

The 9 Lives of Bleichenbacher's CAT: New Cache ATtacks on TLS Implementations



**Eyal Ronen, Robert Gillham, Daniel Genkin,
Adi Shamir, David Wong and Yuval Yarom**



Transport Layer Security (TLS)

- The most widely used cryptographic protocol
- Provides **communication security** (https, VPN, etc.)
 - **TLS handshake** is used for **authentication** and **secure key exchange**
 - **TLS Record layer** protects the **communication**
 - Allows for **cryptographic agility** using different cipher suites

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 - Supported for backwards compatibility



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 - Multiple vulnerabilities in different layers of the protocol

	Data Conv.	PKCS #1 v1.5 Verification	TLS Mitigation
OpenSSL	M	M	
OpenSSL API	M	FFTT	
Amazon s2n		FFFT	
MbedTLS	I	FFTT, FFFT*	
Apple CoreTLS			FFTT, FFFT, FFFF
Mozilla NSS	M	M, TTTT, FTTT*	FFFF
WolfSSL	M	M, FFTT	FFTT, FFFF
GnuTLS	M	M, TTTT, FFTT	FFTT, FFFT
BoringSSL		<i>Not Vulnerable</i>	
BearSSL		<i>Not Vulnerable</i>	

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 - Works also if client doesn't support RSA KX

RSA Encryption

$$N = p \cdot q \quad (p, q) \text{ are primes}$$

$$d \cdot e = 1 \pmod{\phi(N)}$$

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 - There are several real world problems

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 - m should be larger
- Assume encryption of Yes/No – value 0 or 1
 - Vulnerable to dictionary attack
 - Easy to detect repetitions
 - m should be random

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Has specific
TLS structure

Bleichenbacher's Attack

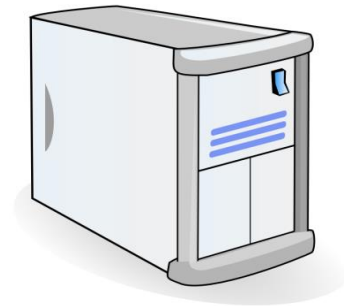
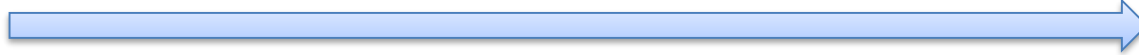
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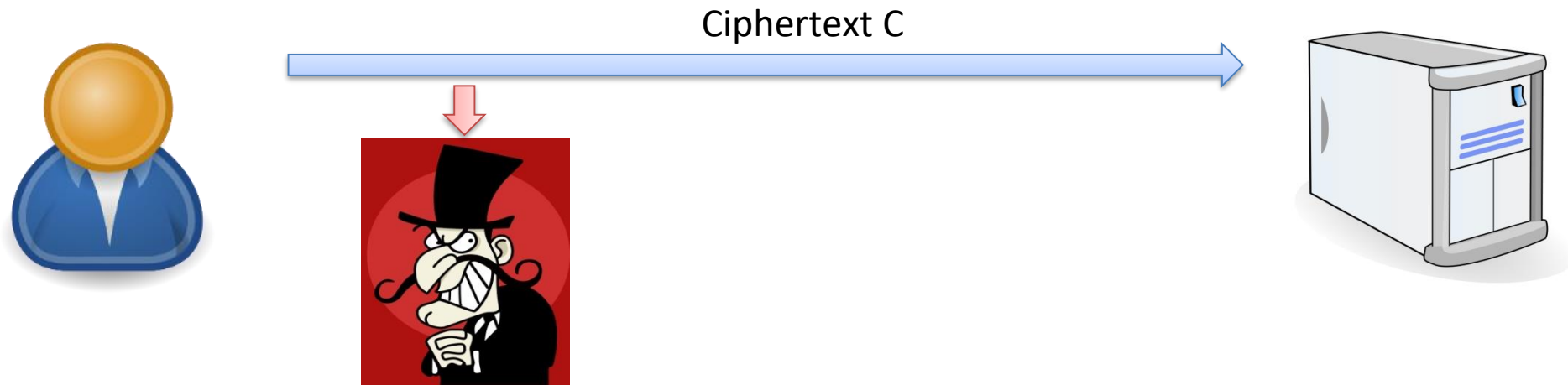


