# Mobile IPv6

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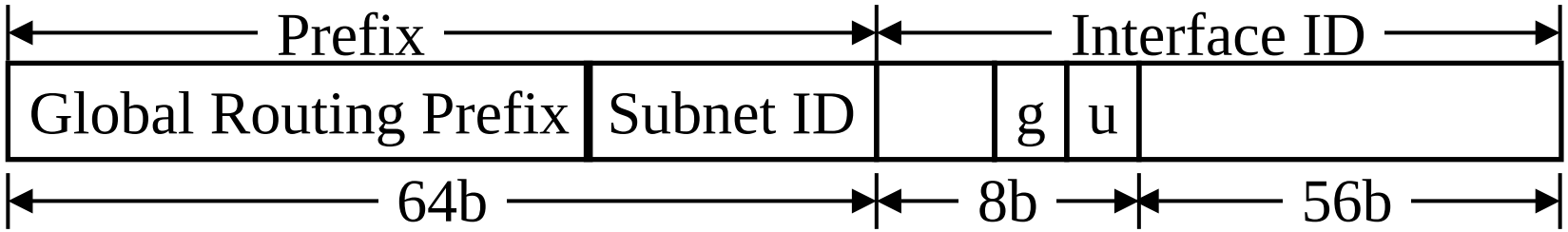
These slides are available on-line at:

http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/cse574-06/

# Overview

- IPv6: Overview, Extension Headers, Neighbor Discovery, Address Auto configuration
- Mobile IPv4 vs. IPv6
- Route Optimization
- Return Routability Procedure
- Cryptographically Generated Addresses (CGAs)
- Fast Handover
- Hierarchical Mobile IPv5 (HMIPv6)

# IPv6: Overview




- 128 bit addresses: 64-bit Prefix + 64-bit Interface ID
  lsb of MSB = u = universal or local interface ID
  g = group ID
- Routers advertise network prefix
- Colon-hex notation:
  3FFE:0200:0000:0000:0000:0012:F0C8:79CA
  3FFE:0200::0012:F0C8:79CA
  :: ⇒ Unspecified Address
- Flow Label: SA-DA-Label ⇒ One flow
- Scoped Addresses: Link-Local, Site-Local
- Extension headers: Routing, Hop-by-Hop, Destination Options

# Address Auto Configuration

- **Stateful**:
  - Using DHCP
- **Stateless**:
  - Hosts can make a global address using advertised network prefix
  - Interface identifier should be unique
  - Stateless $\Rightarrow$ No one needs to keep record of what address was allocated

