

MIPv6 bootstrapping with the Authentication Option protocol

MIP6 WG, IETF 66

Vijay Devarapalli, Alpesh Patel,
Kent Leung, Kuntal Chowdhury

Why?

- RFC 4285 is an alternative to IPsec (and IKEv2) for authenticating Mobile IPv6 signaling messages
 - Used in a couple of SDOs
- Current bootstrapping protocols focused on IKEv2. Work only when IKEv2 is used
- Developing bootstrapping mechanisms for RFC 4285 in the IETF is essential
 - Otherwise we end up with multiple proprietary mechanisms
 - Sometimes hackish solutions

What needs to be specified?

- Home address configuration
- Security association setup
- HA Discovery
 - Existing mechanisms can be used
 - DNS lookup
 - DHCP based assignment
 - DHAAD
- Reachability at the home address
 - DNS Update mechanism as described in draft-ietf-mip6-bootstrapping-split re-used

Home Address Configuration

- Mobile node sends a Binding Update with 0::0 home address
 - The MN MUST include the MN Identifier Option (RFC 4283)
- The Home Agent sends the home address in the Binding Ack
- Two new mobility options
 - Home Address Request Option
 - Assigned Home Address Option

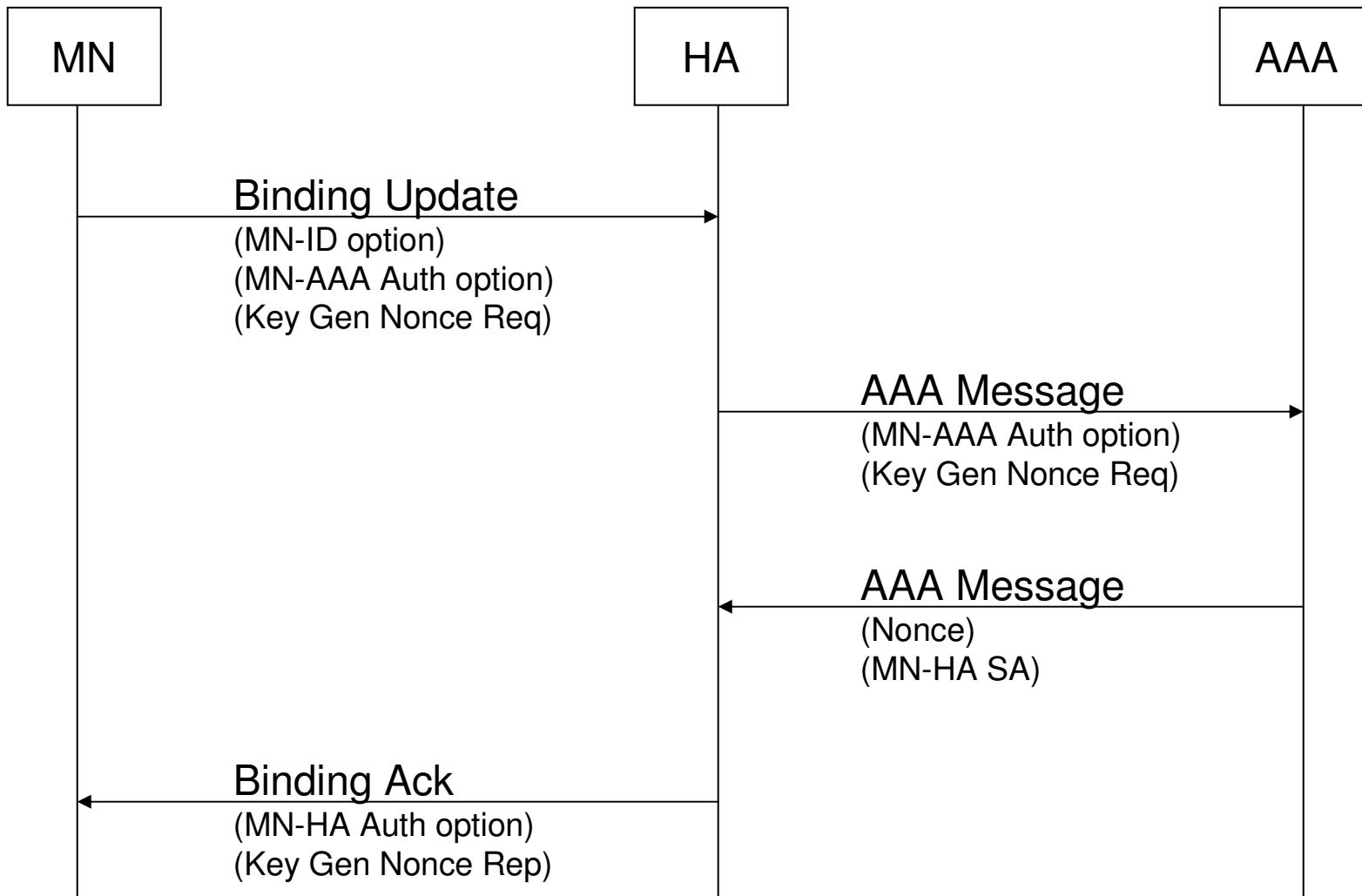
Home Address Auto-configuration

- Currently only works for /64 home prefixes
- The MN sends the interface identifier in the lower 64 bits of the Home Address field in the Home Address option
- The Home Agent fills in the prefix and sends the home address back to the MN.

Security Association Setup

- RFC 3957-like mechanism for MIPv6
- An MN-HA SA is dynamically derived from the MN-AAA SA
- Assumptions
 - The MN depends on a AAA infrastructure for authentication and authorization
 - There is a long lived security association between the MN and the AAA (AAAH server)

Message flow for SA setup



What do we do?

- Do nothing
- Develop a solution in the IETF for bootstrapping the authentication option protocol
- Discourage the use of RFC 4285 for Mobile IPv6