

# mcTLS: enabling secure in-network functionality in TLS

David Naylor

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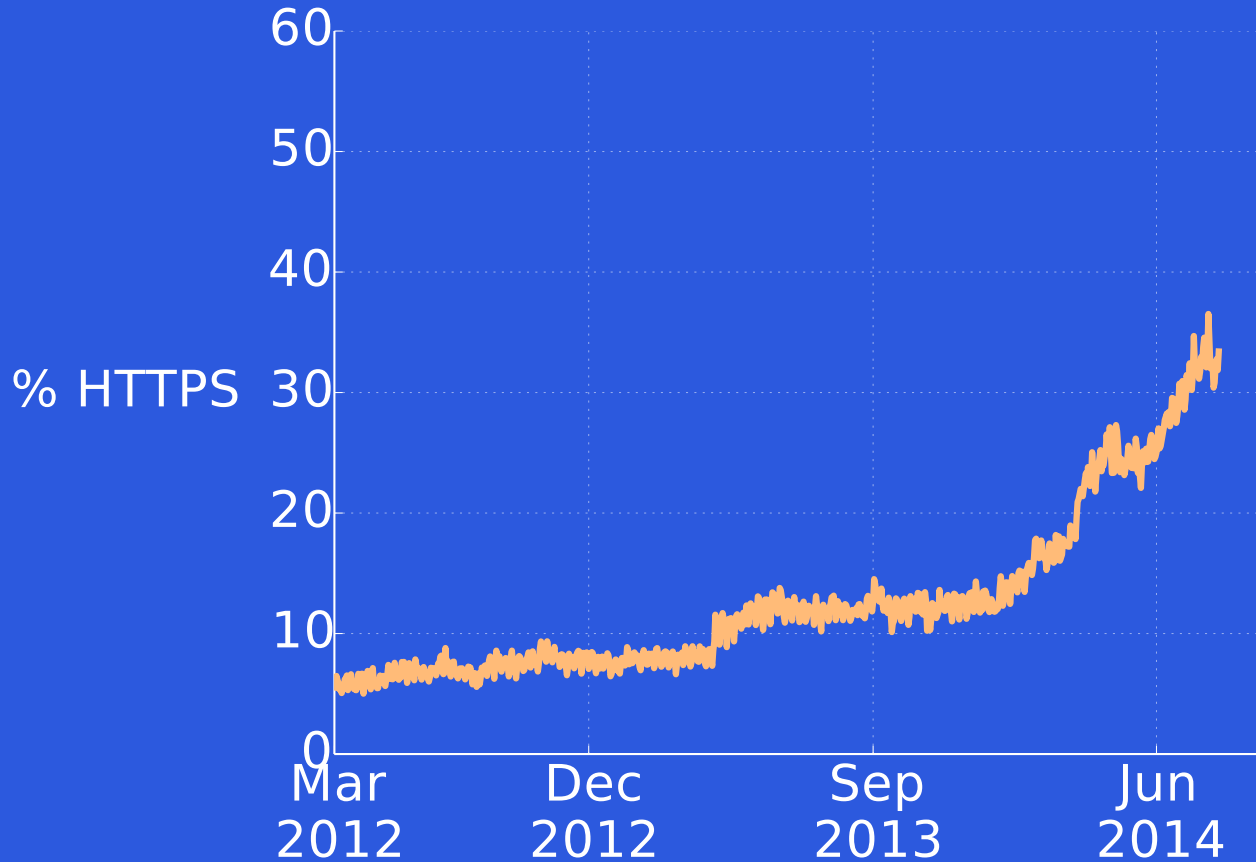
Diego Lopez

Dina Papagiannaki

Pablo Rodriguez  
Rodriguez

Peter Steenkiste

## Residential ISP, Europe



### OBSERVATION 1:

Use of Encryption is Increasing



CACHING



COMPRESSION



PARENTAL FILTER



VIRUS SCANNER



PACKET PACING

**OBSERVATION 2:**

In-Network Functionality is Widespread

GOAL:

Encryption  
&  
In-Network  
Functionality

## **Value-Added Services**

Opt-in services that benefit end users.

## **Administrator-Mandated**

Help the company/network; for users, just a fact of life.

## **Unauthorized**

Not necessary for network & not beneficial for user.

## **Value-Added Services**

Opt-in services that benefit end users.

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Help the company/network; for users, just a fact of life.

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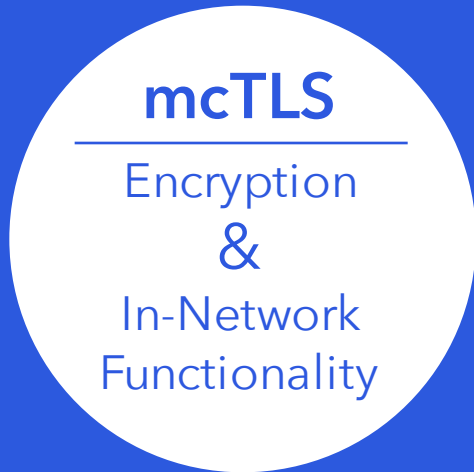
Encryption  
&  
In-Network  
Functionality

# mcTLS

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Encryption  
&  
In-Network  
Functionality





TLS + Middleboxes



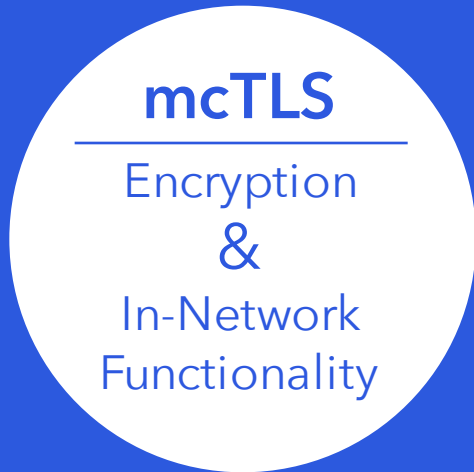
mcTLS Design Ideas



mcTLS Handshake



Performance Evaluation



TLS + Middleboxes



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Performance Evaluation

# TLS

**CONSISTS OF:**

Handshake  
Protocol  
*for session setup*

&

Record  
Protocol  
*for data transfer*

**AND GIVES US THREE SECURITY PROPERTIES:**

**1**

Entity  
Authentication

**2**

Payload  
Secrecy

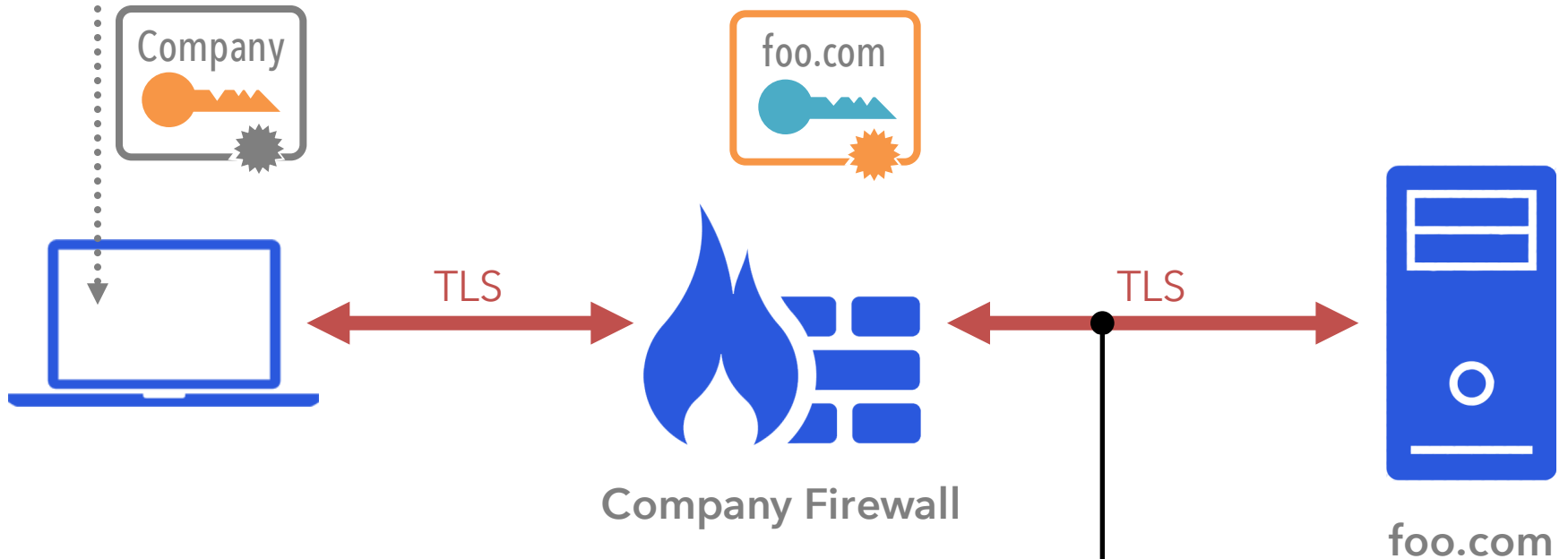
**3**

Payload  
Integrity

# TLS + middleboxes is broken

- ① Company installs root cert on client

- ② Firewall fabricates a cert for *foo.com*

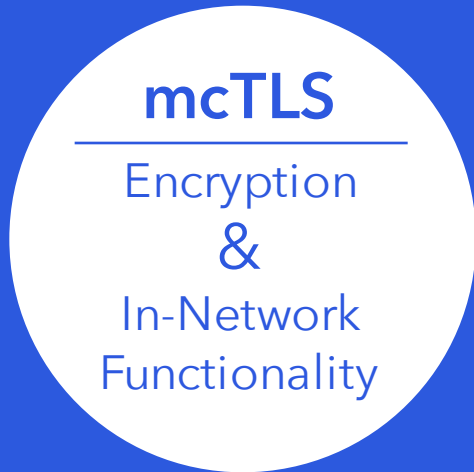


- ③ Client accepts fake cert because it's signed by company's root cert

- ④ Firewall opens separate TLS connection to *foo.com*

# TLS was designed for 2 parties

- ① No mechanism to authenticate middleboxes.
- ② Client has no security guarantees past middlebox.
- ③ Middleboxes have full read/write access.



