

Network Working Group	D. Harrington	
Internet-Draft	Huawei Technologies (USA)	
Updates: <a href="#">3411</a> , <a href="#">3412</a> , <a href="#">3414</a> , <a href="#">3417</a>	J. Schoenwaelder	
(if approved)	Jacobs University Bremen	
Intended status: Standards Track	May 06, 2009	
Expires: November 7, 2009		

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## **Transport Subsystem for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) draft-ietf-isms-tmsm-18**

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## Abstract

This document defines a Transport Subsystem, extending the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) architecture defined in RFC 3411. This document defines a subsystem to contain Transport Models, comparable to other subsystems in the RFC3411 architecture. As work is being done to expand the transports to include secure transports such as SSH and TLS, using a subsystem will enable consistent design and modularity of such Transport Models. This document identifies and describes some key aspects that need to be considered for any Transport Model for SNMP.

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## 1. Introduction

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This document defines a Transport Subsystem, extending the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) architecture defined in [\[RFC3411\]](#) (Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Management Frameworks," December 2002.). This document identifies and describes some key aspects that need to be considered for any Transport Model for SNMP.

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### 1.1. The Internet-Standard Management Framework

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For a detailed overview of the documents that describe the current Internet-Standard Management Framework, please refer to section 7 of RFC 3410 [\[RFC3410\]](#) (Case, J., Mundy, R., Partain, D., and B. Stewart, "Introduction and Applicability Statements for Internet-Standard Management Framework," December 2002.).

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## 1.2. Conventions

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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 [\[RFC2119\]](#) (Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels," March 1997.).

Non uppercased versions of the keywords should be read as in normal English. They will usually, but not always, be used in a context relating to compatibility with the RFC3411 architecture or the subsystem defined here, but which might have no impact on on-the-wire compatibility. These terms are used as guidance for designers of proposed IETF models to make the designs compatible with RFC3411 subsystems and Abstract Service Interfaces (ASIs) (see section 3.2). Implementers are free to implement differently. Some usages of these lowercase terms are simply normal English usage.

This document discusses an extension to the modular RFC3411 architecture; this is not a protocol document. An architectural MUST is a really sharp constraint and to allow for the evolution of technology, and to not unnecessarily constrain future models, often a SHOULD or a should is more appropriate than a MUST in an architecture. Future models MAY express tighter requirements for their own model-specific processing.

For consistency with SNMP-related specifications, this document favors terminology as defined in STD62 rather than favoring terminology that is consistent with non-SNMP specifications that use different variations of the same terminology. This is consistent with the IESG decision to not require the SNMPv3 terminology be modified to match the usage of other non-SNMP specifications when SNMPv3 was advanced to Full Standard.

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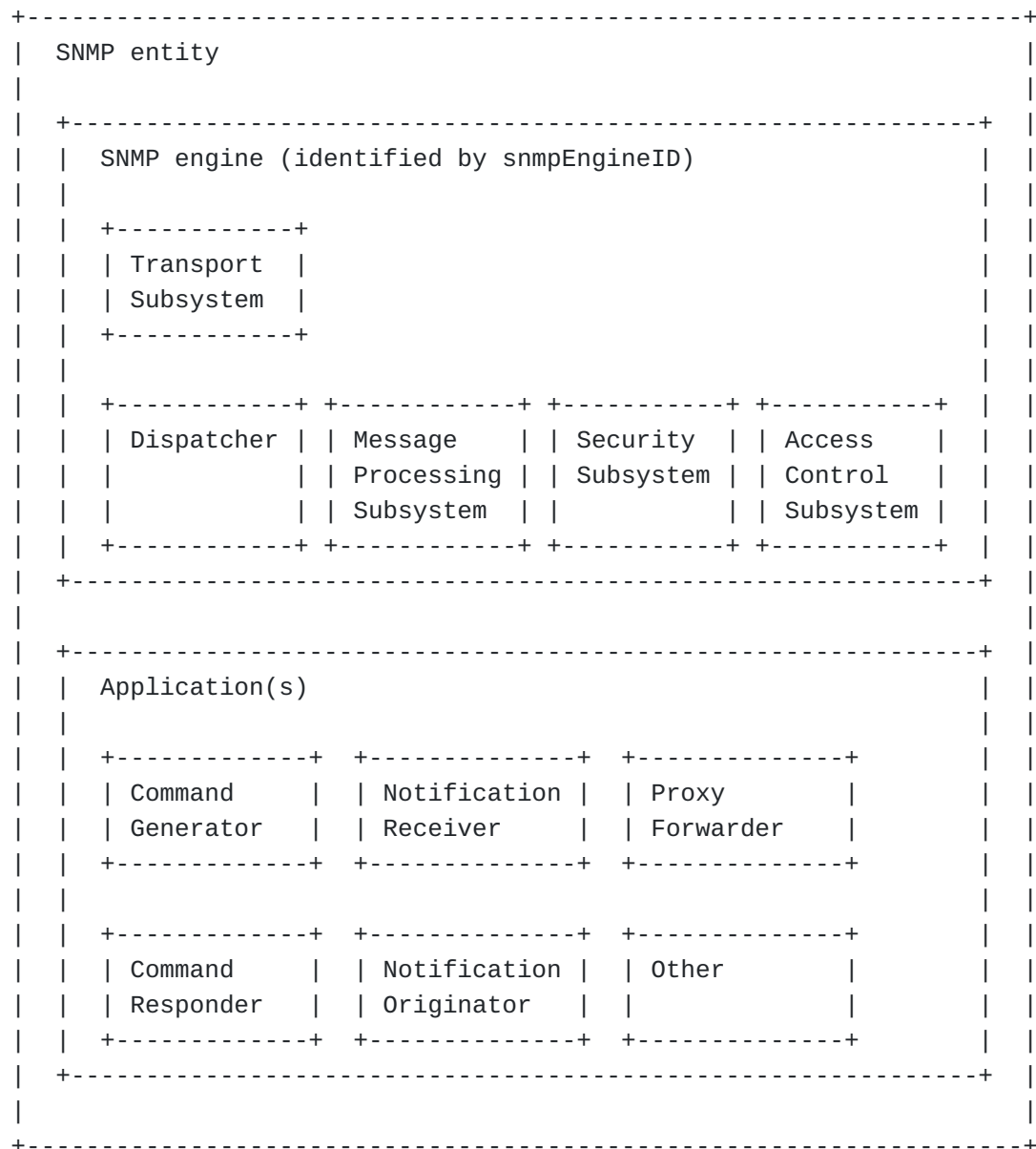
## 1.3. Where this Extension Fits

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It is expected that readers of this document will have read RFC3410 and RFC3411, and have a general understanding of the functionality defined in RFCs 3412-3418.

The "Transport Subsystem" is an additional component for the SNMP Engine depicted in RFC3411, section 3.1.

