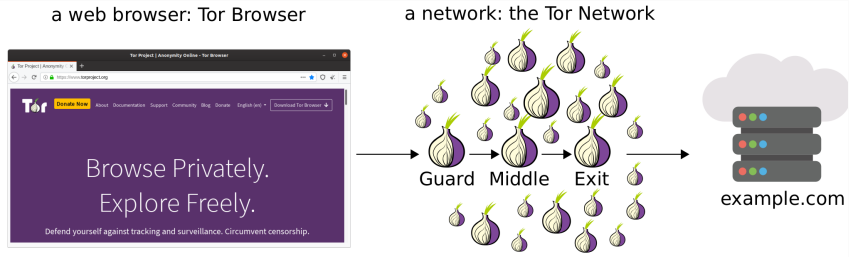
Certificate Transparency in Tor and Sigsum Logging

October 15, 2024

Rasmus Dahlberg

CT in Tor · · · Halftime · · · Sigsum Logging

Tor crash course



[1] Credit: figure created by Tobias Pulls

[2] Design: https://murdoch.is/papers/tor14design.pdf

Tor Browser

- Firefox derivative
- Route all traffic through Tor
- Prevent user activity on one site from being linked to activity on another
- Do not write any state to disk
- ...

[1] Credit: Tom Ritter, see https://ritter.vg/p/tor-v1.6.pdf

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sciendo

Proceedings on Privacy Enhancing Technologies ; 2021 (2):194–213

Rasmus Dahlberg*, Tobias Pulls, Tom Ritter, and Paul Syverson

Privacy-Preserving & Incrementally-Deployable Support for Certificate Transparency in Tor

Abstract: The security of the web improved greatly throughout the last couple of years. A large majority of the web is now served encrypted as part of HTTPS,

1 Introduction

Metrics reported by Google and Mozilla reveal that en-

Tor | Blog

About Support Con

Privacy-Preserving and Incrementally-Deployable Support for Certificate Transparency in Tor

by Rasmus Dahlberg, Tobias Pulls, Tom Ritter, and Paul Syverson | November 30, 2021

Problem statement

- Tor Browser does not enforce CT
- Guard against prominent threats
  - DigiNotar style attacks
  - Interception to deanonymize
- Go beyond “just CT compliance”

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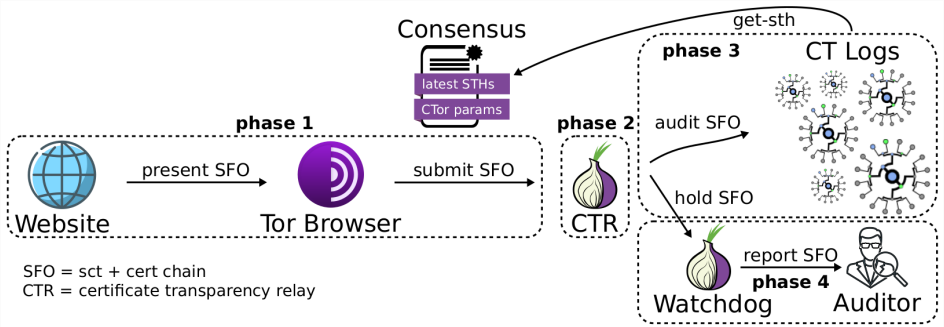
Attacker in Tor’s threat model + controls a CA and two CT logs

