

L3Shim state management using Vertical layered Communication

[draft-you-shim6-l3shim-state-management-00.txt](#)

3rd August, 2005

Tae-wan You, ETRI
twyou@etri.re.kr

IETF-63 Shim6 WG

Contents

- Introduction
- L3Shim state transition Process
 - The Classification of Vertical layered Communication
 - The L3Shim state transition diagram
- L3Shim state management
- Next step

Introduction

- Background

- The signaling interface between the L3Shim and the ULP requires further consideration ULP progress information helps failure detection
 - The multihoming layer needs to inform ULPs that a slow start is needed after we have switched to a new address.

[[draft-ietf-shim6-arch-00.txt](#)], [[draft-ietf-shim6-failure-detection-00.txt](#)]

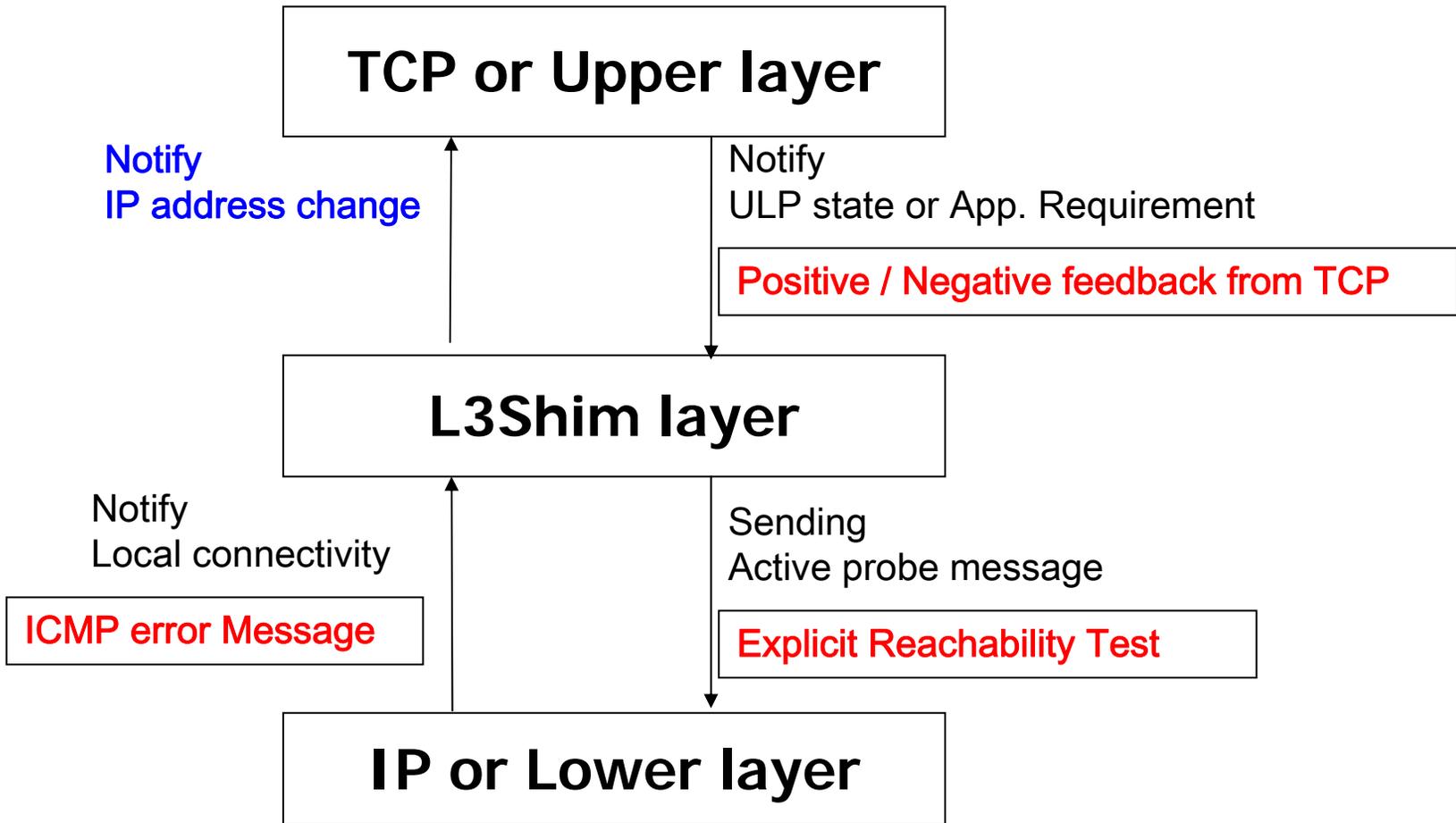
- Motivation

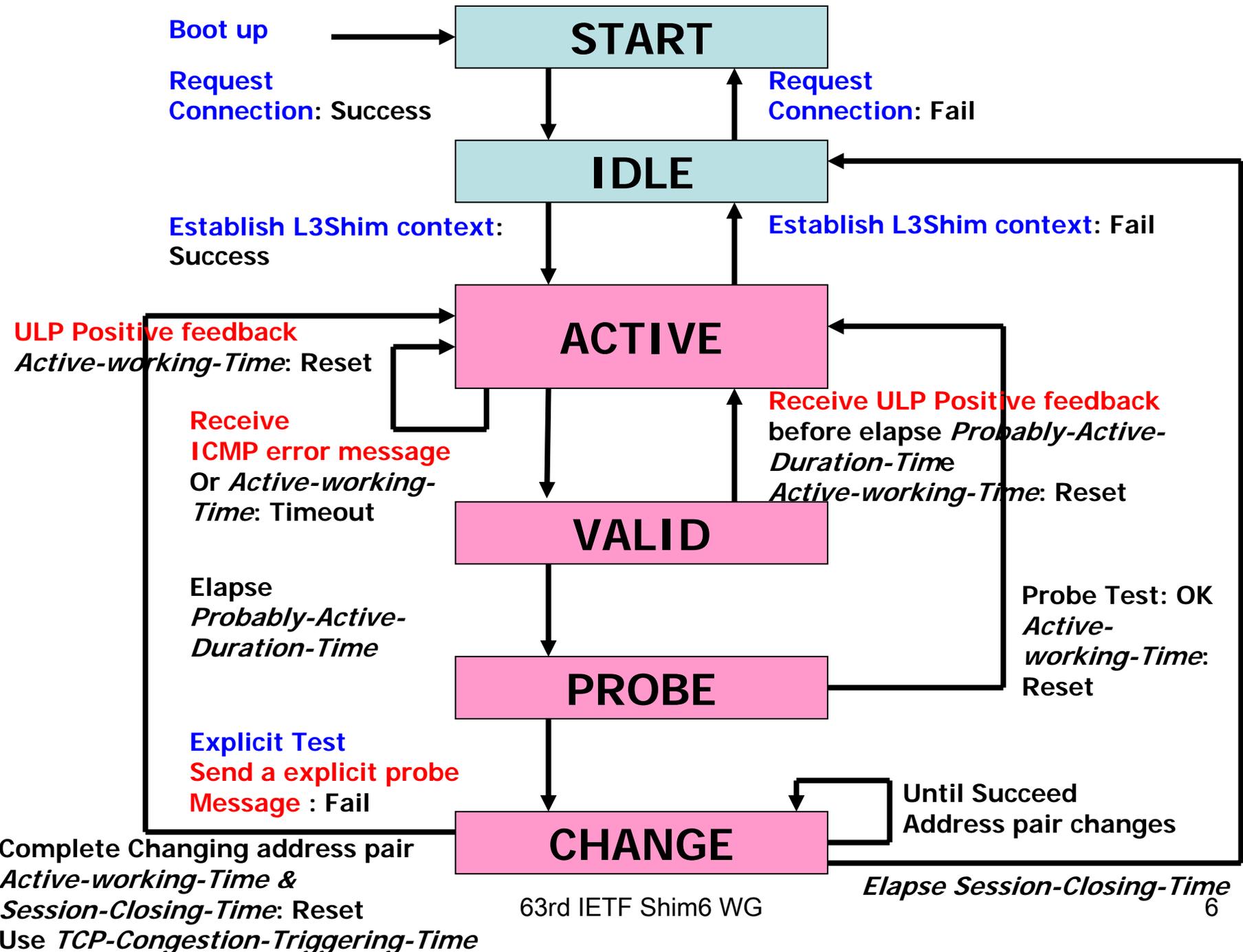
- The L3Shim state diagram changed by both Vertical layered communication and various events to help to understand L3shim-enabled node's behaviors
- We proposed a notification method to inform TCP of changing of locator using timer

L3Shim state transition Process

- It will be help to implement L3Shim functionalities through understanding L3Shim process
 - Illustrate the **L3Shim state diagram** simply
 - Will make **pseudo code** [TBD]
- L3Shim state management changed by triggering info.
 - Vertical layered Communications
 - Several Events happened by timeline
 - Bootstrap
 - Connect Communication session
 - Shim context Establishment
 - Doubt primary address pair Failure (stale)
 - Explicit Test
 - Address change trigger
 - Close Connection

The Classification of Vertical layered Communication





L3Shim state management (1)

- Context establishment
 - The “ACTIVE” state
 - It use *Active-Working-Time* for keeping up this state
- Reachability detection
 - Use Monitor & Probe
