

KISS: “Key it Simple and Secure” Corporate Key Management

Zongwei Zhou, Jun Han, Yue-Hsun Lin,
Adrian Perrig, Virgil Gligor
ECE Department and CyLab,
Carnegie Mellon University

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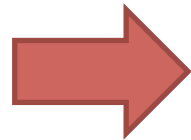
Motivation

- Deployment of cryptographic systems and protocols (e.g., HTTPS) has grown rapidly

Bank of America

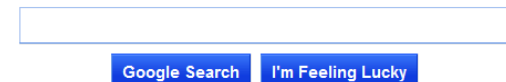


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Motivation

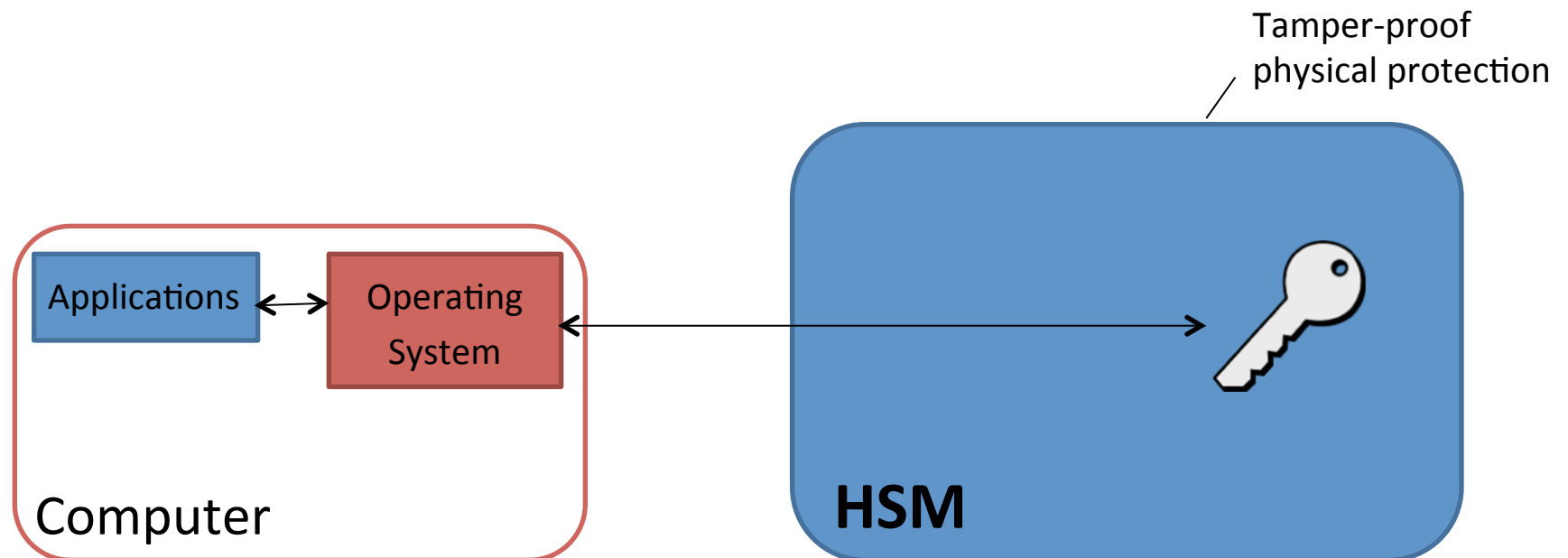
- Key management is a **fundamental building block** of all cryptosystems
- Even experts fall prey to inadequate key management mechanisms
 - **DigiNotar CA**: keys are *misused* to issue certificates which enabled HTTPS man-in-the-middle attacks
 - **Stuxnet**: rogue device drivers were digitally signed by keys *stolen* from two high-tech companies

Challenges

- Fine-grained Key-Usage Control
 - Does an application executed by a user have permission to access a certain key?
- Secure System Administration
 - Communication between administrators and the Key Management System (KMS) must be authenticated
 - Stealing authentication credentials ?
 - Insider attacks?

