

NTP Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: January 9, 2020

A. Malhotra  
Boston University  
K. Teichel  
PTB  
M. Hoffmann  
W. Toorop  
NLnet Labs  
July 8, 2019

On Implementing Time  
draft-aanchal-time-implementation-guidance-02

Abstract

This document describes the properties of different types of clocks available on digital systems. It provides implementors of applications with guidance on choices they have to make when working with time to provide basic functionality and security guarantees.

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## 1. Introduction

It is hard to overstate the importance of time in modern digital systems. The functionality and security of applications (distributed or local to one system) and that of network protocols generally hinge on some notion of time. For implementation, these applications and protocols have to choose one of the types of clocks available on their system, each of which has its own specific properties. However, currently many of these applications seem to be oblivious to the implications of choosing one or the other clock for implementation. This behavior can be attributed to:

- a. the lack of clear understanding of the distinct properties of these clocks,
- b. trade-offs of using one or the other for an application, and
- c. availability and compatibility of these clocks on different systems.

This document discusses a) and b).

More specifically, in this document we first define different methods used by protocols and applications to express time. We then define properties of clocks maintained by modern digital systems. Next we describe how systems obtain these values from these clocks and the security considerations of using these values to implement protocols and applications that use time. Finally we discuss trade-offs between security and precision of choosing a clock. The document aims to provide guidance to the implementors make an informed choice with an example of POSIX system.

## 2. Scope of the document

This document aims to provide software developers implementing protocols and applications that have to deal with time with the knowledge and understanding to make informed decisions regarding the available clocks and their respective trade-offs.

It does not describe functionality that is specific to the architecture of a PC, or other devices such as phones, IoT devices, switches, routers, base stations, or synchrophasors. Nor is the document applicable to a specific operating system. Throughout the document we assume that one or the other clock is available on most devices. How these clocks are available on different PCs or other devices is out of scope of this document.

We do not exactly recommend which clock should be used. We discuss the available options and trade-offs. The final decision would vary depending on the availability of clocks and the security requirements of the specific application under implementation.

Note: Since there is a lack of standards on terminology related to time, we define some terms in the following section. Also, throughout the document, we define the terms as they become relevant. Different systems, depending on their OS, may use different terms for the same types of clocks. A survey on this is not in the scope of this document. We provide a discussion on how to access these values on POSIX and Windows systems. On other systems, implementors will have to determine themselves which of these values are available.

## 3. Expressing Time

Protocols and applications can express time in several forms, depending on whether they need to express a point in time or a time interval.

### 3.1. Absolute Time

Absolute time expresses a universally agreed upon reference to a specific point in time. Such a reference can be expressed in different ways. For instance, Unix Time refers to the number of seconds since midnight UTC, January 1st, 1970, while in everyday life, we referenced such a point through year, month, day, and so on.

Because absolute time expresses a shared view of time, a system needs to synchronize its clock with a common reference clock, for instance one base on UTC.

Absolute time is often used to express the start or end of the validity of objects with a limited lifetime that are shared over the network.

### 3.2. Relative Time

Relative time measures the time interval that has elapsed from some well-defined reference point (e.g., 20 minutes from the time of your query).

Relative time is commonly used in network protocols, for instance to determine when a packet should be considered dropped or to express Time To Live (TTL) values that govern the length of time for which an object is valid or usable.

Since relative time does not express a point in time, it does not rely on synchronized clocks between systems but only on a shared clock rate.

## 4. Keeping Time: Different Clocks

In this section, we will have a look at the different clocks a system uses and how it maintains these clocks

### 4.1. Native Clock

Each system has its own perception of time. It gains access it via its native clock. Typically, this clock counts cycles of an oscillator but some systems use process CPU times or thread CPU timers (via timers provided by the CPU). The quality of the native clock therefore depends on either the stability of the oscillator or the CPU timer.

The timescale of the native clock is a purely subjective -- no general meaning can be attached to any specific clock value. One can only obtain relative time by comparing two values. Because the value

of the native clock always grows at a steady pace, never decreases, never make unexpected jumps, and never skips, the difference between two clock values provides the time interval between the two measurements.

The independence of the native clock from any external time sources renders it resistant to any manipulation but in return there is no guarantee that its clock rate is similar to that of any other system. This difference in rate, especially when compared to a reference clock, is called clock drift.

Clock drift depends on the quality of the clock itself but also on factors such as system load or ambient temperature which makes it hard to predict.

#### 4.2. World Clock

The native clock only provides means to measure relative time. In order to be able to also process absolute time, it needs to be synchronized with a global reference clock. Since this clock strives to be the same on all systems, we call it the world clock.

There are a number of ways to maintain the world clock based on the system's native clock.

- o The first is to manually maintain an offset between values of the native clock and the reference world clock. Because of the clock drift of the native clock, this offset needs to be updated from time to time if a minimal divergence from the reference clock is to be maintained.
- o Secondly, a hardware clock provided by the system and set to be equivalent to the reference time can be used, allowing the system to retain the offset across reboots.
- o Finally, the reference clock can be obtained from an external time source. Typically, the Internet is used through a variety of timing protocols including the Network Time Protocol<sup>2</sup> (NTP), Chrony, SNTP, OpenNTP and others.

Each of these approaches has own problems attached to it.

- o Manual configurations can be subject to errors and misconfiguration.
- o Accessing the hardware clock requires an I/O operation which is resource intensive, therefore many systems use the hardware clock

only upon reboot, to initialize the clock offset; subsequent updates are made either manually or through timing protocols.

Further, on many systems the quality of the hardware clock isn't very high, leading to a large clock drift if solely relying on it. Worse, systems like microcontrollers that operate within embedded systems (e.g., Raspberry Pi, Arduino, etc.) often lack hardware clocks altogether. These systems rely on external time sources upon reboot and have no means to process absolute time until synchronization with these sources has completed.

- o Relying on Internet timing protocols opens up the system time to attack. Recent papers show vulnerabilities in NTP [ANTP][ANABM][SECNTP] and SNTP [BPHSTS] that allow attackers to maliciously alter system's world clock -- pushing it into the past or even into the future. Moreover, many of these time-shifting attacks can be performed by off-path attackers, who do not occupy a privileged position on the network between the victim system and its time sources on the Internet. Researchers have also demonstrated off-path denial of service attacks on timing protocols that prevent systems from synchronizing their clocks.

In other words, the process of obtaining the offset necessary to provide a world clock creates dependencies that can be exploited.

## 5. Implementation Approaches

Because absolute time relies on a shared interpretation of a value expressing time, the world clock is necessary when processing such values.

For relative time, however, where only the rate of passage of time needs to be close enough to that of the other systems involved, there is no need to rely on the world clock when determining whether an interval has passed.

Instead, by obtaining a value from the native clock when the interval has started only the native clock is necessary to determine when this interval ends. As the native clock does not rely on any external time sources, the implementation becomes resistant to the difficulties of coordinating with these sources.

However, using the native clock in this way comes with a caveat. Since the native clock is not subject to any adjustments by timing protocols, it is not adjusted for the error introduced by clock drift. While this is likely of little consequence for short intervals, it may become significant for intervals that span long periods of time.

The choice of clock to be used is situation-specific. If a certain amount of clock drift can be tolerated or if time intervals are short, implementors may prefer to use the native clock. However, if precise timing over long periods is required, then the implementors have no choice but to fall back to world clock

## 6. Accessing the Native Clock on Selected Operating Systems

In most operating systems, the standard functions to access time use the world clock since that is normally what users would expect. This section provides an overview how the native clock can be accessed on some common operating systems.

### 6.1. POSIX

POSIX defines a system C API function which may provide native time: "clock\_gettime()", when used with a "clock\_id" of "CLOCK\_MONOTONIC".

Note that on some systems "CLOCK\_MONOTONIC" is still influenced by an external time source (for synchronizing the clock rate) and the non-standard "CLOCK\_MONOTONIC\_RAW" needs to be used for clock values not influenced by an external time source and not susceptible for time-shifting attacks.

### 6.2. Microsoft Windows

In the Microsoft Windows operating system, native time is called 'Windows Time' and can be accessed through the "GetTickCount" and "GetTickCount64" API functions. The returned value is nominally the number of milliseconds since system start. "GetTickCount" will return a 32 bit value while "GetTickCount64" returns a value 64 bits wide that will wrap around less

## 7. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

## 8. Security Considerations

Time is a fundamental component for the security guarantees claimed by various applications. A system that uses a time distribution protocol may be affected by the security aspects of the time protocol. The security considerations of time protocols in general are discussed in [RFC7384]. This document discusses the security considerations with respect to implementing time values in applications in various sections.

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## Appendix A. Acknowledgements

We are thankful to Sharon Goldberg and Benno Overreinder for useful discussions. Thanks to Dieter Sibold, Joachim Fabini and Denis Reilly, for value input and suggestions.

## Authors' Addresses

Aanchal Malhotra  
Boston University  
111 Cummington Mall  
Boston 02215  
USA

Email: [aanchal4@bu.edu](mailto:aanchal4@bu.edu)



Kristof Teichel  
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt  
Bundesallee 100  
Braunschweig D-38116  
Germany

Email: kristof.teichel@ptb.de

Martin Hoffmann  
NLnet Labs  
Science Park 400  
Amsterdam 1098 XH  
Netherlands

Email: martin@nlnetlabs.nl

Willem Toorop  
NLnet Labs  
Science Park 400  
Amsterdam 1098 XH  
Netherlands

Email: willem@nlnetlabs.nl

Network Time Protocol (ntp) Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Updates: rfc5905 (if approved)  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: February 7, 2020

F. Gont  
G. Gont  
SI6 Networks  
August 6, 2019

Port Randomization in the Network Time Protocol Version 4  
draft-gont-ntp-port-randomization-04

Abstract

The Network Time Protocol can operate in several modes. Some of these modes are based on the receipt of unsolicited packets, and therefore require the use of a service/well-known port as the local port number. However, in the case of NTP modes where the use of a service/well-known port is not required, employing such well-known/service port unnecessarily increases the ability of attackers to perform blind/off-path attacks. This document formally updates RFC5905, recommending the use of port randomization for those modes where use of the NTP service port is not required.

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## 1. Introduction

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is one of the oldest Internet protocols, and currently specified in [RFC5905]. Since its original implementation, standardization, and deployment, a number of vulnerabilities have been found both in the NTP specification and in some of its implementations [NTP-VULN]. Some of these vulnerabilities allow for off-path/blind attacks, where an attacker can send forged packets to one or both NTP peers for achieving Denial of Service (DoS), time-shifts, and other undesirable outcomes. Many of these attacks require the attacker to guess or know at least a target NTP association, typically identified by the tuple {srcaddr, srcport, dstaddr, dstport, keyid}. Some of these parameters may be easily known or guessed.

NTP can operate in several modes. Some of these modes rely on the ability of nodes to receive unsolicited packets, and therefore require the use of a service/well-known port number. However, for

modes where the use of a service/well-known port is not required, employing such well-known/service port improves the ability of an attacker to perform blind/off-path attacks (since knowledge of such port number is typically required for such attacks). A recent study [NIST-NTP] that analyzes the port numbers employed by NTP clients suggests that a considerable number of NTP clients employ the NTP service/well-known port as their local port, or select predictable ephemeral port numbers, thus improving the ability of attackers to perform blind/off-path attacks against NTP.

BCP 156 [RFC6056] already recommends the randomization of transport-protocol ephemeral ports. This document aligns NTP with the recommendation in BCP 156 [RFC6056], by formally updating [RFC5905] such that port randomization is employed for those NTP modes for which the use of the NTP service port is not required.

## 2. Terminology

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 [RFC2119].

## 3. Considerations About Port Randomization in NTP

The following subsections analyze a number of considerations about transport-protocol port randomization when applied to NTP.

### 3.1. Mitigation Against Off-path Attacks

There has been a fair share of work in the area of off-path/blind attacks against transport protocols and upper-layer protocols, such as [RFC5927] and [RFC4953]. Whether the target of the attack is a transport protocol instance (e.g., TCP connection) or an upper-layer protocol instance (e.g., an application protocol instance), the attacker is required to know or guess the five-tuple {Protocol, IP Source Address, IP Destination Address, Source Port, Destination Port} that identifies the target transport protocol instance or the transport protocol instance employed by the target upper-layer protocol instance. Therefore, increasing the difficulty of guessing this five-tuple helps mitigate blind/off-path attacks.

As a result of this considerations, BCP 156 [RFC6056] recommends the randomization of transport-protocol ephemeral ports. And as such, this document aims to bring the NTP specification [RFC5905] in line with the aforementioned recommendation.

We note that the use of port randomization is a transport-layer mitigation against off-path/blind attacks, and does not preclude (nor

is it precluded by), other possible mitigations for off-path attacks that might be implemented by an application protocol (e.g. [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization]). For instance, some of the aforementioned mitigations may be ineffective against some off-path attacks [NTP-FRAG] or may benefit from the additional entropy provided by port randomization [NTP-security].

### 3.2. Effects on Path Selection

Intermediate systems implementing the Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) algorithm may select the outgoing link by computing a hash over a number of values, that include the transport-protocol source port. Thus, as discussed in [NTP-CHLNG], the selected client port may have an influence on the measured delay and jitter values.

This might mean, for example, that two systems in the same network that synchronize their clocks with the same NTP server might end up with a significant offset between their clocks as a result of their NTP samples taking paths with very different characteristics.

If port randomization is applied for every NTP request, requests/responses would be distributed over the different available paths, including those with the smallest delay. The clock filter algorithm could readily select one of such samples with lowest delays, in the same way that the clock selection and clock cluster algorithms might also end up selecting other time sources with smaller resulting dispersion. On the other hand, if port-randomization is applied on a per-association basis, in scenarios where the aforementioned ECMP algorithm is employed, request/responses to the same association would likely follow the same path, since the IP addresses and transport port numbers employed for an association would not change.

Section 4 recommends NTP implementations to randomize the ephemeral port number of non-symmetrical associations on a per-association basis (as opposed to "per-transaction"), since this more conservative approach avoids the possible negative implications of port randomization on time synchronization.

### 3.3. Filtering of NTP traffic

In a number of scenarios (such as when mitigating DDoS attacks), a network operator may want to differentiate between NTP requests sent by clients, and NTP responses sent by NTP servers. If an implementation employs the NTP service port for the client port number, requests/responses cannot be readily differentiated by inspecting the source and destination port numbers. Implementation of port randomization for non-symmetrical modes allows for simple differentiation of NTP requests and responses, and for the

enforcement of security policies that may be valuable for the mitigation of DDoS attacks.

### 3.4. Effect on NAT devices

Some NAT devices will not translate the source port of a packet when a privileged port number is employed. In networks where such NAT devices are employed, use of the NTP service port for the client port will essentially limit the number of hosts that may successfully employ NTP client implementations.

In the case of NAT devices that will translate the source port even when a privileged port is employed, packets reaching the external realm of the NAT will not employ the NTP service port as the local port, since the local port will normally be translated by the NAT device possibly, but not necessarily, with a random port.

### 3.5. Relation to Other Mitigations for Off-Path Attacks

Ephemeral Port Randomization is a best current practice (BCP 156) that helps mitigate off-path attacks at the transport-layer. It is orthogonal to other possible mitigations for off-path attacks that may be implemented at other layers (such as the use of timestamps in NTP) which may or may not be effective against some off-path attacks (see e.g. [NTP-FRAG]). This document aligns NTP with the existing best current practice on ephemeral port selection, irrespective of other techniques that may (and should) be implemented for mitigating off-path attacks.

## 4. Update to RFC5905

The following text from Section 9.1 ("Peer Process Variables") of [RFC5905]:

dstport: UDP port number of the client, ordinarily the NTP port number PORT (123) assigned by the IANA. This becomes the source port number in packets sent from this association.

is replaced with:

dstport: UDP port number of the client. In the case of broadcast server mode (5) and symmetric modes (1 and 2), it must contain the NTP port number PORT (123) assigned by the IANA. In other cases, it SHOULD contain a randomized port number, as specified in [RFC6056]. The value in this variable becomes the source port number of packets sent from this association.

## NOTES:

When port randomization is employed, the port number must be randomized on a per-association basis. That is, a random port number is selected when an association is first mobilized, and the selected port number is expected to remain constant during the life of an association.

On most current operating systems (that implement ephemeral port randomization [RFC6056]), an NTP client may normally rely on the operating system for performing port randomization. For example, NTP implementations employing the Sockets API may achieve port randomization by *not* specifying the local port for the corresponding socket, or `bind()`ing the local socket to the "special" port 0 (which for the Sockets API has the special meaning of "any port"). `connect()`ing the docket will make the port inaccessible by other systems (that is, only packets from the specified remote socket will be received by the application).

## 5. Possible Future Work

Port numbers could be randomized on a per-association basis, or on a per-request basis. When the port number is randomized on a per-association basis, a random port number is selected when an association is first mobilized, and the selected port remains constant during the life of the association. On the other hand, when the port number is randomized on a per-request basis, each client request will (statistically) employ a different ephemeral port for each request. As discussed in Section 3, varying the port number across requests may impact the time quality achieved with NTP. As a result, this document recommends the conservative approach of randomizing port numbers on a per-association basis (as opposed to a "per-transaction" basis). The possibility of randomizing port numbers on a per-transaction may be subject of future work, and is not recommended by this document.

## 6. Implementation Status

[RFC Editor: Please remove this section before publication of this document as an RFC.]

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort

has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

OpenNTPD:

[OpenNTPD] has never explicitly set the local port of NTP clients, and thus employs the ephemeral port selection algorithm implemented by the operating system. Thus, on all operating systems that implement port randomization (such as current versions of OpenBSD, Linux, and FreeBSD), OpenNTPD will employ port randomization for client ports.

chrony:

[chrony] has never explicitly set the local port of NTP clients, and thus employs the ephemeral port selection algorithm implemented by the operating system. Thus, on all operating systems that implement port randomization (such as current versions of OpenBSD, Linux, and FreeBSD), chrony will employ port randomization for client ports.

nwtime.org's sntp client:

sntp does not explicitly set the local port, and thus employs the ephemeral port selection algorithm implemented by the operating system. Thus, on all operating systems that implement port randomization (such as current versions of OpenBSD, Linux, and FreeBSD), it will employ port randomization for client ports.

## 7. IANA Considerations

There are no IANA registries within this document. The RFC-Editor can remove this section before publication of this document as an RFC.

## 8. Security Considerations

The security implications of predictable numeric identifiers [I-D.gont-predictable-numeric-ids] (and of predictable transport-protocol port numbers [RFC6056] in particular) have been known for a long time now. However, the NTP specification has traditionally followed a pattern of employing common settings and code even when not strictly necessary, which at times has resulted in negative security and privacy implications (see e.g. [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization]). The use of the NTP service port (123) for the srcport and dstport variables is not required for all operating modes, and such unnecessary usage comes at the expense of reducing the amount of work required for an attacker to successfully



perform off-path/blind attacks against NTP. Therefore, this document formally updates [RFC5905], recommending the use of transport-protocol port randomization when use of the NTP service port is not required.

This issue has been tracked by US-CERT with VU#597821, and has been assigned CVE-2019-11331.

## 9. Acknowledgments

Watson Ladd raised the problem of DDoS mitigation when the NTP service port is employed as the client port (discussed in Section 3.3 of this document).

Miroslav Lichvar suggested randomization of the client port on a per-request basis, to intentionally cause each request/response to employ different paths in scenarios where ECMP is employed.

The authors would like to thank (in alphabetical order) Ivan Arce, Todd Glassey, Watson Ladd, Miroslav Lichvar, Aanchal Malhotra, Danny Mayer, Gary E. Miller, Dieter Sibold, Steven Sommars, and Ulrich Windl, for providing valuable comments on earlier versions of this document.

The authors would like to thank Harlan Stenn for answering questions about nwttime.org's NTP implementation.

Fernando would like to thank Nelida Garcia and Jorge Oscar Gont, for their love and support.

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## Authors' Addresses

Fernando Gont  
SI6 Networks  
Evaristo Carriego 2644  
Haedo, Provincia de Buenos Aires 1706  
Argentina

Phone: +54 11 4650 8472  
Email: [fgont@si6networks.com](mailto:fgont@si6networks.com)  
URI: <https://www.si6networks.com>

Guillermo Gont  
SI6 Networks  
Evaristo Carriego 2644  
Haedo, Provincia de Buenos Aires 1706  
Argentina

Phone: +54 11 4650 8472  
Email: [ggont@si6networks.com](mailto:ggont@si6networks.com)  
URI: <https://www.si6networks.com>

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Best Current Practice  
Expires: September 27, 2019

D. Reilly, Ed.  
Orolia USA  
H. Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
D. Sibold  
PTB  
March 26, 2019

Network Time Protocol Best Current Practices  
draft-ietf-ntp-bcp-13

Abstract

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is one of the oldest protocols on the Internet and has been widely used since its initial publication. This document is a collection of Best Practices for general operation of NTP servers and clients on the Internet. It includes recommendations for stable, accurate and secure operation of NTP infrastructure. This document is targeted at NTP version 4 as described in RFC 5905.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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## 1. Introduction

NTP version 4 (NTPv4) has been widely used since its publication as [RFC5905]. This document is a collection of best practices for the operation of NTP clients and servers.

The recommendations in this document are intended to help operators distribute time on their networks more accurately and more securely. It is intended to apply generally to a broad range of networks. Some specific networks may have higher accuracy requirements that require additional techniques beyond what is documented here.

Among the best practices covered are recommendations for general network security, time protocol specific security, and NTP server and client configuration. NTP operation in embedded devices is also covered.

This document also contains information for protocol implementors who want to develop their own implementations that are compliant to RFC 5905.

### 1.1. Requirements Language

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.

## 2. General Network Security Best Practices

### 2.1. BCP 38

Many network attacks rely on modifying the IP source address of a packet to point to a different IP address than the computer which originated it. UDP-based protocols such as NTP are generally more susceptible to spoofing attacks than connection-oriented protocols. NTP control messages can generate a lot of data in response to a small query, which makes it attractive as a vector for distributed denial-of-service attacks. (NTP Control messages are discussed further in Section 3.4). One documented instance of such an attack

can be found here [1], and further discussion in [IMC14] and [NDSS14].

BCP 38 [RFC2827] was published in 2000 to provide some level of remediation against address-spoofing attacks. BCP 38 calls for filtering outgoing and incoming traffic to make sure that the source and destination IP addresses are consistent with the expected flow of traffic on each network interface. It is RECOMMENDED that ISP's and large corporate networks implement ingress and egress filtering. More information is available at the BCP38 Info Web page [2] .

### 3. NTP Configuration Best Practices

This section provides Best Practices for NTP configuration and operation. Application of these best practices that are specific to the Network Time Foundation implementation, including example configuration directives valid at the time of this writing, are compiled in Appendix A.

#### 3.1. Keeping NTP up to date

There are multiple versions of the NTP protocol in use, and multiple implementations, on many different platforms. The practices in this document are meant to apply generally to any implementation of [RFC5905]. NTP users should select an implementation that is actively maintained. Users should keep up to date on any known attacks on their selected implementation, and deploy updates containing security fixes as soon as practical.

#### 3.2. Use enough time sources

An NTP implementation that is compliant with [RFC5905] takes the available sources of time and submits this timing data to sophisticated intersection, clustering, and combining algorithms to get the best estimate of the correct time. The description of these algorithms is beyond the scope of this document. Interested readers should read [RFC5905] or the detailed description of NTP in [MILLS2006].

- o If there is only 1 source of time, the answer is obvious. It may not be a good source of time, but it's the only source of time that can be considered. Any issue with the time at the source will be passed on to the client.
- o If there are 2 sources of time and they agree well enough, then the best time can be calculated easily. But if one source fails, then the solution degrades to the single-source solution outlined above. And if the two sources don't agree, it will be difficult

to know which one is correct without making use of information from outside of the protocol.

- o If there are 3 sources of time, there is more data available to converge on the best calculated time, and this time is more likely to be accurate. And the loss of one of the sources (by becoming unreachable or unusable) can be tolerated. But at that point, the solution degrades to the 2 source solution.
- o 4 or more sources of time is better, as long as the sources are diverse (Section 3.3). If one of these sources develops a problem there are still at least 3 other time sources.

This analysis assumes that a majority of the servers used in the solution are honest, even if some may be inaccurate. Operators should be aware of the possibility that if an attacker is in control of the network, the time coming from all servers could be compromised.

Operators who are concerned with maintaining accurate time SHOULD use at least 4 independent, diverse sources of time. Four sources will provide sufficient backup in case one source goes down. If four sources are not available, operators MAY use fewer sources, subject to the risks outlined above.

But even with 4 or more sources of time, systemic problems can happen. One example involves the leap smearing concept detailed in Section 3.7.1. For several hours before and after the June 2015 leap second, several operators configured their NTP servers with leap smearing while others did not. Many NTP end nodes could not determine an accurate time source because 2 of their 4 sources of time gave them consistent UTC/POSIX time, while the other 2 gave them consistent leap-smeared time. This is just one of many potential causes of disagreement among time sources.

Operators are advised to monitor all time sources that are in use. If time sources do not generally agree, operators are encouraged to investigate the cause of this and either correct the problems or stop using defective servers. See Section 3.5 for more information.

### 3.3. Use a diversity of Reference Clocks

When using servers with attached hardware reference clocks, it is suggested that different types of reference clocks be used. Having a diversity of sources with independent implementations means that any one issue is less likely to cause a service interruption.



Are all clocks on a network from the same vendor? They may have the same bugs. Even devices from different vendors may not be truly independent if they share common elements. Are they using the same base chipset? Are they all running the same version of firmware? Chipset and firmware bugs can happen, but they can be more difficult to diagnose than application software bugs. When having the correct time is of critical importance, it's ultimately up to operators to ensure that their sources are sufficiently independent, even if they are not under the operator's control.

A systemic problem with time from any satellite navigation service is possible and has happened. Sunspot activity can render satellite or radio-based time source unusable. Depending on the application requirements, operators may need to consider backup scenarios in the rare circumstance when the satellite system is faulty or unavailable.

### 3.4. Control Messages

Some implementations of NTPv4 provide the NTP Control Messages (also known as Mode 6 messages) that were originally specified in Appendix B of [RFC1305] which defined NTPv3. These messages were never included in the NTPv4 specification, but they are still used. At the time of this writing, work is being done to formally document the structure of these control messages in [I-D.ietf-ntp-mode-6-cmds].

The NTP Control Messages are designed to permit monitoring and optionally authenticated control of NTP and its configuration. Used properly, these facilities provide vital debugging and performance information and control. But these facilities can be a vector for amplification attacks when abused. For this reason, it is RECOMMENDED that publicly-facing NTP servers should block NTP Control Message queries from outside their organization.

The ability to use NTP Control Messages beyond their basic monitoring capabilities SHOULD be limited to authenticated sessions that provide a 'controlkey'. It can also be limited through mechanisms outside of the NTP specification, such as Access Control Lists, that only allow access from approved IP addresses.

The NTP Control Messages responses are much larger than the corresponding queries. Thus, they can be abused in high-bandwidth DDoS attacks. Section 2.1 gives more information on how to provide protection for this abuse by implementing BCP 38.

### 3.5. Monitoring

Operators SHOULD use their NTP implementation's remote monitoring capabilities to quickly identify servers which are out of sync, and ensure correctness of the service. Operators SHOULD also monitor system logs for messages so problems and abuse attempts can be quickly identified.

If a system starts to receive NTP Reply packets from a remote time server that do not correspond to any requests sent by the system, that can be an indication that an attacker is forging that system's IP address in requests to the remote time server. The goal of this attack is to adversely impact the availability of time to the targeted system whose address is being forged. Based on these forged packets, the remote time server might decide to throttle or rate limit packets, or even stop sending packets to the targeted system.

If a system is a broadcast client and its system log shows that it is receiving early time messages from its server, that is an indication that somebody may be forging packets from a broadcast server. (Broadcast client and server modes are defined in Section 3 of [RFC5905])

If a server's system log shows messages that indicates it is receiving NTP timestamps that are much earlier than the current system time, then either the system clock is unusually fast or somebody is trying to launch a replay attack against that server.

### 3.6. Using Pool Servers

It only takes a small amount of bandwidth and system resources to synchronize one NTP client, but NTP servers that can service tens of thousands of clients take more resources to run. Network operators and advanced users who want to synchronize their computers MUST only synchronize to servers that they have permission to use.

The NTP Pool Project is a group of volunteers who have donated their computing and bandwidth resources to freely distribute time from primary time sources to others on the Internet. The time is generally of good quality but comes with no guarantee whatsoever. If you are interested in using this pool, please review their instructions at <http://www.pool.ntp.org/en/use.html> [3].

Vendors can obtain their own subdomain that is part of the NTP Pool Project. This offers vendors the ability to safely make use of the time distributed by the pool for their devices. Details are available at <http://www.pool.ntp.org/en/vendors.html> [4] .

If there is a need to synchronize many computers, an operator may want to run local NTP servers that are synchronized to the NTP Pool Project. NTP users on that operator's networks can then be synchronized to local NTP servers.

### 3.7. Leap Second Handling

UTC is kept in agreement with the astronomical time UT1 [5] to within  $\pm 0.9$  seconds by the insertion (or possibly a deletion) of a leap second. UTC is an atomic time scale whereas UT1 is based on the rotational rate of the earth. Leap seconds are not introduced at a fixed rate. They are announced by the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS) in its Bulletin C [6] when necessary to keep UTC and UT1 aligned.

NTP time is based on the UTC timescale, and the protocol has the capability to broadcast leap second information. Some Global Navigation Satellite Systems (like GPS) or radio transmitters (like DCF77) broadcast leap second information. If an NTP client is synced to an NTP server that provides leap second notification, the client will get advance notification of impending leap seconds automatically.

Since the length of the UT1 day is generally slowly increasing [7], all leap seconds that have been introduced since the practice started in 1972 have been positive leap seconds, where a second is added to UTC. NTP also supports a negative leap second, where a second is removed from UTC, if that ever becomes necessary.

While earlier versions of NTP contained some ambiguity regarding when a leap second that is broadcast by a server should be applied by a client, RFC 5905 is clear that leap seconds are only applied on the last day of a month. However, because some older clients may apply it at the end of the current day, it is RECOMMENDED that NTP servers wait until the last day of the month before broadcasting leap seconds. Doing this will prevent older clients from applying a leap second at the wrong time. When implementing this recommendation, operators should ensure that clients are not configured to use polling intervals greater than 24 hours, so the leap second notification is not missed.

In circumstances where an NTP server is not receiving leap second information from an automated source, certain organizations maintain files which are updated every time a new leap second is announced:

NIST: <ftp://time.nist.gov/pub/leap-seconds.list>

US Navy (maintains GPS Time): <ftp://tycho.usno.navy.mil/pub/ntp/leap-seconds.list>

IERS (announces leap seconds):  
<https://hpiers.obspm.fr/iers/bul/bulc/ntp/leap-seconds.list>

### 3.7.1. Leap Smearing

Some NTP installations make use of a technique called Leap Smearing. With this method, instead of introducing an extra second (or eliminating a second) on a leap second event, NTP time will be slewed in small increments over a comparably large window of time (called the smear interval) around the leap second event. The smear interval should be large enough to make the rate that the time is slewed small, so that clients will follow the smeared time without objecting. Periods ranging from 2 to 24 hours have been used successfully. During the adjustment window, all the NTP clients' times may be offset from UTC by as much as a full second, depending on the implementation. But at least all clients will generally agree on what time they think it is.

The purpose of Leap Smearing is to enable systems that don't deal with the leap second event properly to function consistently, at the expense of fidelity to UTC during the smear window. During a standard leap second event, that minute will have 61 (or possibly 59) seconds in it, and some applications (and even some OS's) are known to have problems with that.

Operators who have legal obligations or other strong requirements to be synchronized with UTC or civil time SHOULD NOT use leap smearing, because the distributed time cannot be guaranteed to be traceable to UTC during the smear interval.

Clients that are connected to leap smearing servers MUST NOT apply the standard NTP leap second handling. These clients must never have a leap second file loaded, and the smearing servers must never advertise to clients that a leap second is pending.

Any use of leap smearing servers should be limited to within a single, well-controlled environment. Leap Smearing MUST NOT be used for public-facing NTP servers, as they will disagree with non-smearing servers (as well as UTC) during the leap smear interval, and there is no standardized way for a client to detect that a server is using leap smearing. However, be aware that some public-facing servers may be configured this way anyway in spite of this guidance.

System Administrators are advised to be aware of impending leap seconds and how the servers (inside and outside their organization)

they are using deal with them. Individual clients MUST NOT be configured to use a mixture of smeared and non-smeared servers. If a client uses smeared servers, the servers it uses must all have the same leap smear configuration.

#### 4. NTP Security Mechanisms

In the standard configuration NTP packets are exchanged unprotected between client and server. An adversary that is able to become a Man-In-The-Middle is therefore able to drop, replay or modify the content of the NTP packet, which leads to degradation of the time synchronization or the transmission of false time information. A threat analysis for time synchronization protocols is given in [RFC7384]. NTP provides two internal security mechanisms to protect authenticity and integrity of the NTP packets. Both measures protect the NTP packet by means of a Message Authentication Code (MAC). Neither of them encrypts the NTP's payload, because this payload information is not considered to be confidential.

##### 4.1. Pre-Shared Key Approach

This approach applies a symmetric key for the calculation of the MAC, which protects authenticity and integrity of the exchanged packets for an association. NTP does not provide a mechanism for the exchange of the keys between the associated nodes. Therefore, for each association, keys MUST be exchanged securely by external means, and they MUST be protected from disclosure. It is RECOMMENDED that each association be protected by its own unique key. It is RECOMMENDED that participants agree to refresh keys periodically. However, NTP does not provide a mechanism to assist in doing so. Each communication partner will need to keep track of its keys in its own local key storage.

[RFC5905] specifies using the MD5 hash algorithm for calculation of the MAC, but other algorithms may be supported as well. The MD5 hash is now considered to be too weak and unsuitable for cryptographic usage. [RFC6151] has more information on the algorithm's weaknesses. Implementations will soon be available based on AES-128-CMAC [I-D.ietf-ntp-mac], and users SHOULD use that when it is available.

Some implementations store the key in clear text. Therefore it MUST only be readable by the NTP process.

An NTP client has to be able to link a key to a particular server in order to establish a protected association. This linkage is implementation specific. Once applied, a key will be trusted until the link is removed.

#### 4.2. Autokey

[RFC5906] specifies the Autokey protocol. It was published in 2010 to provide automated key management and authentication of NTP servers. However, security researchers have identified vulnerabilities [8] in the Autokey protocol.

Autokey SHOULD NOT be used.

#### 4.3. Network Time Security

Work is in progress on an enhanced replacement for Autokey. Refer to [I-D.ietf-ntp-using-nts-for-ntp] for more information.

#### 4.4. External Security Protocols

If applicable, external security protocols such as IPsec and MACsec can be applied to enhance integrity and authenticity protection of NTP time synchronization packets. Usage of such external security protocols can decrease time synchronization performance [RFC7384]. Therefore, operators are advised to carefully evaluate if the decreased time synchronization performance meets their specific timing requirements.

Note that none of the security measures described in Section 4 can prevent packet delay manipulation attacks on NTP. Such delay attacks can target time synchronization packets sent as clear-text or even within an encrypted tunnel. These attacks are described further in Section 3.2.6 of [RFC7384].

### 5. NTP Security Best Practices

This section lists some general NTP security practices, but these issues may (or may not) have been mitigated in particular versions of particular implementations. Contact the maintainers of the relevant implementation for more information.

#### 5.1. Minimizing Information Leakage

The base NTP packet leaks important information (including reference ID and reference time) that may be used in attacks [NDSS16], [CVE-2015-8138], [CVE-2016-1548]. A remote attacker can learn this information by sending mode 3 queries to a target system and inspecting the fields in the mode 4 response packet. NTP control queries also leak important information (including reference ID, expected origin timestamp, etc.) that may be used in attacks [CVE-2015-8139]. A remote attacker can learn this information by

sending control queries to a target system and inspecting the leaked information in the response.

As such, mechanisms outside of the NTP protocol, such as Access Control Lists, SHOULD be used to limit the exposure of this information to allowed IP addresses, and keep it from remote attackers not on the list. Hosts SHOULD only respond to NTP control queries from authorized parties.

An NTP client that does not provide time on the network can additionally log and drop incoming mode 3 timing queries from unexpected sources. Note well that the easiest way to monitor the status of an NTP instance is to send it a mode 3 query, so it may not be desirable to drop all mode 3 queries. As an alternative, operators SHOULD either filter mode 3 queries from outside their networks, or make sure mode 3 queries are allowed only from trusted systems or networks.

A "leaf-node host" is a host that is using NTP solely for the purpose of adjusting its own system time. Such a host is not expected to provide time to other hosts, and relies exclusively on NTP's basic mode to take time from a set of servers. (That is, the host sends mode 3 queries to its servers and receives mode 4 responses from these servers containing timing information.) To minimize information leakage, leaf-node hosts SHOULD drop all incoming NTP packets except mode 4 response packets that come from known sources. An exception to this can be made if a leaf-node host is being actively monitored, in which case incoming packets from the monitoring server can be allowed.

Please refer to [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization] for more information.

## 5.2. Avoiding Daemon Restart Attacks

[RFC5905] says NTP clients should not accept time shifts greater than the panic threshold. Specifically, RFC 5905 says "PANIC means the offset is greater than the panic threshold PANICT (1000 s) and SHOULD cause the program to exit with a diagnostic message to the system log."

However, this behavior can be exploited by attackers as described in [NDSS16], when the following two conditions hold:

1. The operating system automatically restarts the NTP client when it quits. (Modern \*NIX operating systems are replacing traditional init systems with process supervisors, such as systemd, which can be configured to automatically restart any

daemons that quit. This behavior is the default in CoreOS and Arch Linux. As of the time of this writing, it appears likely to become the default behavior in other systems as they migrate legacy init scripts to process supervisors such as systemd.)

2. The NTP client is configured to ignore the panic threshold on all restarts.

In such cases, if the attacker can send the target an offset that exceeds the panic threshold, the client will quit. Then, when it restarts, it ignores the panic threshold and accepts the attacker's large offset.

Operators need to be aware that when operating with the above two conditions, the panic threshold offers no protection from attacks. The natural solution is not to run hosts with these conditions. Specifically, operators SHOULD NOT ignore the panic threshold in all cold-start situations unless sufficient oversight and checking is in place to make sure that this type of attack cannot happen.

As an alternative, the following steps MAY be taken by operators to mitigate the risk of attack:

- o Monitor the NTP system log to detect when the NTP daemon has quit due to a panic event, as this could be a sign of an attack.
- o Request manual intervention when a timestep larger than the panic threshold is detected.
- o Configure the ntp client to only ignore the panic threshold in a cold start situation.
- o Increase the minimum number of servers required before the NTP client adjusts the system clock. This will make the NTP client wait until enough trusted sources of time agree before declaring the time to be correct.

In addition, the following steps SHOULD be taken by those who implement the NTP protocol:

- o Prevent the NTP daemon from taking time steps that set the clock to a time earlier than the compile date of the NTP daemon.
- o Prevent the NTP daemon from putting 'INIT' in the reference ID of its NTP packets upon initializing. This will make it more difficult for attackers to know when the daemon reboots.



### 5.3. Detection of Attacks Through Monitoring

Operators SHOULD monitor their NTP instances to detect attacks. Many known attacks on NTP have particular signatures. Common attack signatures include:

1. Bogus packets - A packet whose origin timestamp does not match the value that expected by the client.
2. Zero origin packet - A packet with an origin timestamp set to zero [CVE-2015-8138].
3. A packet with an invalid cryptographic MAC [CCR16].

The observation of many such packets could indicate that the client is under attack.

### 5.4. Kiss-o'-Death Packets

The "Kiss-o'-Death" (KoD) packet includes a rate management mechanism where a server can tell a misbehaving client to reduce its query rate. KoD packets in general (and the RATE packet in particular) are defined in Section 7.4 of [RFC5905]. It is RECOMMENDED that all NTP devices respect these packets and back off when asked to do so by a server. It is even more important for an embedded device, which may not have an exposed control interface for NTP.

That said, a client MUST only accept a KoD packet if it has a valid origin timestamp. Once a RATE packet is accepted, the client should increase its poll interval value (thus decreasing its polling rate) up to a reasonable maximum. This maximum can vary by implementation but should not exceed a poll interval value of 13 (2 hours). The mechanism to determine how much to increase the poll interval value is undefined in [RFC5905]. If the client uses the poll interval value sent by the server in the RATE packet, it MUST NOT simply accept any value. Using large interval values may open a vector for a denial-of-service attack that causes the client to stop querying its server [NDSS16].

The KoD rate management mechanism relies on clients behaving properly in order to be effective. Some clients ignore the RATE packet entirely, and other poorly-implemented clients might unintentionally increase their poll rate and simulate a denial of service attack. Server administrators are advised to be prepared for this and take measures outside of the NTP protocol to drop packets from misbehaving clients when these clients are detected.

Kiss-o'-Death (KoD) packets can be used in denial of service attacks. Thus, the observation of even just one RATE packet with a high poll value could be sign that the client is under attack. And KoD packets are commonly accepted even when not cryptographically authenticated, which increases the risk of denial of service attacks.

#### 5.5. Broadcast Mode Should Only Be Used On Trusted Networks

Per [RFC5905], NTP's broadcast mode is authenticated using symmetric key cryptography. The broadcast server and all its broadcast clients share a symmetric cryptographic key, and the broadcast server uses this key to append a message authentication code (MAC) to the broadcast packets it sends.

Importantly, all broadcast clients that listen to this server have to know the cryptographic key. This mean that any client can use this key to send valid broadcast messages that look like they come from the broadcast server. Thus, a rogue broadcast client can use its knowledge of this key to attack the other broadcast clients.

For this reason, an NTP broadcast server and all its clients have to trust each other. Broadcast mode SHOULD only be run from within a trusted network.

#### 5.6. Symmetric Mode Should Only Be Used With Trusted Peers

In symmetric mode, two peers Alice and Bob can both push and pull synchronization to and from each other using either ephemeral symmetric passive (mode 2) or persistent symmetric active (NTP mode 1) packets. The persistent association is preconfigured and initiated at the active peer but not preconfigured at the passive peer (Bob). Upon receipt of a mode 1 NTP packet from Alice, Bob mobilizes a new ephemeral association if he does not have one already. This is a security risk for Bob because an arbitrary attacker can attempt to change Bob's time by asking Bob to become its symmetric passive peer.

For this reason, a host SHOULD only allow symmetric passive associations to be established with trusted peers. Specifically, a host SHOULD require each of its symmetric passive association to be cryptographically authenticated. Each symmetric passive association SHOULD be authenticated under a different cryptographic key.

### 6. NTP in Embedded Devices

As computing becomes more ubiquitous, there will be many small embedded devices that require accurate time. These devices may not have a persistent battery-backed clock, so using NTP to set the

correct time on power-up may be critical for proper operation. These devices may not have a traditional user interface, but if they connect to the Internet they will be subject to the same security threats as traditional deployments.

#### 6.1. Updating Embedded Devices

Vendors of embedded devices are advised to pay attention to the current state of protocol security issues and bugs in their chosen implementation, because their customers don't have the ability to update their NTP implementation on their own. Those devices may have a single firmware upgrade, provided by the manufacturer, that updates all capabilities at once. This means that the vendor assumes the responsibility of making sure their devices have an up-to-date and secure NTP implementation.

Vendors of embedded devices SHOULD include the ability to update the list of NTP servers used by the device.

There is a catalog of NTP server abuse incidents, some of which involve embedded devices, on the Wikipedia page for NTP Server Misuse and Abuse [9].

#### 6.2. Server configuration

Vendors of embedded devices with preconfigured NTP servers need to carefully consider which servers to use. There are several public-facing NTP servers available, but they may not be prepared to service requests from thousands of new devices on the Internet. Vendors MUST only preconfigure NTP servers that they have permission to use.

Vendors are encouraged to invest resources into providing their own time servers for their devices to connect to. This may be done through the NTP Pool Project, as documented in Section 3.6.

Vendors should read [RFC4085], which advises against embedding globally-routable IP addresses in products, and offers several better alternatives.

### 7. NTP over Anycast

Anycast is described in BCP 126 [RFC4786]. (Also see [RFC7094]). With anycast, a single IP address is assigned to multiple servers, and routers direct packets to the closest active server.

Anycast is often used for Internet services at known IP addresses, such as DNS. Anycast can also be used in large organizations to simplify configuration of many NTP clients. Each client can be

configured with the same NTP server IP address, and a pool of anycast servers can be deployed to service those requests. New servers can be added to or taken from the pool, and other than a temporary loss of service while a server is taken down, these additions can be transparent to the clients.

Note well that using a single anycast address for NTP presents its own potential issues. It means each client will likely use a single time server source. A key element of a robust NTP deployment is each client using multiple sources of time. With multiple time sources, a client will analyze the various time sources, selecting good ones, and disregarding poor ones. If a single Anycast address is used, this analysis will not happen. This can be mitigated by creating multiple, separate anycast pools so clients can have multiple sources of time while still gaining the configuration benefits of the anycast pools.

If clients are connected to an NTP server via anycast, the client does not know which particular server they are connected to. As anycast servers enter and leave the network, or the network topology changes, the server a particular client is connected to may change. This may cause a small shift in time from the perspective of the client when the server it is connected to changes. In extreme cases where the network topology is changing rapidly, this could cause the server seen by a client to rapidly change as well, which can lead to larger time inaccuracies. It is RECOMMENDED that network operators only deploy anycast NTP in environments where operators know these small shifts can be tolerated by the applications running on the clients being synchronized in this manner.

Configuration of an anycast interface is independent of NTP. Clients will always connect to the closest server, even if that server is having NTP issues. It is RECOMMENDED that anycast NTP implementations have an independent method of monitoring the performance of NTP on a server. If the server is not performing to specification, it should remove itself from the Anycast network. It is also RECOMMENDED that each Anycast NTP server have an alternative method of access, such as an alternate Unicast IP address, so its performance can be checked independently of the anycast routing scheme.

One useful application in large networks is to use a hybrid unicast/anycast approach. Stratum 1 NTP servers can be deployed with unicast interfaces at several sites. Each site may have several Stratum 2 servers with two ethernet interfaces, or a single interface which can support multiple addresses. One interface has a unique unicast IP address. The second has an anycast IP interface (with a shared IP address per location). The unicast interfaces can be used to obtain

time from the Stratum 1 servers globally (and perhaps peer with the other Stratum 2 servers at their site). Clients at each site can be configured to use the shared anycast address for their site, simplifying their configuration. Keeping the anycast routing restricted on a per-site basis will minimize the disruption at the client if its closest anycast server changes. Each Stratum 2 server can be uniquely identified on their unicast interface, to make monitoring easier.

## 8. Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of Sue Graves, Samuel Weiler, Lisa Perdue, Karen O'Donoghue, David Malone, Sharon Goldberg, Martin Burnicki, Miroslav Lichvar, Daniel Fox Franke, Robert Nagy, and Brian Haberman.

## 9. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

## 10. Security Considerations

Time is a fundamental component of security on the internet. The absence of a reliable source of current time subverts many common web authentication schemes, e.g., by allowing the use of expired credentials or by allowing for replay of messages only intended to be processed once.

Much of this document directly addresses how to secure NTP servers. In particular, see Section 2, Section 4, and Section 5.

There are several general threats to time synchronization protocols which are discussed in [RFC7384].

[I-D.ietf-ntp-using-nts-for-ntp] specifies the Network Time Security (NTS) mechanism and applies it to NTP. Readers are encouraged to check the status of the draft, and make use of the methods it describes.

## 11. References

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### 11.3. URIs

- [1] <https://blog.cloudflare.com/technical-details-behind-a-400gbps-ntp-amplification-ddos-attack/>
- [2] <http://www.bcp38.info>
- [3] <http://www.pool.ntp.org/en/use.html>
- [4] <http://www.pool.ntp.org/en/vendors.html>
- [5] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar\\_time#Mean\\_solar\\_time](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_time#Mean_solar_time)
- [6] <https://www.iers.org/IERS/EN/Publications/Bulletins/bulletins.html>
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- [10] <http://www.ntp.org/downloads.html>
- [11] <http://bk1.ntp.org/ntp-stable/README.leapsmear?PAGE=anno>
- [12] <https://support.ntp.org/bin/view/Support/ConfiguringNTP>

### Appendix A. Best Practices specific to the Network Time Foundation implementation

The Network Time Foundation (NTF) provides a widely used implementation of NTP, known as `ntpd` [10]. It is an evolution of the first NTP implementations developed by David Mills at the University



of Delaware. This appendix contains additional recommendations specific to this implementation that are valid at the time of this writing.

