



arm

OAuth for IoT

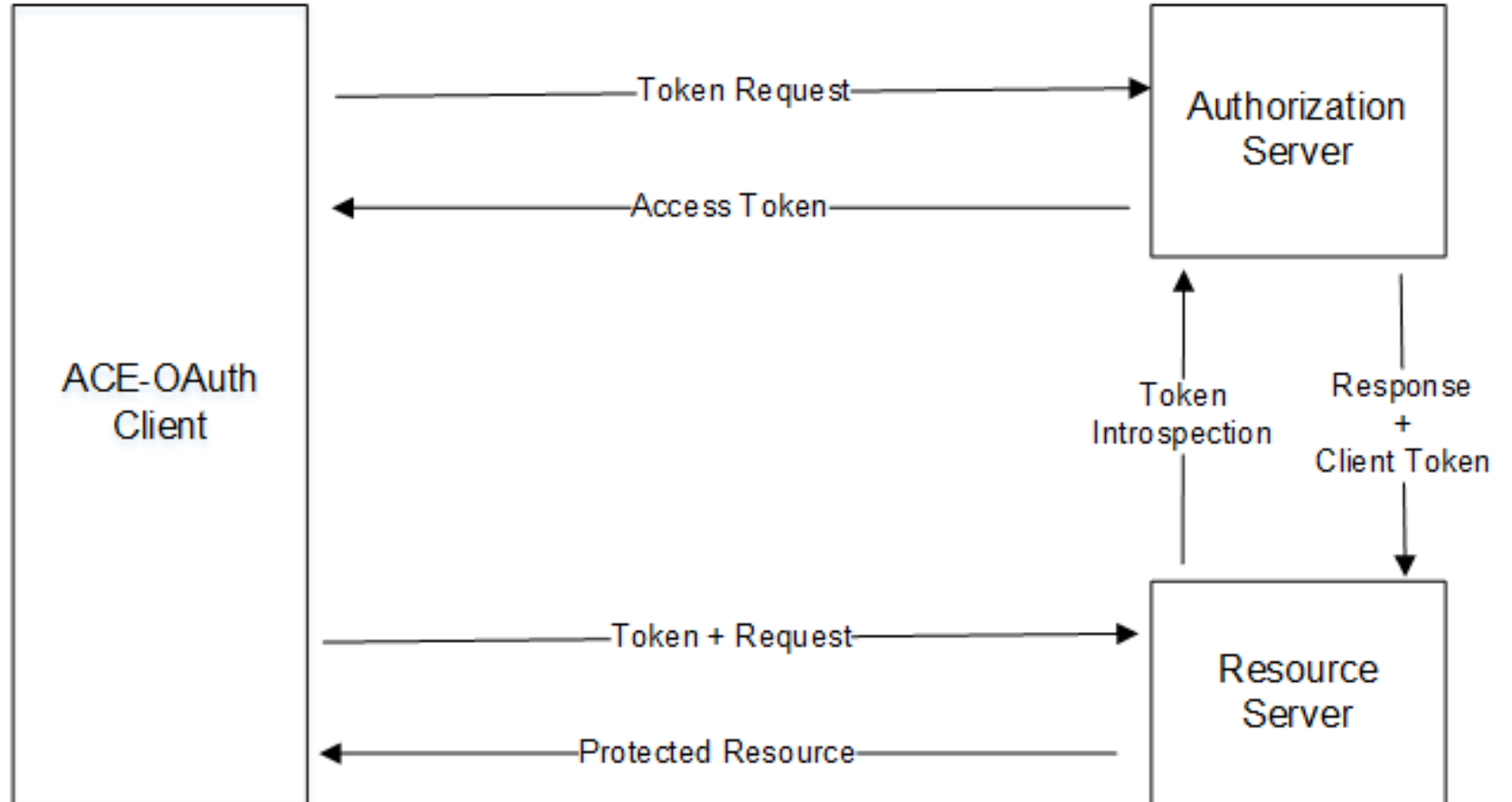
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OAuth Security Workshop 2018

