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A NOVEL H.264 SVC ENCRYPTION SCHEME FOR SECURE BIT-RATE TRANSCODING University of BRISTOL

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ABSTRACT

Motivation:

- Traditional encryption causes errors if transcoding is carried out
- ECB mode encryption not secure
- Adding additional data to preserve synchronization increases bitrate

Section removed by transcoding



Features:

- No Decryption required prior to scaling
- · Any standard cipher can be used
- · Supports all types of scalability

Benefits:

- · End to end security preserved
- · Highest level of security using well studied ciphers
- No bitrate overhead
- Compatible with standard scaling transcoders

RESULTS

Security:

- High level of security
- No weaknesses from IV reuse
- No weaknesses from use of ECB
- NAL headers unencrypted so some information leaked

Transcoder Latency:

- No latency added by encryption
- Packets can be transcoded independently despite encryption

Transcoding Flexibility:

- · All forms of bitrate scaling supported
- · Bit level transcoding using FGS is possible
- · No effect on the quality of output due to encryption

Bitrate Overhead:

- Does not add any significant overhead
- Only one key and IV need to be transmitted
- Padding avoided by use of RBT

SVE ARCHITECTURE

Cipher Block Tree (CBT):

 Allows several CBC chains to be connected in a tree structure

Novel mode of operation

- Only one key and IV required to support a tree
- · IV for a chain created using a function, f, on output of block from parent chain



- plaintext is not multiple of block size
- by padding



SVF:

- Derived from CBT for use with SVC
- Support for potential future support of FGS
- Uses Residual Block Termination (RBT) to avoid bitrate expansion due to padding



CONCLUSIONS

- An encryption scheme optimised for use with SVC
- Can be modified for use with other scalable media
- Can support FGS scalability
- Encryption transparent to transcoder
- High levels of security possible
- · Benefits of scalable coding preserved
- No compromise on codec performance

- Residual Block Termination (RBT):
 - Standard technique used in block
 - ciphers

· Used to encrypt last block if size of

Avoids bitrate expansion caused

