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ACME Integrations
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Abstract

This document outlines multiple advanced use cases and integrations that ACME facilitates without any modifications or enhancements required to the base ACME specification. The use cases include ACME integration with EST, BRSKI and TEAP.

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[1.](#) Introduction

ACME [[RFC8555](#)] defines a protocol that a certificate authority (CA) and an applicant can use to automate the process of domain name ownership validation and X.509 (PKIX) certificate issuance. The protocol is rich and flexible and enables multiple use cases that are not immediately obvious from reading the specification. This document explicitly outlines multiple advanced ACME use cases including:

- o ACME integration with EST [[RFC7030](#)]
- o ACME integration with BRSKI [[I-D.ietf-anima-bootstrapping-keyinfra](#)]
- o ACME integration with BRSKI Default Cloud Registrar [[I-D.friel-anima-brski-cloud](#)]
- o ACME integration with TEAP [[RFC7170](#)] and TEAP Update and Extensions for Bootstrapping [[I-D.lear-eap-teap-brski](#)]

The integrations with EST, BRSKI (which is based upon EST), and TEAP enable automated certificate enrolment for devices.

ACME for subdomains [[I-D.friel-acme-subdomains](#)] outlines how ACME can

be used by a client to obtain a certificate for a subdomain identifier from a certificate authority where the client has fulfilled a challenge against a parent domain, but does not need to fulfil a challenge against the explicit subdomain. This is a useful optimization when ACME is used to issue certificates for large

numbers of devices as it reduces the domain ownership proof traffic (DNS or HTTP) and ACME traffic overhead, but is not a necessary requirement.

[2.](#) 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.

The following terms are used in this document:

- o BRSKI: Bootstrapping Remote Secure Key Infrastructures [[I-D.ietf-anima-bootstrapping-keyinfra](#)]
- o CA: Certificate Authority
- o CMC: Certificate Management over CMS
- o CSR: Certificate Signing Request
- o EST: Enrollment over Secure Transport [[RFC7030](#)]
- o FQDN: Fully Qualified Domain Name
- o RA: PKI Registration Authority
- o TEAP: Tunneled Extensible Authentication Protocol [[RFC7170](#)]

[3.](#) ACME Integration with EST

EST [[RFC7030](#)] defines a mechanism for clients to enroll with a PKI Registration Authority by sending CMC messages over HTTP. EST [section 1](#) states:

"Architecturally, the EST service is located between a Certification Authority (CA) and a client. It performs several functions traditionally allocated to the Registration Authority (RA) role in a PKI."

EST [section 1.1](#) states that:

"For certificate issuing services, the EST CA is reached through the EST server; the CA could be logically "behind" the EST server or embedded within it."

When the CA is logically "behind" the EST RA, EST does not specify how the RA communicates with the CA. EST [section 1](#) states:

"The nature of communication between an EST server and a CA is not described in this document."

This section outlines how ACME could be used for communication between the EST RA and the CA. The example call flow leverages [\[I-D.friel-acme-subdomains\]](#) and shows the RA proving ownership of a parent domain, with individual client certificates being subdomains under that parent domain. This is an optimization that reduces DNS and ACME traffic overhead. The RA could of course prove ownership of every explicit client certificate identifier.

The call flow illustrates the client calling the EST /csrattrs API before calling the EST /simpleenroll API. This enables the EST server to indicate to the client what attributes it expects the client to include in the CSR request sent in the /simpleenroll API. For example, EST servers could use this mechanism to tell the client what fields to include in the CSR Subject and Subject Alternative Name fields.

