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Authors: F. Palombini M. Tiloca R. Höglund S. Hristozov G. Selander  
*Ericsson RISE AB RISE AB Fraunhofer AISEC Ericsson*

# RFC 9668

## Using Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman Over COSE (EDHOC) with the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) and Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (OSCORE)

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### Abstract

The lightweight authenticated key exchange protocol Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman Over COSE (EDHOC) can be run over the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) and used by two peers to establish a Security Context for the security protocol Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (OSCORE). This document details this use of the EDHOC protocol by specifying a number of additional and optional mechanisms, including an optimization approach for combining the execution of EDHOC with the first OSCORE transaction. This combination reduces the number of round trips required to set up an OSCORE Security Context and to complete an OSCORE transaction using that Security Context.

### Status of This Memo

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## 1. Introduction

Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman Over COSE (EDHOC) [RFC9528] is a lightweight authenticated key exchange protocol that is specifically intended for use in constrained scenarios. In particular, EDHOC messages can be transported over the Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) [RFC7252] and used for establishing a Security Context for Object Security for Constrained RESTful Environments (OSCORE) [RFC8613].

This document details the use of the EDHOC protocol with CoAP and OSCORE and specifies a number of additional and optional mechanisms. These include an optimization approach that combines the EDHOC execution with the first OSCORE transaction (see [Section 3](#)). This allows for a minimum number of two round trips necessary to set up the OSCORE Security Context and complete an OSCORE transaction, e.g., when an Internet of Things (IoT) device gets configured in a network for the first time.

This optimization is desirable since the number of message exchanges can have a substantial impact on the latency of conveying the first OSCORE request when using certain radio technologies.

Without this optimization, it is not possible to achieve the minimum number of two round trips. This optimization makes it possible since the message\_3 of the EDHOC protocol can be made relatively small (see [Section 1.2](#) of [RFC9528]), thus allowing additional OSCORE-protected CoAP data within target MTU sizes.

The minimum number of two round trips can be achieved only if the default forward message flow of EDHOC is used, i.e., when a CoAP client acts as EDHOC Initiator and a CoAP server acts as EDHOC Responder. The performance advantage of using this optimization can be lost when used in combination with Block-wise transfers [RFC7959] that rely on specific parameter values and block sizes.

Furthermore, this document defines a number of parameters corresponding to different information elements of an EDHOC application profile (see [Section 6](#)). These can be specified as target attributes in the link to an EDHOC resource associated with that application profile, thus enabling an enhanced discovery of such a resource for CoAP clients.

## 1.1. 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.

The reader is expected to be familiar with terms and concepts defined in CoAP [RFC7252], Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) [RFC8949], OSCORE [RFC8613], and EDHOC [RFC9528].

## 2. EDHOC Overview

This section is not normative and summarizes what is specified in [RFC9528] (specifically [Appendix A.2](#) of [RFC9528]). Thus, it provides a baseline for the enhancements in the subsequent sections.

The EDHOC protocol specified in [RFC9528] allows two peers to agree on a cryptographic secret in a mutually authenticated way and by using Diffie-Hellman ephemeral keys to achieve forward secrecy. The two peers are denoted as the "Initiator" and "Responder", as the one sending or receiving the initial EDHOC message<sub>1</sub>, respectively.

After successful processing of EDHOC message<sub>3</sub>, both peers agree on a cryptographic secret that can be used to derive further security material and establish an OSCORE Security Context [RFC8613]. The Responder can also send an optional EDHOC message<sub>4</sub> to achieve key confirmation, e.g., in deployments where no protected application message is sent from the Responder to the Initiator.

[Appendix A.2](#) of [RFC9528] specifies how to transfer EDHOC over CoAP. That is, the EDHOC data (i.e., the EDHOC message possibly with a prepended connection identifier) is transported in the payload of CoAP requests and responses. The default forward message flow of EDHOC consists in the CoAP client acting as Initiator and the CoAP server acting as Responder (see [Appendix A.2.1](#) of [RFC9528]). Alternatively, the two roles can be reversed as per the reverse message flow of EDHOC (see [Appendix A.2.2](#) of [RFC9528]). In the rest of this document, EDHOC messages are considered to be transferred over CoAP.

[Figure 1](#) shows a successful execution of EDHOC, with a CoAP client and a CoAP server running EDHOC as Initiator and Responder, respectively. In particular, it extends [Figure 10](#) from [Appendix A.2.1](#) of [RFC9528] by highlighting when the two peers perform EDHOC verification and establish the OSCORE Security Context, and by adding an exchange of OSCORE-protected CoAP messages after completing the EDHOC execution.

That is, the client sends a POST request to a reserved *EDHOC resource* at the server by default at the Uri-Path `"/.well-known/edhoc"`. The request payload consists of the CBOR simple value `true` (0xf5) concatenated with EDHOC message\_1, which also includes the EDHOC connection identifier `C_I` of the client encoded as per [Section 3.3](#) of [RFC9528]. The request has Content-Format `application/cid-edhoc+cbor-seq`.

This triggers the EDHOC execution at the server, which replies with a 2.04 (Changed) response. The response payload consists of EDHOC message\_2, which also includes the EDHOC connection identifier `C_R` of the server encoded as per [Section 3.3](#) of [RFC9528]. The response has Content-Format `application/edhoc+cbor-seq`.

Finally, the client sends a POST request to the same EDHOC resource used earlier when it sent EDHOC message\_1. The request payload consists of the EDHOC connection identifier `C_R` encoded as per [Section 3.3](#) of [RFC9528] concatenated with EDHOC message\_3. The request has Content-Format `application/cid-edhoc+cbor-seq`.

After this exchange takes place, and after successful verifications as specified in the EDHOC protocol, the client and server can derive an OSCORE Security Context as defined in [Appendix A.1](#) of [RFC9528]. After that, the client and server can use OSCORE to protect their communications as per [RFC8613]. Note that the EDHOC Connection Identifier `C_R` is used as the OSCORE Sender ID of the client (see [Appendix A.1](#) of [RFC9528]). Therefore, `C_R` is transported in the 'kid' field of the OSCORE Option of the OSCORE Request (see [Section 6.1](#) of [RFC8613]).

