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Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4 and DHCPv6) Options for
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Abstract

This document defines new Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4 and DHCPv6) options providing lists of IP addresses that can be used to locate network management services, specifically for the collection of logs and of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) notifications.

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1. Introduction

New networks such as 3GPP Long Term Evolution (LTE) are being deployed today with tens of thousands of network nodes. All of these nodes have to be configured and monitored for the network to operate correctly. Any steps to automate this process will be helpful to reduce the cost of deployment.

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4 [RFC2131] and DHCPv6 [RFC3315]) is a relevant tool for this purpose. It provides a number of existing options to allow a node to acquire its configuration file and to locate key servers in the network. However, the existing options have been defined more with end hosts than with network nodes in mind. Network nodes require active management, and therefore need to acquire the addresses of their management servers.

This document is specifically focussed on the requirement for event reporting. To that end, it defines new DHCP options capable of listing:

- o one or more addresses of SYSLOG [RFC5424] collectors;
- o one or more addresses of SNMP [RFC3410] entities hosting Notification Receiver applications.

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].

2. DHC Options for SYSLOG

The SYSLOG protocol [RFC5424] supports several transport mappings. According to RFC 5424, implementations MUST support the TLS/TCP-based transport defined in [RFC5425] and they SHOULD also support the UDP-based transport defined in [RFC5426] for compatibility with traditional SYSLOG. An optional transport of SYSLOG messages over DTLS/DCCP and DTLS/UDP is defined in [RFC6012].

The DHC options described below provide a list of IPv4 or IPv6 addresses of SYSLOG collectors in order of preference. The client SHOULD use the addresses sequentially but may be configured to try secure and/or congestion aware transports before falling back to transports that are not congestion aware or insecure. As such, the client may prefer to select an address providing a secure congestion aware transport even if it is listed with lower preference.

2.1. SYSLOG Collector Address Option for DHCPv4

This section describes the SYSLOG IPv4 Address Option for DHCPv4. The SYSLOG IPv4 Address Option begins with an option code followed by a length octet. The value of the length octet does not include itself or the option code. The option layout is depicted below:

Code	Len	IPv4 Address 1				IPv4 Address 2		
TBD1	n	a1	a2	a3	a4	a1	a2	...

The code for the SYSLOG DHCPv4 option is [IANA: TBD1]. The minimum length of the option is 4 octets, and the length MUST always be a multiple of 4.

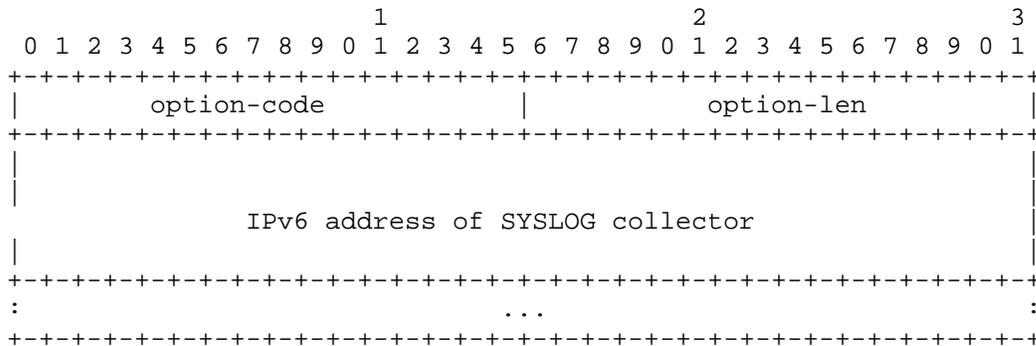
The option MUST NOT be specified by the DHCPv4 client, as it is intended only to be returned from the DHCPv4 server. If the DHCPv4 client wants to receive this information from the server, it needs to include the number [IANA: TBD1] in the "DHCP Parameter Request List" option (55).

Server addresses SHOULD be listed in order of preference, and the client SHOULD use the addresses sequentially but may be configured to use addresses in a different order according to some local policy (e.g., the client prefers secure and/or congestion aware transports as described above).

Historical note: DHCPv4 option 7 was originally defined (Section 3.9 of [RFC2132]) to provide the addresses of one or more log servers. However, the logging technology concerned was specified to be "MIT-LCS UDP log servers". It seems preferable to define a new option for SYSLOG collectors.