Ciphertext C



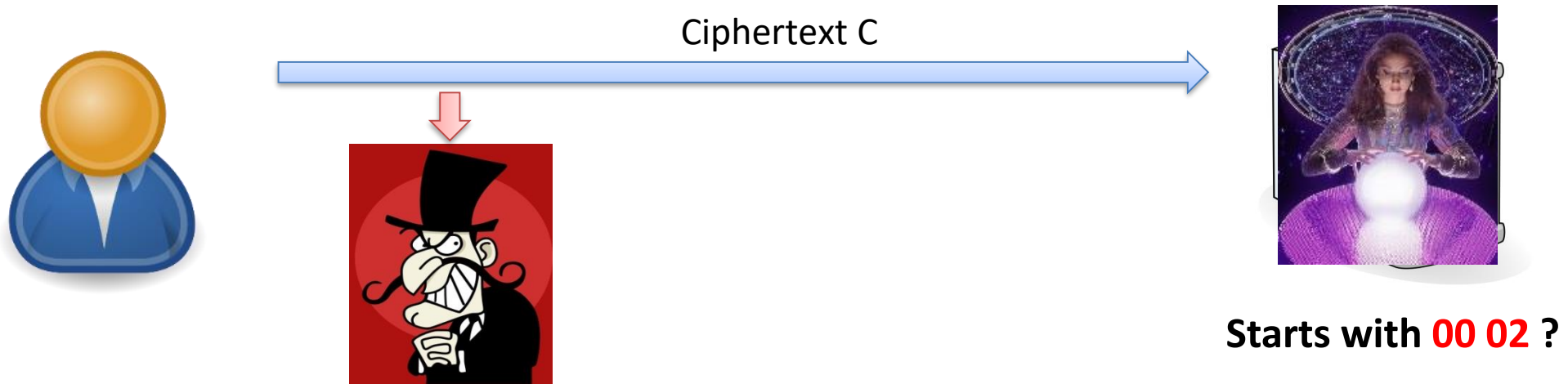
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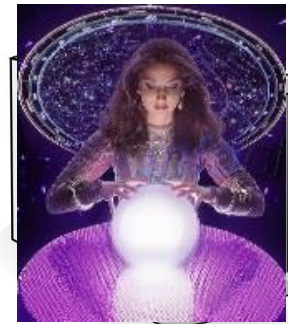
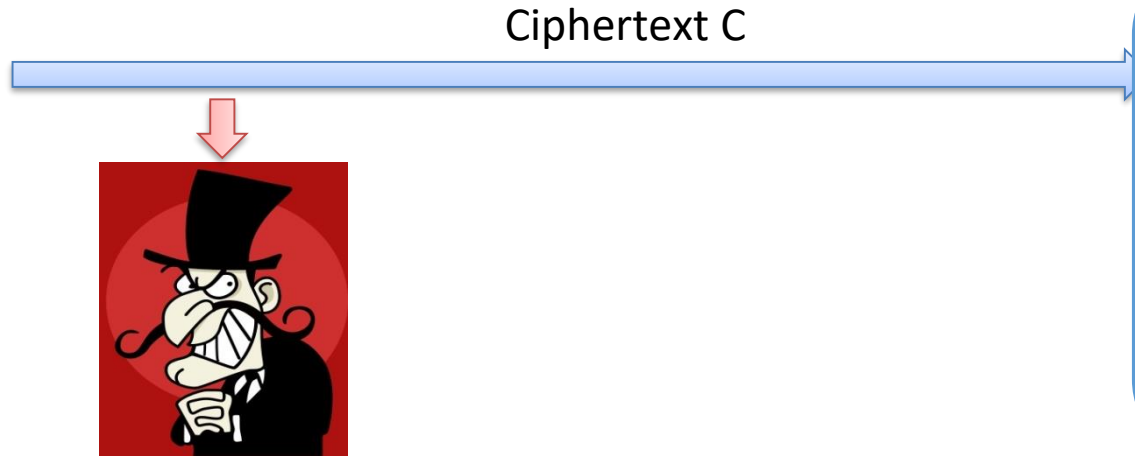
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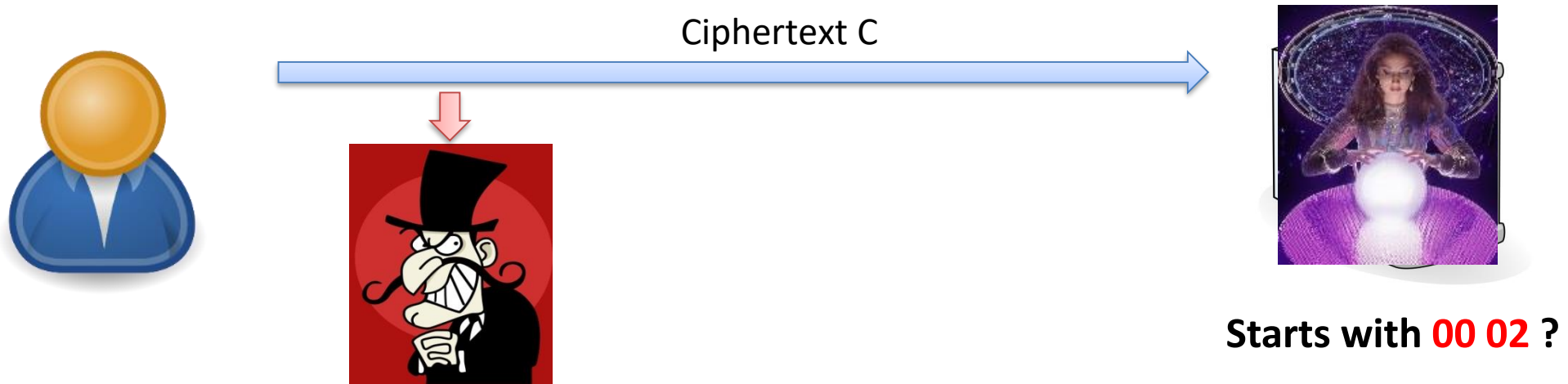


Starts with **00 02** ?