#### A.1. Use enough time sources

In addition to the recommendation given in Section 3.2 the ntpd implementation provides the 'pool' directive. Starting with ntp-4.2.6, using this directive in the ntp.conf file will spin up enough associations to provide robust time service, and will disconnect poor servers and add in new servers as-needed. The 'minclock' and 'maxclock' options of the 'tos' command may be used to override the default values of how many servers are discovered through the 'pool' directive.

#### A.2. NTP Control and Facility Messages

In addition to NTP Control Messages the ntpd implementation also offers the Mode 7 commands for monitoring and configuration.

If Mode 7 has been explicitly enabled to be used for more than basic monitoring it should be limited to authenticated sessions that provide a 'requestkey'.

As mentioned above, there are two general ways to use Mode 6 and Mode 7 requests. One way is to query ntpd for information, and this mode can be disabled with:

```
restrict ... noquery
```

The second way to use Mode 6 and Mode 7 requests is to modify ntpd's behavior. Modification of ntpd's configuration requires an authenticated session by default. If no authentication keys have been specified no modifications can be made. For additional protection, the ability to perform these modifications can be controlled with:

```
restrict ... nomodify
```

Users can prevent their NTP servers from considering query/configuration traffic by default by adding the following to their ntp.conf file:

```
restrict default -4 nomodify notrap nopeer noquery
```

```
restrict default -6 nomodify notrap nopeer noquery
```

```
restrict source nomodify notrap noquery
```

### A.3. Monitoring

The ntpd implementation allows remote monitoring. Access to this service is generally controlled by the "noquery" directive in NTP's configuration file (ntp.conf) via a "restrict" statement. The syntax reads:

```
restrict address mask address_mask noquery
```

If a system is using broadcast mode and is running ntp-4.2.8p6 or later, use the 4th field of the ntp.keys file to specify the IPs of machines that are allowed to serve time to the group.

### A.4. Leap Second File

The use of leap second files requires ntpd 4.2.6 or later. After fetching the leap seconds file onto the server, add this line to ntpd.conf to apply and use the file, substituting the proper path:

```
leapfile "/path/to/leap-file"
```

There may need to restart ntpd to apply this change.

ntpd servers with a manually configured leap second file will ignore leap second information broadcast from upstream NTP servers until the leap second file expires. If no valid leap second file is available then a leap second notification from an attached reference clock is always accepted by ntpd.

If no valid leap second file is available, a leap second notification may be accepted from upstream NTP servers. As of ntp-4.2.6, a majority of servers must provide the notification before it is accepted. Before 4.2.6, a leap second notification would be accepted if a single upstream server or a group of configured servers provided a leap second notification. This would lead to misbehavior if single NTP servers sent an invalid leap second warning, e.g. due to a faulty GPS receiver in one server, but this behavior was once chosen because in the "early days" there was a greater chance that leap second information would be available from a very limited number of sources.

### A.5. Leap Smearing

Leap Smearing was introduced in ntpd versions 4.2.8.p3 and 4.3.47, in response to client requests. Support for leap smearing is not configured by default and must be added at compile time. In addition, no leap smearing will occur unless a leap smear interval is specified in ntpd.conf. For more information, refer to <http://bk.ntp.org/ntp-stable/README.leapsmear?PAGE=anno> [11].

#### A.6. Configuring ntpd

See <https://support.ntp.org/bin/view/Support/ConfiguringNTP> [12] for additional information on configuring ntpd.

#### A.7. Pre-Shared Keys

Each communication partner must add the key information to their key file in the form:

```
keyid type key
```

where "keyid" is a number between 1 and 65534, inclusive, "type" is an ASCII character which defines the key format, and "key" is the key itself.

An ntpd client establishes a protected association by appending the option "key keyid" to the server statement in ntp.conf:

```
server address key keyid
```

substituting the server address in the "address" field and the numerical keyid to use with that server in the "keyid" field.

A key is deemed trusted when its keyid is added to the list of trusted keys by the "trustedkey" statement in ntp.conf.

```
trustedkey keyid_1 keyid_2 ... keyid_n
```

Starting with ntp-4.2.8p7 the ntp.keys file accepts an optional 4th column, a comma-separated list of IPs that are allowed to serve time. Use this feature. Note, however, that an adversarial client that knows the symmetric broadcast key could still easily spoof its source IP to an IP that is allowed to serve time. (This is easy to do because the origin timestamp on broadcast mode packets is not validated by the client. By contrast, client/server and symmetric modes do require origin timestamp validation, making it more difficult to spoof packets [CCR16]).

#### Authors' Addresses

Denis Reilly (editor)  
Orolia USA  
1565 Jefferson Road, Suite 460  
Rochester, NY 14623  
US

Email: [denis.reilly@orolia.com](mailto:denis.reilly@orolia.com)

Harlan Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
P.O. Box 918  
Talent, OR 97540  
US

Email: [stenn@nwttime.org](mailto:stenn@nwttime.org)

Dieter Sibold  
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt  
Bundesallee 100  
Braunschweig D-38116  
Germany

Phone: +49-(0)531-592-8420  
Fax: +49-531-592-698420  
Email: [dieter.sibold@ptb.de](mailto:dieter.sibold@ptb.de)

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Updates: 5905 (if approved)  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 26, 2019

D. Franke  
Akamai  
A. Malhotra  
Boston University  
March 25, 2019

NTP Client Data Minimization  
draft-ietf-ntp-data-minimization-04

Abstract

This memo proposes backward-compatible updates to the Network Time Protocol to strip unnecessary identifying information from client requests and to improve resilience against blind spoofing of unauthenticated server responses.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

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## 1. Introduction

Network Time Protocol (NTP) packets, as specified by RFC 5905 [RFC5905], carry a great deal of information about the state of the NTP daemon which transmitted them. In the case of mode 4 packets (responses sent from server to client), as well as in broadcast (mode 5) and symmetric peering modes (mode 1/2), most of this information is essential for accurate and reliable time synchronization. However, in mode 3 packets (requests sent from client to server), most of these fields serve no purpose. Server implementations never need to inspect them, and they can achieve nothing by doing so. Populating these fields with accurate information is harmful to privacy of clients because it allows a passive observer to fingerprint clients and track them as they move across networks.

This memo updates RFC 5905 to redact unnecessary data from mode 3 packets. This is a fully backwards-compatible proposal. It calls for no changes on the server side, and clients which implement these updates will remain fully interoperable with existing servers.

## 2. 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].

## 3. Client Packet Format

In every client-mode packet sent by a Network Time Protocol [RFC5905] implementation:

The first octet, which contains the leap indicator, version number, and mode fields, SHOULD be set to 0x23 (LI = 0, VN = 4, Mode = 3).

The Transmit Timestamp field SHOULD be set uniformly at random, generated by a mechanism suitable for cryptographic purposes. [RFC4086] provides guidance on the generation of random values.

The Poll field SHOULD be set to either the actual polling interval as specified by RFC 5905 or zero.

The Precision field SHOULD be set to 0x20.

All other header fields, specifically the Stratum, Root Delay, Root Dispersion, Reference ID, Reference Timestamp, Origin Timestamp, and Receive Timestamp, SHOULD be set to zero.

Servers MUST allow client packets to conform to the above recommendations. This requirement shall not be construed so as to prohibit servers from rejecting conforming packets for unrelated reasons, such as access control or rate limiting.

#### 4. Security and Privacy Considerations

##### 4.1. Data Minimization

Zeroing out unused fields in client requests prevents disclosure of information that can be used for fingerprinting [RFC6973].

While populating any of these fields with authentic data reveals at least some identifying information about the client, the Origin Timestamp and Receive Timestamp fields constitute a particularly severe information leak. RFC 5905 calls for clients to copy the transmit timestamp and destination timestamp of the server's most recent response into the origin timestamp and receive timestamp (respectively) of their next request to that server. Therefore, when a client moves between networks, a passive observer of both network paths can determine with high confidence that the old and new IP addresses belong to the same system by noticing that the transmit timestamp of a response sent to the old IP matches the origin timestamp of a request sent from the new one.

Zeroing the poll field is made optional (MAY rather than SHOULD) so as not to preclude future development of schemes wherein the server uses information about the client's current poll interval in order to recommend adjustments back to the client. Putting accurate information into this field has no significant impact on privacy

since an observer can already obtain this information simply by observing the actual interval between requests.

#### 4.2. Transmit Timestamp Randomization

While this memo calls for most fields in client packets to be set to zero, the transmit timestamp SHOULD be randomized. This decision is motivated by security as well as privacy.

NTP servers copy the transmit timestamp from the client's request into the origin timestamp of the response; this memo calls for no change in this behavior. Clients discard any response whose origin timestamp does not match the transmit timestamp of any request currently in flight.

In the absence of cryptographic authentication, verification of origin timestamps is clients' primary defense against blind spoofing of NTP responses. It is therefore important that clients' transmit timestamps be unpredictable. Their role in this regard is closely analogous to that of TCP Initial Sequence Numbers [RFC6528].

The traditional behavior of the NTP reference implementation is to randomize only a few (typically 10-15 depending on the precision of the system clock) low-order bits of transmit timestamp, with all higher bits representing the system time, as measured just before the packet was sent. This is suboptimal, because with so few random bits, an adversary sending spoofed packets at high volume will have a good chance of correctly guessing a valid origin timestamp.

#### 5. IANA Considerations

[RFC EDITOR: DELETE PRIOR TO PUBLICATION]

This memo introduces no new IANA considerations.

#### 6. Implementation status - RFC EDITOR: REMOVE BEFORE PUBLICATION

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in RFC7942. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their



features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

As of today the following vendors have produced an implementation of the NTP Client Data Minimization recommendations described in this document.

OpenNTPD

## 7. References

### 7.1. Normative References

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### 7.3. URIs

[1] <https://github.com/openbsd/src/commit/1346900e6d0ac3aeb0e3f9eb60b94c66586978c6>

### Appendix A. Acknowledgements

The possibility of minimizing data in client packets was described in RFC 2030 [RFC2030]. The authors would like to acknowledge Alexander Guy for pioneering the idea of randomization of all bits of the transmit timestamp in the rdate program of the OpenBSD project as early as May 2004 [1].

The authors would also like to thank Prof. Sharon Goldberg and Miroslav Lichvar for encouraging standardisation of the approach described in this document.

### Authors' Addresses

Daniel Fox Franke  
Akamai Technologies, Inc.  
150 Broadway  
Cambridge, MA 02142  
United States

Email: [dafranke@akamai.com](mailto:dafranke@akamai.com)  
URI: <https://www.dfranke.us>

Aanchal Malhotra  
Boston University  
111 Cummington St  
Boston, MA/ 02215  
United States

Email: [aanchal4@bu.edu](mailto:aanchal4@bu.edu)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Updates: 5905 (if approved)  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: 21 April 2022

M. Lichvar  
Red Hat  
A. Malhotra  
Boston University  
18 October 2021

NTP Interleaved Modes  
draft-ietf-ntp-interleaved-modes-07

Abstract

This document extends the specification of Network Time Protocol (NTP) version 4 in RFC 5905 with special modes called the NTP interleaved modes, that enable NTP servers to provide their clients and peers with more accurate transmit timestamps that are available only after transmitting NTP packets. More specifically, this document describes three modes: interleaved client/server, interleaved symmetric, and interleaved broadcast.

Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

RFC 5905 [RFC5905] describes the operations of NTPv4 in a client/server, symmetric, and broadcast mode. The transmit and receive timestamps are two of the four timestamps included in every NTPv4 packet used for time synchronization.

For a highly accurate and stable synchronization, the transmit and receive timestamp should be captured close to the beginning of the actual transmission and the end of the reception respectively. An asymmetry in the timestamping causes the offset measured by NTP to have an error.

There are at least four options where a timestamp of an NTP packet may be captured with a software NTP implementation running on a general-purpose operating system:

1. User space (software)
2. Network device driver or kernel (software)
3. Data link layer (hardware - MAC chip)

#### 4. Physical layer (hardware - PHY chip)

Software timestamps captured in user space in the NTP implementation itself are least accurate. They do not include system calls used for sending and receiving packets, processing and queuing delays in the system, network device drivers, and hardware. Hardware timestamps captured at the physical layer are most accurate.

A transmit timestamp captured in the driver or hardware is more accurate than the user-space timestamp, but it is available to the NTP implementation only after it sent the packet using a system call. The timestamp cannot be included in the packet itself unless the driver or hardware supports NTP and can modify the packet before or during the actual transmission.

The protocol described in RFC 5905 does not specify any mechanism for a server to provide its clients and peers with a more accurate transmit timestamp that is known only after the transmission. A packet that strictly follows RFC 5905, i.e. it contains a transmit timestamp corresponding to the packet itself, is said to be in basic mode.

Different mechanisms could be used to exchange timestamps known after the transmission. The server could respond to each request with two packets. The second packet would contain the transmit timestamp corresponding to the first packet. However, such a protocol would enable a traffic amplification attack, or it would use packets with an asymmetric length, which would cause an asymmetry in the network delay and an error in the measured offset.

This document describes an interleaved client/server, interleaved symmetric, and interleaved broadcast mode. In these modes, the server sends a packet which contains a transmit timestamp corresponding to the transmission of the previous packet that was sent to the client or peer. This transmit timestamp can be captured in any software or hardware component involved in the transmission of the packet. Both servers and clients/peers are required to keep some state specific to the interleaved mode.

An NTPv4 implementation that supports the client/server and broadcast interleaved modes interoperates with NTPv4 implementations without this capability. A peer using the symmetric interleaved mode does not fully interoperate with a peer which does not support it. The mode needs to be configured specifically for each symmetric association.

The interleaved modes do not change the NTP packet header format and do not use new extension fields. The negotiation is implicit. The protocol is extended with new values that can be assigned to the origin and transmit timestamp. Servers and peers check the origin timestamp to detect requests conforming to the interleaved mode. A response can be valid only in one mode. If a client or peer that does not support interleaved mode received a response conforming to the interleaved mode, it would be rejected as bogus.

An explicit negotiation would require a new extension field. RFC 5905 does not specify how servers should handle requests with an unknown extension field. The original use of extension fields was authentication with Autokey [RFC5906], which cannot be negotiated. Some existing implementations do not respond to requests with unknown extension fields. This behavior would prevent clients from reliably detecting support for the interleaved mode.

Requests and responses cannot always be formed in interleaved mode. It cannot be used exclusively. Servers, clients, and peers that support the interleaved mode need to support also the basic mode.

This document assumes familiarity with RFC 5905.

### 1.1. Requirements Language

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.

## 2. Interleaved Client/server mode

The interleaved client/server mode is similar to the basic client/server mode. The difference between the two modes is in the values saved to the origin and transmit timestamp fields.

The origin timestamp is a cookie which is used to detect that a received packet is a response to the last packet sent in the other direction of the association. It is a copy of one of the timestamps from the packet to which it is responding, or zero if it is not a response. Servers following RFC 5905 ignore the origin timestamp in client requests. A server response which does not have a matching origin timestamp is called bogus.

A client request in the basic mode has an origin timestamp equal to the transmit timestamp from the last valid server response, or is zero (which indicates the first request of the association). A

server response in the basic mode has an origin timestamp equal to the transmit timestamp from the client request. The transmit timestamp in the response corresponds to the transmission of the response in which the timestamp is contained.

A client request in the interleaved mode has an origin timestamp equal to the receive timestamp from the last valid server response. A server response in the interleaved mode has an origin timestamp equal to the receive timestamp from the client request. The transmit timestamp in the response corresponds to the transmission of the previous response which had the receive timestamp equal to the origin timestamp from the request.

A server which supports the interleaved mode needs to save pairs of local receive and transmit timestamps. The server **SHOULD** discard old timestamps to limit the amount of memory needed to support clients using the interleaved mode. The server **MAY** separate the timestamps by IP addresses, but it **SHOULD NOT** separate them by port numbers to support clients that change their port between requests, as recommended in RFC 9109 [RFC9109].

The server **MAY** restrict the interleaved mode to specific IP addresses and/or authenticated clients.

Both servers and clients that support the interleaved mode **MUST NOT** send a packet that has a transmit timestamp equal to the receive timestamp in order to reliably detect whether received packets conform to the interleaved mode. One way to ensure that is to increment the transmit timestamp by 1 unit (i.e. about 1/4 of a nanosecond) if the two timestamps are equal, or a new timestamp can be generated.

The transmit and receive timestamps in server responses need to be unique to prevent two different clients from sending requests with the same origin timestamp and the server responding in the interleaved mode with an incorrect transmit timestamp. If the timestamps are not guaranteed to be monotonically increasing, the server **SHOULD** check that the transmit and receive timestamps are not already saved as a receive timestamp of a previous request (from the same IP address if the server separates timestamps by addresses), and generate a new timestamp if necessary.

When the server receives a request from a client, it **SHOULD** respond in the interleaved mode if the following conditions are met:

1. The request does not have a receive timestamp equal to the transmit timestamp.

2. The origin timestamp from the request matches the local receive timestamp of a previous request that the server has saved (for the IP address if it separates timestamps by addresses).

A response in the interleaved mode MUST contain the transmit timestamp of the response which contained the receive timestamp matching the origin timestamp from the request. The server SHOULD drop the timestamps after sending the response. The receive timestamp MUST NOT be used again to detect a request conforming to the interleaved mode.

If the conditions are not met (i.e. the request is not detected to conform to the interleaved mode), the server MUST NOT respond in the interleaved mode. The server MAY always respond in the basic mode. In any case, the server SHOULD save the new receive and transmit timestamps.

The first request from a client is always in the basic mode and so is the server response. It has a zero origin timestamp and zero receive timestamp. Only when the client receives a valid response from the server, it will be able to send a request in the interleaved mode.

The protocol recovers from packet loss. When a client request or server response is lost, the client will use the same origin timestamp in the next request. The server can respond in the interleaved mode if it still has the timestamps corresponding to the origin timestamp. If the server already responded to the timestamp in the interleaved mode, or it had to drop the timestamps for other reasons, it will respond in the basic mode and save new timestamps, which will enable an interleaved response to the subsequent request. The client SHOULD limit the number of requests in the interleaved mode between server responses to prevent processing of very old timestamps in case a large number of consecutive requests is lost.

An example of packets in a client/server exchange using the interleaved mode is shown in Figure 1. The packets in the basic and interleaved mode are indicated with B and I respectively. The timestamps  $t1^*$ ,  $t3^*$  and  $t11^*$  point to the same transmissions as  $t1$ ,  $t3$  and  $t11$ , but they may be less accurate. The first exchange is in the basic mode followed by a second exchange in the interleaved mode. For the third exchange, the client request is in the interleaved mode, but the server response is in the basic mode, because the server did not have the pair of timestamps  $t6$  and  $t7$  (e.g. they were dropped to save timestamps for other clients using the interleaved mode).



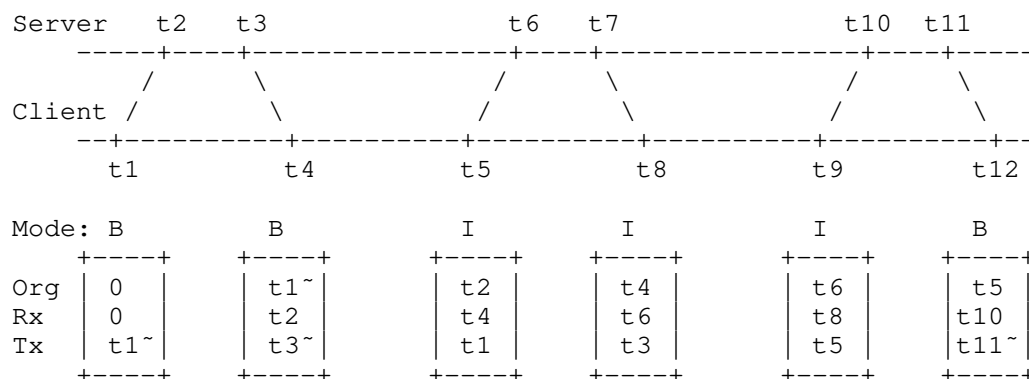


Figure 1: Packet timestamps in interleaved client/server mode

When the client receives a response from the server, it performs the tests described in RFC 5905. Two of the tests are modified for the interleaved mode:

1. The check for duplicate packets SHOULD compare both receive and transmit timestamps in order to not drop a valid response in the interleaved mode if it follows a response in the basic mode and they contain the same transmit timestamp.
2. The check for bogus packets SHOULD compare the origin timestamp with both transmit and receive timestamps from the request. If the origin timestamp is equal to the transmit timestamp, the response is in the basic mode. If the origin timestamp is equal to the receive timestamp, the response is in the interleaved mode.

The client SHOULD NOT update its NTP state when an invalid response is received, to not lose the timestamps which will be needed to complete a measurement when the subsequent response in the interleaved mode is received.

If the packet passed the tests and conforms to the interleaved mode, the client can compute the offset and delay using the formulas from RFC 5905 and one of two different sets of timestamps. The first set is RECOMMENDED for clients that filter measurements based on the delay. The corresponding timestamps from Figure 1 are written in parentheses.

T1 - local transmit timestamp of the previous request (t1)

T2 - remote receive timestamp from the previous response (t2)

T3 - remote transmit timestamp from the latest response (t3)

T4 - local receive timestamp of the previous response (t4)

The second set gives a more accurate measurement of the current offset, but the delay is much more sensitive to a frequency error between the server and client due to a much longer interval between T1 and T4.

T1 - local transmit timestamp of the latest request (t5)

T2 - remote receive timestamp from the latest response (t6)

T3 - remote transmit timestamp from the latest response (t3)

T4 - local receive timestamp of the previous response (t4)

Clients MAY filter measurements based on the mode. The maximum number of dropped measurements in the basic mode SHOULD be limited in case the server does not support or is not able to respond in the interleaved mode. Clients that filter measurements based on the delay will implicitly prefer measurements in the interleaved mode over the basic mode, because they have a shorter delay due to a more accurate transmit timestamp (T3).

The server MAY limit saving of the receive and transmit timestamps to requests which have an origin timestamp specific to the interleaved mode in order to not waste resources on clients using the basic mode. Such an optimization will delay the first interleaved response of the server to a client by one exchange.

A check for a non-zero origin timestamp works with SNTP clients that always set the timestamp to zero and clients that implement NTP data minimization [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization]. From the server's point of view, such clients start a new association with each request.

To avoid searching the saved receive timestamps for non-zero origin timestamps from requests conforming to the basic mode, the server can encode in low-order bits of the receive and transmit timestamps below precision of the clock a flag indicating whether the timestamp is a receive timestamp. If the server receives a request with a non-zero origin timestamp which does not indicate it is a receive timestamp of the server, the request does not conform to the interleaved mode and it is not necessary to perform the search and/or save the new receive and transmit timestamp.

### 3. Interleaved Symmetric mode

The interleaved symmetric mode uses the same principles as the interleaved client/server mode. A packet in the interleaved symmetric mode has a transmit timestamp which corresponds to the transmission of the previous packet sent to the peer and an origin timestamp equal to the receive timestamp from the last packet received from the peer.

To enable synchronization in both directions of a symmetric association, both peers need to support the interleaved mode. For this reason, it SHOULD be disabled by default and enabled with an option in the configuration of the active side of the association.

In order to prevent the peer from matching the transmit timestamp with an incorrect packet when the peers' transmissions do not alternate (e.g. they use different polling intervals) and a previous packet was lost, the use of the interleaved mode in symmetric associations requires additional restrictions.

Peers which have an association need to count valid packets received between their transmissions to determine in which mode a packet should be formed. A valid packet in this context is a packet which passed all NTP tests for duplicate, replayed, bogus, and unauthenticated packets. Other received packets may update the NTP state to allow the (re)initialization of the association, but they do not change the selection of the mode.

A peer A SHOULD send a peer B a packet in the interleaved mode only when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The peer A has an active association with the peer B which was specified with the option enabling the interleaved mode, OR the peer A received at least one valid packet in the interleaved mode from the peer B.
2. The peer A did not send a packet to the peer B since it received the last valid packet from the peer B.
3. The previous packet that the peer A sent to the peer B was the only response to a packet received from the peer B.

The first condition is needed for compatibility with implementations that do not support or are not configured for the interleaved mode. The other conditions prevent a missing response from causing a mismatch between the remote transmit (T2) and local receive timestamp (T3), which would cause a large error in the measured offset and delay.

An example of packets exchanged in a symmetric association is shown in Figure 2. The minimum polling interval of the peer A is twice as long as the maximum polling interval of the peer B. The first packets sent by the peers are in the basic mode. The second and third packet sent by the peer A is in the interleaved mode. The second packet sent by the peer B is in the interleaved mode, but the following packets sent by the peer B are in the basic mode, because multiple responses are sent per request.

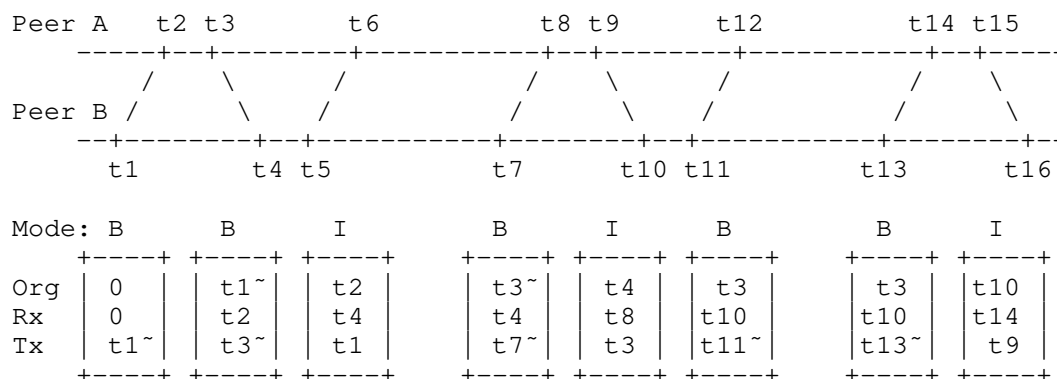


Figure 2: Packet timestamps in interleaved symmetric mode

If the peer A has no association with the peer B and it responds with symmetric passive packets, it does not need to count the packets in order to meet the restrictions, because each request has at most one response. The peer SHOULD process the requests in the same way as a server which supports the interleaved client/server mode. It MUST NOT respond in the interleaved mode if the request was not in the interleaved mode.

The peers SHOULD compute the offset and delay using one of the two sets of timestamps specified in the client/server section. They MAY switch between them to minimize the interval between T1 and T4 in order to reduce the error in the measured delay.

#### 4. Interleaved Broadcast mode

A packet in the interleaved broadcast mode contains two transmit timestamps. One corresponds to the packet itself and is saved in the transmit timestamp field. The other corresponds to the previous packet and is saved in the origin timestamp field. The packet is compatible with the basic mode, which uses a zero origin timestamp.

An example of packets sent in the broadcast mode is shown in Figure 3.

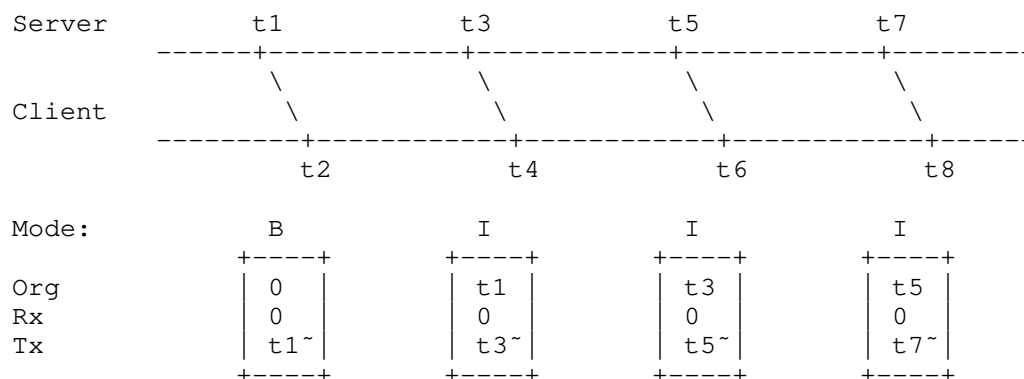


Figure 3: Packet timestamps in interleaved broadcast mode

A client which does not support the interleaved mode ignores the origin timestamp and processes all packets as if they were in the basic mode.

A client which supports the interleaved mode SHOULD check if the origin timestamp is not zero to detect packets in the interleaved mode. The client SHOULD also compare the origin timestamp with the transmit timestamp from the previous packet to detect lost packets. If the difference is larger than a specified maximum (e.g. 1 second), the packet SHOULD NOT be used for synchronization in the interleaved mode.

The client SHOULD compute the offset using the origin timestamp from the received packet and the local receive timestamp of the previous packet. If the client needs to measure the network delay, it SHOULD use the interleaved client/server mode.

## 5. Protocol Failures

An incorrect client implementation of the basic mode (RFC 5905) can work reliably with servers that implement only the basic mode, but the protocol can fail intermittently with servers that implement the interleaved mode.

If the client sets the origin timestamp to other values than the transmit timestamp from the last valid server response, or zero, the origin timestamp can match a receive timestamp of a previous server response (possibly to a different client), causing an unexpected interleaved response. The client is expected to drop the response as bogus. If it did not check for bogus packets, it would be vulnerable to off-path attacks.

If the client set the origin timestamp to a constant non-zero value, this mismatch would be expected to happen once per the NTP era (about 136 years) if the NTP server was responding at the maximum rate needed to go through all timestamp values (about 2 billion responses per second). With lower rates of requests the chance of hitting a server timestamp decreases proportionally.

The worst case of this failure would be a client that specifically sets the origin timestamp to the server's receive timestamp, i.e. the client accidentally implemented the interleaved mode, but it does not accept interleaved responses. This client would still be able to synchronize its clock. It would drop interleaved responses as bogus and set the origin timestamp to the receive timestamp from the last valid response in the basic mode. As servers are required to not respond twice to the same origin timestamp in the interleaved mode, at least every other response would be in the basic mode and accepted by the client.

Intermittent protocol failures can be caused also by an incorrect server implementation of the interleaved mode. A server which does not ensure the receive and transmit timestamps in its responses are unique in a sufficiently long interval can misinterpret requests formed correctly in the basic mode as interleaved and respond in the interleaved mode. The response would be dropped by the client as bogus.

A duplicated server receive timestamp can cause an expected interleaved response to contain a transmit timestamp which does not correspond to the transmission of the previous response from which the client copied the receive timestamp to the origin timestamp in the request, but a different response which contained the same receive timestamp. The response would be accepted by the client with a small error in the transmit timestamp equal to the difference between the transmit timestamps of the two different responses. As the two requests to which the responses responded were received at the same time (according to the server's clock), the two transmissions would be expected to be close to each other and the difference between them would be comparable to the error a basic response normally has in its transmit timestamp.

One reason for a duplicated server timestamp can be a large backward step of the server's clock. If the timestamps the server has saved do not fully cover the second pass of the clock over the repeated interval, two requests received in different passes of the clock can get the same receive timestamp. The client which made the first request can get the transmit timestamp corresponding to the transmission of the second response. From the server's point of view, the error of the transmit timestamp would be still small, but

from the client's point of view the server already failed when it made the step as it was serving wrong time before or after the step with a much larger error than the error caused by the protocol failure.

## 6. Security Considerations

The security considerations of time protocols in general are discussed in RFC 7384 [RFC7384], and specifically the security considerations of NTP are discussed in RFC 5905.

Security issues that apply to the basic modes apply also to the interleaved modes. They are described in The Security of NTP's Datagram Protocol [SECNTP].

Clients and peers SHOULD NOT leak the receive timestamp in packets sent to other peers or clients (e.g. as a reference timestamp) to prevent off-path attackers from easily getting the origin timestamp needed to make a valid response in the interleaved mode.

Clients using the interleaved mode SHOULD randomize all bits of both receive and transmit timestamps, as recommended for the transmit timestamp in the NTP client data minimization [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization], to make it more difficult for off-path attackers to guess the origin timestamp in the server response.

The client data minimization cannot be fully implemented in the interleaved mode. The origin timestamp cannot be zeroed out, which makes the clients more vulnerable to tracking as they move between networks.

Attackers can force the server to drop its timestamps in order to prevent clients from getting an interleaved response. They can send a large number of requests, send requests with a spoofed source address, or replay an authenticated request if the interleaved mode is enabled only for authenticated clients. Clients SHOULD NOT rely on servers to be able to respond in the interleaved mode.

Protecting symmetric associations in the interleaved mode against replay attacks is even more difficult than in the basic mode. In both modes, the NTP state needs to be protected between the reception of the last non-replayed response and transmission of the next request in order for the request to contain the origin timestamp expected by the peer. The difference is in the timestamps needed to complete a measurement. In the basic mode only one valid response is needed at a time and it is used as soon as it is received, but the interleaved mode needs two consecutive valid responses. The NTP state needs to be protected all the time to not lose the timestamps which are needed to complete the measurement when the second response is received.

## 7. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

## 8. Acknowledgements

The interleaved modes described in this document are based on the implementation written by David Mills in the NTP project (<http://www.ntp.org>). The specification of the broadcast mode is based purely on this implementation. The specification of the symmetric mode has some modifications. The client/server mode is specified as a new mode compatible with the symmetric mode, similarly to the basic symmetric and client/server modes.

The authors would like to thank Theresa Enghardt, Daniel Franke, Benjamin Kaduk, Erik Kline, Tal Mizrahi, Steven Sommars, Harlan Stenn, and Kristof Teichel for their useful comments.

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## Authors' Addresses

Miroslav Lichvar  
Red Hat  
Purkynova 115  
612 00 Brno  
Czech Republic

Email: [mlichvar@redhat.com](mailto:mlichvar@redhat.com)

Aanchal Malhotra  
Boston University  
111 Cummington St  
Boston, 02215  
United States of America

Email: [aanchal4@bu.edu](mailto:aanchal4@bu.edu)

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Historic  
Expires: 19 August 2022

B. Haberman, Ed.  
JHU  
February 2022

Control Messages Protocol for Use with Network Time Protocol Version 4  
draft-ietf-ntp-mode-6-cmds-11

## Abstract

This document describes the structure of the control messages that were historically used with the Network Time Protocol before the advent of more modern control and management approaches. These control messages have been used to monitor and control the Network Time Protocol application running on any IP network attached computer. The information in this document was originally described in Appendix B of RFC 1305. The goal of this document is to provide an updated description of the control messages described in RFC 1305 in order to conform with the updated Network Time Protocol specification documented in RFC 5905.

The publication of this document is not meant to encourage the development and deployment of these control messages. This document is only providing a current reference for these control messages given the current status of RFC 1305.

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## 1. Introduction

RFC 1305 [RFC1305] described a set of control messages for use within the Network Time Protocol (NTP) when a comprehensive network management solution was not available. The definitions of these control messages were not promulgated to RFC 5905 [RFC5905] when NTP version 4 was documented. These messages were intended for use only in systems where no other management facilities were available or appropriate, such as in dedicated-function bus peripherals. Support for these messages is not required in order to conform to RFC 5905 [RFC5905]. The control messages are described here as a current reference for use with an RFC 5905 implementation of NTP.

The publication of this document is not meant to encourage the development and deployment of these control messages. This document is only providing a current reference for these control messages given the current status of RFC 1305.

### 1.1. Control Message Overview

The NTP Mode 6 control messages are used by NTP management programs (e.g., ntpq) when a more robust network management facility (e.g., SNMP) is not available. These control messages provide rudimentary control and monitoring functions to manage a running instance of an NTP server. These commands are not designed to be used for communication between instances of running NTP servers.

The NTP Control Message has the value 6 specified in the mode field of the first octet of the NTP header and is formatted as shown in Figure 1. The format of the data field is specific to each command or response; however, in most cases the format is designed to be constructed and viewed by humans and so is coded in free-form ASCII. This facilitates the specification and implementation of simple management tools in the absence of fully evolved network-management facilities. As in ordinary NTP messages, the authenticator field follows the data field. If the authenticator is used the data field is zero-padded to a 32-bit boundary, but the padding bits are not considered part of the data field and are not included in the field count.

IP hosts are not required to reassemble datagrams over a certain size (576 octets for IPv4 [RFC0791] and 1280 octets for IPv6 [RFC2460]); however, some commands or responses may involve more data than will fit into a single datagram. Accordingly, a simple reassembly feature is included in which each octet of the message data is numbered starting with zero. As each fragment is transmitted the number of its first octet is inserted in the offset field and the number of octets is inserted in the count field. The more-data (M) bit is set in all fragments except the last.

Most control functions involve sending a command and receiving a response, perhaps involving several fragments. The sender chooses a distinct, nonzero sequence number and sets the status field and "R" and "E" bits to zero. The responder interprets the opcode and additional information in the data field, updates the status field, sets the "R" bit to one and returns the three 32-bit words of the header along with additional information in the data field. In case of invalid message format or contents the responder inserts a code in the status field, sets the "R" and "E" bits to one and, optionally, inserts a diagnostic message in the data field.

Some commands read or write system variables (e.g., s.offset) and peer variables (e.g., p.stratum) for an association identified in the command. Others read or write variables associated with a radio clock or other device directly connected to a source of primary synchronization information. To identify which type of variable and association the Association ID is used. System variables are indicated by the identifier zero. As each association is mobilized a unique, nonzero identifier is created for it. These identifiers are used in a cyclic fashion, so that the chance of using an old identifier which matches a newly created association is remote. A management entity can request a list of current identifiers and subsequently use them to read and write variables for each association. An attempt to use an expired identifier results in an exception response, following which the list can be requested again.

Some exception events, such as when a peer becomes reachable or unreachable, occur spontaneously and are not necessarily associated with a command. An implementation may elect to save the event information for later retrieval or to send an asynchronous response (called a trap) or both. In case of a trap the IP address and port number is determined by a previous command and the sequence field is set as described below. Current status and summary information for the latest exception event is returned in all normal responses. Bits in the status field indicate whether an exception has occurred since the last response and whether more than one exception has occurred.

Commands need not necessarily be sent by an NTP peer, so ordinary access-control procedures may not apply; however, the optional mask/match mechanism suggested in Section 6 elsewhere in this document provides the capability to control access by mode number, so this could be used to limit access for control messages (mode 6) to selected address ranges.

## 1.2. Remote Facility Message Overview

The original development of the NTP daemon included a remote facility for monitoring and configuration. This facility used mode 7 commands to communicate with the NTP daemon. This document illustrates the mode 7 packet format only. The commands embedded in the mode 7 messages are implementation specific and not standardized in any way. The mode 7 message format is described in Appendix A.

## 2. NTP Control Message Format

The format of the NTP Control Message header, which immediately follows the UDP header, is shown in Figure 1. Following is a description of its fields.

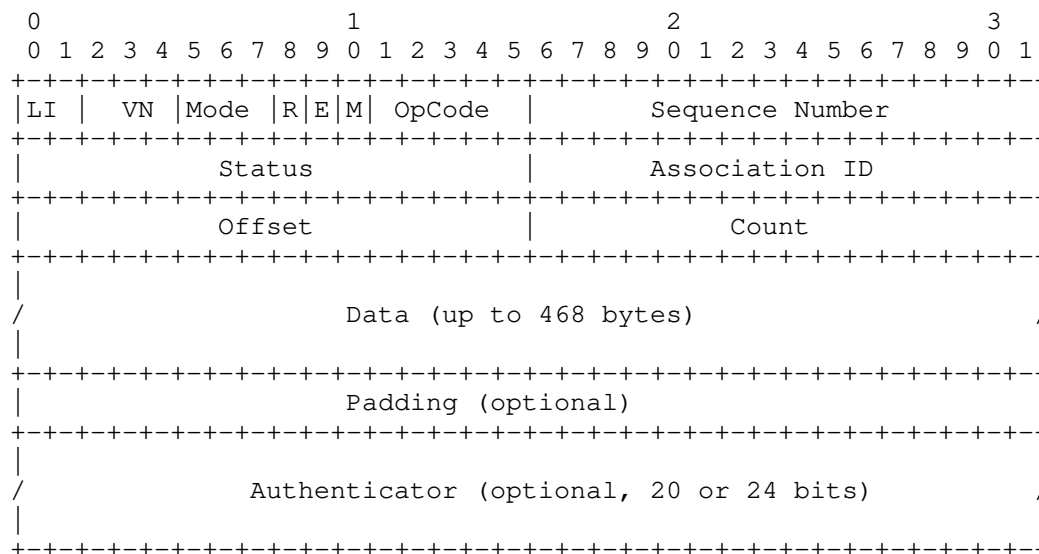


Figure 1: NTP Control Message Header

**Leap Indicator (LI):** This is a two-bit integer that is set to b00 for control message requests and responses. The Leap Indicator value used at this position in most NTP modes is in the System Status Word provided in some control message responses.

**Version Number (VN):** This is a three-bit integer indicating a minimum NTP version number. NTP servers do not respond to control messages with an unrecognized version number. Requests may intentionally use a lower version number to enable interoperability with earlier versions of NTP. Responses carry the same version as the corresponding request.

**Mode:** This is a three-bit integer indicating the mode. The value 6 indicates an NTP control message.

**Response Bit (R):** Set to zero for commands, one for responses.

**Error Bit (E):** Set to zero for normal response, one for error response.

**More Bit (M):** Set to zero for last fragment, one for all others.

**Operation Code (OpCode):** This is a five-bit integer specifying the command function. Values currently defined include the following:

Code	Meaning
0	reserved
1	read status command/response
2	read variables command/response
3	write variables command/response
4	read clock variables command/response
5	write clock variables command/response
6	set trap address/port command/response
7	trap response
8	runtime configuration command/response
9	export configuration to file command/response
10	retrieve remote address stats command/response
11	retrieve ordered list command/response
12	request client-specific nonce command/response
13-30	reserved
31	unset trap address/port command/response

**Sequence Number:** This is a 16-bit integer indicating the sequence number of the command or response. Each request uses a different sequence number. Each response carries the same sequence number as its corresponding request. For asynchronous trap responses, the responder increments the sequence number by one for each response, allowing trap receivers to detect missing trap responses. The sequence number of each fragment of a multiple-datagram response carries the same sequence number, copied from the request.

Status: This is a 16-bit code indicating the current status of the system, peer or clock, with values coded as described in following sections.

Association ID: This is a 16-bit unsigned integer identifying a valid association, or zero for the system clock.

Offset: This is a 16-bit unsigned integer indicating the offset, in octets, of the first octet in the data area. The offset is set to zero in requests. Responses spanning multiple datagrams use a positive offset in all but the first datagram.

Count: This is a 16-bit unsigned integer indicating the length of the data field, in octets.

Data: This contains the message data for the command or response. The maximum number of data octets is 468.

Padding (optional): Contains zero to three octets with value zero, as needed to ensure the overall control message size is a multiple of 4 octets.

Authenticator (optional): When the NTP authentication mechanism is implemented, this contains the authenticator information defined in Appendix C of [RFC1305].

### 3. Status Words

Status words indicate the present status of the system, associations and clock. They are designed to be interpreted by network-monitoring programs and are in one of four 16-bit formats shown in Figure 2 and described in this section. System and peer status words are associated with responses for all commands except the read clock variables, write clock variables and set trap address/port commands. The association identifier zero specifies the system status word, while a nonzero identifier specifies a particular peer association. The status word returned in response to read clock variables and write clock variables commands indicates the state of the clock hardware and decoding software. A special error status word is used to report malformed command fields or invalid values.



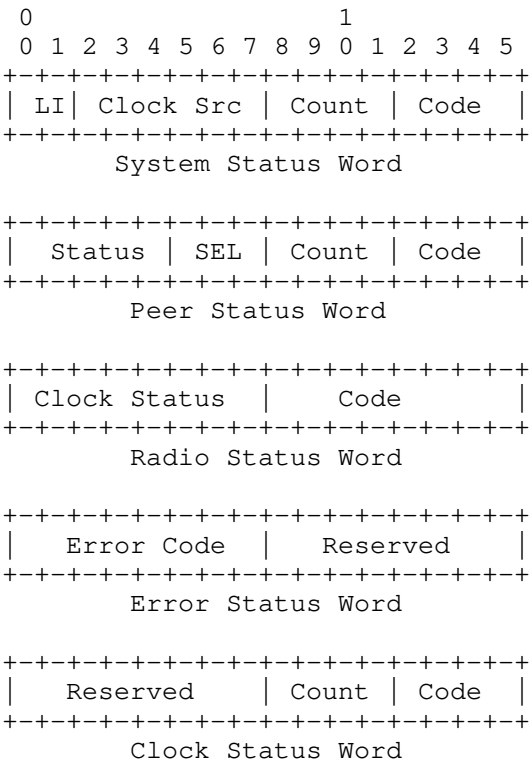


Figure 2: Status Word Formats

3.1. System Status Word

The system status word appears in the status field of the response to a read status or read variables command with a zero association identifier. The format of the system status word is as follows:

Leap Indicator (LI): This is a two-bit code warning of an impending leap second to be inserted/deleted in the last minute of the current day, with bit 0 and bit 1, respectively, coded as follows:

LI	Meaning
00	no warning
01	insert second after 23:59:59 of the current day
10	delete second 23:59:59 of the current day
11	unsynchronized

Clock Source (Clock Src): This is a six-bit integer indicating the current synchronization source, with values coded as follows:

Code	Meaning
0	unspecified or unknown
1	Calibrated atomic clock (e.g., PPS, HP 5061)
2	VLF (band 4) or LF (band 5) radio (e.g., OMEGA,, WWVB)
3	HF (band 7) radio (e.g., CHU, MSF, WWV/H)
4	UHF (band 9) satellite (e.g., GOES, GPS)
5	local net (e.g., DCN, TSP, DTS)
6	UDP/NTP
7	UDP/TIME
8	eyeball-and-wristwatch
9	telephone modem (e.g., NIST)
10-63	reserved

System Event Counter (Count): This is a four-bit integer indicating the number of system events occurring since the last time the System Event Code changed. Upon reaching 15, subsequent events with the same code are not counted.

System Event Code (Code): This is a four-bit integer identifying the latest system exception event, with new values overwriting previous values, and coded as follows:

Code	Meaning
0	unspecified
1	frequency correction (drift) file not available
2	frequency correction started (frequency stepped)
3	spike detected and ignored, starting stepout timer
4	frequency training started
5	clock synchronized
6	system restart
7	panic stop (required step greater than panic threshold)
8	no system peer
9	leap second insertion/deletion armed for the of the current month
10	leap second disarmed
11	leap second inserted or deleted
12	clock stepped (stepout timer expired)
13	kernel loop discipline status changed
14	leapseconds table loaded from file
15	leapseconds table outdated, updated file needed

### 3.2. Peer Status Word

A peer status word is returned in the status field of a response to a read status, read variables or write variables command and appears also in the list of association identifiers and status words returned by a read status command with a zero association identifier. The format of a peer status word is as follows:

Peer Status (Status): This is a five-bit code indicating the status of the peer determined by the packet procedure, with bits assigned as follows:

Peer Status bit	Meaning
0	configured (peer.config)
1	authentication enabled (peer.authenable)
2	authentication okay (peer.authentic)
3	reachability okay (peer.reach != 0)
4	broadcast association

Peer Selection (SEL): This is a three-bit integer indicating the status of the peer determined by the clock-selection procedure, with values coded as follows:

Sel	Meaning
0	rejected
1	discarded by intersection algorithm
2	discarded by table overflow (not currently used)
3	discarded by the cluster algorithm
4	included by the combine algorithm
5	backup source (with more than sys.maxclock survivors)
6	system peer (synchronization source)
7	PPS (pulse per second) peer

Peer Event Counter (Count): This is a four-bit integer indicating the number of peer exception events that occurred since the last time the peer event code changed. Upon reaching 15, subsequent events with the same code are not counted.