2.2. SYSLOG Collector Address Option for DHCPv6

This section describes the SYSLOG IPv6 Address Option for DHCPv6. The SYSLOG IPv6 Address Option begins with an option-code followed by the option-len. The value of the option-len does not include itself or the option-code. The option layout is depicted below:



The option-code of the SYSLOG DHCPv6 option OPTION_SYSLOG_COLLECTOR is [IANA: TBD2]. The minimum option-len is 16 octets, and the length MUST always be a multiple of 16.

The option MUST NOT appear in other than the following messages: Solicit, Advertise, Request, Renew, Rebind, Information-Request and Reply. The option number for these options MAY appear in the Option Request Option (6) in the following messages: Solicit, Request, Renew, Rebind, Information-Request and Reconfigure.

The addresses SHOULD be listed in order of preference, and the client SHOULD use the addresses sequentially but may be configured to use addresses in a different order according to some local policy (e.g., the client prefers secure and/or congestion aware transports as described above).

3. DHC Options for SNMP

The SNMP protocol [RFC3410] supports several transport mappings. The preferred IP-based transport is SNMP over UDP [RFC3417]. An experimental transport of SNMP over TCP is defined in [RFC3430]. An optional standards-track transport of SNMP over SSH is defined in [RFC5592] while optional standards-track transports over TLS and DTLS are defined in [RFC6353]

The DHC options described below provide a list of IPv4 or IPv6 addresses of SNMP entities hosting Notification Receiver applications in order of preference. The client SHOULD use the addresses sequentially but may be configured to try secure and/or congestion aware transports before falling back to transports that are not congestion aware or insecure. As such, the client may prefer to select an address providing a secure congestion aware transport even if it is listed with lower preference.

3.1. SNMP Notification Receiver Address Option for DHCPv4

This section describes the SNMP IPv4 Address Option for DHCPv4. The SNMP IPv4 Address Option begins with an option code followed by a length octet. The value of the length octet does not include itself or the option code. The option layout is depicted below:

Code	Len	IPv4 Address 1				IPv4 Address 2	
TBD3	n	a1	a2	a3	a4	a1	a2 ...

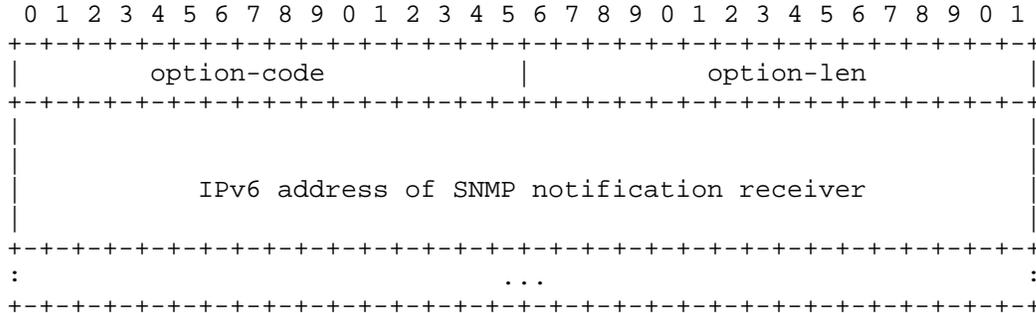
The code for the SNMP notification receiver DHCPv4 option is [IANA: TBD3]. The minimum length of the option is 4 octets, and the length MUST always be a multiple of 4.

The option MUST NOT be specified by the DHCPv4 client, as it is intended only to be returned from the DHCPv4 server. If the DHCPv4 client wants to receive this information from the server, it needs to include the number [IANA: TBD3] in the "DHCP Parameter Request List" option (55).

The addresses SHOULD be listed in order of preference, and the client SHOULD use the addresses sequentially but may be configured to use addresses in a different order according to some local policy (e.g., the client prefers secure and/or congestion aware transports as described above).

3.2. SNMP Notification Receiver Address Option for DHCPv6

This section describes the SNMP IPv6 Address Option for DHCPv6. The SNMP IPv6 Address Option begins with an option-code followed by the option-len. The value of the option-len does not include itself or the option-code. The option layout is depicted below:



The option-code of the SNMP notification receiver DHCPv6 option OPTION_SNMP_NOT_RECEIVER is [IANA: TBD4]. The minimum option-len is 16 octets, and the length MUST always be a multiple of 16.

The option MUST NOT appear in other than the following messages: Solicit, Advertise, Request, Renew, Rebind, Information-Request and Reply. The option number for these options MAY appear in the Option Request Option (6) in the following messages: Solicit, Request, Renew, Rebind, Information-Request and Reconfigure.

