

Accountable authentication with privacy protection: The Larch system for universal login

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OSDI 2023

Challenging to determine extent of compromise

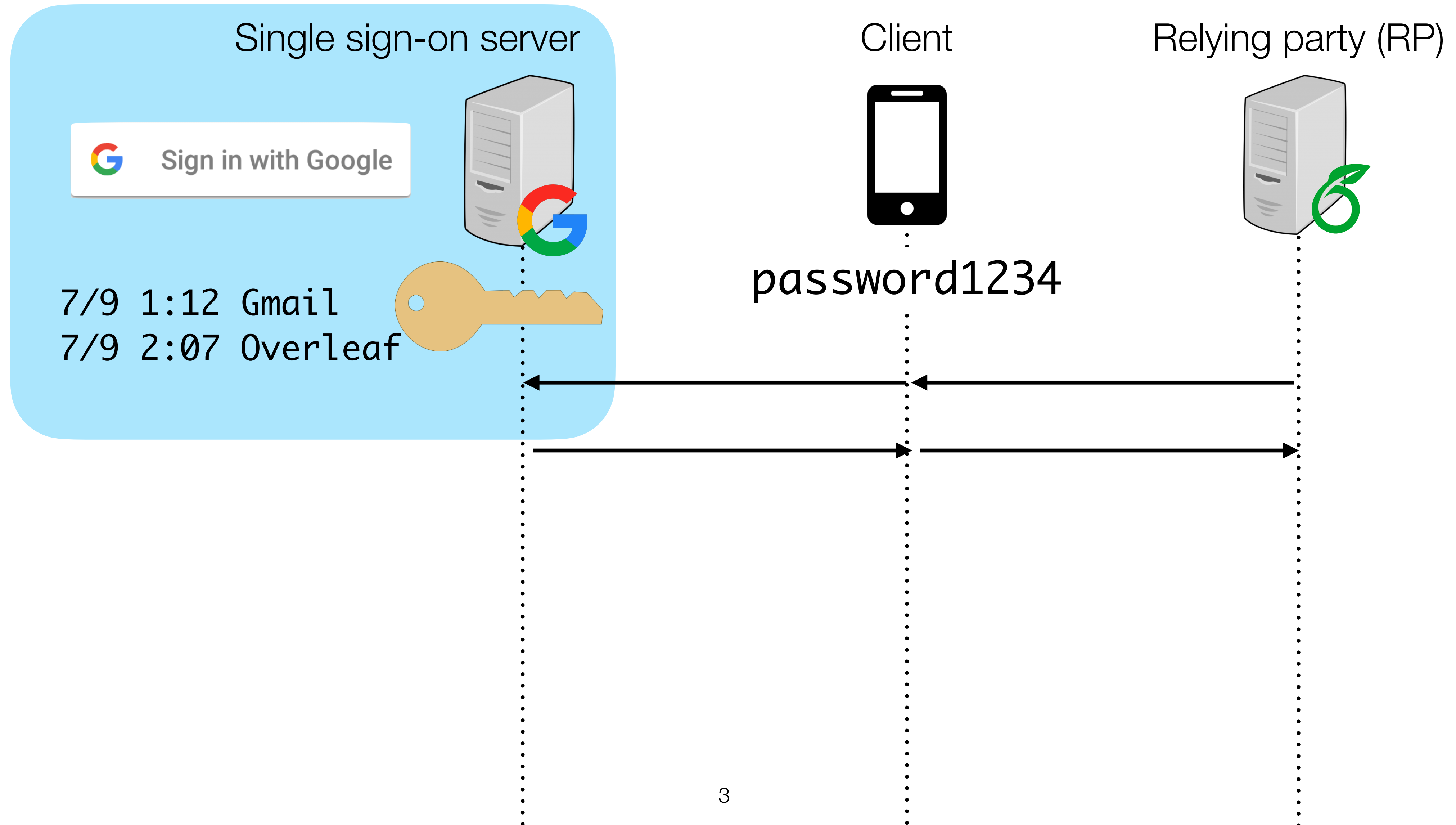
Challenging to determine extent of compromise

LastPass' latest data breach exposed some customer information

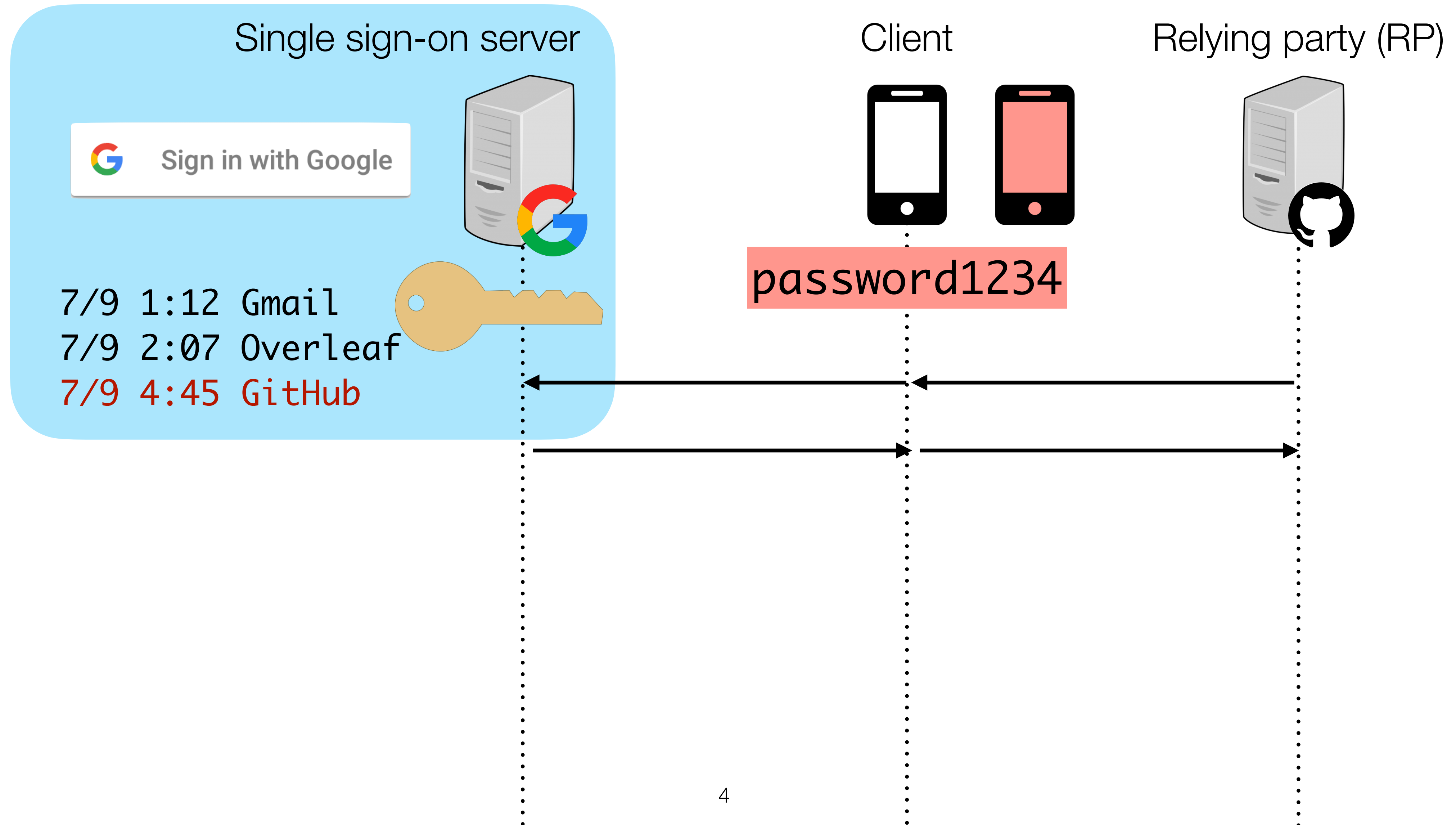
Okta ends Lapsus\$ hack investigation, says breach lasted just 25 minutes

