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M. Tiloca  
RISE AB  
C. Ams<sup>th</sup>ss

P. van der Stok  
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Discovery of OSCORE Groups with the CoRE Resource Directory  
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## Abstract

Group communication over the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) can be secured by means of Group Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (Group OSCORE). At deployment time, devices may not know the exact security groups to join, the respective Group Manager, or other information required to perform the joining process. This document describes how a CoAP endpoint can use descriptions and links of resources registered at the CoRE Resource Directory to discover security groups and to acquire information for joining them through the respective Group Manager. A given security group may protect multiple application groups, which are separately announced in the Resource Directory as sets of endpoints sharing a pool of resources. This approach is consistent with, but not limited to, the joining of security groups based on the ACE framework for Authentication and Authorization in constrained environments.

## Discussion Venues

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

Discussion of this document takes place on the Constrained RESTful Environments Working Group mailing list ([core@ietf.org](mailto:core@ietf.org)), which is archived at <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/core/>.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at <https://gitlab.com/crimson84/draft-tiloca-core-oscore-discovery>.

## Status of This Memo

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## Table of Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	3
1.1. Terminology . . . . .	5
1.2. Notation and Assumptions in the CoRAL Examples . . . . .	6
2. Registration of Group Manager Endpoints . . . . .	7
2.1. Parameters . . . . .	8
2.2. Relation Link to Authorization Server . . . . .	13
2.3. Registration Example . . . . .	13
2.3.1. Example in Link Format . . . . .	14
2.3.2. Example in CoRAL . . . . .	14
3. Addition and Update of Security Groups . . . . .	16
3.1. Addition Example . . . . .	16
3.1.1. Example in Link Format . . . . .	17
3.1.2. Example in CoRAL . . . . .	17
4. Discovery of Security Groups . . . . .	19
4.1. Discovery Example #1 . . . . .	21
4.1.1. Example in Link Format . . . . .	21
4.1.2. Example in CoRAL . . . . .	22
4.2. Discovery Example #2 . . . . .	24
4.2.1. Example in Link Format . . . . .	24
4.2.2. Example in CoRAL . . . . .	25
5. Use Case Example With Full Discovery . . . . .	26
6. Security Considerations . . . . .	31
7. IANA Considerations . . . . .	31
7.1. Link Relation Type Registry . . . . .	31
7.2. Target Attributes Registry . . . . .	31

8. References . . . . .	32
8.1. Normative References . . . . .	32
8.2. Informative References . . . . .	35
Appendix A. Use Case Example With Full Discovery (CoRAL) . . . .	37
Appendix B. Shared item tables for Packed CBOR . . . . .	44
B.1. Compression of CoRAL predicates . . . . .	44
B.2. Compression of Values of the rt= Target Attribute . . . .	46
B.3. Compression of Values of the if= Target Attribute . . . .	46
Acknowledgments . . . . .	47
Authors' Addresses . . . . .	47

## 1. Introduction

The Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) [RFC7252] supports group communication [I-D.ietf-core-groupcomm-bis], e.g., over IP multicast, to improve efficiency and latency of communication and reduce bandwidth requirements. A set of CoAP endpoints constitutes an application group by sharing a common pool of resources, which can be efficiently accessed through group communication. The members of an application group may be members of a security group, thus sharing a common set of keying material to secure group communication.

The security protocol Group Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (Group OSCORE) [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm] builds on OSCORE [RFC8613] and protects CoAP messages end-to-end in group communication contexts through CBOR Object Signing and Encryption (COSE) [RFC9052][RFC9053]. An application group may rely on one or more security groups, and a same security group may be used by multiple application groups at the same time.

A CoAP endpoint relies on a Group Manager (GM) to join a security group and obtain the group keying material. The joining process in [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore] is based on the ACE framework for Authentication and Authorization in constrained environments [RFC9200], with the joining endpoint and the GM acting as ACE client and resource server, respectively. That is, the joining endpoint accesses the group-membership resource exported by the GM and associated with the security group to join.

Typically, devices store a static X509 IDevID certificate installed at manufacturing time [RFC8995]. This is used at deployment time during an enrollment process that provides the devices with an Operational Certificate, possibly updated during the device lifetime. Operational Certificates may specify information to join security groups, especially a reference to the group-membership resources to access at the respective GMs.

However, it is usually impossible to provide such precise information to freshly deployed devices, as part of their (early) Operational Certificate. This can be due to a number of reasons: (1) the security group(s) to join and the responsible GM(s) are generally unknown at manufacturing time; (2) a security group of interest is created, or the responsible GM is deployed, only after the device is enrolled and fully operative in the network; (3) information related to existing security groups or to their GMs has changed. This requires a method for CoAP endpoints to dynamically discover security groups and their GM, and to retrieve relevant information about deployed groups.

To this end, CoAP endpoints can use descriptions and links of group-membership resources at GMs, to discover security groups and retrieve the information required for joining them. With the discovery process of security groups expressed in terms of links to resources, the remaining problem is the discovery of those links. The CoRE Resource Directory (RD) [RFC9176] allows such discovery in an efficient way and it is expected to be used in many setups that would benefit of security group discovery.

This specification builds on this approach and describes how CoAP endpoints can use the RD to perform the link discovery steps, in order to discover security groups and retrieve the information required to join them through their GM. In short, the GM registers as an endpoint with the RD. The resulting registration resource includes one link per security group under that GM, specifying the path to the related group-membership resource to access for joining that group.

Additional descriptive information about the security group is stored with the registered link. In an RD based on the Constrained RESTful Environments (CoRE) Link Format [RFC6690] as defined in [RFC9176], this information is specified as target attributes of the registered link and includes the identifiers of the application groups that use that security group. This enables a lookup of those application groups at the RD, where they are separately announced by a Commissioning Tool (see Appendix A of [RFC9176]).

When querying the RD for security groups, a CoAP endpoint can use CoAP observation [RFC7641]. This results in automatic notifications on the creation of new security groups or on the update of existing groups. Thus, it facilitates the early deployment of CoAP endpoints, i.e., even before the GM is deployed and security groups are created.

Interaction examples are provided in the CoRE Link Format as well as in the Constrained RESTful Application Language CoRAL [I-D.ietf-core-coral] with reference to a CoRAL-based RD [I-D.hartke-t2trg-coral-reef].

The examples in CoRAL are expressed in the Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) diagnostic notation [RFC8949] and refer to values from external dictionaries using Packed CBOR [I-D.ietf-cbor-packed]. Section 1.2 introduces the notation and assumptions used in the CoRAL examples.

The approach defined in this document is consistent with, but not limited to, the joining of security groups defined in [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore].

### 1.1. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

Readers are expected to be familiar with the terms and concepts from the following specifications.

