

# Homenet Naming DHCP Options

draft-mglt-homenet-naming-architecture-dhc-options-01

draft-mglt-homenet-front-end-naming-delegation-03

**D. Migault, W. Cloetens, C. Griffiths, R. Weber**

03/01/2014- IETF89- London

# Table of Contents

- Homenet Front End Naming Architecture
- Setting up the Architecture
- DHCP Options
- Scopes
- Zero-Conf vs Least-Conf

# Homenet Front End Naming Architecture

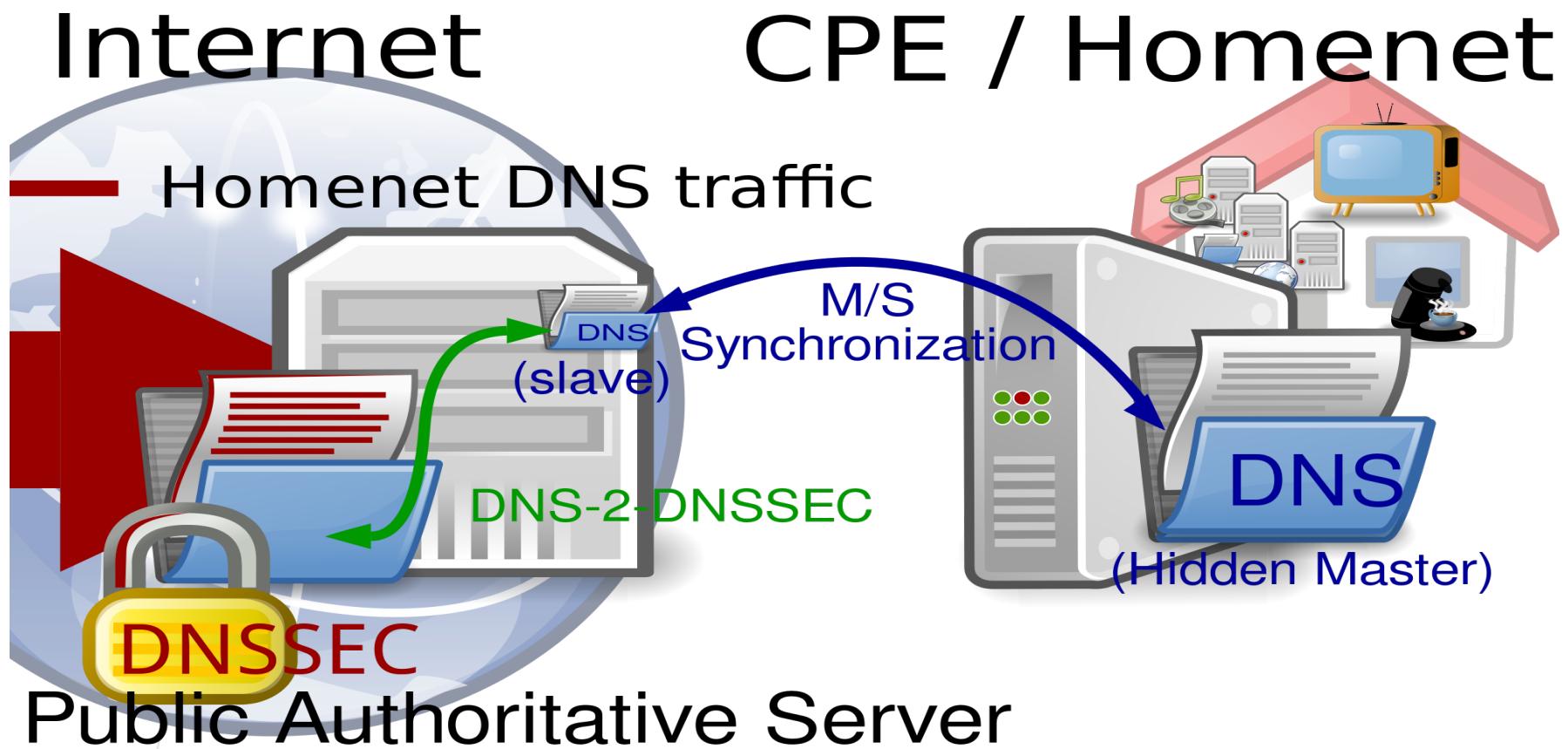
## Homenet Front End Naming Architecture

- Enables the Homenet to outsource the public DNS/DNSSEC service
- Re-uses DNS master slave synchronization between:
  - ▶ A (hidden) master on the CPE
  - ▶ A Slave on the Public Authoritative Name Server Set
  - ▶ Publication is performed on the Public Authoritative Master
- Defines how to set the CPE

## Homenet Front End Naming Architecture does NOT:

- Specify how to set the public zone
- Specify how DNS works within the Homenet

# Front End Naming Architecture



# Homenet Front End Naming Architecture

`draft-mglt-homenet-front-end-naming-delegation-03`

- Defines the Front End Homenet Naming Architecture.
- Defines how the CPE SHOULD set it.

