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Transient Hiding of Hop-by-Hop Options
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Abstract

There are increasing requests for a variety IPv6 hop-by-hop options but such IPv6 options are poorly handled, particularly by high-speed routers in the core Internet where packets having options are commonly discarded. This document proposes a simple method of transiently hiding such options for part of a packet's path to protect the packet from discard.

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1. Introduction

As discussed in [[Options3](#)] there are increasing requests for a variety IPv6 hop-by-hop options but such IPv6 options, are poorly handled, particularly by high-speed routers in the core Internet where packets having options are commonly discarded. This document proposes a simple method of transiently hiding such options for part of a packet's path to protect the packet from discard.

1.1 Conventions Used in This Document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#) [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

Terms:

ASIC - Application Specific Integrated Circuit.

field - an area of one or more contiguous bits within a larger structure.

[2](#). IP Options and Option Handling Problems

This [Section 2](#) is informational and intended to provide background information.

In the early days of the Internet, much of the traffic was text, transmission speeds were slow, and IP routers were commonly small general-purpose computers. Under these conditions, parsing IP headers with various options or combinations of options, handling variable length options, etc., was relatively easy.

However, as the Internet increased in size bandwidth grew including more voluminous media such as video, transmission speeds increased enormously, and latency/responsiveness requirements became much more stringent. This leads to IP routers, especially in the core of the Internet, becoming less flexible and more specialized. To be able to handle data faster and more efficiently, such core IP routers are divided into a forwarding plane and a control plane where the forwarding plan handles the usual data forwarding while the control plan handles routing control messages and other packets that the data plane cannot handle. In some IP routers, the forwarding plane is implemented with Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs) that are inflexible and may need fields they examine in an IP packet

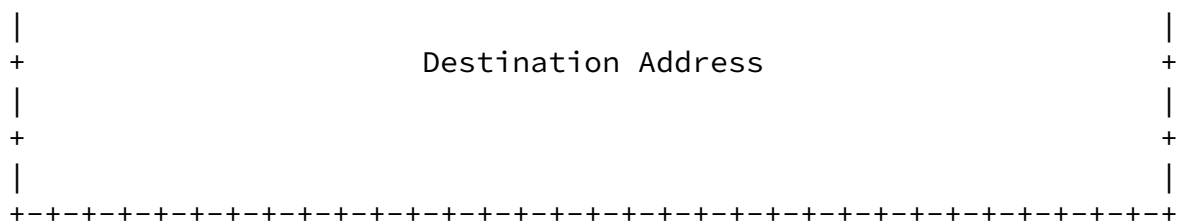


Figure 1: IPv6 Header

The value of the 8-bit Next Header field specifies the type and format of information immediately following the header. For example, a value of 17 in the Next Header field indicates that the header is immediately followed by a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) message and a value of 6 would indicate the header is followed by a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) message. In some cases, the data immediately after the IPv6 header can be a header that itself includes a Next Header field for the type of data following it and so on as shown in Figure 2. Such headers, after the initial IPv6 header and before the main payload, are called Extension Headers and can be viewed as extensions to the IPv6 header. At this time, specified extension headers include the six listed below, additional extension headers have been proposed, and likely more extension headers will be proposed and specified in the future.

Specified extension headers:

- ```
Hop-by-Hop Options
Fragment
Destination Options
Routing
Authentication
Encapsulating Security Payload
```

In the two "options" types of extension header, the "Hop-by-Hop Options" and "Destination Options", the extension header content is

further structured into options each of which, except for a one byte "pad1" option, is an 8-bit type followed by an 8-bit option length, followed by the option value. Hop-by-Hop options were initially specified to require that every router pay attention to them. While this has been relaxed in the most recent IPv6 specification, they are still frequently viewed as imposing a burden on every IP router through which they pass.