- \* The CoRE Link Format [RFC6690] and the CoRE Resource Directory [RFC9176].
- \* The Constrained RESTful Application Language (CoRAL) [I-D.ietf-core-coral] and Constrained Resource Identifiers (CRIs) [I-D.ietf-core-href].
- \* CBOR [RFC8949] and Packed CBOR [I-D.ietf-cbor-packed].
- \* The CoAP protocol [RFC7252], also in group communication scenarios [I-D.ietf-core-groupcomm-bis].
- \* The security protocol Group Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (Group OSCORE) [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm] and the joining of security groups defined in [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore].

Consistently with the definitions from Section 2.1 of [I-D.ietf-core-groupcomm-bis], this document also refers to the following terminology.

- \* CoAP group: a set of CoAP endpoints that are all configured to receive CoAP multicast messages sent to the group's associated IP multicast address and UDP port. An endpoint may be a member of multiple CoAP groups by subscribing to multiple IP multicast addresses.
- \* Security group: a set of CoAP endpoints that share the same security material and use it to protect and verify exchanged messages. A CoAP endpoint may be a member of multiple security groups. There can be a one-to-one or a one-to-many relation between security groups and CoAP groups.

This document especially considers a security group to be an OSCORE group, i.e., all members share one Group OSCORE Security Context to protect group communication with Group OSCORE [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]. However, the approach defined in this document can be used to support the discovery of different security groups than OSCORE groups.

- \* Application group: a set of CoAP endpoints that share a common set of resources. An endpoint may be a member of multiple application groups. An application group can be associated with one or more security groups. Also, multiple application groups can use the same security group. Application groups are announced in the RD by a Commissioning Tool, according to the RD-Groups usage pattern (see Appendix A of [RFC9176]).

Like [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm], this document also uses the following term.

- \* Authentication credential: information associated with an entity, including that entity's public key and parameters associated with the public key. Examples of authentication credentials are CBOR Web Tokens (CWTs) and CWT Claims Sets (CCSs) [RFC8392], X.509 certificates [RFC5280], and C509 certificates [I-D.ietf-cose-cbor-encoded-cert].

Terminology for constrained environments, such as "constrained device" and "constrained-node network", is defined in [RFC7228].

## 1.2. Notation and Assumptions in the CoRAL Examples

As per Section 2.4 of [I-D.ietf-core-coral], CoRAL expresses Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) [RFC3986] as Constrained Resource Identifier (CRI) references [I-D.ietf-core-href].

Throughout this document, the examples in CoRAL use the following notation.

When using the CURIE syntax [CURIE-20101216], the following applies.

- \* 'linkformat' stands for `http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/`

This URI is to be defined with IANA, together with other URIs that build on it through further path segments, e.g.,  
`http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/rt`

- \* 'rel' stands for `http://www.iana.org/assignments/relation/`

This URI is to be defined with IANA, together with other URIs that build on it through further path segments, e.g.,  
`http://www.iana.org/assignments/relation/hosts`

- \* 'reef' stands for `http://coreapps.org/reef`

When using a URI `http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/SEG1/SEG2`

- \* The path segment SEG1 is the name of a web link target attribute.

Names of target attributes used in the CoRE Link Format [RFC6690] are expected to be coordinated through the "Target Attributes" registry [Target.Attributes] defined in [RFC9423].

- \* The path segment SEG2 is the value of the target attribute.

When using a URI `http://www.iana.org/assignments/relation/SEG`, the path segment SEG denotes a Web Linking relation type [RFC8288].

The application-extension identifier "cri" defined in Appendix B of [I-D.ietf-core-href] is used to notate a CBOR Extended Diagnostic Notation (EDN) literal for a CRI or CRI reference. This format is not expected to be sent over the network.

Packed CBOR [I-D.ietf-cbor-packed] is also used, thus reducing representation size. The examples especially refer to the values from the three shared item tables in Appendix B.

Finally, the examples use the CoAP Content-Format ID 65087 for the media-type `application/coral+cbor`.

## 2. Registration of Group Manager Endpoints

During deployment, a Group Manager (GM) can find the CoRE Resource Directory (RD) as described in Section 4 of [RFC9176].

Afterwards, the GM registers as an endpoint with the RD, as described in Section 5 of [RFC9176]. The GM SHOULD NOT use the Simple Registration approach described in Section 5.1 of [RFC9176].

When registering with the RD, the GM also registers the links to all the group-membership resources that it has at that point in time, i.e., one for each of its security groups.

In the registration request, each link to a group-membership resource has as target the URI of that resource at the GM. Also, it specifies a number of descriptive parameters as defined in Section 2.1.

Furthermore, the GM MAY additionally register the link to its resource implementing the ACE authorization information endpoint (see Section 5.10.1 of [RFC9200]). A joining node can provide the GM with its own access token by sending it in a request targeting that resource, thus proving to be authorized to join certain security groups (see Section 6.1 of [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore]). In such a case, the link MUST include the parameter 'rt', with value "ace.ai" (see Section 8.2 of [RFC9200]).

## 2.1. Parameters

For each registered link to a group-membership resource at a GM, the following parameters are specified together with the link.

In the RD defined in [RFC9176] and based on the CoRE Link Format, each parameter is specified in a target attribute with the same name.

In an RD based on CoRAL, such as the one defined in [I-D.hartke-t2trg-coral-reef], each parameter is specified in a nested element with the same name.

- \* 'ct', specifying 261 as the ID of the CoAP Content-Format used for interactions with the group-membership resource at the Group Manager. This is associated with the media type "application/ace-groupcomm+cbor" and is registered in Section 11.2 of [RFC9594].
- \* 'rt', specifying the resource type of the group-membership resource at the Group Manager, with value "core.osc.gm" registered in Section 16.10 of [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore].
- \* 'if', specifying the interface description for accessing the group-membership resource at the Group Manager, with value "ace.group" registered in Section 11.5 of [RFC9594].



- \* 'sec-gp', specifying the name of the security group of interest as a stable and invariant identifier, such as the group name used in [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore]. This parameter MUST specify a single value.
- \* 'app-gp', specifying the name(s) of the application group(s) associated with the security group of interest indicated by 'sec-gp'. This parameter MUST occur once for each application group and MUST specify only a single application group.

When a security group is created at the GM, the names of the application groups using it are also specified as part of the security group configuration (see [I-D.ietf-ace-oscore-gm-admin][I-D.ietf-ace-oscore-gm-admin-coral]). Thus, when registering the links to its group-membership resource, the GM is aware of the application groups and their names.

If a different entity than the GM registers the security groups to the RD (e.g., a Commissioning Tool), this entity has to also be aware of the application groups and their names to specify. To this end, it can obtain them from the GM or from the Administrator that created the security groups at the GM (see [I-D.ietf-ace-oscore-gm-admin][I-D.ietf-ace-oscore-gm-admin-coral]).

