Networking Layer Protocols for Internet of Things: 6LoWPAN and RPL

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These slides and audio/video recordings of this class lecture are at:
http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse570-18/

Overview

- 6LowPAN
  - Adaptation Layer
  - Address Formation
  - Compression
- RPL
  - RPL Concepts
  - RPL Control Messages
  - RPL Data Forwarding

Note: This is part 3 of a series of class lectures on IoT.

Recent Protocols for IoT

Layer	Protocols	Security	Management
Session	MQTT, SMQTT, CoRE, DDS, AMQP , XMPP, CoAP, IEC, IEEE 1888, …	IEEE 1888.3, TCG, Oath 2.0, SMACK, SASL, EDSA, ace, DTLS, Dice, …	IEEE 1905, IEEE 1451, IEEE 1377, IEEE P1828, IEEE P1856
Network	Encapsulation 6LowPAN, 6TiSCH, 6Lo, Thread… Routing RPL, CORPL, CARP		
Datalink	WiFi, Bluetooth Low Energy, Z-Wave, ZigBee Smart, DECT/ULE, 3G/LTE, NFC, Weightless, HomePlug GP, 802.11ah, 802.15.4e, G.9959, WirelessHART, DASH7, ANT+, LTE-A, LoRaWAN, ISA100.11a, DigiMesh, WiMAX, …		

Ref: Tara Salman, Raj Jain, "A Survey of Protocols and Standards for Internet of Things," Advanced Computing and Communications, Vol. 1, No. 1, March 2017, http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/papers/iot_accs.htm

IEEE 802.15.4

- Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)
- Allows mesh networking.
  Full function nodes can forward packets to other nodes.
- A PAN coordinator (like WiFi Access Point) allows nodes to join the network.
- Nodes have 64-bit addresses
- Coordinator assigns 16-bit short address for use during the association
- Maximum frame size is 127 bytes
- More details in CSE 574 wireless networking course
  http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-14/index.html

EUI64 Addresses

- **Ethernet addresses**: 48 bit MAC

Unicast Multicast	Universal Local	Organizationally Unique ID (OUI)	Manufacturer Assigned
1b	1b	22b	24b

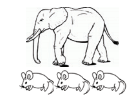
- **IEEE 802.15.4 Addresses**: 64 bit Extended Unique Id (EUI)

Unicast Multicast	Universal Local	Organizationally Unique ID (OUI)	Manufacturer Assigned
1b	1b	22b	40b

- **Local bit** was incorrectly assigned. L=1 ⇒ Local
  but all-broadcast address = all 1's is not local
  IETF RFC4291 changed the meaning so that L=0 ⇒ Local
  The 2nd bit is now called Universal bit (U-bit)
  ⇒ U-bit formatted EUI64 addresses

6LowPAN

- IPv6 over Low Power Wireless Personal Area Networks
- How to transmit IPv6 datagrams (elephants) over low power IoT devices (mice)?



- **Issues**:

1. **IPv6 address formation**: 128-bit IPv6 from 64-bit EUI64
2. **Maximum Transmission Unit** (MTU): IPv6 at least 1280 bytes vs. IEEE 802.15.4 standard packet size is 127 bytes

802.15.4 Header	Security Option	Payload
25B	21B	81B

3. **Address Resolution**: 128b or 16B IPv6 addresses. 802.15.4 devices use 64 bit (no network prefix) or 16 bit addresses
4. **Optional mesh routing in datalink layer**
   ⇒ Need destination and intermediate addresses.

