

# Formal Analysis of SPDM: Security Protocol and Data Model 1.2



Cas Cremers



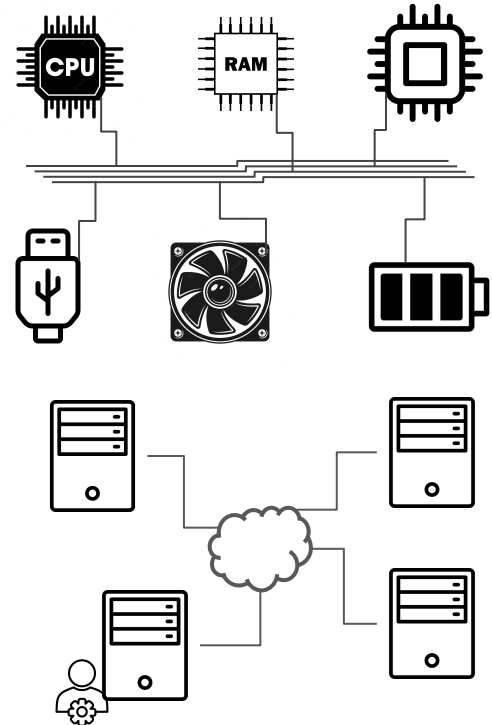
Alexander Dax



Aurora Naska

Computer platforms comprise of a set of components:

- CPU, GPU, physical wires, external devices, etc
- Mutable components:
  - Firmware version, re-programmable microcode, etc

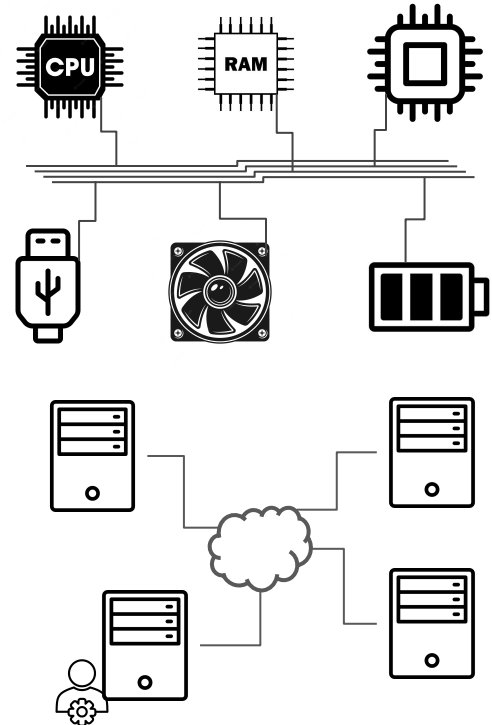


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- Compromised firmware
- Fraudulent components
- Un-trusted device(s) snooping via probes



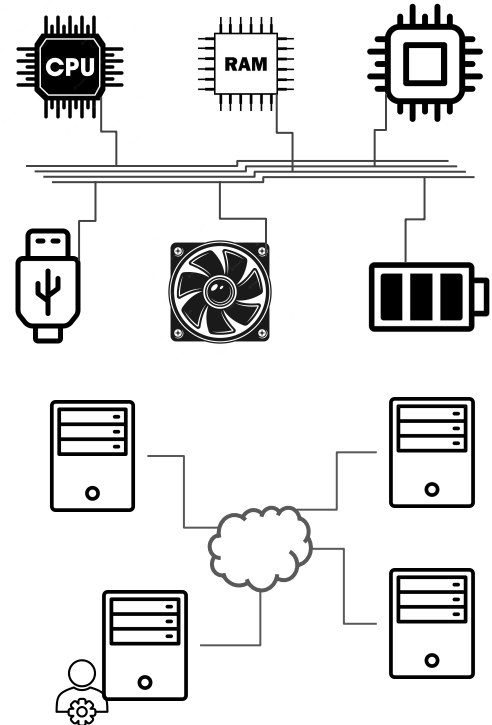
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Can there be some guarantee over multiple vendors or insecure wire?



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Industry support behind this protocol:

- DMTF- Distributed Management Task Force
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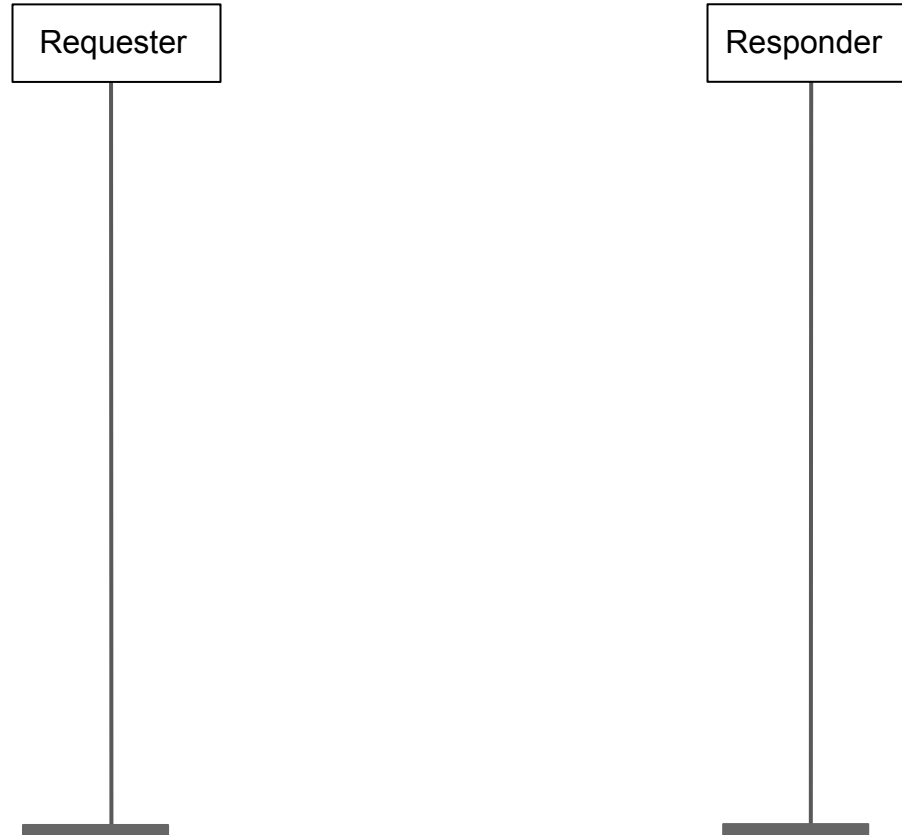
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Two party protocol for secure communication over the wire:

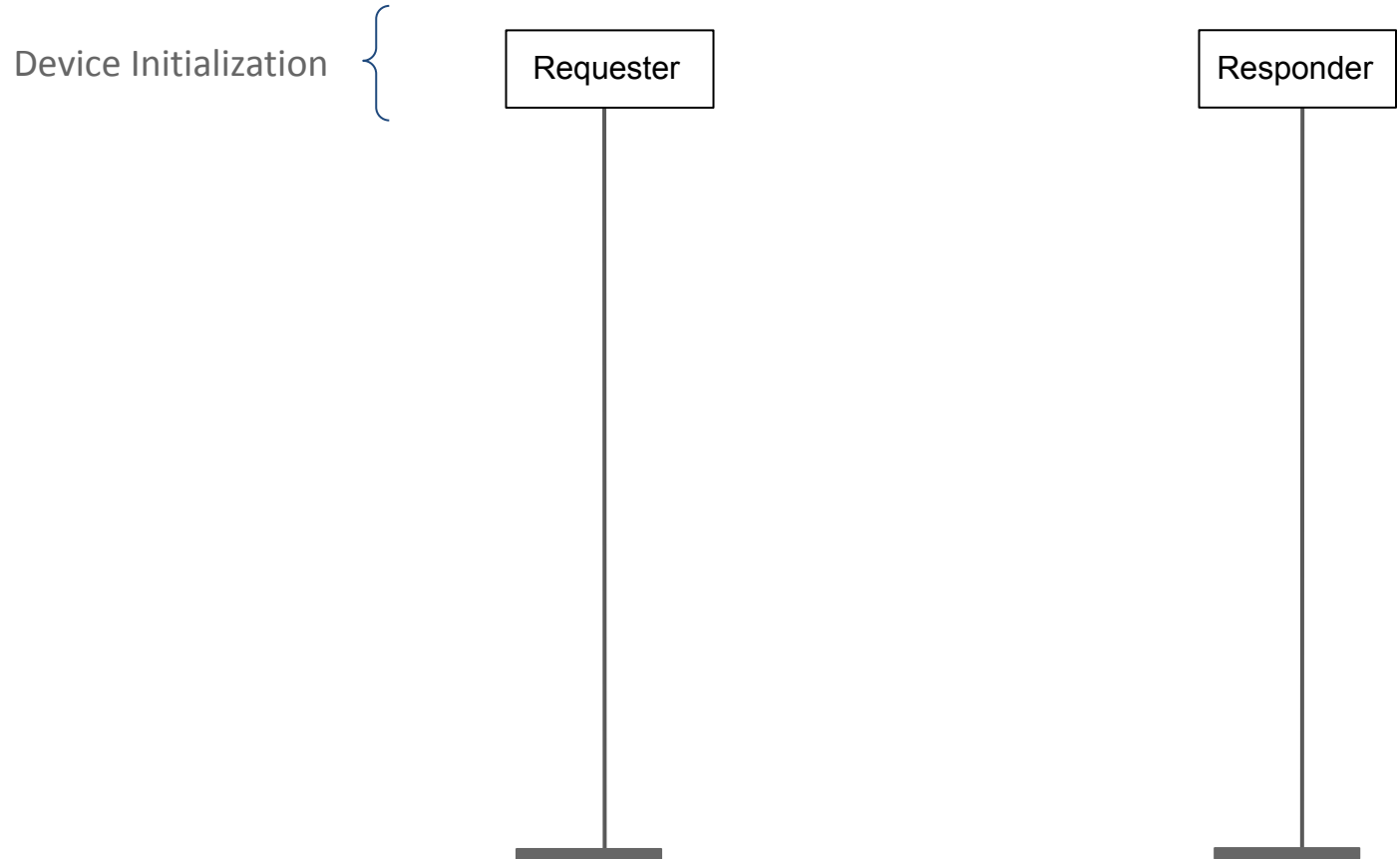
- authentication of hardware identities
- measurement for firmware identities
- session key exchange protocols to enable
  - confidentiality
  - integrity



