IPv6 Deployment Plan

APNIC Tutorial

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APNIC

Presenter

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Following graduation from the UK in computer science technologies, Nurul gained lots of experience working in the ISP industry in the UK and in Bangladesh.

Areas of interests:

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Overview

IPv6 Deployment Workshop

- Introduction to IPv6
- IPv6 Protocol Architecture
- IPv6 Addressing and Sub-netting
- IPv6 Deployment IP address Plan- Case Study
- IPv6 Transition Strategy
- IPv6 Deployment in Broadband Access Network

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What Is IPv6?

- IP stands for **I**nternet **P**rotocol which is one of the main pillars that supports the Internet today
- Current version of IP protocol is IPv4
- The new version of IP protocol is IPv6
- There is a version of IPv5 but it was assigned for experimental use [RFC1190]
- IPv6 was also called IPng in the early days of IPv6 protocol development stage

Background Of IPv6 Protocol

- During the late 1980s (88-89) Internet has started to grow exponentially
- The ability to scale Internet for future demands requires a limitless supply of IP addresses and improved mobility
- In 1991 IETF decided that the current version of IP (IPv4) had outlived its design and need to develop a new protocol for Internet
- In 1994 IETF gave a clear direction of IPng or IPv6 after a long process of discussion

Background Of IPv6 Protocol

- August 1990
  - First wakeup call by Solensky in IETF on IPv4 address exhaustion
- December 1994
  - IPng area were formed within IETF to manage IPng effort [RFC1719]
- December 1994
  - List of technical criteria was defined to choose IPng [RFC1726]
- January 1995
  - IPng director recommendation to use 128 bit address [RFC1752]
- December 1995
  - First version of IPv6 address specification [RFC1883]
- December 1998
  - Updated version changing header format from 1st version [RFC2460]

Motivation Behind IPv6 Protocol

- New generation Internet need:
  - Plenty of address space (PDA, Mobile Phones, Tablet PC, Car, TV etc etc ☺)
  - Solution of very complex hierarchical addressing need, which IPv4 is unable provide
  - End to end communication without the need of NAT for some real time application i.e online transaction
  - Ensure security, reliability of data and faster processing of protocol overhead
  - Stable service for mobile network i.e Internet in airline

New Functional Improvement In IPv6

- Address Space
  - Increase from 32-bit to 128-bit address space
- Management
  - Stateless autoconfiguration means no more need to configure IP addresses for end systems, even via DHCP
- Performance
  - Fixed header sizes (40 byte) and 64-bit header alignment mean better performance from routers and bridges/switches
- No hop-by-hop segmentation
  - Path MTU discovery

Source: http://www.cisco.com/ipv6/whatisipv6.html

New Functional Improvement In IPv6

- Multicast/Multimedia
  - Built-in features for multicast groups, management, and new "anycast" groups
- Mobile IP
  - Eliminate triangular routing and simplify deployment of mobile IP-based systems
- Virtual Private Networks
  - Built-in support for ESP/AH encrypted/ authenticated virtual private network protocols; built-in support for QoS tagging
- No more broadcast

Source: http://www.cisco.com/ipv6/whatisipv6.html


Questions

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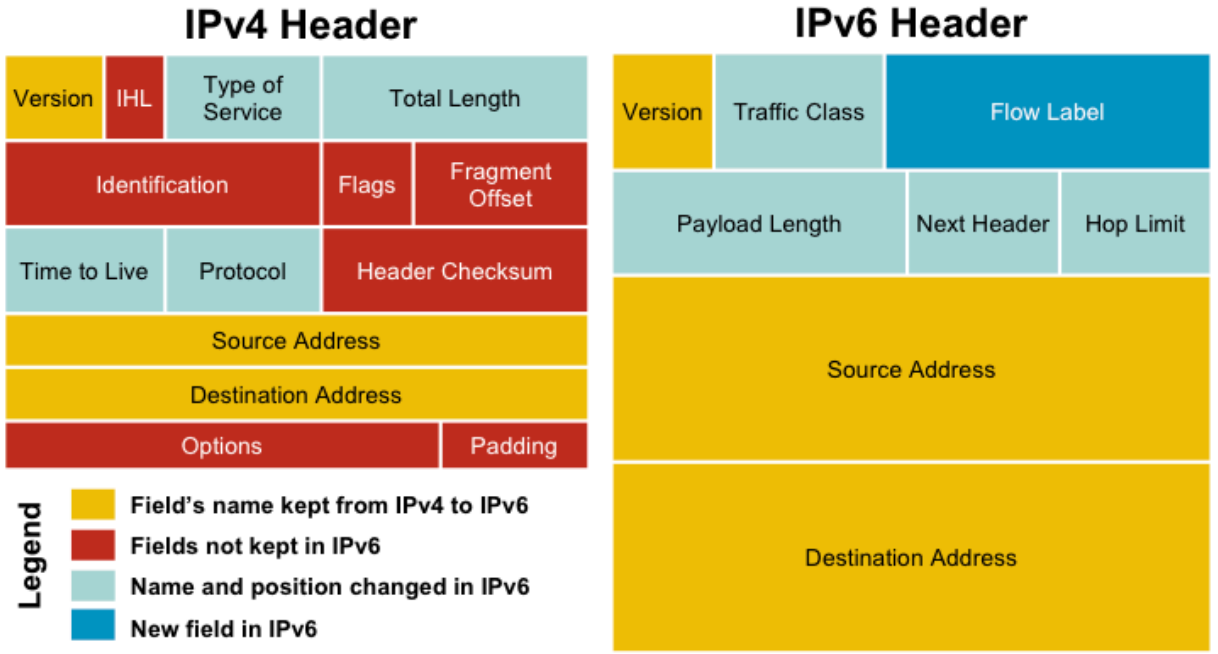
Protocol Header Comparison