Ref: G. Montenegro, et al., "Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IEEE 802.15.4 Networks," RFC 4944, Sep 2007, http://tools.ietf.org/pdf/rfc4944

6LowPAN Adaptation Layer

5. **MAC-level retransmissions versus end-to-end**:
   - Optional hop-by-hop ack feature of 802.15.4 is used but the max number of retransmissions is kept low (to avoid overlapping L2 and L4 retransmissions)
6. **Extension Headers**: 8b ***or less*** Shannon-coded dispatch ⇒ header type
   - 10_2: Mesh addressing header (2-bit dispatch)
   - $11x00_2$: Destination Processing Fragment header (5-bit)
   - 01010000_2: Hop-by-hop LowPAN Broadcast header (8-bit)
7. **IPv6 and UDP header compression**

Frame Control	Seq. #	Adrs	[Security]	**Disp bits**	Ext Hdr	Disp bits	Ext Hdr	Disp bits	Ext Hdr	IPv6 Payload
2B	1B	0-20B	0-21B							

Ref: O. Hersent, et al., "The Internet of Things: Key Applications and Protocols," Wiley, 2013, 344 pp., ISBN: 9781119994350 (Safari Book)

IPv6 Address Formation

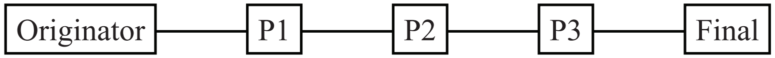
- **Link-Local IPv6 address** = FE80::U-bit formatted EUI64
- **Example**:
  - EUI64 Local Address = 40::1 = 0100 0000::0000 0001
  - U-bit formatted EUI64 = 0::1
  - IPv6 Link-local address = FE80::1 = 1111 1110 1000 0000::1
- IEEE 802.15.4 allows nodes to have 16-bit **short addresses** and each PAN has a 16-bit **PAN ID**.
  1st bit of Short address and PAN ID is Unicast/Multicast
  The 2nd bit of Short Address and PAN ID is Local/Universal.
  You can broadcast to all members of a PAN or to all PANs.
- IPv6 Link Local Address = FE80 :: PAN ID : Short Address
  Use 0 if PAN ID is unknown.
  2nd bit of PAN ID should always be zero since it is always local. 2nd most significant = 6th bit from right)

Homework 13A

- What is the IPv6 Link-Local address for a IEEE 802.15.4 node whose EUI64 address in hex is 0000::0002. Indicate your final answer in hex without using ::
- EUI64 in Binary =
- U-bit EUI64 Binary =
- U-bit EUI64 Hex =
- IPv6 Link Local Address =

Mesh Addressing Header

- Dispatch = 10_2 (2 bits) $\Rightarrow$ Mesh Addressing Header
- MAC header contains per-hop source and destination
- Original source and destination addresses are saved in Mesh addressing header
- A 4-bit hops-left field is decremented at each hop



Dispatch 10	V	F	Hops Left	Originator Address	Final Address
2b	1b	1b	4b	16b/64b	16b/64bit

V=0 $\Rightarrow$ Originator address is EUI64, V=1 $\Rightarrow$ 16bit
F=0 $\Rightarrow$ Final address is EUI64, F=1 $\Rightarrow$ 16-bit

6LowPAN Broadcast Header

- For Mesh broadcast/multicast
- A new sequence number is put in every broadcast message by the originator

Dispatch 01010000_2	Sequence Number
8b	8b

6LowPAN Fragment Header

- Dispatch = 11*x*00 (5 bits) $\Rightarrow$ Fragment Header
- Full packet size in the first fragment's fragment header
- Datagram tag = sequence number
  $\Rightarrow$ Fragments of the same packet
- Fragment Offset in multiples of 8 bytes

1st Fragment:

11000	IP Pkt Size	Datagram tag	Payload
5b	11b	16b	

Other Fragments:

11100	IP Pkt Size	Datagram tag	Datagram Offset	Payload
5b	11b	16b	8b	

IP+UDP Header Compression: Stateless

- Called **HC1-HC2 compression** (not recommended)
- IP version field is omitted
- Flow label field if zero is omitted and C=1
- Only 4b UDP ports are sent if between 61616-61631 (F0B*x*)
- UDP length field is omitted. IP addresses are compressed.

