OTR and Signal

CSE 468 Fall 2022

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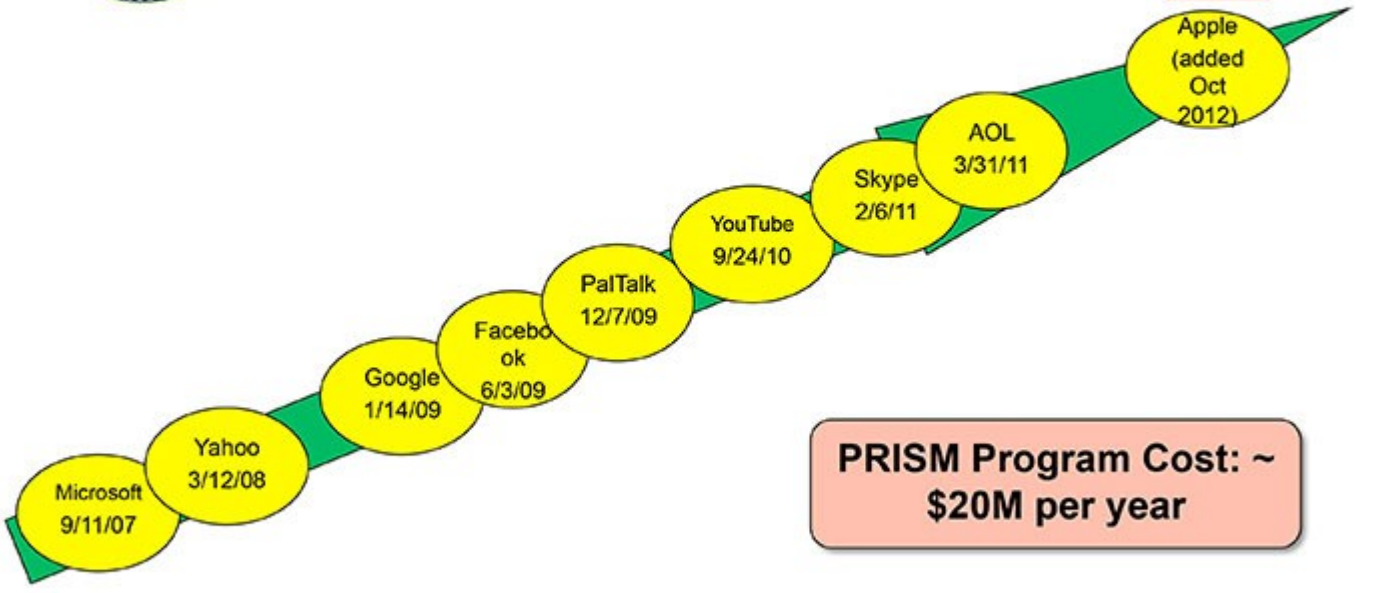
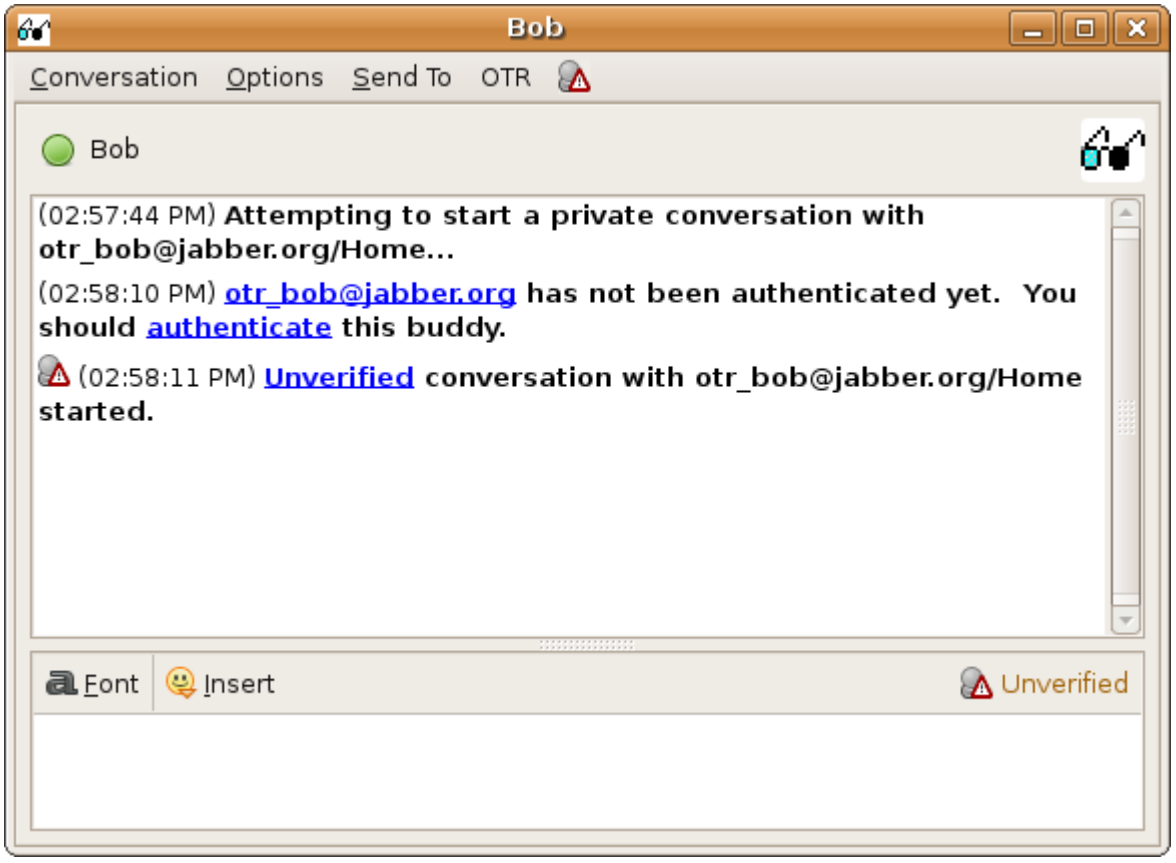
https://www.theguardian.com/film/2014/oct/11/citizenfour-review-snowden-vindicated-poitras-nsa-journalism

