

Network Working Group
Internet Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: April 21, 2013

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October 22, 2012

RADIUS Attribute for MAP

[draft-jiang-softwire-map-radius-02.txt](#)

Status of this Memo

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Abstract

Mapping of Address and Port (MAP) is a stateless mechanism for running IPv4 over IPv6-only infrastructure. It provides both IPv4 and IPv6 connectivity services simultaneously during the IPv4/IPv6 co-existing period. The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) MAP options has been defined to configure MAP Customer Edge (CE). However, in many networks, the configuration information may be stored in Authentication Authorization and Accounting (AAA) servers while user configuration is mainly from Broadband Network Gateway (BNG) through DHCPv6 protocol. This document defines a Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) attribute that carries MAP configuration information from AAA server to BNG. The MAP RADIUS attribute are designed following the simplify principle. It provides just enough information to form the correspondent DHCPv6 MAP option.

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1. Introduction

Recently providers start to deploy IPv6 and consider how to transit to IPv6. Mapping of Address and Port (MAP) [[I-D.ietf-software-map](#)] is a stateless mechanism for running IPv4 over IPv6-only infrastructure. It provides both IPv4 and IPv6 connectivity services simultaneously during the IPv4/IPv6 co-existing period. MAP has adopted Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) [[RFC3315](#)] as auto-configuring protocol. The MAP Customer Edge (CE) uses the DHCPv6 extension options [[I-D.mdt-software-map-dhcp-option](#)] to discover MAP Border Relay (in tunnel model only) and to configure relevant MAP rules.

In many networks, user configuration information may be managed by AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) servers. Current AAA servers communicate using the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) [[RFC2865](#)] protocol. In a fixed line broadband network, the Broadband Network Gateways (BNGs) act as the access gateway of users. The BNGs are assumed to embed a DHCPv6 server function that allows them to locally handle any DHCPv6 requests initiated by hosts.

Since the MAP configuration information is stored in AAA servers and user configuration is mainly through DHCPv6 protocol between BNGs and hosts/CEs, new RADIUS attributes are needed to propagate the information from AAA servers to BNGs. The MAP RADIUS attribute are designed following the simplify principle, while providing enough information to form the correspondent DHCPv6 MAP option. [[I-D.mdt-software-map-dhcp-option](#)].

2. Terminology

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](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

The terms MAP CE and MAP Border Relay are defined in [[I-D.ietf-software-map](#)].

3. MAP Configuration process with RADIUS

The below Figure 1 illustrates how the RADIUS protocol and DHCPv6 cooperate to provide MAP CE with MAP configuration information.

