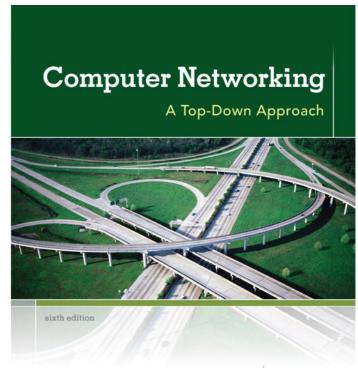
CN-Advanced L41

Mobility Overview

Dr. Ram P Rustagi rprustagi@ksit.edu.in http://www.rprustagi.comhttps://www.youtube.com/rprustagi

Resources Acknowledgement

Chapter 6 Wireless and Mobile Networks



KUROSE ROSS

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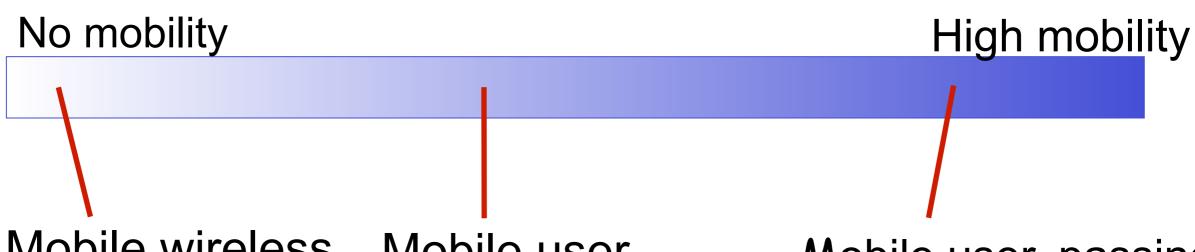


Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach 6th edition Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley March 2012

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What is mobility?

Spectrum of mobility, from the network perspective:

