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Announcing Supported Authenticating Methods in IKEv2
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Abstract

This specification defines a mechanism that allows the Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) implementations to indicate the list of supported authenticated methods to their peers while establishing IKEv2 Security Association (SA). This mechanism improves interoperability when IKEv2 partners are configured with multiple different credentials to authenticate each other.

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Announcing Supported Auth Methods

March 2020

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Terminology and Notation	3
3.	Protocol Details	3
3.1.	Exchanges	3
3.2.	SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS Notify	4
3.2.1.	2-octet Announcement	5
3.2.2.	3-octet Announcement	6
3.2.3.	Multi-octet Announcement	7
4.	Security Considerations	8
5.	IANA Considerations	8
6.	References	8
6.1.	Normative References	8
6.2.	Informative References	9
	Author's Address	9

[1.](#) Introduction

The Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) protocol, defined in [[RFC7296](#)], performs authenticated key exchange in IPsec. IKEv2, unlike its predecessor IKEv1, defined in [[RFC2409](#)], doesn't include a mechanism to negotiate an authentication method that the peers would use to authenticate each other. It is assumed that each peer selects whatever authentication method it thinks is appropriate, depending on authenticating credentials it has.

This approach generally works well when there is no ambiguity in selecting authenticating credentials. The problem may arise when there are several credentials of different type configured on one peer, while only some of them are supported on the other peer. Another problem situation is when a single credential may be used to produce different types of authentication tokens (e.g. signatures of different formats). Emerging post-quantum signature algorithms may bring additional challenges for implementations, especially if so called hybrid schemes are used (e.g. see [[I-D.ounsworth-pq-composite-sigs](#)]).

This specification defines an extension to the IKEv2 protocol that allows peers to announce their supported authentication methods, thus

decreasing risks of SA establishment failure in situations when there are several ways for the peers to authenticate themselves.

2. Terminology and Notation

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.

3. Protocol Details

The idea is that each party sends a list of authentication methods it supports to its peer. In addition, the sending party may optionally specify that some of the authentication methods are only to be used with particular trust anchors. Upon receiving this information the peer may take it into account while selecting an algorithm for its authentication if several methods are available.

3.1. Exchanges

If the responder is willing to use this extension, it includes a new notification SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS in a response message of the IKE_SA_INIT exchange. This notification contains a list of authentication methods supported by the responder.

Initiator	Responder
-----	-----
HDR, SAi1, KEi, Ni -->	<-- HDR, SAr1, KEr, Nr, [CERTREQ,] [N(SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS)]

Figure 1: IKE_SA_INIT Exchange

If the initiator doesn't support this extension, it will ignore the received notification as an unknown status notify. Otherwise, it MAY send the SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification in the IKE_AUTH request message, with a list of authentication methods supported by the

initiator.

Initiator	Responder
-----	-----
HDR, SK {IDi, [CERT,] [CERTREQ,] [IDr,] AUTH, SAi2, TSi, TSr, [N(SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS)] } -->	<-- HDR, SK {IDr, [CERT,] AUTH, SAr2, TSi, TSr }

Figure 2: IKE_AUTH Exchange

Since the responder sends the SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification in the IKE_SA_INIT exchange, it must take care that the size of the response message wouldn't grow too much so that IP fragmentation takes place. If the following conditions are met:

- o the SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification to be included is so large, that the responder suspects that IP fragmentation of the resulting IKE_SA_INIT response message may happen;
- o both peers support the IKE_INTERMEDIATE exchange, defined in [\[I-D.ietf-ipsecme-ikev2-intermediate\]](#) (i.e. the responder has received and is going to send the INTERMEDIATE_EXCHANGE_SUPPORTED notification);

then the responder may choose not to send the actual list of the supported authenticated methods in the IKE_SA_INIT exchange and instead ask the initiator to start the IKE_INTERMEDIATE exchange for the list to be sent in. In this case the responder includes SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification containing no data in the IKE_SA_INIT response.

