Mutual Attestation of IoT Devices

Connect Security World September 2016 Marseille

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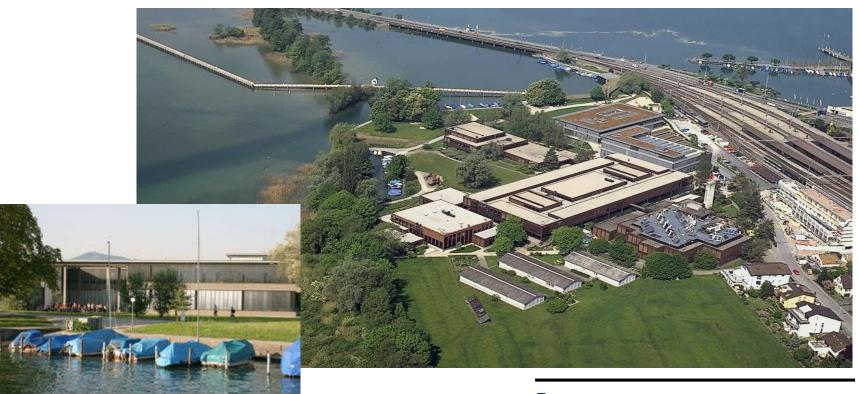




HSR - Hochschule für Technik Rapperswil



- Swiss University of Applied Sciences with about 1500 students
- Faculty of Information Technology (300-400 students)
- Bachelor Course (3 years), Master Course (+1.5 years)



strongSwan – the OpenSource VPN Solution



Connection name: HSR

Connect automatically

VPN IPv4 Settings

Gateway

Authentication: EAP

strongswan.hsr.ch

QuoVadis Root CA 2.crt

asteffen

Request an inner IP address
 Enforce UDP encapsulation

Use IP compression

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Windows Active Directory Server

Linux FreeRadius Server

Corporate Network

High-Availability strongSwan VPN Gateway

strong



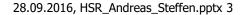
Internet

Windows 7/8/10 Agile VPN Client





strongSwan Linux Client



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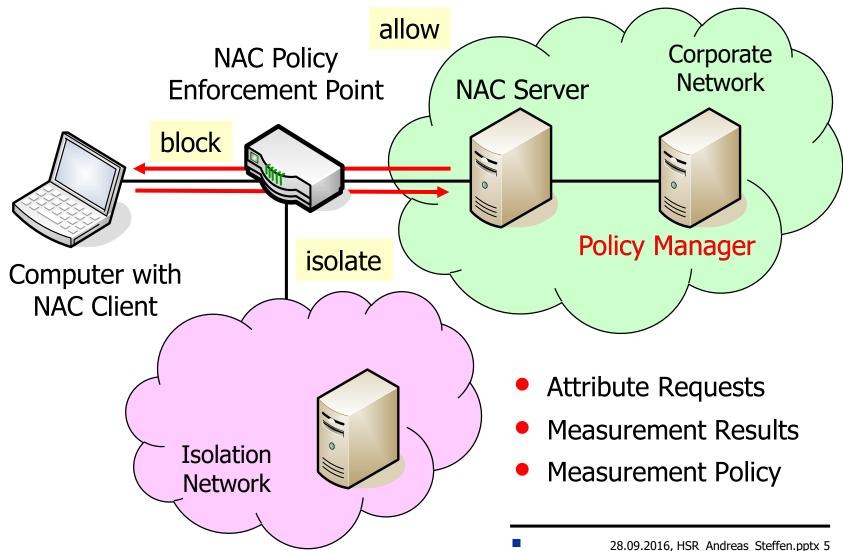
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The Standards:
IETF Network Endpoint Assessment (NEA)
TCG Trusted Network Connect (TNC)