Requires Side
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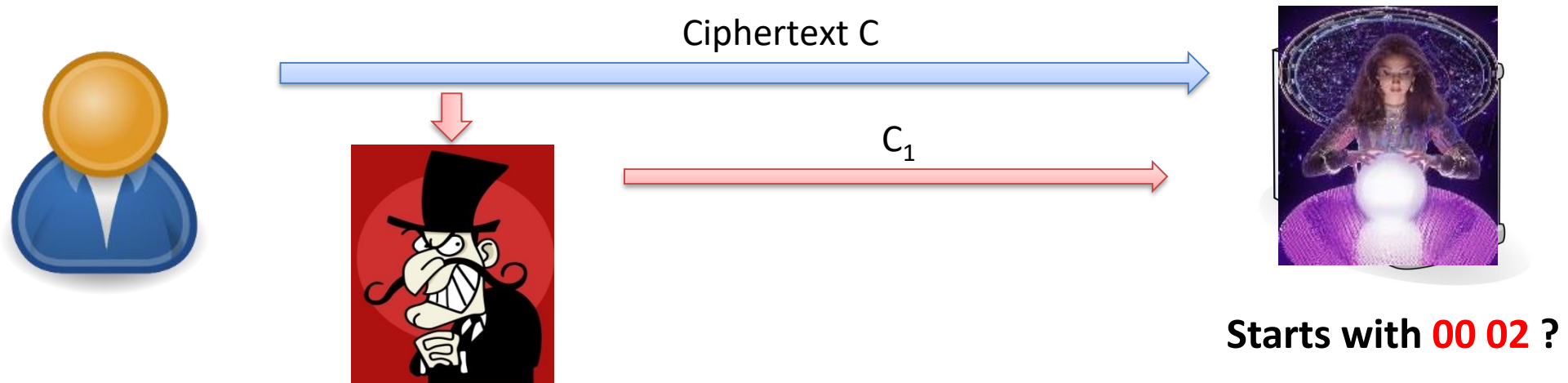
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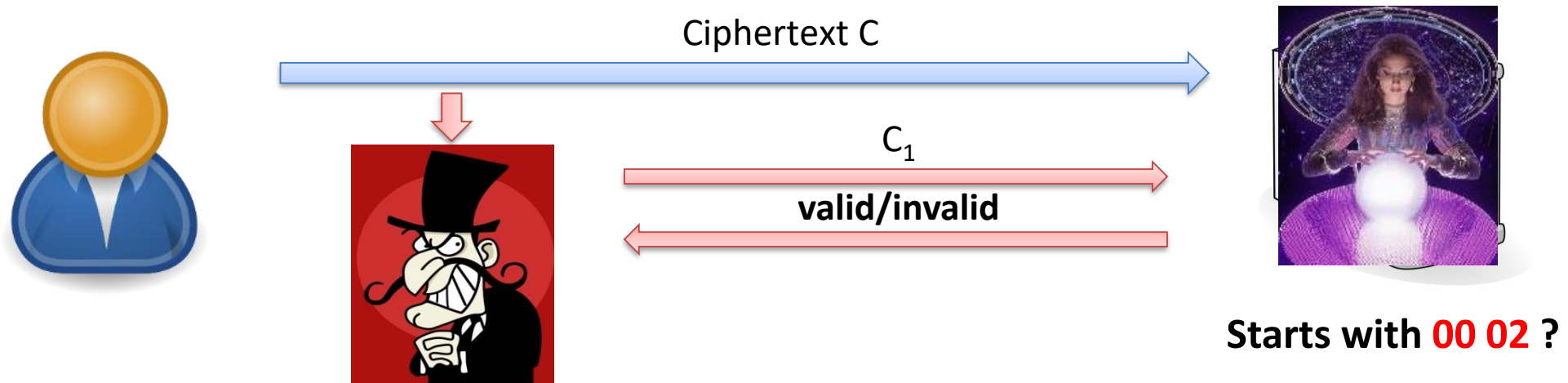
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