

Overloading the Nonce:

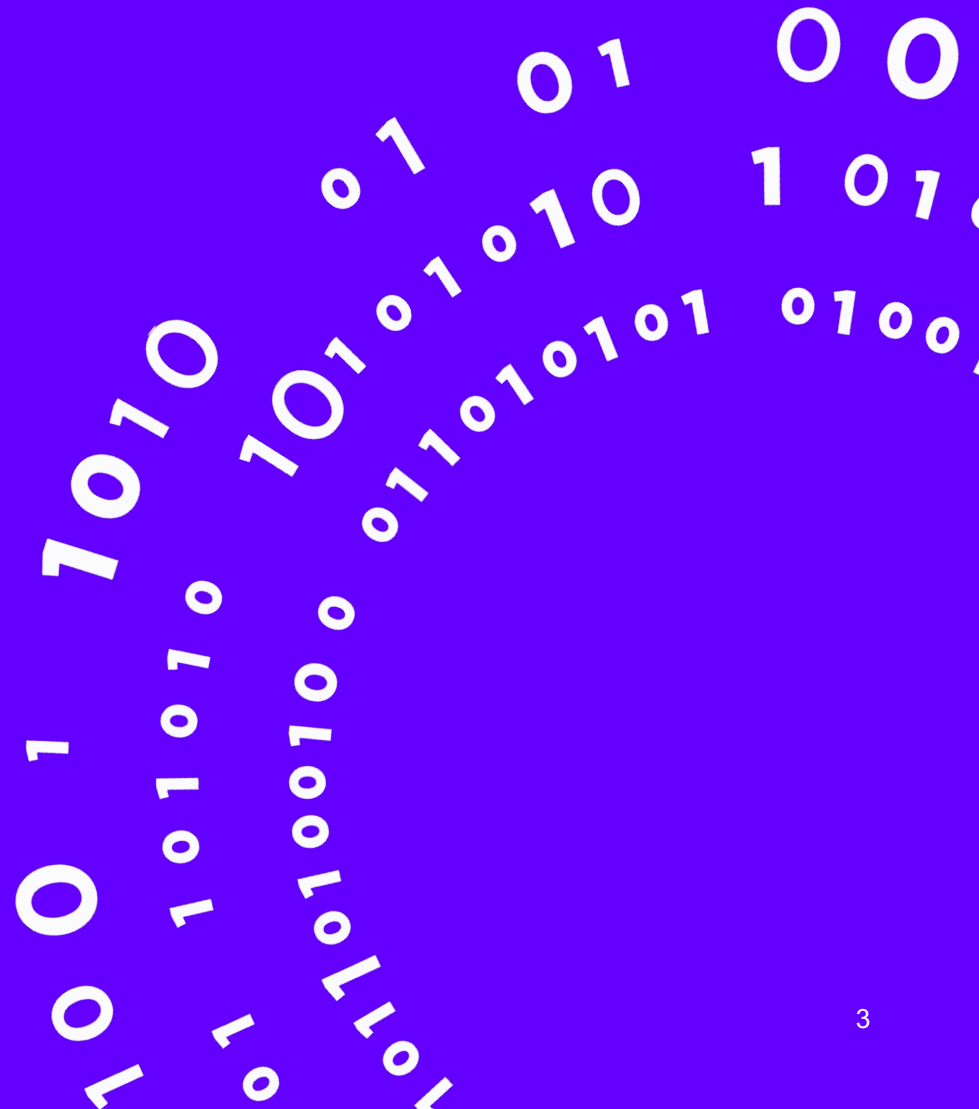
Rugged PRPs, Nonce-Set AEAD, and Order-Resilient Channels

Jean Paul Degabriele and Vukašin Karadžić

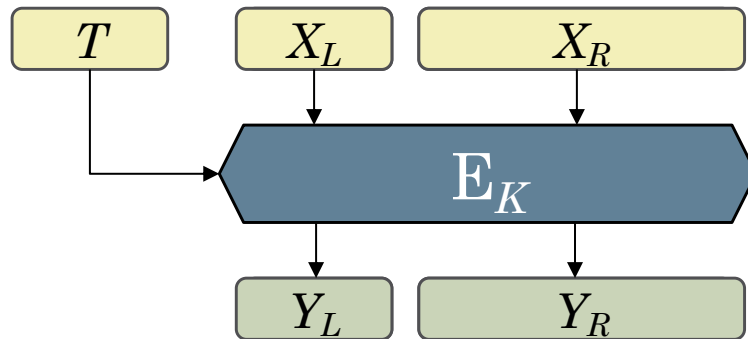
Outline

- Defining Rugged PRPs
- The UIV Construction
- Transforming Rugged PRPs into AEAD
- Nonce-Set AEAD
- Order-Resilient Channels

Defining Rugged PRPs

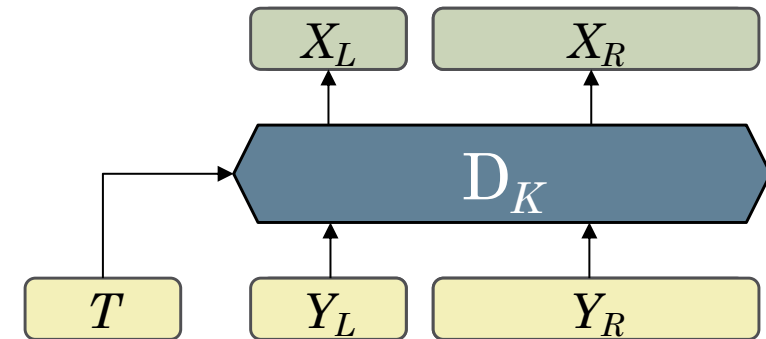
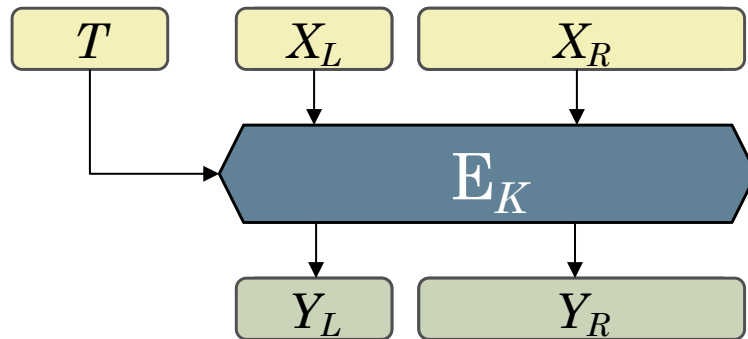


Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations



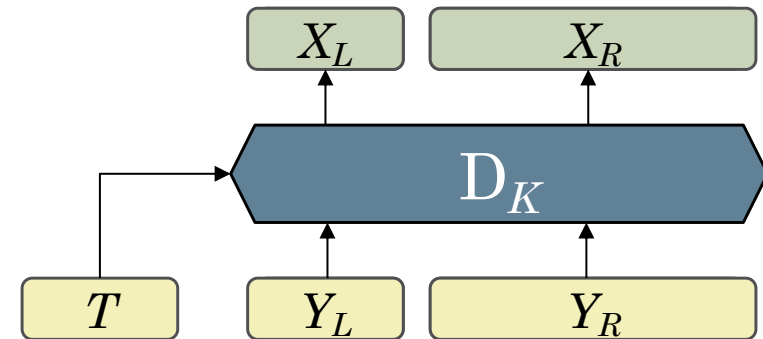
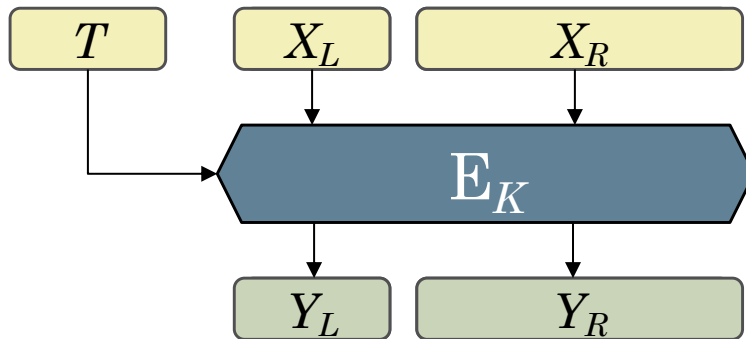
- Syntactically a Rugged PRP is a **(VIL) tweakable cipher** over a **split domain**: $\{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^*$, where n is in the range 128-256 bits.

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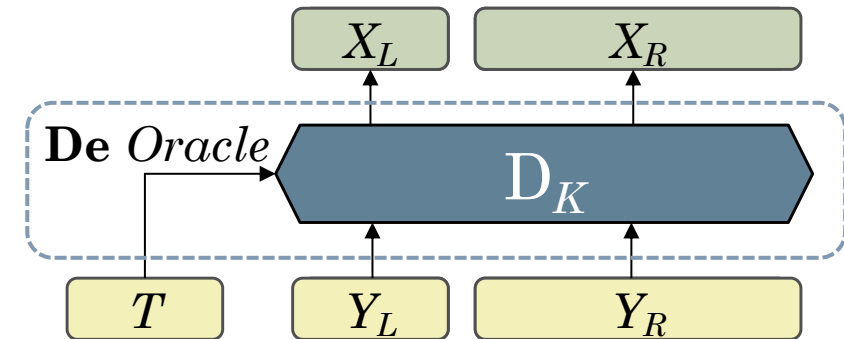
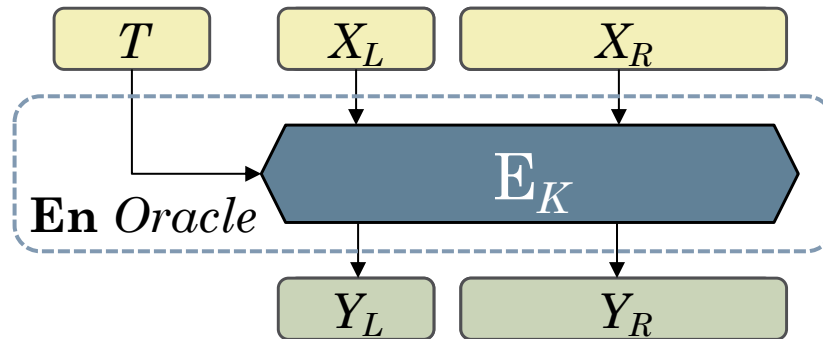
Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations



- Syntactically a Rugged PRP is a **(VIL) tweakable cipher** over a **split domain**: $\{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^*$, where n is in the range 128-256 bits.
- **Intermediate Security**, between PRP and SPRP security.
- The adversary is only given **partial access** to the deciphering algorithm.

