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Education

Trusted Computing Group Trusted Storage Specification

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Abstract

Trusted Computing Group (TCG) Trusted Storage Specification

The Trusted Computing Group (TCG) Storage Work Group recently published formal specifications for security and trust services on storage devices, including hard drives, flash, and tape drives. The majority of hard drive and other storage device manufacturers participated. Putting security directly on the storage device avoids the vulnerabilities of platform OS-based software security. The details of the Specification will be highlighted, as well as various use cases, including Full Disk Encryption with enterprise key/credential management.

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TRUSTED COMPUTING GROUP™

BOLD:
Most Relevant to Storage Work

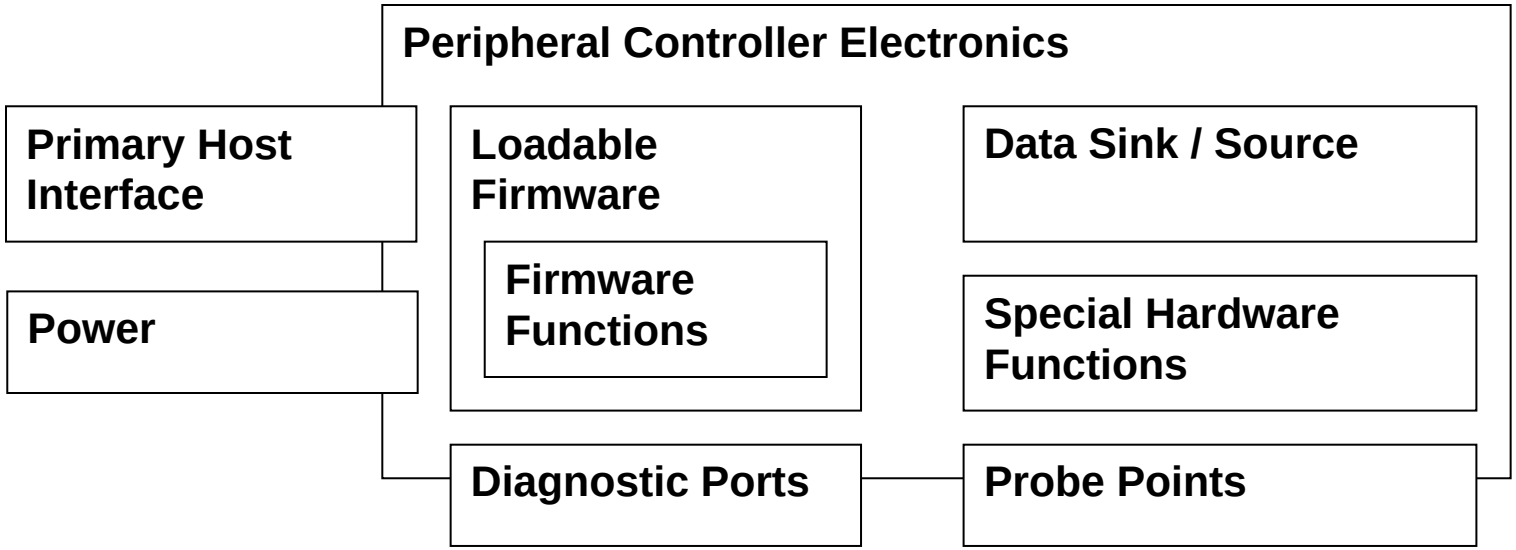
Storage WG
Robert Thibadeau
Seagate

Key Management Services
Walt Hubis
LSI

Storage Interface Interactions
James Hatfield
Seagate

Optical Storage
Bill McFerrin
DataPlay

General Risk Model: Storage



Trust = systems operate as intended

Objective: Exercise control over operations that might violate trust

Needed: Trusted Storage commands

Joint Work – T10 (SCSI) and T13 (ATA)

TRUSTED SEND/IN

(Protocol ID = xxxx …..)

