

WhatsUpp with Sender Keys?

Analysis, Improvements and Security Proofs

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B



C

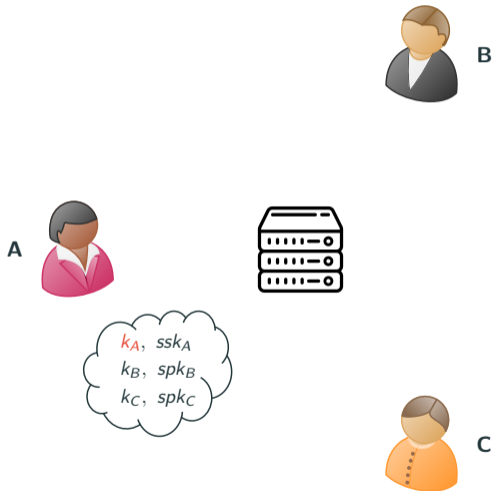
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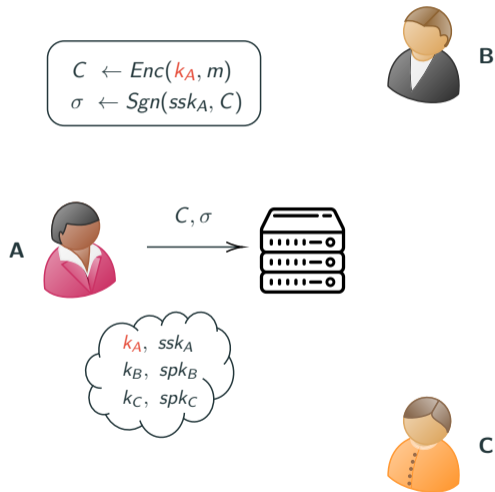
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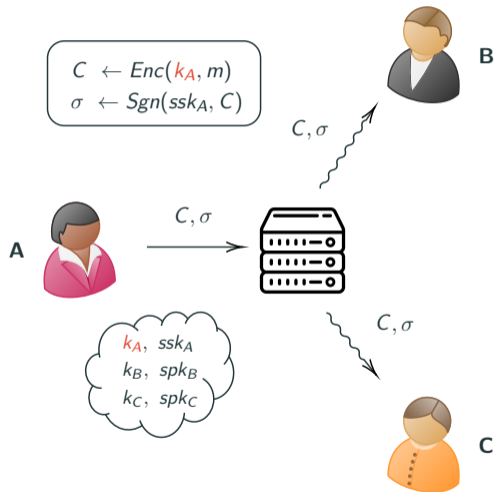
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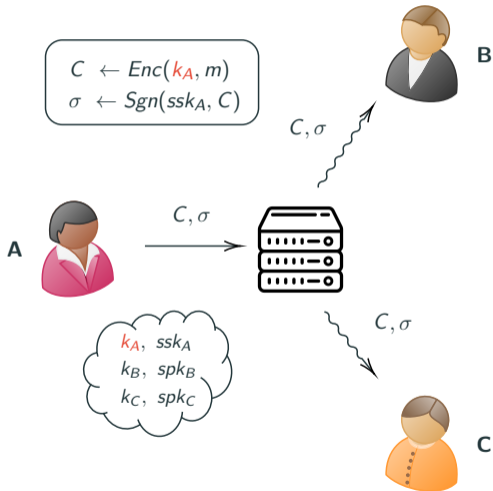
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- Parties use *two-party messaging* to share fresh key material.



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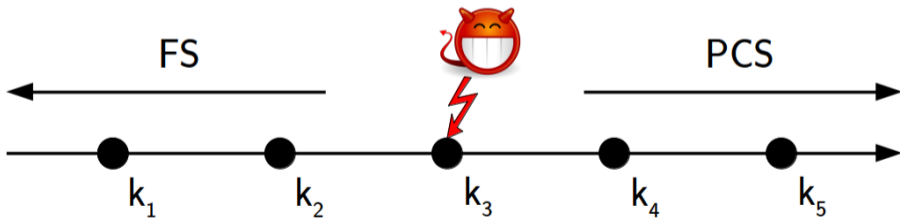
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- **Post-Compromise Security (PCS):** *future* messages secret a key refresh.



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What are its main **deficiencies**, and how can we address them *efficiently*?

- **Formalization** of Sender Keys in a novel framework.

Our Work

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Concurrent work [Albrecht, Dowling, Jones, S&P 2024] formalizes Matrix, similar conclusions.

