

LISP Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Experimental  
Expires: February 12, 2020  
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**Network-Hexagons: H3-LISP Based Mobility Network**  
**draft-barkai-lisp-nexagon-09**

Abstract

This document specifies combined use of H3 and LISP for mobility-networks:

- Enabling real-time tile by tile indexed annotation of public roads
- For sharing: hazards, blockages, conditions, maintenance, furniture..
- Between MobilityClients producing-consuming road geo-state information
- Using addressable grid of channels of physical world state representation

Status of This Memo

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## [1.](#) Introduction

(1) The Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) [[RFC6830](#)] splits current IP addresses in two different namespaces, Endpoint Identifiers (EIDs) and Routing Locators (RLOCs). LISP uses a map-and-encap approach that relies on (1) a Mapping System (distributed database) that stores and disseminates EID-RLOC mappings and on (2) LISP tunnel routers (xTRs) that encapsulate and decapsulate data packets based on the content of those mappings.

(2) H3 is a geospatial indexing system using a hexagonal grid that can be (approximately) subdivided into finer and finer hexagonal grids, combining the benefits of a hexagonal grid with hierarchical subdivisions. H3 supports sixteen resolutions. Each finer resolution has cells with one seventh the area of the coarser resolution. Hexagons cannot be perfectly subdivided into seven hexagons, so the finer cells are only approximately contained within a parent cell. Each cell is identified by a 64bit HID.

(3) The Berkeley Deep Drive (BDD) Industry Consortium investigates state-of-the-art technologies in computer vision and machine learning for automotive applications, and, for taxonomy of published automotive scene classification.

These standards are combined to create in-network-state which reflects the condition of each hexagon tile (~1sqm) in every road. The lisp network maps & encapsulates traffic between MobilityClients endpoint-identifiers (EID), and, addressable (HID=>EID) tile-states. States are aggregated byH3Service EIDs.

The H3-LISP mobility network bridges timing-location gaps between the

production and consumption of information by MobilityClients:

- o vision, sensory, LIADR, AI applications - information producers
- o driving-apps, smart-infrastructure, command & control - who consume it

This is achieved by putting the physical world on a shared addressable geo-state grid at the edge, a low-latency production-consumption indirection. Tile by tile based geo-state mobility-network solves key issues in today's vehicle to vehicle networking, where observed hazards are expected to be relayed or "hot-potato-tossed" (v2v without clear-reliable convergence i.e. given a situation observable by some of traffic, it is unclear if the rest of the relevant traffic will receive consistent, conflicting, multiple, or no indication what so ever - using peer-to-peer propagation.

For example, when a vehicle experiences a sudden highway slow-down, "sees" many brake-lights or "feels" accelerometer, there is no clear way for it to share this annotation with vehicles 20-30sec away for preventing potential pile-up. Or, when a vehicle crosses an intersection, observing opposite-lane obstruction - construction, double-park, commercial-loading / un-loading, garbage truck, or stopped school-bus - there is no clear way for it to alert vehicles turning in to that situation as it drives away.

Geo-state indirection also helps solve communicating advanced machine-vision and radar annotations. These are constantly evolving technologies, however, communicating the road enumerations they produce using peer-to-peer protocols poses a significant interoperability challenge - testing each new annotation by any sensor / OEM vendor and any other OEM and driving application vendor.

These peer-to-peer limitations are inherit yet unnecessary, as in most road situations vehicles are not really proper peers. They just happen to be in the same place at the same time. The H3-LISP mobility network solves limitations of direct vehicle to vehicle communication because it anchors per each geo-location: timing, security, privacy, interoperability. Anchoring is by MobilityClients communicating through in-network geo-states. Addressable tiles are aggregated and maintained by LISP H3ServiceEIDs.

An important set of use-cases for state propagation of information to MobilityClients is to provide drivers heads-up alerts on hazards and obstacles beyond line of sight of both the drivers and in-car sensors: over traffic, around blocks, far-side-junction, beyond turns, and surface-curvatures. This highlights the importance of networks in providing road-safety.

