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Distributed Mobility Management Framework
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Abstract

This document introduces a framework for mobility management protocols in terms of their key, abstract logical functions. We explain how the framework is capable of presenting a unified view, reducing the clutter that prevents a casual reader from understanding the commonalities between different approaches in mobility management. A first order application of this framework is to enable us to examine previously standardized mobility management protocols, such as MIPv6 and PMIPv6 (as well as several of their extensions), and describe their core functionality in terms of different configurations of the logical functions defined by the framework.

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1. Introduction

While there is ongoing research on new protocols for distributed mobility management (DMM), it has also been proposed, e.g., in [Paper-Distributed.Mobility.PMIP] and in other publications, that a DMM architecture can be designed using primarily existing mobility management protocols with some extensions. This is reflected in the requirement included in [I-D.ietf-dmm-requirements]: distributed mobility management is to first use existing protocols and their extensions before considering new protocol designs. Although this a key requirement as we move forward, it does not point to which extensions are needed let alone how to devise them.

Mobile IPv6 [RFC6275], for instance, which is a logically centralized mobility management approach addressing primarily hierarchical mobile networks, has numerous variants and extensions including, PMIPv6 [RFC5213], Hierarchical MIPv6 (HMIPv6) [RFC5380], Fast MIPv6 (FMIPv6) [RFC5568] [RFC4988], Proxy-based FMIPv6 (PFMIPv6) [RFC5949], just to name a few. These variants or extensions of MIPv6 have been developed over the years owing to the different needs that have been arising ever since the first MIP specification came into life. This document argues that we can gain much more insight into the design space of DMM protocols by abstracting the functionality of existing mobility management protocols in terms of logical functions. Different variants of existing mobility management protocols can then be expressed as different design variations of how these logical functions are put together. The result is a rich framework that can express sophisticated functionalities in a more straightforward manner. What is more, this document shows how to reconfigure these logical functions towards various distributed mobility management designs.

The rest of this document is organized as follows. After setting the stage with conventions and terminology in the following section, Section 3 introduces the framework abstractions, based on common functionality we observe in the current crop of mobility management protocols. This includes three logical functions, namely, home address allocation, mobility routing and location management. Such functional decomposition will enable us to clearly separate data and control plane functionality, and gives us the flexibility in an implementation to position said logical functions at their most appropriate places in the system design. Next, Section 4 shows that these logical functions can indeed perform the same functions as major existing mobility protocols. These functions therefore become the foundation for a unified framework upon which different designs of distributed mobility management may be built upon. Finally, Section 5 presents scenarios where the functional aspects of the framework are illustrated.

2. Conventions and Terminology

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].

All general mobility-related terms and their acronyms used in this document are to be interpreted as defined in the Mobile IPv6 base specification [RFC6275] and in the Proxy Mobile IPv6 specification [RFC5213]. This includes terms such as mobile node (MN), correspondent node (CN), home agent (HA), home address (HoA), care-of-address (CoA), local mobility anchor (LMA), and mobile access gateway (MAG).

In addition, this document uses the following term:

Home network of an application session (or of an HoA) is the network that has allocated the IP address (HoA) used for the session identifier by the application running in an MN. The MN may be attached to more than one home networks.

3. Mobility Management Logical Functions

Functional entity (FE) decomposition is an often-used engineering approach that enables us to look at the similarities and differences of complex systems while keeping track of their important operational aspects. Earlier work, for instance, in the European research project Ambient Networks investigated how to create an advanced and forward-looking architecture aiming primarily for mobile and wireless networks [Book-AN]. A key goal was to design mechanisms that can be deployed in a variety of settings (ad-hoc or operator-controlled) and scale from small home networks with little human supervision to sensor networks deployed over large geographical areas with limited resources, to large professionally-managed infrastructure networks. The project put forward the concept of the Ambient Control Space (ACS) which relies on only three interfaces; interested readers can find more details in [Book-AN].

