

CR-Form-v7.1

## PSEUDO-CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **33.878** **CR CRNum** ⌘ **rev** ⌘ - ⌘ Current version: **0.0.3** ⌘

For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.

**Proposed change affects:** | UICC apps  ME  Radio Access Network  Core Network

<b>Title:</b>	<span>⌘</span> Clarifications and corrections to Early IMS Security TR		
<b>Source:</b>	<span>⌘</span> Ericsson		
<b>Work item code:</b>	<span>⌘</span> Early IMS	<b>Date:</b>	<span>⌘</span> 22/11/2004
<b>Category:</b>	<span>⌘</span> <b>F</b>	<b>Release:</b>	<span>⌘</span> Rel-6
	Use <u>one</u> of the following categories: <b>F</b> (correction) <b>A</b> (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release) <b>B</b> (addition of feature), <b>C</b> (functional modification of feature) <b>D</b> (editorial modification) Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP <a href="#">TR 21.900</a> .		Use <u>one</u> of the following releases: <b>Ph2</b> (GSM Phase 2) <b>R96</b> (Release 1996) <b>R97</b> (Release 1997) <b>R98</b> (Release 1998) <b>R99</b> (Release 1999) <b>Rel-4</b> (Release 4) <b>Rel-5</b> (Release 5) <b>Rel-6</b> (Release 6) <b>Rel-7</b> (Release 7)

<b>Reason for change:</b>	<span>⌘</span> The use of the terminology “top via header” is ambiguous, as it is not clear which via header is referred to. Corrections are needed to the figures describing the message flows, to align the figures with the body text .
<b>Summary of change:</b>	<span>⌘</span> Updating wording in 7.2.3.2 to clearly indicate that the via header provided by the UE should be checked for the “received” parameter. Correcting figures 1, 2 and 3 in 7.2.5 to align the figures with the text.
<b>Consequences if not approved:</b>	<span>⌘</span> Ambiguous Technical Report

<b>Clauses affected:</b>	<span>⌘</span> 7.2.3.2, 7.2.5.1, 7.2.5.2, 7.2.5.3										
<b>Other specs affected:</b>	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">Y</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">N</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> Other core specifications <span>⌘</span>	Y	N	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Y	N										
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	Test specifications										
	O&M Specifications										
<b>Other comments:</b>	<span>⌘</span>										

## \*\*\*\*\* Begin of Changes \*\*\*\*\*

### 7.2.3.2 S-CSCF mechanisms

S-CSCF shall use the IMPI to retrieve the IP address stored during PDP context activation. For all requests, the S-CSCF first checks whether a “received” parameter exists in the ~~top~~ “via” header field [provided by the UE](#). If a “received” parameter exists, S-CSCF shall compare the IP address recorded in the “received” parameter against the UE’s IP address stored during registration. If no “received” parameter exists in the ~~top~~ “via” header field [provided by the UE](#), then S-CSCF shall compare IP address recorded in the “sent-by” parameter against the IP address stored during registration. In both cases, if the HSS retrieved IP address and the IP address recorded in the ~~top~~ “via” header [provided by the UE](#) do not match, the S-CSCF shall reject the registration with a 403 Forbidden response.

If the request sent is an initial REGISTER, then the S-CSCF shall always query the HSS to retrieve the IP address registered during PDP context activation. The IP address fetched during a initial SIP REGISTER shall be stored in the S-CSCF and used for checking subsequent non-REGISTER SIP requests and non-initial REGISTER requests. The S-CSCF shall implement procedures to recover the registration information (including IP address) from the HSS in case of a system failure.

The S-CSCF shall check the IP address for every SIP request, but it shall only contact the HSS to fetch the IP address during the initial SIP Register.

NOTE: The S-CSCF only needs to contact the HSS to fetch the IP address during the initial SIP REGISTER because any change in IP address at the GPRS level will trigger the UE to send an initial REGISTER . Furthermore, the GGSN always notifies the HSS when the IP address is deallocated and the HSS then immediately deregisters the user. This mechanism requires that the S-CSCF can distinguish between initial REGISTER requests and re-REGISTER requests. Contacting HSS for every SIP message would place too high a load on the HSS.

