doc



Sha-1



3713..42



Bad doc



Sha-1



3713..42

# CloudBleed



#cloudbleed

# CloudPets



On to Key Management...

# Key Management

- key generation
- key exchange
- key storage
- key use
- key replacement



# What sort of keys?

| Security   | Symmetric | FFC<br>(e.g., DSA, DH) | IFC<br>(e.g., RSA) | ECC<br>(e.g., ECDSA) | DS,<br>hash | HMAC,<br>PRG | NIST Rec.  |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| $\leq 80$  | 2TDEA     | (1024,160)             | $k = 1024$         | $f = 160-223$        | SHA-1       |              | No         |
| 112        | 3TDEA     | (2048, 224)            | $k = 2048$         | $f = 224-255$        | SHA-224     |              | until 2030 |
| 128        | AES-128   | (3072, 256)            | $k = 3072$         | $f = 256-383$        | SHA-256     | SHA-1        | Yes        |
| $\geq 256$ | AES-256   | (15360, 512)           | $k = 15360$        | $f = 512+$           | SHA-512     | SHA-256      | Yes        |

# Failure cases

YAHOO!

# Generating secure keys

- `/dev/random`
- `/dev/urandom`

# Failure cases

```
int getRandomNumber()  
{  
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.  
              // guaranteed to be random.  
}
```



# Key Storage

- cryptographic module
- remote storage

# Secret Sharing



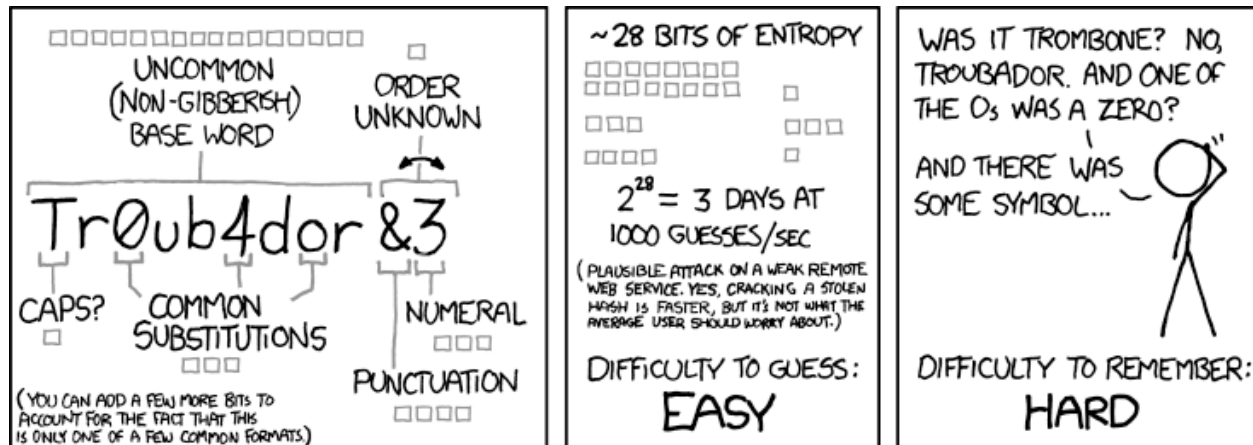
# Key use

Don't reuse keys

# Key Replacement

| Key Type                          | Cryptoperiod                        |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                   | Originator (OUP)                    | Recipient                   |
| Private Signature Key             | 1 to 3 years                        | -                           |
| Public Signature-Verification Key | Several years (depends on key size) |                             |
| Symmetric Authentication Key      | $\leq 2$ years                      | $\leq \text{OUP} + 3$ years |
| Private Authentication Key        | 1 to 2 years                        |                             |
| Public Authentication Key         | 1 to 2 years                        |                             |
| Symmetric Data Encryption Keys    | $\leq 2$ years                      | $\leq \text{OUP} + 3$ years |
| Symmetric Key Wrapping Key        | $\leq 2$ years                      | $\leq \text{OUP} + 3$ years |
| Symmetric Master Key              | About 1 year                        |                             |
| Private Key Transport Key         | $\leq 2$ years                      |                             |
| Public Key Transport Key          | 1 to 2 years                        |                             |
| Symmetric Authorization Key       | $\leq 2$ years                      |                             |
| Private Authorization Key         | $\leq 2$ years                      |                             |
| Public Authorization Key          | $\leq 2$ years                      |                             |