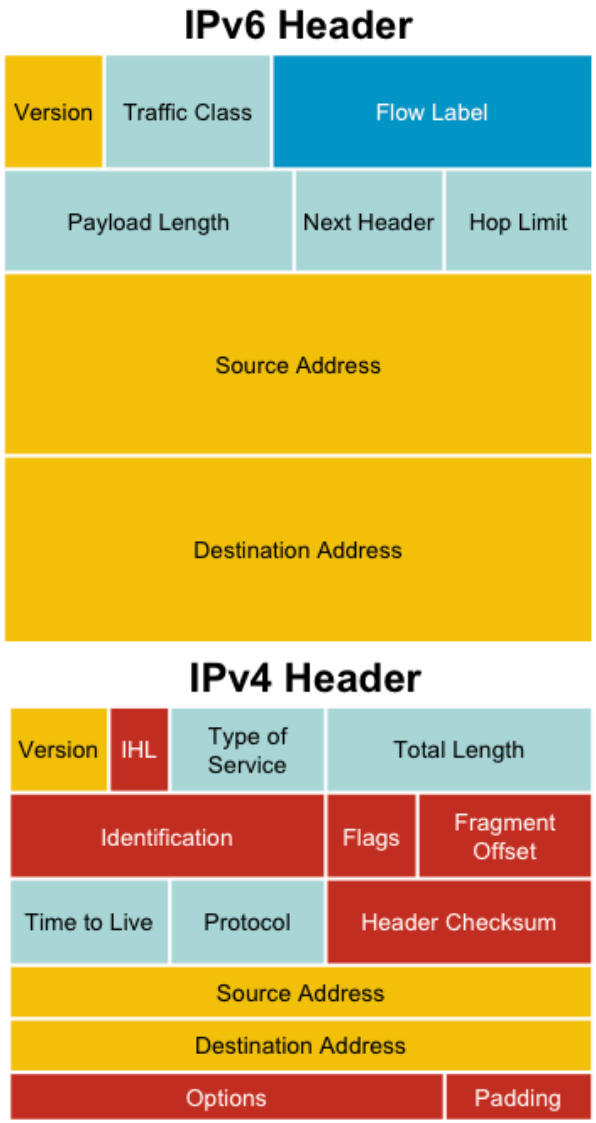


- IPv4 contain 10 basic header field
- IPv6 contain 6 basic header field
- IPv6 header has 40 octets in contrast to the 20 octets in IPv4
- So a smaller number of header fields and the header is 64-bit aligned to enable fast processing by current processors

IPv6 Protocol Header Format

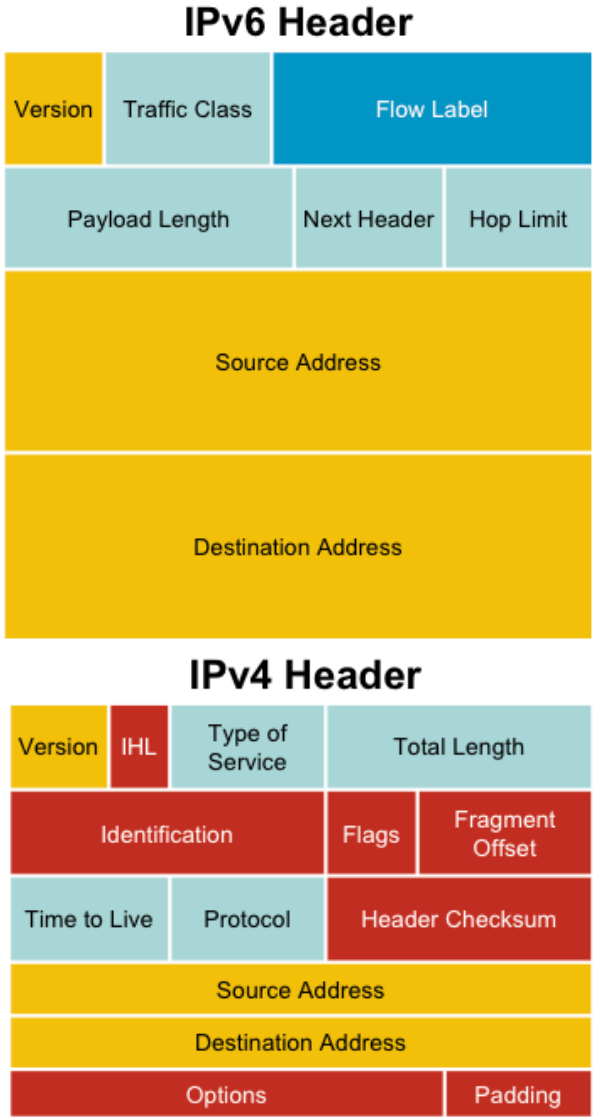
The IPv6 header fields:

- Version:
  - A 4-bit field, same as in IPv4. It contains the number 6 instead of the number 4 for IPv4
- Traffic class:
  - A 8-bit field similar to the type of service (ToS) field in IPv4. It tags packet with a traffic class that it uses in differentiated services (DiffServ). These functionalities are the same for IPv6 and IPv4.
- Flow label:
  - A completely new 20-bit field. It tags a flow for the IP packets. It can be used for multilayer switching techniques and faster packet-switching performance



IPv6 Protocol Header Format

- Payload length:
  - This 16-bit field is similar to the IPv4 Total Length Field, except that with IPv6 the Payload Length field is the length of the data carried after the header, whereas with IPv4 the Total Length Field included the header. 2^{16} = 65536 Octets.
- Next header:
  - The 8-bit value of this field determines the type of information that follows the basic IPv6 header. It can be a transport-layer packet, such as TCP or UDP, or it can be an extension header. The next header field is similar to the protocol field of IPv4.
- Hop limit:
  - This 8-bit field defines by a number which count the maximum hops that a packet can remain in the network before it is destroyed. With the IPv4 TLV field this was expressed in seconds and was typically a theoretical value and not very easy to estimate.



IPv6 Extension Header

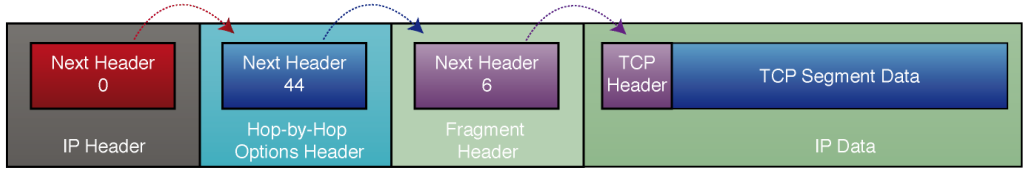
- Adding an optional Extension Header in IPv6 makes it simple to add new features in IP protocol in future without a major re-engineering of IP routers everywhere
- The number of extension headers are not fixed, so the total length of the extension header chain is variable
- The extension header will be placed in- between main header and payload in IPv6 packet