To summarize the H3-LISP solution outline:

- (1) MicroPartition: 64bit indexed geo-spatial H3.r15 road-tiles
- (2) EnumState: 64bit state values compile tile condition representation
- (3) Aggregation: H3.r9 H3ServiceEID group individual H3.r15 road-tiles
- (4) Channels: H3ServiceEIDs function as multicast state update channels

- (5) Scale: H3ServiceEIDs distributed for in-network for latency-throughput
- (6) Mapped Overlay: tunneled-network routes the mobility-network traffic
- (7) Signal-free: tunneled overlay is used to map-register for mcast channels
- (8) Aggregation: tunnels used between MobilityClients/H3ServiceEIDs <> edge
- (9) Access: ClientXTRs/ServerXTRs tunnel traffic to-from the LISP EdgeRTRs
- (10) Control: EdgeRTRs register-resolve H3ServiceEIDs and mcast subscription

```

|-0-|-1-|-2-|-3-|-4-|-5-|-6-|-7-|-8-|-9-|-A-|-B-|-C-|-D-|-E-|-F-|
|                                     H3 Hexagon ID Key          |
|-0-|-1-|-2-|-3-|-4-|-5-|-6-|-7-|-8-|-9-|-A-|-B-|-C-|-D-|-E-|-F-|
|                                     H3 Hexagon State-Value      |
|-----|

```

```

H3ServiceEIDs      ____ / ____ \
      ____ / ____ | H3.r9 |
      / ____ | H3.r9 \ ____ /
      | H3.r9 \ ____ / sXTR
      \ ____ / sXTR |
      sXTR |
      |
      |
      + - - + - - EdgeRTR
              || ( ( ( ( ||
              (
              ( Network Hexagons
              ( H3-LISP Based
              ( Mobility Network
              ((
              || (( (()) ( ) ||
              ||
              = = = = =
              ||
              EdgeRTR
              .. ..
              .. ..
              ((((|))) (((|)))
              /|\ RAN /|\
              .. ..
              .. ..
              .. Road divided by 1sqm H3.r15 ID-Ed Geo-States ..
              .. ..
              .. ..... / ____ \ ____ \ ____ \ << cXTR::MobilityClientB
              .. - - - - - H3.r15 H3.r15 H3.r15 - - - - -
MobilityClientA::cXTR >> \ ____ /\ ____ /\ ____ /.....

```

- MobilityClientA has seen MobilityClientB (20-30 sec) future, and, vice versa
- Clients share information using addressable shared-state routed by LISP Edge
- ClientXTR (cXTR): tunnel encapsulation through access network to LISP Edge
- ServerXTR (sXTR): tunnel encapsulation through cloud network to LISP Edge
- The H3-LISP Mobility overlay starts in the cXTR and terminates in the sXTR
- The updates are routed to the appropriate tile geo-state by the LISP network
- EdgeRTRs perform multicast replication to edges and then native or to cXTRs
- Clients receive tile-by-tile geo-state updates via the multicast channels

Each H3.r9 hexagon is an EID Service with corresponding H3 hexagon ID. Bound to that service is a LISP xTR, called a ServerXTR, resident to deliver encapsulated packets to and from the H3ServiceEID and LISP Edge. EdgeRTRs are used to re-tunnel packets from MobilityClients to H3ServiceEIDs. Each H3ServiceEID is also a source multicast address for updating MobilityClients on the state of the H3.r15 tiles aggregated-represented by the H3ServiceEID.

## 2. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

## 3. Definition of Terms

**H3ServiceEID:** Is an addressable aggregation of H3.r15 state-tiles. It is a designated source for physical world reported annotations, and an (s,g) source of multicast public-safety update channels. H3ServiceEID is itself an H3 hexagon, large enough to provide geo-spatial conditions context, but not too large as to over-burden (battery powered, cellular connected) subscribers with too much information. For Mobility Network it is H3.r9. It has a light-weight LISP protocol stack to tunnel packets aka ServerXTR. The EID is an IPv6 EID that contains the H3 64-bit address numbering scheme. See IANA consideration for details.

**ServerXTR:** Is a light-weight LISP protocol stack implementation that co-exists

with H3ServiceEID process. When the server roams, the xTR roams with it. The ServerXTR encapsulates and decapsulates packets to/from EdgeRTRs.

**MobilityClient:** Is a roaming application that may be resident as part of an automobile, as part of a navigation application, part of municipal, state, of federal government command and control application, or part of live street view consumer type of application. It has a light-weight LISP protocol stack to tunnel packets aka ClientXTR.

**MobilityClient EID:** Is the IPv6 EID used by the Mobility Client applications to source packets. The destination of such packets are only H3ServiceEIDs.

