Compact TLS 1.3
draft-rescorla-tls-ctls-02

Abstract

This document specifies a "compact" version of TLS 1.3. It is isomorphic to TLS 1.3 but saves space by aggressive use of defaults and tighter encodings. CTLS is not interoperable with TLS 1.3, but it should eventually be possible for the server to distinguish TLS 1.3 and CTLS handshakes.

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction .................................................. 2
2. Conventions and Definitions ................................. 3
3. Common Primitives ............................................. 3
   3.1. Varints .................................................. 3
   3.2. Record Layer ............................................. 4
   3.3. Handshake Layer ......................................... 4
   3.4. Extensions ............................................... 5
4. Handshake Messages ........................................... 5
   4.1. ClientHello .............................................. 5
       4.1.1. KeyShare ........................................... 6
   4.2. ServerHello ............................................. 7
       4.2.1. KeyShare ........................................... 7
       4.2.2. PreSharedKeys ....................................... 8
   4.3. EncryptedExtensions ...................................... 8
   4.4. CertificateRequest ...................................... 8
   4.5. Certificate ............................................. 8
       4.5.1. Key IDs ............................................. 9
       4.5.2. CertificateVerify ................................. 9
       4.5.3. Finished ........................................... 9
       4.5.4. HelloRetryRequest .............................. 10
5. Handshake Size Calculations ................................. 10
   5.1. ECDHE w/ Signatures .................................... 10
       5.1.1. Flight 1 (ClientHello) ............................ 10
       5.1.2. Flight 2 (ServerHello..Finished) ............... 10
       5.1.3. Flight 3 (Client Certificate..Finished) ....... 11
6. cTLS as Compression Layer [[OPEN ISSUE]] .................. 12
7. Security Considerations ..................................... 13
8. IANA Considerations ......................................... 13
9. Normative References ....................................... 13
Acknowledgments ............................................... 14
Authors’ Addresses ........................................... 14

1. Introduction

DISCLAIMER: This is a work-in-progress draft of cTLS and has not yet
seen significant security analysis, so could contain major errors.
It should not be used as a basis for building production systems.

This document specifies a "compact" version of TLS 1.3 [RFC8446]. It
is isomorphic to TLS 1.3 but designed to take up minimal bandwidth.
The space reduction is achieved by two basic techniques:
Default values for common configurations, thus avoiding the need to take up space on the wire.

More compact encodings, omitting unnecessary values.

For the common (EC)DHE handshake with (EC)DHE and pre-established public keys, CTLS achieves an overhead of [TODO] bytes over the minimum required by the cryptovariables.

Because cTLS is semantically equivalent to TLS, it can be viewed either as a related protocol or as a compression mechanism. Specifically, it can be implemented by a layer between the TLS handshake state machine and the record layer. See Section 6 for more details.

2. Conventions and Definitions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

Structure definitions listed below override TLS 1.3 definitions; any PDU not internally defined is taken from TLS 1.3.

3. Common Primitives

3.1. Varints

CTLS makes use of variable-length integers in order to allow a wide integer range while still providing for a minimal encoding. The width of the integer is encoded in the first two bits of the field as follows, with xs indicating bits that form part of the integer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit pattern</th>
<th>Length (bytes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0xxxxxx</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10xxxxx xxxxxxxxxx</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11xxxxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thus, one byte can be used to carry values up to 127.

In the TLS syntax variable integers are denoted as "varint" and a vector with a top range of a varint is denoted as:

    opaque foo<1..V>;

[[OPEN ISSUE: Should we just re-encode this directly in CBOR?. That might be easier for people, but I ran out of time.]]

3.2. Record Layer

The CTLS Record Layer assumes that records are externally framed (i.e., that the length is already known because it is carried in a UDP datagram or the like). Depending on how this was carried, you might need another byte or two for that framing. Thus, only the type byte need be carried. Thus, TLSPlaintext becomes:

    struct {
        ContentType type;
        opaque fragment[TLSPlaintext.length];
    } TLSPlaintext;

In addition, because the epoch is known in advance, the dummy content type is not needed for the ciphertext, so TLSCiphertext becomes:

    struct {
        opaque content[TLSPlaintext.length];
        ContentType type;
        uint8 zeros[length_of_padding];
    } TLSInnerPlaintext;

    struct {
        opaque encrypted_record[TLSCiphertext.length];
    } TLSCiphertext;

Note: The user is responsible for ensuring that the sequence numbers/nonces are handled in the usual fashion.

Overhead: 1 byte per record.