IPv6 Extension Header

- If the Next Header field value (code) is 6 it determine that there is no extension header and the next header field is pointing to TCP header which is the payload of this IPv6 packet
- Code values of Next Header field:
  - 0 Hop-by-hope option
  - 2 ICMP
  - 6 TCP
  - 17 UDP
  - 43 Source routing
  - 44 Fragmentation
  - 50 Encrypted security payload
  - 51 Authentication
  - 59 Null (No next header)
  - 60 Destination option

Link listed Extension Header

IPv6 Datagram With No Extension Headers Carrying TCP Segment



IPv6 Datagram With Two Extension Headers Carrying TCP Segment

- Link listed extension header can be used by simply using next header code value
- Above example use multiple extension header creating link list by using next header code value i.e 0 44 6
- The link list will end when the next header point to transport header i.e next header code 6

Fragmentation Handling In IPv6

- Routers handle fragmentation in IPv4 which cause variety of processing performance issues
- IPv6 routers no longer perform fragmentation. IPv6 host use a discovery process [Path MTU Discovery] to determine most optimum MTU size before creating end to end session
- In this discovery process, the source IPv6 device attempts to send a packet at the size specified by the upper IP layers [i.e TCP/ Application].
- If the device receives an ICMP packet too big message, it informs the upper layer to discard the packet and to use the new MTU.
- The ICMP packet too big message contains the proper MTU size for the pathway.
- Each source device needs to track the MTU size for each session.

MTU Size Guideline

- MTU for IPv4 and IPv6
  - MTU is the largest size datagram that a given link layer technology can support [i.e HDLC]
  - Minimum MTU 68 Octet [IPv4] 1280 Octet [IPV6]
  - Most efficient MTU 576 [IPv4] 1500 [IPv6]
- Important things to remember:
  - Minimum MTU for IPv6 is 1280
  - Most efficient MTU is 1500
  - Maximum datagram size 64k
  - With IPv6 in IPv4 tunnel 1560 [Tunnel Source Only]

IPv6 Security Features

- IPsec is mandatory in IPv6
- Since IPsec become part of the IPv6 protocol all node can secure their IP traffic if they have required keying infrastructure
- In build IPsec does not replace standard network security requirement but introduce added layer of security with existing IP network

IPsec Transport and Tunnel Mode

- IPsec has two mode of encapsulation
  - Transport mode

    Provide end to end security between two end station
  - Tunnel mode

    Provide secure connection between two gateway (router). Unencrypted data from end system go through encrypted tunnel provided by the source and destination gateways

IPsec Transport and Tunnel Mode

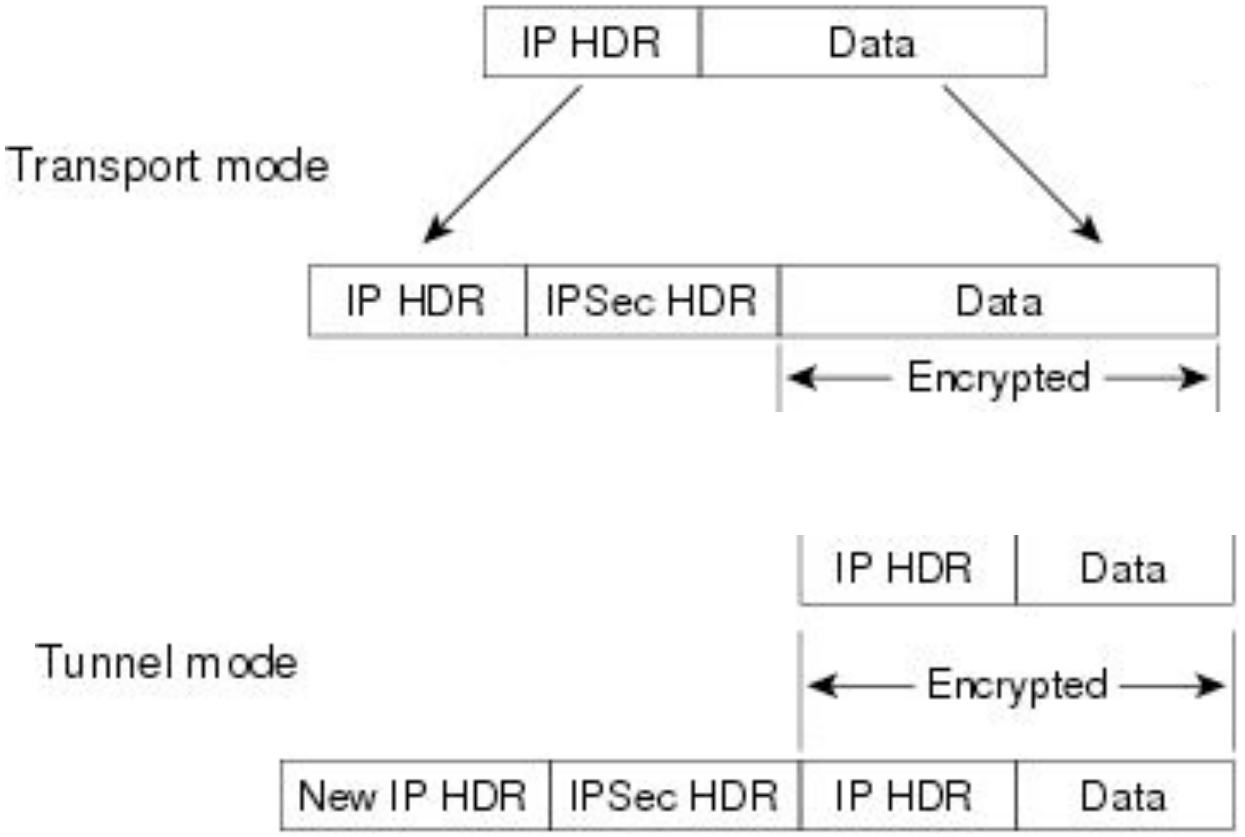


Diagram Source: www.cisco.com

IPsec Pre-establish Security Association

- IPsec peer need a pre-establish security association before they start sending packets
- This involves standard key exchange and cryptographic algorithm
- Standard IKE (Internet Key Exchange) protocol is used for IPsec of IPv6

