

intarea
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: December 7, 2018

R. Patterson
Sky UK
M. Abrahamsson
T-Systems
June 05, 2018

IPOE Client Health Checking
draft-patterson-intarea-ipoe-health-00

Abstract

PPPoE clients have the functionality to detect path unavailability by using PPP Keepalives. IPoE does not have this functionality, and it's not specified when an IPoE client should consider its WAN connectivity down, unless there is a physical layer link down event.

This document describes a way for IPoE clients to achieve connectivity validation, similar to that of PPPoE, by using existing ARP and Neighbor Discovery functions.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on December 7, 2018.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2018 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect

to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	2
1.1.	Requirements Language	3
1.2.	Terminology	3
2.	Alternative Mitigations	3
3.	IPoE Health Checks	3
3.1.	Parameters	4
3.2.	DHCPv6	4
3.3.	DHCPv4	4
3.4.	Alternative Target	4
3.5.	Passive Checks	5
4.	Action Behaviours	5
4.1.	Behaviour 0: Renew (Default)	5
4.2.	Behaviour 1: Rebind	6
4.3.	Behaviour 2: Expire Lease	6
4.4.	Behaviour 3: Release	6
4.5.	LAN Considerations	6
5.	DHCP Option	7
5.1.	DHCPv6	7
5.2.	DHCPv4	8
6.	Multihomed Clients	9
6.1.	DHCPv6	9
6.2.	DHCPv4	9
7.	Security Considerations	9
8.	IANA Considerations	10
9.	References	10
9.1.	Normative References	10
9.2.	Informative References	10
	Authors' Addresses	11

[1. Introduction](#)

PPP [[RFC1661](#)] makes use of regular LCP echos and replies to continually test the data link layer, if the peer fails to respond to a predetermined number of LCP echos, the PPP session is terminated and will return to the Link Dead phase, ready for reestablishing. IPoE currently lacks this functionality.

Physical link state change on an IPoE client can trigger the renewing of a DHCP lease, however any indirect upstream network changes are not visible to the IPoE client.

An outage or planned maintenance work on a BNG or intermediate DHCP Relay, can leave an IPoE client with a stale DHCP lease for up to the Valid Lifetime.

IPoE Health Check allows for an IPoE client to proactively or passively monitor the state of upstream connectivity.

1.1. Requirements Language

In this document, the key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" are to be interpreted as described in [BCP 14](#), [\[RFC2119\]](#).

1.2. Terminology

- o BNG: Broadband Network Gateway. Often also running a DHCP server or relay.
- o CE: Customer Equipment. aka. Customer Premise Equipment (CPE), Residential Gateway (RG).
- o IPoE: IP over Ethernet.
- o IPoE Client: A network device, often a CE, running a DHCPv4 and/or DHCPv6 client.
- o IPoE Health Check: The name of the process described in this document.

2. Alternative Mitigations

Short DHCP lease times reduce the time a client may be left in a stale state, but scale poorly, putting extra load on the DHCP server.

For planned work, network engineers could include DHCPv4 Force Renew [\[RFC3203\]](#) or DHCPv6 Reconfigure [\[RFC3315\]](#)-bis in their maintenance plans, however neither of these have been widely adopted by CE or BNG vendors due to authentication complexity.

3. IPoE Health Checks

An IPoE client supporting IPoE Health Check SHOULD begin sending health checks at the Interval specified, upon successful binding of a lease that contains a valid IPoE Health Check DHCP Option.

An IPoE client MAY be locally configured for IPoE health checks. Non-default local parameters SHOULD override any signalled via DHCP.

An IPoE client MAY use default parameters in lieu of manually configured, or DHCP signalled parameters. Manually configured or DHCP signalled parameters SHOULD override any default parameters.

3.1. Parameters

IPoE Health Check specifies the following parameters:

- o Interval (Integer): The frequency in seconds, which health checks are sent by the IPoE client.
- o Limit (Integer): The number of consecutive checks that can fail before an action is taken.
- o Behaviour (Integer): Specifies what additional actions are to be taken when triggered.
- o Passive (Boolean): Forces passive health checks instead of active.
- o Alternative Target Address (IP): Overrides the default gateway as the target of health checks.

