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Authors: S. Fries T. Werner E. Lear
Siemens Siemens Cisco Systems
M. Richardson
Sandelman Software Works

BRSKI with Pledge in Responder Mode (BRSKI-PRM)

Abstract

This document defines enhancements to bootstrapping a remote secure key infrastructure (BRSKI, [RFC8995]) to facilitate bootstrapping in domains featuring no or only timely limited connectivity between a pledge and the domain registrar. It specifically targets situations, in which the interaction model changes from a pledge-initiator-mode, as used in BRSKI, to a pledge-responder-mode as described in this document. To support both, BRSKI-PRM introduces a new registrar-agent component, which facilitates the communication between pledge and registrar during the bootstrapping phase. For the establishment of a trust relation between pledge and domain registrar, BRSKI-PRM relies on the exchange of authenticated self-contained objects (signature-wrapped objects). The defined approach is agnostic regarding the utilized enrollment protocol, deployed by the domain registrar to communicate with the Domain CA.

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1. Introduction

BRSKI as defined in [RFC8995] specifies a solution for secure zero-touch (automated) bootstrapping of devices (pledges) in a (customer) site domain. This includes the discovery of network elements in the customer site/domain and the exchange of security information necessary to establish trust between a pledge and the domain.

Security information about the customer site/domain, specifically the customer site/domain certificate, is exchanged utilizing voucher objects as defined in [RFC8366]. These vouchers are signed objects, provided via the domain registrar to the pledge and originate from a Manufacturer's Authorized Signing Authority (MASA).

BRSKI addresses scenarios in which the pledge acts as client for the bootstrapping and is the initiator of the bootstrapping (this document refers to the approach as pledge-initiator-mode). In industrial environments the pledge may behave as a server and thus does not initiate the bootstrapping with the domain registrar. In this scenarios it is expected that the pledge will be triggered to generate request objects to be bootstrapped in the customer site/domain (this document refers to the approach as pledge-responder-mode). For this, an additional component is introduced acting as an agent for the domain registrar (registrar-agent) towards the pledge. This may be a functionality of a commissioning or configuration tool or it may be even co-located with the registrar.

In contrast to BRSKI the registrar-agent facilitates the object exchange with the pledge and provides/retrieves data objects to/from the domain registrar. For the interaction with the domain registrar the registrar-agent will use existing BRSKI [RFC8995] endpoints.

The term endpoint used in the context of this document is similar to resources in CoAP [RFC7252] and also in HTTP [RFC9110]. It is not used to describe a device. Endpoints are accessible via .well-known URIs.

The goal is to enhance BRSKI to support pledges in responder mode. This is addressed by

* introducing the registrar-agent as new component to facilitate the communication between the pledge and the registrar, if the pledge is in responder mode (acting as server).

* handling the security on application layer only to enable application of arbitrary transport means between the pledge and the domain registrar, by keeping the registrar-agent in the communication path. Examples may be connectivity via IP based networks (wired or wireless) but also connectivity via Bluetooth or NFC between the pledge and the registrar-agent.

* allowing to utilize credentials different from the pledge's IDevID to establish a TLS connection to the domain registrar, which is necessary in case of using a registrar-agent.

* defining the interaction (data exchange and data objects) between a pledge acting as server and a registrar-agent and the domain registrar.

For the enrollment of devices BRSKI relies on EST [RFC7030] to request and distribute customer site/domain specific device certificates. EST in turn relies on a binding of the certification request to an underlying TLS connection between the EST client and the EST server. According to BRSKI the domain registrar acts as EST server and is also acting as registration authority (RA) for its domain. To utilize the EST server endpoints on the domain-registrar, the registrar-agent defined in this document will act as client towards the domain registrar. The registrar-agent will also act as client when communicating with the pledge in responder mode. Here, TLS with server-side, certificate-based authentication is not directly applicable, as the pledge only possesses an IDevID certificate, which does not contain a subject alternative name (SAN) for the customer site/domain and does also not contain a TLS server flag. This is one reason for relying on higher layer security by using signature wrapped objects for the exchange between the pledge and the registrar agent. A further reason is the application on different transports, for which TLS may not be available, like Bluetooth or NFC. Instead of using TLS to provide secure transport between the pledge and the registrar-agent, BRSKI-PRM will rely on an additional wrapping signature of the enrollment request by the pledge. For EST [RFC7030] the registrar then needs to do additional pre-processing by verifying this signature, which is not present in EST.

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.

This document relies on the terminology defined in [RFC8995], section 1.2. The following terms are defined additionally:

authenticated self-contained object: Describes an object, which is cryptographically bound to the end entity (EE) certificate (IDevID certificate or LDEVID certificate). The binding is assumed to be provided through a digital signature of the actual object using the corresponding private key of the EE certificate.

CA: Certification authority, issues certificates.

Commissioning tool: Tool to interact with devices to provide configuration data

EE: End entity

mTLS: Mutual authenticated Transport Layer Security.

on-site: Describes a component or service or functionality available in the customer site/domain.

off-site: Describes a component or service or functionality not available in the customer site/domain. This may be a central site or a cloud service, to which only a temporary connection is available, or which is in a different administrative domain.

PER: Pledge-enrollment-request is an enrollment object signed by the pledge that requests to enroll in a domain

POP: Proof of possession (of a private key)

POI: Proof of identity

PVR: Pledge-voucher-request is a voucher request object signed by the pledge that requests to be part of a domain

RA: Registration authority, an optional system component to which a CA delegates certificate management functions such as authorization checks.

RER: Registrar-enrollment-request is a request object related to the PER send to the CA by the registrar

RVR: Registrar-voucher-request is a request object containing the PVR sent to the MASA

3. Scope of Solution

3.1. Supported Environments and Use Case Examples

BRSKI-PRM is applicable to environments where pledges may have different behavior: pledge-responder-mode, or pledges may have no direct connection to the domain registrar. Either way pledges are expected to be managed by the same registrar. This can be motivated by pledges deployed in environments not yet connected to the operational customer site/domain network, e.g., at construction time. Another environment relates to the assembly of cabinets, which are prepared in advance to be installed on a customer site/domain. As there is no direct connection to the registrar available in these environments the solution specified allows the pledges to act in a server role so they can be triggered for bootstrapping e.g., by a commissioning tool. As BRSKI focuses on the pledge in a client role, initiating the bootstrapping (pledge-initiator-mode), BRSKI-PRM defines pledges acting as a server (pledge-responder-mode) responding to requests for PVR and PER objects and consumption of the result objects.

The following examples motivate support of BRSKI-PRM to support pledges acting as server as well as pledges with limited connectivity to the registrar.

While BRSKI-PRM defines support for pledges in responder mode, there may be pledges, which can act in both modes, initiator and responder. In these cases BRSKI-PRM can be combined with BRSKI as defined in [RFC8995] or BRSKI-AE [I-D.ietf-anima-brski-ae] to allow for more bootstrapping flexibility.

3.1.1. Building Automation

In building automation a typical use case exists where a detached building (or a cabinet) or the basement of a building is equipped with sensors, actuators and controllers, but with only limited or no connection to the central building management system. This limited connectivity may exist during installation time or also during operation time. During the installation in the basement, a service technician collects the device specific information from the basement network and provides them to the central building management system, e.g., using a laptop or a mobile device to transport the information. A domain registrar may be part of the central building management system and already be operational in the installation network. The central building management system can then provide operational parameters for the specific devices in the basement. This operational parameters may comprise values and settings required in the operational phase of the sensors/actuators, among them a certificate issued by the operator to authenticate against other components and

services. These operational parameters are then provided to the devices in the basement facilitated by the service technician's laptop.

3.1.2. Infrastructure Isolation Policy

This refers to any case in which the network infrastructure is normally isolated from the Internet as a matter of policy, most likely for security reasons. In such a case, limited access to a domain registrar may be allowed in carefully controlled short periods of time, for example when a batch of new devices are deployed, but prohibited at other times.

3.1.3. Less Operational Security in the Target-Domain

The registration authority (RA) performing the authorization of a certificate request is a critical PKI component and therefore requires higher operational security than other components utilizing the issued certificates . CAs may also require higher security in the registration procedures. Especially the CA/Browser [CABF] forum increases the security requirements in the certificate issuance procedures for publicly trusted certificates. There may be situations in which the customer site/domain does not offer enough security to operate a RA/CA and therefore this service is transferred to a backend that offers a higher level of operational security.

3.2. Limitations

The mechanism described in this document presume the availability of the pledge to communicate with the registrar-agent.
This may not be possible in constrained environments where, in particular, power must be conserved.
In these situations, it is anticipated that the transceiver will be powered down most of the time.
This presents a rendezvous problem: the pledge is unavailable for certain periods of time, and the registrar-agent is similarly presumed to be unavailable for certain periods of time.

4. Requirements Discussion and Mapping to Solution-Elements

Based on the intended target environment described in Section 3.1 and the application examples described in Section 3.1 the following requirements are derived to support bootstrapping of pledges in responder mode (acting as server).

*To facilitate the communication between a pledge in responder mode and registrar, additional functionality is needed either on the registrar (if the registrar needs to interact with pledge in responder mode directly) or as a stand-alone component. This component acts as an agent of the registrar to trigger the pledge

to generate request objects for voucher and enrollment. These voucher an enrollment request objects are than to be provided by the so called registrar-agent to the registrar. This requires the definition of endpoints on the pledge.

* The communication between the registrar-agent and the pledge **MUST** not rely on transport layer security (TLS) to support also other technology stacks (e.g., BTLE). Therefore authenticated self-contained objects are required.

* The registrar-agent must be authenticated by the registrar as a component, acting on behalf of the registrar. In addition the registrar must be able to verify, which registrar-agent was in direct contact with the pledge.

* The pledge cannot get the assertion with value "proximity" in the voucher, as it was not in direct contact with the registrar for bootstrapping. Therefore the "agent-proximity" assertion value is necessary for distinguishing assertions the MASA can state.

At least the following properties are required for the voucher and enrollment objects:

* Proof of Identity (POI): provides data-origin authentication of a data object, e.g., a voucher request or an enrollment request, utilizing an existing IDevID. Certificate updates may utilize the certificate that is to be updated.

* Proof of Possession (POP): proves that an entity possesses and controls the private key corresponding to the public key contained in the certification request, typically by adding a signature using the private key to the enrollment request object.

Solution examples based on existing technology are provided with the focus on existing IETF RFCs:

* Voucher request and response objects as used in [RFC8995] already provide both, POP and POI, through a digital signature to protect the integrity of the voucher object, while the corresponding signing certificate contains the identity of the signer.

* Certification request objects: Certification requests are data structures containing the information from a requester for a CA to create a certificate. The certification request format in BRSKI is PKCS#10 [RFC2986]. In PKCS#10, the structure is signed to ensure integrity protection and proof of possession of the private key of the requester that corresponds to the contained public key. In the application examples, this POP alone is not sufficient. POI is also required for the certification request object and therefore needs to be additionally bound to the existing credential of the

pledge (IDevID). This binding supports the authorization decision for the certification request through a proof of identity (POI). The binding of data origin authentication or POI to the certification request may be provided directly by the certification request object. While BRSKI uses the binding to TLS, BRSKI-PRM aims at an additional signature of the PCKS#10 object using existing credentials on the pledge (IDevID). This ensures independence of the selected transport.

5. Architectural Overview and Communication Exchanges

For BRSKI with pledge in responder mode, the base system architecture defined in BRSKI [RFC8995] is enhanced to facilitate the new use cases. The pledge-responder-mode allows delegated bootstrapping using a registrar-agent instead of a direct connection between the pledge and the domain registrar. The communication model between registrar-agent and pledge in this document assumes that the pledge is acting as server and responds to requests.

Necessary enhancements to support authenticated self-contained objects for certificate enrollment are kept at a minimum to enable reuse of already defined architecture elements and interactions.

For the authenticated self-contained objects used for the certification request, BRSKI-PRM relies on the defined message wrapping mechanisms of the enrollment protocols stated in Section 4 above.

The security used within the document for bootstrapping objects produced or consumed by the pledge bases on JOSE [RFC7515]. In constraint environments it may provided based on COSE [RFC8152].