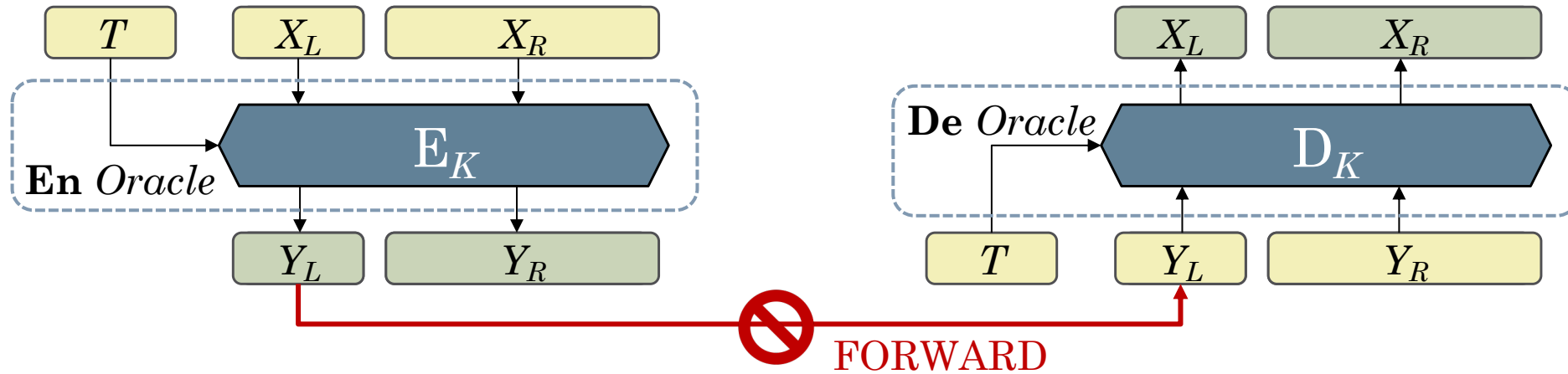
Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations

Real World



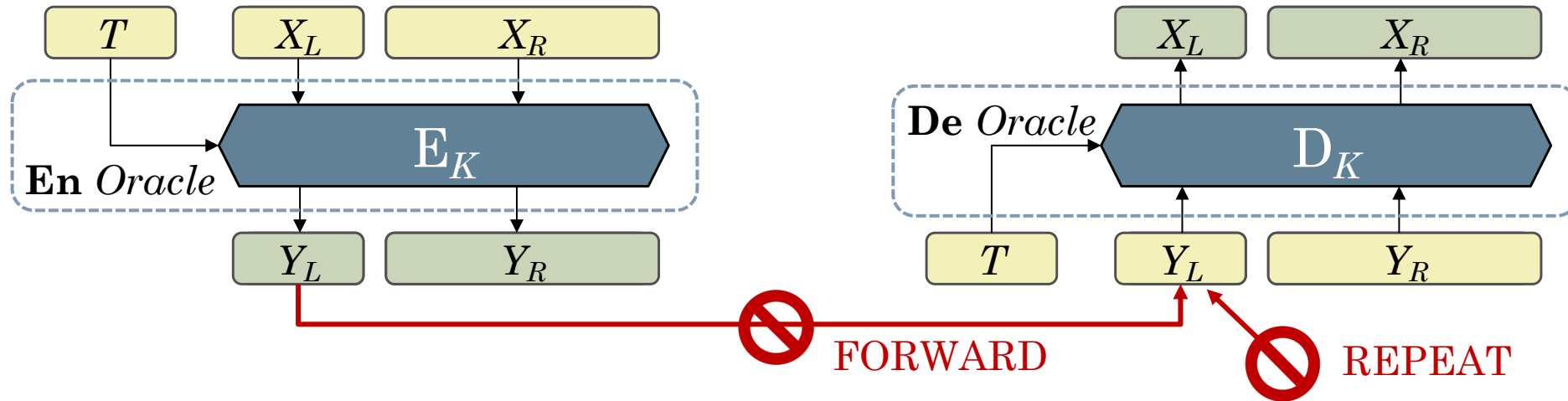
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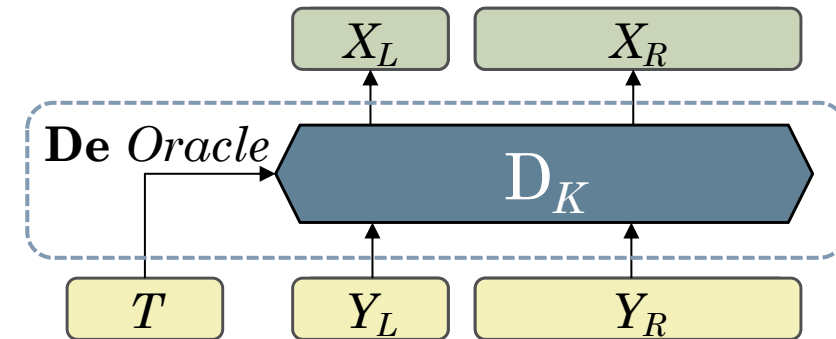
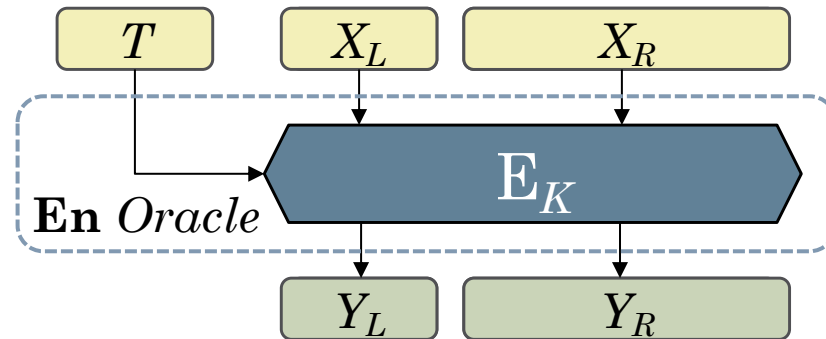
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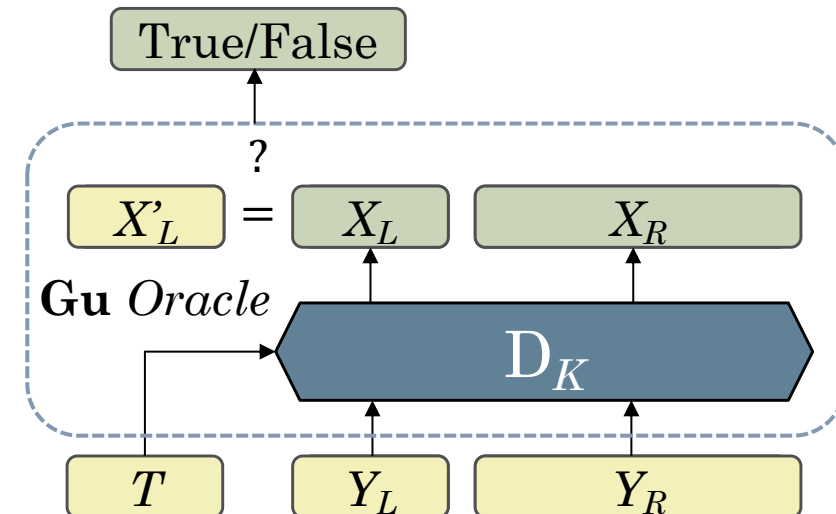
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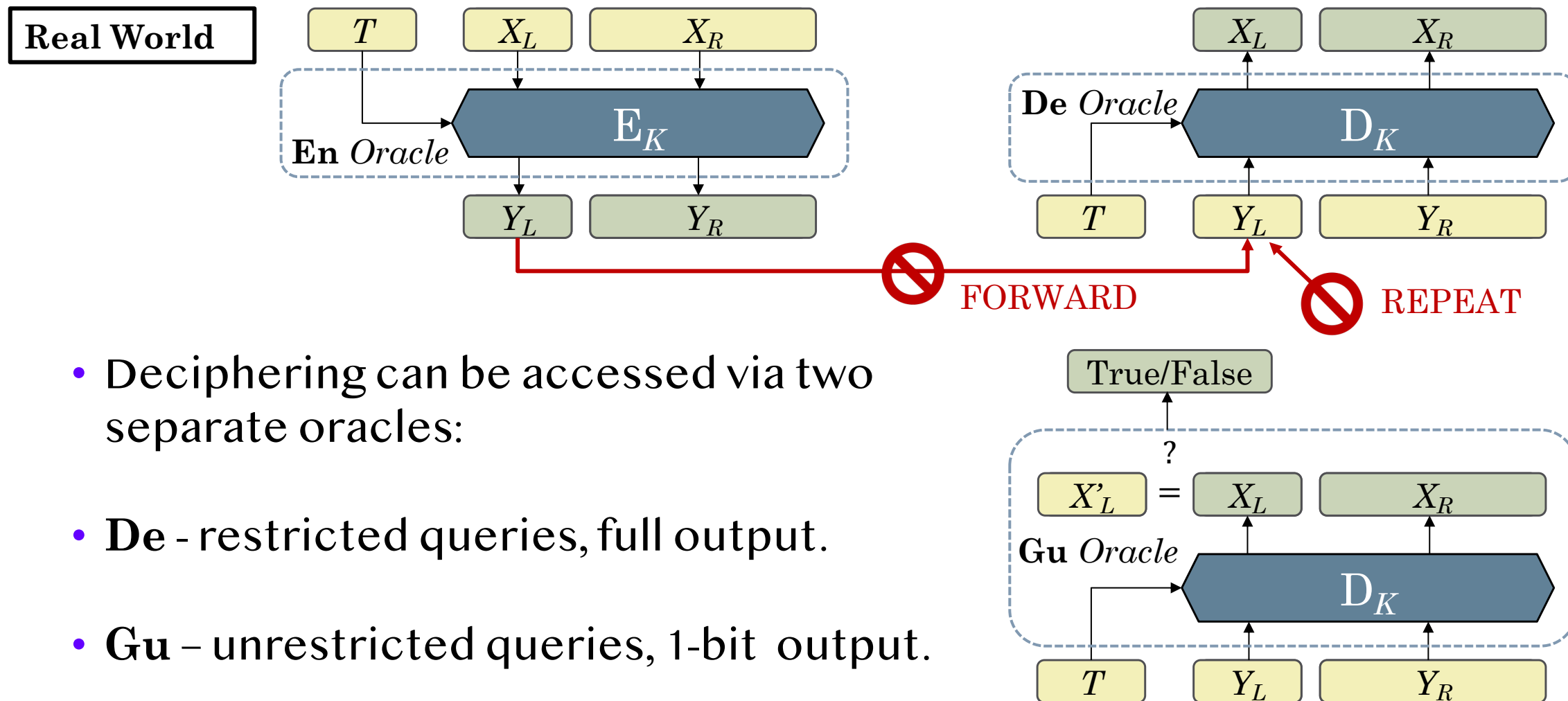
FORWARD



