

# Discovering Provisioning Domain Names and Data

draft-ietf-intarea-provisioning-domains-01

P. Pfister, **E. Vyncke**, T. Pauly, D. Schinazi

# Big News from IANA

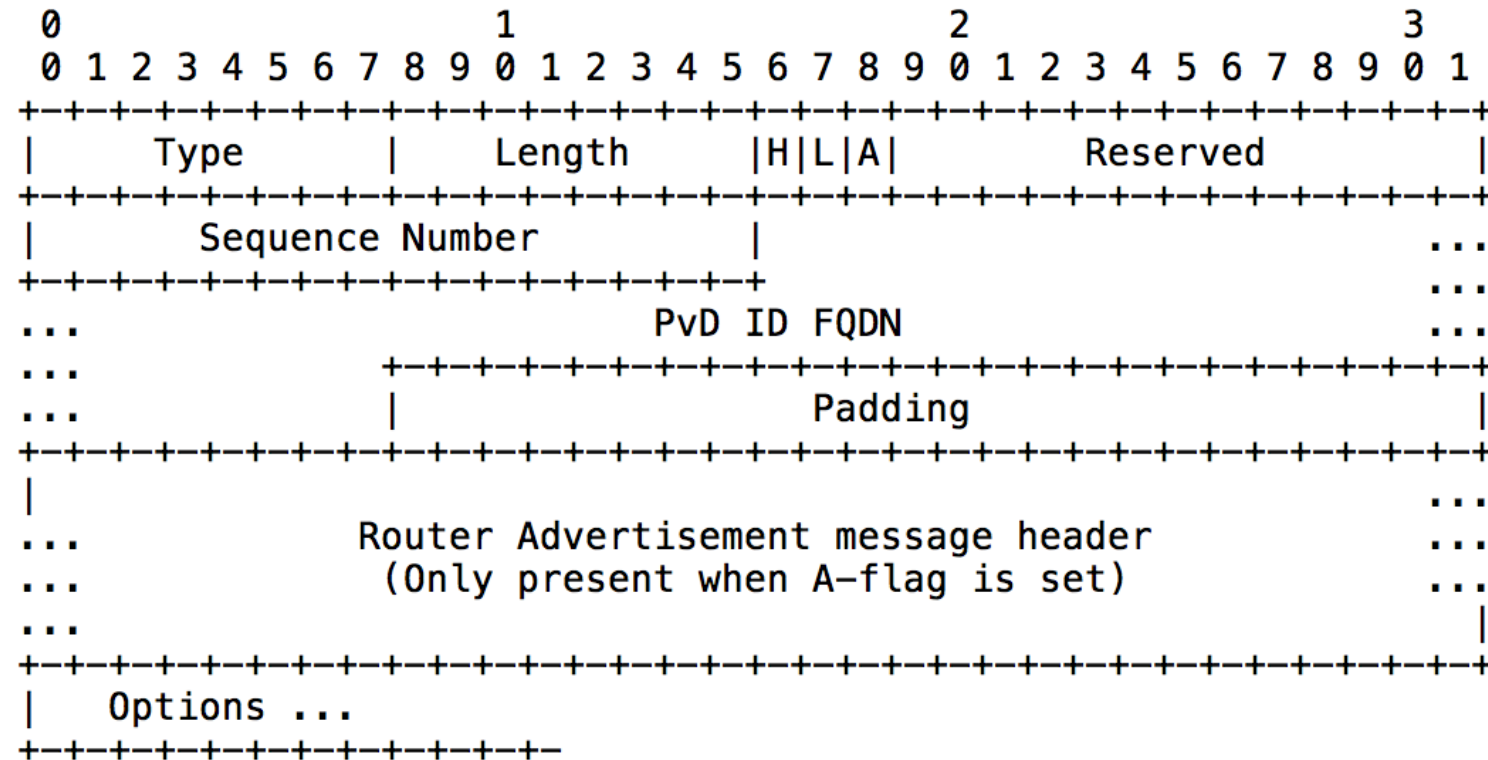
17	IP Address/Prefix Option	<a href="#">[RFC5568]</a>
18	New Router Prefix Information Option	<a href="#">[RFC4068]</a>
19	Link-layer Address Option	<a href="#">[RFC5568]</a>
20	Neighbor Advertisement Acknowledgment Option	<a href="#">[RFC5568]</a>
21	PvD ID Router Advertisement Option (reclaimable in future)	<a href="#">[draft-ietf-intarea-provisioning-domains]</a>
22	Unassigned	
23	MAP Option	<a href="#">[RFC4140]</a>
24	Route Information Option	<a href="#">[RFC4191]</a>
25	Recursive DNS Server Option	<a href="#">[RFC5006]</a> <a href="#">[RFC8106]</a>
26	RA Flags Extension Option	<a href="#">[RFC5175]</a>
27	Handover Key Request Option	<a href="#">[RFC5269]</a>
28	Handover Key Reply Option	<a href="#">[RFC5269]</a>