An abstract overview of the BRSKI-PRM protocol can be found in [BRSKI-PRM-abstract].

5.1. Pledge-responder-mode (PRM): Registrar-agent Communication with Pledges

To support mutual trust establishment between the domain registrar and pledges not directly connected to the customer site/domain, this document specifies the exchange of authenticated self-contained objects (the voucher request/response objects as known from BRSKI and the enrollment request/response objects as introduced by BRSKI-PRM) with the help of a registrar-agent. This allows independence from protection provided by the utilized transport protocol.

The registrar-agent may be implemented as an integrated functionality of a commissioning tool or be co-located with the registrar itself. This leads to extensions of the logical components in the BRSKI architecture as shown in Figure 1. Note that the Join Proxy is

neglected in the figure as not needed by the registrar-agent. The registrar-agent interacts with the pledge to transfer the required data objects for bootstrapping, which are then also exchanged between the registrar-agent and the domain registrar. The addition of the registrar-agent influences the sequences of the data exchange between the pledge and the domain registrar as described in [RFC8995]. To enable reuse of BRSKI defined functionality as much as possible, BRSKI-PRM * uses existing endpoints were the required functionality is provided * enhances existing with new supported media types, e.g., for JWS voucher * defines new endpoints were additional functionality is required, e.g., for wrapped certification request.

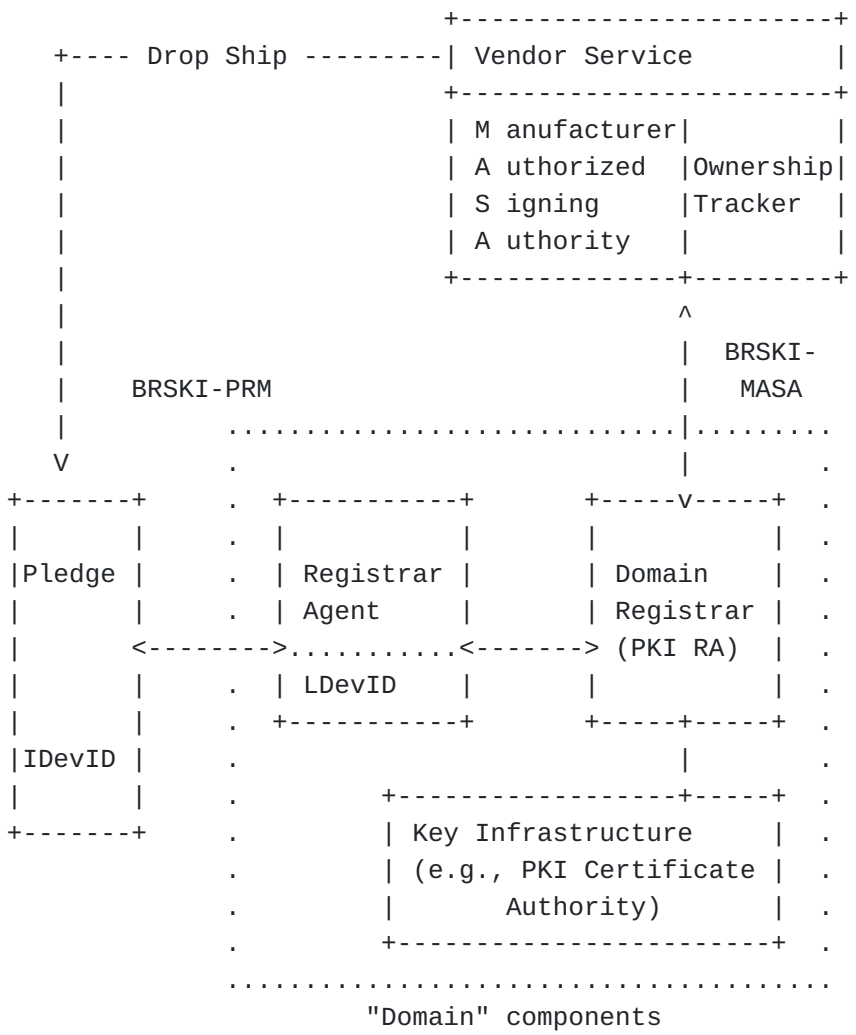


Figure 1: Architecture overview using registrar-agent

For authentication to the domain registrar, the registrar-agent uses its LDevID(RegAgt). The provisioning of the registrar-agent LDevID is out of scope for this document, but may be done in advance using a separate BRSKI run or by other means like configuration.

It is recommended to use short lived registrar-agent LDevIDs in the range of days or weeks as outlined in Section 9.3.

If a registrar detects a request that originates from a registrar-agent it is able to switch the operational mode from BRSKI to BRSKI-PRM. This may be supported by a specific naming in the SAN (subject alternative name) component of the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate. Alternatively, the domain may feature an own issuing CA for registrar-agent LDevID certificates. This allows the registrar to detect registrar-agents based on the issuing CA.

The following list describes the components in a (customer) site domain:

* Pledge: The pledge is expected to respond with the necessary data objects for bootstrapping to the registrar-agent. The protocol used between the pledge and the registrar-agent is assumed to be HTTP in the context of this document. Other protocols may be used like CoAP, Bluetooth, or NFC, but are out of scope of this document. A pledge acting as a server during bootstrapping leads to some differences to BRSKI:

  - Discovery of the pledge by the registrar-agent must be possible.

  - As the registrar-agent must be able to request data objects for bootstrapping of the pledge, the pledge must offer corresponding endpoints.

  - The registrar-agent may provide additional data to the pledge in the context of the voucher triggering request, to make itself visible to the domain registrar.

  - Order of exchanges in the call flow may be different as the registrar-agent collects both objects, PVR objects and PER objects, at once and provides them to the registrar. This approach may also be used to perform a bulk bootstrapping of several devices.

  - The data objects utilized for the data exchange between the pledge and the registrar are self-contained authenticated objects (signature-wrapped objects).

* Registrar-agent: provides a communication path to exchange data objects between the pledge and the domain registrar. The registrar-agent brokers in situations, in which the domain registrar is not directly reachable by the pledge, either due to a different technology stack or due to missing connectivity. The registrar-agent triggers a pledge to create bootstrapping artifacts such as voucher-request objects and enrollment-request

objects on one or multiple pledges and performs a (bulk) bootstrapping based on the collected data. The registrar-agent is expected to possess information of the domain registrar (i.e., LDevID(Reg) certificate, LDevID(CA) certificate, address), either by configuration or by using the discovery mechanism defined in [RFC8995]. There is no trust assumption between the pledge and the registrar-agent as only authenticated self-contained objects are used, which are transported via the registrar-agent and provided either by the pledge or the registrar. The trust assumption between the registrar-agent and the registrar is based on the LDevID of the registrar-agent, provided by the PKI responsible for the domain.
This allows the registrar-agent to authenticate towards the registrar, e.g., in a TLS handshake. Based on this, the registrar is able to distinguish a pledge from a registrar-agent during the session establishment and also to verify that the registrar-agent is authorized to perform the bootstrapping of the distinct pledge.

* Join Proxy (not shown): same functionality as described in [RFC8995] if needed. Note that a registrar-agent may use a join proxy to facilitate the TLS connection to the registrar, in the same way that a BRSKI pledge would use a join proxy. This is useful in cases where the registrar-agent does not have full IP connectivity via the domain network, or cases where it has no other means to locate the registrar on the network.

* Domain Registrar: In general the domain registrar fulfills the same functionality regarding the bootstrapping of the pledge in a (customer) site domain by facilitating the communication of the pledge with the MASA service and the domain PKI service. In contrast to [RFC8995], the domain registrar does not interact with a pledge directly but through the registrar-agent. The registrar detects if the bootstrapping is performed by the pledge directly or by the registrar-agent. The manufacturer provided components/ services (MASA and Ownership tracker) are used as defined in [RFC8995]. For issuing a voucher, the MASA may perform additional checks on voucher-request objects, to issue a voucher indicating agent-proximity instead of (registrar-)proximity.

5.2. Agent-Proximity Assertion

"Agent-proximity" is a weaker assertion then "proximity". It is defined as additional assertion type in [I-D.ietf-anima-rfc8366bis] "agent-proximity" is a statement, that the proximity registrar certificate was provided via the registrar-agent as defined in Section 5.5 and not directly to the pledge. This can be verified by the registrar and also by the MASA during the voucher-request processing. Note that at the time of creating the voucher-request, the pledge cannot verify the registrar's LDevID(Reg) certificate and

has no proof-of-possession of the corresponding private key for the certificate. The pledge therefore accepts the LDevID(Reg) provisionally until it receives the voucher as described in Section 5.5.3.

Trust handover to the domain is established via the "pinned-domain-certificate" in the voucher.

In contrast, "proximity" provides a statement, that the pledge was in direct contact with the registrar and was able to verify proof-of-possession of the private key in the context of the TLS handshake. The provisionally accepted LDevID(Reg) certificate can be verified after the voucher has been processed by the pledge. As the returned voucher includes an additional signature by the registrar, the pledge can also verify that the registrar possesses the corresponding private key.

5.3. Behavior of Pledge in Pledge-Responder-Mode

In contrast to BRSKI the pledge acts as server. It is triggered by the registrar-agent for the generation of the PVR and PER objects as well as for the processing of the response objects and the generation of status information. Due to the use of the registrar-agent, the interaction with the domain registrar is changed as shown in Figure 4. To enable interaction with the registrar-agent, the pledge provides endpoints using the BRSKI defined endpoints based on the "/.well-known/brski" URI tree.

The following endpoints are defined for the *pledge* in this document. The URI path begins with "http://www.example.com/.well-known/brski" followed by a path-suffix that indicates the intended operation.

Operations and their corresponding URIs:

Operation	Operation path	Details
Trigger pledge-voucher-request creation Returns PVR	/pledge-voucher-request	Section 5.5.1
Trigger pledge-enrollment-request Returns PER	/pledge-enrollment-request	Section 5.5.1
Provide voucher to pledge Returns pledge-voucher-status	/pledge-voucher	Section 5.5.3
Provide enrollment response to pledge Returns pledge-enrollment-status	/pledge-enrollment	Section 5.5.3
Provide CA certs to pledge	/pledge-CACerts	Section 5.5.3

Figure 2: Endpoints on the pledge

5.4. Behavior of Registrar-Agent

The registrar-agent is a new component in the BRSKI context. It provides connectivity between the pledge and the domain registrar and reuses the endpoints of the domain registrar side already specified in [RFC8995]. It facilitates the exchange of data objects between the pledge and the domain registrar, which are the voucher request/response objects, the enrollment request/response objects, as well as related status objects. For the communication with the pledge the registrar-agent utilizes communication endpoints provided by the pledge. The transport in this specification is based on HTTP but may also be done using other transport mechanisms. This new component changes the general interaction between the pledge and the domain registrar as shown in Figure 1.

The registrar-agent is expected to already possess an LDevID(RegAgt) to authenticate to the domain registrar. The registrar-agent will use this LDevID(RegAgt) when establishing the TLS session with the domain registrar for TLS client authentication. The LDevID(RegAgt) certificate **MUST** include a SubjectKeyIdentifier (SKID), which is used as reference in the context of an agent-signed-data object as defined

in Section 5.5.1. Note that this is an additional requirement for issuing the certificate, as [IEEE-802.1AR] only requires the SKID to be included for intermediate CA certificates. In BRSKI-PRM, the SKID is used in favor of a certificate fingerprint to avoid additional computations.

Using an LDevID for TLS client authentication is a deviation from [RFC8995], in which the pledge's IDevID credential is used to perform TLS client authentication. The use of the LDevID(RegAgt) allows the domain registrar to distinguish, if bootstrapping is initiated from a pledge or from a registrar-agent and adopt the internal handling accordingly. As BRSKI-PRM uses authenticated self-contained data objects between the pledge and the domain registrar, the binding of the pledge identity to the request object is provided by the data object signature employing the pledge's IDevID. The objects exchanged between the pledge and the domain registrar used in the context of this specifications are JOSE objects

In addition to the LDevID(RegAgt), the registrar-agent is provided with the product-serial-numbers of the pledges to be bootstrapped. This is necessary to allow the discovery of pledges by the registrar-agent using mDNS. The list may be provided by administrative means or the registrar agent may get the information via an interaction with the pledge. For instance, [RFC9238] describes scanning of a QR code, the product-serial-number would be initialized from the 12N B005 Product Serial Number.

