

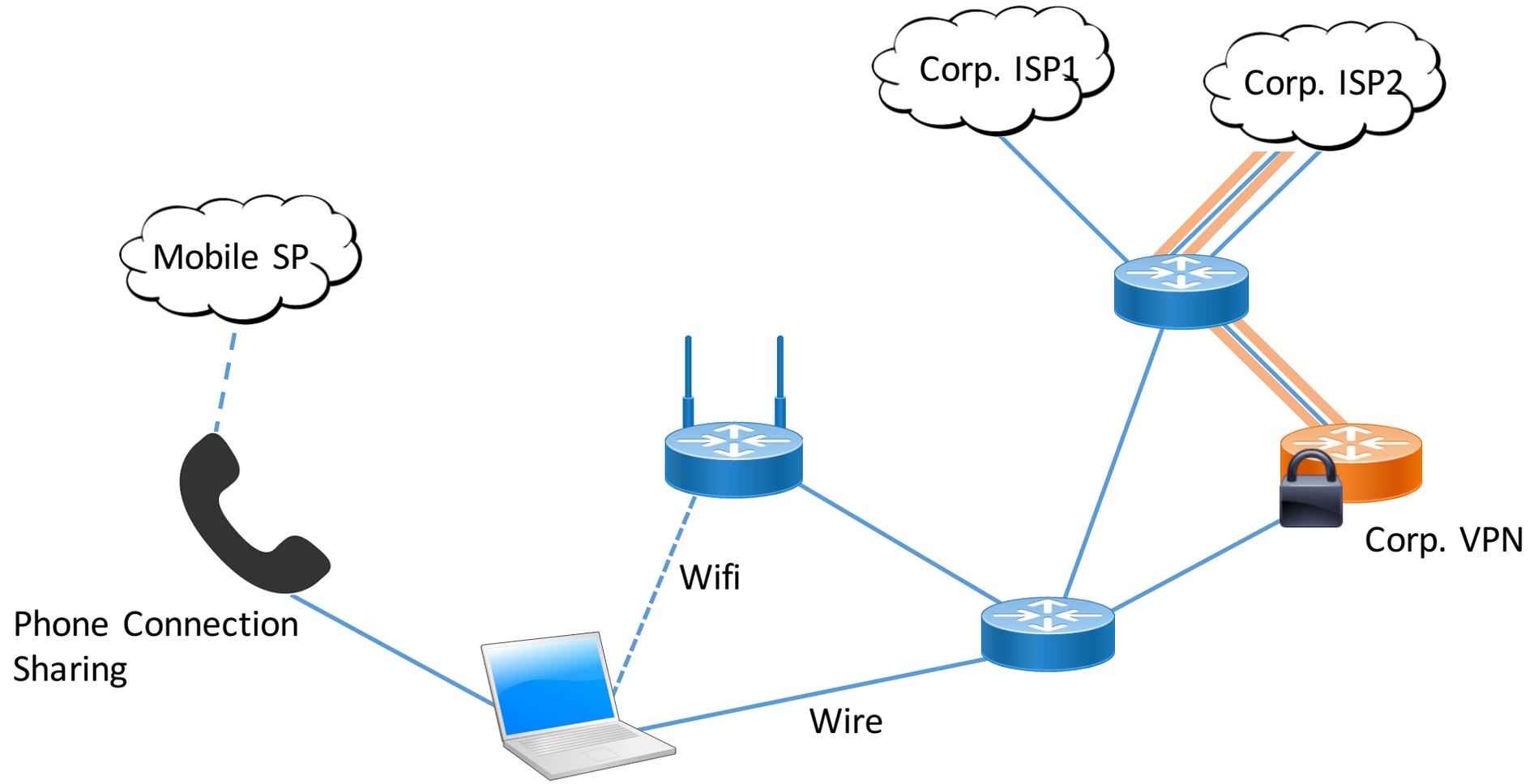
Discovering Provisioning Domain Names and Data

