

Public Key Infrastructure



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Outline

- Introduction
- Quick technology overview
 - Digital signatures
 - Digital certificates
 - PKI
- Why PKI?
 - Typical scenarios
- Got PKI?
 - Why it's easier than you think!



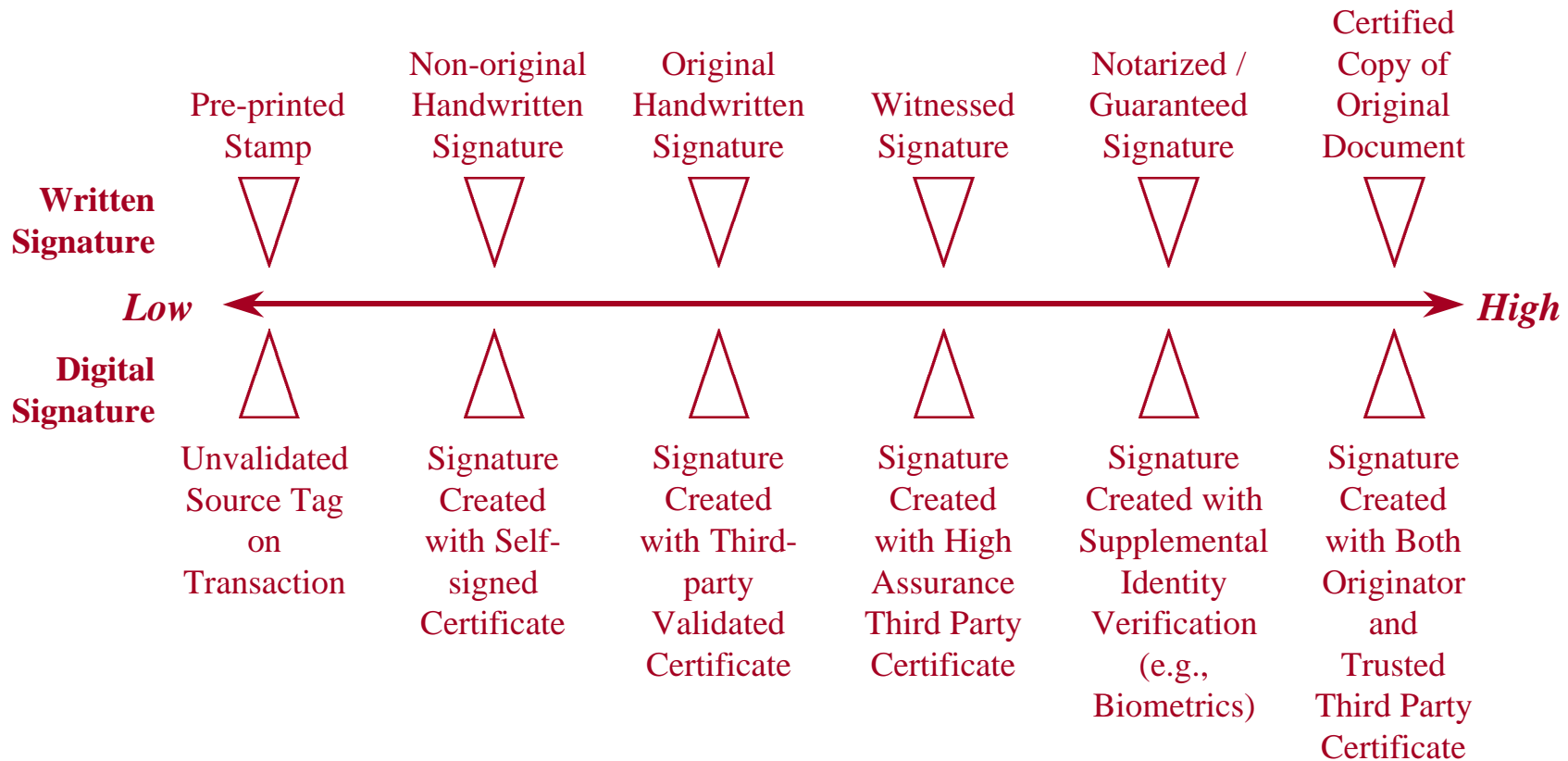
Business Drivers

- **Market Forces**
 - Legacy EDI technology focuses on static business relationships
 - E-commerce technology focuses on dynamic business transactions
 - Informal or no prior arrangements between parties
 - Digital signatures enable this type of transaction
 - Integrity often more important than privacy