HC1 Header | HC2 Header

Dispatch 01000010	SA Encoding	DA Encoding	C	NH	0	S	D	L	Uncompressed Fields

UDP Length omitted
UDP Dest Port 61616-61631
UDP Src Port 61616-61631

	Prefix	IID
00	Uncompressed	Uncompressed
01	Uncompressed	Derived from L2
10	FE80::/80 omitted	Uncompressed
11	FE80::/64 omitted	Derived from L2

00	Next Hdr inline
01	Next Hdr= 17 (UDP)
10	Next Hdr = 1 (ICMP)
11	Next Hdr = 6 (TCP)

Context Based Compression

- HC1 works only with **link-local** addresses
- Need globally routable IPv6 addresses for outside nodes
- IPHC uses a 3b dispatch code and a 13-bit base header

Disp 011	TF	NH	Hop Limit	CID	SAC	SAM	M	DAC	DAM	SCI	DCI	Uncompressed IPv6 fields
3b	2b	1b	2b	1b	1b	2b	1b	1b	2b	4b	4b	

Traffic Class, Flow Label

Next Header uses LowPAN_NHC

Predefined hop limit = uncompressed (00), 1, 64, 255

Source Adr Compression

Source Adr Mode

Source/Dest Context IDs if CID=1

Multicast Destination

00	ECN+DSCP+4b pad+ 20b Flow label (4 Bytes)
01	ECN +2b pad + 12b Flow label (2 Bytes), DSCP omitted
10	ECN+DSCP (1B), Flow label omitted
11	ECN+DSCP+Flow label omitted

SAC DAC	SAM DAM	Address
0	00	No compression
0	01	First 64-bits omitted
0	10	First 112 bits omitted
0	11	128 bits omitted. Get from L2
1	00	Unspecified Address ::
1	01	First 64 bits from context
1	10	First 112 bits from context
1	11	128 bits from context and L2

Ref: O. Hersent, et al., "The Internet of Things: Key Applications and Protocols," Wiley, 2013, 344 pp., ISBN: 9781119994350 (Safari Book)

Context Based Compression (Cont)

- If the next header uses LowPAN_NHC
  - For IPv6 base extension headers:

1110	IPv6 Ext Hdr ID (EID)	NH	Uncompressed Fields	Next Hdr
4b	3b	1b		

0 = Uncompressed
1 = LowPAN_NHC encoded

EID	Header
0	IPv6 Hop-by-Hop Options
1	IPv6 Routing
2	IPv6 Fragment
3	IPv6 Destination Options
4	IPv6 Mobility Header
5	Reserved
6	Reserved
7	IPv6 Header

LowPAN_NHC UDP Header:

11110	C	P
5b	1b	2b

Checksum omitted

00	All 16-bits in line
01	1st 8-bits of dest port omitted
10	1st 8-bits of src port omitted
11	1st 12-bits of src & dest omitted

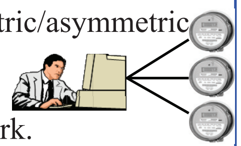
Ref: J. Hui and P. Thubert, "Compression Format for IPv6 Datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-Based Networks," IETF RFC 6282, Sep 2011, http://tools.ietf.org/pdf/rfc6282

6LowPAN: Summary

- **3 New Headers**:
  - Mesh addressing: Intermediate addresses
  - Hop-by-Hop: Mesh broadcasts
  - Destination processing: Fragmentation
- **Address Formation**: 128-bit addresses by prefixing FE80::
- **Header compression**:
  - HC1+HC2 header for link-local IPv6 addresses
  - IPHC compression for all IPv6 addresses

Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL)

- Developed by IETF Routing over Low-Power and Lossy Networks (ROLL) working group
- Low-Power and Lossy Networks (LLN) Routers have constraints on processing, memory, and energy.
  ⇒ Can't use OSPF, OLSR, RIP, AODV, DSR, etc
- LLN links have high loss rate, low data rates, and instability
  ⇒ expensive bits, dynamically formed topology
- Covers both wireless and wired networks
  Requires **bidirectional** links. May be symmetric/asymmetric
- Ideal for n-to-1 (**data sink**) communications, e.g., meter reading
  1-to-n and 1-to-1 possible with some extra work.