March 2018
Trento

ACE-OAuth

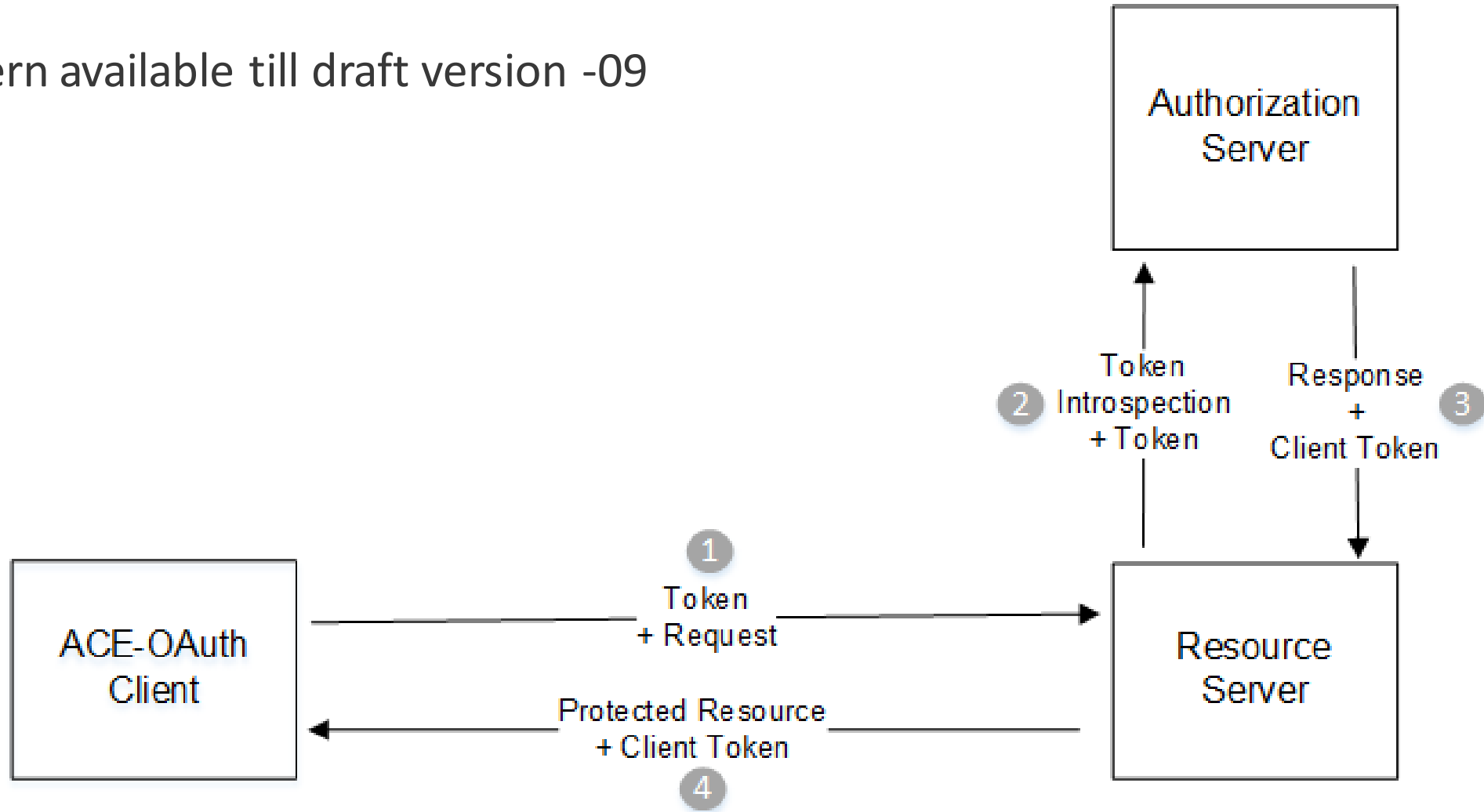
- Uses OAuth framework (OAuth for IoT)
- CoAP i.o. HTTP
- DTLS i.o. TLS
- CWT i.o. JWT
- PoP i.o. bearer