3.2. DHCPv6

By default, an IPoE Client with active DHCPv6 leases SHOULD send Neighbor Discoveries [[RFC4861](#)] for the default gateway, as obtained from the Operating System. Neighbor Discoveries SHOULD be sent at the frequency set by the Interval parameter ([Section 3.1](#)).

3.3. DHCPv4

By default, an IPoE Client with active DHCPv4 leases SHOULD send ARP requests [[RFC0826](#)] for the client's default gateway, as received within the DHCPv4 Option 3 Router option of the lease. ARP requests SHOULD be sent at the frequency set by the Interval parameter ([Section 3.1](#)).

3.4. Alternative Target

An alternative IP address MAY be included within the IPoE health check DHCP option, or locally configured. If an alternative target address is specified, it MUST be used as the target for health checks instead of the default gateway.

If an alternative target address provided is outside of a locally attached route, health checks SHOULD implicitly fail until a matching local route is installed. If a matching locally attached route is subsequently installed, health checks SHOULD continue as normal.

3.5. Passive Checks

If an IPoE client is unable to proactively send ARP or Neighbor Discoveries itself, it SHOULD passively check the operating system's ARP and Neighbor cache tables.

In IPoE Health Check passive mode, alternate target addresses outside of locally attached routes MUST NOT be supported.

Passive IPoE health checks SHOULD still use the health check parameters signalled by DHCP or configured locally. The IPoE client SHOULD passively check the ARP or Neighbor cache tables for the target address, every Interval ([Section 3.1](#)) seconds. If the neighbor entry is in state INCOMPLETE for Limit ([Section 3.1](#)) checks, the specified IPoE Health Check Action MUST be taken.

Passive-only mode can be forced either by local configuration, or by a DHCP server setting the Passive flag in the DHCP Option. If passive-only mode has been set, the IPoE client MUST only use passive checking for that particular lease health check.

4. Action Behaviours

IPoE Health Check defines three configurable behaviours once the timeout threshold has been reached. All three behaviours make use of existing procedures outlined in [\[RFC2131\]](#), [Section 4.4.5](#) for DHCPv4, and [\[RFC3315\]](#)-bis, [Sections 18.2.4](#), [18.2.5](#) for DHCPv6.

IPoE Health Check behaviour MAY be signalled per lease by DHCP, or locally configured. Locally configured, non-default, behaviour settings SHOULD take precedence over those signalled by DHCP.

4.1. Behaviour 0: Renew (Default)

After Limit ([Section 3.1](#)) consecutive failures, the IPoE client MUST set T1 of the specified lease, to zero. This will trigger a RENEW to the original DHCP server, as per [\[RFC3315\]](#)-bis and [\[RFC2131\]](#).

If connectivity to the original DHCP server has recovered, and the server can satisfy the request, the lease MAY be renewed and timers updated.

If the original DHCP server cannot satisfy the request, it MAY reject the request, to which the IPoE client may begin discovery or solicit phase anew.

Neither of the above two responses are guaranteed, and as such, an administrator may elect to use one of the below additional behaviours to help expedite the IPoE client's recovery process.

Unless specified otherwise, additional actions **MUST** also be taken if the DHCP Option Behaviour bits are non-zero. Some behaviours **MAY** offer alternative actions instead of compound ones, they will state this specifically.

4.2. Behaviour 1: Rebind

If the Behaviour field is set to 1, T2 **MUST** also be set to zero, along with T1. This tells the IPoE client to immediately move to the rebind phase, attempting to renew the lease from any available server.

This method can be useful in a resilient layer 2 access topology, with multiple active DHCP servers.

4.3. Behaviour 2: Expire Lease

If the Behaviour field is set to 2, T1 and T2 **MUST** both be set to zero, and the Valid Lifetime also set to 0, expiring the lease immediately.

This tells an IPoE client to skip the renew and rebind phases, and move straight to the discovery or solicit phase.

