# **Neighbor Management Policy for 6LoWPAN**

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-lwig-nbr-mgmt-policy-00

Rahul, Rabi@ Huawei

Simon @ INRIA Joakim @ Yanzi Networks

**IETF100** 

History:

IETF97: Presented the problem statement, without the draft

IETF98: First draft, sample reservation policy described IETF99: WG Adopted

**IETF100: Clarifications** 

# Some background...

- Top memory elements (Contiki for cc2538dk)
  - Routing Table (1rec=52B, 100rec=5200B)
  - Neighbor Table (1rec=64B, 100rec=6400B)
  - Packet Buffers (IPv6 MTU = 1024B)
  - Blah, blah...

Why Neighbor Management?

## Challenges

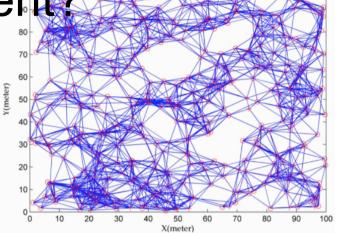
- High node density networks
- Limited memory for nbr cache

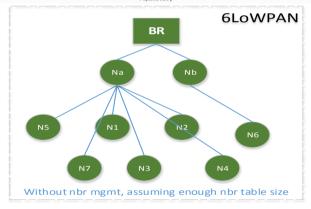
## Expectation of neighbor mgmt

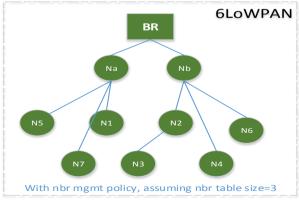
- Improved network stability, reduced churn in routing adjacencies
- Once the neighbor is accepted, the associated resources are guaranteed

## Trivial policies

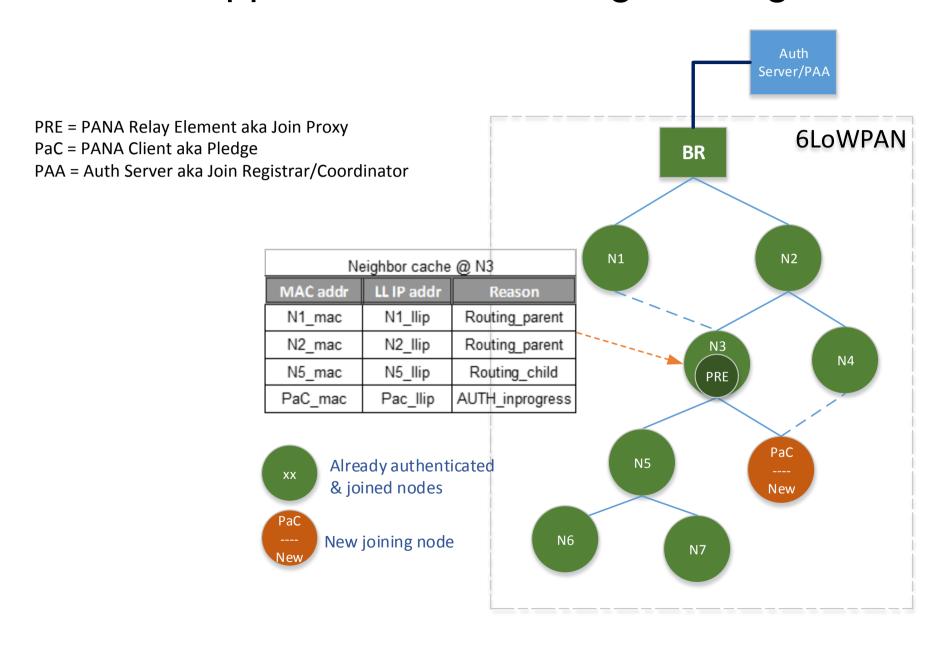
- Replace LRU entry
- First come first serve







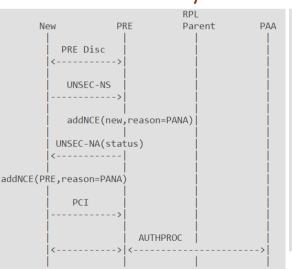
# Holistic approach towards neighbor mgmt



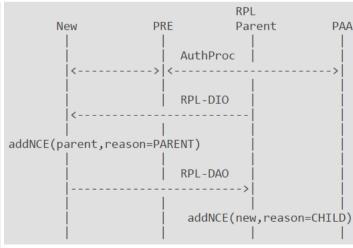
## Signaling recommendation for Neighbor mgmt

- Implicit mechanism
- Implicit mechanism works only if there is a way to send negative status if NCE addition fails
  - For e.g. PANA, there is no way for PRE to respond back with negative status.
  - NDP signaling also signals failure, if required.

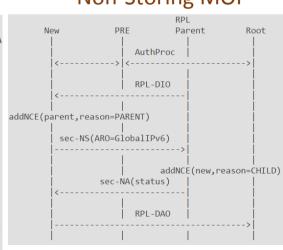




#### Storing MOP

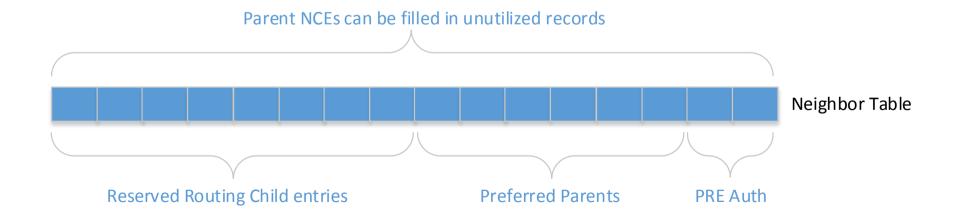


#### Non-Storing MOP



# Proposed policy...

- Basic principles
  - Reservation based policy
  - Identify impact of eviction
    - Categorization based on it...
  - Insertion reason (RPL\_parent, RPL\_child, Other) is attached with every NCE



# Issues with reactive policy

- •Whatever I presented as of now is reactive ...
- •There are limitations ...
- •Guidance:
  - A proactive approach to signal NCE metric

### **Discussions**

- Contiki implementation ongoing. Major part of it already in master.
- One proprietary implementation is already there ...

# Thank You