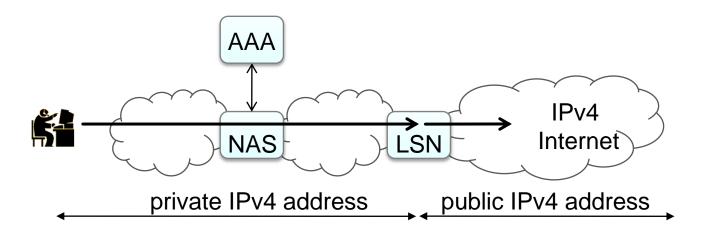
## Diameter NAT Control Application (draft-brockners-diameter-nat-control-00.txt)

#### IETF 74, March 2009

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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

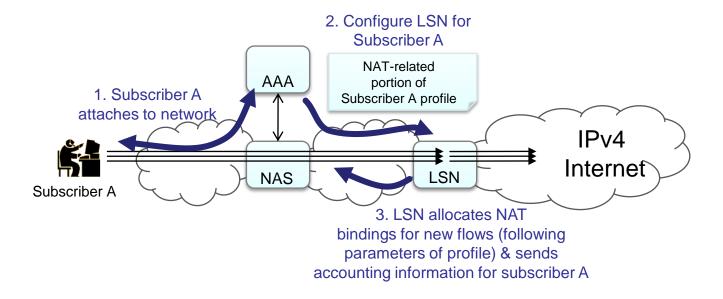


At least portions of the binding (e.g. internal/external address) are not controlled by the device performing NAT, but another entity (e.g. SIP-server, AAA-server, etc.)

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) <sup>†</sup> , SIMCO (RFC 4540)	Ø				V
ETSI la (ETSI ES 283 018) <sup>‡</sup>	Ø				V
ETSI Gq' (ETSI TS 183 017) <sup>‡</sup>	I			V	V
ITU Rs <sup>‡</sup> (ITU-T Q.3321)	J			V	
ITU Rw <sup>‡</sup> (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

<sup>‡</sup> 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

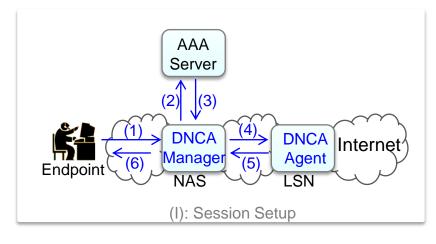
Address-pool to be used

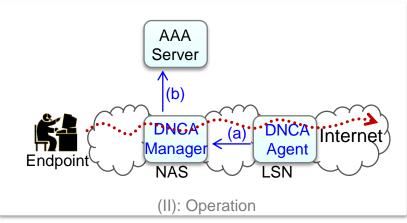
Fixed bindings to be pre-established for endpoint

- (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?