

6lo  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: January 22, 2020

T. Watteyne, Ed.  
Analog Devices  
C. Bormann  
Universitaet Bremen TZI  
P. Thubert  
Cisco  
July 21, 2019

6LoWPAN Fragment Forwarding  
[draft-ietf-6lo-minimal-fragment-03](#)

## Abstract

This document provides a simple method to forwarding 6LoWPAN fragments. When employing adaptation layer fragmentation in 6LoWPAN, it may be beneficial for a forwarder not to have to reassemble each packet in its entirety before forwarding it. This has always been possible with the original fragmentation design of [RFC4944](#). This method reduces the latency and increases end-to-end reliability in route-over forwarding. It is the companion to the virtual Reassembly Buffer which is a pure implementation technique.

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watteyne-6lo-minimal-fragment

July 2019

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## [1.](#) Overview of 6LoWPAN Fragmentation

The original 6LoWPAN fragmentation is defined in [[RFC4944](#)] and it is implicitly defined for use over a single IP hop though possibly multiple Layer-2 hops in a meshed 6LoWPAN Network. Although [[RFC6282](#)] updates [[RFC4944](#)], it does not redefine 6LoWPAN fragmentation.

We use Figure 1 to illustrate 6LoWPAN fragmentation. We assume node A forwards a packet to node B, possibly as part of a multi-hop route between IPv6 source and destination nodes which are neither A nor B.

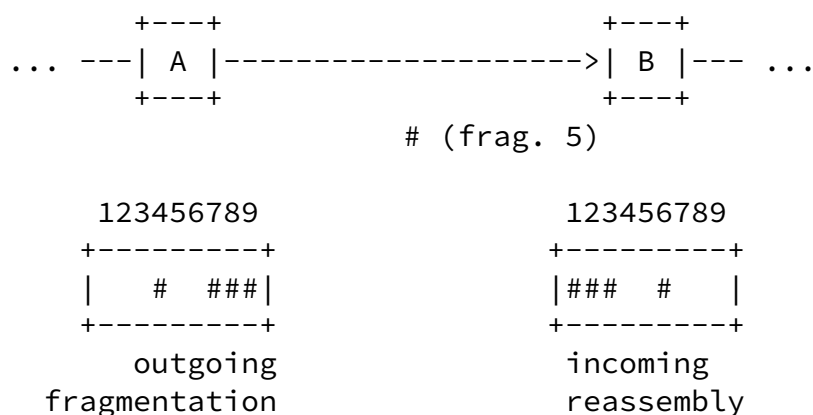


Figure 1: Fragmentation at node A, reassembly at node B.

Node A starts by compacting the IPv6 packet using the header compression mechanism defined in [[RFC6282](#)]. If the resulting 6LoWPAN packet does not fit into a single link-layer frame, node A's 6LoWPAN sublayer cuts it into multiple 6LoWPAN fragments, which it transmits as separate link-layer frames to node B. Node B's 6LoWPAN sublayer reassembles these fragments, inflates the compressed header fields back to the original IPv6 header, and hands over the full IPv6 packet to its IPv6 layer.

In Figure 1, a packet forwarded by node A to node B is cut into nine fragments, numbered 1 to 9. Each fragment is represented by the '#' symbol. Node A has sent fragments 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 to node B. Node B has received fragments 1, 2, 3, 6 from node A. Fragment 5 is still being transmitted at the link layer from node A to node B.

Conceptually, a reassembly buffer for 6LoWPAN contains:

- o a datagram\_size,
- o a datagram\_tag, associated to the link-layer sender and receiver addresses to which the datagram\_tag is local,
- o the actual packet data from the fragments received so far, in a form that makes it possible to detect when the whole packet has been received and can be processed or forwarded,
- o a timer that allows discarding a partially reassembled packet after some timeout.

A fragmentation header is added to each fragment; it indicates what portion of the packet that fragment corresponds to. [Section 5.3 of \[RFC4944\]](#) defines the format of the header for the first and subsequent fragments. All fragments are tagged with a 16-bit "datagram\_tag", used to identify which packet each fragment belongs to. Each datagram can be uniquely identified by the source and final destination link-layer addresses of the frame that carries it, the fragment size and the datagram\_tag. Each fragment can be identified within its datagram by the datagram-offset.

Node B's typical behavior, per [[RFC4944](#)], is as follows. Upon receiving a fragment from node A with a `datagram_tag` previously unseen from node A, node B allocates a buffer large enough to hold the entire packet. The length of the packet is indicated in each fragment (the `datagram_size` field), so node B can allocate the buffer even if the first fragment it receives is not fragment 1. As fragments come in, node B fills the buffer. When all fragments have been received, node B inflates the compressed header fields into an IPv6 header, and hands the resulting IPv6 packet to the IPv6 layer.

This behavior typically results in per-hop fragmentation and reassembly. That is, the packet is fully reassembled, then (re)fragmented, at every hop.

## [2.](#) Limits of Per-Hop Fragmentation and Reassembly

There are at least 2 limits to doing per-hop fragmentation and reassembly. See [[ARTICLE](#)] for detailed simulation results on both limits.

### [2.1.](#) Latency

When reassembling, a node needs to wait for all the fragments to be received before being able to generate the IPv6 packet, and possibly forward it to the next hop. This repeats at every hop.

