ENSC 835-3: Network Protocols and Performance CMPT 885-3: Special Topics: High Performance Networks

FINAL PROJECT PRESENTATIONS
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Route Optimization of Mobile IP

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Road Map

- Introduction & Overview
 - Mobile IP (MIP)
 - Route Optimization of Mobile IP (ROMIP)
- Project Objectives & Scope
- Implementation
 - Current MIP in *ns*
 - Extension of ROMIP in ns
 - Simulation
- Conclusion
- References

Introduction: Mobile IP overview

- What is Mobile IP?
 - Mobility support in IP [rfc3220]
 - Portable IP address
 - Terminology:
 - Mobile Host (MH)
 - Home Address (Haddr)
 - Correspondent Host (CH)
 - Care-of-Address (COA)

- Home Agent (HA)
- Foreign Agent (FA)
- IP Tunneling
- Encapsulate/Decapsulate

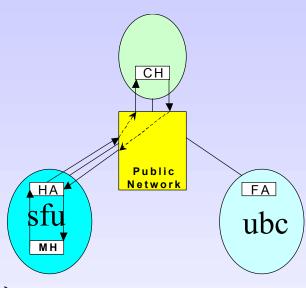
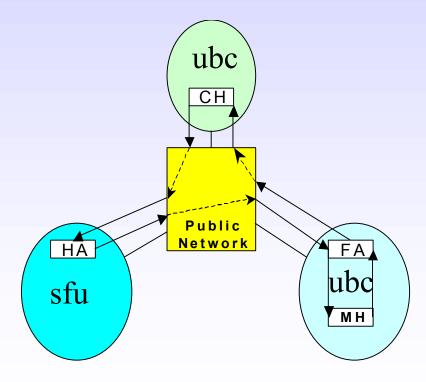


Figure 1. MH in its home network.

Communications between CH and MH are shown by arrows in this figure.

Introduction: Triangle Routing in MIP

- Triangle Routing problem in Mobile IP
 - Routing when MH is in HA's domain (figure 1)
 - Routing when MH is in FA's domain (figure 2)



Introduction: Route Optimization in MIP

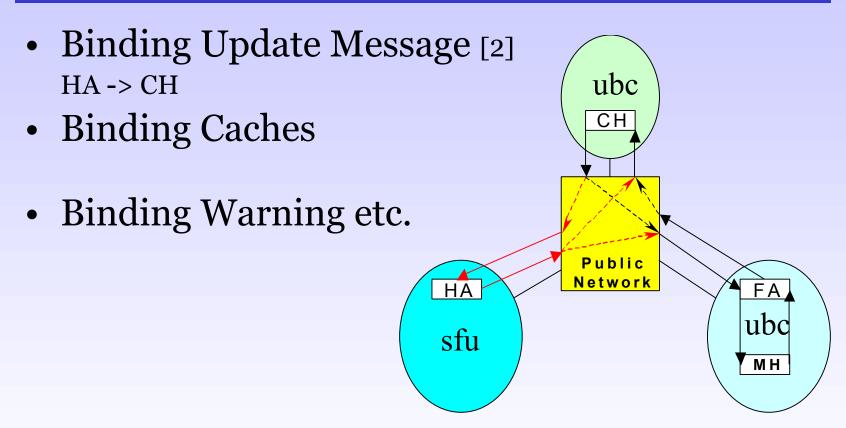


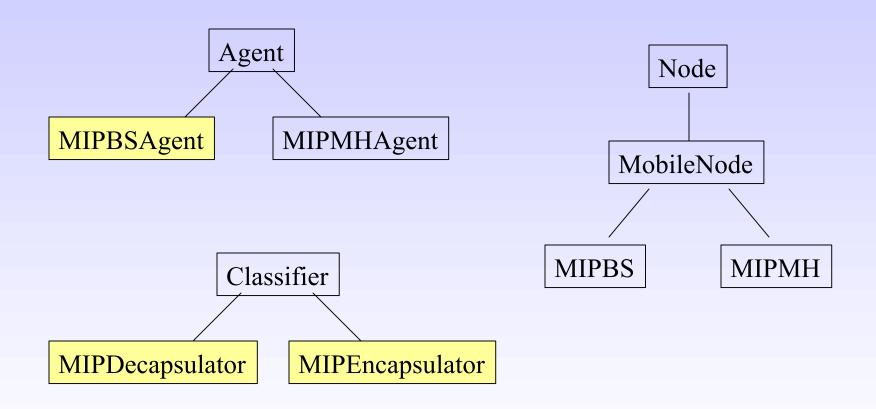
Figure 3. MH in foreign network.

