IPSECME WG
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Informational
Expires: March 15, 2015

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September 11, 2014

3GPP IMS Option for IKEv2

draft-gundavelli-ipsecme-3gpp-ims-options-03.txt

Abstract

This document defines two new configuration attributes for Internet Key Exchange Protocol version 2 (IKEv2). These attributes can be used for carrying the IPv4 address and IPv6 address of the Proxy-Call Session Control Function (P-CSCF). When an IPSec gateway delivers these attributes to an IPsec client, the IPsec client can obtain the IPv4 and/or IPv6 address of the P-CSCF server located in the 3GPP network.

Status of this Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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1. Introduction

The Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) S2b reference point [TS23402], specified by the 3GPP system architecture defines a mechanism for allowing a mobile node (MN) attached in an untrusted non-3GPP IP Access Network to securely connect to a 3GPP network and access IP services. In this scenario, the mobile node establishes an IPsec ESP tunnel [RFC4303] to the security gateway called evolved packet data gateway (ePDG) and which in turn establishes a Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6) [RFC5213] or GPRS Tunneling Protocol (GTP) [TS23402] tunnel to the packet data gateway (PGW) [TS23402] where the mobile node's session is anchored.

The below figure shows the interworking option for non-3GPP access over an untrusted-access network. The mobile access gateway (MAG) and the local mobility anchor (LMA) functions are defined in [RFC5213]. The ePDG and PGW functions are defined in [TS23402]. IPSec ESP tunnel is between the MN and the ePDG and PMIP or GTP tunnel between the ePDG and the PGW.

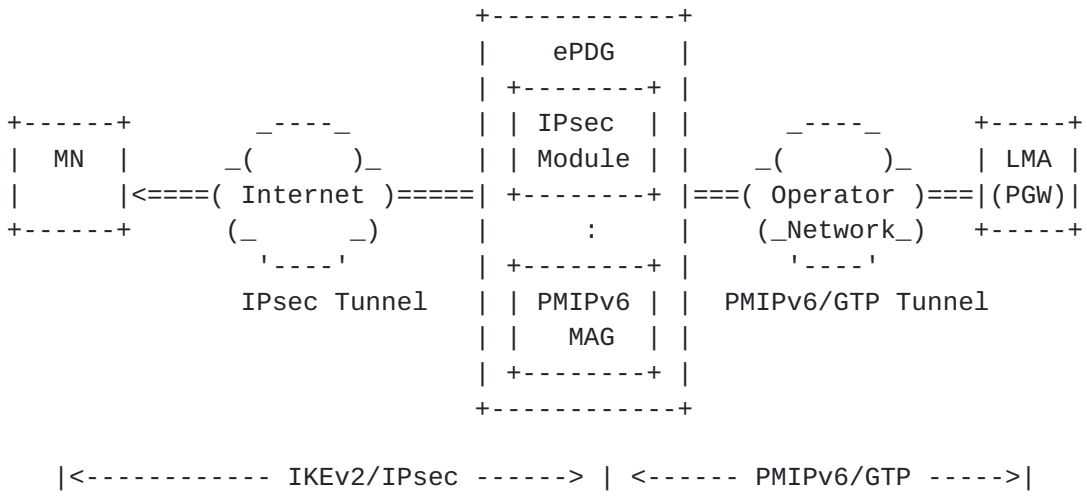

Figure 1: Exchange of IPv4 Traffic Offload Selectors

A mobile node in this scenario may potentially need to access the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) services in the 3GPP network. Currently, there are no attributes in IKEv2 [RFC5996] that can be used for carrying these information elements. In the absence of these attributes the mobile node needs to be statically configured with this information and this is proving to be an operational challenge.

This specification therefore defines two new IKEv2 attributes

[RFC5996] that allows an IPsec gateway to provide the IPv4 and/or IPv6 address of the P-CSCF server. These attributes can be exchanged by IKEv2 peers as part of the configuration payload exchange. The attributes follow the configuration attribute format defined in Section 3.15.1 of [RFC5996].

2. Conventions and Terminology

2.1. Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

2.2. Terminology

All the IKEv2 related terms used in this document are to be interpreted as defined in [RFC5996] and [RFC5739]. All the mobility related terms are to interpreted as defined in [RFC5213] and [RFC5844]. Additionally, this document uses the following terms:

Proxy-Call Session Control Function (P-CSCF)

The P-CSCF is the entry point to the 3GPP IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem) and serves as the SIP outbound proxy for the mobile node. The mobile node performs SIP registration to 3GPP IMS and initiates SIP sessions via a P-CSCF.

Evolved Packet Data Gateway (ePDG)

Its is a security gateway defined by the 3GPP system architecture. The protocol interfaces it supports include IKEv2 [RFC5996].

3. P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS Configuration Attribute

The P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS configuration attribute is formatted as follows:

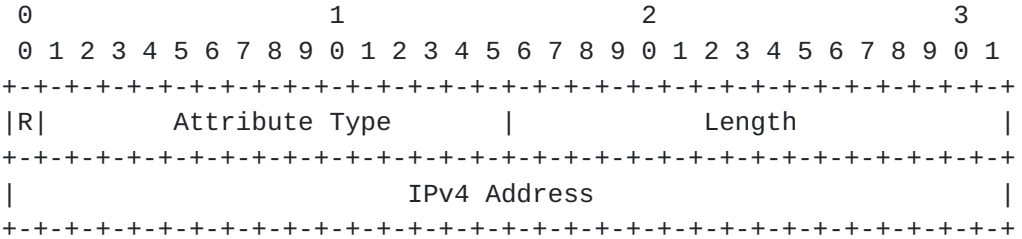

Figure 2: IPv4 Address of P-CSCF

Reserved (1 bit)
Refer to IKEv2 specification

Attribute Type (15 bits)
<IANA-1>

Length (2 octets)
Length of the IPv4 address field that follows. Possible values are (0) and (4). A value of (4) indicates the size of the 4-octet IPv4 address that follows. A value of (0) indicates that its a empty attribute with zero-length IPv4 address field, primarily used as a request indicator.

