# A Rollercoaster Ride on the Formal Analysis of Attested TLS

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# Agenda

## 1 TLS

- 2 Attestation (RA)
- 3 Attested TLS (RA+TLS)

### 4 Contributions

- 5 Approach and Tool
- 6 Validation of TLS 1.3
- Formal Analysis of Attested TLS

#### 8 Summary

• TLS<sup>1</sup>: world's most-used cryptographic protocol

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- Conceptually 2 main subprotocols:

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## **TLS Handshake Protocol**

- Most complex part of TLS
  - 1. Unauthenticated key exchange (and parameter negotiation)
  - 2. Authentication (inc. key confirmation)



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  - Need a more comprehensive set of security metrics in some use cases, e.g., CC
- Very complex: at least 15 different exploits
  - Is all complexity (e.g., of key schedule) justified?

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### Formal Analysis of Attested TLS

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## Architecturally-defined Attestation



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# Data-in-use: Architecturally-defined attestation<sup>2</sup>

Intel TDX

	Integrity	Freshness	Confidentiality	Authentication
Intel's claimed TCB	×	×	×	×
Our proposed TCB	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×

#### • Arm CCA

Attester	Integrity	Freshness	Confidentiality	Authentication
Platform	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×
Realm	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×

• Problem 1: No server authentication (e.g., misconfiguration)

• Problem 2: No standard way of implementation

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Sardar et al., Formal Specification and Verification of Architecturally-defined Attestation Mechanisms in Arm CCA and Intel TDX, 2023.

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## Data-in-transit + Data-in-use



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# Intel's RA-TLS<sup>3</sup>

• Widely used protocol, e.g., in Gramine, RATS-TLS, Open Enclave Attested TLS, and SGX SDK Attested TLS



Figure 1: Remote Attestation Example. The challenger is off-platform with respect to the attester.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Knauth et al., Integrating Remote Attestation with Transport Layer Security, 2018.

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Figure 2: TLS 1.2 Handshake Messages.

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## Contributions

 Validation of formal model<sup>4</sup> of TLS 1.3 Key Schedule, revealing 3 major issues

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>https://github.com/Inria-Prosecco/reftls

## Contributions

- Validation of formal model<sup>4</sup> of TLS 1.3 Key Schedule, revealing 3 major issues
- First formal analysis of attested TLS for TEEs

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>https://github.com/Inria-Prosecco/reftls

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 $<sup>^5\</sup>mathsf{Blanchet},$  Cheval, and Cortier, "ProVerif with lemmas, induction, fast subsumption, and much more", 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Barbosa et al., "SoK : Computer-Aided Cryptography", 2021.



Benefits of Symbolic

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- Benefits of Symbolic
  - Reasonable level of abstraction

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  - Unbounded number of sessions

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- Tool used: ProVerif<sup>5</sup>
  - Applied pi-calculus
  - Faster and extension to computational proofs (CryptoVerif)

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# Approach - Simplified



## "Rollercoaster"

• Incomplete and outdated specs for RA-TLS<sup>7</sup>

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- A simple extension made the artifacts running for 1 month on high-end server (icelake)
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  - Fix: Formal model from scratch

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# Approach



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- Flow
- Property

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- Key Schedule
- Validation of Key Schedule