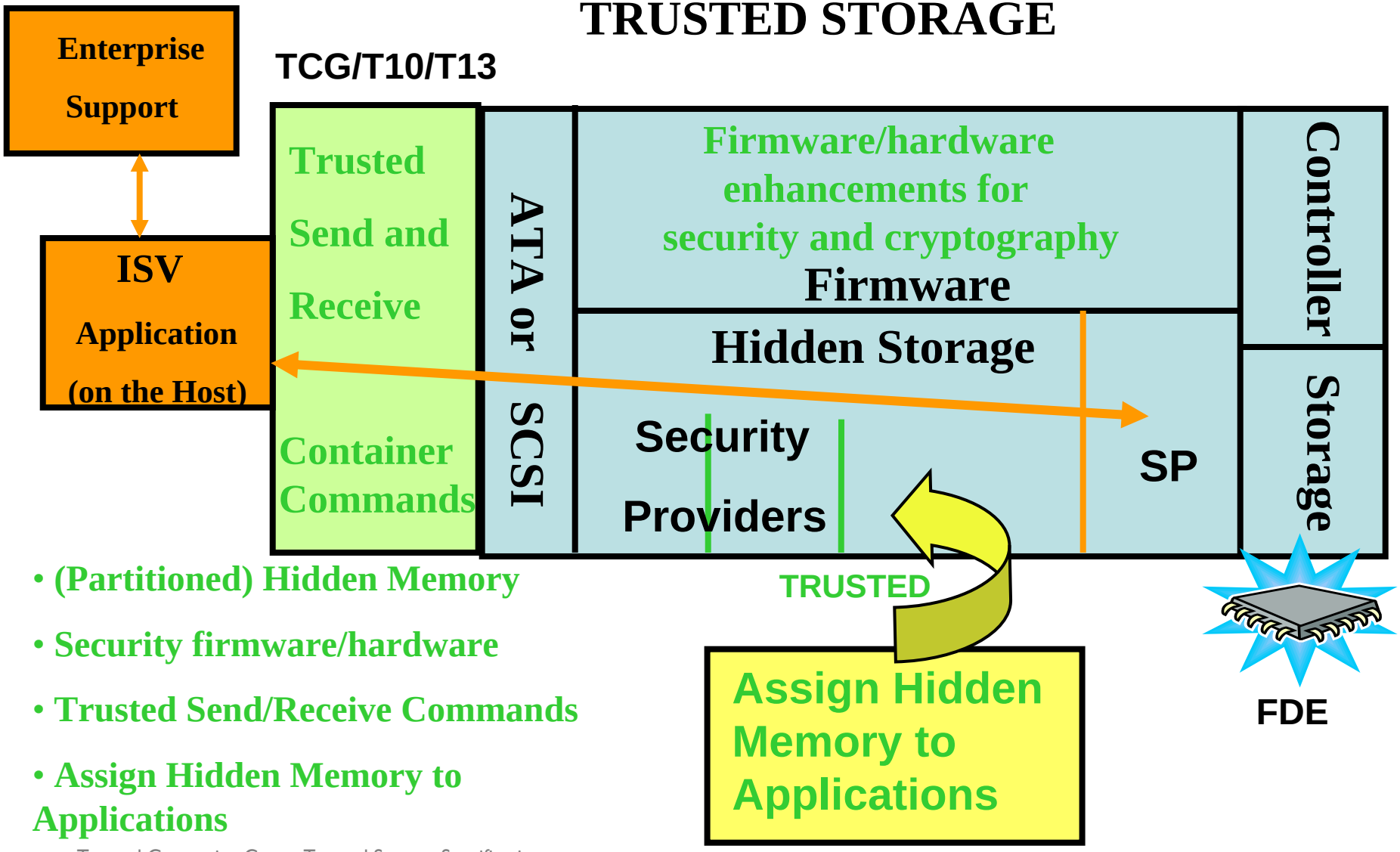
TRUSTED RECEIVE/OUT

T10/T13 defined the "**container commands**"

TCG/Storage defining the "**TCG payload**"

Protocol IDs assigned to TCG, T10/T13, or reserved

Implementation Overview



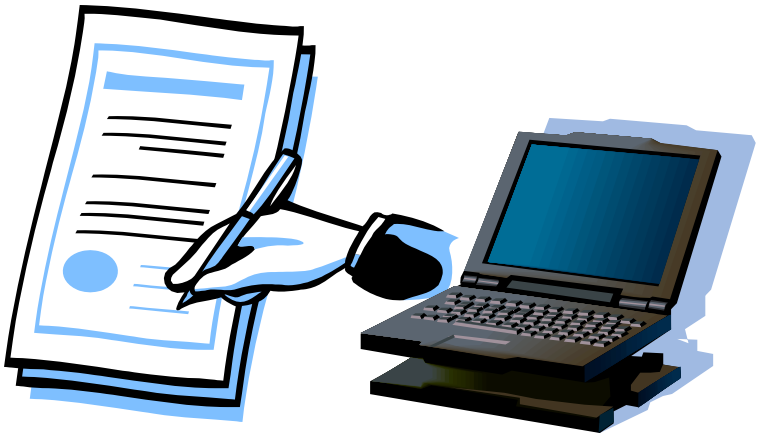
- (Partitioned) Hidden Memory
- Security firmware/hardware
- Trusted Send/Receive Commands
- Assign Hidden Memory to Applications

Trust

System behaves as designed

Trust "Toolkit":

Cryptographic SIGNING

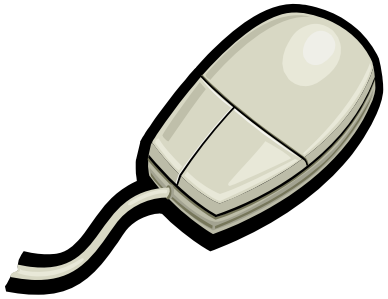


CREDENTIALS (eg, signed X.509 Certificates)

Root of Trust

- **Hardware** that
  - cannot change
  - can digitally sign
  - and therefore initiate a **chain of trust**
- **TPM (trusted platform module) is a tiny processor on the motherboard that can sign and whose firmware cannot be modified**
- **Storage Devices can be roots of trust**

