

# Paging support for IP Mobility Using HAWAII

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draft-ietf-mobileip-paging-hawaii-00.txt

# Paging

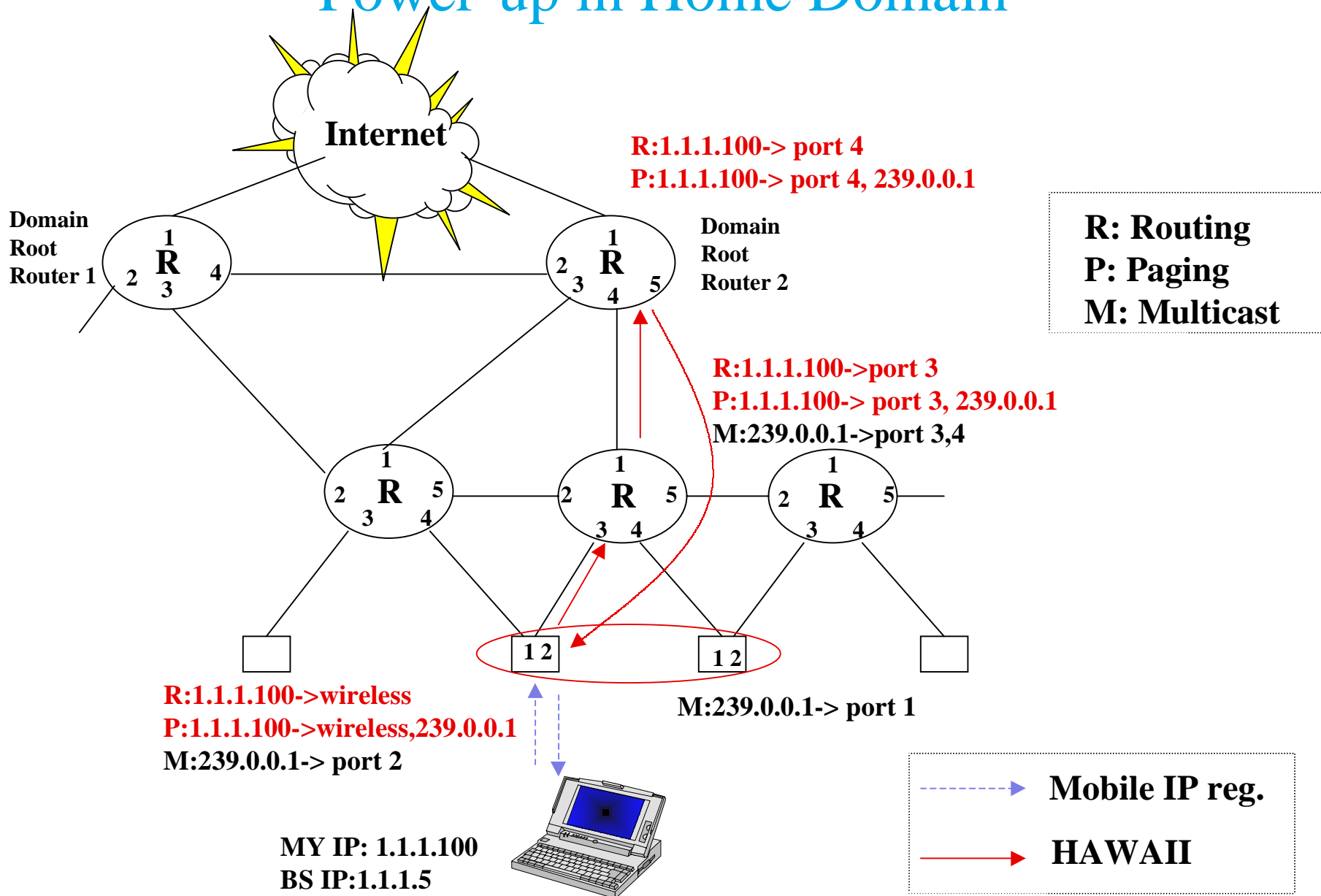
- “Idle” mobile hosts update the network less frequently than “active” mobile hosts
- Network has only approximate location information for idle mobile hosts