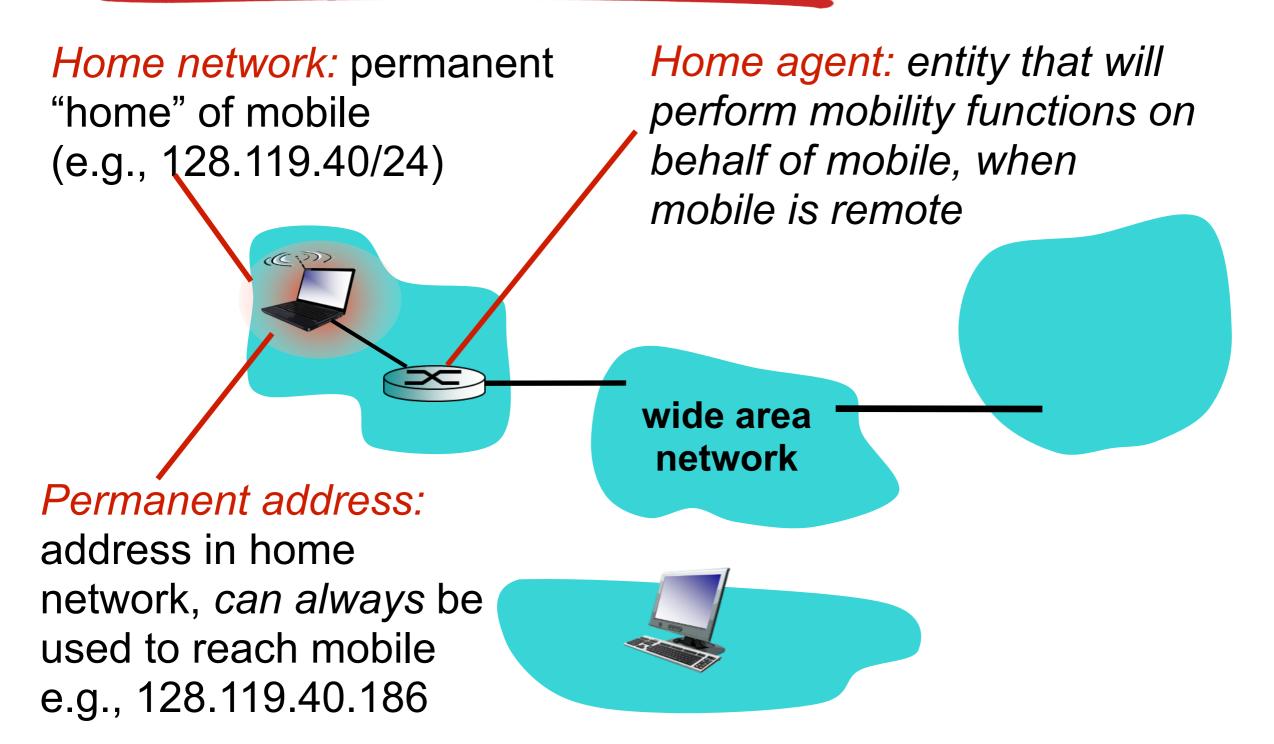


Mobile wireless user, using same access point

Mobile user, connecting/ disconnecting from network using DHCP.

Mobile user, passing through multiple access point while maintaining ongoing connections (like cell phone)

Mobility: vocabulary



Mobility: more vocabulary

permanent address: remains constant (e.g., 128.119.40.186)

visited network: network in which mobile currently resides (e.g., 79.129.13/24)

care-of-address:

address in visited network.

(e.g., 79,129.13.2)

wide area network

correspondent: wants to communicate with mobile



How do you contact a mobile friend:

Consider friend frequently changing addresses, how do you find her?

search all phone books?

- call her parents?
- expect her to let you know where he/she is?

I wonder where Alice moved to?



Mobility: approaches

- Let routing handle it: routers advertise permanent address of mobile-nodes-in-residence via usual routing table exchange.
 - routing tables indicate where each mobile located
 - no changes to end-systems
- Let end-systems handle it:
 - Indirect routing: communication from correspondent to mobile goes through home agent, then forwarded to remote
 - Direct routing: correspondent gets foreign address of mobile, sends directly to mobile

Mobility: approaches

- let routing handle it: routers advertise permanent address of mobile-nodes-in-residence via usual routing table exchange.
 • not
 - routing tables indicate wher
 - no changes to end-systems
- let end-systems handle it:
 - indirect routing: communication from correspondent to mobile goes through home agent, then forwarded to remote