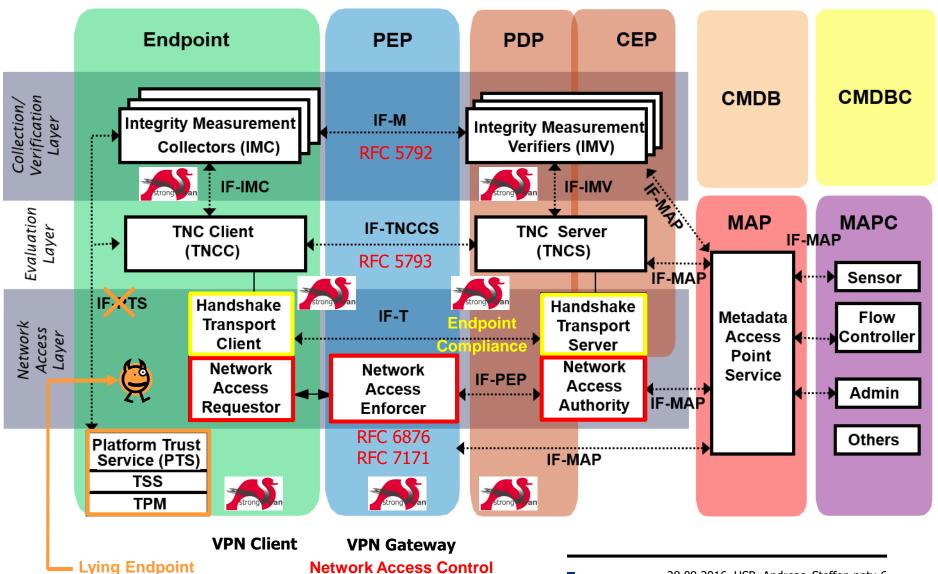
Network Access Control (NAC)





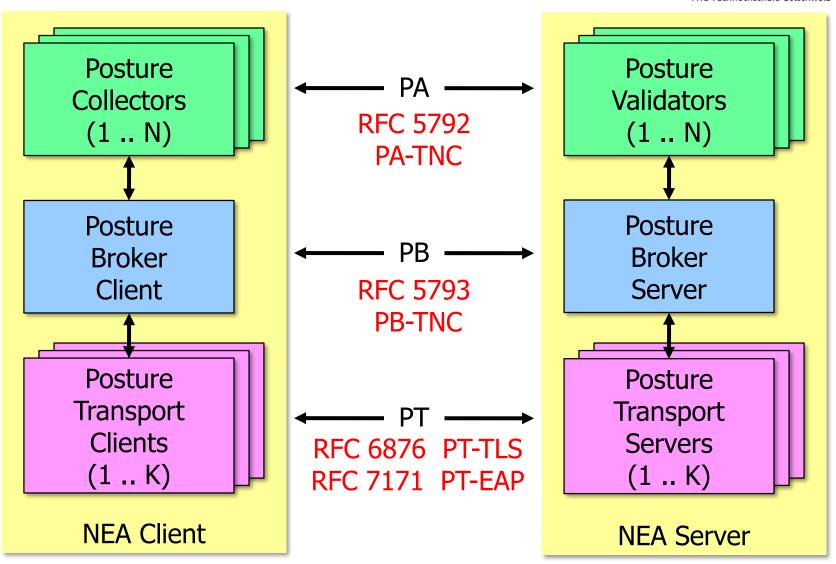
TCG TNC Architecture





Network Endpoint Assessment (RFC 5209)





Layered TNC Protocol Stack



TNC Measurement Data

```
[IMV] operating system name is 'Android' from vendor Google
[IMV] operating system version is '4.2.1'
[IMV] device ID is cf5e4cbcc6e6a2db
```

IF-M Measurement Protocol

PA-TNC (RFC 5792)

```
[TNC] handling PB-PA message type 'IETF/Operating System' 0x000000/0x00000001

[IMV] IMV 1 "OS" received message for Connection ID 1 from IMC 1

[TNC] processing PA-TNC message with ID 0xec41ce1d

[TNC] processing PA-TNC attribute type 'IETF/Product Information' 0x000000/0x00000002

[TNC] processing PA-TNC attribute type 'IETF/String Version' 0x000000/0x00000004

[TNC] processing PA-TNC attribute type 'ITA-HSR/Device ID' 0x00902a/0x00000008
```