The following diagram depicts its place in the RFC3411 architecture.:



The transport mappings defined in RFC3417 do not provide lower-layer security functionality, and thus do not provide transport-specific security parameters. This document updates RFC3411 and RFC3417 by defining an architectural extension and modifying the ASIs that transport mappings (hereafter called transport models) can use to pass transport-specific security parameters to other subsystems, including transport-specific security parameters that are translated into the transport-independent securityName and securityLevel parameters. The Transport Security Model [\[I-D.ietf-isms-transport-security-model\]](#) (Harrington, D. and W. Hardaker, "Transport Security Model for SNMP," May 2009.) and the Secure Shell Transport Model [\[I-D.ietf-isms-secshell\]](#) (Harrington, D., Salowey, J., and W. Hardaker, "Secure Shell Transport Model for SNMP," May 2009.) utilize the

Transport Subsystem. The Transport Security Model is an alternative to the existing SNMPv1 Security Model [\[RFC3584\]](#) (Frye, R., Levi, D., Routhier, S., and B. Wijnen, "Coexistence between Version 1, Version 2, and Version 3 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework," August 2003.), the SNMPv2c Security Model [\[RFC3584\]](#) (Frye, R., Levi, D., Routhier, S., and B. Wijnen, "Coexistence between Version 1, Version 2, and Version 3 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework," August 2003.), and the User-based Security Model [\[RFC3414\]](#) (Blumenthal, U. and B. Wijnen, "User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)," December 2002.). The Secure Shell Transport Model is an alternative to existing transport mappings as described in [\[RFC3417\]](#) (Presuhn, R., "Transport Mappings for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)," December 2002.).

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## 2. Motivation

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Just as there are multiple ways to secure one's home or business, in a continuum of alternatives, there are multiple ways to secure a network management protocol. Let's consider three general approaches. In the first approach, an individual could sit on his front porch waiting for intruders. In the second approach, he could hire an employee, schedule the employee, position the employee to guard what he wants protected, hire a second guard to cover if the first gets sick, and so on. In the third approach, he could hire a security company, tell them what he wants protected, and leave the details to them. Considerations of hiring and training employees, positioning and scheduling the guards, arranging for cover, etc., are the responsibility of the security company. The individual therefore achieves the desired security, with significantly less effort on his part except identifying requirements and verifying the quality of service being provided.

The User-based Security Model (USM) as defined in [\[RFC3414\]](#) (Blumenthal, U. and B. Wijnen, "User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)," December 2002.) largely uses the first approach - it provides its own security. It utilizes existing mechanisms (e.g., SHA), but provides all the coordination. USM provides for the authentication of a principal, message encryption, data integrity checking, timeliness checking, etc. USM was designed to be independent of other existing security infrastructures. USM therefore uses a separate principal and key management infrastructure. Operators have reported that deploying another principal and key management infrastructure in order to use SNMPv3 is a deterrent to deploying SNMPv3. It is possible to use external mechanisms to handle the distribution of keys for use by USM.

The more important issue is that operators wanted to leverage existing user base infrastructures that were not specific to SNMP.

A USM-compliant architecture might combine the authentication mechanism with an external mechanism, such as RADIUS [\[RFC2865\]](#) ([Rigney, C., Willens, S., Rubens, A., and W. Simpson, "Remote Authentication Dial In User Service \(RADIUS\)," June 2000.](#)) to provide the authentication service. Similarly it might be possible to utilize an external protocol to encrypt a message, to check timeliness, to check data integrity, etc. However this corresponds to the second approach - requiring the coordination of a number of differently subcontracted services. Building solid security between the various services is difficult, and there is a significant potential for gaps in security.

An alternative approach might be to utilize one or more lower-layer security mechanisms to provide the message-oriented security services required. These would include authentication of the sender, encryption, timeliness checking, and data integrity checking. This corresponds to the third approach described above. There are a number of IETF standards available or in development to address these problems through security layers at the transport layer or application layer, among them TLS [\[RFC5246\]](#) ([Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, "The Transport Layer Security \(TLS\) Protocol Version 1.2," August 2008.](#)), SASL [\[RFC4422\]](#) ([Melnikov, A. and K. Zeilenga, "Simple Authentication and Security Layer \(SASL\)," June 2006.](#)), and SSH [\[RFC4251\]](#) ([Ylonen, T. and C. Lonvick, "The Secure Shell \(SSH\) Protocol Architecture," January 2006.](#))

From an operational perspective, it is highly desirable to use security mechanisms that can unify the administrative security management for SNMPv3, command line interfaces (CLIs) and other management interfaces. The use of security services provided by lower layers is the approach commonly used for the CLI, and is also the approach being proposed for other network management protocols, such as syslog [\[RFC5424\]](#) ([Gerhards, R., "The Syslog Protocol," March 2009.](#)) and NETCONF [\[RFC4741\]](#) ([Enns, R., "NETCONF Configuration Protocol," December 2006.](#)).

This document defines a Transport Subsystem extension to the RFC3411 architecture based on the third approach. This extension specifies how other lower layer protocols with common security infrastructures can be used underneath the SNMP protocol and the desired goal of unified administrative security can be met.

This extension allows security to be provided by an external protocol connected to the SNMP engine through an SNMP Transport Model [\[RFC3417\]](#) ([Presuhn, R., "Transport Mappings for the Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\)," December 2002.](#)). Such a Transport Model would then enable the use of existing security mechanisms such as (TLS) [\[RFC5246\]](#) ([Dierks, T. and E. Rescorla, "The Transport Layer Security \(TLS\) Protocol Version 1.2," August 2008.](#)) or SSH [\[RFC4251\]](#) ([Ylonen, T. and C. Lonvick, "The Secure Shell \(SSH\) Protocol Architecture," January 2006.](#)) within the RFC3411 architecture.

There are a number of Internet security protocols and mechanisms that are in wide spread use. Many of them try to provide a generic infrastructure to be used by many different application layer

protocols. The motivation behind the Transport Subsystem is to leverage these protocols where it seems useful.

There are a number of challenges to be addressed to map the security provided by a secure transport into the SNMP architecture so that SNMP continues to provide interoperability with existing implementations. These challenges are described in detail in this document. For some key issues, design choices are described that might be made to provide a workable solution that meets operational requirements and fits into the SNMP architecture defined in [\[RFC3411\] \(Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\) Management Frameworks," December 2002.\)](#).

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### **3. Requirements of a Transport Model**

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#### **3.1. Message Security Requirements**

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Transport security protocols SHOULD provide protection against the following message-oriented threats:

1. modification of information
2. masquerade
3. message stream modification
4. disclosure

These threats are described in section 1.4 of [\[RFC3411\] \(Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\) Management Frameworks," December 2002.\)](#). It is not required to protect against denial of service or traffic analysis, but it should not make those threats significantly worse.

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##### **3.1.1. Security Protocol Requirements**

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There are a number of standard protocols that could be proposed as possible solutions within the Transport Subsystem. Some factors should be considered when selecting a protocol. Using a protocol in a manner for which it was not designed has numerous problems. The advertised security characteristics of a protocol might



depend on it being used as designed; when used in other ways, it might not deliver the expected security characteristics. It is recommended that any proposed model include a description of the applicability of the Transport Model.

A Transport Model SHOULD NOT require modifications to the underlying protocol. Modifying the protocol might change its security characteristics in ways that could impact other existing usages. If a change is necessary, the change SHOULD be an extension that has no impact on the existing usages. Any Transport Model should include a description of potential impact on other usages of the protocol. Since multiple transport models can exist simultaneously within the transport subsystem, transport models MUST be able to coexist with each other.