(TS//SI//NF) Dates When PRISM Collection Began For Each Provider



OTR

- Off-The-Record messaging
- 2004, Nikita Borisov, Ian Goldberg, Eric Brewer. "Off-the-Record Communication, or, Why Not To Use PGP"
- (PGP is from 1991, basically RSA for email)



https://otr.cypherpunks.ca/help/3.2.0/authenticate.php?lang=en

Requirements, OTR *vs.* TLS...

- Forward secrecy
  - Both OTR and TLS care, for different reasons
- Deniable authentication *a.k.a.* off-the-record
  - TLS doesn’t care about this, OTR does
- Future secrecy
  - TLS doesn’t care about this, OTR does
- Out-of-order messages, parties offline for long periods of time, groups…
  - TLS doesn’t need to worry about any of these, nor does OTR (Signal does)

Off-The-Record (OTR) Messaging

- Based on Diffie-Hellman and AES, and originally SHA-1
  - There are new versions
- Deniable Authentication
  - “Off the record” in journalism
- Forward secrecy
  - Ephemeral key exchange
- Future secrecy (not a design goal, but has it)

Deniable Authentication

- Concept of “malleability”
- Basic idea has two parts:
  - Hash the decryption key for a message, use the hash digest as an authentication key
  - Reveal the authentication key in the next message
- Like what I called “ratcheting” for HW 1.2, but this is not called “ratcheting” in these slides

