NDN Security

ACM ICN 2018 Tutorial Boston, MA, September 21, 2018

Data Confidentiality and Access Control

Name-based Access Control

Zhiyi Zhang (UCLA)

Today's Confidentiality and Access Control

- Traditional connection-based confidentiality
 - End-to-End Confidentiality? (e.g., CDN, Middlebox)
 - Multi-party confidentiality and access control?

- Encrypt Content Directly over TCP/IP architecture
 - Inefficient Key Distribution (where to fetch those keys?)
 - Content Multicast

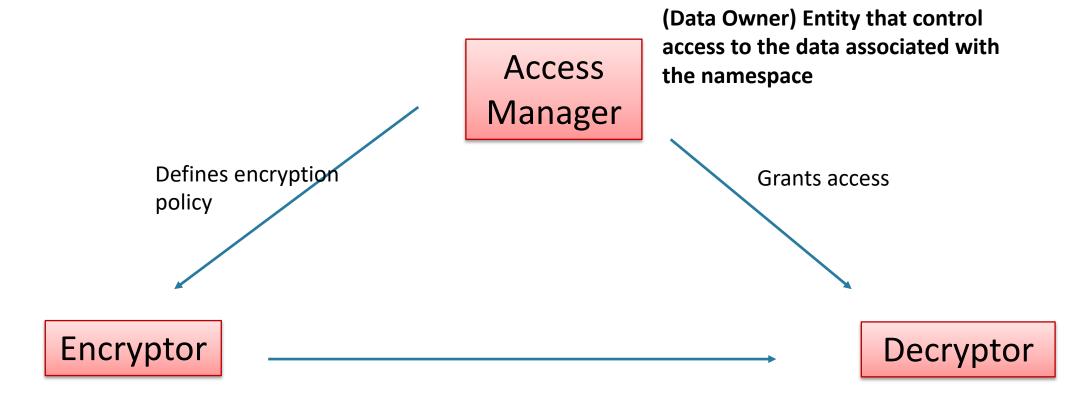
Confidentiality and Access Control over NDN

- Built-in Data Authentication and Integrity
 - Integrity helps the confidentiality (e.g., MITM)

- Automating key distribution with naming conventions
 - Extract decryption key name from content and Data name
 - Fetch decryption key directly using name

Content Delivery and In-network Cache

Name-Based Access Control (NAC) Concepts



(Producer) Entity that encrypts data based on namespace association

(Consumer) Entity that decrypts data based on namespace association

Name-Based Access Control (NAC) Concepts

Access Controller— Android Phone

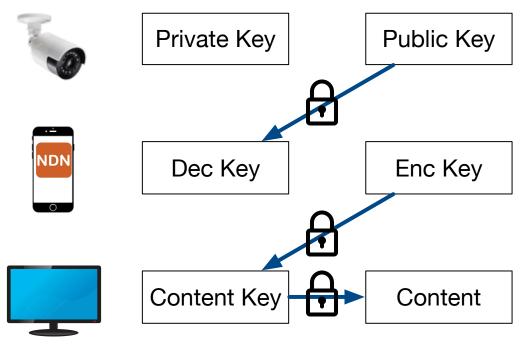
- Creates a list of encryption/decryption key pairs
- Controls which encryption keys are used to encrypt which namespace
- Control whom to distribute the corresponding decryption keys

Producers (Encryptors)— Camera

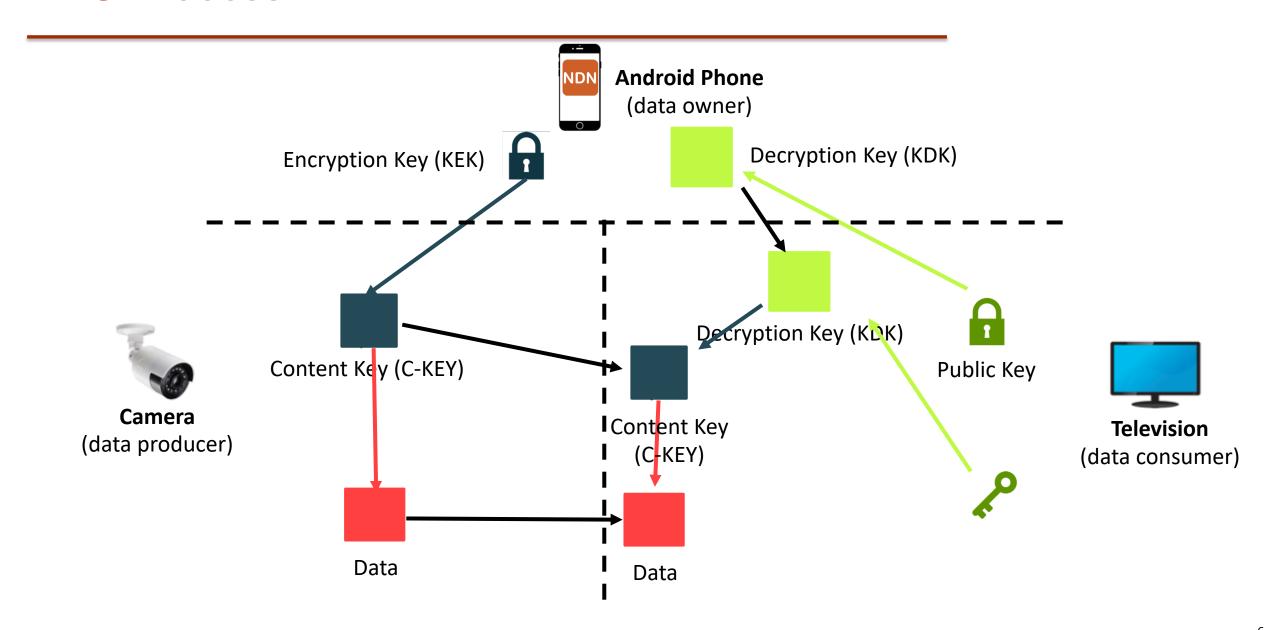
Fetch the right encryption keys to encrypt data (2 steps)

