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- None

This specification is related to:

- Key Management Interoperability Protocol Profiles Version 1.0
- Key Management Interoperability Protocol Use Cases Version 1.0
- Key Management Interoperability Protocol Usage Guide Version 1.0

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None

Abstract:

This document is intended for developers and architects who wish to design systems and applications that interoperate using the Key Management Interoperability Protocol specification.

Status:

This document was last revised or approved by the Key Management Interoperability Protocol TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the "Latest Version" or "Latest Approved Version" location noted above for possible later revisions of this document.

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1 Introduction

This document is intended as a specification of the protocol used for the communication between clients and servers to perform certain management operations on objects stored and maintained by a key management system. These objects are referred to as *Managed Objects* in this specification. They include symmetric and asymmetric cryptographic keys, digital certificates, and templates used to simplify the creation of objects and control their use. Managed Objects are managed with *operations* that include the ability to generate cryptographic keys, register objects with the key management system, obtain objects from the system, destroy objects from the system, and search for objects maintained by the system. Managed Objects also have associated *attributes*, which are named values stored by the key management system and are obtained from the system via operations. Certain attributes are added, modified, or deleted by operations.

The protocol specified in this document includes several certificate-related functions for which there are a number of existing protocols – namely Validate (e.g., SVP or XKMS), Certify (e.g. CMP, CMC, SCEP) and Re-certify (e.g. CMP, CMC, SCEP). The protocol does not attempt to define a comprehensive certificate management protocol such as would be needed for a certification authority. However, it does include functions that are needed to allow a key server to provide a proxy for certificate management functions.

In addition to the normative definitions for managed objects, operations and attributes, this specification also includes normative definitions for the following aspects of the protocol:

- The expected behavior of the server and client as a result of operations
- Message contents and formats
- Message encoding (including enumerations)
- Error handling

This specification is complemented by three other documents. The Usage Guide **[KMIP-UG]** provides illustrative information on using the protocol. The KMIP Profiles Specification **[KMIP-Prof]** provides a selected set of conformance profiles and authentication suites. The Test Specification **[KMIP-UC]** provides samples of protocol messages corresponding to a set of defined test cases.

This specification defines the KMIP protocol version major 1 and minor 0 (see 6.1).

1.1 Terminology

The key words "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119]. The words 'must', 'can', and 'will' are forbidden.

For definitions not found in this document, see **[SP800-57-1]**.

Archive	To place information not accessed frequently into long-term storage
Asymmetric key pair (key pair)	A public key and its corresponding private key; a key pair is used with a public key algorithm
Authentication	A process that establishes the origin of information, or determines an entity's identity.
Authentication code	A cryptographic checksum based on an Approved security function (also known as a Message Authentication Code).
Authorization	Access privileges that are granted to an entity; conveying an "official" sanction to perform a security function or activity.

Certification authority	The entity in a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) that is responsible for issuing certificates, and exacting compliance to a PKI policy.
Ciphertext	Data in its encrypted form.
Compromise	The unauthorized disclosure, modification, substitution or use of sensitive data (e.g., keying material and other security related information).
Confidentiality	The property that sensitive information is not disclosed to unauthorized entities.
Cryptographic algorithm	A well-defined computational procedure that takes variable inputs including a cryptographic key and produces an output.
Cryptographic key (key)	A parameter used in conjunction with a cryptographic algorithm that determines its operation in such a way that an entity with knowledge of the key can reproduce or reverse the operation, while an entity without knowledge of the key cannot. Examples include: 1. The transformation of plaintext data into ciphertext data, 2. The transformation of ciphertext data into plaintext data, 3. The computation of a digital signature from data, 4. The verification of a digital signature, 5. The computation of an authentication code from data, 6. The verification of an authentication code from data and a received authentication code,
Decryption	The process of changing ciphertext into plaintext using a cryptographic algorithm and key.
Digest (or hash)	The result of applying a hash function to information.
Digital signature (signature)	The result of a cryptographic transformation of data that, when properly implemented with supporting infrastructure and policy, provides the services of: 1. origin authentication 2. data integrity, and 3. signer non-repudiation.
Encryption	The process of changing plaintext into ciphertext using a cryptographic algorithm and key.
Hash function	A function that maps a bit string of arbitrary length to a fixed length bit string. Approved hash functions satisfy the following properties: 1. (One-way) It is computationally infeasible to find any input that maps to any pre-specified output, and 2. (Collision resistant) It is computationally infeasible to find any two distinct inputs that map to the same output.
Integrity	The property that sensitive data has not been modified or deleted in an unauthorized and undetected manner.
Key derivation (derivation)	A function in the lifecycle of keying material; the process by which one or more keys are derived from a shared secret and other information.

Key management	The activities involving the handling of cryptographic keys and other related security parameters (e.g., IVs and passwords) during the entire life cycle of the keys, including their generation, storage, establishment, entry and output, and destruction.
Key wrapping (wrapping)	A method of encrypting keys (along with associated integrity information) that provides both confidentiality and integrity protection using a symmetric key.
Message authentication code (MAC)	A cryptographic checksum on data that uses a symmetric key to detect both accidental and intentional modifications of data.
Private key	A cryptographic key, used with a public key cryptographic algorithm, that is uniquely associated with an entity and is not made public. In an asymmetric (public) cryptosystem, the private key is associated with a public key. Depending on the algorithm, the private key may be used to: 1. Compute the corresponding public key, 2. Compute a digital signature that may be verified by the corresponding public key, 3. Decrypt data that was encrypted by the corresponding public key, or 4. Compute a piece of common shared data, together with other information.
Profile	A specification of objects, attributes, operations, message elements and authentication methods to be used in specific contexts of key management server and client interactions (see **[KMIP-Prof]**).
Public key	A cryptographic key used with a public key cryptographic algorithm that is uniquely associated with an entity and that may be made public. In an asymmetric (public) cryptosystem, the public key is associated with a private key. The public key may be known by anyone and, depending on the algorithm, may be used to: 1. Verify a digital signature that is signed by the corresponding private key, 2. Encrypt data that can be decrypted by the corresponding private key, or 3. Compute a piece of shared data.
Public key certificate (certificate)	A set of data that uniquely identifies an entity, contains the entity's public key and possibly other information, and is digitally signed by a trusted party, thereby binding the public key to the entity.
Public key cryptographic algorithm	A cryptographic algorithm that uses two related keys, a public key and a private key. The two keys have the property that determining the private key from the public key is computationally infeasible.
Public Key Infrastructure	A framework that is established to issue, maintain and revoke public key certificates.
Recover	To retrieve information that was archived to long-term storage.
Split knowledge	A process by which a cryptographic key is split into n multiple key components, individually providing no knowledge of the original key, which can be subsequently combined to recreate the original cryptographic key. If knowledge of k (where k is less than or equal to n) components is required to construct the original key, then knowledge of

	any *k*-1 key components provides no information about the original key other than, possibility, its length.
Symmetric key	A single cryptographic key that is used with a secret (symmetric) key algorithm.
Symmetric key algorithm	A cryptographic algorithm that uses the same secret (symmetric) key for an operation and its complement (e.g., encryption and decryption).
X.509 certificate	The ISO/ITU-T X.509 standard defined two types of certificates – the X.509 public key certificate, and the X.509 attribute certificate. Most commonly (including this document), an X.509 certificate refers to the X.509 public key certificate.
X.509 public key certificate	The public key for a user (or device) and a name for the user (or device), together with some other information, rendered un-forgeable by the digital signature of the certification authority that issued the certificate, encoded in the format defined in the ISO/ITU-T X.509 standard.

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164 2 Objects

165 The following subsections describe the objects that are passed between the clients and servers of the key
166 management system. Some of these object types, called *Base Objects*, are used only in the protocol
167 itself, and are not considered Managed Objects. Key management systems MAY choose to support a
168 subset of the Managed Objects. The object descriptions refer to the primitive data types of which they are
169 composed. These primitive data types are

170 • Integer

171 • Long Integer

172 • Big Integer

173 • Enumeration – choices from a predefined list of values

174 • Boolean

175 • Text String – string of characters representing human-readable text

176 • Byte String – sequence of unencoded byte values

177 • Date-Time – date and time, with a granularity of one second

178 • Interval – time interval expressed in seconds

179 Structures are composed of ordered lists of primitive data types or structures.

180 2.1 Base Objects

181 These objects are used within the messages of the protocol, but are not objects managed by the key
182 management system. They are components of Managed Objects.

183 2.1.1 Attribute

184 An Attribute object is a structure (see Table 1) used for sending and receiving Managed Object attributes.
185 The *Attribute Name* is a text-string that is used to identify the attribute. The *Attribute Index* is an index
186 number assigned by the key management server when a specified named attribute is allowed to have
187 multiple instances. The Attribute Index is used to identify the particular instance. Attribute Indices SHALL
188 start with 0. The Attribute Index of an attribute SHALL NOT change when other instances are added or
189 deleted. For example, if a particular attribute has 4 instances with Attribute Indices 0, 1, 2 and 3, and the
190 instance with Attribute Index 2 is deleted, then the Attribute Index of instance 3 is not changed. Attributes
191 that have a single instance have an Attribute Index of 0, which is assumed if the Attribute Index is not
192 specified. The *Attribute Value* is either a primitive data type or structured object, depending on the
193 attribute.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Attribute	Structure	
Attribute Name	Text String	Yes
Attribute Index	Integer	No
Attribute Value	Varies, depending on attribute. See Section 3	Yes

194 **Table 1: Attribute Object Structure**

2.1.2 Credential

A *Credential* is a structure (see Table 2) used for client identification purposes and is not managed by the key management system (e.g., user id/password pairs, Kerberos tokens, etc). It MAY be used for authentication purposes as indicated in **[KMIP-Prof]**.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Credential	Structure	
Credential Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.1	Yes
Credential Value	Byte String	Yes

Table 2: Credential Object Structure

2.1.3 Key Block

A *Key Block* object is a structure (see Table 3) used to encapsulate all of the information that is closely associated with a cryptographic key. It contains a Key Value of one of the following *Key Format Types*:

- *Raw* – This is a key that contains only cryptographic key material, encoded as a string of bytes.
- *Opaque* – This is an encoded key for which the encoding is unknown to the key management system. It is encoded as a string of bytes.
- *PKCS1* – This is an encoded private key, expressed as a DER-encoded ASN.1 PKCS#1 object.
- *PKCS8* – This is an encoded private key, expressed as a DER-encoded ASN.1 PKCS#8 object, supporting both RSAPrivateKey syntax and EncryptedPrivateKey.
- *X*.509 – This is an encoded object, expressed as a DER-encoded ASN.1 X.509 object.
- ECPrivateKey – This is an ASN.1 encoded elliptic curve private key.
- Several *Transparent Key* types – These are algorithm-specific structures containing defined values for the various key types, as defined in Section 2.1.7
- *Extensions* – These are vendor-specific extensions to allow for proprietary or legacy key formats.

The Key Block MAY contain the Key Compression Type, which indicates the format of the elliptic curve public key. By default, the public key is uncompressed.

The Key Block also has the Cryptographic Algorithm and the Cryptographic Length of the key contained in the Key Value field. Some example values are:

- RSA keys are typically 1024, 2048 or 3072 bits in length
- 3DES keys are typically 168 bits in length
- AES keys are typically 128 or 256 bits in length

The Key Block SHALL contain a Key Wrapping Data structure if the key in the Key Value field is wrapped (i.e., encrypted, or MACed/signed, or both).

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Block	Structure	
Key Format Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.3	Yes
Key Compression Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.2	No
Key Value	Byte String: for wrapped Key Value; Structure: for plaintext Key Value, see 2.1.4	Yes
Cryptographic Algorithm	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.12	Yes, MAY be omitted only if this information is available from the Key Value. Does not apply to Secret Data or Opaque Objects. If present, Cryptographic Length SHALL also be present.
Cryptographic Length	Integer	Yes, MAY be omitted only if this information is available from the Key Value. Does not apply to Secret Data or Opaque Objects. If present, Cryptographic Algorithm SHALL also be present.
Key Wrapping Data	Structure, see 2.1.5	No, SHALL only be present if the key is wrapped.

223 **Table 3: Key Block Object Structure**

2.1.4 Key Value

225 The *Key Value* is used only inside a Key Block and is either a Byte String or a structure (see Table 4):

226 • The Key Value structure contains the key material, either as a byte string or as a Transparent Key
227 structure (see Section 2.1.7), and OPTIONAL attribute information that is associated and
228 encapsulated with the key material. This attribute information differs from the attributes
229 associated with Managed Objects, and which is obtained via the Get Attributes operation, only by
230 the fact that it is encapsulated with (and possibly wrapped with) the key material itself.

231 • The Key Value Byte String is the wrapped TTLV-encoded (see Section 9.1) Key Value structure.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Value	Structure	
Key Material	Byte String: for Raw, Opaque, PKCS1, PKCS8, ECPrivateKey, or Extension Key Format types; Structure: for Transparent, or Extension Key Format Types	Yes
Attribute	Attribute Object, see Section 2.1.1	No. MAY be repeated

232

Table 4: Key Value Object Structure

233 2.1.5 Key Wrapping Data

234 The Key Block MAY also supply OPTIONAL information about a cryptographic key wrapping mechanism
235 used to wrap the Key Value. This consists of a *Key Wrapping Data* structure (see Table 5). It is only used
236 inside a Key Block.

237 This structure contains fields for:

238 • A *Wrapping Method*, which indicates the method used to wrap the Key Value*.*

239 • *Encryption Key Information,* which contains the Unique Identifier (see 3.1) value of the encryption
240 key and associated cryptographic parameters.

241 • *MAC/Signature Key Information,* which contains the Unique Identifier value of the MAC/signature
242 key and associated cryptographic parameters.

243 • A *MAC/Signature,* which contains a MAC or signature of the Key Value*.*

244 • An *IV/Counter/Nonce,* if REQUIRED by the wrapping method.

245 If wrapping is used, then the whole Key Value structure is wrapped unless otherwise specified by the
246 Wrapping Method. The algorithms used for wrapping are given by the Cryptographic Algorithm attributes
247 of the encryption key and/or MAC/signature key; the block-cipher mode, padding method, and hashing
248 algorithm used for wrapping are given by the Cryptographic Parameters in the Encryption Key Information
249 and/or MAC/Signature Key Information, or, if not present, from the Cryptographic Parameters attribute of
250 the respective key(s). At least one of the Encryption Key Information and the MAC/Signature Key
251 Information SHALL be specified.

252 The following wrapping methods are currently defined:

253 • *Encrypt* only (i.e., encryption using a symmetric key or public key, or authenticated encryption
254 algorithms that use a single key)

255 • *MAC/sign* only (i.e., either MACing the Key Value with a symmetric key, or signing the Key Value
256 with a private key)

257 • *Encrypt then MAC/sign*

258 • *MAC/sign then encrypt*

259 • *TR-31*

260 • *Extensions*

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Wrapping Data	Structure	
Wrapping Method	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.4	Yes
Encryption Key Information	Structure, see below	No. Corresponds to the key that was used to encrypt the Key Value.
MAC/Signature Key Information	Structure, see below	No. Corresponds to the symmetric key used to MAC the Key Value or the private key used to sign the Key Value
MAC/Signature	Byte String	No
IV/Counter/Nonce	Byte String	No

261   **Table 5: Key Wrapping Data Object Structure**

262   The structures of the Encryption Key Information (see Table 6) and the MAC/Signature Key Information
263   (see Table 7) are as follows:

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Encryption Key Information	Structure	
Unique Identifier	Text string, see 3.1	Yes
Cryptographic Parameters	Structure, see 3.6	No

264   **Table 6: Encryption Key Information Object Structure**

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
MAC/Signature Key Information	Structure	
Unique Identifier	Text string, see 3.1	Yes. It SHALL be either the Unique Identifier of the Symmetric Key used to MAC, or of the Private Key (or its corresponding Public Key) used to sign.
Cryptographic Parameters	Structure, see 3.6	No

265   **Table 7: MAC/Signature Key Information Object Structure**

2.1.6 Key Wrapping Specification

267   This is a separate structure (see Table 8) that is defined for operations that provide the option to return
268   wrapped keys. The *Key Wrapping Specification* SHALL be included inside the operation request if clients
269   request the server to return a wrapped key. If Cryptographic Parameters are specified in the Encryption
270   Key Information and/or the MAC/Signature Key Information, then the server SHALL verify that they match
271   one of the instances of the Cryptographic Parameters attribute of the corresponding key. If Cryptographic
272   Parameters are omitted, then the server SHALL use the Cryptographic Parameters attribute with the
273   lowest Attribute Index of the corresponding key. If the corresponding key does not have any
274   Cryptographic Parameters attribute, or if no match is found, then an error is returned.

275 This structure contains:

276 • A Wrapping Method that indicates the method used to wrap the Key Value.

277 • An Encryption Key Information with the Unique Identifier value of the encryption key and
278 associated cryptographic parameters.

279 • A MAC/Signature Key Information with the Unique Identifier value of the MAC/signature key and
280 associated cryptographic parameters.

281 • Zero or more Attribute Names to indicate the attributes to be wrapped with the key material.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Wrapping Specification	Structure	
Wrapping Method	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.4	Yes
Encryption Key Information	Structure, see 2.1.5	No, SHALL be present if MAC/Signature Key Information is omitted
MAC/Signature Key Information	Structure, see 2.1.5	No, SHALL be present if Encryption Key Information is omitted
Attribute Name	Text String	No, MAY be repeated

282 **Table 8: Key Wrapping Specification Object Structure**

2.1.7 Transparent Key Structures

284 *Transparent Key* structures describe key material in a form that is easily interpreted by all participants in
285 the protocol. They are used in the Key Value structure.

2.1.7.1 Transparent Symmetric Key

287 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent Symmetric Key*, then Key Material is a structure
288 as shown in Table 9.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Key	Byte String	Yes

289 **Table 9: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent Symmetric Keys**

2.1.7.2 Transparent DSA Private Key

291 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent DSA Private Key*, then Key Material is a structure
292 as shown in Table 10.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
P	Big Integer	Yes
Q	Big Integer	Yes
G	Big Integer	Yes
X	Big Integer	Yes

293 **Table 10: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent DSA Private Keys**

294 P is the prime modulus. Q is the prime divisor of P-1. G is the generator. X is the private key (refer to
295 NIST FIPS PUB 186-3).

2.1.7.3 Transparent DSA Public Key

297 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent DSA Public Key*, then Key Material is a structure
298 as shown in Table 11.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
P	Big Integer	Yes
Q	Big Integer	Yes
G	Big Integer	Yes
Y	Big Integer	Yes

299 **Table 11: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent DSA Public Keys**

300 P is the prime modulus. Q is the prime divisor of P-1. G is the generator. Y is the public key (refer to NIST
301 FIPS PUB 186-3).

2.1.7.4 Transparent RSA Private Key

303 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent RSA Private Key*, then Key Material is a structure
304 as shown in Table 12.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Modulus	Big Integer	Yes
Private Exponent	Big Integer	No
Public Exponent	Big Integer	No
P	Big Integer	No
Q	Big Integer	No
Prime Exponent P	Big Integer	No
Prime Exponent Q	Big Integer	No
CRT Coefficient	Big Integer	No

305 **Table 12: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent RSA Private Keys**

306 One of the following SHALL be present (refer to RSA PKCS#1):

307 • Private Exponent

308 • P and Q (the first two prime factors of Modulus)

309 • Prime Exponent P and Prime Exponent Q.

2.1.7.5 Transparent RSA Public Key

311 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent RSA Public Key*, then Key Material is a structure
312 as shown in Table 13.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Modulus	Big Integer	Yes
Public Exponent	Big Integer	Yes

313 **Table 13: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent RSA Public Keys**

2.1.7.6 Transparent DH Private Key

315 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent DH Private Key*, then Key Material is a structure
316 as shown in Table 14.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
P	Big Integer	Yes
G	Big Integer	Yes
Q	Big Integer	No
J	Big Integer	No
X	Big Integer	Yes

317 **Table 14: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent DH Private Keys**

318 P is the prime, P = JQ + 1. G is the generator G^Q = 1 mod P. Q is the prime factor of P-1. J is the
319 OPTIONAL cofactor. X is the private key (refer to ANSI X9.42).

2.1.7.7 Transparent DH Public Key

321 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent DH Public Key*, then Key Material is a structure as
322 shown in Table 15.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
P	Big Integer	Yes
G	Big Integer	Yes
Q	Big Integer	No
J	Big Integer	No
Y	Big Integer	Yes

323 **Table 15: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent DH Public Keys**

324 P is the prime, P = JQ + 1. G is the generator G^Q = 1 mod P. Q is the prime factor of P-1. J is the
325 OPTIONAL cofactor. Y is the public key (refer to ANSI X9.42).

2.1.7.8 Transparent ECDSA Private Key

327 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent ECDSA Private Key*, then Key Material is a
328 structure as shown in Table 16.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Recommended Curve	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.5	Yes
D	Big Integer	Yes

329 **Table 16: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent ECDSA Private Keys**

330 D is the private key (refer to NIST FIPS PUB 186-3).

2.1.7.9 Transparent ECDSA Public Key

332 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent ECDSA Public Key*, then Key Material is a
333 structure as shown in Table 17.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Recommended Curve	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.5	Yes
Q String	Byte String	Yes

334 **Table 17: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent ECDSA Public Keys**

335 Q String is the public key (refer to NIST FIPS PUB 186-3).

2.1.7.10 Transparent ECDH Private Key

337 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent ECDH Private Key*, then Key Material is a
338 structure as shown in Table 18.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Recommended Curve	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.5	Yes
D	Big Integer	Yes

339 **Table 18: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent ECDH Private Keys**

2.1.7.11 Transparent ECDH Public Key

341 If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent ECDH Public Key*, then Key Material is a structure
342 as shown in Table 19.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Recommended Curve	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.5	Yes
Q String	Byte String	Yes

343 **Table 19: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent ECDH Public Keys**

344 Q String is the public key (refer to NIST FIPS PUB 186-3).

345   2.1.7.12   Transparent ECMQV Private Key

346   If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent ECMQV Private Key*, then Key Material is a
347   structure as shown in Table 20.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Recommended Curve	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.5	Yes
D	Big Integer	Yes

348   **Table 20: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent ECMQV Private Keys**

349   2.1.7.13   Transparent ECMQV Public Key

350   If the Key Format Type in the Key Block is *Transparent ECMQV Public Key*, then Key Material is a
351   structure as shown in Table 21.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Key Material	Structure	
Recommended Curve	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.5	Yes
Q String	Byte String	Yes

352   **Table 21: Key Material Object Structure for Transparent ECMQV Public Keys**

353   2.1.8   Template-Attribute Structures

354   These structures are used in various operations to provide the desired attribute values and/or template
355   names in the request and to return the actual attribute values in the response.

356   The *Template-Attribute*, *Common Template-Attribute*, *Private Key Template-Attribute,* and *Public Key*
357   *Template-Attribute* structures are defined identically as follows:

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Template-Attribute, Common Template-Attribute, Private Key Template-Attribute, Public Key Template-Attribute	Structure	
Name	Structure, see 3.2	No, MAY be repeated.
Attribute	Attribute Object, see 2.1.1	No, MAY be repeated

358   **Table 22: Template-Attribute Object Structure**

359   Name is the Name attribute of the Template object defined in Section 2.2.6 .

360   2.2   Managed Objects

361   Managed Objects are objects that are the subjects of key management operations, which are described
362   in Sections 4 and 5 . *Managed Cryptographic Objects* are the subset of Managed Objects that contain
363   cryptographic material (e.g. certificates, keys, and secret data).

