Towards a Reference Evaluation Model for IPv6 Mobility?

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Motivation

Modeling aspects

Two simple models

Outlook



Motivation

- Mobility protocols are an ongoing research topic
- Models for performance evaluation are tailored to paper perspectives
- Performance results depend on the ingredients
- Example for well-defined evaluation: Video/image compression
- Comparable results could enhance research quality





Aspects of Protocol Evaluation

Simulation:

- (Partial) full implementation of protocols
- Several simulators and protocol modules are around
- Simulation is composed of multiple protocol components
- Developer relies on underlying protocol modules

Analytical Evaluation:

- Higher abstraction of the problem
- Bound to modeling of the key characteristics



Requirements for an Evaluation Model

- Plausibility required for acceptance
- Implementable in various simulators
- Should account for different classes of scenarios
 - For example: Local movement (e.g. campus), inter-provider movement
- Tradeoff between flexibility and detailed specification
 - Which parameters are relevant for the problem?



Mobile IP Handover Process

- Link layer handoff
 - Movement prediction, movement between wireless cells
- Layer 3 movement detection
 - Link triggers, router advertisements
- Address reconfiguration
 - Stateless (with and w/o DAD), DHCP
- Signaling / Binding Update(s)



Characteristic Performance Parameters

- Mobile IP
 - Distance MN to HA and CN
- HMIP: Delay hiding by proxies
 - nAR to MAP ratio
 - Movement between MAP-domains
- FMIP: Delay hiding by predictions
 - Prediction probability
 - Anticipation time
 - L2 handover time
 - pAR to nAR distance
- PMIP: Network-based mobility management
 - MAG to LMA distance
 - LMA to MAG ratio and MAG to MN ratio



Modeling Network Topology

- Specify a network backbone
- Scenario characteristic: Network type
 - Intra-provider or inter-provider level
- Real-world measurements vs. synthetic models
 - Discussion about a topology reference for the Internet is out-of-scope of MobOpts
 - However, network topology is an important ingredients
- Consider correlation of topological movement and physical neighbourhood



Modeling Node Movement

- Again, choice between synthetic models and traces
- Entity movement vs. group movement
 - We mostly focus on single MN movement
- Movement along random directions or predefined paths
- Sharp vs. smooth movement
- Scenario characteristic: Speed (pedestrian, bicyclist, car)
 - 5 km/h, 20 km/h, 50 km/h
- Single or multi-hop movement



Performance Metrics

- Decide when to start measurement
- Resolution of gauging depends on probing interval

Typical metrics:

- Packet loss
- Delay
- Jitter
- Signaling load
- Routing costs



A Simple Topology Model

- Includes all mobile entities
- Abstracts network connectivity
- Link delays may be adjusted by measurements
- One access point per subnet
- Can be easily adapted for analytical work
- Counter approach: Topology generator with predefined parameters





A Simple Wireless Model

- Cell geometry is defined as honeycomb type
- Radio transmission is modeled as minimal enclosing circle
- Corresponds to a coherent spread out of HotSpots
- Includes prediction ranges, but neglects all physical aspects
- Supplement this by a mobility model





Before we go ahead with an Internet Draft, we should decide ...

- Do we want a detailed specification or a simple guide?
 - Example: Defining detailed topologies vs. handover scenarios
- Which scenarios do we want to cover?
- Do we want to focus on analytical or simulation-based evaluation?
- Should we use synthetic or real-world data?
 - Example: Synthetic vs. measured topologies



Conclusion & Outlook

- A reference evaluation model would be helpful
- Classify scenarios according to (general) mobility schemes, network type and movement pattern



🛸 K. Wehrle, J. Gross, M. Günes (Eds.): Network Simulation Modeling. Springer-Verlag. In preparation.