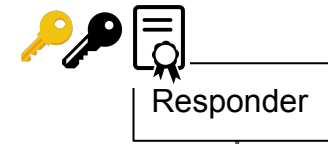
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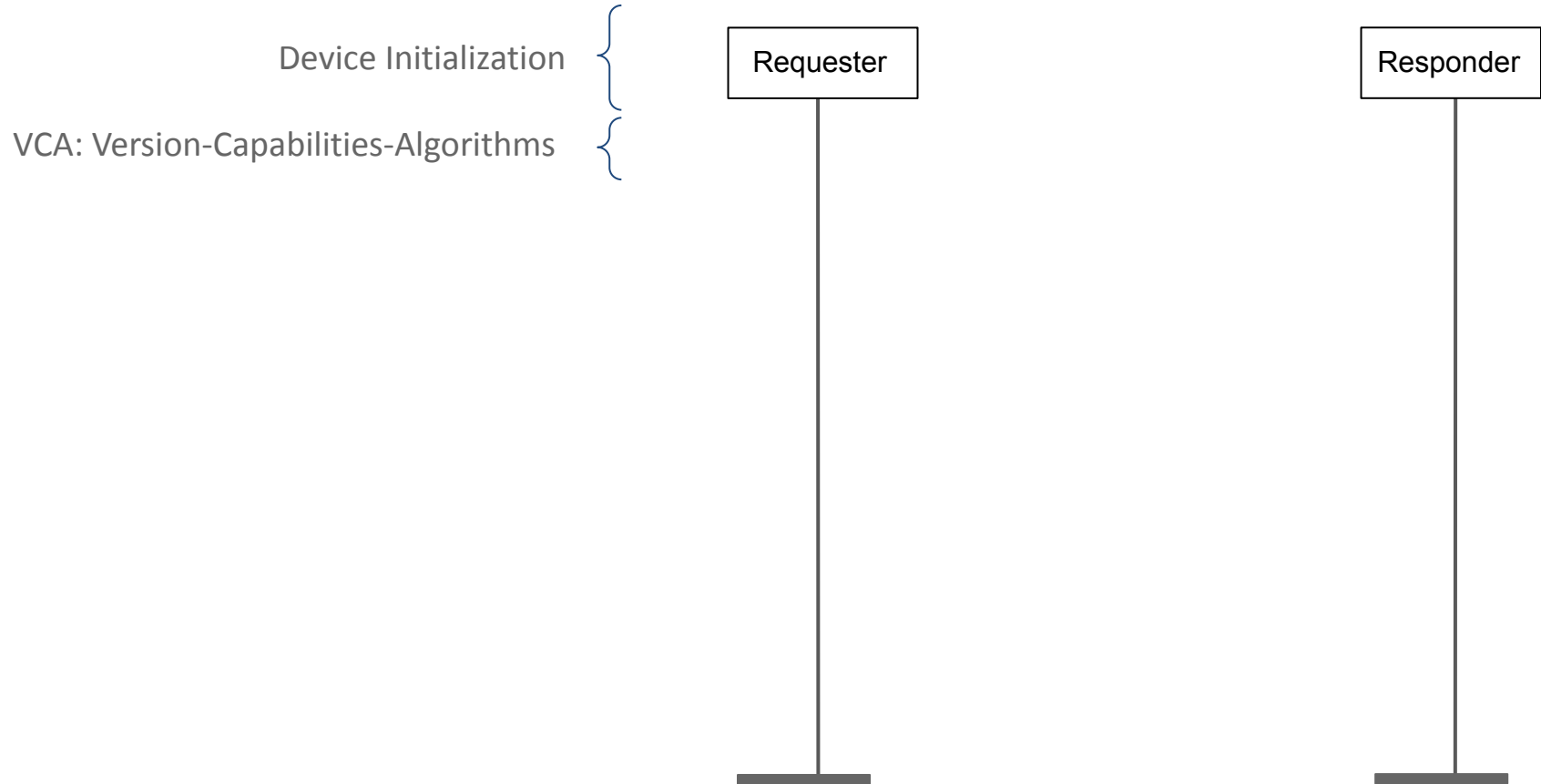
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Provisioning of device identities:

- Certificates
- Preshared Symmetric Key
- Preshared Public Key

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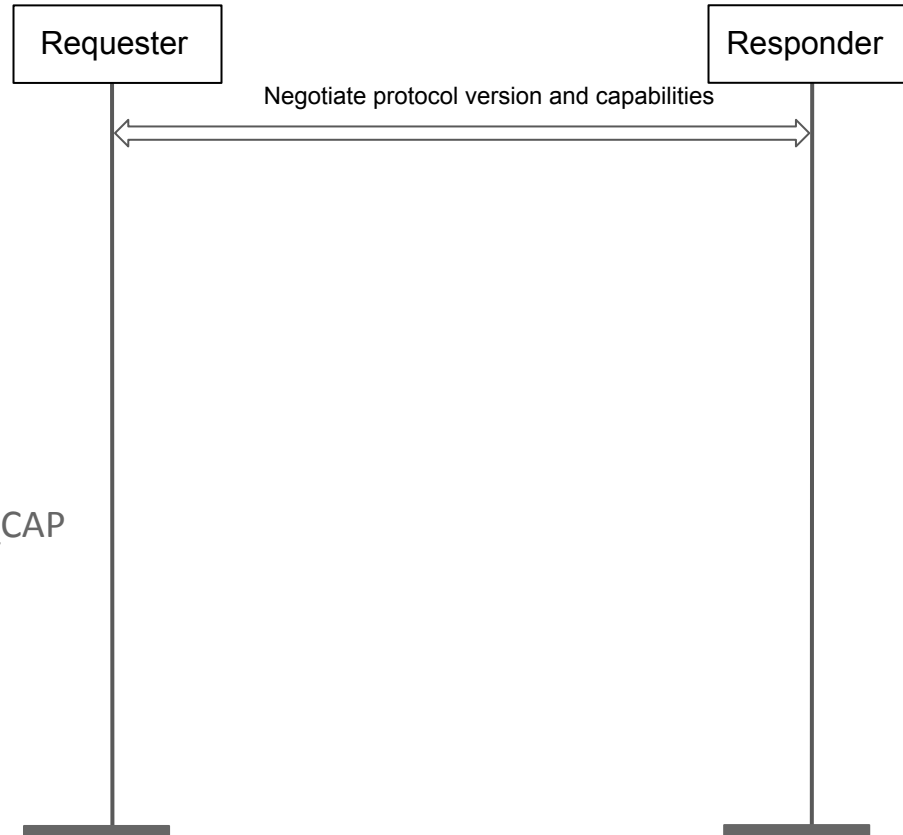


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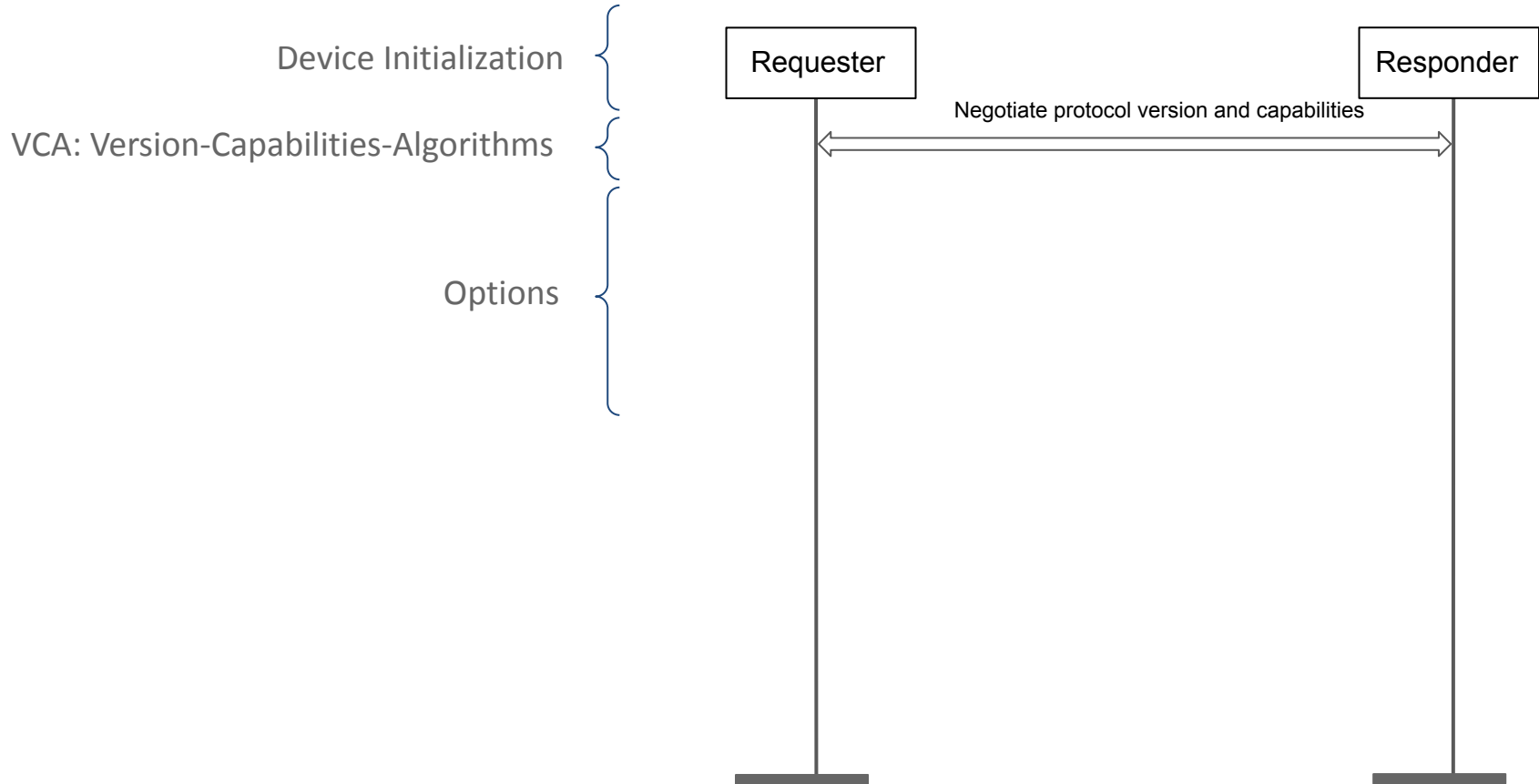
Device Initialization }  
VCA: Version-Capabilities-Algorithms }

Discovery and Negotiation of:

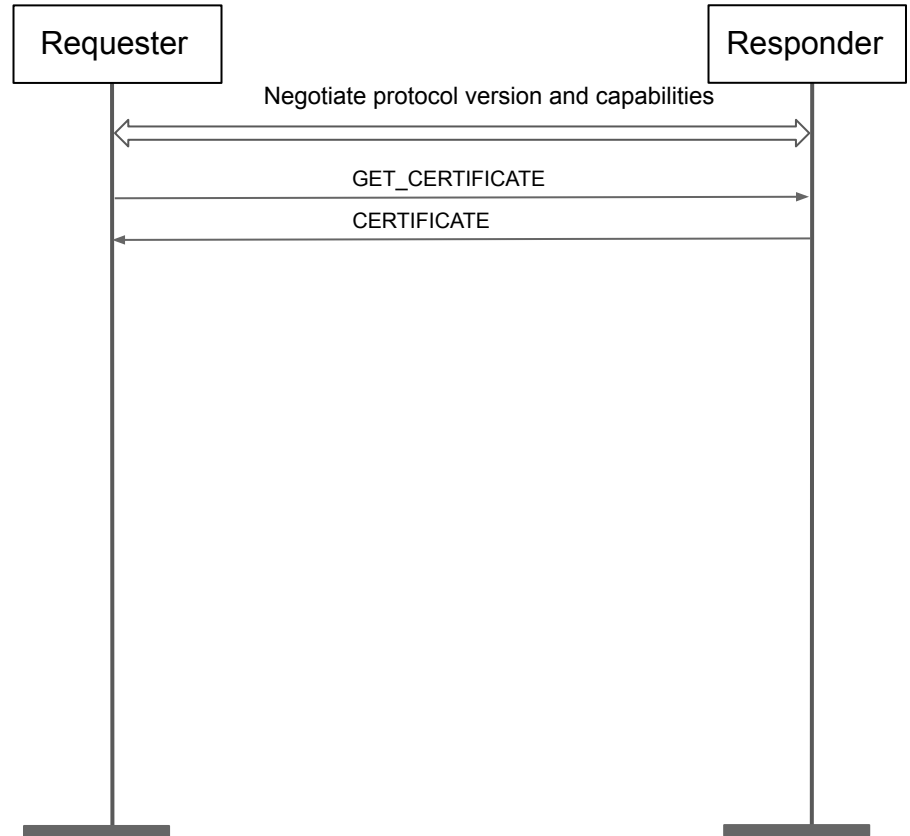
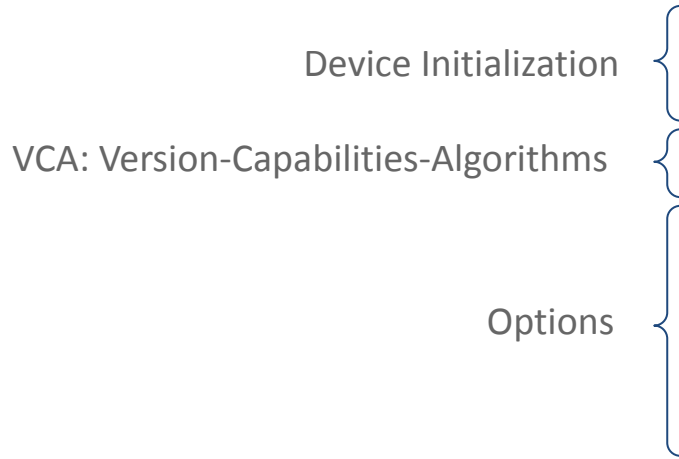
- **Protocol Version**
  - v1.0, v1.1, v1.2
- **Capabilities**
  - ENCRYPT\_CAP, MUT\_AUTH\_CAP
- **Algorithms**
  - SHA\_256, SHA3\_512



