

Military Grade Security for Video over IP

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Agenda

- Why Secure Video over IP?
- Security Primer
- NMOS Security
- Customer Case Study

Why Secure Video over IP?

- High value content may require protection
- Keep unauthorized/unintended streams off air
- Hackers everywhere
- Threats INSIDE the facility

3 Classes of Protection

1. Essence Encryption (Military, Mission Critical, etc.)
2. Control Encryption (NMOS)
3. Physical/Environmental Protection

Security Primer

1. Cryptographic Security Standards
 - FIPS 140-2
 - NSA Suite B

2. Cryptographic Algorithms
 - Encryption Algorithms
 - Key Establishment
 - Digital Signatures
 - Secure Hash Algorithms (SHA)

1. Cryptographic Security

FIPS PUB 140-2

[CHANGE NOTICES \(12-03-2002\)](#)

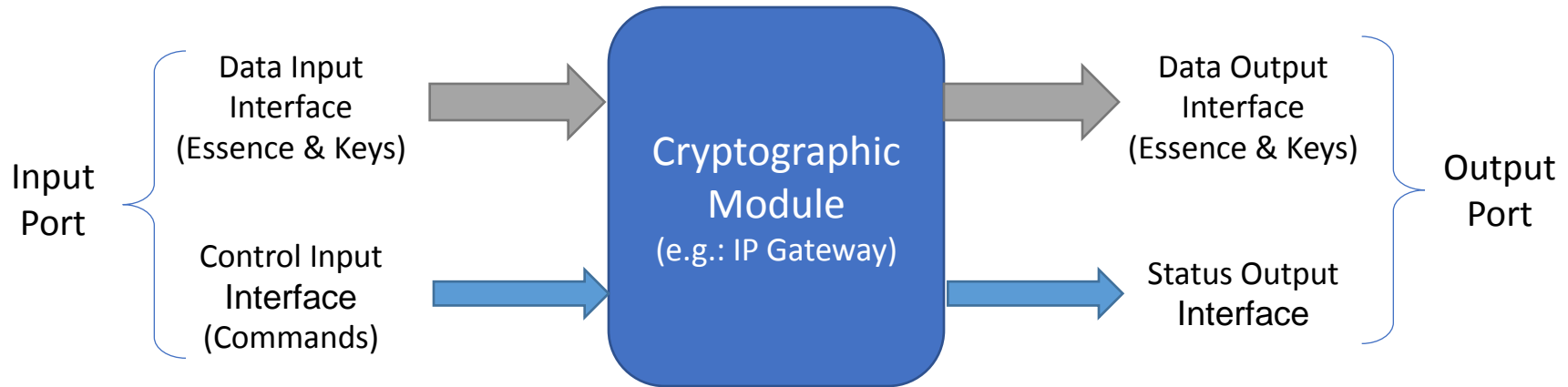
**FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS PUBLICATION
(Supercedes FIPS PUB 140-1, 1994 January 11)**

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULES

CATEGORY: COMPUTER SECURITY

SUBCATEGORY: CRYPTOGRAPHY

FIPS 140-2 Ports & Interfaces



Security Level 1 – Lowest (Physically protected environments)

- Approved Cryptographic Algorithm & Key Management
- Standard Compute Platform, unvalidated OS
- No Physical Security

Security Level 2

- Approved Cryptographic Algorithm & Key Management
- Standard Compute Platform
- Trusted OS (Tested)
 - meets Common Criteria (CC) Evaluation Assurance Level 2 (EAL2)
 - Referenced Protection Profiles (PP's)
- Tamper Evidence
- Identity or Role-based Authentication

Security Level 3

- Approved Cryptographic Algorithm & Encrypted Keys
- Standard Compute Platform
- Trusted OS (Tested) – meets CC EAL3, Referenced PP's
- Tamper Response (zeroizes data)
- Identity-only based Authentication
- Plaintext Keys/passwords must be entered on separate ports
 - Physical or Logical Separation with a trusted path

Security Level 4 – Highest (Suitable for Physically Unprotected Environments)

