

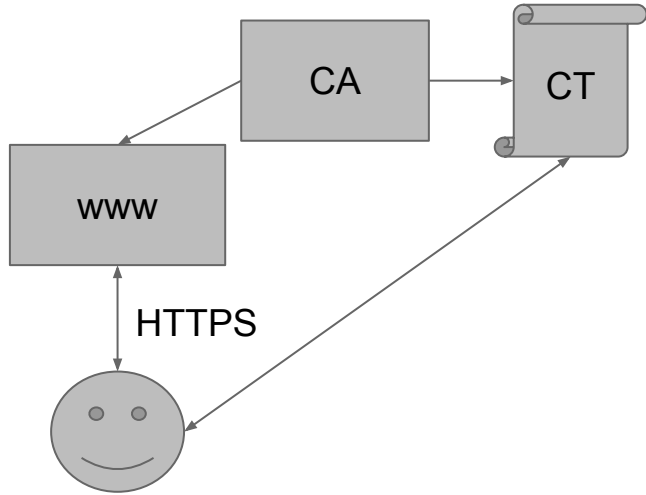


# Transparent Keyservers: Trust at Scale

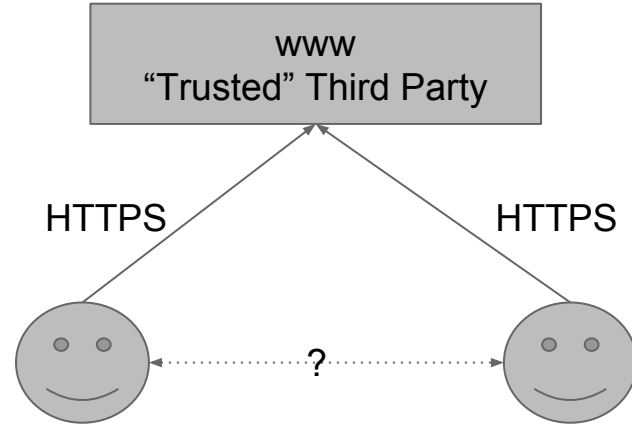
Gary Belvin  
@gdbelvin

# Problem

Websites have secure identities



Users don't



# Spectrum of Identity Management

Security



Scale

## In-Person

- Key Signing Party
- Fingerprints
- Prevent MITM

## Social Graph

- Web of Trust
- Depends on In-Person

## Transparency

- Key Transparency
- Scale
- Trust but Verify
- Detect MITM

## Authority

- CAs
- Signed PGP certs
- Scale
- “Trusted” Third Party
- Undetected MITM

# Key Lookup Today

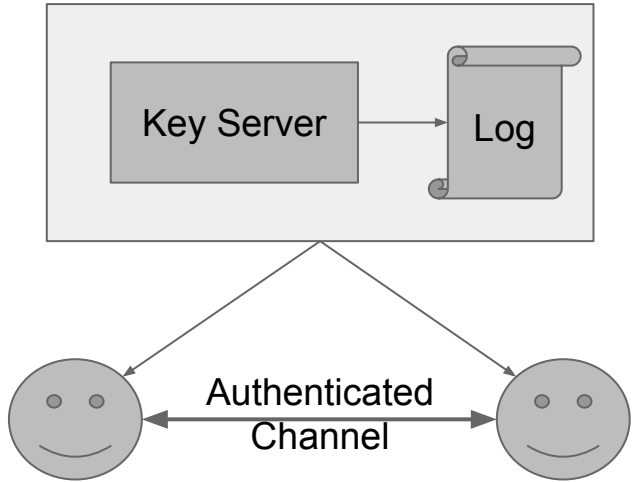
which one should I use?

## Search results for 'gary.belvin@gmail.com'

Type	bits/keyID	Date	User ID
pub	2048R/ <a href="#">611A047D</a>	2013-10-21	<a href="#">Gary Belvin &lt;gary.belvin@gmail.com&gt;</a>
pub	4096R/ <a href="#">E3744EE4</a>	2010-08-23	<a href="#">Gary Belvin &lt;gary@belvins.net&gt;</a> Gary Belvin <gary.belvin@gmail.com>
pub	1024D/ <a href="#">221241E3</a>	2009-04-28	*** KEY REVOKED *** [not verified] <a href="#">Gary Belvin (secure email) &lt;gary.belvin@gmail.com&gt;</a>

# A Solution

Key Server with Transparency  
for Users



Design Goals:

Cryptographic identities for all the things

Auditability

Privacy

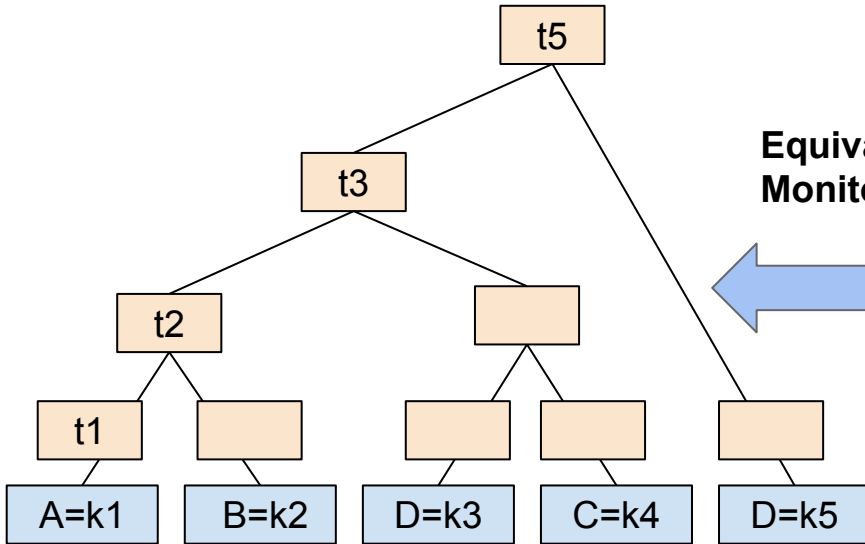
Consistent results

# Where we're going

- Secure identities for websites, and now users
- Cryptographic Logs
- Log of Changes
- Authoritative Entries
- Log of Identity History
- Privacy
- Federation