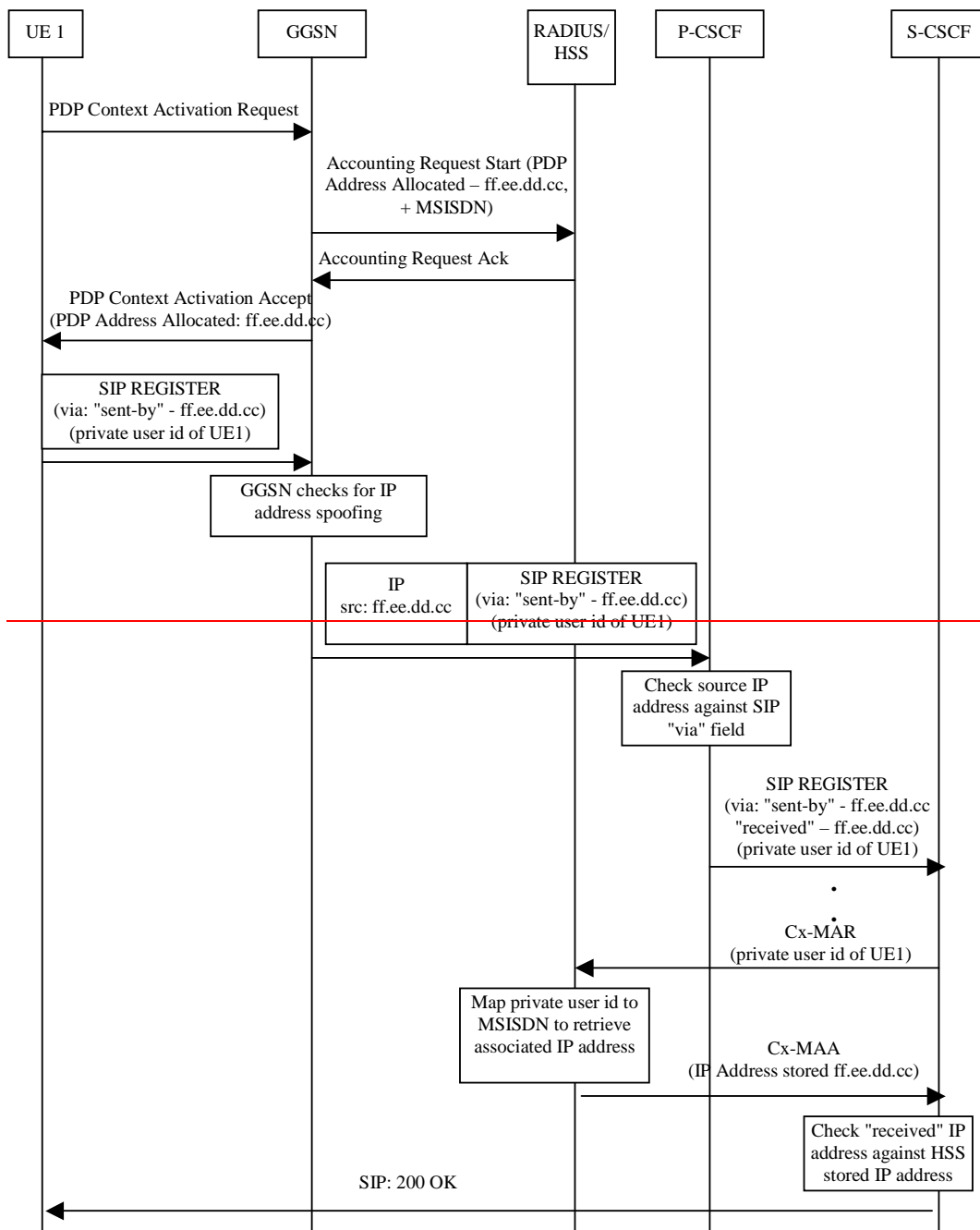
## \*\*\*\*\* Next Change \*\*\*\*\*

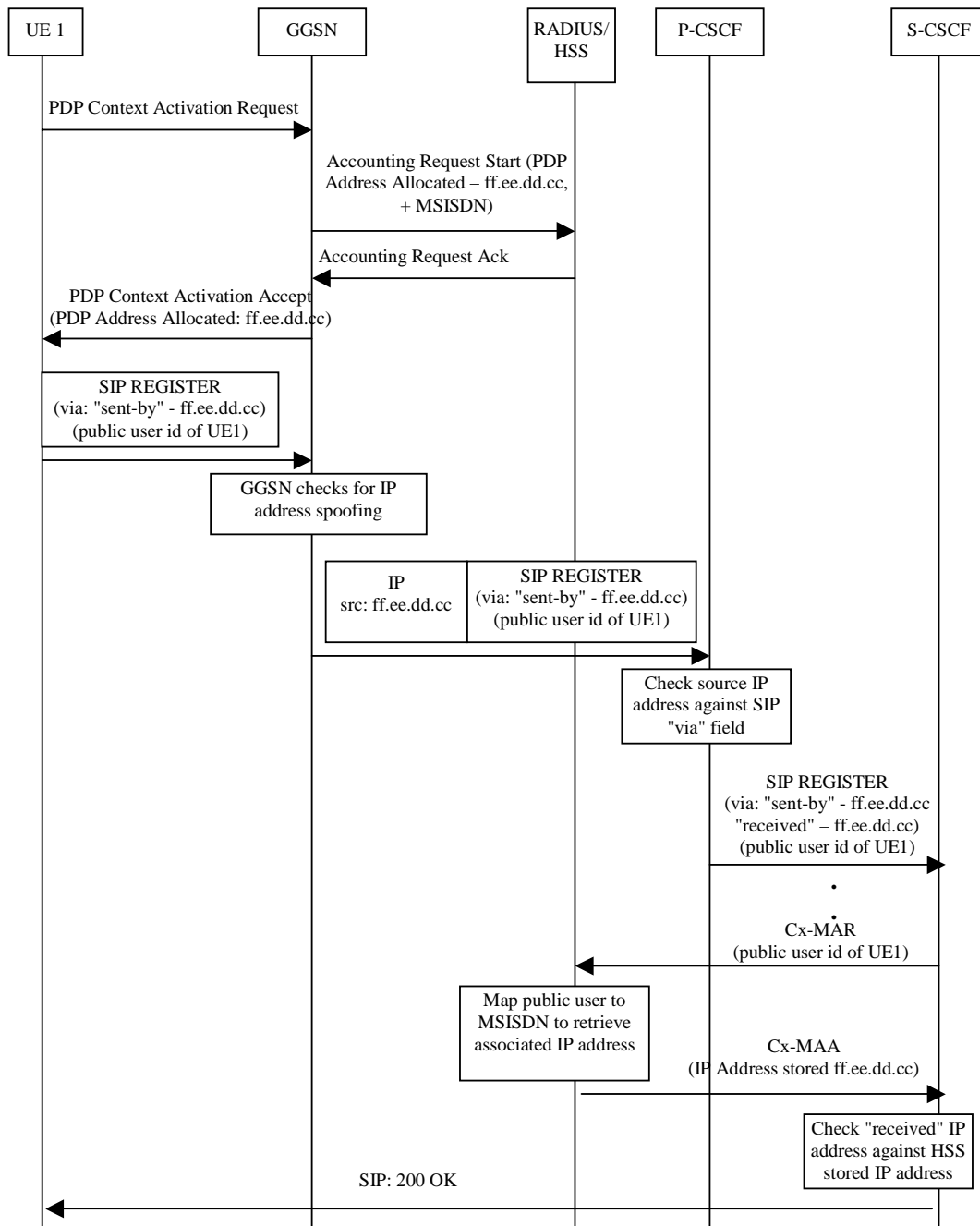
### 7.2.5 Message flows

#### 7.2.5.1 Successful registration

Figure 1 below describes the message flow for successful registration to the IMS that is specified by the early IMS security solution.

Note, that the “received” parameter is only sent from P-CSCF to S-CSCF under the conditions given in clause 7.2.3.1.





