LISP Anonymous EID

draft-farinacci-lisp-eid-anonymity-01
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EID and Anonymity

- Typically, an EID is
  - globally unique to allow communication across the Internet
  - Fixed where it RLOC changes when it EID is mobile

  There are privacy concerns as EID is long lived, it may be possible to track information regarding a specific entity/user.

  Some areas in the work have regulations regarding privacy and tracking on mobile devices.

- There are a couple of ways to address this:
  - Ensure the ID is not visible to third party on transit.
  - But... it still does not protect against some who at one point legitimately learnt your EID to request your location periodically.

  Ephemeral EID can ensure privacy of a source if they are random short-lived and shared across a large pool.
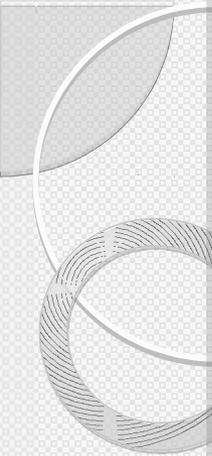
In a nutshell

Proposal Reserve a range
- For IPv6 in the experimental LISP EID- block 2001:5::/32.
- For IPv4 the Class E block 240.0.0.0/4 is being proposed.

When a Client end-node initiates a communication with anonymity.

1. Create and assign an ephemeral-EID on any interface.

2. xTR Register the ephemeral-EID with a globally routable RLOC

3. Send/receive packets with the ephemeral-EID as src/dest

4. Deregister/Timeout on ephemeral-EID
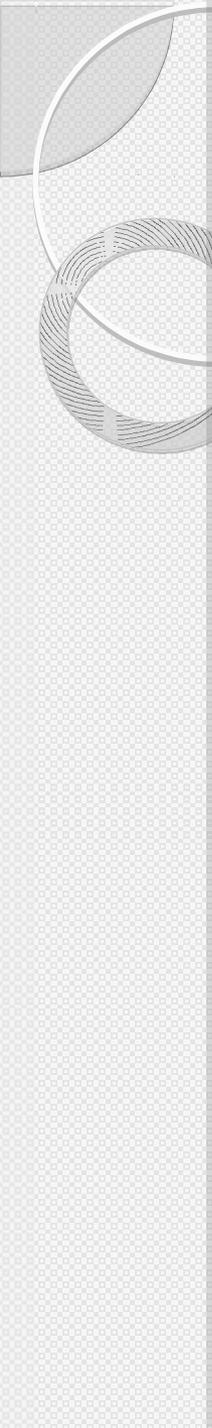
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Request comments/feedback from the wg

Questions?