The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems

Draft Recommendation for

Space Data System Standards

CCSDS BUNDLE PROTOCOL SECURITY SPECIFICATION

DRAFT RECOMMENDED STANDARD

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CCSDS Secretariat
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC, USA
E-mail: secretariat@mailman.ccsds.org

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FOREWORD

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PREFACE

This document is a draft CCSDS Recommended Standard. Its 'Red Book' status indicates that the CCSDS believes the document to be technically mature and has released it for formal review by appropriate technical organizations. As such, its technical contents are not stable, and several iterations of it may occur in response to comments received during the review process.

Implementers are cautioned **not** to fabricate any final equipment in accordance with this document's technical content.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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	CCSDS Bundle Protocol Security Specification, Draft Recommended Standard, Issue 1	October 2021	Current draft

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This document defines a Recommended Standard for the CCSDS Bundle Protocol Security Protocol (BPSec), based on the Bundle Protocol Security Protocol of RFC 9172 (reference [11]). BPSec defines Bundle Protocol version 7 (RFC9171) (reference [1]) extension blocks with associated procedures that may be used with BPv7 bundles. These extension blocks provide a structured method for applying data integrity, authenticity, and/or confidentiality to blocks within a bundle.

1.2 SCOPE

This Recommended Standard defines BPSec in terms of:

a) the protocol data units employed by the service provider; and
b) the procedures performed by the service provider.

It does not specify:

a) individual implementations or products;
b) the implementation of service interfaces within real systems;
c) the methods or technologies required to perform the procedures; or
d) the management activities required to configure and control the service.

This Recommended Standard does not mandate the operational use of any particular cryptographic algorithm with BPSec. Reference [2] provides a listing of algorithms recommended by CCSDS; any organization should conduct a risk assessment before choosing to substitute other algorithms. Annex D (non-normative) defines baseline implementations suitable for a large range of space missions.

The protocol specified here applies only to the Bundle Protocol version 7 and does not interact with other CCSDS protocols. BPSec applies to the Session and Presentation layers of the OSI model as it relates to the Bundle Protocol, as seen in Figure 3-1 of [9].

1.3 APPLICABILITY

This Recommended Standard applies to the creation of Agency standards and for secure data communications over space networks between CCSDS Agencies in cross-support situations.

The Recommended Standard includes comprehensive specification of the service for inter-Agency cross-support. It is neither a specification of, nor a design for, real systems that may be implemented for existing or future missions.

The Recommended Standard specified in this document is to be invoked through the normal standards programs of each CCSDS Agency, and is applicable to those missions for which interoperability and cross-support based on capabilities described in this Recommended Standard is anticipated. Where mandatory capabilities are clearly indicated in sections of the

Recommended Standard, they must be implemented when this document is used as a basis for interoperability and cross-support. Where options are allowed or implied, implementation of these options is subject to specific bilateral cross-support agreements between the Agencies involved.

BPv7 requires that inter-bundle security services (as opposed to the security services provided by overlying application protocols or underlying convergence-layer protocols) be provided in accordance with the BPSec Recommended Standard. BPv7 also requires that any BPv7 Agent (BPA) which sources, cryptographically verifies, and/or accepts a bundle must implement support for the BPSec Recommended Standard. The use of this Recommended Standard for any particular BPv7 session is optional.

1.4 RATIONALE

The goals of this Recommended Standard are to:

a) provide a standard method of applying block-specific security for bundle transport, independent of the underlying cryptographic algorithms employed by any particular space mission; and

b) facilitate the development of common commercial implementations to improve interoperability across agencies.

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THIS RECOMMENDED STANDARD

This Recommended Standard is organized as follows:

Section 1 presents the purpose, scope, applicability, and rationale of this Recommended Standard and lists the conventions, definitions, and references used throughout the document.

Section 2 (informative) provides an overview of BPSec.

Section 3 (normative) provides a profile of BPSec and specifies the constraints associated with BPSec services.

Section 4 (normative) defines the services provided by the protocol entity.

Annex A (normative) provides a Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma for BPSec.

Annex B (informative) provides an overview of security, SANA registry, and patent considerations related to this Recommended Standard

Annex C (informative) provides a list of informative references and a glossary of abbreviations and acronyms that appear in the document.

Annex D (normative) defines baseline implementations suitable for a large range of space missions.

Annex E (normative) defines BPSec managed parameters.

Annex F (informative) provides policy considerations for BPSec.

Annex G (informative) is a service specification for BPSec policy.

1.6 DEFINITIONS

This section provides references to terms and definitions necessary for understanding this Recommended Standard.

Additional terms and definitions related to this Recommended Standard can be found in references [1, 4, 5, 8, 11].

In particular, this document follows RFC9172 in that it defines an integrity security operation. Depending on the mechanism used to provide integrity, such operations may also provide authenticity.

In some cases the input data to an encryption function may itself be encrypted. This is referred to as superencryption.

BP may be deployed in scenarios that prohibit establishing relationships between two or more entities prior to exchanging information. BPSec defines a new term, security context, to refer to the practice of annotating a bundle with contextual information that would otherwise be used to establish a security association.

Security associations may still be used with BPSec under the auspices of BPSec security contexts that allow them.

1.7 NOMENCLATURE

1.7.1 NORMATIVE TEXT

The following conventions apply for the normative specifications in this Recommended Standard:

a) the words ‘shall’ and ‘must’ imply a binding and verifiable specification;

b) the word ‘should’ implies an optional, but desirable, specification;

c) the word ‘may’ implies an optional specification;

d) the words ‘is’, ‘are’, and ‘will’ imply statements of fact.

NOTE – These conventions do not imply constraints on diction in text that is clearly informative in nature.

1.7.2 INFORMATIVE TEXT

In the normative sections of this document, informative text is set off from the normative specifications either in notes or under one of the following subsection headings:

- Overview;
- Background;
- Rationale;
- Discussion.

1.8 REFERENCES

The following publications contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this document. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All publications are subject to revision, and users of this Recommended Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the publications indicated below. The CCSDS Secretariat maintains a register of currently valid CCSDS publications.

[1] Burleigh, S., Fall, K., Birrane, E., "Bundle Protocol Version 7" RFC9171. Reston, Virginia, ISOC, January 2022.

[2] *CCSDS Cryptographic Algorithms*. Issue 2. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards (Blue Book), CCSDS 352.0-B-2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, August 2019.

[3] *Space Missions Key Management Concept*. Issue 1. Report Concerning Space Data System Standards (Green Book), CCSDS 350.6-G-1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, November 2011.

[4] *Information Security Glossary of Terms*. Issue 1. Report Concerning Space Data System Standards (Green Book), CCSDS 350.8-M-1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, February 2012.

[5] CCSDS Terms. SANA Registry https://sanaregistry.org/r/terms.

[8] R. Shirey. *Internet Security Glossary, Version 2*. RFC 4949. Reston, Virginia: ISOC, August 2007.

[9] *The Application of Security to CCSDS Protocols*. Issue 3. Report Concerning Space Data System Standards (Green Book), CCSDS 350.0-G-3. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, March 2019.

[10] *CCSDS Symmetric Key Management*. Issue 1. Draft Recommendation for Space Data System Practices (Red Book), CCSDS 354.0-R-2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, February 2022.

[11] Birrane, E., McKeever, K., “Bundle Protocol Security” RFC9172

2 OVERVIEW

2.1 SECURITY NEEDS FOR BUNDLE PROTOCOL VERSION 7

The Bundle Protocol (BP) provides end-to-end communications across many networking environments, to include delay/disruption tolerant networks (DTNs). The BPv7 specification refers to a DTN as "a networking architecture providing communications in and/or through highly stressed environments" (reference [1]). In this context, the term "highly stressed environment" can refer to multiple challenging conditions including intermittent connectivity, large and/or variable delays, asymmetric data rates, and high bit error rates. Whether deployed in a DTN or some other networking environment, "BP may be viewed as sitting at the application layer of some number of constituent networks, forming a store-carry-forward overlay network" (reference [1]).

BP is presumed to be deployed in circumstances where the networking environment is not trusted, which requires consideration of usual security challenges related to confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity.

Networks may be untrusted for a variety of reasons. Different nodes in a network may cross multiple administrative boundaries (such as on the Internet) such that not every administrative entity is given the same level of trust. Within a given administrative boundary such as an enterprise intranet, nodes may have different physical or logical access controls and policies which may affect trust. Similarly, individual nodes may incorporate components (convergence layers, virtual machines, open source libraries) with differing levels of trust.

The stressed nature of certain networks where BP may be deployed may impose constraints that break or otherwise impede the use of usual transport security mechanisms. BPSec specifies unique security features inherent in securing a store-and-forward based transport protocol, to include protecting data at rest, preventing unauthorized consumption of critical resources such as storage space, and operating without regular contact with a centralized security oracle (such as a certificate authority.

Because transport security mechanisms that require multiple handshakes may not be feasible in the environments where BPfunctions , new end-to-end security services are needed that can secure bundles in all DTN environments.

2.2 CONCEPT OF BUNDLE PROTOCOL SECURITY

BPSec is a protocol by which space missions can apply security services to individual blocks that comprise a BPv7 bundle. BPSec data units are codified as extension blocks within the BP and only exist in the context of a bundle.

2.2.1 BPSEC SECURITY SERVICES

BPSec provides two security services for blocks within a BPv7 bundle:

1. **Bundle Integrity Block (bib-integrity)**. This service specifies an integrity mechanism over the plain text block-type-specific data of a target block. This service also supports the inclusion of additional data beyond the plain text of the block-type-specific data of the target block. Integrity mechanisms (absent confidentiality mechanisms) detect changes resulting from processing errors, environmental conditions, or intentional manipulation. With appropriate mechanisms such as digital signature based authentication, integrity can also provide data authentication / authenticity.

2. **Bundle Confidentiality Block (bcb-confidentiality)**. This service specifies authenticated confidentiality over the plain text block-type-specific data of a target block. This service also supports the inclusion of additional authenticated data beyond the plain text of the block-type-specific data of the target block.

