

# Usability and Security of Trusted Platform Module (TPM) Library APIs

Sid Rao<sup>1</sup>, Gabriela Limonta<sup>1</sup> and Janne Lindqvist<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Aalto University, <sup>2</sup>Nokia Bell Labs

August 7-9, 2022

Boston MA, USA + Virtual



# Trusted Platform Module (TPM)

- Tamper-proof chip
- Unique identity
- Secure storage and operations
  
- Applications:
  - Boot Security (e.g., UEFI and Google Chromebooks)
  - Disk encryption (e.g., BitLocker, LUKS)
  - Trust and attestation for Cloud, Edge and IoT (e.g., [Keylime](#))
  - VPNs, SSH, SSL or any other applications where keys are needed
  - Recommended by standards/guidelines for NFV and server security



# About

- TPM is an old and widely used technology
- **Motivation: TPM not a go-to choice of software developers. Why?**
  - TPM concepts are complex? And security is even more complex?
  - Software developers find it hard to realize TPM's potential?
  - Lacks supporting ecosystem for developers?
  - All the above?
- **Scope:** TPM library APIs (i.e., standardized high-level APIs for software applications to talk to the TPM chip)
  - **tpm2-tools**, IBMTSS, Microsoft TSS, go-tpm, wolfTPM
- **Goals:**
  - Understand the usability and security pitfalls of TPM developers
  - Review TPM library API implementations
  - Provide concrete design guidelines for usable secure API development

# TPM in a nutshell

Cryptographic and non-cryptographic security features

- Key creation
- Encryption
- Signing
- Hashing

Cryptographic capabilities



- NVRAM
- Platform Configuration Registers
- Sealed data blobs

Secure storage



- Key attributes
- TPM-internal states
- TPM-external states
- Authorizations and sessions

