

Table of Contents:

I. H.323	4
Protocol Overview	5
Components	9
H.225	21
RAS	22
Q.931	31
H.245	40
H.235v2 (Security)	45
H.323 & FireWalls	47
II. SCCP/Skinny	49
III. RTP and RTCP	59
IV. SIP	75
Sample SIP Session	79
Request Methods	83
Request Headers	85
Replies	93
SDP	97
SIP & FireWals	101
APPENDIX	
Suggested Reading	105



About the Author:

Jonathan Levin specializes in training and consulting services. This, and many other training materials, are created and constantly updated to reflect the ever changing environment of the IT industry.

To report errata, or for more details, feel free to email JL@HisOwn.com

This material is protected under copyright laws. Unauthorized reproduction, alteration, use in part or in whole is prohibited, without express permission from author. I put a LOT of effort into my work (and I hope it shows). Respect that.

SCCP

SCCP ("Skinny")

- Cisco Proprietary protocol, also Q.713
- Used in IP Phone \leftrightarrow Call Mgr. communications
- Utilizes TCP port 2000
- Protocol is lightweight and minimal
- Phone is really a "dumb terminal" controlled by CCM

The Cisco "Skinny" protocol was originally developed by the Selsius Corporation. With their acquisition by Cisco, this became a Cisco proprietary protocol, that is used in the communication between the Cisco IP Phones (mostly 79xx) and the Cisco Call Manager.

The protocol is a very lightweight one (hence the nickname "Skinny"). The Call Manager does all the H.323 and SIP processing, acting as a proxy, leaving the IP Phone the task of processing the VoIP RTP datastream.

The protocol is rather scarcely documented, as full documentation is available only to Cisco affiliates. The rest of this section attempts to explain this protocol, thanks to a lot of research, packet captures, and common sense.

SCCP

SCCP ("Skinny") Messages

(in order of appearance)

Stage I – Phone/CallMgr registration

	Msg	Usage	Data
→	0001	RegisterMessage	Device Name, Station UserID & Instance, IP Address, Device Type, Max Streams
→	0002	IPPortMessage	IP and Port Terminal is listening on
←	0081	RegisterAckMessage	Keep Alive Interval, Date Template (M/D/YA), Secondary Keep Alive Interval
←	009B	CapabilitiesRequest	Call Mgr asks for Station capabilities
→	0010	CapabilitiesResponse	CapCount capabilities(PayLoad/MaxFramesPerPacket)
→	000F	VersionRequest	Station requests Call Mgr version
←	0098	VersionResponse	Call Mgr Version
→	000E	ButtonTemplateRequest	--
←	0097	ButtonTemplateMessage	Button offset/count and 40-something button defs
→	000D	TimeDateRequest	--
←	0094	DefineTimeDate	Y/M/W/D/D, Hour/Min/Sec/mSec, 32-bit TimeStamp

→: Phone to Call Mgr ←: Call Mgr to phone

The table above shows the SCCP message type, as they "appear" in the lifespan of a telephone. In particular, this table shows the phone registration process with the call manager.

The phone registers its IP, as well as its type and name. The CCM asks it to provide its "capabilities" (voice/video codecs supported). It then caches the IP-Phone capabilities and translates them to H.323 capabilities.

The illustration to the right depicts a typical Registration message, as captured by Ethereal's protocol dissector.

```

34 41.380339 192.168.218.29 192.168.218.9 SKINNY RegisterMessage
+ Frame 34 (118 bytes on wire, 118 bytes captured)
+ Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_66:57:58 (00:09:43:66:57:58), Dst: CompaqHp_9a:80
+ Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.218.29 (192.168.218.29), Dst: 192.168.218
+ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49968 (49968), Dst Port: 2000 (2
- Skinny Client Control Protocol
  Data Length: 56
  Reserved: 0x00000000
  Message ID: RegisterMessage (0x00000001)
  DeviceName: SEP000943665758
  StationUserId: 0
  StationInstance: 1
  IP Address: 192.168.218.29 (192.168.218.29)
  DeviceType: TelecasterBus (8)
  MaxStreams: 0
0000 00 0b cd 9a 80 a7 00 09 43 66 57 58 08 00 45 68 ..... CfwX..Eh
0010 00 68 02 8a 00 00 40 06 42 26 c0 a8 da 1d c0 a8 .h....@. B&.....
0020 da 09 c3 30 07 d0 34 74 0e fc a6 ee f9 56 50 18 ...0..4t .....VP.
0030 05 78 fe 1f 00 00 88 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 .x....8. ....
0040 00 00 53 45 50 30 30 30 39 34 33 36 36 35 37 35 ..SEP000 94366575
0050 38 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 c0 a8 da 1d 08 00 8.....
0060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 05 00 00 84 00 00 .....
0070 00 00 00 00 00 00
  
