Trustworthiness Vectors for the Software Updates of Internet of Things (SUIT) Workflow Model
draft-birkholz-rats-suit-claims-03

Abstract

The IETF Remote Attestation Procedures (RATS) architecture defines Conceptual Messages as input and output of the appraisal process that assesses the trustworthiness of remote peers: Evidence and Attestation Results. Based on the Trustworthiness Vectors defined in Trusted Path Routing, this document defines a core set of Claims to be used in Evidence and Attestation Results for the Software Update for the Internet of Things (SUIT) Workflow Model. Consecutively, this document is in support of the Trusted Execution Environment Provisioning (TEEP) architecture, which defines the assessment of remote peers via RATS and uses SUIT for evidence generation as well as a remediation measure to improve trustworthiness of given remote peers.

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1. Introduction

Attestation Results are an essential output of Verifiers as defined in the Remote ATtestation procedureS (RATS) architecture [I-D.ietf-rats-architecture]. They are consumed by Relying Parties: the entities that intend to build future decisions on trustworthiness assessments of remote peers. Attestation Results must be easily appraised by Relying Parties -- in contrast to the rather complex or domain-specific Evidence appraised by Verifiers.
In order to create Attestation Results, a Verifier must consume Evidence generated by a given Attester (amongst other Conceptual Messages, such as Endorsements and Attestation Policies). Both Evidence and Attestation Results are composed of Claims. This document highlights and defines a set of Claims to be used in Evidence and Attestation Results that are based on the SUIT Workflow Model [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]. In the scope of this document, an Attester takes on the role of a SUIT Recipient: the system that receives a SUIT Manifest.

1.1. SUIT Workflow Model and Procedures

This document focuses on Evidence and Attestation Results that can be generated based on the output of SUIT Procedures. The SUIT Workflow Model allows for two types of SUIT Procedures generating Reports on the Attester as defined in the SUIT Manifest specification [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]:

Update Procedures: A procedure that updates a device by fetching dependencies, software images, and installing them.

An Update Procedure creates a Report about mutable software components that are installed or updated on hardware components.

Boot Procedures: A procedure that boots a device by checking dependencies and images, loading images, and invoking one or more image.

A Boot Procedure creates a Report on measured boot events (e.g. during Secure Boot).

The Records contained in each type of Report can be used as Claims in Evidence generation on the Attester for Remote Attestation Procedures as described in this document. Analogously, a corresponding Verifier appraising that Evidence can generate Attestation Results using the Claims defined in this document.

Both types of SUIT Procedures pass several stages (e.g. dependency-checking is one stage). The type and sequence of stages are defined by the Command Sequences included in a SUIT Manifest. For each stage in which a Command from the Command Sequence is executed a Record is created. All Records of a SUIT procedure contain binary results limited to "fail" or "pass". The aggregated sequence of all Records is composed into a Report.
This document specifies new Claims derived from Command Sequence Reports and relates them to Claims defined in Attestation Results for Secure Interactions [I-D.ietf-rats-ar4si] -- if applicable to the operational state of installed and updated software.

The Claims defined in this document are in support of the Trusted Execution Environment Provisioning (TEEP) architecture. During TEEP, the current operational state of an Attester is assessed via RATS. If the corresponding Attestation Results -- as covered in this document -- indicate insufficient Trustworthiness Tiers in a Trustworthiness Vector with respect to installed software, the SUIT Workflow Model is used for remediation.

1.2. Terminology

This document uses the terms and concepts defined in [I-D.ietf-rats-architecture], [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest], and [I-D.ietf-teep-architecture].

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. Trustworthiness Vectors

While there are usage scenarios where Attestation Results can be binary decisions, more often than not the assessment of trustworthiness is represented by a more fine-grained spectrum or based on multiple factors. These shades of Attestation Results are captured by the definition of Trustworthiness Vectors in Attestation Results for Secure Interaction [I-D.ietf-rats-ar4si]. Trustworthiness Vectors are sets of Trustworthiness Claims representing appraisal outputs produced by a Verifier (Attestation Results). Each of these Trustworthiness Claims has a Trustworthiness Tier ranging from Affirmed to None.

An Attester processing SUIT Manifests can manages three types of information about it’s Target Environments:

* installed manifests including initial state (e.g. factory default),

* hardware component identifiers that represent identifiable targets of updates, and
* SUIT Interpreter results (e.g. test-failed) generated during updates.

Every SUIT Manifest maps to a certain intended state of a device. Every intended device composition of software components associated with hardware components can therefore be expressed based on a SUIT Manifest. The current operational state of a device can be represented in the same form, including the initial state.

As a result, the Claims defined in this document are bundled by the scope of the information represented in SUIT Manifests, i.e., dedicated blobs of software that are the payload of a SUIT Manifest. All Claims associated with an identifiable SUIT Manifest MUST always be bundled together in a Claims set that is limited to the Claims defined in this document.

3. SUIT Claims

The Claim description in this document uses CDDL as the formal modeling language for Claims. This approach is aligned with [I-D.ietf-rats-eat]. All Claims are based on information elements as used in the SUIT Manifest specification [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]. For instance, a SUIT Class ID is represented as an UUID. Analogously, the corresponding class-identifier Claim found below is based on a UUID. SUIT Claims are differentiated in:

* software and hardware characteristics (System Properties), and
* reports about updates and their SUIT Commands (SUIT Records).
* success/failure reports

Each type of Claims is always bundled in a dedicated Claim Set. Implementations can encode this information in various different ways (data models), e.g., sets, sequences, or nested structures.

The SUIT Report is defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-report]. It is used verbatim in this draft. The following subsections define the SUIT Report Claims for RATS.

3.1. System Properties Claims

System Properties Claims are composed of:

* Hardware Component Claims and
* Software Component Claims.
Correspondingly, the Claim definitions below highlight if a Claim is generic or hw/sw-component specific.

3.1.1. vendor-identifier

A RFC 4122 UUID representing the vendor of the Attester or one of its hardware and/or software components.

$$system-property-claim //= (vendor-identifier =>
                          (RFC4122_UUID / cbor-pen))
                      cbor-pen = #6.112(bstr)

3.1.2. class-identifier

A RFC 4122 UUID representing the class of the Attester or one of its hardware and/or software components.

$$system-property-claim //= ( class-identifier => RFC4122_UUID )

3.1.3. device-identifier

A RFC 4122 UUID representing the Attester.

$$system-property-claim //= ( device-identifier => RFC4122_UUID )

3.1.4. image-digest

A fingerprint computed over a software component image on the Attester. This Claim is always bundled with a component-identifier or component-index.

$$system-property-claim //= ( image-digest => digest )

3.1.5. image-size

The size of a firmware image on the Attester.

$$system-property-claim //= ( image-size => size )

3.1.6. version

The Version of a hardware or software component of the Attester.

$$system-property-claim //= ( version => version-value )
3.2. Interpreter Record Claims

This class of Claims represents the content of SUIT Records generated by Interpreters running on Recipients. They are always bundled into Claim Sets representing SUIT Reports and are intended to be included in Evidence generated by an Attester. The Interpreter Record Claims appraised by a Verifier can steer a corresponding a Firmware Appraisal procedures that consumes this Evidence. Analogously, these Claims can be re-used in generated Attestation Results as Trustworthiness Vectors [I-D.ietf-rats-ar4si].

3.2.1. record-success

The result of a Command that was executed by the Interpreter on an Attester.

$$\text{interpreter-record-claim} //= (\ \text{record-success} => \text{bool})$$

3.2.2. component-index

A positive integer representing an entry in a flat list of indices mapped to software component identifiers to be updated.

$$\text{system-property-claim} //= (\ \text{component-index} => \text{uint})$$

3.2.3. dependency-index

A thumbprint of a software component that an update depends on.

$$\text{interpreter-record-claim} //= (\ \text{dependency-index} => \text{digest})$$

3.2.4. command-index

A positive integer representing an entry in a SUIT_Command_Sequence identifying a Command encoded as a SUIT Manifest Directive or SUIT Manifest Condition.

$$\text{interpreter-record-claim} //= (\ \text{command-index} => \text{uint})$$

3.2.5. nominal-parameters

A list of SUIT_Parameters associated with a specific Command that was executed by the Interpreter on an Attester.

$$\text{interpreter-record-claim} //= (\ \text{actual-parameters} => \text{parameter-list})$$

3.3. Generic Record Conditions (TBD)
* test-failed
* unsupported-command
* unsupported-parameter
* unsupported-component-id
* payload-unavailable
* dependency-unavailable
* critical-application-failure
* watchdog-timeout

4. List of Commands (TBD)
* Check Vendor Identifier
* Check Class Identifier
* Verify Image
* Set Component Index
* Override Parameters
* Set Dependency Index
* Set Parameters
* Process Dependency
* Run
* Fetch
* Use Before
* Check Component Offset
* Check Device Identifier
* Check Image Not Match
* Check Minimum Battery
* Check Update Authorized
* Check Version
* Abort
* Try Each
* Copy
* Swap
* Wait For Event
* Run Sequence
* Run with Arguments

5. References

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5.2. Informative References


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Firmware Encryption with SUIT Manifests
draft-ietf-suit-firmware-encryption-04

Abstract

This document specifies a firmware update mechanism where the firmware image is encrypted. Firmware encryption uses the IETF SUIT manifest with key establishment provided by the hybrid public-key encryption (HPKE) scheme and the AES Key Wrap (AES-KW) with a pre-shared key-encryption key. Encryption of the firmware image is accomplished using the established content encryption key and a mutually agreed symmetric encryption algorithm, such as AES-GCM or AES-CCM.

Status of This Memo

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1. Introduction

Vulnerabilities with Internet of Things (IoT) devices have raised the need for a reliable and secure firmware update mechanism that is also suitable for constrained devices. To protect firmware images the SUIT manifest format was developed [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]. The SUIT manifest provides a bundle of metadata about the firmware for an IoT device, where to find the firmware image, and the devices to which it applies.
The SUIT information model [RFC9124] details the information that has to be offered by the SUIT manifest format. In addition to offering protection against modification, which is provided by a digital signature or a message authentication code, the firmware image may also be afforded confidentiality using encryption.

Encryption prevents third parties, including attackers, from gaining access to the firmware binary. Hackers typically need intimate knowledge of the target firmware to mount their attacks. For example, return-oriented programming (ROP) requires access to the binary and encryption makes it much more difficult to write exploits.

The SUIT manifest provides the data needed for authorized recipients of the firmware image to decrypt it. The firmware image is encrypted using a symmetric key. This symmetric cryptographic key is established for encryption and decryption, and that key can be applied to a SUIT manifest, firmware images, or personalization data, depending on the encryption choices of the firmware author.

A symmetric key can be established using a variety of mechanisms; this document defines two approaches for use with the IETF SUIT manifest, namely:

* hybrid public-key encryption (HPKE), and
* AES Key Wrap (AES-KW) using a pre-shared key-encryption key (KEK).

These choices reduce the number of possible key establishment options and thereby help increase interoperability between different SUIT manifest parser implementations.

The document also contains a number of examples.

2. Conventions and Terminology

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.

This document assumes familiarity with the IETF SUIT manifest [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest], the SUIT information model [RFC9124] and the SUIT architecture [RFC9019].

The terms sender and recipient are defined in [RFC9180] and have the following meaning:
* Sender: Role of entity which sends an encrypted message.
* Recipient: Role of entity which receives an encrypted message.

Additionally, the following abbreviations are used in this document:

* Key Wrap (KW), defined in RFC 3394 [RFC3394] for use with AES.
* Key-encryption key (KEK), a term defined in RFC 4949 [RFC4949].
* Content-encryption key (CEK), a term defined in RFC 2630 [RFC2630].
* Hybrid Public Key Encryption (HPKE), defined in [RFC9180].

The main use case of this document is to encrypt firmware. However, SUIT manifests may require other payloads than firmware images to experience confidentiality protection using encryption. While the term firmware is used throughout the document, plaintext other than firmware images may get encrypted using the described mechanism. Hence, the terms firmware (image) and plaintext are used interchangeably.

3. Architecture

[RFC9019] describes the architecture for distributing firmware images and manifests from the author to the firmware consumer. It does, however, not detail the use of encrypted firmware images.

This document enhances the SUIT architecture to include firmware encryption. Figure 1 shows the distribution system, which represents the firmware server and the device management infrastructure. The distribution system is aware of the individual devices to which a firmware update has to be delivered.
Firmware encryption requires the sender to know the firmware consumers and the respective credentials used by the key distribution mechanism. For AES-KW the KEK needs to be known and, in case of HPKE, the sender needs to be in possession of the public key of the recipient.

The firmware author may have knowledge about all devices that need to receive an encrypted firmware image but in most cases this will not be likely. The distribution system certainly has the knowledge about the recipients to perform firmware encryption.

To offer confidentiality protection for firmware images two deployment variants need to be supported:

* The firmware author acts as the sender and the recipient is the firmware consumer (or the firmware consumers).

* The firmware author encrypts the firmware image with the distribution system as the initial recipient. Then, the distribution system decrypts and re-encrypts the firmware image towards the firmware consumer(s). Delegating the task of re-
encrypting the firmware image to the distribution system offers flexibility when the number of devices that need to receive encrypted firmware images changes dynamically or when updates to KEKs or recipient public keys are necessary. As a downside, the author needs to trust the distribution system with performing the re-encryption of the firmware image.

Irrespective of the two variants, the key distribution data (in form of the COSE_Encrypt structure) is included in the SUIT envelope rather than in the SUIT manifest since the manifest will be digitally signed (or MACed) by the firmware author.

Since the SUIT envelope is not protected cryptographically an adversary could modify the COSE_Encrypt structure. For example, if the attacker alters the key distribution data then a recipient will decrypt the firmware image with an incorrect key. This will lead to expending energy and flash cycles until the failure is detected. To mitigate this attack, the optional suit-cek-verification parameter is added to the manifest. Since the manifest is protected by a digital signature (or a MAC), an adversary cannot successfully modify this value. This parameter allows the recipient to verify whether the CEK has successfully been derived.

Details about the changes to the envelope and the manifest can be found in the next section.

4. SUIT Envelope and SUIT Manifest

This specification introduces two extensions to the SUIT envelope and the manifest structure, as motivated in Section 3.

The SUIT envelope is enhanced with a key exchange payload, which is carried inside the suit-protection-wrappers parameter, see Figure 2. One or multiple SUIT_Encryption_Info payload(s) are carried within the suit-protection-wrappers parameter. The content of the SUIT_Encryption_Info payload is explained in Section 5 (for AES-KW) and in Section 6 (for HPKE). When the encryption capability is used, the suit-protection-wrappers parameter MUST be included in the envelope.
SUIT_Envelope_Tagged = #6.107(SUIT_Envelope)
SUIT_Envelope = {
    suit-authentication-wrapper => bstr .cbor SUIT_Authentication,
    suit-manifest   => bstr .cbor SUIT_Manifest,
    SUIT_Severable_Manifest_Members,
    suit-protection-wrappers => bstr .cbor {
        *(int/str) => [+ SUIT_Encryption_Info]
    }
    * SUIT_Integrated.Payload,
    * SUIT_Integrated.Dependency,
    * $$SUIT_Envelope_Extensions,
    * (int => bstr)
}

Figure 2: SUIT Envelope CDDL.

The manifest is extended with a CEK verification parameter (called suit-cek-verification), see Figure 3. This parameter is optional and is utilized in environments where battery exhaustion attacks are a concern. Details about the CEK verification can be found in Section 7.

SUIT_Manifest = {
    suit-manifest-version => 1,
    suit-manifest-sequence-number => uint,
    suit-common => bstr .cbor SUIT_Common,
    ? suit-reference-uri => tstr,
    ? suit-cek-verification => bstr,
    SUIT_Severable_Members_Choice,
    SUIT_Unseverable_Members,
    * $$SUIT_Manifest_Extensions,
}

Figure 3: SUIT Manifest CDDL.

5. AES Key Wrap

The AES Key Wrap (AES-KW) algorithm is described in RFC 3394 [RFC3394], and it can be used to encrypt a randomly generated content-encryption key (CEK) with a pre-shared key-encryption key (KEK). The COSE conventions for using AES-KW are specified in Section 12.2.1 of [RFC8152]. The encrypted CEK is carried in the COSE_recipient structure alongside the information needed for AES-KW. The COSE_recipient structure, which is a substructure of the COSE_Encrypt structure, contains the CEK encrypted by the KEK.
When the firmware image is encrypted for use by multiple recipients, there are three options. We use the following notation \( \text{KEK}(R_1, S) \) is the KEK shared between recipient \( R_1 \) and the sender \( S \). Likewise, \( \text{CEK}(R_1, S) \) is shared between \( R_1 \) and \( S \). If a single CEK or a single KEK is shared with all authorized recipients \( R \) by a given sender \( S \) in a certain context then we use \( \text{CEK}(_, S) \) or \( \text{KEK}(_, S) \), respectively. The notation \( \text{ENC}(\text{plaintext}, \text{key}) \) refers to the encryption of plaintext with a given key.

* If all authorized recipients have access to the KEK, a single COSE_recipient structure contains the encrypted CEK. This means \( \text{KEK}(*, S) \text{ ENC(CEK,KEK)} \), and \( \text{ENC}(\text{firmware}, \text{CEK}) \).

* If recipients have different KEKs, then multiple COSE_recipient structures are included but only a single CEK is used. Each COSE_recipient structure contains the CEK encrypted with the KEKs appropriate for the recipient. In short, \( \text{KEK}_1(R_1, S), \ldots, \text{KEK}_n(R_n, S) \), \( \text{ENC}(\text{CEK}, \text{KEK}_i) \) for \( i=1 \) to \( n \), and \( \text{ENC}(\text{firmware}, \text{CEK}) \). The benefit of this approach is that the firmware image is encrypted only once with a CEK while there is no sharing of the KEK across recipients. Hence, authorized recipients still use their individual KEKs to decrypt the CEK and to subsequently obtain the plaintext firmware.

* The third option is to use different CEKs encrypted with KEKs of the authorized recipients. Assume there are \( \text{KEK}_1(R_1, S), \ldots, \text{KEK}_n(R_n, S) \), and for \( i=1 \) to \( n \) the following computations need to be made: \( \text{ENC}(\text{CEK}_i, \text{KEK}_i) \) and \( \text{ENC}(\text{firmware,CEK}_i) \). This approach is appropriate when no benefits can be gained from encrypting and transmitting firmware images only once. For example, firmware images may contain information unique to a device instance.

Note that the AES-KW algorithm, as defined in Section 2.2.3.1 of [RFC3394], does not have public parameters that vary on a per-invocation basis. Hence, the protected structure in the COSE_recipient is a byte string of zero length.

The COSE_Encrypt conveys information for encrypting the firmware image, which includes information like the algorithm and the IV, even though the firmware image is not embedded in the COSE_Encrypt.ciphertext itself since it conveyed as detached content.

The CDDL for the COSE_Encrypt_Tagged structure is shown in Figure 4.
COSE_Encrypt_Tagged = #6.96(COSE_Encrypt)
SUIT_Encryption_Info = COSE_Encrypt_Tagged

COSE_Encrypt = [
  protected   : bstr .cbor outer_header_map_protected,
  unprotected : outer_header_map_unprotected,
  ciphertext  : null,                  ; because of detached ciphertext
  recipients  : [ + COSE_recipient ]
]

outer_header_map_protected =
{
  1 => int,                   ; algorithm identifier
  * label =values             ; extension point
}

outer_header_map_unprotected =
{
  5 => bstr,                   ; IV
  * label =values              ; extension point
}

COSE_recipient = [
  protected   : bstr .size 0,
  unprotected : recipient_header_map,
  ciphertext  : bstr           ; CEK encrypted with KEK
]

recipient_header_map =
{
  1 => int,                   ; algorithm identifier
  4 => bstr,                   ; key identifier
  * label =values             ; extension point
}

Figure 4: CDDL for AES Key Wrap Encryption

The COSE specification requires a consistent byte stream for the authenticated data structure to be created, which is shown in Figure 5.

Enc_structure = [
  context : "Encrypt",
  protected : empty_or_serialized_map,
  external_aad : bstr
]
Figure 5: CDDL for Enc_structure Data Structure

As shown in Figure 4, there are two protected fields: one protected field in the COSE_Encrypt structure and a second one in the COSE_recipient structure. The ‘protected’ field in the Enc_structure, see Figure 5, refers to the content of the protected field from the COSE_Encrypt structure.

The value of the external_aad MUST be set to null.

The following example illustrates the use of the AES-KW algorithm with AES-128.

We use the following parameters in this example:

* IV: 0x26, 0x68, 0x23, 0x06, 0xd4, 0xfb, 0x28, 0xca, 0x01, 0xb4, 0x3b, 0x80
* KEK: "aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa"
* KID: "kid-1"
* Plaintext Firmware: "This is a real firmware image."
* Firmware (hex):
  5468697320697320612072656167652E

The COSE_Encrypt structure, in hex format, is (with a line break inserted):

D860843A10101A1054C266B2306D4FB28CA01B43B80F68340A2012204456B69642D
315818AF09622B4F40F17930129D18D0CEA46F159C49E7F68B644D

The resulting COSE_Encrypt structure in a diagnostic format is shown in Figure 6.
Figure 6: COSE_Encrypt Example for AES Key Wrap

The CEK, in hex format, was "4C805F1587D624ED5E0DBB7A7F7FA7EB" and the encrypted firmware (with a line feed added) was:

A8B6E61EF17FBAD1F1BF3235B3C64C06098EA512223260
F9425105F67F0FB6C92248AE289A025258F06C2AD70415

6. Hybrid Public-Key Encryption (HPKE)

Hybrid public-key encryption (HPKE) [RFC9180] is a scheme that provides public key encryption of arbitrary-sized plaintexts given a recipient’s public key.

