



Lecture 07-02: Network Layer Mobile IP

CS 356R

Intro to Wireless Networks

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Example Protocols

FTP, HTTP, SMTP

TCP, UDP

IP

Ethernet, WiFi

802.3 PHY

Application

Transport

Network

Link

Physical

Responsible for

application specific needs

process to process data transfer

host to host data transfer across different network

data transfer between physically adjacent nodes

bit-by-bit or symbol-by-symbol delivery

Internet Reference Model

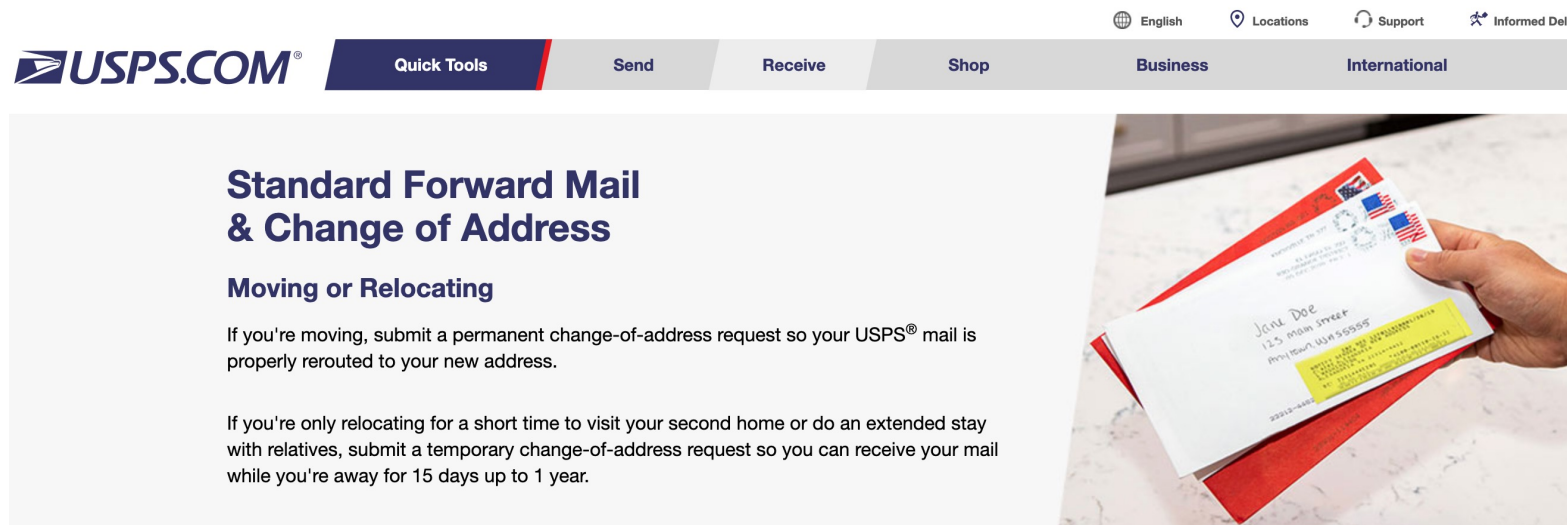


Outline

I. Motivation for Mobile IP

Say you just moved from Dallas to Austin

- What changed?
- What do you do to prevent your mails are going to your old address in Dallas?
 - Option 1: Call/message everyone you know about address change
 - Option 2: Address forwarding via post office!



The screenshot shows the USPS.COM website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for English, Locations, Support, and Informed Deliver. Below this is a main menu with options: Quick Tools, Send, Receive, Shop, Business, and International. The 'Receive' tab is selected, leading to the 'Standard Forward Mail & Change of Address' page. The page title is 'Standard Forward Mail & Change of Address' with a subtitle 'Moving or Relocating'. The text explains that if you're moving, you should submit a permanent change-of-address request so your USPS® mail is properly rerouted to your new address. It also mentions that if you're only relocating for a short time, you should submit a temporary change-of-address request so you can receive your mail while you're away for 15 days up to 1 year. On the right side of the page, there's an image of a hand holding a USPS mail envelope addressed to 'Jane Doe, 123 Main Street, Anytown, TX 75001'.

USPS.COM

Quick Tools Send Receive Shop Business International

Standard Forward Mail & Change of Address

Moving or Relocating

If you're moving, submit a permanent change-of-address request so your USPS® mail is properly rerouted to your new address.

