

# Securing Information Transfer in Distributed Computing Environments

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# Out Line

- What does it mean?
- Identity Information
- Identity Trust Domain
- Security Analysis
- Security Requirement
- A suggestive solution
- Conclusion

# What does it mean?

Securing Information Transfer in **Distributed Computing Environment** ...

A collection of loosely coupled processors interconnected by a communication network

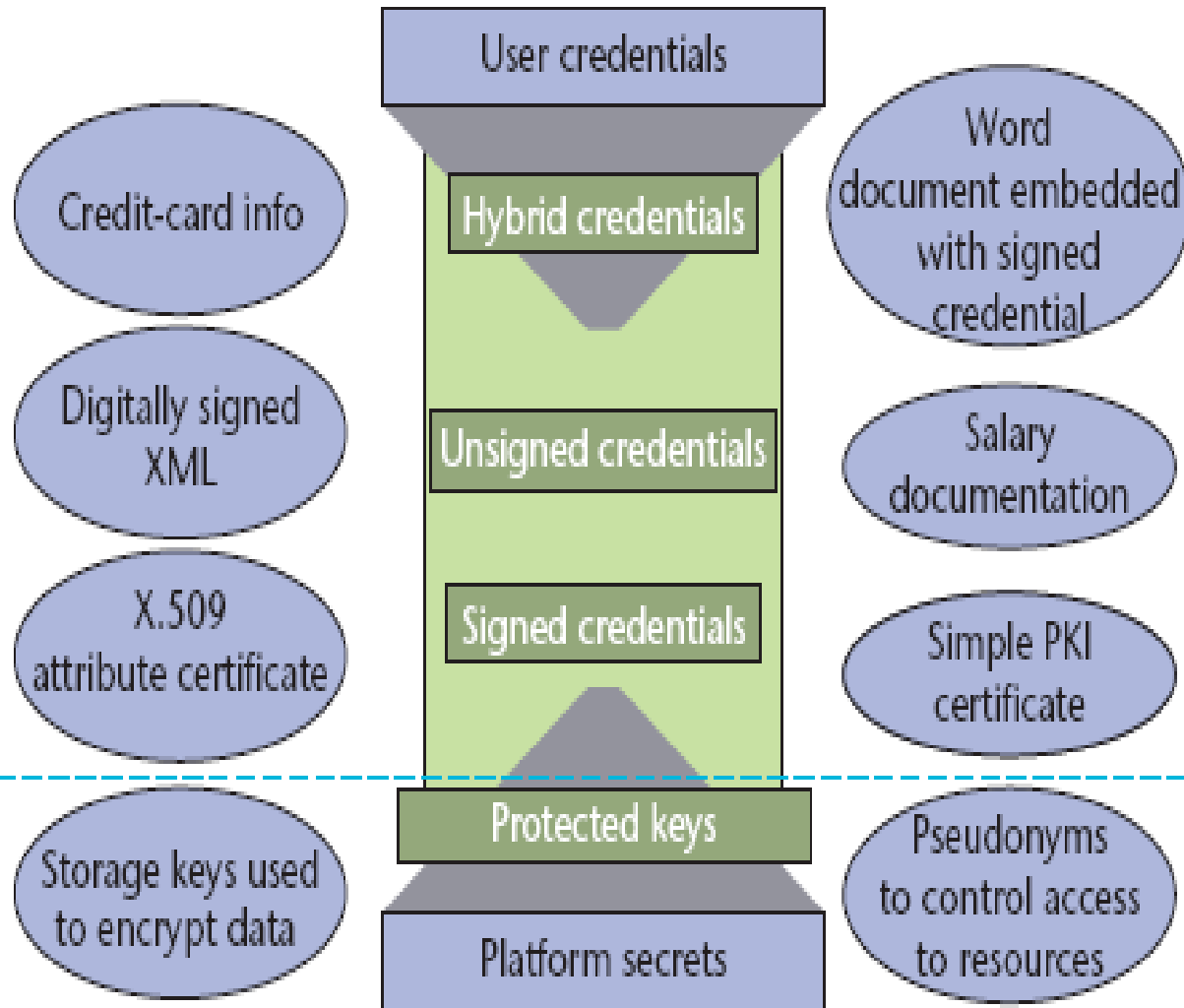
# Identity Information

- Cryptographic key
- Unsigned credentials
- Signed credentials
- Hypride credentials