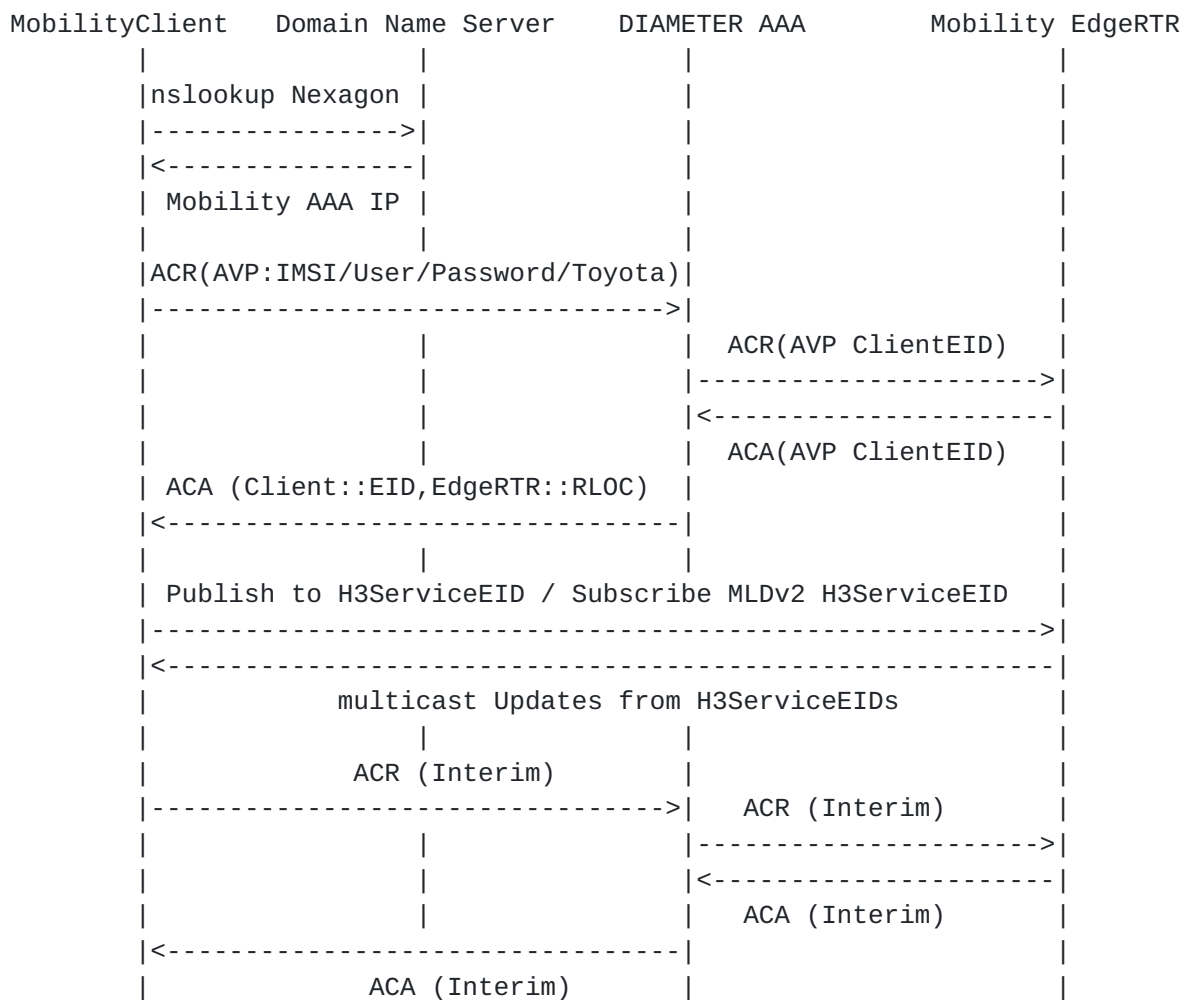


In order to get access to the MobilityVPN MobilityClients first authenticate with the MobilityVPN AAA Server. DIAMETER based AAA is typically done at the provider-edge PE by edge gateways. However the typical case involves handful of customer-premise equipment(CPE/UE) types physically connected by wireline,

or, by wireless spectrum to a specific service-provider. The Mobility VPN overlays potentially a number of wireless network providers and cloud-edge providers, and it involves dozens of Car-OEM, Driving-Applications, Smart-infrastructure vendors. It is therefore required to first go through AAA in-order to get both a MobilityClientEID and EdgeRTR gateway RLOC opened.

ClientXTR performs the following steps in-order to use the mobility network:

- 1) obtain the address of the mobility network AAA server using DNS
- 2) obtain MobilityClientEID and EdgeRTR(s) from AAA server using DIAMETER
- 3) renew authorization from AAA while using the mobility network T1 minutes



Using this network-login / re-login method we ensure that:

- the MobilityClientEIDs serve as credentials with the specific EdgeRTRs
- EdgeRTRs are not tightly coupled to H3.r9 areas for privacy/load-balance

- Mobility Clients do not need to update EdgeRTRs while roaming in a metro

The same EdgeRTR may serve several H3.r9 areas for smooth ride continuity, and, several EdgeRTRs may load balance a H3.r9 area with high density of originating MobilityClient rides. When a MobilityClient ClientXTR is homed to EdgeRTR it is able to communicate with H3ServiceEIDs.

