

Application Layer TLS

draft-friel-tls-atls-00

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Summary and Goals

- ATLS Summary
 - Establish end-to-end encrypted channel / shared encryption keys between client and server over untrusted transport
 - Achieved by exchanging TLS Handshake Records at the application layer between client and service over untrusted transport
 - Where transport includes gateways, middleboxes; using HTTP, CoAP, Zigbee, etc.
 - Define packaging and content type to explicitly identify ATLS payload to middleboxes
- Goals
 - Based on Monday's reasonably positive* ATLS Lunch Meeting determine if this warrants further investigation and assessment
 - Determine best path forward: Adoption by a WG? New mini-WG?

*Show of hands indicated ~10 people (30%) interested in further investigation

Two primary concerns raised: DKG - future AATLS, AAATLS, etc.; P.McM - HTTP is an unreliable transport substrate

Use Cases – Bootstrapping Devices

- Bootstrapping device that needs to establish trust in network layer TLS middlebox by downloading trust anchors from service

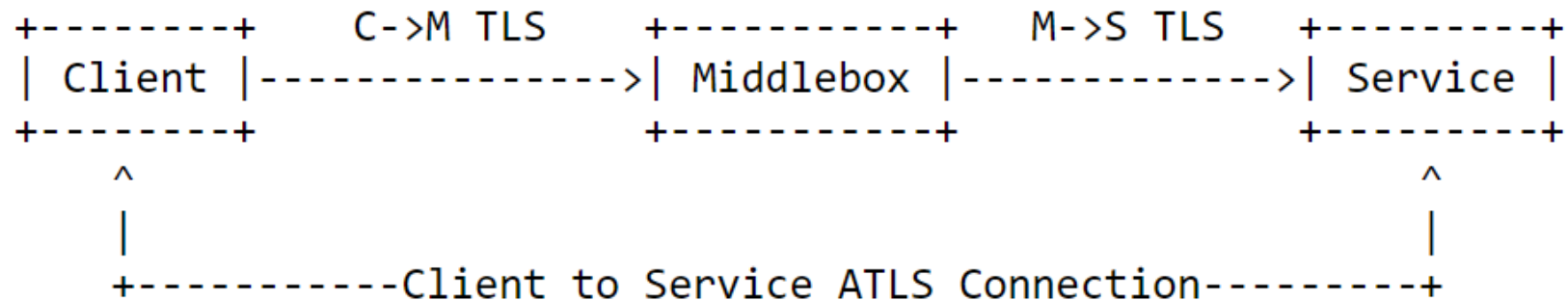


Figure 1: Bootstrapping Devices

Use Cases – Constrained Devices

- Constrained device / thing connecting via a gateway to a mobile app where data must be protected from gateway

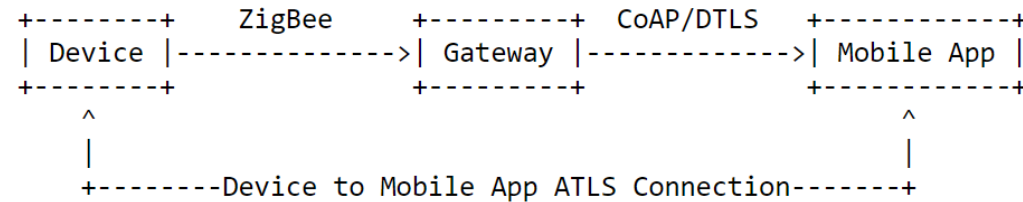


Figure 2: IoT Closed Network Gateway

- Constrained device / thing connecting via an internet gateway to a cloud service where data must be protected from gateway