- Approved Cryptographic Algorithm & Encrypted Keys
- Standard Compute Platform
- Trusted OS (Tested) – meets CC EAL4, Referenced PP's
- Tamper Response (zeroizes data and plaintext keys)
- Identity-only based Authentication
- Plaintext Keys/passwords must be entered on separate ports
- Protected for voltage and temperature extremes

Crypto/Physical Security (FIPS 140-2)

	<i>Security Level 1</i>	<i>Security Level 2</i>	<i>Security Level 3</i>	<i>Security Level 4</i>
Cryptographic Module Specification	Specification of cryptographic module, cryptographic boundary, Approved algorithms, and Approved modes of operation. Description of cryptographic module, including all hardware, software, and firmware components. Statement of module security policy.			
Cryptographic Module Ports and Interfaces	Required and optional interfaces. Specification of all interfaces and of all input and output data paths.		Data ports for unprotected critical security parameters logically or physically separated from other data ports.	
Roles, Services, and Authentication	Logical separation of required and optional roles and services.	Role-based or identity-based operator authentication.	Identity-based operator authentication.	
Finite State Model	Specification of finite state model. Required states and optional states. State transition diagram and specification of state transitions.			
Physical Security	Production grade equipment.	Locks or tamper evidence.	Tamper detection and response for covers and doors.	Tamper detection and response envelope. EFP or EFT.
Operational Environment	Single operator. Executable code. Approved integrity technique.	Referenced PPs evaluated at EAL2 with specified discretionary access control mechanisms and auditing.	Referenced PPs plus trusted path evaluated at EAL3 plus security policy modeling.	Referenced PPs plus trusted path evaluated at EAL4.

FIPS 140-2 *cont.*

	<i>Security Level 1</i>	<i>Security Level 2</i>	<i>Security Level 3</i>	<i>Security Level 4</i>
Cryptographic Key Management	Key management mechanisms: random number and key generation, key establishment, key distribution, key entry/output, key storage, and key zeroization.			
	Secret and private keys established using manual methods may be entered or output in plaintext form.		Secret and private keys established using manual methods shall be entered or output encrypted or with split knowledge procedures.	
EMI/EMC	47 CFR FCC Part 15. Subpart B, Class A (Business use). Applicable FCC requirements (for radio).		47 CFR FCC Part 15. Subpart B, Class B (Home use).	
Self-Tests	Power-up tests: cryptographic algorithm tests, software/firmware integrity tests, critical functions tests. Conditional tests.			
Design Assurance	Configuration management (CM). Secure installation and generation. Design and policy correspondence. Guidance documents.	CM system. Secure distribution. Functional specification.	High-level language implementation.	Formal model. Detailed explanations (informal proofs). Preconditions and postconditions.
Mitigation of Other Attacks	Specification of mitigation of attacks for which no testable requirements are currently available.			

NSA Suite B Cryptography

Algorithm	Function	Specification	Parameters
Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)	Symmetric block cipher used for information protection	FIPS Pub 197	Use 256 bit keys to protect up to TOP SECRET
Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman (ECDH) Key Exchange	Asymmetric algorithm used for key establishment	NIST SP 800-56A	Use Curve P-384 to protect up to TOP SECRET.
Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA)	Asymmetric algorithm used for digital signatures	FIPS Pub 186-4	Use Curve P-384 to protect up to TOP SECRET.
Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA)	Algorithm used for computing a condensed representation of information	FIPS Pub 180-4	Use SHA-384 to protect up to TOP SECRET.
Diffie-Hellman (DH) Key Exchange	Asymmetric algorithm used for key establishment	IETF RFC 3526	Minimum 3072-bit modulus to protect up to TOP SECRET

Commercial National Security Algorithm Suite (CNSA)

Algorithm	Usage
RSA 3072-bit or larger	Key Establishment, Digital Signature
Diffie-Hellman (DH) 3072-bit or larger	Key Establishment
ECDH with NIST P-384	Key Establishment
ECDSA with NIST P-384	Digital Signature
SHA-384	Integrity
AES-256	Confidentiality