2.2.2 BPSec Security operations and Blocks

BPSec security services can be applied to individual blocks within a bundle, providing fine-grained security in a bundle.

Blocks in a bundle may carry different types of information. Payload blocks carry application data. Extension blocks may carry network information, annotative information related to the payload, or special processing instructions for the bundle itself. This combination of network-focused, bundle-focused, and application-data-focused information often requires different security services with different shared secrets (keys), different policies, and different accesses.

BPSec specifies the application of a security service to a specific target block within a bundle. This operation is notated as *OP(service, target)*. For example, applying the of bib-integrity service to a bundle's primary block would be notated as:

OP(bib-integrity, primary block)

BPSec requires that all security operations in a bundle be unique. This means that the same security service cannot be applied to the same target block multiple times. Such a situation would create ambiguity in the order of operation of verifying integrity and cases where some integrity mechanisms succeed and others fail verification.

BPSec security services (such as *bib-integrity*) use security contexts to define cipher suites, parameters, and results. It is possible to define a security context which would calculate multiple integrity results over a single target block. In this case, there is still a single operation, *OP(bib-integrity, target block)*, with that operation carrying multiple security results from the generating security context. This avoids the ambiguity of having multiple security services, because this single security service generates all integrity results at the same time, processes all integrity results at the same time, and provides a single mechanism to disposition multiple integrity results that pass/fail verifications.

Security operations are instantiated in a bundle by their inclusion in a security block. Every security block contains at least one, and possible many, security operations.

When multiple security operations share certain common attributes (e.g., the same security source, security service, and parameters) they may be aggregated into a single security block. In this case, there is a one-to-many relationship between a security block and the security operations it carries.

The relationship between security blocks and target blocks is illustrated in Figure 2-1. The figure illustrates a bundle containing 6 blocks: the required primary and payload block and four (4) extension blocks. Security block (1) provides a security service for target block (1) and security block (2) provides a security service for target block (2).

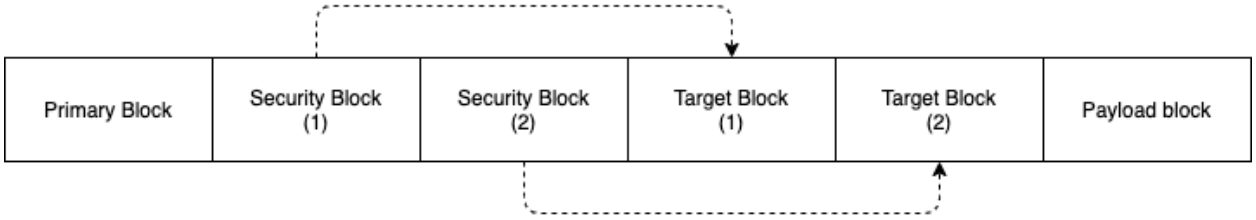


Figure 2-1: BPSec security blocks target other bundle blocks.

2.2.3 BPSec Roles and Responsibilities

BPSec defines three roles associated with the processing of security operations within security blocks: the security source, security verifier, and security acceptor.

These roles are defined *per security operation*. This means that different security operations in the same bundle might have different security sources, verifiers, and acceptors.

The security source of a security operation is the BPA that added the security block. The source is identified as the Node ID of the BPA. Security sources must ensure that security operations in a security block would not violate any constraints imposed by BPSec.

When a security block contains multiple security operations, all operations share the same security source.

The security verifier of a security operation is one or more BPAs which verify a security operation as a bundle transits through the BPA. If the verification succeeds, the security service remains in the bundle. If the verification fails, the security block and bundle will be processed in accordance with the local BPA security policy.

A given BPA might be identified as a security verifier for some, but not all, of the security operations in a security block. For example, if a security block contains two security operations:

OP(bib-integrity, primary block) and *OP(bib-integrity, payload block)*, a BPA might be configured as the security verifier for the integrity results over the primary block but not the payload block.

A common use of security verifiers is to verify the integrity and/or authenticity of blocks in a bundle prior to its delivery to its destination. Detecting corrupted data quickly (and removing corrupted bundles early) helps reduce congestion and resource utilization within the network.

The security acceptor of a security operation refers to the single BPA that both verifies and removes a security operation from a bundle. When the last security operation is removed from a security block, the security block is removed from the bundle.

A security acceptor does not have to be the bundle destination. Security operations may be terminated prior to a bundle reaching a destination, particularly when some security results are processed at administrative boundaries in a network.

The bundle destination is considered the default security acceptor for any security operations remaining in a bundle when it reaches its destination.

Figure 2-2 illustrates the operational concepts associated with BPSec. Bundles are created at BN1 and BN2 and received by BN2 and BN3. The BPAs at these nodes serve as the security source, verifier, and acceptor. A BPA serve in multiple roles as shown by BN2 which acts as the security source for bundle 3, security verifier for bundle 2, and security acceptor for bundle 1.

Each security service is added for a target block by a security source and removed by a security acceptor. Some bundles may encounter security verifiers in transit such as bundle 2 at BN2.

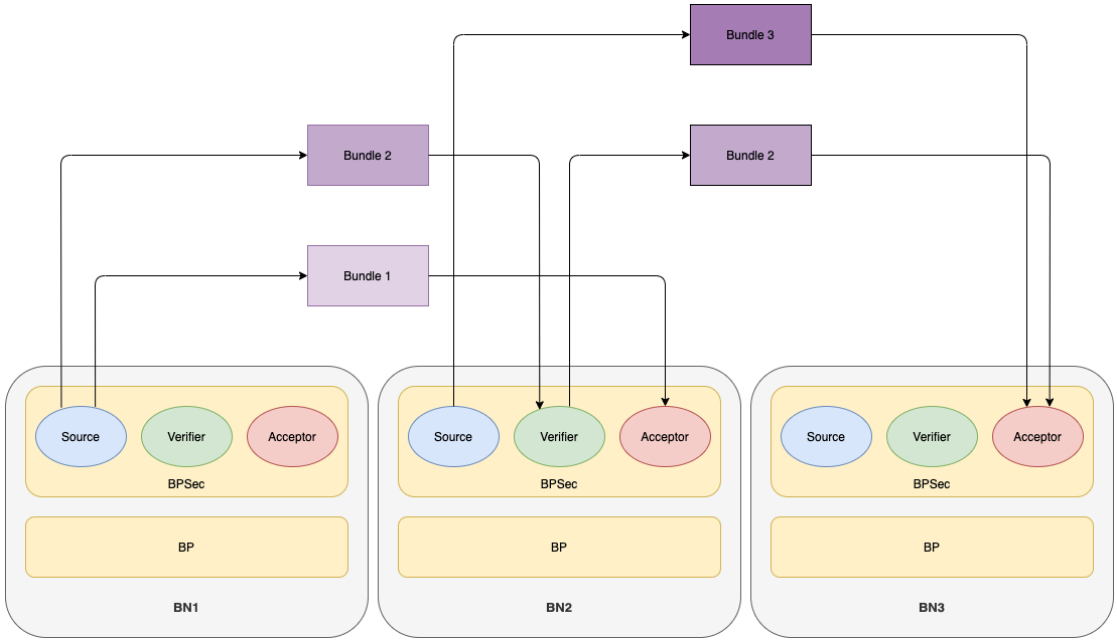


Figure 2-2: BPAs have multiple security roles [C10]

Figure 2-3 illustrates the operations of a security source, verifier, and acceptor on an integrity security block.

At step 1, the security source identifies a target block in the bundle. By policy, integrity must be applied before the bundle is transmitted. At step 2, the security source computes an integrity result and adds it to the bundle in the form of a BPSec block.

Steps 3 and 4 occur at a security verifier. In step 3, the node is identified as the security block security verifier. The security verifier verifies the integrity of the target of the security block at step 4.

Steps 5, 6, and 7 occur at the security acceptor. Step 5 identifies the node as the security block's security acceptor. The integrity of the target block is verified in step 6. The security block is removed from the bundle in step 7.

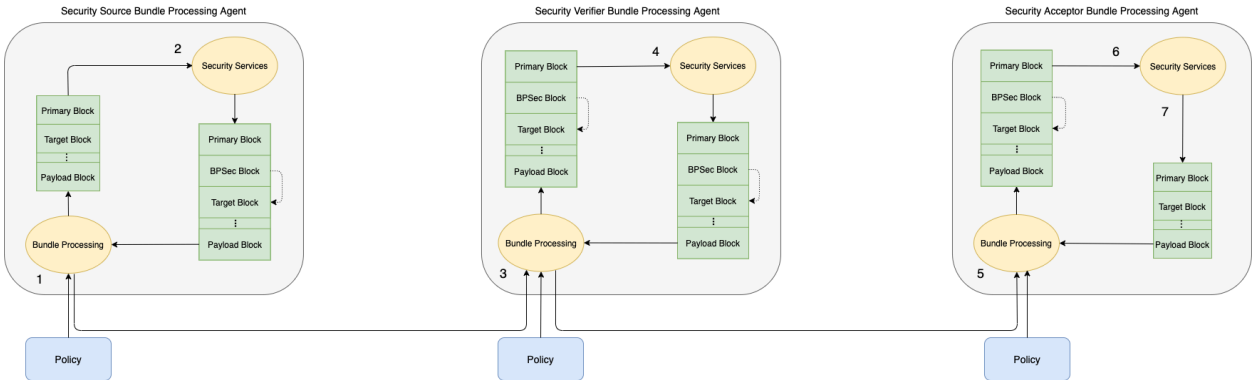


Figure 2-3: BPAs process security operations within security blocks. [C10]

2.3 NOTABLE FEATURES OF BPSEC

This section describes those features of BPSec that distinguish it from other transport layer security mechanisms.

2.3.1 GENERAL

BPSec provides security services to assure the confidentiality, integrity, and/or authenticity of the contents of blocks in a bundle.

Specifically, BPSec provides the following capabilities.

a) Security blocks may be added to a bundle by the source BPA or downstream BPAs;

b) Security blocks may be modified or removed from a bundle by security verifiers and security acceptors;

c) A security block may represent either a collection of data integrity or a collection of confidentiality security operations;

d) A security operation may be added to a security block if it represents a unique security operation;

e) Security mechanisms use a security context that specifies the cipher suite, user parameters for the cipher suite, and any special processing rules related to the use of the cipher suite; and

f) Multiple security blocks of the same block type may exist in a bundle.

