Group OSCORE Profile of the Authentication and Authorization for Constrained Environments Framework

draft-tiloca-ace-group-oscore-profile-05

Marco Tiloca, RISE
Rikard Höglund, RISE
Ludwig Seitz, Combitech
Francesca Palombini, Ericsson

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Recap

- In application scenarios with group communication:
  - Message protection → Group OSCORE, i.e. *draft-ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm*
  - ACE for group joining and key provisioning → *draft-ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore*
  - What about access control for accessing resources at group members ?
- In general, they are two logically separated domains of access control
- Once group members, different clients may have different access rights
  - Parents/children that can/cannot open smart locks (which in turn cannot open other locks …)
  - High- and low-privileged devices in BACnet, e.g. light switch and fire panel
  - Creating (many) more groups poorly scales and is hard to manage
    - Changing access rights means changing group and perform rekeying
- Missing profile to use Group OSCORE and access control to the resource space

New Group OSCORE profile of ACE

- Group OSCORE as security protocol between C-RSs as group members
  - The group joining has to happen first
  - The Access Token is bound to the Group OSCORE Security Context
  - PoP key: the public key that the Client uses in the OSCORE group

- Properties
  - Proof-of-Possession of the client signature key
    - Achieved when verifying a first Group OSCORE request from the client
  - Proof-of-Group-Membership for the exact Client
    - Token bound to the group context
  - Mutual authentication, when completing a first exchange

- Appendix A – “Dual mode (Group OSCORE & OSCORE)”
  - Both OSCORE and Group OSCORE are used as security protocol
  - A newly established OSCORE context is bound to the Group OSCORE Security Context

Updates from -05

- Alignment with the latest updates of the OSCORE profile
  - Terminology, considerations and phrasing of security properties
- Token request for update of access rights
  - Explicit definition was required only for the “Dual Mode” in the Appendix
    - The Group OSCORE context is a separate responsibility of the Group Manager
  - It mirrors the OSCORE profile, i.e. a new pairwise OSCORE context is not established
- Addressed comments on v -04 from Christian Amsüss – Thanks!
  - Clarifications on the RS processing
    - Keep an up-to-date association between a Token and the Group-OSCORE-related information of the Client
  - What happens if the Client changes the public key used in the OSCORE group?

Updates from -05

- Association between Token and Group-OSCORE information
  - Token ↔ (GID, SID, Pub_Key)
    - GID: Group ID of the OSCORE group; it changes when the group is rekeyed
    - SID: Sender ID of the Client in the OSCORE group; the Client can get a new one
    - Pub_Key: Public Key used by the Client in the OSCORE group; it can change (see below)
  - As group member, the RS can track changes in GID and SID

- Change of Client's public key in the OSCORE group (*)
  - The client asks the AS for a new Token, as bound to (GID, SID, Pub_Key_NEW)
  - The client re-runs the profile with the RS
  - The RS replaces the old Token and tuple with the new ones

(*) In the "Dual Mode", the Client proceeds as when requesting an update of access rights

Summary

- New ACE profile for secure group communication
  - Group OSCORE as security protocol
  - ACE-based access control among group members
  - Appendix: “Dual mode” with Group OSCORE and OSCORE
- The latest revision addresses comments from Christian (thanks!)
- Next step
  - Guidelines on later running the OSCORE profile with the same RS in the group
- Need for document reviews

Thank you!

Comments/questions?

Backup

Use cases

- Simple groups of smart locks
  - Some clients should only check the lock status
  - Some clients can both check and change the lock status
  - The smart locks should be servers only, i.e. cannot lock/unlock each other

- Building automation (BACnet)
  - Light switch (Class C1): issue only low-priority commands
  - Fire panel (Class C2): issue all commands, set/unset high-priority level
  - C1 cannot override C2 commands, until C2 relinquishes high-priority control
  - Goal 1: limit execution of high-priority commands to C2 clients only
  - Goal 2: prevent a compromised C1 client to lock-out normal control

Protocol overview

- The C-to-AS Access Token Request includes also:
  - ‘context_id’: Group ID (‘kid_context’) of the OSCORE group
  - ‘salt_input’: Client Sender ID (‘kid’) in the OSCORE group
  - ‘req_cnf’: Client’s public key in the OSCORE group
  - ‘client_cred_verify’: Client’s signature

