

Key Management for Multimedia Sessions

<draft-carrara-mm-kmgt-sol-00.txt>

<draft-blom-mm-kmgt-00.txt>



MIKEY: Multimedia Internet KEYing

<draft-ietf-msec-mikey-00.txt>

Outline

- Background
- Scenarios and goals
- Overview and Changes

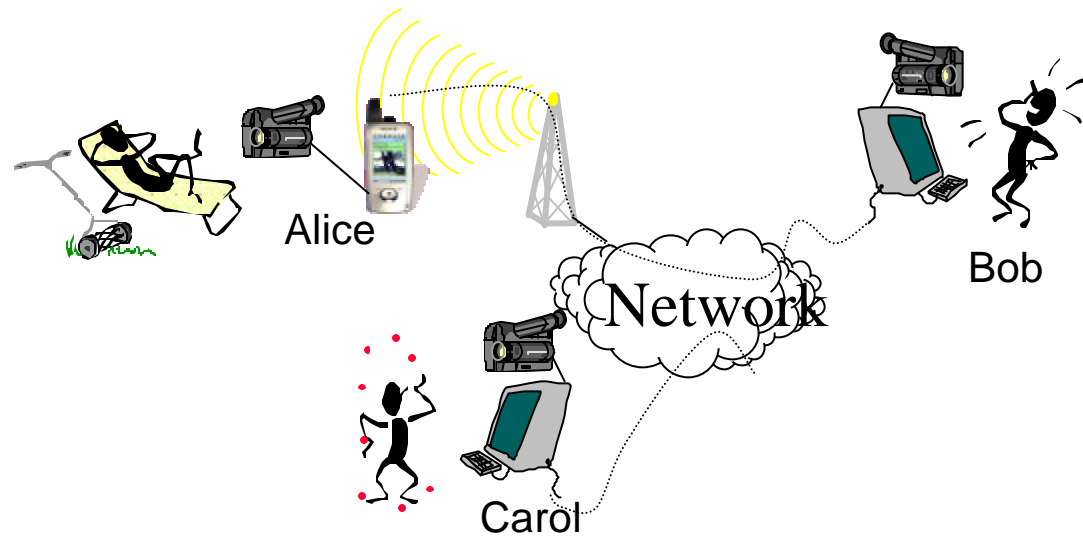
Background

Work split between MSEC WG and MMUSIC WG

- Security part in MSEC WG (i.e. MIKEY)
- Extensions to SDP and RTSP in MMUSIC WG (draft-ietf-mmusic-kmgmt-ext-00.txt)

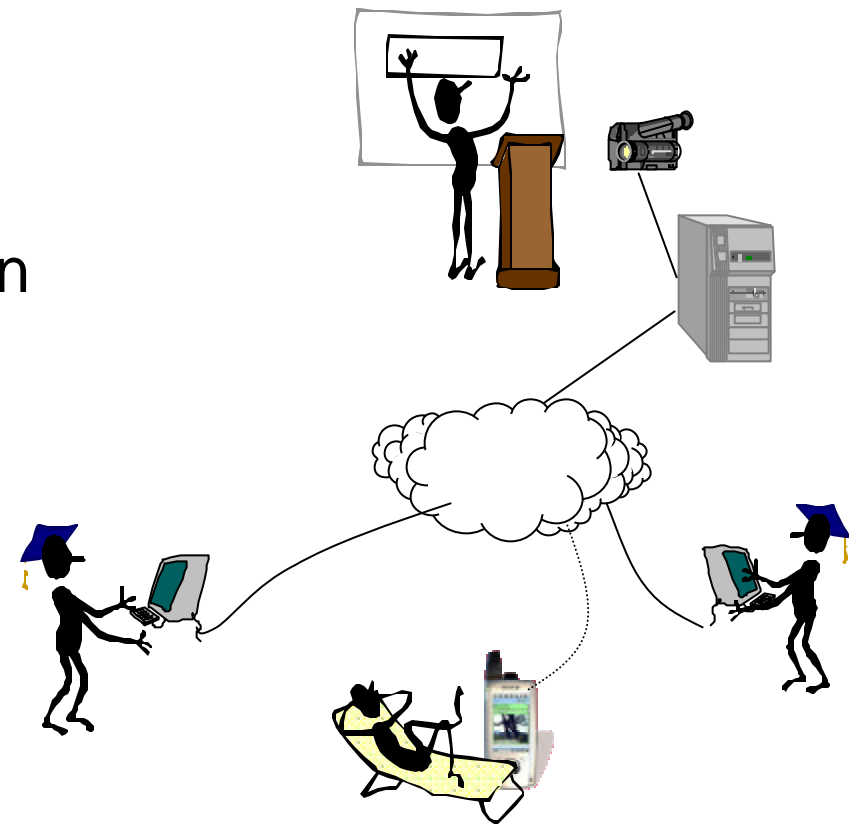
Scenarios (1)

