

Packet Validation in the Network Environments

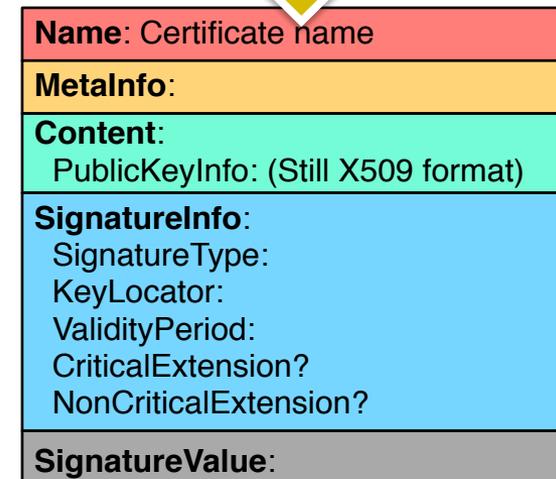
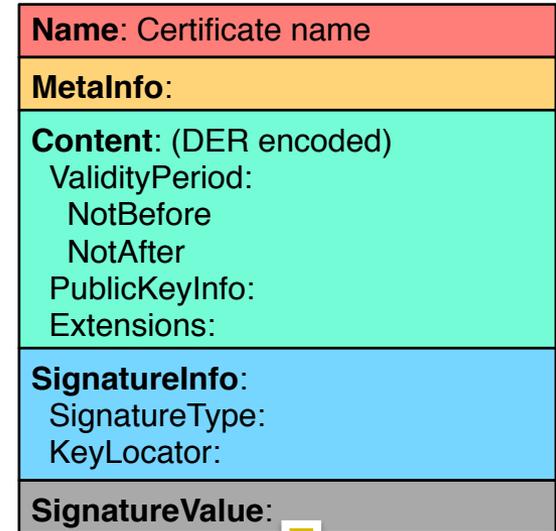
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Packet Authentication

- How to authenticate a data packet containing the electricity usage of a room at certain time?
- Data is signed, but how to verify the signature?
 - How to get the signer's public key?
 - How to authenticate the signer?
 - Why the signer should be trusted?
 - Should the signer be trusted at this moment?

Data & Certificate

- Retrieved as data packets
 - public keys are just another type of content
- Data packets are similar to certificates
 - data is signed
- Data packets are incomplete certificates
 - no signature validity period
 - no signature revocation information
- Current solution:
 - put validity period & other extensions in content
- Ideal solution:
 - extend SignatureInfo