```


The Capabilities Response message is shown in the following illustration:

38 41.386894 192.168.218.29 192.168.218.9 SKINNY CapabilitiesResMessage

- Frame 38 (182 bytes on wire, 182 bytes captured)
- Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_66:57:58 (00:09:43:66:57:58), Dst: CompaqHp_9a
- Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.218.29 (192.168.218.29), Dst: 192.168.
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 49968 (49968), Dst Port: 2000
- Skippy Client Control Protocol
 - Data Length: 120
 - Reserved: 0x00000000
 - Message ID: CapabilitiesResMessage (0x00000010)
 - CapCount: 7
 - PayloadCapability: Wideband 256k (25)
 - MaxFramesPerPacket: 120
 - PayloadCapability: G.711 u-law 64k (4)
 - MaxFramesPerPacket: 40
 - PayloadCapability: G.711 A-law 64k (2)
 - MaxFramesPerPacket: 40
 - PayloadCapability: G.729 Annex B (15)
 - MaxFramesPerPacket: 60
 - PayloadCapability: G.729 Annex A+Annex B (16)
 - MaxFramesPerPacket: 60
 - PayloadCapability: G.729 (11)
 - MaxFramesPerPacket: 60
 - PayloadCapability: G.729 Annex A (12)
 - MaxFramesPerPacket: 60

0000	00	0b	cd	9a	80	a7	00	09	43	66	57	58	08	00	45	68	.....	CfWX..Eh
0010	00	a8	02	8c	00	00	40	06	41	e4	c0	a8	da	1d	c0	a8	.....	@. A.....
0020	da	09	c3	30	07	d0	34	74	0f	4c	a6	ee	f9	82	50	18	...0..4t	.L....P.
0030	05	78	29	27	00	00	78	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	.x)'..x.	.....
0040	00	00	07	00	00	00	19	00	00	00	78	00	00	00	00	00	.....	.x.....
0050	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	00	00	.....	(.....
0060	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	00	00	.....	.<.....
0070	00	00	00	00	00	00	0f	00	00	00	3c	00	00	00	00	00	.....	<.....
0080	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	3c	00	00	00	00	00	.....	<.....
0090	00	00	00	00	00	00	0b	00	00	00	3c	00	00	00	00	00	.....	<.....
00a0	00	00	00	00	00	00	0c	00	00	00	3c	00	00	00	00	00	.....	<.....
00b0	00	00	00	00	00	00											.....	<.....

SCCP

SCCP ("Skinny") Messages

(in order of appearance)

Stage I $\frac{1}{2}$ – Keep Alive/Alarm Messages

	Msg	Usage	Data
→	0000	KeepAliveMessage	-- (sent periodically by phone)
←	0100	KeepAliveAckMessage	-- (sent periodically by callMgr)
→	0020	Alarm Message	Alarm Severity, Display Message & Params

Stage II – Picking up the handset

	Msg	Usage	Data
→	0006	OffHookMessage	--
←	0099	DisplayTextMessage	ASCII text, NULL terminated
←	0086	SetLampMessage	Stimulus, StimulusInstance, LampMode
←	0111	CallStateMessage	Call State (code), Line Instance, Call Ident
←	0112	DisplayPromptStatus	Timeout, DisplayMessage*, Line Inst, Call Ident
←	0110	SelectSoftKeysMessage	Line Instance, Call Ident, SoftKeySet, SoftKeyMap (16-bit bitmap)
←	0116	ActivateCallPlaneMessage	Line Instance
←	0082	StartToneMessage	Dial Tone (as 32 bit identifier)

→: Phone to Call Mgr ←: Call Mgr to phone

The phone periodically sends "KeepAlive" messages to the CCM (as instructed by the CCM during the registration). Alarms are sent in case of errors – network errors, mostly, such as a phone's inability to load a file from the TFTP, etc.

