

Flexible Mechanisms for Remote Attestation

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Semantic Remote Attestation

Appraiser requests evidence

- specifies needed information —
- provides a fresh nonce —

Target gathers evidence

- measures application —
- gathers evidence of trust

Target generates evidence package

- measurement results
- the appraiser's nonce —
- cryptographic signatures _

Appraiser assesses evidence

- good application behavior —
- infrastructure trustworthiness
- good nonce



Research Goals

- Formal semantics of trust Definition of trust sufficient for evaluating systems Verified remote attestation infrastructure - Verified components for
- assembling trusted systems
- Enterprise attestation and appraisal Scaling trust to large, complex systems in principled ways
- Sufficiency and soundness of measurement Formally defining what measurements reveal about a system

Remote Attestation Example

Three attestation managers

- UserAM application software attestation
- PlatformAM kernel integrity measurement
- seL4AM hardware platform attestation

seL4 implementation infrastructure

- Linux VM running application software
- CAmkES components running attestation infrastructure
- platform roots-of-trust for late launch (pending)

Attestation gathers evidence

- attestation requests made top down
- critical components measured bottom-up
- evidence composed bottom up from roots-of-trust

Is this a one-off attestation architecture?



Layered Attestation

UserAM receives attestation request

- sends layered request to PlatformAM
- receives PlatformAM evidence
- performs application measurements
- bundles PlatformAM evidence, nonce, and local measurements

PlatformAM receives attestation request

- sends layered request to seL4AM
- receives seL4AM evidence
- performs kernel integrity measurements
- bundles seL4AN evidence, nonce, and KIM measurements

seL4AM receives attestation request

- retrieves boot evidence
- bundles and returns boot evidence

Reusable attestation architecture

- builds evidence and trust bottom up from roots-of-trust
- principled, reusable attestation template
- captured by attestation protocol and system architecture



Flexible Mechanisms

Attestation architecture building blocks

- Common Attestation Manager
- Attestation Service Providers
- Copland attestation protocol language

Patterns for attestation

- common attestation structures like Layered Attestation
- evidence bundling mechanisms

Tools and Semantics for assessment

- when is a protocol "good"?
- when is one protocol better than another?
- what does a protocol accomplish?



Attestation Manager

Negotiation

- establish a security context
- find a mutually approved attestation protocol

Copland Interpeter

- executes a Copland protocol
- verified compiler and Copland VM

Communication

- establish communication among AMs
- API for executing **@P** commands

Nonce Management

- generating new, unique nonces
- remembering nonces for appraisal

Appraisal

- general purpose appraisal function
- "re-runs" attestation with golden values



Verified Attestation Component

Attestation Monad

- state monad with exceptions
- provides state for Copland interpreter

Copland Interpeter

- invoked on nonces and protocols
- verified in previous work (NFM'21)

Communication

- assumes platform provides secure channel
- abstract interface to specific communication implementations

Nonce Management

- assumes a platform source of randomness
- tracks nonce generation for verification

Appraisal

- verified all gathered evidence is appraised
- verified correctness up to specific measurement values



Attestation Patterns

Attestation Protocol templates for common shapes

- Layered —
- Certificate-Style —
- Cached —
- Background Check —

Implemented using communicating Attestation Manager instances

- attestation service providers for measurement and other services —
- requires "plumbing" for communication, scheduling, and access control —

Principled composition

- assembling attestation ecosystems —
- scaling to the enterprise —
- assessing impacts on adversaries —

Certificate-Style

Appraisal as a service

- attester generates evidence
- appraiser evaluates evidence
- a certificate indicates appraisal results to relying party

Relying party requests an appraisal

- sends a request and a fresh nonce to attester
- signs request for authenticity
- Attester gathers evidence and metaevidence
 - executes measurers to gather system information
 - signs evidence with nonce to ensure integrity

Appraiser evaluates evidence

- checks evidence values and signature
- generates a certificate with Relying Party's nonce