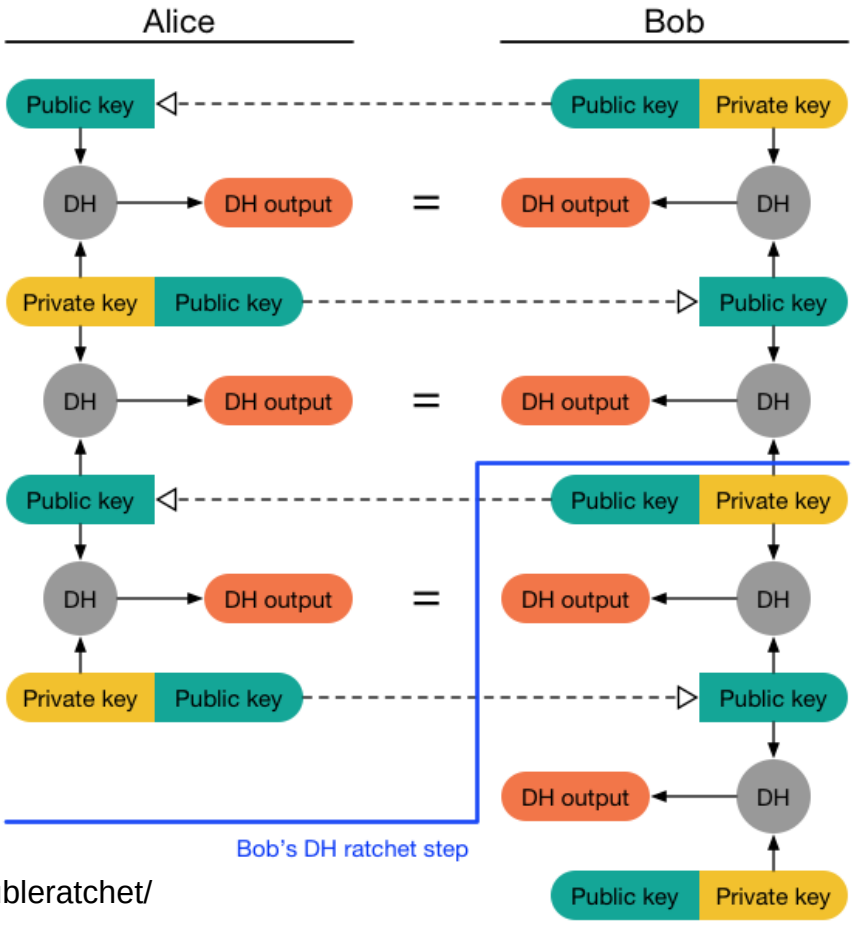
Forward secrecy

- If Alice or Bob’s key is compromised, past messages cannot be decrypted by the adversary

Ratchet in sailing...

https://www.westmarine.com/harken-snubbair-ratcheting-drum-19471861.html

Forward Secrecy (ratchet)