Within the ACS, novel mobility management mechanisms were developed based on the concept of self-containing Functional Entities (FEs) which featured well-defined interfaces and interactions with each other. This systematic decomposition enabled the development of several mobility management mechanisms which put emphasis on different aspects. Examples of these approaches include the Generic Link Layer [Paper-GLL], Multi-radio Resource Management [Paper-MRRM], and [Paper-NODEID], which has some similarities with HIP. Later work in this area capitalized on the established FEs within the ACS to

define new mechanisms, that were not originally envisioned, such as [Paper-ANHASA].

Following this tradition, this document applies a similar approach to logically decomposing mobility management functions. This way we can establish a common framework that will enable us to reason about DMM functionality with well-defined and well-understood FEs or logical functions. As a first step, the DMM Framework presented in this document demonstrates that the existing mobility management functions of MIPv6, PMIPv6, and HMIPv6 can be abstracted into the following logical functions:

1. Anchoring function: allocation of home network prefix or HoA to an MN that registers with the network;
2. Mobility Router (MR) function: packets interception and forwarding to/from the MN HoA based on the internetwork location information, either to the destination or to some other network element that knows how to forward the packets to their destination;
3. Internetwork Location Management (LM) function: managing and keeping track of the MN internetwork location, which includes a mapping of the HoA to the mobility anchoring point that the MN is anchored to;
4. Location Update (LU) function: provisioning of MN location information to the LM function;
5. Routing Control (RC) function: MR function forwarding state configuration.

In addition, the Access Router (AR) logical function provides first-hop network access and includes functionality below the network layer, e.g. radio communication facilities. An AR may provide home address allocation as well as act as MR.

4. Mobility Protocol Functional Decomposition

This section shows that existing mobility management protocols can be expressed as different configurations of the logical functions introduced in Section 3 above. Using these generic logical functions, we will build up the existing mobility protocols one step at a time in the following sequence: MIPv6, PMIPv6, HMIPv6, and HAHA. Functions are added and modified as needed in each step.

4.1. Decomposing Mobile IPv6

Fig. 1 illustrates the Mobile IPv6 [RFC6275] functional decomposition using the logical functions introduced in Section 3. The combination of the MR, LM and HoA allocation logical functions in Network1 effectively defines the home agent or the mobility anchor. In the depicted network scenario, the mobile node designated as MN11 was originally attached to Network1 and was allocated an IP prefix for its home address (HoA11). At a later stage, MN11 moves to Network3, where it is allocated a new prefix to configure the IP address IP32. LM1 maintains the binding HoA11:IP32 so that packets from its correspondent node CN21 in Network2 destined to HoA11 can be intercepted by MR1, which will then tunnel them to IP32. MN11 must perform mobility signaling using the LU function.

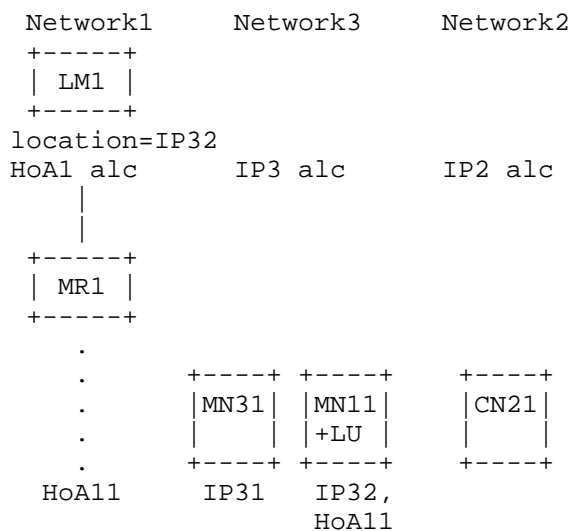


Figure 1. Functional decomposition of Mobile IPv6

4.2. From MIPv6 to PMIPv6

The functional decomposition of Proxy Mobile IPv6 [RFC5213] according to the proposed framework is shown in Fig. 2. In PMIPv6, the combination of LM, MR, and HoA allocation effectively defines the Local Mobility Anchor (LMA). The combination of AR and LU together with additional signaling with MN comprises the Mobile Access Gateway (MAG). In the figure, MN11 is attached to the access router AR31 which has the IP address IP31 in Network3. LM1 maintains the binding HoA11:IP31. The access router AR31 also behaves like a home link to MN11 so that MN11 can use its original IP address HoA11.

