

Provisioning Domains

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WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO SOLVE?

Back to Basics

The Internet Protocol

IPv4: 192.168.1.1

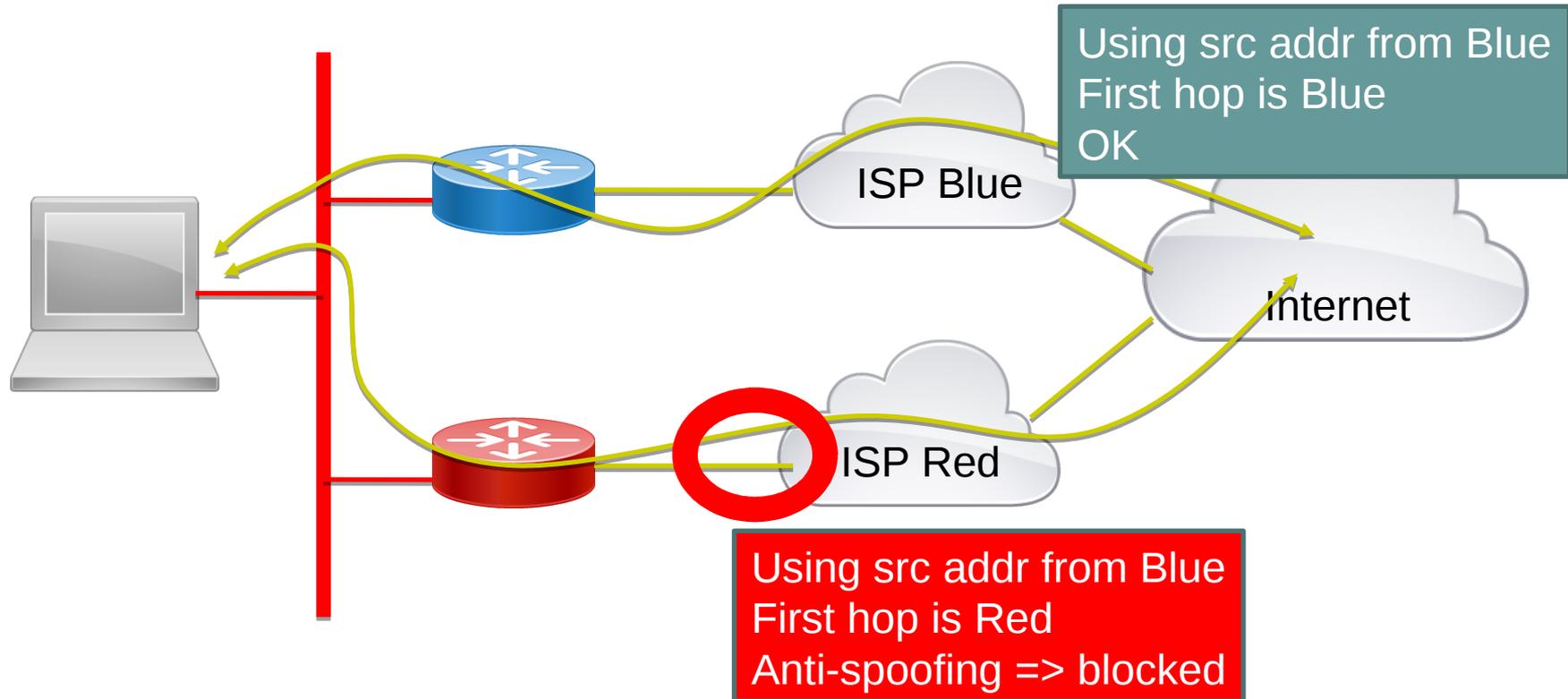
IPv6: FE80::0202:B3FF:FE1E:8329
2001:db8:abba:babe::1234
fd00::1:3060:2a08:1505:f6ca

IPv6 Nodes have Multiple Addresses

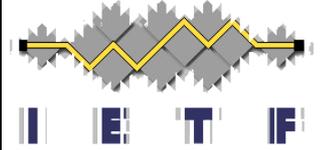


- Each IPv6 nodes can have multiple addresses
 - 1 Link-Local Address
 - Several Global Addresses
 - Through DHCPv6 which can give multiple addresses
 - Through Stateless Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC)
 1. Based on several distinct Router Advertisements from each adjacent IPv6 routers
 2. Each Router Advertisements can include multiple /64 prefixes
 3. Nodes then generate 1, 2, ... Addresses per prefixes

