

CUTLASS - Encrypted Communications for Everyone

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CUTLASS Overview

- Started in April, 2004
- Encrypted P2P voice, file, and chat software
- BSD license
- 3 core part-time developers, one full time in May 2005

Questions I Hope To Answer

- What is the target audience?
- Why doesn't existing software work?
- How does it work?
- What have you done so far?
- How can we help?

(This) Talk Rules!

- Questions Whenever

The Dream...







How Much of Your
Traffic do
YOU
Encrypt?

The Problem

The screenshot shows a Safari browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Interface:** Safari menu bar, address bar with URL `http://news.com.com/Minnesota+court+takes+dim+view+of+encryption/2100-1030_3-571`, and search bar with "Google" text.
- Page Header:** CNET NEWS.COM logo with "TECH NEWS FIRST" tagline. Navigation links include "CNET tech sites: Product reviews | Shop | Tech news | Downloads | Site map", "E-mail alerts", and "News.com Extra".
- Navigation Bar:** A horizontal menu with categories: FRONT PAGE, ENTERPRISE SOFTWARE, ENTERPRISE HARDWARE, SECURITY, NETWORKING, PERSONAL TECH, and THE NET.
- Search and Navigation:** A search box with "Track thousands of Web sites in one place: [Newsburst](#)" and a "SEARCH" button. A breadcrumb trail reads "The Net >> [Business & legal](#)".
- Article Content:**
 - Title:** "Minnesota court takes dim view of encryption"
 - Published:** "Published: May 24, 2005, 3:02 PM PDT"
 - Author:** "By Declan McCullagh, Staff Writer, CNET News.com"
 - Actions:** "TalkBack", "E-mail", "Print", "TrackBack" buttons.
 - Text:** "A Minnesota appeals court has ruled that the presence of encryption software on a computer may be viewed as evidence of criminal intent." followed by a paragraph about Ari David Levie's case.
- Advertisements:**
 - HP Advertisement:** "The HP Compaq Business Notebook nc6120. With Intel® Centrino™ Mobile Technology." featuring an image of the laptop and text: "\$350 off and FREE shipping. Featuring HP's exclusive ProtectTools Security Solutions, plus award-winning HP service." Includes Intel Centrino and HP logos.
 - Business & legal resource center:** "Business & legal resource center from News.com sponsors"
 - Windows XP Media Center:** "Windows XP Media Center: Start Something Entertaining"

The Problem

- Cryptography is not widely used
- Most users are unwilling to sacrifice convenience for security
- It is dangerous to make encryption for experts only

What Traffic Types Are Protected?

- Voice over IP
- File Sharing / File Trading
- Instant Messaging

What Are Existing Solutions?

- Skype
- WASTE
- TOR
- Jabber
- GnomeMeeting and other Free VoIP

Skype

The Good	The Bad
<p data-bbox="323 874 1163 1038">Encrypted, peer-to-peer voice</p> <p data-bbox="323 1160 1339 1324">UI was a marvel of simplicity, both in install and use</p>	<p data-bbox="1385 782 2376 854">Licensing terms are onerous</p> <p data-bbox="1385 966 2395 1242">Traffic is dependent on central authentication server (CALEA?)</p> <p data-bbox="1385 1355 2326 1518">Crypto is questionable and closed</p> <p data-bbox="1385 1641 2395 1712">Only 5-way conference, max.</p>

WASTE

The Good	The Bad
<p data-bbox="323 870 1292 1038">Encrypted, peer-to-peer file transfer</p> <p data-bbox="323 1156 858 1242">Cross-platform</p> <p data-bbox="323 1351 1190 1436">Code is broadly available</p>	<p data-bbox="1385 870 2354 1038">Licensing issues are fuzzy, at best</p> <p data-bbox="1385 1156 2184 1336">No way of removing someone from a group</p> <p data-bbox="1385 1447 2184 1533">Key exchange is painful</p>

Jabber

The Good	The Bad
<p data-bbox="323 874 784 952">Open source</p> <p data-bbox="323 1064 1347 1142">Strong cryptography available</p> <p data-bbox="323 1255 853 1332">Cross-platform</p>	<p data-bbox="1385 874 2252 952">Cryptography is optional</p> <p data-bbox="1385 1064 2362 1232">Voice support specs are not specified</p>