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### 3.2. SNMP Requirements

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#### 3.2.1. Architectural Modularity Requirements

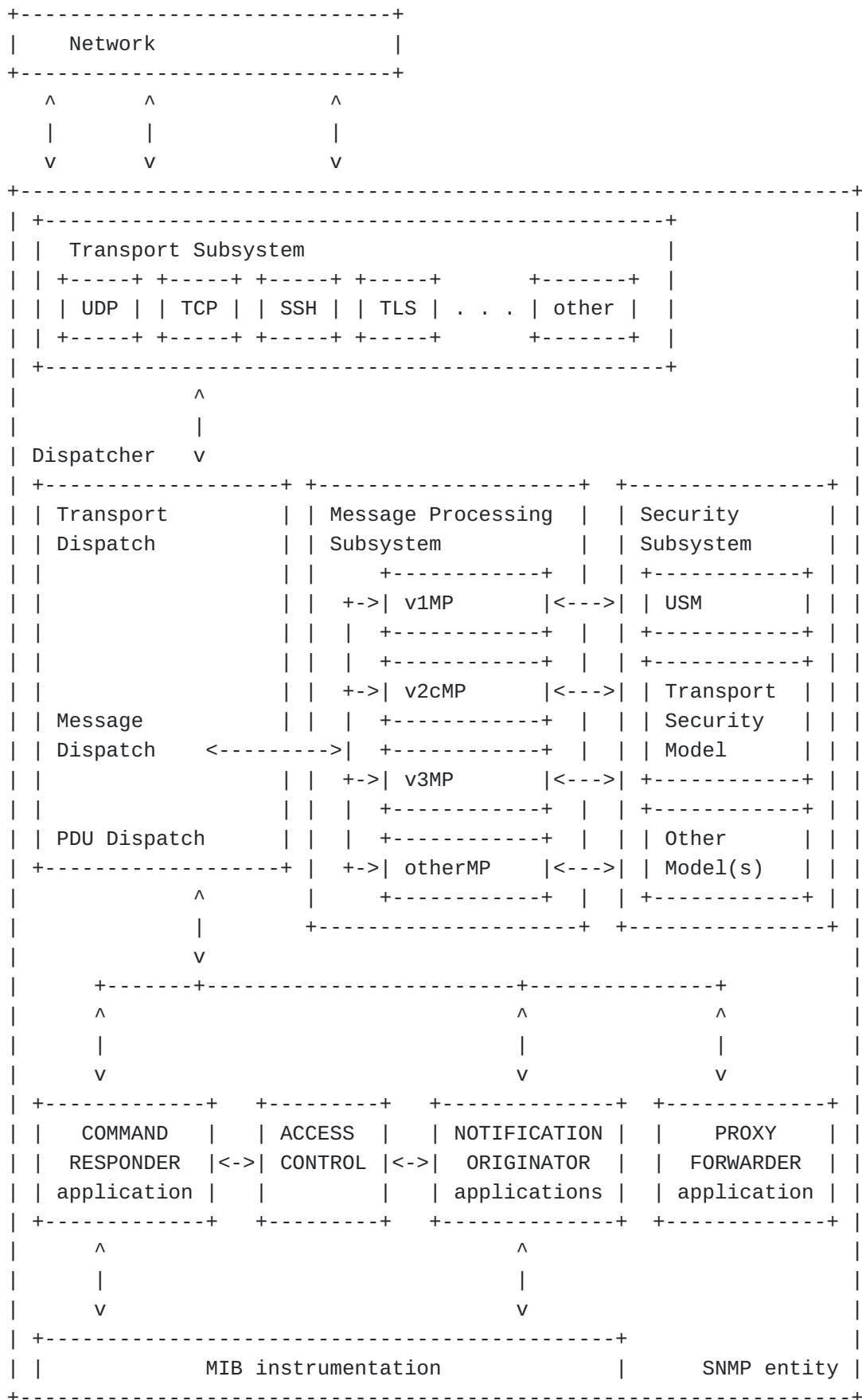
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SNMP version 3 (SNMPv3) is based on a modular architecture (defined in [\[RFC3411\] \(Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\) Management Frameworks," December 2002.\)](#) section 3) to allow the evolution of the SNMP protocol standards over time, and to minimize side effects between subsystems when changes are made.

The RFC3411 architecture includes a Message Processing Subsystem permitting different message versions to be handled by a single engine, a Security Subsystem for enabling different methods of providing security services, Applications(s) to support different types of application processors, and an Access Control Subsystem for allowing multiple approaches to access control. The RFC3411 architecture does not include a subsystem for Transport Models, despite the fact there are multiple transport mappings already defined for SNMP [\[RFC3417\] \(Presuhn, R., "Transport Mappings for the Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\)," December 2002.\)](#). This document describes a Transport Subsystem that is compatible with the RFC3411 architecture. As work is being done to use secure transports such as SSH and TLS, using a subsystem will enable consistent design and modularity of such Transport Models.

The design of this Transport Subsystem accepts the goals of the RFC3411 architecture defined in section 1.5 of [\[RFC3411\] \(Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\) Management Frameworks," December 2002.\)](#). This Transport Subsystem uses a modular design that

permits Transport Models (which might or might not be security-aware) to be "plugged into" the RFC3411 architecture. Such Transport Models would be independent of other modular SNMP components as much as possible. This design also permits Transport Models to be advanced through the standards process independently of other Transport Models. The following diagram depicts the SNMPv3 architecture including the new Transport Subsystem defined in this document, and a new Transport Security Model defined in [\[I-D.ietf-isms-transport-security-model\]](#) (Harrington, D. and W. Hardaker, "Transport Security Model for SNMP," May 2009.).



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#### 3.2.1.1. Changes to the RFC3411 Architecture

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The RFC3411 architecture and the Security Subsystem assume that a Security Model is called by a Message Processing Model and will perform multiple security functions within the Security Subsystem. A Transport Model that supports a secure transport protocol might perform similar security functions within the Transport Subsystem, including the translation of transport security parameters to/from security-model-independent parameters.

To accommodate this, an implementation-specific cache of transport-specific information will be described (not shown), and the data flows on this path will be extended to pass security-model-independent values. This document amends some of the ASIs defined in RFC 3411, and these changes are covered in section 6.

New Security Models might be defined that understand how to work with these modified ASIs and the transport-information cache. One such Security Model, the Transport Security Model, is defined in [\[I-D.ietf-isms-transport-security-model\]](#) (Harrington, D. and W. Hardaker, "Transport Security Model for SNMP," May 2009.).

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#### 3.2.1.2. Changes to RFC3411 processing

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The introduction of secure transports affects the responsibilities and order of processing within the RFC3411 architecture. While the steps are the same, they might occur in a different order, and might be done by different subsystems. With the existing RFC3411 architecture, security processing starts when the Message Processing Model decodes portions of the encoded message to extract parameters that identify which Security Model MUST handle the security-related tasks.

A secure transport performs those security functions on the message, before the message is decoded. Some of these functions might then be repeated by the selected Security Model.

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#### 3.2.1.3. Passing Information between SNMP Engines

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A secure Transport Model will establish an authenticated and possibly encrypted tunnel between the Transport Models of two SNMP engines. After a transport layer tunnel is established, then SNMP messages can be sent through the tunnel from one SNMP engine to the other. While the Community Security Models [\[RFC3584\]](#) (Frye, R., Levi, D., Routhier, S.,

[and B. Wijnen, "Coexistence between Version 1, Version 2, and Version 3 of the Internet-standard Network Management Framework," August 2003.\)](#)

and the User-based Security Model establish a security association for each SNMP message, newer Transport Models MAY support sending multiple SNMP messages through the same tunnel to amortize the costs of establishing a security association.

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### **3.2.2. Access Control Requirements**

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RFC3411 made some design decisions related to the support of an Access Control Subsystem. These include establishing and passing in a model-independent manner the securityModel, securityName and securityLevel parameters, and separating message authentication from data access authorization.