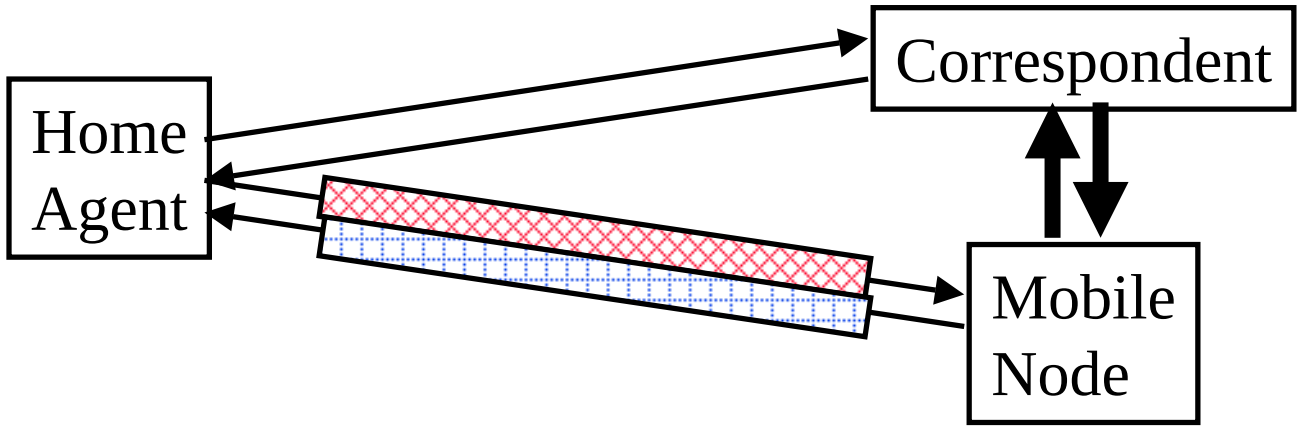
# Mobile IPv4 vs. IPv6

1. No need for a foreign agent
2. Route optimization
3. Secure Route optimization
4. New extension header in place of tunneling ⇒ Less overhead. Less state.
5. Neighbor discovery in place of ARP ⇒ More general L2
6. Dynamic home agent discovery returns a single reply

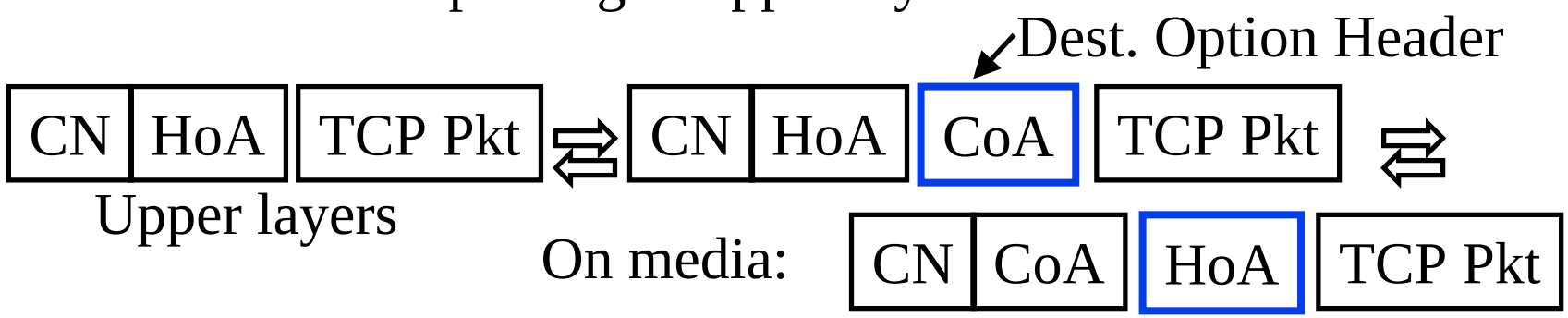
# Binding Updates

- Binding Update ⇒ Registration
- New Mobility Header
- MH Type=5 ⇒ Binding Update
- Each binding update has a Sequence Number. Mobile keeps track of last seq # for each destination
- Home agent performs Duplicate Address Detection (DAD), updates binding cache, sends binding ack
- New network prefix and default router unreachable ⇒ Network change

# Route Optimization




- Shortest path in both directions
- Mobile sends a binding update to the correspondent
- New Destination Option: Home Address (HoA) Option
- HoA option is used in all packets. Correspondent replaces SA with HoA before passing to upper layer

