

# **‘Trust Services Security Components’**



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# Agenda

- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Basics
- FiReControl PKI Candidate Design
- RADIUS Basics and FiReControl Candidate Design
- Known Use Cases (Requirements)
- *Tentative* Use Cases

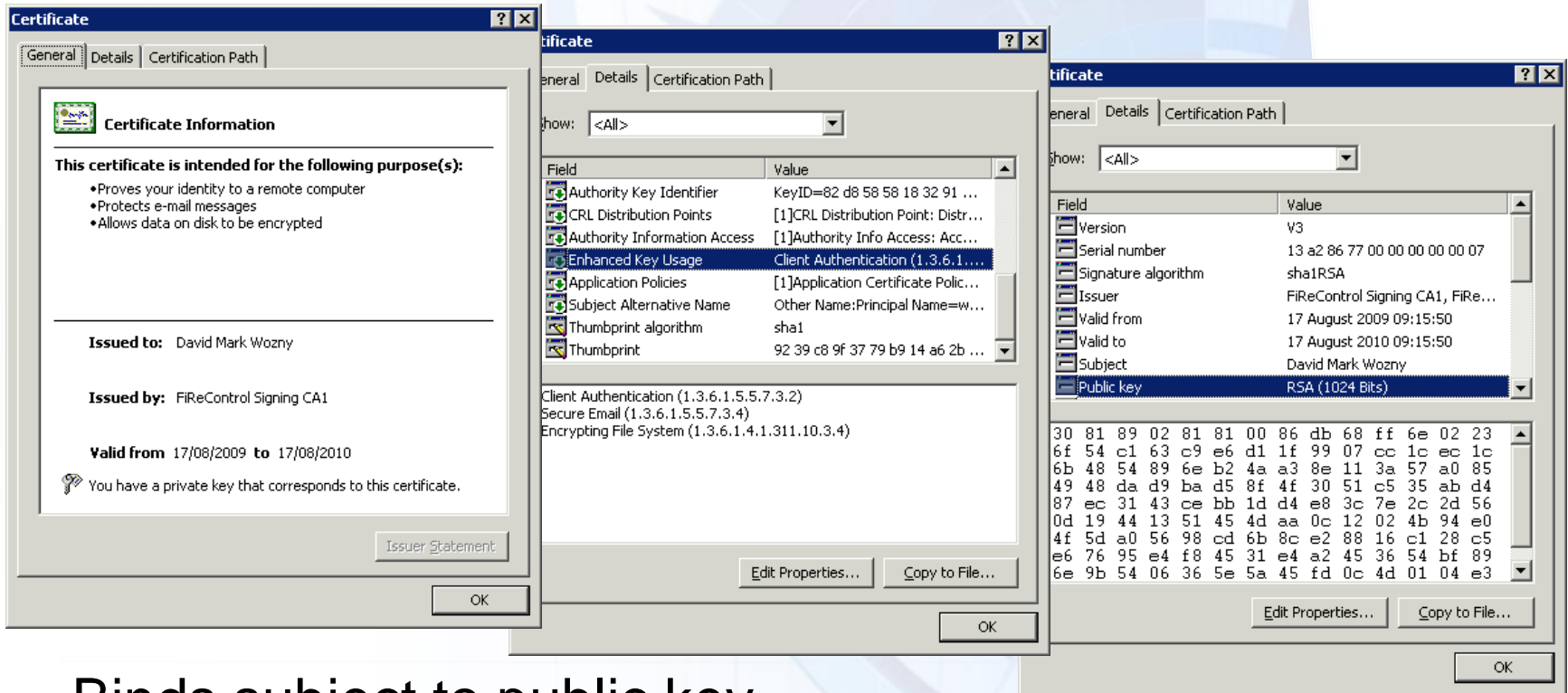
# PKI Services - CIA

- Public Key Infrastructure
  - A capability - it's not *the application*
  - Harnesses the strength of asymmetric key cryptography
- Confidentiality
  - Encryption: In transit and / or at rest
- Integrity
  - Tamper *proofing*
- Authentication
  - Assertion of identity by evidencing possession of private key

# PKI Basic Components

- Certification Authorities
  - Issue digital certificates
  - Publish Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs)
- Subscribers
  - End entities such as users, computers or services; *owner* of the private key
- Revocation Providers
  - Somewhere to retrieve a CRL from
- Relying Parties
  - Decision maker on whether to *allow* certificate

# A Digital Certificate – Look See



- Binds subject to public key
- Private key is stored securely in Windows (or smart card)
- Subscriber certificate is digitally signed by CA
- Certificate has validity period, purpose, extensions

