

The Committing Security of MACs with Applications to Generic Composition

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CRYPTO 2024

EPFL

tcg crest

Inventing Harmonious Future



AcSYR

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- Latest research focuses on authenticated encryption with associated data (AEAD)
 - ▶ **Vulnerable settings:** moderation in encrypted messaging apps, key rotation mechanisms, password-based encryption, etc. [GLR17, DGRW18, LGR21, ADG⁺22]
 - ▶ **Vulnerable schemes:** AES-GCM, AES-GCM-SIV, ChaCha20-Poly1305, OCB3, CCM, EAX, SIV [LGR21, ADG⁺22, MLGR23]

→ Almost all standardized AEAD are vulnerable to committing attacks

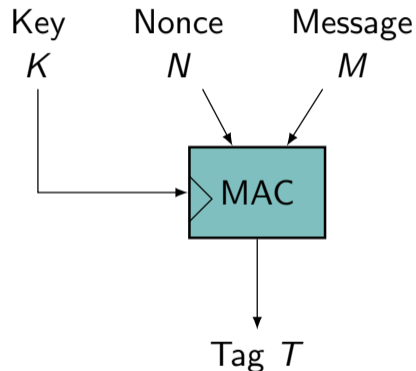
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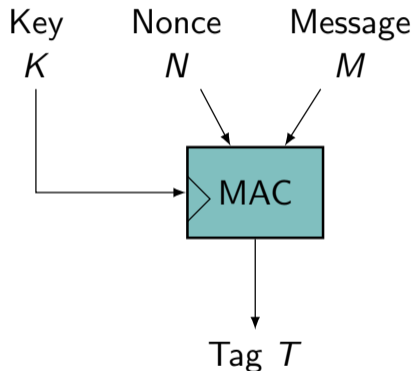
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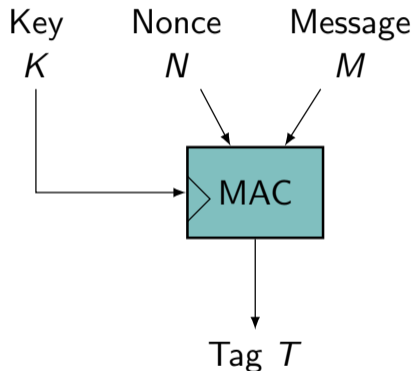
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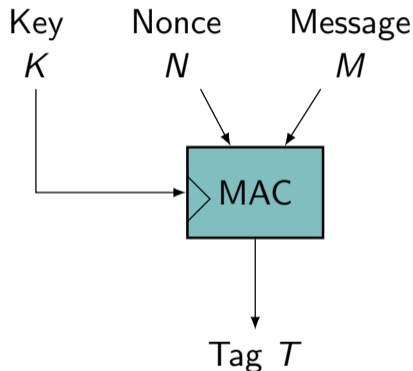
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→ Committing security scarcely studied for MACs!

Settings Requiring Committing MACs

Practical Applications of Committing MACs

- We found four practical settings needing committing security:
 - ▶ The OPAQUE Augmented PAKE Protocol
 - ▶ Authentication without key identification
 - ▶ Collision Resistant KDF
 - ▶ Timed Efficient Stream Loss-Tolerant Authentication (TESLA)

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- Three of them implicitly assumed it to be guaranteed by their underlying MAC

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- CMAC is not context-committing