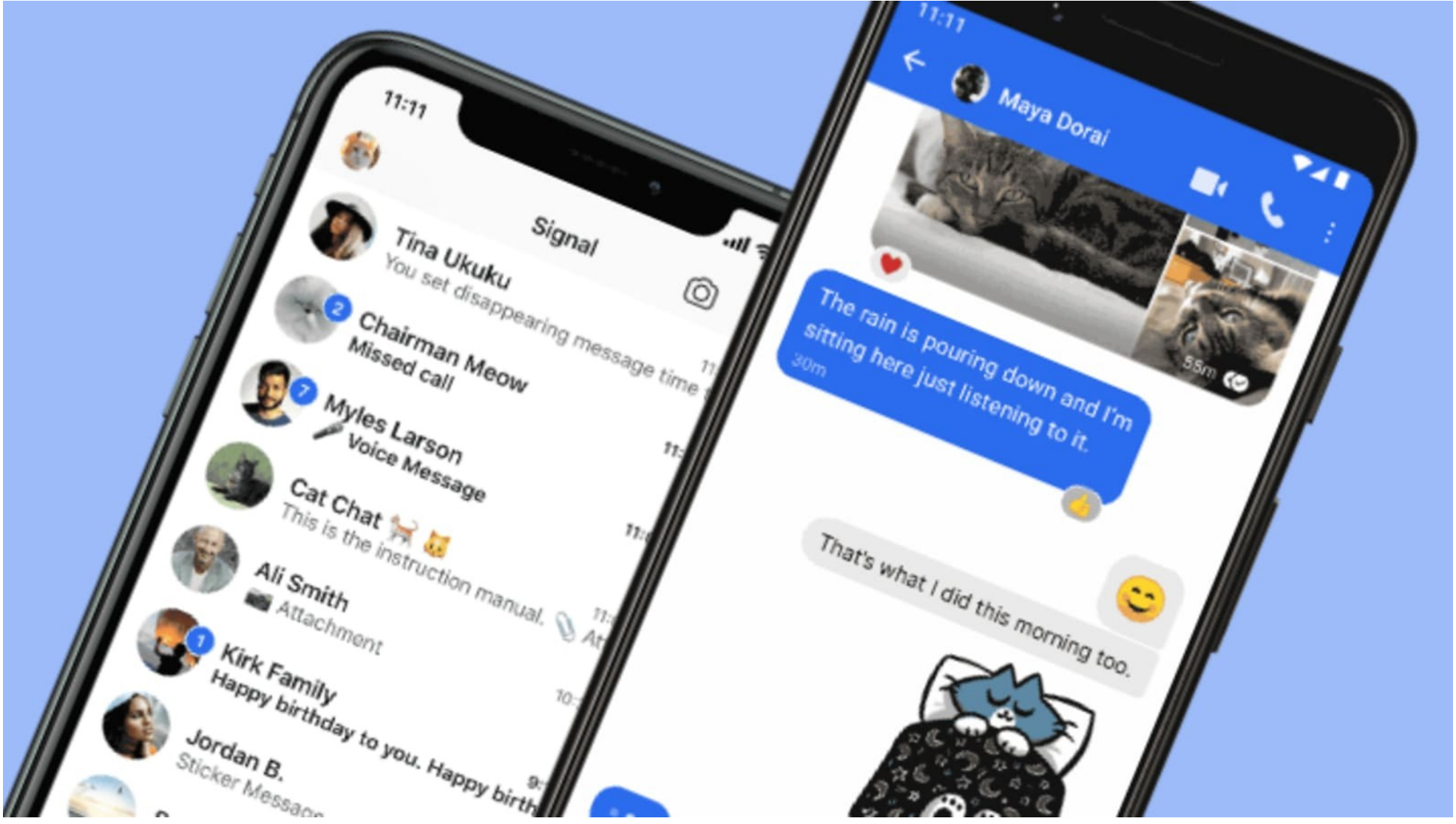
https://signal.org/docs/specifications/doubleratchet/

Future Secrecy

- *Future* secrecy is not the same as *forward* secrecy, and is in fact sometimes called *backward* secrecy
- If a private key is compromised, the attacker needs to intercept every message thereafter or else the crypto will “self heal”
- We get this for free because of the Diffie-Hellman key exchange every time we ratchet in OTR

