

Wireless Proxy Mobile IPv6 Configuration Guide

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Related Information

Introduction

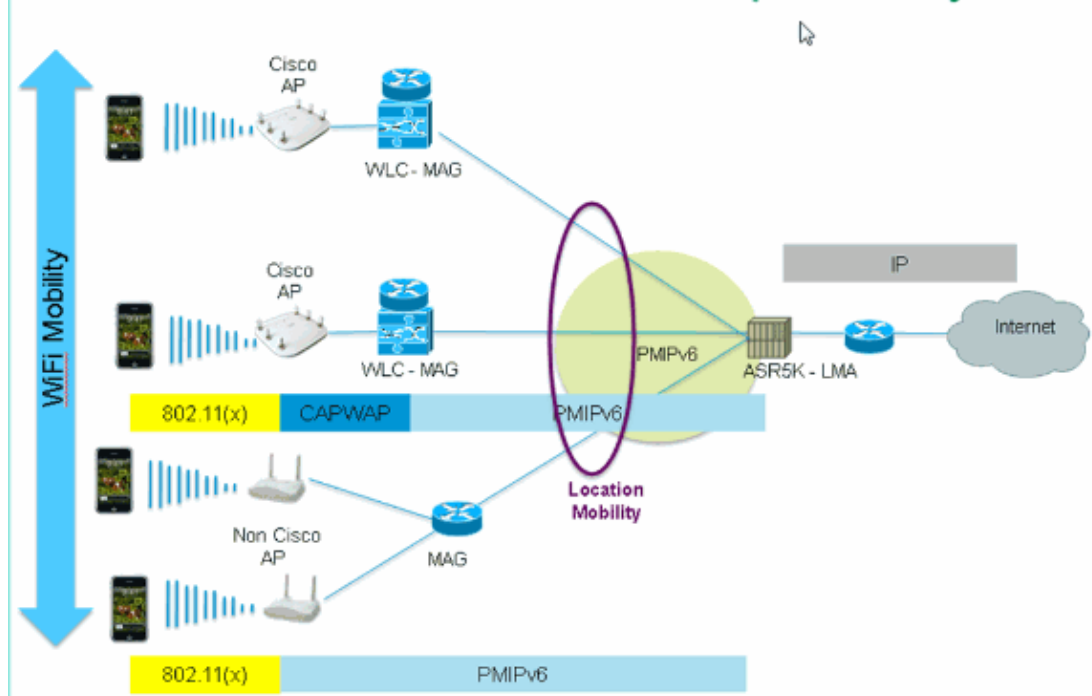
Why Proxy Mobile IPv6 (PMIPv6)?

PMIPv6/S2a is standardized way of integrating trusted non–3GPP access networks with a standardized 3GPP Evolved Packet Core (EPC). In this case, trusted non–3GPP access networks = SP WiFi.

PMIPv6 enables IP mobility for a host without requiring its participation in any mobility–related signaling. The network is responsible for managing IP mobility on behalf of the host. The mobility entities in the network are responsible for tracking the movements of the host and initiating the required mobility signaling on its behalf.

PMIPv6 is used for intersystem and inter– Vendor handovers between 3GPP and non–3GPP radio access technologies, such as WiMAX, 3GPP, 3GPP2 and WLAN.

PMIPv6 – Inter Vendor interoperability



PMIPv6 facilitates IP mobility by keeping these mobility parameters constant throughout the PMIPv6 domain:

- MN's IP address
- MN's Gateway IP address
- MN's Gateway MAC
- DHCP Server address

PMIPv6 Terminologies:

- **Proxy Mobile IPv6 Domain** A network where the mobility management of a mobile node is handled using the PMIPv6 protocol. The domain consists of network entities, such as MAG and LMA, between which Proxy Binding can be maintained on behalf of the mobile nodes.
- **Local Mobility Anchor (LMA)** LMA is the home agent for the mobile node in a PMIPv6 domain. It is the topological anchor point for the mobile node's home network prefix and is the entity that manages the mobile node's binding state.
- **Mobile Access Gateway (MAG)** MAG is a function on an access router that manages the mobility-related signaling for a mobile node that is attached to its access link. It is responsible for tracking the mobile node's movements to and from the access link.
- **Mobile Node (MN)** An IP host or router with mobility managed by the network. The MN can be an IPv4-only node, IPv6-only node, or a dual-stack node and is not required to participate in any IP mobility related signaling for achieving mobility for an IP address that is obtained in that PMIPv6 domain.
- **Network Access Identifier (NAI)** NAI is the user identity submitted by the client during network access authentication. In roaming, the purpose of the NAI is to identify the user and assist in the routing of the authentication request. The standard syntax is "user@realm", or as defined in rfc 4282.
- **Mobile Node Identifier** The identity of a mobile node in the PMIPv6 domain. This is the stable identifier and is typically an identifier, such as a NAI or Media Access Control (MAC) address.
- **Mobile Node Link-layer Identifier** An identifier that identifies the attached interface of a MN, for example, MAC address.
- **Proxy Binding Update (PBU)** A request message sent by MAG to LMA for establishing a binding

between the MN's home network prefix and the MAG where the MN is attached.

- **Proxy Binding Acknowledgement (PBA)** A reply message sent by LMA in response to a PBU message that it received from a MAG.

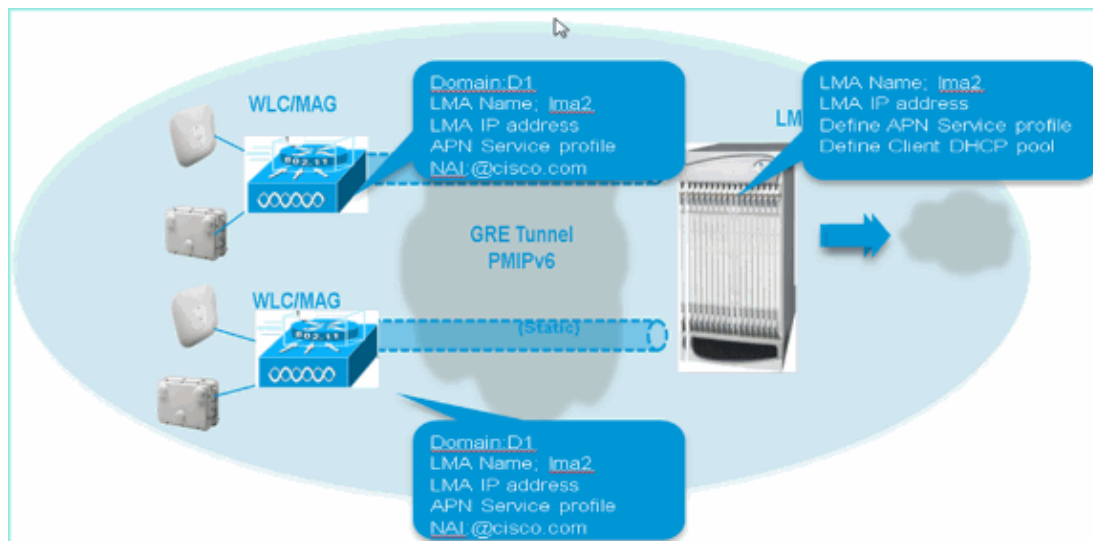
Prerequisites

Requirements

In order to have complete end to end testing of MAG–PMIPv6 testing on the WLC, there must be a LMA (ASR5k, ASR1k or simulator) present in the setup.

These parameters must be known in order to provision the MAG – PMIPv6 function on the WLC:

- The PMIPv6 Domain that the WLC–MAG will be a part of.
- Name and IP address of the LMA that the WLC will be communicating with.
- Access Point Name (APN) service profile that the PMIPv6 profile on the WLC will be bound to. The APN will be defined on the LMA.
- Network Access Identifier (NAI) to be used on the PMIPv6 profile on the WLC.