Communications between CH and MH are shown by arrows in this figure.

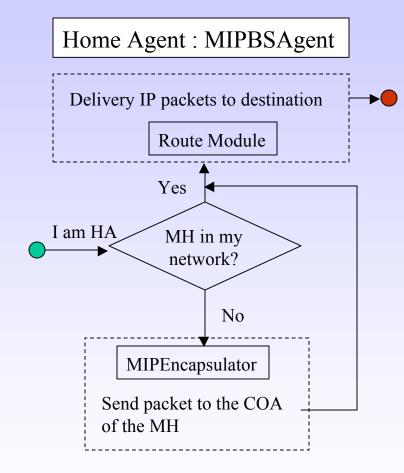
Project Objectives & Scope

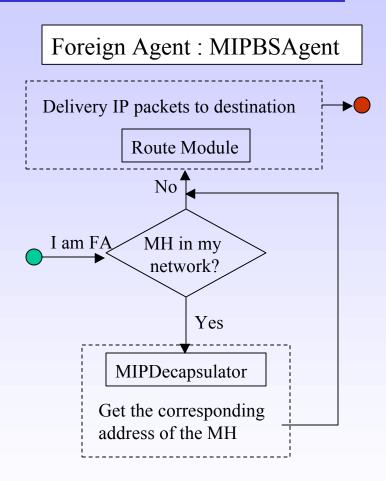
- Understand the MIP and ROMIP
- Figure out the current chaotic implementation of Mobile IP in ns
- Modify MIP in *ns* to extend the Route Optimization support Binding Update Message, Correspondent Host (C++, OTcl)
- Simulate Mobile IP in *ns* with/without Route Optimization
- Analyze the wireless trace file and compare the result