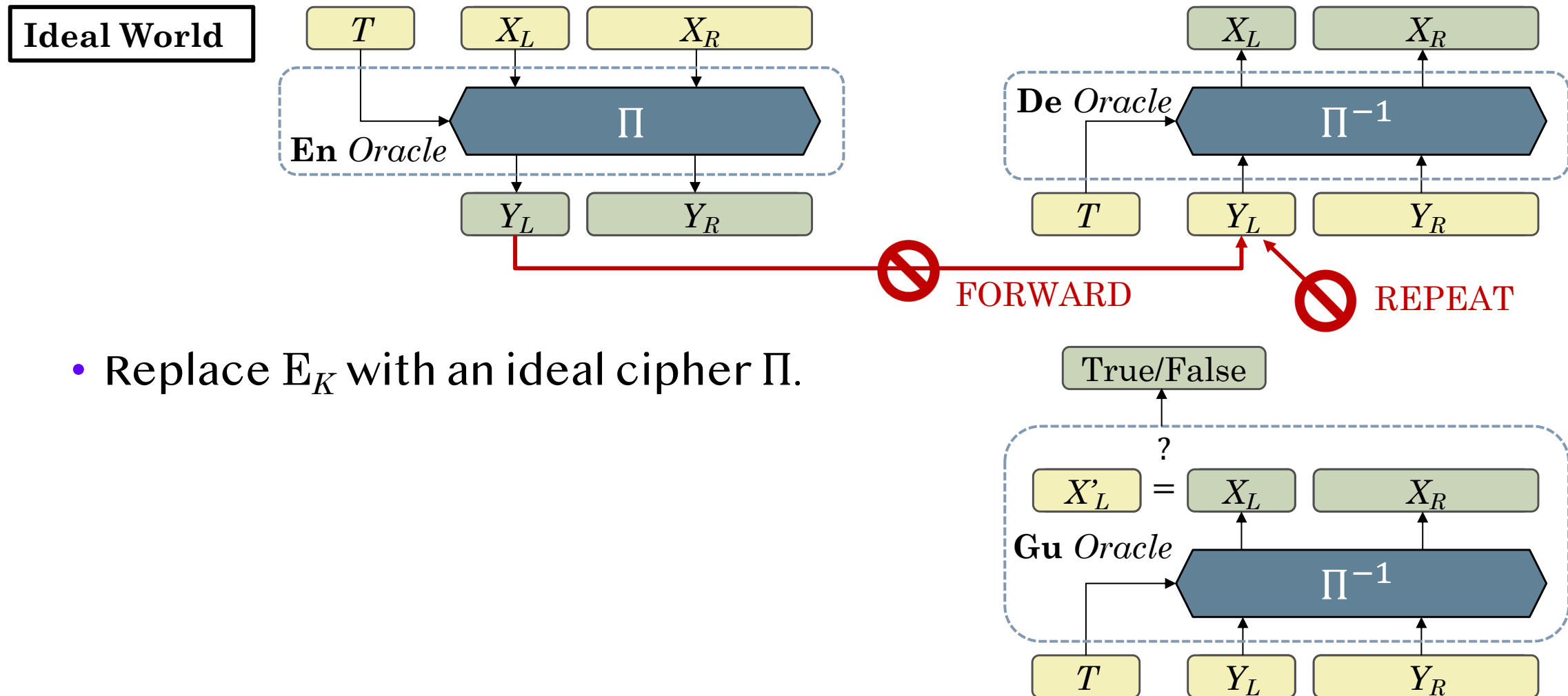
REPEAT



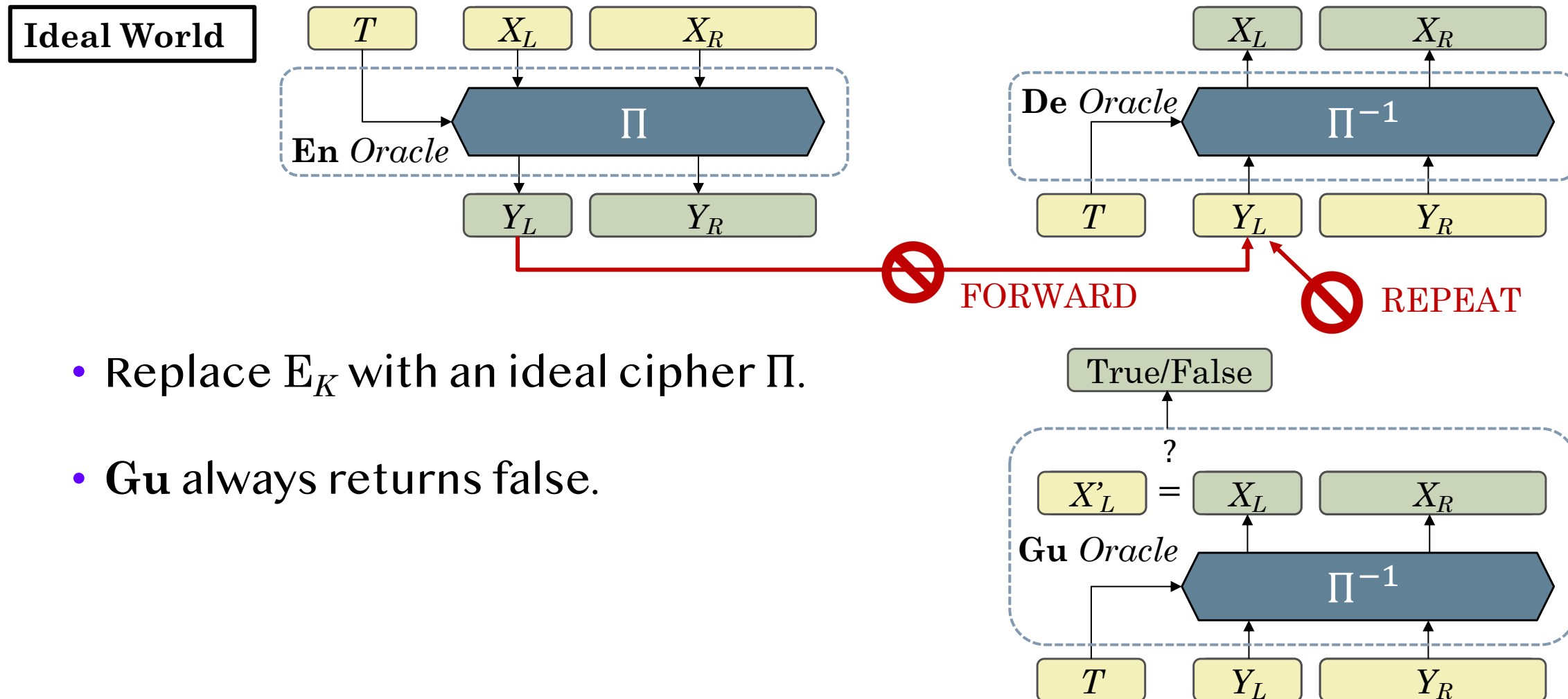
Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations



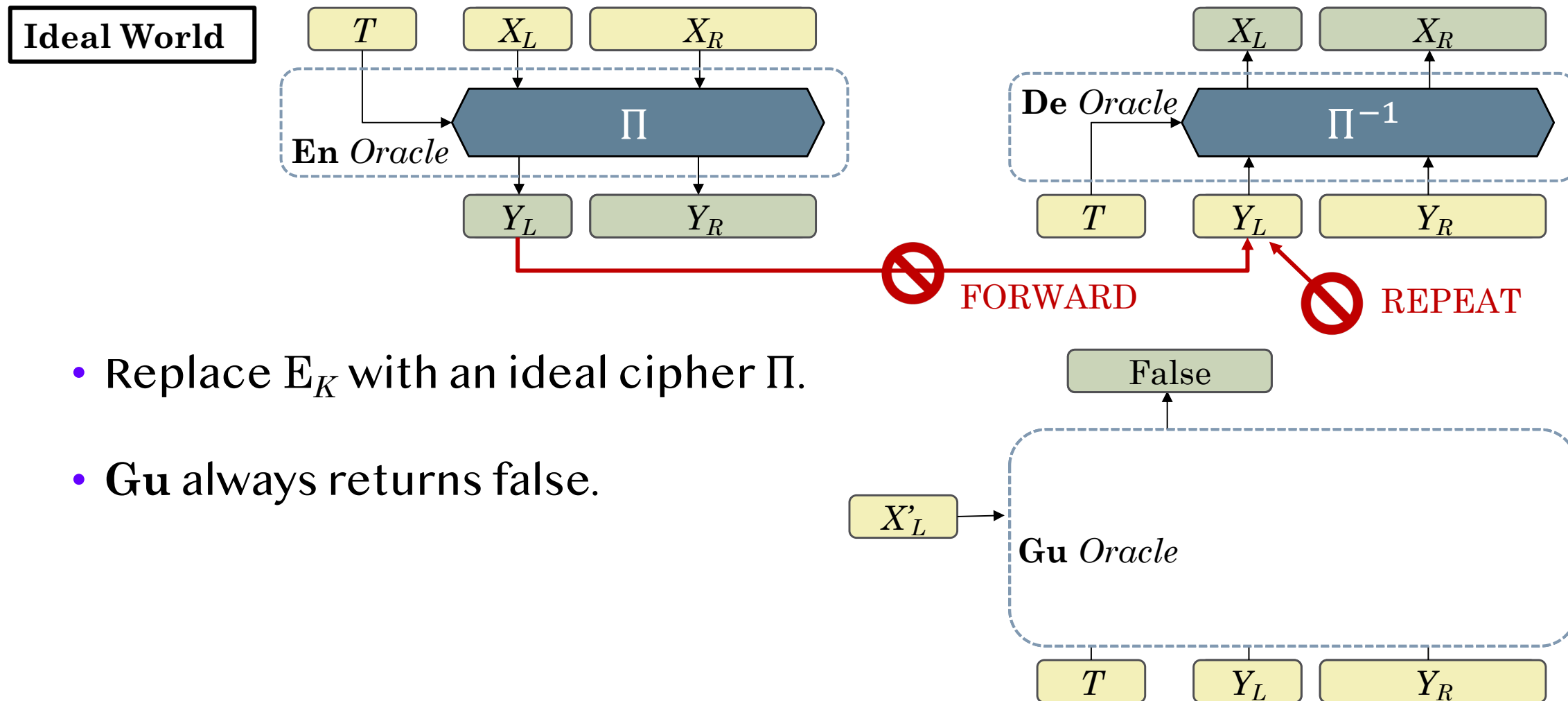
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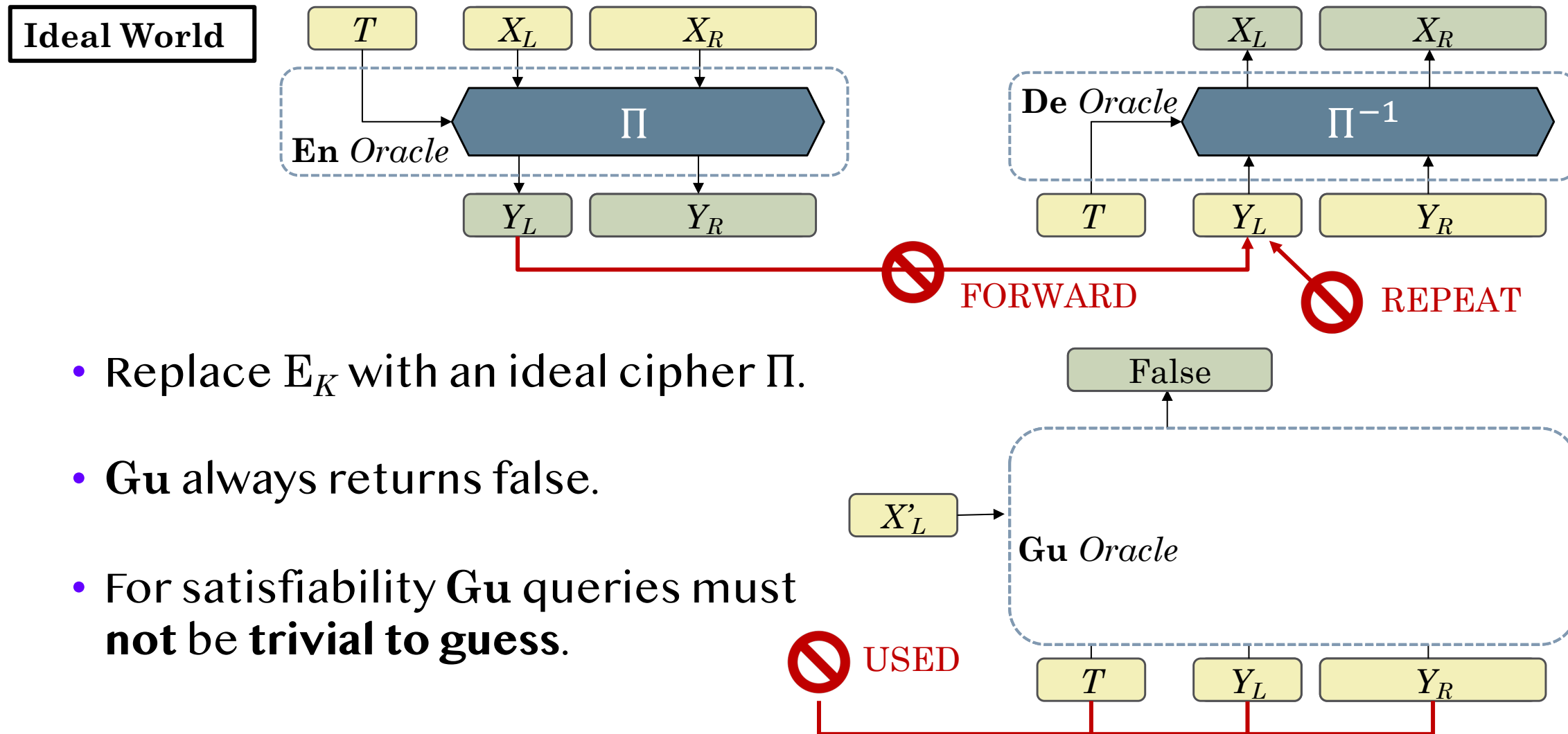
Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations



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Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations



Notes on the Definition

- The term **rugged** is meant to reflect the **intermediate overall security** and the **asymmetry in security** between **enciphering** and **deciphering**.

