

ACME Auto Discovery

draft-vanbrouwershaven-acme-auto-discovery

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ACME WG

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SECURING A WORLD IN MOTION

Problem refresher from 117



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DIGITALOCEAN - LOAD BALANCER

resource name or public IP (Ctrl+B) Create

New certificate

Use Let's Encrypt **Bring your own certificate**

Automatically encrypt traffic up to the Load Balancer with a free Let's Encrypt certificate. Choose domains using the search box below. We'll generate and auto-renew the certificate. [Learn more](#)

Search for a domain on DigitalOcean

Include all subdomains (wildcard certificate)

Select specific subdomains

Name this certificate *

Generate Certificate

You can use Let's Encrypt (ACME), provide some configuration, but you **can not** specify your own ACME server or account binding.

source name or public IP (Ctrl+B) Create

New certificate

Use Let's Encrypt **Bring your own certificate**

[How to create an SSL certificate](#)

Name *

Certificate *

Private key *

Certificate chain

Save SSL Certificate

Or you can upload a custom certificate.

PROBLEM

- › A certificate with a validity of 90-days ‘requires’ automation
 - Renewing a certificate manually 4-6 times will not be ‘appreciated’
- › When subscribers can’t specify their preferred ACME server, the default will become the norm!
- › If the default is the norm, we lack issuer diversity which risks becoming a single point of failure.
- › (side-benefit: prioritized list of fallback ACME servers for a given domain)

How do we automate discovery of the domain owner’s preferred CA?



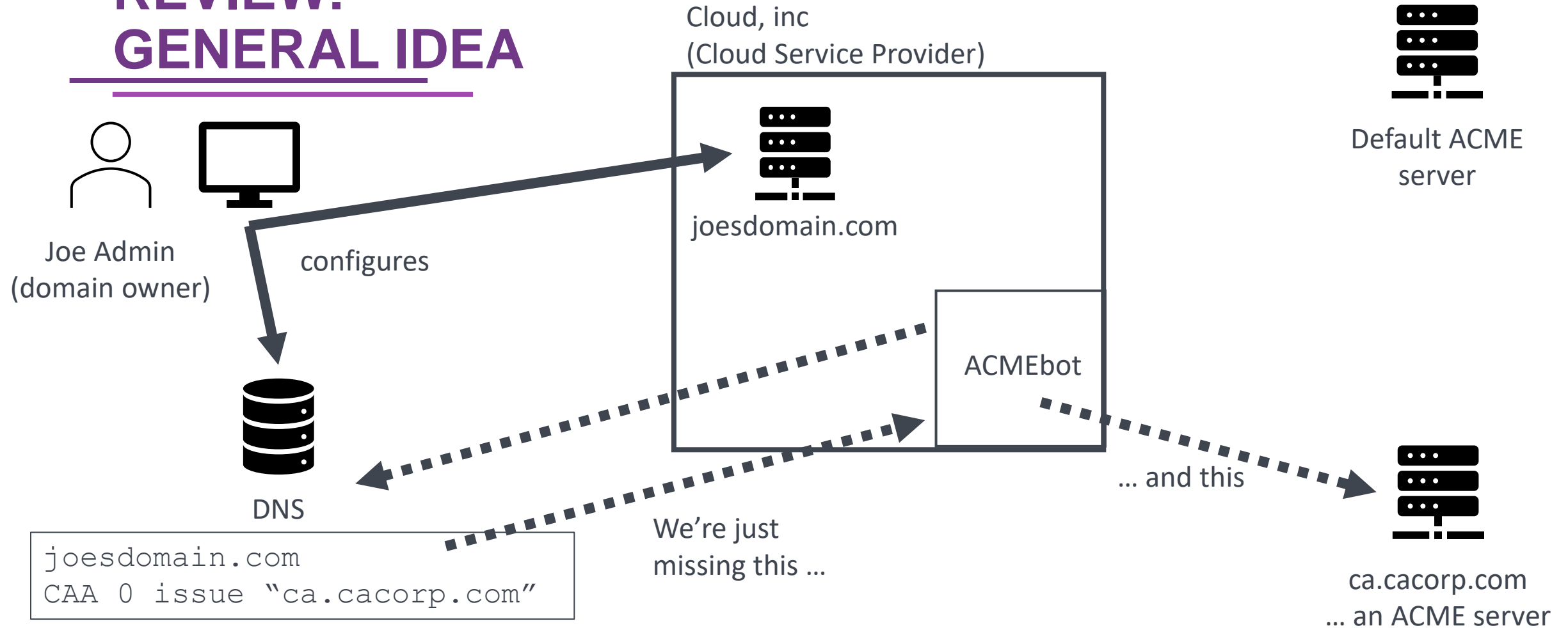
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How do we automate discovery of the domain owner’s preferred CA?