Protocol and Syntax

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Sender Keys: Send & Recv

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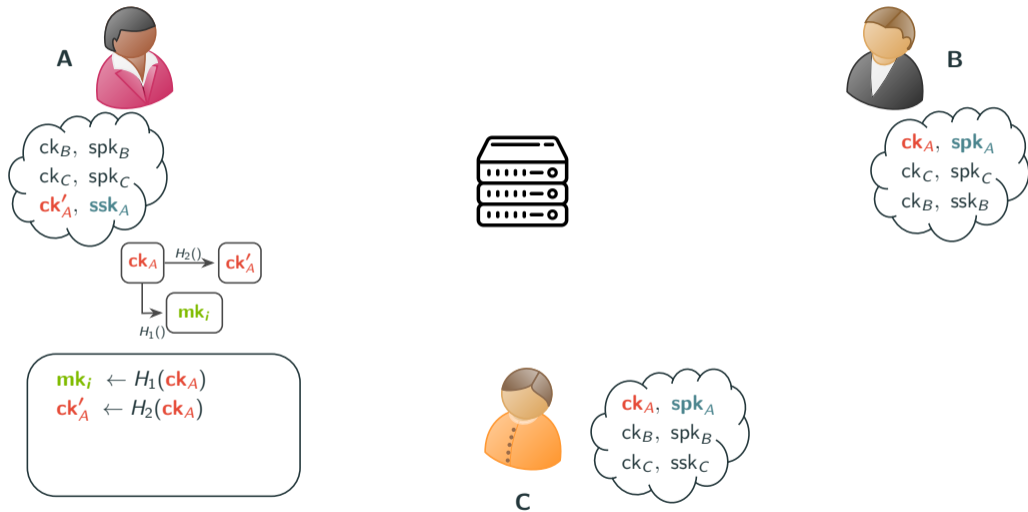
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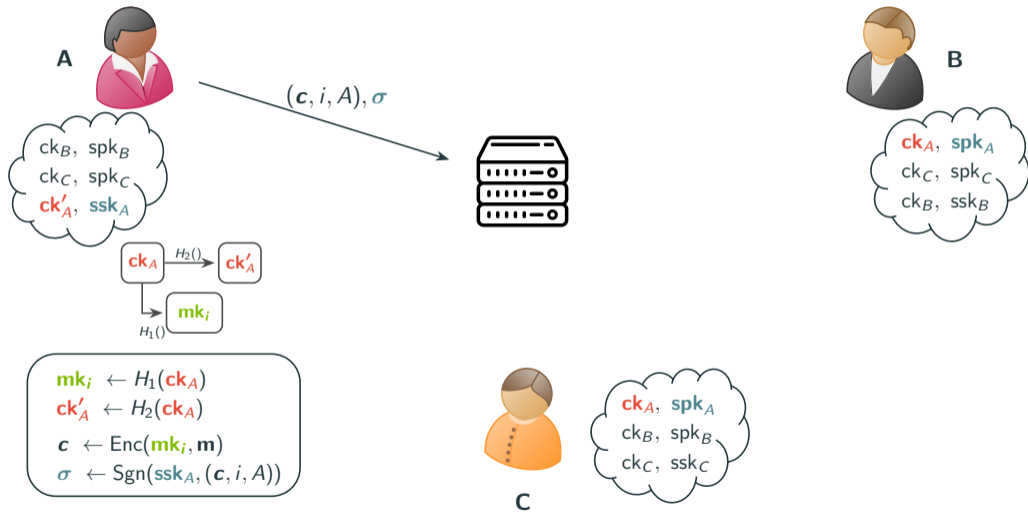
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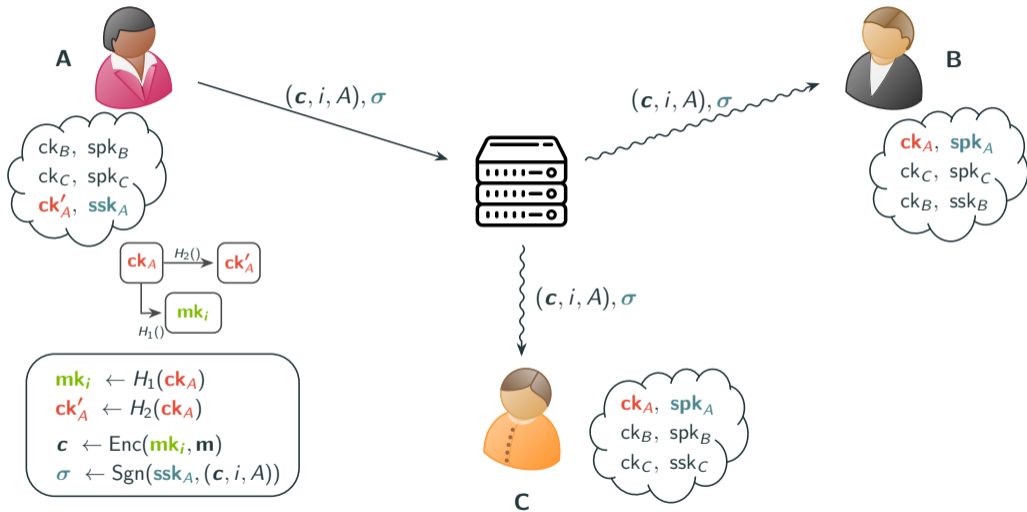
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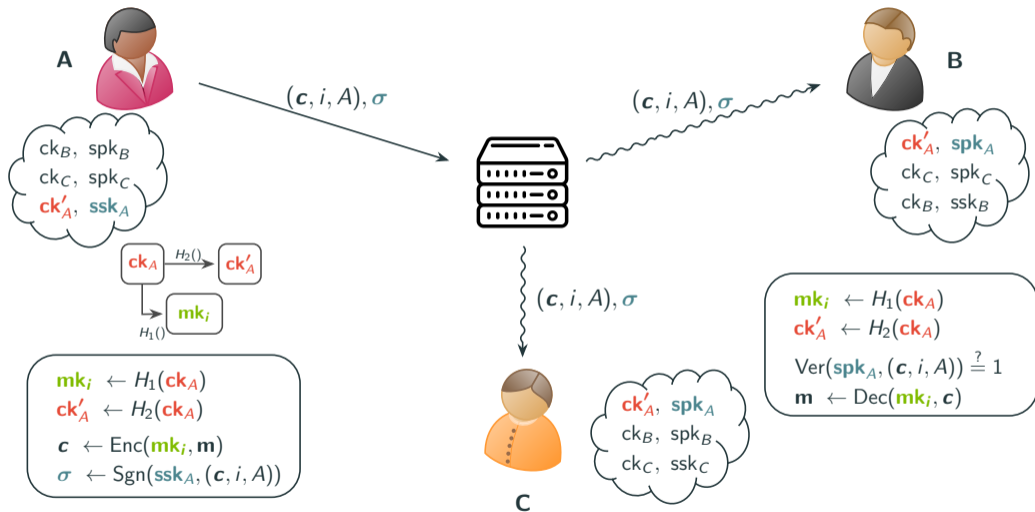
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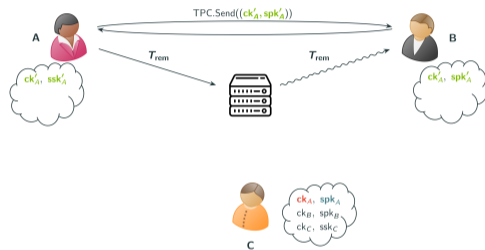


