





Versatile IPv6 Mobility Deployment with Dual Stack Mobile IPv6

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IPv6 and Mobility

In a nutshell

- Goal: moving from one IPv6 access network to another, transparently for the applications
- IPv6 Mobility standardized few years ago already:
 - Mobile IPv6 (RFC3775, June 2004): host mobility
 - NEMO Basic Support (RFC3963, Jan. 2005): network mobility
 - Mobility management centralized at the Mobile Router
 - Contemplated solution in the ITS
- Open source implementations: UMIP, SHISA

IPv6 and Mobility

Issues

- Many efforts to achieve seamless communications & ubiquity:
 - Fast Mobile IPv6 (FMIPv6),
 - Multiple Care-of Addresses (MCoA) registration.
- Still, ubiquity is not possible while IPv4 is still used in the vast majority of networks,
 - Just moving to an IPv4 network breaks all communications
 - Transition mechanisms are essential to ensure a faster deployment.

Dual Stack Mobility

State of the Art

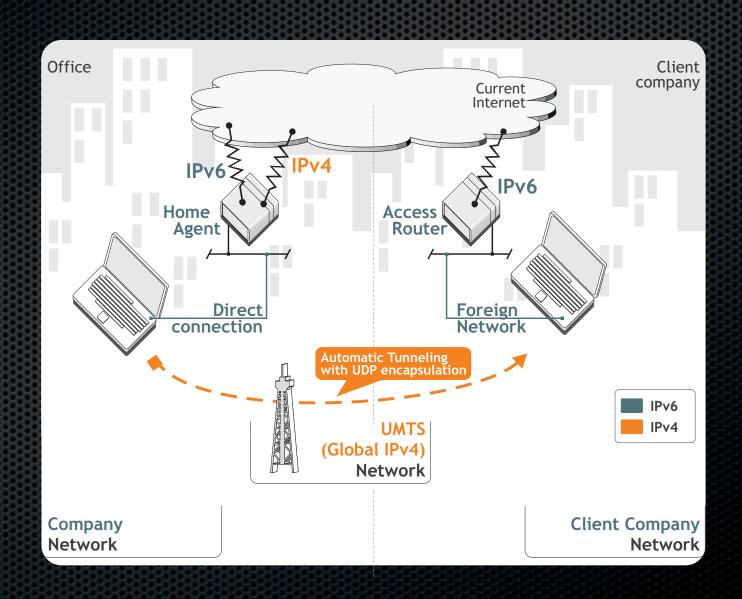
- Operating both Mobile IPv4 and Mobile IPv6 on the same host,
 - Overhead, not efficient if access network is not dual-stack
- IPv6-in-IPv4 tunneling + NAT-PT
 - Location of the NAT-PT device, issues with NAT in the access network
- Dual Stack Mobile IPv4 (DSMIPv4)
 - Based on MIPv4 signaling, thus not working in IPv6-only networks
- Dual Stack Mobile IPv6 (DSMIPv6)
 - draft-ietf-mext-nemo-v4-traversal

Dual Stack Mobility *DSMIPv6*

- Mobility in IPv6-only, IPv4-only and dual stack networks:
 - IPv4 Care-of Address registration and IPv6-in-IPv4 tunnels
 - Reduction of the tunneling level
 - IPv4 Home Address to use with IPv4-only correspondents
 - No need for a translator
- NAT detection and traversal mechanism with UDP encapsulation
- IPv4 prefix delegation for a mobile network