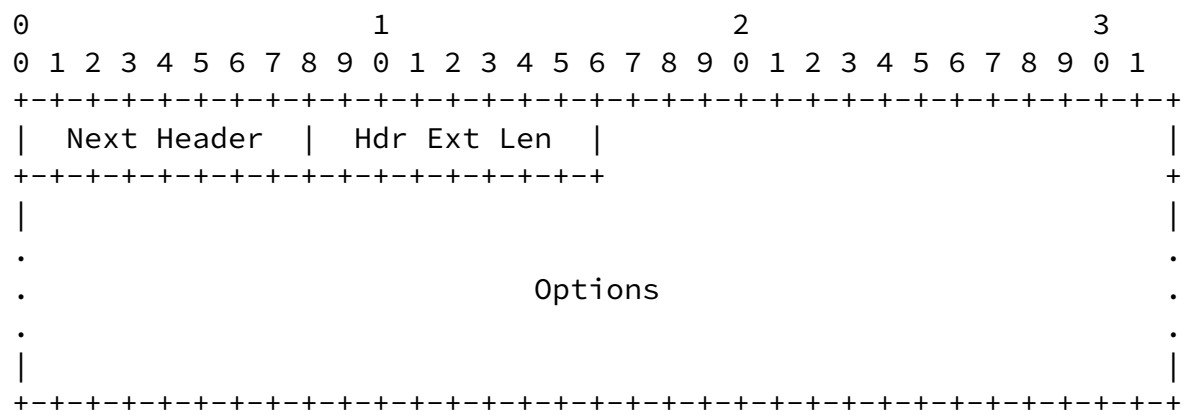


Figure 2: IPv6 Option Extension Header

### 3. Overview of a Solution

Figure 3 shows a very high-level view of a network path between two hosts within local networks through the Internet core. (In reality there will be more levels with a local network, whether a home, office, data center, or whatever, usually connected through one or more levels of lower tier service provider before connecting to a Tier 1 provider that connects to the Internet core also known as the default free zone.)

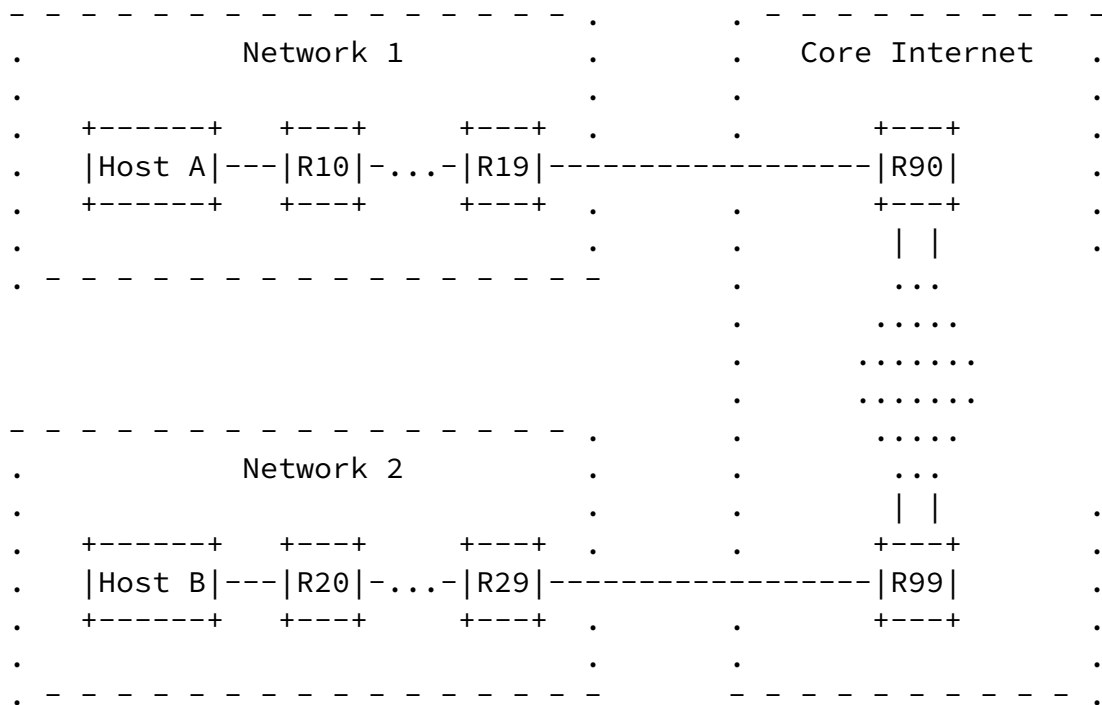


Figure 3: High Level View of an Internet Path

There are efforts to improve and streamline handling of IPv6 Hop-by-Hop options such as the methods in [\[Options1\]](#) and [\[Options2\]](#). However, even if such a method were popular and fully deployed in some network areas, there is likely to be substantial delay before it would be deployed in most of the Internet core. While some Internet core routers may ignore options, others discard all packets with options and, as long as there is a significant chance of such discard, options are rendered essentially useless on paths through the core.

