

## **The Subnet Selection Option for DHCP**

<[draft-ietf-dhc-subnet-option-05.txt](#)>

Wednesday, June 07, 2000, 4:44 PM

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### Abstract

This memo defines a new DHCP option for selecting the subnet on which to allocate an address. This option would override a DHCP server's normal methods of selecting the subnet on which to allocate an address for a client.

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## [1. Introduction](#)

To select the subnet on which to allocate an address, the DHCP server determines the subnet from which the request originated, and then selects an address on the originating subnet or on a subnet that is on the same network segment as the originating subnet. The subnet from which the request originates can be determined by:

- o Using the subnet address of the giaddr field in the DHCP packet header, or if the giaddr field is zero;
- o Using the subnet address of the local interface on which the DHCP server received the packet.

This memo defines a new DHCP option, the subnet selection option, which allows the DHCP client to specify the subnet on which to allocate an address. This option takes precedence over the methods that the DHCP server uses to determine the subnet on which to select an address.

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 [[RFC2119](#)].

### [1.1. Motivational Example](#)

An example of where this option could be useful is in a device (e.g.: a RAS device) that is allocating addresses on behalf of its clients. In this case the device would be allocating addresses through DHCP and then managing those addresses among its clients.

In this scenario, the device is connected to a private "internal" network on which the DHCP server would be located. The device is also connected to one or more service providing "external" networks (i.e.: the networks that the device's clients are connected to). Furthermore,

the internal network is not IP connected to the external networks,

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although inside the device there is connectivity between the internal and external networks (e.g.: though the backplane).

Recall that the device is allocating addresses for its clients on the external networks and that there is no IP connectivity between the internal network and the external networks. The DHCP requests cannot originate from the external networks since packets cannot be routed between the external network and the internal network. Thus, the DHCP requests must originate from the internal network. The problem with originating the DHCP requests from the internal network is that the DHCP server will allocate addresses on the internal network's subnet, when what is required are addresses on the external subnets. The subnet selection option provides a solution to this problem.

The device would send its DHCP request on the internal subnet, but would include the subnet selection option containing the address of the external subnet on which it requires the address. The subnet selection option instructs the DHCP server to allocate the address on the requested subnet as opposed to the normal operation of allocating the address on the subnet from which the DHCP request originated.

## 2. Subnet Selection Option Definition

The subnet selection option is a DHCP option. The option contains a single IP address that is the address of a subnet. The value for the subnet address is determined by taking any IP address on the subnet and ANDing that address with the subnet mask (i.e.: the network and subnet bits are left alone and the remaining (address) bits are set to zero). When the DHCP server is allocating an address and this option is present then the DHCP server MUST allocate the address on either:

- o the subnet specified in the subnet selection option, or;
- o a subnet on the same network segment as the subnet specified in the subnet selection option.

The format of the option is:

Code	Len	IP Address			
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					
TBD	4	A1	A2	A3	A4
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					

Servers supporting this option MUST return an identical copy of the option to any client that sends it, regardless of whether or not the client requests the option in a parameter request list. Clients using this option MUST discard DHCP OFFER or DHCP ACK packets that do not contain this option.

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This option does not require changes to operations or features of the DHCP server other than to select the subnet on which to allocate an address. For example, the handling of DHCPDISCOVER for an unknown subnet should continue to operate unchanged.

When this option is present and the server supports this option, the server **MUST NOT** offer an address that is not on the requested subnet or network segment.

During an address renew, the DHCP server may send a DHCPACK directly to the allocated address, however packets from the DHCP server may not be routable to the address. Thus, in all packets that the DHCP client sends that contain the subnet selection option, the giaddr field in the BOOTP header **MUST** be set to an IP address on which the DHCP client will accept DHCP packets (e.g.: the address of the subnet connected to the internal network).

The IP address to which a DHCP server sends a reply to **MUST** be the same as it would chose when this option is not present.

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### **4. IANA Considerations**

IANA has assigned a value of TBD for the DHCP option code described in this document.

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## **5. Acknowledgements**

This document is the result of work undertaken the by DHCP working group. Thanks to Ted Lemon, Tim Aston and Ralph Droms for their helpful comments in this work.

## **6. Security Considerations**

DHCP currently provides no authentication or security mechanisms. Potential exposures to attack are discussed is [section 7](#) of the protocol specification [[RFC2131](#)].

The subnet selection option allows for the DHCP client to specify the subnet on which to allocate an address. This would allow a client to perform a more complete address-pool exhaustion attack since the client would no longer be restricted to attacking address-pools on just its local subnet. Under the current DHCP security model there is no methods available to circumvent this type of attack.

## **7. References**

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [RFC 2119](#), [BCP 14](#), March 1997.

[RFC2131] Droms, R. "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol", [RFC 2131](#), March 1997.

[RFC2132] Alexander, S. and Droms, R., "DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions", [RFC 2132](#), March 1997.

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