draft-bruneau-intarea-provisioning-domains-01

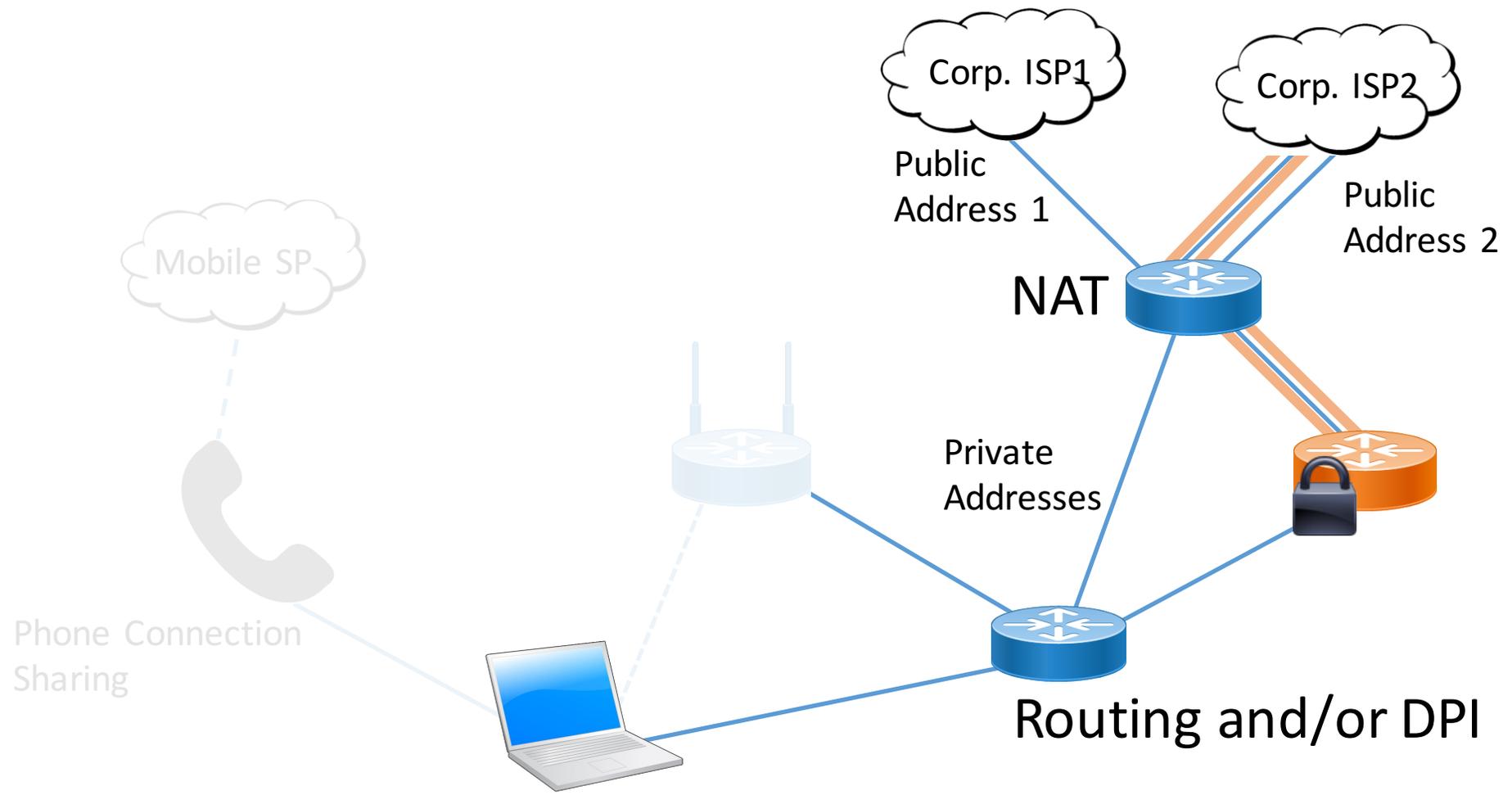
B. Basile, **P. Pfister**, D. Schinazi, T. Pauly, E. Vyncke

Hosts and networks are multi-homed

Just a few examples...



Multi-Homing, the legacy way...



Multi-Homed networks in IPv6

- Assign provider assigned (PA) addresses to hosts.
 - Native to IPv6 hosts (RFC4861, ...)
 - HNCP for home networks (RFC7788)
 - draft-ietf-rtgwg-enterprise-pa-multihoming-01 for corp. networks.
- Teach the hosts to pick and use multiple addresses.
 - IPv6 source address selection (RFC6724)
 - draft-linkova-6man-default-addr-selection-update-00
 - Multi-Path TCP (RFC6824)
- Give the host meaningful information about the addresses.