GnomeMeeting, Other Free VoIP

The Good	The Bad
<p data-bbox="323 868 784 950">Open source</p> <p data-bbox="323 1058 1037 1140">Standards-compliant</p> <p data-bbox="323 1248 858 1330">Cross-platform</p>	<p data-bbox="1385 868 2326 950">Cryptography? “Use IPSec”</p>

TOR

The Good	The Bad
<p data-bbox="323 870 784 952">Open source</p> <p data-bbox="323 1062 1037 1144">Strong cryptography</p> <p data-bbox="323 1255 856 1336">Cross-platform</p> <p data-bbox="323 1447 1196 1622">Anonymity in addition to cryptography</p>	<p data-bbox="1385 870 2343 952">Anonymity requires latency</p> <p data-bbox="1385 1062 2307 1336">Anonymity weak against attackers that can observe both endpoints</p> <p data-bbox="1385 1447 2390 1622">TCP only, thus unsuitable for voice</p>

CUTLASS Design Goals

- Easy enough to use
- Cross-platform
- Secure by default
- Useful with small network effect
- Extendable (both functionality + paranoia)
- Independent of central servers

CUTLASS Anti-Goals

- Not a strong anonymity system
- Not restricted to existing standard protocols
- Does not require a global namespace

CUTLASS Protocol Design

- Single protocol for all traffic
- UDP-based, with reliable transport layer
- Anyone has server capabilities
- Peers directly connect, minimal traffic through server

Protocol Advantages

- Easy NAT punching
 - No ephemeral ports if we don't want them
 - One hole is sufficient
- Traffic analysis cannot key on packet type

Protocol Disadvantages

- We must reimplement reliable transport
- We won't have access to kernel timers when we reimplement reliable transport

CUTLASS

Cryptography

- SSL/TLS - Requires TCP or equivalent
- PGP and S/MIME - Message-based; very inefficient with many packets
- IPsec - Admit it, IPsec sucks
- SRTP - Too strongly tied to RTP to be helpful

Cryptographic Primitives

- RSA-signed Diffie-Hellman exchange
- Ephemeral AES-256 keys in counter mode
- SHA-1 HMAC on each packet
- No replay protection at the crypto layer
(but there will be!)

Key Exchange

Initiator / "Client"

----- $\text{nonce}_c, H(\text{nonce}_c, \text{RSA}_s), \text{RSA}_c$ ----->

<----- $\text{nonce}_s, \text{nonce}_c, \text{RSA}_s$ -----

----- $\text{DH}_c, \text{SIG}_c(\text{DH}_c)$ ----->

<----- $\text{DH}_s, \text{SIG}_s(\text{DH}_s)$ -----

Responder / "Server"

Cryptographic Protocol Features

- Confidentiality and integrity
- Perfect forward secrecy
- Server responses are optional based on client knowledge of server key
- RSA key authentication, with password-based authentication coming soon