Optionally, the following parameters can also be specified. If the CoRE Link Format is used, the value of each of these parameters is encoded as a text string.

- \* 'hkdf', specifying the HKDF algorithm used in the security group, e.g., aligned with the parameter HKDF Algorithm in the Group OSCORE Security Context (see Section 2 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]). If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Algorithms" Registry [COSE.Algorithms].
- \* 'cred-fmt', specifying the format of the authentication credentials used in the security group, e.g., aligned with the parameter Authentication Credential Format in the Group OSCORE Security Context (see Section 2 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]). If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Label' column of the "COSE Header Parameters" Registry [COSE.Header.Parameters]. Acceptable values denote a format that MUST explicitly provide the public key as well as the comprehensive set of information related to the public key algorithm, including, e.g., the used elliptic curve (when applicable).

At the time of writing this specification, acceptable formats of authentication credentials are CBOR Web Tokens (CWTs) and CWT Claim Sets (CCSs) [RFC8392], X.509 certificates [RFC5280], and C509 certificates [I-D.ietf-cose-cbor-encoded-cert]. Further formats may be available in the future, and would be acceptable to use as long as they comply with the criteria defined above.

[ As to C509 certificates, there is a pending registration requested by draft-ietf-cose-cbor-encoded-cert. ]

- \* 'gp-enc-alg', specifying the encryption algorithm used to encrypt messages in the security group when these are also signed, e.g., aligned with the parameter Group Encryption Algorithm in the Group OSCORE Security Context (see Section 2 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]) to be used with the group mode of Group OSCORE (see Section 7 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]). If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Algorithms" Registry [COSE.Algorithms].
- \* 'sign-alg', specifying the algorithm used to sign messages in the security group, e.g., aligned with the parameter Signature Algorithm in the Group OSCORE Security Context (see Section 2 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]) to be used with the group mode of Group OSCORE (see Section 7 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]). If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Algorithms" Registry [COSE.Algorithms].
- \* 'sign-key-kt', specifying the key type of signing keys used to sign messages in the security group. If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Key Types" Registry [COSE.Key.Types].
- \* 'sign-key-crv', specifying the elliptic curve (if applicable) of signing keys used to sign messages in the security group. If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Elliptic Curves" Registry [COSE.Elliptic.Curves].

- \* 'alg', specifying the encryption algorithm used to encrypt messages in the security group when these are encrypted with pairwise encryption keys, e.g., aligned with the parameter AEAD Algorithm in the Group OSCORE Security Context (see Section 2 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]) to be used with the pairwise mode of Group OSCORE (see Section 8 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]). If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Algorithms" Registry [COSE.Algorithms].
- \* 'ecdh-alg', specifying the ECDH algorithm used to derive pairwise encryption keys in the security group, e.g., aligned with the parameter Pairwise Key Agreement Algorithm in the Group OSCORE Security Context (see Section 2 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]) to be used with the pairwise mode of Group OSCORE (see Section 8 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]). If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Algorithms" Registry [COSE.Algorithms].
- \* 'ecdh-alg-crv', specifying the elliptic curve for the ECDH algorithm used to derive pairwise encryption keys in the security group. If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Elliptic Curves" Registry [COSE.Elliptic.Curves].
- \* 'ecdh-key-pty', specifying the key type of keys used with an ECDH algorithm to derive pairwise encryption keys in the security group. If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Key Types" Registry [COSE.Key.Types].
- \* 'ecdh-key-crv', specifying the elliptic curve of keys used with an ECDH algorithm to derive pairwise encryption keys in the security group. If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Elliptic Curves" Registry [COSE.Elliptic.Curves].
- \* 'det-hash-alg', specifying the hash algorithm used in the security group when producing deterministic requests, e.g., as defined in [I-D.amsuess-core-cachable-oscore]. If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "COSE Algorithms" Registry [COSE.Algorithms]. This parameter MUST NOT be present if the security group does not use deterministic requests.

- \* 'rekeying-scheme', specifying the rekeying scheme used in the security group for distributing new group keying material to the group members. If present, this parameter MUST specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "ACE Groupcomm Rekeying Schemes" registry defined in Section 11.13 of [RFC9594].

If the security group does not recur to message signing, then the parameters 'gp-enc-alg', 'sign-alg', 'sign-key-pty', and 'sign-key-crv' MUST NOT be present. For instance, this is the case for a security group that uses Group OSCORE and uses only the pairwise mode (see Section 8 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]).

If the security group does not recur to message encryption through pairwise encryption keys, then the parameters 'alg', 'ecdh-alg', 'ecdh-alg-crv', 'ecdh-key-pty', and 'ecdh-key-crv' MUST NOT be present. For instance, this is the case for a security group that uses Group OSCORE and uses only the group mode see Section 7 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]).

Note that the values registered in the COSE Registries [COSE.Algorithms][COSE.Elliptic.Curves][COSE.Key.Types] are strongly typed. On the contrary, the CoRE Link Format is weakly typed and thus does not distinguish between, for instance, the string value "-10" and the integer value -10.

Thus, in RDs that return responses in the CoRE Link Format, string values which look like an integer are not supported. Therefore, such values MUST NOT be advertised through the corresponding parameters above.

A CoAP endpoint that queries the RD to discover security groups and their group-membership resource to access (see Section 4) would benefit from the information above as follows.

- \* The values of 'cred-fmt', 'sign-alg', 'sign-key-pty', 'sign-key-crv', 'ecdh-alg', 'ecdh-alg-crv', 'ecdh-key-pty', and 'ecdh-key-crv' related to a group-membership resource provide an early knowledge of the format of authentication credentials as well as of the type of public keys used in the security group.

Thus, the CoAP endpoint does not need to ask the GM for this information as a preliminary step before the joining process, or to perform a trial-and-error joining exchange with the GM. Hence, at the very first step of the joining process, the CoAP endpoint is able to provide the GM with its own authentication credential in the correct expected format and including a public key of the correct expected type.

- \* The values of 'hkdf', 'gp-enc-alg', 'sign-alg', 'alg', and 'ecdh-alg' related to a group-membership resource provide an early knowledge of the algorithms used in the security group.

Thus, the CoAP endpoint is able to decide whether to actually proceed with the joining process, depending on its support for the indicated algorithms.

## 2.2. Relation Link to Authorization Server

For each registered link to a group-membership resource, the GM MAY additionally specify the link to the ACE authorization server (AS) [RFC9200] associated with the GM and that issues authorization credentials to join the security group as described in [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore].

The link to the AS has as target the URI of the resource where to send an authorization request to.

In the RD defined in [RFC9176] and based on the CoRE Link Format, the link to the AS is separately registered with the RD and includes the following parameters as target attributes.

- \* 'rel', with value "authorization\_server".
- \* 'anchor', with value the target of the link to the group-membership resource at the GM.

