

Trusted Computing Overview

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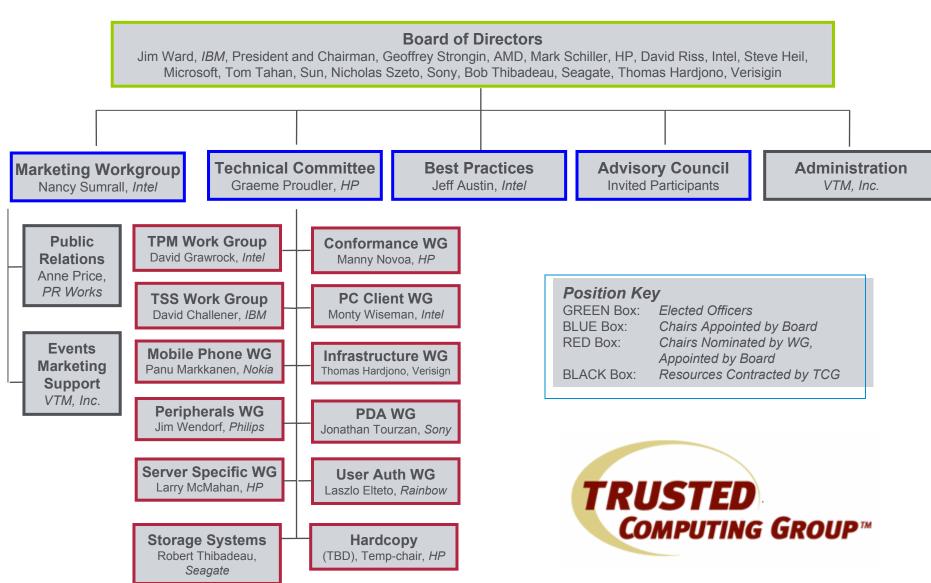
What are the components of the DevID PAR Proposal?

- Definition of a unique per-device identifiers (DevID)
- Provisioning the DevID
- Maintaining the DevID on the device
- Using the DevID to establish a "chain of trust"
- Methods of authenticating a device with a DevID
- Other steps...

What must 802.1 define and what can be leveraged?

The Trusted Computing Group





TCG Membership



Promoter

<u>AMD</u>

Hewlett-Packard

<u>IBM</u>

Intel Corporation

Microsoft

Sony Corporation

Sun Microsystems, Inc.

Adopter

Ali Corporation

American Megatrends, Inc.

Enterasys Networks

Foundry Networks Inc.

Foundstone, Inc.

<u>Gateway</u>

Industrial Technology Research Institute

MCI

Nevis Networks, USA

OSA Technologies

Senforce Technologies, Inc.

Silicon Integrated Systems Corp.

Softex, Inc.

Toshiba Corporation

ULi Electronics Inc.

Winbond Electronics Corporation

Contributor

Agere Systems

ARM

ATI Technologies Inc.

<u>Atmel</u>

AuthenTec, Inc.

<u>AVAYA</u>

Broadcom Corporation

Certicom Corp.

Comodo

Dell, Inc.

Endforce, Inc.

Ericsson Mobile Platforms AB

Extreme Networks

France Telecom Group

Fujitsu Limited

Fujitsu Siemens Computers

Funk Software, Inc.

Gemplus

Giesecke & Devrient

Hitachi, Ltd. Infineon

InfoExpress, Inc.

<u>iPass</u>

Juniper Networks

Lenovo Holdings Limited Lexmark International

M-Systems Flash Disk Pioneers
Meetinghouse Data Communications

Motorola Inc.

National Semiconductor

nCipher

Contributor

Network Associates

<u>Nokia</u>

NTRU Cryptosystems, Inc.

NVIDIA Philips Phoenix

Pointsec Mobile Technologies

Renesas Technology Corp.

RSA Security, Inc.

SafeNet, Inc.

Samsung Electronics Co.

SCM Microsystems, Inc.

Seagate Technology

SignaCert, Inc.

Silicon Storage Technology, Inc. Sinosun Technology Co., Ltd.

Standard Microsystems Corporation

STMicroelectronics

Sygate Technologies, Inc.

Symantec
Symbian Ltd
Synaptics Inc.
Texas Instruments
Transmeta Corporation

Trend Micro

Utimaco Safeware AG

VeriSign, Inc.
Vernier Networks
VIA Technologies, Inc.

Vodafone Group Services LTD

Wave Systems Zone Labs, Inc.





TCG uses majority voting

TCG has RAND IP policy

TCG is addressing all types of computer platform

TCG is starting to address the entire platform

TCG is starting to address platform interactions

Introducing Trusted Platform Mechanisms....



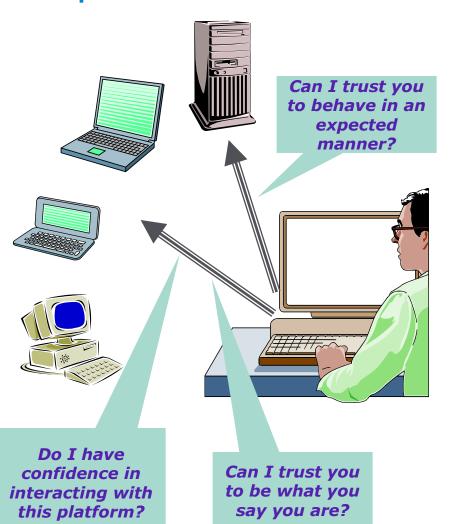
TCG mechanisms for:

- Platform Authentication
 - Identify a physical platform and its physical properties to a challenging party
- Platform state attestation or Integrity Reporting
 - Reliably measure and report on the platform's software state
- Protected Storage
 - Protect private and secret data on that platform

Trusted Computing Platform

ProCurve Networking
HP Innovation

Properties



Identify a physical platform

- Mobile platform access to corporate network.
- Remote Access via known public access point.

