

Architecture for Delay-Tolerant Key Administration

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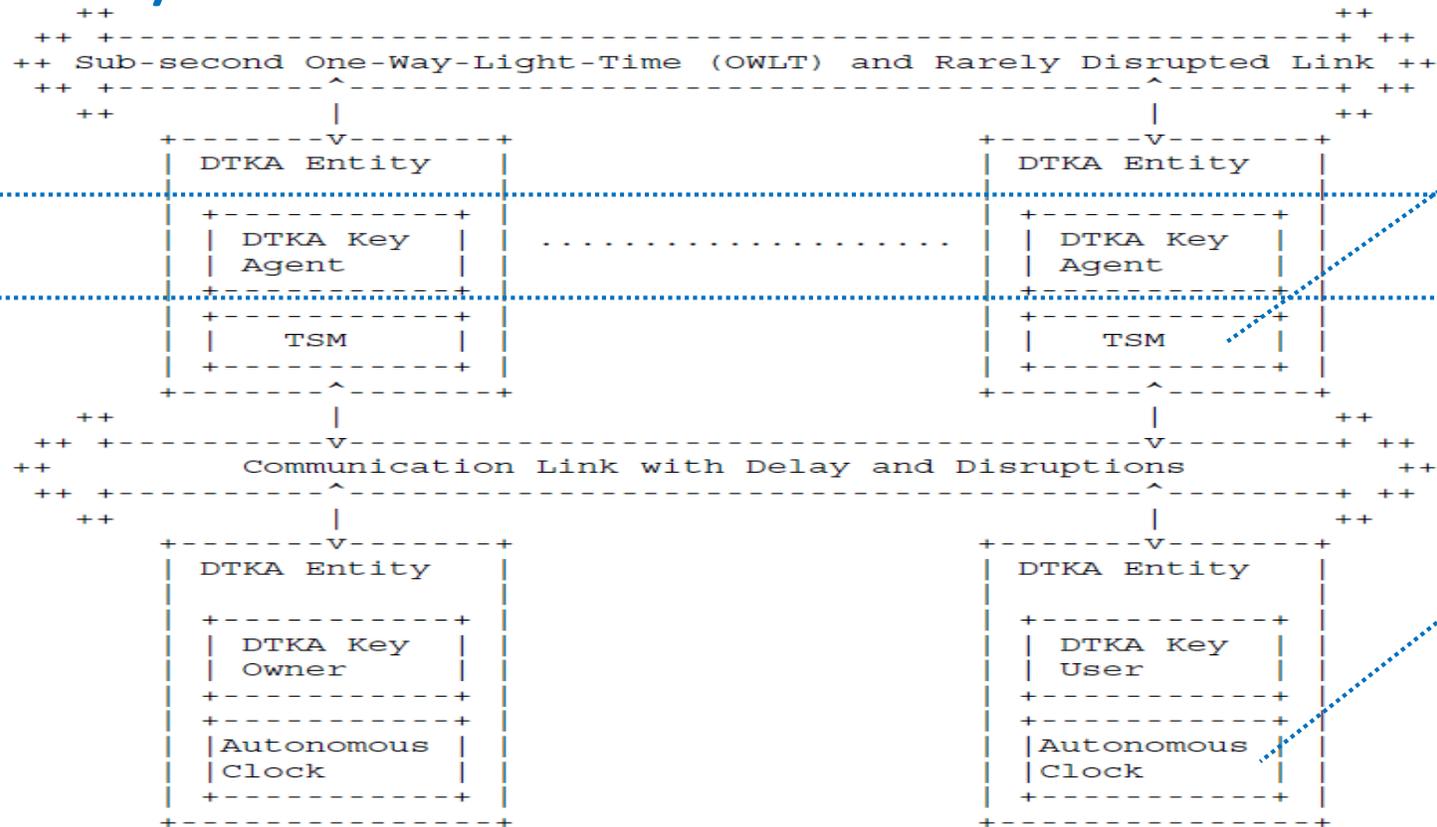
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Recap: Motivation

- On-demand & interactive communication cannot be assumed in DTN
- SSL and Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) require on-demand & interactive communication
- A DTN-friendly public-key distribution and revocation protocol suite is needed

Recap: System Architecture



Key Authority for the Application Domain

A "Time Synchronization Mechanism" like the Network Time Protocol (NTP)

Allowed drift in the order of seconds.
UTC offsets may be present

Figure 2: DTKA System Interconnections

System Security Configuration:

- Public key of each DTKA Key Agent is securely configured into every Agent, Owner and User in the application domain
- Trust Model Number configuration (New in this version)