2.2.1 Certificate

A Managed Cryptographic Object that is a digital certificate (e.g., an encoded X.509 certificate).

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Certificate	Structure	
Certificate Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.6	Yes
Certificate Value	Byte String	Yes

Table 23: Certificate Object Structure

2.2.2 Symmetric Key

A Managed Cryptographic Object that is a symmetric key.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Symmetric Key	Structure	
Key Block	Structure, see 2.1.3	Yes

Table 24: Symmetric Key Object Structure

2.2.3 Public Key

A Managed Cryptographic Object that is the public portion of an asymmetric key pair. This is only a public key, not a certificate.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Public Key	Structure	
Key Block	Structure, see 2.1.3	Yes

Table 25: Public Key Object Structure

2.2.4 Private Key

A Managed Cryptographic Object that is the private portion of an asymmetric key pair.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Private Key	Structure	
Key Block	Structure, see 2.1.3	Yes

Table 26: Private Key Object Structure

2.2.5 Split Key

A Managed Cryptographic Object that is a *Split Key*. A split key is a secret, usually a symmetric key or a private key that has been split into a number of parts, each of which MAY then be distributed to several key holders, for additional security. The *Split Key Parts* field indicates the total number of parts, and the *Split Key Threshold* field indicates the minimum number of parts needed to reconstruct the entire key. The *Key Part Identifier* indicates which key part is contained in the cryptographic object, and SHALL be at least 1 and SHALL be less than or equal to Split Key Parts.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Split Key	Structure	
Split Key Parts	Integer	Yes
Key Part Identifier	Integer	Yes
Split Key Threshold	Integer	Yes
Split Key Method	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.7	Yes
Prime Field Size	Big Integer	No, REQUIRED only if Split Key Method is Polynomial Sharing Prime Field.
Key Block	Structure, see 2.1.3	Yes

384 **Table 27: Split Key Object Structure**

385 There are three *Split Key Methods* for secret sharing: the first one is based on XOR and the other two are
386 based on polynomial secret sharing, according to Adi Shamir, "How to share a secret", Communications
387 of the ACM, vol. 22, no. 11, pp. 612-613.

388 Let *L* be the minimum number of bits needed to represent all values of the secret.

389 • When the Split Key Method is XOR, then the Key Material in the Key Value of the Key Block is of
390   length *L* bits. The number of split keys is Split Key Parts (identical to Split Key Threshold), and
391   the secret is reconstructed by XORing all of the parts.

392 • When the Split Key Method is Polynomial Sharing Prime Field, then secret sharing is performed
393   in the field GF(*Prime Field Size*), represented as integers, where Prime Field Size is a prime
394   bigger than 2^L.

395 • When the Split Key Method is Polynomial Sharing GF(2^{16}), then secret sharing is performed in
396   the field GF(2^{16}). The Key Material in the Key Value of the Key Block is a bit string of length *L*,
397   and when *L* is bigger than 2^{16}, then secret sharing is applied piecewise in pieces of 16 bits each.
398   The Key Material in the Key Value of the Key Block is the concatenation of the corresponding
399   shares of all pieces of the secret.

400   Secret sharing is performed in the field GF(2^{16}), which is represented as an algebraic extension of
401   GF(2^8):

402   GF(2^{16}) ≈ GF(2^8) [*y*]/(y^2+*y*+*m*),   where *m* is defined later.

403   An element of this field then consists of a linear combination *uy* + *v*, where *u* and *v* are elements
404   of the smaller field GF(2^8).

405   The representation of field elements and the notation in this section rely on FIPS PUB 197,
406   Sections 3 and 4. The field GF(2^8) is as described in FIPS PUB 197,

407   GF(2^8) ≈ GF(2) [*x*]/(x^8+x^4+x^3+*x*+1).

408   An element of GF(2^8) is represented as a byte. Addition and subtraction in GF(2^8) is performed as
409   a bit-wise XOR of the bytes. Multiplication and inversion are more complex (see FIPS PUB 197
410   Section 4.1 and 4.2 for details).

411   An element of GF(2^{16}) is represented as a pair of bytes (*u, v*). The element *m* is given by

412    $m = x^5+x^4+x^3+x,$

413   which is represented by the byte 0x3A (or {3A} in notation according to FIPS PUB 197).

414   Addition and subtraction in GF(2^{16}) both correspond to simply XORing the bytes. The product of
415   two elements *ry* + *s* and *uy* + *v* is given by

416   (*ry* + *s*) (*uy* + *v*) = ((*r* + *s*)(*u* + *v*) + *sv*)*y* + (*ru* + *svm*).

417   The inverse of an element $uy + v$ is given by

418     $(uy + v)^{-1} = ud^{-1}y + (u + v)d^{-1}$, where $d = (u + v)v + mu^2$.

2.2.6 Template

420 A *Template* is a named Managed Object containing the client-settable attributes of a Managed
421 Cryptographic Object (i.e., a stored, named list of attributes). A Template is used to specify the attributes
422 of a new Managed Cryptographic Object in various operations. It is intended to be used to specify the
423 cryptographic attributes of new objects in a standardized or convenient way. None of the client-settable
424 attributes specified in a Template except the Name attribute apply to the template object itself, but instead
425 apply to any object created using the Template.

426 The Template MAY be the subject of the Register, Locate, Get, Get Attributes, Get Attribute List, Add
427 Attribute, Modify Attribute, Delete Attribute, and Destroy operations.

428 An attribute specified in a Template is applicable either to the Template itself or to objects created using
429 the Template.

430 Attributes applicable to the Template itself are: Unique Identifier, Object Type, Name, Initial Date, Archive
431 Date, and Last Change Date.

432 Attributes applicable to objects created using the Template are:

433   • Cryptographic Algorithm

434   • Cryptographic Length

435   • Cryptographic Domain Parameters

436   • Cryptographic Parameters

437   • Operation Policy Name

438   • Cryptographic Usage Mask

439   • Usage Limits

440   • Activation Date

441   • Process Start Date

442   • Protect Stop Date

443   • Deactivation Date

444   • Object Group

445   • Application Specific Information

446   • Contact Information

447   • Custom Attribute

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Template	Structure	
Attribute	Attribute Object, see 2.1.1	Yes. MAY be repeated.

448   **Table 28: Template Object Structure**

449 2.2.7 Secret Data

450 A Managed Cryptographic Object containing a shared secret value that is not a key or certificate (e.g., a
451 password). The Key Block of the *Secret Data* object contains a Key Value of the Opaque type. The Key
452 Value MAY be wrapped.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Secret Data	Structure	
Secret Data Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.8	Yes
Key Block	Structure, see 2.1.3	Yes

453 **Table 29: Secret Data Object Structure**

454 2.2.8 Opaque Object

455 A Managed Object that the key management server is possibly not able to interpret. The context
456 information for this object MAY be stored and retrieved using Custom Attributes.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Opaque Object	Structure	
Opaque Data Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.9	Yes
Opaque Data Value	Byte String	Yes

457 **Table 30: Opaque Object Structure**

458 3 Attributes

459 The following subsections describe the attributes that are associated with Managed Objects. These
460 attributes are able to be obtained by a client from the server using the Get Attribute operation. Some
461 attributes are able to be set by the Add Attribute operation or updated by the Modify Attribute operation,
462 and some are able to be deleted by the Delete Attribute operation if they no longer apply to the Managed
463 Object.

464 When attributes are returned by the server (e.g., via a Get Attributes operation), the returned attribute
465 value MAY differ depending on the client (e.g., the Cryptographic Usage Mask value MAY be different for
466 different clients, depending on the policy of the server).

467 The attribute name contained in the first row of the Object column of the first table in each subsection is
468 the canonical name used when managing attributes using the Get Attributes, Get Attribute List, Add
469 Attribute, Modify Attribute, and Delete Attribute operations.

470 A server SHALL NOT delete attributes without receiving a request from a client until the object is
471 destroyed.

472 The second table (see Table 31) in each subsection lists certain attribute characteristics (e.g., "SHALL
473 always have a value"). The "When implicitly set" characteristic indicates which operations (other than
474 operations that manage attributes) are able to implicitly add to or modify the attribute of the object, which
475 MAY be object(s) on which the operation is performed or object(s) created as a result of the operation.
476 Implicit attribute changes MAY occur even if the attribute is not specified in the operation request itself.

SHALL always have a value	All Managed Objects that are of the Object Types for which this attribute applies, SHALL always have this attribute set
Initially set by	Who is permitted to initially set the value of the attribute
Modifiable by server	Is the server allowed to modify the attribute without receiving a request from a client
Modifiable by client	Is the client able to modify the attribute value once it has been set
Deletable by client	Is the client able to delete an instance of the attribute
Multiple instances permitted	Are multiple instances of the attribute permitted
When implicitly set	Which operations cause this attribute to be set without an explicit request from a client
Applies to Object Types	Which Managed Objects MAY have this attribute set

477 **Table 31: Attribute Rules**

478 3.1 Unique Identifier

479 The *Unique Identifier* is generated by the key management system to uniquely identify a Managed Object.
480 It is only REQUIRED to be unique within the identifier space managed by a single key management
481 system, however it is RECOMMENDED that this identifier be globally unique, to allow for key
482 management domain export of such objects. This attribute SHALL be assigned by the key management
483 system at creation or registration time, and then SHALL NOT be changed or deleted by any entity at any
484 time.

Object	Encoding	
Unique Identifier	Text String	

485 **Table 32: Unique Identifier Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

486 **Table 33: Unique Identifier Attribute Rules**

487 3.2 Name

488 The *Name* attribute is a structure (see Table 34) used to identify and locate the object, assigned by the
489 client, and that humans are able to interpret. The key management system MAY specify rules by which
490 the client creates valid names. Clients are informed of such rules by a mechanism that is not specified by
491 this standard. Names SHALL be unique within a given key management domain, but are not REQUIRED
492 to be globally unique.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Name	Structure	
Name Value	Text String	Yes
Name Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.10	Yes

493 **Table 34: Name Attribute Structure**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	Yes
Multiple instances permitted	Yes
When implicitly set	Re-key, Re-certify
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

494
Table 35: Name Attribute Rules

3.3 Object Type

496 The *Object Type* of a Managed Object (e.g., public key, private key, symmetric key, etc). This attribute
497 SHALL be set by the server when the object is created or registered and then SHALL NOT be changed.

Object	Encoding	
Object Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.11	

498
Table 36: Object Type Attribute

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

499
Table 37: Object Type Attribute Rules

3.4 Cryptographic Algorithm

501 The *Cryptographic Algorithm* used by the object (e.g., RSA, DSA, DES, 3DES, AES, etc). This attribute
502 SHALL be set by the server when the object is created or registered and then SHALL NOT be changed.

Object	Encoding	
Cryptographic Algorithm	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.12	

503
Table 38: Cryptographic Algorithm Attribute

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	Keys, Certificates, Templates

504   **Table 39: Cryptographic Algorithm Attribute Rules**

3.5   Cryptographic Length

506   *Cryptographic Length* is the length in bits of the clear-text cryptographic key material of the Managed
507   Cryptographic Object. This attribute SHALL be set by the server when the object is created or registered,
508   and then SHALL NOT be changed.

Object	Encoding	
Cryptographic Length	Integer	

509   **Table 40: Cryptographic Length Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	Keys ,Certificates, Templates

510   **Table 41: Cryptographic Length Attribute Rules**

3.6   Cryptographic Parameters

512   The *Cryptographic Parameters* attribute is a structure (see Table 42) that contains a set of OPTIONAL
513   fields that describe certain cryptographic parameters to be used when performing cryptographic
514   operations using the object. It is possible that specific fields only pertain to certain types of Managed
515   Cryptographic Objects.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Cryptographic Parameters	Structure	
Block Cipher Mode	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.13	No
Padding Method	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.14	No
Hashing Algorithm	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.15	No
Role Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.16	No

516 **Table 42: Cryptographic Parameters Attribute Structure**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	Yes
Multiple instances permitted	Yes
When implicitly set	Re-key, Re-certify
Applies to Object Types	Keys ,Certificates, Templates

517 **Table 43: Cryptographic Parameters Attribute Rules**

518 Role Type definitions match those defined in ANSI X9 TR-31 **[X9 TR-31]** and are defined in Table 44:

BDK	Base Derivation Key (ANSI X9.24 DUKPT key derivation)
CVK	Card Verification Key (CVV/signature strip number validation)
DEK	Data Encryption Key (General Data Encryption)
MKAC	EMV/chip card Master Key: Application Cryptograms
MKSMC	EMV/chip card Master Key: Secure Messaging for Confidentiality
MKSMI	EMV/chip card Master Key: Secure Messaging for Integrity
MKDAC	EMV/chip card Master Key: Data Authentication Code
MKDN	EMV/chip card Master Key: Dynamic Numbers
MKCP	EMV/chip card Master Key: Card Personalization
MKOTH	EMV/chip card Master Key: Other
KEK	Key Encryption or Wrapping Key
MAC16609	ISO16609 MAC Algorithm 1
MAC97971	ISO9797-1 MAC Algorithm 1
MAC97972	ISO9797-1 MAC Algorithm 2
MAC97973	ISO9797-1 MAC Algorithm 3 (Note this is commonly known as X9.19 Retail MAC)
MAC97974	ISO9797-1 MAC Algorithm 4
MAC97975	ISO9797-1 MAC Algorithm 5
ZPK	PIN Block Encryption Key
PVKIBM	PIN Verification Key, IBM 3624 Algorithm
PVKPVV	PIN Verification Key, VISA PVV Algorithm
PVKOTH	PIN Verification Key, Other Algorithm

519 **Table 44: Role Types**

520 Accredited Standards Committee X9, Inc. - Financial Industry Standards (www.x9.org) contributed to
521 Table 44. Key role names and descriptions are derived from material in the Accredited Standards
522 Committee X9, Inc's Technical Report "TR-31 2005 Interoperable Secure Key Exchange Key Block
523 Specification for Symmetric Algorithms" and used with the permission of Accredited Standards Committee
524 X9, Inc. in an effort to improve interoperability between X9 standards and OASIS KMIP. The complete
525 ANSI X9 TR-31 is available at www.x9.org.

3.7   Cryptographic Domain Parameters

527 The *Cryptographic Domain Parameters* attribute is a structure (see Table 45) that contains a set of
528 OPTIONAL fields that MAY need to be specified in the Create Key Pair Request Payload. Specific fields
529 MAY only pertain to certain types of Managed Cryptographic Objects.

530 For DSA, the domain parameter Qlength correponds to the length of the parameter Q in bits. The length
531 of P needs to be specified separately by setting the Cryptographic Length attribute.

Object	Encoding	Required
Cryptographic Domain Parameters	Structure	Yes
Qlength	Integer	No
Recommended Curve	Enumeration	No

532 **Table 45: Cryptographic Domain Parameters Attribute Structure**

Shall always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Re-key
Applies to Object Types	Asymmetric Keys, Templates

533 **Table 46: Cryptographic Domain Parameters Attribute Rules**

3.8 Certificate Type

535 The type of a certificate (e.g., X.509, PGP, etc). The *Certificate Type* value SHALL be set by the server
536 when the certificate is created or registered and then SHALL NOT be changed.

Object	Encoding	
Certificate Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.6	

537 **Table 47: Certificate Type Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Register, Certify, Re-certify
Applies to Object Types	Certificates

538 **Table 48: Certificate Type Attribute Rules**

3.9 Certificate Identifier

540 The *Certificate Identifier* attribute is a structure (see Table 49) used to provide the identification of a
541 certificate, containing the Issuer Distinguished Name (i.e., from the Issuer field of the certificate) and the
542 Certificate Serial Number (i.e., from the Serial Number field of the certificate). This value SHALL be set by
543 the server when the certificate is created or registered and then SHALL NOT be changed.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Certificate Identifier	Structure	
Issuer	Text String	Yes
Serial Number	Text String	Yes (for X.509 certificates) / No (for PGP certificates since they do not contain a serial number)

Table 49: Certificate Identifier Attribute Structure

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Register, Certify, Re-certify
Applies to Object Types	Certificates

545 **Table 50: Certificate Identifier Attribute Rules**

546 3.10 Certificate Subject

547 The *Certificate Subject* attribute is a structure (see Table 51) used to identify the subject of a certificate,
548 containing the Subject Distinguished Name (i.e., from the Subject field of the certificate). It MAY include
549 one or more alternative names (e.g., email address, IP address, DNS name) for the subject of the
550 certificate (i.e., from the Subject Alternative Name extension within the certificate). These values SHALL
551 be set by the server based on the information it extracts from the certificate that is created (as a result of
552 a Certify or a Re-certify operation) or registered (as part of a Register operation) and SHALL NOT be
553 changed during the lifespan of the certificate.

554 If the Subject Alternative Name extension is included in the certificate and is marked *CRITICAL*, then it is
555 possible to issue an X.509 certificate where the subject field is left blank. Therefore an empty string is an
556 acceptable value for the Certificate Subject Distinguished Name.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Certificate Subject	Structure	
Certificate Subject Distinguished Name	Text String	Yes
Certificate Subject Alternative Name	Text String	No, MAY be repeated

557 **Table 51: Certificate Subject Attribute Structure**

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Register, Certify, Re-certify
Applies to Object Types	Certificates

558   **Table 52: Certificate Subject Attribute Rules**

559 3.11 Certificate Issuer

560   The *Certificate Issuer* attribute is a structure (see Table 54) used to identify the issuer of a certificate,
561   containing the Issuer Distinguished Name (i.e., from the Issuer field of the certificate). It MAY include one
562   or more alternative names (e.g., email address, IP address, DNS name) for the issuer of the certificate
563   (i.e., from the Issuer Alternative Name extension within the certificate). The server SHALL set these
564   values based on the information it extracts from a certificate that is created as a result of a Certify or a
565   Re-certify operation or is sent as part of a Register operation. These values SHALL NOT be changed
566   during the lifespan of the certificate.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Certificate Issuer	Structure	
Certificate Issuer Distinguished Name	Text String	Yes
Certificate Issuer Alternative Name	Text String	No, MAY be repeated

567   **Table 53: Certificate Issuer Attribute Structure**

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Register, Certify, Re-certify
Applies to Object Types	Certificates

568   **Table 54: Certificate Issuer Attribute Rules**

569 3.12 Digest

570   The *Digest* attribute is a structure (see Table 55) that contains the digest value of the key or secret data
571   (i.e., digest of the Key Material), certificate (i.e., digest of the Certificate Value), or opaque object (i.e.,
572   digest of the Opaque Data Value). Multiple digests MAY be calculated using different algorithms. The
573   mandatory digest SHALL be computed with the SHA-256 hashing algorithm; the server MAY store
574   additional digests using the algorithms listed in Section 9.1.3.2.15 . The digest(s) are static and SHALL be
575   generated by the server when the object is created or registered.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Digest	Structure	
Hashing Algorithm	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.15	Yes
Digest Value	Byte String	Yes

<p align="center">576</p>

Table 55: Digest Attribute Structure

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	Yes
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Opaque Objects

<p align="center">577</p>

Table 56: Digest Attribute Rules

3.13 Operation Policy Name

579 An operation policy controls what entities MAY perform which key management operations on the object.
580 The content of the *Operation Policy Name* attribute is the name of a policy object known to the key
581 management system and, therefore, is server dependent. The named policy objects are created and
582 managed using mechanisms outside the scope of the protocol. The policies determine what entities MAY
583 perform specified operations on the object, and which of the object's attributes MAY be modified or
584 deleted. The Operation Policy Name attribute SHOULD be set when operations that result in a new
585 Managed Object on the server are executed. It is set either explicitly or via some default set by the server,
586 which then applies to all subsequent operations on the object.

Object	Encoding	
Operation Policy Name	Text String	

<p align="center">587</p>

Table 57: Operation Policy Name Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server or Client
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

588 **Table 58: Operation Policy Name Attribute Rules**

3.13.1   Operations outside of operation policy control

590 Some of the operations SHOULD be allowed for any client at any time, without respect to operation
591 policy. These operations are:

592 • Create

593 • Create Key Pair

594 • Register

595 • Certify

596 • Validate

597 • Query

598 • Cancel

599 • Poll

3.13.2   Default Operation Policy

601 A key management system implementation SHALL implement at least one named operation policy, which
602 is used for objects when the *Operation Policy* attribute is not specified by the Client in a *Create* or
603 *Register* operation, or in a template specified in these operations. This policy is named *default*. It specifies
604 the following rules for operations on objects created or registered with this policy, depending on the object
605 type.

3.13.2.1   Default Operation Policy for Secret Objects

607 This policy applies to Symmetric Keys, Private Keys, Split Keys, Secret Data, and Opaque Objects.

Default Operation Policy for Secret Objects	
Operation	**Policy**
Re-Key	Allowed to creator only
Derive Key	Allowed to creator only
Locate	Allowed to creator only
Check	Allowed to creator only
Get	Allowed to creator only
Get Attributes	Allowed to creator only
Get Attribute List	Allowed to creator only
Add Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Modify Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Delete Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Obtain Lease	Allowed to creator only

Get Usage Allocation	Allowed to creator only
Activate	Allowed to creator only
Revoke	Allowed to creator only
Destroy	Allowed to creator only
Archive	Allowed to creator only
Recover	Allowed to creator only

608 **Table 59: Default Operation Policy for Secret Objects**

609 For mandatory profiles, the creator SHALL be the transport-layer identification (see **[KMIP-Prof]**)
610 provided at the Create or Register operation time.

3.13.2.2 Default Operation Policy for Certificates and Public Key Objects

612 This policy applies to Certificates and Public Keys.

Default Operation Policy for Certificates and Public Key Objects	
Operation	**Policy**
Certify	Allowed to creator only
Re-certify	Allowed to creator only
Locate	Allowed to all
Check	Allowed to all
Get	Allowed to all
Get Attributes	Allowed to all
Get Attribute List	Allowed to all
Add Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Modify Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Delete Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Obtain Lease	Allowed to all
Activate	Allowed to creator only
Revoke	Allowed to creator only
Destroy	Allowed to creator only
Archive	Allowed to creator only
Recover	Allowed to creator only

613 **Table 60: Default Operation Policy for Certificates and Public Key Objects**

3.13.2.3 Default Operation Policy for Template Objects

615 The operation policy specified as an attribute in the *Create* operation for a template object is the operation
616 policy used for objects created using that template, and is not the policy used to control operations on the
617 template itself. There is no mechanism to specify a policy used to control operations on template objects,
618 so the default policy for template objects is always used for templates created by clients using the
619 *Register* operation to create template objects.

Default Operation Policy for Private Template Objects	
Operation	**Policy**
Locate	Allowed to creator only
Get	Allowed to creator only
Get Attributes	Allowed to creator only
Get Attribute List	Allowed to creator only
Add Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Modify Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Delete Attribute	Allowed to creator only
Destroy	Allowed to creator only

620 **Table 61: Default Operation Policy for Private Template Objects**

621 In addition to private template objects (which are controlled by the above policy, and which MAY be
622 created by clients or the server), publicly known and usable templates MAY be created and managed by
623 the server, with a default policy different from private template objects.

Default Operation Policy for Public Template Objects	
Operation	**Policy**
Locate	Allowed to all
Get	Allowed to all
Get Attributes	Allowed to all
Get Attribute List	Allowed to all
Add Attribute	Disallowed to all
Modify Attribute	Disallowed to all
Delete Attribute	Disallowed to all
Destroy	Disallowed to all

624 **Table 62: Default Operation Policy for Public Template Objects**

625 **3.14 Cryptographic Usage Mask**

626 The *Cryptographic Usage Mask* defines the cryptographic usage of a key. This is a bit mask that indicates
627 to the client which cryptographic functions MAY be performed using the key, and which ones SHALL NOT
628 be performed.

