

ROHC over 802

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Header Compression

- G1: 1144, G2: 2507/2508, G3: 3095, 5225
VJHC IPHC/CRTP ROHC, v2
- Typically run over PPP and similar links
 - PPP “ROHC-over-X” defined by IETF
 - 3GPP by 3GPP

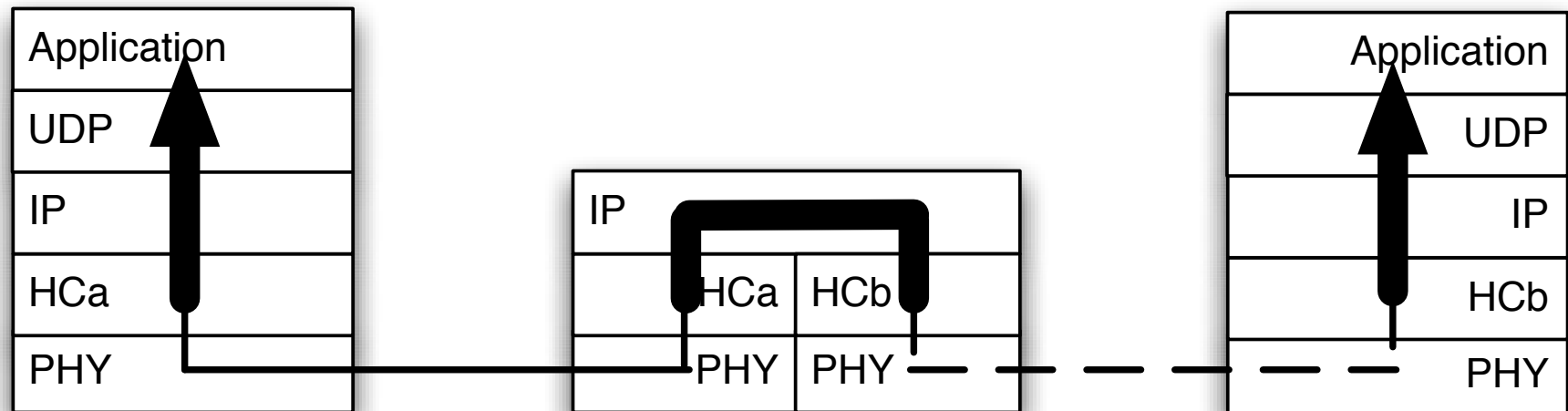
What about _____?

- Ethernet
- 802.11, .11b, .11a, .11g, .11n
- 802.____
- DVB

- These are often bridged

Where to HC?

- Early tries: end-to-end
- Most efficient: under IP
- HC occurs at L3-L2 boundary!



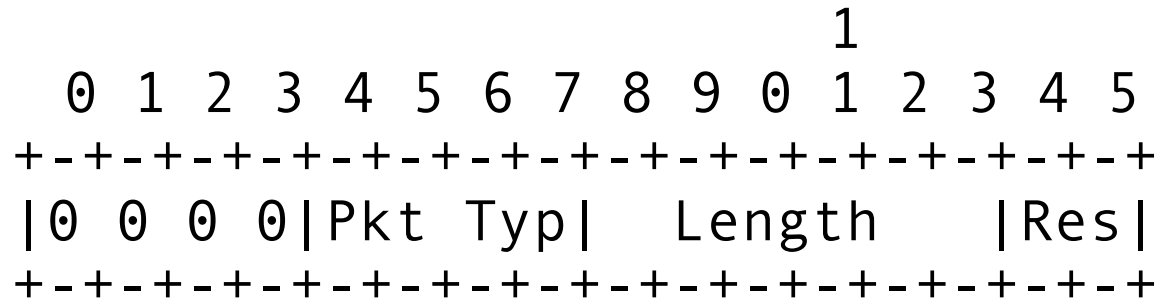
One HC to bind them all

- HC:
compresses on entry to, and
decompresses on exit from
the bridged 802 network
- The same mapping must work everywhere
bridging is used!