IF-TNCCS TNC Client-Server Protocol

PB-TNC (RFC 5793)

```
[TNC] received TNCCS batch (160 bytes) for Connection ID 1
[TNC] PB-TNC state transition from 'Init' to 'Server Working'
[TNC] processing PB-TNC CDATA batch
[TNC] processing PB-Language-Preference message (31 bytes)
[TNC] processing PB-PA message (121 bytes)
[TNC] setting language preference to 'en'
```

IF-T Transport Protocol

PT-EAP (RFC 7171)

```
[NET] received packet: from 152.96.15.29[50871] to 77.56.144.51[4500] (320 bytes)
[ENC] parsed IKE_AUTH request 8 [ EAP/RES/TTLS ]
[IKE] received tunneled EAP-TTLS AVP [EAP/RES/PT]
```

strongSwan supports TPM-based Attestation



- 2010 Implemented the TCG TNC IF-TNCCS 2.0 Client/Server and TCG TNC IF-M Measurement protocols.
- 2011 Implemented the TCG Attestation Protocol Binding to TNC IF-M using TrouSerS stack under Linux [later ported to Windows].
- Implemented TPM 1.2 based attestation using the Linux Integrity Measurement Architecture (IMA).
- Implemented the TCG TNC IF-M Segmentation Protocol allowing the transport of huge IF-M attributes over IF-T for EAP Methods. IF-T for TLS transport also profits from large buffer savings.
- 2016 Implemented TPM 2.0 based Attestation using the Intel TSS2 SAPI under Linux and an Intel PTT Firmware TPM.
- 2016 Implemented TPM 2.0 based Attestation using the Intel TSS2 SAPI under Linux and an Infineon Hardware TPM.

Mutual Attestation of IoT Devices

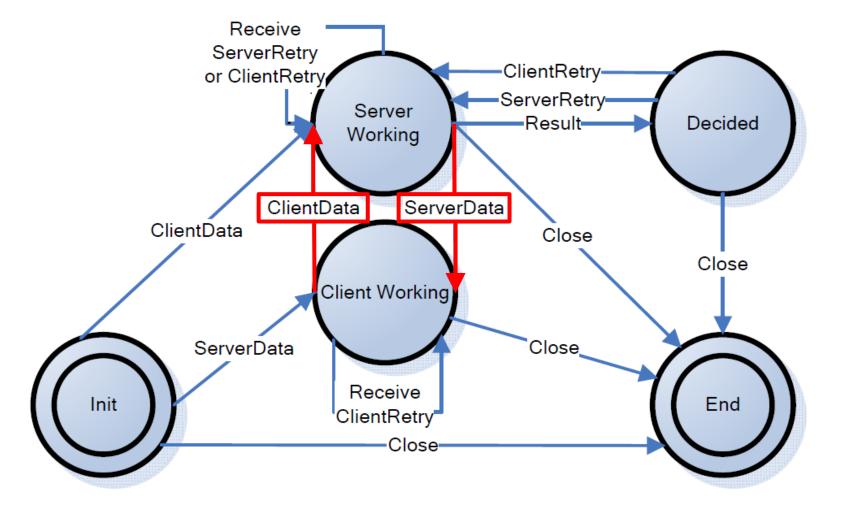
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Trusted Network Communications (TNC)
New Use Case:
Mutual Measurements of Endpoints



PB-TNC / IF-TNCCS 2.0 State Machine





Exchange of PB-TNC Client/Server Data Batches containing PA-TNC Messages

Why do Mutual TNC Measurements work?



Definition of PB-TNC Batch Header in RFC 5793

```
0
    Version
              D
                     Reserved
                                                    B-Tvpe l
                      Batch Length
          Directionality (D) (1 bit)
  When a Posture Broker Client is sending this message, the
  Directionality bit MUST be set to 0.
  When a Posture Broker Server is sending this message, the
  Directionality bit MUST be set to 1.
  This helps avoid any situation where two Posture Broker Clients
  or two Posture Broker Servers engage in a dialog. It also helps
  with debugging.
```

 Idea: Use the Directionality Flag to multiplex two IF-TNCCS 2.0 connections in opposite directions over a common IF-T transport channel.

