



ERUCES architecture significantly mitigates risk against Cold Boot RAM encryption vulnerability

The Cold Boot Attack was presented last Thursday by researchers from Princeton University, and the Electronic Frontier Foundation as well as others. The vulnerability surrounds the fact that a computer's memory, or RAM as it is more commonly called, does not immediately erase its contents upon turning off the power. In fact, the researchers cited data that techniques could be used to extend the amount of time before the memory erases itself to a week.

The breakthrough resides in ERUCES's patented "Hidden Link". Only a pointer to the decryption key exists on the end host with the data. The technology virtually eliminates trusted insider threats, such as those associated with IT Administrators pilfering company secrets. This same protection extends to the ERUCES' Key Server, where the decryption keys are themselves encrypted, with no direct or unencrypted connection between the data and the keys.

The Princeton research also presents ways to decipher key material found on memory, and detect and correct errors within. They also included several new and novel methods for reducing the overall decryption time considerably versus a brute force attack, or the equivalent of trying every key on a huge key ring against a lock. They specifically designated Microsoft's BitLocker, and Apple's File Vault.

"We find that a moderately skilled attacker can circumvent many widely used disk encryption products if a laptop is stolen while it is powered on or suspended," said the research team in the paper. "Actually imaging memory and locating keys took only a few minutes and were almost fully automated by our tools. We expect that most disk encryption systems are vulnerable to such attacks."

"That's not to say we are completely immune to everything within the (Cold Boot) report", says Oggy Vasic, ERUCES' Vice President of Software Development. "If you access cryptographic material on a computer system, a key must be stored somewhere on the machine. However, with ERUCES, only a handful of files may be in use, and therefore only a handful of keys stored locally. The rest of the keys reside elsewhere on an encrypted Key Server. This is in stark contrast to analyzed full disk encryption products, where a single key protects the entirety of a computer's hard disk."

About ERUCES:

ERUCES is redefining cryptographic security, providing encryption key server management and key distribution products that protect Databases, Workstations, Servers, Web Services/Application Servers and third-party applications. ERUCES Tricryption software utilizes standard encryption algorithms implemented in validated cryptographic modules. ERUCES is a privately held software company headquartered in Kansas City with offices in Tampa, Orlando, and Columbia, MD. For further information on ERUCES, visit www.eruces.com.