- SIP call with small interactive “ad-hoc” groups
- Heterogeneous environment
- SRTP for media protection



Scenarios (2)

- One-to-“a few”
- Limited size of group
- RTSP for set up
- SRTP for media protection



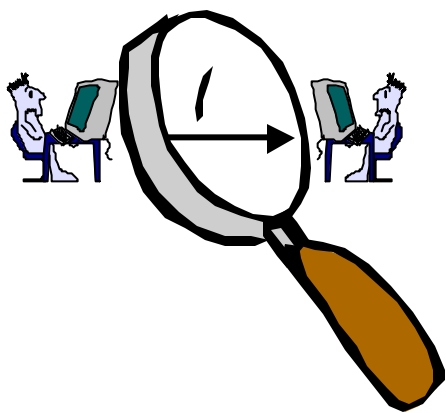
Design goals and requirements

- End-to-end security of the key exchange
- Suitable for unicast and small groups
- Simplicity
- Efficiency
 - low extra bandwidth consumption,
 - low computational workload,
 - small code size
 - time efficient

Changes

- Protocol remains fairly unchanged
- Different terminology (more aligned with the other MSEC WG drafts)
- Clarifications of
 - goals,
 - scenarios,
 - message processing,
 - replay protection.
- New definitions of payload formats

Specific Terminology



Multimedia
Crypto Session 1

Multimedia
Crypto Session 2

Audio stream 1 (SRTP) →

Video stream 1 (SRTP) →

← Audio stream 2 (SRTP)

← Video stream 2 (SRTP)