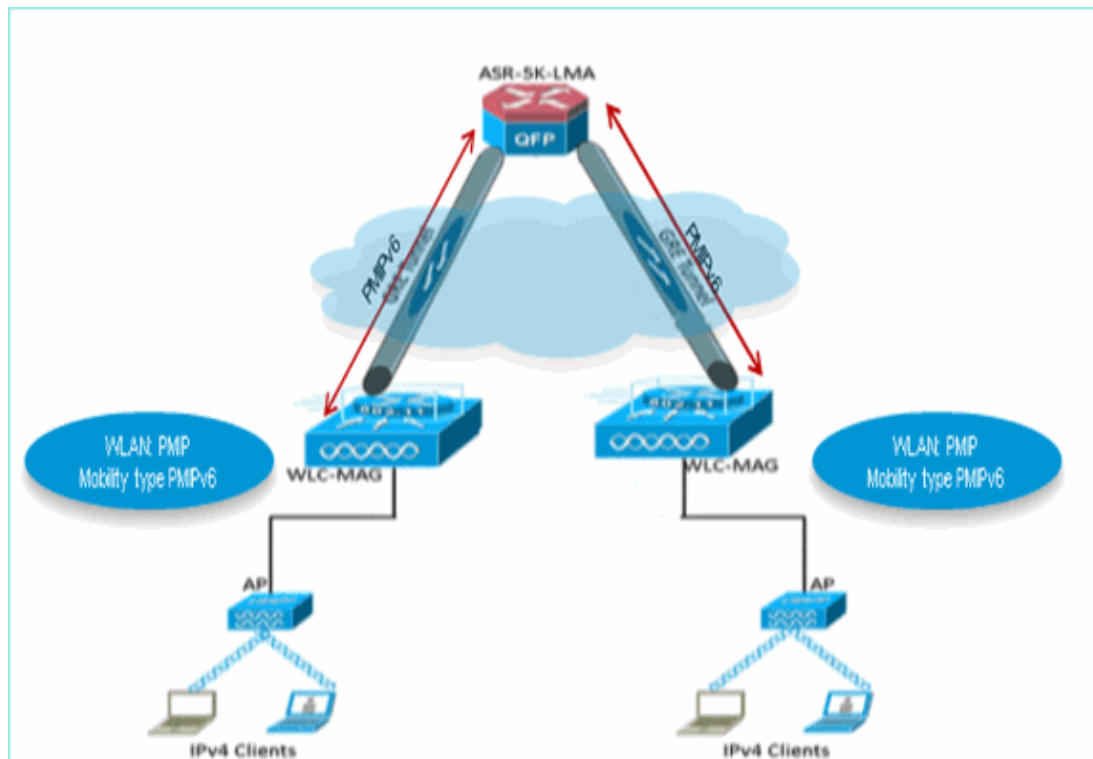


Components Used

The information in this document is based on these software and hardware versions:

- MAG PMIPv6 on WLC 5508
- WLC software 7.3
- Catalyst switch
- LMA simulator (ASR5k)
- AP3600
- Client devices (Laptop, iPhone and iPad)
- DHCP server

Topology:



The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Conventions

Refer to Cisco Technical Tips Conventions for more information on document conventions.

MAG – PMIPv6 feature support on WLC (Release 7.3)

- The MAG – PMIPv6 Feature is supported on WLC 5508, WSIM2 and WLC 8500 platforms.
- WLC to support connectivity with up to 10 LMAs.
- WLC to support the same number of PMIPv6 clients as supported by a base WLC type on WLC 5508 7K sessions, WSIM2 15K sessions and WLC 8510 40K sessions.
- WLC to support Simple IP * or PMIPv6 WLAN (Simple IP is currently supported, such as IPv4 and/or IPv6 clients on a WLAN).
- PMIPv6 WLAN supports IPv4 Clients only in release 7.3.
- WLC to support IPv4 PMIPv6 GRE Tunnels only to LMA in release 7.3. One static tunnel per LMA (Management IP to LMA IP)