Data Breach Could Compromise Lawmakers' Personal Information

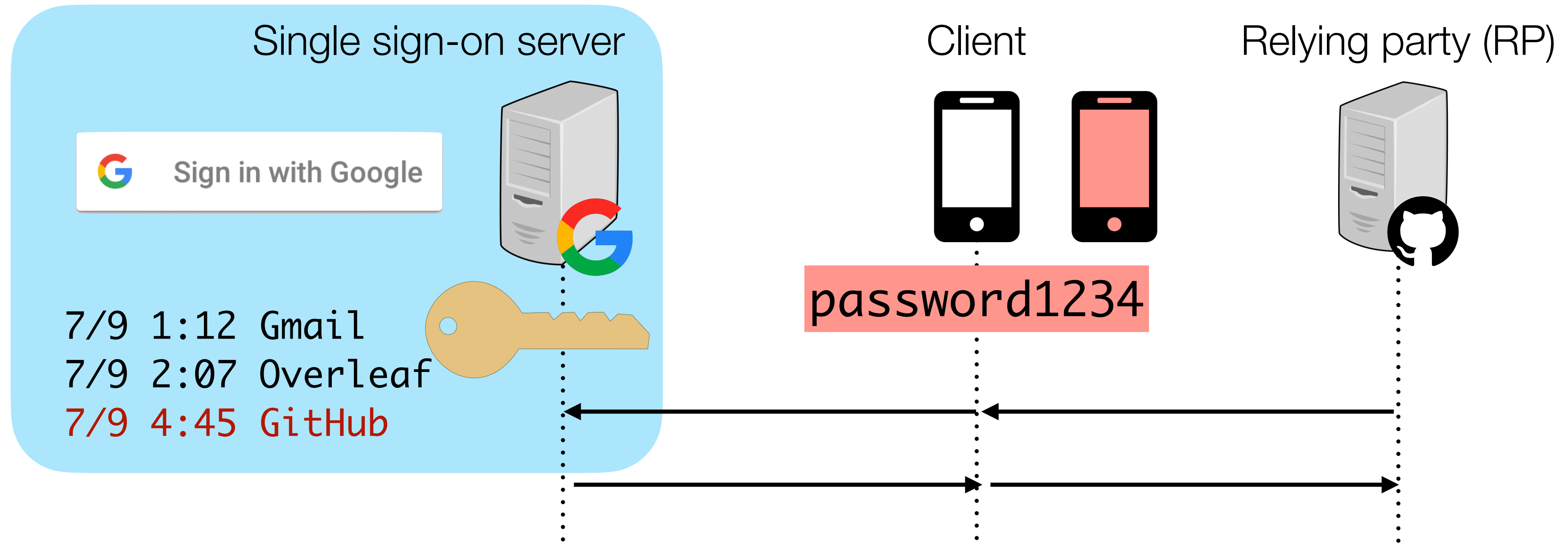
Single sign-on enforces credential logging



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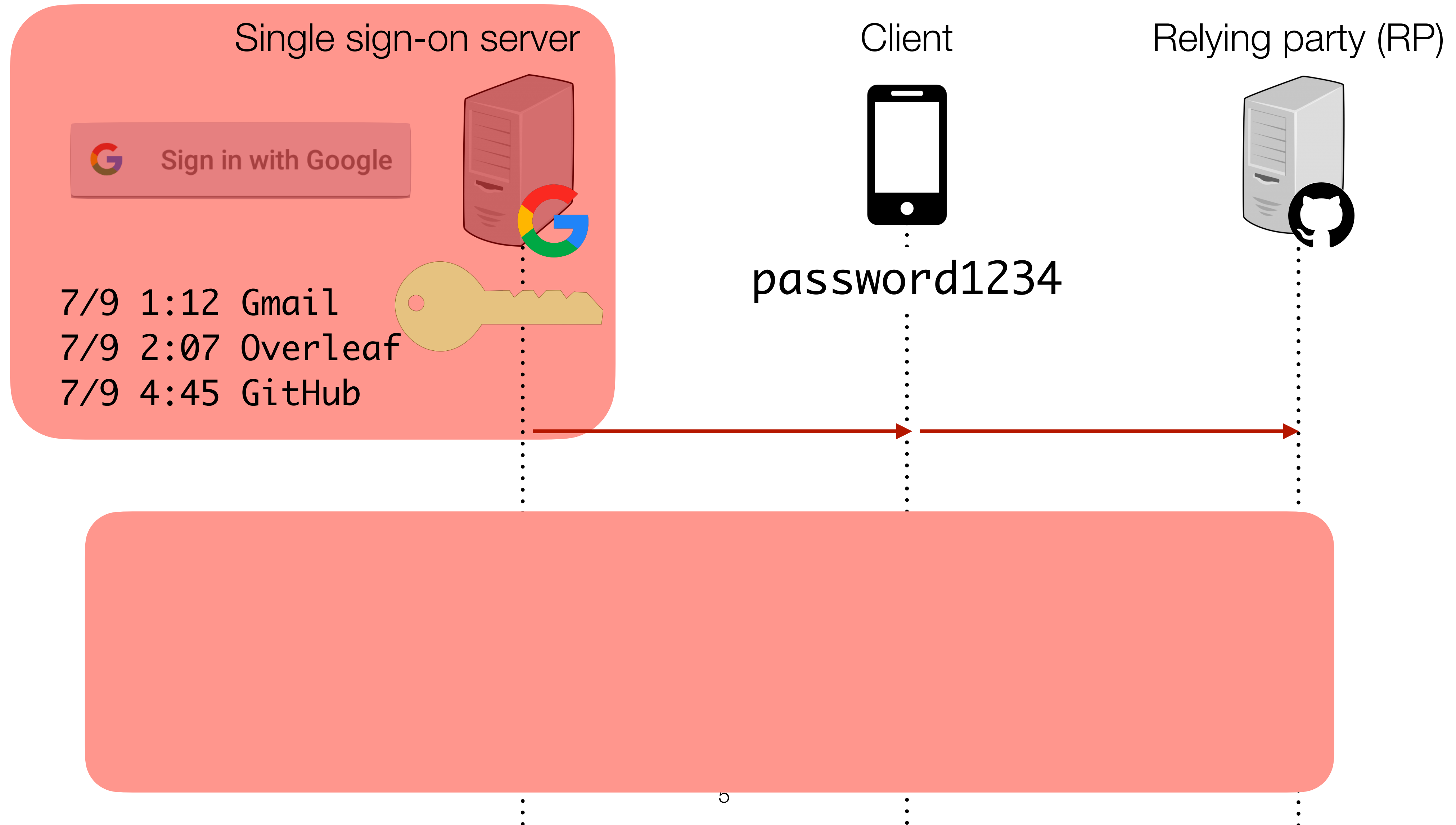


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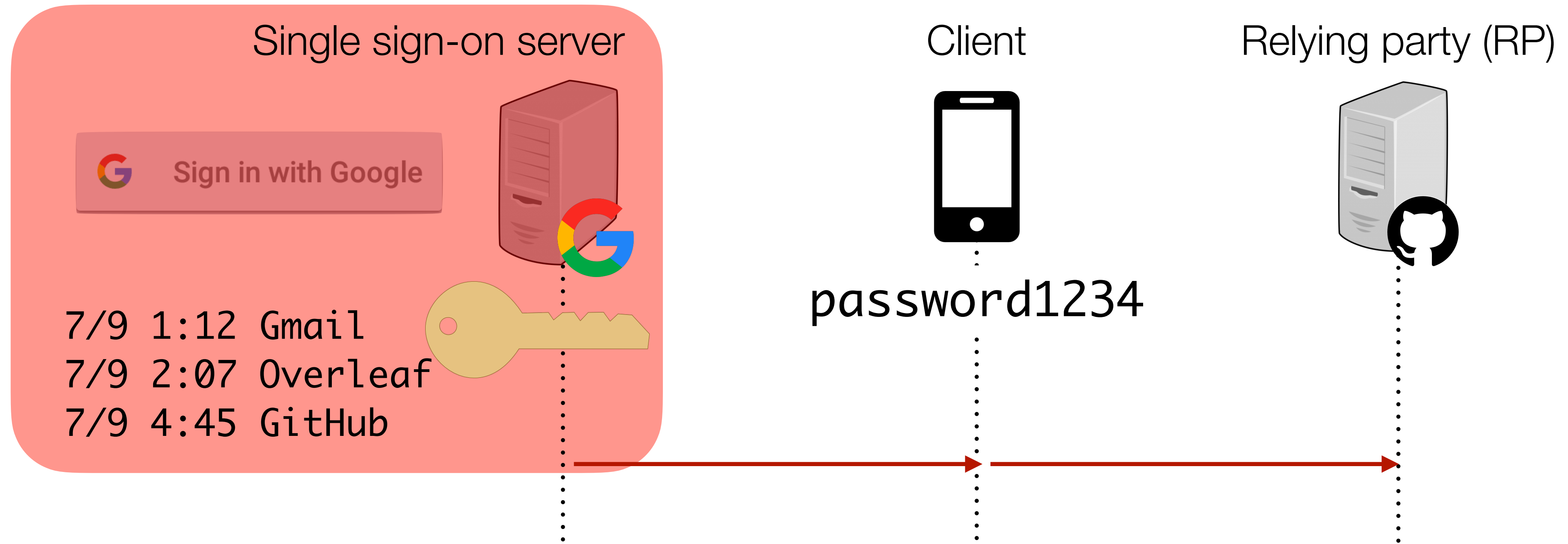


