

INTERNET-DRAFT

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Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation Requirements For ESP And AH

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Abstract

The IPSEC series of protocols makes use of various cryptographic algorithms in order to provide security services. The Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) and the Authentication Header (AH) provide two mechanisms for protecting data being sent over an IPSEC Security Association (SA). To ensure interoperability between disparate implementations it is necessary to specify a set of mandatory to implement algorithms to ensure at least one algorithm that all implementations will have available. This document defines the current set of mandatory to implement algorithms for ESP and AH as well as specifying algorithms that should be implemented because they

may be promoted to mandatory at some future time.

Acknowledgement

Much of the wording herein was adapted from "Cryptographic Algorithms for use in the Internet Key Exchange Version 2" <[draft-ietf-ipsec-ikev2-algorithms](#)-.txt> by Jeffrey I. Schiller.

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1. Introduction

The Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) and the Authentication Header (AH) provide two mechanisms for protecting data being sent over an IPSEC Security Association (SA) [[IPSEC](#), [ESP](#), [AH](#)]. To ensure interoperability between disparate implementations it is necessary to specify a set of mandatory to implement algorithms to ensure at least one algorithm that all implementations will have available. This document defines the current set of mandatory to implement algorithms for ESP and AH as well as specifying algorithms that should be implemented because they may be promoted to mandatory at some future time.

The nature of cryptography is that new algorithms surface continuously and existing algorithms are continuously attacked. An algorithm believed to be strong today may be demonstrated to be weak tomorrow. Given this, the choice of mandatory to implement algorithm should be conservative so as to minimize the likelihood of it being compromised quickly. Thought should also be given to performance considerations as many uses of IPSEC will be in environments where performance is a concern.

Finally we need to recognize that the mandatory to implement algorithm(s) may need to change over time to adapt to the changing world. For this reason the selection of mandatory to implement algorithms is not included in the main IPSEC, ESP, or AH specifications. It is instead placed in this document. As the choice of algorithm changes, only this document should need to be updated.

Ideally the mandatory to implement algorithm of tomorrow should already be available in most implementations of IPSEC by the time it

is made mandatory. To facilitate this we will attempt to identify such algorithms as they are known today in this document. There is no guarantee that the algorithms we believe today may be mandatory in the future will in fact become so. All algorithms known today are subject to cryptographic attack, and may be broken in the future.

[2. Requirements Terminology](#)

Keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT" and "MAY" that appear in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC 2119](#)].

In addition we will define some additional terms here:

SHOULD+ This term means the same as SHOULD. However it is likely that an algorithm marked as SHOULD+ will be promoted at some future time to be a MUST.

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SHOULD- This terms means the same as SHOULD. However it is likely that an algorithm marked as SHOULD- will be deprecated to a MAY or worse in a future version of this document.

MUST- This term means the same as MUST. However we expect at some point in the future this algorithm will no longer be a MUST.

[3. Algorithm Selection](#)

For IPSEC implementations to interoperate, they must support one or more security algorithms in common. This section specifies the security algorithm implementation requirements for standards conformant ESP and AH implementations. The security algorithms actually used for any particular ESP or AH security association is determined by a negotiation mechahism, such as the Internet Key Exchange (IKE [RFC 2409, IKEv2]), or pre-establishment.

Of course, additional standard and proprietary algorithms beyond those listed below can be implemented.

[3.1](#) Encapsulating Security Payload

The implementation conformance requirements for security algorithms for ESP are given below. See [section 2](#) for definitions of the values in the "Requirement" column. The first table lists encryption algorithms and the second authentication algorithms.

Requirement -----	Encryption Algorithm -----
MUST	NULL (1)
MUST-	TripleDES-CBC [RFC 2451]
SHOULD+	AES-CBC with 128-bit keys [RFC 3602]
SHOULD	AES-CTR [RFC 3602]
SHOULD NOT	DES-CBC [RFC 2405] (3)

Requirement -----	Authentication Algorithm -----
MUST	HMAC-SHA1-96 [RFC 2404]
MUST	NULL (1)
SHOULD+	AES-XCBC-MAC-96 [RFC 3566]
MAY	HMAC-MD5-96 [RFC 2403] (2)

Notes:

1. Since ESP encryption and authentication are optional, support for the two "NULL" algorithms is required to maintain consistency with

the way these services are negotiated. NOTE that while authentication and encryption can each be "NULL", they MUST NOT both be "NULL".

2. Weaknesses have become apparent in MD5, however these should not effect the use of MD5 with HMAC.
3. DES, with its small key size and publicly demonstrated special purpose cracking hardware, is of questionable security for general use.

[3.2](#) Authentication Header

The implementation conformance requirements for security algorithms for AH are given below. See [section 2](#) for definitions of the values

in the "Requirement" column. As you would suspect, all of these algorithms are authentication algorithms.

Requirement	Algorithm
-----	-----
MUST	HMAC-SHA1-96 [RFC 2404]
SHOULD+	AES-XCBC-MAC-96 [RFC 3566]
MAY	HMAC-MD5-96 [RFC 2403] (1)

Notes:

1. Weaknesses have become apparent in MD5, however these should not effect the use of MD5 with HMAC.

[4.](#) Security Considerations

The security of cryptographic based systems depends on both the strength of the cryptographic algorithms chosen, the strength of the keys used with those algorithms and the engineering and administration of the protocol used by the system to ensure that there are no non-cryptographic ways to bypass the security of the overall system.

This document concerns itself with the selection of cryptographic algorithms for the use of ESP and AH, specifically with the selection of "Mandatory to Implement" algorithms. The algorithms identified in this document as MUST implement or SHOULD implement are not known to be broken at the current time and cryptographic research so far leads us to believe that they will likely remain secure into the foreseeable future. However, this isn't necessarily forever. We would therefore expect that new revisions of this document will be issued from time to time that reflect the current best practice in this area.

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[5.](#) IANA Considerations

This document does not define any new registries nor elements in existing registries.

Normative References

- [AES CTR] - "Using AES Counter Mode With IPsec ESP", [draft-ietf-ipsec-ciph-aes-ctr](#)/*.txt, R. Housley, July 2003.
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- [ESP] - "IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)", [draft-ietf-ipsec-esp-v3](#)/*.txt, S. Kent, January 2004.
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Informative References

- [IKEv2] - "Internet Key Exchange (IKEv2) Protocol", [draft-ietf-ipsec-ikev2](#)/*.txt, C. Kaufman, October 2003.
- [RFC 791] - "Internet Protocol", J. Postel, September 1981.
- [RFC 2409] - "The Internet Key Exchange (IKE)", D. Harkins, D. Carrel, November 1998.

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