

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 4304
Category: Standards Track

S. Kent
BBN Technologies
December 2005

Extended Sequence Number (ESN) Addendum to
IPsec Domain of Interpretation (DOI)
for Internet Security Association
and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP)

Status of This Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2005).

Abstract

The IP Security Authentication Header (AH) and Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) protocols use a sequence number to detect replay. This document describes extensions to the Internet IP Security Domain of Interpretation (DOI) for the Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP). These extensions support negotiation of the use of traditional 32-bit sequence numbers or extended (64-bit) sequence numbers (ESNs) for a particular AH or ESP security association.

1. Introduction

The specifications for the IP Authentication Header (AH) [AH] and the IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) [ESP] describe an option for use of extended (64-bit) sequence numbers. This option permits transmission of very large volumes of data at high speeds over an IPsec Security Association, without rekeying to avoid sequence number space exhaustion. This document describes the additions to the IPsec DOI for ISAKMP [DOI] that are needed to support negotiation of the extended sequence number (ESN) option.

The keywords MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHALL, SHALL NOT, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL, when they appear in this document, are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [Bra97].

2. IPsec Security Association Attribute

The following SA attribute definition is used in Phase II of an Internet Key Exchange Protocol (IKE) negotiation. The attribute type is Basic (B). Encoding of this attribute is defined in the base ISAKMP specification [ISAKMP]. Attributes described as basic MUST NOT be encoded as variable. See [IKE] for further information on attribute encoding in the IPsec DOI. All restrictions listed in [IKE] also apply to the IPsec DOI and to this addendum.

Attribute Type

class	value	type

Extended (64-bit) Sequence Number	11	B

Class Values

This class specifies that the Security Association will be using 64-bit sequence numbers. (See [AH] and [ESP] for a description of extended (64-bit) sequence numbers.)

RESERVED	0
64-bit Sequence Number	1

3. Attribute Negotiation

If an implementation receives a defined IPsec DOI attribute (or attribute value) that it does not support, an ATTRIBUTES-NOT-SUPPORT SHOULD be sent and the security association setup MUST be aborted.

If an implementation receives any attribute value but the value for 64-bit sequence numbers, the security association setup MUST be aborted.

4. Security Considerations

This memo pertains to the Internet Key Exchange protocol [IKE], which combines ISAKMP [ISAKMP] and Oakley [OAKLEY] to provide for the derivation of cryptographic keying material in a secure and authenticated manner. Specific discussion of the various security protocols and transforms identified in this document can be found in the associated base documents and in the cipher references.

The addition of the ESN attribute does not change the underlying security characteristics of IKE. In using ESNs with ESP, it is important to employ an encryption mode that is secure when very large volumes of data are encrypted under a single key. Thus, for example, Data Encryption Standard (DES) in Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode would NOT be suitable for use with the ESN, because no more than 2^{32} blocks should be encrypted under a single DES key in that mode. Similarly, the integrity algorithm used with ESP or AH should be secure relative to the number of packets being protected. To avoid potential security problems imposed by algorithm limitations, the SA lifetime may be set to limit the volume of data protected with a single key, prior to reaching the 2^{64} packet limit imposed by the ESN.

5. IANA Considerations

This document contains a "magic" number to be maintained by the IANA. No additional class values will be assigned for this attribute. The IANA has allocated an IPsec Security Attribute value for "Attribute Type". This value is listed under the heading "value" in the table in Section 2.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the members of the IPsec working group. The author would also like to acknowledge the contributions of Karen Seo for her help in the editing of this specification.

Normative References

- [Bra97] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Level", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
- [AH] Kent, S., "IP Authentication Header", RFC 4302, December 2005.
- [DOI] Piper, D., "The Internet IP Security Domain of Interpretation for ISAKMP", RFC 2407, November 1998.
- [ESP] Kent, S., "IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)", RFC 4303, December 2005.
- [IKE] Harkins, D. and D. Carrel, "The Internet Key Exchange (IKE)", RFC 2409, November 1998.
- [ISAKMP] Maughan, D., Schertler, M., Schneider, M., and J. Turner, "Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP)", RFC 2408, November 1998.

Informative References

- [OAKLEY] Orman, H., "The OAKLEY Key Determination Protocol", RFC 2412, November 1998.

Author's Address

Stephen Kent
BBN Technologies
10 Moulton Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
USA

Phone: +1 (617) 873-3988
EMail: kent@bbn.com

Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2005).

This document is subject to the rights, licenses and restrictions contained in BCP 78, and except as set forth therein, the authors retain all their rights.

This document and the information contained herein are provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE CONTRIBUTOR, THE ORGANIZATION HE/SHE REPRESENTS OR IS SPONSORED BY (IF ANY), THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Intellectual Property

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any Intellectual Property Rights or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; nor does it represent that it has made any independent effort to identify any such rights. Information on the procedures with respect to rights in RFC documents can be found in BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Copies of IPR disclosures made to the IETF Secretariat and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF on-line IPR repository at <http://www.ietf.org/ipr>.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights that may cover technology that may be required to implement this standard. Please address the information to the IETF at ietf-ipr@ietf.org.

Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.

