

Constant Time Big Numbers (For Go)

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Overview

- Big Numbers?
- Timing Attacks?
- Go?
- Safenum (Our Work)
- Further Work

Big Numbers



Useful in Cryptography

- \mathbb{N} (Natural Numbers)
- $\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$ (Modular Arithmetic)
- \mathbb{F}_p (Prime Fields)

RSA

Public key (e, N) , encrypt m with:

$$m^e \bmod N$$

$$N \approx 2048 \text{ bits}$$

Too Big!



Elliptic Curve Cryptography



Prime Fields!

$$\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$$

for example:

$$p = 2^{255} - 19$$

Somewhat big

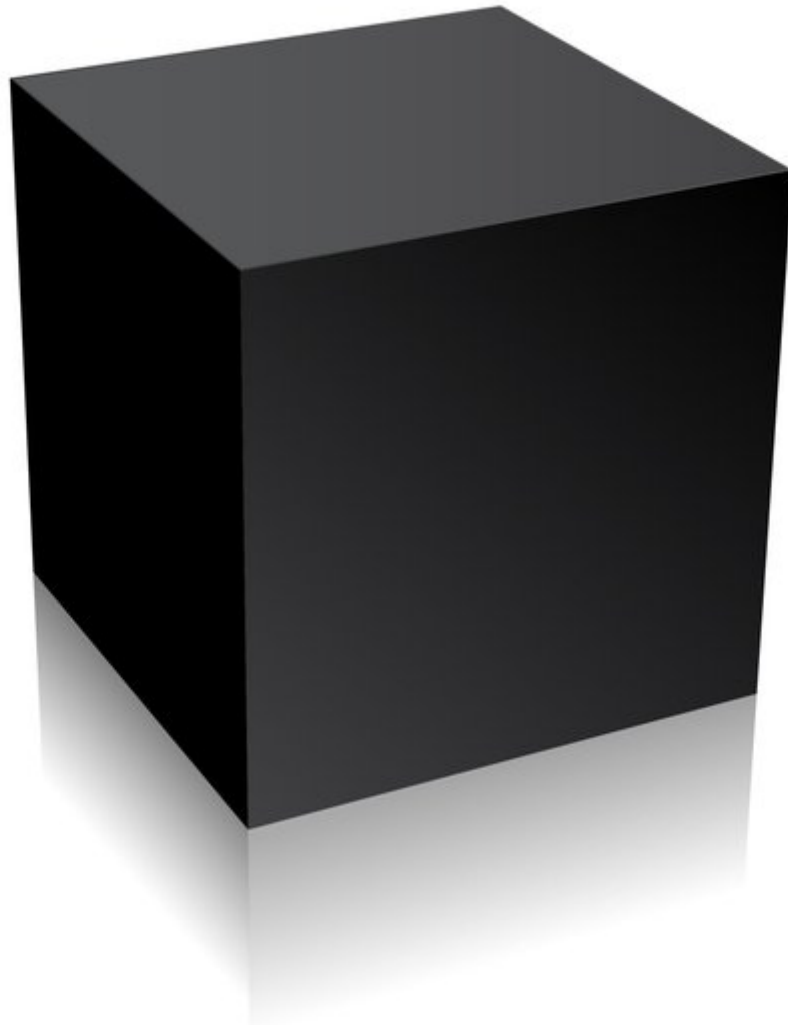
Implementation Strategies

- Hand-written implementation
- Generated (e.g. FiatCrypto)
- Dynamic (`big.Int`, our library)

