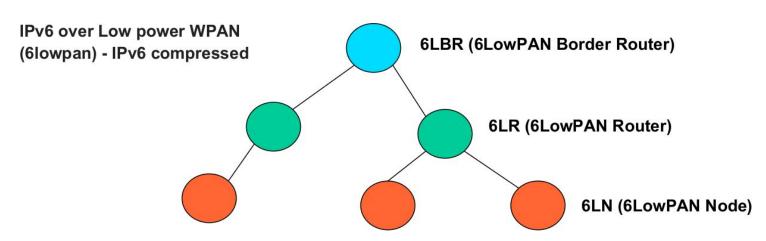


RPL

Networks and Protocols 1



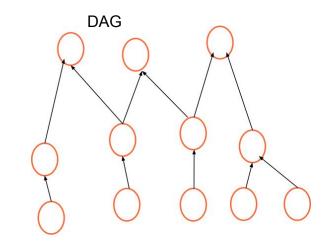
- IPv6 Routing Protocol for Low Power Lossy Networks
 - Specified by the IETF, <u>RFC6550</u>
- Distance Vector Routing Protocol
 - Each node maintains a table of distances to all the other nodes of the network
 - address of next hop
 - distance/cost
 - Simpler and less overhead than link state algorithms
- Intra domain routing
- Topological changes are notified to neighbors

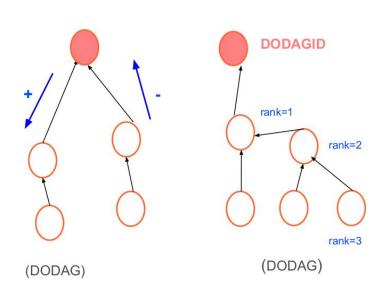




Basic terminology

- DAG: Acyclic Directed Graph
 - Oriented edges
 - No cycles
 - A node can have more than one edge
- DAG Root:
 - A node with no output edges
- DODAG: Destination Oriented DAG
 - A DAG with only one root
- DODAG Root:
 - The root of the DODAG
 - Act as a border/edge router
 - Has a DODAGID
- Up: upstream flow
- Down: downstream flow
- Rank: distance to the root







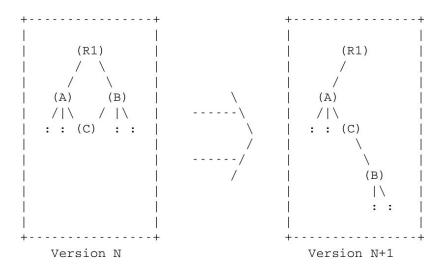
Basic terminology

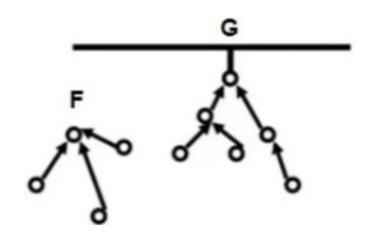
- Objective function:
 - How to compute the rank
- RPLInstanceID: unique id for the RPL network
- RPL Instance:
 - A set of one or more DODAGs with the same RPLInstanceID and objective function
 - A node may belong to more than one DODAGs
- Storing Nodes:
 - store the complete routing table
- Non Storing Nodes:
 - Only store the parents



Basic terminology

- DODAG Version:
 - specific iteration ("version") of the DODAG
- DODAGVersionNumber:
 - version number
- GOAL: external machine that the DODAGS wants access to
- Grounded DODAG:
 - Can reach the GOAL
- Floating DODAG:
 - Cannot reach the GOAL

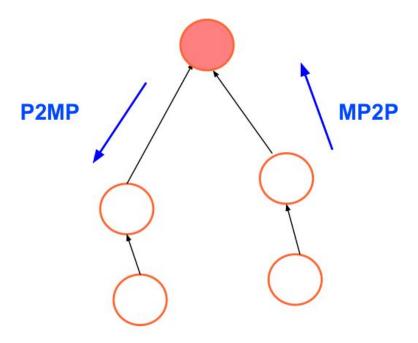




Traffic flow



- Three flows
 - Multi Point to Point (MP2P)
 - Point to Multi Point (P2MP)
 - Point to Point (P2P)
- RPL is optimised for MP2P