MIP Architecture in ns

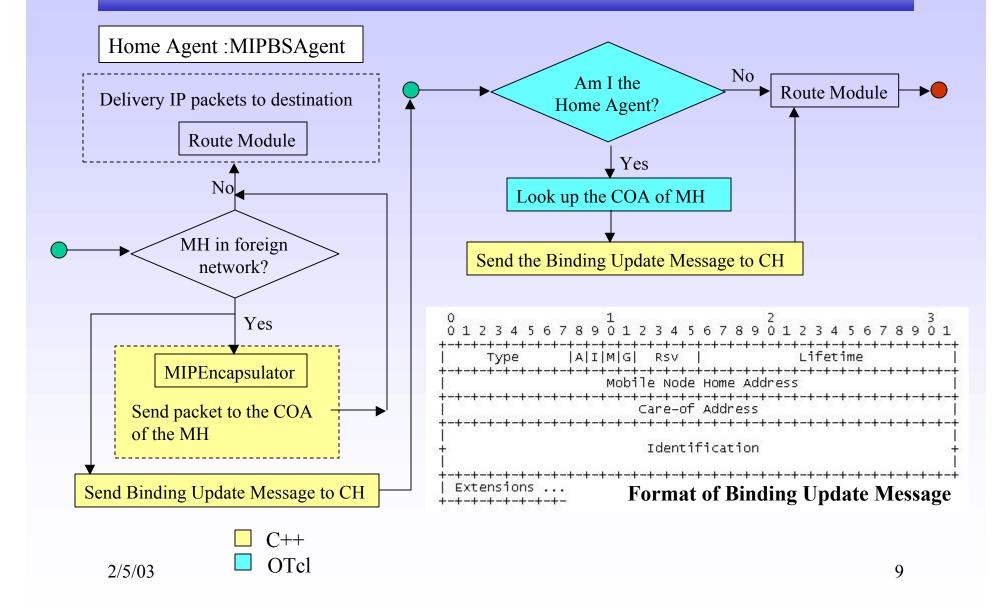


Current Mobile IP in ns

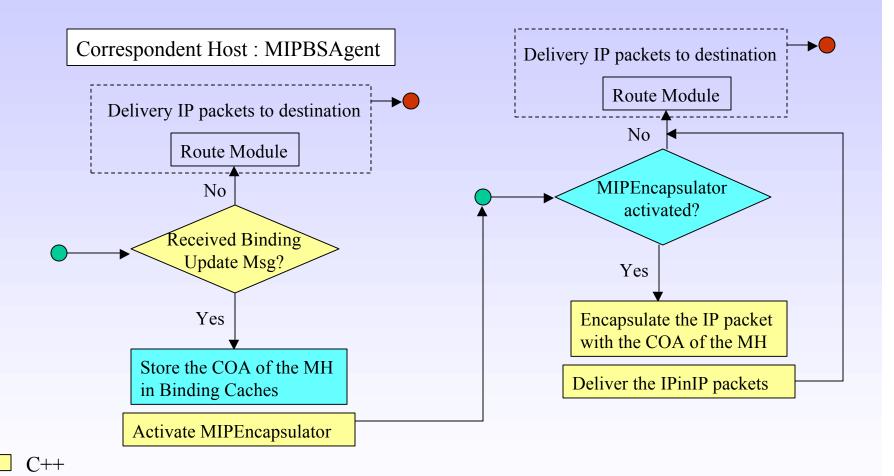




Implementation — Send Binding Update



Implementation — Receive Binding Update



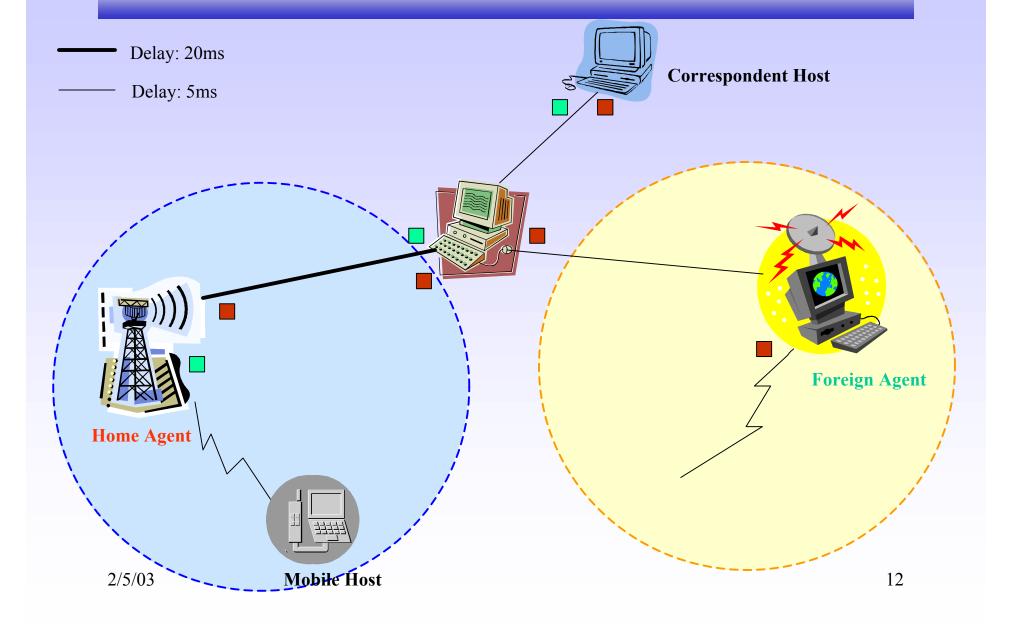
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OTcl