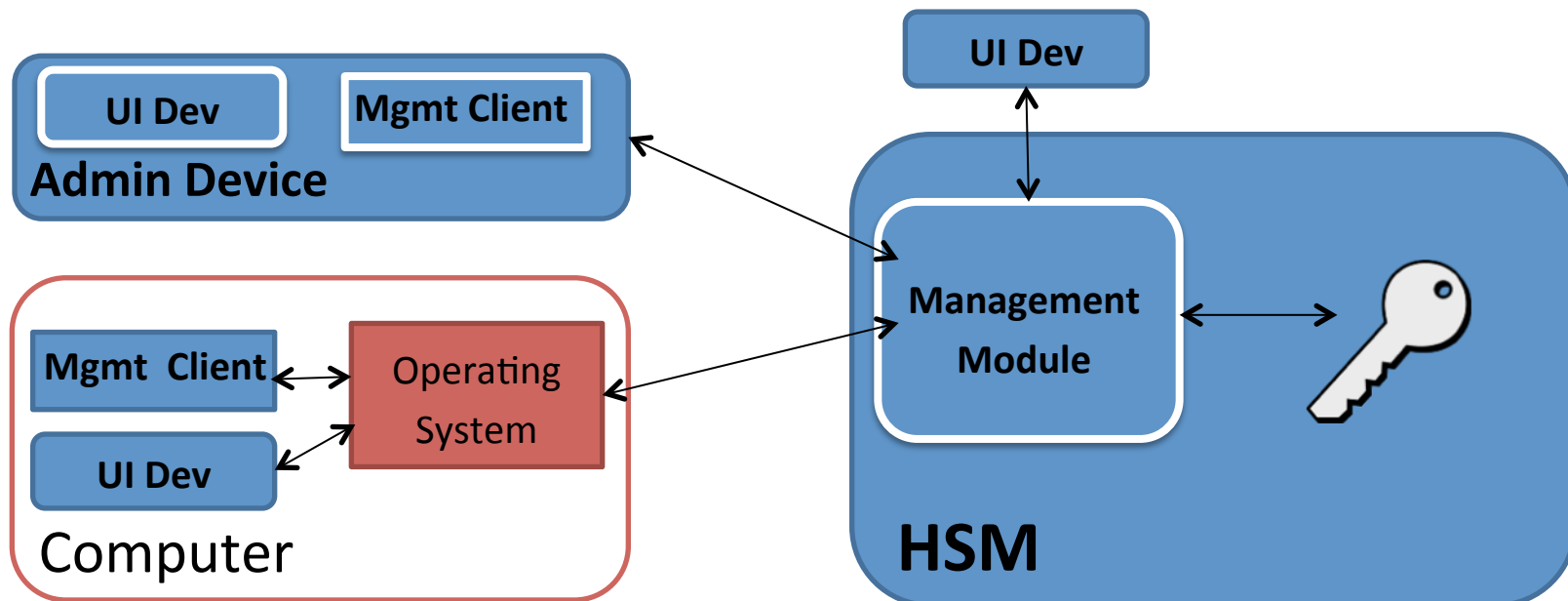
Existing Solutions

- **Hardware Security Module (HSMs)**
 - **Limited** control of key usage



Existing Solutions

- **Hardware Security Module (HSMs)**
 - **Limited** control of key usage
 - **Large TCB** for system administration



Existing Solutions

Software-only Solutions

- Deployment of KMS software on **commodity** servers
- Large TCB
 - Key protection, usage control and administration all rely on **untrustworthy operating system services** (e.g., process isolation, file system permissions)

