

Trust

What it is and how to get it

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Trust

“An entity can be trusted if it always behaves in the expected manner for the intended purpose [1]”

Properties

- ▶ Unambiguous identification
- ▶ Unimpeded operation
- ▶ First-hand observation of good behavior *or* indirect experience of good behavior by a trusted third party

Necessary Capabilities for Trust

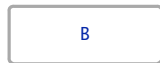
- ▶ *Strong Identification* — An unambiguous, immutable identifier associated with the platform. The identifier is a protected encryption key in the TXT implementation.
- ▶ *Reporting Configuration* — An unambiguous identification mechanism for software and hardware running on the platform. The mechanism is hashing in the TXT implementation

- ▶ $\#X$ — Hash function such as MD-5
 - ▶ $\#X$ is unique for each X
 - ▶ Guessing X from $\#X$ is impossible
- ▶ $\{X\}_Y$ — Encrypting X with Y
 - ▶ X cannot be obtained from $\{X\}_Y$ without Y
 - ▶ Y cannot be guessed

Measurement — Chaining Evidence

We would like to start A and B while gathering evidence of trust

- ▶ Start with a root measurer and store that are trusted *a priori*



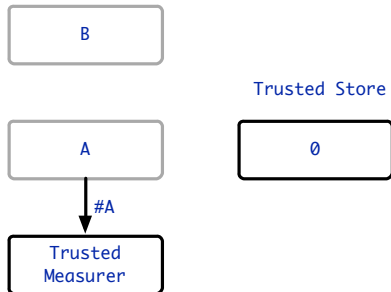
Trusted Store



Measurement — Chaining Evidence

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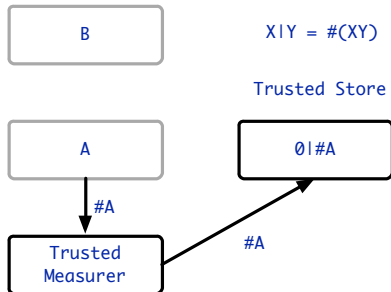
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- ▶ Measure the new software to be launched



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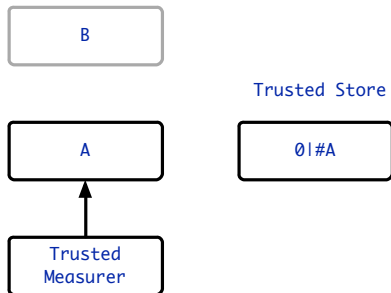
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- ▶ Store the measurement of the new software



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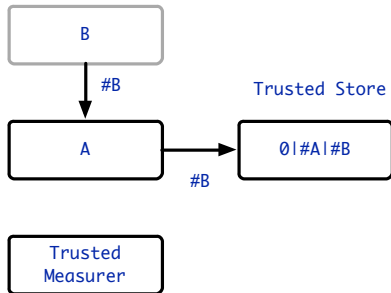
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- ▶ Launch the new software



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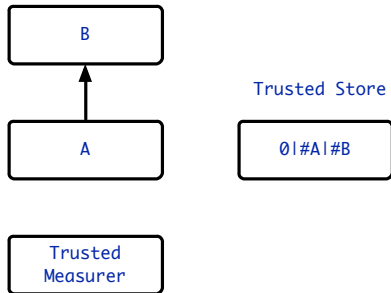
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- ▶ Launch the new software
- ▶ Repeat for each system software component



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Appraisal — What Do We Know?

Measurement \neq trust — Measurements must be appraised

- ▶ Determine if $0 \mid \#A \mid \#B$ is correct
 - ▶ Calculate a *golden hash* from A and B
 - ▶ Compare golden hash with $0 \mid \#A \mid \#B$ from trusted store
 - ▶ Correct $0 \mid \#A \mid \#B$ implies trusted boot
- ▶ Correct $0 \mid \#A \mid \#B$ implies A and B must be correct
 - ▶ Correct $0 \mid \#A \mid \#B$ implies $\#A$ and $\#B$ are the correct hashes
 - ▶ Correct $\#A$ and $\#B$ implies A and B are the correct binaries
 - ▶ A includes hash and launch functions
- ▶ Correct $0 \mid \#A \mid \#B$ implies measurement occurred in the right order
 - ▶ $\#(XY) \neq \#(YX)$
 - ▶ Trusted store started with 0

Appraisal — But Why Trust B?