The client and server are required to agree in advance on certain information and parameters describing how they should use EDHOC. These are specified in an application profile associated with the EDHOC resource addressed (see [Section 3.9](#) of [RFC9528]).

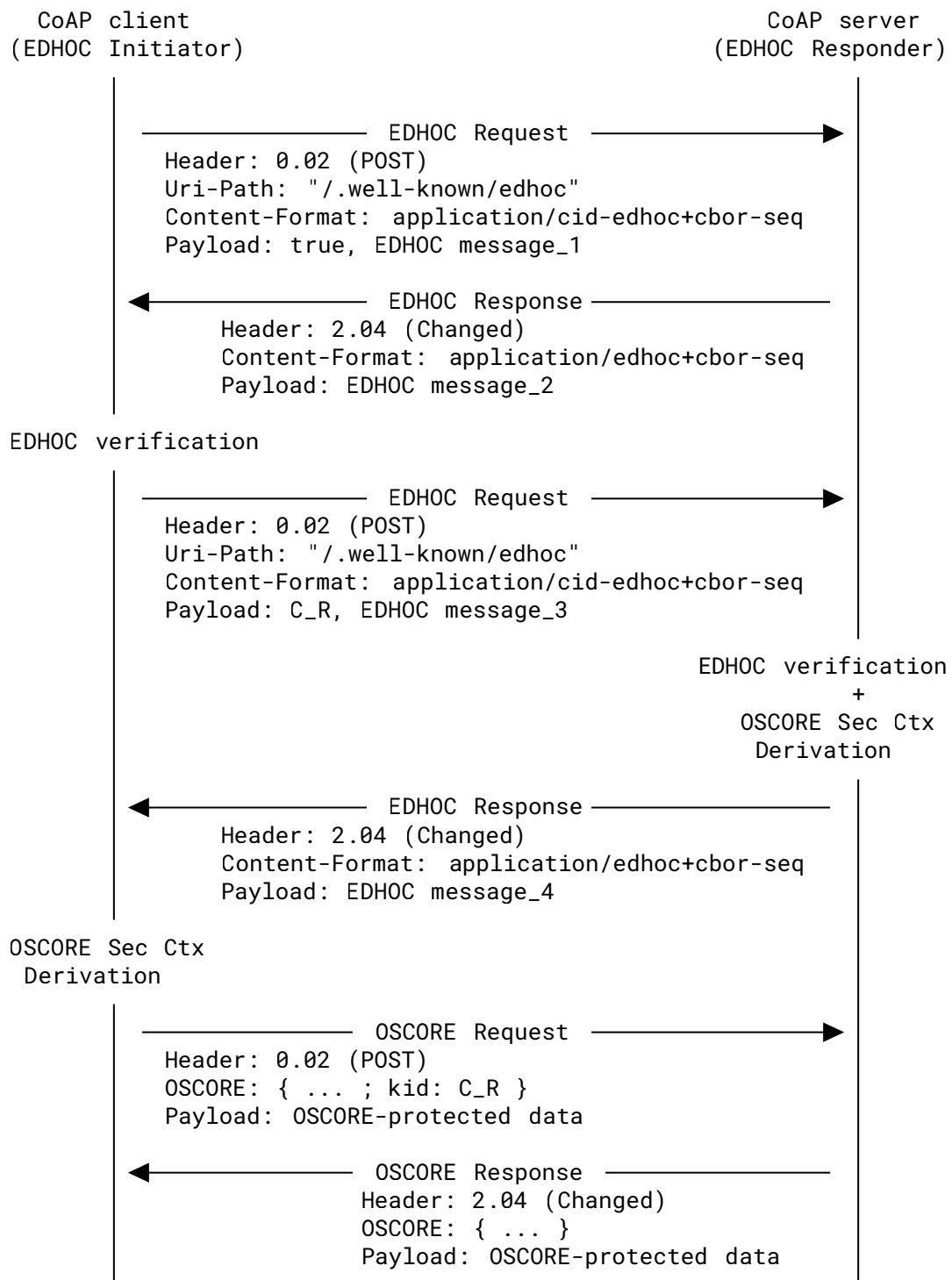


Figure 1: EDHOC and OSCORE run sequentially. The optional message\_4 is included in this example.

As shown in [Figure 1](#), this sequential flow where EDHOC is run first and then OSCORE is used takes three round trips to complete.

[Section 3](#) defines an optimization for combining EDHOC with the first OSCORE transaction. This reduces the number of round trips required to set up an OSCORE Security Context and complete an OSCORE transaction using that Security Context.

### 3. EDHOC Combined with OSCORE

This section defines an optimization for combining the EDHOC message exchange with the first OSCORE transaction, thus minimizing the number of round trips between the two peers to the absolute possible minimum of two round trips.

To this end, this approach can be used only if the default forward message flow of EDHOC is used, i.e., when the client acts as Initiator and the server acts as Responder. The same is not possible in the case with reversed roles as per the reverse message flow of EDHOC.

When running the sequential flow of [Section 2](#), the client has all the information to derive the OSCORE Security Context already after receiving EDHOC message\_2 and before sending EDHOC message\_3.

Hence, the client can potentially send both EDHOC message\_3 and the subsequent OSCORE Request at the same time. On a semantic level, this requires sending two REST requests at once as shown in [Figure 2](#).