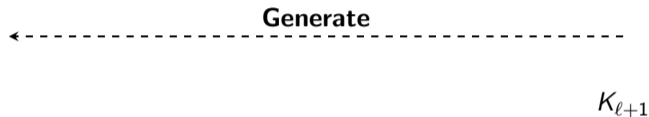
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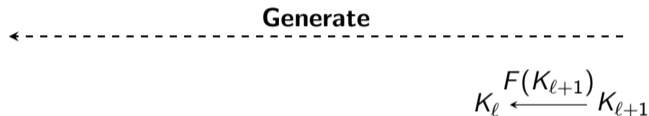
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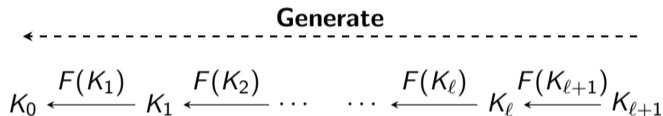
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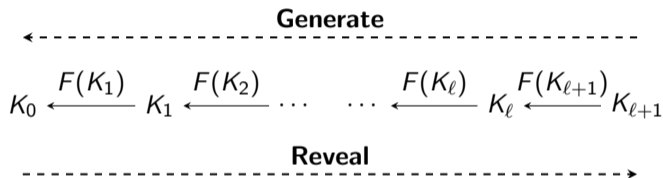
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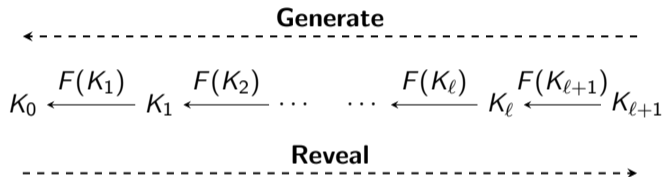
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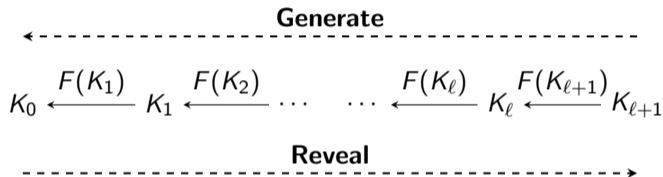
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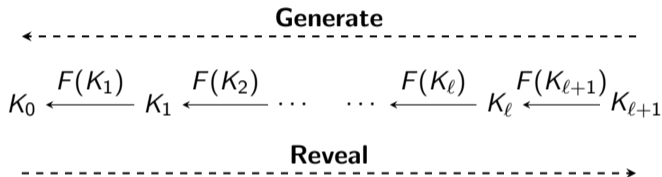
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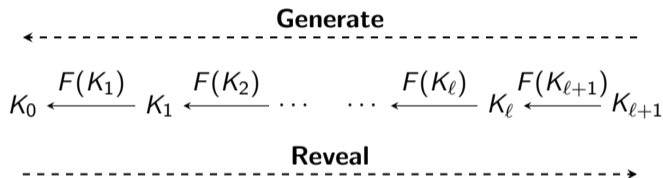
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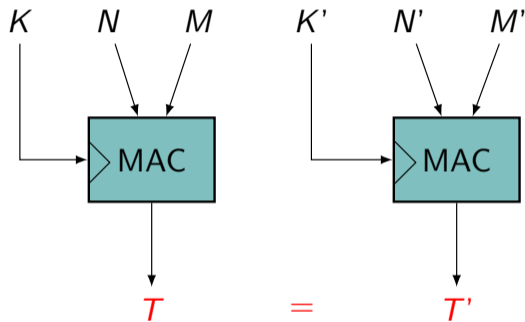
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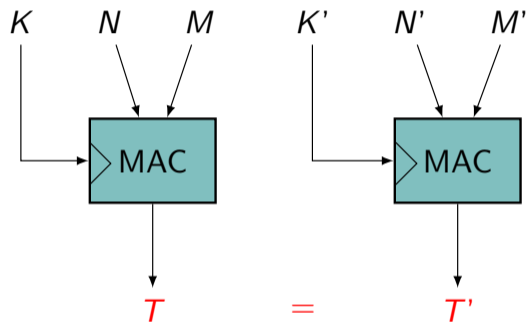
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Committing and CDY Security Notions for MACs

MACs Committing Security (CMT)