3.3. Handshake Layer

The CTLS handshake layer is the same as the TLS 1.3 handshake layer except that the length is a varint.
struct {
    HandshakeType msg_type;    /* handshake type */
    varint length;             // CHANGED
} Handshake;

select (Handshake.msg_type) {
    case client_hello:          ClientHello;
    case server_hello:          ServerHello;
    case end_of_early_data:     EndOfEarlyData;
    case encrypted_extensions:  EncryptedExtensions;
    case certificate_request:   CertificateRequest;
    case certificate:           Certificate;
    case certificate_verify:    CertificateVerify;
    case finished:              Finished;
    case new_session_ticket:    NewSessionTicket;
    case key_update:            KeyUpdate;
}

Overhead: 2 bytes per handshake message (min).

[OPEN ISSUE: This can be shrunk to 1 byte in some cases if we are willing to use a custom encoding. There are 11 handshake types, so we can use the first 4 bits for the type and then the bottom 4 bits for an encoding of the length, but we would have to offset that by 16 or so to be able to have a meaningful impact.]

3.4. Extensions

CTLS Extensions are the same as TLS 1.3 extensions, except varint length coded:

struct {
    ExtensionType extension_type;
    opaque extension_data<0..V>;
} Extension;

4. Handshake Messages

In general, we retain the basic structure of each individual TLS handshake message. However, the following handshake messages are slightly modified for space reduction.

4.1. ClientHello

The CTLS ClientHello is as follows.
The versions list from "supported_versions" has moved into ClientHello.versions with versions being one byte, but with the modern semantics of the client offering N versions and the server picking one.

In order to conserve space, the following extensions have default values which apply if they are not present:

- SignatureAlgorithms: ed25519
- SupportedGroups: the list of groups present in the KeyShare extension.
- Pre-Shared Key Exchange Modes: psk_dhe_ke
- Certificate Type: A new TBD value indicating a key index.

As a practical matter, the only extension needed is the KeyShare extension, as defined below.

Overhead: 8 bytes (min)

- Versions: 1 + # Versions
- CipherSuites: 1 + # Suites
- Key shares: 2 + 2 * # shares

4.1.1. KeyShare

The KeyShare extension is redefined as:
uint8 NamedGroup;
struct {
    NamedGroup group;
opaque key_exchange<1..V>;
} KeyShareEntry;

struct {
    KeyShareEntry client_shares[length of extension];
} KeyShareClientHello;

[[TODO: Need a mapping for 8-bit group ids]]

4.2. ServerHello

We redefine ServerHello in a similar way:

struct {
    ProtocolVersion version;
    Random random;
    CipherSuite cipher_suite;
    Extension extensions[remainder_of_message];
} ServerHello;

The extensions have the same default values as in ClientHello, so as a practical matter only KeyShare is needed.

Overhead: 6 bytes

- Version: 1
- Cipher Suite: 1
- KeyShare: 4 bytes

4.2.1. KeyShare

struct {
    KeyShareEntry server_share;
} KeyShareServerHello;

[[OPEN ISSUE: We could save one byte here by removing the length of the key share and another byte by only allowing the client to send one key share (so group wasn’t needed)..]]

[[TODO: Need to define a single-byte list of NamedGroups]].
4.2.2. PreSharedKeys

[[TODO]]

4.3. EncryptedExtensions

Unchanged.

[[OPEN ISSUE: We could save 2 bytes in handshake header by omitting this value when it’s unneeded.]]

4.4. CertificateRequest

This message removes the certificate_request_context and re-encodes the extensions.

```
struct {
    Extension extensions[remainder of message];
} CertificateRequest;
```

4.5. Certificate

We can slim down the Certificate message somewhat.

```
enum {
    X509(0),
    RawPublicKey(2),
    (255)
} CertificateType;

struct {
    select (certificate_type) {
        case RawPublicKey:
            /* From RFC 7250 ASN.1_subjectPublicKeyInfo */
            opaque ASN1_subjectPublicKeyInfo<1..V>;
        case X509:
            opaque cert_data<1..V>;
    }
    Extension extensions<0..V>;
} CertificateEntry;

struct {
    CertificateEntry certificate_list[rest of extension];
} Certificate;
```

For a single certificate, this message will have a minimum of 2 bytes of overhead for the two length bytes.
4.5.1. Key IDs

WARNING: This is a new feature which has not seen any analysis and so may have real problems.

[[OPEN ISSUE: Do we want this at all?]]

It may also be possible to slim down the Certificate message further, by adding a KeyID-based mode, in which they keys were just a table index. This would redefines Certificate as:

```c
struct {
    varint key_id;
} KeyIdCertificate;

struct {
    select (certificate_type):
    case RawPublicKey, x509:
        CertificateEntry certificate_list<0..2^24-1>;
    case key_id:
        KeyIdCertificate;
    }
} Certificate;
```

This allows the use of a short key id. Note that this is orthogonal to the rest of the changes.