In an RD based on CoRAL, such as the one defined in [I-D.hartke-t2trg-coral-reef], this is mapped (as describe there) to a link from the registration resource to the AS, using the <http://www.iana.org/assignments/relation/authorization\_server> link relation type.

## 2.3. Registration Example

The example below shows a GM with endpoint name "gm1" and address [2001:db8::ab] that registers with the RD.

The GM specifies the value of the 'sec-gp' parameter for accessing the security group with name "feedca570000". The security group is used by the application group with name "group1" specified with the value of the 'app-gp' parameter.

The signature algorithm used in the security group is Ed25519 (-19), i.e., the EdDSA algorithm used with the elliptic curve Ed25519 (see [I-D.ietf-jose-fully-specified-algorithms]).

Authentication credentials used in the security group are X.509 certificates [RFC5280], which is indicated through the COSE Header Parameter "x5chain" (33). The ECDH algorithm used in the security group is ECDH-SS + HKDF-256 (-27), with elliptic curve X25519 (4).

In addition, the GM specifies the link to the ACE authorization server associated with the GM, to which a CoAP endpoint should send an Authorization Request for joining the corresponding security group (see [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore]).

### 2.3.1. Example in Link Format

Request: GM -> RD

Req: POST coap://rd.example.com/rd?ep=gml  
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)

Payload:

```
</ace-group/feedca570000>;ct=261;rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";
    sec-gp="feedca570000";app-gp="group1";
    cred-fmt="33";gp-enc-alg="10";
    sign-alg="-19";alg="10";
    ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4",
<coap://as.example.com/token>;rel="authorization-server";
    anchor="coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000"
```

Response: RD -> GM

Res: 2.01 (Created)  
Location-Path: /rd/4521

### 2.3.2. Example in CoRAL

Request: GM -> RD

Req: POST coap://rd.example.com/rd  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8::ab]'],
  [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:ep /, "gm1"],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
    cri'/ace-group/feedca570000',
    [
      [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct /, 261],
      [
        2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
        6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
      ],
      [
        2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if /,
        6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/if/ace.group' /
      ],
      [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp /, "feedca570000"],
      [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp /, "group1"],
      [2, 6(4) / item 24 for linkformat:cred-fmt /, 33],
      [2, 6(-5) / item 25 for linkformat:gp-enc-alg /, 10],
      [2, 6(5) / item 26 for linkformat:sign-alg /, -19],
      [2, 6(-7) / item 29 for linkformat:alg /, 10],
      [2, 6(7) / item 30 for linkformat:ecdh-alg /, -27],
      [2, 6(-8) / item 31 for linkformat:ecdh-alg-crv /, 4],
      [
        2, simple(1) / item 1 for rel:authorization-server /,
        cri'coap://as.example.com/token'
      ]
    ]
  ]
]
```

Response: RD -> GM

Res: 2.01 (Created)  
Location-Path: /rd/4521

### 3. Addition and Update of Security Groups

The GM is responsible to refresh the registration of all its group-membership resources in the RD. This means that the GM has to update the registration within its lifetime as per Section 5.3.1 of [RFC9176] and that it has to change the content of the registration when a group-membership resource is added/removed, or if its parameters have to be changed, such as in the following cases.

- \* The GM creates a new security group and starts exporting the related group-membership resource.
- \* The GM dismisses a security group and stops exporting the related group-membership resource.
- \* Information related to an existing security group changes, e.g., the list of associated application groups.

To perform an update of its registrations, the GM can re-register with the RD and fully specify all links to its group-membership resources.

Alternatively, the GM can perform a PATCH/iPATCH [RFC8132] request to the RD, as per Section 5.3.3 of [RFC9176]. This requires new media-types to be defined in future standards, to apply a new document as a patch to an existing stored document.

#### 3.1. Addition Example

The example below shows how the GM from Section 2 re-registers with the RD. When doing so, it specifies:

- \* The same previous group-membership resource associated with the security group with name "feedca570000".
- \* An additional group-membership resource associated with the security group with name "ech0ech00000". The security group is used by the application group with name "group2".
- \* A third group-membership resource associated with the security group with name "abcdef120000". The security group is used by two application groups with name "group3" and "group4".

Furthermore, the GM relates the same authorization server also to the security groups "ech0ech00000" and "abcdef120000".



### 3.1.1. Example in Link Format

Request: GM -> RD

Req: POST coap://rd.example.com/rd?ep=gml  
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)

Payload:

```
</ace-group/feedca570000>;ct=261;rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";
    sec-gp="feedca570000";app-gp="group1";
    cred-fmt="33";gp-enc-alg="10";
    sign-alg="-19";alg="10";
    ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4",
</ace-group/ech0ech00000>;ct=261;rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";
    sec-gp="ech0ech00000";app-gp="group2";
    cred-fmt="33";gp-enc-alg="10";
    sign-alg="-19";alg="10";
    ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4",
</ace-group/abcdef120000>;ct=261;rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";
    sec-gp="abcdef120000";app-gp="group3";
    app-gp="group4";cred-fmt="33";
    gp-enc-alg="10";sign-alg="-19";alg="10";
    ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4",
<coap://as.example.com/token>;rel="authorization-server";
    anchor="coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000",
<coap://as.example.com/token>;rel="authorization-server";
    anchor="coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/ech0ech00000",
<coap://as.example.com/token>;rel="authorization-server";
    anchor="coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/abcdef120000"
```

Response: RD -> GM

Res: 2.04 (Changed)  
Location-Path: /rd/4521

### 3.1.2. Example in CoRAL

Request: GM -> RD

Req: POST coap://rd.example.com/rd  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8::ab]'],
  [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:#ep /, "gml"],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
```

```

cri'/ace-group/feedca570000',
[
  [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct / , 261],
  [2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt / ,
    6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
      linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
  ],
  [2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if / ,
    6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
      linkformat/if/ace.group' /
  ],
  [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp / , "feedca570000"],
  [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp / , "group1"],
  [2, 6(4) / item 24 for linkformat:cred-fmt / , 33],
  [2, 6(-5) / item 25 for linkformat:gp-enc-alg / , 10],
  [2, 6(5) / item 26 for linkformat:sign-alg / , -19],
  [2, 6(-7) / item 29 for linkformat:alg / , 10],
  [2, 6(7) / item 30 for linkformat:ecdh-alg / , -27],
  [2, 6(-8) / item 31 for linkformat:ecdh-alg-crv / , 4],
  [
    2, simple(1) / item 1 for rel:authorization-server / ,
    cri'coap://as.example.com/token'
  ]
],
[
  2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item / ,
  cri'/ace-group/ech0ech00000',
  [
    [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct / , 261],
    [
      2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt / ,
      6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
        linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
    ],
    [
      2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if / ,
      6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
        linkformat/if/ace.group' /
    ],
    [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp / , "ech0ech00000"],
    [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp / , "group2"],
    [2, 6(4) / item 24 for linkformat:cred-fmt / , 33],
    [2, 6(-5) / item 25 for linkformat:gp-enc-alg / , 10],
    [2, 6(5) / item 26 for linkformat:sign-alg / , -19],
    [2, 6(-7) / item 29 for linkformat:alg / , 10],
    [2, 6(7) / item 30 for linkformat:ecdh-alg / , -27],
    [2, 6(-8) / item 31 for linkformat:ecdh-alg-crv / , 4],
  ]
]

