

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)  
Request for Comments: 7443  
Category: Informational  
ISSN: 2070-1721

P. Patil  
T. Reddy  
G. Salgueiro  
Cisco  
M. Petit-Huguenin  
Impedance Mismatch  
January 2015

## Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Labels for Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN) Usages

### Abstract

Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) labels for Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN) usages, such as Traversal Using Relays around NAT (TURN) and NAT discovery, are defined in this document to allow an application layer to negotiate STUN usages within the Transport Layer Security (TLS) connection. ALPN protocol identifiers defined in this document apply to both TLS and Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS).

### Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

STUN can be securely transported using TLS-over-TCP (referred to as TLS [RFC5246]), as specified in [RFC5389], or TLS-over-UDP (referred to as DTLS [RFC6347]), as specified in [RFC7350].

ALPN [RFC7301] enables an endpoint to positively identify an application protocol in TLS/DTLS and distinguish it from other TLS/DTLS protocols. With ALPN, the client sends the list of supported application protocols as part of the TLS/DTLS ClientHello message. The server chooses a protocol and sends the selected protocol as part of the TLS/DTLS ServerHello message. Application protocol negotiation can thus be accomplished within the TLS/DTLS handshake, without adding network round-trips.

STUN protocol usages, such as TURN [RFC5766], can be used to identify the purpose of a flow without initiating a session.

This document proposes the following ALPN labels to identify STUN protocol [RFC5389] usages.

'stun.turn': Label to identify the specific use of STUN over (D)TLS for TURN (Section 4.6 of [RFC7350]).

'stun.nat-discovery': Label to identify the specific use of STUN over (D)TLS for NAT discovery (Section 4.1 of [RFC7350]).

## 2. IANA Considerations

The following entries have been added to the "Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs" registry established by [RFC7301].

The "stun.turn" label identifies the use of TURN usage (D)TLS:

Protocol: Traversal Using Relays around NAT (TURN)

Identification Sequence: 0x73 0x74 0x75 0x6E 0x2E 0x74 0x75 0x72 0x6E ("stun.turn")

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The "stun.nat-discovery" label identifies the use of STUN for the purposes of NAT discovery over (D)TLS:

Protocol: NAT discovery using Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN)

Identification Sequence: 0x73 0x74 0x75 0x6E 0x2E 0x6e 0x61 0x74 0x2d 0x64 0x69 0x73 0x63 0x6f 0x76 0x65 0x72 0x79 ("stun.nat-discovery")

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## 3. Security Considerations

The ALPN STUN protocol identifier does not introduce any specific security considerations beyond those detailed in the TLS ALPN Extension specification [RFC7301]. It also does not impact the security of TLS/DTLS session establishment or application data exchange.

## 4. References

### 4.1. Normative References

- [RFC5246] Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2", RFC 5246, August 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5246>>.
- [RFC5389] Rosenberg, J., Mahy, R., Matthews, P., and D. Wing, "Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN)", RFC 5389, October 2008, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5389>>.
- [RFC6347] Rescorla, E. and N. Modadugu, "Datagram Transport Layer Security Version 1.2", RFC 6347, January 2012, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6347>>.
- [RFC7301] Friedl, S., Popov, A., Langley, A., and E. Stephan, "Transport Layer Security (TLS) Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation Extension", RFC 7301, July 2014, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7301>>.
- [RFC7350] Petit-Huguenin, M. and G. Salgueiro, "Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) as Transport for Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN)", RFC 7350, August 2014, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7350>>.

### 4.2. Informative References

- [RFC5766] Mahy, R., Matthews, P., and J. Rosenberg, "Traversal Using Relays around NAT (TURN): Relay Extensions to Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN)", RFC 5766, April 2010, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5766>>.

## Acknowledgements

This work benefited from the discussions and invaluable input by the various members of the TRAM working group. These include Simon Perrault, Paul Kyzivat, Brandon Williams, and Andrew Hutton. Special thanks to Martin Thomson and Oleg Moskalkenko for their constructive comments, suggestions, and early reviews that were critical to the formulation and refinement of this document.

Barry Leiba, Stephen Farrell, Adrian Farrel, and Richard Barnes provided useful feedback during IESG review. Thanks to Russ Housley for his Gen-ART review and Adam Langley for his IETF LC review comments as TLS expert.

The authors would also like to express their gratitude to the TRAM WG chairs Gonzalo Camarillo and especially Simon Perrault, who also acted as document shepherd. Lastly, we also want to thank the Transport Area Director Spencer Dawkins for his support and careful reviews.

#### Authors' Addresses

Prashanth Patil  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
Bangalore  
India

EMail: [praspati@cisco.com](mailto:praspati@cisco.com)

Tirumaleswar Reddy  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
Cessna Business Park, Varthur Hobli  
Sarjapur Marathalli Outer Ring Road  
Bangalore, Karnataka 560103  
India

EMail: [tiredy@cisco.com](mailto:tiredy@cisco.com)

Gonzalo Salgueiro  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
7200-12 Kit Creek Road  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709  
United States

EMail: [gsalguei@cisco.com](mailto:gsalguei@cisco.com)

Marc Petit-Huguenin  
Impedance Mismatch  
United States

EMail: [marc@petit-huguenin.org](mailto:marc@petit-huguenin.org)

