

# Static Context Header Compression (SCHC) for the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)

*draft-ietf-schc-8824-update-03*

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# Recap

- › **Document goal: obsolete RFC 8824**
- › **Document scope: same as RFC 8824, plus:**
  - Clarified and amended text originally from RFC 8824, also based on filed Errata
  - SCHC compression of CoAP options
    - › Clarified both in general and for specific CoAP options
    - › Defined for the Hop-Limit Option and for other recent options
    - › Updated for the OSCORE Option (extended by some CoRE documents)
  - Clarified SCHC compression for the CoAP payload marker
  - Spelled out SCHC compression in the presence of proxies, with examples provided
  - New IANA registry “SCHC Compression of CoAP Fields” for seamless extensibility
  - YANG data model extending the one defined in RFC 9363

# Outline

- › **Updates since v -02**
- › **Open point: adding a function length for a field of the OSCORE Option**
- › **Comments from Quentin – Thanks!**
  - [https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/schc/080P7Wv5sbjUBezGnl\\_WitoQCYg/](https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/schc/080P7Wv5sbjUBezGnl_WitoQCYg/)
- › **Next steps**

# Updates since v -02

## › Various editorial improvements and fixes

- Rephrasing and uniform formulations across sections
- Example rules: consistent TV for the “CoAP Version” field: s/01/1
- Example rules: added unit (B/b) for variable-length fields, where CDA is “value-sent” or “LSB”

## › Split content about compressing “Token Length” (TKL) and “Token” fields

- Now two different Sections 4.3 and 4.6, respectively
- Now the different Sections 4.x are as many as the CoAP header fields, in the same order

## › SCHC compression of the “Token Length” (TKL) field

- Originally admitting only (MO=equal, CDA=not-sent) or (MO=ignore and CDA=value-sent)
- Now admitting also (MO=match-mapping, CDA=mapping-sent)

# Updates since v -02

## › Disambiguated example Rule for eliding the Uri-Path Option (Section 8.1, Table 3)

### › Marco and Laurent discussed this offline

- The 1 in FP already refers to the first occurrence of the Uri-Path Option
- One might think that the rule requires a match with a Uri-Path Option that has exactly the value "1st element of the path", like in a CoAP request targeting *coap://example.com/1st%20element%20of%20the%20path*

### OLD

CoAP Uri-Path	var	1	Dw	1st element of the path	equal	not-sent	
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### › Conclusion: the old example is ambiguous

- Avoid the generic value representation
- For clarity, use an explicit value in TV, among double quotes like in other examples

### NEW

CoAP Uri-Path	var	1	Dw	"status"	equal	not-sent	
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## › In general, maybe SCHC can benefit of a dedicated, catch-all wildcard to use in TV

# Updates since v -02

- › **Found and fixed a mistake in the examples of OSCORE outer compression**
- › **Per the example Rules to compress CoAP requests ...**
  - The Descriptors for the fields “CoAP OSCORE\_piv” and “CoAP OSCORE\_kid” specify ...
  - FL=var, MO=MSB, CDA=LSB
- › **Per Section 7.4.2 of RFC 8724**
  - *If the field is ... of variable length, then applying the CDA to compress this field may result in a value ... of variable size (e.g., value-sent or LSB). ..., the residue for that field is the bits that result from applying the CDA to the field, preceded with the size of the value.*
- › **Three example figures were missing the preceded size of the value**
  - Section 8.3, Figure 15 – Simple example inherited from Section 7.3 of RFC 8824
    - › The error was also present in RFC 8824, Section 7.3, Figure 14
  - Section 10.2, Figures 30 and 32 – Example when using a CoAP proxy

# Updates since v -02

- › **Section 12.1 – Security considerations for the YANG module in Appendix A**
  - Security considerations are due, per <https://wiki.ietf.org/group/ops/yang-security-guidelines>
- › **The YANG data model in Appendix A is just extending the one from RFC 9363**
  - Just more elements corresponding to additional/updated CoAP options
  - It looks like nothing more or special needs to be added compared to RFC 9363
- › **Current content of Section 12.1**
  - *The YANG data model defined in Appendix A extends the ietf-schc module defined in [RFC9363]. Therefore, all the security considerations compiled in Section 8 of [RFC9363] apply to the resulting, extended YANG data model as well.*

**Good enough?**  
**Anything more to add?**

# Open point

- › **The length of the Token field is computed by the function length ‘tkl’**
  - No confusion with the Token Length (TKL) field
  - Avoided SCHC-encoded size of the compressed Token field on the wire
- › **The same rationale has been used for the new fields of the OSCORE Option**
  - Function length ‘osc.x.m’ and ‘osc.y.w’ to compute the size of the subfields “CoAP OSCORE\_nonce” and “CoAP OSCORE\_oldnonce”, respectively
- › **The same rationale is not used for the “CoAP OSCORE\_piv” field of the OSCORE Option**
- › **A new function length ‘osc.piv’ can be easily defined**
  - It returns the value encoded by the 3 rightmost bits of the first flag-byte in the OSCORE Option
  - Avoid confusion with those 3 bits; save 4 bits of SCHC-encoded size on the wire
- › **Planned addition for the next version of the draft**