scalable

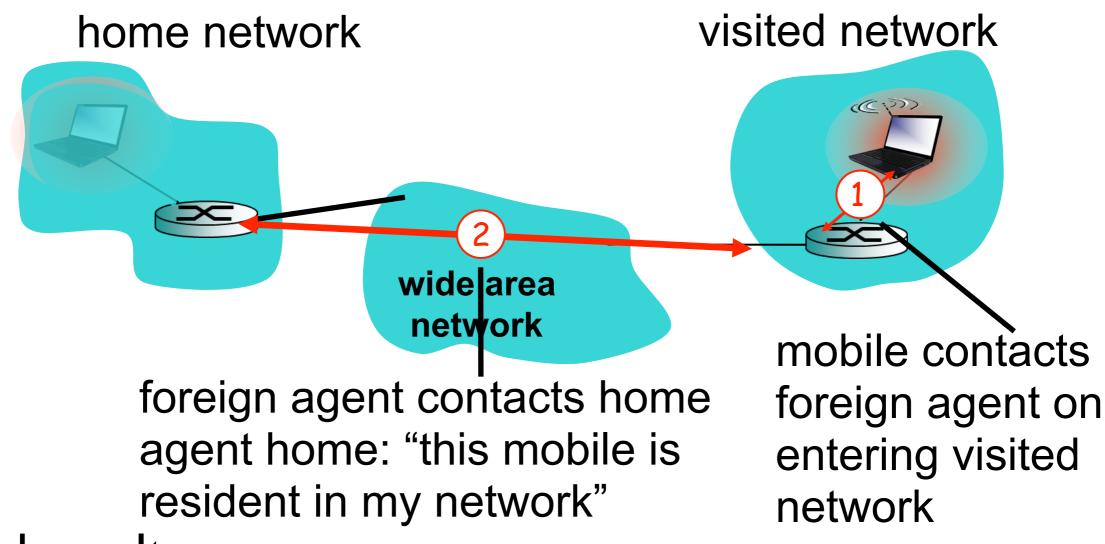
to millions of

mobiles

located

 direct routing: correspondent gets foreign address of mobile, sends directly to mobile

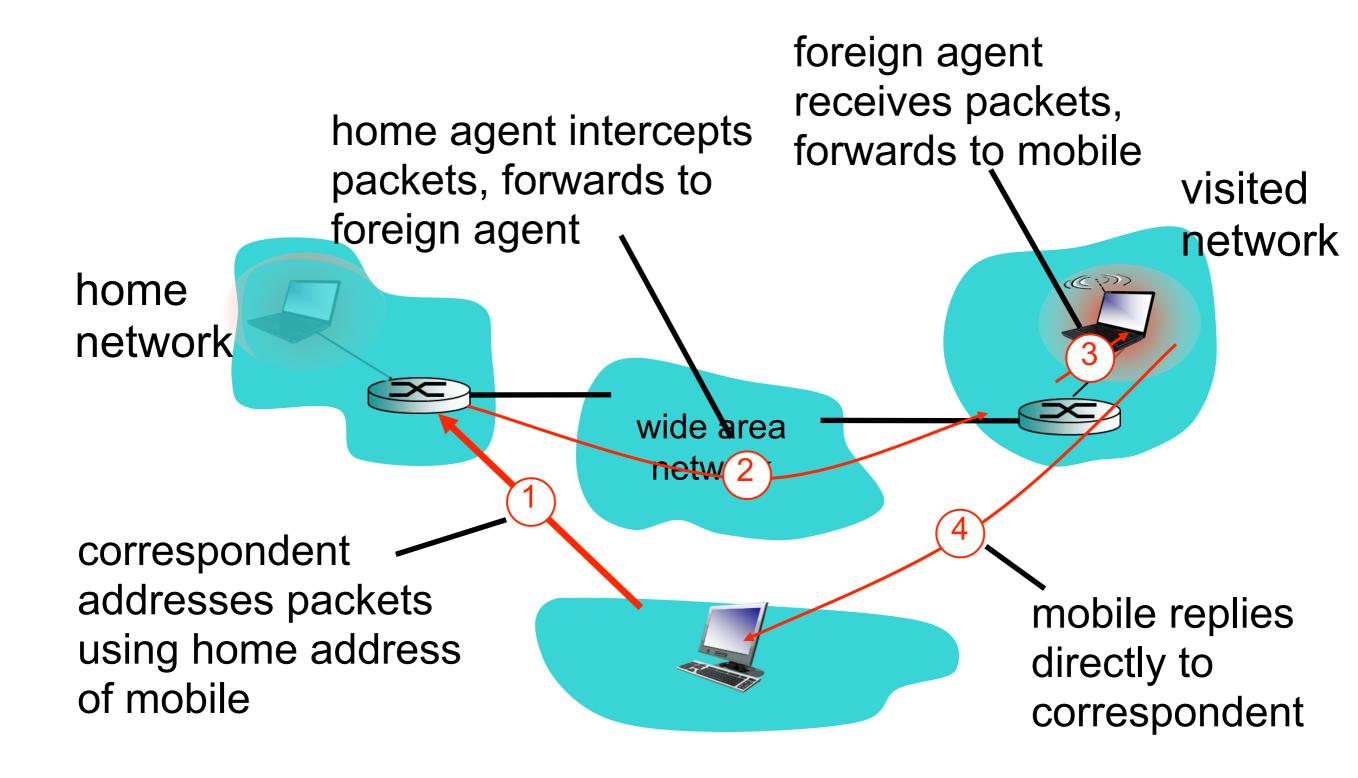
Mobility: registration



end result:

- foreign agent knows about mobile
- home agent knows location of mobile

Mobility via indirect routing



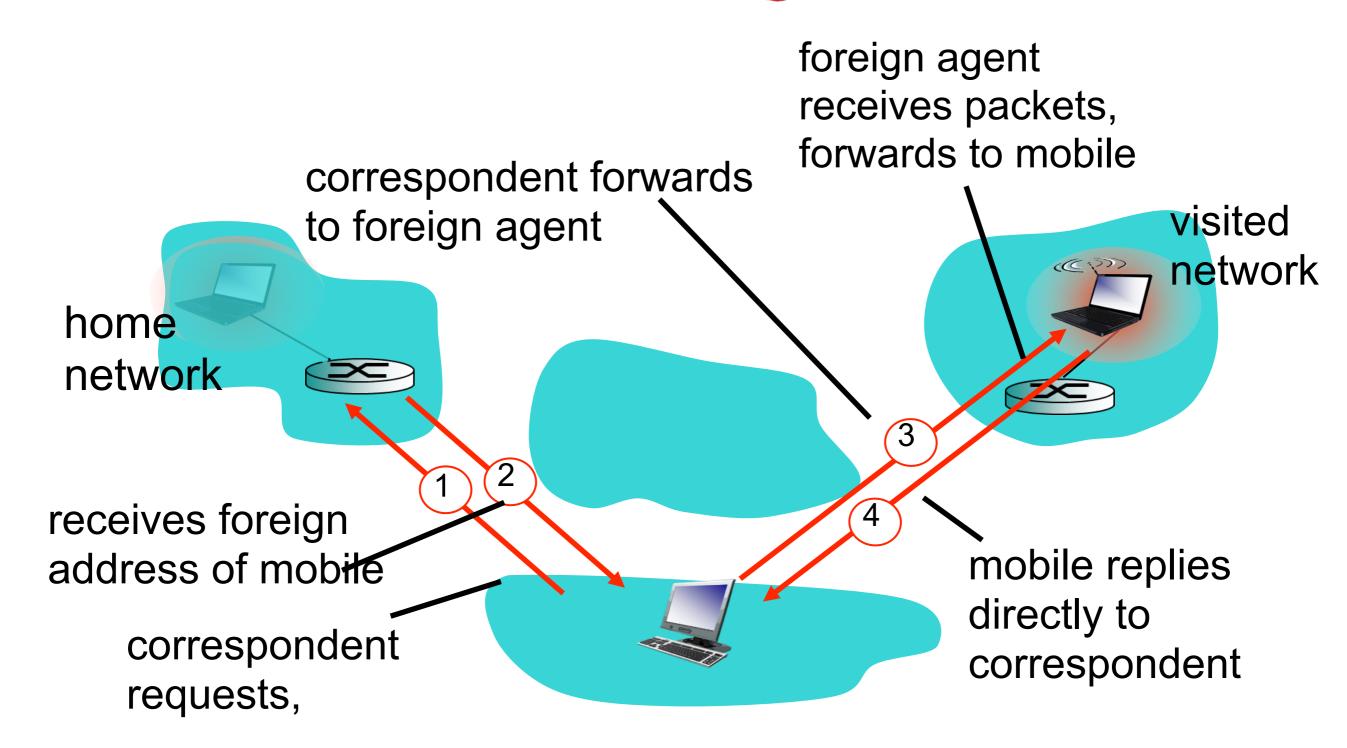
Indirect Routing: comments

- mobile uses two addresses:
 - permanent address: used by correspondent (hence mobile location is transparent to correspondent)
 - care-of-address: used by home agent to forward datagrams to mobile
- foreign agent functions may be done by mobile itself
- triangle routing: correspondent-home-network-mobile
 - inefficient when correspondent, mobile are in same network