For use with firmware encryption the scheme works as follows: HPKE, which internally utilizes a non-interactive ephemeral-static Diffie-Hellman exchange to derive a shared secret, is used to encrypt a CEK. This CEK is subsequently used to encrypt the firmware image. Hence, the plaintext passed to HPKE is the randomly generated CEK. The output of the HPKE SealBase function is therefore the encrypted CEK along with HPKE encapsulated key (i.e. the ephemeral ECDH public key).

Only the holder of recipient’s private key can decapsulate the CEK to decrypt the firmware. Key generation in HPKE is influenced by additional parameters, such as identity information.
This approach allows all recipients to use the same CEK to encrypt the firmware image, in case there are multiple recipients, to fulfill a requirement for the efficient distribution of firmware images using a multicast or broadcast protocol.

[I-D.ietf-cose-hpke] defines the use of HPKE with COSE.

An example of the COSE_Encrypt structure using the HPKE scheme is shown in Figure 7. It uses the following algorithm combination:

* AES-GCM-128 for encryption of the (detached) firmware image.
* AES-GCM-128 for encryption of the CEK as well as ECDH with NIST P-256 and HKDF-SHA256 as a Key Encapsulation Mechanism (KEM).

```plaintext
96_0([{  
  / protected header with alg=AES-GCM-128 /  
  h’a10101′,  
  / unprotected header with nonce /  
  {5: h’938b528516193cc7123ff037809f4c2a’},  
  / detached ciphertext /  
  null,  
  / recipient structure /  
  [  
    / protected field with alg for HPKE /  
    h’a1013863′,  
    / unprotected header /  
    {  
      / ephemeral public key with x / y coordinate /  
      -1: h’a401022001215820a596f2ca8d159c04942308ca90  
          cfbfca65b108c1a27df8fe191a063d00d7c5172258  
          20aef47a45d6d6c572e7bd1b9f3e69b50ad3875c68  
          f6da0caaa90c675df4162c39’,  
      / kid for recipient static ECDH public key /  
      4: h’6b69642d32’,  
    },  
    / encrypted CEK /  
    h’9aba6fa44e9b2ceef9d646614dcd6b31a3b9d37c7a  
        65b099a8152533062’,  
  ],
})
```

Figure 7: COSE_Encrypt Example for HPKE
7. CEK Verification

The suit-cek-verification parameter contains a byte string resulting from the encryption of 8 bytes of 0xA5 using the CEK with a nonce of all zeros and empty additional data using the cipher algorithm and mode also used to encrypt the plaintext.

As explained in Section 3, the suit-cek-verification parameter is optional to implement and optional to use. When used, it reduces the risk of an battery exhaustion attack against the IoT device.

8. Complete Examples

[[Editor’s Note: Add examples for a complete manifest here (including a digital signature), multiple recipients, encryption of manifests (in comparison to firmware images).]]

9. Security Considerations

The algorithms described in this document assume that the party performing the firmware encryption

* shares a key-encryption key (KEK) with the firmware consumer (for use with the AES-Key Wrap scheme), or

* is in possession of the public key of the firmware consumer (for use with HPKE).

Both cases require some upfront communication interaction, which is not part of the SUIT manifest. This interaction is likely provided by an IoT device management solution, as described in [RFC9019].

For AES-Key Wrap to provide high security it is important that the KEK is of high entropy, and that implementations protect the KEK from disclosure. Compromise of the KEK may result in the disclosure of all key data protected with that KEK.

Since the CEK is randomly generated, it must be ensured that the guidelines for random number generations are followed, see [RFC8937].

In some cases third party companies analyse binaries for known security vulnerabilities. With encrypted firmware images this type of analysis is prevented. Consequently, these third party companies either need to be given access to the plaintext binary before encryption or they need to become authorized recipients of the encrypted firmware images. In either case, it is necessary to explicitly consider those third parties in the software supply chain when such a binary analysis is desired.

10. IANA Considerations

This document does not require any actions by IANA.

11. References

11.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-cose-hpke]

[I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]


11.2. Informative References

Appendix A. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Henk Birkholz for his feedback on the CDDL description in this document. Additionally, we would like to thank Michael Richardson and Carsten Bormann for their review feedback. Finally, we would like to thank Dick Brooks for making us aware of the challenges firmware encryption imposes on binary analysis.

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Abstract

This specification describes the format of a manifest. A manifest is a bundle of metadata about code/data obtained by a recipient (chiefly the firmware for an IoT device), where to find that code/data, the devices to which it applies, and cryptographic information protecting the manifest. Software updates and Trusted Invocation both tend to use sequences of common operations, so the manifest encodes those sequences of operations, rather than declaring the metadata.

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1. Introduction

A firmware update mechanism is an essential security feature for IoT devices to deal with vulnerabilities. While the transport of firmware images to the devices themselves is important there are already various techniques available. Equally important is the inclusion of metadata about the conveyed firmware image (in the form of a manifest) and the use of a security wrapper to provide end-to-end security protection to detect modifications and (optionally) to make reverse engineering more difficult. End-to-end security allows the author, who builds the firmware image, to be sure that no other party (including potential adversaries) can install firmware updates on IoT devices without adequate privileges. For confidentiality protected firmware images it is additionally required to encrypt the firmware image. Starting security protection at the author is a risk mitigation technique so firmware images and manifests can be stored on untrusted repositories; it also reduces the scope of a compromise of any repository or intermediate system to be no worse than a denial of service.

A manifest is a bundle of metadata describing one or more code or data payloads and how to:

* Obtain any dependencies
* Obtain the payload(s)
* Install them
* Verify them
* Load them into memory
* Invoke them

This specification defines the SUIT manifest format and it is intended to meet several goals:

* Meet the requirements defined in [RFC9124].
* Simple to parse on a constrained node
* Simple to process on a constrained node
* Compact encoding
* Comprehensible by an intermediate system
* Expressive enough to enable advanced use cases on advanced nodes
* Extensible

The SUIT manifest can be used for a variety of purposes throughout its lifecycle, such as:
* a Firmware Author to reason about releasing a firmware.
* a Network Operator to reason about compatibility of a firmware.
* a Device Operator to reason about the impact of a firmware.
* the Device Operator to manage distribution of firmware to devices.
* a Plant Manager to reason about timing and acceptance of firmware updates.
* a device to reason about the authority & authenticity of a firmware prior to installation.
* a device to reason about the applicability of a firmware.
* a device to reason about the installation of a firmware.
* a device to reason about the authenticity & encoding of a firmware at boot.

Each of these uses happens at a different stage of the manifest lifecycle, so each has different requirements.

It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the high-level firmware update architecture [RFC9019] and the threats, requirements, and user stories in [RFC9124].

The design of this specification is based on an observation that the vast majority of operations that a device can perform during an update or Trusted Invocation are composed of a small group of operations:
* Copy some data from one place to another
* Transform some data
* Digest some data and compare to an expected value
* Compare some system parameters to an expected value
In this document, these operations are called commands. Commands are classed as either conditions or directives. Conditions have no side-effects, while directives do have side-effects. Conceptually, a sequence of commands is like a script but the language is tailored to software updates and Trusted Invocation.

The available commands support simple steps, such as copying a firmware image from one place to another, checking that a firmware image is correct, verifying that the specified firmware is the correct firmware for the device, or unpacking a firmware. By using these steps in different orders and changing the parameters they use, a broad range of use cases can be supported. The SUIT manifest uses this observation to optimize metadata for consumption by constrained devices.

While the SUIT manifest is informed by and optimized for firmware update and Trusted Invocation use cases, there is nothing in the SUIT Information Model ([RFC9124]) that restricts its use to only those use cases. Other use cases include the management of trusted applications (TAs) in a Trusted Execution Environment (TEE), as discussed in [I-D.ietf-teep-architecture].

2. Conventions and Terminology

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.

Additionally, the following terminology is used throughout this document:

* SUIT: Software Update for the Internet of Things, also the IETF working group for this standard.

* Payload: A piece of information to be delivered. Typically Firmware for the purposes of SUIT.

* Resource: A piece of information that is used to construct a payload.

* Manifest: A manifest is a bundle of metadata about the firmware for an IoT device, where to find the firmware, and the devices to which it applies.
* Envelope: A container with the manifest, an authentication wrapper with cryptographic information protecting the manifest, authorization information, and severable elements.

* Update: One or more manifests that describe one or more payloads.

* Update Authority: The owner of a cryptographic key used to sign updates, trusted by Recipients.

* Recipient: The system, typically an IoT device, that receives and processes a manifest.

* Manifest Processor: A component of the Recipient that consumes Manifests and executes the commands in the Manifest.

* Component: An updatable logical block of the Firmware, Software, configuration, or data of the Recipient.

* Component Set: A group of interdependent Components that must be updated simultaneously.

* Command: A Condition or a Directive.

* Condition: A test for a property of the Recipient or its Components.


* Trusted Invocation: A process by which a system ensures that only trusted code is executed, for example secure boot or launching a Trusted Application.

* A/B images: Dividing a Recipient’s storage into two or more bootable images, at different offsets, such that the active image can write to the inactive image(s).

* Record: The result of a Command and any metadata about it.


* Procedure: The process of invoking one or more sequences of commands.

* Update Procedure: A procedure that updates a Recipient by fetching dependencies and images, and installing them.
* Invocation Procedure: A procedure in which a Recipient verifies dependencies and images, loading images, and invokes one or more image.

* Software: Instructions and data that allow a Recipient to perform a useful function.

* Firmware: Software that is typically changed infrequently, stored in nonvolatile memory, and small enough to apply to [RFC7228] Class 0-2 devices.

* Image: Information that a Recipient uses to perform its function, typically firmware/software, configuration, or resource data such as text or images. Also, a Payload, once installed is an Image.

* Slot: One of several possible storage locations for a given Component, typically used in A/B image systems

* Abort: An event in which the Manifest Processor immediately halts execution of the current Procedure. It creates a Record of an error condition.

3. How to use this Document

This specification covers five aspects of firmware update:

* Section 4 describes the device constraints, use cases, and design principles that informed the structure of the manifest.

* Section 5 gives a general overview of the metadata structure to inform the following sections

* Section 6 describes what actions a Manifest processor should take.

* Section 7 describes the process of creating a Manifest.

* Section 8 specifies the content of the Envelope and the Manifest.

To implement an updatable device, see Section 6 and Section 8. To implement a tool that generates updates, see Section 7 and Section 8.

The IANA consideration section, see Section 11, provides instructions to IANA to create several registries. This section also provides the CBOR labels for the structures defined in this document.
The complete CDDL description is provided in Appendix A, examples are given in Appendix B and a design rational is offered in Appendix C. Finally, Appendix D gives a summarize of the mandatory-to-implement features of this specification.

This specification covers the core features of SUIT. Additional specifications describe functionality of advanced use cases, such as:

* Firmware Encryption is covered in [I-D.ietf-suit-firmware-encryption]

* Update Management is covered in [I-D.ietf-suit-update-management]

* Features, such as dependencies, key delegation, multiple processors, required by the use of multiple trust domains are covered in [I-D.ietf-suit-trust-domains]

* Secure reporting of the update status is covered in [I-D.ietf-suit-report]

* Compression of firmware images

4. Background

Distributing software updates to diverse devices with diverse trust anchors in a coordinated system presents unique challenges. Devices have a broad set of constraints, requiring different metadata to make appropriate decisions. There may be many actors in production IoT systems, each of whom has some authority. Distributing firmware in such a multi-party environment presents additional challenges. Each party requires a different subset of data. Some data may not be accessible to all parties. Multiple signatures may be required from parties with different authorities. This topic is covered in more depth in [RFC9019]. The security aspects are described in [RFC9124].

4.1. IoT Firmware Update Constraints

The various constraints of IoT devices and the range of use cases that need to be supported create a broad set of requirements. For example, devices with:

* limited processing power and storage may require a simple representation of metadata.

* bandwidth constraints may require firmware compression or partial update support.
* bootloader complexity constraints may require simple selection between two bootable images.
* small internal storage may require external storage support.
* multiple microcontrollers may require coordinated update of all applications.
* large storage and complex functionality may require parallel update of many software components.
* extra information may need to be conveyed in the manifest in the earlier stages of the device lifecycle before those data items are stripped when the manifest is delivered to a constrained device.

Supporting the requirements introduced by the constraints on IoT devices requires the flexibility to represent a diverse set of possible metadata, but also requires that the encoding is kept simple.

4.2. SUIT Workflow Model

There are several fundamental assumptions that inform the model of Update Procedure workflow:

* Compatibility must be checked before any other operation is performed.
* In some applications, payloads must be fetched and validated prior to installation.

There are several fundamental assumptions that inform the model of the Invocation Procedure workflow:

* Compatibility must be checked before any other operation is performed.
* All payloads must be validated prior to loading.
* All loaded images must be validated prior to execution.

Based on these assumptions, the manifest is structured to work with a pull parser, where each section of the manifest is used in sequence. The expected workflow for a Recipient installing an update can be broken down into five steps:

1. Verify the signature of the manifest.
2. Verify the applicability of the manifest.

3. Fetch payload(s).

4. Install payload(s).

When installation is complete, similar information can be used for validating and running images in a further three steps:

1. Verify image(s).

2. Load image(s).

3. Run image(s).

If verification and running is implemented in a bootloader, then the bootloader MUST also verify the signature of the manifest and the applicability of the manifest in order to implement secure boot workflows. The bootloader may add its own authentication, e.g. a Message Authentication Code (MAC), to the manifest in order to prevent further verifications.

5. Metadata Structure Overview

This section provides a high level overview of the manifest structure. The full description of the manifest structure is in Section 8.4

The manifest is structured from several key components:

1. The Envelope (see Section 5.1) contains the Authentication Block, the Manifest, any Severable Elements, and any Integrated Payloads.

2. The Authentication Block (see Section 5.2) contains a list of signatures or MACs of the manifest.

3. The Manifest (see Section 5.3) contains all critical, non-severable metadata that the Recipient requires. It is further broken down into:

   1. Critical metadata, such as sequence number.

   2. Common metadata, such as affected components.

   3. Command sequences, directing the Recipient how to install and use the payload(s).
4. Integrity check values for severable elements.

4. Severable elements (see Section 5.4).

5. Integrated payloads (see Section 5.5).

The diagram below illustrates the hierarchy of the Envelope.

5.1. Envelope

The SUIT Envelope is a container that encloses the Authentication Block, the Manifest, any Severable Elements, and any integrated payloads. The Envelope is used instead of conventional cryptographic envelopes, such as COSE_Envelope because it allows modular processing, severing of elements, and integrated payloads in a way that would add substantial complexity with existing solutions. See Appendix C.1 for a description of the reasoning for this.

See Section 8.2 for more detail.
5.2. Authentication Block

The Authentication Block contains a bstr-wrapped SUIT Digest Container, see Section 10, and one or more [RFC8152] CBOR Object Signing and Encryption (COSE) authentication blocks. These blocks are one of:

* COSE_Sign_Tagged
* COSE_Sign1_Tagged
* COSE_Mac_Tagged
* COSE_Mac0_Tagged

Each of these objects is used in detached payload mode. The payload is the bstr-wrapped SUIT_Digest.

See Section 8.3 for more detail.

5.3. Manifest

The Manifest contains most metadata about one or more images. The Manifest is divided into Critical Metadata, Common Metadata, Command Sequences, and Integrity Check Values.

See Section 8.4 for more detail.

5.3.1. Critical Metadata

Some metadata needs to be accessed before the manifest is processed. This metadata can be used to determine which manifest is newest and whether the structure version is supported. It also MAY provide a URI for obtaining a canonical copy of the manifest and Envelope.

See Section 8.4.1, Section 8.4.2, and Section 8.4.3 for more detail.

5.3.2. Common

Some metadata is used repeatedly and in more than one command sequence. In order to reduce the size of the manifest, this metadata is collected into the Common section. Common is composed of two parts: a list of components referenced by the manifest, and a command sequence to execute prior to each other command sequence. The common command sequence is typically used to set commonly used values and perform compatibility checks. The common command sequence MUST NOT have any side-effects outside of setting parameter values.
See Section 8.4.5 for more detail.

5.3.3. Command Sequences

Command sequences provide the instructions that a Recipient requires in order to install or use an image. These sequences tell a device to set parameter values, test system parameters, copy data from one place to another, transform data, digest data, and run code.

Command sequences are broken up into three groups: Common Command Sequence (see Section 5.3.2), update commands, and secure boot commands.

Update Command Sequences are: Payload Fetch, and Payload Installation. An Update Procedure is the complete set of each Update Command Sequence, each preceded by the Common Command Sequence.

Invocation Command Sequences are: System Validation, Image Loading, and Image Invocation. An Invocation Procedure is the complete set of each Invocation Command Sequence, each preceded by the Common Command Sequence.

Command Sequences are grouped into these sets to ensure that there is common coordination between dependencies and dependents on when to execute each command (dependencies are not defined in this specification).

See Section 8.4.6 for more detail.

5.3.4. Integrity Check Values

To enable Section 5.4, there needs to be a mechanism to verify integrity of any metadata outside the manifest. Integrity Check Values are used to verify the integrity of metadata that is not contained in the manifest. This MAY include Severable Command Sequences, or Text data. Integrated Payloads are integrity-checked using Command Sequences, so they do not have Integrity Check Values present in the Manifest.

See Section 8.4.11 for more detail.

5.3.5. Human-Readable Text

Text is typically a Severable Element (Section 5.4). It contains all the text that describes the update. Because text is explicitly for human consumption, it is all grouped together so that it can be Severed easily. The text section has space both for describing the manifest as a whole and for describing each individual component.
See Section 8.4.4 for more detail.

5.4. Severable Elements

Severable Elements are elements of the Envelope (Section 5.1) that have Integrity Check Values (Section 5.3.4) in the Manifest (Section 5.3).

Because of this organisation, these elements can be discarded or "Severed" from the Envelope without changing the signature of the Manifest. This allows savings based on the size of the Envelope in several scenarios, for example:

* A management system severs the Text sections before sending an Envelope to a constrained Recipient, which saves Recipient bandwidth.

* A Recipient severs the Installation section after installing the Update, which saves storage space.

See Section 8.5 for more detail.

5.5. Integrated Payloads

In some cases, it is beneficial to include a payload in the Envelope of a manifest. For example:

* When an update is delivered via a comparatively unconstrained medium, such as a removable mass storage device, it may be beneficial to bundle updates into single files.

* When a manifest transports a small payload, such as an encrypted key, that payload may be placed in the manifest’s envelope.

See Section 7.5 for more detail.

6. Manifest Processor Behavior

This section describes the behavior of the manifest processor and focuses primarily on interpreting commands in the manifest. However, there are several other important behaviors of the manifest processor: encoding version detection, rollback protection, and authenticity verification are chief among these.
6.1. Manifest Processor Setup

Prior to executing any command sequence, the manifest processor or its host application MUST inspect the manifest version field and fail when it encounters an unsupported encoding version. Next, the manifest processor or its host application MUST extract the manifest sequence number and perform a rollback check using this sequence number. The exact logic of rollback protection may vary by application, but it has the following properties:

* Whenever the manifest processor can choose between several manifests, it MUST select the latest valid, authentic manifest.

* If the latest valid, authentic manifest fails, it MAY select the next latest valid, authentic manifest, according to application-specific policy.

Here, valid means that a manifest has a supported encoding version and it has not been excluded for other reasons. Reasons for excluding typically involve first executing the manifest and may include:

* Test failed (e.g. Vendor ID/Class ID).

* Unsupported command encountered.

* Unsupported parameter encountered.

* Unsupported Component Identifier encountered.

* Payload not available.

* Application crashed when executed.

* Watchdog timeout occurred.

* Payload verification failed.

* Missing required component from a Component Set.

* Required parameter not supplied.

These failure reasons MAY be combined with retry mechanisms prior to marking a manifest as invalid.

Selecting an older manifest in the event of failure of the latest valid manifest is a robustness mechanism that is necessary for supporting the requirements in [RFC9019], section 3.5. It may not be
appropriate for all applications. In particular Trusted Execution Environments MAY require a failure to invoke a new installation, rather than a rollback approach. See [RFC9124], Section 4.2.1 for more discussion on the security considerations that apply to rollback.

Following these initial tests, the manifest processor clears all parameter storage. This ensures that the manifest processor begins without any leaked data.

6.2. Required Checks

The RECOMMENDED process is to verify the signature of the manifest prior to parsing/executing any section of the manifest. This guards the parser against arbitrary input by unauthenticated third parties, but it costs extra energy when a Recipient receives an incompatible manifest.

When validating authenticity of manifests, the manifest processor MAY use an ACL (see Section 9) to determine the extent of the rights conferred by that authenticity.

Once a valid, authentic manifest has been selected, the manifest processor MUST examine the component list and verify that its maximum number of components is not exceeded and that each listed component is supported.

For each listed component, the manifest processor MUST provide storage for the supported parameters. If the manifest processor does not have sufficient temporary storage to process the parameters for all components, it MAY process components serially for each command sequence. See Section 6.6 for more details.

The manifest processor SHOULD check that the common sequence contains at least Check Vendor Identifier command and at least one Check Class Identifier command.

Because the common sequence contains Check Vendor Identifier and Check Class Identifier command(s), no custom commands are permitted in the common sequence. This ensures that any custom commands are only executed by devices that understand them.

If the manifest contains more than one component, each command sequence MUST begin with a Set Component Index.

If a Recipient supports groups of interdependent components (a Component Set), then it SHOULD verify that all Components in the Component Set are specified by one update, that is the manifest:
1. has sufficient permissions imparted by its signatures

2. specifies a digest and a payload for every Component in the Component Set.

6.2.1. Minimizing Signature Verifications

Signature verification can be energy and time expensive on a constrained device. MAC verification is typically unaffected by these concerns. A Recipient MAY choose to parse and execute only the SUIT_Common section of the manifest prior to signature verification, if all of the below apply:

* The Authentication Block contains a COSE_Sign_Tagged or COSE_Sign1_Tagged

* The Recipient receives manifests over an unauthenticated channel, exposing it to more inauthentic or incompatible manifests, and

* The Recipient has a power budget that makes signature verification undesirable

When executing Common prior to authenticity validation, the Manifest Processor MUST first evaluate the integrity of the manifest using the SUIT_Digest present in the authentication block.

