

PV204 Security technologies



Hardware Security Modules (HSM), PKCS#11



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The Federation Multisig

Bitcoin sent to the Liquid Network are secured in an 11-of-15 multisig wallet, with each of the 15 keys stored on a device called a functionary held by a Liquid Federation member. These functionaries are stored in secure locations geographically distributed around the world.

Each multisig key is stored on a proprietary Hardware Security Module (HSM) within the functionary for extra security.

Whenever a peg-out is initiated by a member, the functionaries:

1. Verify that the BTC peg-out transaction is being sent to a whitelisted address.
2. Confirm that the L-BTC have been burned by the member.
3. Sign a BTC transaction to the member's whitelisted address.

<https://help.blockstream.com/hc/en-us/articles/900001408623-How-does-Liquid-Bitcoin-L-BTC-work->

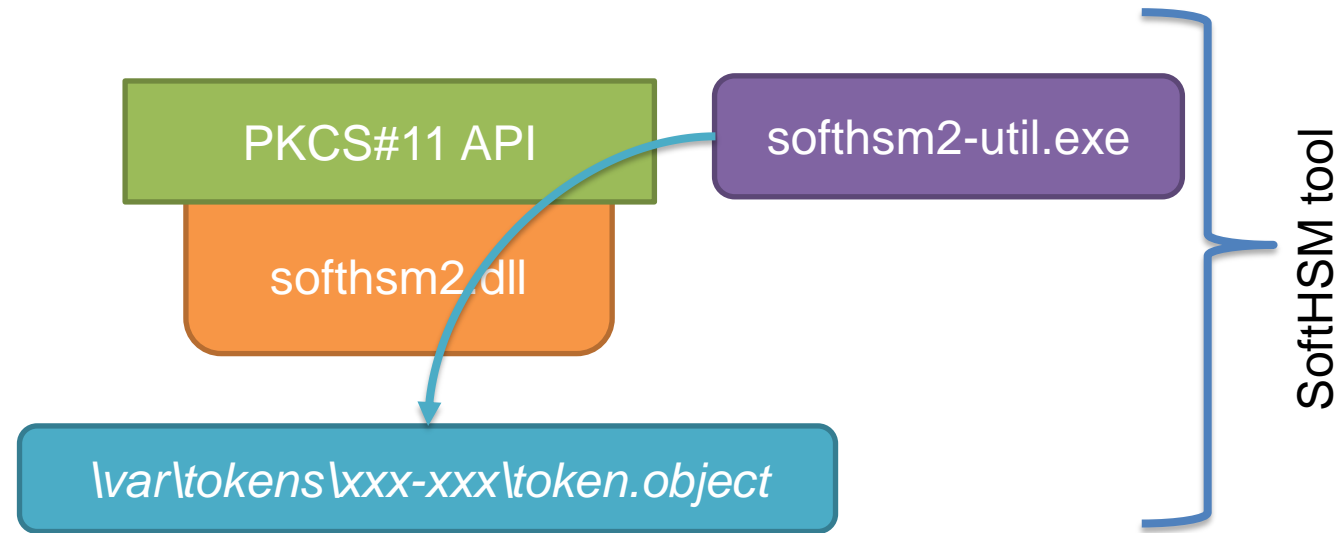
Roadmap

1. Study of certification report
2. Principle of dynamically loaded libraries
3. Why PKCS#11 was introduced
4. Install and create own virtual SoftHSM token
5. Intro into PKCS#11 API (not covered at lecture)
6. Commented debug of PKCS11Example code
7. Comparison between JavaCard API and PKCS#11
8. (VeraCrypt + PKCS#11 token)



Group activity: certification report (10 minutes)

- <https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/cryptographic-module-validation-program/Validated-Modules/Search>
- ‘Show all’ option, pick any hardware security module, quick read report
- What FIP140-2 level was achieved?
- What is approved cryptographic functionality?
- How is physical security protected? Side-channels?
- What kind of self-test are executed?
- Is the module also certified within Common Criteria scheme?
 - <https://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/products/>



Preparation in IS

- This presentation
- Code from 07_HSM_PKCS11.ZIP

DLL/SO usage

- Windows:
`LoadLibrary()` , `GetProcAddress()` , `FreeLibrary()`
- Unix/Linux: `dlopen()` , `dlsym()` , `dlclose()`

```
HINSTANCE dllHandle = NULL;
if ((dllHandle = LoadLibrary(our_dll_path)) != NULL) {
    FT_C_Initialize fInitialize = NULL;
    fInitialize = (FT_C_Initialize) GetProcAddress(dllHandle, "C_Initialize");
    if (fInitialize != NULL) {
        (fInitialize)(NULL);
    }
    else status = GetLastError();
}
else status = GetLastError();
```

Prepare SoftHSM (Windows/Linux)