Identify that a system will behave as expected:

- Mobile access to corporate network with firewall and antivirus requirements. e.g. NetAccess
- Outsourced platform administration
 I.e. control access to private data

Enable user confidence in the behaviour of the platform in front of them

- Trust a platform to handle my private data, e.g. banking, medical...etc...
- Achieving WYSIWYS: What You Sign Is What You See...

=> Need for Roots of Trust



Two Roots of Trust

- A Root of Trust for Measurement The component that can be trusted to reliably measure and report to the Root of Trust for Reporting (the TPM) what software executes at the start of platform boot
- A Root of Trust for Reporting (the TPM) The component that can be trusted to store and report reliable information about the platform
- It is necessary to trust these Roots of Trust in order for TCG mechanisms to be relied upon => Conformance and Certification



The Core Root of Trust for Measurement - CRTM -

The CRTM is the first piece of code that executes on a platform at boot time. (i.e. Bios or Bios Boot Block in an IA-32 platform)

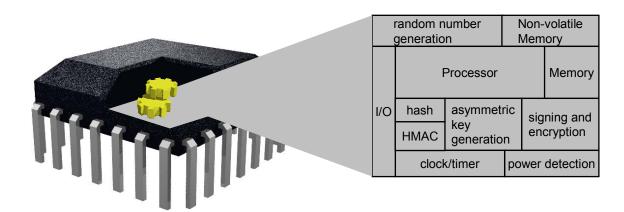
- It must be trusted to properly report to the TPM what is the first software/firmware that executes after it
- Only entities trusted by those who certify behaviour can reflash the CRTM

The Trusted Platform Module "the TPM"



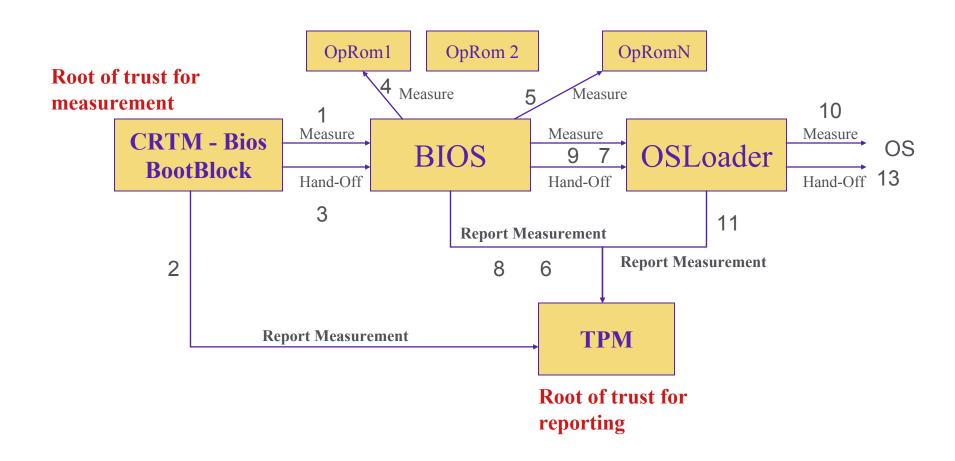
The TPM is the Root of Trust for Reporting. Think: smartcard-like security capability embedded into the platform

- The TPM is trusted to operate as expected (conforms to the TCG spec)
- The TPM is uniquely bound to a single platform
- TPM functions and storage are isolated from all other components of the platform (e.g., the CPU)



TCG "chain-of-trust" The PC example





TPM features



Not a generic bulk encryption device – no export control problem

Unlimited number of cryptographic keys can be created and protected by the TPM => Protected Storage

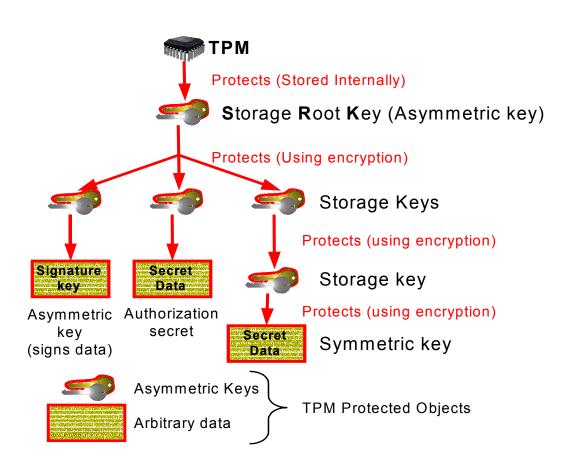
Data/keys can be encrypted such that they can only be decrypted using this TPM => Platform identity

A specific software configuration can also be specified, that will be required for the TPM to allow data to be decrypted, or keys to be used

→This is called sealing: parameters define which Integrity Metrics the data should be sealed to

Protected Storage Hierarchy





For More Information



The spec:

TCG specification v1.1b publicly available at www.trustedcomputinggroup.org

The HP book:

"Trusted Computing Platforms: TCPA technology in context"

ed. Siani Pearson

by Balacheff, Chen, Pearson, Plaquin & Proudler pub. Prentice Hall, 2002





Conclusions

Trusted Computing is an industry effort that is beginning to reach some maturity in the PC space

TCG is now widening its efforts to other computing devices, from servers to printers, mobile phone and storage technologies...