Security Primer

1. Cryptographic Security Standards
 - FIPS 140-2
 - NSA Suite B
2. Cryptographic Algorithms
 - Encryption Algorithms (AES)
 - Secure Hash Algorithms (SHA)
 - Key Establishment (ECDH)
 - Digital Signatures (DSA)

Encryption Algorithms

- AES – Advanced Encryption Standard
 - Symmetric Key Algorithm
 - 128 bit block size, Key Sizes of 128, 192 and 256 bits
 - Plaintext -> Ciphertext
 - Key size specifies # transformation rounds (AES256 = 14 rounds)
 - CTR (Counter) Mode for low bandwidth traffic
 - GCM (Galois/Counter Mode) for high bandwidth traffic
 - Adopted by US Gov't and used worldwide
 - *NIST FIPS PUB 197 (2001)*

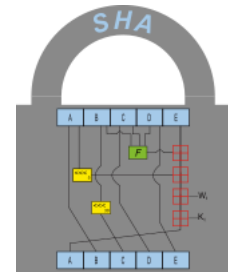
Brute Force Attacks

- AES-128 (HDCP)
 - Requires $2^{128} - 1$ bit flips. The energy required is $\sim 10^{18}$ joules, which is equivalent to consuming 30 gigawatts of power for one year, which is 262.7 TWh (more than 1% of the world energy production)
- AES-256
 - Fifty supercomputers that could check a billion billion (10^{18}) AES keys per second (if such a device could ever be made) would, in theory, require about 3×10^{51} years to exhaust the 256-bit key space

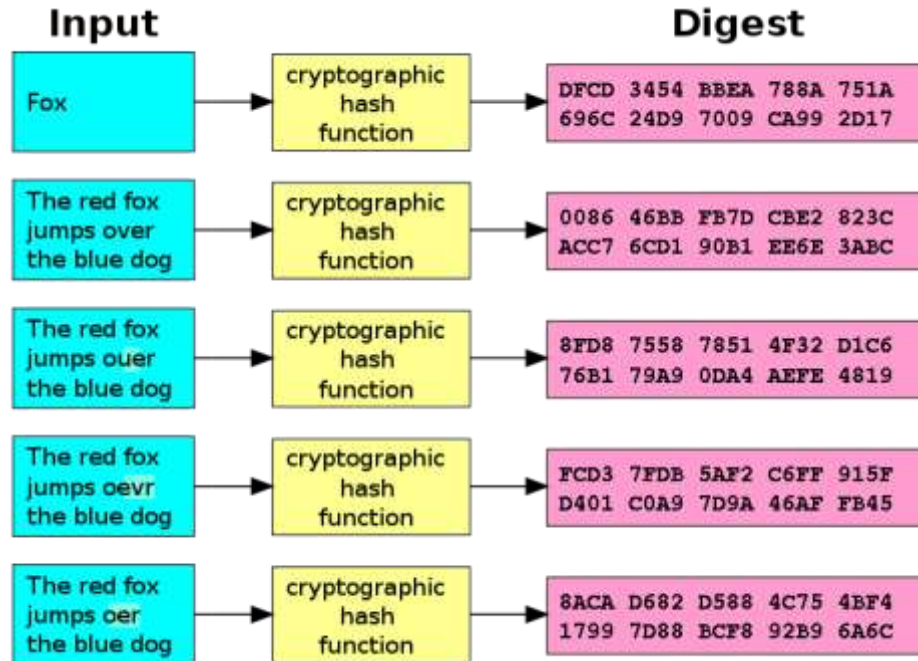
Secure Hash Algorithms

Mapping of arbitrary sized data to fixed size. Must be:

1. Deterministic
 2. Quick to compute
 3. Infeasible to generate a message from its hash value
 4. A small change in message yields a large change in the digest
 5. No two messages with the same hash value
- Multiple rounds (up to 80) of AND, XOR, NOT, ROT
 - *Published by NIST/FIPS PUB 180/202 (SHA 0/1/2/3 224-512)*