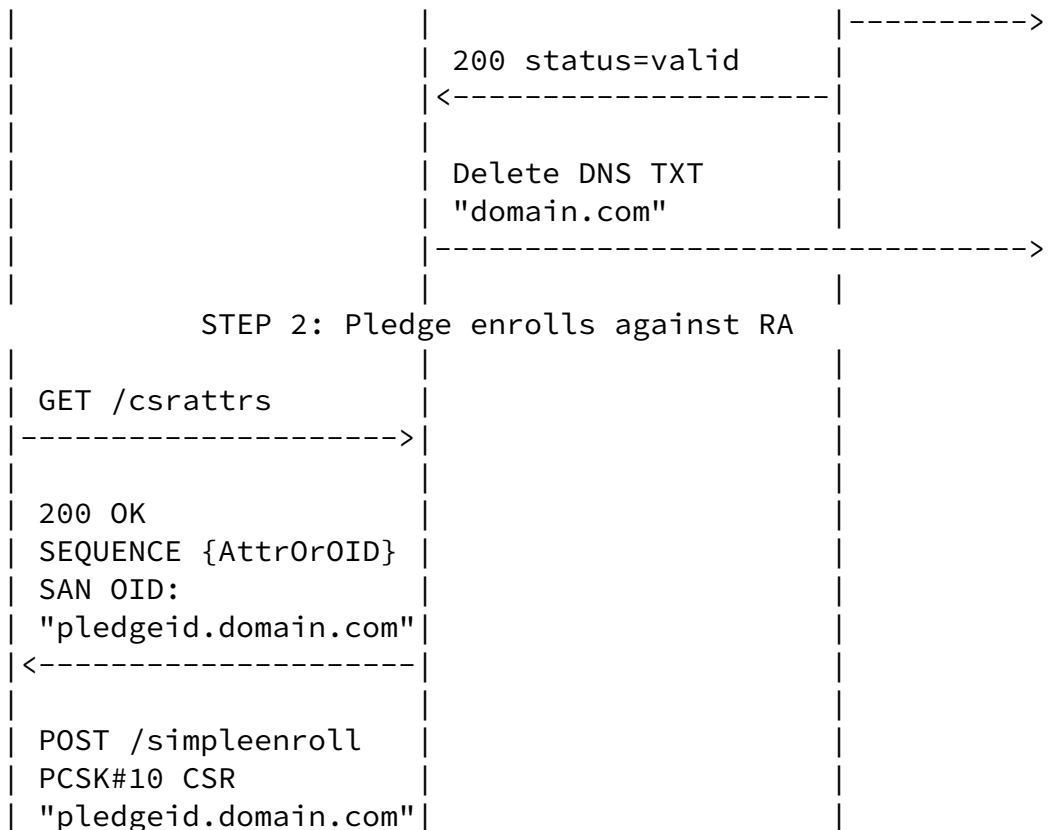
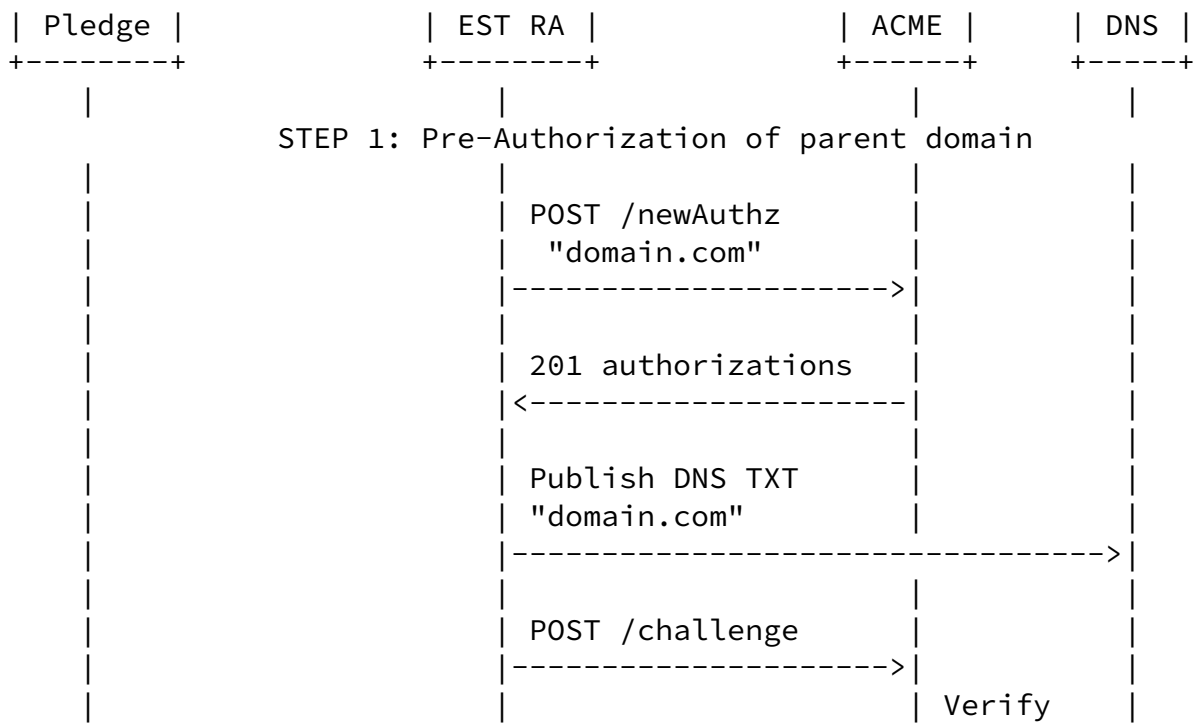
The call flow illustrates the EST RA returning a 202 Retry-After response to the client's simpleenroll request. This is an optional step and may be necessary if the interactions between the RA and the ACME server take some time to complete. The exact details of when the RA returns a 202 Retry-After are implementation specific.

