

Tutorial block: "Using CBOR in specifications"

15:00–15:30

- EDN: (Extended) Diagnostic Notation:
readable examples, diagnostics
 - new individual: e-ref, draft-numbers -- adopt?
- CDDL: Concise Data Definition Language, "grammar"
 - recent WG work: more-control
and cddl-modules

Background: CBOR-associated languages

- **CBOR** = representation and interchange format (binary, concise, efficient)
 - low-level visualization in text as **cbor-pretty** (hex with comments)

Two associated textual languages:

- **EDN** (cbor-diag) → examples, diagnostics
 - Text form for single **instance** (item/sequence), convert back and forth (**cbor.me**)
 - Derived from **JSON**, made more useful for humans, added binary, tags, ...
- **CDDL** → specification, validation
 - Describe specific data **model** (grammar)
 - Inspired by **ABNF**, can describe JSON, CBOR, CSV*

Diagnostic Notation (EDN): draft-ietf-cbor-edn-literals

Base: (Interoperable) **JSON** text; any JSON is EDN text as well.

Basic additions for additional CBOR data items:

- binary strings encoded: `h'...hex...'` `b64'...base64...'` `'text'`
- tags: `nnn(content)` — e.g., `18(...COSE Sign1...)`
- general map keys (not just strings: numbers, tags, arrays, ...)

```
{
  60123 : {
    47(60200) : {
      1 : "0/4/21",
      2 : "Open pin 2",
    }
  }
} / example from RFC 9254 /
```

Aside: EDN ("cbor-diag") vs. hexdump ("cbor-pretty")

"cbor-pretty" form

```
a4          # map(4)
 01         # unsigned(1) (=AS)
 78 1c      # text(28)
 636f6170733a2f2f61732e657861
 6d706c652e636f6d2f746f6b655e  # "coaps://as.example.com/token"
 05         # unsigned(5) (=audience)
 76         # text(22)
 636f6170733a2f2f72732e657861
 6d706c652e636f6d          # "coaps://rs.example.com"
 09         # unsigned(9) (=scope)
 66         # text(6)
 7254656d7043          # "rTempC"
 18 27      # unsigned(39) (=cnonce)
 45         # bytes(5)
 e0a156bb3f          #
```

"cbor-diag" (EDN) form

```
{
  / AS / 1 : "coaps://as.example.com/token",
 / audience / 5 : "coaps://rs.example.com",
 / scope / 9 : "rTempC",
 / cnonce / 39 : h'e0a156bb3f'
}                                     /(RFC 9200)/
```

(annotated hexdump)

EDN: Old and New Extensions for Usability

- embedded CBOR: <<...>>

```
96([ / COSE_Encrypt /  
  / protected / h'a10101',
```

```
96([ / COSE_Encrypt /  
  / protected / << {  
    / alg / 1: 1 / AES-GCM 128 /  
  } >>,    /... RFC 9052 /
```

- readability: comments /.../, **new**: #...
- **new**: allow final comma in map/array: [1, 2, 3,]
- **new**: application-oriented literals:
 dt '2024-03-22T05:00:00Z' → 1711083600
 ip '192.0.2.42' → h'c000022a'

draft-ietf-cbor-edn-literals-08

(historic draft name):

has all the above, plus finally ABNF grammar for EDN

— ABNF for use in tools (CI including for specs, diagnostics), not to define a new interchange format

Passed WGLC; will be with IESG soon

Has [extension points](#)

EDN extension points: Adding External References to EDN

e': accessing CDDL information

```
96([ / COSE_Encrypt /  
  / protected / << {  
    / alg / 1: 1 / AES-GCM 128 /  
  } >>, /... RFC 9052 /
```

```
96([ / COSE_Encrypt /  
  / protected / << {  
    e'alg': e'AES_GCM_128'  
  } >>, /... RFC 9052 /
```

text in e' refers to CDDL names

e": gm-admin example

bad (wrong!)

```
{  
  "group_mode" : true,  
  "gp_enc_alg" : 10,  
    "hkdf" : 5  
}
```

first add CDDL:

```
group_mode = 33  
gp_enc_alg = 34  
hkdf = 31  
HMAC-256-256 = 5  
AES-CCM-16-64-128 = 10
```