- Signature in ‘client_cred_verify’
  - Computed with the signing key in the OSCORE group

```
Header: POST (Code=0.02)
Uri-Host: "as.example.com"
Uri-Path: "token"
Content-Format: "application/ace+cbor"
Payload:
{
  "audience" : "tempSensor4711",
  "scope" : "read",
  "context_id" : h'abcd0000',
  "salt_input" : h'00',
  "req_cnf" : {
    "COSE_Key" : {
      "kty" : EC2,
      "crv" : P-256,
      "x" : h'd7cc072de2205bdc1537a543d53c60a6acb62eccd890c7fa
            27c9e354089bbe13',
      "y" : h'f95e1d4b851a2cc80fff87d8e23f22afb725d535e515d020
            731e79a3b4e47120'
    }
  },
  "client_cred_verify" : h'...'
  (signature content omitted for brevity),
}
```

Access Token Request

- What does the Client sign?
  - If **(D)TLS** is used between C and AS, sign an exporter value (Section 7.5 of RFC 8446)
  - If **OSCORE** is used between C and AS, sign PRK = HMAC-Hash(x1 | x2, IKM)
    - x1 = Context ID of the C-AS context ; x2 = Sender ID of C in the C-AS context
    - IKM = OSCORE Master Secret of the C-AS context

Protocol overview (ctd.)

- The AS-to-C Access Token Response includes also:
  - ‘profile’ : “coap_group_oscore”
- The Access Token includes also:
  - ‘cnf’: Client’s Public Key in the Group
  - ‘salt_input’ : Sender ID of C in the group
  - ‘contextId_input’ : Group ID of the group
- Token POST and response
  - RS checks the public key of C with the Group Manager
  - RS stores
    - Access Token;
    - Group ID; Sender ID of C in the group; C Public Key
  - Another group member cannot impersonate C

```
Header: Created (Code=2.01)
Content-Type: "application/ace+cbor"
Payload:
{
  "access_token" : h'a5037674656d7053656e73 ...'
   (remainder of CWT omitted for brevity),
  "profile" : "coap_group_oscore",
  "expires_in" : 3600,
}
```

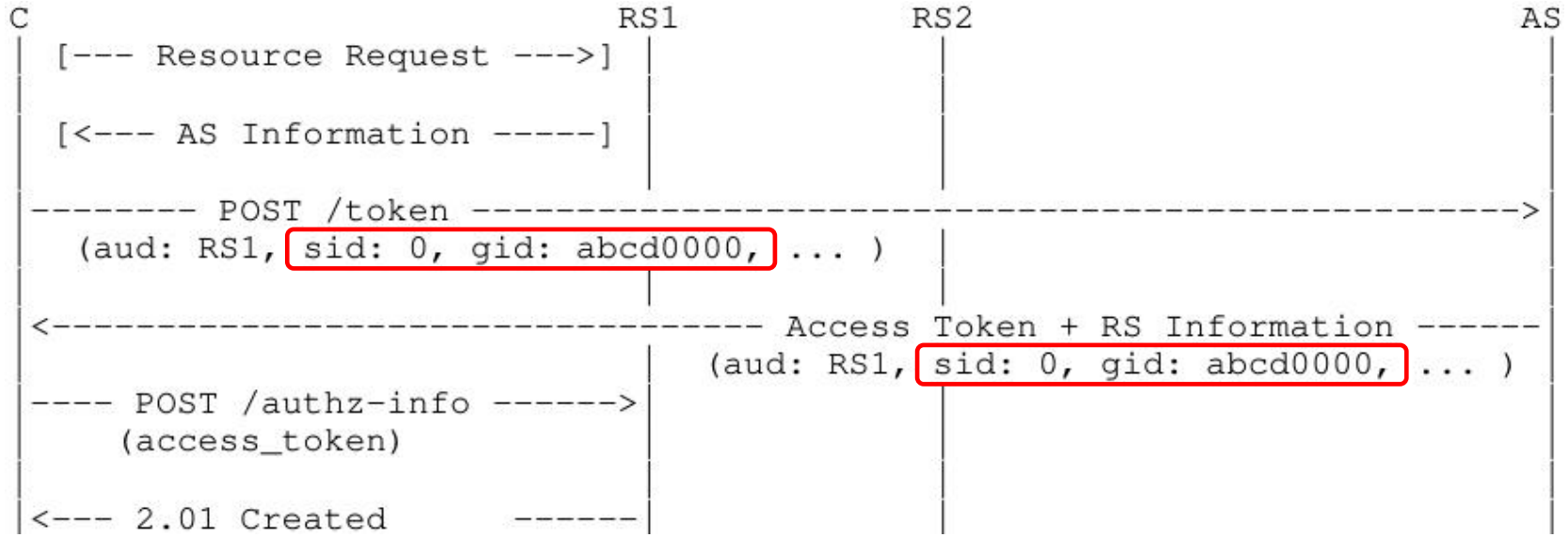
Access Token Response

```
{
  "aud" : "tempSensorInLivingRoom",
  "iat" : "1360189224",
  "exp" : "1360289224",
  "scope" :  "temperature_g firmware_p",
  "cnf" : {
    "COSE_Key" : {
      "kty" : EC2,
      "crv" : P-256,
      "x" : h'd7cc072de2205bdc1537a543d53c60a6acb62eccd890c7fa
             27c9e354089bbe13',
      "y" : h'f95e1d4b851a2cc80fff87d8e23f22afb725d535e515d020
             731e79a3b4e47120'
  },
  "salt_input" : h'00',
  "contextId_input" : h'abcd0000'
}
```