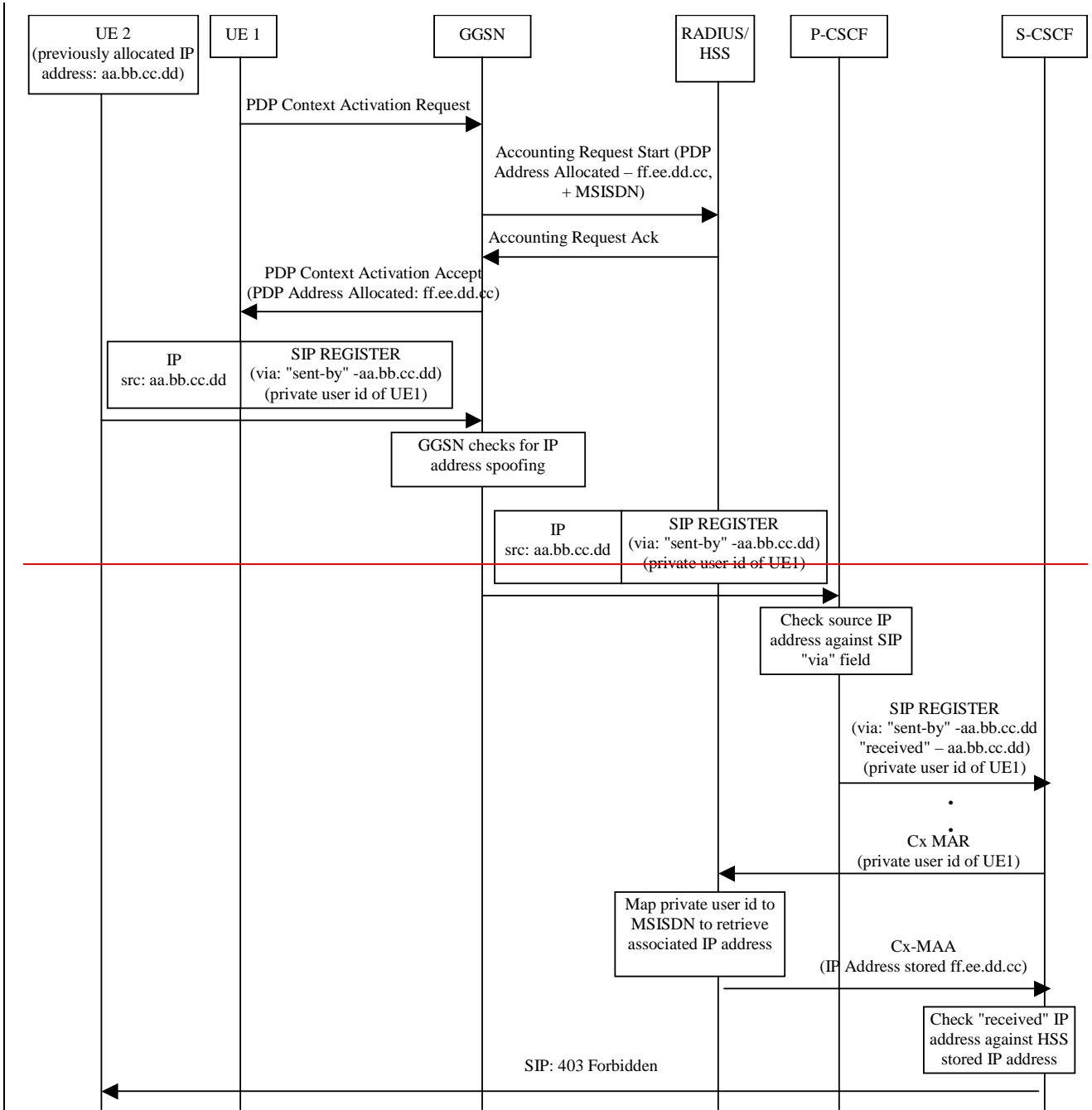
**Figure 1: Message sequence for early IMS security showing a successful registration**

\*\*\*\*\* Next Change \*\*\*\*\*

### 7.2.5.2 Unsuccessful registration

Figure 2 below gives an example message flow for the unsuccessful attempt of an attacker trying to spoof the IMS identity of a valid IMS user.

Again, the “received” parameter is only present between P-CSCF to S-CSCF under the conditions given in clause 7.2.3.1.