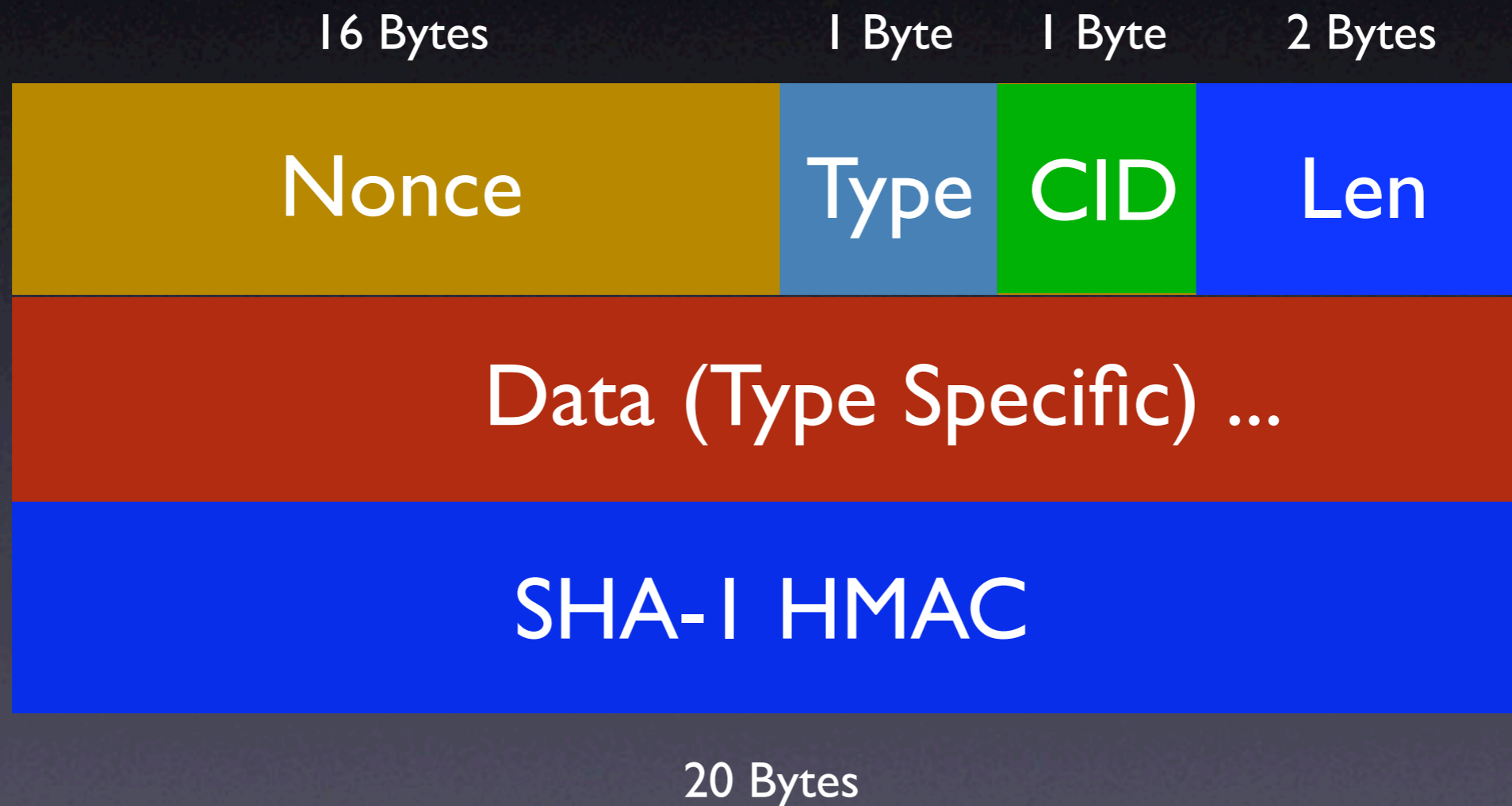
Trust Model

- SSH-style, “Ask on first connect”
- Users primary identification is key fingerprint

