

Automated Key Management for End-To-End Encrypted Email Communication

Final talk for the Guided Research by

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Agenda

Introduction

Related Work

Problem Analysis

Protocol Design

Evaluation

Future Work

Conclusions

Problem & Motivation:

- Secure end-to-end email encryption is difficult to handle for end users [1, 2, 3].
- Usability issues \Rightarrow Security problems
- One of the major impediments is the key exchange between end users
 \Rightarrow Inability to ...
 - send and receive public keys
 - verify keys and signatures

Research Question:

How is it possible to automatically exchange authenticated public keys in order to make end-to-end encrypted mailing more usable?

Solution:

- Automated key exchange between end-users
- Implicit guarantee of authenticity
(guaranteed mapping *key* \rightarrow *user*)

Related Work

Solutions for Usable End-To-End Encryption

(Various solutions \Rightarrow Categorization necessary)

- Transparency frameworks
 - Certificate Transparency, CONIKS, Key Transparency
 - No authentication, but monitoring after publication
- Key servers
 - No authentication (e.g., HTTP KeyServer Protocol) ...
 - ... or an additional service handles credentials (e.g., Web Key Directory)
- Manual key verification and Web of Trust:
 - OpenPGP, p \equiv p (pretty Easy Privacy)
 - Secure channel necessary, bad usability [1, 2, 3]
- Mail provider approaches
 - Public Key Upload and Retrieval: DNS or isolated application
 - Assisting in Encryption: Usage of browser add-ons or proprietary implementations
 - Service Discovery: DNS or manual
 - Deployment Distribution: Isolated applications
- Client-side approach (Mailpile): Trust on First Use
- Guidelines (autocrypt): Protection against passive attacks only

Problem Analysis

Derivation of Addressed Problems from Related Work

Related Work \Rightarrow Addressed Problems:

- Trust establishment
- Adoption and deployment
- Key authenticity and integrity
- Service discovery

Protocol Design

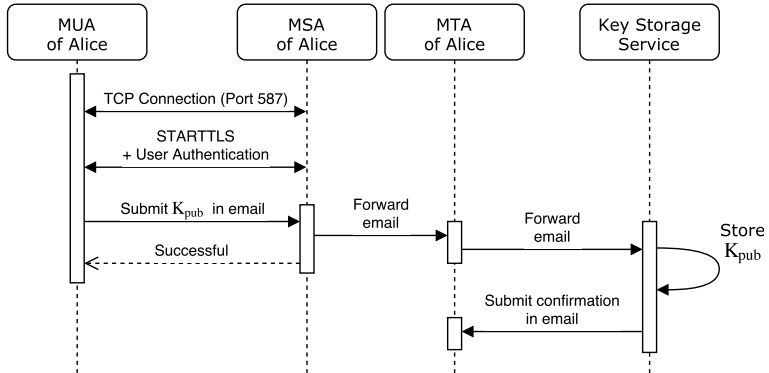
Proposed Solution

Two required workflows for key exchange:

- Publication of a key K_{pub}
- Retrieval of a key K_{pub}

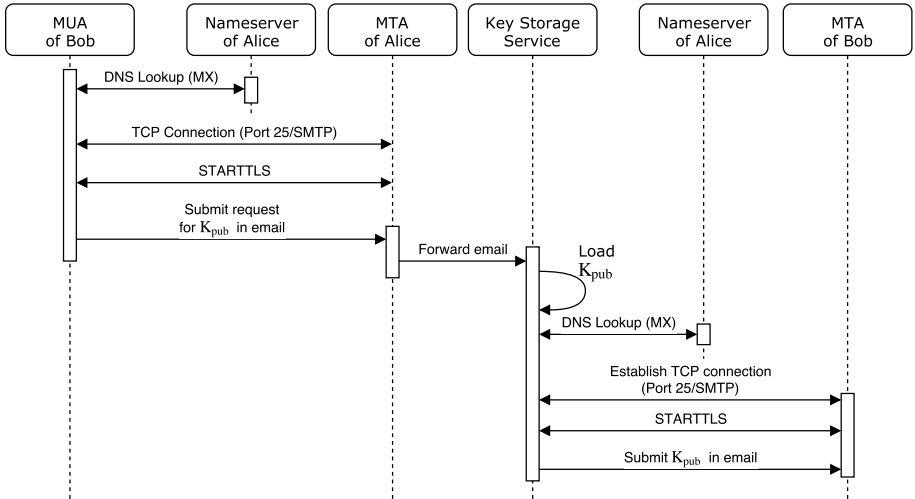
Addressed problems \Rightarrow Design goals:

- Trust establishment
 \Rightarrow Putting trust in mail provider
- Adoption and deployment
 \Rightarrow Low costs (simple implementation and maintenance)
 \Rightarrow High scalability (little amount of emails)
- Key authenticity and integrity
 \Rightarrow Cryptographic verification
- Service discovery
 \Rightarrow DNS lookups (MX records)



Protocol Design

Key Retrieval Protocol



- Prove of Concept: Practical Implementation
- Design goals and implementation
 - Trust establishment with mail provider
 - Adoption and deployment: Low costs, high scalability
 - Key authenticity and integrity: Cryptographic verification
 - Service discovery with DNS
- Key revocation and expiration
- Complementary protocols

- Security issues with DNS: *DNSSEC* or *DNS over TLS*
- Replacement of cryptographic primitives
- Key synchronization between servers
- Blocked email traffic (port 25)

- Many existing solutions
- Approach: Related Work \Rightarrow Addressed Problems \Rightarrow Design Goals
- Two workflows to automate key exchange for end-to-end encrypted mailing
- Trust in mail provider
- Usage of existing mailing infrastructure \Rightarrow Simple deployment
- Prevention of passive and active attacks

- [1] S. Ruoti, J. Andersen, D. Zappala, and K. Seamons.
Why Johnny Still, Still Can't Encrypt: Evaluating the Usability of a Modern PGP Client.
arXiv:1510.08555 [cs], Oct. 2015.
arXiv: 1510.08555.
- [2] S. Sheng, L. Broderick, J. J Hyland, and C. Alison Koranda.
Why Johnny Still Can't Encrypt: Evaluating the Usability of Email Encryption Software.
ACM - Proceedings of the second symposium on Usable privacy and security, Nov. 2017.
- [3] A. Whitten and J. D. Tygar.
Why Johnny Can't Encrypt: A Usability Evaluation of PGP 5.0.
In *Proceedings of the 8th Conference on USENIX Security Symposium - Volume 8, SSYM'99*, pages 14–14, Berkeley, CA, USA, 1999. USENIX Association.