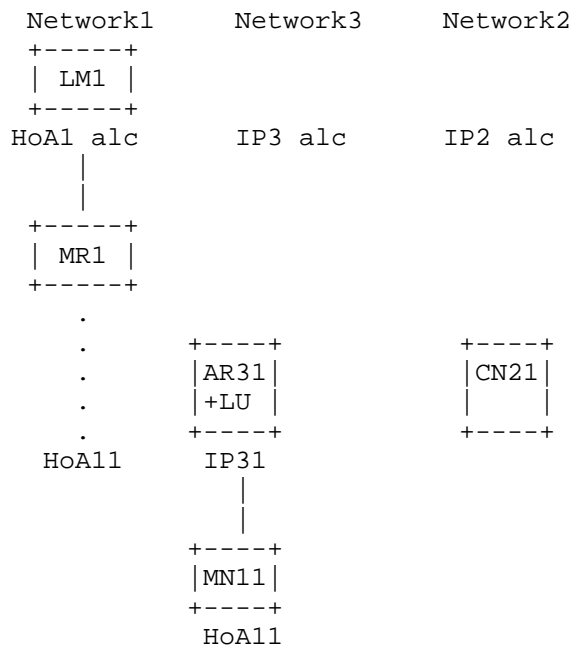
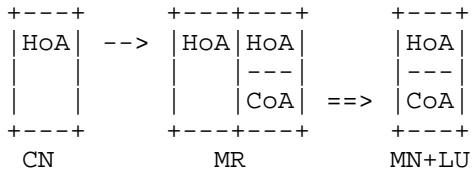


Figure 2. Functional decomposition of PMIPv6

MIPv6 and PMIPv6 both employ the same concept of separating the session identifier (HoA) from the routing address (CoA). Fig. 3 contrasts (a) MIPv6 with (b) PMIPv6 by illustrating the destination IP address in the network-layer header as a packet traverses the network from the CN to the MN. Note that MIPv6 and PMIPv6 bundle three mobility management logical functions, namely, LM1, IP1 prefix allocation and MR1 into the home agent (HA) and Local Mobility Anchor (LMA), respectively.

Fig. 3 shows that, as far as data-plane traffic is concerned, routing from CN to MN+LU in MIPv6 is similar to the route from CN to AR+LU in PMIPv6. The difference is in that in the former case, the MN with the LU function is substituted by the combination of the AR with the LU function and the MN. While additional signaling is needed to enable the combination of AR+LU and MN to behave like MN+LU in MIPv6, such signaling can be confined between the AR+LU and the MN only. It can therefore be seen under this unified formulation, that a host-based mobility management protocol can be translated using this substitution into a network-based mobility management protocol and vice versa.

(a) MIPv6:



(b) PMIPv6:

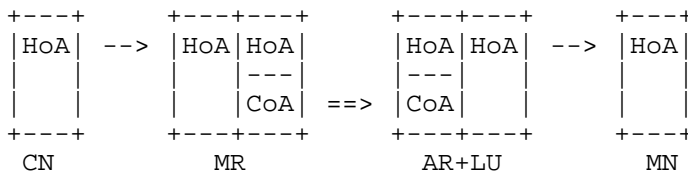


Figure 3. Network layer in the protocol stack of packets sent from the CN and tunneled (a) to the MN+LU in MIPv6; and (b) to the AR+LU in PMIPv6 showing the destination IP address as the packet traverses from the CN to the MN.