# Comments from Quentin (1/4)

## › (Minor) Concerns on the "tkl" Function [1]

*The draft specifies that the CoAP Token Field MUST NOT be sent as variable-size to avoid ambiguity with the Token Length field. I would appreciate clarification on this issue.*

*While I understand that a "compute-\*" function for the Token field length optimizes the size of the residue, the rationale behind this restriction is unclear.*

## › The rationale consists exactly of the two points above

- (A) Avoid ambiguity between the “Token Length” (TKL) field and the size the “Token” field
- (B) Avoid to send on the wire the size of the compressed “Token” field

## › (A) is mentioned both in RFC 8824 and in this document; (B) is not mentioned in either

## › Proposal: state (B) explicitly in Section 4.6 “CoAP Token Field”

# Comments from Quentin (2/4)

## › Handling CoAP Options [1]

*The new draft requires interpreting CoAP “raw” option fields and applying specific logic based on Option Types.*

**Note: This construct was defined in RFC 8824 and is not changed in this document**

*This raises a concern about future compatibility: if new CoAP Options are introduced, we may face several challenges:*

*1. Document Updates: We would need to revise the draft to accommodate new options.*

## › We thought of that and defined the new IANA registry “SCHC Compression of CoAP Fields”

- Goal: collect a simple list of defined ways to do SCHC compression of CoAP fields
- Rationale: enable a strong decoupling of two orthogonal and independent tasks:
  - › Definition or amendments of CoAP header fields, especially of CoAP options
  - › Definition or amendments of SCHC Compression for those fields

## › No need to further update this document because of new/updated CoAP options

# Comments from Quentin (3/4)

## › Handling CoAP Options [1]

2. *Data Model Updates: Communication between SCHC endpoints requires both to use the same model, necessitating versioning to track capabilities (e.g., model v1.X). This could complicate interactions, especially in diverse environments.*

## › Yes. In general, two SCHC endpoints have to be on the same page to work correctly

– The new IANA registry “SCHC Compression of CoAP Fields” helps out w.r.t. CoAP fields

3. *Software/Firmware Updates: If endpoints are operated by different parties, discovering supported definitions may require additional control traffic.*

## › Yes, but it can happen as part of the Rule distribution/establishment process

(more in the next slide)

# Comments from Quentin (4/4)

## › Alternative Proposal [1]

*Last year, we proposed an alternative approach for handling CoAP Options by specifying the compression using CoAP.OptionDelta, CoAP.OptionLength, and CoAP.OptionValue fields (<https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/msg/schc/N8lNqnJqwLRQecOxZ8sYoM8GUuq/>) While this method has a drawback of larger compression rule sizes (three field descriptors per option), it may mitigate the complexities associated with updating data models and implementations when new CoAP Options are introduced.*

## Quentin

### › Pros

- Straightforward workflow for supporting (new) protocols in SCHC and (new) CoAP options
- Consistent with how SCHC treats other protocols, i.e., relation between fields and Field Descriptors
- More future-proof: new options don't need to update the YANG data model or SCHC parsers

### › Cons

- Small penalty in residue size
- Rules have a longer list of Field Descriptors

## Authors

### › Comments (Ana)

- It's implementation specific. You can do it, while missing abstraction. We don't need 3 FIDs per field.
- Compression has to be aware of what exists and is standardized. It has to be flexible to extensions/updates.
- Rules may have to be updated anyway, for other reasons.

### › Cons (Laurent)

- Not an appropriate format to exchange Rules using the data model. 3 Field Descriptors per field are not needed.

### › Cons (Marco)

- Option values may need (FL=var, CDA=ignore, CDA=value-sent)
  - CoAP.OptionLength is sent as-is (always 4 bits)
  - CoAP.OptionLengthExtended has variable length and is sent as-is (prepending by 4-bit size, or using new function length)

# Next steps

- › **Propose new function length ‘osc.piv’**

- To better compress the Partial IV subfield of the OSCORE Option

- › **There can be a change to the OSCORE Option and its compression**

- Due to a possible change in *draft-ietf-core-oscore-key-update* extending the option
- That would mean removing “CoAP OSCORE\_y” and “CoAP OSCORE\_oldnonce”

- › **Synch with content of other documents**

- E.g., *draft-ietf-schc-architecture* and *draft-ietf-core-oscore-capable-proxies*

- › **Administrivia**

- Sources are now hosted at <https://github.com/marco-tiloca-sics/draft-ietf-schc-8824-update>
- Can we instead have a repo in the LPWAN Github organization? <https://github.com/lp-wan>

Thank you!

Comments/questions?

<https://github.com/marco-tiloca-sics/draft-ietf-schc-8824-update>