The problem with Ethernet

- Ethernet does not have a length field
- Minimum packet size: 64 Bytes (–14–4)
 - extended by padding when necessary
 - ROHC packets are often < 46 Bytes

The MPLS solution



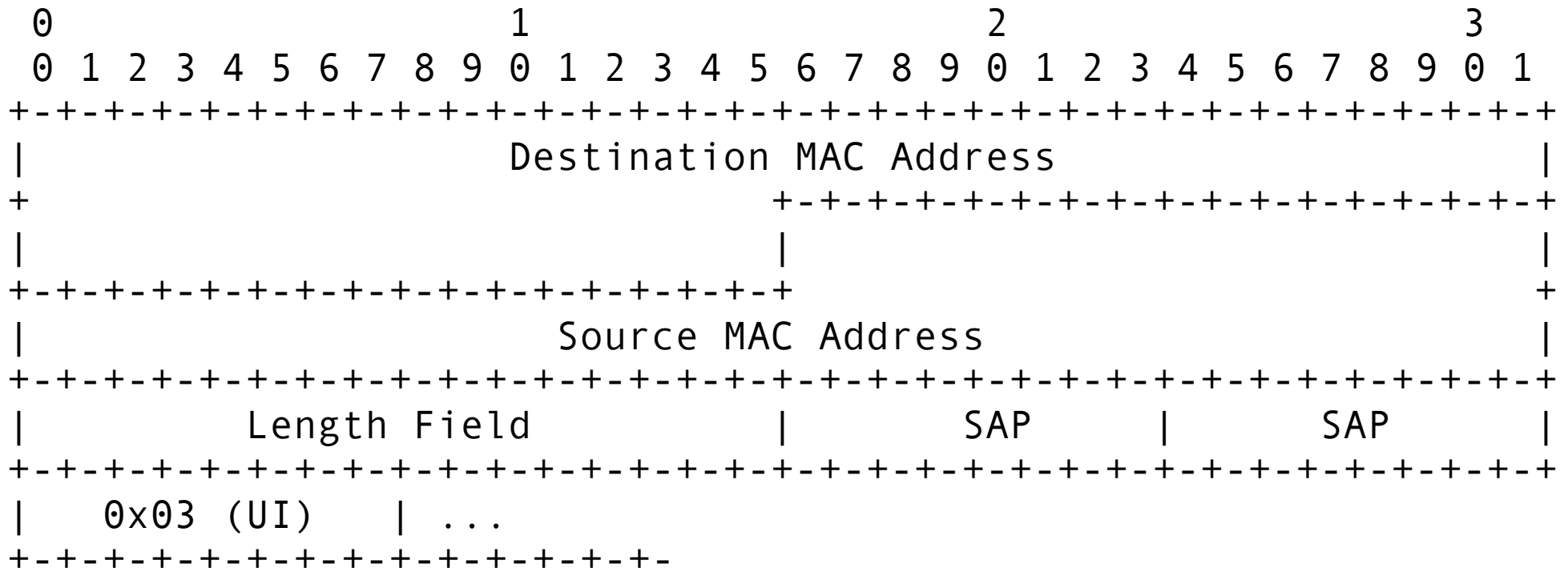
- MPLS needs:
Packet type, initial bits for distinction
- RFC 4901 shim header costs 16 bits

The problem with bridging

- Compress → Ethernet → 802.11 → ...
- The bridge does not know that most of the Ethernet frame is padding
- The padding gets on the air!

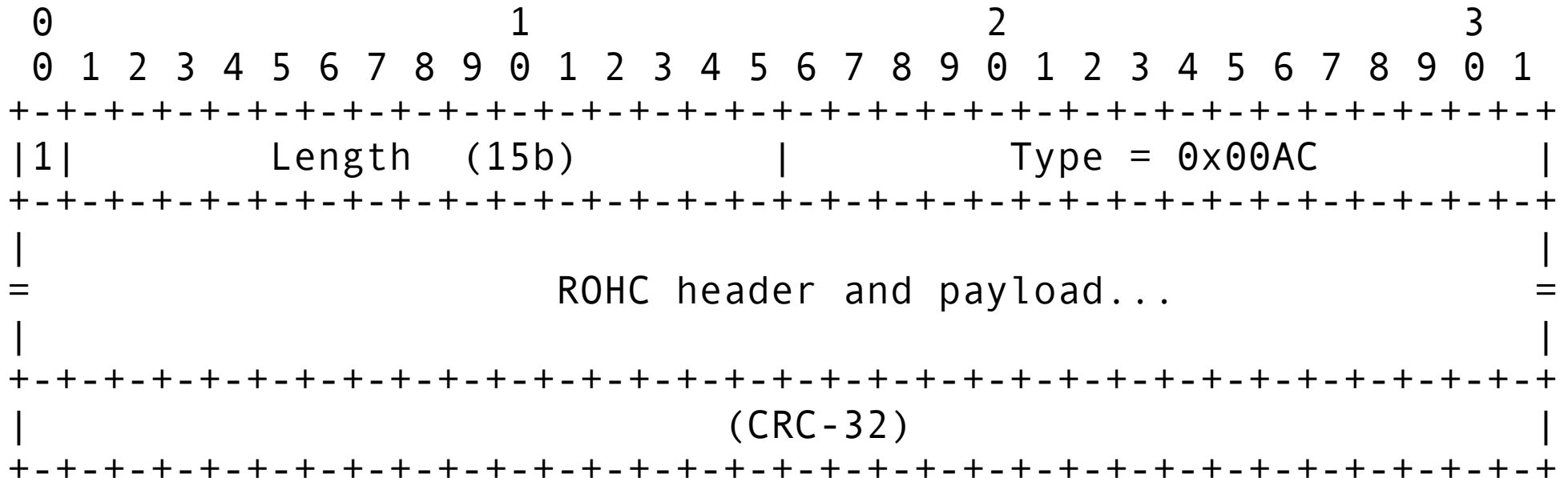
Who defines bridging?