Naming

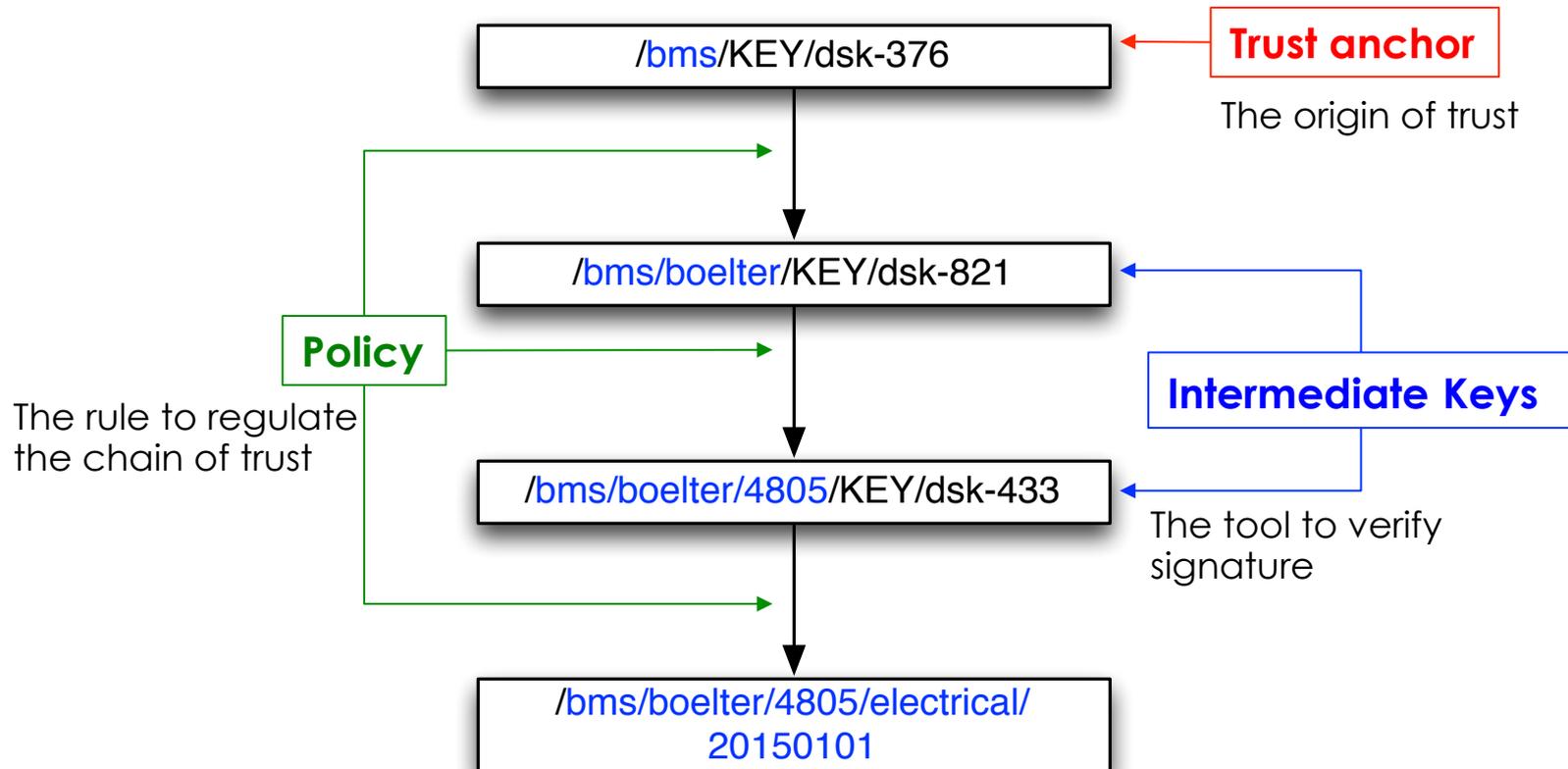
- Every data is named, what is the name of certificate?
- A certificate binds a key to a namespace (identity)
 - e.g., /<namespace>/[KeyId]
 - absolute KeyId: globally unique, e.g., key hash
 - relative KeyId: uniquely identify a key under the namespace, e.g, SeqNo
- Application interprets the namespace as some real world identity
 - in BMS, “/bms/boelter/4805/electrical” is interpreted as a sensor in the Room 4805 of Boelter Hall at UCLA
 - in openHealth, “/ucla/haitao/ndnex/dvu” is interpreted as a health data publisher of a user “/ucla/haitao”
- Certificate name may include version number
 - different signature versions (Key rollover)