Access Token

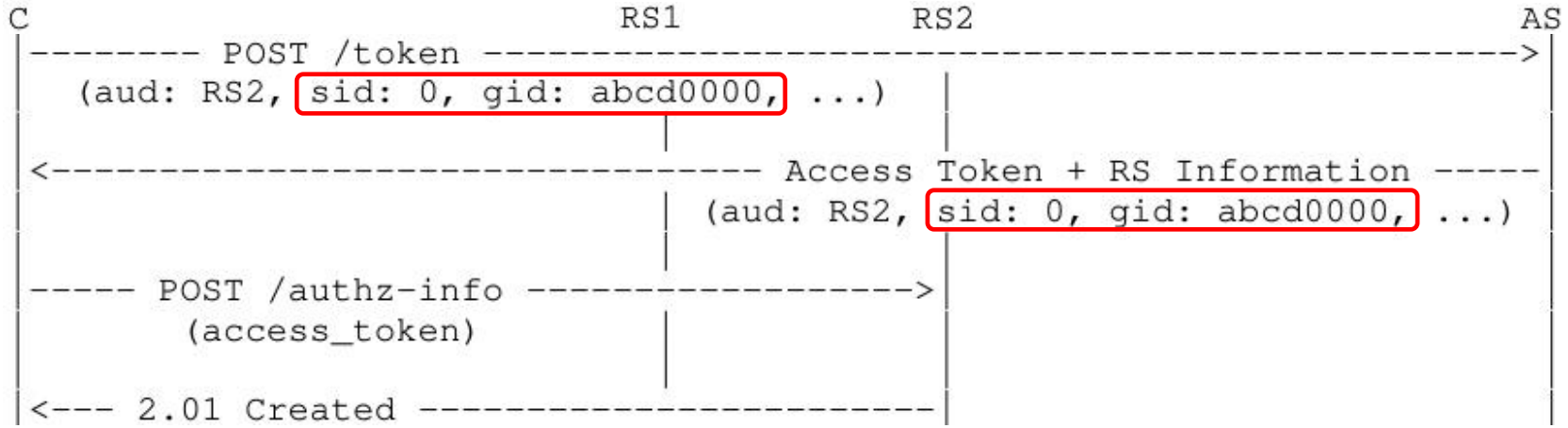
C – RS1 pairing

0: Sender ID (‘kid’) of C in the OSCORE group
abcd0000: Group ID (‘kid_context) of the OSCORE group