If you're only relocating for a short time to visit your second home or do an extended stay with relatives, submit a temporary change-of-address request so you can receive your mail while you're away for 15 days up to 1 year.

In wireless networks nodes are mobile

- What problems can arise when it comes to routing?
- Mobile nodes may move from one subnet to the other subnet, then what would change?
 - The IP address!
 - Why?

Terminology



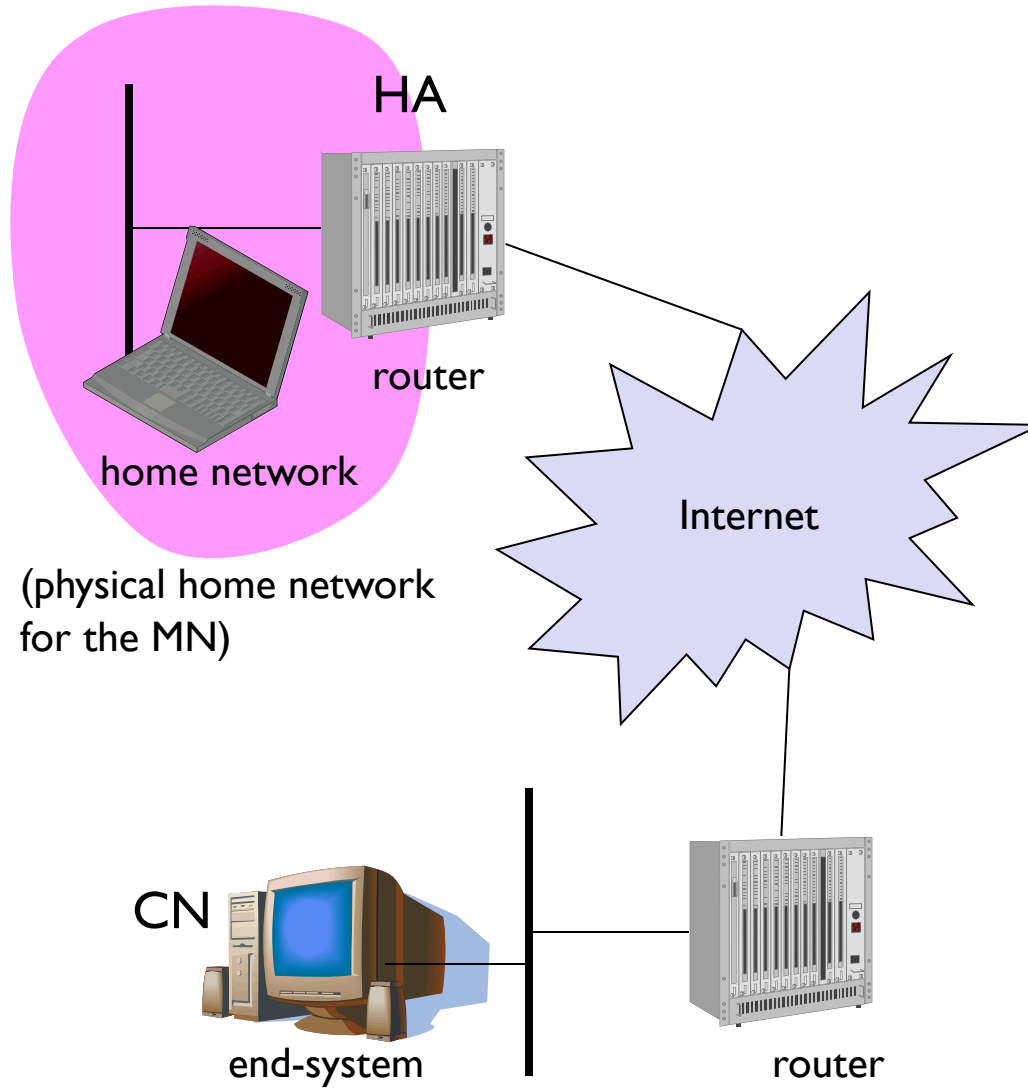
- **Mobile Node (MN): You moving in the analogy**
 - system (node) that can change the point of connection to the network without changing its IP address
- **Correspondent Node (CN): Your friend sending mail to old address**
 - communication partner
- **Care-of Address (COA): Your new address in the analogy**
 - address of the current tunnel end-point for the MN (at FA or MN)
 - actual location of the MN from an IP point of view
 - can be chosen, e.g., via DHCP
- **Home Agent (HA): Your old post office in the analogy**
 - system in the home network of the MN, typically a router
 - registers the location of the MN, tunnels IP datagrams to the COA
- **Foreign Agent (FA): Your new post office in the analogy**
 - system in the current foreign network of the MN, typically a router
 - forwards the tunneled datagrams to the MN, typically also the default router for the MN

