

Transport Layer Security (TLS) Authentication with Verifiable Credential (VC)

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-vesco-vcauthtls/>

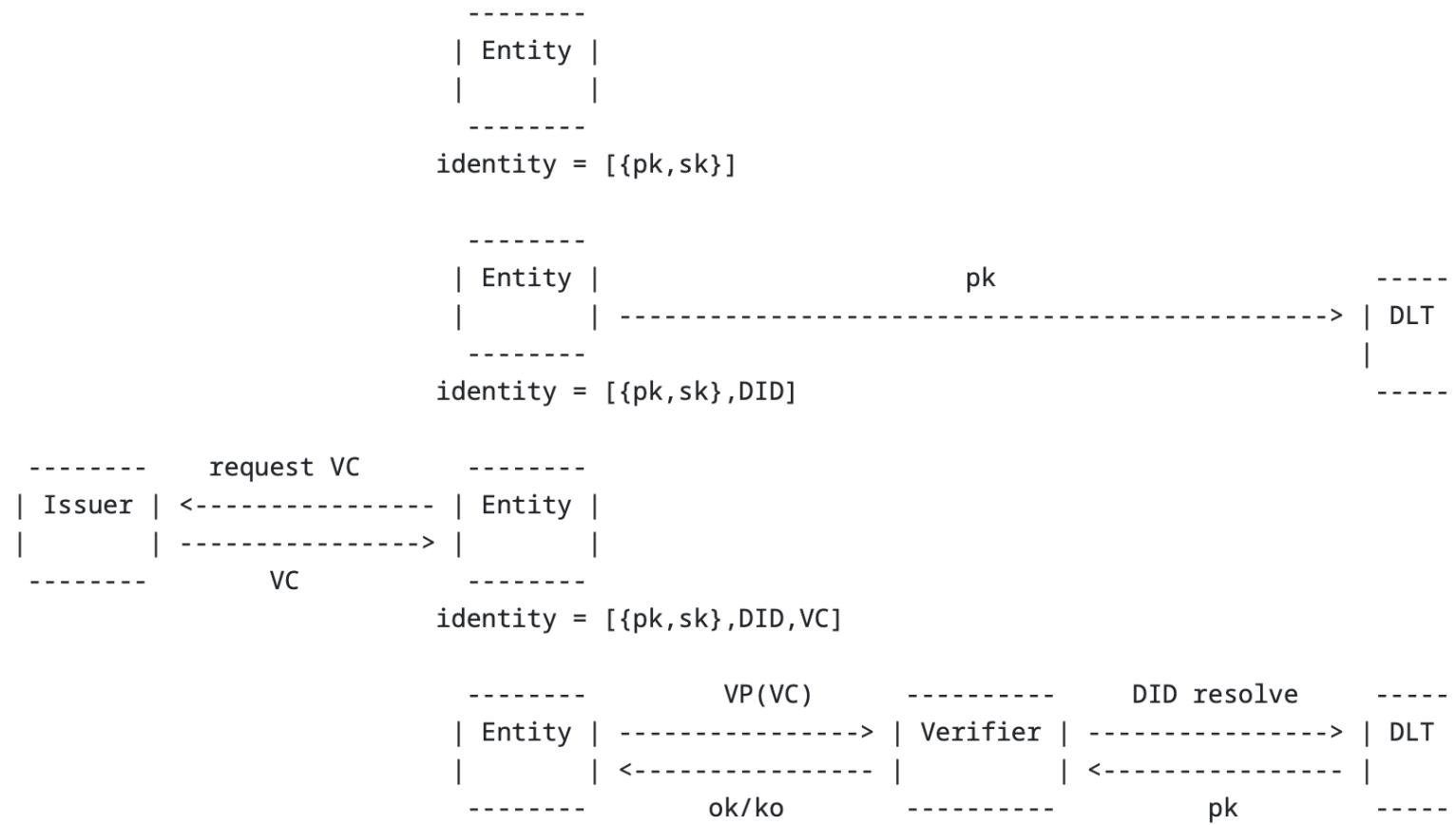
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IETF119 - ALLDISPATCH

Self-Sovereign Identity (SSI)

- A decentralized model of digital identity, in which entities have control over the information that they use to prove who they are.
- Identity consists of three components:
 - key pair;
 - Decentralized IDentifier (DID);
 - at least a Verifiable Credential (VC).
- VC and DID are currently in the process of specification by the W3C.

Generation of the Identity



How SSI authentication works

- Currently, SSI authentication occurs at the application layer; two endpoints first establish a TLS channel with server-only authentication using an X.509 certificate.
- Then, the client then sends its VP(VC) to the server for authentication.
- This process works very well for the web.
- However, there may be some cases where SSI authentication could be moved to the TLS layer

The IoT domain

- Managing X.509 certificates from enrolment to update and revocation is not straightforward in large-scale IoT systems.
- It may be that the adoption of SSI is a good idea.
- just few examples of pros:
 - an endpoint can update/rotate its key pair without the need of refreshing the VC,
 - an endpoint can revoke immediately its DID,
 - ...
- So, if entities have their own SSI, the VC can be a new Certificate Type for authentication at TLS layer.