Public Key Fetching/Provisioning

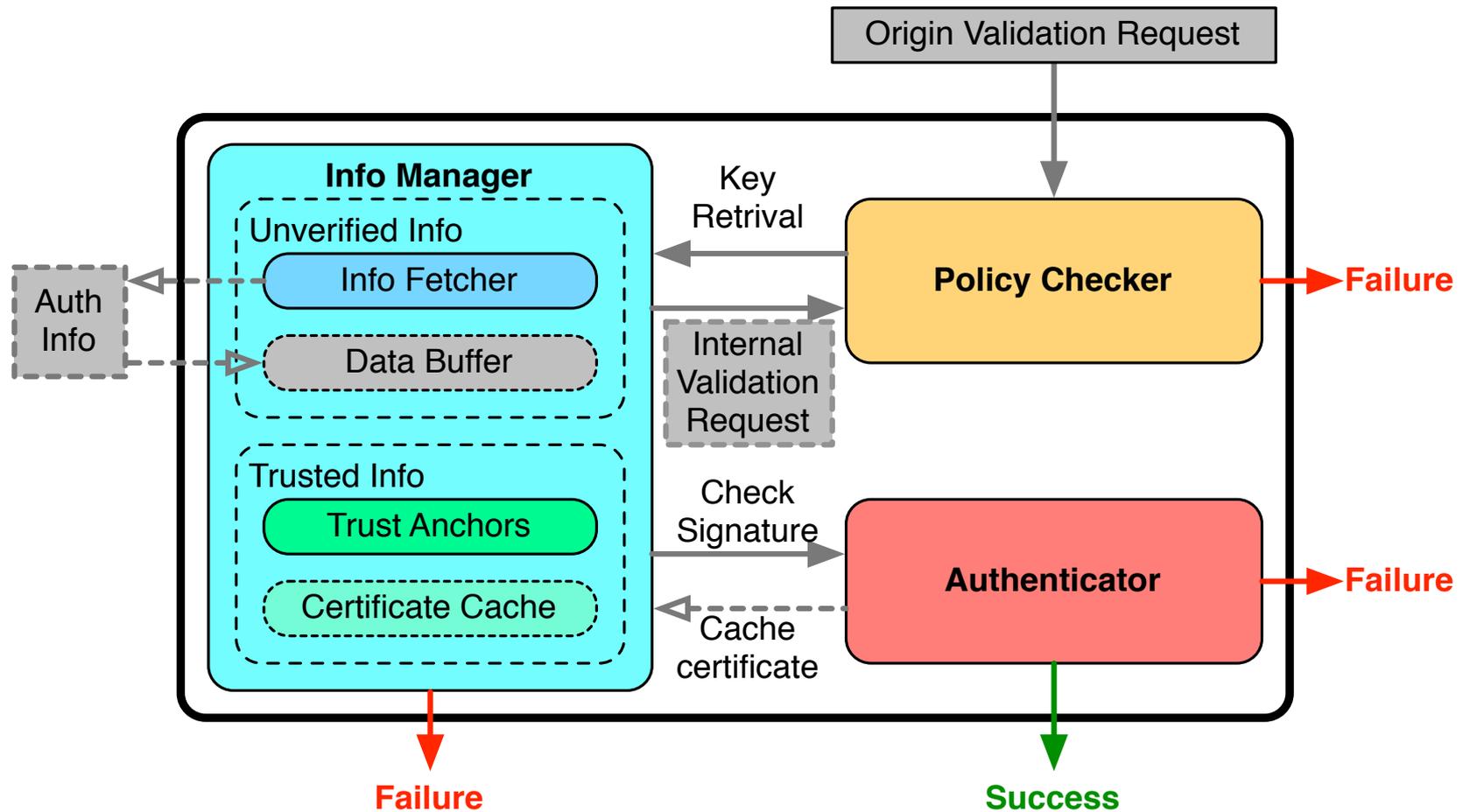
- Express an interest using the cert name in KeyLocator
 - certificate name of signer's public key (w/o version)
- Certificate is published somewhere
 - current solution:
 - published as NDN DNS record
 - /ndn/ucla/**KEY**/yingdi/ksk-123/**ID-CERT**/%01
 - published through repo
 - issue: prefix aggregation
 - demux interest for certificate introduces extra name components in cert name
 - /ndn/**KEY**/ucla/yingdi/ksk-123/**ID-CERT**/%01
 - /ndn/ucla/yingdi/**KEY**/ksk-123/**ID-CERT**/%01
- General certificate infrastructure? or app-specific certificate infrastructure?