REVIEW: GENERAL IDEA



... you would think there's enough info here
to send ACMEbot to the Joe's preferred ACME server ...

Current Status



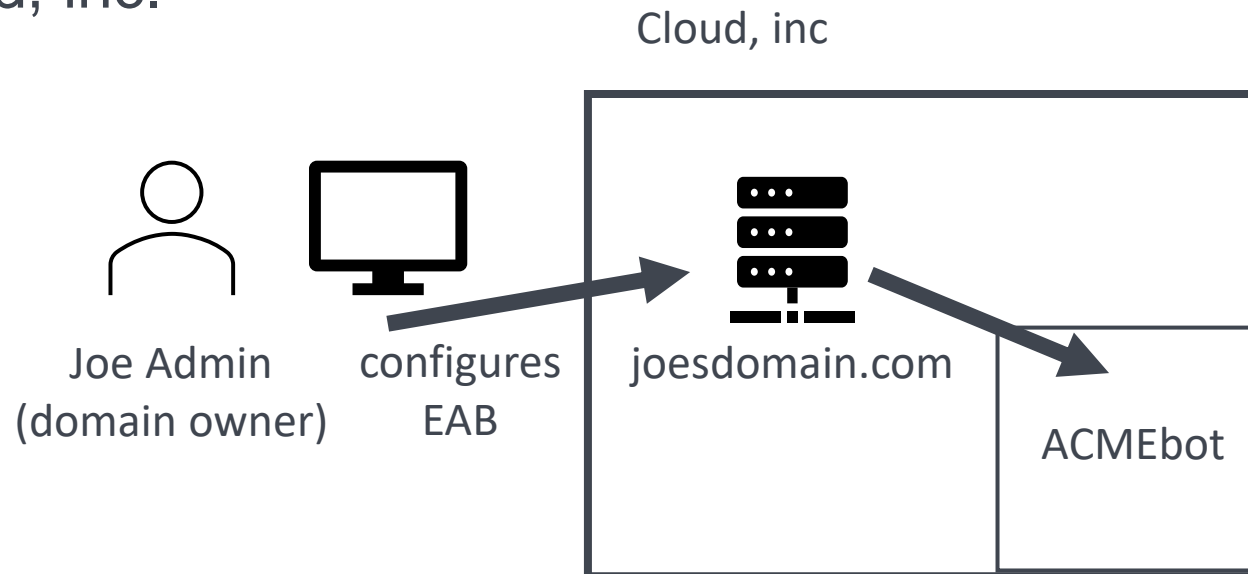
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Status

- A new draft (-02) was released incorporating the feedback received.
- We have identified (and are attempting to solve) more challenges around the external/internal account binding mechanisms.
 - General problem: How to associate incoming ACME requests with the correct CA account?
 - Sub-Problem 1: The ACME account will be owned by the CSP and may either be re-used across all customers they manage, or may be a fresh account per ACME request.
 - So we cannot use ACME account to retrieve the appropriate CA account.
 - Sub-Problem 2: multiple CA accounts are authorized to issue for the same domain.
 - So we cannot use requested domain to retrieve the appropriate CA account.

