Foundations of Computer Security Lecture 60: The Needham-Schroeder Protocol

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Many existing protocols are derived from one proposed by Needham and Schroeder (1978), including the widely used Kerberos authentication protocol suite.

N-S is a *shared-key authentication protocol* designed to generate and propagate a session key, i.e., a shared key for subsequent symmetrically encrypted communication.

Note that there is no public key infrastructure in place.

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Assumptions of Needham-Schroeder

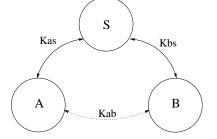
There are three principals: A and B, two principals desiring mutual communication, and S, a trusted key server.

It is assumed that A and B already have secure symmetric communication with S using keys K_{as} and K_{bs} , respectively.

N-S uses *nonces* (short for "numbers used once"), randomly generated values included in messages.

If a nonce is generated and sent by A in one step and returned by B in a later step, A knows that B's message is *fresh* and not a replay from an earlier exchange.

Note that a nonce *is not a timestamp*. The only assumption is that it has not been used in any earlier interchange, with high probability.



Nonces and Timestamps

Lessons

Two questions to ask of any step in any protocol:

- What is the sender trying to say with this message?
- What is the receiver entitled to believe after receiving the message?

The Needham-Schroeder protocol is:

 $\bigcirc A \to S : A, B, N_a$

$$\bigcirc S \to A : \{N_a, B, K_{ab}, \{K_{ab}, A\}_{K_{bs}}\}_{K_{as}}$$

$$\bigcirc A \to B : \{K_{ab}, A\}_{K_{bs}}$$

- $\bigcirc A \to B : \{N_b 1\}_{K_{ab}}$

Here N_a and N_b are nonces.

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- Needham-Schroeder is a shared-key authentication protocol that has been very important historically.
- It illustrates:
 - the overall structure of protocols;
 - that some principals may have special roles to play;
 - the usefulness of nonces.

Next lecture: Attacks on Needham-Schroeder

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