- Documented in framework and various profiles

Client Token

- Pattern available till draft version -09



CWT Example: MACed CWT

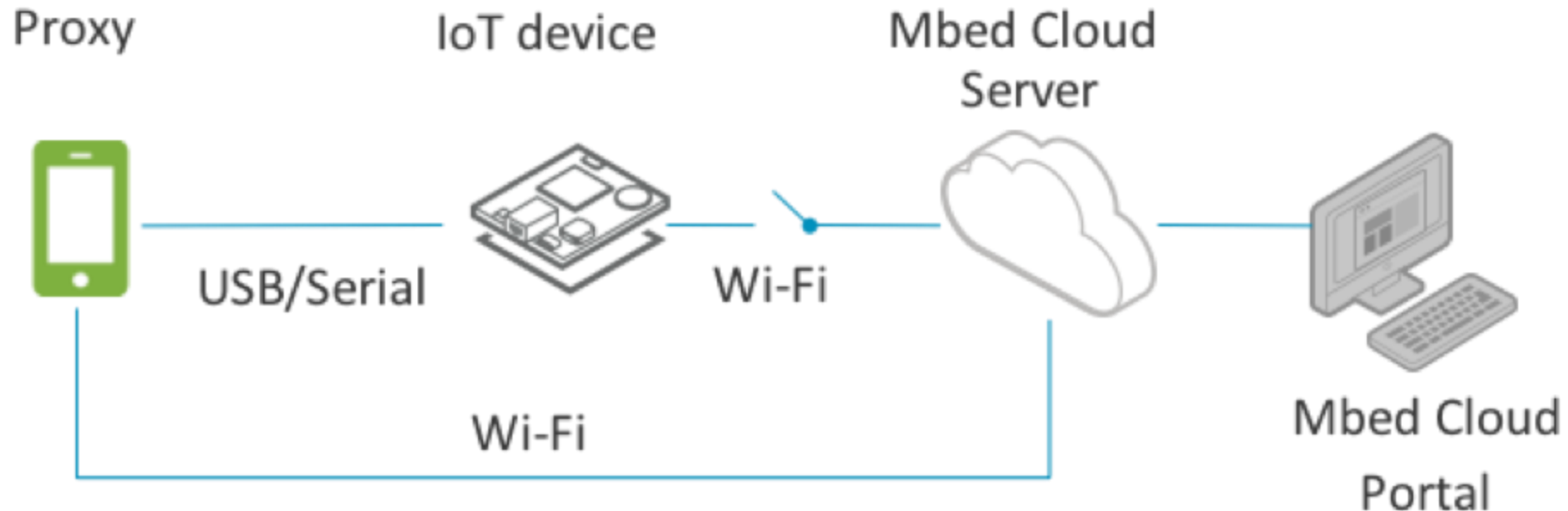
d83dd18443a10104a1044c53796d6d65747269633235365850a70175636f6170
3a2f2f61732e6578616d706c652e636f6d02656572696b77037818636f61703a
2f2f6c696768742e6578616d706c652e636f6d041a5612aeb0051a5610d9f006
1a5610d9f007420b7148093101ef6d789200

Representation of an Asymmetric Proof-of-Possession Key

```
{  
  /iss/ 1 : "coaps://server.example.com",  
  /aud/ 3 : "coaps://client.example.org",  
  /exp/ 4 : 1361398824,  
  /cnf/ 8 : {  
    /COSE_Key/ 1 : {  
      /kty/ 1 : /EC/ 2,  
      /crv/ -1 : /P-256/ 1,  
      /x/ -2 : h'd7cc072de2205bdc1537a543d53c60a6acb62eccd890c7fa27c9e354089bbe13',  
      /y/ -3 : h'f95e1d4b851a2cc80fff87d8e23f22afb725d535e515d020731e79a3b4e47120'  
    }  
  }  
}
```