According to [RFC8995] section 5.3, the domain registrar performs the pledge authorization for bootstrapping within his domain based on the pledge voucher-request object.

The following information must therefore be available at the registrar-agent:

*LDevID(RegAgt): own operational key pair.

*LDevID(reg) certificate: certificate of the domain registrar.

*Serial-number(s): product-serial-number(s) of pledge(s) to be bootstrapped.

5.4.1. Discovery of Registrar by Registrar-Agent

The discovery of the domain registrar may be done as specified in [RFC8995] with the deviation that it is done between the registrar-agent and the domain registrar. Alternatively, the registrar-agent may be configured with the address of the domain registrar and the certificate of the domain registrar.

5.4.2. Discovery of Pledge by Registrar-Agent

The discovery of the pledge by registrar-agent should be done by using DNS-based Service Discovery [RFC6763] over Multicast DNS [RFC6762] to discover the pledge. The pledge constructs a local host name based on device local information (product-serial-number), which results in "product-serial-number._brski-pledge._tcp.local".

The registrar-agent **MAY** use

* "product-serial-number._brski-pledge._tcp.local", to discover a specific pledge, e.g., when connected to a local network.

* "_brski-pledge._tcp.local" to get a list of pledges to be bootstrapped.

To be able to detect the pledge using mDNS, network connectivity is required. For Ethernet it is provided by simply connecting the network cable. For WIFI networks, connectivity can be provided by using a pre-agreed SSID for bootstrapping. The same approach can be used by 6LoWPAN/mesh using a pre-agreed PAN ID. How to gain network connectivity is out of scope of this document.

5.5. Bootstrapping Objects and Corresponding Exchanges

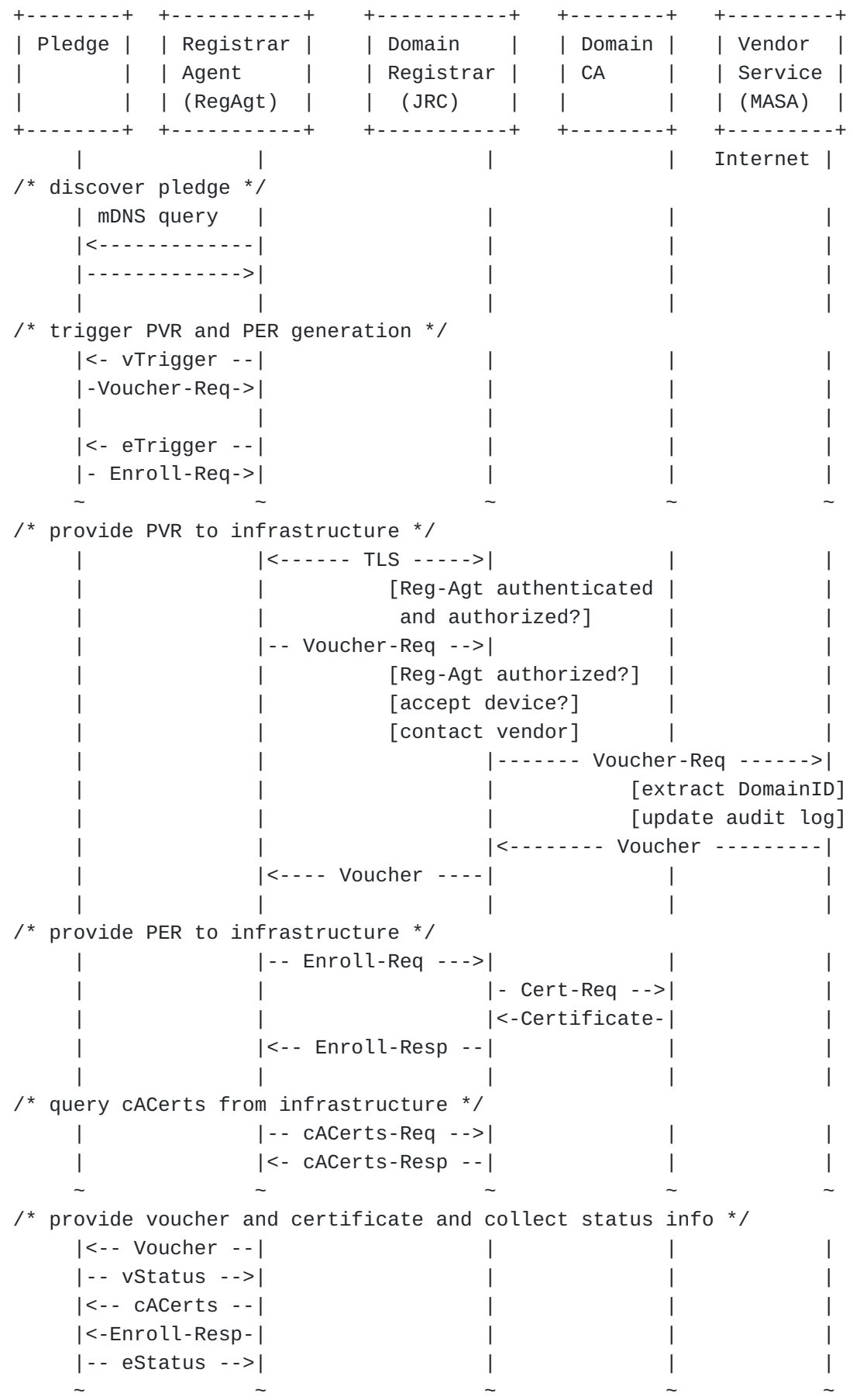
The interaction of the pledge with the registrar-agent may be accomplished using different transport means (protocols and or network technologies). For this document the usage of HTTP is targeted as in BRSKI. Alternatives may be CoAP, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), or Nearfield Communication (NFC). This requires independence of the exchanged data objects between the pledge and the registrar from transport security. These transport means may differ from, and are independent from, the ones used between the registrar-agent and the registrar. Therefore, authenticated self-contained objects (here: signature-wrapped objects) are applied in the data exchange between the pledge and the registrar.

The registrar-agent provides the domain-registrar certificate (LDevID(Reg) certificate) to the pledge to be included into the "agent-provided-proximity-registrar-certificate" leaf of the PVR object. This enables the registrar to verify, that it is the target registrar for handling the request. The registrar certificate may be configured at the registrar-agent or may be fetched by the registrar-agent based on a prior TLS connection establishment with the domain registrar. In addition, the registrar-agent provides agent-signed-data containing the product-serial-number in the body, signed with the LDevID(RegAgt). This enables the registrar to verify and log, which registrar-agent was in contact with the pledge, when verifying the PVR. Optionally the registrar-agent may provide its LDevID(RegAgt) certificate (and optionally also the issuing CA

certificate) to the pledge to be used in the "agent-sign-cert" component of the PVR. If contained, the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate **MUST** be the first certificate in the array. Note, this may be omitted in constraint environments to save bandwidth between the registrar-agent and the pledge. If not contained, the registrar **MUST** fetch the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate based on the SubjectKeyIdentifier (SKID) in the header of the agent-signed-data of the PVR. The registrar includes the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate information into the RVR if the PVRs contains the assertion of "agent-proximity".

The MASA in turn verifies the LDevID(Reg) certificate is included in the PVR (prior-signed-voucher-request) in the "agent-provided-proximity-registrar-certificate" leaf and may assert in the voucher "verified" or "logged" instead of "proximity", as there is no direct connection between the pledge and the registrar. In addition, the MASA can provide the assertion "agent-proximity" as following. If the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate information is contained in the "agent-sign-cert" component of the RVR, the MASA can verify the signature of the agent-signed-data contained in the prior-signed-voucher-request. If both can be verified successfully, the MASA can assert "agent-proximity" in the voucher. Otherwise, it may assert "verified" or "logged". Depending on the MASA verification policy, it may also respond with a suitable 4xx or 5xx error HTTP response code as described in section 5.6 of [RFC8995].
The voucher can then be supplied via the registrar to the registrar-agent.

Figure 3 provides an overview of the exchanges detailed in the following sub sections.


Pledge
Registrar Agent (RegAgt)
Domain Registrar (JRC)
Domain CA
Vendor Service (MASA)
Internet
/* discover pledge */
mDNS query
/* trigger PVR and PER generation */
vTrigger
Voucher-Req
eTrigger
Enroll-Req
/* provide PVR to infrastructure */
TLS
[Reg-Agt authenticated and authorized?]
Voucher-Req
[Reg-Agt authorized?]
[accept device?]
[contact vendor]
Voucher-Req
[extract DomainID]
[update audit log]
Voucher
/* provide PER to infrastructure */
Enroll-Req
Cert-Req
Certificate
Enroll-Resp
/* query cACerts from infrastructure */
cACerts-Req
cACerts-Resp
/* provide voucher and certificate and collect status info */
Voucher
vStatus
cACerts
Enroll-Resp
eStatus

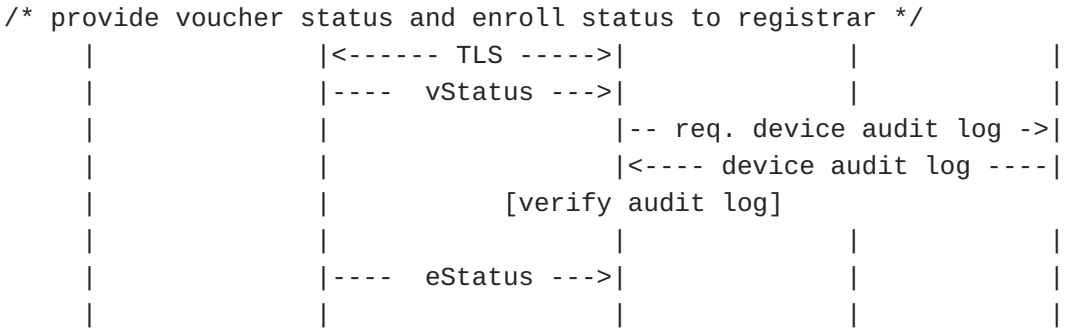


Figure 3: Overview pledge-responder-mode exchanges

The following sub sections split the interactions between the different components into:

- Section 5.5.1 describes objects exchanged between the registrar-agent and the pledge.
- Section 5.5.2 describes objects exchanged between the registrar-agent and the registrar and also the interaction of the registrar with the MASA and the domain CA.
- Section 5.5.3 describes objects exchanged between the registrar-agent and the pledge including the status objects.
- Section 5.5.4 describes the status handling addresses the exchanges between the registrar-agent and the registrar.

5.5.1. Request Objects Acquisition by Registrar-Agent from Pledge

The following description assumes that the registrar-agent already discovered the pledge. This may be done as described in Section 5.4.2 based on mDNS.

The focus is on the exchange of signature-wrapped objects using endpoints defined for the pledge in Section 5.3.

Preconditions:

- Pledge: possesses IDevID
- Registrar-agent: possesses/trusts IDevID CA certificate and an own LDevID(RegAgt) EE credential for the registrar domain. In addition, the registrar-agent **MUST** know the product-serial-number(s) of the pledge(s) to be bootstrapped. The registrar-agent **MAY** be provided with the product-serial-number in different ways:
  - configured, e.g., as a list of pledges to be bootstrapped via QR code scanning

-discovered by using standard approaches like mDNS as described in Section 5.4.2

-discovered by using a vendor specific approach, e.g., RF beacons

*Registrar: possesses/trusts IDevID CA certificate and an own LDevID(Reg) credential.

Figure 4: Request collection (registrar-agent - pledge)

Note that the registrar-agent may trigger the pledge for the PVR or the PER or both. It is expected that this will be aligned with a service technician workflow doing the pledge installation.

Triggering the pledge to create the PVR is done using HTTP POST on the defined pledge endpoint "/.well-known/brski/pledge-voucher-request".