System Goals

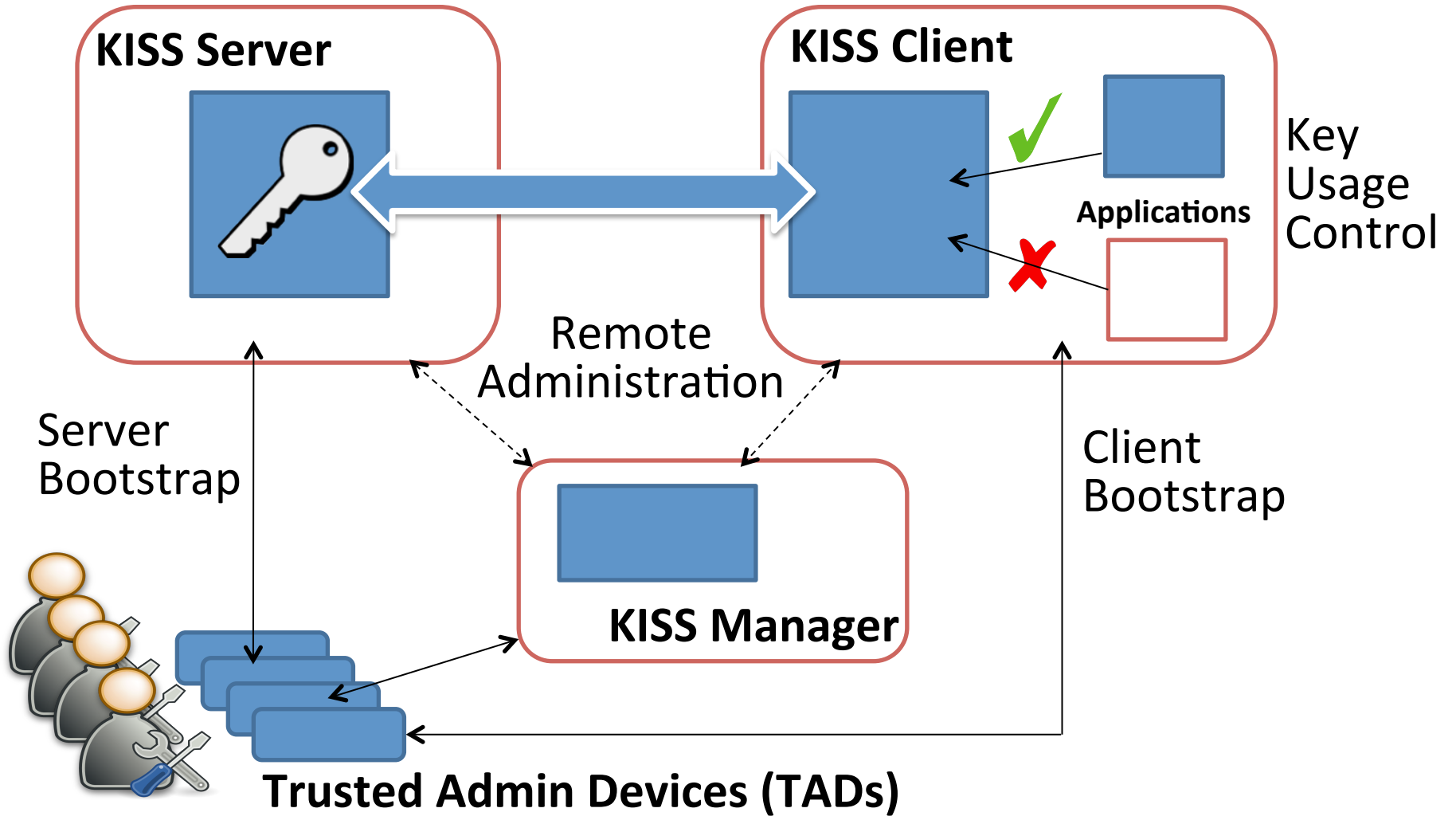
- Small and Simple TCB dedicated to KSM
- Cost-effective
- Secure System Bootstrap
- Secure System Administration
- Fine-grained Key Usage Control

Attacker Model

- **Malware and Malicious Administrators** attempt to leak, compromise, or misuse cryptographic keys.