Future security specifications might define additional security extension blocks and processing associated with those blocks to provide more complex security services for more complex

operating scenarios. BPSec specifies the manner in which new security blocks can be made interoperable with existing BPSec security blocks.

It is expected that multiple security contexts will be defined for use with BPSec.

2.3.2 BLOCK-LEVEL GRANULARITY

The target of any security operation represented in a security block is another block in the bundle. The ability to "target" blocks within a bundle enables BPSec to secure different information with a bundle differently.

BPSec provides the ability to secure individual target blocks. This requirement is derived from the BPv7 feature allowing extension blocks containing different types of information.

Some blocks carry information about the bundle itself. Other blocks carry application data or annotations related to the application data. Yet other blocks might carry information relevant to the state of the network itself. Applying a single integrity or confidentiality service to all of this information would fail to recognize that blocks in a bundle represent different types of information with different security needs.

2.3.3 MULTIPLE SECURITY SOURCES

BPSec allows a bundle to contain multiple security blocks from different security sources.

This is a unique provision because blocks might be added to a bundle after the bundle creation and which may need security applied.

BPv7 allows extension blocks to be added to a bundle at any. A downstream node may add a security block to a bundle, in which case that node is the security source for the added security block.

2.3.4 MIXED SECURITY POLICY

BPSec allows different security operations to be governed by different security policies. The determination of security source, security verifier and security acceptor roles are a function of local policy and information resident in the received bundle.

This is a unique ability as it allows elements of policy determination to be driven by security parameters and annotations carried in security blocks within a bundle.

The topology of a DTN might evolve over the lifetime of a bundle such that different nodes along a bundle path have different security capabilities and roles than existed at the time of bundle creation. Therefore, the determination of which BPAs have which security roles is made as part of the configuration of the BPA.

2.3.5 DETERMINISTIC PROCESSING

BPSec ensures that the creation, verification, and acceptance of security services within a bundle always produces deterministic results. To accomplish this, BPSec imposes a strict ordering of operations and restricts features or feature combinations that could endanger this ordering.

3 CCSDS PROFILE OF RFC 9172

3.1 ADOPTION OF MECHANISMS FROM RFC9172

This document adopts the Bundle Protocol Security Protocol as specified in Internet RFC 9172 (Reference [1]), with the constraints and exceptions specific in section 3 of this document.

3.2 USE OF APPROVED SECURITY CONTEXTS

NOTES

1. IANA assigns BPSec Security Context Identifiers using the registry located at: (https://www.iana.org/assignments/bundle/bundle.xhtml#bpsec-security-context). This registry should include a range of context identifiers to be assigned and managed by SANA.

2. Wherever possible, missions should use security contexts that are either approved by the CCSDS or otherwise allocated from the SANA-assigned portion of the BPSec Security Context Identifiers registry.

3. Security contexts are defined in normative specifications, to include the default context provided in Annex E of this document. The appropriateness of a security context for any particular mission use is at the sole discretion of the mission as a function of its own security and threat analysis.

4. Missions may characterize their security requirements as low, medium, or high in accordance with Reference [9]. This characterization refers to the scope of security and associated policy. There is not a direct correlation between a specific security context and a specific mission security characterization.

3.3 USE OF CCSDS-APPROVED KEY MANAGEMENT

Security contexts approved by the CCSDS shall support CCSDS-approved key management mechanisms.

NOTES

1. Key management mechanisms for SANA-Registered security contexts shall conform to Reference [2].

2. Symmetric key management mechanisms for SANA-Registered security contexts shall conform to Reference [3].

3. Key management mechanisms may be specified separate from the definition of a security context in cases where multiple security contexts might use the same key management mechanisms (such as exchanging keys) or in cases where missions may choose to employ different mechanisms based on considerations outside of the scope of the security context itself.

3.4 APPLICATION OF CCSDS POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The specification and management of security policy on BPAs shall be in conformance with recommended practices outlined in Annex F of this document.

3.5 SANA REGISTRY CONSIDERATIONS

5.2.5 SECURITY CONTEXT IDENTIFIERS

5.2.5.3 SANA has established the registry

http://sanaregistry.org/TBDhttp://sanaregistry.org/TBD

to manage BPSec security context identifiers. The registry shall be used to catalog agency-managed BPSec security context definitions.

NOTES

1. The purpose of the registry is to ensure the uniqueness of BPSec security contexts as used in agency missions, separate from the specification of contexts by other organizations whose presumed use is over the terrestrial Internet.

2. It is envisioned that the SANA registry of identifiers be an allocated segment of a larger IANA registry of identifiers. This prevents overlap in cases where missions wish to use terrestrial security contexts for their ground segments or otherwise apply these contexts for on-board processing in appropriate circumstances.

3.5.1.2 Value Range for SANA Security Context Identifiers

The value range for BPSec Security Context Identifiers shall be as assigned by IANA.

3.5.1.3 SANA BPSec Security Context Identifier Registration Policy

The registration policy for the registry shall be: no engineering review required; request must come from an identified CCSDS representative of a member, observer, or affiliate organization.

NOTE - For missions utilizing BPSec, efforts should be made to reduce the number of registered security contexts. Where similar cipher suites are used, a single security context should be defined with additional behavior expressed through the addition of optional security context parameters or by BPSec policy at mission nodes.

4 BPSEC SERVICE DEFINITION

4.1 OVERVIEW

This section provides the service definition for BPSec.

The definitions of these functions are logical and do not pre-suppose any specific BPA, security context definition, or cipher suite implementation. Function behaviors do not presuppose any configuration approach, policy approach, or method for generating cryptographic material.

This specification allows for the concurrent execution of these functions such that one function can be started prior to some other function completing, regardless of whether these functions operate on different blocks within a bundle or different bundles within the BPA.

The parameters for these functions are documented in an abstract sense and specify the information passed between the BPA entity that calls the function and the BPSec entity that executes the function. The way in which a specific implementation makes this information available is not constrained by this specification. In addition to the parameters specified in this section, an implementation may provide other parameters on the function interface (e.g., parameters for controlling the service, monitoring performance, diagnosis, and so on).

4.2 BPSEC SERVICES

BPSec shall provide the following services:

(a) ApplyBIB
(b) ApplyBCB
(c) VerifyBIB
(d) VerifyBCB
(e) AcceptBIB
(f) AcceptBCB

4.3 SUMMARY OF PRIMITIVES

4.3.1 THE BPSEC SERVICE SHALL CONSUME THE FOLLOWING REQUEST PRIMITIVES:

- ApplyBIB.request
- ApplyBCB.request
- VerifyBIB.request
- VerifyBCB.request

4.3.2 THE BPSEC SERVICE SHALL PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INDICATION PRIMITIVES:

- ApplyBIB.indication
- ApplyBCB.indication
- VerifyBIB.indication
- VerifyBCB.indication
- AcceptBIB.indication
- AcceptBCB.indication

4.4 SUMMARY OF PARAMETERS

4.4.1 TARGET BUNDLE

The Target Bundle parameter shall consist of the bundle containing one or more blocks for which a BPSec service is being requested. The calling BPA must be the BPA identified as the security source for security blocks being added.

4.4.2 TARGET BLOCK IDENTIFIERS

The Target Block Identifiers parameter uniquely identifies the target block(s) within the target bundle being used by the ApplyBIB or ApplyBCB functions.

4.4.3 MODIFIED BUNDLE

Modified bundles are returned as results of security operations that add or remove security blocks from bundles. The modified bundle is a copy of the target bundle that includes any changes made by the BPSec service.

4.4.4 NEW BIB BLOCK ID

The block ID of the BIB block added as a result of an ApplyBIB.request.

4.4.5 NEW BCB BLOCK ID

The block ID of the BCB block added as a result of an ApplyBCB.request.

4.4.6 SECURITY CONTEXT IDENTIFIER

The Security Context Identifier parameter shall identify the security context used to generate cryptographic material associated with the ApplyBIB and ApplyBCB functions.

NOTE – In the context of ApplyBCB, this parameter must reference an "authenticated encryption with associated data" (AEAD) cipher suite.

4.4.7 SECURITY CONTEXT PARAMETERS

The Security Context Parameters parameter shall consist of a set of parameters associated with the security context identified by the Security Context Identifier. These parameters must be provided as inputs to the algorithms used to produce cryptographic material for the bundle.

NOTE – In addition to being input to the suite of algorithms, some of these parameters may also be recorded in the BPSec security blocks added to the bundle for use by downstream security verifiers and security acceptors.

4.4.8 LOCAL SECURITY CONTEXT PARAMETERS

The Local Security Context Parameters parameter shall consist of the information configured at a security verifier BPA for the security context specified in the security block identified in the Security Block parameter. These local security context parameters must be provided as inputs to the security context used to verify the integrity or confidentiality of the target block.

NOTE – The security block's security context parameters and Local Security Context Parameters may provide conflicting values for the same parameter. When such conflicts exist, local node policy must specify how conflicts are resolved.

4.4.9 SECURITY SOURCE

The Security Source shall consist of the Endpoint identifier (EID) of the node that is inserting the security block into the bundle.

4.4.10 VERIFY RESULT

The result of the verifyBIB and verifyBCB requests, the verify result indicates whether the verification operations passed or failed.

4.5 CCSDS BPSEC SERVICE PRIMITIVES

4.5.1 OVERVIEW

A security block is added to a bundle by the BPA serving as the security source for that block. Each security block may contain one or more related security operations, with each security operation applied to a different target block in the bundle. The BPSec defines two security blocks: BIB and BCB, and these blocks are added to a bundle using two functions: ApplyBIB and ApplyBCB.

4.5.2 ApplyBIB.request

4.5.2.1 Function

The ApplyBIB.request primitive shall be used to apply a BIB integrity operation to one or more target blocks in a bundle.

All blocks that are targets of the BIB operation must be present in the target bundle before invoking ApplyBIB.request.