Outline

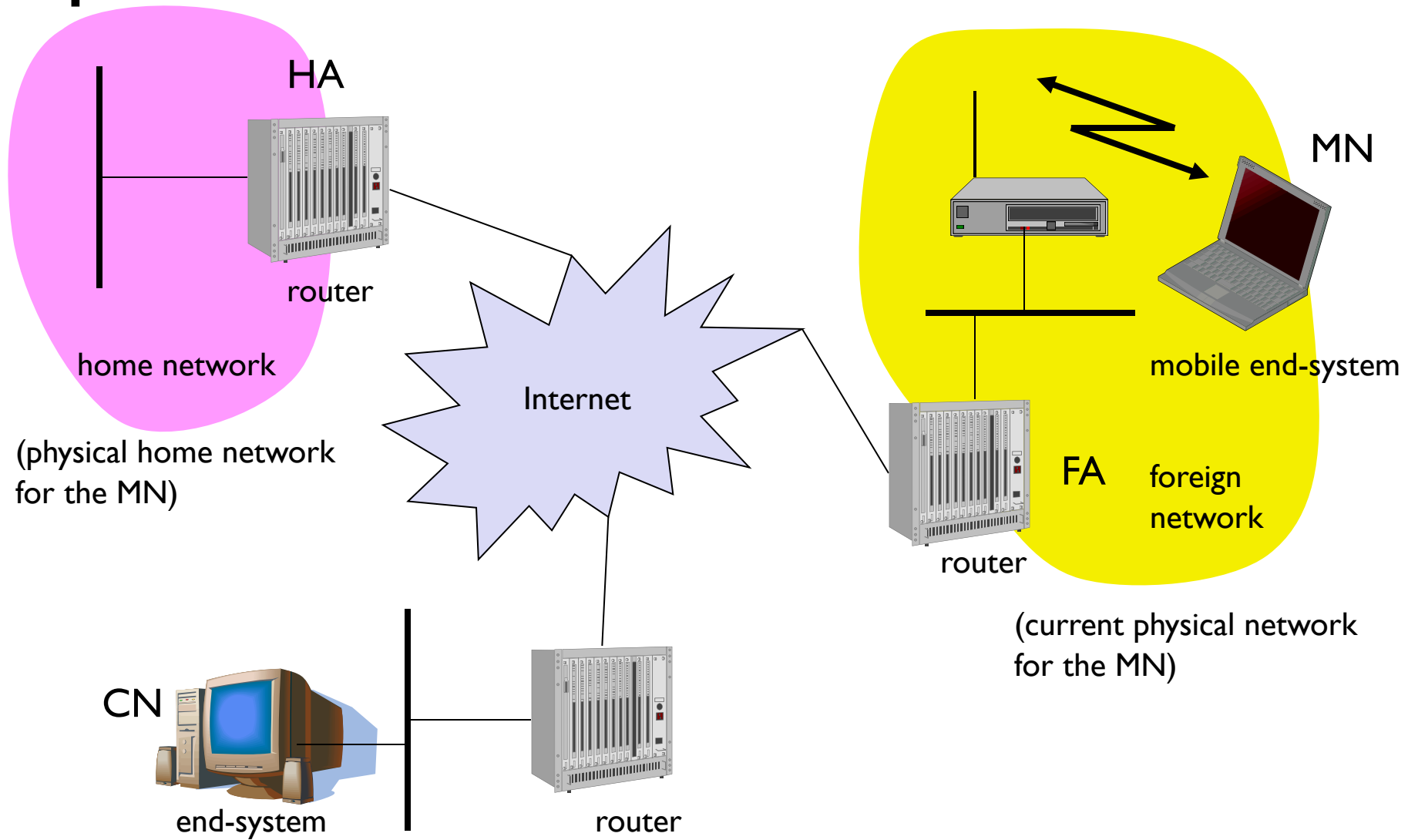
I. Motivation for Mobile IP

 2. How Mobile IP works

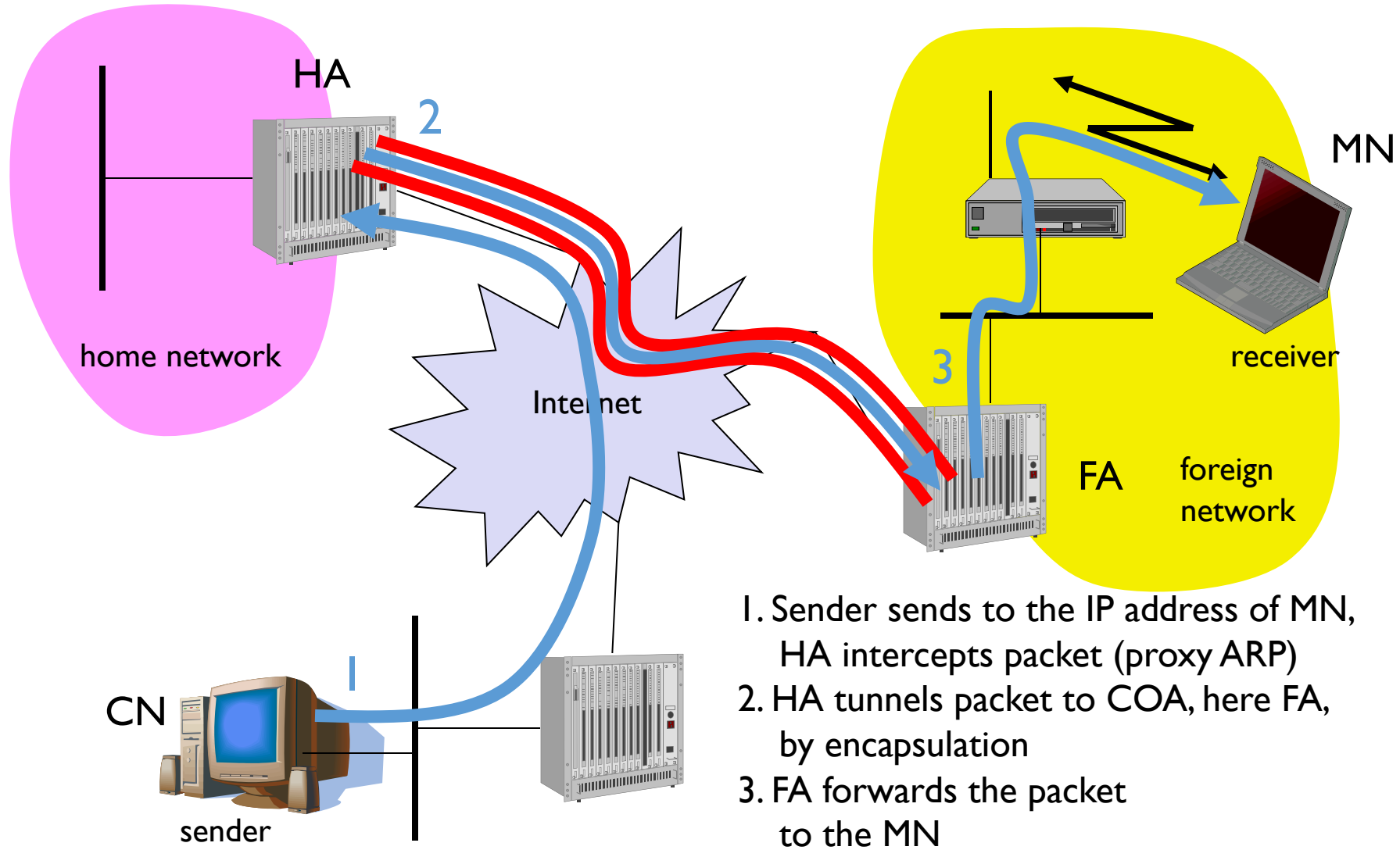