The guidelines in Creating Manifests (Section 7) require that the common section contains the applicability checks, so this section is sufficient for applicability verification. The parser MUST restrict acceptable commands to conditions and the following directives: Override Parameters, Set Parameters, Try Each, and Run Sequence ONLY. The manifest parser MUST NOT execute any command with side-effects outside the parser (for example, Run, Copy, Swap, or Fetch commands) prior to authentication and any such command MUST Abort. The Common Sequence MUST be executed again, in its entirety, after authenticity validation.

A Recipient MAY rely on network infrastructure to filter inapplicable manifests.

6.3. Interpreter Fundamental Properties

The interpreter has a small set of design goals:

1. Executing an update MUST either result in an error, or a verifiably correct system state.
2. Executing a Trusted Invocation MUST either result in an error, or an invoked image.

3. Executing the same manifest on multiple Recipients MUST result in the same system state.

NOTE: when using A/B images, the manifest functions as two (or more) logical manifests, each of which applies to a system in a particular starting state. With that provision, design goal 3 holds.

6.4. Abstract Machine Description

The heart of the manifest is the list of commands, which are processed by a Manifest Processor—a form of interpreter. This Manifest Processor can be modeled as a simple abstract machine. This machine consists of several data storage locations that are modified by commands.

There are two types of commands, namely those that modify state (directives) and those that perform tests (conditions). Parameters are used as the inputs to commands. Some directives offer control flow operations. Directives target a specific component. A component is a unit of code or data that can be targeted by an update. Components are identified by Component Identifiers, but referenced in commands by Component Index; Component Identifiers are arrays of binary strings and a Component Index is an index into the array of Component Identifiers.

Conditions MUST NOT have any side-effects other than informing the interpreter of success or failure. The Interpreter does not Abort if the Soft Failure flag (Section 8.4.8.14) is set when a Condition reports failure.

Directives MAY have side-effects in the parameter table, the interpreter state, or the current component. The Interpreter MUST Abort if a Directive reports failure regardless of the Soft Failure flag.

To simplify the logic describing the command semantics, the object "current" is used. It represents the component identified by the Component Index:

```plaintext
current := components[[component-index]]
```

As a result, Set Component Index is described as current := components[arg].
The following table describes the behavior of each command. "params" represents the parameters for the current component. Most commands operate on a component.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Semantic of the Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check Vendor Identifier</td>
<td>assert(binary-match(current, current.params[vendor-id]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Class Identifier</td>
<td>assert(binary-match(current, current.params[class-id]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verify Image</td>
<td>assert(binary-match(digest(current), current.params[digest]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Component Index</td>
<td>current := components[arg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Override Parameters</td>
<td>current.params[k] := v for-each k,v in arg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Parameters</td>
<td>current.params[k] := v if not k in params for-each k,v in arg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>run(current)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetch</td>
<td>store(current, fetch(current.params[uri]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Before</td>
<td>assert(now() &lt; arg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Component Slot</td>
<td>assert(current.slot-index == arg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Device Identifier</td>
<td>assert(binary-match(current, current.params[device-id]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abort</td>
<td>assert(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try Each</td>
<td>try-each-done if exec(seq) is not error for-each seq in arg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>store(current, current.params[src-component])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swap</td>
<td>swap(current, current.params[src-component])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Sequence</td>
<td>exec(arg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5. Special Cases of Component Index

Component Index can take on one of three types:

1. Integer
2. Array of integers
3. True

Integers MUST always be supported by Set Component Index. Arrays of integers MUST be supported by Set Component Index if the Recipient supports 3 or more components. True MUST be supported by Set Component Index if the Recipient supports 2 or more components. Each of these operates on the list of components declared in the manifest.

Integer indices are the default case as described in the previous section. An array of integers represents a list of the components (Set Component Index) to which each subsequent command applies. The value True replaces the list of component indices with the full list of components, as defined in the manifest.

When a command is executed, it either 1. operates on the component identified by the component index if that index is an integer, or 2. it operates on each component identified by an array of indices, or 3. it operates on every component if the index is the boolean True. This is described by the following pseudocode:

```python
if component-index is true:
    current-list = components
else if component-index is array:
    current-list = [ components[idx] for idx in component-index ]
else:
    current-list = [ components[component-index] ]
for current in current-list:
    cmd(current)
```
Try Each and Run Sequence are affected in the same way as other commands: they are invoked once for each possible Component. This means that the sequences that are arguments to Try Each and Run Sequence are NOT invoked with Component Index = True, nor are they invoked with array indices. They are only invoked with integer indices. The interpreter loops over the whole sequence, setting the Component Index to each index in turn.

6.6. Serialized Processing Interpreter

In highly constrained devices, where storage for parameters is limited, the manifest processor MAY handle one component at a time, traversing the manifest tree once for each listed component. In this mode, the interpreter ignores any commands executed while the component index is not the current component. This reduces the overall volatile storage required to process the update so that the only limit on number of components is the size of the manifest. However, this approach requires additional processing power.

In order to operate in this mode, the manifest processor loops on each section for every supported component, simply ignoring commands when the current component is not selected.

When a serialized Manifest Processor encounters a component index of True, it does not ignore any commands. It applies them to the current component on each iteration.

6.7. Parallel Processing Interpreter

Advanced Recipients MAY make use of the Strict Order parameter and enable parallel processing of some Command Sequences, or it may reorder some Command Sequences. To perform parallel processing, once the Strict Order parameter is set to False, the Recipient may issue each or every command concurrently until the Strict Order parameter is returned to True or the Command Sequence ends. Then, it waits for all issued commands to complete before continuing processing of commands. To perform out-of-order processing, a similar approach is used, except the Recipient consumes all commands after the Strict Order parameter is set to False, then it sorts these commands into its preferred order, invokes them all, then continues processing.

When the manifest processor encounters any of these scenarios the parallel processing MUST halt until all issued commands have completed:

* Set Parameters.

* Override Parameters.
* Set Strict Order = True.

* Set Component Index.

To perform more useful parallel operations, a manifest author may collect sequences of commands in a Run Sequence command. Then, each of these sequences MAY be run in parallel. Each sequence defaults to Strict Order = True. To isolate each sequence from each other sequence, each sequence MUST begin with a Set Component Index directive with the following exception: when the index is either True or an array of indices, the Set Component Index is implied. Any further Set Component Index directives MUST cause an Abort. This allows the interpreter that issues Run Sequence commands to check that the first element is correct, then issue the sequence to a parallel execution context to handle the remainder of the sequence.

7. Creating Manifests

Manifests are created using tools for constructing COSE structures, calculating cryptographic values and compiling desired system state into a sequence of operations required to achieve that state. The process of constructing COSE structures and the calculation of cryptographic values is covered in [RFC8152].

Compiling desired system state into a sequence of operations can be accomplished in many ways. Several templates are provided below to cover common use-cases. These templates can be combined to produce more complex behavior.

The author MUST ensure that all parameters consumed by a command are set prior to invoking that command. Where Component Index = True, this means that the parameters consumed by each command MUST have been set for each Component.

This section details a set of templates for creating manifests. These templates explain which parameters, commands, and orders of commands are necessary to achieve a stated goal.

NOTE: On systems that support only a single component, Set Component Index has no effect and can be omitted.

NOTE: *A digest MUST always be set using Override Parameters.*

7.1. Compatibility Check Template

The goal of the compatibility check template ensure that Recipients only install compatible images.
In this template all information is contained in the common sequence and the following sequence of commands is used:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)
* Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for Vendor ID and Class ID (see Section 8.4.8)
* Check Vendor Identifier condition (see Section 8.4.8.2)
* Check Class Identifier condition (see Section 8.4.8.2)

7.2. Trusted Invocation Template

The goal of the Trusted Invocation template is to ensure that only authorized code is invoked; such as in Secure Boot or when a Trusted Application is loaded into a TEE.

The following commands are placed into the common sequence:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)
* Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for Image Digest and Image Size (see Section 8.4.8)

The system validation sequence contains the following commands:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)
* Check Image Match condition (see Section 8.4.9.2)

Then, the run sequence contains the following commands:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)
* Run directive (see Section 8.4.10.7)

7.3. Component Download Template

The goal of the Component Download template is to acquire and store an image.

The following commands are placed into the common sequence:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)
* Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for Image Digest and Image Size (see Section 8.4.8)
Then, the install sequence contains the following commands:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)

* Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for URI (see Section 8.4.8.9)

* Fetch directive (see Section 8.4.10.4)

* Check Image Match condition (see Section 8.4.9.2)

The Fetch directive needs the URI parameter to be set to determine where the image is retrieved from. Additionally, the destination of where the component shall be stored has to be configured. The URI is configured via the Set Parameters directive while the destination is configured via the Set Component Index directive.

### 7.4. Install Template

The goal of the Install template is to use an image already stored in an identified component to copy into a second component.

This template is typically used with the Component Download template, however a modification to that template is required: the Component Download operations are moved from the Payload Install sequence to the Payload Fetch sequence.

Then, the install sequence contains the following commands:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)

* Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for Source Component (see Section 8.4.8.10)

* Copy directive (see Section 8.4.10.5)

* Check Image Match condition (see Section 8.4.9.2)

### 7.5. Integrated Payload Template

The goal of the Integrated Payload template is to install a payload that is included in the manifest envelope. It is identical to the Component Download template (Section 7.3).

An implementer MAY choose to place a payload in the envelope of a manifest. The payload envelope key MUST be a string. The payload MUST be serialized in a bstr element.
The URI for a payload enclosed in this way MAY be expressed as a fragment-only reference, as defined in [RFC3986], Section 4.4.

A distributor MAY choose to pre-fetch a payload and add it to the manifest envelope, using the URI as the key.

7.6. Load from Nonvolatile Storage Template

The goal of the Load from Nonvolatile Storage template is to load an image from a non-volatile component into a volatile component, for example loading a firmware image from external Flash into RAM.

The following commands are placed into the load sequence:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)
* Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for Source Component (see Section 8.4.8)
* Copy directive (see Section 8.4.10.5)

As outlined in Section 6.4, the Copy directive needs a source and a destination to be configured. The source is configured via Component Index (with the Set Parameters directive) and the destination is configured via the Set Component Index directive.

7.7. A/B Image Template

The goal of the A/B Image Template is to acquire, validate, and invoke one of two images, based on a test.

The following commands are placed in the common block:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)
* Try Each
  * First Sequence:
    o Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3, Section 8.4.8) for Slot A
    o Check Slot Condition (see Section 8.4.9.3)
    o Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for Image Digest A and Image Size A (see Section 8.4.8)
  * Second Sequence:
The following commands are placed in the fetch block or install block

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)

* Try Each
  - First Sequence:
    - Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3, Section 8.4.8) for Slot A
    - Check Slot Condition (see Section 8.4.9.3)
    - Set Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for URI A (see Section 8.4.8)
  - Second Sequence:
    - Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3, Section 8.4.8) for Slot B
    - Check Slot Condition (see Section 8.4.9.3)
    - Set Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3) for URI B (see Section 8.4.8)

* Fetch

If Trusted Invocation (Section 7.2) is used, only the run sequence is added to this template, since the common sequence is populated by this template:

* Set Component Index directive (see Section 8.4.10.1)

* Try Each
  - First Sequence:
    - Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3, Section 8.4.8) for Slot A
- Second Sequence:
  - Override Parameters directive (see Section 8.4.10.3, Section 8.4.8) for Slot B
  - Check Slot Condition (see Section 8.4.9.3)

* Run

NOTE: Any test can be used to select between images, Check Slot Condition is used in this template because it is a typical test for execute-in-place devices.

8. Metadata Structure

The metadata for SUIT updates is composed of several primary constituent parts: the Envelope, Authentication Information, Manifest, and Severable Elements.

For a diagram of the metadata structure, see Section 5.

8.1. Encoding Considerations

The map indices in the envelope encoding are reset to 1 for each map within the structure. This is to keep the indices as small as possible. The goal is to keep the index objects to single bytes (CBOR positive integers 1-23).

Wherever enumerations are used, they are started at 1. This allows detection of several common software errors that are caused by uninitialized variables. Positive numbers in enumerations are reserved for IANA registration. Negative numbers are used to identify application-specific values, as described in Section 11.

All elements of the envelope must be wrapped in a bstr to minimize the complexity of the code that evaluates the cryptographic integrity of the element and to ensure correct serialization for integrity and authenticity checks.

8.2. Envelope

The Envelope contains each of the other primary constituent parts of the SUIT metadata. It allows for modular processing of the manifest by ordering components in the expected order of processing.
The Envelope is encoded as a CBOR Map. Each element of the Envelope is enclosed in a bstr, which allows computation of a message digest against known bounds.

8.3. Authenticated Manifests

The suit-authentication-wrapper contains a SUIT Digest Container (see Section 10) and one or more SUIT Authentication Blocks. The SUIT_Digest carries the result of computing the indicated hash algorithm over the suit-manifest element. A signing application MUST verify the suit-manifest element against the SUIT_Digest prior to signing. A SUIT Authentication Block is implemented as COSE_Mac_Tagged, COSE_Mac0_Tagged, COSE_Sign_Tagged or COSE_Sign1_Tagged structures with detached payloads, as described in RFC 8152 [RFC8152].

For COSE_Sign and COSE_Sign1 a special signature structure (called Sig_structure) has to be created onto which the selected digital signature algorithm is applied to, see Section 4.4 of [RFC8152] for details. This specification requires Sig_structure to be populated as follows: * The external_aad field MUST be set to a zero-length binary string (i.e. there is no external additional authenticated data). * The payload field contains the SUIT_Digest wrapped in a bstr, as per the requirements in Section 4.4 of RFC 8152. All other fields in the Sig_structure are populated as described in Section 4.4 of [RFC8152].

Likewise, Section 6.3 of [RFC8152] describes the details for computing a MAC and the fields of the MAC_structure need to be populated. The rules for external_aad and the payload fields described in the paragraph above also apply to this structure.

The suit-authentication-wrapper MUST come before the suit-manifest element, regardless of canonical encoding of CBOR.

A SUIT_Envelope that has not had authentication information added MUST still contain the suit-authentication-wrapper element, but the content MUST be a list containing only the SUIT_Digest.

8.4. Manifest

The manifest contains:

* a version number (see Section 8.4.1)
* a sequence number (see Section 8.4.2)
* a reference URI (see Section 8.4.3)
* a common structure with information that is shared between command sequences (see Section 8.4.5)

* one or more lists of commands that the Recipient should perform (see Section 8.4.6)

* a reference to the full manifest (see Section 8.4.3)

* human-readable text describing the manifest found in the SUIT_Envelope (see Section 8.4.4)

The Text section, or any Command Sequence of the Update Procedure (Image Fetch, Image Installation) can be either a CBOR structure or a SUIT_Digest. In each of these cases, the SUIT_Digest provides for a severable element. Severable elements are RECOMMENDED to implement. In particular, the human-readable text SHOULD be severable, since most useful text elements occupy more space than a SUIT_Digest, but are not needed by the Recipient. Because SUIT_Digest is a CBOR Array and each severable element is a CBOR bstr, it is straightforward for a Recipient to determine whether an element has been severed. The key used for a severable element is the same in the SUIT_Manifest and in the SUIT_Envelope so that a Recipient can easily identify the correct data in the envelope. See Section 8.4.11 for more detail.

8.4.1. suit-manifest-version

The suit-manifest-version indicates the version of serialization used to encode the manifest. Version 1 is the version described in this document. suit-manifest-version is REQUIRED to implement.

8.4.2. suit-manifest-sequence-number

The suit-manifest-sequence-number is a monotonically increasing anti-rollback counter. Each Recipient MUST reject any manifest that has a sequence number lower than its current sequence number. For convenience, an implementer MAY use a UTC timestamp in seconds as the sequence number. suit-manifest-sequence-number is REQUIRED to implement.

8.4.3. suit-reference-uri

suit-reference-uri is a text string that encodes a URI where a full version of this manifest can be found. This is convenient for allowing management systems to show the severed elements of a manifest when this URI is reported by a Recipient after installation.
8.4.4. suit-text

suit-text SHOULD be a severable element. suit-text is a map containing two different types of pair:

* integer => text
* SUIT_Component_Identifier => map

Each SUIT_Component_Identifier => map entry contains a map of integer => text values. All SUIT_Component_Identifiers present in suit-text MUST also be present in suit-common (Section 8.4.5).

suit-text contains all the human-readable information that describes any and all parts of the manifest, its payload(s) and its resource(s). The text section is typically severable, allowing manifests to be distributed without the text, since end-nodes do not require text. The meaning of each field is described below.

Each section MAY be present. If present, each section MUST be as described. Negative integer IDs are reserved for application-specific text values.

The following table describes the text fields available in suit-text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDDL Structure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suit-text-manifest-description</td>
<td>Free text description of the manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-text-update-description</td>
<td>Free text description of the update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-text-manifest-json-source</td>
<td>The JSON-formatted document that was used to create the manifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-text-manifest-yaml-source</td>
<td>The YAML ([YAML])-formatted document that was used to create the manifest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

The following table describes the text fields available in each map identified by a SUIT_Component_Identifier.
suit-text-vendor-name | Free text vendor name
suit-text-model-name | Free text model name
suit-text-vendor-domain | The domain used to create the vendor-id condition
suit-text-model-info | The information used to create the class-id condition
suit-text-component-description | Free text description of each component in the manifest
suit-text-component-version | A free text representation of the component version

Table 3

suit-text is OPTIONAL to implement.

8.4.5. suit-common

suit-common encodes all the information that is shared between each of the command sequences, including: suit-components, and suit-common-sequence. suit-common is REQUIRED to implement.

suit-components is a list of SUIT_Component_Identifier (Section 8.4.5.1) blocks that specify the component identifiers that will be affected by the content of the current manifest. suit-components is REQUIRED to implement.

suit-common-sequence is a SUIT_Command_Sequence to execute prior to executing any other command sequence. Typical actions in suit-common-sequence include setting expected Recipient identity and image digests when they are conditional (see Section 8.4.10.2 and Section 7.7 for more information on conditional sequences). suit-common-sequence is RECOMMENDED to implement. It is REQUIRED if the optimizations described in Section 6.2.1 will be used. Whenever a parameter or Try Each command is required by more than one Command Sequence, placing that parameter or command in suit-common-sequence results in a smaller encoding.
8.4.5.1. SUIT_Component_Identifier

A component is a unit of code or data that can be targeted by an update. To facilitate composite devices, components are identified by a list of CBOR byte strings, which allows construction of hierarchical component structures. Components are identified by Component Identifiers, but referenced in commands by Component Index; Component Identifiers are arrays of binary strings and a Component Index is an index into the array of Component Identifiers.

A Component Identifier can be trivial, such as the simple array [h’00’]. It can also represent a filesystem path by encoding each segment of the path as an element in the list. For example, the path "/usr/bin/env" would encode to ['usr','bin','env'].

This hierarchical construction allows a component identifier to identify any part of a complex, multi-component system.

8.4.6. SUIT_Command_Sequence

A SUIT_Command_Sequence defines a series of actions that the Recipient MUST take to accomplish a particular goal. These goals are defined in the manifest and include:

1. Payload Fetch: suit-payload-fetch is a SUIT_Command_Sequence to execute in order to obtain a payload. Some manifests may include these actions in the suit-install section instead if they operate in a streaming installation mode. This is particularly relevant for constrained devices without any temporary storage for staging the update. suit-payload-fetch is OPTIONAL to implement.

2. Payload Installation: suit-install is a SUIT_Command_Sequence to execute in order to install a payload. Typical actions include verifying a payload stored in temporary storage, copying a staged payload from temporary storage, and unpacking a payload. suit-install is OPTIONAL to implement.

3. Image Validation: suit-validate is a SUIT_Command_Sequence to execute in order to validate that the result of applying the update is correct. Typical actions involve image validation. suit-validate is REQUIRED to implement.

4. Image Loading: suit-load is a SUIT_Command_Sequence to execute in order to prepare a payload for execution. Typical actions include copying an image from permanent storage into RAM, optionally including actions such as decryption or decompression. suit-load is OPTIONAL to implement.
5. Run or Boot: suit-run is a SUIT_Command_Sequence to execute in order to run an image. suit-run typically contains a single instruction: the "run" directive. suit-run is OPTIONAL to implement.

Goals 1,2 form the Update Procedure. Goals 4,5,6 form the Invocation Procedure.

Each Command Sequence follows exactly the same structure to ensure that the parser is as simple as possible.

Lists of commands are constructed from two kinds of element:

1. Conditions that MUST be true and any failure is treated as a failure of the update/load/invocation

2. Directives that MUST be executed.

Each condition is composed of:

1. A command code identifier

2. A SUIT_Reporting_Policy (Section 8.4.7)

Each directive is composed of:

1. A command code identifier

2. An argument block or a SUIT_Reporting_Policy (Section 8.4.7)

Argument blocks are consumed only by flow-control directives:

* Set Component Index
* Set/Override Parameters
* Try Each
* Run Sequence

Reporting policies provide a hint to the manifest processor of whether to add the success or failure of a command to any report that it generates.
Many conditions and directives apply to a given component, and these generally grouped together. Therefore, a special command to set the current component index is provided. This index is a numeric index into the Component Identifier table defined at the beginning of the manifest.

To facilitate optional conditions, a special directive, suit-directive-try-each (Section 8.4.10.2), is provided. It runs several new lists of conditions/directives, one after another, that are contained as an argument to the directive. By default, it assumes that a failure of a condition should not indicate a failure of the update/invocation, but a parameter is provided to override this behavior. See suit-parameter-soft-failure (Section 8.4.8.14).

