



Mobile Networks Dynamic Collocated Care-of Address

Before the introduction of the Mobile Networks Dynamic Collocated Care-of Address feature, Cisco mobile networks supported foreign agent care-of address (CoA) registration and static collocated care-of address (CCoA) registration.

Static CCoA registration is considered a special case and applies to networks where the endpoint IP address is always fixed, such as in a Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) wireless network. The Mobile Networks Static Collocated Care-of Address feature allows a mobile router with a static IP address to roam to foreign networks where foreign agents are not deployed.

The Mobile Networks Dynamic Care-of Address feature allows the mobile router to register with the home agent using a CCoA that is acquired dynamically via the IP Control Protocol (IPCP). Support for CCoAs acquired through the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is planned for a future release.

Feature History for the Mobile Networks Dynamic Collocated Care-of Address Feature

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This feature was introduced.

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Restrictions for Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA

The Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA feature can be configured only on serial (point-to-point) interfaces.

Information About Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA

Care-of Addresses

If a mobile router determines that it is connected to a foreign network, it acquires a care-of address. This care-of address is the exit point of the tunnel from the home agent toward the mobile router. The care-of address is included in the Mobile IP registration request and is used by the home agent to forward packets to the mobile router in its current location. There are two types of care-of addresses:

- Care-of address acquired from a foreign agent
- Collocated care-of address

A foreign agent care-of address is an IP address on a foreign agent that is advertised on the foreign network being visited by a mobile router. A foreign agent CoA can be shared by other mobile routers. A collocated care-of address is an IP address assigned to the interface of the mobile router itself. A collocated care-of address represents the current position of the mobile router on the foreign network and can be used by only one mobile router at a time.

Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA Feature Design

The Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA feature is very similar to the static CCoA implementation. Static CCoA uses the address configured on the roaming interface as the CCoA. Dynamic CCoA uses IPCP to obtain a CCoA for the roaming interface. See the <http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122newft/122t/122t15/ftcolloc.htm> Cisco Mobile Networks - Static Collocated Care-of Address feature documentation for more information on the static CCoA implementation.

For both static and dynamic CCoA, the interface can be configured to exclusively use CCoAs for registration or to use a foreign agent CoA if one is available. In the foreign agent case, when an interface first comes up, it will attempt to discover foreign agents on the link by soliciting and listening for agent advertisements. If a foreign agent is found, the mobile router will register using the advertised CoA. The interface will continue to register using a CoA as long as a foreign agent is heard. When foreign agents are not heard, either because no advertisements are received or the foreign agent advertisement hold time expires, CCoA processing is enabled and the interface registers its CCoA. The CCoA is the interface's statically configured or dynamically acquired primary IP address. If a foreign agent is heard again, the interface will again register the foreign agent CoA.

You can configure the interface to register only its CCoA and ignore foreign agent advertisements by using the **ip mobile router-service collocated ccoa-only** option.

When the mobile router registers a CCoA with a home agent, a single HA-CCoA tunnel is created and is used for traffic to the mobile router and its mobile networks.

The CCoA configured on the mobile router interface will become the endpoint of the HA-CCoA tunnel as the home agent tunnels packets to the mobile router. The mobile router will use this same tunnel to reverse tunnel packets back to the home agent if configured for reverse tunnel.

Benefits of Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA

This feature allows a mobile router to roam to foreign networks where foreign agents are not deployed and to obtain a CCoA dynamically through IPCP.