+-----+

+-----+

+-----+

+-----+



```

----->
202 Retry-After
<-----
STEP 3: RA places ACME order
POST /newOrder
"pledgeid.domain.com"
----->
201 status=ready
<-----
POST /finalize
PKCS#10 CSR
"pledgeid.domain.com"
----->
200 OK status=valid
<-----
POST /certificate
----->
200 OK

```

```

PEM
"pledgeid.domain.com"
<-----
STEP 4: Pledge retries enroll
POST /simpleenroll
PKCS#10 CSR
"pledgeid.domain.com"
----->
200 OK
PKCS#7
"pledgeid.domain.com"
<-----

```

4. ACME Integration with BRSKI

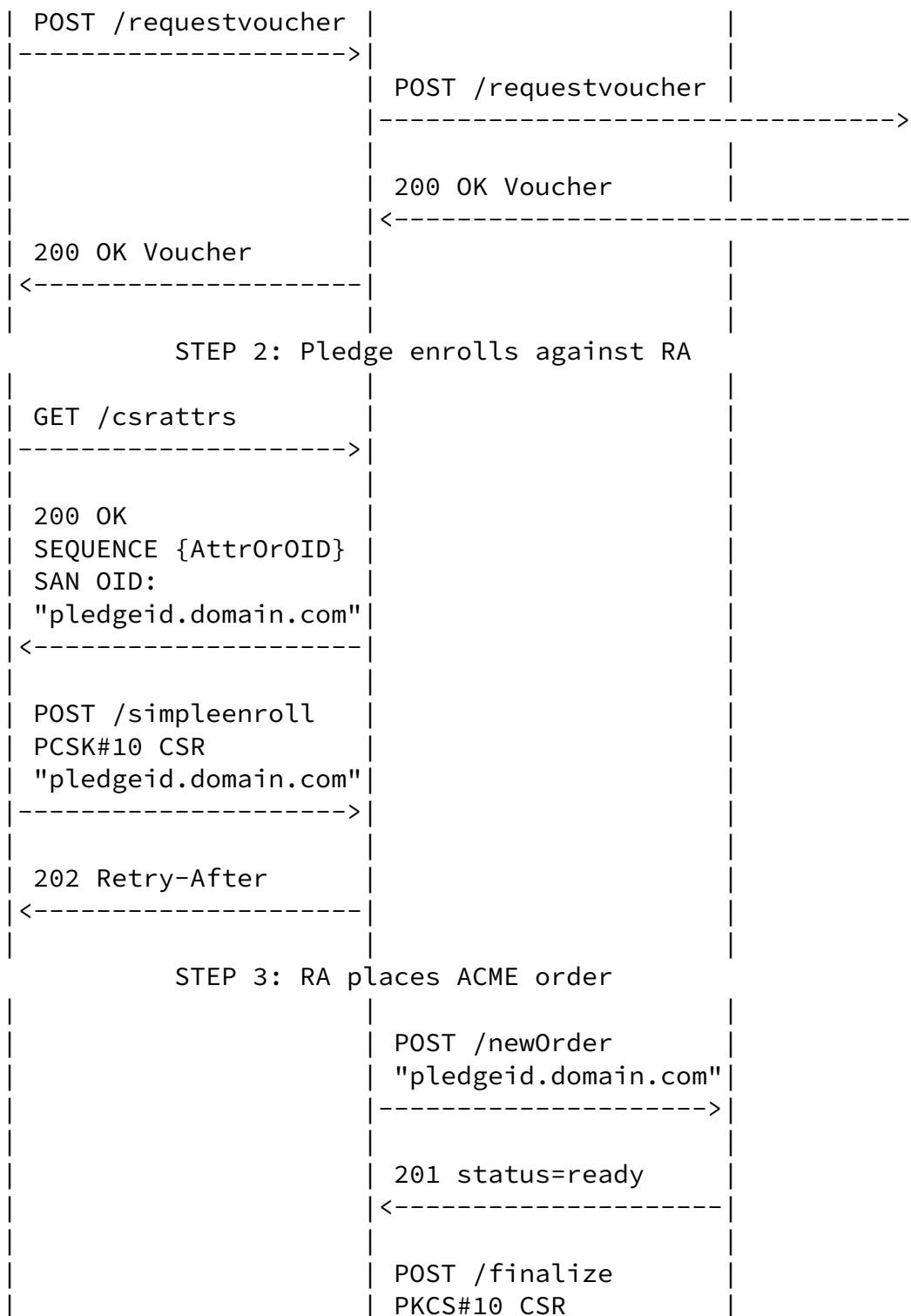
BRSKI [[I-D.ietf-anima-bootstrapping-keyinfra](#)] is based upon EST [[RFC7030](#)] and defines how to autonomically bootstrap PKI trust anchors into devices via means of signed vouchers. EST certificate enrollment may then optionally take place after trust has been established. BRSKI voucher exchange and trust establishment are based on EST extensions and the certificate enrollment part of BRSKI is fully based on EST. Similar to EST, BRSKI does not define how the EST RA communicates with the CA. Therefore, the mechanisms outlined in the previous section for using ACME as the communications protocol between the EST RA and the CA are equally applicable to BRSKI.