Extending Trust to Peripherals



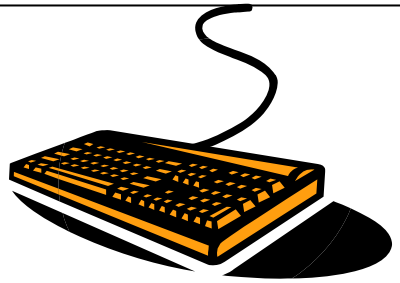
TPer = Trusted Peripheral

Ability to interact with the Platform

Authentication/Attestation

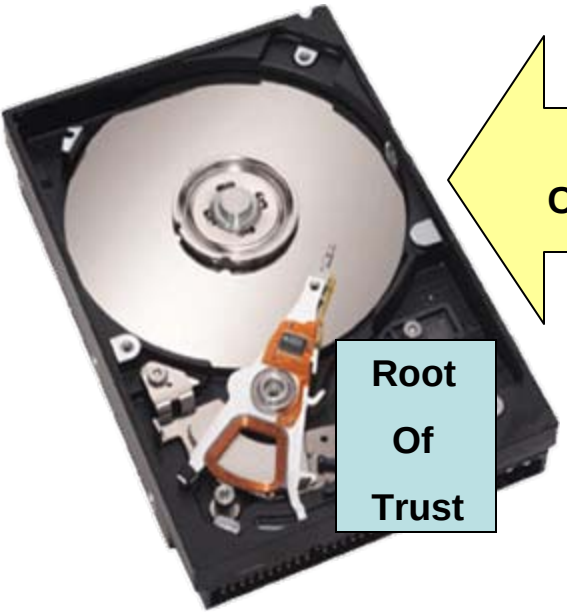
LOW **HIGH**

Capability Level



Trusted Storage with Trusted Platform

Trusted Storage



Secure
Communications

Trusted Platform

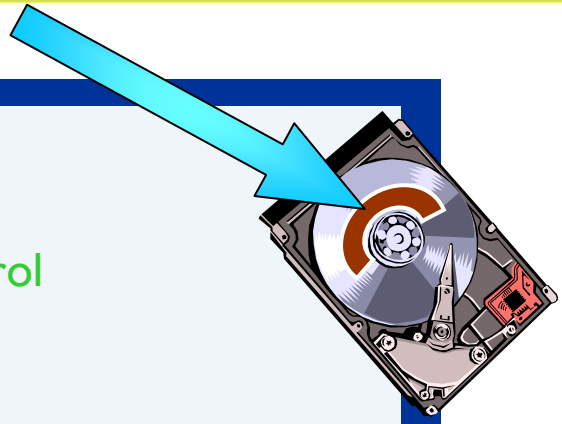
TPM

OR

Trusted
Element

Life Cycle: Manufacture, Own, Enroll, PowerUp, Connect, Use, …

Why Security in STORAGE (i.e. hard drive)



3 Simple reasons

- Storage for secrets with strong access control
  - Inaccessible using traditional storage access
  - Arbitrarily large memory space
  - Gated by access control
- Unobservable cryptographic processing of secrets
  - Processing unit “welded” to storage unit
  - “Closed”, controlled environment
- Custom logic for faster, more secure operations
  - Inexpensive implementation of modern cryptographic functions
  - Complex security operations are feasible

TCG Storage Use Case Examples

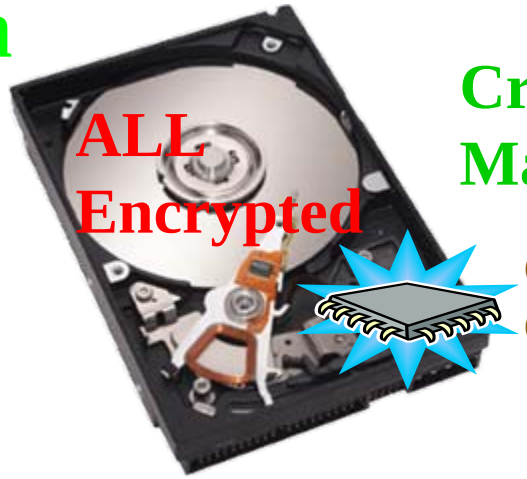
Full Disc Encryption

-Laptop Loss or Theft

-Re-Purposing

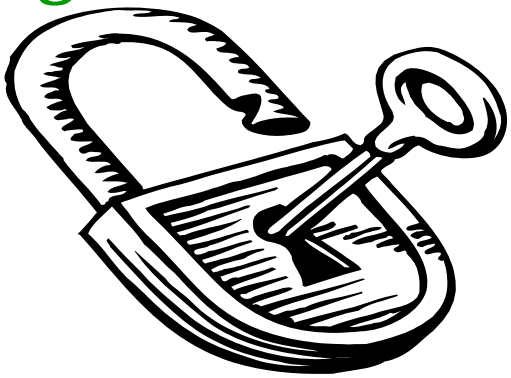
-End of Life

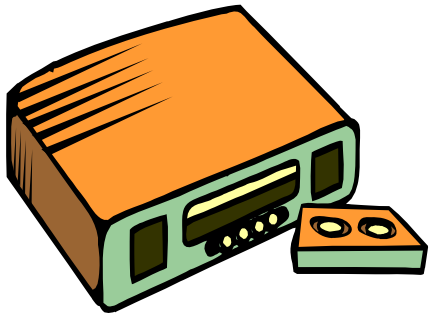
-Rapid Erase



Crypto Key Management

DriveLocking





Personal Video Recorders

Forensic Logging

DRM Building Blocks

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TCG Storage Workgroup

Specification Overview and Core Architecture Specification

Specification Version 1.0

Revision 0.9 (DRAFT)