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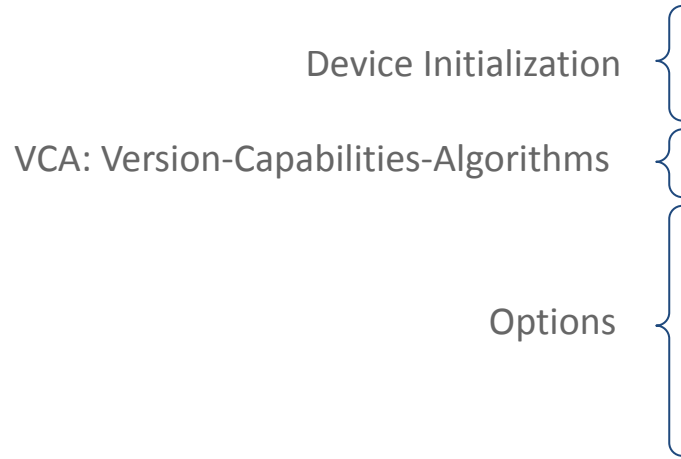


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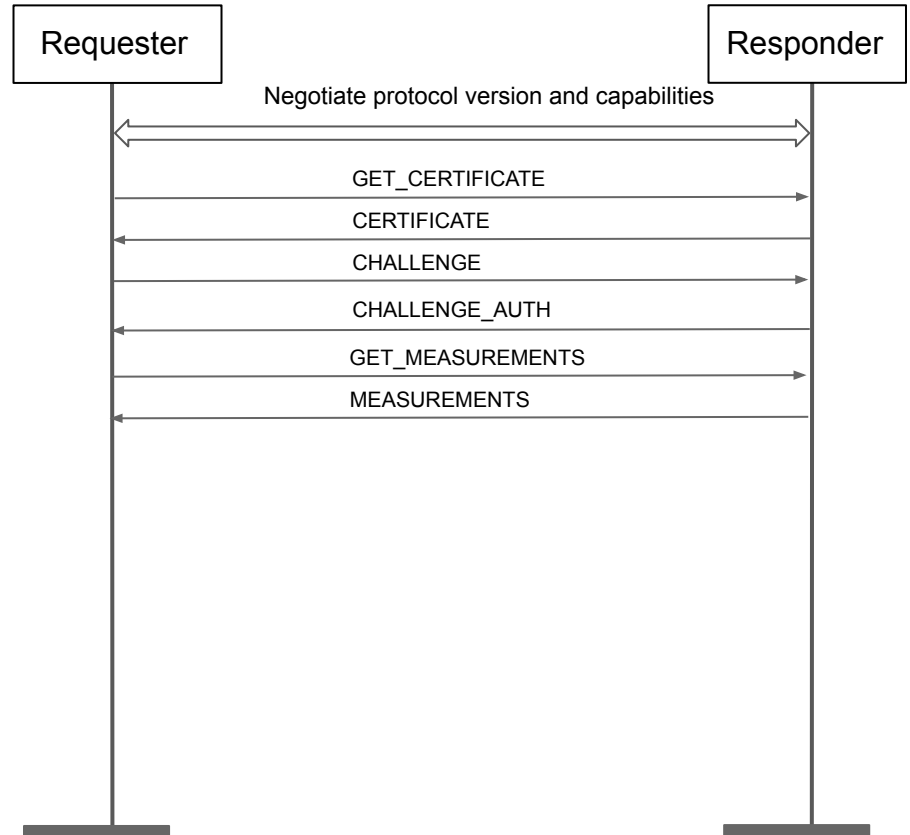
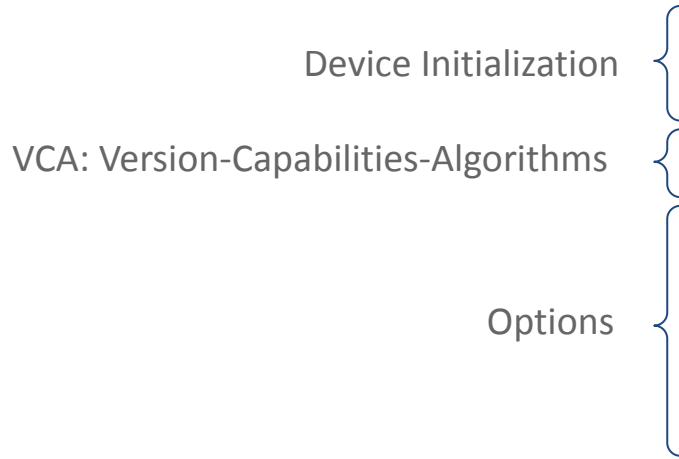