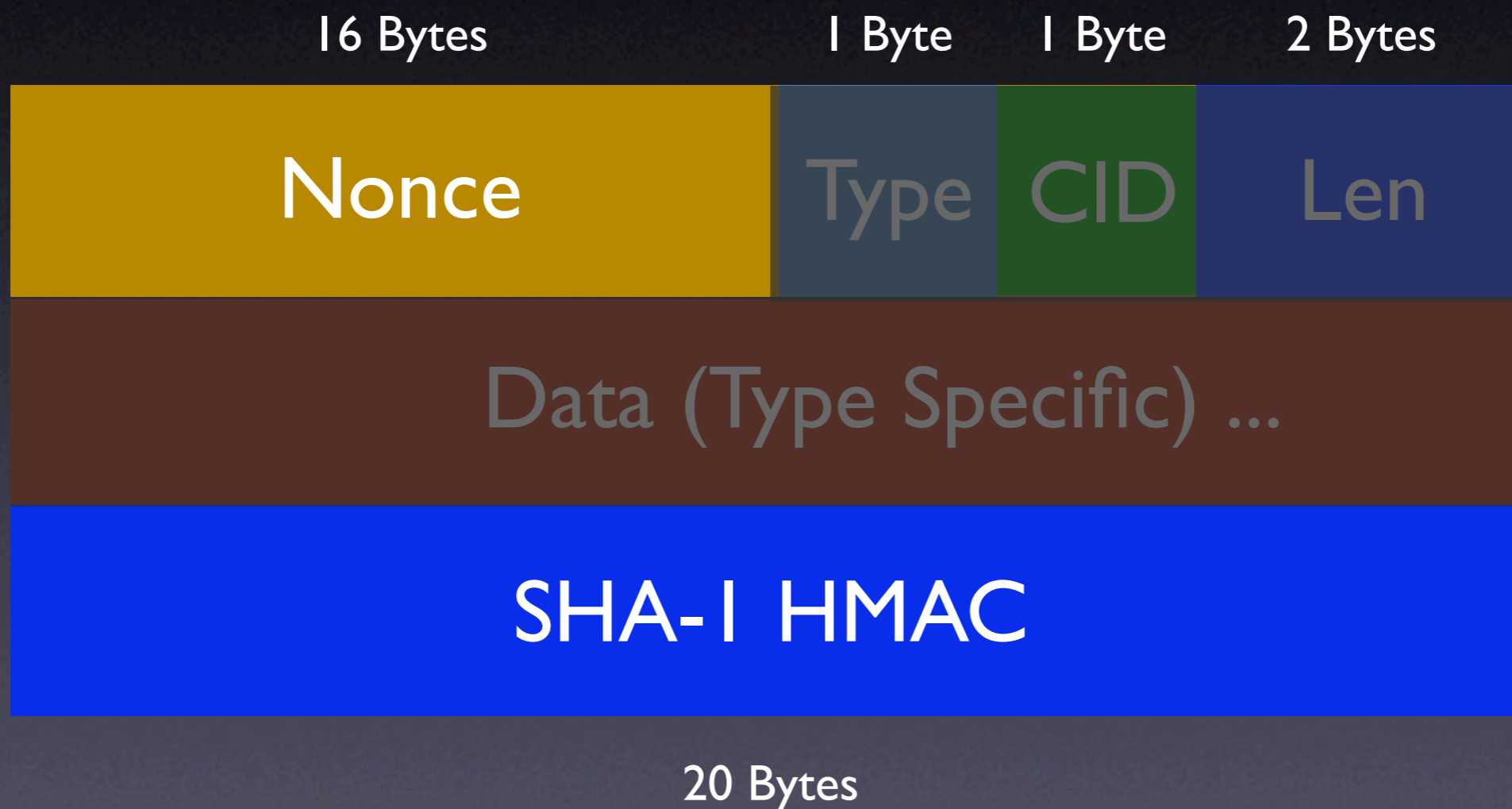
The Five Year Plan

- DTLS - TLS over datagram (IETF draft)
- OpenPGP and SRP authentication for TLS (IETF drafts)
- DTLS + SRP + OpenPGP = sweet

CUTLASS Packet Structure



CUTLASS Packet Encrypted Portions



CUTLASS Packet Types

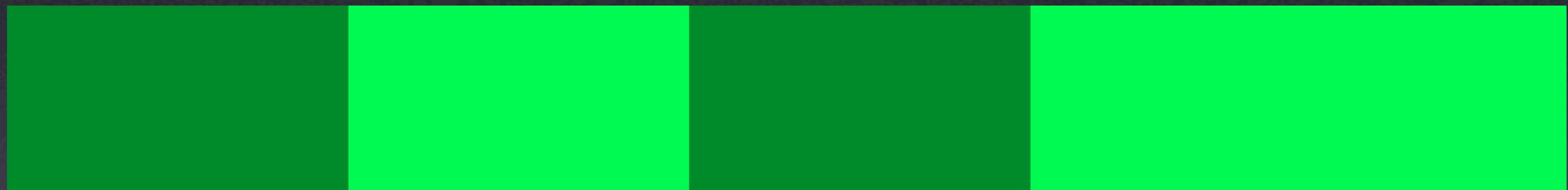
- Key Exchange
- Ping/Pong
- Connection Information Req/Resp
- Audio
- Reliable Transport