Timing Side Channels



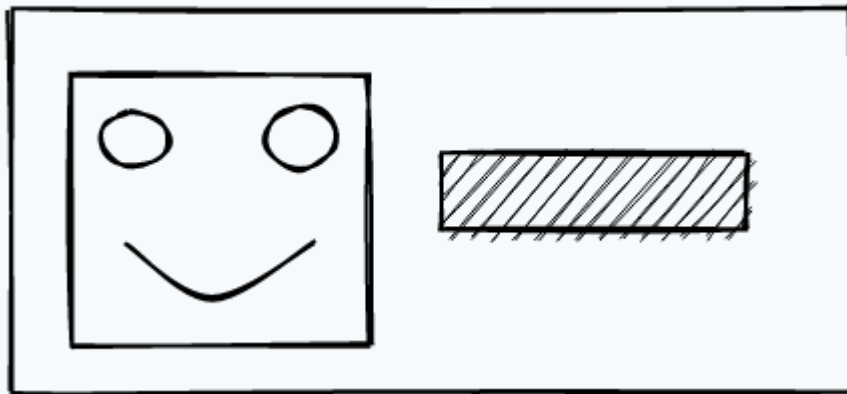
Implementations in Theory



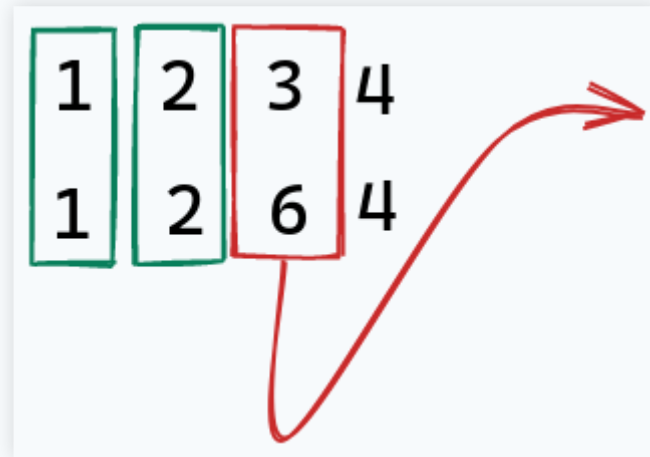
Implementations in Practice

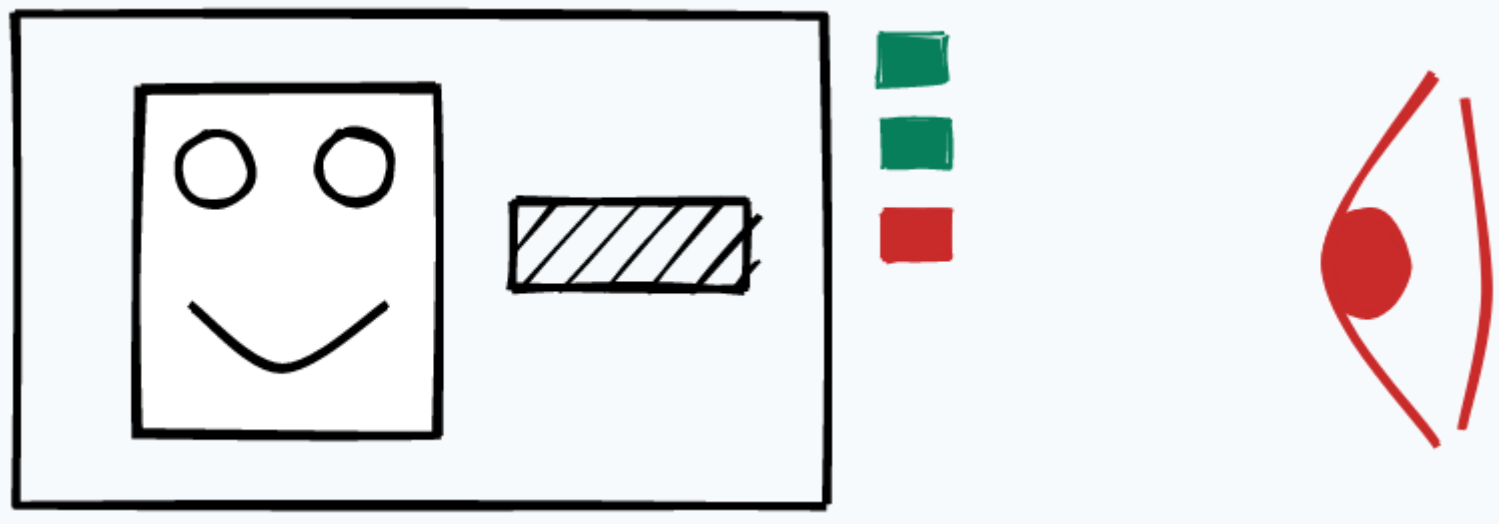


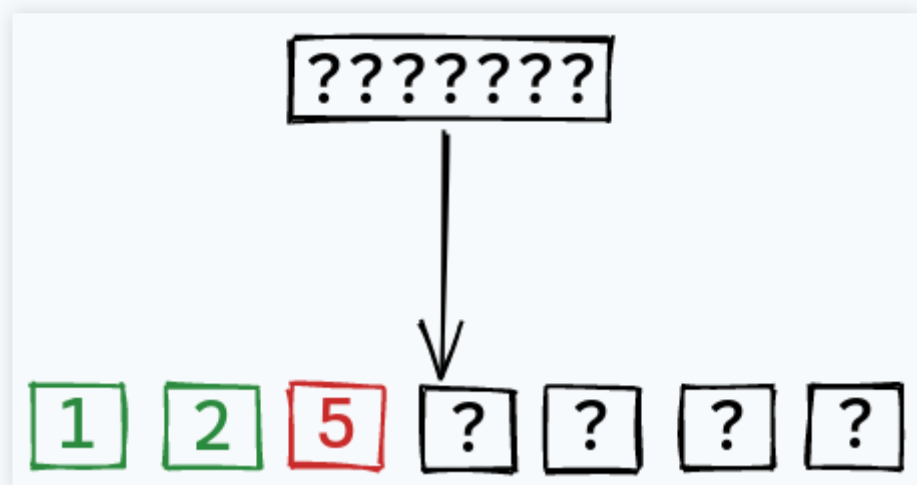
Timing



Guessing Passwords







Side-Channel Overview

Subtle Behavior:

- Caches
- Branch Prediction
- Microcode Pipelines

Further Information

A Survey of Microarchitectural Timing Attacks and Countermeasures on Contemporary Hardware

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Threat Model

- Loops leak the number of iterations
- Memory accesses leak addresses
- Branching leaks condition

Constant-Time Computing Base

- Addition +
- Multiplication *
- Logical Operations |, &, ^
- Shifts <<, >>

Go



big.Int



Package big

```
import "math/big"
```

[Overview](#)[Index](#)[Examples](#)

Overview ▼