Peer Event Code (Code): This is a four-bit integer identifying the latest peer exception event, with new values overwriting previous values, and coded as follows:

Peer Event Code	Meaning
0	unspecified
1	association mobilized
2	association demobilized
3	peer unreachable (peer.reach was nonzero now zero)
4	peer reachable (peer.reach was zero now nonzero)
5	association restarted or timed out
6	no reply (only used with one-shot clock set command)
7	peer rate limit exceeded (kiss code RATE received)
8	access denied (kiss code DENY received)
9	leap second insertion/deletion at month's end armed by peer vote
10	became system peer (sys.peer)
11	reference clock event (see clock status word)
12	authentication failed
13	popcorn spike suppressed by peer clock filter register
14	entering interleaved mode
15	recovered from interleave error

### 3.3. Clock Status Word

There are two ways a reference clock can be attached to a NTP service host, as a dedicated device managed by the operating system and as a synthetic peer managed by NTP. As in the read status command, the association identifier is used to identify which one, zero for the system clock and nonzero for a peer clock. Only one system clock is supported by the protocol, although many peer clocks can be supported. A system or peer clock status word appears in the status field of the response to a read clock variables or write clock variables command. This word can be considered an extension of the system status word or the peer status word as appropriate. The format of the clock status word is as follows:

**Reserved:** An eight-bit integer that is ignored by requesters and zeroed by responders.

**Count:** This is a four-bit integer indicating the number of clock events that occurred since the last time the clock event code changed. Upon reaching 15, subsequent events with the same code are not counted.

**Clock Code (Code):** This is a four-bit integer indicating the current clock status, with values coded as follows:

Clock Status	Meaning
0	clock operating within nominals
1	reply timeout
2	bad reply format
3	hardware or software fault
4	propagation failure
5	bad date format or value
6	bad time format or value
7-15	reserved

### 3.4. Error Status Word

An error status word is returned in the status field of an error response as the result of invalid message format or contents. Its presence is indicated when the E (error) bit is set along with the response (R) bit in the response. It consists of an eight-bit integer coded as follows:

Error Status	Meaning
0	unspecified
1	authentication failure
2	invalid message length or format
3	invalid opcode
4	unknown association identifier
5	unknown variable name
6	invalid variable value
7	administratively prohibited
8-255	reserved

#### 4. Commands

Commands consist of the header and optional data field shown in Figure 1. When present, the data field contains a list of identifiers or assignments in the form `<<identifier>>[=<<value>>],<<identifier>>[=<<value>>],...` where `<<identifier>>` is the ASCII name of a system or peer variable such as the ones specified in RFC 5905 and `<<value>>` is expressed as a decimal, hexadecimal or string constant in the syntax of the C programming language. Where no ambiguity exists, the "sys." or "peer." prefixes can be suppressed. Whitespace (ASCII nonprinting format effectors) can be added to improve readability for simple monitoring programs that do not reformat the data field. Internet addresses are represented as follows: IPv4 addresses are written in the form `[n.n.n.n]`, where `n` is in decimal notation and the brackets are optional; IPv6 addresses are formulated based on the guidelines defined in [RFC5952]. Timestamps, including reference, originate, receive and transmit values, as well as the logical clock, are represented in units of seconds and fractions, preferably in hexadecimal notation. Delay, offset, dispersion and distance values are represented in units of milliseconds and fractions, preferably in decimal notation. All other values are represented as-is, preferably in decimal notation.

Implementations may define variables other than those described in RFC 5905. Called extramural variables, these are distinguished by the inclusion of some character type other than alphanumeric or "." in the name. For those commands that return a list of assignments in the response data field, if the command data field is empty, it is expected that all available variables defined in RFC 5905 will be included in the response. For the read commands, if the command data field is nonempty, an implementation may choose to process this field to individually select which variables are to be returned.

Commands are interpreted as follows:

Read Status (1): The command data field is empty or contains a list of identifiers separated by commas. The command operates in two ways depending on the value of the association identifier. If this identifier is nonzero, the response includes the peer identifier and status word. Optionally, the response data field may contain other information, such as described in the Read Variables command. If the association identifier is zero, the response includes the system identifier (0) and status word, while the data field contains a list of binary-coded pairs <<association identifier>> <<status word>>, one for each currently defined association.

Read Variables (2): The command data field is empty or contains a list of identifiers separated by commas. If the association identifier is nonzero, the response includes the requested peer identifier and status word, while the data field contains a list of peer variables and values as described above. If the association identifier is zero, the data field contains a list of system variables. If a peer has been selected as the synchronization source, the response includes the peer identifier and status word; otherwise, the response includes the system identifier (0) and status word.

Write Variables (3): The command data field contains a list of assignments as described above. The variables are updated as indicated. The response is as described for the Read Variables command.

Read Clock Variables (4): The command data field is empty or contains a list of identifiers separated by commas. The association identifier selects the system clock variables or peer clock variables in the same way as in the Read Variables command. The response includes the requested clock identifier and status word and the data field contains a list of clock variables and values, including the last timecode message received from the clock.

Write Clock Variables (5): The command data field contains a list of assignments as described above. The clock variables are updated as indicated. The response is as described for the Read Clock Variables command.

Set Trap Address/Port (6): The command association identifier, status and data fields are ignored. The address and port number for subsequent trap messages are taken from the source address and port of the control message itself. The initial trap counter for trap response messages is taken from the sequence field of the command. The response association identifier, status and data fields are not

significant. Implementations should include sanity timeouts which prevent trap transmissions if the monitoring program does not renew this information after a lengthy interval.

Trap Response (7): This message is sent when a system, peer or clock exception event occurs. The opcode field is 7 and the R bit is set. The trap counter is incremented by one for each trap sent and the sequence field set to that value. The trap message is sent using the IP address and port fields established by the set trap address/port command. If a system trap the association identifier field is set to zero and the status field contains the system status word. If a peer trap the association identifier field is set to that peer and the status field contains the peer status word. Optional ASCII-coded information can be included in the data field.

Configure (8): The command data is parsed and applied as if supplied in the daemon configuration file.

Save Configuration (9): Write a snapshot of the current configuration to the file name supplied as the command data. Further, the command is refused unless a directory in which to store the resulting files has been explicitly configured by the operator.

Read Most Recently Used (MRU) list (10): Retrieves records of recently seen remote addresses and associated statistics. This command supports all of the state variables defined in Section 9 of [RFC5905]. Command data consists of name=value pairs controlling the selection of records, as well as a requestor-specific nonce previously retrieved using this command or opcode 12, Request Nonce. The response consists of name=value pairs where some names can appear multiple times using a dot followed by a zero-based index to distinguish them, and to associate elements of the same record with the same index. A new nonce is provided with each successful response.

Read ordered list (11): Retrieves a list ordered by IP address (IPv4 information precedes IPv6 information). If the command data is empty or the seven characters "ifstats", the associated statistics, status and counters for each local address are returned. If the command data is the characters "addr\_restrictions" then the set of IPv4 remote address restrictions followed by the set of IPv6 remote address restrictions (access control lists) are returned. Other command data returns error code 5 (unknown variable name). Similar to Read MRU, response information uses zero-based indexes as part of the variable name preceding the equals sign and value, where each index relates information for a single address or network. This opcode requires authentication.



Request Nonce (12): Retrieves a 96-bit nonce specific to the requesting remote address, which is valid for a limited period. Command data is not used in the request. The nonce consists of a 64-bit NTP timestamp and 32 bits of hash derived from that timestamp, the remote address, and salt known only to the server which varies between daemon runs. Inclusion of the nonce by a management agent demonstrates to the server that the agent can receive datagrams sent to the source address of the request, making source address "spoofing" more difficult in a similar way as TCP's three-way handshake.

Unset Trap (31): Removes the requesting remote address and port from the list of trap receivers. Command data is not used in the request. If the address and port are not in the list of trap receivers, the error code is 4, bad association.

## 5. IANA Considerations

This document makes no request of IANA.

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

## 6. Security Considerations

A number of security vulnerabilities have been identified with these control messages.

NTP's control query interface allows reading and writing of system, peer, and clock variables remotely from arbitrary IP addresses using commands mentioned in Section 4. Traditionally, overwriting these variables, but not reading them, requires authentication by default. However, this document argues that an NTP host must authenticate all control queries and not just ones that overwrite these variables. Alternatively, the host can use an access control list to explicitly list IP addresses that are allowed to control query the clients. These access controls are required for the following reasons:

- \* NTP as a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) vector. NTP timing query and response packets (modes 1-2, 3-4, 5) are usually short in size. However, some NTP control queries generate a very long packet in response to a short query. As such, there is a history of use of NTP's control queries, which exhibit such behavior, to perform DDoS attacks. These off-path attacks exploit the large size of NTP control queries to cause UDP-based amplification attacks (e.g., mode 7 monlist command generates a very long packet in response to a small query [CVE-DOS]). These attacks only use NTP as a vector for DoS attacks on other protocols, but do not

affect the time service on the NTP host itself. To limit the sources of these malicious commands, NTP server operators are recommended to deploy ingress filtering [RFC3704].

- \* Time-shifting attacks through information leakage/overwriting. NTP hosts save important system and peer state variables. An off-path attacker who can read these variables remotely can leverage the information leaked by these control queries to perform time-shifting and DoS attacks on NTP clients. These attacks do affect time synchronization on the NTP hosts. For instance,
  - In the client/server mode, the client stores its local time when it sends the query to the server in its xmt peer variable. This variable is used to perform TEST2 to non-cryptographically authenticate the server, i.e., if the origin timestamp field in the corresponding server response packet matches the xmt peer variable, then the client accepts the packet. An off-path attacker, with the ability to read this variable can easily spoof server response packets for the client, which will pass TEST2, and can deny service or shift time on the NTP client. The specific attack is described in [CVE-SPOOF].
  - The client also stores its local time when the server response is received in its rec peer variable. This variable is used for authentication in interleaved-pivot mode. An off-path attacker with the ability to read this state variable can easily shift time on the client by passing this test. This attack is described in [CVE-SHIFT].
- \* Fast-Scanning. NTP mode 6 control messages are usually small UDP packets. Fast-scanning tools like ZMap can be used to spray the entire (potentially reachable) Internet with these messages within hours to identify vulnerable hosts. To make things worse, these attacks can be extremely low-rate, only requiring a control query for reconnaissance and a spoofed response to shift time on vulnerable clients.
- \* The mode 6 and 7 messages are vulnerable to replay attacks [CVE-Replay]. If an attacker observes mode 6/7 packets that modify the configuration of the server in any way, the attacker can apply the same change at any time later simply by sending the packets to the server again. The use of the nonce (Request Nonce command) provides limited protection against replay attacks.

NTP best practices recommend configuring NTP with the no-query parameter. The no-query parameter blocks access to all remote control queries. However, sometimes the hosts do not want to block all queries and want to give access for certain control queries

remotely. This could be for the purpose of remote management and configuration of the hosts in certain scenarios. Such hosts tend to use firewalls or other middleboxes to blacklist certain queries within the network.

Significantly fewer hosts respond to mode 7 monlist queries as compared to other control queries because it is a well-known and exploited control query. These queries are likely blocked using blacklists on firewalls and middleboxes rather than the no-query option on NTP hosts. The remaining control queries that can be exploited likely remain out of the blacklist because they are undocumented in the current NTP specification [RFC5905].

This document describes all of the mode 6 control queries allowed by NTP and can help administrators make informed decisions on security measures to protect NTP devices from harmful queries and likely make those systems less vulnerable. The use of the legacy mode 6 interface is NOT RECOMMENDED. Regardless of which mode 6 commands an administrator may elect to allow, remote access to this facility needs to be protected from unauthorized access (e.g., strict ACLs). Additionally, the legacy interface for mode 6 commands SHOULD NOT be utilized in new deployments or implementation of NTP.

## 7. Contributors

Dr. David Mills specified the vast majority of the mode 6 commands during the development of RFC 1305 [RFC1305] and deserves the credit for their existence and use.

## 8. Acknowledgements

Tim Plunkett created the original version of this document. Aanchal Malhotra provided the initial version of the Security Considerations section.

Karen O'Donoghue, David Hart, Harlan Stenn, and Philip Chimento deserve credit for portions of this document due to their earlier efforts to document these commands.

Miroshav Lichvar, Ulrich Windl, Dieter Sibold, J Ignacio Alvarez-Hamelin, and Alex Campbell provided valuable comments on various versions of this document.

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## Appendix A. NTP Remote Facility Message Format

The format of the NTP Remote Facility Message header, which immediately follows the UDP header, is shown in Figure 3. Following is a description of its fields. Bit positions marked as zero are reserved and should always be transmitted as zero.

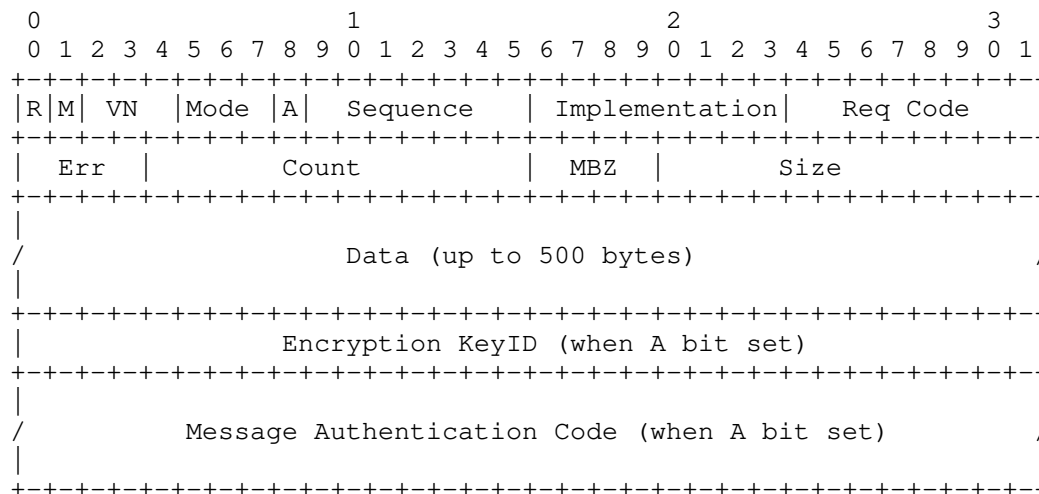


Figure 3: NTP Remote Facility Message Header

Response Bit (R) : Set to 0 if the packet is a request. Set to 1 if the packet is a response.

More Bit (M) : Set to 0 if this is the last packet in a response, otherwise set to 1 in responses requiring more than one packet.

Version Number (VN) : Set to the version number of the NTP daemon.

Mode : Set to 7 for Remote Facility messages.

Authenticated Bit (A) : If set to 1, this packet contains authentication information.

Sequence : For a multi-packet response, this field contains the sequence number of this packet. Packets in a multi-packet response are numbered starting with 0. The More Bit is set to 1 for all packets but the last.

Implementation : The version number of the implementation that defined the request code used in this message. An implementation number of 0 is used for a Request Code supported by all versions of the NTP daemon. The value 255 is reserved for future extensions.

Request Code (Req Code) : An implementation-specific code which specifies the operation being requested. A Request Code definition includes the format and semantics of the data included in the packet.

Error (Err) : Set to 0 for a request. For a response, this field contains an error code relating to the request. If the Error is non-zero, the operation requested wasn't performed.

- 0 - no error
- 1 - incompatible implementation number
- 2 - unimplemented request code
- 3 - format error
- 4 - no data available
- 7 - authentication failure

Count : The number of data items in the packet. Range is 0 to 500.

Must Be Zero (MBZ) : A reserved field set to 0 in requests and responses.

Size : The size of each data item in the packet. Range is 0 to 500.

Data : A variable-sized field containing request/response data. For requests and responses, the size in octets must be greater than or equal to the product of the number of data items (Count) and the size of a data item (Size). For requests, the data area is exactly 40 octets in length. For responses, the data area will range from 0 to 500 octets, inclusive.

Encryption KeyID : A 32-bit unsigned integer used to designate the key used for the Message Authentication Code. This field is included only when the A bit is set to 1.

Message Authentication Code : An optional Message Authentication Code defined by the version of the NTP daemon indicated in the Implementation field. This field is included only when the A bit is set to 1.

Author's Address

Brian Haberman (editor)  
JHU

Email: [brian@innovationslab.net](mailto:brian@innovationslab.net)

NTP Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: September 12, 2020

T. Mizrahi  
Huawei Smart Platforms iLab  
J. Fabini  
TU Wien  
A. Morton  
AT&T Labs  
March 11, 2020

Guidelines for Defining Packet Timestamps  
draft-ietf-ntp-packet-timestamps-09

Abstract

Various network protocols make use of binary-encoded timestamps that are incorporated in the protocol packet format, referred to as packet timestamps for short. This document specifies guidelines for defining packet timestamp formats in networking protocols at various layers. It also presents three recommended timestamp formats. The target audience of this document includes network protocol designers. It is expected that a new network protocol that requires a packet timestamp will, in most cases, use one of the recommended timestamp formats. If none of the recommended formats fits the protocol requirements, the new protocol specification should specify the format of the packet timestamp according to the guidelines in this document.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

Timestamps are widely used in network protocols for various purposes: timestamps are used for logging or reporting the time of an event, delay measurement and clock synchronization protocols both make use of timestamped messages, and in security protocols a timestamp is often used as part of a value that is unlikely to repeat (nonce).

Timestamps are represented in the RFC series in one of two forms: text-based timestamps, and packet timestamps. Text-based timestamps [RFC3339] are represented as user-friendly strings, and are widely used in the RFC series, for example in information objects and data models, e.g., [RFC5646], [RFC6991], and [RFC7493]. Packet timestamps, on the other hand, are represented by a compact binary field that has a fixed size, and are not intended to have a human-friendly format. Packet timestamps are also very common in the RFC series, and are used for example for measuring delay and for synchronizing clocks, e.g., [RFC5905], [RFC4656], and [RFC7323].

### 1.2. Scope of this Document

This document presents guidelines for defining a packet timestamp format in network protocols. Three recommended timestamp formats are presented. It is expected that a new network protocol that requires a packet timestamp will, in most cases, use one of these recommended timestamp formats. In some cases a network protocol may use more than one of the recommended timestamp formats. However, if none of the recommended formats fits the protocol requirements, the new protocol specification should specify the format of the packet timestamp according to the guidelines in this document.

The rationale behind defining a relatively small set of recommended formats is that it enables significant reuse; network protocols can typically reuse the timestamp format of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) or the Precision Time Protocol (PTP), allowing a straightforward integration with an NTP or a PTP-based timer. Moreover, since accurate timestamping mechanisms are often implemented in hardware, a new network protocol that reuses an existing timestamp format can be quickly deployed using existing hardware timestamping capabilities.

### 1.3. How to Use This Document

This document is intended as a reference for network protocol designers. When defining a network protocol that uses a packet timestamp, the recommended timestamp formats should be considered

first (Section 4). If one of these formats is used, it should be referenced along the lines of the examples in Section 6.1 and Section 6.2. If none of the recommended formats fits the required functionality, then a new timestamp format should be defined using the template of Section 3.

## 2. Terminology

### 2.1. Requirements Language

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.

### 2.2. Abbreviations

NTP	Network Time Protocol [RFC5905]
PTP	Precision Time Protocol [IEEE1588]
TAI	International Atomic Time
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time

### 2.3. Terms used in this Document

Timestamp:	A value that represents a point in time, corresponding to an event that occurred or is scheduled to occur.
Timestamp error:	The difference between the timestamp value and the value of a reference clock at the time of the event that the timestamp was intended to indicate.
Timestamp format:	The specification of a timestamp, which is represented by a set of attributes that unambiguously define the syntax and semantics of a timestamp.
Timestamp accuracy:	The mean over an ensemble of measurements of the timestamp error.
Timestamp precision:	The variation over an ensemble of measurements of the timestamp error.

Timestamp resolution: The minimal time unit used for representing the timestamp.

### 3. Packet Timestamp Specification Template

This document recommends to use the timestamp formats defined in Section 4. In cases where these timestamp formats do not satisfy the protocol requirements, the timestamp specification should clearly state the reasons for defining a new format. Moreover, it is recommended to derive the new timestamp format from an existing timestamp format, either a timestamp format from this document, or any other previously defined timestamp format.

The timestamp specification must unambiguously define the syntax and the semantics of the timestamp. The current section defines the minimum set of attributes, but it should be noted that in some cases additional attributes or aspects will need to be defined in the timestamp specification.

This section defines a template for specifying packet timestamps. A timestamp format specification **MUST** include at least the following aspects:

Timestamp syntax:

- Size: The number of bits (or octets) used to represent the packet timestamp field. If the timestamp is comprised of more than one field, the size of each field is specified. Network order (big endian) is assumed by default; if this is not the case then this section explicitly specifies the endianness.

Timestamp semantics:

- Units: The units used to represent the timestamp. If the timestamp is comprised of more than one field, the units of each field are specified. If a field is limited to a specific range of values, this section specifies the permitted range of values.
- Resolution: The timestamp resolution; the resolution is equal to the timestamp field unit. If the timestamp consists of two or more fields using different time units, then the resolution is the smallest time unit.
- Wraparound: The wraparound period of the timestamp; any further wraparound-related considerations should be described here.
- Epoch: The origin of the timescale used for the timestamp; the moment in time used as a reference for the timestamp value. For

example, the epoch may be based on a standard time scale, such as UTC. Another example is a relative timestamp, in which the epoch could be the time at which the device using the timestamp was powered up, and is not affected by leap seconds (see the next attribute).

- Leap seconds: This subsection specifies whether the timestamp is affected by leap seconds. If the timestamp is affected by leap seconds, then it represents the time elapsed since the epoch minus the number of leap seconds that have occurred since the epoch.

#### Synchronization aspects:

The specification of a network protocol that makes use of a packet timestamp is expected to include the synchronization aspects of using the timestamp. While the synchronization aspects are not strictly part of the timestamp format specification, these aspects provide the necessary context for using the timestamp within the scope of the protocol. In some cases timestamps are used without synchronization, e.g., a timestamp that indicates the number of seconds since power up. In such cases the Synchronization Aspects section will specify that the timestamp does not correspond to a synchronized time reference, and may discuss how this affects the usage of the timestamp. Further details about synchronization aspects are discussed in Section 5.

#### 4. Recommended Timestamp Formats

This document defines a set of recommended timestamp formats. Clearly, different network protocols may have different requirements and constraints, and consequently may use different timestamp formats. The choice of the specific timestamp format for a given protocol may depend on a various factors. A few examples of factors that may affect the choice of the timestamp format:

- o Timestamp size: while some network protocols use a large timestamp field, in some cases there may be constraints with respect to the timestamp size, affecting the choice of the timestamp format.
- o Resolution: the time resolution is another factor that may directly affect the selected timestamp format. A potentially important factor in this context is extensibility; it may be desirable to allow a timestamp format to be extensible to a higher resolution by extending the field. For example, the resolution of the NTP 32-bit timestamp format can be improved by extending it to the NTP 64-bit timestamp format in a straightforward way.

- o Wraparound period: the length of the time interval in which the timestamp is unique may also be an important factor in choosing the timestamp format. Along with the timestamp resolution, these two factors determine the required number of bits in the timestamp.
- o Common format for multiple protocols: if there are two or more network protocols that use timestamps and are often used together in typical systems, using a common timestamp format should be preferred if possible. For example, if the network protocol that is being defined typically runs on a PC, then an NTP-based timestamp format may allow easier integration with an NTP-synchronized timer. In contrast, a protocol that is typically deployed on a hardware-based platform, may make better use of a PTP-based timestamp, allowing more efficient integration with a PTP-synchronized timer.

#### 4.1. Using a Recommended Timestamp Format

A specification that uses one of the recommended timestamp formats should specify explicitly that this is a recommended timestamp format, and point to the relevant section in the current document.

#### 4.2. NTP Timestamp Formats

##### 4.2.1. NTP 64-bit Timestamp Format

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) 64-bit timestamp format is defined in [RFC5905]. This timestamp format is used in several network protocols, including [RFC6374], [RFC4656], and [RFC5357]. Since this timestamp format is used in NTP, this timestamp format should be preferred in network protocols that are typically deployed in concert with NTP.

The format is presented in this section according to the template defined in Section 3.

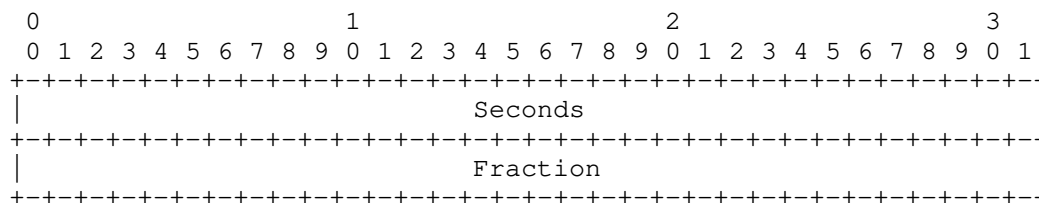


Figure 1: NTP [RFC5905] 64-bit Timestamp Format

#### Timestamp field format:

Seconds: specifies the integer portion of the number of seconds since the epoch.

- Size: 32 bits.

- Units: seconds.

Fraction: specifies the fractional portion of the number of seconds since the epoch.

- Size: 32 bits.

- Units: the unit is  $2^{(-32)}$  seconds, which is roughly equal to 233 picoseconds.

#### Epoch:

The epoch is 1 January 1900 at 00:00 UTC.

Note: As pointed out in [RFC5905], strictly speaking, UTC did not exist prior to 1 January 1972, but it is convenient to assume it has existed for all eternity. The current epoch implies that the timestamp specifies the number of seconds since 1 January 1972 at 00:00 UTC plus 2272060800 (which is the number of seconds between 1 January 1900 and 1 January 1972).

#### Leap seconds:

This timestamp format is affected by leap seconds. The timestamp represents the number of seconds elapsed since the epoch minus the number of leap seconds. Thus, during and possibly before and/or after the occurrence of a leap second, the value of the timestamp may temporarily be ambiguous, as further discussed in Section 5.

#### Resolution:

The resolution is  $2^{(-32)}$  seconds.

#### Wraparound:

This time format wraps around every  $2^{32}$  seconds, which is roughly 136 years. The next wraparound will occur in the year 2036.

#### 4.2.2. NTP 32-bit Timestamp Format

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) 32-bit timestamp format is defined in [RFC5905]. This timestamp format is used in [I-D.ietf-ippm-initial-registry] and [I-D.ietf-sfc-nsh-dc-allocation]. This timestamp format should be preferred in network protocols that are typically deployed in concert with NTP. The 32-bit format can be used either when space constraints do not allow the use of the 64-bit format, or when the 32-bit format satisfies the resolution and wraparound requirements.

The format is presented in this section according to the template defined in Section 3.

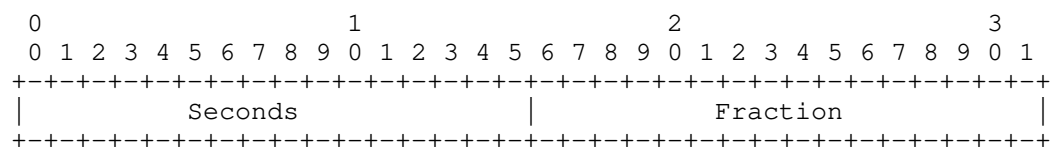


Figure 2: NTP [RFC5905] 32-bit Timestamp Format

Timestamp field format:

Seconds: specifies the integer portion of the number of seconds since the epoch.

- Size: 16 bits.

- Units: seconds.

Fraction: specifies the fractional portion of the number of seconds since the epoch.

- Size: 16 bits.

- Units: the unit is  $2^{(-16)}$  seconds, which is roughly equal to 15.3 microseconds.

Epoch:

The epoch is 1 January 1900 at 00:00 UTC.

Note: As pointed out in [RFC5905], strictly speaking, UTC did not exist prior to 1 January 1972, but it is convenient to assume it has existed for all eternity. The current epoch implies that the timestamp specifies the number of seconds since 1 January 1972 at



00:00 UTC plus 2272060800 (which is the number of seconds between 1 January 1900 and 1 January 1972).

#### Leap seconds:

This timestamp format is affected by leap seconds. The timestamp represents the number of seconds elapsed since the epoch minus the number of leap seconds. Thus, during and possibly after the occurrence of a leap second, the value of the timestamp may temporarily be ambiguous, as further discussed in Section 5.

#### Resolution:

The resolution is  $2^{-16}$  seconds.

#### Wraparound:

This time format wraps around every  $2^{16}$  seconds, which is roughly 18 hours.

### 4.3. The PTP Truncated Timestamp Format

The Precision Time Protocol (PTP) [IEEE1588] uses an 80-bit timestamp format. The truncated timestamp format is a 64-bit field, which is the 64 least significant bits of the 80-bit PTP timestamp. Since this timestamp format is similar to the one used in PTP, this timestamp format should be preferred in network protocols that are typically deployed in PTP-capable devices.

The PTP truncated timestamp format was defined in [IEEE1588v1] and is used in several protocols, such as [RFC6374], [RFC7456], [RFC8186] and [ITU-T-Y.1731].

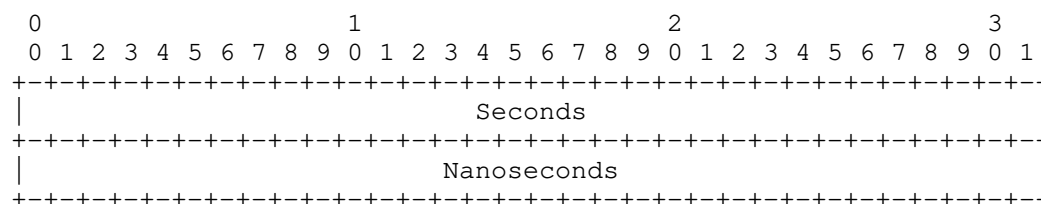


Figure 3: PTP [IEEE1588] Truncated Timestamp Format

#### Timestamp field format:

Seconds: specifies the integer portion of the number of seconds since the epoch.

- Size: 32 bits.

- Units: seconds.

Nanoseconds: specifies the fractional portion of the number of seconds since the epoch.

- Size: 32 bits.

- Units: nanoseconds. The value of this field is in the range 0 to  $(10^9)-1$ .

Epoch:

The PTP [IEEE1588] epoch is 1 January 1970 00:00:00 TAI.

Leap seconds:

This timestamp format is not affected by leap seconds.

Resolution:

The resolution is 1 nanosecond.

Wraparound:

This time format wraps around every  $2^{32}$  seconds, which is roughly 136 years. The next wraparound will occur in the year 2106.

## 5. Synchronization Aspects

A specification that defines a new timestamp format or uses one of the recommended timestamp formats should include a section on Synchronization Aspects. Note that the recommended timestamp formats defined in this document (Section 4) do not include the synchronization aspects of these timestamp formats, but it is expected that specifications of network protocols that make use of these formats should include the synchronization aspects. Examples of a Synchronization Aspects section can be found in Section 6.

The Synchronization Aspects section should specify all the assumptions and requirements related to synchronization. For example, the synchronization aspects may specify whether nodes populating the timestamps should be synchronized among themselves, and whether the timestamp is measured with respect to a central reference clock such as an NTP server. If time is assumed to be synchronized to a time standard such as UTC or TAI, it should be specified in this section. Further considerations may be discussed

in this section, such as the required timestamp accuracy and precision.

Another aspect that should be discussed in this section is leap second [RFC5905] considerations. The timestamp specification template (Section 3) specifies whether the timestamp is affected by leap seconds. It is often the case that further details about leap seconds will need to be defined in the Synchronization Aspects section. Generally speaking, a leap second is a one-second adjustment that is occasionally applied to UTC in order to keep it aligned to the solar time. A leap second may be either positive or negative, i.e., the clock may either be shifted one second forwards or backwards. All leap seconds that have occurred up to the publication of this document have been in the backwards direction, and although forward leap seconds are theoretically possible, the text throughout this document focuses on the common case, which is the backward leap second. In a timekeeping system that considers leap seconds, the system clock may be affected by a leap second in one of three possible ways:

- o The clock is turned backwards one second at the end of the leap second.
- o The clock is frozen during the duration of the leap second.
- o The clock is slowed down during the leap second and adjacent time intervals until the new time value catches up. The interval for this process, commonly referred to as leap smear, can range from several seconds to several hours before, during, and/or after the occurrence of the leap second.

The way leap seconds are handled depends on the synchronization protocol, and is thus not specified in this document. However, if a timestamp format is defined with respect to a timescale that is affected by leap seconds, the Synchronization Aspects section should specify how the use of leap seconds affects the timestamp usage.

## 6. Timestamp Use Cases

Packet timestamps are used in various network protocols. Typical applications of packet timestamps include delay measurement, clock synchronization, and others. The following table presents a (non-exhaustive) list of protocols that use packet timestamps, and the timestamp formats used in each of these protocols.

Protocol	Recommended formats			Other
	NTP 64-bit	NTP 32-bit	PTP Trunc.	
NTP [RFC5905]	+			
OWAMP [RFC4656]	+			
TWAMP [RFC5357]	+		+	
TWAMP [RFC8186]	+			
TRILL [RFC7456]			+	
MPLS [RFC6374]			+	
TCP [RFC7323]				+
RTP [RFC3550]	+			+
IPFIX [RFC7011]				+
BinaryTime [RFC6019]				+
[I-D.ietf-ippm-initial-registry]	+	+		
[I-D.ietf-sfc-nsh-dc-allocation]		+	+	

Figure 4: Protocols that use Packet Timestamps

The rest of this section presents two hypothetical examples of network protocol specifications that use one of the recommended timestamp formats. The examples include the text that specifies the information related to the timestamp format.

#### 6.1. Example 1

##### Timestamp:

The timestamp format used in this specification is the NTP [RFC5905] 64-bit format, as specified in Section 4.2.1 of [I-D.ietf-ntp-packet-timestamps].

##### Synchronization aspects:

It is assumed that nodes that run this protocol are synchronized to UTC using a synchronization mechanism that is outside the scope of this document. In typical deployments this protocol will run on a machine that uses NTP [RFC5905] for synchronization. Thus, the timestamp may be derived from the NTP-synchronized clock, allowing the timestamp to be measured with respect to the clock of an NTP server. Since the NTP time format is affected by leap seconds, the current timestamp format is similarly affected. Thus, the value of a timestamp during or slightly after a leap second may be temporarily inaccurate.

## 6.2. Example 2

### Timestamp:

The timestamp format used in this specification is the PTP [IEEE1588] Truncated format, as specified in Section 4.3 of [I-D.ietf-ntp-packet-timestamps].

### Synchronization aspects:

It is assumed that nodes that run this protocol are synchronized among themselves. Nodes may be synchronized to a global reference time. Note that if PTP [IEEE1588] is used for synchronization, the timestamp may be derived from the PTP-synchronized clock, allowing the timestamp to be measured with respect to the clock of an PTP Grandmaster clock.

## 7. Packet Timestamp Control Field

In some cases it is desirable to have a control field that describes structure, format, content, and properties of timestamps. Control information about the timestamp format can be conveyed in some protocols using a dedicated control plane protocol, or may be made available at the management plane, for example using a YANG data model. An optional control field allows some of the control information to be attached to the timestamp.

An example of a packet timestamp control field is the Error Estimate field, defined by Section 4.1.2 in [RFC4656], which is used in OWAMP [RFC4656] and TWAMP [RFC5357]. The Root Dispersion and Root Delay fields in the NTP header [RFC5905] are two examples of fields that provide information about the timestamp precision. Another example of an auxiliary field is the Correction Field in the PTP header [IEEE1588]; its value is used as a correction to the timestamp, and may be assigned by the sender of the PTP message and updated by transit nodes (Transparent Clocks) in order to account for the delay along the path.

This section defines high-level guidelines for defining packet timestamp control fields in network protocols that can benefit from such timestamp-related control information. The word 'requirements' is used in its informal context in this section.

#### 7.1. High-level Control Field Requirements

A control field for packet timestamps must offer an adequate feature set and fulfill a series of requirements to be usable and accepted. The following list captures the main high-level requirements for timestamp fields.

1. **Extensible Feature Set:** protocols and applications depend on various timestamp characteristics. A timestamp control field must support a variable number of elements (components) that either describe or quantify timestamp-specific characteristics or parameters. Examples of potential elements include timestamp size, encoding, accuracy, leap seconds, reference clock identifiers, etc.
2. **Size:** Essential for an efficient use of timestamp control fields is the trade-off between supported features and control field size. Protocols and applications may select the specific control field elements that are needed for their operation from the set of available elements.
3. **Composition:** Applications may depend on specific control field elements being present in messages. The status of these elements may be either mandatory, conditional mandatory, or optional, depending on the specific application and context. A control field specification must support applications in conveying or negotiating (a) the set of control field elements along with (b) the status of any element (i.e., mandatory, conditional mandatory, or optional) by defining appropriate data structures and identity codes.
4. **Category:** Control field elements can characterize either static timestamp information (like, e.g., timestamp size in bytes and timestamp semantics: NTP 64 bit format) or runtime timestamp information (like, e.g., estimated timestamp accuracy at the time of sampling: 20 microseconds to UTC). For efficiency reason it may be meaningful to support separation of these two concepts: while the former (static) information is typically valid throughout a protocol session and may be conveyed only once, at session establishment time, the latter (runtime) information augments any timestamp instance and may cause substantial overhead for high-traffic protocols.

Proposals for timestamp control fields will be defined in separate documents and are out of scope of this document.

## 8. IANA Considerations

This document includes no request to IANA.

## 9. Security Considerations

A network protocol that uses a packet timestamp MUST specify the security considerations that result from using the timestamp. This section provides an overview of some of the common security considerations of using timestamps.

Any metadata that is attached to control or data packets, and specifically packet timestamps, can facilitate network reconnaissance; by passively eavesdropping to timestamped packets an attacker can gather information about the network performance, and about the level of synchronization between nodes.

In some cases timestamps could be spoofed or modified by on-path attackers, thus attacking the application that uses the timestamps. For example, if timestamps are used in a delay measurement protocol, an attacker can modify en route timestamps in a way that manipulates the measurement results. Integrity protection mechanisms, such as Message Authentication Codes (MAC), can mitigate such attacks. The specification of an integrity protection mechanism is outside the scope of this document, as typically integrity protection will be defined on a per-network-protocol basis, and not specifically for the timestamp field.

Another potential threat that can have a similar impact is delay attacks. An attacker can maliciously delay some or all of the en route messages, with the same harmful implications as described in the previous paragraph. Mitigating delay attacks is a significant challenge; in contrast to spoofing and modification attacks, the delay attack cannot be prevented by cryptographic integrity protection mechanisms. In some cases delay attacks can be mitigated by sending the timestamped information through multiple paths, allowing to detect and to be resilient to an attacker that has access to one of the paths.

In many cases timestamping relies on an underlying synchronization mechanism. Thus, any attack that compromises the synchronization mechanism can also compromise protocols that use timestamping. Attacks on time protocols are discussed in detail in [RFC7384].

## 10. Acknowledgments

The authors thank Russ Housley, Yaakov Stein, Greg Mirsky, Warner Losh, Rodney Cummings, Miroslav Lichvar, Denis Reilly, Daniel Franke, Eric Vyncke, Ben Kaduk, Ian Swett, Francesca Palombini, Watson Ladd, and other members of the NTP working group for many helpful comments. The authors gratefully acknowledge Harlan Stenn and the people from the Network Time Foundation for sharing their thoughts and ideas.

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#### Authors' Addresses

Tal Mizrahi  
Huawei Smart Platforms iLab  
8-2 Matam  
Haifa 3190501  
Israel

Email: [tal.mizrahi.phd@gmail.com](mailto:tal.mizrahi.phd@gmail.com)

Joachim Fabini  
TU Wien  
Gusshausstrasse 25/E389  
Vienna 1040  
Austria

Phone: +43 1 58801 38813  
Fax: +43 1 58801 38898  
Email: Joachim.Fabini@tuwien.ac.at  
URI: <http://www.tc.tuwien.ac.at/about-us/staff/joachim-fabini/>

Al Morton  
AT&T Labs  
200 Laurel Avenue South  
Middletown,, NJ 07748  
USA

Phone: +1 732 420 1571  
Fax: +1 732 368 1192  
Email: acmorton@att.com

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 26, 2019

H. Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
S. Goldberg  
Boston University  
March 25, 2019

Network Time Protocol REFID Updates  
draft-ietf-ntp-refid-updates-05

Abstract

RFC 5905 [RFC5905], section 7.3, "Packet Header Variables", defines the value of the REFID, the system peer for the responding host. In the past, for IPv4 associations the IPv4 address is used, and for IPv6 associations the first four octets of the MD5 hash of the IPv6 address are used. There are two recognized shortcomings to this approach, and this proposal addresses them. One is that knowledge of the system peer is "abusable" information and should not be generally available. The second is that the four octet hash of the IPv6 address looks very much like an IPv4 address, and this is confusing.

RFC EDITOR: PLEASE REMOVE THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH BEFORE PUBLISHING:

The source code and issues list for this draft can be found in <https://github.com/hstenn/ietf-ntp-refid-updates>

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## 1. Introduction

## 1.1. The REFID

The interpretation of a REFID is based on the stratum, as documented in RFC 5905 [RFC5905], section 7.3, "Packet Header Variables". The core reason for the REFID in the NTP Protocol is to prevent a degree-one timing loop, where server B decides to follow A as its time source, and A then decides to follow B as its time source.

At Stratum 2+, which will be the case if two servers A and B are exchanging timing information, then if server B follows A as its time source, A's address will be B's REFID. When A uses IPv4, the default

REFID is A's IPv4 address. When A uses IPv6, the default REFID is a four-octet digest of A's IPv6 address. Now, if A queries B for its time, then A will learn that B is using A as its time source by observing A's address in the REFID field of the response packet sent by B. Thus, A will not select B as a potential time source, as this would cause a timing loop.

## 1.2. NOT-YOU REFID

The traditional REFID mechanism, however, also allows a third-party C to learn that A is the time source that is being used by B. When A is using IPv4, C can learn this by querying B for its time, and observing that the REFID in B's response is the IPv4 address of A. Meanwhile, when A is using IPv6, then C can again query B for its time, and then can use an offline dictionary attack to attempt to determine the IPv6 address that corresponds to the digest value in the response sent by B. C could construct the necessary dictionary by compiling a list of publicly accessible IPv6 servers. Remote attackers can use this technique to attempt to identify the time sources used by a target, and then send spoofed packets to the target or its time source in an attempt to disrupt time service, as was done e.g., in [NDSS16] or [CVE-2015-8138].

The REFID thus unnecessarily leaks information about a target's time server to remote attackers. The best way to mitigate this vulnerability is to decouple the IP address of the time source from the REFID. To do this, a system can use an otherwise-impossible value for its REFID, called the NOT-YOU REFID value, when it believes that a querying system is not its time source.

The NOT-YOU REFID proposal is backwards-compatible and provides the bare minimum diagnostic information to third parties. It can be implemented by one peer in an NTP association without any changes to the other peer. This holds as long as responding NOT-YOU system can accurately detect when it's getting a request from its system peer.

The NOT-YOU REFID proposal does have a small risk. Consider system A that returns the NOT-YOU REFID and system B that has two network interfaces B1 and B2. Suppose that system A is using system B as his time source, via network interface B1. Now suppose that system B queries system A for time via network interface B2. In this case, system A returns the NOT-YOU REFID value to system B, since system A does not realize that network interface B1 and B2 belong to the same system. In this case, system B might choose system A as its time source, and a degree-one timing loop will occur. In this case, however, the two systems will spiral into degrading stratum positions with increasing root distances, and eventually the loop will break. If any other systems are available as time servers, one of them will

become the new system peer. However, unless or until this happens the two spiraling systems will have degraded time quality.

### 1.3. IPv6 REFID

In an environment where all time queries made to a server can be trusted, an operator might well choose to expose the real REFID. RFC 5905 [RFC5905], section 7.3, "Packet Header Variables", explains how a remote system peer is converted to a REFID. It says:

If using the IPv4 address family, the identifier is the four-octet IPv4 address. If using the IPv6 family, it is the first four octets of the MD5 hash of the IPv6 address. ...

However, the MD5 hash of an IPv6 address often looks like a valid IPv4 address. When this happens, an operator cannot tell if the REFID refers to an IPv6 address or and IPv4. Specifically, the NTP Project has received a report where the generated IPv6 hash decoded to the IPv4 address of a different machine on the system peer's network.

This proposal offers a way for a system to generate a REFID for a IPv6 system peer that does not conflict with an IPv4-based REFID.

This proposal is not backwards-compatible. It SHOULD be implemented by both peers in an NTP association. In the scenario where A and B are peering using IPv6, where A is the system peer and does not understand IPv6 REFID, and B is subordinate and is using IPv6 REFID, A will not be able to determine that B is using A as its system peer and a degree-one timing loop can form.

If both peers implement the IPv6 REFID this situation cannot happen.

If at least one of the peers implements the proposed I-DO [DRAFT-I-DO] protocol this situation cannot happen.

### 1.4. 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].

## 2. The NOT-YOU REFID

## 2.1. Proposal

When enabled, this proposal allows the one-degree loop detection to work and useful diagnostic information to be provided to trusted partners while keeping potentially abusable information from being disclosed to ostensibly uninterested parties. It does this by returning the normal REFID to queries that come from trusted addresses or from an address that the current system believes is its time source (aka its "system peer"), and otherwise returning one of two special IP addresses that is interpreted to mean "not you". The "not you" IP addresses are 127.127.127.127 and 127.127.127.128. If an IPv6 query is received from an address whose four-octet hash equals one of these two addresses and we believe the querying host is not our system peer, the other NOT-YOU address is returned as the REFID.

This mechanism is correct and transparent when the system responding with a NOT-YOU can accurately detect when it's getting a timing query from its system peer. A querying system that uses IPv4 continues to check that its IPv4 address does not appear in the REFID before deciding whether to take time from the current system. A querying system that uses IPv6 continues to check that the four-octet hash of its IPv6 address does not appear in the REFID before deciding whether to take time from the current system.

## 3. Augmenting the IPv6 REFID Hash

### 3.1. Background

In a trusted network, the S2+ REFID is generated based on the network system peer. RFC 5905 [RFC5905] says:

If using the IPv4 address family, the identifier is the four-octet IPv4 address. If using the IPv6 family, it is the first four octets of the MD5 hash of the IPv6 address.

This means that the IPv4 representation of the IPv6 hash would be: b1.b2.b3.b4 . This proposal is that the system MAY also use 255.b2.b3.b4 as its REFID. This reduces the risk of ambiguity, since addresses beginning with 255 are "reserved", and thus will not collide with valid IPv4 on the network.

When using the REFID to check for a timing loop for an IPv6 association, if the code that checks the first four-octets of the hash fails to match then the code must check again, using 0xFF as the first octet of the hash.



### 3.2. Potential Problems

There is a 1 in 16,777,216 chance that the REFID hashes of two IPv6 addresses will be identical, producing a false-positive loop detection. With a sufficient number of servers, the risk of this problem becomes a non-issue. The use of the NOT-YOU REFID and/or the proposed REFID-SUGGESTION [DRAFT-REFID-SUGGESTION] or I-DO [DRAFT-I-DO] extension fields are ways to mitigate this potential situation.

Unrealistically, if only two instances of NTP are communicating via IPv6 and system A implements this new IPv6 REFID hash and system B does not, system B will not be able to detect this loop condition. In this case, the two machines will slowly increase their stratum until they become unsynchronized. This situation is considered to be unrealistic because, for this to happen, each system would have to have only the other system available as a time source, for example, in a misconfigured "orphan mode" setup. There is no risk of this happening in an NTP network with 3 or more time sources, or in a properly-configured "time island" setup.

### 4. Acknowledgements

For the "not-you" REFID, we acknowledge useful discussions with Aanchal Malhotra and Matthew Van Gundy.

For the IPv6 REFID, we acknowledge Dan Mahoney (and perhaps others) for suggesting the idea of using an "impossible" first-octet value to indicate an IPv6 refid hash.

### 5. IANA Considerations

This memo requests IANA to allocate a pseudo Extension Field Type of 0xFFFF so the proposed "I-Do" exchange can report whether or not the "IPv6 REFID Hash" is supported.

### 6. Security Considerations

Many systems running NTP are configured to return responses to timing queries by default. These responses contain a REFID field, which generally reveals the address of the system's time source if that source is an IPv4 address. This behavior can be exploited by remote attackers who wish to first learn the address of a target's time source, and then attack the target and/or its time source. As such, the NOT-YOU REFID proposal is designed to harden NTP against these attacks by limiting the amount of information leaked in the REFID field.

Systems running NTP should reveal the identity of their system in peer in their REFID only when they are on a trusted network. The IPv6 REFID proposal provides one way to do this, when the system peer uses addresses in the IPv6 family.