```

```
[
  2, simple(1) / item 1 for rel:authorization-server / ,
  cri'coap://as.example.com/token'
]
],
[
  2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item / ,
  cri'/ace-group/abcdef120000',
  [
    [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct / , 261],
    [2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt / ,
      6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
        linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
    ],
    [
      2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if / ,
      6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
        linkformat/if/ace.group' /
    ],
    [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp / , "abcdef120000"],
    [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp / , "group3"],
    [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp / , "group4"],
    [2, 6(4) / item 24 for linkformat:cred-fmt / , 33],
    [2, 6(-5) / item 25 for linkformat:gp-enc-alg / , 10],
    [2, 6(5) / item 26 for linkformat:sign-alg / , -19],
    [2, 6(-7) / item 29 for linkformat:alg / , 10],
    [2, 6(7) / item 30 for linkformat:ecdh-alg / , -27],
    [2, 6(-8) / item 31 for linkformat:ecdh-alg-crv / , 4],
    [2, simple(1) / item 1 for rel:authorization-server / ,
      cri'coap://as.example.com/token'
    ]
  ]
]
]
```

Response: RD -> GM

Res: 2.04 (Changed)

Location-Path: /rd/4521

#### 4. Discovery of Security Groups

A CoAP endpoint that wants to join a security group, hereafter called the joining node, might not have all the necessary information at deployment time. Also, it might want to know about possible new security groups created afterwards by the respective Group Managers.

To this end, the joining node can perform a resource lookup at the RD as per Section 6.1 of [RFC9176], in order to retrieve the missing pieces of information that are needed to join the security group(s) of interest. The joining node can find the RD as described in Section 4 of [RFC9176].

The joining node uses the following parameter value for the lookup filtering.

- \* 'rt' = "core.osc.gm", specifying the resource type of the group-membership resource at the Group Manager, with value "core.osc.gm" registered in Section 16.10 of [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore].

The joining node may additionally consider the following parameters for the lookup filtering, depending on the information that it already has.

- \* 'sec-gp', specifying the name of the security group of interest. This parameter MUST specify a single value.
- \* 'ep', specifying the registered endpoint of the GM.
- \* 'app-gp', specifying the name(s) of the application group(s) associated with the security group of interest. This parameter MAY be included multiple times and each occurrence MUST specify the name of one application group.
- \* 'if', specifying the interface description for accessing the group-membership resource at the Group Manager, with value "ace.group" registered in Section 11.5 of [RFC9594].

The response from the RD may include links to a group-membership resource specifying multiple application groups, as all using the same security group. In this case, the joining node is already expected to know the exact application group of interest.

Furthermore, the response from the RD may include links to different group-membership resources, all specifying a same application group of interest for the joining node, if the corresponding security groups are all used by that application group.

In this case, application policies on the joining node should define how to determine the exact security group to join (see Section 2.1 of [I-D.ietf-core-groupcomm-bis]). For example, different security groups can reflect different security algorithms to use. Hence, a client application can take into account what the joining node supports and prefers, when selecting one particular security group

among the indicated ones, while a server application would need to join all of them. Later on, the joining node will be anyway able to join only security groups for which it is actually authorized to be a member (see [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore]).

Note that, with RD-based discovery, including the 'app-gp' parameter multiple times would result in finding only the group-membership resource that serves all the specified application groups, i.e., not any group-membership resource that serves either. Therefore, a joining node needs to perform N separate queries with different values for 'app-gp', in order to safely discover the (different) group-membership resource(s) serving the N application groups.

The discovery of security groups as defined in this document is applicable and useful to other CoAP endpoints than the actual joining nodes. In particular, other entities can be interested in discovering and interacting with the group-membership resource at the Group Manager. These include entities acting as signature checkers, e.g., intermediary gateways, that do not join a security group but can retrieve authentication credentials of group members from the Group Manager, in order to verify counter signatures of group messages (see Section 12.3 of [I-D.ietf-core-oscore-groupcomm]).

#### 4.1. Discovery Example #1

Consistently with the examples in Section 2 and Section 3, the examples below consider a joining node that wants to join the security group associated with the application group "group1", but that does not know the name of the security group, the responsible GM, and the group-membership resource to access.

##### 4.1.1. Example in Link Format

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/res  
?rt=core.osc.gm&app-gp=group1

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)

Payload:

```
<coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000>;ct=261;  
  rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";sec-gp="feedca570000";  
  app-gp="group1";cred-fmt="33";gp-enc-alg="10";  
  sign-alg="-19";alg="10";ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4"
```

By performing the separate resource lookup below, the joining node can retrieve the link to the ACE authorization server associated with the GM, where to send an Authorization Request for joining the corresponding security group (see [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore]).

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/res  
?rel=authorization-server&  
anchor=coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)

Payload:  
<coap://as.example.com/token>;rel=authorization-server;  
anchor="coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000"

In order to retrieve the multicast IP address of the CoAP group used by the application group "group1", the joining node performs an endpoint lookup as shown below. The following assumes that the application group "group1" has been previously registered as per Appendix A of [RFC9176], with ff35:30:2001:db8::23 as multicast IP address of the associated CoAP group.

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/ep  
?et=core.rd-group&ep=group1

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)

Payload:  
</rd/501>;ep="group1";et="core.rd-group";  
base="coap://[ff35:30:2001:db8::23]";rt="core.rd-ep"

#### 4.1.2. Example in CoRAL

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/res  
?rt=core.osc.gm&app-gp=group1  
Accept: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)

Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8::ab]'],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
    cri'/ace-group/feedca570000',
    [
      [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct /, 261],
      [2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
        6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
      ],
      [2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if /,
        6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/if/ace.group' /
      ],
      [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp /, "feedca570000"],
      [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp /, "group1"],
      [2, 6(4) / item 24 for linkformat:cred-fmt /, 33],
      [2, 6(-5) / item 25 for linkformat:gp-enc-alg /, 10],
      [2, 6(5) / item 26 for linkformat:sign-alg /, -19],
      [2, 6(-7) / item 29 for linkformat:alg /, 10],
      [2, 6(7) / item 30 for linkformat:ecdh-alg /, -27],
      [2, 6(-8) / item 31 for linkformat:ecdh-alg-crv /, 4],
      [2, simple(1) / item 1 for rel:authorization-server /,
        cri'coap://as.example.com/token'
      ]
    ]
  ]
]
```

In order to retrieve the multicast IP address of the CoAP group used by the application group "group1", the joining node performs an endpoint lookup as shown below. The following assumes that the application group "group1" has been previously registered, with ff35:30:2001:db8::23 as multicast IP address of the associated CoAP group.

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/ep

  ?et=core.rd-group&ep=group1

Accept: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)

Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [
    2, 6(20) / item 56 for reef:#rd-unit /, cri'/rd/501',
    [
      [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:#ep /, "group1"],
      [2, 6(21) / item 58 for reef:#et /, "core.rd-group"],
      [
        2, 6(22) / item 60 for reef:#base /,
        cri'coap://[ff35:30:2001:db8::23]'
      ],
      [2, 6(-21) / item 57 for reef:#rt /, "core.rd-ep"],
    ]
  ]
]
```

#### 4.2. Discovery Example #2

Consistently with the examples in Section 2 and Section 3, the examples below consider a joining node that wants to join the security group with name "feedca570000", but that does not know the responsible GM, the group-membership resource to access, and the associated application groups.

The examples also show how the joining node uses CoAP observation [RFC7641], in order to be notified of possible changes to the parameters of the group-membership resource. This is also useful to handle the case where the security group of interest has not been created yet, so that the joining node can receive the requested information when it becomes available at a later point in time.

##### 4.2.1. Example in Link Format

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/res

?rt=core.osc.gm&sec-gp=feedca570000

Observe: 0

Response: RD -> Joining node



Res: 2.05 (Content)  
Observe: 24

Payload:

```
<coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000>;ct=261;  
  rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";sec-gp="feedca570000";  
  app-gp="group1";cred-fmt="33";gp-enc-alg="10";  
  sign-alg="-19";alg="10";ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4"
```

Depending on the search criteria, the joining node performing the resource lookup can get large responses. This can happen, for instance, when the lookup request targets all the group-membership resources at a specified GM, or all the group-membership resources of all the registered GMs, as in the example below.

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/res?rt=core.osc.gm

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)

Payload:

```
<coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000>;ct=261;  
  rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";sec-gp="feedca570000";  
  app-gp="group1";cred-fmt="33";gp-enc-alg="10";  
  sign-alg="-19";alg="10";ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4",  
<coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/ech0ech00000>;ct=261;  
  rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";sec-gp="ech0ech00000";  
  app-gp="group2";cred-fmt="33";gp-enc-alg="10";  
  sign-alg="-19";alg="10";ecdh-alg="-27";ecdh-alg-crv="4",  
<coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/abcdef120000>;ct=261;  
  rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";sec-gp="abcdef120000";  
  app-gp="group3";app-gp="group4";cred-fmt="33";  
  gp-enc-alg="10";sign-alg="-19";alg="10";ecdh-alg="-27";  
  ecdh-alg-crv="4"
```

Therefore, it is RECOMMENDED that a joining node which performs a resource lookup with the CoAP Observe option specifies the value of the parameter 'sec-gp' in its GET request sent to the RD.

#### 4.2.2. Example in CoRAL

Request: Joining node -> RD

```
Req: GET coap://rd.example.com/rd-lookup/res
     ?rt=core.osc.gm&sec-gp=feedca570000
Observe: 0
Accept: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)
```

Response: RD -> Joining node

```
Res: 2.05 (Content)
Observe: 24
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)
```

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8::ab]'],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
    cri'/ace-group/feedca570000',
    [
      [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct /, 261],
      [2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
        6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
      ],
      [2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if /,
        6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/if/ace.group' /
      ],
      [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp /, "feedca570000"],
      [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp /, "group1"],
      [2, 6(4) / item 24 for linkformat:cred-fmt /, 33],
      [2, 6(-5) / item 25 for linkformat:gp-enc-alg /, 10],
      [2, 6(5) / item 26 for linkformat:sign-alg /, -19],
      [2, 6(-7) / item 29 for linkformat:alg /, 10],
      [2, 6(7) / item 30 for linkformat:ecdh-alg /, -27],
      [2, 6(-8) / item 31 for linkformat:ecdh-alg-crv /, 4],
      [
        2, simple(1) / item 1 for rel:authorization-server /,
        cri'coap://as.example.com/token'
      ]
    ]
  ]
]
```

## 5. Use Case Example With Full Discovery

This section describes the discovery of security groups to support the process of a lighting installation in an office building. The described process is a simplified version of one of many processes.

The process described in this section is intended as an example and does not have any particular ambition to serve as recommendation or best practice to adopt. That is, it shows a possible workflow involving a Commissioning Tool (CT) used in a certain way, while it is not meant to prescribe how the workflow should necessarily be.

Assume the existence of four luminaires that are members of two application groups. In the first application group, the four luminaires receive presence messages and light intensity messages from sensors or their proxy. In the second application group, the four luminaires and several other pieces of equipment receive building state schedules.

Each of the two application groups is associated with a different security group and with a different CoAP group that has its own dedicated multicast IP address.

The Fairhair Alliance describes how a new device is accepted and commissioned in the network [Fairhair], by means of its certificate stored during the manufacturing process. When commissioning the new device in the installation network, the new device gets a new identity defined by a newly allocated certificate, following the BRSKI specification [RFC8995].

Then, consistently with Section 7.1 of [RFC9176], the CT assigns an endpoint name based on the CN field (CN=ACME) and the serial number of the certificate (serial number = 123x, with  $3 < x < 8$ ). Corresponding ep-names ACME-1234, ACME-1235, ACME-1236, and ACME-1237 are also assumed.

It is common practice that locations in the building are specified according to a coordinate system. After the acceptance of the luminaires into the installation network, the coordinate of each device is communicated to the CT. This can be done manually or automatically.

The mapping between location and ep-name is calculated by the CT. For instance, on the basis of grouping criteria, the CT assigns: i) application group "grp\_R2-4-015" to the four luminaires; and ii) application group "grp\_schedule" to all schedule requiring devices. Also, the device with ep name ACME-123x has been assigned IP address: [2001:db8:4::x]. The RD is assigned IP address: [2001:db8:4:ff]. The used multicast addresses are: [ff05::5:1] and [ff05::5:2].

The following assumes that each device is pre-configured with the name of the two application groups it belongs to. Additional mechanisms can be defined in the RD, for supporting devices to discover the application groups they belong to.

Appendix A provides this same use case example using CoRAL.

\*\*\* \*\*

The CT defines the application group "grp\_R2-4-015", with resource /light and base address [ff05::5:1], as follows.

Request: CT  $\rightarrow$  RD

```
Req: POST coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd
      ?ep=grp_R2-4-015&et=core.rd-group&base=coap://[ff05::5:1]
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)
```