The registrar-agent PVR Content-Type header is: application/json. It defines a JSON document to provide three parameter:

*agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert: base64-encoded LDevID(Reg) TLS certificate.

*agent-signed-data: base64-encoded JWS-object.

*agent-sign-cert: array of base64-encoded certificate data (optional).

The the trigger for the pledge to create a PVR is depicted in the following figure:

```
{
   "agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert": "base64encodedvalue==",
   "agent-signed-data": "base64encodedvalue==",
   "agent-sign-cert": ["base64encodedvalue==", "base64encodedvalue==", "
}
```

Figure 5: Representation of trigger to create PVR

The pledge provisionally accepts the agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert and can verify it once it has received the voucher. If the optionally agent-sign-cert data is included the pledge **MAY** verify at least the signature of the agent-signed-data using the first contained certificate, which is the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate. If further certificates are contained in the agent-sign-cert, they enable also the certificate chain validation. The pledge may not verify the agent-sign-cert itself as the domain trust has not been established at this point of the communication. It can be done, after the voucher has been received.

The agent-signed-data is a JOSE object and contains the following information:

The header of the agent-signed-data contains:

- *alg: algorithm used for creating the object signature.

- *kid: **MUST** contain the base64-encoded bytes of the SubjectKeyIdentifier (the "KeyIdentifier" OCTET STRING value), excluding the ASN.1 encoding of "OCTET STRING" of the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate.

The body of the agent-signed-data contains an ietf-voucher-request-prm:agent-signed-data element (defined in Section 6.1):

- *created-on: **MUST** contain the creation date and time in yang:date-and-time format.

- *serial-number: **MUST** contain the product-serial-number as type string as defined in [RFC8995], section 2.3.1. The serial-number corresponds with the product-serial-number contained in the X520SerialNumber field of the IDevID certificate of the pledge.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "ietf-voucher-request-prm:agent-signed-data": {
      "created-on": "2021-04-16T00:00:01.000Z",
      "serial-number": "callee4711"
    },
    "signatures": [
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "kid": "base64encodedvalue=="
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Figure 6: Representation of agent-signed-data

Upon receiving the voucher-request trigger, the pledge **SHALL** construct the body of the PVR object as defined in [RFC8995]. It will contain additional information provided by the registrar-agent as specified in the following. This object becomes a JSON-in-JWS object as defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher]. If the pledge is unable to construct the PVR it **SHOULD** respond with HTTP 406 error code to the registrar-agent to indicate that it is not able to create the PVR.

The header of the PVR **SHALL** contain the following parameters as defined in [RFC7515]:

- *alg: algorithm used for creating the object signature.

- *x5c: contains the base64-encoded pledge IDevID certificate. It may optionally contain the certificate chain for this certificate.

The payload of the PVR object **MUST** contain the following parameters as part of the ietf-voucher-request-prm:voucher as defined in [RFC8995]:

- *created-on: **SHALL** contain the current date and time in yang:date-and-time format.

- *nonce: **SHALL** contain a cryptographically strong random or pseudo-random number.

- *serial-number: **SHALL** contain the pledge product-serial-number as X520SerialNumber.

* assertion: **SHALL** contain the requested voucher assertion "agent-proximity".

The ietf-voucher-request:voucher is enhanced with additional parameters:

* agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert: **MUST** be included and contains the base64-encoded LDevID(Reg) certificate (provided as trigger parameter by the registrar-agent).

* agent-signed-data: **MUST** contain the base64-encoded agent-signed-data (as defined in Figure 6) and provided as trigger parameter.

* agent-sign-cert: **MAY** contain the certificate or certificate chain of the registrar-agent as array of base64encoded certificate information. It starts from the base64-encoded LDevID(RegAgt) certificate optionally followed by the issuing CA certificate and potential further certificates. If supported, it **MUST** at least contain the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate provided as trigger parameter.

The enhancements of the YANG module for the ietf-voucher-request with these new leafs are defined in Section 6.1.

The object is signed using the pledge's IDevID credential contained as x5c parameter of the JOSE header.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "ietf-voucher-request-prm:voucher": {
      "created-on": "2021-04-16T00:00:02.000Z",
      "nonce": "eDs++/FuDHGUnRxN3E14CQ==",
      "serial-number": "callee4711",
      "assertion": "agent-proximity",
      "agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert": "base64encodedvalue==",
      "agent-signed-data": "base64encodedvalue==",
      "agent-sign-cert": [
        "base64encodedvalue==",
        "base64encodedvalue==",
        "..."
      ]
    },
    "signatures": [
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "x5c": [ "MIIB2jCC...dA==" ]
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Figure 7: Representation of PVR

The PVR Content-Type is defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher] as application/voucher-jws+json.

The pledge **SHOULD** include this Content-Type header field indicating the included media type for the voucher response. Note that this is also an indication regarding the acceptable format of the voucher response. This format is included by the registrar as described in Section 5.5.2.

Once the registrar-agent has received the PVR it can trigger the pledge to generate an enrollment-request object. As in BRSKI the enrollment request object is a PKCS#10, but additionally signed using the pledge's IDevID. Note, as the initial enrollment aims to request a generic certificate, no certificate attributes are provided to the pledge.

Triggering the pledge to create the enrollment-request is done using HTTP POST on the defined pledge endpoint "/.well-known/brski/pledge-enrollment-request".

The registrar-agent PER Content-Type header is: application/json with an empty body. Note that using HTTP POST allows for an empty body, but also to provide additional data, like CSR attributes or information about the enroll type: "enroll-generic-cert" or "reenroll-generic-cert". The "enroll-generic-cert" case is shown in Figure 8.

```
{
  "enroll-type" = "enroll-generic-cert"
}
```

Figure 8: Example of trigger to create a PER

In the following the enrollment is described as initial enrollment with an empty body.

Upon receiving the enrollment-trigger, the pledge **SHALL** construct the PER as authenticated self-contained object. The CSR already assures proof of possession of the private key corresponding to the contained public key. In addition, based on the additional signature using the IDevID, proof of identity is provided. Here, a JOSE object is being created in which the body utilizes the YANG module ietf-ztp-types with the grouping for csr-grouping for the CSR as defined in [I-D.ietf-netconf-sztp-csr].

Depending on the capability of the pledge, it constructs the enrollment request as plain PKCS#10. Note that the focus in this use case is placed on PKCS#10 as PKCS#10 can be transmitted in different enrollment protocols in the infrastructure like EST, CMP, CMS, and SCEP. If the pledge is already implementing an enrollment protocol, it may leverage that functionality for the creation of the enrollment request object. Note also that [I-D.ietf-netconf-sztp-csr] also allows for inclusion of certification request objects such as CMP or CMC.

The pledge **SHOULD** construct the PER as PKCS#10 object. In BRSKI-PRM it **MUST** sign it additionally with its IDevID credential to provide proof-of-identity bound to the PKCS#10 as described below.

If the pledge is unable to construct the enrollment-request it **SHOULD** respond with HTTP 406 error code to the registrar-agent to indicate that it is not able to create the enrollment-request.

A successful enrollment will result in a generic LDevID certificate for the pledge in the new domain, which can be used to request further (application specific) LDevID certificates if necessary for its operation. The registrar-agent **SHALL** use the endpoints specified in this document.

[I-D.ietf-netconf-sztp-csr] considers PKCS#10 but also CMP and CMC as certification request format. Note that the wrapping signature is only necessary for plain PKCS#10 as other request formats like CMP and CMS support the signature wrapping as part of their own certificate request format.

The registrar-agent enrollment-request Content-Type header for a wrapped PKCS#10 is: application/jose+json

The header of the pledge enrollment-request **SHALL** contain the following parameter as defined in [RFC7515]:

*alg: algorithm used for creating the object signature.

*x5c: contains the base64-encoded pledge IDevID certificate. It may optionally contain the certificate chain for this certificate.

The body of the pledge enrollment-request object **SHOULD** contain a P10 parameter (for PKCS#10) as defined for ietf-ztp-types:p10-csr in [I-D.ietf-netconf-sztp-csr]:

*P10: contains the base64-encoded PKCS#10 of the pledge.

The JOSE object is signed using the pledge's IDevID credential, which corresponds to the certificate signaled in the JOSE header.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "ietf-ztp-types": {
      "p10-csr": "base64encodedvalue=="
    },
    "signatures": [
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "x5c": [ "MIIB2jCC...dA==" ]
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Figure 9: Representation of PER

With the collected PVR object and the PER object, the registrar-agent starts the interaction with the domain registrar.

As the registrar-agent is intended to facilitate communication between the pledge and the domain registrar, a collection of requests from more than one pledge is possible, allowing a bulk bootstrapping of multiple pledges using the same connection between the registrar-agent and the domain registrar.

5.5.2. Request Processing by the Registrar-Agent

The BRSKI-PRM bootstrapping exchanges between registrar-agent and domain registrar resemble the BRSKI exchanges between pledge and domain registrar (pledge-initiator-mode) with some deviations.

Preconditions:

* Registrar-agent: possesses it's own LDevID(RegAgt) credentials of the site domain. In addition, it may possess the IDevID CA certificate of the pledge vendor/manufacturer to verify the pledge certificate in the received request messages. It has the address of the domain registrar through configuration or by discovery, e.g., mDNS/DNSSD. The registrar-agent has acquired PVR and PER objects(s).

* Registrar: possesses the IDevID CA certificate of the pledge vendor/manufacturer and an it's own LDevID(Reg) credentials of the site domain.

* MASA: possesses it's own vendor/manufacturer credentials (voucher signing key, TLS server certificate) related to pledges IDevID and the site-specific LDevID CA certificate.

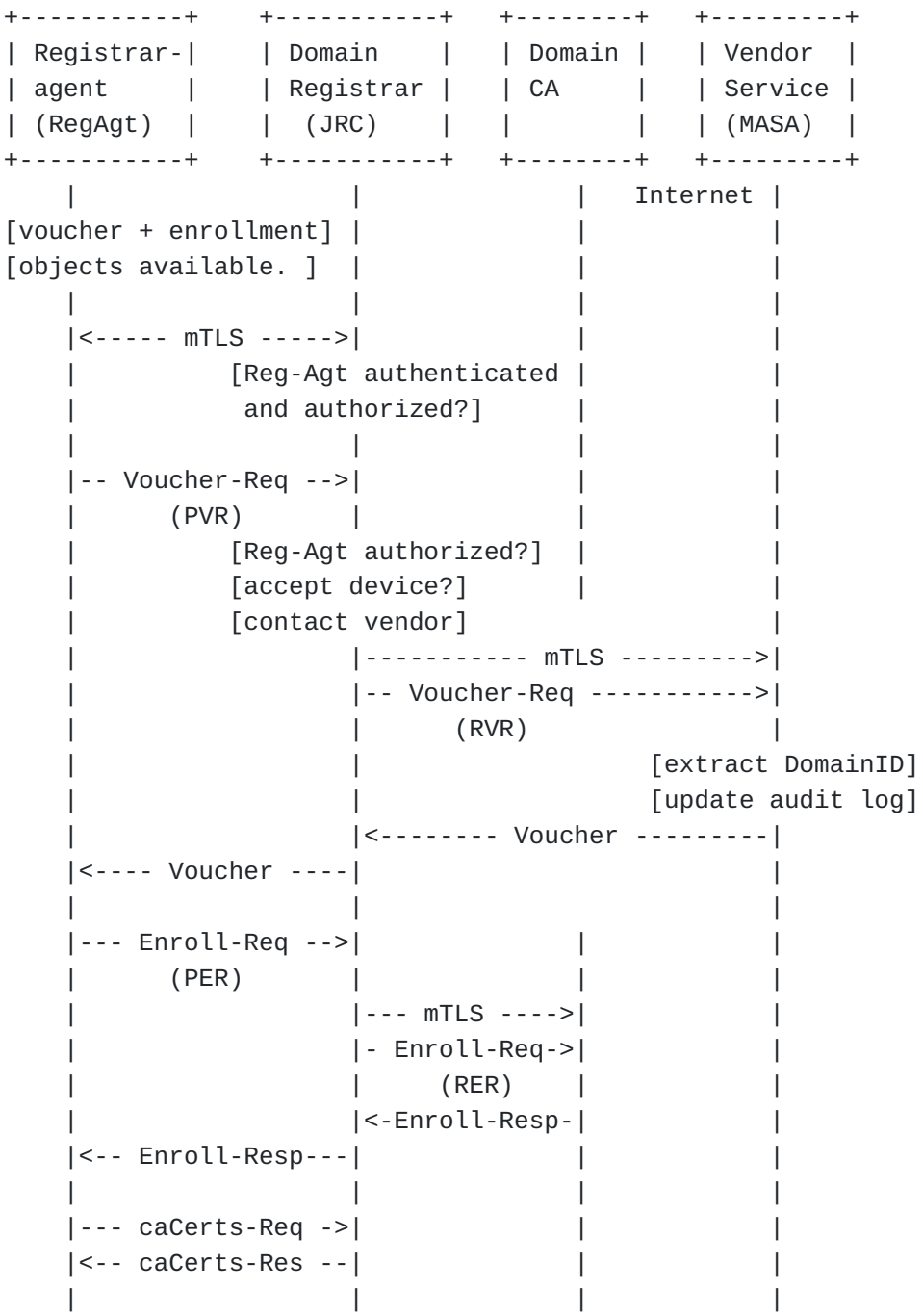


Figure 10: Request processing between registrar-agent and infrastructure bootstrapping services