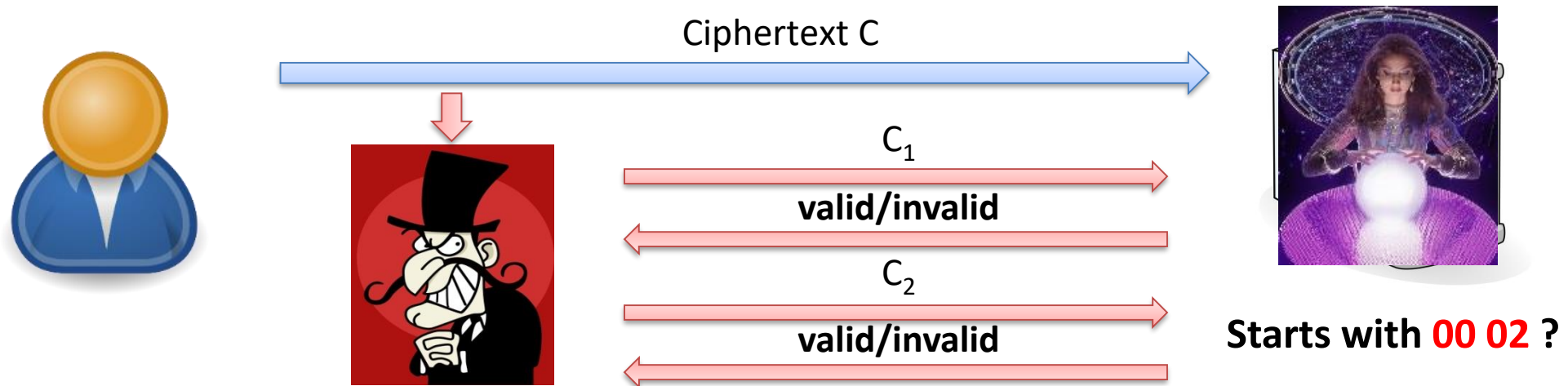
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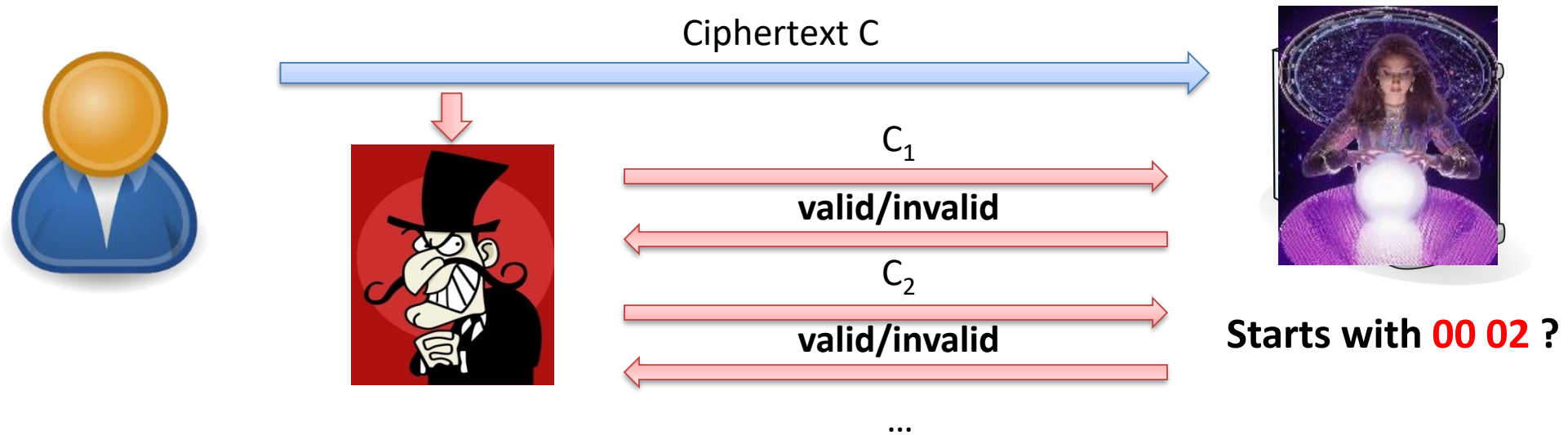
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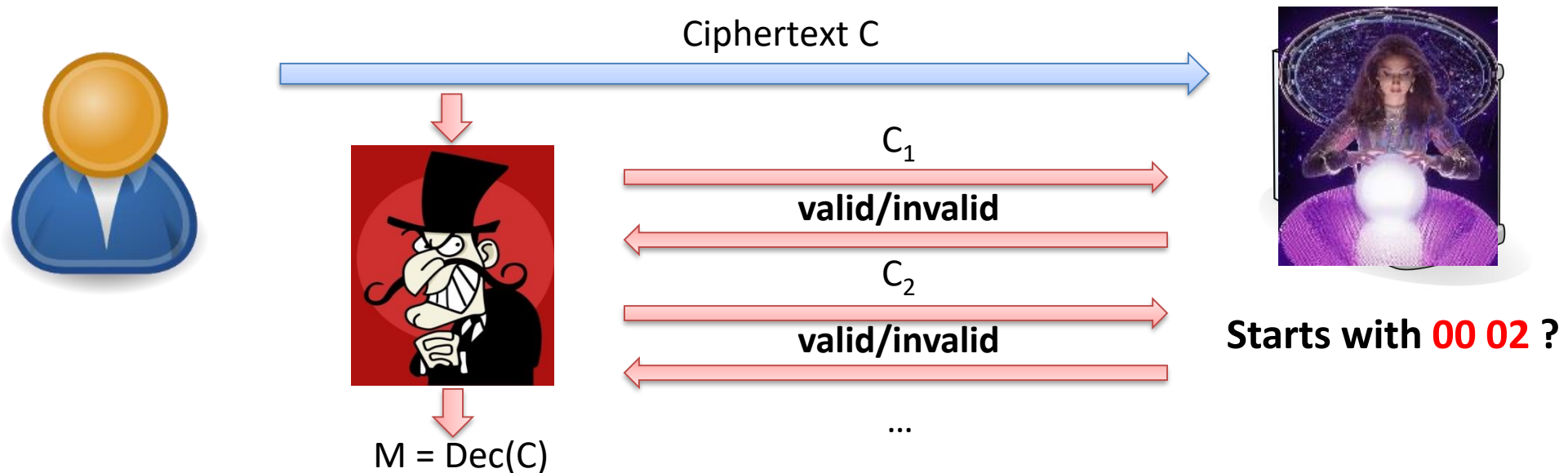