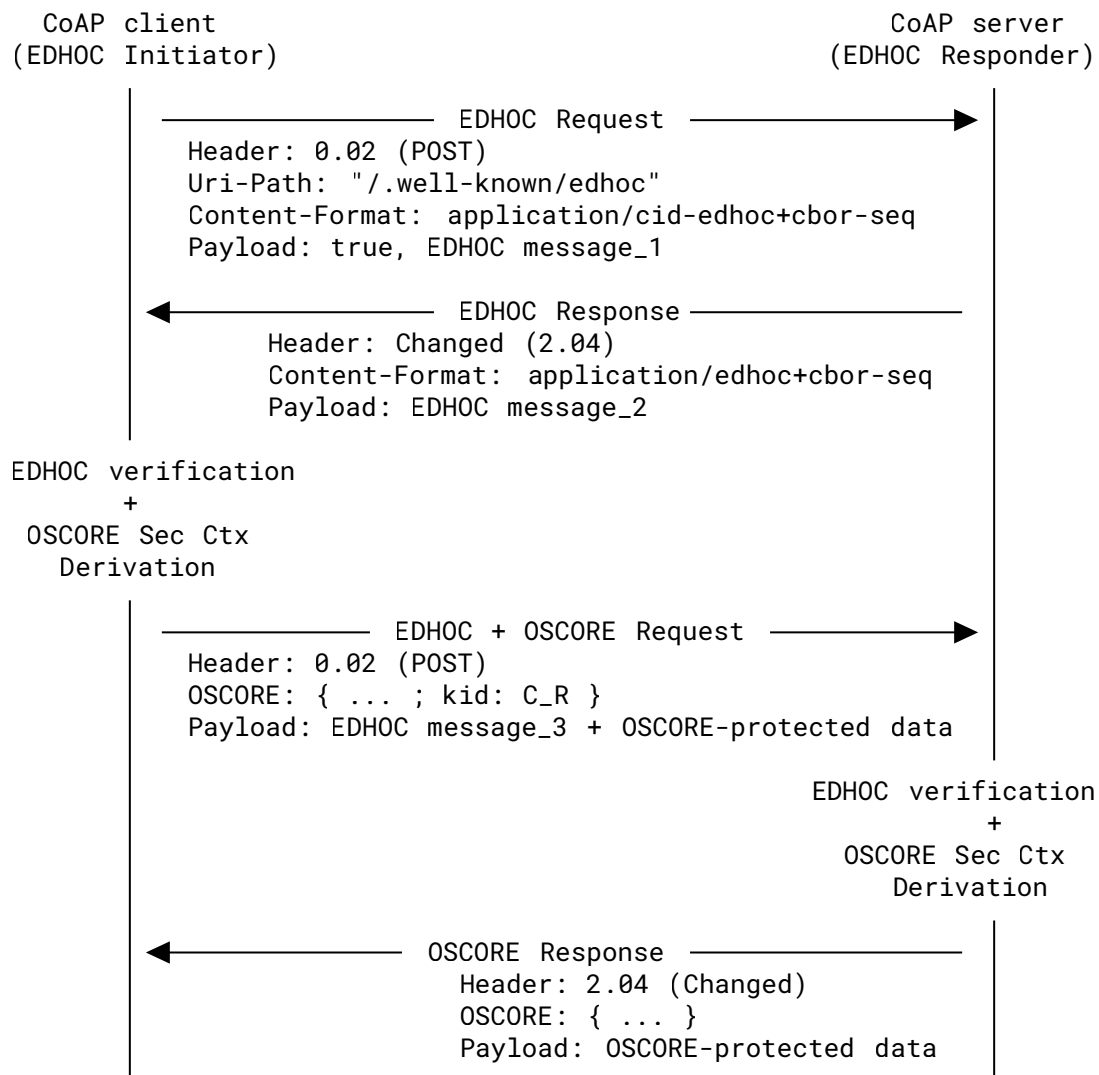


Figure 2: EDHOC and OSCORE Combined

To this end, the specific approach defined in this section consists of sending a single EDHOC + OSCORE request, which conveys the pair (C\_R, EDHOC message\_3) within an OSCORE-protected CoAP message.

That is, the EDHOC + OSCORE request is composed of the following two parts combined together in a single CoAP message. The steps for processing the EDHOC + OSCORE request and the two parts combined in there are defined in Sections 3.2.1 and 3.3.1.

- The OSCORE Request from Figure 1, which, in this case, is also sent to a protected resource with the correct CoAP method and options intended for accessing that resource.



- EDHOC data consisting of the pair (C\_R, EDHOC message\_3) required for completing the EDHOC session transported as follows:
  - C\_R is the OSCORE Sender ID of the client; hence, it is transported in the 'kid' field of the OSCORE Option (see [Section 6.1](#) of [\[RFC8613\]](#)). Unlike the sequential workflow shown in [Figure 1](#), C\_R is not transported in the payload of the EDHOC + OSCORE request.
  - EDHOC message\_3 is transported in the payload of the EDHOC + OSCORE request and prepended to the payload of the OSCORE Request. This is because EDHOC message\_3 may be too large to be included in a CoAP Option, e.g., when conveying a large public key certificate chain such as ID\_CRED\_I (see [Section 3.5.3](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#)), or when conveying large External Authorization Data such as EAD\_3 (see [Section 3.8](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#)).

The rest of this section specifies how to transport the data in the EDHOC + OSCORE request and their processing order. In particular, the use of this approach is explicitly signalled by including an EDHOC Option ([Section 3.1](#)) in the EDHOC + OSCORE request. The processing of the EDHOC + OSCORE request is specified in [Section 3.2](#) for the client side and in [Section 3.3](#) for the server side.

### 3.1. EDHOC Option

This section defines the EDHOC Option. This option is used in a CoAP request to signal that the request payload conveys both an EDHOC message\_3 and OSCORE-protected data: combined together.

The EDHOC Option has the properties summarized in [Table 1](#), which extends Table 4 of [\[RFC7252\]](#). The option is Critical, Safe-to-Forward, and part of the Cache-Key. The option **MUST** occur at most once and **MUST** be empty. If any value is sent, the recipient **MUST** ignore it. (Future documents may update the definition of the option by expanding its semantics and specifying admitted values.) The option is intended only for CoAP requests and is of Class U for OSCORE [\[RFC8613\]](#).