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Authors' Addresses

Harlan Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
P.O. Box 918  
Talent, OR 97540  
US

Email: [stenn@nwttime.org](mailto:stenn@nwttime.org)

Sharon Goldberg  
Boston University  
111 Cummington St  
Boston, MA 02215  
US

Email: [goldbe@cs.bu.edu](mailto:goldbe@cs.bu.edu)

NTP Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 26, 2020

D. Franke  
Akamai  
D. Sibold  
K. Teichel  
PTB  
M. Dansarie  
  
R. Sundblad  
Netnod  
March 25, 2020

Network Time Security for the Network Time Protocol  
draft-ietf-ntp-using-nts-for-ntp-28

Abstract

This memo specifies Network Time Security (NTS), a mechanism for using Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) to provide cryptographic security for the client-server mode of the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

NTS is structured as a suite of two loosely coupled sub-protocols. The first (NTS-KE) handles initial authentication and key establishment over TLS. The second handles encryption and authentication during NTP time synchronization via extension fields in the NTP packets, and holds all required state only on the client via opaque cookies.

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## 1. Introduction

This memo specifies Network Time Security (NTS), a cryptographic security mechanism for network time synchronization. A complete specification is provided for application of NTS to the client-server mode of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) [RFC5905].

### 1.1. Objectives

The objectives of NTS are as follows:

- o Identity: Through the use of a X.509 public key infrastructure, implementations can cryptographically establish the identity of the parties they are communicating with.
- o Authentication: Implementations can cryptographically verify that any time synchronization packets are authentic, i.e., that they were produced by an identified party and have not been modified in transit.
- o Confidentiality: Although basic time synchronization data is considered non-confidential and sent in the clear, NTS includes support for encrypting NTP extension fields.
- o Replay prevention: Client implementations can detect when a received time synchronization packet is a replay of a previous packet.
- o Request-response consistency: Client implementations can verify that a time synchronization packet received from a server was sent in response to a particular request from the client.
- o Unlinkability: For mobile clients, NTS will not leak any information additional to NTP which would permit a passive adversary to determine that two packets sent over different networks came from the same client.
- o Non-amplification: Implementations (especially server implementations) can avoid acting as distributed denial-of-service

(DDoS) amplifiers by never responding to a request with a packet larger than the request packet.

- o Scalability: Server implementations can serve large numbers of clients without having to retain any client-specific state.
- o Performance: NTS must not significantly degrade the quality of the time transfer. The encryption and authentication used when actually transferring time should be lightweight (see RFC 7384, Section 5.7 [RFC7384]).

## 1.2. Protocol Overview

The Network Time Protocol includes many different operating modes to support various network topologies (see RFC 5905, Section 3 [RFC5905]). In addition to its best-known and most-widely-used client-server mode, it also includes modes for synchronization between symmetric peers, a control mode for server monitoring and administration, and a broadcast mode. These various modes have differing and partly contradictory requirements for security and performance. Symmetric and control modes demand mutual authentication and mutual replay protection. Additionally, for certain message types control mode may require confidentiality as well as authentication. Client-server mode places more stringent requirements on resource utilization than other modes, because servers may have vast number of clients and be unable to afford to maintain per-client state. However, client-server mode also has more relaxed security needs, because only the client requires replay protection: it is harmless for stateless servers to process replayed packets. The security demands of symmetric and control modes, on the other hand, are in conflict with the resource-utilization demands of client-server mode: any scheme which provides replay protection inherently involves maintaining some state to keep track of what messages have already been seen.

This memo specifies NTS exclusively for the client-server mode of NTP. To this end, NTS is structured as a suite of two protocols:

The "NTS Extensions for NTPv4" define a collection of NTP extension fields for cryptographically securing NTPv4 using previously-established key material. They are suitable for securing client-server mode because the server can implement them without retaining per-client state. All state is kept by the client and provided to the server in the form of an encrypted cookie supplied with each request. On the other hand, the NTS Extension Fields are suitable *only* for client-server mode because only the client, and not the server, is protected from replay.



The "NTS Key Establishment" protocol (NTS-KE) is a mechanism for establishing key material for use with the NTS Extension Fields for NTPv4. It uses TLS to establish keys, provide the client with an initial supply of cookies, and negotiate some additional protocol options. After this, the TLS channel is closed with no per-client state remaining on the server side.

The typical protocol flow is as follows: The client connects to an NTS-KE server on the NTS TCP port and the two parties perform a TLS handshake. Via the TLS channel, the parties negotiate some additional protocol parameters and the server sends the client a supply of cookies along with an address and port of an NTP server for which the cookies are valid. The parties use TLS key export [RFC5705] to extract key material which will be used in the next phase of the protocol. This negotiation takes only a single round trip, after which the server closes the connection and discards all associated state. At this point the NTS-KE phase of the protocol is complete. Ideally, the client never needs to connect to the NTS-KE server again.

Time synchronization proceeds with the indicated NTP server. The client sends the server an NTP client packet which includes several extension fields. Included among these fields are a cookie (previously provided by the key establishment server) and an authentication tag, computed using key material extracted from the NTS-KE handshake. The NTP server uses the cookie to recover this key material and send back an authenticated response. The response includes a fresh, encrypted cookie which the client then sends back in the clear in a subsequent request. (This constant refreshing of cookies is necessary in order to achieve NTS's unlinkability goal.)

Figure 1 provides an overview of the high-level interaction between the client, the NTS-KE server, and the NTP server. Note that the cookies' data format and the exchange of secrets between NTS-KE and NTP servers are not part of this specification and are implementation dependent. However, a suggested format for NTS cookies is provided in Section 6.

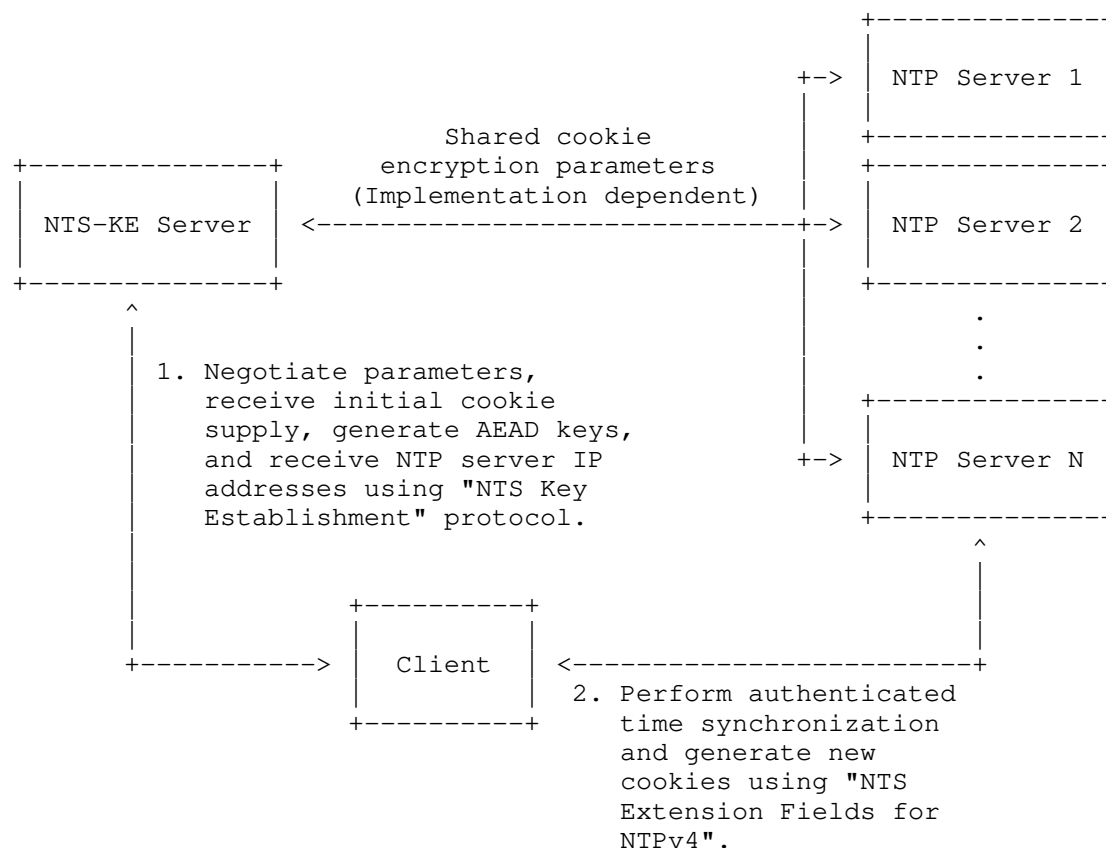


Figure 1: Overview of High-Level Interactions in NTS

## 2. Requirements Language

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. TLS profile for Network Time Security

Network Time Security makes use of TLS for NTS key establishment.

Since the NTS protocol is new as of this publication, no backward-compatibility concerns exist to justify using obsolete, insecure, or otherwise broken TLS features or versions. Implementations MUST conform with RFC 7525 [RFC7525] or with a later revision of BCP 195.

Implementations MUST NOT negotiate TLS versions earlier than 1.3 [RFC8446] and MAY refuse to negotiate any TLS version which has been superseded by a later supported version.

Use of the Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation Extension [RFC7301] is integral to NTS and support for it is REQUIRED for interoperability.

Implementations MUST follow the rules in RFC 5280 [RFC5280] and RFC 6125 [RFC6125] for the representation and verification of the application's service identity. When NTS-KE service discovery (out of scope for this document) produces one or more host names, use of the DNS-ID identifier type [RFC6125] is RECOMMENDED; specifications for service discovery mechanisms can provide additional guidance for certificate validation based on the results of discovery. Section 9.5 of this memo discusses particular considerations for certificate verification in the context of NTS.

#### 4. The NTS Key Establishment Protocol

The NTS key establishment protocol is conducted via TCP port [[TBD1]]. The two endpoints carry out a TLS handshake in conformance with Section 3, with the client offering (via an ALPN [RFC7301] extension), and the server accepting, an application-layer protocol of "ntske/1". Immediately following a successful handshake, the client SHALL send a single request as Application Data encapsulated in the TLS-protected channel. Then, the server SHALL send a single response. After sending their respective request and response, the client and server SHALL send TLS "close\_notify" alerts in accordance with RFC 8446, Section 6.1 [RFC8446].

The client's request and the server's response each SHALL consist of a sequence of records formatted according to Figure 2. The request and a non-error response each SHALL include exactly one NTS Next Protocol Negotiation record. The sequence SHALL be terminated by a "End of Message" record. The requirement that all NTS-KE messages be terminated by an End of Message record makes them self-delimiting.

Clients and servers MAY enforce length limits on requests and responses, however, servers MUST accept requests of at least 1024 octets and clients SHOULD accept responses of at least 65536 octets.

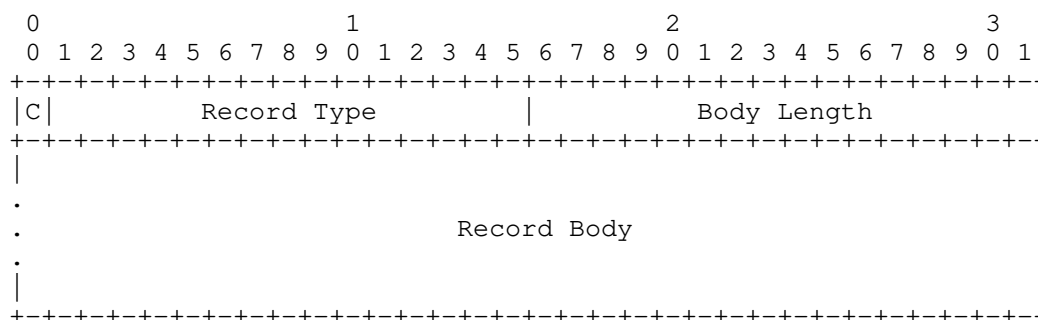


Figure 2: NTS-KE Record Format

The fields of an NTS-KE record are defined as follows:

**C (Critical Bit):** Determines the disposition of unrecognized Record Types. Implementations which receive a record with an unrecognized Record Type **MUST** ignore the record if the Critical Bit is 0 and **MUST** treat it as an error if the Critical Bit is 1 (see Section 4.1.3).

**Record Type Number:** A 15-bit integer in network byte order. The semantics of record types 0-7 are specified in this memo. Additional type numbers **SHALL** be tracked through the IANA Network Time Security Key Establishment Record Types registry.

**Body Length:** The length of the Record Body field, in octets, as a 16-bit integer in network byte order. Record bodies **MAY** have any representable length and need not be aligned to a word boundary.

**Record Body:** The syntax and semantics of this field **SHALL** be determined by the Record Type.

For clarity regarding bit-endianness: the Critical Bit is the most-significant bit of the first octet. In the C programming language, given a network buffer 'unsigned char b[]' containing an NTS-KE record, the critical bit is 'b[0] >> 7' while the record type is '((b[0] & 0x7f) << 8) + b[1]'.

Note that, although the Type-Length-Body format of an NTS-KE record is similar to that of an NTP extension field, the semantics of the length field differ. While the length subfield of an NTP extension field gives the length of the entire extension field including the type and length subfields, the length field of an NTS-KE record gives just the length of the body.

Figure 3 provides a schematic overview of the key establishment. It displays the protocol steps to be performed by the NTS client and server and record types to be exchanged.

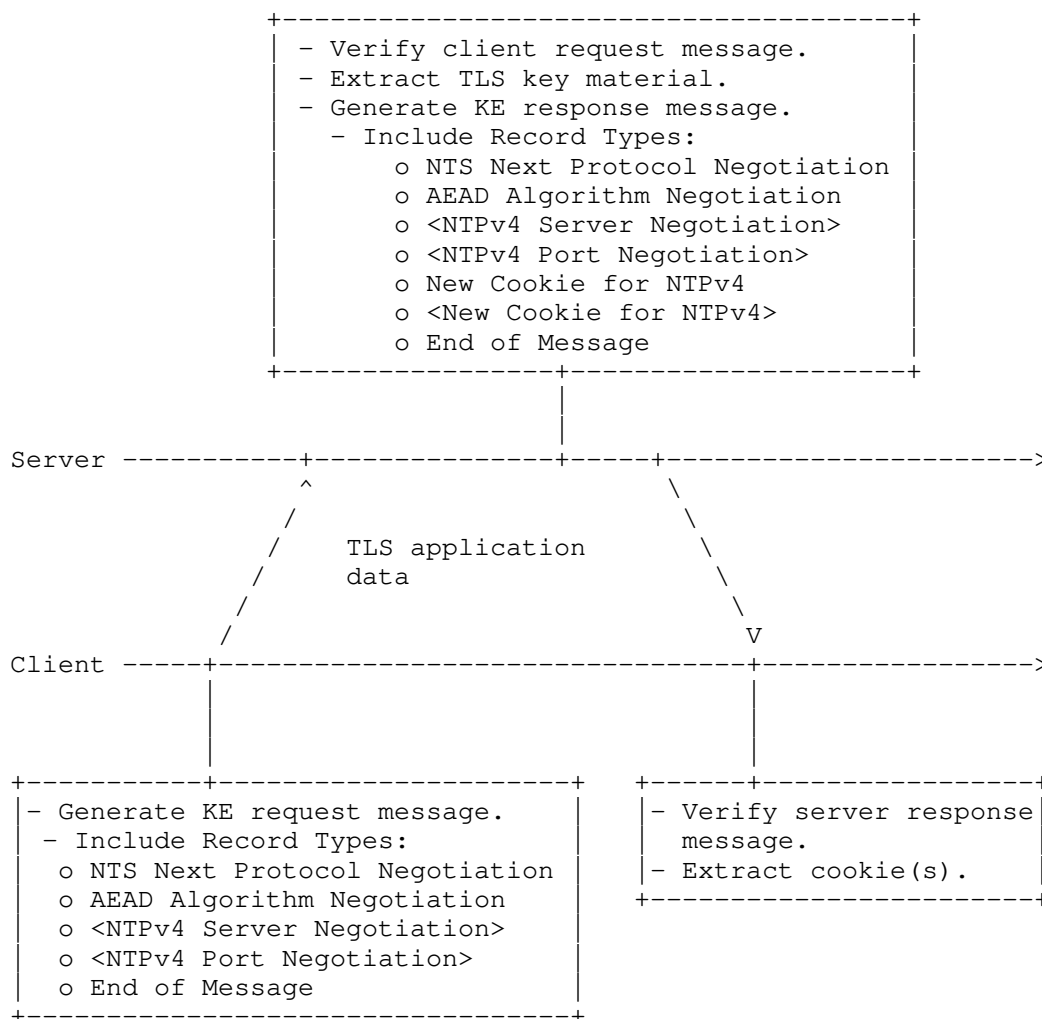


Figure 3: NTS Key Establishment Messages

#### 4.1. NTS-KE Record Types

The following NTS-KE Record Types are defined:

#### 4.1.1. End of Message

The End of Message record has a Record Type number of 0 and a zero-length body. It MUST occur exactly once as the final record of every NTS-KE request and response. The Critical Bit MUST be set.

#### 4.1.2. NTS Next Protocol Negotiation

The NTS Next Protocol Negotiation record has a Record Type number of 1. It MUST occur exactly once in every NTS-KE request and response. Its body consists of a sequence of 16-bit unsigned integers in network byte order. Each integer represents a Protocol ID from the IANA Network Time Security Next Protocols registry. The Critical Bit MUST be set.

The Protocol IDs listed in the client's NTS Next Protocol Negotiation record denote those protocols which the client wishes to speak using the key material established through this NTS-KE session. Protocol IDs listed in the NTS-KE server's response MUST comprise a subset of those listed in the request and denote those protocols which the NTP server is willing and able to speak using the key material established through this NTS-KE session. The client MAY proceed with one or more of them. The request MUST list at least one protocol, but the response MAY be empty.

#### 4.1.3. Error

The Error record has a Record Type number of 2. Its body is exactly two octets long, consisting of an unsigned 16-bit integer in network byte order, denoting an error code. The Critical Bit MUST be set.

Clients MUST NOT include Error records in their request. If clients receive a server response which includes an Error record, they MUST discard any key material negotiated during the initial TLS exchange and MUST NOT proceed to the Next Protocol. Requirements for retry intervals are described in Section 4.2.

The following error codes are defined:

Error code 0 means "Unrecognized Critical Record". The server MUST respond with this error code if the request included a record which the server did not understand and which had its Critical Bit set. The client SHOULD NOT retry its request without modification.

Error code 1 means "Bad Request". The server MUST respond with this error if the request is not complete and syntactically well-formed, or, upon the expiration of an implementation-defined

timeout, it has not yet received such a request. The client SHOULD NOT retry its request without modification.

Error code 2 means "Internal Server Error". The server MUST respond with this error if it is unable to respond properly due to an internal condition. The client MAY retry its request.

#### 4.1.4. Warning

The Warning record has a Record Type number of 3. Its body is exactly two octets long, consisting of an unsigned 16-bit integer in network byte order, denoting a warning code. The Critical Bit MUST be set.

Clients MUST NOT include Warning records in their request. If clients receive a server response which includes a Warning record, they MAY discard any negotiated key material and abort without proceeding to the Next Protocol. Unrecognized warning codes MUST be treated as errors.

This memo defines no warning codes.

#### 4.1.5. AEAD Algorithm Negotiation

The AEAD Algorithm Negotiation record has a Record Type number of 4. Its body consists of a sequence of unsigned 16-bit integers in network byte order, denoting Numeric Identifiers from the IANA AEAD Algorithms registry [IANA-AEAD]. The Critical Bit MAY be set.

If the NTS Next Protocol Negotiation record offers Protocol ID 0 (for NTPv4), then this record MUST be included exactly once. Other protocols MAY require it as well.

When included in a request, this record denotes which AEAD algorithms the client is willing to use to secure the Next Protocol, in decreasing preference order. When included in a response, this record denotes which algorithm the server chooses to use. It is empty if the server supports none of the algorithms offered. In requests, the list MUST include at least one algorithm. In responses, it MUST include at most one. Honoring the client's preference order is OPTIONAL: servers may select among any of the client's offered choices, even if they are able to support some other algorithm which the client prefers more.

Server implementations of NTS extension fields for NTPv4 (Section 5) MUST support AEAD\_AES\_SIV\_CMAC\_256 [RFC5297] (Numeric Identifier 15). That is, if the client includes AEAD\_AES\_SIV\_CMAC\_256 in its AEAD Algorithm Negotiation record and the server accepts Protocol ID 0

(NTPv4) in its NTS Next Protocol Negotiation record, then the server's AEAD Algorithm Negotiation record MUST NOT be empty.

#### 4.1.6. New Cookie for NTPv4

The New Cookie for NTPv4 record has a Record Type number of 5. The contents of its body SHALL be implementation-defined and clients MUST NOT attempt to interpret them. See Section 6 for a suggested construction.

Clients MUST NOT send records of this type. Servers MUST send at least one record of this type, and SHOULD send eight of them, if the Next Protocol Negotiation response record contains Protocol ID 0 (NTPv4) and the AEAD Algorithm Negotiation response record is not empty. The Critical Bit SHOULD NOT be set.

#### 4.1.7. NTPv4 Server Negotiation

The NTPv4 Server Negotiation record has a Record Type number of 6. Its body consists of an ASCII-encoded [RFC0020] string. The contents of the string SHALL be either an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address, or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). IPv4 addresses MUST be in dotted decimal notation. IPv6 addresses MUST conform to the "Text Representation of Addresses" as specified in RFC 4291 [RFC4291] and MUST NOT include zone identifiers [RFC6874]. If a label contains at least one non-ASCII character, it is an internationalized domain name and an A-LABEL MUST be used as defined in Section 2.3.2.1 of RFC 5890 [RFC5890]. If the record contains a domain name, the recipient MUST treat it as a FQDN, e.g. by making sure it ends with a dot.

When NTPv4 is negotiated as a Next Protocol and this record is sent by the server, the body specifies the hostname or IP address of the NTPv4 server with which the client should associate and which will accept the supplied cookies. If no record of this type is sent, the client SHALL interpret this as a directive to associate with an NTPv4 server at the same IP address as the NTS-KE server. Servers MUST NOT send more than one record of this type.

When this record is sent by the client, it indicates that the client wishes to associate with the specified NTP server. The NTS-KE server MAY incorporate this request when deciding what NTPv4 Server Negotiation records to respond with, but honoring the client's preference is OPTIONAL. The client MUST NOT send more than one record of this type.

If the client has sent a record of this type, the NTS-KE server SHOULD reply with the same record if it is valid and the server is able to supply cookies for it. If the client has not sent any record



of this type, the NTS-KE server SHOULD respond with either an NTP server address in the same family as the NTS-KE session or a FQDN that can be resolved to an address in that family, if such alternatives are available.

Servers MAY set the Critical Bit on records of this type; clients SHOULD NOT.

#### 4.1.8. NTPv4 Port Negotiation

The NTPv4 Port Negotiation record has a Record Type number of 7. Its body consists of a 16-bit unsigned integer in network byte order, denoting a UDP port number.

When NTPv4 is negotiated as a Next Protocol and this record is sent by the server, the body specifies the port number of the NTPv4 server with which the client should associate and which will accept the supplied cookies. If no record of this type is sent, the client SHALL assume a default of 123 (the registered port number for NTP).

When this record is sent by the client in conjunction with a NTPv4 Server Negotiation record, it indicates that the client wishes to associate with the NTP server at the specified port. The NTS-KE server MAY incorporate this request when deciding what NTPv4 Server Negotiation and NTPv4 Port Negotiation records to respond with, but honoring the client's preference is OPTIONAL.

Servers MAY set the Critical Bit on records of this type; clients SHOULD NOT.

#### 4.2. Retry Intervals

A mechanism for not unnecessarily overloading the NTS-KE server is REQUIRED when retrying the key establishment process due to protocol, communication, or other errors. The exact workings of this will be dependent on the application and operational experience gathered over time. Until such experience is available, this memo provides the following suggestion.

Clients SHOULD use exponential backoff, with an initial and minimum retry interval of 10 seconds, a maximum retry interval of 5 days, and a base of 1.5. Thus, the minimum interval in seconds, 't', for the nth retry is calculated with

$$t = \min(10 * 1.5^{(n-1)}, 432000).$$

Clients MUST NOT reset the retry interval until they have performed a successful key establishment with the NTS-KE server, followed by a

successful use of the negotiated next protocol with the keys and data established during that transaction.

#### 4.3. Key Extraction (generally)

Following a successful run of the NTS-KE protocol, key material SHALL be extracted using the HMAC-based Extract-and-Expand Key Derivation Function (HKDF) [RFC5869] in accordance with RFC 8446, Section 7.5 [RFC8446]. Inputs to the exporter function are to be constructed in a manner specific to the negotiated Next Protocol. However, all protocols which utilize NTS-KE MUST conform to the following two rules:

The disambiguating label string [RFC5705] MUST be "EXPORTER-network-time-security".

The per-association context value [RFC5705] MUST be provided and MUST begin with the two-octet Protocol ID which was negotiated as a Next Protocol.

### 5. NTS Extension Fields for NTPv4

#### 5.1. Key Extraction (for NTPv4)

Following a successful run of the NTS-KE protocol wherein Protocol ID 0 (NTPv4) is selected as a Next Protocol, two AEAD keys SHALL be extracted: a client-to-server (C2S) key and a server-to-client (S2C) key. These keys SHALL be computed with the HKDF defined in RFC 8446, Section 7.5 [RFC8446] using the following inputs.

The disambiguating label string [RFC5705] SHALL be "EXPORTER-network-time-security".

The per-association context value [RFC5705] SHALL consist of the following five octets:

The first two octets SHALL be zero (the Protocol ID for NTPv4).

The next two octets SHALL be the Numeric Identifier of the negotiated AEAD Algorithm in network byte order.

The final octet SHALL be 0x00 for the C2S key and 0x01 for the S2C key.

Implementations wishing to derive additional keys for private or experimental use MUST NOT do so by extending the above-specified syntax for per-association context values. Instead, they SHOULD use their own disambiguating label string. Note that RFC 5705 [RFC5705]

provides that disambiguating label strings beginning with "EXPERIMENTAL" MAY be used without IANA registration.

## 5.2. Packet Structure Overview

In general, an NTS-protected NTPv4 packet consists of:

- The usual 48-octet NTP header which is authenticated but not encrypted.

- Some extension fields which are authenticated but not encrypted.

- An extension field which contains AEAD output (i.e., an authentication tag and possible ciphertext). The corresponding plaintext, if non-empty, consists of some extension fields which benefit from both encryption and authentication.

- Possibly, some additional extension fields which are neither encrypted nor authenticated. In general, these are discarded by the receiver.

Always included among the authenticated or authenticated-and-encrypted extension fields are a cookie extension field and a unique identifier extension field, as described in Section 5.7. The purpose of the cookie extension field is to enable the server to offload storage of session state onto the client. The purpose of the unique identifier extension field is to protect the client from replay attacks.

## 5.3. The Unique Identifier Extension Field

The Unique Identifier extension field provides the client with a cryptographically strong means of detecting replayed packets. It has a Field Type of [[TBD2]]. When the extension field is included in a client packet (mode 3), its body SHALL consist of a string of octets generated by a cryptographically secure random number generator [RFC4086]. The string MUST be at least 32 octets long. When the extension field is included in a server packet (mode 4), its body SHALL contain the same octet string as was provided in the client packet to which the server is responding. All server packets generated by NTS-implementing servers in response to client packets containing this extension field MUST also contain this field with the same content as in the client's request. The field's use in modes other than client-server is not defined.

This extension field MAY also be used standalone, without NTS, in which case it provides the client with a means of detecting spoofed packets from off-path attackers. Historically, NTP's origin

timestamp field has played both these roles, but for cryptographic purposes this is suboptimal because it is only 64 bits long and, depending on implementation details, most of those bits may be predictable. In contrast, the Unique Identifier extension field enables a degree of unpredictability and collision resistance more consistent with cryptographic best practice.

#### 5.4. The NTS Cookie Extension Field

The NTS Cookie extension field has a Field Type of [[TBD3]]. Its purpose is to carry information which enables the server to recompute keys and other session state without having to store any per-client state. The contents of its body SHALL be implementation-defined and clients MUST NOT attempt to interpret them. See Section 6 for a suggested construction. The NTS Cookie extension field MUST NOT be included in NTP packets whose mode is other than 3 (client) or 4 (server).

#### 5.5. The NTS Cookie Placeholder Extension Field

The NTS Cookie Placeholder extension field has a Field Type of [[TBD4]]. When this extension field is included in a client packet (mode 3), it communicates to the server that the client wishes it to send additional cookies in its response. This extension field MUST NOT be included in NTP packets whose mode is other than 3.

Whenever an NTS Cookie Placeholder extension field is present, it MUST be accompanied by an NTS Cookie extension field. The body length of the NTS Cookie Placeholder extension field MUST be the same as the body length of the NTS Cookie extension field. This length requirement serves to ensure that the response will not be larger than the request, in order to improve timekeeping precision and prevent DDoS amplification. The contents of the NTS Cookie Placeholder extension field's body SHOULD be all zeros and, aside from checking its length, MUST be ignored by the server.

#### 5.6. The NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields Extension Field

The NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields extension field is the central cryptographic element of an NTS-protected NTP packet. Its Field Type is [[TBD5]]. It SHALL be formatted according to Figure 4 and include the following fields:

Nonce Length: Two octets in network byte order, giving the length of the Nonce field, excluding any padding, interpreted as an unsigned integer.

**Ciphertext Length:** Two octets in network byte order, giving the length of the Ciphertext field, excluding any padding, interpreted as an unsigned integer.

**Nonce:** A nonce as required by the negotiated AEAD Algorithm. The end of the field is zero-padded to a word (four octets) boundary.

**Ciphertext:** The output of the negotiated AEAD Algorithm. The structure of this field is determined by the negotiated algorithm, but it typically contains an authentication tag in addition to the actual ciphertext. The end of the field is zero-padded to a word (four octets) boundary.

**Additional Padding:** Clients which use a nonce length shorter than the maximum allowed by the negotiated AEAD algorithm may be required to include additional zero-padding. The necessary length of this field is specified below.

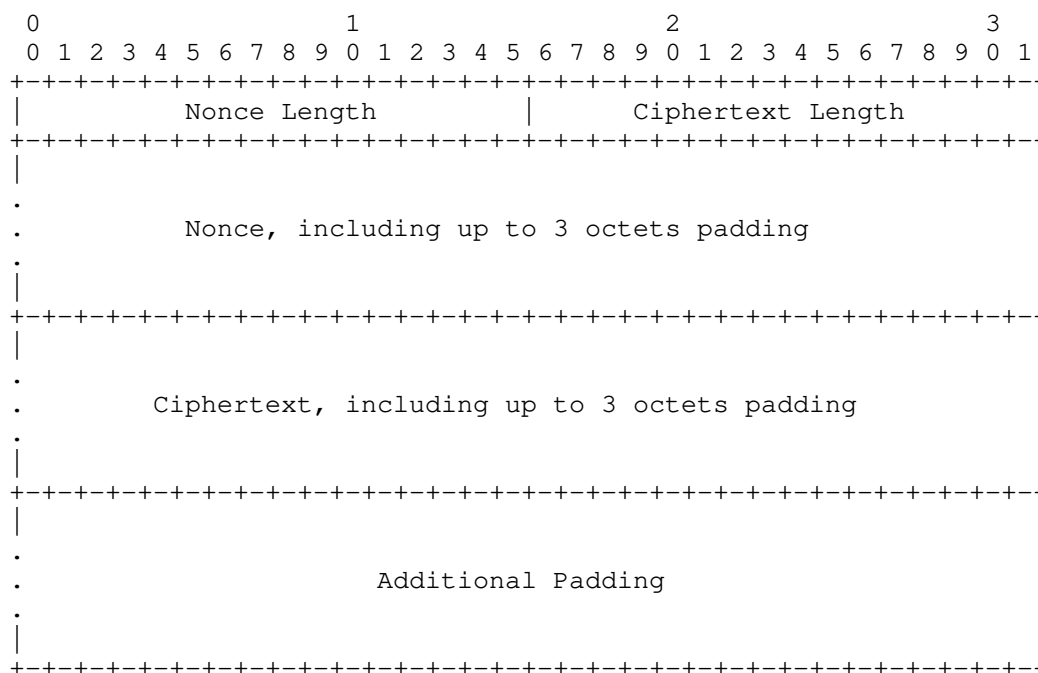


Figure 4: NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields Extension Field Format

The Ciphertext field SHALL be formed by providing the following inputs to the negotiated AEAD Algorithm:

K: For packets sent from the client to the server, the C2S key SHALL be used. For packets sent from the server to the client, the S2C key SHALL be used.

A: The associated data SHALL consist of the portion of the NTP packet beginning from the start of the NTP header and ending at the end of the last extension field which precedes the NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields extension field.

P: The plaintext SHALL consist of all (if any) NTP extension fields to be encrypted; if multiple extension fields are present they SHALL be joined by concatenation. Each such field SHALL be formatted in accordance with RFC 7822 [RFC7822], except that, contrary to the RFC 7822 requirement that fields have a minimum length of 16 or 28 octets, encrypted extension fields MAY be arbitrarily short (but still MUST be a multiple of 4 octets in length).

N: The nonce SHALL be formed however required by the negotiated AEAD algorithm.

The purpose of the Additional Padding field is to ensure that servers can always choose a nonce whose length is adequate to ensure its uniqueness, even if the client chooses a shorter one, and still ensure that the overall length of the server's response packet does not exceed the length of the request. For mode 4 (server) packets, no Additional Padding field is ever required. For mode 3 (client) packets, the length of the Additional Padding field SHALL be computed as follows. Let 'N\_LEN' be the padded length of the Nonce field. Let 'N\_MAX' be, as specified by RFC 5116 [RFC5116], the maximum permitted nonce length for the negotiated AEAD algorithm. Let 'N\_REQ' be the lesser of 16 and N\_MAX, rounded up to the nearest multiple of 4. If N\_LEN is greater than or equal to N\_REQ, then no Additional Padding field is required. Otherwise, the Additional Padding field SHALL be at least N\_REQ - N\_LEN octets in length. Servers MUST enforce this requirement by discarding any packet which does not conform to it.

Senders are always free to include more Additional Padding than mandated by the above paragraph. Theoretically, it could be necessary to do so in order to bring the extension field to the minimum length required by RFC 7822 [RFC7822]. This should never happen in practice because any reasonable AEAD algorithm will have a nonce and an authenticator long enough to bring the extension field to its required length already. Nonetheless, implementers are advised to explicitly handle this case and ensure that the extension field they emit is of legal length.

The NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields extension field MUST NOT be included in NTP packets whose mode is other than 3 (client) or 4 (server).

### 5.7. Protocol Details

A client sending an NTS-protected request SHALL include the following extension fields as displayed in Figure 5:

Exactly one Unique Identifier extension field which MUST be authenticated, MUST NOT be encrypted, and whose contents MUST be the output of a cryptographically secure random number generator. [RFC4086]

Exactly one NTS Cookie extension field which MUST be authenticated and MUST NOT be encrypted. The cookie MUST be one which has been previously provided to the client, either from the key establishment server during the NTS-KE handshake or from the NTP server in response to a previous NTS-protected NTP request.

Exactly one NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields extension field, generated using an AEAD Algorithm and C2S key established through NTS-KE.

To protect the client's privacy, the client SHOULD avoid reusing a cookie. If the client does not have any cookies that it has not already sent, it SHOULD initiate a re-run of the NTS-KE protocol. The client MAY reuse cookies in order to prioritize resilience over unlinkability. Which of the two that should be prioritized in any particular case is dependent on the application and the user's preference. Section 10.1 describes the privacy considerations of this in further detail.

The client MAY include one or more NTS Cookie Placeholder extension fields which MUST be authenticated and MAY be encrypted. The number of NTS Cookie Placeholder extension fields that the client includes SHOULD be such that if the client includes N placeholders and the server sends back N+1 cookies, the number of unused cookies stored by the client will come to eight. The client SHOULD NOT include more than seven NTS Cookie Placeholder extension fields in a request. When both the client and server adhere to all cookie-management guidance provided in this memo, the number of placeholder extension fields will equal the number of dropped packets since the last successful volley.

In rare circumstances, it may be necessary to include fewer NTS Cookie Placeholder extensions than recommended above in order to prevent datagram fragmentation. When cookies adhere the format

recommended in Section 6 and the AEAD in use is the mandatory-to-implement AEAD\_AES\_SIV\_CMAC\_256, senders can include a cookie and seven placeholders and still have packet size fall comfortably below 1280 octets if no non-NTS-related extensions are used; 1280 octets is the minimum prescribed MTU for IPv6 and is generally safe for avoiding IPv4 fragmentation. Nonetheless, senders SHOULD include fewer cookies and placeholders than otherwise indicated if doing so is necessary to prevent fragmentation.

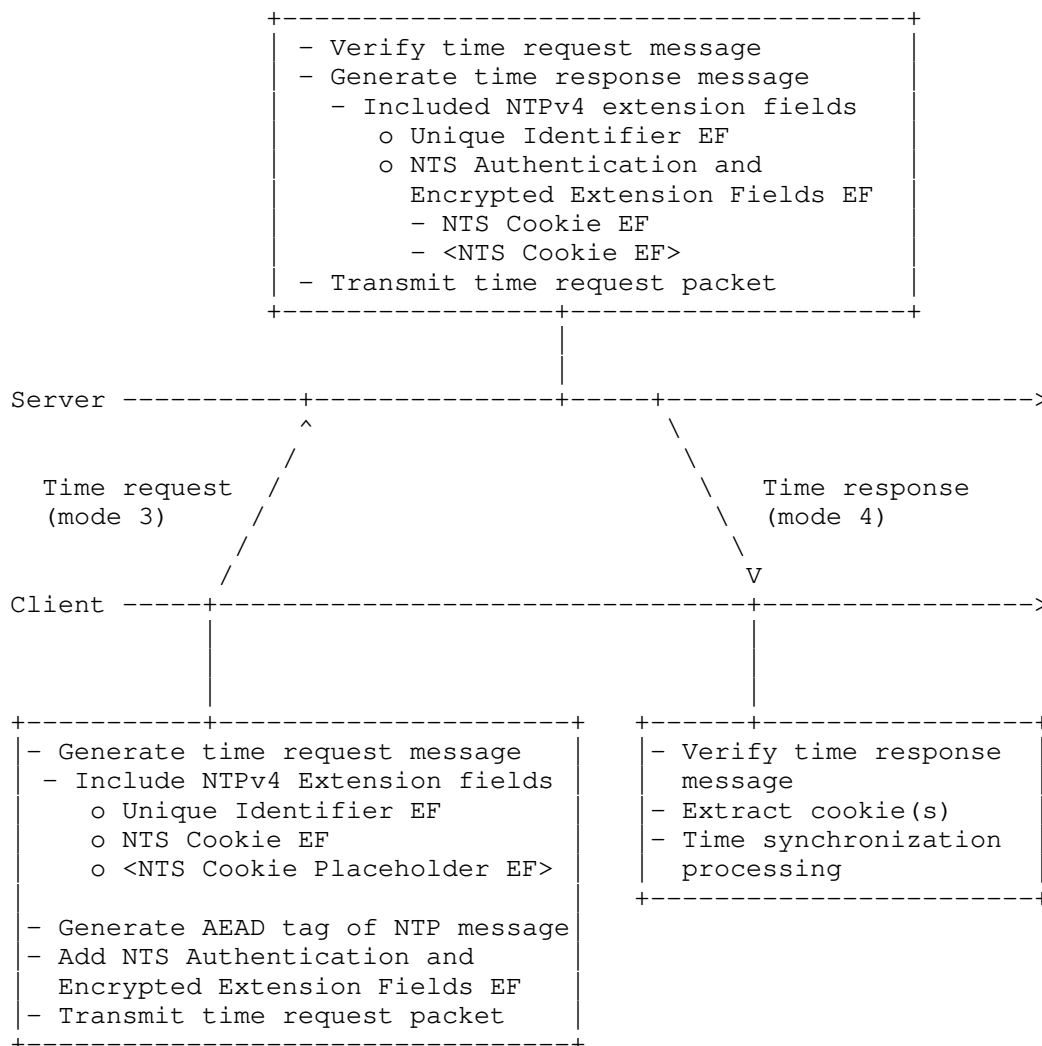


Figure 5: NTS-protected NTP Time Synchronization Messages



The client MAY include additional (non-NTS-related) extension fields which MAY appear prior to the NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields extension fields (therefore authenticated but not encrypted), within it (therefore encrypted and authenticated), or after it (therefore neither encrypted nor authenticated). The server MUST discard any unauthenticated extension fields. Future specifications of extension fields MAY provide exceptions to this rule.

Upon receiving an NTS-protected request, the server SHALL (through some implementation-defined mechanism) use the cookie to recover the AEAD Algorithm, C2S key, and S2C key associated with the request, and then use the C2S key to authenticate the packet and decrypt the ciphertext. If the cookie is valid and authentication and decryption succeed, the server SHALL include the following extension fields in its response:

Exactly one Unique Identifier extension field which MUST be authenticated, MUST NOT be encrypted, and whose contents SHALL echo those provided by the client.

Exactly one NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields extension field, generated using the AEAD algorithm and S2C key recovered from the cookie provided by the client.

One or more NTS Cookie extension fields which MUST be authenticated and encrypted. The number of NTS Cookie extension fields included SHOULD be equal to, and MUST NOT exceed, one plus the number of valid NTS Cookie Placeholder extension fields included in the request. The cookies returned in those fields MUST be valid for use with the NTP server that sent them. They MAY be valid for other NTP servers as well, but there is no way for the server to indicate this.

We emphasize the contrast that NTS Cookie extension fields MUST NOT be encrypted when sent from client to server, but MUST be encrypted when sent from server to client. The former is necessary in order for the server to be able to recover the C2S and S2C keys, while the latter is necessary to satisfy the unlinkability goals discussed in Section 10.1. We emphasize also that "encrypted" means encapsulated within the NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extensions extension field. While the body of an NTS Cookie extension field will generally consist of some sort of AEAD output (regardless of whether the recommendations of Section 6 are precisely followed), this is not sufficient to make the extension field "encrypted".

The server MAY include additional (non-NTS-related) extension fields which MAY appear prior to the NTS Authenticator and Encrypted

Extension Fields extension field (therefore authenticated but not encrypted), within it (therefore encrypted and authenticated), or after it (therefore neither encrypted nor authenticated). The client MUST discard any unauthenticated extension fields. Future specifications of extension fields MAY provide exceptions to this rule.

Upon receiving an NTS-protected response, the client MUST verify that the Unique Identifier matches that of an outstanding request, and that the packet is authentic under the S2C key associated with that request. If either of these checks fails, the packet MUST be discarded without further processing. In particular, the client MUST discard unprotected responses to NTS-protected requests.

If the server is unable to validate the cookie or authenticate the request, it SHOULD respond with a Kiss-o'-Death (KoD) packet (see RFC 5905, Section 7.4 [RFC5905]) with kiss code "NTSN", meaning "NTS NAK" (NTS negative-acknowledgment). It MUST NOT include any NTS Cookie or NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields extension fields.

If the NTP server has previously responded with authentic NTS-protected NTP packets, the client MUST verify that any KoD packets received from the server contain the Unique Identifier extension field and that the Unique Identifier matches that of an outstanding request. If this check fails, the packet MUST be discarded without further processing. If this check passes, the client MUST comply with RFC 5905, Section 7.4 [RFC5905] where required.

A client MAY automatically re-run the NTS-KE protocol upon forced disassociation from an NTP server. In that case, it MUST avoid quickly looping between the NTS-KE and NTP servers by rate limiting the retries. Requirements for retry intervals in NTS-KE are described in Section 4.2.

Upon reception of the NTS NAK kiss code, the client SHOULD wait until the next poll for a valid NTS-protected response and if none is received, initiate a fresh NTS-KE handshake to try to renegotiate new cookies, AEAD keys, and parameters. If the NTS-KE handshake succeeds, the client MUST discard all old cookies and parameters and use the new ones instead. As long as the NTS-KE handshake has not succeeded, the client SHOULD continue polling the NTP server using the cookies and parameters it has.

To allow for NTP session restart when the NTS-KE server is unavailable and to reduce NTS-KE server load, the client SHOULD keep at least one unused but recent cookie, AEAD keys, negotiated AEAD algorithm, and other necessary parameters on persistent storage.

This way, the client is able to resume the NTP session without performing renewed NTS-KE negotiation.

## 6. Suggested Format for NTS Cookies

This section is non-normative. It gives a suggested way for servers to construct NTS cookies. All normative requirements are stated in Section 4.1.6 and Section 5.4.

The role of cookies in NTS is closely analogous to that of session cookies in TLS. Accordingly, the thematic resemblance of this section to RFC 5077 [RFC5077] is deliberate and the reader should likewise take heed of its security considerations.

Servers should select an AEAD algorithm which they will use to encrypt and authenticate cookies. The chosen algorithm should be one such as AEAD\_AES\_SIV\_CMAC\_256 [RFC5297] which resists accidental nonce reuse. It need not be the same as the one that was negotiated with the client. Servers should randomly generate and store a secret master AEAD key 'K'. Servers should additionally choose a non-secret, unique value 'I' as key-identifier for 'K'.

Servers should periodically (e.g., once daily) generate a new pair '(I,K)' and immediately switch to using these values for all newly-generated cookies. Following each such key rotation, servers should securely erase any previously generated keys that should now be expired. Servers should continue to accept any cookie generated using keys that they have not yet erased, even if those keys are no longer current. Erasing old keys provides for forward secrecy, limiting the scope of what old information can be stolen if a master key is somehow compromised. Holding on to a limited number of old keys allows clients to seamlessly transition from one generation to the next without having to perform a new NTS-KE handshake.

The need to keep keys synchronized between NTS-KE and NTP servers as well as across load-balanced clusters can make automatic key rotation challenging. However, the task can be accomplished without the need for central key-management infrastructure by using a ratchet, i.e., making each new key a deterministic, cryptographically pseudo-random function of its predecessor. A recommended concrete implementation of this approach is to use HKDF [RFC5869] to derive new keys, using the key's predecessor as Input Keying Material and its key identifier as a salt.

To form a cookie, servers should first form a plaintext 'P' consisting of the following fields:

The AEAD algorithm negotiated during NTS-KE.

The S2C key.

The C2S key.

Servers should then generate a nonce 'N' uniformly at random, and form AEAD output 'C' by encrypting 'P' under key 'K' with nonce 'N' and no associated data.

The cookie should consist of the tuple '(I,N,C)'.

To verify and decrypt a cookie provided by the client, first parse it into its components 'I', 'N', and 'C'. Use 'I' to look up its decryption key 'K'. If the key whose identifier is 'I' has been erased or never existed, decryption fails; reply with an NTS NAK. Otherwise, attempt to decrypt and verify ciphertext 'C' using key 'K' and nonce 'N' with no associated data. If decryption or verification fails, reply with an NTS NAK. Otherwise, parse out the contents of the resulting plaintext 'P' to obtain the negotiated AEAD algorithm, S2C key, and C2S key.

## 7. IANA Considerations

### 7.1. Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry

IANA is requested to allocate the following entry in the Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry [RFC6335]:

Service Name: ntske

Transport Protocol: tcp

Assignee: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

Contact: IETF Chair <chair@ietf.org>

Description: Network Time Security Key Establishment

Reference: [[this memo]]

Port Number: [[TBD1]], selected by IANA from the User Port range

[[RFC EDITOR: Replace all instances of [[TBD1]] in this document with the IANA port assignment.]]

## 7.2. TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs Registry

IANA is requested to allocate the following entry in the TLS Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) Protocol IDs registry [RFC7301]:

Protocol: Network Time Security Key Establishment, version 1

Identification Sequence:

0x6E 0x74 0x73 0x6B 0x65 0x2F 0x31 ("ntske/1")

Reference: [[this memo]], Section 4

## 7.3. TLS Exporter Labels Registry

IANA is requested to allocate the following entry in the TLS Exporter Labels Registry [RFC5705]:

Value	DTLS-OK	Recommended	Reference	Note
EXPORTER-network-time-security	Y	Y	[[this memo]], Section 4.3	

## 7.4. NTP Kiss-o'-Death Codes Registry

IANA is requested to allocate the following entry in the registry of NTP Kiss-o'-Death Codes [RFC5905]:

Code	Meaning	Reference
NTSN	Network Time Security (NTS) negative-acknowledgment (NAK)	[[this memo]], Section 5.7

## 7.5. NTP Extension Field Types Registry

IANA is requested to allocate the following entries in the NTP Extension Field Types registry [RFC5905]:

Field Type	Meaning	Reference
[[TBD2]]	Unique Identifier	[[this memo]], Section 5.3
[[TBD3]]	NTS Cookie	[[this memo]], Section 5.4
[[TBD4]]	NTS Cookie Placeholder	[[this memo]], Section 5.5
[[TBD5]]	NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extension Fields	[[this memo]], Section 5.6

[[RFC EDITOR: REMOVE BEFORE PUBLICATION - The NTP WG suggests that the following values be used:

```
Unique Identifier      0x0104
NTS Cookie            0x0204
Cookie Placeholder    0x0304
NTS Authenticator     0x0404]]
```

[[RFC EDITOR: Replace all instances of [[TBD2]], [[TBD3]], [[TBD4]], and [[TBD5]] in this document with the respective IANA assignments.]]

