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PMIPv6 Extensions for Multicast

draft-asaeda-multimob-pmip6-extension-00

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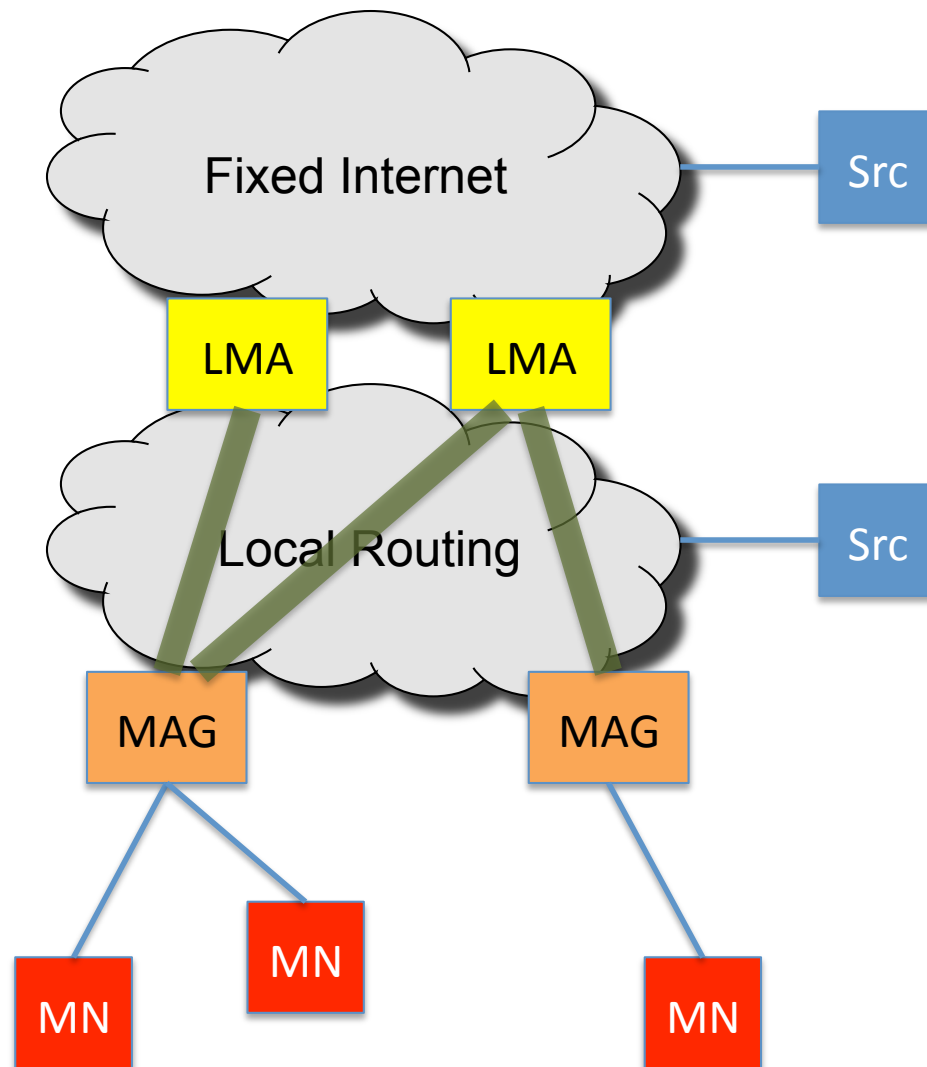
Introduction

- Target
 - This document describes PMIPv6 extensions and solutions to support IP multicast communication for mobile nodes in PMIPv6-Domain
- Conditions
 - Base requirements are defined in [draft-deng-multimob-pmip6-requirement-01].
 - MLD related extensions are not discussed in this draft
 - See [draft-asaeda-multimob-igmp-mld-mobility-extensions-01]
 - Unicast communication methods or protocols assuming in [RFC5213] are not modified.
 - Seamless handover scenario is considered.
 - CXTF [RFC4067] is used in some situations.