When a user picks up the handset, the phone sends an "OffHook" message to the CCM. The CCM, in turn, tells the phone e-x-a-c-t-l-y what to do. From the lamp on/off, through the prompt, key settings, and even the dialtone.

SCCP

SCCP ("Skinny") Messages

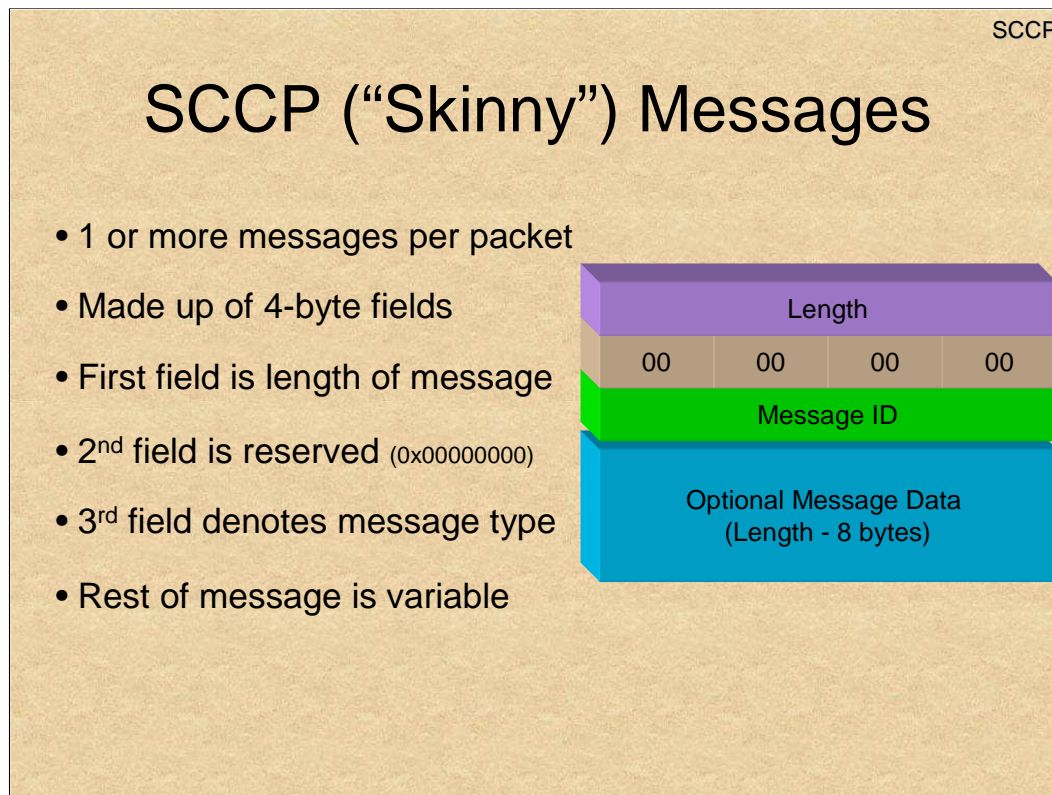
(in order of appearance)