Symmetric and Asymmetric Keying

- There are two basic types of keying solutions:
  - Symmetric
    - Same key will be used to encrypt and decrypt data packet. Since same key is used for encryption and decryption its simple and faster. Key need to share out of band. Tunnel mode symmetric key
  - Asymmetric
    - Asymmetric keying use public key and private key for encryption and decryption. Key can be share in band. Transport mode use asymmetric key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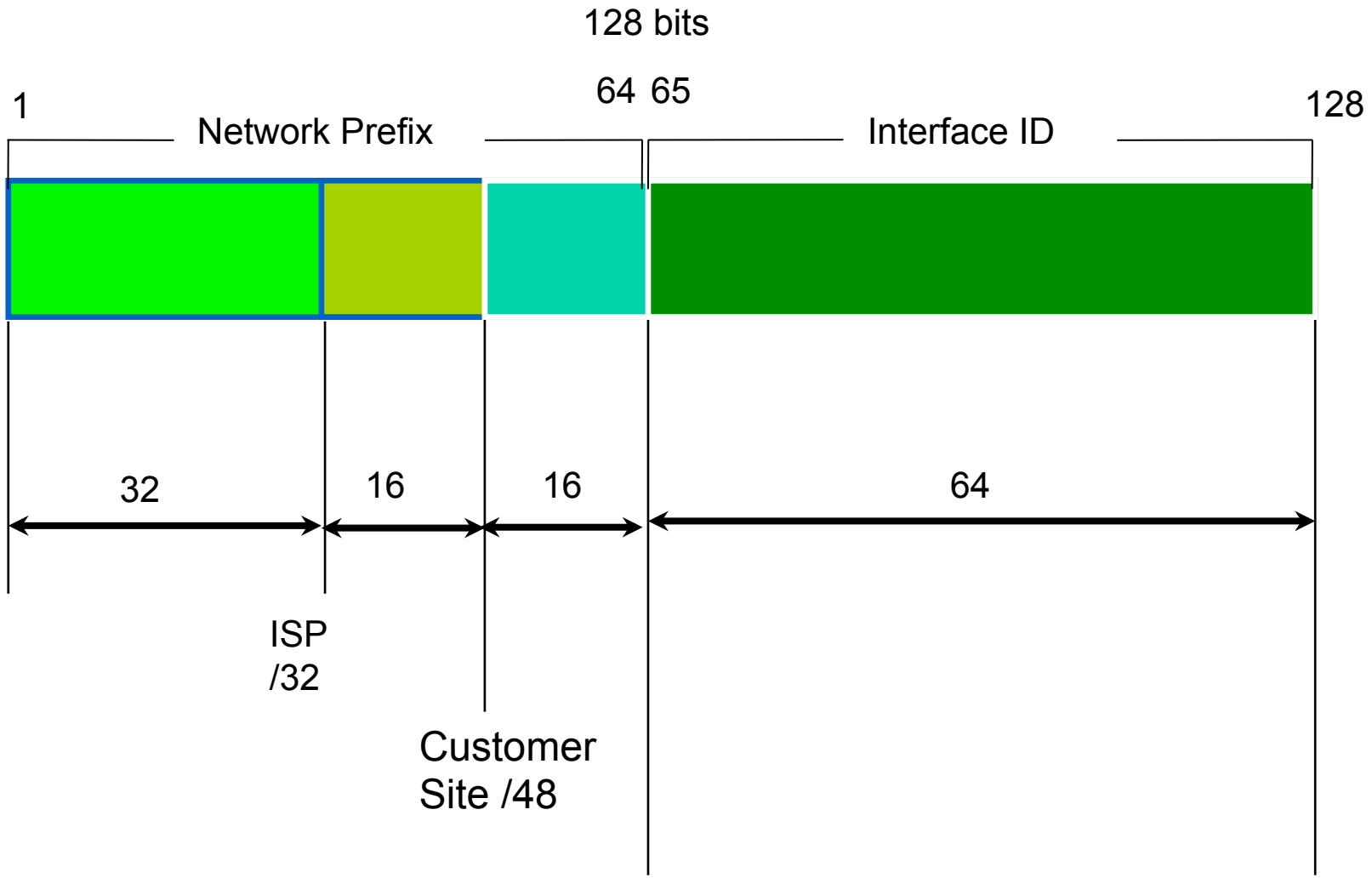
IPv6 Addressing

- An IPv6 address is 128 bits long
- So the number of addresses are 2^128
  =340282366920938463463374607431768211455
  (39 decimal digits)
  =0xffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff (32 hexadecimal digits)
- In hex 4 bit (nibble) is represented by a hex digit
- So 128 bit is reduced down to 32 hex digit

IPv6 Address Representation

- Hexadecimal values of eight 16 bit fields
  - X:X:X:X:X:X:X:X (X=16 bit number, ex: A2FE)
  - 16 bit number is converted to a 4 digit hexadecimal number
- Example:
  - FE38:DCE3:124C:C1A2:BA03:6735:EF1C:683D
  - Abbreviated form of address
    - 4EED:0023:0000:0000:0000:036E:1250:2B00
    - →4EED:23:0:0:0:36E:1250:2B00
    - →4EED:23::36E:1250:2B00
    - (Null value can be used only once)

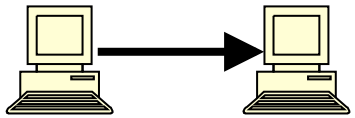
IPv6 addressing structure

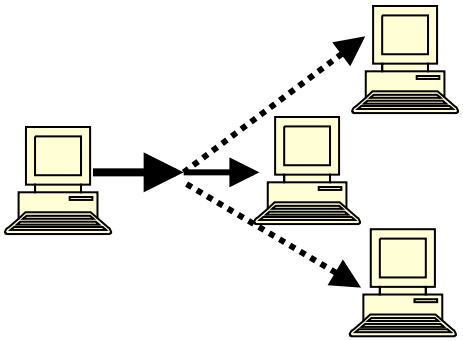


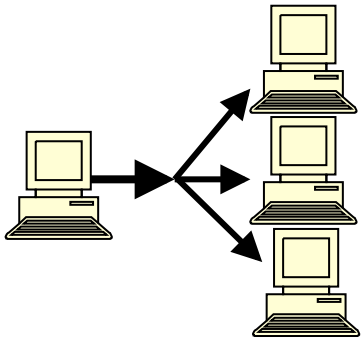
IPv6 addressing model

- **IPv6 Address type**
  - Unicast
    - An identifier for a single interface
  - Anycast
    - An identifier for a set of interfaces
  - Multicast
    - An identifier for a group of nodes