19 June 2007

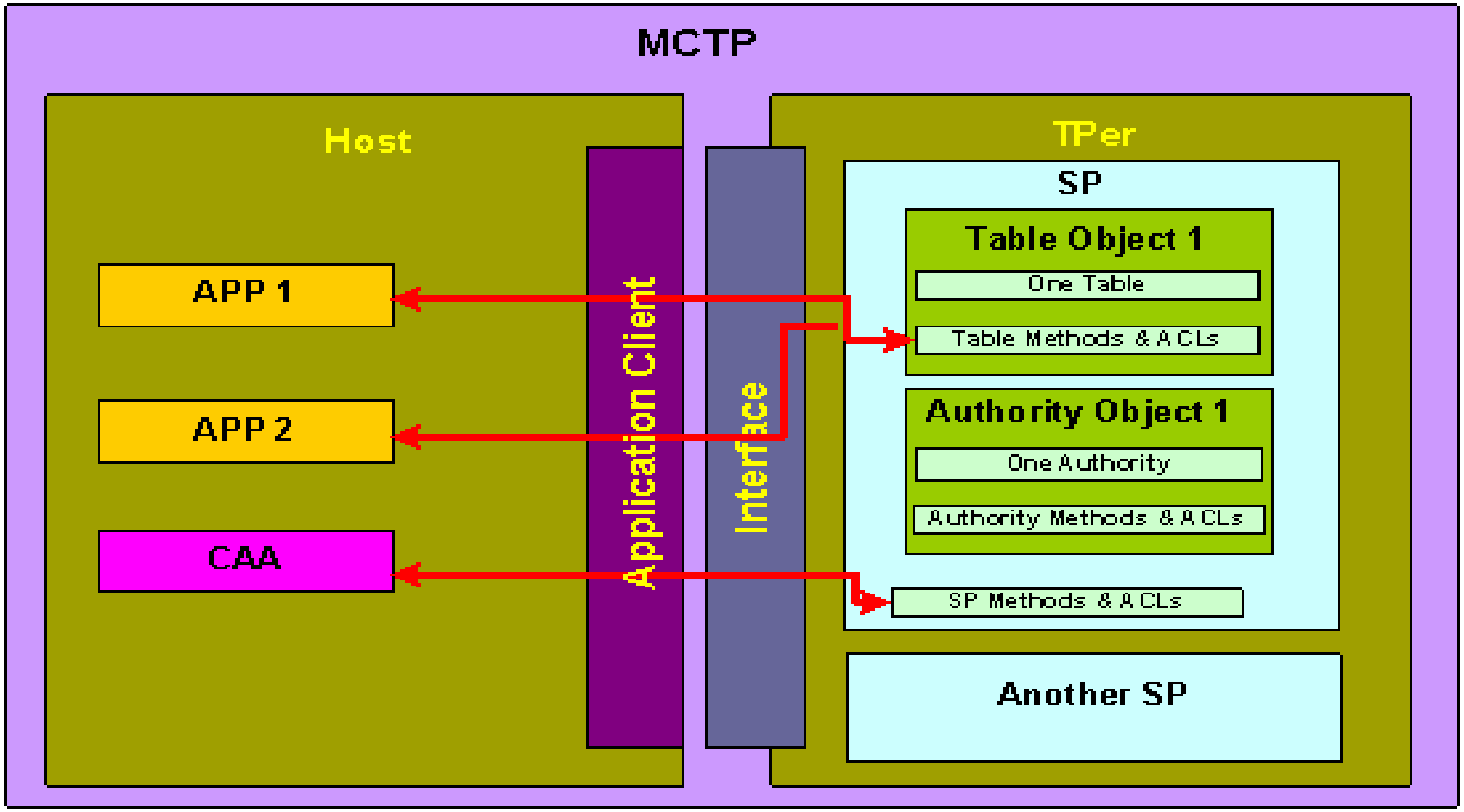
TCG Storage WG Specification

- **SPs** (Security Providers)
  - Logical Groupings of Features
  - SP = Tables + Methods + Access Controls
- **Tables**
  - Like "registers", primitive storage and control
- **Methods**
  - Get, Set – Commands kept simple with many possible functions
- **Access Control** over Methods on Tables

Specification Purpose

- Define an architecture that:
  - Enables application of access control over select device features
  - Permit configuration of these capabilities in conformance to the platform security policy

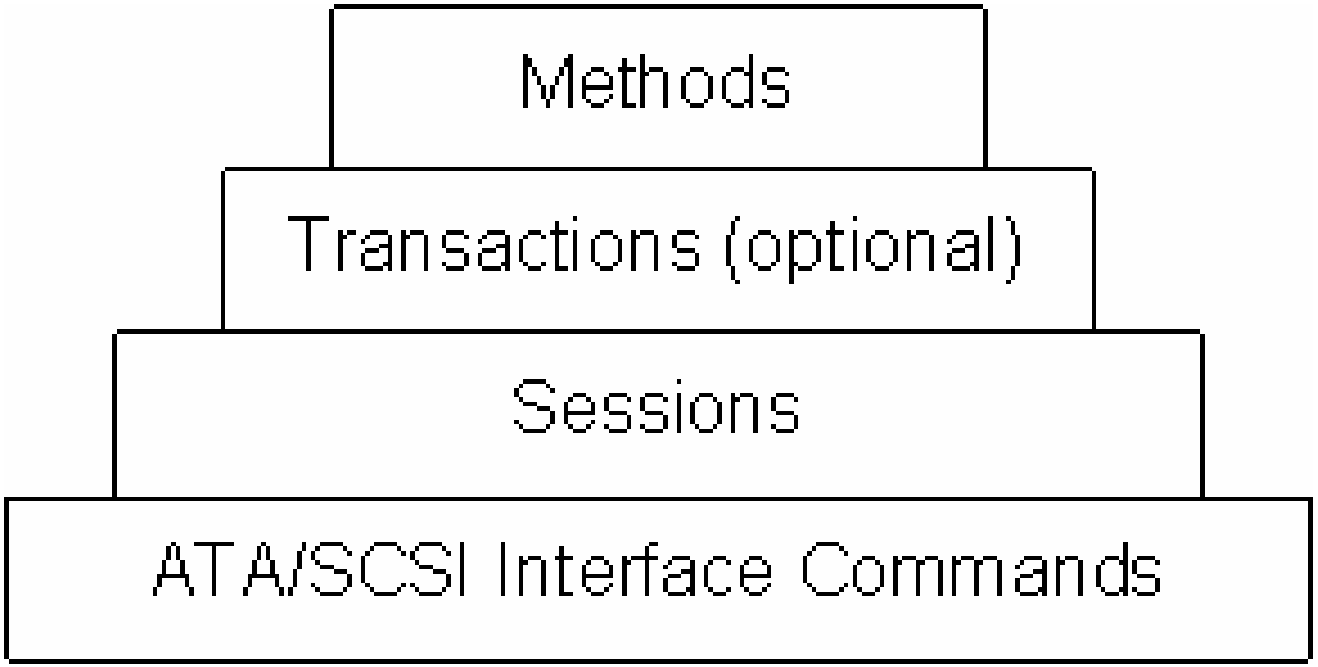
Core Architecture



MCTP = Multi-Component Trusted Platform

TPer = Trusted Peripheral (eg, Storage)