Consumers (Decryptor) – Television

 Fetch the right decryption keys to decrypt data (3 steps)



NAC Process

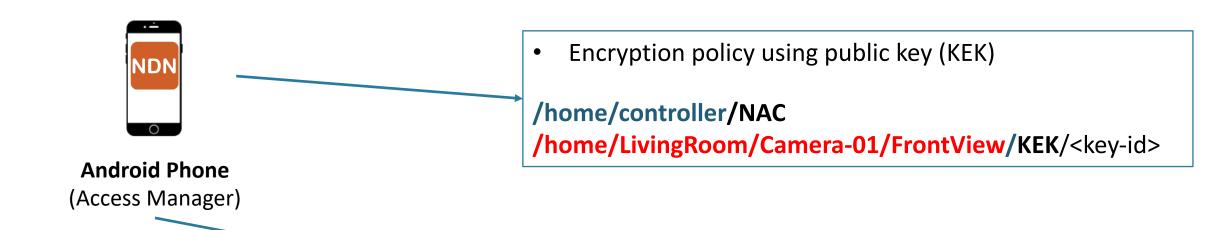


An example of NAC's naming convention

Control the access to the smart home camera data

- The owner/controller of the access control system
 - o /home/controller
- ♦ The authorized consumer:
 - /home/LivingRoom/Television-01
- The dataset that is being controlled:
 - /home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView
- The producer:
 - /home/LivingRoom/Camera-01

Access Manager (aka Data Owner)



Authorizes decryptors by publishing encrypted version of private key (KDK)

/home/controller/NAC
/home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView/KDK/<key-id>
/ENCRYPTED-BY
/home/LivingRoom/Television/KEY/<key-id>

Encryptor (aka Producer)



- Encrypts input data using CK, returns encrypted content
- Exact name of the corresponding CK data is embedded in the encrypted content

From Access Manager / provisioned or dedicated data owner storage

Fetches and stores KEK for the configured with access prefix

Interest ->

/home/controller/NAC

/home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView/KEK

- Generates (re-generates) symmetric Content Key (CK)
- Publishes CK data under configured namespace, encrypted by KEK

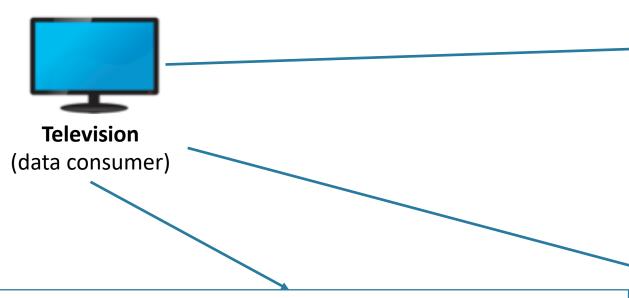
Data:

/home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/CK/<key-id>

/ENCRYPTED-BY

/home/controller/NAC/KEK/<key-id>

Decryptor (aka Consumer)



 Fetches KDK, name extracted from CK name + own configured access key name

Interest->

/home/controller/NAC
/home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView/KDK/<key-id>
/ENCRYPTED-BY
/home/LivingRoom/Television/KEY/<key-id>

- Fetch the encrypted Content Data
- Get the name of the corresponding CK: CK name is embedded in the encrypted content

From Encryptor / from same place as data

 Fetches CK data for the name extracted from input encrypted payload

Interest->

/home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/CK/<key-id>

From Access Manager / provisioned or dedicated data owner storage

Fine Granularity: Play with Names

Possible Granularity:

- home/LivingRoom/Camera-01, /home/BedRoom/Camera-02
- home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView, /home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/BackView
- home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView/8AM-10AM, /home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView/10AM-12PM

\lambda . .

