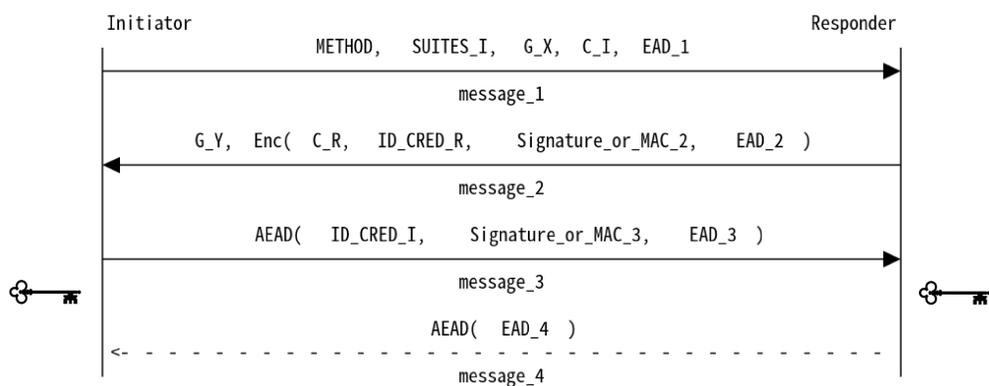


# The EDHOC and OSCORE Profile of the ACE Framework for Access Control

## EDHOC – Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman over COSE



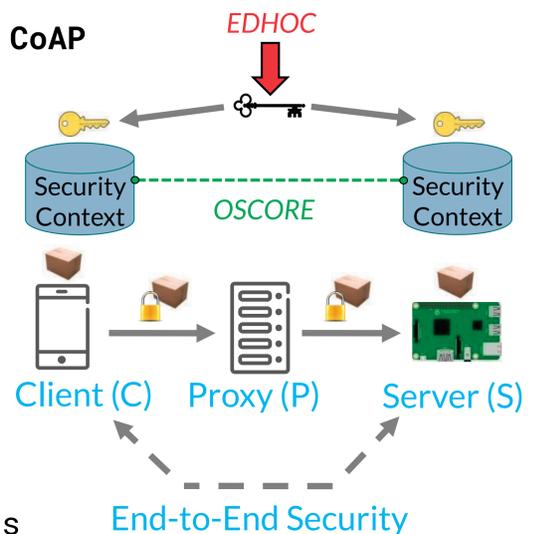
Mutually authenticated key agreement with forward secrecy and cryptoagility

## OSCORE – Security for CoAP

End-to-end protection of CoAP messages, between producer and consumer

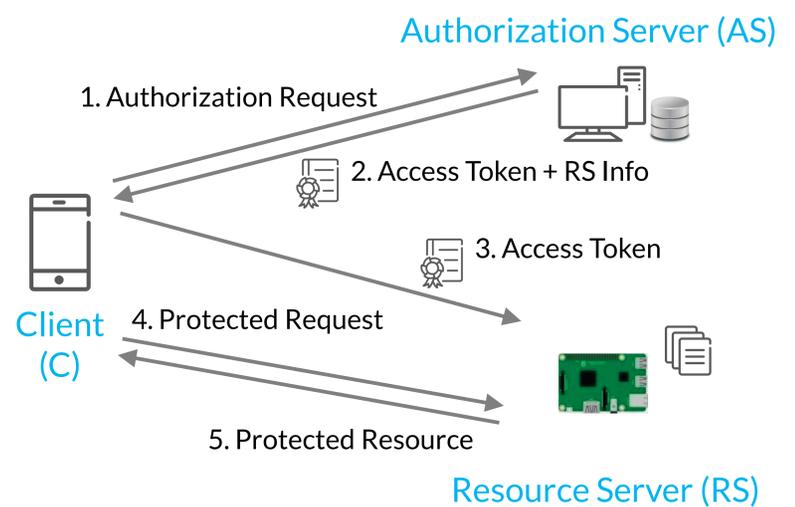
Selective protection of message fields, to enable operations from proxies