4.5.2.2 Semantics

ApplyBIB.request shall provide parameters as follows:

ApplyBIB.request(target bundle, target block list, security context, security context parameters)

4.5.2.3 When Generated

This function is run on a BPA when local security policy determines that the BPA is the security source of a bib-integrity service for one or more target blocks in the bundle.

4.5.2.4 Effect on Receipt

When called, this function provides all input parameters to the selected security context, captures the results generated by the security context, and inserts these results into the target bundle in the form of a new security block.

The modified target bundle (with the new BIB block) is returned to the caller in the ApplyBIB.indication.

4.5.2.5 Discussion - Additional Comments

None

4.5.2.6 APPLYBCB.REQUEST

4.5.2.7 Function

The ApplyBCB.request primitive shall be used to apply a BCB integrity operation to one or more target blocks in a bundle.

All blocks that are targets of the BCB operation must be present in the target bundle before invoking ApplyBIB.request.

4.5.2.8 Semantics

ApplyBCB.request shall provide parameters as follows:

ApplyBCB.request(target bundle, target block list, security context, security context parameters)

4.5.2.9 When Generated

This function shall be invoked on a BPA when local security policy determines that the BPA is the security source of a bcb-confidentiality service for one or more target blocks in the bundle.

4.5.2.10 Effect on Receipt

When invoked, this function shall provide all input parameters to the selected security context, capture the results generated by the security context, and insert these results into the bundle in the form of a new security block.

When the ApplyBIB Function has completed the processing, it shall return rthe modified bundle with the new BCB block and any other changes via the ApplyBIB.indication.

4.5.2.11 Discussion - Additional Comments

None

4.5.3 APPLYBIB.RETURN

4.5.3.1 Function

The ApplyBIB.return primitive shall be used to provide the BPA the contents of the bundle after the requested BIB security operation has been applied.

4.5.3.2 Semantics

ApplyBIB.return shall provide parameters as follows:

ApplyBIB.return(modified bundle, new BIB block id)

4.5.3.3 When Generated

ApplyBIB.return shall be generated by the BPSec service once the requested BIB security operation has been applied to the target bundle and the contents of the modified bundle have been computed.

4.5.3.4 Effect on Receipt

The effect on receipt of ApplyBIB.return by the BPA is undefined.

4.5.3.5 Discussion - Additional Comments

None

4.5.4 ApplyBCB Return

4.5.4.1 Function

The ApplyBCB.return primitive shall be used to provide the BPA the contents of the bundle after the requested BCB security operation has been applied.

4.5.4.2 Semantics

ApplyBCB.return shall provide parameters as follows:

ApplyBCB.return(modified bundle, new BCB block id)

4.5.4.3 When Generated

ApplyBCB.return shall be generated by the BPSec service once the requested BCB security operation has been applied to the target bundle and the contents of the modified bundle have been computed.

4.5.4.4 Effect on Receipt

The effect on receipt of ApplyBCB.return by the BP application is undefined.

4.5.4.5 Discussion - Additional Comments

None

4.5.5 VERIFYBIB.REQUEST

4.5.5.1 Function

The VerifyBIB.request primitive shall be used to verify a particular BIB.

4.5.5.2 Semantics

VerifyBIB.request shall provide parameters as follows:

VerifyBIB.request(target blocks, BIB to verify, security context, local security context parameters)

4.5.5.3 When Generated

VerifyBIB.request shall be generated by a BPA that is configured to be a security verifier for the particular BIB instance provided.

4.5.5.4 Effect on Receipt

When invoked, VerifyBIB provides all input parameters to the selected security context, captures the results generated by the security context, determines if the integrity verification succeeded, and generates a VerifyBIB.indication.

4.5.5.5 Discussion - Additional Comments

None

4.5.6 VerifyBCB.request

4.5.6.1 Function

The VerifyBCB.request primitive shall be used to verify a particular BCB.

Security verifiers for confidentiality do not decrypt the target block(s). In order to perform verification of a confidentiality service, the AEAD cipher suite used to generate cryptographic material must expose its verification function using only the authentication data generated by the security context.

4.5.6.2 Semantics

VerifyBCB.request shall provide parameters as follows:

VerifyBCB.request(target blocks, BCB to verify, security context, local security context parameters)

4.5.6.3 When Generated

VerifyBCB.request is generated by a BPA that is configured to be a security verifier for the particular BCB instance provided.

4.5.6.4 Effect on Receipt

When invoked, VerifyBCB provides all input parameters to the selected security context, captures the results generated by the security context, determines if the confidentiality verification succeeded, and generates a VerifyBCB.indication.

4.5.6.5 Discussion - Additional Comments

None

4.5.7 VerifyBIB.indication

4.5.7.1 Function
The VerifyBIB.indication primitive shall be used to verify a particular BIB.

4.5.7.2 Semantics
VerifyBIB.indication shall provide parameters as follows:

VerifyBIB.indication(verify result)

4.5.7.3 When Generated
VerifyBIB.indication is generated by a CCSDS BPSec implementation once it has verified a particular BIB.

4.5.7.4 Effect on Receipt
The effect on receipt of VerifyBIB.indication by the BP application is undefined.

4.5.7.5 Discussion - Additional Comments
None

The VerifyBIB Return shall consist of a result code signifying either that the integrity of the target blocks was verified or was not verified. Implementations may choose to return additional result codes to document exactly why the integrity verification failed.

NOTE – If verification of integrity for any of the target blocks provided fails, the VerifyBIB return shall consist of a result code signifying that the integrity of the target blocks was not verified.

4.5.8 VerifyBCB.indication

4.5.8.1 Function
The VerifyBCB.indication primitive shall be used to verify a particular BCB.

4.5.8.2 Semantics
VerifyBCB.indication shall provide parameters as follows:

VerifyBCB.indication(verify result)

4.5.8.3 When Generated
VerifyBCB.indication shall be generated by a CCSDS BPSec implementation once it has verified a particular BCB.

4.5.8.4 Effect on Receipt
The effect on receipt of VerifyBCB.indication by the BP application is undefined.

4.5.8.5 Discussion - Additional Comments
None

4.5.9 AcceptBIB.request

4.5.9.1 Function
The AcceptBIB.request primitive shall be used by a security acceptor to verify the integrity of security operations within the BIB for which the BPA is configured as a security acceptor

4.5.9.2 Semantics
AcceptBIB.request shall provide parameters as follows:

AcceptBIB.request(target bundle, BIB to verify, security context, local security context parameters)

4.5.9.3 When Generated
AcceptBIB.request shall be generated by a CCSDS BPSec implementation that is a security acceptor for a bundle containing the BIB to verify.

4.5.9.4 Effect on Receipt
When invoked, AcceptBIB provides all input parameters to the selected security context, captures the results generated by the security context, determines if the confidentiality verification succeeded, and generates a AcceptBIB.indication.

4.5.9.5 Discussion - Additional Comments
None

4.5.10 AcceptBCB.request

4.5.10.1 Function
The AcceptBCB.request primitive shall be used by a security acceptor to verify the integrity of security operations within the BCB for which the BPA is configured as a security acceptor

4.5.10.2 Semantics
AcceptBCB.request shall provide parameters as follows:

AcceptBIB.request(target bundle, BCB to verify, security context, local security context parameters)

4.5.10.3 When Generated
AcceptBCB.request shall be generated by a CCSDS BPSec implementation that is a security acceptor for a bundle containing the BCB to verify.

4.5.10.4 Effect on Receipt
When invoked, AcceptBCB.request provides all input parameters to the selected security context, captures the results generated by the security context, determines if the confidentiality verification succeeded, and generates a AcceptBCB.indication. If the verification succeeded the AcceptBCB.indication will include decrypted versions of any encrypted blocks.

4.5.10.5 Discussion - Additional Comments

None

4.5.11 AcceptBIB.indication

4.5.11.1 Function
The AcceptBIB.indication primitive shall be used to verify a particular BIB.

4.5.11.2 Semantics
AcceptBIB.indication shall provide parameters as follows:

AcceptBIB.indication(verify result, modified bundle)

The modified bundle shall be such that accepted security operations are removed from the BIB and, if all security operations are removed from a BIB, that the BIB is removed from the bundle.

4.5.11.3 When Generated
AcceptBIB.indication shall be generated by a CCSDS BPSec implementation once it has completed processing of an AcceptBIB.request.

4.5.11.4 Effect on Receipt
The effect on receipt of AcceptBIB.indication by the BP application is undefined.

4.5.11.5 Discussion - Additional Comments
None

4.5.12 AcceptBCB.indication

4.5.12.1 Function
The AcceptBCB.indication primitive shall be used to verify a particular BCB.

4.5.12.2 Semantics
AcceptBCB.indication shall provide parameters as follows:

AcceptBCB.indication(verify result, modified bundle)

The modified bundle shall differ from the target bundle of the corresponding AcceptBIB.requestin two ways:

1. Accepted security operations shall be removed from the BCB and, if all security operations are removed from a BCB, the BCB will be removed from the bundle.

2. The target blocks of the confidentiality service shall be modified based on whether confidentiality was successfully removed. If confidentiality removal was successful, the cipher text contents of the target blocks will be replaced by the plain text outputs from the security context. If confidentiality removal was not successful, the target block will be removed from the bundle.

4.5.12.3 When Generated
AcceptBCB.indication is generated by a CCSDS BPSec implementation once it has completed processing of an AcceptBCB.request.

4.5.12.4 Effect on Receipt
The effect on receipt of AcceptBCB.indication by the BP application is undefined.

4.5.12.5 Discussion - Additional Comments
None

PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION CONFORMANCE STATEMENT (PICS) PROFORMA

(NORMATIVE)

A1 INTRODUCTION

A1.1 OVERVIEW

This annex provides the Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS) Requirements List (RL) for an implementation of [Specification]. The ICS for an implementation is generated by completing the RL in accordance with the instructions below. An implementation claiming conformance must satisfy the mandatory requirements referenced in the RL.

A1.2 ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

The RL consists of information in tabular form. The status of features is indicated using the abbreviations and conventions described below.

Item Column

The item column contains sequential numbers for items in the table.

