ICN Hop-By-Hop Fragmentation Update: Begin-End Fragmentation (BEF)

Marc Mosko
Palo Alto Research Center
marc.mosko@parc.com

Christian Tschudin
University of Basel
christian.tschudin@unibas.ch

Introduction

- Submitted IETF document
 - https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-moskoicnrg-beginendfragment/
- CCNx implementation status
- Draft updated for NDNLPv2
- CCN-lite implementation

IETF document

ICNRG
Internet-Draft

Intended status: Experimental C. Tschudin Expires: January 3, 2016 University of Basel

July 2, 2015

ICN "Begin-End" Hop by Hop Fragmentation
draft-mosko-icnrg-beginendfragment-00

Abstract

This document describes a simple hop-by-hop fragmentation scheme for ICN and mappings to the CCNx 1.0 and NDN packet formats, called "begin-end fragmentation". This scheme may be used at Layer 3 when ICN packets are used natively over a Layer 2 media which does not reorder packets.

https://www.ietf.org/id/draft-mosko-icnrg-beginendfragment-00.txt

M. Mosko

CCNx Implementation Status

- Basic protocol implemented
 - Current CCNx forwarder implements the "basic" format where fragmentation state encoded in the Fixed Header.
 - Extended format forthcoming.
- Used automatically for Ethernet links.
- UDP links still using IP fragmentation.

Begin-End Fragmentation for NDN

Caveat:

- Not NDN approved, not part of NDN code distribution
- but aligned with ongoing NDN Link Protocol v2 discussion

CCN-lite Implementation Status

- Supports BEF functionality, both for
 - CCNx encoding (basic format)
 - NDN encoding using the same fragmentation code
- Tested on RFduino hardware
 - Bluetooth Low Energy, 20 Bytes MTU
- Insights:
 - hard to use with fragmentation factor above x10 over BTLE
 - CCNx 1.0 fixed header hurts (in IoT), too many frags/chunk
 - a case for IoT-specific encoding? (going away from TLV)

Next Steps

- CCNx implementation
 - Implement Extended format
- CCN-lite implementation
 - open question: how to (de-)activate BEF on a link?
 importance of link negotiation protocol
 - add support for "official" NDN indexed fragmentation, too
 - Interops
- Protocol
 - Define BE protocol that supports out-of-order packet reception for use in UDP environments

Appendix: NDN Format Specified

NDNLPv2 packets have a start type NDNLP-TYPE which distinguishes them from the classic Interest and Data packets. Inside the NDNLPv2 TLV structure, a sequence of NDNLPv2 header fields preceed the payload (fragment data) which is introduced by the type value NND-FRAGMENT-TYPE.

NDNpacket ::= Interest | Data | NDNLP

NDNLP ::= NDNLP-TYPE TLV-LENGTH

NDNLPhdrFields*

NDNLPfragment?

NDNLPhdrFields ::= BeginEndField | (other NDNLP header fields)

BeginEndField ::= BEGIN-END-FIELD-TYPE TLV-LENGTH

BYTE BYTE+

NDNfragment ::= NDN-FRAGMENT-TYPE TLV-LENGTH

BYTE+

Appendix: NDN Example

We present an example of the basic fragment encoding for a payload of size larger than 253 Bytes and less than 64KB.

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
type=NDNLP | len=N+9
 type=BeginEnd | len=3 | B|E| FragSequence...
 ..Number | type=Fragment | len=N
               | FragmentData (N bytes) ...
o B: Begin flag.
o E: End flag.
  FragSequenceNumber: a 22-bit sequence number to identify the
  fragment.
            ICNRG Interim, Prague, CZ
```