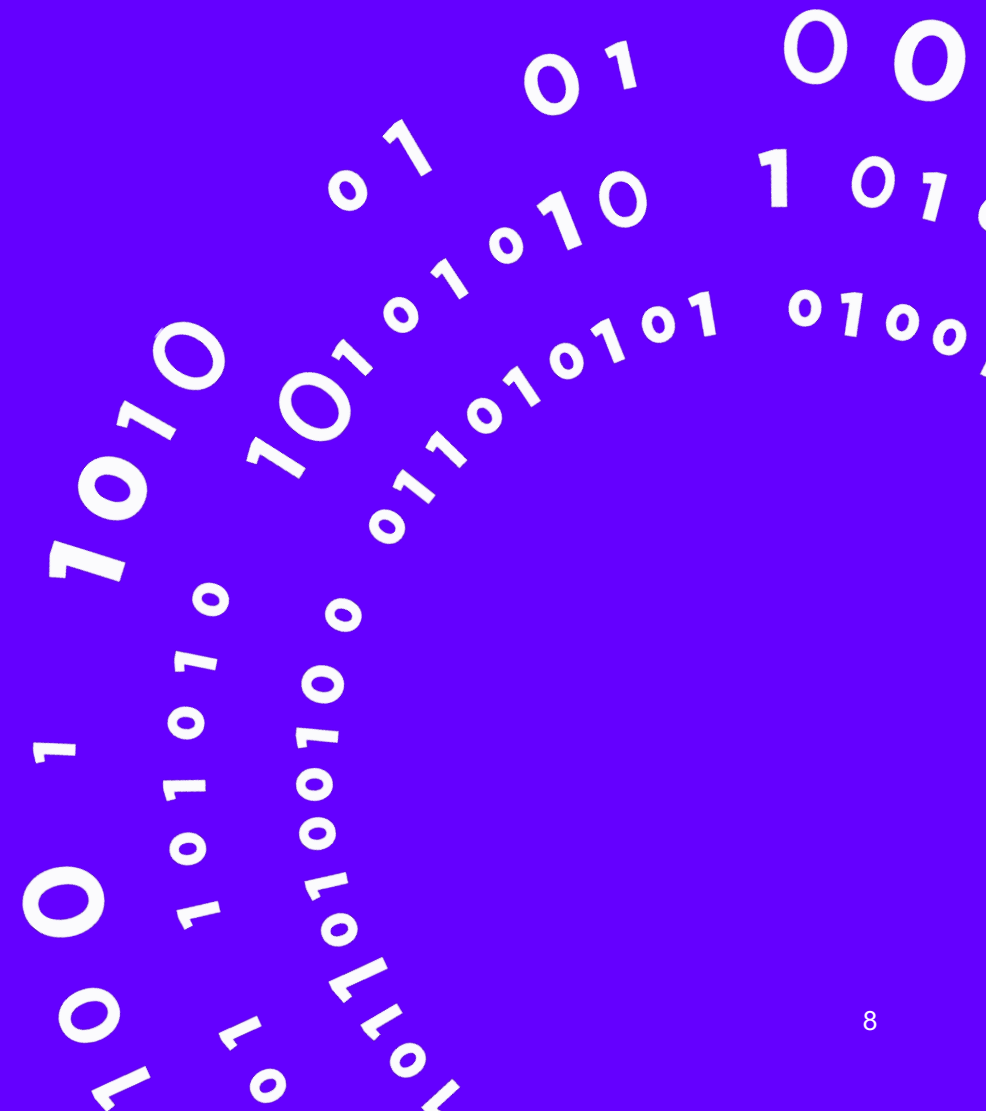
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- It is mainly intended for **variable-length ciphers** (not blockciphers) in the context of the **encode-then-encipher paradigm**.
- RPRPs are variable-length tweakable ciphers that can be easily transformed into AEAD with varying security properties.

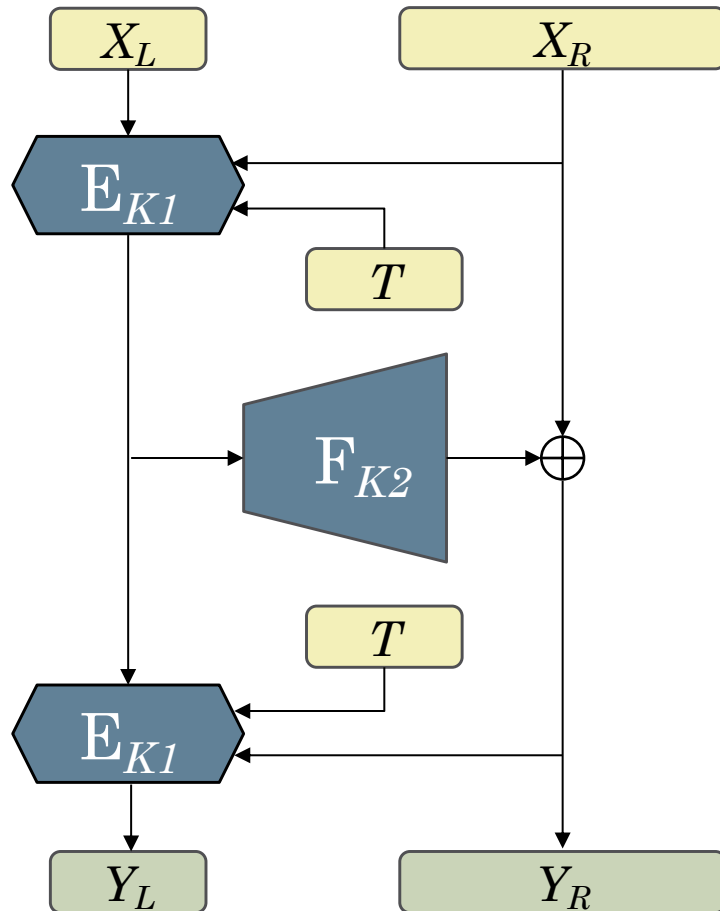
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- RPRPs are variable-length tweakable ciphers that can be easily transformed into AEAD with varying security properties.
- The definition is itself motivated by the **encode-then-encipher paradigm** and **features common** to variable-length cipher **constructions**.

The UIV Construction

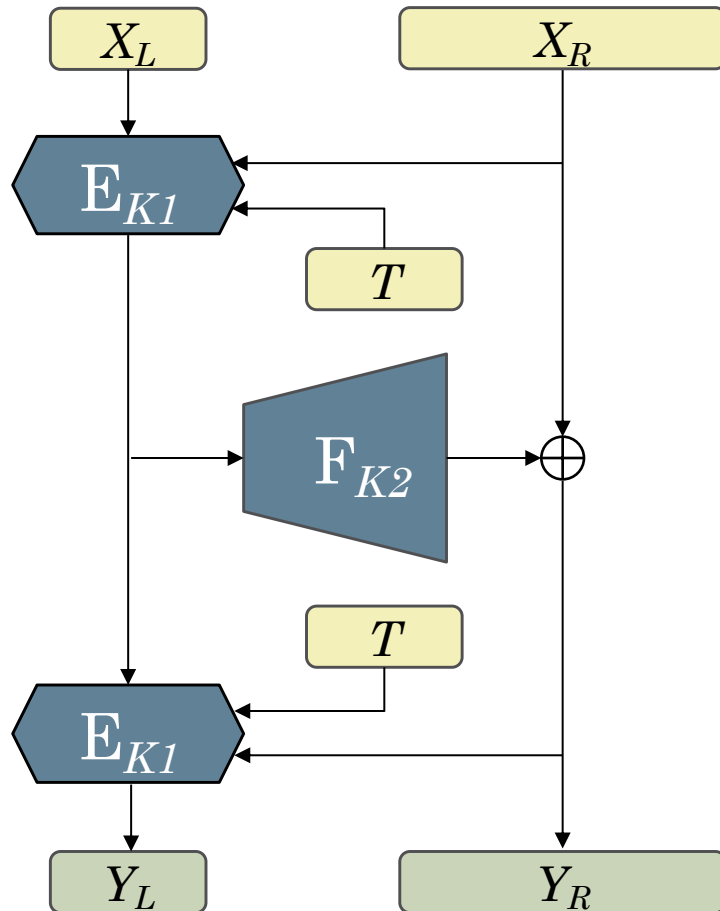


Protected IV [ShrTer13]



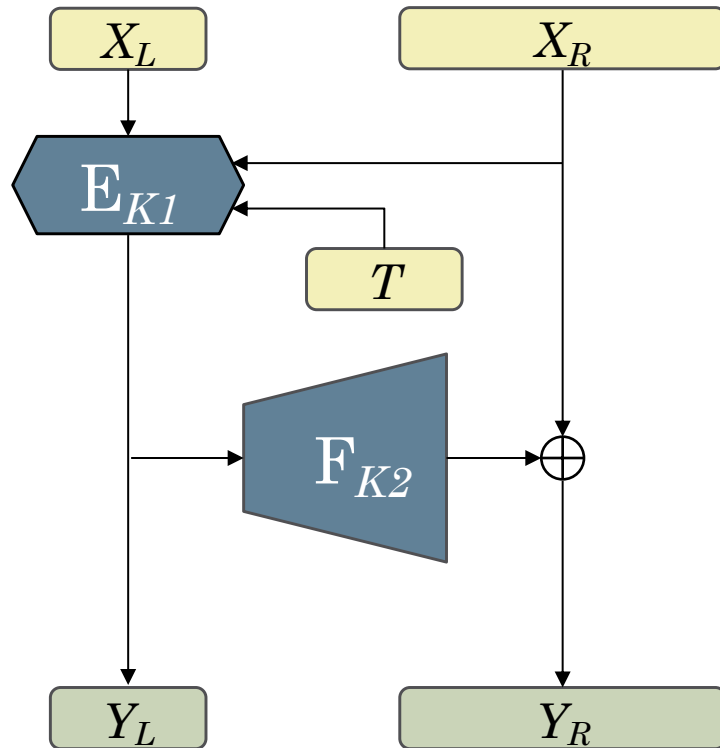
- PIV is a **(VIL) tweakable cipher construction** that is **SPRP** secure.

Protected IV [ShrTer13]



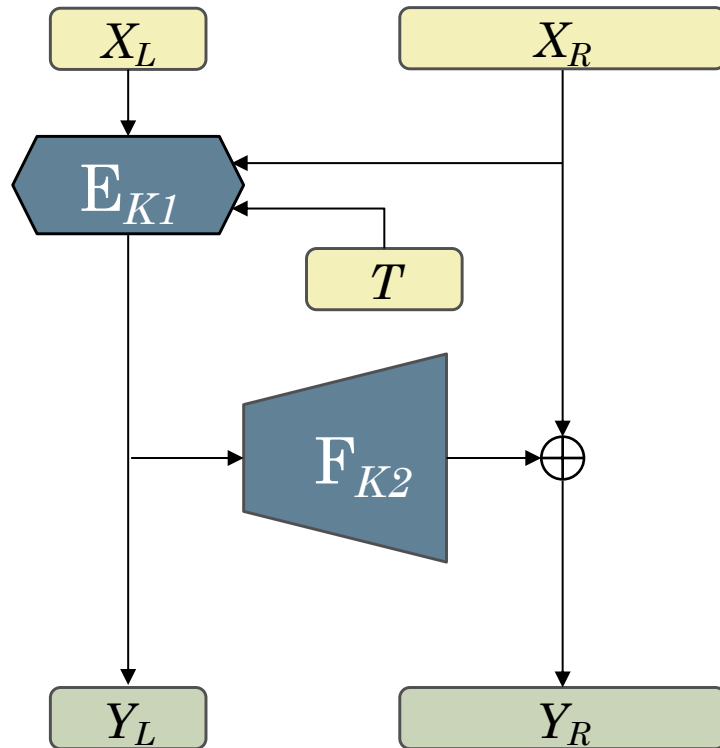
- PIV is a **(VIL) tweakable cipher construction** that is **SPRP** secure.
- Shown here as consisting of a **VOL-PRF** F_{K2} and two **FIL tweakable cipher** instances E_{K1} .
- A typical instantiation of F_{K2} is **AES-CTR** where the IV acts as the VOL-PRF input.