- IEEE 802.1D!
- Wait, what was 802.2?



ULE example

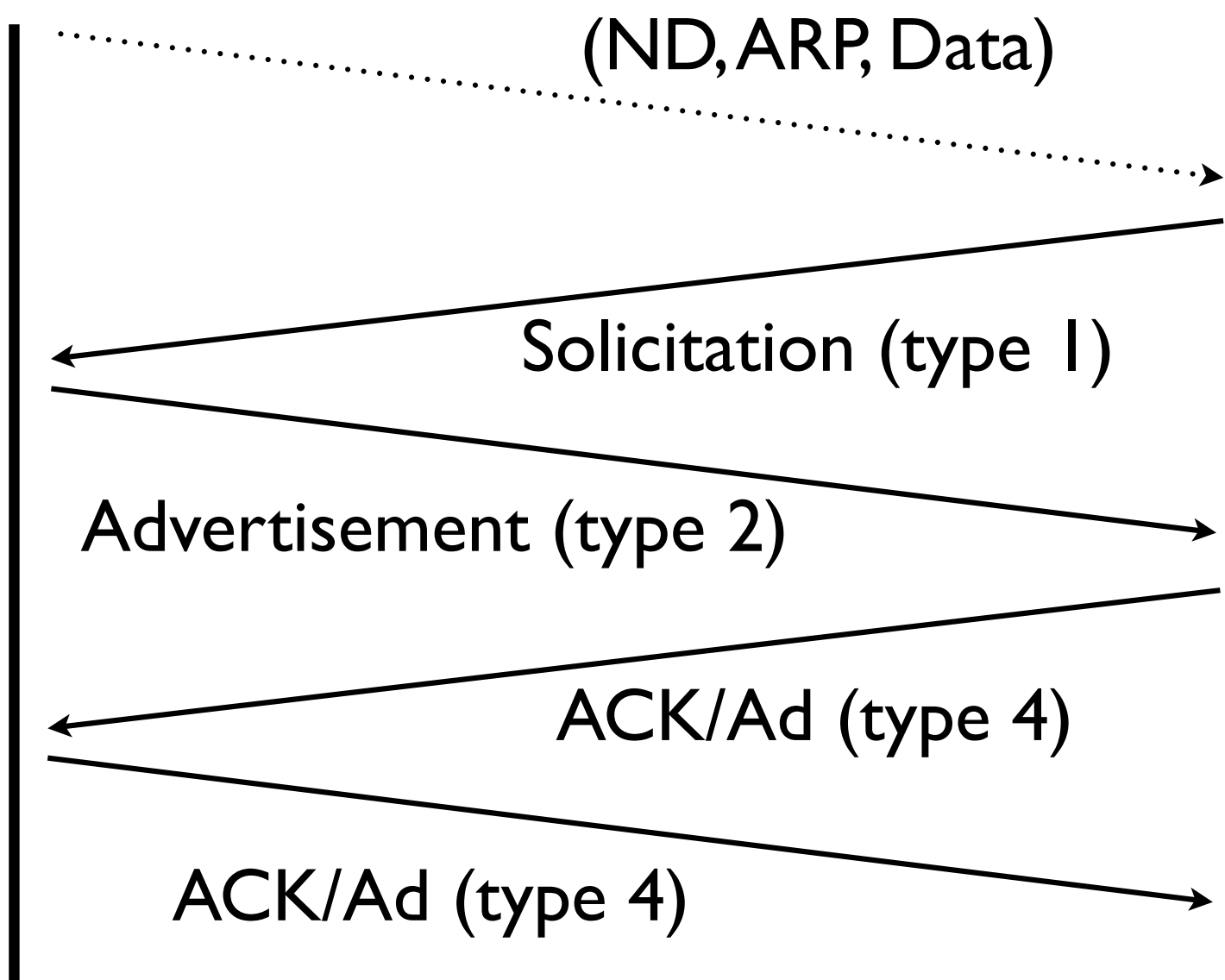
- ULE can do dumb bridging (type 0x0001)
- Or save some more by a specific encapsulation