629 • Sign
630 • Verify
631 • Encrypt
632 • Decrypt
633 • Wrap Key
634 • Unwrap Key
635 • Export
636 • MAC Generate
637 • MAC Verify
638 • Derive Key
639 • Content Commitment
640 • Key Agreement
641 • Certificate Sign

642 • CRL Sign
643 • Generate Cryptogram
644 • Validate Cryptogram
645 • Translate Encrypt
646 • Translate Decrypt
647 • Translate Wrap
648 • Translate Unwrap

649 This list takes into consideration values that MAY appear in the Key Usage extension in an X.509
650 certificate. However, the list does not consider the additional usages that MAY appear in the Extended
651 Key Usage extension.

652 X.509 Key Usage values SHALL be mapped to Cryptographic Usage Mask values in the following
653 manner:

X.509 Key Usage to Cryptographic Usage Mask Mapping	
X.509 Key Usage Value	Cryptographic Usage Mask Value
digitalSignature	Sign and Verify
contentCommitment	Content Commitment (Non Repudiation)
keyEncipherment	Wrap Key and Unwrap Key
dataEncipherment	Encrypt and Decrypt
keyAgreement	Key Agreement
keyCertSign	Certificate Sign
cRLSign	CRL Sign
encipherOnly	Encrypt
decipherOnly	Decrypt

654 **Table 63: X.509 Key Usage to Cryptographic Usage Mask Mapping**

655

Object	Encoding	
Cryptographic Usage Mask	Integer	

656 **Table 64: Cryptographic Usage Mask Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server or Client
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Templates

Table 65: Cryptographic Usage Mask Attribute Rules

3.15 Lease Time

659 The *Lease Time* attribute defines a time interval for a Managed Cryptographic Object beyond which the
660 client SHALL NOT use the object. This attribute always holds the initial value of a lease, and not the
661 actual remaining time. Once the lease expires, then the client is only able to renew the lease by calling
662 Obtain Lease. A server SHALL store in this attribute the maximum Lease Time it is able to serve and a
663 client obtains the lease time (with Obtain Lease) that is less than or equal to the maximum Lease Time.
664 This attribute is read-only for clients. It SHALL be modified by the server only.

Object	Encoding	
Lease Time	Interval	

665

Table 66: Lease Time Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects

666

Table 67: Lease Time Attribute Rules

3.16 Usage Limits

668 The *Usage Limits* attribute is a mechanism for limiting the usage of a Managed Cryptographic Object. It
669 only applies to Managed Cryptographic Objects that are able to be used for applying cryptographic
670 protection and it SHALL only reflect their usage for applying that protection (e.g., encryption, signing,
671 etc.). This attribute does not necessarily exist for all Managed Cryptographic Objects, since some objects
672 are able to be used without limit, depending on client/server policies. Usage for processing
673 cryptographically-protected data (e.g., decryption, verification, etc.) is not limited. The attribute has four

674 fields for two different types of limits, bytes and objects. Exactly one of these two types SHALL be
675 present. These fields are:

- *Usage Limits Total Bytes* – the total number of bytes allowed to be protected. This is the total
  value for the entire life of the object and SHALL NOT be changed once the object begins to be
  used for applying cryptographic protection.

- *Usage Limits Byte Count* – the currently remaining number of bytes allowed to be protected by
  the object.

- *Usage Limits Total Objects* – the total number of objects allowed to be protected. This is the total
  value for the entire life of the object and SHALL NOT be changed once the object begins to be
  used for applying cryptographic protection.

- *Usage Limits Object Count* – the currently remaining number of objects allowed to be protected
  by the object.

686 When the attribute is initially set (usually during object creation or registration), the Count values are set
687 to the Total values allowed for the useful life of the object. The count values SHALL be ignored by the
688 server if the attribute is specified in an operation that creates a new object. Changes made via the Modify
689 Attribute operation reflect corrections to these Total values, but they SHALL NOT be changed once the
690 Count values have changed by a Get Usage Allocation operation. The Count values SHALL NOT be set
691 or modified by the client via the Add Attribute or Modify Attribute operations.

| Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Usage Limits	Structure	
Usage Limits Total Bytes	Big Integer	No. SHALL be present if Usage Limits Byte Count is present
Usage Limits Byte Count	Big Integer	No. SHALL be present if Usage Limits Object Count is not present
Usage Limits Total Objects	Big Integer	No. SHALL be present if Usage Limits Object Count is present
Usage Limits Object Count	Big Integer	No. SHALL be present if Usage Limits Byte Count is not present

692 **Table 68: Usage Limits Attribute Structure**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server (Total and/or Count) or Client (Total only)
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes (Total only, as long as Get Usage Allocation has not been performed)
Deletable by client	Yes
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Re-key, Get Usage Allocation
Applies to Object Types	Keys, Templates

693   **Table 69: Usage Limits Attribute Rules**

3.17 State

695 This attribute is an indication of the *State* of an object as known to the key management server. The State
696 SHALL NOT be changed by using the Modify Attribute operation on this attribute. The state SHALL only
697 be changed by the server as a part of other operations or other server processes. An object SHALL be in
698 one of the following states at any given time. (Note: These states correspond to those described in NIST
699 Special Publication 800-57 **[SP800-57-1]**).

700 • *Pre-Active*: The object exists but is not yet usable for
701   any cryptographic purpose.

702 • *Active*: The object MAY be used for all cryptographic
703   purposes that are allowed by its Cryptographic Usage
704   Mask attribute and, if applicable, by its Process Start
705   Date (see 3.20) and Protect Stop Date (see 3.21)
706   attributes.

707 • *Deactivated*: The object SHALL NOT be used for
708   applying cryptographic protection (e.g., encryption or
709   signing), but, if permitted by the Cryptographic Usage
710   Mask attribute, then the object MAY be used to
711   process cryptographically-protected information (e.g.,
712   decryption or verification), but only under
713   extraordinary circumstances and when special
714   permission is granted.

715 • *Compromised*: It is possible that the object has been
716   compromised, and SHOULD only be used to process
717   cryptographically-protected information in a client that
718   is trusted to handle compromised cryptographic
719   objects.

720 • *Destroyed*: The object is no longer usable for any
721   purpose.

722 • *Destroyed Compromised*: The object is no longer
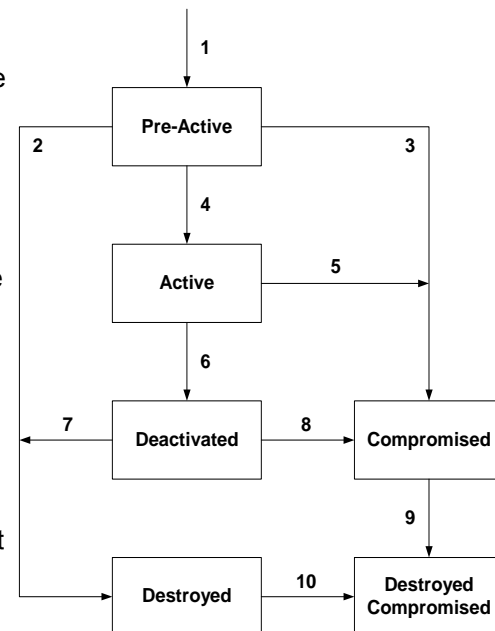
Figure 1: Cryptographic Object States and Transitions

723 usable for any purpose; however its compromised status MAY be retained for audit or security
724 purposes.

725 State transitions occur as follows:

726 1. The transition from a non-existent key to the Pre-Active state is caused by the creation of the
727 object. When an object is created or registered, it automatically goes from non-existent to Pre-
728 Active. If, however, the operation that creates or registers the object contains an Activation Date
729 that has already occurred, then the state immediately transitions to Active. In this case, the server
730 SHALL set the Activation Date attribute to the time when the operation is received, or fail the
731 request attempting to create or register the object, depending on server policy. If the operation
732 contains an Activation Date attribute in the future, or contains no Activation Date, then the
733 Cryptographic Object is initialized in the key management system in the Pre-Active state.

734 2. The transition from Pre-Active to Destroyed is caused by a client issuing a Destroy operation. The
735 server destroys the object when (and if) server policy dictates.

736 3. The transition from Pre-Active to Compromised is caused by a client issuing a Revoke operation
737 with a Revocation Reason of Compromised.

738 4. The transition from Pre-Active to Active SHALL occur in one of three ways:

739 • The object has an Activation Date in the future. At the time that the Activation Date is
740 reached, the server changes the state to Active.

741 • A client issues a Modify Attribute operation, modifying the Activation Date to a date in the
742 past, or the current date. In this case, the server SHALL either set the Activation Date
743 attribute to the date in the past or the current date, or fail the operation, depending on
744 server policy.

745 • A client issues an Activate operation on the object. The server SHALL set the Activation
746 Date to the time the Activate operation is received.

747 5. The transition from Active to Compromised is caused by a client issuing a Revoke operation with
748 a Revocation Reason of Compromised.

749 6. The transition from Active to Deactivated SHALL occur in one of three ways:

750 • The object's Deactivation Date is reached.

751 • A client issues a Revoke operation, with a Revocation Reason other than Compromised.

752 • The client issues a Modify Attribute operation, modifying the Deactivation Date to a date in
753 the past, or the current date. In this case, the server SHALL either set the Deactivation
754 Date attribute to the date in the past or the current date, or fail the operation, depending on
755 server policy.

756 7. The transition from Deactivated to Destroyed is caused by a client issuing a Destroy operation or
757 by a server in accordance with server policy. The server destroys the object when (and if) server
758 policy dictates.

759 8. The transition from Deactivated to Compromised is caused by a client issuing a Revoke operation
760 with a Revocation Reason of Compromised.

761 9. The transition from Compromised to Destroyed Compromised is caused by a client issuing a
762 Destroy operation or by a server in accordance with server policy. The server destroys the object
763 when (and if) server policy dictates.

764 10. The transition from Destroyed to Destroyed Compromised is caused by a client issuing a *R*evoke
765 operation with a Revocation Reason of Compromised.

766 Only the transitions described above are permitted.

Object	Encoding	
State	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.17	

Table 70: State Attribute

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Activate, Revoke, Destroy, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects

768

Table 71: State Attribute Rules

769 3.18 Initial Date

770 The *Initial Date* is the date and time when the Managed Object was first created or registered at the
771 server. This time corresponds to state transition 1 (see Section 3.17). This attribute SHALL be set by the
772 server when the object is created or registered, and then SHALL NOT be changed. This attribute is also
773 set for non-cryptographic objects (e.g., templates) when they are first registered with the server.

Object	Encoding	
Initial Date	Date-Time	

774

Table 72: Initial Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

775

Table 73: Initial Date Attribute Rules

776 3.19 Activation Date

777 This is the date and time when the Managed Cryptographic Object MAY begin to be used. This time
778 corresponds to state transition 4 (see Section 3.17). The object SHALL NOT be used for any
779 cryptographic purpose before the *Activation Date* has been reached. Once the state transition has
780 occurred, then this attribute SHALL NOT be modified by the server or client.

Object	Encoding	
Activation Date	Date-Time	

Table 74: Activation Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server or Client
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Activate Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Templates

782

Table 75: Activation Date Attribute Rules

3.20 Process Start Date

784 This is the date and time when a Managed Symmetric Key Object MAY begin to be used to process
785 cryptographically-protected information (e.g., decryption or unwrapping), depending on the value of its
786 Cryptographic Usage Mask attribute. The object SHALL NOT be used for these cryptographic purposes
787 before the *Process Start Date* has been reached. This value MAY be equal to, but SHALL NOT precede,
788 the Activation Date. Once the Process Start Date has occurred, then this attribute SHALL NOT be
789 modified by the server or the client.

Object	Encoding	
Process Start Date	Date-Time	

790

Table 76: Process Start Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server or Client
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Register, Derive Key, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	Symmetric Keys, Split Keys of symmetric keys, Templates

791

Table 77: Process Start Date Attribute Rules

3.21 Protect Stop Date

793 This is the date and time when a Managed Symmetric Key Object SHALL NOT be used for applying
794 cryptographic protection (e.g., encryption or wrapping), depending on the value of its Cryptographic
795 Usage Mask attribute. This value MAY be equal to, but SHALL NOT be later than the Deactivation Date.

796 Once the *Protect Stop Date* has occurred, then this attribute SHALL NOT be modified by the server or the
797 client.

Object	Encoding	
Protect Stop Date	Date-Time	

798 **Table 78: Protect Stop Date Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server or Client
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Register, Derive Key, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	Symmetric Keys, Split Keys of symmetric keys, Templates

799 **Table 79: Protect Stop Date Attribute Rules**

3.22 Deactivation Date

801 The *Deactivation Date* is the date and time when the Managed Cryptographic Object SHALL NOT be
802 used for any purpose, except for decryption, signature verification, or unwrapping, but only under
803 extraordinary circumstances and only when special permission is granted. This time corresponds to state
804 transition 6 (see Section 3.17). Once this transition has occurred, then this attribute SHALL NOT be
805 modified by the server or client.

Object	Encoding	
Deactivation Date	Date-Time	

806 **Table 80: Deactivation Date Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server or Client
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Revoke Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Templates

807 **Table 81: Deactivation Date Attribute Rules**

3.23 Destroy Date

The *Destroy Date* is the date and time when the Managed Object was destroyed. This time corresponds to state transitions 2, 7, or 9 (see Section 3.17). This value is set by the server when the object is destroyed due to the reception of a Destroy operation, or due to server policy or out-of-band administrative action.

Object	Encoding	
Destroy Date	Date-Time	

Table 82: Destroy Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Destroy
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Opaque Objects

Table 83: Destroy Date Attribute Rules

3.24 Compromise Occurrence Date

The *Compromise Occurrence Date* is the date and time when the Managed Cryptographic Object was first believed to be compromised. If it is not possible to estimate when the compromise occurred, then this value SHOULD be set to the Initial Date for the object.

Object	Encoding	
Compromise Occurrence Date	Date-Time	

Table 84: Compromise Occurrence Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Revoke
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Opaque Object

Table 85: Compromise Occurrence Date Attribute Rules

3.25 Compromise Date

The *Compromise Date* is the date and time when the Managed Cryptographic Object entered into the compromised state. This time corresponds to state transitions 3, 5, 8, or 10 (see Section 3.17). This time

824 indicates when the key management system was made aware of the compromise, not necessarily when
825 the compromise occurred. This attribute is set by the server when it receives a Revoke operation with a
826 Revocation Reason of Compromised, or due to server policy or out-of-band administrative action.

Object	Encoding	
Compromise Date	Date-Time	

827
Table 86: Compromise Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	No
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Revoke
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Opaque Object

828
Table 87: Compromise Date Attribute Rules

3.26 Revocation Reason

830 The *Revocation Reason* attribute is a structure (see Table 88) used to indicate why the Managed
831 Cryptographic Object was revoked (e.g., "compromised", "expired", "no longer used", etc). This attribute is
832 only changed by the server as a part of the Revoke Operation.

833 The *Revocation Message* is an OPTIONAL field that is used exclusively for audit trail/logging purposes
834 and MAY contain additional information about why the object was revoked (e.g., "Laptop stolen", or
835 "Machine decommissioned").

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Revocation Reason	Structure	
Revocation Reason Code	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.18	Yes
Revocation Message	Text String	No

836
Table 88: Revocation Reason Attribute Structure

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Revoke
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects, Opaque Object

837
Table 89: Revocation Reason Attribute Rules

3.27 Archive Date

The *Archive Date* is the date and time when the Managed Object was placed in archival storage. This value is set by the server as a part of the Archive operation. This attribute is deleted whenever a Recover operation is performed.

Object	Encoding	
Archive Date	Date-Time	

Table 90: Archive Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Archive
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

Table 91: Archive Date Attribute Rules

3.28 Object Group

An object MAY be part of a group of objects. An object MAY belong to more than one group of objects. To assign an object to a group of objects, the object group name SHOULD be set into this attribute.

Object	Encoding	
Object Group	Text String	

Table 92: Object Group Attribute

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client or Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	Yes
Multiple instances permitted	Yes
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

Table 93: Object Group Attribute Rules

3.29 Link

The *Link* attribute is a structure (see Table 94) used to create a link from one Managed Cryptographic Object to another, closely related target Managed Cryptographic Object. The link has a type, and the allowed types differ, depending on the Object Type of the Managed Cryptographic Object, as listed below. The *Linked Object Identifier* identifies the target Managed Cryptographic Object by its Unique

854 Identifier. The link contains information about the association between the Managed Cryptographic
855 Objects (e.g., the private key corresponding to a public key; the parent certificate for a certificate in a
856 chain; or for a derived symmetric key, the base key from which it was derived).

857 Possible values of *Link Type* in accordance with the Object Type of the Managed Cryptographic Object
858 are:

859 • *Private Key Link.* For a Public Key object: the private key corresponding to the public key.

860 • *Public Key Link.* For a Private Key object: the public key corresponding to the private key. For a
861 Certificate object: the public key contained in the certificate.

862 • *Certificate Link.* For Certificate objects: the parent certificate for a certificate in a certificate chain.
863 For Public Key objects: the corresponding certificate(s), containing the same public key.

864 • *Derivation Base Object Link* for a derived Symmetric Key object: the object(s) from which the
865 current symmetric key was derived.

866 • *Derived Key Link*: the symmetric key(s) that were derived from the current object.

867 • *Replacement Object Link.* For a Symmetric Key object: the key that resulted from the re-key of
868 the current key. For a Certificate object: the certificate that resulted from the re-certify. Note that
869 there SHALL be only one such replacement object per Managed Object.

870 • *Replaced Object Link.* For a Symmetric Key object: the key that was re-keyed to obtain the
871 current key. For a Certificate object: the certificate that was re-certified to obtain the current
872 certificate.

873 The Link attribute SHOULD be present for private keys and public keys for which a certificate chain is
874 stored by the server, and for certificates in a certificate chain.

875 Note that it is possible for a Managed Object to have multiple instances of the Link attribute (e.g., a
876 Private Key has links to the associated certificate as well as the associated public key; a Certificate object
877 has links to both the public key and to the certificate of the certification authority (CA) that signed the
878 certificate).

879 It is also possible that a Managed Object does not have links to associated cryptographic objects. This
880 MAY occur in cases where the associated key material is not available to the server or client (e.g., the
881 registration of a CA Signer certificate with a server, where the corresponding private key is held in a
882 different manner).

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Link	Structure	
Link Type	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.19	Yes
Linked Object Identifier	Text String	Yes

883 **Table 94: Link Attribute Structure**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client or Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	Yes
Multiple instances permitted	Yes
When implicitly set	Create Key Pair, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Cryptographic Objects

884   **Table 95: Link Attribute Structure Rules**

3.30 Application Specific Information

886 The *Application Specific Information* attribute is a structure (see Table 96) used to store data specific to
887 the application(s) using the Managed Object. It consists of the following fields: an *Application Namespace*
888 and *Application Data* specific to that application namespace. A list of standard application namespaces is
889 provided in **[KMIP-Prof]**.

890 Clients MAY request to set (i.e., using any of the operations that results in generating new Managed
891 Object(s) or adding/modifying the attribute of an existing Managed Object) an instance of this attribute
892 with a particular Application Namespace while omitting Application Data. In that case, if the server
893 supports this namespace (as indicated by the Query operation in Section 4.24), then it SHALL return a
894 suitable Application Data value. If the server does not support this namespace, then an error SHALL be
895 returned.

896

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Application Specific Information	Structure	
Application Namespace	Text String	Yes
Application Data	Text String	Yes

897   **Table 96: Application Specific Information Attribute**

898

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client or Server (only if the Application Data is omitted, in the client request)
Modifiable by server	Yes (only if the Application Data is omitted in the client request)
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	Yes
Multiple instances permitted	Yes
When implicitly set	Re-key, Re-certify
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

899   **Table 97: Application Specific Information Attribute Rules**

3.31 Contact Information

901 The *Contact Information* attribute is OPTIONAL, and its content is used for contact purposes only. It is not
902 used for policy enforcement. The attribute is set by the client or the server.

Object	Encoding	
Contact Information	Text String	

903   **Table 98: Contact Information Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client or Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	Yes
Deletable by client	Yes
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

904

Table 99: Contact Information Attribute Rules

3.32 Last Change Date

906 The *Last Change Date* attribute is a meta attribute that contains the date and time of the last change to
907 the contents or attributes of the specified object.

Object	Encoding	
Last Change Date	Date-Time	

908

Table 100: Last Change Date Attribute

SHALL always have a value	Yes
Initially set by	Server
Modifiable by server	Yes
Modifiable by client	No
Deletable by client	No
Multiple instances permitted	No
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Activate, Revoke, Destroy, Archive, Recover, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key, Add Attribute, Modify Attribute, Delete Attribute, Get Usage Allocation
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

909

Table 101: Last Change Date Attribute Rules

3.33 Custom Attribute

911 A *Custom Attribute* is a client- or server-defined attribute intended for vendor-specific purposes. It is
912 created by the client and not interpreted by the server, or is created by the server and MAY be interpreted
913 by the client. All custom attributes created by the client SHALL adhere to a naming scheme, where the
914 name of the attribute SHALL have a prefix of 'x-'. All custom attributes created by the key management
915 server SHALL adhere to a naming scheme where the name of the attribute SHALL have a prefix of 'y-'.
916 The server SHALL NOT accept a client-created or modified attribute, where the name of the attribute has

917 a prefix of 'y-'. The tag type Custom Attribute is not able to identify the particular attribute; hence such an
918 attribute SHALL only appear in an Attribute Structure with its name as defined in Section 2.1.1 .

Object	Encoding	
Custom Attribute	Any data type or structure	The name of the attribute SHALL start with 'x-' or 'y-'.

919   **Table 102 Custom Attribute**

SHALL always have a value	No
Initially set by	Client or Server
Modifiable by server	Yes, for server-created attributes
Modifiable by client	Yes, for client-created attributes
Deletable by client	Yes, for client-created attributes
Multiple instances permitted	Yes
When implicitly set	Create, Create Key Pair, Register, Derive Key, Activate, Revoke, Destroy, Certify, Re-certify, Re-key
Applies to Object Types	All Objects

920   **Table 103: Custom Attribute Rules**

4 Client-to-Server Operations

The following subsections describe the operations that MAY be requested by a key management client. Not all clients have to be capable of issuing all operation requests; however any client that issues a specific request SHALL be capable of understanding the response to the request. All Object Management operations are issued in requests from clients to servers, and results obtained in responses from servers to clients. These operations MAY be combined into a batch, which allows multiple operations to be contained in a single request/response message pair.

A number of the operations whose descriptions follow are affected by a mechanism referred to as the *ID Placeholder.*

The key management server SHALL implement a temporary variable called the ID Placeholder. This value consists of a single Unique Identifier. It is a variable stored inside the server that is only valid and preserved during the execution of a batch of operations. Once the batch of operations has been completed, the ID Placeholder value is discarded and/or invalidated by the server, so that subsequent requests do not find this previous ID Placeholder available.

The ID Placeholder is obtained from the Unique Identifier returned in response to the Create, Create Pair, Register, Derive Key, Re-Key, Certify, Re-Certify, Locate, and Recover operations. If any of these operations successfully completes and returns a Unique Identifier, then the server SHALL copy this Unique Identifier into the ID Placeholder variable, where it is held until the completion of the operations remaining in the batched request or until a subsequent operation in the batch causes the ID Placeholder to be replaced. If the Batch Error Continuation Option is set to Stop and the Batch Order Option is set to true, then subsequent operations in the batched request MAY make use of the ID Placeholder by omitting the Unique Identifier field from the request payloads for these operations.