`draft-mglt-homenet-naming-architecture-dhc-options-01`

- Defines DHCP Options to set the Front End Homenet Naming Architecture
- Achieve Zero-Conf or Least-Conf

# What information the CPE needs?

- Necessary information to setup the DNS Homenet Zone
  - ▶ The Registered Homenet Domain
  - ▶ Public Authoritative Master (NS, FQDNs, IPs)
- Necessary information to synchronize the DNS Homenet Zone
  - ▶ Public Authoritative Name Server Set
  - ▶ Security credentials secure the communication
- Necessary information to synchronize the DNS Homenet Reverse Zone
  - ▶ Reverse Public Authoritative Name Server Set
  - ▶ Security credentials secure the communication

# DHCP Zone Template Option

Necessary information to setup the DNS Homenet Zone:

```
dig "Zone Template FQDN" @"Authoritative DNS Server IP6" AXFR
    [-k TSIG_KEY] [-k SIG-0_KEY ] [+dnssec]

0           1           2           3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      OPTION_DNS_ZONE_TEMPLATE   |      option-len
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|
|          Authoritative DNS Server IP6
|
+-----+
|  Security
+-----+
|
|          Zone Template FQDN
|
+-----+
```

# Example of Zone Template

```
$ORIGIN example.com
$TTL 1h

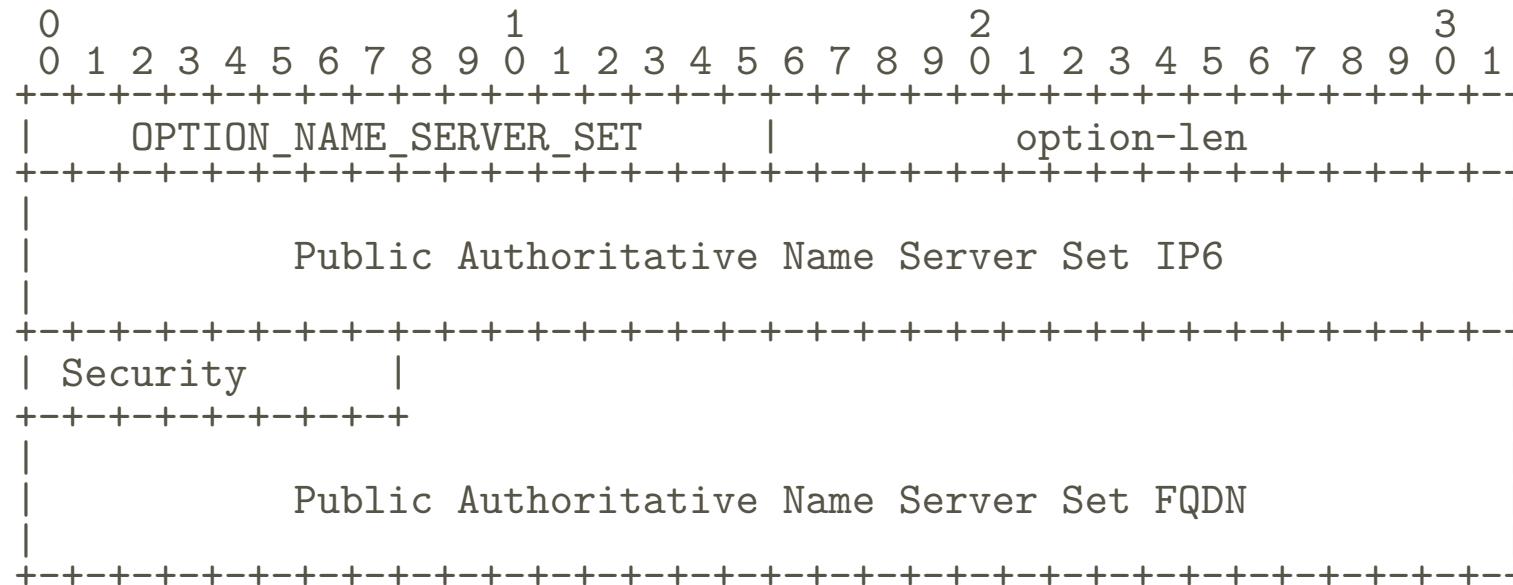
@ IN SOA public.autho.servers.example.net
    hostmaster.example.com. (
        2013120710 ; serial number of this zone file
        1d          ; slave refresh
        2h          ; slave retry time in case of a problem
        4w          ; slave expiration time
        1h          ; maximum caching time in case of failed
                    ; lookups
    )
@ NS public.autho.servers.example.net

public.autho.servers.example.net A @IP1
public.autho.servers.example.net A @IP2
public.autho.servers.example.net AAAA @IP3
public.autho.servers.example.net AAAA @IP4
```