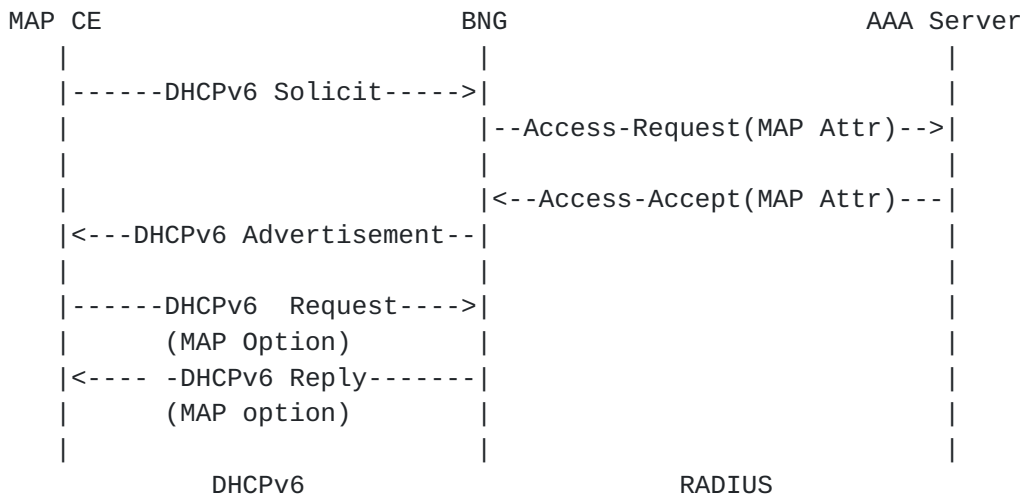


Figure 1: the cooperation between DHCPv6 and RADIUS

BNGs act as a RADIUS client and as a DHCPv6 server. First, a BNG receives a DHCPv6 Solicit message from the MAP CE. It initiates the BNG to request correspondent user authentication from the relevant AAA server using RADIUS protocol. A MAP configuration request may also be sent in the same message. If the user is authenticated by the AAA server, an Access-Accept message is acknowledged with the MAP-Configuration Attribute (defined in the next Section). After the BNG responding the user an Advertisement message, the user requests for a MAP Option. Then, the BNG can reply the user using the DHCPv6 protocol.

In the abovementioned scenario, the Access-Request packet contains a Service-Type attribute with the value Authorize Only (17), thus according to [\[RFC5080\]](#) the Access-Request packet MUST contain a State attribute.

Figure 2 describes another scenario, in which the authentication operation is not coupled with DHCPv6. In the authentication stage, which may be initiated by other user behavior, such as PPP dial-up, the BNG obtains the MAP configuration information from the AAA server through the RADIUS protocol. When the user requests the MAP Option, the BNG replies with a MAP option in DHCPv6 Reply message.

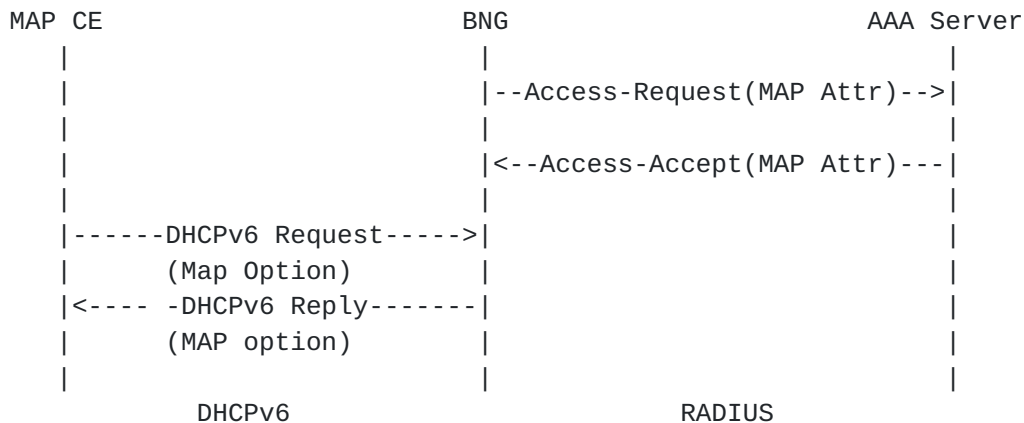


Figure 2: the cooperation between DHCPv6 and RADIUS

After receiving the MAP-Configuration Attribute in the initial Access-Accept, the BNG MUST store the received MAP configuration parameters locally. When the MAP CE sends a DHCPv6 Request message to request an extension of the lifetimes for the assigned address, the BNG does not have to initiate a new Access-Request towards the AAA server to request the MAP configuration parameters. The BNG retrieves the previously stored MAP configuration parameters and use them in its reply.

If the DHCPv6 server to which the DHCPv6 Request message was sent at time T1 has not responded, the DHCPv6 client enters the Rebind state and attempts to contact any server. In this scenario the BNG receiving the DHCPv6 message MUST initiate a new Access-Request towards the AAA server. The BNG MAY include the MAP-Configuration Attribute in its Access-Request. If the BNG does not receive the MAP-Configuration Attribute in the Access-Accept it MAY fallback to a pre-configured default MAP configuration, if any.