CUTLASS Transport Layer

“Gap”-based requests

0

4500



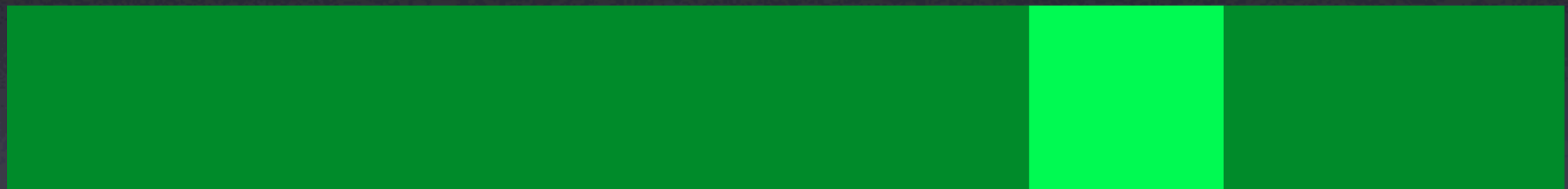
Request: 0-4500

CUTLASS Transport Layer

“Gap”-based requests

0

4500



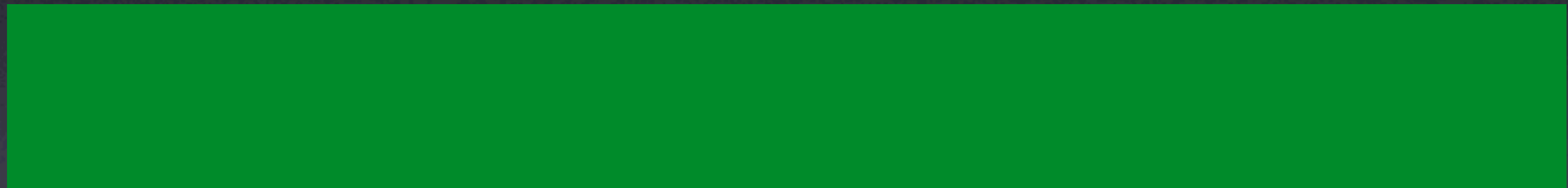
Request: 1000-2000,3000-4500

CUTLASS Transport Layer

“Gap”-based requests

0

4500



Request: 3500-4000

CUTLASS Transport Rate-Limiting

- Requests immediately get one response
- Successful request/response pair increases unsolicited rate by one PPS
- Periodically send unsolicited data according to rate
- If number of gaps increases, decrease unsolicited rate

CUTLASS Transport Stats

Copying 34 MB file over 10Mbps local link:

- SCP: 45 seconds
- CUTLASS: 53 seconds

Simultaneous copy bandwidth consumption:

- 75% of bandwidth used by SCP
- 25% of bandwidth used by CUTLASS

CUTLASS Transport Layer Advantages

- Unrestricted by window size
- Easy to turn into Bittorrent-style requests

CUTLASS Voice

- Using Speex, with 8 KHz sample rate
- Phone quality, more or less
- Currently supports OSS
- Anyone willing to write other audio drivers, please join us!

CUTLASS Group Design

- Groups can require authentication or not
- Groups can be advertised on directories
- Group communication is still point-to-point
- Group members are a consensus reality

CUTLASS Group Management

- Ops have a copy of private group key
- Ops cannot be revoked
- Ops may designate lower levels of Op that will not have private key
- These are effectively suggested local policies

CUTLASS Directory Servers

- Anyone can be a directory server
- Store registered users/groups, key fingerprints, and network locations
- Allows searching via strings
- Will NOT store file directories
- Will NOT be initially meshed, but is certainly a future desire

CUTLASS File Servers

- All files requested by hash, not by name
- File names may be searched by strings

What's Done?

- Key Exchange
- Text Messages
- File Push/File Serving
- Directory Serving
- Audio
- GTK Client
- Text Client

LibCUTLASS

- CUTLASS is currently divided into libcutlass and clients
- API docs in tarball
- To use the library, register asynchronous action handlers

Documentation

- `action_handler_guide.txt` - list of all actions and available information
- `api.txt` - API usage guide
- `internals.txt` - thread locking policy and program structure
- `protocol.txt` - key exchange, cryptography, transport layer, etc

What's Left to Do?

- Group management
- Directory Integration
- Windows, Mac OS X, and PocketPC clients
- Connection forwarding
- Gaim plugin

Cutlass Economic Model

- One full-time developer for 12 months
- Supported by savings, bounties, swag sales, donations
- From there?

Want to Help?

- Join the mailing list
 - `cutlass-subscribe@synacklabs.net`
- Join in development
 - `svn co svn://svn.synacklabs.net/cutlass`
- Link the site - `http://cutlass.info`
- Buy some swag