

SLAP quadrant selection options for DHCPv6

draft-bernardos-dhc-slap-quadrant-01

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Background

- (Bernie summarized it already on his slides)
- IEEE 802c has defined a new "optional Structured Local Address Plan" (SLAP)
 - 4 regions (quadrants) in the local MAC address space, with different assignment approaches
 - Quadrant "Extended Local Identifier" (ELI): addresses are assigned based on a Company ID (CID)
 - 24 bits available
 - Quadrant "Standard Assigned Identifier" (SAI): addresses are assigned based on a protocol specified in an IEEE 802 standard
 - 44 bits are available
 - Quadrant "Administratively Assigned Identifier" (AAI): addresses are assigned locally by an administrator
 - 44 bits are available
 - Quadrant "Reserved for future use"

Background



Figure 1: IEEE 48-bit MAC address structure

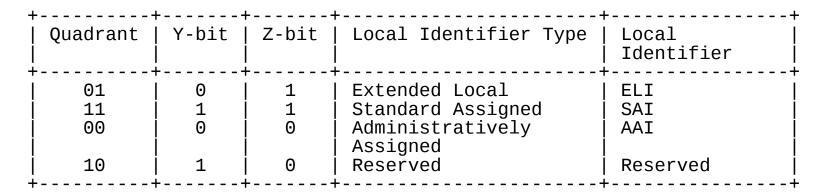


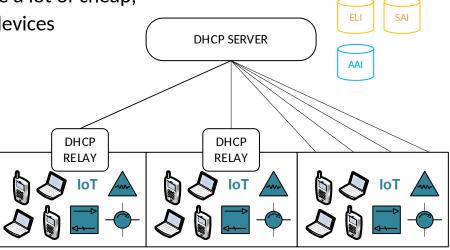
Figure 2: SLAP quadrants

Motivation / Problem Statement

- The IEEE is working on mechanisms to allocate addresses in the SAI quadrant (IEEE 802.1CQ project)
- Some work also at the IETF: draft-bvtm-dhc-macassign specifies DHCPv6 extensions to handle the local MAC address assignments
- In this document, we complement ongoing IETF work with mechanisms to allow choosing the SLAP quadrant to use in the allocation of the MAC address to the requesting device/client
 - Why is this needed? Next slides...

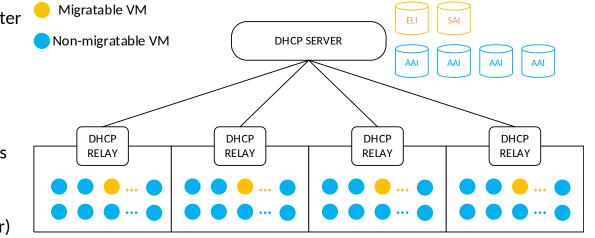
SLAP quadrant selection: some scenarios

- WiFi terminals
 - Interfaces come with "burned in" MAC address (using OUI)
 - Now there is the need to assign local addresses:
 - IoT (Internet of Things): where there are a lot of cheap, sometimes short lived and disposable devices
 - Devices typically not moving
 - Any quadrant would be good but ELI/SAI quadrants might be more suitable in some scenarios (e.g. if it is needed that the addresses belong to the CID assigned to the IoT communication device vendor)
 - Privacy: issues can be mitigated by using & changing local random addresses
 - Devices typically mobile
 - AAI is probably the best quadrant, as it is best fit for randomization, and addresses are not required to survive after a change of network



SLAP quadrant selection: some scenarios

- Hypervisor: migratable vs non-migratable functions
 - The hypervisor typically assigns addresses to VMs
 - Data centers may divide addressing space in regions. 2 situations:
 - Migratable functions:
 - VMs might be moved to a different data center
 - Context needs to be maintained
 - Devices typically not moving
 - ELI/SAI SLAP quadrants are more appropriate (can be centrally allocated by the server)
 - Non-migratable functions:
 - VMs not moving

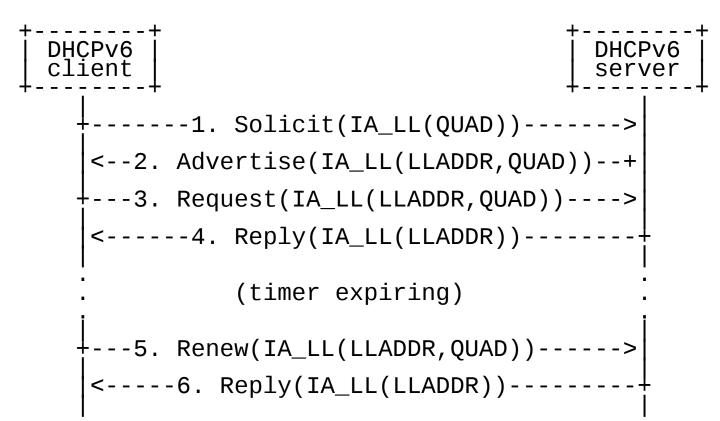


- —Large Data Center-
- AAI SLAP quadrant is more suitable: each data center/region can use its own space without coordination to check for duplicates

SLAP quadrant selection mechanisms

- How to perform quadrant selection? Some examples
 - IoT scenario. Different parameters can be considered:
 - Type of IoT deployment: AAI for small deployments, ELI or SAI for large ones
 - Mobility: if mobile, SAI or AAI might be better to minimize address collisions
 - Managed/unmanaged
 - Operation/battery lifetime
 - WiFi device
 - Need for privacy based on context, profiles, app triggers, etc
 - Data center scenario
 - Hypervisor uses info from CMS/VIM: Migratable/Non-migratable VM, VM connectivity characteristics, etc.

SLAP quadrant selection: DHCPv6 extensions



• SLAP quadrant indicated by the relay (client-relayserver signaling) also described in the draft

QUAD IA_LL option

- option-len:2 * number of included (quadrant, preference)
- quadrant-n: Identifier of the quadrant
 (0: AAI, 1: ELI: 2, SAI: 3, 4: reserved)
- pref-n: Preference associated to quadrant-n

Next steps

- Is this work of interest to DHC?
 - Extensions to draft-bvtm-dhc-mac-assign
- Provide feedback to authors about draft