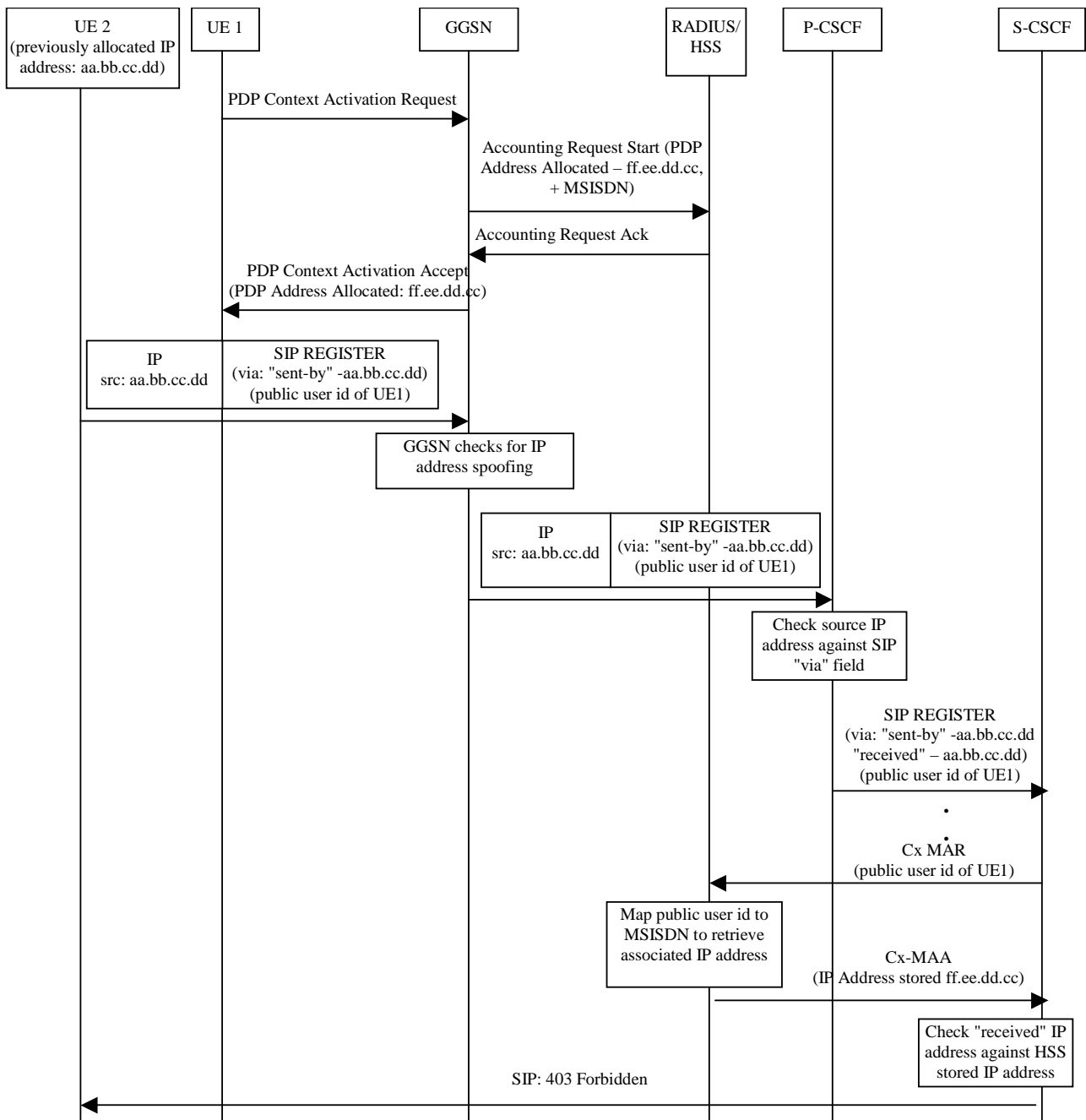


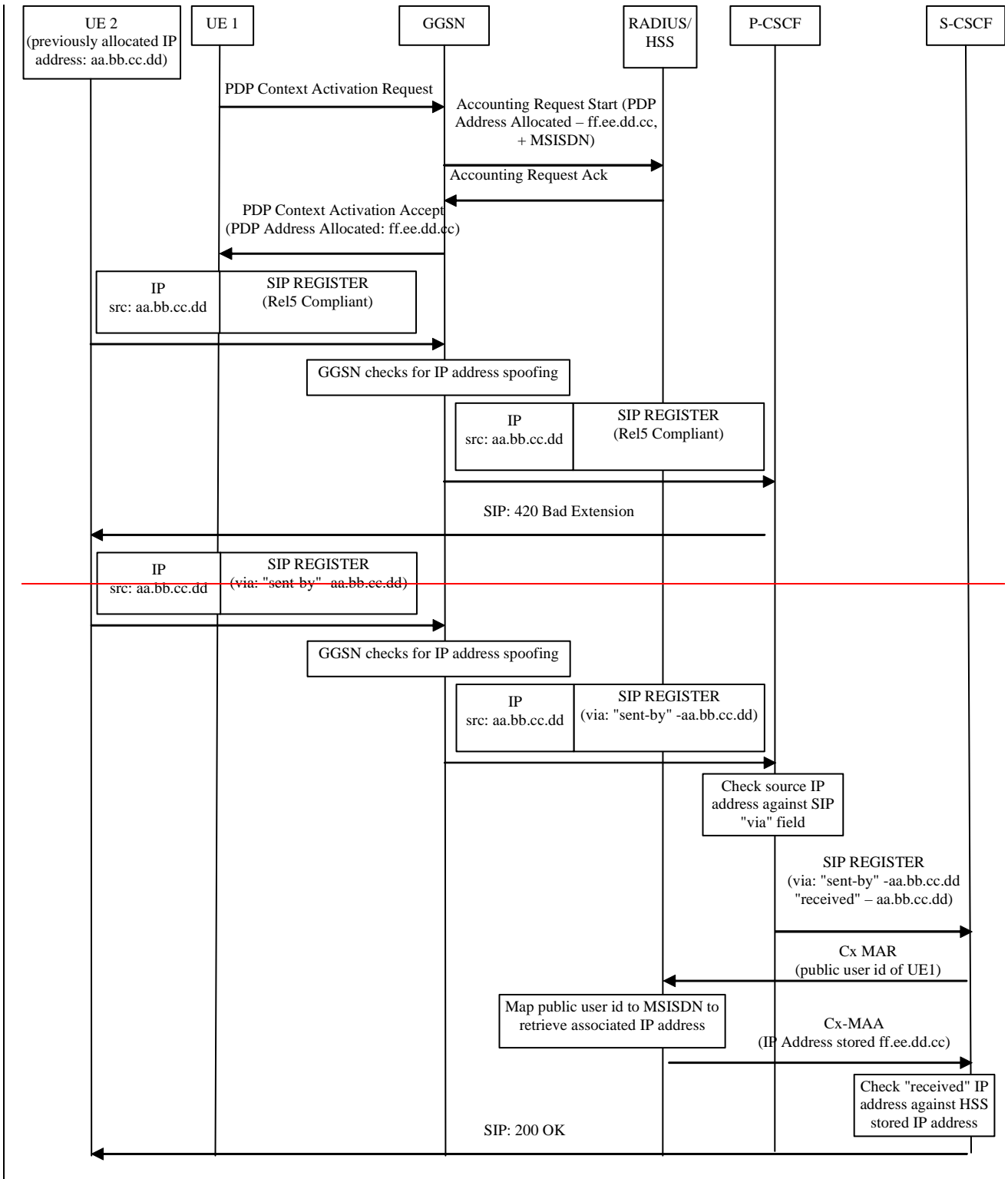
Figure 2: Message sequence for early IMS security showing an unsuccessful identity theft

\*\*\*\*\* Next Change \*\*\*\*\*

### 7.2.5.3 Successful registration for a selected interworking case

Figure 3 below describes the message flow for successful registration to the IMS in the case that the UE supports both fully compliant and early IMS access security and the network supports early IMS only. This case is denoted as case 3 in clause 7.2.4.

Note, that the “received” parameter is only sent from P-CSCF to S-CSCF under the conditions given in clause 7.2.3.1.