RFC 4291







Addresses Without a Network Prefix

- Localhost ::1/128
- Unspecified Address ::/128

Local Addresses With Network Prefix

- Link Local Address
  - A special address used to communicate within the local link of an interface
  - i.e. anyone on the link as host or router
  - This address in packet destination that packet would never pass through a router
  - fe80::/10

Local Addresses With Network Prefix

- Unique Local IPv6 Unicast Address
  - Addresses similar to the RFC 1918 / private address like in IPv4 but will ensure uniqueness
  - A part of the prefix (40 bits) are generated using a pseudo-random algorithm and it's improbable that two generated ones are equal
  - fc00::/7
  - Example webtools to generate ULA prefix

    http://www.sixxs.net/tools/grh/ula/

    http://www.goebel-consult.de/ipv6/createLULA

Global Addresses With Network Prefix

- IPV6 Global Unicast Address
  - Global Unicast Range: 0010 2000::/3

    0011 3000::/3
  - All five RIRs are given a /12 from the /3 to further distribute within the RIR region
    - APNIC 2400:0000::/12
    - ARIN 2600:0000::/12
    - AfriNIC 2C00:0000::/12
    - LACNIC 2800:0000::/12
    - Ripe NCC 2A00:0000::/12

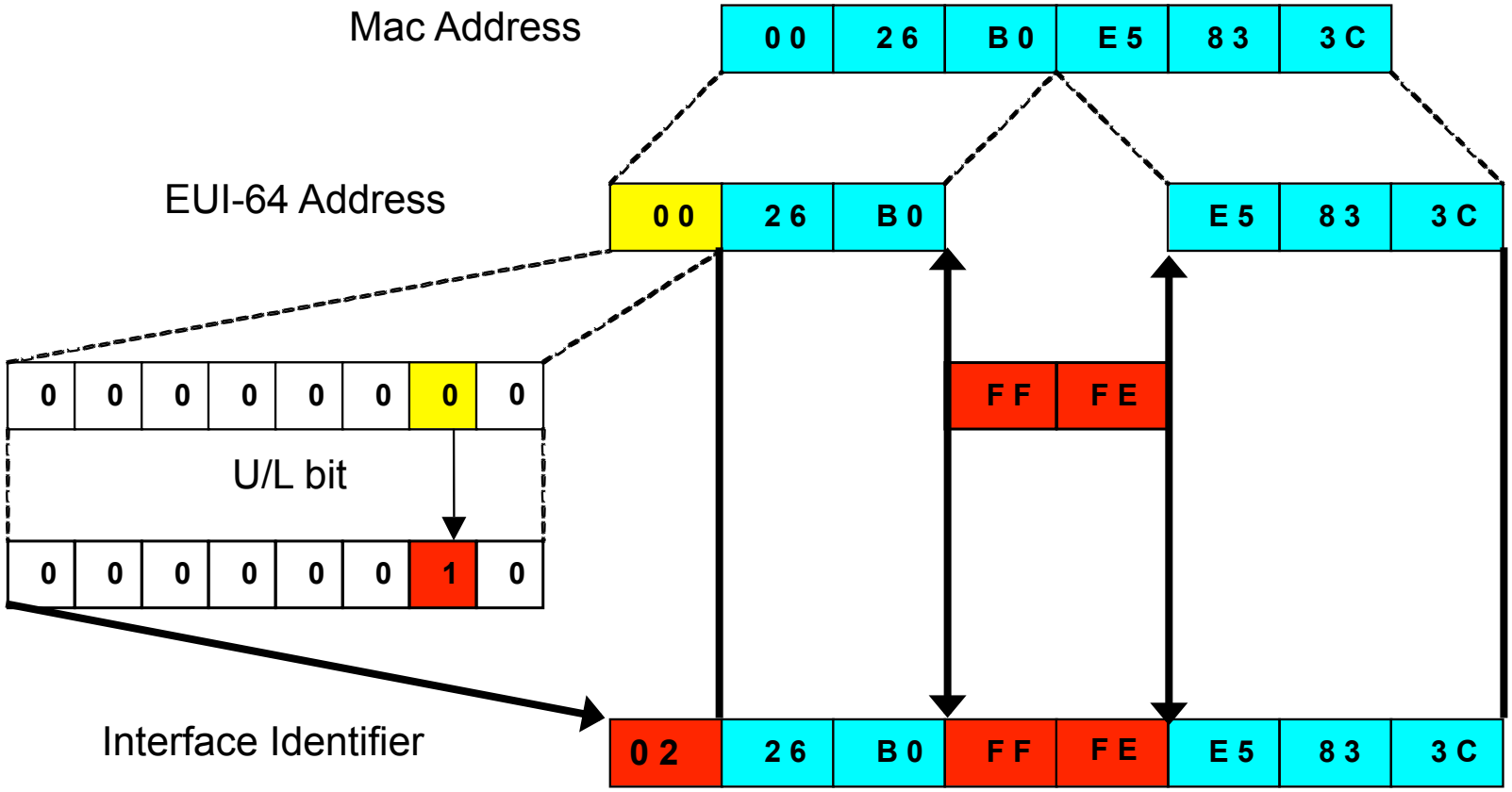
Examples and Documentation Prefix

- Two address ranges are reserved for examples and documentation purpose by RFC 3849
  - For example 3fff:ffff::/32
  - For documentation 2001:0DB8::/32

Interface ID

- The lowest-order 64-bit field addresses may be assigned in several different ways:
  - auto-configured from a 48-bit MAC address expanded into a 64-bit EUI-64
  - assigned via DHCP
  - manually configured
  - auto-generated pseudo-random number
  - possibly other methods in the future

EUI-64


Mac Address
00 26 B0 E5 83 3C
EUI-64 Address
00 26 B0 E5 83 3C
FF FE
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
U/L bit
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Interface Identifier
02 26 B0 FF FE E5 83 3C

Zone IDs for local-use addresses

- In Windows XP for example:
- Host A:
  - fe80::2abc:d0ff:fee9:4121%4
- Host B:
  - fe80::3123:e0ff:fe12:3001%3
- Ping from Host A to Host B
  - ping fe80::3123:e0ff:fe12:3001%4 (not %3)
    - identifies the interface zone ID on the host which is connected to that segment.

