

Correspondent Router based Route Optimisation for NEMO (CRON)

draft-bernardos-mext-nemo-ro-cr-00 72nd IETF, Dublin, July 2008

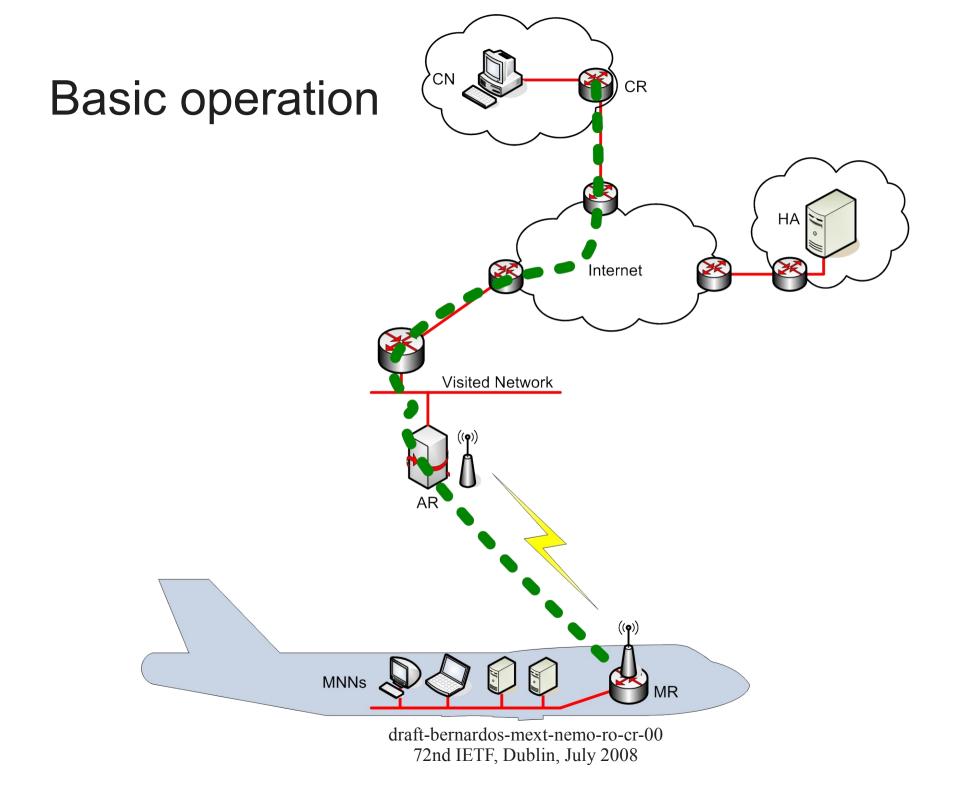
Carlos J. Bernardos, Maria Calderon, Ignacio Soto

Background and rationale

- This idea is far from being new
- Some drafts and papers proposed/reviewed this approach in the past
 - draft-wakikawa-nemo-orc
 - draft-na-nemo-path-control-header
- Goal of the draft:
 - Revisit CR-based NEMO and check against Aeronautical NEMO RO requirements

Basic operation

- Correspondent Router (CR):
 - Entity in the infrastructure that performs RO with the MR (kind-of proxy mobility agent for the CN).
 Should be topologically close to the CN
- Route optimisation performed by MR and CR
 - The MR finds a suitable CR
 - Binding state is created at the MR and the CR
 - A bi-directional tunnel between the MR and CR is established
 - Traffic is sent through the tunnel, bypassing the MR-HA tunnel draft-bernardos-mext-nemo-ro-cr-00 72nd IETF, Dublin, July 2008