Feature Column

The feature column contains a brief descriptive name for a feature. It implicitly means 'Is this feature supported by the implementation?'

Status Column

The status column uses the following notations:

- M mandatory;
- O optional;
- C conditional;
- X prohibited;
- I out of scope;
- N/A not applicable.

Support Column Symbols

The support column is to be used by the implementer to state whether a feature is supported by entering Y, N, or N/A, indicating:

- Y Yes, supported by the implementation.
- N No, not supported by the implementation.
- N/A Not applicable.

The support column should also be used, when appropriate, to enter values supported for a given capability.

A1.3 INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE RL

An implementer shows the extent of compliance to the Recommended Standard by completing the RL; that is, the state of compliance with all mandatory requirements and the options supported are shown. The resulting completed RL is called an ICS. The implementer shall complete the RL by entering appropriate responses in the support or values supported column, using the notation described in A1.2. If a conditional requirement is inapplicable, N/A should be used. If a mandatory requirement is not satisfied, exception information must be supplied by entering a reference X*i*, Ihere *i* is a unique identifier, to an accompanying rationale for the noncompliance.

A2 PICS PROFORMA FOR CCSDS BUNDLE PROTOCOL SECURITY

A2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

A2.1.1 Identification of ICS

Date of Statement (DD/MM/YYYY)	
ICS serial number	
System Conformance statement cross-reference	

A2.1.2 Identification of Implementation Under Test

Implementation Name	
Implementation Version	
Special Configuration	
Other Information	

A2.1.3 Identification of Supplier

Supplier	
Contact Point for Queries	
Implementation Name(s) and Versions	
Other information necessary for full identification, e.g., name(s) and version(s) for machines and/or operating systems; System Name(s)	

A2.1.4 Identification of Specification

[CCSDS Document Number]	
Have any exceptions been required? NOTE – A YES answer means that the implementation does not conform to the Recommended Standard. Non-supported mandatory capabilities are to be identified in the ICS, with an explanation of why the implementation is non-conforming.	Yes [ ] No [ ]

A2.2 REQUIREMENTS LIST

Classes				
Item	Description	Reference	Status	Support
1	BPSec Support	4.1.1.1	M	

PDUs								
Item	PDU	Ref.	Sender End-System		Receiver End-System		Relay	
			Status	Support	Status	Support	Status	Support
2	CBF	4.1.2	M		M			
3	ASB	4.1.3	M		M		C1	
4	BIB	4.1.4	O.1		O.1		O	
5	BCB	4.1.5	O.1		O.1		N/A	

O.1: At least one of these options must be supported in order to claim compliance with this specification.
C1: If intermediate BIB verification is supported on a relay then the relay must be able to parse the Abstract Security Block Structure.

Parameters of GSBS-PDU						
Item	Parameter	Ref.	Status	Support	Values	
					Allowed	Supported
6	Number of security targets	4.1.3.2.1	M		>= 1	
7	Optional cipher suite parameters	4.1.3.2.5, 4.1.8	M		0-1, 3-5, 7-8	

Security Processing				
Item	Description	Reference	Status	Support
8	Canonicalization	4.2.2	M	
9	BCB Decryption	4.2.3.2.1, 4.2.3.2.2, 4.2.3.2.3, 4.2.3.2.4, 4.2.3.2.6, 4.2.3.2.7	M	
10	BCB Status Reports	4.2.3.2.5	O	
11	BIB Reception	4.2.3.3.1, 4.2.3.3.3, 4.2.3.3.4, 4.2.3.3.6, 4.2.3.3.8	M	
12	BIB Optional Checking	4.2.3.3.2	O	
13	BIB Discard if no Primary Block Left	4.2.3.3.5	O	
14	BIB Send Status Report on Failure	4.2.3.3.7	O	

Fragmentation and Reassembly				
Item	Description	Reference	Status	Support
15	Fragmentation	4.2.4.1, 4.2.4.2	M	

Payload-Level Security				
Item	Description	Reference	Status	Support
16	Use of CMS on payload	4.2.5.1	O	
16.1	CMS format and processing	4.2.5.3, 4.2.5.4, 4.2.5.5, 4.2.5.6, 4.2.5.7	c:m	

Policy Considerations

Item	Description	Reference	Status	Options	Treatment
17	Dealing with violations	5.2.1	M	Discard bundle; discard affected block; favor one security option (specify method of determination).	
18	Security operations to apply	5.2.2	M	Specify security operations to apply and criteria for determining them.	
19	Conflict resolution	5.2.3	M	Discard the bundle; discard the target block; replace the security operation; other (specify)	

SECURITY, SANA, AND PATENT CONSIDERATIONS

(INFORMATIVE)

B1 SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

B1.1 SCOPE

BPSec addresses the security of blocks within a bundle and does not address the security of the underlying network. It may be necessary to apply security services at multiple layers within the protocol stack, to account for distributed processing and cross-support, to account for different classes of data or end users, or to account for protection of data during unprotected portions of the complete end-to-end transmission (e.g., across ground networks). The specification of security services at other layers is outside the scope of this document.

BPSec does not address the fitness of externally defined cryptographic methods nor the security of their implementation. It is the responsibility of the BPSec implementer to choose appropriate algorithms and methods. It is the responsibility of the BPSec implementer to ensure that any cryptographic material, including shared secret or private keys, is protected against access within both memory and storage devices.

B1.2 SECURITY CONCERNS

B1.2.1 General

Security concerns informing the design of BPSec are addressed in more detail in references [C1] and [C6]. References [C1] and [C6] additionally contain information regarding the choice of services and where they can be implemented. Reference [2] contains information regarding the choice of particular cryptographic algorithms.

This section discusses security threats that BPSec will face and describes how BPSec can mitigate these threats. The threat model described here is assumed to have a set of capabilities identical to those described by the Internet Threat Model (reference [C3]), but the BPSec threat model is scoped to illustrate threats specific to BPSec operating within DTN environments and therefore focuses on on-path-attackers (OPAs). Reference [C4] describes security threats against space missions.

B1.2.2 Data Privacy

Malicious nodes may examine the contents of a bundle and attempt to recover protected data or cryptographic keying material from the blocks contained within. The BPSec BCB protects

against this action by enciphering the contents of its target block thereby providing data privacy via a confidentiality service.

Malicious nodes may continue to examine bundles offline in an attempt to recover encrypted data. The security contexts used by the BCB should be selected to provide suitable protection over the useful lifetime of the information being protected.

To provide verifiable integrity checks, the security contexts used by the BCB should utilize encryption schemes that are “indistinguishable under adaptive chosen cipher text attack” (IND-CCA2) secure. Such schemes guard against signature substitution.

Irrespective of whether BPSec is used, traffic analysis will be possible.

B1.2.3 Data Integrity

Malicious nodes may modify blocks within a bundle, to include replacing existing blocks, adding new blocks, and removing blocks. BPSec can detect these activities using both the BIB and BCB blocks, depending on whether plain text or cipher text integrity is required.

The integrity mechanisms used by the BIB and BCB should be strong against collision attacks and malicious nodes should be prevented from accessing the cryptographic material used by the security source. If these conditions can be met, malicious nodes will be unable to modify the target block without being detected.

BPSec does not support an in-bundle mechanism to detect (or correct) cases where a malicious node removes a block from a bundle. If a target block is removed, then any security block associated with that target block will fail to validate. If a security block is removed from the bundle, some other policy must be in place at the security verifier or security acceptor to note that a security block was expected to exist in the bundle.

The implementation of BPSec must be combined with a policy configuration at BPAs which describes the expected and required security operations that must be applied to, or expected to be present for, blocks in bundles processed by the BPA. Further discussion of BPSec policy is found in Annex F.

B1.2.4 Authentication of Communicating Entities

BPSec does not provide a service for authentication of communicating entities. This authentication can be accomplished by combining BPSec services with other components, such as encapsulation.

B1.2.5 Control of Access to Resources

Resource access controls are not directly addressed by this specification.

B1.2.6 Availability of Resources

No mechanisms are defined in this specification to verify or assist with the verification of availability of resources.

B1.2.7 Auditing of Resource Usage

No mechanisms are defined in this specification to audit or assist with the auditing of resource usage by the protocol.

B1.3 Consequences of not Using BPSec

If BPSec is not used, bundle delivery must rely on security measures provided by the convergence layer adapter(s) and/or lower layers. For space applications these alternative security measures may be non-existent or shared across a large group of applications and application domains.

The consequence of not using BPSec is that bundle exchange has no consistent, end-to-end security. Lower layer security may differ link-by-link and application layer security may differ application-by-application.

B1.4 SANA Considerations

B1.4.1 General

The recommendations of this document request SANA to create or update the registries in this section.

B1.4.2 Security Context Identifiers Registry

The purpose of this registry is to document the enumeration of security contexts defined for use with DTN security protocols. This registry is described as follows.

a) **Name**: Security Context Identifiers Registry
b) **Purpose**: Enumerate security contexts defined for use with DTN security protocols within the security context identifier range assigned to SANA from IANA.
c) **Structure**: 3 Columns Table: Value; Description; Reference
d) **Data Types**:
    a. Value: 16-bit unsigned integer representing the enumeration of a security context, which must be in the range of values allocated to SANA from IANA for this purpose.
    b. Description: A string of text describing the security context.
    c. Reference: The formal specification of the security context.
e) **Category**: WG/Local

f) **Review Authority**: SIS Area or designee
g) **Registration Procedure**: New values of this registry requires an official representative of a space agency member of the CCSDS, an approved, published specification from a recognized standards organization, and expert CESG review.

The initial registry should not be populated with any values.

B1.5 PATENT CONSIDERATIONS

There are no known patents covering Bundle Protocol Security as described in this document and its normative references.

INFORMATIVE REFERENCES

(INFORMATIVE)

[C1] *Security Architecture for Space Data Systems*. Issue 1. Recommendation for Space Data System Practices (Magenta Book), CCSDS 351.0-M-1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, November 2012.

[C2] *Security Guide for Mission Planners*. Issue 2. Report Concerning Space Data System Standards (Green Book) CCSDS 350.7-G-2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS April 2019.