#### 7.6. Network Time Security Key Establishment Record Types Registry

IANA is requested to create a new registry entitled "Network Time Security Key Establishment Record Types". Entries SHALL have the following fields:

Record Type Number (REQUIRED): An integer in the range 0-32767 inclusive.

Description (REQUIRED): A short text description of the purpose of the field.

Reference (REQUIRED): A reference to a document specifying the semantics of the record.

The policy for allocation of new entries in this registry SHALL vary by the Record Type Number, as follows:

0-1023: IETF Review

1024-16383: Specification Required

16384-32767: Private and Experimental Use

The initial contents of this registry SHALL be as follows:

Record Type Number	Description	Reference
0	End of Message	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.1
1	NTS Next Protocol Negotiation	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.2
2	Error	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.3
3	Warning	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.4
4	AEAD Algorithm Negotiation	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.5
5	New Cookie for NTPv4	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.6
6	NTPv4 Server Negotiation	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.7
7	NTPv4 Port Negotiation	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.8
16384-32767	Reserved for Private & Experimental Use	[[this memo]]

#### 7.7. Network Time Security Next Protocols Registry

IANA is requested to create a new registry entitled "Network Time Security Next Protocols". Entries SHALL have the following fields:

Protocol ID (REQUIRED): An integer in the range 0-65535 inclusive, functioning as an identifier.

Protocol Name (REQUIRED): A short text string naming the protocol being identified.

Reference (REQUIRED): A reference to a relevant specification document.

The policy for allocation of new entries in these registries SHALL vary by their Protocol ID, as follows:

0-1023: IETF Review

1024-32767: Specification Required

32768-65535: Private and Experimental Use

The initial contents of this registry SHALL be as follows:

Protocol ID	Protocol Name	Reference
0	Network Time Protocol version 4 (NTPv4)	[[this memo]]
32768-65535	Reserved for Private or Experimental Use	Reserved by [[this memo]]

#### 7.8. Network Time Security Error and Warning Codes Registries

IANA is requested to create two new registries entitled "Network Time Security Error Codes" and "Network Time Security Warning Codes".

Entries in each SHALL have the following fields:

Number (REQUIRED): An integer in the range 0-65535 inclusive

Description (REQUIRED): A short text description of the condition.

Reference (REQUIRED): A reference to a relevant specification document.

The policy for allocation of new entries in these registries SHALL vary by their Number, as follows:

0-1023: IETF Review

1024-32767: Specification Required

32768-65535: Private and Experimental Use

The initial contents of the Network Time Security Error Codes Registry SHALL be as follows:

Number	Description	Reference
0	Unrecognized Critical Extension	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.3
1	Bad Request	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.3
2	Internal Server Error	[[this memo]], Section 4.1.3
32768-65535	Reserved for Private or Experimental Use	Reserved by [[this memo]]



The Network Time Security Warning Codes Registry SHALL initially be empty except for the reserved range, i.e.:

Number	Description	Reference
32768-65535	Reserved for Private or Experimental Use	Reserved by [[this memo]]

## 8. Implementation Status - RFC EDITOR: REMOVE BEFORE PUBLICATION

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in RFC 7942. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

According to RFC 7942, "this will allow reviewers and working groups to assign due consideration to documents that have the benefit of running code, which may serve as evidence of valuable experimentation and feedback that have made the implemented protocols more mature. It is up to the individual working groups to use this information as they see fit".

### 8.1. Implementation 1

Organization: Ostfalia University of Applied Science

Implementor: Martin Langer

Maturity: Proof-of-Concept Prototype

This implementation was used to verify consistency and to ensure completeness of this specification.

#### 8.1.1. Coverage

This implementation covers the complete specification.

#### 8.1.2. Licensing

The code is released under a Apache License 2.0 license.

The source code is available at: <https://gitlab.com/MLanger/nts/>

#### 8.1.3. Contact Information

Contact Martin Langer: [mart.langer@ostfalia.de](mailto:mart.langer@ostfalia.de)

#### 8.1.4. Last Update

The implementation was updated 25. February 2019.

### 8.2. Implementation 2

Organization: Netnod

Implementor: Christer Weinigel

Maturity: Proof-of-Concept Prototype

This implementation was used to verify consistency and to ensure completeness of this specification.

#### 8.2.1. Coverage

This implementation covers the complete specification.

#### 8.2.2. Licensing

The source code is available at: <https://github.com/Netnod/nts-poc-python>.

See LICENSE file for details on licensing (BSD 2).

#### 8.2.3. Contact Information

Contact Christer Weinigel: [christer@weinigel.se](mailto:christer@weinigel.se)

#### 8.2.4. Last Update

The implementation was updated 31. January 2019.

### 8.3. Implementation 3

Organization: Red Hat

Implementor: Miroslav Lichvar

Maturity: Prototype

This implementation was used to verify consistency and to ensure completeness of this specification.

#### 8.3.1. Coverage

This implementation covers the complete specification.

#### 8.3.2. Licensing

Licensing is GPLv2.

The source code is available at: <https://github.com/mlichvar/chrony-nts>

#### 8.3.3. Contact Information

Contact Miroslav Lichvar: [mlichvar@redhat.com](mailto:mlichvar@redhat.com)

#### 8.3.4. Last Update

The implementation was updated 28. March 2019.

### 8.4. Implementation 4

Organization: NTPsec

Implementor: Hal Murray and NTPsec team

Maturity: Looking for testers. Servers running at [ntp1.glypnod.com:123](https://ntp1.glypnod.com:123) and [ntp2.glypnod.com:123](https://ntp2.glypnod.com:123)

This implementation was used to verify consistency and to ensure completeness of this specification.

#### 8.4.1. Coverage

This implementation covers the complete specification.

#### 8.4.2. Licensing

The source code is available at: <https://gitlab.com/NTPsec/ntpsec>.  
Licensing details in LICENSE.

#### 8.4.3. Contact Information

Contact Hal Murray: [hmurray@megapathdsl.net](mailto:hmurray@megapathdsl.net), [devel@ntpsec.org](mailto:devel@ntpsec.org)

#### 8.4.4. Last Update

The implementation was updated 2019-Apr-10.

#### 8.5. Implementation 5

Organization: Cloudflare

Implementor: Watson Ladd

Maturity:

This implementation was used to verify consistency and to ensure completeness of this specification.

##### 8.5.1. Coverage

This implementation covers the server side of the NTS specification.

##### 8.5.2. Licensing

The source code is available at: <https://github.com/wbl/nts-rust>

Licensing is ISC (details see LICENSE.txt file).

##### 8.5.3. Contact Information

Contact Watson Ladd: [watson@cloudflare.com](mailto:watson@cloudflare.com)

##### 8.5.4. Last Update

The implementation was updated 21. March 2019.

#### 8.6. Implementation 6

Organization: Hacklunch, independent

Implementor: Michael Cardell Widerkrantz, Daniel Lublin, Martin Samuelsson et. al.

Maturity: interoperable client, immature server

#### 8.6.1. Coverage

NTS-KE client and server.

#### 8.6.2. Licensing

Licensing is ISC (details in LICENSE file).

Source code is available at: <https://gitlab.com/hacklunch/ntsclient>

#### 8.6.3. Contact Information

Contact Michael Cardell Widerkrantz: [mc@netnod.se](mailto:mc@netnod.se)

#### 8.6.4. Last Update

The implementation was updated 6. February 2020.

### 8.7. Interoperability

The Interoperability tests distinguished between NTS key establishment protocol and NTS time exchange messages. For the implementations 1, 2, 3, and 4 pairwise interoperability of the NTS key establishment protocol and exchange of NTS protected NTP messages have been verified successfully. The implementation 2 was able to successfully perform the key establishment protocol against the server side of the implementation 5.

These tests successfully demonstrate that there are at least four running implementations of this draft which are able to interoperate.

## 9. Security Considerations

### 9.1. Protected Modes

NTP provides many different operating modes in order to support different network topologies and to adapt to various requirements. This memo only specifies NTS for NTP modes 3 (client) and 4 (server) (see Section 1.2). The best current practice for authenticating the other NTP modes is using the symmetric message authentication code feature as described in RFC 5905 [RFC5905] and RFC 8573 [RFC8573].

### 9.2. Cookie Encryption Key Compromise

If the suggested format for NTS cookies in Section 6 of this draft is used, an attacker who has gained access to the secret cookie encryption key 'K' can impersonate the NTP server, including generating new cookies. NTP and NTS-KE server operators SHOULD remove compromised keys as soon as the compromise is discovered. This will cause the NTP servers to respond with NTS NAK, thus forcing key renegotiation. Note that this measure does not protect against MITM attacks where the attacker has access to a compromised cookie encryption key. If another cookie scheme is used, there are likely similar considerations for that particular scheme.

### 9.3. Sensitivity to DDoS Attacks

The introduction of NTS brings with it the introduction of asymmetric cryptography to NTP. Asymmetric cryptography is necessary for initial server authentication and AEAD key extraction. Asymmetric cryptosystems are generally orders of magnitude slower than their symmetric counterparts. This makes it much harder to build systems that can serve requests at a rate corresponding to the full line speed of the network connection. This, in turn, opens up a new possibility for DDoS attacks on NTP services.

The main protection against these attacks in NTS lies in that the use of asymmetric cryptosystems is only necessary in the initial NTS-KE phase of the protocol. Since the protocol design enables separation of the NTS-KE and NTP servers, a successful DDoS attack on an NTS-KE server separated from the NTP service it supports will not affect NTP users that have already performed initial authentication, AEAD key extraction, and cookie exchange.

NTS users should also consider that they are not fully protected against DoS attacks by on-path adversaries. In addition to dropping packets and attacks such as those described in Section 9.6, an on-path attacker can send spoofed kiss-o'-death replies, which are not authenticated, in response to NTP requests. This could result in significantly increased load on the NTS-KE server. Implementers have to weigh the user's need for unlinkability against the added resilience that comes with cookie reuse in cases of NTS-KE server unavailability.

### 9.4. Avoiding DDoS Amplification

Certain non-standard and/or deprecated features of the Network Time Protocol enable clients to send a request to a server which causes the server to send a response much larger than the request. Servers which enable these features can be abused in order to amplify traffic

volume in DDoS attacks by sending them a request with a spoofed source IP. In recent years, attacks of this nature have become an endemic nuisance.

NTS is designed to avoid contributing any further to this problem by ensuring that NTS-related extension fields included in server responses will be the same size as the NTS-related extension fields sent by the client. In particular, this is why the client is required to send a separate and appropriately padded-out NTS Cookie Placeholder extension field for every cookie it wants to get back, rather than being permitted simply to specify a desired quantity.

Due to the RFC 7822 [RFC7822] requirement that extensions be padded and aligned to four-octet boundaries, response size may still in some cases exceed request size by up to three octets. This is sufficiently inconsequential that we have declined to address it.

#### 9.5. Initial Verification of Server Certificates

NTS's security goals are undermined if the client fails to verify that the X.509 certificate chain presented by the NTS-KE server is valid and rooted in a trusted certificate authority. RFC 5280 [RFC5280] and RFC 6125 [RFC6125] specify how such verification is to be performed in general. However, the expectation that the client does not yet have a correctly-set system clock at the time of certificate verification presents difficulties with verifying that the certificate is within its validity period, i.e., that the current time lies between the times specified in the certificate's notBefore and notAfter fields. It may be operationally necessary in some cases for a client to accept a certificate which appears to be expired or not yet valid. While there is no perfect solution to this problem, there are several mitigations the client can implement to make it more difficult for an adversary to successfully present an expired certificate:

- Check whether the system time is in fact unreliable. On systems with the ntp\_adjtime() system call, a return code other than TIME\_ERROR indicates that some trusted software has already set the time and certificates can be strictly validated.

- Allow the system administrator to specify that certificates should \*always\* be strictly validated. Such a configuration is appropriate on systems which have a battery-backed clock and which can reasonably prompt the user to manually set an approximately-correct time if it appears to be needed.

- Once the clock has been synchronized, periodically write the current system time to persistent storage. Do not accept any

certificate whose notAfter field is earlier than the last recorded time.

NTP time replies are expected to be consistent with the NTS-KE TLS certificate validity period, i.e. time replies received immediately after an NTS-KE handshake are expected to lie within the certificate validity period. Implementations are recommended to check that this is the case. Performing a new NTS-KE handshake based solely on the fact that the certificate used by the NTS-KE server in a previous handshake has expired is normally not necessary. Clients that still wish to do this must take care not to cause an inadvertent denial-of-service attack on the NTS-KE server, for example by picking a random time in the week preceding certificate expiry to perform the new handshake.

Use multiple time sources. The ability to pass off an expired certificate is only useful to an adversary who has compromised the corresponding private key. If the adversary has compromised only a minority of servers, NTP's selection algorithm (RFC 5905 section 11.2.1 [RFC5905]) will protect the client from accepting bad time from the adversary-controlled servers.

#### 9.6. Delay Attacks

In a packet delay attack, an adversary with the ability to act as a man-in-the-middle delays time synchronization packets between client and server asymmetrically [RFC7384]. Since NTP's formula for computing time offset relies on the assumption that network latency is roughly symmetrical, this leads to the client to compute an inaccurate value [Mizrahi]. The delay attack does not reorder or modify the content of the exchanged synchronization packets. Therefore, cryptographic means do not provide a feasible way to mitigate this attack. However, the maximum error that an adversary can introduce is bounded by half of the round trip delay.

RFC 5905 [RFC5905] specifies a parameter called MAXDIST which denotes the maximum round-trip latency (including not only the immediate round trip between client and server, but the whole distance back to the reference clock as reported in the Root Delay field) that a client will tolerate before concluding that the server is unsuitable for synchronization. The standard value for MAXDIST is one second, although some implementations use larger values. Whatever value a client chooses, the maximum error which can be introduced by a delay attack is MAXDIST/2.

Usage of multiple time sources, or multiple network paths to a given time source [Shpiner], may also serve to mitigate delay attacks if the adversary is in control of only some of the paths.



### 9.7. NTS Stripping

Implementers must be aware of the possibility of "NTS stripping" attacks, where an attacker attempts to trick clients into reverting to plain NTP. Naive client implementations might, for example, revert automatically to plain NTP if the NTS-KE handshake fails. A man-in-the-middle attacker can easily cause this to happen. Even clients that already hold valid cookies can be vulnerable, since an attacker can force a client to repeat the NTS-KE handshake by sending faked NTP mode 4 replies with the NTS NAK kiss code. Forcing a client to repeat the NTS-KE handshake can also be the first step in more advanced attacks.

For the reasons described here, implementations SHOULD NOT revert from NTS-protected to unprotected NTP with any server without explicit user action.

## 10. Privacy Considerations

### 10.1. Unlinkability

Unlinkability prevents a device from being tracked when it changes network addresses (e.g. because said device moved between different networks). In other words, unlinkability thwarts an attacker that seeks to link a new network address used by a device with a network address that it was formerly using, because of recognizable data that the device persistently sends as part of an NTS-secured NTP association. This is the justification for continually supplying the client with fresh cookies, so that a cookie never represents recognizable data in the sense outlined above.

NTS's unlinkability objective is merely to not leak any additional data that could be used to link a device's network address. NTS does not rectify legacy linkability issues that are already present in NTP. Thus, a client that requires unlinkability must also minimize information transmitted in a client query (mode 3) packet as described in the draft [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization].

The unlinkability objective only holds for time synchronization traffic, as opposed to key establishment traffic. This implies that it cannot be guaranteed for devices that function not only as time clients, but also as time servers (because the latter can be externally triggered to send linkable data, such as the TLS certificate).

It should also be noted that it could be possible to link devices that operate as time servers from their time synchronization traffic, using information exposed in (mode 4) server response packets (e.g.

reference ID, reference time, stratum, poll). Also, devices that respond to NTP control queries could be linked using the information revealed by control queries.

Note that the unlinkability objective does not prevent a client device to be tracked by its time servers.

## 10.2. Confidentiality

NTS does not protect the confidentiality of information in NTP's header fields. When clients implement [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization], client packet headers do not contain any information which the client could conceivably wish to keep secret: one field is random, and all others are fixed. Information in server packet headers is likewise public: the origin timestamp is copied from the client's (random) transmit timestamp, and all other fields are set the same regardless of the identity of the client making the request.

Future extension fields could hypothetically contain sensitive information, in which case NTS provides a mechanism for encrypting them.

## 11. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Richard Barnes, Steven Bellovin, Scott Fluhrer, Patrik Faltstroom (Faltstrom), Sharon Goldberg, Russ Housley, Benjamin Kaduk, Suresh Krishnan, Mirja Kuehlewind (Kuehlewind), Martin Langer, Barry Leiba, Miroslav Lichvar, Aanchal Malhotra, Danny Mayer, Dave Mills, Sandra Murphy, Hal Murray, Karen O'Donoghue, Eric K. Rescorla, Kurt Roeckx, Stephen Roettger, Dan Romascanu, Kyle Rose, Rich Salz, Brian Sniffen, Susan Sons, Douglas Stebila, Harlan Stenn, Joachim Strombergsson (Strombergsson), Martin Thomson, Eric (Eric) Vyncke, Richard Welty, Christer Weinigel, and Magnus Westerlund for contributions to this document and comments on the design of NTS.

## 12. References

### 12.1. Normative References

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#### Appendix A. Terms and Abbreviations

AEAD	Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data [RFC5116]
ALPN	Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation [RFC7301]
C2S	Client-to-server
DoS	Denial-of-Service
DDoS	Distributed Denial-of-Service
EF	Extension Field [RFC5905]
HKDF	Hashed Message Authentication Code-based Key Derivation Function [RFC5869]

KoD        Kiss-o'-Death [RFC5905]  
NTP        Network Time Protocol [RFC5905]  
NTS        Network Time Security  
NTS NAK    NTS negative-acknowledgment  
NTS-KE     Network Time Security Key Establishment  
S2C        Server-to-client  
TLS        Transport Layer Security [RFC8446]

## Authors' Addresses

Daniel Fox Franke  
Akamai Technologies  
145 Broadway  
Cambridge, MA 02142  
United States

Email: [dafranke@akamai.com](mailto:dafranke@akamai.com)

Dieter Sibold  
Physikalisch-Technische  
Bundesanstalt  
Bundesallee 100  
Braunschweig D-38116  
Germany

Phone: +49-(0)531-592-8420  
Fax: +49-531-592-698420  
Email: [dieter.sibold@ptb.de](mailto:dieter.sibold@ptb.de)

Kristof Teichel  
Physikalisch-Technische  
Bundesanstalt  
Bundesallee 100  
Braunschweig D-38116  
Germany

Phone: +49-(0)531-592-4471  
Email: [kristof.teichel@ptb.de](mailto:kristof.teichel@ptb.de)

Marcus Dansarie  
Sweden

Email: [marcus@dansarie.se](mailto:marcus@dansarie.se)

URI: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9246-0263>

Ragnar Sundblad  
Netnod  
Sweden

Email: [ragge@netnod.se](mailto:ragge@netnod.se)

NTP Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: 21 September 2022

N. Wu  
D. Dhody, Ed.  
Huawei  
A. Sinha, Ed.  
A. Kumar S N  
RtBrick Inc.  
Y. Zhao  
Ericsson  
20 March 2022

A YANG Data Model for NTP  
draft-ietf-ntp-yang-data-model-17

## Abstract

This document defines a YANG data model for Network Time Protocol (NTP) version 4 implementations. It can also be used to configure version 3. The data model includes configuration data and state data.

## Requirements Language

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.

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## 1. Introduction

This document defines a YANG [RFC7950] data model for Network Time Protocol [RFC5905] implementations. Note that the model could also be used to configure NTPv3 [RFC1305] (see Section 7).

The data model covers configuration of system parameters of NTP, such as access rules, authentication and VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) binding, and also various modes of NTP and per-interface parameters. It also provides access to information about running state of NTP implementations.

### 1.1. Operational State

NTP Operational State is included in the same tree as NTP configuration, consistent with Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA) [RFC8342]. NTP current state and statistics are also maintained in the operational state. The operational state also includes the NTP association state.

### 1.2. Terminology

The terminology used in this document is aligned to [RFC5905] and [RFC1305].

### 1.3. Tree Diagrams

A simplified graphical representation of the data model is used in this document. This document uses the graphical representation of data models defined in [RFC8340].

### 1.4. Prefixes in Data Node Names

In this document, names of data nodes and other data model objects are often used without a prefix, as long as it is clear from the context in which YANG module each name is defined. Otherwise, names are prefixed using the standard prefix associated with the corresponding YANG module, as shown in Table 1.

Prefix	YANG module	Reference
yang	ietf-yang-types	[RFC6991]
inet	ietf-inet-types	[RFC6991]
if	ietf-interfaces	[RFC8343]
sys	ietf-system	[RFC7317]
acl	ietf-access-control-list	[RFC8519]
rt-types	ietf-routing-types	[RFC8294]
nacm	ietf-netconf-acm	[RFC8341]

Table 1: Prefixes and corresponding YANG modules

### 1.5. References in the Model

Following documents are referenced in the model defined in this document -

Title	Reference
Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification	[RFC5905]
Common YANG Data Types	[RFC6991]
A YANG Data Model for System Management	[RFC7317]
Common YANG Data Types for the Routing Area	[RFC8294]
Network Configuration Access Control Model	[RFC8341]
A YANG Data Model for Interface Management	[RFC8343]
YANG Data Model for Network Access Control Lists (ACLs)	[RFC8519]
Message Authentication Code for the Network Time Protocol	[RFC8573]
The AES-CMAC Algorithm	[RFC4493]
The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm	[RFC1321]
US Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA1)	[RFC3174]
FIPS 180-4: Secure Hash Standard (SHS)	[SHS]

Table 2: References in the YANG modules

## 2. NTP data model

This document defines the YANG module "ietf-ntp", which has the following condensed structure:

```

module: ietf-ntp
+--rw ntp!
|   +--rw port?                               inet:port-number {ntp-port}?
|   +--rw refclock-master!
|   |   +--rw master-stratum?    ntp-stratum
|   +--rw authentication {authentication}?
|   |   +--rw auth-enabled?      boolean
|   |   +--rw authentication-keys* [key-id]
|   |   |   +--rw key-id        uint32
|   |   |   +--...
|   +--rw access-rules {access-rules}?
|   |   +--rw access-rule* [access-mode]
|   |   |   +--rw access-mode    identityref
|   |   |   +--rw acl?           -> /acl:acls/acl/name
|   +--ro clock-state
|   |   +--ro system-status
|   |   |   +--ro clock-state      identityref
|   |   |   +--ro clock-stratum    ntp-stratum
|   |   |   +--ro clock-refid      refid
|   |   |   +--...
|   +--rw unicast-configuration* [address type]
|   |   {unicast-configuration}?
|   |   +--rw address              inet:ip-address
|   |   +--rw type                  identityref
|   |   +--...
|   +--rw associations
|   |   +--ro association* [address local-mode isconfigured]
|   |   |   +--ro address          inet:ip-address
|   |   |   +--ro local-mode       identityref
|   |   |   +--ro isconfigured     boolean
|   |   |   +--...
|   |   +--ro ntp-statistics
|   |   |   +--...
|   +--rw interfaces
|   |   +--rw interface* [name]
|   |   |   +--rw name              if:interface-ref
|   |   |   +--rw broadcast-server! {broadcast-server}?
|   |   |   |   +--...
|   |   |   +--rw broadcast-client! {broadcast-client}?
|   |   |   +--rw multicast-server* [address] {multicast-server}?
|   |   |   |   +--rw address
|   |   |   |   |   rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
|   |   |   |   +--...
|   |   |   +--rw multicast-client* [address] {multicast-client}?
|   |   |   |   +--rw address      rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
|   |   |   +--rw manycast-server* [address] {manycast-server}?
|   |   |   |   +--rw address      rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
|   |   |   +--rw manycast-client* [address] {manycast-client}?

```

```

|          +---rw address
|          |          rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
|          +---...
+---ro ntp-statistics
+---...

rpcs:
+---x statistics-reset
+---w input
+---w (association-or-all)?
+---:(association)
|   +---w associations-address?
|   |   -> /ntp/associations/association/address
|   +---w associations-local-mode?
|   |   -> /ntp/associations/association/local-mode
|   +---w associations-isconfigured?
|   |   -> /ntp/associations/association/isconfigured
+---:(all)

```

The full data model tree for the YANG module "ietf-ntp" is in Appendix A.

This data model defines one top-level container which includes both the NTP configuration and the NTP running state including access rules, authentication, associations, unicast configurations, interfaces, system status and associations.

### 3. Relationship with NTPv4-MIB

If the device implements the NTPv4-MIB [RFC5907], data nodes from YANG module can be mapped to table entries in NTPv4-MIB.

The following tables list the YANG data nodes with corresponding objects in the NTPv4-MIB.

#### YANG NTP Configuration Data Nodes and Related NTPv4-MIB Objects

YANG data nodes in /ntp/ clock-state/system-status	NTPv4-MIB objects
clock-state	ntpEntStatusCurrentMode
clock-stratum	ntpEntStatusStratum
clock-refid	ntpEntStatusActiveRefSourceId
	ntpEntStatusActiveRefSourceName

clock-precision	ntpEntTimePrecision
clock-offset	ntpEntStatusActiveOffset
root-dispersion	ntpEntStatusDispersion

Table 3

YANG data nodes in /ntp/associations/	NTPv4-MIB objects
address	ntpAssocAddressType
	ntpAssocAddress
stratum	ntpAssocStratum
refid	ntpAssocRefId
offset	ntpAssocOffset
delay	ntpAssocStatusDelay
dispersion	ntpAssocStatusDispersion
ntp-statistics/ packet-sent	ntpAssocStatOutPkts
ntp-statistics/ packet-received	ntpAssocStatInPkts
ntp-statistics/ packet-dropped	ntpAssocStatProtocolError

Table 4

YANG NTP State Data Nodes and Related NTPv4-MIB Objects

#### 4. Relationship with RFC 7317

This section describes the relationship with NTP definition in Section 3.2 System Time Management of [RFC7317] . YANG data nodes in /ntp/ also support per-interface configuration which is not supported in /system/ntp. If the yang model defined in this document is implemented, then /system/ntp SHOULD NOT be used and MUST be ignored.

YANG data nodes in /ntp/	YANG data nodes in /system/ntp
ntp!	enabled
unicast-configuration	server
	server/name
unicast-configuration/address	server/transport/udp/address
unicast-configuration/port	server/transport/udp/port
unicast-configuration/type	server/association-type
unicast-configuration/iburst	server/iburst
unicast-configuration/prefer	server/prefer

Table 5

YANG NTP Configuration Data Nodes and counterparts in RFC 7317 Objects

#### 5. Access Rules

The access rules in this section refers to the on-the-wire access control to the NTP service and completely independent of any management API access control, e.g., NETCONF Access Control Model (NACM) ([RFC8341]).

An Access Control List (ACL) is one of the basic elements used to configure device-forwarding behavior. An ACL is a user-ordered set of rules that is used to filter traffic on a networking device.

As per [RFC1305] (for NTPv3) and [RFC5905] (for NTPv4), NTP could include an access-control feature that prevents unauthorized access and controls which peers are allowed to update the local clock. Further it is useful to differentiate between the various kinds of



access and attach a different acl-rule to each. For this, the YANG module allows such configuration via /ntp/access-rules. The access-rule itself is configured via [RFC8519].

Following access modes are supported -

- \* Peer: Permit others to synchronize their time with the NTP entity or it can synchronize its time with others. NTP control queries are also accepted.
- \* Server: Permit others to synchronize their time with the NTP entity, but vice versa is not supported. NTP control queries are accepted.
- \* Server-only: Permit others to synchronize their time with NTP entity, but vice versa is not supported. NTP control queries are not accepted.
- \* Query-only: Only control queries are accepted.

Query-only is the most restricted where as the peer is the full access authority. The ability to give different ACL rules for different access modes allows for a greater control by the operator.

## 6. Key Management

As per [RFC1305] (for NTPv3) and [RFC5905] (for NTPv4), when authentication is enabled, NTP employs a crypto-checksum, computed by the sender and checked by the receiver, together with a set of predistributed algorithms, and cryptographic keys indexed by a key identifier included in the NTP message. This key-id is a 32-bit unsigned integer that MUST be configured on the NTP peers before the authentication could be used. For this reason, this YANG module allows such configuration via /ntp/authentication/authentication-keys/. Further at the time of configuration of NTP association (for example unicast-server), the key-id is specified.

The 'nacm:default-deny-all' is used to prevent retrieval of the actual key information after it is set.

## 7. NTP Version

This YANG model allow a version to be configured for the NTP association i.e. an operator can control the use of NTPv3 [RFC1305] or NTPv4 [RFC5905] for each association it forms. This allows backward compatibility with a legacy system. Note that the version 3 of NTP [RFC1305] is obsoleted by NTPv4 [RFC5905].

## 8. NTP YANG Module

```
<CODE BEGINS> file "ietf-ntp@2022-03-21.yang"
module ietf-ntp {
  yang-version 1.1;
  namespace "urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp";
  prefix ntp;

  import ietf-yang-types {
    prefix yang;
    reference
      "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
  }
  import ietf-inet-types {
    prefix inet;
    reference
      "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
  }
  import ietf-interfaces {
    prefix if;
    reference
      "RFC 8343: A YANG Data Model for Interface Management";
  }
  import ietf-system {
    prefix sys;
    reference
      "RFC 7317: A YANG Data Model for System Management";
  }
  import ietf-access-control-list {
    prefix acl;
    reference
      "RFC 8519: YANG Data Model for Network Access Control
        Lists (ACLs)";
  }
  import ietf-routing-types {
    prefix rt-types;
    reference
      "RFC 8294: Common YANG Data Types for the Routing Area";
  }
  import ietf-netconf-acm {
    prefix nacm;
    reference
      "RFC 8341: Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) Access
        Control Model";
  }

  organization
    "IETF NTP (Network Time Protocol) Working Group";
```

contact

```
"WG Web:  <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/ntp/about/>
WG List:  <mailto: ntp@ietf.org
Editor:   Dhruv Dhody
          <mailto:dhruv.ietf@gmail.com>
Editor:   Ankit Kumar Sinha
          <mailto:ankit.ietf@gmail.com>";
```

description

```
"This document defines a YANG data model for Network Time Protocol
(NTP) implementations. The data model includes configuration data
and state data.
```

```
The key words 'MUST', 'MUST NOT', 'REQUIRED', 'SHALL', 'SHALL
NOT', 'SHOULD', 'SHOULD NOT', 'RECOMMENDED', 'NOT RECOMMENDED',
'MAY', and 'OPTIONAL' in this document are to be interpreted as
described in BCP 14 (RFC 2119) (RFC 8174) when, and only when,
they appear in all capitals, as shown here.
```

```
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```
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(https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info).
```

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

```
revision 2022-03-21 {
```

```
  description
```

```
    "Initial revision.";
```

```
  reference
```

```
    "RFC XXXX: A YANG Data Model for NTP.";
```

```
}
```

```
/* Note: The RFC Editor will replace XXXX with the number assigned
to this document once it becomes an RFC.*/
/* Typedef Definitions */
```

```
typedef ntp-stratum {
```

```
  type uint8 {
```

```
    range "1..16";
```

```
  }
```

```
  description
```

```
    "The level of each server in the hierarchy is defined by
```

```
        a stratum. Primary servers are assigned with stratum
        one; secondary servers at each lower level are assigned with
        one stratum greater than the preceding level";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 3";
}

typedef ntp-version {
    type uint8 {
        range "3..max";
    }
    default "4";
    description
        "The current NTP version supported by corresponding
        association.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 1";
}

typedef refid {
    type union {
        type inet:ipv4-address;
        type uint32;
        type string {
            length "4";
        }
    }
    description
        "A code identifying the particular server or reference
        clock. The interpretation depends upon stratum. It
        could be an IPv4 address or first 32 bits of the MD5 hash of
        the IPv6 address or a string for the Reference Identifier
        and KISS codes. Some examples:
        -- a refclock ID like '127.127.1.0' for local clock sync
        -- uni/multi/broadcast associations for IPv4 will look like
        '203.0.113.1' and '0x4321FEDC' for IPv6
        -- sync with primary source will look like 'DCN', 'NIST',
        'ATOM'
        -- KISS codes will look like 'AUTH', 'DROP', 'RATE'
        Note that the use of MD5 hash for IPv6 address is not for
        cryptographic purposes ";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3";
}
```

```
typedef ntp-date-and-time {
  type union {
    type yang:date-and-time;
    type uint8;
  }
  description
    "Follows the date-and-time format when valid value exist,
    otherwise allows for setting special value such as
    zero.";
  reference
    "RFC 6991: Common YANG Data Types";
}

typedef log2seconds {
  type int8;
  description
    "An 8-bit signed integer that represents signed log2
    seconds.";
}

/* features */

feature ntp-port {
  description
    "Support for NTP port configuration";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
    Algorithms Specification, Section 7.2";
}

feature authentication {
  description
    "Support for NTP symmetric key authentication";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
    Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3";
}

feature deprecated {
  description
    "Support deprecated MD5-based authentication (RFC 8573) or
    SHA-1 or any other deprecated authentication mechanism.
    It is enabled to support legacy compatibility when secure
    cryptographic algorithms are not available to use.
    It is also used to configure keystings in ASCII format.";
  reference
    "RFC 1321: The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm
    RFC 3174: US Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA1)"
}
```

```
        FIPS 180-4: Secure Hash Standard (SHS)";
    }

    feature hex-key-string {
        description
            "Support hexadecimal key string.";
    }

    feature access-rules {
        description
            "Support for NTP access control";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 9.2";
    }

    feature unicast-configuration {
        description
            "Support for NTP client/server or active/passive
            in unicast";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 3";
    }

    feature broadcast-server {
        description
            "Support for broadcast server";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 3";
    }

    feature broadcast-client {
        description
            "Support for broadcast client";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 3";
    }

    feature multicast-server {
        description
            "Support for multicast server";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
    }
}
```

```
feature multicast-client {
  description
    "Support for multicast client";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}

feature manycast-server {
  description
    "Support for manycast server";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}

feature manycast-client {
  description
    "Support for manycast client";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}

/* Identity */
/* unicast-configurations types */

identity unicast-configuration-type {
  if-feature "unicast-configuration";
  description
    "This defines NTP unicast mode of operation as used
      for unicast-configurations.";
}

identity uc-server {
  if-feature "unicast-configuration";
  base unicast-configuration-type;
  description
    "Use client association mode where the unicast server
      address is configured.";
}

identity uc-peer {
  if-feature "unicast-configuration";
  base unicast-configuration-type;
  description
    "Use symmetric active association mode where the peer
      address is configured.";
```

```
}

/* association-modes */

identity association-mode {
  description
    "The NTP association modes.";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
    Algorithms Specification, Section 3";
}

identity active {
  base association-mode;
  description
    "Use symmetric active association mode (mode 1).
    This device may synchronize with its NTP peer,
    or provide synchronization to configured NTP peer.";
}

identity passive {
  base association-mode;
  description
    "Use symmetric passive association mode (mode 2).
    This device has learned this association dynamically.
    This device may synchronize with its NTP peer.";
}

identity client {
  base association-mode;
  description
    "Use client association mode (mode 3).
    This device will not provide synchronization
    to the configured NTP server.";
}

identity server {
  base association-mode;
  description
    "Use server association mode (mode 4).
    This device will provide synchronization to
    NTP clients.";
}

identity broadcast-server {
  base association-mode;
  description
    "Use broadcast server mode (mode 5)."
```



```
        This mode defines that its either working
        as broadcast-server or multicast-server.";
    }

    identity broadcast-client {
        base association-mode;
        description
            "This mode defines that its either working
            as broadcast-client (mode 6) or multicast-client.";
    }

    /* access-mode */

    identity access-mode {
        if-feature "access-rules";
        description
            "This defines NTP access modes. These identify
            how the ACL is applied with NTP.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 9.2";
    }

    identity peer-access-mode {
        if-feature "access-rules";
        base access-mode;
        description
            "Permit others to synchronize their time with this NTP
            entity or it can synchronize its time with others.
            NTP control queries are also accepted. This enables
            full access authority.";
    }

    identity server-access-mode {
        if-feature "access-rules";
        base access-mode;
        description
            "Permit others to synchronize their time with this NTP
            entity, but vice versa is not supported. NTP control
            queries are accepted.";
    }

    identity server-only-access-mode {
        if-feature "access-rules";
        base access-mode;
        description
            "Permit others to synchronize their time with this NTP
            entity, but vice versa is not supported. NTP control
```

```
        queries are not accepted.";
    }

    identity query-only-access-mode {
        if-feature "access-rules";
        base access-mode;
        description
            "Only control queries are accepted.";
    }

    /* clock-state */

    identity clock-state {
        description
            "This defines NTP clock status at a high level.";
    }

    identity synchronized {
        base clock-state;
        description
            "Indicates that the local clock has been synchronized with
            an NTP server or the reference clock.";
    }

    identity unsynchronized {
        base clock-state;
        description
            "Indicates that the local clock has not been synchronized
            with any NTP server.";
    }

    /* ntp-sync-state */

    identity ntp-sync-state {
        description
            "This defines NTP clock sync state at a more granular
            level. Referred as 'Clock state definitions' in RFC 5905";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Appendix A.1.1";
    }

    identity clock-never-set {
        base ntp-sync-state;
        description
            "Indicates the clock was never set.";
    }
```

```
identity freq-set-by-cfg {
  base ntp-sync-state;
  description
    "Indicates the clock frequency is set by
    NTP configuration or file.";
}

identity spike {
  base ntp-sync-state;
  description
    "Indicates a spike is detected.";
}

identity freq {
  base ntp-sync-state;
  description
    "Indicates the frequency mode.";
}

identity clock-synchronized {
  base ntp-sync-state;
  description
    "Indicates that the clock is synchronized";
}

/* crypto-algorithm */

identity crypto-algorithm {
  description
    "Base identity of cryptographic algorithm options.";
}

identity md5 {
  if-feature "deprecated";
  base crypto-algorithm;
  description
    "The MD5 algorithm. Note that RFC 8573
    deprecates the use of MD5-based authentication.";
  reference
    "RFC 1321: The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm";
}

identity sha-1 {
  if-feature "deprecated";
  base crypto-algorithm;
  description
    "The SHA-1 algorithm.";
  reference
```

```
    "RFC 3174: US Secure Hash Algorithm 1 (SHA1)";
  }

  identity hmac-sha-1 {
    if-feature "deprecated";
    base crypto-algorithm;
    description
      "HMAC-SHA-1 authentication algorithm.";
    reference
      "FIPS 180-4: Secure Hash Standard (SHS)";
  }

  identity hmac-sha1-12 {
    if-feature "deprecated";
    base crypto-algorithm;
    description
      "The HMAC-SHA1-12 algorithm.";
  }

  identity hmac-sha-256 {
    description
      "HMAC-SHA-256 authentication algorithm.";
    reference
      "FIPS 180-4: Secure Hash Standard (SHS)";
  }

  identity hmac-sha-384 {
    description
      "HMAC-SHA-384 authentication algorithm.";
    reference
      "FIPS 180-4: Secure Hash Standard (SHS)";
  }

  identity hmac-sha-512 {
    description
      "HMAC-SHA-512 authentication algorithm.";
    reference
      "FIPS 180-4: Secure Hash Standard (SHS)";
  }

  identity aes-cmac {
    base crypto-algorithm;
    description
      "The AES-CMAC algorithm - required by
       RFC 8573 for MAC for the NTP";
    reference
      "RFC 4493: The AES-CMAC Algorithm
       RFC 8573: Message Authentication Code for the Network
```

```
        Time Protocol";
    }

    /* Groupings */

    grouping key {
        description
            "The key.";
        nacm:default-deny-all;
        choice key-string-style {
            description
                "Key string styles";
            case keystack {
                leaf keystack {
                    if-feature "deprecated";
                    type string;
                    description
                        "Key string in ASCII format.";
                }
            }
            case hexadecimal {
                if-feature "hex-key-string";
                leaf hexadecimal-string {
                    type yang:hex-string;
                    description
                        "Key in hexadecimal string format. When compared
                        to ASCII, specification in hexadecimal affords
                        greater key entropy with the same number of
                        internal key-string octets. Additionally, it
                        discourages usage of well-known words or
                        numbers.";
                }
            }
        }
    }

    grouping authentication-key {
        description
            "To define an authentication key for a Network Time
            Protocol (NTP) time source.";
        leaf key-id {
            type uint32 {
                range "1..max";
            }
            description
                "Authentication key identifier.";
        }
        leaf algorithm {
```

```
    type identityref {
      base crypto-algorithm;
    }
    description
      "Authentication algorithm. Note that RFC 8573
       deprecates the use of MD5-based authentication
       and recommends AES-CMAC.";
  }
  container key {
    uses key;
    description
      "The key. Note that RFC 8573 deprecates the use
       of MD5-based authentication.";
  }
  leaf istrusted {
    type boolean;
    description
      "Key-id is trusted or not";
  }
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
     Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3 and 7.4";
}

grouping authentication {
  description
    "Authentication.";
  choice authentication-type {
    description
      "Type of authentication.";
    case symmetric-key {
      leaf key-id {
        type leafref {
          path "/ntp:ntp/ntp:authentication/"
            + "ntp:authentication-keys/ntp:key-id";
        }
        description
          "Authentication key id referenced in this
           association.";
      }
    }
  }
}

grouping statistics {
  description
    "NTP packet statistic.";
  leaf discontinuity-time {
```

```
type ntp-date-and-time;
description
  "The time on the most recent occasion at which any one or
  more of this NTP counters suffered a discontinuity. If
  no such discontinuities have occurred, then this node
  contains the time the NTP association was
  (re-)initialized.";
}
leaf packet-sent {
  type yang:counter32;
  description
    "The total number of NTP packets delivered to the
    transport service by this NTP entity for this
    association.
    Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur
    upon cold start or reinitialization of the NTP entity, the
    management system and at other times.";
}
leaf packet-sent-fail {
  type yang:counter32;
  description
    "The number of times NTP packets sending failed.";
}
leaf packet-received {
  type yang:counter32;
  description
    "The total number of NTP packets delivered to the
    NTP entity from this association.
    Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur
    upon cold start or reinitialization of the NTP entity, the
    management system and at other times.";
}
leaf packet-dropped {
  type yang:counter32;
  description
    "The total number of NTP packets that were delivered
    to this NTP entity from this association and this entity
    was not able to process due to an NTP protocol error.
    Discontinuities in the value of this counter can occur
    upon cold start or reinitialization of the NTP entity, the
    management system and at other times.";
}
}

grouping common-attributes {
  description
    "NTP common attributes for configuration.";
  leaf minpoll {
```

```
    type log2seconds;
    default "6";
    description
      "The minimum poll interval used in this association.";
    reference
      "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 7.2";
  }
  leaf maxpoll {
    type log2seconds;
    default "10";
    description
      "The maximum poll interval used in this association.";
    reference
      "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 7.2";
  }
  leaf port {
    if-feature "ntp-port";
    type inet:port-number {
      range "123 | 1024..max";
    }
    default "123";
    description
      "Specify the port used to send NTP packets.";
    reference
      "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 7.2";
  }
  leaf version {
    type ntp-version;
    description
      "NTP version.";
  }
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
    Algorithms Specification";
}

grouping association-ref {
  description
    "Reference to NTP association mode";
  leaf associations-address {
    type leafref {
      path "/ntp:ntp/ntp:associations/ntp:association"
        + "/ntp:address";
    }
    description