Signer Authentication

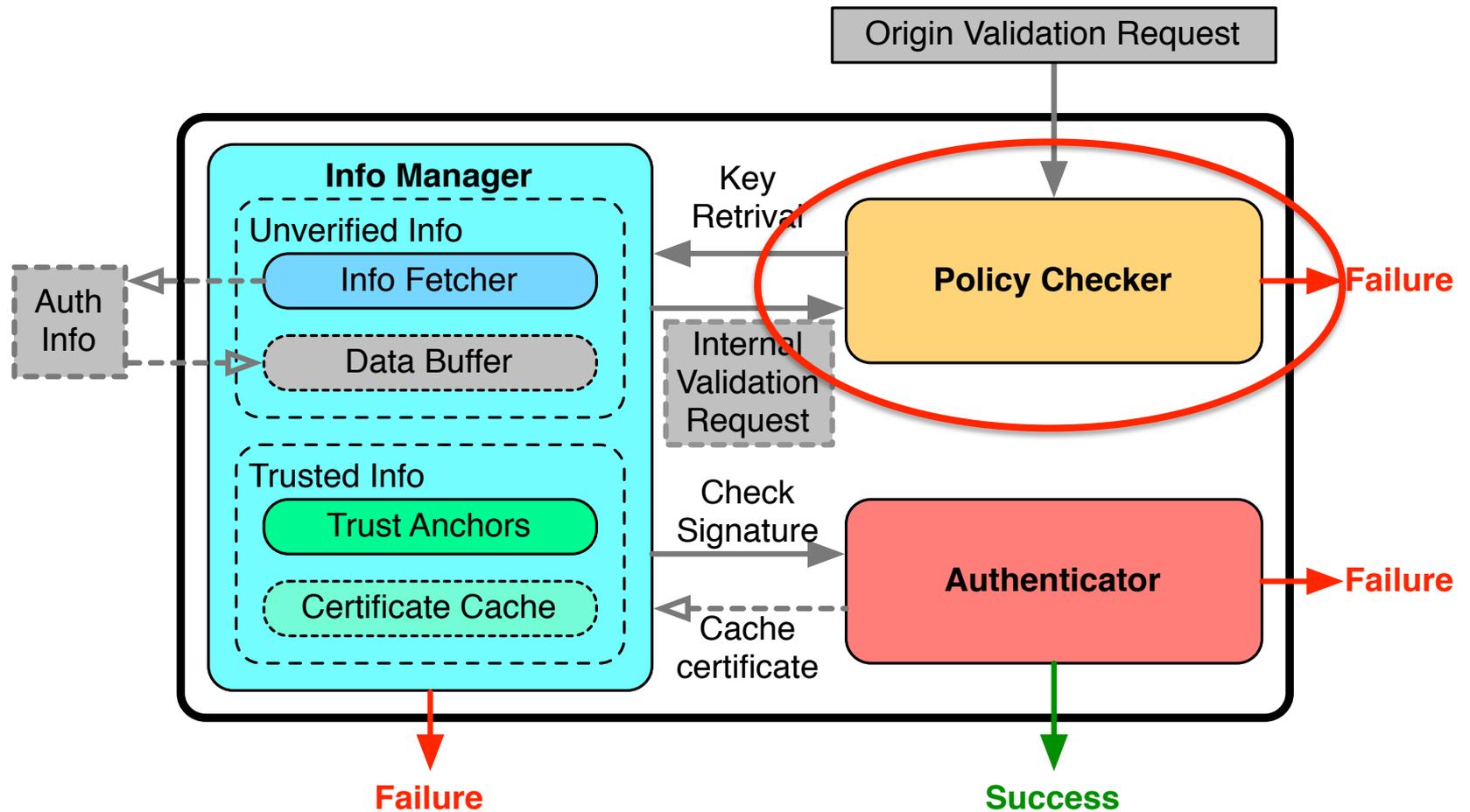
- Construct a chain of trust



Validation Framework



Validation Framework

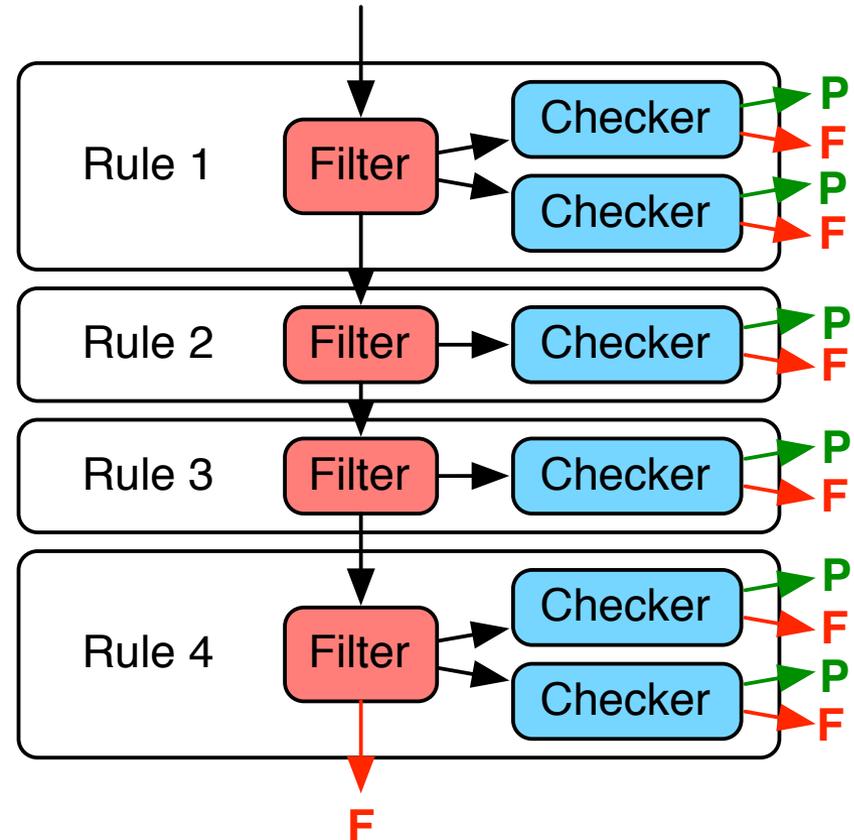


Policy

- Conditions on the SignatureInfo
- SignatureType
 - some data may require certain type of signature
 - algorithm
 - key size
- KeyLocator
 - some data must be signed by certain parties
- ValidityPeriod
 - signature must be valid at certain timestamp