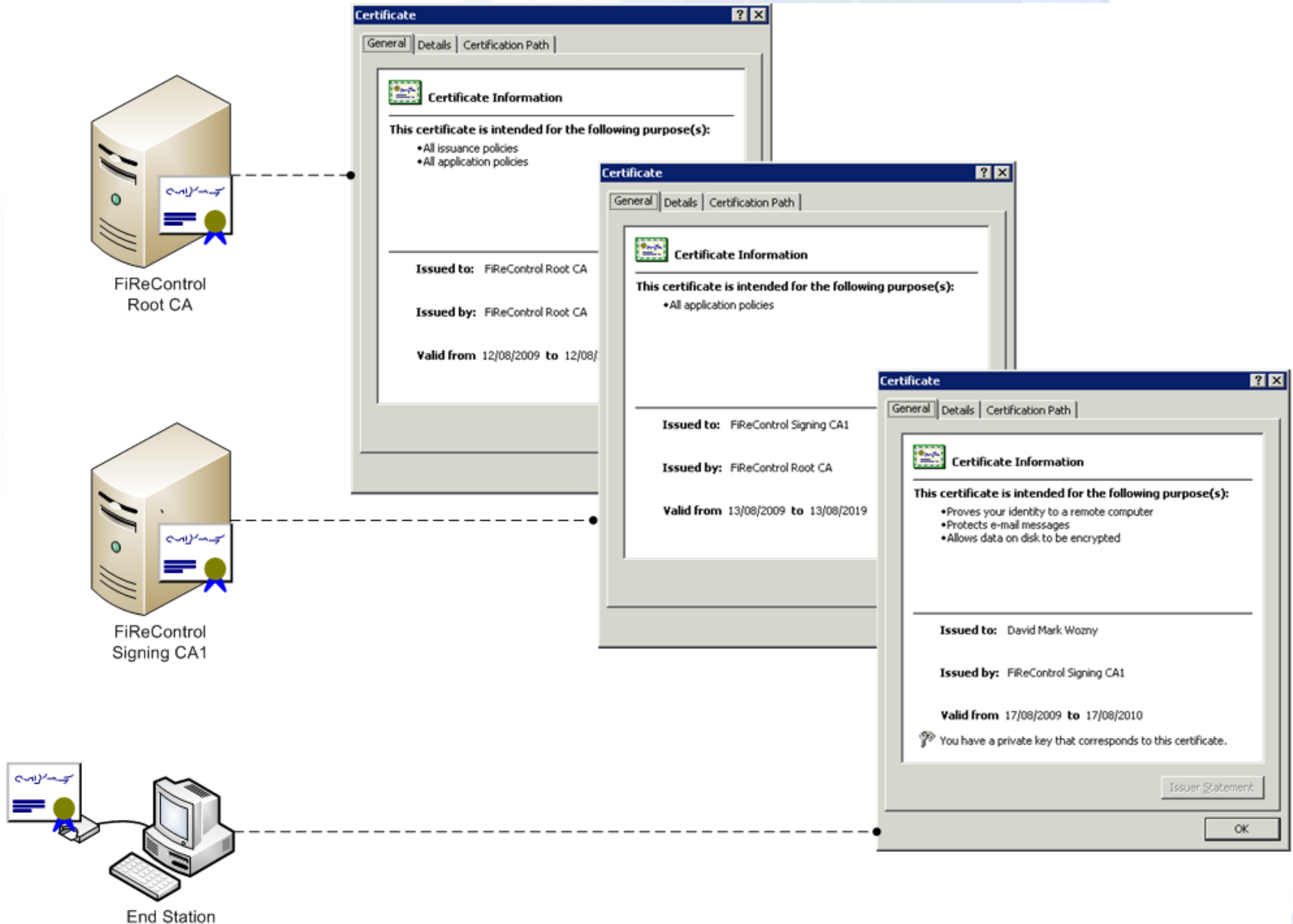
# Trust Chain

- **Trusted Root Certification Authority**
  - Trust anchor – implicitly trusted by all computers and users
  - Extremely security sensitive
  - Protecting CA's private key necessary to prevent impersonation
  - Best practice is to deploy disconnected from network
- **Signing (Issuing CA)**
  - Issues all certificates to subscribers
  - Publishes CRLs
- **Subscriber (End Entity)**
  - Typically user or computer

# FiReControl Candidate PKI Design

- Microsoft Certification Authority Service
  - EAL4+ accreditation
  - Tightly integrated with Active Directory
  - *Relatively uncomplex*
  - Nil licence cost
- Design: Two Tiers
  - FiReControl Root CA (offline)
  - FiReControl Signing CAs (one in each DRCC)