Mutual Measurements in Half-Duplex Mode



Initiator		PB-TNC Batch[PB-TNC Messages]	Responder	
TNC Client	\rightarrow	CDATA[PB-MUTUAL, PB-PA]	\rightarrow	TNC Server
TNC Client	(SDATA[PB-MUTUAL, PB-PA]	(TNC Server
TNC Server	\rightarrow	SDATA[]	\rightarrow	TNC Client
TNC Server	←	CDATA[PB-PA]	←	TNC Client
TNC Client	\rightarrow	CDATA[PB-PA]	\rightarrow	TNC Server
TNC Client	←	RESULT[PB-ASSESSMENT]	←	TNC Server
TNC Server	\rightarrow	SDATA[PB-PA]	\rightarrow	TNC Client
TNC Server	←	CDATA[PB-PA]	←	TNC Client
TNC Server	\rightarrow	RESULT[PB-ASSESSMENT]	\rightarrow	TNC Client
TNC Server	←	CLOSE[]	←	TNC Client
TNC Client	\rightarrow	CLOSE[]	\rightarrow	TNC Server

- The initiating TNC client sends CLOSE batch last
- Works over PT-EAP and PT-TLS

Example: Mutually Trusted Video Phones



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Demo Setup:

Raspberry Pi 2 IoT Platform Raspian OS (Debian 7/8) Infineon HW TPM: TPM 1.2 with TrouSerS TPM 2.0 with Intel TSS 2.0