-02 will include this number. Hackathon was done with this NDP Option Type

# Changes in -01

- Remove all information about ‘metered’, ‘characteristics’
  - Still relevant but in another document?
- Clarify that PvD additional information is NOT to modify host stack behavior but only for applications
- Improve security & privacy sections
- Padding now to the 64-bit boundary
- Container approach to address a mix of PvD-aware and non PvD-aware hosts (see next slide)

# PvD ID Option Format



# PvD ID Example

0								1								2								3							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
+-----																															

# PvD ID Example

PvD Aware Host



0								1								2								3							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
+-----																															

# PvD ID Example

PvD Aware Host



0								1								2								3							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
+-----																															



Non PvD-Aware Host

# Implementation status

Linux - <https://github.com/IPv6-mPvD>

- pvdd: A Daemon to manage PvD IDs and Additional Data
- Linux Kernel patch for RA processing
- iproute tool patch to display PvD IDs
- Wireshark dissector
- RADVD and ODHCPD sending PvD ID

**Implemented in one commercial vendor router**



---

IPv6 mPvD + NEAT + SADR + Capport

=

Pierre Pfister

Eric Vyncke



Tom Jones



**AWESOME**  
Hack & Interrop

Wenqin Shao



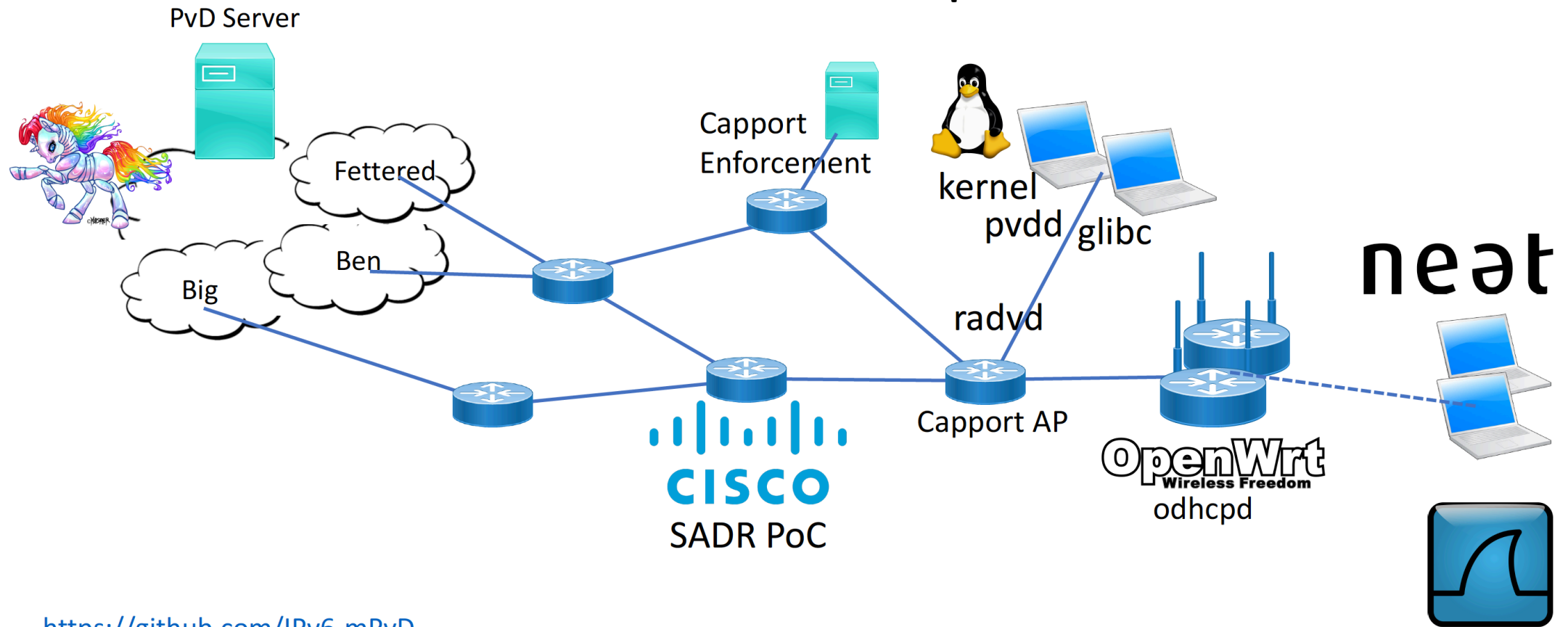
Kyle Larose



Michael Di Bartolomeo



# This Hackathon: Complete test topology and interop.



<https://github.com/IPv6-mPvD>

# Next steps

- Review is required
- Present the I-D to 6MAN & V6OPS WG

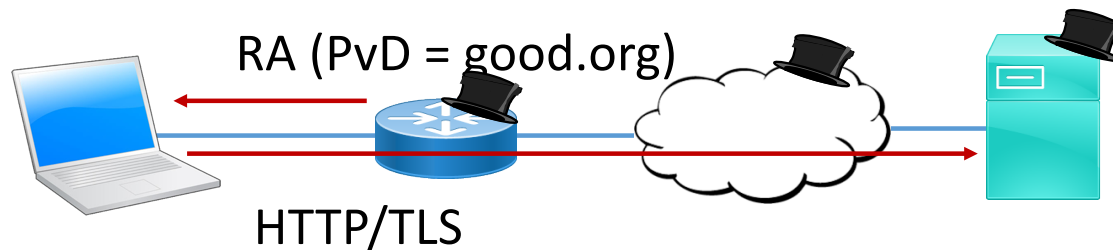
# What about Security & Privacy

# Confidentiality of PvD Additional Information

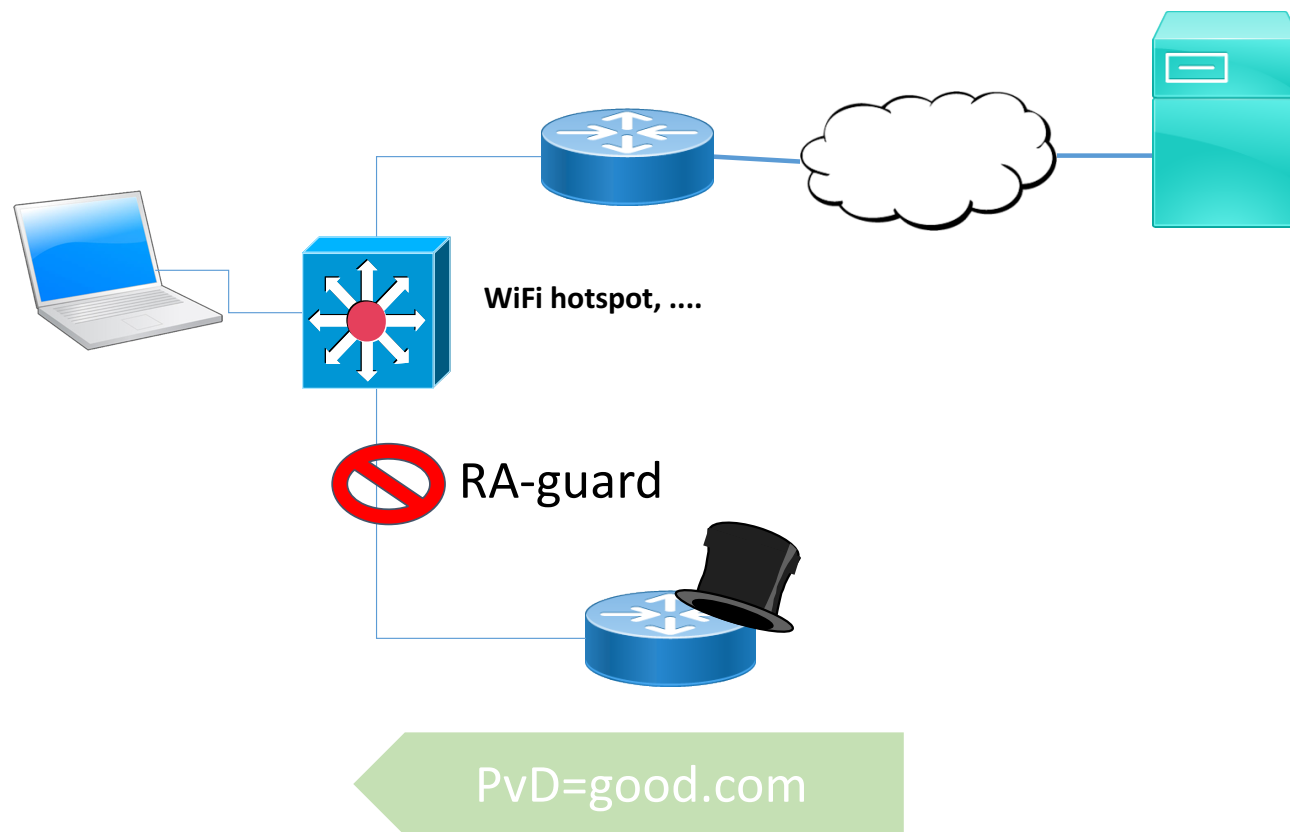
- The well-known URL <https://pvd-name.example.org/.well-known/pvd> could contain some sensitive data (bandwidth, recursive DNS servers, ...)
  - This well-known URL is guessable ;-)
  - How to provide confidentiality ?
- 
- 1) do not put anything which is really confidential
  - 2) the HTTPS server should reject connections originated from prefixes not belonging to example.org