Communications Infrastructure



Security Provider (SP)

- SPs have own storage, functional scope, and security domain

- Created by:

  1) manufacturer (during Storage Device creation) AND/OR

  2) Issuance Process

- Tables: rows = security associations, columns = related elements

- Persistent State Information: remains active through power cycles, reset conditions, and spin up/down cycles

- Methods are actions such as: table additions, table deletion, table read access, and table backup

- Authorities are authentication agents. Authorities specify passwords or cryptographic proofs required to execute the methods in the SP

- Access Control Lists (ACLs) bind methods to valid authorities

SP Issuance/Personalization Overview

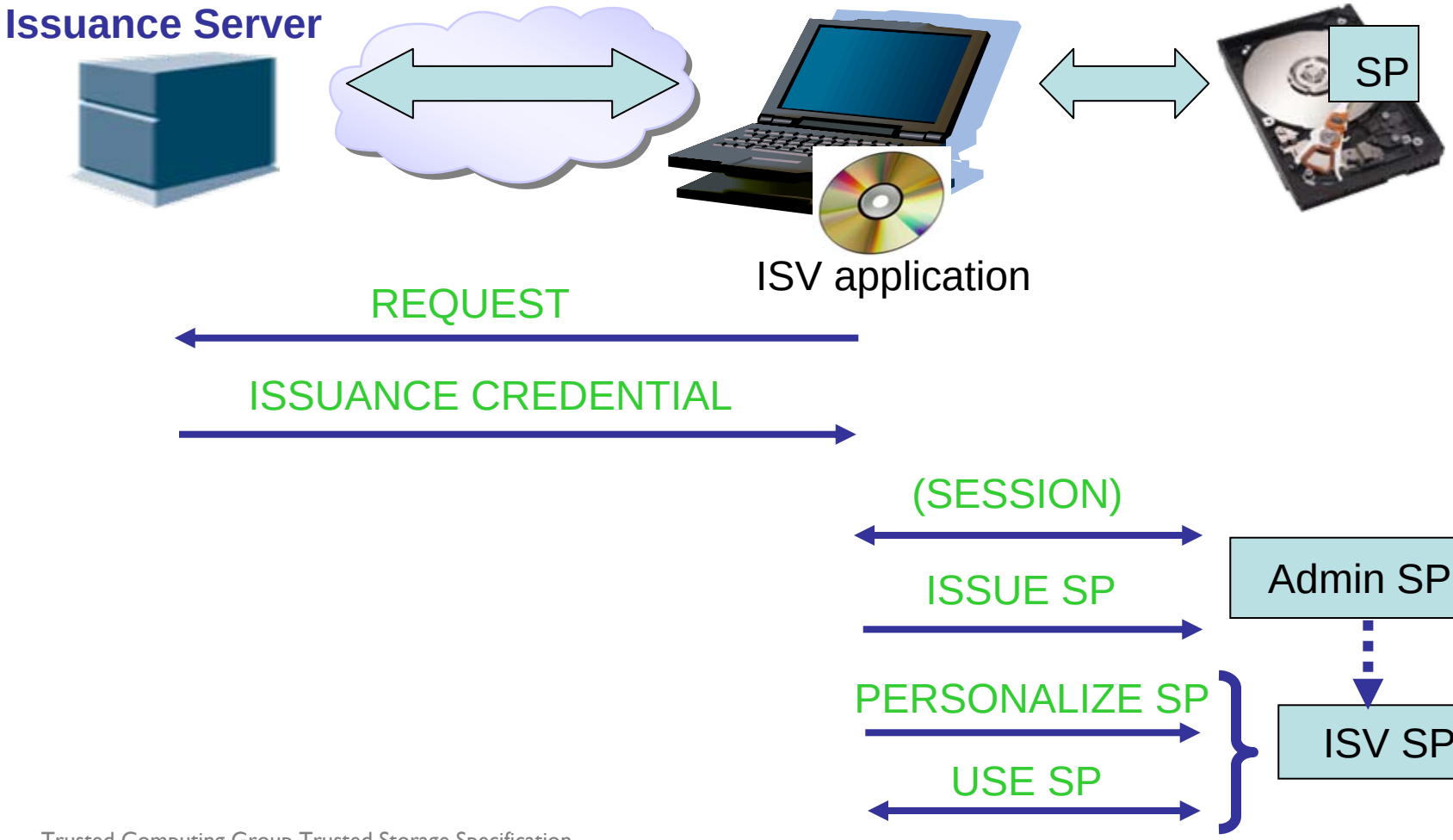
Issuance is the act of creating a new SP (exchange/validation of credentials)

Templates define the initial tables and methods. All SPs = **Base Template** tables and methods + other Templates: **Admin Template, Crypto Template, and Templates for Forensic Logging and Locking/Encryption etc**

Personalization is the customization of a newly created SP: modify initial table data and/or admin authority, customization of the default access control settings

Note: Admin SP manages Templates, creates other SPs under issuance control, and maintains information about other SPs and the TPer as a whole. Admin SP cannot be deleted or disabled.