Indirect routing: moving between networks

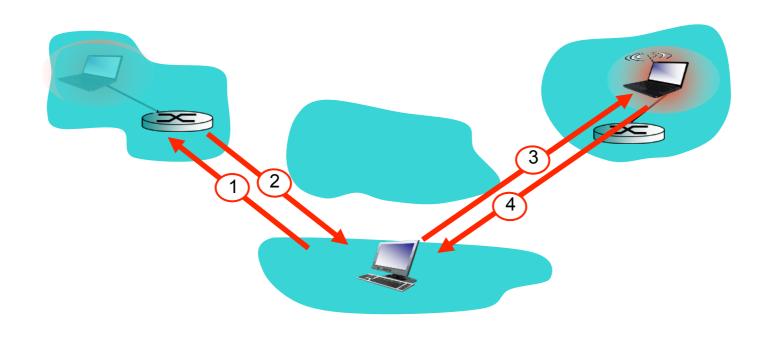
- suppose mobile user moves to another network
 - registers with new foreign agent
 - new foreign agent registers with home agent
 - home agent update care-of-address for mobile
 - packets continue to be forwarded to mobile (but with new care-of-address)
- mobility, changing foreign networks transparent: on going connections can be maintained!

Mobility via direct routing



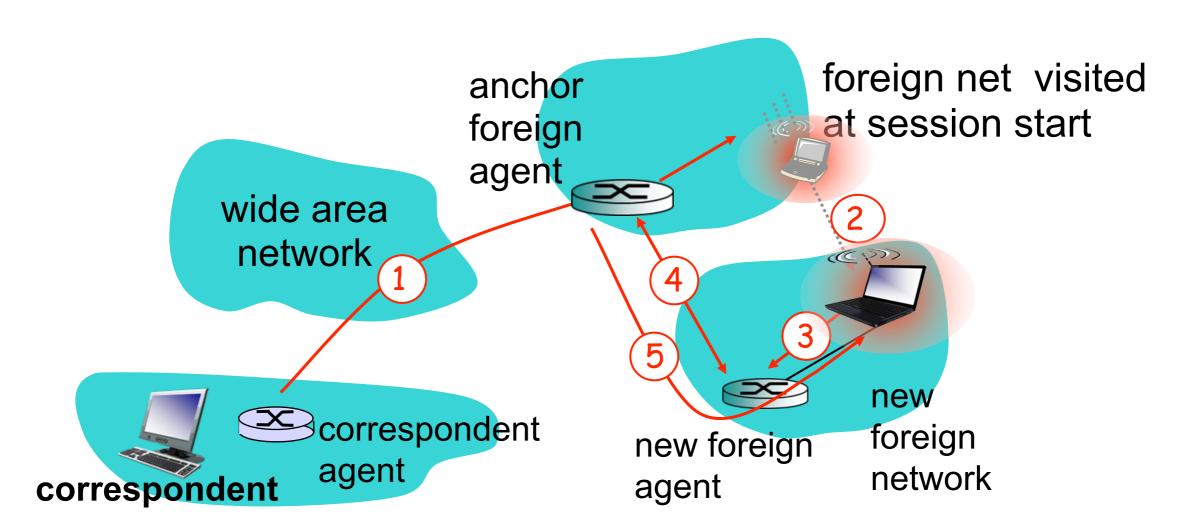
Mobility via direct routing: comments

- overcome triangle routing problem
- non-transparent to correspondent: correspondent must get care-of-address from home agent
 - what if mobile changes visited network?



Accommodating mobility with direct routing

- anchor foreign agent: FA in first visited network
- data always routed first to anchor FA
- when mobile moves: new FA arranges to have data forwarded from old FA (chaining)



Summary

- Mobility
- Vocabulary:
 - Home network, Visited network, permanent address,
 - Home agent, Foreign agent, Care of Address, Correspondent
- Routing: Indirect and Direct