Group D Profile Presentation

Profiles scope

- Definition of profile vs. framework
 - Profile is list of answers (f/w is the questions)
 - Refines the f/w
 - Assist a designer of a CKMS, given the f/w
- Profiles can be created/based on risk situation / sector
 - Implies verticals, and coupled requirements (financials, federal,)
- Profiles can also be based on the key usage scenarios (archiving, network security, ...)
 - More natural as it focuses on the purpose of the system rather than it being used by a vertical
 - The vertical may then add specific reqs to this
 - Scope of the CKMS will also influence the profile
 - Regulatory aspects? (may influence e.g. key compromise recovery)

Profile Scope cont.

- Profile should leverage (and may be composed of) existing specifications (NIST and others)
- Certain physical components may be in scope
 - But this is the *keys*, not the *application data* protected by the CKMS (out of scope)

Profile "Depth" and Relationship to Compliance

- CC PPs/TOEs?
 - Costly, time-consuming
- NIST profile may be seen as a "map" through the f/w
 - May have multiple "paths" -> levels (loosely analogous to FIPS 140)
 - Concern is that the validation of a CKMS may be vastly more complex than validation of a CM
- Compliance may be more to the design document level than the implementation level

Profile Conformance

- Profile is by nature more prescriptive on security requirements but would tend to stay away from general system requirements (e.g. regarding performance)
- Self-certification of CKMS as a whole may suffice since claims can be associated with, e.g., conformance / certification to underlying standards

Examples of existing CKMSs

- Could be used as starting points for profile work
- Include: ATM CKMs, Cell phone CKMs, PKI CAs, Storage (1619...), OASIS, ...
- Architectures may range from hierarchical, peer-peer (implying diversity of authorities)

Profile and Interop

- Again, depends on CKMS purpose
- May be totally fine to not have interop abilities with other CKMS entities
- Or may be required (e.g. cell phone roaming)
- Metadata on keys complicates (app-level regs)
- For a federal CKMS profile, interop may be a daunting task unless narrowed down substantially (e.g. to algorithms)

Profile doc as such

- Given expected multitude of profiles, makes more sense as separate document
 - More suitable if Framework is more informative / declarative
 - "Build" Requirements could be in profile doc
 - Could capture additional aspects such as testing facilities
 - On user satisfaction requirement, group finds this subjective and difficult to capture in measurements