

# **Unstanding Mapping**

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# Why This Talk

- ◆ Mobility support needs some sort of binding/mapping
- ◆ Scalable routing needs some sort of binding/mapping too
- ◆ Should we kill 2 birds by one stone?
  - Note the word “Should”, not “can”
- ↳ Look before we leap: What are the basic differences between the two, if any?

# Mapping/Binding for Mobility

(our observation)

- ◆ Mobile (host/subnet): identified by an “ID”
- ◆ Packets to Mobile: delivered to an IP address
- ◆ Binding: ID  $\leftrightarrow$  IP address
  - Can be done in different ways/at different layers
    - MIP: binding at IP layer, ID: in form of IP address
    - ILNP: binding through DNS; ID: in form of DNS name
  - Commonality
    - Updates sent to the binding server
    - All senders know exactly where (to get binding) to send packets
      - ▲ Know binding prior to data arrival
    - No caching by 3<sup>rd</sup> party

# Mapping/binding for scalable routing

- ◆ Reduce RIB/FIB → entries removed from table
  - ◆ Mapping:
    1. ID ↔ routed address (e.g. SHIM6, ILNP)
    2. Non-routed address ↔ routed address (e.g. APT, Ipvip, LISP, six/one router)
- (1) get mapping from DNS (with its own challenges)
- Below we discuss and compare mapping of (2)

# Scalable routing by Map-n-Encap

- ◆ Done by network entry point; transparent to sending hosts
  - Pre-propagate binding info (NERD, APT DM, VA)
  - find binding info upon data arrival and cache (APT ITR, LISP ITR)

# Comparing the Two

- ◆ The two mapping systems function in two different and somewhat conflicting ways.
- ◆ Mobility mapping systems
  - Holding binding at (logically) one place
  - Granularity: Up to host movement
  - support frequent mapping information changes.
- ◆ Scalable routing:
  - Mapping info must be available at large number of data entry points
    - Either pre-distribute out, or
    - demand driven caching
    - Granularity: site

# Using one mapping for both purposes

- ◆ Can one rely on caching to reduce lookup overhead?
  - Turn the problem to how to deal with stale cache entries
- ◆ Can one reduce cache TTL to reduce stale entries for mobiles?
  - Going back to high lookup overhead
- ◆ Can this be done?
- ◆ Would this make the best design tradeoff?