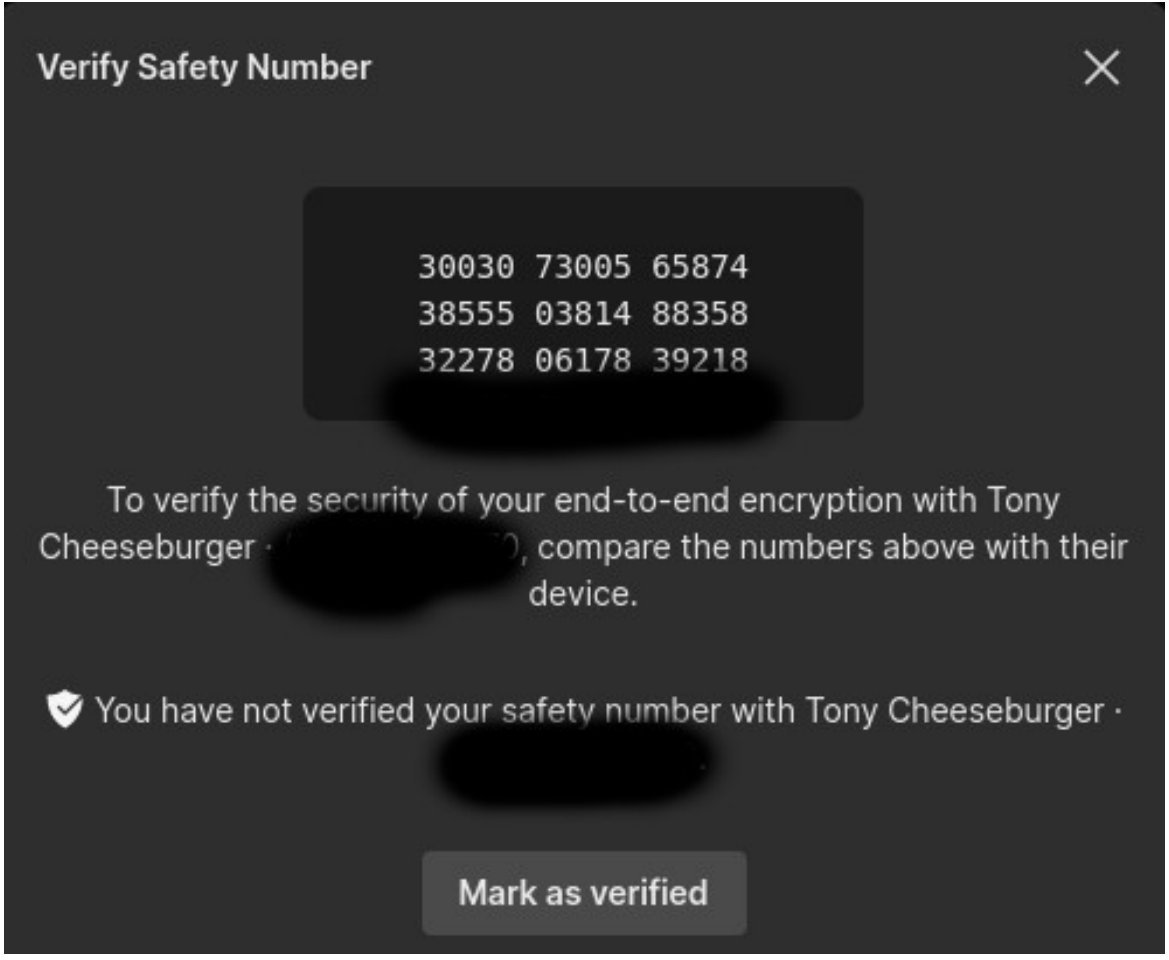
Signal

- Multiple devices, some or all can be offline for long periods of time
- Group messages



