

**I E T F<sup>®</sup>**

# PMIPv6-based distributed anchoring

draft-bernardos-dmm-distributed-anchoring-02

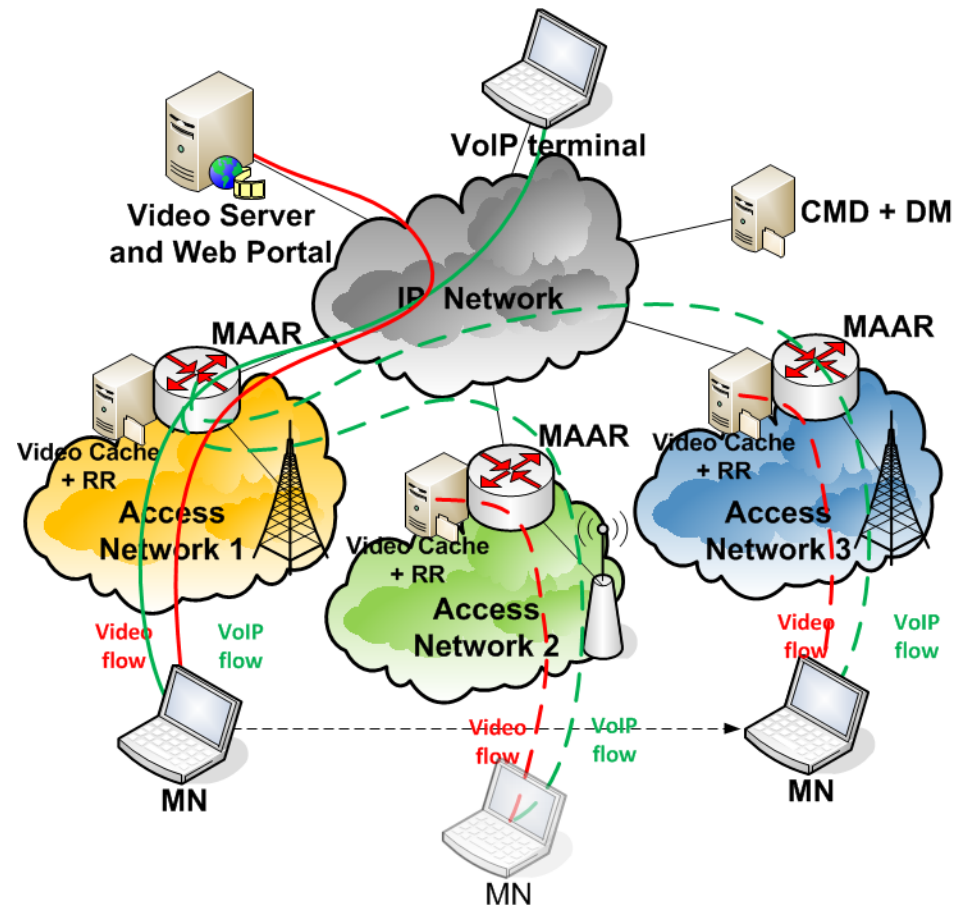
Carlos J. Bernardos – Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Juan Carlos Zúñiga – InterDigital

Berlin, DMM WG, 2013-08-01

# Demonstration @ IETF87

- DMM & CDN demo
- Implementing draft-bernardos-dmm-pmip & draft-bernardos-dmm-distributed-anchoring

