DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 in Dual-Stack networks

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draft-ietf-dhc-dual-stack-merge-01

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- Problem is to understand how a node should configure itself in a dual-stack environment, where both DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 may be used
- Issues documented:
 - draft-ietf-dhc-dual-stack-04 (in RFC Ed queue)
 - Concluded to use separate servers and merge data, rather than add IPv4 options to DHCPv6
 - Noted that deployment experience minimal
 - Next step to document merging 'best practice'

Dual-stack scenarios

- May expect a 'slow' transition towards IPv6
- Dual-stack common in the interim
- Dual-stack on the wire
 - But not all services might be dual-stack
 - Probably see service by service upgrades
 - For example, DNS before NTP
 - Some links may be IPv4-only or IPv6-only
- Need to ensure configuration information is available and consistent across the site
 - Whether obtained via DHCPv4, DHCPv6 or both



Moving forward...

- The merge draft is in its formative stages
 - draft-ietf-dhc-dual-stack-merge-01
 - Lays out possible tools to use
 - Discusses approaches
 - No conclusions yet
- Need to review list of tools
- Decide any BCP recommendations
 - Draft would initially be Informational though
 - Because of (lack of) DHCPv6 deployment status



Potential tools



- Add a DHCP preference option
 - Server informs host which DHC service to prefer
- Add a client dual-stack indicator DHCP option
 - Host can inform server it is dual-stack and will use both protocols (so server could omit information)
- Use DUID
 - Server knows what information client already has
 - Possibly useful to use server DUID too (multihoming)?
- DHCPv6 option to tell client to use DHCPv4
- Use IPv4 mapped addresses in DHCPv6 response

Use of DUID?



- Client can tell DHCP server(s) that it will use both DHCPv4 and DHCPv6
 - Then server can omit information already provided by other protocol
 - May be difficult if DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 servers separate
- Can we also use server DUID usefully?
 - Set server DUID the same for DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 servers in one common administrative domain?
 - Multihomed case could then be detected by use of different server DUIDs?

Where is the intelligence?

- Smartness in server
 - Inform server you are dual-stack
 - Use client DUID
- Smartness in client
 - Use preference option as hint for client
- Note: we assume in an administrative domain that DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 management is consistent
 - In practice should be common interface to administrator, even if DHCPv4/DHCPv6 services are not on same server



Mapped addresses



- The client preference option would allow lists to be sorted in a basic way
 - e.g. if two IPv4 DNS servers (dns4a, dns4b) and two IPv6 servers (dns6a, dns6b) are known about, and DHCPv4 is preferred, the list would be dns4a, dns4b, dns6a, dns6b
- Using IPv4 mapped addresses adds flexibility of a fully ordered list, if preferring DHCPv6, e.g.
 - dns4a, dns6a, dns4b, dns6b
 - Do we need that flexibility?
- Considered by some an 'ugly' solution
 - Note: we are not passing mapped addresses on the wire

Resilience



- What about resilience?
 - If we use server smartness, and omit the IPv6 NTP server information in a DHCPv4 reply to a client that has already used DHCPv6, what happens if IPv6 connectivity fails?
- This implies we should use the preference option and supply the client with all information?
 - i.e. client must remember DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 server replies and remember preference option
 - This may be natural for some services, e.g. the order in which entries are put into /etc/resolv.conf for DNS

So...

- We need to discuss the way forward
- Is the set of tools complete?
 - Anything that should be added or struck off?
- Which solution path should we take?
 - Client or server intelligence? Both?
 - Need to handle IP version resilience?
- Is this work timely?
 - DHCPv6 deployment minimal limited experience
- Comments?