Example network I



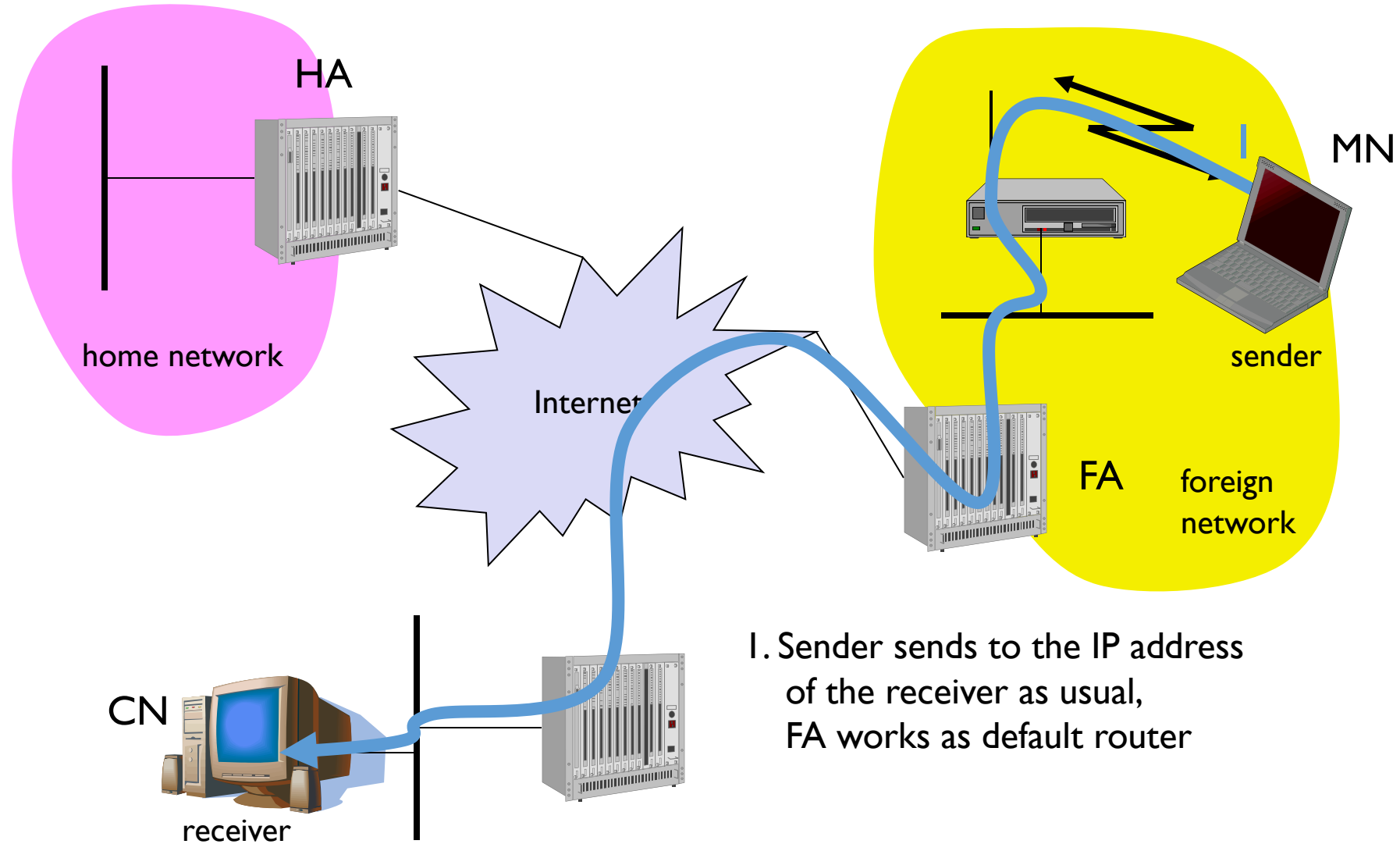
Example network 2



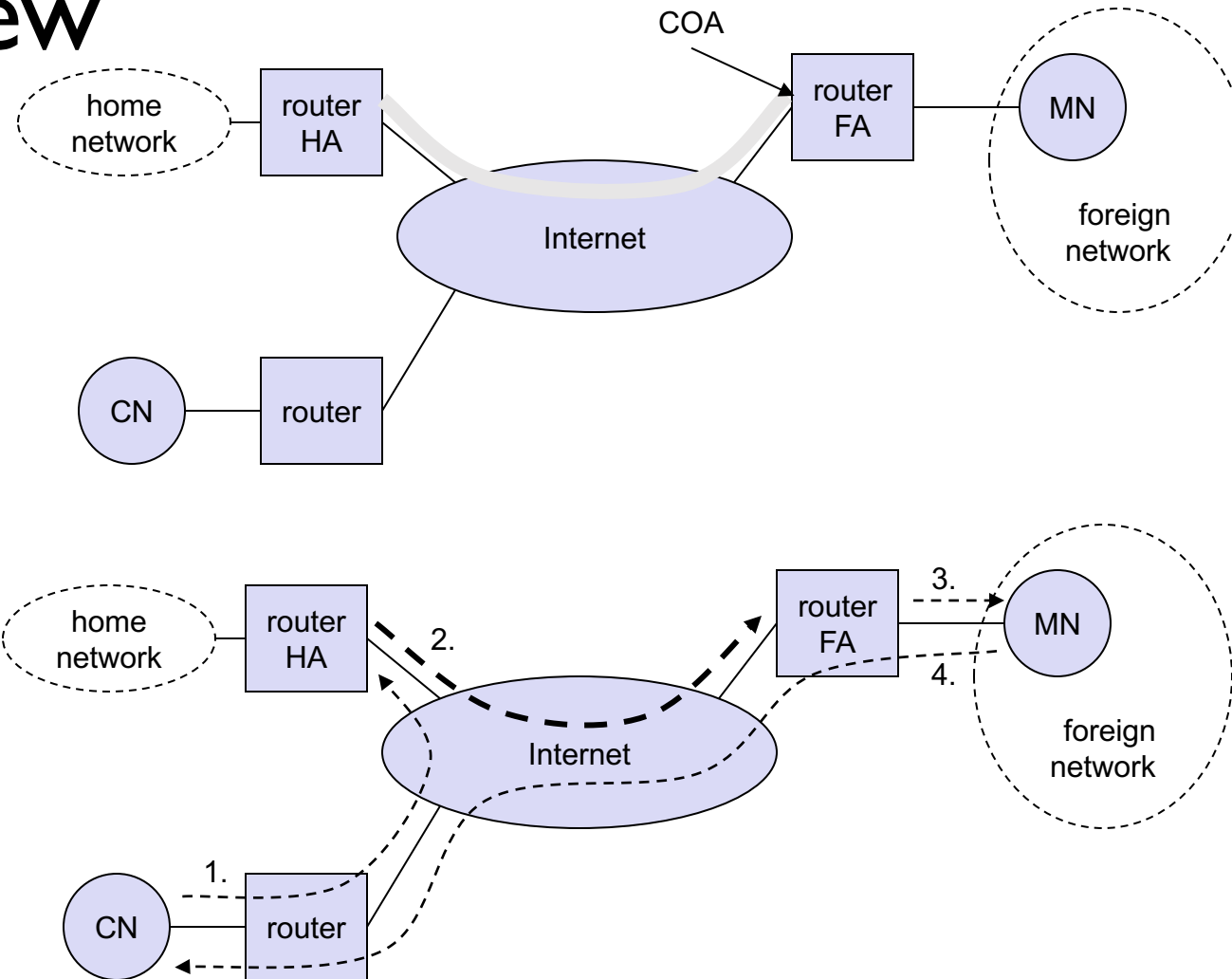
Forward Path: Data transfer to the mobile system



Reverse Path: Data transfer from the mobile system



Overview



Registration

- Each mobile node has two IP addresses
 - Permanent home address
 - Care-of Address
- Mobile node registers with Home Agent
- Home Agent maintains a “mobility binding table”