Crypto Session A

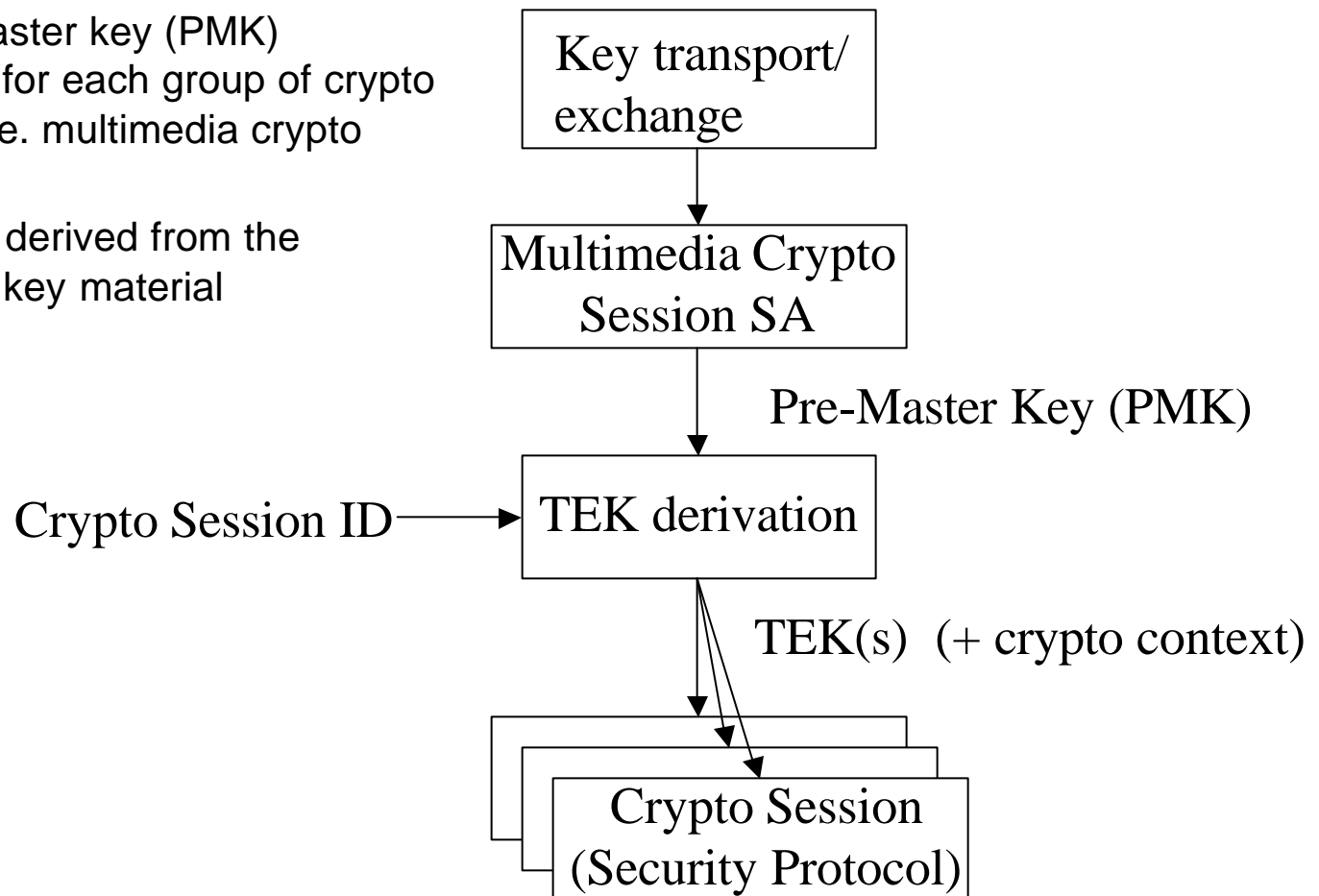
Crypto Session B

Crypto Session C

Crypto Session D

Overview

- One pre-master key (PMK) exchanged for each group of crypto sessions (i.e. multimedia crypto session)
- The TEK is derived from the exchanged key material



Key transport and exchange mechanisms

- Pre-shared key based
- Public key based
- Diffie-Hellman based

Example: Key transport

Initiator



Responder



Encrypted PMK + attributes

Verification message

Note: max 1 roundtrip

Transporting MIKEY

- Extension proposed to the Session Description Protocol (SDP) and the Real Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP)
- Can also be used in SIP (as SIP carries SDP)
- MMUSIC work in progress



Replay protection

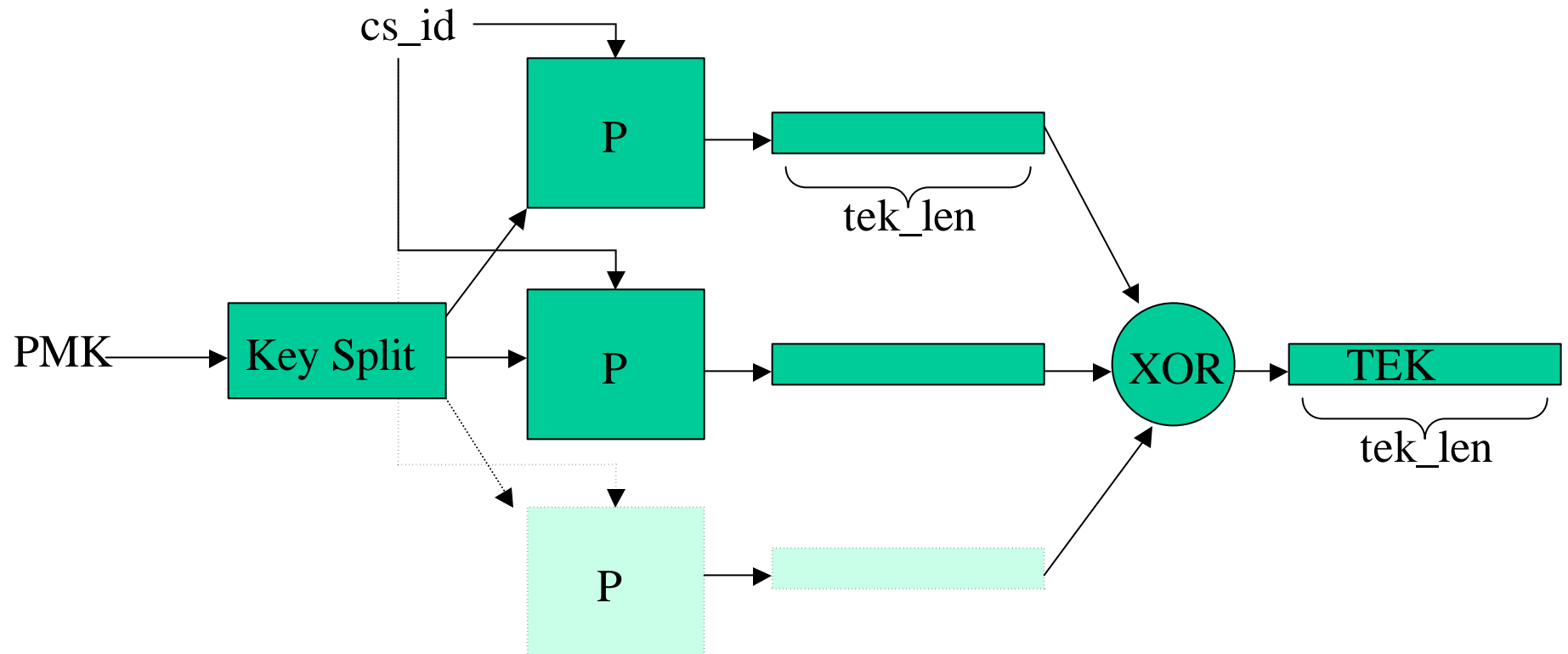
- Timestamps prevent against replay attacks assuming that:
 - Each host has a clock which is at least "loosely synchronized" to the time of the other hosts.
 - If the clocks are to be synchronized over the network, a secure network clock synchronization protocol is be used.

