

Admin Interface for the OSCORE Group Manager

draft-ietf-ace-oscore-gm-admin-05

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Recap

- › **RESTful admin interface at the OSCORE Group Manager**
 - Create, (re-)configure and delete OSCORE groups
 - Support for both: i) Link Format and CBOR ; ii) CoRAL

- › **Two new types of resources at the Group Manager**
 - A single *group-collection* resource, at /manage
 - One *group-configuration* resource per group, at /manage/GROUPNAME

- › **Using ACE for authentication and authorization**
 - The Administrator is the Client
 - The Group Manager is the Resource Server
 - For secure communication, use transport profiles of ACE

Overview

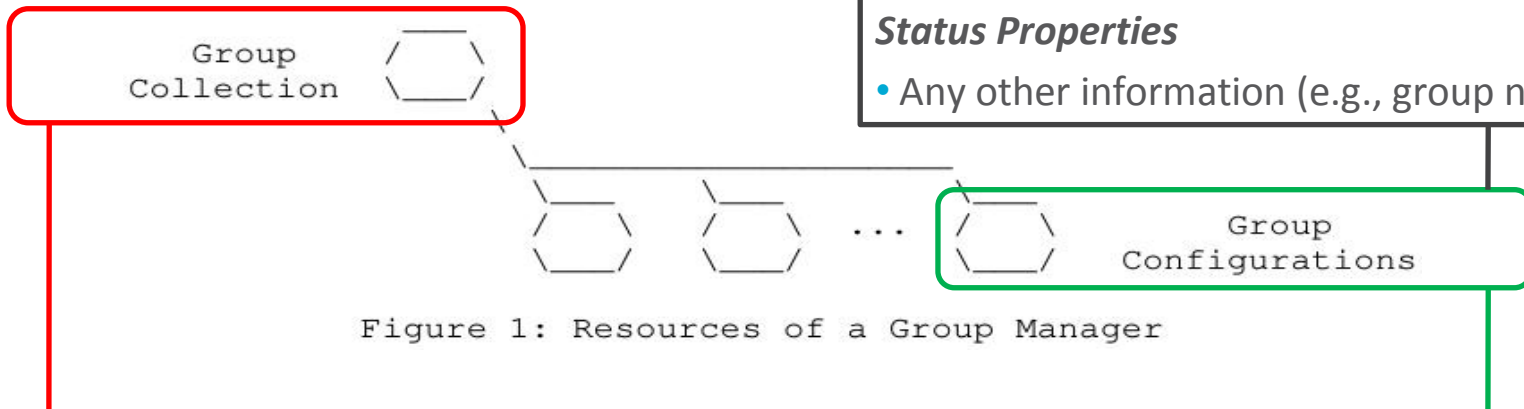


Figure 1: Resources of a Group Manager

Configuration Properties

- Security algorithms and parameters

Status Properties

- Any other information (e.g., group name)

Group-collection resource

- Retrieve the list of OSCORE groups
 - All groups (GET)
 - Group selected by filters (FETCH)
- Create a new OSCORE group (POST)
 - A group-configuration resource is created
 - A group-membership for joining nodes is also created, see *ace-key-groupcomm-oscore*

Group-configuration resource

- Retrieve the group configuration (GET)
- Retrieve part of the group configuration (FETCH)
- Overwrite the group configuration (PUT)
- Update the group configuration (PATCH/iPATCH)
- Delete the group (DELETE)

Updates since IETF 112

› Terminology update

- Triggered by the revision of *draft-ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm*
- Clear distinction between “public key” and “authentication credential”
- Renamed the parameter ‘pub_key_enc’ to ‘cred_fmt’

› Simplified selection/negotiation of group name upon group creation

- **Kept**: the name actually assigned to the new group is a decision of the Group Manager
- **Kept**: the assigned group name has to be available at the Group Manager
- **Updated**: the Administrator creating the group has to provide a suggested name
- **Updated**: if the suggested name is already taken, the Group Manager assigns an available one
 - › Keep the assignment of group names flexible and ultimately up to the Group Manager
 - › Keep a tractable checking of group creation requests against authorization information in the token (more on this later)

Updates since IETF 112

› Updates of existing group configuration (PUT/PATCH/iPATCH)

- Now made explicit how to inform current group members of the new configuration
- Send a subset of the “Joining Response” message defined in *draft-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore*
- Use the same content format application/ace-groupcomm+cbor

› Considered possible addition upon group creation

- The Group Manager may recycle OSCORE Group IDs in a group
 - › This allows an OSCORE group to “live forever”
 - › Recently changed to be an optional feature in *draft-ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm*
- **Should the Administrator have any saying in this when creating a group?** Proposal:
 - › Define a new parameter for the group creation request, to indicate a group Status Property
 - › If “true”, the Group Manager recycles Group IDs if actually able to
 - › This cannot be changed later on as part of a group configuration update

Ok to add?