8.4.7. Reporting Policy

To facilitate construction of Reports that describe the success or failure of a given Procedure, each command is given a Reporting Policy. This is an integer bitfield that follows the command and indicates what the Recipient should do with the Record of executing the command. The options are summarized in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suit-send-record-on-success</td>
<td>Record when the command succeeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-send-record-on-failure</td>
<td>Record when the command fails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-send-sysinfo-success</td>
<td>Add system information when the command succeeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-send-sysinfo-failure</td>
<td>Add system information when the command fails</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4

Any or all of these policies may be enabled at once.

At the completion of each command, a Manifest Processor MAY forward information about the command to a Reporting Engine, which is responsible for reporting boot or update status to a third party. The Reporting Engine is entirely implementation-defined, the reporting policy simply facilitates the Reporting Engine’s interface to the SUIT Manifest Processor.

The information elements provided to the Reporting Engine are:
* The reporting policy
* The result of the command
* The values of parameters consumed by the command
* The system information consumed by the command

Together, these elements are called a Record. A group of Records is a Report.

If the component index is set to True or an array when a command is executed with a non-zero reporting policy, then the Reporting Engine MUST receive one Record for each Component, in the order expressed in the Components list or the component index array.

This specification does not define a particular format of Records or Reports. This specification only defines hints to the Reporting Engine for which Records it should aggregate into the Report. The Reporting Engine MAY choose to ignore these hints and apply its own policy instead.

When used in an Invocation Procedure, the report MAY form the basis of an attestation report. When used in an Update Process, the report MAY form the basis for one or more log entries.

8.4.8. SUIT_Parameters

Many conditions and directives require additional information. That information is contained within parameters that can be set in a consistent way. This allows reuse of parameters between commands, thus reducing manifest size.

Most parameters are scoped to a specific component. This means that setting a parameter for one component has no effect on the parameters of any other component. The only exceptions to this are two Manifest Processor parameters: Strict Order and Soft Failure.

The defined manifest parameters are described below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CDDL Structure</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor ID</td>
<td>suit-parameter-vendor-identifier</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class ID</td>
<td>suit-parameter-class-identifier</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td>suit-parameter-device-identifier</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Digest</td>
<td>suit-parameter-image-digest</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Size</td>
<td>suit-parameter-image-size</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component Slot</td>
<td>suit-parameter-component-slot</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td>suit-parameter-uri</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Component</td>
<td>suit-parameter-source-component</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Args</td>
<td>suit-parameter-run-args</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetch Arguments</td>
<td>suit-parameter-fetch-arguments</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict Order</td>
<td>suit-parameter-strict-order</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Failure</td>
<td>suit-parameter-soft-failure</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>suit-parameter-custom</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5

CBOR-encoded object parameters are still wrapped in a bstr. This is because it allows a parser that is aggregating parameters to reference the object with a single pointer and traverse it without understanding the contents. This is important for modularization and division of responsibility within a pull parser. The same consideration does not apply to Directives because those elements are invoked with their arguments immediately.
8.4.8.1. CBOR PEN UUID Namespace Identifier

The CBOR PEN UUID Namespace Identifier is constructed as follows:

It uses the OID Namespace as a starting point, then uses the CBOR absolute OID encoding for the IANA PEN OID (1.3.6.1.4.1):

D8 6F                # tag(111)
45                # bytes(5)
# Absolute OID encoding of IANA Private Enterprise Number:
#    1.3. 6. 1. 4. 1
2B 06 01 04 01 # X.690 Clause 8.19

Computing a type 5 UUID from these produces:

NAMESPACE_CBOR_PEN = UUID5(NAMESPACE_OID, h’D86F452B06010401’)
NAMESPACE_CBOR_PEN = 47fbdabb-f2e4-55f0-bb39-3620c2f6df4e

8.4.8.2. Constructing UUIDs

Several conditions use identifiers to determine whether a manifest matches a given Recipient or not. These identifiers are defined to be RFC 4122 [RFC4122] UUIDs. These UUIDs are not human-readable and are therefore used for machine-based processing only.

A Recipient MAY match any number of UUIDs for vendor or class identifier. This may be relevant to physical or software modules. For example, a Recipient that has an OS and one or more applications might list one Vendor ID for the OS and one or more additional Vendor IDs for the applications. This Recipient might also have a Class ID that must be matched for the OS and one or more Class IDs for the applications.

Identifiers are used for compatibility checks. They MUST NOT be used as assertions of identity. They are evaluated by identifier conditions (Section 8.4.9.1).

A more complete example: Imagine a device has the following physical components: 1. A host MCU 2. A WiFi module

This same device has three software modules: 1. An operating system 2. A WiFi module interface driver 3. An application

Suppose that the WiFi module’s firmware has a proprietary update mechanism and doesn’t support manifest processing. This device can report four class IDs:

1. Hardware model/revision
2. OS

3. WiFi module model/revision

4. Application

This allows the OS, WiFi module, and application to be updated independently. To combat possible incompatibilities, the OS class ID can be changed each time the OS has a change to its API.

This approach allows a vendor to target, for example, all devices with a particular WiFi module with an update, which is a very powerful mechanism, particularly when used for security updates.

UUIDs MUST be created according to RFC 4122 [RFC4122]. UUIDs SHOULD use versions 3, 4, or 5, as described in RFC4122. Versions 1 and 2 do not provide a tangible benefit over version 4 for this application.

The RECOMMENDED method to create a vendor ID is:

Vendor ID = UUID5(DNS_PREFIX, vendor domain name)

If the Vendor ID is a UUID, the RECOMMENDED method to create a Class ID is:

Class ID = UUID5(Vendor ID, Class-Specific-Information)

If the Vendor ID is a CBOR PEN (see Section 8.4.8.3), the RECOMMENDED method to create a Class ID is:

Class ID = UUID5(
    UUID5(NAMESPACE_CBOR_PEN, CBOR_PEN),
    Class-Specific-Information)

Class-specific-information is composed of a variety of data, for example:

* Model number.
* Hardware revision.
* Bootloader version (for immutable bootloaders).

8.4.8.3. suit-parameter-vendor-identifier

suit-parameter-vendor-identifier may be presented in one of two ways:
* A Private Enterprise Number

* A byte string containing a UUID ([RFC4122])

Private Enterprise Numbers are encoded as a relative OID, according to the definition in [I-D.ietf-cbor-tags-oid]. All PENs are relative to the IANA PEN: 1.3.6.1.4.1.

8.4.8.4. suit-parameter-class-identifier

A RFC 4122 UUID representing the class of the device or component. The UUID is encoded as a 16 byte bstr, containing the raw bytes of the UUID. It MUST be constructed as described in Section 8.4.8.2.

8.4.8.5. suit-parameter-device-identifier

A RFC 4122 UUID representing the specific device or component. The UUID is encoded as a 16 byte bstr, containing the raw bytes of the UUID. It MUST be constructed as described in Section 8.4.8.2.

8.4.8.6. suit-parameter-image-digest

A fingerprint computed over the component itself, encoded in the SUIT_Digest Section 10 structure. The SUIT_Digest is wrapped in a bstr, as required in Section 8.4.8.

8.4.8.7. suit-parameter-image-size

The size of the firmware image in bytes. This size is encoded as a positive integer.

8.4.8.8. suit-parameter-component-slot

This parameter sets the slot index of a component. Some components support multiple possible Slots (offsets into a storage area). This parameter describes the intended Slot to use, identified by its index into the component’s storage area. This slot MUST be encoded as a positive integer.

8.4.8.9. suit-parameter-uri

A URI Reference ([RFC3986]) from which to fetch a resource, encoded as a text string. CBOR Tag 32 is not used because the meaning of the text string is unambiguous in this context.
8.4.8.10. suit-parameter-source-component

This parameter sets the source component to be used with either suit-directive-copy (Section 8.4.10.5) or with suit-directive-swap (Section 8.4.10.8). The current Component, as set by suit-directive-set-component-index defines the destination, and suit-parameter-source-component defines the source.

8.4.8.11. suit-parameter-run-args

This parameter contains an encoded set of arguments for suit-directive-run (Section 8.4.10.6). The arguments MUST be provided as an implementation-defined bstr.

8.4.8.12. suit-parameter-fetch-arguments

An implementation-defined set of arguments to suit-directive-fetch (Section 8.4.10.4). Arguments are encoded in a bstr.

8.4.8.13. suit-parameter-strict-order

The Strict Order Parameter allows a manifest to govern when directives can be executed out-of-order. This allows for systems that have a sensitivity to order of updates to choose the order in which they are executed. It also allows for more advanced systems to parallelize their handling of updates. Strict Order defaults to True. It MAY be set to False when the order of operations does not matter. When arriving at the end of a command sequence, ALL commands MUST have completed, regardless of the state of SUIT_Parameter_Strict_Order. If SUIT_Parameter_Strict_Order is returned to True, ALL preceding commands MUST complete before the next command is executed.

See Section 6.7 for behavioral description of Strict Order.

8.4.8.14. suit-parameter-soft-failure

When executing a command sequence inside suit-directive-try-each (Section 8.4.10.2) or suit-directive-run-sequence (Section 8.4.10.7) and a condition failure occurs, the manifest processor aborts the sequence. For suit-directive-try-each, if Soft Failure is True, the next sequence in Try Each is invoked, otherwise suit-directive-try-each fails with the condition failure code. In suit-directive-run-sequence, if Soft Failure is True the suit-directive-run-sequence simply halts with no side-effects and the Manifest Processor continues with the following command, otherwise, the suit-directive-run-sequence fails with the condition failure code.
suit-parameter-soft-failure is scoped to the enclosing SUIT_Command_Sequence. Its value is discarded when SUIT_Command_Sequence terminates. It MUST NOT be set outside of suit-directive-try-each or suit-directive-run-sequence.

When suit-directive-try-each is invoked, Soft Failure defaults to True. An Update Author may choose to set Soft Failure to False if they require a failed condition in a sequence to force an Abort.

When suit-directive-run-sequence is invoked, Soft Failure defaults to False. An Update Author may choose to make failures soft within a suit-directive-run-sequence.

8.4.8.15. suit-parameter-custom

This parameter is an extension point for any proprietary, application specific conditions and directives. It MUST NOT be used in the common sequence. This effectively scopes each custom command to a particular Vendor Identifier/Class Identifier pair.

8.4.9. SUIT_Condition

Conditions are used to define mandatory properties of a system in order for an update to be applied. They can be pre-conditions or post-conditions of any directive or series of directives, depending on where they are placed in the list. All Conditions specify a Reporting Policy as described Section 8.4.7. Conditions include:
The abstract description of these conditions is defined in Section 6.4.

Conditions compare parameters against properties of the system. These properties may be asserted in many different ways, including: calculation on-demand, volatile definition in memory, static definition within the manifest processor, storage in known location within an image, storage within a key storage system, storage in One-Time-Programmable memory, inclusion in mask ROM, or inclusion as a register in hardware. Some of these assertion methods are global in scope, such as a hardware register, some are scoped to an individual component, such as storage at a known location in an image, and some assertion methods can be either global or component-scope, based on implementation.

Each condition MUST report a result code on completion. If a condition reports failure, then the current sequence of commands MUST terminate. A subsequent command or command sequence MAY continue executing if suit-parameter-soft-failure (Section 8.4.8.14) is set. If a condition requires additional information, this MUST be specified in one or more parameters before the condition is executed.
If a Recipient attempts to process a condition that expects additional information and that information has not been set, it MUST report a failure. If a Recipient encounters an unknown condition, it MUST report a failure.

Condition labels in the positive number range are reserved for IANA registration while those in the negative range are custom conditions reserved for proprietary definition by the author of a manifest processor. See Section 11 for more details.

8.4.9.1. suit-condition-vendor-identifier, suit-condition-class-identifier, and suit-condition-device-identifier

There are three identifier-based conditions: suit-condition-vendor-identifier, suit-condition-class-identifier, and suit-condition-device-identifier. Each of these conditions match a RFC 4122 [RFC4122] UUID that MUST have already been set as a parameter. The installing Recipient MUST match the specified UUID in order to consider the manifest valid. These identifiers are scoped by component in the manifest. Each component MAY match more than one identifier. Care is needed to ensure that manifests correctly identify their targets using these conditions. Using only a generic class ID for a device-specific firmware could result in matching devices that are not compatible.

The Recipient uses the ID parameter that has already been set using the Set Parameters directive. If no ID has been set, this condition fails. suit-condition-class-identifier and suit-condition-vendor-identifier are REQUIRED to implement. suit-condition-device-identifier is OPTIONAL to implement.

Each identifier condition compares the corresponding identifier parameter to a parameter asserted to the Manifest Processor by the Recipient. Identifiers MUST be known to the Manifest Processor in order to evaluate compatibility.

8.4.9.2. suit-condition-image-match

Verify that the current component matches the suit-parameter-image-digest (Section 8.4.8.6) for the current component. The digest is verified against the digest specified in the Component’s parameters list. If no digest is specified, the condition fails. suit-condition-image-match is REQUIRED to implement.
8.4.9.3. suit-condition-component-slot

Verify that the slot index of the current component matches the slot index set in suit-parameter-component-slot (Section 8.4.8.8). This condition allows a manifest to select between several images to match a target slot.

8.4.9.4. suit-condition-abort

Unconditionally fail. This operation is typically used in conjunction with suit-directive-try-each (Section 8.4.10.2).

8.4.9.5. suit-condition-custom

suit-condition-custom describes any proprietary, application specific condition. This is encoded as a negative integer, chosen by the firmware developer. If additional information must be provided to the condition, it should be encoded in a custom parameter (a nint) as described in Section 8.4.8. SUIT_Condition_Custom is OPTIONAL to implement.

8.4.10. SUIT_Directive

Directives are used to define the behavior of the recipient. Directives include:
### Table 7

The abstract description of these commands is defined in Section 6.4.

When a Recipient executes a Directive, it MUST report a result code. If the Directive reports failure, then the current Command Sequence MUST be terminated.

**8.4.10.1. suit-directive-set-component-index**

Set Component Index defines the component to which successive directives and conditions will apply. The supplied argument MUST be one of three types:

1. An unsigned integer (REQUIRED to implement in parser)

2. A boolean (REQUIRED to implement in parser ONLY IF 2 or more components supported)
3. An array of unsigned integers (REQUIRED to implement in parser ONLY IF 3 or more components supported)

If the following commands apply to ONE component, an unsigned integer index into the component list is used. If the following commands apply to ALL components, then the boolean value "True" is used instead of an index. If the following commands apply to more than one, but not all components, then an array of unsigned integer indices into the component list is used. See Section 6.5 for more details.

If component index is set to True when a command is invoked, then the command applies to all components, in the order they appear in suit-common-components. When the Manifest Processor invokes a command while the component index is set to True, it must execute the command once for each possible component index, ensuring that the command receives the parameters corresponding to that component index.

8.4.10.2. suit-directive-try-each

This command runs several SUIT_Command_Sequence instances, one after another, in a strict order. Use this command to implement a "try/catch-try/catch" sequence. Manifest processors MAY implement this command.

suit-parameter-soft-failure (Section 8.4.8.14) is initialized to True at the beginning of each sequence. If one sequence aborts due to a condition failure, the next is started. If no sequence completes without condition failure, then suit-directive-try-each returns an error. If a particular application calls for all sequences to fail and still continue, then an empty sequence (nil) can be added to the Try Each Argument.

The argument to suit-directive-try-each is a list of SUIT_Command_Sequence. suit-directive-try-each does not specify a reporting policy.

8.4.10.3. suit-directive-override-parameters

suit-directive-override-parameters replaces any listed parameters that are already set with the values that are provided in its argument. This allows a manifest to prevent replacement of critical parameters.

Available parameters are defined in Section 8.4.8.

suit-directive-override-parameters does not specify a reporting policy.
8.4.10.4. suit-directive-fetch

suit-directive-fetch instructs the manifest processor to obtain one or more manifests or payloads, as specified by the manifest index and component index, respectively.

suit-directive-fetch can target one or more payloads. suit-directive-fetch retrieves each component listed in component-index. If component-index is True, instead of an integer, then all current manifest components are fetched. If component-index is an array, then all listed components are fetched.

suit-directive-fetch typically takes no arguments unless one is needed to modify fetch behavior. If an argument is needed, it must be wrapped in a bstr and set in suit-parameter-fetch-arguments.

suit-directive-fetch reads the URI parameter to find the source of the fetch it performs.

8.4.10.5. suit-directive-copy

suit-directive-copy instructs the manifest processor to obtain one or more payloads, as specified by the component index. As described in Section 6.5 component index may be a single integer, a list of integers, or True. suit-directive-copy retrieves each component specified by the current component-index, respectively.

suit-directive-copy reads its source from suit-parameter-source-component (Section 8.4.8.10).

If either the source component parameter or the source component itself is absent, this command fails.

8.4.10.6. suit-directive-run

suit-directive-run directs the manifest processor to transfer execution to the current Component Index. When this is invoked, the manifest processor MAY be unloaded and execution continues in the Component Index. Arguments are provided to suit-directive-run through suit-parameter-run-arguments (Section 8.4.8.11) and are forwarded to the executable code located in Component Index in an application-specific way. For example, this could form the Linux Kernel Command Line if booting a Linux device.
If the executable code at Component Index is constructed in such a way that it does not unload the manifest processor, then the manifest processor may resume execution after the executable completes. This allows the manifest processor to invoke suitable helpers and to verify them with image conditions.

8.4.10.7. suit-directive-run-sequence

To enable conditional commands, and to allow several strictly ordered sequences to be executed out-of-order, suit-directive-run-sequence allows the manifest processor to execute its argument as a SUIT_Command_Sequence. The argument must be wrapped in a bstr.

When a sequence is executed, any failure of a condition causes immediate termination of the sequence.

When suit-directive-run-sequence completes, it forwards the last status code that occurred in the sequence. If the Soft Failure parameter is true, then suit-directive-run-sequence only fails when a directive in the argument sequence fails.

suit-parameter-soft-failure (Section 8.4.8.14) defaults to False when suit-directive-run-sequence begins. Its value is discarded when suit-directive-run-sequence terminates.

8.4.10.8. suit-directive-swap

suit-directive-swap instructs the manifest processor to move the source to the destination and the destination to the source simultaneously. Swap has nearly identical semantics to suit-directive-copy except that suit-directive-swap replaces the source with the current contents of the destination in an application-defined way. As with suit-directive-copy, if the source component is missing, this command fails.

If SUIT_Parameter_Compression_Info or SUIT_Parameter_Encryption_Info are present, they MUST be handled in a symmetric way, so that the source is decompressed into the destination and the destination is compressed into the source. The source is decrypted into the destination and the destination is encrypted into the source. suit-directive-swap is OPTIONAL to implement.
8.4.11. Integrity Check Values

When the Text section or any Command Sequence of the Update Procedure is made severable, it is moved to the Envelope and replaced with a SUIT_Digest. The SUIT_Digest is computed over the entire bstr enclosing the Manifest element that has been moved to the Envelope. Each element that is made severable from the Manifest is placed in the Envelope. The keys for the envelope elements have the same values as the keys for the manifest elements.

Each Integrity Check Value covers the corresponding Envelope Element as described in Section 8.5.

8.5. Severable Elements

Because the manifest can be used by different actors at different times, some parts of the manifest can be removed or "Severed" without affecting later stages of the lifecycle. Severing of information is achieved by separating that information from the signed container so that removing it does not affect the signature. This means that ensuring integrity of severable parts of the manifest is a requirement for the signed portion of the manifest. Severing some parts makes it possible to discard parts of the manifest that are no longer necessary. This is important because it allows the storage used by the manifest to be greatly reduced. For example, no text size limits are needed if text is removed from the manifest prior to delivery to a constrained device.

Elements are made severable by removing them from the manifest, encoding them in a bstr, and placing a SUIT_Digest of the bstr in the manifest so that they can still be authenticated. The SUIT_Digest typically consumes 4 bytes more than the size of the raw digest, therefore elements smaller than \((\text{Digest Bits})/8 + 4\) SHOULD NOT be severable. Elements larger than \((\text{Digest Bits})/8 + 4\) MAY be severable, while elements that are much larger than \((\text{Digest Bits})/8 + 4\) SHOULD be severable.

Because of this, all command sequences in the manifest are encoded in a bstr so that there is a single code path needed for all command sequences.

9. Access Control Lists

To manage permissions in the manifest, there are three models that can be used.
First, the simplest model requires that all manifests are authenticated by a single trusted key. This mode has the advantage that only a root manifest needs to be authenticated, since all of its dependencies have digests included in the root manifest.

This simplest model can be extended by adding key delegation without much increase in complexity.

A second model requires an ACL to be presented to the Recipient, authenticated by a trusted party or stored on the Recipient. This ACL grants access rights for specific component IDs or Component Identifier prefixes to the listed identities or identity groups. Any identity can verify an image digest, but fetching into or fetching from a Component Identifier requires approval from the ACL.

A third model allows a Recipient to provide even more fine-grained controls: The ACL lists the Component Identifier or Component Identifier prefix that an identity can use, and also lists the commands and parameters that the identity can use in combination with that Component Identifier.

10. SUIT Digest Container

The SUIT digest is a CBOR List containing two elements: an algorithm identifier and a bstr containing the bytes of the digest. Some forms of digest may require additional parameters. These can be added following the digest.

The values of the algorithm identifier are defined by [I-D.ietf-cose-hash-algs]. The following algorithms MUST be implemented by all Manifest Processors:

* SHA-256 (-16)

The following algorithms MAY be implemented in a Manifest Processor:

* SHAKE128 (-18)
* SHA-384 (-43)
* SHA-512 (-44)
* SHAKE256 (-45)

11. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to:
* allocate CBOR tag 107 in the CBOR Tags registry for the SUIT Envelope.

* allocate CBOR tag 1070 in the CBOR Tags registry for the SUIT Manifest.

* allocate media type application/suit-envelope in the Media Types registry.

* setup several registries as described below.

IANA is requested to setup a registry for SUIT manifests. Several registries defined in the subsections below need to be created.

For each registry, values 0-23 are Standards Action, 24-255 are IETF Review, 256-65535 are Expert Review, and 65536 or greater are First Come First Served.