No.	C	U	N	R	Name	Format	Length	Default
21	x				EDHOC	Empty	0	(none)

*Table 1: The EDHOC Option*

C=Critical

U=Unsafe

N=NoCacheKey

R=Repeatable

The presence of this option means that the message payload also contains EDHOC data that must be extracted and processed as defined in [Section 3.3](#) before the rest of the message can be processed.

Figure 3 shows an example of a CoAP message that is transported over UDP and that contains both the EDHOC data and the OSCORE ciphertext using the newly defined EDHOC option for signalling.

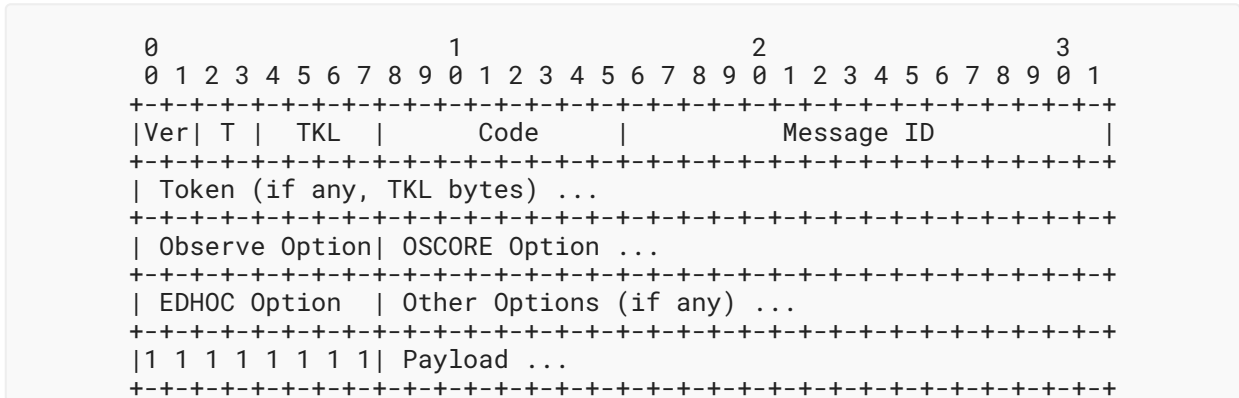


Figure 3: Example of CoAP Message Transported over UDP Combining EDHOC Data and OSCORE Data as Signalled with the EDHOC Option

### 3.2. Client Processing

This section describes the processing on the client side.

#### 3.2.1. Processing of the EDHOC + OSCORE Request

The client prepares an EDHOC + OSCORE request as follows.

- Step 1. Compose EDHOC message<sub>3</sub> into EDHOC\_MSG<sub>3</sub> as per Section 5.4.2 of [RFC9528].
- Step 2. Establish the new OSCORE Security Context and use it to encrypt the original CoAP request as per Section 8.1 of [RFC8613].

Note that the OSCORE ciphertext is not computed over EDHOC message<sub>3</sub>, which is not protected by OSCORE. That is, the result of this step is the OSCORE Request as in Figure 1.

- Step 3. Build COMB\_PAYLOAD as the concatenation of EDHOC\_MSG<sub>3</sub> and OSCORE\_PAYLOAD in the order of COMB\_PAYLOAD = EDHOC\_MSG<sub>3</sub> | OSCORE\_PAYLOAD, where | denotes byte string concatenation and:

- EDHOC\_MSG<sub>3</sub> is the binary encoding of EDHOC message<sub>3</sub> resulting from Step 1. As per Section 5.4.1 of [RFC9528], EDHOC message<sub>3</sub> consists of one CBOR data item CIPHERTEXT<sub>3</sub>, which is a CBOR byte string. Therefore, EDHOC\_MSG<sub>3</sub> is the binary encoding of CIPHERTEXT<sub>3</sub>.
- OSCORE\_PAYLOAD is the OSCORE ciphertext of the OSCORE-protected CoAP request resulting from Step 2.

- Step 4. Compose the EDHOC + OSCORE request, as the OSCORE-protected CoAP request resulting from [Step 2](#), where the payload is replaced with COMB\_PAYLOAD built at [Step 3](#).

Note that the new payload includes EDHOC message\_3, but it does not include the EDHOC connection identifier C\_R. As the client is the EDHOC Initiator, C\_R is the OSCORE Sender ID of the client, which is already specified as 'kid' in the OSCORE Option of the request from [Step 2](#), hence of the EDHOC + OSCORE request.

- Step 5. Include the new EDHOC Option defined in [Section 3.1](#) into the EDHOC + OSCORE request.

The application/cid-edhoc+cbor-seq media type does not apply to this message, whose media type is unnamed.

- Step 6. Send the EDHOC + OSCORE request to the server.

With the same server, the client **SHOULD NOT** have multiple simultaneous outstanding interactions (see [Section 4.7](#) of [\[RFC7252\]](#)), such that they consist of an EDHOC + OSCORE request and their EDHOC data pertains to the EDHOC session with the same connection identifier C\_R.

An exception might apply for clients that operate under particular time constraints over particularly unreliable networks, thus raising the chances to promptly complete the EDHOC execution with the server through multiple simultaneous EDHOC + OSCORE requests. As discussed in [Section 7](#), this does not have any impact in terms of security.

### 3.2.2. Supporting Block-Wise

If Block-wise [\[RFC7959\]](#) is supported, the client may fragment the first application CoAP request before protecting it as an original message with OSCORE as defined in [Section 4.1.3.4.1](#) of [\[RFC8613\]](#).

In such a case, the OSCORE processing in [Step 2](#) of [Section 3.2.1](#) is performed on each inner block of the first application CoAP request. The following also applies.