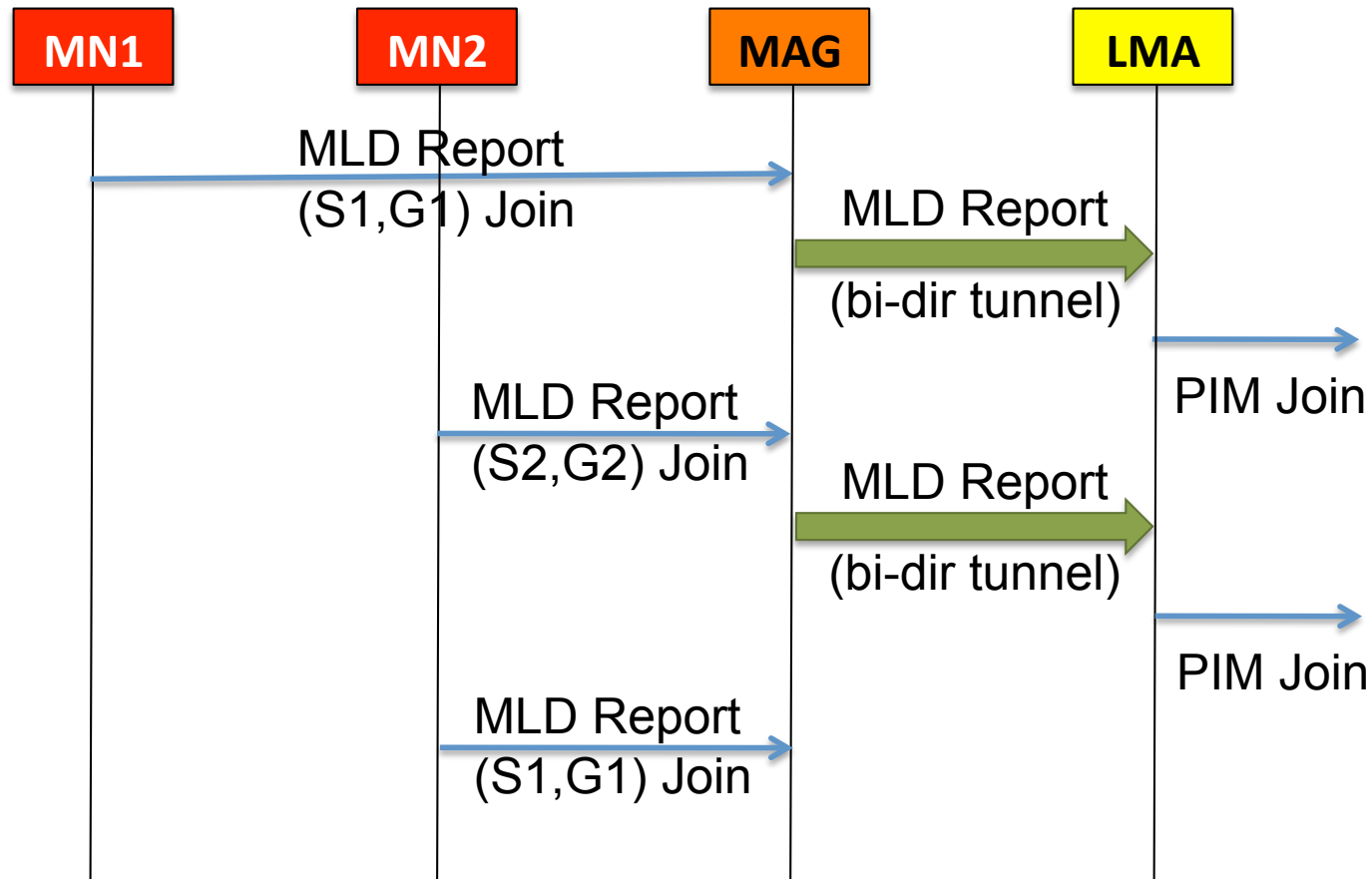
Outline

- Local Mobility Anchor operation
 - LMA is PIM-SM router / MLD proxy / AMT relay
- Mobile Access Gateway operation
 - MAG is PIM-SM router / MLD proxy / AMT gateway
- Mobile Node operation
- Dual-Mode (i.e. both router and MLD proxy) implementation
- Handover process
- IPv4-Only and Dual-Stack Node support