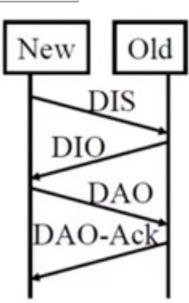


RPL: control messages

New ICMPv6 control packets



- Code identifies the type of message
 - 0x00: DODAG Information Solicitation (DIS)
 - 0x01: DODAG Information Object (DIO)
 - 0x02: Destination Advertisement Object (DAO)
 - 0x03: DAO-ACK





RPL: control messages

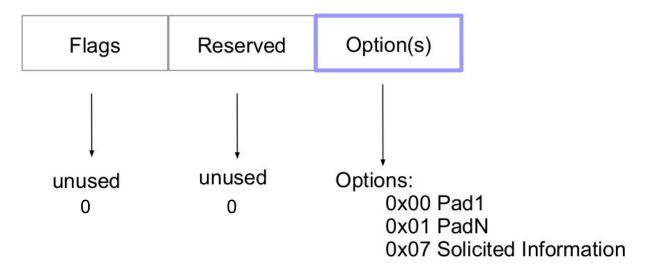
New ICMPv6 packets

Type=155	Code	Checksum
		Security
		Base
Option(s)		

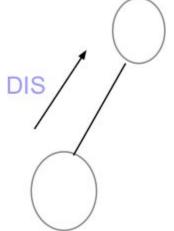
- Code identifies the type of message:
 - 0x80: Secure DIS (SDIS)
 - 0x81: Secure DIO (SDIO)
 - 0x82: Secure DAO (SDAO)
 - 0x83: Secure DAO-ACK (SDAO-ACK)
 - 0x8A: Consistency Check



DODAG Information Solicitation (DIS)



- Equivalent to the RS in IPv6 NDP
- Sent upstream to request a DODAG Information Object (DIO)





DODAG Information Object (DIO)

RPLInstanceID		elD	Version Number	Rank		
G	0	MOP	Prf	DTSN	Flags	Reserved
	DODAGID					
	IPv6 address of the DODAG root					
Option(s)						

Field	Interpretation
G	1 - Grounded, 0 - Floating
Prf	DAGPreference 0-7, 0 lower preference
DTSN	Destination Advertisement Trigger Sequence Number, to maintain downward routes
Flags	no usado, deben ser 0
Reserved	no usado, deben ser 0

Sent periodically by routers or as a response to a DIS

Sends downstream the DODAG Information

MOP	Operation Mode
0	Not maintain downward routes
1	Non Storing Mode
2	Storing Mode without multicast
3	Storing Mode with multicast
4-7	reservado

Туре	Options
0x00	PAD1
0x01	PADN
0x02	DAG Metric Container
0x03	Routing Information
0x04	DODAG Configuration
80x0	Prefix Information



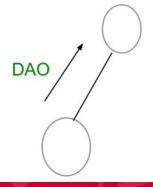
DODAG Advertisement Object (DAO)

RPLInstanceID	K	D	Flags	Reserved	DAOSequence
DODAGID					
IPv6 address of the DODAG root					
Option(s)					

Field	Interpretation
K	Requiere DAO-ACK
D	DODAGID present
Flags	not used, 0
Reserved	not used, 0
DAOSequence	Sequence number copied on the DAO-ACK

Туре	Options
0x00	PAD1
0x01	PADN
0x05	RPL Target
0x06	Transit Information
0x09	RPL Target Descriptor

Used to send information upwards





DAO-ACK

RPLInstanceID D Reserved DAOSequence Status				
	DODAGID			
	IPv6 address of the DODAG root			
Option(s)				

