

An Extension to Mesh Link Establishment (MLE) for Host Identity Protocol Diet Exchange (HIP DEX)

draft-ohba-mle-hip-dex-00

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Background

- HIP DEX (Host Identity Protocol Diet EXchange) [I-D.moskowitz-hip-dex] is a light-weight key exchange protocol designed for constrained devices
 - 4-way handshake for authenticated static ECDH to establish session key materials
- MLE (Mesh Link Establishment) [I-D.kelsey-intarea-mesh-link-establishment] is defined for establishing and configuring secure links in IEEE 802.15.4 mesh networks
 - 3-way handshake for exchanging PSK-based authenticated link-layer parameters such as a frame counter
- Integration of HIP DEX and MLE can make
 - MLE support keying with public-key based mutual authentication
 - total handshake of HIP DEX and MLE 5-way (or 2.5 roundtrips), instead of 7-way (or 3.5 roundtrips)

Example Use Case: ZigBee NAN (Neighborhood Area Network)

- ZigBee NAN: a 6LoWPAN-based mesh network stack (up to Network Layer) intended for AMI (Advanced Metering Infrastructure)
 - IEEE 802.15.4g PHY and IEEE 802.15.4e MAC
 - RPL for routing (RFC 6550)
 - MPL for multicast (I-D.ietf-roll-trickle-mcast)

Proposal: HIP DEX over MLE

- A HIP DEX message is encapsulated in an MLE message as a HIP TLV
- Two phases:
 - Key Establishment Phase: to establish a HIP DEX SA
 - Key Update Phase: to update the HIP DEX SA
- Optional feature to distribute X.509 CRL (Certificate Revocation List)

Key Establishment Phase

MLE messages marked * are protected by MLE itself

```
(EI)  (ER)
-->   Advertisement [HIP{DEX-I1}, Link Quality]
<--   Advertisement [HIP{DEX-R1}, Link Quality]
-->   Link Request  [HIP{DEX-I2}, Source Address, Mode,
                    Timeout, Challenge]*
<--   Link Accept and Request
                    [HIP{DEX-R2}, LLFC, MLFC, Source Address, Mode,
                    Timeout, Response, Challenge]*
-->   Link Accept   [LLFC, MLFC, Response]*
```

EI: HIP DEX Key Establishment Initiator

ER: HIP DEX Key Establishment Responder

DEX-I1, DEX-R1, DEX-I2, DEX-R2: HIP DEX I1, R1, I2, R2 messages

LLFC: Link-Layer Frame Counter

MLFC: MLE Frame Counter

Keys established (besides DH shared secret):

- Group keys: GroupL2Key, GroupMLEKey
- Pairwise keys: L2 unicast key

Key Update Phase

MLE messages marked * are protected by MLE itself

```
(UI) (UR1) .. (URn)
// Update 1st peer
-----> Update Request [HIP{DEX-UPDATE}, MLFC, Source Address] *
<----- Update [HIP{DEX-UPDATE}, MLFC, Source Address] *
      ..
// Update n-th peer
-----> Update Request [HIP{DEX-UPDATE}, MLFC, Source Address] *
<----- Update [HIP{DEX-UPDATE}, MLFC, Source Address] *
// Key switch notification (multicast)
-----> .. --> Update [LLFC, MLFC] *
```

UI: HIP DEX Key Update Initiator

UR: HIP DEX Key Update Responder

DEX-I1, DEX-R1, DEX-I2, DEX-R2: HIP DEX I1, R1, I2, R2 messages

LLFC: Link-Layer Frame Counter

MLFC: MLE Frame Counter

MLE Security

- Reuses IEEE 802.15.4 security based on AES-CCM*
- Parameters
 - Key: GroupMLEKey
 - Key Identifier Mode: 0x03
 - 5-octet Frame Counter
 - Default security level: MIC-64
- Several considerations due to optimized messaging, including recommended use of OOB mechanism for certificate update

Next Step

- ZigBee NAN WG uses this draft in their profile specification
- This draft has dependency on MLE [I-D.kelsey-intarea-mesh-link-establishment], which is currently in dead state
 - A requirement on reviving MLE draft is coming from ZigBee NAN WG
- Intended status: Experimental RFC
 - Feedback from 6lo WG is appreciated