PMIPv6-Domain



Basic Protocol Sequence



Note: MAG=MLD proxy, LMA=PIM router

LMA and MAG Operations

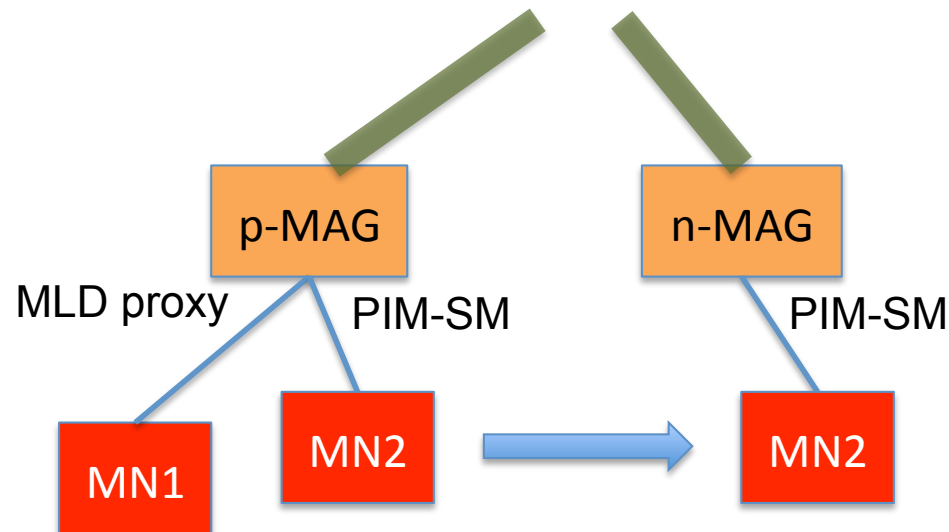
- When LMA is PIM-SM router
 - MAG MUST be MLD proxy or PIM-SM router
- When LMA is MLD proxy
 - MAG MUST be MLD proxy
- When LMA is AMT relay
 - LMA MUST also work as PIM-SM router
 - Therefore, MAG MUST be MLD proxy or PIM-SM router
 - In addition, MAG MAY be AMT gateway
 - AMT data SHOULD not be transmitted through bi-directional tunnel between LMA and MAG, but forwarded toward LMA (i.e. AMT relay) hop-by-hop

MN Operation

- MN usually acts as a receiver host
 - Source mobility is out of scope of this draft
- When MN is MLD proxy
 - MAG MUST be MLD proxy or PIM-SM router
- When MN is PIM-SM router
 - MAG MUST be PIM-SM router
- Recommendation
 - [RFC5213] allows a mobile node is a router. However, to avoid complexity, this document recommends MN should not be a PIM-SM router but an MLD proxy, when MN needs to forward multicast data to its downstream nodes. Reasonable?

Dual-Mode Implementation

- Enabling LMA/MAG to support both PIM-SM and MLD proxy simultaneously
 - To avoid handover's complexity, p-MAG and n-MAG MUST behave the same operation for the same MN.



