

Applying CGA and CBA to Mobile IPv6

Revision of draft-arkko-mipshop-cga-cba-04.txt

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- 2 independent optimizations
 - CGA-based home address ownership proof supersedes periodic home address reachability test
 - CBA permits secure, concurrent care-of address test
- Previous draft version (03) says:
 - “The protocol consists of two individually applicable optimizations for the home and care-of address tests. [...] For convenience, this overview shows both optimizations applied together.”
- But: Protocol description glued optimizations together

- Revised protocol description
 - Optimizations now individually applicable
 - Home CGA + CBA (preferred, since most efficient/secure)
 - Home CGA + standard care-of address tests
 - Standard home address test + CBA
- Clearer draft structure
 - Objectives
 - Protocol design
 - Protocol operation
 - Option Formats and Status Codes

- Permanent home keygen token replaces permanent shared key KBM_{perm}
 - Token obtained in the same way as shared key
 - During initial handshake
 - Encrypted with mobile node's public CGA key
 - Valid for 24h
 - Calculate KBM + authenticator as in RFC 3775
 - w/permanent home keygen token if home CGA
 - w/temporary home keygen token if regular home address

- Home keygen token retrieval
 - Home CGA $\Rightarrow$ initial handshake $\Rightarrow$ permanent home keygen token
 - Regular home address $\Rightarrow$ home address test for each handoff + periodically $\Rightarrow$ temporary home keygen token
- Care-of keygen token retrieval
 - Using CBA $\Rightarrow$ early Binding Update first, then care-of address test, then full Binding Update
 - Not using CBA $\Rightarrow$ care-of address test first, then full Binding Update

- Allow for CGA-based address ownership proof for correspondent node?