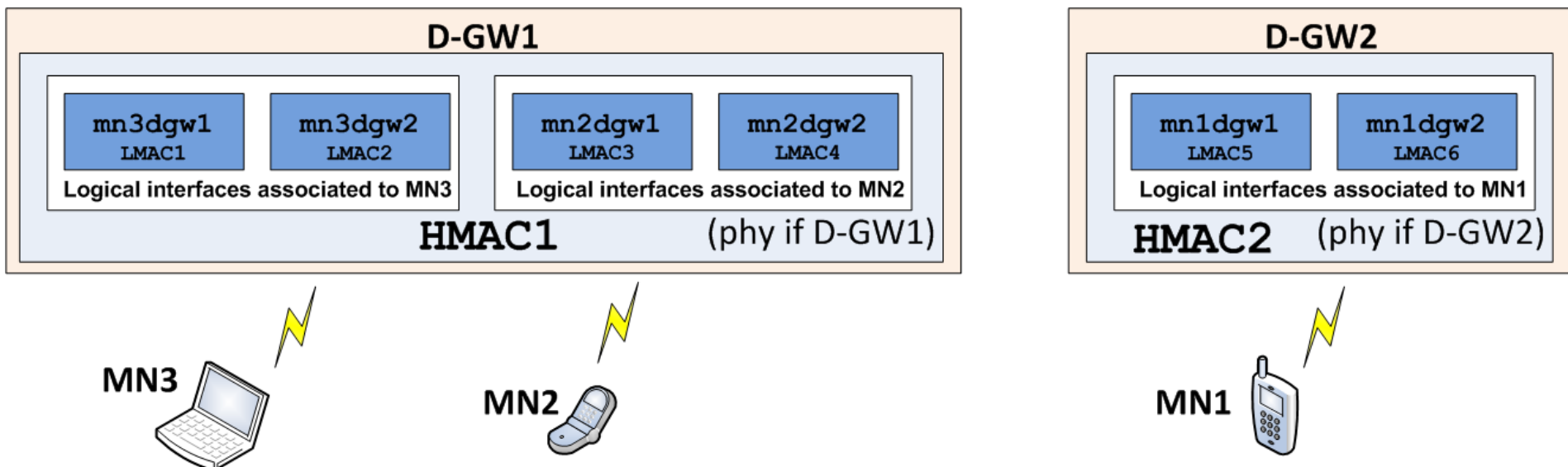


# Common to other approaches

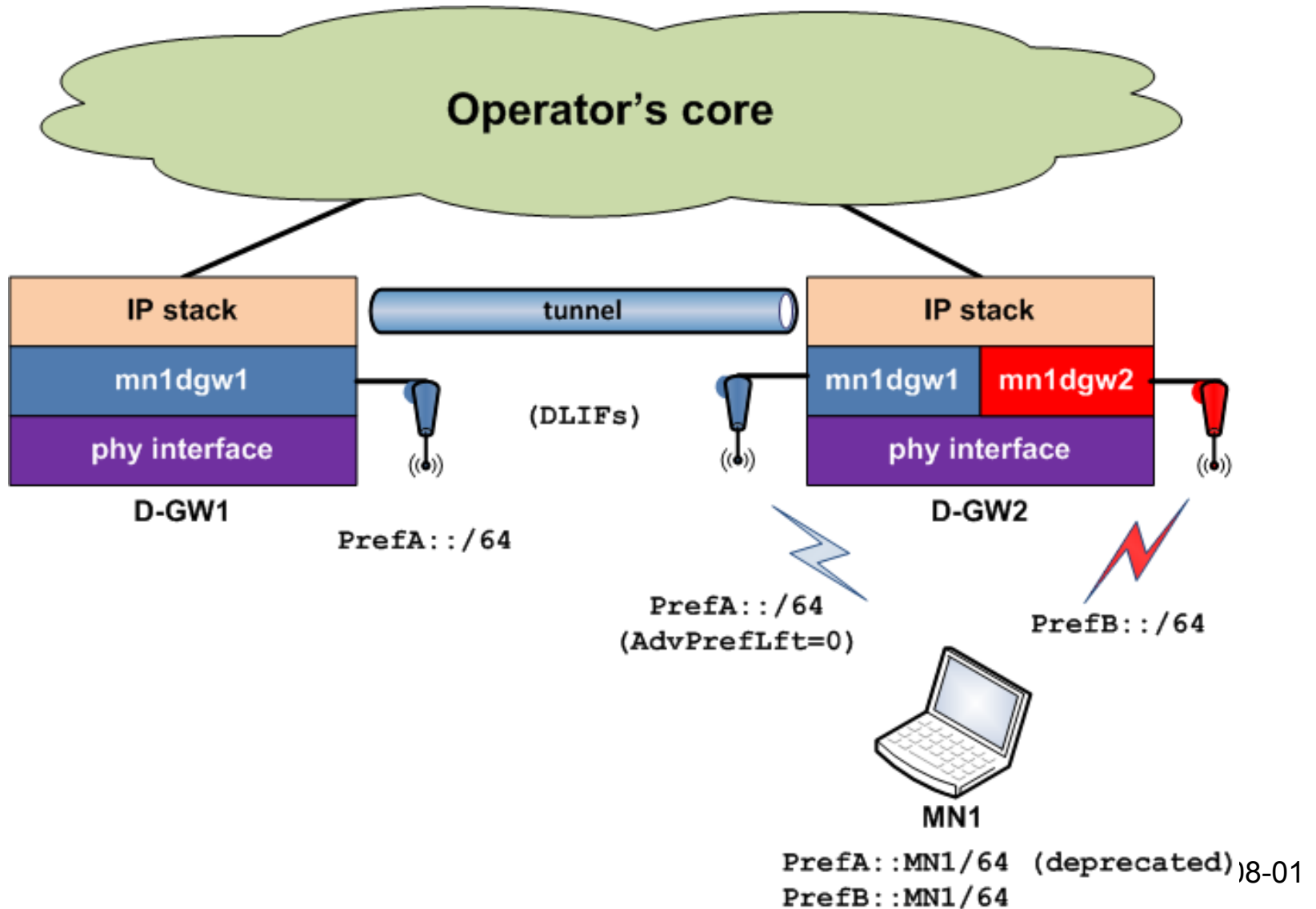
- Routers at the edge (called Distributed Gateways, D-GWs in our proposal) are able to assign locally anchored prefixes to the MNs
- Solution based and compatible with RFC5213
- D-GWs behave as LMA/MAG
  - As LMA for locally anchored prefixes
  - As MAG for attached MNs that have active prefixes anchored elsewhere
- Benefits from MN preferring a locally anchored IP address over any other for new communications
- It does not require end-host modifications