```
Payload:
</light>;rt="oic.d.light"
```

Response: RD -> CT

```
Res: 2.01 (Created)
Location-Path: /rd/501
```

Also, the CT defines a second application group "grp\_schedule", with resource /schedule and base address [ff05::5:2], as follows.

Request: CT  $\rightarrow$  RD

```
Req: POST coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd
      ?ep=grp_schedule&et=core.rd-group&base=coap://[ff05::5:2]
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)
```

```
Payload:
</schedule>;rt="oic.r.time.period"
```

Response: RD -> CT

```
Res: 2.01 (Created)
Location-Path: /rd/502
```

\*\*\* \*\*

Finally, the CT defines the corresponding security groups. In particular, assuming a Group Manager responsible for both security groups and with address [2001:db8::ab], the CT specifies:

Request: CT  $\rightarrow$  RD

```
Req: POST coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd
     ?ep=gml&base=coap://[2001:db8::ab]
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)
```

```
Payload:
</ace-group/feedca570000>;ct=261;rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";
    sec-gp="feedca570000";
    app-gp="grp_R2-4-015",
</ace-group/feedsc590000>;ct=261;rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";
    sec-gp="feedsc590000";
    app-gp="grp_schedule"
```

Response: RD -> CT

```
Res: 2.01 (Created)
Location-Path: /rd/4521
```

\*\*\* \*\*

The device with IP address [2001:db8:4::x] can retrieve the multicast IP address of the CoAP group used by the application group "grp\_R2-4-015", by performing an endpoint lookup as shown below.

Request: Joining node -> RD

```
Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/ep
     ?et=core.rd-group&ep=grp_R2-4-015
```

Response: RD -> Joining node

```
Res: 2.05 (Content)
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)
```

```
Payload:
</rd/501>;ep="grp_R2-4-015";et="core.rd-group";
    base="coap://[ff05::5:1]";rt="core.rd-ep"
```

Similarly, to retrieve the multicast IP address of the CoAP group used by the application group "grp\_schedule", the device performs an endpoint lookup as shown below.

Request: Joining node -> RD

```
Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/ep
     ?et=core.rd-group&ep=grp_schedule
```

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)  
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)

Payload:  
</rd/502>;ep="grp\_schedule";et="core.rd-group";  
    base="coap://[ff05::5:2]";rt="core.rd-ep"

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

Consequently, the device learns the security groups that it has to join. In particular, it does the following for app-gp="grp\_R2-4-015".

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/res  
    ?rt=core.osc.gm&app-gp=grp\_R2-4-015

Response: RD -> Joining Node

Res: 2.05 (Content)  
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)

Payload:  
<coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedca570000>;ct=261;  
    rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";sec-gp="feedca570000";  
    app-gp="grp\_R2-4-015"

Similarly, the device does the following for app-gp="grp\_schedule".

Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/res  
    ?rt=core.osc.gm&app-gp=grp\_schedule

Response: RD -> Joining Node

Res: 2.05 (Content)  
Content-Format: 40 (application/link-format)

Payload:  
<coap://[2001:db8::ab]/ace-group/feedsc590000>;ct=261;  
    rt="core.osc.gm";if="ace.group";sec-gp="feedsc590000";  
    app-gp="grp\_schedule"

\*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*    \*\*\*

After this last discovery step, the device can ask permission to join the security groups and can effectively join them through the Group Manager, e.g., according to [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore].

## 6. Security Considerations

The security considerations as described in Section 8 of [RFC9176] apply here as well.

## 7. IANA Considerations

This document has the following actions for IANA.

Note to RFC Editor: Please replace all occurrences of "[RFC-XXXX]" with the RFC number of this specification and delete this paragraph.

### 7.1. Link Relation Type Registry

IANA is asked to register the following entry in the "Link Relation Type" registry as per [RFC8288].

- \* Relation Name: authorization-server
- \* Description: Refers to a resource at an authorization server for requesting an authorization credential to access the link's context
- \* Reference: [RFC-XXXX]
- \* Notes: None
- \* Application Data: None

### 7.2. Target Attributes Registry

IANA is asked to register the following entries in the "Target Attributes" registry within the "Constrained RESTful Environments (CoRE) Parameters" registry group, as per [RFC9423]. For all entries, the Change Controller is IETF and the reference is [RFC-XXXX].

Attribute Name	Brief Description
sec-gp	Name of the security group that can be joined through this resource
app-gp	Name of an application group associated with a security group
hkdf	The HKDF algorithm to use
cred-fmt	The format of authentication credential to use
gp-enc-alg	The encryption algorithm to use for encrypting signed messages
sign-alg	The signature algorithm to use
sign-key-pty	The key type of the used signing keys
sign-key-crv	The curve of the used signing keys
alg	The encryption algorithm to use for encrypting non-signed messages
ecdh-alg	The ECDH algorithm to use
ecdh-alg-crv	The elliptic curve of the used ECDH algorithm
ecdh-key-pty	The key type of the used ECDH keys
ecdh-key-crv	The curve of the used ECDH keys
det-hash-alg	The hash algorithm to use for computing deterministic requests
rekeying-scheme	The rekeying scheme used to distribute new keying material

Table 1: Registrations in "Target Attributes" Registry

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#### Appendix A. Use Case Example With Full Discovery (CoRAL)

This section provides the same use case example of Section 5 but using CoRAL [I-D.ietf-core-coral].

\*\*\* \*\*

The CT defines the application group "grp\_R2-4-015", with resource /light and base address [ff05::5:1], as follows.

Request: CT -> RD

Req: POST coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[ff05::5:1]'],
  [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:#ep /, "grp_R2-4-015"],
  [2, 6(21) / item 58 for reef:#et /, "core.rd-group"],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /, cri'/light',
    [
      2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
      6(-201) / item 417 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
        linkformat/rt/oic.d.light' /
    ]
  ]
]
```

Response: RD -> CT

Res: 2.01 (Created)  
Location-Path: /rd/501

Also, the CT defines a second application group "grp\_schedule", with resource /schedule and base address [ff05::5:2], as follows.

Request: CT -> RD

Req: POST coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[ff05::5:2]'],
  [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:#ep /, "grp_schedule"],
  [2, 6(21) / item 58 for reef:#et /, "core.rd-group"],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /, cri'/schedule',
    [
      2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
      6(201) / item 418 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
        linkformat/rt/oic.r.time.period' /
    ]
  ]
]
```

Response: RD -> CT

Res: 2.01 (Created)  
Location-Path: /rd/502

\*\*\* \*\*

Finally, the CT defines the corresponding security groups. In particular, assuming a Group Manager responsible for both security groups and with address [2001:db8::ab], the CT specifies:

Request: CT -> RD

Req: POST coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8::ab]'],
  [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:#ep /, "gm1"],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
    cri'/ace-group/feedca570000',
    [
      [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct /, 261],
      [
        2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
        6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
      ],
      [
        2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if /,
        6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/if/ace.group' /
      ],
      [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp /, "feedca570000"],
      [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp /, "grp_R2-4-015"]
    ]
  ],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
    cri'/ace-group/feedsc590000',
    [
      [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct /, 261],
      [
        2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
        6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
      ],
      [
        2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if /,
        6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/if/ace.group' /
      ],
      [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp /, "feedsc590000"],
      [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp /, "grp_schedule"]
    ]
  ]
]
```

Response: RD -> CT



Res: 2.01 (Created)  
Location-Path: /rd/4521

\*\*\*\*\*

The device with IP address [2001:db8:4::x] can retrieve the multicast IP address of the CoAP group used by the application group "grp\_R2-4-015", by performing an endpoint lookup as shown below.