A chain exists from the Trusted Measurer and Trusted Store to B

- ▶ Trusted Measurer and Trusted Store are trusted *a priori*
- ▶ A is trusted to be A because its measurement is:
 - ▶ Correct
 - ▶ Taken by a trusted party (Trusted Measurer)
 - ▶ Stored by a trusted party (Trusted Store)
- ▶ B is trusted to be B because its measurement is:
 - ▶ Correct
 - ▶ Taken by a trusted party (A)
 - ▶ Stored by a trusted party (Trusted Store)
 - ▶ If A's ability to measure B were compromised, #A would be wrong
- ▶ and so on and so on...

$T^x[y]$ is an homogeneous relation over actors that is true when x *trusts* y . $T^x[y]$ is a preorer:

- ▶ Reflexive - $\forall x \cdot T^x[x]$
- ▶ Transitive - $\forall x, y, z \cdot T^x[y] \wedge T^y[z] \Rightarrow T^x[z]$

Measured Boot gathers evidence of these chains

The *Trusted Platform Module (TPM)* is a cryptographic coprocessor for trust.

- ▶ Endorsement Key (EK) — factory generated asymmetric key that uniquely identifies the TPM
- ▶ Attestation Instance Key (AIK) — TPM_CreateIdentity generated asymmetric key alias for the EK
- ▶ Storage Root Key (SRK) — TPM_TakeOwnership generated asymmetric key that encrypts data associated with the TPM
- ▶ Platform Configuration Registers (PCRs) — protected registers for storing and extending hashes
- ▶ NVRAM — Non-volatile storage associated with the TPM

- ▶ Asymmetric key generated at TPM fabrication
- ▶ EK^{-1} is protected by the TPM
- ▶ EK by convention is managed by a Certificate Authority
 - ▶ Binds EK with a platform
 - ▶ Classic trusted third party
- ▶ Only used for encryption
- ▶ Attestation Instance Keys (AIK) are aliases for the EK
 - ▶ Used for signing
 - ▶ Authorized by the EK

- ▶ Asymmetric key generated by TPM_TakeOwnership
- ▶ SRK^{-1} is protected by the TPM
- ▶ SRK is available for encryption
- ▶ Used as the root for chaining keys by *wrapping*
 - ▶ A wrapped key is an asymmetric key pair with its private key sealed
 - ▶ Safe to share the entire key
 - ▶ Only usable in the presence of the wrapping key with expected PCRs

Platform Configuration Registers

- ▶ **Operations on PCRs**

- ▶ Extension — Hash a new value juxtaposed with the existing PCR value
- ▶ Reset — Set to 0
- ▶ Set — Set to a known value

- ▶ **Operations using PCRs**

- ▶ Sealing data — PCR state dependent encryption
- ▶ Wrapping keys — PCR state dependent encryption of a private key
- ▶ Quote — Reporting PCR values to a third party

- ▶ **Properties**

- ▶ Locality — Access control
- ▶ Resettable — Can a PCR be reset
- ▶ Many others that we don't need yet

A *root of trust* provides a basis for transitively building trust. Roots of trust are trusted implicitly.

There are three important Roots of Trust:

- ▶ Root of Trust for Measurement (RTM)
- ▶ Root of Trust for Reporting (RTR)
- ▶ Root of Trust for Storage (RTS)

Root of Trust for Measurement

A *Root of Trust for Measurement* is trusted to take the base system measurement.