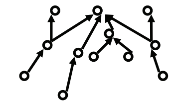
- Multiple LLN instances on the same physical networks

Ref: T. Winder, Ed., et al., "RPL: IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 6550, Mar 2012, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6550/

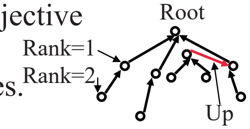
RPL Concepts

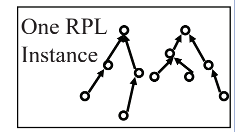
- **Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)**: No cycles
- **Root**: No outgoing edge
- **Destination-Oriented DAG (DODAG)**: Single root
- **Up**: Towards root
- **Down**: Away from root
- **Objective Function**: Minimize energy, latency, …
- **Rank**: Distance from root using specified objective
- **RPL Instance**: One or more DODAGs.
  A node may belong to multiple RPL instances.
- **DODAG ID**: IPv6 Adr of the root
- **DODAG Version**: Current version of the DODAG. Every time a new DODAG is computed with the same root, its version incremented.

DAG



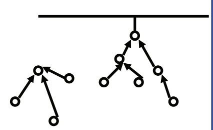
DODAG





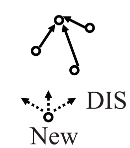
RPL Concepts (Cont)

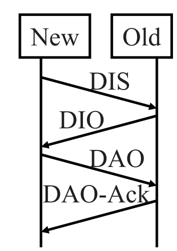
- **Goal**: Reachability goal, e.g., connected to database
- **Grounded**: Root can satisfy the goal
- **Floating**: Not grounded. Only in-DODAG communication.
- **Parent**: Immediate successor towards the root
- **Sub-DODAG**: Sub tree rooted at this node
- **Storing**: Nodes keep routing tables for sub-DODAG
- **Non-Storing**: Nodes know only parent.
  Do not keep a routing table.



RPL Control Messages

1. **DODAG Information Object (DIO)**:
   - Downward RPL instance multicasts
   - Allows other nodes to discover an RPL instance and join it
2. **DODAG Information Solicitation (DIS)**:
   - Link-Local multicast request for DIO (neighbor discovery).
     Do you know of any DODAGs?
3. **Destination Advertisement Object (DAO)**:
   - From child to parents or root.
   - Can I join you as a child on DODAG #x?
4. **DAO Ack**: Yes, you can! Or Sorry, you cant!
5. **Consistency Check**: Challenge/response messages for security

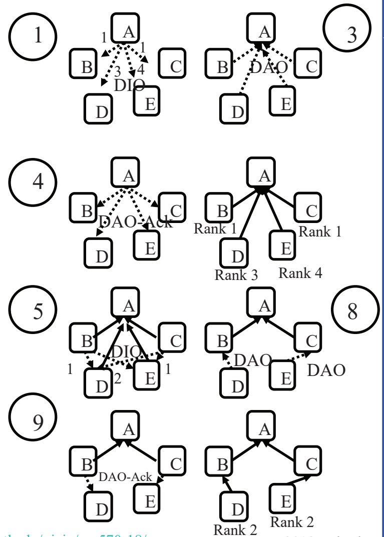




Ref: S. Kuryla, "RPL:IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low Power and Lossy Networks," http://cnds.eecs.jacobs-university.de/courses/nds-2010/kuryla-rpl.pdf

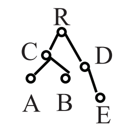
DODAG Formation Example

1. A multicasts DIOs that it's member of DODAG ID itself with Rank 0.
2. B, C, D, E hear and determine that their rank (distance) is 1, 1, 3, 4, respectively from A
3. B, C, D, E send DAOs to A.
4. A accepts all
5. B and C multicast DIOs
6. D hears those and determines that its distance from B and C is 1, 2
7. E hears both B, C and determines that its distance from B and C is 2, 1
8. D sends a DAO to B
   E sends a DAO to C
9. B sends a DAO-Ack to D
   C sends a DAO-Ack to E