A solution is to hide options before IP packets arrive at the core. This hiding is done in an easily detectable and reversible fashion so that options can be unhidden after leaving the core. IPv6 Hop-by-Hop options so hidden might not be effective in the core but the situation is an improvement over the traffic using such options being discarded.



This solution requires destination support but that should be knowable in many cases such as traffic between branches of the same company or between a customer and a data center.

To obtain more uniform handling of packets in a flow, it may be desirable to treat all packet in the flow as if they had such options in that the packet would be transformed to hide and unhide options even if there were none. This transformation could also be applied to all packets starting with the first having a problematic option.

### [3.1](#) Transiently Hiding IPv6 Options

IPv6 Hop-by-Hop options are hidden by replacing the zero Next Header field in the IPv6 Header by the opaque IP protocol number TBD. This is a very simple modification of one 8-bit field in a fixed location that has no effect of the size of the packet. They are unhidden by changing this opaque IP protocol number in the IPv6 header back to zero. The points of hiding and un hiding in the packet's path (or paths if multicast) should be chosen to maximize the routers at the beginning and end of the path (Figure 3) that implement the options seeing the options while minimizing the chance of unwanted packet discard.

The use of the opaque IP protocol number can defeat deeper IPv6 packet analysis that is intended to identify flows. It is therefore RECOMMENDED that, when this hiding technique is used, the IPv6 header Flow Label field be set [[RFC6437](#)] and used to identify flows [[RFC6438](#)] [[RFC7098](#)]. Using the Flow Label is a good idea anyway since IPv6 extension headers can move some fields on which flow identity might be based, such as port numbers, deeper into a packet so that they are harder to use by routers.

### [3.2](#) Evolution to Greater Option Support

This solution supports the evolution of the Internet toward more widespread support of options as follows:

- o As acceptable option support is more widely implemented, probably starting at lower bandwidth routers nearer the edge, the boundaries at which options are hidden and unhidden can migrate closer to the core.
- o If scattered core routers improve to provide acceptable option support, they can recognize the opaque protocol number and perform options, perhaps in a limited way, on packets where those options

are hidden to unimproved routers.

#### [4.](#) IANA Considerations

IANA is request to assign a number from the "Assigned Internet Protocol Numbers" registry as follows:

| Decimal | Keyword | Protocol | IPv6 Ex Hdr | Reference       |
|---------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| TBD     | Opaque  | Opaque   |             | [this document] |

#### [5.](#) Security Considerations

The use of the opaque IP Protocol to mask options is intended to defeat normal analysis of the following packet content, specifically options in the IP header. This would make firewalls, deep packet analysis, and the like less effective. On the other hand, firewalls tend to only admit packets with known permissible values in protocol header fields such as the IP protocol field. The rejection by a firewall of a packet with the opaque IP protocol value will protect the nodes behind that firewall from possible damage due to the receipt of a packet modified as specified in this document. If the firewall does know the opaque IP Protocol value, it should be configured to treat packets with that value safely, possibly by reversing the option hiding transformation.

Should an IPv6 packet modified to hide options get through to a host that does not understand this modification, it would almost certainly be discarded due to having an unknown IP Protocol.

[More to be added]

## 6. Acknowledgements

The helpful comments of the following are gratefully acknowledged:

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RFC Editor: Please delete this appendix before publication.

-00 to -01

Minor editorial changes. Add more Security Considerations. Add Acknowledgements section.

-01 to -02

Delete IPv4 material. It was a bit complex and no one really cares about IPv4 options. Also minor editorial changes.

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