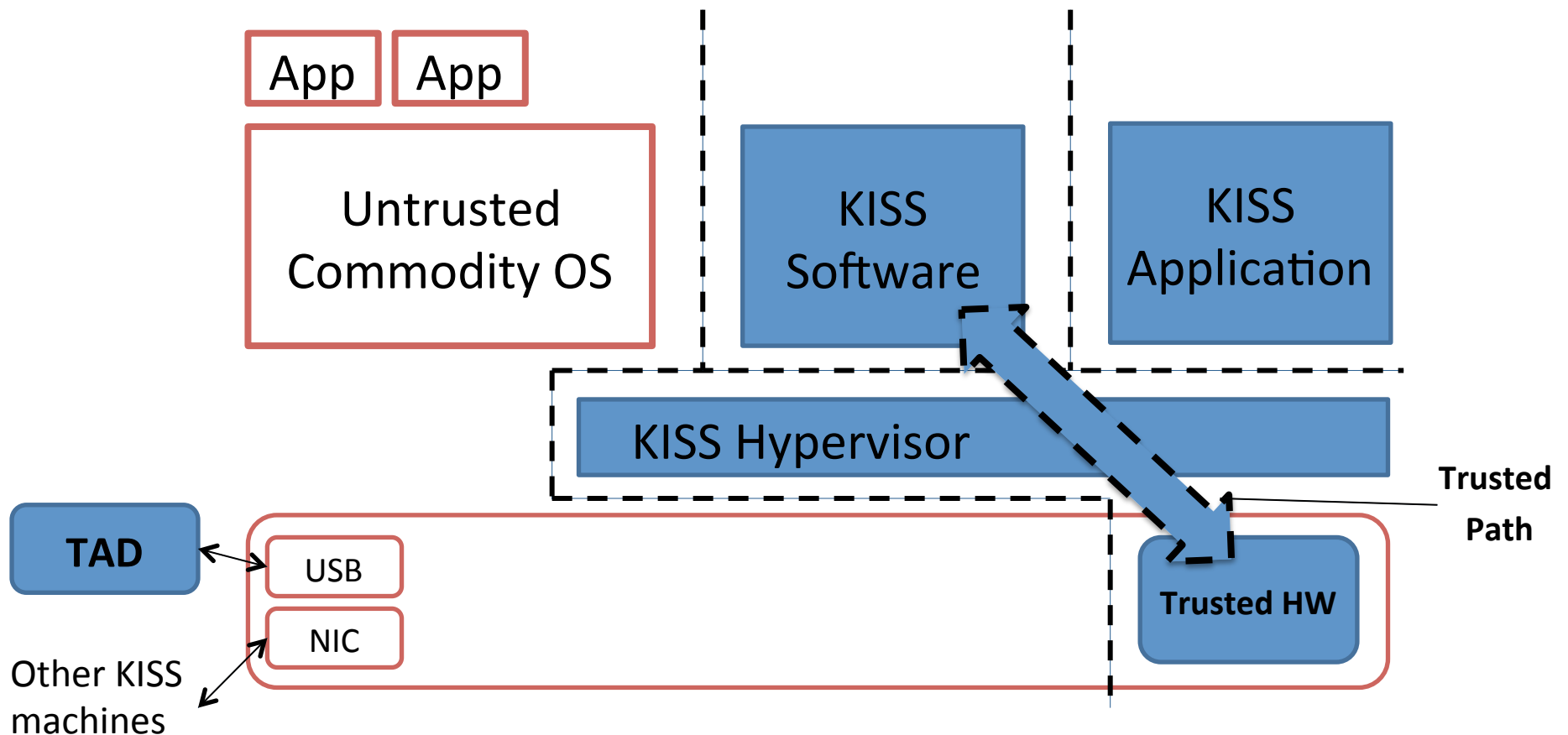


System Design



Micro-Hypervisor Architecture

- Unified for server, client and manager

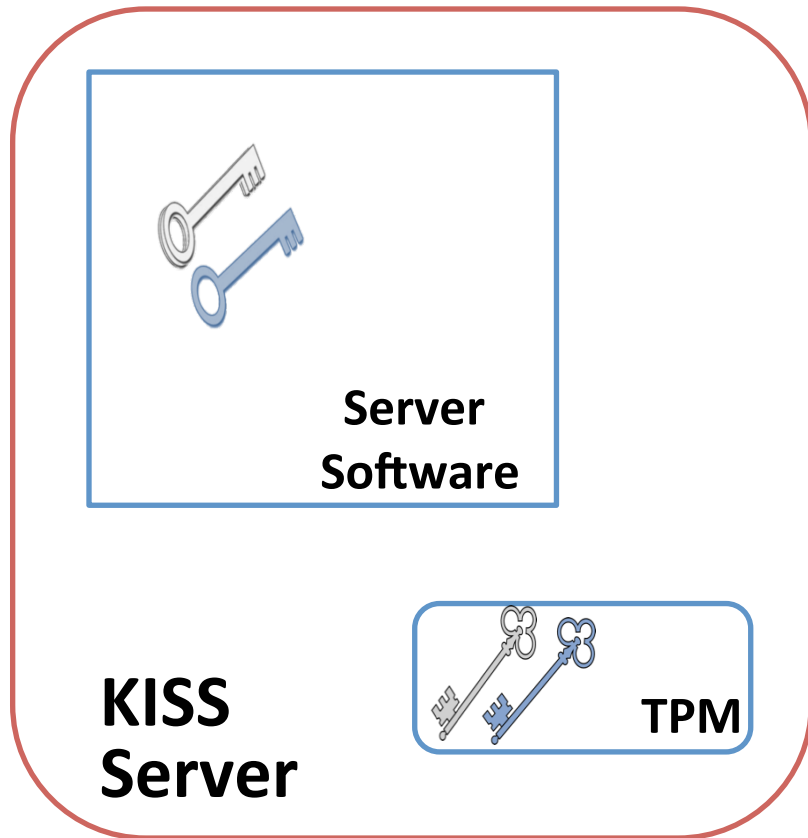


Distinct Features

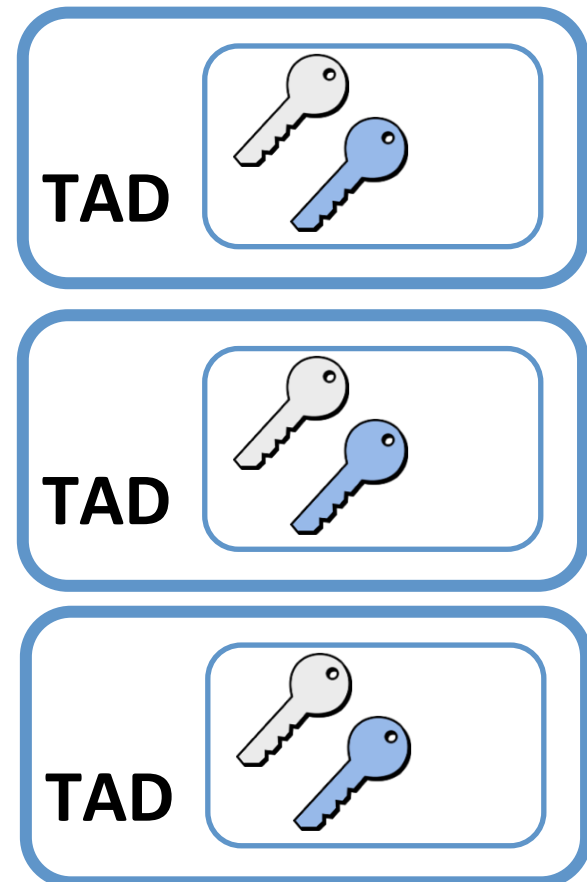
- Secure System Bootstrap
- Secure System Administration
- Fine-grained Key Usage Control

System Bootstrap

- Server bootstrap



Extended
Remote
Attestation
Protocol