Negative values -23 to 0 are Experimental Use, -24 and lower are Private Use.

11.1. SUIT Commands

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<td>Run</td>
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Table 8

11.2. SUIT Parameters

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Table 9

11.3. SUIT Text Values

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### 11.4. SUIT Component Text Values

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### 12. Security Considerations

This document is about a manifest format protecting and describing how to retrieve, install, and invoke firmware images and as such it is part of a larger solution for delivering firmware updates to IoT devices. A detailed security treatment can be found in the architecture [RFC9019] and in the information model [RFC9124] documents.

### 13. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following persons for their support in designing this mechanism:

* Milosch Meriac

Moran, et al. Expires 30 October 2022
14. References

14.1. Normative References


14.2. Informative References


Appendix A. A. Full CDDL

In order to create a valid SUIT Manifest document the structure of the corresponding CBOR message MUST adhere to the following CDDL data definition.

To be valid, the following CDDL MUST have the COSE CDDL appended to it. The COSE CDDL can be obtained by following the directions in [RFC8152], Section 1.3.

SUIT_Envelope_Tagged = #6.107(SUIT_Envelope)
SUIT_Envelope = {  
  suit-authentication-wrapper => bstr .cbor SUIT_Authentication,  
  suit-manifest => bstr .cbor SUIT_Manifest,  
  SUIT_Severable_Manifest_Members,  
  * SUIT_Integrated_Payload,  
  * $$SUIT_Envelope_Extensions,  
  * (int => bstr)

SUIT_Authentication = [
    bstr .cbor SUIT_Digest,
    * bstr .cbor SUIT_Authentication_Block
]

SUIT_Digest = [
    suit-digest-algorithm-id : suit-cose-hash-algs,
    suit-digest-bytes : bstr,
    * $$SUIT_Digest-extensions
]

SUIT_Authentication_Block /= COSE_Mac_Tagged
SUIT_Authentication_Block /= COSE_Sign_Tagged
SUIT_Authentication_Block /= COSE_Mac0_Tagged
SUIT_Authentication_Block /= COSE_Sign1_Tagged

SUIT_Severable_Manifest_Members = {
    ? suit-payload-fetch => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence,
    ? suit-install => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence,
    ? suit-text => bstr .cbor SUIT_Text_Map,
    * $$SUIT_severable-members-extensions,
}

SUIT_Integrated_Payload = (suit-integrated-payload-key => bstr)
suit-integrated-payload-key = tstr

SUIT_Manifest_Tagged = $6.1070(SUIT_Manifest)

SUIT_Manifest = {
    suit-manifest-version => 1,
    suit-manifest-sequence-number => uint,
    suit-common => bstr .cbor SUIT_Common,
    ? suit-reference-uri => tstr,
    SUIT_Severable_Members_Choice,
    SUIT_Unseverable_Members,
    * $$SUIT_Manifest_Extensions,
}

SUIT_Unseverable_Members = {
    ? suit-validate => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence,
    ? suit-load => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence,
    ? suit-run => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence,
    * $unseverable-manifest-member-extensions,
}

SUIT_Severable_Members_Choice = {
}
? suit-payload-fetch =>
  bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence / SUIT_Digest,
? suit-install => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence / SUIT_Digest,
? suit-text => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence / SUIT_Digest,
 * $$severable-manifest-members-choice-extensions
}

SUIT_Common = {
  ? suit-components             => SUIT_Components,
  ? suit-common-sequence        => bstr .cbor SUIT_Common_Sequence,
  * $$SUIT_Common-extensions,
}

SUIT_Components           = [ + SUIT_Component_Identifier ]

SUIT_Dependency = {
  suit-dependency-digest => SUIT_Digest,
  ? suit-dependency-prefix => SUIT_Component_Identifier,
  * $$SUIT_Dependency-extensions,
}

;REQUIRED to implement:
suit-cose-hash-algs /= cose-alg-sha-256

;OPTIONAL to implement:
suit-cose-hash-algs /= cose-alg-shake128
suit-cose-hash-algs /= cose-alg-sha-384
suit-cose-hash-algs /= cose-alg-sha-512
suit-cose-hash-algs /= cose-alg-shake256

SUIT_Component_Identifier = [ * bstr]

SUIT_Common_Sequence = {
  + ( SUIT_Condition // SUIT_Common_Commands )
}

SUIT_Common_Commands //= (suit-directive-set-component-index,  IndexArg)
SUIT_Common_Commands //= (suit-directive-run-sequence,
                          bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence)
SUIT_Common_Commands //= (suit-directive-try-each,
                          SUIT_Directive_Try_Each_Argument)
SUIT_Common_Commands //= (suit-directive-override-parameters,
                          (+ SUIT_Parameters))

IndexArg /= uint
IndexArg /= bool
IndexArg /= [+uint]
SUIT_Command_Sequence = [ + {
    SUIT_Condition // SUIT_Directive // SUIT_Command_Custom
} ]

SUIT_Command_Custom = (suit-command-custom, bstr/tstr/int/nil)
SUIT_Condition //= (suit-condition-vendor-identifier, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Condition //= (suit-condition-class-identifier, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Condition //= (suit-condition-device-identifier, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Condition //= (suit-condition-image-match, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Condition //= (suit-condition-component-slot, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Condition //= (suit-condition-abort, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-set-component-index, IndexArg)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-run-sequence, bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-try-each, SUIT_Directive_Try_Each_Argument)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-override-parameters, {+ SUIT_Parameters})
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-fetch, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-copy, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-swap, SUIT_Rep_Policy)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-run, SUIT_Rep_Policy)


SUIT_Rep_Policy = uint .bits suit-reporting-bits

suit-reporting-bits = &{
    suit-send-record-success : 0,
    suit-send-record-failure : 1,
    suit-send-sysinfo-success : 2,
    suit-send-sysinfo-failure : 3
}

SUIT_Parameters //= (suit-parameter-vendor-identifier =>
    (RFC4122_UUID / cbor-pen))
    cbor-pen = #6.112(bstr)
SUIT_Parameters //= (suit-parameter-class-identifier => RFC4122_UUID)
SUIT_Parameters //= (suit-parameter-image-digest => bstr .cbor SUIT_Digest)
SUIT_Parameters //= (suit-parameter-image-size => uint)
SUIT_Parameters //= (suit-parameter-component-slot => uint)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-uri => tstr)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-source-component => uint)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-run-args => bstr)

SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-device-identifier => RFC4122_UUID)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-custom => int/bool/tstr/bstr)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-strict-order => bool)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-soft-failure => bool)

RFC4122_UUID = bstr .size 16

SUIT_Text_Map = {
    SUIT_Text_Keys,
    * SUIT_Component_Identifier => {
        SUIT_Text_Component_Keys
    }
}

SUIT_Text_Component_Keys = (  
? suit-text-vendor-name           => tstr,
? suit-text-model-name            => tstr,
? suit-text-vendor-domain         => tstr,
? suit-text-model-info            => tstr,
? suit-text-component-description => tstr,
? suit-text-component-version     => tstr,
* $$suit-text-component-key-extensions
}

SUIT_Text_Keys = (  
? suit-text-manifest-description => tstr,
? suit-text-update-description   => tstr,
? suit-text-manifest-json-source => tstr,
? suit-text-manifest-yaml-source => tstr,
* $$suit-text-key-extensions
)

suit-authentication-wrapper = 2
suit-manifest = 3

;REQUIRED to implement:
cose-alg-sha-256 = -16

;OPTIONAL to implement:
cose-alg-shake128 = -18
cose-alg-sha-384 = -43
cose-alg-sha-512 = -44
cose-alg-shake256 = -45

suit-manifest-version = 1
suit-manifest-sequence-number = 2
suit-common = 3
suit-reference-uri = 4
suit-payload-fetch = 8
suit-install = 9
suit-validate = 10
suit-load = 11
suit-run = 12
suit-text = 13

suit-components = 2
suit-common-sequence = 4

suit-command-custom = nint

suit-condition-vendor-identifier = 1
suit-condition-class-identifier = 2
suit-condition-image-match = 3
suit-condition-component-slot = 5

suit-condition-abort = 14
suit-condition-device-identifier = 24

suit-directive-set-component-index = 12
suit-directive-try-each = 15
suit-directive-override-parameters = 20
suit-directive-fetch = 21
suit-directive-copy = 22
suit-directive-run = 23

suit-directive-swap = 31
suit-directive-run-sequence = 32

suit-parameter-vendor-identifier = 1
suit-parameter-class-identifier = 2
suit-parameter-image-digest = 3
suit-parameter-component-slot = 5

suit-parameter-strict-order = 12
suit-parameter-soft-failure = 13
suit-parameter-image-size = 14

suit-parameter-uri = 21
suit-parameter-source-component = 22
suit-parameter-run-args = 23
suit-parameter-device-identifier = 24

suit-parameter-custom = nint

suit-text-manifest-description = 1
suit-text-update-description = 2
suit-text-manifest-json-source = 3
suit-text-manifest-yaml-source = 4

suit-text-vendor-name = 1
suit-text-model-name = 2
suit-text-vendor-domain = 3
suit-text-model-info = 4
suit-text-component-description = 5
suit-text-component-version = 6

Appendix B. Examples

The following examples demonstrate a small subset of the functionality of the manifest. Even a simple manifest processor can execute most of these manifests.

The examples are signed using the following ECDSA secp256r1 key:

-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
MIGHAgEAMBMGByqGSM49AgEGCCqGSM49AwIBAQoBAgAyZCUGLM50VBCCjYStX+09jGmnyJPrpDLTz/hiXOhRANCAASEloEarguqq9JhVxie7NomvqgL8RtvP+bitWWchdvArTsflKtsCYExwKNtrNHXi9OB3N+wnAUtszmR23M4tK1W
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----

The corresponding public key can be used to verify these examples:

-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MFkwEwYHKoZIzj0CAQYIKoZIzj0DAQcDQgAEhJaBGq4LqqvSYVcYnuzaJr6qi/Ebkbzm4rVlnIXbwK07HypLbAmBMcCjbazR14vTgdzfsJwFLbM5kdztOLOsIg==
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----

Each example uses SHA256 as the digest function.

Note that reporting policies are declared for each non-flow-control command in these examples. The reporting policies used in the examples are described in the following tables.
### Table 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Sys-Fail</th>
<th>Sys-Pass</th>
<th>Rec-Fail</th>
<th>Rec-Pass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suit-condition-vendor-identifier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-condition-class-identifier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-condition-image-match</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-condition-component-slot</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-directive-fetch</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-directive-copy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-directive-run</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 13

B.1. Example 0: Secure Boot

This example covers the following templates:

* Compatibility Check (Section 7.1)
* Secure Boot (Section 7.2)
It also serves as the minimum example.

107({
   / authentication-wrapper / 2:<<[
      digest: <<[
         / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
         / digest-bytes /
         h'a6c4590ac53043a98e8c4106e1e31b305516d7cf0a655eddfac6d45c810e036a'
      ]>>,
      signature: <<18(["protected" / <<[
         / alg / 1:-7 / "ES256" /,
      ]>>,
      / unprotected / {
         / payload / F6 / nil /,
         / signature / h'd11a2dd9610fb62a707335f584079225709f96e8117e7eeed98a2f207d05c8ecfba1755208f6ab8a977b8a6efe3bc2ca3215e1193be201467d052b42db6b7287'
      ])>>,
   ]>>,
   / manifest / 3:<<{
      / manifest-version / 1:1,
      / manifest-sequence-number / 2:0,
      / common / 3:<<{
         / components / 2:[
            [h'00'
         ],
         / common-sequence / 4:<<{
            / directive-override-parameters / 20,{
               / vendor-id /
               1:h'fa6b4a53d5ad5fdfbe9de663e4d41ffe' / fa6b4a53-d5ad-5fdf-be9d-e663e4d41ffe /,
               / class-id /
               2:h'1492af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45' / 1492af14-2569-5e48-bf42-9b2d51f2ab45 /,
               / image-digest / 3:<<{;
                  / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
                  / digest-bytes /
                  h'001123455677899aabccddeeff0123456789abcdefedcba9876543210'
               ]>>,
               / image-size / 14:34768,
               / condition-vendor-identifier / 1,15 ,
               / condition-class-identifier / 2,15
            ]>>
         },
      }
   ]>>,
})
Total size of Envelope without COSE authentication object: 161

Envelope:

d86ba2025873825824822f5820a6c4590ac53043a98e8c4106ele31b3055
16d7cf0a655eddfac6d45c810e036a035871a5010120003585fa2028181
41000458568614a40150fa6b4a53d5ad5fddfbe9de6634e441f0e02501492
af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45035824822f582000112233455667788
99aabccddeeff0123450789abcdeffedcba98765432100e1987d0010f02
0f0a4382030f0c43821702

Total size of Envelope with COSE authentication object: 237

Envelope with COSE authentication object:

d86ba2025873825824822f5820a6c4590ac53043a98e8c4106ele31b3055
16d7cf0a655eddfac6d45c810e036a03584ad28443a10126a0f65840d11a2d
99aabccddeeff0123450789abcdeffedcba98765432100e1987d0010f02
0f0a4382030f0c43821702

B.2. Example 1: Simultaneous Download and Installation of Payload

This example covers the following templates:

* Compatibility Check (Section 7.1)
* Firmware Download (Section 7.3)

Simultaneous download and installation of payload. No secure boot is present in this example to demonstrate a download-only manifest.
107({
    / authentication-wrapper / 2:<<[
        digest: <<[
            / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
            / digest-bytes / h'60c61d6eb7a1aaedddc49ce8157a55cff0821537eeee77a4ded44155b03045132'
        ]>>,
        signature: <<18(
            / protected / <<{
                / alg / 1:-7 / "ES256" /,
            }>>,
            / unprotected / {
            },
            / payload / F6 / nil /,
            / signature / h'5249dacaf0ff8326931b09586eb7e3769e71a6e40ad8153db4980db9b05bd1742dd46085fa11e62b65a79895c12ac7abe2668ccc5afdd74466aed7bca389'
        ])>>,
    ]>>,
    / manifest / 3:<<{
        / manifest-version / 1:1,
        / manifest-sequence-number / 2:1,
        / common / 3:<<{
            / components / 2:[
                h'00'
            ],
            / common-sequence / 4:<<{
                / directive-override-parameters / 20,{
                    / vendor-id / 1:h'fa6b4a53d5ad5f6f8dfe9de663e4d41f7e / fa6b4a53-d5ad-5f6f-8dfe-9de663e4d41f7e /,
                    / class-id / 2:h'1492af1425695e48bf429b2d5f2ab45' / 1492af14-2569-5e48-bf42-9b2d5f2ab45 /,
                    / image-digest / 3:<<{
                        / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
                        / digest-bytes / h'00112234455677899aabbccdedeff0123456789abcdeffedc9876543210'
                    ]>>,
                    / image-size / 14:34768,
                },
                / condition-vendor-identifier / 1,15 ,
                / condition-class-identifier / 2,15
            }>>,
            / install / 9:<<{
                / directive-set-parameters / 19,{
            }
        }
    }
}
/ uri / 21:'http://example.com/file.bin',
},
/directive-fetch / 21,2 ,
/condition-image-match / 3,15
}],
/ validate / 10:<<[
/condition-image-match / 3,15
]],
})
})

Total size of Envelope without COSE authentication object: 196

Envelope:

d86ba202582781582482f582060c61d6eb7a1aaeddc49ce8157a55cff08 21537eeee77a4ded4155b03045132035894a50101020103585fa2028181 41000458568614a40150fa6b4a53d5ad5fdfbe9de663e4d41ffe025011942 af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45035824822f582000112334455667788 99aabbccddeeff0123456789abcedffedcba98765432100e1987d0010f02 0f0958258613a115781b687474703a2f2f6578616d706c652e636f6d2f66 696c652e62696e1502030f0a4382030f

Total size of Envelope with COSE authentication object: 272

Envelope with COSE authentication object:

d86ba2025873825824822f582060c61d6eb7a1aaeddc49ce8157a55cff08 21537eeee77a4ded4155b03045132584ad28443a10126a0f658405249da caf0ffcc8326931b09586eb7e3769e71a0e6a40ad8153db4980db9b05bd17 42dddb46085fa11e62b65a79895c12ac7abe2668ccc5afdd74466aed7bca3 389035894a50101020103585fa20281814100054586614a40150fa6b4a53 d5ad5dfbe9de663e4d41ffe02501492a1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45 035824822f58200011233445566778899aabbccddeeff0123456789abcd effedcba98765432100e1987d0010f020f0958258613a115781b68747470 3a2f2f6578616d706c652e636f6d2f66696c652e62696e1502030f0a4382 030f

B.3. Example 2: Simultaneous Download, Installation, Secure Boot, Severed Fields

This example covers the following templates:

* Compatibility Check (Section 7.1)
* Secure Boot (Section 7.2)
* Firmware Download (Section 7.3)
This example also demonstrates severable elements (Section 5.4), and
text (Section 8.4.4).

```
107({
   / authentication-wrapper / 2:<<[ 
      digest: <<[
         / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
         / digest-bytes /
         h'e45dcdb2074b951f1c88b866469939c2a83ed433a31fc7dfcb3f63955bd943ec'
      ]>>,
      signature: <<18([ 
         / protected / <<{
            / alg / 1:-7 / "ES256" /,
         }>>, 
         / unprotected / {},
         / payload / F6 / nil /,
         / signature / h'b4fd3a6a18fe1062573488cf24ac96ef9f30ac746696e50be96533b356b8156e4332587fe6f4e8743ae525d72005fddd4c1213d55a8061b2ce67b83640f4777c'
      ])>>,
      / manifest / 3:<<{
         / manifest-version / 1:1,
         / manifest-sequence-number / 2:2,
         / common / 3:<<{
            / components / 2:[
               /image-digest / 3:<<
                  / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
                  / digest-bytes /
                  h'00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff0123456789abcdefedc9876543210'
               ]>>,
            / image-size / 14:34768,
            / condition-vendor-identifier / 1,15 ,
            / condition-class-identifier / 2,15
         ]>>,
         / directive-override-parameters / 20,{
            / vendor-id /
            1:h'fa6b4a53d5ad5fdfbe9de663e4d41ffe' / fa6b4a53-d5ad-5fdf-be9d-e663e4d41ffe /,
            / class-id /
            2:h'1492af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45' / 1492af14-2569-5e48-bf42-9b2d51f2ab45 ,
         ]>>
      ]>>
   }>>
})
```
Total size of the Envelope without COSE authentication object or Severable Elements: 235

Envelope:

d86ba2025827815824822f5820e45dcdb2074b951f1c88b86649939c2a8 3ed433a31fc7dfc3f63955bd943ec0358bba70101020203585fa2028181 41000458568614a40150fa6b4a53d5ad5fddfbe9de663ed4d1ffe02501492 af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45035824822f582000112233455667788 99aabbccddeeff0123456789abcdeffedc98765432100e1987d0010f02 0f09822f58203ee96dc79641970ae46b929ccf0b72ba9536dd846020dbdc 9f949d84ea0e18d20a4382030f0c438217020d822f58202bf4d0cc6680b e7dd9f5ca30aa2bb5d1998145de33d54101b80e2ca49faf918

Total size of the Envelope with COSE authentication object but without Severable Elements: 311

Envelope:

d86ba2025873825824822f5820e45dcd2b2074b951f1c88b866469939c2a8
3ed433a31fc7dfcb3f63955bd943ec584ad28443a10126a0f65840b4fd3a
6a18fe1062573488cf24ac96ef9f30ac746696e50be96533b356b8156e43
32587fe6f4e8743ae525d72005fdd4d1213d55a8061b2ce67b83640f477
7c0358ba970101020203585fa202818141000458568614a40150fa66b4a53
d5d5fddf6e663e4d1ffe02501492af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45
035824822f58200112233445556778899aabbccdeeff0123456789abcd
effedc8a98765432100e1987d0010f020f09822f58203ee96dc79641970a
e46b929ccf0b72ba9536dd846020dbdc9f949d84ea0e18d20a4382030f0c
438217020d822f58202bfc4d0cc6680be7dd9f5ca30aa2bb5d1998145de3
3d54101b80e2ca49f9af918

Total size of Envelope with COSE authentication object and Severable Elements: 894

Envelope with COSE authentication object:
B.4. Example 3: A/B images

This example covers the following templates:

* Compatibility Check (Section 7.1)
* Secure Boot (Section 7.2)
* Firmware Download (Section 7.3)
* A/B Image Template (Section 7.7)
107{" / authentication-wrapper / 2:<<[
  digest: <<[
    / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
    / digest-bytes /
    h'7c9b3cb72c262608a42f944d59d659ff2b801c78af44def51b8ff51e9f45721b'
  ]>>,
  signature: <<18({
    / protected / <<{
      / alg / 1:-7 / "ES256" /,
    }>>,
    / unprotected / {
      / payload / F6 / nil /,
      / signature / h'ae33d618df0ad21e609529a1ba876af8231fa657e3a839a0b4d5dec0ad87ea903ab31ea9afa'
    }
  })>>,
]>>,
 / manifest / 3:<<{
  / manifest-version / 1:1,
  / manifest-sequence-number / 2:3,
  / common / 3:<<{
    / components / 2:[
      h'00'
    ],
    / common-sequence / 4:<<{
      / directive-override-parameters / 20,{
        / vendor-id /
        h'fa6b4a53d5ad5dfdfbe9de663e4d41ffe' / fa6b4a53-d5ad-5dfd-be9de663e4d41ffe /,
        / class-id /
        h'1492af1425695e48bf429b2d5f2ab45' / 1492af14-2569-5e48-bf42-9b2d5f2ab45 /,
      },
      / directive-try-each / 15,[
        / directive-override-parameters / 20,{
          / offset / 5:33792,
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
/ image-size / 14:34768,
}
]
]