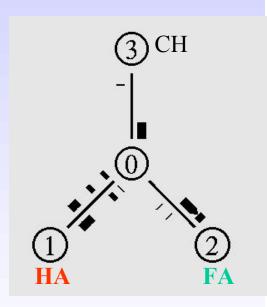
Simulation - Mobile IP w/o RO

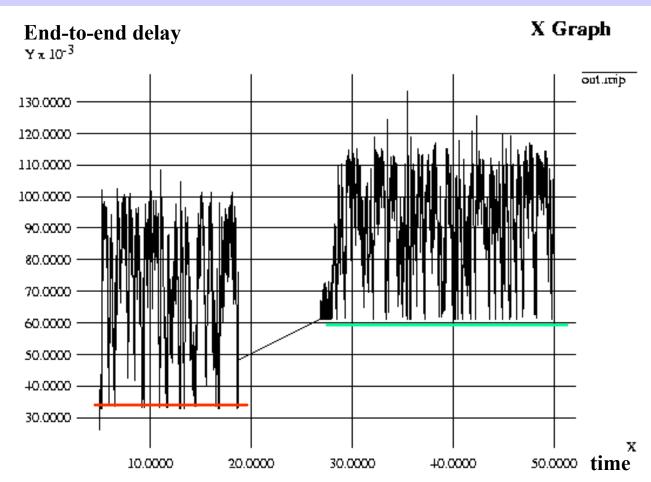
- 1 Home Agent, 1 Foreign Agent, 1 Mobile Host
- 2 wired nodes
- Wireless coverage: 50m
- Distance between HA & FA: 150m
- Traffic Type: CBR

Simulation - Mobile IP w/o RO



Simulation Result (Mobile IP w/o RO)



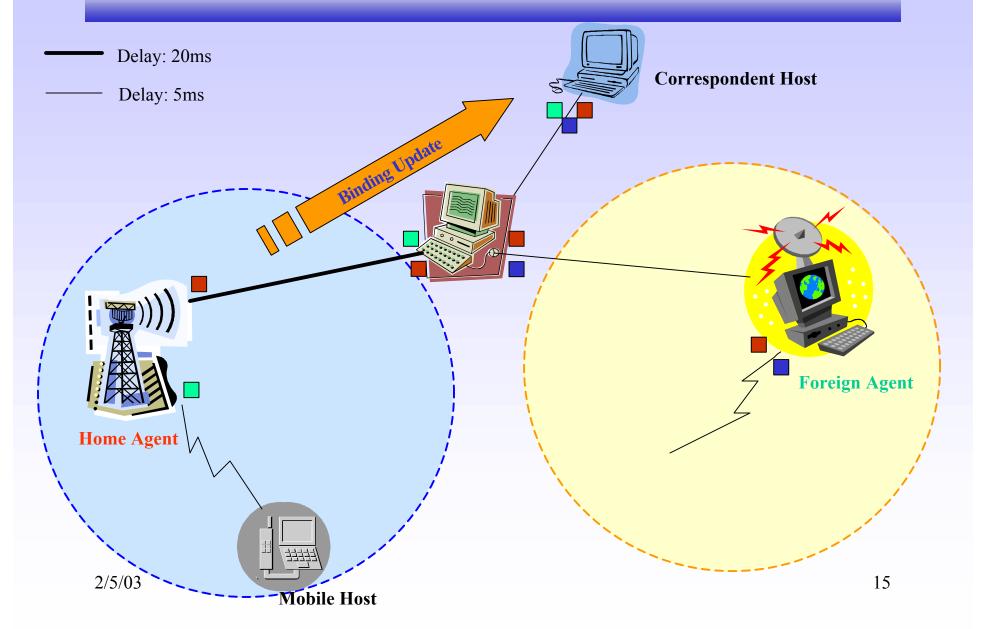


Simulation Result Analysis (MIP w/o RO)