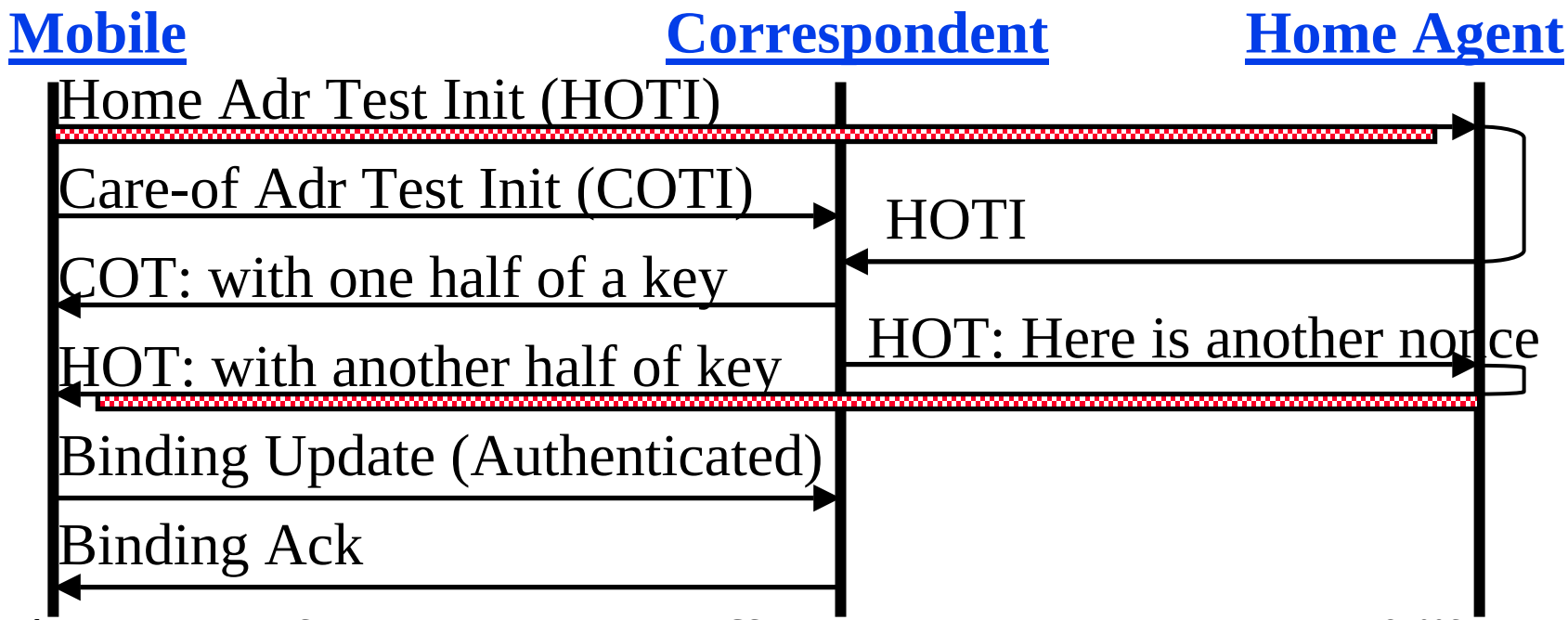


# Route Optimization (Cont)

- SA and destination option addresses are interchanged before transmission and after reception
- In the reverse direction:
  - New header type: "Routing Header type 2" contains home address
  - DA and Routing header type 2 addresses are interchanged before transmission and after reception
- Binding error message
  ⇒ Sorry I don't have a binding for this HoA
- IP-in-IP tunneling will require 4 addresses instead of 3 with new headers

# Return Routability Procedure

- Mobile must prove to correspondent that it owns both HoA and CoA
- Mobile does not share any secret with correspondent
- Correspondent send messages to HoA and CoA. Mobile responds correctly if it receives both.