Certificate returned to Relying Party

- check the nonce, signature and appraisal result
- include result in trust decisions



Cached Certificate-Style

Appraisal as a service (again)

- attester generates and appraiser evaluates evidence —
- certificate is cached for future use

Attester gathers evidence and meta-evidence

- executes measurers to gather system information
- signs evidence with nonce to ensure integrity

Appraiser evaluates evidence

- checks evidence values and signature
- generates a certificate —

Attester caches certificate for future use

- controls when and how attestation is performed
- reuses attestation results for efficiency

Relying party requests an appraisal

- sends a request and a fresh nonce to attester —
- signs request for authenticity

Certificate returned to Relying Party

- check the nonce, signature and appraisal result
- include result in trust decisions

```
*P1:(attest P1 sys) ->
    @P2[(appraise P2 sys) -> (certificate P2 sys)] ->
       (store P1 cache)
*P0,n:@P1[((retrieve P1 cache) -<+ _) -> !]
```



Background Check

Appraisal as a service (again)

- attester generates evidence
- relying party requests appraisal

Relying party requests an appraisal

- sends a request and a fresh nonce to attester
- signs request for authenticity
- Attester gathers evidence and metaevidence
 - executes measurers to gather system information
 - signs evidence with nonce to ensure integrity
 - returns evidence to relying party with nonce

Appraiser evaluates evidence

- checks evidence values and signature
- may generate a certificate if required

Result returned to Relying Party

- owns generated evidence
- often Relying Party is also Appraiser

*p0,n: @P1[(attest P1 sys)] -> @P2[(appraise P2 sys)]



Layered Background Check

Composing Layered and Background Check

- background check style appraisal
- layered style builds evidence bottom up

Relying party requests an appraisal

- sends a request and a fresh nonce to attester
- signs request for authenticity

Attester makes requests of separate attesters

- sends a request and nonce to multiple attesters
- manages ordering of attestation requests
- layered attesters gather evidence

Attester assembles evidence package

- indicates evidence ordering
- composes multiple attestation results
- returns evidence to relying party

Appraiser evaluates evidence

- checks evidence values and signature
- may generate a certificate if required
- result returned to Relying Party



Parallel Mutual Attestation

Multi-Party Attestation

- simultaneous attestation —
- single trusted appraiser —
- relying party = attester _

Both Relying Parties request attestation

- send requests and nonces asynchronously —
- receive requests and nonces —

Both Attesters return evidence

- attestation occurs asynchronously —
- no initial trust _

Both Relying Parties request Appraisal

- shared, mutually trusted appraiser —
- returns appraisal result —

Same song, second verse

- two background check attestations combined
- could add caching or certificate generation

```
*P0,n 0 : @P1[(attest 01 P1 sys)] ->
             @P2[(appraise 01 P2 sys)]
*P1,m 1 : @p0[(attest 10 p0 sys)] ->
             @P2[(appraise 10 P2 sys)]
```





Protocol Analysis

Assume a correct attestation platform

- correctly executes Copland protocols
- correctly appraises results
- verified with respect to Copland semantics

• What can we say about protocols?

- adversaries acting among protocol actions
- adversaries accessing protected information

Model Finding (MITRE's CHASE Tool)

- discovers adversary models consistent with attestation protocols
- allows evaluation of potential adversary behavior outside the attestation protocol

Separation Analysis

- CAmkES specifications define allowed communication
- synthesize or analyze architectures to evaluate allowed interaction
- Adversary "in a box"
 - analysis specifies what an adversary might do in the presence of the protocol
 - "the box" constrains the adversary making them do things they don't want to
 - balance the level of constraint against the threat



Validation

Re-targeting Experiments

- moving attestation infrastructure from among problems
- moving attestation infrastructure among architectures

Testbed Development

- attestation testbed planned for Fall 2021 deployment
- will include heterogeneous systems from IoT devices to servers

Public Domain Infrastructure

- all tools and systems are public domain
- available on Linux, MacOS, Windows (sort of)



Thank You!

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