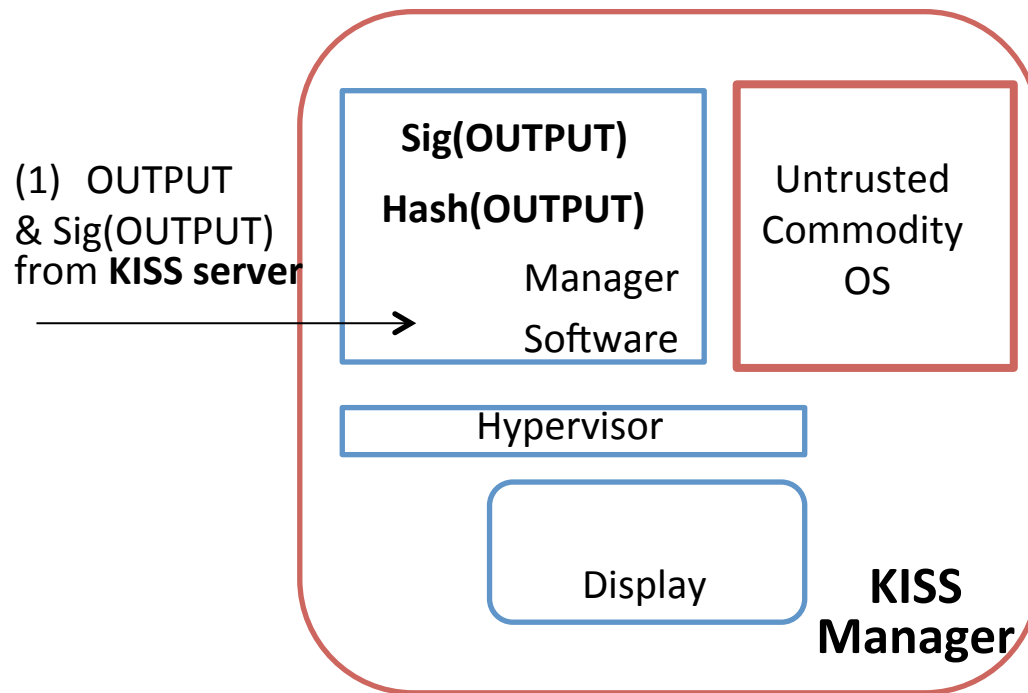


Extended Remote Attestation

- TPM Quote includes KISS hypervisor, server software, server public key, TAD public key list
- Each TAD verifies:
 - Its own key is in the received TAD public key list
 - Length of the key list = # of TADs
- Minimum administrator effort
 - Checks that all TADs display success messages
- Security Analysis (e.g., Sybil attacks)