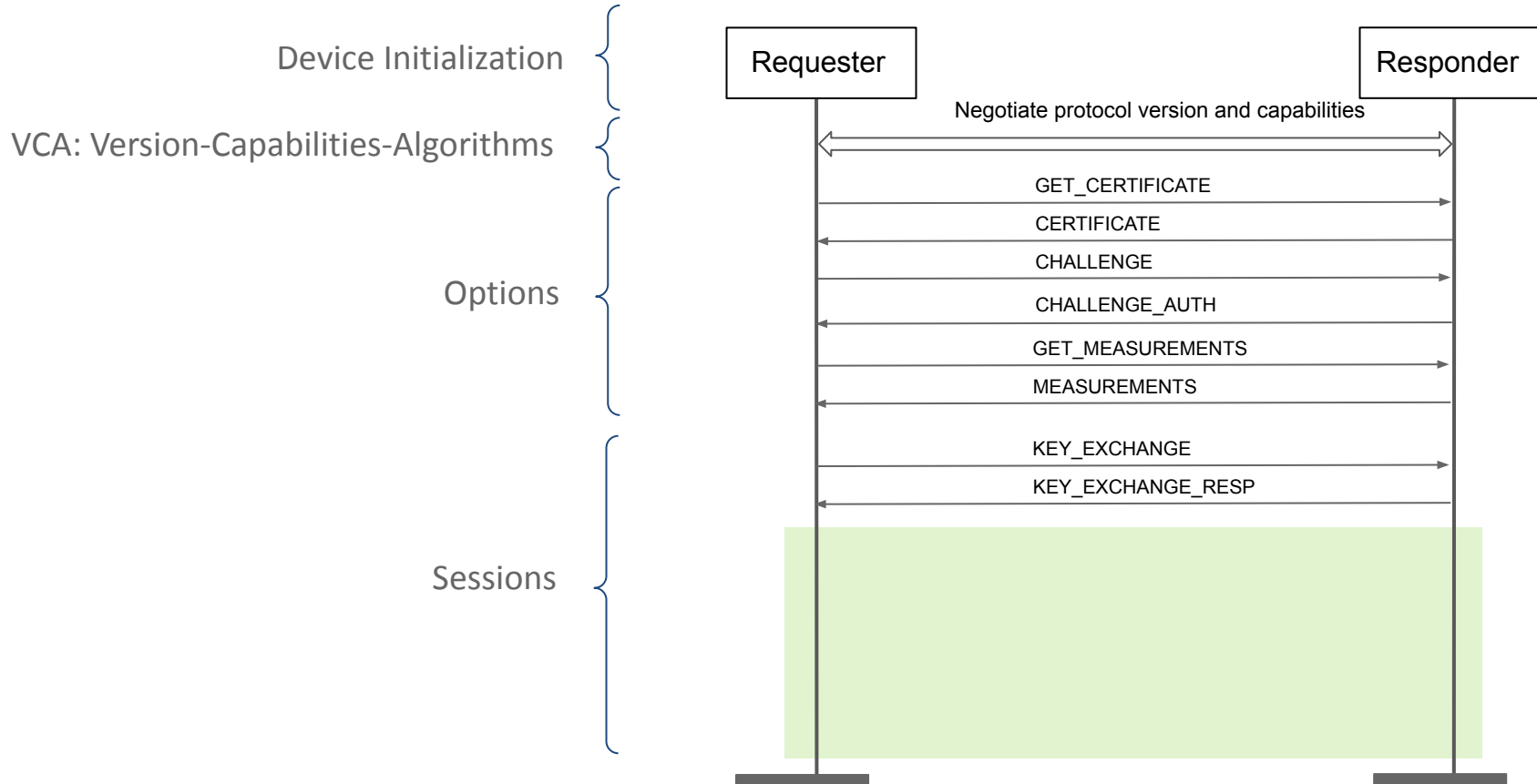
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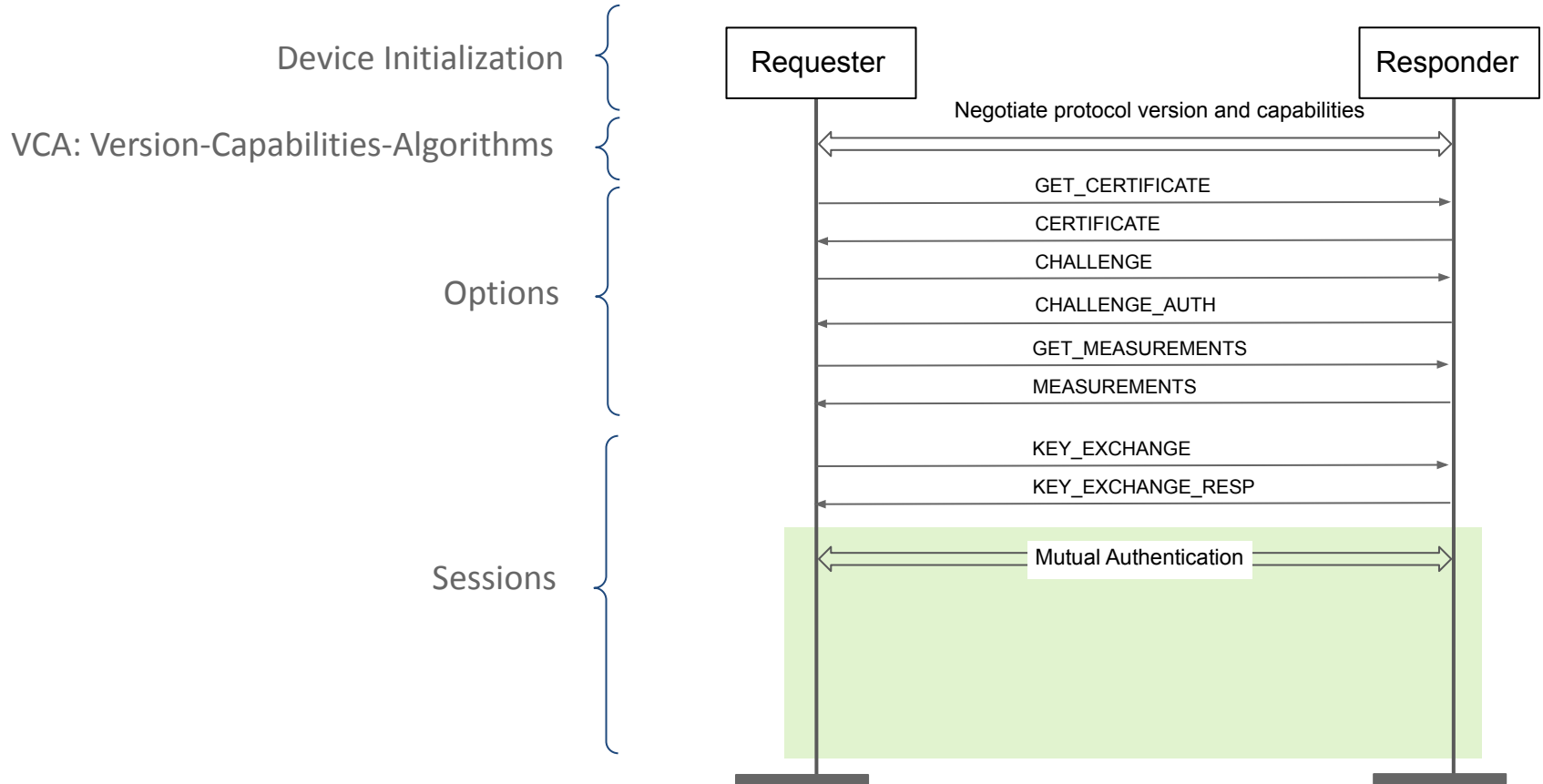
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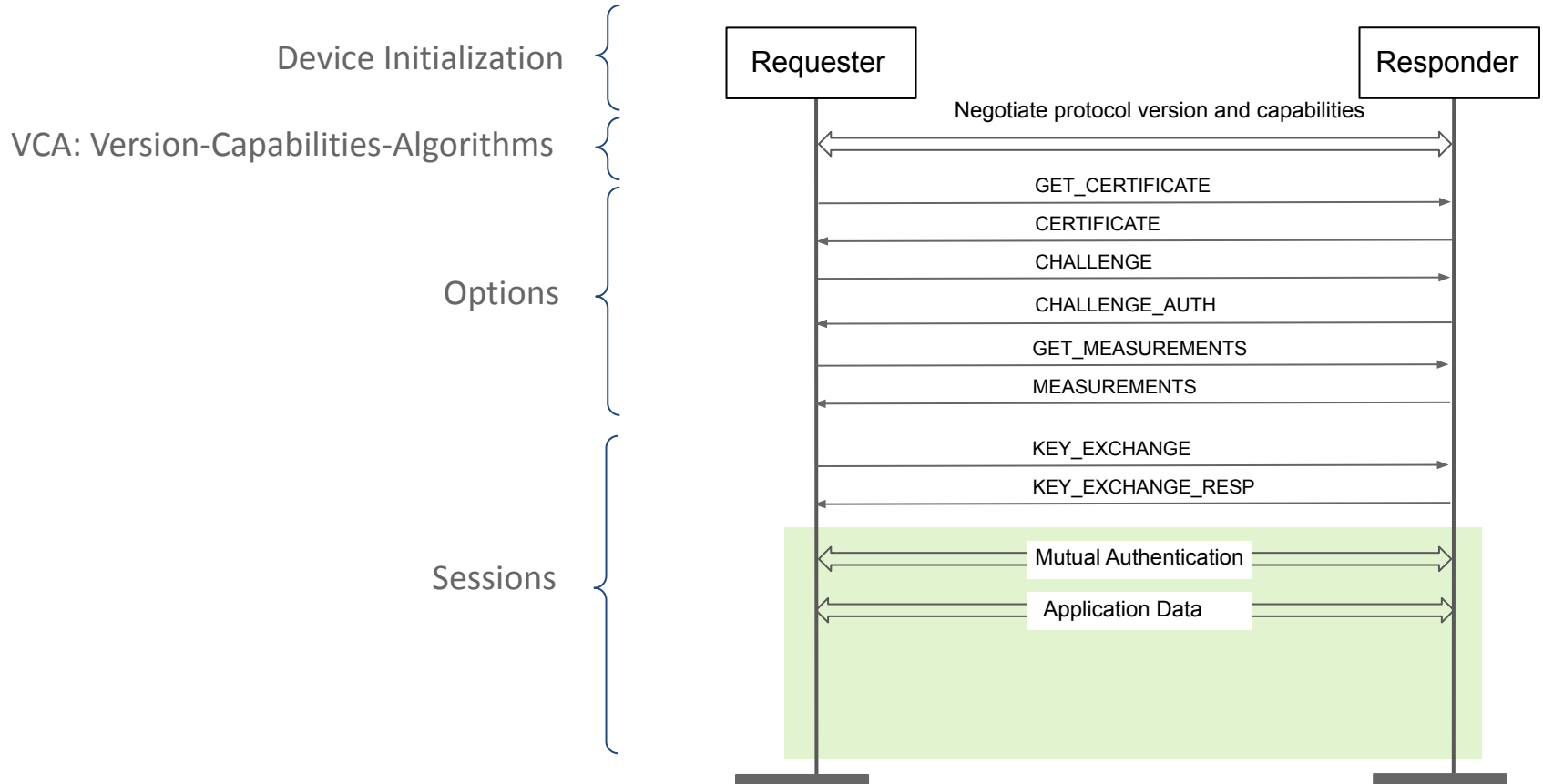
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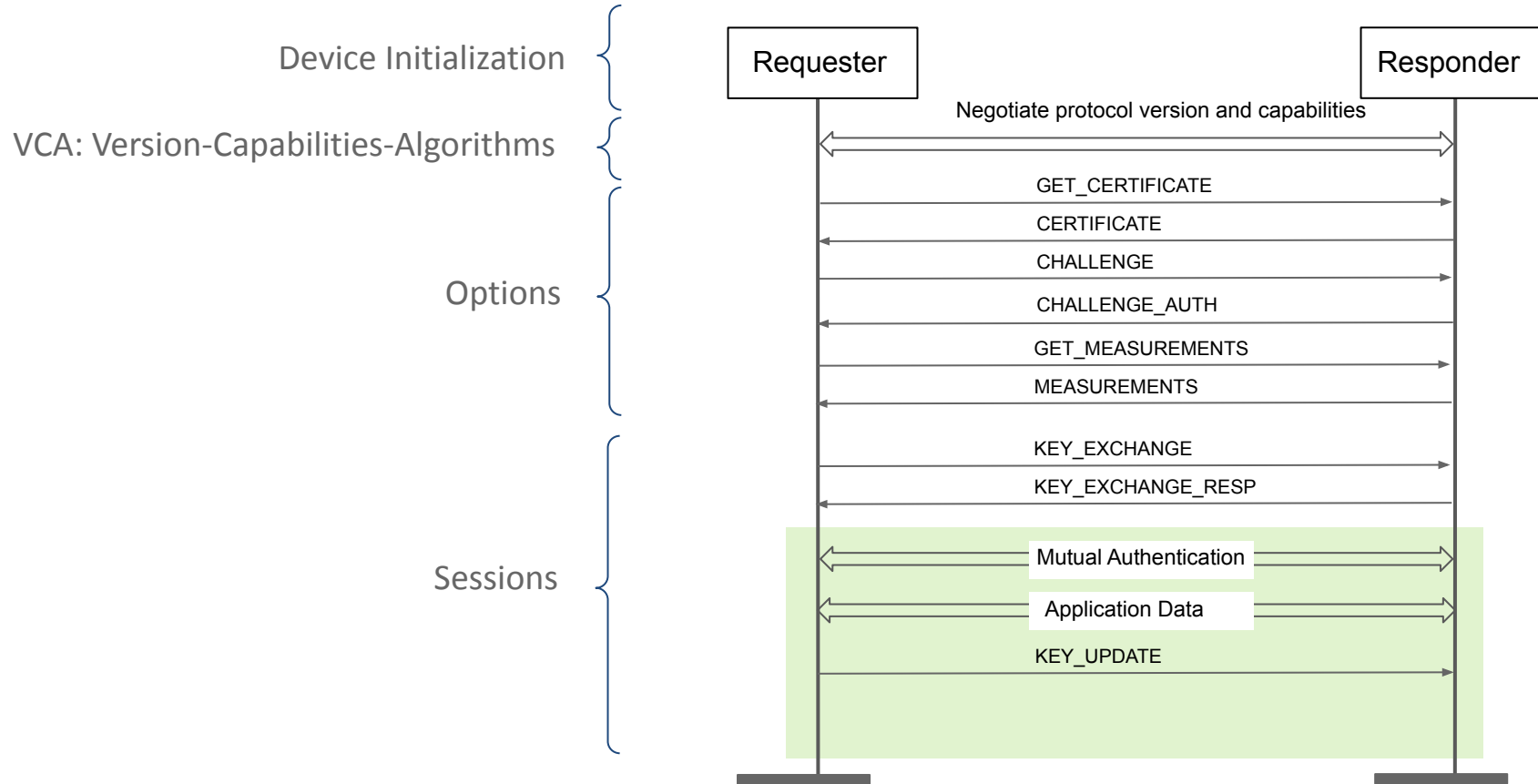
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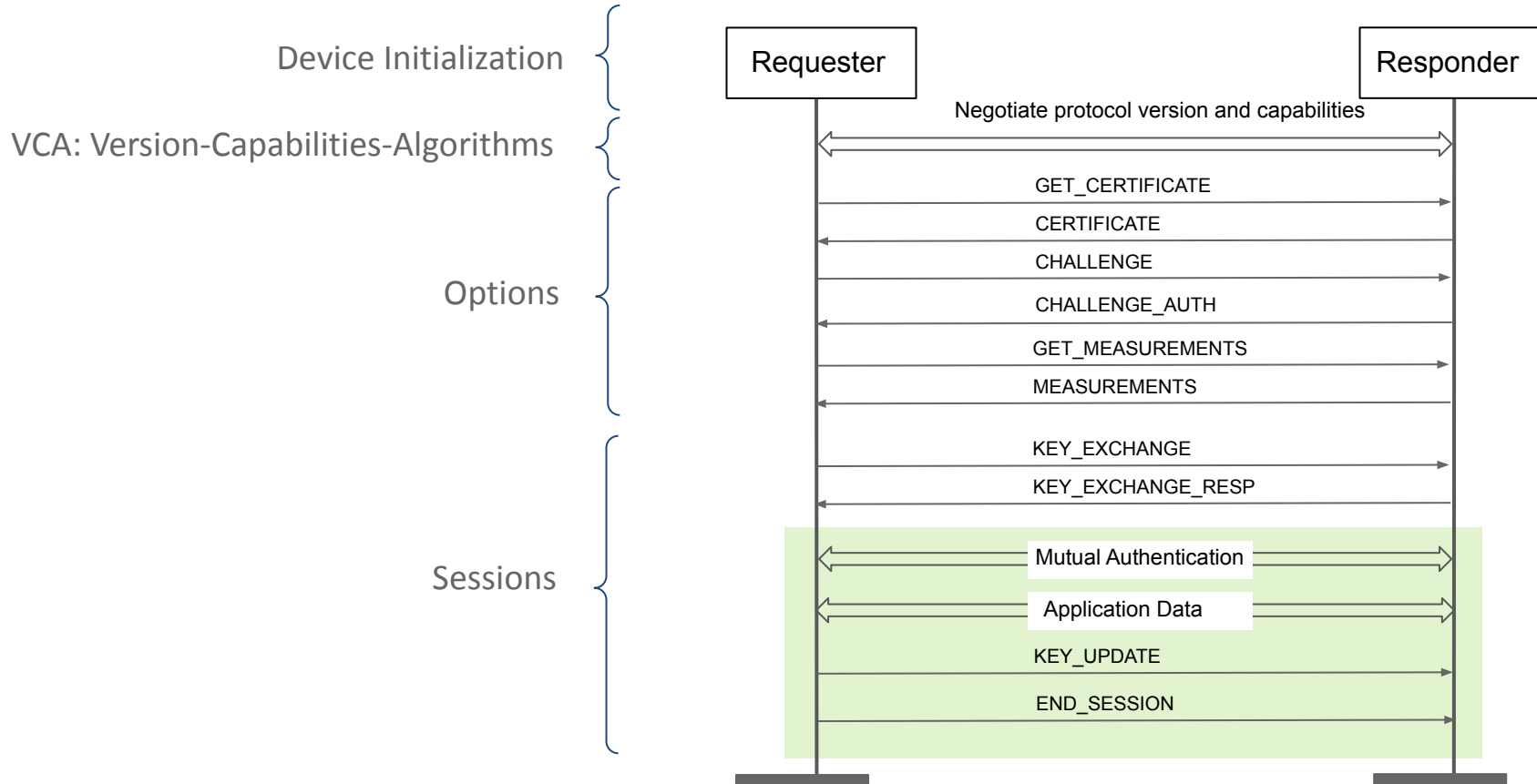
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SPDM does not have any formal analysis so far