## **5. Mobility Clients-Network-Services**

The mobility network functions as a standard LISP VPN overlay.

The overlay delivers unicast and multicast packets across:

- multiple access-network-providers / radio-access-technologies.
- multiple cloud-edge hosting providers, public, private, hybrid.

We use data-plane XTRs in the stack of each mobility client and server. ClientXTRs and ServerXTRs are homed to one or more EdgeRTRs at the LISP edge. This structure allows for MobilityClients to "show-up" at any time, behind any network-provider in a given mobility network administrative domain (metro), and for any H3ServiceEID to be instantiated, moved, or failed-over to - any rack in any cloud-provider. The LISP overlay enables these roaming mobility network elements to communicate un-interrupted. This quality is insured by the LISP RFCs. The determinism of identities for MobilityClients to always refer to the correct H3ServiceEID is insured by H3 geospatial HIDs.

There are two options for how we associate ClientXTRs with LISP EdgeRTRs:

### **I. Semi-random load-balancing by DNS/AAA**

In this option we assume that in a given metro edge a pool of EdgeRTRs can distribute the Mobility Clients load randomly between them and that EdgeRTRs are topologically more or less equivalent. Each RTR uses LISP to tunnel traffic to and from other EdgeRTRs for MobilityClient with H3Service exchanges.

MobilityClients can (multi) home to EdgeRTRs/RTRs throughout while moving.

### **II. Topological by any-cast**

In this option we align an EdgeRTR with topological aggregation like in the Evolved Packet Core (EPC) solution. Mobility Clients currently roaming in an area home to that RTR and so is the H3 Server. There is only one hop across the edge overlay between clients and servers and mcast replication is more focused, but clients need to keep re-homing as they move.

To summarize the H3LISP mobility network layout:

- (1) Mobility-Clients traffic is tunneled via data-plane ClientXTRs  
ClientXTRs are (multi) homed to EdgeRTR(s)
- (2) H3ServiceEID traffic is tunneled via data-plane ServerXTR  
ServerXTRs are (multi) homed to EdgeRTR(s)
- (3) EdgeRTRs use mapping service to resolve Ucast HIDs to RTR RLOCs

EdgeRTRs also register to (Source, Group) H3ServiceEID multicasts

```

MobilityClients <> ClientXTR <Access Provider > EdgeRTR v
v
v      << Map-Assisted Mobility-Network Overlay << v
v
>> EdgeRTR <Cloud Provider> ServerXTR <> H3ServiceEID

```

## 6. Mobility Unicast and Multicast

Which ever way a ClientXTR is homed to an Edge RTR an authenticated MobilityClient EID can send: [64bitH3.15ID :: 64bitState] annotation to the H3.r9 H3ServiceEID. The H3.r9 IP HID can be calculated by clients algorithmically form the H3.15 localized snapped-to-tile annotation.

The ClientXTR encapsulates MobilityClient EID and H3ServiceEID in a packet sourced from the ClientXTR, destined to the EdgeRTR RLOC IP, Lisp port. EdgeRTRs then re-encapsulate annotation packets either to remote EdgeRTR (optionI) or to homed H3ServiceEID ServerXTR (option2). The remote EdgeRTR aggregating H3ServiceEIDs re-encapsulates MobilityClient EID to ServerXTR and from there to the H3ServiceEID.