Issuing an SP



Crypto Template

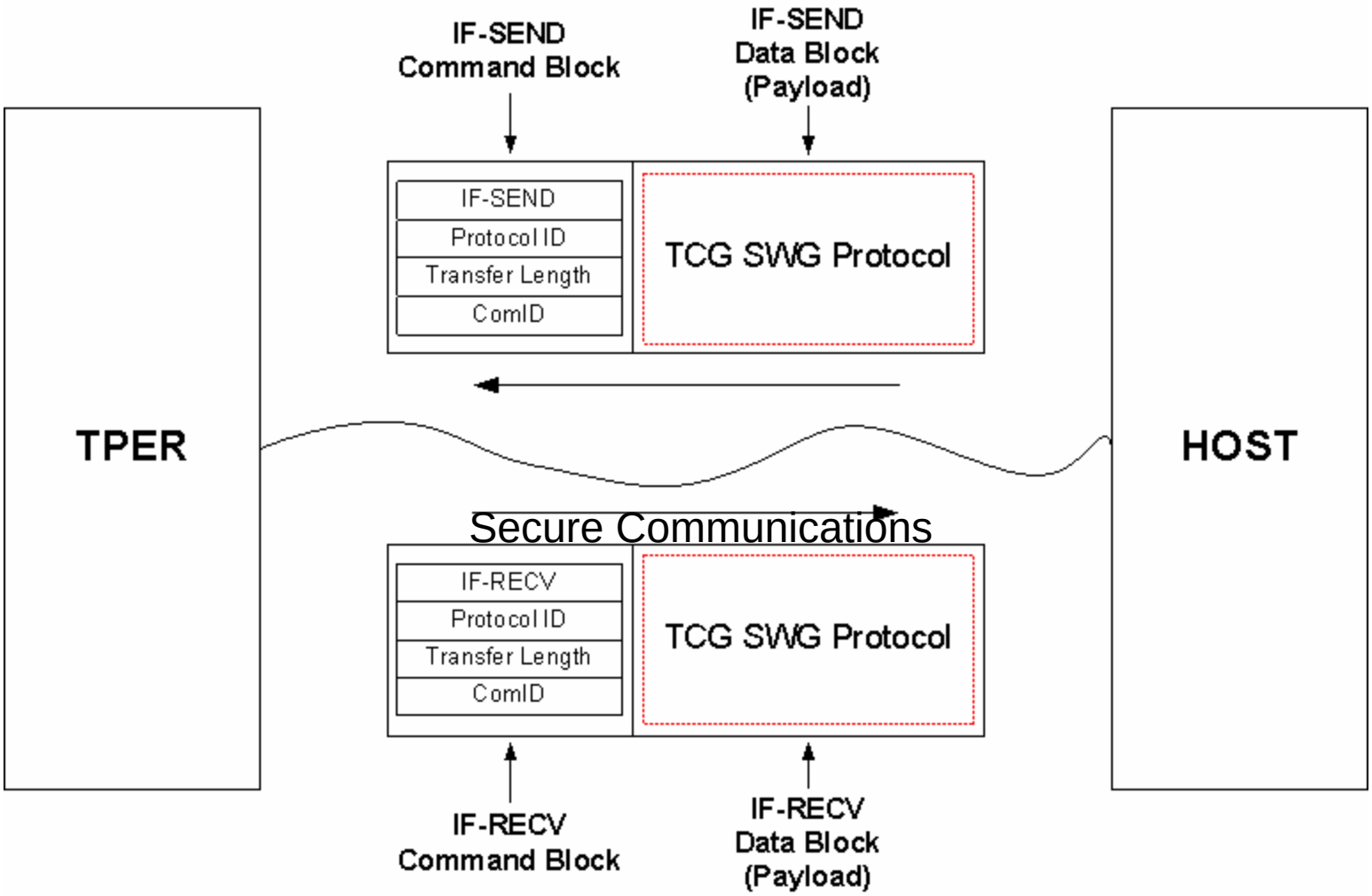
- Cryptographic methods: utilize public and symmetric key store tables

- Credential tables + additional tables provided by Base and other Templates

- Encryption, Decryption, Signing, Verifying, Hashing, HMAC, and XOR

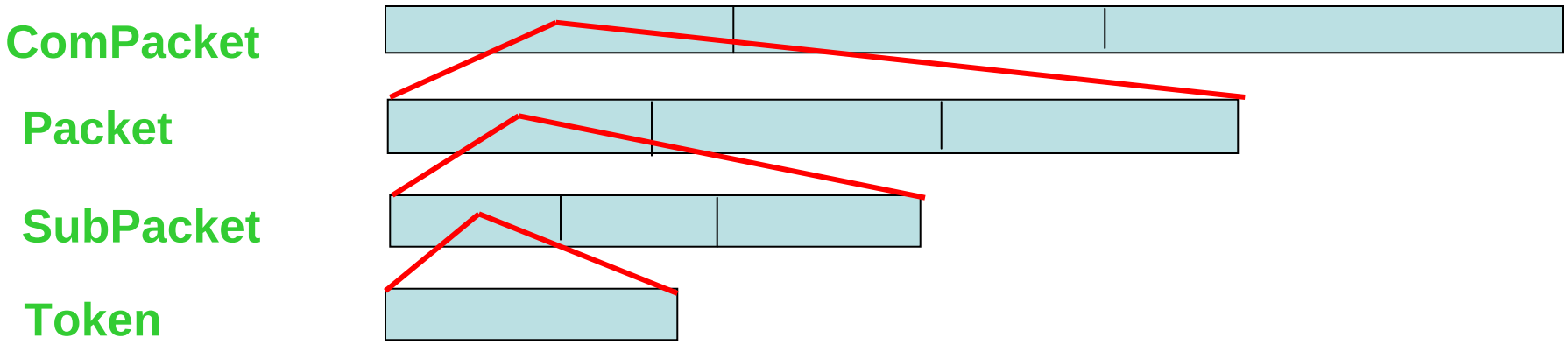
- AES, RSA, SHA, HMAC, Elliptic Curve, Random Numbers

Communications Architecture



ComID: allow TPer to identify caller of IF-RECV command

Host Interface: Packetization



ComPacket is the unit of communication transmitted as the payload of an Interface command. A ComPacket is able to hold multiple packets in its payload.

Packet is associated with a particular session and may hold multiple SubPackets.

SubPacket may hold multiple Tokens.