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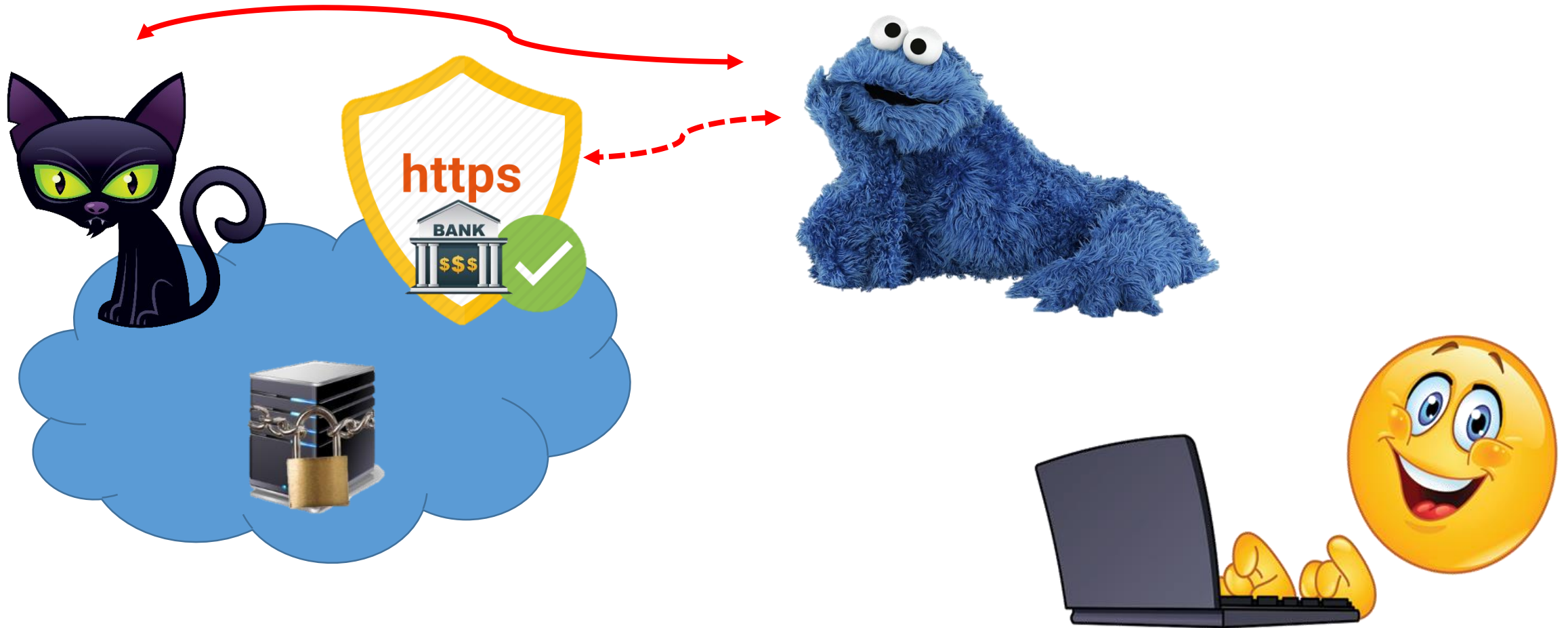
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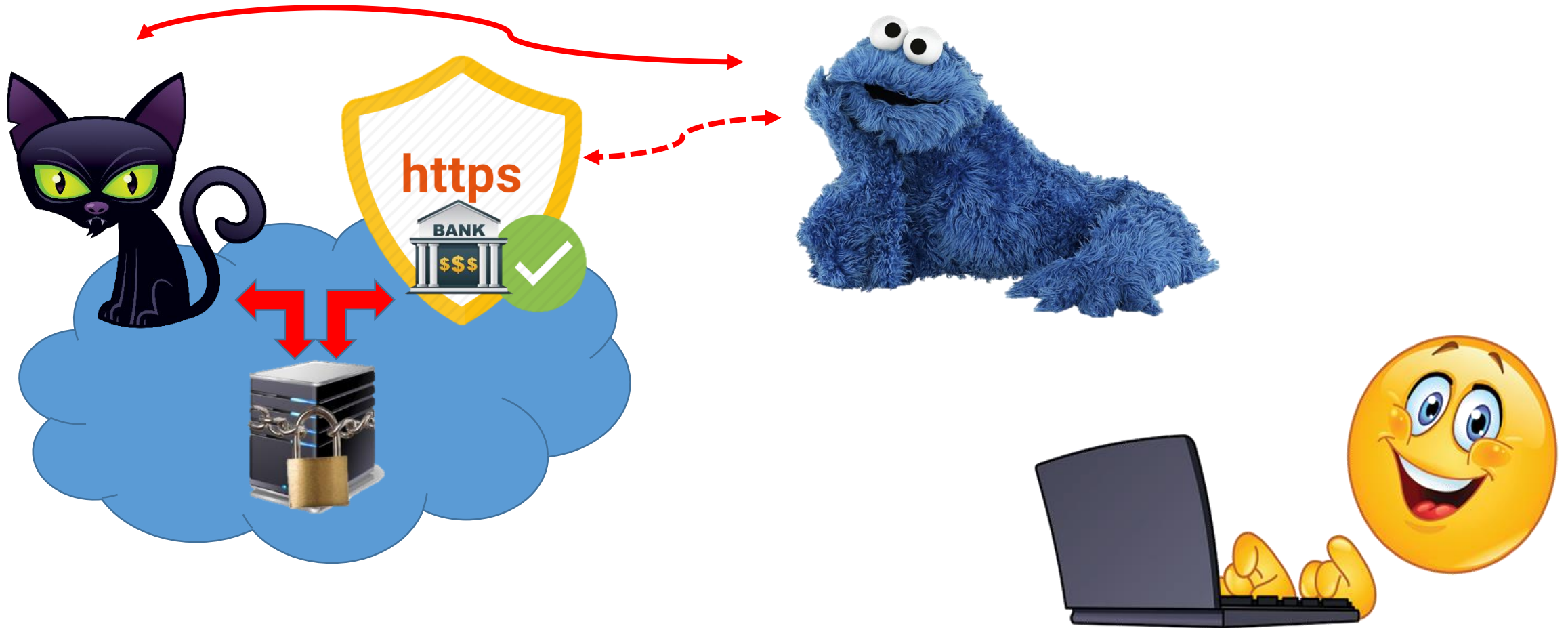
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- The user will notice the **delay**



