



The Implementation of Secure Socket SCTP

Nicklas Hasselström and Gunnar Hjern
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
Karlstad University, Sweden
nickhass100@student.kau.se
gunnhjer100@student.kau.se

Introduction

- Secure Socket SCTP (S²-SCTP) is an End-to-End security solution for the SCTP protocol.
- This poster provides an overview of the involved protocols and the implementation of S²-SCTP.
- The implementation wraps around the Berkley sockets API and use TLS for authentication, see Figure 1.

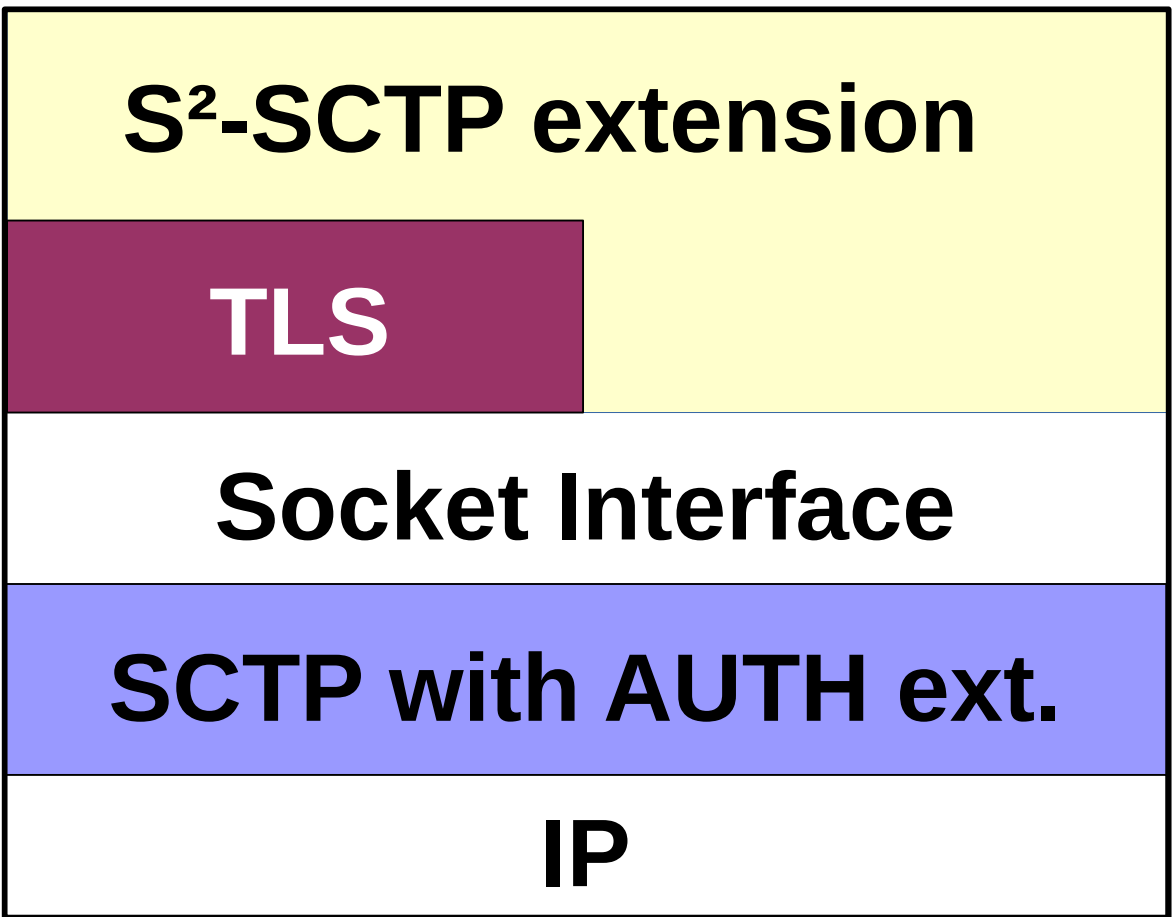


Figure 1. The S²-SCTP layer structure

Protocols

- The data format protocol governs how the cryptographic info, IV and data padding is laid out. This was established by Lindskog and Brunstrom, 2007.
- The key and algorithm numbers (ref. to as “crinfo” field) constitutes the first 4 bytes of the payload field of each message. The crinfo-field is always present whether encryption is applied or not.
- If the encryption algorithm needs an initialization vector (IV), this IV is added explicitly to each message.
- If the encryption algorithm used is a block cipher, it is padded to an even block length.
- The length of IV- and padding-fields are dependent on the encryption algorithm used.
- The last byte of the padding field holds the padding length. This byte must always be present if padding is used, hence the padding is always 1 to blockLen bytes long, see Figure 2.