[C3] E. Rescorla and B. Korver. *Guidelines for Writing RFC Text on Security Considerations*. RFC 3552. Reston, Virginia: ISOC, July 2003.

[C4] *Security Threats against Space Missions*. Issue 2. Report Concerning Space Data System Standards (Green Book) CCSDS 350.1-G-2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, December 2015.

[C5] *Information Processing Systems—Open Systems Interconnection—Basic Reference Model—Part 2: Security Architecture*. International Standard, ISO 7498-2:1989. Geneva: ISO, 1989. 2015.

[C6] *The Application of Security to CCSDS Protocols.* Issue 3. Report Concerning Space Data System Standards (Green Book) CCSDS 350.0-G-3. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, March 2019.

[C7] E. Birrane, A. White, and S. Heiner. *BPSec Default Security Contexts*. draft-ietf-dtn-bpsec-default-sc-11. July 2021.

[C8] E. Birrane and S. Heiner. *Security Context Template*. Work in Progress. draft-birrane-ietf-dtn-scot-00. July 2020.

[C9] E. Birrane and S. Heiner. *Towards an Interoperable Security Policy for Space-Based Internetworks*. IEEE Space Computing Conference. August 2021.

[C10] E. Birrane and S. Heiner. *A Novel Approach to Transport-Layer Security for Spacecraft*. Smallsat Conference. 2020.

ABBREVIATIONS

(INFORMATIVE)

Term	Meaning
BCB	Block confidentiality block
BIB	Block integrity block
BP	Bundle Protocol
BPA	Bundle Protocol agent
BPSec	Bundle Protocol Security
DTN	Delay-Tolerant Networking
EID	endpoint identifier
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IV	initialization vector
OPA	on path attacker
RFC	Request for Comments
RL	requirements list

ANNEX D

CCSDS PROFILE OF DEFAULT IANA SECURITY CONTEXTS

(NORMATIVE)

D1 OVERVIEW

A default set of BPSec security contexts that can be used for integrity and confidentiality security operations has been defined in Reference [C7]. These security contexts are profiled here without any normative alterations.

This remainder of this section provides a summary of the operation of these security contexts.

D2 ALGORITHM REVIEW

D2.1 Confidentiality

The baseline implementation to be used for interoperability testing of confidentiality is authenticated encryption over the target block's block-type-specific data, using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm in Galois/Counter Mode (GCM). In addition:

a) the key is symmetric;
b) the initialization vector is between 8-16 bytes, with 12 bytes being the recommended length;
c) the output authentication tag is 16 bytes in total length.

D2.2 Integrity

The baseline implementation to be used for interoperability testing of integrity is a keyed hash over the target block's block-type-specific data, using the Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) combined with the keyed hash message authentication code (HMAC). In addition:

a) the key must not be less than the length of the keyed hash;
b) the key is symmetric;
c) Hash values are not truncated;
d) The output has value may be one of 256, 384, or 512 bits.

D3 KEY INFORMATION SUMMARY

D3.1 Confidentiality

The baseline implementation uses a symmetric key of 256 bits in length, with key lengths of 128 and 192 also allowed.

NOTES

1 It is assumed that the decrypting node either knows the symmetric key used for encryption or can derive that key from encapsulated key material present in the BCB.

2 The configuration, storage, and exchange of keys are outside the scope of this recommendation.

D3.2 Integrity

The baseline implementation recommends a symmetric HMAC key of 256 bits in length, with key lengths of 384 and 512 also supported.

NOTES

1 It is assumed that the node that verifies integrity either knows the HMAC key used when generating the original keyed hash or can derive that key from encapsulated key material present in the BIB.

2 The configuration, storage, and exchange of HMAC keys are outside the scope of this recommendation.

D4 CANONICALIZATION SUMMARY

D4.1 Confidentiality

The baseline implementation uses the canonicalization algorithms defined in Reference [C7] with no exceptions.

D4.2 Integrity

The baseline implementation uses the canonicalization algorithms defined in Reference [C7] with no exceptions.

D5 PROCESSING SUMMARY

D5.1 Confidentiality

D5.1.1 Encryption at a Security Source

The baseline implementation performs encryption using each target block's plain text, an initialization vector (IV), a key, and optional additional authenticated data as inputs to the AES-GCM algorithm.
The cipher text calculated as a result of encrypting the target block must replace each target block's plain text block-type-specific data.

NOTES

1. The IV may be provided as a security context parameter.
2. The authentication tag generated by the security context for each target block is either added as a security result of the BCB or included in the produced cipher text.

D5.1.2 Decrypting at a Security Acceptor

The baseline implementation performs decryption using each target block's cipher text, an IV, key, any additional authenticated data, and the authentication tag as inputs to the AES-GCM algorithm.

The plain text calculated as a result of decrypting the target block must replace each target block's cipher text block-type-specific data.

D5.2 Integrity

D5.2.1 Keyed Hash Generation at a Security Source

The baseline implementation generates a keyed hash using each target block's block-type-specific data, any additional bundle or block information, and an HMAC key as input to the HMAC-SHA algorithm.

Generated keyed hash values are stored as a security result for the security target in the BIB.

D5.2.2 Keyed Hash Verification at a Security Verifier

The baseline implementation generates a keyed hash using each target block's block-type-specific data, any additional bundle or block information, and an HMAC key as inputs to the HMAC-SHA-algorithm. The generated hash is compared to the Integrity Signature security result of the BIB. If the hashes are identical, integrity verification is successful. Otherwise, integrity of the target block cannot be verified.

D5.2.3 Keyed Hash Verification at a Security Acceptor

The baseline implementation functions similarly to the verification at a security verifier. After verification (success or failure) completes as a security acceptor, the security service is removed from the bundle. If the accepted security service is the only one represented in the block, then the BIB is also removed from the bundle.

ANNEX E

BUNDLE PROTOCOL SECURITY MANAGED INFORMATION

(NORMATIVE)

E1 OVERVIEW

Managed parameters are those parameters provided by management rather than being included in BPSec blocks. Because BP bundles may be stored in a network for extended periods of time, parameters that identify the state of the network must be provided by management as part of the policy or technical configuration of BPAs in the network.

BP networks cannot assume timely, reliable, end-to-end data exchange. Parameters associated with a specific instance of an integrity or confidentiality function input or output must be provided inline in a BPSec block.

BPSec blocks may specify different security contexts. These contexts may have different input parameters and some of these input parameters may be managed parameters.

E2 MANAGED PARAMETERS

BPSec managed parameters are those parameters that are independent of the security contexts used to generate cryptographic materials. The managed parameters used for BPSec shall be those listed in table E.1.

NOTES:

- The detailed specification of some managed parameters must occur in the context of a specific security context. Such detail is not provided here.
- These parameters are defined in an abstract sense, and are not intended to imply any particular implementation of a management system.

Table E-1 BPSec Managed Parameters

Managed Parameter	Allowed Values	Defined in Reference
Local BPA parameters used to process BPSec blocks.		
Bundle Node Security Roles	Security Source Security Verifier Security Acceptor	This document
Supported Suites	Integer, Agency-Specific	
Expected security blocks	Block Type(s)	

Known Suite Keys	Algorithm-specific, Agency-Specific	

E3 BPSec Application Data Model

The information elements described in section E3.2 below shall be maintained by a CCSDS BPSec implementation. How these values are requested / conveyed by any particular network management system is not defined here.

E3.1 Namespace and Nicknames

The namespace and ADM identification for these objects is defined as follows.

Identifier	Value
Namespace	DTN/bpsec
ADM Enumeration	4

Nickname	Collection
80	DTN/bpsec/Const
81	DTN/bpsec/Ctrl
82	DTN/bpsec/Edd
83	DTN/bpsec/Mac
84	DTN/bpsec/Oper
85	DTN/bpsec/Rptt
87	DTN/bpsec/Tblt
89	DTN/bpsec/Var
90	DTN/bpsec/Mdat
91-99	DTN/bpsec/Reserved