# Let's Build This

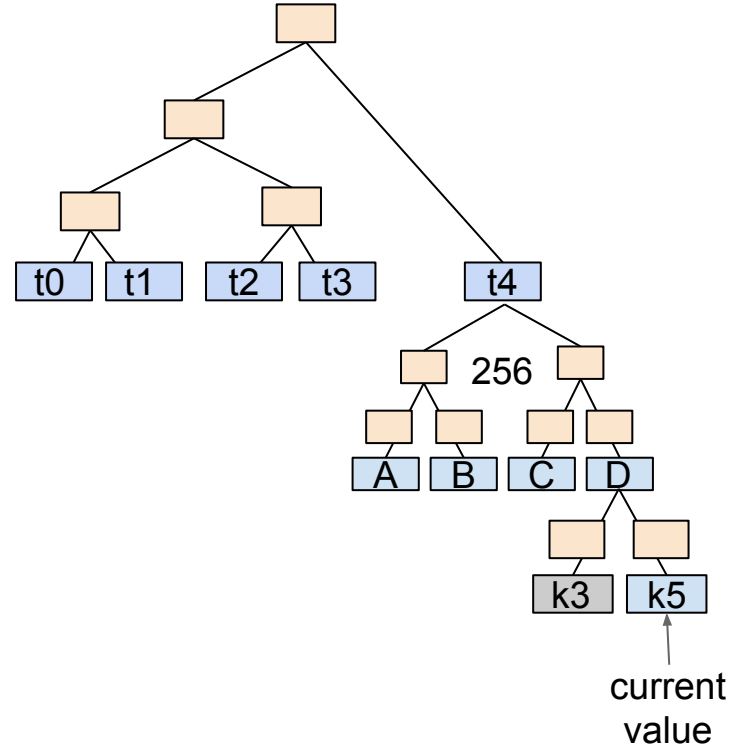
Log of Changes



Equivalence Monitor



Log of Changing Identities with History

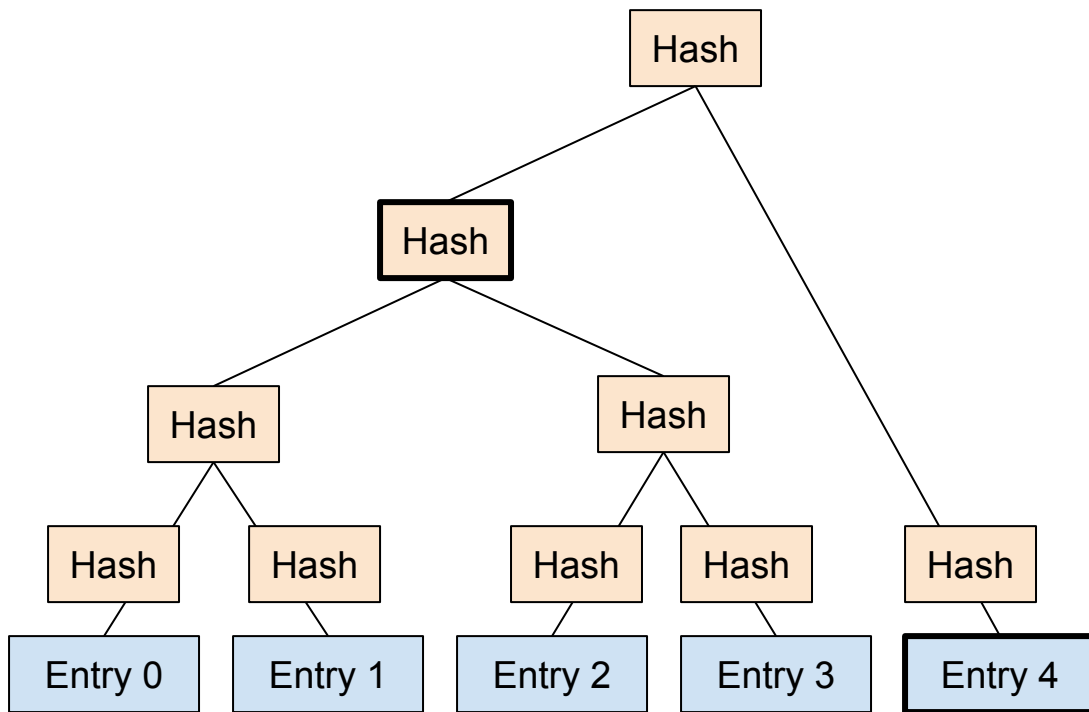


# Verifiable Log

## Efficiently Verify & Detect

- Split-view attacks
- Entry is included in the log
- Append-only
- Enumerate all entries

```
{"root_hash": "kj34jdsfgjkh4=",  
  "signature": "uafdJGKI4ASJ1="}
```





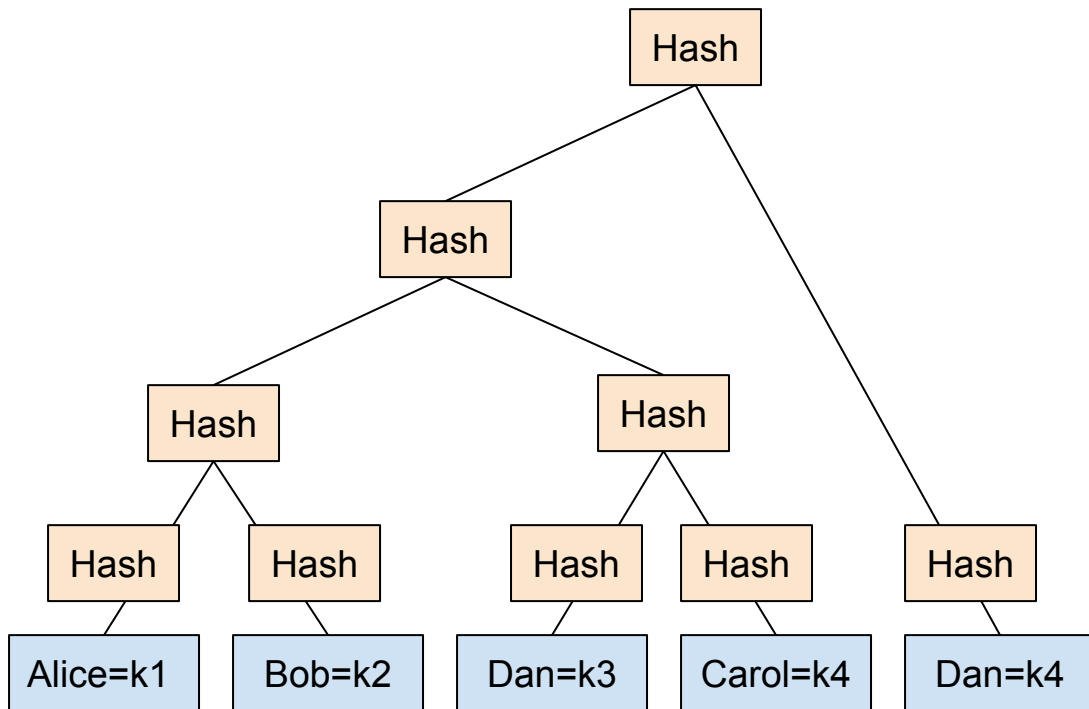
# Verifiable Log of Changes

## Efficiently Verify & Detect

- Entry is included in the log
- Split-view attacks
- Append-only
- Enumerate all entries