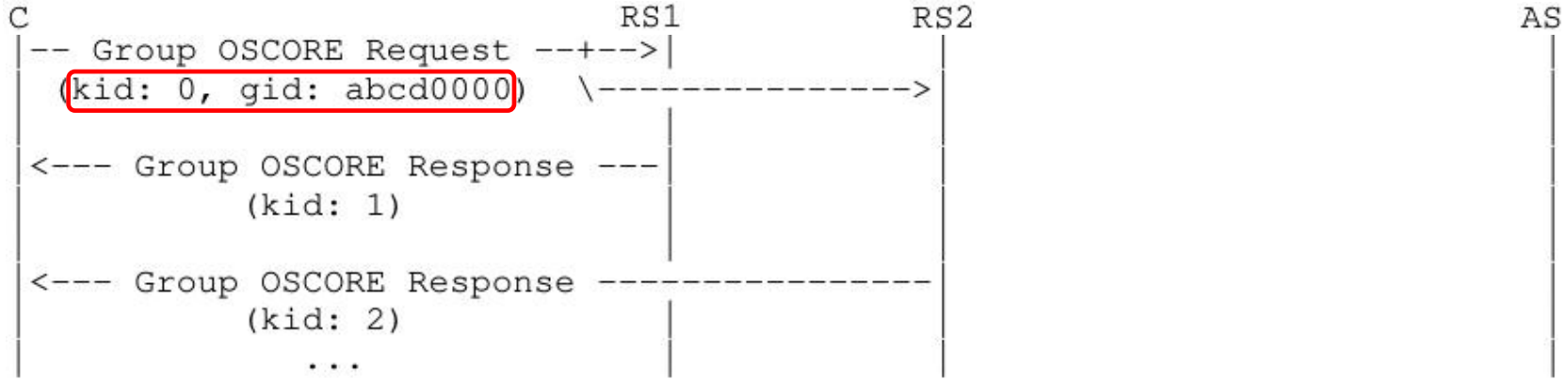
C – RS2 pairing

0: Sender ID ('kid') of C in the OSCORE group
abcd0000: Group ID ('kid_context) of the OSCORE group



C – {RS1,RS2}

0: Sender ID ('kid') of C in the OSCORE group
abcd0000: Group ID ('kid_context) of the OSCORE group



› C can access RS1 and RS2 resources, as per the posted Access Token

› Proof-of-possession achieved when verifying the first Group OSCORE request
  – Group mode: signature verification, using the Client's public key from the Access Token
  – Pairwise mode: message decryption, with the pairwise key derived from C and RS asymmetric keys

“Dual mode”

Overview – Δs from OSCORE profile

- The C-to-AS Access Token Request includes also:
  - 'context_id': Group ID ('kid_context') of the OSCORE group
  - 'salt_input': Client Sender ID ('kid') in the OSCORE group
  - 'client_cred': Client's public key in the OSCORE group
  - 'client_cred_verify': Client's signature

- Signature in 'client_cred_verify'
  - Computed with the signing key in the OSCORE group

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Header: POST (Code=0.02)
Uri-Host: "as.example.com"
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  "salt_input" : h'00',
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    "COSE_Key" : {
      "kty" : EC2,
      "crv" : P-256,
      "x" : h'd7cc072de2205bdc1537a543d53c60a6acb62eccd890c7fa
             27c9e354089bbe13',
      "y" : h'f95e1d4b851a2cc80fff87d8e23f22afb725d535e515d020
             731e79a3b4e47120'
    }
  },
  "client_cred_verify" : h'...'
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}
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Access Token Request

- What does the Client sign?
  - If **(D)TLS** is used between C and AS, sign an exporter value (Section 7.5 of RFC 8446)
  - If **OSCORE** is used between C and AS, sign PRK = HMAC-Hash(x1 | x2, IKM)
    - x1 = Context ID of the C-AS context ; x2 = Sender ID of C in the C-AS context
    - IKM = OSCORE Master Secret of the C-AS context