IPv4 Address (4 octets)
An IPv4 address of the P-CSCF server.

The P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS configuration attribute provides an IPv4 address of a P-CSCF server within the network. If an instance of an empty P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS attribute with zero-length IPv4 Address field is included by mobile node, the responder MAY respond with zero, one or more P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS attributes. If several P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS attributes are provided in one IKEv2 message, there is no implied order among the P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS attributes.

4. P-CSCF_IP6_ADDRESS Configuration Attribute

The P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS configuration attribute is formatted as follows:

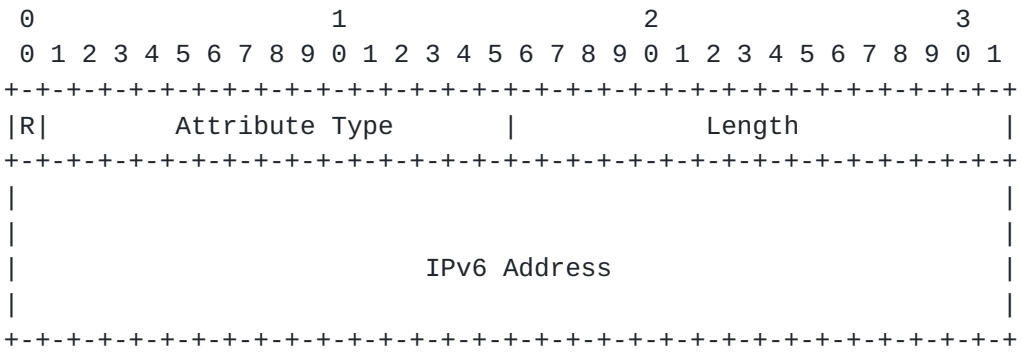

Figure 3: IPv6 Address of P-CSCF

Reserved (1 bit)
Refer to IKEv2 specification

Attribute Type (15 bits)
<IANA-1>

Length (2 octets)
Length of the IPv6 address field that follows. Possible values are (0) and (16). A value is (16) indicates the size of the 16-octet IPv6 address that follows. A value of (0) indicates that its a empty attribute with zero-length IPv6 address field, primarily used as a request indicator.

IPv6 Address (16 octets)
An IPv6 address of the P-CSCF server.

The P-CSCF_IP6_ADDRESS configuration attribute provides an IPv6 address of a P-CSCF server within the network. If an instance of an empty P-CSCF_IP6_ADDRESS attribute with zero-length IPv6 Address field is included by mobile node, the responder MAY respond with zero, one or more P-CSCF_IP6_ADDRESS attributes. If several P-CSCF_IP6_ADDRESS attributes are provided in one IKEv2 message, there is no implied order among the P-CSCF_IP6_ADDRESS attributes.

5. Example Scenario

The mobile node MAY request the IP address of an P-CSCF server as shown below.

```
         Client      Gateway
        --------    ---------

        HDR(IKE_SA_INIT), SAi1, KEi, Ni  -->

                 <--  HDR(IKE_SA_INIT), SAr1, KEr, Nr, [CERTREQ]

        HDR(IKE_AUTH),
        SK { IDi, CERT, [CERTREQ], AUTH, [IDr],
             CP(CFG_REQUEST) =
                { INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS(),
                  INTERNAL_IP4_DNS(),
                  P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS() }, SAi2,
             TSi = (0, 0-65535, 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255),
             TSr = (0, 0-65535, 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255) }  -->

               <--  HDR(IKE_AUTH),
                    SK { IDr, CERT, AUTH,
                         CP(CFG_REPLY) =
                            { INTERNAL_IP4_ADDRESS(192.0.2.234),
                              P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS(192.0.2.1),
                              P-CSCF_IP4_ADDRESS(192.0.2.4),
                              INTERNAL_IP4_DNS(198.51.100.33) },
                         SAr2,
                         TSi = (0, 0-65535, 192.0.2.234-192.0.2.234),
                         TSr = (0, 0-65535, 0.0.0.0-255.255.255.255) }
```

Figure 4: P-CSCF Attribute Exchange

6. IANA Considerations

This document requires the following two IANA actions.

- Action-1: This specification defines a new IKEv2 attribute for carrying the IPv4 address of P-CSCF server. This attribute is defined in Section 3. The Type value for this Attribute needs to be assigned from the IKEv2 Configuration Payload Attribute Types namespace defined in [RFC5996].

- Action-2: This specification defines a new IKEv2 attribute for carrying the IPv6 address of P-CSCF server. This attribute is defined in Section 4. The Type value for this Attribute needs to be assigned from the IKEv2 Configuration Payload Attribute Types namespace defined in [RFC5996].

7. Security Considerations

This document is an extension to IKEv2 [RFC5996] and therefore it inherits all the security properties of IKEv2.

The two new IKEv2 attributes defined in this specification are for carrying the IPv4 and IPv6 address of the P-CSCF server. These attributes can be exchanged by IKE peers as part of the configuration payload and the currently defined IKEv2 security framework provides the needed integrity and privacy protection for these attributes. Therefore this specification does not introduce any new security vulnerabilities.

8. Acknowledgements

The Authors would like to specially thank Tero Kivinen for the detailed reviews. Authors would also like to thank Vojislav Vucetic, Heather Sze, Sebastian Speicher, Maulik Vaidya and Ivo Sedlacek for all the discussions related to this topic.

9. References

9.1. Normative References

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9.2. Informative References

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