Requests MAY contain attribute values to be assigned to the object. This information is specified with a Template-Attribute (see Section 2.1.8) that contains zero or more template names and zero or more individual attributes. If more than one template name is specified, and there is a conflict between the single-instance attributes in the templates, then the value in the subsequent template takes precedence. If there is a conflict between the single-instance attributes in the request and the single-instance attributes in a specified template, then the attribute values in the request take precedence. For multi-value attributes, the union of attribute values is used when the attributes are specified more than once.

Responses MAY contain attribute values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the server. This information is specified with a Template-Attribute that contains one or more individual attributes.

For any operations that operate on Managed Objects already stored on the server, any archived object SHALL first be moved back on-line through a Recover operation (see Section 4.22) before they MAY be specified (i.e., as on-line objects).

4.1 Create

This operation requests the server to generate a new symmetric key as a Managed Cryptographic Object. This operation is not used to create a Template object (see Register operation, Section 4.3).

The request contains information about the type of object being created, and some of the attributes to be assigned to the object (e.g., Cryptographic Algorithm, Cryptographic Length, etc). This information MAY be specified by the names of Template objects that already exist.

The response contains the Unique Identifier of the created object. The server SHALL copy the Unique Identifier returned by this operation into the ID Placeholder variable.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Object Type, see 3.3	Yes	Determines the type of object to be created.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	Yes	Specifies desired object attributes using templates and/or individual attributes.

<p align="center">964</p>

<p align="center">**Table 104: Create Request Payload**</p>

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Object Type, see 3.3	Yes	Type of object created.
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the newly created object.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of object attributes with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.

<p align="center">965</p>

<p align="center">**Table 105: Create Response Payload**</p>

966 Table 106 indicates which attributes SHALL be included in the Create request using the Template-
967 Attribute object.

Attribute	**REQUIRED**
Cryptographic Algorithm, see 3.4	Yes
Cryptographic Usage Mask, see 3.14	Yes

<p align="center">968</p>

<p align="center">**Table 106: Create Attribute Requirements**</p>

969   4.2   Create Key Pair

970 This operation requests the server to generate a new public/private key pair and register the two
971 corresponding new Managed Cryptographic Objects.

972 The request contains attributes to be assigned to the objects (e.g., Cryptographic Algorithm,
973 Cryptographic Length, etc). Attributes and Template Names MAY be specified for both keys at the same
974 time by specifying a Common Template-Attribute object in the request. Attributes not common to both
975 keys (e.g., Name, Cryptographic Usage Mask) MAY be specified using the Private Key Template-Attribute
976 and Public Key Template-Attribute objects in the request, which take precedence over the Common
977 Template-Attribute object.

978 A Link Attribute is automatically created by the server for each object, pointing to the corresponding
979 object. The response contains the Unique Identifiers of both created objects. The ID Placeholder value
980 SHALL be set to the Unique Identifier of the Private Key.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Common Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	Specifies desired attributes in templates and/or as individual attributes that apply to both the Private and Public Key Objects.
Private Key Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	Specifies templates and/or attributes that apply to the Private Key Object. Order of precedence applies.
Public Key Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	Specifies templates and/or attributes that apply to the Public Key Object. Order of precedence applies.

981 **Table 107: Create Key Pair Request Payload**

982 For multi-instance attributes, the union of the values found in the templates and attributes of the
983 Common, Private, and Public Key Template-Attribute is used. For single-instance attributes, the order of
984 precedence is as follows:

985   1. attributes specified explicitly in the Private and Public Key Template-Attribute, then

986   2. attributes specified via templates in the Private and Public Key Template-Attribute, then

987   3. attributes specified explicitly in the Common Template-Attribute, then

988   4. attributes specified via templates in the Common Template-Attribute

989 If there are multiple templates in the Common, Private, or Public Key Template-Attribute, then the
990 subsequent value of the single-instance attribute takes precedence.

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Private Key Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the newly created Private Key object.
Public Key Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the newly created Public Key object.
Private Key Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of attributes, for the Private Key Object, with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.
Public Key Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of attributes, for the Public Key Object, with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.

991 **Table 108: Create Key Pair Response Payload**

992 Table 109 indicates which attributes SHALL be included in the Create Key pair request using Template-
993 Attribute objects, as well as which attributes SHALL have the same value for the Private and Public Key.

Attribute	REQUIRED	SHALL contain the same value for both Private and Public Key
Cryptographic Algorithm, see 3.4	Yes	Yes
Cryptographic Length, see 3.5	Yes	Yes
Cryptographic Usage Mask, see 3.14	Yes	No
Cryptographic Domain Parameters, see 3.7	No	Yes
Cryptographic Parameters, see 3.6	No	Yes

994 **Table 109: Create Key Pair Attribute Requirements**

4.3 Register

996 This operation requests the server to register a Managed Object that was created by the client or
997 obtained by the client through some other means, allowing the server to manage the object. The
998 arguments in the request are similar to those in the Create operation, but also MAY contain the object
999 itself, for storage by the server. Optionally, objects that are not to be stored by the key management
1000 system MAY be omitted from the request (e.g., private keys).

1001 The request contains information about the type of object being registered and some of the attributes to
1002 be assigned to the object (e.g., Cryptographic Algorithm, Cryptographic Length, etc). This information
1003 MAY be specified by the use of a Template-Attribute object.

1004 The response contains the Unique Identifier assigned by the server to the registered object. The server
1005 SHALL copy the Unique Identifier returned by this operations into the ID Placeholder variable. The Initial
1006 Date attribute of the object SHALL be set to the current time.

Request Payload		
Object	REQUIRED	Description
Object Type, see 3.3	Yes	Determines the type of object being registered.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	Yes	Specifies desired object attributes using templates and/or individual attributes.
Certificate, Symmetric Key, Private Key, Public Key, Split Key, Secret Data or Opaque Object, see 2.2	No	The object being registered. The object and attributes MAY be wrapped. Some objects (e.g., Private Keys), MAY be omitted from the request.

1007 **Table 110: Register Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the newly registered object.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of object attributes with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.

1008   **Table 111: Register Response Payload**

1009   If a Managed Cryptographic Object is registered, then the following attributes SHALL be included in the
1010   Register request, either explicitly, or via specification of a template that contains the attribute.

Attribute	**REQUIRED**
Cryptographic Algorithm, see 3.4	Yes, MAY be omitted only if this information is encapsulated in the Key Block. Does not apply to Secret Data. If present, then Cryptographic Length below SHALL also be present.
Cryptographic Length, see 3.5	Yes, MAY be omitted only if this information is encapsulated in the Key Block. Does not apply to Secret Data. If present, then Cryptographic Algorithm above SHALL also be present.
Cryptographic Usage Mask, see 3.14	Yes.

1011   **Table 112: Register Attribute Requirements**

4.4   Re-key

1012

1013   This request is used to generate a replacement key for an existing symmetric key. It is analogous to the
1014   Create operation, except that attributes of the replacement key are copied from the existing key, with the
1015   exception of the attributes listed in Table 114.

1016   As the replacement key takes over the name attribute of the existing key, Re-key SHOULD only be
1017   performed once on a given key.

1018   The server SHALL copy the Unique Identifier of the replacement key returned by this operation into the ID
1019   Placeholder variable.

1020   As a result of Re-key, the Link attribute is set to point to the replacement key.

1021   An *Offset* MAY be used to indicate the difference between the Initialization Date and the Activation Date
1022   of the replacement key. If Offset is set and dates exist for the existing key, then the dates of the
1023   replacement key SHALL be set based on the dates of the existing key as follows:

Attribute in Existing Key	**Attribute in Replacement Key**
Initial Date (IT_1)	Initial Date (IT_2) > IT_1

Activation Date (AT_1)	Activation Date (AT_2) = IT_2+ *Offset*
Process Start Date (CT_1)	Process Start Date = CT_1+(AT_2- AT_1)
Protect Stop Date (TT_1)	Protect Stop Date = TT_1+(AT_2- AT_1)
Deactivation Date (DT_1)	Deactivation Date = DT_1+(AT_2- AT_1)

1024   **Table 113: Computing New Dates from Offset during Re-key**

1025   Attributes that are not copied from the existing key and are handled in a specific way are:

Attribute	Action
Initial Date, see 3.18	Set to the current time
Destroy Date, see 3.23	Not set
Compromise Occurrence Date, see 3.24	Not set
Compromise Date, see 3.25	Not set
Revocation Reason, see 3.26	Not set
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	New value generated
Usage Limits, see 3.16	The Total Bytes/Total Objects value is copied from the existing key, while the Byte Count/Object Count values are set to the Total Bytes/Total Objects.
Name, see 3.2	Set to the name(s) of the existing key; all name attributes of the existing key are removed.
State, see 3.17	Set based on attributes values, such as dates, as shown in Table 113
Digest, see 3.12	Recomputed from the new key value
Link, see 3.29	Set to point to the existing key as the replaced key
Last Change Date, see 3.32	Set to current time

1026   **Table 114: Re-key Attribute Requirements**

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the existing Symmetric Key being re-keyed. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Offset	No	An Interval object indicating the difference between the Initialization Date and the Activation Date of the replacement key to be created.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	Specifies desired object attributes using templates and/or individual attributes.

1027   **Table 115: Re-key Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the newly-created replacement Symmetric Key.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of object attributes with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.

1028   **Table 116: Re-key Response Payload**

1029 4.5 Derive Key

1030 This request is used to derive a symmetric key using a key or secret data that is already known to the key
1031 management system. It SHALL only apply to Managed Cryptographic Objects that have the Derive Key
1032 bit set in the Cryptographic Usage Mask attribute of the specified Managed Object (i.e., are able to be
1033 used for key derivation). If the operation is issued for an object that does not have this bit set, then the
1034 server SHALL return an error. For all derivation methods, the client SHALL specify the desired length of
1035 the derived key or secret using the Cryptographic Length attribute. If a key is created, then the client
1036 SHALL specify both its Cryptographic Length and Cryptographic Algorithm. If the specified length
1037 exceeds the output of the derivation method, then the server SHALL return an error. Clients MAY derive
1038 multiple keys and IVs by requesting the creation of a Secret Data object and specifying a Cryptographic
1039 Length that is the total length of the derived object. The length SHALL NOT exceed the length of the
1040 output returned by the chosen derivation method.

1041 The fields in the request specify the Unique Identifiers of the keys or secrets to be used for derivation
1042 (e.g., some derivation methods MAY require multiple keys or secrets to derive the result), the method to
1043 be used to perform the derivation, and any parameters needed by the specified method. The method is
1044 specified as an enumerated value. Currently defined derivation methods include:

1045 • *PBKDF2* – This method is used to derive a symmetric key from a password or pass phrase. The
1046   PBKDF2 method is published in **[PKCS#5]** and **[RFC2898]**.

1047 • *HASH* – This method derives a key by computing a hash over the derivation key or the derivation
1048   data.

1049 • *HMAC* – This method derives a key by computing an HMAC over the derivation data.

1050 • *ENCRYPT* – This method derives a key by encrypting the derivation data.

1051 • *NIST800-108-C* – This method derives a key by computing the KDF in Counter Mode as specified
1052 in **[SP800-108]**.

1053 • *NIST800-108-F* – This method derives a key by computing the KDF in Feedback Mode as
1054 specified in **[SP800-108]**.

1055 • *NIST800-108-DPI* – This method derives a key by computing the KDF in Double-Pipeline Iteration
1056 Mode as specified in **[SP800-108]**.

1057 • *Extensions*

1058 The server SHALL perform the derivation function, and then register the derived object as a new
1059 Managed Object, returning the new Unique Identifier for the new object in the response. The server
1060 SHALL copy the Unique Identifier returned by this operation into the ID Placeholder variable.

1061 As a result of Derive Key, the Link attributes (i.e., Derived Key Link in the objects from which the key is
1062 derived, and the Derivation Base Object Link in the derived key) of all objects involved SHALL be set to
1063 point to the corresponding objects.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Object Type, see 3.3	Yes	Determines the type of object to be created.
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes. MAY be repeated	Determines the object or objects to be used to derive a new key. At most, two identifiers MAY be specified: one for the derivation key and another for the secret data. Note that the ID Placeholder SHALL NOT be used here.
Derivation Method, see 9.1.3.2.20	Yes	An Enumeration object specifying the method to be used to derive the new key.
Derivation Parameters, see below	Yes	A Structure object containing the parameters needed by the specified derivation method.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	Yes	Specifies desired object attributes using templates and/or individual attributes; the length and algorithm SHALL always be specified for the creation of a symmetric key.

1064 **Table 117: Derive Key Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the newly derived key.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of object attributes with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.

1065 **Table 118: Derive Key Response Payload**

1066 The *Derivation Parameters* for all derivation methods consist of the following parameters, except
1067 PBKDF2, which requires two additional parameters.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Derivation Parameters	Structure	Yes
Cryptographic Parameters, see 3.6	Structure	Yes, except for HMAC derivation keys.
Initialization Vector	Byte String	No, depends on PRF and mode of operation: empty IV is assumed if not provided.
Derivation Data	Byte String	Yes, unless the Unique Identifier of a Secret Data object is provided.

1068 **Table 119: Derivation Parameters Structure (Except PBKDF2)**

1069 Cryptographic Parameters identify the Pseudorandom Function (PRF) or the mode of operation of the
1070 PRF (e.g., if a key is to be derived using the HASH derivation method, then clients are REQUIRED to
1071 indicate the hash algorithm inside Cryptographic Parameters; similarly, if a key is to be derived using AES
1072 in CBC mode, then clients are REQUIRED to indicate the Block Cipher Mode). The server SHALL verify
1073 that the specified mode matches one of the instances of Cryptographic Parameters set for the
1074 corresponding key. If Cryptographic Parameters are omitted, then the server SHALL select the
1075 Cryptographic Parameters with the lowest Attribute Index for the specified key. If the corresponding key
1076 does not have any Cryptographic Parameters attribute, or if no match is found, then an error is returned.

1077 If a key is derived using HMAC, then the attributes of the derivation key provide enough information about
1078 the PRF and the Cryptographic Parameters are ignored.

1079 Derivation Data is either the data to be encrypted, hashed, or HMACed. For the NIST SP 800-108
1080 methods **[SP800-108]**, Derivation Data is Label||{0x00}||Context, where the all-zero byte is OPTIONAL.

1081 Most derivation methods (e.g., ENCRYPT) require a derivation key and the derivation data to be
1082 encrypted. The HASH derivation method requires either a derivation key or derivation data. Derivation
1083 data MAY either be explicitly provided by the client with the Derivation Data field or implicitly provided by
1084 providing the Unique Identifier of a Secret Data object. If both are provided, then an error SHALL be
1085 returned.

1086 The PBKDF2 derivation method requires two additional parameters:

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Derivation Parameters	Structure	Yes
Cryptographic Parameters, see 3.6	Structure	No, depends on the PRF.
Initialization Vector	Byte String	No, depends on the PRF and mode of operation: an empty IV is assumed if not provided.
Derivation Data	Byte String	Yes, unless the Unique Identifier of a Secret Data object is provided.
Salt	Byte String	Yes
Iteration Count	Integer	Yes

1087 **Table 120: PBKDF2 Derivation Parameters Structure**

4.6 Certify

This request is used to generate a Certificate object for a public key. This request supports certification of a new public key as well as certification of a public key that has already been certified (i.e., certificate update). Only a single certificate SHALL be requested at a time. Server support for this operation is OPTIONAL, as it requires that the key management system have access to a certification authority (CA). If the server does not support this operation, an error SHALL be returned.

Requests are passed as Byte Strings, which allow multiple certificate request types for X.509 certificates (e.g., PKCS#10, PEM, etc) or PGP certificates to be submitted to the server.

The generated Certificate object whose Unique Identifier is returned MAY be obtained by the client via a Get operation in the same batch, using the ID Placeholder mechanism.

As a result of Certify, the Link attribute of the Public Key and of the generated certificate SHALL be set to point at each other.

The server SHALL copy the Unique Identifier of the generated certificate returned by this operation into the ID Placeholder variable.

If the information in the Certificate Request conflicts with the attributes specified in the Template-Attribute, then the information in the Certificate Request takes precedence.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	The Unique Identifier of the Public Key being certified. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Certificate Request Type, see 9.1.3.2.21	Yes	An Enumeration object specifying the type of certificate request.
Certificate Request	Yes	A Byte String object with the certificate request.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	Specifies desired object attributes using templates and/or individual attributes.

Table 121: Certify Request Payload

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the generated Certificate object.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of object attributes with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.

Table 122: Certify Response Payload

4.7 Re-certify

This request is used to renew an existing certificate with the same key pair. Only a single certificate SHALL be renewed at a time. Server support for this operation is OPTIONAL, as it requires that the key management system to have access to a certification authority (CA). If the server does not support this operation, an error SHALL be returned.

1111 Requests are passed as Byte Strings, which allow multiple certificate request types for X.509 certificates
1112 (e.g., PKCS#10, PEM, etc) or PGP certificates to be submitted to the server.

1113 The server SHALL copy the Unique Identifier of the new certificate returned by this operation into the ID
1114 Placeholder variable.

1115 If the information in the Certificate Request field in the request conflicts with the attributes specified in the
1116 Template-Attribute, then the information in the Certificate Request takes precedence.

1117 As the new certificate takes over the name attribute of the existing certificate, Re-certify SHOULD only be
1118 performed once on a given certificate.

1119 The Link attribute of the existing certificate and of the new certificate are set to point at each other. The
1120 Link attribute of the Public Key is changed to point to the new certificate.

1121 An *Offset* MAY be used to indicate the difference between the Initialization Date and the Activation Date
1122 of the new certificate. If Offset is set, then the dates of the new certificate SHALL be set based on the
1123 dates of the existing certificate (if such dates exist) as follows:

Attribute in Existing Certificate	Attribute in New Certificate
Initial Date (IT_1)	Initial Date (IT_2) > IT_1
Activation Date (AT_1)	Activation Date (AT_2) = IT_2 + *Offset*
Deactivation Date (DT_1)	Deactivation Date = $DT_1 + (AT_2 - AT_1)$

1124 **Table 123: Computing New Dates from Offset during Re-certify**

1125 Attributes that are not copied from the existing certificate and that are handled in a specific way are:

Attribute	Action
Initial Date, see 3.18	Set to current time
Destroy Date, see 3.23	Not set
Revocation Reason, see 3.26	Not set
Unique Identifier, see 3.2	New value generated
Name, see 3.2	Set to the name(s) of the existing certificate; all name attributes of the existing certificate are removed.
State, see 3.17	Set based on attributes values, such as dates, as shown in Table 123
Digest, see 3.12	Recomputed from the new certificate value.
Link, see 3.29	Set to point to the existing certificate as the replaced certificate.
Last Change Date, see 3.32	Set to current time

1126 **Table 124: Re-certify Attribute Requirements**

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	The Unique Identifier of the Certificate being renewed. If omitted, then the *ID Placeholder* is substituted by the server.
Certificate Request Type, see 9.1.3.2.21	Yes	An Enumeration object specifying the type of certificate request.
Certificate Request	Yes	A Byte String object with the certificate request.
Offset	No	An Interval object indicating the difference between the Initialization Time of the new certificate and the Activation Date of the new certificate.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	Specifies desired object attributes using templates and/or individual attributes.

1127   **Table 125: Re-certify Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the new certificate.
Template-Attribute, see 2.1.8	No	An OPTIONAL list of object attributes with values that were not specified in the request, but have been implicitly set by the key management server.

1128   **Table 126: Re-certify Response Payload**

1129   4.8   Locate

1130   This operation requests that the server search for one or more Managed Objects, specified by one or
1131   more attributes. All attributes are allowed to be used. However, no attributes specified in the request
1132   SHOULD contain Attribute Index values. Attribute Index values SHALL be ignored by the Locate
1133   operation. The request MAY also contain a *Maximum Items* field, which specifies the maximum number of
1134   objects to be returned. If the Maximum Items field is omitted, then the server MAY return all objects
1135   matched, or MAY impose an internal maximum limit due to resource limitations.

1136   If more than one object satisfies the identification criteria specified in the request, then the response MAY
1137   contain Unique Identifiers for multiple Managed Objects. Returned objects SHALL match **all** of the
1138   attributes in the request. If no objects match, then an empty response payload is returned.

1139   The server returns a list of Unique Identifiers of the found objects, which then MAY be retrieved using the
1140   Get operation. If the objects are archived, then the Recover and Get operations are REQUIRED to be
1141   used. If a single Unique Identifier is returned to the client, then the server SHALL copy the Unique
1142   Identifier returned by this operation into the ID Placeholder variable. If the Locate operation matches
1143   more than one object, and the Maximum Items value is omitted in the request, or is set to a value larger
1144   than one, then the server SHALL NOT set the ID Placeholder value, causing any subsequent operations
1145   that are batched with the Locate, and which do not specify a Unique Identifier explicitly, to fail. This
1146   ensures that these batched operations SHALL proceed only if a single object is returned by Locate.

1147   When using the Name or Object Group attributes for identification, wild-cards or regular expressions

1148   (defined, e.g., in **[ISO/IEC 9945-2]**) MAY be supported by specific key management system
1149   implementations.

1150   The Date attributes (e.g., Initial Date, Activation Date, etc) are used to specify a time or a time range. If a
1151   single instance of a given Date attribute is used (e.g., the Activation Date), then objects with the same
1152   Date attribute are considered to be matching candidate objects. If two instances of the same Date
1153   attribute are used (i.e., with two different values specifying a range), then objects for which the Date
1154   attribute is inside or at a limit of the range are considered to be matching candidate objects. If a Date
1155   attribute is set to its largest possible value, then it is equivalent to an undefined attribute. The KMIP
1156   Usage Guide **[KMIP-UG]** provides examples.

1157   When the Cryptographic Usage Mask attribute is specified in the request, candidate objects are
1158   compared against this field via an operation that consists of a logical AND of the requested mask with the
1159   mask in the candidate object, and then a comparison of the resulting value with the requested mask. For
1160   example, if the request contains a mask value of 10001100010000, and a candidate object mask contains
1161   10000100010000, then the logical AND of the two masks is 10000100010000, which is compared against
1162   the mask value in the request (10001100010000) and fails the match. This means that a matching
1163   candidate object has all of the bits set in its mask that are set in the requested mask, and MAY have
1164   additional bits set.

1165   When the Usage Allocation attribute is specified in the request, matching candidate objects SHALL have
1166   an Object or Byte Count and Total Objects or Bytes equal to or larger than the values specified in the
1167   request.

1168   When an attribute that is defined as a structure is specified, all of the structure fields are not REQUIRED
1169   to be specified. For instance, for the Link attribute, if the Linked Object Identifier value is specified without
1170   the Link Type value, then matching candidate objects have the Linked Object Identifier as specified,
1171   irrespective of their Link Type.

1172   The Storage Status Mask field (see Section 9.1.3.3.2) is used to indicate whether only on-line objects,
1173   only archived objects, or both on-line and archived objects are to be searched. Note that the server MAY
1174   store attributes of archived objects in order to expedite Locate operations that search through archived
1175   objects.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Maximum Items	No	An Integer object that indicates the maximum number of object identifiers the server SHALL return.
Storage Status Mask, see 9.1.3.3.2	No	An Integer object (used as a bit mask) that indicates whether only on-line objects, only archived objects, or both on-line and archived objects are to be searched. If omitted, then on-line only is assumed.
Attribute, see 3	Yes, MAY be repeated	Specifies an attribute and its value that are REQUIRED to match the desired object.

1176   **Table 127: Locate Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No, MAY be repeated	The Unique Identifier of the located objects.