Updates since IETF 112

- › **Defined a proper format of ‘scope’, using an AIF data model**
 - Driven mostly by two discussions

- › **Early comment from Jim Schaad**
 - An Administrator uploads a token T1 at the Group Manager
 - The Administrator creates groups G1 and G2
 - T1 expires; the Administrator gets a new token T2 and uploads it at the Group Manager
 - The Administrator has a new identity → Not recognizable as the creator of G1 and G2!
 - What should **‘scope’** be in token T2, such that:
 - › The Administrator can create new groups, and continue accessing G1 and G2
 - Not trivial: the Group Manager took the final decision on G1 and G2 names
 - › There is no need to update access policies on the Authorization Server

Updates since IETF 112

› More comments from Christian Amsüss

- Good to admit multiple Administrators for a same group, with different privileges
 - › A set of Administrators can access an existing group configuration resource, ...
 - › ... as allowed to perform some operations on a group created by another Administrator
- This opens to “classes” of Administrators, to be enforced through **‘scope’**

› Follow-up discussions among co-authors led to ...

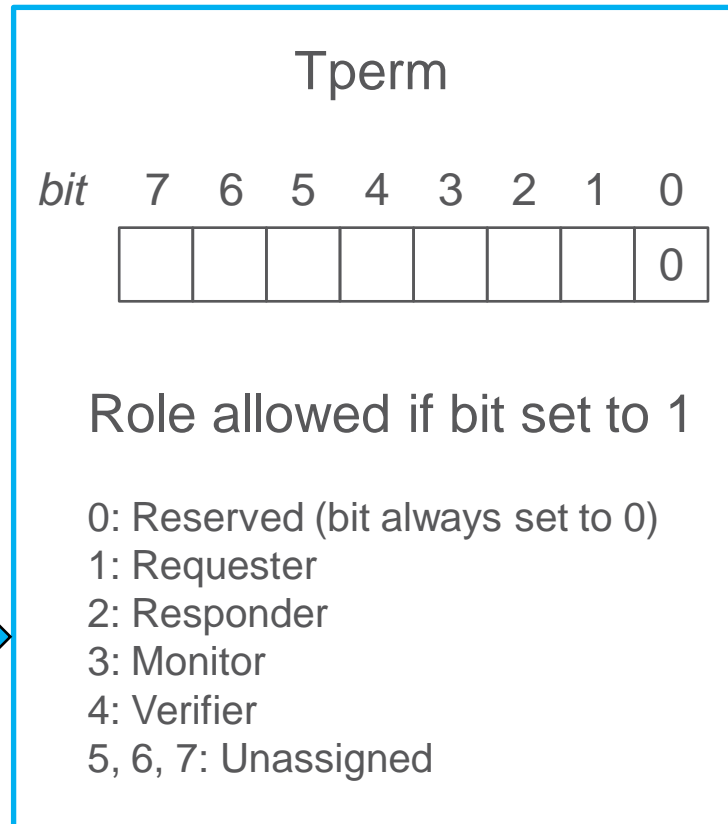
- ... what was in Section 2.1.1 of v -04 as a placeholder, with a technical direction ...
- ... which is now fully elaborated in the latest v -05

Use a structured scope and AIF

- › How is scope in *ace-key-groupcomm-oscore* ?
 - This is for users of groups
 - › Group members; external signature verifiers
 - Using the AIF-OSCORE-GROUPCOMM data model
 - Good to consider as a starting point

- › Scope = << [+ scope_entry] >>

- scope_entry = [Toid, Tperm]
- Toid : tstr, with value a group name
- Tperm : uint, encoding roles as flag bits



Format of 'scope' in gm-admin (1/3)

- › **New AIF Data Model** – AIF-Generic<Toid, Tperm> = [*[Toid, Tperm]]
 - Toid: Text string, specifying a wildcard pattern for group names
 - Tperm: Unsigned integer, indicating admin permissions as flag bits
 - Permissions apply to groups whose name matches the pattern!