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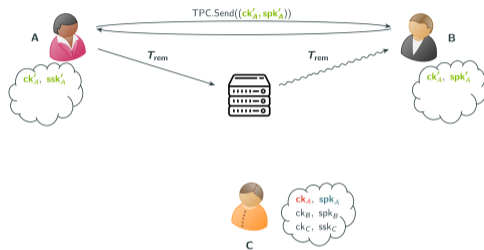
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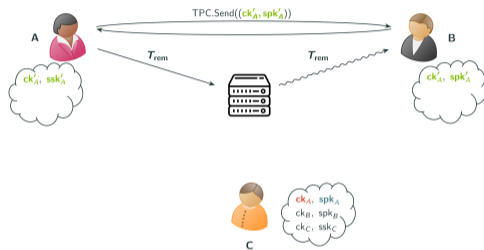
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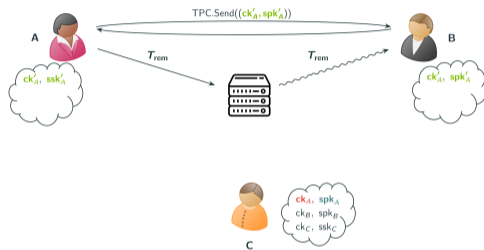
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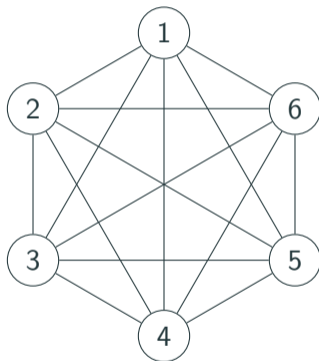


Modelling 2PC

We model *two-party channels* as a *primitive* 2PC.

Two-Party Channels

Two-party channels only refresh (i.e. achieve PCS) if users interact.



However, some two-party chats are often stale...

Proving Security

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Oracles:

- Create(ID , IDs)
- Challenge(ID , m_0 , m_1)
- Send(ID , m)
- Receive(ID , C)
- Add/Remove(ID , ID')
- Update(ID)
- Deliver(ID , T)
- Expose(ID)

Security of Sender Keys (informal)

Assume

- SymEnc is a IND-CPA symmetric encryption scheme.
- Sig is a SUF-CMA signature scheme.
- H is a PRG.
- 2PC is a $2PC\text{-IND}_{\Delta}$ two-party channels scheme for PCS bound $\Delta > 0$.

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Conclusion: The core of the protocol has *no fundamental flaws*. But it still presents some drawbacks.

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We propose and formalize **Sender Keys+** as a practical, improved alternative!

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Can be prevented with a MAC.

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- **Solution:** *sign control messages!*

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- WhatsApp (resp. Signal) supports 1024 (resp. 256) member groups.
- Signal protects privacy more than WhatsApp (sealed sender, private groups...).
- Matrix uses Sender Keys but does not ratchet symmetric keys.



[matrix]

Final Remarks

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Thank you!

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