Package big implements arbitrary-precision arithmetic (big numbers). The following numeric types are supported:

Int	signed integers
Rat	rational numbers
Float	floating-point numbers



Not Constant-Time



bford commented on Jun 13, 2017

Contributor



Problem: Constant-Time Arithmetic for Cryptographic Uses

The `math/big` package naturally and inevitably gets used for cryptographic purposes, including in the standard Go crypto libraries. However, this usage is currently unsafe because `math/big` does not support constant-time operation and thus may well be leaking secret keys and other sensitive information via timing channels. This is a well-known problem already documented in `math/big`'s godoc documentation.

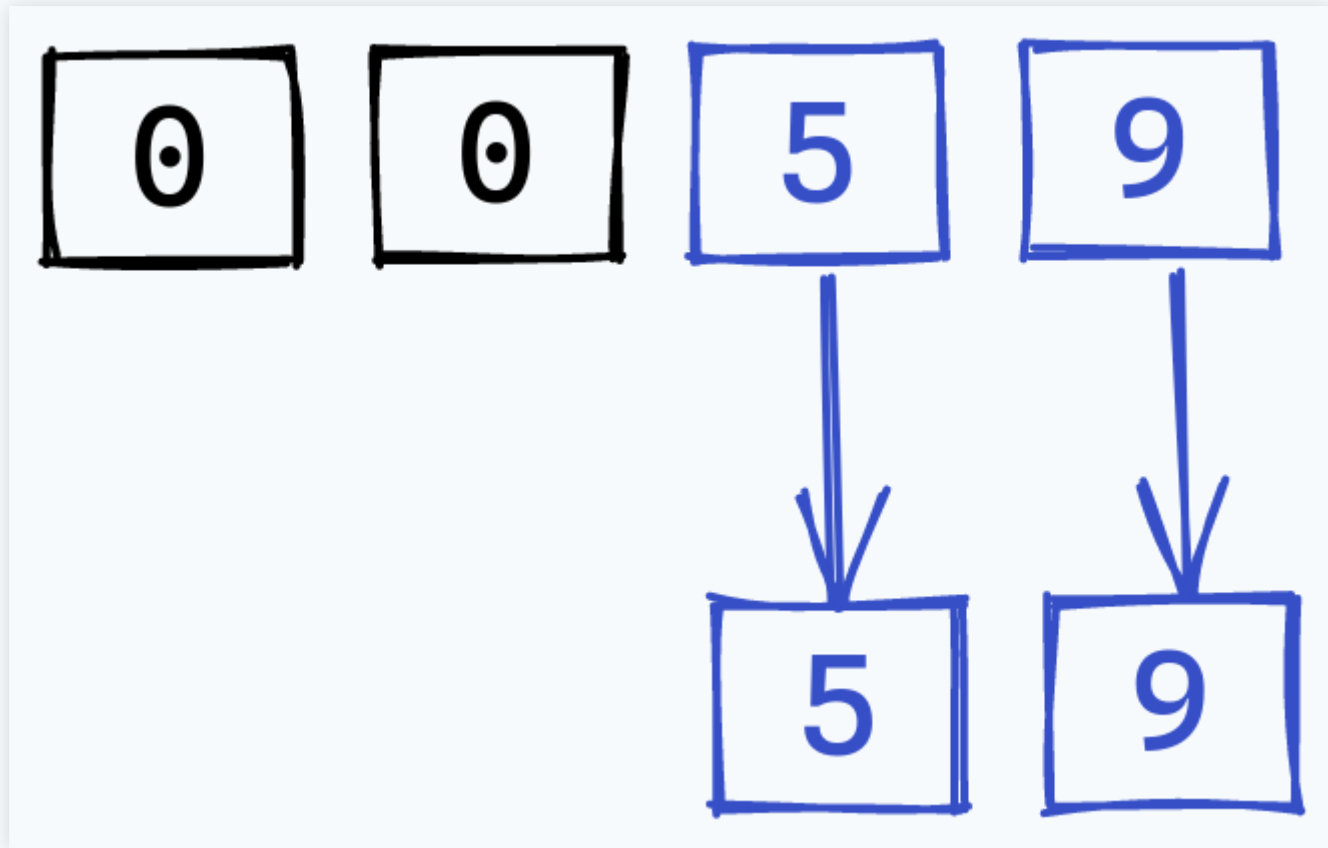
A much more specific issue related to this was raised in 2011 ([#2445](#)) but eventually closed for lack of attention for too long.