Unilaterally-Protected IV



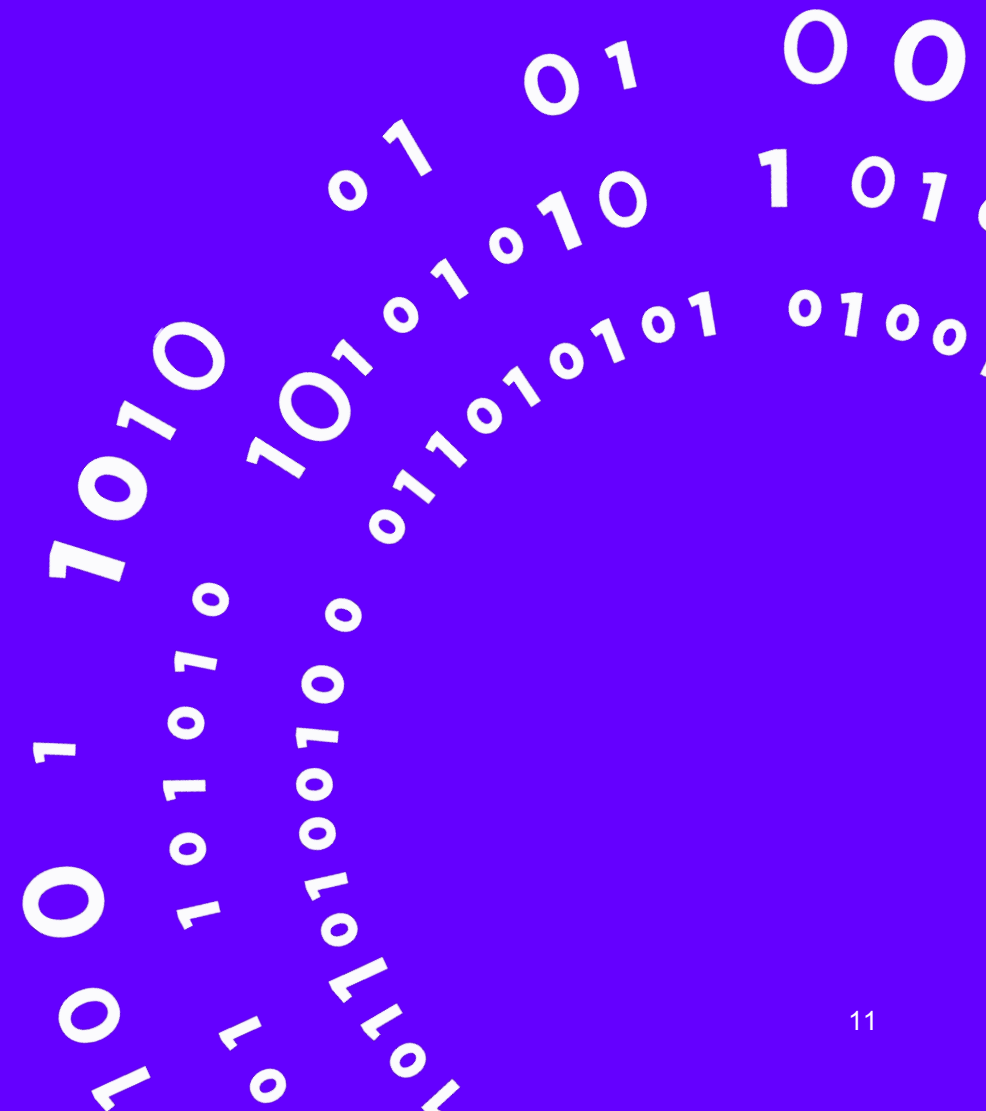
- **UIV** is obtained simply by dropping the **third layer** and it can be shown to be **RPRP secure**.

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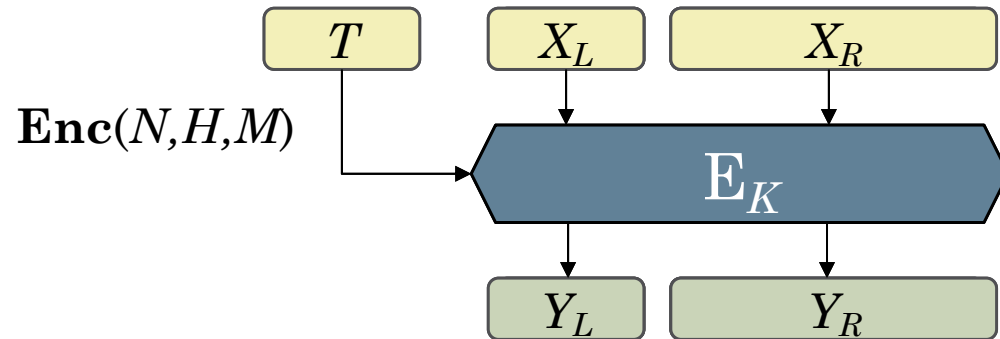


- **UIV** is obtained simply by dropping the **third layer** and it can be shown to be **RPRP secure**.
- It can be instantiated with **GCM components** leading to a **performance** similar to GCM-SIV.
- It is closely related to **MiniCTR** [Min15] and **GCM-RUP** [ADL17].

Transforming RPRPs into AEAD

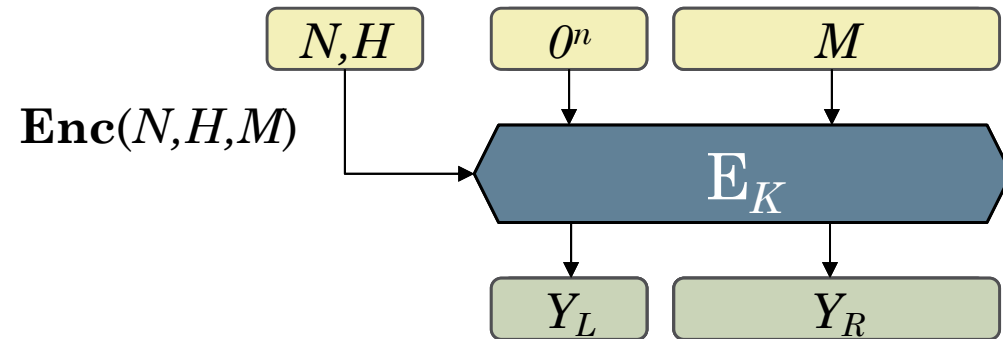


The EtE Transform



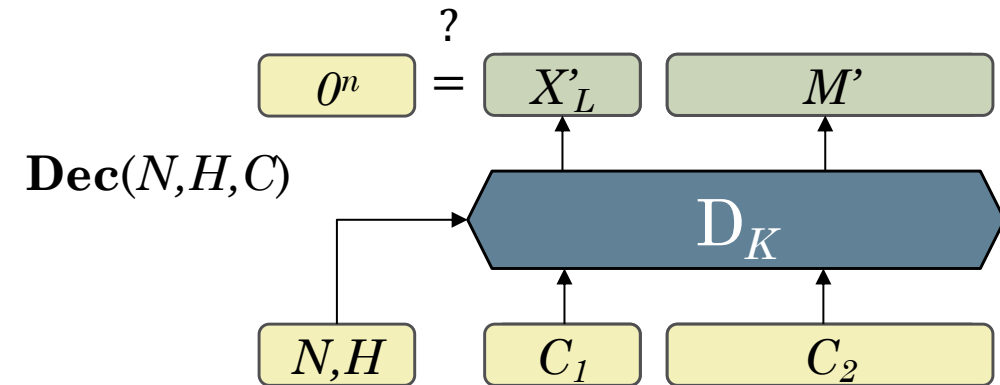
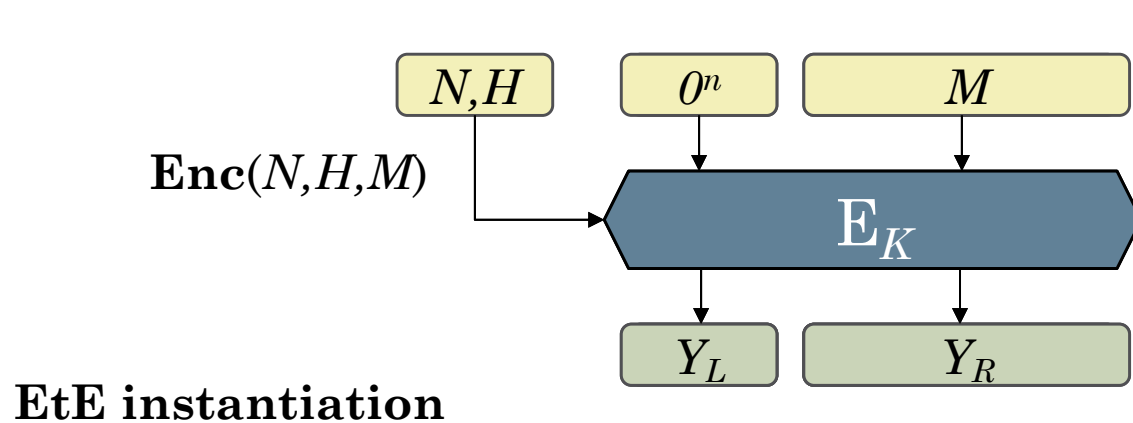
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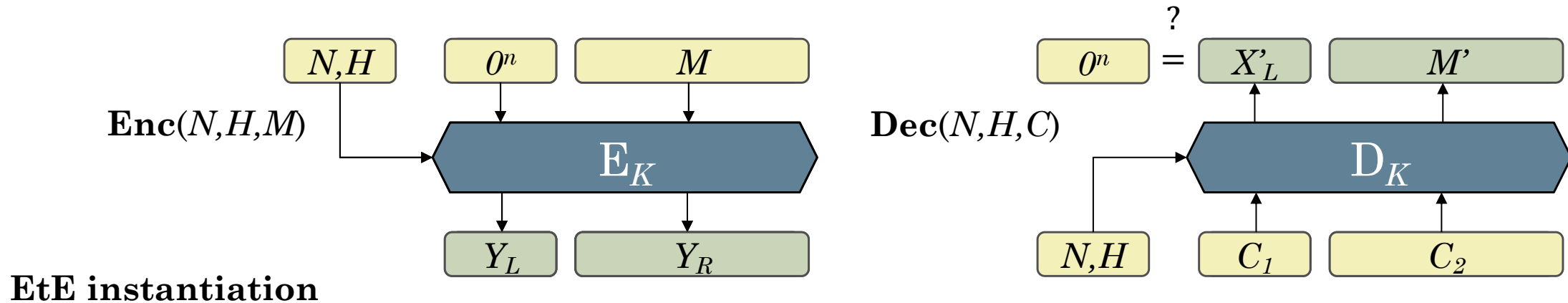
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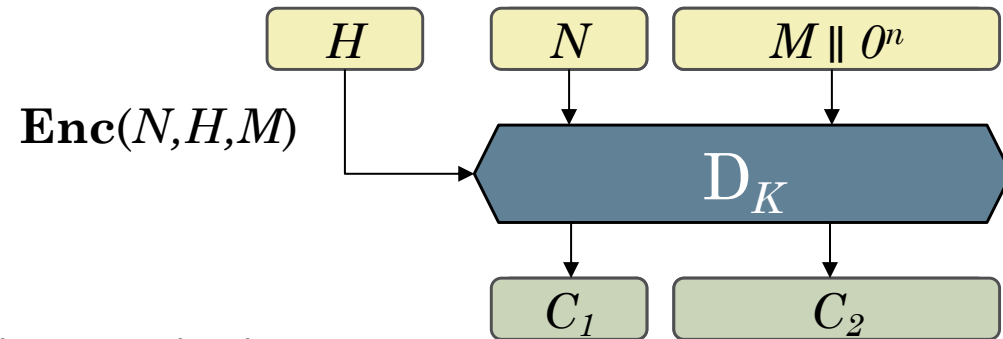
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The EtE Transform



- We revisit and adapt the **Encode-then-Encipher paradigm** [BelRog00, ShrTer13] in the context of RPRPs.
- EtE is slightly more general, the above is a specific instantiation of it.
- (E_K, D_K) is RPRP secure \implies EtE is **Misuse-Resistant AEAD**.