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#### **3.2.2.1. securityName and securityLevel Mapping**

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SNMP data access controls are expected to work on the basis of who can perform what operations on which subsets of data, and based on the security services that will be provided to secure the data in transit. The securityModel and securityLevel parameters establish the protections for transit - whether authentication and privacy services will be or have been applied to the message. The securityName is a model-independent identifier of the security "principal".

A Security Model plays a role in security that goes beyond protecting the message - it provides a mapping between the security-model-specific principal for an incoming message to a security-model independent securityName which can be used for subsequent processing, such as for access control. The securityName is mapped from a mechanism-specific identity, and this mapping must be done for incoming messages by the Security Model before it passes securityName to the Message Processing Model via the processIncoming ASI.

A Security Model is also responsible to specify, via the securityLevel parameter, whether incoming messages have been authenticated and encrypted, and to ensure that outgoing messages are authenticated and encrypted based on the value of securityLevel.

A Transport Model MAY provide suggested values for securityName and securityLevel. A Security Model might have multiple sources for determining the principal and desired security services, and a particular Security Model might or might not utilize the values proposed by a Transport Model when deciding the value of securityName and securityLevel.

Documents defining a new transport domain MUST define a prefix that MAY be prepended to all securityNames passed by the Security Model. The

prefix MUST include from one to four US-ASCII alpha-numeric characters, not including a ":" (US-ASCII 0x3a) character. If a prefix is used, a securityName is constructed by concatenating the prefix and a ":" (US-ASCII 0x3a) character followed by a non-empty identity in an snmpAdminString compatible format. The prefix can be used by SNMP applications to distinguish "alice" authenticated by SSH from "alice" authenticated by TLS. Transport domains and their corresponding prefixes are coordinated via the IANA registry "SNMP Transport Domains".

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### 3.2.3. Security Parameter Passing Requirements

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A Message Processing Model might unpack SNMP-specific security parameters from an incoming message before calling a specific Security Model to handle the security-related processing of the message. When using a secure Transport Model, some security parameters might be extracted from the transport layer by the Transport Model before the message is passed to the Message Processing Subsystem.

This document describes a cache mechanism (see Section 5), into which the Transport Model puts information about the transport and security parameters applied to a transport connection or an incoming message, and a Security Model might extract that information from the cache. A tmStateReference is passed as an extra parameter in the ASIs between the Transport Subsystem, the Message Processing and Security Subsystems, to identify the relevant cache. This approach of passing a model-independent reference is consistent with the securityStateReference cache already being passed around in the RFC3411 ASIs.

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### 3.2.4. Separation of Authentication and Authorization

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The RFC3411 architecture defines a separation of authentication and the authorization to access and/or modify MIB data. A set of model-independent parameters (securityModel, securityName, and securityLevel) are passed between the Security Subsystem, the applications, and the Access Control Subsystem.

This separation was a deliberate decision of the SNMPv3 WG, to allow support for authentication protocols which do not provide data access authorization capabilities, and to support data access authorization schemes, such as VACM, that do not perform their own authentication. A Message Processing Model determines which Security Model is used, either based on the message version, e.g., SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, or possibly by a value specified in the message, e.g., msgSecurityModel field in SNMPv3.

The Security Model makes the decision which `securityName` and `securityLevel` values are passed as model-independent parameters to an application, which then passes them via the `isAccessAllowed` ASI to the Access Control Subsystem.

An Access Control Model performs the mapping from the model-independent security parameters to a policy within the Access Control Model that is access-control-model-dependent.

A Transport Model does not know which Security Model will be used for an incoming message, so cannot know how the `securityName` and `securityLevel` parameters will be determined. It can propose an authenticated identity (via the `tmSecurityName` field), but there is no guarantee that this value will be used by the Security Model. For example, non-transport-aware Security Models will typically determine the `securityName` (and `securityLevel`) based on the contents of the SNMP message itself. Such Security Models will simply not know that the `tmStateReference` cache exists.

Further, even if the Transport Model can influence the choice of `securityName`, it cannot directly determine the authorization allowed to this identity. If two different Transport Models each authenticate a transport principal, that are then both mapped to the same `securityName`, then these two identities will typically be afforded exactly the same authorization by the Access Control Model.

The only way for the Access Control Model to differentiate between identities based on the underlying Transport Model, would be for such transport-authenticated identities to be mapped to distinct `securityNames`. How and if this is done is Security-Model-dependent.

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### 3.3. Session Requirements

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Some secure transports have a notion of sessions, while other secure transports provide channels or other session-like mechanism. Throughout this document, the term session is used in a broad sense to cover transport sessions, transport channels, and other transport-layer session-like mechanisms. Transport-layer sessions that can secure multiple SNMP messages within the lifetime of the session are considered desirable because the cost of authentication can be amortized over potentially many transactions. How a transport session is actually established, opened, closed, or maintained is specific to a particular Transport Model.

To reduce redundancy, this document describes aspects that are expected to be common to all Transport Model sessions.

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### 3.3.1. No SNMP Sessions

The architecture defined in [\[RFC3411\] \(Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "An Architecture for Describing Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\) Management Frameworks," December 2002.\)](#) and the Transport Subsystem defined in this document do not support SNMP sessions or include a session selector in the Abstract Service Interfaces.

The Transport Subsystem might support transport sessions. However, the transport subsystem does not have access to the pduType (i.e., the SNMP operation type), so cannot select a given transport session for particular types of traffic.

Certain parameters of the Abstract Service Interfaces might be used to guide the selection of an appropriate transport session to use for a given request by an application.

The transportDomain and transportAddress identify the transport connection to a remote network node. Elements of the transport address (such as the port number) might be used by an application to send a particular PDU type to a particular transport address. For example, the SNMP-TARGET-MIB and SNMP-NOTIFICATION-MIB [\[RFC3413\] \(Levi, D., Meyer, P., and B. Stewart, "Simple Network Management Protocol \(SNMP\) Applications," December 2002.\)](#) are used to configure notification originators with the destination port to which SNMPv2-Trap PDUs or Inform PDUs are to be sent, but the transport subsystem never looks inside the PDU.

The securityName identifies which security principal to communicate with at that address (e.g., different NMS applications), and the securityLevel might permit selection of different sets of security properties for different purposes (e.g., encrypted SETs vs. non-encrypted GETs).

However, because the handling of transport sessions is specific to each transport model, some transport models MAY restrict selecting a particular transport session. A user application might use a unique combination of transportDomain, transportAddress, securityModel, securityName, and securityLevel to try to force the selection of a given transport session. This usage is NOT RECOMMENDED because it is not guaranteed to be interoperable across implementations and across models.

Implementations SHOULD be able to maintain some reasonable number of concurrent transport sessions, and MAY provide non-standard internal mechanisms to select transport sessions.

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### 3.3.2. Session Establishment Requirements

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SNMP applications provide the transportDomain, transportAddress, securityName, and securityLevel to be used to create a new session.



If the Transport Model cannot provide at least the requested level of security, the Transport Model should discard the message and should notify the dispatcher that establishing a session and sending the message failed. Similarly, if the session cannot be established, then the message should be discarded and the dispatcher notified. Transport session establishment might require provisioning authentication credentials at an engine, either statically or dynamically. How this is done is dependent on the transport model and the implementation.

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### **3.3.3. Session Maintenance Requirements**

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A Transport Model can tear down sessions as needed. It might be necessary for some implementations to tear down sessions as the result of resource constraints, for example.