Server addresses SHOULD be listed in order of preference, and the client SHOULD use the addresses sequentially but may be configured to use addresses in a different order according to some local policy (e.g., the client prefers secure and/or congestion aware transports as described above).

4. Security Considerations

The security considerations in [RFC2131] and [RFC3315]) apply. If an adversary manages to modify the response from a DHCPv4 or DHCPv6 server or insert its own response, a node could be led to contact a rogue network management server.

It is recommended to use the DHCPv4 authentication option described in [RFC3118] where available. This will also protect against denial-of-service attacks to DHCP servers. [RFC3118] provides mechanisms for both entity authentication and message authentication.

In IPv6 networks using DHCPv6, it is recommended that clients use authentication of DHCPv6 messages as described in Section 21 of [RFC3315].

In deployments where DHCPv4 or DHCPv6 authentication is not available, lower-layer security services may be sufficient to protect DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 messages.

5. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to assign [IANA: TBD1] and [IANA: TBD3] as option codes in the "DHCP Option Codes" registry. The desired entries are shown in Table 1.

Tag	Name	Data Length	Meaning	Reference
TBD1	SYSLOG Collector Address	N	N/4 SYSLOG collector addresses	RFCxxxx
TBD3	SNMP Notification Receiver Address	N	N/4 SNMP Notification Receiver addresses	RFCxxxx

Table 1: DHCPv4 Option Codes For Network Management Servers

IANA is requested to assign [IANA: TBD2] as an option code from the "DHCPv6 Options Codes" registry for OPTION_SYSLOG_COLLECTOR, with reference RFCxxxx.

IANA is requested to assign [IANA: TBD4] as an option code from the "DHCPv6 Options Codes" registry for OPTION_SNMP_NOT_RECEIVER, with reference RFCxxxx.

RFC Editor's Note: RFCxxxx denotes the present document.

6. Acknowledgements

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7.2. Informational References

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"Introduction and Applicability Statements for Internet-
Standard Management Framework", RFC 3410, December 2002.

Appendix A. Relationship to the SNMP Configuration MIB Modules

The SNMP notification receiver address DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 options defined in Section 3.1 and Section 3.2 provide the basic information to setup a target in the SNMP-TARGET-MIB and the SNMP-NOTIFICATION-MIB [RFC3413]. After selecting the transport (e.g., by probing the availability of possible SNMP transport endpoints according to some local policy, a volatile entry in the snmpTargetTable can be created as follows (assuming xyz is some suitable unique handle for the received DHCP option):

```
snmpTargetAddrName      = "dhcp-xyz"          (INDEX)
snmpTargetAddrTDomain   = snmpUDPDomain
snmpTargetAddrTAddress  = "a.b.c.d"
snmpTargetAddrTimeout   = 1500                (DEFVAL)
snmpTargetAddrRetryCount = 3                  (DEFVAL)
snmpTargetAddrTagList   = "dhcp-xyz-tag"
snmpTargetAddrParams    = "dhcp-xyz-param"
snmpTargetAddrStorageType = volatile(2)
snmpTargetAddrRowStatus = active(1)
```

A matching volatile entry in the snmpNotifyTable can also be easily created:

```
snmpNotifyName          = "dhcp-xyz"          (INDEX)
snmpNotifyTag           = "dhcp-xyz-tag"
snmpNotifyType          = trap(1)            (DEFVAL)
snmpNotifyStorageType   = volatile(2)
snmpNotifyRowStatus     = active(1)
```

In addition, an entry in the snmpTargetParamsTable is needed. Its structure for SNMPv3/USM user "joe" is as follows:

```
snmpTargetParamsName      = "dhcp-xyz-param"    (INDEX)
snmpTargetParamsMPModel   = 3                  (SNMPv3)
snmpTargetParamsSecurityModel = 3              (USM)
snmpTargetParamsSecurityName = "joe"
snmpTargetParamsSecurityLevel = authNoPriv(2)
snmpTargetParamsStorageType = volatile(2)
snmpTargetParamsRowStatus  = active(1)
```

Creation of a suitable entry in the `snmpTargetParamsTable` requires local information. Depending on the security model, additional information will be necessary.

The creation of a suitable `snmpTargetParamsTable` entry may either be dynamic (i.e., the entry is created upon receipt of a DHC lease using some local policy information and deleted when the DHC lease expires) or suitable `snmpTargetParamsTable` entries may be pre-provisioned based on the expected naming of the target entries that are created dynamically. Implementations may also pre-provision `snmpTargetAddrTable` entries and only dynamically create suitable `snmpNotifyTable` entries.

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