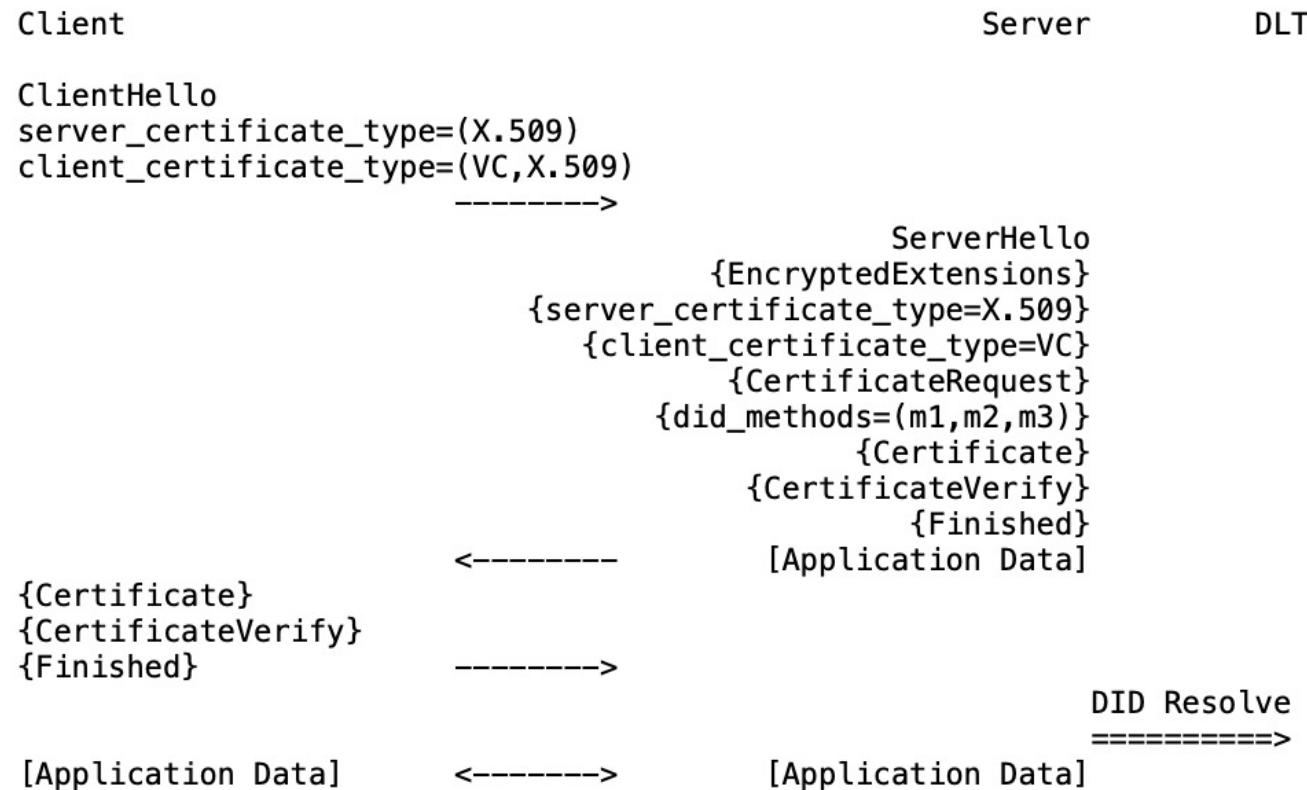
A new Certificate Type and Extension

- Adding a new **Certificate Type** called *VC* in addition to *X509* and *RawPublicKey* in the existing `client_certificate_type` and `server_certificate_type` extensions.
- **did_methods**: a new extension containing the list of DID Methods supported by the endpoint to resolve the DID of the peer.
- **Certificate** message will carry the VC content if the VC Certificate Type is selected.

Full TLS handshake with VC

DLT	Client	Server	DLT
	ClientHello server_certificate_type=(VC,X.509) client_certificate_type=(VC,X.509) did_methods=(m1,m2)		
		-----> ServerHello {EncryptedExtensions} {server_certificate_type=VC} {client_certificate_type=VC} {CertificateRequest} {did_methods=(m1,m2)} {Certificate} {CertificateVerify} {Finished}	
		<----- [Application Data]	
DID Resolve	<=====		
		{Certificate} {CertificateVerify} {Finished}	----->
			DID Resolve =====>
		[Application Data] <-----> [Application Data]	

Hybrid TLS handshake



What we have already learned

- TLS WG
 - application or domain-specific extensions to TLS are out of scope; the WG usually only considers extensions to the protocol that are widely applicable.
- UTA WG
 - Possible interest in the topic, but extensions are out of scope.
- ?

Resources

I-D [1], OpenSSL [2] and SSI Provider [3]

[1] <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-vesco-vcauthtls>

[2] <https://github.com/Cybersecurity-LINKS/openssl>

[3] <https://github.com/Cybersecurity-LINKS/openssl-ssi-provider>