Access Control

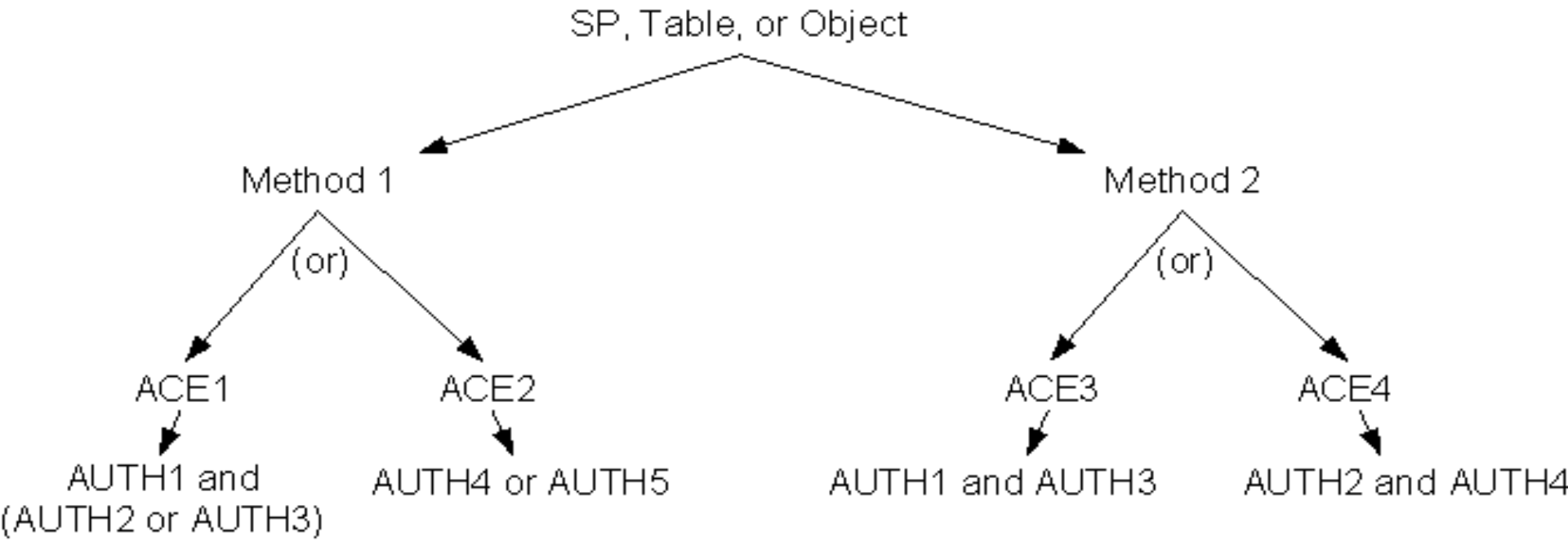
Credentials: Permission "secrets"

Authentication Operation: proof of knowledge of a secret

The `Authority` table associates specific Credential-Operation pairs together in **Authority** objects

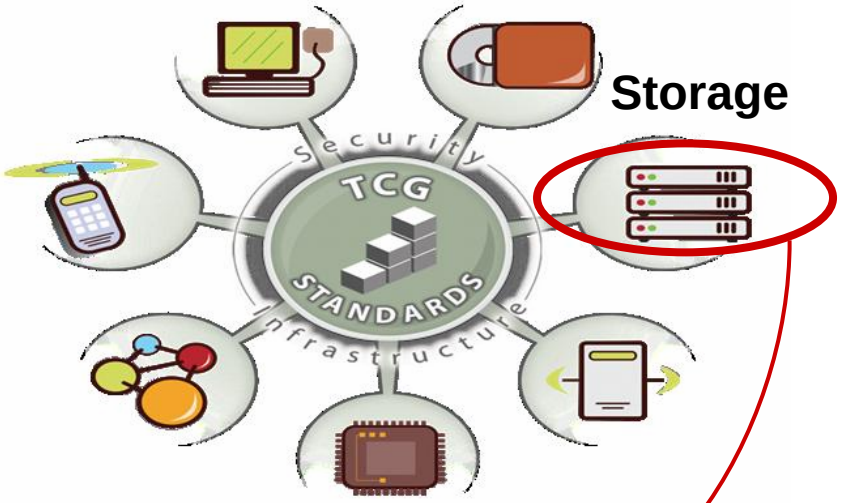
Access Control Lists (ACLs): lists of **Access Control Elements (ACEs)**

ACEs are Boolean combinations of Authorities.