4.3. Hierarchical Mobile IPv6

The functional decomposition of Hierarchical Mobile IPv6 [RFC5380] is shown in Fig. 4. Besides the logical functions LM1, MR1, and HoA1 prefix allocation in Network1, as we have seen above for MIPv6 and PMIPv6, there is an MR function (MR3) in the visited network (Network3). MR3 acts also as a proxy between LM1 and MN11 in the hierarchical LM function LM1--MR3--MN11. That is, LM1 maintains the LM binding HoA11:MR3 while MR3 tracks the LM binding HoA11:IP32. The combined function of MR and the LM proxy function is the Mobility Anchor Point (MAP).

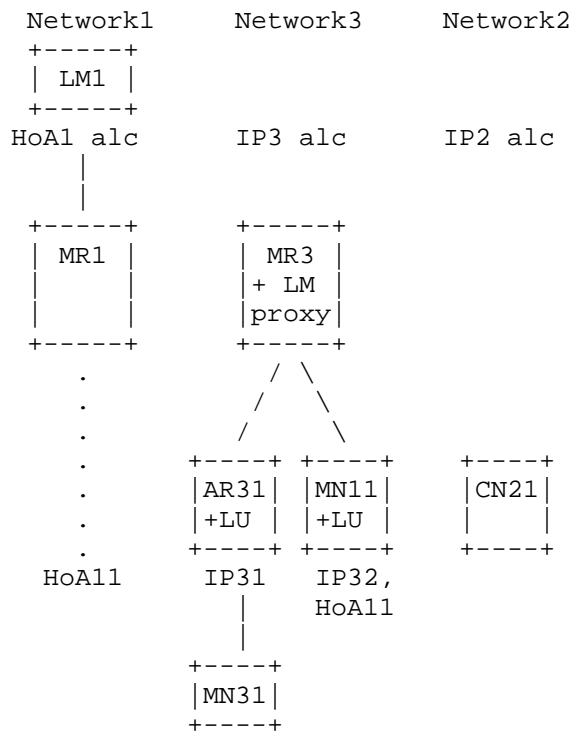


Figure 4. Functional decomposition of Hierarchical Mobile IPv6

Note that as depicted in Fig. 4, if MN11 takes the place of MN31 which is attached to AR31, the resulting mobility management becomes network-based.

4.4. Distributing Mobility Anchors

As we have seen so far, the framework is sufficiently expressive to enable us to decompose the major MIPv6 variants. It is possible to replicate the mobility anchoring function for any of MIPv6, PMIPv6, or HMIPv6, in multiple networks as shown in Fig. 5 which illustrates such an example with three networks.

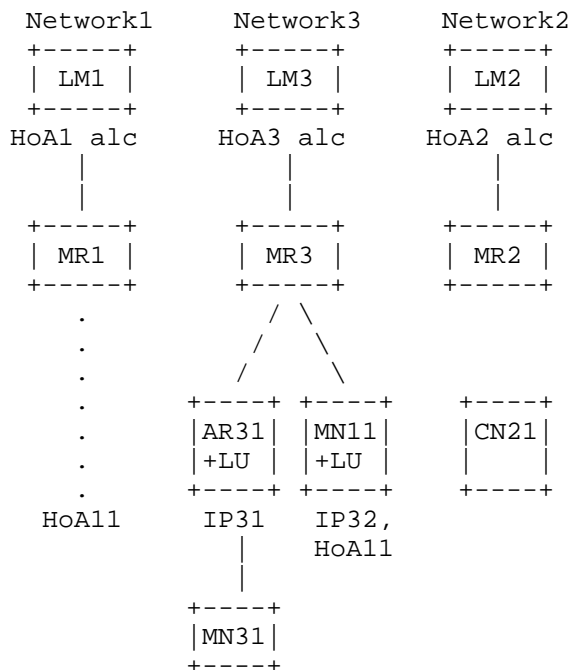


Figure 5. Distributing mobility anchors using the DMM Framework logical functions