Policy Rules

- A rule consists of
 - a filter
 - a set of checkers
- Filter
 - which packet should be checked by the rule
- Checker
 - the conditions that the packet's SigInfo must meet
 - could be more than one sets of valid conditions
 - pass one checker, pass the rule
 - fail all checkers, fail the policy checking
- Order of rules matters
 - packet will be checked by the first matched rule
 - rules with more specific filter should go first



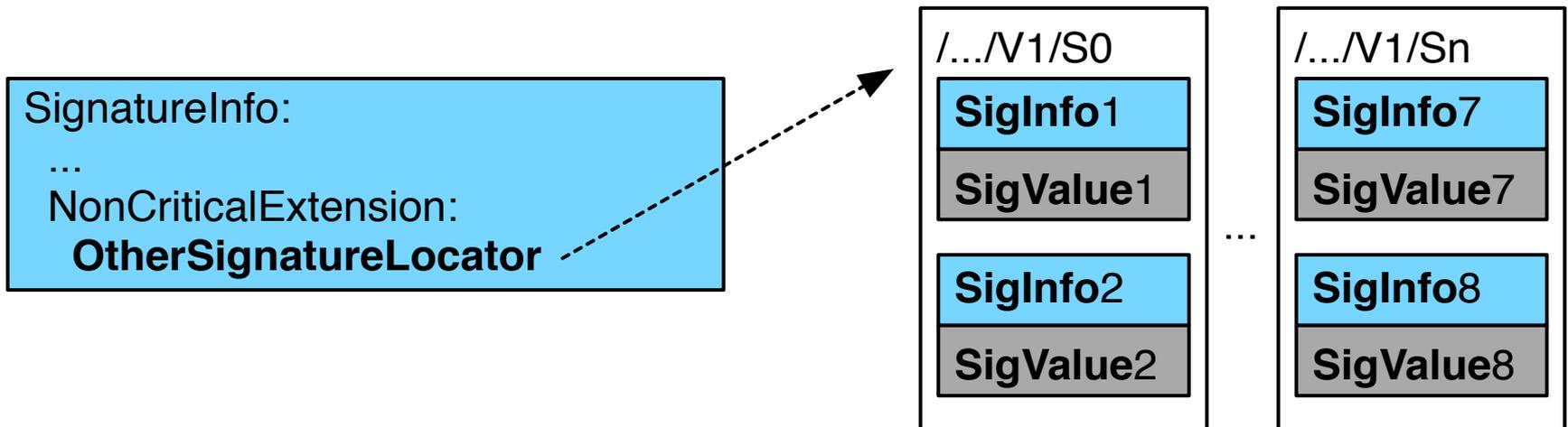
Policy Language

- Configurable
 - allow apps/users to specify its own trust models
- Interpretable
 - library can build the validator according to configuration
 - entities with the same configuration file share the same trust model
 - if router can fetch the policy, router knows how to validate data
- Easy to distribute
 - can be published as data packet
 - data name can be fixed with implicit digest