Stage III – Placing a call

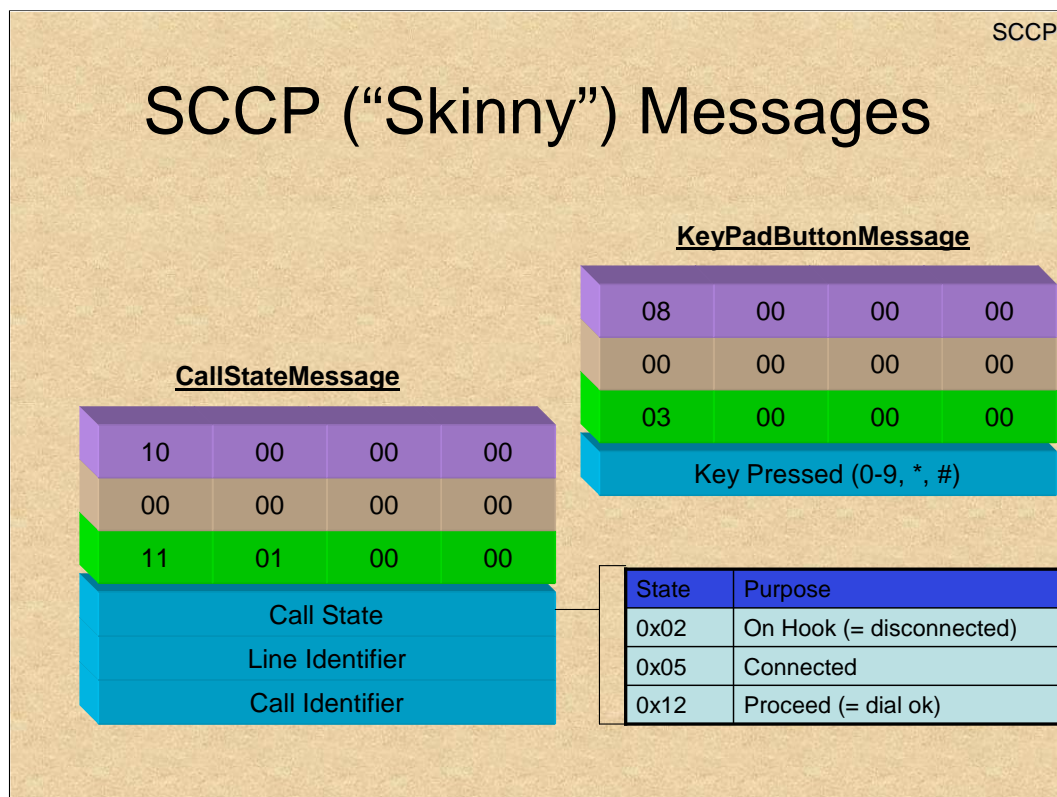
	Msg	Usage	Data
→	0003	KeyPadButtonMessage	Dialed Digit
←	0083	StopToneMessage	0110 may follow to reconfigure softkeys..
←	008F	CallInfoMessage	Calling/Called Party & Party Names, Line Inst., Call Ident, Call Type, Orig. called party
←	0105	OpenReceiveChannel	Receive Channel Details..
←	008A	StartMediaTransmission	Transmission Channel Details..
→	0022	OpenReceiveChannelAck	Status, IP, Port, Pass Through Party ID
→	0007	OnHookMessage	-- (serves as a call hangup)
←	0113	ClearPromptStatusMess..	Line Instance, Call Ident
←	0106	CloseReceiveChannel	Conf Id, Pass Through Party Id
←	008B	StopMediaTransmission	Conf Id, Pass Through Party Id

→: Phone to Call Mgr ←: Call Mgr to phone

The phone signals the end of a call by an "OnHook" message, telling the call manager the user replaced the handset (therefore hung up the call). It's then that the Call Manager tells the phone to stop transmitting, close the channels, set the call State to OnHook (= disconnected), and present the default user prompt.

