netext issues

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Logical Interface (I)

- #1: Replication of ND multicast messages across physical interfaces
  - What is in the source link layer address?
  - How are multiple answers dealt with?
- #3: Link layer ID
  - If an underlying link layer does not let you use an arbitrary link layer identifier, what is the link layer identifier exposed by the logical interface to the IP layer?
- #5: Multicast Traffic
  - IP stack wants to send a packet to a multicast address M; How is it transmitted?

Logical Interface (II)

- #4: shall document only Point-to-Point Link model
  - As per the original PMIPv6 specification [RFC5213] the physical interface underneath the logical interface has to be bound to point-to-point link [RFC4861]. Access technologies that provides a shared media (e.g., IEEE 802.11) can be supported as long as they provide a point-to-point link [rfc4861]. The details of how a shared media provides a point to point link are link layer specific and/or operational matters that are out of scope of this document. For example IEEE 802.11 media can provide a point-to-point link via the appropriate use of IEEE 802.1Q VLAN header where a distinct VLAN is configured between the MAG and each of the mobile node.

Logical Interface (III)

- #6 MTU
  - what is the logical interface MTU?
  - PMTUD and transport impact of handoffs b/w IFs w/ != MTUs
- #7 Uplink/Downlink matching
  - " Logical interface should transmit uplink packets on the same physical interface on which the downlink packet was received for the particular prefix/flow" →How does the logical interface associates an uplink packet to a downlink packet?

PMIPv6 Model

- RFC 5213: unmutable prefix set assigned to MN at attach
- Attach triggered by L2 triggers
  - Required for secure triggering
  - L2 can signal intent to do inter-access handoff
  - Absence of L2 signal defaults to new session creation for new interface → avoids breaking unmodified host that doesn't support inter-access handoff
- No reason to depart from that for flow mobility
  - Attach physical interface to PMIPv6 session via L2 triggers
  - L2 can signal intent to do simultaneous access for flow mobility
  - Absence of L2 signal defaults to new session creation for new interface → avoids breaking host that doesn't support simultaneous access
  - LMA deciding to move a flow doesn't require new prefix assignment → just move the flow