- ▶ A hash function called on an initial code base from a protected execution environment
- ▶ Starts the measurement process during boot
- ▶ In the Intel TXT process the RTM is SENTER implemented on the processor

Root of Trust for Reporting

A *Root of Trust for Reporting* is trusted to guarantee the integrity of the base system report or quote

- ▶ A protected key used for authenticating reports
- ▶ In the Intel TXT processes this is the TPM's Endorsement Key (EK)
- ▶ Created and bound to its platform by the TPM foundry
- ▶ EK^{-1} is stored in the TPM and cannot be accessed by any entity other than the TPM
- ▶ EK is available for encrypting data for the TPM
- ▶ EK^{-1} is used for decrypting data inside the TPM
- ▶ Linking EK to its platform is done by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA)

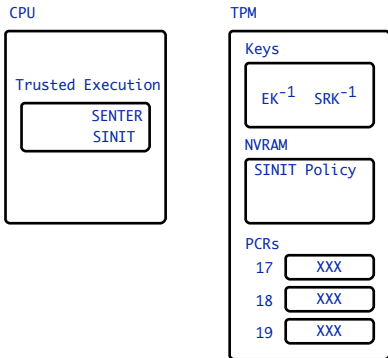
A *Root of Trust for Storage* is trusted to protect stored data

- ▶ A key stored in a protected location
- ▶ In the Intel TXT boot process this is the TPM's Storage Root Key (SRK)
- ▶ Created by TPM_TakeOwnership
- ▶ SRK^{-1} is stored in the TPM and cannot be accessed by any entity other than the TPM
- ▶ SRK is available for encrypting data for the TPM
- ▶ SRK is used for protecting other keys

One Step from Roots of Trust

Roots of trust are used to build a trusted system from boot.

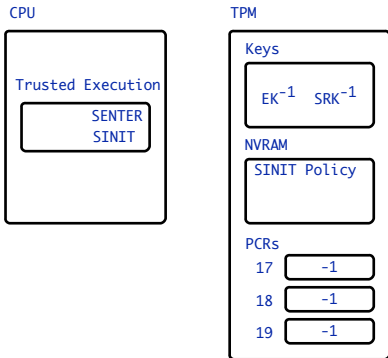
- Power-on reset



One Step from Roots of Trust

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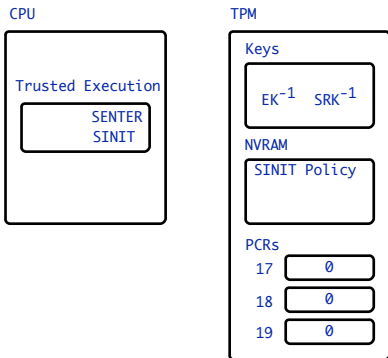
- ▶ Power-on reset
- ▶ Resettable PCRs set to -1



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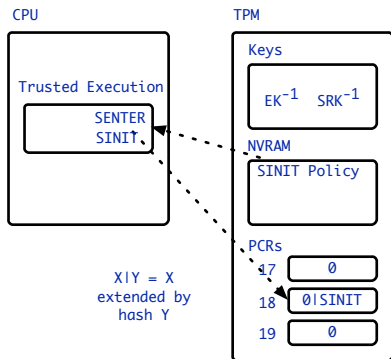
- ▶ Power-on reset
- ▶ Resettable PCRs set to -1
- ▶ SENTER called, resets resettable PCRs to 0



One Step from Roots of Trust

Roots of trust are used to build a trusted system from boot.

- ▶ Power-on reset
- ▶ Resettable PCRs set to -1
- ▶ SENTER called, resets resettable PCRs to 0
- ▶ SENTER measures SINIT policy into PCR 18



What We Know From Good PCR 18

A good value in PCR 18 tells us:

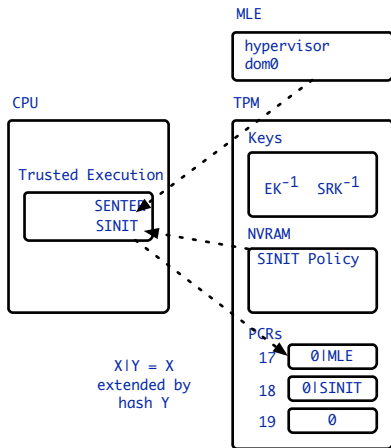
- ▶ SENTER was called — Resetting PCR 18 starts measurements at 0 rather than -1
- ▶ SINIT was measured by SENTER — Only SENTER can extend PCR 18
- ▶ SINIT uses the correct policy — PCR 18 is extended with SINIT measurement policy
- ▶ SENTER ran before SINIT was measured — $A \mid B \neq B \mid A$

Measurement \neq Trust

Measurements must be appraised to determine trust.