PMIPv6 provisioning on LMA simulator

All WLC (PMIPv6 MAG) to LMA testing was done on an ASR5k LMA simulator using these parameters:

```

lma-service lma2
no aaa accounting
reg-lifetime 40000
timestamp-replay-protection tolerance 0
mobility-option-type-value standard
revocation enable
bind ipv4-address 10.88.189.10
#exit

context pgw
ip pool PMIP_POOL 10.89.46.1 255.255.255.0 public 0 subscriber-gw-address 10.89.46.254

apn starent.com
selection-mode sent-by-ms
accounting-mode none
dns primary 64.102.6.247
dns secondary 171.68.226.120
ipv6 address alloc-method local
ip context-name pgw
ip address pool name PMIP_POOL
dhcp service-name context
exit

[pgw]ASR5000# show ip interface summary
Monday May 21 19:48:40 utc 2012
Interface Name      Address/Mask      Port
=====
egress-epirent     192.168.1.9/24   17/4
lma2                10.88.189.10/24  17/1

```

Define LMA name and IP address

Define DHCP Pool for APN

Define APN and properties to be used.

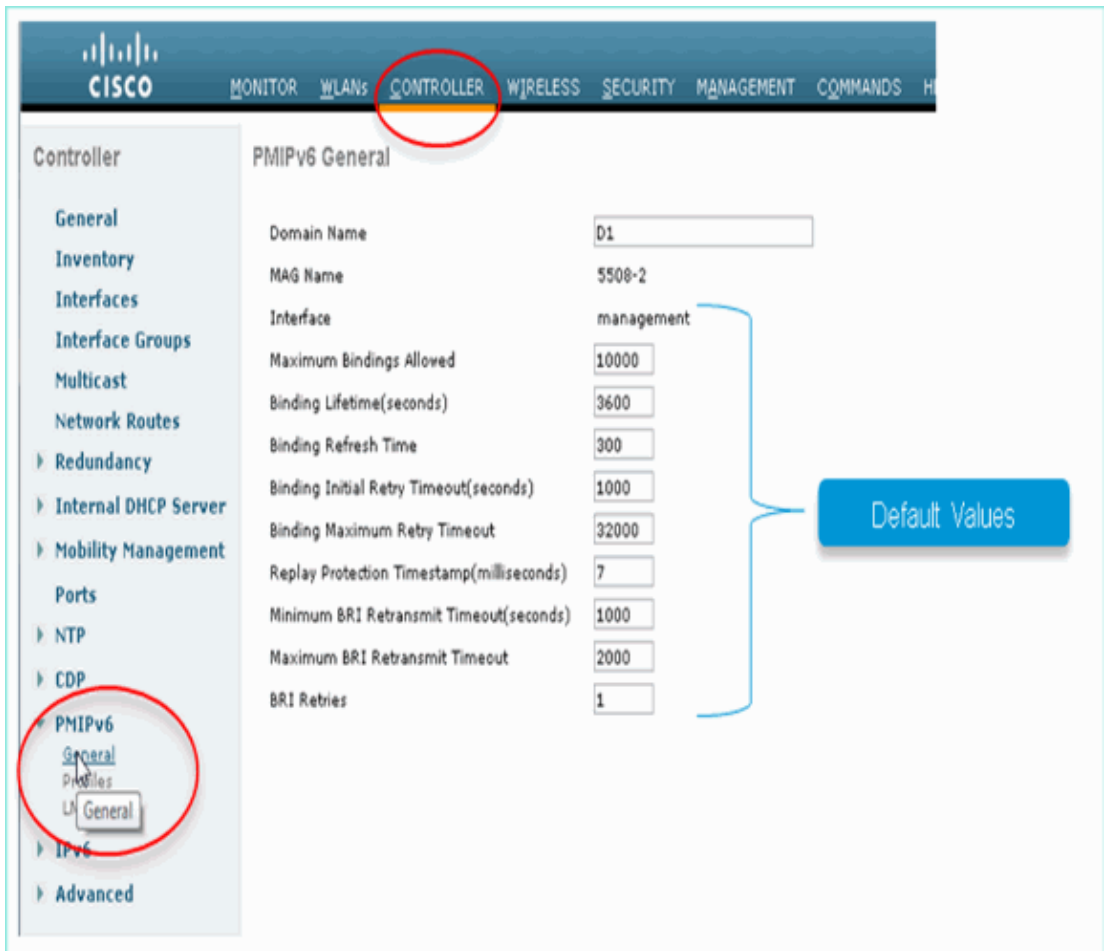
Verify LMA name and IP binding.

