

Hardware Digital Signatures

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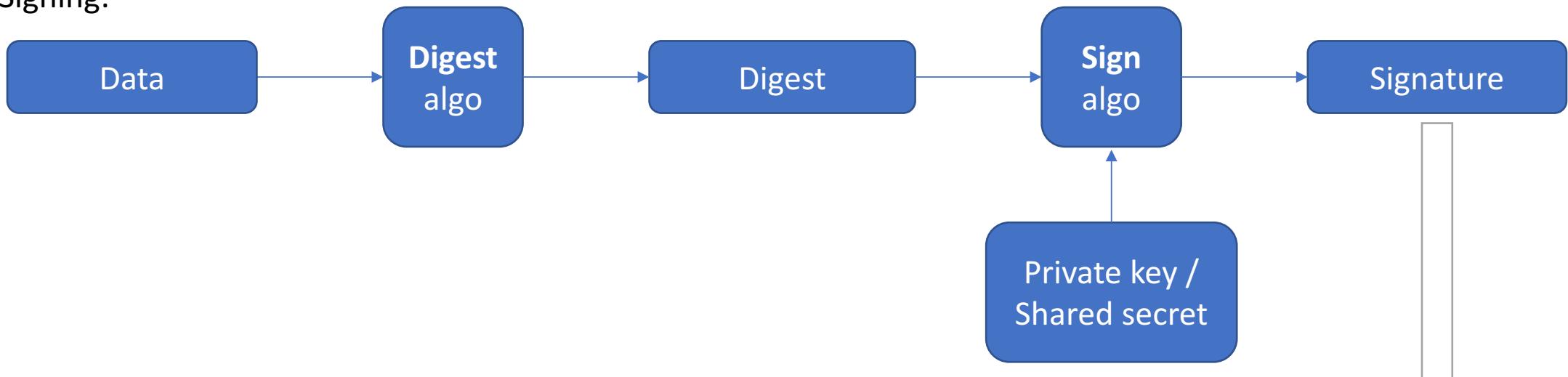
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Why?

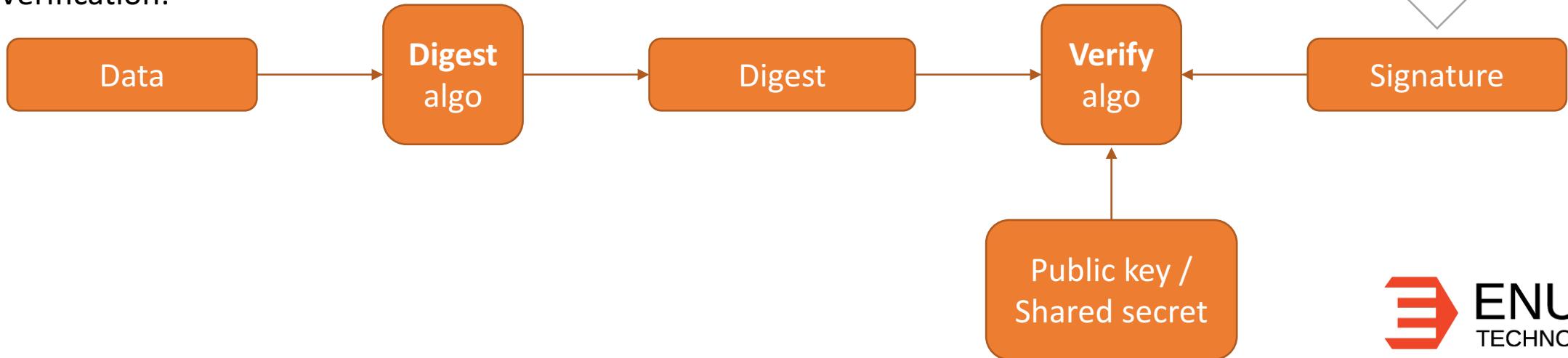
- SSL certificates (HTTPS)
- Bitcoin transactions
- Ethereum smart contracts
- Document signing (PDF)
- Debit/credit card (EMV)
- Message authentication (Signal/WhatsApp)
- DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM)

