Solution approaches for address-selection problems

draft-ietf-6man-addr-select-sol-00.txt

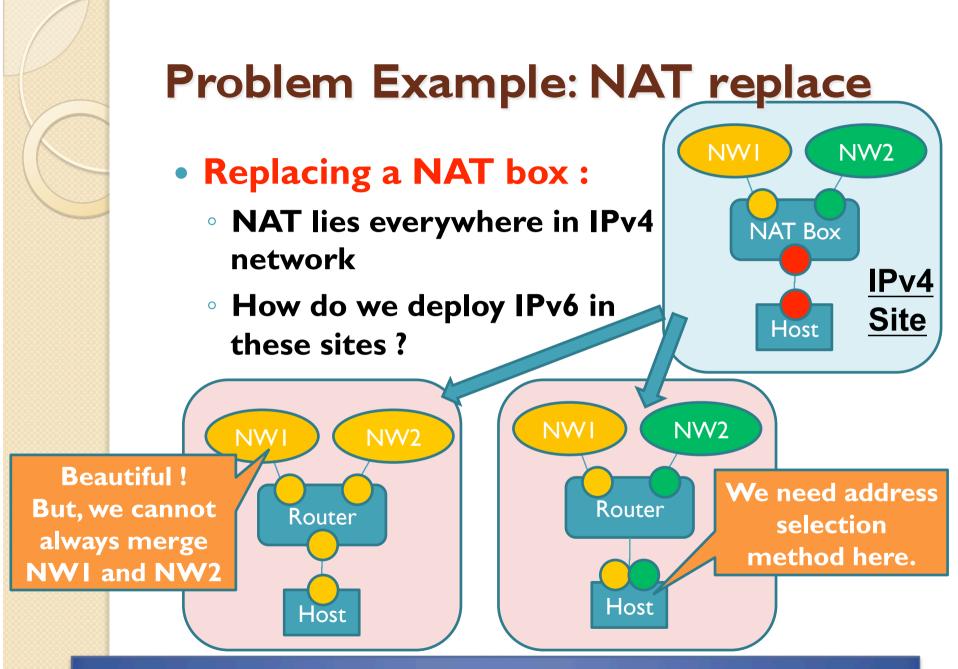
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Status of addr-select docs

- @v6ops
 - PS: Problem Statement draft
 - at IESG Evaluation
 - lists up address selection related problems.
 - REQ: REQuirements draft
 - at IESG Evaluation
 - lists up requirements for solutions.
- **@6**man
 - SOL: SOLution analysis draft
 - became WG item at Vancouver
 - outlines and evaluates 4 kinds of approaches

Scope of the problem

- What kind of problem ?
 - Problems due to the RFC 3484 default address selection rules
 - The rules aren't universal or all-purpose
 - The best address selection depends on network topology, and link quality, ...
- When/where the problems occur?
 - Hosts that are not directly tweaked by a site admin need address selection
 - A site admin has to tweak too many hosts' address selection



We decided not to NAT, so we need an alternative way

Problem Example: ULA

- ULA and Global
 - The existing rules select ULA to connect 8000::/I
- 8000::3

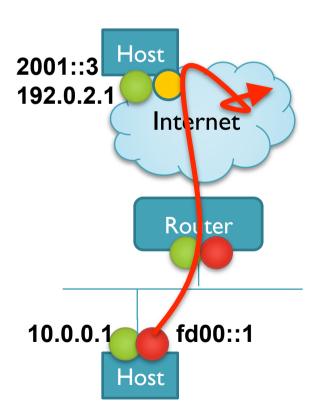
 Router

 2001::1

 Fd00::1

 Printer

- ULA and IPv4
 - ULA is prior to IPv4 anytime



Problem Summary

- PS doc lists 10 problem cases
- What is common to all the cases:
 - The best address selection differs in each network environment.
 - However, we have no choice but to obey the universal rule in reality.
- So, we need a means to implement our own rules in our site.
 - Let's narrow down the solution space



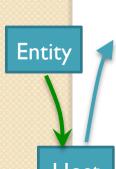
• a) A host tries every possible dst-src address pairs for oneself

• E.g. Shim6, rfc3484-update

Pro: only hosts need change

Doesn't fulfill the goal.

- Con: not always end up with the best addr, host's stack and api need shakeup
- b) A host utilizes addr-select policy from an entity in the site
 - E.g. policy delivery, routing protocol mod.
 - Pro: selects the best addr. intended by admin
 - Con: a site needs the entity, host needs change



Host

Analysis of mechanisms in approach b)

- i) Policy table distribution by DHCP
 - Implementable in the existing framework
 - Suitable for non-dynamically changing policy
- ii) Routing info and next-hop addr based
 - The host/router needs fundamental changes
 - Next-hop address has to be not link-local but global
 - Supports dynamically changing policy
 - Scalability: routing protocol at PE and CPE is un-realistic
- iii) Question and answer style addr-select
 - The stack needs a fundamental change
 - QA can piggyback on DNS, but appl. not always use DNS
 - Supports dynamically changing policy
 - But, scalability matters when using at PE and CPE

Conclusion & Next Step

- From the viewpoint of implemention and deployment,
 - Policy Table Distribution seems to be the only possible approach.
- Dhowg is waiting to start discussion until it is supported by IPv6 people.
- Questions or Comments?