✓ Enforced credential log: User can see all authentications

Single sign-on: single point of security failure

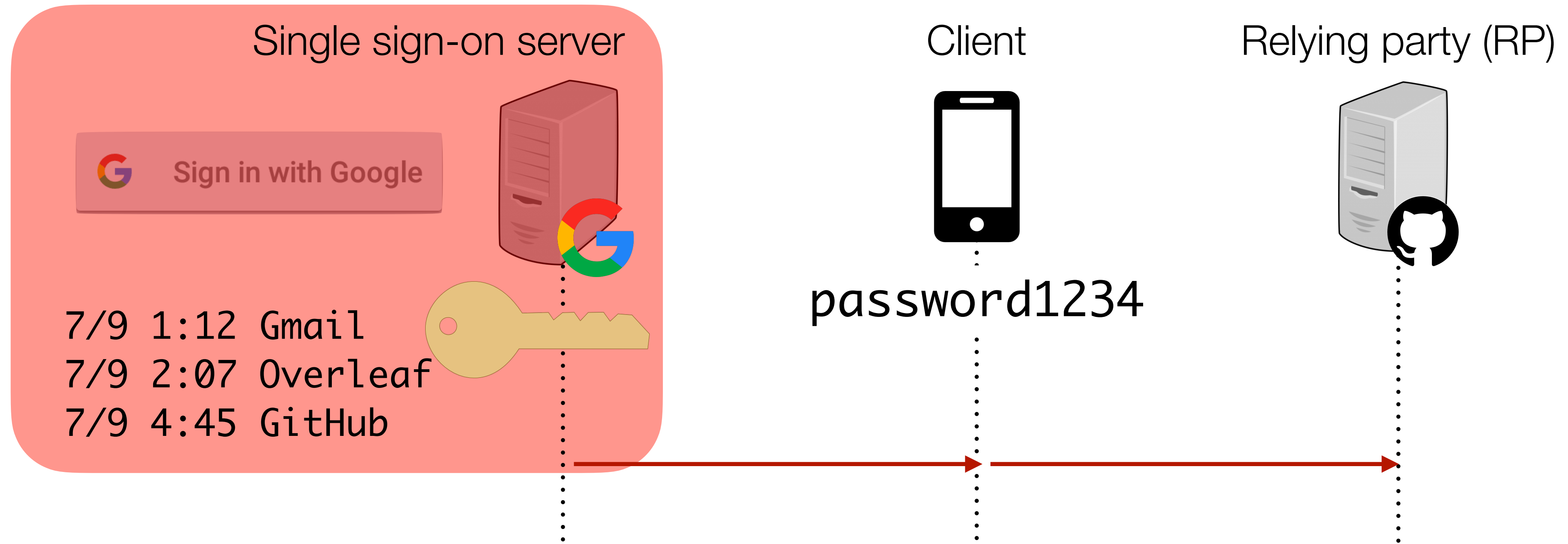


Single sign-on: single point of security failure



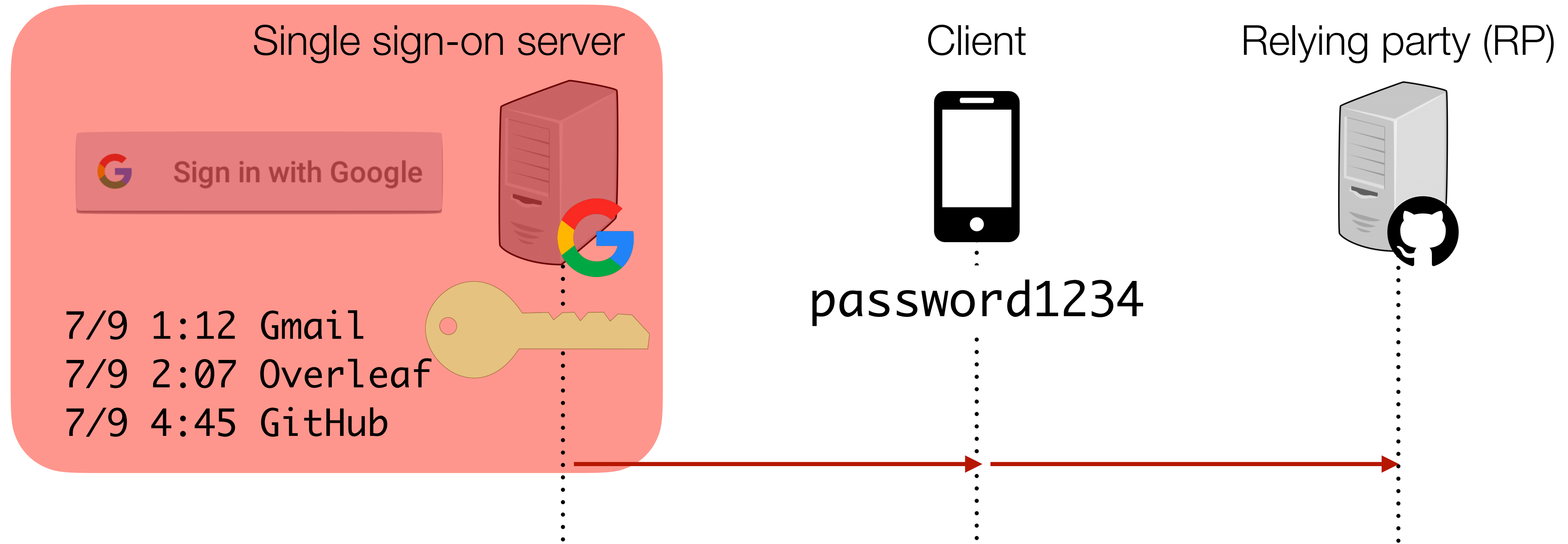
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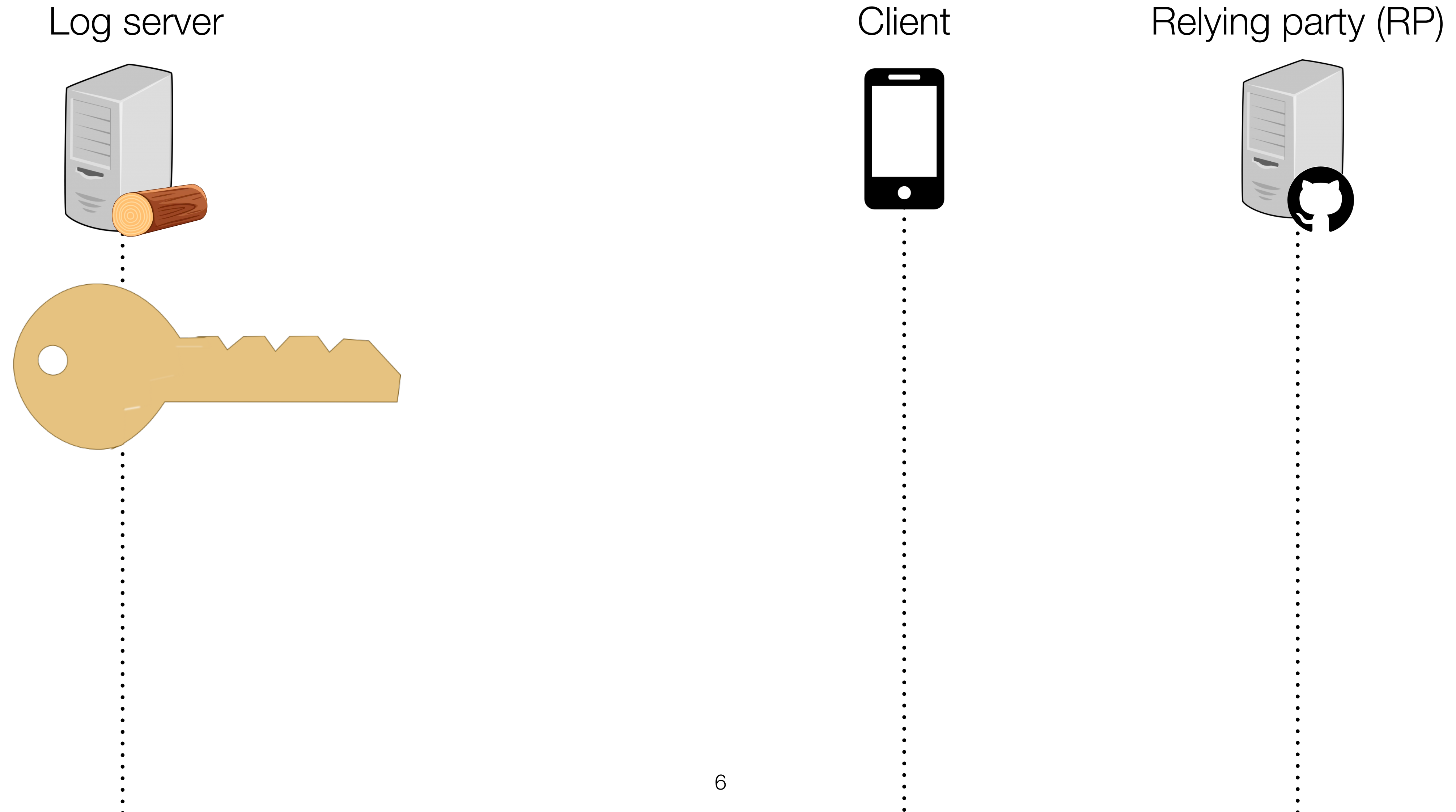
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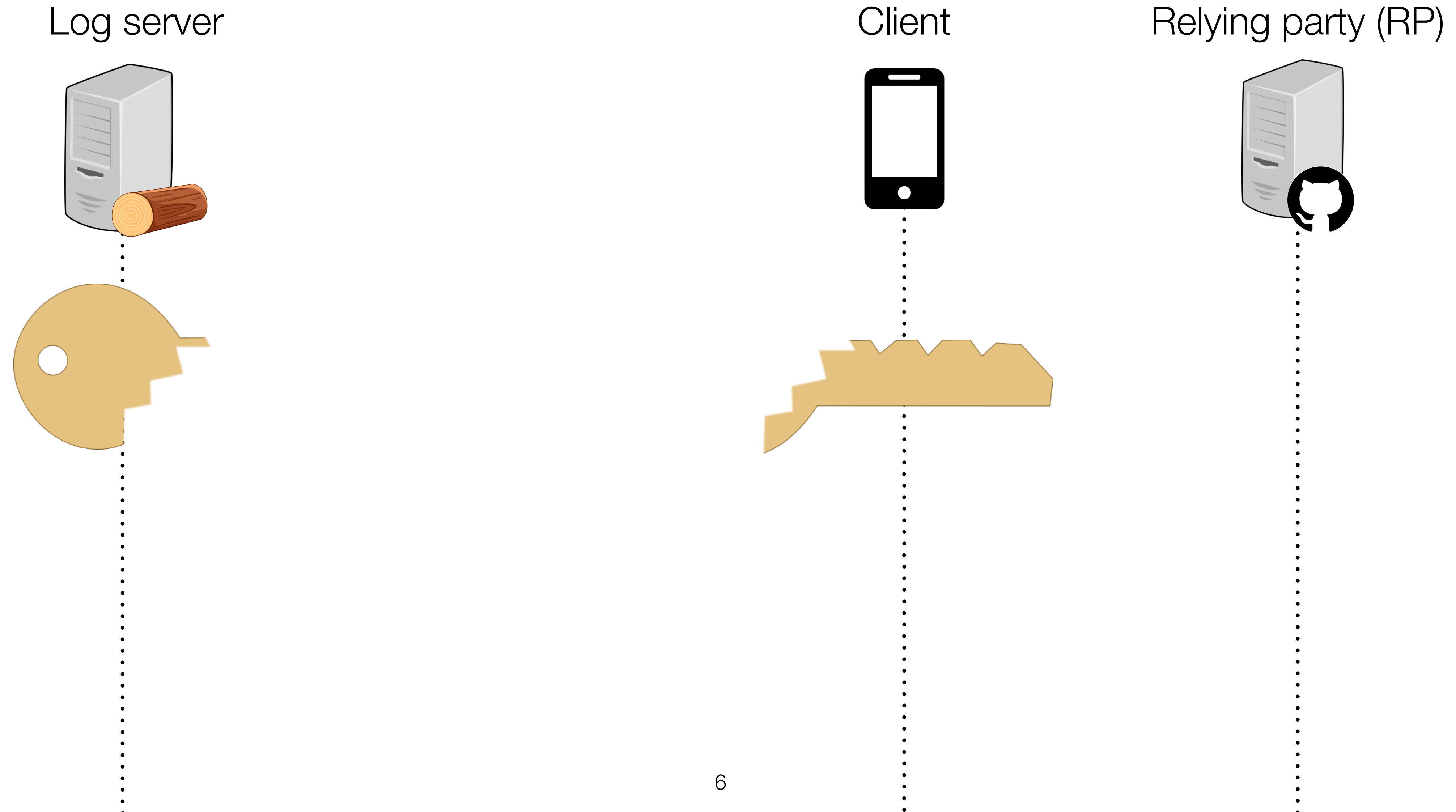