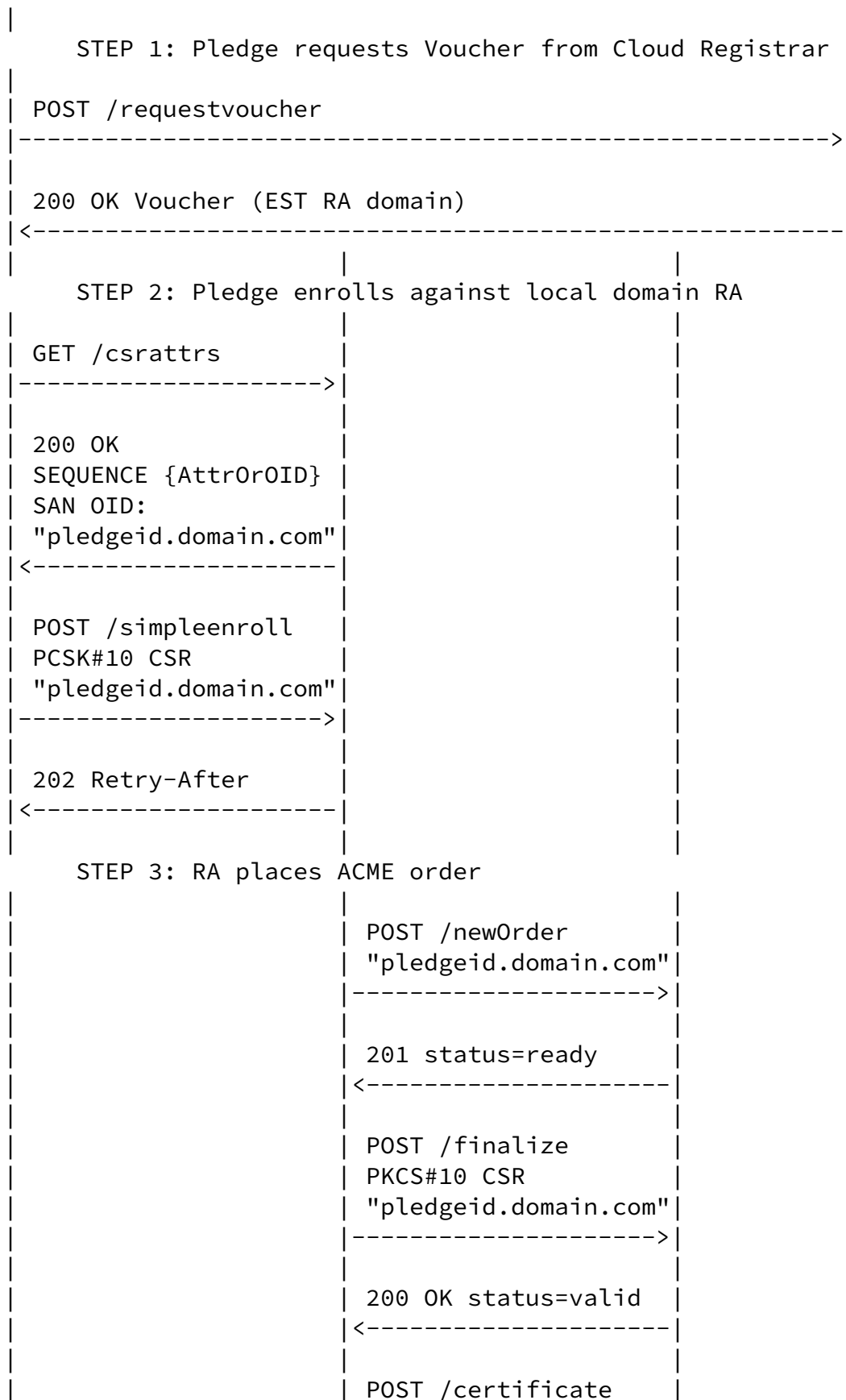
The following call flow shows how ACME may be integrated into a full BRSKI voucher plus EST enrollment workflow. For brevity, it assumes that the EST RA has previously proven ownership of a parent domain and that pledge certificate identifiers are a subdomain of that parent domain. The domain ownership exchanges between the RA, ACME and DNS are not shown. Similarly, not all BRSKI interactions are shown and only the key protocol flows involving voucher exchange and EST enrollment are shown.

Similar to the EST section above, the client calls EST /csrattrs API before calling the EST /simpleenroll API. This enables the server to indicate what fields the pledge should include in the CSR that the client sends in the /simpleenroll API.

The call flow illustrates the RA returning a 202 Retry-After response to the initial EST /simpleenroll API. This may be appropriate if processing of the /simpleenroll request and ACME interactions takes some time to complete.

+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Pledge	EST RA	ACME	MASA
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
	NOTE: Pre-Authorization of "domain.com" is complete		
	STEP 1: Pledge requests Voucher		





```

|                                     |----->|
|                                     |

```

```

|                                     | 200 OK |
|                                     | PEM    |
|                                     | "pledgeid.domain.com" |
|                                     | <-----|
|
| STEP 4: Pledge retries enroll
|
| POST /simpleenroll
| PCSK#10 CSR
| "pledgeid.domain.com"
|----->|
|
| 200 OK
| PKCS#7
| "pledgeid.domain.com"
| <-----|

```

6. ACME Integration with TEAP

TEAP [[RFC7170](#)] defines a tunnel-based EAP method that enables secure communication between a peer and a server by using TLS to establish a mutually authenticated tunnel. TEAP enables certificate provisioning within the tunnel. TEAP Update and Extensions for Bootstrapping [[I-D.lear-eap-teap-brski](#)] defines extensions to TEAP that includes additional TLVs for certificate enrollment and BRSKI handling inside the TEAP tunnel. Neither TEAP [[RFC7170](#)] or TEAP Update and Extensions for Bootstrapping [[I-D.lear-eap-teap-brski](#)] define how the TEAP server communicates with the CA.