MAG-PMIPv6 Provisioning on WLC GUI

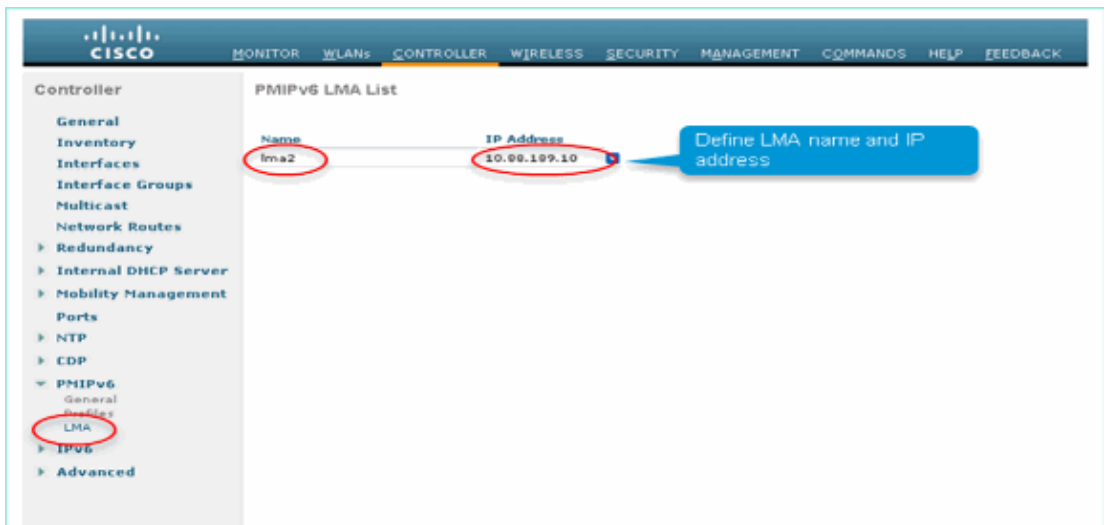
Once all parameters from above are known, provisioning of the MAG PMIPv6 can be done using the GUI interface on the WLC.

Complete these steps to guide you through the provisioning steps on the WLC GUI:

1. Define Mobility Domain that this WLC- MAG will be a part of.



2. Provision LMA name and IP address:



Once the above is done, the static PMIPv6 GRE tunnel between the WLC–MAG and LMA will be up.

3. In order to verify, login to the WLC and issue this command:

```
debugfastpath dump tun4db
```

This command shows the GRE tunnel status for the WLC–MAG and LMA.

Output should appear as:

```

(WLC8500-rcdn-tme) >debug fastpath dump tun4db FP0.06: 10.89.238.13 ---> 10.88.189.10
FP0.01:
IOB
FP0.01:=====
FP0.01:Free Entries: 41080
FP0.01: [16370 type TUN (3) admin 1 aclId 65535 ipmtu 1500
FP0.01: tunType CAPWAP (1), txVlanIfIndex 100, ifIndexToPeer 65535 txDestMac 0100.5e00.0058, dpOwner 0
FP0.01: 10.89.238.13:5247 ---> 239.0.0.88:12224
FP0.01: CipherSpecs:FP_CIPHER_SPEC_NONE
FP0.01: [16513 type TUN (3) admin 1 aclId 65535 ipmtu 1500
FP0.01: tunType EOIP (3), txVlanIfIndex 100, ifIndexToPeer 65535 txDestMac 66a5.1a00.0000, dpOwner 0
FP0.01: 10.89.238.13 ---> 0.0.0.0
FP0.01: [14844 type TUN (3) admin 1 aclId 65535 ipmtu 1500
FP0.01: tunType GRE (5), txVlanIfIndex 100, ifIndexToPeer 65535 txDestMac 0023.5e56.a51a, dpOwner 0
FP0.01: 10.89.238.13 ---> 10.88.189.10