This may result in increased end-to-end latency compared to a case where each fragment is forwarded without per-hop reassembly.

### [2.2.](#) Memory Management and Reliability

Constrained nodes have limited memory. Assuming 1 kB reassembly buffer, typical nodes only have enough memory for 1-3 reassembly buffers.

To illustrate this we use the topology from Figure 2, where nodes A, B, C and D all send packets through node E. We further assume that node E's memory can only hold 3 reassembly buffers.

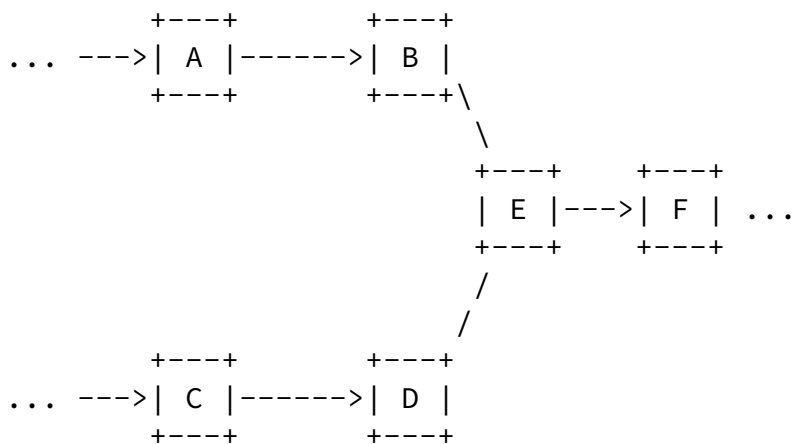


Figure 2: Illustrating the Memory Management Issue.

When nodes A, B and C concurrently send fragmented packets, all 3 reassembly buffers in node E are occupied. If, at that moment, node D also sends a fragmented packet, node E has no option but to drop one of the packets, lowering end-to-end reliability.

### 3. Virtual Reassembly Buffer (VRB) Implementation

Virtual Reassembly Buffer (VRB) is the implementation technique described in [[I-D.ietf-lwig-6lowpan-virtual-reassembly](#)] in which a forwarder does not reassemble each packet in its entirety before forwarding it.

VRB overcomes the limits listed in [Section 2](#). Nodes do not wait for the last fragment before forwarding, reducing end-to-end latency. Similarly, the memory footprint of VRB is just the VRB table, reducing the packet drop probability significantly.

There are, however, limits:

**Non-zero Packet Drop Probability:** The abstract data in a VRB table entry contains at a minimum the MAC address of the predecessor and that of the successor, the datagram\_tag used by the predecessor and the local datagram\_tag that this node will swap with it. The VRB may need to store a few octets from the last fragment that may not have fit within MTU and that will be prepended to the next fragment. This yields a small footprint that is 2 orders of magnitude smaller compared to needing a

1280-byte reassembly buffer for each packet. Yet, the size of the VRB table necessarily remains finite. In the extreme case where a node is required to concurrently forward more packets than it has entries in its VRB table, packets are dropped.

**No Fragment Recovery:** There is no mechanism in VRB for the node that reassembles a packet to request a single missing fragment.

Dropping a fragment requires the whole packet to be resent. This causes unnecessary traffic, as fragments are forwarded even when the destination node can never construct the original IPv6 packet.

**No Per-Fragment Routing:** All subsequent fragments follow the same sequence of hops from the source to the destination node as the first fragment, because the IP header is required to route the fragment and is only present in the first fragment. A side effect is that the first fragment must always be forwarded first.

The severity and occurrence of these limits depends on the link-layer used. Whether these limits are acceptable depends entirely on the requirements the application places on the network.

If the limits are present and not acceptable for the application, future specifications may define new protocols to overcome these limits. One example is [[I-D.ietf-6lo-fragment-recovery](#)] which defines a protocol which allows fragment recovery.

#### [4.](#) Security Considerations

An attacker can perform a Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack on a node implementing VRB by generating a large number of bogus "fragment 1" fragments without sending subsequent fragments. This causes the VRB table to fill up. Note that the VRB does not need to remember the full datagram as received so far but only possibly a few octets from the last fragment that could not fit in it. It is expected that an implementation protects itself to keep the number of VRBs within capacity, and that old VRBs are protected by a timer of a reasonable duration for the technology and destroyed upon timeout.

Secure joining and the link-layer security that it sets up protects against those attacks from network outsiders.

## 5. IANA Considerations

No requests to IANA are made by this document.

## 6. Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Yasuyuki Tanaka, for his in-depth review of this document. Also many thanks to Georgies Papadopoulos and Dominique Barthel for their own reviews.

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## Authors' Addresses

Thomas Watteyne (editor)

Analog Devices  
32990 Alvarado-Niles Road, Suite 910  
Union City, CA 94587  
USA

Email: [thomas.wattheyne@analog.com](mailto:thomas.wattheyne@analog.com)

Carsten Bormann  
Universitaet Bremen TZI  
Postfach 330440  
Bremen D-28359  
Germany

Email: [cabo@tzi.org](mailto:cabo@tzi.org)

Pascal Thubert  
Cisco Systems, Inc  
Building D  
45 Allee des Ormes - BP1200  
MOUGINS - Sophia Antipolis 06254  
France

Email: [pthubert@cisco.com](mailto:pthubert@cisco.com)