See the preliminary companion patch 45490 presenting a first-cut at an implementation of this proposal: <https://go-review.googlesource.com/c/45490/> But the most important details and considerations are discussed here.

Why? Bad Algorithms

```
GO nat.go ×  
math > big > GO nat.go > ...  
237     }  
238     if c != 0 {  
239         subVV(z[:n], z[n:], m)  
240     } else {  
241         copy(z[:n], z[n:])  
242     }  
243     return z[:n]  
244 }
```

Why? Padding



in go/crypto

- Extensively in **RSA**, and **DSA**
- **ECC**: Elliptic Curve interface uses `big.Int`
- Only **P384** uses `big.Int` for field arithmetic

Mitigations

In RSA: *blinding*:

Instead of:

$$c^d \mod N$$

Calculate:

$$\frac{1}{r} (c \cdot r^e)^d \mod N$$

There be Dragons?

GO rsa.go



crypto > rsa > GO rsa.go > DecryptOAEP

616


617 // We probably leak the number of leading zeros.

618 // It's not clear that we can do anything about this.


619 em := m.FillBytes(make([]byte, k))

620


Our Library





**cronokirby/
safenum**





Constant time big numbers for Go

 2
Contributors

 0
Issues


 66
Stars

 3
Forks



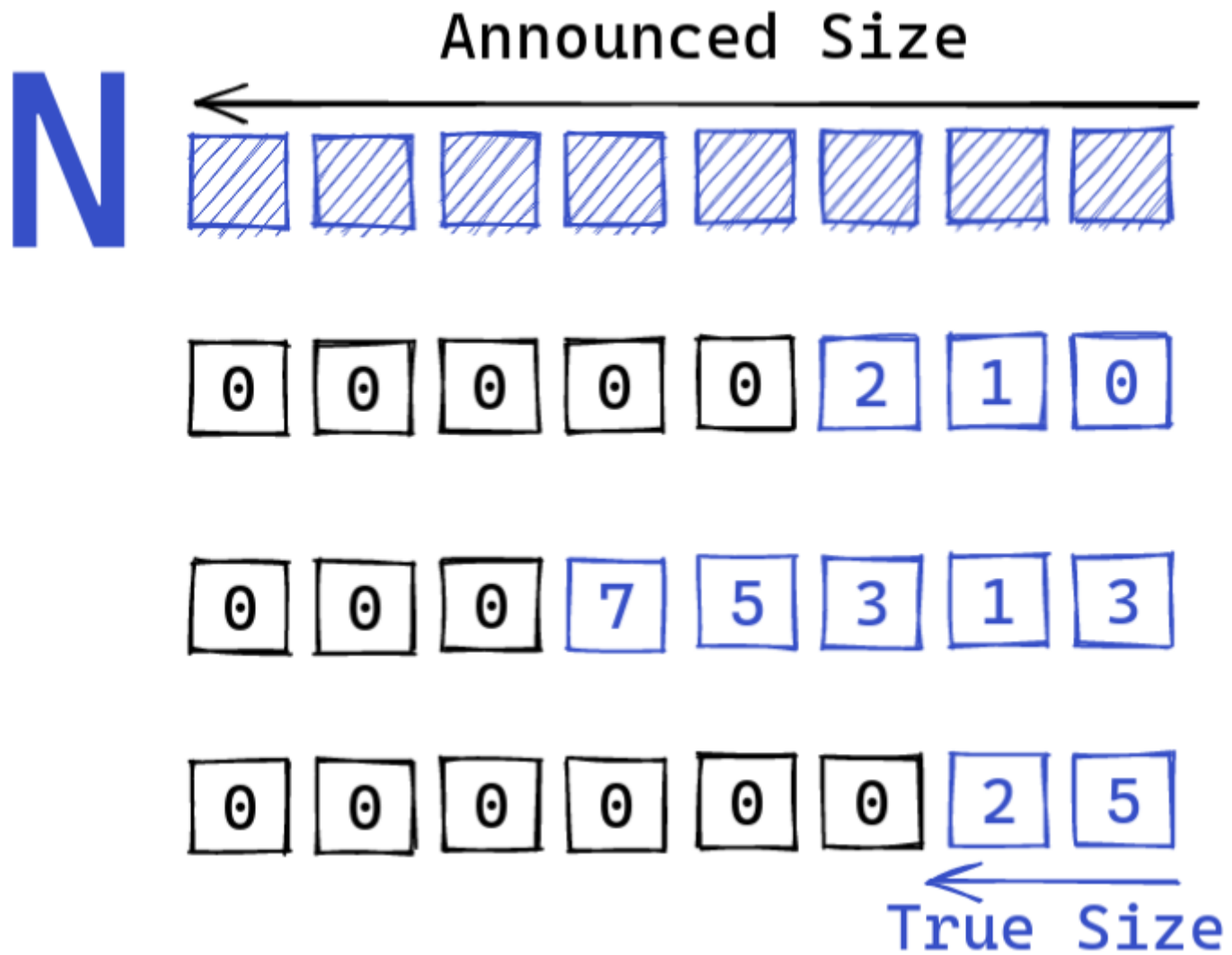
cronokirby/safenum

Constant time big numbers for Go. Contribute to cronokirby...

 [github.com](https://github.com/cronokirby/safenum)

Operations

- Modular addition, subtraction, exponentiation, etc.
- Modular square roots
- “Raw” addition and multiplication



Constant-Time Choice



Performance: Operations

Operation	op / s (big.Int)	op / s (Nat)	ratio
Addition	10,980,842	12,164,599	0.90