- ✓ Enforced credential log: User can see all authentications
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- ✗ Privacy: Attacker (and legitimate server) can read credential log
- ✗ Universal support: Not supported by all RPs

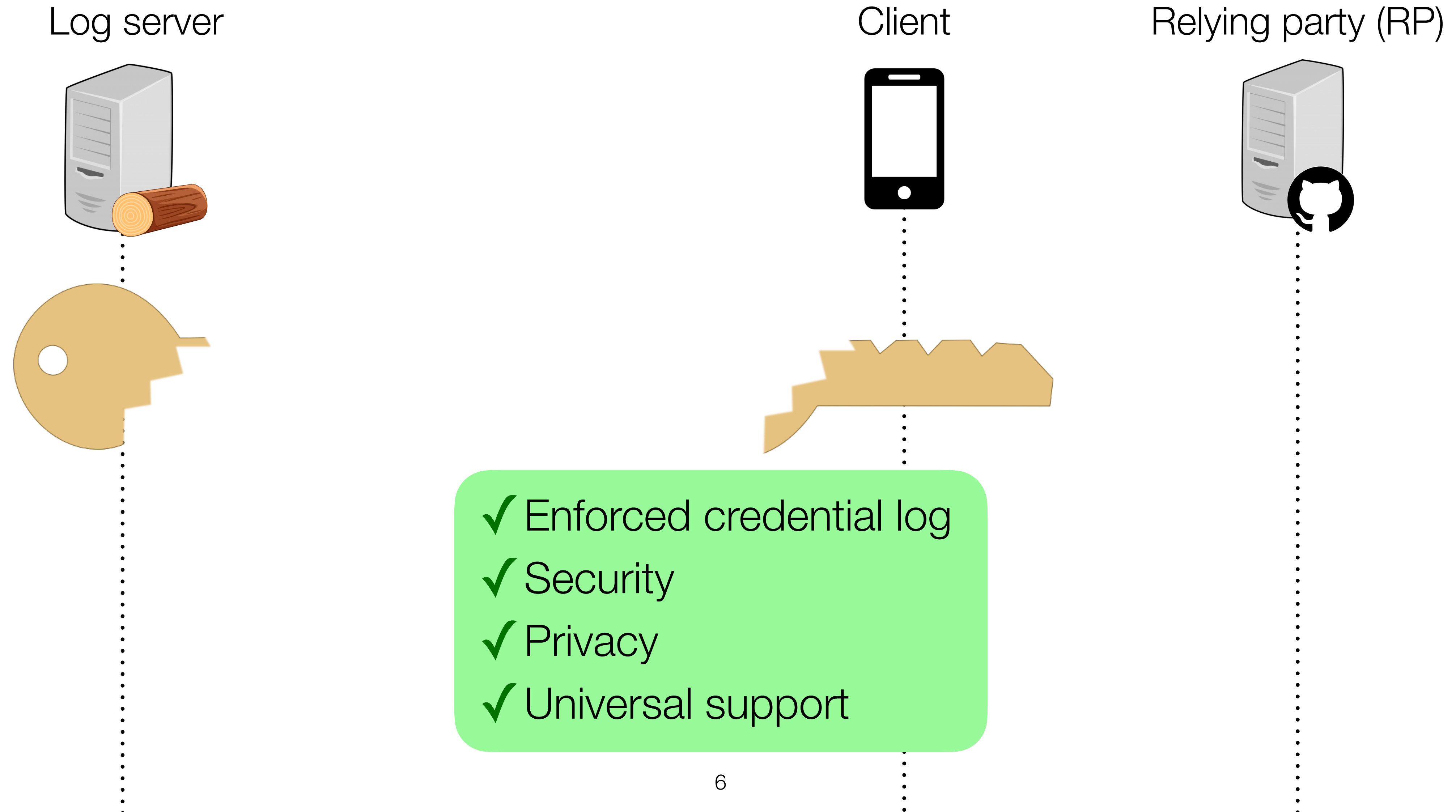
Larch: Split secret key between client and log