Restrictions and policies

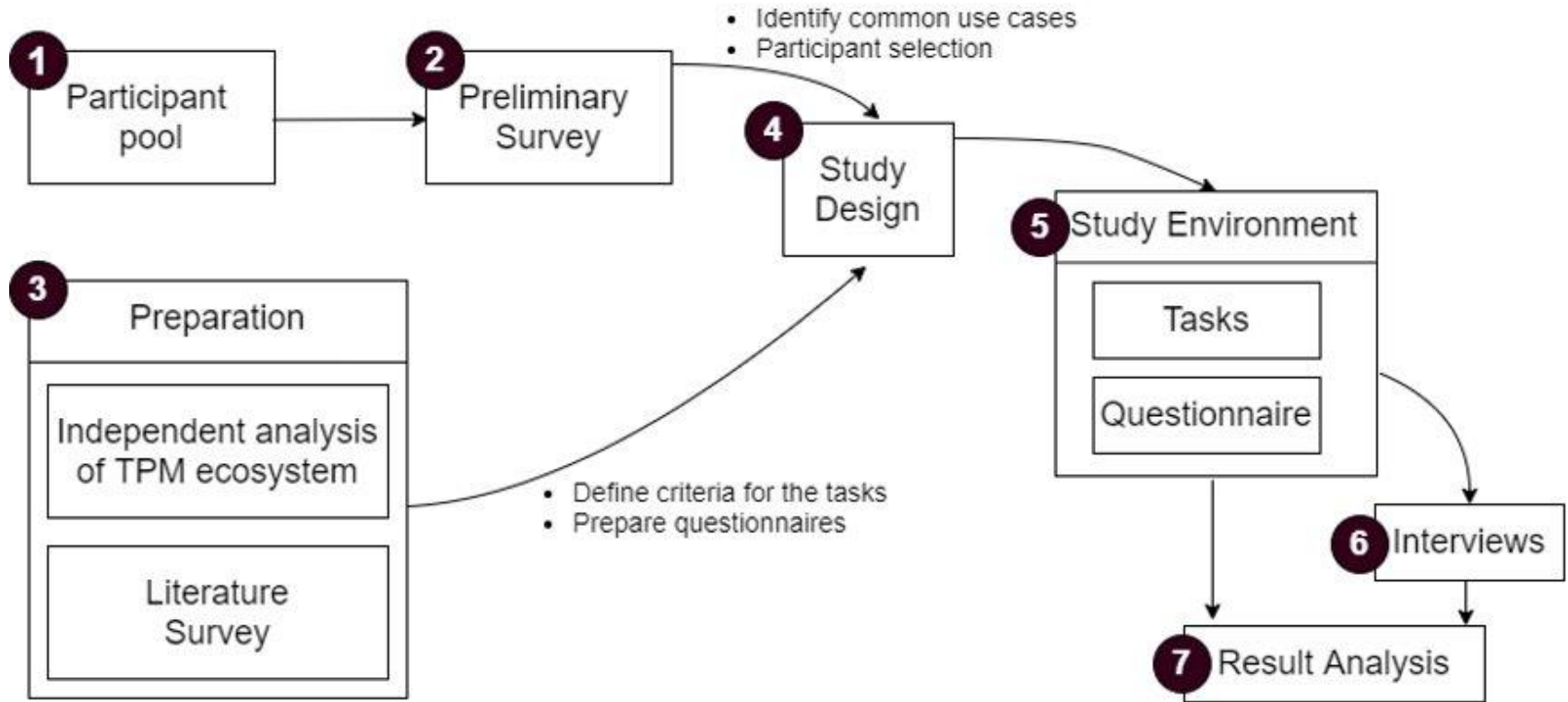


- Quoting
- Unique identity

Attestation



# Study overview



# Study design

## Participants

**Target:** TPM developers with security background

**Participation count:**

- Preliminary survey: 48
- Interested in the study: 36
- Completed the study: 13
- Interviewed: 9

**Limitations:**

- Small number of participants
- Only tpm2-tools library was used

## Task design

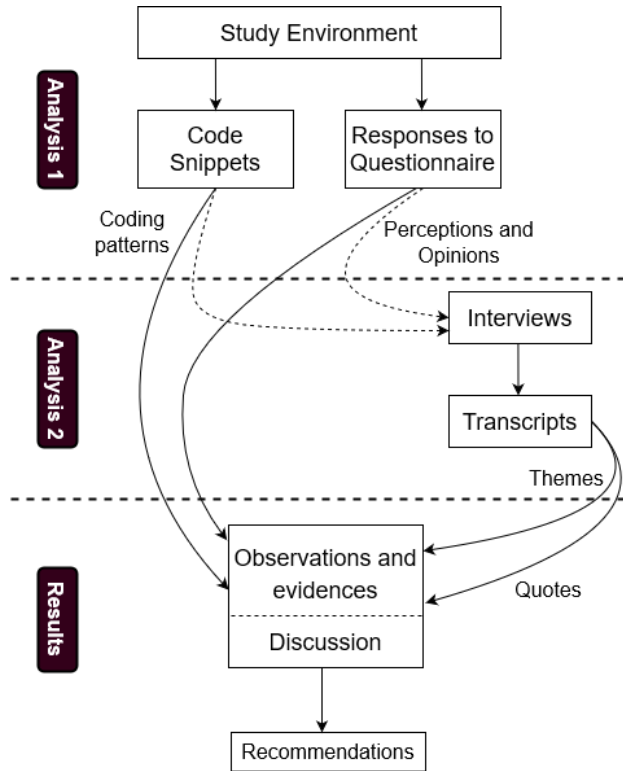
- 4 tasks for evaluating functional correctness and security choices
  - Encryption: either asymmetric or symmetric
  - Storing measurements
  - Securing secrets
  - Remote attestation
- Combination of cryptographic and non-cryptographic features

## Questionnaire design

For evaluating perceptions and opinions

- **At the beginning:** basic demographics
- **After each task:**
  - Familiarity and complexity
  - Security and correctness
  - Reasons for not completing
  - Usefulness of error messages
- **At the end:**
  - Usual choice of supporting materials
  - Reasons for referring to external materials

# Analysis outline



## Analysis Phase 1:

- Data from the study environment
  - Executed code snippets → prompts
  - Questionnaire responses → probes

## Analysis Phase 2:

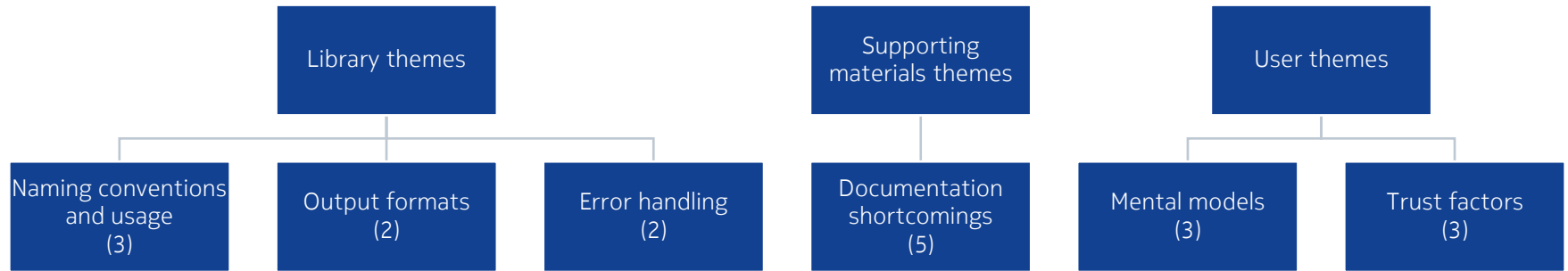
- Interviews transcripts → Thematic analysis