/ directive-override-parameters / 20,
/ offset / 5:541696,
]
/ condition-component-offset / 5,5 ,
/ directive-override-parameters / 20,
/ image-digest / 3:<<[
/ algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
/ digest-bytes / h'0123456789abcdefdcba98765432100112345566778899aabbcddeeff'
]
]
/ image-size / 14:76834,
]
]
/ condition-vendor-identifier / 1,15 ,
/ condition-class-identifier / 2,15
]
]
/ install / 9:<<[
/ directive-try-each / 15,[
<<[
/ directive-set-parameters / 19,{
/ offset / 5:33792,
}
/ condition-component-offset / 5,5 ,
/ directive-set-parameters / 19,{
/ uri / 21:'http://example.com/file1.bin',
}
]
]
/ directive-fetch / 21,2 ,
/ condition-image-match / 3,15
]
]
/ validate / 10:<<[
/ condition-image-match / 3,15
]
B.5. Example 4: Load from External Storage

This example covers the following templates:

* Compatibility Check (Section 7.1)

* Secure Boot (Section 7.2)
* Firmware Download (Section 7.3)
* Install (Section 7.4)
* Load (Section 7.6)

```
107({
    / authentication-wrapper / 2:<<[
        digest: <<[
            / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
            / digest-bytes /
            h'15736702a00f510805dcf89d913a2cfb417ed414faa760f974d6755c68ba70a'
        ]>>,
        signature: <<18(
            / protected / <<{
                / alg / 1:-7 / "ES256" /,
            }>>,
            / unprotected / {
            },
            / payload / F6 / nil /,
            / signature / h'3ada2532326d512132c388677798c24ffdc979bfae2a26b19c8c8bbf511fd7dd85f1501662c1a9e1976b759c4019bab44ba5434efb45d3868aedbca593671f3'
        ])>>
    ]},
    / manifest / 3:<<{
        / manifest-version / 1:1,
        / manifest-sequence-number / 2:4,
        / common / 3:<<{
            / components / 2:[
                [h'00' ],
                [h'02' ],
                [h'01' ]
            ],
            / common-sequence / 4:<<{
                / directive-set-component-index / 12,0 ,
                / directive-override-parameters / 20,{
                    / vendor-id /
                    1:h'fa6b4a53d5ad5f6f09de663e4d41ffe' / fa6b4a53-d5ad-5f6f-09de-e663e4d41ffe /,
                    / class-id /
                    2:h'1492af1425695e48bf429b2d5f2ab45' / 1492af14-2569-5e48-bf42-9b2d5f2ab45 /,
                    / image-digest / 3:<<{
                        / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
                        / digest-bytes /
                        h'00112333445566778899aabbcdddeeff0123456789abcdefcaba9876543210'
                    }>>
                }>>
            }>>
        }>>
    }>>
```

/ payload-fetch / 8:<<[  
  / directive-set-component-index / 12,1 ,  
  / directive-set-parameters / 19,{  
    / uri / 21:'http://example.com/file.bin',  
  },  
  / directive-fetch / 21,2 ,  
  / condition-image-match / 3,15  
]},

/ install / 9:<<[  
  / directive-set-component-index / 12,0 ,  
  / directive-set-parameters / 19,{  
    / source-component / 22:1 / [h'02'],  
  },  
  / directive-copy / 22,2 ,  
  / condition-image-match / 3,15  
]},

/ validate / 10:<<[  
  / directive-set-component-index / 12,0 ,  
  / condition-image-match / 3,15  
]},

/ load / 11:<<[  
  / directive-set-component-index / 12,2 ,  
  / directive-set-parameters / 19,{  
    / image-digest / 3:<<[  
      / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256",  
      / digest-bytes / h'0123456789abcdefeffdcb98765432100011233445566778899aabcdddeeff'  
    ]>>,  
    / image-size / 14:76834,  
    / source-component / 22:0 / [h'00'],  
    / compression-info / 19:<<{  
      / compression-algorithm / 1:1 / "gzip"  
    }>>,  
  },  
  / directive-copy / 22,2 ,  
  / condition-image-match / 3,15  
]},

/ run / 12:<<[  
  / directive-set-component-index / 12,2 ,  
  / directive-run / 23,2  
]>>,
Total size of Envelope without COSE authentication object: 292

Envelope:
d86ba2025827815824822f582015736702a00f510805dcf89d6913a2cfeb4
17ed414f760f974d6755c68ba70a035f4fa801010204035867a2028381
4100814102821410104558880c0014a0150fa6ba453d5ad5dfb9ed663
e4d41ffe02501492af1425695e48bf429b2d5f2ab45035824822f582000
112334556677889a0abccddceeff0123456789abcddceeff02501492a
100e1987d0010f020f085827880c0113a115781b687474703a2f2f657861
6d706c652e636d6266696c652e62696e1502030f094b880c0013a11601
1602030f0a45840c00030f0b583d880c0213a4035824822f582001234567
89a0bbccddceeff01221343a1010116001602030f0c45840c021702

Total size of Envelope with COSE authentication object: 368

Envelope with COSE authentication object:
d86ba2025873825824822f582015736702a00f510805dcf89d6913a2cfeb4
17ed414f760f974d6755c68ba70a035f4fa801010204035867a2028381
4100814102821410104558880c0014a0150fa6ba453d5ad5dfb9ed663
e4d41ffe02501492af1425695e48bf429b2d5f2ab45035824822f582000
112334556677889a0abccddceeff0123456789abcddceeff02501492a
100e1987d0010f020f085827880c0113a115781b687474703a2f2f657861
6d706c652e636d6266696c652e62696e1502030f094b880c0013a11601
1602030f0a45840c00030f0b583d880c0213a4035824822f582001234567
89a0bbccddceeff01221343a1010116001602030f0c45840c021702

B.6. Example 5: Two Images

This example covers the following templates:

* Compatibility Check (Section 7.1)
* Secure Boot (Section 7.2)
* Firmware Download (Section 7.3)

Furthermore, it shows using these templates with two images.
107{
    / authentication-wrapper / 2:<<[
      digest: <<[
        / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
        / digest-bytes / h'd1e73f16e4126007bc4d804cd33b0209fbab34e728e60ee8c00f3387126748dd2' ]>>,
      signature: <<18({
        / protected / <<{
          / alg / 1:-7 / "ES256" /,
        }>>,
        / unprotected / {
          / payload / F6 / nil /,
          / signature / h'b7ae0a46a28f02e25eda6d9a255bbaf863 30141831fae5a78012d648bc6c6ee55102e0f1890bdeacc3ada4fae0560f83a45eecae 65cabce642f56d84ab9ef8d' ]})>>
    ]>>,
    / manifest / 3:<<{
      / manifest-version / 1:1,
      / manifest-sequence-number / 2:5,
      / common / 3:<<{
        / components / 2:[
          [h'00'],
          [h'01']
        ],
        / common-sequence / 4:<<{
          / directive-set-component-index / 12,0 ,
          / directive-override-parameters / 20,{
            / vendor-id / 1:h'fa6b4a53d5ad5f5f7be9de6364d41ffe' / fa6b4a53-d5ad-5f5f-7be9d-6364d41ffe /,
            / class-id / 2:h'1492af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45' / 1492af14-2569-5e48-bf42-9b2d51f2ab45 /,
            / image-digest / 3:<<{
              / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
              / digest-bytes / h'001122334556778899aabbccddeeff0123456789abcdeffedcb9876543210' ]>>,
            / image-size / 14:34768,}
        ],
        / condition-vendor-identifier / 1,15 ,
        / condition-class-identifier / 2,15 ,
        / directive-set-component-index / 12,1 ,
        / directive-override-parameters / 20,}
/ image-digest / 3:<<[
   / algorithm-id / -16 / "sha256" /,
   / digest-bytes /
   h'0123456789abcdef7effedba98765432100112233445566778899aabccddeeff'
 ]>>>,
   / image-size / 14:76834,
]>>>
)>,
)>,
/ install / 9:<<[
   / directive-set-component-index / 12,0 ,
   / directive-set-parameters / 19,{
      / uri / 21:'http://example.com/file1.bin',
   },
   / directive-fetch / 21,2 ,
   / condition-image-match / 3,15 ,
   / directive-set-component-index / 12,1 ,
   / directive-set-parameters / 19,{
      / uri / 21:'http://example.com/file2.bin',
   },
   / directive-fetch / 21,2 ,
   / condition-image-match / 3,15
]>>>,
/ validate / 10:<<[
   / directive-set-component-index / 12,0 ,
   / condition-image-match / 3,15 ,
   / directive-set-component-index / 12,1 ,
   / condition-image-match / 3,15
]>>>,
/ run / 12:<<[
   / directive-set-component-index / 12,0 ,
   / directive-run / 23,2
]>>>,
)
)

Total size of Envelope without COSE authentication object: 306

Envelope:
d86ba2025827815824822f5820d1e73f16e4126007bc4d804cd33b0209fb ab34728e60e8c00f3387126748dd203590101a601010205035895a20282 8141008141010458898c0c001a40150fa6b4a53d5ad5fdfbe9de63e4d4 1ffe02501492af1425695e48bf429b2d51f2ab45035824822f582001122 33445566778899aabbcddceef0f13456789abcdeffedcba98765432100e 1987d0010f020f0c0114a2035824822f58200123456789abcdeffedcba98 76543210011234567899aabbcdddeeff0e1a00012c2209584f90 0c0011a115781c687474703a2f2f6578616d706c652e636f6d2f66696c65 312e62696e1502030f0c0113a115781c687474703a2f2f6578616d706c65 2e636f6d2f66696c6532e62696e1502030f0a49880c00030f0c01030f0c 45840c001702

Total size of Envelope with COSE authentication object: 382

Envelope with COSE authentication object:

d86ba2025873825824822f5820d1e73f16e4126007bc4d804cd33b0209fb ab34728e60e8c00f3387126748dd2584ad28443a10126a0f65840b7e0a 46a28f02e25caad9a255bbaa5f3630141831f5ea5a78012d648b6ce5510 2e0f1890bdeacc3ad4fae0560f83a45eece65cbce642f5684ab970f 8d03590101a601010205035895a202828141008141010455898c0c0014a 0150fa6b4a53d5ad5fdfbe9de63e4d41ffe02501492af1425695e48bf42 9b2d51f2ab45035824822f58200112234567899aabbcddedf0e0198765432100e1987d0010f020f0c0114a2035824822f58200123456789abcdeffedcba98 76543210011234567899aabbcdddeeff0e1a00012c2209584f90 0c0011a115781c687474703a2f2f6578616d706c652e636f6d2f66696c65 312e62696e1502030f0c0113a115781c687474703a2f2f6578616d706c65 2e636f6d2f66696c6532e62696e1502030f0a49880c00030f0c01030f0c 45840c001702

Appendix C.  C.  Design Rational

In order to provide flexible behavior to constrained devices, while still allowing more powerful devices to use their full capabilities, the SUIT manifest encodes the required behavior of a Recipient device. Behavior is encoded as a specialized byte code, contained in a CBOR list. This promotes a flat encoding, which simplifies the parser. The information encoded by this byte code closely matches the operations that a device will perform, which promotes ease of processing. The core operations used by most update and trusted invocation operations are represented in the byte code. The byte code can be extended by registering new operations.

The specialized byte code approach gives benefits equivalent to those provided by a scripting language or conventional byte code, with two substantial differences. First, the language is extremely high level, consisting of only the operations that a device may perform during update and trusted invocation of a firmware image. Second,
the language specifies linear behavior, without reverse branches. Conditional processing is supported, and parallel and out-of-order processing may be performed by sufficiently capable devices.

By structuring the data in this way, the manifest processor becomes a very simple engine that uses a pull parser to interpret the manifest. This pull parser invokes a series of command handlers that evaluate a Condition or execute a Directive. Most data is structured in a highly regular pattern, which simplifies the parser.

The results of this allow a Recipient to implement a very small parser for constrained applications. If needed, such a parser also allows the Recipient to perform complex updates with reduced overhead. Conditional execution of commands allows a simple device to perform important decisions at validation-time.

Dependency handling is vastly simplified as well. Dependencies function like subroutines of the language. When a manifest has a dependency, it can invoke that dependency’s commands and modify their behavior by setting parameters. Because some parameters come with security implications, the dependencies also have a mechanism to reject modifications to parameters on a fine-grained level.

Developing a robust permissions system works in this model too. The Recipient can use a simple ACL that is a table of Identities and Component Identifier permissions to ensure that operations on components fail unless they are permitted by the ACL. This table can be further refined with individual parameters and commands.

Capability reporting is similarly simplified. A Recipient can report the Commands, Parameters, Algorithms, and Component Identifiers that it supports. This is sufficiently precise for a manifest author to create a manifest that the Recipient can accept.

The simplicity of design in the Recipient due to all of these benefits allows even a highly constrained platform to use advanced update capabilities.

C.1. C.1 Design Rationale: Envelope

The Envelope is used instead of a COSE structure for several reasons:

1. This enables the use of Severable Elements (Section 8.5)
2. This enables modular processing of manifests, particularly with large signatures.
3. This enables multiple authentication schemes.

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4. This allows integrity verification by a dependent to be unaffected by adding or removing authentication structures.

Modular processing is important because it allows a Manifest Processor to iterate forward over an Envelope, processing Delegation Chains and Authentication Blocks, retaining only intermediate values, without any need to seek forward and backwards in a stream until it gets to the Manifest itself. This allows the use of large, Post-Quantum signatures without requiring retention of the signature itself, or seeking forward and back.

Four authentication objects are supported by the Envelope:

* COSE_Sign_Tagged
* COSE_Sign1_Tagged
* COSE_Mac_Tagged
* COSE_Mac0_Tagged

The SUIT Envelope allows an Update Authority or intermediary to mix and match any number of different authentication blocks it wants without any concern for modifying the integrity of another authentication block. This also allows the addition or removal of an authentication blocks without changing the integrity check of the Manifest, which is important for dependency handling. See Section 6.2.

C.2. C.2 Byte String Wrappers

Byte string wrappers are used in several places in the suit manifest. The primary reason for wrappers is to limit the parser extent when invoked at different times, with a possible loss of context.

The elements of the suit envelope are wrapped both to set the extents used by the parser and to simplify integrity checks by clearly defining the length of each element.

The common block is re-parsed in order to find components identifiers from their indices, to find dependency prefixes and digests from their identifiers, and to find the common sequence. The common sequence is wrapped so that it matches other sequences, simplifying the code path.
A severed SUIT command sequence will appear in the envelope, so it must be wrapped as with all envelope elements. For consistency, command sequences are also wrapped in the manifest. This also allows the parser to discern the difference between a command sequence and a SUIT_Digest.

Parameters that are structured types (arrays and maps) are also wrapped in a bstr. This is so that parser extents can be set correctly using only a reference to the beginning of the parameter. This enables a parser to store a simple list of references to parameters that can be retrieved when needed.

Appendix D. D. Implementation Conformance Matrix

This section summarizes the functionality a minimal manifest processor implementation needs to offer to claim conformance to this specification, in the absence of an application profile standard specifying otherwise.

The subsequent table shows the conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor Identifier</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.2</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Identifier</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.2</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Identifier</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.2</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Match</td>
<td>Section 8.4.9.2</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component Slot</td>
<td>Section 8.4.9.3</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abort</td>
<td>Section 8.4.9.4</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Condition</td>
<td>Section 8.4.9.5</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14

The subsequent table shows the directives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Component Index</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.1</td>
<td>REQUIRED if more than one component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try Each</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.2</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Override Parameters</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.3</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetch</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.4</td>
<td>REQUIRED for Updater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.5</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.6</td>
<td>REQUIRED for Bootloader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Sequence</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.7</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swap</td>
<td>Section 8.4.10.8</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15

The subsequent table shows the parameters.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor ID</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.3</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class ID</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.4</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Digest</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.6</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Size</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.7</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component Slot</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.8</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URI</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.9</td>
<td>REQUIRED for Updater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Component</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.10</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Args</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.11</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.5</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strict Order</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.13</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Failure</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.14</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Section 8.4.8.15</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16

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Abstract

The Manufacturer Usage Description (MUD) specification describes the access and network functionality required a device to properly function. The MUD description has to reflect the software running on the device and its configuration. Because of this, the most appropriate entity for describing device network access requirements is the same as the entity developing the software and its configuration.

A network presented with a MUD file by a device allows detection of misbehavior by the device software and configuration of access control.

This document defines a way to link a SUIT manifest to a MUD file offering a stronger binding between the two.
1. Introduction

Under [RFC8520], devices report a URL to a MUD manager in the network. RFC 8520 envisions different approaches for conveying the information from the device to the network such as:

* DHCP,
* IEEE802.1AB Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), and
* IEEE 802.1X whereby the URL to the MUD file would be contained in the certificate used in an EAP method.

The MUD manager then uses the URL to fetch the MUD file, which contains access and network functionality required a device to properly function.
The MUD manager must trust the service from which the URL is fetched and to return an authentic copy of the MUD file. This concern may be mitigated using the optional signature reference in the MUD file. The MUD manager must also trust the device to report a correct URL. In case of DHCP and LLDP the URL is unprotected. When the URL to the MUD file is included in a certificate then it is authenticated and integrity protected. A certificate created for use with network access authentication is typically not signed by the entity that wrote the software and configured the device, which leads to conflation of local network access rights with rights to assert all network access requirements.

There is a need to bind the entity that creates the software and configuration to the MUD file because only that entity can attest the network access requirements of the device. This specification defines an extension to the SUIT manifest to include a MUD file (per reference or by value). When combining a manufacturer usage description with a manifest used for software/firmware updates (potentially augmented with attestation) then a network operator can get more confidence in the description of the access and network functionality required a device to properly function.

2. Terminology

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. Architecture

The intended workflow is as follows:

* At the time of onboarding, devices report their manifest in use to the MUD manager.

* If the SUIT_MUD_container has been severed, the suit-reference-uri can be used to retrieve the complete manifest.

* The manifest authenticity is verified by the MUD manager, which enforces that the MUD file presented is also authentic and as intended by the device software vendor.

* Each time a device is updated, rebooted, or otherwise substantially changed, it will execute an attestation.
Among other claims in the Entity Attestation Token (EAT)
[I-D.ietf-rats-eat], the device will report its software
digest(s), configuration digest(s), primary manifest URI, and
primary manifest digest to the MUD manager.

The MUD manager can then validate these attestation reports in
order to check that the device is operating with the expected
version of software and configuration.

Since the manifest digest is reported, the MUD manager can look
up the corresponding manifest.

* If the MUD manager does not already have a full copy of the
  manifest, it can be acquired using the reference URI.

* Once a full copy of the manifest is provided, the MUD manager can
  verify the device attestation report and apply any appropriate
  policy as described by the MUD file.

4. Extensions to SUIT

To enable strong assertions about the network access requirements
that a device should have for a particular software/configuration
pair, we include the ability to add MUD files to the SUIT manifest.
However, there are also circumstances in which a device should allow
the MUD to be changed without a firmware update. To enable this, we
add a MUD url to SUIT along with a subject-key identifier, according
to [RFC7093], mechanism 4 (the keyIdentifier is composed of the hash
of the DER encoding of the SubjectPublicKeyInfo value).

The following CDDL describes the extension to the SUIT_Manifest
structure:

? suit-manifest-mud => SUIT_Digest

The SUIT_Envelope is also amended:

? suit-manifest-mud => bstr .cbor SUIT_MUD_container

SUITE_MUD_container = {
  ? suit-mud-url => #6.32(tstr),
  ? suit-mud-ski => SUIT_Digest,
  ? suit-mud-file => bstr
}

The MUD file is included verbatim within the bstr. No limits are
placed on the MUD file: it may be any RFC8520-compliant file.
5. Security Considerations

This specification links MUD files to other IETF technologies, particularly to SUIT manifests, for improving security protection and ease of use. By including MUD files (per reference or by value) in SUIT manifests an extra layer of protection has been created and synchronization risks can be minimized. If the MUD file and the software/firmware loaded onto the device gets out-of-sync a device may be firewalled and, with firewalling by networks in place, the device may stop functioning.

6. IANA Considerations

suit-manifest-mud must be added as an extension point to the SUIT manifest registry.

7. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-rats-eat]

[I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]


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Secure Reporting of Update Status
draft-ietf-suit-report-01

Abstract

The Software Update for the Internet of Things (SUIT) manifest provides a way for many different update and boot workflows to be described by a common format. However, this does not provide a feedback mechanism for developers in the event that an update or boot fails.

This specification describes a lightweight feedback mechanism that allows a developer in possession of a manifest to reconstruct the decisions made and actions performed by a manifest processor.

Status of This Memo

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1. Introduction

A SUIT manifest processor can fail to install or boot an update for many reasons. Frequently, the error codes generated by such systems fail to provide developers with enough information to find root causes and produce corrective actions, resulting in extra effort to reproduce failures. Logging the results of each SUIT command can simplify this process.

While it is possible to report the results of SUIT commands through existing logging or attestation mechanisms, this comes with several drawbacks:

* data inflation, particularly when designed for text-based logging
* missing information elements
* missing support for multiple components

The CBOR objects defined in this document allow devices to:

* report a trace of how an update was performed
* report expected vs. actual values for critical checks
* describe the installation of complex multi-component architectures
* describe the measured properties of a system
* report the exact reason for a parsing failure
This document provides a definition of a SUIT-specific logging container that may be used in a variety of scenarios.

2. Conventions and Terminology

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.

Terms used in this specification include:

* Boot: initialization of an executable image. Although this specification refers to boot, any boot-specific operations described are equally applicable to starting an executable in an OS context.

3. The SUIT Record

If the developer can be assumed to have a copy of the manifest, then they need little information to reconstruct what the manifest processor has done. They simply need any data that influences the control flow of the manifest. The manifest only supports the following control flow primitives:

* Set Component/Dependency Index
* Set/Override Parameters
* Try-Each
* Run Sequence
* Conditions.

Of these, only conditions change the behavior of the processor from the default, and then only when the condition fails.

