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CAPWAP Access Controller DHCP Option
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Abstract

The Control And Provisioning of Wireless Access Points Protocol allows a Wireless Termination Point to use DHCP to discover the Access Controllers it is to connect to. This document describes the DHCP options to be used by the CAPWAP protocol.

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1. Introduction

The Control And Provisioning of Wireless Access Points Protocol (CAPWAP) [[I-D.ietf-capwap-protocol-specification](#)] allows a Wireless Termination Point (WTP) to use DHCP to discover the Access Controllers (AC) it is to connect to.

Prior to the CAPWAP Discovery process, the WTP MAY use one of many methods to identify the proper AC to establish a CAPWAP connection with. One of these methods is through the DHCP protocol. This is done through the CAPWAP AC DHCPv4 or CAPWAP AC DHCPv6 Option.

1.1. Conventions used in this document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

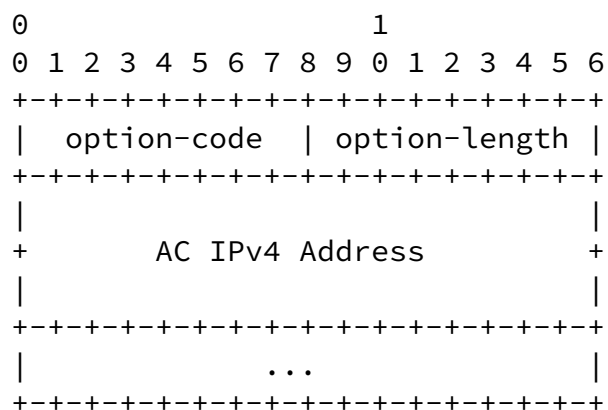
1.2. Terminology

This document uses terminology defined in [[RFC3753](#)] and [[I-D.ietf-capwap-protocol-specification](#)].

2. CAPWAP AC DHCPv4 Option

This section defines a DHCPv4 option that carries a list of 32-bit (binary) IPv4 addresses indicating one or more CAPWAP AC available to the WTP.

The DHCPv4 option for CAPWAP has the format shown in the following figure:



option-code: OPTION_CAPWAP_AC_V4 (TBD)

option-length: Length of the 'options' field in octets; MUST be a multiple of four (4).

AC IPv4 Address: IPv4 address of a CAPWAP AC which the WTP may use. The ACs are listed in the order of preference for use by the WTP.

4. IANA Considerations

The following DHCPv4 option code for CAPWAP AC option MUST be assigned by IANA:

Option Name	Value	Described in
OPTION_CAPWAP_AC_V4	TBD	Section 2

The following DHCPv6 option code for CAPWAP AC options MUST be assigned by IANA:

Option Name	Value	Described in
OPTION_CAPWAP_AC_V6	TBD	Section 3

The security considerations in [[RFC2131](#)], [[RFC2132](#)] and [[RFC3315](#)] apply. If an adversary manages to modify the response from a DHCP server or insert its own response, a WTP could be led to contact a rogue CAPWAP AC, possibly one that then intercepts call requests or denies service. CAPWAP's use of DTLS MUST be used to authenticate the CAPWAP peers in the establishment of the session.

In most of the networks, the DHCP exchange that delivers the options prior to network access authentication is neither integrity protected nor origin authenticated. Therefore, the options defined in this document are not the only methods used to determine which AC a WTP should connect to. The CAPWAP protocol [[I-D.ietf-capwap-protocol-specification](#)] defines other AC discovery procedures a WTP MAY utilize.

6. Acknowledgements

The following individuals are acknowledged for their contributions to this protocol specification: Ralph Droms, Margaret Wasserman.

[7.](#) References

[7.1.](#) Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [RFC2131] Droms, R., "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol", [RFC 2131](#), March 1997.
- [RFC2132] Alexander, S. and R. Droms, "DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions", [RFC 2132](#), March 1997.
- [RFC3315] Droms, R., Bound, J., Volz, B., Lemon, T., Perkins, C., and M. Carney, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6)", [RFC 3315](#), July 2003.
- [I-D.ietf-capwap-protocol-specification] Calhoun, P., "CAPWAP Protocol Specification", [draft-ietf-capwap-protocol-specification-10](#) (work in progress), March 2008.

[7.2.](#) Informational References

- [RFC3753] Manner, J. and M. Kojo, "Mobility Related Terminology", [RFC 3753](#), June 2004.

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