The decision to tear down a session is implementation-dependent. How an implementation determines that an operation has completed is implementation-dependent. While it is possible to tear down each transport session after processing for each message has completed, this is not recommended for performance reasons.

The elements of procedure describe when cached information can be discarded, and the timing of cache cleanup might have security implications, but cache memory management is an implementation issue. If a Transport Model defines MIB module objects to maintain session state information, then the Transport Model **MUST** define what happens to the objects when a related session is torn down, since this will impact interoperability of the MIB module.

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### **3.3.4. Message security versus session security**

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A Transport Model session is associated with state information that is maintained for its lifetime. This state information allows for the application of various security services to multiple messages. Cryptographic keys associated with the transport session **SHOULD** be used to provide authentication, integrity checking, and encryption services, as needed, for data that is communicated during the session. The cryptographic protocols used to establish keys for a Transport Model session **SHOULD** ensure that fresh new session keys are generated for each session. This would ensure that a cross-session replay attack would be unsuccessful; that is, an attacker could not take a message observed on one session, and successfully replay this on another session.

A good security protocol would also protect against replay attacks within a session; that is, an attacker could not take a message

observed on a session, and successfully replay this later in the same session. One approach would be to use sequence information within the protocol, allowing the participants to detect if messages were replayed or reordered within a session.

If a secure transport session is closed between the time a request message is received, and the corresponding response message is sent, then the response message SHOULD be discarded, even if a new session has been established. The SNMPv3 WG decided that this should be a SHOULD architecturally, and it is a security-model-specific decision whether to REQUIRE this. The architecture does not mandate this requirement to allow for future security models where this might make sense, but not requiring this could lead to added complexity and security vulnerabilities, so most security models SHOULD require this. SNMPv3 was designed to support multiple levels of security, selectable on a per-message basis by an SNMP application, because, for example, there is not much value in using encryption for a Command Generator to poll for potentially non-sensitive performance data on thousands of interfaces every ten minutes; the encryption might add significant overhead to processing of the messages.

Some Transport Models might support only specific authentication and encryption services, such as requiring all messages to be carried using both authentication and encryption, regardless of the security level requested by an SNMP application. A Transport Model MAY upgrade the security level requested by a transport-aware security model, i.e. noAuthNoPriv and authNoPriv might be sent over an authenticated and encrypted session. A Transport Model MUST NOT downgrade the security level requested by a transport-aware security model, and SHOULD discard any message where this would occur. This is a SHOULD rather than a MUST only to permit the potential development of models that can perform error-handling in a manner that is less severe than discarding the message. However, any model that does not discard the message in this circumstance should have a clear justification for why not discarding will not create a security vulnerability.

---

#### 4. Scenario Diagrams and the Transport Subsystem

[TOC](#)

RFC3411 section 4.6.1 and 4.6.2 provide scenario diagrams to illustrate how an outgoing message is created, and how an incoming message is processed. RFC3411 does not define ASIs for the "Send SNMP Request Message to Network", "Receive SNMP Response Message from Network", "Receive SNMP Message from Network" and "Send SNMP message to Network" arrows in these diagrams.

This document defines two ASIs corresponding to these arrows: a sendMessage ASI to send SNMP messages to the network, and a receiveMessage ASI to receive SNMP messages from the network. These ASIs are used for all SNMP messages, regardless of pduType.

---

## 5. Cached Information and References

[TOC](#)

When performing SNMP processing, there are two levels of state information that might need to be retained: the immediate state linking a request-response pair, and potentially longer-term state relating to transport and security.

The RFC3411 architecture uses caches to maintain the short-term message state, and uses references in the ASIs to pass this information between subsystems.

This document defines the requirements for a cache to handle additional short-term message state and longer-term transport state information, using a `tmStateReference` parameter to pass this information between subsystems.

To simplify the elements of procedure, the release of state information is not always explicitly specified. As a general rule, if state information is available when a message being processed gets discarded, the state related to that message should also be discarded. If state information is available when a relationship between engines is severed, such as the closing of a transport session, the state information for that relationship should also be discarded.

Since the contents of a cache are meaningful only within an implementation, and not on-the-wire, the format of the cache is implementation-specific.

---

### 5.1. `securityStateReference`

[TOC](#)

The `securityStateReference` parameter is defined in RFC3411. Its primary purpose is to provide a mapping between a request and the corresponding response. This cache is not accessible to Transport Models, and an entry is typically only retained for the lifetime of a request-response pair of messages.

---

### 5.2. `tmStateReference`

[TOC](#)

For each transport session, information about the transport security is stored in a `tmState` cache or datastore, that is referenced by a `tmStateReference`. The `tmStateReference` parameter is used to pass model-specific and mechanism-specific parameters between the Transport subsystem and transport-aware Security Models.

In general, when necessary, the `tmState` is populated by the security model for outgoing messages and by the transport model for incoming messages. However, in both cases, the model populating the `tmState` might have incomplete information, and the missing information might be populated by the other model when the information becomes available. The `tmState` might contain both long-term and short-term information. The session information typically remains valid for the duration of the transport session, might be used for several messages, and might be stored in a local configuration datastore. Some information has a shorter lifespan, such as `tmSameSecurity` and `tmRequestedSecurityLevel` which are associated with a specific message. Since this cache is only used within an implementation, and not on-the-wire, the precise contents and format of the cache are implementation-dependent. For architectural modularity between Transport Models and transport-aware Security Models, a fully-defined `tmState` MUST conceptually include at least the following fields:

```
tmTransportDomain
tmTransportAddress
tmSecurityName
tmRequestedSecurityLevel
tmTransportSecurityLevel
tmSameSecurity
tmSessionID
```

The details of these fields are described in the following subsections.

---

#### 5.2.1. Transport information

[TOC](#)

Information about the source of an incoming SNMP message is passed up from the Transport subsystem as far as the Message Processing subsystem. However these parameters are not included in the `processIncomingMsg` ASI defined in RFC3411, and hence this information is not directly available to the Security Model.

A transport-aware Security Model might wish to take account of the transport protocol and originating address when authenticating the request, and setting up the authorization parameters. It is therefore necessary for the Transport Model to include this information in the `tmStateReference` cache, so that it is accessible to the Security Model.

\*tmTransportDomain: the transport protocol (and hence the Transport Model) used to receive the incoming message

\*tmTransportAddress: the source of the incoming message.

The ASIs used for processing an outgoing message all include explicit transportDomain and transportAddress parameters. The values within the securityStateReference cache might override these parameters for outgoing messages.

---

### 5.2.2. securityName

[TOC](#)

There are actually three distinct "identities" that can be identified during the processing of an SNMP request over a secure transport:

\*transport principal: the transport-authenticated identity, on whose behalf the secure transport connection was (or should be) established. This value is transport-, mechanism- and implementation- specific, and is only used within a given Transport Model.

\*tmSecurityName: a human-readable name (in snmpAdminString format) representing this transport identity. This value is transport- and implementation-specific, and is only used (directly) by the Transport and Security Models.

\*securityName: a human-readable name (in snmpAdminString format) representing the SNMP principal in a model-independent manner. This value is used directly by SNMP Applications, the access control subsystem, the message processing subsystem, and the security subsystem.

The transport principal might or might not be the same as the tmSecurityName. Similarly, the tmSecurityName might or might not be the same as the securityName as seen by the Application and Access Control subsystems. In particular, a non-transport-aware Security Model will ignore tmSecurityName completely when determining the SNMP securityName.