# Certification Authority Trust Chain





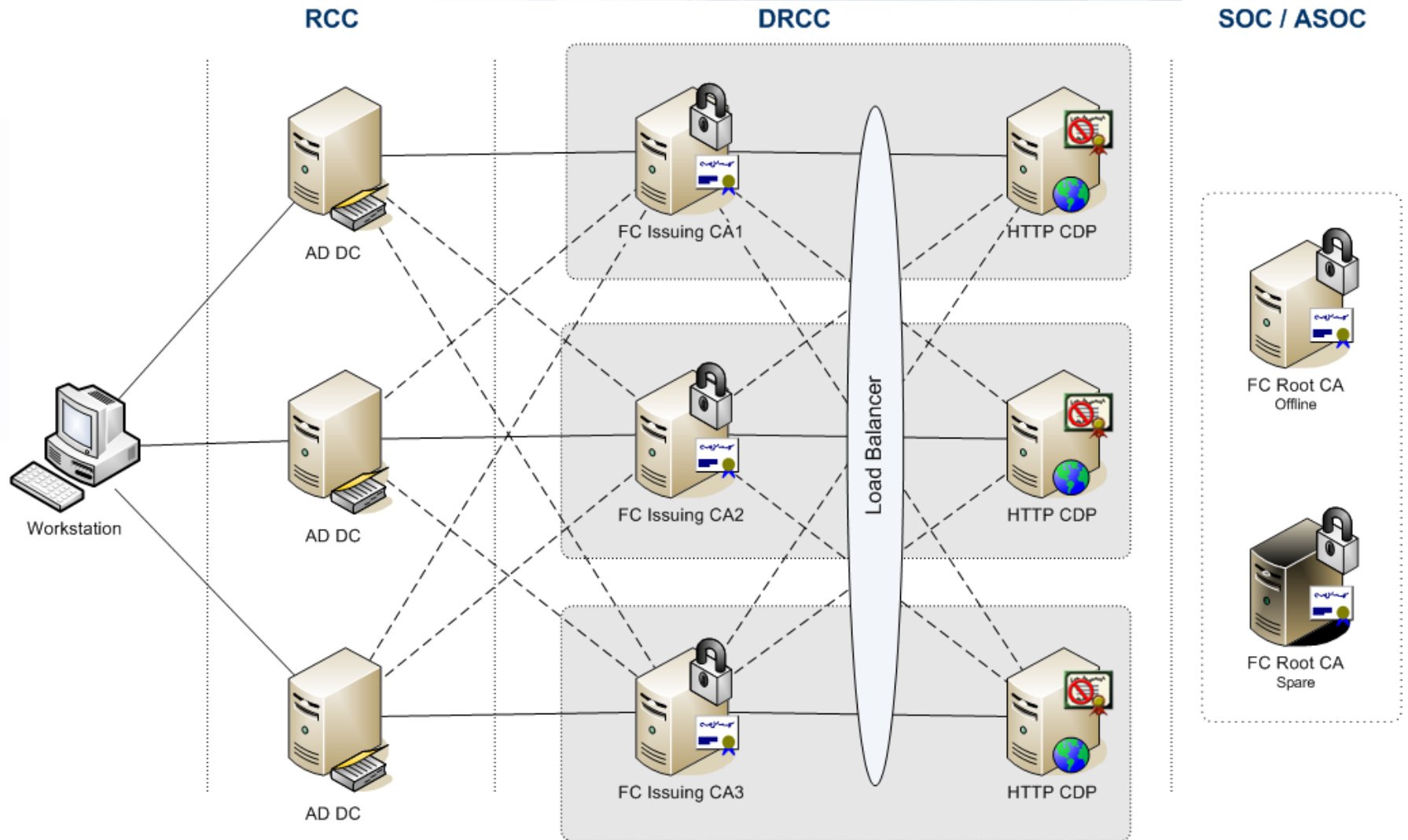
# Critical Design Issues

- Protection of CA Private Keys
  - Use Hardware Security Modules (HSMs)
  - Virtualisation isn't practicable
- **Something *critical here***
- Availability...

## Availability

- Signing CA in each DRCC
  - Can sign CRLs on behalf of other CAs
  - Maintain certificate issuance capability
  - Use auto-enrolment where possible
  - Sensible CRL validity periods
- Revocation Points in each DRCC
  - LDAP availability is *implicit* (AD DCs in DRCC / RCC)
  - HTTP revocation points (web sites) in DRCC