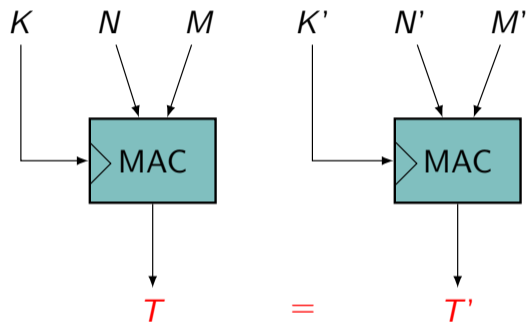


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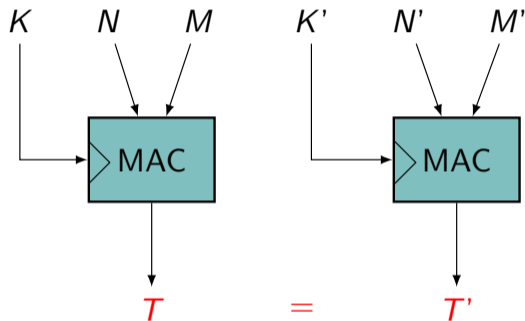
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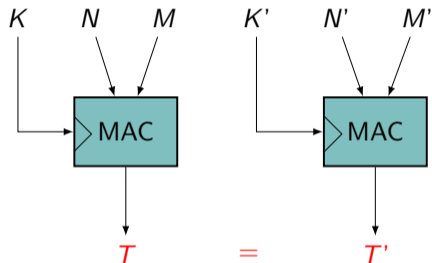
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← Key Commitment

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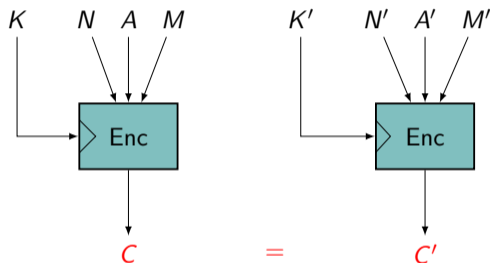
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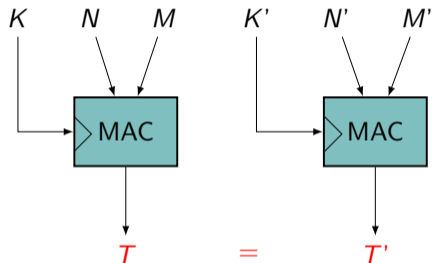
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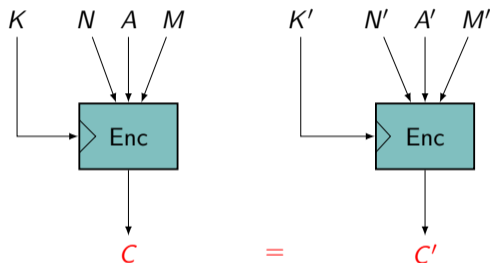
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[BH22]

← CMT-1

← CMT-3

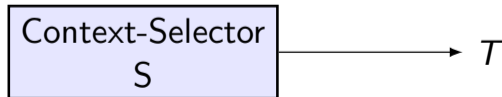
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→ Adaptation of the context-discovery notion for AEAD from Menda et al. [MLGR23]

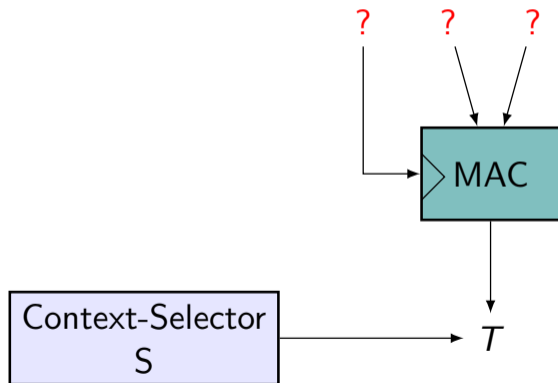
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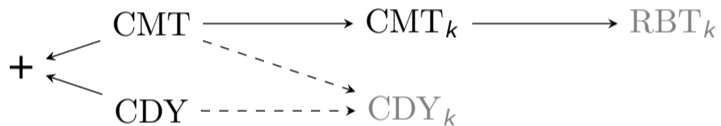
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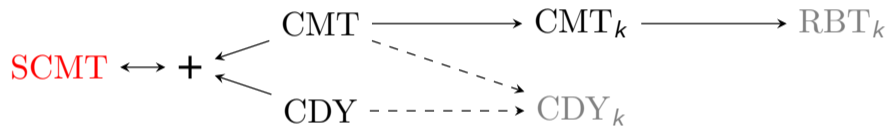
Relations between Commitment and Context-Discovery Notions



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Security Analysis of Standardized MACs