This section outlines how ACME could be used for communication between the TEAP server and the CA. The example call flow leverages [[I-D.friel-acme-subdomains](#)] and shows the TEAP server proving ownership of a parent domain, with individual client certificates being subdomains under that parent domain.

The example illustrates the TEAP server sending a Request-Action TLV including a CSR-Attributes TLV instructing the peer to send a CSR-Attributes TLV to the server. This enables the server to indicate what fields the peer should include in the CSR that the peer sends in

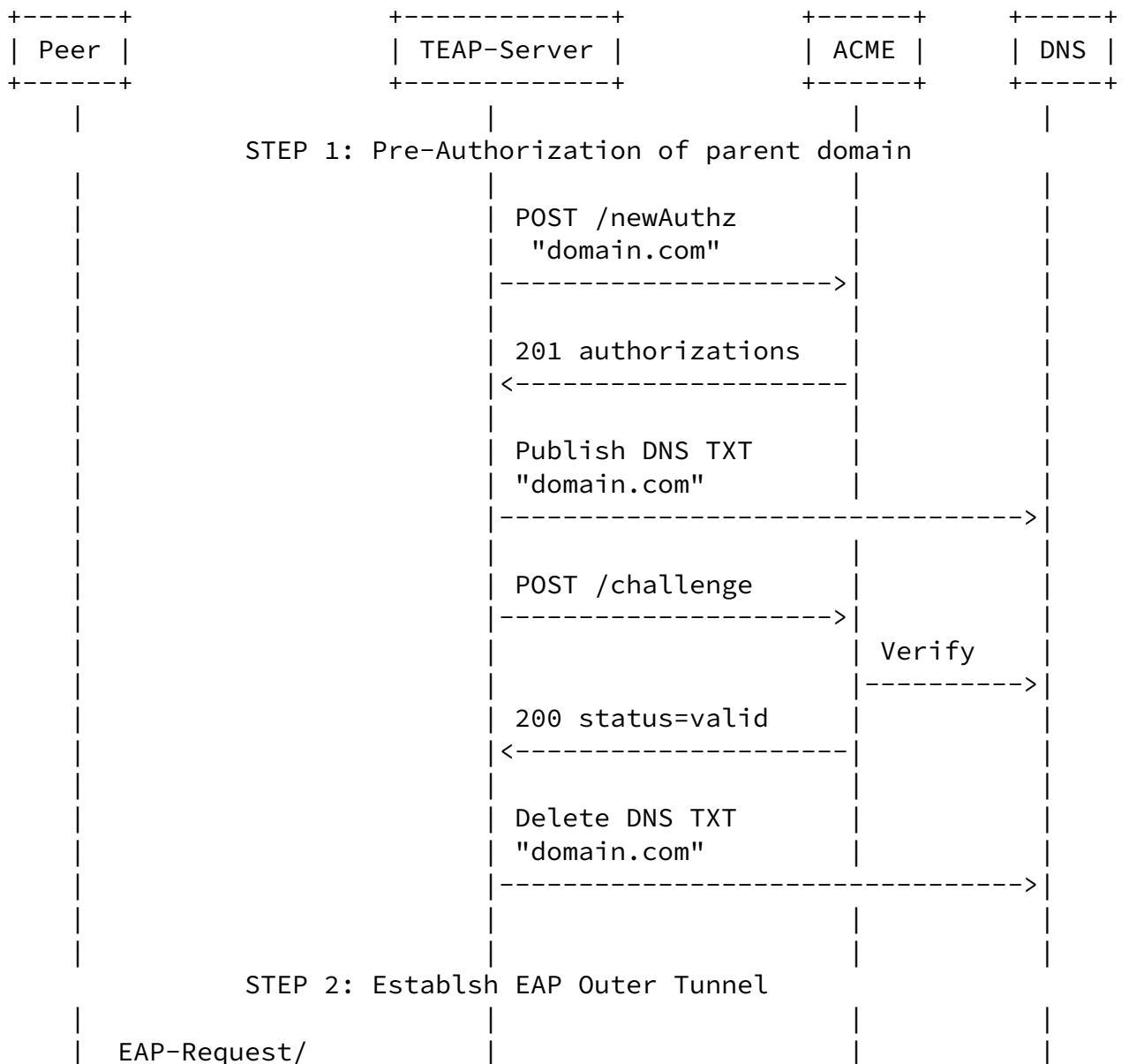
the PKCS#10 TLV. For example, the TEAP server could instruct the peer what Subject or SAN entries to include in its CSR.

