

MIKEY-TICKET

DRAFT-MATTSSON-MIKEY-TICKET-00

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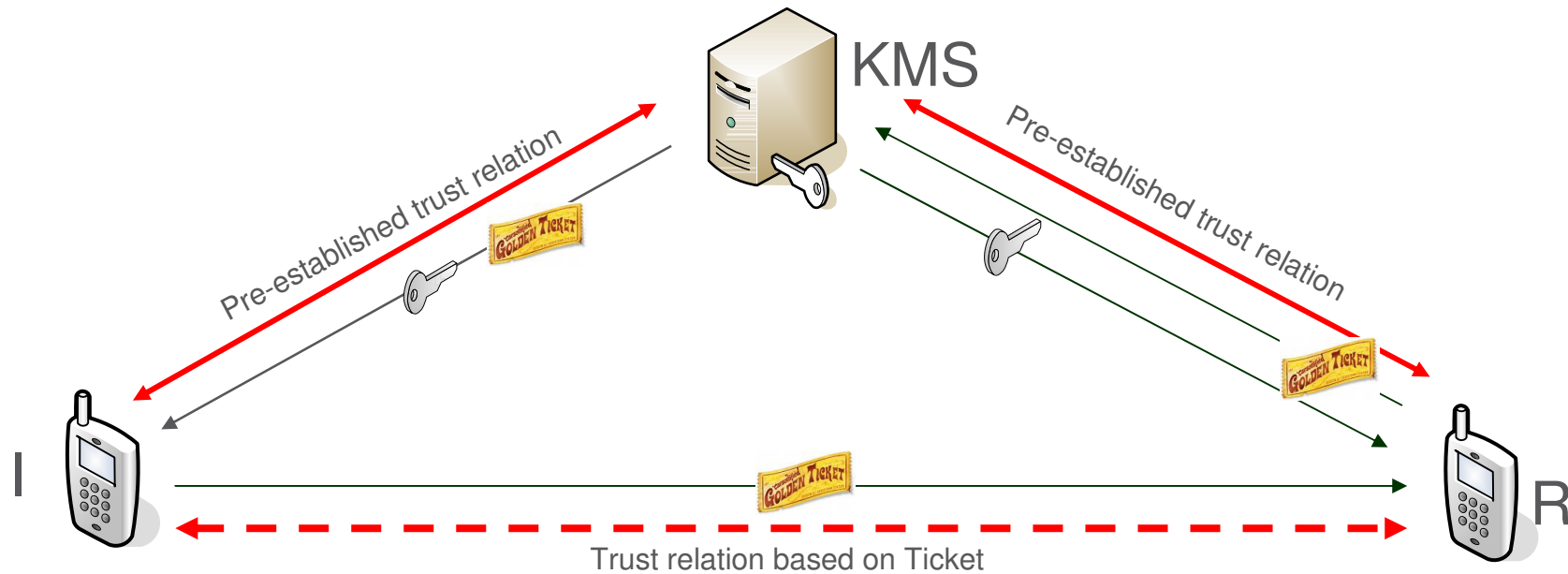
ORIGIN OF IDEA FOR MIKEY-TICKET

- › IMS media plane security (3GPP) for users requiring high security, e.g. enterprises and national security and public safety organizations.

- › Requirements
 - Anchoring of trust/security external to IMS/SIP possible, i.e. trust/security is independent of trust/security in operator.
 - Central policy control.
 - Scalable and efficient.
 - Group key management.
 - Secure forking – late binding of keys to users.
 - Remote-end user identity assurance.
 - Pre-distribution of tickets.
 - Support of deferred delivery.