Recap: Bulletin authentication

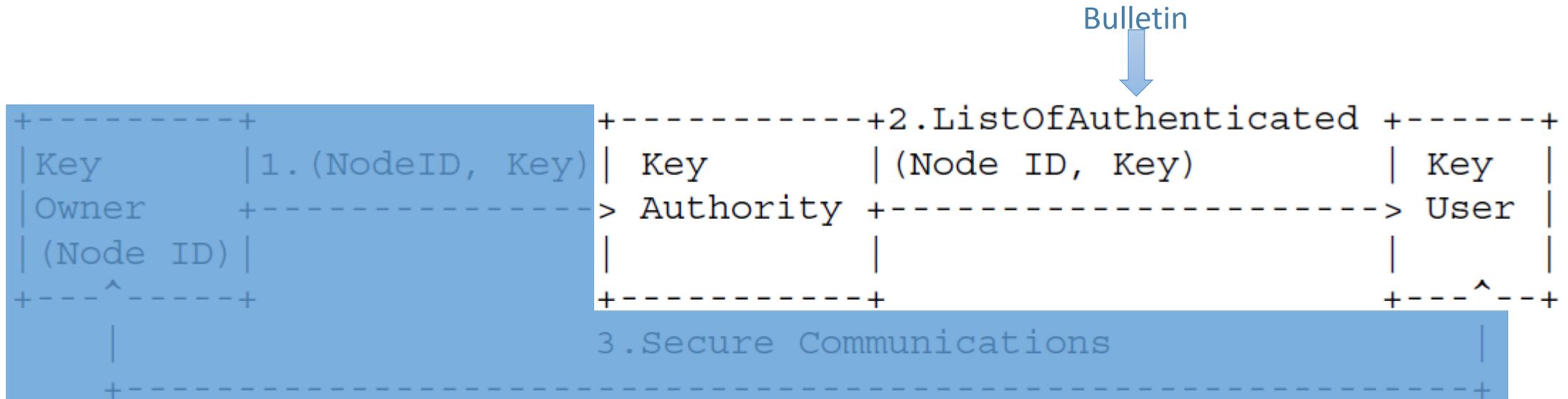


Figure 1: Abstract Data-Flow-Diagram for DTKA

Feedbacks from IETF 100 presentation

- Feedback 1
 - What if bulletins were missed by key users? How will they know? How can they initiate actions to synchronize?
- Feedback 2
 - Can there be different trust models for accepting keys and revoking keys?
- Feedback 3
 - Should consensus mechanism for Key Agents be part of the draft?

Feedback 1: Loss of bulletins

Version 00

Bulletin	Key information message (KIM):		
Hash	{([Node ID, Effective Time, Public Key], assert/revoke/roll-over)}	KIM	... KIM

Figure 3: Bulletin

Version 01

Bulletin	TMN	BSN	Key information message (KIM):	
hash			{([Node ID, Effective Time, Public Key], OOBAuth/endorse/revoke/roll_over)}	KIM

Figure 3: Bulletin

- Introduced a new field in the bulletin called BSN
 - BSN = Bundle Serial Number
- It is a monotonously increasing number
- Receivers store a finite history of successfully received BSNs
 - History will help receivers identify non-receipt of bulletins
- Mechanisms described to request Key Agents for bulletins that were not received

Feedback 2: Allowing multiple trust models

Version 00

Bulletin	Key information message (KIM):		
Hash	{([Node ID, Effective Time, Public Key], assert/revoke/roll-over)}	KIM	... KIM

Figure 3: Bulletin

Version 01

Bulletin	TMN	BSN	Key information message (KIM):	
hash			{([Node ID, Effective Time, Public Key], OOBAuth/endorse/revoke/roll_over)}	... KIM

Figure 3: Bulletin

- Introduced a new field in the bulletin called TMN
 - TMN = Trust Model Number
- Defined by the DTKA Key Agents (Key Authority)
 - Defines allowed trust configurations for bulletins in the Key Authority's domain
 - Example: t-out-of-n for registration and 2-out-of-n for revocation
- Definitions loaded securely into every DTKA Entity during bootstrapping
- Bulletin hash has TMN an input

Feedback 3: DTKA-KA consensus mechanism

- Should consensus mechanism for Key Agents be part of the draft?
 - DTKA Key Agents need to agree on the bit-map of the bulletin that they shall authenticate to all DTKA Entities
 - The consensus mechanism for this agreement is a matter of implementation
 - Left out of this Internet Draft

Proactive update

Version 00

Bulletin	Key information message (KIM):			
Hash	{([Node ID, Effective Time, Public Key], assert/revoke/roll-over)}	KIM	...	KIM

Figure 3: Bulletin

Version 01

Bulletin	TMN	BSN	Key information message (KIM):			
hash			{([Node ID, Effective Time, Public Key], OOBAuth/endorse/revoke/roll_over)}	..	KIM	

Figure 3: Bulletin

- Key Information Message Types

- No change

- revoke, roll over

- Name change

- assert → OOBAuth (Out-of-band authentication)

- New type

- endorse

- Key owner performs OOBAuth with an authenticated Trusted Third Party (TTP)
- On behalf of Key Owner, TTP authenticates Key Owner's key to DTKA Key Agents

Thank you!