However it is important that the mapping between the transport principal and the SNMP securityName (for transport-aware Security Models) is consistent and predictable, to allow configuration of suitable access control and the establishment of transport connections.

---

[TOC](#)

### 5.2.3. securityLevel

There are two distinct issues relating to security level as applied to secure transports. For clarity, these are handled by separate fields in the tmStateReference cache:

\*tmTransportSecurityLevel: an indication from the Transport Model of the level of security offered by this session. The Security Model can use this to ensure that incoming messages were suitably protected before acting on them.

\*tmRequestedSecurityLevel: an indication from the Security Model of the level of security required to be provided by the transport protocol. The Transport Model can use this to ensure that outgoing messages will not be sent over an insufficiently secure session.

---

### 5.2.4. Session Information

[TOC](#)

For security reasons, if a secure transport session is closed between the time a request message is received and the corresponding response message is sent, then the response message SHOULD be discarded, even if a new session has been established. The SNMPv3 WG decided that this should be a SHOULD architecturally, and it is a security-model-specific decision whether to REQUIRE this.

\*tmSameSecurity: this flag is used by a transport-aware Security Model to indicate whether the Transport Model MUST enforce this restriction.

\*tmSessionID: in order to verify whether the session has changed, the Transport Model must be able to compare the session used to receive the original request with the one to be used to send the response. This typically needs some form of session identifier. This value is only ever used by the Transport Model, so the format and interpretation of this field are model-specific and implementation-dependent.

When processing an outgoing message, if tmSameSecurity is true, then the tmSessionID MUST match the current transport session, otherwise the message MUST be discarded, and the dispatcher notified that sending the message failed.

---

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## 6. Abstract Service Interfaces

Abstract service interfaces have been defined by RFC 3411 to describe the conceptual data flows between the various subsystems within an SNMP entity, and to help keep the subsystems independent of each other except for the common parameters.

This document introduces a couple of new ASIs to define the interface between the Transport and Dispatcher Subsystems, and extends some of the ASIs defined in RFC3411 to include transport-related information. This document follows the example of RFC3411 regarding the release of state information, and regarding error indications.

1) The release of state information is not always explicitly specified in a transport model. As a general rule, if state information is available when a message gets discarded, the message-state information should also be released, and if state information is available when a session is closed, the session state information should also be released. Keeping sensitive security information longer than necessary might introduce potential vulnerabilities to an implementation.

2) An error indication in statusInformation will typically include the OID and value for an incremented error counter. This might be accompanied by values for contextEngineID and contextName for this counter, a value for securityLevel, and the appropriate state reference if the information is available at the point where the error is detected.

---

### 6.1. sendMessage ASI

[TOC](#)

The sendMessage ASI is used to pass a message from the Dispatcher to the appropriate Transport Model for sending. In the diagram in section 4.6.1 of RFC 3411, the sendMessage ASI defined in this document replaces the text "Send SNMP Request Message to Network". In section 4.6.2, the sendMessage ASI replaces the text "Send SNMP Message to Network"

If present and valid, the tmStateReference refers to a cache containing transport-model-specific parameters for the transport and transport security. How a tmStateReference is determined to be present and valid is implementation-dependent. How the information in the cache is used is transport-model-dependent and implementation-dependent.

This might sound underspecified, but a transport model might be something like SNMP over UDP over IPv6, where no security is provided, so it might have no mechanisms for utilizing a tmStateReference cache.

```
statusInformation =
sendMessage(
IN  destTransportDomain      -- transport domain to be used
IN  destTransportAddress    -- transport address to be used
IN  outgoingMessage         -- the message to send
IN  outgoingMessageLength   -- its length
IN  tmStateReference        -- reference to transport state
)
```

---

## 6.2. Changes to RFC3411 Outgoing ASIs

[TOC](#)

Additional parameters have been added to the ASIs defined in RFC3411, concerned with communication between the Dispatcher and Message Processing subsystems, and between the Message Processing and Security Subsystems.

---

### 6.2.1. Message Processing Subsystem Primitives

[TOC](#)

A tmStateReference parameter has been added as an OUT parameter to the prepareOutgoingMessage and prepareResponseMessage ASIs. This is passed from Message Processing Subsystem to the dispatcher, and from there to the Transport Subsystem.

How or if the Message Processing Subsystem modifies or utilizes the contents of the cache is message-processing-model specific.



```

statusInformation =          -- success or errorIndication
prepareOutgoingMessage(
IN  transportDomain          -- transport domain to be used
IN  transportAddress          -- transport address to be used
IN  messageProcessingModel    -- typically, SNMP version
IN  securityModel             -- Security Model to use
IN  securityName              -- on behalf of this principal
IN  securityLevel             -- Level of Security requested
IN  contextEngineID           -- data from/at this entity
IN  contextName               -- data from/in this context
IN  pduVersion                -- the version of the PDU
IN  PDU                       -- SNMP Protocol Data Unit
IN  expectResponse            -- TRUE or FALSE
IN  sendPduHandle             -- the handle for matching
                              incoming responses
OUT destTransportDomain       -- destination transport domain
OUT destTransportAddress      -- destination transport address
OUT outgoingMessage           -- the message to send
OUT outgoingMessageLength     -- its length
OUT tmStateReference          -- (NEW) reference to transport state
)

```

```

statusInformation =          -- success or errorIndication
prepareResponseMessage(
IN  messageProcessingModel    -- typically, SNMP version
IN  securityModel             -- Security Model to use
IN  securityName              -- on behalf of this principal
IN  securityLevel             -- Level of Security requested
IN  contextEngineID           -- data from/at this entity
IN  contextName               -- data from/in this context
IN  pduVersion                -- the version of the PDU
IN  PDU                       -- SNMP Protocol Data Unit
IN  maxSizeResponseScopedPDU  -- maximum size able to accept
IN  stateReference            -- reference to state information
                              -- as presented with the request
IN  statusInformation         -- success or errorIndication
                              -- error counter OID/value if error
OUT destTransportDomain       -- destination transport domain
OUT destTransportAddress      -- destination transport address
OUT outgoingMessage           -- the message to send
OUT outgoingMessageLength     -- its length
OUT tmStateReference          -- (NEW) reference to transport state
)

```

---

### 6.2.2. Security Subsystem Primitives

[TOC](#)

transportDomain and transportAddress parameters have been added as IN parameters to the generateRequestMsg and generateResponseMsg ASIs, and a tmStateReference parameter has been added as an OUT parameter. The transportDomain and transportAddress parameters will have been passed into the Message Processing Subsystem from the dispatcher, and are passed on to the Security Subsystem. The tmStateReference parameter will be passed from the Security Subsystem back to the Message Processing Subsystem, and on to the dispatcher and Transport subsystems.