TLS + Middleboxes



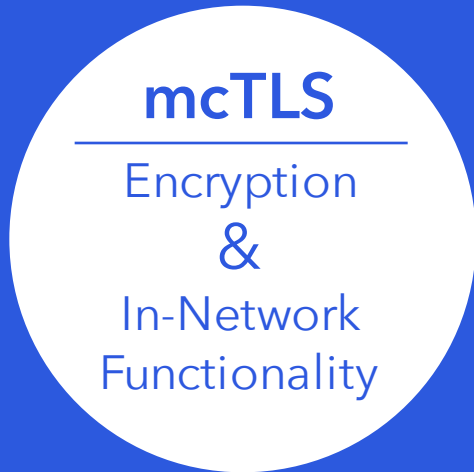
mcTLS Design Ideas



mcTLS Handshake



Performance Evaluation



TLS + Middleboxes



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Performance Evaluation

# Design requirements for mcTLS

## MAINTAIN TLS SECURITY PROPERTIES:

**1**

Entity  
Authentication

**2**

Payload  
Secrecy

**3**

Payload  
Integrity

## PLUS TWO NEW ONES:

**4**

Visibility  
& Control

**5**

Least  
Privilege



# Design requirements for mcTLS

## MAINTAIN TLS SECURITY PROPERTIES:

1

Entity  
Authentication

2

Payload  
Secrecy

3

Payload  
Integrity

## PLUS TWO NEW ONES:

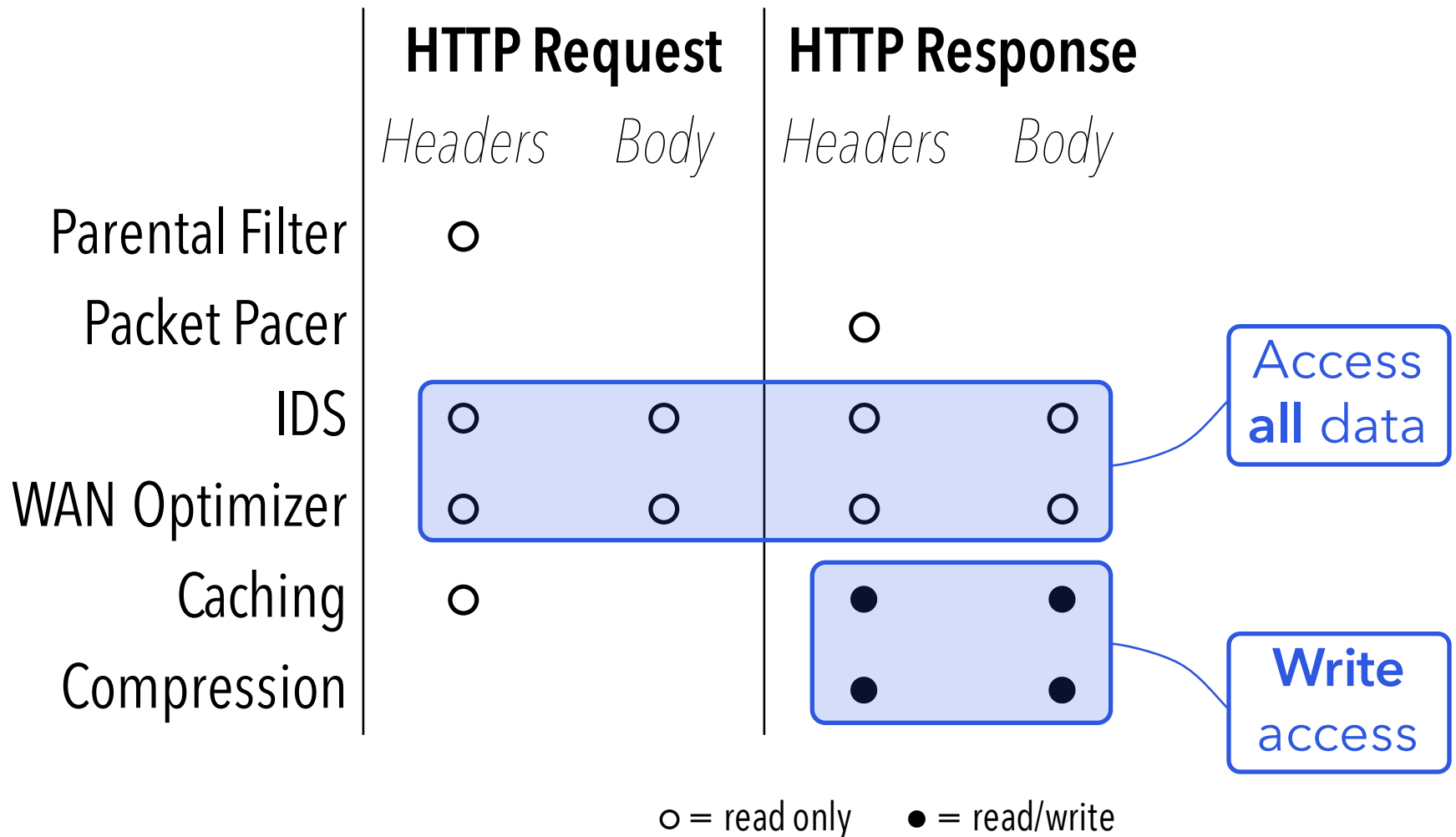
4

Visibility  
& Control

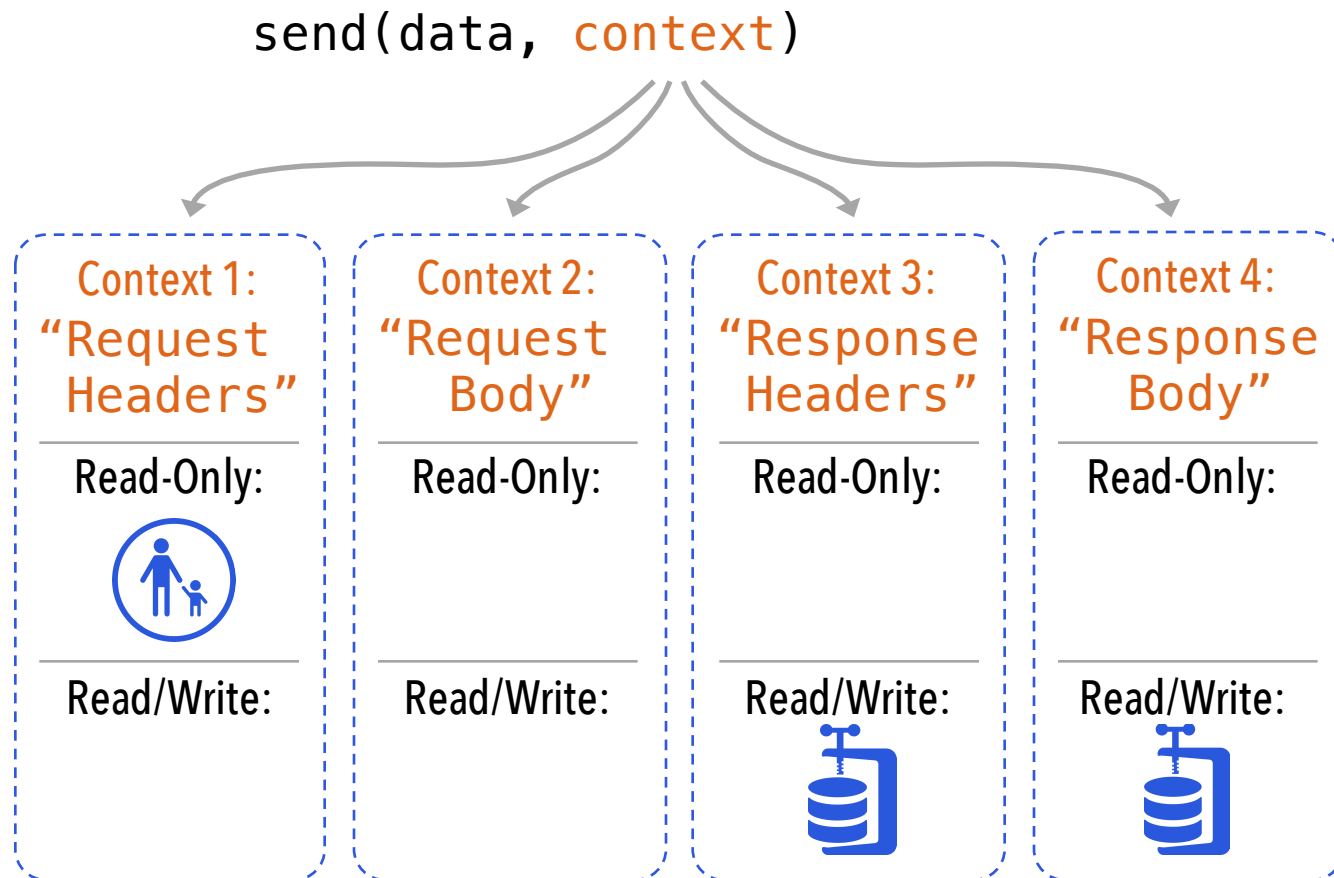
5

Least  
Privilege

# Most middleboxes do not need *read/write* access to *all* data

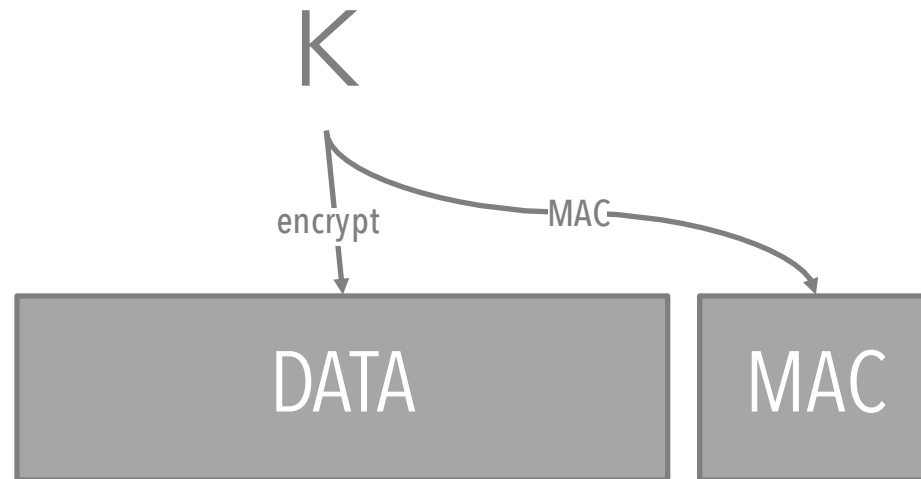


# Idea #1: Encryption Contexts (for access control)



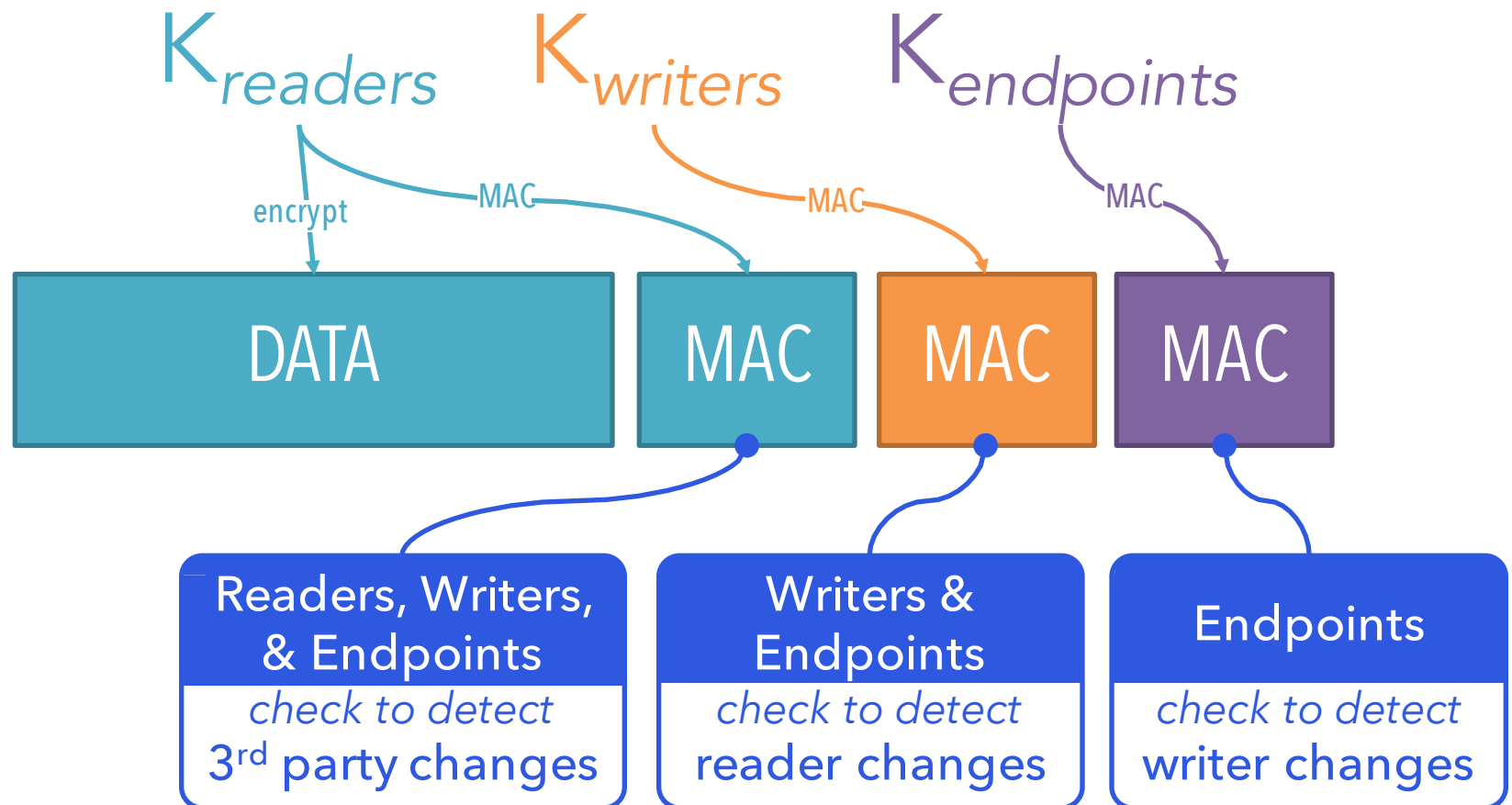
# Idea #1: Encryption Contexts (for access control)

**TLS** uses *one key* for encryption and MAC:



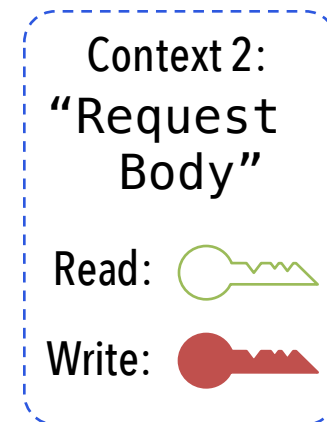
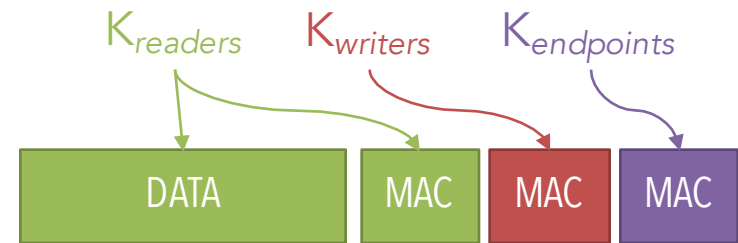
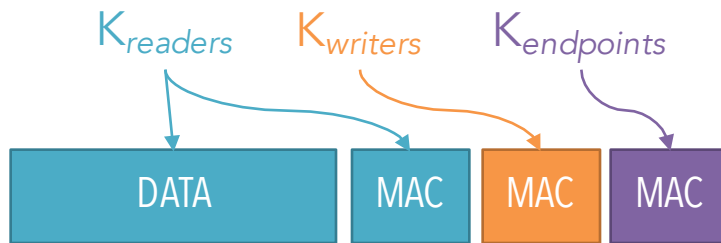
# Idea #1: Encryption Contexts (for access control)

