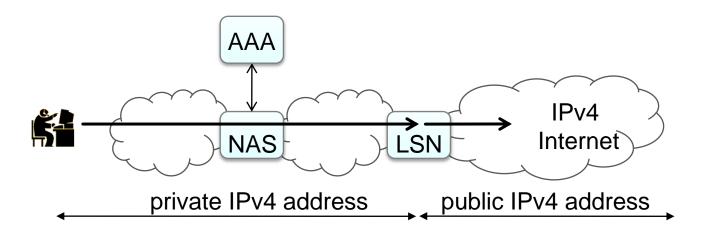
Diameter NAT Control Application (draft-brockners-diameter-nat-control-00.txt)

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Diameter NAT Control Application (DNCA)

Problem Statement/Motivation



- Completion of global IPv4 address space
 - SP introduce Large Scale NAT (LSN) devices as one response
- Per-subscriber service portfolio impacted by LSN
 - Customization: Define/control/parameterize NAT on a per subscriber basis (expand per-subscriber parameters / authorization data)
 - Operations: Integrate with existing AAA environment
 - Regulatory: Subscriber tracability provide global IP-address/port used by a subscriber at any given point in time

Diameter NAT Control Application (DNCA) Solution Characteristics

Support 2-types of NAT Control

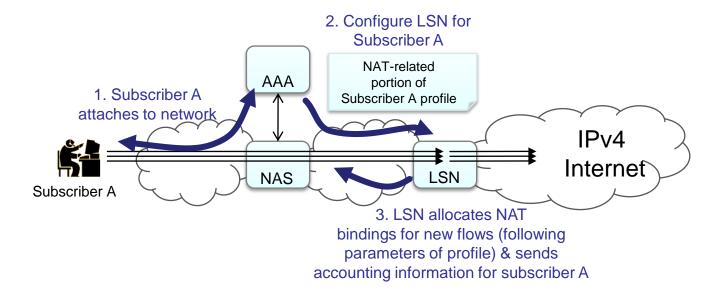


At least portions of the binding (e.g. internal/external address) are not controlled by the device performing NAT, but another entity (e.g. SIP-server, AAA-server, etc.)

A2 Per endpoint NAT-Parameter Control:

- Define the parameters that control the operation of a NAT-gateway on a <u>per-subscriber/per-endpoint</u> basis (e.g. maximum number of NAT-bindings allowed for an endpoint, address-pools NAT-addresses get assigned from)
- B Per-subscriber/per-endpoint accounting of NAT-bindings, integrated with existing accounting infrastructure (i.e. internal and external address(es) mappings become part of the accounting records)
- C Diameter based protocol to ensure seamless integration with existing Authentication, Authorization, Accounting and Control infrastructure
- Operation within the SP-trust domain (i.e. no direct protocol interaction with the user)

Diameter NAT Control Application (DNCA) Example for A2: Per-Endpoint NAT-Parameter Control



Profile: Subscriber A

- Bandwidth: 1Mbps upstream, 16Mbps downstream
- Monthly quota: 8 Gbyte
- Maximum number of NAT-bindings: 100
- External NAT-address pool: Residential-Users (= 134.95/16)
- Fixed NAT-bindings: 10.3.4.5 134.95.166.20
- Accounting: Include NAT-binding information

Why create a new Diameter Application for NAT Control?

| Some existing protcols with NAT control capabilities | A1 | A2 | в | С | D |
|--|----|----|---|---|---|
| MIDCOM (RFC 5189) [†] , SIMCO (RFC 4540) | Ø | | | | V |
| ETSI la (ETSI ES 283 018) [‡] | Ø | | | | V |
| ETSI Gq' (ETSI TS 183 017) [‡] | I | | | V | V |
| ITU Rs [‡] (ITU-T Q.3321) | J | | | V | |
| ITU Rw [‡] (ITU-T Q.3303.3, RFC 5431) | I | | | | I |
| UPnP IGD, Bonjour NAT-PMP, NAT-PMP relay*, NSLP** | | | | | |
| Diameter NAT Control Application (DNCA) | Ø | | Ø | Ø | Ø |

* draft-woodyatt-spnatpmp-appl

** draft-ietf-nsis-nslp-natfw

[‡] NAT Control only a subset of interface capabilities

† On MIDCOM see also: RFC 4097 (MIDCOM protocol eval.):

"A general assessment might be that Diameter meets and exceeds MIDCOM architectural requirements

Diameter NAT Control Application (DNCA): Deployment Example

Session Setup

- (1) Endpoint attaches to the network
- (2) Request to AAA-Server to retrieve authorization data for endpoint
- (3) Reply from AAA-Server with authorization data, including parameters for LSN, e.g. Maximum number of bindings allowed for endpoint

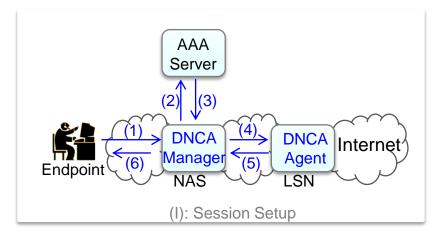
Address-pool to be used

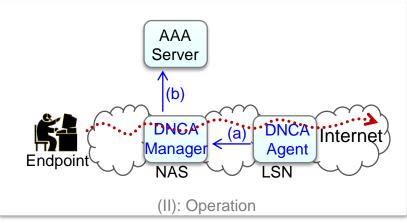
Fixed bindings to be pre-established for endpoint

- (4) Session establishment from DNCA-Manager to DNCA-Agent, incl. NAT configuration data for session
- (5)/(6) Session setup completes

Operation: Endpoint accesses Internet, LSN allocates bindings

- (a) Accounting information on allocated bindings
- (b) NAS combines accounting information received from DNCA client with local accounting information for endpoint and reports to AAA server





Next Steps

- Authors appreciate feedback from the WG
- Add NAT Control to new DIME WG charter?