

# **A Bootstrapping Procedure to Discover and Authenticate DoT/DoH Servers for IoT and BYOD Devices**

**draft-reddy-add-iot-byod-bootstrap-01**  
**IETF 108**

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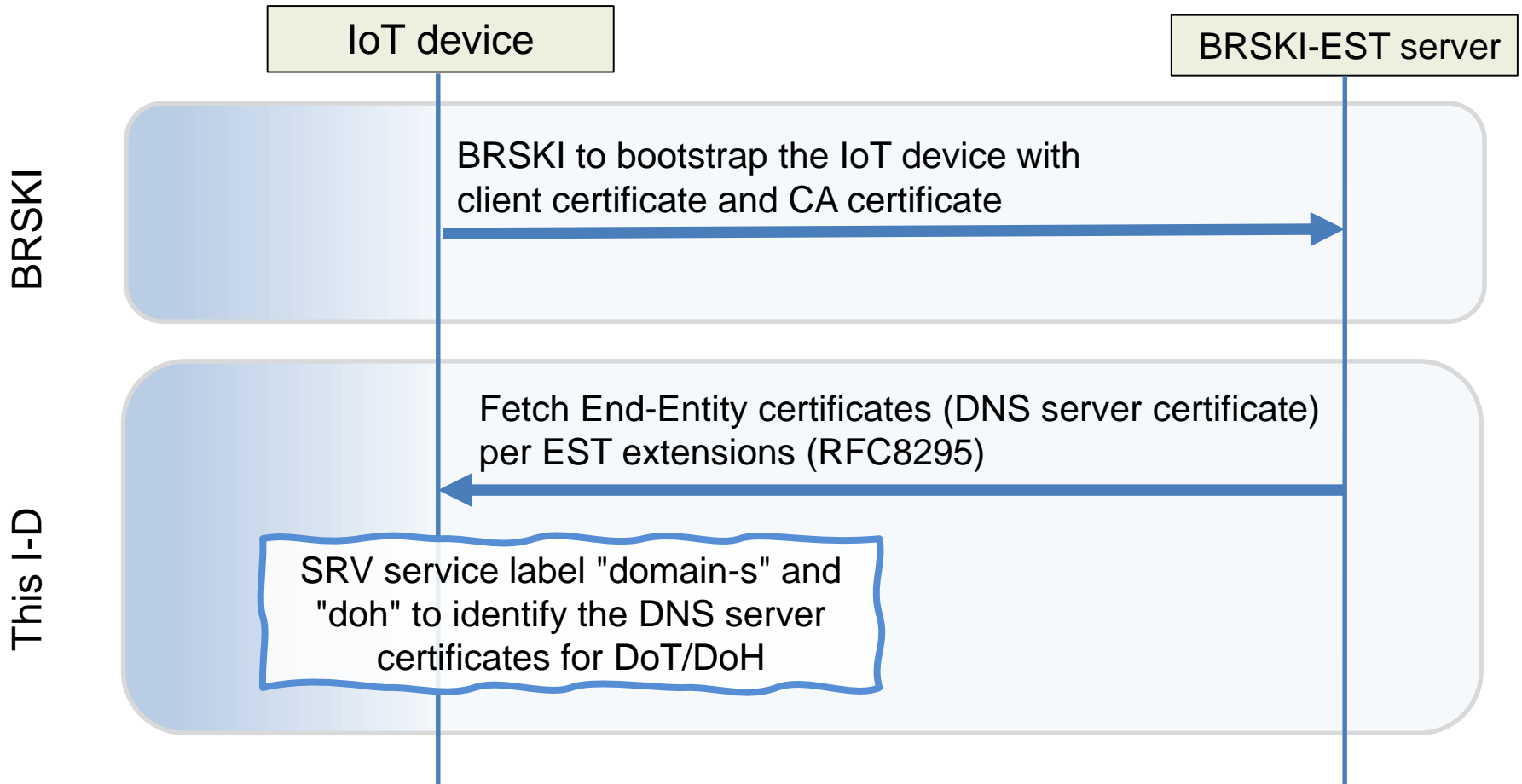
# Agenda

- Solution overview
  - Bootstrapping IoT Devices
  - Bootstrapping of BYOD Devices
- Connection handshake and DNS server certificate validation

# Overview: Local DoT/DoH

- Secure Discovery and authentication of local DoT/DoH servers
- Scope: IoT devices and BYOD ("Bring Your Own Device") in Enterprise networks
- Motivation for local DoT/DoH
  - Manufacturer Usage Description (RFC8520) domain ACLs need DNS visibility
  - Block Malware
  - Local names (`www-internal.example.com`)