**mcTLS** uses *three keys* to separate read-only and read/write access:

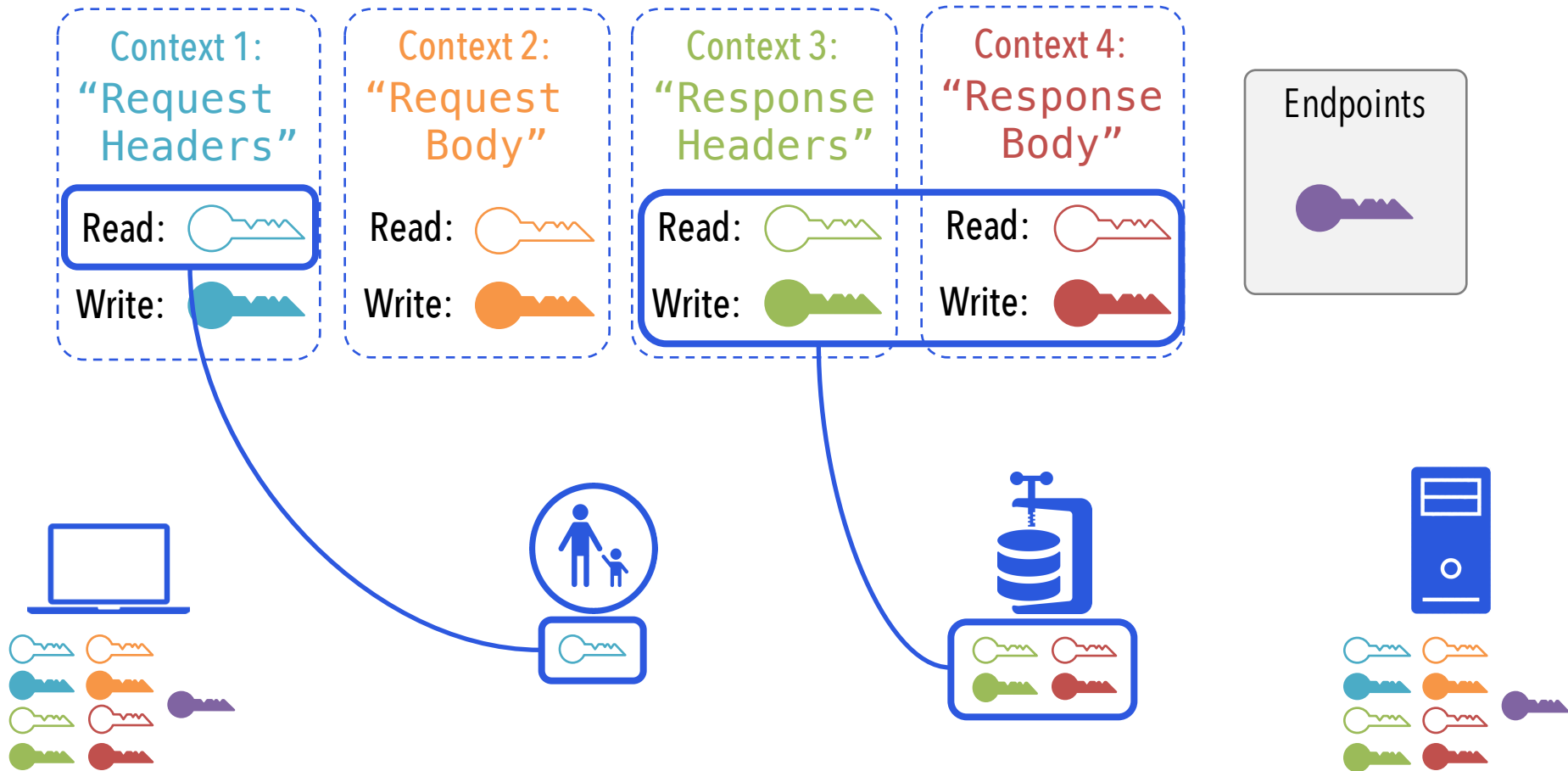


# Idea #1: Encryption Contexts (for access control)

Each context has a read key and a write key:



# Encryption contexts example



# Design requirements for mcTLS

## MAINTAIN TLS SECURITY PROPERTIES:

1

Entity  
Authentication

2

Payload  
Secrecy

3

Payload  
Integrity

## PLUS TWO NEW ONES:

4

Visibility  
& Control

5

Least  
Privilege

Multiple  
Encryption  
Contexts



# Design requirements for mcTLS

## MAINTAIN TLS SECURITY PROPERTIES:

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Authentication

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Payload  
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Integrity

## PLUS TWO NEW ONES:

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Visibility  
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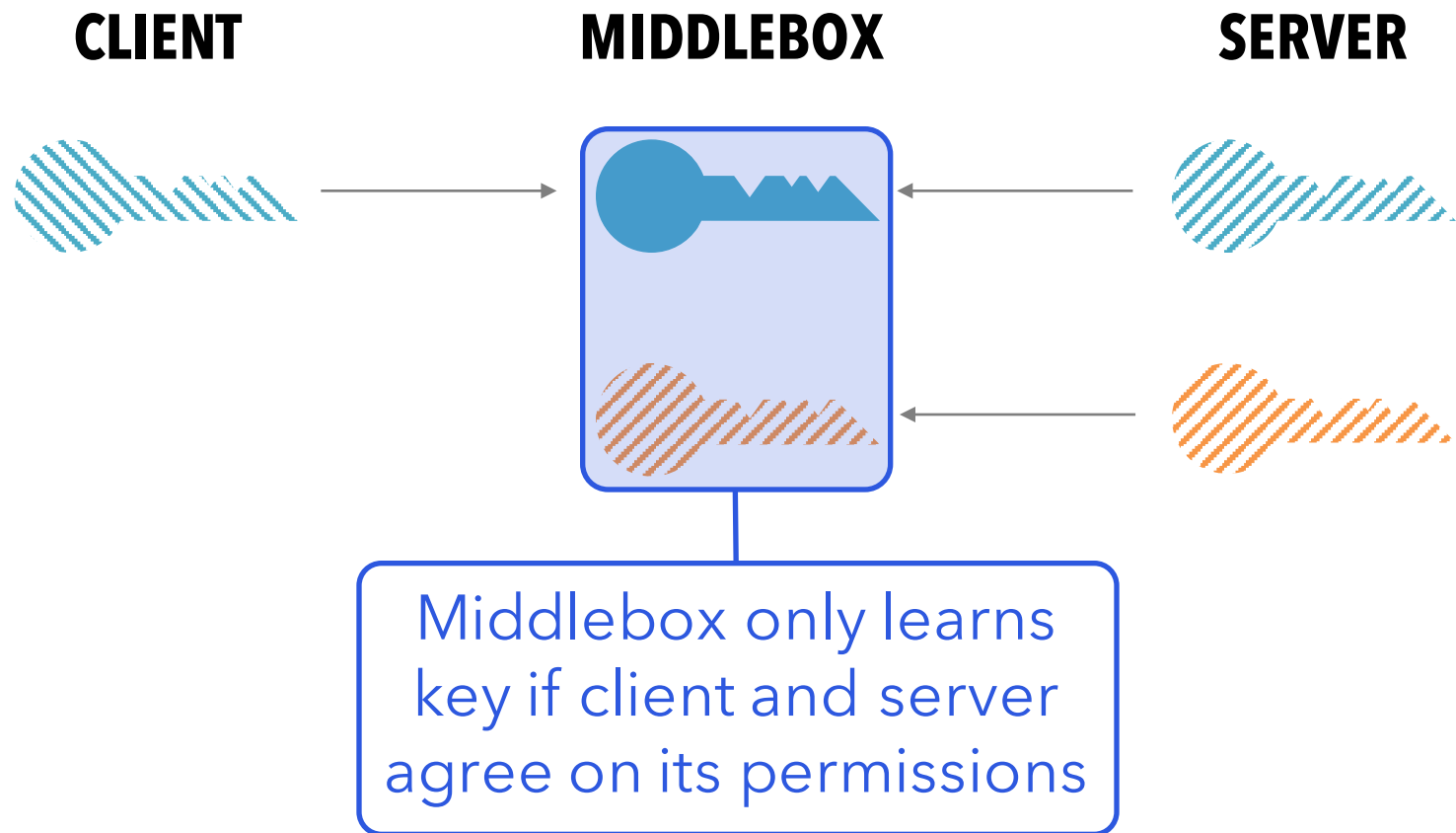
5

Least  
Privilege

Multiple  
Encryption  
Contexts

# Idea #1: Contributory Context Keys (for endpoint agreement)

Client and server generate part of each context key:



# Design requirements for mcTLS

## MAINTAIN TLS SECURITY PROPERTIES:

1

Entity  
Authentication

2

Payload  
Secrecy

3

Payload  
Integrity

## PLUS TWO NEW ONES:

4

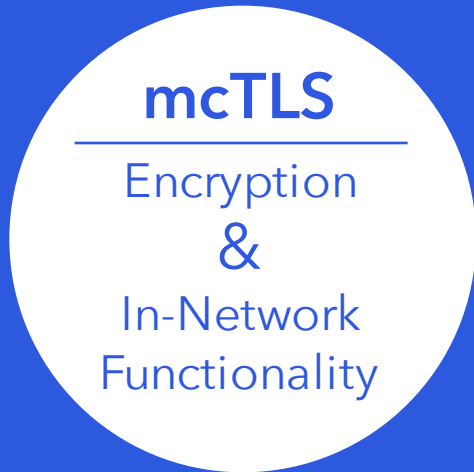
Contributory  
Context Keys

Visibility  
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5

Least  
Privilege

Multiple  
Encryption  
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TLS + Middleboxes