- DMTF provides only a 3-page high-level STRIDE analysis

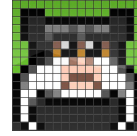
STRIDE category	Description	Justification mitigation
Spoofing	Packets or messages without sequence numbers or timestamps can be captured and replayed in a wide variety of ways. Implement or use a communication protocol that supports anti-replay techniques, which investigate sequence numbers before timers, and strong integrity.	To prevent replay attacks, the Requester and Responder shall use a random nonce.
Tampering	Attackers who can send a series of packets or messages might overlap data. For example, packet 1 might be 100 bytes starting at offset 0. Packet 2 might be 100 bytes starting at offset 25. Packet 2 overwrites 75 bytes of packet 1. Ensure that you both reassemble data before filtering it and explicitly handle these sorts of cases.	To prevent intruders from tampering with exchanged data, use one or more of these strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong authorization schemes</li><li>• Hashes</li><li>• Message authentication codes</li><li>• Digital signatures</li></ul>





Created 4 models of the SPDm modes:

- Device Attestation
  - Device Initialization + VCA + Options
- 3 Key Exchange modes
  - Device Initialization + VCA + (single mode) Sessions



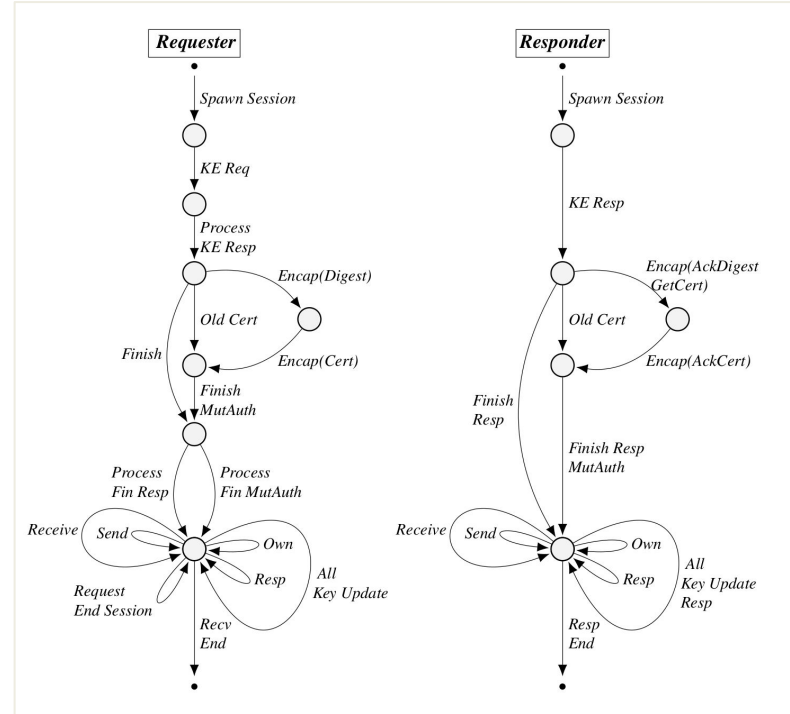
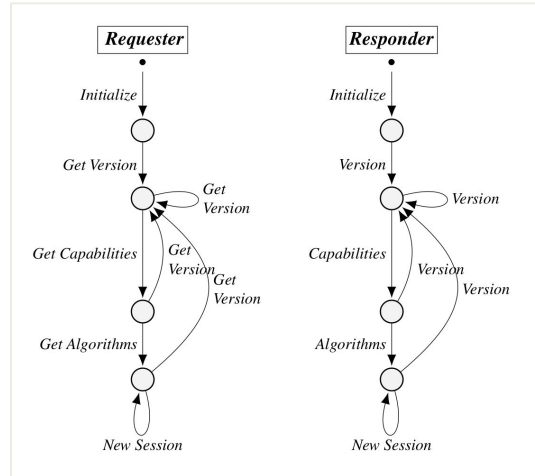
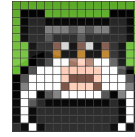
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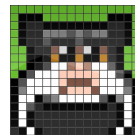
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3 Threat Models:

- Attacker-controlled Network
- + Malicious Certificates
- + Compromised Session key

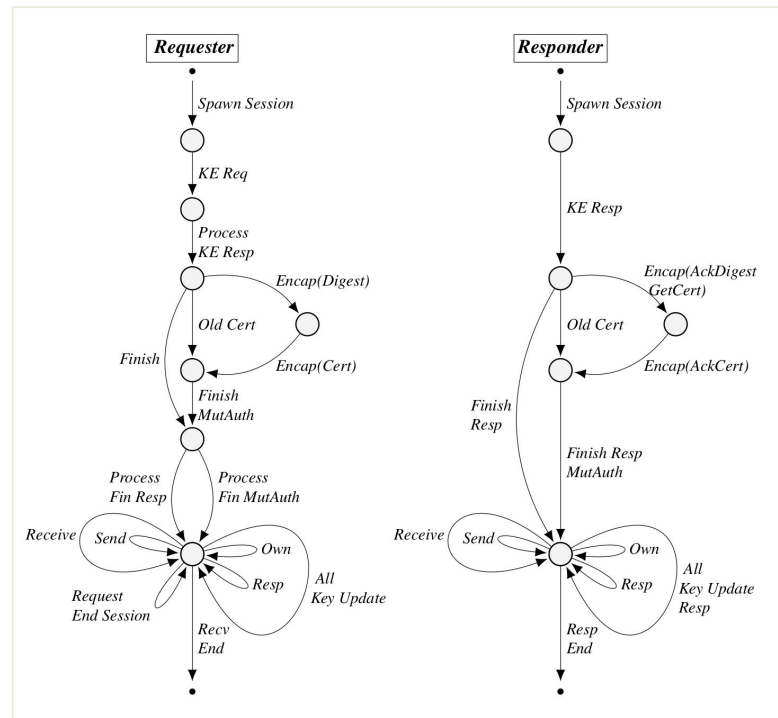
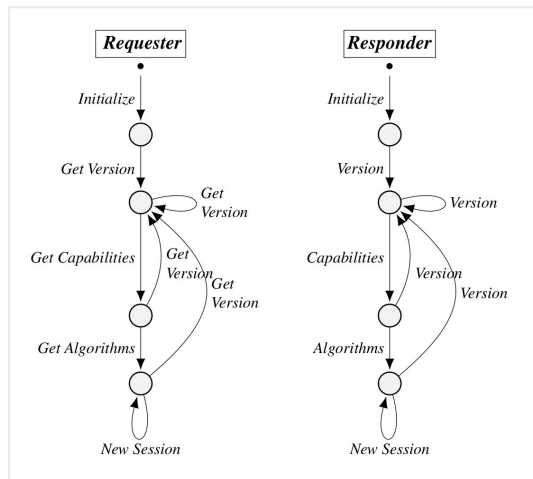
# Formal Analysis using the Tamarin Prover





## Analysis Effort:

- Models range between ~1000 and ~1800 LoC
- 54 sanity traces & 6 helper lemmas
- 5 core security guarantees
- 6-7 person month of work



Model	Property	Runtime (s)
Device Attestation	Responder Authentication 1	3
	Measurement Authentication	6
Certificates	Responder Authentication 2	53
	Mutual Authentication 1	91
	Handshake Secrecy	249
Preshared Public Keys	Mutual Authentication 1	33
	Handshake Secrecy	18
	Forward Secrecy	38
Preshared Symmetric Keys	Mutual Authentication 2	13
	Handshake Secrecy	10

# Potential Design Pitfalls

Identified several potential design pitfalls:

- Session ID size and optional responder nonce

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- Session ID size and optional responder nonce
- No restrictions on vendor-defined request/response
- No policy for remotely setting certificates
- Device reset may lead to counter reuse
- Authentication of keys versus device authentication
- Setting certificates

# Formal Analysis of SPDM: Security Protocol and Data Model 1.2

Standard under development and supported by major IT industry players

- First formal analysis of the standard's modes
- Proved main security properties for individual modes

Identified potential design pitfalls

Future work

- Analysis on the full composition needed
- Not included underspecified functionalities



Aurora Naska: [aurora.naska@cispa.de](mailto:aurora.naska@cispa.de)

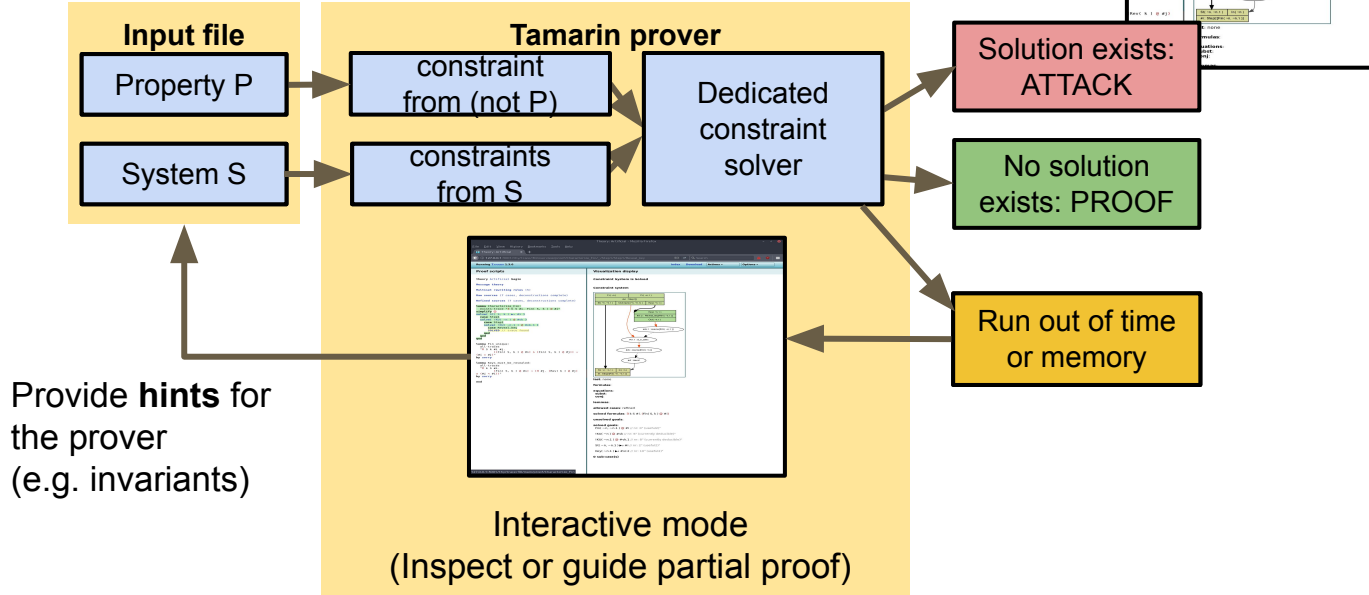
Artifact: <https://github.com/AnalysisSPDM/FormalModel>