This method can be useful when using DHCP servers that silently discard unknown renew attempts instead of sending back a DHCPv4 NAK or DHCPv6 Reply.

4.4. Behaviour 3: Release

If the Behaviour field is set to 3, T1, T2, and Valid Lifetime **MUST** all be set to 0, and the IPoE Client **MUST** send a DHCP RELEASE message as per [\[RFC2131\], Section 3.1](#) for DHCPv4 and [\[RFC3315\]-bis, Section 18.2.7](#)

Once the RELEASE process has completed, the client returns to the discovery or solicit phase.

This method can be useful to clean out state within the network. For example, a DHCP relay may be left with stale lease information after an outage or maintenance on a DHCP server.

4.5. LAN Considerations

If all DHCP leases have expired, either naturally or proactively with IPoE health checks, it is expected than an IPoE client acting as a router, would withdraw itself as a default router on the LAN, following requirement G-5 of [\[RFC7084\], Section 4.1](#).

5. DHCP Option

IPoE Health Check defines a new option for both DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 servers to signal suggested health check parameters to clients. IPoE clients **SHOULD** use these values when no locally configured parameters have been defined.

The option data fields are common between DHCPv6 and DHCPv4, with the exception of the alternate target address field, which is 32 bits in the DHCPv4 option and 128 bits in the DHCPv6 option.

5.1. DHCPv6

For DHCPv6, this Option **MUST** be within a specific Identity Association as an IPoE client **MAY** have multiple IAs with different health check parameters.

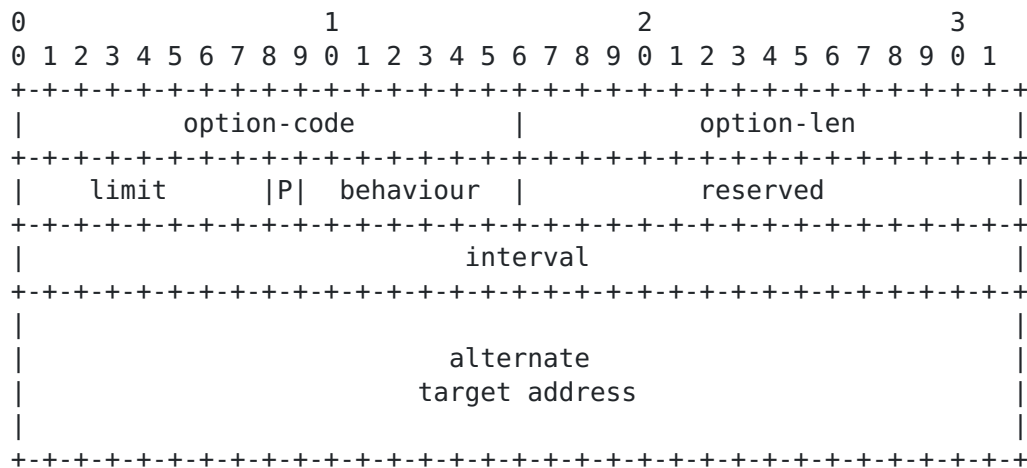


Figure 1: DHCPv6 Option Format

option-code: OPTION_IPOE_HEALTH (TBD).
 option-len: 24.
 limit: Consecutive failed checks, before an action is taken.
 P: Passive Flag. Force passive-only health checks.
 behaviour: Behaviour field.
 0: Trigger Renew.
 1: Trigger Rebind.
 2: Expire lease, start solicit phase.
 3: Release.
 4 - 127: Reserved.
 interval: How often a health check is sent.
 Expressed in units of seconds.
 alternate target address: Optional health check target address.
 Always present, set to zero if no address provided.