Then, to reconstruct the flow of a manifest, all a developer needs is a list of metadata about failed conditions:

* the current manifest
* the current section
* the offset into the current section
* the current component index
* the "reason" for failure

Most conditions compare a parameter to an actual value, so the "reason" is typically simply the actual value.

Since it is possible that a non-condition command (directive) may fail in an exceptional circumstance, this must be included as well. However, a failed directive will terminate processing of the manifest. To accommodate for a failed command and for explicit "completion," an additional "result" element is added as well. In the case of a command failure, the failure reason is typically a numeric error code. However, these error codes need to be standardised in order to be useful.

Reconstructing what a device has done in this way is compact, however it requires some reconstruction effort. This is an issue that can be solved by tooling.

SUIT_Record = {
  suit-record-manifest-id => [* uint ],
  suit-record-manifest-section => int,
  suit-record-section-offset => uint,
  (suit-record-component-index => uint //
   suit-record-dependency-index => uint
  ),
  suit-record-properties => SUIT_Parameters,
}

suit-record-manifest-id is used to identify which manifest contains the command that caused the record to be generated. The manifest id is a list of integers that form a walk of the manifest tree, starting at the root. An empty list indicates that the command was contained in the root manifest. If the list is not empty, the command was contained in one of the root manifest’s dependencies, or nested even further below that.

For example, suppose that the root manifest has 3 dependencies and each of those dependencies has 2 dependencies of its own:

* Root
  - Dependency A
    o Dependency A0
A manifest-id of \([1,0]\) would indicate that the current command was contained within Dependency B0. Similarly, a manifest-id of \([2,1]\) would indicate Dependency C1.

suit-record-manifest-section indicates which section of the manifest was active. This is used in addition to an offset so that the developer can index into severable sections in a predictable way. The value of this element is the value of the key that identified the section in the manifest.

suit-record-section-offset is the number of bytes into the current section at which the current command is located.

suit-record-component-index is the index of the component that was specified at the time that the report was generated. This field is necessary due to the availability of set-current-component values of True and a list of components. Both of these values cause the manifest processor to loop over commands using a series of component-ids, so the developer needs to know which was selected when the command executed.

suit-record-dependency-index is similar to suit-record-component-index but is used to identify the dependency that was active.

suit-record-properties contains any measured properties that led to the command failure. For example, this could be the actual value of a SUIT_Digest or class identifier. This is encoded in a SUIT_Parameters block as defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest].
4. The SUIT Report

Some metadata is common to all records, such as the root manifest: the manifest that is the entry-point for the manifest processor. This metadata is aggregated with a list of SUIT_Records. The SUIT_Report may also contain a list of any system properties that were measured and reported, and a reason for a failure if one occurred.

SUIT_Report = {
    suit-report-manifest-digest => SUIT_Digest,
    ? suit-report-manifest-uri => tstr,
    ? suit-report-nonce => bstr,
    suit-report-records => [ * SUIT_Record ],
    ? suit-system-properties => [ + system-property-claims ],
    suit-report-result => true / {
        suit-report-result-code => int, ; could condense to enum later
        suit-report-result-record => SUIT_Record,
    }
}

system-property-claims = {
    system-component-id => SUIT_Component_Identifier,
    + SUIT_Parameters,
}

suit-report-manifest-digest provides a SUIT_Digest (as defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]) that is the characteristic digest of the Root manifest.

suit-report-manifest-uri provides the reference URI that was provided in the root manifest.

suit-report-nonce provides a container for freshness or replay protection information. This field MAY be omitted where the suit-report is authenticated within a container that provides freshness already. For example, attestation evidence typically contains a proof of freshness.

suit-system-properties provides a list of measured or asserted properties of the system that creates the suit report. These properties are scoped by component identifier. Because this list is expected to be constructed on the fly by a constrained node, component identifiers may appear more than once. A recipient may convert the result to a more conventional structure:
SUIT_Record_System_Properties = {
  * component-id => {
    + SUIT_Parameters,
  }
}

suit-report-records is a list of 0 or more SUIT Records. Because
SUIT Records are only generated on failure, in simple cases this can
be an empty list.

suit-report-result provides a mechanism to show that the SUIT
procedure completed successfully (value is true) or why it failed
(value is a map of an error code and a SUIT_Record).

The suit-report-result-code indicates the reason for the failure.
Values are expected to be CBOR parsing failures, Schema validation
failures, COSE validation failures or SUIT processing failures.

The suit-report-result-record indicates the exact point in the
manifest or manifest dependency tree where the error occurred.

5. Attestation

This document contains three sections that are expected to be useful
in attestation evidence:

* suit-report-records
* suit-system-properties
* suit-report-result

6. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to allocate a CBOR tag for the SUIT Report.

7. Security Considerations

The SUIT Report should either be carried over a secure transport, or
signed, or both. Ideally, attestation should be used to prove that
the report was generated by legitimate hardware.

8. Acknowledgements

9. Normative References


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SUIT Manifest Extensions for Multiple Trust Domains
draft-ietf-suit-trust-domains-00

Abstract

This specification describes extensions to the SUIT manifest format (as defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]) for use in deployments with multiple trust domains. A device has more than one trust domain when it uses different trust anchors for different purposes or components in the context of firmware update.

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1. Introduction

Devices that go beyond single-signer update require more complex rules for deploying firmware updates. For example, devices may require:

* long-term trust anchors with a mechanism to delegate trust to short term keys.

* software components from multiple software signing authorities.

* a mechanism to remove an unneeded component

* single-object dependencies
* a partly encrypted manifest so that distribution does not reveal private information

These mechanisms are not part of the core manifest specification, but they are needed for more advanced use cases, such as the architecture described in [I-D.ietf-teep-architecture].

This specification extends the SUIT Manifest specification ([I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]).

2. Conventions and Terminology

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.

Additionally, the following terminology is used throughout this document:

* SUIT: Software Update for the Internet of Things, also the IETF working group for this standard.

* Payload: A piece of information to be delivered. Typically Firmware for the purposes of SUIT.

* Resource: A piece of information that is used to construct a payload.

* Manifest: A manifest is a bundle of metadata about the firmware for an IoT device, where to find the firmware, and the devices to which it applies.

* Envelope: A container with the manifest, an authentication wrapper with cryptographic information protecting the manifest, authorization information, and severable elements (see: TBD).

* Update: One or more manifests that describe one or more payloads.

* Update Authority: The owner of a cryptographic key used to sign updates, trusted by Recipients.

* Recipient: The system, typically an IoT device, that receives and processes a manifest.

* Manifest Processor: A component of the Recipient that consumes Manifests and executes the commands in the Manifest.
* Component: An updatable logical block of the Firmware, Software, configuration, or data of the Recipient.

* Component Set: A group of interdependent Components that must be updated simultaneously.

* Command: A Condition or a Directive.

* Condition: A test for a property of the Recipient or its Components.


* Trusted Invocation: A process by which a system ensures that only trusted code is executed, for example secure boot or launching a Trusted Application.

* A/B images: Dividing a Recipient’s storage into two or more bootable images, at different offsets, such that the active image can write to the inactive image(s).

* Record: The result of a Command and any metadata about it.


* Procedure: The process of invoking one or more sequences of commands.

* Update Procedure: A procedure that updates a Recipient by fetching dependencies and images, and installing them.

* Invocation Procedure: A procedure in which a Recipient verifies dependencies and images, loading images, and invokes one or more image.

* Software: Instructions and data that allow a Recipient to perform a useful function.

* Firmware: Software that is typically changed infrequently, stored in nonvolatile memory, and small enough to apply to [RFC7228] Class 0-2 devices.

* Image: Information that a Recipient uses to perform its function, typically firmware/software, configuration, or resource data such as text or images. Also, a Payload, once installed is an Image.

* Slot: One of several possible storage locations for a given Component, typically used in A/B image systems.
* Abort: An event in which the Manifest Processor immediately halts execution of the current Procedure. It creates a Record of an error condition.

3. Changes to SUIT Workflow Model

The use of the features presented for use with multiple trust domains requires some augmentation of the workflow presented in the SUIT Manifest specification ([I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]):

One additional assumption is added for the Update Procedure:
* All dependency manifests should be present before any payload is fetched.

One additional assumption is added to the Invocation Procedure:
* All dependencies must be validated prior to loading.

Two steps are added to the expected installation workflow of a Recipient:
1. *Verify delegation chains*
2. Verify the signature of the manifest.
3. Verify the applicability of the manifest.
5. Fetch payload(s).
6. Install payload(s).

In addition, when multiple manifests are used for an update, each manifest’s steps occur in a lockstep fashion; all manifests have dependency resolution performed before any manifest performs a payload fetch, etc.

4. Changes to Manifest Metadata Structure

To accommodate the additional metadata needed to enable these features, the envelope and manifest have several new elements added.

The Envelope gains two more elements: Delegation chains and Integrated Dependencies. The Common metadata section in the Manifest also gains a list of dependencies.
The new metadata structure is shown below.

```
+-------------------------+
| Envelope                |
| Delegation Chains       |
| Authentication Block    |               +-------------------------+
| Manifest                |               Manifest
| Severable Elements      |               Structure Version
| Human-Readable Text      |               Sequence Number
| COSWID                  |               Reference to Full Manifest
| Integrated Dependencies |               +-------------------------+
| Integrated Payloads     |               Common Structure
| +-------------------------+               Command Sequences
| Common Structure        |
| Dependencies            |               Digests of Envelope Elements
| Component IDs           |
| Common Command Sequence |
|                          |               List of ( pairs of (|
|                          |               * command code|
|                          |               * argument /|
|                          |               reporting policy)|
|                          |               )
```

5. Delegation Chains

Delegation Chains allow a Recipient to establish a chain of trust from a Trust Anchor to the signer of a manifest by validating delegation claims. Each delegation claim is a [RFC8392] CBOR Web Tokens (CWTs). The first claim in each list is signed by a Trust Anchor. Each subsequent claim in a list is signed by the public key claimed in the preceding list element. The last element in each list claims a public key that can be used to verify a signature in the Authentication Block (See Section 5.2 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]).

See Section 5.1 for more detail.
5.1. Delegation Chains

The suit-delegation element MAY carry one or more CBOR Web Tokens (CWTs) [RFC8392], with [RFC8747] cnf claims. They can be used to perform enhanced authorization decisions. The CWTs are arranged into a list of lists. Each list starts with a CWT authorized by a Trust Anchor, and finishes with a key used to authenticate the Manifest (see Section 8.3 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]). This allows an Update Authority to delegate from a long term Trust Anchor, down through intermediaries, to a delegate without any out-of-band provisioning of Trust Anchors or intermediary keys.

A Recipient MAY choose to cache intermediaries and/or delegates. If an Update Distributor knows that a targeted Recipient has cached some intermediaries or delegates, it MAY choose to strip any cached intermediaries or delegates from the Delegation Chains in order to reduce bandwidth and energy.

6. Dependencies

A dependency is another SUIT_Envelope that describes additional components.

Dependency manifests enable several additional use cases. In particular, they enable two or more entities who are trusted for different privileges to coordinate. This can be used in many scenarios, for example:

* An IoT device may contain a processor in its radio in addition to the primary processor. These two processors may have separate firmware with separate signing authorities. Dependencies allow the firmware for the primary processor to reference a manifest signed by a different authority.

* A network operator may wish to provide local caching of update payloads. The network operator overrides the URI of payload by providing a dependent manifest that references the original manifest, but replaces its URI.

* A device operator provides a device with some additional configuration. The device operator wants to test their configuration with each new firmware version before releasing it. The configuration is delivered as a binary in the same way as a firmware image. The device operator references the firmware manifest from the firmware author in their own manifest which also defines the configuration.
By using dependencies, components such as software, configuration, models, and other resources authenticated by different trust anchors can be delivered to devices.

6.1. Changes to Required Checks

This section augments the definitions in Required Checks (Section 6.2) of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest].

More checks are required when handling dependencies. By default, any signature of a dependency MUST be verified. However, there are some exceptions to this rule: where a device supports only one level of access (no ACLs defining which authorities have access to different components), it MAY choose to skip signature verification of dependencies, since they are referenced by digest. Where a device differentiates between trust levels, such as with an ACL, it MAY choose to defer the verification of signatures of dependencies until the list of affected components is known so that it can skip redundant signature verifications. For example, a dependency signed by the same author as the dependent does not require a signature verification. Similarly, if the signer of the dependent has full rights to the device, according to the ACL, then no signature verification is necessary on the dependency.

If the manifest contains more than one component and/or dependency, each command sequence MUST begin with a Set Component Index or Set Dependency Index command.

If a dependency is specified, then the manifest processor MUST perform the following checks:

1. At the beginning of each section in the dependent: all previous sections of each dependency have been executed.

2. At the end of each section in the dependent: The corresponding section in each dependency has been executed.

If the interpreter does not support dependencies and a manifest specifies a dependency, then the interpreter MUST reject the manifest.

If a Recipient supports groups of interdependent components (a Component Set), then it SHOULD verify that all Components in the Component Set are specified by one update, that is: a single manifest and all its dependencies that together:

1. have sufficient permissions imparted by their signatures
2. specify a digest and a payload for every Component in the Component Set.

The single dependent manifest is sometimes called a Root Manifest.

6.2. Changes to Abstract Machine Description

This section augments the Abstract Machine Description (Section 6.4) in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest] With the addition of dependencies, some changes are necessary to the abstract machine, outside the typical scope of added commands. These changes alter the behaviour of an existing command and way that the parser processes manifests:

* All commands may target dependency manifests as well as components. To support this behaviour, there is a new command introduced: Set Dependency Index. This change works together with Set Component Index to choose the object on which the manifest is operating.

* Dependencies are processed in lock-step with the Root Manifest. This means that every dependency’s current command sequence must be executed before a dependent’s later command sequence may be executed. For example, every dependency’s Dependency Resolution step MUST be executed before any dependent’s payload fetch step.

The logic of Set Component Index is modified as below:

As in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest], To simplify the logic describing the command semantics, the object "current" is used. It represents the component identified by the Component Index or the dependency identified by the Dependency Index:

\[
\text{current} := \begin{cases} 
\text{components}[\text{component-index}] & \text{if component-index is not false} \\
\text{dependencies}[\text{dependency-index}] & \text{else}
\end{cases}
\]

As a result, Set Component Index is described as current := components[arg]. The actual operation performed for Set Component Index is described by the following pseudocode, however, because of the definition of current (above), these are semantically equivalent.

\[
\text{component-index} := \text{arg} \\
\text{dependency-index} := \text{false}
\]

Similarly, Set Dependency Index is semantically equivalent to current := dependencies[arg], but the actual operation performed is:
dependency-index := arg
component-index := false

Dependencies are identified by digest, but referenced in commands by Dependency Index, the index into the array of Dependencies.

6.3. Changes to Special Cases of Component Index and Dependency Index

The considerations that apply in Special Cases of Component Index and Dependency Index (Section 6.5) of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest] are augmented to include Dependency Index as well as Component Index.

The target(s) assigned for each command are defined by the following pseudocode.

if component-index is true:
    current-list = components
else if component-index is array:
    current-list = [ components[idx] for idx in component-index ]
else if component-index is integer:
    current-list = [ components[component-index] ]
else if dependency-index is true:
    current-list = dependencies
else if dependency-index is array:
    current-list = [ dependencies[idx] for idx in dependency-index ]
else:
    current-list = [ dependencies[dependency-index] ]
for current in current-list:
    cmd(current)

6.4. Processing Dependencies

As described in Section 6.1, each manifest must invoke each of its dependencies' sections from the corresponding section of the dependent. Any changes made to parameters by the dependency persist in the dependent.

When a Process Dependency command is encountered, the interpreter loads the dependency identified by the Current Dependency Index. The interpreter first executes the common-sequence section of the identified dependency, then it executes the section of the dependency that corresponds to the currently executing section of the dependent.

If the specified dependency does not contain the current section, Process Dependency succeeds immediately.

The Manifest Processor MUST also support a Dependency Index of True, which applies to every dependency, as described in Section 6.3
The interpreter also performs the checks described in Section 6.1 to ensure that the dependent is processing the dependency correctly.

6.4.1. Multiple Manifest Processors

When a system has multiple security domains, each domain might require independent verification of authenticity or security policies. Security domains might be divided by separation technology such as Arm TrustZone, Intel SGX, or another TEE technology. Security domains might also be divided into separate processors and memory spaces, with a communication interface between them.

For example, an application processor may have an attached communications module that contains a processor. The communications module might require metadata signed by a specific Trust Authority for regulatory approval. This may be a different Trust Authority than the application processor.

When there are two or more security domains (see [I-D.ietf-teep-architecture]), a manifest processor might be required in each. The first manifest processor is the normal manifest processor as described for the Recipient in Section 6 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]. The second manifest processor only executes sections when the first manifest processor requests it. An API interface is provided from the second manifest processor to the first. This allows the first manifest processor to request a limited set of operations from the second. These operations are limited to: setting parameters, inserting an Envelope, invoking a Manifest Command Sequence. The second manifest processor declares a prefix to the first, which tells the first manifest processor when it should delegate to the second. These rules are enforced by underlying separation of privilege infrastructure, such as TEEs, or physical separation.

When the first manifest processor encounters a dependency prefix, that informs the first manifest processor that it should provide the second manifest processor with the corresponding dependency Envelope. This is done when the dependency is fetched. The second manifest processor immediately verifies any authentication information in the dependency Envelope. When a parameter is set for any component that matches the prefix, this parameter setting is passed to the second manifest processor via an API. As the first manifest processor works through the Procedure (set of command sequences) it is executing, each time it sees a Process Dependency command that is associated with the prefix declared by the second manifest processor, it uses the API to ask the second manifest processor to invoke that dependency section instead.
This mechanism ensures that the two or more manifest processors do not need to trust each other, except in a very limited case. When parameter setting across security domains is used, it must be very carefully considered. Only parameters that do not have an effect on security properties should be allowed. The dependency manifest MAY control which parameters are allowed to be set by using the Override Parameters directive. The second manifest processor MAY also control which parameters may be set by the first manifest processor by means of an ACL that lists the allowed parameters. For example, a URI may be set by a dependent without a substantial impact on the security properties of the manifest.

6.5. Added and Modified Commands

All commands are modified in that they can also target dependencies. However, Set Component Index has a larger modification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Semantic of the Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Component Index</td>
<td>current := components[arg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Dependency Index</td>
<td>current := dependencies[arg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Parameters</td>
<td>current.params[k] := v if not k in params for-each k,v in arg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Dependency</td>
<td>exec(current[common]); exec(current[current-segment])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlink</td>
<td>unlink(current)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

6.5.1. suit-directive-set-component-index

Set Component Index defines the component to which successive directives and conditions will apply. The supplied argument MUST be one of three types:

1. An unsigned integer (REQUIRED to implement in parser)
2. A boolean (REQUIRED to implement in parser ONLY IF 2 or more components supported)
3. An array of unsigned integers (REQUIRED to implement in parser ONLY IF 3 or more components supported)
If the following commands apply to ONE component, an unsigned integer index into the component list is used. If the following commands apply to ALL components, then the boolean value "True" is used instead of an index. If the following commands apply to more than one, but not all components, then an array of unsigned integer indices into the component list is used. See Section 6.3 for more details.

If the following commands apply to NO components, then the boolean value "False" is used. When suit-directive-set-dependency-index is used, suit-directive-set-component-index = False is implied. When suit-directive-set-component-index is used, suit-directive-set-dependency-index = False is implied.

If component index is set to True when a command is invoked, then the command applies to all components, in the order they appear in suit-common-components. When the Manifest Processor invokes a command while the component index is set to True, it must execute the command once for each possible component index, ensuring that the command receives the parameters corresponding to that component index.

6.5.2. suit-directive-set-dependency-index

Set Dependency Index defines the manifest to which successive directives and conditions will apply. The supplied argument MUST be either a boolean or an unsigned integer index into the dependencies, or an array of unsigned integer indices into the list of dependencies. If the following directives apply to ALL dependencies, then the boolean value "True" is used instead of an index. If the following directives apply to NO dependencies, then the boolean value "False" is used. When suit-directive-set-component-index is used, suit-directive-set-dependency-index = False is implied. When suit-directive-set-dependency-index is used, suit-directive-set-component-index = False is implied.

If dependency index is set to True when a command is invoked, then the command applies to all dependencies, in the order they appear in suit-common-components. When the Manifest Processor invokes a command while the dependency index is set to True, the Manifest Processor MUST execute the command once for each possible dependency index, ensuring that the command receives the parameters corresponding to that dependency index. If the dependency index is set to an array of unsigned integers, then the Manifest Processor MUST execute the command once for each listed dependency index, ensuring that the command receives the parameters corresponding to that dependency index.

See Section 6.3 for more details.
Typical operations that require suit-directive-set-dependency-index include setting a source URI or Encryption Information, invoking "Fetch," or invoking "Process Dependency" for an individual dependency.

6.5.3. suit-directive-process-dependency

Execute the commands in the common section of the current dependency, followed by the commands in the equivalent section of the current dependency. For example, if the current section is "fetch payload," this will execute "common" in the current dependency, then "fetch payload" in the current dependency. Once this is complete, the command following suit-directive-process-dependency will be processed.

If the current dependency is False, this directive has no effect. If the current dependency is True, then this directive applies to all dependencies. If the current section is "common," then the command sequence MUST be terminated with an error.

When SUIT_Process_Dependency completes, it forwards the last status code that occurred in the dependency.

6.5.3.1. suit-directive-set-parameters

suit-directive-set-parameters allows the manifest to configure behavior of future directives by changing parameters that are read by those directives. When dependencies are used, suit-directive-set-parameters also allows a manifest to modify the behavior of its dependencies.

If a parameter is already set, suit-directive-set-parameters will skip setting the parameter to its argument. This provides the core of the override mechanism, allowing dependent manifests to change the behavior of a manifest.

suit-directive-set-parameters does not specify a reporting policy.