Summary Table

Scheme	CMT_k	CMT	CDY
CBC-type MACs	no	no	no
HMAC with variable-length keys	no	no	?
Badger	no	no	no
Poly1305-AES	no	no	no
GMAC	no	no	no
LightMAC	no	no	no
Chaskey	no	no	no

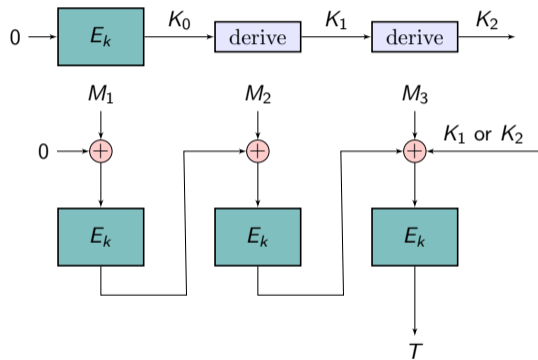
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CBC-MAC-C1 [this work]	yes	no	yes
CMAC-C1 [this work]	yes	no	yes

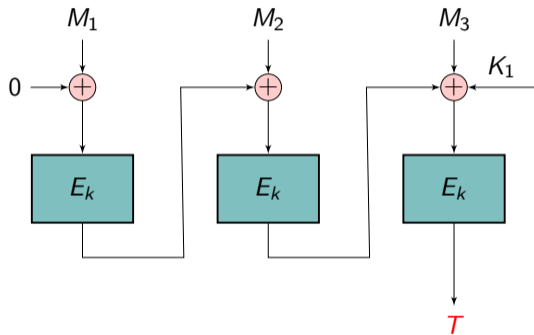
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HMAC with fixed-length keys	yes	yes	yes

Key-Committing Attack on CMAC

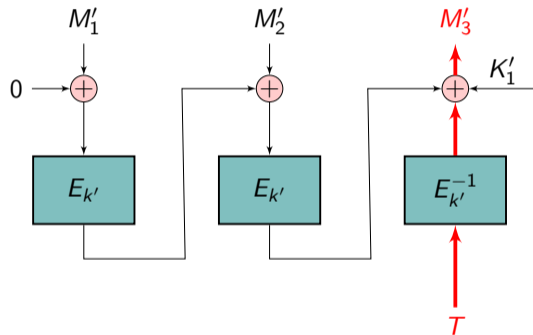
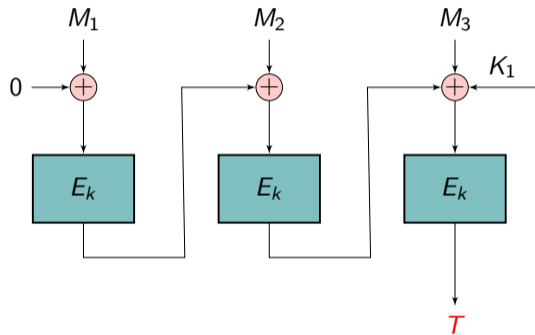


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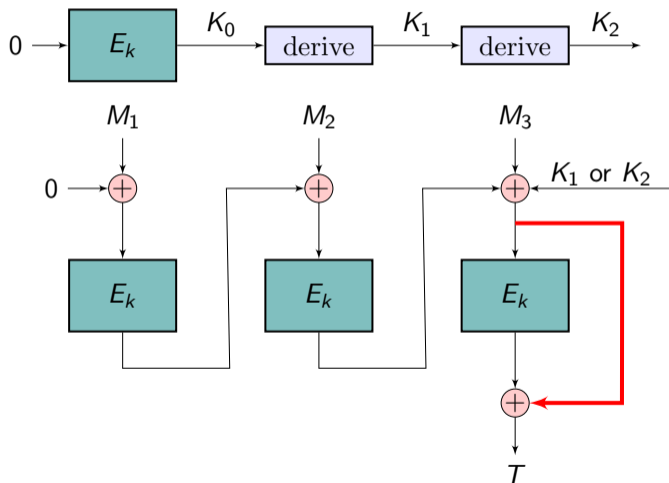


Key-Committing Attack on CMAC

→ Choose the values k, k' such that $k \neq k'$



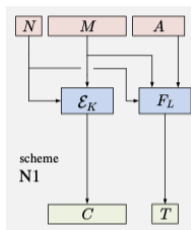
CMAC-C1: a Key-Committing Secure Variant of CMAC