```

4. Define PMIPv6 profile to be associated to a WLAN on the WLC.

These parameters are required:

- ◆ NAI
- ◆ APN, profile to be associated to on LMA
- ◆ LMA to be used

The screenshot shows the Cisco WLC GUI for configuring a PMIPv6 profile. The 'Profile Name' field is circled in red and contains the value 'PMIP'. Below it, a table lists the required parameters: NAI is '@disco.com', APN is 'starent.com', and LMA Name is 'lma2'. A blue callout box with a white border contains the text 'Define profile:' followed by three bullet points: '- Network Access identifier (@something.com)', '- Access Point Name (APN), profile to be associated to on LMA', and '- LMA to be used'. The 'Profiles' option under the PMIPv6 section in the left sidebar is also circled in red.

5. Assign the PMIPv6 profile defined above to a WLAN that you want to allow PMIPv6 based mobility on.

Once a WLAN is associated with a PMIPv6 profile, all clients IP allocation is handled via WLC MAG signaling to the LMA. The MAG will act as the proxy for the client.

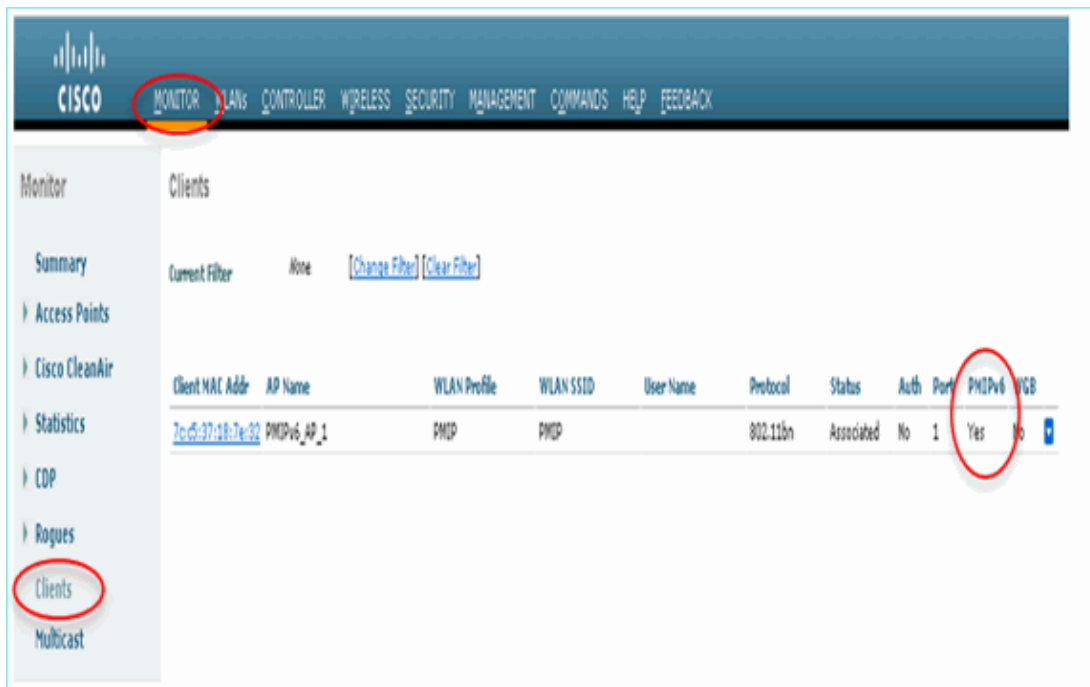
PMIPv6 APN settings on LMA will override WLAN Dynamic interface setting (if present).

