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Platform Integrity Attestation at Scale





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NIST 800-193: Platform Firmware Resiliency



- **Protection** Ensuring that Platform Firmware code and critical data remain in a state of integrity and are protected from corruption
- **Detection** Detecting when Platform Firmware code and critical data have been corrupted or otherwise changed from an authorized state
- **Recovery** Restoring Platform Firmware code and critical data to a state of integrity in the event that it is detected to have been corrupted







- **Policymaking** Describing the platform's intended code and data configuration
- **Routing** Exposing attestation signals to a verifier
- **Reaction** Ensuring that appropriate action be taken when policies are violated





In the beginning, there was Titan









Complexity of yesterday





- **Root of trust (RoT)** Secure element with a strong cryptographic identity
 - **Measurer** Actively takes measurements of flash chip contents
 - **Attester** Wields cryptographic identity to report trustworthy measurements
- Two strong assumptions:
 - 1:1 relationship between machines and RoTs
 - Everything of interest is measured into the single RoT



Complexity of today



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Complexity of tomorrow

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~20× RoTs

3x BMCs & power domains

AIC = Arbitrary Add-in Card



Attestation "at scale"





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So what are we sharing today?



- **Design constraints** If they sound familiar, this scheme might be right for you
- **Our attestation solution** Scalable middleware for attesting complex machines
- Some standards gaps What we invented ourselves to get it to tick





Google fleet management philosophy

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• Production is in a constant state of flux

- Software always rolling out, machines breaking, getting fixed...
- Nothing is perfect: sometimes updates don't take, machines are incorrectly repaired, etc.

• Risk of outages must be minimized

- $\circ~$ E.g., machines must not brick themselves en masse
- $\circ~$ Where possible, prefer complexity in the control plane rather than on-machine

"Machines are cattle, not pets"

- Individual machines are allowed to die, but we like to know what killed them
- Automate, automate, automate





Attestation strategy





- **Desired property**: Jobs only run on machines booting intended firmware
- **Strategy**: Job schedulers issue attestation challenges to machines
 - Only issue jobs and data on successful attestation

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3. Compare attestations to expectations



Why not enforce the policy on-machine?

- Decrease machine complexity and increase reliability
 - **Very** hard to do reliable boot-time attestation on disaggregated machines
- **Centralized enforcement** allows flexible reaction
 - Control plane has wider visibility over the production fleet
- Some amount of local policy enforcement may be warranted
 - Not targeted for now, need more data on reliability at scale





SECURIT)

SECURITY Real attestation failures <.1% >99.9% SW / HW / config bugs * Based on prior experience building similar solutions **OPEN POSSIBILITIES.**

Attestation failure causes



3. Compare attestations to expectations









On the subject of availability **SECURITY** Job Schedulers Serving Machines Cert & signing infra Machines are not homogeneous Machine automation knows intended state **Availability inversion! Job schedulers** cannot depend on machine automation Machine automation / software rollout Repairs OCP OPEN POSSIBILITIES. NOVEMBER 9-10, 2021 Graphic from Vecteezy.com

Store signed policies on-machine





Revoking signed policies SECURITY What happens if the **software intent** or **hardware model** change? Cert & Old policies must be revoked signing infra Requires a distributed revocation mechanism Such as a CRL (certificate revocation list) 0 Machine automation / software rollout Software package assignment OCP Machine hardware OPEN POSSIBILITIES. model NOVEMBER 9-10, 2021



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What's in the attestation policy? Signed by SECURITY trusted entity Machine hostname Generic hardware location Revocation serial number Based on a device's physical **Digest of RoT application** location within a machine RoT "/phys:titan0" firmware image Found in DICE alias key cert Identity root cert RoT hardware identity Root of DICE cert chain Matched against measurements Manufacturer or owner identity RoT firmware identity reported by RoT Expected measurements Via e.g. SPDM **Device serial number** RoT "/phys:tpm0" Found in Device ID certificate . . .

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Attestation via BMCs



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BMC = Baseboard Management Controller SPDM = Security Protocol and Data Model Redfish = Machine management protocol



Attestation via BMCs



Attestation results



Closed vs Open

SECURITY

- Some parts of this scheme are custom (and that's okay)
 - Software packaging & rollout infra
 - Machine hardware model
 - Job scheduling infra
 - Revocation mechanisms
- Some parts can and should be open
 - Policy format
 - See CoRIM+CoMID+CoSWID
 - Exposing RoT signatures to the off-machine verifier
 - DMTF proposal: SPDM GET_MEASUREMENTS over Redfish



Call to Action

- Get involved
 - Join the OCP Security Project (& TCG/DMTF)

• Close standards gaps, for example:

- Need common SPDM measurement profiles
- Would like TPM to support "first instruction integrity"

• Share your experiences

- A rising tide lifts all boat
- Keep an eye on Google's Platform Integrity Github repo: google/PINT
- Contact us: {jeffandersen, jdcooke}@google.com

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Thank you!

