Formal Modeling and Proving Cryptographic Properties of the Optin Sensor Protocol

CHALLENGES: secure communicating systems

PRODUCTIVE SECTOR: automobile

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

In this project aided with automatic theorem proving we developed a lightweight cryptographic extension of the Optin Sensor Protocol which is heavily used at our industrial partner in IoT devices.

CHALLENGES AND GOALS

We determinedd the security requirements for some typical industrial use of the OSP protocol, then extended the protocol with cryptography. We also analyzed the security properties of the new extension, and implemented and tested the new protocol features. Moreover, we validated the new design by mathematical modeling and published the new protocol version

MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL METHODS

For validation of the new protocol version mathematical modeling, namely automatic theorm prooving was used. We modeled both the new protocol design and the security requirements by logic formulas. We used the TAMARIN-Proover software for formal verification of the key security properties.

```
Unsecure client:
Test   1: Succesful connection                PASSED
Test   2: Bad SessionID                       PASSED
Test   3: Bad SeqNum                          PASSED
Test   4: Bad MessageType                     PASSED
Test   5: Bad flags                           PASSED
Test   6: Large PacketSize                    PASSED
Test   7: Small PacketSize                    PASSED
Test   8: Bad ConnState                       PASSED
Test   9: Bad DeviceType                      PASSED
Test  10: Bad ModuleID                        PASSED

Secure Client:
Test   1: Successful four-way handshake       PASSED
Test   2: Plaintext Data                      PASSED
Test   3: Authenticated, encrypted Data       PASSED
Test   4: EAX Data, bad MAC                   PASSED
Test   5: EAX Data, good MAC, bad Ciper       PASSED
Test   6: Plaintext Ping                      PASSED

Problems with Init New Connection Message:
Test   1: Bad SessionID                       PASSED
Test   2: Bad SeqNum                          PASSED
Test   3: Bad MessageType                     PASSED
Test   4: Bad Flags                           PASSED
Test   5: Large PacketSize                    PASSED
Test   6: Small PacketSize                    PASSED
Test   7: Bad ConnState                       PASSED
Test   8: Bad DeviceType                      PASSED
Test   9: Bad ModuleID                        PASSED
```

```
lemma key_secret:
  all-traces
  "∀ k #i #j. ((Secret( k ) @ #i) ∧ (K( k ) @ #j)) ⇒ (⊥)"
simplify
solve( Secret( k ) @ #i )
  case Connect_Step_2
  solve( Init_Client( cIV ) ▶₀ #i )
    case Connect_Step_1
    solve( !Key( ~k ) ▶₃ #i )
      case setup
      by solve( !KU( ~k ) @ #vk )
    qed
  qed
next
  case Connect_Step_3
  solve( Init_Server( senc(<sIV, cIV>, ~k) ) ▶₁ #i )
    case Connect_Step_2
    solve( !Key( ~k ) ▶₂ #i )
      case setup
      by solve( !KU( ~k ) @ #vk )
    qed
  qed
next
  case Connect_Step_4
  solve( Client_Auth( w ) ▶₀ #i )
    case Connect_Step_3
    solve( !Key( ~k.1 ) ▶₂ #i )
      case setup
      by solve( !KU( ~k.1 ) @ #vk )
```

Testing and verification of the new design

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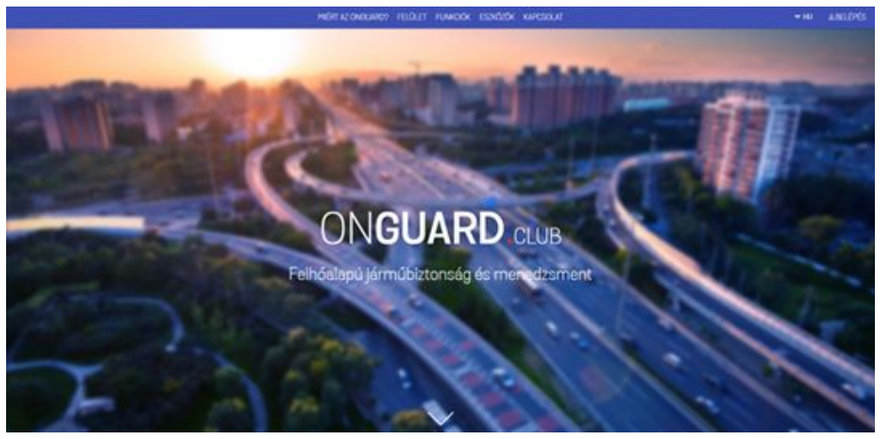
Results and Benefits

The new and more secure design of the OSP 2.0 is in use in several ongoing projects and further applications of the protocol are planned.

The new public standard encourages wider both acemic--industrial and industrial—industrial cooperation.

Cryptographic and mathematical modeling insights are beneficial for the system engineers of the company

The new OSP 2.0 protocol standard is available for download from the website of the company: http://www.optin.hu/static/www/OSP_spec_v2_en.pdf



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