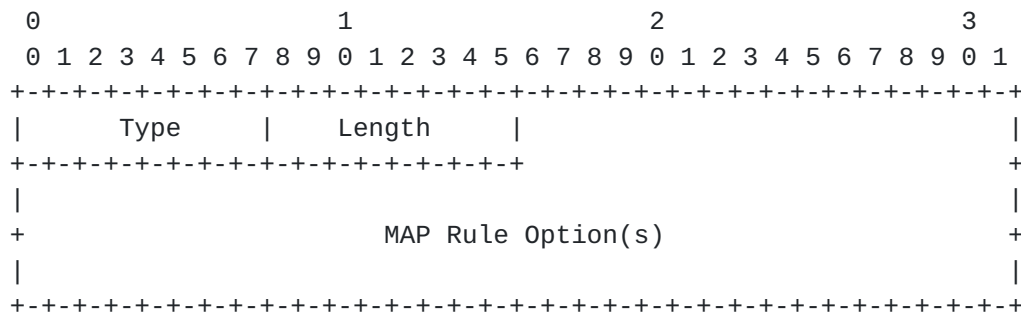
4. Attributes

This section defines MAP-Rule Attribute which is used in the MAP scenario. The attribute design follows [\[RFC6158\]](#).

The MAP RADIUS attribute are designed following the simplify principle. The sub options are organized into two categories: the necessary and the optional.

4.1. MAP-Configuration Attribute

The MAP-Configuration Attribute is structured as follows:



Type

TBD

Length

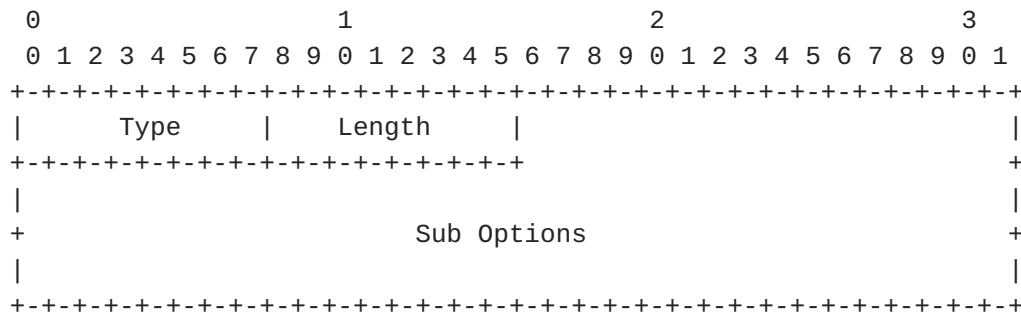
2 + the length of the Rule option(s)

MAP Rule Option (s)

a variable field that may contains one or more Rule option(s), defined in [Section 4.2](#).

4.2. MAP Rule Options

Depending on deployment scenario, one Default Mapping rule and zero or more other type Mapping Rules MUST be included in one MAP-Configuration Attribute.



Type

- 1 Default Mapping Rule
- 2 Basic Mapping Rule (Not Forwarding Mapping Rule)
- 3 Forwarding Mapping Rule (Not Basic Mapping Rule)

4 Basic & Forwarding Mapping Rule

Length

2 + the length of the sub options

Sub Option

a variable field that contains necessary sub options defined in [Section 4.3](#) and zero or several optional sub options, defined in [Section 4.4](#).

4.3. Sub Options for MAP Rule Option

The sub options do not include EA-Len Embedded-Address length , because it can be calculated by the combine of prefix4len, prefix6-len, PSID and offset bits.

4.3.1. Rule-IPv6-Prefix Sub Option

The Rule-IPv6-Prefix Sub Option is necessary for every MAP Rule option. It should appear for once and only once.

The IPv6 Prefix sub option is follow the framed IPv6 prefix designed in [[RFC3162](#)].