Modular Addition	6,986,739	3,075,188	2.27
Multiplication	1,316,322	542,385	2.43
Modular Reduction	454,917	63,253	7.19
Modular Multiplication	1,000,000	44,596	22.42
Modular Inversion	1,000,000	621	1610
Modular Exponentiation	223	86	2.59

Operation	op / s (big.Int)	op / s (Nat)	ratio
$\sqrt{z} \bmod p_3$	40,464	26,886	1.50
$\sqrt{z} \bmod p_1$	-	7,867	-

Performance: Cryptography

Operation	op / s (big.Int)	op / s (Nat)	ratio
RSA Decrypt	670	312	2.15
RSA Sign	675	372	1.81
RSA Decrypt (3 Prime)	1173	596	1.97
DSA Sign	6202	2625	2.36
DSA Parameters	0.89	1.64	0.54

Patching RSA

Active ☆ [326012](#) `crypto/rsa: replace big.Int for encryption and decryption`

Change Info

Owner

Lucas Meier

Reviewers

Filippo Valsorby

CC

Yolan Romailier

Repo | Branch

[go](#) | [master](#)

Topic

Submit requirements

Code-Review

No votes

Untrusted

Other labels

Run-TryBot

No votes

Trust

No votes

TryBot-Result

No votes

SHOW ALL

REPLY

`crypto/rsa: replace big.Int for encryption and decryption`

Updates [#20654](#)

Infamously, [big.Int](#) does not provide constant-time arithmetic, making its use in cryptographic code quite tricky. RSA uses [big.Int](#) pervasively, in its public API, for key generation, precomputation, and for encryption and decryption. This is a known problem. One mitigation, blinding, is already in place during decryption. This helps mitigate the very leaky exponentiation operation. Because [big.Int](#) is fundamentally not constant-time, it's unfortunately difficult to guarantee that mitigations like these are completely effective.