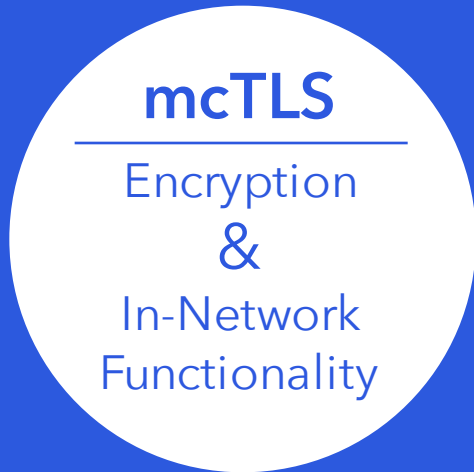
mcTLS Design Ideas



mcTLS Handshake



Performance Evaluation



TLS + Middleboxes



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Performance Evaluation

# Handshake Goals

## TLS

✓ Authenticate server

✓ Establish session key

## mcTLS

✓ Authenticate server

✓ Authenticate middlebox

✓ Distribute context keys

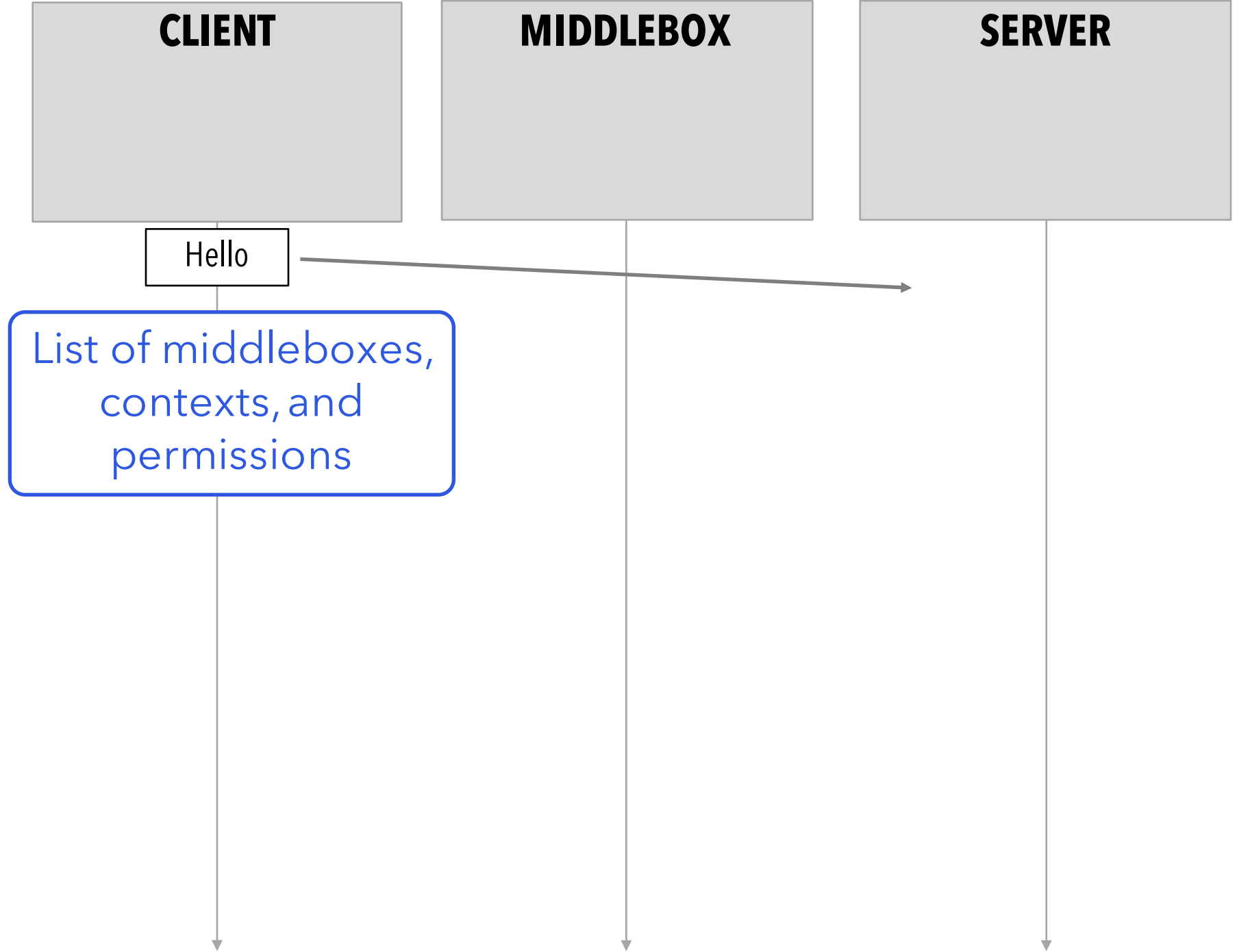
**CLIENT**

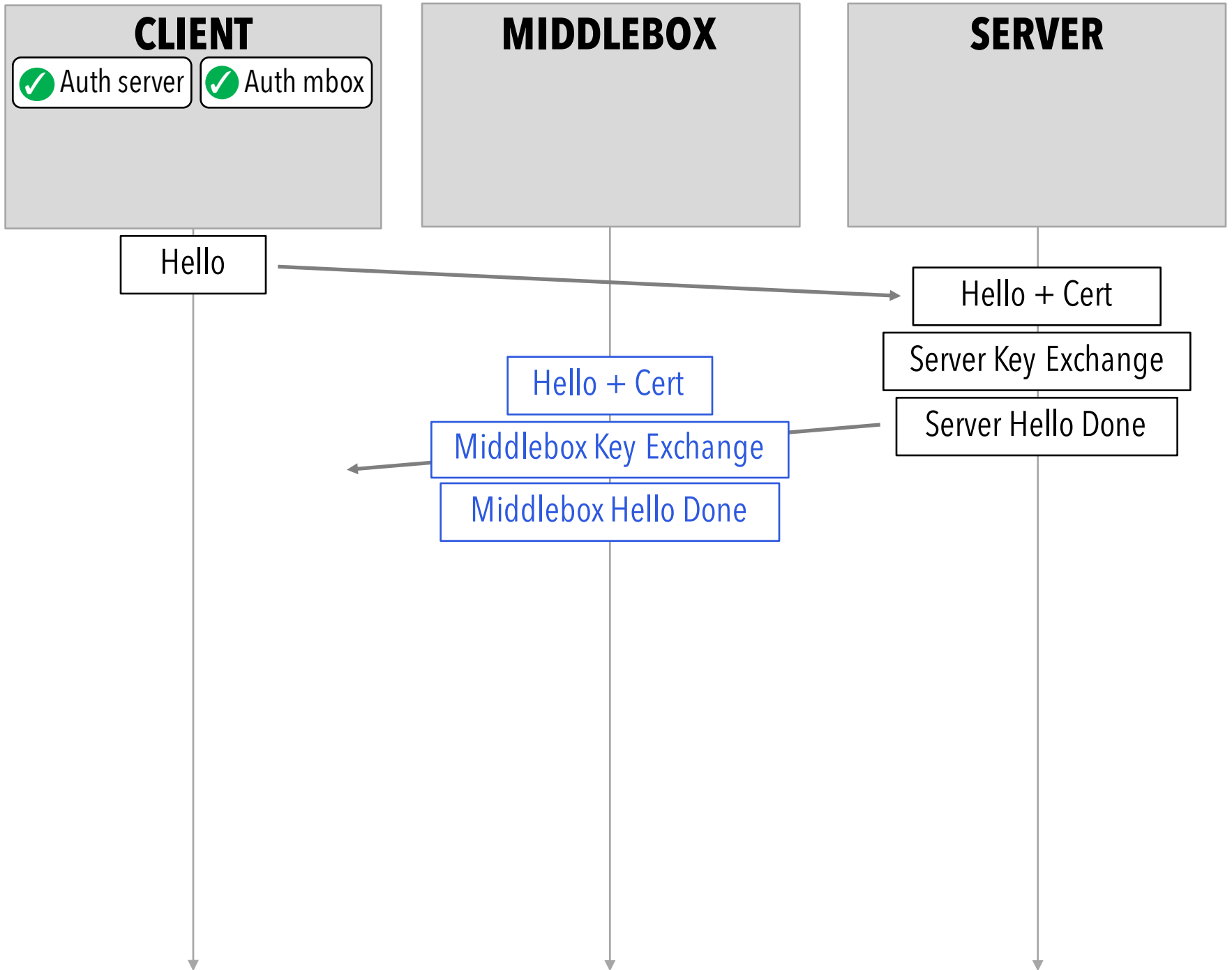
**MIDDLEBOX**

**SERVER**

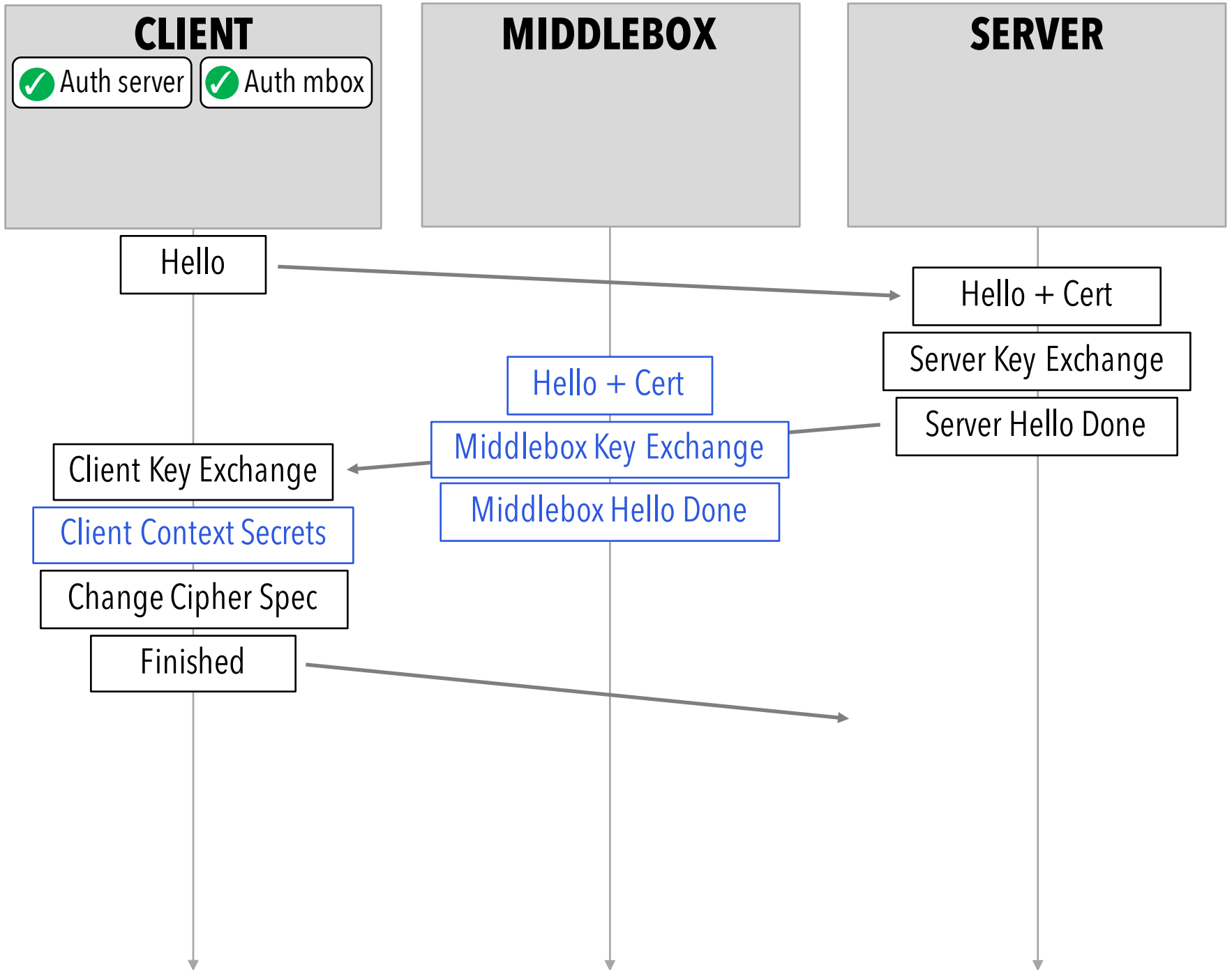
Hello

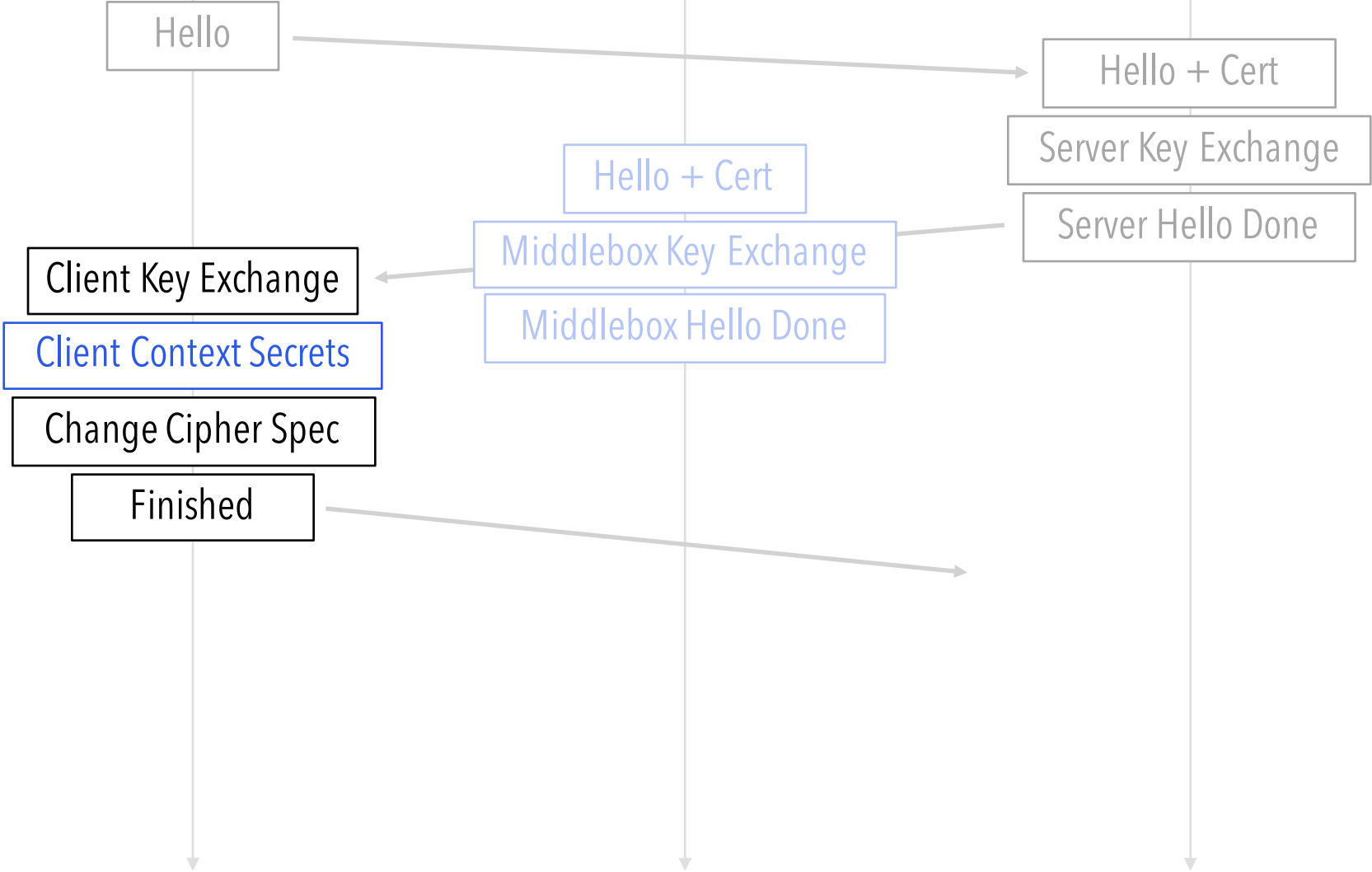
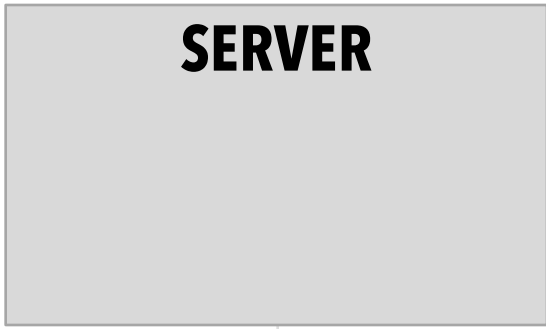
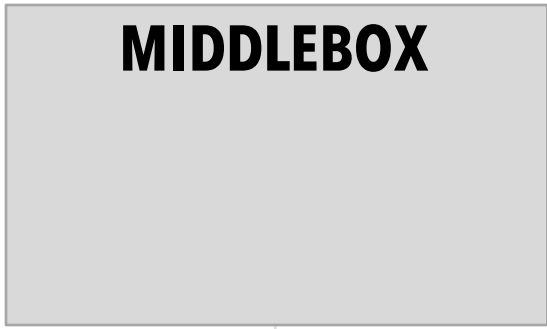
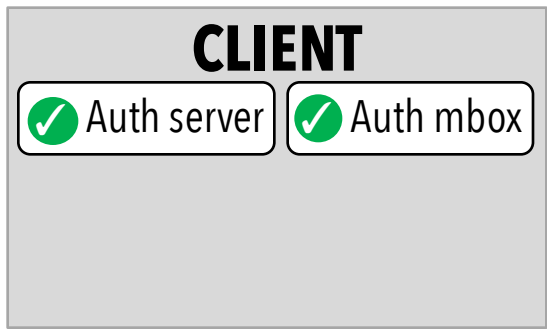
List of middleboxes,  
contexts, and  
permissions

