DyMO
Dynamic MANET On-demand Routing Protocol

Elizabeth Belding-Royer
Ian Chakeres
David Johnson
Charlie Perkins

Goals
- Create a route
- Simple
- Extendable
  - Enhancements & optimizations
- IPv4 and IPv6
- Internet connectivity
- Use what we know

Route Discovery
- RREQ-RREP Destination-only
  - Hop-by-hop routing
  - No intermediate node RREP
  - Tradeoffs?
    - Sequence numbers
    - No unidirectional links
- Path accumulation?

Path Accumulation
- During RREQ each node appends its address
- RREP reverses RREQ path
- Main advantages
  - No reverse route needed during RREQ
  - “free” information dissemination
- Main disadvantage
  - Overhead
    - IPv6 header - 40 bytes
    - IPv6 address - 16 bytes
    - 802.15.4 MTU - 104 byte payload
Route Maintenance
- RERR processing
- Routes timeout after inactivity
- Optional - link monitoring
  - Hello messages
  - Link layer feedback
  - Network layer ack
  - Passive ack

Extendable
- IP option-like packet format
- Unknown option handling
  - RERR option-unsupported bit
  - Skip option and continue
  - Remove option and continue
  - Set option-ignored bit and continue
  - Drop packet

Extensions and Optimizations
- Intermediate node RREP
- Gratuitous RREP
- Local repair
- Path accumulation
- Expanding ring search
  - Specifying length of routing prefix (if not in base)
  - Specify timeout
  - Compatibility considerations, if any, with improved flooding
  - "pulse" style star-shaped routing regions (energy savings)
  - Enabling utilization of alternate metrics
  - Security
  - QoS requirements
  - Many more...

DyMO Short Term Future
- Initial document is being developed
- MANET list discussion on certain tradeoffs
- Simple, quick implementation
- Comments please...