1177   **Table 128: Locate Response Payload**

4.9 Check

This operation requests that the server check for the use of a Managed Object according to values specified in the request. This operation SHOULD only be used when placed in a batched set of operations, usually following a Locate, Create, Create Pair, Derive Key, Certify, Re-Certify or Re-Key operation, and followed by a Get operation. The Unique Identifier field in the request MAY be omitted if the operation is in a batched set of operations and follows an operation that sets the ID Placeholder variable.

If the server determines that the client is allowed to use the object according to the specified attributes, then the server returns the Unique Identifier of the object.

If the server determines that the client is not allowed to use the object according to the specified attributes, then the server invalidates the ID Placeholder value and does not return the Unique Identifier, and the operation returns the set of attributes specified in the request that caused the server policy denial. The only attributes returned are those that resulted in the server determining that the client is not allowed to use the object, thus allowing the client to determine how to proceed. The operation also returns a failure, and the server SHALL ignore any subsequent operations in the batch.

The additional objects that MAY be specified in the request are limited to:

- Usage Limits Byte Count or Usage Limits Object Count (see Section 3.16) – The request MAY contain the usage amount that the client deems necessary to complete its needed function. This does not require that any subsequent Get Usage Allocation operations request this amount. It only means that the client is ensuring that the amount specified is available.

- Cryptographic Usage Mask – This is used to specify the cryptographic operations for which the client intends to use the object (see Section 3.14). This allows the server to determine if the policy allows this client to perform these operations with the object. Note that this MAY be a different value from the one specified in a Locate operation that precedes this operation. Locate, for example, MAY specify a Cryptographic Usage Mask requesting a key that MAY be used for both Encryption and Decryption, but the value in the Check operation MAY specify that the client is only using the key for Encryption at this time.

- Lease Time – This specifies a desired lease time (see Section 3.15). The client MAY use this to determine if the server allows the client to use the object with the specified lease or longer. Including this attribute in the Check operation does not actually cause the server to grant a lease, but only indicates that the requested lease time value MAY be granted if requested by a subsequent, batched, Obtain Lease operation.

Note that these objects are not encoded in an Attribute structure as shown in Section 2.1.1

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object being checked. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Usage Limits Byte Count, see 3.16	No	Specifies the number of bytes to be protected to be checked against server policy. SHALL NOT be present if Usage Limits Object Count is present.
Usage Limits Object Count, see 3.16	No	Specifies the number of objects to be protected to be checked against server policy. SHALL NOT be present if Usage Limits Byte Count is present.
Cryptographic Usage Mask, see 3.14	No	Specifies the Cryptographic Usage for which the client intends to use the object.
Lease Time, see 3.15	No	Specifies a Lease Time value that the Client is asking the server to validate against server policy.

1211 **Table 129: Check Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object.
Usage Limits Byte Count, see 3.16	No	Returned by the Server if the Usage Limits value specified in the Request Payload is larger than the value that the server policy allows. SHALL NOT be present if Usage Limits Object Count is present.
Usage Limits Object Count, see 3.16	No	Returned by the Server if the Usage Limits value specified in the Request Payload is larger than the value that the server policy allows. SHALL NOT be present if Usage Limits Byte Count is present.
Cryptographic Usage Mask, see 3.14	No	Returned by the Server if the Cryptographic Usage Mask specified in the Request Payload is rejected by the server for policy violation.
Lease Time, see 3.15	No	Returned by the Server if the Lease Time value in the Request Payload is larger than a valid Lease Time that the server MAY grant.

1212 **Table 130: Check Response Payload**

1213 The encodings of the Usage limits Byte and Object Counts is as shown in Section 3.16

1214 ## 4.10 Get

1215 This operation requests that the server returns the Managed Object specified in the request by its Unique
1216 Identifier. The Unique Identifier field in the request MAY be omitted if the *Get* operation is in a batched set
1217 of operations and follows an operation that sets the ID Placeholder variable.

1218 Only a single object is returned. The response contains the Unique Identifier of the object, along with the
1219 object itself, which MAY be wrapped using a wrapping key specified in the request.

1220 The following key format restrictions apply when requesting the server to return an object in a particular
1221 format:

1222 • If a client registers a key in a given format, the server SHALL be able to return the key during the
1223 Get operation in at least that same format as it was registered.

1224 • Any other format conversion MAY optionally be supported by the server.

1225

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object being requested. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Key Format Type, see 9.1.3.2.3	No	Determines the key format type to be returned
Key Compression Type, see 9.1.3.2.2	No	Determines the compression method for elliptic curve public keys
Key Wrapping Specification, see 2.1.6	No	Specifies keys and other information for wrapping the returned object. This field SHALL NOT be specified if the requested object is a Template.

1226 **Table 131: Get Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Object Type, see 3.3	Yes	Type of object
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object
Certificate, Symmetric Key, Private Key, Public Key, Split Key, Template, Secret Data, or Opaque Object, see 2.2	Yes	The cryptographic object being returned

1227 **Table 132: Get Response Payload**

1228 ## 4.11 Get Attributes

1229 This operation returns one or more attributes of a Managed Object. The object is specified by its Unique
1230 Identifier and the attributes are specified by their name in the request. If a specified attribute has multiple
1231 instances, then all instances are returned. If a specified attribute does not exist (i.e., has no value), then it
1232 SHALL NOT be present in the returned response. If no requested attributes exist, then the response
1233 SHALL consist only of the Unique Identifier.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object whose attributes are being requested. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Attribute Name, see 2.1.1	Yes, MAY be repeated	Specifies a desired attribute of the object

1234   **Table 133: Get Attributes Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object
Attribute, see 2.1.1	No, MAY be repeated	The requested attribute for the object

1235   **Table 134: Get Attributes Response Payload**

1236   4.12 Get Attribute List

1237 This operation returns a list of the attribute names associated with a Managed Object. The object is
1238 specified by its Unique Identifier.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object whose attribute names are being requested. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.

1239   **Table 135: Get Attribute List Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object
Attribute Name, see 2.1.1	Yes, MAY be repeated	The requested attribute names for the object

1240   **Table 136: Get Attribute List Response Payload**

1241   4.13 Add Attribute

1242 This request adds a new attribute instance to a Managed Object and sets its value. The request contains
1243 the Unique Identifier of the Managed Object to which the attribute pertains, and the attribute name and
1244 value. For non multi-instance attributes, this is how they are created. For multi-instance attributes, this is
1245 how the first and subsequent values are created. Existing attribute values SHALL only be changed by the
1246 Modify Attribute operation. Read-Only attributes SHALL NOT be added using the Add Attribute operation.
1247 No Attribute Index SHALL be specified in the request. The response returns a new Attribute Index if the
1248 attribute being added is allowed to have multiple instances. Multiple Add Attribute requests MAY be
1249 included in a single batched request to add multiple attributes.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	The Unique Identifier of the object. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Attribute, see 2.1.1	Yes	Specifies the attribute of the object to be added.

Table 137: Add Attribute Request Payload

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object
Attribute, see 2.1.1	Yes	The added attribute

Table 138: Add Attribute Response Payload

4.14 Modify Attribute

This request modifies the value of an existing attribute instance associated with a Managed Object. The request contains the Unique Identifier of the Managed Object whose attribute is to be modified, and the attribute name, OPTIONAL Attribute Index, and new value. Only existing attributes MAY be changed via this operation. New attributes SHALL only be added by the Add Attribute operation. Read-Only attributes SHALL NOT be changed using this operation. If an Attribute Index is specified, then only the specified instance is modified. If the attribute has multiple instances, and no Attribute Index is specified in the request, then the Attribute Index is assumed to be 0. If the attribute does not support multiple instances, then the Attribute Index SHALL NOT be specified. Specifying an Attribute Index for which there exists no Attribute Value SHALL result in an error.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	The Unique Identifier of the object. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Attribute, see 2.1.1	Yes	Specifies the attribute of the object to be modified.

Table 139: Modify Attribute Request Payload

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object
Attribute, see 2.1.1	Yes	The modified attribute

Table 140: Modify Attribute Response Payload

4.15 Delete Attribute

This request deletes an attribute associated with a Managed Object. The request contains the Unique Identifier of the Managed Object whose attribute is to be deleted, the attribute name, and optionally the Attribute Index of the attribute. REQUIRED attributes and Read-Only attributes SHALL NOT be deleted by this operation. If no Attribute Index is specified, and the Attribute whose name is specified has multiple

1269 instances, then the operation is rejected. Note that only a single attribute SHALL be deleted at a time.
1270 Multiple delete operations (e.g., possibly batched) are necessary to delete several attributes. Attempting
1271 to delete a non-existent attribute or specifying an Attribute Index for which there exists no Attribute Value
1272 SHALL result in an error.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object whose attributes are being deleted. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Attribute Name, see 2.1.1	Yes	Specifies the name of the attribute to be deleted.
Attribute Index, see 2.1.1	No	Specifies the Index of the Attribute.

1273 **Table 141: Delete Attribute Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object
Attribute, see 2.1.1	Yes	The deleted attribute

1274 **Table 142: Delete Attribute Response Payload**

1275 4.16 Obtain Lease

1276 This request is used to obtain a new *Lease Time* for a specified Managed Object. The Lease Time is an
1277 interval value that determines when the client's internal cache of information about the object expires and
1278 needs to be renewed. If the returned value of the lease time is zero, then the server is indicating that no
1279 lease interval is effective, and the client MAY use the object without any lease time limit. If a client's lease
1280 expires, then the client SHALL NOT use the associated cryptographic object until a new lease is
1281 obtained. If the server determines that a new lease SHALL NOT be issued for the specified cryptographic
1282 object, then the server SHALL respond to the Obtain Lease request with an error.

1283 The response payload for the operation also contains the current value of the Last Change Date attribute
1284 for the object. This MAY be used by the client to determine if any of the attributes cached by the client
1285 need to be refreshed, by comparing this time to the time when the attributes were previously obtained.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object for which the lease is being obtained. If omitted, then the *ID Placeholder* is substituted by the server.

1286 **Table 143: Obtain Lease Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object.
Lease Time, see 3.15	Yes	An interval (in seconds) that specifies the amount of time that the object MAY be used until a new lease needs to be obtained.
Last Change Date, see 3.32	Yes	The date and time indicating when the latest change was made to the contents or any attribute of the specified object.

1287

Table 144: Obtain Lease Response Payload

1288   4.17 Get Usage Allocation

1289 This request is used to obtain an allocation from the current Usage Limits values to allow the client to use
1290 the Managed Cryptographic Object for applying cryptographic protection. The allocation only applies to
1291 Managed Cryptographic Objects that are able to be used for applying protection (e.g., symmetric keys for
1292 encryption, private keys for signing, etc.) and is only valid if the Managed Cryptographic Object has a
1293 Usage Limits attribute. Usage for processing cryptographically-protected information (e.g., decryption,
1294 verification, etc.) is not limited and is not able to be allocated. A Managed Cryptographic Object that has a
1295 Usage Limits attribute SHALL NOT be used by a client for applying cryptographic protection unless an
1296 allocation has been obtained using this operation. The operation SHALL only be requested during the
1297 time that protection is enabled for these objects (i.e., after the Activation Date and before the Protect Stop
1298 Date). If the operation is requested for an object that has no Usage Limits attribute, or is not an object that
1299 MAY be used for applying cryptographic protection, then the server SHALL return an error.

1300 The fields in the request specify the number of bytes or number of objects that the client needs to protect.
1301 Exactly one of the two count fields SHALL be specified in the request. If the requested amount is not
1302 available or if the Managed Object is not able to be used for applying cryptographic protection at this time,
1303 then the server SHALL return an error. The server SHALL assume that the entire allocated amount has
1304 been consumed. Once the entire allocated amount has been consumed, the client SHALL NOT continue
1305 to use the Managed Cryptographic Object for applying cryptographic protection until a new allocation is
1306 obtained.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object whose usage allocation is being requested. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Usage Limits Byte Count, see 3.16	No	The number of bytes to be protected. SHALL be present if Usage Limits Object Count is not present.
Usage Limits Object Count, see 3.16	No	The number of objects to be protected. SHALL be present if Usage Limits Byte Count is not present.

1307

Table 145: Get Usage Allocation Request Payload

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**

| Unique Identifier, see 3.1 | Yes | The Unique Identifier of the object. |

1308   **Table 146: Get Usage Allocation Response Payload**

1309 4.18 Activate

1310 This request is used to activate a Managed Cryptographic Object. The request SHALL NOT specify a
1311 Template object. The request contains the Unique Identifier of the Managed Cryptographic Object. The
1312 operation SHALL only be performed on an object in the Pre-Active state and has the effect of changing its
1313 state to Active, and setting its Activation Date to the current date and time.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object being activated. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.

1314   **Table 147: Activate Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object

1315   **Table 148: Activate Response Payload**

1316 4.19 Revoke

1317 This request is used to revoke a Managed Cryptographic Object or an Opaque Object. The request
1318 SHALL NOT specify a Template object. The request contains the unique identifier of the Managed
1319 Cryptographic Object and a reason for the revocation (e.g., "compromised", "no longer used", etc).
1320 Special authentication and authorization SHOULD be enforced to perform this request (see **[KMIP-UG]**).
1321 Only the object creator or an authorized security officer SHOULD be allowed to issue this request. The
1322 operation has one of two effects. If the revocation reason is "compromised", then the object is placed into
1323 the "compromised" state, and the Compromise Date attribute is set to the current date and time.
1324 Otherwise, the object is placed into the "deactivated" state, and the Deactivation Date attribute is set to
1325 the current date and time.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object being revoked. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.
Revocation Reason, see 3.26	Yes	Specifies the reason for revocation.
Compromise Occurrence Date, see 3.24	No	SHALL be specified if the Revocation Reason is 'compromised'.

1326   **Table 149: Revoke Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object

1327   **Table 150: Revoke Response Payload**

4.20 Destroy

1329 This request is used to indicate to the server that the key material for the specified Managed Object
1330 SHALL be destroyed. The meta-data for the key material MAY be retained by the server (e.g., used to
1331 ensure that an expired or revoked private signing key is no longer available). Special authentication and
1332 authorization SHOULD be enforced to perform this request (see **[KMIP-UG]**). Only the object creator or
1333 an authorized security officer SHOULD be allowed to issue this request. If the Unique Identifier specifies
1334 a Template object, then the object itself, including all meta-data, SHALL be destroyed.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object being destroyed. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.

1335 **Table 151: Destroy Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object

1336 **Table 152: Destroy Response Payload**

4.21 Archive

1338 This request is used to specify that a Managed Object MAY be archived. The actual time when the object
1339 is archived, the location of the archive, or level of archive hierarchy is determined by the policies within
1340 the key management system and is not specified by the client. The request contains the unique identifier
1341 of the Managed Object. Special authentication and authorization SHOULD be enforced to perform this
1342 request (see **[KMIP-UG]**). Only the object creator or an authorized security officer SHOULD be allowed to
1343 issue this request. This request is only a "hint" to the key management system to possibly archive the
1344 object.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object being archived. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.

1345 **Table 153: Archive Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object

1346 **Table 154: Archive Response Payload**

4.22 Recover

1348 This request is used to obtain access to a Managed Object that has been archived. This request MAY
1349 require asynchronous polling to obtain the response due to delays caused by retrieving the object from
1350 the archive. Once the response is received, the object is now on-line, and MAY be obtained (e.g., via a
1351 Get operation). Special authentication and authorization SHOULD be enforced to perform this request
1352 (see **[KMIP-UG]**).

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Determines the object being recovered. If omitted, then the ID Placeholder is substituted by the server.

1353

<p align="center">**Table 155: Recover Request Payload**</p>

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object

1354

<p align="center">**Table 156: Recover Response Payload**</p>

1355 4.23 Validate

1356 This requests that the server validate a certificate chain and return information on its validity. Only a
1357 single certificate chain SHALL be included in each request. Support for this operation at the server is
1358 OPTIONAL. If the server does not support this operation, an error SHALL be returned.

1359 The request may contain a list of certificate objects, and/or a list of Unique Identifiers that identify
1360 Managed Certificate objects. Together, the two lists compose a certificate chain to be validated. The
1361 request MAY also contain a date for which the certificate chain is REQUIRED to be valid.

1362 The method or policy by which validation is conducted is a decision of the server and is outside of the
1363 scope of this protocol. Likewise, the order in which the supplied certificate chain is validated and the
1364 specification of trust anchors used to terminate validation are also controlled by the server.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Certificate, see 2.2.1	No, MAY be repeated	One or more Certificates.
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No, MAY be repeated	One or more Unique Identifiers of Certificate Objects.
Validity Date	No	A Date-Time object indicating when the certificate chain is valid.

1365

<p align="center">**Table 157: Validate Request Payload**</p>

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Validity Indicator, see 9.1.3.2.22	Yes	An Enumeration object indicating whether the certificate chain is valid, invalid, or unknown.

1366

<p align="center">**Table 158: Validate Response Payload**</p>

1367 4.24 Query

1368 This request is used by the client to interrogate the server to determine its capabilities and/or protocol
1369 mechanisms. The *Query* operation SHOULD be invocable by unauthenticated clients to interrogate server
1370 features and functions. The *Query Function* field in the request SHALL contain one or more of the
1371 following items:

1372 • Query Operations

1373 • Query Objects

1374 • Query Server Information

1375 • Query Application Namespaces

1376 The *Operation* fields in the response contain Operation enumerated values, which SHALL list the
1377 OPTIONAL operations that the server supports. If the request contains a Query Operations value in the
1378 Query Function field, then these fields SHALL be returned in the response. The OPTIONAL operations
1379 are:

1380 • Validate

1381 • Certify

1382 • Re-Certify

1383 • Notify

1384 • Put

1385 The *Object Type* fields in the response contain Object Type enumerated values, which SHALL list the
1386 object types that the server supports. If the request contains a *Query Objects* value in the Query Function
1387 field, then these fields SHALL be returned in the response. The object types (any of which are
1388 OPTIONAL) are:

1389 • Certificate

1390 • Symmetric Key

1391 • Public Key

1392 • Private Key

1393 • Split Key

1394 • Template

1395 • Secret Data

1396 • Opaque Object

1397 The *Server Information* field in the response is a structure containing vendor-specific fields and/or
1398 substructures. If the request contains a *Query Server Information* value in the Query Function field, then
1399 this field SHALL be returned in the response.

1400 The Application Namespace fields in the response contain the namespaces that the server SHALL
1401 generate values for if requested by the client (see Section 3.30). These fields SHALL only be returned in
1402 the response if the request contains a Query Application Namespaces value in the Query Function field.

1403 Note that the response payload is empty if there are no values to return.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Query Function, see 9.1.3.2.23	Yes, MAY be Repeated	Determines the information being queried

1404 **Table 159: Query Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Operation, see 9.1.3.2.26	No, MAY be repeated	Specifies an Operation that is supported by the server. Only OPTIONAL operations SHALL be listed.
Object Type, see 3.3	No, MAY be repeated	Specifies a Managed Object Type that is supported by the server.
Vendor Identification	No	SHALL be returned if Query Server Information is requested. The Vendor Identification SHALL be a text string that uniquely identifies the vendor.
Server Information	No	Contains vendor-specific information possibly be of interest to the client.
Application Namespace, see 3.30	No, MAY be repeated	Specifies an Application Namespace supported by the server.

1405   **Table 160: Query Response Payload**

1406   4.25 Cancel

1407   This request is used to cancel an outstanding asynchronous operation. The correlation value (see Section
1408   6.8) of the original operation SHALL be specified in the request. The server SHALL respond with a
1409   *Cancellation Result* that contains one of the following values:

1410   • *Canceled* – The cancel operation succeeded in canceling the pending operation.

1411   • *Unable To Cancel* – The cancel operation is unable to cancel the pending operation.

1412   • *Completed* – The pending operation completed successfully before the cancellation operation
1413   was able to cancel it.

1414   • *Failed* – The pending operation completed with a failure before the cancellation operation was
1415   able to cancel it.

1416   • *Unavailable* – The specified correlation value did not match any recently pending or completed
1417   asynchronous operations.

1418   The response to this operation is not able to be asynchronous.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Asynchronous Correlation Value, see 6.8	Yes	Specifies the request being canceled

1419   **Table 161: Cancel Request Payload**

Response Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Asynchronous Correlation Value, see 6.8	Yes	Specified in the request
Cancellation Result, see 9.1.3.2.24	Yes	Enumeration indicating result of cancellation

1420   **Table 162: Cancel Response Payload**

4.26 Poll

This request is used to poll the server in order to obtain the status of an outstanding asynchronous operation. The correlation value (see Section 6.8) of the original operation SHALL be specified in the request. The response to this operation SHALL NOT be asynchronous.

Request Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Asynchronous Correlation Value, see 6.8	Yes	Specifies the request being polled

Table 163: Poll Request Payload

The server SHALL reply with one of two responses:

If the operation has not completed, the response SHALL contain no payload and a Result Status of Pending.

If the operation has completed, the response SHALL contain the appropriate payload for the operation. This response SHALL be identical to the response that would have been sent if the operation had completed synchronously.

5 Server-to-Client Operations

Server-to-client operations are used by servers to send information or Managed Cryptographic Objects to clients via means outside of the normal client-server request-response mechanism. These operations are used to send Managed Cryptographic Objects directly to clients without a specific request from the client.

5.1 Notify

This operation is used to notify a client of events that resulted in changes to attributes of an object. This operation is only ever sent by a server to a client via means outside of the normal client request/response protocol, using information known to the server via unspecified configuration or administrative mechanisms. It contains the Unique Identifier of the object to which the notification applies, and a list of the attributes whose changed values have triggered the notification. The message is sent as a normal Request message, except that the Maximum Response Size, Asynchronous Indicator, Batch Error Continuation Option, and Batch Order Option fields are not allowed. The client SHALL send a response in the form of a Response Message containing no payload, unless both the client and server have prior knowledge (obtained via out-of-band mechanisms) that the client is not able to respond. Server and Client support for this message is OPTIONAL.

Message Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object.
Attribute, see 3	Yes, MAY be repeated	The attributes that have changed. This includes at least the Last Change Date attribute.

Table 164: Notify Message Payload

5.2 Put

This operation is used to "push" Managed Cryptographic Objects to clients. This operation is only ever sent by a server to a client via means outside of the normal client request/response protocol, using information known to the server via unspecified configuration or administrative mechanisms. It contains the Unique Identifier of the object that is being sent, and the object itself. The message is sent as a normal Request message, except that the Maximum Response Size, Asynchronous Indicator, Batch Error Continuation Option, and Batch Order Option fields are not allowed. The client SHALL send a response in the form of a Response Message containing no payload, unless both the client and server have prior knowledge (obtained via out-of-band mechanisms) that the client is not able to respond. Server and client support for this message is OPTIONAL.

The *Put Function* field indicates whether the object being "pushed" is a new object, or is a replacement for an object already known to the client (e.g., when pushing a certificate to replace one that is about to expire, the Put Function field would be set to indicate replacement, and the Unique Identifier of the expiring certificate would be placed in the *Replaced Unique Identifier* field). The Put Function SHALL contain one of the following values:

- *New* – which indicates that the object is not a replacement for another object.
- *Replace* – which indicates that the object is a replacement for another object, and that the Replaced Unique Identifier field is present and contains the identification of the replaced object.

The Attribute field contains one or more attributes that the server is sending along with the object. The server MAY include attributes with the object to specify how the object is to be used by the client. The server MAY include a Lease Time attribute that grants a lease to the client.

1469   If the Managed Object is a wrapped key, then the key wrapping specification SHALL be exchanged prior
1470   to the transfer via out-of-band mechanisms.