- The client takes the following additional step between Steps [2](#) and [3](#) of [Section 3.2.1](#).
  - If the OSCORE-protected request from [Step 2](#) conveys a non-first inner block of the first application CoAP request (i.e., the Block1 Option processed at Step 2 had NUM different than 0), then the client skips the following steps and sends the OSCORE-protected request to the server. In particular, the client **MUST NOT** include the EDHOC Option in the OSCORE-protected request.
- The client takes the following additional step between Steps [3](#) and [4](#) of [Section 3.2.1](#).
  - If the size of COMB\_PAYLOAD exceeds MAX\_UNFRAGMENTED\_SIZE (see [Section 4.1.3.4.2](#) of [\[RFC8613\]](#)), the client **MUST** stop processing the request and **MUST** abandon the Block-wise transfer. Then, the client can continue by switching to the sequential workflow shown in [Figure 1](#). That is, the client first sends EDHOC message\_3 prepended by the EDHOC

Connection Identifier C\_R encoded as per [Section 3.3](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#). Then, the client sends the OSCORE-protected CoAP request once the EDHOC execution is completed.

The performance advantage of using the EDHOC + OSCORE request can be lost when used in combination with Block-wise transfers that rely on specific parameter values and block sizes. Application policies at the CoAP client can define when and how to detect whether the performance advantage is lost. If that is the case, they can also define whether to appropriately adjust the parameter values and block sizes or to fall back on the sequential workflow of EDHOC.

### 3.3. Server Processing

This section describes the processing on the server side.

#### 3.3.1. Processing of the EDHOC + OSCORE Request

In order to process a request containing the EDHOC option, i.e., an EDHOC + OSCORE request, the server **MUST** perform the following steps.

- Step 1. Check that the EDHOC + OSCORE request includes the OSCORE option and that the request payload has the format defined at [Step 3](#) of [Section 3.2.1](#) for COMB\_PAYLOAD. If this is not the case, the server **MUST** stop processing the request and **MUST** reply with a 4.00 (Bad Request) error response.
- Step 2. Extract EDHOC message\_3 from the payload COMB\_PAYLOAD of the EDHOC + OSCORE request as the first element EDHOC\_MSG\_3 (see [Step 3](#) of [Section 3.2.1](#)).
- Step 3. Take the value of 'kid' from the OSCORE option of the EDHOC + OSCORE request (i.e., the OSCORE Sender ID of the client), and use it as the EDHOC connection identifier C\_R.
- Step 4. Retrieve the correct EDHOC session by using the connection identifier C\_R from [Step 3](#).

If the application profile used in the EDHOC session specifies that EDHOC message\_4 shall be sent, the server **MUST** stop the EDHOC processing and consider it failed due to a client error.

Otherwise, perform the EDHOC processing on the EDHOC message\_3 extracted at [Step 2](#) as per [Section 5.4.3](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#) based on the protocol state of the retrieved EDHOC session.

The application profile used in the EDHOC session is the same one associated with the EDHOC resource where the server received the request conveying EDHOC message\_1 that started the session. This is relevant in case the server provides multiple EDHOC resources that may generally refer to different application profiles.

- Step 5. Establish a new OSCORE Security Context associated with the client as per [Appendix A.1](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#) using the EDHOC output from [Step 4](#).
- Step 6. Extract the OSCORE ciphertext from the payload COMB\_PAYLOAD of the EDHOC + OSCORE request as the second element OSCORE\_PAYLOAD (see [Step 3](#) of [Section 3.2.1](#)).

- Step 7. Rebuild the OSCORE-protected CoAP request as the EDHOC + OSCORE request, where the payload is replaced with the OSCORE ciphertext extracted at [Step 6](#). Then, remove the EDHOC option.
- Step 8. Decrypt and verify the OSCORE-protected CoAP request rebuilt at [Step 7](#) as per [Section 8.2](#) of [RFC8613] by using the OSCORE Security Context established at [Step 5](#).

When the decrypted request is checked for any critical CoAP options (as it is during regular CoAP processing), the presence of an EDHOC option **MUST** be regarded as an unprocessed critical option unless it is processed by some further mechanism.

- Step 9. Deliver the CoAP request resulting from [Step 8](#) to the application.

If [Steps 4](#) (EDHOC processing) and [8](#) (OSCORE processing) are both successfully completed, the server **MUST** reply with an OSCORE-protected response (see [Section 5.4.3](#) of [RFC9528]). The usage of EDHOC message\_4 as defined in [Section 5.5](#) of [RFC9528] is not applicable to the approach defined in this document.

If [Step 4](#) (EDHOC processing) fails, the server aborts the session as per [Section 5.4.3](#) of [RFC9528] and responds with an EDHOC error message with error code 1, which is formatted as defined in [Section 6.2](#) of [RFC9528]. The server **MUST NOT** establish a new OSCORE Security Context from the present EDHOC session with the client. The CoAP response conveying the EDHOC error message is not protected with OSCORE. As per [Section 9.5](#) of [RFC9528], the server has to make sure that the error message does not reveal sensitive information. The CoAP response conveying the EDHOC error message **MUST** have Content-Format set to application/edhoc+cbor-seq registered in [Section 10.9](#) of [RFC9528].

If [Step 4](#) (EDHOC processing) is successfully completed but [Step 8](#) (OSCORE processing) fails, the same OSCORE error handling as defined in [Section 8.2](#) of [RFC8613] applies.

### 3.3.2. Supporting Block-Wise

If Block-wise [RFC7959] is supported, the server takes the additional following step before any other in [Section 3.3.1](#).

- If Block-wise is present in the request, then process the Outer Block options according to [RFC7959] until all blocks of the request have been received (see [Section 4.1.3.4](#) of [RFC8613]).

## 3.4. Example of the EDHOC + OSCORE Request

[Figure 4](#) shows an example of an EDHOC + OSCORE Request transported over UDP. In particular, the example assumes that:

- The OSCORE Partial IV in use is 0 consistently with the first request protected with the new OSCORE Security Context.
- The OSCORE Sender ID of the client is 0x01.

As per [Section 3.3.3](#) of [RFC9528], this straightforwardly corresponds to the EDHOC connection identifier C\_R 0x01.