# User credentials

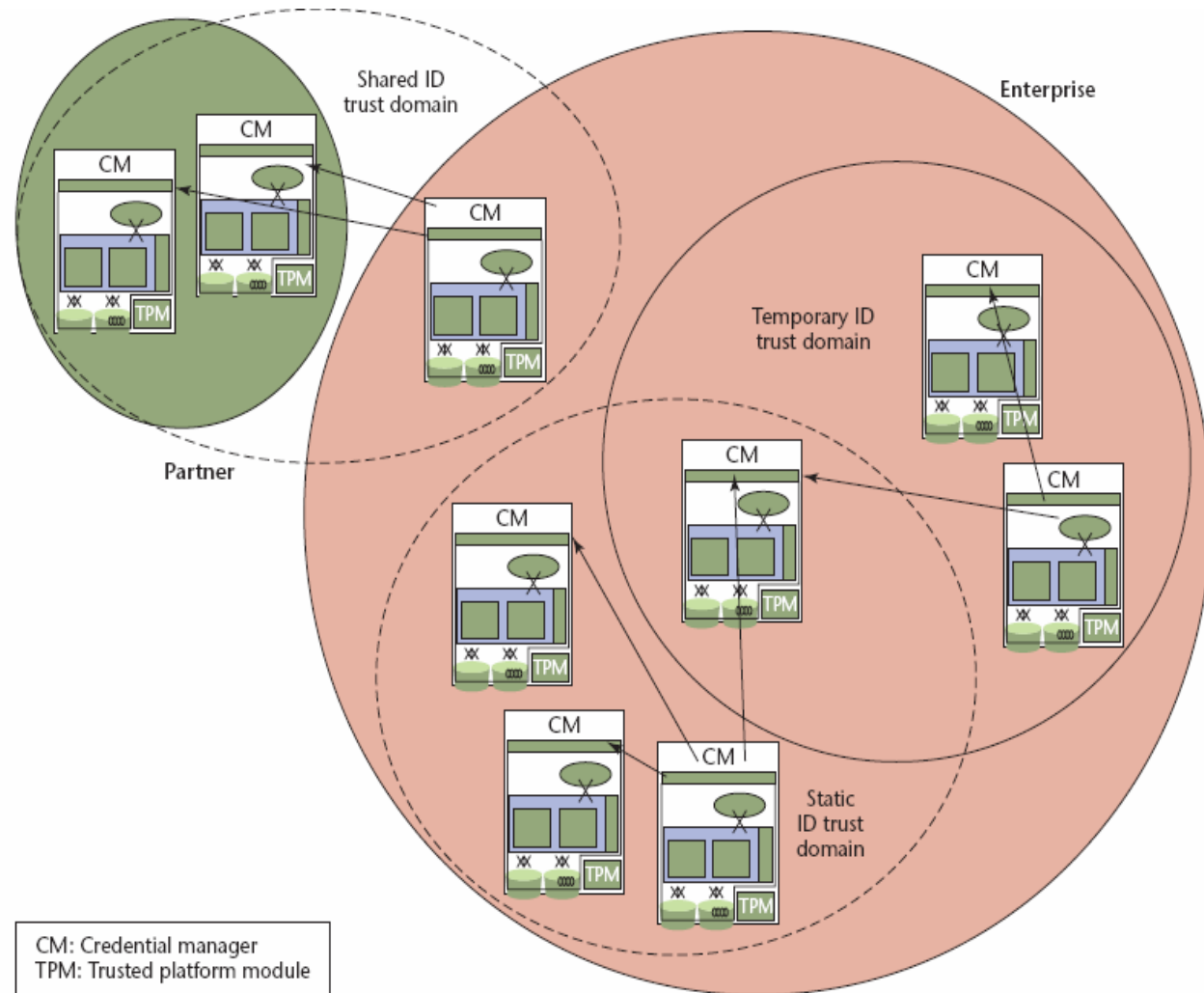
High-Level

Low-Level



# Identity Trust Domain

Persistent  
Mobile  
Shared





Do we need to transfer  
Identity informations?