The screenshot shows the Cisco WLC configuration interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'MONITOR', 'WLAN', 'CONTROLLER', 'WIRELESS', 'SECURITY', 'MANAGEMENT', 'CONFIGURATION', 'HELP', and 'FEEDBACK'. Below this, the 'WLAN' configuration page is displayed. A table lists WLANs with columns for WLAN ID, Type, Profile Name, WLAN SSID, Admin Status, and Security Policies. The second row, representing WLAN 2, has 'PMIPv6' circled in red. Below the table, the 'Advanced' tab is selected, showing various configuration options. A blue callout bubble with the text 'Associate WLAN to PMIPv6 Profile' points to the 'PMIPv6' configuration section. This section includes fields for 'PMIPv6 Mobility Type' (set to PMIPv6), 'PMIPv6 Profile' (set to PMIPv6), and 'PMIPv6 Realm' (set to @cisco.com).

Monitoring and verifying PMIPv6 client connectivity on WLC

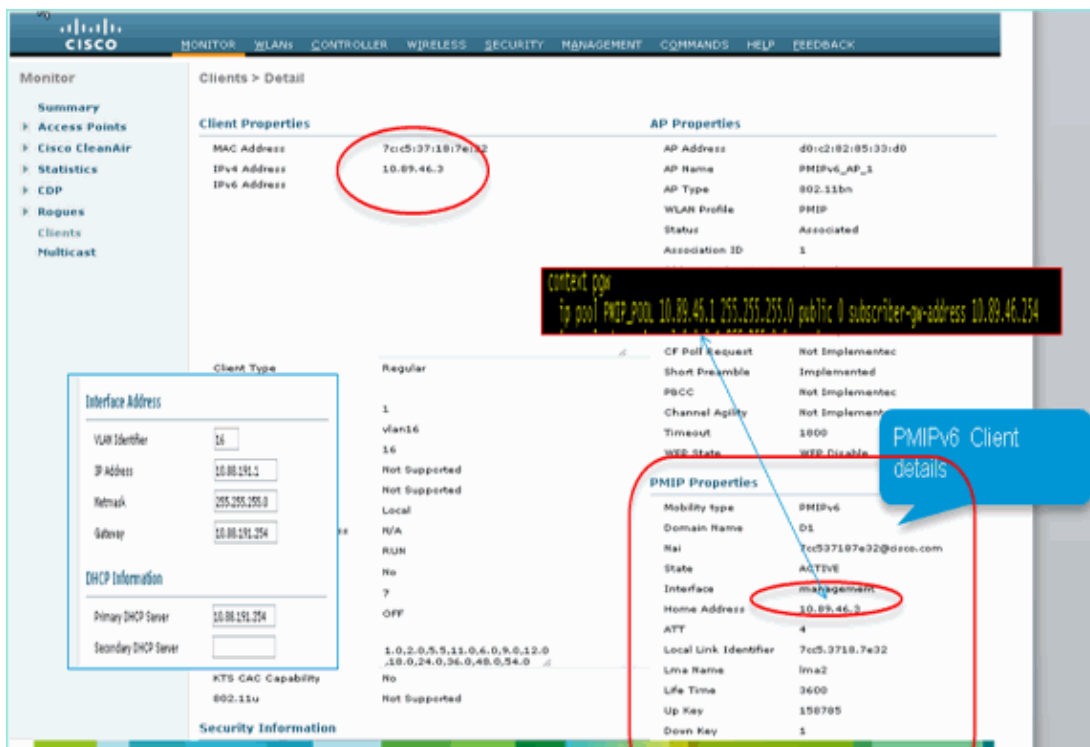
Once the above configurations have been done, any client connecting to a WLAN associated with a PMIPv6 profile will now be a part on the PMIPv6 Mobility Domain.

In order to verify client parameters, go to Monitor\Client on the WLC:



Select **Client** to view more details.

Note: Even though the client is associated to a Dynamic interface with VLAN 16 subnet, the client is obtaining the IP from the pool defined under the APN in the LMA.



Additional CLI and Debug info

In order to configure MAG PMIPv6 via the WLC CLI, use these commands:

Config Commands:

```

configpmipv6 ?
domain          Configure Domain
addAdd to domain
deleteddelete an entity
mag             Proxy mobility MAG configuration

configpmipv6 domain D1
configMAG - PMIPv6 ? ipv4-address ?
configpmipv6 add profile ?