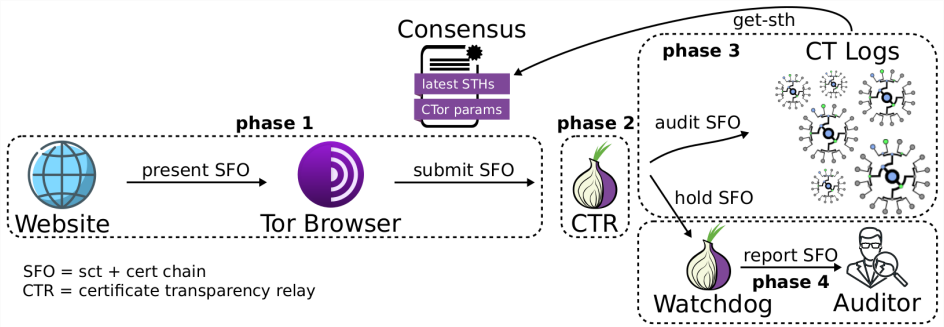
Incremental deployment

1. Catch up with CT compliant browsers	*pairs of logs* are trusted blindly
2. Steps towards decentralized verification	*some log* is trusted blindly
3. Fully decentralized verification	*no log* is trusted blindly

Full design

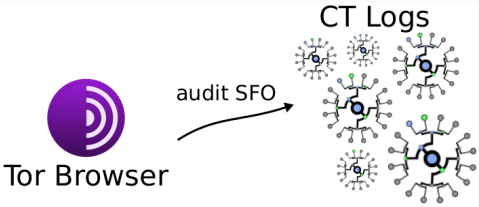

Consensus
latest STHs
CTor params
get-sth
phase 3
CT Logs
phase 1
phase 2
audit SFO
present SFO
submit SFO
hold SFO
Website
Tor Browser
CTR
report SFO
phase 4
Watchdog
Auditor
SFO = sct + cert chain
CTR = certificate transparency relay

Full design



Security? Difficult to interfere without detection in any phase

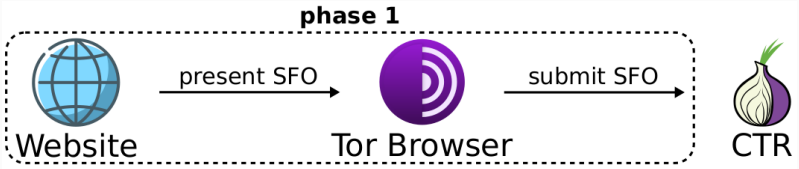
Why not just...?



Fetch an inclusion proof

Rely on a centralized party

Phase 1: Submission



1. Probabilistic submit
2. Random CTR

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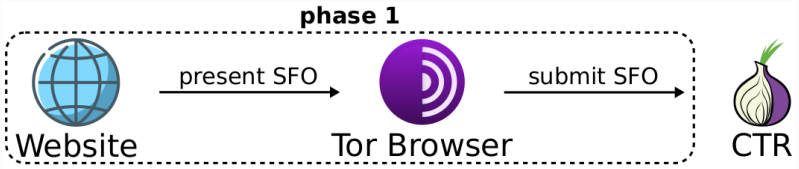

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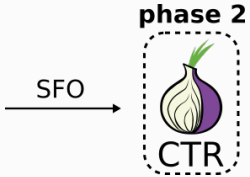
Best attack: quickly take control over Tor Browser

Phase 2: Buffering

1. Buffer until logging is required
2. Add a random delay to leak less
3. Cache audited SFOs to leak less



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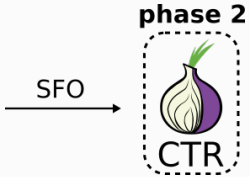
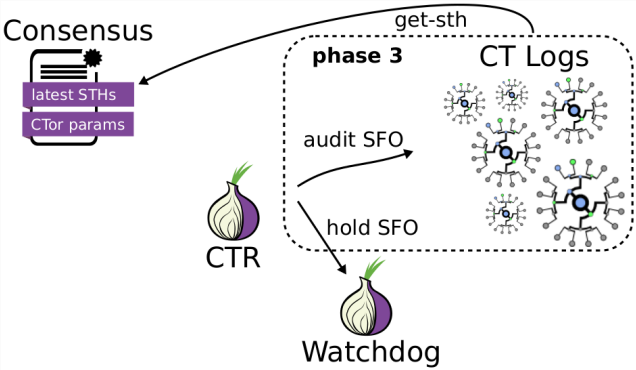