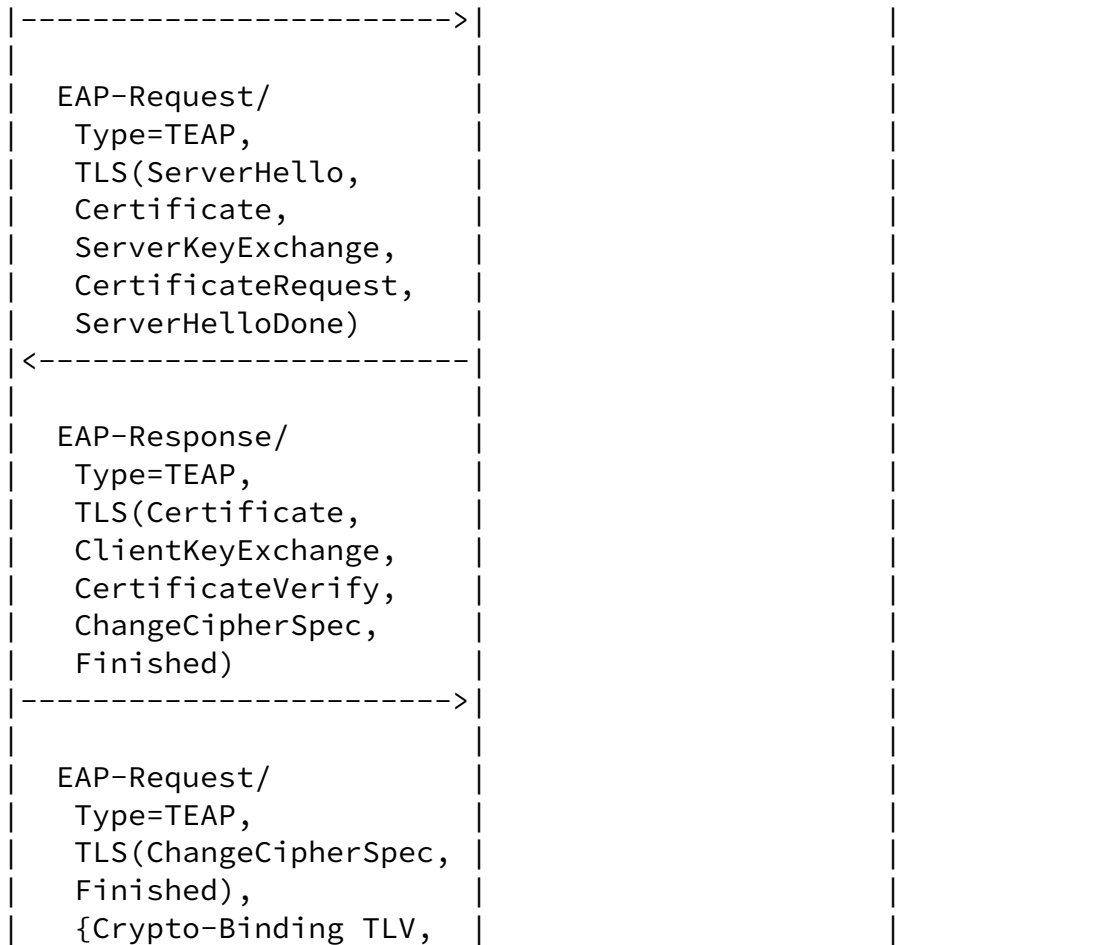
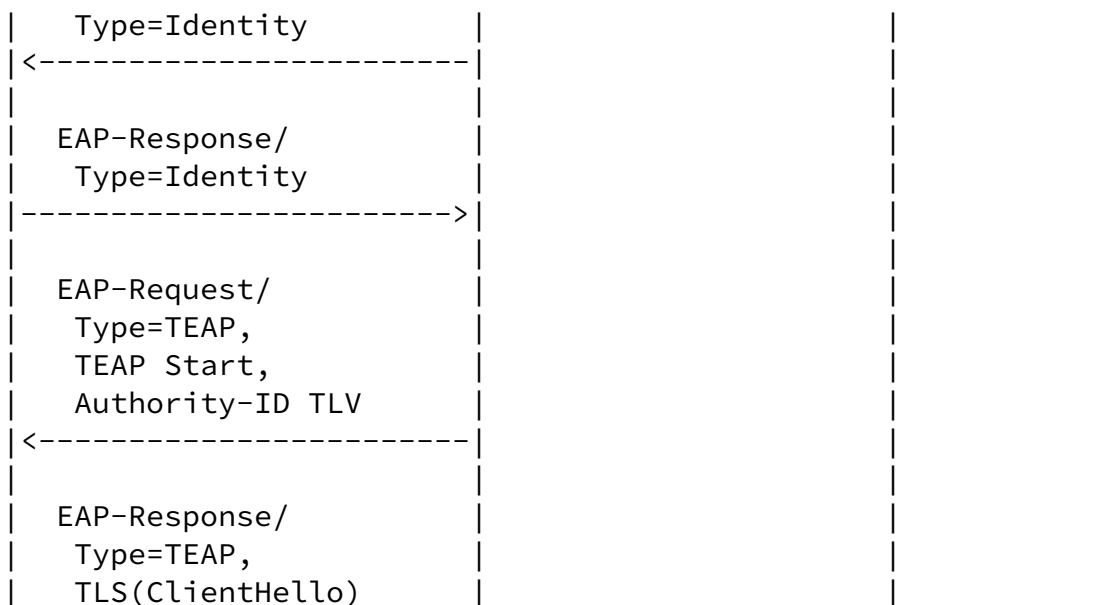
Although not explicitly illustrated in this call flow, the Peer and TEAP Server could exchange BRSKI TLVs, and a BRSKI integration and voucher exchange with a MASA server could take place over TEAP. Whether a BRSKI TLV exchange takes place or not does not impact the ACME specific message exchanges.