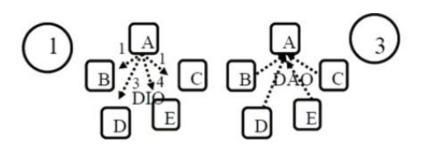
Status	Interpretation
0	Aceptado sin condiciones
1-127	Aceptado, pero se sugiere buscar un padre distinto
128-255	Rechazado, el nodo que envía el DAO-ACK rechaza actuar como padre

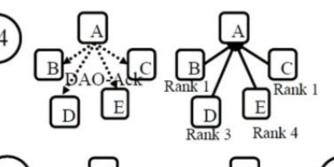
Sent as response to a DAO message

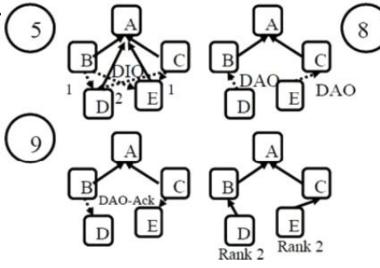


DODAG formation

- 1. The DODAG Root (A) sends DIO
- On reception the nodes compute the rank to A
- 3. The nodes send a DAO
- El DODAG Root accepts confirms all with DAO-ACK (accepts)
- 5. Nodes start sending their own DIO
- D observes that it will have a better rank through B
- E observes the same with C
- D and E send DAO messages to B and C
- B and C confirm with a DAO-ACK (accept)



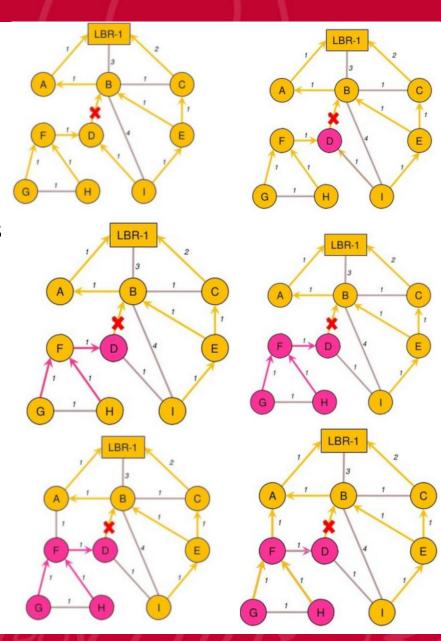






Broken Link

- 1. Link between D and B breaks
- 2. D sends a DIO to notify the changes in its sub-DAG
 - I remains in the DODAG through E
 - I removes D from the list of parents
- F sends DIO to G and H
- 4. G and H join the floating DODAG
- 5. F receives a DIO from A
- F sends DAO to A and joins again the DODAG LBR-1
 - Removes D from the list of parents