Best attack: network-wide flush

Phase 3: Auditing

1. Fetch inclusion proof
2. STH from Tor's consensus
3. Collaborate with a watchdog
   - CTR identification
   - "Tagging"



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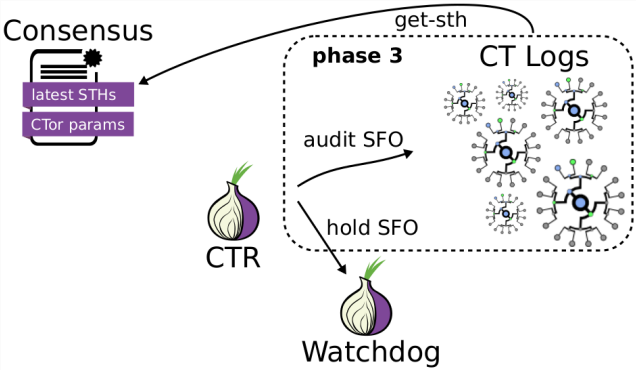

Best attack: quickly take control over CTR

Phase 4: Reporting

1. Report SFO on timeout

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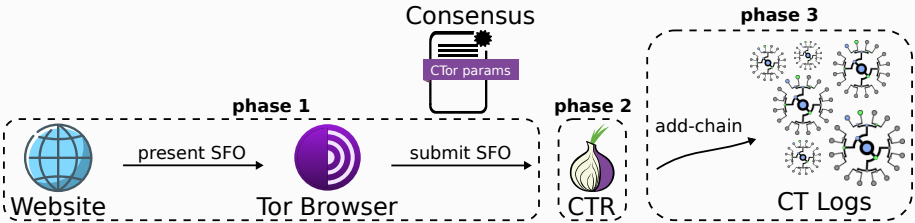
Best attack: n/a

This is quite the leap from “just CT compliance”

Incremental design



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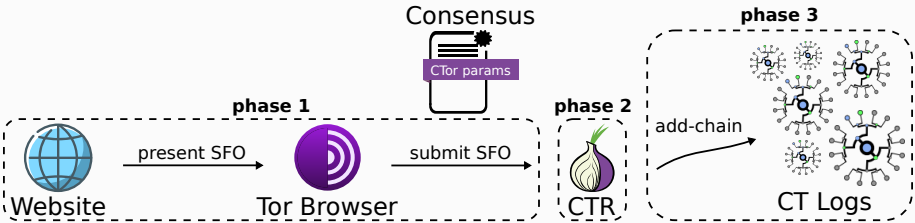

Use the log ecosystem against the attacker

Conclusion

- Tor's setting is quite different
- Delegated audiding is key here
- Roadmap from start to finnish

Resources

- PETS paper[1]
- PETS talk[2]
- Tor blog post[3]

Next steps

- Torspec proposal(s)
- Browser implementation
- Relay implementation

[1] https://petsymposium.org/2021/files/papers/issue2/popets-2021-0024.pdf
[2] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7yDJOd6g3U
[3] https://blog.torproject.org/tor-certificate-transparency/

Halftime

Tweets you can probably relate to

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2022?

More initatives than can be counted on two hands

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2022?

More initatives than can be counted on two hands

https://binary.transparency.dev

...

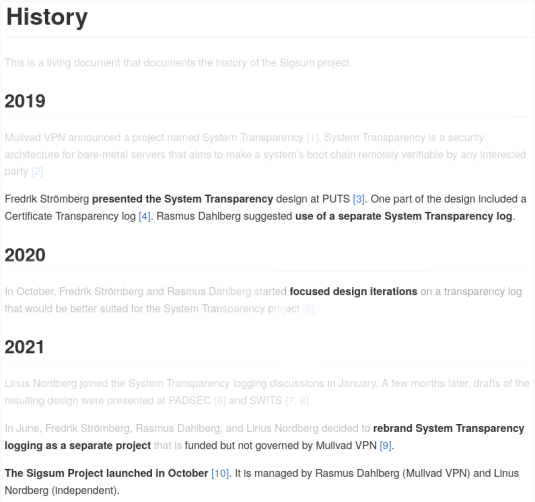
Common denominator?