```

MAG– PMIPv6 show commands available through WLC CLI

show commands:

- (WiSM–slot6–1) >**show MAG – PMIPv6 bindings** This command is used to check the MN(Client) bindings in the LMA at MAG.

```

(Cisco Controller) >show pmipv6 mag bindings
[Binding][MN]: Domain: D1, Nai: 7cc5.3718.7e32@cisco.com
[Binding][MN]: State: ACTIVE
[Binding][MN]: Interface: management
[Binding][MN]: Hoa: 10.89.46.3, att: 4, llid: 7cc5.3718.7e32
[Binding][MN][LMA]: Id: lma2
[Binding][MN][LMA]: lifetime: 3600
[Binding][MN][GREKEY]: Upstream: 264641, Downstream: 1

```

- (WiSM–slot6–1) >**show MAG – PMIPv6 globals** This command shows the global config values and the LMAs configured.

```

(Cisco Controller) >show pmipv6 mag globals
Domain : D1
MAG Identifier : 8500
MAG Interface : management
Max Bindings : 10000
Registration Lifetime : 3600
BRI Init-delay time : 1000
BRI Max-delay time : 2000
BRI Max retries : 1
Refresh time : 300
Refresh RetxInit time : 1000
Refresh RetxMax time : 32000
Timestamp option : Enabled
Validity window : 7
Peer#1: LMA Name: lma2 LMA IP: 10.88.189.10

```

- (WiSM–slot6–1) >**show pmipv6 profile summary** This command shows the profiles created and to which WLANs it is mapped.

```

(wLC8500-rcdn-tme) >show pmipv6 profile summary

Profile Name      WLAN IDs (Mapped)
-----
PMIP              3

(wLC8500-rcdn-tme) >

```

- (WiSM–slot6–1) >**show pmipv6 domain D1 profile PMIP** This command shows the details of each profile.

```
(WLC8500-rcdn-tme) >show pmipv6 domain D1 profile PMIP
NAI: *
APN: starent.com
LMA: lma2
(WLC8500-rcdn-tme) >
```

- (WiSM-slot6-1) >**debug fastpath dump tun4db** This command shows the GRE Tunnel status for the WLC-MAG and LMA.

```
(WLC8500-rcdn-tme) >debug fastpath dump tun4db FP0.06: 10.89.238.13 ---> 10.88.189.10
FP0.01:
IDB
FP0.01:=====
FP0.01:Free Entries: 41080
FP0.01: [16370 type TUN (3) admin 1 aclId 65535 ipmtu 1500
FP0.01: tunType CAPWAP (1), txVlanIfIndex 100, ifIndexToPeer 65535 txDestMac 0100.5e00.0058, dpOwner 0
FP0.01: 10.89.238.13:5247 ---> 239.0.0.88:12224
FP0.01: CipherSpecs:FP_CIPHER_SPEC_NONE
FP0.01: [16513 type TUN (3) admin 1 aclId 65535 ipmtu 1500
FP0.01: tunType EOIP (3), txVlanIfIndex 100, ifIndexToPeer 65535 txDestMac 66a5.1a00.0000, dpOwner 0
FP0.01: 10.89.238.13 ---> 0.0.0.0
FP0.01: [21614 type TUN (3) admin 1 aclId 65535 ipmtu 1500
FP0.01: tunType GRE (5), txVlanIfIndex 100, ifIndexToPeer 65535 txDestMac 0023.5e66.a51a, dpOwner 0
FP0.01: 10.89.238.13 ---> 10.88.189.10
```

MAG PMIPv6 Debug commands available on WLC

These **debug** commands are available for MAG-PMIPv6 debugging on the WLC:

Note: Depending on the need of the logs, you can enable different debug entities.

```
(WLC8500-rcdn-tme) >debug proxy-mobility ?
all          Configures debug of all PMIPv6 messages.
api          Configures debug of PMIPv6 apis.
detail      Configures debug of PMIPv6 detail.
events      Configures debug of PMIPv6 events.
(WLC8500-rcdn-tme) >debug proxy-mobility █
```

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