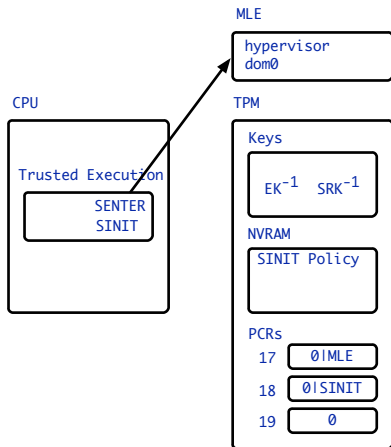
Two Steps from Roots of Trust

- ▶ SINIT measures the Measured Launch Environment (MLE) using measured policy
- ▶ SINIT returns control to SENTER



Two Steps from Roots of Trust

- ▶ SINIT measures the Measured Launch Environment (MLE) using measured policy
- ▶ SINIT returns control to SENTER
- ▶ SENTER invokes the MLE



What We Know From Good PCRs

- ▶ SENTER was called — Resetting PCR 18 starts measurement sequence at 0 rather than -1
- ▶ SINIT policy was measured by SENTER — Only SENTER can extend PCR 18
- ▶ SINIT uses the correct policy — PCR 18 is extended with SINIT measurement policy
- ▶ SENTER ran before SINIT — $0 \mid SINIT \neq -1 \mid SINIT$
- ▶ MLE is good — Measured by good SINIT into PCR
- ▶ Initial OS is good — Measured by good MLE into PCR

Boot the MLE

- ▶ SENTER starts the MLE
 - ▶ SENTER starts the hypervisor
 - ▶ SENTER passes dom0 to hypervisor
 - ▶ hypervisor starts dom0



Armored VP

vTPM
appraiser
attester
measurer
application

TPM

Keys

EK^{-1} SRK^{-1}

NVRAM

SINIT Policy

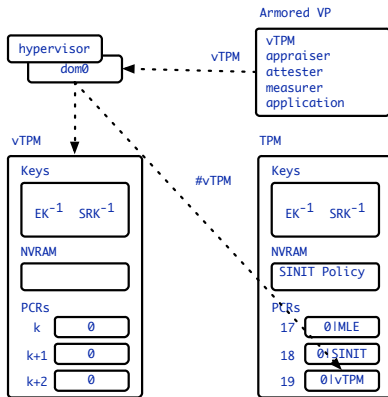
PCRs

17 0IMLE

18 0ISINIT

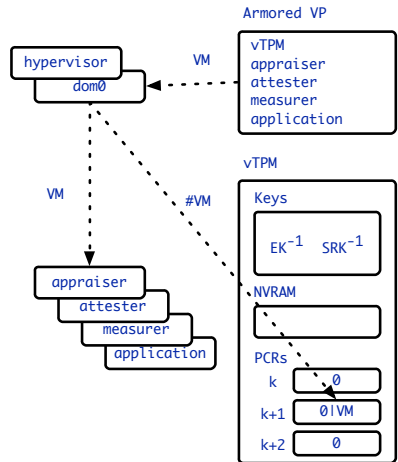
19 0

- ▶ SENTER starts the MLE
 - ▶ SENTER starts the hypervisor
 - ▶ SENTER passes dom0 to hypervisor
 - ▶ hypervisor starts dom0
- ▶ dom0 constructs the Armored VP
 - ▶ Measures the vTPM into the TPM
 - ▶ Starts the vTPM

