



ENTEGRITY *Solutions*

Token
Interoperability and Portability
Project
status report

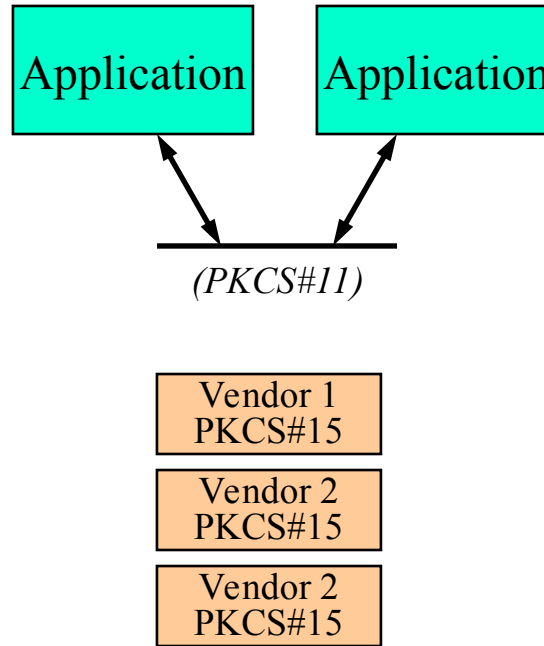
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Montreal - 14 September 00



Partial Solution

- PKCS#11 - with PKCS#15



Contain:
key pairs
trusted certs
user certs

But no good if no PKCS#11 or the Token needs PSE



Topics

- Scope
- Why the need?
- Status



Scope (abstract)

- The purpose of this white paper is to explore the problems with token interoperability and how the lack of token interoperability inhibits the deployment of PKI. In particular, the white paper should address:
 - a) The business requirements for Token Interoperability and Portability (hardware and virtual tokens)
 - b) The applicable environments (Windows, Java, etc), interface and driver technologies (CAPI, PKCS#11, PKCS#15, IETF sacred, OpenCard, etc)
 - c) The requirements for PKCS#11 conformance testing and potential groups to do this testing
 - d) The necessity to liase with the IETF and RSA/PKCS on the requirements for PKCS#11 profiles, PKCS#15 and secure remote credentials
 - e) The requirement to produce a “Token Best Practises Guide” for CA, hardware token and client application vendors. This will detail what standards, profiles and testing they should meet to maximum token interoperability and portability



Why the need?

- Two main problems
 - PKCS#11
 - Token format
- Both of which are causing us “pain” - along with other suppliers and consumers



PKCS#11 example - Entegrity situation

- We have/are testing 13 PKCS#11 devices from 6 suppliers working on either Wintel or Solaris platforms
- Total of 20 implementations
- Statistics:
 - only 6 implementations have passed our tests
 - we are waiting for patches from 4 of the suppliers
- More on testing - Thursday afternoon!



Tokens

- As a minimum a Token usually is required to store
 - one or more private/public key pairs
 - one or more trusted public keys/certificates
- Optionally
 - user certificates
 - a PSE
- a wide range of types:
 - Entegrity SDP Token, Entrust Token, Baltimore Token etc etc
 - Java 1.2 keystore
 - PKCS#15 (hardware and software)
 - Netscape keystore
 - MS CSP
 - PKCS#12



Complexity

Apps	MS	NS	NS	Java app	Proprietary
	Other	Other	Others		
Crypto API	<hr/> <i>(CAPI)</i>	<hr/> <i>(NS)</i>	<hr/> <i>(PKCS#11)</i>	<hr/> <i>(JDK JCE)</i>	<hr/> <i>(Proprietary)</i>
Token	MS CSP	NS keystore	PKCS#15 Vendor Specific	JDK keystore	Vendor Specific



What customers want...

- A single key store/token
- applications from different vendors being able to access the same token



Why PSE?

- If you:
 - have totally centralized management with no automatic key update/rollover etc
 - totally client key generation and the RA/CA enrollment process is via a browser (and no automatic key update/rollover)
- Then a PSE is not required