# Bootstrapping IoT Devices



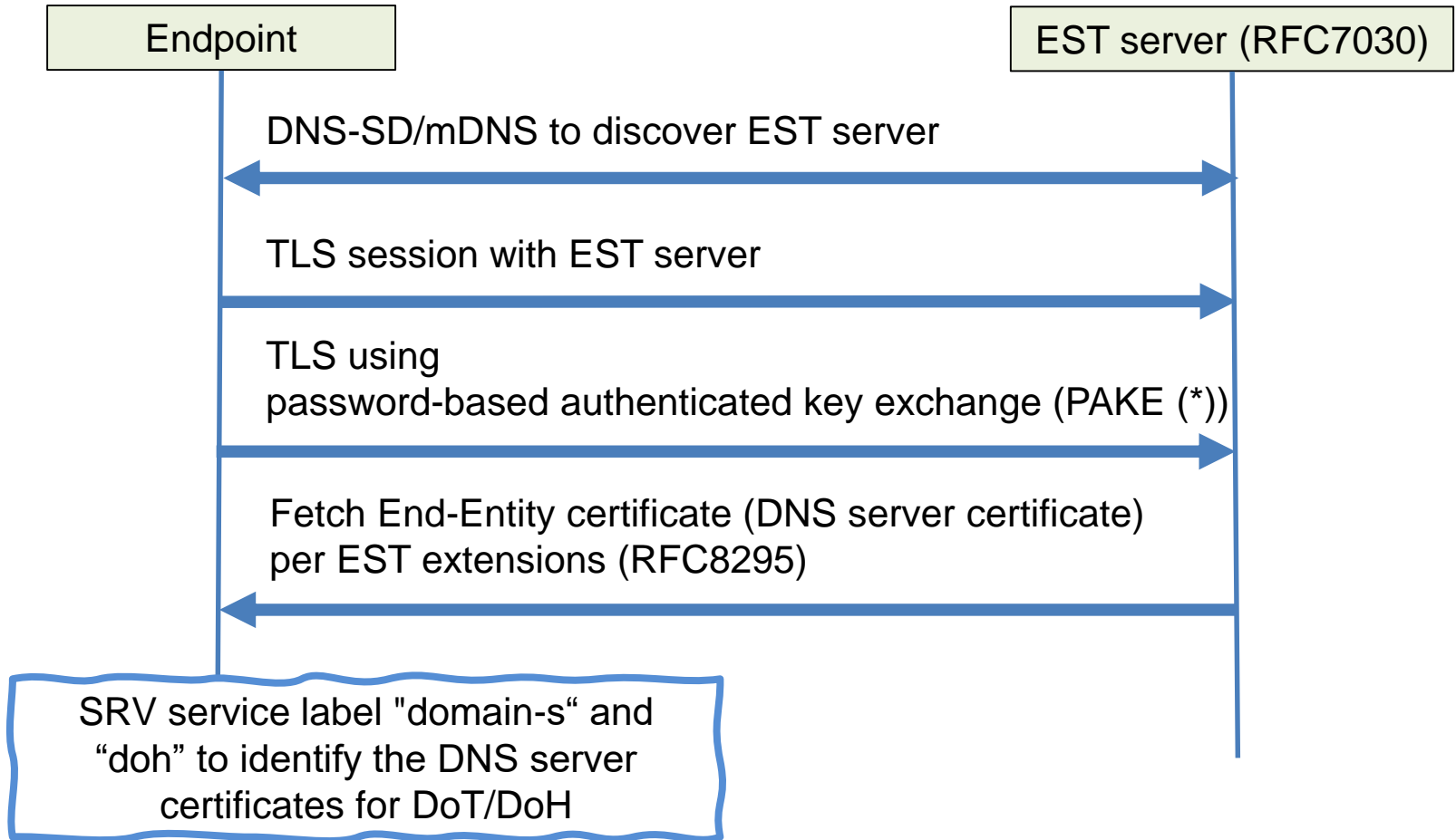
Bootstrapping Remote Secure Key Infrastructures (BRSKI), [draft-ietf-anima-bootstrapping-keyinfra](#)

# DoH/DoT for BYoD Endpoints

- IT-owned devices are managed
  - Firefox Group Policy, Chrome settings, MDM, etc.
- BYoD are self-managed, so won't use:
  - MDM
  - Configuration Profile (e.g., Over-The-Air enrollment)
- This draft focuses on bootstrapping BYOD **without** MDM or configuration profile.

<https://github.com/mozilla/policy-templates/blob/master/README.md#dnsoverhttps>  
<https://www.chromium.org/developers/dns-over-https>

# Bootstrapping BYOD endpoints



(\*) CFRG selected draft-haase-cpace and draft-krawczyk-cfrg-opaque

# Connection handshake and DNS server certificate validation

- DoH/DoT server certificate MUST match DNS server certificate downloaded from EST server
- Validate the certificate using the Implicit trust anchor database entries
  - The DNS server certificate must pass PKIX certificate path validation
  - As required by EST (Section 3.2 of [RFC8295](#))

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- Comments and suggestions are welcome

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