# Call For a Solution

1. Maintain data conf.
2. Maintain data intg.
3. Perform in a controlled manner
4. Prevent the policies corruption
5. Ensure the solution's accountability and compliance with policy



# Key Approches

- Policy-based encryptions
- Tamper-resistant hardware during the migration
- Use a third parties to provide a basis for trust, accountability and policy checking
- Audited access to data, based on stated policy



# Terms

- Security Policy
  - A statement of what is ,and what is not, allowed
- Security Michanism
  - Methodes used to enforce the policy
- Threat
  - A potential violation of security
- Confidentiality: Keeping data and resources hidden
- Integrity: Preventing unauthorized modification

# Encryptions

- Most computer encryption systems belong in one of two categories:
  - Symmetric-key encryption
  - Public-key encryption

# Control Access

	file1	file2	file3
Andy	rx	r	rwo
Betty	rxo	r	
Charlie	rx	rwo	w

Back to the  
main topic ...

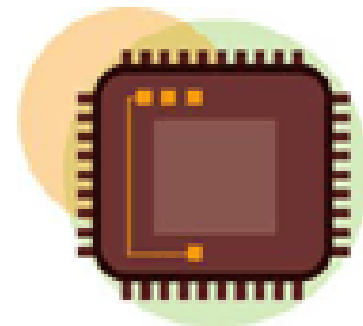


# TCG

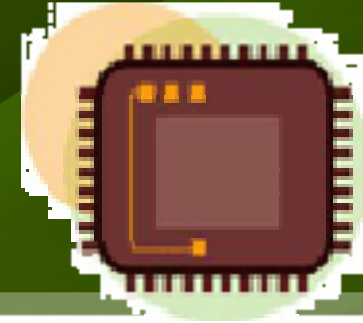


- Not-for-profit organization formed to
  - Develop
  - Define
  - and promote open standards

for hardware-enabled trusted computing and security technologies, including hardware building blocks and software interfaces, across multiple platforms, peripherals, and devices.



# TPM



- Trusted Platform Module
- Low-Cost TPMs are becoming commodities in business computing devices, laptops and desktops
- Act as a root of trust
- Used mainly to protect keys and other platform secrets and to execute cryptography operations



# But ...

- TCG specifications are based on a monolithic platform
- TPM is bounded to that platform
- Requires the platform owner to explicitly authorize credential migration to specific destination platform



Additional requirement is  
needed !!