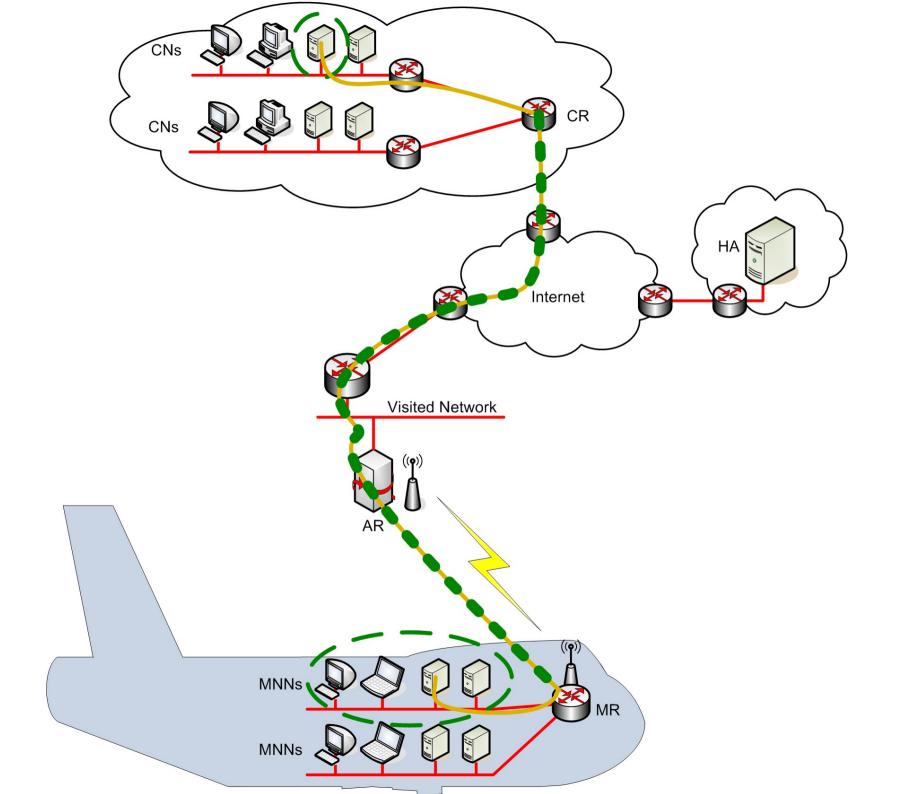


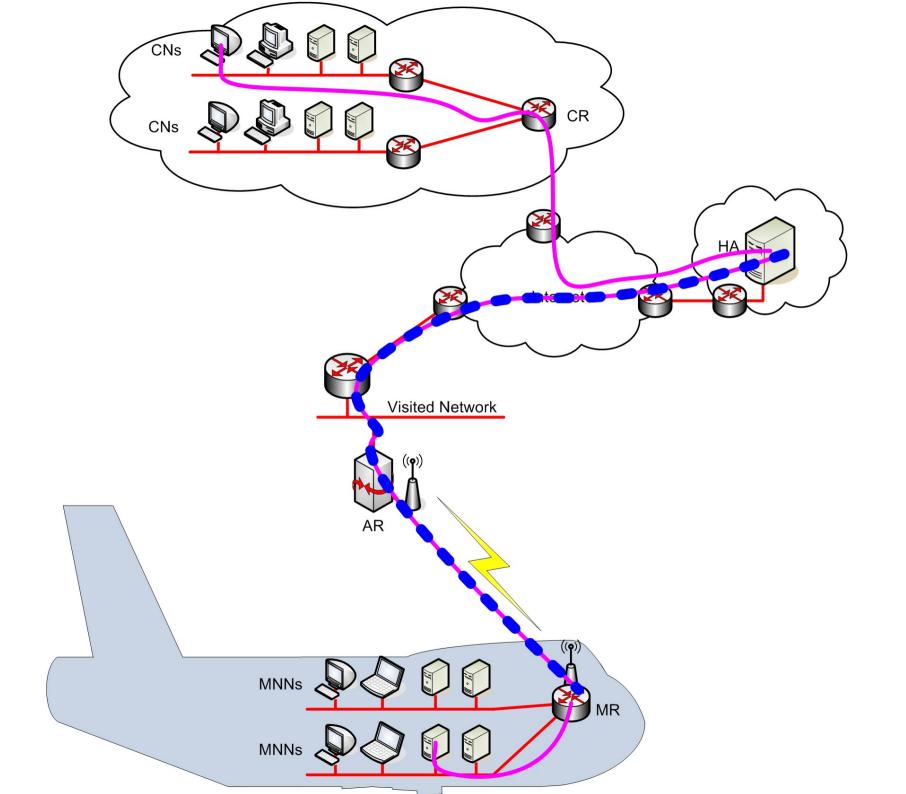
Some details and open issues (I)