E3.2 BPSec Agent Managed Information JSON Encoding

```
{
  "uses":["Amp:Agent"],
  "Mdat": [
```

```
    {
      "name": "name",
      "type": "STR",
      "value": "bpsec",
      "description": "The human-readable name of the ADM."
    },
    {
      "name": "namespace",
      "type": "STR",
      "value": "DTN:BundleProtocolSecurity",
      "description": "The namespace of the ADM."
    },
    {
      "name": "version",
      "type": "STR",
      "value": "v1.0",
      "description": "The version of the ADM."
    },
    {
      "name": "organization",
      "type": "STR",
      "value": "JHUAPL",
      "description": "The name of the issuing organization of the ADM."
    }
  ],

  "Edd": [
    {
      "name": "num_good_tx_sec_blk",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"UINT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total successfully transmitted security blocks (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_bad_tx_sec_blk",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total unsuccessfully transmitted security blocks (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_good_rx_sec_blk",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total successfully received security blocks (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_bad_rx_sec_blk",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total unsuccessfully received security blocks (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_missing_rx_sec_blks",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total missing-on-RX security blocks (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_fwd_sec_blks",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total forwarded security blocks (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_good_tx_sec_bytes",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total successfully transmitted security block bytes (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
```

```
      "name": "num_bad_tx_sec_bytes",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total unsuccessfully transmitted security block bytes (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_good_rx_sec_bytes",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total successfully received security block bytes (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_bad_rx_sec_bytes",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total unsuccessfully received security block bytes (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_missing_rx_sec_bytes",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total missing-on-Rx security block bytes (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_fwd_sec_bytes",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Total forwarded security block bytes (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "last_update",
      "type": "TV",
      "description": "Last BPSEC update"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_good_tx_bcb_blks_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}],
      "description": "Number of successfully Tx BCB blocks from SRC"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_bad_tx_sec_blks_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of failed TX security blocks from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_good_rx_sec_blks_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of successfully Rx security blocks from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_bad_rx_sec_blks_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of failed RX security blocks from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_missing_rx_sec_blks_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of missing-on-RX security blocks from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_fwd_sec_blks_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
```

```
      "description": "Number of forwarded security blocks from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB, 3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_good_tx_sec_bytes_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of successfully Tx security block bytes from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_bad_tx_sec_bytes_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of failed Tx security block bytes from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_good_rx_sec_bytes_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of successfully Rx security block bytes from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_bad_rx_sec_bytes_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of failed Rx security block bytes from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_missing_rx_sec_bytes_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of missing-on-Rx security block bytes from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "num_fwd_sec_bytes_src",
      "type": "UINT",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}, {"type":"INT","name":"blk_type"}],
      "description": "Number of forwarded security block bytes from SRC (1=BIB, 2=BCB,
3=Both)"
    },
    {
      "name": "last_update_src",
      "type": "TV",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}],
      "description": "Last BPSEC update from SRC"
    },
    {
      "name": "last_reset",
      "type": "TV",
      "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"Src"}],
      "description": "Last reset"
    }
  ],

  "Tblt" : [
    {
      "name": "contexts",
      "columns": [{"type":"UINT","name":"sec_ctx_id"}],
      "description": "This table lists supported security context identifiers."
    }
  ],

 "Var": [
  ],

  "Rptt": [
    {
```

```
"name": "full_report",
"definition" : [
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_good_tx_bcb_blk",
          "ap": [{"type": "ParmName", "value": "Source"}]

  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_bad_tx_bcb_blk",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_good_rx_bcb_blk",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_bad_rx_bcb_blk",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_missing_rx_bcb_blks",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_fwd_bcb_blks",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_good_tx_bcb_bytes",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_bad_tx_bcb_bytes",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_good_rx_bcb_bytes",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_bad_rx_bcb_bytes",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_missing_rx_bcb_bytes",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_fwd_bcb_bytes",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_good_tx_bib_blks",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_bad_tx_bib_blks",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_good_rx_bib_blks",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_bad_rx_bib_blks",
  },
  {
          "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
          "nm": Edd.num_miss_rx_bib_blks",
```

```
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.num_fwd_bib_blks",
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.num_good_tx_bib_bytes",
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.num_bad_tx_bib_bytes",
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.num_good_rx_bib_bytes",
    },
    {
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            "nm": Edd.num_bad_rx_bib_bytes",
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.num_miss_rx_bib_bytes",
    },
    {
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            "nm": Edd.num_fwd_bib_bytes",
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.last_update",
    },
    {
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            "nm": Edd.num_known_keys",
    },
    {
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            "nm": Edd.key_names",
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.ciphersuite_names",
    },
    {
            "ns":"DTN/bpsec"
            "nm": Edd.rule_source",
    }
  ],
  "description": "all known meta-data, externally defined data, and
    variables"
},
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  "name": "source_report",
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  "definition": [{
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            "nm": "Edd.num_good_tx_bcb_blks_src",
            "ap": [{
            "type": "ParmName",
            "value": "Source"
      }]
    },
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            "nm": "Edd.num_bad_tx_bcb_blks_src",
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            "value": "Source"
      }]
```

```
},
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        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
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        "ap": [{
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        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
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        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
{
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        "nm": "Edd.num_fwd_bcb_blks_src",
        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
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        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
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        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
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  }]
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        "value": "Source"
  }]
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        "value": "Source"
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```
  }]
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        "value": "Source"
  }]
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  }]
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  }]
},
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        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
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        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
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        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
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  }]
},
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        "nm": "Edd.num_fwd_bib_blks_src",
        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
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        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
        "value": "Source"
  }]
},
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        "ap": [{
        "type": "ParmName",
```

```
                "value": "Source"
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                "ap": [{
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                "value": "Source"
            }]
        },
        {
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                "type": "ParmName",
                "value": "Source"
            }]
        },
        {
                "ns":"DTN/bpsec",
                "nm": "Edd.num_missing_rx_bib_bytes_src",
                "ap": [{
                "type": "ParmName",
                "value": "Source"
            }]
        },
        {
                "ns":"DTN/bpsec",
                "nm": "Edd.num_fwd_bib_bytes_src",
                "ap": [{
                "type": "ParmName",
                "value": "Source"
            }]
        },
        {
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                "nm": "Edd.last_update_src",
                "ap": [{
                "type": "ParmName",
                "value": "Source"
            }]
        },
        {
                "ns":"DTN/bpsec",
                "nm": "Edd.last_reset",
                "ap": [{
                "type": "ParmName",
                "value": "Source"
            }]
        }
    ],
    "description": "security info by source"
  }
],

"Ctrl": [
{
    "name": "rst_all_cnts",
    "description": "This control causes the Agent to reset all counts
      associated with block or byte statistics and to set the Last
      Reset Time of the BPsec EDD data to the time when the control
      was run."
  },
  {
    "name": "rst_src_cnts",
    "parmspec": [{"type":"STR","name":"src"}],
    "description": "This control causes the Agent to reset all counts
      (blocks and bytes) associated with a given bundle source and set
      the Last Reset Time of the source statistics to the time when
      the control was run."
```

```
    }
  ]
}
```

E4 SECURITY CONTEXT MANAGED PARAMETERS

E4.1 Security Context Managed Parameters

The managed parameters of a specific security context definition must be provided in the specification of the security context.

NOTE – Security context managed parameters are those parameters associated with the security context of a BPSec block, but managed and provided by the BPAs comprising the security source, security verifier (as appropriate) and security source of the security block as part of their local security context parameters.

ANNEX F
BUNDLE PROTOCOL SECURITY POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

(INFORMATIVE)

F1 OVERVIEW

BPSec policy is defined as the set of reactions to security operation events occurring throughout the security operation lifecycle. This annex describes the events in the security operation lifecycle, processing actions that may be executed in response to those events, and the way in which these events and actions can be related using security policy.

Figure F-1 illustrates the relationship between security operation events, mandatory processing actions, and the role of policy in determining optional actions. When an occurrence of a security operation event is identified by a BPA, the mandatory processing actions associated with that event are executed. In addition, security policy is examined and any optional processing actions which have been configured for that particular event are executed.

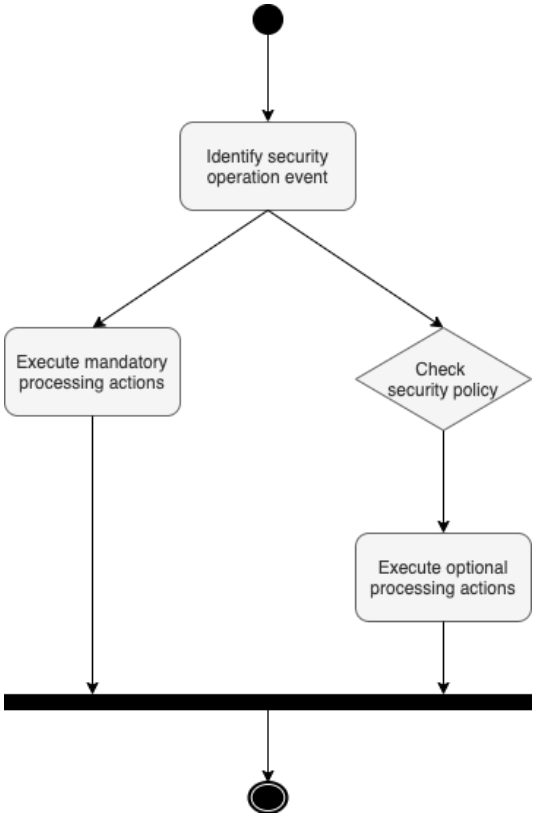


Figure F- 1: Application of Security Policy

F2 SECURITY OPERATION LIFECYCLE

A BPSec security operation, represented in BPSec as a security block, is the application of a security service to a security target block. The lifecycle of a security operation is the set of events that may occur during the creation, processing, and termination of the security service as performed at BPAs in the roles of Security Source, Security Verifier, and Security Acceptor for the security operation.

The events defined in this lifecycle are associated with mandatory and optional processing actions. Optional processing actions are performed or not performed as a function of the local security policy configuration.

F2.1 OVERVIEW

The security operation lifecycle outlined in Figure F-2 is independent of the security service or security context associated with the operation.

The lifecycle is initiated with the source_for_sop event, which designates the current BPA as a Security Source. A BPA assuming the role of a Security Source applies a security policy rule requiring the addition of a security operation to the bundle. Successful addition of the security operation results in the transition to the sop_added_at_source event. If the security operation cannot be added to the bundle, for instance, if a new security block cannot be created or the generated security result(s) cannot be added to the security block, it is designated as misconfigured (sop_misconfigured_at_source) and the security operation is removed, marking the end of the security operation's lifecycle.

During transmission, the bundle may encounter BPA(s) configured to serve as a Security Verifier for the security operation. In this case, the verifier_for_sop event is triggered. If the required security operation cannot be located in the bundle, the sop_missing_at_verifier event occurs. The security operation may be identified as misconfigured (sop_misconfigured_at_verifier) by the BPA for a number of reasons, including the use of an incorrect security context or parameter to generate its cryptographic material. If the sop_corrupted_at_verifier event occurs, verification of the security operation has failed. The sop_verified event is used to indicate successful verification.

When the bundle reaches the Security Acceptor for the security operation, the acceptor_for_sop event is triggered. Failures similar to those at a Security Verifier node may also occur during the final processing of the security operation. The security operation may be identified as missing, misconfigured, or corrupted. If the security operation is successfully processed at the Security Acceptor, the sop_processed event is used to indicate the successful completion of the security operation's lifecycle.