[illegible]

```

|          UDP Length          |          UDP Checksum          | /
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+ \
| Type          | gzip |          Reserved          | Pair Count = X | Nexgon Header
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+--- /
|
+          64 Bit H3-R15 ID          +
|
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|
+          64 Bit State          +
|
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|
+          64 Bit H3-R15 ID          +
|
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|
+          64 Bit State          +
|
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

To Summarize Unicast:

- (1) MobilityClients can send annotation state localized an H3.r15 tile  
These annotations are sent to an H3.r9 mobility H3ServiceEIDs
- (2) MobilityClient EID and H3ServiceEID HID are encapsulated:  
XTR <> RTR <> RTR <> XTR  
\* RTRs can map-resolve re-tunnel HIDs
- (3) RTRs re-encapsulate original source-dest to ServerXTRs  
ServerXTRs decapsulate packets to H3ServiceEID

Each H3.r9 Server is used by clients to update H3.r15 tile state is also an IP Multicast channel Source used to update subscribers on the aggregate state of the H3.r15 tiles in the H3.r9 Server.

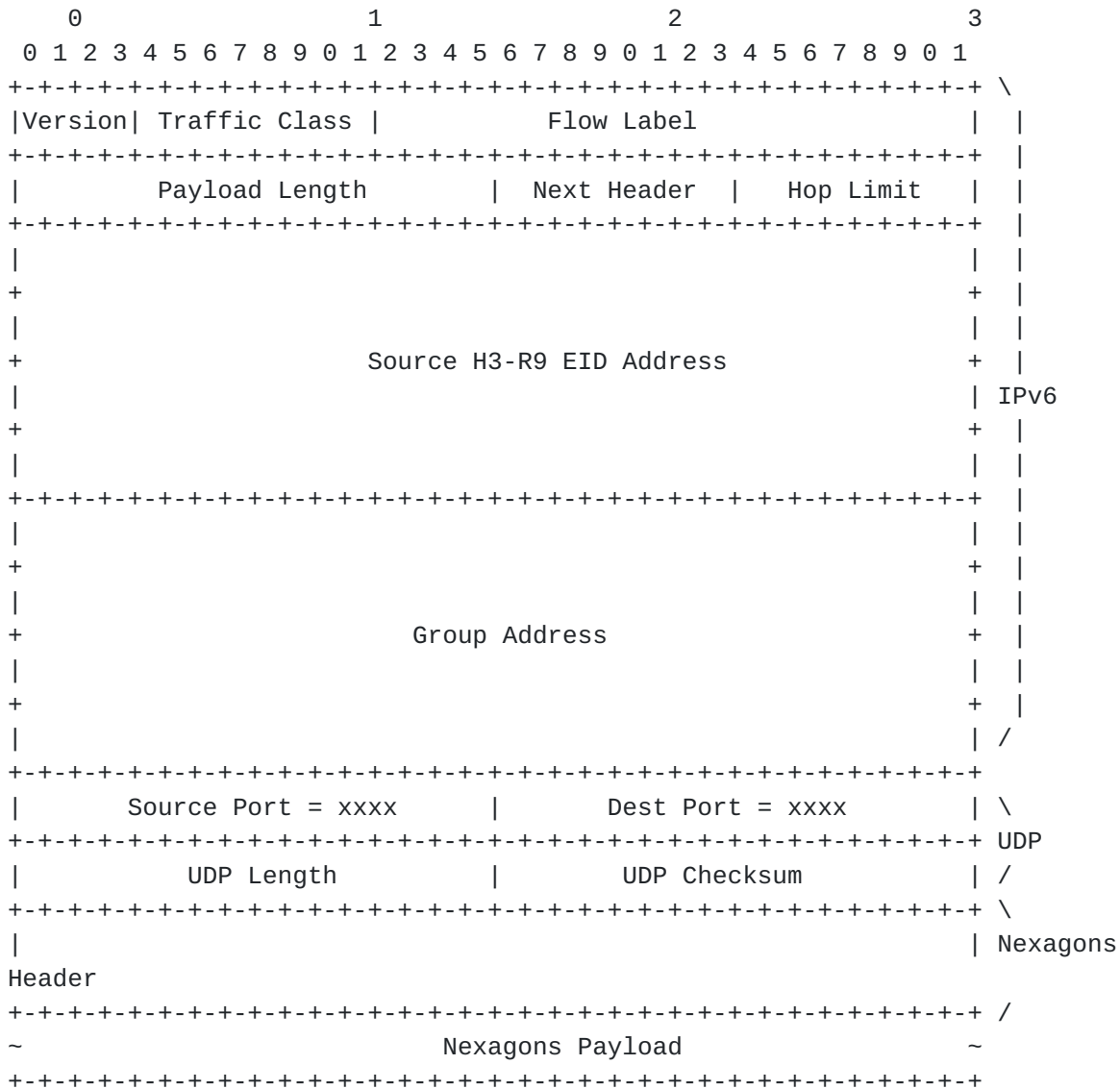