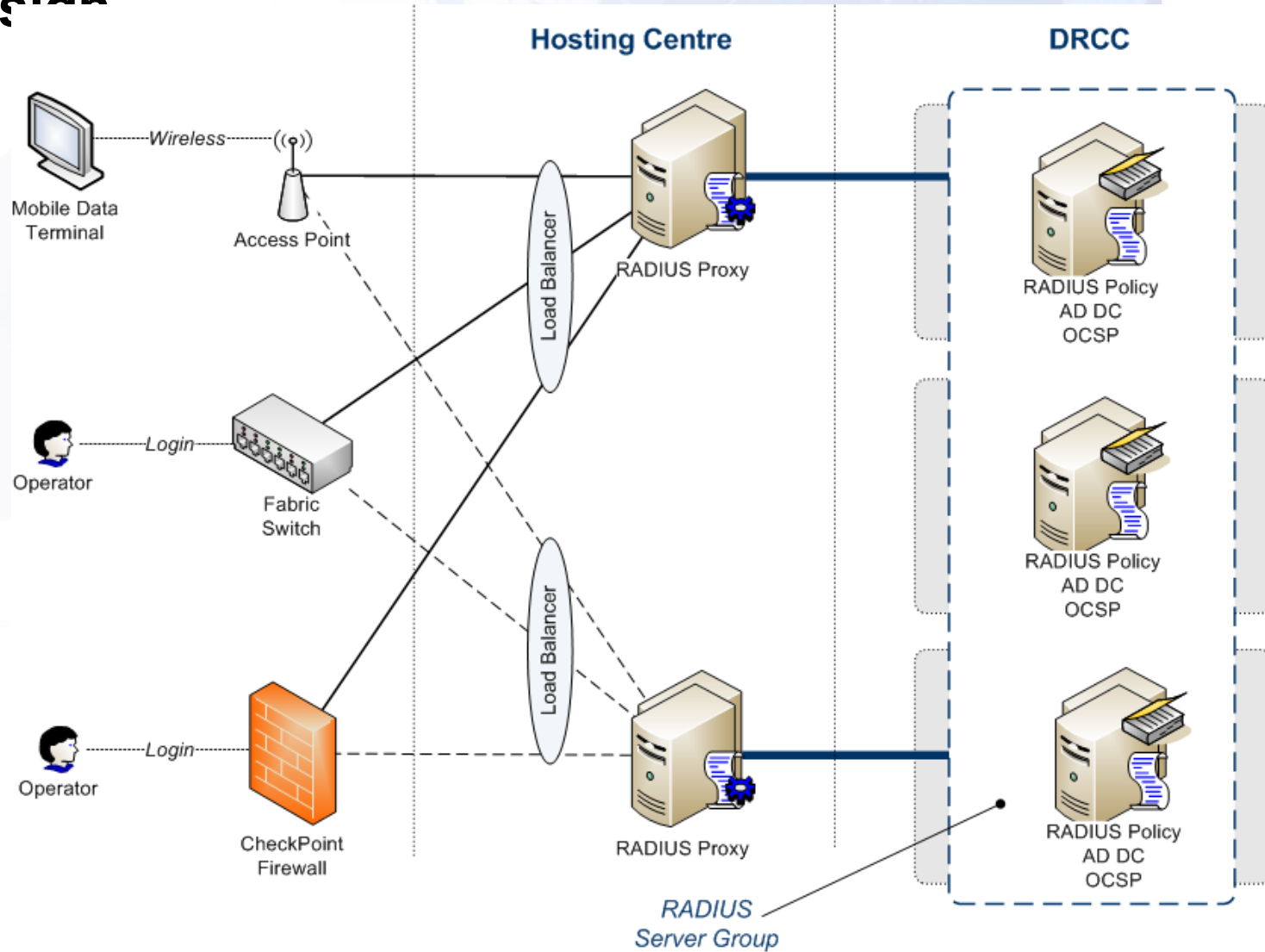
# Physical System Design



## **RADIUS Services - Basics**

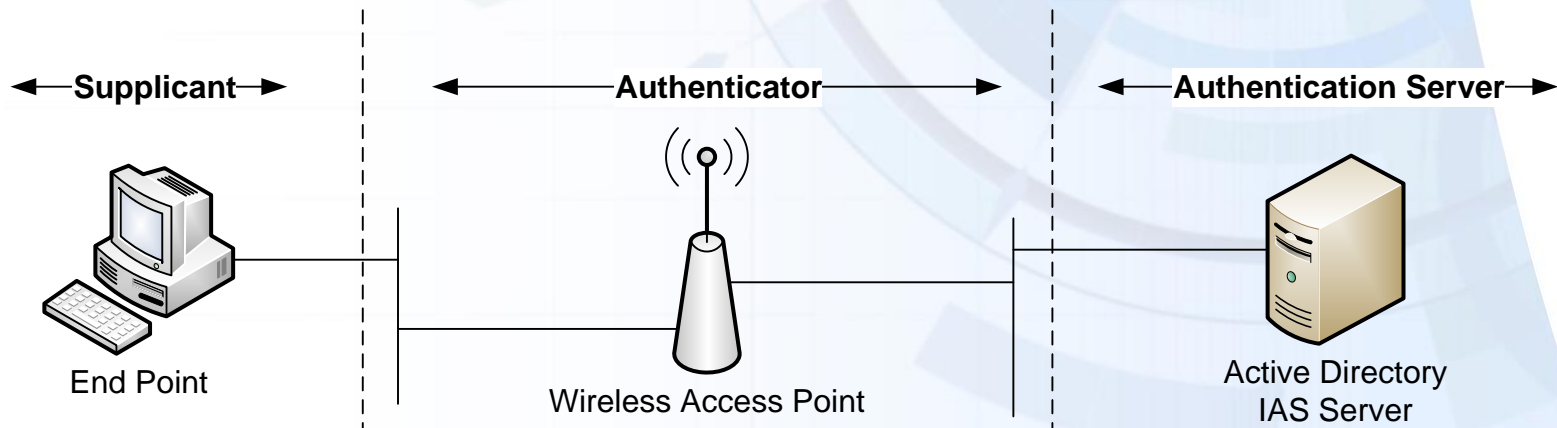
- Provide Authentication and Authorisation Services
  - Authentication is achieved using computer and user accounts in Active Directory
  - Authorisation is achieved by evaluation of remote access policies
- Use the Internet Authentication Service (IAS)
  - Native on the Windows Server platform
  - Leverages Active Directory accounts database
  - Nil licence cost
- Essential for 802.1x Based Authentication

# FiReControl Candidate RADIUS Physical Design



# IEEE 802.1x Concepts

- Supplicant
  - MDT / SEPC
- Authenticator
  - Wireless Access Point / Station End Firewall
- Authenticating Server
  - RADIUS Server

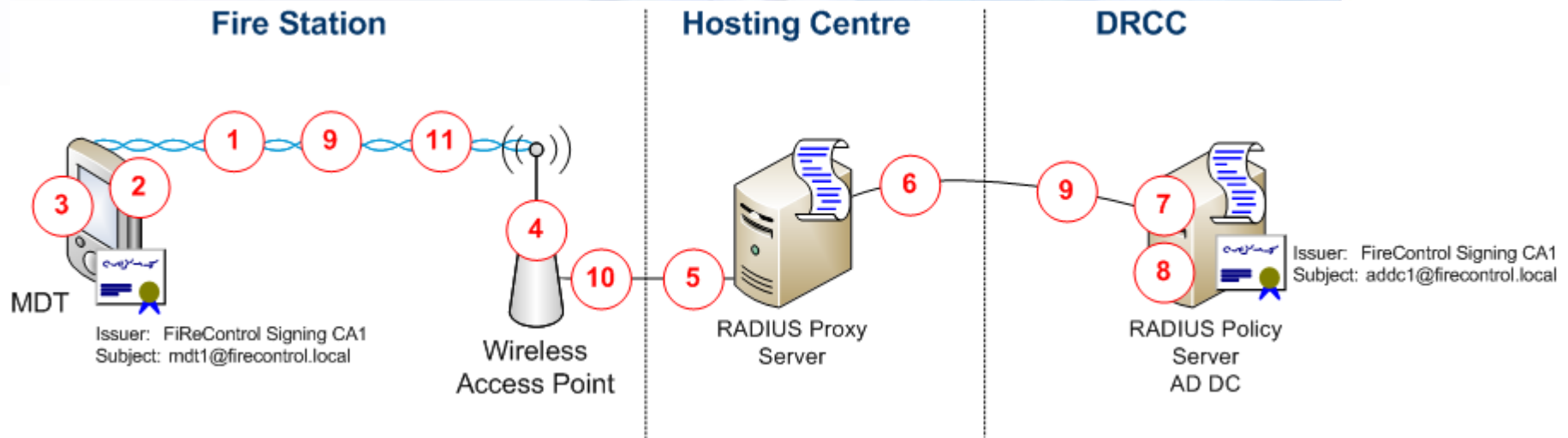


## **Known Use Cases for Trust Services**

- MDT Wireless Authentication
- IPSec Site-to-Site Tunnels
- Web Server Authentication
- AD Integrated Appliance Authentication

# MDT Wireless Authentication

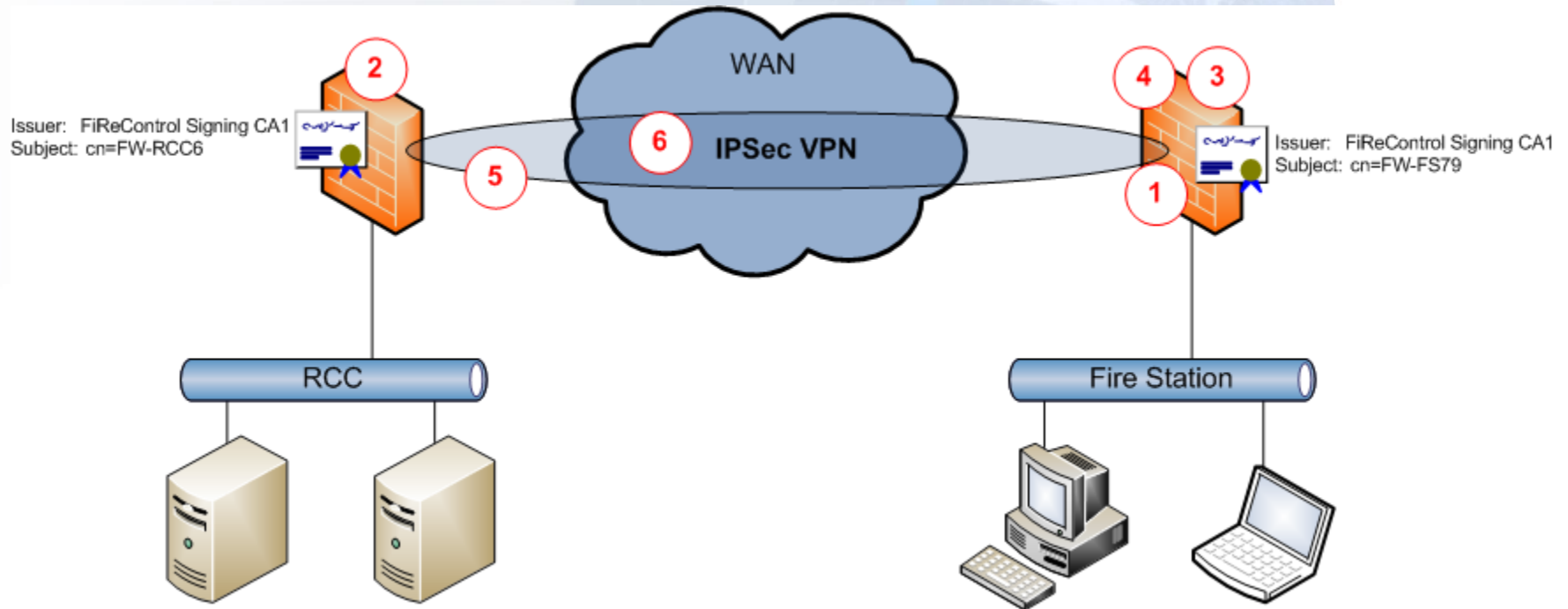
- IEEE 802.1x
- MDT Autoenrolls Certificate from FiReControl PKI
- WiFi Protected Access (WPA)2
  - Configured by AD Group Policy (ESSID, etc.)