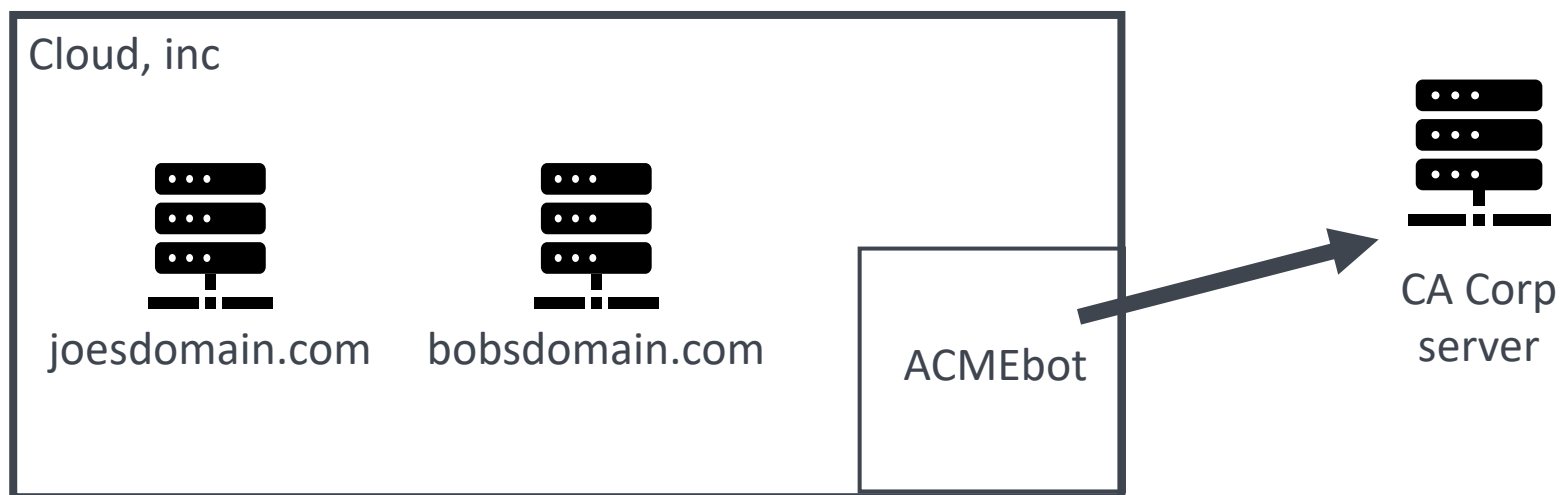
Problem 0: External Account Binding keys

- ACME already has External Account Binding keys, but they can't be leveraged here because:
 1. Passing Joe's EAB key down to ACMEBot requires UI changes in Cloud, inc.
 2. Joe's EAB key may have more permissions than Joe really wants to share with Cloud, inc.