We use [rfc8378](#) signal free multicast to implement mcast channels in the overlay. The mobility network has many channels and relatively few subscribers per each. MobilityClients driving through or subscribing to a H3.r9 area can explicitly issue an [rfc4604](#) MLDv2 in-order to subscribe, or, may be subscribed implicitly by the EdgeRTR gleaning to ucast HID dest.

The advantage of explicit client MLDv2 registration trigger to [rfc8378](#) is that the clients manage their own mobility mcast hand-over according to their location-direction moment vectors, and that it allows for otherwise silent, or, non annotating clients. The advantage of EdgeRTR implicit registration is

less signaling required.

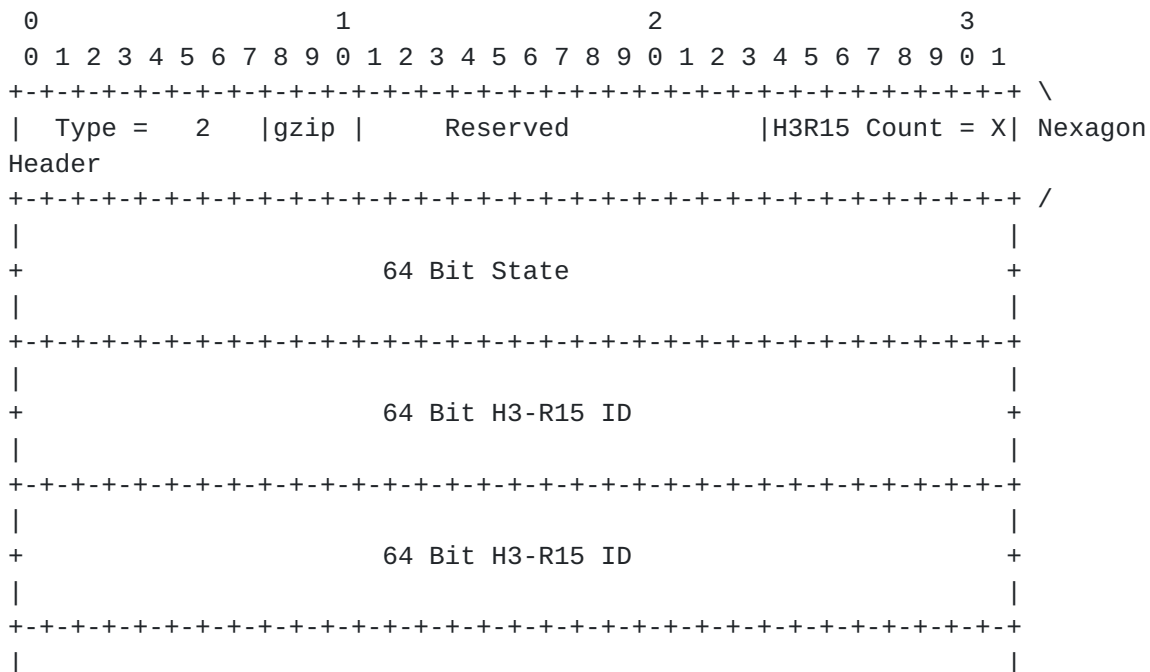
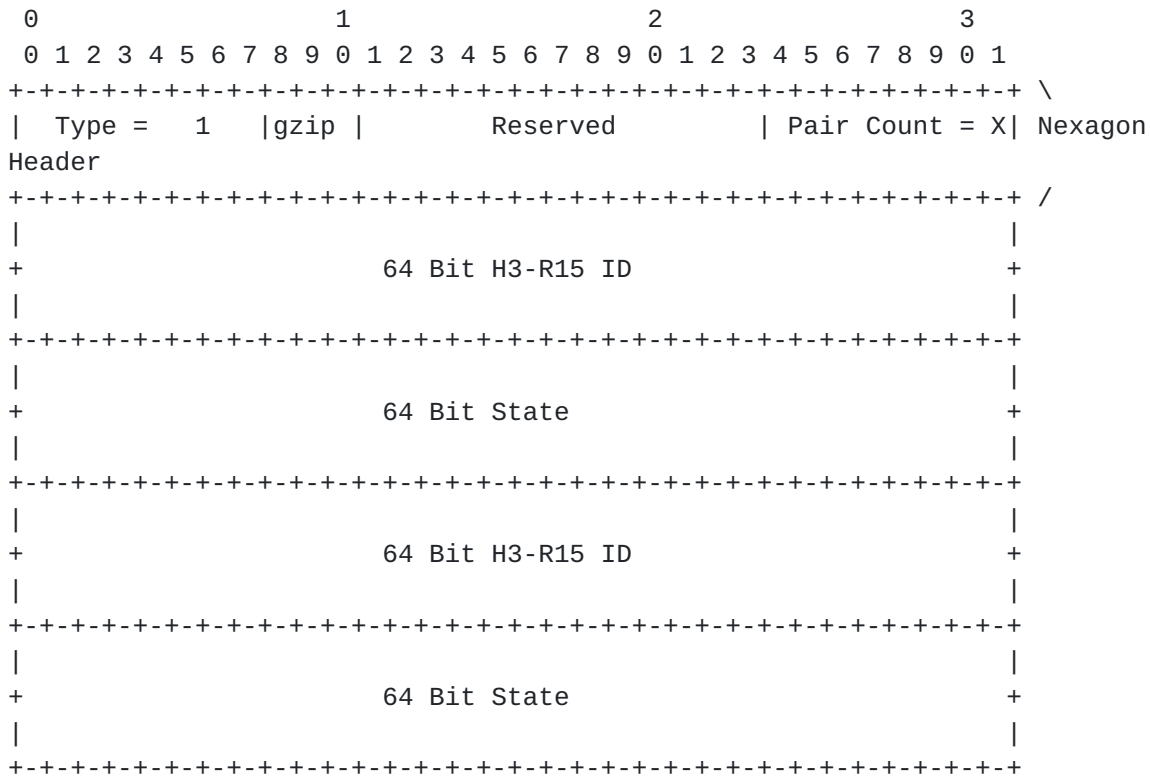
MLDv2 signaling messages are encapsulated between the ClientXTR and the LISP EdgeRTR, therefore there is no requirement for the underlying network to support native multicast. If native access multicast is supported (for example native 5G multicast), then MobilityClient registration to H3ServiceEID safety channels may be integrated to it, in which case the evolved-packet-core (EPC) element supporting it (eNB) will use this standard to register with the appropriate H3.r9 channels in its area.

Multicast update packets are of the following structure:



Outer headers = 40 (IPv6) + 8 (UDP) + 8 (LISP) = 56  
Inner headers = 40 (IPv6) + 8 (UDP) + 4 (Nexagon Header) = 52

Type 1: key-value, key-value..  $1392 / (8 + 8) = 87$  pairs  
 Type 2: value, key, key, key..  $(1392 - 8) / 8 = 173$  H3-R15 IDs



