

Updates from Address Selection Design Team

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Address Selection

- Who ?
 - Composed of 16 people, working for almost 2 years !
 - Chartered to work on RFC3484 policy table updating mechanism
- What have we done ?
 - Examined the problematic cases to see:
 - how dynamic the updating mechanism needs to be.
 - what kind of policy needs be distributed.
 - Examined the solution space including a policy merging algorithm.

After IETF 77

- We worked intensively after IETF77
 - to discuss the remaining issues and almost reach consensus within the DT.
 - kicked by BBF's demands for a mechanism to update address selection policy.
 - **draft-troan-ipv6-multihome-without-ipv6-nat**
 - to propose the next step forward, after the investigation and discussion.

Recent discussions/changes in

draft-ietf-6man-addr-select-considerations-02

- Configuration frequency and timing
 - Frequent policy changes are due to routing changes or host mobility, where routing hints (ICMP errors) for address selection may help
 - In a managed site, there is likely to be a managed policy, and DHCP available
- The handling policy conflict is a host issue, how to deliver the policy is a network issue
 - We focus on the network issue, since the host issue is common with many other parameters
- We should avoid delaying progression of a 3484 policy update method applicable to e.g. managed enterprise networks

Proposal from DT 1/3

- Re. Policy Merging
 - By its nature, conflict always happens when you merge two set of policies.
 - A heuristic approach can merge policies. But, there is no distinct/ established algorithm for it.
 - So, we propose not to standardize the merging process. (at least for now)
 - This issue should be up to an implementation or a user, just like DNS server selection.
 - e.g. The NIF metrics are used for choosing primary interface and can be used for policy set selection.
 - The candidate algorithm is explored in [draft-arifumi-6man-addr-select-conflict](#)



Proposal 2/3

- Re. What protocol carries the policy
 - RA is better to work with the routing.
 - Easy to reflect routing status, easy to update.
 - DHCP is better in management.
 - it has a lot more space.
 - host-specific policy enforcement.
 - DHCP-relay function is useful in large-scale network.
 - Don't see any other good protocols if we will support general environments like enterprise, residential network, etc.
- So, we propose to go with DHCP, and if necessary RA and ICMP error based mechanism supplementary.

Proposal 3/3

- Re. RFC 3484 revision
 - It's known to have several faults, and obviously needs update
 - DT improves the revision proposal:
 - **draft-arifumi-6man-rfc3484-revise-03**
 - 6to4/teredo is de-prioritized than IPv4
 - protection from mis-use of deprecated addresses
 - TBD: NAT64 WKP should be included in the default policy
 - DT proposes these changes to the default rules should be made, along with policy distribution mechanism.

In the end

- 6man is now in adoption call for RFC3484 revision
 - draft-arifumi-6man-rfc3484-revise-03
- We prefer 6man as a home for policy distribution.
We need input from from dhc and mif wg.
 - draft-fujisaki-dhc-addr-select-opt