If the initiator receives the empty SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification in the IKE_SA_INIT exchange, it means that the responder is going to send the list of the supported authentication methods in the IKE_INTERMEDIATE exchange. If this exchange is to be initiated anyway for some other reason, then the responder MUST use it to send the SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification. Otherwise, the initiator MAY start the IKE_INTERMEDIATE exchange just for this sole purpose by sending an empty request message.

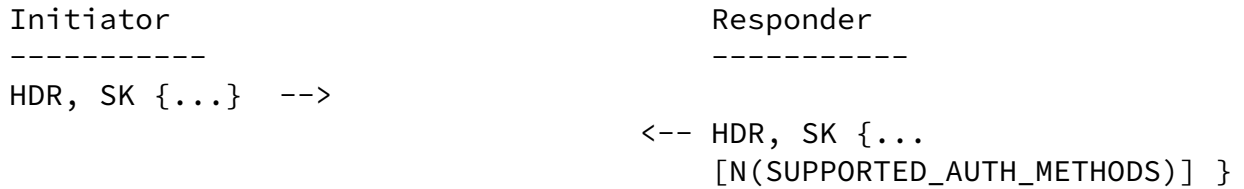


Figure 3: IKE_INTERMEDIATE Exchange

Note, that sending the SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification and using information obtained from it is optional for both the initiator and the responder.

3.2. SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS Notify

The format of the SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS notification is shown below.

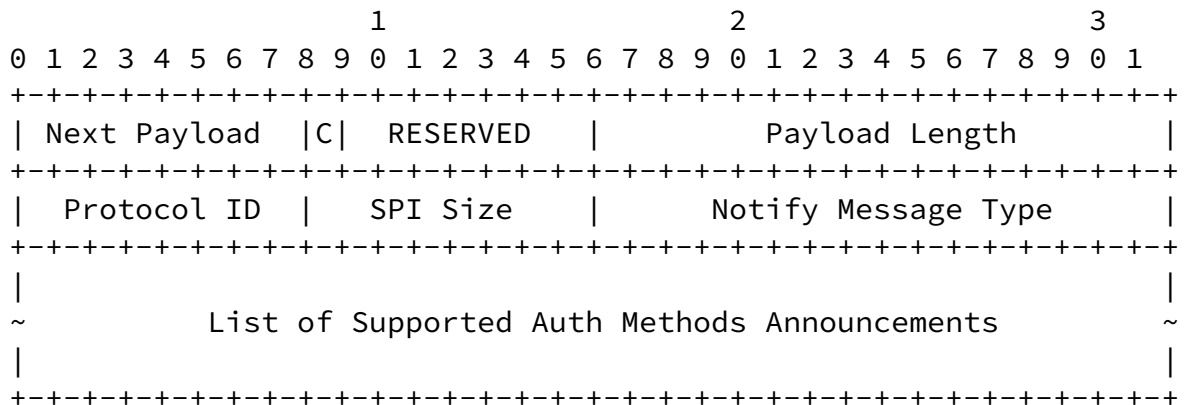


Figure 4: SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS Notify

The Notify payload format is defined in [Section 3.10 of \[RFC7296\]](#). When a Notify payload of type SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS is sent, the Protocol ID field is set to 0, the SPI Size is set to 0, meaning there is no SPI field, and the Notify Message Type is set to <TBA by IANA>.

The Notification Data field contains the list of supported authentication methods announcements. Each individual announcement

is a variable-size data blob, which format depends on the announced authentication method. The blob always starts with an octet containing the length of the blob followed by an octet containing the authentication method. Authentication methods are represented as values from the "IKEv2 Authentication Method" registry defined in [IKEV2-IANA]. The meaning of the remaining octets of the blob, if any, depends on the authentication method and is defined below. Note, that for the currently defined authentication methods the length octet fully defines both the format and the semantics of the blob.