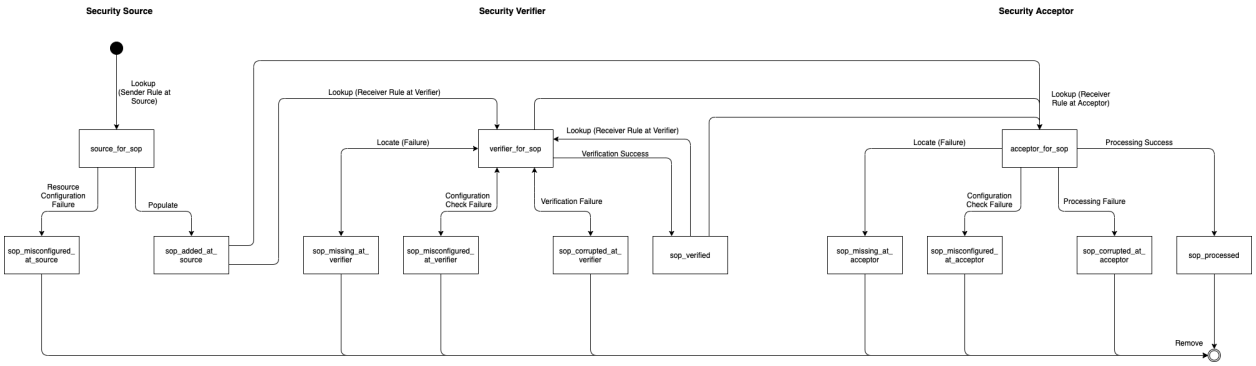


Figure F- 2: The Security Operation Lifecycle

F2.2 SECURITY POLICY FOR SECURITY OPERATION EVENTS

Security policy can be configured for the following security operation events:

a) source_for_sop;
b) sop_added_at_source;
c) sop_misconfigured_at_source;
d) verifier_for_sop;
e) sop_missing_at_verifier;
f) sop_misconfigured_at_verifier;
g) sop_corrupted_at_verifier;
h) sop_verified;
i) acceptor_for_sop;
j) sop_missing_at_acceptor;
k) sop_misconfigured_at_acceptor;
l) sop_corrupted_at_acceptor; and
m) sop_processed.

BPSec policy provides security operation event-level granularity for the definition of security policy. This means that security policy should be configured with consideration for the condition indicated by the security operation event.

F3 SECURITY POLICY RULES

BPSec policy is defined in the context of security policy rules. A security policy rule defines:

a) The bundle(s) and block(s) to which the rule applies;
b) A required security operation for those bundles;
c) The role the BPA must play when applying the rule to those bundles; and
d) The security operation events for which policy is configured in the form of optional processing actions.

F4 PROCESSING ACTIONS

Security operation events may be associated with both mandatory and optional processing actions. Optional processing actions are configurable as a function of security policy and are presented in further detail in reference [C9] and Section F4.3 Optional Processing Actions.

F4.1 PROCESSING ACTION CLASSIFICATION

The categories below are used to classify the capabilities of processing actions:

a) Block manipulation;
b) Bundle manipulation; and
c) Data generation.

F4.1.1 BLOCK MANIPULATION PROCESSING ACTIONS

Block manipulation processing actions may include:

a) Override the security target block's block processing control flags; and
b) Override the security operation's block processing control flags.

F4.1.2 BUNDLE MANIPULATION PROCESSING ACTIONS

Bundle manipulation processing actions may include:

a) Remove the security operation from the bundle;
b) Remove the security target block from the bundle;
c) Remove all security operations for the security target block from the bundle;
d) Retain the security operation in the bundle;
e) Add the security operation to the bundle; and
f) End bundle transmission at the current node.

F4.1.3 DATA GENERATION PROCESSING ACTIONS

Data generation processing actions may include:

a) Report occurrence of the security operation event with reason code; and
b) Request storage of the bundle at the current node.

F4.2 MANDATORY PROCESSING ACTIONS

Mandatory processing actions for a security operation event must be executed each time an occurrence of that event is identified by a BPA. Mandatory processing actions are associated with security operation events regardless of security policy configuration.

For example, the source_for_sop security operation event is associated with a mandatory processing action. The event indicates that the current BPA has been identified as the Security Source for a security operation. That BPA executes the mandatory processing action by adding a security block to the bundle, representing the security operation.

F4.3 Optional Processing Actions

Optional processing actions are configurable for security operation events. Any enabled, optional processing actions are executed when an occurrence of that security operation event is identified.

Multiple optional processing actions can be enabled for a single security operation event.

F5 Policy Considerations

The following capabilities must be provided in order to implement BPSec policy.

F5.1 Association of Security Operation Events with Processing Actions

The relationship between a security operation event and its associated processing actions must be established. An event is coupled to both the required and optional processing actions to be performed when an occurrence of that event is identified.

As a function of security policy, the optional processing actions configured for a security operation event must be identified and executed when that event occurs. This relationship is represented below, where P represents the security policy function which makes the association, E is the security operation event for which the processing action(s) are identified, and A is the set of processing actions which must be executed.

$$P(E) \rightarrow A$$

Note that the set of processing actions for an event can be described as the union of mandatory processing actions (M) and optional processing actions (O) associated with that event. There may be zero or more actions in either of these sets.

$$A = M \cup O$$

F5.2 Execution of Processing Actions

As noted in the above section, the set of processing actions which must be executed for an occurrence of a security operation event may consist of both mandatory and optional processing actions. It is recommended that any processing actions which are categorized as data generation actions are executed first, in order to preserve the original bundle state for later analysis.

Block manipulation processing actions should be executed after data generation actions. When all block manipulation processing actions have been applied, bundle manipulation actions may be performed.

ANNEX G

SERVICE SPECIFICATION FOR BUNDLE PROTOCOL SECURITY POLICY

(INFORMATIVE)

G1 OVERVIEW

BPSec policy is defined in the context of security policy rules, which define a security operation, the bundles for which that security operation is required to be represented, the BPA role, and the optional processing actions that BPA must execute in response to security operation events.

The management of BPSec policy requires the ability to define and configure security policy rules and security operation event sets. As seen in Figure G-1 below, one or more security policy rules may map to an event set. An event set is composed of one or more events.

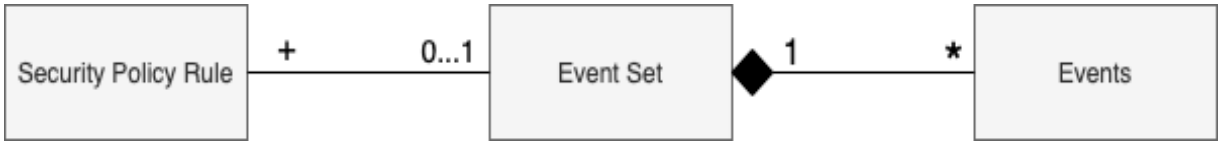


Figure G-1: Mapping Security Policy Rules to Event Sets Composed of Events

G2 EVENT SETS

G2.1 OVERVIEW

An event set defines the security operation event(s) for which one or more optional processing actions are enabled by the BPSec policy configuration.

An event set can be modified by adding and deleting events until that event set is associated with a security policy rule. Further discussion of events can be found in Section G3 Events.

G2.2 SERVICES

The following are the core capabilities which must be provided for event sets.

a) Create a named event set for which the name of the event set serves as a unique identifier;
b) Delete a named event set; and
c) List all event sets currently defined.

G3 EVENTS

G3.1 OVERVIEW

An event set can be modified by adding and deleting events belonging to the event set until that event set is associated with a security policy rule. Once a security policy rule is created which references the event set, it should no longer be modified.

An event defines the optional processing actions to be executed in response to the occurrence of a security operation event by policy. Multiple processing actions may be specified for a single security operation event.

G3.2 SERVICE PARAMETERS

Event set services may accept the following information:

a) Event Set Name: The unique name used to identify the security operation event set.

b) Security Operation Event: The security operation event for which optional processing actions are configured.

c) Optional Processing Actions: The optional processing action(s) to enable for the specified security operation event.

d) Processing Action Parameters: Optional parameters to accompany the processing action selected to be enabled. For example, if the optional processing action enabled requires the reporting of a reason code, that reason code is provided as an additional parameter.

G3.3 SERVICES

The following are the core capabilities which must be provided for events.

a) Add an event to an event set; and
b) Delete an event from an event set.

G4 SECURITY POLICY RULES

G4.1 SERVICE PARAMETERS

A security policy rule service may accept the following types of information:

1) Filter criteria
2) Specification criteria
3) Event criteria

G4.1.1 FILTER CRITERIA

The filter criteria for a security policy rule service are used to identify which bundles and which blocks in the bundle are impacted by application of the rule.

When the security policy role identified in the filter criteria field is the Security Source, the bundle for which the rule applies to is identified using the bundle source, bundle destination, and target block type information provided in the filter criteria.

When the security policy role identified in the filter criteria field is either the Security Verifier or Security Acceptor, the bundle for which the rule applies to is identified using the bundle source, bundle destination, and target block type information provided. Then, to identify the security block in the bundle for which the rule applies, the target block type and security context identifier fields must be used.

The following fields may be present in the filter criteria for a security policy rule:

a) Security Policy Role: Security Source, Security Verifier, or Security Acceptor.

b) Bundle Source EID: The endpoint identifier of the bundle source.

c) Bundle Destination EID: The endpoint identifier of the bundle destination.

d) Target Block Type: The block type identifier of the security operation target.

e) Security Context Identifier: The security context used when processing the security operation.

G4.1.2 SPECIFICATION CRITERIA

The specification criteria field for a security policy rule provides the information required to identify and apply the security operation described by the rule.

The following fields may be present in the specification criteria for a security policy rule:

a) Security Service: The security service, bib-integrity or bcb-confidentiality, associated with the security operation.

b) Security Context Name: The security context to use when applying the security operation to the bundle.

c) Security Context Parameters: Optional parameters to be used by the security context when applying the security operation to the bundle.

G4.1.3 EVENT CRITERIA

The event criteria field for a security policy rule is used to associate the rule with either a named event set or an anonymous event set. The event set determines how security operation events are handled as a matter of policy.

The following fields may be present in the event criteria for a security policy rule:

a) Event Set Name: The unique name used to identify the security operation event set.

b) Security Operation Event: The security operation event for which optional processing actions are to be enabled.

c) Optional Processing Actions: The optional processing action(s) to enable for the specified security operation event.

d) Processing Action Parameters: Optional parameters to accompany the processing action selected to be enabled.

G4.2 SERVICES

The following are the core capabilities which must be provided to support the use of security policy rules.

a) Create a security policy rule, associated with either a named event set that has been defined in the system or an anonymous event set defined during the creation of the security policy rule itself;
b) Delete a security policy rule; and
c) Display the information of the security policy rule(s) matching the provided filter criteria.