

Mobility, wireless, ad hoc...

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Networking at "The Edge"



Broadband map

Source: http://publicinternetproject.org



Emerging technologies may fill this gap

Where We Want to Go ?

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• Network Everywhere

A vision where every person and every device is connected to the network and is the ultimate realization of Metcalf's Law

Mimic social networks today, rather than technical bounds

Technology molds to fit policy and interaction, rather than people molding to fit technical bounds

The value of the network is directly proportional to the connectivity of the network

• How do we get there?



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Ubiquitous, low cost, open infrastructure

For communication with low-cost computing devices (sensors, controllers...)

Devices to determine its location and potentially use spatial information for routing and infrastructure setup

Coherent and integrated framework for security with robust operation in face of any sort of attack

To address needs/requirements in times of crisis

Quantum computers? Security to protect privacy of data also in case quantum computer are available

Mechanism for configuration and diagnosis Internet nodes to reduce manual intervention and provide application-network behaviour

Consider energy and highly efficient usage of spectrum

Self Forming Service Networks

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- Objective: service delivery without prior arrangement
- What does service delivery mean?

If two entities can establish link layer communications then those entities should be able to communicate utilizing a specific set of services

High level requirements

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Given that they can reach each other then they should be able to use their standard services such as placing a VoIP call between each other

Self Forming Service Network



Self Forming Service Network





Some technology

IP Mobility: problem definition



Access routers are mobile or fixed

Ad Hoc mobility

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OSPFv3 optimization

- Consider normal link state operation:
 - **Discover Neighbors**
 - Verify Two Way Connectivity
 - **Exchange Link State Databases**
 - **Flood New Information**
- Multiprotocol support : IPv4 & IPv6
- Router-radio interface



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Router-Radio Architecture

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 Router-radio interface has what amounts to virtual circuits:

Each routing neighbor has a different data rate, managed by the radio

Therefore each neighbor must have its own windowed protocol, and it must be windowed to control rate

There must be separate QoS data structures per routing neighbor

PPPoE sessions are established between the router and the radio – a session for each neighbor

Radio detects and authenticates neighbors, reports neighbor joining or leaving (LOS) to router



Incremental Hello: not full neighborhood list

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- Reduces the state carried in hellos to the minimum possible, while ensuring two way connectivity
- Receiver can request a state update to synchronize
- Two-way connectivity check
- Incrementally update as neighbor state changes
- Replace the state with a state sequence
 - A small (32 bit) number
 - Indicates "current hello state"
- Each time the sender changes state
 - Include new information
 - Increment the state sequence
- Include information about capabilities (Overlapping Relays, Willingness)



Optimized Flooding : overlapping relays

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Find common "two hop" neighbors Group neighbors based on their neighbor this flood is sets eliminated Calculate minimum set of overlapping relays flood Pick one neighbor from each group of neighbors with the same "two hop" neighbors C Signal overlapping relays to flood LSAs **B & C can both** Remaining neighbors do not reflood see E flood learned information (they backup the declare either B active overlapping relay) **Only D** or C active can see F overlapping relay routing change

Intelligent Acknowledgements

- Why should B acknowledge A's LSA if A is going to hear B's reflood to C?
 - If B is reflooding the LSA, A can assume B received it correctly
- A uses B's reflood to C as an acknowledgement

Cuts down on traffic on the wire



Other "ad hoc" systems

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- 802.11 ad hoc mode
- Proprietary L2 radio systems
- MANET family

Device/Network mobility

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Device/Network Mobility

A host or network (including attached hosts) moves as a single entity

The host or network can always reach back to a "home" without worrying about bandwidth utilization, etc.

Each host or network connects only to its upstream—no lateral connections



Mobile Router IPv6: simple scenario



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- Undefined process to select access router
- Undefined support for roaming into v4 network
- Undefined Route Optimization
- Intrinsic restrictions

Pinball routing in the infrastructure between the HAs

Security associations and traffic flows

Overhead - Frame size

Bind Update storms

Optimization \rightarrow Bind Update storms in case of moves (large tables to be stored in MR)

Route Optimization issues

Network Mobility



 IPv4 roaming: need for NAT/PAT for IPv4 and automatic IPv4/IPv6 tunneling

Mobile Access Router



Network Mobility: graph management





Innovation or adoption call?



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