Replay cache

- tradeoff between storage and time synchronization
(hash of msg + timestamp \approx 40 bytes)
- Client-Server: The client needs the cache, not the server
- Client-Client: both need a replay cache (however, the workload could be assumed to be quite small)



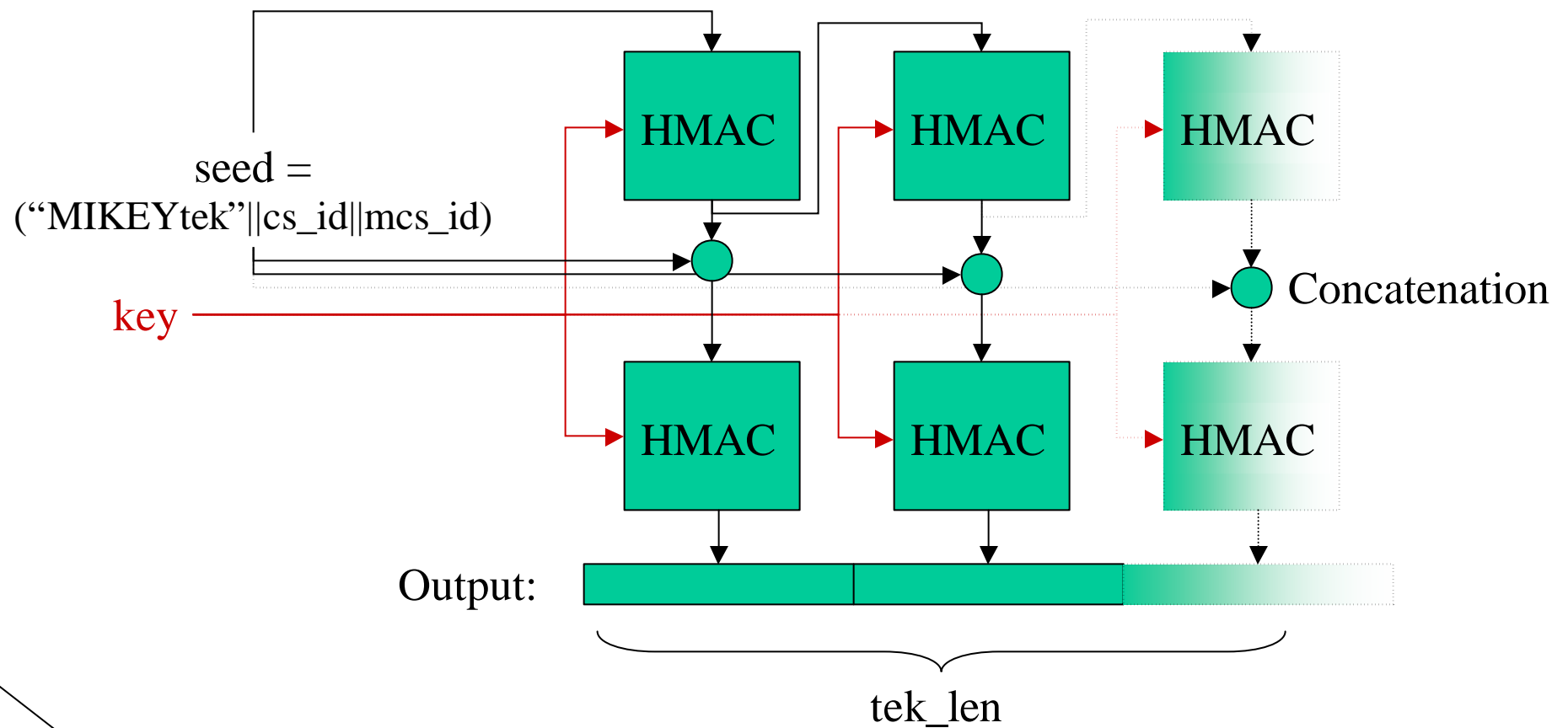
TEK derivation



Input: PMK - Pre-Master Key of length pmk_len,
cs_id - crypto session id

Output: TEK of desired length, tek_len (\leq pmk_len)

The P function



Final slide

- Milestone
- How to proceed?
- Questions and Comments?