```



```
        "Indicates the association's address
        which result in clock synchronization.";
    }
    leaf associations-local-mode {
        type leafref {
            path "/ntp:ntp/ntp:associations/ntp:association"
                + "/ntp:local-mode";
        }
        description
            "Indicates the association's local-mode
            which result in clock synchronization.";
    }
    leaf associations-isconfigured {
        type leafref {
            path "/ntp:ntp/ntp:associations/ntp:association/"
                + "ntp:isconfigured";
        }
        description
            "Indicates if the association (that resulted in the
            clock synchronization) is explicitly configured.";
    }
}

container ntp {
    when 'false() = boolean(/sys:system/sys:ntp)' {
        description
            "Applicable when the system /sys/ntp/ is not used.";
    }
    presence "NTP is enabled and system should attempt to
        synchronize the system clock with an NTP server
        from the 'ntp/associations' list.";
    description
        "Configuration parameters for NTP.";
    leaf port {
        if-feature "ntp-port";
        type inet:port-number {
            range "123 | 1024..max";
        }
        default "123";
        description
            "Specify the port used to send and receive NTP packets.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 7.2";
    }
    container refclock-master {
        presence "NTP master clock is enabled.";
        description
```

```
    "Configures the local clock of this device as NTP server.";
  leaf master-stratum {
    type ntp-stratum;
    default "16";
    description
      "Stratum level from which NTP clients get their time
       synchronized.";
  }
}
container authentication {
  if-feature "authentication";
  description
    "Configuration of authentication.";
  leaf auth-enabled {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "Controls whether NTP authentication is enabled
       or disabled on this device.";
  }
  list authentication-keys {
    key "key-id";
    uses authentication-key;
    description
      "List of authentication keys.";
  }
}
container access-rules {
  if-feature "access-rules";
  description
    "Configuration to control access to NTP service
     by using NTP access-group feature.
     The access-mode identifies how the ACL is
     applied with NTP.";
  list access-rule {
    key "access-mode";
    description
      "List of access rules.";
    leaf access-mode {
      type identityref {
        base access-mode;
      }
      description
        "The NTP access mode. Some of the possible value
         includes peer, server, synchronization, query
         etc.";
    }
    leaf acl {
```

```
    type leafref {
      path "/acl:acls/acl:acl/acl:name";
    }
    description
      "Control access configuration to be used.";
  }
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
    Algorithms Specification, Section 9.2";
}
}
container clock-state {
  config false;
  description
    "Clock operational state of the NTP.";
  container system-status {
    description
      "System status of NTP.";
    leaf clock-state {
      type identityref {
        base clock-state;
      }
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The state of system clock. Some of the possible value
        includes synchronized and unsynchronized";
    }
    leaf clock-stratum {
      type ntp-stratum;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "The NTP entity's own stratum value. Should be one greater
        than preceeding level. 16 if unsynchronized.";
      reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 3";
    }
    leaf clock-refid {
      type refid;
      mandatory true;
      description
        "A code identifying the particular server or reference
        clock. The interpretation depends upon stratum. It
        could be an IPv4 address or first 32 bits of the MD5 hash
        of the IPv6 address or a string for the Reference
        Identifier and KISS codes. Some examples:
        -- a refclock ID like '127.127.1.0' for local clock sync
        -- uni/multi/broadcast associations for IPv4 will look like
```

```
    '203.0.113.1' and '0x4321FEDC' for IPv6
    -- sync with primary source will look like 'DCN', 'NIST',
    'ATOM'
    -- KISS codes will look like 'AUTH', 'DROP', 'RATE'
    Note that the use of MD5 hash for IPv6 address is not for
    cryptographic purposes ";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
    Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3";
}
uses association-ref {
  description
    "Reference to Association.";
}
leaf nominal-freq {
  type decimal64 {
    fraction-digits 4;
  }
  units "Hz";
  mandatory true;
  description
    "The nominal frequency of the local clock. An ideal
    frequency with zero uncertainty.";
}
leaf actual-freq {
  type decimal64 {
    fraction-digits 4;
  }
  units "Hz";
  mandatory true;
  description
    "The actual frequency of the local clock.";
}
leaf clock-precision {
  type log2seconds;
  mandatory true;
  description
    "Clock precision of this system in signed integer format,
    in log 2 seconds - (prec=2^(-n)). A value of 5 would
    mean 2^-5 = 0.03125 seconds = 31.25 ms.";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
    Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3";
}
leaf clock-offset {
  type decimal64 {
    fraction-digits 3;
  }
}
```

```
    units "milliseconds";
    description
        "The signed time offset to the current selected reference
        time source e.g., '0.032ms' or '1.232ms'. The negative
        value Indicates that the local clock is behind the
        current selected reference time source.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 9.1";
}
leaf root-delay {
    type decimal64 {
        fraction-digits 3;
    }
    units "milliseconds";
    description
        "Total delay along the path to root clock.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 4 and 7.3";
}
leaf root-dispersion {
    type decimal64 {
        fraction-digits 3;
    }
    units "milliseconds";
    description
        "The dispersion between the local clock
        and the root clock, e.g., '6.927ms'.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 4, 7.3 and 10.";
}
leaf reference-time {
    type ntp-date-and-time;
    description
        "The reference timestamp. Time when the system clock was
        last set or corrected";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3";
}
leaf sync-state {
    type identityref {
        base ntp-sync-state;
    }
    mandatory true;
    description
```

```
        "The synchronization status of the local clock. Referred to
        as 'Clock state definitions' in RFC 5905";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Appendix A.1.1";
    }
}
list unicast-configuration {
    if-feature "unicast-configuration";
    key "address type";
    description
        "List of NTP unicast-configurations.";
    leaf address {
        type inet:ip-address;
        description
            "Address of this association.";
    }
    leaf type {
        type identityref {
            base unicast-configuration-type;
        }
        description
            "The unicast configuration type, for example
            unicast-server";
    }
    container authentication {
        if-feature "authentication";
        description
            "Authentication used for this association.";
        uses authentication;
    }
    leaf prefer {
        type boolean;
        default "false";
        description
            "Whether this association is preferred or not.";
    }
    leaf burst {
        type boolean;
        default "false";
        description
            "If set, a series of packets are sent instead of a single
            packet within each synchronization interval to achieve
            faster synchronization.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 13.1";
    }
}
```

```
    }
    leaf iburst {
      type boolean;
      default "false";
      description
        "If set, a series of packets are sent instead of a single
        packet within the initial synchronization interval to
        achieve faster initial synchronization.";
      reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 13.1";
    }
    leaf source {
      type if:interface-ref;
      description
        "The interface whose IP address is used by this association
        as the source address.";
    }
    uses common-attributes {
      description
        "Common attributes like port, version, min and max
        poll.";
    }
  }
  container associations {
    description
      "Association parameters";
    list association {
      key "address local-mode isconfigured";
      config false;
      description
        "List of NTP associations. Here address, local-mode
        and isconfigured are required to uniquely identify
        a particular association. Lets take following examples -

        1) If RT1 acting as broadcast server,
        and RT2 acting as broadcast client, then RT2
        will form dynamic association with address as RT1,
        local-mode as client and isconfigured as false.

        2) When RT2 is configured
        with unicast-server RT1, then RT2 will form
        association with address as RT1, local-mode as client
        and isconfigured as true.

        Thus all 3 leaves are needed as key to unique identify
        the association.";
      leaf address {
```

```
    type inet:ip-address;
    description
      "The remote address of this association. Represents the
       IP address of a unicast/multicast/broadcast address.";
  }
  leaf local-mode {
    type identityref {
      base association-mode;
    }
    description
      "Local mode of this NTP association.";
  }
  leaf isconfigured {
    type boolean;
    description
      "Indicates if this association is configured (true) or
       dynamically learned (false).";
  }
  leaf stratum {
    type ntp-stratum;
    description
      "The association stratum value.";
    reference
      "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
       Algorithms Specification, Section 3";
  }
  leaf refid {
    type refid;
    description
      "A code identifying the particular server or reference
       clock. The interpretation depends upon stratum. It
       could be an IPv4 address or first 32 bits of the MD5 hash of
       the IPv6 address or a string for the Reference Identifier
       and KISS codes. Some examples:
       -- a refclock ID like '127.127.1.0' for local clock sync
       -- uni/multi/broadcast associations for IPv4 will look like
       '203.0.113.1' and '0x4321FEDC' for IPv6
       -- sync with primary source will look like 'DCN', 'NIST',
       'ATOM'
       -- KISS codes will look like 'AUTH', 'DROP', 'RATE'
       Note that the use of MD5 hash for IPv6 address is not for
       cryptographic purposes";
    reference
      "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
       Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3";
  }
  leaf authentication {
    if-feature "authentication";
```



```
    type leafref {
      path "/ntp:ntp/ntp:authentication/"
        + "ntp:authentication-keys/ntp:key-id";
    }
    description
      "Authentication Key used for this association.";
  }
  leaf prefer {
    type boolean;
    default "false";
    description
      "Indicates if this association is preferred.";
  }
  leaf peer-interface {
    type if:interface-ref;
    description
      "The interface which is used for communication.";
  }
  uses common-attributes {
    description
      "Common attributes like port, version, min and
      max poll.";
  }
  leaf reach {
    type uint8;
    description
      "It is an 8-bit shift register that tracks packet
      generation and receipt. It is used to determine
      whether the server is reachable and the data are
      fresh.";
    reference
      "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 9.2 and 13";
  }
  leaf unreachable {
    type uint8;
    units "seconds";
    description
      "It is a count of how long in second the server has been
      unreachable i.e. the reach value has been zero.";
    reference
      "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
      Algorithms Specification, Section 9.2 and 13";
  }
  leaf poll {
    type log2seconds;
    description
      "The polling interval for current association in signed
```

```
        log2 seconds.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 7.3";
}
leaf now {
    type uint32;
    units "seconds";
    description
        "The time since the last NTP packet was
        received or last synchronized.";
}
leaf offset {
    type decimal64 {
        fraction-digits 3;
    }
    units "milliseconds";
    description
        "The signed offset between the local clock
        and the peer clock, e.g., '0.032ms' or '1.232ms'. The
        negative value Indicates that the local clock is behind
        the peer.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 8";
}
leaf delay {
    type decimal64 {
        fraction-digits 3;
    }
    units "milliseconds";
    description
        "The network delay between the local clock
        and the peer clock.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 8";
}
leaf dispersion {
    type decimal64 {
        fraction-digits 3;
    }
    units "milliseconds";
    description
        "The root dispersion between the local clock
        and the peer clock.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
```

```
        Algorithms Specification, Section 10";
    }
    leaf originate-time {
        type ntp-date-and-time;
        description
            "This is the local time, in timestamp format,
             when latest NTP packet was sent to peer (called T1).";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
             Algorithms Specification, Section 8";
    }
    leaf receive-time {
        type ntp-date-and-time;
        description
            "This is the local time, in timestamp format,
             when latest NTP packet arrived at peer (called T2).
             If the peer becomes unreachable the value is set to zero.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
             Algorithms Specification, Section 8";
    }
    leaf transmit-time {
        type ntp-date-and-time;
        description
            "This is the local time, in timestamp format,
             at which the NTP packet departed the peer (called T3).
             If the peer becomes unreachable the value is set to zero.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
             Algorithms Specification, Section 8";
    }
    leaf input-time {
        type ntp-date-and-time;
        description
            "This is the local time, in timestamp format,
             when the latest NTP message from the peer arrived (called
             T4). If the peer becomes unreachable the value is set to
             zero.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
             Algorithms Specification, Section 8";
    }
    container ntp-statistics {
        description
            "Per Peer packet send and receive statistics.";
        uses statistics {
            description
                "NTP send and receive packet statistics.";
        }
    }
```

```
    }
  }
}
container interfaces {
  description
    "Configuration parameters for NTP interfaces.";
  list interface {
    key "name";
    description
      "List of interfaces.";
    leaf name {
      type if:interface-ref;
      description
        "The interface name.";
    }
    container broadcast-server {
      if-feature "broadcast-server";
      presence "NTP broadcast-server is configured on this
        interface";
      description
        "Configuration of broadcast server.";
      leaf ttl {
        type uint8;
        description
          "Specifies the time to live (TTL) for a
            broadcast packet.";
        reference
          "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
      }
      container authentication {
        if-feature "authentication";
        description
          "Authentication used on this interface.";
        uses authentication;
      }
      uses common-attributes {
        description
          "Common attributes such as port, version, min and
            max poll.";
      }
      reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
          Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
    }
    container broadcast-client {
      if-feature "broadcast-client";
```

```
    presence "NTP broadcast-client is configured on this
        interface.";
    description
        "Configuration of broadcast-client.";
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}
list multicast-server {
    if-feature "multicast-server";
    key "address";
    description
        "Configuration of multicast server.";
    leaf address {
        type rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address;
        description
            "The IP address to send NTP multicast packets.";
    }
    leaf ttl {
        type uint8;
        description
            "Specifies the time to live (TTL) for a
            multicast packet.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
    }
    container authentication {
        if-feature "authentication";
        description
            "Authentication used on this interface.";
        uses authentication;
    }
    uses common-attributes {
        description
            "Common attributes such as port, version, min and
            max poll.";
    }
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}
list multicast-client {
    if-feature "multicast-client";
    key "address";
    description
        "Configuration of multicast-client.";
    leaf address {
```

```
    type rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address;
    description
      "The IP address of the multicast group to
       join.";
  }
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
     Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}
list manycast-server {
  if-feature "manycast-server";
  key "address";
  description
    "Configuration of manycast server.";
  leaf address {
    type rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address;
    description
      "The multicast group IP address to receive
       manycast client messages.";
  }
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
     Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}
list manycast-client {
  if-feature "manycast-client";
  key "address";
  description
    "Configuration of manycast-client.";
  leaf address {
    type rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address;
    description
      "The group IP address that the manycast client
       broadcasts the request message to.";
  }
}
container authentication {
  if-feature "authentication";
  description
    "Authentication used on this interface.";
  uses authentication;
}
leaf ttl {
  type uint8;
  description
    "Specifies the maximum time to live (TTL) for
     the expanding ring search.";
  reference
    "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
```

```
        Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
    }
    leaf minclock {
        type uint8;
        description
            "The minimum anycast survivors in this
            association.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 13.2";
    }
    leaf maxclock {
        type uint8;
        description
            "The maximum anycast candidates in this
            association.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 13.2";
    }
    leaf beacon {
        type log2seconds;
        description
            "The beacon is the upper limit of poll interval. When the
            ttl reaches its limit without finding the minimum number
            of anycast servers, the poll interval increases until
            reaching the beacon value, when it starts over from the
            beginning.";
        reference
            "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
            Algorithms Specification, Section 13.2";
    }
    uses common-attributes {
        description
            "Common attributes like port, version, min and
            max poll.";
    }
    reference
        "RFC 5905: Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and
        Algorithms Specification, Section 3.1";
}
}
}
container ntp-statistics {
    config false;
    description
        "Total NTP packet statistics.";
    uses statistics {
```

```
        description
          "NTP send and receive packet statistics.";
      }
  }
}

rpc statistics-reset {
  description
    "Reset statistics collected.";
  input {
    choice association-or-all {
      description
        "Resets statistics for a particular association or
         all";
      case association {
        uses association-ref;
        description
          "This resets all the statistics collected for
           the association.";
      }
      case all {
        description
          "This resets all the statistics collected.";
      }
    }
  }
}
}
<CODE ENDS>
```

## 9. Usage Example

This section include examples for illustration purposes.

Note: '\ ' line wrapping per [RFC8792].

### 9.1. Unicast association

This example describes how to configure a preferred unicast server present at 192.0.2.1 running at port 1025 with authentication-key 10 and version 4 (default).



```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <unicast-configuration>
        <address>192.0.2.1</address>
        <type>uc-server</type>
        <prefer>true</prefer>
        <port>1025</port>
        <authentication>
          <symmetric-key>
            <key-id>10</key-id>
          </symmetric-key>
        </authentication>
      </unicast-configuration>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

An example with IPv6 would use an IPv6 address (say 2001:db8::1) in the "address" leaf with no change in any other data tree.

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <unicast-configuration>
        <address>2001:db8::1</address>
        <type>uc-server</type>
        <prefer>true</prefer>
        <port>1025</port>
        <authentication>
          <symmetric-key>
            <key-id>10</key-id>
          </symmetric-key>
        </authentication>
      </unicast-configuration>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

This example is for retrieving unicast configurations -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <unicast-configuration>
      </unicast-configuration>
    </ntp>
  </filter>
</get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <unicast-configuration>
      <address>192.0.2.1</address>
      <type>uc-server</type>
      <authentication>
        <symmetric-key>
          <key-id>10</key-id>
        </symmetric-key>
      </authentication>
      <prefer>true</prefer>
      <burst>false</burst>
      <iburst>true</iburst>
      <source/>
      <minpoll>6</minpoll>
      <maxpoll>10</maxpoll>
      <port>1025</port>
      <stratum>9</stratum>
      <refid>203.0.113.1</refid>
      <reach>255</reach>
      <unreach>0</unreach>
      <poll>128</poll>
      <now>10</now>
      <offset>0.025</offset>
      <delay>0.5</delay>
      <dispersion>0.6</dispersion>
      <originate-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.253 Z+05:30\
</originate-time>
      <receive-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.258 Z+05:30\
</receive-time>
      <transmit-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.300 Z+05:30\
</transmit-time>
      <input-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.305 Z+05:30\
</input-time>
      <ntp-statistics>
        <packet-sent>20</packet-sent>
        <packet-sent-fail>0</packet-sent-fail>
        <packet-received>20</packet-received>
        <packet-dropped>0</packet-dropped>
      </ntp-statistics>
    </unicast-configuration>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

```
        </ntp-statistics>
      </unicast-configuration>
    </ntp>
  </data>
```

### 9.2. Refclock master

This example describes how to configure reference clock with stratum 8 -

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <refclock-master>
        <master-stratum>8</master-stratum>
      </refclock-master>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

This example describes how to get reference clock configuration -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <refclock-master>
        </refclock-master>
    </ntp>
  </filter>
</get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <refclock-master>
      <master-stratum>8</master-stratum>
    </refclock-master>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

### 9.3. Authentication configuration

This example describes how to enable authentication and configure trusted authentication key 10 with mode as AES-CMAC and an hexadecimal string -

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <authentication>
        <auth-enabled>true</auth-enabled>
        <authentication-keys>
          <key-id>10</key-id>
          <algorithm>aes-cmac</algorithm>
          <key>
            <hexadecimal-string>
              bb1d6929e95937287fa37d129b756746
            </hexadecimal-string>
          </key>
          <istrusted>true</istrusted>
        </authentication-keys>
      </authentication>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

#### 9.4. Access configuration

This example describes how to configure access mode "peer" associated with ACL 2000 -

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <access-rules>
        <access-rule>
          <access-mode>peer-access-mode</access-mode>
          <acl>2000</acl>
        </access-rule>
      </access-rules>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

This example describes how to get access related configuration -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <access-rules>
      </access-rules>
    </ntp>
  </filter>
</get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <access-rules>
      <access-rule>
        <access-mode>peer-access-mode</access-mode>
        <acl>2000</acl>
      </access-rule>
    </access-rules>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

#### 9.5. Multicast configuration

This example describes how to configure multicast-server with address as "224.0.1.1", port as 1025, and version as 3 and authentication keyid as 10 -

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
          <multicast-server>
            <address>224.0.1.1</address>
            <authentication>
              <symmetric-key>
                <key-id>10</key-id>
              </symmetric-key>
            </authentication>
            <port>1025</port>
            <version>3</version>
          </multicast-server>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

This example describes how to get multicast-server related configuration -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <multicast-server>
            </multicast-server>
          </interface>
        </interfaces>
      </ntp>
    </filter>
  </get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
        <multicast-server>
          <address>224.0.1.1</address>
          <ttl>8</ttl>
          <authentication>
            <symmetric-key>
              <key-id>10</key-id>
            </symmetric-key>
          </authentication>
          <minpoll>6</minpoll>
          <maxpoll>10</maxpoll>
          <port>1025</port>
          <version>3</version>
        </multicast-server>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

This example describes how to configure multicast-client with address as "224.0.1.1" -

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
          <multicast-client>
            <address>224.0.1.1</address>
          </multicast-client>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

This example describes how to get multicast-client related configuration -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <multicast-client>
            </multicast-client>
          </interface>
        </interfaces>
      </ntp>
    </filter>
  </get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
        <multicast-client>
          <address>224.0.1.1</address>
        </multicast-client>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </ntp>
</data>
```



### 9.6. Multicast configuration

This example describes how to configure multicast-client with address as "224.0.1.1", port as 1025 and authentication keyid as 10 -

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
          <multicast-client>
            <address>224.0.1.1</address>
            <authentication>
              <symmetric-key>
                <key-id>10</key-id>
              </symmetric-key>
            </authentication>
            <port>1025</port>
          </multicast-client>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

This example describes how to get multicast-client related configuration -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <manycast-client>
            </manycast-client>
          </interface>
        </interfaces>
      </ntp>
    </filter>
  </get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
        <manycast-client>
          <address>224.0.1.1</address>
          <authentication>
            <symmetric-key>
              <key-id>10</key-id>
            </symmetric-key>
          </authentication>
          <ttl>8</ttl>
          <minclock>3</minclock>
          <maxclock>10</maxclock>
          <beacon>6</beacon>
          <minpoll>6</minpoll>
          <maxpoll>10</maxpoll>
          <port>1025</port>
        </manycast-client>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

This example describes how to configure manycast-server with address as "224.0.1.1" -

```
<edit-config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <target>
    <running/>
  </target>
  <config>
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
          <multicast-server>
            <address>224.0.1.1</address>
          </multicast-server>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </ntp>
  </config>
</edit-config>
```

This example describes how to get multicast-server related configuration -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <interfaces>
        <interface>
          <multicast-server>
            </multicast-server>
          </interface>
        </interfaces>
      </ntp>
    </filter>
  </get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <interfaces>
      <interface>
        <name>Ethernet3/0/0</name>
        <multicast-server>
          <address>224.0.1.1</address>
        </multicast-server>
      </interface>
    </interfaces>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

### 9.7. Clock state

This example describes how to get clock current state -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <clock-state>
      </clock-state>
    </ntp>
  </filter>
</get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <clock-state>
      <system-status>
        <clock-state>synchronized</clock-state>
        <clock-stratum>7</clock-stratum>
        <clock-refid>192.0.2.1</clock-refid>
        <associations-address>192.0.2.1\
        </associations-address>
        <associations-local-mode>client\
        </associations-local-mode>
        <associations-isconfigured>yes\
        </associations-isconfigured>
        <nominal-freq>100.0</nominal-freq>
        <actual-freq>100.0</actual-freq>
        <clock-precision>18</clock-precision>
        <clock-offset>0.025</clock-offset>
        <root-delay>0.5</root-delay>
        <root-dispersion>0.8</root-dispersion>
        <reference-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.258 Z+05:30\
        </reference-time>
        <sync-state>clock-synchronized</sync-state>
      </system-status>
    </clock-state>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

### 9.8. Get all association

This example describes how to get all association present in the system -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <associations>
      </associations>
    </ntp>
  </filter>
</get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <associations>
      <association>
        <address>192.0.2.1</address>
        <stratum>9</stratum>
        <refid>203.0.113.1</refid>
        <local-mode>client</local-mode>
        <isconfigured>true</isconfigured>
        <authentication-key>10</authentication-key>
        <prefer>true</prefer>
        <peer-interface>Ethernet3/0/0</peer-interface>
        <minpoll>6</minpoll>
        <maxpoll>10</maxpoll>
        <port>1025</port>
        <version>4</version>
        <reach>255</reach>
        <unreach>0</unreach>
        <poll>128</poll>
        <now>10</now>
        <offset>0.025</offset>
        <delay>0.5</delay>
        <dispersion>0.6</dispersion>
        <originate-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.253 Z+05:30\
        </originate-time>
        <receive-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.258 Z+05:30\
        </receive-time>
        <transmit-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.300 Z+05:30\
        </transmit-time>
        <input-time>10-10-2017 07:33:55.305 Z+05:30\
        </input-time>
        <ntp-statistics>
          <packet-sent>20</packet-sent>
          <packet-sent-fail>0</packet-sent-fail>
          <packet-received>20</packet-received>
          <packet-dropped>0</packet-dropped>
        </ntp-statistics>
      </association>
    </associations>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

```
    </ntp>
  </data>
```

### 9.9. Global statistic

This example describes how to get global statistics -

```
<get>
  <filter type="subtree">
    <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
      <ntp-statistics>
      </ntp-statistics>
    </ntp>
  </filter>
</get>

<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <ntp xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp">
    <ntp-statistics>
      <packet-sent>30</packet-sent>
      <packet-sent-fail>5</packet-sent-fail>
      <packet-received>20</packet-received>
      <packet-dropped>2</packet-dropped>
    </ntp-statistics>
  </ntp>
</data>
```

## 10. IANA Considerations

### 10.1. IETF XML Registry

This document registers a URI in the "IETF XML Registry" [RFC3688]. Following the format in RFC 3688, the following registration has been made.

URI: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp

Registrant Contact: The IESG.

XML: N/A; the requested URI is an XML namespace.

### 10.2. YANG Module Names

This document registers a YANG module in the "YANG Module Names" registry [RFC6020].

Name: ietf-ntp

Namespace: urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-ntp

Prefix: ntp

Reference: RFC XXXX

Note: The RFC Editor will replace XXXX with the number assigned to this document once it becomes an RFC.

## 11. Security Considerations

The YANG module specified in this document defines a schema for data that is designed to be accessed via network management protocols such as NETCONF [RFC6241] or RESTCONF [RFC8040]. The lowest NETCONF layer is the secure transport layer, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is Secure Shell (SSH) [RFC6242]. The lowest RESTCONF layer is HTTPS, and the mandatory-to-implement secure transport is TLS [RFC8446].

The NETCONF Access Control Model (NACM) [RFC8341] provides the means to restrict access for particular NETCONF or RESTCONF users to a preconfigured subset of all available NETCONF or RESTCONF protocol operations and content. The 'nacm:default-deny-all' is used to prevent retrieval of the key information.

There are a number of data nodes defined in this YANG module that are writable/creatable/deletable (i.e., config true, which is the default). These data nodes may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. Write operations (e.g., edit-config) to these data nodes without proper protection can have a negative effect on network operations. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

/ntp/port - This data node specify the port number to be used to send NTP packets. Unexpected changes could lead to disruption and/or network misbehavior.

/ntp/authentication and /ntp/access-rules - The entries in the list include the authentication and access control configurations. Care should be taken while setting these parameters.

/ntp/unicast-configuration - The entries in the list include all unicast configurations (server or peer mode), and indirectly creates or modify the NTP associations. Unexpected changes could lead to disruption and/or network misbehavior.

/ntp/interfaces/interface - The entries in the list include all per-interface configurations related to broadcast, multicast and manycast mode, and indirectly creates or modify the NTP associations. Unexpected changes could lead to disruption and/or network misbehavior. It could also lead to synchronization over untrusted source over trusted ones.

Some of the readable data nodes in this YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control read access (e.g., via get, get-config, or notification) to these data nodes. These are the subtrees and data nodes and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

/ntp/authentication/authentication-keys - The entries in the list includes all the NTP authentication keys. Unauthorized access to the keys can be easily exploited to permit unauthorized access to the NTP service. This information is sensitive and thus unauthorized access to this needs to be curtailed.

/ntp/associations/association/ - The entries in the list includes all active NTP associations of all modes. Exposure of these nodes could reveal network topology or trust relationship. Unauthorized access to this also needs to be curtailed.

/ntp/authentication and /ntp/access-rules - The entries in the list include the authentication and access control configurations. Exposure of these nodes could reveal network topology or trust relationship.

Some of the RPC operations in this YANG module may be considered sensitive or vulnerable in some network environments. It is thus important to control access to these operations. These are the operations and their sensitivity/vulnerability:

statistics-reset - The RPC is used to reset statistics. Unauthorized reset could impact monitoring.

The leaf /ntp/authentication/authentication-keys/algorithm can be set to cryptographic algorithms that are no longer considered to be secure. As per [RFC8573], AES-CMAC is the recommended algorithm.

## 12. Acknowledgments

The authors would like to express their thanks to Sladjana Zoric, Danny Mayer, Harlan Stenn, Ulrich Windl, Miroslav Lichvar, Maurice Angermann, Watson Ladd, and Rich Salz for their review and suggestions.



Thanks to Andy Bierman for the YANG doctor review.

Thanks to Dieter Sibold for being the document shepherd and Erik Kline for being the responsible AD.

Thanks to Takeshi Takahashi for SECDIR review. Thanks to Tim Evens for GENART review.

A special thanks to Tom Petch for a very detailed YANG review and providing great suggestions for improvements.

Thanks for the IESG review from Benjamin Kaduk, Francesca Palombini, Eric Vyncke, Murray Kucherawy, Robert Wilton, Roman Danyliw, and Zaheduzzaman Sarker.

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## Appendix A. Full YANG Tree

The full tree for ietf-ntp YANG model is -

```

module: ietf-ntp
+--rw ntp!
|   +--rw port?                               inet:port-number {ntp-port}?
|   +--rw refclock-master!
|   |   +--rw master-stratum?    ntp-stratum
|   +--rw authentication {authentication}?
|   |   +--rw auth-enabled?      boolean
|   |   +--rw authentication-keys* [key-id]
|   |   |   +--rw key-id        uint32
|   |   |   +--rw algorithm?    identityref
|   |   |   +--rw key
|   |   |   |   +--rw (key-string-style)?
|   |   |   |   |   +--:(keystring)
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw keystring?          string {deprecated}?
|   |   |   |   |   |   +--:(hexadecimal) {hex-key-string}?
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   +--rw hexadecimal-string? yang:hex-string
|   |   +--rw istrusted?        boolean
|   +--rw access-rules {access-rules}?
|   |   +--rw access-rule* [access-mode]
|   |   |   +--rw access-mode    identityref
|   |   |   +--rw acl?          -> /acl:acls/acl/name
|   +--ro clock-state
|   |   +--ro system-status
|   |   |   +--ro clock-state    identityref
|   |   |   +--ro clock-stratum  ntp-stratum
|   |   |   +--ro clock-refid    refid
|   |   |   +--ro associations-address?
|   |   |   |   -> /ntp/associations/association/address
|   |   |   +--ro associations-local-mode?
|   |   |   |   -> /ntp/associations/association/local-mode
|   |   |   +--ro associations-isconfigured?
|   |   |   |   -> /ntp/associations/association/isconfigured
|   |   |   +--ro nominal-freq    decimal64
|   |   |   +--ro actual-freq     decimal64
|   |   |   +--ro clock-precision log2seconds
|   |   |   +--ro clock-offset?   decimal64
|   |   |   +--ro root-delay?     decimal64
|   |   |   +--ro root-dispersion? decimal64
|   |   |   +--ro reference-time? ntp-date-and-time
|   |   |   +--ro sync-state      identityref
|   +--rw unicast-configuration* [address type]
|   |   {unicast-configuration}?
|   |   +--rw address            inet:ip-address
|   |   +--rw type               identityref
|   |   +--rw authentication {authentication}?
|   |   |   +--rw (authentication-type)?
|   |   |   |   +--:(symmetric-key)
|   |   |   |   |   +--rw key-id?    leafref

```

```

+---rw prefer?                boolean
+---rw burst?                 boolean
+---rw iburst?                boolean
+---rw source?                if:interface-ref
+---rw minpoll?               log2seconds
+---rw maxpoll?               log2seconds
+---rw port?                  inet:port-number {ntp-port}?
+---rw version?               ntp-version
+---rw associations
+---ro association* [address local-mode isconfigured]
+---ro address                 inet:ip-address
+---ro local-mode              identityref
+---ro isconfigured            boolean
+---ro stratum?                ntp-stratum
+---ro refid?                  refid
+---ro authentication?
|       -> /ntp/authentication/authentication-keys/key-id
|       {authentication}?
+---ro prefer?                boolean
+---ro peer-interface?        if:interface-ref
+---ro minpoll?               log2seconds
+---ro maxpoll?               log2seconds
+---ro port?                  inet:port-number {ntp-port}?
+---ro version?               ntp-version
+---ro reach?                  uint8
+---ro unreach?                uint8
+---ro poll?                   log2seconds
+---ro now?                    uint32
+---ro offset?                 decimal64
+---ro delay?                  decimal64
+---ro dispersion?             decimal64
+---ro originate-time?         ntp-date-and-time
+---ro receive-time?           ntp-date-and-time
+---ro transmit-time?          ntp-date-and-time
+---ro input-time?             ntp-date-and-time
+---ro ntp-statistics
+---ro discontinuity-time?      ntp-date-and-time
+---ro packet-sent?             yang:counter32
+---ro packet-sent-fail?        yang:counter32
+---ro packet-received?         yang:counter32
+---ro packet-dropped?          yang:counter32
+---rw interfaces
+---rw interface* [name]
+---rw name                    if:interface-ref
+---rw broadcast-server! {broadcast-server}?
|       +---rw ttl?             uint8
|       +---rw authentication {authentication}?
|       |       +---rw (authentication-type)?

```

```

    +---:(symmetric-key)
    |   +---rw key-id?    leafref
    +---rw minpoll?      log2seconds
    +---rw maxpoll?      log2seconds
    +---rw port?         inet:port-number {ntp-port}?
    +---rw version?      ntp-version
+---rw broadcast-client! {broadcast-client}?
+---rw multicast-server* [address] {multicast-server}?
|   +---rw address
|   |   rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
|   +---rw ttl?         uint8
|   +---rw authentication {authentication}?
|   |   +---rw (authentication-type)?
|   |   |   +---:(symmetric-key)
|   |   |   |   +---rw key-id?    leafref
|   |   +---rw minpoll?      log2seconds
|   |   +---rw maxpoll?      log2seconds
|   |   +---rw port?         inet:port-number {ntp-port}?
|   |   +---rw version?      ntp-version
+---rw multicast-client* [address] {multicast-client}?
|   +---rw address      rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
+---rw manycast-server* [address] {manycast-server}?
|   +---rw address      rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
+---rw manycast-client* [address] {manycast-client}?
|   +---rw address
|   |   rt-types:ip-multicast-group-address
|   +---rw authentication {authentication}?
|   |   +---rw (authentication-type)?
|   |   |   +---:(symmetric-key)
|   |   |   |   +---rw key-id?    leafref
|   +---rw ttl?         uint8
|   +---rw minclock?     uint8
|   +---rw maxclock?     uint8
|   +---rw beacon?       log2seconds
|   +---rw minpoll?      log2seconds
|   +---rw maxpoll?      log2seconds
|   +---rw port?         inet:port-number {ntp-port}?
|   +---rw version?      ntp-version
+---ro ntp-statistics
+---ro discontinuity-time? ntp-date-and-time
+---ro packet-sent?        yang:counter32
+---ro packet-sent-fail?   yang:counter32
+---ro packet-received?    yang:counter32
+---ro packet-dropped?     yang:counter32

rpcs:
+---x statistics-reset
+---w input

```

```
+---w (association-or-all)?
+--:(association)
|   +---w associations-address?
|   |       -> /ntp/associations/association/address
|   +---w associations-local-mode?
|   |       -> /ntp/associations/association/local-mode
|   +---w associations-isconfigured?
|   |       -> /ntp/associations/association/isconfigured
+--:(all)
```

## Authors' Addresses

Nan Wu  
Huawei  
Huawei Bld., No.156 Beiqing Rd.  
Beijing  
100095  
China  
Email: eric.wu@huawei.com

Dhruv Dhody (editor)  
Huawei  
Divyashree Techno Park, Whitefield  
Bangalore 560066  
Karnataka  
India  
Email: dhruv.ietf@gmail.com

Ankit kumar Sinha (editor)  
RtBrick Inc.  
Bangalore  
Karnataka  
India  
Email: ankit.ietf@gmail.com

Anil Kumar S N  
RtBrick Inc.  
Bangalore  
Karnataka  
India  
Email: anil.ietf@gmail.com

Yi Zhao  
Ericsson  
China Digital Kingdom Bld., No.1 WangJing North Rd.  
Beijing  
100102  
China  
Email: yi.z.zhao@ericsson.com



TICTOC Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: 8 October 2022

D.A. Arnold  
Meinberg-USA  
H.G. Gerstung  
Meinberg  
6 April 2022

Enterprise Profile for the Precision Time Protocol With Mixed Multicast  
and Unicast Messages  
draft-ietf-tictoc-ntp-enterprise-profile-22

Abstract

This document describes a profile for the use of the Precision Time Protocol in an IPV4 or IPV6 Enterprise information system environment. The profile uses the End to End Delay Measurement Mechanism, allows both multicast and unicast Delay Request and Delay Response Messages.

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## 1. Introduction

The Precision Time Protocol ("PTP"), first standardized in IEEE 1588, has been designed in its first version (IEEE 1588-2002) with the goal to minimize configuration on the participating nodes. Network communication was based solely on multicast messages, which unlike NTP did not require that a receiving node ("slave clock") in IEEE 1588-2019 [IEEE1588] needs to know the identity of the time sources in the network (the Master Clocks). This document describes clock roles and port states using the terms master and slave in order to correspond to the terms used in IEEE 1588, on which this document is based. There is an active project in the IEEE to select alternative terms. When this project is completed, then master and slave will be replaced with the new alternative terms in an update to

this document.

The "Best Master Clock Algorithm" (IEEE 1588-2019 [IEEE1588] Subclause 9.3), a mechanism that all participating PTP nodes must follow, set up strict rules for all members of a PTP domain to determine which node shall be the active sending time source (Master Clock). Although the multicast communication model has advantages in smaller networks, it complicated the application of PTP in larger networks, for example in environments like IP based telecommunication networks or financial data centers. It is considered inefficient that, even if the content of a message applies only to one receiver, it is forwarded by the underlying network (IP) to all nodes, requiring them to spend network bandwidth and other resources, such as CPU cycles, to drop the message.

The third edition of the standard (IEEE 1588-2019) defines PTPv2.1 and includes the possibility to use unicast communication between the PTP nodes in order to overcome the limitation of using multicast messages for the bi-directional information exchange between PTP nodes. The unicast approach avoided that, in PTP domains with a lot of nodes, devices had to throw away more than 99% of the received multicast messages because they carried information for some other node. PTPv2.1 also includes PTP profiles (IEEE 1588-2019 [IEEE1588] subclause 20.3). This construct allows organizations to specify selections of attribute values and optional features, simplifying the configuration of PTP nodes for a specific application. Instead of having to go through all possible parameters and configuration options and individually set them up, selecting a profile on a PTP node will set all the parameters that are specified in the profile to a defined value. If a PTP profile definition allows multiple values for a parameter, selection of the profile will set the profile-specific default value for this parameter. Parameters not allowing multiple values are set to the value defined in the PTP profile. Many PTP features and functions are optional, and a profile should also define which optional features of PTP are required, permitted, or prohibited. It is possible to extend the PTP standard with a PTP profile by using the TLV mechanism of PTP (see IEEE 1588-2019 [IEEE1588] subclause 13.4), defining an optional Best Master Clock Algorithm and a few other ways. PTP has its own management protocol (defined in IEEE 1588-2019 [IEEE1588] subclause 15.2) but allows a PTP profile specify an alternative management mechanism, for example NETCONF.

## 2. 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].

### 3. Technical Terms

- \* **Acceptable Master Table:** A PTP Slave Clock may maintain a list of masters which it is willing to synchronize to.
- \* **Alternate Master:** A PTP Master Clock, which is not the Best Master, may act as a master with the Alternate Master flag set on the messages it sends.
- \* **Announce message:** Contains the Master Clock properties of a Master Clock. Used to determine the Best Master.
- \* **Best Master:** A clock with a port in the master state, operating consistently with the Best Master Clock Algorithm.
- \* **Best Master Clock Algorithm:** A method for determining which state a port of a PTP clock should be in. The algorithm works by identifying which of several PTP Master capable clocks is the best master. Clocks have priority to become the acting Grandmaster, based on the properties each Master Clock sends in its Announce Message.
- \* **Boundary Clock:** A device with more than one PTP port. Generally boundary Clocks will have one port in slave state to receive timing and then other ports in master state to re-distribute the timing.
- \* **Clock Identity:** In IEEE 1588-2019 this is a 64-bit number assigned to each PTP clock which must be unique. Often it is derived from the Ethernet MAC address, since there is already an international infrastructure for assigning unique numbers to each device manufactured.
- \* **Domain:** Every PTP message contains a domain number. Domains are treated as separate PTP systems in the network. Clocks, however, can combine the timing information derived from multiple domains.
- \* **End to End Delay Measurement Mechanism:** A network delay measurement mechanism in PTP facilitated by an exchange of messages between a Master Clock and Slave Clock.
- \* **Grandmaster:** the primary Master Clock within a domain of a PTP system
- \* **IEEE 1588:** The timing and synchronization standard which defines PTP, and describes the node, system, and communication properties necessary to support PTP.

- \* Master Clock: a clock with at least one port in the master state.
- \* NTP: Network Time Protocol, defined by RFC 5905, see RFC 5905 [RFC5905]
- \* Ordinary Clock: A clock that has a single Precision Time Protocol (PTP) port in a domain and maintains the timescale used in the domain. It may serve as a Master Clock, or be a slave clock.
- \* Peer to Peer Delay Measurement Mechanism: A network delay measurement mechanism in PTP facilitated by an exchange of messages between adjacent devices in a network.
- \* Preferred Master: A device intended to act primarily as the Grandmaster of a PTP system, or as a back up to a Grandmaster.
- \* PTP: The Precision Time Protocol, the timing and synchronization protocol defined by IEEE 1588.
- \* PTP port: An interface of a PTP clock with the network. Note that there may be multiple PTP ports running on one physical interface, for example, a unicast slave which talks to several Grandmaster clocks in parallel.
- \* PTPv2.1: Refers specifically to the third version of PTP defined by IEEE 1588-2019.
- \* Rogue Master: A clock with a port in the master state, even though it should not be in the master state according to the Best Master Clock Algorithm, and does not set the alternate master flag.
- \* Slave clock: a clock with at least one port in the slave state, and no ports in the master state.
- \* Slave Only Clock: An Ordinary Clock which cannot become a Master Clock.
- \* TLV: Type Length Value, a mechanism for extending messages in networked communications.
- \* Transparent Clock. A device that measures the time taken for a PTP event message to transit the device and then updates the message with a correction for this transit time.
- \* Unicast Discovery: A mechanism for PTP slaves to establish a unicast communication with PTP masters using a configured table of master IP addresses and Unicast Message Negotiation.

- \* Unicast Negotiation: A mechanism in PTP for Slave Clocks to negotiate unicast Sync, announce and Delay Request Message Rates from a Master Clock.

#### 4. Problem Statement

This document describes a version of PTP intended to work in large enterprise networks. Such networks are deployed, for example, in financial corporations. It is becoming increasingly common in such networks to perform distributed time tagged measurements, such as one-way packet latencies and cumulative delays on software systems spread across multiple computers. Furthermore, there is often a desire to check the age of information time tagged by a different machine. To perform these measurements, it is necessary to deliver a common precise time to multiple devices on a network. Accuracy currently required in the Financial Industry range from 100 microseconds to 100 nanoseconds to the Grandmaster. This profile does not specify timing performance requirements, but such requirements explain why the needs cannot always be met by NTP, as commonly implemented. Such accuracy cannot usually be achieved with a traditional time transfer such as NTP, without adding non-standard customizations such as hardware time stamping, and on path support. These features are currently part of PTP, or are allowed by it. Because PTP has a complex range of features and options it is necessary to create a profile for enterprise networks to achieve interoperability between equipment manufactured by different vendors.

Although enterprise networks can be large, it is becoming increasingly common to deploy multicast protocols, even across multiple subnets. For this reason, it is desired to make use of multicast whenever the information going to many destinations is the same. It is also advantageous to send information which is unique to one device as a unicast message. The latter can be essential as the number of PTP slaves becomes hundreds or thousands.

PTP devices operating in these networks need to be robust. This includes the ability to ignore PTP messages which can be identified as improper, and to have redundant sources of time.

Interoperability among independent implementations of this PTP profile has been demonstrated at the ISPCS Plugfest ISPCS [ISPCS].

## 5. Network Technology

This PTP profile SHALL operate only in networks characterized by UDP RFC 768 [RFC0768] over either IPv4 RFC 791 [RFC0791] or IPv6 RFC 8200 [RFC8200], as described by Annexes D and E in IEEE 1588 [IEEE1588] respectively. If a network contains both IPv4 and IPv6, then they SHALL be treated as separate communication paths. Clocks which communicate using IPv4 can interact with clocks using IPv6 if there is an intermediary device which simultaneously communicates with both IP versions. A Boundary Clock might perform this function, for example. A PTP domain SHALL use either IPv4 or IPv6 over a communication path, but not both. The PTP system MAY include switches and routers. These devices MAY be Transparent Clocks, boundary Clocks, or neither, in any combination. PTP Clocks MAY be Preferred Masters, Ordinary Clocks, or Boundary Clocks. The Ordinary Clocks may be Slave Only Clocks, or be master capable.

Note that clocks SHOULD always be identified by their clock ID and not the IP or Layer 2 address. This is important in IPv6 networks since Transparent Clocks are required to change the source address of any packet which they alter. In IPv4 networks some clocks might be hidden behind a NAT, which hides their IP addresses from the rest of the network. Note also that the use of NATs may place limitations on the topology of PTP networks, depending on the port forwarding scheme employed. Details of implementing PTP with NATs are out of scope of this document.

PTP, like NTP, assumes that the one-way network delay for Sync Messages and Delay Response Messages are the same. When this is not true it can cause errors in the transfer of time from the Master to the Slave. It is up to the system integrator to design the network so that such effects do not prevent the PTP system from meeting the timing requirements. The details of network asymmetry are outside the scope of this document. See for example, ITU-T G.8271 [G8271].

## 6. Time Transfer and Delay Measurement

Master Clocks, Transparent Clocks and Boundary Clocks MAY be either one-step clocks or two-step clocks. Slave clocks MUST support both behaviors. The End to End Delay Measurement Method MUST be used.

Note that, in IP networks, Sync messages and Delay Request messages exchanged between a master and slave do not necessarily traverse the same physical path. Thus, wherever possible, the network SHOULD be traffic engineered so that the forward and reverse routes traverse the same physical path. Traffic engineering techniques for path consistency are out of scope of this document.

Sync messages MUST be sent as PTP event multicast messages (UDP port 319) to the PTP primary IP address. Two step clocks SHALL send Follow-up messages as PTP general messages (UDP port 320). Announce messages MUST be sent as multicast messages (UDP port 320) to the PTP primary address. The PTP primary IP address is 224.0.1.129 for IPv4 and FF0X:0:0:0:0:0:181 for Ipv6, where X can be a value between 0x0 and 0xF, see IEEE 1588 [IEEE1588] Annex E, Section E.3.

Delay Request Messages MAY be sent as either multicast or unicast PTP event messages. Master Clocks SHALL respond to multicast Delay Request messages with multicast Delay Response PTP general messages. Master Clocks SHALL respond to unicast Delay Request PTP event messages with unicast Delay Response PTP general messages. This allow for the use of Ordinary Clocks which do not support the Enterprise Profile, if they are slave Only Clocks.

Clocks SHOULD include support for multiple domains. The purpose is to support multiple simultaneous masters for redundancy. Leaf devices (non-forwarding devices) can use timing information from multiple masters by combining information from multiple instantiations of a PTP stack, each operating in a different domain. Redundant sources of timing can be ensembled, and/or compared to check for faulty Master Clocks. The use of multiple simultaneous masters will help mitigate faulty masters reporting as healthy, network delay asymmetry, and security problems. Security problems include man-in-the-middle attacks such as delay attacks, packet interception / manipulation attacks. Assuming the path to each master is different, failures malicious or otherwise would have to happen at more than one path simultaneously. Whenever feasible, the underlying network transport technology SHOULD be configured so that timing messages in different domains traverse different network paths.

## 7. Default Message Rates

The Sync, Announce and Delay Request default message rates SHALL each be once per second. The Sync and Delay Request message rates MAY be set to other values, but not less than once every 128 seconds, and not more than 128 messages per second. The Announce message rate SHALL NOT be changed from the default value. The Announce Receipt Timeout Interval SHALL be three Announce Intervals for Preferred Masters, and four Announce Intervals for all other masters.

The logMessageInterval carried in the unicast Delay Response message MAY be set to correspond to the master ports preferred message period, rather than 7F, which indicates message periods are to be negotiated. Note that negotiated message periods are not allowed, see forbidden PTP options (Section 13).



## 8. Requirements for Master Clocks

Master Clocks SHALL obey the standard Best Master Clock Algorithm from IEEE 1588 [IEEE1588]. PTP systems using this profile MAY support multiple simultaneous Grandmasters if each active Grandmaster is operating in a different PTP domain.

A port of a clock SHALL NOT be in the master state unless the clock has a current value for the number of UTC leap seconds.

If a unicast negotiation signaling message is received it SHALL be ignored.

## 9. Requirements for Slave Clocks

Slave clocks MUST be able to operate properly in a network which contains multiple Masters in multiple domains. Slaves SHOULD make use of information from the all Masters in their clock control subsystems. Slave Clocks MUST be able to operate properly in the presence of a Rogue Master. Slaves SHOULD NOT Synchronize to a Master which is not the Best Master in its domain. Slaves will continue to recognize a Best Master for the duration of the Announce Time Out Interval. Slaves MAY use an Acceptable Master Table. If a Master is not an Acceptable Master, then the Slave MUST NOT synchronize to it. Note that IEEE 1588-2019 requires slave clocks to support both two-step or one-step Master clocks. See IEEE 1588 [IEEE1588], subClause 11.2.

Since Announce messages are sent as multicast messages slaves can obtain the IP addresses of a master from the Announce messages. Note that the IP source addresses of Sync and Follow-up messages may have been replaced by the source addresses of a Transparent Clock, so, slaves MUST send Delay Request messages to the IP address in the Announce message. Sync and Follow-up messages can be correlated with the Announce message using the clock ID, which is never altered by Transparent Clocks in this profile.

## 10. Requirements for Transparent Clocks

Transparent Clocks SHALL NOT change the transmission mode of an Enterprise Profile PTP message. For example, a Transparent Clock SHALL NOT change a unicast message to a multicast message. Transparent Clocks SHOULD support multiple domains. Transparent Clocks which syntonize to the master clock will need to maintain separate clock rate offsets for each of the supported domains.

## 11. Requirements for Boundary Clocks

Boundary Clocks SHOULD support multiple simultaneous PTP domains. This will require them to maintain servo loops for each of the domains supported, at least in software. Boundary Clocks MUST NOT combine timing information from different domains.

## 12. Management and Signaling Messages

PTP Management messages MAY be used. Management messages intended for a specific clock, i.e. the IEEE 1588 [IEEE1588] defined attribute `targetPortIdentity.clockIdentity` is not set to All 1s, MUST be sent as a unicast message. Similarly, if any signaling messages are used they MUST also be sent as unicast messages whenever the message is intended for a specific clock.

## 13. Forbidden PTP Options

Clocks operating in the Enterprise Profile SHALL NOT use peer to peer timing for delay measurement. Grandmaster Clusters are NOT ALLOWED. The Alternate Master option is also NOT ALLOWED. Clocks operating in the Enterprise Profile SHALL NOT use Alternate Timescales. Unicast discovery and unicast negotiation SHALL NOT be used.

## 14. Interoperation with IEEE 1588 Default Profile

Clocks operating in the Enterprise Profile will interoperate with clocks operating in the Default Profile described in IEEE 1588 [IEEE1588] Annex J.3. This variant of the Default Profile uses the End to End Delay Measurement Mechanism. In addition, the Default Profile would have to operate over IPv4 or IPv6 networks, and use management messages in unicast when those messages are directed at a specific clock. If either of these requirements are not met than Enterprise Profile clocks will not interoperate with Annex J.3 Default Profile Clocks. The Enterprise Profile will not interoperate with the Annex J.4 variant of the Default Profile which requires use of the Peer to Peer Delay Measurement Mechanism.

Enterprise Profile Clocks will interoperate with clocks operating in other profiles if the clocks in the other profiles obey the rules of the Enterprise Profile. These rules MUST NOT be changed to achieve interoperability with other profiles.

## 15. Profile Identification

The IEEE 1588 standard requires that all profiles provide the following identifying information.

PTP Profile:  
Enterprise Profile  
Version: 1.0  
Profile identifier: 00-00-5E-00-01-00

This profile was specified by the IETF

A copy may be obtained at  
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/tictoc/documents>

## 16. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank members of IETF for reviewing and providing feedback on this draft.

This document was initially prepared using 2-Word-v2.0.template.dot and has later been converted manually into xml format using an xml2rfc template.

## 17. IANA Considerations

There are no IANA requirements in this specification.

## 18. Security Considerations

Protocols used to transfer time, such as PTP and NTP can be important to security mechanisms which use time windows for keys and authorization. Passing time through the networks poses a security risk since time can potentially be manipulated. The use of multiple simultaneous masters, using multiple PTP domains can mitigate problems from rogue masters and man-in-the-middle attacks. See sections 9 and 10. Additional security mechanisms are outside the scope of this document.

PTP native management messages SHOULD not be used, due to the lack of a security mechanism for this option. Secure management can be obtained using standard management mechanisms which include security, for example NETCONF NETCONF [RFC6241].