Handover Scenarios

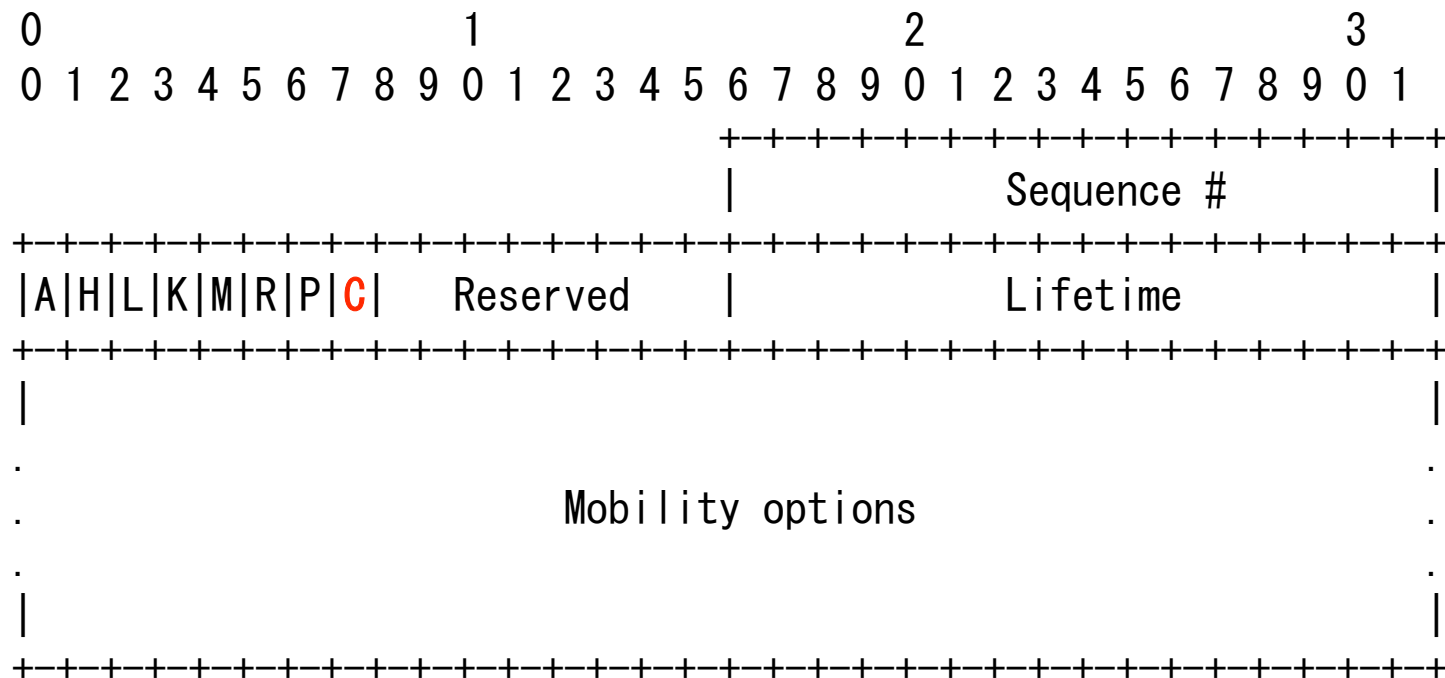
- MAG operating as MLD proxy
 - MLD listener handover with CXTP
 - MLD listener handover with MN's Policy Profile
- MAG operating as PIM-SM router
 - MLD listener handover with CXTP
 - MLD listener handover with MN's Policy Profile

Multicast Context Transfer Data Format (M-CTD)