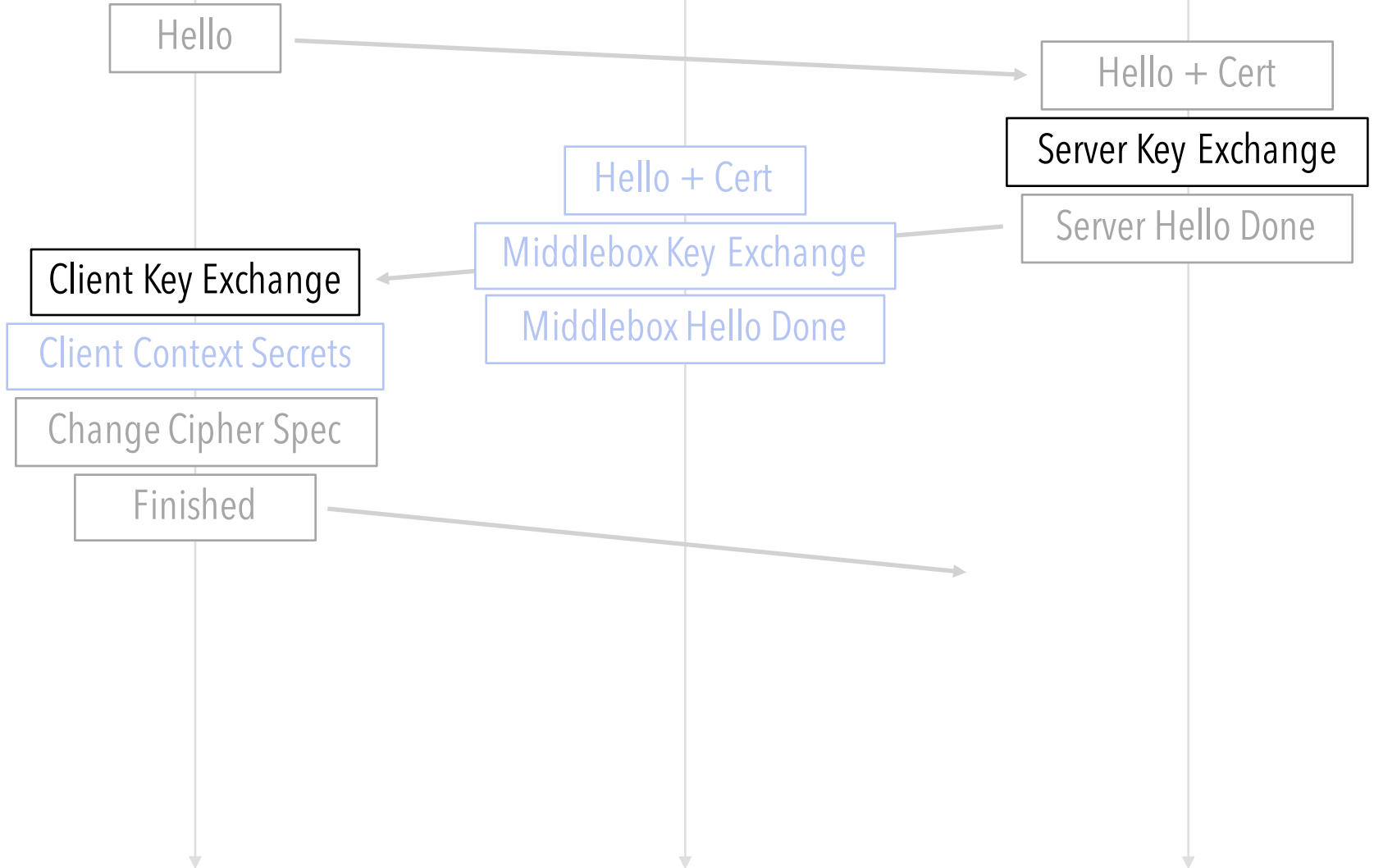
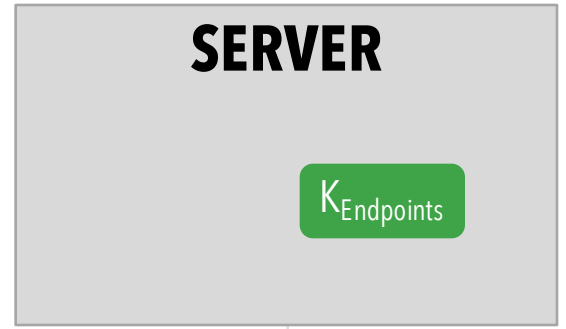
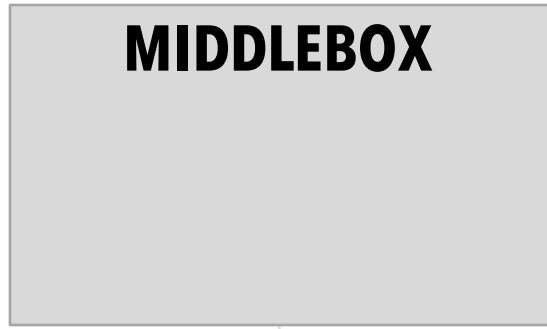
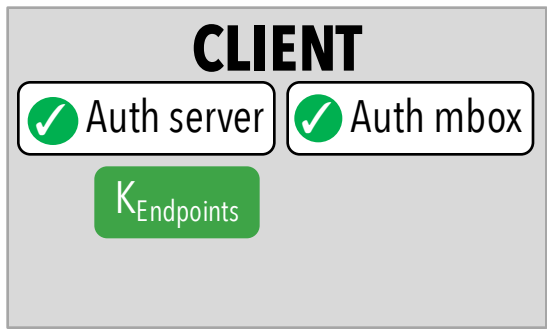


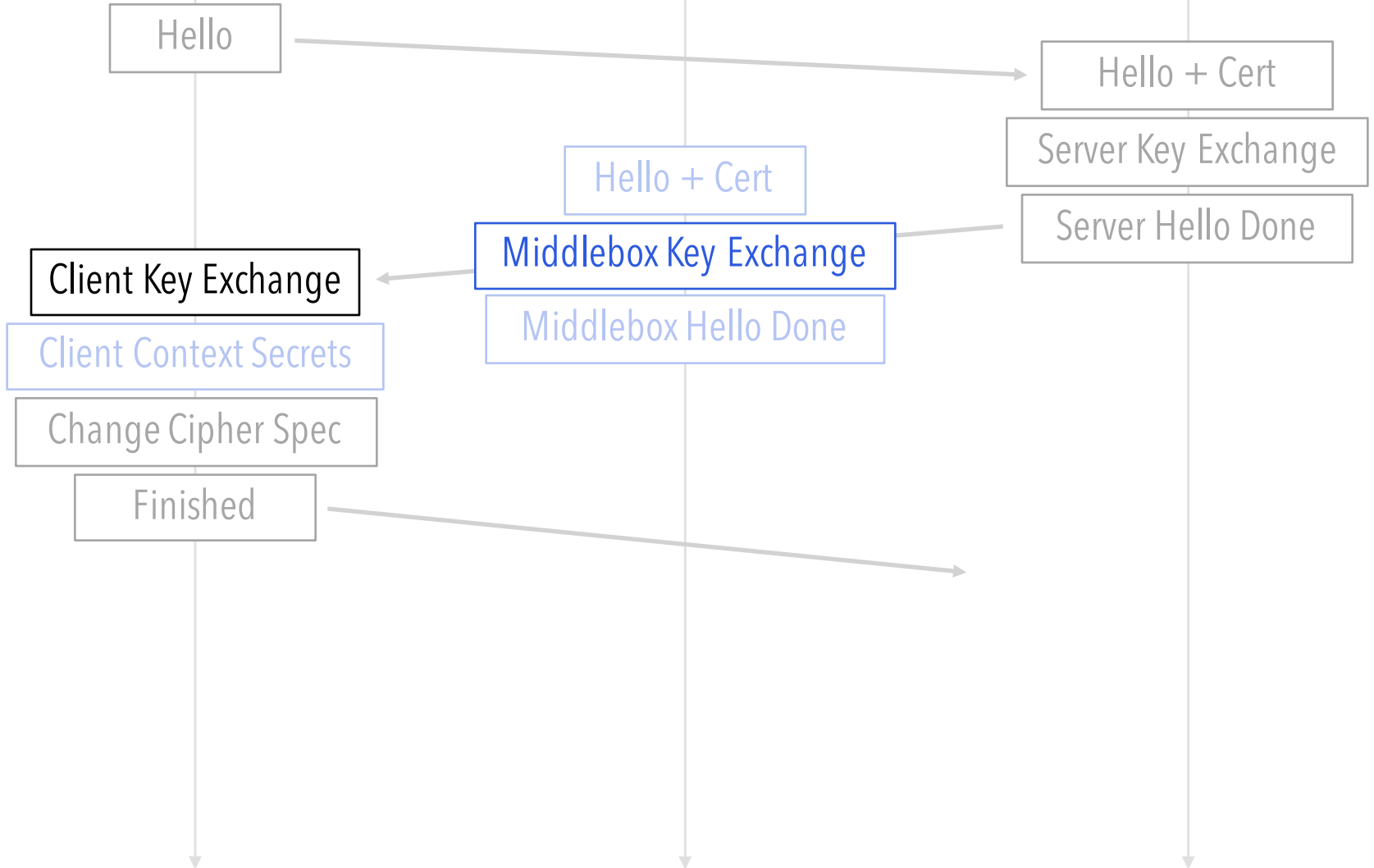
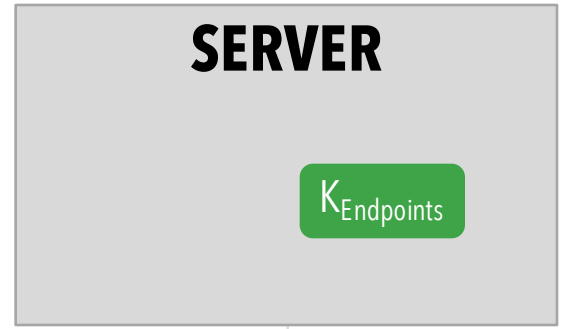
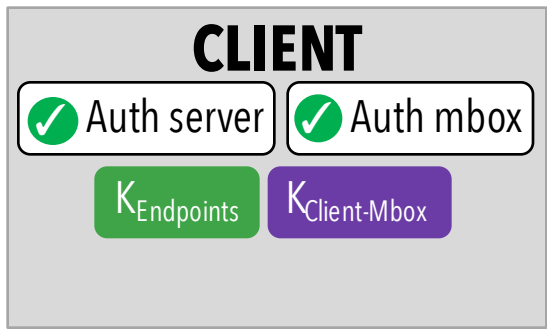


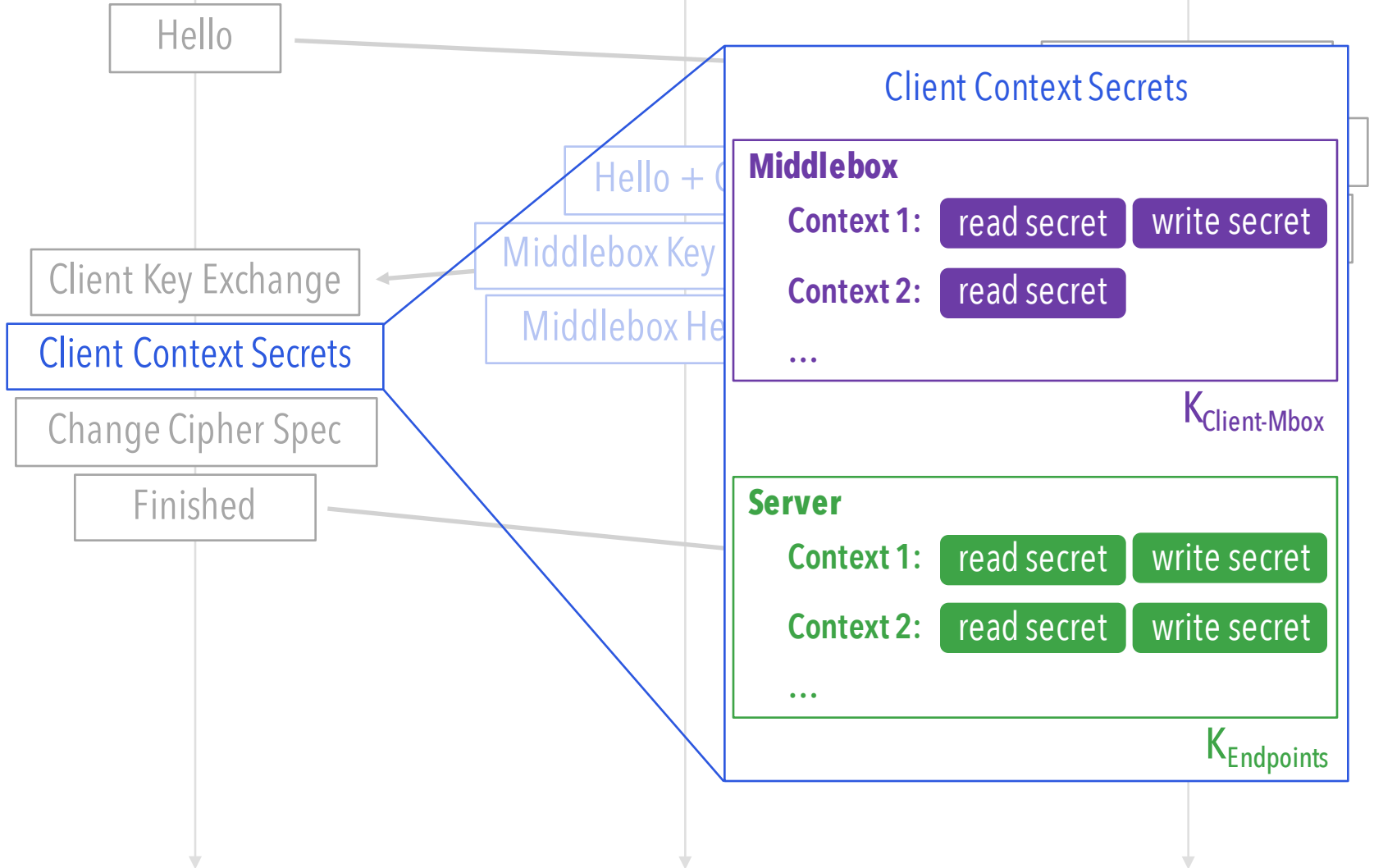
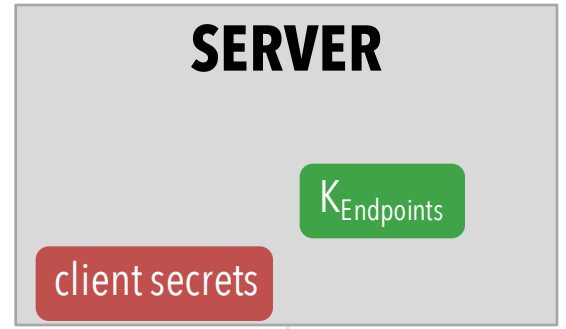
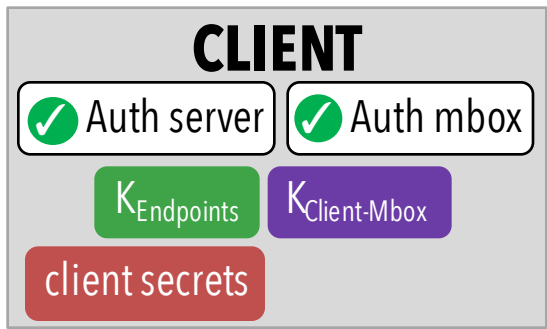