- › **Possible permissions in Tperm**
 - 0: Retrieve list of existing security groups
 - › Always granted
 - 1: Create a new group and its configuration
 - 2: Read the configuration of a group
 - 3: Overwrite/update a group configuration
 - 4: Delete a group and its configuration

Permissions are related to a name pattern

- They survive across different issued tokens and changes of security identity (Jim's point)

Possible to consider more Administrators than the group creator (Christian's point)

- Expected for a creator: (1)(2)(3)(4) all granted
- Expected for a non-creator: (1) not granted; some of (2)(3)(4) granted; restrictive name pattern

Format of 'scope' in gm-admin (2/3)

> New data model AIF-OSCORE-GROUPCOMM-ADMIN

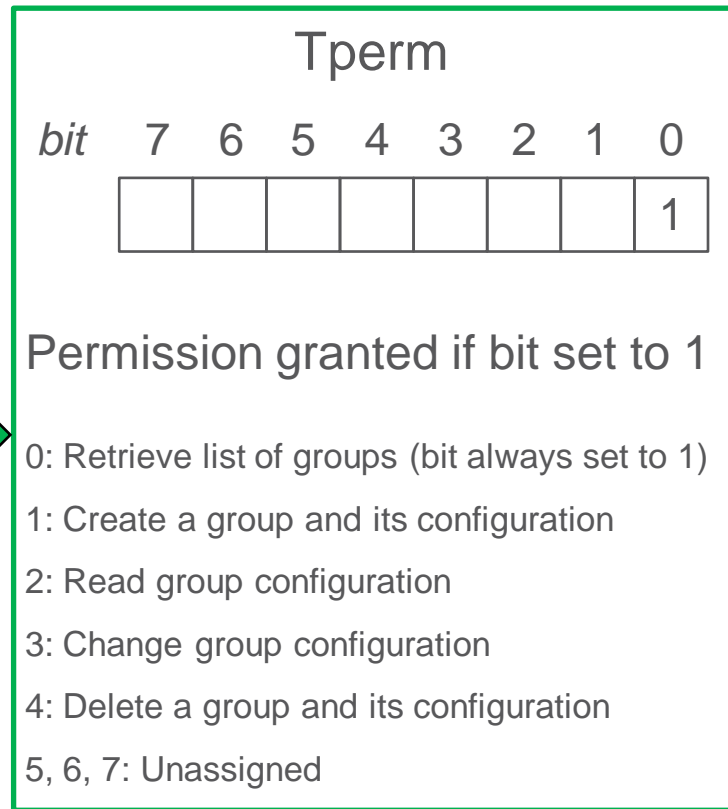
- This is for Administrators of groups
- Admit creator and non-creator Administrators

> Scope = << [+ scope_entry] >>

- scope_entry = [Toid, Tperm]
- Toid : tstr, i.e., a wildcard pattern of group names
- Tperm : uint, encoding permissions as bit flags

- > Permissions apply to groups whose name matches the pattern in Toid!

> Any comments?



Format of 'scope' in gm-admin (3/3)

- › **What does it mean on the Group Manager as Resource Server? (Section 6)**
 - An Administrator request is served if 'scope' has at least one scope entry allowing so
 - Added detailed rules for request processing to each resource handler

- › **What does it mean on the Authorization Server? (Section 4)**
 - As usual, check the requested 'scope' against access policies for the Administrator
 - › If not possible to grant as is, grant the intersection of what is asked and what is allowed
 - Practically, this gets tricky when checking name patterns against name patterns
 - The current text has an actionable and very detailed procedure for the AS
 - **Proposal for next version:**
 - › Keep the high level process and goal above in Section 4
 - › Move the detailed procedure to an Appendix, as an example

Objections?