Message Payload		
Object	**REQUIRED**	**Description**
Unique Identifier, see 3.1	Yes	The Unique Identifier of the object.
Put Function, see 9.1.3.2.25	Yes	Indicates function for Put message.
Replaced Unique Identifier, see 3.1	No	Unique Identifier of the replaced object. SHALL be present if the *Put Function* is *Replace.*
Certificate, Symmetric Key, Private Key, Public Key, Split Key, Template, Secret Data, or Opaque Object, see 2.2	Yes	The object being sent to the client.
Attribute, see 3	No, MAY be repeated	The additional attributes that the server wishes to send with the object.

1471   **Table 165: Put Message Payload**

6 Message Contents

The messages in the protocol consist of a message header, one or more batch items (which contain OPTIONAL message payloads), and OPTIONAL message extensions. The message headers contain fields whose presence is determined by the protocol features used (e.g., asynchronous responses). The field contents are also determined by whether the message is a request or a response. The message payload is determined by the specific operation being requested or to which is being replied.

The message headers are structures that contain some of the following objects.

6.1 Protocol Version

This field contains the version number of the protocol, ensuring that the protocol is fully understood by both communicating parties. The version number is specified in two parts, major and minor. Servers and clients SHALL support backward compatibility with versions of the protocol with the same major version. Support for backward compatibility with different major versions is OPTIONAL.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Protocol Version	Structure	
Protocol Version Major	Integer	Yes
Protocol Version Minor	Integer	Yes

Table 166: Protocol Version Structure in Message Header

6.2 Operation

This field indicates the operation being requested or the operation for which the response is being returned. The operations are defined in Sections 4 and 5

Object	Encoding	
Operation	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.26	

Table 167: Operation in Batch Item

6.3 Maximum Response Size

This field is optionally contained in a request message, and is used to indicate the maximum size of a response that the requester SHALL handle. It SHOULD only be sent in requests that possibly return large replies.

Object	Encoding	
Maximum Response Size	Integer	

Table 168: Maximum Response Size in Message Request Header

6.4 Unique Batch Item ID

This field is optionally contained in a request, and is used for correlation between requests and responses. If a request has a *Unique Batch Item ID*, then responses to that request SHALL have the same Unique Batch Item ID.

Object	Encoding	
Unique Batch Item ID	Byte String	

1498 **Table 169: Unique Batch Item ID in Batch Item**

6.5 Time Stamp

1500 This field is optionally contained in a request, is REQUIRED in a response, is used for time stamping, and
1501 MAY be used to enforce reasonable time usage at a client (e.g., a server MAY choose to reject a request
1502 if a client's time stamp contains a value that is too far off the known correct time). Note that the time
1503 stamp MAY be used by a client that has no real-time clock, but has a countdown timer, to obtain useful
1504 "seconds from now" values from all of the Date attributes by performing a subtraction.

Object	Encoding	
Time Stamp	Date-Time	

1505 **Table 170: Time Stamp in Message Header**

6.6 Authentication

1507 This is used to authenticate the requester. It is an OPTIONAL information item, depending on the type of
1508 request being issued and on server policies. Servers MAY require authentication on no requests, a
1509 subset of the requests, or all requests, depending on policy. Query operations used to interrogate server
1510 features and functions SHOULD NOT require authentication.

1511 The authentication mechanisms are described and discussed in Section 8 .

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Authentication	Structure	
Credential	Structure, see 2.1.2	Yes

1512 **Table 171: Authentication Structure in Message Header**

6.7 Asynchronous Indicator

1514 This Boolean flag indicates whether the client is able to accept an asynchronous response. It SHALL
1515 have the Boolean value True if the client is able to handle asynchronous responses, and the value False
1516 otherwise. If not present in a request, then False is assumed. If a client indicates that it is not able to
1517 handle asynchronous responses (i.e., flag is set to False), and the server is not able to process the
1518 request synchronously, then the server SHALL respond to the request with a failure.

Object	Encoding	
Asynchronous Indicator	Boolean	

1519 **Table 172: Asynchronous Indicator in Message Request Header**

6.8 Asynchronous Correlation Value

1521 This is returned in the immediate response to an operation that requires asynchronous polling. Note: the
1522 server decides which operations are performed synchronously or asynchronously. A server-generated
1523 correlation value SHALL be specified in any subsequent Poll or Cancel operations that pertain to the
1524 original operation.

Object	Encoding	
Asynchronous Correlation Value	Byte String	

1525 **Table 173: Asynchronous Correlation Value in Response Batch Item**

6.9   Result Status

This is sent in a response message and indicates the success or failure of a request. The following values MAY be set in this field:

- *Success* – The requested operation completed successfully.

- *Pending* – The requested operation is in progress, and it is necessary to obtain the actual result via asynchronous polling. The asynchronous correlation value SHALL be used for the subsequent polling of the result status.

- *Undone* – The requested operation was performed, but had to be undone (i.e., due to a failure in a batch for which the Error Continuation Option was set to Undo).

- *Failure* – The requested operation failed.

Object	Encoding	
Result Status	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.27	

Table 174: Result Status in Response Batch Item

6.10   Result Reason

This field indicates a reason for failure or a modifier for a partially successful operation and SHALL be present in responses that return a Result Status of Failure. In such a case the Result Reason SHALL be set as specified in Section 11 . It is OPTIONAL in any response that returns a Result Status of Success. The following defined values are defined for this field:

- *Item not found* – A requested object was not found or did not exist.

- *Response too large* – The response to a request would exceed the *Maximum Response Size* in the request.

- *Authentication not successful* – The authentication information in the request was not able to be validated, or there was no authentication information in the request when there SHOULD have been.

- *Invalid message* – The request message was not understood by the server.

- *Operation not supported* – The operation requested by the request message is not supported by the server.

- *Missing data* – The operation requires additional OPTIONAL information in the request, which was not present.

- *Invalid field* – Some data item in the request has an invalid value.

- *Feature not supported* – An OPTIONAL feature specified in the request is not supported.

- *Operation canceled by requester* – The operation was asynchronous, and the operation was canceled by the Cancel operation before it completed successfully.

- *Cryptographic failure* – The operation failed due to a cryptographic error.

- *Illegal operation* – The client requested an operation that was not able to be performed with the specified parameters.

- *Permission denied* – The client does not have permission to perform the requested operation.

- *Object archived* – The object SHALL be recovered from the archive before performing the operation.

- *General failure* – The request failed for a reason other than the defined reasons above.

Object	Encoding	
Result Reason	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.28	

Table 175: Result Reason in Response Batch Item

6.11 Result Message

This field MAY be returned in a response. It contains a more descriptive error message, which MAY be
used by the client to display to an end user or for logging/auditing purposes.

Object	Encoding	
Result Message	Text String	

Table 176: Result Message in Response Batch Item

6.12 Batch Order Option

A Boolean value used in requests where the Batch Count is greater than 1. If True, then batched
operations SHALL be executed in the order in which they appear within the request. If False, then the
server MAY choose to execute the batched operations in any order. If not specified, then False is
assumed (i.e., no implied ordering). Server support for this feature is OPTIONAL, but if the server does
not support the feature, and a request is received with the batch order option set to True, then the entire
request SHALL be rejected.

Object	Encoding	
Batch Order Option	Boolean	

Table 177: Batch Order Option in Message Request Header

6.13 Batch Error Continuation Option

This option SHALL only be present if the Batch Count is greater than 1. This option SHALL have one of
three values:

- *Undo* – If any operation in the request fails, then the server SHALL undo all the previous
  operations.

- *Stop* – If an operation fails, then the server SHALL NOT continue processing subsequent
  operations in the request. Completed operations SHALL NOT be undone.

- *Continue* – Return an error for the failed operation, and continue processing subsequent
  operations in the request.

If not specified, then Stop is assumed.

Server support for this feature is OPTIONAL, but if the server does not support the feature, and a request
is received containing the *Batch Error Continuation* option with a value other than the default Stop, then
the entire request SHALL be rejected.

Object	Encoding	
Batch Error Continuation Option	Enumeration, see 9.1.3.2.29	

Table 178: Batch Error Continuation Option in Message Request Header

6.14 Batch Count

This field contains the number of Batch Items in a message and is REQUIRED. If only a single operation is being requested, then the batch count SHALL be set to 1. The Message Payload, which follows the Message Header, contains one or more batch items.

Object	Encoding	
Batch Count	Integer	

Table 179: Batch Count in Message Header

6.15 Batch Item

This field consists of a structure that holds the individual requests or responses in a batch, and is REQUIRED. The contents of the batch items are described in Sections 7.2 and 7.3 .

Object	Encoding	
Batch Item	Structure	

Table 180: Batch Item in Message

6.16 Message Extension

The *Message Extension* is an OPTIONAL structure that MAY be appended to any Batch Item. It is used to extend protocol messages for the purpose of adding vendor specified extensions. The Message Extension is a structure containing a Vendor Identification, a Criticality Indicator, and vendor-specific extensions. The *Vendor Identification* SHALL be a text string that uniquely identifies the vendor, allowing a client to determine if it is able to parse and understand the extension. If a client or server receives a protocol message containing a message extension that it does not understand, then its actions depend on the *Criticality Indicator*. If the indicator is True (i.e., Critical), and the receiver does not understand the extension, then the receiver SHALL reject the entire message. If the indicator is False (i.e., Non-Critical), and the receiver does not understand the extension, then the receiver MAY process the rest of the message as if the extension were not present.

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Message Extension	Structure	
Vendor Identification	Text String	Yes
Criticality Indicator	Boolean	Yes
Vendor Extension	Structure	Yes

Table 181: Message Extension Structure in Batch Item

7 Message Format

1613 Messages contain the following objects and fields. All fields SHALL appear in the order specified.

7.1 Message Structure

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Request Message	Structure	
Request Header	Structure, see Table 184 and Table 188	Yes
Batch Item	Structure, see Table 185 and Table 189	Yes, MAY be repeated

1615 **Table 182: Request Message Structure**

Object	Encoding	REQUIRED
Response Message	Structure	
Response Header	Structure, see Table 186 and Table 190	Yes
Batch Item	Structure, see Table 187 and Table 191	Yes, MAY be repeated

1616 **Table 183: Response Message Structure**

7.2 Synchronous Operations

Synchronous Request Header		
Object	**REQUIRED in Message**	**Comment**
Request Header	Yes	Structure
Protocol Version	Yes	See 6.1
Maximum Response Size	No	See 6.3
Authentication	No	See 6.6
Batch Error Continuation Option	No	If omitted, then Stop is assumed, see 6.13
Batch Order Option	No	If omitted, then False is assumed, see 6.12
Time Stamp	No	See 6.5
Batch Count	Yes	See 6.14

1618 **Table 184: Synchronous Request Header Structure**

Synchronous Request Batch Item

Object	REQUIRED in Message	Comment
Batch Item	Yes	Structure, see 6.15
Operation	Yes	See 6.2
Unique Batch Item ID	No	REQUIRED if *Batch Count* > 1, see 6.4
Request Payload	Yes	Structure, contents depend on the Operation, see 4 and 5
Message Extension	No	See 6.16

Table 185: Synchronous Request Batch Item Structure

Synchronous Response Header		
Object	**REQUIRED in Message**	**Comment**
Response Header	Yes	Structure
Protocol Version	Yes	See 6.1
Time Stamp	Yes	See 6.5
Batch Count	Yes	See 6.14

Table 186: Synchronous Response Header Structure

Synchronous Response Batch Item		
Object	**REQUIRED in Message**	**Comment**
Batch Item	Yes	Structure, see 6.15
Operation	Yes, if not a failure	See 6.2
Unique Batch Item ID	No	REQUIRED if present in Request Batch Item, see 6.4
Result Status	Yes	See 6.9
Result Reason	No	Only present if Result Status is not *Success*, see 6.10
Result Message	No	Only present if Result Status is not *Success*, see 6.11
Response Payload	Yes, if not a failure	Structure, contents depend on the Operation, see 4 and 5
Message Extension	No	See 6.16

Table 187: Synchronous Response Batch Item Structure

7.3 Asynchronous Operations

If the client is capable of accepting asynchronous responses, then it MAY set the *Asynchronous Indicator* in the header of a batched request. The batched responses MAY contain a mixture of synchronous and asynchronous responses.

Asynchronous Request Header		
Object	**REQUIRED in Message**	**Comment**
Request Header	Yes	Structure
Protocol Version	Yes	See 6.1
Maximum Response Size	No	See 6.3
Asynchronous Indicator	Yes	SHALL be set to True, see 6.7
Authentication	No	See 6.6
Batch Error Continuation Option	No	If omitted, then Stop is assumed, see 6.13
Batch Order Option	No	If omitted, then False is assumed, see 6.12
Time Stamp	No	See 6.5
Batch Count	Yes	See 6.14

1626   **Table 188: Asynchronous Request Header Structure**

Asynchronous Request Batch Item		
Object	**REQUIRED in Message**	**Comment**
Batch Item	Yes	Structure, see 6.15
Operation	Yes	See 6.2
Unique Batch Item ID	No	REQUIRED if *Batch Count* > 1, see 6.4
Request Payload	Yes	Structure, contents depend on the Operation, see 4 and 5
Message Extension	No	See 6.16

1627   **Table 189: Asynchronous Request Batch Item Structure**

Asynchronous Response Header		
Object	**REQUIRED in Message**	**Comment**
Response Header	Yes	Structure
Protocol Version	Yes	See 6.1
Time Stamp	Yes	See 6.5
Batch Count	Yes	See 6.14

1628   **Table 190: Asynchronous Response Header Structure**

Asynchronous Response Batch Item

Object	REQUIRED in Message	Comment
Batch Item	Yes	Structure, see 6.15
Operation	Yes, if not a failure	See 6.2
Unique Batch Item ID	No	REQUIRED if present in Request Batch Item, see 6.4
Result Status	Yes	See 6.9
Result Reason	No	Only present if Result Status is not *Pending* or *Success*, see 6.10
Result Message	No	Only present if Result Status is not *Pending* or *Success*, see 6.11
Asynchronous Correlation Value	Yes	Only present if Result Status is *Pending*, see 6.8
Response Payload	Yes, if not a failure	Structure, contents depend on the Operation, see 4 and 5
Message Extension	No	See 6.16

1629　　　　　　　　　　**Table 191: Asynchronous Response Batch Item Structure**

8 Authentication

The mechanisms used to authenticate the client to the server and the server to the client are not part of the message definitions, and are external to the protocol. The KMIP Server SHALL support authentication as defined in **[KMIP-Prof]**.

9 Message Encoding

To support different transport protocols and different client capabilities, a number of message-encoding mechanisms are supported.

9.1 TTLV Encoding

In order to minimize the resource impact on potentially low-function clients, one encoding mechanism to be used for protocol messages is a simplified TTLV (Tag, Type, Length, Value) scheme.

The scheme is designed to minimize the CPU cycle and memory requirements of clients that need to encode or decode protocol messages, and to provide optimal alignment for both 32-bit and 64-bit processors. Minimizing bandwidth over the transport mechanism is considered to be of lesser importance.

9.1.1 TTLV Encoding Fields

Every Data object encoded by the TTLV scheme consists of four items, in order:

9.1.1.1 Item Tag

An Item Tag is a three-byte binary unsigned integer, transmitted big endian, which contains a number that designates the specific Protocol Field or Object that the TTLV object represents. To ease debugging, and to ensure that malformed messages are detected more easily, all tags SHALL contain either the value 42 in hex or the value 54 in hex as the high order (first) byte. Tags defined by this specification contain hex 42 in the first byte. Extensions, which are permitted, but are not defined in this specification, contain the value 54 hex in the first byte. A list of defined Item Tags is in Section 9.1.3.1

9.1.1.2 Item Type

An Item Type is a byte containing a coded value that indicates the data type of the data object. The allowed values are:

Data Type	Coded Value in Hex
Structure	01
Integer	02
Long Integer	03
Big Integer	04
Enumeration	05
Boolean	06
Text String	07
Byte String	08
Date-Time	09
Interval	0A

Table 192: Allowed Item Type Values

9.1.1.3 Item Length

An Item Length is a 32-bit binary integer, transmitted big-endian, containing the number of bytes in the Item Value. The allowed values are:

Data Type	Length
Structure	Varies, multiple of 8
Integer	4
Long Integer	8
Big Integer	Varies, multiple of 8
Enumeration	4
Boolean	8
Text String	Varies
Byte String	Varies
Date-Time	8
Interval	4

Table 193: Allowed Item Length Values

If the Item Type is Structure, then the Item Length is the total length of all of the sub-items contained in the structure, including any padding. If the Item Type is Integer, Enumeration, Text String, Byte String, or Interval, then the Item Length is the number of bytes excluding the padding bytes. Text Strings and Byte Strings SHALL be padded with the minimal number of bytes following the Item Value to obtain a multiple of eight bytes. Integers, Enumerations, and Intervals SHALL be padded with four bytes following the Item Value.

9.1.1.4 Item Value

The item value is a sequence of bytes containing the value of the data item, depending on the type:

- Integers are encoded as four-byte long (32 bit) binary signed numbers in 2's complement notation, transmitted big-endian.

- Long Integers are encoded as eight-byte long (64 bit) binary signed numbers in 2's complement notation, transmitted big-endian.

- Big Integers are encoded as a sequence of eight-bit bytes, in two's complement notation, transmitted big-endian. If the length of the sequence is not a multiple of eight bytes, then Big Integers SHALL be padded with the minimal number of leading sign-extended bytes to make the length a multiple of eight bytes. These padding bytes are part of the Item Value and SHALL be counted in the Item Length.

- Enumerations are encoded as four-byte long (32 bit) binary unsigned numbers transmitted big-endian. Extensions, which are permitted, but are not defined in this specification, contain the value 8 hex in the first nibble of the first byte.

- Booleans are encoded as an eight-byte value that SHALL either contain the hex value 0000000000000000, indicating the Boolean value *False,* or the hex value 0000000000000001, transmitted big-endian, indicating the Boolean value *True.*

| 1684 | • | Text Strings are sequences of bytes that encode character values according to the UTF-8 |
| 1685 | | encoding standard. There SHALL NOT be null-termination at the end of such strings. |

| 1686 | • | Byte Strings are sequences of bytes containing individual unspecified eight-bit binary values, and |
| 1687 | | are interpreted in the same sequence order. |

1688	•	Date-Time values are POSIX Time values encoded as Long Integers. POSIX Time, as described
1689		in IEEE Standard 1003.1 **[IEEE1003-1]**, is the number of seconds since the Epoch (1970 Jan 1,
1690		00:00:00 UTC), not counting leap seconds.

| 1691 | • | Intervals are encoded as four-byte long (32 bit) binary unsigned numbers, transmitted big-endian. |
| 1692 | | They have a resolution of one second. |

1693	•	Structure Values are encoded as the concatenated encodings of the elements of the structure. All
1694		structures defined in this specification SHALL have all of their fields encoded in the order in which
1695		they appear in their respective structure descriptions.

1696 ## 9.1.2 Examples

1697 These examples are assumed to be encoding a Protocol Object whose tag is 420020. The examples are
1698 shown as a sequence of bytes in hexadecimal notation:

1699 • An Integer containing the decimal value 8:

```
1700    42 00 20 | 02 | 00 00 00 04 | 00 00 00 08 00 00 00 00
```

1701 • A Long Integer containing the decimal value 123456789000000000:

```
1702    42 00 20 | 03 | 00 00 00 08 | 01 B6 9B 4B A5 74 92 00
```

1703 • A Big Integer containing the decimal value 1234567890000000000000000000:

```
1704    42 00 20 | 04 | 00 00 00 10 | 00 00 00 00 03 FD 35 EB 6B C2 DF 46 18 08
1705    00 00
```

1706 • An Enumeration with value 255:

```
1707    42 00 20 | 05 | 00 00 00 04 | 00 00 00 FF 00 00 00 00
```

1708 • A Boolean with the value *True*:

```
1709    42 00 20 | 06 | 00 00 00 08 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01
```

1710 • A Text String with the value "Hello World":

```
1711    42 00 20 | 07 | 00 00 00 0B | 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20 57 6F 72 6C 64 00 00 00
1712    00 00
```

1713 • A Byte String with the value { 0x01, 0x02, 0x03 }:

```
1714    42 00 20 | 08 | 00 00 00 03 | 01 02 03 00 00 00 00 00
```

1715 • A Date-Time, containing the value for Friday, March 14, 2008, 11:56:40 GMT:

```
1716    42 00 20 | 09 | 00 00 00 08 | 00 00 00 00 47 DA 67 F8
```

1717 • An Interval, containing the value for 10 days:

```
1718    42 00 20 | 0A | 00 00 00 04 | 00 0D 2F 00 00 00 00 00
```

| 1719 | • | A Structure containing an Enumeration, value 254, followed by an Integer, value 255, having tags |
| 1720 | | 420004 and 420005 respectively: |

```
1721    42 00 20 | 01 | 00 00 00 20 | 42 00 04 | 05 | 00 00 00 04 | 00 00 00 FE
1722    00 00 00 00| 42 00 05 | 02 | 00 00 00 04 | 00 00 00 FF 00 00 00 00
```

9.1.3 Defined Values

This section specifies the values that are defined by this specification. In all cases where an extension mechanism is allowed, this extension mechanism is only able to be used for communication between parties that have pre-agreed understanding of the specific extensions.

9.1.3.1 Tags

The following table defines the tag values for the objects and primitive data values for the protocol messages.