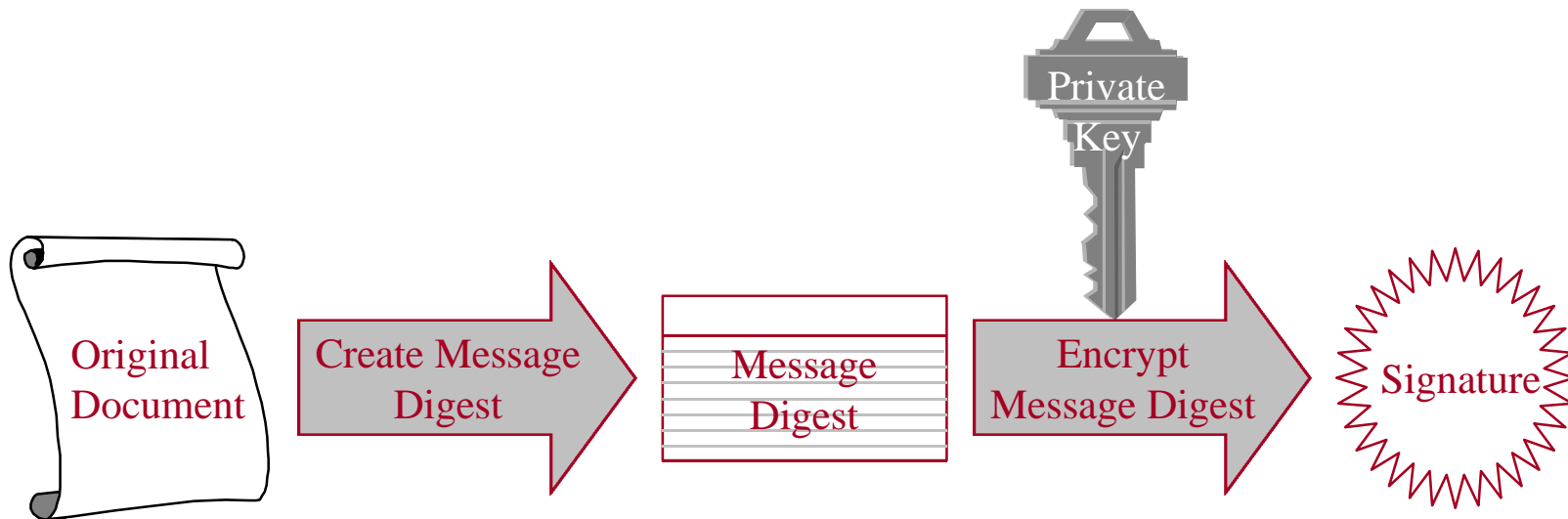
Business Drivers (Cont.)

- Electronic transactions need assurance features analogous to paper transactions
 - Validation of content
 - Identity of sender
 - Non-repudiation
- Need forgery protection similar to paper documents
- “Original” is an irrelevant concept
- Public key encryption is the base technology