Digital Signatures

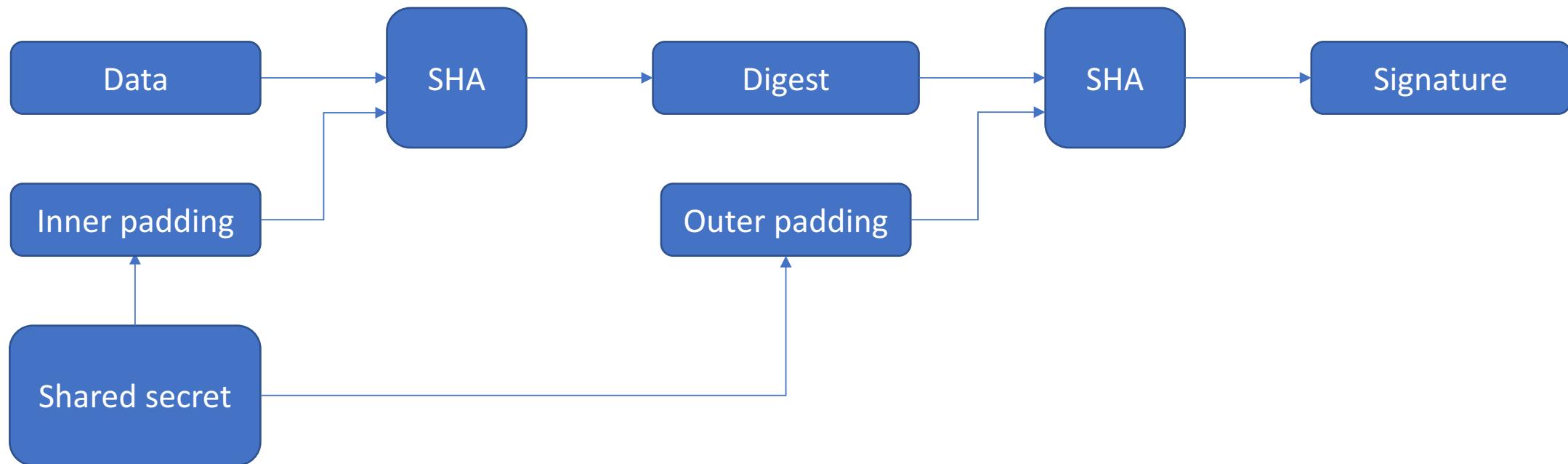
Signing:



Verification:

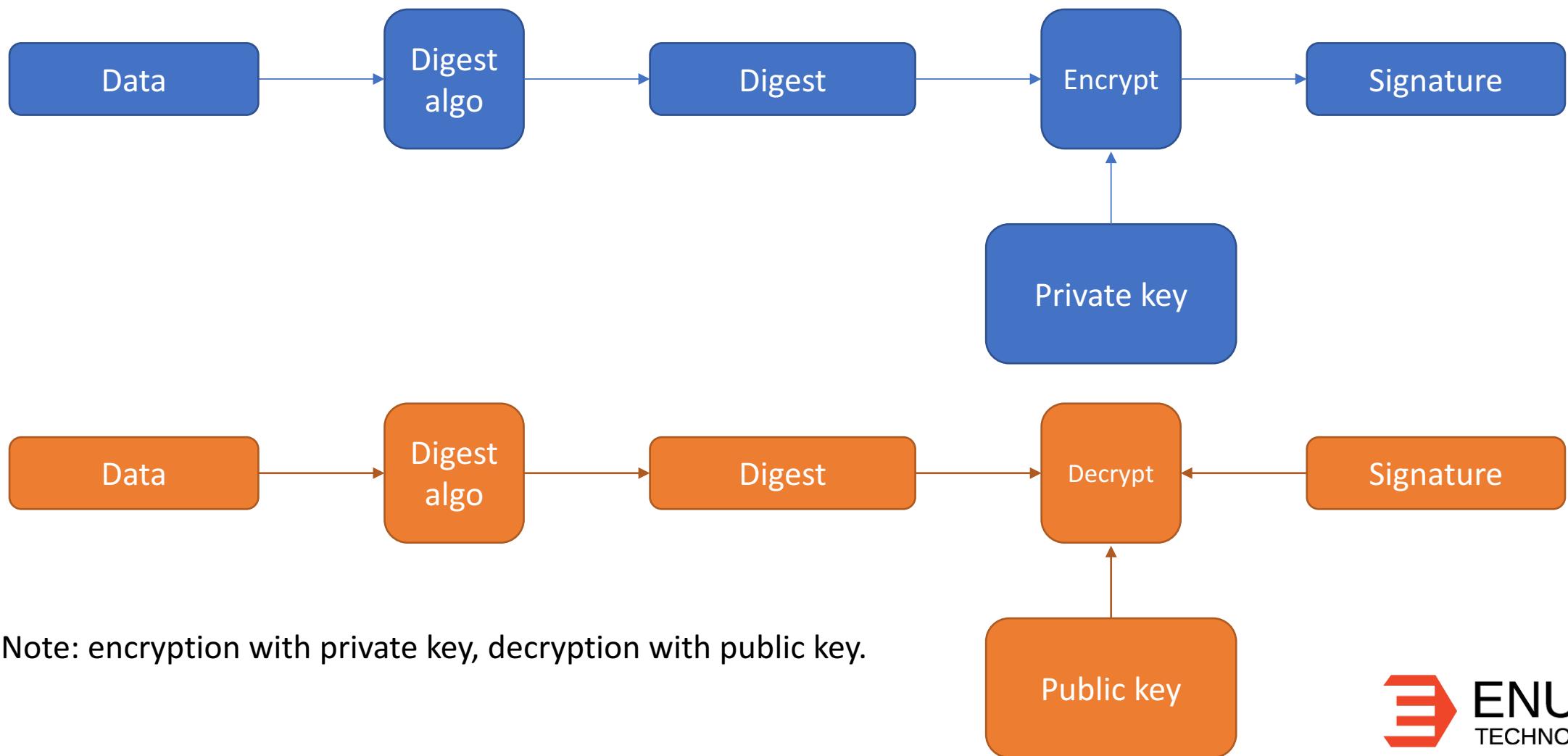


Digital Signatures : HMAC

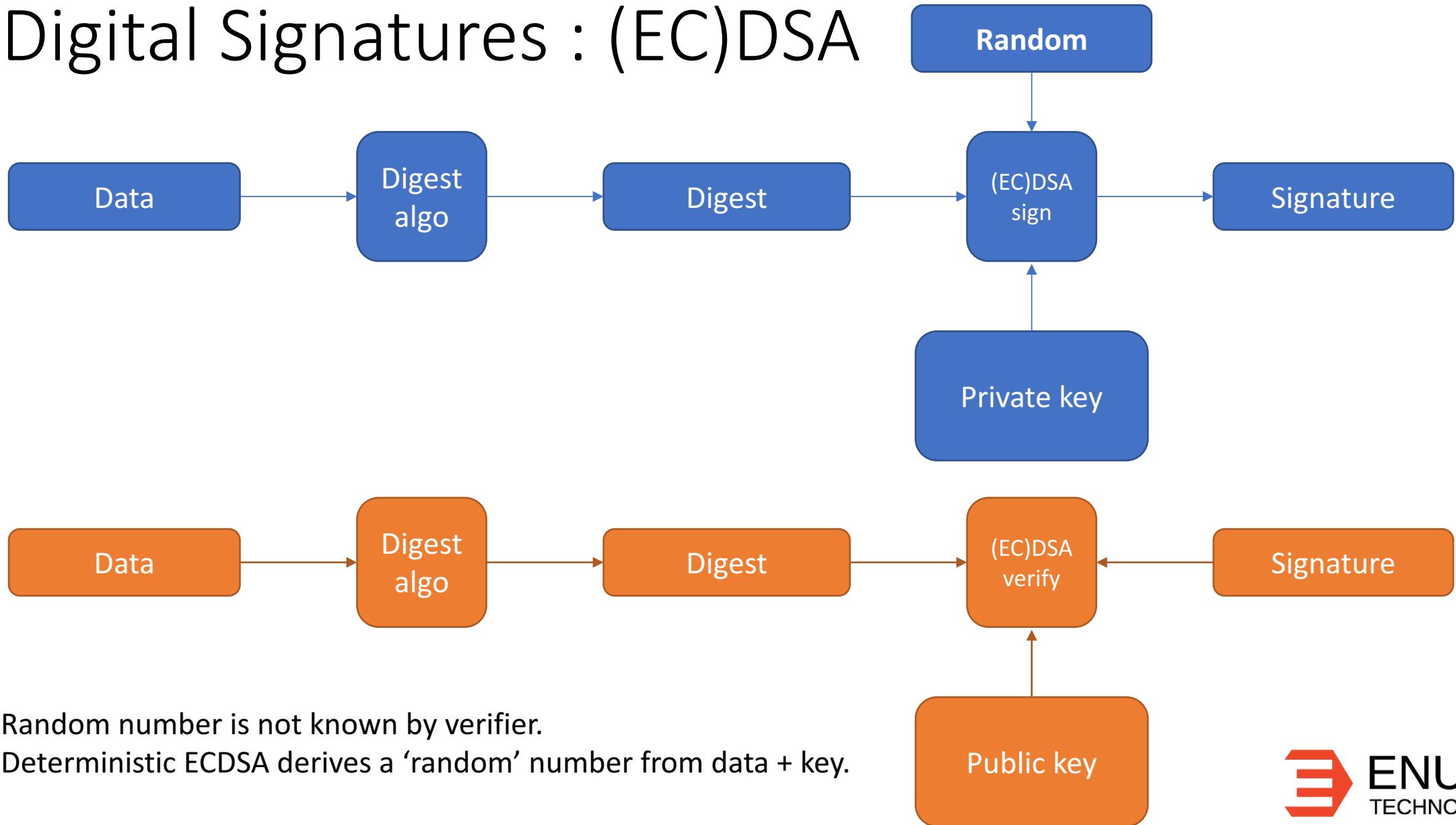


Both the signer and verifier follow the same process and compare the final signature.

Digital Signatures : plain RSA



Digital Signatures : (EC)DSA



Digital Signature inside Bitcoin transaction

000:	010000001ac18fa31f68e5597d4d1580ec1bdea10be30a39d10dddf41360b3
020:	f7bbc40fac00000006a47304402206d3e58f553c0605c3a663d6baa7258cd53
040:	6f3c50f4aac96c361695f82ab2017d022003ad05075cff6be0185d4dcc7581a6
060:	0634de35a33585f009ab2f0d1beb9ccbd801210374b22e7dd641b4d24c483023
080:	a275fc808c813fe89f8cb4a9c97ef0f3431afb37ffffffff0202000000000000
0A0:	001976a914a24d41cca0b9baba81ce4f43747d97e24846ca6088acee3dcd1d00
0C0:	0000001976a91444635889ad4ba11e76c14d347867c48dba4069b388ac000000
0E0:	00

A 256-bit ECDSA signature consists of two 256-bit DER-encoded integers.

Attacks on Software Digital Signatures

- Bad random number generation
 - PS3
 - Android: bitcoin wallet
- Bad deterministic key generation
 - BIP032 vulnerability
- Side-channel monitoring of key generation
 - Trezor v1
- Key compromise
 - Cross-VM snooping
 - Row hammer

PS3 attack in a nutshell

```
int getRandomNumber()
{
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.
              // guaranteed to be random.
}
```

© xkcd 221

Crypto Hardware

- iOS Secure Enclave
- ARM Trusted Execution Environment (used by Android M and up)
- iNTEL SGX
- Atmel ECC crypto element
- Infineon Security controller
- NXP Secure authentication microcontroller
- FPGA-based
- SafeNet Luna SA (Amazon CloudHSM)