# A Policy-Driven Migration

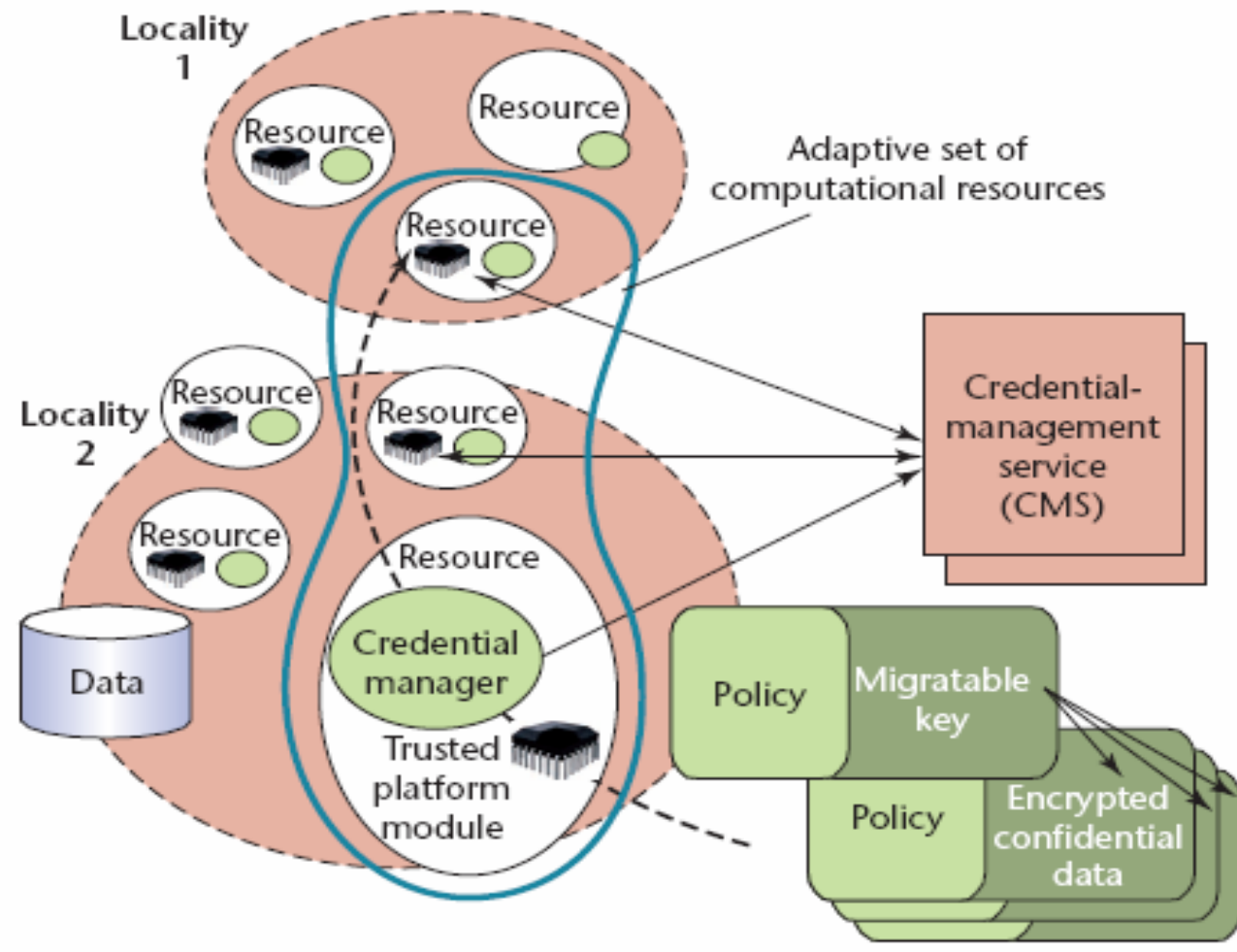
- Providing a mechanism to migrated user-credentials associated with policy that govern their use, security, accountability and privacy during the migration
- Adding a Trusted Third Party (TTP)
  - Address the problem of not knowing the dest. in advance

# Credential-Management System (CMS)

- Security mechanism
- Running in local platform to protect credential
- Define how to migrate data
- Also, adding a trusted HW for encryption
- And adding the policy mech. to ensure that the target meet the required policy to receive data and key