The registrar-agent establishes a TLS connection with the registrar. As already stated in [RFC8995], the use of TLS 1.3 (or newer) is encouraged. TLS 1.2 or newer is **REQUIRED** on the registrar-agent side. TLS 1.3 (or newer) **SHOULD** be available on the registrar, but TLS 1.2 **MAY** be used. TLS 1.3 (or newer) **SHOULD** be available on the MASA, but TLS 1.2 **MAY** be used.

In contrast to [RFC8995] TLS client authentication to the registrar is achieved by using registrar-agent LDevID(RegAgt) credentials instead of pledge IDevID credentials. Consequently BRSKI (pledge-initiator-mode) is distinguishable from BRSKI-PRM (pledge-responder-mode) by the registrar. The registrar **SHOULD** verify that the registrar-agent is authorized to establish a connection to the registrar by TLS client authentication using LDevID(RegAgt) credentials. If the connection form registrar-agent to registrar is established, the authorization **SHALL** be verified again based on the agent-signed-data contained in the PVR. This ensures that the pledge has been triggered by an authorized registrar-agent.

The registrar can receive request objects in different formats as defined in [RFC8995]. Specifically, the registrar will receive JSON-in-JWS objects generated by the pledge for voucher-request and enrollment-request (instead of BRSKI voucher-request as CMS-signed JSON and enrollment-request as PKCS#10 objects).

The registrar-agent **SHALL** send the PVR by HTTP POST to the registrar endpoint: "/.well-known/brski/requestvoucher"

The Content-Type header field for JSON-in-JWS PVR is: application/voucher-jws+json (see Figure 7 for the content definition), as defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher].

The registrar-agent **SHOULD** set the Accept field in the request-header indicating the acceptable Content-Type for the voucher-response. The voucher-response Content-Type header field **SHOULD** be set to application/voucher-jws+json as defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher].

After receiving the PVR from registrar-agent, the registrar **SHALL** perform the verification as defined in section 5.3 of [RFC8995]. In addition, the registrar shall verify the following parameters from the PVR:

* agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert: **MUST** contain registrar's own LDevID(Reg) certificate to ensure the registrar in proximity of the registrar-agent is the destination for this PVR.

* agent-signed-data: The registrar **MUST** verify that the agent provided data has been signed with the LDevID(RegAgt) credential indicated in the "kid" JOSE header parameter. If the certificate is not included in the agent-sign-cert properties of the PVR, it must be fetched out-of-band by the registrar if "agent-proximity" assertion is requested.

* agent-sign-cert: **MAY** contain an array of base64-encoded certificate data starting with the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate. If contained the registrar **MUST** verify that the LDevID(ReAgt)

certificate, used to sign the data, is still valid. If the certificate is already expired, the registrar **SHALL** reject the request. Validity of used signing certificates during bootstrapping is necessary as no trusted timestamp is available, see also Section 9.3.
If the agent-signed-cert is not provided, the registrar **MUST** fetch the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate, based on the provided SubjectKeyIdentifier (SKID) contained in the kid header of the agent-signed-data, and perform this verification. This requires, that the registrar can fetch the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate data (including intermediate CA certificates if existent) based on the SKID.

If the validation fails the registrar **SHOULD** respond with HTTP 404 error code to the registrar-agent. HTTP 406 error code **SHOULD** be used if the format of PVR is unknown.

If the validation succeeds, the registrar **SHOULD** accept the PVR to join the domain as defined in section 5.3 of [RFC8995]. The registrar then establishes a TLS connection to MASA as described in section 5.4 of [RFC8995] to obtain a voucher for the pledge.

The registrar **SHALL** construct the payload of the RVR object as defined in [RFC8995]. The RVR object encoding **SHALL** be JSON-in-JWS as defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher].

The header of the RVR **SHALL** contain the following parameter as defined in [RFC7515]:

*alg: algorithm used to create the object signature.

*x5c: contains the base64-encoded registrar LDevID certificate(s). It may optionally contain the certificate chain for this certificate.

The payload of the RVR object **MUST** contain the following parameter as part of the voucher request as defined in [RFC8995]:

*created-on: contains the current date and time in yang:date-and-time format for the RVR creation time.

*nonce: copied form the PVR

*serial-number: contains the pledge product-serial-number. The registrar **MUST** verify that the IDevID certificate subject serialNumber of the pledge (X520SerialNumber) matches the serial-number value in the PVR. In addition, it **MUST** be equal to the serial-number value contained in the agent-signed data of PVR.

*assertion: contains the voucher assertion requested by the pledge (agent-proximity). The registrar provides this information to assure successful verification of agent proximity based on the agent-signed-data.

*prior-signed-voucher-request: contains the PVR provided by the registrar-agent.

The RVR can be enhanced optionally with the following parameter as defined in Section 6.1:

*agent-sign-cert: contains the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate or the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate including the certificate chain. In the context of this document it is a JSON array of base64encoded certificate information and handled in the same way as x5c header objects.

If only a single object is contained in the x5c it **MUST** be the base64-encoded LDevID(RegAgt) certificate. If multiple certificates are included in the x5c, the first **MUST** be the base64-encoded LDevID(RegAgt) certificate.

The MASA uses this information for verification that the registrar-agent is in proximity to the registrar to state the corresponding assertion "agent-proximity". Note that the agent-sign-cert may also be contained in the "prior-signed-voucher-request" carrying the PVR if the pledge included it.

The object is signed using the registrar LDevID(Reg) credential, which corresponds to the certificate signaled in the JOSE header.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "ietf-voucher-request-prm:voucher": {
      "created-on": "2022-01-04T02:37:39.235Z",
      "nonce": "eDs++/FuDHGUnRxN3E14CQ==",
      "serial-number": "callee4711",
      "assertion": "agent-proximity",
      "prior-signed-voucher-request": "base64encodedvalue==",
      "agent-sign-cert": [
        "base64encodedvalue==",
        "base64encodedvalue==",
        "..."
      ]
    },
    "signatures": [
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "x5c": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ]
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```


Figure 11: Representation of RVR

The registrar **SHALL** send the RVR to the MASA endpoint by HTTP POST: "/.well-known/brski/requestvoucher"

The RVR Content-Type header field is defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher] as: application/voucher-jws+json

The RVR **SHOULD** set the Accept header indicating the desired media type for the voucher-response. The media type is application/voucher-jws+json as defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher].

Once the MASA receives the RVR it **SHALL** perform the verification as described in section 5.5 in [RFC8995].

In addition, the following processing **SHALL** be performed for PVR data contained in RVR "prior-signed-voucher-request" field:

- *agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert: The MASA **MAY** verify that this field contains the LDevID(Reg) certificate. If so, it **MUST** correspond to the LDevID(Reg) certificate used to sign the RVR. Note: Correspond here relates to the case that a single

LDevID(Reg) certificate is used or that different LDevID(Reg) certificates are used, which are issued by the same CA.

*agent-signed-data: The MASA **MAY** verify this field to issue "agent-proximity" assertion. If so, the agent-signed-data **MUST** contain the pledge product-serial-number, contained in the "serial-number" field of the PVR (from "prior-signed-voucher-request" field) and also in "serial-number" field of the RVR. The LDevID(RegAgt) certificate used to generate the signature is identified by the "kid" parameter of the JOSE header (agent-signed-data). If the assertion "agent-proximity" is requested, the RVR **MUST** contain the corresponding LDevID(RegAgt) certificate data in the "agent-sign-cert" field of either the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate of RVR or of PVR from "prior-signed-voucher-request" field. It **MUST** be verified by the MASA that it can be verified to the same domain CA as the LDevID(Reg) certificate.
If the "agent-sign-cert" field is not provided, the MASA **MAY** state a lower level assertion value, e.g.: "logged" or "verified" Note: Sub-CA certificate(s) **MUST** also be carried by "agent-sign-cert", in case the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate is issued by a sub-CA and not the domain CA known to the MASA. As the "agent-sign-cert" field is defined as array (x5c), it can handle multiple certificates.

If validation fails, the MASA **SHOULD** respond with an HTTP error code to the registrar. The HTTP error codes are kept the same as defined in section 5.6 of [RFC8995], and comprise the codes: 403, 404, 406, and 415.

The expected voucher-response format for the pledge-responder-mode the application/voucher-jws+json as defined in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher] is applied. The voucher syntax is described in detail by [RFC8366]. Figure 12 shows an example of the contents of a voucher.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "ietf-voucher:voucher": {
      "assertion": "agent-proximity",
      "serial-number": "callee4711",
      "nonce": "eDs++/FuDHGUnRxN3E14CQ==",
      "created-on": "2022-01-04T00:00:02.000Z",
      "pinned-domain-cert": "MIIBpDCCA...w=="
    },
    "signatures": [
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "x5c": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ]
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Figure 12: Representation of MASA issued voucher

The MASA returns the voucher-response object to the registrar.

After receiving the voucher the registrar **SHOULD** evaluate it for transparency and logging purposes as outlined in section 5.6 of [RFC8995]. The registrar **MUST** add an additional signature to the voucher-response object, by signing it using its registrar credentials (LDevID(Reg)). This signature is done over the same content as the MASA signature of the voucher and provides a proof of possession of the private key corresponding to the LDevID(Reg) the pledge received in the trigger for the PVR (see Figure 5). The registrar **MUST** use the same LDevID(Reg) credential that is used for authentication in the TLS handshake to authenticate towards the registrar-agent. This ensures that the same LDevID(Reg) certificate can be used to verify the signature as transmitted in the voucher request as is transferred in the PVR in the agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert component. Figure Figure 13 below provides an example of the voucher with two signatures.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "ietf-voucher:voucher": {
      "assertion": "agent-proximity",
      "serial-number": "callee4711",
      "nonce": "eDs++/FuDHGUnRxN3E14CQ==",
      "created-on": "2022-01-04T00:00:02.000Z",
      "pinned-domain-cert": "MIIBpDCCA...w=="
    },
    "signatures": [
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "x5c": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ]
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      },
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "x5c": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ]
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Figure 13: Representation of MASA issued voucher with additional registrar signature

Depending on the security policy of the operator, this signature can also be interpreted by the pledge explicit authorization of the registrar to install the contained trust anchor. The registrar sends the voucher to the registrar-agent.

After receiving the voucher, the registrar-agent sends the PER to the registrar. Deviating from BRSKI the PER is not a raw PKCS#10 object. As the registrar-agent is involved in the exchange, the PKCS#10 is wrapped in a JWS object by the pledge and signed with pledge's IDevID to ensure proof-of-identity as outlined in Figure 9.