As per [Section 3.3.2](#) of [RFC9528], when using the sequential flow shown in [Figure 1](#), the same C\_R with a value of 0x01 would be encoded on the wire as the CBOR integer 1 (0x01 in CBOR encoding) and prepended to EDHOC message\_3 in the payload of the second EDHOC request.

This results in the following components shown in [Figure 4](#):

OSCORE option value: 0x090001 (3 bytes)

EDHOC option value: - (0 bytes)

EDHOC message\_3: 0x52d5535f3147e85f1cfacd9e78abf9e0a81bbf (19 bytes)

OSCORE ciphertext: 0x612f1092f1776f1c1668b3825e (13 bytes)

Protected CoAP request (OSCORE message): See [Figure 4](#).

```

0x44025d1f          ; CoAP 4-byte header
00003974           ; Token
93 090001          ; OSCORE Option
c0                 ; EDHOC Option
ff 52d5535f3147e85f1cfacd9e78abf9e0a81bbf
612f1092f1776f1c1668b3825e
(46 bytes)

```

*Figure 4: Example of CoAP Message Transported over UDP, Combining EDHOC Data and OSCORE Data as Signalled with the EDHOC Option*

## 4. Use of EDHOC Connection Identifiers with OSCORE

The OSCORE Sender/Recipient IDs are the EDHOC connection identifiers (see [Section 3.3.3](#) of [RFC9528]). This applies also to the optimized workflow defined in [Section 3](#) of this document.

Note that the value of 'kid' in the OSCORE Option of the EDHOC + OSCORE request is both the server's Recipient ID (i.e., the client's Sender ID) and the EDHOC Connection Identifier C\_R of the server at [Step 3](#) of [Section 3.3.1](#).

### 4.1. Additional Processing of EDHOC Messages

When using EDHOC to establish an OSCORE Security Context, the client and server **MUST** perform the following additional steps during an EDHOC execution, thus extending [Section 5](#) of [RFC9528].

#### 4.1.1. Initiator Processing of Message 1

The Initiator selects an EDHOC Connection Identifier C\_I as follows.

The Initiator **MUST** choose a C\_I that is neither used in any current EDHOC session as this peer's EDHOC Connection Identifier nor the Recipient ID in a current OSCORE Security Context where the ID Context is not present.

The chosen C\_I **SHOULD NOT** be the Recipient ID of any current OSCORE Security Context. Note that, unless the two peers concurrently use alternative methods to establish OSCORE Security Contexts, this allows the Responder to always omit the 'kid context' in the OSCORE Option of its messages sent to the Initiator when protecting those with an OSCORE Security Context where C\_I is the Responder's OSCORE Sender ID (see [Section 6.1](#) of [\[RFC8613\]](#)).

#### 4.1.2. Responder Processing of Message 2

The Responder selects an EDHOC Connection Identifier C\_R as follows.

The Responder **MUST** choose a C\_R that is none of the following:

- used in any current EDHOC session as this peer's EDHOC Connection Identifier,
- equal to the EDHOC Connection Identifier C\_I specified in the EDHOC message\_1 of the present EDHOC session, or
- the Recipient ID in a current OSCORE Security Context where the ID Context is not present.

The chosen C\_R **SHOULD NOT** be the Recipient ID of any current OSCORE Security Context. Note that, for a reason analogous to the one given above with C\_I, this allows the Initiator to always omit the 'kid context' in the OSCORE Option of its messages sent to the Responder when protecting those with an OSCORE Security Context where C\_R is the Initiator's OSCORE Sender ID (see [Section 6.1](#) of [\[RFC8613\]](#)).

#### 4.1.3. Initiator Processing of Message 2

If the EDHOC Connection Identifier C\_I is equal to the EDHOC Connection Identifier C\_R specified in EDHOC message\_2, then the Initiator **MUST** abort the session and reply with an EDHOC error message with error code 1 formatted as defined in [Section 6.2](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#).

## 5. Extension and Consistency of Application Profiles

It is possible to include the information below in the application profile referred by the client and server according to the specified consistency rules.

If the server supports the EDHOC + OSCORE request within an EDHOC execution started at a certain EDHOC resource, then the application profile associated with that resource **SHOULD** explicitly specify support for the EDHOC + OSCORE request.

In the case where the application profile indicates that the server supports the optional EDHOC message\_4 (see [Section 5.5](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#)), it is still possible to use the optimized workflow based on the EDHOC + OSCORE request. However, this means the server is not going to send EDHOC message\_4 since it is not applicable to the optimized workflow (see [Section 3.3.1](#)).

Also, in the case where the application profile indicates that the server shall send EDHOC message\_4, the application profile **MUST NOT** specify support for the EDHOC + OSCORE request. There is no point for the client to use the optimized workflow that is bound to fail (see [Section 3.3.1](#)).

## 6. Web Linking

[Section 10.10](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#) registers the resource type "core.edhoc", which can be used as target attribute in a web link [\[RFC8288\]](#) to an EDHOC resource, e.g., using a link-format document [\[RFC6690\]](#). This enables clients to discover the presence of EDHOC resources at a server, possibly using the resource type as a filter criterion.

At the same time, the application profile associated with an EDHOC resource provides information describing how the EDHOC protocol can be used through that resource. A client may become aware of the application profile, e.g., by obtaining its information elements upon discovering the EDHOC resources at the server. This allows the client to discover the EDHOC resources whose associated application profile denotes a way of using EDHOC that is most suitable to the client, e.g., with EDHOC cipher suites or authentication methods that the client also supports or prefers.

That is, while discovering an EDHOC resource, a client can contextually obtain relevant pieces of information from the application profile associated with that resource. The resource discovery can occur by means of a direct interaction with the server or by means of the CoRE Resource Directory [\[RFC9176\]](#) where the server may have registered the links to its resources.

In order to enable the above, this section defines a number of parameters, each of which can be optionally specified as a target attribute with the same name in the link to the respective EDHOC resource or as filter criteria in a discovery request from the client. When specifying these parameters in a link to an EDHOC resource, the target attribute `rt="core.edhoc"` **MUST** be included and the same consistency rules defined in [Section 5](#) for the corresponding information elements of an application profile **MUST** be followed.