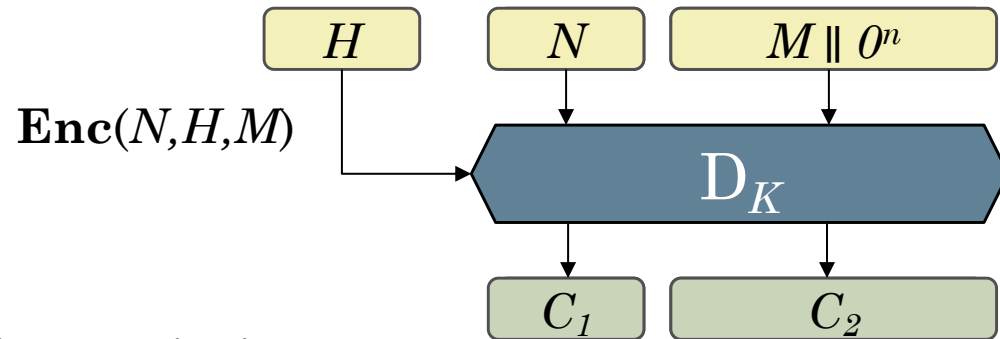
The EtD Transform



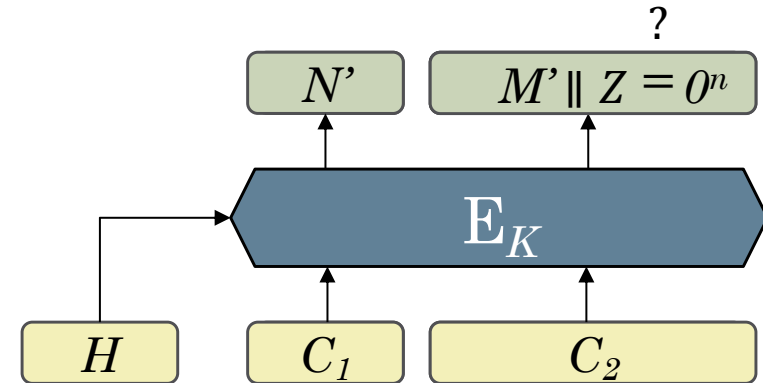
EtD instantiation 1

The EtD Transform

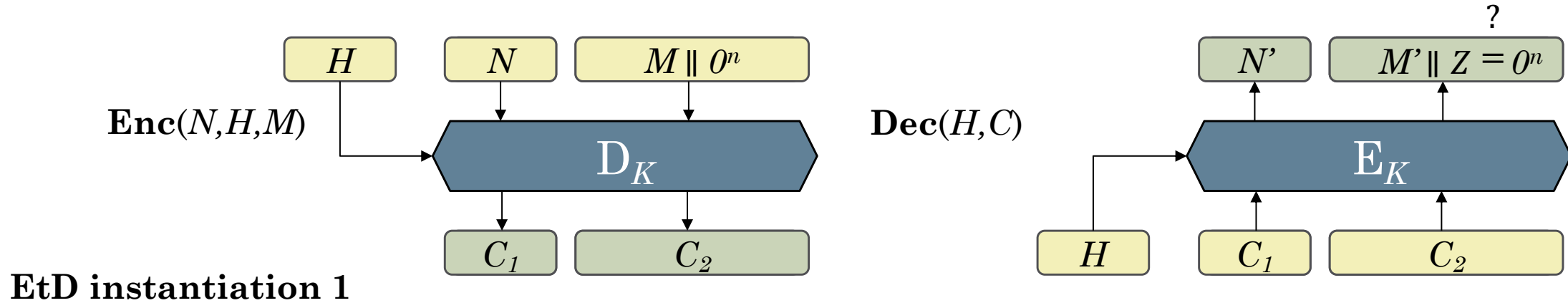
EtD instantiation 1



$\text{Dec}(H, C)$

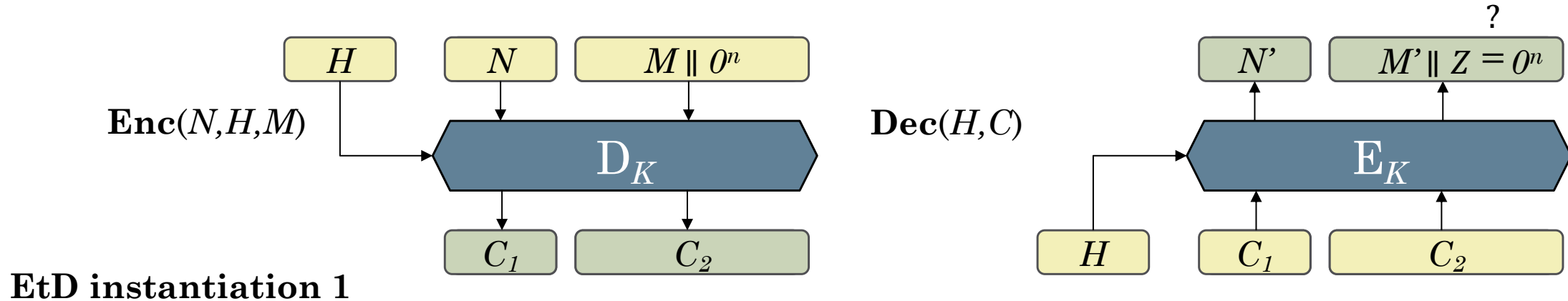


The EtD Transform



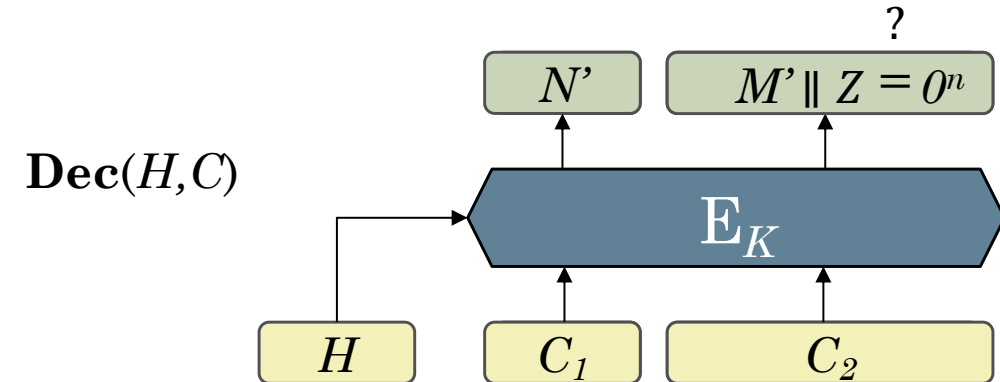
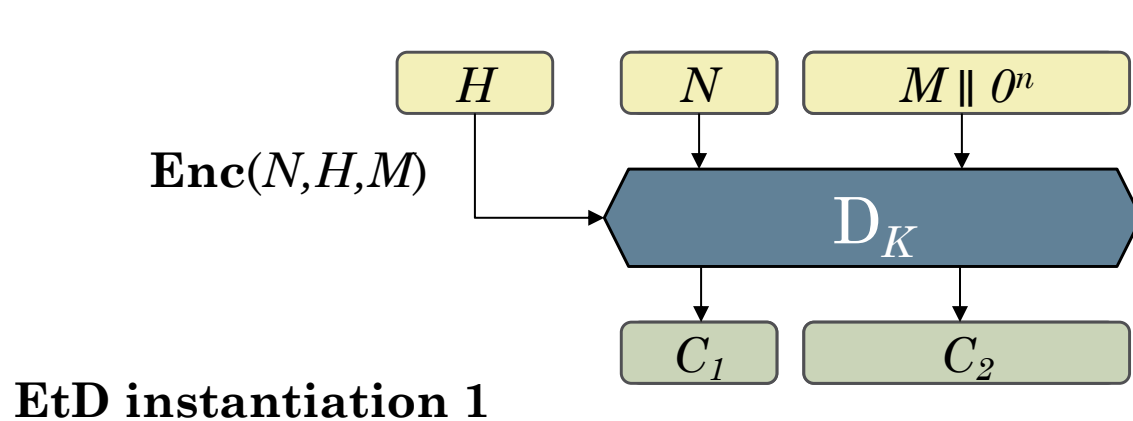
- (E_K, D_K) is RPRP secure \Rightarrow EtD yields a **RUPAE nonce-hiding AEAD**.

The EtD Transform



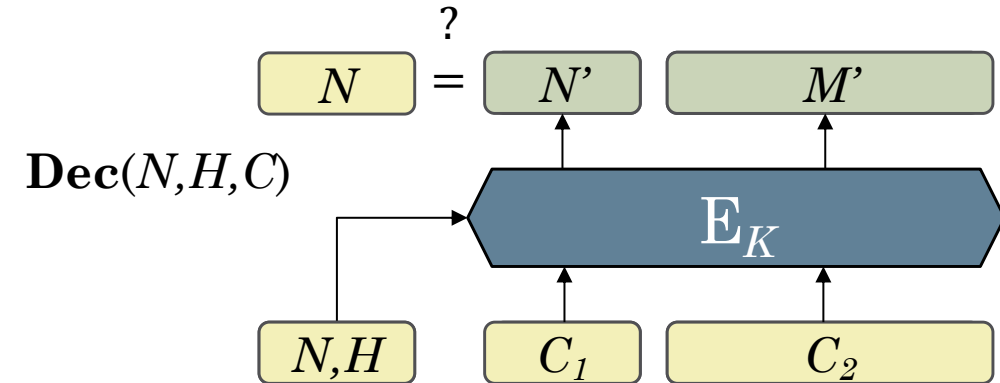
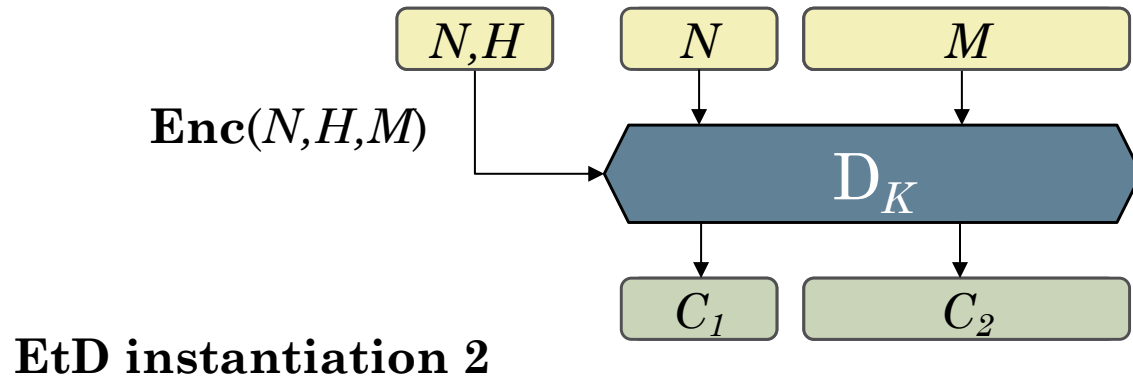
- (E_K, D_K) is RPRP secure \Rightarrow EtD yields a **RUPAE nonce-hiding AEAD**.
- When the tweakable cipher is GCM-UIV this instantiation of EtD corresponds to **GCM-RUP** [ADL17].