4.5. Migrating Home Agents

When all logical functions of the Framework are bundled into a single entity e.g., a home agent in MIPv6 or a local mobility anchor in PMIPv6, in a single network, the result is triangular routing when the MN and the CN are in networks close to each other but are far from the anchor point. A method to solve the triangle routing problem is to duplicate the anchor points in many networks in different geographic locations as advocated in [Paper-Migrating.Home.Agents]. A functional decomposition of Migrating Home Agents is shown in Fig. 6: the MR function is available in each of the three networks Network1, Network2, and Network3. The LM function in each network (LM0) contains the LM information for all three networks. Each MR in each network advertises the HoA IP prefixes of all these networks using anycast. Traffic from CN21 in Network2 destined to HoAll will therefore be intercepted by the MR nearest to the CN, i.e. MR2 in the example of Fig. 6. Using the LM information in LM0, MR2 will use the binding HoAll:IP32 to tunnel the packets to MN11.

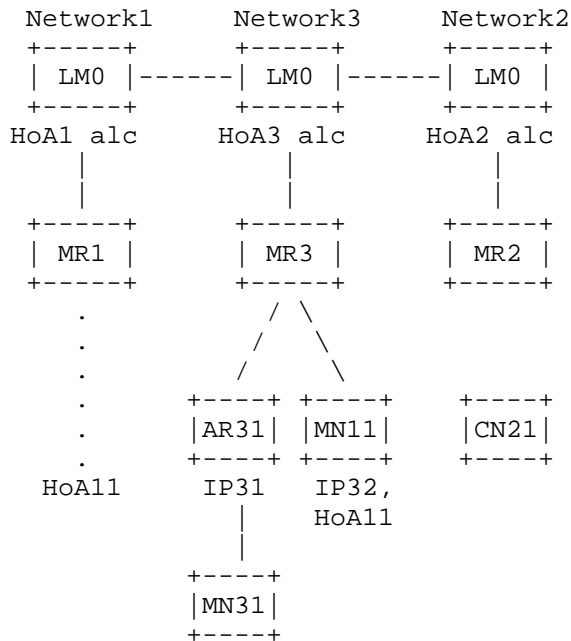


Figure 6. Functional decomposition of Migrating Home Agents

Similarly, traffic originating from MN11 will be served by its nearest MR (MR3). Triangular routing is therefore avoided. Yet the synchronization of all home agents becomes a challenge as discussed in [Paper-SMGI]. In addition, the amount of signaling traffic necessary for synchronizing the home agents may become excessive when both the number of mobile nodes and the number of home agents increase.

As before, if MN11 in Fig. 6 takes the place of MN31 which is attached to AR31, the resulting mobility management becomes network-based.

5. DMM Functional Decomposition Scenarios

This section covers the functional description of DMM. Basically, the scenarios present a way to distribute the logical mobility functions.

5.1. Flat Network Scenario

In a flat network, the logical functions may all be located at the AR as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, respectively. For example,

[I-D.seite-dmm-dma] and [I-D.bernardos-dmm-distributed-anchoring] are PMIPv6-based implementations of this scenario. These two figures depict the network- and client-based distributed mobility management scenarios, respectively. AR is expected to support the HoA allocation function. Then, depending on the mobility situation of the MN, the AR can run different functions:

1. AR can act as a standard IP router;
2. AR can provide the MR function (i.e. act as mobility anchor);
3. AR can provide the LU function;
4. AR can provide both MR and LU functions.

5.1.1.1. Network-based Mobility Management

The functional decomposition of network-based mobility management is depicted in Fig. 7. In case (1), MN1 attaches to AR1. AR advertises the prefix HoA1 to MN1 and then acts as a legacy IP router. MN1 initiates a communication with CN11.

