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Abstract

This document proposes a mechanism that DHCP clients can use optionally to obtain their IP addresses from different address pools configured on a DHCP server. A DHCP client can specify a class to which it belongs. Based on the class, a DHCP server selects the appropriate address pool to assign an address to the client.

1. Introduction

With the popularity and importance of the Internet growing, many organizations and public carriers are deploying IP-based networks. An IP network is a heterogeneous environment that supports various kinds of devices, users and applications (which are referred to generically as "users" in the rest of this document). Often IP network administrators are faced with the need to provide different levels of service quality or access privilege to different users.

In order for an IP network to implement differentiated services, it needs a way to classify users. A simple solution to this is to use source IP addresses for classification.

Under this scheme, network administrators first configure network...
devices such as routers to recognize traffic from a particular source IP address (or address range) and handle it specially to meet the desired level of service. Next, they assign the IP address(es) to the host(s) of the intended user(s) so that the user(s) will receive the appropriate level(s) of service. They can configure the hosts manually with these addresses. However, they cannot use DHCP [1] for address assignment, even if they are already running a DHCP server in their network. A current RFC-compliant DHCP server assigns IP addresses based on the location of the DHCP Client in the network topology, not the type of user it supports.

This document describes a simple extension of the DHCP protocol that enables a DHCP server to assign IP addresses from different address pools depending on the types of client from which it receive DHCP requests. With this new extension, network administrators will be able to use DHCP to hand out the appropriate addresses to users (assuming that the user type maps to the client type).

An example intended usage is a corporate network subnet consisting of different departments of users, such as Accounting, Legal, Staff etc. It may be desirable to allocate logical address pools to each of the departments so that network policies may be implemented easily on IP address ranges; and this would facilitate providing differential services, such as network reachability.

2. Definitions

Throughout this document, the words that are used to define the significance of particular requirements are capitalized. These words are:

- **"MUST"**
  
  This word or the adjective "REQUIRED" means that the item is an absolute requirement of this specification.

- **"MUST NOT"**
  
  This phrase means that the item is an absolute prohibition of this specification.

- **"SHOULD"**
  
  This word or the adjective "RECOMMENDED" means that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore this item, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully weighed before choosing a different course.
3. Schema Overview

The user class option [3] is used by a DHCP client to inform DHCP servers about the category of system, user or application it represents.

In the following section, it is assumed that the DHCP Client MAY send multiple User Class options in the same message. (They may or may not occur consecutively).

Each address pool on the DHCP Server MAY be configured with a set of ALLOWED USER CLASSES, specifying the category of clients accepted by the DHCP Server; and with a set of DISALLOWED USER CLASSES, specifying the category of clients that must NOT be offered addresses from the address pool.

4. Address Assignment

Whenever any DHCP client message is seen by the DHCP Server, it MUST do the regular processing [1] and if the DHCP Server determines that the Client is to be offered a new (or unbound) IP address, the following procedure MUST be adopted:

If the client DHCP message does not contain any User Class options, then the DHCP Server MUST attempt to choose an available address pool which has both the ALLOWED and DISALLOWED USER CLASSES empty. If no such address pool is available, and if the DHCP Server has been specifically configured to do so, it MUST attempt chose any available address pool.

If the client DHCP Message contains any User Class options, then the DHCP Server MUST attempt to choose an available address pool for which the ALLOWED USER CLASSES set contains one of the user class options.

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present in the DHCP message; and for which none of the User Class options present in the DHCP message are also present in the DISALLOWED USER CLASSES set. If no such address pool is available, and if the DHCP Server has been specifically configured to do so, it MUST attempt to choose any address pool for which none of the User Class options present in the DHCP message are also present in the DISALLOWED USER CLASSES set.

If the DHCP Server is unable to find a suitable address pool, it MUST NOT offer an IP address to the Client. It MAY indicate the condition to the administrator.

5. Address Renewal

At renewal time, before the DHCP Server sends an DHCP ACK as per [1], it MUST check to see if the address pool of the Client’s IP address has any of the User Class option values in the DHCP message of the Client present in the DISALLOWED USER CLASSES set; or, if the ALLOWED USER CLASSES set has none of the User Class option values in the DHCP message, and the DHCP Server is NOT specifically configured to allow a client whose user class options do not belong to either of the two sets of USER CLASSES. If either of the two checks above succeed, the DHCP Server MUST send a DHCP NACK message to the client and remove the binding information. The DHCP Server MAY send an indication via the MESSAGE option.

6. Security Considerations

DHCP currently provides no authentication or security mechanisms. Potential exposures to attack are discussed in section 7 of the protocol specification [1].

7. Acknowledgements

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8. References

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