IPv6 autoconfiguration

- Stateless mechanism
  - For a site not concerned with the exact addresses
  - No manual configuration required
  - Minimal configuration of routers
  - No additional servers
- Stateful mechanism
  - For a site that requires tighter control over exact address assignments
  - Needs a DHCP server
    - DHCPv6

Plug and Play

- IPv6 link local address
  - Even if no servers/routers exist to assign an IP address to a device, the device can still auto-generate an IP address
    - Allows interfaces on the same link to communicate with each other
- Stateless
  - No control over information belongs to the interface with an assigned IP address
    - Possible security issues
- Stateful
  - Remember information about interfaces that are assigned IP addresses

IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND)

- IPv6 use multicast (L2) instead of broadcast to find out target host MAC address
- It increases network efficiency by eliminating broadcast from L2 network
- IPv6 ND use ICMP6 as transport
  - Compared to IPv4 ARP no need to write different ARP for different L2 protocol i.e. Ethernet etc.

IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND)

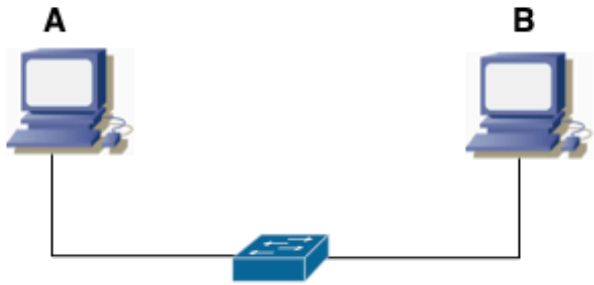
- Solicited Node Multicast Address
  - Start with FF02:0:0:0:0:1:ff::/104
  - Last 24 bit from the interface IPV6 address
- Example Solicited Node Multicast Address
  - IPV6 Address 2406:6400:0:0:0:0:00**00:0010**
  - Solicited Node Multicast Address is FF02:0:0:0:0:1:ff**00:0010**
- All host listen to its solicited node multicast address corresponding to its unicast and anycast address (If defined)

IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND)

- Host A would like to communicate with Host B
- Host A IPv6 global address 2406:6400::10
- Host A IPv6 link local address fe80::226:bbff:fe06:ff81
- Host A MAC address 00:26:bb:06:ff:81
- Host B IPv6 global address 2406:6400::20
- Host B Link local UNKNOWN [Gateway if outside the link]
- Host B MAC address UNKNOWN
- How Host A will create L2 frame for Host B?

IPv6 Neighbor Discovery (ND)

Host A
IPV6 global address: 2406:6400::0010
IPv6 Link local: fe80::0226:bbff:fe06:ff81
MAC address: 00:26:bb:06:ff:81
Listen to other then above:
FF02::1 [All node multicast]
FF02:0:0:0:0:1:ff00:0010 [Solicited node m.cast unicast]
FF02:0:0:0:0:1:ff06:ff81 [Solicited node m.cast link local]



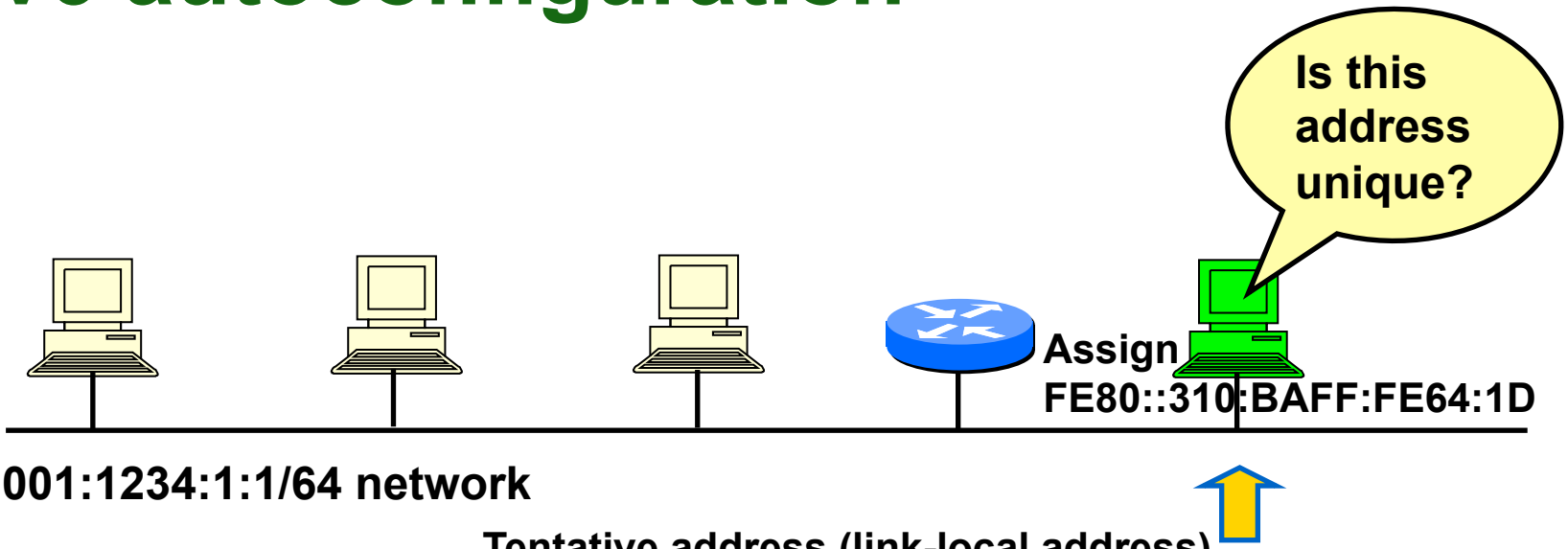
Multicast enable switch: Unicast by IGMP snooping
Non multicast enable switch: broadcast, PC LAN card filter or discard

Packet	S: 2406:6400::0010 D:2406:6400::0020
ICMP6 NS Type 135	S: fe80::0226:bbff:fe06:ff81 D:FF02:0:0:0:0:1:ff00:0020
Frame	S: 00:26:bb:06:ff:81 D 33:33:ff:00:00:20 Ethernet reserved IPv6 m.cast: 33:33:xx:xx:xx:xx

Host B
IPV6 global address: 2406:6400::0020
IPv6 Link local: fe80::0226:bbff:fe06:ff82 [Unknown to A]
MAC address: 00:26:bb:06:ff:82 [Unknown to A]
Listen to other then above:
FF02::1 [All node multicast]
FF02:0:0:0:0:1:ff00:0020 [Solicited node m.cast unicast]
FF02:0:0:0:0:1:ff06:ff82 [Solicited node m.cast link local]