The following parameters are defined.

'ed-i': If present, specifies that the server supports the EDHOC Initiator role, hence the reverse message flow of EDHOC. A value **MUST NOT** be given to this parameter and any present value **MUST** be ignored by the recipient.

'ed-r': If present, specifies that the server supports the EDHOC Responder role, hence the forward message flow of EDHOC. A value **MUST NOT** be given to this parameter and any present value **MUST** be ignored by the recipient.

'ed-method': Specifies an authentication method supported by the server. This parameter **MUST** specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "EDHOC Method Type" registry defined in [Section 10.3](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#). This parameter **MAY** occur multiple times, with each occurrence specifying an authentication method.



'ed-csuite': Specifies an EDHOC cipher suite supported by the server. This parameter **MUST** specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "EDHOC Cipher Suites" registry defined in [Section 10.2](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#). This parameter **MAY** occur multiple times, with each occurrence specifying a cipher suite.

'ed-cred-t': Specifies a type of authentication credential supported by the server. This parameter **MUST** specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Value' column of the "EDHOC Authentication Credential Types" Registry defined in [Section 8.3](#) of this document. This parameter **MAY** occur multiple times, with each occurrence specifying a type of authentication credential.

'ed-idcred-t': Specifies a type of identifier supported by the server for identifying authentication credentials. This parameter **MUST** specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Label' column of the "COSE Header Parameters" registry [[COSE.Header.Parameters](#)]. This parameter **MAY** occur multiple times, with each occurrence specifying a type of identifier for authentication credentials.

Note that the values in the 'Label' column of the "COSE Header Parameters" registry are strongly typed. On the contrary, Link Format is weakly typed; thus, it does not distinguish between, for instance, the string value -10 and the integer value -10. Therefore, if responses in Link Format are returned, string values that look like an integer are not supported. Thus, such values **MUST NOT** be used in the 'ed-idcred-t' parameter.

'ed-ead': Specifies the support of the server for an External Authorization Data (EAD) item (see [Section 3.8](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#)). This parameter **MUST** specify a single value, which is taken from the 'Label' column of the "EDHOC External Authorization Data" registry defined in [Section 10.5](#) of [\[RFC9528\]](#). This parameter **MAY** occur multiple times, with each occurrence specifying the 'ead\_label' of an EAD item that the server supports.

'ed-comb-req': If present, specifies that the server supports the EDHOC + OSCORE request defined in [Section 3](#). A value **MUST NOT** be given to this parameter and any present value **MUST** be ignored by the recipient.

Future documents may update the definition of the parameters 'ed-i', 'ed-r', and 'ed-comb-req' by expanding their semantics and specifying what they can take as value.

The example in [Figure 5](#) shows how a client discovers one EDHOC resource at a server and obtains information elements from the respective application profile. The Link-Format notation from [Section 5](#) of [\[RFC6690\]](#) is used.

```
REQ: GET /.well-known/core

RES: 2.05 Content
    </sensors/temp>;osc,
    </sensors/light>;if=sensor,
    </.well-known/edhoc>;rt=core.edhoc;ed-csuite=0;ed-csuite=2;
    ed-method=0;ed-cred-t=1;ed-cred-t=3;ed-idcred-t=4;
    ed-i;ed-r;ed-comb-req
```

Figure 5: The Web Link

## 7. Security Considerations

The same security considerations from OSCORE [RFC8613] and EDHOC [RFC9528] hold for this document. In addition, the following considerations also apply.

Section 3.2.1 specifies that a client **SHOULD NOT** have multiple outstanding EDHOC + OSCORE requests pertaining to the same EDHOC session. Even if a client did not fulfill this requirement, it would not have any impact in terms of security. That is, the server would still not process different instances of the same EDHOC message\_3 more than once in the same EDHOC session (see Section 5.1 of [RFC9528]) and would still enforce replay protection of the OSCORE-protected request (see Sections 7.4 and 8.2 of [RFC8613]).

When using the optimized workflow in Figure 2, a minimum of 128-bit security against online brute-force attacks is achieved after the client receives and successfully verifies the first OSCORE-protected response (see Sections 9.1 and 9.4 of [RFC9528]). As an example, if EDHOC is used with method 3 (see Section 3.2 of [RFC9528]) and cipher suite 2 (see Section 3.6 of [RFC9528]), then the following holds:

- The Initiator is authenticated with 128-bit security against online attacks. As per Section 9.1 of [RFC9528], this results from the combination of the strength of the 64-bit Message Authentication Code (MAC) in EDHOC message\_3 and of the 64-bit MAC in the Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) of the first OSCORE-protected CoAP request as rebuilt at Step 7 of Section 3.3.1.
- The Responder is authenticated with 128-bit security against online attacks. As per Section 9.1 of [RFC9528], this results from the combination of the strength of the 64-bit MAC in EDHOC message\_2 and of the 64-bit MAC in the AEAD of the first OSCORE-protected CoAP response.

With reference to the sequential workflow in Figure 1, the OSCORE request might have to undergo access-control checks at the server before being actually executed for accessing the target protected resource. The same **MUST** hold when the optimized workflow in Figure 2 is used, i.e., when using the EDHOC + OSCORE request.

That is, the rebuilt OSCORE-protected application request from Step 7 in Section 3.3.1 **MUST** undergo the same access-control checks that would be performed on a traditional OSCORE-protected application request sent individually as shown in Figure 1.

To this end, validated information to perform access-control checks (e.g., an access token issued by a trusted party) has to be available at the server before starting to process the rebuilt OSCORE-protected application request. Such information may have been provided to the server separately before starting the EDHOC execution altogether, or instead, as External Authorization Data during the EDHOC execution (see [Section 3.8](#) of [RFC9528]).

Thus, a successful completion of the EDHOC protocol and the following derivation of the OSCORE Security Context at the server do not play a role in determining whether the rebuilt OSCORE-protected request is authorized to access the target protected resource at the server.