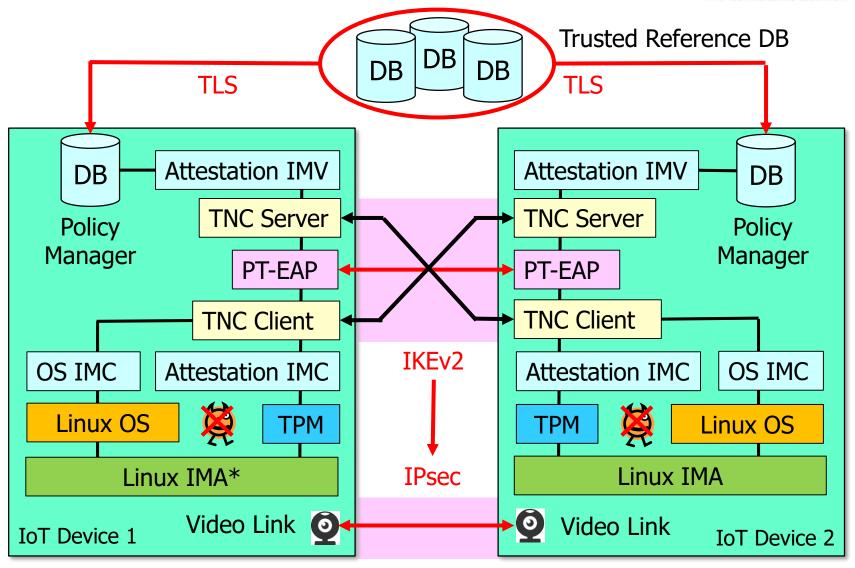






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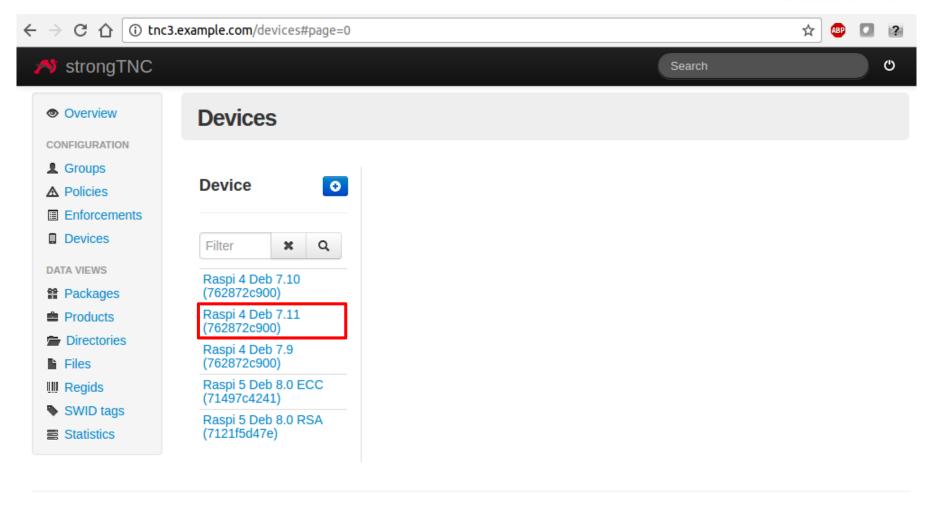


