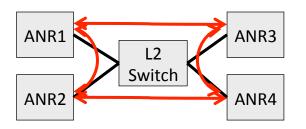
An Autonomic Control Plane draft-ietf-anima-autonomic-control-plane-04

97th IETF, Nov 2016

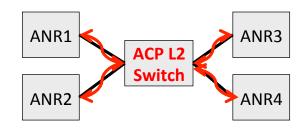
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Changes since -03 (IETF96 version)

- Little progress (author issues) will pick up pace after IETF97
- Reworked text about discovery protocol
 - -03 assumed/suggested mDNS for insecure ACP neighbor discovery because BRSKI design team prefers it, and common protocol for BRSKI/ACP sounded prudent
 - GRASP for A) (TLS) secured ACP channel negotiation, B) inside ACP
 - -04 adds back GRASP for insecure ACP neighbor discovery
 - Leveraging improved/detailed text/mode definitions of GRASP from its -08 draft.
 - Eg: DULL: mode of GRASP for insecure L2 discovery
 - Revisited technical justifications for preference of GRASP in main part
 - Removed explanations from appendix.







"physcial link ACP channels"

- Large LANs without ACP capable L2 switch:
 - Unpredictable scale requirement for ACP
 - (potentially many) more neighbors than interfaces secure channel crypto associations, virtual interfaces...
 - Makes ACP support across arbitrary platforms harder
- ACP enabled L2 switch highly desirable
 - Makes ACP in routers require scale based on #interfaces
 - Makes L2 switches manageable via ACP

- How can ACP capable L2 switch help to avoid full mesh:
- "Use CDP/LLDP" packets filtered by switch on L2 ports
 - Packets also filtered by non-ACP L2 switch eg: does not work
 - Would have to use LLDP over new / unique MAC address as done in Ethernet OAM, but its questionable if this would result in less "novel, unproven code basis" than DULL ?!
- "Use mDNS"
 - If L2 switch supports ACP, filter mDNS packets
 - Not aware of mDNS implementations doing this across L2 ports.
 - LANs canhave high number of mDNS packets. Many L2 switches will not SW-process mDNS at all today. Some
 will L3 send/receive mDNS. SW-replication to multiple L2 ports can be a possible killer for supporting this
 discovery.
 - Adding SW-L2 replication to mDNS code basis adds more "nove, unproven" code than GRASP/DULL ?!
- Use GRASP/Dull
 - Unique L2 address, not used by other functions on insecure LANs. No conflicts.
 - DULL: Minimalistic protocol/signaling (see DULL definition). KISS = less prone to attacks ?!

- How about mDNS for BRSKY?
- L2 arguments for GRASP/DULL for ACP not crucial for BRSKI discovery:
 - BRSKI proxy does not have to be ACP L2 switch. Can equally well be any other BRSKI router on the LAN.
 - AN/ACP capable L2 switch does not need to change mDNS code basis to support BRSKI discovery via mDNS as pledge(client) or proxy. BRSKI is just another DNS-SD service.
- Need rough consensus determination for BRSKY protocol
 - Currently only rough consensus pro-mDNS from bootstrap design team.

- Security concern (bootstrap team)
 - Shared code basis GRASP inside secure domain and outside
- Counter arguments (toerless) :
 - Prohibit any use of (shared code) mDNS inside ACP ? because it is used outside ?
 - Prohibit any use of SNMP, NTP, TFTP, netconf, SSH, ... inside ACP?
 - In routers, single, cross-VRF instance of many protocols is common practice
 - Yes, generic security issue. If this becomes important enough, separate instances with cross-VRF memory protection can help.
 - DULL is about as simple as an L2 discovery protocol can become (much simpler than CDP, LLDP, mDNS).
 - If any code basis could be duplicated for best security isolation, it is DULL.

ACP Open issues

- Details about ACP separation from "Data Plane"
 - Ask from Brian Carpenter
 - Toerless: "VRF" long term concept in IETF, but not clear of good implementation facing IETF spec example/reference
 - Reviewing "socket" API capabilities and identifying possible gaps would be good prototyping work
 - VRFs in routers currently no?! Built on top of socket APIs
 - Ability to build GRASP/ACP on top of socket/standard-linux APIs would be a plus.
- Work out example GRASP negotiaton of secure channel option
 - To validate GRASP sufficient in its current form to do this.
 - Target: Brian/Toerless