How to Configure Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA

Enabling Dynamic CCoA Processing on a Mobile Router Interface

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ip address** **negotiated**
5. **encapsulation ppp**
6. **ip mobile router-service roam**
7. **ip mobile router-service collocated**
8. **ip mobile router-service collocated registration** **retry** *seconds*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface serial 1	Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode. • Dynamic CCoAs can be acquired only on serial interfaces.
Step 4	ip address negotiated Example:	Specifies that the IP address for a particular interface is obtained via IPCP address negotiation.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<code>Router(config-if)# ip address negotiated</code>	
Step 5	encapsulation ppp Example: <code>Router(config-if)# encapsulation ppp</code>	Enables PPP encapsulation on a specified serial interface.
Step 6	ip mobile router-service roam Example: <code>Router(config-if)# ip mobile router-service roam</code>	Enables roaming on an interface.
Step 7	ip mobile router-service collocated Example: <code>Router(config-if)# ip mobile router-service collocated</code>	Enables CCoA processing on a mobile router interface. The interface will first solicit foreign agent advertisements and register with a foreign agent CoA if an advertisement is heard. If no advertisements are received, CCoA registration is attempted.
Step 8	ip mobile router-service collocated registration retry seconds Example: <code>Router(config-if)# ip mobile router-service collocated registration retry 3</code>	(Optional) Configures the time period that the mobile router waits before sending another registration request after a registration failure. The default value is 60 seconds. You need to use this command only when a different retry interval is desired.

Enabling CCoA-Only Processing on a Mobile Router Interface

Perform this task to configure a mobile router interface to ignore foreign agent advertisements and exclusively use CCoAs for registration to the home agent. This functionality works for both static and dynamic CCoA processing.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. Do one of the following:
 - **ip address** *ip-address mask*
 -
 - **ip address negotiated**
 -
5. **ip mobile router-service roam**
6. **ip mobile router-service collocated ccoa-only**
7. **ip mobile router-service collocated gateway ip-address ccoa-only**

8. ip mobile router-service collocated registration retry seconds

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <pre>Router> enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface type number Example: <pre>Router(config)# interface ethernet 1</pre>	Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	Do one of the following: • ip address ip-address mask • • ip address negotiated • Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# ip-address 172.71.6.23 255.255.255.0</pre> Example: Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# ip address negotiated</pre>	Sets a primary IP address for an interface. • This is the static CCoA. Static CCoAs can be configured on serial or Ethernet interfaces. or Specifies that the IP address for a particular interface is obtained via IPCP address negotiation. • Use this command for dynamic CCoA processing. Dynamic CCoAs can be acquired only on serial interfaces.
Step 5	ip mobile router-service roam Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# ip mobile router-service roam</pre>	Enables roaming on an interface.
Step 6	ip mobile router-service collocated ccoa-only Example:	Enables CCoA-only processing on a mobile router interface. • This command can be used on serial interfaces for dynamic or static CCoA processing.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>Router(config-if)# ip mobile router-service collocated ccoa-only</pre>	- This command disables foreign-agent CoA processing and limits the interface to CCoA processing only. - If you use this command on an interface already registered with a foreign agent CoA, the mobile router will re-register immediately with a CCoA.
Step 7	ip mobile router-service collocated gateway ip-address ccoa-only Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# ip mobile router-service collocated gateway 10.21.0.2 ccoa-only</pre>	(Optional) Enables CCoA-only processing on a mobile router interface. - This command can be used only on Ethernet interfaces for static CCoA processing. - The gateway IP address is the next hop IP address for the mobile router to forward packets. The gateway IP address is required only on Ethernet interfaces, and must be on the same logical subnet as the primary interface.
Step 8	ip mobile router-service collocated registration retry seconds Example: <pre>Router(config-if)# ip mobile router-service collocated registration retry 3</pre>	(Optional) Configures the time period that the mobile router waits before sending another registration request after a registration failure. The default value is 60 seconds. You need to use this command only when a different retry interval is desired.