IMPORTANT: You really want to include the certificate in the handshake transcript somehow, but this isn’t specified for how.

4.5.2. CertificateVerify

Remove the signature algorithm and assume it’s tied to the key. Note that this does not work for RSA keys, but if we just decide to be EC only, it works fine.

```c
struct {
    opaque signature[rest of message];
} CertificateVerify;
```

4.5.3. Finished

Unchanged.
4.5.4. HelloRetryRequest

[[TODO]]

5. Handshake Size Calculations

This section provides the size of cTLS handshakes with various parameters [[TODO: Fill this out with more options.]]

5.1. ECDHE w/ Signatures

We compute the total flight size with X25519 and P-256 signatures, thus the keys are 32-bytes long and the signatures 64 bytes, with a cipher with an 8 byte auth tag, as in AEAD_AES_128_CCM_8. [Note: GCM should not be used with a shortened tag.] Overhead estimates marked with *** have been verified with Mint. Others are hand calculations and so may prove to be approximate.

5.1.1. Flight 1 (ClientHello) ***

- Random: 16
- KeyShare: 32
- Message Overhead: 8
- Handshake Overhead: 2
- Record Overhead: 1
- Total: 59

5.1.2. Flight 2 (ServerHello..Finished)

ServerHello ***

- Random: 16
- KeyShare: 32
- Message Overhead: 6
- Handshake Overhead: 2
- Total: 56

EncryptedExtensions ***
o Handshake Overhead: 2
o Total: 2

CertificateRequest ***

o Handshake Overhead: 2
o Total: 2

Certificate

o Certificate: X
o Length bytes: 2
o Handshake Overhead: 2
o Total: 4 + X

CertificateVerify

o Signature: 64
o Handshake Overhead: 2
o Total: 66

Finished

o MAC: 32
o Overhead: 2
o Total: 34

Record Overhead: 2 bytes (2 records) + 8 bytes (auth tag).

[[OPEN ISSUE: We’ll actually need a length field for the ServerHello, to separate it from the ciphertext.]]

Total Size: 175 + X bytes.

5.1.3. Flight 3 (Client Certificate..Finished)

Certificate

o Certificate: X
6. cTLS as Compression Layer [[OPEN ISSUE]]

The above text treats cTLS as a new protocol; however it is also possible to view it as a form of compression for TLS, which sits in between the handshake layer and the record layer, like so:

```
+---------------+---------------+---------------+
|   Handshake   |  Application  |     Alert     |
|               +---------------+---------------+
|               | cTLS Compression Layer |
|               +---------------+---------------+
|               | cTLS Record Layer |
+---------------+---------------+---------------+
```

This structure does involve one technical difference: because the handshake message transformation happens below the handshake layer, the cTLS handshake transcript would be the same as the TLS 1.3 handshake transcript. This has both advantages and disadvantages.

The major advantage is that it makes it possible to reuse all the TLS security proofs even with very aggressive compression (with suitable proofs about the bijectiveness of the compression). [Thanks to

Rescorla & Barnes Expires January 9, 2020 [Page 12]
This probably also makes it easier to implement more aggressive compression. For instance, the above text shrinks the handshake headers but does not elide them entirely. If the handshake shape (i.e., which messages are sent) is known in advance, then these headers can be removed, thus trimming about 20 bytes from the handshake. This is easier to reason about as a form of compression. With somewhat aggressive parameters, including predetermined cipher suites, this technique can bring the handshake (without record overhead) to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight Type</th>
<th>Bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Client’s first flight</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server’s first flight</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client’s second flight</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The major potential disadvantage of a compression approach is that it makes cTLS and TLS handshakes confusable. For instance, an attacker who obtained the handshake keys might be able to undetectably transform a cTLS <-> TLS connection into a TLS <-> TLS connection. This is easily dealt with by modifying the transcript, e.g., by injecting a cTLS extension in the transcript (though not into cTLS wire format).

7. Security Considerations

WARNING: This document is effectively brand new and has seen no analysis. The idea here is that CTLS is isomorphic to TLS 1.3, and therefore should provide equivalent security guarantees, modulo use of new features such as KeyID certificate messages.

One piece that is a new TLS 1.3 feature is the addition of the key_id, which definitely requires some analysis, especially as it looks like a potential source of identity misbinding. This is entirely separable from the rest of the specification. The compression version would also need further analysis.

8. IANA Considerations

This document has no IANA actions.

9. Normative References

Acknowledgments

TODO acknowledge.

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