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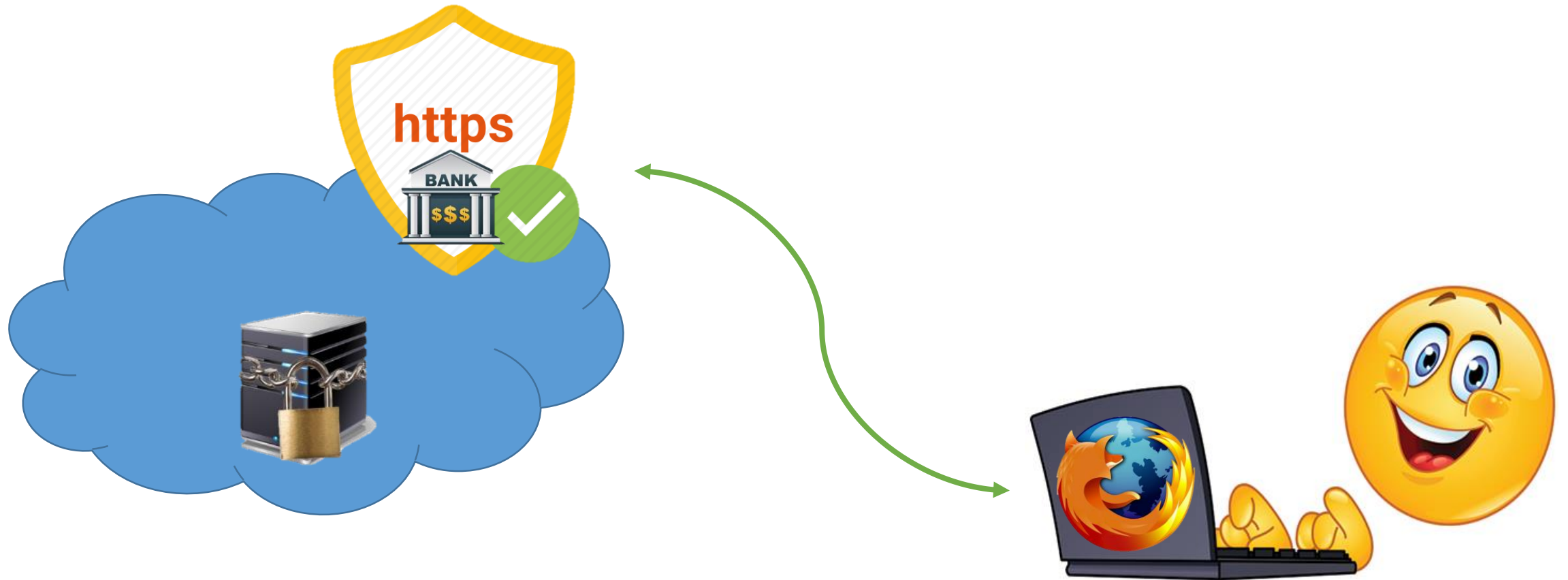
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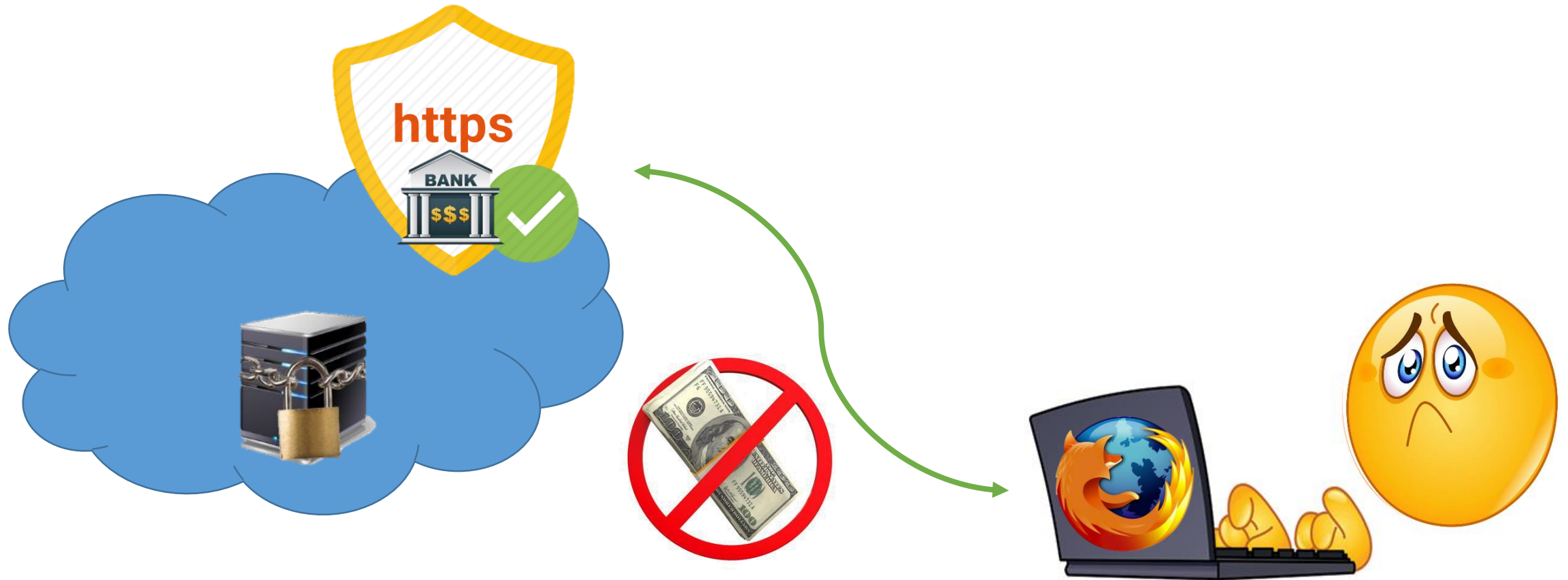
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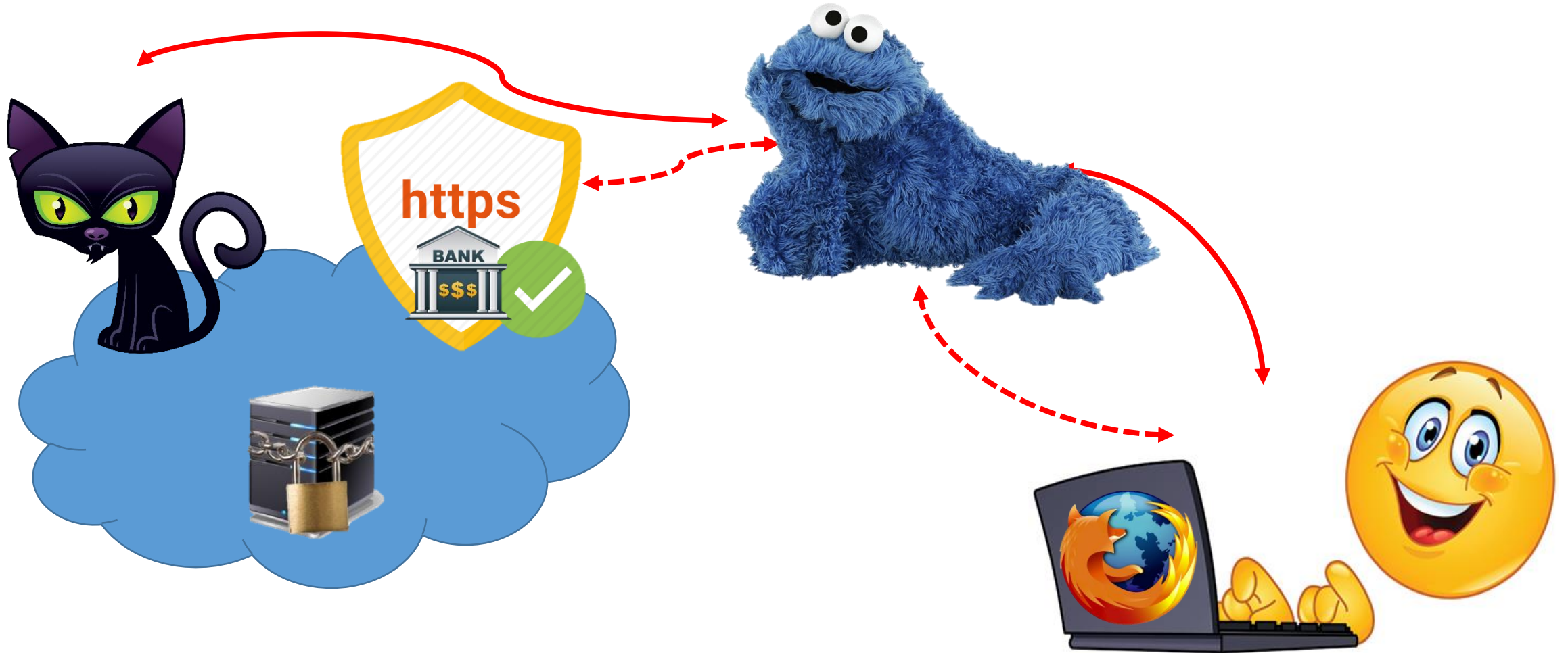