- Thales nShield (Azure Key Vault)

Hardware keys on iOS

```
var dict: [String: AnyObject] = [
    String(kSecAttrKeyType) : kSecAttrKeyTypeEC,
    String(kSecAttrKeySizeInBits) : 256 as AnyObject
]

#if !((arch(i386) || arch(x86_64)) && os(iOS) && !NO_SE)
    dict[String(kSecAttrTokenID)] = kSecAttrTokenIDSecureEnclave
#endif

let result = SecKeyGeneratePair(dict as CFDictionary, &publicKey, &privateKey)
```

Hardware keys on Android

```
KeyPairGenerator keyPairGenerator =
    KeyPairGenerator.getInstance(KeyProperties.KEY_ALGORITHM_EC,
        "AndroidKeyStore");

KeyGenParameterSpec.Builder builder =
    new KeyGenParameterSpec.Builder("some key alias",
        KeyProperties.PURPOSE_SIGN);

keyPairGenerator.initialize(
    builder
        .setAlgorithmParameterSpec(new ECGenParameterSpec("secp256r1"))
        .setDigests(KeyProperties.DIGEST_SHA256, KeyProperties.DIGEST_NONE)
        .build());

KeyPair keyPair = keyPairGenerator.generateKeyPair();
```

Hardware key in Azure

```
npm install azure -g
```

```
azure keyvault create my-vault --resource-group free-hk --location eastasia --sku premium
```

```
azure keyvault key create --vault-name my-vault --key-name MyKey --destination HSM
```

Limitations of Crypto Hardware

- Key size
 - often \leq 256 bits EC, \leq 2048 bits RSA
- Algorithms
 - EC, SHA, ECDHE, RSA?
- Curve domain parameters
 - Secp256r1
 - usually no Secp256k1

Thank you

- Related info:

<http://blog.enumai.io/update/2016/11/01/a-tale-of-two-curves-hardware-signing-for-ethereum.html>

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