The EtD Transform



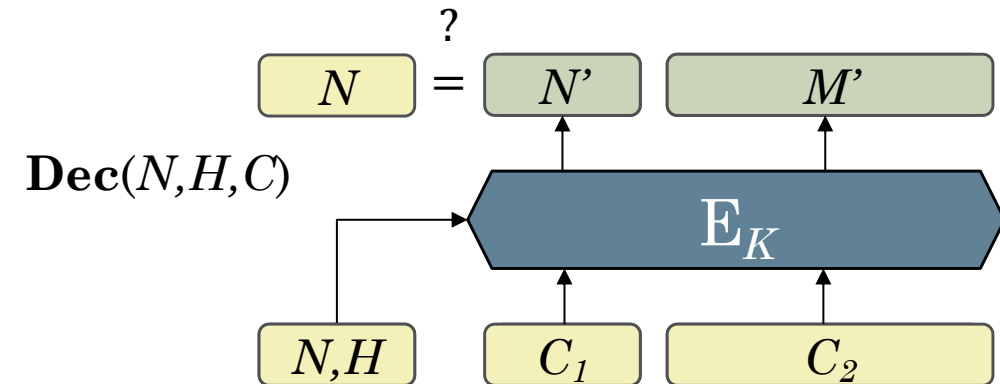
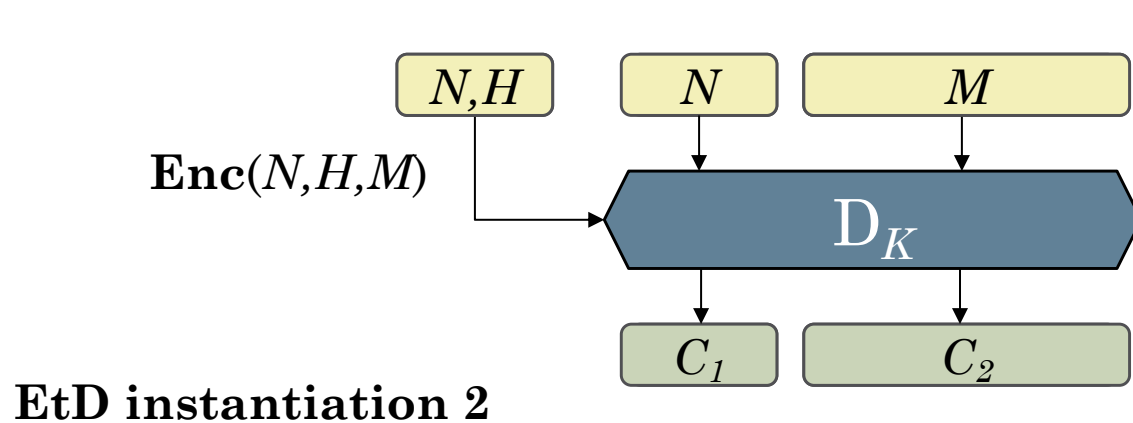
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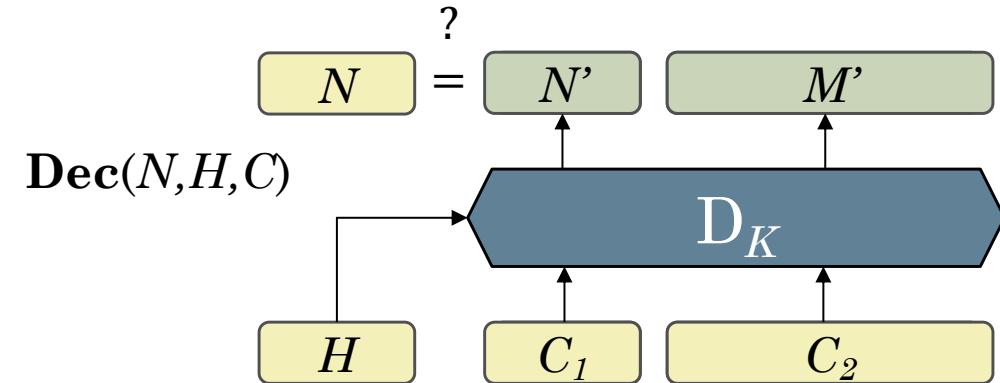
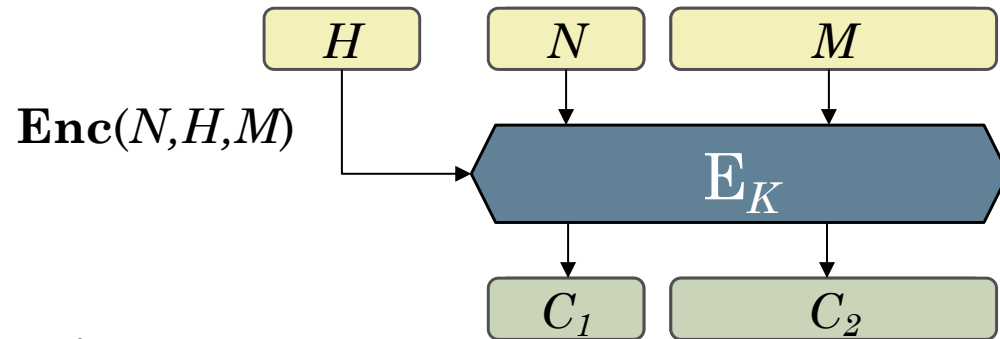
- However we can instantiate it differently to reduce the ciphertext expansion by using the **nonce to authenticate** the ciphertext.
- (E_K, D_K) is RPRP secure \Rightarrow EtD is a (standard) **AEAD** that is **RUPAE** secure.

Nonce-Set AEAD



The AwN Transform

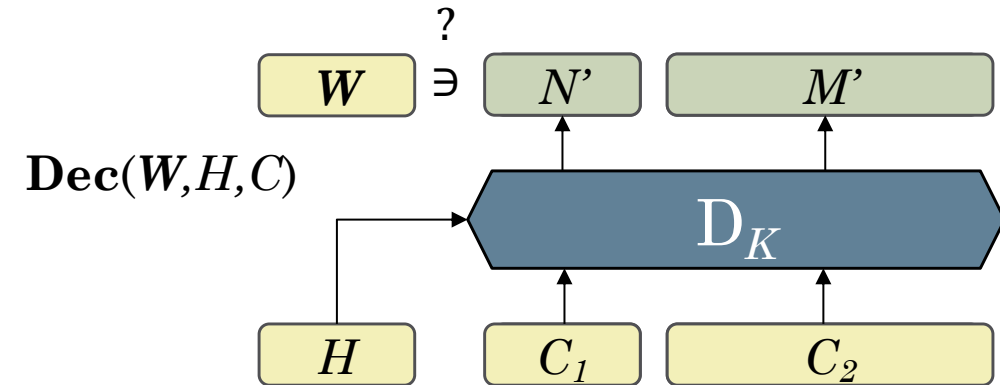
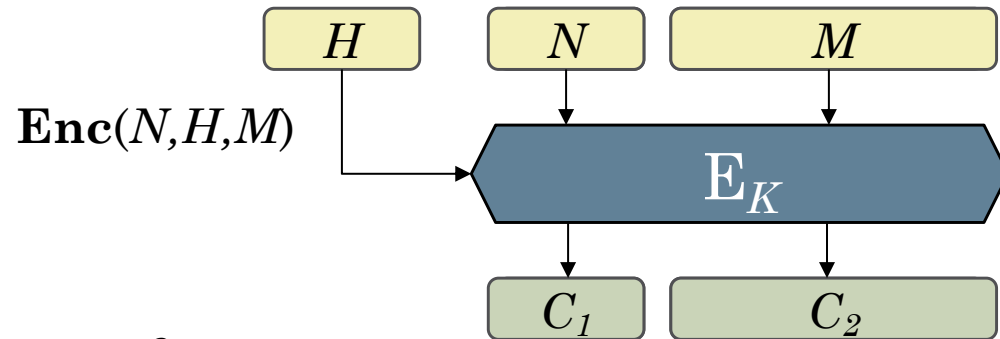
EtE variant



- We can also use the **nonce to authenticate** in the **EtE** transform and obtain a nonce-hiding AEAD ($E_K = \text{UIV} \Rightarrow \text{MiniCTR [Min15]}$).

The AwN Transform

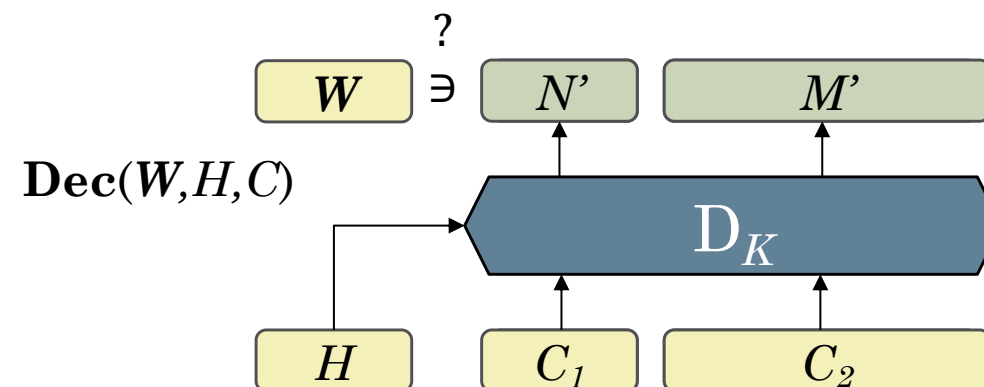
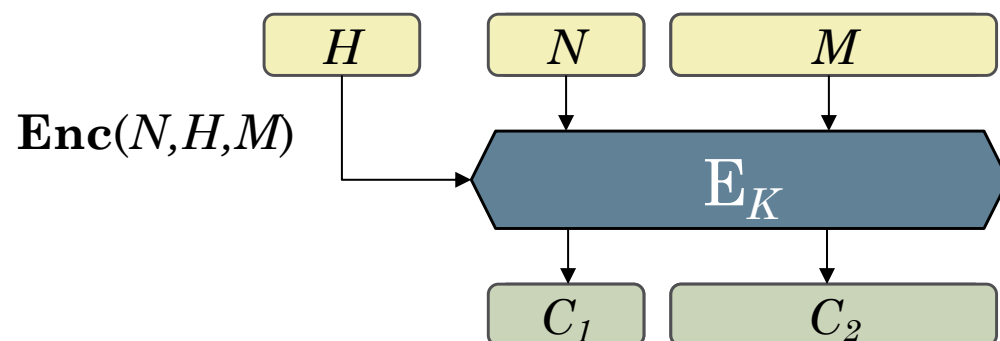
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- We can generalize this further by **testing the nonce for set membership** instead of equality, yielding the **AwN** transform.

The AwN Transform

AwN transform



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- We can generalize this further by **testing the nonce for set membership** instead of equality, yielding the **AwN** transform.
- **AwN** transforms an RPRP into a **Nonce-Set AEAD** that is **Misuse-Resistant**.

Nonce-Set AEAD Formally

- **Syntactically** the difference is in the decryption algorithm:

$$(N', M')/(\perp, \perp) \leftarrow \text{Dec}_K(\mathbf{W}, H, C) \text{ where } N' \in \mathbf{W}$$

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- **Correctness** requires that for all K, N, H, M, \mathbf{W} such that $N \in \mathbf{W}$,
If $C \leftarrow \text{Enc}_K(N, H, M)$ then $(N, M) \leftarrow \text{Dec}_K(\mathbf{W}, H, C)$.

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$$\text{If } C \leftarrow \text{Enc}_K(N, H, M) \text{ then } (N, M) \leftarrow \text{Dec}_K(\mathbf{W}, H, C).$$

- **(MR)AE security** translates in a straightforward manner, we only need to adapt the prohibited queries:

If $C \leftarrow \text{Enc}_K(N, H, M)$ then no queries $\text{Dec}_K(\mathbf{W}, H, C)$ where $N \in \mathbf{W}$ can be made by the adversary.