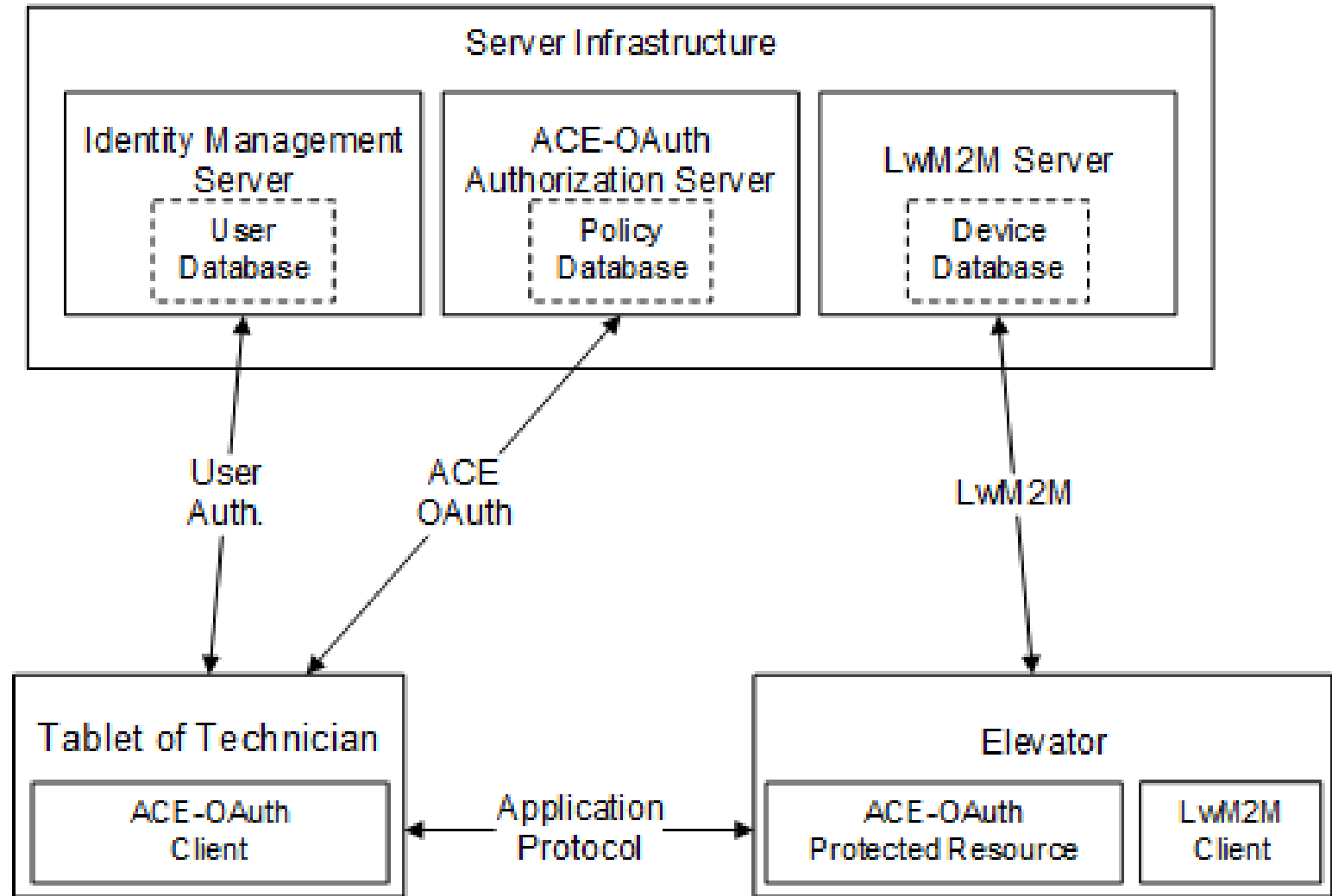
Arm Mbed Secure Device Access

- Feature is implemented in Arm Mbed Cloud product.
- Available in preview mode, available to selected partners since MWC.
- Documentation available: <https://cloud.mbed.com/docs/v1.2/device-management/secure-device-access.html>