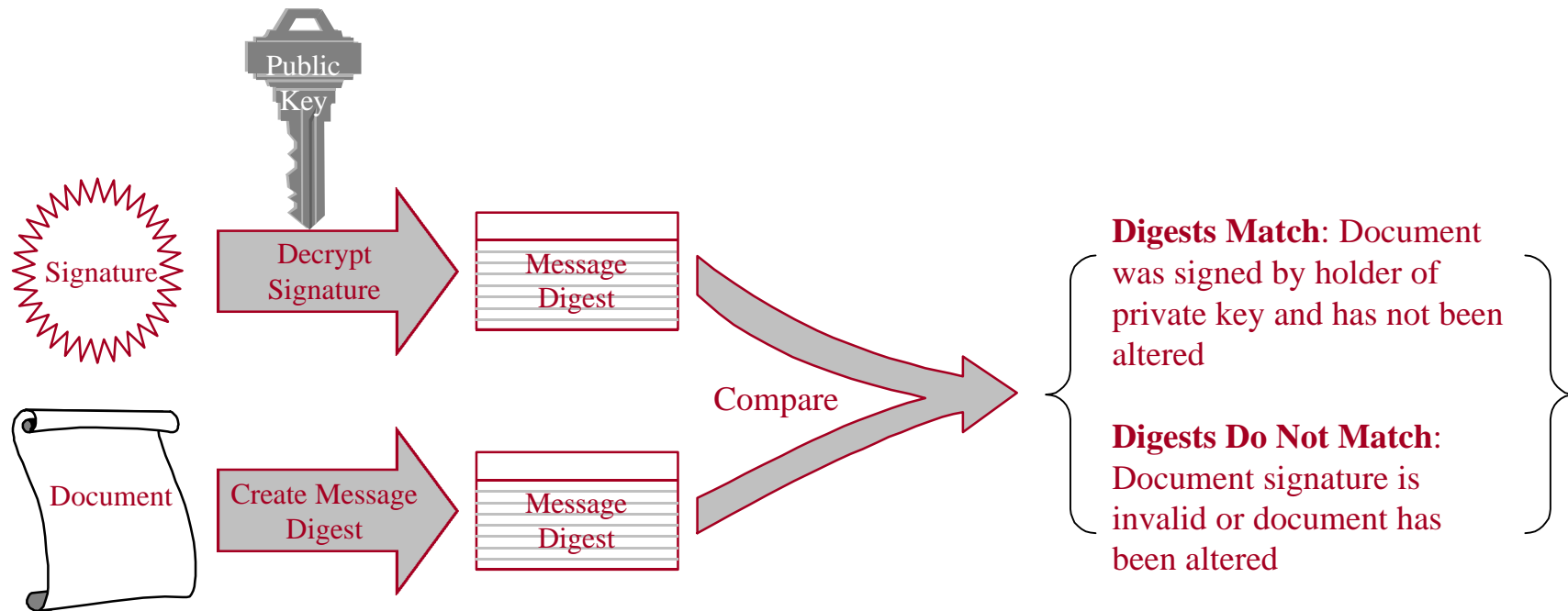
Assurance Spectrum



Creating a Digital Signature



Checking a Digital Signature



Digital Certificates

- Digital certificates add assurance
 - Trusted third party binds identity (e.g., Person's name) to a key pair
 - Provides recipients with confidence of signature authenticity
 - Various levels of assurance of “binding”

PKI Overview



- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is the set of supporting services that enable public key based security to be used on a wide scale
 - Certificate management technology
 - Interoperability standards
 - Legal support for digital signatures

PKI Overview (Cont.)

- Digital signatures provide
 - Authentication of identity -- who sent the transaction
 - Integrity of contents -- what was sent
 - Non-repudiation -- cannot later deny sending transaction
- PKI provides
 - Means of managing digital signature keys
 - Third party “certification” of the binding between identity and keys

Why PKI?

Typical Scenarios

- Occasional or one-time customer transactions
- Recurring customer transactions
- Internal workflow
- Business partner interaction



Occasional Transactions

- **Scenario**
 - Health care provider needs to verify source and content of records requests submitted by patients
- **How PKI is used**
 - Patients obtain certificates from public certificate issuers ahead of time
 - Patients present certificates to provider at the time a request is placed
 - Provider verifies the certificate to ensure it is signed by a trusted third party and that it has not been revoked
 - Patients fill out a request form and sign it using their private key
 - Provider verifies the signature using the certificate



Occasional Transactions (Cont.)

- **Business Considerations**
 - Similar to customer signature on paper request form
 - Digital signature used primarily to ascertain identity in case of dispute
 - Provider may accept certificates issued by a number of different issuers
 - Each must use identity verification procedures sufficient to benefit the provider in case of a dispute over the signature
 - No need for a prior exchange of credentials between the provider and patient



Recurring Transactions

- **Scenario**
 - Insurance company has an established relationship with a health care provider
 - Insurer needs to protect transactions such as claims, payments, web delivery status information
- **How PKI is used**
 - Insurer issues a “private label” certificate to provider
 - Certificates used by providers only for transactions with the insurer
 - Providers present certificate and use private key to sign documents submitted to the insurer



Recurring Transactions (Cont.)

- **Business considerations**
 - Digital signature assures insurer that provider is actually authorizing the claim/request
 - Provider cannot later deny having made the transaction or dispute its contents, since signature is attached
 - Assurance supported by existing business relationship between parties



Internal Workflow

- **Scenario**
 - Hospital needs to ensure electronic forms have proper authorization/approval signatures
- **How PKI is used**
 - Hospital issues internal certificates to authorized employees
 - Employees use private keys to create digital signatures on forms they approve
 - If/when needed, hospital can verify signature using the employee's certificate

Internal Workflow (Cont.)