[RFC7030] EST standard endpoints (/simpleenroll, /simplereenroll, /serverkeygen, /cacerts) on the registrar cannot be used for BRSKI-PRM. This is caused by the utilization of signature wrapped-objects in BRSKI-PRM. As EST requires to sent a raw PKCS#10 request to the /simpleenroll endpoint, this document makes an enhancement by utilizing EST but with the exception to transport a signature wrapped

PKCS#10 request. Therefore a new endpoint for BRSKI-PRM on the registrar is defined as "/.well-known/brski/requestenroll"

The Content-Type header of PER is: application/jose+json.

This is a deviation from the Content-Type header values used in [RFC7030] and results in additional processing at the domain registrar (as EST server). Note, the registrar is already aware that the bootstrapping is performed in a pledge-responder-mode due to the use of the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate in the TLS establishment and the provided PVR as JSON-in-JWS object.

- If the registrar receives a PER with Content-Type header: application/jose+json, it **MUST** verify the wrapping signature using the certificate indicated in the JOSE header.

- The registrar verifies that the pledge's certificate (here IDevID), carried in "x5c" header field, is accepted to join the domain after successful validation of the PVR.

- If both succeed, the registrar utilizes the PKCS#10 request contained in the JWS object body as "P10" parameter of "ietf-sztp-csr:csr" for further processing of the enrollment request with the corresponding domain CA. It creates a registrar-enrollment-request (RER) by utilizing the protocol expected by the domain CA. The domain registrar may either directly forward the provided PKCS#10 request to the CA or provide additional information about attributes to be included by the CA into the requested LDevID certificate. The approach of sending this information to the CA depends on the utilized certificate management protocol between the RA and the CA and is out of scope for this document.

The registrar-agent **SHALL** send the PER to the registrar by HTTP POST to the endpoint: "/.well-known/brski/requestenroll"

The registrar **SHOULD** respond with an HTTP 200 in the success case or fail with HTTP 4xx/5xx codes as defined by the HTTP standard.

A successful interaction with the domain CA will result in a pledge LDevID certificate, which is then forwarded by the registrar to the registrar-agent using the Content-Type header: application/pkcs7-mime.

As the pledge will verify it own certificate LDevID certificate when received, it also needs the corresponding CA certificates. This is done in EST using the /cacerts endpoint, which provides the CA certificates over a TLS protected connection. BRSKI-PRM requires a signature wrapped CA certificate response, to avoid that the pledge can be provided with arbitrary CA certificates in an authorized way. The additional signature of the registrar will allow the pledge to

verify the authorization to install CA certificates. As the CA certificates are provided to the pledge after the voucher, the pledge has the necessary information to validate the provisioning object.

To allow the registrar-agent to request a signature wrapped CA certificate object, a new endpoint for BRSKI-PRM on the registrar is defined as "/.well-known/brski/wrappedcacerts"

The registrar-agent **SHALL** requests the EST CA trust anchor database information (in form of CA certificates) with an HTTPS GET message.

The Content-Type header of the response **SHALL** be: application/jose+json.

This is a deviation from the Content-Type header values used in [RFC7030] and results in additional processing at the domain registrar (as EST server). The additional processing is the signature of the CA certificate information using the LDevID(Reg) credential resulting in a signed JSON object. The CA certificates are provided as base64 encoded x5b.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "x5b": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ],
    "signatures": [
      {
        "protected": {
          "alg": "ES256",
          "x5c": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ]
        },
        "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Figure 14: Representation of CA certificates data with additional registrar signature

The registrar-agent has now finished the exchanges with the domain registrar and can supply the voucher-response (from MASA via Registrar), the CA certificates, and the enrollment-response (LDevID certificate, from CA via Registrar) to the pledge. It can close the TLS connection to the domain registrar and provide the objects to the pledge(s). The content of the response objects is defined by the voucher [RFC8366] and the certificate [RFC5280].

5.5.3. Response Object Supply by Registrar-Agent to Pledge

The following description assumes that the registrar-agent has obtained the response objects from the domain registrar. It will re-start the interaction with the pledge. To contact the pledge, it may either discover the pledge as described in Section 5.4.2 or use stored information from the first contact with the pledge.

Preconditions in addition to Section 5.5.2:

*Registrar-agent: possesses voucher and LDevID certificate and optionally CA certificates.

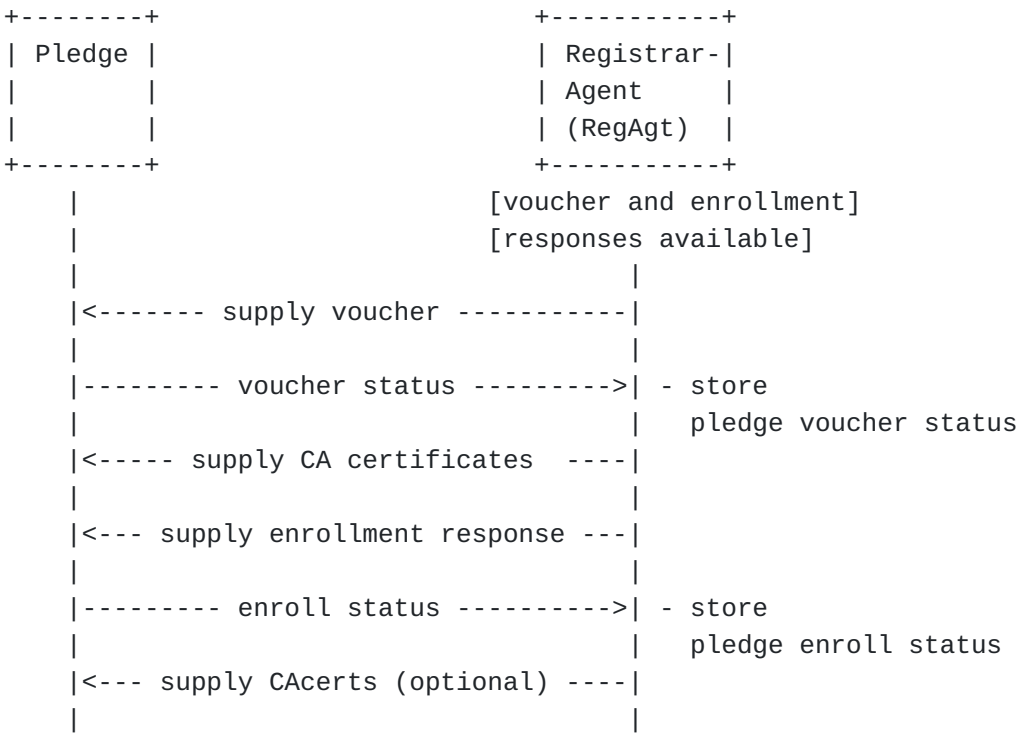


Figure 15: Response and status handling between pledge and registrar-agent

The registrar-agent provides the information via distinct pledge endpoints as following.

The registrar-agent **SHALL** send the voucher-response to the pledge by HTTP POST to the endpoint: "/.well-known/brski/pledge-voucher".

The registrar-agent voucher-response Content-Type header is application/voucher-jws+json and contains the voucher as provided by the MASA. An example if given in Figure 12 for a MASA only signed voucher and in Figure Figure 13 for multiple signatures.

If a single signature is contained, the pledge receives the voucher and verifies it as described in section 5.6.1 in [RFC8995].

A nonceless voucher may be accepted as in [RFC8995] and may be allowed by a manufactures pledge implementation. It requires to perform the validation that the pledge is connected to an authorized registrar-agent by other means, as the registrar would be able to verify it using the agent-signed-data in the PER.

If multiple signatures are contained in the voucher, the pledge **SHALL** perform the signature verification in the following order:

1. Validate MASA signature as described in section 5.6.1 in [RFC8995] successfully.

2. Install contained trust anchor provisionally.

3. Verify registrar signature as described in section 5.6.1 in [RFC8995] successfully, but take the registrar certificate instead of the MASA certificate for verification.

4. Validate the registrar certificate received in the agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert in the pledge-voucher-request trigger request (in the field "agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert") successfully, including validity and authorization to bootstrap the particular pledge.

If all verification steps stated above have been performed successfully, the pledge **SHALL** end the provisional accept state for the domain trust anchor and the LDevID(Reg). If multiple signatures are contained in the voucher-response, the pledge **MUST** verify all successfully.

If an error occurs during the verification it **SHALL** be signaled in the reason field of the pledge voucher status object.

After verification the pledge **MUST** reply with a status telemetry message as defined in section 5.7 of [RFC8995].
The pledge generates the voucher status object and provides it as JOSE object with the wrapping signature in the response message to the registrar-agent.

The response has the Content-Type application/jose+json and is signed using the IDevID of the pledge as shown in Figure 16. As the reason field is optional (see [RFC8995]), it **MAY** be omitted in case of success.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "version": 1,
    "status": true,
    "reason": "Informative human readable message",
    "reason-context": {
      "additional": "JSON"
    }
  },
  "signatures": [
    {
      "protected": {
        "alg": "ES256",
        "x5c": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ]
      },
      "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
    }
  ]
}
```

Figure 16: Representation of pledge voucher status telemetry

The registrar-agent **SHALL** provide the set of CA certificates requested from the registrar to the pledge by HTTP POST to the endpoint: "/.well-known/brski/pledge-CAcerts".

As the CA certificate provisioning is crucial from a security perspective, this provisioning **SHALL** only be done, if the voucher-response has been provided to the pledge.

The supply CA certificates message has the Content-Type application/jose+json and is signed using the LDevID(Reg) of the registrar pledge as shown in Figure 14.

The CA certificates are provided as base64 encoded x5b. The pledge **SHALL** install the received CA certificates in its trust anchor database after successful verification of the registrar's signature.

If validation of the wrapping signature fails, the pledge **SHOULD** respond with the HTTP 403 error code. The HTTP 406 error code **SHOULD** be used, if the response is in an unknown format.

The registrar-agent **SHALL** send the enroll-response to the pledge by HTTP POST to the endpoint: "/.well-known/brski/pledge-enrollment".

The registrar-agent enroll-response Content-Type header, when using EST [RFC7030] as enrollment protocol between the registrar-agent and the infrastructure, is application/pkcs7-mime. Note that it only contains the LDevID certificate for the pledge, not the certificate chain.

Upon reception, the pledge **SHALL** verify the received LDevID certificate. The pledge **SHALL** generate the enroll status object and provide it in the response message to the registrar-agent. If the verification of the LDevID certificate succeeds, the status **SHALL** be set to true, otherwise to FALSE.

The pledge **MUST** reply with a status telemetry message as defined in section 5.9.4 of [RFC8995]. As for the other objects, the enrollment status object is provided with an additional signature using JOSE. If the pledge verified the received LDevID certificate successfully it **SHALL** sign the response using the LDevID of the pledge as shown in Figure 17. In the failure case, the pledge **SHALL** use the available IdevID credentials. As the reason field is optional, it **MAY** be omitted in case of success.

The response has the Content-Type application/jose+json.