Todo (?): mixed set of scope entries

› Under a same Group Manager a Client might be both:

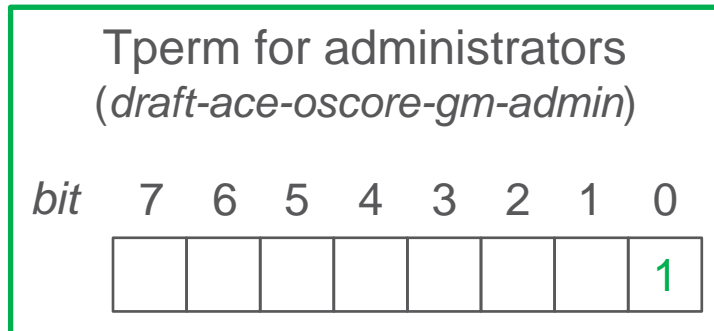
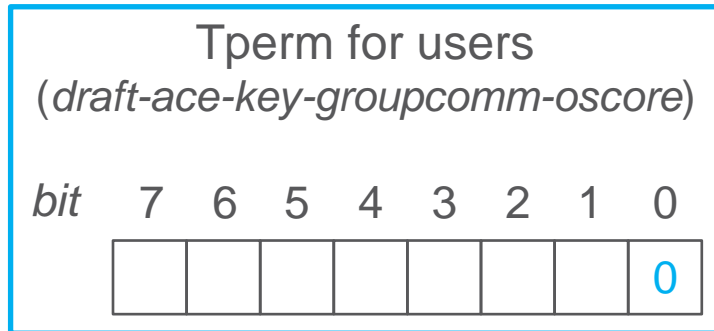
- (A) User for some groups
- (B) Administrator for some groups

› The two types of scope entry are distinguishable!

- For A, the least significant bit is always 0
- For B, the least significant bit is always 1

› Proposal: allow both types of scope entry to be present in the same scope

› Objections?



Summary and next steps

› Latest updates

- Terminology and parameters consistent with “public key” vs. “authentication credential”
- Defined AIF data model to express ‘scope’ for Administrators
- Updated request processing at the Group Manager, per the AIF-based authorization info
- Simplified selection/negotiation of group name upon group creation
- Revised order of content in Sections 2-5; editorial improvements

› Planned next steps

- Consider allowing ‘scope’ to include a mix of:
 - › Scope entries for Administrators (AIF data model defined here)
 - › Scope entries for group users (AIF data model from *ace-key-groupcomm-oscore*)
- Consider moving detailed scope checking procedure at the AS to an appendix
- More details on error handling (e.g., no group names currently available to assign)

› Comments and reviews are welcome!

Thank you!

Comments/questions?

<https://github.com/ace-wg/ace-oscore-gm-admin>

Backup

Group Configuration Parameters

› Configuration properties

- hkdf
- cred_fmt
- group_mode
- sign_enc_alg
- sign_alg
- sign_params
- pairwise_mode
- alg
- ecdh_alg
- ecdh_params
- det_req
- det_hash_alg

› Status properties

- rt = “core.osc.gconf”
- active
- group_name // Plain immutable identifier
- group_title // Descriptive string
- ace_groupcomm_profile
- exp
- **app_groups** // Names of application groups
- joining_uri
- ? group_policies
- ? max_stale_sets
- ? as_uri // Link to the AS

- When using PATCH, easy “replacement” update for most parameters
 - Specify the pair (“label”, new_value), like when creating the group
- ‘**app_groups**’ is a list of names and requires special handling

Configuration update with PATCH

› Two ways to update ‘app_groups’

- List of associated applications groups

Current value ["room1", "room2"]

› **Overwrite** – New array of names as hard replacement

- app_groups : ["room1", "room8"] *Custom CBOR*

– app_group "room1"
 app_group "room8" } *CoRAL*

The result is ["room1", "room8"]

› **Addition/deletion** – [[*name_to_remove], [*name_to_add]]

- app_groups_diff : [["room1"], ["room5"]] *Custom CBOR*

– app_group_del "room1"
 app_group_add "room8" } *CoRAL*

The result is ["room8", "room5"]

› Overwrite and addition/deletion **not together** in the same PATCH payload

Configuration update with PATCH

› 4.00 (Bad request)

- Any malformed or invalid payload
- iPATCH is used as request method, but:
 - › ‘app_groups_diff’ is included (Custom CBOR)
 - › ‘app_group_del’ and/or ‘app_group_add’ are included (CoRAL)

› 4.09 (Conflict)

- New parameter values would yield an inconsistent group configuration

› 4.22 (Unprocessable entity) might be returned just as per RFC 8132

- The server is unable to or is incapable of processing the request