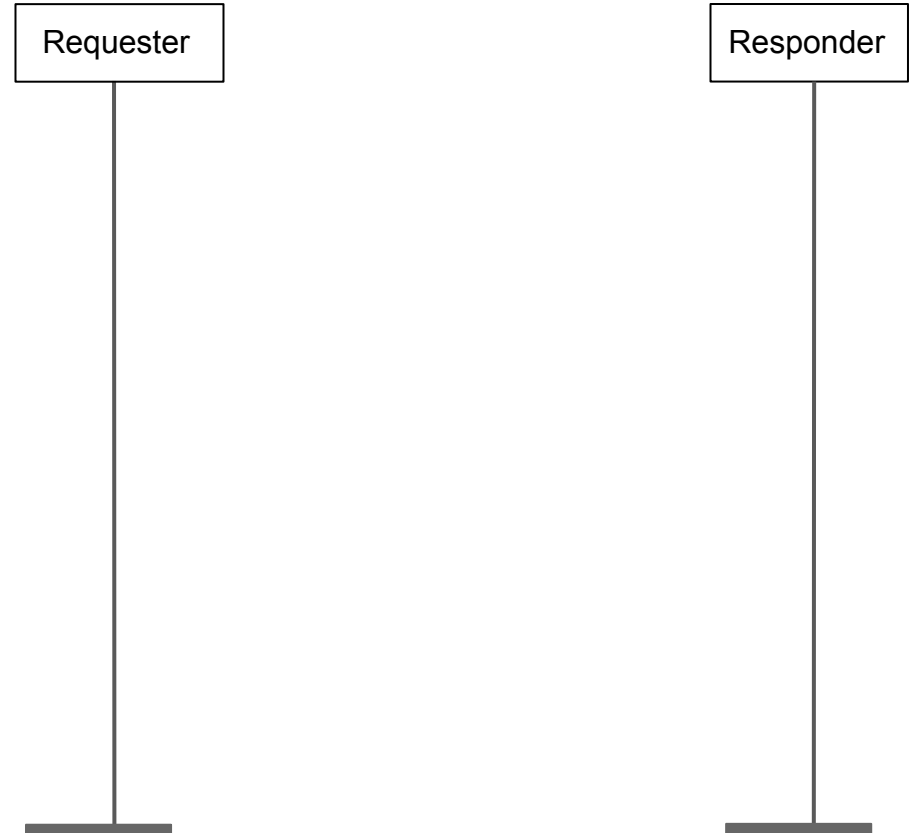


Additional Slides

# The Tamarin Prover



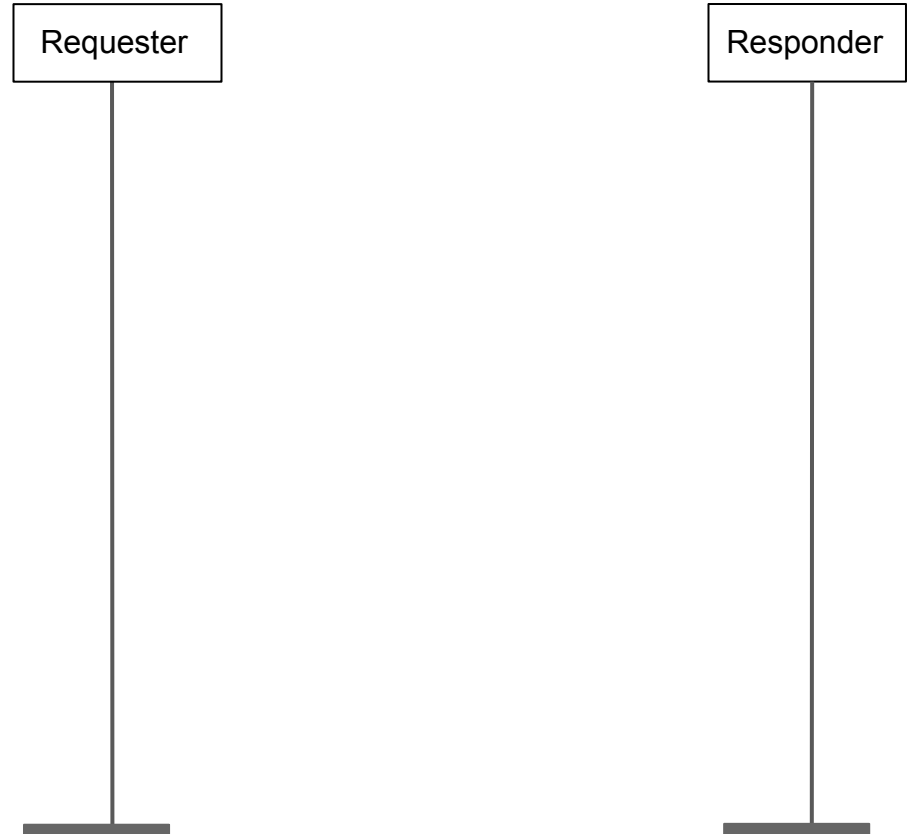
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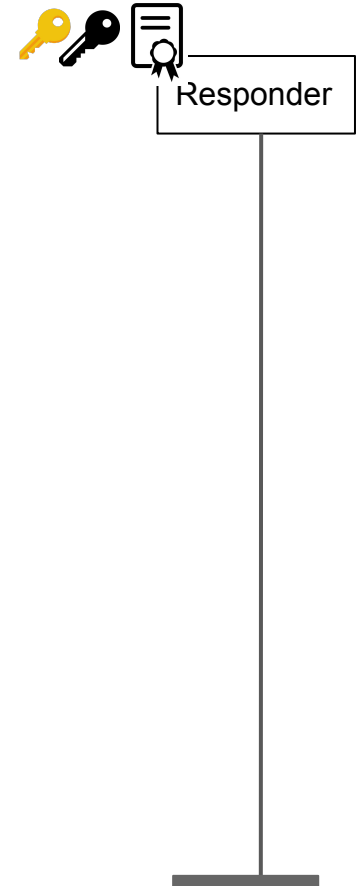
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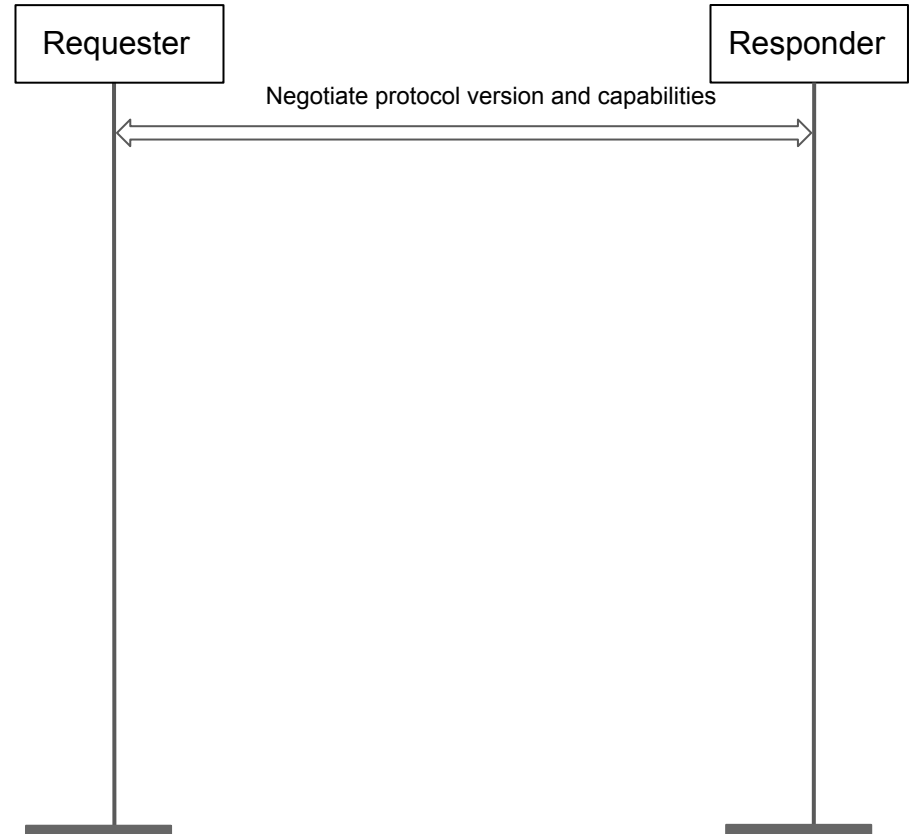
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  - Certificates
  - Preshared Symmetric Keys
  - Preshared Public Keys



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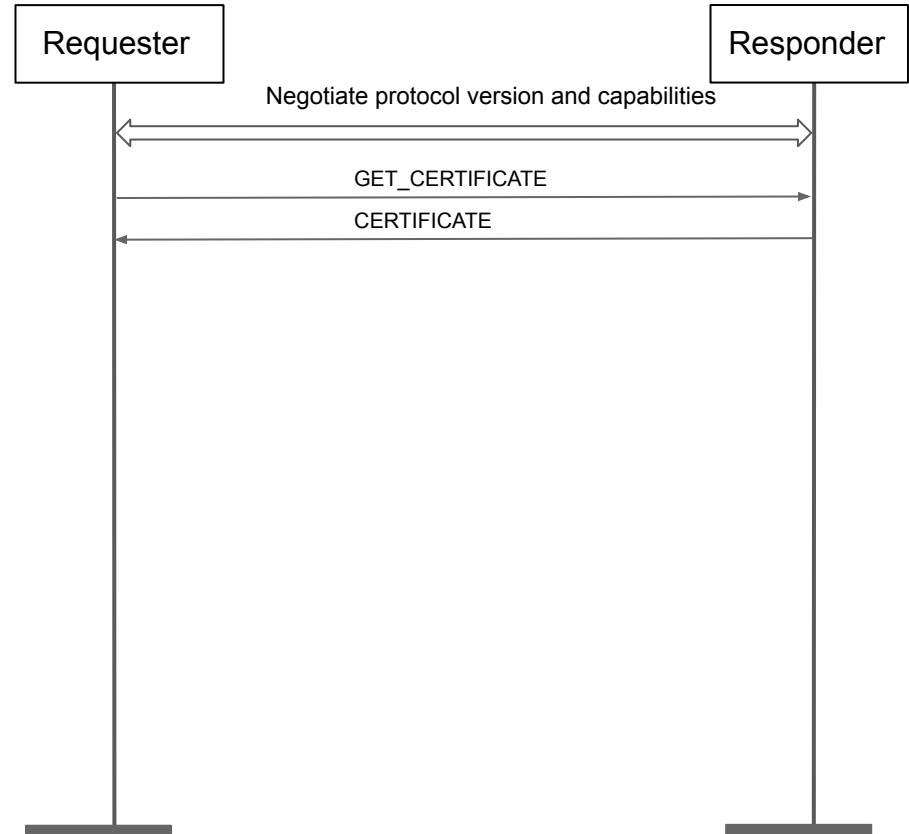