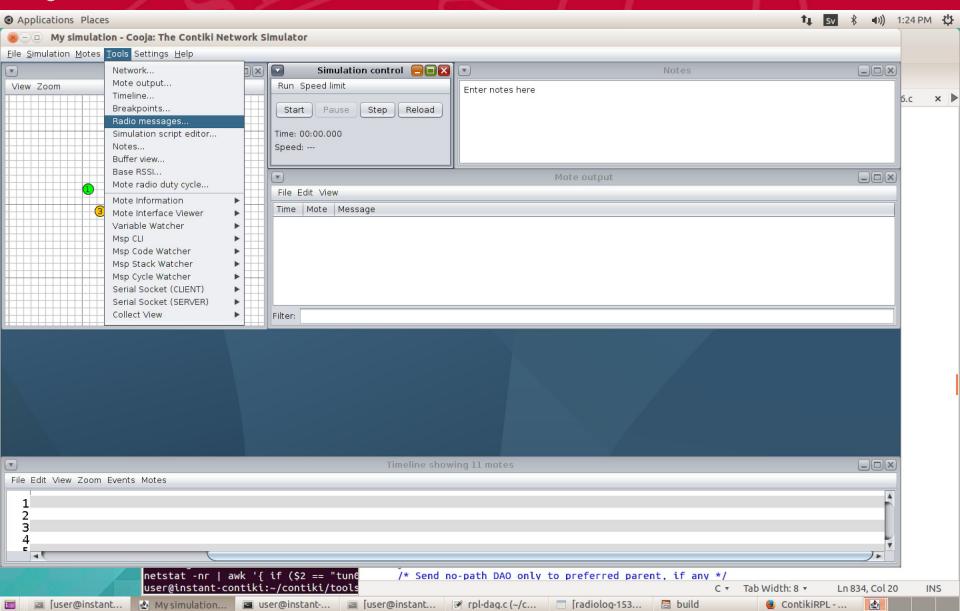


COMPLUTENSE Help for the RPL assignment

- You will use Cooja to simulate a 6LoWPAN network that uses RPL
 - https://sourceforge.net/projects/contiki/files/Instant%20Contiki/
 - # cd ~/contiki/tools/cooja/
 - # ant run
- You can analyze the network traffic with wireshark by exporting PCAP files of the simulated traffic
 - You can eliminate duplicate packets with the edicap tool:# editcap -d original_file.cap filtered-output.cap
- To infer the DODAG topology you can
 - Filter the DIO and DAO messages
 - Activate the debug information in ~/contiki/core/net/rpl/rpl-dag.c and call call rpl_print_ neighbor_list() from the rpl_process_dio() function
 - Filter udp messages and analyse the 802.15.4 addresses to see the preferred routes for the UDP packets
 - Move/eliminate/add nodes and see how the RPL network converges