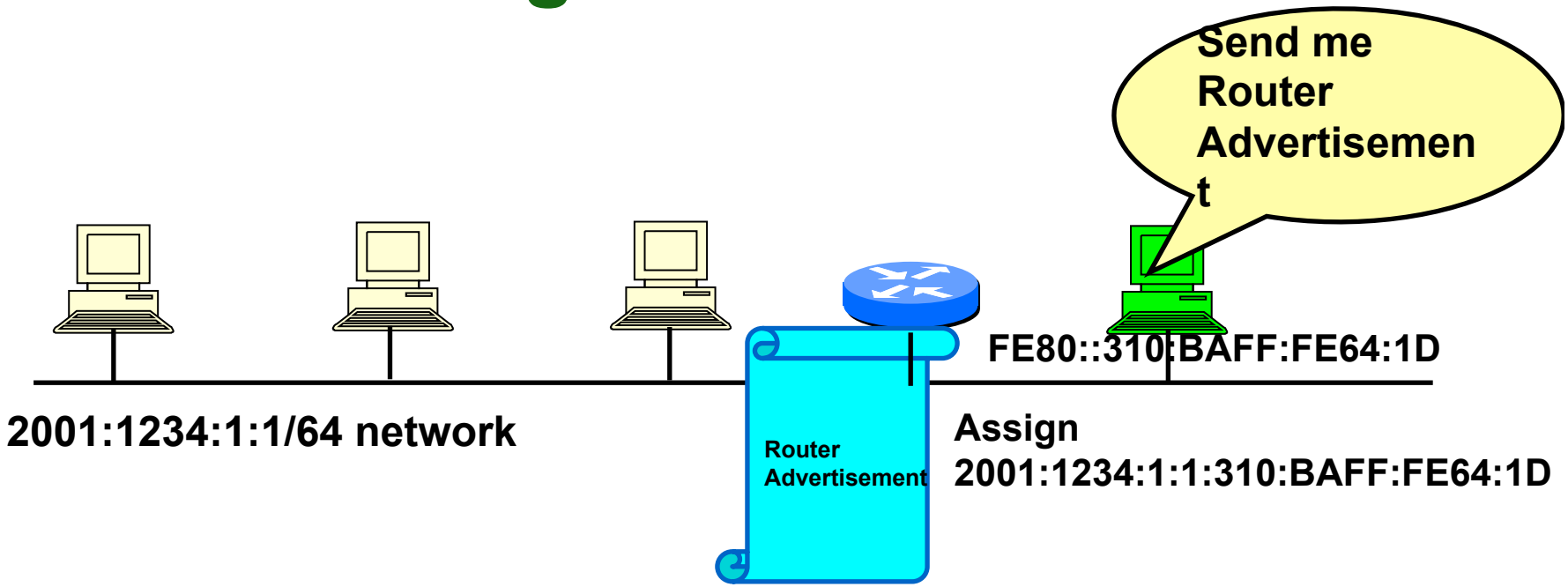
Packet	S: 2406:6400::0020 D:2406:6400::0010
ICMP6 NA Type 136	S: fe80::0226:bbff:fe06:ff82 D:fe80::0226:bbff:fe06:ff81
Frame	S: 00:26:bb:06:ff:82 D 00:26:bb:06:ff:81

IPv6 autoconfiguration



1. A new host is turned on.
2. Tentative address will be assigned to the new host.
3. Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) is performed. First the host transmit a Neighbor Solicitation (NS) message to the solicited node multicast address (FF02::1:FF64:001D) corresponding to its to be used address
5. If no Neighbor Advertisement (NA) message comes back then the address is unique.
6. FE80::310:BAFF:FE64:1D will be assigned to the new host.

IPv6 autoconfiguration



1. The new host will send Router Solicitation (RS) request to the all-routers multicast group (FF02::2).
2. The router will reply Routing Advertisement (RA).
3. The new host will learn the network prefix. E.g, 2001:1234:1:1/64
4. The new host will assigned a new address Network prefix+Interface ID E.g, 2001:1234:1:1:310:BAFF:FE64:1D

Configuration of IPv6 Node Address

- There are 3 ways to configure IPv6 address on an IPv6 node:
  - Static address configuration
  - DHCPv6 assigned node address
  - Auto-configuration [New feature in IPv6]

Configuration of IPv6 Node Address

Quantity	Address	Requirement	Context
One	Loopback [::1]	Must define	Each node
One	Link-local	Must define	Each Interface
Zero to many	Unicast	Optional	Each interface
Zero to many	Unique-local	Optional	Each interface
One	All-nodes multicast [ff02::1]	Must listen	Each interface
One	Solicited-node multicast ff02:0:0:0:0:1:ff/104	Must listen	Each unicast and anycast define
Any	Multicast Group	Optional listen	Each interface

ULA are unicast address globally unique but used locally within sites.
Any sites can have /48 for private use. Each /48 is globally unique so no Collision of identical address in future when they connect together


Questions

Exercise 1

IPv6 Sub-netting

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Exercise 1.1: IPv6 subnetting

1. Identify the first four /36 address blocks out of 2406:6400::/32
    1. _____
    2. _____
    3. _____
    4. _____

Exercise 1.2: IPv6 subnetting

1. Identify the first four /35 address blocks out of 2406:6400::/32
    1. _____
    2. _____
    3. _____
    4. _____


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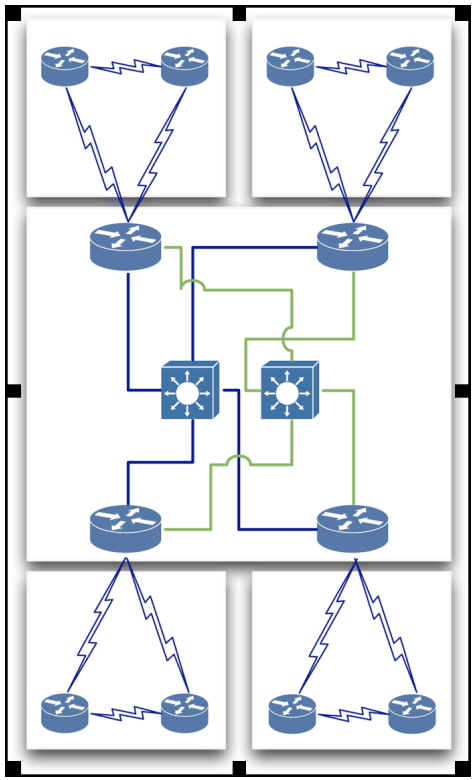
Training ISP Network Topology

