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Optimizing BFD Authentication
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Abstract

This document describes an optimization to BFD Authentication as described in [Section 6.7](#) of BFD [[RFC5880](#)].

Requirements Language

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

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[1.](#) Introduction

Authenticating every BFD [[RFC5880](#)] packet with a Simple Password, or with a MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm [[RFC1321](#)] , or Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-1) algorithms is computationally intensive process, making it difficult if not impossible to authenticate every packet - particularly at faster rates. Also, the recent escalating series of attacks on MD5 and SHA-1 [[SHA-1-attack1](#)] [[SHA-1-attack2](#)] raise concerns about their remaining useful lifetime as outlined in Updated Security Considerations for the MD5 Message-Digest and the HMAC-MD5 Algorithm [[RFC6151](#)] and Security Considerations for the SHA-0 and SHA-1 Message-Digest Algorithm [[RFC6194](#)]. If replaced by stronger algorithms, the computational overhead, will make the task of authenticating every packet even more difficult to achieve.

This document proposes that only BFD frames that signal a state change in BFD be authenticated. Rest of the frames can be transmitted and received without authentication enabled. Most frames that are transmitted and received have no state change associated with them. Limiting authentication to frames that affect a BFD session state allows more sessions to be supported for authentication. Moreover, most BFD frames that signal a state change are generally transmitted at a slower interval of 1s leaving enough time to compute the hash.

[Section 2](#) talks about the changes to authentication mode as described in BFD [[RFC5880](#)].

2. Authentication Mode

The cryptographic authentication mechanisms specified in BFD [RFC5880] describes enabling and disabling of authentication as a one time operation. As a security precaution, it mentions that authentication state be allowed to change at most once. Once enabled, every packet must have Authentication Bit set and the associated Authentication TLV appended. In addition, it states that an implementation SHOULD NOT allow the authentication state to be changed based on the receipt of a BFD Control packet.

This document proposes that the authentication mode be modified to be enabled on demand. Instead of authenticating every packet, BFD peers decide which frames need to be authenticated, and authenticate only those frames. For example, the two ends can decide that BFD frames that indicate a state change should be authenticated and enable authentication on those frames only. If the two ends have not previously negotiated which frames they will transmit or receive with authentication enabled, then the BFD session will fail to come up, because at least one end will expect every frame to be authenticated. The state changes for which authentication is being suggested include:

```

Read   : On state change from <column> to <row>
Auth   : Authenticate frame
NULL   : No Authentication. Use NULL AUTH TLV.
n/a    : Invalid state transition.
Select : Most frames NULL AUTH. Selective (periodic)
         frames authenticated.

```

	DOWN	INIT	UP	POLL	DEMAND
DOWN	NULL	Auth	Auth	Auth	Auth
INIT	Auth	NULL	Auth	Auth	Auth
UP	Auth	n/a	Select	Auth	Auth
POLL	Auth	n/a	Auth	Auth	Auth
DEMAND	Auth	Auth	Auth	Auth	Auth

Optimized Authentication Map

All frames already carry the sequence number. The NULL AUTH frames MUST contain the TLV specified in [Section 3](#). This enables a monotonically increasing sequence number to be carried in each frame,

session to maintain an incrementing sequence number for all frames (authenticated and un-authenticated).

In the future, if a new scheme is adopted for changing the sequence number, this method can adopt the new scheme without any impact.

4. IANA Considerations

This document requests an update to the registry titled "BFD Authentication Types". IANA is requested to update the Value of 0 which is currently named as Reserved to NULL (see [Section 3](#)).

Note to RFC Editor: this section may be removed on publication as an RFC.

5. Security Considerations

The approach described in this document enhances the ability to authentication a BFD session by taking away the onerous requirement that every frame be authenticated. By authenticating frames that affect the state of the session, the security of the BFD session is maintained. As such this document does not change the security considerations for BFD.

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