

# Open Screen Protocol

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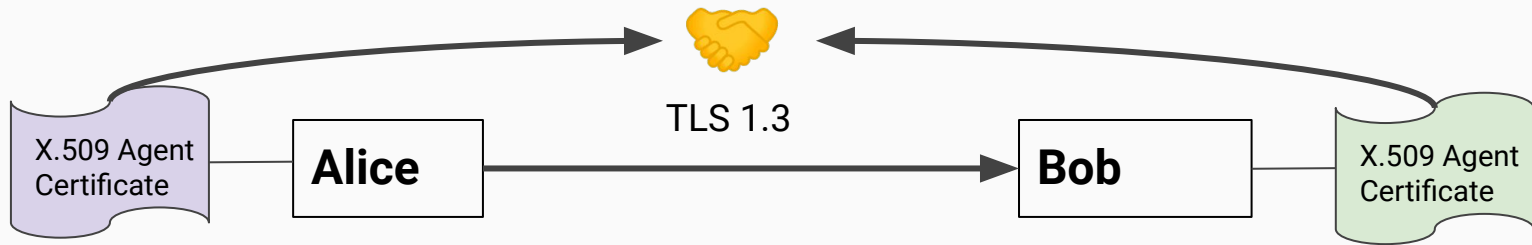
# Security Updates

# Background

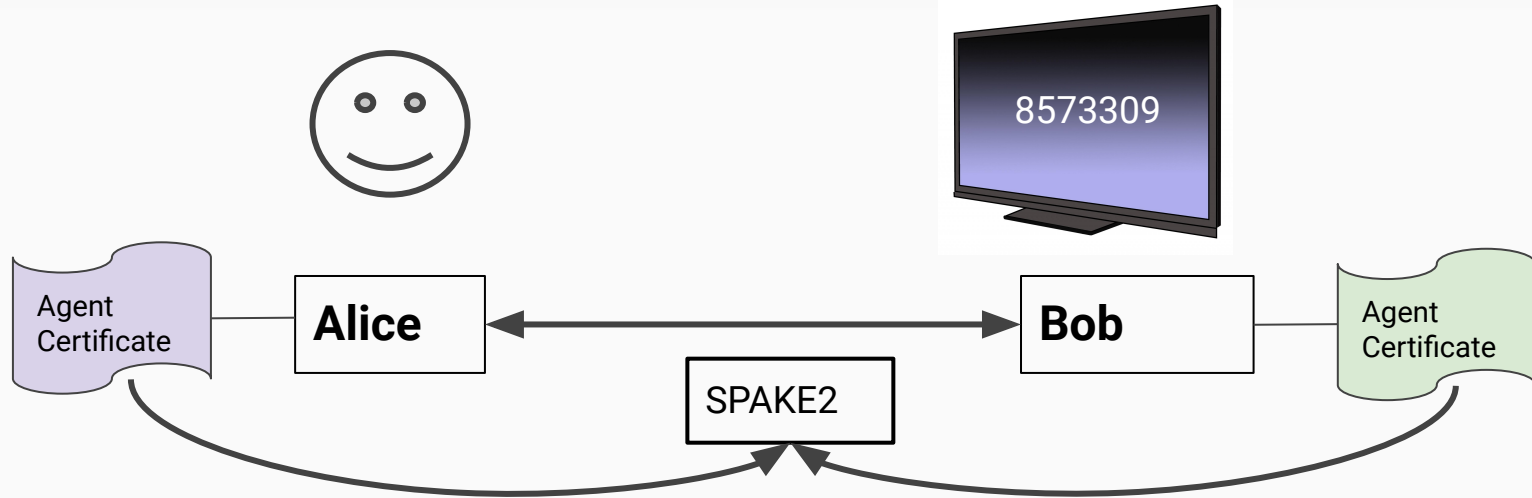
Open Screen Protocol includes an authentication sub-protocol for mutual authentication between agents.

This is important to prevent passive and active attackers from viewing/intercepting/modifying protocol messages.