Tag	
Object	**Tag Value**
(Unused)	000000 – 420000
Activation Date	420001
Application Data	420002
Application Namespace	420003
Application Specific Information	420004
Archive Date	420005
Asynchronous Correlation Value	420006
Asynchronous Indicator	420007
Attribute	420008
Attribute Index	420009
Attribute Name	42000A
Attribute Value	42000B
Authentication	42000C
Batch Count	42000D
Batch Error Continuation Option	42000E
Batch Item	42000F
Batch Order Option	420010
Block Cipher Mode	420011
Cancellation Result	420012
Certificate	420013
Certificate Identifier	420014
Certificate Issuer	420015
Certificate Issuer Alternative Name	420016
Certificate Issuer Distinguished Name	420017
Certificate Request	420018
Certificate Request Type	420019

Tag	
Object	**Tag Value**
Certificate Subject	42001A
Certificate Subject Alternative Name	42001B
Certificate Subject Distinguished Name	42001C
Certificate Type	42001D
Certificate Value	42001E
Common Template-Attribute	42001F
Compromise Date	420020
Compromise Occurrence Date	420021
Contact Information	420022
Credential	420023
Credential Type	420024
Credential Value	420025
Criticality Indicator	420026
CRT Coefficient	420027
Cryptographic Algorithm	420028
Cryptographic Domain Parameters	420029
Cryptographic Length	42002A
Cryptographic Parameters	42002B
Cryptographic Usage Mask	42002C
Custom Attribute	42002D
D	42002E
Deactivation Date	42002F
Derivation Data	420030
Derivation Method	420031
Derivation Parameters	420032
Destroy Date	420033
Digest	420034
Digest Value	420035
Encryption Key Information	420036
G	420037
Hashing Algorithm	420038
Initial Date	420039
Initialization Vector	42003A
Issuer	42003B

Tag	
Object	Tag Value
Iteration Count	42003C
IV/Counter/Nonce	42003D
J	42003E
Key	42003F
Key Block	420040
Key Compression Type	420041
Key Format Type	420042
Key Material	420043
Key Part Identifier	420044
Key Value	420045
Key Wrapping Data	420046
Key Wrapping Specification	420047
Last Change Date	420048
Lease Time	420049
Link	42004A
Link Type	42004B
Linked Object Identifier	42004C
MAC/Signature	42004D
MAC/Signature Key Information	42004E
Maximum Items	42004F
Maximum Response Size	420050
Message Extension	420051
Modulus	420052
Name	420053
Name Type	420054
Name Value	420055
Object Group	420056
Object Type	420057
Offset	420058
Opaque Data Type	420059
Opaque Data Value	42005A
Opaque Object	42005B
Operation	42005C
Operation Policy Name	42005D
P	42005E

Tag	
Object	**Tag Value**
Padding Method	`42005F`
Prime Exponent P	`420060`
Prime Exponent Q	`420061`
Prime Field Size	`420062`
Private Exponent	`420063`
Private Key	`420064`
Private Key Template-Attribute	`420065`
Private Key Unique Identifier	`420066`
Process Start Date	`420067`
Protect Stop Date	`420068`
Protocol Version	`420069`
Protocol Version Major	`42006A`
Protocol Version Minor	`42006B`
Public Exponent	`42006C`
Public Key	`42006D`
Public Key Template-Attribute	`42006E`
Public Key Unique Identifier	`42006F`
Put Function	`420070`
Q	`420071`
Q String	`420072`
Qlength	`420073`
Query Function	`420074`
Recommended Curve	`420075`
Replaced Unique Identifier	`420076`
Request Header	`420077`
Request Message	`420078`
Request Payload	`420079`
Response Header	`42007A`
Response Message	`42007B`
Response Payload	`42007C`
Result Message	`42007D`
Result Reason	`42007E`
Result Status	`42007F`
Revocation Message	`420080`
Revocation Reason	`420081`
Revocation Reason Code	`420082`

Tag	
Object	**Tag Value**
Role Type	`420083`
Salt	`420084`
Secret Data	`420085`
Secret Data Type	`420086`
Serial Number	`420087`
Server Information	`420088`
Split Key	`420089`
Split Key Method	`42008A`
Split Key Parts	`42008B`
Split Key Threshold	`42008C`
State	`42008D`
Storage Status Mask	`42008E`
Symmetric Key	`42008F`
Template	`420090`
Template-Attribute	`420091`
Time Stamp	`420092`
Unique Batch Item ID	`420093`
Unique Identifier	`420094`
Usage Limits	`420095`
Usage Limits Byte Count	`420096`
Usage Limits Object Count	`420097`
Usage Limits Total Bytes	`420098`
Usage Limits Total Objects	`420099`
Validity Date	`42009A`
Validity Indicator	`42009B`
Vendor Extension	`42009C`
Vendor Identification	`42009D`
Wrapping Method	`42009E`
X	`42009F`
Y	`4200A0`
(Reserved)	`4200A1 – 42FFFF`
(Unused)	`430000 – 53FFFF`
Extensions	`540000 – 54FFFF`
(Unused)	`550000 – FFFFFF`

1730   **Table 194: Tag Values**

1731 ### 9.1.3.2 Enumerations

1732 The following tables define the values for enumerated lists.

1733 ### 9.1.3.2.1 Credential Type Enumeration

Credential Type	
Name	**Value**
Username & Password	00000001
Token	00000002
Biometric Measurement	00000003
Certificate	00000004
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1734 **Table 195: Credential Type Enumeration**

1735 ### 9.1.3.2.2 Key Compression Type Enumeration

Key Compression Type	
Name	**Value**
EC Public Key Type Uncompressed	00000001
EC Public Key Type X9.62 Compressed Prime	00000002
EC Public Key Type X9,62 Compressed Char2	00000003
EC Public Key Type X9.62 Hybrid	00000004
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1736 **Table 196: Key Compression Type Enumeration**

1737 ### 9.1.3.2.3 Key Format Type Enumeration

Key Format Type	
Name	**Value**
Raw	00000001
Opaque	00000002
PKCS#1	00000003
PKCS#8	00000004
X.509	00000005
ECPrivateKey	00000006
Transparent Symmetric Key	00000007
Transparent DSA Private Key	00000008
Transparent DSA Public Key	00000009
Transparent RSA Private Key	0000000A

Transparent RSA Public Key	0000000B
Transparent DH Private Key	0000000C
Transparent DH Public Key	0000000D
Transparent ECDSA Private Key	0000000E
Transparent ECDSA Public Key	0000000F
Transparent ECDH Private Key	00000010
Transparent ECDH Public Key	00000011
Transparent ECMQV Private Key	00000012
Transparent ECMQV Public Key	00000013
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1738

Table 197: Key Format Type Enumeration

1739 **9.1.3.2.4 Wrapping Method Enumeration**

Wrapping Method	
Name	**Value**
Encrypt	00000001
MAC/sign	00000002
Encrypt then MAC/sign	00000003
MAC/sign then encrypt	00000004
TR-31	00000005
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1740

Table 198: Wrapping Method Enumeration

1741 **9.1.3.2.5 Recommended Curve Enumeration for ECDSA, ECDH, and ECMQV**

1742 Recommended curves are defined in NIST FIPS PUB 186-3.

Recommended Curve Enumeration	
Name	Value
P-192	00000001
K-163	00000002
B-163	00000003
P-224	00000004
K-233	00000005
B-233	00000006
P-256	00000007
K-283	00000008
B-283	00000009
P-384	0000000A
K-409	0000000B
B-409	0000000C
P-521	0000000D
K-571	0000000E
B-571	0000000F
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1743 **Table 199: Recommended Curve Enumeration for ECDSA, ECDH, and ECMQV**

1744 **9.1.3.2.6 Certificate Type Enumeration**

Certificate Type	
Name	Value
X.509	00000001
PGP	00000002
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1745 **Table 200: Certificate Type Enumeration**

1746 **9.1.3.2.7 Split Key Method Enumeration**

Split Key Method	
Name	Value
XOR	00000001
Polynomial Sharing GF(2^{16})	00000002
Polynomial Sharing Prime Field	00000003
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1747 **Table 201: Split Key Method Enumeration**

9.1.3.2.8 Secret Data Type Enumeration

Secret Data Type	
Name	**Value**
Password	00000001
Seed	00000002
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1749 **Table 202: Secret Data Type Enumeration**

1750 **9.1.3.2.9 Opaque Data Type Enumeration**

Opaque Data Type	
Name	**Value**
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1751 **Table 203: Opaque Data Type Enumeration**

1752 **9.1.3.2.10　Name Type Enumeration**

Name Type	
Name	**Value**
Uninterpreted Text String	00000001
URI	00000002
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1753 **Table 204: Name Type Enumeration**

1754 **9.1.3.2.11　Object Type Enumeration**

Object Type	
Name	**Value**
Certificate	00000001
Symmetric Key	00000002
Public Key	00000003
Private Key	00000004
Split Key	00000005
Template	00000006
Secret Data	00000007
Opaque Object	00000008
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1755 **Table 205: Object Type Enumeration**

9.1.3.2.12   Cryptographic Algorithm Enumeration

Cryptographic Algorithm	
Name	Value
DES	00000001
3DES	00000002
AES	00000003
RSA	00000004
DSA	00000005
ECDSA	00000006
HMAC-SHA1	00000007
HMAC-SHA224	00000008
HMAC-SHA256	00000009
HMAC-SHA384	0000000A
HMAC-SHA512	0000000B
HMAC-MD5	0000000C
DH	0000000D
ECDH	0000000E
ECMQV	0000000F
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1757   **Table 206: Cryptographic Algorithm Enumeration**

9.1.3.2.13   Block Cipher Mode Enumeration

Block Cipher Mode	
Name	**Value**
CBC	00000001
ECB	00000002
PCBC	00000003
CFB	00000004
OFB	00000005
CTR	00000006
CMAC	00000007
CCM	00000008
GCM	00000009
CBC-MAC	0000000A
XTS	0000000B
AESKeyWrapPadding	0000000C
NISTKeyWrap	0000000D
X9.102 AESKW	0000000E
X9.102 TDKW	0000000F
X9.102 AKW1	00000010
X9.102 AKW2	00000011
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1759   **Table 207: Block Cipher Mode Enumeration**

1760   **9.1.3.2.14   Padding Method Enumeration**

Padding Method	
Name	**Value**
None	00000001
OAEP	00000002
PKCS5	00000003
SSL3	00000004
Zeros	00000005
ANSI X9.23	00000006
ISO 10126	00000007
PKCS1 v1.5	00000008
X9.31	00000009
PSS	0000000A
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1761   **Table 208: Padding Method Enumeration**

1762 ## 9.1.3.2.15 Hashing Algorithm Enumeration

Hashing Algorithm	
Name	**Value**
MD2	00000001
MD4	00000002
MD5	00000003
SHA-1	00000004
SHA-224	00000005
SHA-256	00000006
SHA-384	00000007
SHA-512	00000008
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1763 **Table 209: Hashing Algorithm Enumeration**

1764 **9.1.3.2.16 Role Type Enumeration**

Role Type	
Name	**Value**
BDK	00000001
CVK	00000002
DEK	00000003
MKAC	00000004
MKSMC	00000005
MKSMI	00000006
MKDAC	00000007
MKDN	00000008
MKCP	00000009
MKOTH	0000000A
KEK	0000000B
MAC16609	0000000C
MAC97971	0000000D
MAC97972	0000000E
MAC97973	0000000F
MAC97974	00000010
MAC97975	00000011
ZPK	00000012
PVKIBM	00000013
PVKPVV	00000014
PVKOTH	00000015
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1765   **Table 210: Role Type Enumeration**

1766 Note that while the set and definitions of role types are chosen to match TR-31 there is no necessity to
1767 match binary representations.

1768 **9.1.3.2.17 State Enumeration**

State	
Name	**Value**
Pre-Active	00000001
Active	00000002
Deactivated	00000003
Compromised	00000004
Destroyed	00000005
Destroyed Compromised	00000006

Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1769 **Table 211: State Enumeration**

9.1.3.2.18 Revocation Reason Code Enumeration

Revocation Reason Code	
Name	**Value**
Unspecified	00000001
Key Compromise	00000002
CA Compromise	00000003
Affiliation Changed	00000004
Superseded	00000005
Cessation of Operation	00000006
Privilege Withdrawn	00000007
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1771 **Table 212: Revocation Reason Code Enumeration**

9.1.3.2.19 Link Type Enumeration

Link Type	
Name	**Value**
Certificate Link	00000101
Public Key Link	00000102
Private Key Link	00000103
Derivation Base Object Link	00000104
Derived Key Link	00000105
Replacement Object Link	00000106
Replaced Object Link	00000107
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1773 **Table 213: Link Type Enumeration**

1774   Note: Link Types start at 101 to avoid any confusion with Object Types.

9.1.3.2.20 Derivation Method Enumeration

Derivation Method	
Name	**Value**
PBKDF2	00000001
HASH	00000002
HMAC	00000003
ENCRYPT	00000004
NIST800-108-C	00000005
NIST800-108-F	00000006
NIST800-108-DPI	00000007
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

Table 214: Derivation Method Enumeration

9.1.3.2.21 Certificate Request Type Enumeration

Certificate Request Type	
Name	**Value**
CRMF	00000001
PKCS#10	00000002
PEM	00000003
PGP	00000004
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

Table 215: Certificate Request Type Enumeration

9.1.3.2.22 Validity Indicator Enumeration

Validity Indicator	
Name	**Value**
Valid	00000001
Invalid	00000002
Unknown	00000003
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

Table 216: Validity Indicator Enumeration

9.1.3.2.23 Query Function Enumeration

Query Function	
Name	**Value**
Query Operations	00000001
Query Objects	00000002
Query Server Information	00000003

Query Application Namespaces	00000004
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

Table 217: Query Function Enumeration

9.1.3.2.24 Cancellation Result Enumeration

Cancellation Result	
Name	**Value**
Canceled	00000001
Unable to Cancel	00000002
Completed	00000003
Failed	00000004
Unavailable	00000005
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1784   **Table 218: Cancellation Result Enumeration**

9.1.3.2.25 Put Function Enumeration

Put Function	
Name	**Value**
New	00000001
Replace	00000002
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1786   **Table 219: Put Function Enumeration**

9.1.3.2.26   Operation Enumeration

Operation	
Name	**Value**
Create	00000001
Create Key Pair	00000002
Register	00000003
Re-key	00000004
Derive Key	00000005
Certify	00000006
Re-certify	00000007
Locate	00000008
Check	00000009
Get	0000000A
Get Attributes	0000000B
Get Attribute List	0000000C
Add Attribute	0000000D
Modify Attribute	0000000E
Delete Attribute	0000000F
Obtain Lease	00000010
Get Usage Allocation	00000011
Activate	00000012
Revoke	00000013
Destroy	00000014
Archive	00000015
Recover	00000016
Validate	00000017
Query	00000018
Cancel	00000019
Poll	0000001A
Notify	0000001B
Put	0000001C
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1788 **Table 220: Operation Enumeration**

1789 **9.1.3.2.27 Result Status Enumeration**

Result Status	
Name	**Value**
Success	00000000
Operation Failed	00000001
Operation Pending	00000002
Operation Undone	00000003
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1790 **Table 221: Result Status Enumeration**

1791 **9.1.3.2.28 Result Reason Enumeration**

Result Reason	
Name	**Value**
Item Not Found	00000001
Response Too Large	00000002
Authentication Not Successful	00000003
Invalid Message	00000004
Operation Not Supported	00000005
Missing Data	00000006
Invalid Field	00000007
Feature Not Supported	00000008
Operation Canceled By Requester	00000009
Cryptographic Failure	0000000A
Illegal Operation	0000000B
Permission Denied	0000000C
Object archived	0000000D
Index Out of Bounds	0000000E
General Failure	00000100
Extensions	8XXXXXXX

1792 **Table 222: Result Reason Enumeration**

1793 **9.1.3.2.29 Batch Error Continuation Enumeration**

Batch Error Continuation	
Name	**Value**
Continue	00000001
Stop	00000002
Undo	00000003

Extensions	`8XXXXXXX`

Table 223: Batch Error Continuation Enumeration

9.1.3.3 Bit Masks

9.1.3.3.1 Cryptographic Usage Mask

Cryptographic Usage Mask	
Name	**Value**
Sign	`00000001`
Verify	`00000002`
Encrypt	`00000004`
Decrypt	`00000008`
Wrap Key	`00000010`
Unwrap Key	`00000020`
Export	`00000040`
MAC Generate	`00000080`
MAC Verify	`00000100`
Derive Key	`00000200`
Content Commitment (Non Repudiation)	`00000400`
Key Agreement	`00000800`
Certificate Sign	`00001000`
CRL Sign	`00002000`
Generate Cryptogram	`00004000`
Validate Cryptogram	`00008000`
Translate Encrypt	`00010000`
Translate Decrypt	`00020000`
Translate Wrap	`00040000`
Translate Unwrap	`00080000`
Extensions	`XXX00000`

Table 224: Cryptographic Usage Mask

This list takes into consideration values which MAY appear in the Key Usage extension in an X.509 certificate.

1800 ### 9.1.3.3.2 Storage Status Mask

Storage Status Mask	
Name	**Value**
On-line storage	00000001
Archival storage	00000002
Extensions	XXXXXXX0

1801 **Table 225: Storage Status Mask**

1802 ## 9.2   XML Encoding

1803 An XML Encoding has not yet been defined.

10 Transport

A KMIP Server SHALL establish and maintain channel confidentiality and integrity, and prove server authenticity for KMIP messaging.

If a KMIP Server uses TCP/IP for KMIP messaging, then it SHALL support SSL v3.1/TLS v1.0 or later and may support other protocols as specified in **[KMIP-Prof]**.

11 Error Handling

1810   This section details the specific Result Reasons that SHALL be returned for errors detected.

11.1 General

1812   These errors MAY occur when any protocol message is received by the server.

Error Definition	Action	Result Reason
Protocol major version mismatch	Response message containing a header and a Batch Item without Operation, but with the Result Status field set to Operation Failed	Invalid Message
Error parsing batch item or payload within batch item	Batch item fails; Result Status is Operation Failed	Invalid Message
The same field is contained in a header/batch item/payload more than once	Result Status is Operation Failed	Invalid Message
Same major version, different minor versions; unknown fields/fields the server does not understand	Ignore unknown fields, process rest normally	N/A
Same major & minor version, unknown field	Result Status is Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Client is not allowed to perform the specified operation	Result Status is Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Operation is not able to be completed synchronously and client does not support asynchronous requests	Result Status is Operation Failed	Operation Not Supported
Maximum Response Size has been exceeded	Result Status is Operation Failed	Response Too Large

1813   **Table 226: General Errors**

11.2 Create

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
Object Type is not recognized	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Templates that do not exist are given in request	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Incorrect attribute value(s) specified	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Error creating cryptographic object	Operation Failed	Cryptographic Failure
Trying to set more instances than the server supports of an attribute that MAY have multiple instances	Operation Failed	Index Out of Bounds
Trying to create a new object with the same Name attribute value as an existing object	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported
Template object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 227: Create Errors

11.3 Create Key Pair

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
Templates that do not exist are given in request	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Incorrect attribute value(s) specified	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Error creating cryptographic object	Operation Failed	Cryptographic Failure
Trying to create a new object with the same Name attribute value as an existing object	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Trying to set more instances than the server supports of an attribute that MAY have multiple instances	Operation Failed	Index Out of Bounds
REQUIRED field(s) missing	Operation Failed	Invalid Message
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported
Template object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 228: Create Key Pair Errors

11.4 Register

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
Object Type is not recognized	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Object Type does not match type of cryptographic object provided	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Templates that do not exist are given in request	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Incorrect attribute value(s) specified	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Trying to register a new object with the same Name attribute value as an existing object	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Trying to set more instances than the server supports of an attribute that MAY have multiple instances	Operation Failed	Index Out of Bounds
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported
Template object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1819 **Table 229: Register Errors**

11.5 Re-key

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object specified is not able to be re-keyed	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Offset field is not permitted to be specified at the same time as any of the Activation Date, Process Start Date, Protect Stop Date, or Deactivation Date attributes	Operation Failed	Invalid Message
Cryptographic error during re-key	Operation Failed	Cryptographic Failure
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1821 **Table 230: Re-key Errors**

11.6 Derive Key

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
One or more of the objects specified do not exist	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
One or more of the objects specified are not of the correct type	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Templates that do not exist are given in request	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Invalid Derivation Method	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Invalid Derivation Parameters	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Ambiguous derivation data provided both with Derivation Data and Secret Data object.	Operation Failed	Invalid Message
Incorrect attribute value(s) specified	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
One or more of the specified objects are not able to be used to derive a new key	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Trying to derive a new key with the same Name attribute value as an existing object	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported
One or more of the objects is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1823   **Table 231: Derive Key Errors-**

11.7 Certify

1824

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object specified is not able to be certified	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
The Certificate Request does not contain a signed certificate request of the specified Certificate Request Type	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Server does not support operation	Operation Failed	Operation Not Supported
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported

Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 232: Certify Errors

11.8 Re-certify

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object specified is not able to be certified	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
The Certificate Request does not contain a signed certificate request of the specified Certificate Request Type	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Server does not support operation	Operation Failed	Operation Not Supported
Offset field is not permitted to be specified at the same time as any of the Activation Date or Deactivation Date attributes	Operation Failed	Invalid Message
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1827 **Table 233: Re-certify Errors**

11.9 Locate

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
Non-existing attributes, attributes that the server does not understand or templates that do not exist are given in the request	Operation Failed	Invalid Field

1829 **Table 234: Locate Errors**

11.10 Check

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
Object does not exist	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1831 **Table 235: Check Errors**

1832 ## 11.11 Get

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
Object does not exist	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Wrapping key does not exist	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object with Wrapping Key ID exists, but it is not a key	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
Object with Wrapping Key ID exists, but it is not able to be used for wrapping	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Object with MAC/Signature Key ID exists, but it is not a key	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
Object with MAC/Signature Key ID exists, but it is not able to be used for MACing/signing	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Object exists but cannot be provided in the desired Key Format Type and/or Key Compression Type	Operation Failed	Key Format Type and/or Key Compression Type Not Supported
Object exists and is not a Template, but the server only has attributes for this object	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
Cryptographic Parameters associated with the object do not exist or do not match those provided in the Encryption Key Information and/or Signature Key Information	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1833 **Table 236: Get Errors**

1834 ## 11.12 Get Attributes

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
An Attribute Index is specified, but no matching instance exists.	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1835 **Table 237: Get Attributes Errors**

1836 ## 11.13 Get Attribute List

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found

Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1837   **Table 238: Get Attribute List Errors**

11.14 Add Attribute

1838

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Attempt to add a read-only attribute	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Attempt to add an attribute that is not supported for this object	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
The specified attribute already exists	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
New attribute contains Attribute Index	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Trying to add a Name attribute with the same value that another object already has	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
Trying to add a new instance to an attribute with multiple instances but the server limit on instances has been reached	Operation Failed	Index Out of Bounds
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted from the client request	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

1839   **Table 239: Add Attribute Errors**

11.15 Modify Attribute

1840

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
A specified attribute does not exist (i.e., it needs to first be added)	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
An Attribute Index is specified, but no matching instance exists.	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
The specified attribute is read-only	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Trying to set the Name attribute value to a value already used by another object	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
The particular Application Namespace is not supported, and Application Data cannot be generated if it was omitted	Operation Failed	Application Namespace Not Supported

from the client request		
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 240: Modify Attribute Errors

11.16 Delete Attribute

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Attempt to delete a read-only/REQUIRED attribute	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Attribute Index is specified, but the attribute does not have multiple instances (i.e., no Attribute Index is permitted to be specified)	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
No attribute with the specified name exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 241: Delete Attribute Errors

11.17 Obtain Lease

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
The server determines that a new lease is not permitted to be issued for the specified cryptographic object	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 242: Obtain Lease Errors

11.18 Get Usage Allocation

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object has no Usage Limits attribute, or the object is not able to be used for applying cryptographic protection	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
Both Usage Limits Byte Count and Usage Limits Object Count fields are specified	Operation Failed	Invalid Message
Neither the Byte Count or Object Count is specified	Operation Failed	Invalid Message

A usage type (Byte Count or Object Count) is specified in the request, but the usage allocation for the object MAY only be given for the other type	Operation Failed	Operation Not Supported
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 243: Get Usage Allocation Errors

11.19 Activate

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Unique Identifier specifies a template or other object that is not able to be activated	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
Object is not in Pre-Active state	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 244: Activate Errors

11.20 Revoke

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Revocation Reason is not recognized	Operation Failed	Invalid Field
Unique Identifier specifies a template or other object that is not able to be revoked	Operation Failed	Illegal Operation
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 245: Revoke Errors

11.21 Destroy

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object exists, but has already been destroyed	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Object is not in Deactivated state	Operation Failed	Permission Denied
Object is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 246: Destroy Errors

11.22 Archive

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found
Object is already archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 247: Archive Errors

11.23 Recover

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No object with the specified Unique Identifier exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found

Table 248: Recover Errors

11.24 Validate

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
The combination of Certificate Objects and Unique Identifiers does not specify a certificate list	Operation Failed	Invalid Message
One or more of the objects is archived	Operation Failed	Object Archived

Table 249: Validate Errors

11.25 Query

N/A

11.26 Cancel

N/A

11.27 Poll

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
No outstanding operation with the specified Asynchronous Correlation Value exists	Operation Failed	Item Not Found

Table 250: Poll Errors

11.28 Batch Items

These errors MAY occur when a protocol message with one or more batch items is processed by the server. If a message with one or more batch items was parsed correctly, then the response message SHOULD include response(s) to the batch item(s) in the request according to the table below.