## Build a Key Value Map

- Enumerate all changes
- In chronological order

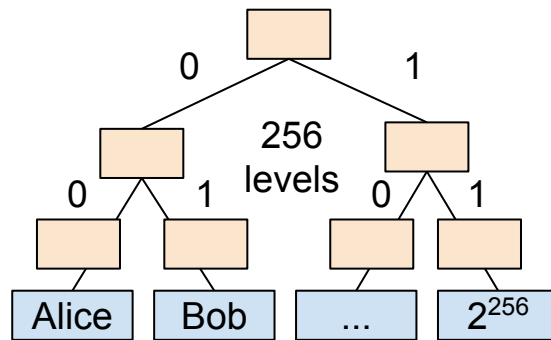


# Sparse Merkle Tree

- Key value mapping
- Entry is included in the tree
- Single value for each user at  $H(\text{user\_id})$
- Proof of absence
- Tree size of  $2^{256}$

## Prefix Tree Optimization

- Compress empty paths
- Longest path is  $O(\log_2(N))$

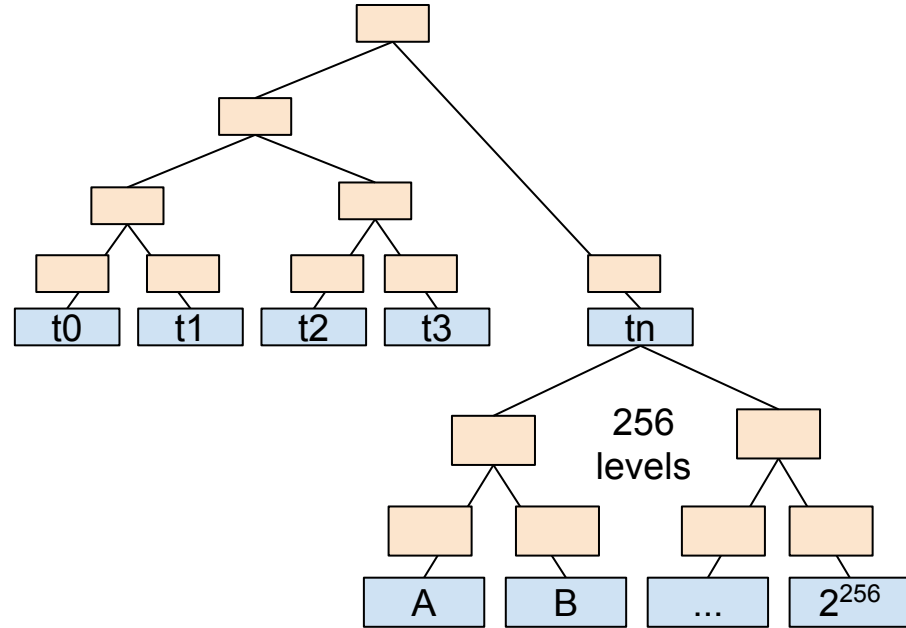


# Verifiable Log of Sparse Merkle Tree Heads

Key, value mapping that can be **updated**

## Monitor

- Verifies mapping between log of changes and sparse merkle tree heads.



# Sparse Merkle Tree of Values over Time

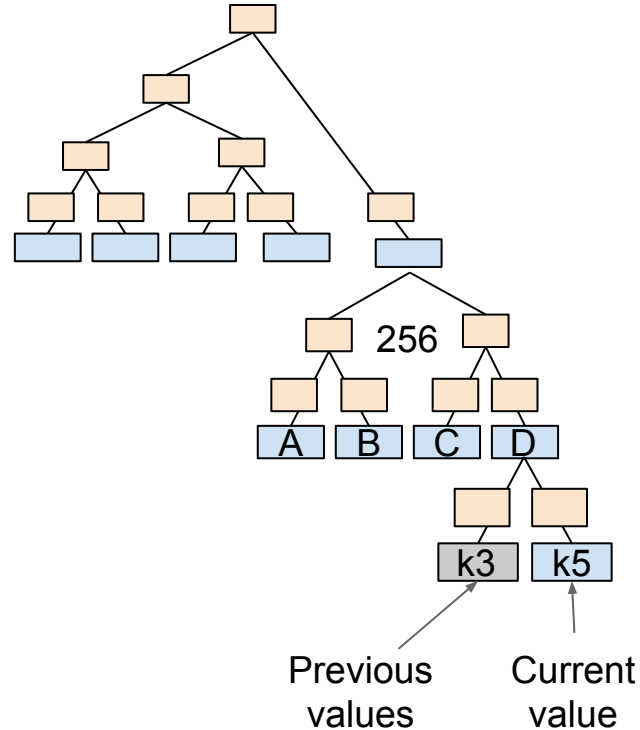
Key, value mapping that can be **updated**