If a cache exists for a session identifiable from the tmTransportDomain, tmTransportAddress, tmSecurityName and requested securityLevel, then a transport-aware Security Model might create a tmStateReference parameter to this cache, and pass that as an OUT parameter.

```
statusInformation =
generateRequestMsg(
    IN    transportDomain      -- (NEW) destination transport domain
    IN    transportAddress     -- (NEW) destination transport address
    IN    messageProcessingModel -- typically, SNMP version
    IN    globalData           -- message header, admin data
    IN    maxMessageSize       -- of the sending SNMP entity
    IN    securityModel        -- for the outgoing message
    IN    securityEngineID     -- authoritative SNMP entity
    IN    securityName         -- on behalf of this principal
    IN    securityLevel        -- Level of Security requested
    IN    scopedPDU            -- message (plaintext) payload
    OUT   securityParameters   -- filled in by Security Module
    OUT   wholeMsg             -- complete generated message
    OUT   wholeMsgLength       -- length of generated message
    OUT   tmStateReference     -- (NEW) reference to transport state
)
```

```

statusInformation =
generateResponseMsg(
    IN    transportDomain      -- (NEW) destination transport domain
    IN    transportAddress     -- (NEW) destination transport address
    IN    messageProcessingModel -- Message Processing Model
    IN    globalData           -- msgGlobalData
    IN    maxMessageSize       -- from msgMaxSize
    IN    securityModel        -- as determined by MPM
    IN    securityEngineID     -- the value of snmpEngineID
    IN    securityName         -- on behalf of this principal
    IN    securityLevel        -- for the outgoing message
    IN    scopedPDU            -- as provided by MPM
    IN    securityStateReference -- as provided by MPM
    OUT   securityParameters   -- filled in by Security Module
    OUT   wholeMsg              -- complete generated message
    OUT   wholeMsgLength        -- length of generated message
    OUT   tmStateReference      -- (NEW) reference to transport state
)

```

---

### 6.3. The receiveMessage ASI

[TOC](#)

The receiveMessage ASI is used to pass a message from the Transport Subsystem to the Dispatcher. In the diagram in section 4.6.1 of RFC 3411, the receiveMessage ASI replaces the text "Receive SNMP Response Message from Network". In section 4.6.2, the receiveMessage ASI replaces the text "Receive SNMP Message from Network".

When a message is received on a given transport session, if a cache does not already exist for that session, the Transport Model might create one, referenced by tmStateReference. The contents of this cache are discussed in section 5. How this information is determined is implementation- and transport-model-specific.

"Might create one" might sound underspecified, but a transport model might be something like SNMP over UDP over IPV6, where transport security is not provided, so it might not create a cache.

The Transport Model does not know the securityModel for an incoming message; this will be determined by the Message Processing Model in a message-processing-model-dependent manner.

```
statusInformation =
receiveMessage(
IN   transportDomain      -- origin transport domain
IN   transportAddress     -- origin transport address
IN   incomingMessage      -- the message received
IN   incomingMessageLength -- its length
IN   tmStateReference     -- reference to transport state
)
```

---

## 6.4. Changes to RFC3411 Incoming ASIs

[TOC](#)

The tmStateReference parameter has also been added to some of the incoming ASIs defined in RFC3411. How or if a Message Processing Model or Security Model uses tmStateReference is message-processing- and security-model-specific.

This might sound underspecified, but a message processing model might have access to all the information from the cache and from the message. The Message Processing Model might determine that the USM Security Model is specified in an SNMPv3 message header; the USM Security Model has no need of values in the tmStateReference cache to authenticate and secure the SNMP message, but an application might have specified to use a secure transport such as that provided by the SSH Transport Model to send the message to its destination.

---

### 6.4.1. Message Processing Subsystem Primitive

[TOC](#)

The tmStateReference parameter of prepareDataElements is passed from the dispatcher to the Message Processing Subsystem. How or if the Message Processing Subsystem modifies or utilizes the contents of the cache is message-processing-model-specific.

```

result =                                -- SUCCESS or errorIndication
prepareDataElements(
IN   transportDomain                    -- origin transport domain
IN   transportAddress                   -- origin transport address
IN   wholeMsg                           -- as received from the network
IN   wholeMsgLength                     -- as received from the network
IN   tmStateReference                   -- (NEW) from the Transport Model
OUT  messageProcessingModel             -- typically, SNMP version
OUT  securityModel                      -- Security Model to use
OUT  securityName                       -- on behalf of this principal
OUT  securityLevel                      -- Level of Security requested
OUT  contextEngineID                   -- data from/at this entity
OUT  contextName                       -- data from/in this context
OUT  pduVersion                        -- the version of the PDU
OUT  PDU                               -- SNMP Protocol Data Unit
OUT  pduType                           -- SNMP PDU type
OUT  sendPduHandle                     -- handle for matched request
OUT  maxSizeResponseScopedPDU          -- maximum size sender can accept
OUT  statusInformation                 -- success or errorIndication
                                         -- error counter OID/value if error
OUT  stateReference                    -- reference to state information
                                         -- to be used for possible Response
)

```

---

#### 6.4.2. Security Subsystem Primitive

[TOC](#)

The processIncomingMessage ASI passes tmStateReference from the Message Processing Subsystem to the Security Subsystem.

If tmStateReference is present and valid, an appropriate Security Model might utilize the information in the cache. How or if the Security Subsystem utilizes the information in the cache is security-model-specific.

```

statusInformation = -- errorIndication or success
                   -- error counter OID/value if error

processIncomingMsg(
IN   messageProcessingModel  -- typically, SNMP version
IN   maxMessageSize         -- of the sending SNMP entity
IN   securityParameters     -- for the received message
IN   securityModel          -- for the received message
IN   securityLevel          -- Level of Security
IN   wholeMsg               -- as received on the wire
IN   wholeMsgLength         -- length as received on the wire
IN   tmStateReference       -- (NEW) from the Transport Model
OUT  securityEngineID       -- authoritative SNMP entity
OUT  securityName           -- identification of the principal
OUT  scopedPDU,             -- message (plaintext) payload
OUT  maxSizeResponseScopedPDU -- maximum size sender can handle
OUT  securityStateReference -- reference to security state
)                             -- information, needed for response

```

---

## 7. Security Considerations

[TOC](#)

This document defines an architectural approach that permits SNMP to utilize transport layer security services. Each proposed Transport Model should discuss the security considerations of that Transport Model.

It is considered desirable by some industry segments that SNMP Transport Models utilize transport layer security that addresses perfect forward secrecy at least for encryption keys. Perfect forward secrecy guarantees that compromise of long term secret keys does not result in disclosure of past session keys. Each proposed Transport Model should include a discussion in its security considerations of whether perfect forward security is appropriate for that Transport Model.

The Denial of Service characteristics of various transport models and security protocols will vary and should be evaluated when determining the applicability of a transport model to a particular deployment situation.

Since the cache will contain security-related parameters, implementers SHOULD store this information (in memory or in persistent storage) in a manner to protect it from unauthorized disclosure and/or modification. Care must be taken to ensure that a SNMP engine is sending packets out over a transport using credentials that are legal for that engine to use on behalf of that user. Otherwise an engine that has multiple transports open might be "tricked" into sending a message through the wrong transport.

A Security Model might have multiple sources from which to define the securityName and securityLevel. The use of a secure Transport Model does not imply that the securityName and securityLevel chosen by the Security Model represent the transport-authenticated identity or the transport-provided security services. The securityModel, securityName, and securityLevel parameters are a related set, and an administrator should understand how the specified securityModel selects the corresponding securityName and securityLevel.

---

## 7.1. Coexistence, Security Parameters, and Access Control

[TOC](#)

In the RFC3411 architecture, the Message Processing Model makes the decision about which Security Model to use. The architectural change described by this document does not alter that.

The architecture change described by this document does however, allow SNMP to support two different approaches to security - message-driven security and transport-driven security. With message-driven security, SNMP provides its own security, and passes security parameters within the SNMP message; with transport-driven security, SNMP depends on an external entity to provide security during transport by "wrapping" the SNMP message.