[TO BE COMPLETED BY THE CPE]

# DHCP Name Server Set Option

Necessary information to synchronize the DNS Homenet Zone



## CPE (Hidden) Master

- Sends a NOTIFY to "Public Authoritative Name Server Set IP6"
- Secures the communication with "Security" (NULL / TSIG / SIG-0)

# DHCP Reverse Name Server Set Option

Necessary information to synchronize the DNS Homenet Reverse Zone



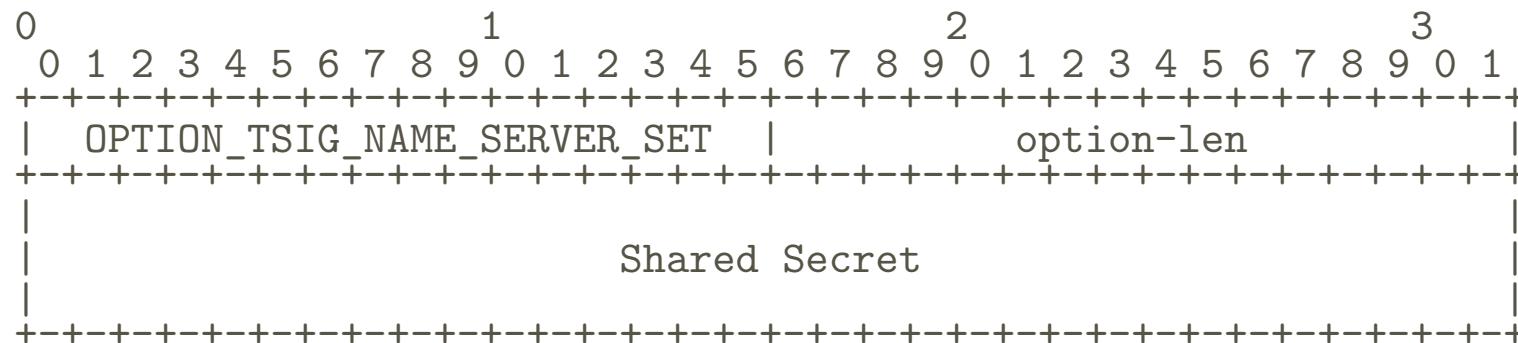
## CPE (Hidden) Master

- Sends a NOTIFY to "Public Authoritative Name Server Set IP6"
- Secures the communication with "Security" (NULL / TSIG / SIG-0)

# DHCP TSIG \* Option

When TSIG is used to secure the exchanges, it can be provided:

- DHCP TSIG Public Authoritative Name Server Set Option
- DHCP TSIG Reverse Public Authoritative Name Server Set Option
- DHCP TSIG DNS Zone Template Option



# Scopes

In order to ease the design of DHCP Options we assume:

- A single Registered Homenet Domain is provided
- A single Public Authoritative Name Server Set is provided
- Various servers involved have at least 1 IPv6

# Zero Conf ?

## Scenario 1: Front End Naming provided by ISP

- End User registered its ISP with "myhomenet"
- The End User plugs the CPE
- The CPE set the FE Naming Architecture
- Anyone can resolve "device.myhomenet.isp" and reverse zone

EU interaction is needed for:

- "myhomenet":
  - ▶ Provided by the ISP to the End User
  - ▶ Agreed between the End User and the ISP
- Authorizing "device" to be publish:
  - ▶ Once authorized, it can be stored in the DNS Zone Template.

# Zero Conf ?

In both case:

- No network configuration
- Settings can be done once for all
- Settings can CPE independent

# Zero Conf ?

## Scenario 2: Front End Naming provided by a third party

- A) Configure properly the DHCP Options

- ▶ Cons:

- Requires the ISP to permit this
    - Configuration by the End User

- ▶ Pros:

- Guidance can be provided by the third party
    - Settings can be done once for all
    - Settings can CPE independent

# Zero Conf ?

- B) While registering to the third party
  - ▶ DNAME the registered Zone to "myhomenet.isp"
  - ▶ Pros:
    - No network configuration
    - Settings can be done once for all
    - Settings can CPE independent

Thank you for your attention