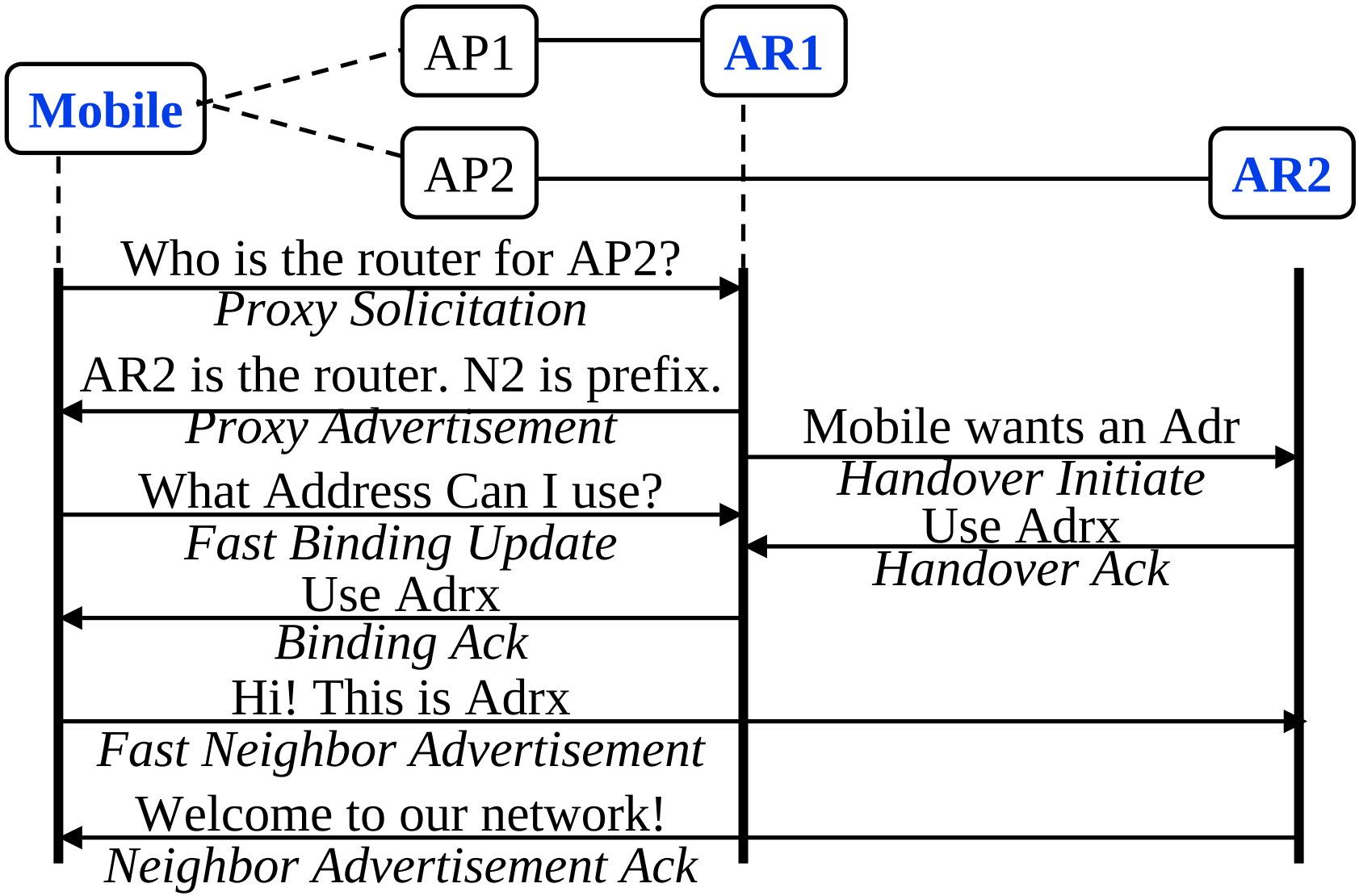
# Return Routability Procedure (Cont)

- Mobile starts this test. Sends HoTI via HA with a cookie.
- CN generates "Home Keygen Token"
  = First(64, HMAC_SHA1(Kcn, HoA|nonce|0))
- CN returns HoT containing MN's cookie, Home keygen token, and CN's nonce index
- Mobile sends CoTI directly to CN with another cookie
- CN generates "Care-of Keygen Token"
  = First(64, HMAC_SHA1(Kcn, CoA|nonce|1))
- CN returns CoT containing MN's cookie, Co Keygen Token, CN's nonce index
- Mobile constructs a key and sends an encrypted binding update
  - Kbm = Sha1(Home Keygen Token|Care-of Keygen Token)
  - Auth_data = First(96, MAC(Kbm, Mobility_data))
  - Mobility_data = CoA|final dest address|Mobility Header data
  - Final Dest Address = CN's Home address if CN is mobile

