Encrypted CCN with Public Keys Draft 1

Marc Mosko

June 18, 2015

Problem Area

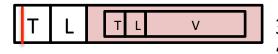
- Encrypt a message under another party's public key.
- Uses same basic format as "Encrypted CCN for Sessions"

CONTENT OBJECT

 0	1	2		3	4	5	j	6	7	8	9	•	1 0	1		2	3	4	ļ	5	6	7	' {	3	9	0	!) 1	. :	2	3	4	5	6	5 '	7	8	9	3 0	1
+- +-		v	eı	rs	i	or	ı —			- -											+-· 						Pa	· -	lc	-+ ad	L.	en	gt	.h					
I I							+								HeaderLength																								
+- ~	Optional Header TLV												's								-									•									
• +- !	T_CONTE														+ ContentObject Length																								
+- ~	Name (partial encryption)																																						
~ +-							_			-			_		_						+ — ·									-+									
~ +-	End	cr	У	ot 	.e	i 	M	et 	a	da L	ta 	a 	T:	LV	s -						L — .									_4									
~	En	cr	УI	ot	e	i	P	ay													·																		•
~	Plaintext Metac									++ data TLVs ++								•						_				_	_							,			
+- ~	CCI									1	A]	Lg	5 0:	ri	t	hr	n '	ΤI	ZV	,	•									•									
+- ~	CCI									•											+									-+									

We want selective encryption

Implications of TLV encryption



- 3) Encrypt V, leave T+L plaintext, use "encrypted" bit to mark an encrypted V. Preferred Option.
- We can begin computing a block cipher from byte 0 of the CCNx message.
- Skip the XOR of all T and L fields.
- Only XOR Vs of Ts marked for encryption.
- Does not require re-ordering fields in CCNx message to have a "plaintext" and "ciphertext" sections.

AES-128 Block Cipher (similar to CWC-AES-128)

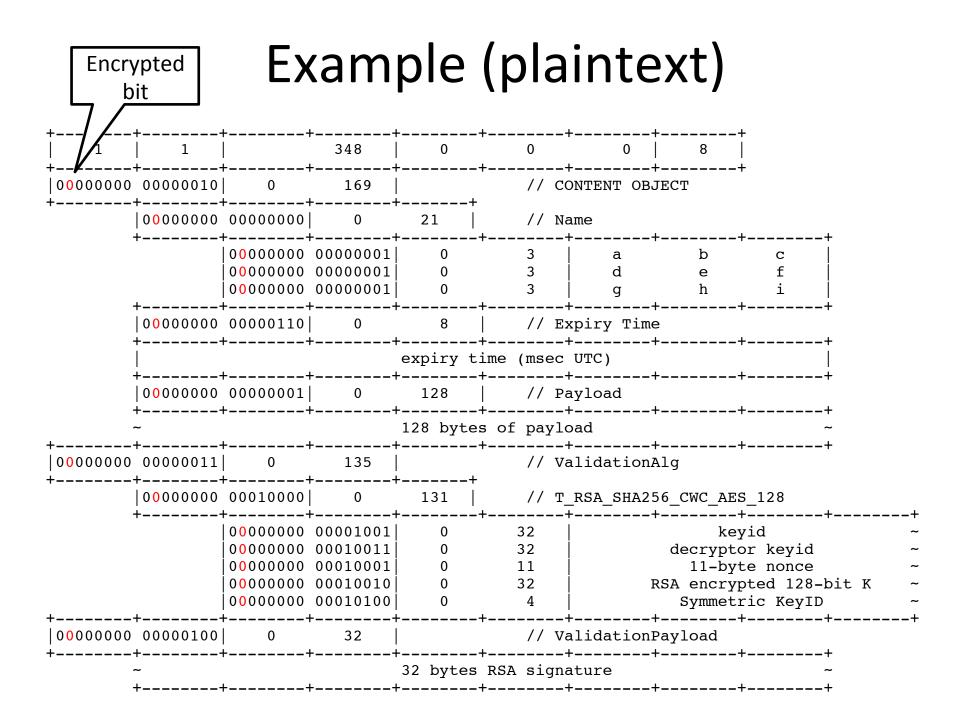
- Used between systems with public key cryptography.
- The secret key is encrypted with a public key.
- Typically, this would only be done in the first chunk and subsequent chunks would use CCW-AES-128.

Proposed Solution

- Use same cypher as CWC-AES-128
 - Generate a random key K and nonce N
 - Encrypt CCNx message as per Session proposal
 - ValidationAlg is T_RSA_SHA256_CWC_AES_128
 - Has Nonce is plaintext
 - Has K encrypted under recipients public key (new field)
 - Has Keyld of publisher (as normal)
 - Has DecryptionKeyId of receiver (new field)
 - Has 4-byte SymmetricKeyId to identify key later (new field)
 - ValidationPayload
 - Is normal signed SHA256 of publisher

Use in Chunked content

- Intersperse RSA chunks
 - First chunk setups up key K₀
 - May also carry payload encrypted under K₀
 - Every so often (e.g. every M megabytes) can rotate key by using an RSA chunk with K_i that applies to subsequent chunks
 - RSA chunks identify SymmetricKeyId (4 bytes)
 which is used in CWC-AES-128 packets as KeyId.



Example (ciphertext)

			ı	1		ı	1	
† 1		348	0	+ 0	0	8	-	
00000010	0	169		// C	ONTENT OB	JECT	+	
00000000	00000000	0	21	// N	ame			
	00000000	00000001	0 0 0	3 3 3	a d	b e	c f	
00000000	00000110	0	8	+ // E	xpiry Time	+ e		7
+ !			expiry t	ime (msec	UTC)			J
01000000	00000001	0	128	// P	ayload			Authenticated
+	+		128 bytes	s of payl	oad		~	ICal
00000011	0	135		// V	alidation <i>l</i>	Alg	++	eq
00000000	00010000	0	131	// T	_RSA_SHA25	6_CWC_AE	S_128	
	00000000 00000000 00000000	00010011 00010001 00010010	0 0 0 0 0	32 32 11 32 4	 	decrypto 11-by RSA encry	or keyid te nonce pted 128-bit K	
00000100	+	32	+	+ // V	+ alidationI	 Payload		
+	H	⊦ -	+	+	+	+	++	
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000	00000010	00000010	00000010	00000000	00000010	00000010

Conclusion

- Uses same encryption as session format for CCNx message
- Uses RSA in Validation section
 - Encryption to pass random key
 - Signing for authentication
 - Passes DecryptionKeyID to identify remote party
- Allows off-line operation without live key exchange
 - For example, could be in first chunk of content