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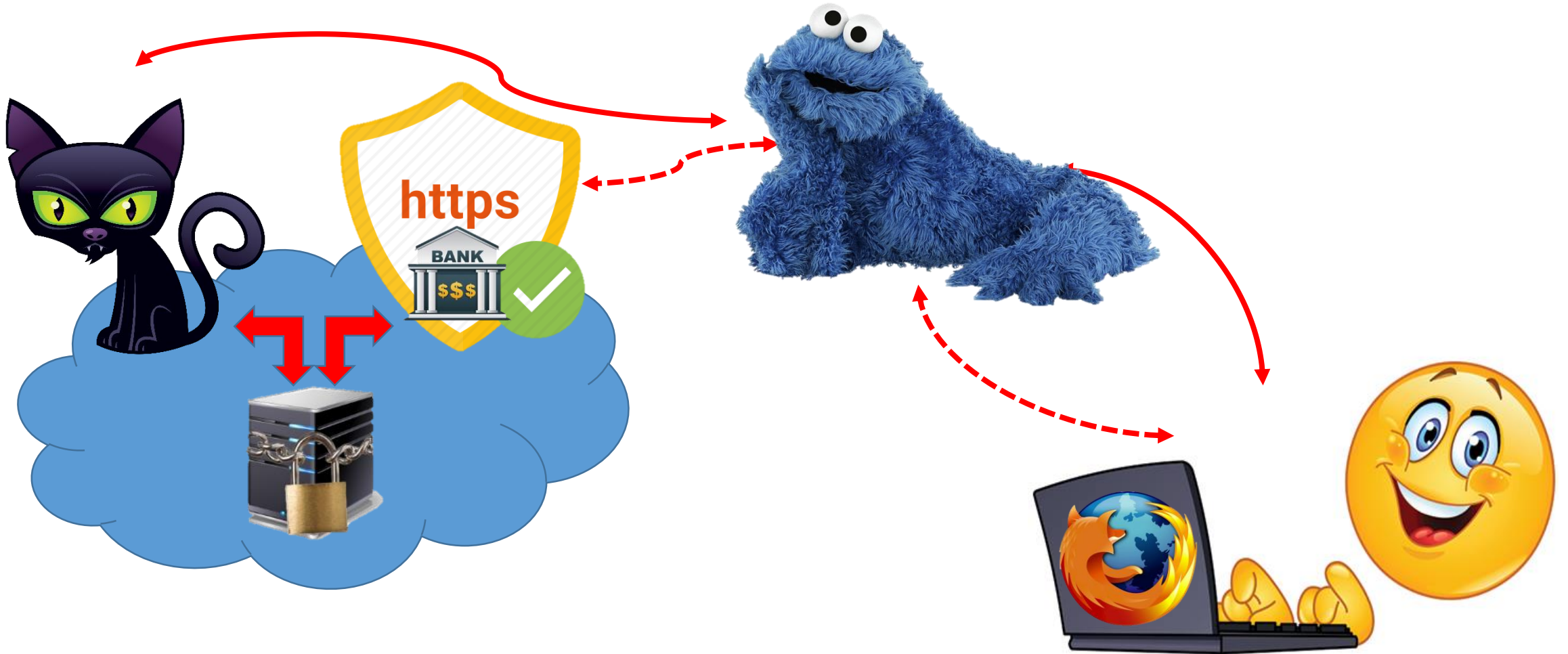
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- Need at least 2048 sequential adaptive queries
 - Have time for < 600