In case (2), MN1 performs a handover from AR1 to AR3 while maintaining ongoing IP communication with CN11. AR1 becomes the mobility anchor for the MN1-CN11 IP communication: AR1 runs MR and LM functions on behalf of MN1. AR3 performs LU up to the LM in AR1: AR3 indicates to AR1 the new location of the MN1. AR3 allocates a new IP prefix (HoA3) for new IP communications. That is, HoA3 is used for all new IP communications, e.g., if MN1 initiates IP communication with CN21. AR3 shall act as a legacy IP router for MN1-CN21 communication.

In case (3), MN1 performs a handover from AR1 to AR2 with ongoing IP communication with CN11 and CN21. AR1 is the mobility anchor for the MN1-CN11 IP communication. AR3 becomes the mobility anchor for the MN1-CN21 IP communication. Both AR1 and AR3 run MR and LM functions for MN1, respectively, anchoring HoA1 and HoA3. AR2 performs location updates up to the LMs in AR1 and AR3 for respectively relocate HoA1 and HoA3.

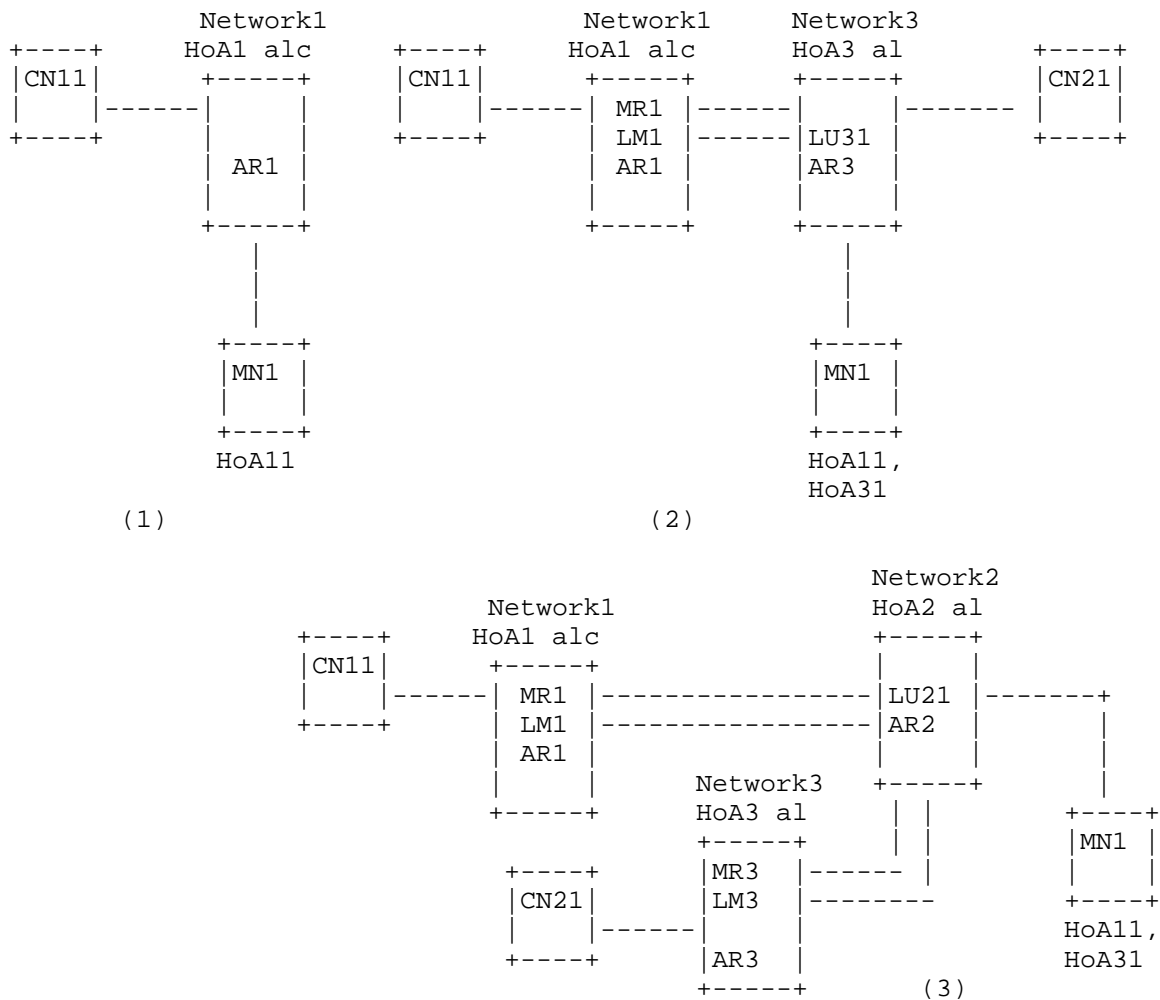


Figure 7. Network-based DMM architecture for a flat network

5.1.2. Client-based Mobility Management

The functional decomposition of client-based mobility management is depicted in Fig. 8. In case (1), MN1 attaches to AR1. AR advertises the prefix HoA1 to MN1 and then acts as a legacy IP router. MN1 initiates a communication with CN11.