# Cryptographically Generated Addresses

- IPv6 address includes 64 bit interface id
- A node can generate Interface ID using its public key on network prefix
- 64-bit Interface ID = First(64, Hash(home_prefix|public key|context) &0xFCFF FFFF FFFF FFFF)
- C ⇒ Universal and group bits on the interface id are zero
- Mobile node can sign the binding update using its private key.

# Fast Handover

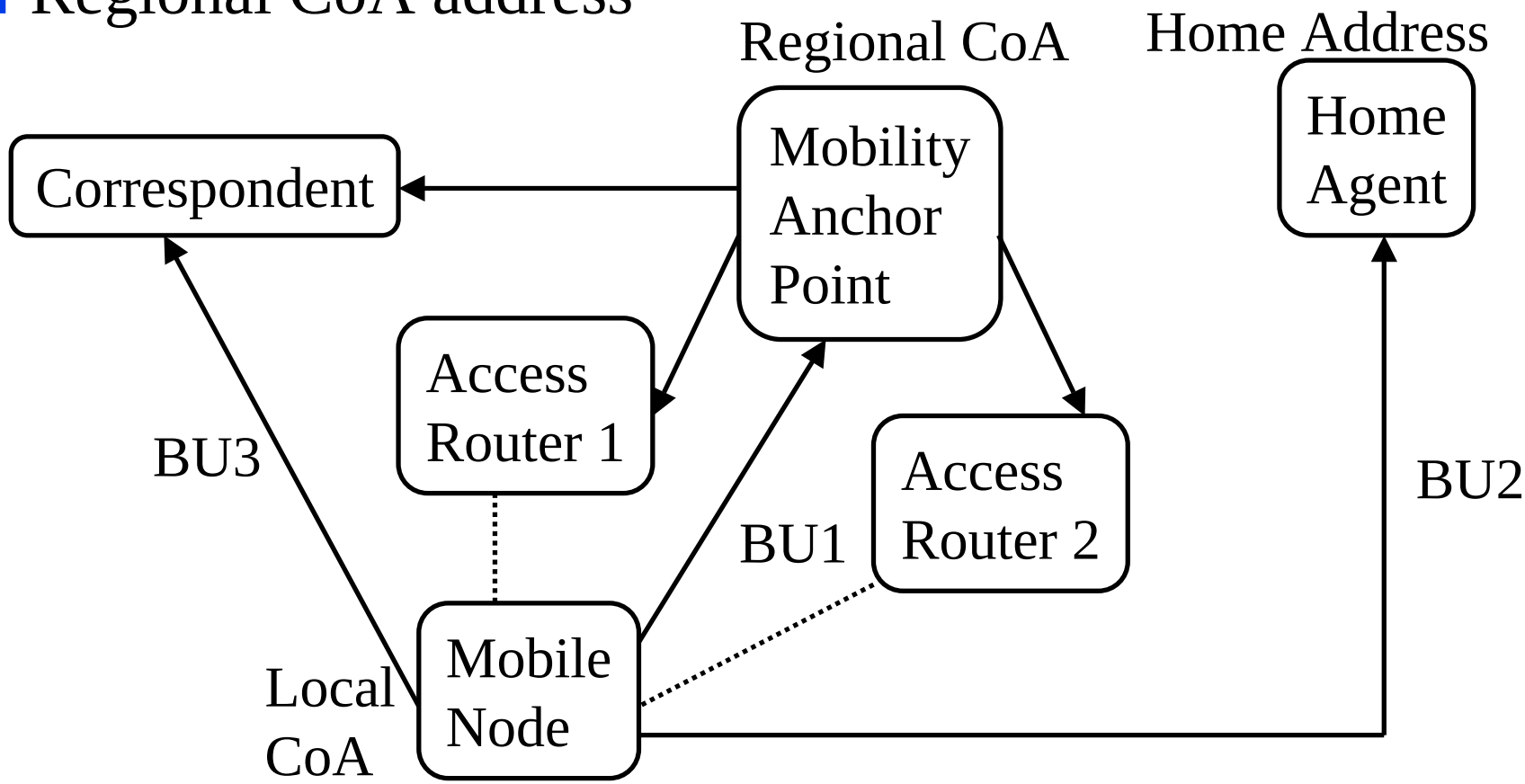


# Fast Handover (Cont)

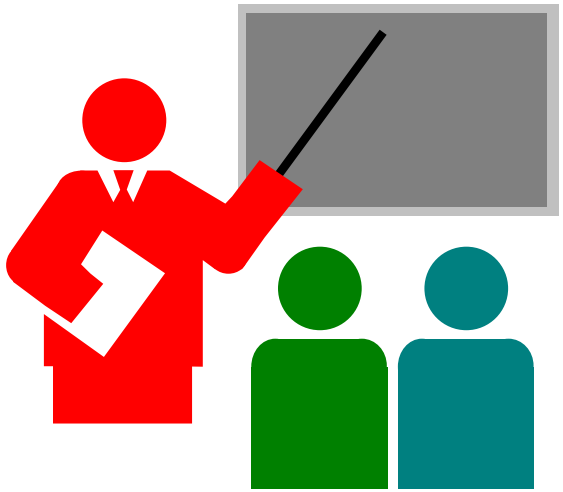
- Ask AR1 about router for AP2
  $\Rightarrow$ *Router Solicitation for Proxy* w list of Access Points
- AR1 returns *Proxy Router Advertisement* w at least one prefix
- AR1 sends *Handover initiate* (HI) message to AR2 and sets up a tunnel
- AR2 does *DAD* and send *Handover Ack* (Hack)
- Mobile sends *Binding update* to AR1
- AR1 sends *Binding Ack* to old CoA or new CoA
- Mobile sends *Fast Neighbor Advertisement* (F-NA) to AR2
- AR2 returns *Fast Neighbor Advertisement Ack* to Mobile
- Mobile can use CGA to avoid HI/Hack

# Hierarchical Mobile IPv6 (HMIPv6)

- Regional Home Agent: Mobile Anchor Point (MAP)