## Key Schedule - Overview



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# Key Schedule<sup>10</sup>

```
0
PSK -> HKDF-Extract = Early Secret
          +----> Derive-Secret(., "ext binder" | "res binder", "")
                               = binder_key
          +----> Derive-Secret(., "c e traffic", ClientHello)
                               = client early traffic secret
         +----> Derive-Secret(., "e exp master", ClientHello)
                               = early exporter master secret
   Derive-Secret(., "derived", "")
(EC)DHE -> HKDF-Extract = Handshake Secret
         +----> Derive-Secret(.. "c hs traffic".
                               ClientHello...ServerHello)
                               = client handshake traffic secret
          +----> Derive-Secret(., "s hs traffic",
                               ClientHello...ServerHello)
                               = server_handshake_traffic_secret
   Derive-Secret(., "derived", "")
0 -> HKDF-Extract = Master Secret
          +----> Derive-Secret(., "c ap traffic",
                               ClientHello...server Finished)
                               = client_application_traffic_secret_0
          +----> Derive-Secret(., "s ap traffic",
                               ClientHello...server Finished)
                               = server application traffic secret 0
          +----> Derive-Secret(., "exp master",
                               ClientHello...server Finished)
                               = exporter_master_secret
          +----> Derive-Secret(., "res master",
                               ClientHello...client Finished)
                               = resumption master secret
```

```
<sup>10</sup>https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc8446#section-7.1
```

# Key Schedule with 2nd Stage



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# Agenda



- Key Schedule
- Validation of Key Schedule

## Validation Framework



## Validation Result



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# Issue 1: Salt for Handshake Secret<sup>11</sup>



<sup>11</sup>https://github.com/Inria-Prosecco/reftls/issues/7

# Issue 2: Salt for Master Secret<sup>12</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>https://github.com/Inria-Prosecco/reftls/issues/7

# Issue 3: Master Secret<sup>13</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>https://github.com/Inria-Prosecco/reftls/issues/6

## Ruling out Abstractions

Ubuntu 20.04 LTS on an Intel Core i7-11800H processor with 64 GB of RAM

Code	ProVerif 2.04	ProVerif 2.05
Original	6 min 06.634 s	6 min 02.256 s
With issue 1 fixed	5 min 51.682 s	6 min 03.335 s
With issue 2 fixed	7 min 04.472 s	6 min 14.954 s
With issue 3 fixed	7 min 11.434 s	6 min 41.872 s
With all 3 issues fixed	6 min 40.010 s	6 min 31.887 s

# Community input

- Paper authors<sup>14</sup>
  - Bruno Blanchet
  - Karthikeyan Bhargavan
  - Nadim Kobeissi
- LURK<sup>15</sup> authors
- IETF TLS WG<sup>16</sup>
- IRTF UFMRG chairs
- CCC attestation SIG<sup>17</sup>
- ..
- IETF 119 Hackathon<sup>18</sup>
- IRTF Crypto Forum RG @ IETF 119<sup>19</sup>

<sup>14</sup>Bhargavan, Blanchet, and Kobeissi, "Verified Models and Reference Implementations for the TLS 1.3 Standard Candidate", 2017.

<sup>15</sup>https://github.com/lurk-t/proverif

<sup>16</sup>https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/tls/ZGmyHwTYh2iPwPrirj\_rkSTYhDo/

 $^{17} \tt https://github.com/CCC-Attestation/meetings/blob/main/materials/MuhammadUsamaSardar_Formal_RA-TLS.pdf$ 

<sup>18</sup>https://wiki.ietf.org/meeting/119/hackathon

<sup>19</sup>https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/119/materials/slides-119-cfrg-formal-analysis-of-ra-tls-00

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• Property

## **RA-TLS in BC Model**



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- Flow
- Property

## Replay Protection of Evidence

query ev : bitstring;

inj - event(Accepted(ev)) = => inj - event(Sent(ev)) (1)



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# Attack Trace (BC with one-way authenticated channel)



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  - 1. Comments in formal models (best practices)

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- Plan
  - Client-side attestation
  - Propose and verify the fixed version for RA-TLS
- Call to action

- Intel's RA-TLS is potentially vulnerable to replay attacks
- Need for standardized and formally verified attested TLS
- Inria's formal model of TLS 1.3 draft-20 key schedule is wrong!
- Lessons learnt
  - 1. Comments in formal models (best practices)
  - 2. Validation of formal models
  - 3. Keep formal verification artifacts up to date (IRTF UFMRG)
  - 4. Usability of tools for formal analysis
- Plan
  - Client-side attestation
  - Propose and verify the fixed version for RA-TLS
- Call to action
  - anyone interested?

# Key References

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