# Specific to this proposal

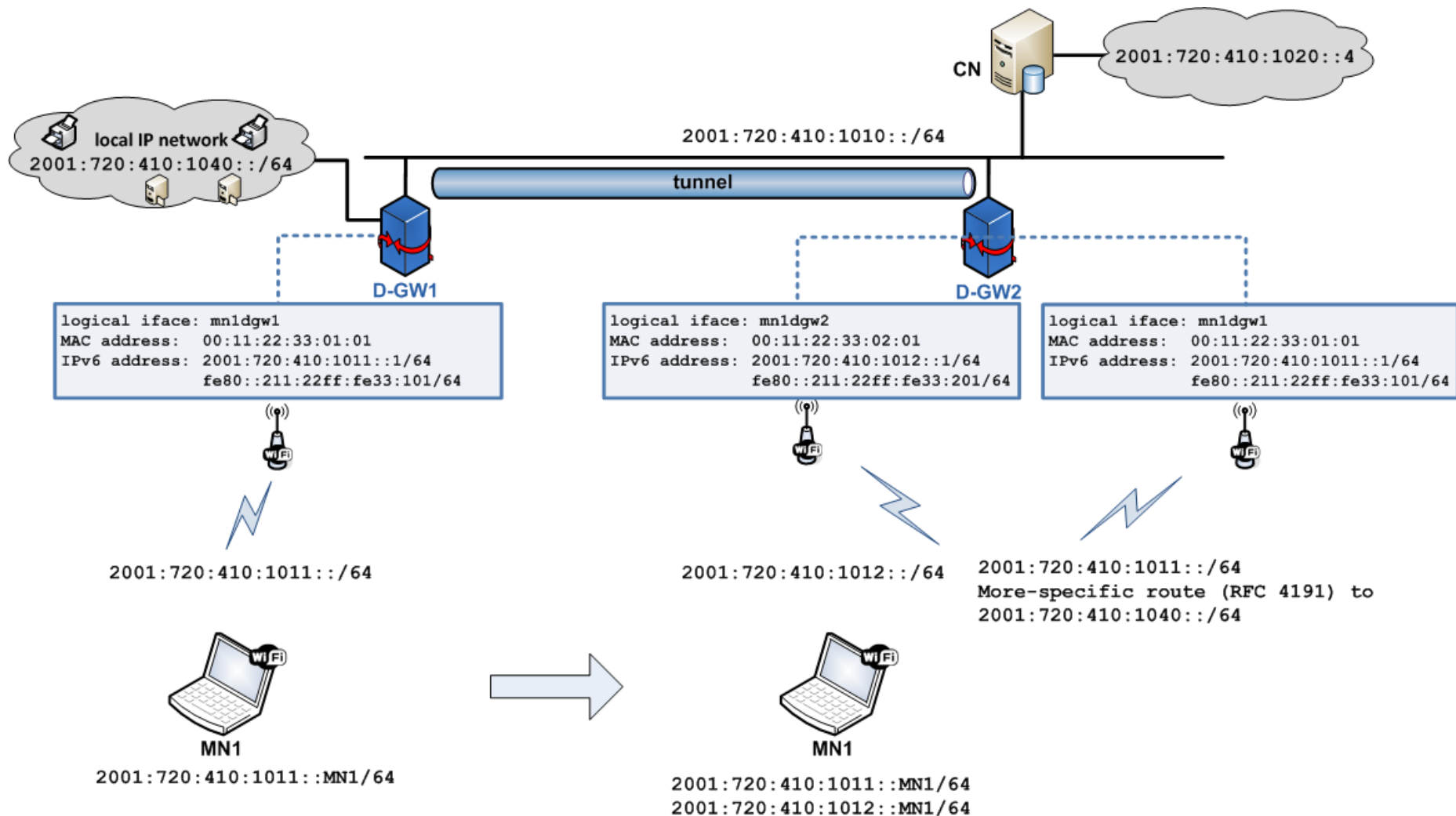
- Distributed Logical Interface (DLIF) concept
  - The DLIF is a software construct allowing to hide the change of anchor from the MN
  - Each serving D-GW exposes itself towards a given MN as multiple routers, one per active anchoring D-GW associated to the MN
    - This is achieved is by the serving D-GW configuring different logical interfaces
    - From the point of view of the MN, the anchoring D-GWs are portrayed as different routers, although the MN is physically attached to a single interface of the serving D-GWs
  - The DLIF concept is applicable to other network-based solutions



# Solution overview



# Solution overview



# Summary

- The I-D details D-GW protocol operations and new message formats
- The DLIF concept applies to other network-based DMM solutions
- Comments are welcome