 - If positive indication is not received, send a explicit probe message to confirm reachability as similar to NUD
 - Change state by both info. VLC and Events
- Locator Pair Selection
 - The “VALID” state
 - there is **no action** until the *Probably-Active-Duration-Time* passed. However, **other available address pairs** are **managed in this time**
- Locator change trigger
 - The “CHANGE” state
 - If the result of explicit probe test is failed, this state is entered upon
 - **If Session-Closing-Time is elapsed since changing address pair, go up to the “IDLE” state, which means L3Shim state cache is cleared.**

L3Shim state management (2)

- Notify locator changing to ULP
 - It SHOULD be accomplished by two timers
 - *Probably-Active-Duration-Time* in the “VALID” state
 - Give a time in those cases where *Active-Working-Time* have passed since the last positive indication due to lack of recent traffic
 - When operational address pair is failed, An address pair changing is delayed intentionally. Consequently TCP timeout is occurred to slow start naturally.
 - *TCP-Congestion-Triggering-Time* in the “CHANGE” state
 - Assumptions
 - » The L3Shim SHOULD be able to detect address pair switching from a high-bandwidth interface to a low bandwidth interface through L2 information
 - Whenever address pair is changing under the only specific situation
 - » The L3Shim SHOULD discard the entire packets from correspondent node during TCP-Congestion-Triggering-Time to occur timeout.

Next step

- L3Shim state management
 - We will propose this **mechanism more detail**, and make pseudo code to help to implement and understand shim enabled node's behaviors
- Vertical layered signaling
 - If Shim6 group have a consensus that other layer protocol MAY be modified, We will propose **specific method such as APIs for Vertical Layered Communications include notification, triggering information and so on.**