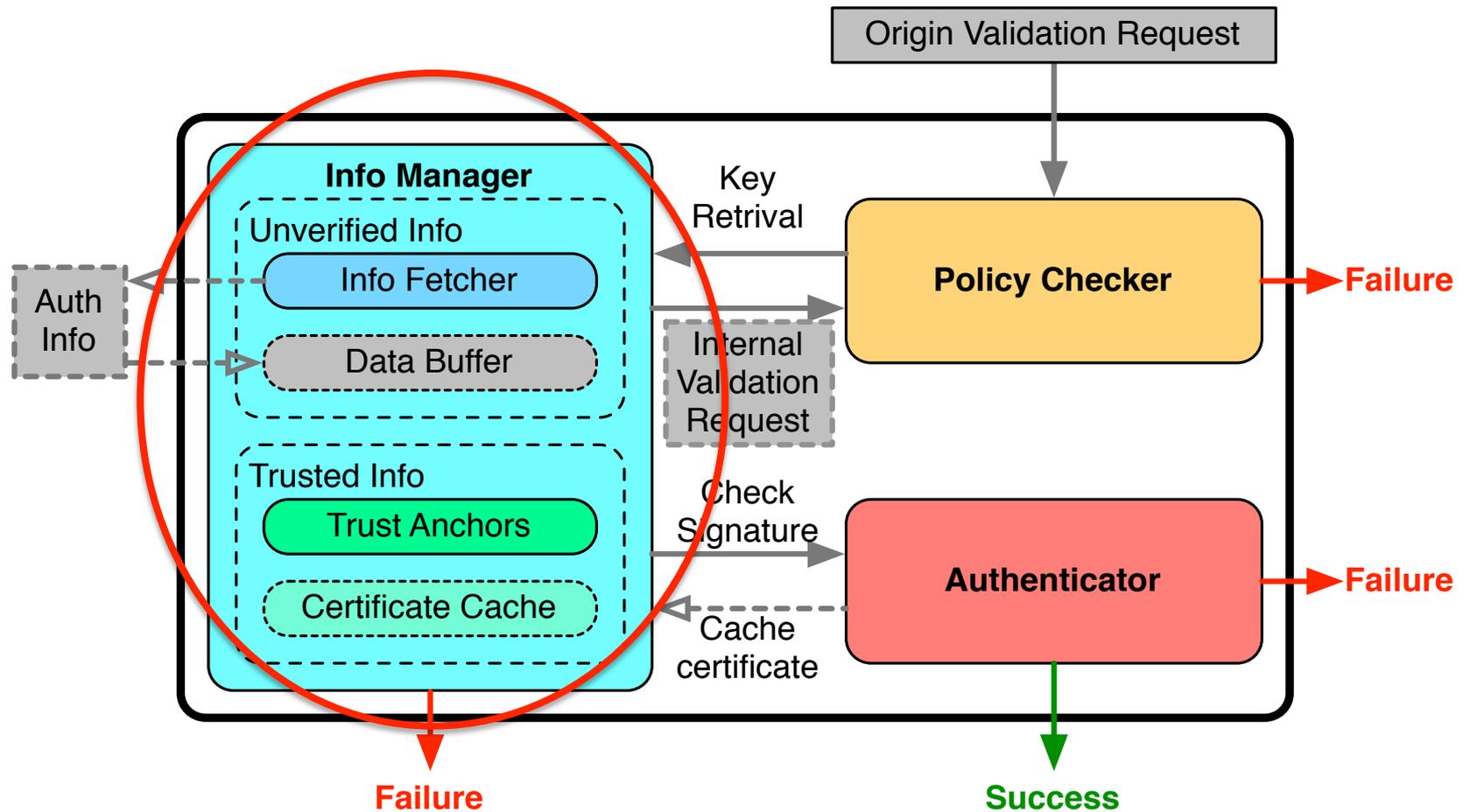
```
rule {
  filter {
    packet-type data
    packet-name <bms><>*
  }
  checker {
    signature-type ecdsa-sha256
    min-key-size 256
    key-locator {
      k-pattern (<>*)<KEY>(<>*)<><ID-CERT> \1\2
      h-relation is-prefix-of
      p-pattern (<>*) \1
    }
  }
  checker {
    signature-type ecdsa-sha256
    min-key-size 256
    key-locator {
      k-pattern (<>*)<KEY>(<>*)<><ID-CERT> \1\2
      h-relation is-prefix-of
      p-pattern <bms>(<>*) \1
    }
  }
}
```

Multiple signature

- The same content object may be signed by different keys
 - certificates: the same <name, key> pair may be certified by different parties
 - in openHealth, a doctor's key may be signed by both patient & medical board of California in order to access the patient's data
 - signature agility: different signing algorithms & key size
- Introduce a signature extension: OtherSignatureLocator