Independent of the transport used – It works where CoAP works



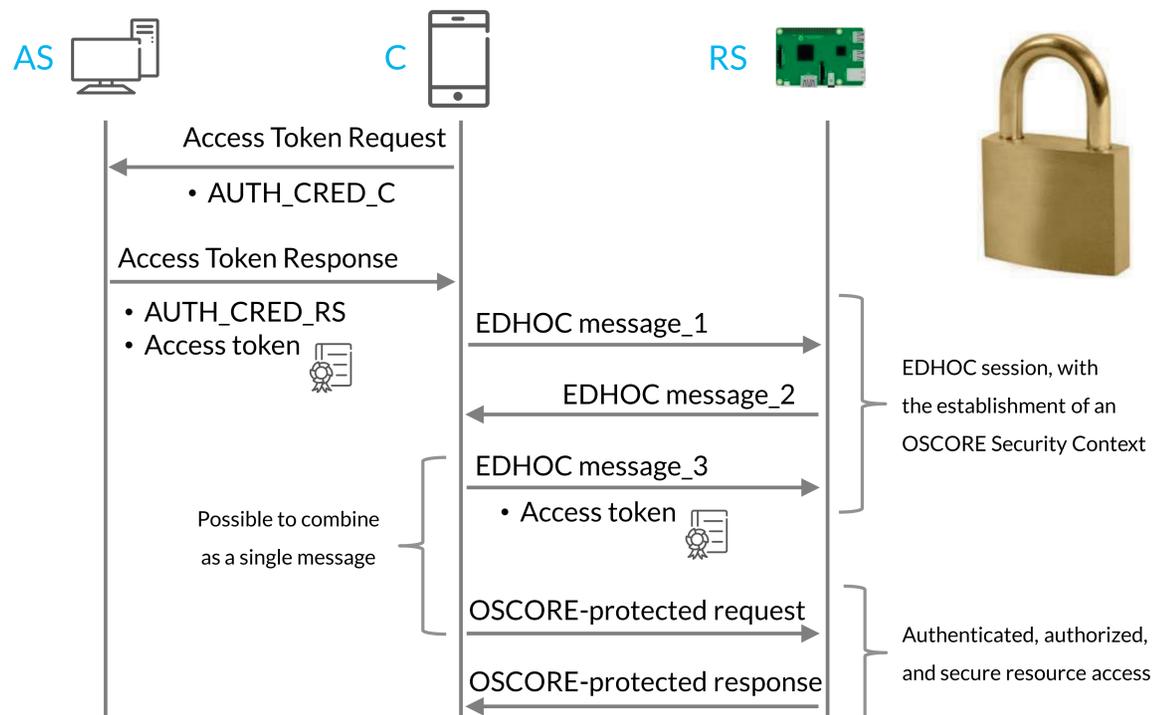
## ACE framework – Access control in constrained environments

- Efficient enforcement of fine-grained access control
- A Client accesses protected resources at a Resource Server, according to access tokens issued by an Authorization Server
- Evaluation of access policies at the Authorization Server
- Separate transport profiles of the framework specify:
  - Communication and security protocols
  - Secure association between Client and Resource Server
  - Details about the message format and processing



## EDHOC and OSCORE profile of ACE

- C obtains an access token from the AS
- C and RS run EDHOC to establish an OSCORE Security Context
- C provide RS with the access token within an EDHOC message
- The OSCORE Security Context derived from EDHOC is bound to the access token
- C accesses resources at RS per the access token, protecting messages with OSCORE



Ongoing standardization work in the ACE Working Group of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF):  
 G. Selander, J. Preuß Mattsson, M. Tiloca, and R. Höglund, "Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman Over COSE (EDHOC) and Object Security for Constrained Environments (OSCORE) Profile for Authentication and Authorization for Constrained Environments (ACE)" (work in progress)  
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-ace-edhoc-oscore-profile/>



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