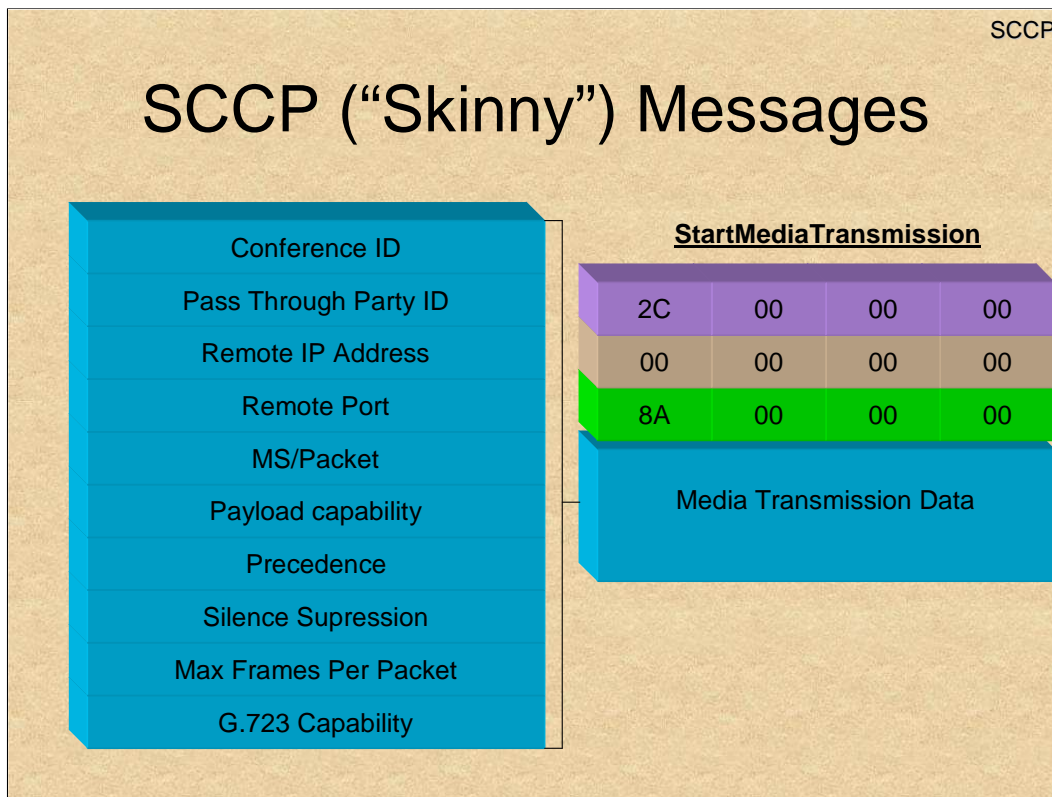


As stated, SCCP is an extremely simple (and wasteful(!)) protocol. The slide above depicts the basic format of a SCCP message. All "fields" are 4 bytes (i.e. words), for easier processing at the phone side. The first field is the length of the message (i.e. the rest of the fields, excluding the "reserved" field, next, which is always zero). Then, the message type – and, if applicable, message arguments. Most messages, however, are of fixed size, as they have a predefined number of arguments. The messages containing strings, however (usually NULL terminated), may differ.



The slide above shows the important "dialing" messages that SCCP supports. These are the KeyPadButton Message (for each dialed digit) and the CallState Message. The latter is sent by the Call Manager to the Station at various stages of the call lifespan, with the codes specified in the table above.

Note, again, that the protocol is VERY wasteful. Each digit is sent on its own in a KeyPadButton Message (as one byte out of the four).



The "Start Media Transmission" is one of the more complex SCCP messages, due to its many fields. Its format is shown above, and in the following illustration.

The "Payload Capability" denotes the type of RTP transport (e.g. "4" for G.711, as we have seen for H.323). RTP is handled next.

CCM instructs phone to connect to this IP and port with RTP

SCCP

SCCP ("Skinny") Firewall Features

- Standard VoIP defenses
- No SCCP specific options aside from basic validation
- SCCP NAT features not supported

The screenshot shows the Check Point SmartDashboard - SmartDefense interface. The main window displays the configuration for the "Skinny Client Control Protocol". The left pane shows a tree view of network objects and protocols, with "SCCP (Skinny)*" selected under the VoIP category. The right pane shows the configuration options for SCCP, which are checked:

- Verify SCCP header content
- Drop multicast RTP connections

Below the configuration options, the following details are displayed:

- Attack ID:** CPAI5303
- Last Update:** 01-February-2005
- Supported from Version:** R55W
- Severity:** Critical

The **SmartDefense Protection:** section contains the following text:

SCCP (Skinny Client Control Protocol) controls telephony gateways from external call control devices called Call Agents (also known as Media Gateway Controllers). SmartDefense provides full connectivity and network level and security for SCCP based VoIP communication. All SCCP traffic is inspected, and legitimate traffic is allowed to pass while attacks are blocked. All SmartDefense capabilities are supported, such as anti-spoofing and protection against Denial of Service attacks. Fragmented packets are examined and secured using kernel based streaming. However, NAT on SCCP devices is not supported. In addition, SmartDefense restricts handover locations, and controls signalling and data connections. SmartDefense tracks state and verifies that the state is valid for all SCCP message. For a number of key messages, it also verifies existence and correctness of the message parameters. SmartDefense can perform additional content security checks for SCCP connections, thereby providing a greater level of protection.

The status bar at the bottom of the window shows "Done", "192.168.126.1", and "Read/Write".