```

+                               64 Bit H3-R15 ID                               +
|                                                                           |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

` The remote EdgeRTRs homing MobilityClients in-turn replicate the packet to the MobilityClients registered with them.

We expect an average of 600 H3.r15 tiles of the full  $7^6$  (~100K) possible in H3.r9 to be part of any road. The H3.r9 server can transmit the status of all 600 or just those with meaningful state based on update SLA and policy.

To Summarize:

- (1) H3LISP Clients tune to H3.r9 mobility updates using [rfc8378](#)  
H3LISP Client issue MLDv2 registration to H3.r9 HIDs  
ClientXTRs encapsulate MLDv2 to EdgeRTRs who register (s,g)
- (2) ServerXTRs encapsulate updates to EdgeRTRs who map-resolve (s,g) RLOCs  
EdgeRTRs replicate mobility update and tunnel to registered EdgeRTRs  
Remote EdgeRTRs replicate updates to registered ClientXTRs

## 7. Security Considerations

The nexagon layer3 v2v/v2i/c&c network is inherently more secure and private then alternatives because of the indirection. No car or infrastructure element

ever communicates directly with MobilityClients. All information is conveyed using shared / addressable geo-state. MobilityClients are supposed to receive information only from the network as a trusted broker without indication as to the origin of the information. This is an important step towards better privacy, security, extendability, and interoperability.

In order to be able to use the nexagon mobility network for a given period, the mobility clients go through a DNS/AAA stage by which they obtain their clientEID identifiers-credentials and the RLOCs of EdgeRTRs they may use as gateways to the network. This MobilityClient <> EdgeRTR is the most sensitive interface in the network as far as privacy-security.

The traffic on the MobilityClient<>EdgeRTR interface is tunneled and its UDP content may be encrypted, still, the EdgeRTR will know based on the LISP headers alone the MobilityClient RLOC and H3-R9 (~0.1sqkm) geo-spatial area a given client publishes in or subscribes to.

For this reason we envision the ability of enterprise or groups of users to

"bring their own" EdgeRTRs. BYO-RTR masks individual clients' IP-RLOC to H3-R9 association and is pre-provisioned to be able to use the mapping system and be on a white-list of EdgeRTRs aggregating H3ServiceEIDs.

Beyond this sensitive hop, the mapping system does not hold MobilityClientEIDs and remote EdgeRTRs are only aware of MobilityClient ephemeral EIDs not their actual IP RLOC or any other mobile-device identifiers. EdgeRTRs register in the mapping (s,g) H3-R9 multicast groups, but which clients reside beyond which EdgeRTR is not in the mapping system. The H3ServiceEIDs themselves of-course decrypt and parse actual H3-R15 annotations, they also consider during this the MobilityClientEID credentials to avoid "fake-news", but again these are only temporary EIDs allocated to clients in-order to be able to use the mobility network and not for their basic communications.

## **8. Acknowledgments**

This work is partly funded by the ANR LISP-Lab project #ANR-13-INFR-009 (<https://lisplab.lip6.fr>).