# Authentication



# Authentication



# Agent Certificates (Current)

1. 256-bit, 384-bit, or 521-bit ECDSA public key
2. Self-signed
3. Supporting certain signature algorithms
4. Valid for signing

The following X.509 v3 fields are to be set as follows:

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Version Number	3
Serial Number	<fp>
Signature Algorithm ID	One of the values listed above. CN = The model - name from the agent - info message. O = See note.
Issuer Name	L = See note. ST = See note. C = See note.
Subject Name	CN = <fp>._openscreen._udp.local O = See note.
Subject Public Key Algorithm	Elliptic Curve Public Key
Certificate Key usage	Signing

Mandatory fields not mentioned above should be set according to [\[RFC5280\]](#).

The value <fp> above should be substituted with the [agent fingerprint](#) (as serialized in mDNS TXT).

## Issue #276

“Agent Certificate has a circular dependency on itself”

The certificate serial number is its own fingerprint, making it impossible to compute the fingerprint value.

*Proposal: Generate a serial number from a 32-bit random seed and a 32-bit counter.*

[PR #293](#): *Add an algorithm for setting the agent certificate serial number*

# Issues [#218](#)/[#277](#)

#218: “Adjust cipher and signature algorithm preference list for hardware”

#277: “Consider removing support for P-521”

Mostly because of performance overheads on lower-end devices.

See [this thread on mozilla.dev.security.policy](#)



# Issues #218/#277 (continued)

#218: “Adjust cipher and signature algorithm preference list for hardware”

#277: “Consider removing support for P-521”

*Proposal: For ciphers, use TLS 1.3 list: AES-128, AES-256, ChaCha20. For signature schemes, require ecdsa\_secp256r1\_sha256 which is mandatory for TLS. Should we recommend ecdsa\_secp384r1\_sha384 for future compat?*

[PR #295](#): *Remove P-521 curve from agent certificate requirements*

[PR #297](#) (in progress): *Simplify TLS requirements...*

## Issue #278

“Do not use Distinguished Name <in the Subject and Issuer names> to convey protocol details”

1. [RFC 6125](#) says how to set the commonName using a “SRV-ID”
2. Human readable text in the Distinguished Name is a problem. Instead use a random string.

*Proposal: Set Issuer Name to a randomly generated string.*

However, the SRV-ID includes the DNS-SD instance name, which violates #2...

# Issues [#279](#)/[#280](#)

“Clarify the supported signature algorithms for certificates”

Signature algorithms and public key types in X.509 certs are represented by “Object IDs” like 1.2.840.10045.2.1 defined in [RFC 4580](#) & [RFC 5758](#)

These IDs have a binary encoding (DER, from [X.690](#)) and we can include that format as well.

[PR #288](#): *Fixes algorithm and signing fields in agent certificate.*

# Agent Certificates 2.0

1. 256-bit ECDSA public key
2. Self-signed
3. Supporting `ecdsaWithSha256`
4. Valid for signing

Field	Old Value	New Value
Serial	Agent fingerprint	<random>   <counter>
Signature	???	<code>ecdsaWithSha256</code>
Issuer DN	Based on model name	<code>openscreen-&lt;random&gt;</code>
Subject DN	<code>&lt;fp&gt;._openscreen._ udp._local</code>	To be determined
Key Algorithm	256, 384, or 521	<code>secp256r1</code>
Usage	Signing	<code>digitalSignature</code>

## Issue #282

“Certificates should have a maximum lifetime” - [WebTransport is 2 weeks](#)

1. Switch agent fingerprint from cert fingerprint to [SPKI](#) from RFC 7469.
2. Rotate entire certificates without redoing SPAKE-2?

