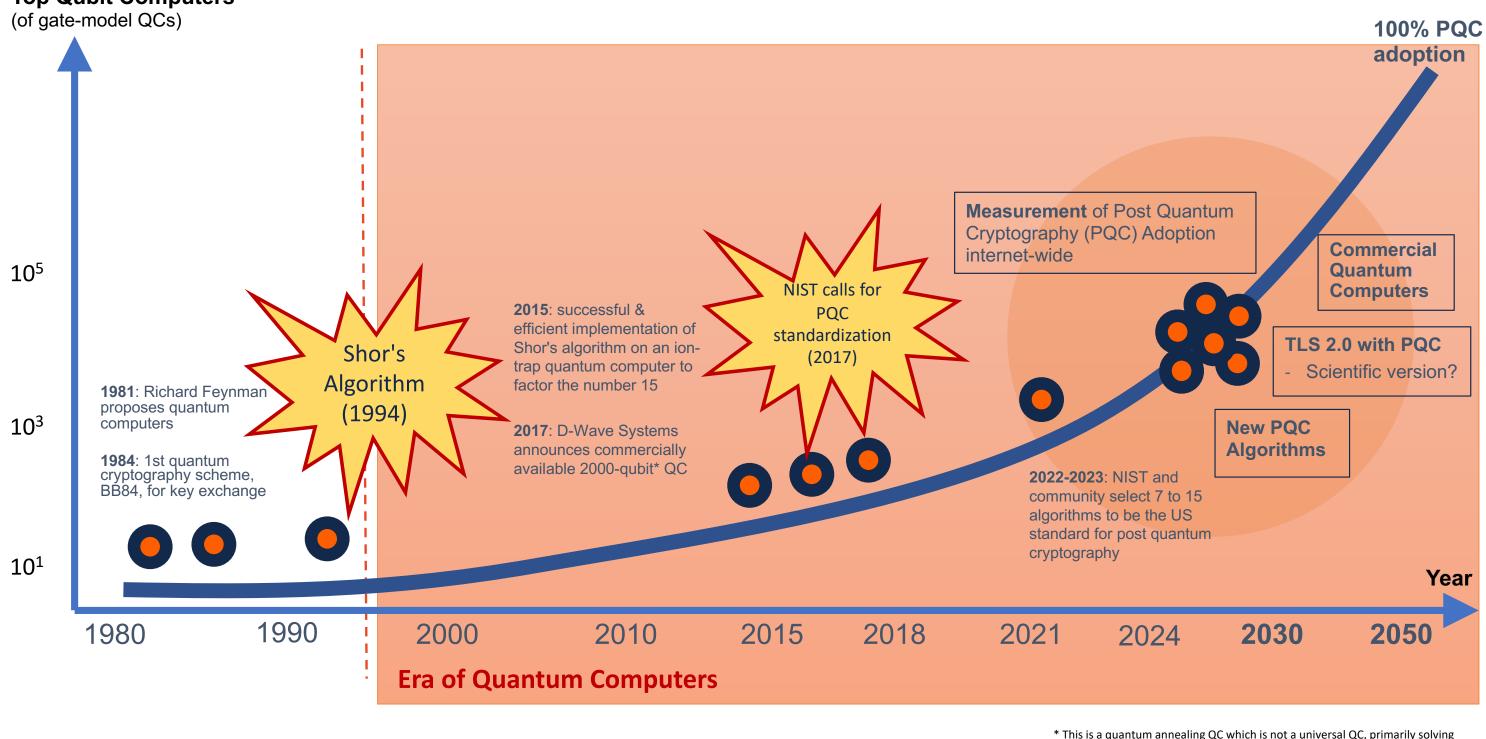
# **Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) Adoption Measured at the** National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA)

Jakub Sowa<sup>1</sup>, Bach Hoang<sup>2</sup>, Phuong Cao<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>National Center for Supercomputing Applications, UIUC, <sup>2</sup>Department of Mathematics, UIUC

## Quantum computing opens new challenges for cryptography

**Top Qubit Computers** (of gate-model QCs)



## PQC in RDP and DNS is nearly unused

- Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP):
  - Can be configured to use TLS encryption and Network-layer authentication but only on Windows 11
  - Out of 26 connections in sample data, only 2 used both encryption and authentication
- Domain Name System (DNS):
  - Not encrypted at all by default -- anyone can see what websites you try to visit, even on the NCSA network
    - Can enable HTTPS encryption on some browsers (Firefox, Chrome etc.)
    - Can also configure DNS to encrypt DNS-over-TLS (DoT)