- **Business Considerations**
 - Digital signature created with and stored with completed form
 - Personal accountability for actions
 - Easy auditable
 - Analogous to employee identification badges used for facility security purposes
 - May not need certificates when binding between people and key pairs is determined by the business itself (as opposed to a trusted third party)
 - Other key management methods could be used



Business Partner Interaction

- **Scenario**
 - Health care network members need to exchange business documents using a public (un-secure) network
- **How PKI is used**
 - Partners exchange digital certificates ahead of time
 - Sender uses private key to create digital signature on document
 - Sender uses recipient's public key to encrypt document
 - Recipient uses private key to decrypt document
 - Recipient uses certificate of sender to verify signature



Business Partner Interaction (Cont.)

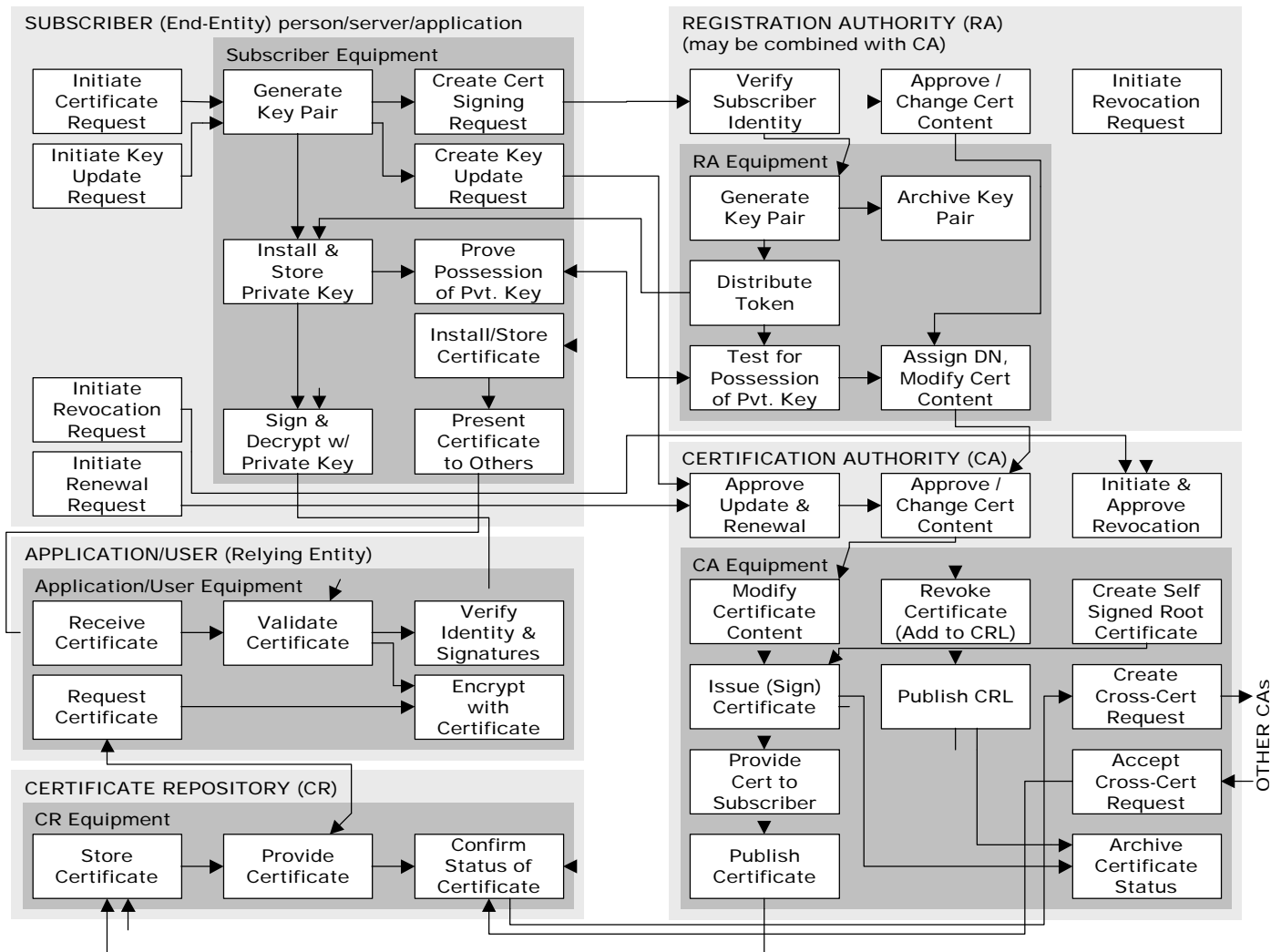
- **Business Considerations**
 - Signing sensitive documents protects against tampering and provides a lasting record of origin
 - Encryption of data ensures privacy when transmitting sensitive information over public communications media (e.g., Internet)
 - Self-signed certificates might be used in place trusted third party certificates
 - Must be verified out of band (e.g., compare certificates verbally)



Got PKI?

