

CSC2209
Computer Networks

Mobility

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Reminder

- No class next week!
 - Next class on October 31st (Tuesday)

Mobility

- Do we care?

Mobility

- Do we care?
 - In 10 years, a \$500 PDA will have a 20x faster CPU and a 30x bigger hard disk than your desktop [Keshav' 05]
 - 1.4 billion cell-phones vs. 600 million PCs (in 2003)
- Internet is changing
 - Old user: sitting in front of well-provisioned, always-on, bandwidth-rich desktop
 - New user: on the run, multiple, power-constrained, sparse connectivity devices

The Mobility Problem

- Internet initially designed to assume hosts are static
- What breaks on the Internet if hosts are mobile?

The Mobility Problem

- Internet initially designed to assume hosts are static
- What breaks on the Internet if hosts are mobile?
 - Routing
 - Many assumptions under hierarchical delegation of IPs

Mobile IP Approach

- Mobile host has two addresses:
- Home address:
 - Never changes, uniquely identifies the host
 - In “home network”
 - Corresponding host addresses all packets to home address
- Care-of address:
 - Changes, perhaps frequently
 - In “foreign network”
 - Related to current location (IP routing gets it to the right place)

Mobile IP Issues

- Lots of pieces under the cover
 - Discovering agents
 - Registering addresses with agents
 - Authentication
 - Tunneling
 - Performance
- Key problems
 - Requires ubiquitous changes to network layer implementations
 - Unclear which apps need network layer transparency

Revisiting Motivation

- Simple solution to mobility
 - Boot up to new network
 - Use DHCP server to get new IP address
- Pros:
 - Simple, not much to deploy
- Cons:

Revisiting Motivation

- Simple solution to mobility
 - Boot up to new network
 - Use DHCP server to get new IP address
- Pros:
 - Simple, not much to deploy
- Cons:
 - IP address keeps changing
 - How will others find out about new address
 - Solution: use DNS names as identifiers

E2E Host Mobility

- Three components:
 - Addressing
 - Locating mobile hosts
 - Connection migration

Addressing

- Mobile hosts obtain a local IP address
 - No home agent, foreign agent
 - No tunneling
 - Communication occurs directly
- Problem: how does correspondent learn about mobile's address
 - Solution: if mobile host initiates connection SYN packet can tell the correspondent the correct IP address
 - How about incoming connections?

Locating Mobiles

- Observation: whenever connections are established, DNS lookup is performed
- Idea: use DNS
 - When mobile obtains new IP address, forces a DNS update
 - Force lookups setting TTL=0
 - Opportunity for a race condition
 - Application-level retries

Revisiting Motivation

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Revisiting Motivation

- What are driving apps for mobility?
 - Mobile host is a client for most apps (not a problem)
 - VoIP seems an important app where mobile host might be receiving first
 - However, VoIP has a call setup that does not need to be v. fast
 - Could use slow, robust mechanism (home-agent?) for VoIP
- Seems like the only problem is: connection migration

Connection Migration

- When changing IP, mobile host initiates new connection to correspondent, forces correspondent to migrate
- Uses token to show that connections are related
- Issues:

Connection Migration

- When changing IP, mobile host initiates new connection to correspondent, forces correspondent to migrate
- Uses token to show that connections are related
- Issues:
 - What if both hosts move?
 - What if becomes disconnected for 30 seconds? 15 minutes?
 - Lots of details that need to get right

Taking a step-back

- Although not simple, solutions for supporting mobility exist
- Why hasn't this take off?

Taking a step-back

- Although not simple, solutions for supporting mobility exist
- Why hasn't this take off?
 - Two kinds of Wi-Fi “providers”
 - Home, independent users
 - Most networks closed!
 - Hotspot providers
 - Sparse connectivity
 - Billing issues are very important
- Can we build this on campus?