Using a non-transport-aware security model with a secure transport model is NOT RECOMMENDED, for the following reasons.

Security models defined before the Transport Security Model (i.e., SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and USM) do not support transport-based security, and only have access to the security parameters contained within the SNMP message. They do not know about the security parameters associated with a secure transport. As a result, the Access Control Subsystem bases its decisions on the security parameters extracted from the SNMP message, not on transport-based security parameters.

Implications of combining older security models with secure transport models are known. The securityName used for access control decisions is based on the message-driven identity, which might be unauthenticated, not the transport-driven authenticated identity:

- \*An SNMPv1 message will always be paired with an SNMPv1 Security Model (per RFC3584), regardless of the transport mapping or transport model used, and access controls will be based on the unauthenticated community name.

- \*An SNMPv2c message will always be paired with an SNMPv2c Security Model (per RFC3584), regardless of the transport mapping or transport model used, and access controls will be based on the unauthenticated community name.

- \*An SNMPv3 message will always be paired with the securityModel specified in the msgSecurityParameters field of the message (per

RFC3412), regardless of the transport mapping or transport model used. If the SNMPv3 message specifies the User-based Security Model (USM), with noAuthNoPriv, then the access controls will be based on the unauthenticated USM user.

\*For outgoing messages, if a secure transport model is selected in combination with a security model that does not populate a tmStateReference, the secure transport model SHOULD detect the lack of a valid tmStateReference and fail.

In times of network stress, a secure transport model might not work properly if its underlying security mechanisms (e.g., Network Time Protocol (NTP) or Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) protocols or certificate authorities) are not reachable. The User-based Security Model was explicitly designed to not depend upon external network services, and provides its own security services. It is RECOMMENDED that operators provision authPriv USM as a fallback mechanism to supplement any security model or transport model that has external dependencies, so that secure SNMP communications can continue when the external network service is not available.

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## 8. IANA Considerations

[TOC](#)

IANA is requested to create a new registry in the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Number Spaces. The new registry should be called "SNMP Transport Domains". This registry will contain US-ASCII alpha-numeric strings of one to four characters to identify prefixes for corresponding SNMP transport domains. Each transport domain MUST have an OID assignment under snmpDomains [\[RFC2578\] \(McCloghrie, K., Ed., Perkins, D., Ed., and J. Schoenwaelder, Ed., "Structure of Management Information Version 2 \(SMIv2\)," April 1999.\)](#) . Values are to be assigned via [\[RFC5226\] \(Narten, T. and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs," May 2008.\)](#) "Specification Required".

The registry should be populated with the following initial entries:



Registry Name: SNMP Transport Domains  
Reference: [RFC2578] [RFC3417] [XXXX]  
Registration Procedures: Specification Required  
Each domain is assigned a MIB-defined OID under snmpDomains

Prefix	snmpDomains	Reference
-----	-----	-----
udp	snmpUDPDomain	RFC3417
clns	snmpCLNSDomain	RFC3417
cons	snmpCONSDomain	RFC3417
ddp	snmpDDPDomain	RFC3417
ipx	snmpIPXDomain	RFC3417
prxy	rfc1157Domain	RFC3417

-- NOTE to RFC editor: replace XXXX with actual RFC number  
-- for this document and remove this note

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## 9. Acknowledgments

[TOC](#)

The Integrated Security for SNMP WG would like to thank the following people for their contributions to the process:

The authors of submitted Security Model proposals: Chris Elliot, Wes Hardaker, David Harrington, Keith McCloghrie, Kaushik Narayan, David Perkins, Joseph Salowey, and Juergen Schoenwaelder.

The members of the Protocol Evaluation Team: Uri Blumenthal, Lakshminath Dondeti, Randy Presuhn, and Eric Rescorla.

WG members who performed detailed reviews: Jeffrey Hutzelman, Bert Wijnen, Tom Petch, Wes Hardaker, and Dave Shield.

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## 10. References

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### 10.1. Normative References

[TOC](#)

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## Appendix A. Why tmStateReference?

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This appendix considers why a cache-based approach was selected for passing parameters.

There are four approaches that could be used for passing information between the Transport Model and a Security Model.

1. one could define an ASI to supplement the existing ASIs, or
2. one could add a header to encapsulate the SNMP message,
3. one could utilize fields already defined in the existing SNMPv3 message, or
4. one could pass the information in an implementation-specific cache or via a MIB module.

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### A.1. Define an Abstract Service Interface

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Abstract Service Interfaces (ASIs) are defined by a set of primitives that specify the services provided and the abstract data elements that are to be passed when the services are invoked. Defining additional ASIs to pass the security and transport information from the Transport Subsystem to Security Subsystem has the advantage of being consistent with existing RFC3411/3412 practice, and helps to ensure that any Transport Model proposals pass the necessary data, and do not cause side effects by creating model-specific dependencies between itself and other models or other subsystems other than those that are clearly defined by an ASI.

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## A.2. Using an Encapsulating Header

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A header could encapsulate the SNMP message to pass necessary information from the Transport Model to the dispatcher and then to a Message Processing Model. The message header would be included in the wholeMessage ASI parameter, and would be removed by a corresponding Message Processing Model. This would imply the (one and only) messaging dispatcher would need to be modified to determine which SNMP message version was involved, and a new Message Processing Model would need to be developed that knew how to extract the header from the message and pass it to the Security Model.

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## A.3. Modifying Existing Fields in an SNMP Message

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[\[RFC3412\]](#) (Case, J., Harrington, D., Presuhn, R., and B. Wijnen, "Message Processing and Dispatching for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)," December 2002.) defines the SNMPv3 message, which contains fields to pass security related parameters. The Transport Subsystem could use these fields in an SNMPv3 message, or comparable fields in other message formats to pass information between Transport Models in different SNMP engines, and to pass information between a Transport Model and a corresponding Message Processing Model. If the fields in an incoming SNMPv3 message are changed by the Transport Model before passing it to the Security Model, then the Transport Model will need to decode the ASN.1 message, modify the fields, and re-encode the message in ASN.1 before passing the message on to the message dispatcher or to the transport layer. This would require an intimate knowledge of the message format and message versions so the Transport Model knew which fields could be modified. This would seriously violate the modularity of the architecture.

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## A.4. Using a Cache

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This document describes a cache, into which the Transport Model puts information about the security applied to an incoming message, and a Security Model can extract that information from the cache. Given that there might be multiple TM-security caches, a tmStateReference is passed as an extra parameter in the ASIs between the Transport Subsystem and the Security Subsystem, so the Security Model knows which cache of information to consult.

This approach does create dependencies between a specific Transport Model and a corresponding specific Security Model. However, the approach of passing a model-independent reference to a model-dependent cache is consistent with the securityStateReference already being passed around in the RFC3411 ASIs.

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## Authors' Addresses

[TOC](#)

	David Harrington
	Huawei Technologies (USA)
	1700 Alma Dr. Suite 100
	Plano, TX 75075
	USA
Phone:	+1 603 436 8634
EMail:	<a href="mailto:dharrington@huawei.com">dharrington@huawei.com</a>
	Juergen Schoenwaelder
	Jacobs University Bremen
	Campus Ring 1
	28725 Bremen
	Germany
Phone:	+49 421 200-3587
EMail:	<a href="mailto:j.schoenwaelder@iu-bremen.de">j.schoenwaelder@iu-bremen.de</a>