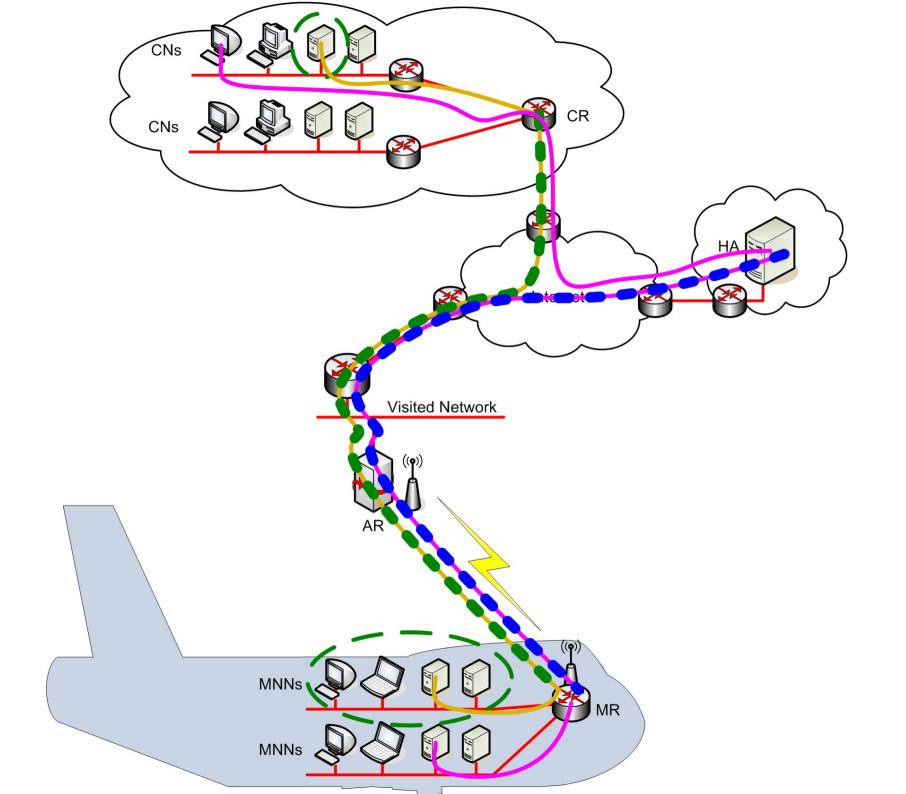
- CR discovery
 - Static configuration might be possible for some scenarios, but it doesn't seem to be enough
 - Dynamic discovery
 - CR on-path: kind-of easy, several potential approaches
 - CR NOT on-path: not so easy, different approaches
 - DNS based/assisted discovery
 - CR anycast address based
 - Deployment of CR-resolver service
 - Might be a distributed service
 - Security considerations/trust assumptions are relevant here

Some details and open issues (II)

- MR-CR signalling / binding establishment
 - BU/BA based, triggered by the MR
 - Signalling protected by IPsec
 - Binding state generated at the MR and the CR, on a per RO flow basis:
 - MNN IPv6 prefix <--> CN IPv6 prefix
 - MNP Prefix option and a new CR Prefix option defined to carry this information
 - Not limited to MNP <--> CN address binding
 - It allows to meet the "Separability" requirement
 - Proof of prefix ownership based on certificates







Some details and open issues (III)

- CoA reachability
 - The MR's CoA reachability should be tested by the CR
 - RR might be used if assuming ingress filtering is not enough
- Use of the MR-CR bi-directional tunnel
 - Once the signalling has been completed, the MR-CR tunnel is used for data traffic with...
 - source address within MNN IPv6 prefix, destination address within CN IPv6 prefix,
 - and the other way around
 - Routing tables of MR, CR are updated accordingly
 - Source address based routing might be needed

Some details and open issues

- If the CR is not the gateway of the CNs, the CR would have to inject IGP routes towards the MNN IPv6 prefix
 - In complex scenarios, this might require a more careful analysis
 - seems doable/feasible though

TODO: what's next?

- Careful check of security/trust assumptions
 - Are those feasible for AOS and/or ATS?
- Is it worthwhile to go deeper into the details of a CR-based NEMO RO approach?
 - Protocol details...
 - Security...
- Check out other issues
 - draft-wakikawa-mext-cr-consideration-00
- Look at automotive and CE requirements