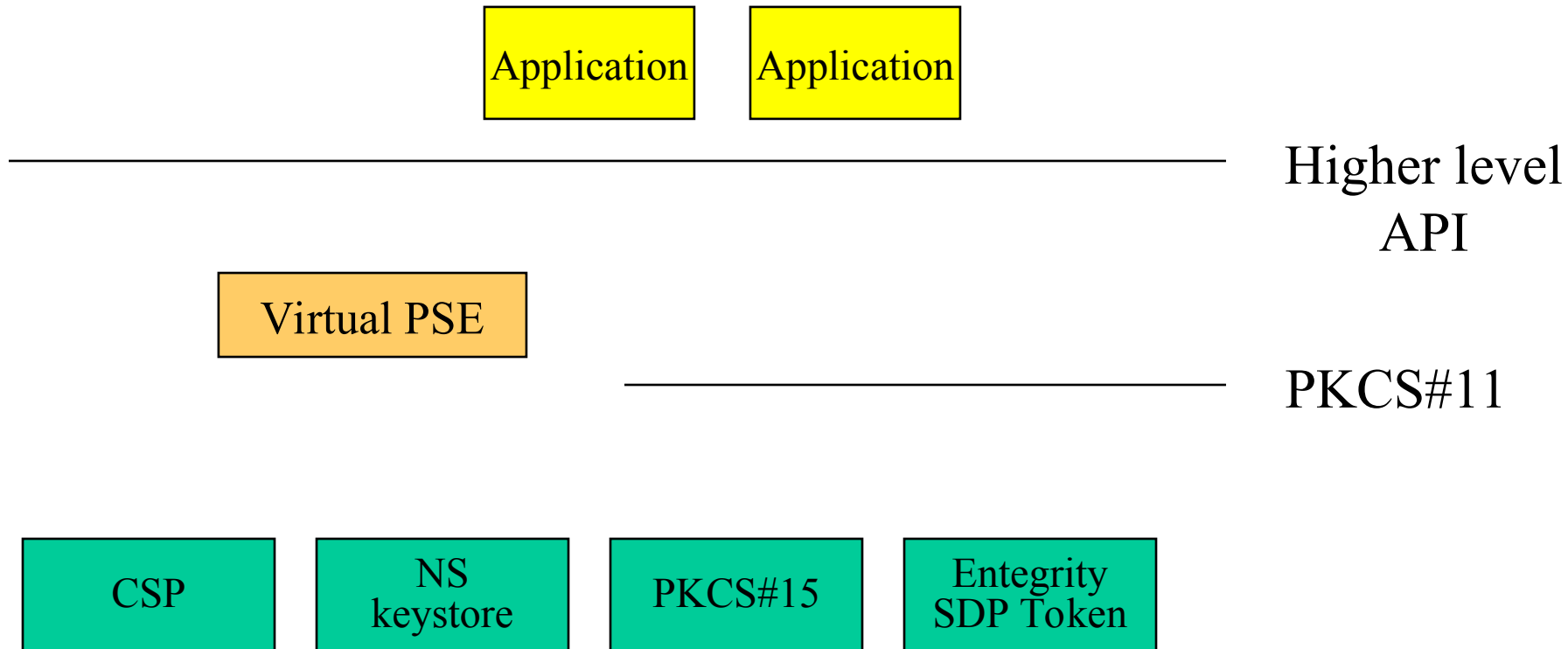
Why PSE - cont'd

- A PSE in the Token is a solution if you require “configuration” information in the Token - for example:
 - location and name of the parent CA
 - the protocol by which the communication with a CA is performed (e.g. PKCS#10/PKCS#7, PKIX(CMP) and transport)
 - key update period
 - PKIX CMP shared secret
 - CA policy e.g. min key size, token type
 - interdomain trust policy
- The PSE then permits a less intrusive PKI enrollment to take place (e.g. do not need to use browser to go to RA/CA site)



Another Approach

Entegrity - Universal Token Support





Status

- White Paper:
 - Storyboard - issued on 3rd August on e-mail list
 - Request for Chapter Authors
 - Only 1 response - Laszlo Elteto (Rainbow Technologies)
 - Although many offers to review and “help”!!
 - Paper not very well progressed - lack of help + vacations
- PKCS#11
 - attending PKCS workshop
 - Discussions underway to look at having PKCS#11 compliance test for profiles (more on this Thursday)



Storyboard

- CHAPTER 1 - Business requirements
 - 1.1 - outline purpose of the document
 - 1.2 - Introduce and state business needs for Token Interoperability and Portability.
- CHAPTER 2 - PKCS#11 and Device level APIs
 - 2.1 - Overview of PKCS#11
 - 2.2 - Why there are problems
 - 2.3 - Ongoing work with PKCS#11 conformance profiles
 - 2.4 - PKCS#11 testing - summary of what exists
 - 2.5 - detail and explain other relevant "stds"



Storyboard - cont'd

- CHAPTER 3 - Token Formats
 - 3.1 - overview of Token formats - e.g. PKCS#12, PKCS#15, NS token, MS/CSP Tokens, Java Key Stores, proprietary ones etc
 - 3.2 - detail minimum reqs of what should be in token -and refer off to Chapter 4 for remote credentials case
 - 3.2 - Provide scenarios of why this causes problems in user registration/enrolment - in both browser registration and more integrated cases
- CHAPTER 4 - Mobile Users and Remote Credentials
 - 4.1 - define requirements
 - 4.2 - summarise current state of IETF sacred work



Storyboard - cont'd

- CHAPTER 5 - Recommendations
 - 5.1 - Detail “Token Best Practises Guide” for CA, hardware token and client application vendors. This will detail what standards, profiles and testing they should meet to maximum token interoperability and portability
 - 5.2 - Detail further work in the area required to be performed and any liaison work necessary



Conclusion

- New more volunteers - any?
- If none - then paper will take longer to produce