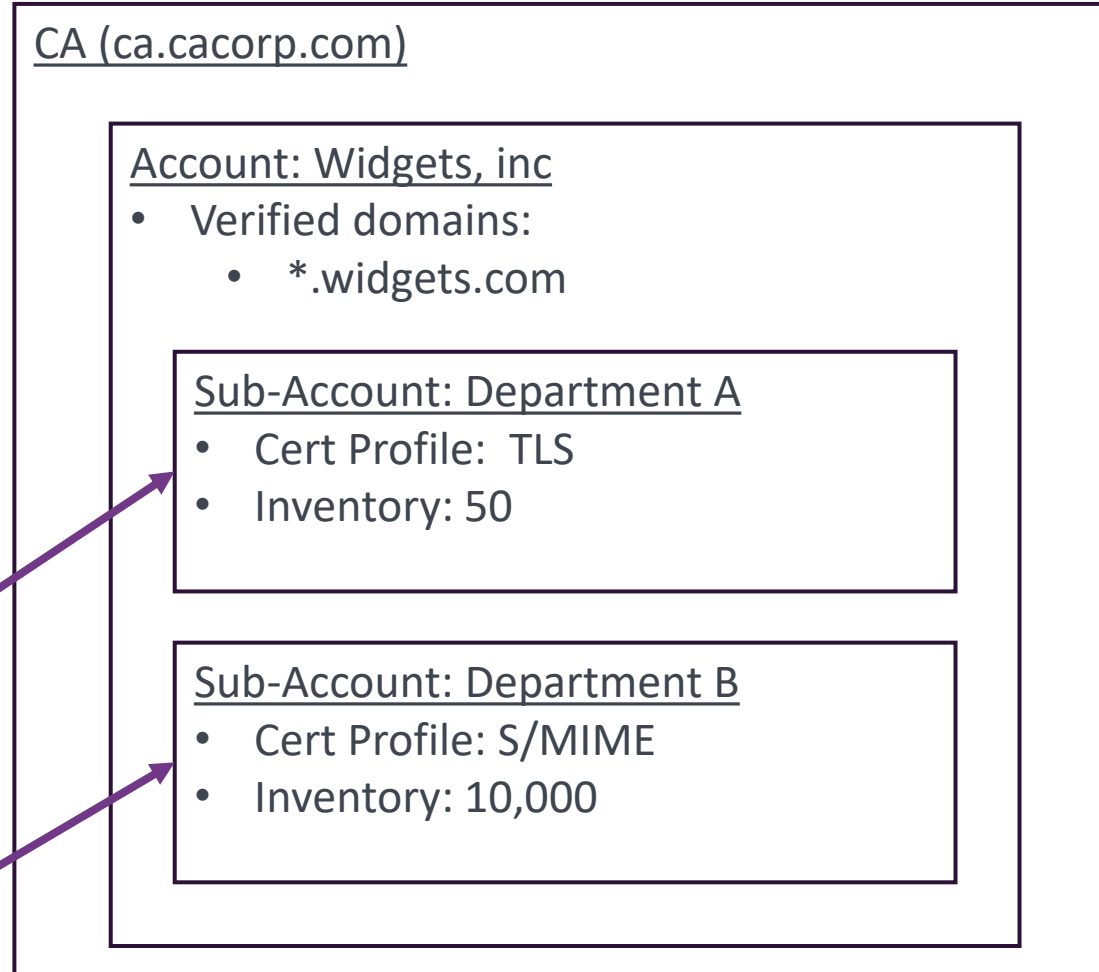
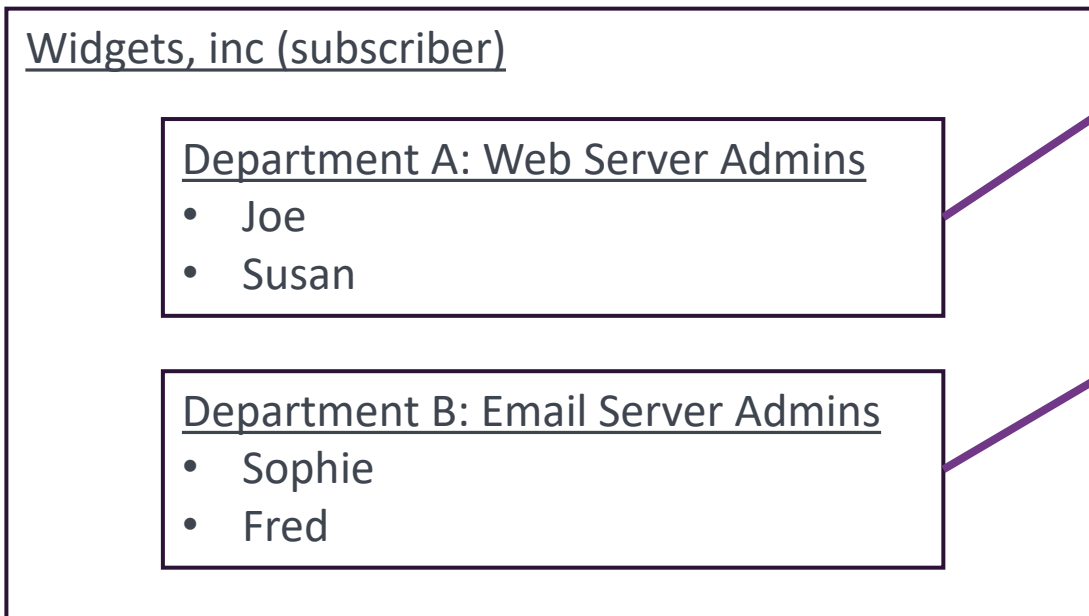
Problem 1: ACME accounts are not unique per CA account