## **9. IANA Considerations**

### **I. Formal H3 to IPv6 EID mapping**

II. State enum fields of H3 tiles:

Field 0x: reserved

field 1x: Persistent or Structural {  
0x - null  
1x - pothole light  
2x - pothole severe  
3x - speed-bump low  
4x - speed-bump high  
5x - icy  
6x - flooded  
7x - snow-cover  
8x - snow-deep  
9x - construction cone  
Ax - gravel  
}

field 2x: Transient Condition {  
0x - null  
1x - pedestrian  
2x - bike scooter  
3x - stopped car / truck  
4x - moving car / truck  
5x - first responder vehicle

- 6x - sudden slowdown
- 7x - oversized-vehicle
- 8x - red-light-breach
- 9x - light collision (fender bender)
- Ax - hard collision
- Bx - collision with casualty
- Cx - recent collision residues
- Dx - hard brake
- Ex - sharp cornering
- Fx - freeing-parking

}

field 3x: Traffic-light Cycle {

- 0x - null
- 1x - 1 seconds to green
- 2x - 2 seconds to green
- 3x - 3 seconds to green
- 4x - 4 seconds to green
- 5x - 5 seconds to green
- 6x - 6 seconds to green
- 7x - 7 seconds to green
- 8x - 8 seconds to green
- 9x - 9 seconds to green
- Ax - 10 seconds or less
- Bx - 20 seconds or less
- Cx - 30 seconds or less
- Dx - 60 seconds or less
- Ex - green now
- Fx - red now

}

field 4x: Impacted tile from neighboring {

- 0x - null
- 1x - epicenter
- 2x - light yellow
- 3x - yellow
- 4x - light orange
- 5x - orange
- 6x - light red
- 7x - red
- 8x - light blue
- 9x - blue

}

field 5x: Transient, Cycle, Impacted, Valid for Next{

- 0x - null
- 1x - 1sec
- 2x - 5sec
- 3x - 10sec
- 4x - 20sec
- 5x - 40sec

- 6x - 60sec
- 7x - 2min
- 8x - 3min
- 9x - 4min
- Ax - 5min
- Bx - 10min
- Cx - 15min
- Dx - 30min
- Ex - 60min
- Fx - 24hours

}

field 6x: LaneRightsSigns {

- 0x - null
- 1x - yield
- 2x - speedLimit
- 3x - straightOnly
- 4x - noStraight
- 5x - rightOnly
- 6x - noRight
- 7x - rightStraight
- 8x - leftOnly
- 9x - leftStraight
- Ax - noLeft
- Bx - noUTurn
- Cx - noLeftU
- Dx - bikeLane
- Ex - HOVLane
- Fx - Stop

}

field 7x: MovementSigns {

- 0x - null
- 1x - keepRight
- 2x - keepLeft
- 3x - stayInLane
- 4x - doNotEnter
- 5x - noTrucks
- 6x - noBikes
- 7x - noPeds
- 8x - oneWay
- 9x - parking
- Ax - noParking
- Bx - noStanding
- Cx - noPassing
- Dx - loadingZone
- Ex - railCross
- Fx - schoolZone

}

field 8x: CurvesIntersectSigns {

- 0x - null
- 1x - turnsLeft
- 1x - turnsRight
- 3x - curvesLeft
- 4x - curvesRight
- 5x - reversesLeft
- 6x - reversesRight
- 7x - windingRoad
- 8x - hairPin
- 9x - pretzelTurn
- Ax - crossRoads
- Bx - crossT
- Cx - crossY
- Dx - circle
- Ex - laneEnds
- Fx - roadNarrows

}

field 9x: Current Tile Speed {

- 0x - null
- 1x - < 5kmh
- 2x - < 10kmh
- 3x - < 15kmh
- 4x - < 20kmh
- 5x - < 30kmh
- 6x - < 40kmh
- 7x - < 50kmh
- 8x - < 60kmh
- 9x - < 80kmh
- Ax - < 100kmh
- Bx - < 120kmh
- Cx - < 140kmh
- Dx - < 160kmh
- Ex - > 160kmh
- Fx - queuedTraffic

}

field Ax: Lane Traffic Direction {

- 0x - null
- 1x - Lane North
- 2x - Lane North + 30
- 3x - Lane North + 60
- 4x - Lane North + 90
- 5x - Lane North + 120
- 6x - Lane North + 150
- 7x - Lane North + 180
- 8x - Lane North + 210
- 9x - Lane North + 240
- Ax - Lane North + 270
- Bx - Lane North + 300
- Cx - Lane North + 330

Dx - junction  
Ex - shoulder  
Fx - sidewalk  
}

filed Bx - reserved  
field Cx - reserved  
field Dx - reserved  
field Ex - reserved  
field Fx - reserved

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