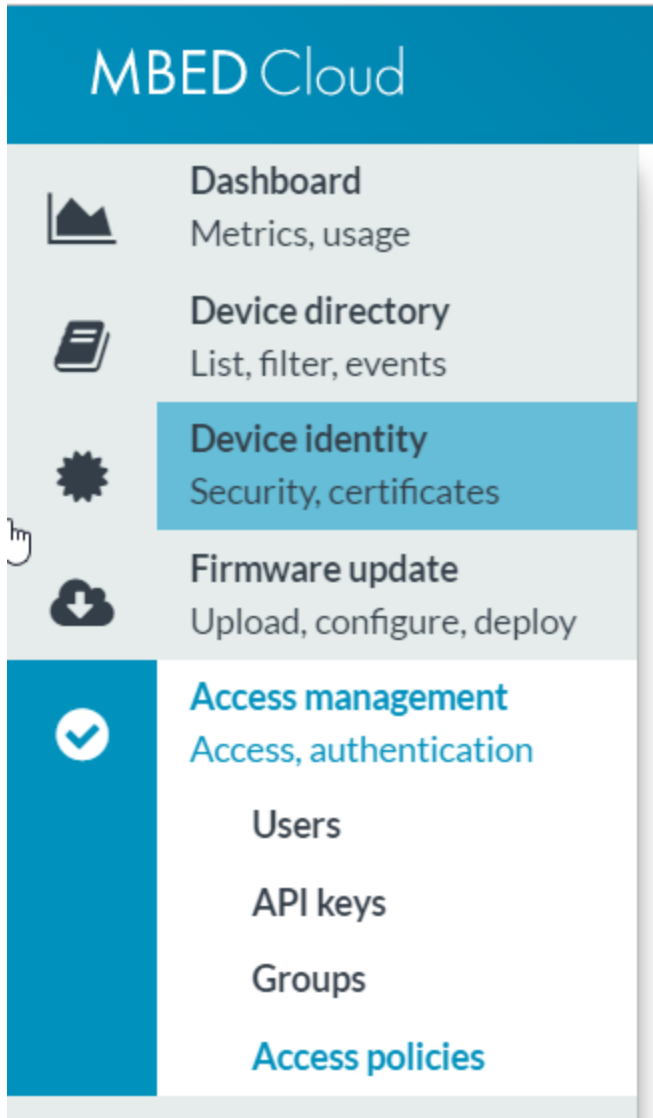


Secure Device Access

- Used in combination with our IoT device management platform.
- Latest version of the LwM2M spec ([v1.0.2](#))



Enhancing mbed Cloud



The image shows the MBED Cloud navigation menu. At the top is a blue header with the text "MBED Cloud". Below it is a list of menu items, each with an icon and a description. The items are: Dashboard (Metrics, usage), Device directory (List, filter, events), Device identity (Security, certificates), Firmware update (Upload, configure, deploy), Access management (Access, authentication), Users, API keys, Groups, and Access policies. The "Access management" section is highlighted with a blue background and a white checkmark icon.

Edit secure device access policy

- 1 Details
- 2 Permissions
- 3 Devices
- 4 Entities
- 5 Review

Token granted for

Scope

Selected functions

Function names must:

- Only contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-)
- Start with a letter
- Be separated by newlines

Previous

Cancel

Save and close

Next

Video...



Lessons

- Adding support for selected ACE-OAuth functionality was smooth (particularly since we focused on the classical OAuth use)
- Ensure that HTTP-based transport is not forgotten
- Requires functionality on IoT device, Cloud/server side, and smart phone/tablet with different libraries.
 - We use COSE-Java on cloud/server and IoT side.
 - Good IoT device implementations are more difficult to find (since we want the integration with Mbed TLS crypto)
 - CWT + PoP code lacking.
- May want to re-use AppAuth (once ACE-OAuth support has been added)?!

Analysis of Client Token

- Looked at the various use cases of ACE and the functionality offered in the spec.
- High-quality specification is desirable.
- (OAuth Security Workshop also coming up where input is solicited.)
- Position paper available at <http://st.fbk.eu/sites/st.fbk.eu/files/osw2018-ace.pdf>
- Used Avispa and Scyther for analysis.

Example

Avispa

```
% Resource Server

role client_token_R (R, A, C : agent,
                    Snd, Rcv : channel (dy),
                    K_RA  : symmetric_key)

played_by R

def=

local State      : nat,
    K_SK, K_CA   : symmetric_key

const sec_r_K_SK : protocol_id

init State := 0
```

```
transition
```

```
1. State = 0  $\wedge$  Rcv(C') =|>
```

```
State' := 1  $\wedge$  Snd({C'}_K_RA)
```

```
2. State = 1  $\wedge$  Rcv({K_SK'.{K_SK'}_K_CA}_K_RA)
```

