

# Exhibit 1017

## IP Mobility Support

### Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

### Abstract

This document specifies protocol enhancements that allow transparent routing of IP datagrams to mobile nodes in the Internet. Each mobile node is always identified by its home address, regardless of its current point of attachment to the Internet. While situated away from its home, a mobile node is also associated with a care-of address, which provides information about its current point of attachment to the Internet. The protocol provides for registering the care-of address with a home agent. The home agent sends datagrams destined for the mobile node through a tunnel to the care-of address. After arriving at the end of the tunnel, each datagram is then delivered to the mobile node.

### Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. Protocol Requirements	3
1.2. Goals	4
1.3. Assumptions	4
1.4. Applicability	4
1.5. New Architectural Entities	5
1.6. Terminology	6
1.7. Protocol Overview	8
1.8. Specification Language	11
1.9. Message Format and Protocol Extensibility	12
2. Agent Discovery	14
2.1. Agent Advertisement	14
2.1.1. Mobility Agent Advertisement Extension	16
2.1.2. Prefix-Lengths Extension	18
2.1.3. One-byte Padding Extension	19
2.2. Agent Solicitation	19
2.3. Foreign Agent and Home Agent Considerations	19
2.3.1. Advertised Router Addresses	20

2.3.2. Sequence Numbers and Rollover Handling . . . . .	21
2.4. Mobile Node Considerations . . . . .	21
2.4.1. Registration Required . . . . .	22
2.4.2. Move Detection . . . . .	22
2.4.3. Returning Home . . . . .	24
2.4.4. Sequence Numbers and Rollover Handling . . . . .	24
3. Registration . . . . .	24
3.1. Registration Overview . . . . .	25
3.2. Authentication . . . . .	26
3.3. Registration Request . . . . .	26
3.4. Registration Reply . . . . .	29
3.5. Registration Extensions . . . . .	32
3.5.1. Computing Authentication Extension Values . . . . .	32
3.5.2. Mobile-Home Authentication Extension . . . . .	33
3.5.3. Mobile-Foreign Authentication Extension . . . . .	33
3.5.4. Foreign-Home Authentication Extension . . . . .	34
3.6. Mobile Node Considerations . . . . .	34
3.6.1. Sending Registration Requests . . . . .	36
3.6.2. Receiving Registration Replies . . . . .	40
3.6.3. Registration Retransmission . . . . .	42
3.7. Foreign Agent Considerations . . . . .	43
3.7.1. Configuration and Registration Tables . . . . .	44
3.7.2. Receiving Registration Requests . . . . .	44
3.7.3. Receiving Registration Replies . . . . .	47
3.8. Home Agent Considerations . . . . .	49
3.8.1. Configuration and Registration Tables . . . . .	49
3.8.2. Receiving Registration Requests . . . . .	49
3.8.3. Sending Registration Replies . . . . .	53
4. Routing Considerations . . . . .	55
4.1. Encapsulation Types . . . . .	56
4.2. Unicast Datagram Routing . . . . .	56
4.2.1. Mobile Node Considerations . . . . .	56
4.2.2. Foreign Agent Considerations . . . . .	57
4.2.3. Home Agent Considerations . . . . .	58
4.3. Broadcast Datagrams . . . . .	59
4.4. Multicast Datagram Routing . . . . .	60
4.5. Mobile Routers . . . . .	61
4.6. ARP, Proxy ARP, and Gratuitous ARP . . . . .	62
5. Security Considerations . . . . .	66
5.1. Message Authentication Codes . . . . .	66
5.2. Areas of Security Concern in this Protocol . . . . .	66
5.3. Key Management . . . . .	67
5.4. Picking Good Random Numbers . . . . .	67
5.5. Privacy . . . . .	67
5.6. Replay Protection for Registration Requests . . . . .	68
5.6.1. Replay Protection using Timestamps . . . . .	68
5.6.2. Replay Protection using Nonces . . . . .	69
6. Acknowledgments . . . . .	71

A. Patent Issues	72
A.1. IBM Patent #5,159,592 . . . . .	72
A.2. IBM Patent #5,148,479 . . . . .	72
B. Link-Layer Considerations	73
C. TCP Considerations	73
C.1. TCP Timers . . . . .	73
C.2. TCP Congestion Management . . . . .	73
D. Example Scenarios	74
D.1. Registering with a Foreign Agent Care-of Address . . . . .	74
D.2. Registering with a Co-Located Care-of Address . . . . .	75
D.3. Deregistration . . . . .	76
E. Applicability of Prefix Lengths Extension	76
Editor's Address	79

## 1. Introduction

IP version 4 assumes that a node's IP address uniquely identifies the node's point of attachment to the Internet. Therefore, a node must be located on the network indicated by its IP address in order to receive datagrams destined to it; otherwise, datagrams destined to the node would be undeliverable. For a node to change its point of attachment without losing its ability to communicate, currently one of the two following mechanisms must typically be employed:

- a) the node must change its IP address whenever it changes its point of attachment, or
- b) host-specific routes must be propagated throughout much of the Internet routing fabric.

Both of these alternatives are often unacceptable. The first makes it impossible for a node to maintain transport and higher-layer connections when the node changes location. The second has obvious and severe scaling problems, especially relevant considering the explosive growth in sales of notebook (mobile) computers.

A new, scalable, mechanism is required for accommodating node mobility within the Internet. This document defines such a mechanism, which enables nodes to change their point of attachment to the Internet without changing their IP address.

### 1.1. Protocol Requirements

A mobile node must be able to communicate with other nodes after changing its link-layer point of attachment to the Internet, yet without changing its IP address.

A mobile node must be able to communicate with other nodes that do not implement these mobility functions. No protocol enhancements are required in hosts or routers that are not acting as any of the new architectural entities introduced in Section 1.5.

All messages used to update another node as to the location of a mobile node must be authenticated in order to protect against remote redirection attacks.

## 1.2. Goals

The link by which a mobile node is directly attached to the Internet may often be a wireless link. This link may thus have a substantially lower bandwidth and higher error rate than traditional wired networks. Moreover, mobile nodes are likely to be battery powered, and minimizing power consumption is important. Therefore, the number of administrative messages sent over the link by which a mobile node is directly attached to the Internet should be minimized, and the size of these messages should be kept as small as is reasonably possible.

## 1.3. Assumptions

The protocols defined in this document place no additional constraints on the assignment of IP addresses. That is, a mobile node can be assigned an IP address by the organization that owns the machine.

This protocol assumes that mobile nodes will generally not change their point of attachment to the Internet more frequently than once per second.

This protocol assumes that IP unicast datagrams are routed based on the destination address in the datagram header (and not, for example, by source address).

## 1.4. Applicability

Mobile IP is intended to enable nodes to move from one IP subnet to another. It is just as suitable for mobility across homogeneous media as it is for mobility across heterogeneous media. That is, Mobile IP facilitates node movement from one Ethernet segment to another as well as it accommodates node movement from an Ethernet segment to a wireless LAN, as long as the mobile node's IP address remains the same after such a movement.

One can think of Mobile IP as solving the "macro" mobility management problem. It is less well suited for more "micro" mobility management

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