## 8. IANA Considerations

This document has the following actions for IANA.

### 8.1. CoAP Option Numbers Registry

IANA has registered the following option number in the "CoAP Option Numbers" registry within the "Constrained RESTful Environments (CoRE) Parameters" registry group.

Number	Name	Reference
21	EDHOC	RFC 9668

*Table 2: Registration in the "CoAP Option Numbers" Registry*

### 8.2. Target Attributes Registry

IANA has registered the following entries in the "Target Attributes" registry [[CORE.Target.Attributes](#)] within the "Constrained RESTful Environments (CoRE) Parameters" registry group as per [RFC9423]. For all entries, the Change Controller is "IETF" and the reference is "RFC 9668".

Attribute Name	Brief Description
ed-i	Hint: support for the EDHOC Initiator role
ed-r	Hint: support for the EDHOC Responder role
ed-method	A supported authentication method for EDHOC
ed-csuite	A supported cipher suite for EDHOC
ed-cred-t	A supported type of authentication credential for EDHOC
ed-idcred-t	A supported type of authentication credential identifier for EDHOC
ed-ead	A supported External Authorization Data (EAD) item for EDHOC

Attribute Name	Brief Description
ed-comb-req	Hint: support for the EDHOC + OSCORE request

Table 3: Registrations in the "Target Attributes" Registry

### 8.3. EDHOC Authentication Credential Types Registry

IANA has created the "EDHOC Authentication Credential Types" registry within the "Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman Over COSE (EDHOC)" registry group defined in [RFC9528].

The registration policy is either "Standards Action with Expert Review" or "Specification Required" per [RFC8126]. "Expert Review" guidelines are provided in Section 8.4.

All assignments according to "Standards Action with Expert Review" are made on a "Standards Action" basis per Section 4.9 of [RFC8126] with "Expert Review" additionally required per Section 4.5 of [RFC8126]. The procedure for early IANA allocation of "standards track code points" defined in [RFC7120] also applies. When such a procedure is used, review and approval by the designated expert are also required in order for the working group chairs to determine that the conditions for early allocation are met (see Step 2 in Section 3.1 of [RFC7120]).

The columns of this registry are:

**Value:** This field contains the value used to identify the type of authentication credential. These values **MUST** be unique. The value can be an unsigned integer or a negative integer in the range from -65536 to 65535. Different ranges of values use different registration policies:

- Integer values from -24 to 23 are designated as "Standards Action With Expert Review".
- Integer values from -65536 to -25 and from 24 to 65535 are designated as "Specification Required".
- Integer values smaller than -65536 and greater than 65535 are marked as "Private Use".

**Description:** This field contains a short description of the type of authentication credential.

**Reference:** This field contains a pointer to the public specification for the type of authentication credential.

Value	Description	Reference
0	CBOR Web Token (CWT) containing a COSE_Key in a 'cnf' claim and possibly other claims. CWT is defined in RFC 8392.	[RFC8392]
1	CWT Claims Set (CCS) containing a COSE_Key in a 'cnf' claim and possibly other claims. CCS is defined in RFC 8392.	[RFC8392]
2	X.509 certificate	[RFC5280]

Table 4: Initial Entries in the "EDHOC Authentication Credential Types" Registry

## 8.4. Expert Review Instructions

The IANA registry established in [Section 8.3](#) is defined as using "Standards Action with Expert Review" or "Specification Required" as a Registration Procedure depending on the range of values for which an assignment is requested. This section gives some general guidelines for what the experts should be looking for; however, they are being designated as experts for a reason, so they should be given substantial latitude.

Expert reviewers should take into consideration the following points:

- Clarity and correctness of registrations. Experts are expected to check the clarity of purpose and use of the requested entries. Experts need to make sure that registered identifiers indicate a type of authentication credential whose format and encoding is clearly defined in the corresponding specification. Identifiers of types of authentication credentials that do not meet these objectives of clarity and completeness must not be registered.
- Point squatting should be discouraged. Reviewers are encouraged to get sufficient information for registration requests to ensure that the usage is not going to duplicate one that is already registered and that the point is likely to be used in deployments. The zones tagged as "Private Use" are intended for testing purposes and closed environments. Code points in other ranges should not be assigned for testing.
- Specifications are required for the "Standards Action With Expert Review" range of point assignment. Specifications should exist for "Specification Required" ranges, but early assignment before a specification is available is considered to be permissible. When specifications are not provided, the description provided needs to have sufficient information to identify what the point is being used for.
- Experts should take into account the expected usage of fields when approving point assignment. The fact that there is a range for Standards Track documents does not mean that a Standards Track document cannot have points assigned outside of that range. The length of the encoded value should be weighed against how many code points of that length are left, the size of device it will be used on, and the number of code points left that encode to that size.

## 9. References

### 9.1. Normative References

**[CORE.Target.Attributes]** IANA, "Target Attributes", <<https://www.iana.org/assignments/core-parameters>>.

**[COSE.Header.Parameters]** IANA, "COSE Header Parameters", <<https://www.iana.org/assignments/cose>>.

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## 9.2. Informative References

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## Authors' Addresses

### Francesca Palombini

Ericsson

Email: [francesca.palombini@ericsson.com](mailto:francesca.palombini@ericsson.com)

### Marco Tiloca

RISE AB

Isafjordsgatan 22

SE-16440 Stockholm Kista

Sweden

Email: [marco.tiloca@ri.se](mailto:marco.tiloca@ri.se)

### Rikard Höglund

RISE AB

Isafjordsgatan 22

SE-16440 Stockholm Kista

Sweden

Email: [rikard.hoglund@ri.se](mailto:rikard.hoglund@ri.se)

### Stefan Hristozov

Fraunhofer AISEC

Email: [stefan.hristozov@eriptic.com](mailto:stefan.hristozov@eriptic.com)

### Göran Selander

Ericsson

Email: [goran.selander@ericsson.com](mailto:goran.selander@ericsson.com)