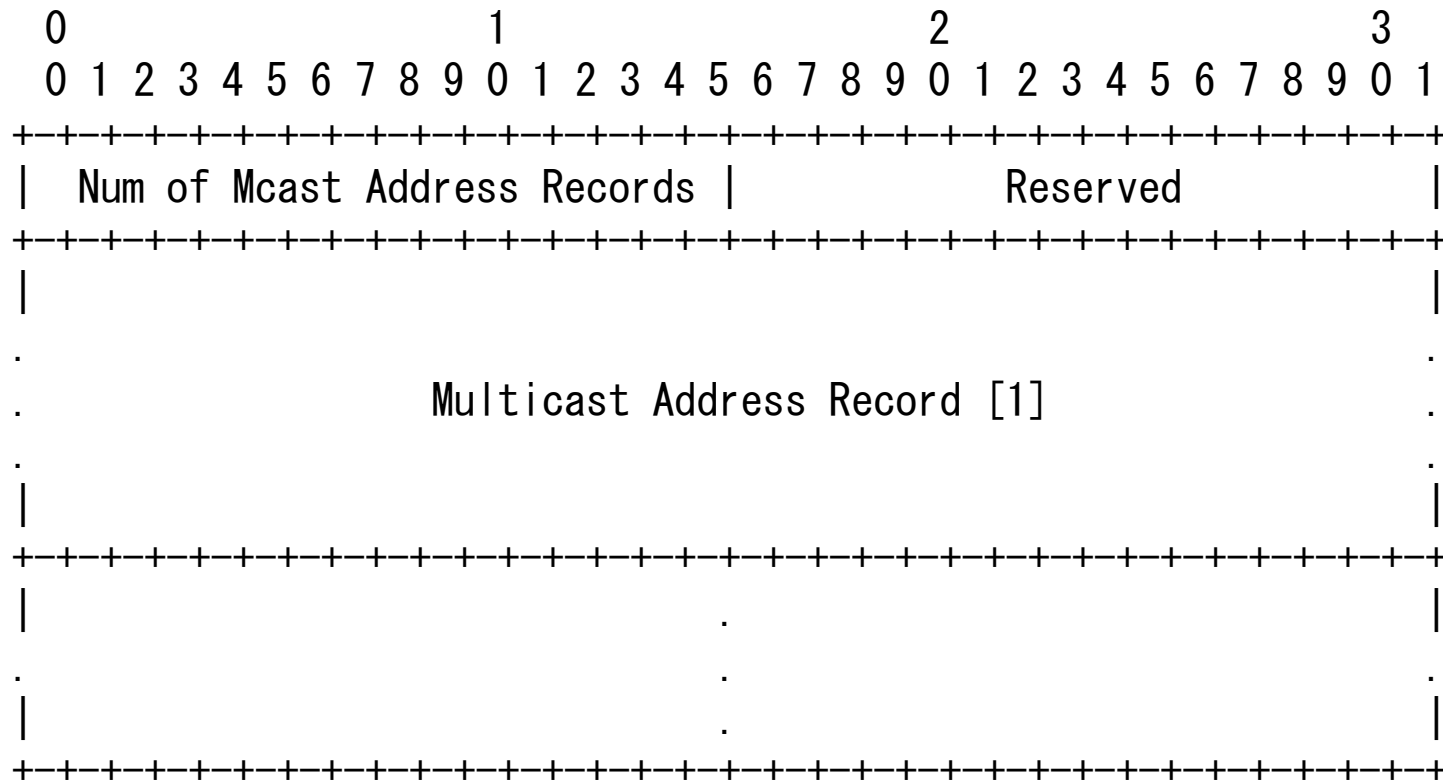
- Receiver address (128 bits)
 - Address of a receiver host sending the Current-State Report
- Mobility option in PBU-M (following slide)
 - Filter mode
 - INCLUDE or EXCLUDE as defined in [RFC3810]
 - Source addresses and multicast address pair the receiver has joined

Proxy Binding Update with Multicast Extension (PBU-M)

- Multicast Channel Subscription Flag (add “C” flag to RFC5213)



Mobility Option in PBU-M



- When (C) flag is specified in PBU-M message, the mobility options field includes the “Multicast Address Record (i.e. (S,G) pair etc.)” inherited from MLDv2 Report format

IPv4-Only and Dual-Stack Node Support

- Use AMT
 - AMT data SHOULD not be transmitted through bi-directional tunnel between LMA and MAG, but forwarded toward LMA (i.e. AMT relay) hop-by-hop
 - Other requirements ?

Next Step

- Just improve the documentation
- Add security consideration