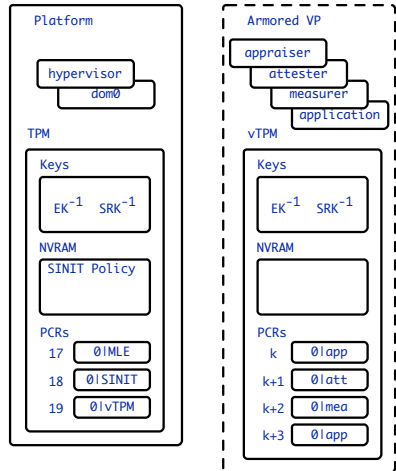


Boot the MLE

- ▶ SENTER starts the MLE
 - ▶ SENTER starts the hypervisor
 - ▶ SENTER passes dom0 to hypervisor
 - ▶ hypervisor starts dom0
- ▶ dom0 constructs the Armored VP
 - ▶ Measures the vTPM into the TPM
 - ▶ Starts the vTPM
 - ▶ Measures remaining Armored VMs into the vTPM
 - ▶ Starts remaining Armored VMs
 - ▶ Measures Armored application into the vTPM
 - ▶ Starts the Armored application



- ▶ SENTER starts the MLE
 - ▶ SENTER starts the hypervisor
 - ▶ SENTER passes dom0 to hypervisor
 - ▶ hypervisor starts dom0
- ▶ dom0 constructs the Armored VP
 - ▶ Measures the vTPM into the TPM
 - ▶ Starts the vTPM
 - ▶ Measures remaining Armored VMs into the vTPM
 - ▶ Starts remaining Armored VMs
 - ▶ Measures Armored application into the vTPM
 - ▶ Starts the Armored application



What we know from good PCRs

- ▶ The right hypervisor and dom0 started - PCR 17 measurement and we trust SENTER, SINIT and SINIT Policy
- ▶ The right vTPM started - PCR 19 measurement and we trust SENTER, SINIT, and dom0¹
- ▶ The right ArmoredSoftware components started - vTPM PCRs and we trust dom0 and the vTPM
- ▶ The right application started - vTPM PCRs and we trust dom0 and the vTPM

¹More work for vTPM startup remains

Chaining Trust (Reprise)

- ▶ Trust is transitive
 - ▶ $T^x[y] \wedge T^y[z] \Rightarrow T^x[z]$
 - ▶ Construct evidence trust chains
 - ▶ Remember “directly observed or indirectly observed by a trusted third party”
- ▶ Roots of Trust define the “root” for trust
 - ▶ Use Roots of Trust to establish base for chain
 - ▶ RTM is the Trusted Measurer
 - ▶ RTS is the Trusted Store
 - ▶ RTR is the Trusted Reporter (coming soon...)
- ▶ Extend chains of trust by measuring before executing

A *quote* is a signed data package generated by a TPM used to establish trust

- ▶ $q = \{|\langle n, pcr \rangle|\}_{AIK^{-1}}$
 - ▶ n - A nonce or other data
 - ▶ pcr - A PCR composite generated from TPM PCRs
 - ▶ AIK^{-1} - An alias for EK^{-1} used for signing
- ▶ AIK is a wrapped TPM key usable only in the TPM that generated it
 - ▶ $wrap(AIK, \{pcr\}) = \langle AIK, seal(AIK^{-1}, \{pcr\}) \rangle$
 - ▶ $seal(AIK^{-1}, \{pcr\}) = \{AIK^{-1}\}_{SRK}$ and decrypts only when pcr matches the TPMs PCRs at decryption time
- ▶ Generated by the TPM with command `TPM_Quote`

Assume that the appraiser is given q of the form:

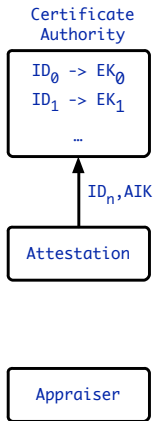
$$q = \{|\langle n, pcr \rangle|\}_{AIK^{-1}}$$

- ▶ Signature check using AIK — Signature was generated by a TPM with AIK installed
- ▶ pcr check using regenerated composite from desired PCR values — TPM PCRs matched desired PCR values at quote generation time
- ▶ n check by knowing nonce or data values — Nonce provides replay prevention. Other data serves other purposes.

