

Stateless Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Service for IPv6

Status of this Memo

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Abstract

Stateless Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol service for IPv6 (DHCPv6) is used by nodes to obtain configuration information, such as the addresses of DNS recursive name servers, that does not require the maintenance of any dynamic state for individual clients. A node that uses stateless DHCP must have obtained its IPv6 addresses through some other mechanism, typically stateless address autoconfiguration. This document explains which parts of [RFC 3315](#) must be implemented in each of the different kinds of DHCP agents so that agent can support stateless DHCP.

1. Introduction

Nodes that have obtained IPv6 addresses through some other mechanism, such as stateless address autoconfiguration [\[6\]](#) or manual configuration, can use stateless DHCP to obtain other configuration information such as a list of DNS recursive name servers or SIP servers. A stateless DHCP server provides only configuration information to nodes and does not perform any address assignment. Such a server is called "stateless" because it need not maintain any dynamic state for individual clients.

While the DHCP specification [\[1\]](#) defines more than 10 protocol messages and 20 options, only a subset of those messages and options are required for stateless DHCP service. This document explains which messages and options defined in [RFC 3315](#) are required for stateless DHCP service. The intended use of the document is to guide

the interoperable implementation of clients and servers that use stateless DHCP service.

The operation of relay agents is the same for stateless and stateful DHCP service. The operation of relay agents is described in the DHCP specification.

[Section 4](#) of this document lists the sections of the DHCP document that an implementor should read for an overview of the DHCP specification and the basic requirements of a DHCP service. [Section 5](#) lists the specific messages and options that are specifically required for stateless DHCP service. [Section 6](#) describes how stateless and stateful DHCP servers interact to provide service to clients that require address assignment and clients that require only stateless service.

2. Terminology

Throughout this document, "DHCP" refers to DHCP for IPv6.

This document uses the terminology defined in [RFC 2460](#) [2], the DHCP specification [1], and the DHCP DNS configuration options specification [3].

"Stateless DHCP" refers to the use of DHCP to provide configuration information to clients that does not require the server to maintain dynamic state about the DHCP clients.

3. Overview

This document assumes that a node using stateless DHCP configuration is not using DHCP for address assignment, and that a node has determined at least a link-local address as described in [section 5.3 of RFC 2461](#) [4].

To obtain configuration parameters through stateless DHCP, a node uses the DHCP Information-request message. DHCP servers respond to the node's message with a Reply message that carries configuration parameters for the node. The Reply message from the server can carry configuration information, such as a list of DNS recursive name servers [3] and SIP servers [5].

This document does not apply to the function of DHCP relay agents as described in [RFC 3315](#). A network element can provide both DHCP server and DHCP relay service. For example, a network element can provide stateless DHCP service to hosts requesting stateless DHCP service, while relaying messages from hosts requesting address assignment through DHCP to another DHCP server.

4. Basic Requirements for Implementation of DHCP

Several sections of the DHCP specification provide background information or define parts of the specification that are common to all implementations:

- 1-4: give an introduction to DHCP and an overview of DHCP message flows
- 5: defines constants used throughout the protocol specification
- 6, 7: illustrate the format of DHCP messages
- 8: describes the representation of Domain Names
- 9: defines the "DHCP unique identifier" (DUID)
- 13-16: describe DHCP message transmission, retransmission, and validation
- 21: describes authentication for DHCP

5. Implementation of Stateless DHCP

The client indicates that it is requesting configuration information by sending an Information-request message that includes an Option Request option specifying the options that it wishes to receive from the DHCP server. For example, if the client is attempting to obtain a list of DNS recursive name servers, it identifies the DNS Recursive Name Server option in the Information-request message. The server determines the appropriate configuration parameters for the client based on its configuration policies and responds with a Reply message containing the requested parameters. In this example, the server would respond with DNS configuration parameters.

As described in [section 18.1.5 of RFC 3315](#), a node may include a Client Identifier option in the Information-request message to identify itself to a server, because the server administrator may want to customize the server's response to each node, based on the node's identity.

[RFC 3315](#) does not define any mechanisms through which the time at which a host uses an Information-request message to obtain updated configuration parameters can be controlled. The DHC WG has undertaken the development of such a mechanism or mechanisms which will be published as Standards-track RFC(s).

[RFC 3315](#) also does not provide any guidance about when a host might use an Information-request message to obtain updated configuration parameters when the host has moved to a new link. The DHC WG is reviewing a related document, "Detection of Network Attachment (DNA) in IPv4" [8], which describes how a host using IPv4 can determine when to use DHCPv4. Either the DHC WG or a WG formed from the DNA BOF will undertake development of a similar document for IPv6.