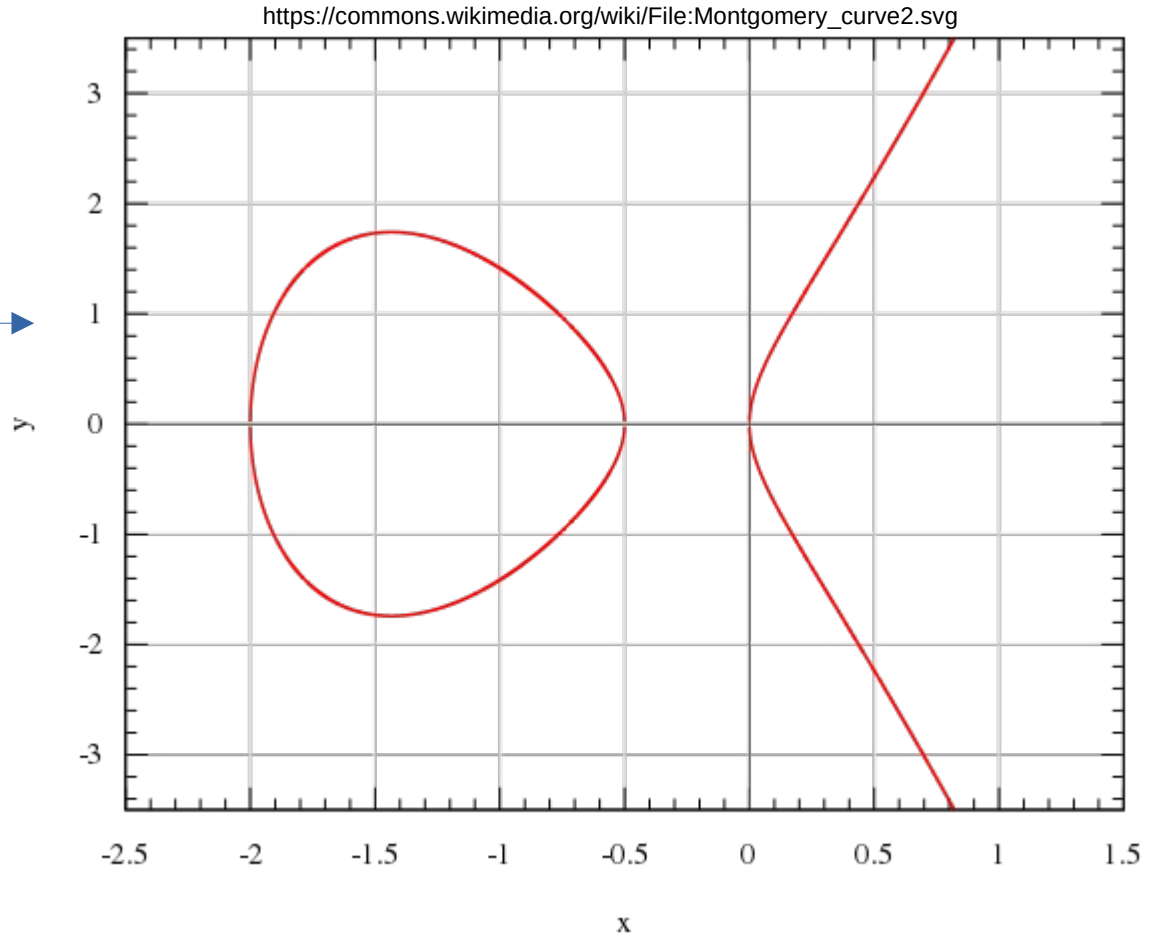
https://www.cnbc.com/2021/01/12/how-to-use-signal-instead-of-whatsapp.html