NAC Library API Highlights

```
#include "access-manager.hpp"
...
AccessManager accessManager(identity, granularity, ...);
accessManager.addMember(authorizedCert1);
accessManager.addMember(authorizedCert2);
```

```
Encryptor encrypto(accessPolicyName, ckName, ...);

Data data(dataName);
data.setFreshnessPeriod(10 _s);

auto content = encryptor.encrypt(data, dataSize);
data.etContent(content.wireEncode());

keyChain.sign(data);
```

```
Decryptor decryptor(identity, ...);

decryptor.decrypt(data.getContent().blockFromValue(),
    [=] (ConstBufferPtr content) {
        ...
    },
    [=] (const ErrorCode&, const std::string& error) {
        std::cerr << "Cannot decrypt data: " << error << std::endl;
    });</pre>
```

Scalability?

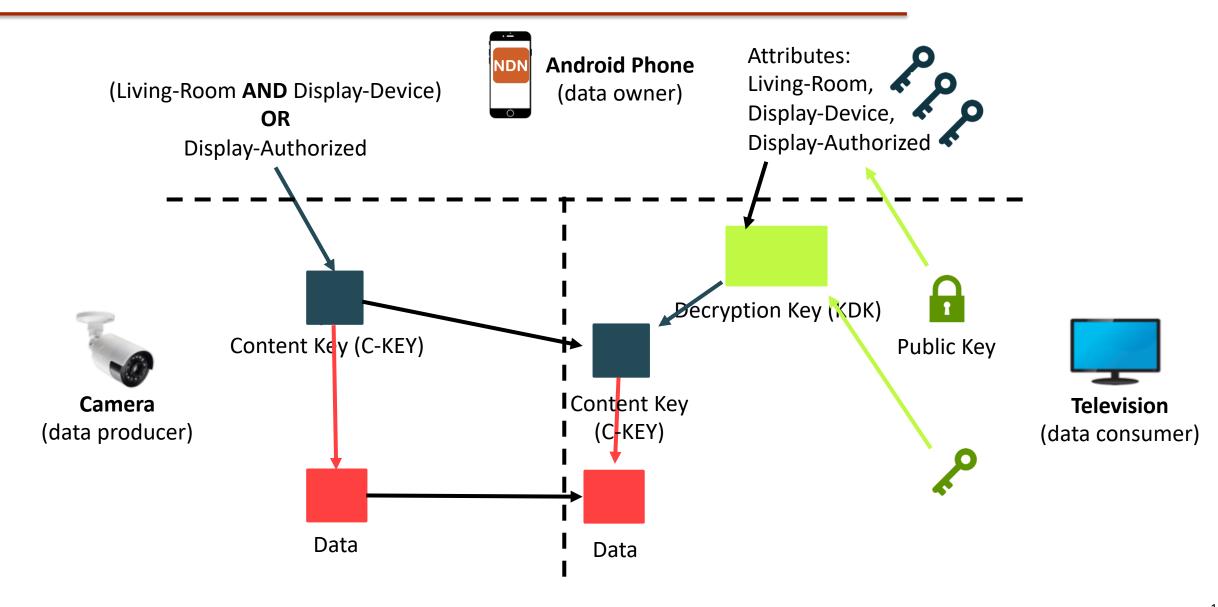
- In NAC, the complexity of key generation is O(m), and complexity of key distribution is O(m*n) where
 - o m is the number of granularities
 - on is the number of consumers
- Some details:
 - For m granularities, the controller needs to create m different key pairs
 - For n consumers, the controller needs to pack O(m) different keys for each of consumer

The number of granularities could increase exponentially as the name length increases