**☞ Network determines the exact location by paging to deliver packets**

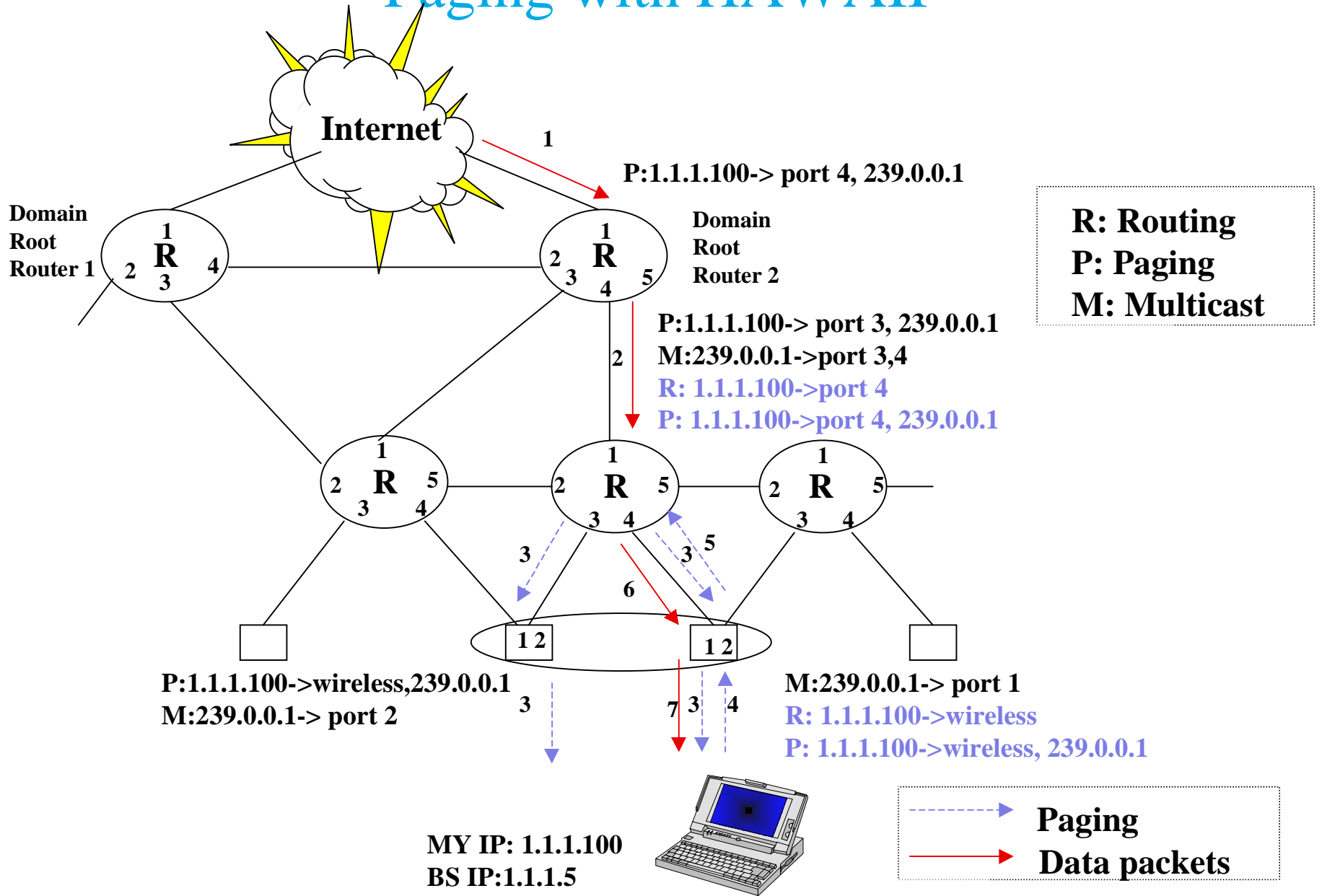
# Design Goals

- *Efficiency*
  - limit updates from the mobile host when idle to conserve battery power
- *Scalability*
  - push paging initiation closer to the base station
- *Reliability*
  - allow paging initiation to occur at any router/base station (no single points of failure)
- *Flexibility*
  - allow for fixed, hierarchical, or user-defined paging areas

# Power-up in Home Domain



# Paging with HAWAII



# Router operation

Routing entry	Paging entry	State	Operation
YES	YES	Active	Regular Forwarding
YES	NO	Active	No paging support
NO	NO	Null	Forward if default route exists, else discard
NO	YES	Standby	<b>Paging:</b> <b>If packet arrives from DRR</b> <b>    If (node is base station or part of</b> <b>        multicast tree with &gt; 2 branches)</b> <b>        Initiate paging</b> <b>    else</b> <b>        Forward to port in paging entry</b> <b>    Endif</b> <b>else</b> <b>    Forward along default route</b> <b>Endif</b>

# Paging with Mobile-IP

- When using foreign agents
  - Group set of foreign agents into multicast group
  - Previous foreign agent initiates paging
  - Impact of previous foreign agent failure
- When operating without foreign agents
  - Paging initiated from home agent
  - globally visible multicast address or separate unicasts necessary
  - scalability is an issue