## Spoofing the PvD ID

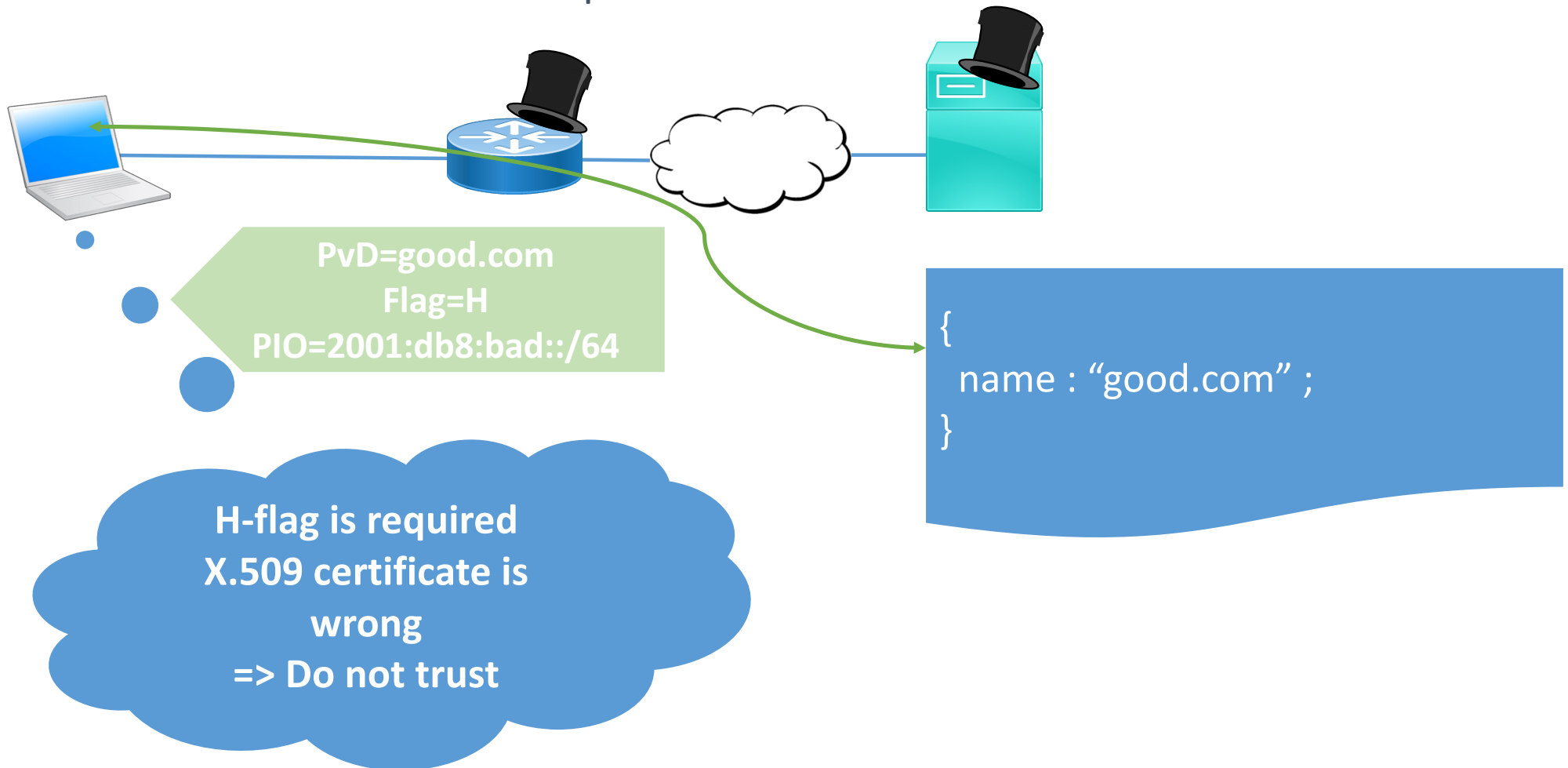
- Can an hostile party send rogue PvD, pretending to be example.org while they are hacker.org ?
- No signature in the RA option (SeND not used)