SHA Example

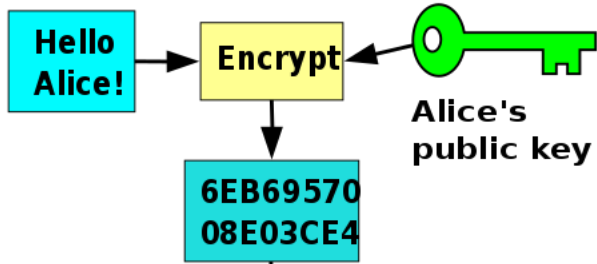


Key Establishment

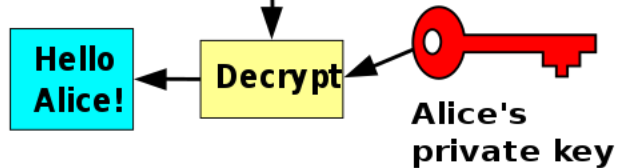
1. Public Key Encryption
2. Digital Signatures
3. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Public Key Encryption

Bob



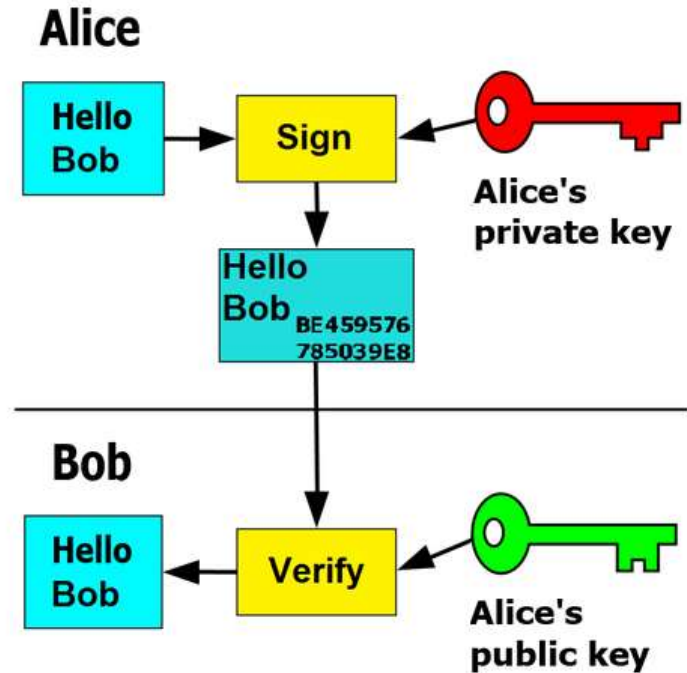
Alice



- Simple & Effective
- Subject to man-in-the middle attacks

Digital Signatures

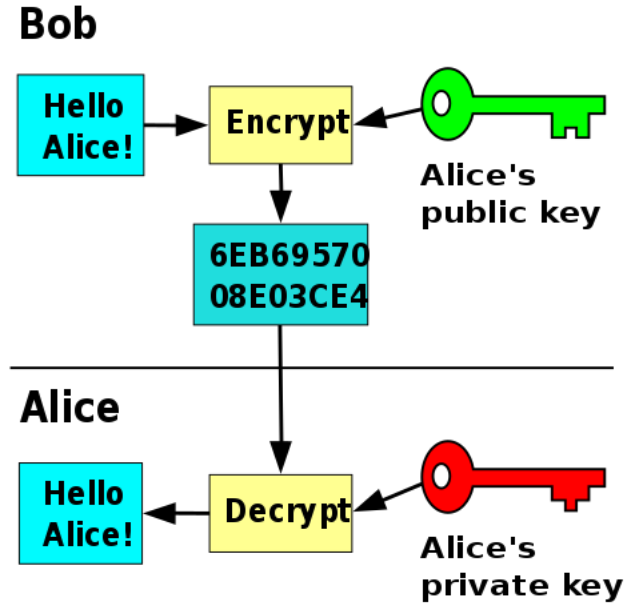
- A mathematical scheme for verifying the authenticity of digital messages



Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA)