Figure 2

5.2. DHCPv4

```

0                               1                               2                               3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| option-code | option-len | limit |P| behaviour |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| interval |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| alternate target address |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

Figure 3: DHCPv4 Option Format

option-code: OPTION_IPOE_HEALTH (TBD).
 option-len: 10.
 limit: Consecutive failed checks, before an action is taken.
 P: Passive Flag. Force passive-only health checks.
 behaviour: Behaviour field.
 0: Trigger Renew.
 1: Trigger Rebind.
 2: Expire lease, start discovery phase.
 3: Release.
 4 - 127: Reserved.
 interval: How often a health check is sent.
 Expressed in units of seconds.
 alternate target address: Optional health check target address.
 Always present, set to zero if no address provided.

Figure 4

6. Multihomed Clients

An IPoE client MAY have multiple leases from the same, or different upstream DHCP servers. These leases MAY have different IPoE health check parameters, and health checks MUST be treated distinctly, tracking the particular lease that they belong to.

If an IPoE client is configured with multiple IPoE Health Checks that use the same target address, it SHOULD suppress additional checks, preferring the parameters with the lowest timeout value. I.e.
 $\text{Timeout} = \text{Interval} * \text{Limit}$

6.1. DHCPv6

As DHCPv6 does not convey default gateway or other routing information, the IPoE client SHOULD obtain the default gateway from the operating system to use as the health check target. The health check target MAY be overridden by local configuration, or if the DHCP server provides an alternate target address within the DHCP Option.

Other health check parameters MAY also be overridden by local configuration.

Health checks for a particular lease, using the default gateway, SHOULD be paused if the default gateway is not routed out the interface the lease was bound to.

6.2. DHCPv4

IPoE health checks for DHCPv4 make use of the default gateway address specified in the lease. As a route for each gateway should exist regardless of current route preference, health checks SHOULD be run for each lease that is configured for IPoE health check.

The health check target MAY be overridden by local configuration, or if the DHCP server provides an alternate target address within the DHCP Option.

Other health check parameters MAY also be overridden by local configuration.

7. Security Considerations

While ARP and Neighbor Discoveries are more likely to be handled by hardware linecards compared to DHCP messaging, they may be subject to protections outlined in [[RFC6192](#)]. Routers SHOULD ensure that

sufficient quantities of this traffic are permitted to safely ingress the control plane.

IPoE Health Check frequency would typically be controlled by the Network using DHCP Options, but overly zealous, locally configured IPoE clients, could have an adverse impact.

8. IANA Considerations

IPoE Health Check requires the allocation of two new DHCP Options. One for DHCPv4 and one for DHCPv6. The option for both will be referred to as `OPTION_IPOE_HEALTH`.

9. References

9.1. Normative References

- [RFC0826] Plummer, D., "An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol: Or Converting Network Protocol Addresses to 48.bit Ethernet Address for Transmission on Ethernet Hardware", STD 37, [RFC 826](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC0826, November 1982, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc826>>.
- [RFC2131] Droms, R., "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol", [RFC 2131](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC2131, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2131>>.
- [RFC3315] Droms, R., Ed., Bound, J., Volz, B., Lemon, T., Perkins, C., and M. Carney, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6)", [RFC 3315](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC3315, July 2003, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3315>>.
- [RFC4861] Narten, T., Nordmark, E., Simpson, W., and H. Soliman, "Neighbor Discovery for IP version 6 (IPv6)", [RFC 4861](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC4861, September 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4861>>.

9.2. Informative References

- [RFC1661] Simpson, W., Ed., "The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)", STD 51, [RFC 1661](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC1661, July 1994, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc1661>>.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

- [RFC3203] T'Joens, Y., Hublet, C., and P. De Schrijver, "DHCP reconfigure extension", [RFC 3203](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC3203, December 2001, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3203>>.
- [RFC6192] Dugal, D., Pignataro, C., and R. Dunn, "Protecting the Router Control Plane", [RFC 6192](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC6192, March 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6192>>.
- [RFC7084] Singh, H., Beebee, W., Donley, C., and B. Stark, "Basic Requirements for IPv6 Customer Edge Routers", [RFC 7084](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7084, November 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7084>>.

Authors' Addresses

Richard Patterson
Sky UK

Email: richard.patterson@sky.uk

Mikael Abrahamsson
T-Systems

Email: mikael.abrahamsson@t-systems.se