If more authentication methods are defined in future, the corresponding documents must describe the semantics of the announcements for these methods. Implementations MUST skip announcements which semantics they don't understand.

3.2.1. 2-octet Announcement

If the announcement contains an authentication method that is not concerned with public key cryptography, then the following format is used.

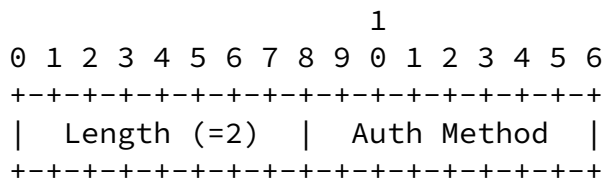


Figure 5: Supported Authentication Method

- o Length - the length of the blob, must be 2 for this case.
- o Auth Method - the announced authentication method.

This format is applicable for the authentication methods "Shared Key Message Integrity Code" (2) and "NULL Authentication" (13). Note, that authentication method "Generic Secure Password Authentication

Signature" (14) authentication method, which has a different announcement format, described below.

3.2.3. Multi-octet Announcement

The following format is currently used only with the "Digital Signature" (14) authentication method.

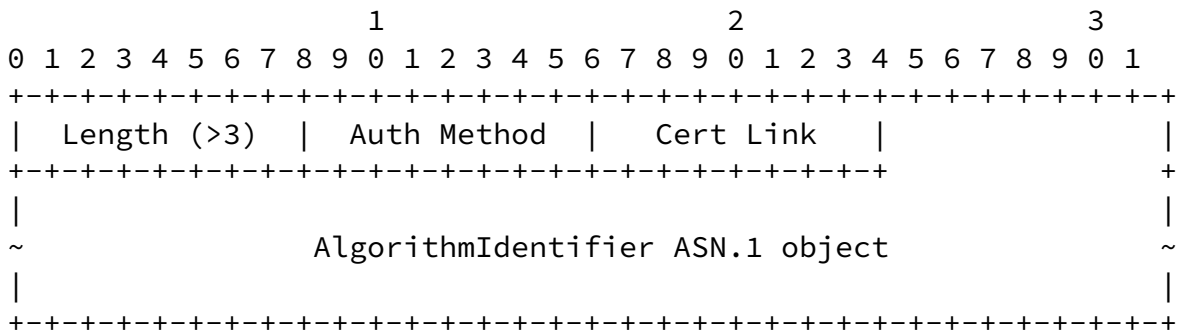


Figure 7: Supported Authentication Method

- o Length - the length of the blob, must be greater than 3 for this case.
- o Auth Method - the announced authentication method, currently may only be 14 ("Digital Signature").
- o Cert Link - allows linking this announcement to the particular CA; see [Section 3.2.2](#) for details.
- o AlgorithmIdentifier ASN.1 object - contains DER-encoded ASN.1 object AlgorithmIdentifier.

The "Digital Signature" authentication method, defined in [\[RFC7427\]](#), supersedes previously defined signature authentication methods. In this case the real authentication algorithm is identified via AlgorithmIdentifier ASN.1 object. [Appendix A in \[RFC7427\]](#) contains examples of Commonly Used ASN.1 Objects.

4. Security Considerations

Security considerations for IKEv2 protocol are discussed in [RFC7296]. It is assumed that this extension of the IKEv2 doesn't add new vulnerabilities to the protocol.

5. IANA Considerations

This document also defines a new Notify Message Types in the "Notify Message Types - Status Types" registry:

<TBA> SUPPORTED_AUTH_METHODS

6. References

6.1. Normative References

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- [RFC7296] Kaufman, C., Hoffman, P., Nir, Y., Eronen, P., and T. Kivinen, "Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2)", STD 79, [RFC 7296](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7296, October 2014, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7296>>.
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6.2. Informative References

- [RFC2409] Harkins, D. and D. Carrel, "The Internet Key Exchange (IKE)", [RFC 2409](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC2409, November 1998, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2409>>.
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[Page 9]