- Download binary for your OS (prefer version from IS)
 - <https://github.com/disig/SoftHSM2-for-Windows>
 - Libsofthsm <http://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/utopic/man1/softhsm.1.html>
- 1. Prepare user variables (Control Panel -> Edit environmental variables)
 - set SOFTHSM2_CONF h:\Apps\SoftHSM2\etc\softhsm2.conf (in user variables)
- 2. Set correct value to directories.tokenendir inside softhsm2.conf
 - h:\Apps\SoftHSM2\var\smarthsm2\tokens
- Try to create and initialize new software token (cmd in SoftHSM2\bin\ folder)
 - softhsm2-util.exe --init-token --slot 0 --label "pv204"
- Troubleshooting:
 - Softhsm2-util crash: dll is not available
 - Check PATH, try to put softhsm2.dll into current folder
 - Still crash, check if softhsm2.dll is used (NOT softhsm2-x64.dll)
 - Error: Could not initialize library (check your system variable SOFTHSM2_CONF–name of file should be also included)
 - Check also directories.tokenendir inside softhsm2.conf
 - ERROR 30: Could not initialize the token
 - wrong path to software tokens in softhsm2.conf - check

Software token(s)

```
>softhsm2-util.exe --init-token --slot 0 --label "pv204"  
*** SO PIN (4-255 characters) ***  
Please enter SO PIN: *****  
Please reenter SO PIN: *****  
*** User PIN (4-255 characters) ***  
Please enter user PIN: ****  
Please reenter user PIN: ****  
The token has been initialized.
```

- New directory (GUID) with software token created in SoftHSM2\var\softhsm2\tokens\ folder
- Multiple tokens can be created
 - Change --slot 0 to --slot X for additional tokens
 - Otherwise token in slot 0 will be overwritten!

Management of software PKCS#11 token

```
>softhsm2-util.exe
Support tool for PKCS#11
Usage: softhsm2-util [ACTION] [OPTIONS]
Action:
  -h           Shows this help screen.
  --help      Shows this help screen.
  --import <path> Import a key pair from the given path.
               The file must be in PKCS#8-format.
               Use with --file-pin, --slot, --label, --id,
               --no-public-key, and --pin.
  --init-token Initialize the token at a given slot.
               Use with --slot or --free, --label, --so-pin, and --pin.
               WARNING: Any content in token token will be erased.
  --show-slots Display all the available slots.
  -v           Show version info.
  --version   Show version info.
```

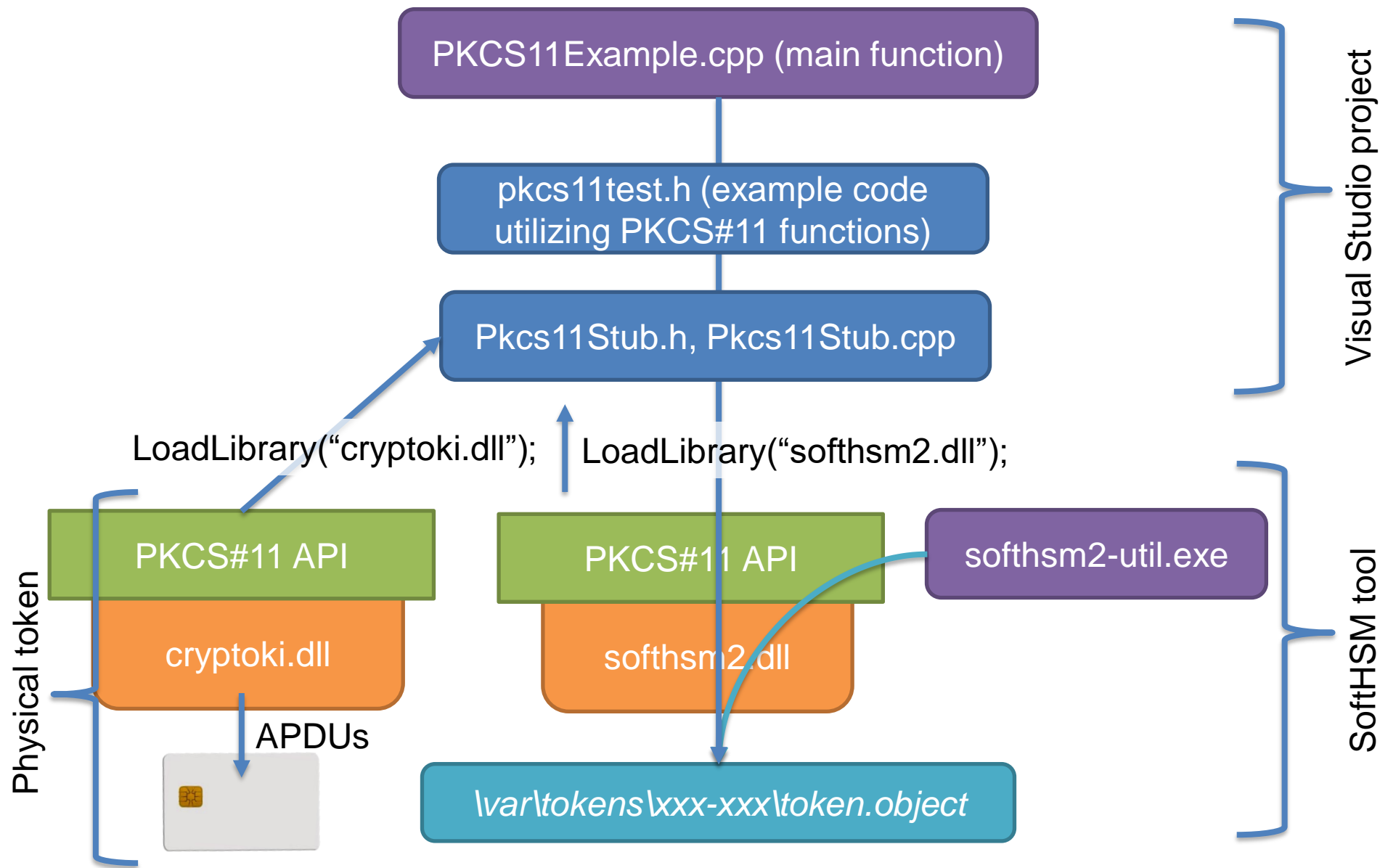
```
Options:
  --file-pin <PIN> Supply a PIN if the file is encrypted.
  --force      Used to override a warning.
  --free       Initialize the first free token.
  --id <hex>   Defines the ID of the object. Hexadecimal characters.
               Use with --force if multiple key pairs may share
               the same ID.
  --label <text> Defines the label of the object or the token.
  --module <path> Use another PKCS#11 library than SoftHSM.
  --no-public-key Do not import the public key.
  --pin <PIN>   The PIN for the normal user.
  --slot <number> The slot where the token is located.
  --so-pin <PIN> The PIN for the Security Officer (SO).
```