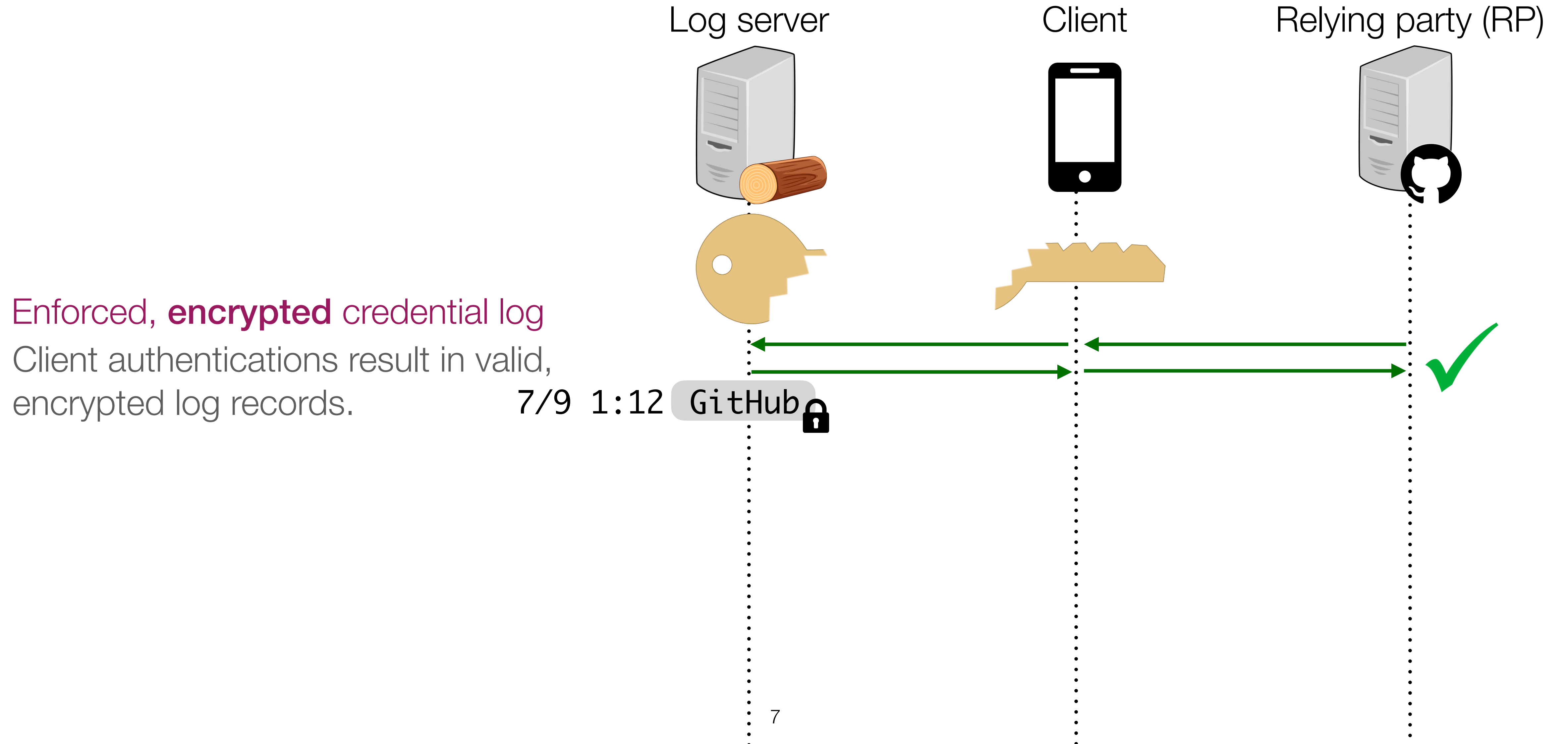
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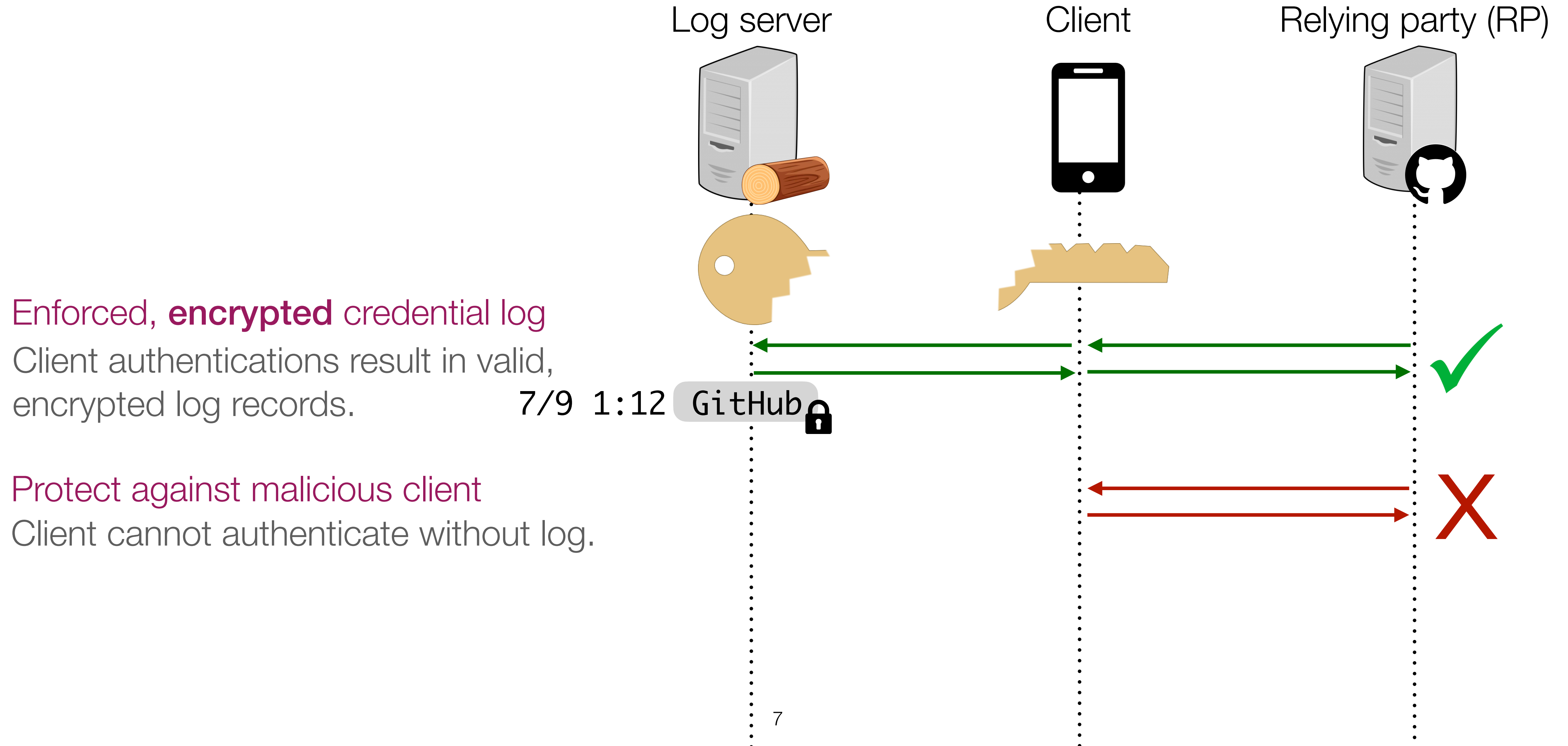
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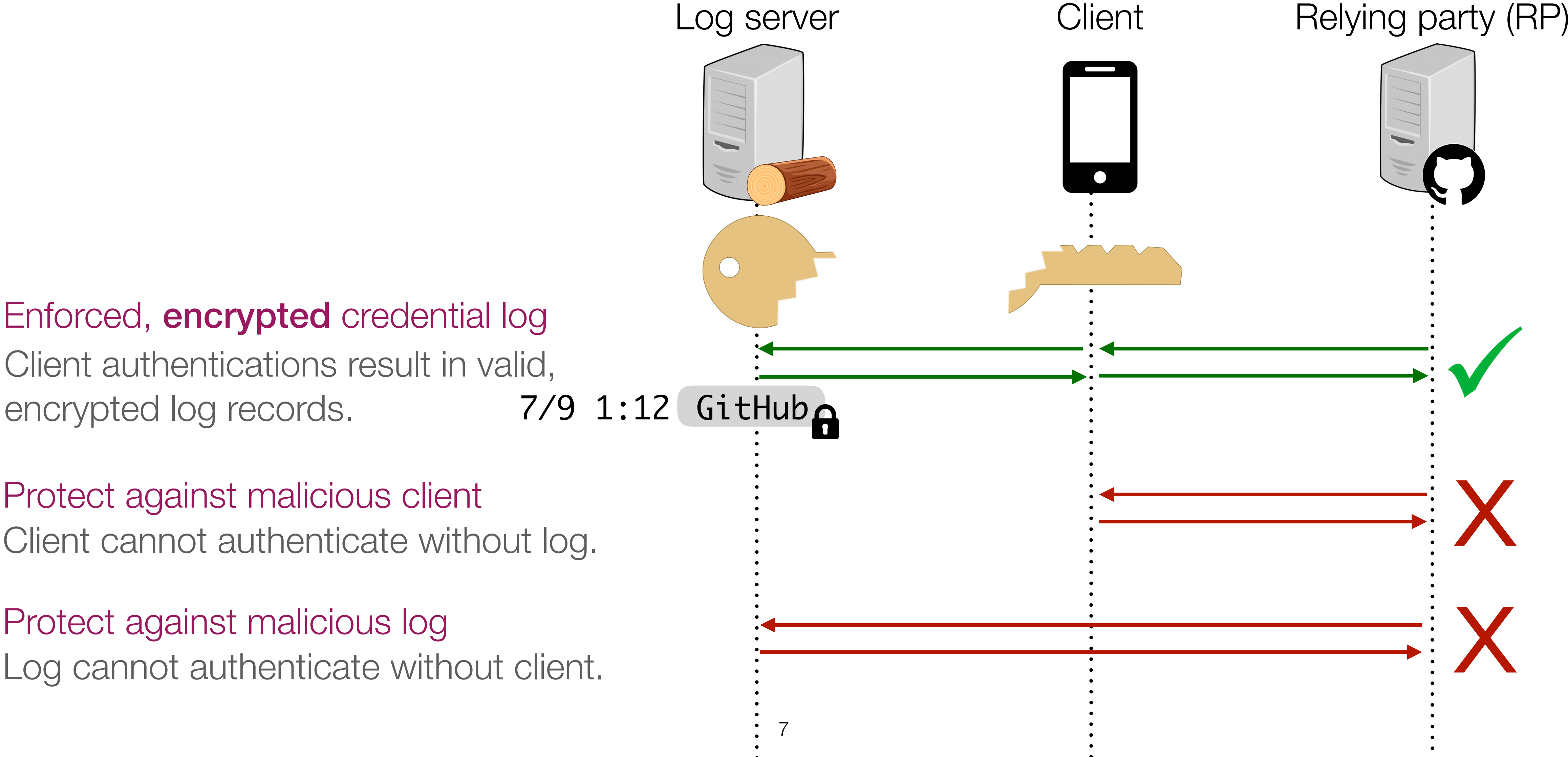
Larch: Enforced credential log with strong security