The binding of AIK to the target is missing

Assume a trusted Certificate Authority (CA) that maintains links from ID to EK

- ▶ Target ID_n requests AIK certification from CA



Assume a trusted Certificate Authority (CA) that maintains links from ID to EK

- ▶ Target ID_n requests AIK certification from CA
- ▶ CA signs AIK

Certificate
Authority

$ID_0 \rightarrow EK_0$

$ID_1 \rightarrow EK_1$

...

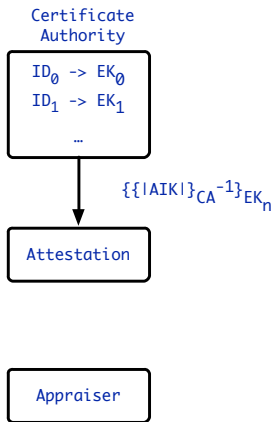
$\{|AIK|\}_{CA^{-1}}$

Attestation

Appraiser

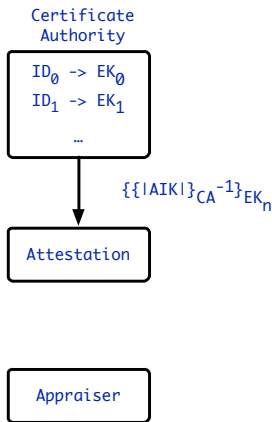
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- ▶ Target ID_n requests AIK certification from CA
- ▶ CA signs AIK
- ▶ CA encrypts signed AIK with requester's EK



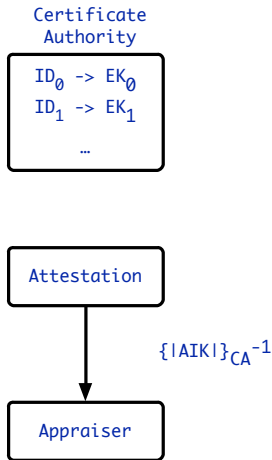
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- ▶ CA signs AIK
- ▶ CA encrypts signed AIK with requester's EK
- ▶ CA sends encrypted AIK to requester



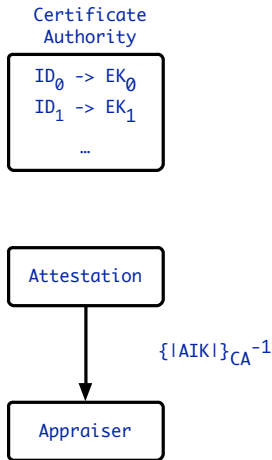
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- ▶ Requester decrypts encrypted AIK



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- ▶ CA sends encrypted AIK to requester
- ▶ Requester decrypts encrypted AIK
- ▶ Requester sends signed AIK to appraiser



Why Believe AIK Belongs to ID_n ?

Cryptographic evidence ensures AIK is an alias for the right EK

- ▶ Only the CA can generate $\{|AIK|\}_{CA^{-1}}$
- ▶ CA is trusted to know $ID_n \rightarrow EK_n$
- ▶ CA is trusted to generate $\{\{|AIK|\}_{CA^{-1}}\}_{EK_n}$
- ▶ Only ID_n can decrypt $\{\{|AIK|\}_{CA^{-1}}\}_{EK_n}$
- ▶ Appraiser can check $\{|AIK|\}_{CA^{-1}}$ to ensure use of trusted CA
- ▶ If Appraiser can use AIK then it was decrypted by ID_n

AIK is an alias for EK used for signing

- [1] A. Martin et al. The ten page introduction to trusted computing. Technical Report CS-RR-08-11, Oxford University Computing Laboratory, Oxford, UK, 2008.