- Gov't Standard for Digital Signatures (*NIST FIPS 186-4*)
 1. Specify Hash Function (SHA)
 2. Specify Key Length L&N (3072, 256)
 3. Choose prime numbers p , q , & g that may be shared
 4. Randomly choose a secret private key
 5. Compute a Public Key
 6. Sign the Key by hashing a random number (PS3)
- Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA)
 - OpenSSL

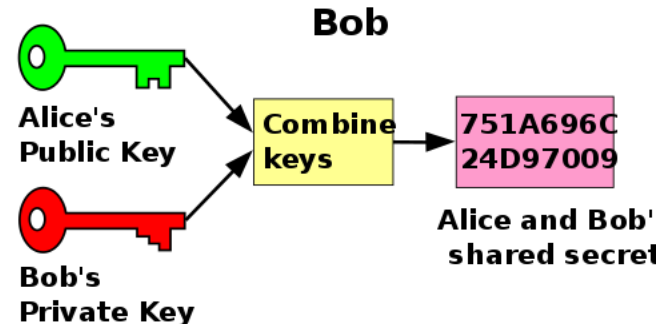
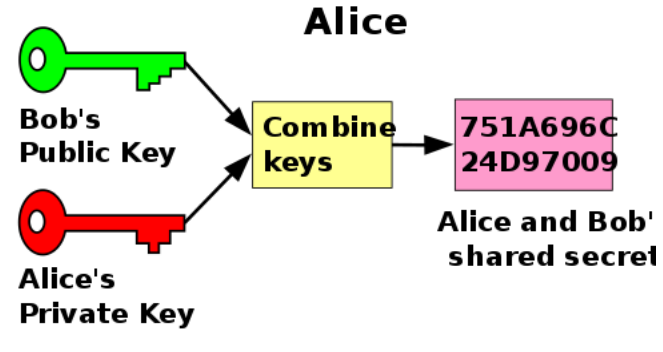
How to transfer Encryption Keys?



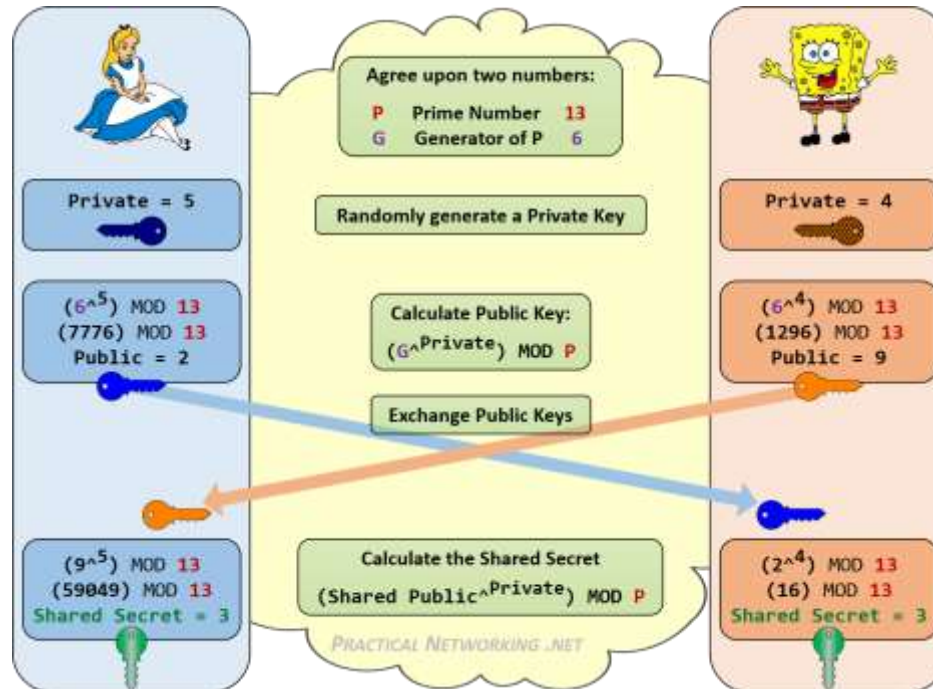
- Paper key list via Trusted Courier
- What if we could jointly establish a secret key over an insecure channel?