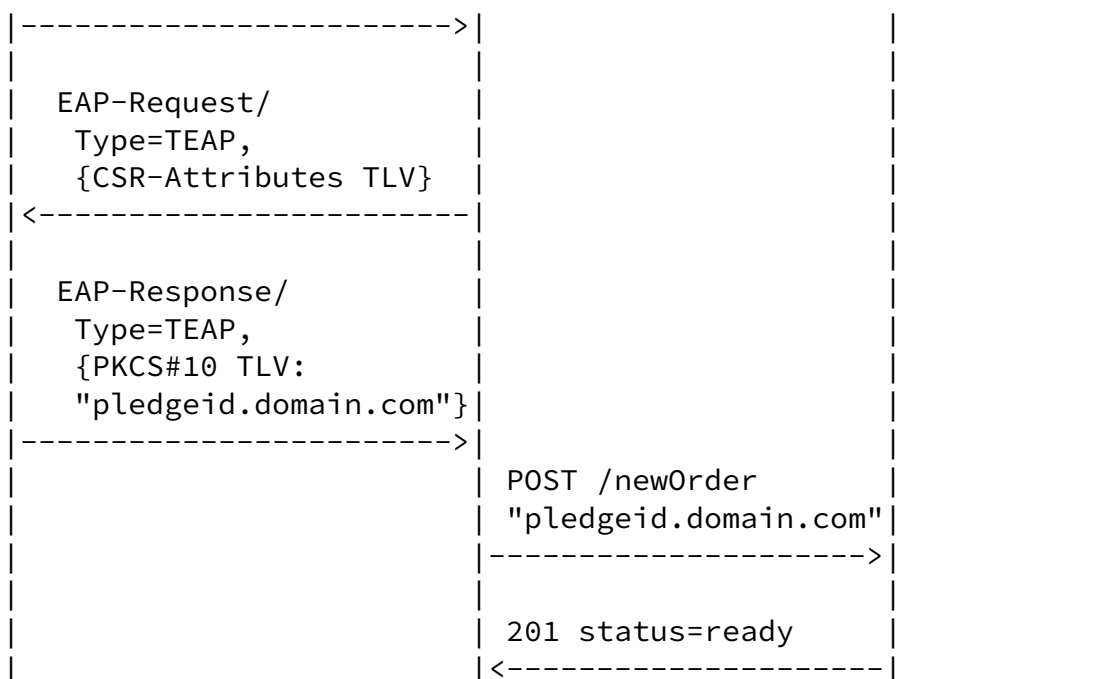
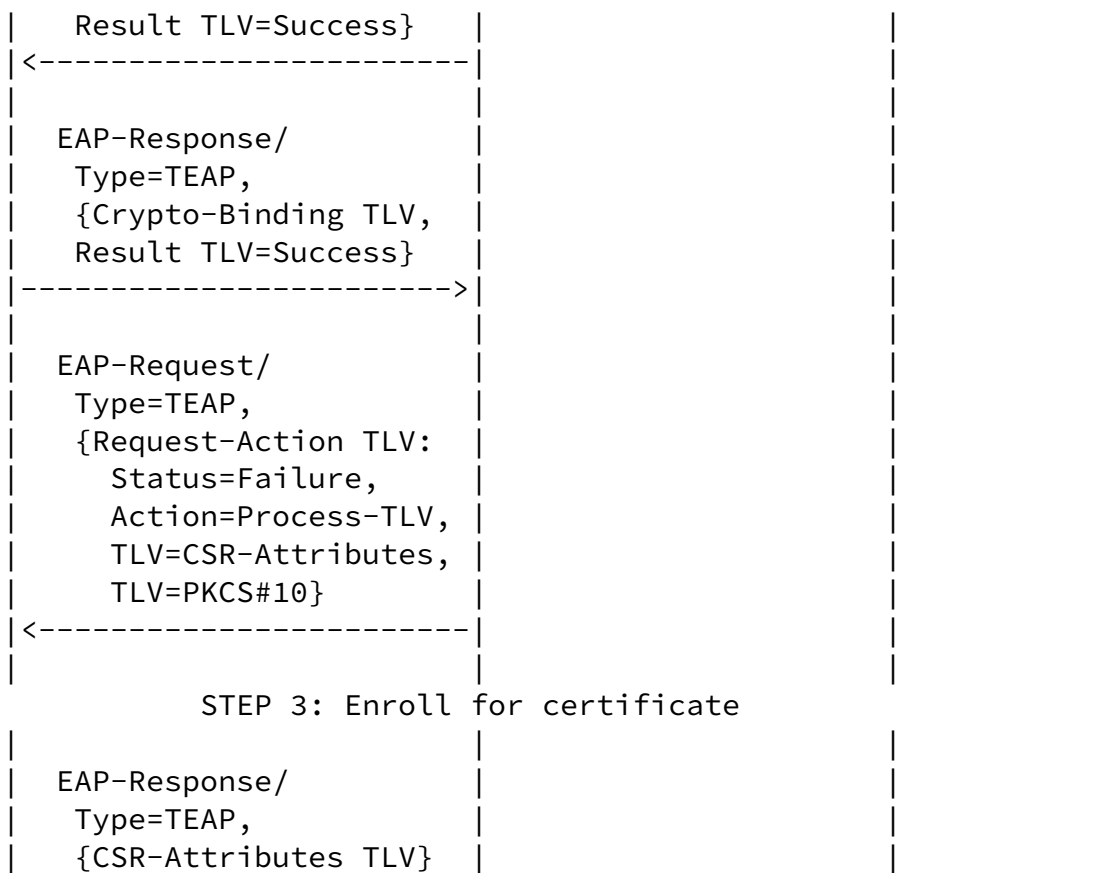
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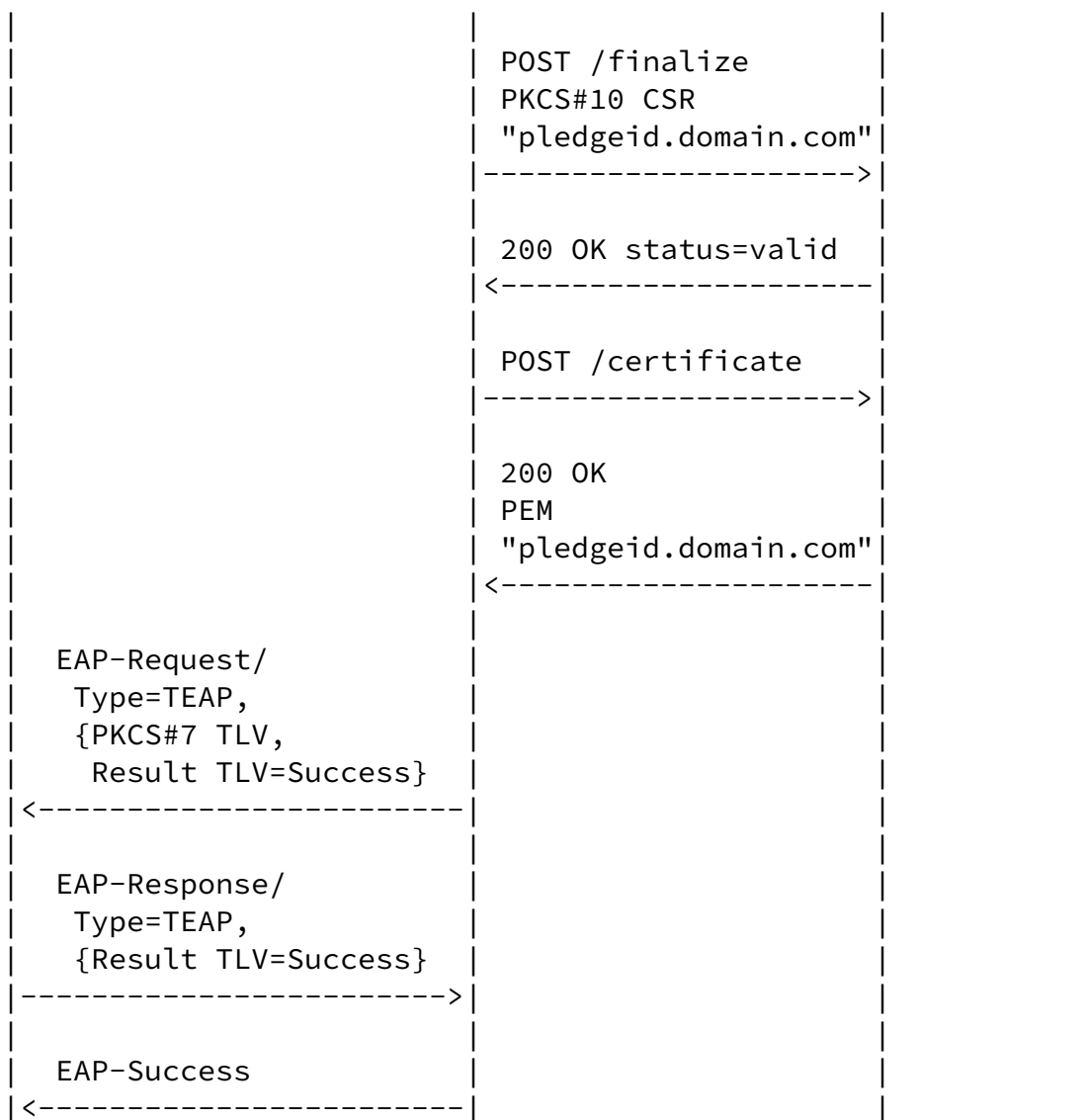
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[7.](#) IANA Considerations

[todo]

[8.](#) Security Considerations

[todo]

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[Appendix A](#). Comments

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