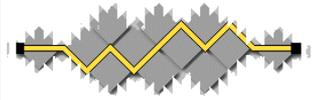
Issue with Multi-Homing (Resiliency)



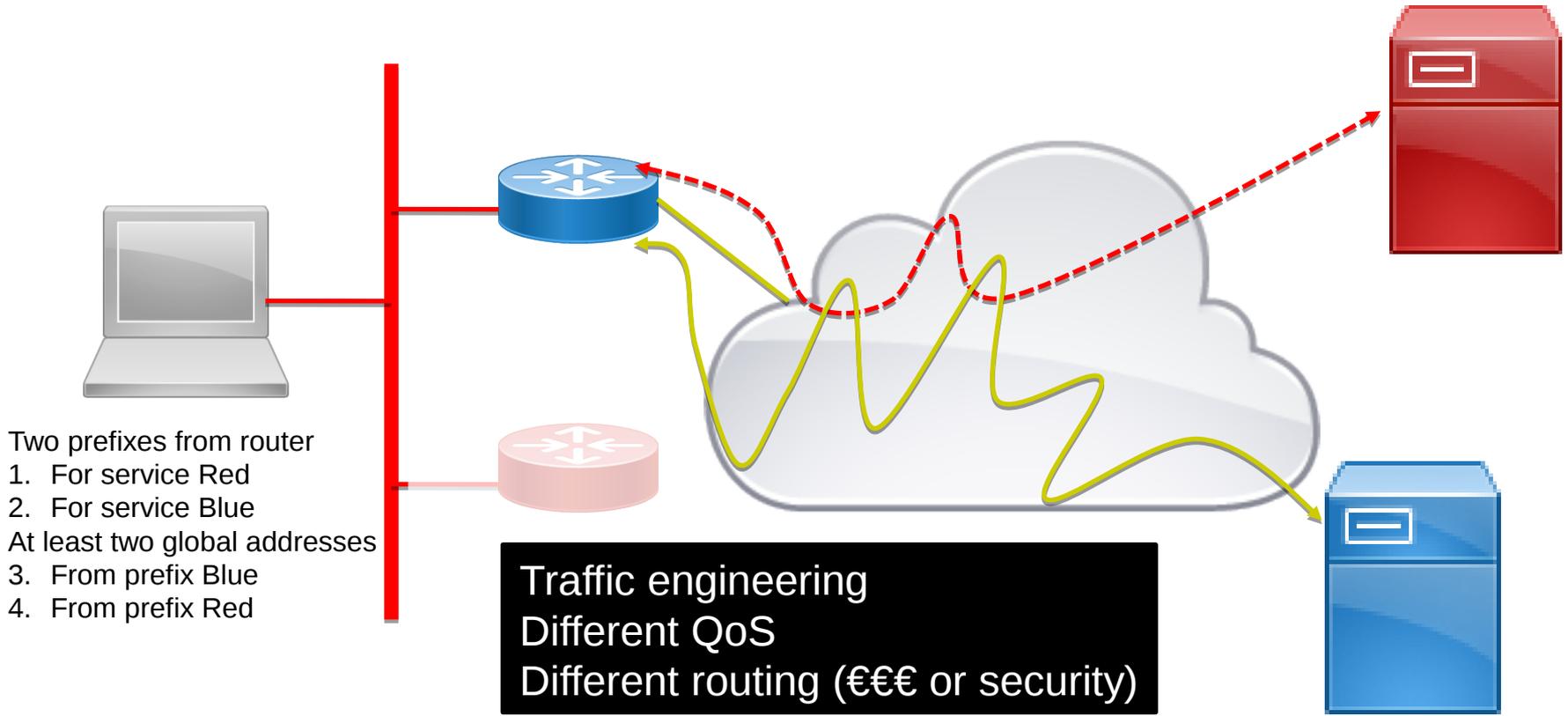
Solving the First Hop Issue

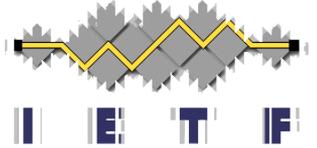


- Need to associate a prefix with first hop
- Mainly a host issue (IETF work in progress)
- More complex (provisioning domain)
 - DNS servers from different ISP can have a different view (wwwin.cisco.com does not exist in global DNS)
 - **Provisioning domain** (PvD)
 - Need support in multi-interface router, IETF work in progress (Cisco, Apple, Google)
- Could have multiple layers of routers
 - **Destination / source routing** (IETF work in progress, aka source address dependent routing SADR) easier than Policy Based Routing



Use case 3: Service Selection I E T F



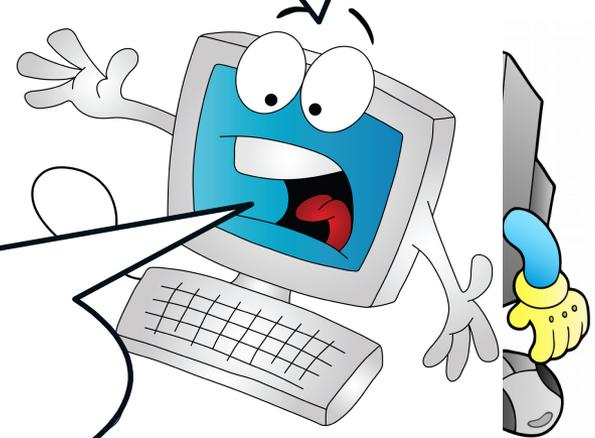


Yes, that's right. Choose your source address, I'll make sure packets go down the right path.



“So, the source address I select affects the path and associated policy throughout the network?”

Yikes! What do I do! I've never asked the user for this kind of information before!







PROVISIONING DOMAINS (PVD)



Provisioning Domain (PvD)

- Configuration items for a node to access a network
 - PvD ID (similar to FQDN) to tag all PvD information
 - can be used to remove PvD information when PvD is expired/removed/..
 - Human readable (localized) name
 - Prefix, next-Hop router
 - Internet access is possible