Validation Framework

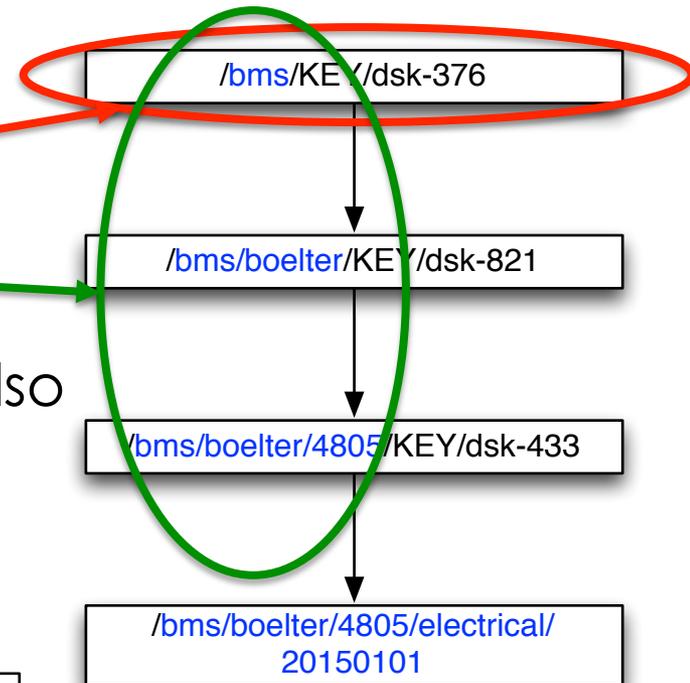
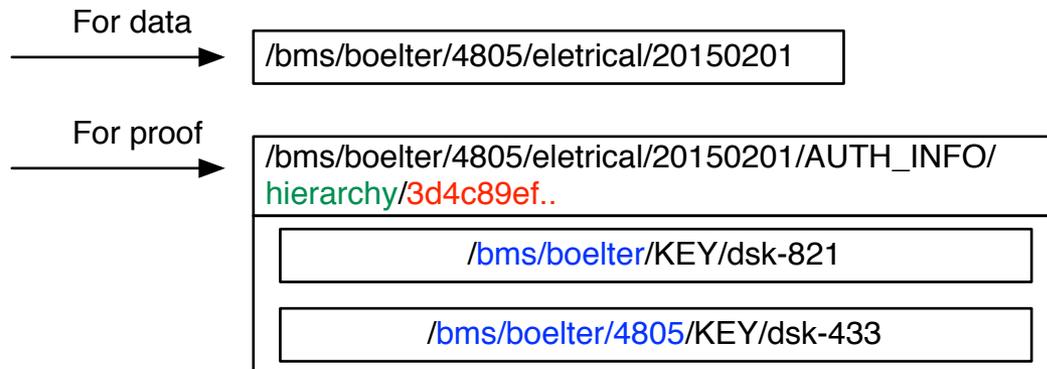


Public key retrieval issues

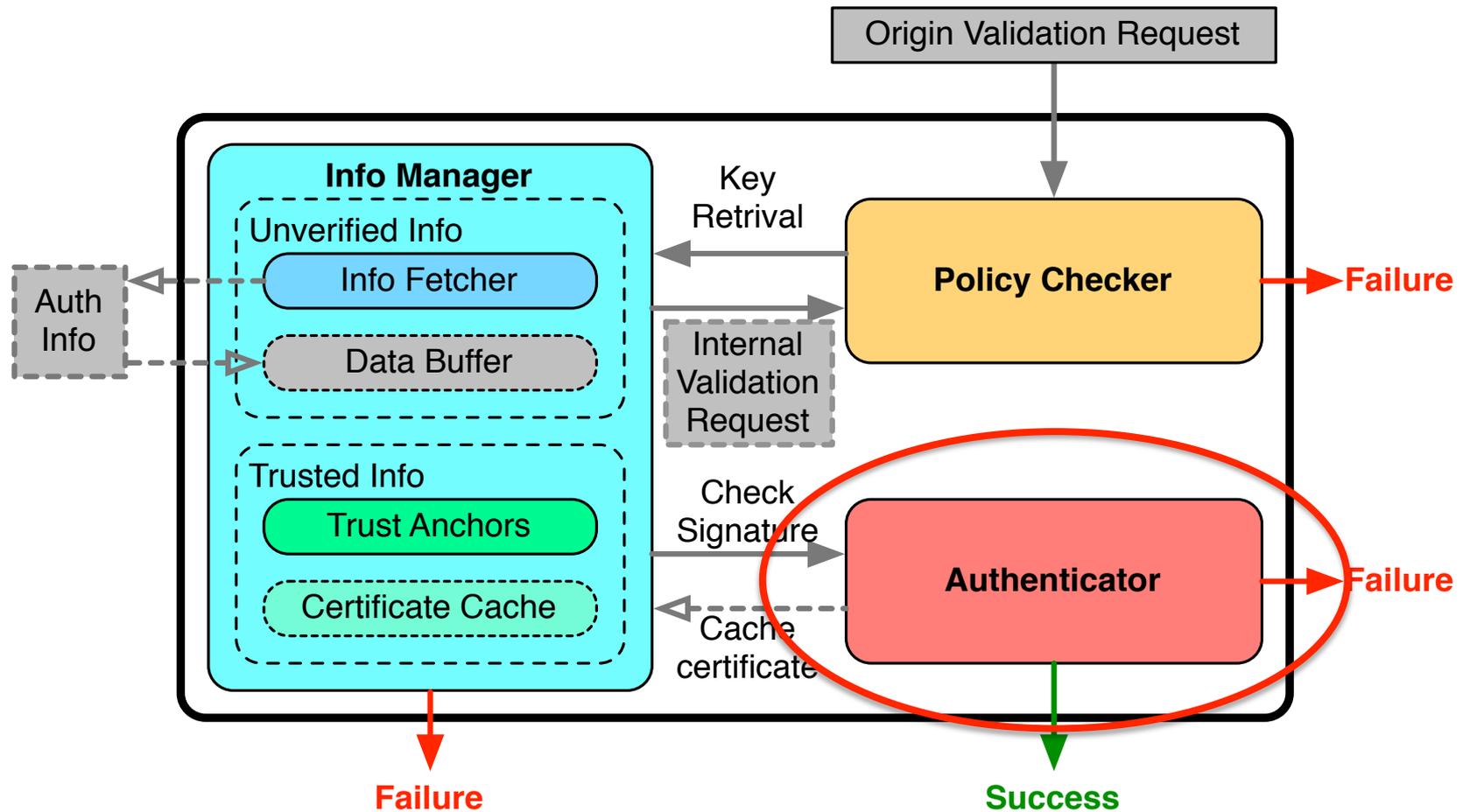
- Slow start
 - retrieve keys one-by-one, multiple RTTs
 - may involve more data
 - multiple signatures
- Single point failure
 - validation fail if one key is missing
 - limited internet access
 - key provision failure
- **Key Bundle:** why not ask data provider to collect keys and publish them along with the data?
 - fate sharing
 - if data can be fetched, so do the keys
 - efficiency
 - if producer collect the keys once, it can benefit many verifiers