## Efficiently Verify

- Enumerate all values for a key
- “Has my key ever been compromised?”

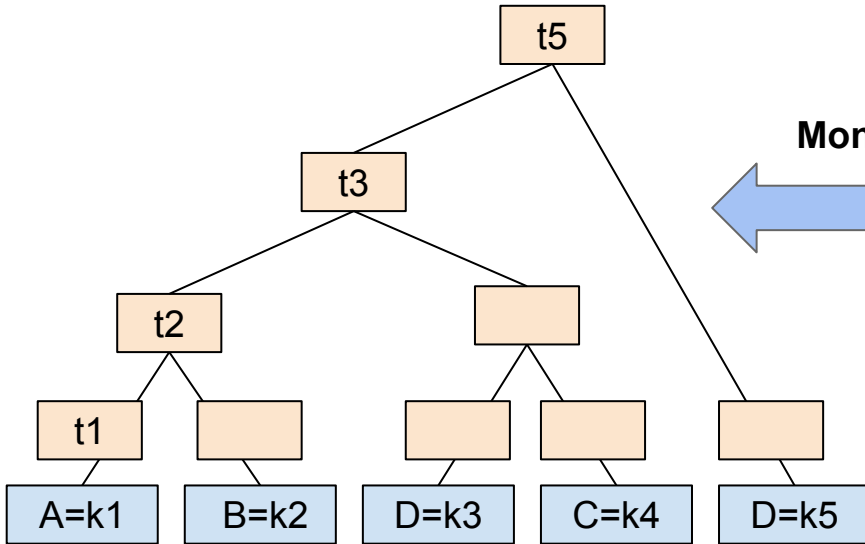
## Monitor

- Verifies that all changes for a key are present in the sparse merkle tree entry.

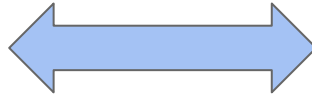


# All Together

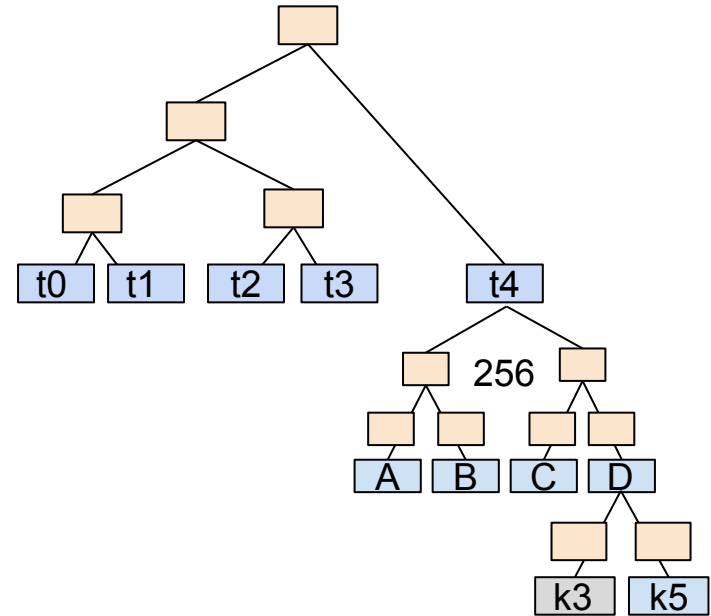
Log of Changes



Monitor



Log of Changing Identities with History



# Spam & Abuse Controls

- Online lookup for location in tree
- $H(\text{user\_id})$  would leak user\_ids
- $H(\text{Deterministic signature})$
- Online lookup for key
- Keys can contain PII
- Store commitments to keys

# Federation

## UserID to provider resolution

- @domain responsible for identity
- Fallback to ordered list of providers

## Provider discovery

- List of known providers in app