Certificates
Executable binaries
Source code
TPM quotes
Onion address rulesets
Official documents
...

Where is the low-hanging fruit?

Meet the Sigsum project

- FOSS
- Signed checksums
- Enforcement of logging
- Minimal building block
- “Transparent key-usage”



History

This is a living document that documents the history of the Sigsum project.

2019

Mullvad VPN announced a project named System Transparency [1]. System Transparency is a security architecture for bare-metal servers that aims to make a system's boot chain remotely verifiable by any interested party [2].

Fredrik Strömberg **presented the System Transparency** design at PUTS [3]. One part of the design included a Certificate Transparency log [4]. Rasmus Dahlberg suggested **use of a separate System Transparency log**.

2020

In October, Fredrik Strömberg and Rasmus Dahlberg started **focused design iterations** on a transparency log that would be better suited for the System Transparency project [5].

2021

Linus Nordberg joined the System Transparency logging discussions in January. A few months later, drafts of the resulting design were presented at PADSEC [6] and SWITS [7, 8].

In June, Fredrik Strömberg, Rasmus Dahlberg, and Linus Nordberg decided to **rebrand System Transparency logging as a separate project** that is funded but not governed by Mullvad VPN [9].

The Sigsum Project launched in October [10]. It is managed by Rasmus Dahlberg (Mullvad VPN) and Linus Nordberg (Independent).

https://git.sigsum.org/sigsum/tree/doc/history.md

Use-case - Signature Transparency

"Oh, a new signature was created. That's weird. I'm at the gym."

Use-case - Binary Transparency

"Oh, that's the key binaries are signed with"
"By policy binaries are located at releases.example.com/$CHECKSUM"

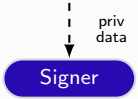
s/binary/something else/

Many answers and trade-offs

- Purpose of logging
- What is (not) logged
- Auditing, SCTs
- Gossip
- Anti-poison
- Anti-spam
- Sharding
- Privacy
- Simple API

Accept latency, no rich metadata, no complicated protocols and parsers

System overview



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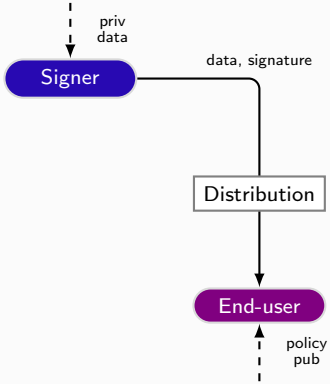

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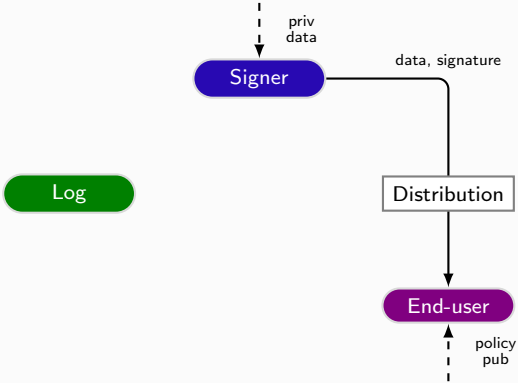

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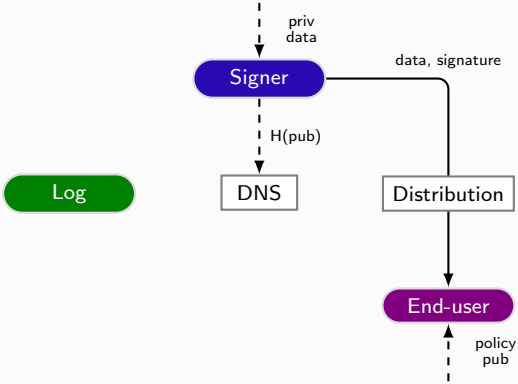