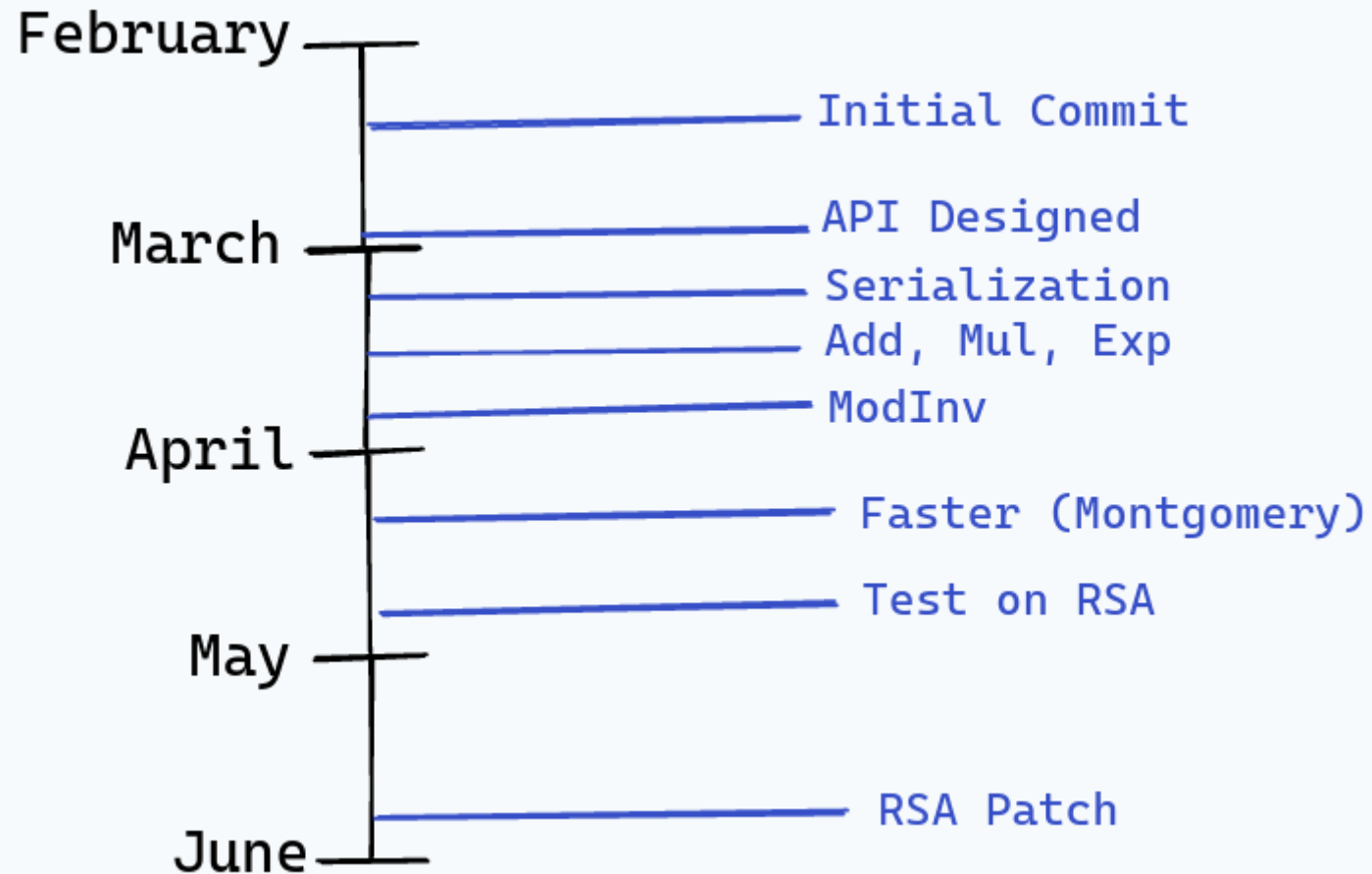
This patch removes the use of [big.Int](#) for encryption and decryption, replacing it with an internal nat type instead. RSA signing is also affected, because it depends on encryption.

SHOW ALL

EDIT

Checks No results

Timeline



The most important artifact?

Understanding!



Further Work

- Verifying security properties
- Improving performance: Assembly?
- More scenarios: **ECC**, **PQC**?

In Summary



We made an alternative to `big.Int` for Cryptography. It's only 2x slower.