Dual Stack Mobility

Use Case



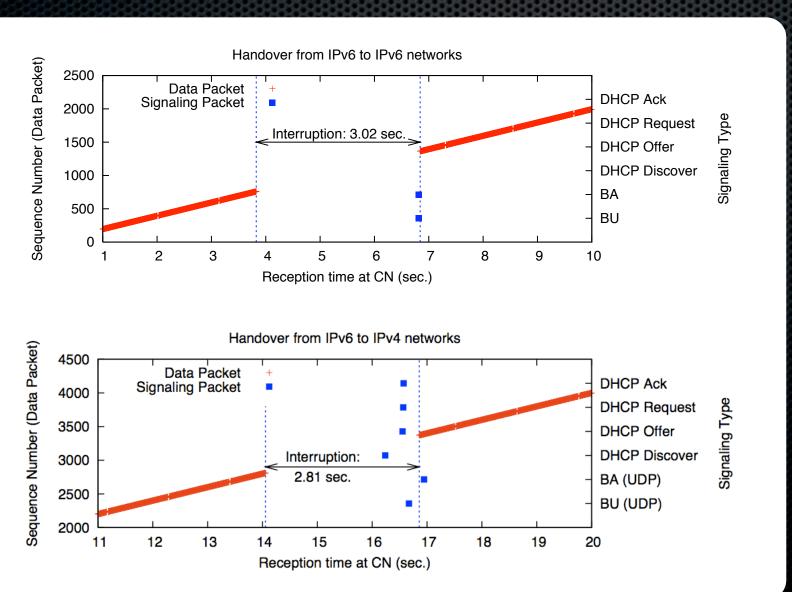
Presentation

- DSMIPv6 implementation for GNU/Linux
 - IPv4 CoA registration, NAT detection
- Based on UMIP 0.4, kernel 2.6.24
- Support of NEMO Basic Support
- Freely available
 - First release on May 30th 2008
 - http://software.nautilus6.org/DSMIP/

Kernel & Userland

- Kernel:
 - UDP encapsulation for signaling / data (XFRM)
- Userland:
 - Movement detection (DHCP / DNA)
 - Tunnelling management (SIT tunnels)

Sample Operation (Horizontal Handovers)



Specification/Implementation Issues

- IPsec and NAT detection & traversal
 - IPsec mandatory for signaling (BU/BAck)
 - IPv4 source (IP header) compared with IPv4 CoA option (MH)
 - Original IPv4 header no more available once the payload has been decrypted by the IPsec stack
 - Need communication between IPsec and MIPv6 stack
 - PF_KEY extensions?
 - draft-sugimoto-mip6-pfkey-migrate
 - draft-ebalard-mext-pfkey-enhanced-migrate

Next Steps

- Stabilization,
- Vertical handovers,
- NAT traversal (UDP encapsulation for data packets),
- IPv4 Home Address, IPv4 Prefix,
- Multihoming (Multiple IPv6 & IPv4 CoA registration),







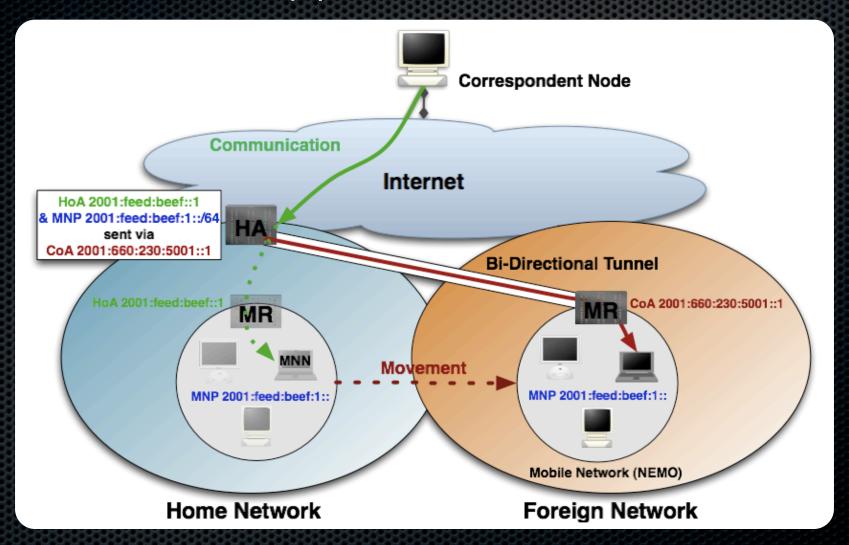
Thank you for your attention, Questions?

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Backup Slides

IPv6 and Mobility

NEMO Basic Support



Operation