Overview – Δs from OSCORE profile

- The AS-to-C Access Token Response includes also:
  - Same OSCORE Security Context Object of the Access Token
- The Access Token includes also:
  - 'salt_input': Client Sender ID in the OSCORE group
  - 'contextId_input' : Group ID of the OSCORE group
  - 'client_cred': Client's public key in the OSCORE Group
- Token POST and response
  - Exchange of nonces N1 and N2 as in the OSCORE profile
  - Negotiation of C's and RS' IDs, as in the OSCORE profile
  - RS checks the public key of C with the Group Manager
  - RS stores {Access Token; Sender ID; Group ID; C Public Key}
  - Another group member cannot impersonate C

```
Header: Created (Code=2.01)
Content-Type: "application/ace+cbor"
Payload:
{
  "access_token" : h'8343a1010aa2044c53 ...'
   (remainder of CWT omitted for brevity),
  "profile" : "coap_group_oscore",
  "expires_in" : 3600,
  "cnf" : {
    "osc" : {
      "alg" : "AES-CCM-16-64-128",
      "id"  : h'01',
      "ms" : h'f9af838368e353e78888e1426bd94e6f',
      "salt" : h'1122',
      "contextId" : h'99'
    }
  }
}
```

Access Token Response

```
{
  "aud" : "tempSensorInLivingRoom",
  "iat" : "1360189224",
  "exp" : "1360289224",
  "scope" :  "temperature_g firmware_p",
  "cnf" : {
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      "id"  : h'01',
      "ms" : h'f9af838368e353e78888e1426bd94e6f',
      "salt" : h'1122',
      "contextId" : h'99'
    },
    "salt_input" : h'00',
    "contextId_input" : h'abcd0000',
    "client_cred" : {
      "COSE_Key" : {
        "kty" : EC2,
        "crv" : P-256,
        "x" : h'd7cc072de2205bdc1537a543d53c60a6acb62eccd890c7fa
              27c9e354089bbe13',
        "y" : h'f95e1d4b851a2cc80fff87d8e23f22afb725d535e515d020
              731e79a3b4e47120'
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Access Token

Overview – Δs from OSCORE profile

- Derivation of the pairwise OSCORE Security Context ***ctx***
  - Extended parameters, through more concatenations
  - Use also information related to the OSCORE Group

- **Context ID** = GID | N1 | N2 | CID
  - The Group ID of the OSCORE group is also in the Access Token, as 'contextId_input'