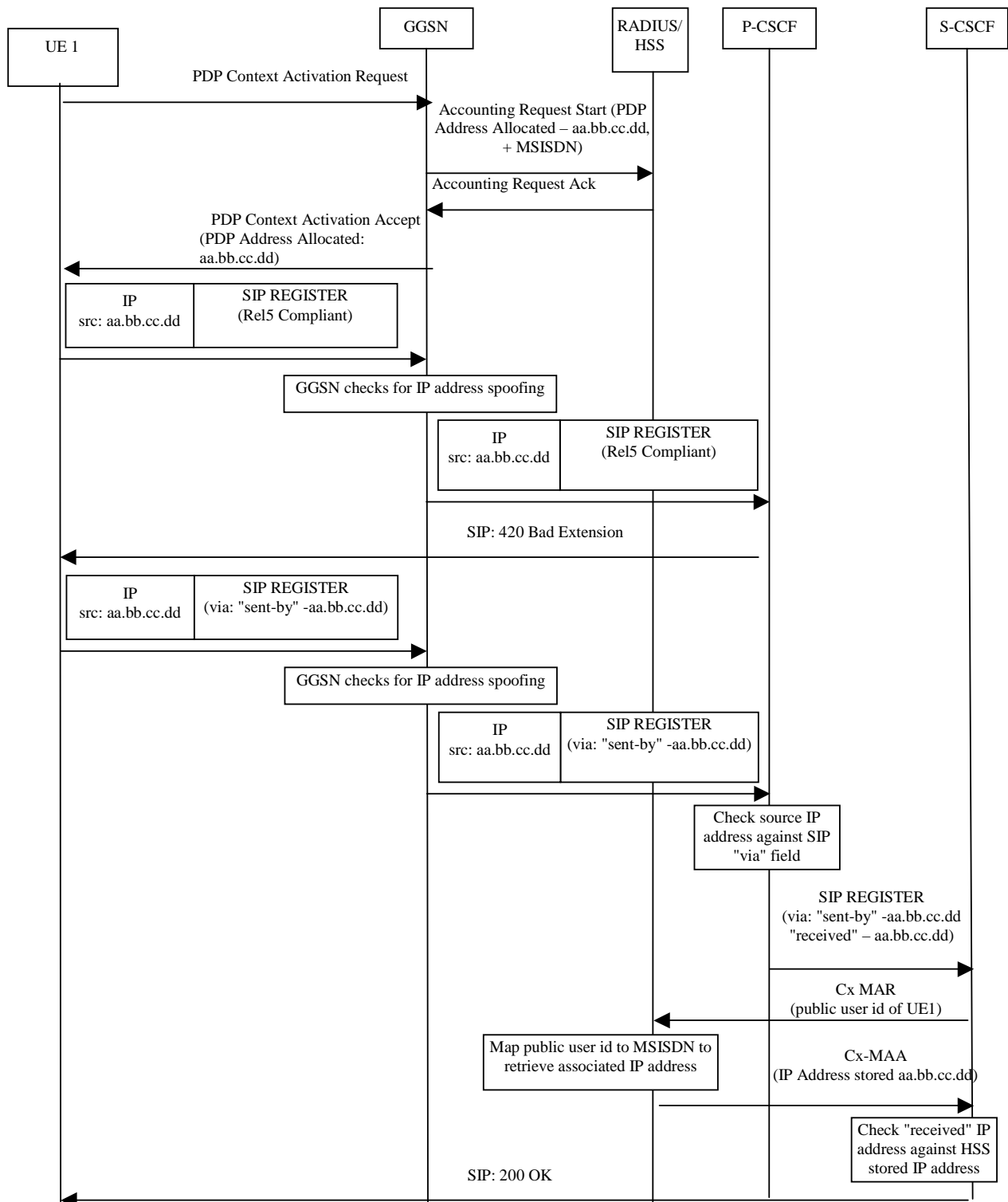


Figure 3: Message sequence for early IMS security showing interworking case where UE supports both fully compliant and early IMS access security and network supports early IMS security only

\*\*\*\*\* End of Changes \*\*\*\*\*