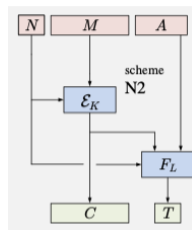
Applications to Generic Composition

Generic Composition Paradigms [NRS14]

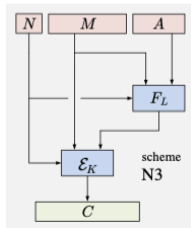
Encrypt-and-MAC (EaM)



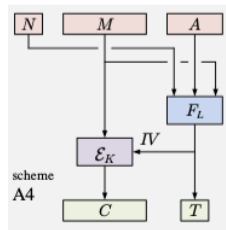
Encrypt-then-MAC (EtM)



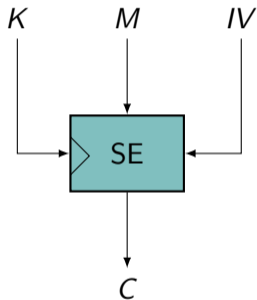
MAC-then-Encrypt (MtE)



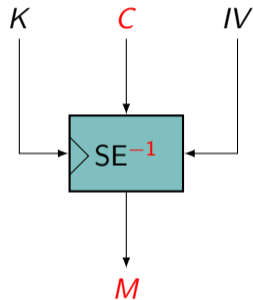
SIV



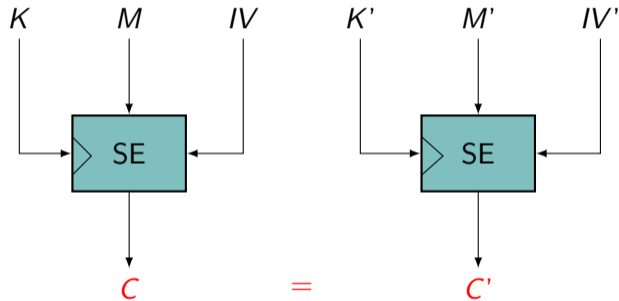
Key-Committing Insecurity of IV-Based Symmetric Encryption



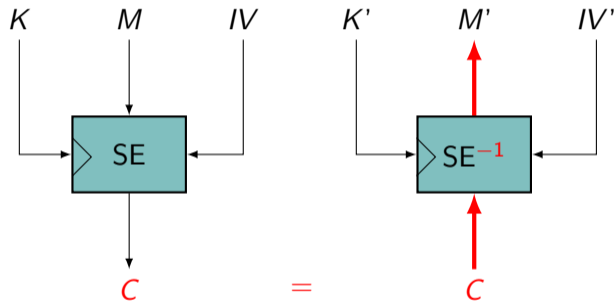
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Generic Composition without Assumptions on IV-Based Encryption

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If the MAC is CDY

→

Encrypt-then-MAC, Encrypt-and-MAC and SIV are CDY

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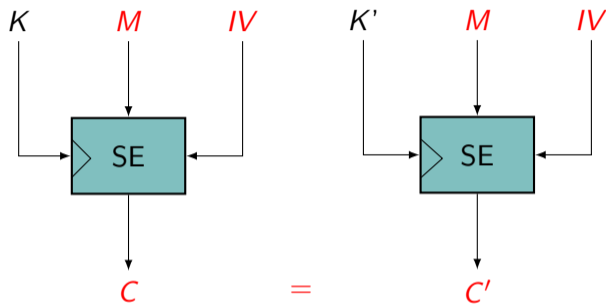
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If the MAC is CMT_k or CMT

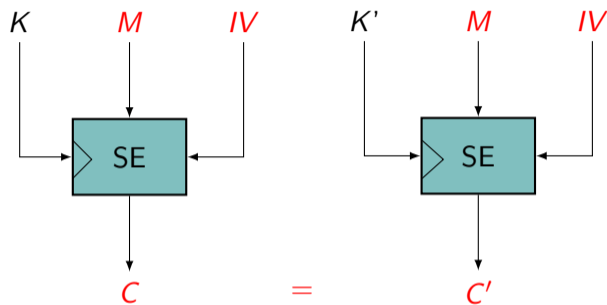
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Encrypt-then-MAC and Mac-then-Encrypt are not necessarily