Verifying the Dynamic CCoA Configuration

Perform this task to verify the dynamic CCoA configuration:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. show ip mobile router interface
2. show ip mobile router agent
3. show ip mobile router registration
4. show ip mobile router
5. show ip mobile binding

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	show ip mobile router interface Example: <pre>Mobilerouter# show ip mobile router interface</pre>	Displays information about the interface that the mobile router is using for roaming. If the interface is configured for CCoA, the CCoA (IP address) is displayed even if the interface is down.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	show ip mobile router agent Example: <pre>Mobilerouter# show ip mobile router agent</pre>	Displays information about the agents for the mobile router. • If the interface configured for CCoA is up, an entry is shown.
Step 3	show ip mobile router registration Example: <pre>Mobilerouter# show ip mobile router registration</pre>	Displays the pending and accepted registrations of the mobile router.
Step 4	show ip mobile router Example: <pre>Mobilerouter# show ip mobile router</pre>	Displays configuration information and monitoring statistics about the mobile router.
Step 5	show ip mobile binding Example: <pre>Homeagent# show ip mobile router</pre>	Displays the mobility binding table. • If a CCoA is registered with the home agent, (D) direct-to-mobile node is displayed in the Routing Options field.

Configuration Examples for Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA

Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA Example

The following example shows a mobile router configured to obtain a CCoA dynamically through IPCP:

```
interface loopback 0
! MR home address
ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.255
!
! Dynamic CCoA.
interface Serial 3/1
ip address negotiated
encapsulation ppp
ip mobile router-service roam
ip mobile router-service collocated
```

Mobile Networks with CCoA-Only Processing Example

The following example shows a mobile router configured to obtain a static CCoA only. The interface will not listen to foreign agent advertisements.

```
interface loopback1
ip address 20.0.4.1 255.255.255.255
!
! Static CCoA with CCoA-only option
```

```

interface Ethernet 1/0
 ip address 10.0.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip mobile router-service roam
 ip mobile router-service collocated gateway 10.0.1.2 ccoa-only
 ip mobile router-service collocated registration retry 30

```

The following example shows a mobile router configured to obtain a dynamic CCoA only. The interface will not listen to foreign agent advertisements.

```

interface loopback1
 ip address 20.0.4.1 255.255.255.255
 !
 ! Dynamic CCoA with CCoA-only option
 interface Serial 2/0
  ip address negotiated
  encapsulation ppp
  ip mobile router-service roam
  ip mobile router-service collocated ccoa-only
  ip mobile router-service collocated registration retry 30

```

Additional References

The following sections provide additional references related to the Mobile Networks Dynamic CCoA feature.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Mobile IP commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	<i>Cisco IOS IP Command Reference, Volume 4 of 4: IP Mobility</i> , Release 12.3 T
Mobile IP commands and configuration tasks related to mobile networks	Cisco Mobile Networks feature document, Release 12.2(4)T and 12.2(13)T
Static CCoA documentation	Cisco Mobile Networks - Static Collocated Care-of Address , Release 12.2(15)T

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	--

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported by this feature, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified by this feature.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFCs	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	--

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
Technical Assistance Center (TAC) home page, containing 30,000 pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	http://www.cisco.com/public/support/tac/home.shtml

Command Reference

The following commands are introduced or modified in the feature or features documented in this module. For information about these commands, see the *Cisco IOS IP Mobility Command Reference* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/ipmobility/command/reference/imo_book.html. For information about all Cisco IOS commands, go to the Command Lookup Tool at <http://tools.cisco.com/Support/CLILookup> or to the *Cisco IOS Master Commands List*.

- **ip mobile router-service collocated**
- **show ip mobile router agent**
- **show ip mobile router interface**

Glossary

care-of address --The termination point of the tunnel to a mobile node or mobile router. This can be a collocated care-of address, by which the mobile node or mobile router acquires a local address and detunnels its own packets, or a foreign agent care-of address, by which a foreign agent detunnels packets and forwards them to the mobile node or mobile router.

collocated care-of address --The termination point of a tunnel toward a mobile node or mobile router. A CCoA is a local address that the mobile node or mobile router associated with one of its own network interfaces.

foreign agent --A router on the visited network of a foreign network that provides routing services to the mobile node or mobile router while registered. The foreign agent detunnels and delivers packets to the mobile node or mobile router that were tunneled by the home agent of the mobile node. For packets sent by a mobile node, the foreign agent may serve as a default router for registered mobile nodes.



Note Refer to [Internetworking Terms and Acronyms](#) for terms not included in this glossary.