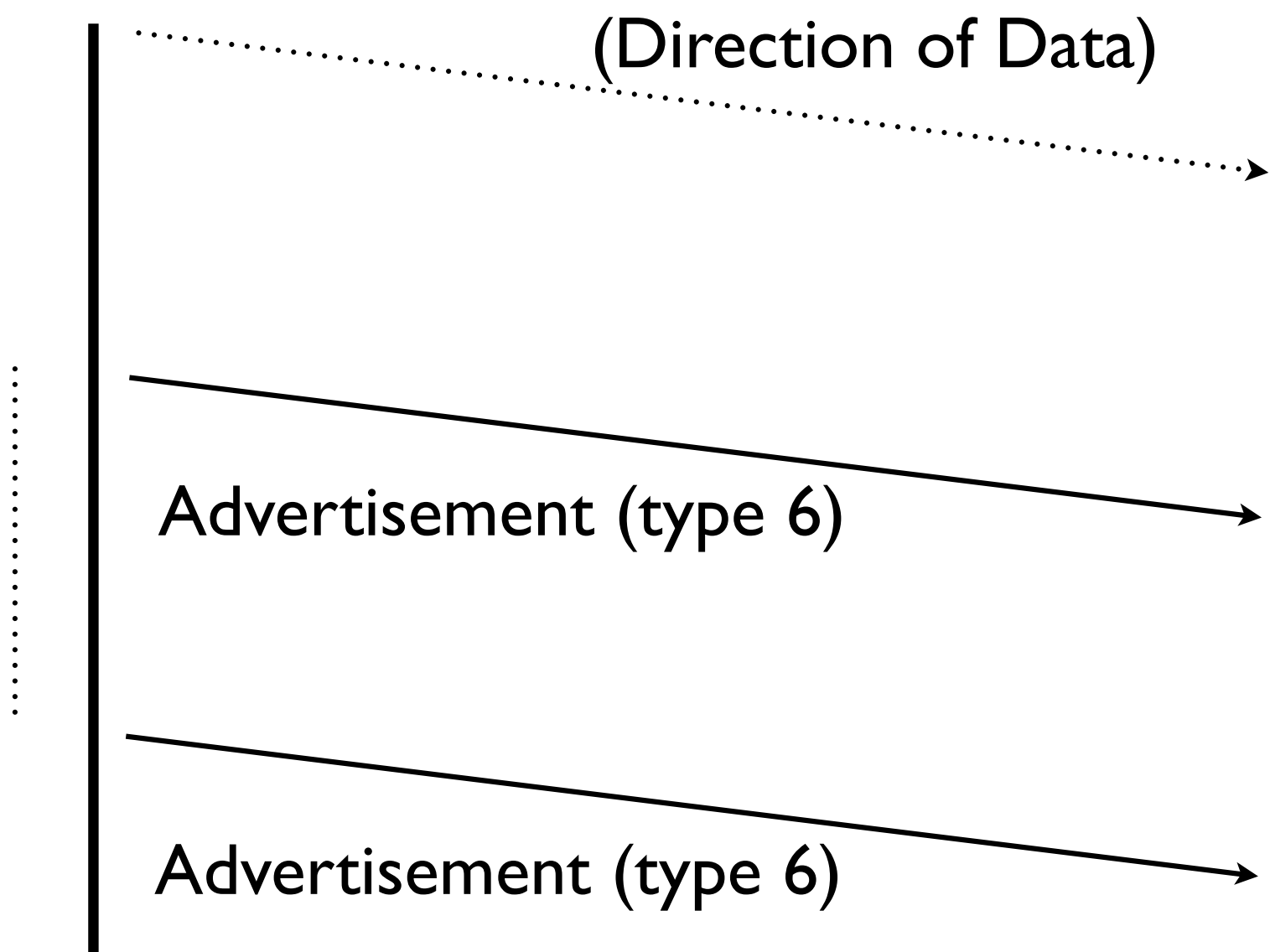
Negotiation

- ROHC requires some parameters
 - In particular, a selection of profiles
- ROHC-over-PPP defines these in 3241
- To do:
 - 802 encapsulation and negotiation
 - unidirectional variant

Bidirectional Protocol



Unidirectional Protocol



Where are we?

- draft-bormann-rohc-over-802-00.txt:
October 17, 2004
- draft-bormann-rohc-over-802-02.txt:
July 13, 2009
- I think
I've spent a couple of thoughts about it
- Now check against DVB requirements!