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# Message Authentication Code for the Network Time Protocol draft-ietf-ntp-mac-02

### Abstract

RFC 5905 [RFC5905] states that Network Time Protocol (NTP) packets should be authenticated by appending a 128-bit key to the NTP data, and hashing the result with MD5 to obtain a 128-bit tag. This document deprecates MD5-based authentication, which is considered to be too weak, and recommends the use of AES-CMAC [RFC4493] as a replacement.

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### 1. Introduction

RFC 5905 [RFC5905] states that Network Time Protocol (NTP) packets should be authenticated by appending a 128-bit key to the NTP data, and hashing the result with MD5 to obtain a 128-bit tag. This document deprecates MD5-based authentication, which is considered to be too weak, and recommends the use of AES-CMAC [RFC4493] as a replacement.

## 1.1. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in <a href="RFC 2119">RFC 2119</a> [RFC2119].

# 2. Deprecating MD5

 $\frac{\text{RFC }5905}{[\text{RFC}5905]}$  defines how the MD5 digest algorithm in  $\frac{\text{RFC }1321}{[\text{RFC}1321]}$  can be used as a message authentication code (MAC) for authenticating NTP packets. However, as discussed in  $\frac{[\text{BCK}]}{[\text{RFC}6151]}$ , this is not a secure MAC and therefore MUST be deprecated.

## 3. Replacement Recommendation

If authentication is implemented, then AES-CMAC as specified in RFC 4493 [RFC4493] SHOULD be computed over all fields in the NTP header, and any extension fields that are present in the NTP packet as described in RFC 5905 [RFC5905]. The MAC key for NTP SHOULD be 128 bits long AES-128 key and the resulting MAC tag SHOULD be 128 bits

long as stated in <u>section 2.4 of RFC 4493</u> [RFC4493]. NTP makes this transition possible as it supports algorithm agility as described in <u>Section 2.1 of RFC 7696</u> [RFC7696].

#### 4. Motivation

AES-CMAC is recommended for the following reasons:

- 1. It is an IETF standard that is available in many open source implementations.
- 2. It is immune to nonce-reuse vulnerabilities (e.g. [Joux]) because it does not use a nonce.
- 3. It has fine performance in terms of latency and throughput.
- 4. It benefits from native hardware support, for instance, Intel's New Instruction set.

### 5. Test Vectors

For test vectors and their outputs refer to <u>Section 4 of RFC 4493</u> [RFC4493]

## 6. Acknowledgements

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## 7. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

### 8. References

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