## Attested Noise Protocol for Low-TCB Trusted Execution Environments

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# Agenda

- 1. Project Oak
- 2. Noise Protocol
- 3. Remote Attestation



## **Project Oak**



Research project aiming to make it possible for users to reason about <u>how their data</u> <u>will be used</u> by the server in ways verifiable by external reviewers

github.com/project-oak/oak

Google

## **Oak Building Blocks**

#### **Trusted Execution Environments**

- Minimize the Trusted Computing Base (TCB)
- Use restricted environments and sandboxing

#### **Remote Attestation**

• Provide complete view of the workload

#### Transparency

- Open-source code
- Reproducible builds
- Verifiable Logs

#### **Restricted Environment**



#### Firmware

• vBIOS + Bootloader

#### **Restricted Kernel**

- Minimal syscall interface
- Single process, single-threaded
- No unattested executable pages

#### **Features**

- Minimal TCB
- Written in Rust
- Attestation stays valid after boot

## **Device Identifier Composition Engine (DICE)**



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## Goal

#### **Use a Minimalistic Crypto Protocol**

- Bind encrypted channel with remote attestation
- Don't need PKI
- Don't need certificates
- Minimize the amount of parsers
- Rust-only implementation

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www.noiseprotocol.org

- Framework for building simple crypto protocols
- Directly based on Diffie-Hellman key agreement
  - No certificates/certificate authorities
- Doesn't restrict the wire format
  - Protocol provides bytes
- Authentication is optional

## Noise Protocol: patterns

- Noise patterns are based on the keys used in the handshake
  - Ephemeral keys
  - Static keys, e.g., long term identity key
    - Pre-shared with the other party
    - Exchanged during the handshake
- Formal proofs for confidentiality and authentication security guarantees
- Handshake pattern analysis tool: <u>noiseexplorer.com</u>



#### Notation

- s static key
- e ephemeral key
- es, ee, ... Diffie-Hellman

#### Key agreement

- Rules for updating the local state
- Used to produce 2 symmetric keys (encryption/decryption)



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## **Noise Attestation**

- Bind attestation to the Noise handshake
  - Allows making it a <u>separate</u> step
- Use Noise without modifications
  - Retains security formal proofs
- Supports bidirectional attestation
- Supports multiple attestations

## **Noise Attestation**



- Responder provides attestation evidence
- Evidence contains a binding key
- Binding is done by signing the handshake transcript **h** 
  - Includes a usage string

## **Bidirectional Noise Attestation**



• The same approach can be applied to attest both parties

## **Multiple Attestations**



- This approach also allows us to bind multiple attestations to the channel
  - By signing the handshake with individual binding keys
- This feature can be useful, if the system has multiple attestable components

## Noise

## TLS

- Small implementation:
  - 0.9K LOC Noise implementation
  - $\circ ~~ 2.5 \text{K SDK for attestation binding}$
  - Small subset of Rust Crypto
- Doesn't need additional parsers
- Provides patterns that don't require PKI

## But:

• Custom solution

- Standard well accepted solution
- Wide variety of features for authentication support

## But:

- BoringSSL
  - Threading
  - Standard library for C++ bindings
  - 1.6M LOC
    - but it's not a fair comparison

## Conclusion

- Use-case which minimizes the TCB
- Need for a minimalistic crypto protocol
- Use Noise Protocol Framework
- Bind end-to-end encrypted channel to remote attestation

#### Links

- Project Oak: <u>github.com/project-oak/oak</u>
- Noise Implementation:

github.com/project-oak/oak/tree/main/oak\_crypto/src/noise\_handshake

• Attestation SDK: <a href="mailto:github.com/project-oak/oak/tree/main/oak\_session">github.com/project-oak/oak/tree/main/oak\_session</a>

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