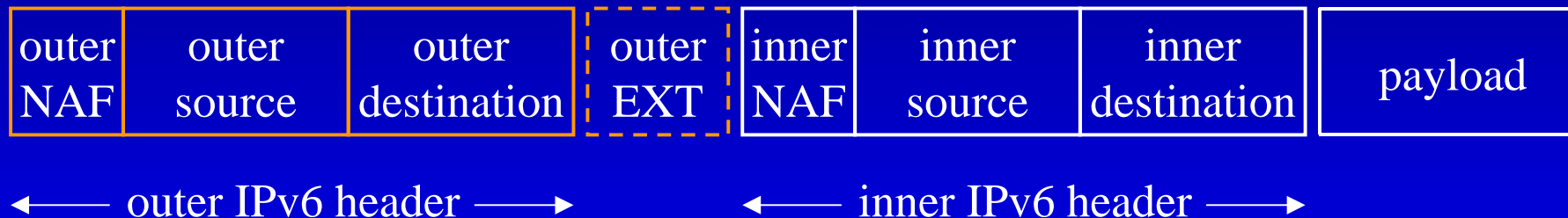


Redundant Address Deletion when Encapsulating IPv6 in IPv6 (draft-deering-ipv6-encap-addr-deletion-00.txt)

normal encapsulation:



NAF = non-address fields (first 8 bytes of IPv6 header)

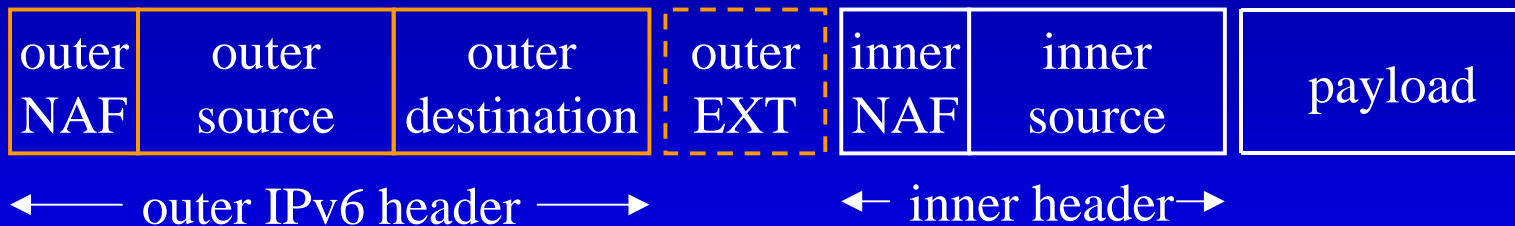
EXT = zero or more extension headers

Next Header field of last outer header = 41 (IPv6)

if same outer & inner source, set **Next Header** to **IPv6_NO_SRC**



if same outer & inner destination, set **Next Header** to **IPv6_NO_DEST**



if same outer & inner addresses, set **Next Header** to **IPv6_NO_ADDRS**



- what applicability?
 - “VPNs” (i.e., IPsec tunnels) to individual hosts
 - mobile IPv6?
 - any other case where a tunnel entry/exit coincides with source or destination of packet
- what advantages?
 - saves bandwidth overhead of redundant addresses for the length of the tunnel (as opposed to general header compression)
 - perhaps avoid more “custom encapsulations” as in Mobile IPv6
- what drawbacks?
 - more complicated tunnel drivers
 - need to revise general header compression to recognize new encapsulation formats
 - backwards-compatibility issues?
- what next?

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.daneprairie.com>.
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.