## Results:

- Themes of usability pitfalls
- Common coding patterns (i.e., developer habits or mistakes)

# Results

Thematic analysis: 18 themes identified



Common coding patterns that affected the security of the participants' code

- Reliance on default values
- Oversights when specifying cryptographic and TPM-specific attributes
- Failure to consider threat models



# Example

Library themes → Error handling → Lack of pointers to resolve

```
$ tpm2_encryptdecrypt -p Gmampf -c task_files/parent.context task_files/file2.txt \  
-o task_files/file2.encrypted
```

```
WARN: Using a weak IV, try specifying an IV
```

“I find it’s kind of destructive criticism when the program just tells me “well, you used the wrong initialization vector”, but doesn’t make any comments on how to do it better.”

## Encrypt and Decrypt some data

```
echo "my secret" > secret.dat  
tpm2_encryptdecrypt -c key.ctx -o secret.enc secret.dat  
tpm2_encryptdecrypt -d -c key.ctx -o secret.dec secret.enc  
cat secret.dec  
my secret
```

[tpm2-tools/tpm2\\_encryptdecrypt.1.md at 5.0 · tpm2-software/tpm2-tools \(github.com\)](https://github.com/tpm2-software/tpm2-tools/blob/master/tpm2_encryptdecrypt.1.md)

# Recommendations

## **For library documentation:**

1. Include background information about TPM concepts
2. Provide code snippets for common use cases
3. Improve entry-level documentation
4. Include guidelines for picking security attributes
5. Fix incoherent aspects

## **For library software:**

1. Provide developer-friendly error messages
2. Provide concise output messages
3. Utilize abstractions (e.g., for sequential command execution)
4. Promote secure crypto primitives

# Summary of contributions and results

- **Open-source study platform for TPM-related tasks**
  - Nothing to install and configure --> Works right out of a browser
  - It can be used for hands-on tutorials, hackathons or future studies involving TPMs
- **Qualitative results about the tpm2-tools library**
  - Identified 18 usability and security pitfalls
  - Complex topics + lack of developer-friendly APIs and supporting materials. Developers
    - struggle to use the APIs efficiently
    - are prone to make trivial mistakes that nevertheless undermine security
    - cannot fully utilize TPM's capabilities, and it also discourages newbies
  - Concrete recommendations for the TPM library to immediately address the issues identified
- **Need for usability by design**
  - Usability and security pitfalls in software can be traced back to standard specifications
  - HCI experts should be involved already in the design of specifications

# Thank you!

## Resource materials:

- **Full paper:** <https://www.usenix.org/conference/soups2022/presentation/rao>
- **TPM study environment:** <https://github.com/nokia/tpm-study-environment>

## Contact:

- **Sid Rao** ([sid.rao@nokia-bell-labs.com](mailto:sid.rao@nokia-bell-labs.com))
- **Gabriela Limonta** ([gabriela.limonta@nokia-bell-labs.com](mailto:gabriela.limonta@nokia-bell-labs.com))

# Task and security features mapping

Task		Security features	
		Crypto	Non-crypto
Encryption	Asymmetric	C2	NC1, NC2
	Symmetric	C1	NC4, NC5
Storing measurements		C4	NC6
Securing secrets		-	NC1, NC3
Remote attestation		C3	NC1, NC2, NC6

Cryptographic security features	
C1	Symmetric -> Encryption
C2	Asymmetric -> Encryption
C3	Asymmetric -> Signing
C4	Hashing
Non-cryptographic security features	
NC1	Use of the TPM hierarchies
NC2	TPM key restrictions
NC3	Restrictions against TPM-internal states
NC4	Restrictions against TPM-external states
NC5	Session-based command or object authorization
NC6	PCR usage

**NOKIA** Bell Labs