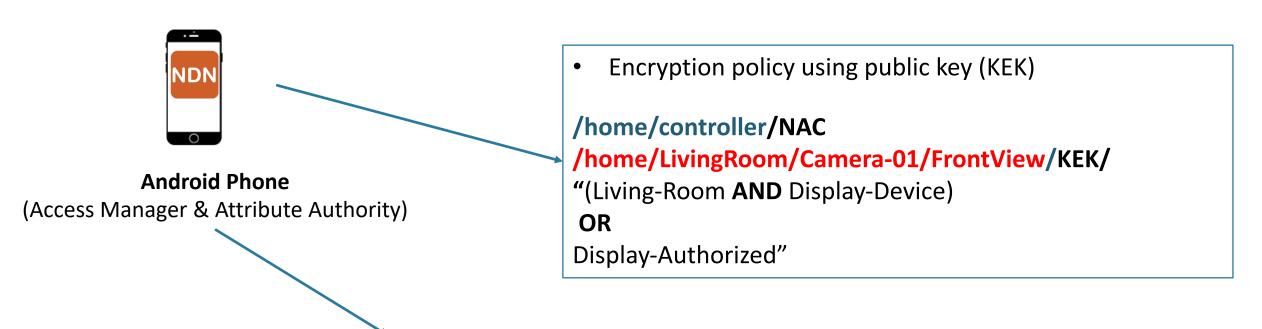
NAC with Attribute-Based Encryption

- Use attribute policy (String) as the encryption key
 - (Living-Room AND Display-Device) OR Display-Authorized
- Decrypt the content with sufficient attribute (key bits) set
 - Attribute set 1: Display-Authorized
 - Attribute set 2: Living-Room, Display-Device

NAC-ABE



Access Manager (aka Data Owner)



- Authorizes decryptors by publishing encrypted version of attribute set (KDK)
- Issued along with the identity Certificate

/home/controller/NAC-ATTR/ENCRYPTED-BY
/home/LivingRoom/Television/KEY/<key-id>

Encryptor (aka Producer)



Camera (data producer)

- Encrypts input data using CK, returns encrypted content
- Exact name of the corresponding CK data is embedded in the encrypted content

From Access Manager / provisioned or dedicated data owner storage

 Fetches and stores KEK for the configured with access prefix

Interest ->

/home/controller/NAC

/home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/FrontView/KEK

- Generates (re-generates) symmetric Content Key (CK)
- Publishes CK data under configured namespace, encrypted by KEK

Data:

/home/LivingRoom/Camera-01/CK/<key-id>

/ENCRYPTED-BY

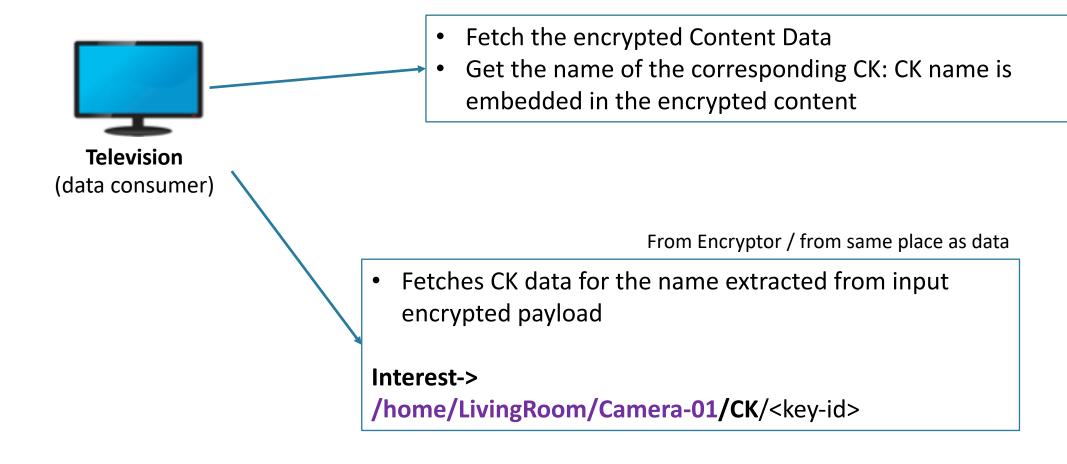
/home/controller/NAC/KEK/

"(Living-Room AND Display-Device)

OR

Display-Authorized"

Decryptor (aka Consumer)



Better Scalability

- In NAC-ABE, the complexity of key generation is O(a), complexity of key distribution is O(a*n), where
 - a is the number of attributes (greatly smaller than the number of granularities)
 - n is the number of consumers

Some details

- For m granularities, the controller needs to create m different attribute policies with a attributes (with a attributes, one can create more than 2^a policies)
- For n consumers, the controller needs to delivery O(m) attribute keys to each consumer

♦ Improvement

 Given m is a fixed number for a system and a consumer's attributes are decided by its identity, attributes can be issued with the issuance of NDN identity certificate: O(m)

NAC-ABE Main APIs

void **Access** commandProducerPolicy(const Name& producerPrefix, const Name& dataPrefix, Controller const std::string& policy); void **Producer** produce(const Name& dataName, const uint8_t* content, size_t contentLen); (Encryptor) void Consumer consume(const Name& dataName, const Name& tokenIssuerPrefix); (Decryptor)

Existing Integration Tests and Examples

- NAC Examples
 - https://github.com/named-data/name-based-access-control/tree/new/examples
- ♦ NAC-ABE Quick Start
 - https://github.com/Zhiyi-Zhang/NAC-ABE
- NAC-ABE Integration Tests
 - https://github.com/Zhiyi-Zhang/NAC-ABE/tree/master/tests/integrated-tests