SubType

1 (SubType number, for the Rule-IPv6-Prefix6 sub option)

SubLen

20 (the length of the Rule-IPv6-Prefix6 sub option)

Reserved

Reserved for future usage. It should be set to all zero.

prefix6-len

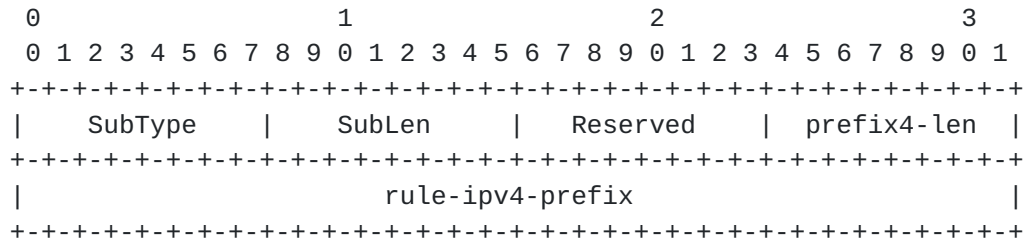
length of the IPv6 prefix, specified in the rule-ipv6-prefix field, expressed in bits

rule-ipv6-prefix

a 128-bits field that specifies an IPv6 prefix that appears in a MAP rule

"For the encapsulation mode the Rule IPv6 prefix can be the full IPv6 address of the BR." [[I-D.ietf-software-map](#)]

4.3.2. Rule-IPv4-Prefix Sub Option



SubType

2 (SubType number, for the Rule-IPv4-Prefix6 sub option)

SubLen

8 (the length of the Rule-IPv4-Prefix6 sub option)

Reserved

Reserved for future usage. It should be set to all zero.

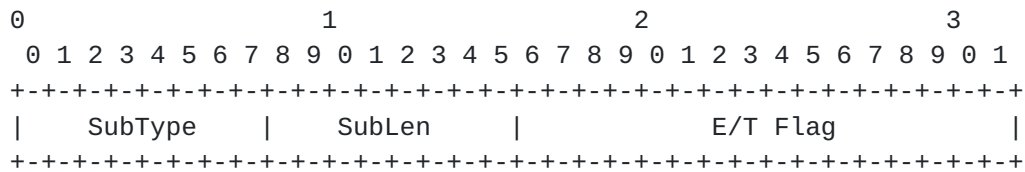
Prefix4-len

length of the IPv6 prefix, specified in the rule-ipv6-prefix field, expressed in bits

rule-ipv4-prefix

a 32-bits field that specifies an IPv4 prefix that appears in a MAP rule

4.3.3. Encapsulation/Translation Flag Sub Option



SubType

3 (SubType number, for the E/T flag sub option)

SubLen

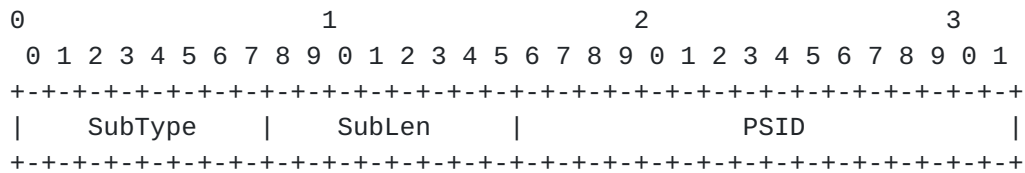
4 (the length of the E/T flag sub option)

E/T Flag

indicate the MAP transport mode: encapsulation or translation.
all 0 for encapsulation, all 1 for translation.

If this sub option is not present, the default is to be assumed as encapsulation mode.

4.3.4. PSID Sub Option



SubType

4 (SubType number, for the PSID Sub Option sub option)

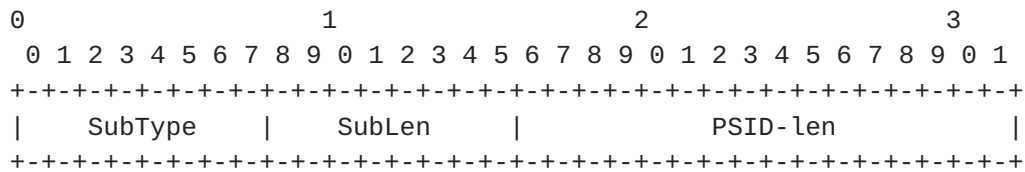
SubLen

4 (the length of the PSID Sub Option sub option)

PSID (Port-set ID)

Explicit 16-bit (unsigned word) PSID value. The PSID value algorithmically identifies a set of ports assigned to a CE. The first k-bits on the left of this 2-octets field is the PSID value. The remaining (16-k) bits on the right are padding zeros.