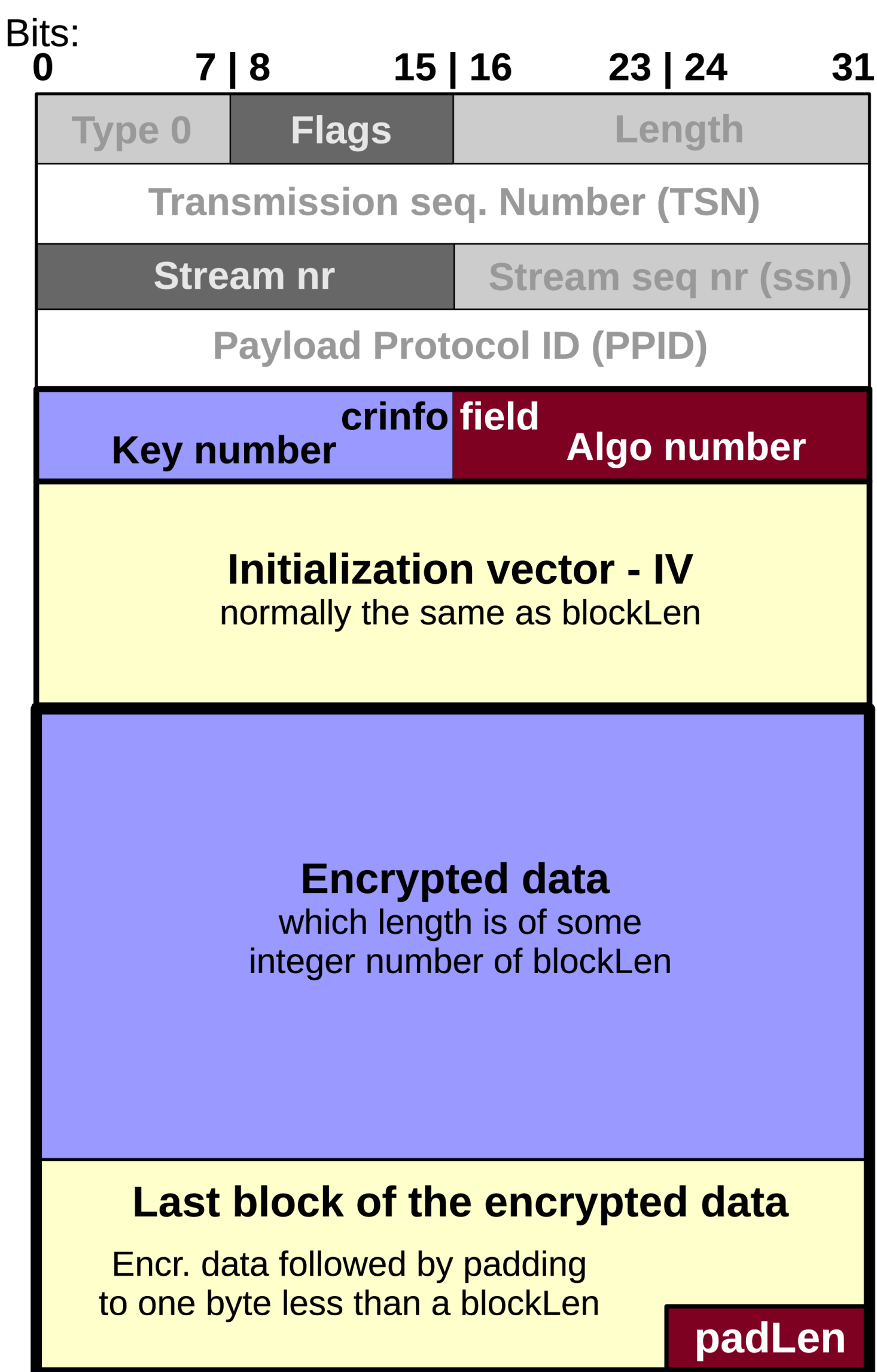


Figure 2. An S²-SCTP data chunk with chunk header (gray text and backgr.) and data part with crinfo, IV, encrypted data and padding.

Protocols cont.

- To handle S²-SCTP management tasks, notably the peer authentication and key exchange, there is a newly developed management protocol.
- The management protocol messages are sent over stream 0, and have a length header value format, see Figure 3.
- Reception of these messages and the actions connected to them are handled internally by the receiving function.

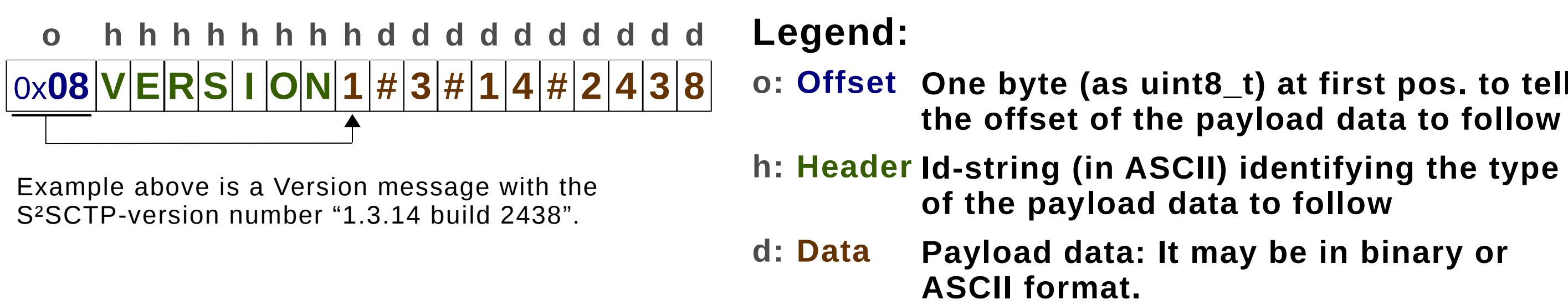


Figure 3. The length header value format of the S²SCTP management protocol

Implementation

- The library is written in the C programming language for the FreeBSD operating system.
- An object oriented approach is used, see Figure 4.
- Flexibility is provided by user defined callback routines.
- Memory allocation and CPU utilization are minimized by using message object pools and stored key evolutions.