```
{
  "payload": {
    "version": 1,
    "status": true,
    "reason": "Informative human readable message",
    "reason-context": {
      "additional": "JSON"
    }
  },
  "signatures": [
    {
      "protected": {
        "alg": "ES256",
        "x5c": [ "base64encodedvalue==" ]
      },
      "signature": "base64encodedvalue=="
    }
  ]
}
```

Figure 17: Representation of pledge enroll status telemetry

Once the registrar-agent has collected the information, it can connect to the registrar-agent to provide the status responses to the registrar.

5.5.4. Telemetry status handling (registrar-agent - domain registrar)

The following description requires that the registrar-agent has collected the status objects from the pledge. It **SHALL** provide the status objects to the registrar for further processing.

Preconditions in addition to Section 5.5.2:

*Registrar-agent: possesses voucher status and enroll status objects from pledge.

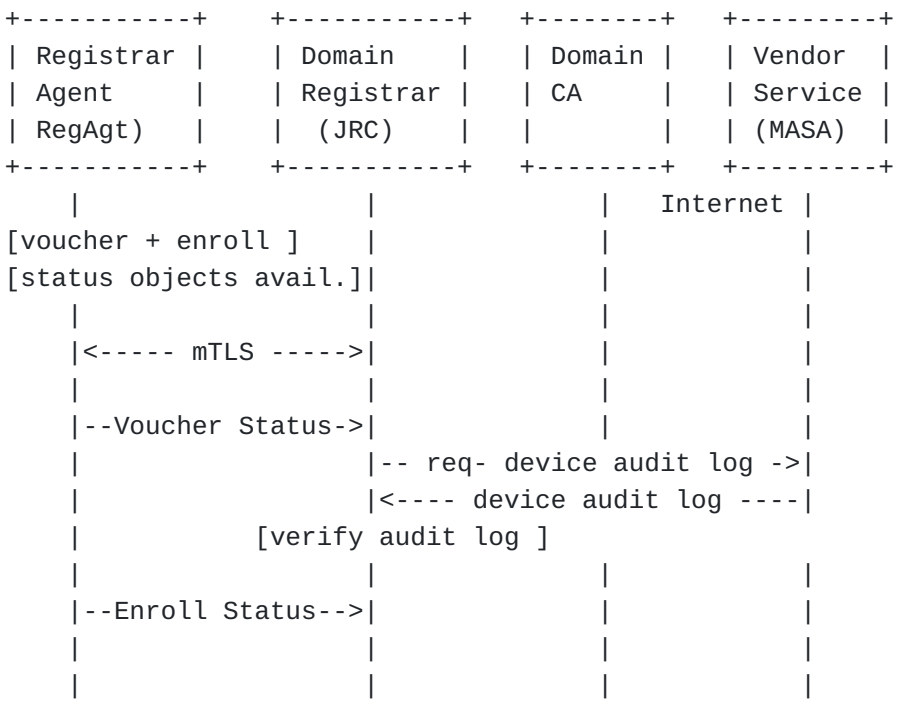


Figure 18: Bootstrapping status handling

The registrar-agent **MUST** provide the collected pledge voucher status object to the registrar. This status indicates if the pledge could process the voucher successfully or not.

If the TLS connection to the registrar was closed, the registrar-agent establishes a TLS connection with the registrar as stated in Section 5.5.2.

The registrar-agent sends the pledge voucher status object without modification to the registrar with an HTTP-over-TLS POST using the registrar endpoint "/.well-known/brski/voucher_status". The Content-Type header is kept as application/jose+json as described in Figure 15 and depicted in the example in Figure 16.

The registrar **SHALL** verify the signature of the pledge voucher status object and validate that it belongs to an accepted device in his domain based on the contained "serial-number" in the IDevID certificate referenced in the header of the voucher status object.

According to [RFC8995] section 5.7, the registrar **SHOULD** respond with an HTTP 200 in the success case or fail with HTTP 4xx/5xx codes as defined by the HTTP standard. The registrar-agent may use the

response to signal success / failure to the service technician operating the registrar agent. Within the server logs the server **SHOULD** capture this telemetry information.

The registrar **SHOULD** proceed with collecting and logging status information by requesting the MASA audit-log from the MASA service as described in section 5.8 of [RFC8995].

The registrar-agent **MUST** provide the pledge's enroll status object to the registrar. The status indicates the pledge could process the enroll-response object and holds the corresponding private key.

The registrar-agent sends the pledge enroll status object without modification to the registrar with an HTTP-over-TLS POST using the registrar endpoint "/.well-known/brski/enrollstatus". The Content-Type header is kept as application/jose+json as described in Figure 15 and depicted in the example in Figure 17.

The registrar **MUST** verify the signature of the pledge enroll status object. Also, the registrar **SHALL** validate that the pledge belongs to an accepted device in his domain based on the contained product-serial-number in the LDevID certificate referenced in the header of the enroll status object. The registrar **SHOULD** log this event. In case the enroll status object indicates a failure, the pledge was unable to verify the received LDevID certificate and therefore signed the enroll status objects with its IDevID credential. Note that the verification of a signature of the object is a deviation from the described handling in section 5.9.4 of [RFC8995].

According to [RFC8995] section 5.9.4, the registrar **SHOULD** respond with an HTTP 200 in the success case or fail with HTTP 4xx/5xx codes as defined by the HTTP standard. Based on the failure case the registrar **MAY** decide that for security reasons the pledge is not allowed to reside in the domain. In this case the registrar **MUST** revoke the certificate. The registrar-agent may use the response to signal success / failure to the service technician operating the registrar agent. Within the server log the registrar **SHOULD** capture this telemetry information.

6. Artifacts

6.1. Voucher Request Artifact

The following enhancement extends the voucher-request as defined in [RFC8995] to include additional fields necessary for handling bootstrapping in the pledge-responder-mode.

6.1.1. Tree Diagram

The following tree diagram is mostly a duplicate of the contents of [RFC8995], with the addition of the fields agent-signed-data, the registrar-proximity-certificate, and agent-signing certificate. The tree diagram is described in [RFC8340]. Each node in the diagram is fully described by the YANG module in Section Section 6.1.2.