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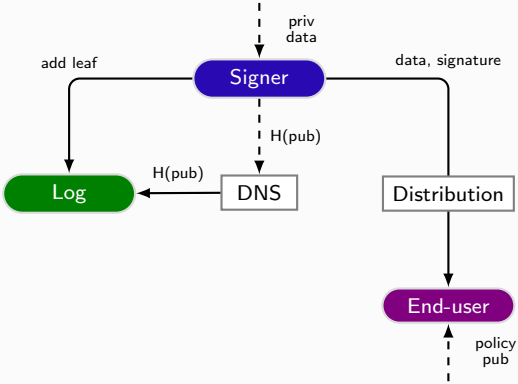

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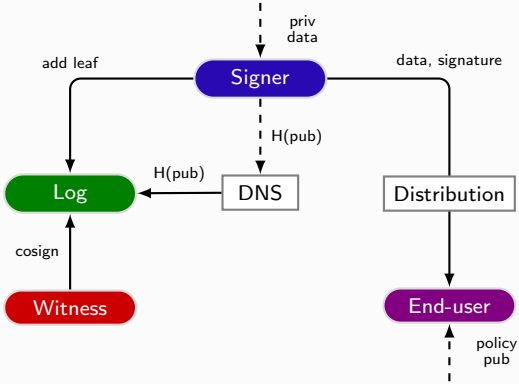

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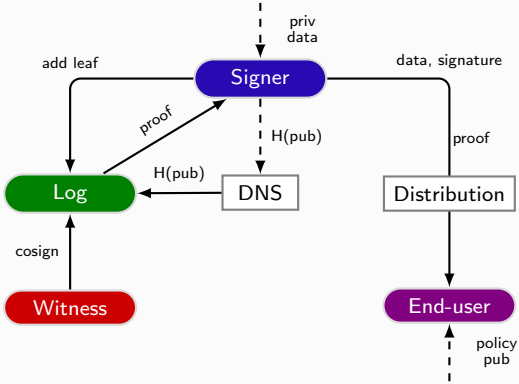

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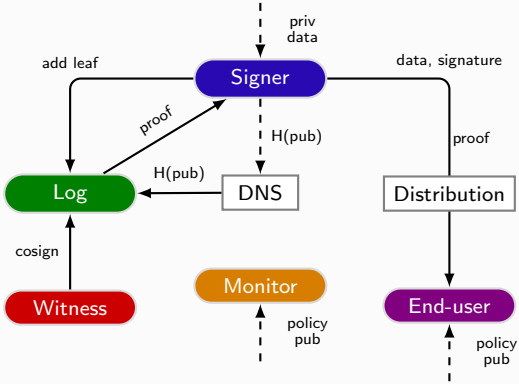

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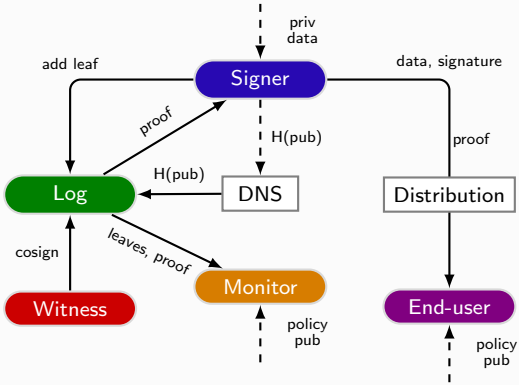

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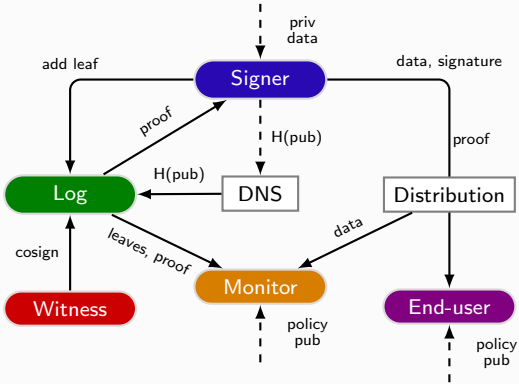
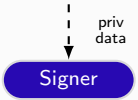