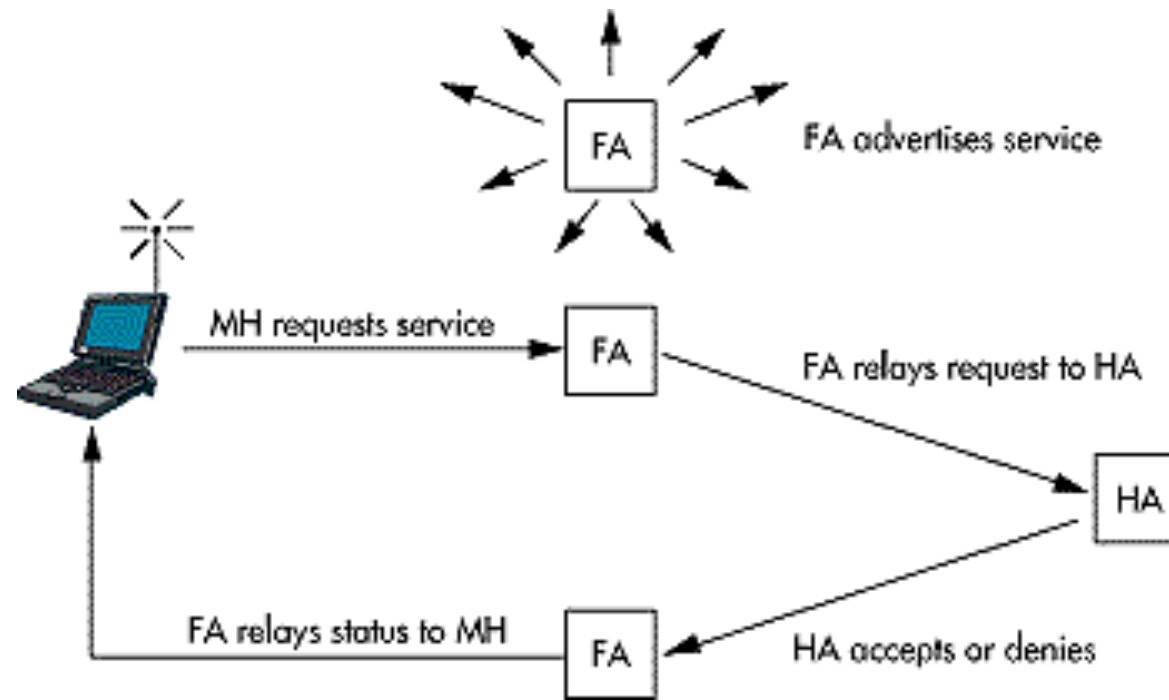
Home Address	Care-of Address	Lifetime (in sec)
131.193.171.4	128.172.23.78	200
131.193.171.2	119.123.56.78	150

Registration

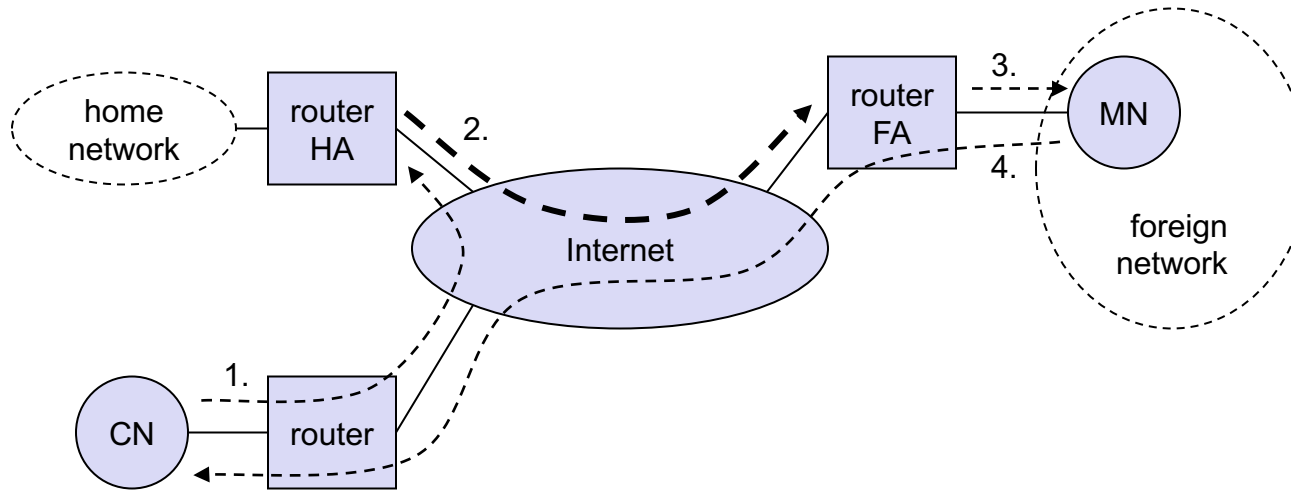
- Each mobile node has two IP addresses
 - Permanent home address
 - Care-of Address
- How does MN obtains Care-of-Address?
 - Foreign agent advertises periodically
- Once MN receives care-of address, it registers it with HA
 - Via Foreign agent
- Home Agent maintains a “mobility binding table”

Home Address	Care-of Address	Lifetime (in sec)
131.193.171.4	128.172.23.78	200
131.193.171.2	119.123.56.78	150