Correct gmadmin.diag (with e' '):

```
{
  e'group_mode' : true,
  e'gp_enc_alg' : e'HMAC-256-256',
    e'hkdf' : e'AES-CCM-16-64-128'
}
```

In cddl1c, CDDL for e'..' is found via CBOR_DIAG_CDDL

```
$ export CBOR_DIAG_CDDL=gmadmin.cddl
$ diag2diag.rb -ae gmadmin.diag
{33: true, 34: 10, 31: 5}
```

Handling tentative label assignments in drafts

draft-bormann-cbor-draft-numbers-03

Label all tentatively assigned numbers with "CPA" in draft (CDDL, EDN!)
Clarify processing required at approval time

```
CDDL
problem-details = {
  ? &(title-CPA: -1) => oltext
  ? &(detail-CPA: -2) => oltext
  ? &(instance-CPA: -3) => ~uri
  ? &(response-code-CPA: -4) => uint .size 1
  ? &(base-uri-CPA: -5) => ~uri
  ? &(base-lang-CPA: -6) => tag38-ltag
  ? &(base-rtl-CPA: -7) => tag38-direction
  ; ...
  * (uint .feature "extension") => any
}
```

```
EDN
{
  / title-CPA /      -1: "title of the error",
  / detail-CPA /     -2: "detailed information",
  / instance-CPA /   -3: "coaps://pd.example/FA31",
  / response-code-CPA / -4: 128, / 4.00 /
  4711: {
    / ... /
  }
}
```

e" reduces, but does not remove the need for CPA convention

```
{
  e'title'      : "title of the error",
  e'detail'    : "detailed information",
  e'instance'   : "coaps://pd.example/FA31",
  e'response-code': e'code400',
  4711: {
    / ... /
  }
}
```

CDDL for that:

```
title = -1 ; CPA
detail = -2 ; CPA
instance = -3 ; CPA
response-code = -4 ; CPA
code400 = 128 ; 4.00
```

EDN extension points: Adding External References to EDN

ref": accessing EDN information

- Leave out large certificates etc. from spec examples
- make the EDN fit for CI by referencing from external

```
/ oemboot /      262: true,  
/ dbgstat /     263: 2, / disabled-since-boot /  
/ measurements / 274: [  
  121, / CoAP Content ID. A /  
    / made up one until one /  
    / is assigned for CoSWID /  
  
  / This is a byte-string wrapped /  
  / evidence CoSWID. It has /  
  / hashes of the main files of /  
  / the IoT OS. /  
  h'a600663463613234350c  
  17016d41636d652052d496f542d4f  
  530d65332e312e3402a2181f724163  
  6d6520426173652041747465737465  
  7218210103a11183a318187161636d  
  655f725f696f745f6f732e65786514  
  1a0044b349078201582005f6b327c1  
  73b4192bd2c3ec248a292215eab456  
  611bf7a783e25c1782479905a31818  
  6d7265736f75726365732e72736314  
  1a000c38b10782015820c142b9aba4  
  280c4bb8c75f716a43c99526694caa  
  be529571f5569bb7dc542f98a31818  
  6a636f6d6d6f6e2e6c6962141a0023  
  3d3b0782015820a6a9dcdfb3884da5  
  f884e4e1e8e8629958c2dbc7027414  
  43a913e34de9333be6  
  ]  
]
```

```
e' oemboot': true,  
e' dbgstat': e' disabled-since-boot',  
e' measurements': [  
  [ e' meas-content-format',  
    ref' measurement1.diag', ]  
]  
/ via draft-ietf-rats-eat-25 /
```

Concise Data Definition Language (**CDDL**)

draft-ietf-cbor-update-8610-grammar:

- housekeeping, ABNF fixes; non-literal tag numbers
- finished WGLC, will be with IESG soon

draft-ietf-cbor-cddl-more-control

- Additional control operators
- another iteration like RFC 9165

draft-ietf-cbor-cddl-modules

- Support composition of CDDL grammar from multiple files

draft-ietf-cbor-cddl-more-control

```
; example use of .printf: → "0x1267: 0x1.46p+6"  
my-label = text .printf (["0x%x: %a", 4711, 81.5])
```