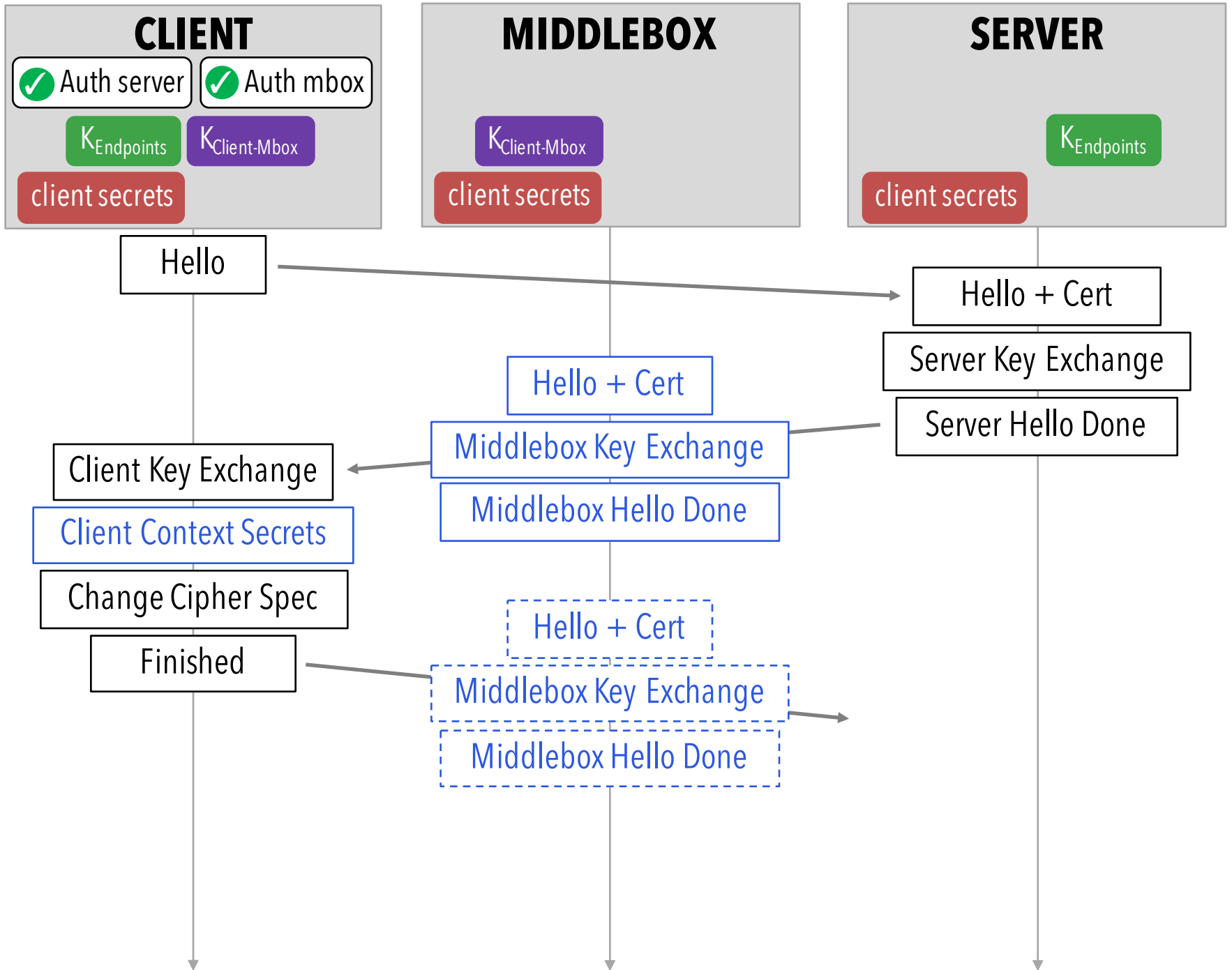


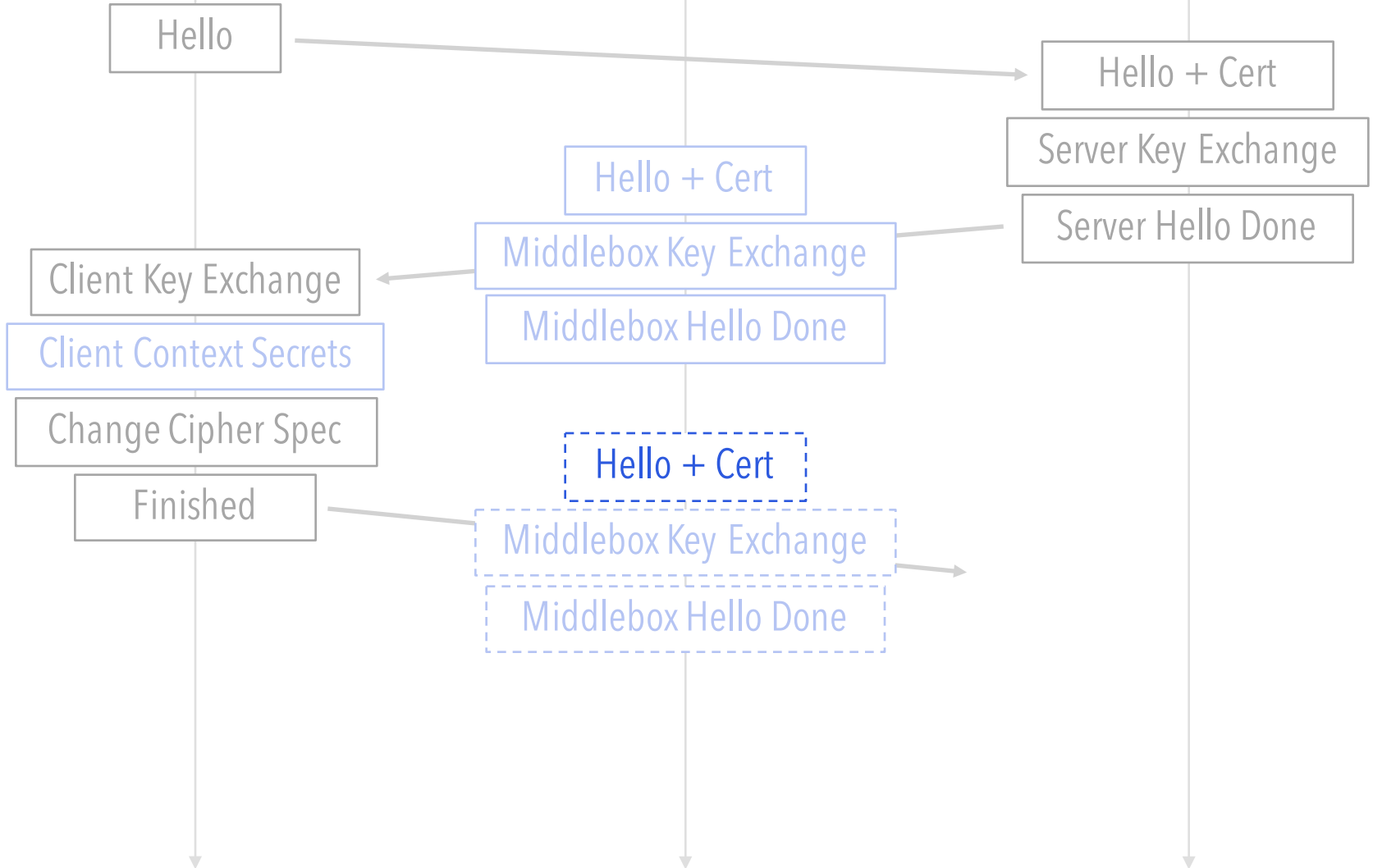
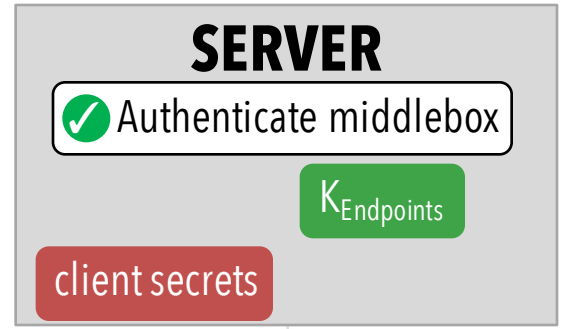
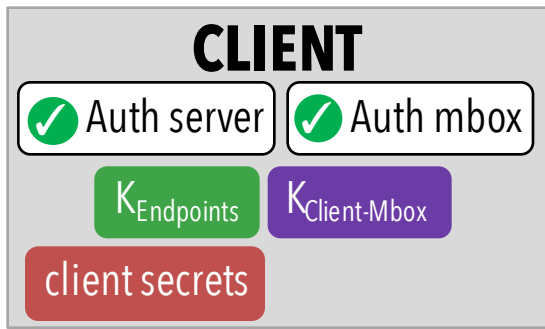


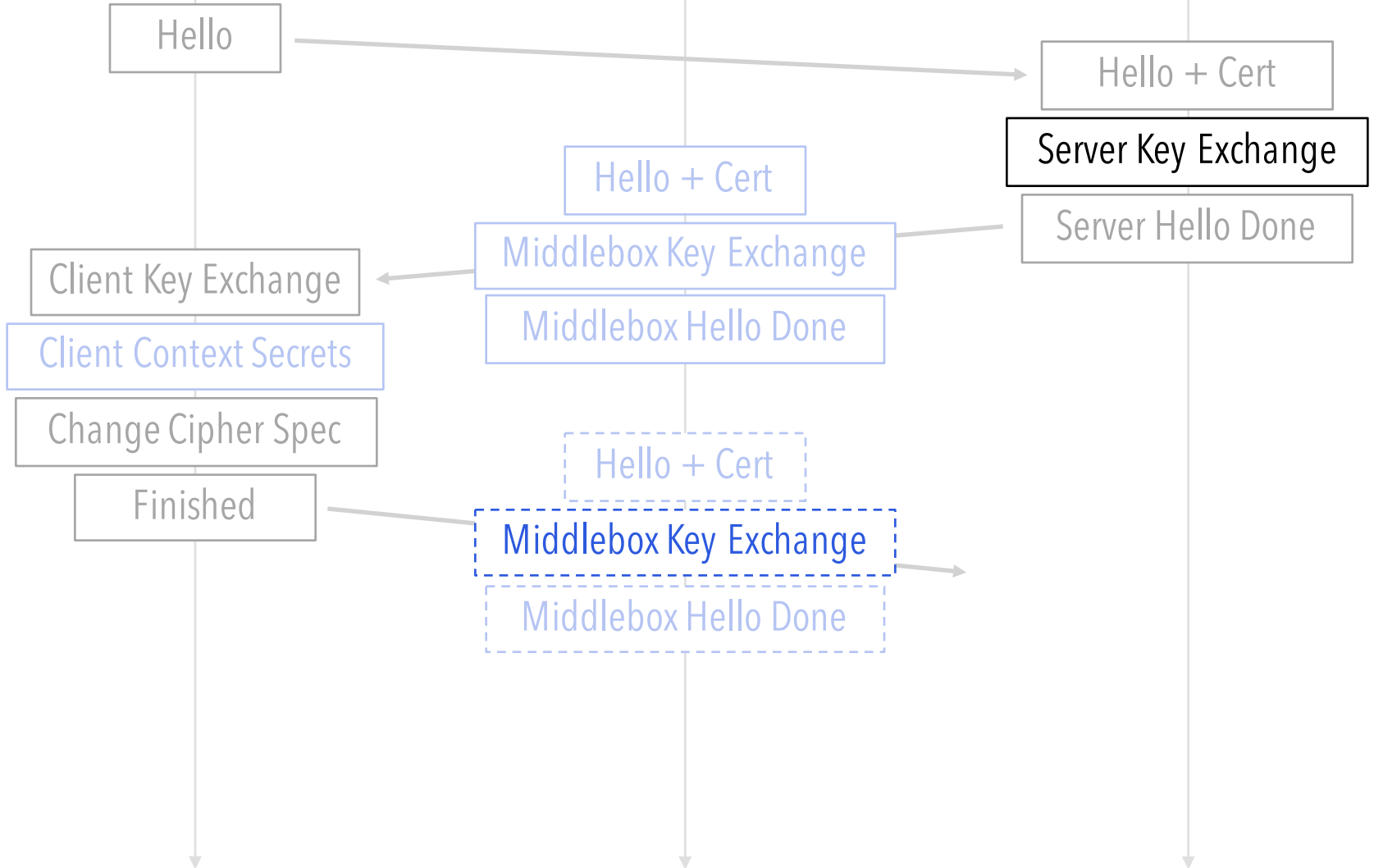
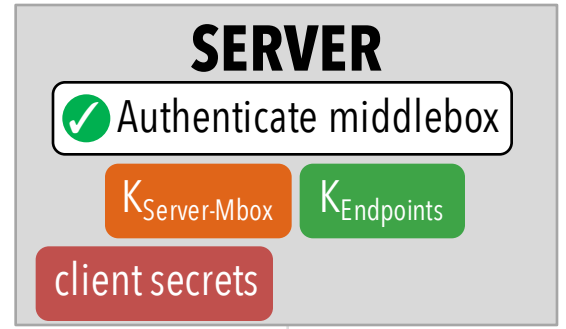
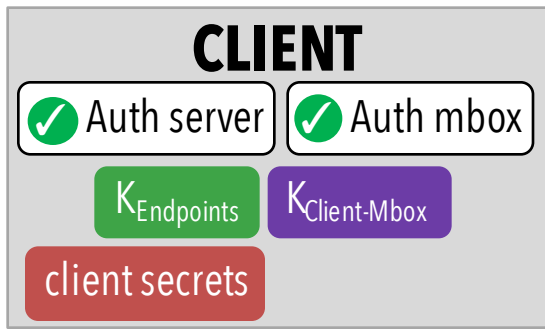