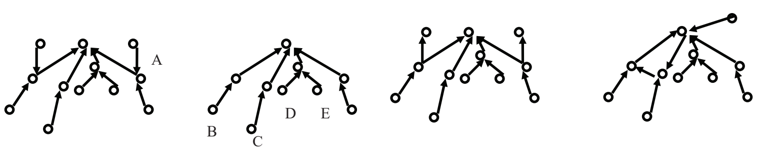
RPL Data Forwarding

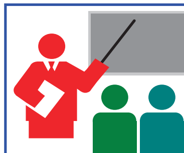
- Case 1: To the root (n-to-1)
  - Address to root and give to parent
- Case 2: A to B
  - 2A: Storing (Everyone keeps a routing table)
    - Forward up from A to common parent
    - Forward down from common parent to B
  - 2B: Non-storing (No routing tables except at root)
    - Forward up from A to root
    - Root puts a source route and forwards down
- Case 2: Broadcast from the root (1-to-n)
  - 2A: Storing (everyone knows their children)
    - Broadcast to children
  - 2B: Non-Storing (Know only parents but not children)
    - Root puts a source route for each leaf and forwards



Homework 13B

- A. Which of the following is not a DODAG and why?
- B. What is the direction of Link A? (Up or Down):
- C. Assuming each link has a distance of 1, what is the rank of node B?
- D. Show the paths from B to C if the DODAG is non-storing.
- E. Show the paths from D to E if the DODAG is storing.





RPL Summary

1. An RPL instance consists of one or more DODAGs
2. DIO are broadcast downward,
   DAOs are requests to join upward
   DIS are DIO solicitations
   DAO-ack are responses to DAO
3. Non-storing nodes do not keep any routing table and send everything upwards toward the root

Summary

1. 6LowPAN is designed for IPv6 over IEEE 802.15.4
   Frame size and address sizes are primary issues
   Header compression is the key mechanism
2. RPL is designed primarily for data collection
   No assumption about IEEE 802.15.4 or wireless or frame size
   Routing is the primary issue
   Forming a spanning tree like DODAG is the solution

Reading List

- O. Hersent, et al., "The Internet of Things: Key Applications and Protocols," Wiley, 2013, 344 pp., ISBN: 9781119994350 (Safari Book)
- G. Montenegro, et al., "Transmission of IPv6 Packets over IEEE 802.15.4 Networks," RFC 4944, Sep 2007, http://tools.ietf.org/pdf/rfc4944
- J. Hui and P. Thubert, "Compression Format for IPv6 Datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-Based Networks," IETF RFC 6282, Sep 2011, http://tools.ietf.org/pdf/rfc6282
- T. Winder, Ed., et al., "RPL: IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 6550, Mar 2012, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6550/
- S. Kuryla, "RPL: IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low Power and Lossy Networks," http://cnds.eecs.jacobs-university.de/courses/nds-2010/kuryla-rpl.pdf

Wikipedia Links

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/6LoWPAN
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.15.4
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MAC_address
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6_address
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organizationally_unique_identifier
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IPv6_packet
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Link-local_address

References

- N. Kushalnagar, et al., "IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPANs): Overview, Assumptions, Problem Statement, and Goals", IETF RFC 4919, Aug 2007, http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/pdfrfc/rfc4919.txt.pdf
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- J. Hui, Ed., P. Thubert, "Compression Format for IPv6 Datagrams over IEEE 802.15.4-Based Networks," IETF RFC 6282, Sept 2011, https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6282
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- E. Kim, et al., "Problem Statement and Requirements for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Network (6LoWPAN) Routing," IETF RFC 6606, May 2012, http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/pdfrfc/rfc6606.txt.pdf
- Z. Shelby, et al., "Neighbor Discovery Optimization for IPv6 over Low-Power Wireless Personal Area Networks (6LoWPANs), IETF RFC 6775, Nov. 2012, http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/pdfrfc/rfc6775.txt.pdf