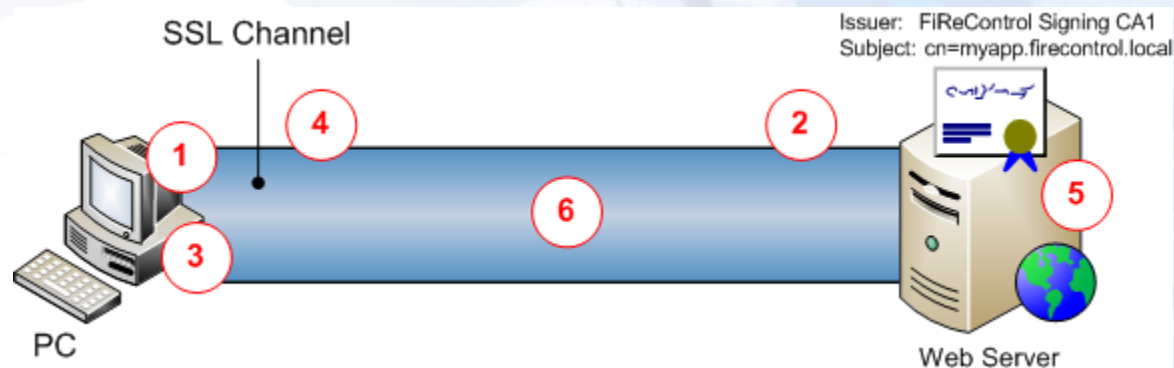
# IPSec Site-to-Site Tunnels

- Fire Stations and FRS HQs to SOCs and RCCs
- IKI Peer Authentication



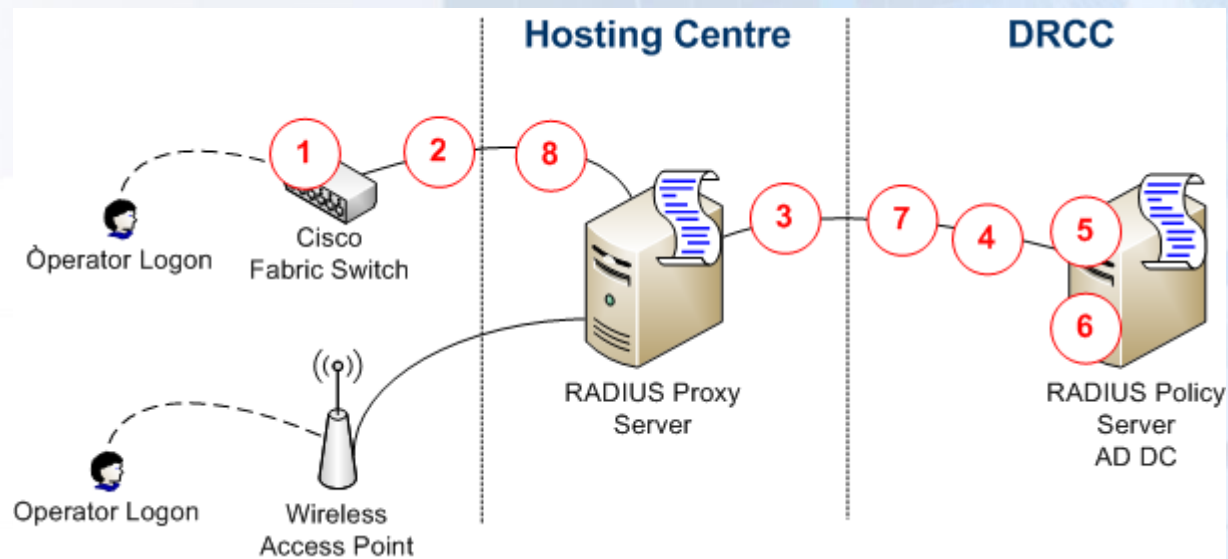
# Web Server SSL

- Internal Applications
  - Server-side certificate authentication
- External Applications
  - May be a requirement for *some* SSL using “commercial” PKI providers, e.g. VeriSign



# Appliance Authentication via RADIUS

- Operator Access to:
  - Cisco fabric switches
  - Checkpoint firewalls
  - HP wireless access points

