

OpenSSL Conference

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OpenSSL Providers in Rust (for the PQC transition): a workshop



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\$ doas -u openssl whoami



- a member of the Academics Community (https://openssl-communities.org/hub-academics/)
 - Side messages:
 - Join the communities you self-identify with!
 - Start discussions: there are no silly questions, we need more point-of-views, the more diverse the better!
 - Challenge your BAC/TAC representatives
 - Nominate yourself in the upcoming elections
 - We need more Academics and new elected representatives to advise the OpenSSL Projects!



 I have been contributing to OpenSSL for several years as an external contributor, Committer, OTC member, SRT volunteer, and most recently as C/TAC & F/BAC+TAC



\$ doas -u researcher whoami

QUBIP

- I have been focusing my research on
 - µ-architectural side-channels in cryptographic software implementations: defects and countermeasures
 - bridging the gap between bleeding-edge state-of-the-art crypto implementations and mainstream adoption
- On the last topic, I have been boring reviewers for years about using ENGINEs and Providers to bridge these gaps
 - o libsuola [<u>ia.cr/2018/354</u>]
 - Batch Binary Weierstrass [<u>ia.cr/2019/829</u>]
 - https://openssIntru.cr.yp.to/
 - QUBIP aurora (this talk!)

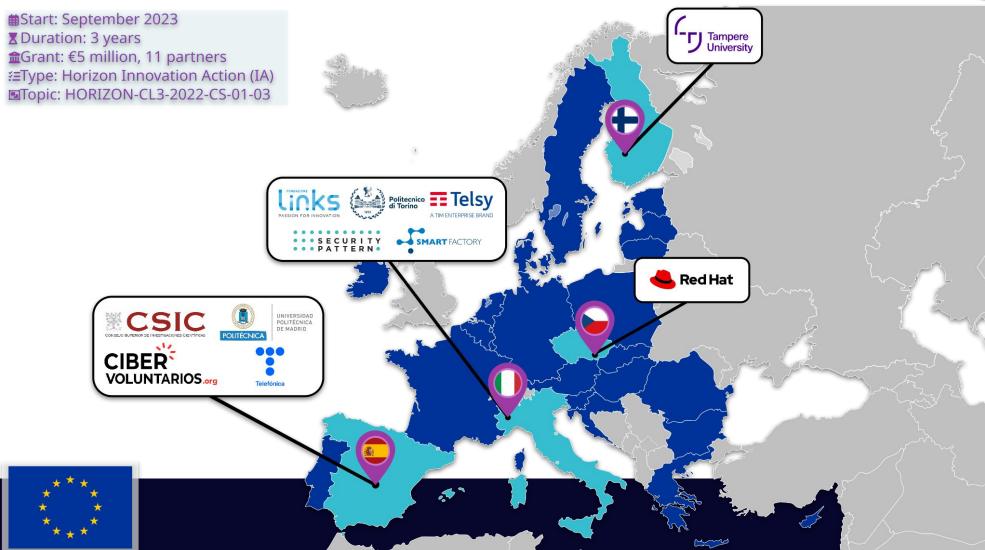




QUBIP Project

Quantum oriented update to **B**rowsers and **I**nfrastructure for the **P**Q transition.







Applications

Transparent and seamless integration across the rich and diverse ecosystem of higher level applications and libraries.



Existing applications do not require changes in their source code to transition to Existing applications do not require changes in their source code to transition to PQC: they rely on the cryptographic agility provided by the APIs of cryptographic MethodologL libraries.

Widespread crypto libraries are deeply integrated into modern OSes, acting as a foundation for user applications as well as system tools, runtimes, and libraries.

Crypto Libraries



They often can be extended by pluggable loadable modules, to support HW and SW security modules. We can use these capabilities to transition towards PQC.



Loadable Modules

Loadable modules can be plugged at runtime in crypto libraries to support HW or SW implementations.

We propose shallow modules—i.e., void of cryptographic implementations—as a means to separate from the fast paced development in the ecosystem of optimized implementations for PQ primitives, and to decouple external, implementations from the data tupes and patterns required for compatibility with specific cruptographic libraries.

We do NOT plan to design new cryptographic algorithms or implementations, but to integrate state-of-the-art optimized implementations for PQ/T hybrids and primitives.