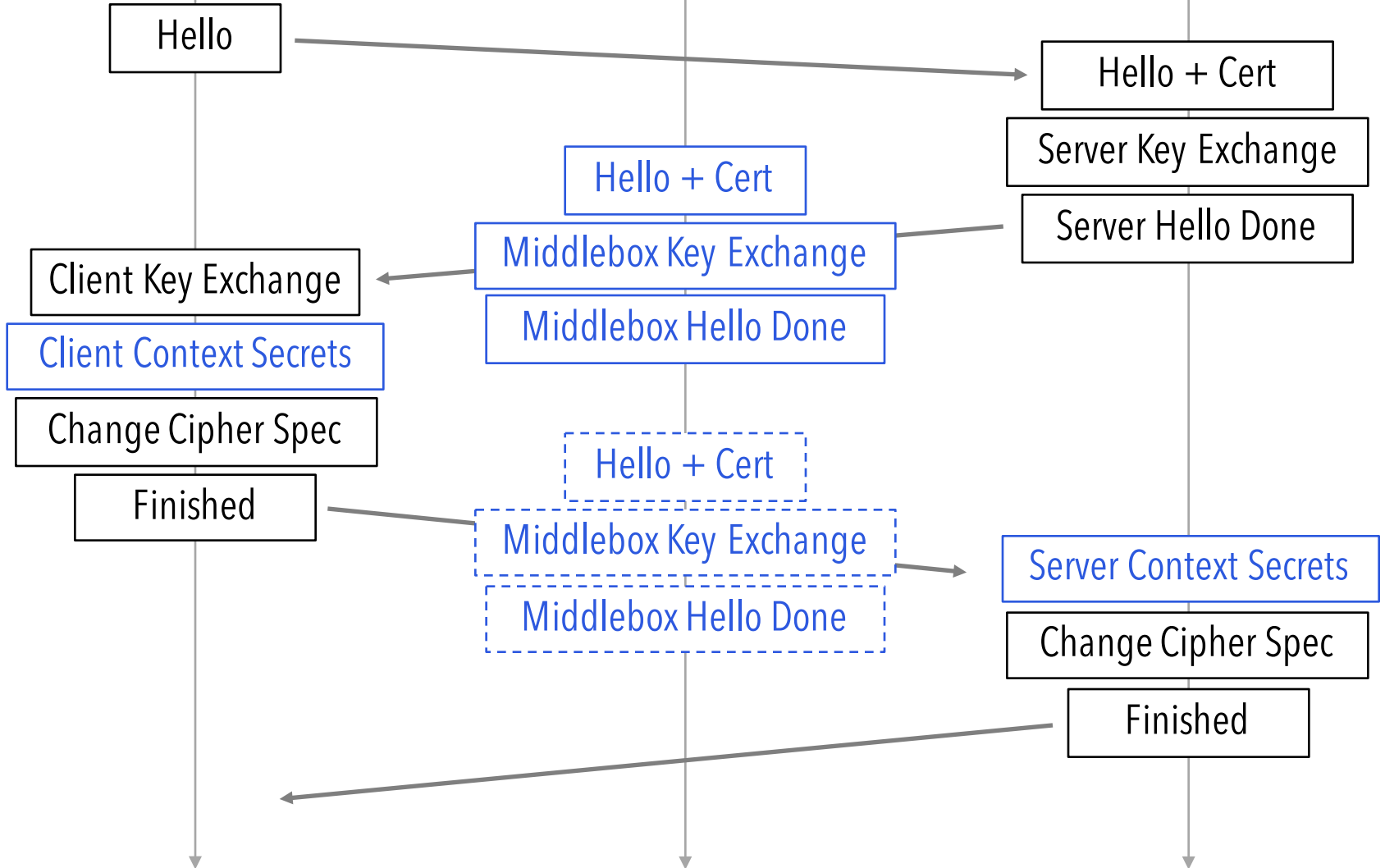
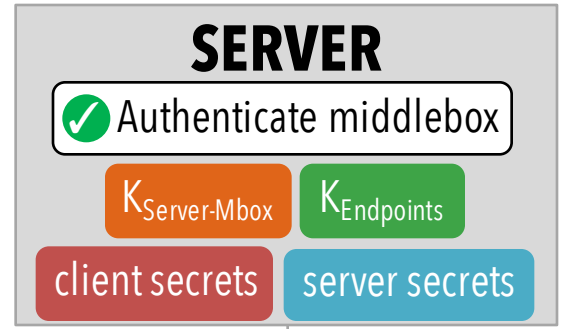
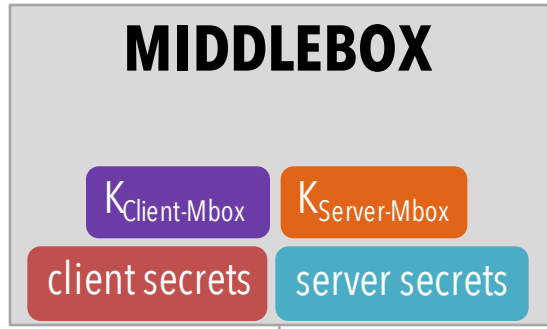
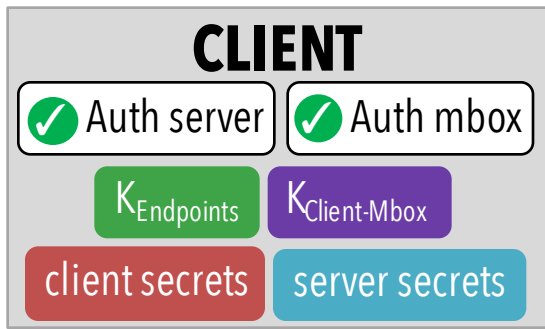