^{*} IMA: Integrity Measurement Architecture

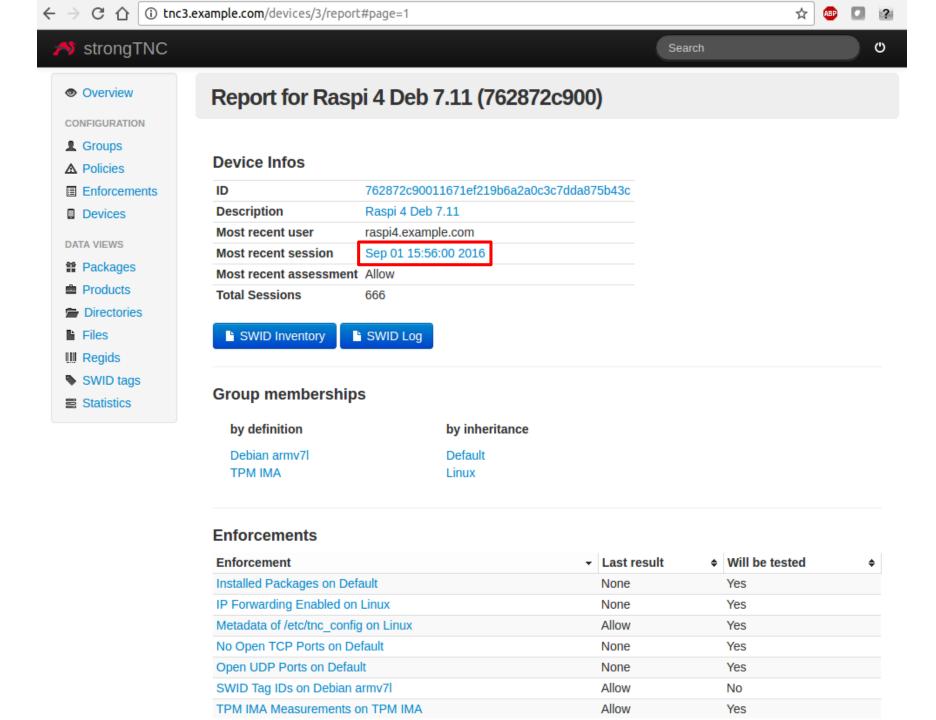
strongTNC Open Source Policy Manager



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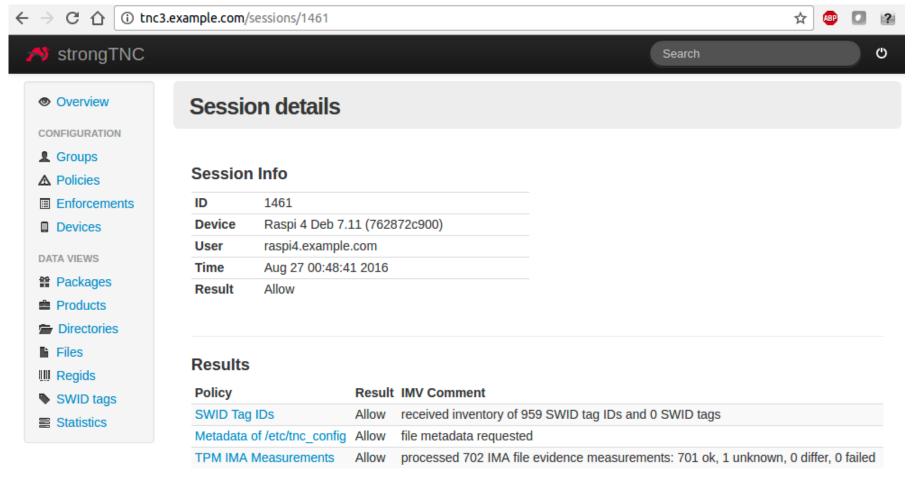
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End Point Raspi 4: Session Details



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End Point Raspi 3: Session Details



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File Version Management using SWID Tags



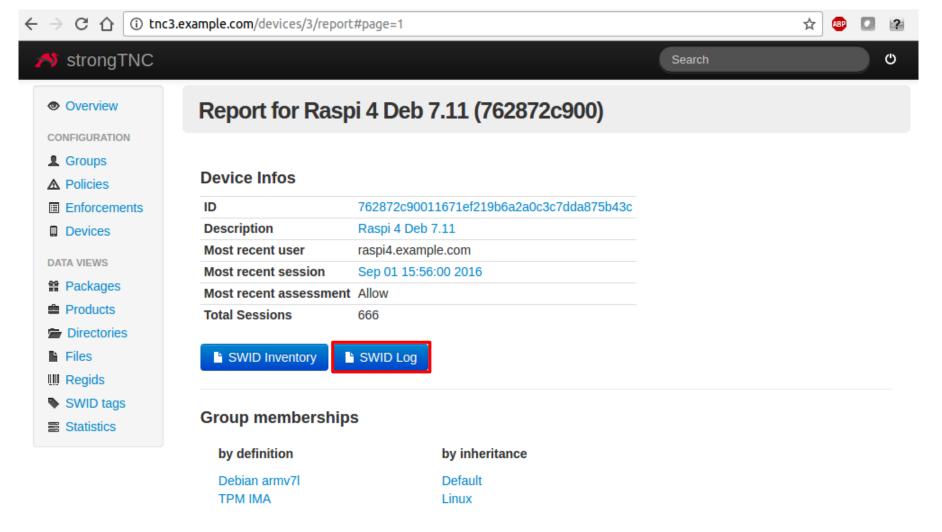
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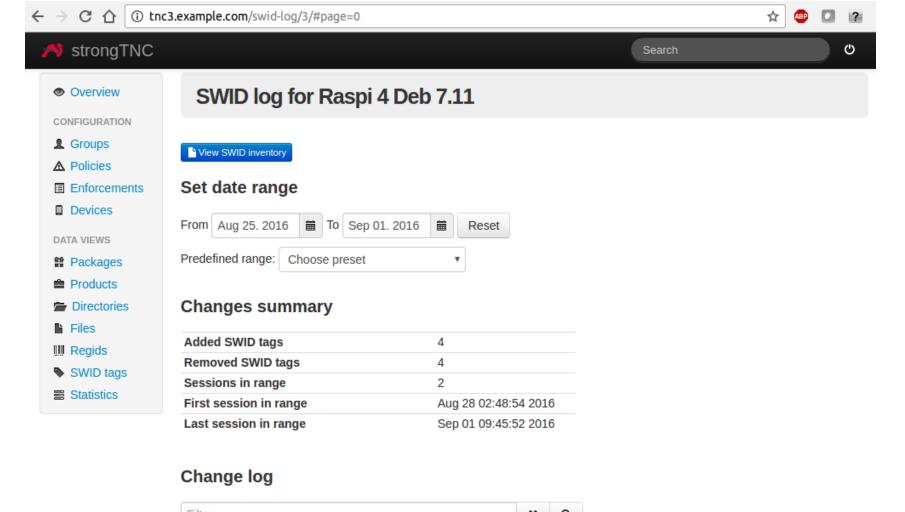
 ISO/IEC 19770-2:2015 Software Asset Management Part 2: Software Identification Tag:

```
<SoftwareIdentity xmlns=http://standards.iso.org/iso/19770/-2/2015/schema.xsd</pre>
  name="libssl1.0.0" tagId="Ubuntu 14.04-x86 64-libssl1.0.0-1.0.1f-1ubuntu2.15"
  version="1.0.1f-1ubuntu2.15" versionScheme="alphanumeric">
  <Entity name="strongSwan Project" regid="strongswan.org" role="tagCreator"/>
  <Payload>
   <File location="/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu" name="libcrypto.so.1.0.0"/>
    <File location="/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu" name="libssl.so.1.0.0"/>
    <File location="/usr/share/doc/libssl1.0.0" name="copyright"/>
    <File location="/usr/share/doc/libssl1.0.0" name="changelog.Debian.gz"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libpadlock.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libcswift.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="lib4758cca.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libaep.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libubsec.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libchil.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libgost.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libgmp.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libcapi.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libnuron.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libsureware.so"/>
    <File location="/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/openssl-1.0.0/engines" name="libatalla.so"/>
  </Payload>
</SoftwareIdentity>
```