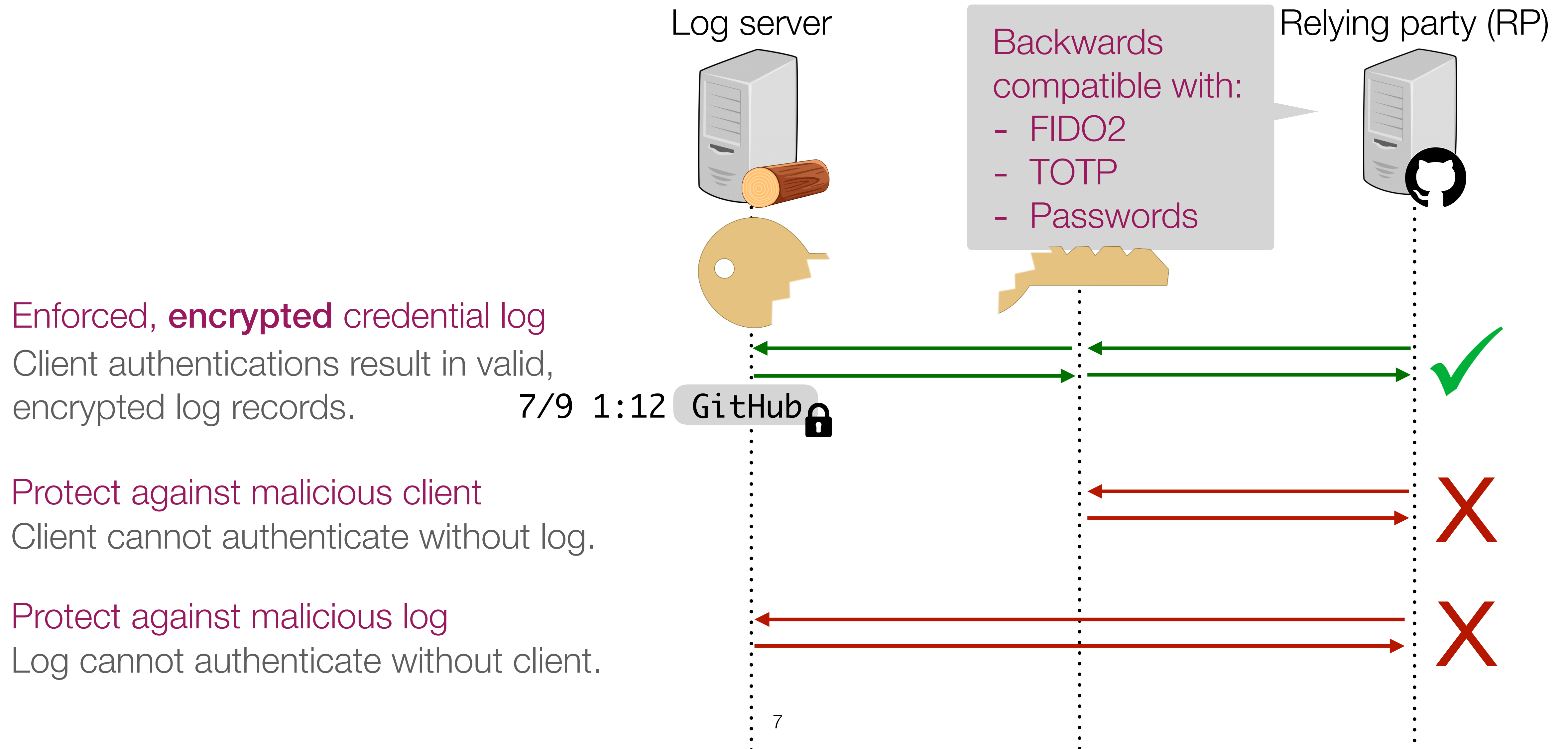
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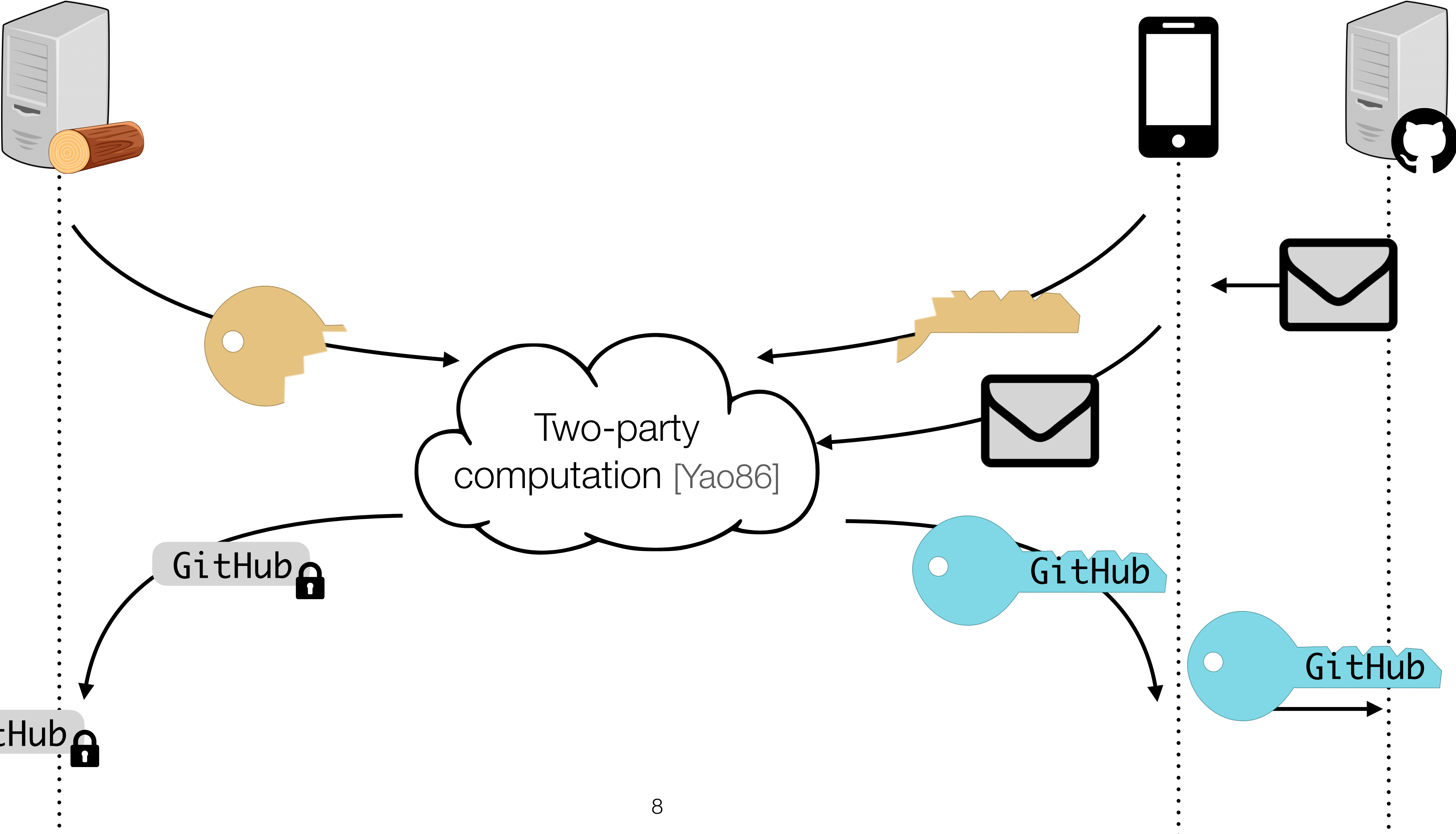
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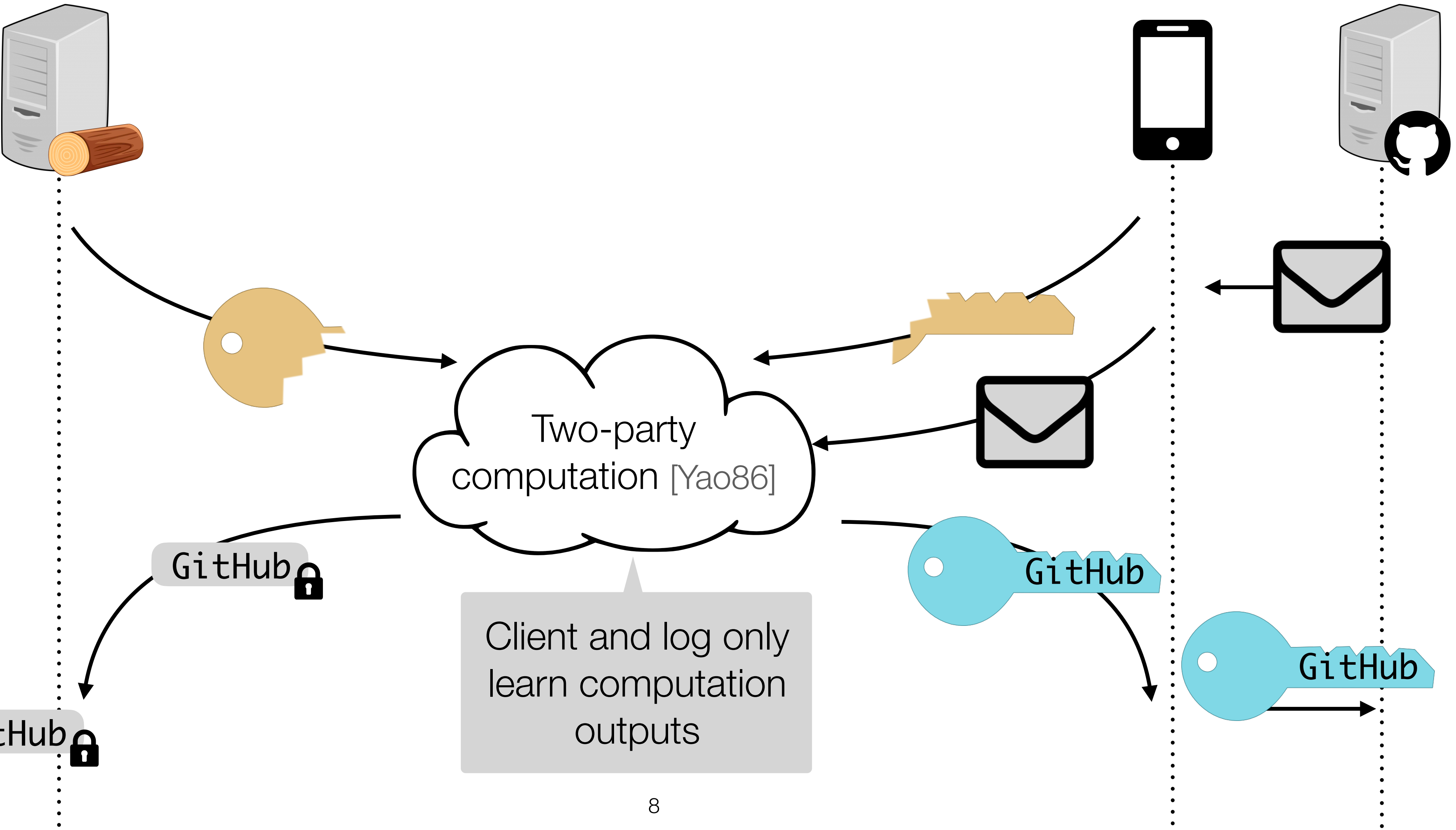