 - Captive portal is present
 - Recursive DNS server, DNS search list
 - Maximum Throughput, latency
 - Financial cost structure
 - Time validity/refresh period of the PvD
 - Security
 - Quality of Service for the first hop



Bootstrap PvD

- Bootstrap PvD information added to IPv6 Router Advertisement
 - PvD applies to all Prefix Information Options (PIO)
 - Use multiple RA if the PvD is not to be shared among PIO
 - Main information is PvD ID: a FQDN
 - Optional information as a string
 - “nl10n=Connexion à Internet;mp6=2001:db8::/32;cp=1”
 - Bootstrap PvD ID may be used to retrieve additional PvD information (next slide)



2nd Stage PvD

- A JSON file can be fetched via `https://<PvDID>/v1.json`
- All HTTP headers **MUST** be enforced
 - Accept-Language
 - Expiration
- The “masterIpv6Prefix” key is used to check whether the RA PIO is correct



What kind of information?

- DNS information including search domains
- Reachable prefixes
- Internet access or walled garden
- Captive portal is present
- IPv4 NAT presence, time-outs
- Segment Routing Header value
- Cost structure



Link to IPv4 Information

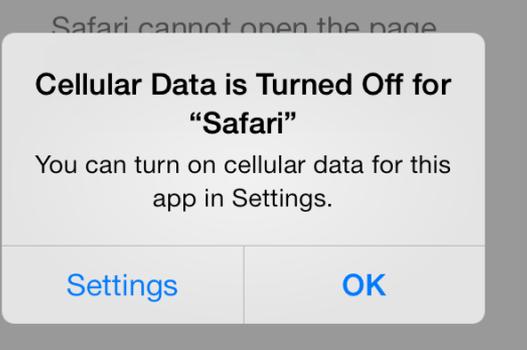
- PvD obtained by IPv6 could be linked to IPv4
 - IPv4 prefix included in bootstrap/2nd-stage PvD ?
 - Link via the source MAC address of the RA w/ DHCPv4 message
 - Interface ID (such as 3GPP link) when not ambiguous
 - DNS search list of DHCPv4 and IPv6 PvD