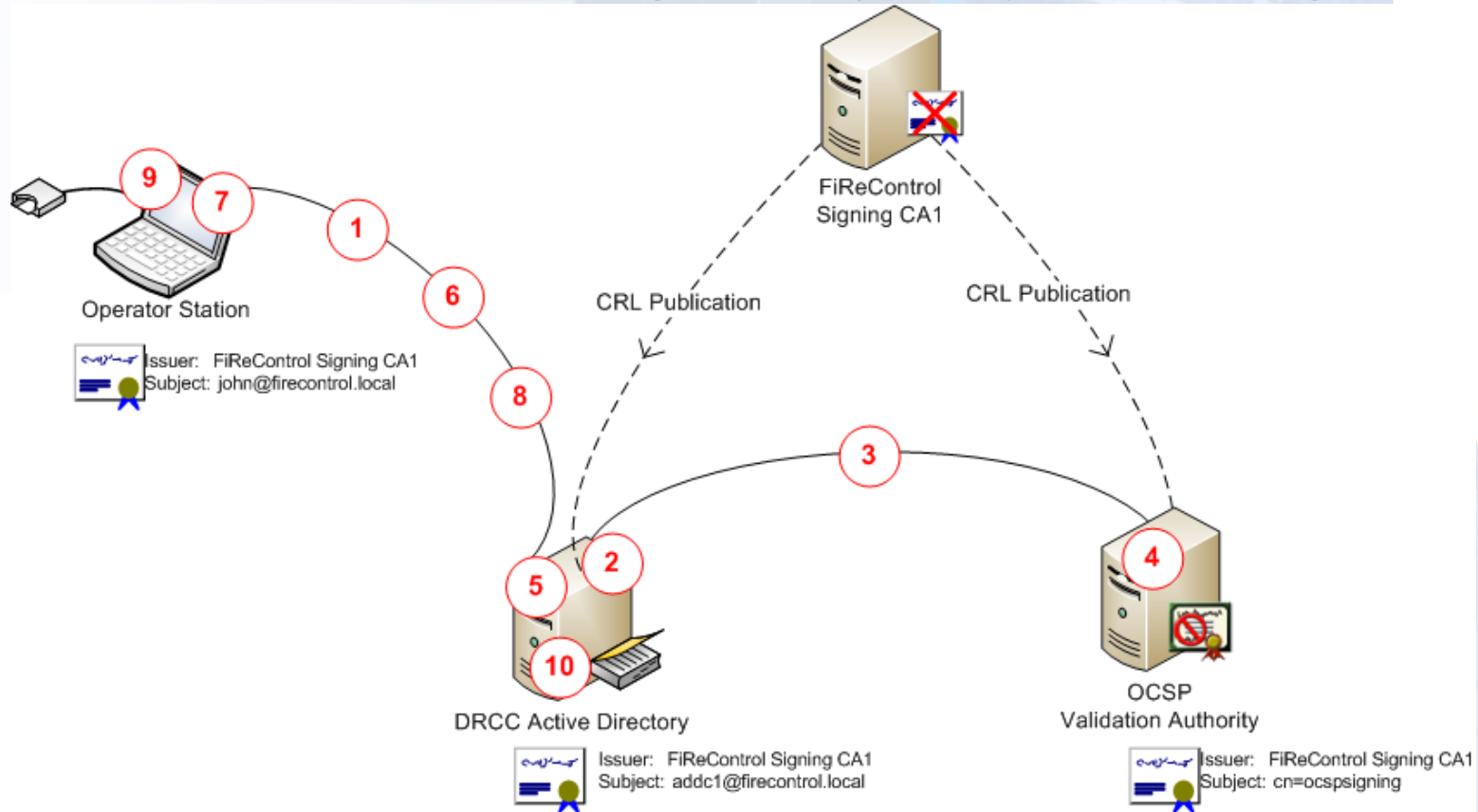


## Tentative Use Cases

- Strong Authentication to Windows
- SEPC *Wired* Network Authentication
- Email Message Signing
- Protecting Application Binds to AD
- HTTPS Mutual Authentication
- Remote Access VPN

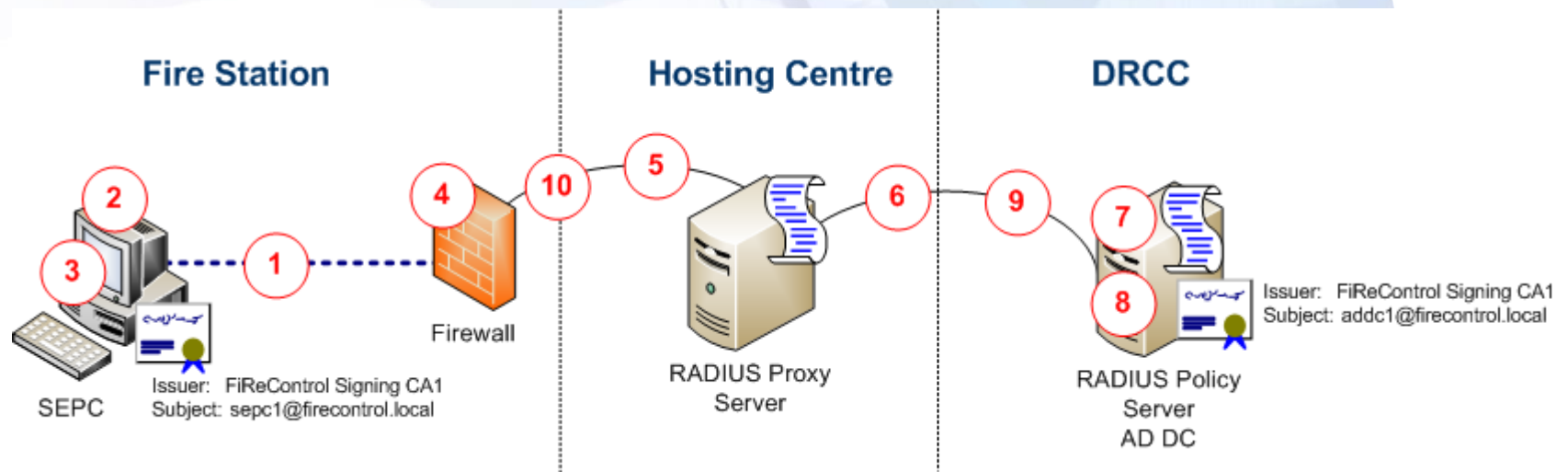
# Strong Authentication to Windows

- Two Factor (Smart card) Protected Credentials
  - Smart card management system required
  - Online certificate status protocol (OCSP) becomes important