Key Bundle Requirements

- Publisher & consumer agree on the trust policy and trust anchor
- In BMS
 - single trust anchor
 - hierarchical policy
- While expressing interest for data, also expressing interests for proofs

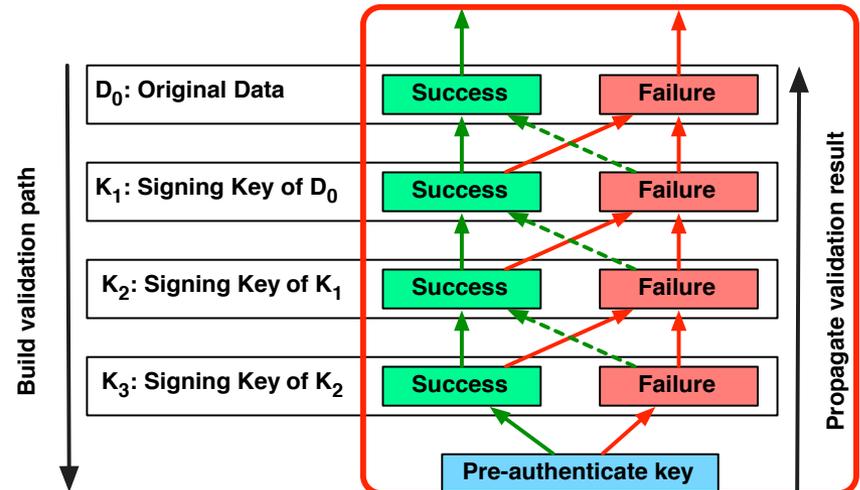


Validation Framework



Signature Verification

- Start when reaching an pre-authenticated key
- Check signature status
 - should be done after the signature is verified
 - ensure the signature has not been revoked yet
- Once an intermediate signing key is validated
 - verify the signature of depending packets
 - recursively go back to the original data packet



Signature status checking

- Check if the signature has been revoked before expiration
- Verifier may retrieve signature status data
 - /<DataName>/[DataDigest]/[Timestamp]
 - content:
 - signature status: good, revoked
 - reasons (optional): revocation reasons
- Introduce a signature extension StatusChecking
 - ForwardingHint: where to forward the signature status interest
 - AuthorizedSigner: who can be trusted for signing signature status data

SignatureInfo:
...
(Non)CriticalExtension:
StatusChecking:
ForwardingHint
AuthorizedSigner

Thanks!