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Information technology — Security techniques — Requirements for establishing virtualized roots of trust

Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Exigences relatives à l'établissement de racines de confiance virtualisées

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

Trusted computing is a kind of security technology based on hardware trusted modules, which aims to ensure that a computer behaves as expected. The trusted computing technology has been developing fast since its establishment in the 1980s.

The emergence of cloud computing provides a new application scenario for trusted computing technology. Trust can be established in VMs using a RoT on the physical machine and a virtualized RoT in the VM and mechanism to bind them together to provide assurance they are on the same machine. The trusted migration of a VM could use trusted computing to establish trust in the state of the source and destination physical machines (including their VMM software) and components involved in the migration process. In the cloud computing environment, a single physical RoT only provides limited resources and computing efficacy, which is not enough for the large number of VMs on one server. To address this issue, virtualized RoTs are used. Using virtualization technology to create multiple virtualized RoTs on a single physical platform, providing a virtualized RoT for each VM, combined with cryptographic technology to support secure and trusted migration of VMs, thereby building a trusted cloud computing environment. The establishment procedure of virtualized RoTs consists of multiple steps, and any security problem in any step diminishes the trustworthiness of virtualized RoTs, resulting in an inability to establish trust using the virtualized RoTs.

The goal of the document is to provide a unified approach to virtualize RoTs based on hardware trusted modules.

Information technology — Security techniques — Requirements for establishing virtualized roots of trust

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for establishing virtualized roots of trust.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
attestation key
AK
particular type of *trusted module* (3.7) signing key that has a restriction on its use, in order to prevent forgery

3.2
endorsement key
EK
key that is used in a process for the issuance of *attestation key* (3.1) credentials and to establish a platform owner

3.3
integrity measurement
process of calculating the hash value of the measured object using the cryptographic hash algorithm

3.4
root of trust
RoT
component that needs to always behave in the expected manner because its misbehaviour cannot be detected

Note 1 to entry: The complete set of roots of trust has at least the minimum set of functions to enable a description of the platform characteristics that affect the trust of the platform.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11889-1, 3.59, modified — The abbreviated term has been added.]

3.5
remote attestation
RA
process of evaluating integrity measurements generated using a *root of trust* (3.4) for measurement, storage and reporting to establish trust in a platform remotely