Before use of PKCS#11 – program API

- Delete all previously created software tokens
 - SoftHSM2\var\softhsm2\tokens\
- Create new token and **make sure that**
 - Token label is “pv204”
 - SO PIN is “123456”
 - User PIN “1234”



**AT THIS MOMENT, WE HAVE AT
LEAST ONE INITIALIZED TOKEN
(HOPEFULLY 😊)**



PKCS#11: arguments lists

- Most of the PKCS#11 functions accept parameters as CK_ATTRIBUTE[] array
- Every value is encoded in single CK_ATTRIBUTE
 - CK_ATTRIBUTE_TYPE type
 - CK_VOID_PTR pValue
 - CK_ULONG ulValueLen

```
CK_CHAR label_public[] = {"Test1_public"}; //label of data object
CK_CHAR data_public[] = {"PV204 Public"};
CK_ATTRIBUTE dataTemplate_public[] = {
    {CKA_CLASS, &dataClass, sizeof(dataClass)},
    {CKA_TOKEN, &ptrue, sizeof(ptrue)},
    {CKA_LABEL, label_public, sizeof(label_public)},
    {CKA_VALUE, (CK_VOID_PTR) data_public, sizeof(data_public)},
    {CKA_PRIVATE, &pfalse, sizeof(pfalse)} // is NOT private object
};
BYTE numAttributes_public = 5;
C_CreateObject(hSession, dataTemplate_public, numAttributes_public, &hObject);
```

Use of PKCS#11 – program API

- Pre-prepared project for Visual Studio
 - PKCS11Example inside 07_HSM_PKCS11.ZIP
 - **Make sure token label is “pv204”!**
- Example tests of functionality in PKCS11Test
 - List available tokens (slot, token)
 - List of supported cryptographic mechanisms
 - PIN login/change (user CKU_USER, admin CKU_SO)
 - Create and find objects (public, private)
 - Generate random data on token
- Compile, run and inspect in debug mode
- Try to understand what functions are doing

Own work – during this lab

1. Write own function, which will insert private object with label “VeraCrypt secret1” into token
 - Private object => user must be logged in (C_Login)
2. Write own function, which will list all private objects on token including values
 - C_FindObjectsInit, C_FindObjects, C_FindObjectsFinal
3. Change insert function so that value of objects will be randomly data generated by token itself
 - obtained previously via C_GenerateRandom() function

Use of PKCS#11 – TrueCrypt/VeraCrypt

- Use P#11 token to increase security of VeraCrypt password
- Settings→Security tokens→Select library
 - Point to softhsm2-x64.dll
- Important: at least one private object must exist on token
 - VeraCrypt will search for private objects on token and fail with `GENERIC_ERROR` if not found
 - Use your private object “VeraCrypt secret1”
- Volumes→Create new volume
 - (Set standard volume info in wizard)
 - Volume Password→Use keyfiles→Keyfiles →Add token files
 - New volume should be created and PIN required on mount

No assignment this week