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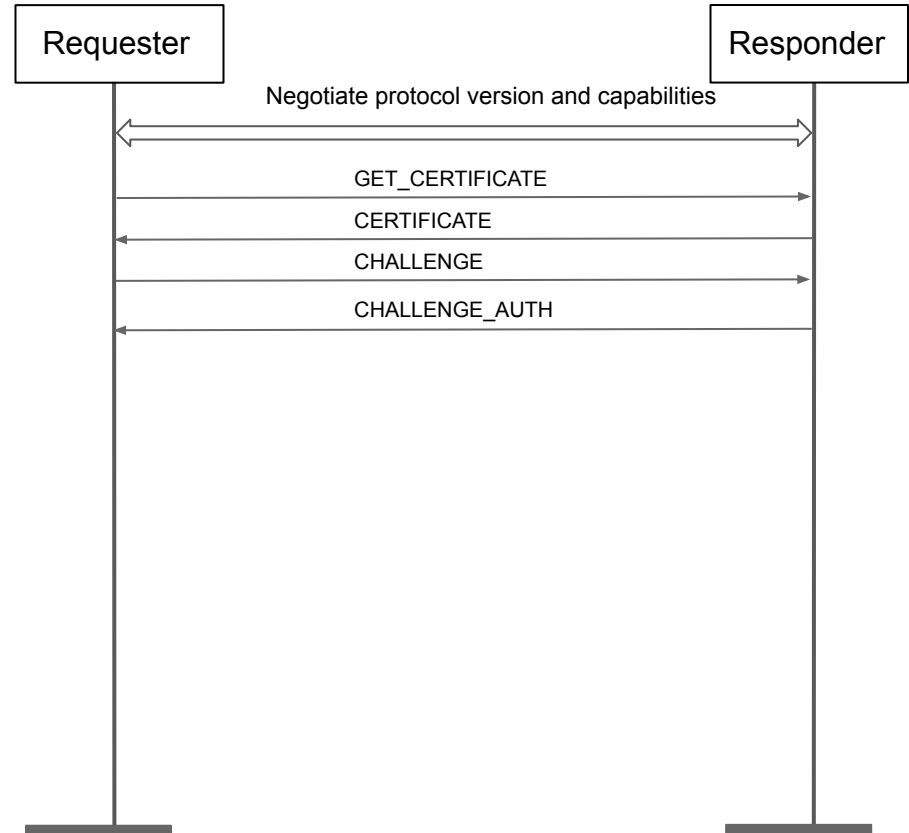
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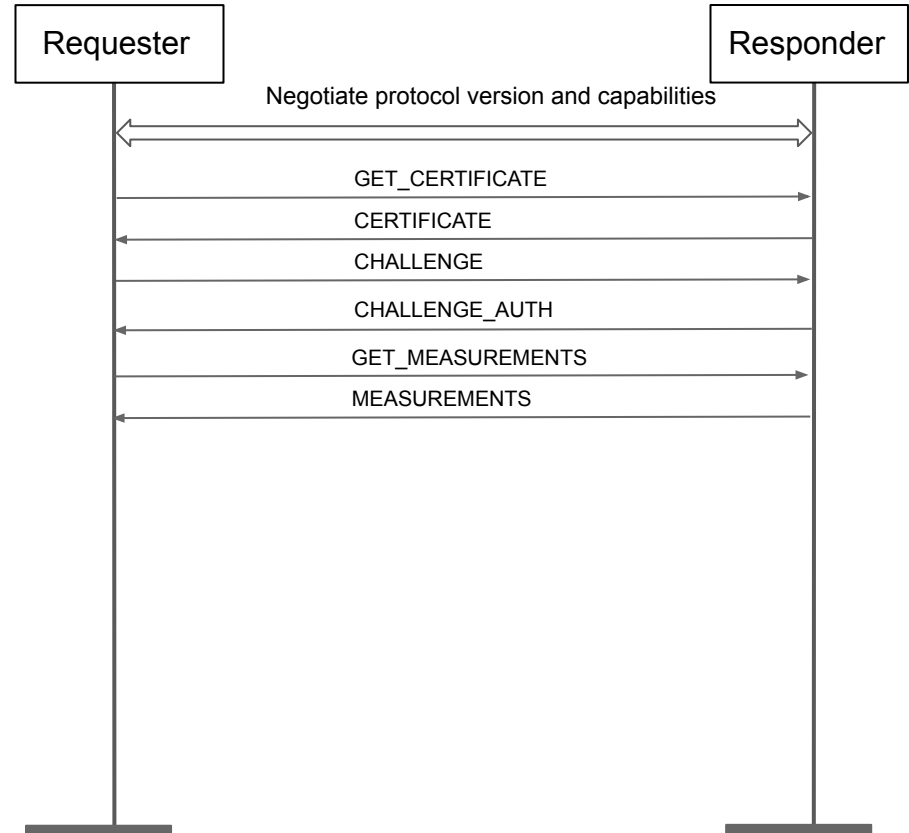
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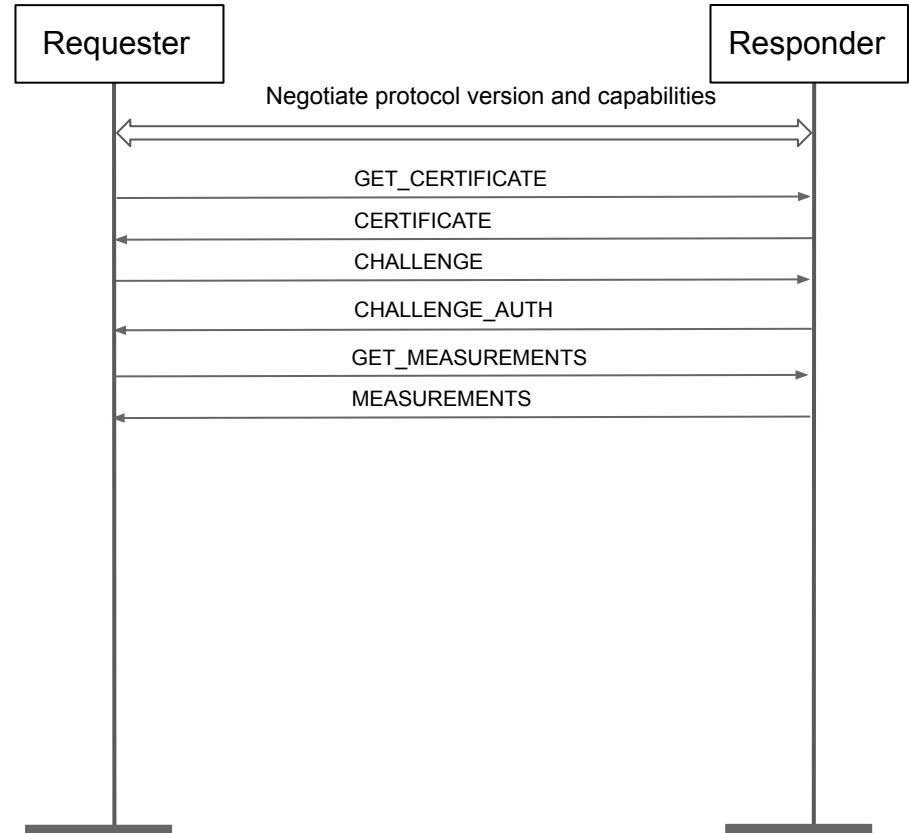
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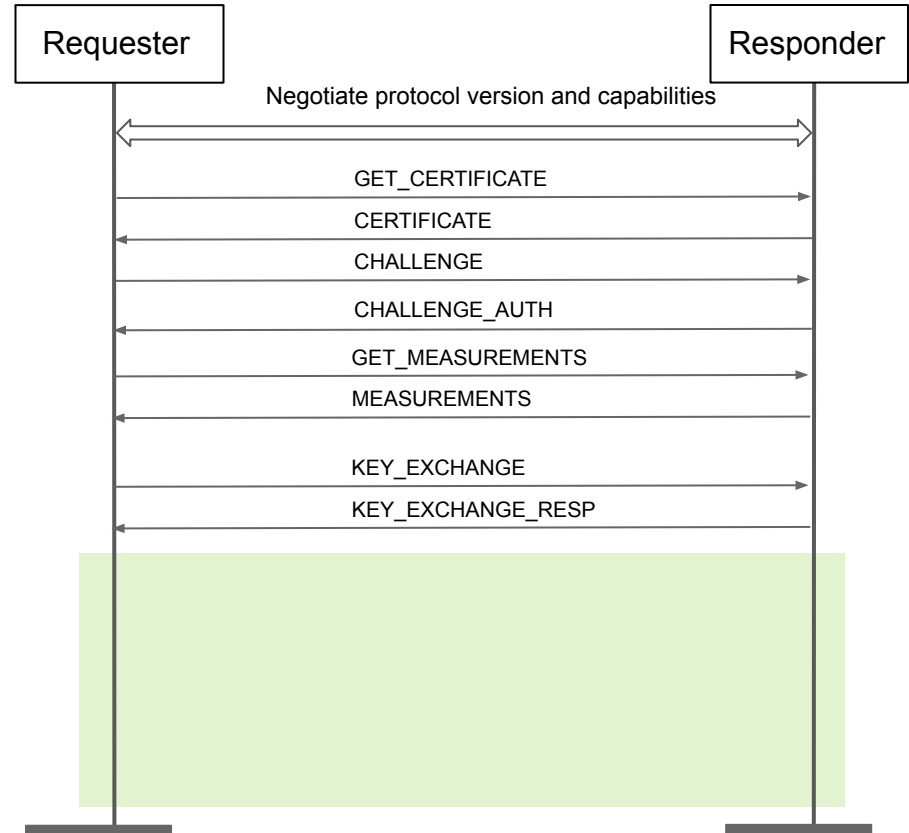
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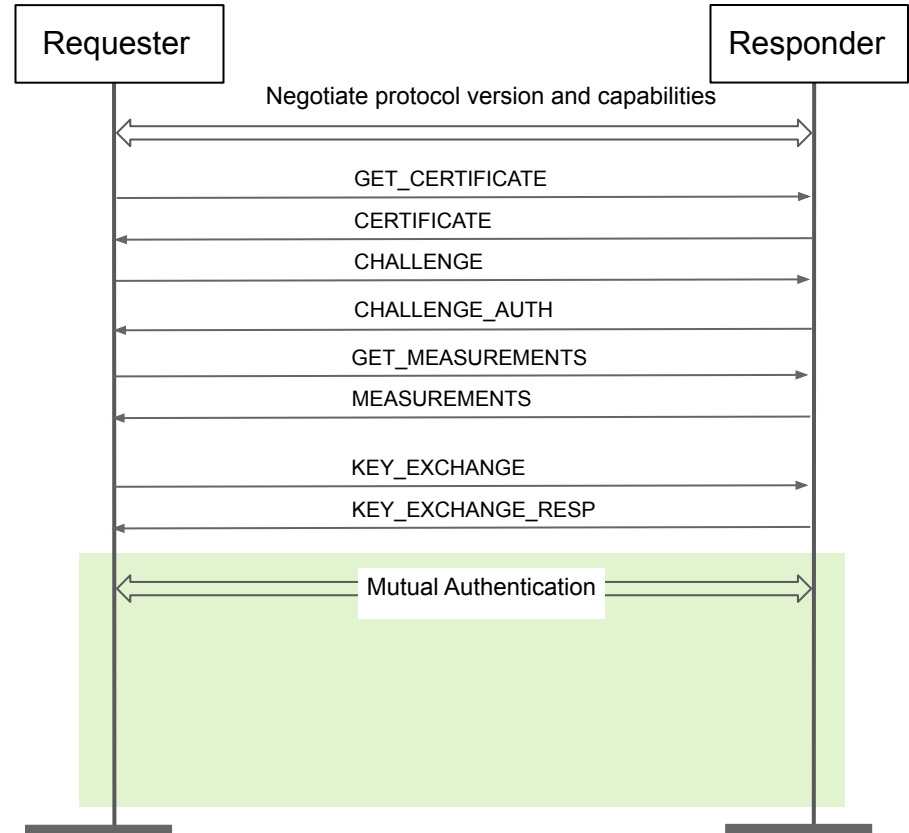
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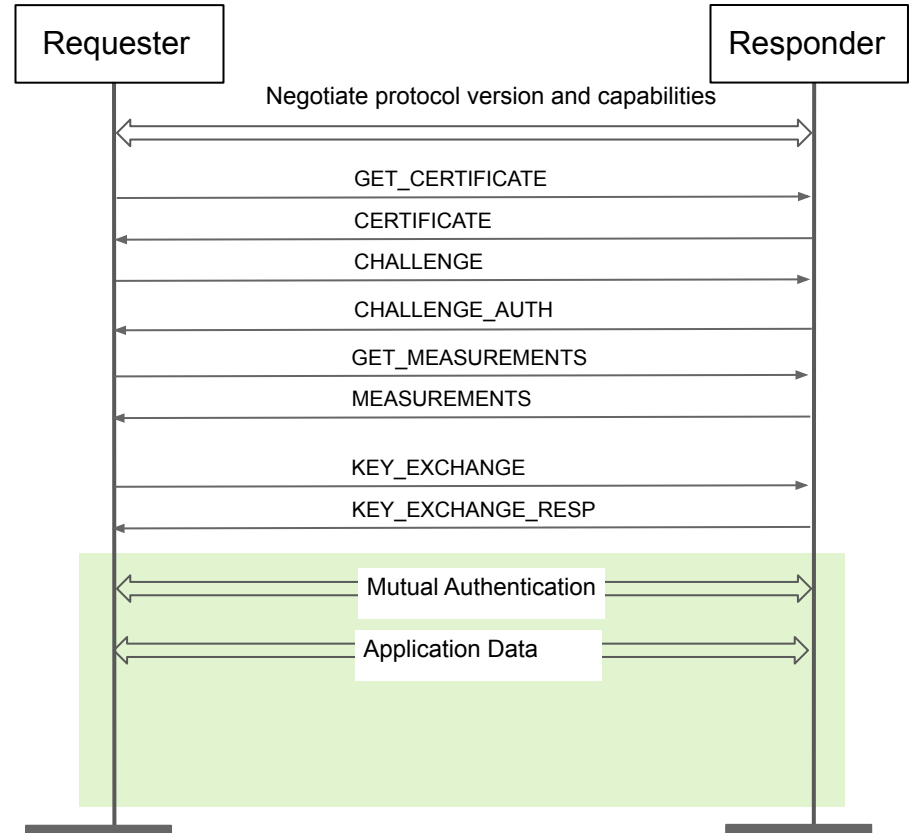
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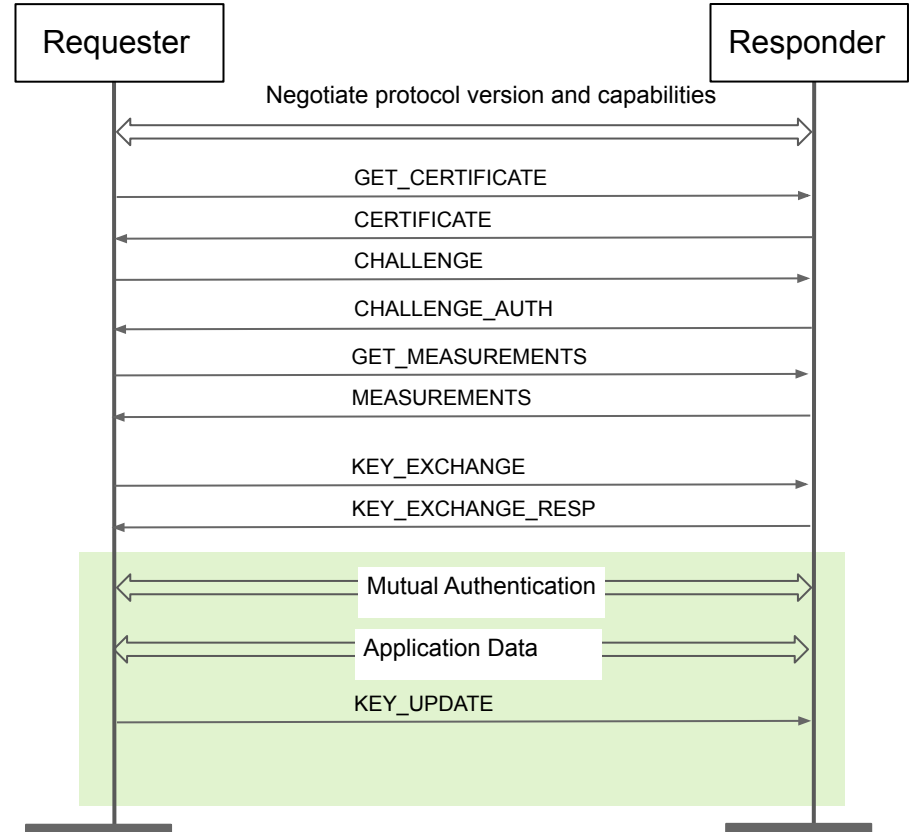
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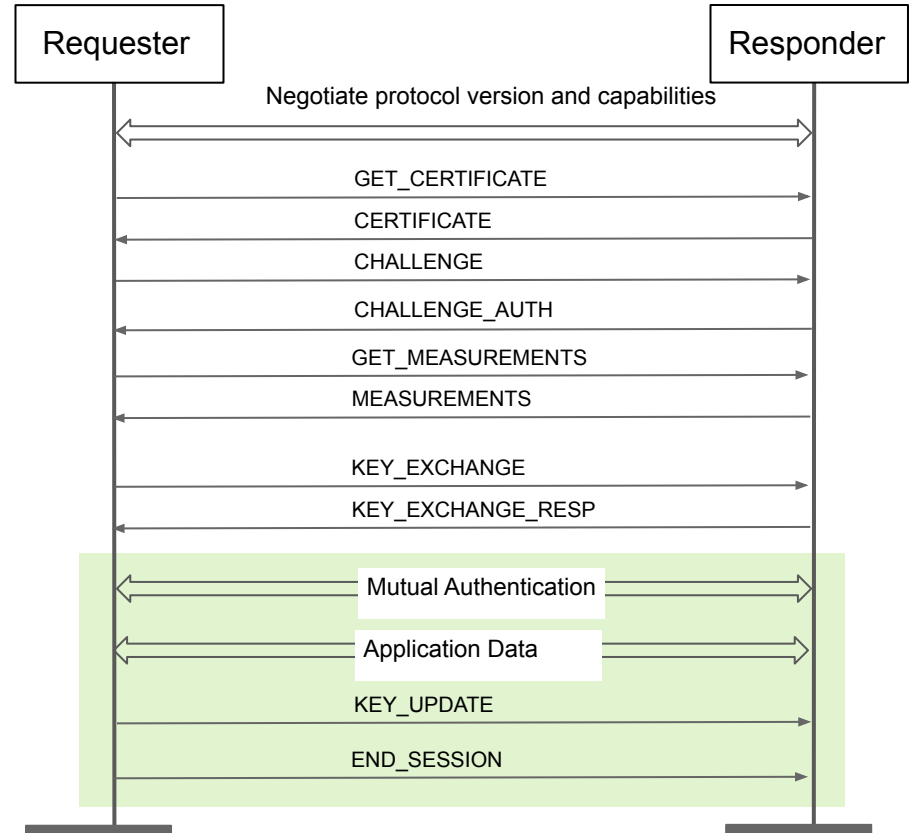