RUNNING CODE

IPv6 Multiprefix @ IETF 94 Hackathon - Test

1. One Homenet SSID
2. Two IPv6 Prefixes "Cellular" and "Cable"
3. Disabled "Cable" prefix on iPhone
4. iPhone app reports it only as "Cellular"



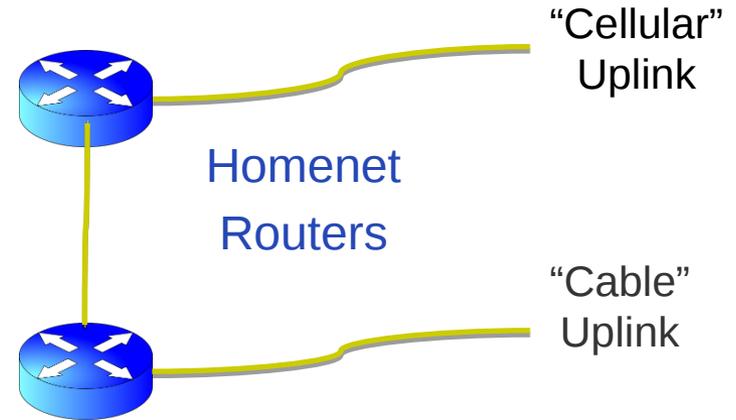
Internet Engineering Task Force
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Informational
Expires: May 04, 2016

E. Kline
Google Japan KK
November 01, 2015

Multiple Provisioning Domains API Requirements
draft-kline-mif-mpvd-api-reqs-00

Abstract

[RFC 7556](#) [[RFC7556](#)] provides the essential conceptual guidance an API designer would need to support use of PvDs. This document aims to capture the requirements for an API that can be used by applications

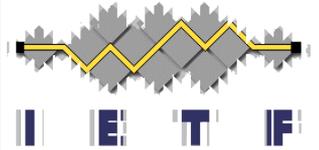


IPv6 Multiprefix Application Integration



The image shows a screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The main window displays the 'Meine IP-Adresse' page from 'heise Netze'. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://www.google.co.jp/?gfe_rd=cr&ei=npq1VsKZBq...'. A red circle highlights the 'Pick your PVD:' dropdown menu, which lists several IPv6 prefixes: 'cable (fd14:445c:1c22:26:20c:29ff:fefa:9f1c)', 'No PVD selected', 'cellular (2001:470:ff87:26:20c:29ff:fefa:9f1c)', 'wifi (2001:470:ff61:26:20c:29ff:fefa:9f1c)', 'Crappy v4 (10.0.17.202)', and 'cable (fd14:445c:1c22:26:20c:29ff:fefa:9f1c)'. The main page content shows the IP address '2001:470:721F:100::c0:ffee:babe' and a list of network tools like 'Netalyzr', 'Bandbreiten', 'Fernwartung', 'MAC-Adress', 'Netzwerk-Rechner', 'Ping', 'RFCs', 'Traceroute', 'Whois', 'IPv4-Adress', and 'Spam-Listen'. A red circle also highlights the 'Tools' menu in the browser, which is open to 'Select My ISP', showing options like 'SpaceNet', 'HE.NET', and 'rescan ISP'.

Credit: Gert Doering, SpaceNet AG, Munich, Germany



neat

A New, Evolutive API and Transport-Layer Architecture
for the Internet: <https://www.neat-project.org/>

European H-2020 project

10 partners (Cisco, Mozilla, EMC,
Celerway...)

Provisioning Domain (information about a prefix)
via DNS [draft-stenberg-mif-mpvd-dns-00](https://github.com/draft-stenberg-mif-mpvd-dns-00) (old)

Integration to NEAT code:
<https://github.com/NEAT-project/neat/pull/80>



→ Asking the user to choose with relevant criteria and simple UI

LTE (ORANGE)				
	2 mn	\$ 0.5 GB	\$0	3%
VPN OVER LTE (ORANGE)				
	6 mn	\$ 0.5 GB	\$0	4%
Wi-Fi (OSLO HOSTEL Wi-Fi)				
	11 mn			1%