- PKI has high perceived barriers to entry
 - Technology is esoteric
 - Image is larger than life
 - Underlying technology used for many different business needs
 - Hype has preceded reality
 - Scope, schedule, and cost of PKI projects is not clear

Looks Hard?



PKI Components

- Core PKI functions
 - Registration authority (RA)
 - Certification authority (CA)
 - Certificate repository (CR)
- End Entities
 - Subscribers
 - Relying parties

Options to Implement PKI

- Vendor offerings oriented toward three distinct models for implementing a PKI
 - Outsource the PKI to a trusted third party
 - Build the PKI with components
 - Buy a PKI that is complete out-of-the-box



Example Solution 1: Outsourced PKI

- **Overview**
 - This solution would involve the use of third party to provide CA services
- **Primary components of this example solution**
 - CA equipment: PKI Vendor
 - RA equipment: PKI Vendor (typically web interface)
 - CR equipment: PKI Vendor Directory
 - Subscriber equipment: Unmodified web browsers and servers (Netscape, Microsoft)
 - Application/User equipment: Unmodified web browsers and Servers (Netscape, Microsoft)



Outsourced PKI

Description of Basic Operations

- The CA, RA, and CR equipment located at the Vendor facility
- “Local Registration Authority” (LRA) is used to delegate RA functions to customer locations

Outsourced PKI

Significant Features and Advantages

- **Rapid deployment**
 - Vendor supplies all necessary software and user interfaces
 - Vendor will also supply policy documents (or models that can be easily modified), training, procedures, and implementation advice.
- **Proven software tools and policies/procedures**
- **Less need for specialized expertise**
- **High availability**
- **Secure key generation**
- **High-security of the CA keys**



Outsourced PKI

Significant Features and Advantages (Cont.)

- Scalability
- Advancement of features
- Compliance with standards
- Cost for small deployment
- Increased user acceptance/trust of CA

Outsourced PKI

Significant Limitations and Disadvantages

- Certificate functions rely on long-haul communications
- Cost for large deployment
- Limited ability to modify
- New features delivered at vendor option/pace
- Complex liability issues

Example Solution 2: Build with Components

- **Overview**
 - This solution would involve the use of PKI components integrated to perform all PKI functions
- **Primary components of this example solution**
 - CA equipment: PKI vendor
 - RA equipment: PKI vendor
 - CR equipment: Directory vendor (typically LDAP)
 - Subscriber equipment: Unmodified web browsers and server
 - Application/User equipment: Unmodified web browsers and servers



Build with Components

Description of Basic Operations

- Single tool provides the CA and RA functions
- Subscriber-side PKI functions provided by built-in functions in client and server software already deployed

Build with Components

Significant Features and Advantages

- Rapid deployment
- Cost effective for incremental deployment
- Standards compliant
- Easy acceptance and learning curve for subscribers



Build with Components

Significant Limitations and Disadvantages

- Lack of certificate life cycle management features
- Limited extensibility to non-web applications

Example Solution 3: Buy Out of the Box

- **Overview**
 - Use one comprehensive vendor solution for all PKI functions
- **Primary components of this example solution**
 - RA/CA/CR equipment: PKI vendor
 - Subscriber equipment: Client browser plug-in from PKI vendor
 - Application/User equipment: Proxy, web server plug-in, or application shim/plug-in from PKI vendor



Buy Out of the Box

Description of Basic Operations

- Vendor has already integrated the PKI components
 - Deployment consists of installing the components and configuring the interface tools to match local policy
 - The plug-in modules perform authentication, authorization, and encryption/decryption functions on web browser—server communications



Buy Out of the Box

Significant Features and Advantages

- Robust certificate management tools
- Tight integration between PKI components
- Interoperability with other applications using the PKI vendor's API



Buy Out of the Box

Significant Limitations and Disadvantages

- User interface learning curve
- Support for new browsers/servers
- Proprietary methods
- Client modifications



Conclusion

- Business drivers are clear
- Plentiful, mature vendor offerings lower barriers to entry
- Options for insertion of this technology make PKI a realizable capability

Conclusion

- **Current/future trends in PKI life cycle**
 - Low/no footprint clients
 - Web form signing
 - Additional assurance features e.g., timestamp
 - Enhanced registration options (in person; automated/self serve)
 - Token storage of certificates for two-factor authentication
 - Common policy frameworks
 - Common methods for certificate management



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