- Regional CoA address



# Summary



- IPv6 has a new "mobility" extension header.
- Two-way optimal route using binding updates with correspondent
- Security using Return Routability procedure
- Fast handover using local mobility
- Hierarchical anchors to minimize mobile overhead

# Reading Assignment

**Text Books:**

- Dixit and Prasad, Chapter 16, pp. 335-439.
- Murthy and Manoj, Section 4.3, pp. 158-172

**Other Books**:

- Hesham Soliman, "Mobile IPv6," Addison-Wesley, 2004, ISBN:0201788977
- **Key RFCs**:
  - RFC 3775 Mobility Support in IPv6
  - RFC 4068 Fast Handovers for Mobile IPv6
  - RFC 4260 Mobile IPv6 Fast Handovers for 802.11 Networks
  - RFC 4140 Hierarchical Mobile IPv6 Mobility Management (HMIPv6)

# Reading Assignment (Cont)

- **Secondary RFCs**:
  - RFC 1688 IPng Mobility Considerations
  - RFC 3776 Using IPsec to Protect Mobile IPv6 Signaling Between Mobile Nodes and Home Agents
  - RFC 4225 Mobile IP Version 6 Route Optimization Security Design Background
  - RFC 4283 Mobile Node Identifier Option for Mobile IPv6 (MIPv6)
  - RFC 4285 Authentication Protocol for Mobile IPv6