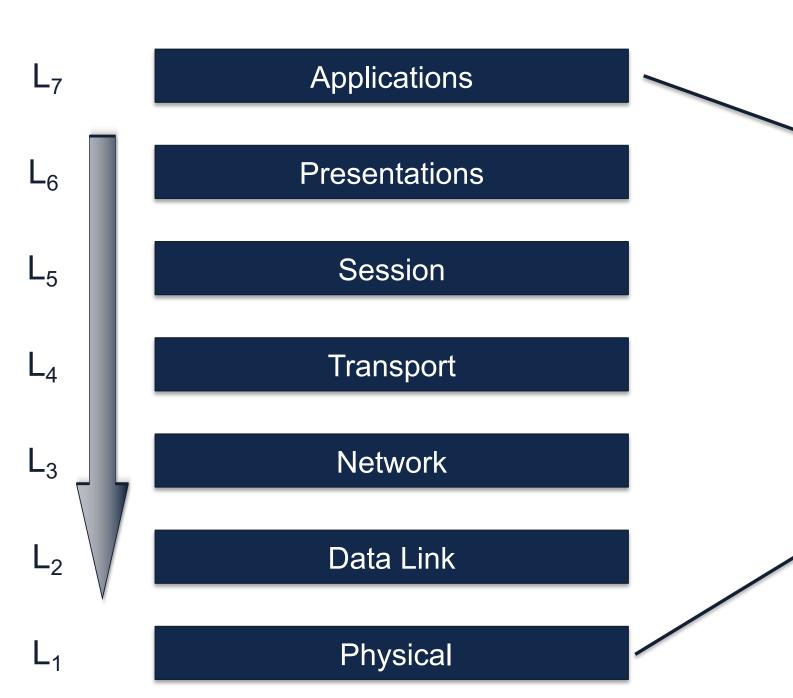
## Minimal of PQC present in Secure Shell

Encryption Algorithm aes256-gcm@openssh.com aes128-ctr chacha20-poly1305@openssh.com aes128-gcm@openssh.com aes256-ctr aes128-cbc 3des-cbc*	Occurrences           1686 (66.93%)           454 (18.02%)           188 (7.46%)           156 (6.19%)           31 (1.23%)           2 (0.08%)           1 (0.04%)	<ul> <li>99.92% of all SSH traffic was not secur adversaries</li> </ul>	<b>e</b> against quantur
MAC Algorithm hmac-sha2-256-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha2-256 umac-128-etm@openssh.com umac-64-etm@openssh.com hmac-sha1 hmac-sha2-512 Host Key Algorithm	Occurrences           1844 (73.20%)           457 (18.14%)           154 (6.11%)           33 (1.31%)           17 (0.67%)           13 (0.52%)	<ul> <li>sntrup761x25519: Streamlined NTRU F</li> <li>A hybrid classical-PQ key exchange by default in OpenSSH v9.0 and ab</li> <li>Over 83% of server-side SSH protocol v 2019 and earlier</li> </ul>	e algorithm availal ove as of <b>2022</b>
ecdsa-sha2-nistp256 ssh-ed25519 ssh-rsa*	$\begin{array}{c} 1275 \ (50.62\%) \\ 1233 \ (48.95\%) \\ 5 \ (0.20\%) \end{array}$		
rsa-sha2-512	4 (0.16%)	Key Exchange Algorithm	Occurrences
Key Exchange Algorithm curve25519-sha256 curve25519-sha256@libssh.org diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256 diffie-hellman-group1-sha1** sntrup761x25519-sha512@openssh.com* diffie-hellman-group14-sha1 = post-quantum	Occurrences           2030 (80.59%)           473 (18.78%)           6 (0.24%)           5 (0.20%)           2 (0.08%)           2 (0.08%)           not secure even r	curve25519-sha256 curve25519-sha256@libssh.org diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256 diffie-hellman-group1-sha1** sntrup761x25519-sha512@openssh.com*	$\begin{array}{c} 2030 \ (80.59\%) \\ 473 \ (18.78\%) \\ 6 \ (0.24\%) \\ 5 \ (0.20\%) \\ 2 \ (0.08\%) \\ 2 \ (0.08\%) \end{array}$

Given a large integer 3579423417972586877499180783256845540300377802422822619353 What are its only two prime factors? Given A and B, find x:  $B^{x} = A$ With Shor's Algorithm on viable QCs

timization problems, and could not perform Shor's algorithn

able m



## PQC used in Transport Layer Security (TLS) is limited

- About 65% of connections were using TLSv1.3; about 35% were TLSv1.2 • Many unsecure cipher suites were in use – 4 had over 1000 connections!
- No standard version of TLS has <u>any</u> PQC -- none at NCSA either • Many designs in the works by the IETF & NIST; some companies even trying to
- integrate PQC into their TLS
- The difficulty to even adopt TLS v1.3 internet-wide foreshadows PQC adoption as well

TLS Ciphersuite
TLS-AES-128-G
TLS-ECDHE-R
TLS-AES-256-G
TLS-ECDHE-R
TLS-DH-ANON
TLS-ECDH-AN
TLS-ECDHE-R
TLS-ECDHE-E
TLS-ECDHE-R
TIS ECDHE E