A step-by-step breakdown

Signing



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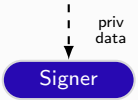


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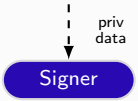


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Values used by Sigsum (only Ed25519)


"tree_leaf:v0:<shard_hint>@sigsum.org"
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"sha256"
message = H(data)
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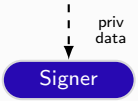
https://git.sigsum.org/sigsum/tree/doc/proposals/2021-11-ssh-signature-format.md

Signing

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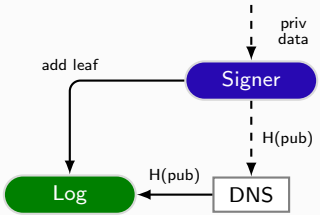
ssh-keygen -Y signify minisign

Why not support more signing formats and tools?

Submission

HTTP POST ASCII

- Shard hint
  - $\in$ [shard_start, now()]
- Message
- Signature
- Public key
- Domain hint
  - `_sigsum_v0.*` $\rightarrow$ H(pub)



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- Message
- Signature
- Public key
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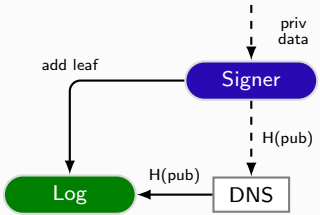
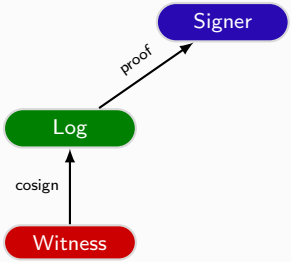
Stored leaf (136 bytes)

- Shard hint
- Checksum
- Signature
- Key hash



Bundling

- Signer must **wait** for witnessing[1]
  - Append-only
  - Freshness
  - Some simplifications
- Proof of logging
  - Cosigned tree head
  - Inclusion proof



[1] Originally proposed by Syta et al.: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?arnumber=7546521

Bundling and Distribution

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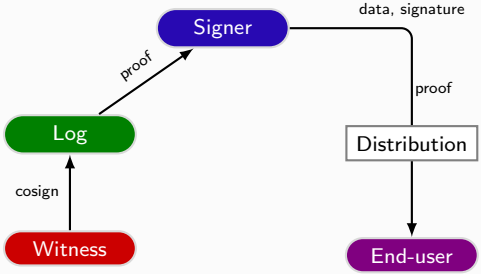

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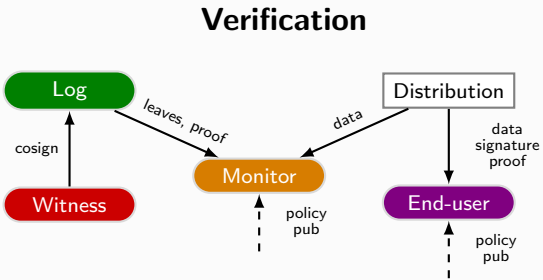
Example policy

- Known logs
- Known witnesses
- M-of-N (co)signatures



No reactive gossip/audit, offline verification by end-users (!)

Current status

- Solid foundation, hopefully(!)
- V0 design[1] and API[2] is pretty stable
- Public prototypes, log and witness
- Tooling? Kind of "pipe into `curl`"
- https://git.sigsum.org

https://bygg.se/valj-ratt-husgrund-till-din-villa/

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Next steps: more feedback, tooling, mature code, SLA for a v0 log, eventually v1 spec

[1] https://git.sigsum.org/sigsum/tree/doc/design.md
[2] https://git.sigsum.org/sigsum/tree/doc/api.md

Take away

- Minimal building block
- Log a signed checksum
- Offline end-user verification
- Many potential use-cases
- Reach out to get involved[1]

[1] irc, matrix, email list, etc., are linked from https://www.sigsum.org

Q/A