SOLUTION BY TICKET BASED KEY MANAGEMENT

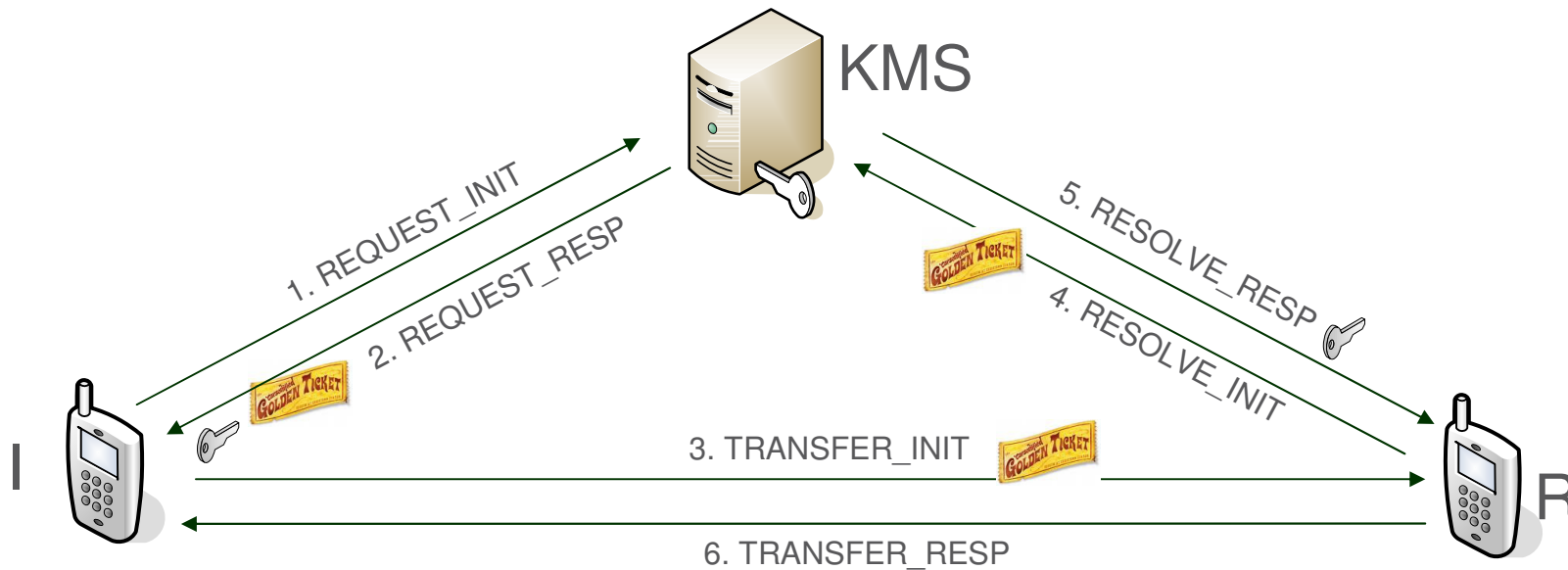
- › Making the solution an extension to MIKEY should be credited to Lakshminath Dondeti who suggested this during the 3GPP work by.



- › The KMS resolves the ticket and modifies the keys, making them cryptographically unique for each responder targeted by forking.

MIKEY-TICKET

- › Extends MIKEY with a set of new modes that uses a trusted KMS (Key Management Service) and a ticket concept, similar to Kerberos.
- › MIKEY-TICKET consists of up to three roundtrips
 - Ticket Request, Ticket Transfer, Ticket Resolve



TICKET REQUEST

- › This exchange is used by the Initiator to request keys and a ticket from a trusted Key Management Service, with which the Initiator have a pre-established trust relation.
- › The initiation message REQUEST_INIT comes in two variants corresponding to the pre-shared key (PSK) and public-key encryption (PK) methods of [RFC3830].
- › TP is the desired ticket policy.

```
Initiator                                KMS

REQUEST_INIT_PSK =                       ----->
HDR, T, RANDi, [IDRi],
  [IDRkms], TP, [KEMAC],
  [IDRpsk], V

REQUEST_INIT_PK =                         ----->
HDR, T, RANDi, [IDRi], {CERTi},
  [IDRkms], TP, [KEMAC],
  [CHASH], PKE, SIGNi

<----- REQUEST_RESP =
HDR, T, [IDRkms],
  TICKET, KEMAC, V

<----- REQUEST_RESP =
HDR, T, [IDRkms],
  TICKET, KEMAC, V
```

TICKET TRANSFER

- › This exchange is used to transfer the ticket as well as session information from the Initiator to a Responder.
- › Similar to MIKEY-PSK but
 - TICKET instead of KEMAC
 - RANDi and RANDr gives mutual key freshness guarantee
 - IDRr, RANDkms is used to modify keys, making them cryptographically unique for each responder targeted by the forking.

Initiator

```
TRANSFER_INIT =  
HDR, T, RANDi, [IDRi], [IDRr],  
  {SP}, TICKET, V
```