General security considerations of time protocols are discussed in RFC 7384 [RFC7384].

## 19. References

### 19.1. Normative References

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## Authors' Addresses

Doug Arnold  
Meinberg-USA  
3 Concord Rd  
Shrewsbury, Massachusetts 01545  
United States of America  
Email: doug.arnold@meinberg-usa.com

Heiko Gerstung  
Meinberg  
Lange Wand 9  
31812 Bad Pyrmont  
Germany  
Email: heiko.gerstung@meinberg.de

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Experimental  
Expires: October 27, 2019

M. Lichvar  
Red Hat  
April 25, 2019

NTP Correction Field  
draft-mlichvar-ntp-correction-field-04

Abstract

This document specifies an extension field for the Network Time Protocol (NTP) which improves resolution of specific fields in the NTP header and allows network devices such as switches and routers to modify NTP packets with corrections to improve accuracy of the synchronization in the network.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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## 1. Introduction

Processing and queueing delays in network switches and routers may be a significant source of jitter and asymmetry in network delay, which has a negative impact on accuracy and stability of clocks synchronized by NTP [RFC5905].

If all network devices on the paths between NTP clients and servers implemented NTP and supported an operation as a server and client, the impact of the delays could be avoided by configuring NTP to make measurements only between devices and hosts that are directly connected to one another. In the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) [IEEE1588], which is a different protocol for synchronization of clocks in networks, such devices are called Boundary Clocks (BC).

A different approach supported by PTP to improve the accuracy uses Transparent Clocks (TC). Instead of fully implementing PTP in order to support an operation as a BC, the devices only modify a correction field in forwarded PTP packets with the time that the packets had to wait for transmission. The final value of the correction is included in the calculation of the delay and offset, which may significantly improve the accuracy and stability of the synchronization.

This document describes an NTP extension field which allows the devices to make a similar correction in forwarded NTP packets.

To better support a highly accurate synchronization, the extension field also improves resolution of the receive and transmit timestamps from the NTP header.

### 1.1. 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].

## 2. Format of Correction Field

The Correction Field is an NTP extension field following RFC 7822 [RFC7822]. The format of the extension field is shown in Figure 1.

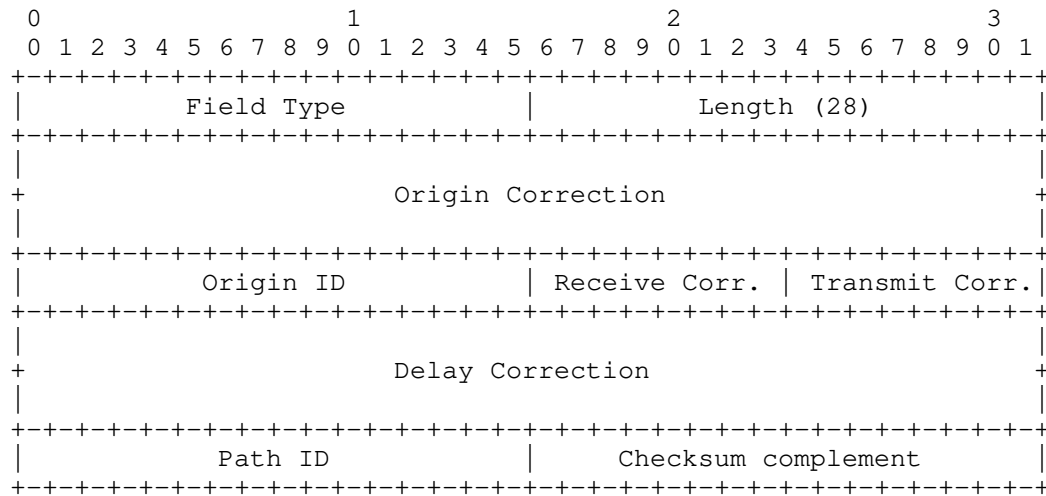


Figure 1: Format of Correction Field

The extension field has the following fields:

#### Field Type

The type which identifies the Correction extension field.  
TBD

#### Length

The length of the extension field, which is 28 octets.

#### Origin Correction

A field which contains a copy of the final delay correction from the previous packet in the NTP exchange.

#### Origin ID

A field which contains a copy of the final path ID from the previous packet in the NTP exchange.

#### Receive Correction

An 8-bit extension of the receive timestamp in the NTP header increasing its resolution. The extended receive timestamp has 32 integer bits and 40 fractional bits.

#### Transmit Correction

An 8-bit extension of the transmit timestamp in the NTP header increasing its resolution. The extended transmit timestamp has 32 integer bits and 40 fractional bits.

#### Delay Correction



A signed fixed-point number of nanoseconds with 48 integer bits and 16 fractional bits, which represents the current correction of the network delay that has accumulated for this packet on the path from the source to the destination. The format of this field is identical to the PTP correctionField.

Path ID

A 16-bit identification number of the path where the delay correction was updated.

Checksum Complement

A field which can be modified in order to keep the UDP checksum of the packet valid. This allows the UDP checksum to be transmitted before the Correction Field is received and modified. The same field is described in RFC 7821 [RFC7821].

3. Network devices

A network device which is forwarding a packet and supports the Correction Field MUST NOT modify the packet unless all of the following applies:

1. The packet is an IPv4 or IPv6 UDP packet.
2. The source port or destination port is 123.
3. The NTP version is 4.
4. The NTP mode is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.
5. The format of the packet is valid per RFC 7822.
6. The packet contains an extension field which has a type of TBD and length of 28 octets.

The device SHOULD add to the current value in the delay correction field the length of an interval between the reception and transmission of the packet. If the packet is transmitted at the same speed as it was received and the length of the packet does not change (e.g. due to adding or removing a VLAN tag), the beginning and end of the interval may correspond to any point of the reception and transmission as long as it is consistent for all forwarded packets of the same length. If the transmission speed or length of the packet is different, the beginning and end of the interval SHOULD correspond to the end of the reception and beginning of the transmission respectively.

If the transmission starts before the reception ends, a negative value may need to be added to the delay correction. The end of the reception SHOULD be determined using the length field of the UDP header and the speed at which the packet is received.

If the device updates the delay correction, it SHOULD also add the identification numbers of the incoming and outgoing port to the path ID.

If the device modified any field of the extension field, it MUST update the checksum complement field in order to keep the current UDP checksum valid, or update the UDP checksum itself.

#### 4. NTP hosts

When an NTP client sends a request to a server and the association is configured to use the Correction Field, it SHOULD add the extension field to the packet. All fields of the extension field except type and length SHOULD be set to zero.

When the server receives a packet which includes the extension field, the response SHOULD also include the extension field.

If the server's clock has a better precision than resolution of the 64-bit NTP timestamp format, the server SHOULD save the additional bits in the receive and transmit correction fields and set the precision field to the corresponding number, which is smaller than -32. Otherwise, the receive and transmit correction fields SHOULD be zero.

The origin correction and origin ID fields SHOULD be set to the delay correction and path ID from the request. The other fields of the Correction Field SHOULD be zero.

When the client receives a response which contains the extension field, it SHOULD check the value of both the origin and delay correction fields. If a correction is larger than a specified maximum (e.g. 1 second), the extension field SHOULD be ignored.

The client MAY log a warning if the origin ID and path ID are not equal, which indicates the network path between the server and client is not symmetric.

If the client's clock has a better precision than resolution of the 64-bit NTP format and the precision field in the response contains a number smaller than -32, the client SHOULD extend the receive and transmit timestamp from the NTP header with the additional bits from the receive and transmit correction fields respectively.

When the client calculates the offset and delay using the formulas from RFC 5905, the origin correction is subtracted from the receive timestamp and the delay correction is added to the transmit timestamp. A conversion is necessary as the corrections are in different units than the timestamps (nanoseconds vs seconds).

An NTP peer follows the rules of both servers and clients. It processes Correction Fields in received packets as a client and sends Correction Fields as a server. A packet which has a zero origin timestamp (i.e. it is not a response to a request) SHOULD have a zero origin correction and zero origin ID in the Correction Field.

A broadcast server using the Correction Field SHOULD always set the origin correction and origin ID fields to zero.

## 5. Acknowledgements

The Correction Field extension is based on the PTP correction field specified in IEEE 1588-2008.

The author would like to thank Tal Mizrahi and Harlan Stenn for their useful comments.

## 6. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to allocate an Extension Field Type for the Correction Field.

## 7. Security Considerations

NTP packets including the Correction Field cannot be authenticated by a legacy MAC, because the MAC has to cover all extension fields in the packet and devices which are supposed to modify the field are not able to update the MAC.

It is recommended to authenticate NTP packets using an authentication extension field, e.g. the NTS Authenticator and Encrypted Extensions [I-D.ietf-ntp-using-nts-for-ntp] extension field, and add the Correction Field to the packet after the authentication field.

A man-in-the-middle attacker can delay packets in the network in order to increase the measured delay and shift the measured offset by up to half of the extra delay. If the packets contain the Correction Field, the attacker can reduce the delay calculated by the client or peer and shift the offset even more. The maximum correction should be limited (e.g. to 1 second) to prevent the attacker from injecting a larger offset to the measurements.

## 8. References

### 8.1. Normative References

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### Author's Address

Miroslav Lichvar  
Red Hat  
Purkynova 115  
Brno 612 00  
Czech Republic

Email: [mlichvar@redhat.com](mailto:mlichvar@redhat.com)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: June 15, 2018

M. Lichvar  
Red Hat  
A. Malhotra  
Boston University  
December 12, 2017

NTP Interleaved Modes  
draft-mlichvar-ntp-interleaved-modes-01

Abstract

This document extends the specification of Network Time Protocol (NTP) version 4 in RFC 5905 with special modes called the NTP interleaved modes, that enable NTP servers to provide their clients and peers with more accurate transmit timestamps that are available only after transmitting NTP packets. More specifically, this document describes three modes: interleaved client/server, interleaved symmetric, and interleaved broadcast.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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## 1. Introduction

RFC 5905 [RFC5905] describes the operations of NTPv4 in basic client/server, symmetric, and broadcast mode. The transmit timestamp is one of the four timestamps included in every NTP packet used for time synchronization. A packet that strictly follows RFC 5905, i.e. it contains a transmit timestamp corresponding to the packet itself, is said to be in basic mode.

There are, at least, four options where a transmit timestamp can be captured i.e. by NTP daemon, by network drivers, or at the MAC or physical layer of the OSI model. A typical transmit timestamp in a software NTP implementation in the basic mode is the one captured by the NTP daemon using the system clock, before the computation of message digest and before the packet is passed to the operating system, and does not include any processing and queuing delays in the system, network drivers, and hardware. These delays may add a significant error to the offset and network delay measured by clients and peers of the server.

For best accuracy, the transmit timestamp should be captured as close to the wire as possible, but that is difficult to implement in the current packet since this timestamp is available only after the packet transmission. The protocol described in RFC 5905 does not specify any mechanism for the server to provide its clients and peers with this more accurate timestamp.

Different mechanisms could be used to exchange this more accurate timestamp. This document describes interleaved modes, in which an NTP packet contains a transmit timestamp corresponding to the previous packet that was sent to the client or peer. This transmit timestamp could be captured at one of the any four places mentioned above. More specifically, this document:

1. Introduces and specifies a new interleaved client/server mode.
2. Specifies the interleaved symmetric mode based on the NTP reference implementation with some modifications.
3. Specifies the interleaved broadcast mode based purely on the NTP reference implementation.

The protocol does not change the NTP packet header format. Only the semantics of some timestamp fields is different. NTPv4 that supports

client/server and broadcast interleaved modes is compatible with NTPv4 without this capability as well as with all previous NTP versions.

The protocol requires both servers and clients/peers to keep some state specific to the interleaved mode. It prevents traffic amplification that would be possible if the timestamp was sent in a separate message in order to keep the servers stateless.

This document assumes familiarity with RFC 5905.

### 1.1. 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].

## 2. Interleaved Client/server mode

The interleaved client/server mode is similar to the basic client/server mode. The only difference between the two modes is in the meaning of the transmit and origin timestamp fields.

A client request in the basic mode has an origin timestamp equal to the transmit timestamp from the previous server response, or is zero. A server response in the basic mode has an origin timestamp equal to the transmit timestamp from the client's request. The transmit timestamps correspond to the packets in which they are included.

A client request in the interleaved mode has an origin timestamp equal to the receive timestamp from the previous server response. A server response in the interleaved mode has an origin timestamp equal to the receive timestamp from the client's request. The transmit timestamps correspond to the previous packets that were sent to the server or client.

A server which supports the interleaved mode needs to save pairs of local receive and transmit timestamps. The server SHOULD discard old timestamps to limit the amount of memory needed to support clients using the interleaved mode. The server MAY separate the timestamps by IP addresses, but it SHOULD NOT separate them by port numbers, i.e. clients are allowed to change their source port between requests.

When the server receives a request, it SHOULD compare the origin timestamp with all receive timestamps it has saved (for the IP address). If a match is found, the server SHOULD respond with a packet in the interleaved mode, which contains the transmit timestamp

corresponding to the packet which had the matching receive timestamp. If no match is found, the server MUST NOT respond in the interleaved mode. The server MAY always respond in the basic mode. In both cases, the server SHOULD save the new receive and transmit timestamps.

Both servers and clients that support the interleaved mode MUST NOT send a packet that has a transmit timestamp equal to the receive timestamp in order to reliably detect whether received packets conform to the interleaved mode.

The first request from a client is always in the basic mode and so is the server response. It has a zero origin timestamp and zero receive timestamp. Only when the client receives a valid response from the server, it will be able to send a request in the interleaved mode. The client SHOULD limit the number of requests in the interleaved mode per server response to prevent processing of very old timestamps in case a large number of packets is lost.

An example of packets in a client/server exchange using the interleaved mode is shown in Figure 1. The packets in the basic and interleaved mode are indicated with B and I respectively. The timestamps  $t1'$ ,  $t3'$  and  $t11'$  point to the same transmissions as  $t1$ ,  $t3$  and  $t11$ , but they may be less accurate. The first exchange is in the basic mode followed by a second exchange in the interleaved mode. For the third exchange, the client request is in the interleaved mode, but the server response is in the basic mode, because the server did not have the pair of timestamps  $t6$  and  $t7$  (e.g. they were dropped to save timestamps for other clients using the interleaved mode).

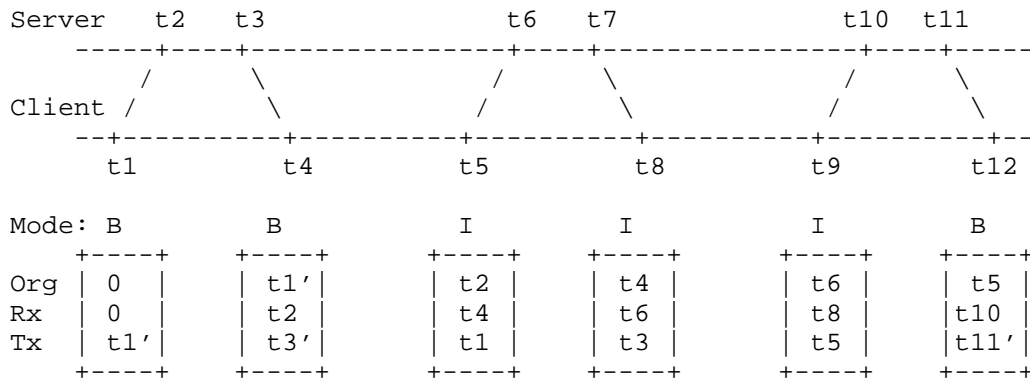


Figure 1: Packet timestamps in interleaved client/server mode



When the client receives a response, it performs all tests described in RFC 5905, except now the sanity check for bogus packet needs to compare the origin timestamp with both transmit and receive timestamps from the request in order to be able to detect if the response is in the basic or interleaved mode. The client **SHOULD NOT** update its NTP state when an invalid response is received to not lose the timestamps which will be needed to complete a measurement when the following response in the interleaved mode is received.

If the packet passed the tests and conforms to the interleaved mode, the client can compute the offset and delay using the formulas from RFC 5905 and one of two different sets of timestamps. The first set is **RECOMMENDED** for clients that filter measurements based on the delay. The corresponding timestamps from Figure 1 are written in parentheses.

- T1 - local transmit timestamp of the previous request (t1)
- T2 - remote receive timestamp from the previous response (t2)
- T3 - remote transmit timestamp from the latest response (t3)
- T4 - local receive timestamp of the previous response (t4)

The second set gives a more accurate measurement of the current offset, but the delay is much more sensitive to a frequency error between the server and client due to a much longer interval between T1 and T4.

- T1 - local transmit timestamp of the latest request (t5)
- T2 - remote receive timestamp from the latest response (t6)
- T3 - remote transmit timestamp from the latest response (t3)
- T4 - local receive timestamp of the previous response (t4)

Clients **MAY** filter measurements based on the mode. The maximum number of dropped measurements in the basic mode **SHOULD** be limited in case the server does not support or is not able to respond in the interleaved mode. Clients that filter measurements based on the delay will implicitly prefer measurements in the interleaved mode over the basic mode, because they have a shorter delay due to a more accurate transmit timestamp (T3).

The server **MAY** limit saving of the receive and transmit timestamps to requests which have an origin timestamp specific to the interleaved mode in order to not waste resources on clients using the basic mode.

Such an optimization will delay the first interleaved response of the server to a client by one exchange.

A check for a non-zero origin timestamp works with clients that implement NTP data minimization [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization]. To detect requests in the basic mode from clients that do not implement the data minimization, the server can encode in low-order bits of the receive and transmit timestamps below precision of the clock a bit indicating whether the timestamp is a receive timestamp. If the server receives a request with a non-zero origin timestamp which does not indicate it is receive timestamp of the server, the request is in the basic mode and it is not necessary to save the new receive and transmit timestamp.

### 3. Interleaved Symmetric mode

The interleaved symmetric mode uses the same principles as the interleaved client/server mode. A packet in the interleaved symmetric mode has a transmit timestamp which corresponds to the previous packet sent to the peer and an origin timestamp equal to the receive timestamp from the last packet received from the peer.

In order to prevent the peer from matching the transmit timestamp with an incorrect packet when the peers' transmissions do not alternate (e.g. they use different polling intervals) and a previous packet was lost, the use of the interleaved mode in symmetric associations requires additional restrictions.

Peers which have an association need to count valid packets received between their transmissions to determine in which mode a packet should be formed. A valid packet in this context is a packet which passed all NTP tests for duplicate, replayed, bogus, and unauthenticated packets. Other received packets may update the NTP state to allow the (re)initialization of the association, but they do not change the selection of the mode.

A peer A SHOULD send a peer B a packet in the interleaved mode only when the following conditions are met:

1. The peer A has an active association with the peer B which was specified with an option enabling the interleaved mode, OR the peer A received at least one valid packet in the interleaved mode from the peer B.
2. The peer A did not send a packet to the peer B since it received the last valid packet from the peer B.

3. The previous packet that the peer A sent to the peer B was the only response to a packet received from the peer B.

An example of packets exchanged in a symmetric association is shown in Figure 2. The minimum polling interval of the peer A is twice as long as the maximum polling interval of the peer B. The first packets sent by the peers are in the basic mode. The second and third packet sent by the peer A is in the interleaved mode. The second packet sent by the peer B is in the interleaved mode, but the following packets sent by the peer are in the basic mode, because multiple responses are sent per request.

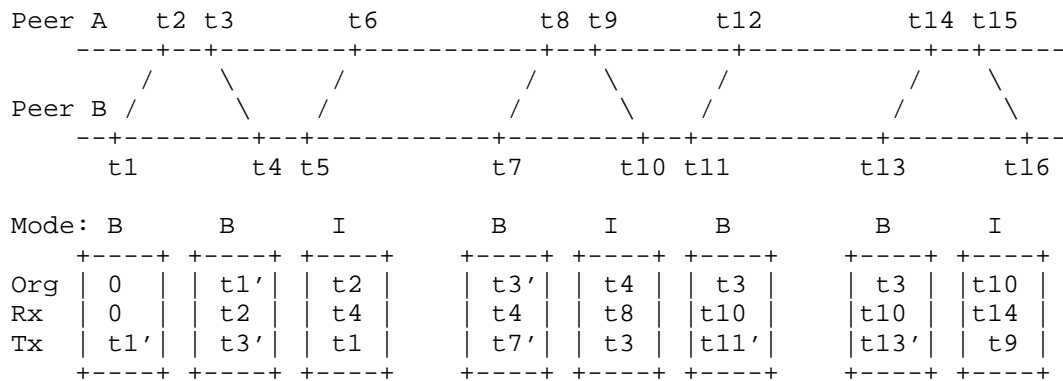


Figure 2: Packet timestamps in interleaved symmetric mode

If the peer A has no association with the peer B and it responds with symmetric passive packets, it does not need to count the packets in order to meet the restrictions, because each request has at most one response. The peer SHOULD process the requests in the same way as a server which supports the interleaved client/server mode. It MUST NOT respond in the interleaved mode if the request was not in the interleaved mode.

The peers SHOULD compute the offset and delay using one the two sets of timestamps specified in the client/server section. They MAY switch between them to minimize the interval between T1 and T4 in order to reduce the error in the measured delay.

#### 4. Interleaved Broadcast mode

A packet in the interleaved broadcast mode contains two transmit timestamps. One corresponds to the packet itself and is saved in the transmit timestamp field. The other corresponds to the previous packet and is saved in the origin timestamp field. The packet is compatible with the basic mode, which uses a zero origin timestamp.

A client which does not support the interleaved mode ignores the origin timestamp and processes all packets as if they were in the basic mode.

A client which supports the interleaved mode SHOULD check if the origin timestamp is not zero to detect packets in the interleaved mode. The client SHOULD also compare the origin timestamp with the transmit timestamp from the previous packet to detect lost packets. If the difference is larger than a specified maximum (e.g. 1 second), the packet SHOULD NOT be used for synchronization.

The client SHOULD compute the offset using the origin timestamp from the received packet and the local receive timestamp of the previous packet. If the client needs to measure the network delay, it SHOULD use the interleaved client/server mode.

## 5. Acknowledgements

The interleaved modes described in this document are based on the reference NTP implementation written by David Mills.

The authors would like to thank Kristof Teichel for his useful comments.

## 6. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

## 7. Security Considerations

Security issues that apply to the basic modes apply also to the interleaved modes. They are described in The Security of NTP's Datagram Protocol [SECNTP].

Clients and peers SHOULD NOT leak the receive timestamp in packets sent to other peers or clients (e.g. as a reference timestamp) to prevent off-path attackers from easily getting the origin timestamp needed to make a valid response in the interleaved mode.

Clients SHOULD randomize all bits of both receive and transmit timestamps, as recommended for the transmit timestamp in the NTP client data minimization [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization], to make it more difficult for off-path attackers to guess the origin timestamp.

Protecting symmetric associations in the interleaved mode against replay attacks is even more difficult than in the basic mode, because the NTP state needs to be protected not only between the reception and transmission in order to send the peer a packet with a valid

origin timestamp, but all the time to not lose the timestamps which will be needed to complete a measurement when the following packet in the interleaved mode is received.

## 8. References

### 8.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC5905] Mills, D., Martin, J., Ed., Burbank, J., and W. Kasch, "Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification", RFC 5905, DOI 10.17487/RFC5905, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5905>>.

### 8.2. Informative References

- [I-D.ietf-ntp-data-minimization] Franke, D. and A. Malhotra, "NTP Client Data Minimization", draft-ietf-ntp-data-minimization-01 (work in progress), July 2017.
- [SECNTP] Malhotra, A., Gundy, M., Varia, M., Kennedy, H., Gardner, J., and S. Goldberg, "The Security of NTP's Datagram Protocol", 2016, <<http://eprint.iacr.org/2016/1006>>.

## Authors' Addresses

Miroslav Lichvar  
Red Hat  
Purkynova 115  
Brno 612 00  
Czech Republic

Email: [mlichvar@redhat.com](mailto:mlichvar@redhat.com)

Aanchal Malhotra  
Boston University  
111 Cummington St  
Boston 02215  
USA

Email: [aanchal4@bu.edu](mailto:aanchal4@bu.edu)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Updates: RFC7822 (if approved)  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: March 30, 2019

M. Lichvar  
Red Hat  
September 26, 2018

NTPv4 Short Extension Fields  
draft-mlichvar-ntp-short-extension-fields-00

Abstract

This document specifies a new packet format for the Network Time Protocol version 4 (NTPv4) which is compatible with RFC 7822, but allows NTPv4 packets to contain shorter extension fields.

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## 1. Introduction

RFC 7822 [RFC7822] specifies a minimum length of extension fields in NTPv4 packets in order to prevent ambiguities in their parsing. Without these rules, an extension field in a valid NTPv4 packet could be parsed as a Message Authentication Code (MAC), or a MAC could be parsed as an extension field.

The minimum length of 28 octets forces extension fields that do not contain enough data to reach the minimum length to waste space. With multiple extension fields in a packet the wasted space accumulates.

A different issue with extension fields in NTPv4 packets is that servers/clients cannot pad a response/request to a specific length, e.g. to make their length symmetric when they contain different extension fields, or the sums of their lengths are different, unless one of the extension fields included in the request/response supports padding.

This document specifies a new NTPv4 format using three new extension fields:

1. An extension field which contains other extension fields with no requirements on minimum length
2. An extension field which does not contain any information and can always be used for padding
3. An extension field which contains MAC

Together, these extension fields allow NTPv4 packets to contain short extension fields, minimize the wasted space, and allow the packets to be padded to any length that meets the requirements of RFC 7822.

Older NTP implementations which follow RFC 7822 will parse a packet in the new format as a valid packet which contains a single unknown extension field, skipping all extension fields and/or MAC, and can respond as appropriate.

An implementation which supports the new format will parse all extension fields and/or MAC contained in the packet.

### 1.1. 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].

## 2. New extension fields

### 2.1. Packing Field

The Packing Field is an NTP extension field following RFC 7822 [RFC7822], which contains one or more other extension fields. The format of the extension field is shown below.

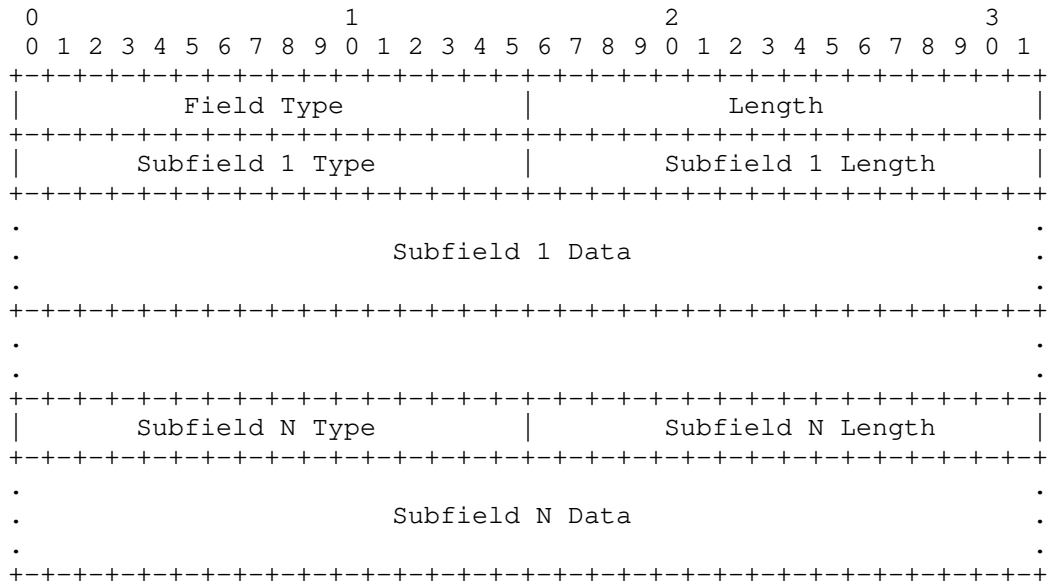


Figure 1: Format of Packing Field

The extension field has the following fields:

#### Field Type

The type which identifies the Packing Field. TBD

#### Length

The length of the extension field, which is at least 28 octets.

#### Subfield 1..N Type

The types of the contained extension fields.

#### Subfield 1..N Length

The lengths of the contained extension field, which are divisible by 4 and can be smaller than 28.

#### Subfield 1..N Data



Data specific to the included extension fields.

## 2.2. Padding Field

The Padding Field is an NTP extension field which does not contain any useful data. It does not follow the requirements from RFC 7822 [RFC7822] and it MUST be contained in the Packing Field.

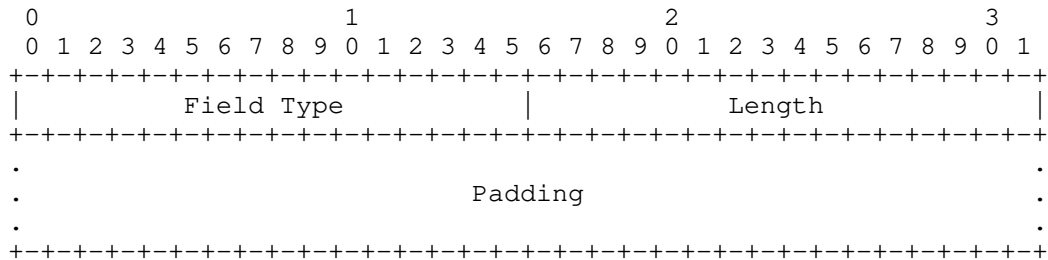


Figure 2: Format of Padding Field

The extension field has the following fields:

### Field Type

The type which identifies the Padding Field. TBD

### Length

The length of the extension field.

### Padding

Octets filling the space of the extension field with any value.

## 2.3. MAC Field

The MAC Field is an NTP extension field which contains a MAC as specified in RFC 5905 [RFC5905]. It does not follow the requirements from RFC 7822 [RFC7822] and it MUST be contained in the Packing Field.

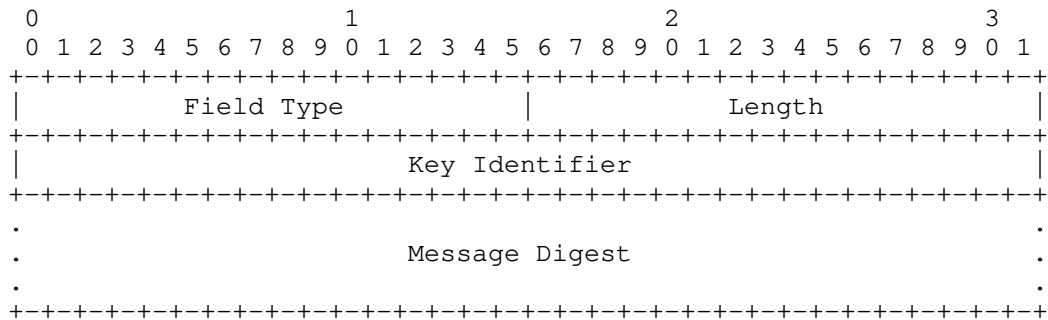


Figure 3: Format of MAC Field

The extension field has the following fields:

**Field Type**

The type which identifies the MAC Field. TBD

**Length**

The length of the extension field.

**Key Identifier**

The ID of the key which is used for calculating the digest.

**Message Digest**

Digest calculated over all UDP data before the Key Identifier, including the length of the MAC Field and Packing field.

### 3. New NTPv4 format

An NTPv4 packet in the new format consists of:

1. NTPv4 header per RFC 5905 [RFC5905] (48 octets)
2. Field Type of the Packing Field (2 octets)
3. Length of all data following the NTP header (2 octets)
4. Extension fields with no restrictions on their minimum length, optionally including the Padding and/or MAC Fields (at least 24 octets)

The packet MUST have exactly one Packing Field and it MUST contain all other extension fields. The packet MUST NOT have a MAC outside the Packing Field. If there is not enough data to reach the minimum

length of 28 octets, the Packing Field MUST include at least one Padding Field to increase the length of the Packing Field.

#### 4. Parsing of NTPv4 packets

An implementation SHOULD check if the following applies to the UDP data before parsing it as an NTPv4 packet in the new format:

1. NTP version (in the first octet) is 4.
2. NTP mode (in the first octet) is 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.
3. Length is at least 76 octets.
4. 49th and 50th octets contain the type of the Packing Field.
5. 51st and 52nd octets contain a value that is equal to the length of the UDP data minus 48.

#### 5. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to allocate Extension Field Types for the Packing, Padding, and MAC Extension Fields.

#### 6. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC5905] Mills, D., Martin, J., Ed., Burbank, J., and W. Kasch, "Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification", RFC 5905, DOI 10.17487/RFC5905, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5905>>.
- [RFC7822] Mizrahi, T. and D. Mayer, "Network Time Protocol Version 4 (NTPv4) Extension Fields", RFC 7822, DOI 10.17487/RFC7822, March 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7822>>.

Author's Address

Miroslav Lichvar  
Red Hat  
Purkynova 115  
Brno 612 00  
Czech Republic

Email: [mlichvar@redhat.com](mailto:mlichvar@redhat.com)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: July 23, 2020

A. Malhotra  
Boston University  
A. Langley  
Google  
W. Ladd  
Cloudflare  
January 20, 2020

Roughtime  
draft-roughtime-aanchal-04

Abstract

This document specifies Roughtime - a protocol that aims to achieve rough time synchronization while detecting servers that provide inaccurate time and providing cryptographic proof of their malfeasance.

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## 1. Introduction

Time synchronization is essential to Internet security as many security protocols and other applications require synchronization [RFC7384] [MCBG]. Unfortunately widely deployed protocols such as the Network Time Protocol (NTP) [RFC5905] lack essential security features, and even newer protocols like Network Time Security (NTS) [I-D.ietf-ntp-using-nts-for-ntp] fail to ensure that the servers behave correctly. Authenticating time servers prevents network

adversaries from modifying time packets, but an authenticated time server still has full control over the contents of the time packet and may go rogue. The Roughtime protocol provides cryptographic proof of malfeasance, enabling clients to detect and prove to a third party a server's attempts to influence the time a client computes.

Protocol	Authenticated Server	Server Malfeasance Evidence
NTP, Chronos	N	N
NTP-MD5	Y*	N
NTP-Autokey	Y**	N
NTS	Y	N
Roughtime	Y	Y

Security Properties of current protocols

Table 1

Y\* For security issues with symmetric-key based NTP-MD5 authentication, please refer to RFC 8573 [RFC8573].

Y\*\* For security issues with Autokey Public Key Authentication, refer to [Autokey].

More specifically,

- o If a server's timestamps do not fit into the time context of other servers' responses, then a Roughtime client can cryptographically prove this misbehavior to third parties. This helps detect "bad" servers.
- o A Roughtime client can roughly detect (with no absolute guarantee) a delay attack [DelayAttacks] but can not cryptographically prove this to a third party. However, the absence of proof of malfeasance should not be considered a proof of absence of malfeasance. So Roughtime should not be used as a witness that a server is overall "good".
- o Note that delay attacks cannot be detected/stopped by any protocol. Delay attacks can not, however, undermine the security guarantees provided by Roughtime.
- o Although delay attacks cannot be prevented, they can be limited to a predetermined upper bound. This can be done by defining a maximal tolerable Round Trip Time (RTT) value, MAX-RTT, that a Roughtime client is willing to accept. A Roughtime client can

measure the RTT of every request-response handshake and compare it to MAX-RTT. If the RTT exceeds MAX-RTT, the corresponding server is assumed to be a falseticker. When this approach is used the maximal time error that can be caused by a delay attack is MAX-RTT/2. It should be noted that this approach assumes that the nature of the system is known to the client, including reasonable upper bounds on the RTT value.

## 2. Requirements Language

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 Overview

Roughtime is a protocol for rough time synchronization that enables clients to provide cryptographic proof of server malfeasance. It does so by having responses from servers include a signature with a certificate rooted in a long-term public/private key pair over a value derived from a nonce provided by the client in its request. This provides cryptographic proof that the timestamp was issued after the server received the client's request. The derived value included in the server's response is the root of a Merkle tree which includes the hash of the client's nonce as the value of one of its leaf nodes. This enables the server to amortize the relatively costly signing operation over a number of client requests.

Single server mode: At its most basic level, Roughtime is a one round protocol in which a completely fresh client requests the current time and the server sends a signed response. The response includes a timestamp and a radius used to indicate the server's certainty about the reported time. For example, a radius of 1,000,000 microseconds means the server is absolutely confident that the true time is within one second of the reported time.

The server proves freshness of its response as follows: The client's request contains a nonce. The server incorporates the nonce into its signed response so that the client can verify the server's signatures covering the nonce issued by the client. Provided that the nonce has sufficient entropy, this proves that the signed response could only have been generated after the nonce.

Chaining multiple servers: For subsequent requests, the client generates a new nonce by hashing the reply from the previous server with a random value (a blind). This proves that the nonce was



created after the reply from the previous server. It sends the new nonce in a request to the next server and receives a response that includes a signature covering the nonce.

Cryptographic proof of misbehavior: If the time from the second server is before the first, then the client has proof that at least one of the servers is misbehaving; the reply from the second server implicitly shows that it was created later because of the way that the client constructed the nonce. If the time from the second server is too far in the future, the client can contact the first server again with a new nonce generated from the second server's response and get a signature that was provably created afterwards, but with an earlier timestamp.

With only two servers, the client can end up with proof that something is wrong, but no idea what the correct time is. But with half a dozen or more independent servers, the client will end up with chain of proof of any server's misbehavior, signed by several others, and (presumably) enough accurate replies to establish what the correct time is. Furthermore, this proof may be validated by third parties ultimately leading to a revocation of trust in the misbehaving server.

#### 4. The guarantee

A Roughtime server guarantees that a response to a query sent at  $t_1$ , received at  $t_2$ , and with timestamp  $t_3$  has been created between the transmission of the query and its reception. If  $t_3$  is not within that interval, a server inconsistency may be detected and used to impeach the server. The propagation of such a guarantee and its use of type synchronization is discussed in Section 7. No delay attacker may affect this: they may only expand the interval between  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ , or of course stop the measurement in the first place.

#### 5. Message Format

Roughtime messages are maps consisting of one or more (tag, value) pairs. They start with a header, which contains the number of pairs, the tags, and value offsets. The header is followed by a message values section which contains the values associated with the tags in the header. Messages MUST be formatted according to Figure 1 as described in the following sections.

Messages may be recursive, i.e. the value of a tag can itself be a Roughtime message.

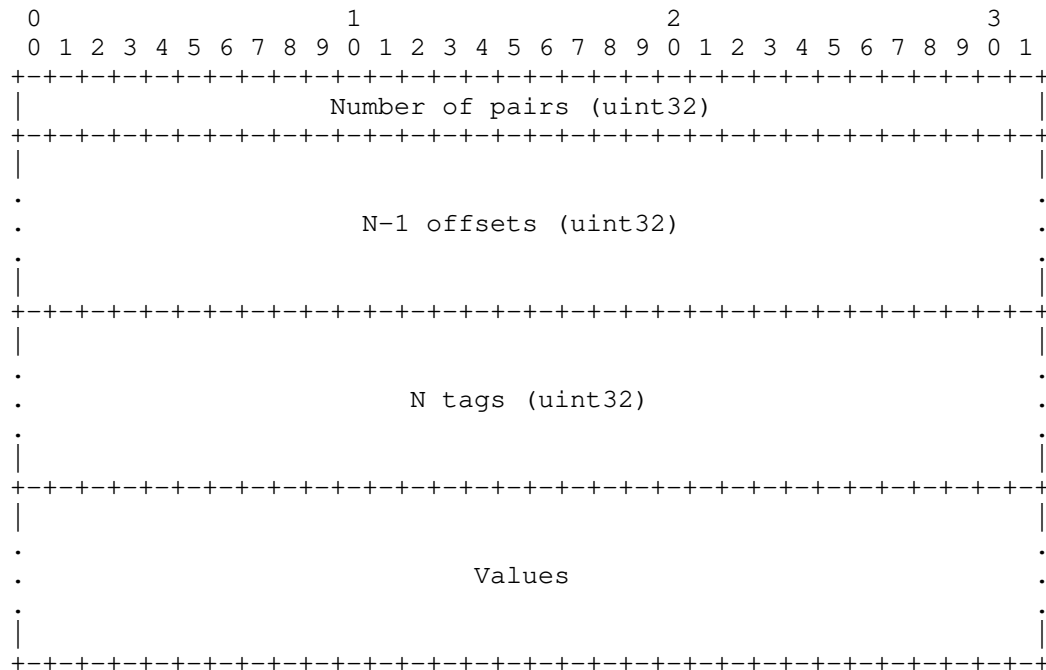


Figure 1: RoughTime Message Format

## 5.1. Data Types

### 5.1.1. uint32

A uint32 is a 32 bit unsigned integer. It is serialized with the least significant byte first.

### 5.1.2. uint64

A uint64 is a 64 bit unsigned integer. It is serialized with the least significant byte first.

### 5.1.3. Tag

Tags are used to identify values in RoughTime packets. A tag is a uint32 but may also be listed as a sequence of up to four ASCII characters [RFC0020]. ASCII strings shorter than four characters can be unambiguously converted to tags by padding them with zero bytes. For example, the ASCII string "NONC" would correspond to the tag 0x434e4f4e and "PAD" would correspond to 0x00444150.

#### 5.1.4. Timestamp

A timestamp is a uint64 interpreted in the following way. The most significant 3 bytes contain the integer part of a Modified Julian Date (MJD). The least significant 5 bytes is a count of the number of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) microseconds [ITU-R\_TF.460-6] since midnight on that day.

The MJD is the number of UTC days since 17 November 1858 [ITU-R\_TF.457-2].

Note that, unlike NTP, this representation does not use the full number of bits in the fractional part and that days with leap seconds will have more or fewer than the nominal 86,400,000,000 microseconds.

#### 5.2. Header

All RoughTime messages start with a header. The first four bytes of the header is the uint32 number of tags  $N$ , and hence of (tag, value) pairs. The following  $4*(N-1)$  bytes are offsets, each a uint32. The last  $4*N$  bytes in the header are tags.

Offsets refer to the positions of the values in the message values section. All offsets MUST be multiples of four and placed in increasing order. The first post-header byte is at offset 0. The offset array is considered to have a not explicitly encoded value of 0 as its zeroth entry. The value associated with the  $i$ th tag begins at offset[ $i$ ] and ends at offset[ $i+1$ ]-1, with the exception of the last value which ends at the end of the packet. Values may have zero length.

Tags MUST be listed in the same order as the offsets of their values. A tag MUST NOT appear more than once in a header.

### 6. Protocol

RoughTime messages are sent between clients and servers as UDP packets, or over TCP. When transporting over TCP, the packets are prefixed with their length as a uint32. Currently no servers exist for the TCP version. As described in Section 3, clients initiate time synchronization by sending request packets containing a nonce to servers who send signed time responses in return.

#### 6.1. Requests

A request is a RoughTime message with the tag NONC. The size of the request message SHOULD be at least 1024 bytes. To attain this size the PAD tag SHOULD be added to the message. Tags other than NONC

SHOULD be ignored by the server. Responding to requests shorter than 1024 bytes is OPTIONAL and servers MUST NOT send responses larger than the requests they are replying to.

The value of the NONC tag is a 64 byte nonce. It SHOULD be generated by hashing a previous Roughtime response message together with a blind as described in Section 8. If no previous responses are available to the client, the nonce SHOULD be generated at random.

The PAD tag SHOULD be used by clients to ensure their request messages are at least 1024 bytes in size. Its value SHOULD be all zeros.

## 6.2. Responses

A response contains the tags SREP, SIG, CERT, INDX, and PATH. The SIG tag is a signature over the SREP value using the public key contained in CERT, as explained below.

The SREP tag contains a time response. Its value is a Roughtime message with the tags ROOT, MIDP, and RADI.

The ROOT tag contains a 32 byte value of a Merkle tree root as described in Section 6.3.

The MIDP tag value is a timestamp of the moment of processing.

The RADI tag value is a uint32 representing the server's estimate of the accuracy of MIDP in microseconds. Servers MUST ensure that the true time is within (MIDP-RADI, MIDP+RADI) at the time they compose the response packet.

The SIG tag value is a 64 byte Ed25519 signature [RFC8032] over a signature context concatenated with the entire value of a DELE or SREP tag. Signatures of DELE tags use the ASCII string "RoughTime v1 delegation signature--" and signatures of SREP tags use the ASCII string "RoughTime v1 response signature" as signature context. Both strings include a terminating zero byte.

The CERT tag contains a public-key certificate signed with the server's long-term key. Its value is a Roughtime message with the tags DELE and SIG, where SIG is a signature over the DELE value.

The DELE tag contains a delegated public-key certificate used by the server to sign the SREP tag. Its value is a Roughtime message with the tags MINT, MAXT, and PUBK. The purpose of the DELE tag is to enable separation of a long-term public key from keys on devices exposed to the public Internet.

The MINT tag is the minimum timestamp for which the key in PUBK is trusted to sign responses. MIDP MUST be more than or equal to MINT for a response to be considered valid.

The MAXT tag is the maximum timestamp for which the key in PUBK is trusted to sign responses. MIDP MUST be less than or equal to MAXT for a response to be considered valid.

The PUBK tag contains a temporary 32 byte Ed25519 public key which is used to sign the SREP tag.

The INDX tag value is a uint32 determining the position of NONC in the Merkle tree used to generate the ROOT value as described in Section 6.3.

The PATH tag value is a multiple of 32 bytes long and represents a path of 32 byte hash values in the Merkle tree used to generate the ROOT value as described in Section 6.3. In the case where a response is prepared for a single request and the Merkle tree contains only the root node, the size of PATH is zero.

### 6.3. The Merkle Tree

A Merkle tree is a binary tree where the value of each non-leaf node is a hash value derived from its two children. The root of the tree is thus dependent on all leaf nodes.

In Roughtime, each leaf node in the Merkle tree represents the nonce of one request that a response message is sent in reply to. Leaf nodes are indexed left to right, beginning with zero.

The values of all nodes are calculated from the leaf nodes and up towards the root node using the first 32 bytes of the output of the SHA-512 hash algorithm [RFC6234]. For leaf nodes, the byte 0x00 is prepended to the nonce before applying the hash function. For all other nodes, the byte 0x01 is concatenated with first the left and then the right child node value before applying the hash function.

The value of the Merkle tree's root node is included in the ROOT tag of the response.

The index of a request's nonce node is included in the INDX tag of the response.

The values of all sibling nodes in the path between a request's nonce node and the root node is stored in the PATH tag so that the client can reconstruct and validate the value in the ROOT tag using its nonce.

#### 6.3.1. Root value validity check algorithm

One starts by computing the hash of the NONC value from the request, with 0x00 prepended. Then one walks from the least significant bit of INDX to the most significant bit, and also walks towards the end of PATH.

If PATH ends then the remaining bits of the INDX MUST be all zero. This indicates the termination of the walk, and the current value MUST equal ROOT if the response is valid.

If the current bit is 0, one hashes 0x01, the current hash, and the value from PATH to derive the next current value.

If the current bit is 1 one hashes 0x01, the value from PATH, and the current hash to derive the next current value.

#### 6.4. Validity of response

A client MUST check the following properties when it receives a response. We assume the long-term server public key is known to the client through other means.

- o The signature in CERT was made with the long-term key of the server.
- o The DELE timestamps and the MIDP value are consistent.
- o The INDX and PATH values prove NONC was included in the Merkle tree with value ROOT using the algorithm in Section 6.3.1.
- o The signature of SREP in SIG validates with the public key in DELE.

A response that passes these checks is said to be valid. Validity of a response does not prove the time is correct, but merely that the server signed it, and thus guarantees that it began to compute the signature at a time in the interval (MIDP-RADI, MIDP+RADI).

#### 7. Integration into ntp

We assume that there is a bound PHI on the frequency error in the clock on the machine. Given a measurement taken at a local time  $t_1$ , we know the true time is in  $[t_1 - \text{delta-sigma}, t_1 + \text{delta-sigma}]$ . After  $d$  seconds have elapsed we know the true time is within  $[t_1 - \text{delta-sigma} - d * \text{PHI}, t_1 + \text{delta-sigma} + d * \text{PHI}]$ . A simple and effective way to mix with NTP or PTP discipline of the clock is to trim the observed intervals in NTP to fit entirely within this window or

reject measurements that fall to far outside. This assumes time has not been stepped. If the NTP process decides to step the time, it MUST use roughime to ensure the new truetime estimate that will be stepped to is consistent with the true time.

Should this window become too large, another roughime measurement is called for. The definition of "too large" is implementation defined.

