



TCP Extended Data Offset Option

draft-touch-tcpm-tcp-edo-03
IETF 90 - Toronto

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Overview

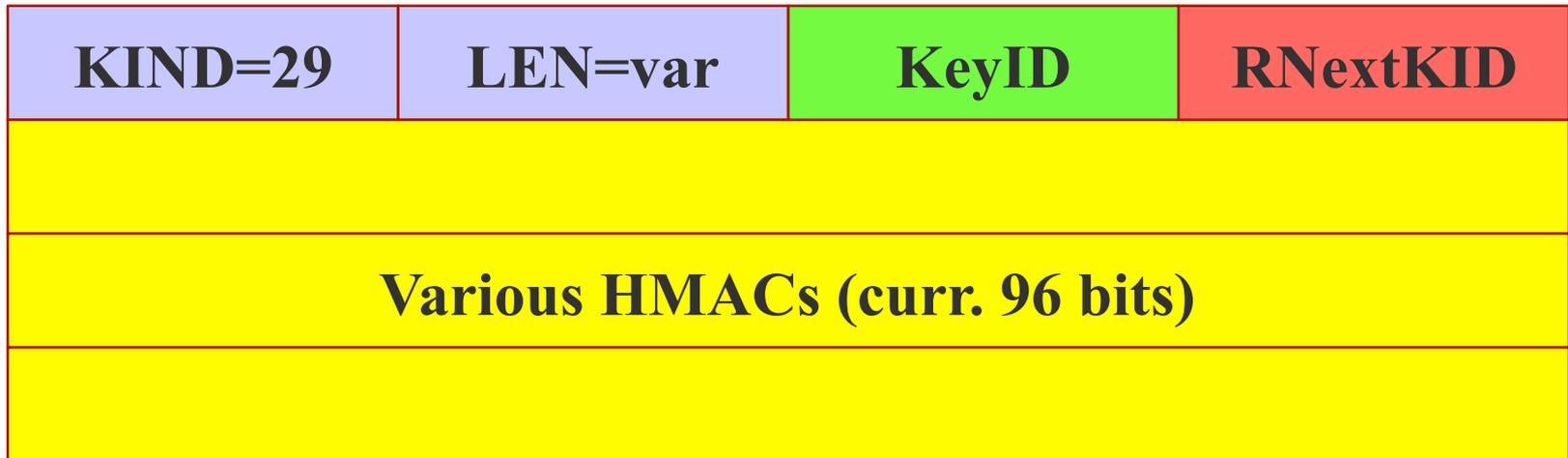
- **Extend TCP-AO to encrypt**
 - Simple extension to AO Master Key
 - Simple extension to AO segment processing
 - Inherits the rest of AO
- **Two modes**
 - Per-connection, in-band initial key exchange
 - AO-liked OOB Master Key configuration

Extension to TCP AO

- **Extend TCP-AO to encrypt**
 - Master Key Tuple adds:
 - Flag: encrypt (in addition to integrity check)
 - Flag: BTNS vs. AUTH mode
 - Symmetric traffic encryption key
 - Directly exchanged or MKT-derived
 - Processing:
 - Encrypt payload in-place using traffic encryption key
 - Authenticate payload using AO

TCP-AO

- Header includes KeyIDs:



- KeyID = current key for this HMAC
- RNextKeyID = “ready” to receive key ID

TCP-AO Features

- Loss-free rekeying – KeyID
- Loss-free sync. use of new key – RNextKID
- Per-connection keys
 - Master key + ISNs -> conn. Key
- Replay protection
 - Via sequence number extensions
- Master key tuple (MKT) includes parameters
 - Conn. key alg., HMAC alg., TCP option incl. flag
- Fully specified w.r.t. TCP states/events

TCP-AO Summary

Algorithm agile	MKT indicates alg. Algs. specified separately.
Allows rekeying, esp. efficiently	KeyID for current segment MKT. RNextID for return path sync.
Replay protection	Ext. sequence numbers maintained, used in HMAC.
Per-connection keys	Derived keys using KDF.
Man/auto KMI agnostic	MKT treated as external. Parameter changes require MKT changes.

Two AO-ENC modes

- **BTNS-mode**
 - Diffie-Hellman public keys in SYN, SYN/ACK
 - Unprotected segments (SHOULD NOT include data)
 - As with AO, limited to connections that match MKT
 - Full protection thereafter
- **AUTH-mode**
 - Pre-deployed Master Key Tuples using out-of-band key management
 - Same as AO
 - Authenticates too if pre-deployed tuples are signed
 - SYN, SYN/ACK processed same as other segments
 - Full protection throughout

Automatic MKT config (new)

(not in current draft)

- Setup MKT using DH exchange
 - Unprotected connection to a known port
 - Can exchange larger DH public keys
- Run in AUTH-mode thereafter
 - Per-connection traffic encryption keys derived using AO rules

Comparison to TCPINC Req'ts

- **Requirements**

- Works where TCP works (over NATs, BEHAVE-compliant boxes) **YES, same as AO NAT**
- Usable by unmodified apps **YES**
- Usable with modified apps **YES**
- Crypto algorithm agility **YES, same as AO**
- Graceful fallback **YES, same as AO**
- Encryption protects against passive eavesdropping **YES**
- Minimize TCP option space, esp. SYN **YES, same as AO**
- No required auth/config app/user interaction, **YES, in BTNS mode**
- User/app Interaction possible **YES, in AUTH mode**
- Good performance/latency (e.g., caching to avoid public key ops) **YES**
- When encryption is enabled:
 - Provides forward secrecy **YES**
 - Integrity protects payload at least **YES, incl. TCP/IP header**
 - Encrypts payload **YES**
 - No extra 'linkability' **YES, same as AO**
 - Avoids enhancing fingerprinting **YES, same as AO**

- **Features not listed above**

- Per-connection granularity **YES, same as AO**
- Key rollover without significant TCP impact **YES, same as AO**
- Lower overhead vs. stacked protocols **YES, same as AO**

Issues

- **Diffie-Hellman public key length**
 - DH expects 1024b (128B, not b), AO uses 96 bit HMAC
 - Truncate? Use a slightly larger field (192b)? (may need SYN-EOS)
 - Exchange OOB to avoid size limits?
- **Key rollover**
 - Current doc disables rollover in BTNS, assumes OOB update in AUTH
 - Add additional DH public key exchanges? (may need EDO)
- **Specific KDF, E-KDF, and encryption algs**
 - Spec'd in a separate doc as was done with AO
 - Can be decided by a separate group IMO
- **TCP Option Number**
 - Not strictly needed; can consider this a mode of AO