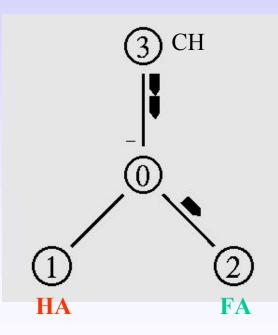
- When MH is within HA domain:
 Minimum delay from CH to MH is around 33ms = 20 + 5 + 8* ms
- When MH is within FA domain:
 Minimum delay from CH to MH is
 more than 60ms = 5 + 20 + 20 + 5 + 10* ms
- Triangle Routing drastically increases the end-to-end packet delay, especially when MH is far from HA

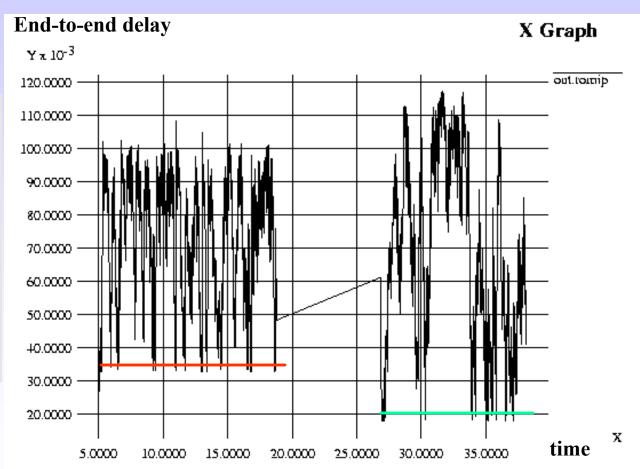
^{*:} wireless transmission delay

Simulation (Mobile IP with RO)



Simulation Result (Mobile IP with RO)





Simulation Result Analysis (MIP with RO)

- When MH is within HA domain:
 Minimum delay from CH to MH is still around 33ms = 20 + 5 + 8* ms
- When MH is within FA domain:
 Minimum delay from CH to MH is less than 20ms = 5 + 5 + 10* ms
- Triangle Routing is eliminated; end-to-end delay decreases drastically

*: wireless transmission delay

Simulation Result Comparison

	Minimum End-to-End Delay	
Scenario	MH in HA	MH in FA
MIP w/o RO	33 ms	60 ms
MIP with RO	33 ms	20 ms

Conclusions

 Route Optimization is efficient in Mobile IP to eliminate Triangle Routing, and decrease the minimum end-to-end delay

!! 20ms << 60ms !!

- Successfully implement the Binding Update message and Correspondent Host of ROMIP in ns-2
- The ROMIP can be contributed to *ns-2* as an extension of the current MIP
- Future Work
 - Complete the Route Optimization of MIP
 - Comparison of ROMIP in IPv4 between IPv6 [3]
 - Comparison of ROMIP with other approaches [6,7]

References

- [1] RFC3220: "IP Mobility Support for IPv4", C. Perkins, January 2002
- [2] Internet Draft: "Route Optimization in Mobile IP", C. Perkins, D. Johnson, 09/06/2001. (work in progress)
- [3] Internet Draft: "Mobility Support in IPv6", C. Perkins, D. Johnson, 11/21/2001. (work in progress)
- [4] The ns Manual, Edited by Kevin Fall & Kannan Varadhan.
- [5] S. Cheshire and M. Baker, "Internet Mobility 4x4", ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, Conference proceedings on Applications, technologies, architectures, and protocols for computer communications. Volume 26 Issue 4, August 1996, pp. 318 329.
- [6] P. Zhou and O. Yang, "Reverse Routing: An Alternative to MIP and ROMIP Protocols", Proceedings of 1999 IEEE Canadian Conference on Electrical and Computer Engineering, Volume 1, pp. 150 155.
- [7] R. Jain, T. Raleigh, et al. "Enhancing Survivability of Mobile Internet Access Using Mobile IP with Location Registers", INFOCOM '99. Proceedings of Eighteenth Annual Joint Conference of the IEEE Computer and Communications Societies. Volume: 1 pp. 3 11.