Using Provisioning Domains for Captive Portal Discovery draft-pfister-capport-pvd-00

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Provisioning Domains in a nutshell

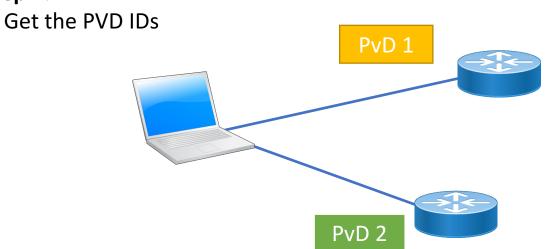
Concept of PvD defined by RFC7556

```
A consistent set of network configuration information. Classically, all of the configuration information available on a single interface is provided by a single source [...]
```

- draft-ietf-intarea-provisioning-domains-02
 - 1. **Identify** provisioning domains with **Fully Qualified Domain Names** with a new **Router Advertisement option** (IANA allocated 21).
 - 2. Provide **additional information** (about the PvD) over **HTTPs** as a **JSON object**.

draft-ietf-intarea-provisioning-domains-02

Step 1:



Step 2:

```
Get Additional Information
with HTTPs

https://<PvD-ID>/.well-known/pvd
```

```
"name": "Foo Wireless",
"localizedName": "Foo-France Wifi",
"expires": "2017-07-23T06:00:00Z",
"prefixes" : ["2001:db8:1::/48"],
"noInternet": true
```

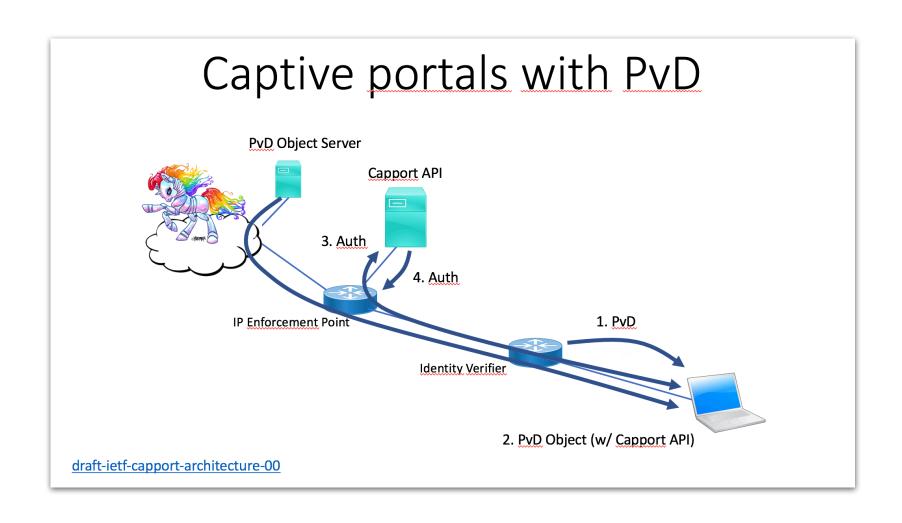
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• Adding a new "captive-api" key in PvD Additional Information JSON Object.

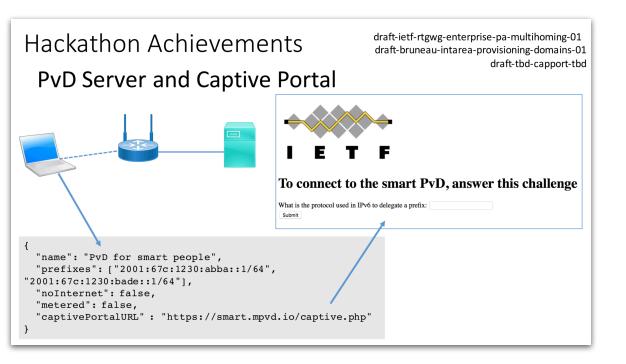
Set to the URI of Captive Portal API (draft-ietf-capport-api-01).

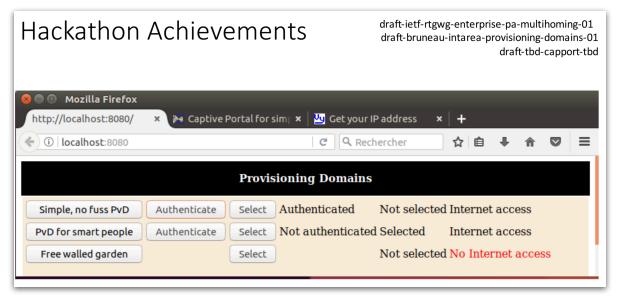
- When present, the client is informed that:
 - The PvD is captive.
 - What the Captive Portal API URI is.

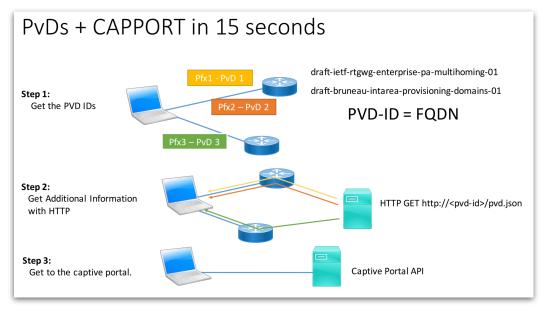
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For discussion

- Define captive-api-gui key for: Faster GUI access.
 - Support of captive-portals without API.

- Define way to state the PvD is NOT captive (e.g. "captive-api": "").
- Pros/Cons of using PvD (instead of capport RA or DHCP option)
 - Con: Introduce additional step (pulling the PvD Object)
 - Pro: Increased extensibility (JSON, e.g. GUI URI)
 - Pro: More incentive to implement and deploy new RA option parsing.
- Does the working group think this is useful?