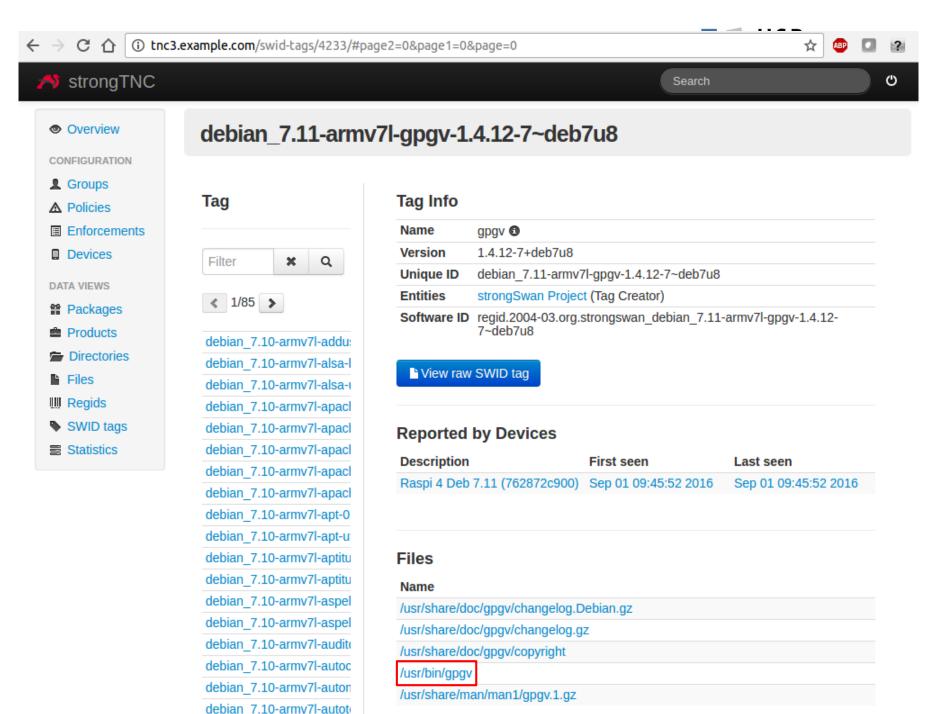
SWID Tag Support

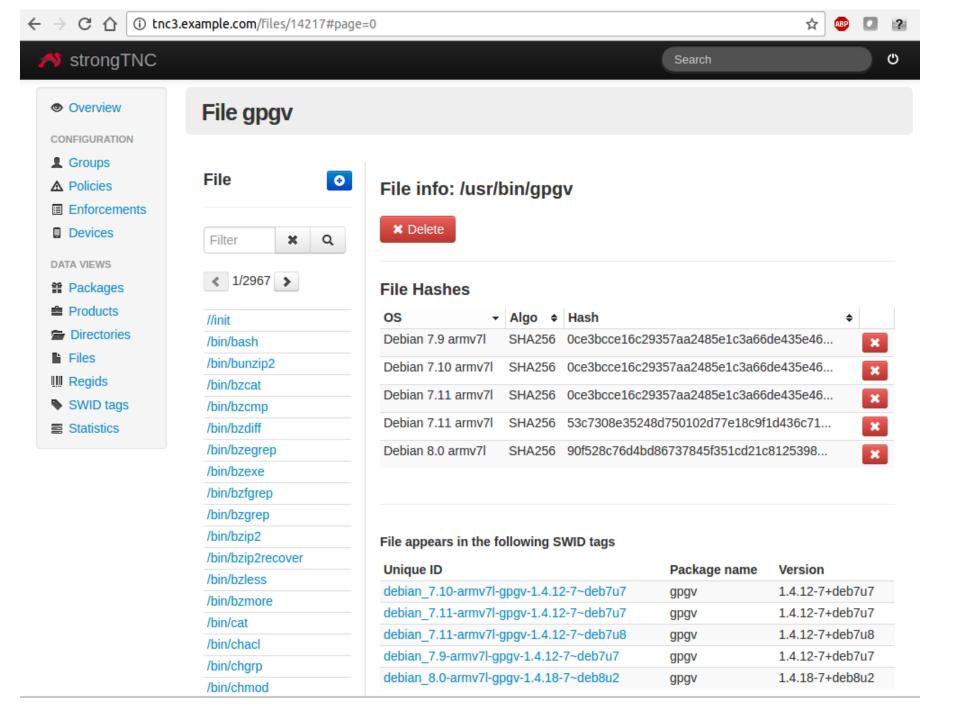






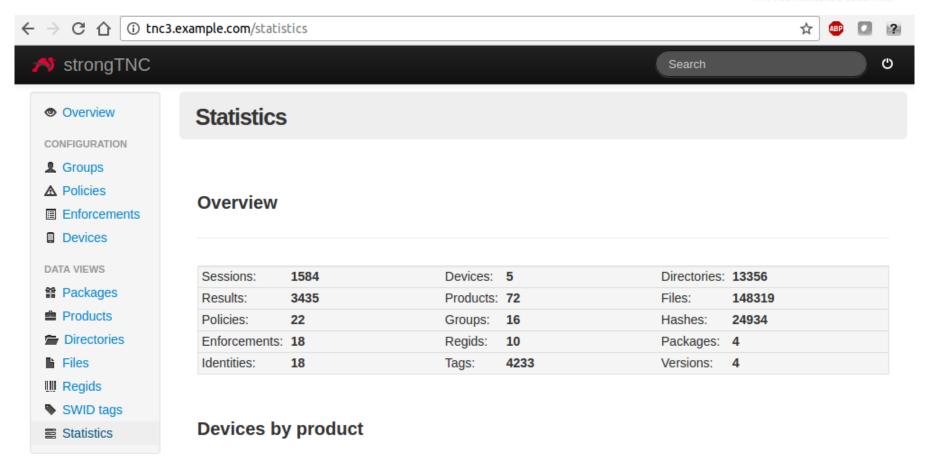






Statistics: Two IoT Clients run over 5 Months





Conclusions



- Attestation of IoT devices using either a TPM 1.2 or TPM 2.0 is feasible and takes less than 60 seconds.
- The regular use case is periodic reporting of attestation results by all IoT devices to a central Policy Decision Point. IF-T transport is usually based on TLS.
- Mutual attestation can be used e.g. by mission-critical routers in the energy grid in order to establish mutual trust into the hardware identity and integrity of the IoT devices. IF-T transport can be based on IKEv2-EAP if IPsec is used to protect the traffic exchanged by the devices anyway.
- Using the strongSwan and strongTNC open source software,
 IoT attestation solutions can be easily implemented!



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

www.strongswan.org/tnc/