5.1. Messages Required for Stateless DHCP Service

Clients and servers implement the following messages for stateless DHCP service; the section numbers in this list refer to the DHCP specification:

Information-request: sent by a DHCP client to a server to request configuration parameters (sections [18.1.5](#) and [18.2.5](#))

Reply: sent by a DHCP server to a client containing configuration parameters (sections [18.2.6](#) and [18.2.8](#))

In addition, servers and relay agents implement the following messages for stateless DHCP service; the section numbers in this list refer to the DHCP specification:

Relay-forward: sent by a DHCP relay agent to carry the client message to a server ([section 15.13](#))

Relay-reply: sent by a DHCP server to carry a response message to the relay agent ([section 15.14](#))

5.2. Options Required for Stateless DHCP Service

Clients and servers implement the following options for stateless DHCP service; the section numbers in this list refer to the DHCP specification:

Option Request: specifies the configuration information that the client is requesting from the server ([section 22.7](#))

Status Code: used to indicate completion status or other status information ([section 22.13](#))

Server Identifier: used to identify the server responding to a client request ([section 22.3](#))

Servers and relay agents implement the following options for stateless DHCP service; the section numbers in this list refer to the DHCP specification:

Client message: sent by a DHCP relay agent in a Relay-forward message to carry the client message to a server ([section 20](#))

Server message: sent by a DHCP server in a Relay-reply message to carry a response message to the relay agent ([section 20](#))

Interface-ID: sent by the DHCP relay agent and returned by the server to identify the interface to be used when forwarding a message to the client ([section 22.18](#))

5.3. Options Used for Configuration Information

Clients and servers use the following options to pass configuration information to clients; note that other options for configuration information may be specified in future Internet Standards:

DNS Recursive Name Servers: specifies the DNS recursive name servers [7] the client uses for name resolution; see "DNS Configuration options for DHCPv6" [3]

DNS search list: specifies the domain names to be searched during name resolution; see "DNS Configuration options for DHCPv6" [3]

SIP Servers: specifies the SIP servers the client uses to obtain a list of domain names of IPv6 addresses that can be mapped to one or more SIP outbound proxy servers [5]

5.4. Other Options Used in Stateless DHCP

Clients and servers may implement the following options for stateless DHCP service; the section numbers in this list refer to the DHCP specification:

Preference: sent by a DHCP server to indicate the preference level for the server ([section 22.8](#))

Elapsed time: sent by a DHCP client to indicate the time since the client began the DHCP configuration process ([section 22.9](#))

- User Class: sent by a DHCP client to give additional information to the server for selecting configuration parameters for the client ([section 22.15](#))
- Vendor Class: sent by a DHCP client to give additional information about the client vendor and hardware to the server for selecting configuration parameters for the client ([section 22.16](#))
- Vendor-specific Information: used to pass information to clients in options defined by vendors ([section 22.17](#))
- Client Identifier: sent by a DHCP client to identify itself ([section 22.2](#)). Clients are not required to send this option; servers send the option back if included in a message from a client
- Authentication: used to provide authentication of DHCP messages ([section 21](#))

6. Interaction with DHCP for Address Assignment

In some networks, there may be both clients that are using stateless address autoconfiguration and DHCP for DNS configuration and clients that are using DHCP for stateful address configuration. Depending on the deployment and configuration of relay agents, DHCP servers that are intended only for stateless configuration may receive messages from clients that are performing stateful address configuration.

A DHCP server that is only able to provide stateless configuration information through an Information-request/Reply message exchange discards any other DHCP messages it receives. Specifically, the server discards any messages other than Information-Request or Relay-forward it receives, and the server does not participate in any stateful address configuration message exchanges. If there are other DHCP servers that are configured to provide stateful address assignment, one of those servers will provide the address assignment.

7. Security Considerations

Stateless DHCP service is a proper subset of the DHCP service described in the DHCP specification, [RFC 3315](#) [1]. Therefore, stateless DHCP service introduces no additional security considerations beyond those discussed in sections [21](#), [22.11](#), and [23](#) of the DHCP specification [1].

Configuration information provided to a node through stateless DHCP service may be used to mount spoofing, man-in-the-middle, denial-of-service, and other attacks. These attacks are described in more detail in the specifications for each of the options that carry configuration information. Authenticated DHCP, as described in sections 21 and 22.11 of the DHCP specification [1], can be used to avoid attacks mounted through the stateless DHCP service.

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9. References

9.1. Normative References

- [1] Droms, R., Ed., Bound, J., Volz, B., Lemon, T., Perkins, C. and M. Carney, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6)", [RFC 3315](#), July 2003.
- [2] Deering, S. and R. Hinden, "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification", [RFC 2460](#), December 1998.

9.2. Informative References

- [3] Droms, R., Ed., "DNS Configuration options for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6)", [RFC 3646](#), December 2003.
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