Typical authentication

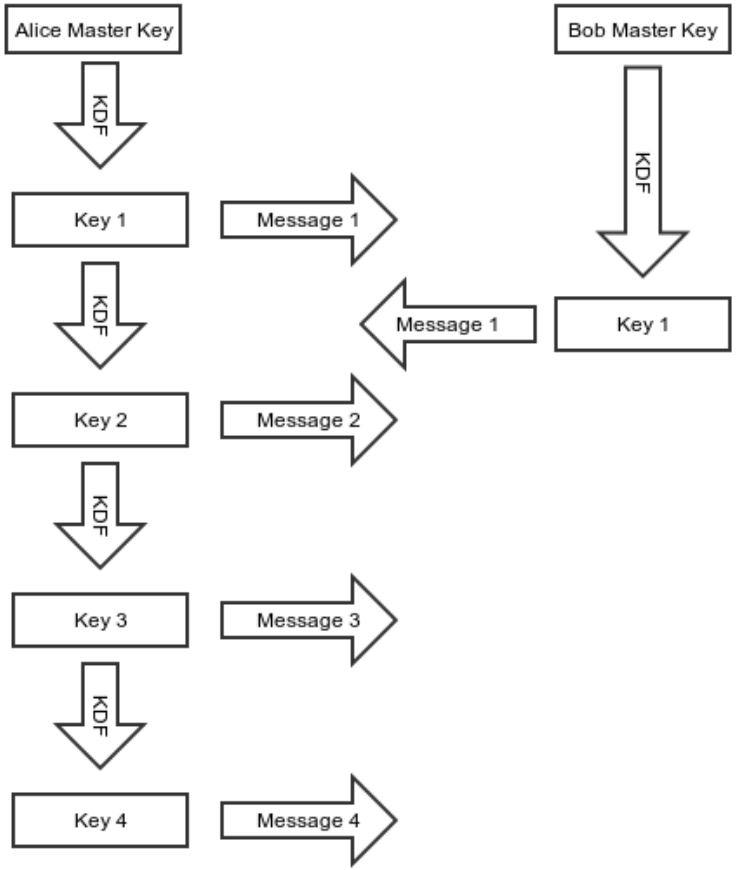


AES, Curve25519, SHA-3

Elliptic Curve



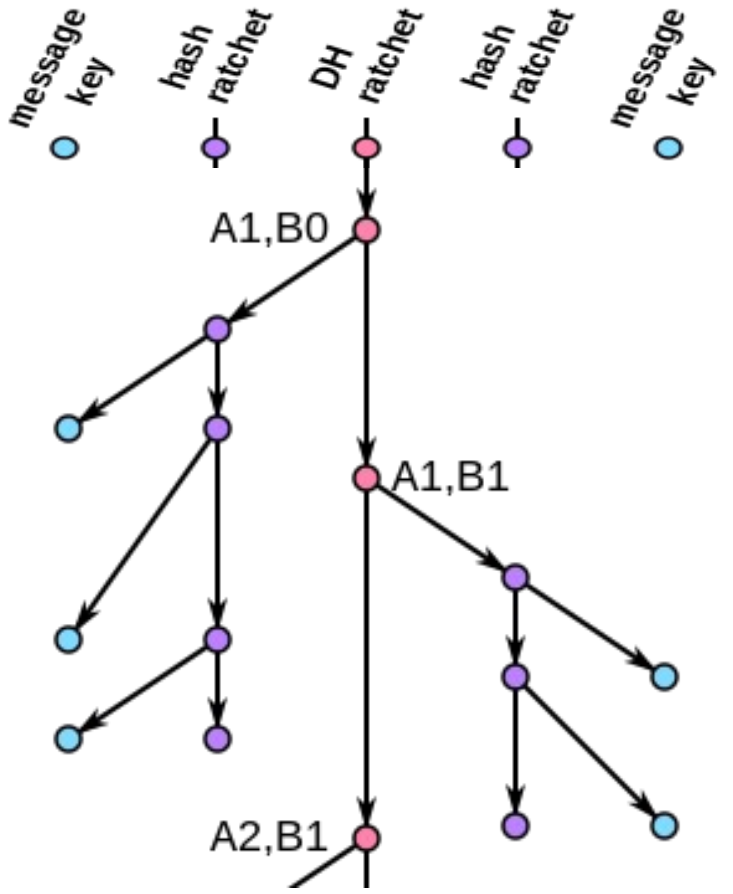
Silent Circle SCIMP ratchet



Tradeoffs

- Both have forward secrecy, but SCIMP's is better
  - In synchronous case, can ratchet and delete old key right away if Bob acknowledges it and ratchets, too
- OTR ratchet not great for multiple devices, devices that go offline
- SCIMP ratchet leaves key material around for a long time if messages are lost or out of order
- OTR ratchet "self heals", *i.e.*, future/backward sececy

Double Ratchet



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double_Ratchet_Algorithm

Chat programs

- Automatic deletion is also important
- Signal, WhatsApp, Viber, Silent Phone, Element, Wire, Skype, Google Messages, Facebook Messenger, ChatSecure, *etc.* all use the double ratchet
- Telegram claims forward secrecy
- LINE, WeChat, *etc.* aren’t even end-to-end encrypted. Wire is, didn’t used to be.
- Apple iMessage uses TLS for client-to-server, that part has “forward secrecy”
- Another cautionary tale: CryptoCat

Resources

- https://signal.org/blog/advanced-ratcheting/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Off-the-Record_Messaging
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double_Ratchet_Algorithm
- https://signal.org/docs/specifications/doubleratchet/
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7WnwSovjYMs
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_surveillance_disclosures_(2013%E2%80%93present)
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_surveillance_disclosures_(2013%E2%80%93present)