Example from draft-fft-rats-eat-measured-component-02:

```
; direct:  
$measurements-body-cbor /= mc-cbor  
mc-cbor = bstr .cbor measured-component  
  
; tunnel via JSON  
$measurements-body-cbor /= tstr .b64u mc-json  
mc-json = tstr .json measured-component
```

Name	Purpose
.b64u, .b64c	Base64 representation of byte strings
.b64u-sloppy, .b64c-sloppy	(sloppy-tolerant variants of the above)
.hex, .hexlc, .hexuc	Base16 representation of byte strings
.b32, .h32	Base32 representation of byte strings
.b45	Base45 representation of byte strings
.decimal	Text representation of integer numbers
<u>.printf</u>	Printf-formatted text representation of data items
.json	Text representation of JSON values
.join	Building text from array of components
.cbordet, .cborseqdet	deterministically encoded CBOR data items, CBOR sequences

Table 1: New control operators in this document

draft-ietf-cbor-cddl-modules: Objectives

Within a CDDL project:

- Construct a project CDDL from multiple files
(`;# include`)
- Reference existing CDDL as libraries
(`;# import`)
- Optionally put included/imported CDDL into a [namespace](#)
(`...as`)

["modules"](#) are the core addition in "CDDL 2"

;**# import automatically what is needed**

```
;# import rfc9052
```

```
CWT-cnf = {  
  (1: COSE_Key) //  
  (2: COSE_Encrypt / COSE_Encrypt0)  
}
```



```
CWT-cnf = {1: COSE_Key // 2: COSE_Encrypt / COSE_Encrypt0}  
COSE_Key = {  
  1 => tstr / int,  
  ? 2 => bstr,  
  ? 3 => tstr / int,  
  ? 4 => [+ tstr / int],  
  ? 5 => bstr,  
  * label => values,  
}  
COSE_Encrypt = [  
  Headers,  
  ciphertext: bstr / nil,  
  recipients: [+ COSE_recipient],  
]  
COSE_Encrypt0 = [  
  Headers,  
  ciphertext: bstr / nil,  
]  
label = int / tstr  
values = any  
Headers = (  
  protected: empty_or_serialized_map,  
  unprotected: header_map,  
)  
COSE_recipient = [  
  Headers,  
  ciphertext: bstr / nil,  
  ? recipients: [+ COSE_recipient],  
]  
empty_or_serialized_map = bstr .cbor header_map / bstr .size 0  
header_map = {  
  Generic_Headers,  
  * label => values,  
}  
Generic_Headers = (  
  ? 1 => int / tstr,  
  ? 2 => [+ label],  
  ? 3 => tstr / int,  
  ? 4 => bstr,  
  ? (5 => bstr // 6 => bstr),  
)
```


Namespacing: **as** ...

```
;# import rfc9052 as COSE
```

```
CWT-cnf = {  
  (1: COSE.COSE_Key) //  
  (2: COSE.COSE_Encrypt / COSE.COSE_Encrypt0)  
}
```

Note that RFC 9052 naming was already namespacing feebly (COSE_)

But other rules in RFC 9052 are not:

(label, values, empty_or_serialized_map)

So namespacing these can help avoid name conflicts

Namespacing: create local aliases

```
;  
# import COSE_Key, COSE_Encrypt, COSE_Encrypt0 from rfc9052 as COSE
```

```
CWT-cnf = {  
  (1: COSE_Key) //  
  (2: COSE_Encrypt / COSE_Encrypt0)  
}
```

- now namespaced as COSE.label etc.
- Alias rules added for given names



```
CWT-cnf = {1: COSE_Key // 2: COSE_Encrypt / COSE_Encrypt0}  
COSE_Key = COSE.COSE_Key  
COSE_Encrypt = COSE.COSE_Encrypt  
COSE_Encrypt0 = COSE.COSE_Encrypt0  
COSE.COSE_Key = {  
  1 => tstr / int,  
  ? 2 => bstr,  
  ? 3 => tstr / int,  
  ? 4 => [+ tstr / int],  
  ? 5 => bstr,  
  * COSE.label => COSE.values,  
}
```

...

```
COSE.label = int / tstr  
COSE.values = any  
COSE.Headers = (  
  protected: COSE.empty_or_serialized_map,  
  unprotected: COSE.header_map,  
)
```

...