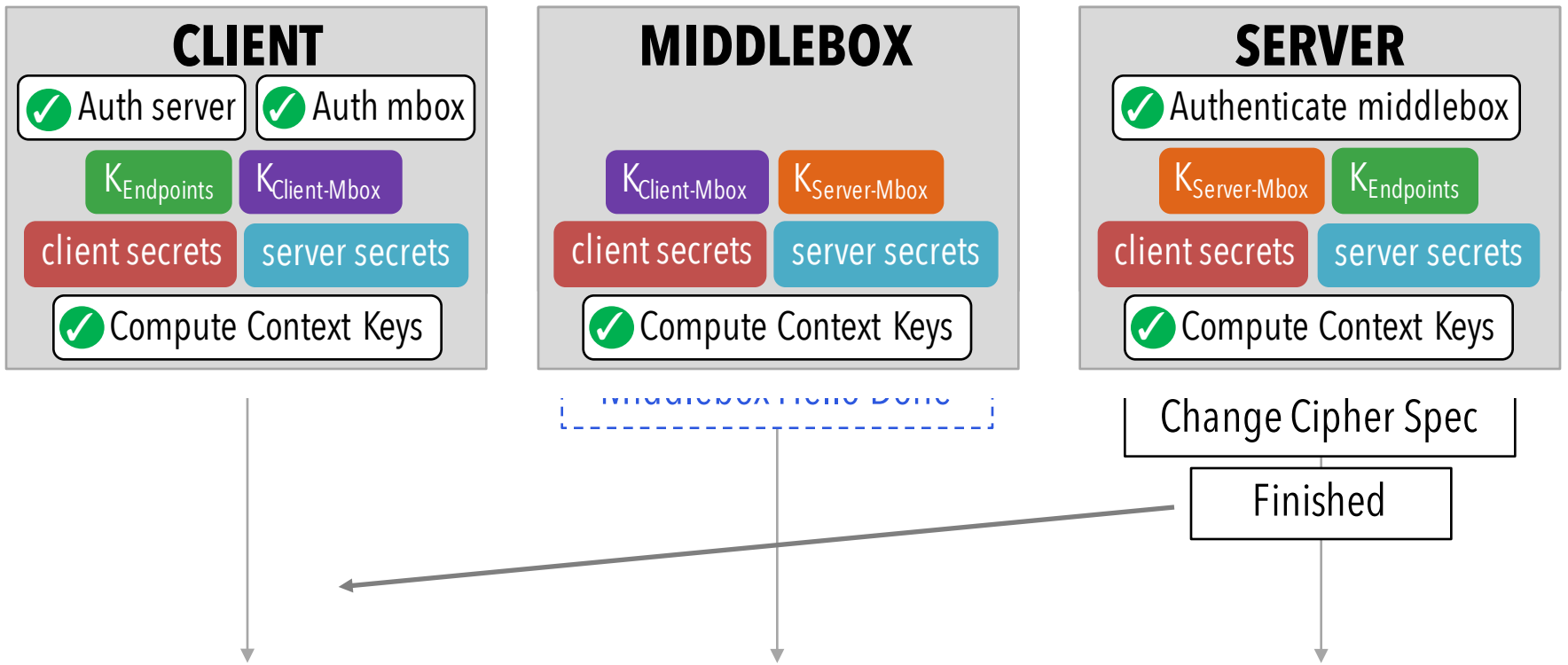




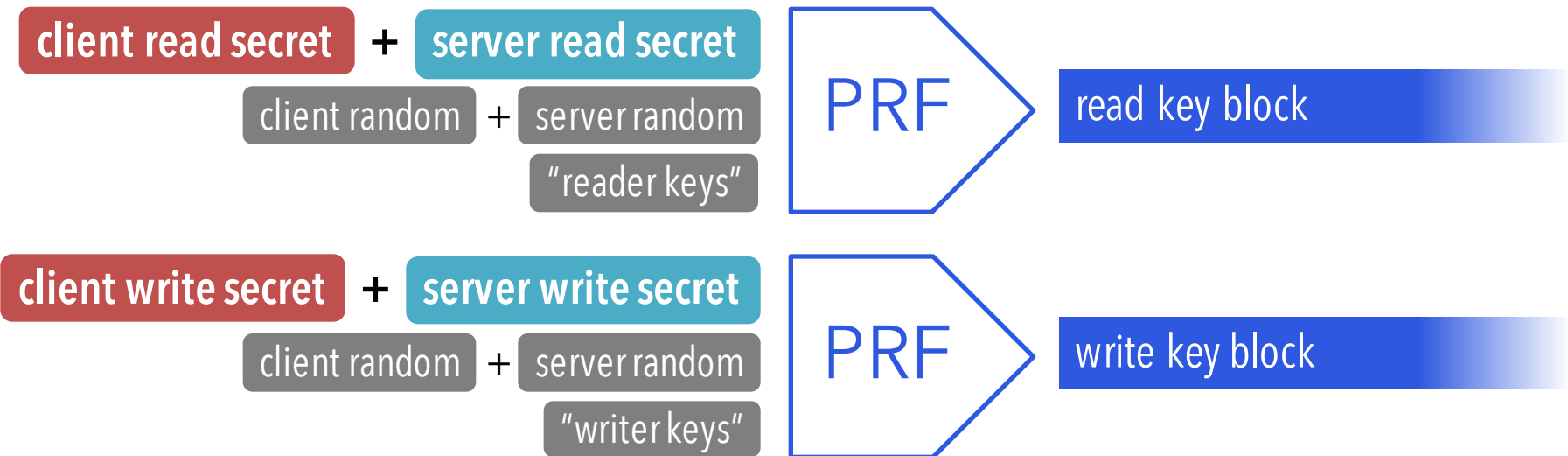


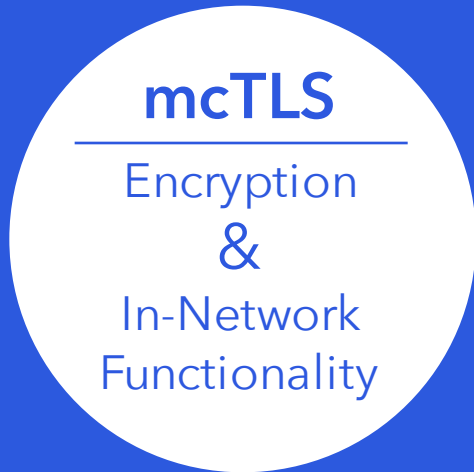






**For each context:**





TLS + Middleboxes



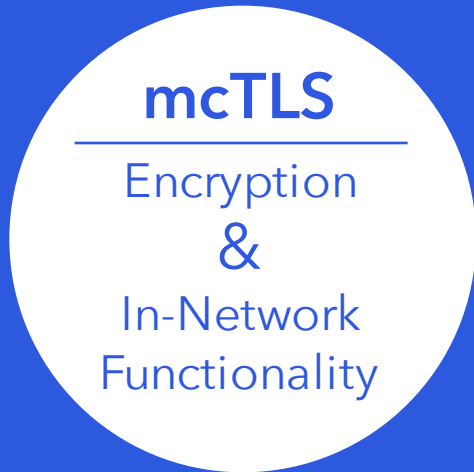
mcTLS Design Ideas



mcTLS Handshake



Performance Evaluation



TLS + Middleboxes



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mcTLS Handshake



Performance Evaluation

# mcTLS adds functionality to TLS. Does it add overhead?



## **Data Overhead**

context key material + certificates



## **CPU Overhead**

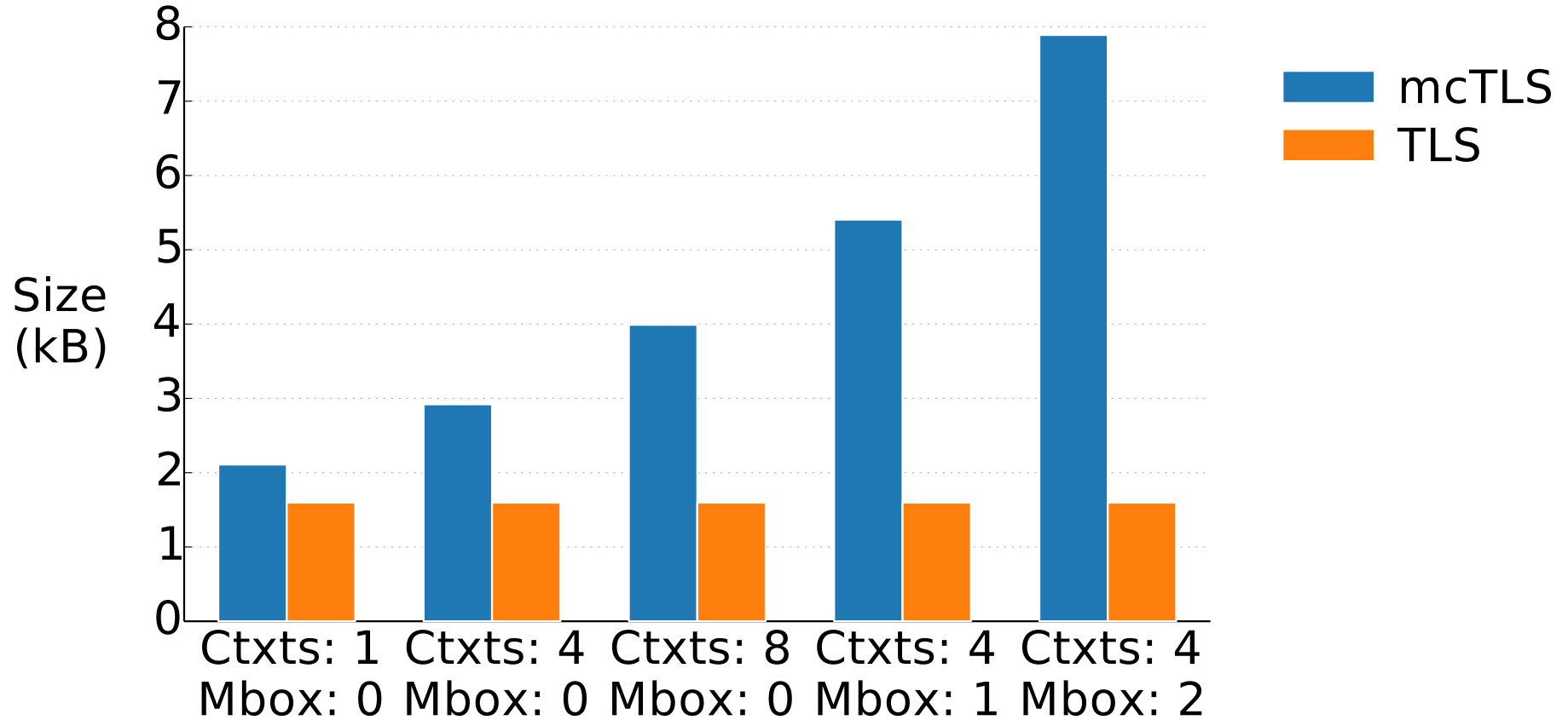
context key generation + key exchange



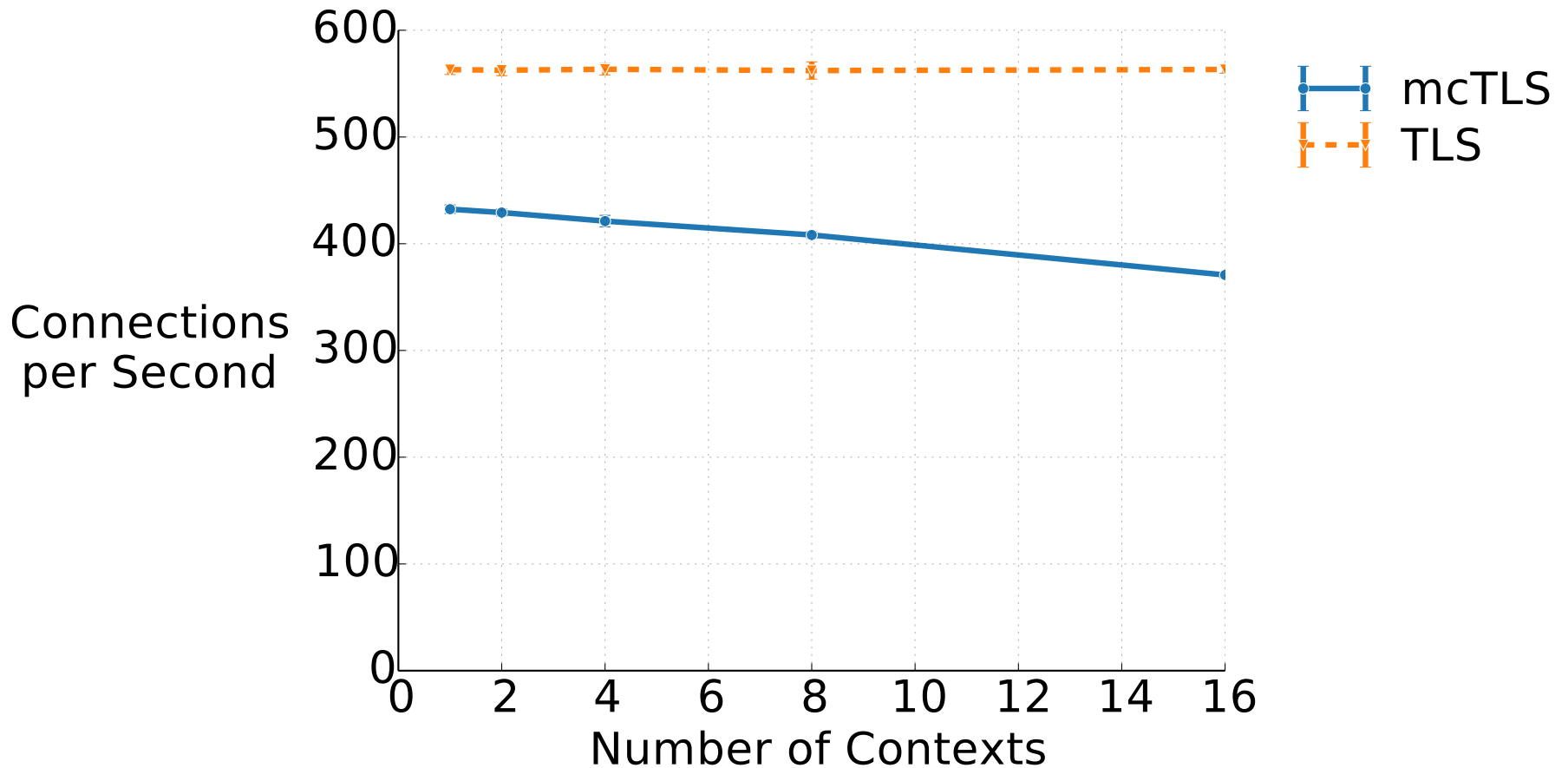
## **Time Overhead**

handshake duration

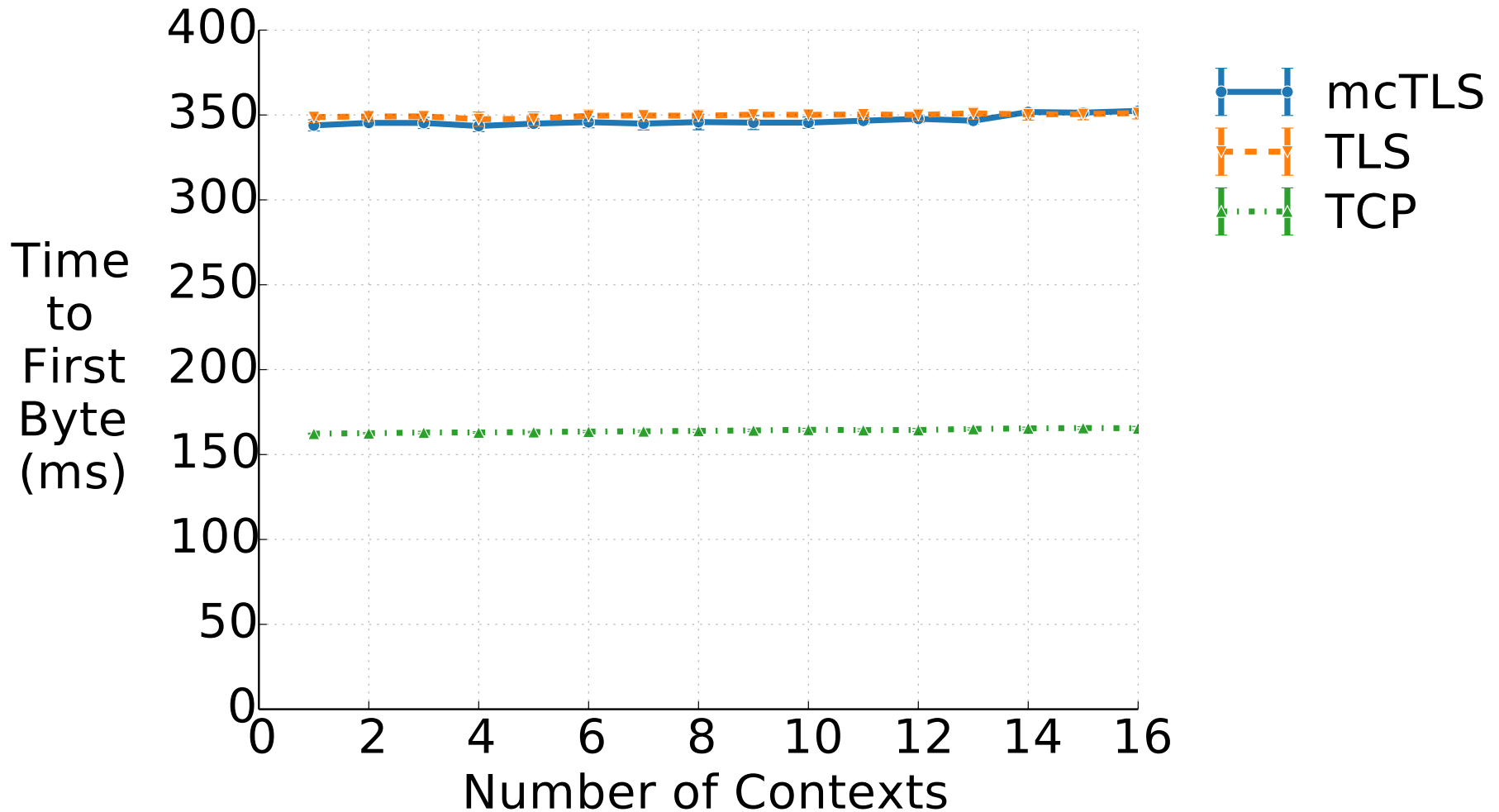
# mcTLS increases handshake size



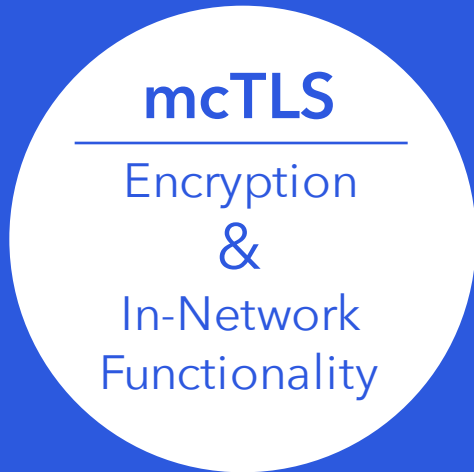
# mcTLS can increase server load



# mcTLS does not increase time to first byte







TLS + Middleboxes



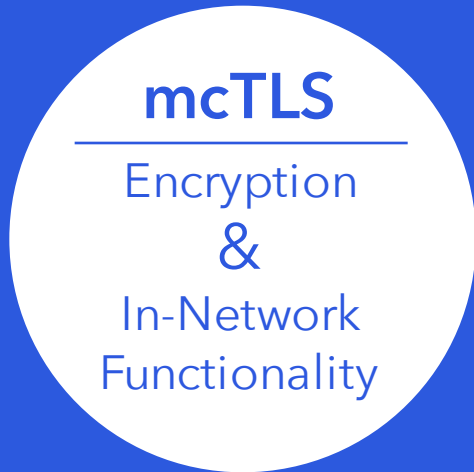
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Performance Evaluation



- TLS + Middleboxes
- mcTLS Design Ideas
- mcTLS Handshake
- Performance Evaluation

# In the Paper

crypto details  
threat model  
using encryption contexts  
application use cases  
detailed performance evaluation  
future work

## Multi-Context TLS (mcTLS): Enabling Secure In-Network Functionality in TLS

David Naylor<sup>\*</sup>, Kyle Schomp<sup>†</sup>, Matteo Varvello<sup>‡</sup>, Ilias Leontiadis<sup>‡</sup>, Jeremy Blackburn<sup>‡</sup>,  
Diego Lopez<sup>‡</sup>, Konstantina Papagiannaki<sup>‡</sup>,  
Pablo Rodriguez Rodriguez<sup>‡</sup>, and Peter Steenkiste<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>Carnegie Mellon University    <sup>†</sup>Case Western Reserve University    <sup>‡</sup>Telefónica Research

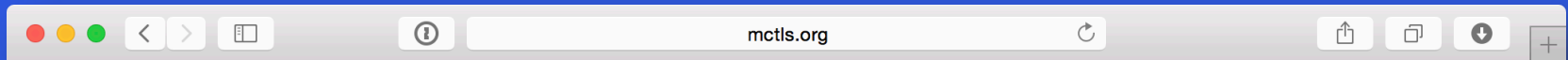
### ABSTRACT

A significant fraction of Internet traffic is now encrypted and HTTPS will likely be the default in HTTP/2. However, Transport Layer Security (TLS), the standard protocol for encryption in the Internet, assumes that all

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The increased personalization of Internet services and rising concern over users' privacy on the Internet has led to a number of services (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, and Google) offering access solely over HTTPS. HTTPS

# mctls.org



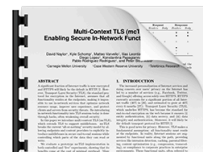
[Documentation](#) [Download](#) [About](#)

## Multi-Context TLS (mcTLS)

mcTLS is a secure communication protocol that extends TLS to allow endpoints to incorporate trusted middleboxes into secure sessions.

- **No Transparent Middleboxes:** Both endpoints explicitly approve each middlebox.
- **Least Privilege:** Middleboxes see only what they need to do their jobs.
- **Middlebox Authentication:** Client and server can verify the identity of each middlebox.
- **No Custom Root Certificates:** Overall security is not undermined by requiring users to install root certificates.

Check out our SIGCOMM 2015 paper



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