4.3.5. PSID Length Sub Option



SubType

5 (SubType number, for the PSID Length sub option)

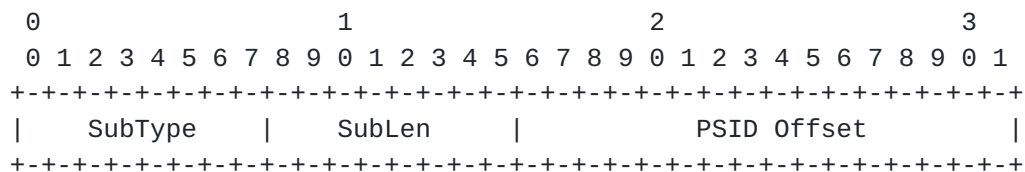
SubLen

4 (the length of the PSID Length sub option)

PSID-len

Bit length value of the number of significant bits in the PSID field. (also known as 'k'). When set to 0, the PSID field is to be ignored. After the first 'a' bits, there are k bits in the port number representing valid of PSID. Subsequently, the address sharing ratio would be 2^k .

4.3.6. PSID Offset Sub Option



SubType

6 (SubType number, for the PSID Offset sub option)

SubLen

4 (the length of the PSID Offset sub option)

PSID Offset

4 bits long field that specifies the numeric value for the MAP algorithm's excluded port range/offset bits (A-bits), as per

section 5.1.1 in [[I-D.ietf-softwire-map](#)]. Default must be set to 4.

4.4. Table of attributes

The following table provides a guide to which attributes may be found in which kinds of packets, and in what quantity.

Request	Accept	Reject	Challenge	Accounting	#	Attribute
0-1	0-1	0	0	Request	0-1	TBD1 MAP- Configuration

The following table defines the meaning of the above table entries.

- 0 This attribute MUST NOT be present in packet.
- 0+ Zero or more instances of this attribute MAY be present in packet.
- 0-1 Zero or one instance of this attribute MAY be present in packet.
- 1 Exactly one instance of this attribute MUST be present in packet.

5. Diameter Considerations

This attribute is usable within either RADIUS or Diameter [[RFC3588](#)]. Since the Attributes defined in this document will be allocated from the standard RADIUS type space, no special handling is required by Diameter entities.

6. Security Considerations

Known security vulnerabilities of the RADIUS protocol are discussed in [RFC 2607](#) [[RFC2607](#)], [RFC 2865](#) [[RFC2865](#)], and [RFC 2869](#) [[RFC2869](#)]. Use of IPsec [[RFC4301](#)] for providing security when RADIUS is carried in IPv6 is discussed in [RFC 3162](#) [[RFC3162](#)].

Security considerations for the Diameter protocol are discussed in [RFC 3588](#) [[RFC3588](#)].

7. IANA Considerations

This document requires the assignment of two new RADIUS Attributes Types in the "Radius Types" registry (currently located at <http://www.iana.org/assignments/radius-types> for the following attributes:

- o MAP-Configuration TBD1

IANA should allocate the numbers from the standard RADIUS Attributes space using the "IETF Review" policy [[RFC5226](#)].

8. Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank for valuable comments.

9. References

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- [RFC4301] Kent, S. and K. Seo, "Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol", [RFC 4301](#), December 2005.
- [RFC5080] Nelson, D. and DeKok A., "Common Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) Implementation Issues and Suggested Fixes", [RFC 5080](#), December 2007.
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T. Mrugalski, et al., "DHCPv6 Options for Mapping of Address and Port", [draft-mdt-softwire-map-dhcp-option](#), working in progress.

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