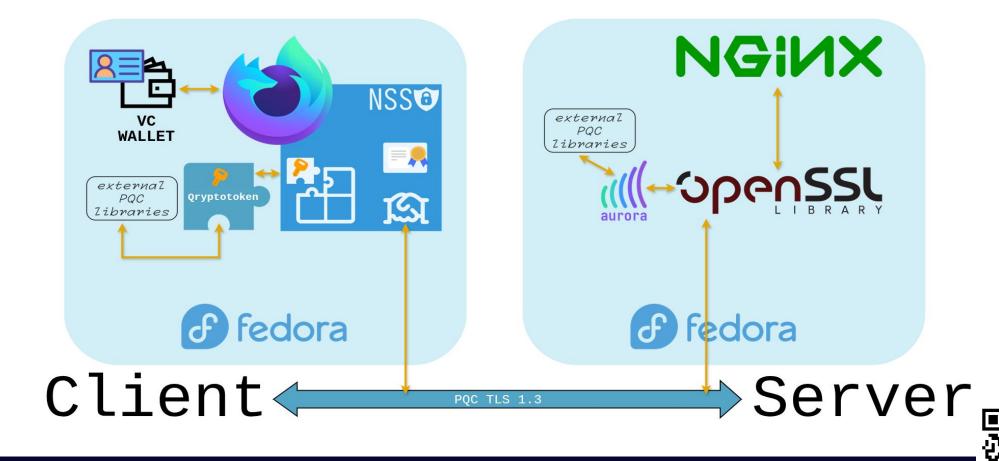
Implementations

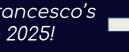


The shallow module approach allows to explore a number of solutions, including SW and HW alternatives, different programming languages, implementations with formal verification guarantees, hubrid schemes, and more.

Internet Browsing Pilot Demonstrator







Didn't you promise a workshop?

: What about the second second

Provider ???



- Manpages:
 - provider(7ossl)

A **provider**, in OpenSSL terms, is a unit of code that provides one or more implementations for various operations for diverse algorithms that one might want to perform.

- provider-base(7oss1)
 How does a Provider interact with OpenSSL's core (and viceversa)?
- Check OpenSSL's youtube channel for precious gems!
 - There are more than the 2 videos linked here as an example



<TODO/Al prompt: You are a knowledgeable long-time OpenSSL developer; you learned all @levitte ever said and wrote about ENGINEs and Providers.

Insert a funny diagram showing the complex interdependencies among a gazillion cryptic manpages>

Provider ???

Hello, world! (in C)

```
#include <openssl/core.h>
#include <openssl/core_dispatch.h>
#include <stdio.h>
static const OSSL_DISPATCH provfns[] = {{0, NULL}}};
/* Check function signature */
OSSL_provider_init_fn OSSL_provider_init;
int OSSL_provider_init(const OSSL_CORE_HANDLE *handle,
                       const OSSL_DISPATCH *in.
                       const OSSL_DISPATCH **out.
                       void **provctx) {
 fprintf(stderr, "nonsense: Hello, world!\n");
  *out = provfns:
  return 1;
```

```
test: helloworld.so
    OPENSSL_MODULES=. \
    OPENSSL_CONF=/dev/null \
    openssl list \
      -provider helloworld \
      -providers \
      -verbose
.PHONY: test
helloworld.so: helloworld.o
    clang -shared \
      -Wl, --export-dynamic-symbol=OSSL_provider_init \
      -o $@ $<
helloworld.o: helloworld.c
    clang -fPIC -c -o $@ $<
```

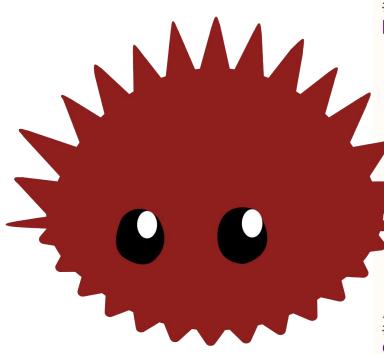




Demo

Provider ???

Hello, world! (in rust)



```
mod bindings; // <-- can you spot the handwaving?</pre>
use bindings::*:
static PROVFNS: [OSSL_DISPATCH; 1] = [OSSL_DISPATCH -
    function_id: 0
    function: None
}];
#[allow(non_snake_case)]
#[unsafe(no_mangle)]
pub unsafe extern "C" fn OSSL_provider_init(
    _handle: *const OSSL_CORE_HANDLE,
    _core_dispatch: *const OSSL_DISPATCH,
    provider_dispatch: *mut *const OSSL_DISPATCH,
    _provctx: *mut *mut c_void
    eprintln!("nonsense {}: Hello, world!\n", "♣");
    assert!(!provider_dispatch.is_null());
    unsafe
        *provider_dispatch = PROVFNS.as_ptr();
// zero-cost compile-time checks for consistency
#[allow(clippy::unnecessary_operation, clippy::identity_op)]
const _: () = {
        let _check: OSSL_provider_init_fn = Some(OSSL_provider_init);
```





Demo

Thank you!

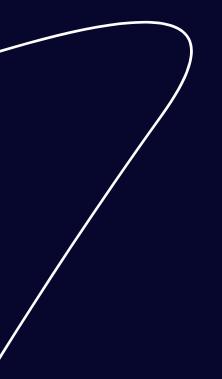
aurora



An OpenSSL Provider for the PQC transition written in Rust

- Anti-goals
 - o do not pick a winner algorithm
 - o do not pick a winner implementation
- Project structure (https://github.com/QUBIP/aurora/)
 - o src/
 - lib.rs
 - init.rs
 - forge.rs (more on this later)
 - adapters.rs
 - libcrux
 - pqclean
 - rustcrypto (pure rust)
 - slhdsa_c







Demo



Thank you!