Implementations MAY use other, more sophisticated means of adjusting the clock respecting roughime information.

## 8. Cheater Detection

A chain of responses is a series of responses where the SHA-512 hash of the preceding response H, is concatenated with a 64 byte blind X, and then SHA-512(H, X) is the nonce used in the subsequent response. These may be represented as an array of objects in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) format [RFC8259] where each object may have keys "blind" and "response\_packet". Packet has the Base64 [RFC4648] encoded bytes of the packet and blind is the Base64 encoded blind used for the next nonce. The last packet needs no blind.

A pair of responses (r<sub>1</sub>, r<sub>2</sub>) is invalid if  $MIDP_1 - RADI_1 > MIDP_2 + RADI_2$ . A chain of longer length is invalid if for any i, j such that  $i < j$ , (r<sub>i</sub>, r<sub>j</sub>) is an invalid pair.

Invalidity of a chain is proof that causality has been violated if all servers were reporting correct time. An invalid chain where all individual responses are valid is cryptographic proof of malfeasance of at least one server: if all servers had the correct time in the chain, causality would imply that  $MIDP_1 - RADI_1 < MIDP_2 + RADI_2$ .

In conducting the comparison of timestamps one must know the length of a day and hence have historical leap second data for the days in question. However if violations are greater then a second the loss of leap second data doesn't impede their detection.

## 9. Grease

Servers MAY send back a fraction of responses that are syntactically invalid or contain invalid signatures as well as incorrect times. Clients MUST properly reject such responses. Servers MUST NOT send back responses with incorrect times and valid signatures. Either signature MAY be invalid for this application.

## 10. RoughTime Servers

The below list contains a list of servers with their public keys in Base64 format. These servers may implement older versions of this specification.

address: roughTime.cloudflare.com  
port: 2002  
long-term key: gD63hSj3ScS+wuOeGrubXlq35N1c5Lby/S+T7MNTjxo=

address: roughTime.int08h.com  
port: 2002  
long-term key: AW5uAoTSTDfG5NfY1bTh08GUnOqlRb+HVhbJ3ODJvsE=

address: roughTime.sandbox.google.com  
port: 2002  
long-term key: etPaaIxcBMY1oUeGpwwPMCJMwlRVNxv51KK/tktoJTQ=

address: roughTime.se  
port: 2002  
long-term key: S3AzfZJ5CjSdkJ21ZJGbxqdYP/SoE8fXKY0+aicsehI=

## 11. Trust anchors and policies

A trust anchor is any distributor of a list of trusted servers. It is RECOMMENDED that trust anchors subscribe to a common public forum where evidence of malfeasance may be shared and discussed. Trust anchors SHOULD subscribe to a zero-tolerance policy: any generation of incorrect timestamps will result in removal. To enable this trust anchors SHOULD list a wide variety of servers so the removal of a server does not result in operational issues for clients. Clients SHOULD attempt to detect malfeasance and have a way to report it to trust anchors.

Because only a single roughTime server is required for successful synchronization, RoughTime does not have the incentive problems that have prevented effective enforcement of discipline on the web PKI. We expect that some clients will aggressively monitor server behavior.

## 12. Acknowledgements

Thomas Peterson corrected multiple nits. Marcus Dansarie, Peter Loethberg (Lothberg), Tal Mizrahi, Ragnar Sundblad, Kristof Teichel, and the other members of the NTP working group contributed comments and suggestions.



### 13. IANA Considerations

#### 13.1. Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry

IANA is requested to allocate the following entry in the Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry [RFC6335]:

Service Name: Roughtime

Transport Protocol: udp

Assignee: IESG <iesg@ietf.org>

Contact: IETF Chair <chair@ietf.org>

Description: Roughtime time synchronization

Reference: [[this memo]]

Port Number: [[TBD1]], selected by IANA from the User Port range

#### 13.2. Roughtime Tag Registry

IANA is requested to create a new registry entitled "Roughtime Tag Registry". Entries SHALL have the following fields:

Tag (REQUIRED): A 32-bit unsigned integer in hexadecimal format.

ASCII Representation (OPTIONAL): The ASCII representation of the tag in accordance with Section 5.1.3 of this memo, if applicable.

Reference (REQUIRED): A reference to a relevant specification document.

The policy for allocation of new entries in this registry SHOULD be: Specification Required.

The initial contents of this registry SHALL be as follows:

Tag	ASCII Representation	Reference
0x00444150	PAD	[[this memo]]
0x00474953	SIG	[[this memo]]
0x434e4f48	NONC	[[this memo]]
0x454c4544	DELE	[[this memo]]
0x48544150	PATH	[[this memo]]
0x49444152	RADI	[[this memo]]
0x4b425550	PUBK	[[this memo]]
0x5044494d	MIDP	[[this memo]]
0x50455253	SREP	[[this memo]]
0x544e494d	MINT	[[this memo]]
0x544f4f52	ROOT	[[this memo]]
0x54524543	CERT	[[this memo]]
0x5458414d	MAXT	[[this memo]]
0x58444e49	INDX	[[this memo]]

#### 14. Security Considerations

Since the only supported signature scheme, Ed25519, is not quantum resistant, this protocol will not survive the advent of quantum computers.

Maintaining a list of trusted servers and adjudicating violations of the rules by servers is not discussed in this document and is essential for security. Roughtime clients **MUST** update their view of which servers are trustworthy in order to benefit from the detection of misbehavior.

Validating timestamps made on different dates requires knowledge of leap seconds in order to calculate time intervals correctly.

Servers carry out a significant amount of computation in response to clients, and thus may experience vulnerability to denial of service attacks.

This protocol does not provide any confidentiality, and given the nature of timestamps such impact is minor.

The compromise of a PUBK's private key, even past MAXT, is a problem as the private key can be used to sign invalid times that are in the range MINT to MAXT, and thus violate the good behavior guarantee of the server.

Servers **MUST NOT** send response packets larger than the request packets sent by clients, in order to prevent amplification attacks.

## 15. Privacy Considerations

This protocol is designed to obscure all client identifiers. Servers necessarily have persistent long-term identities essential to enforcing correct behavior. Generating nonces from previous responses without using a blind can enable tracking of clients as they move between networks.

## 16. References

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#### Appendix A. Terms and Abbreviations

ASCII    American Standard Code for Information Interchange

IANA    Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

JSON    JavaScript Object Notation [RFC8259]

MJD    Modified Julian Date

NTP    Network Time Protocol [RFC5905]

NTS    Network Time Security [I-D.ietf-ntp-using-nts-for-ntp]

UDP    User Datagram Protocol [RFC0768]

UTC    Coordinated Universal Time [ITU-R\_TF.460-6]

#### Authors' Addresses

Aanchal Malhotra  
Boston University  
111 Cummington Mall  
Boston 02215  
USA

Email: [aanchal4@bu.edu](mailto:aanchal4@bu.edu)

Adam Langley  
Google

Email: [agl@google.com](mailto:agl@google.com)

Watson Ladd  
Cloudflare  
101 Townsend St  
San Francisco  
USA

Email: [watsonbladd@gmail.com](mailto:watsonbladd@gmail.com)

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: March 5, 2020

N. R.Schiff  
D. Dolev  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
T. Mizrahi  
Huawei Network.IO Innovation Lab  
M. Schapira  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
September 2, 2019

A Secure Selection and Filtering Mechanism for the Network Time Protocol  
Version 4  
draft-schiff-ntp-chronos-03

Abstract

The Network Time Protocol version 4 (NTPv4) defines the peer process, the clock filter algorithm, the system process and the clock description algorithm. The clock filter algorithm and the system process, as defined in RFC 5905, are the mechanism according to which an NTP client chooses the NTP servers it synchronized with. This document specifies an alternative set of client mechanisms, named Chronos, that is backward compatible with NTPv4, and offers an improved level of security against time shifting attacks.

Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

According to RFC 5905 [RFC5905], the NTP servers used for updating the client's time are chosen by the clock filter algorithm and the system process. However, this method may be vulnerable to time shifting attacks, in which the attacker's goal is to shift the local time of an NTP client. Time shifting attacks on NTP are possible even if all NTP communications are encrypted and authenticated. This document introduces an improved system process with a secure algorithm called Chronos. Chronos is backwards compatible with NTPv4, as an NTP client that runs Chronos is interoperable with [RFC5905]-compatible NTPv4 servers.

Chronos achieves accurate synchronization even in the presence of powerful attackers who are in direct control of a large number of NTP servers. Chronos leverages ideas from distributed computing literature on clock synchronization in the presence of adversarial (Byzantine) behaviour.

A Chronos client iteratively "crowdsources" time queries across multiple NTP servers and applies a provably secure algorithm for eliminating "suspicious" responses and averaging over the remaining responses. Chronos is carefully engineered to minimize communication overhead so as to avoid overloading NTP servers. Chronos' security was evaluated both theoretically and experimentally with a prototype implementation. The experimental results indicate that in order to implement a successful time-shifting attack on a Chronos client by over 100ms from the UTC, even a powerful man-in-the-middle attacker requires over 20 years of effort in expectation. The full paper is in [Chronos\_paper].

Chronos differs from the current NTPv4 in two aspects. First, the Chronos client relies on a large number of NTP servers, from which only few are chosen at random in order to avoid overloading the servers. Second, the selection algorithm uses an approximate agreement technique to remove outliers, thus limiting the attacker's ability to contaminate the chosen time samples. These Chronos client mechanisms have provable security guarantees against man-in-the-middle attackers and attackers who are capable of compromising a large number of NTP servers.

## 2. Conventions Used in This Document

### 2.1. Terminology

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].

### 2.2. Terms and Abbreviations

NTPv4	Network Time Protocol version 4 [RFC5905].
Selection process	Clock filter algorithm and system process [RFC5905].

### 2.3. Notations



Describing Chronos algorithm, the following notation are used.

Notaion	Meaning
w	An upper bound on the distance from the local time at any NTP server with an accurate clock ("truechimer" as in [RFC5905])
Cest	the client's estimate for the time that passed since its last synchronization to the server pool (sec)
ERR	$(2W * Cest) / 1000$
K	panic trigger
tc	the current time, as indicated by the client's local clock [sec]

Table 1: Chronos Notations

### 3. Extension for NTP Selection Process

A client that runs Chronos does not implement the functionality described in Sections 10 and 11 in [RFC5905]. Instead, the client implements the behavior described in this section and the next one.

#### 3.1. Peer calibration Process

The peer calibration process gathers a server pool of hundreds of servers. Each NTP client conducts the peer process as in Section 9 in [RFC5905], on an hourly basis for 24 consecutive hours and generates the union of all received IP addresses. Importantly, this is executed in the background once in a long time (e.g., every few weeks/months).

#### 3.2. Chronos Selection Process

The Chronos selection process samples the server pool and removes outliers (replaces the clock filter algorithm and the system process as in [RFC5905]). First, a subset on the order of tens of the servers in the server pool is selected at random. Then, out of the tens of collected samples, the third lowest-value samples and third highest value samples are discarded.

Given the remaining samples, Chronos checks two conditions:

- o The maximal distance between every two time samples does not exceed  $2w$ .

- o The average value of the remaining samples is at a distance of at most  $ERR+2w$  from the client's local clock.

(where  $w, ERR$  are described in Table 1).

In the event that both of these conditions are satisfied, the average of the remaining samples is the "final offset". Otherwise, a few tens of the servers from the pool are sampled again, in the exact same manner. This re-sampling process continues until the two conditions are finally satisfied or the number of times the servers are re-sampled exceeds a "Panic Trigger" ( $K$  in Table 1), in which case, Chronos enters a "Panic Mode".

In panic mode a Chronos client queries all the servers in the server pool, orders the collected time samples from lowest to highest and eliminates the bottom third and the top third of the samples. The client then averages over the remaining samples, which become the new "final offset".

As in [RFC5905], the final offset is passed to the clock discipline algorithm to steer the system clock to the correct time.

#### 4. Chronos Pseudocode

The Chronos pseudocode Time Sampling Scheme is the following:

```

counter := 0
While counter < K do
    S := sample(m) //gather sample from tens randomly chosen servers
    T := bi-side-trim(S,1/3) //trim third lowest and highest values
    if (max(T) -min(T) <= 2w) and ( $|\text{avg}(T)-t_c| < ERR + 2w$ ) Then
        return avg(t)
    end
    counter ++;
end
// panic mode;
S := sample(n);
T := bi-sided-trim(S,n/3) //trim bottom and top thrids;
return avg(T)

```

#### 5. Precision Vs. Security

Chronos client changes the list of the sampled servers more frequently than NTPv4 [Chronos\_paper], without using NTPv4 filters. This enables Chronos to be provably more secure than NTPv4 [RFC5905] but might adversely affect its precision and accuracy. Therefore we

add the following smoothing mechanism: Chronos returns the offset with minimal absolute value unless its distance from the average offset is larger than a predefined value. Another approach we considered was to use the same set of servers as in the previous sample, unless the difference between the current offset and the new offset is larger than a predefined value.

In our experiments we observed that with the smoothing mechanism, Chronos and NTP are similar in terms of precision and accuracy when there is no attack.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Miroslav Lichvar, Yaakov.J.Stein and Karen O'Donoghue for contributions to this document and helpful discussions and comments.

## 7. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

## 8. Security Considerations

As explained above, a Chronos client repeatedly gathers time samples from small subsets of a large pool of NTP servers. The following form of a man-in-the-middle (MitM) Byzantine attacker is considered: a MitM attacker is assumed to control a subset of the servers in the pool of available servers and is capable of determining precisely the values of the time samples gathered by the Chronos client from these NTP servers. The threat model thus encompasses a broad spectrum of MitM attackers ranging from fairly weak (yet dangerous) MitM attackers only capable of delaying and dropping packets to extremely powerful MitM attackers who are in control of authenticated NTP servers. MitM attackers captured by this framework might be, for example, (1) in direct control of a fraction of the NTP servers (e.g., by exploiting a software vulnerability), (2) an ISP (or other Autonomous-System-level attacker) on the default BGP paths from the NTP client to a fraction of the available servers, (3) a nation state with authority over the owners of NTP servers in its jurisdiction, or (4) an attacker capable of hijacking (e.g., through DNS cache poisoning or BGP prefix hijacking) traffic to some of the available NTP servers. The details of the specific attack scenario are abstracted by reasoning about MitM attackers in terms of the fraction of servers with respect to which the attacker has MitM capabilities.

Analytical results (in [Chronos\_paper]) indicate that in order to succeed in shifting time at a Chronos client by even a small time

shift (e.g., 100ms), even a powerful man-in-the-middle attacker requires many years of effort (e.g., over 20 years in expectation).

It should be noted that Chronos provides resilience to MitM attacks that cannot be achieved by cryptographic authentication protocols. However, adding an authentication and crypto-based security layer to the Chronos layer is important for achieving high security guarantees and detection of various spoofing and modification attacks.

Further details about the Chronos security considerations and guarantees are discussed in [Chronos\_paper].

## 9. References

### 9.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC5905] Mills, D., Martin, J., Ed., Burbank, J., and W. Kasch, "Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification", RFC 5905, DOI 10.17487/RFC5905, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5905>>.

### 9.2. Informative References

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#### Authors' Addresses

Neta Rozen Schiff  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Jerusalem  
Israel

Phone: +972 2 549 4599  
Email: [neta.r.schiff@gmail.com](mailto:neta.r.schiff@gmail.com)

Danny Dolev  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Jerusalem  
Israel

Phone: +972 2 549 4588  
Email: [danny.dolev@mail.huji.ac.il](mailto:danny.dolev@mail.huji.ac.il)

Tal Mizrahi  
Huawei Network.IO Innovation Lab  
Israel

Email: [tal.mizrahi.phd@gmail.com](mailto:tal.mizrahi.phd@gmail.com)

Michael Schapira  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Jerusalem  
Israel

Phone: +972 2 549 4570  
Email: [schapiram@huji.ac.il](mailto:schapiram@huji.ac.il)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 26, 2019

H. Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
March 25, 2019

Network Time Protocol Extended Information Extension Field  
draft-stenn-ntp-extended-information-04

Abstract

RFC EDITOR: PLEASE REMOVE THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH BEFORE PUBLISHING:

The source code and issues list for this draft can be found in  
<https://github.com/hstenn/ietf-ntp-extended-information-ef>

The core network packet used by NTP has no spare bits available for reporting additional state information and no larger data areas available for larger amounts of information. This proposal offers a new extension field that would contain this additional information.

Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

The core NTP packet format has changed little since RFC 958 [RFC0958] was published in 1985. Since then, there has been demonstrated need to convey additional information about NTP's state in an NTP packet but no backward-compatible way to usurp the few otherwise potentially available bits has been found, and no larger data areas are available in the core packet structure. This proposal offers a new extension field that would contain this additional information.

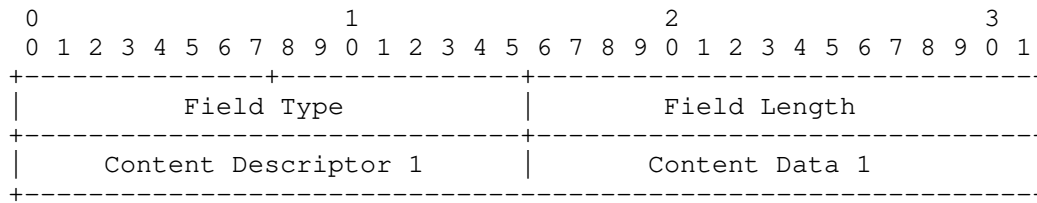
### 1.1. Requirements Language

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].

## 2. The Extended Information Extension Field

The Field Type of the Extended Information EF includes a version number field in the low-order bits of the first octet, to make it easier to evolve this specification. The initial specification for this proposal uses Version 0, which equates to 0x0009 [ADJUST AS NEEDED BASED ON IANA, IF AN IANA REGISTRY IS USED]. A future revision for Version 1 would use 0x0109 [IBID].

The payload for Version 0 is comprised of a two octet Content Descriptor followed by a two octet Content Data field, as described below.



#### NTP Extension Field: Extended Information

Field Type: TBD (Recommendation for IANA: 0x0009 (Extended-Information, Version 0))

Field Length: as needed

#### 2.1. Version 0 Content Descriptor and Content Data fields

There are 16 bits available for state information in the Version 0 Extended Information Content Descriptor. These bits are allocated as follows:

0x0001: TAI Offset is stored in the low-order 8 bits (the second octet) of the Content Data.

0x0002: Interleave Mode indicator in the low order bit of the first octet of the Content Data. [NOTE: this may not be useful, and it can be removed if desired. It can serve as a belt-and-suspenders way to identify when a packet contains interleaved timestamps.]

0xFFFF: Reserved for future versions. SHOULD be zeroes for Version 0, and the meaning of any nonzero values is unspecified.

The Content Data field of the Version 0 Extended Information extension field is comprised of two octets, with the contents allocated as follows:

0xXXNN: The low-order 8 bits (NNNN) are the TAI Offset. Any data in the high-order 8 bits (XXXX) are not part of the TAI Offset.

0xX0XX: A value of 0 in the low-order bit of the first octet indicates that the timestamps in the base packet are not interleave-mode timestamps.

0xX1XX: A value of 1 in the low-order bit of the first octet indicates that the timestamps in the base packet are interleave-mode timestamps.

0xN2XX: thru



0xNDXX: Any of the seven high-order bits in the first octet are reserved for future versions and SHOULD be zero for Version 0. The meaning of any nonzero values is unspecified.

Content Descriptor 1	Content Data 1
0x0001	TAI offset in the low-order 8 bits, 24-31
0x0002	Interleave Mode indicator in Bit 23
0xFFFF	Reserved (Zeroes)

Interleave Mode: 1 if the sender is in interleave mode, 0 otherwise

NTP Extension Field: Extended Information, Version 0 Content Fields

Example: A system that wants to convey an offset to TAI of 36 seconds, and show it is in interleave mode.

0	1																2																3															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1																	
+										+										+										+																		
										Field Type (0x0009)																				Field Length (0x0008)																		
+										+										+										+																		
										0x0003																				0x0124																		
+										+										+										+																		

NTP Extension Field: Extended Information V0, Example

### 3. Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Martin Burnicki and Sam Weiler.

### 4. IANA Considerations

This memo requests IANA to allocate NTP Extension Field Type

0x0009 (Extended-Information, Version 0)

for this proposal.

### 5. Security Considerations

No unusual or special security considerations are known to be associated with this proposal.

## 6. Normative References

- [RFC0958] Mills, D., "Network Time Protocol (NTP)", RFC 958, DOI 10.17487/RFC0958, September 1985, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc958>>.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC5905] Mills, D., Martin, J., Ed., Burbank, J., and W. Kasch, "Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification", RFC 5905, DOI 10.17487/RFC5905, June 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5905>>.

## Author's Address

Harlan Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
P.O. Box 918  
Talent, OR 97540  
US

Email: [stenn@nwttime.org](mailto:stenn@nwttime.org)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 26, 2019

H. Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
March 25, 2019

Network Time Protocol I-Do Extension Field  
draft-stenn-ntp-i-do-06

Abstract

This proposal defines and describes a mechanism by which cooperating NTP instances may communicate any optional features they are willing to admit they support.

RFC EDITOR: PLEASE REMOVE THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH BEFORE PUBLISHING:

The source code and issues list for this draft can be found in  
<https://github.com/hstenn/ietf-ntp-i-do>

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## 1. Introduction

The first implementation of NTPv4 was released in 2003, and was defined by RFC 5905 [RFC5905]. It contains an optional and now obsolete public-key security protocol, Autokey, which is defined by RFC 5906 [RFC5906]. Until very recently, Autokey has been the only implemented use of NTP packet Extension Fields. New proposals for extension fields are being written and there is currently no convenient way to learn if a remote instance of NTP supports any extension fields or not. This proposal contains a method to tell a remote instance of NTP what we (are willing to admit we) support, and ask what they (are willing to admit they) support.

### 1.1. 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].

## 2. The I-Do Extension Field

### 2.1. Overview

The purpose of the I-DO EF is to provide information to the remote side about our capabilities.

If an incoming packet contains an unrecognized extension field, one of several things will happen. While that unrecognized extension

field SHOULD be ignored, an implementation MAY choose to drop the entire packet.

If any extension field is present there ordinarily SHOULD be a MAC following the extension field. However, an older conforming NTP implementation will require that any EF MUST be followed by a MAC.

Some extension fields are unable to be "signed" by a MAC, regardless of whether or not that MAC is a traditional MAC or an extension field MAC.

In the previous two cases, a conforming legacy system that receives these types of packets will interpret the unrecognized EF as a missing or legacy MAC, and return a crypto-NAK.

If the remote system replies with a crypto-NAK, that is a good indication that it is running older software that does not recognize EFs and thinks we have sent an invalid MAC. In this case, we SHOULD NOT send that system newer EFs.

If the remote system replies without including an I-DO-RESPONSE EF, we at least know they can handle EFs, but they either don't understand I-DO or are not willing to tell us anything. In this case, we SHOULD NOT send any newer EFs.

If the remote system replies with a packet that includes an I-DO-RESPONSE EF, then we SHOULD remember what they told us, and use that information appropriately. In other words, we can exchange packets containing any new EFs that we agree on, and we should not exchange packets containing any new EFs that we have not agreed on.

In client/server mode, it makes sense for the client to send an I-DO to the server, and notice how the server responds. While the server SHOULD respond with an I-DO-RESPONSE EF, it likely does not make sense for the server to send an I-DO EF in response to a client request.

In symmetric mode, either side may initiate sending an I-DO EF, and the receiving side SHOULD reply with an I-DO-RESPONSE EF.

In broadcast mode, the broadcast server MAY send broadcast packets that include an I-DO EF, but note that if, counter to recommended practice, these packets are unauthenticated they MAY cause client machines to misinterpret the packet as having invalid authentication. In this situation, the broadcast server SHOULD alternate sending broadcast server packets with and without an I-DO EF, to insure that all clients receive time packets they will accept. Note that if, as recommended, broadcast packets are authenticated, a conforming client

SHOULD have no difficulty in receiving a broadcast (mode 5) packet from a server that includes an I-DO EF.

## 2.2. I-DO Packet Format

The content of the I-DO extension field is an ordinary four octet Extension Field header followed by a payload consisting of an appropriate number of two octet I-DO values that use nonzero values to indicate a supported feature. An I-DO value of zero is ignored. The payload section must end on a four-octet boundary.

There are two types of nonzero I-DO values that may be used. They are both defined in the IANA NTP Extension Field Table (Section 4). These values are either Extension Field Types, where only the low-order values (0x01 thru 0xFE) are used, or I-DO Types, where all 16 bits are used and the bottom octet is currently always 0xFF.

The examples below are built using information from the following Standards and proposals:

RFC 5906 [RFC5906]

NTP-EXTENSION-FIELDS [NTP-EXTENSION-FIELD]

MAC-LAST-EF [DRAFT-MAC-LAST-EF]

0										1										2										3									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1								
Field Type										Field Length																													
I-Do 1										...																													
I-Do N										Padding																													

### NTP Extension Field: I-DO - Overview

Field Type: TBD (Recommendation for IANA: 0x0007 (I-Do), 0x8007 (I-Do Response))

Field Length: as needed

Payload: An enumeration of the supported base Field Types, followed by any zero padding (0x0000) needed to fill the payload to the desired 32-bit boundary.

Example: A system that wants to advertise support for Autokey and I-DO, sending to a system that responds with support for I-DO, NTS, MAC-EF, and LAST-EF.

										1										2										3									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1								
+-----+																																							

NTP Extension Field: I-Do - Example

0										1										2										3									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1								
+-----+-----+-----+-----+																																							
Field Type (0x8007)										Field Length (0x000a)																													
+-----+-----+-----+-----+																																							
0x0003										0x0004																													
+-----+-----+-----+-----+																																							
0x0007										0x0008																													
+-----+-----+-----+-----+																																							

NTP Extension Field: I-Do Response - Example

### 2.3. Behavior

The sender of any I-Do extension field MUST send an extension field with a Field Type of 0x0007 (I-Do) and SHOULD include a payload with any 0x0000 padding values after enumerating the supported base Extension Field Types. If the responding system recognizes the I-Do extension field, its response MUST include an extension field with a Field Type of 0x8007 (I-Do Response), and SHOULD include a payload with any 0x0000 padding values after enumerating the supported base Extension Field Types.

Any system that receives an I-Do extension field as either an "offer" or a "response" SHOULD scan the entire payload looking for nonzero values that specify the capabilities of the remote association.

Any system that receives an I-Do "offer", 0x0007, SHOULD reply with an I-Do "response", 0x8007.

Any system that sends an I-Do "offer" or "response" may send as few or as many of its supported Field Types as it chooses. At any subsequent time, either side may re-negotiate the list of supported

field types it is prepared to accept from the other system by sending a new I-Do extension field.

The most-recently received I-Do list replaces any previous I-Do list.

### 3. Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Sam Weiler.

### 4. IANA Considerations

This memo requests IANA to allocate NTP Extension Field Types:

0x0007 (I-DO)

0x8007 (I-DO Response)

and NTP Extension Field I-DO types:

0x00FF through

0xFDFF Reserved for future I-DO types

0xFEFF (I-DO Leap Smear REFIDs)

0xFFFF (I-DO IPv6 REFID hash)

for this proposal.

### 5. Security Considerations

No additional or unusual security considerations are expected if this proposal is adopted.

No feedback has been received suggesting this proposal creates any new security considerations.

### 6. References

#### 6.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.



- [RFC5905] Mills, D., Martin, J., Ed., Burbank, J., and W. Kasch,  
"Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms  
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<<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5905>>.

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<<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5906>>.

## Author's Address

Harlan Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
P.O. Box 918  
Talent, OR 97540  
US

Email: [stenn@nwttime.org](mailto:stenn@nwttime.org)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 26, 2019

H. Stenn  
D. Mayer  
Network Time Foundation  
March 25, 2019

Network Time Protocol MAC/Last Extension Fields  
draft-stenn-ntp-mac-last-ef-04

Abstract

NTP packets can be authenticated by a Message Authentication Code (MAC) if a MAC is present at the end of an NTP packet. The legacy format for this MAC is not formatted as an NTP Extension Field, and its presence may cause some implementations a parsing ambiguity.

This proposal introduces two ways to resolve this problem. One is to provide a MAC Extension Field. The other is an extension field that unambiguously declares itself to be the last extension field in an NTP packet (so any additional data MUST be a legacy MAC).

RFC EDITOR: PLEASE REMOVE THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH BEFORE PUBLISHING:

The source code and issues list for this draft can be found in <https://github.com/hstenn/ietf-ntp-mac-last-ef>

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## 1. Introduction

NTPv4 is defined by RFC 5905 [RFC5905], and it and earlier versions of the NTP Protocol have supported symmetric private key Message Authentication Code (MAC) authentication. MACs were first described in Appendix C of RFC 1305 [RFC1305] and are further described in RFC 5905 [RFC5905]. As the number of Extension Fields grows there is an increasing chance some implementations will find a parsing ambiguity when deciding if the "next" set of data is an Extension Field or a legacy MAC. This proposal defines two new Extension Fields to avoid this potential ambiguity. One, LAST-EF, is used to signify that it is the last Extension Field in the packet. If the LAST-EF is present, any subsequent data MUST be considered to be a legacy MAC, or if you prefer, any subsequent data MUST NOT be considered to be an EF. The other, MAC-EF, allows one or more MACs to be encapsulated in an Extension Field. If all parties in an association support MAC-EF, the use of a legacy MAC may be avoided.

### 1.1. Requirements Language

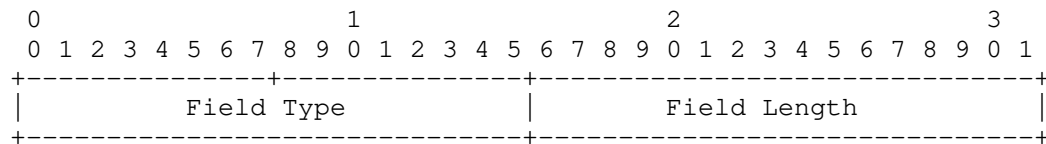
The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

## 2. The Last Extension Field Extension Field - LAST-EF

Now that multiple extension fields are a possibility, additional packet data could be either an Extension Field or a legacy MAC. Having a means to indicate that there are no more Extension Fields in an NTP packet and any subsequent data **MUST** be something else, almost certainly a legacy MAC, is a valuable facility.

The format of a LAST-EF is an Extension Field comprised of an identified Field Type and an appropriate Field Length.

In the example below the Field Length in the LAST-EF is 4, because there is clearly no need in this case for the 28 octets required by RFC 7822 [RFC7822]. But the LAST-EF could have any supported length, as any payload is ignored.



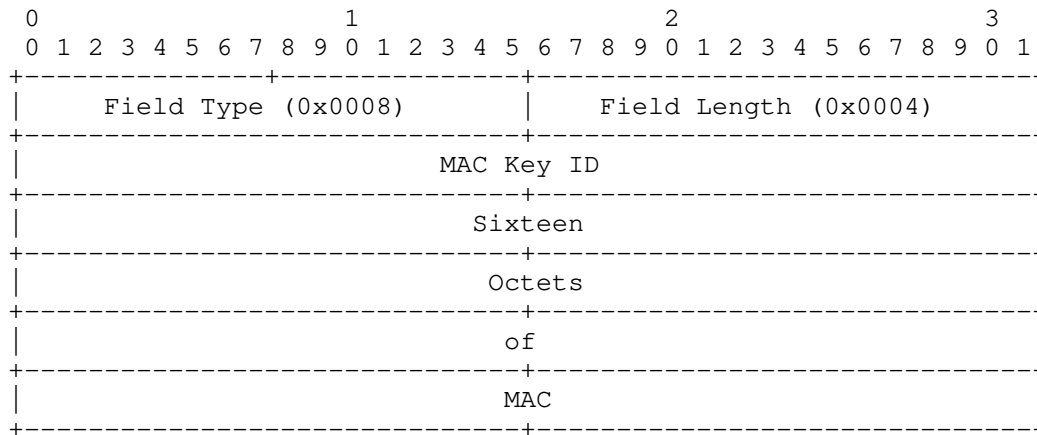
NTP Extension Field: Last Extension Field - LAST-EF

Field Type: TBD (Recommendation for IANA: 0x0008 (Last Extension Field))

Field Length: 4 (minimum)

Payload: Ignored if present - none needed. **SHOULD** be zeroes.

Example:



Example: NTP Extension Field: Last Extension Field, followed by a Legacy MAC

### 3. MAC Extension Field

Now that multiple extension fields are a possibility, there is a chance that additional packet data could be either an Extension Field or a legacy MAC. There is benefit to encapsulating the MAC in an extension field. By encapsulating the MAC in an EF, we also have the option to include multiple MACs in a packet, which may be of use in broadcast scenarios, for example.

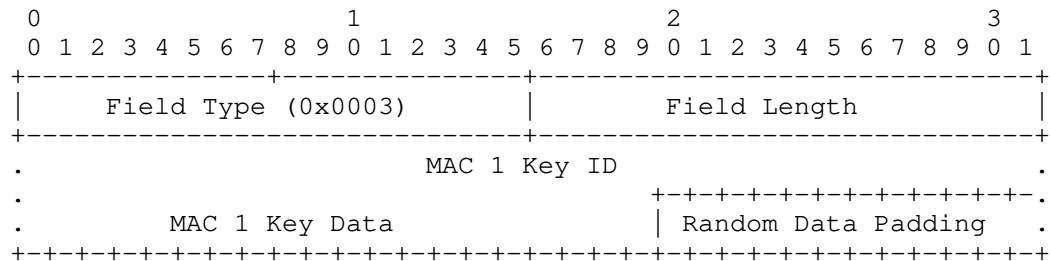
There are two forms of this extension field. The first supports a single MAC, requiring 4 octets' overhead for the EF header. The second form supports one or more MACs in the EF payload, and requires at least 8 octets.

The format of a MAC-EF is an Extension Field comprised of an identified Field Type and an appropriate Field Length.

A Field Type value of TBD (0x0003 is suggested) identifies this extension field as a MAC Extension field for a single MAC. In this case, the payload consists of the four octet MAC Key ID followed by the MAC digest, and any desired (possibly random data) padding.

A Field Type value of TBD (0x0103 is suggested) identifies this extension field as a MAC extension field for one or more MACs. In this case, the payload consists of an unsigned 16-bit MAC Count (N) followed by N unsigned 16-bit MAC length fields. If there are an even number of MACs specified there is an unused 16-bit field which SHOULD be 0x0000 at the end of the set of MAC length values so that the subsequent MAC data is longword (4-octet) aligned. Each MAC

SHALL be padded so that any subsequent MAC starts on a 4-octet boundary. Optional (possibly random data) padding is allowed.

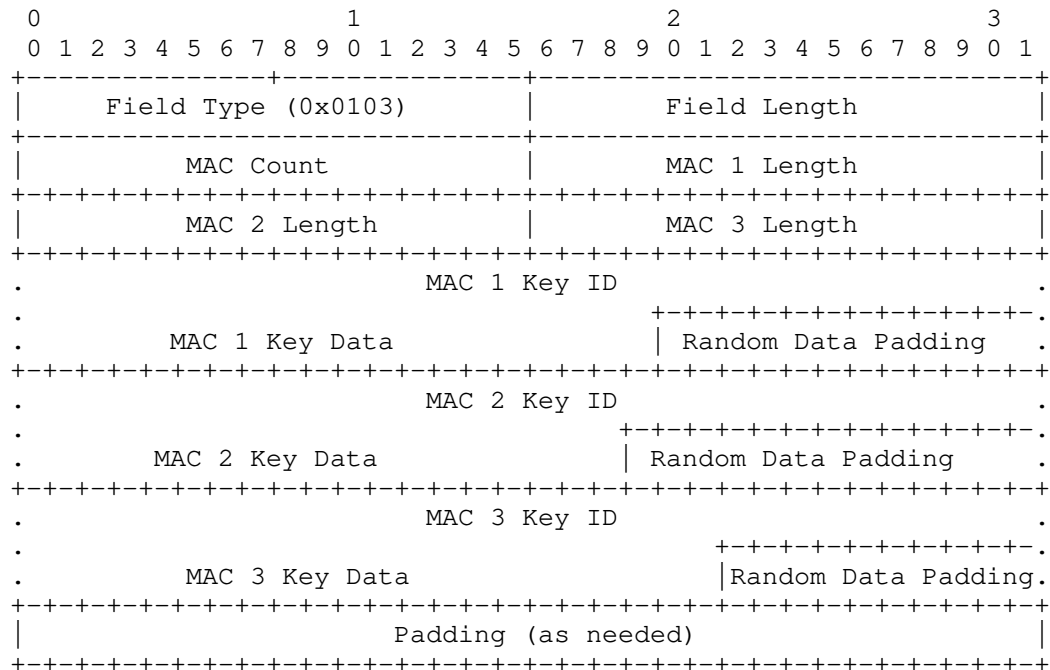


NTP Extension Field: MAC EF Format (Single MAC)

Field Type: TBD (Recommendation for IANA: 0x0003 (MAC-EF: Single MAC))

Field Length: As needed.

Payload: As described.



NTP Extension Field: MAC EF Format (1 or more MACs)

Field Type: TBD (Recommendation for IANA: 0x0103 (MAC-EF: 1 or more MACs))

Field Length: As needed.

Payload: As described.

A MAC consisting of 4 octets of zeros means the MAC is a crypto-NAK, as defined by RFC5905 [RFC5905].

Additional MACs SHOULD NOT be present if there is a crypto-NAK present in the packet.

Each MAC within the extension field consists of a 32-bit key identifier which SHOULD be unique to the set of key identifiers in this MAC extension field followed by ((MAC Length) - 4) octets of data, optionally followed by random octets to pad the key data to the length specified earlier in the extension field. That key identifier is a shared secret which defines the algorithm to be used and a cookie or secret to be used in generating the digest. The MAC digest is produced by hashing the data from the beginning of the NTP packet up to but not including the start of the MAC extension field. The calculation of the digest SHOULD be a hash of this data concatenated with the 32-bit keyid (in network-order), and the key. When sending or receiving a key identifier each side needs to agree on the key identifier, algorithm and the cookie or secret used to produce the digest along with the digest lengths. Note that the sender may send more bytes than are required by the digest algorithm. This would be done to make it more difficult for a casual observer to identify the algorithm being used based on the length of the data. The digest data begins immediately after the key ID, and any padding octets SHOULD be random.

#### 4. Acknowledgements

MAC-EF: The authors gratefully acknowledge Dave Mills for his insightful comments. Hal Murray asked if there was a way for the MAC-EF to require only 4 octets of overhead if there was only a single MAC in the payload.

#### 5. IANA Considerations

This memo requests IANA to allocate NTP Extension Field Types:

0x0003 MAC-EF (Single MAC)

0x0103 MAC-EF (1 or more MACs)

0x0008 LAST-EF

## 6. Security Considerations

The security considerations of time protocols in general are discussed in RFC7384 [RFC7384], and the security considerations of NTP are discussed in RFC5905 [RFC5905].

Digests MD5, DES and SHA-1 are considered compromised and should not be used [COMP].

[DISCUSS] Each MAC length should be at least 20 octets long to allow for 4 octets of key ID and at least 16 octets of digest and random padding. For a 128-bit digest, there would be 4 octets of key ID, 16 octets of digest, plus any desired octets of random padding. For SHA-256 digests there are 4 octets of key ID, 32 octets digest, plus any desired octets of random padding. Using MAC lengths that include random padding may make it more difficult for an attacker to know which digest algorithms are used.

## 7. Normative References

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Authors' Addresses

Harlan Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
P.O. Box 918  
Talent, OR 97540  
US

Email: [stenn@nwttime.org](mailto:stenn@nwttime.org)

Danny Mayer  
Network Time Foundation  
P.O. Box 918  
Talent, OR 97540  
US

Email: [mayer@ntp.org](mailto:mayer@ntp.org)

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 26, 2019

H. Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
March 25, 2019

Network Time Protocol Suggested REFID Extension Field  
draft-stenn-ntp-suggest-refid-05

Abstract

NTP's Reference ID, or REFID, identifies the source of time in a timestamp or time packet. In NTP packets sent over the network the REFID is used to identify the "system peer", and in the long-term general case its fundamental purpose is to prevent a one-degree timing loop. Each instance of NTP decides for itself what REFID it will put in its outgoing packets, and there is currently no way for an external time source to tell or recommend this value in the case where that external time source is selected as the "system peer."

The SUGGESTED-REFID NTP Extension Field proposal is a backward-compatible way for a time source to tell its peers or clients "If you use me as your system peer, use this nonce as your REFID."

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## 1. Introduction

NTP has been widely used through several revisions, with the latest being RFC 5905 [RFC5905]. A core component of the protocol and the algorithms is the Reference ID, or REFID, which is used to identify the time source. Traditionally, when the source of time was another system the REFID was the IPv4 address of that other system. If the remote system was using IPv6 for its connection, a 4 octet digest value of the IPv6 address was used. The general case core purpose of the REFID is to prevent a one-degree timing loop (where if A has several timing sources that include B, if B decides to get its time from A we don't want A then deciding to get its time from B). The REFID is considered to be "public data" and is a vital core-component of the base NTP packet. In an increasingly hostile Internet, knowledge of a system's time source is abusable information. If a system's REFID is the IPv4 address of its system peer, an attacker can try to use that information to send spoofed time packets to either or both the target or the target's server, attempting to cause a disruption in time service. There is also a clear use-case for having a special REFID for use if systems are exchanging leap-smeared time. This proposal is a backward-compatible way for a time source to tell its peers or clients "If you use me as your system peer, use

this nonce as your REFID." This nonce, a Suggested REFID, SHOULD be untraceable to the sending system. When used to hide the identity of a server, if the receiving system uses this Suggested REFID nonce instead of the IPv4 address as its REFID, this type of attack and information disclosure is prevented. When used to indicate that a system is either offering leap-smear time or is synchronized to a leap-smear time source, this information can be used to prevent unwanted synchronization to a source that is not offering the "flavor" of time we want, and, in the case where a leap smear correction continues into the next day, the second half of a leap smear correction can be applied in the expected manner.

This SUGGESTED-REFID NTP Extension Field proposal is a simple, clean, backward-compatible way for an external time source to request that the receiving system use the provided nonce in the case where the receiving system uses the sending system as its system peer.

### 1.1. 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].

## 2. The REFID

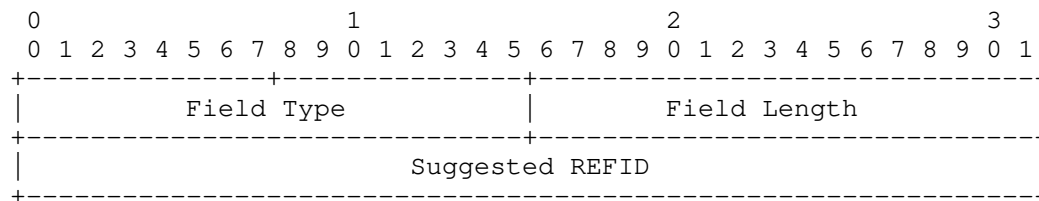
The core reason for the REFID in the NTP Protocol is to prevent a timing loop of degree 1. Put another way, if servers A and B are exchanging time with each other and server B decides to follow A as its system peer, the REFID that B will use must be able to identify server A. The interpretation of a REFID is based on the stratum, as documented in RFC 5905 [RFC5905], section 7.3, "Packet Header Variables". At Stratum 2+, which will be the case if servers A and B are exchanging packets over IPv4, if server B follows A, then B will have A's IPv4 address as its REFID. When A asks B for its time, A will see that B is synchronized to A because B will tell A that its REFID is A's IPv4 address, so when A sees its IP address as B's REFID, A knows that if it were to follow B for its time then there would be a timing loop. In this case, A will not select B as a potential source of time.

Another related use case for the REFID centers around the increasing use of leap-smearing time servers when the insertion (or any eventual deletion) of a leap second occurs. It is critical that operators and client systems be able to identify when a server is offering leap-smear time. Furthermore, with the current practice of smearing the insertion of a leap second starting at noon UTC on the day of the leap event and completing the smear at noon UTC on the day after the leap event, a server that is operating during a leap smear event must

be able to immediately identify if it should respond with either correct or leap-smear time.

### 3. The Suggested REFID Extension Field

Since there is no way in the base NTP packet for "this" instance of an NTP server to tell the "other" instance what REFID it should use if the "other" instance decides to use "this" instance as its system peer, the best available way to convey this information is via an extension field.



NTP Extension Field: REFID Suggestion

Field Type: TBD (Recommendation for IANA: 0x0006 (Suggested REFID))

Field Length: 0x0008

Suggested REFID: The 4 octets of the suggested REFID. Random nonce REFID values SHOULD be 0xFDxxxxxx, where the bottom 3 octets SHOULD be random values.

Examples: When decoded as an IPv4 address, a random nonce suggested REFID would decode as 253.0.0.0 thru 253.255.255.255.

### 4. Generating and Sending a Nonce as the Suggested REFID Extension Field

A system that decides to send a nonce as a Suggested REFID extension field SHOULD generate a new Suggested REFID nonce for each new association. It MAY generate a new Suggested REFID nonce for any association in any response. In addition to remembering the IP-based REFID, the sender MUST also remember its most-recent Suggested REFID nonce.

Since the core NTPv4 and earlier protocols do not contain any way to tell the recipient what to use as a REFID and RFC 5905 [RFC5905] uses the IPv4 address of the sender as the REFID if the association is effected over an IPv4 connection, this means that an attacker can simply send an NTP client request to a server knowing that server's system peer will be returned as the REFID in the response packet. At

this point, an attacker can, if that REFID is an IPv4 address, begin to launch attacks at the target forging the putative IP of the target's time source, or the attacker can start forging packets to the putative time server claiming to be from the target, in an attempt to cause the time server to limit or deny time service to the target.

Using a nonce for the REFID that is only recognized by the sending machine effectively prevents this type of attack.

If servers S1, S2, and S3 are all exchanging time with each other and are all using the Suggested REFID mechanism, there is a 3 in 16,777,216 ( $2^{24}$ ) chance that two different servers in the same group will happen to choose the same nonce, and that would produce a false-positive timing loop detection. If a nonce Suggested REFID is never changed, this false-positive condition will occur for potentially a long time. This small risk can be reduced by periodically generating a new Suggested REFID.

#### 5. Remembering a Nonce Suggested REFID Extension Field

An NTP server keeps track of the IP address it uses to talk to its peers. If an NTP server chooses to send a Suggested REFID to an associated peer, the server MUST remember this value. When checking for a timing loop, the Suggested REFID must also be included in the list of tested REFID values.

A set of NTP servers that are acting as a group of time servers SHOULD be using peer associations (NTP mode 1 and 2 packets), and SHOULD NOT be using client/server (NTP mode 3 and 4) exchanges. Nevertheless, implementors should be aware that the recommendation against using client/server associations for time groups may be ignored, and should be conscious of the choices they make and the configuration options they offer in order to accomodate (or at least document) this situation.

#### 6. The Suggested REFID Extension Field and Leap Smear REFIDs

The Suggested REFID can play an important part when a server has a client population that receives leap-smear time.

The current preferred behavior for servers that offer leap-smear time is to offer leap-smear time in response to appropriate client (mode 3) requests. There are two competing forces at play during this time:

- Clients that want correct time should get correct time.

- Clients that want leap-smeared time should get leap-smeared time.

An additional complication is that a leap-second insertion event begins at noon UTC, when the Leap Indicator is 1, but the smear is only halfway applied at midnight UTC, when the Leap Indicator changes back to 0. There is no simple way for the client to let its server(s) know that it is using leap-smeared time.

One simple way for the client to let its server(s) know that it is using and wants leap-smeared time is for the client to use a Leap Smear REFID [DRAFT-LEAP-SMEAR-REFID] in its client (mode 3) requests during the entire leap smear period.

## 7. Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Martin Burnicki and Sam Weiler.

## 8. IANA Considerations

This memo requests IANA to allocate NTP Extension Field Type 0x0006 (Suggested REFID) for this proposal.

## 9. Security Considerations

Adopting this proposal will provide a much needed mechanism by which cooperating systems can agree on a less trackable and less identifiable nonce for the REFID. It will also provide a means to properly and better handle leap-smearing events with populations where some clients want correct time and other clients want leap-smeared time, thus enabling better time synchronization.

No reports of adverse consequences of adopting this proposal have been received.

## 10. References

### 10.1. Normative References

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## Author's Address

Harlan Stenn  
Network Time Foundation  
P.O. Box 918  
Talent, OR 97540  
US

Email: [stenn@nwttime.org](mailto:stenn@nwttime.org)