Key Agreement

- Two or more parties agree on a key whereby both influence the outcome (perfect forward secrecy)
- Diffie-Hellman protocol first



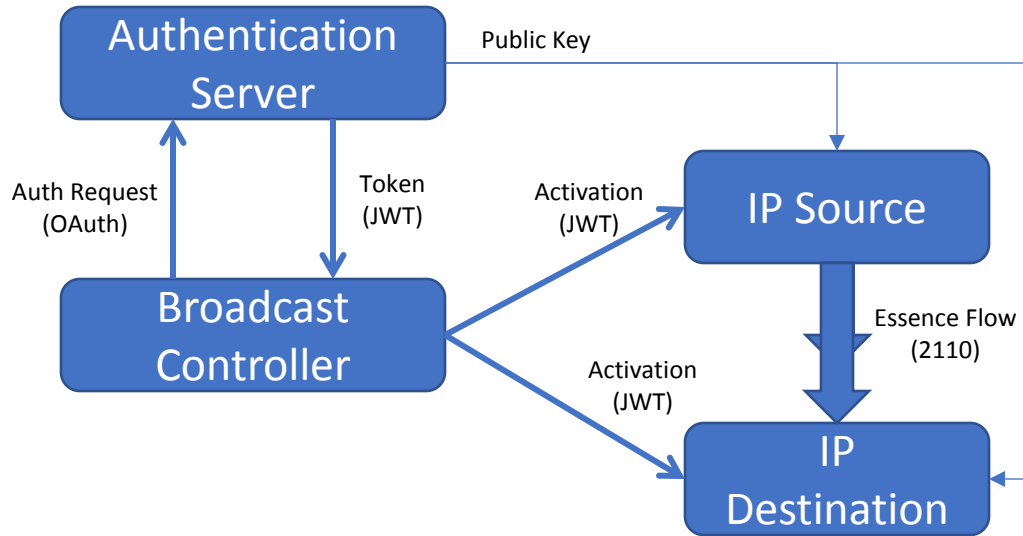
Diffie Hellman Key Exchange (Ephemeral)



Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

- A set of roles, policies, and procedures needed to create, manage, distribute, use, store & revoke digital certificates and manage public-key encryption.

NMOS BCP-003-01 Example



Core Technologies

- PKI (Public Key Infrastructure)
- HTTPS (HTTP over TLS)
 - Connection Security (Encrypted Control Signals)
- REST (HTTPS PUT & GET)
- JSON (Key-Value Parameter sets)
- OAuth 2.0
 - Clients Authenticate with Authentication Server
- JWT (JSON Web Token)
 - Client Authorization (issue access tokens) – RSA with SHA-256

NMOS Security Goals

- **Confidentiality** - Data passing between client and the APIs is unreadable to third parties.
- **Identification** - The client can check whether the API it is interacting with is owned by a trusted party.
- **Integrity** - It must be clear if data travelling to or from the API been tampered with.
- **Authentication** - The client can check if packets actually came from the API it is interacting with, and vice versa.

- TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES 128 GCM SHA256
- TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES 256 GCM SHA384
- TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA256
- TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA384
- TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 128 GCM SHA256
- TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 256 GCM SHA384
- TLS DHE RSA WITH AES 128 GCM SHA256
- TLS DHE RSA WITH AES 256 GCM SHA384
- TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA256
- TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA384
- TLS DHE RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA256
- TLS DHE RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA256
- TLS ECDHE ECDSA WITH AES 128 CCM 8

Johnny Quest Decoder Ring:

TLS = Transport Layer Security

ECDHE = Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral KE

ECDSA = Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

AES = Advanced Encryption Standard (#bits)