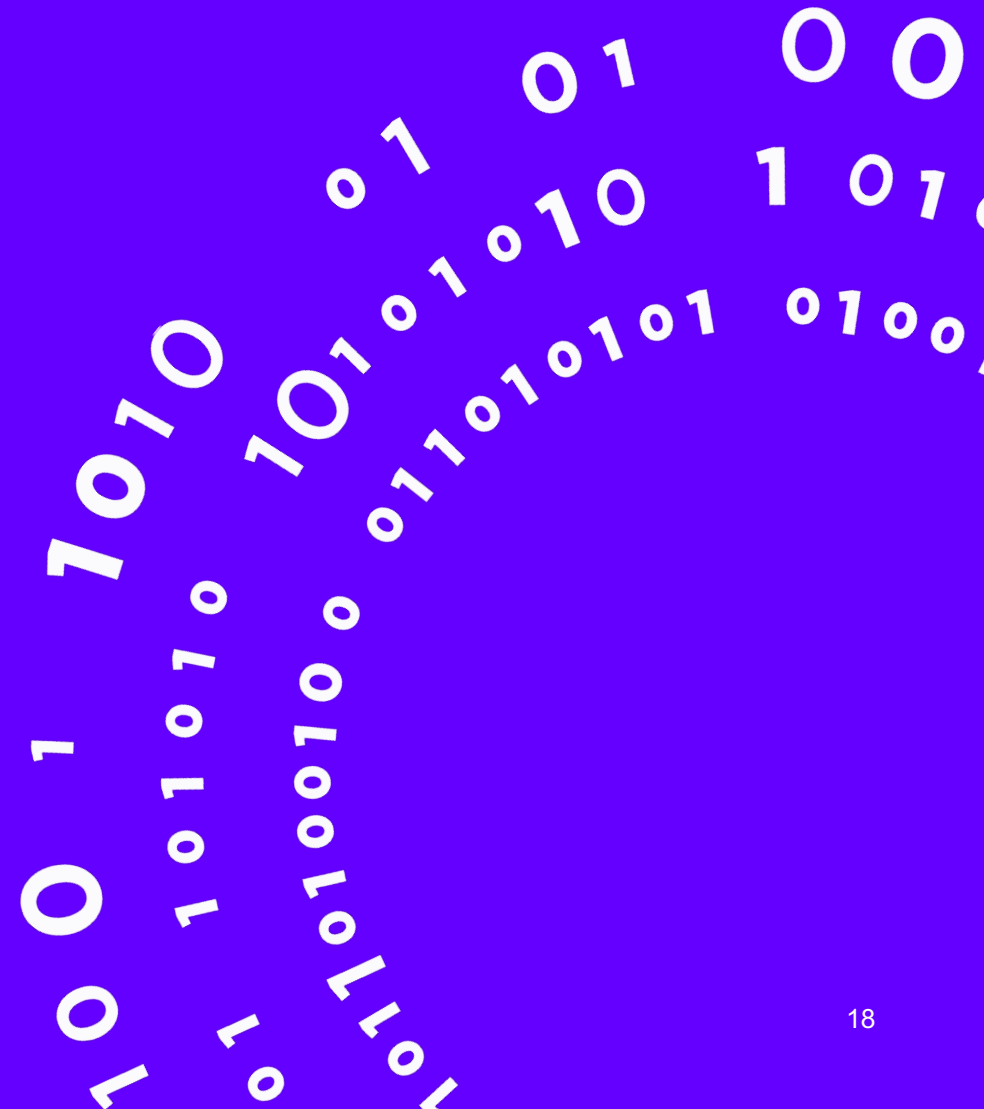
Why Nonce-Set AEAD?

- It is a natural primitive in the context of **order-resilient channels** such as **QUIC** and **DTLS** which employ window mechanisms.
- Nonce-Set AEAD serves as a **stepping stone** from which a variety of **secure channel functionalities** can be easily realized.

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- Nonce-Set AEAD serves as a **stepping stone** from which a variety of **secure channel functionalities** can be easily realized.
- Nonce-Set AEAD can also be constructed from **any nonce-hiding AEAD** via a straightforward generic transform.
- However **AwN** realizes Nonce-Set AEAD directly resulting in **more compact ciphertexts** than this generic transform.

Order-Resilient Channels



Order-Resilient Channels

- **QUIC** and **DTLS** realize secure channels over UDP and need to handle out-of-order delivery.
- Several possibilities arise for handling **reorderings**, **replays**, **modifications**, and **deletions**, and how much of each to tolerate.

Order-Resilient Channels

- **QUIC** and **DTLS** realize secure channels over UDP and need to handle out-of-order delivery.
- Several possibilities arise for handling **reorderings**, **replays**, **modifications**, and **deletions**, and how much of each to tolerate.
- Typical constructions employ one or more **window mechanisms**, which add complexity—making them **hard to understand and analyze**.
- In general, it is unclear how these **additional mechanisms** interact with AEAD and what the **overall security** of the channel is.

The Support Predicate

- The various functionalities of such channels can be formally characterized by a **support predicate**:

$$accept/reject \leftarrow supp(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_S, DC_R)$$

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- It was developed in [Bac19, FGJ20] as a **generalization** of the **silencing approach** by [RogZha18].
- The support predicate permeates into all aspects of the secure channel **correctness, security, and robustness** [FGJ20].

Order-Resilient Channels from NS-AEAD

Init()	Send(stk_s, A, M)	Recv(stk_r, A, C)
$(\text{st}_s, \text{st}_r) \leftarrow \$\text{StInit}()$ $K \leftarrow \$\{0, 1\}^k$ $\text{stk}_s \leftarrow (\text{st}_s, K)$ $\text{stk}_r \leftarrow (\text{st}_r, K)$ return $(\text{stk}_s, \text{stk}_r)$	$(\text{st}_s, K) \leftarrow \text{stk}_s$ $(\text{st}'_s, N) \leftarrow \text{NonceExtract}(\text{st}_s)$ if $N = \perp$ then return (st'_s, \perp) $C \leftarrow \text{Enc}(K, N, A, M)$ $\text{stk}'_s \leftarrow (\text{st}'_s, K)$ return (stk'_s, C)	$(\text{st}_r, K) \leftarrow \text{stk}_r$ $\mathbf{W} \leftarrow \text{NonceSetPolicy}(\text{st}_r)$ $(N, M) \leftarrow \text{Dec}(K, \mathbf{W}, A, C)$ if $(N, M) = (\perp, \perp)$ then $mn \leftarrow \perp$ else $(\text{st}'_r, mn) \leftarrow \text{StUpdate}(\text{st}_r, N)$ $\text{stk}'_r \leftarrow (\text{st}'_r, K)$ return (stk'_r, mn, M)

- We present a **universal** and **generic** channel construction from Nonce-Set AEAD for **any desired support predicate**!

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- The construction consists of a **Nonce-Set AEAD** (blue) scheme and a **Nonce-Set Processing (NSP)** scheme (red).

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Order-Resilient Channels from NS-AEAD

Init()	Send(stk_s, A, M)	Recv(stk_r, A, C)
$(\text{st}_s, \text{st}_r) \leftarrow \$\text{StInit}()$ $K \leftarrow \$\{0, 1\}^k$ $\text{stk}_s \leftarrow (\text{st}_s, K)$ $\text{stk}_r \leftarrow (\text{st}_r, K)$ return $(\text{stk}_s, \text{stk}_r)$	$(\text{st}_s, K) \leftarrow \text{stk}_s$ $(\text{st}'_s, N) \leftarrow \text{NonceExtract}(\text{st}_s)$ if $N = \perp$ then return (st'_s, \perp) $C \leftarrow \text{Enc}(K, N, A, M)$ $\text{stk}'_s \leftarrow (\text{st}'_s, K)$ return (stk'_s, C)	$(\text{st}_r, K) \leftarrow \text{stk}_r$ $W \leftarrow \text{NonceSetPolicy}(\text{st}_r)$ $(N, M) \leftarrow \text{Dec}(K, W, A, C)$ if $(N, M) = (\perp, \perp)$ then $mn \leftarrow \perp$ else $(\text{st}'_r, mn) \leftarrow \text{StUpdate}(\text{st}_r, N)$ $\text{stk}'_r \leftarrow (\text{st}'_r, K)$ return (stk'_r, mn, M)

- We present a **universal** and **generic** channel construction from Nonce-Set AEAD for **any desired support predicate**!
- The construction consists of a **Nonce-Set AEAD** (blue) scheme and a **Nonce-Set Processing (NSP)** scheme (red).

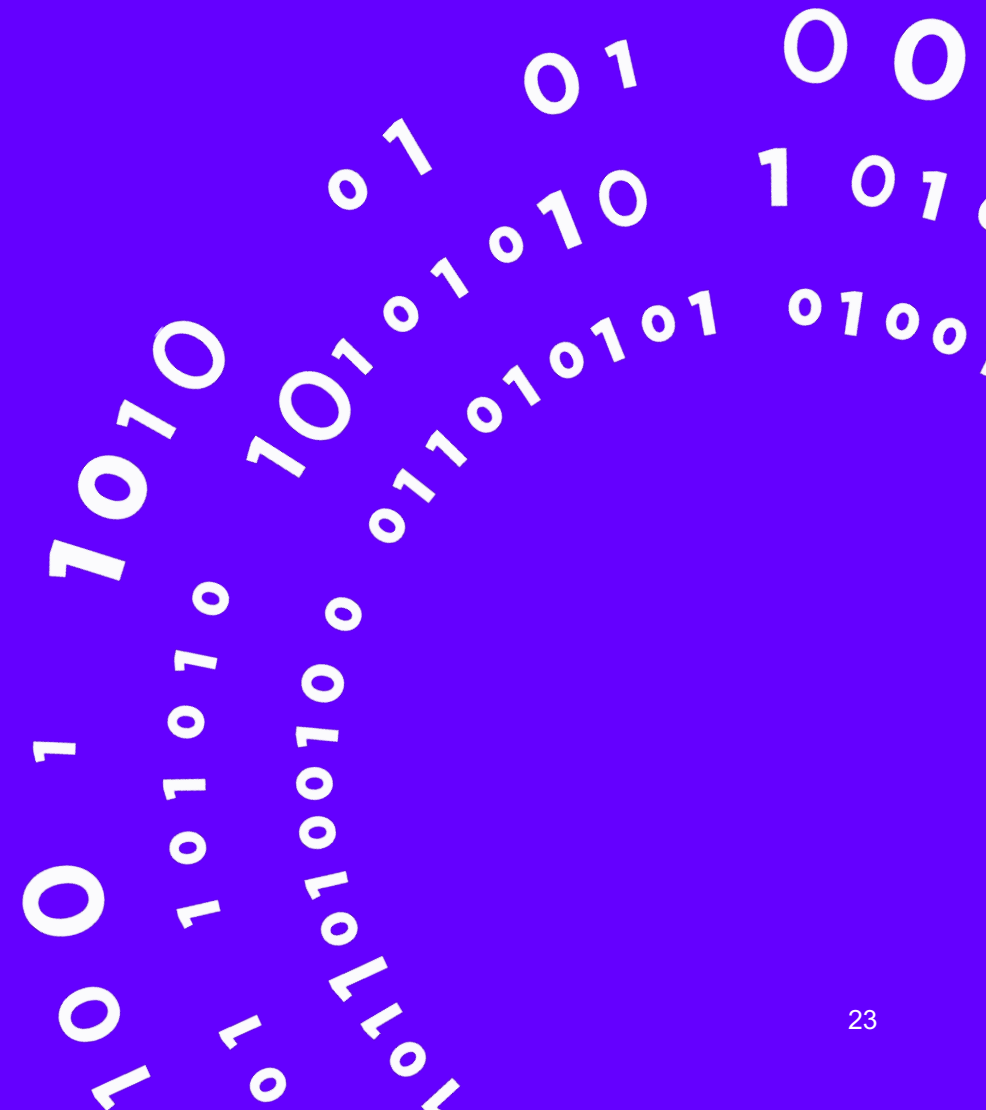
Order-Resilient Channels from NS-AEAD

- We prove this channel construction **correct**, **robust**, and **secure** in a generic way for **any support predicate**.
- We only require that the **Nonce-Set AEAD** is secure and that the **NSP scheme** satisfy a functionality property called **faithfulness**.

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- We prove this channel construction **correct**, **robust**, and **secure** in a generic way for **any support predicate**.
- We only require that the **Nonce-Set AEAD** is secure and that the **NSP scheme** satisfy a functionality property called **faithfulness**.
- Informally, faithfulness says that the **NSP scheme** accurately reproduces the **support predicate logic over the nonces**.
- One can simply **tune the NSP** to the **desired functionality** and plug in their favourite **Nonce-Set AEAD** and **security/robustness** will be **automatic**.

Concluding Remarks



- Rugged PRPs strike a new **tradeoff** between **security** and **performance**.
- In particular, we have shown that the **Encode-then-Encipher** paradigm can be made to work with **weaker variable-length ciphers** than SPRPs.

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- We can look for **alternative RPRP constructions** and plug them into our template constructions.
- NS-AEAD draws a **clean abstraction boundary** for understanding order-resilient channels, **separating security** from **channel functionality**.