If client authenticates, log gets encrypted log record



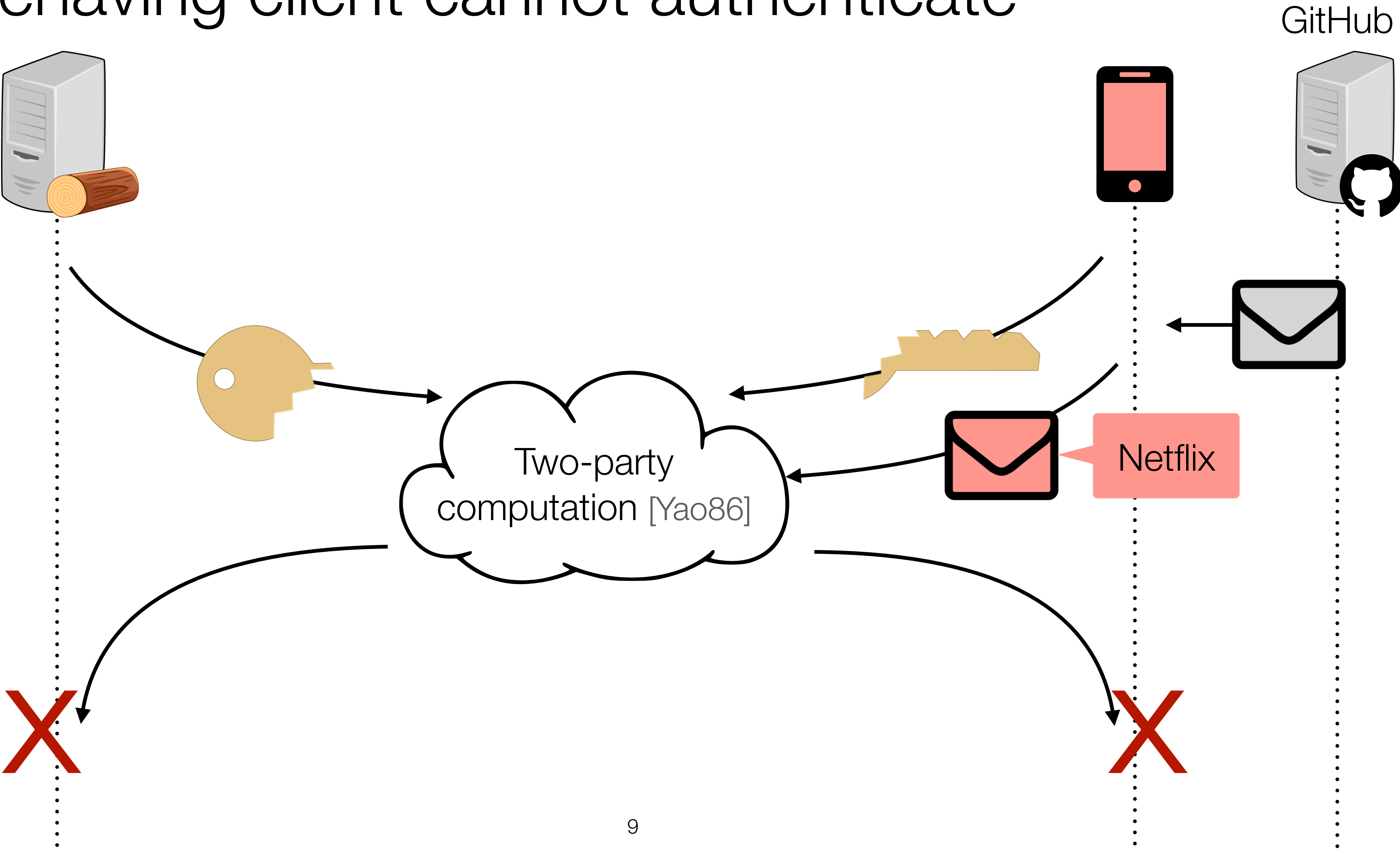
7/9 1:12 GitHub

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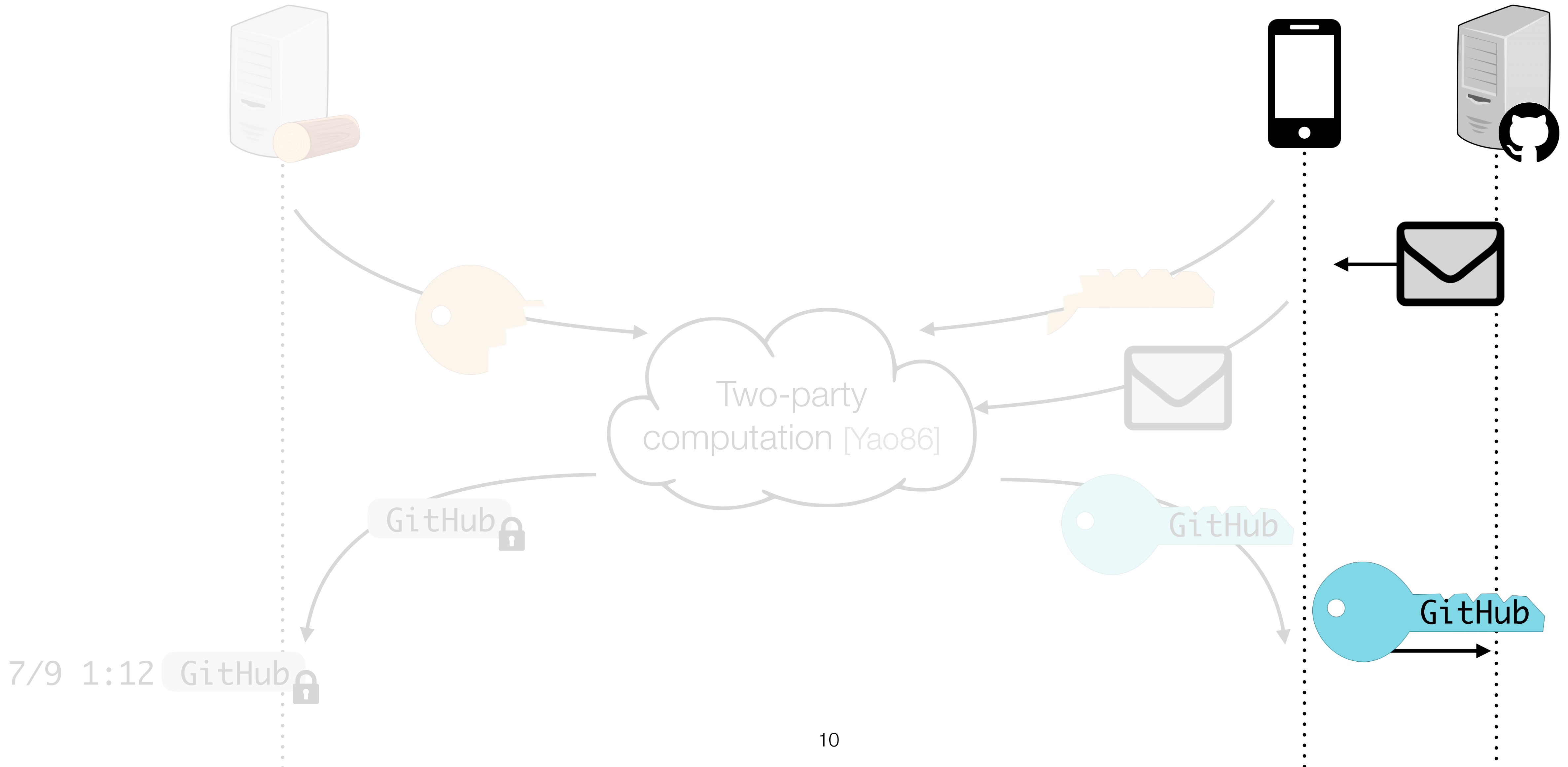


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Misbehaving client cannot authenticate



Relying party is unaware client is running larch

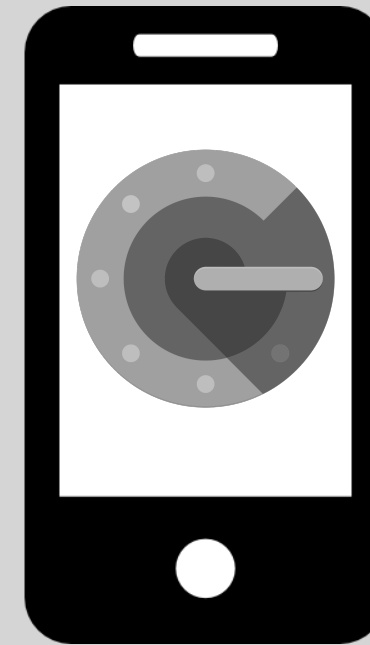


Larch is compatible with relying parties running:

FIDO2
(this talk)



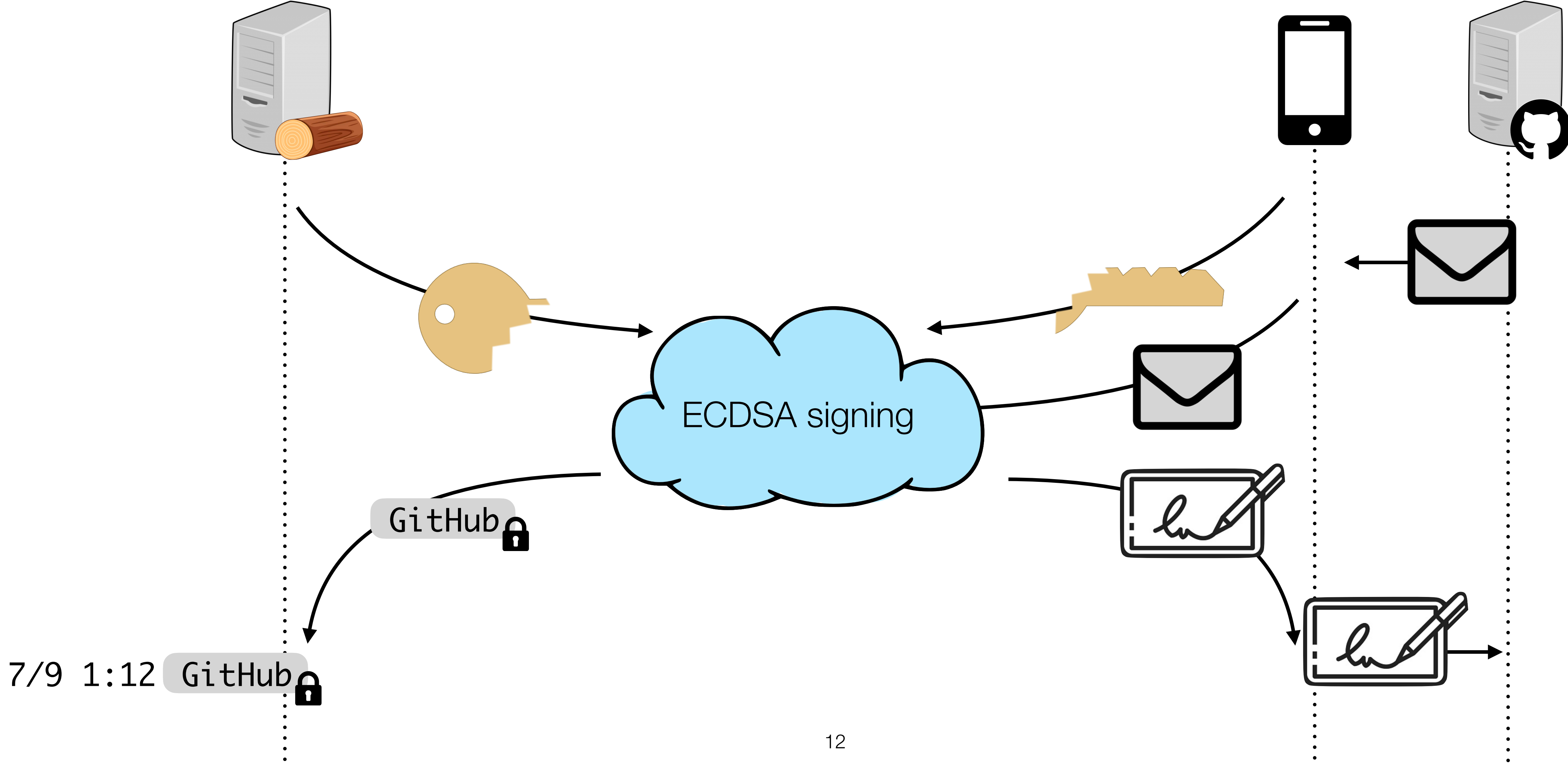
TOTP
(see paper)



Passwords
(see paper)

67bZ!9g92&

Larch for FIDO2



Larch for FIDO2

ECDSA threshold signing

- Extensive prior work with high costs [GGN16, Lindell17, DKLS18, GG18, CGG+20, DJN+20, GS21, ANO+22, ...]
- Idea: take advantage of fact that client is honest at enrollment for *precomputation*

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To sign a message m with signing nonce r ,
compute $f_1(r) \cdot (m + f_2(r) \cdot \mathbf{sk})$

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Precompute at enrollment

Evaluation



Code available at: <https://github.com/edauterman/larch>

Experiment setup:

- Log server on c5.4xlarge (8 cores, 32 GiB memory)
- Client on c5.2xlarge (4 cores, 16 GiB memory)
- 20ms RTT
- Bandwidth 100Mbps
- TOTP with 20 accounts; passwords with 128 accounts
- Do not include network latency between client and RP in measurements

Evaluation



	FIDO2	TOTP	Password
Online auth time	150 ms	91 ms	74 ms
Total auth time	150 ms	1.32 s	74 ms
Online auth comm.	1.73 MiB	201 KiB	3.25 KiB
Total auth comm.	1.73 MiB	65 MiB	3.25 KiB
Log auths/core/s	6.18	0.73	47.62

Evaluation



General-purpose
two-party
computation

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Evaluation



Special-purpose protocols

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Credential compromise will happen

- ✓ Enforced credential log: easy to determine extent of account compromise
- ✓ Security: log cannot access user's accounts
- ✓ Privacy: log records are encrypted
- ✓ Universal support: compatible with unmodified relying parties

Key idea: splitting authentication secret between client and log

Moving forward: need tools to make it easier to recover from compromise

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<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2305.19241.pdf>
<https://github.com/edauterman/larch>