GCM = Galois/Counter Mode

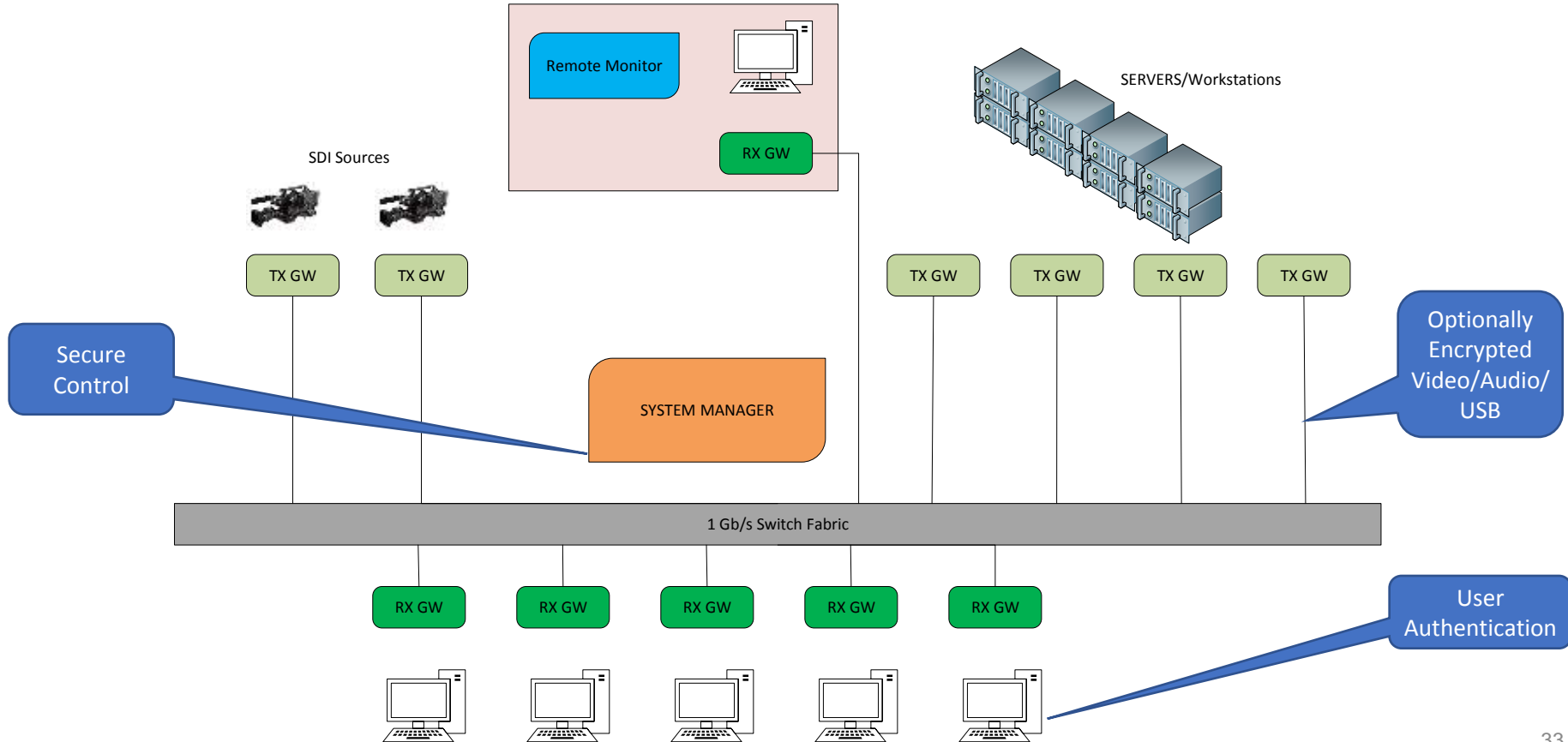
CBC = Cipher Block Chaining (XOR)

SHA = Secure Hash Algorithm (#bits)

CCM = Counter with CBC-MAC (Cyber Block
Chaining Message Authentication Code)

←===== Minimum Requirement

Customer Case Study – Secure KVM



Summary

- Security is crucial in the internet age
 - Especially if you have high value content
- The US Government has been working on this for years
 - Leverage work from NIST, NSA, DoD
- NMOS Control Security is a great first step
 - <https>, Authentication Servers, etc.
- For Highest Security, Essence encryption is readily available
 - Compatible with any transport (2110, 2022, RTP, etc)