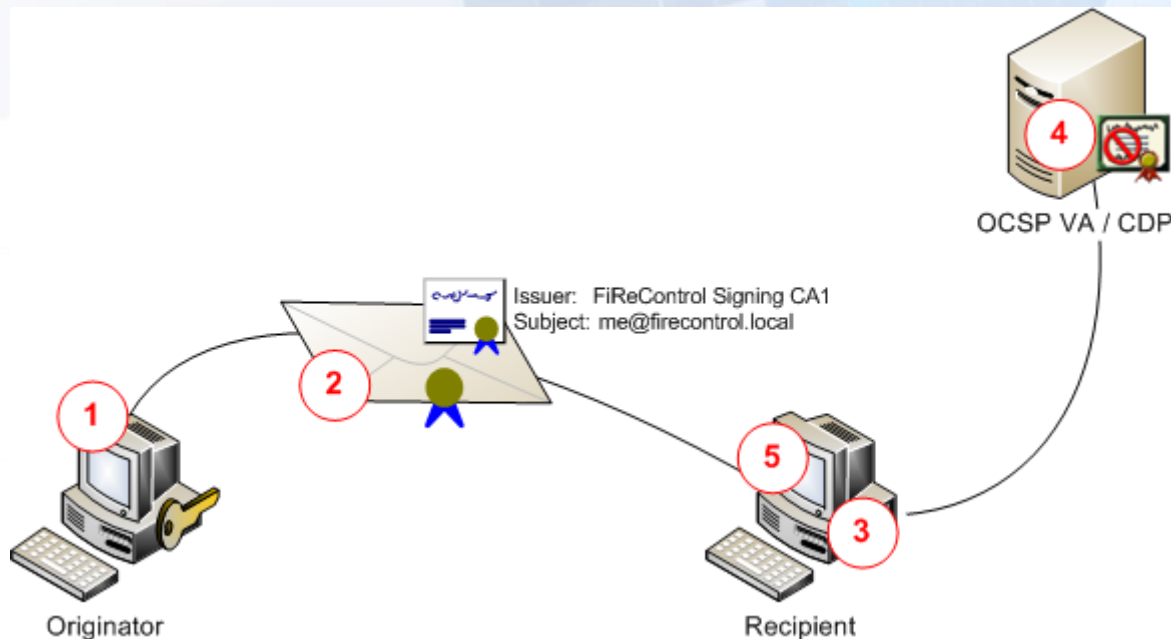
# SEPC *Wired* Network Authentication (EAPOL)

- IEEE 802.1x Authentication
  - Device authentication for PCs at station end
  - Firewall port isn't *activated* until an authenticated connection has been established
  - Prevents rogue PCs being attached to the station end network
    - Combats MAC spoofing, IP address re-use, etc.



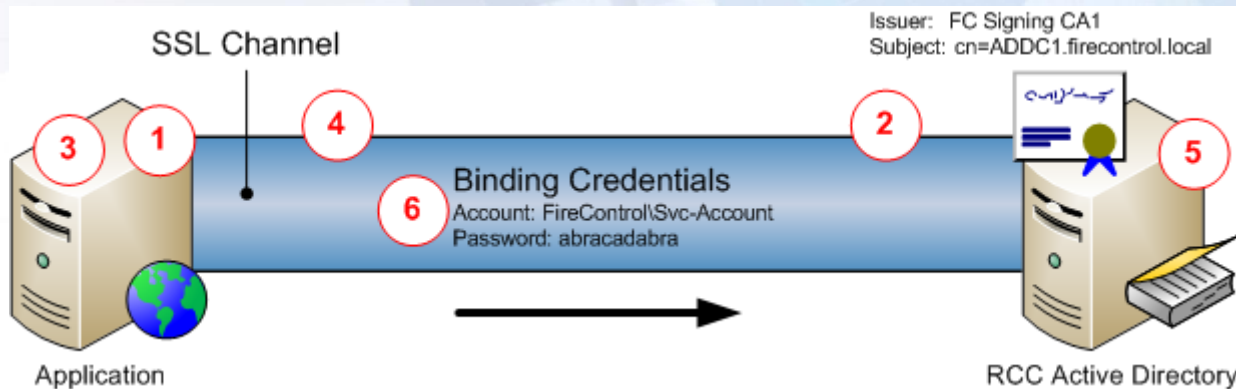
# Email Message Signing

- Waiting on Clarification of CCN105
- What it Achieves...
  - Recipient can be confident of the message originator and that message hasn't been modified in transit



# Application Binds to Active Directory

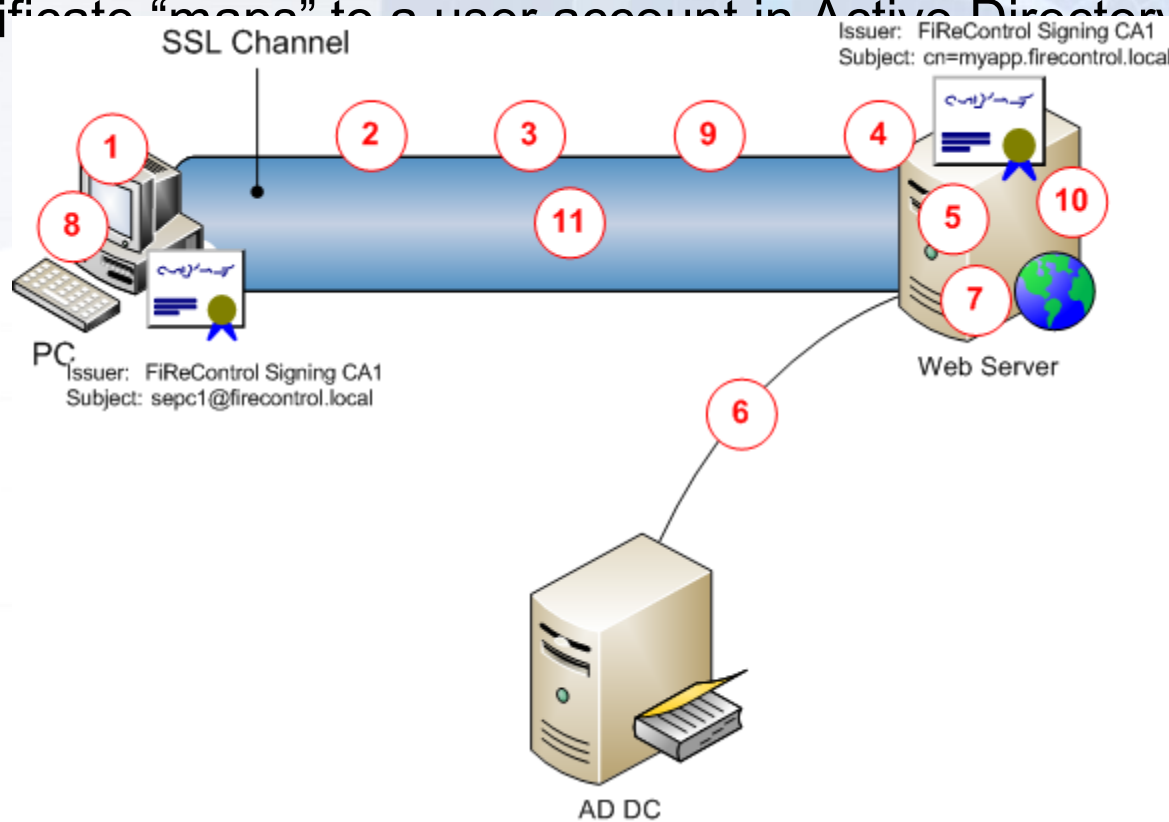
- LDAP Bind over SSL
  - Credentials are transmitted over an SSL channel
- No Applications Identified Yet