# Password-Based Encryption

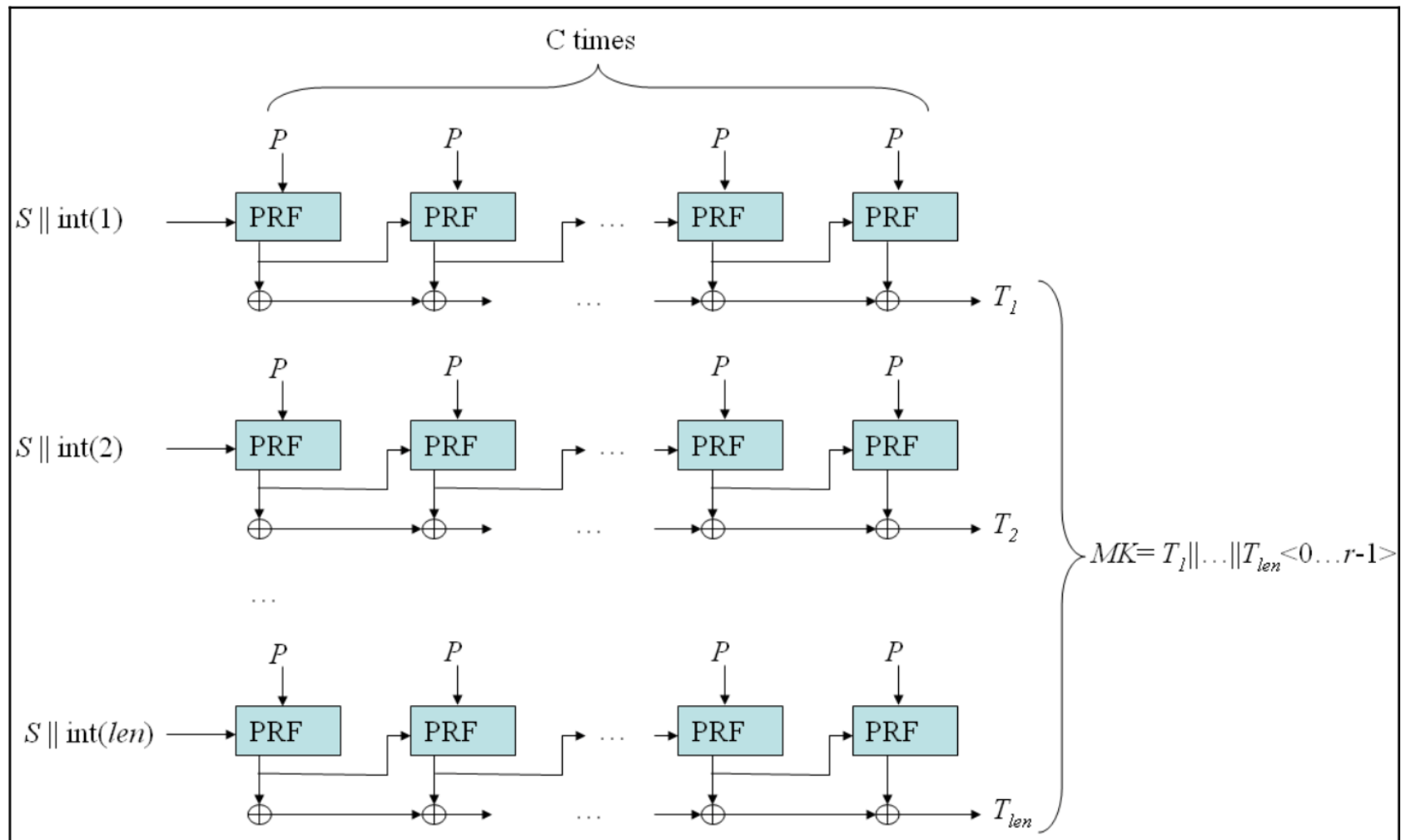


THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.

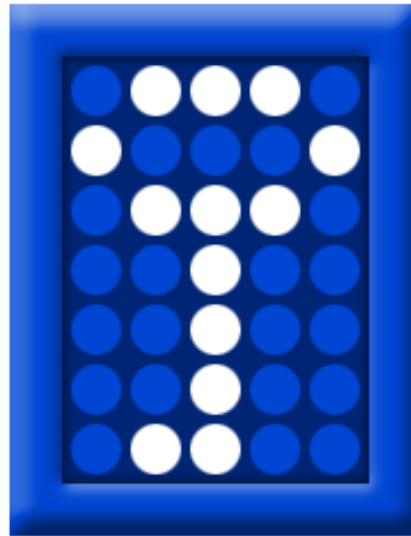
# Fixing Password-Based Encryption

- slow hash functions
- salt

# PBKDF2



# PBE in practice



tresorit

# ID-based encryption

- use ID as public key
- key generation authority generates secret keys for each ID
- Generalization: attribute-based encryption