6.5.4. suit-directive-unlink

suit-directive-unlink marks the current component as unused in the current manifest. This can be used to remove temporary storage or remove components that are no longer needed. Example use cases:

* Temporary storage for encrypted download

* Temporary storage for verifying decompressed file before writing to flash
Once the current Command Sequence is complete, the manifest processors checks each marked component to see whether any other manifests have referenced it. Those marked components with no other references are deleted. The manifest processor MAY choose to ignore a Unlink directive depending on device policy.

suit-directive-unlink is OPTIONAL to implement in manifest processors.

6.6. SUIT_Dependency Manifest Element

SUIT_Dependency specifies a manifest that describes a dependency of the current manifest. The Manifest is identified, but the Recipient should expect an Envelope when it acquires the dependency. This is because the Manifest is the one invariant element of the Envelope, where other elements may change by countersigning, adding authentication blocks, or severing elements.

The suit-dependency-digest specifies the dependency manifest uniquely by identifying a particular Manifest structure. This is identical to the digest that would be present as the payload of any suit-authentication-block in the dependency’s Envelope. The digest is calculated over the Manifest structure instead of the COSE Sig_structure or Mac_structure. This is necessary to ensure that removing a signature from a manifest does not break dependencies due to missing signature elements. This is also necessary to support the trusted intermediary use case, where an intermediary re-signs the Manifest, removing the original signature, potentially with a different algorithm, or trading COSE_Sign for COSE_Mac.

The suit-dependency-prefix element contains a SUIT_Component_Identifier (see Section 8.4.5.1 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]). This specifies the scope at which the dependency operates. This allows the dependency to be forwarded on to a component that is capable of parsing its own manifests. It also allows one manifest to be deployed to multiple dependent Recipients without those Recipients needing consistent component hierarchy. This element is OPTIONAL for Recipients to implement.

A dependency prefix can be used with a component identifier. This allows complex systems to understand where dependencies need to be applied. The dependency prefix can be used in one of two ways. The first simply prepends the prefix to all Component Identifiers in the dependency.
A dependency prefix can also be used to indicate when a dependency manifest needs to be processed by a secondary manifest processor, as described in Section 6.4.1.

7. Creating Manifests

This section details a set of templates for creating manifests. These templates explain which parameters, commands, and orders of commands are necessary to achieve a stated goal.

7.1. Dependency Template

The goal of the Dependency template is to obtain, verify, and process a dependency manifest as appropriate.

The following commands are placed into the dependency resolution sequence:

* Set Dependency Index directive (see Section 6.5.2)

* Set Parameters directive (see Section 6.5.3.1) for URI (see Section 8.4.8.9 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])

* Fetch directive (see Section 8.4.10.4 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])

* Check Image Match condition (see Section 8.4.9.2 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])

* Process Dependency directive (see Section 6.5.3)

Then, the validate sequence contains the following operations:

* Set Dependency Index directive (see Section 6.5.2)

* Check Image Match condition (see Section 8.4.9.2 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])

* Process Dependency directive (see Section 6.5.3)

NOTE: Any changes made to parameters in a dependency persist in the dependent.

7.1.1. Composite Manifests

An implementer MAY choose to place a dependency’s envelope in the envelope of its dependent. The dependent envelope key for the dependency envelope MUST NOT be a value between 0 and 24 and it MUST NOT be used by any other envelope element in the dependent manifest.
The URI for a dependency enclosed in this way MUST be expressed as a fragment-only reference, as defined in [RFC3986], Section 4.4. The fragment identifier is the stringified envelope key of the dependency. For example, an envelope that contains a dependency at key 42 would use a URI "#42", key -73 would use a URI "#-73".

### 7.2. Encrypted Manifest Template

The goal of the Encrypted Manifest template is to fetch and decrypt a manifest so that it can be used as a dependency. To use an encrypted manifest, create a plaintext dependent, and add the encrypted manifest as a dependency. The dependent can include very little information.

NOTE: This template also requires the extensions defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-firmware-encryption]

The following operations are placed into the dependency resolution block:

* Set Dependency Index directive (see Section 6.5.2)
* Set Parameters directive (see Section 6.5.3.1) for
  - URI (see Section 8.4.8.9 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])
  - Encryption Info (See [I-D.ietf-suit-firmware-encryption])
* Fetch directive (see Section 8.4.10.4 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])
* Check Image Match condition (see Section 8.4.9.2 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])
* Process Dependency directive (see Section 6.5.3)

Then, the validate block contains the following operations:

* Set Dependency Index directive (see Section 6.5.2)
* Check Image Match condition (see Section 8.4.9.2 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest])
* Process Dependency directive (see Section 6.5.3)

A plaintext manifest and its encrypted dependency may also form a composite manifest (Section 7.1.1).
8. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to allocate the following numbers in the listed registries:

8.1. SUIT Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Set Dependency</td>
<td>Section 6.5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Process Dependency</td>
<td>suit-directive-process-dependency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Set Parameters</td>
<td>Section 6.5.3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Unlink</td>
<td>Section 6.5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

9. Security Considerations

This document is about a manifest format protecting and describing how to retrieve, install, and invoke firmware images and as such it is part of a larger solution for delivering firmware updates to IoT devices. A detailed security treatment can be found in the architecture [RFC9019] and in the information model [I-D.ietf-suit-information-model] documents.

10. References

10.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]
10.2. Informative References

[I-D.ietf-suit-firmware-encryption]
[I-D.ietf-suit-information-model]  

[I-D.ietf-teep-architecture]  

Appendix A. Full CDDL

To be valid, the following CDDL MUST be appended to the SUIT Manifest CDDL. The SUIT CDDL is defined in Appendix A of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]

$$SUIT_Envelope_Extensions //= (suit-delegation => bstr .cbor SUIT_Delegation)$$

SUIT_Delegation = [ + [ + bstr .cbor CWT ] ]

CWT = SUIT_Authentication_Block

$$SUIT_severable-members-extensions //= (suit-dependency-resolution => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence)$$

SUIT_Integrated_Dependency = (suit-integrated-dependency-key => bstr .cbor SUIT_Envelope)

suit-integrated-dependency-key = tstr

$$severable-manifest-members-choice-extensions //= (suit-dependency-resolution => \ bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence / SUIT_Digest)$$

$$SUIT_Common-extensions //= (suit-dependencies => SUIT_Dependencies)$$

SUIT_Dependencies = [ + SUIT_Dependency ]

SUIT_Dependency = {}
suit-dependency-digest => SUIT_Digest,
? suit-dependency-prefix => SUIT_Component_Identifier,
* $$SUIT_Dependency-extensions,
)

SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-set-dependency-index, IndexArg)
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-set-parameters,
(+ SUIT_Parameters))
SUIT_Directive //= (suit-directive-unlink, SUIT_Rep_Policy)

suit-delegation = 1
suit-dependency-resolution = 7

suit-dependencies = 1

suit-dependency-digest = 1
suit-dependency-prefix = 2

suit-directive-set-dependency-index = 13
suit-directive-process-dependency = 18
suit-directive-set-parameters = 19
suit-directive-unlink = 33

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Abstract

This specification describes extensions to the SUIT manifest format defined in [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]. These extensions allow an update author, update distributor or device operator to more precisely control the distribution and installation of updates to IoT devices. These extensions also provide a mechanism to inform a management system of Software Identifier and Software Bill Of Materials information about an updated device.
1. Introduction

Full management of software updates for unattended, connected devices, such as Internet of Things devices requires a cooperation between the update author(s) and management, distribution, policy enforcement, and auditing systems. This specification provides the extensions to the SUIT manifest ([I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]) that enable an author to coordinate with these other systems. These extensions enable authors to instruct devices to examine update
priority, local update authorisation, update lifetime, and system properties. They also enable devices to report and distributors to collect Software Bill of Materials information.

Extensions in this specification are OPTIONAL to implement and OPTIONAL to include in manifests unless otherwise designated.

2. Conventions and Terminology

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.

Additionally, the following terminology is used throughout this document:

* SUIT: Software Update for the Internet of Things, also the IETF working group for this standard.

3. Extension Metadata

Some additional metadata makes management of SUIT updates easier:

* CoSWID, CoMID, CoRIM

* Text descriptions of requirements

3.1. suit-coswid

A CoSWID can enable Software Bill-of-Materials use-cases. A CoMID can enable monitoring of expected hardware. A CoRIM (which may contain both CoSWID and CoMID) can enable both of these use-cases, but can also act as the transport for expected values to an attestation Verifier. Tightly coupling update and attestation ensures that verification infrastructure always knows what software to expect on each device.

suit-coswid is a member of the suit-manifest. It contains a Concise Software Identifier (CoSWID) as defined in [I-D.ietf-sacm-coswid]. This element SHOULD be made severable so that it can be discarded by the Recipient or an intermediary if it is not required by the Recipient.

suit-coswid typically requires no processing by the Recipient. However all Recipients MUST NOT fail if a suit-coswid is present.
suit-coswid is RECOMMENDED to implement and RECOMMENDED to include in manifests.

NOTE: CoRIM comprises a list of CoSWID and a list of CoMID, so it may be preferable to a CoSWID.

NOTE: CoMID may be a preferable alternative to Vendor ID/Class ID, however it consumes more bandwidth, so a UUID based on CoMID may be appropriate.

3.2. text-version-required

suit-text-version-required is used to represent a version-based dependency on suit-parameter-version as described in Section 4.4 and Section 5.5. To describe a version dependency, a Manifest Author SHOULD populate the suit-text map with a SUIT_Component_Identifier key for the dependency component, and place in the corresponding map a suit-text-version-required key with a free text expression that is representative of the version constraints placed on the dependency. This text SHOULD be expressive enough that a device operator can be expected to understand the dependency. This is a free text field and there are no specific formatting rules.

By way of example only, to express a dependency on a component "['x', 'y']", where the version should be any v1.x later than v1.2.5, but not v2.0 or above, the author would add the following structure to the suit-text element. Note that this text is in cbor-diag notation.

```
[h'78',h'79'] : {
  7 : ">=1.2.5,<2"
}
```

4. Extension Parameters

Several parameters are needed to define the behaviour of the commands specified in Section 5. These parameters follow the same considerations as defined in Section 8.4.8 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest].
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CDDL Structure</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use Before</td>
<td>suit-parameter-use-before</td>
<td>Section 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Battery</td>
<td>suit-parameter-minimum-battery</td>
<td>Section 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update Priority</td>
<td>suit-parameter-update-priority</td>
<td>Section 4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>suit-parameter-version</td>
<td>Section 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait Info</td>
<td>suit-parameter-wait-info</td>
<td>Section 4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

4.1. suit-parameter-use-before

An expiry date for the use of the manifest encoded as the positive integer number of seconds since 1970-01-01. Implementations that use this parameter MUST use a 64-bit internal representation of the integer. Used with Section 5.1

4.2. suit-parameter-minimum-battery

This parameter sets the minimum battery level in mWh. This parameter is encoded as a positive integer. Used with suit-condition-minimum-battery (Section 5.3).

4.3. suit-parameter-update-priority

This parameter sets the priority of the update. This parameter is encoded as an integer. It is used along with suit-condition-update-authorized (Section 5.4) to ask an application for permission to initiate an update. This does not constitute a privilege inversion because an explicit request for authorization has been provided by the Update Authority in the form of the suit-condition-update-authorized command.

Applications MAY define their own meanings for the update priority. For example, critical reliability & vulnerability fixes MAY be given negative numbers, while bug fixes MAY be given small positive numbers, and feature additions MAY be given larger positive numbers, which allows an application to make an informed decision about whether and when to allow an update to proceed.
4.4. suit-parameter-version

Indicates allowable versions for the specified component. Allowable versions can be specified, either with a list or with range matching. This parameter is compared with version asserted by the current component when suit-condition-version (Section 5.5) is invoked. The current component may assert the current version in many ways, including storage in a parameter storage database, in a metadata object, or in a known location within the component itself.

The component version can be compared as:

* Greater.
* Greater or Equal.
* Equal.
* Lesser or Equal.
* Lesser.

Versions are encoded as a CBOR list of integers. Comparisons are done on each integer in sequence. Comparison stops after all integers in the list defined by the manifest have been consumed OR after a non-equal match has occurred. For example, if the manifest defines a comparison, "Equal [1]", then this will match all version sequences starting with 1. If a manifest defines both "Greater or Equal [1,0]" and "Lesser [1,10]", then it will match versions 1.0.x up to, but not including 1.10.

While the exact encoding of versions is application-defined, semantic versions map conveniently. For example,

* 1.2.3 = [1,2,3].
* 1.2-rc3 = [1,2,-1,3].
* 1.2-beta = [1,2,-2].
* 1.2-alpha = [1,2,-3].
* 1.2-alpha4 = [1,2,-3,4].

suit-condition-version is OPTIONAL to implement.

Versions SHOULD be provided as follows:
1. The first integer represents the major number. This indicates breaking changes to the component.

2. The second integer represents the minor number. This is typically reserved for new features or large, non-breaking changes.

3. The third integer is the patch version. This is typically reserved for bug fixes.

4. The fourth integer is the build number.

Where Alpha (-3), Beta (-2), and Release Candidate (-1) are used, they are inserted as a negative number between Minor and Patch numbers. This allows these releases to compare correctly with final releases. For example, Version 2.0, RC1 should be lower than Version 2.0.0 and higher than any Version 1.x. By encoding RC as -1, this works correctly: [2,0,-1,1] compares as lower than [2,0,0]. Similarly, beta (-2) is lower than RC and alpha (-3) is lower than RC.

4.5. suit-parameter-wait-info

suit-directive-wait (Section 5.6) directs the manifest processor to pause until a specified event occurs. The suit-parameter-wait-info encodes the parameters needed for the directive.

The exact implementation of the pause is implementation-defined. For example, this could be done by blocking on a semaphore, registering an event handler and suspending the manifest processor, polling for a notification, or aborting the update entirely, then restarting when a notification is received.

suit-parameter-wait-info is encoded as a map of wait events. When ALL wait events are satisfied, the Manifest Processor continues. The wait events currently defined are described in the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Encoding</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-authorization</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Same as suit-parameter-update-priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-power</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Wait until power state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-network</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Wait until network state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-other-device-version</td>
<td>See below</td>
<td>Wait for other device to match version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-time</td>
<td>uint</td>
<td>Wait until time (seconds since 1970-01-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-time-of-day</td>
<td>uint</td>
<td>Wait until seconds since 00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-time-of-day-utc</td>
<td>uint</td>
<td>Wait until seconds since 00:00:00 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-day-of-week</td>
<td>uint</td>
<td>Wait until days since Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-day-of-week-utc</td>
<td>uint</td>
<td>Wait until days since Sunday UTC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

suit-wait-event-other-device-version reuses the encoding of suit-parameter-version-match. It is encoded as a sequence that contains an implementation-defined bstr identifier for the other device, and a list of one or more SUIT_Parameter_Version_Match.

5. Extension Commands

The following table defines the semantics of the commands defined in this specification in the same way as in the Abstract Machine Description, Section 6.4, of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest].
### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>CDDL Identifier</th>
<th>Semantic of the Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use Before</td>
<td>suit-condition-use-before</td>
<td>assert(now()) &lt; current.params[use-before])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Image Not Match</td>
<td>suit-condition-image-not-match</td>
<td>assert(not binary-match(digest(current), current.params[digest]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Minimum Battery</td>
<td>suit-condition-minimum-battery</td>
<td>assert(battery &gt;= current.params[minimum-battery])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Update Authorized</td>
<td>suit-condition-update-authorized</td>
<td>assert(isAuthorized(current.params[priority]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Version</td>
<td>suit-condition-version</td>
<td>assert(version_check(current, current.params[version]))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait For Event</td>
<td>suit-directive-wait</td>
<td>until event(arg), wait</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.1. suit-condition-use-before

Verify that the current time is BEFORE the specified time. suit-condition-use-before is used to specify the last time at which an update should be installed. The recipient evaluates the current time against the suit-parameter-use-before parameter (Section 4.1), which must have already been set as a parameter, encoded as seconds after 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC. Timestamp conditions MUST be evaluated in 64 bits, regardless of encoded CBOR size. suit-condition-use-before is OPTIONAL to implement.

#### 5.2. suit-condition-image-not-match

Verify that the current component does not match the suit-parameter-image-digest (Section 8.4.8.6 of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]). If no digest is specified, the condition fails. suit-condition-image-not-match is OPTIONAL to implement.
5.3. suit-condition-minimum-battery

suit-condition-minimum-battery provides a mechanism to test a Recipient’s battery level before installing an update. This condition is primarily for use in primary-cell applications, where the battery is only ever discharged. For batteries that are charged, suit-directive-wait is more appropriate, since it defines a "wait" until the battery level is sufficient to install the update. suit-condition-minimum-battery is specified in mWh. suit-condition-minimum-battery is OPTIONAL to implement. suit-condition-minimum-battery consumes suit-parameter-minimum-battery (Section 4.2).

5.4. suit-condition-update-authorized

Request Authorization from the application and fail if not authorized. This can allow a user to decline an update. suit-parameter-update-priority (Section 4.3) provides an integer priority level that the application can use to determine whether or not to authorize the update. Priorities are application defined. suit-condition-update-authorized is OPTIONAL to implement.

5.5. suit-condition-version

suit-condition-version allows comparing versions of firmware. Verifying image digests is preferred to version checks because digests are more precise. suit-condition-version examines a component’s version against the version info specified in suit-parameter-version (Section 4.4)

5.6. suit-directive-wait

suit-directive-wait directs the manifest processor to pause until a specified event occurs. Some possible events include:

1. Authorization
2. External Power
3. Network availability
4. Other Device Firmware Version
5. Time
6. Time of Day
7. Day of Week
6. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to:

* allocate key 14 in the SUIT Envelope registry for suit-coswid
* allocate key 14 in the SUIT Manifest registry for suit-coswid
* allocate key 7 in the SUIT Component Text registry for suit-text-version-required
* allocate the commands and parameters as shown in the following tables

6.1. SUIT Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Use Before</td>
<td>Section 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Image Not Match</td>
<td>Section 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Minimum Battery</td>
<td>Section 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Update Authorized</td>
<td>Section 5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Section 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Wait For Event</td>
<td>Section 5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4

6.2. SUIT Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Use Before</td>
<td>Section 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Minimum Battery</td>
<td>Section 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Update Priority</td>
<td>Section 4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Section 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Wait Info</td>
<td>Section 4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Security Considerations

This document extends the SUIT manifest specification. A detailed security treatment can be found in the architecture [RFC9019] and in the information model [I-D.ietf-suit-information-model] documents.

8. References

8.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-sacm-coswid]

[I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]


8.2. Informative References

Moran Expires 8 September 2022
To be valid, the following CDDL MUST be appended to the SUIT Manifest CDDL. The SUIT CDDL is defined in Appendix A of [I-D.ietf-suit-manifest]

```cddl
$$SUIT_severable-members-extensions //= ( suit-coswid => bstr .cbor concise-software-identity )

$$severable-manifest-members-choice-extensions //= ( suit-coswid => bstr .cbor SUIT_Command_Sequence / SUIT_Digest )
```

```cddl
SUIT_Condition //= ( suit-condition-image-not-match, SUIT_Rep_Policy )
SUIT_Condition //= ( suit-condition-use-before, SUIT_Rep_Policy )
SUIT_Condition //= ( suit-condition-minimum-battery, SUIT_Rep_Policy )
SUIT_Condition //= ( suit-condition-update-authorized, SUIT_Rep_Policy )
SUIT_Condition //= ( suit-condition-version, SUIT_Rep_Policy )
SUIT_Directive //= ( suit-directive-wait, SUIT_Rep_Policy )
```

```cddl
SUIT_Wait_Event = { + SUIT_Wait_Events }
```

```cddl
SUIT_Wait_Events //= (suit-wait-event-authorization => int )
SUIT_Wait_Events //= (suit-wait-event-power => int )
SUIT_Wait_Events //= (suit-wait-event-network => int )
SUIT_Wait_Events //= (suit-wait-event-other-device-version => SUIT_Wait_Event_Argument_Other_Device_Version )
SUIT_Wait_Events //= (suit-wait-event-time => uint ); Timestamp
SUIT_Wait_Events //= (suit-wait-event-time-of-day => uint ); Time of Day (seconds since 00:00:00)
SUIT_Wait_Events //= (suit-wait-event-day-of-week => uint ); Days since Sunday
```
SUIT_Wait_Event_Argument_Other_Device_Version = [
    other-device: bstr,
    other-device-version: [+ SUIT_Parameter_Version_Match ]
]

SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-use-before => uint)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-minimum-battery => uint)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-update-priority => uint)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-version => SUIT_Parameter_Version_Match)
SUIT_Parameters // (suit-parameter-wait-info => bstr .cbor SUIT_Wait_Event)

SUIT_Parameter_Version_Match = [
    suit-condition-version-comparison-type: SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Types,
    suit-condition-version-comparison-value: SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Value
]

SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Types /= suit-condition-version-comparison-greater
SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Types /= suit-condition-version-comparison-greater-equal
SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Types /= suit-condition-version-comparison-equal
SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Types /= suit-condition-version-comparison-lesser-equal
SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Types /= suit-condition-version-comparison-lesser

suit-condition-version-comparison-greater = 1
suit-condition-version-comparison-greater-equal = 2
suit-condition-version-comparison-equal = 3
suit-condition-version-comparison-lesser-equal = 4
suit-condition-version-comparison-lesser = 5

SUIT_Condition_Version_Comparison_Value = [+int]

$$_{suit-text-component-key-extensions} //= (suit-text-version-required => tstr)

suit-coswid = 14
suit-condition-use-before = 4
suit-condition-image-not-match = 25
suit-condition-minimum-battery = 26
suit-condition-update-authorized = 27
suit-condition-version = 28
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<td>suit-wait-event-power</td>
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<td>suit-wait-event-network</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>suit-wait-event-other-device-version</td>
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<td>suit-wait-event-time-of-day</td>
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<td>suit-parameter-update-priority</td>
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