The purpose of this draft is to:

1. Identify Provisioning Domains (PvDs).

[RFC7556] Provisioning Domains (PvDs) are consistent sets of network properties that can be implicit, or advertised explicitly.

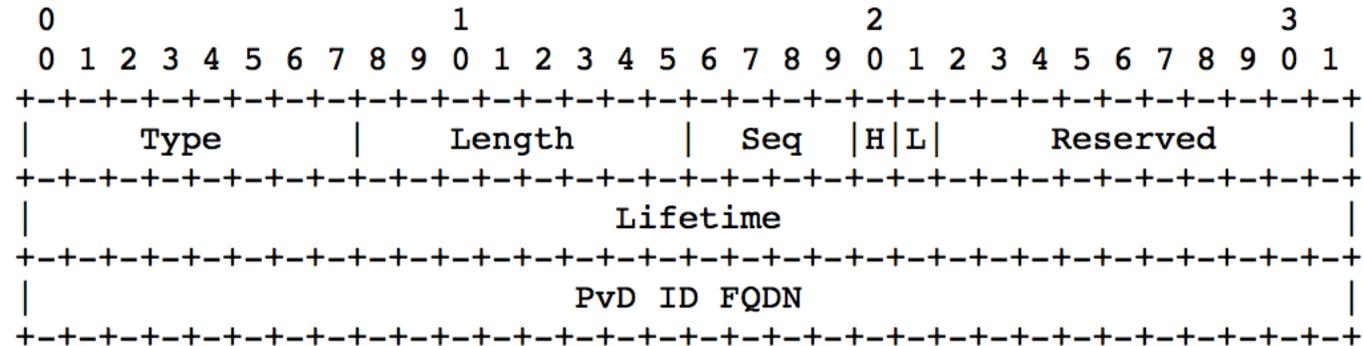
Differentiate provisioning domains by using FQDN identifiers.

2. Give PvD Additional Information.

Name, characteristics, captive portal, etc...

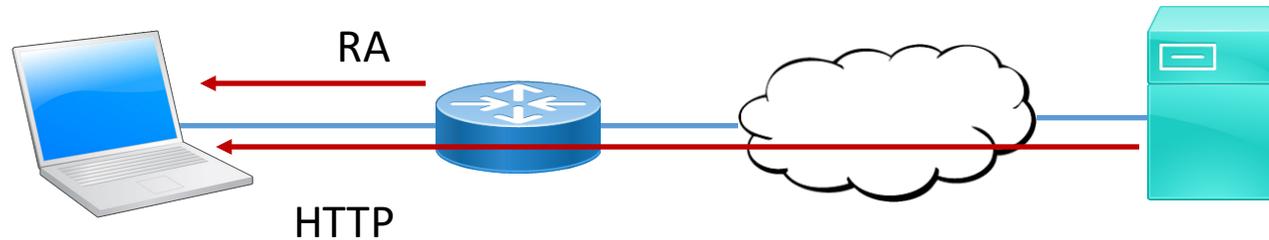
Step 1: Identify PvDs

With the PvD ID Router Advertisement Option



- At most **one occurrence in each RA**.
- **PvD ID is an FQDN** associated with options in the RA.
- **Implicit PvDs** (without option) identified by **RA source address and interface**.
- **L bit** to indicate the **PvD has DHCPv4 on the link**.
- **H bit** to indicate **Additional Information is available with HTTPS**.
- Seq. number used for **push-based refresh**.
- Lifetime to indicate PvD ID lifetime.

Step 2: Get the PvD Additional Data



When the H bit is set:

GET https://<pvd-id>/.well-known/pvd (was /pvd.json)

Using network configuration (source address, default route, DNS, etc...) **associated with the received PvD.**

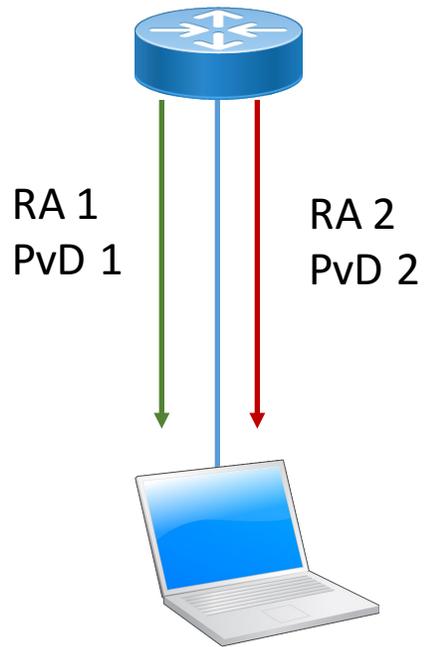
Step 2: Get the PvD Additional Data

```
{  
  "name": "Foo Wireless",  
  "localizedName": "Foo-France Wifi",  
  "expires": "2017-07-23T06:00:00Z",  
  "prefixes" : ["2001:db8:1::/48", "2001:db8:4::/48"],  
  "characteristics": {  
    "maxThroughput": { "down":200000, "up": 50000 },  
    "minLatency": { "down": 0.1, "up": 1 }  
  }  
}
```