- Most service providers currently work by either having a single ACME account per CA, or generating throwaway ACME accounts – ex.: Certbot automatically creates a new account for each ACME server but doesn't know anything about users, actually, Cerbot creates the account keys in a shared config folder by default.
- This problem is described in [section 9.3](#) of the security considerations of the draft.



Problem 2: Multiple CA accounts for the same domain

- In general, domain is not a unique way to disambiguate CA accounts.
- Unfortunately, this gets into details of how the CA's "account data model" works.



Potential Account Binding (AB) Mechanisms

External AB

- Not supported by Cloud Service Providers (CSP).
- Unlikely to gain support as it requires interface and implementation changes by the CSP.
- Requires a unique account per CSP customer.

Internal AB (email)

- Described in [section 7.1.2 of the draft](#).
- Prone to phishing attacks.
- Easier to implement than the EAB as required information (email) is already known by the CSP.
- Requires a unique account per CSP customer.

Internal AB (DV)

- Described in [section 7.1.1 of the draft](#).
- Does not require any CSP changes.
- Requires a unique account.

Potential Account Binding (AB) Mechanisms

External AB

- Not supported by Cloud Service Providers (CSP)
- Unlikely to gain support as it requires interface and implementation changes by the CSP
- Requires a unique account per CSP customer

Internal AB (email)

- Described in [section 7.1.1 of the draft](#)
- Prone to phishing
- Easier to implement the EAB as relying on information (email) already known
- Requires a unique account per CSP customer

Internal AB (DV)

Design is still ongoing, we're not sure this is right yet.

More vendor input is needed here!

For example, is email really the right mechanism? What about a UUID in the CAA DNS record to disambiguate accounts? Or maybe {domain + cert profile} is unique? More design needed.

Shared Account Binding

- Not described in the draft, looking for feedback
- Similar to where the CSP (Cloud Service Provider) is a reseller of the CA and uses one set of API credentials for multiple customers, except there would be no contract between the CA and the CSP
- The ACME key could identify the CSP, to allow CA customers to enable specific CSP
 - The CSP could publish its public key(s) in its well-known directory
 - The CSP could obtain a certificate for its ACME key and include it in the x5u parameter of the JWK
 - less likely to see broad adoption, involves validation costs and renewal procedures
 - A challenge response with the account key email address could be performed (based on the CSP domain, e.g., @aws.com)
 - less likely to see broad adoption, requires (automated) acknowledgement on the CSP side
- Domain Control Validation determines if the CSP is authorized to issue this certificate

Summary & Next Steps

- This draft **slowed down** when we realized there's a hard problem buried in here.
- We need more design iteration on how to disambiguate which CA account a given ACME request should be associated with – we may need to consider authentication and authorization separately.
- This may need **a design group** of CAs and CSPs to make sure we've captured and addressed the sticky cases properly (some of which may be CA-specific).

Thank You

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