# Layer-2 Adjacent Attacker

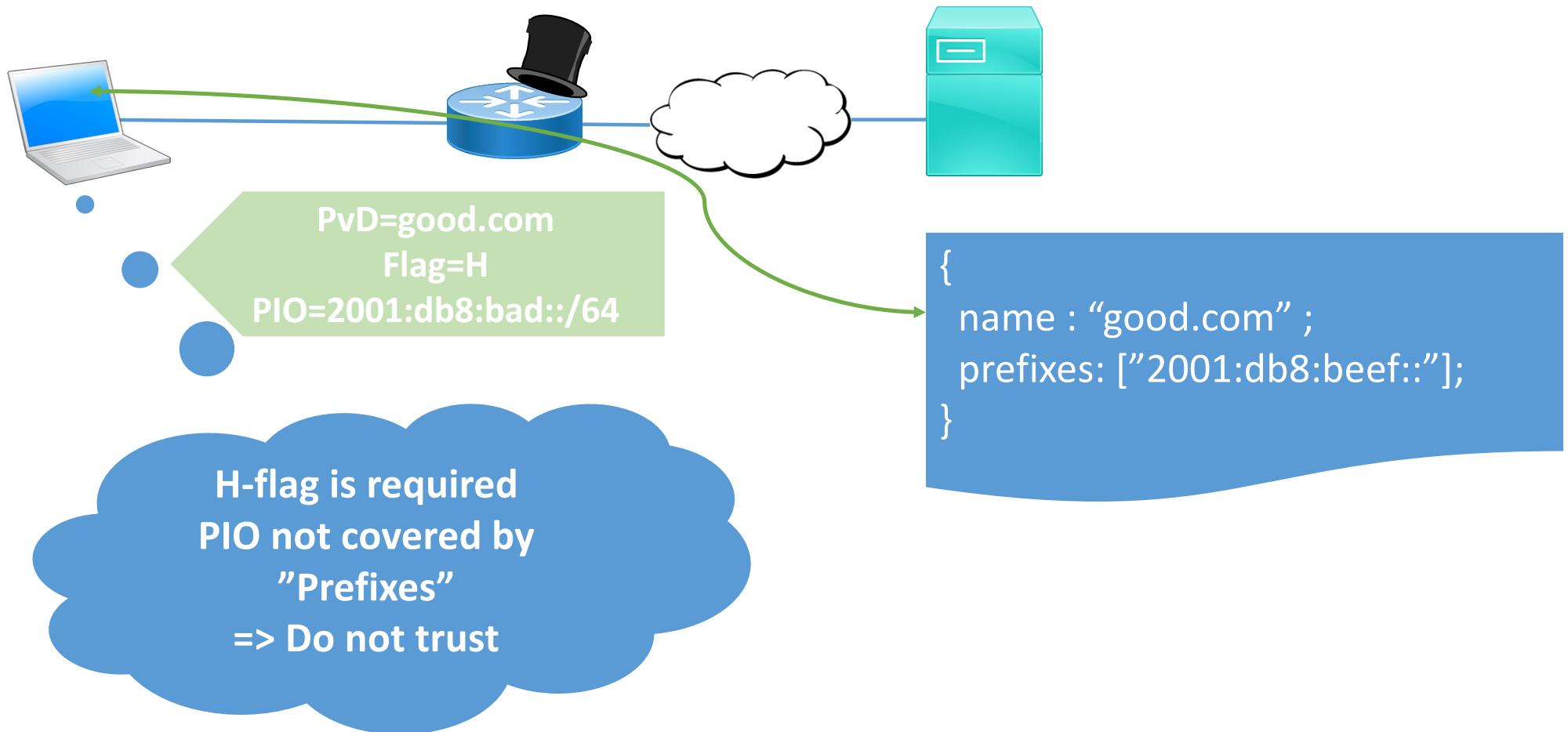


## Attackers are First Hop Router and PvD "Server"

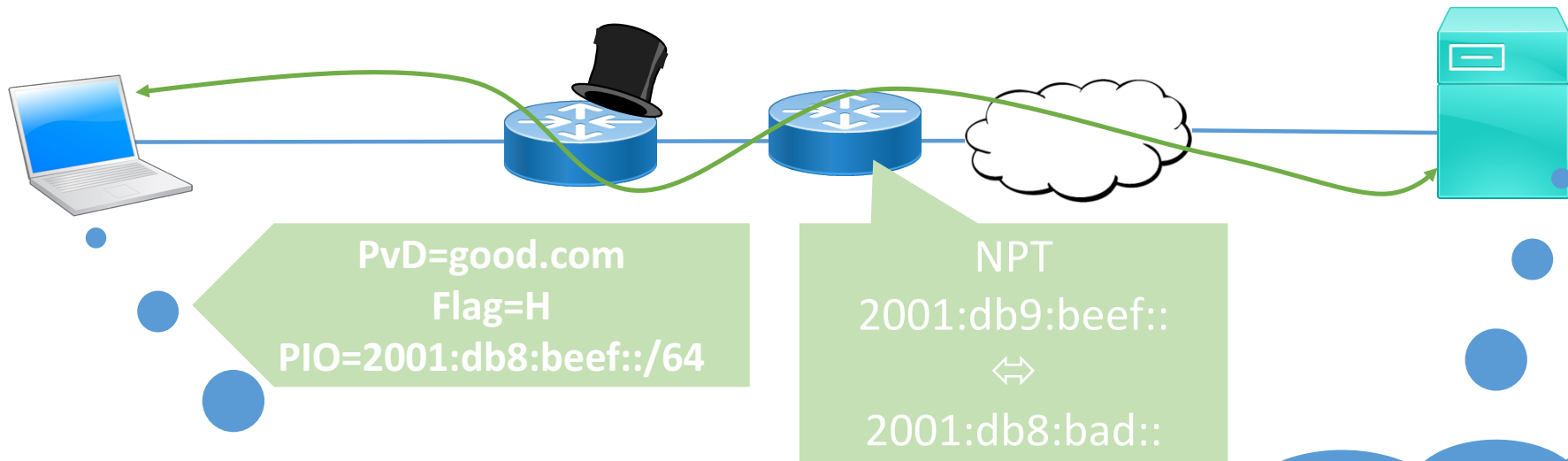




## Attacker is the First Hop Router



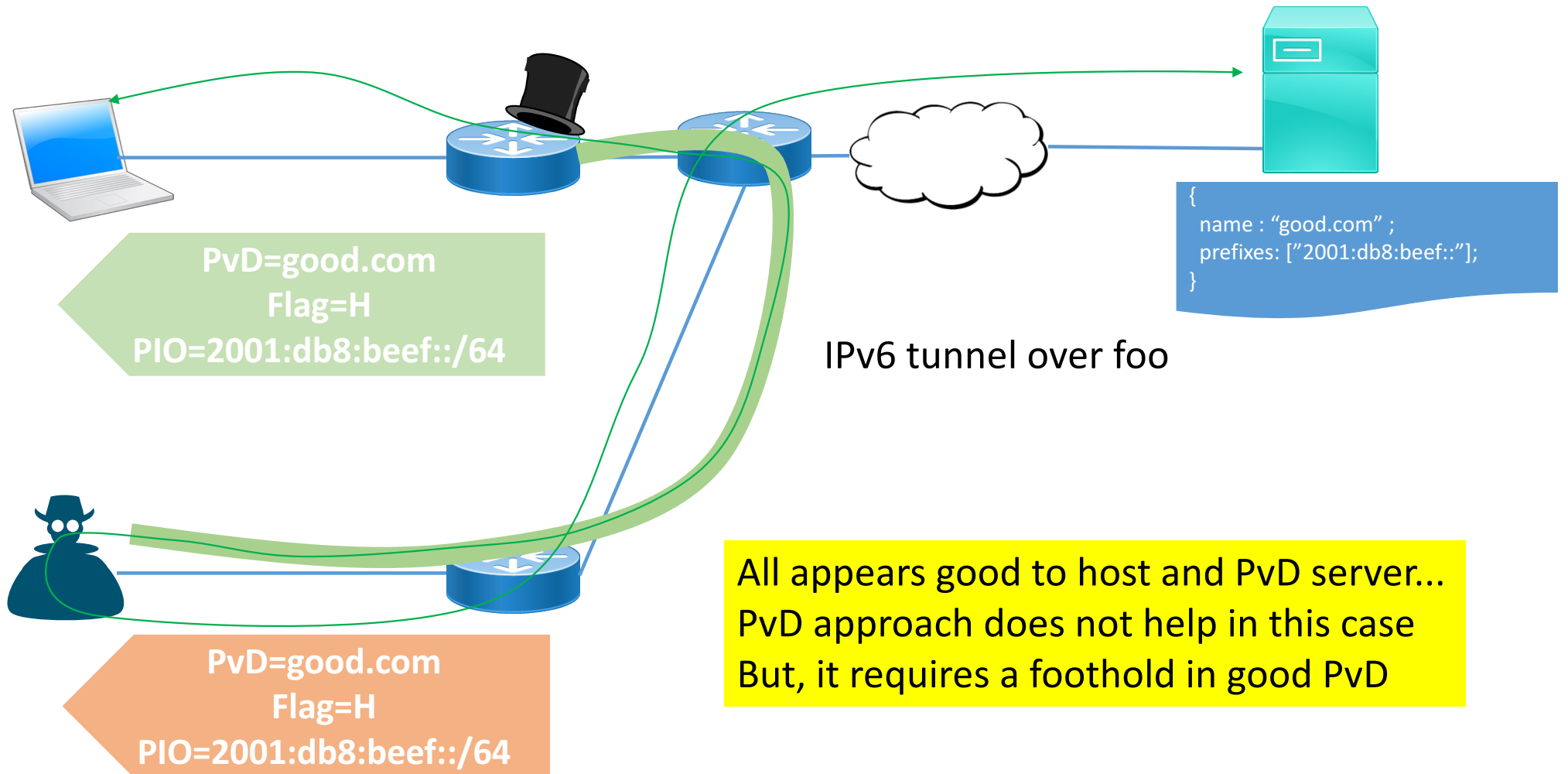
# Attacker is the First Hop Router with NPTv6



H-flag is required  
But cannot connect to  
the PvD server  
=> Do not trust

My PvD are in  
2001:db8:beef:: but this  
TLS client is in  
2001:db8:bad::  
=> Drop HTTPS request

# Attacker Has a Foothold in "Good" PvD



# Host Privacy with Additional Information

- Each host will fetch the additional information on connection
- The HTTPS server will know the IP address of all clients and that the client is connecting...
  - Some privacy issues esp. if using EUI-64 or stable address
- Host can change to another IP address after fetching the file
- HTTPS belongs to the network operator (same as RADIUS, DHCP, ...)
- Anyway, it has more privacy than <http://captive.example.com/hotspot-detect.html> which belongs to another global operator