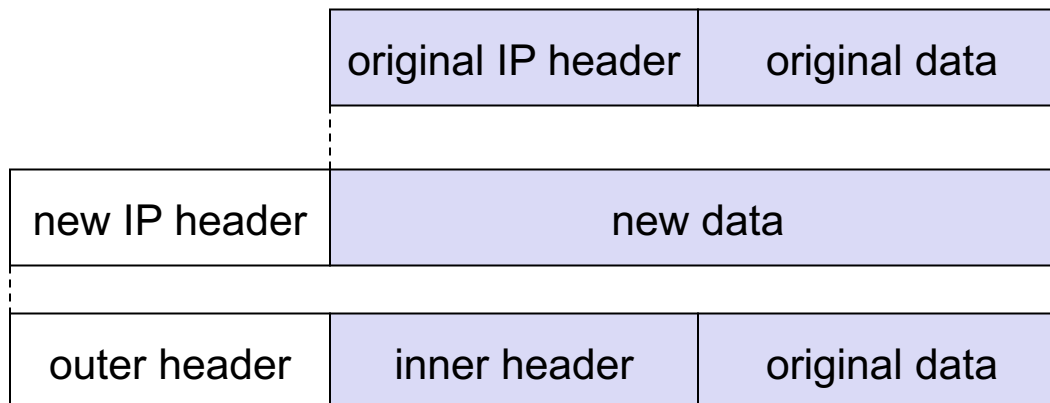
Illustration



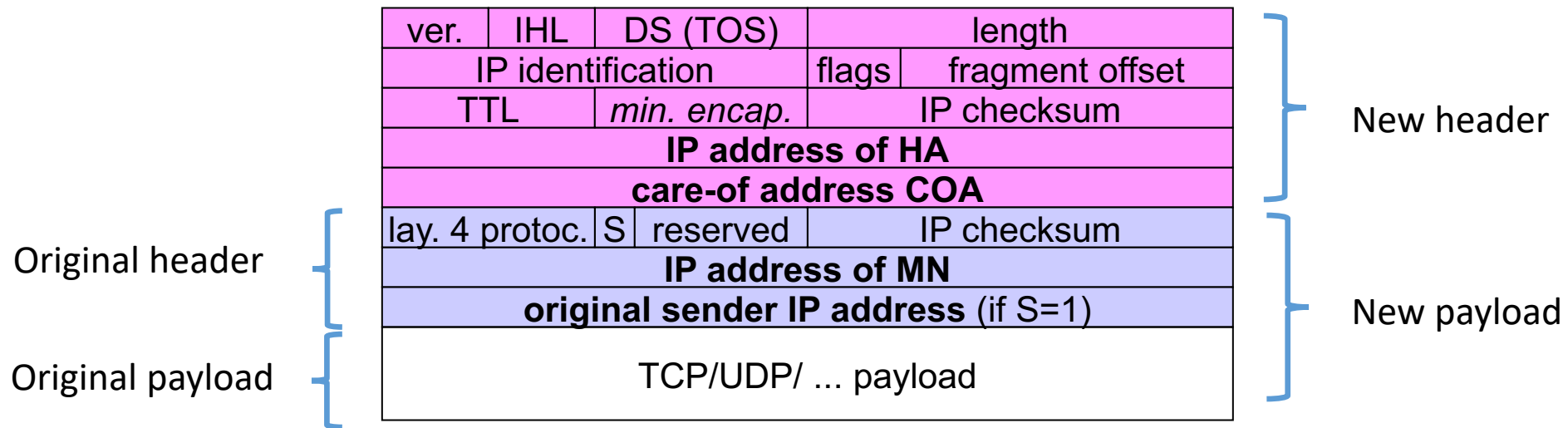
Mobile IP uses encapsulation



- Packet in 1 has original IP header original payload
 - CN as src and IP address of MN
- Packet in 2 would encapsulate it with new header



Encapsulated packet



Outline

1. Motivation for Mobile IP
2. How Mobile IP works
-  3. Limitations of Mobile IP

Problems with mobile IP

- **Security**

- authentication with FA problematic, for the FA typically belongs to another organization
- no protocol for key management and key distribution has been standardized in the Internet
- patent and export restrictions

- **Firewalls**

- typically mobile IP cannot be used together with firewalls, special set-ups are needed (such as reverse tunneling)

- **QoS**

- many new reservations in case of RSVP
- tunneling makes it hard to give a flow of packets a special treatment needed for the QoS

**Security, firewalls, QoS etc. are topics of
research and discussions**