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- "Routing Requirements for Urban Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 5548, May 2009, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc5548/
- "Industrial Routing Requirements in Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 5673, Oct 2009, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc5673/
- "Home Automation Routing Requirements in Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 5826, Apr 2010, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc5826/
- "Building Automation Routing Requirements in Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 5867, Jun 2010, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc5867/
- "The Trickle Algorithm," IETF RFC 6206, Mar 2011, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6206/
- "RPL: IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 6550, Mar 2012, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6550/
- "Routing Metrics Used for Path Calculation in Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 6551, Mar 2012, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6551/
- "Objective Function Zero for the Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL)," IETF RFC 6552, Mar 2012, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6552/

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- "The Minimum Rank with Hysteresis Objective Function," IETF RFC 6719, Sep 2012, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6719/
- "Reactive Discovery of Point-to-Point Routes in Low-Power and Lossy Networks," IETF RFC 6997, Aug 2013, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6997/
- "A Mechanism to Measure the Routing Metrics along a Point-to-Point Route in a Low-Power and Lossy Network," IETF RFC 6998, Aug 2013, https://ietf.org/doc/rfc6998/

Acronyms

- 6LowPAN IPv6 over Low Power Wireless Personal Area Network
- AODV Ad-hoc On-demand Distance Vector
- AQMP Advanced Queueing Message Protocol
- ARC-EM4 Name of a product
- ARM Acorn RISC Machine
- CC Consistency Check
- CID Context ID
- CoAP Constrained Application Protocol
- CoRE Constrained Restful Environment
- DA Destination Address
- DAC Destination Address Compression
- DAG Directed Acyclic Graph
- DAM Destination Address Mode
- DAO DODAG Advertisement Object
- DCI Destination Context ID
- DDS Data Distribution Service

Acronyms (Cont)

- DECT Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunication
- DIO DODAG Information Object
- DIS DODAG Information Solicitation
- DODAG Destination Oriented Directed Acyclic Graph
- DSCP Differentiated Services Control Point
- DSR Dynamic Source Routing
- DTLS Datagram Transport Level Security
- ECN Explicit Congestion Notification
- EID IPv6 Extension Header ID
- EUI Extended Unique Id
- GP GreenPHY
- HC Header Compression
- HC1-HC2 Header Compression 1 and Header Compression 2
- ICMP IP Control Message Protocol
- ID Identifier
- IEEE Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers

Acronyms (Cont)

- IETF Internet Engineering Task Force
- IID Interface Identifier
- IoT Internet of Things
- IP Internet Protocol
- IPHC IP Header Compression
- IPv6 Internet Protocol Version 6
- ISASecure Security certification by
- LLN Low-Power and Lossy Networks
- LoRaWAN Long Range Wide Area Network
- LTE Long-Term Evolution
- MAC Media Access Control
- MTU Maximum Transmission Unit
- NFC Near Field Communication
- NH Next Header
- NHC Next Header Compression
- OLSR On-Demand Link State Routing

Acronyms (Cont)

- OSPF Open Shortest Path Forwarding
- PAN Personal Area Network
- RFC Request for Comments
- RIP Routing Information Protocol
- ROLL Routing over Low-Power and Lossy Networks
- RPL Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks
- SA Source Address
- SAC Source Address Compression
- SAM Source Address Mode
- SASL Simple Authentication and Security Layer
- SCI Source Context ID
- SMACK Simplified Mandatory Access Control Kernel
- TCG Trusted Computing Group
- TCP Transmission Control Protocol
- TF Traffic Class, Flow Label
- TinyOS Tiny Operating System

Acronyms (Cont)

- UDP User Datagram Protocol
- ULE Ultra Low Energy
- WiFi Wireless Fidelity
- WirelessHART Wireless Highway Addressable Remote Transducer Protocol
- WPAN Wireless Personal Area Network

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Related Modules

CSE567M: Computer Systems Analysis (Spring 2013),
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLjGG94etKypJEKjNAa1n_1X0bWWNyZcof

CSE473S: Introduction to Computer Networks (Fall 2011),
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