```
module: ietf-voucher-request-prm

 grouping voucher-request-prm-grouping
  +-- voucher
     +-- created-on?                                yang:date-and-time
     +-- expires-on?                                yang:date-and-time
     +-- assertion?                                 enumeration
     +-- serial-number                              string
     +-- idevid-issuer?                             binary
     +-- pinned-domain-cert?                        binary
     +-- domain-cert-revocation-checks?             boolean
     +-- nonce?                                     binary
     +-- last-renewal-date?                         yang:date-and-time
     +-- prior-signed-voucher-request?              binary
     +-- proximity-registrar-cert?                  binary
     +-- agent-signed-data?                         binary
     +-- agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert?   binary
     +-- agent-sign-cert?                           binary
```

6.1.2. YANG Module

The following YANG module extends the [RFC8995] Voucher Request to include a signed artifact from the registrar-agent (agent-signed-data) as well as the registrar-proximity-certificate and the agent-signing certificate.

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-voucher-request-prm@2022-07-05.yang"


module ietf-voucher-request-prm {
  yang-version 1.1;

  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-voucher-request-prm";
  prefix vrprm;

  import ietf-restconf {
    prefix rc;
    description
      "This import statement is only present to access
       the yang-data extension defined in RFC 8040.";
    reference "RFC 8040: RESTCONF Protocol";
  }

  import ietf-voucher-request {
    prefix vcr;
    description
      "This module defines the format for a voucher request,
          which is produced by a pledge as part of the RFC8995
          onboarding process.";
    reference
      "RFC 8995: Bootstrapping Remote Secure Key Infrastructure";
  }

  organization
   "IETF ANIMA Working Group";

  contact
   "WG Web:   <http://tools.ietf.org/wg/anima/>
    WG List:  <mailto:anima@ietf.org>
    Author:   Steffen Fries
              <mailto:steffen.fries@siemens.com>
    Author:   Eliot Lear
              <mailto: lear@cisco.com>
    Author:   Thomas Werner
              <mailto: thomas-werner@siemens.com>
    Author:   Michael Richardson
              <mailto: mcr+ietf@sandelman.ca>";

  description
   "This module defines the format for a voucher-request form the
    pledge in responder mode. It bases on the voucher-request
        defined in RFC 8995, which is a superset of the voucher itself.
    It provides content to the MASA for consideration
    during a voucher-request.

    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 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when,
  they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

  Copyright (c) 2021 IETF Trust and the persons identified as
  authors of the code. All rights reserved.

  Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or
  without modification, is permitted pursuant to, and subject
  to the license terms contained in, the Simplified BSD License
  set forth in Section 4.c of the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions
  Relating to IETF Documents
  (https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).

  This version of this YANG module is part of RFC xxxx; see the
  RFC itself for full legal notices.";


revision 2022-07-05 {
  description
   "Initial version";
  reference
   "RFC XXXX: BRSKI for Pledge in Responder Mode";
}

// Top-level statement
rc:yang-data voucher-request-prm-artifact {
  // YANG data template for a voucher-request.
  uses voucher-request-prm-grouping;
}
// Grouping defined for future usage
grouping voucher-request-prm-grouping {
  description
    "Grouping to allow reuse/extensions in future work.";
  uses vcr:voucher-request-grouping {

    augment voucher {
      description "Base the voucher-request-prm upon the
        regular one";
      leaf agent-signed-data {
        type binary;
        description
          "The agent-signed-data field contains a JOSE [RFC7515]
           object provided by the Registrar-Agent to the Pledge.

           This artifact is signed by the Registrar-Agent
           and contains a copy of the pledge's serial-number.";
      }
```

```
leaf agent-provided-proximity-registrar-cert {
  type binary;
  description
    "An X.509 v3 certificate structure, as specified by
     RFC 5280, Section 4, encoded using the ASN.1
     distinguished encoding rules (DER), as specified
     in ITU X.690.
     The first certificate in the registrar TLS server
     certificate_list sequence (the end-entity TLS
     certificate; see RFC 8446) presented by the
     registrar to the registrar-agent and provided to
     the pledge.
     This MUST be populated in a pledge's voucher-request
     when an agent-proximity assertion is requested.";
  reference
    "ITU X.690: Information Technology - ASN.1 encoding
     rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER),
     Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished
     Encoding Rules (DER)
     RFC 5280: Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure
     Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL)
     Profile
     RFC 8446: The Transport Layer Security (TLS)
     Protocol Version 1.3";
}

leaf-list agent-sign-cert {
  type binary;
          min-elements 1;
  description
    "An X.509 v3 certificate structure, as specified by
     RFC 5280, Section 4, encoded using the ASN.1
     distinguished encoding rules (DER), as specified
     in ITU X.690.
     This certificate can be used by the pledge,
     the registrar, and the MASA to verify the signature
     of agent-signed-data. It is an optional component
     for the pledge-voucher request.
     This MUST be populated in a registrar's
     voucher-request when an agent-proximity assertion
     is requested.
                 It is defined as list to enable inclusion of further
                 certificates along the certificate chain if different
                 issuing CAs have been used for the registrar-agent
                 and the registrar.";
  reference
    "ITU X.690: Information Technology - ASN.1 encoding
     rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER),
     Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished
```

```
            Encoding Rules (DER)
            RFC 5280: Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure
            Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL)
            Profile";
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

<CODE ENDS>

Examples for the PVR are provided in Section 5.5.2.

7. IANA Considerations

This document requires the following IANA actions.

7.1. BRSKI .well-known Registry

IANA is requested to enhance the Registry entitled: "BRSKI Well-Known URIs" with the following endpoints:

URI	Description	Reference
pledge-voucher-request	create pledge-voucher-request	[THISRFC]
pledge-enrollment-request	create pledge-enrollment-request	[THISRFC]
pledge-voucher	supply voucher response	[THISRFC]
pledge-enrollment	supply enrollment response	[THISRFC]
pledge-cacerts	supply CA certificates to pledge	[THISRFC]
requestenroll	supply PER to registrar	[THISRFC]
wrappedcacerts	request wrapped CA certificates	[THISRFC]

8. Privacy Considerations

The credential used by the registrar-agent to sign the data for the pledge in case of the pledge-initiator-mode should not contain personal information. Therefore, it is recommended to use an LDevID certificate associated with the device instead of a potential service technician operating the device, to avoid revealing this information to the MASA.

9. Security Considerations

9.1. Exhaustion Attack on Pledge

Exhaustion attack on pledge based on DoS attack (connection establishment, etc.)

9.2. Misuse of acquired Voucher and Enrollment objects by Registrar-Agent

A Registrar-agent that uses acquired voucher and enrollment objects for domain-A in domain-B can be avoided by the PVR processing on the domain registrar side. This requires the domain registrar to verify the "proximity-registrar-cert" field in the PVR against his own LDevID(Reg). In addition, the domain registrar has to verify the association of the pledge to his domain based on the product-serial-number contained in the PVR and in the pledge IDevID certificate. Moreover, the registrar verifies if the registrar-agent is authorized to interact with the pledge for voucher-requests, based on the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate information contained in the PVR.

Misbinding of a pledge by a faked domain registrar is countered as described in BRSKI security considerations (section 11.4).

9.3. Misuse of Registrar-Agent Credentials

Concerns on opportunities to misuse the registrar-agent with a valid LDevID, may be addressed by utilizing short-lived certificates (e.g., valid for a day) to authenticate the registrar-agent against the domain registrar. The LDevID(RegAgt) certificate may be acquired by a prior BRSKI run for the registrar-agent, if IDevID is available on registrar-agent. Alternatively, the LDevID may be acquired by a service technician from the domain PKI system.

In addition it is required that the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate is valid for the complete bootstrapping phase. This avoids a registrar-agent could be misused to create arbitrary "agent-signed-data" objects to perform an authorized bootstrapping of a rouge pledge. As "agent-signed-data" could be dated after the validity time of the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate, due to missing trusted timestamp in the registrar-agents signature.
To address this, the registrar **SHOULD** verify the certificate used to create the signature on "agent-signed-data". Furthermore the registrar also verifies the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate used in the TLS handshake. If both certificates are successfully verified, the registrar-agents signature can be considered as valid.

9.4. YANG Module Security Considerations

The enhanced voucher-request described in section Section 6.1 is bases on [RFC8995], but uses a different encoding based on [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher]. Therefore similar considerations as described in Section 11.7 (Security Considerations) of [RFC8995] apply. The YANG module specified in this document defines the schema for data that is subsequently encapsulated by a JOSE signed-data Content-type as described in [I-D.ietf-anima-jws-voucher]. As such, all of the YANG-

modeled data is protected against modification. The use of YANG to define data structures via the "yang-data" statement, is relatively new and distinct from the traditional use of YANG to define an API accessed by network management protocols such as NETCONF [RFC6241] and RESTCONF [RFC8040]. For this reason these guidelines do not follow the template described by Section 3.7 of [RFC8407].

10. Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the various reviewers, in particular Brian E. Carpenter, Oskar Camenzind, and Hendrik Brockhaus for their input and discussion on use cases and call flows.

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11.1. Normative References

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Appendix A. History of Changes [RFC Editor: please delete]

From IETF draft 03 -> IETF draft 04:

* Simplified YANG definition by augmenting the voucher request from RFC 8995 instead of redefining it.

* Added explanation for terminology "endpoint" used in this document, issue #16

*Added clarification that registrar-agent may collect PVR or PER or both in one run, issue #17

*Added a statement that nonceless voucher may be accepted, issue #18

*Simplified structure in section Section 3.1, issue #19

*Removed join proxy in Figure 1 and added explanatory text, issue #20

*Added description of pledge-CAcerts endpoint plus further handling of providing a wrapped CA certs response to the pledge in section Section 5.5.3; also added new required registrar endpoint (section Section 5.5.2 and IANA considerations) for the registrar to provide a wrapped CA certs response, issue #21

*utilized defined abbreviations in the document consistently, issue #22

*Reworked text on discovery according to issue #23 to clarify scope and handling

*Added several clarifications based on review comments

From IETF draft 02 -> IETF draft 03:

*Updated examples to state "base64encodedvalue==" for x5c occurrences

*Include link to SVG graphic as general overview

*Restructuring of section 5 to flatten hierarchy

*Enhanced requirements and motivation in Section 4

*Several editorial improvements based on review comments

From IETF draft 01 -> IETF draft 02:

*Issue #15 included additional signature on voucher from registrar in section Section 5.5.2 and section Section 5.2 The verification of multiple signatures is described in section Section 5.5.3

*Included representation for General JWS JSON Serialization for examples

*Included error responses from pledge if it is not able to create a pledge-voucher request or an enrollment request in section Section 5.5.1

*Removed open issue regarding handling of multiple CSRs and enrollment responses during the bootstrapping as the initial target it the provisioning of a generic LDevID certificate. The defined endpoint on the pledge may also be used for management of further certificates.

From IETF draft 00 -> IETF draft 01:

*Issue #15 lead to the inclusion of an option for an additional signature of the registrar on the voucher received from the MASA before forwarding to the registrar-agent to support verification of POP of the registrars private key in section Section 5.5.2 and Section 5.5.3.

*Based on issue #11, a new endpoint was defined for the registrar to enable delivery of the wrapped enrollment request from the pledge (in contrast to plain PKCS#10 in simple enroll).

*Decision on issue #8 to not provide an additional signature on the enrollment-response object by the registrar. As the enrollment response will only contain the generic LDevID certificate. This credential builds the base for further configuration outside the initial enrollment.

*Decision on issue #7 to not support multiple CSRs during the bootstrapping, as based on the generic LDevID certificate the pledge may enroll for further certificates.

*Closed open issue #5 regarding verification of ietf-ztp-types usage as verified via a proof-of-concept in section {#exchanges_uc2_1}.

*Housekeeping: Removed already addressed open issues stated in the draft directly.

*Reworked text in from introduction to section pledge-responder-mode

*Fixed "serial-number" encoding in PVR/RVR

*Added prior-signed-voucher-request in the parameter description of the registrar-voucher-request in Section 5.5.2.

*Note added in Section 5.5.2 if sub-CAs are used, that the corresponding information is to be provided to the MASA.

*Inclusion of limitation section (pledge sleeps and needs to be waked up. Pledge is awake but registrar-agent is not available) (Issue #10).

*Assertion-type aligned with voucher in RFC8366bis, deleted related open issues. (Issue #4)

*Included table for endpoints in Section 5.3 for better readability.

*Included registrar authorization check for registrar-agent during TLS handshake in section Section 5.5.2. Also enhanced figure Figure 10 with the authorization step on TLS level.

*Enhanced description of registrar authorization check for registrar-agent based on the agent-signed-data in section Section 5.5.2. Also enhanced figure Figure 10 with the authorization step on pledge-voucher-request level.

*Changed agent-signed-cert to an array to allow for providing further certificate information like the issuing CA cert for the LDevID(RegAgt) certificate in case the registrar and the registrar-agent have different issuing CAs in Figure 10 (issue #12). This also required changes in the YANG module in Section 6.1.2

*Addressed YANG warning (issue #1)

*Inclusion of examples for a trigger to create a pledge-voucher-request and an enrollment-request.

From IETF draft-ietf-anima-brski-async-enroll-03 -> IETF anima-brski-prm-00:

*Moved UC2 related parts defining the pledge in responder mode from draft-ietf-anima-brski-async-enroll-03 to this document This required changes and adaptations in several sections to remove the description and references to UC1.

*Addressed feedback for voucher-request enhancements from YANG doctor early review in Section 6.1 as well as in the security considerations (formerly named ietf-async-voucher-request).

*Renamed ietf-async-voucher-request to IETF-voucher-request-prm to to allow better listing of voucher related extensions; aligned with constraint voucher (#20)

*Utilized ietf-voucher-request-async instead of ietf-voucher-request in voucher exchanges to utilize the enhanced voucher-request.

*Included changes from draft-ietf-netconf-sztp-csr-06 regarding the YANG definition of csr-types into the enrollment request exchange.

From IETF draft 02 -> IETF draft 03:

- Housekeeping, deleted open issue regarding YANG voucher-request in Section 5.5.1 as voucher-request was enhanced with additional leaf.

- Included open issues in YANG model in Section 5.1 regarding assertion value agent-proximity and csr encapsulation using SZTP sub module).

From IETF draft 01 -> IETF draft 02:

- Defined call flow and objects for interactions in UC2. Object format based on draft for JOSE signed voucher artifacts and aligned the remaining objects with this approach in Section 5.5 .

- Terminology change: issue #2 pledge-agent -> registrar-agent to better underline agent relation.

- Terminology change: issue #3 PULL/PUSH -> pledge-initiator-mode and pledge-responder-mode to better address the pledge operation.

- Communication approach between pledge and registrar-agent changed by removing TLS-PSK (former section TLS establishment) and associated references to other drafts in favor of relying on higher layer exchange of signed data objects. These data objects are included also in the pledge-voucher-request and lead to an extension of the YANG module for the voucher-request (issue #12).

- Details on trust relationship between registrar-agent and registrar (issue #4, #5, #9) included in Section 5.1.

- Recommendation regarding short-lived certificates for registrar-agent authentication towards registrar (issue #7) in the security considerations.

- Introduction of reference to agent signing certificate using SKID in agent signed data (issue #11).

- Enhanced objects in exchanges between pledge and registrar-agent to allow the registrar to verify agent-proximity to the pledge (issue #1) in Section 5.5.

- Details on trust relationship between registrar-agent and pledge (issue #5) included in Section 5.1.

- Split of use case 2 call flow into sub sections in Section 5.5.

From IETF draft 00 -> IETF draft 01:

- Update of scope in Section 3.1 to include in which the pledge acts as a server. This is one main motivation for use case 2.

- Rework of use case 2 in Section 5.1 to consider the transport between the pledge and the pledge-agent. Addressed is the TLS channel establishment between the pledge-agent and the pledge as well as the endpoint definition on the pledge.

- First description of exchanged object types (needs more work)

- Clarification in discovery options for enrollment endpoints at the domain registrar based on well-known endpoints do not result in additional /.well-known URIs. Update of the illustrative example. Note that the change to /brski for the voucher related endpoints has been taken over in the BRSKI main document.

- Updated references.

- Included Thomas Werner as additional author for the document.

From individual version 03 -> IETF draft 00:

- Inclusion of discovery options of enrollment endpoints at the domain registrar based on well-known endpoints in new section as replacement of section 5.1.3 in the individual draft. This is intended to support both use cases in the document. An illustrative example is provided.

- Missing details provided for the description and call flow in pledge-agent use case Section 5.1, e.g. to accommodate distribution of CA certificates.

- Updated CMP example in to use lightweight CMP instead of CMP, as the draft already provides the necessary /.well-known endpoints.

- Requirements discussion moved to separate section in Section 4. Shortened description of proof of identity binding and mapping to existing protocols.

- Removal of copied call flows for voucher exchange and registrar discovery flow from [RFC8995] in UC1 to avoid doubling or text or inconsistencies.

- Reworked abstract and introduction to be more crisp regarding the targeted solution. Several structural changes in the document to have a better distinction between requirements, use case description, and solution description as separate sections. History moved to appendix.

From individual version 02 -> 03:

- Update of terminology from self-contained to authenticated self-contained object to be consistent in the wording and to underline the protection of the object with an existing credential. Note that the naming of this object may be discussed. An alternative name may be attestation object.

- Simplification of the architecture approach for the initial use case having an offsite PKI.

- Introduction of a new use case utilizing authenticated self-contain objects to onboard a pledge using a commissioning tool containing a pledge-agent. This requires additional changes in the BRSKI call flow sequence and led to changes in the introduction, the application example,and also in the related BRSKI-PRM call flow.

From individual version 01 -> 02:

- Update of introduction text to clearly relate to the usage of IDevID and LDevID.

- Update of description of architecture elements and changes to BRSKI in Section 5.

- Enhanced consideration of existing enrollment protocols in the context of mapping the requirements to existing solutions in Section 4.

From individual version 00 -> 01:

- Update of examples, specifically for building automation as well as two new application use cases in Section 3.1.

- Deletion of asynchronous interaction with MASA to not complicate the use case. Note that the voucher exchange can already be handled in an asynchronous manner and is therefore not considered further. This resulted in removal of the alternative path the MASA in Figure 1 and the associated description in Section 5.

- Enhancement of description of architecture elements and changes to BRSKI in Section 5.

- Consideration of existing enrollment protocols in the context of mapping the requirements to existing solutions in Section 4.

- New section starting with the mapping to existing enrollment protocols by collecting boundary conditions.

Authors' Addresses

Steffen Fries
Siemens AG
Otto-Hahn-Ring 6
81739 Munich
Germany

Email: steffen.fries@siemens.com
URI: https://www.siemens.com/

Thomas Werner
Siemens AG
Otto-Hahn-Ring 6
81739 Munich
Germany

Email: thomas-werner@siemens.com
URI: https://www.siemens.com/

Eliot Lear
Cisco Systems
Richtistrasse 7
CH-8304 Wallisellen
Switzerland

Phone: +41 44 878 9200
Email: lear@cisco.com

Michael C. Richardson
Sandelman Software Works

Email: mcr+ietf@sandelman.ca
URI: http://www.sandelman.ca/