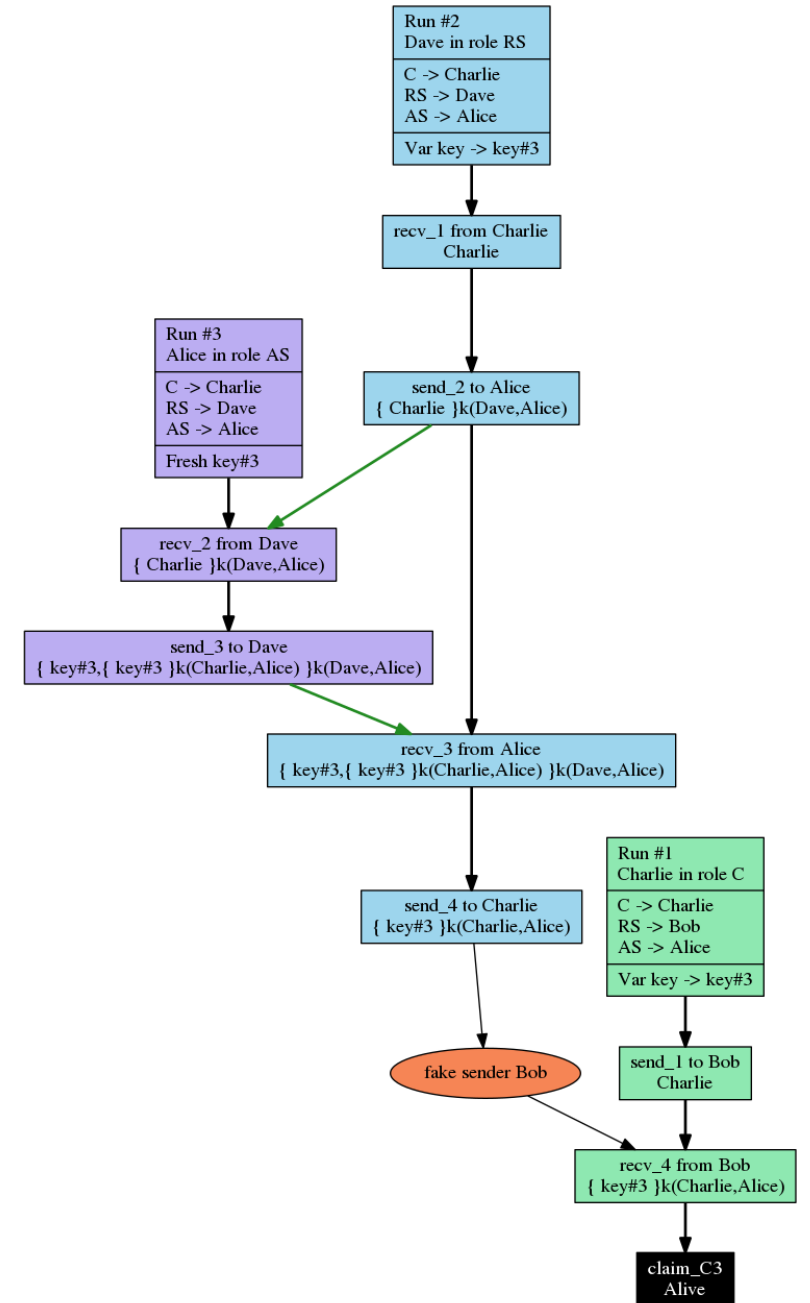
```
=|> State' := 2  $\wedge$  Snd({K_SK'}_K_CA)
```

```
 $\wedge$  secret(K_SK', sec_r_K_SK, {C, R, A})
```

```
end role
```

Attack scenario

- Attack trace provided by Scyther. See paper for larger representation.
- The problem is that the OAuth Client is not authenticated to the Authorization Server.



Lessons

- Our specifications often don't indicate what security goals the protocol (or protocol variants) are trying to accomplish.
- Details for secure implementation missing (but otherwise OK for interoperability).
- Security protocol design feels a bit adhoc and not following good engineering practices.
- Formal method tools have their own challenges: probably the most useful part is in describing the protocol in a different notation.
- Tools have limitations and tool developer support varies.
- Already in earlier workshop we promised to state security goals more clearly, provide pseudo code, etc.
 - ... but we never did. Why?

Summary

- First product implementation of the ACE-OAuth available.
- Integrated ACE-OAuth with LwM2M for a selected set of scenarios.
- Started analysis of the ACE-OAuth protocol and ran into problems.
- I believe the IETF security community would benefit from the study of formal methods, and this would help them to avoid relying so extensively on researchers.
- Determining which approach is best for the analysis of IETF security protocols, where re-use and layering is a common design technique, would require further study.

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