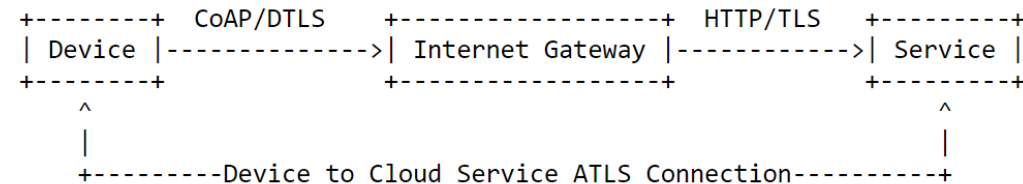


Figure 3: IoT Internet Gateway

Implementation Options

1. D/TLS Data Records

- Encrypted Data transported inside D/TLS Records

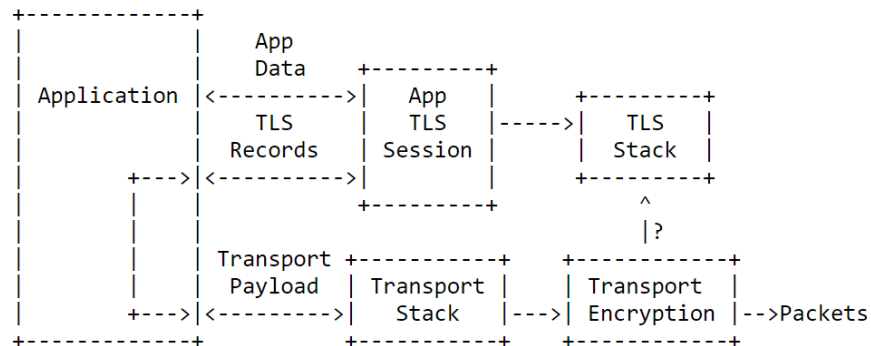


Figure 5: TLS Stack used for all data encryption

2. Key exporting

- ATLS only used for handshake (2xRTT) and key exporting
- Data encrypted by application using shared keys

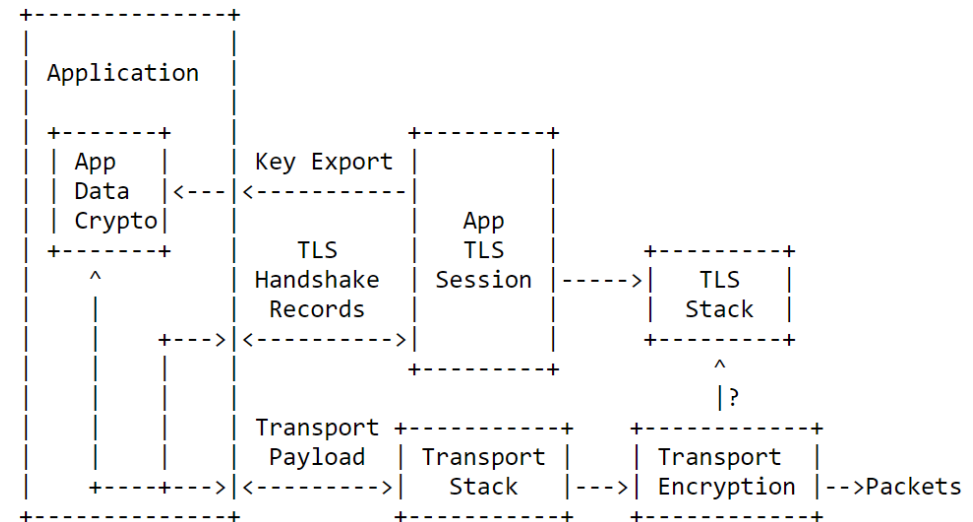
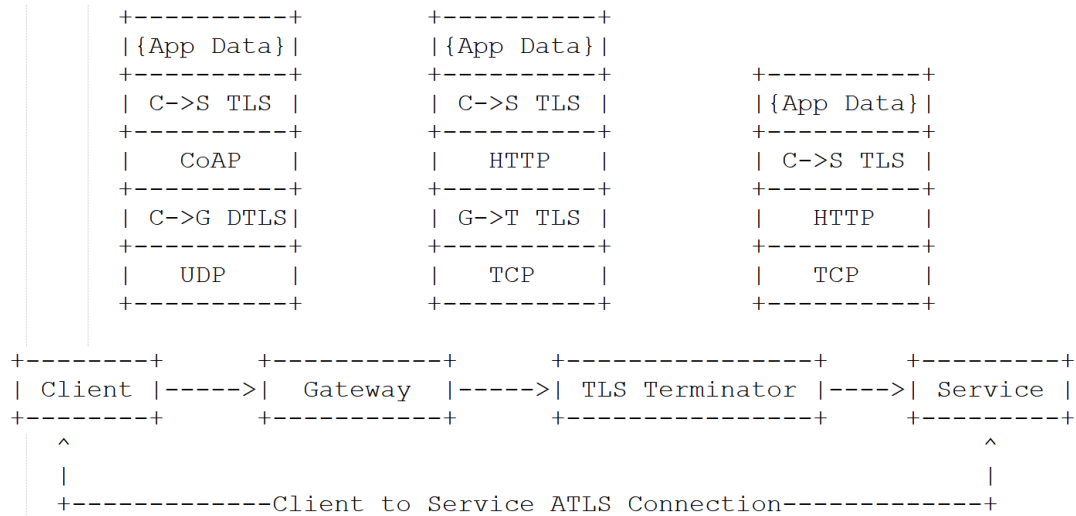


Figure 6: TLS stack used for key agreement and exporting

Encrypted Data Transport Layering

1. D/TLS Data Records



2. Key exporting