In case (2), MN1 performs a handover from AR1 to AR3 while maintaining ongoing IP communication with CN11. AR1 becomes the mobility anchor for the MN1-CN11 IP communication: AR1 runs MR and LM functions for MN1. The MN performs LU directly up to the LM in AR1

or via AR3; in this case AR3 acts as a proxy locator (pLU) (e.g. as a FA in MIPv4). AR3 allocates a new IP prefix (HoA3) for new IP communications. HoA3 is supposed to be used for new IP communications, e.g., if MN1 initiates IP communication with CN21. AR3 shall act as a legacy IP router for MN1-CN21 communication.

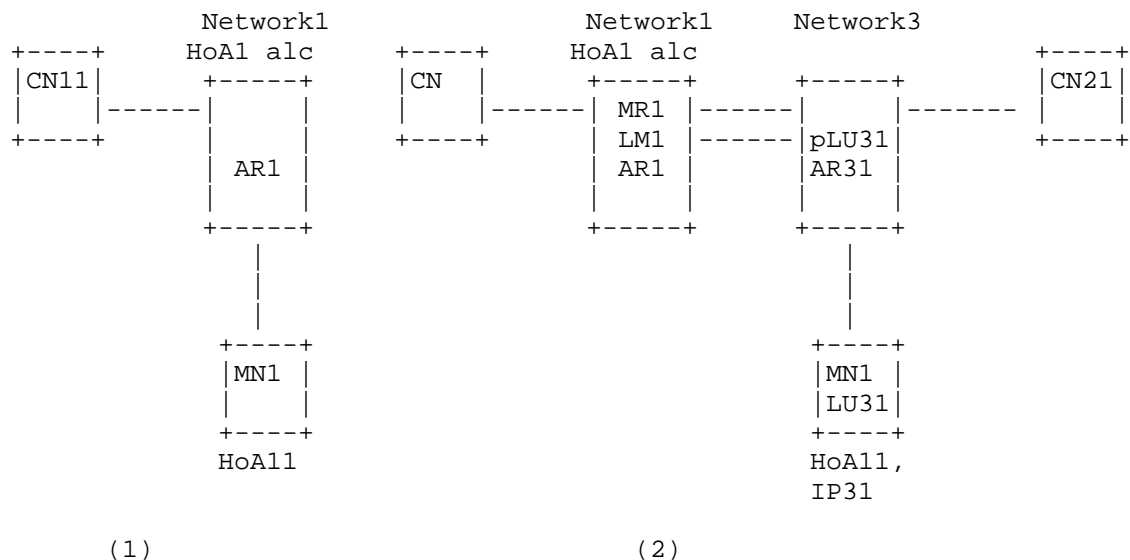


Figure 8. Client-based DMM architecture for a flat network

5.2. DMM with Control and Data Plane Separation

This section considers a scenario which involves multiple MRs and a distributed LM database. The different use case scenarios of distributed mobility management are described in [I-D.yokota-dmm-scenario] as well as in [Paper-Distributed.Mobility.Review]. The functional decomposition described in this document can be used to understand better the data and control plane separation.