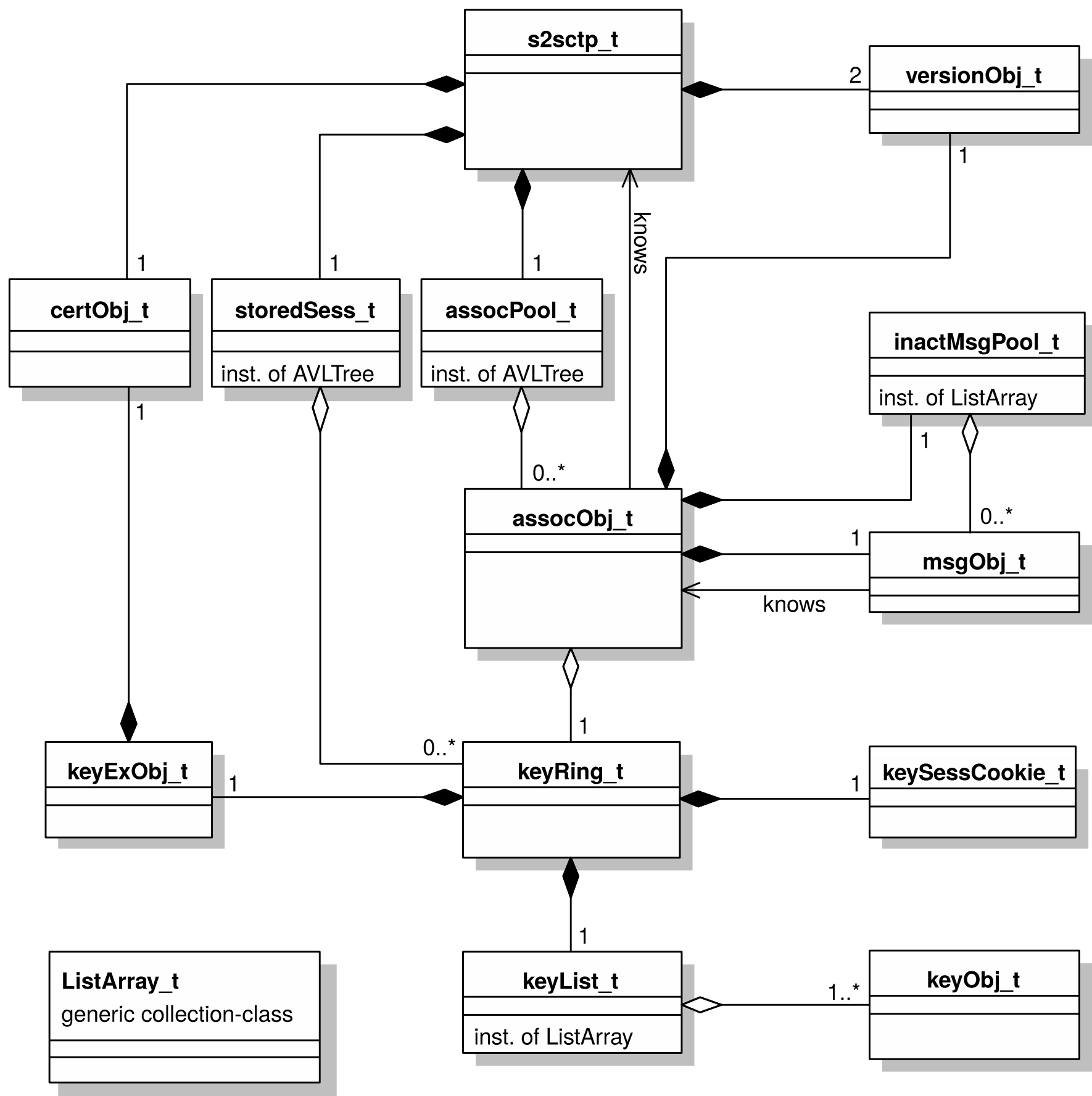


Figure 4. UML-diagram showing the object model of S²-SCTP. Collection objects are foremost realized as instantiations of the ListArray generic container class.

Conclusion and Future Work

- The S²-SCTP library contains all the functionality needed for secure SCTP communication. Its only dependency is the Berkleys sockets API, and users are free to chose key exchange and encryption mechanism.
- In the future, S²-SCTP could easily be improved by adding support for:
 - Fragmented messages and partial reliability.
 - Multihoming
 - The One-to-Many SCTP socket model.
 - Stored authentication and keyExchange sessions