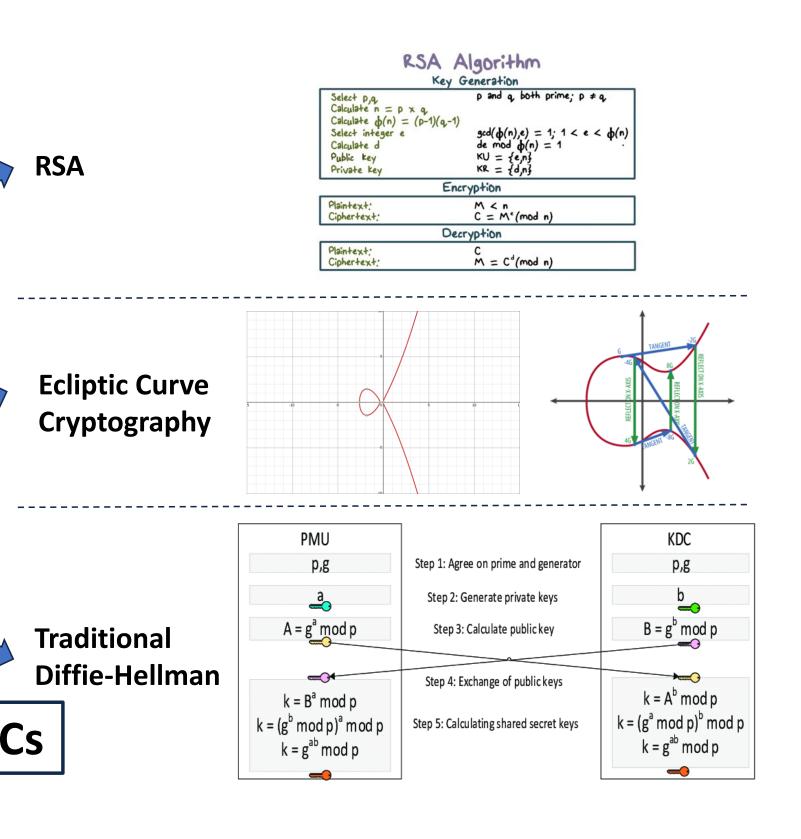
Table 2: A list of the top 10 cipher suites found in sample TLS connection data (\*in TLSv1.3, \*\*considered non-secure)





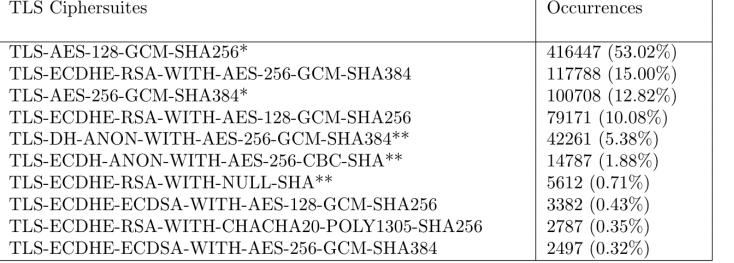
#### Quantum algorithms can break traditional encryptions

**NCSA** 



#### **PQC** observatory analytics workflow

- Layer 7: Application layer
  - Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
  - Domain Name System (DNS)
  - Secure Shell (SSH)
- Layer 4: Transport layer
  - Transport Layer Security (TLS)



### Data is gathered from NCSA network metadata

- NCSA
- of certain protocols



### **Potential Solutions**

- once TLS has PQC
- A TLS v2.0, introducing PQC by default

  - adversaries

## **Future Work**

- of PQC
- "cipher suite downgrade attacks"



Sampled a few hours of <u>network metadata</u> generated by Zeek at

• No information beyond metadata was used • Zeek logs were parsed in Python for analysis of network traffic

	th_success auth_att remote_location.regio								cipher_a ion.latit		
	ring	string	string	stri	.ng	string	string	string	string	string	strin
	56	- ssh-o	0 ed25519				-libssh_ b8:19:fc				
zeék	ecds		1 istp256				-OpenSSH 99:ff:52				
			0			SSH-2.0	-check_s	sh_2.3.3	SSH-2.0	-OpenSSH_	_7.4
	ecds	T a-sha2-n	1 istp256	- e	e6:42	SSH-2.0 :f2:b0:	-OpenSSH 99:ff:52	_8.6 :86:34:1:	SSH-2.0 L:8c:61:9	- OpenSSH_ 98 : 39 : ad :	_7.4 :ef -

More generally, make sure to keep software like SSH protocols and browsers updated to use the safest cryptography

Potentially configure most network protocols to run over TLS,

A TLS Termination Proxy can be used as a wrapper around current infrastructure to make it easier to secure traffic

Streamlining and simplifying cryptography and security

Securing all network traffic even against quantum

Creating a web tool that measures Post-Quantum Cryptography at NCSA and other organizations: "Network of PQC telescopes"

Creating a tool to quickly scan a network and analyze its usage

• Analyzing the risk of and figuring how to mitigate Post-Quantum





