Attested TLS Token Binding

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draft-mandyam-tokbind-attest

Introduction

- Identity federation systems often use bearer tokens for client verification
  - 3rd parties can validate client when receiving token from trusted identity provider
  - Tokens can come in many forms (JSON web tokens, cookies)
- Bearer tokens that are extracted from the client device can be used to impersonate the end user
- Problem can also occur when encrypted connection such as TLS is subject to MITM
  - Attacker extracts token
- As a result, the IETF is standardizing token binding for TLS
  - https://tools.ietf.org/wg/tokbind/

Introduction (cont.)

- Bearer tokens are still applicable, but client must prove possession of a private key on every TLS connection to a server
- Current specification requires signing of payload that includes
  - Exported Key Material (RFC 5705)
  - Tokbind.type and Tokbind.KeyParameters
- User agent (browser) could maintain private keys associated with TLS token binding
  - Problem: User agents are usually implemented in user space; private keys may be vulnerable
    - Attacker that obtains private key and bearer token can impersonate client
  - Problem not much better for native applications
    - Many OS's use open source libraries such as OpenSSL to implement secure socket connection
      - Private keys may still be stored in user space

Hardware-Secured Signing for TLS Token Binding

- Definition, “signing process” – any application or platform functionality that can execute crypto operations such as signing
  - “HW-bound” or “HW-secured” signing process: process runs in the context of a root-of-trust
- Many existing HW-bound signing processes protect private keys in trusted environments (trusted execution environment - TEE, secure element, TPM)
  - Examples include HW-secured authenticators (e.g. authenticators running in TEE)
- Such processes can be used for generating the signature for token binding
- Relying parties can make decisions as to whether to continue TLS session with clients based on storage of private keys

Remote Attestation

- Describes the process by which software executing on a device provides an assertion to a relying party about the integrity of its platform
  - The platform in question is the one controlling the tokbind private key
- The attestation can be based on several criteria, including 'health' measurements of platform
  - An assessment of the operating system kernel
  - Enumeration of 3rd-party applications installed in environment where credential is stored
  - Suspicious events such as protected memory access
- Attestation data is formed by combining these indications into a compact data structure that can be sent to a relying party
  - Attestation data is used to form an attestation statement, which is the actual message sent to the relying party
  - Attestation statement should be cryptographically-verifiable (signed and/or encrypted)

Tokbind Impact

- Inclusion of an attestation in the tokbind message enabled through an extension
  - Sec. 3.4, draft-ietf-tokbind-protocol: "One of the possible uses of extensions envisioned at the time of this writing is attestation …"
- Current I.-D. proposes a pairing of attestation type and attestation data for extension
- Types can be extracted from sources such as
  - TCG – TPM v1.2 specifications
  - Pre-registered attestation formats in W3C Web Authentication API spec
    - https://www.w3.org/TR/webauthn/#defined-attestation-formats

Recommendations

- Tokbind WG adopt this draft
  - Can be informational
- Determine initial attestation formats for Tokbind
  - While still allowing for extensibility