A little Manger background

- Assume we have the following **Manger** oracle

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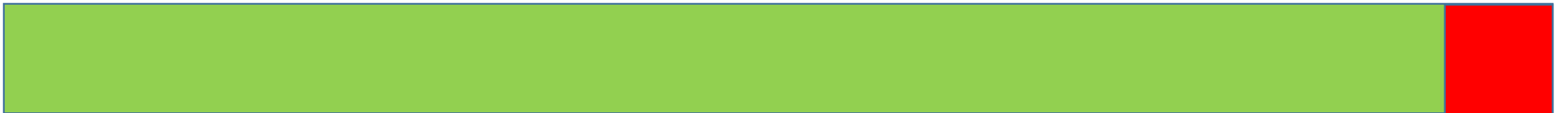


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- Similar to Boneh & Venkatesan's Hidden Number Problem
- Finding m is reduced to CVP that we can embed in a SVP lattice and solve with LLL

$$M^i = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & \dots & s_k & 0 \\ N & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & N & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & N & 0 \\ a_{1,i} & a_{2,i} & a_{3,i} & \dots & a_{k,i} & N \cdot (k-1)/k \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$r_{j,i} = m \cdot s_j - a_{j,i} \mod N < 2^{\log_2 (b_{j,i} - a_{j,i})}$$

- Similar to Boneh & Venkatesan's Hidden Number Problem
- Finding m is reduced to CVP that we can embed in a SVP lattice and solve with LLL

- We need just 5 servers to decrypt 2048 bit RSA using a Manger oracle

$$M^i = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & \dots & s_k & 0 \\ N & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & N & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & N & 0 \\ a_{1,i} & a_{2,i} & a_{3,i} & \dots & a_{k,i} & N \cdot (k-1)/k \end{bmatrix}$$

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 - Allows us to finish attack in less than 30 seconds

Attack Scenario Parallel: MiTM + Cache timing side channel



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- New Techniques for Microarchitectural Padding Oracle Attacks, vulnerabilities in 7 out of 9 implementations
 - PoC for Manger and Bleichenbacher attacks
- Parallelization for downgrade attack
 - PoC for Manger parallelization using LLL



Disclosure

- We disclosed to:
 - OpenSSL, Mozilla's NSS, Amazon's s2n, Apple's CoreTLS, mbed TLS, wolfSSL, GnuTLS
- All have patched their code, with various levels of success
- Lots of stories...

Recommendation

- Many recommendations for several layers of mitigations in the paper
 - Bottom line **Don't use RSA KX**
 - It has failed us too many times



Recommendation

- Many recommendations for several layers of mitigations in the paper
 - Bottom line **Don't use RSA KX**
 - It has failed us too many times
- If you really really really must
 - **Separate** your certificates!
 - ...



Questions?

- Paper website
<https://cat.eyalro.net>
- Any questions?