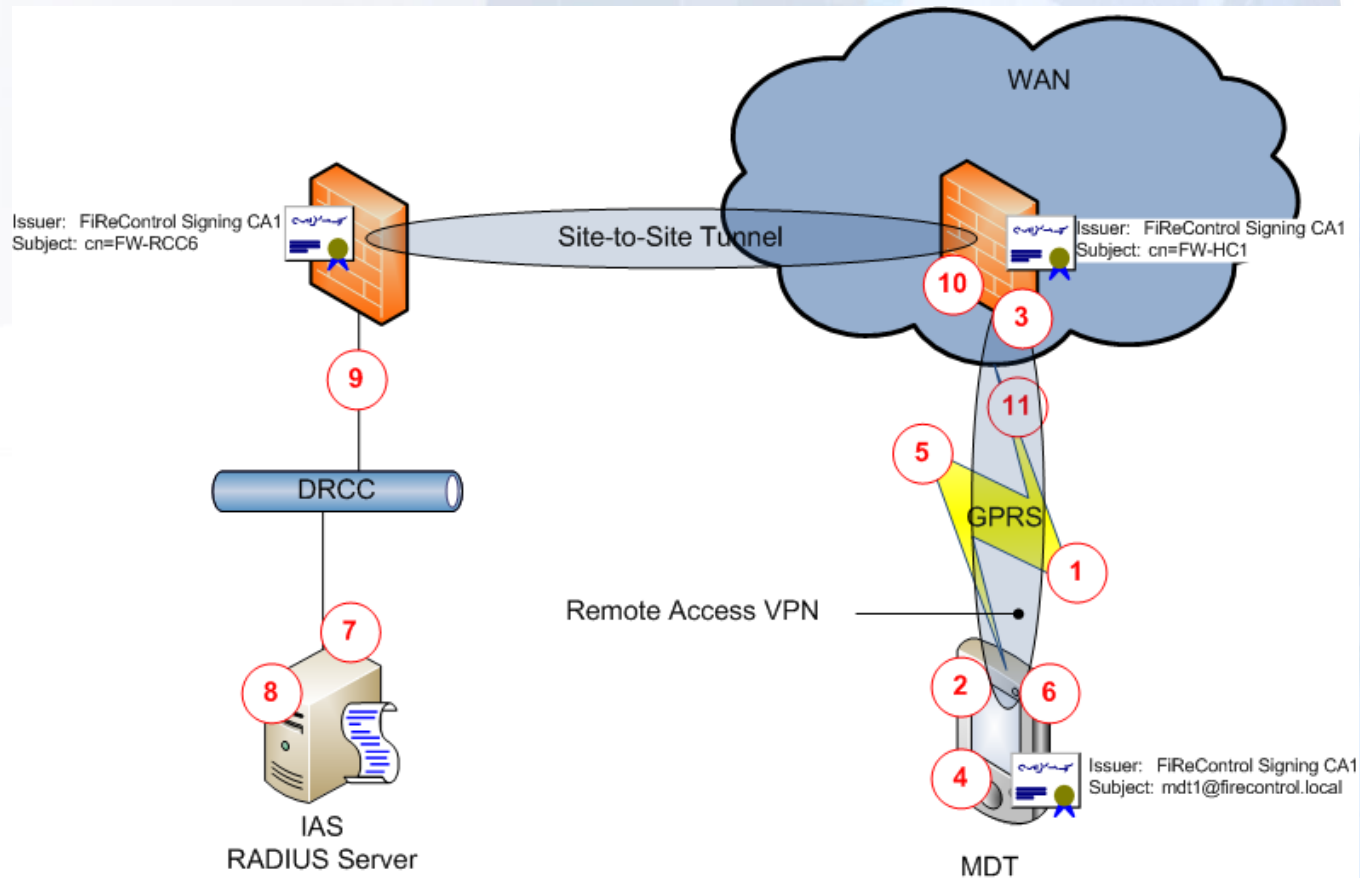
# HTTPS Mutual Authentication

- Client User Certificates
  - Certificate is presented to the web server for authentication purposes
  - Certificate “maps” to a user account in Active Directory/



# MDT Remote Access VPN

- Make VPN over GPRS connection
  - Unsure yet of any requirement yet



# Wrap Up

- **Critical Outstanding Issues**
  - Requirement for smart card logon to Windows
  - Understand load balancing solution
  - Where to place IAS proxies
  - Tease out remaining use cases
- **Anticipated Other Requirements**
  - Mobile code signing?
- **Other**
  - Important to not focus solely on implementation
    - Ticking time bomb