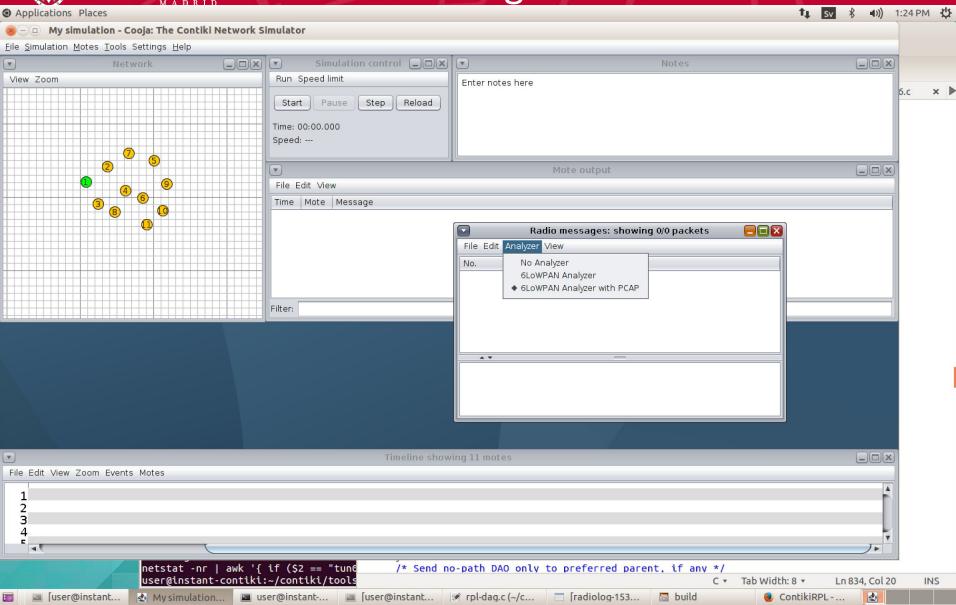


COMPLUTENSE Open radio messages window



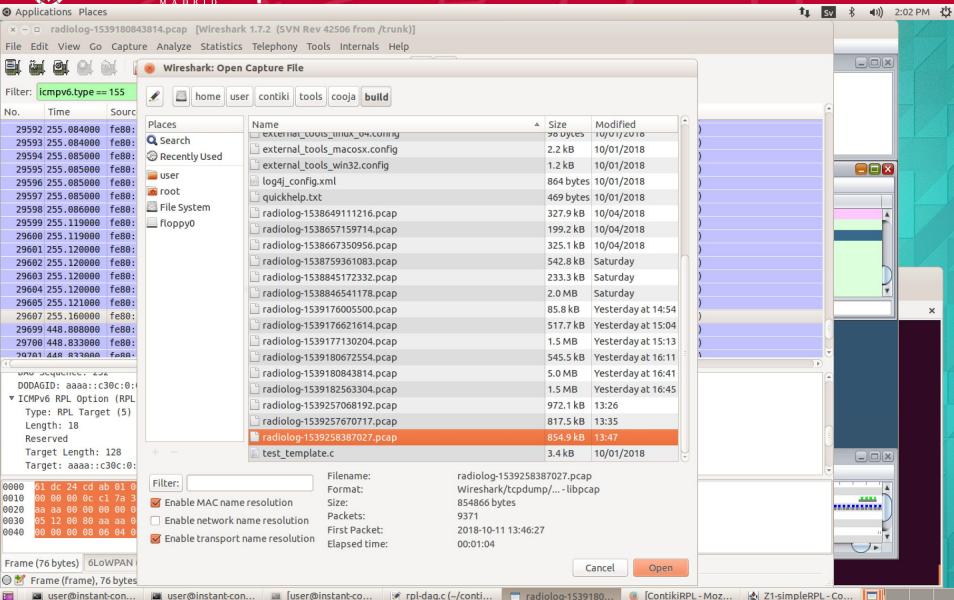


COMPLUTENSE Select PCAP file generation

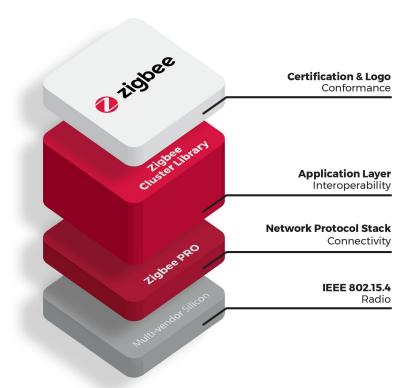




COMPLUTENSE Open the PCAP file with Wireshark

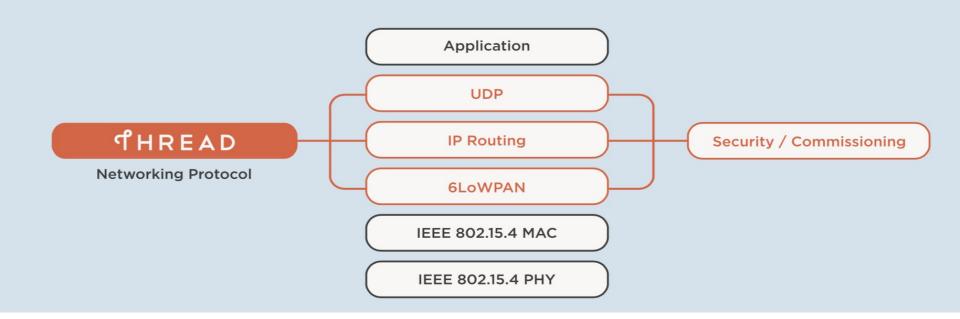


- ZigBee (ZigBee Alliance)
 - Predates 6LowPAN
 - It has been adapted to the new standards
 - Works on 802.15.4
 - Generates a mesh of nodes
 - Has its own protocol stack
 - ZigBee IP uses 6LowPAN



Thread

- Specification developed for the Thread Group (ARM, Nordic, NXP, Samsung....)
- Build on top of 6LowPAN
 - Uses Mesh Forwarding
- Nest has developed an open implementation: OpenThread
 - https://github.com/openthread/openthread



- Dotdot over Thread
 - Developed for ZigBee Alliance and Thread Group
 - Pruposes a *lenguaje* for IoT
 - Build on protocols like CoAP
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uEFyFxm-7H0&feature=youtu.be