  - The context identifier indicated in the Access Token, in the 'contextId' field of 'osc'

- **Salt** = SaltInput | MSalt | N1 | N2 | GMsalt
  - The Sender ID of C in the OSCORE group is also in the Access Token, as 'salt'
  - The Salt indicated in the Access Token, in the 'salt' field of 'osc'
  - The Master Salt in the OSCORE group is known to C and RS as group members

- **Master Secret** = MSec | GMsec
  - The OSCORE Master Secret in the Access Token, in the 'ms' field of 'osc'
  - The Master Secret of the OSCORE group is known to C and RS as group members

C – RS1 pairing

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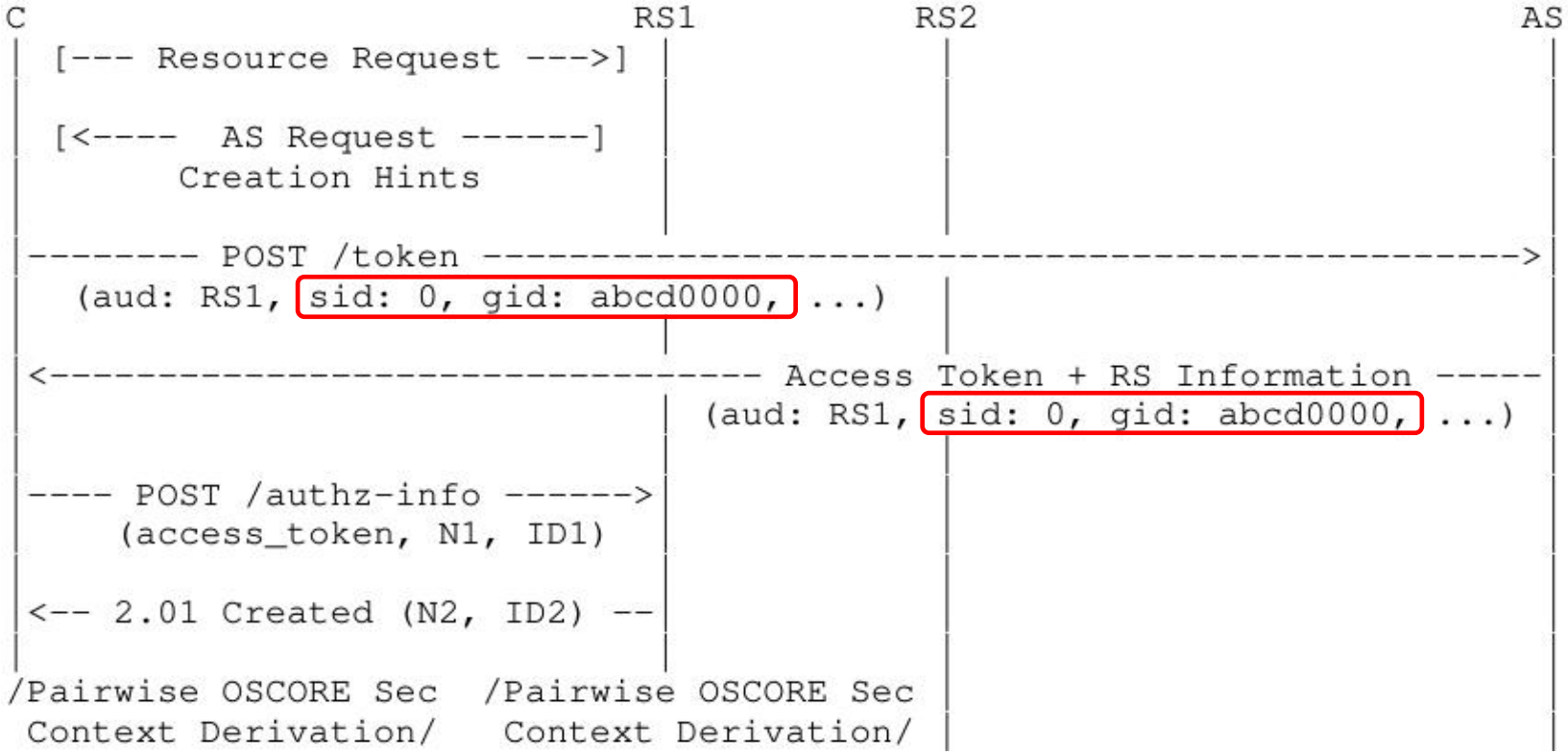
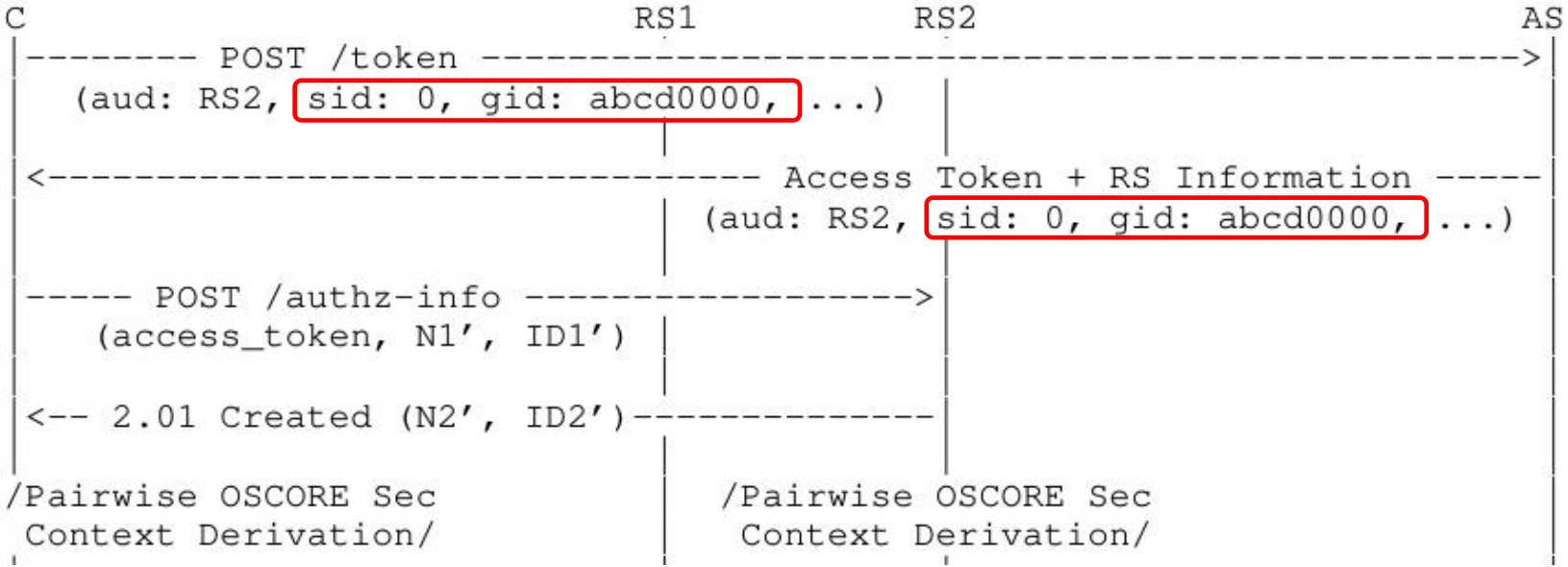
abcd0000: Group ID ('kid_context) of the OSCORE group



C – RS2 pairing

0: Sender ID ('kid') of C in the OSCORE group
abcd0000: Group ID ('kid_context) of the OSCORE group



C – {RS1,RS2}

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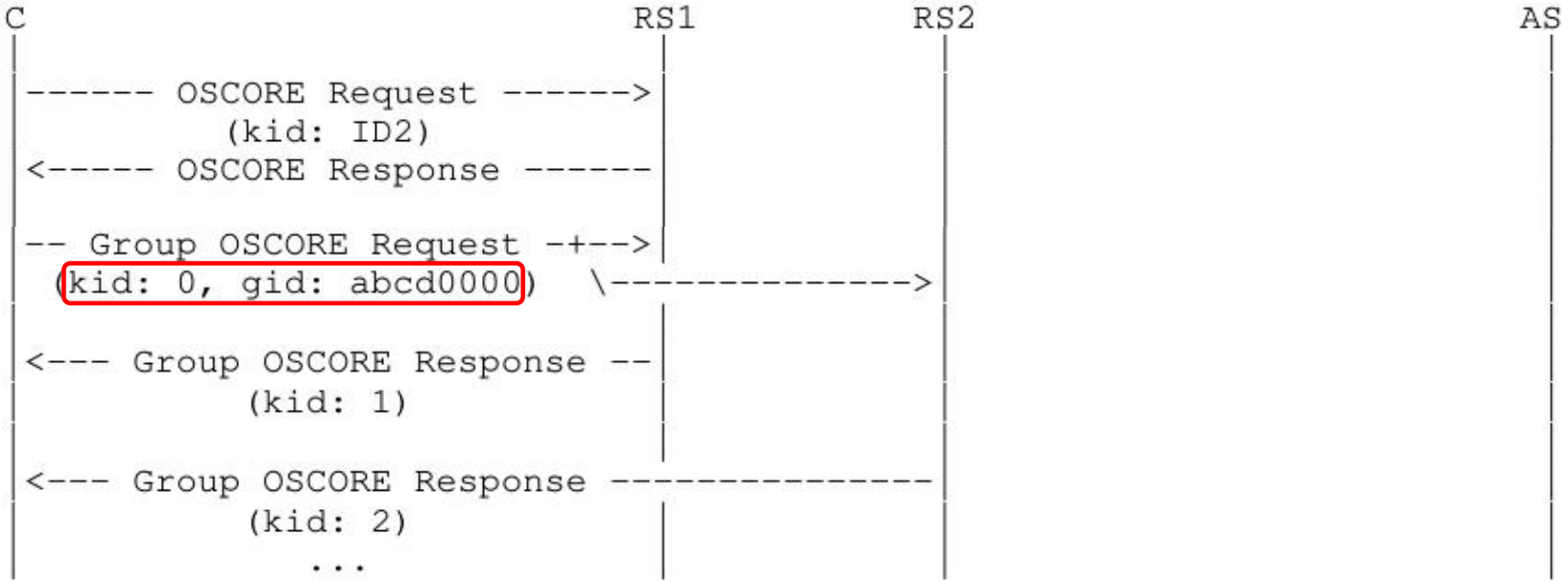

C can access RS1 and RS2 resources, as per the posted Access Token, using OSCORE or Group OSCORE