Error Definition	Result Status	Result Reason
Processing of batch item fails with Batch Error Continuation Option set to Stop	Batch item fails. Responses to batch items that have already been processed are returned normally. Responses to batch items that have not been processed are not returned.	See tables above, referring to the operation being performed in the batch item that failed
Processing of batch item fails with Batch Error Continuation Option set to Continue	Batch item fails. Responses to other batch items are returned normally.	See tables above, referring to the operation being performed in the batch item that failed
Processing of batch item fails with Batch Error Continuation Option set to Undo	Batch item fails. Batch items that had been processed have been undone and their responses are returned with Undone result status.	See tables above, referring to the operation being performed in the batch item that failed

1871   **Table 251: Batch Items Errors**

12 Implementation Conformance

1873 The intention of the baseline conformance profile is for the minimal KMIP Server to support the
1874 mechanics of communication and to support a limited set of commands, such as query. The minimal
1875 KMIP Server would not need to support any particular algorithm – this would be the work of additional
1876 profiles.

1877 An implementation is a conforming KMIP Server if the implementation meets the conditions in Section
1878 12.1 .

1879 An implementation SHALL be a conforming KMIP Server.

1880 If an implementation claims support for a particular clause, then the implementation SHALL conform to all
1881 normative statements within that clause and any subclauses to that clause.

12.1 Conformance clauses for a KMIP Server

1883 An implementation conforms to this specification as a KMIP Server if it meets the following conditions:

1884   1.   Supports the following objects:

1885   a.   Attribute (see 2.1.1)

1886   b.   Credential (see 2.1.2)

1887   c.   Key Block (see 2.1.3)

1888   d.   Key Value (see 2.1.4)

1889   e.   Template-Attribute Structure (see 2.1.8)

1890   2.   Supports the following attributes:

1891   a.   Unique Identifier (see 3.1)

1892   b.   Name (see 3.2)

1893   c.   Object Type (see 3.3)

1894   d.   Cryptographic Algorithm (see 3.4)

1895   e.   Cryptographic Length (see 3.5)

1896   f.   Cryptographic Parameters (see 3.6)

1897   g.   Digest (see 3.12)

1898   h.   Default Operation Policy (see 3.13.2)

1899   i.   Cryptographic Usage Mask (see 3.14)

1900   j.   State (see 3.17)

1901   k.   Initial Date (see 3.18)

1902   l.   Activation Date (see 3.19)

1903   m.   Deactivation Date (see 3.22)

1904   n.   Destroy Date (see 3.23)

1905   o.   Compromise Occurrence Date (see 3.24)

1906   p.   Compromise Date (see 3.25)

1907   q.   Revocation Reason (see 3.26)

1908   r.   Archive Date (see 3.27)

1909   s.   Last Change Date (see 3.32)

1910   3.   Supports the following client-to-server operations:

1911   a.   Locate (see 4.8)

1912		b.	Check (see 4.9)
1913		c.	Get (see 4.10)
1914		d.	Get Attribute (see 4.11)
1915		e.	Get Attribute List (see 4.12)
1916		f.	Add Attribute (see 4.13)
1917		g.	Modify Attribute (see 4.14)
1918		h.	Delete Attribute (see 4.15)
1919		i.	Activate (see 4.18)
1920		j.	Revoke (see 4.19)
1921		k.	Destroy (see 4.20)
1922		l.	Query (see 4.24)
1923	4.		Supports the following message contents:
1924		a.	Protocol Version (see 6.1)
1925		b.	Operation (see 6.2)
1926		c.	Maximum Response Size (see 6.3)
1927		d.	Unique Batch Item ID (see 6.4)
1928		e.	Time Stamp (see 6.5)
1929		f.	Asynchronous Indicator (see 6.7)
1930		g.	Result Status (see 6.9)
1931		h.	Result Reason (see 6.10)
1932		i.	Result Message (see 6.11)
1933		j.	Batch Order Option (see 6.12)
1934		k.	Batch Error Continuation Option (see 6.13)
1935		l.	Batch Count (see 6.14)
1936		m.	Batch Item (see 6.15)

1937   5. Supports Message Format (see 7)

1938   6. Supports Authentication (see 8)

1939   7. Supports the TTLV encoding (see 9.1)

1940   8. Supports the transport requirements (see 10)

1941   9. Supports Error Handling (see 11) for any supported object, attribute, or operation

1942   10. Optionally supports any clause within this specification that is not listed above

1943   11. Optionally supports extensions outside the scope of this standard (e.g., vendor extensions,
1944   conformance profiles) that do not contradict any requirements within this standard

1945   12. Supports at least one of the profiles defined in the KMIP Profiles Specification **[KMIP-Prof]**.

1946

A. Attribute Cross-reference

1948   The following table of Attribute names indicates the Managed Object(s) for which each attribute applies.

1949   This table is not normative.

Attribute Name	Managed Object							
	Certificate	Symmetric Key	Public Key	Private Key	Split Key	Template	Secret Data	Opaque Object
Unique Identifier	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Object Type	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cryptographic Algorithm	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Cryptographic Domain Parameters			x	x		x		
Cryptographic Length	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Cryptographic Parameters	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Certificate Type	x							
Certificate Identifier	x							
Certificate Issuer	x							
Certificate Subject	x							
Digest	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Operation Policy Name	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cryptographic Usage Mask	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Lease Time	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Usage Limits		x	x	x	x	x		
State	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Initial Date	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activation Date	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Process Start Date		x			x	x		
Protect Stop Date		x			x	x		
Deactivation Date	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Destroy Date	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Compromise Occurrence Date	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Compromise Date	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Revocation Reason	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Archive Date	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Attribute Name	Managed Object							
Object Group	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Link	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Application Specific Information	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Contact Information	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Last Change Date	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Custom Attribute	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

1950 **Table 252: Attribute Cross-reference**

B. Tag Cross-reference

1952   This table is not normative.

Object	Defined	Type	Notes
Activation Date	3.19	Date-Time	
Application Data	3.30	Text String	
Application Namespace	3.30	Text String	
Application Specific Information	3.30	Structure	
Archive Date	3.27	Date-Time	
Asynchronous Correlation Value	6.8	Byte String	
Asynchronous Indicator	6.7	Boolean	
Attribute	2.1.1	Structure	
Attribute Index	2.1.1	Integer	
Attribute Name	2.1.1	Text String	
Attribute Value	2.1.1	*	type varies
Authentication	6.6	Structure	
Batch Count	6.14	Integer	
Batch Error Continuation Option	6.13 , 9.1.3.2.29	Enumeration	
Batch Item	6.15	Structure	
Batch Order Option	6.12	Boolean	
Block Cipher Mode	3.6 , 9.1.3.2.13	Enumeration	
Cancellation Result	4.25 , 9.1.3.2.24	Enumeration	
Certificate	2.2.1	Structure	
Certificate Identifier	3.9	Structure	
Certificate Issuer	3.9	Structure	
Certificate Issuer Alternative Name	3.11	Text String	
Certificate Issuer Distinguished Name	3.11	Text String	
Certificate Request	4.6 , 4.7	Byte String	
Certificate Request Type	4.6 , 4.7 , 9.1.3.2.21	Enumeration	
Certificate Subject	3.10	Structure	
Certificate Subject Alternative Name	3.10	Text String	
Certificate Subject Distinguished Name	3.10	Text String	
Certificate Type	2.2.1 , 3.8 , 9.1.3.2.6	Enumeration	
Certificate Value	2.2.1	Byte String	
Common Template-Attribute	2.1.8	Structure	
Compromise Occurrence Date	3.24	Date-Time	
Compromise Date	3.25	Date-Time	
Contact Information	3.31	Text String	

Object	Defined	Type	Notes
Credential	2.1.2	Structure	
Credential Type	2.1.2 , 9.1.3.2.1	Enumeration	
Credential Value	2.1.2	Byte String	
Criticality Indicator	6.16	Boolean	
CRT Coefficient	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Cryptographic Algorithm	3.4 , 9.1.3.2.12	Enumeration	
Cryptographic Length	3.5	Integer	
Cryptographic Parameters	3.6	Structure	
Cryptographic Usage Mask	3.14 , 9.1.3.3.1	Integer	Bit mask
Custom Attribute	3.33	*	type varies
D	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Deactivation Date	3.22	Date-Time	
Derivation Data	4.5	Byte String	
Derivation Method	4.5 , 9.1.3.2.20	Enumeration	
Derivation Parameters	4.5	Structure	
Destroy Date	3.23	Date-Time	
Digest	3.12	Structure	
Digest Value	3.12	Byte String	
Encryption Key Information	2.1.5	Structure	
Extensions	9.1.3		
G	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Hashing Algorithm	3.6 , 3.12 , 9.1.3.2.15	Enumeration	
Initial Date	3.18	Date-Time	
Initialization Vector	4.5	Byte String	
Issuer	3.9	Text String	
Iteration Count	4.5	Integer	
IV/Counter/Nonce	2.1.5	Byte String	
J	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Key	2.1.7	Byte String	
Key Block	2.1.3	Structure	
Key Compression Type	9.1.3.2.2	Enumeration	
Key Format Type	2.1.4 , 9.1.3.2.3	Enumeration	
Key Material	2.1.4 , 2.1.7	Byte String / Structure	
Key Part Identifier	2.2.5	Integer	
Key Value	2.1.4	Byte String / Structure	
Key Wrapping Data	2.1.5	Structure	
Key Wrapping Specification	2.1.6	Structure	

Object	Defined	Type	Notes
Last Change Date	3.32	Date-Time	
Lease Time	3.15	Interval	
Link	3.29	Structure	
Link Type	3.29 , 9.1.3.2.19	Enumeration	
Linked Object Identifier	3.29	Text String	
MAC/Signature	2.1.5	Byte String	
MAC/Signature Key Information	2.1.5	Text String	
Maximum Items	4.8	Integer	
Maximum Response Size	6.3	Integer	
Message Extension	6.16	Structure	
Modulus	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Name	3.2	Structure	
Name Type	3.2 , 9.1.3.2.10	Enumeration	
Name Value	3.2	Text String	
Object Group	3.28	Text String	
Object Type	3.3 , 9.1.3.2.11	Enumeration	
Offset	4.4 , 4.7	Interval	
Opaque Data Type	2.2.8 , 9.1.3.2.9	Enumeration	
Opaque Data Value	2.2.8	Byte String	
Opaque Object	2.2.8	Structure	
Operation	6.2 , 9.1.3.2.26	Enumeration	
Operation Policy Name	3.13	Text String	
P	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Padding Method	3.6 , 9.1.3.2.14	Enumeration	
Prime Exponent P	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Prime Exponent Q	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Prime Field Size	2.2.5	Big Integer	
Private Exponent	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Private Key	2.2.4	Structure	
Private Key Template-Attribute	2.1.8	Structure	
Private Key Unique Identifier	4.2	Text String	
Process Start Date	3.20	Date-Time	
Protect Stop Date	3.21	Date-Time	
Protocol Version	6.1	Structure	
Protocol Version Major	6.1	Integer	
Protocol Version Minor	6.1	Integer	
Public Exponent	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Public Key	2.2.3	Structure	

Object	Defined	Type	Notes
Public Key Template-Attribute	2.1.8	Structure	
Public Key Unique Identifier	4.2	Text String	
Put Function	5.2 , 9.1.3.2.25	Enumeration	
Q	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Q String	2.1.7	Byte String	
Qlength	3.7	Integer	
Query Function	4.24 , 9.1.3.2.23	Enumeration	
Recommended Curve	2.1.7 , 3.7 , 9.1.3.2.5	Enumeration	
Replaced Unique Identifier	5.2	Text String	
Request Header	7.2 , 7.3	Structure	
Request Message	7.1	Structure	
Request Payload	4 , 5 , 7.2 , 7.3	Structure	
Response Header	7.2 , 7.3	Structure	
Response Message	7.1	Structure	
Response Payload	4 , 7.2 , 7.3	Structure	
Result Message	6.11	Text String	
Result Reason	6.10 , 9.1.3.2.28	Enumeration	
Result Status	6.9 , 9.1.3.2.27	Enumeration	
Revocation Message	3.26	Text String	
Revocation Reason	3.26	Structure	
Revocation Reason Code	3.26 , 9.1.3.2.18	Enumeration	
Role Type	3.6 , 9.1.3.2.16	Enumeration	
Salt	4.5	Byte String	
Secret Data	2.2.7	Structure	
Secret Data Type	2.2.7 , 9.1.3.2.8	Enumeration	
Serial Number	3.9	Text String	
Server Information	4.24	Structure	contents vendor-specific
Split Key	2.2.5	Structure	
Split Key Method	2.2.5 , 9.1.3.2.7	Enumeration	
Split Key Parts	2.2.5	Integer	
Split Key Threshold	2.2.5	Integer	
State	3.17 , 9.1.3.2.17	Enumeration	
Storage Status Mask	4.8 , 9.1.3.3.2	Integer	Bit mask
Symmetric Key	2.2.2	Structure	
Template	2.2.6	Structure	
Template-Attribute	2.1.8	Structure	
Time Stamp	6.5	Date-Time	
Transparent*	2.1.7	Structure	

Object	Defined	Type	Notes
Unique Identifier	3.1	Text String	
Unique Batch Item ID	6.4	Byte String	
Usage Limits	3.16	Structure	
Usage Limits Byte Count	3.16	Big Integer	
Usage Limits Object Count	3.16	Big Integer	
Usage Limits Total Bytes	3.16	Big Integer	
Usage Limits Total Objects	3.16	Big Integer	
Validity Date	4.23	Date-Time	
Validity Indicator	4.23 , 9.1.3.2.22	Enumeration	
Vendor Extension	6.16	Structure	contents vendor-specific
Vendor Identification	4.24 , 6.16	Text String	
Wrapping Method	2.1.5 , 9.1.3.2.4	Enumeration	
X	2.1.7	Big Integer	
Y	2.1.7	Big Integer	

1953 **Table 253: Tag Cross-reference**

1954

C. Operation and Object Cross-reference

1956 The following table indicates the types of Managed Object(s) that each Operation accepts as input or
1957 provide as output. This table is not normative.

Operation	Managed Objects							
	Certificate	Symmetric Key	Public Key	Private Key	Split Key	Template	Secret Data	Opaque Object
Create	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A
Create Key Pair	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Register	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Re-Key	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A
Derive Key	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N/A
Certify	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A
Re-certify	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A
Locate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Check	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y
Get	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Get Attributes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Get Attribute List	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Add Attribute	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Modify Attribute	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Delete Attribute	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Obtain Lease	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Get Usage Allocation	N/A	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Revoke	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y
Destroy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Archive	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Recover	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Validate	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Query	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cancel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Notify	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Put	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1958 **Table 254: Operation and Object Cross-reference**

D. Acronyms

The following abbreviations and acronyms are used in this document:

3DES - Triple Data Encryption Standard specified in ANSI X9.52

AES - Advanced Encryption Standard specified in FIPS 197

ASN.1 - Abstract Syntax Notation One specified in ITU-T X.680

BDK - Base Derivation Key specified in ANSI X9 TR-31

CA - Certification Authority

CBC - Cipher Block Chaining

CCM - Counter with CBC-MAC specified in NIST SP 800-38C

CFB - Cipher Feedback specified in NIST SP 800-38A

CMAC - Cipher-based MAC specified in NIST SP 800-38B

CMC - Certificate Management Messages over CMS specified in RFC 5275

CMP - Certificate Management Protocol specified in RFC 4210

CPU - Central Processing Unit

CRL - Certificate Revocation List specified in RFC 5280

CRMF - Certificate Request Message Format specified in RFC 4211

CRT - Chinese Remainder Theorem

CTR - Counter specified in NIST SP 800-38A

CVK - Card Verification Key specified in ANSI X9 TR-31

DEK - Data Encryption Key

DER - Distinguished Encoding Rules specified in ITU-T X.690

DES - Data Encryption Standard specified in FIPS 46-3

DH - Diffie-Hellman specified in ANSI X9.42

DNS - Domain Name Server

DSA - Digital Signature Algorithm specified in FIPS 186-3

DSKPP - Dynamic Symmetric Key Provisioning Protocol

ECB - Electronic Code Book

ECDH - Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman specified in ANSI X9.63 and NIST SP 800-56A

ECDSA - Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm specified in ANSX9.62

ECMQV - Elliptic Curve Menezes Qu Vanstone specified in ANSI X9.63 and NIST SP 800-56A

FIPS - Federal Information Processing Standard

GCM - Galois/Counter Mode specified in NIST SP 800-38D

GF - Galois field (or finite field)

HMAC - Keyed-Hash Message Authentication Code specified in FIPS 198-1 and RFC 2104

HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

HTTP(S) - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (Secure socket)

IEEE - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

1996	IETF	- Internet Engineering Task Force
1997	IP	- Internet Protocol
1998	IPsec	- Internet Protocol Security
1999	IV	- Initialization Vector
2000	KEK	- Key Encryption Key
2001	KMIP	- Key Management Interoperability Protocol
2002	MAC	- Message Authentication Code
2003	MKAC	- EMV/chip card Master Key: Application Cryptograms specified in ANSI X9 TR-31
2004	MKCP	- EMV/chip card Master Key: Card Personalization specified in ANSI X9 TR-31
2005	MKDAC	- EMV/chip card Master Key: Data Authentication Code specified in ANSI X9 TR-31
2006	MKDN	- EMV/chip card Master Key: Dynamic Numbers specified in ANSI X9 TR-31
2007	MKOTH	- EMV/chip card Master Key: Other specified in ANSI X9 TR-31
2008	MKSMC	- EMV/chip card Master Key: Secure Messaging for Confidentiality specified in X9 TR-31
2009	MKSMI	- EMV/chip card Master Key: Secure Messaging for Integrity specified in ANSI X9 TR-31
2010	MD2	- Message Digest 2 Algorithm specified in RFC 1319
2011	MD4	- Message Digest 4 Algorithm specified in RFC 1320
2012	MD5	- Message Digest 5 Algorithm specified in RFC 1321
2013	NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
2014	OAEP	- Optimal Asymmetric Encryption Padding specified in PKCS#1
2015	OFB	- Output Feedback specified in NIST SP 800-38A
2016	PBKDF2	- Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2 specified in RFC 2898
2017	PCBC	- Propagating Cipher Block Chaining
2018	PEM	- Privacy Enhanced Mail specified in RFC 1421
2019	PGP	- Pretty Good Privacy specified in RFC 1991
2020	PKCS	- Public-Key Cryptography Standards
2021	PKCS#1	- RSA Cryptography Specification Version 2.1 specified in RFC 3447
2022	PKCS#5	- Password-Based Cryptography Specification Version 2 specified in RFC 2898
2023	PKCS#8	- Private-Key Information Syntax Specification Version 1.2 specified in RFC 5208
2024	PKCS#10	- Certification Request Syntax Specification Version 1.7 specified in RFC 2986
2025	POSIX	- Portable Operating System Interface
2026	RFC	- Request for Comments documents of IETF
2027	RSA	- Rivest, Shamir, Adelman (an algorithm)
2028	SCEP	- Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol
2029	SHA	- Secure Hash Algorithm specified in FIPS 180-2
2030	SP	- Special Publication
2031	SSL/TLS	- Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security
2032	S/MIME	- Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
2033	TDEA	- see 3DES

2034	TCP	- Transport Control Protocol
2035	TTLV	- Tag, Type, Length, Value
2036	URI	- Uniform Resource Identifier
2037	UTC	- Universal Time Coordinated
2038	UTF	- Universal Transformation Format 8-bit specified in RFC 3629
2039	XKMS	- XML Key Management Specification
2040	XML	- Extensible Markup Language
2041	XTS	- XEX Tweakable Block Cipher with Ciphertext Stealing specified in NIST SP 800-38E
2042	X.509	- Public Key Certificate specified in RFC 5280
2043	ZPK	- PIN Block Encryption Key specified in ANSI X9 TR-31

2044 E. List of Figures and Tables

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F. Acknowledgements

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G. Revision History

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
ed-0.98	2009-04-24	Robert Haas	Initial conversion of input document to OASIS format together with clarifications.
ed-0.98	2009-05-21	Robert Haas	Changes to TTLV format for 64-bit alignment. Appendices indicated as non normative.
ed-0.98	2009-06-25	Robert Haas, Indra Fitzgerald	Multiple editorial and technical changes, including merge of Template and Policy Template.
ed-0.98	2009-07-23	Robert Haas, Indra Fitzgerald	Multiple editorial and technical changes, mainly based on comments from Elaine Barker and Judy Furlong. Fix of Template Name.
ed-0.98	2009-07-27	Indra Fitzgerald	Added captions to tables and figures.
ed-0.98	2009-08-27	Robert Haas	Wording compliance changes according to RFC2119 from Rod Wideman. Removal of attribute mutation in server responses.
ed-0.98	2009-09-03	Robert Haas	Incorporated the RFC2119 language conformance statement from Matt Ball; the changes to the Application-Specific Information attribute from René Pawlitzek; the extensions to the Query operation for namespaces from Mathias Björkqvist; the key roles proposal from Jon Geater, Todd Arnold, & Chris Dunn. Capitalized all RFC2119 keywords (required by OASIS) together with editorial changes.
ed-0.98	2009-09-17	Robert Haas	Replaced Section 10 on HTTPS and SSL with the content from the User Guide. Additional RFC2119 language conformance changes. Corrections in the enumerations in Section 9.
ed-0.98	2009-09-25	Indra Fitzgerald, Robert Haas	New Cryptographic Domain Parameters attribute and change to the Create Key Pair operation (from Indra Fitzgerald). Changes to Key Block object and Get operation to request desired Key Format and Compression Types (from Indra Fitzgerald). Changes in Revocation Reason code and new Certificate Issuer attribute (from Judy Furlong). No implicit object state change after Re-key or Re-certify. New Section 13 on Implementation Conformance from Matt Ball. Multiple editorial changes and new enumerations.
ed-0.98	2009-09-29	Robert Haas	(Version edited during the f2f) Moved content of Sections 8 (Authentication) and 10 (Transport), into the KMIP Profiles Specification. Clarifications (from Sean Turner) on key encoding (for Byte String) in 9.1.1.4. Updates for certificate update and renewal (From Judy

			Furlong) First set of editorial changes as suggested by Elaine Barker (changed Octet to Byte, etc). (version approved as TC Committee Draft on Sep 29 2009, counts as draft-01 version)
draft-02	2009-10-09	Robert Haas, Indra Fitzgerald	Second set of editorial changes as suggested by Elaine Barker (incl. renaming of "Last Change Date" attribute). Added list of references from Sean Turner and Judy Furlong, as well as terminology. Made Result Reasons in error cases (Sec 11) normative. Added statement on deletion of attributes by server (line 457). Added major/minor 1.0 for protocol version (line 27). Systematic use of *italics* when introducing a term for first time. Added "Editor's note" comments remaining to be addressed before public review.
draft-03	2009-10-14	Robert Haas, Indra Fitzgerald	Addressed outstanding "Editor's note" comments. Added acronyms and references.
draft-04	2009-10-21	Robert Haas, Indra Fitzgerald	Added the list of participants (Appendix F). Point to the KMIP Profiles document for a list standard application namespaces. Added Terminology (from Bob Lockhart, borrowed from SP800-57 Part 1). Modified title page.
draft-05	2009-11-06	Robert Haas	Additions to the tags table. Added Last Change Date attribute to conformance clause (sec 12.1). Minor edits. This is the tentative revision for public review.
draft-06	2009-11-09	Robert Haas	Editorial fixes to the reference sections. Correction of the comments for the Unique Batch Item ID in the Response Header structures (from Steve Wierenga).

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