*Proposals:*

1. [PR #301: Define the agent fingerprint as the SPKI.](#)
2. *Key rotation is more complicated as agents will need to track multiple certificates per agent, verify certificate chains.*

# Media Capabilities

# Background

After one agent connects to another, it can request audio and video decoding and rendering capabilities.

```
; type key 122
streaming-capabilities-request = {
  request
}

; type key 123
streaming-capabilities-response = {
  response
  1: streaming-capabilities
    ;streaming-capabilities
}
```

```
streaming-capabilities = {
  0: [* receive-audio-capability] ;
receive-audio
  1: [* receive-video-capability] ;
receive-video
  2: [* receive-data-capability] ;
receive-data
}
```

# receive-video-capability

```
receive-video-capability = {
```

```
    0: format ; codec
```

```
    <snip>
```

```
    ? 6: [* string] ; color-gamuts
```

```
    <snip>
```

```
}
```

```
format = {
```

```
    0: string ; name
```

```
    1: [* format-parameter] ; parameters
```

```
}
```



# Issue #233: What codec name to use?

- Resolved at the Joint Media WG/SSWG meeting in Jan 2022:
  - “We can use references in the WebCodecs registry for codec string details”
- [WebCodecs registry](#) lists most common audio and video codecs
  - VP8, VP9, AV1; AVC, HEVC
  - Opus, FLAC, vorbis; mp3, mp4a
- For non-listed codecs, agents can use an [RFC 6381](#) codec parameter
- [PR #299: Reference WebCodecs registry for codec names.](#)

# Issue #194: HDR Capabilities

- Currently specify **color-gamut**
- Not sufficient to determine HDR metadata decoding capabilities
- Media Capabilities uses two additional attributes
  - [transfer-functions](#)
  - [hdr-metadata](#)
- Propose adding these fields to **receive-video-capability**
- *PR #300: [Add transfer-functions and hdr-metadata to video-capabilities.](#)*

SPAKE2 update

# SPAKE2 RFC version 9 => version 26

- Terminology (variable names) have changed.
- The protocol described in the RFC is two round:
  - Alice and Bob exchange public values
  - Alice and Bob exchange confirmation values
- We can simplify the SPAKE2 protocol from 3 to 2 message types:
  - **auth-spake2-handshake** exchanges public values and coordinates PSK input
  - **auth-spake2-confirmation** exchanges confirmation values
- [PR #294: Update for SPAKE2](#)

# Remaining v1-spec items

- Security
  - [Issue #242](#): Decide if CPACE in scope for v1
  - [Issue #282](#): Decide if key rotation is in scope for v1
  - [Issue #275](#): Update or drop TLS SNI
  - [Issue #278](#): Decide what subject name to use in the cert
  - Other [security-tracker](#) feedback
- Other
  - Remote playback refinements / feature requests (~ 6 issues)
  - [Issue #132](#): Refine behavior around private browsing mode

FINIS

# Issue #275

“TLS SNI requirement is incompatible with TLS SNI definition” (citing multiple RFCs)

TLS does not allow underscores in the SNI, so we can't use  
`<fp>._openscreen._udp._local`

1. *Keep SNI, remove underscores*
2. *Come up with alternative SNI syntax*
3. *Remove SNI (may lose port sharing)*

# Issue #279

“The keyUsage name is digitalSignature, not signing”

[RFC 5280](#) has a specific token for this.

*Proposal:*

1. *Fix this.*



# Issue #210

“Describe encoding/decoding of PSK into numeric and QR codes.”

We need a standardized way to turn a binary PSK into a characters or a QR code.

<TODO> Describe and/or screenshot examples

[PR #296](#): Adds appendix with PSK specifications.

- [Recommended by the CFRG](#) in March 2020.
- Computes a shared secret (intermediate key) with one round trip.
- The second version of the [Internet-Draft for CPACE](#) was published on 7/25/2021.
- There are [two flavors](#) (elliptic curves) that have different implementation properties.
- CPACE includes a shared “SID” parameter, whose properties [may be specified](#) by a Sep 2021 paper.
- There are several open source implementations, unsure how vetted they are.
- Can prepare a more detailed comparison with SPAKE2 for another meeting.