Fig. 9 shows an example DMM topology with the same three networks we have been using in Fig. 5. As in Fig. 5, each network in Fig. 9 has its own IP prefix allocation function. In the data plane, the mobility routing function is distributed to multiple locations at the MRs so that routing can be optimized. In the control plane, the MRs may exchange information with each other.

In addition to these features, the LM function in Fig. 9 is a distributed database, possibly implemented with multiple virtual or physical servers, handling the mapping of HoA to CoA. To perform

mobility routing, the MRs need the location information which is maintained at LM1, LM2, and LM3. The MRs are, therefore, the clients of the LM servers and may also send location updates to the LM as the MNs perform the handover. The location information may either be pulled from the LM servers by the MR, or pushed to the MR by the LM servers. In addition, the MR may also cache a limited amount of location information.

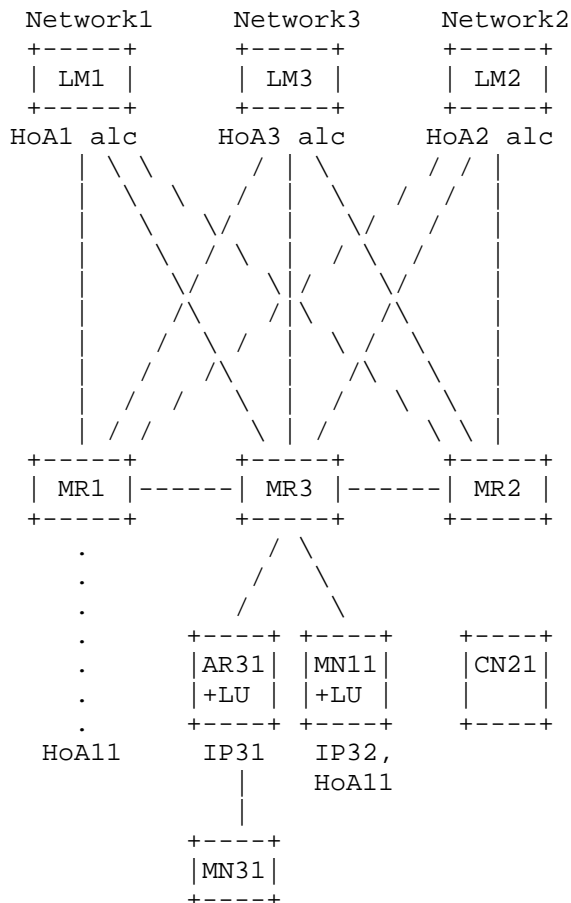


Figure 9. DMM with Control and Data Plane Separation

Fig. 9 illustrates three MRs (MR1, MR2, and MR3) in three networks. In this scenario we take that MN11 has moved from Network1 supported by MR1 and LM1 to Network3 supported by MR3 and LM3. MN11 may use the home address (HoA11) allocated to it when it was directly connected to the former network for those application sessions that

were started when the mobile node was attached there and do require session continuity after the handover to the latter network. When MN11 is connected to Network1, no location management is needed; LM1 will not keep an entry for HoA11. After MN11 handovers to Network3, the LM1 server maintains a mapping of HoA11 to MR3. That is, LM1 points to Network3 and it is this network that will keep track of how to reach MN11. Such a hierarchical mapping can prevent frequent signaling updates to LM1, as MN11 performs intra-network handover(s) within the Network3 domain. In other words, the concept of hierarchical mobile IP [RFC5380] is applied here for location management only but not for data plane routing.

6. Security Considerations

TBD

7. IANA Considerations

This document presents no IANA considerations.

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