CMS  
TPM

# The Root of Trust



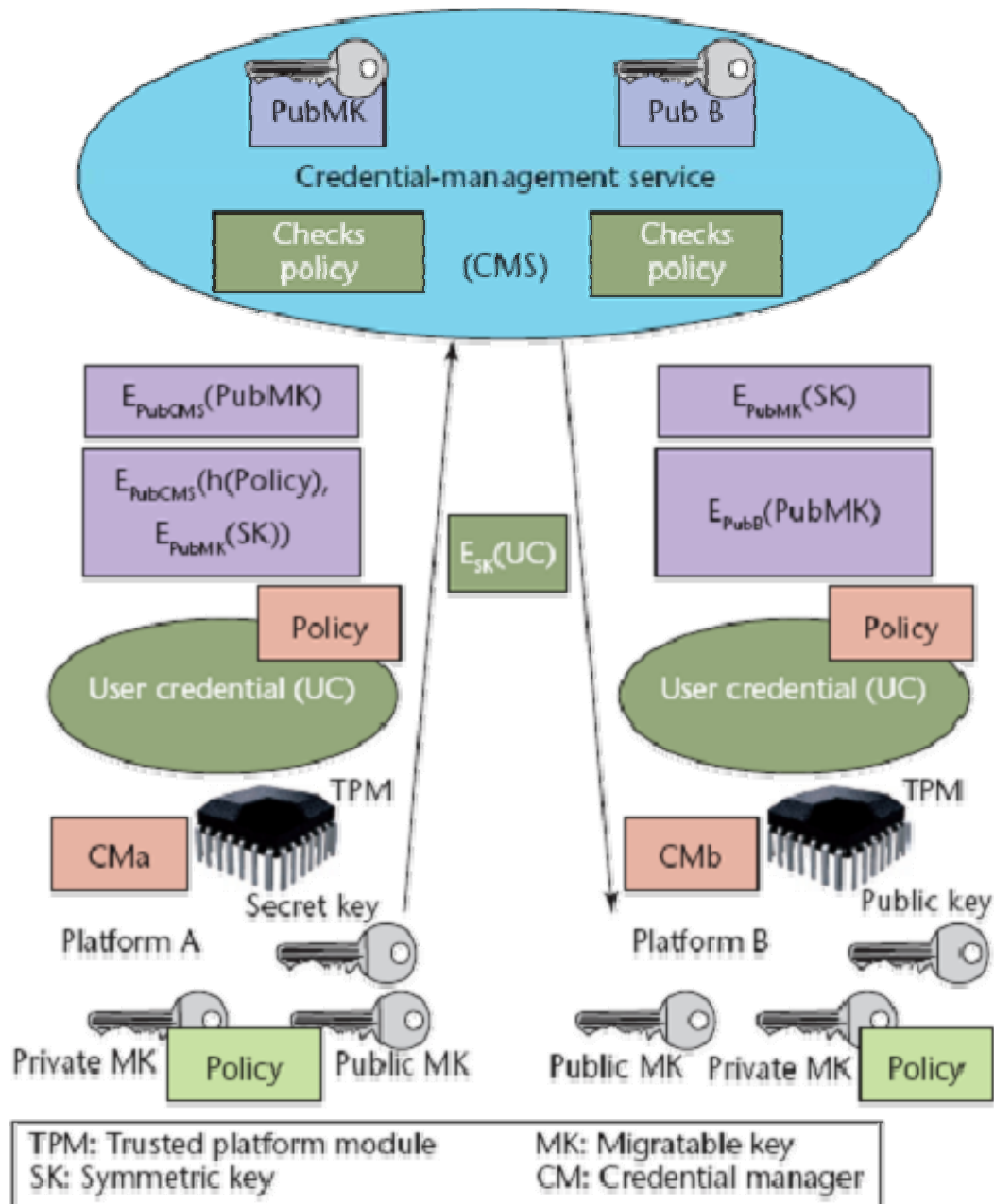
# Policy

- Remotely verify the software state and identify the target platform as belonging to a known partner
- Migrate only within a given set of platforms
- Check for stated purposes for which data will be used in the new system
- TTP will be used as an interpreter for the policy

## Putting things together ..

- We can relay on TCG protocols to migrate low-level user-credentials
- TPM act as a local credential and as a source for used authenticate
- TTP will be working as trusted authority and used to generate IBE decryption keys, the same entity as CMS

# Example ...





# Summary

- What does it mean?
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# In Conclusion