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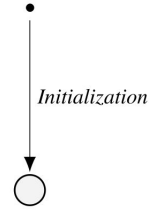
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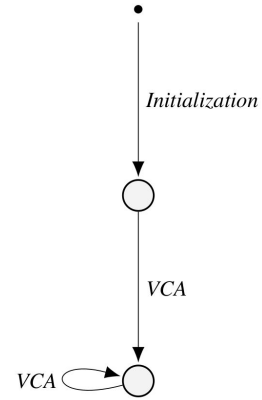
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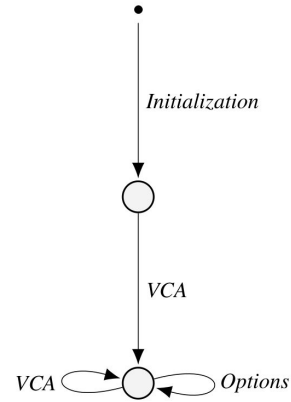
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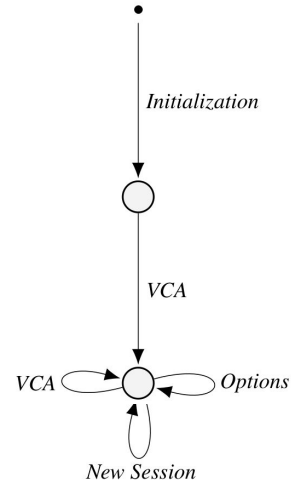
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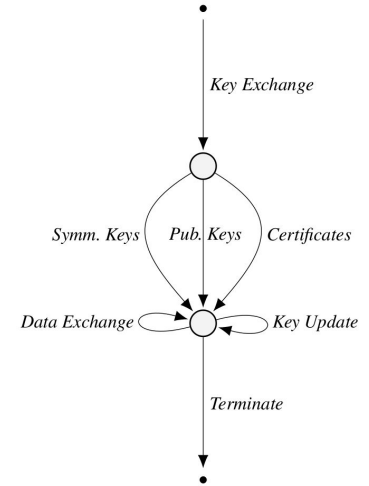
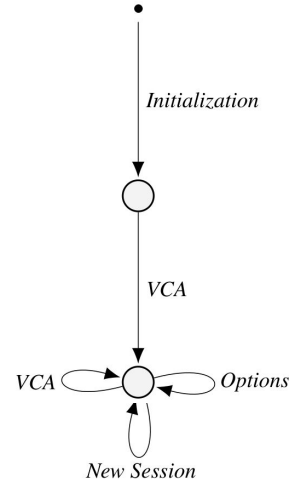
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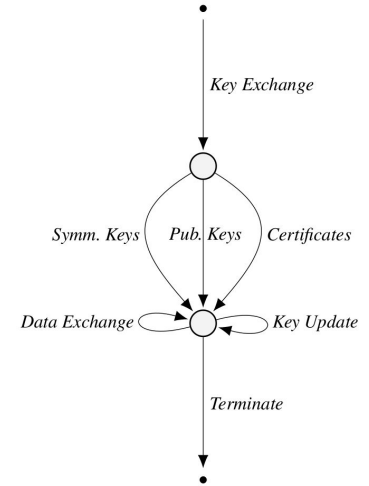
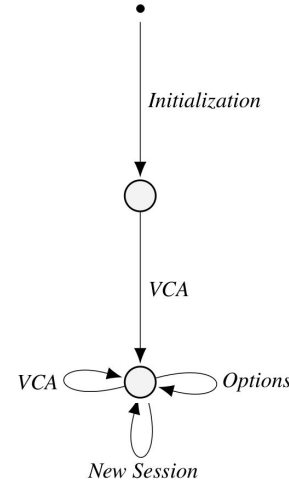
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No security analysis of the protocol !