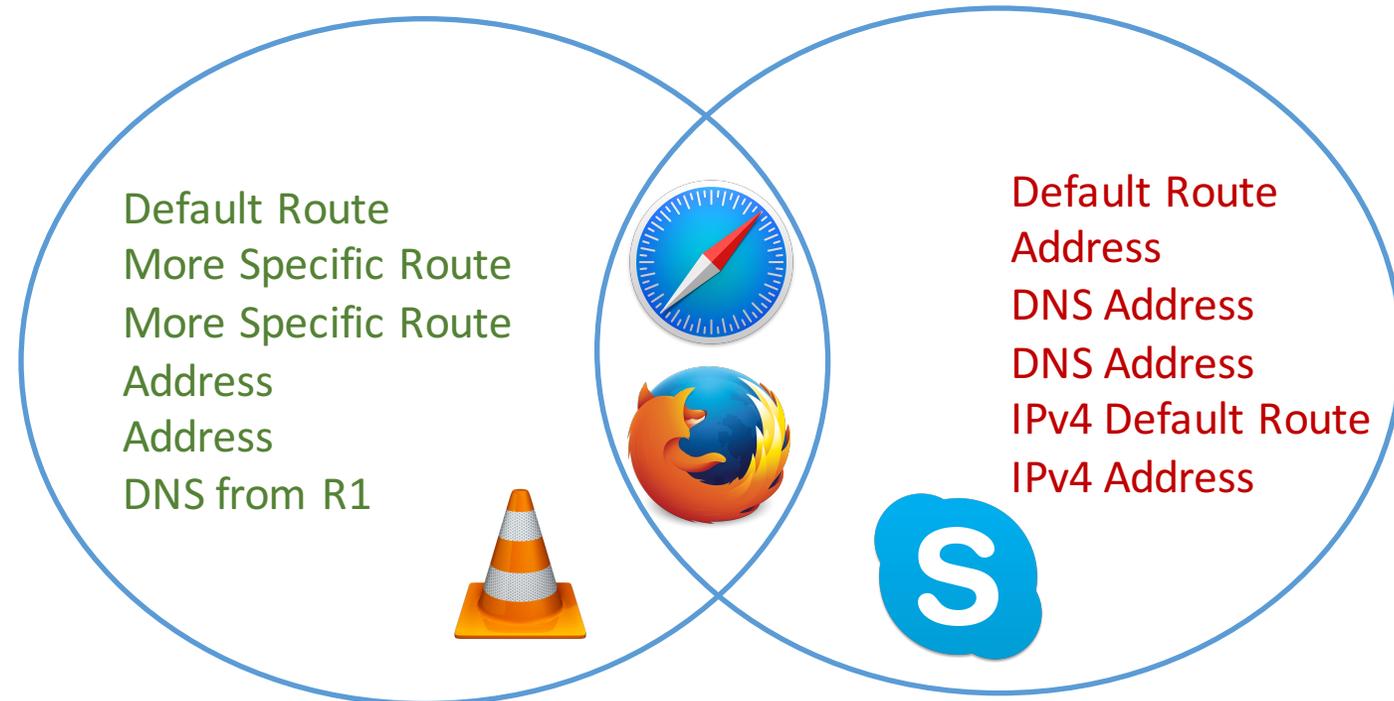
Some other examples:

```
noInternet : true  
metered : true  
captivePortalURL : "https://captive.org/foo.html"
```

Step 3: Host behavior



Hosts and applications **behave according to existing specs** on one or more PvDs.



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

During the IETF Hackathon

- OpenWrt support (daemon and GUI)
- iOS support (Captive portal detection)
- NEAT project integration (Tom Jones)

Other presentations this week in
intarea and capport.

Feedback is welcome !