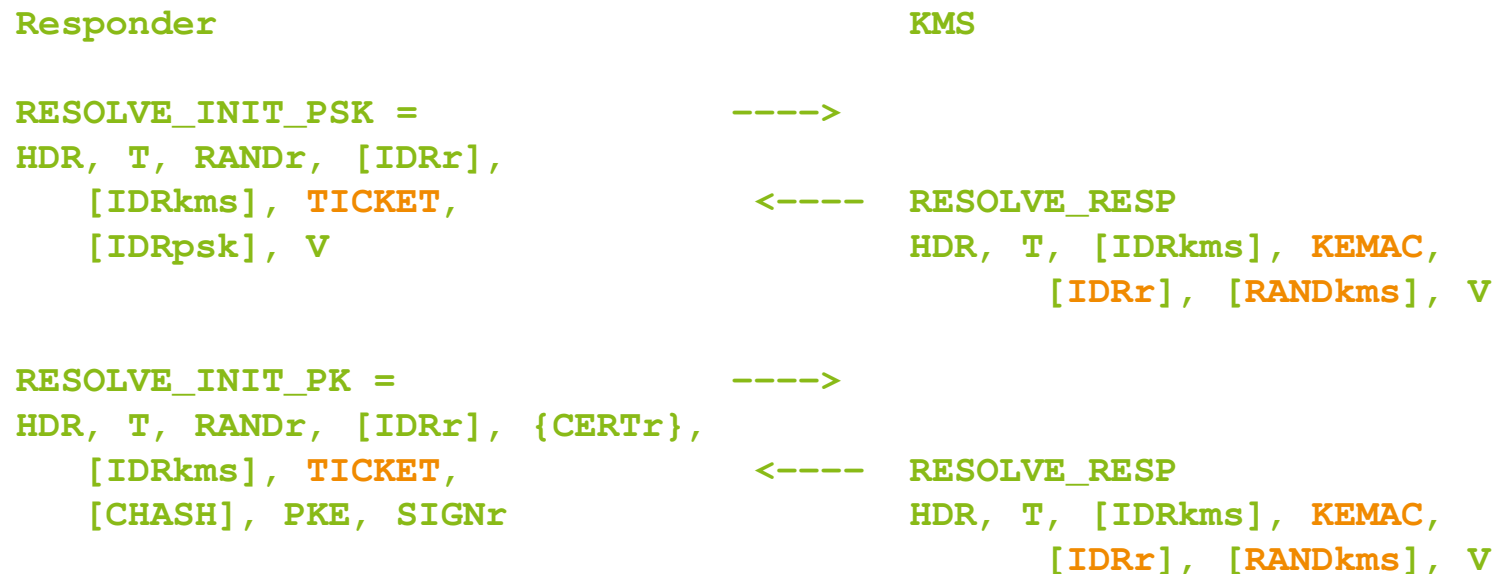
Responder

----->

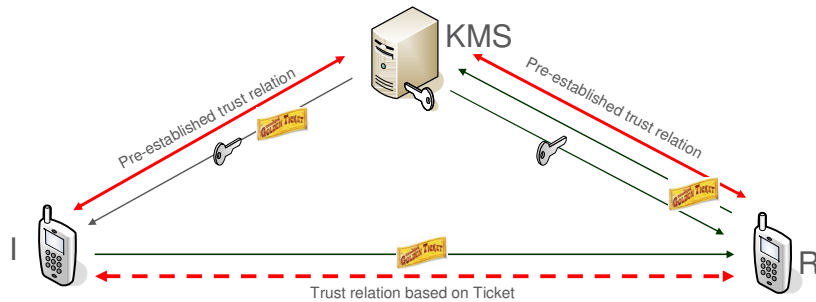
```
< - - TRANSFER_RESP =  
HDR, T, [RANDr],  
  [IDRr], [RANDkms], V
```

TICKET RESOLVE

- › This exchange is used by the Responder to request the KMS to return the keys encoded in a ticket.
- › The initiation message RESOLVE_INIT comes in two variants corresponding to the pre-shared key (PSK) and public-key encryption (PK) methods of [RFC3830].

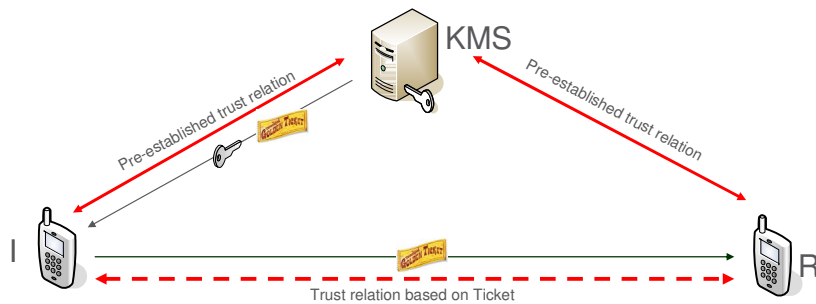


3 MAIN MODES OF OPERATION



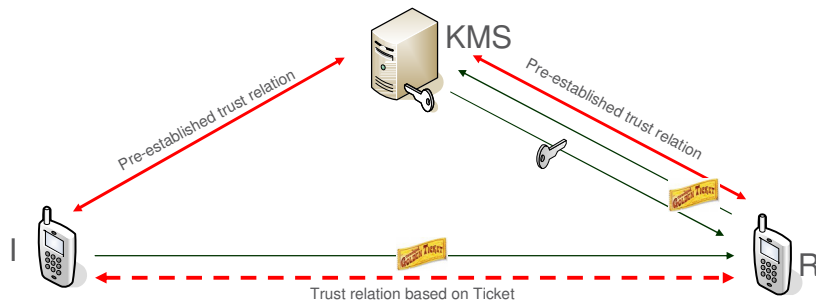
Full three roundtrip

- Ticket generated by KMS
- Policy enforcement when ticket is generated
- Allows pre-distribution of tickets



Kerberos like

- Ticket generated by KMS
- Policy enforcement when ticket is generated
- Cannot handle secure forking/retargeting



Otway-Rees like

- Ticket generated by Initiator
- Policy enforcement when ticket is resolved

KEY FEATURES

- › Trust is anchored in KMS, which can be independent of network operator.
- › Allowed message exchanges and ticket options are determined by policy and can be adapted for different deployment scenarios: Policy enforcement is performed by the KMS.
- › By defining groups of recipients, group key management becomes simple; 3GPP allows wildcarding for user group definitions. KMS verifies group membership.
- › Secure forking and assurance of remote-end user identity
- › “Reusable” tickets can be pre-distributed.

3GPP STATUS

- › Specification is being finalized.
- › MIKEY-TICKET based key management for high security applications.
- › SDES based key management for other applications.