Key-Robustness Security (RBT_k) of IV-Based Encryption

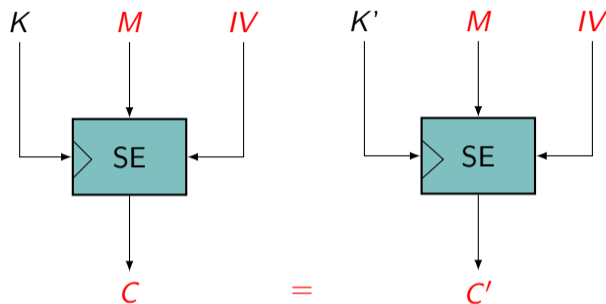


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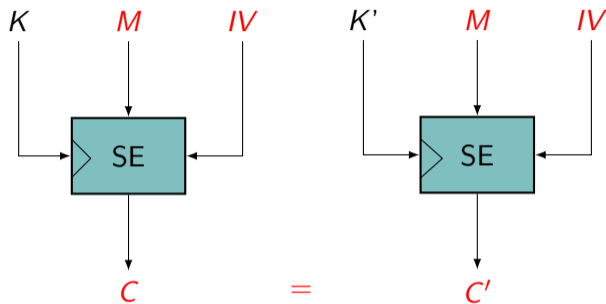
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- CTR and CBC encryption mode are RBT_k
- If SE is RBT_k and the MAC is CMT \rightarrow Encrypt-and-MAC and SIV are CMT
 \rightarrow Encrypt-then-MAC and MAC-then-Encrypt are not

Generic Composition with a Key Schedule

- Keys for MAC and SE are derived from a single key with a Key Schedule function:

$$KS(K) = (K_m, K_e)$$

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If Key Schedule is COLL and the MAC is CMT_k , CMT or CDY

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Encrypt-then-MAC, Encrypt-and-MAC and SIV are CMT_k , CMT or CDY

Summary of Analyses

	MAC Assumption	SCMT	CDY	CDY _k	CMT	CMT _k
Scheme	SE/KS Assumption					
MtE	none	?	?	?	no	no
MtE	RBT _k	?	?	?	no	no
EtM	none	no	yes	yes	no	no
EtM	RBT _k	no	yes	yes	no	no
KEtM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EaM	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
EaM	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KEaM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SIV	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
SIV	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KSIV	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Summary of Analyses

	MAC Assumption	SCMT	CDY	CDY _k	CMT	CMT _k
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MtE	RBT _k	?	?	?	no	no
EtM	none	no	yes	yes	no	no
EtM	RBT _k	no	yes	yes	no	no
KEtM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EaM	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
EaM	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KEaM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SIV	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
SIV	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KSIV	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Summary of Analyses

	MAC Assumption	SCMT	CDY	CDY _k	CMT	CMT _k
Scheme	SE/KS Assumption					
MtE	none	?	?	?	no	no
MtE	RBT _k	?	?	?	no	no
EtM	none	no	yes	yes	no	no
EtM	RBT _k	no	yes	yes	no	no
KEtM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EaM	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
EaM	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KEaM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SIV	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
SIV	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KSIV	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

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MtE	RBT _k	?	?	?	no	no
EtM	none	no	yes	yes	no	no
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KEtM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EaM	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
EaM	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KEaM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SIV	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
SIV	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KSIV	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

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MtE	none	?	?	?	no	no
MtE	RBT _k	?	?	?	no	no
EtM	none	no	yes	yes	no	no
EtM	RBT _k	no	yes	yes	no	no
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EaM	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
EaM	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KEaM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SIV	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
SIV	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KSIV	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

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MtE	none	?	?	?	no	no
MtE	RBT _k	?	?	?	no	no
EtM	none	no	yes	yes	no	no
EtM	RBT _k	no	yes	yes	no	no
KEtM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
EaM	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
EaM	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KEaM	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
SIV	none	?	yes	yes	?	?
SIV	RBT _k	yes	yes	yes	yes	?
KSIV	COLL	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Future Work

- Analyze the remaining generic composition combinations

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