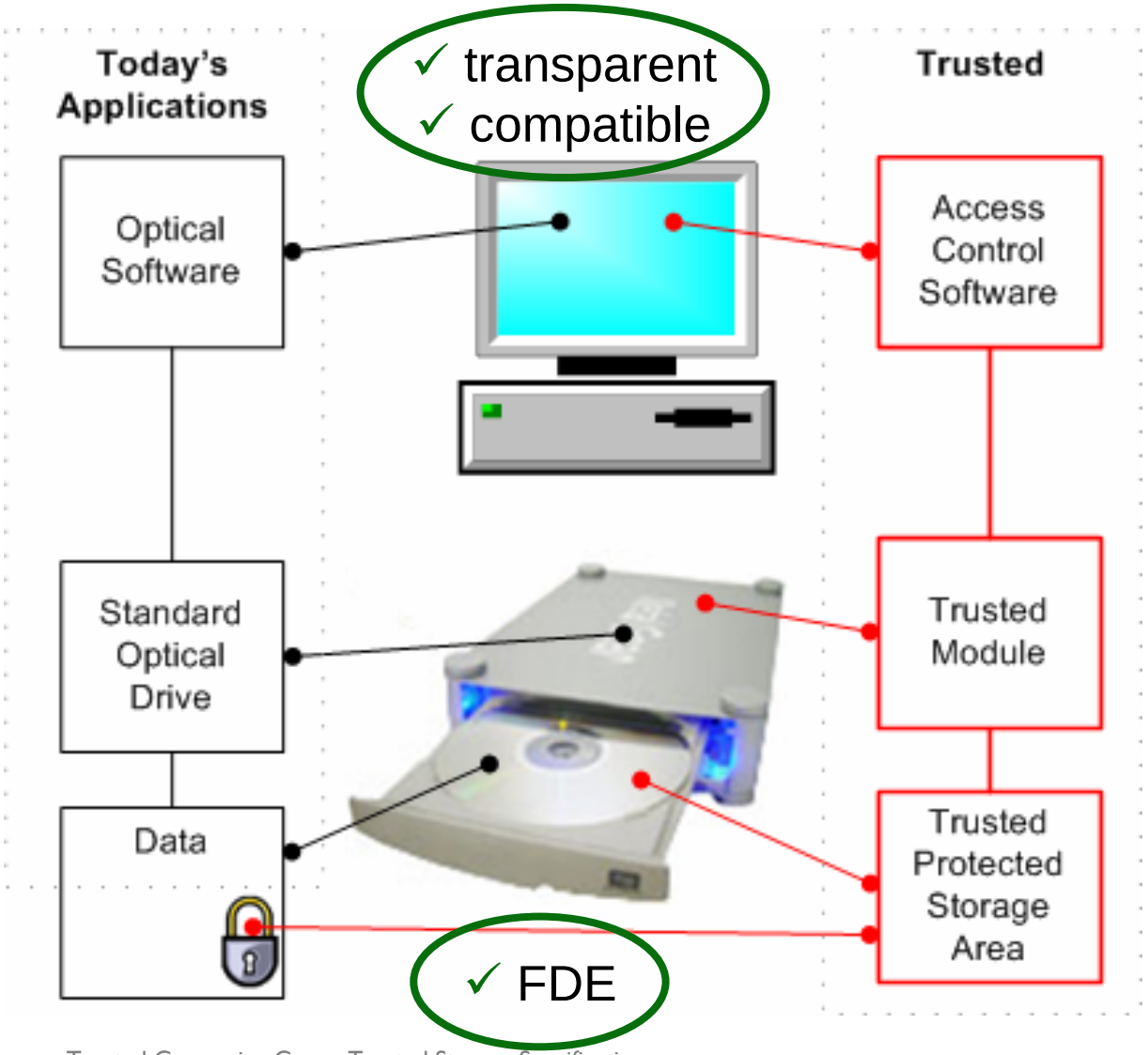
Security Subsystem Classes

Security Subsystem Class = SSC



- Storage Architecture Core Specification
  - HDD SSC - Notebook
  - HDD SSC - Enterprise
  - Optical SSC (OSSC)

Optical Subsystem Class Goal



Separate control channel

✓ ease of use
✓ unobtrusive

Enterprise Management of Full Disc Encryption (FDE) Drives

-Enterprise Server:

Key generation and distribution

Key/Password archive, backup and recovery

-Laptop (Application):

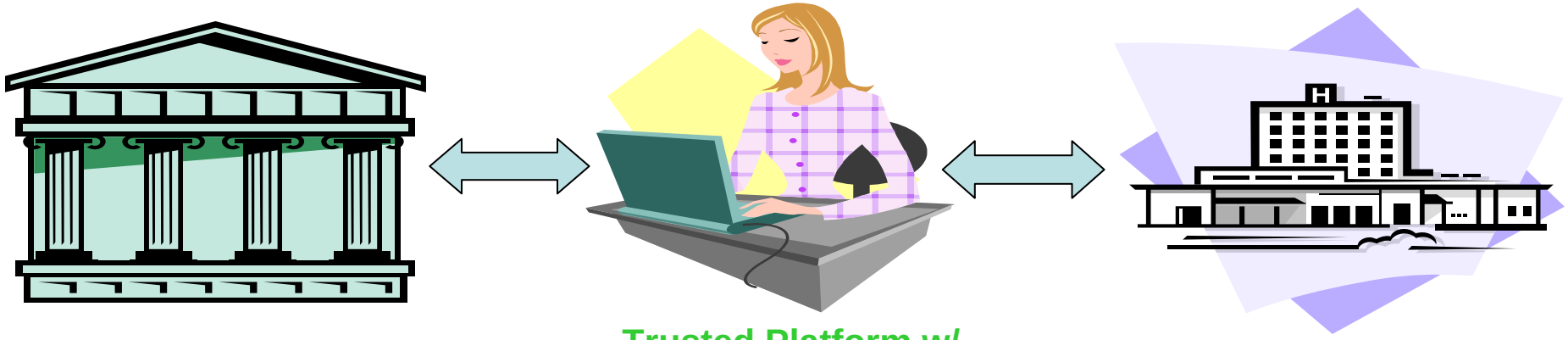
Master/User passwords, multi-factor authentication, TPM support

Secure log-in, “Rapid Erase”

-FDE Trusted Drive:

Disk or sector encryption, sensitive credential store, drive locking

Home Banking (or Remote Medical, or …)



Trusted Platform w/

Trusted Storage

- Multi-factor authentication: password, biometrics, dongles
- Secure/hardware storage of credentials, confidential financial/medical data
-Trusted life cycle management of personal information
- Integrity-checking of application software
- Cryptographic functions for storage and communications security
-Trusted/secure computation of high-value functions (protection from viruses/etc)

Thank You!

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Q&A/Feedback

- Please send any questions or comments on this presentation to SNIA: tracksecurity@snia.org

Many thanks to the following individuals for their contributions to this tutorial.

- SNIA Education Committee

Robert Thibadeau
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All Storage Manufacturers (contributors)