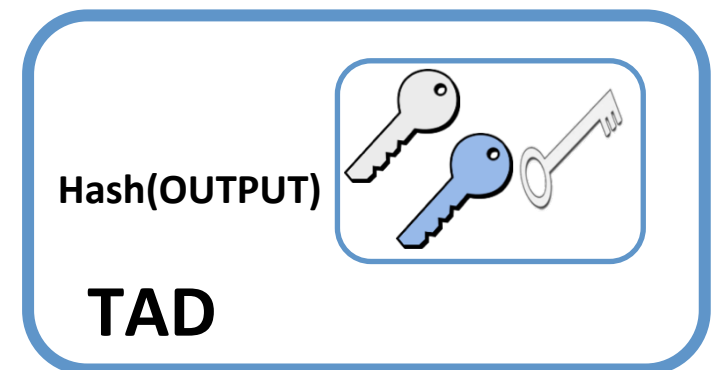
System Administration

- e.g., remote verification of server output



(2) Manager display OUTPUT and Hash(OUTPUT) via trusted path

(3) TAD verifies Sig(OUTPUT) using server public key, and display Hash(OUTPUT)



(4) **Admin** uses TAD to remotely attest to KISS manager software and hypervisor

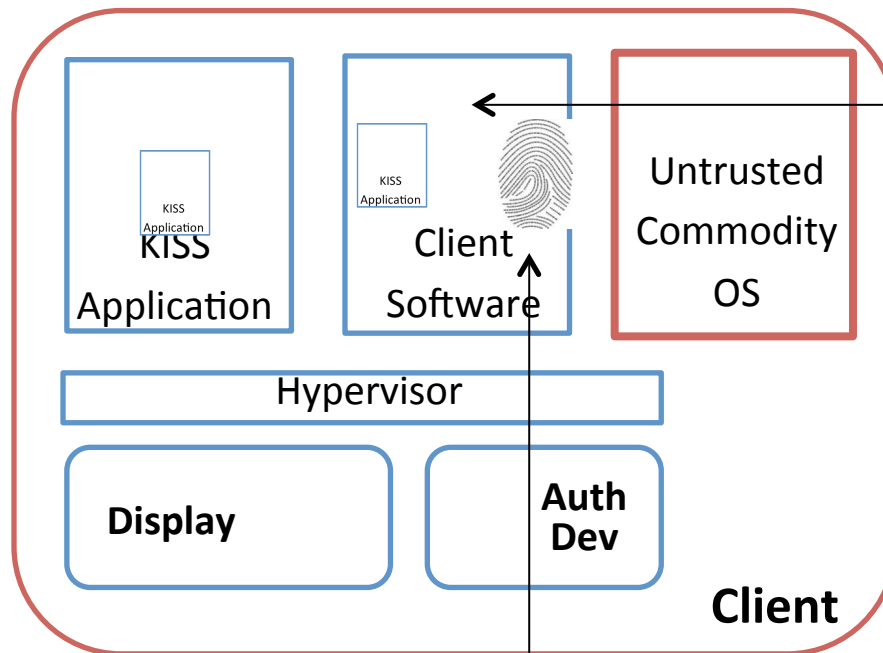
(5) **Admin** confirms that two Hash(OUTPUT) match

System Administration

- Small and Simple TAD
 - Software: attestation, msg auth and bootstrap
 - Hardware: buttons, display ...
 - Usability: hash comparison
 - Used for local/remote and input/output

Key Usage Control

(2) KISS app is protected and verified by Hypervisor



(1) **User** selects the KISS application to execute

(4) **User** remotely attests to the Client Software and Hypervisor

UserV

(3) Client Software displays app information via trusted path for user confirmation

(5) **User** authenticates to Client software

Key Usage Control

- UserV helps defend against subtle attacks
 - e.g., stealing authentication credentials, or sensitive user input
- UserV is much simpler than TAD
 - Only performs remote attestation
 - Does not store any secrets

Conclusion

- A key management system architecture leveraging **trusted computing** techniques on **commodity** computers
- **Small TCB:** Micro-hypervisor-based design and lightweight administrator devices.
- Secure system bootstrap and administration, fine-grained key usage control
 - Defend against malware and insider attacks

Thanks!

zongweiz@andrew.cmu.edu