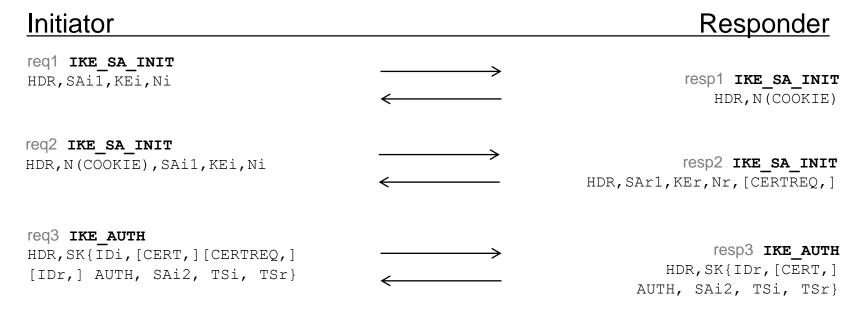
# Revised Cookie Processing in IKEv2

draft-smyslov-ipsecme-ikev2-cookie-revised

Valery Smyslov svan@elvis.ru

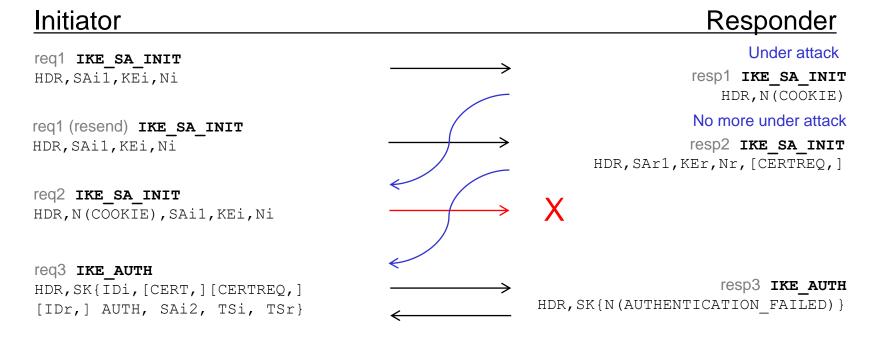
**IETF 109** 

## Using Cookies in IKEv2



The most recent IKE\_SA\_INIT request is included in the AUTH payload calculation in the IKE\_AUTH exchange. In this example it is req2 for both the initiator and the responder.

#### **Problem Scenario 1**



The most recent IKE\_SA\_INIT request sent by the initiator is req2, while the responder only received req1, so authentication is failed.

#### Problem Scenario 2

Initiator Responder Under attack req1 IKE SA INIT resp1 IKE SA INIT HDR, SAi1, KEi, Ni HDR, N (COOKIE, c1) Under attack, cookie secret changed req1 (resend) IKE SA INIT HDR, SAil, KEi, Ni resp2 IKE SA INIT HDR, N (COOKIE, c2) req2 IKE SA INIT resp3 IKE SA INIT HDR, N (COOKIE, c2), SAi1, KEi, Ni HDR, SAr1, KEr, Nr, [CERTREQ,] req3 IKE SA INIT HDR, N (COOKIE, c1), SAi1, KEi, Ni req4 IKE AUTH resp4 IKE AUTH HDR, SK{IDi, [CERT, ] [CERTREQ, ] HDR, SK { N (AUTHENTICATION FAILED) } [IDr,] AUTH, SAi2, TSi, TSr}

The most recent IKE\_SA\_INIT request sent by the initiator is req3, while the responder only received req2, so authentication is failed.

#### Source of the Problem

- The IKE\_SA\_INIT request can be sent several times with different content depending on the responder state
- If there is high probability of packets loss and reordering, then peers may complete the IKE\_SA\_INIT exchange having different views on what was the most recently sent IKE\_SA\_INIT request
- This request message is used in calculation of the AUTH payload, so if peers use different messages authentication would erroneously fail

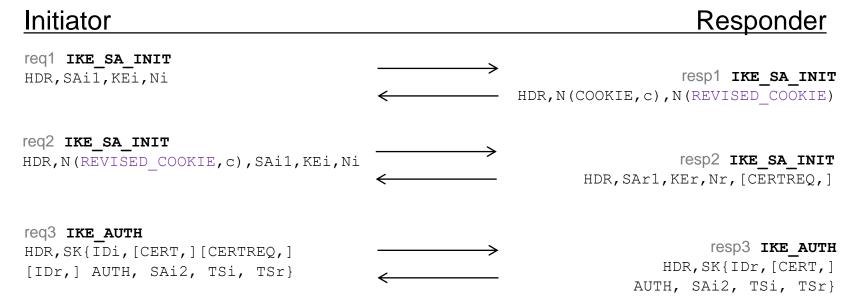
## Severity of the Problem

- There are some preconditions for this problem to become noticeable
  - network with high probability of packet loss and delay
  - relatively frequent change of responder state (either changing cookie generation secret or changing responder's mind whether it is under attack)
- It might be rare in normal conditions, but in stress tests we observed that up to 5% of SAs failed due to this problem
  - for customers it looks strange that authentication sometimes failed with proper credentials
- This is a protocol flaw

#### Proposed Solution Overview

- Revise cookie processing by excluding Notify payload containing cookie (if present) from the IKE\_SA\_INIT request message when calculating the AUTH payload content
  - the cookie is already verified by the responder, no need to include it into the data to be authenticated
- For backward compatibility make the revised processing negotiable

## Negotiation



Responder includes a new notification REVISED\_COOKIE in the message containing COOKIE notification. If initiator also supports this extension, it returns cookie in this notification instead of COOKIE notification.

## Revised Cookie Processing

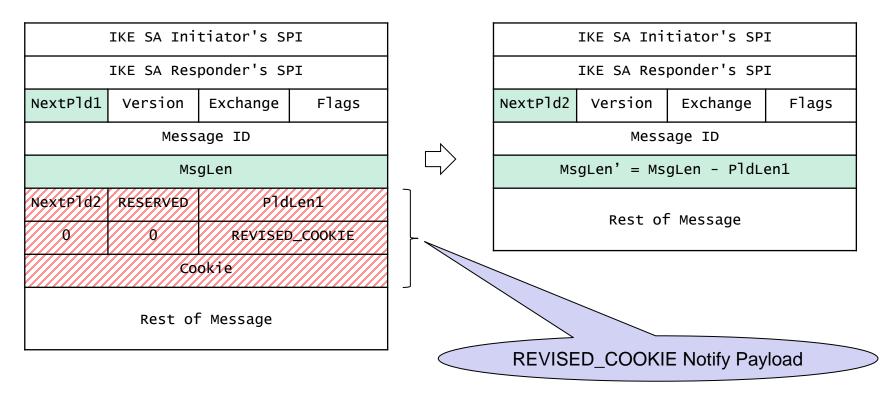
- If peers agreed upon using this extension then the cookie processing is changed
  - no changes in cookie anti-clogging function responder still sends stateless cookie and when it is returned back by initiator it MUST be verified before message is processed

According to RFC7296 initiator's AUTH payload is calculated by signing (or MAC'ing) the blob:

InitiatorSignedOctets = RealMessage1 | NonceRData | MACedIDForI

 if REVISED\_COOKIE Notify payload is present in RealMessage1 (i.e. in IKE\_SA\_INIT request message), then for the purpose of AUTH payload calculation the message is modified as if it contained no this payload

## Adjusting IKE\_SA\_INIT Request for AUTH Payload Calculation



#### **Thanks**

- Comments? Questions?
- Is this problem worth to address?
- Is the suggested approach reasonable?
- WG adoption?