Modules: Separation of concerns

- Make use of seamless CDDL1 compatibility
 - Continue using variety of CDDL1 implementations: zcbor (cddl-codegen), anweiss cddl, early cddl tool, ...
 - Make namespace/*i** processing highly inspectable
- Note that implementations are free to integrate this
 - or simplify their intake by making use of other CDDL processor services (e.g., degenericizing) as well

cddl1c as a preprocessor

```
cddl1c -2tcddl input.cddl > completed.cddl
```

Can often be used in a pipeline:

```
cddl1c -2tcddl input.cddl | cddl - gp 10
```

```
cddl1c -2tcddl input.cddl | cddl - vp instance.cbor
```

;**# include** vs. **# import**

- `;# include` does a wholesale inclusion (all rules)
can trigger "unused rule" warnings
- `;# import` operates on "**undefined list**"
 - only rules that satisfy undefined list are included
 - these rules contribute to list: transitive closure
- ... **as** : both can operate on names of included rules

module: referenced CDDL files

- referenced file is import/include processed by itself
 - before importing/including its rules
 - processing "in isolation": the referencing context does not change the meaning of a referenced module
- indirectly i*ed rules are logically present in the module
- can be referenced, as well

module targets from where?

[✓] CDDL_INCLUDE_PATH, default ».:«

- . is current directory
- empty string at the end: curated "batteries included" (RFCs included in gem; possibly other canonical CDDL)

□ **TODO**: scraping?

- IANA? (unstable XML)
- I-D draft-* (always via XML, see below)
- others? github? manufacturer sites?

YANG-CBOR Efficiency: yang-standin 15:30-15:55

- YANG is XML, so fundamentally text-based
- does have binary type, encoded as **base64 classic** in XML/JSON and **byte string** in YANG-CBOR
- draft-ietf-netconf-crypto-types-28 uses binary throughout

Issue: bulky textual data in RFC 6991/bis remain:

- date/time (RFC 3339 style)
- IP address/prefix (nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn and RFC 4291/5952)

Efficient YANG-CBOR: Stand-

CBOR Tags: 1 (date/time), 52/54 (IP address/prefix)

"Stand-In": Can replace text with tags, where appropriate

- Define equivalence on the textual level (stand-in for text string)
 - Schema-driven encoder in practice
 - [] For canonically encoded items only?
 - [] Zone-ID exceptions?

Efficient YANG-CBOR: Stand-Ins



- Main work needed:
 - how to **announce** capability?
 - Media type parameter?
 - Library?
 - A proxy can change the capability
 - how to agree to **rely** on concise representations?
 - Constrained implementations do not want to do the text-based YANG types → **can't (default), can, need × send/receive**
- which WG to do that work: cbor, core, netmod, netconf?

draft-ietf-cbor-packed

- Data items can have considerable redundancy
- Method 1: deflate, brotli, zstd:
Apply (byte-wise) data compression on encoded representation
 - Good compression
 - Relationship to uncompressed completely lost
→ decompression = copy step
- Method 2: Apply compression at the **data model** level ("packing")
 - Consumer can directly work out of stored packed representation
 - → Much more accessible to constrained implementation

draft-ietf-cbor-packed

Current draft essentially stable:

1. Stable: Reference set (tags, simple values) in place as **stand-ins** for referenced data
2. Reference semantics: (a) to **shared** (✓) or (b) to **arguments** (concatenation ✓ + many new ideas)
→ **Function tags** as extension point;  batteries included
3. Table-building tags build the tables for references to refer to
→ could be application-specific, extension point; 

draft-ietf-cbor-packed: Status

One issue open: representation of unpacking errors #20

Various PoC implementations

- drafts now starting to rely on cbor-packed:
 - 4 normative references so far
(2 oscore, 1 coral, 1 dns-cbor)
- Extensions/additional batteries, e.g.:
 - draft-amsuess-cbor-packed-by-reference