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/ep  
?et=core.rd-group&ep=qrp R2-4-015

Response: RD -> Joining node

```
Res: 2.05 (Content)
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)
```

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd'],
  [
    2, 6(20) / item 56 for reef:#rd-unit /, cri'/501',
    [
      [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:#ep /, "grp_R2-4-015"],
      [2, 6(21) / item 58 for reef:#et /, "core.rd-group"],
      [2, 6(22) / item 60 for reef:#base /, cri'coap://[ff05::5:1]/'],
      [2, 6(-21) / item 57 for reef:#rt /, "core.rd-ep"],
    ]
  ]
]
```

Similarly, to retrieve the multicast IP address of the CoAP group used by the application group "grp\_schedule", the device performs an endpoint lookup as shown below.

Request: Joining node -> RD

```
Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/ep
      ?et=core.rd-group&ep=grp_schedule
```

Response: RD -> Joining node

Res: 2.05 (Content)  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd'],
  [
    2, 6(20) / item 56 for reef:#rd-unit /, cri'/502',
    [
      [2, 6(-22) / item 59 for reef:#ep /, "grp_schedule"],
      [2, 6(21) / item 58 for reef:#et /, "core.rd-group"],
      [2, 6(22) / item 60 for reef:#base /, cri'coap://[ff05::5:2]/'],
      [2, 6(-21) / item 57 for reef:#rt /, "core.rd-ep"],
    ]
  ]
]
```

\*\*\* \*\*

Consequently, the device learns the security groups that it has to join. In particular, it does the following for app-gp="grp\_R2-4-015".

Request: Joining node -> RD

Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/res  
?rt=core.osc.gm&app-gp=grp\_R2-4-015

Response: RD -> Joining Node

Res: 2.05 (Content)  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8::ab]'],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
    cri'/ace-group/feedca570000',
    [
      [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct /, 261],
      [2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
        6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
      ],
      [2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if /,
        6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/if/ace.group' /
      ],
      [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp / , "feedca570000"],
      [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp / , "grp_R2-4-015"]
    ]
  ]
]
```

Similarly, the device does the following for app-gp="grp\_schedule".

Req: GET coap://[2001:db8:4::ff]/rd-lookup/res  
     ?rt=core.osc.gm&app-gp=grp\_schedule

Response: RD -> Joining Node

Res: 2.05 (Content)  
Content-Format: 65087 (application/coral+cbor)

Payload:

```
[
  [1, cri'coap://[2001:db8::ab]'],
  [
    2, 6(-20) / item 55 for reef:#rd-item /,
    cri'/ace-group/feedsc590000',
    [
      [2, simple(8) / item 8 for linkformat:ct /, 261],
      [2, simple(6) / item 6 for linkformat:rt /,
        6(200) / item 416 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/rt/core.osc.gm' /
      ],
      [2, simple(7) / item 7 for linkformat:if /,
        6(250) / item 516 for cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/
          linkformat/if/ace.group' /
      ],
      [2, 6(-3) / item 21 for linkformat:sec-gp /, "feedsc590000"],
      [2, 6(3) / item 22 for linkformat:app-gp /, "grp_schedule"]
    ]
  ]
]
```

\*\*\* \*\*

After this last discovery step, the device can ask permission to join the security groups and can effectively join them through the Group Manager, e.g., according to [I-D.ietf-ace-key-groupcomm-oscore].

## Appendix B. Shared item tables for Packed CBOR

This appendix defines the three shared item tables that the examples in this document refer to for using Packed CBOR [I-D.ietf-cbor-packed].

The application-extension identifier "cri" defined in Appendix B of [I-D.ietf-core-href] is used to notate a CBOR Extended Diagnostic Notation (EDN) literal for a CRI.

### B.1. Compression of CoRAL predicates

The following shared item table is used for compressing CoRAL predicates, as per Section 2.2 of [I-D.ietf-cbor-packed].

Index	Item
0	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/relation/hosts'
1	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/relation/authorization-server'
6	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/rt'
7	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/if'
8	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/ct'
9	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/anchor'
10	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/rel'
21	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/sec-gp'
22	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/app-gp'
23	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/hkdf'
24	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/cred-fmt'
25	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/gp-enc-alg'
26	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/sign-alg'
27	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/sign-key-kty'
28	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/sign-key-crv'
29	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/alg'
30	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/ecdh-alg'
31	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/ecdh-alg-crv'
32	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/ecdh-key-kty'
33	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/

	ecdh-key-crv'
34	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/ det-hash-alg'
35	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/ rekeying-scheme'
55	cri'http://coreapps.org/reef#rd-item'
56	cri'http://coreapps.org/reef#rd-unit'
57	cri'http://coreapps.org/reef#rt'
58	cri'http://coreapps.org/reef#et'
59	cri'http://coreapps.org/reef#ep'
60	cri'http://coreapps.org/reef#base'

Figure 1: Shared Item Table for Compressing CoRAL Predicates.

## B.2. Compression of Values of the rt= Target Attribute

The following shared item table is used for compressing values of the rt= target attribute, as per Section 2.2 of [I-D.ietf-cbor-packed].

Index	Item
416	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/rt/ core.osc.gm'
417	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/rt/ oic.d.light'
418	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/rt/ oic.r.time.period'

Figure 2: Shared Item Table for Compressing Values of the rt= Target Attribute.

## B.3. Compression of Values of the if= Target Attribute

The following shared item table is used for compressing values of the if= target attribute, as per Section 2.2 of [I-D.ietf-cbor-packed].

Index	Item
516	cri'http://www.iana.org/assignments/linkformat/if/ace.group'

Figure 3: Shared Item Table for Compressing Values of the if=Target Attribute.

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#### Authors' Addresses

Marco Tiloca  
RISE AB  
Isafjordsgatan 22  
SE-16440 Stockholm Kista  
Sweden  
Email: marco.tiloca@ri.se

Christian Ams<sup>端</sup>ss  
Hollandstr. 12/4  
1020 Vienna  
Austria  
Email: christian@amsuess.com

Peter van der Stok  
Email: stokcons@kpnmail.nl