Scenario:

- Training ISP has 4 main operating area or region
- Each region has 2 small POP
- Each region will have one datacenter to host content
- Regional network are inter-connected with multiple link

Training ISP Network Topology



Training ISP Topology Diagram

Training ISP Network Topology

Regional Network:

- Each regional network will have 3 routers
- 1 Core & 2 Edge Routers
- 2 Point of Presence (POP) for every region
- POP will use a router to terminate customer network i.e Edge Router
- Each POP is an aggregation point of ISP customer

Training ISP Network Topology

Access Network:

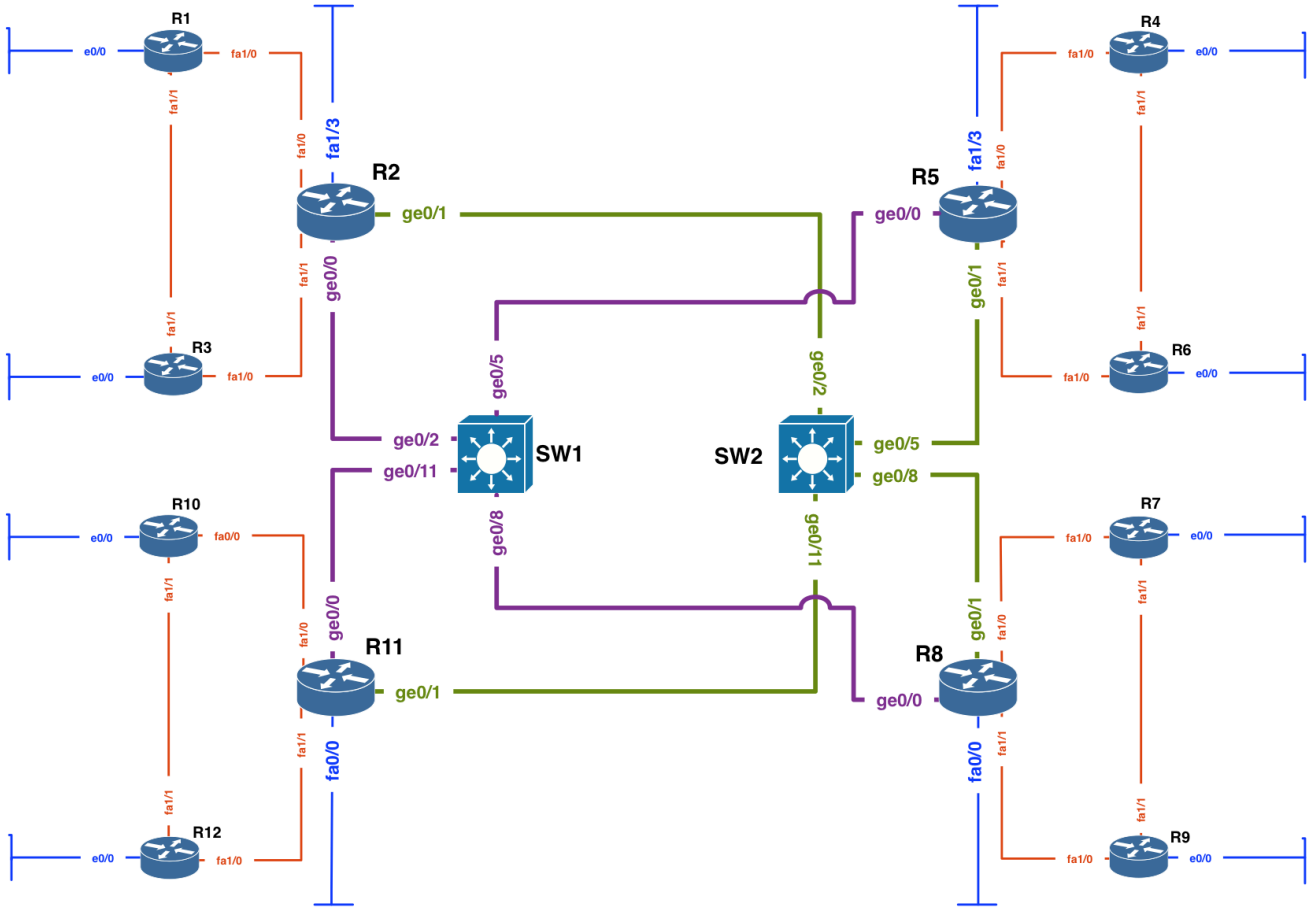
- Connection between customer network & Edge router
- Usually 10 to 100 MBPS link
- Separate routing policy from most of ISP
- Training ISP will connect them on edge router with separate customer IP prefix

Training ISP Network Topology

Transport Link:

- Inter-connection between regional core router
- Higher data transmission capacity then access link
- Training ISP has 2 transport link for link redundancy
- 2 Transport link i.e Purple link & Green link are connected to two career grade switch

Training ISP Network Topology



Training ISP Core IP Backbone

Training ISP Network Topology

Design Consideration:

- Each regional network should have address summarization capability for customer block and CS link WAN.
- Prefix planning should have scalability option for next couple of years for both customer block and infrastructure
- No Summarization require for infrastructure WAN and loopback address

Training ISP Network Topology

Design Consideration:

- All WAN link should be ICMP reachable for link monitoring purpose (At least from designated host)
- Conservation will get high preference for IPv4 address planning and aggregation will get high preference for IPv6 address planning.

Training ISP Network Topology

Design Consideration:

- OSPF is running in ISP network to carry infrastructure IP prefix
- Each region is a separate OSPF area
- Transport core is in OSPF area 0
- Customer will connect on either static or eBGP (Not OSPF)
- iBGP will carry external prefix within ISP core IP network

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

IPv6 address plan consideration:

- Big IPv6 address space can cause very very large routing table size
- Most transit service provider apply IPv6 aggregation prefix filter (i.e. anything other then /48 & <=/32 prefix size
- Prefix announcement need to send to Internet should be either /32 or /48 bit boundary

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

IPv6 address plan consideration (RFC3177):

- WAN link can be used on /64 bit boundary
- End site/Customer sub allocation can be made between /48~/64 bit boundary
- APNIC Utilization/HD ratio will be calculated based on /56 end site assignment/sub-allocation

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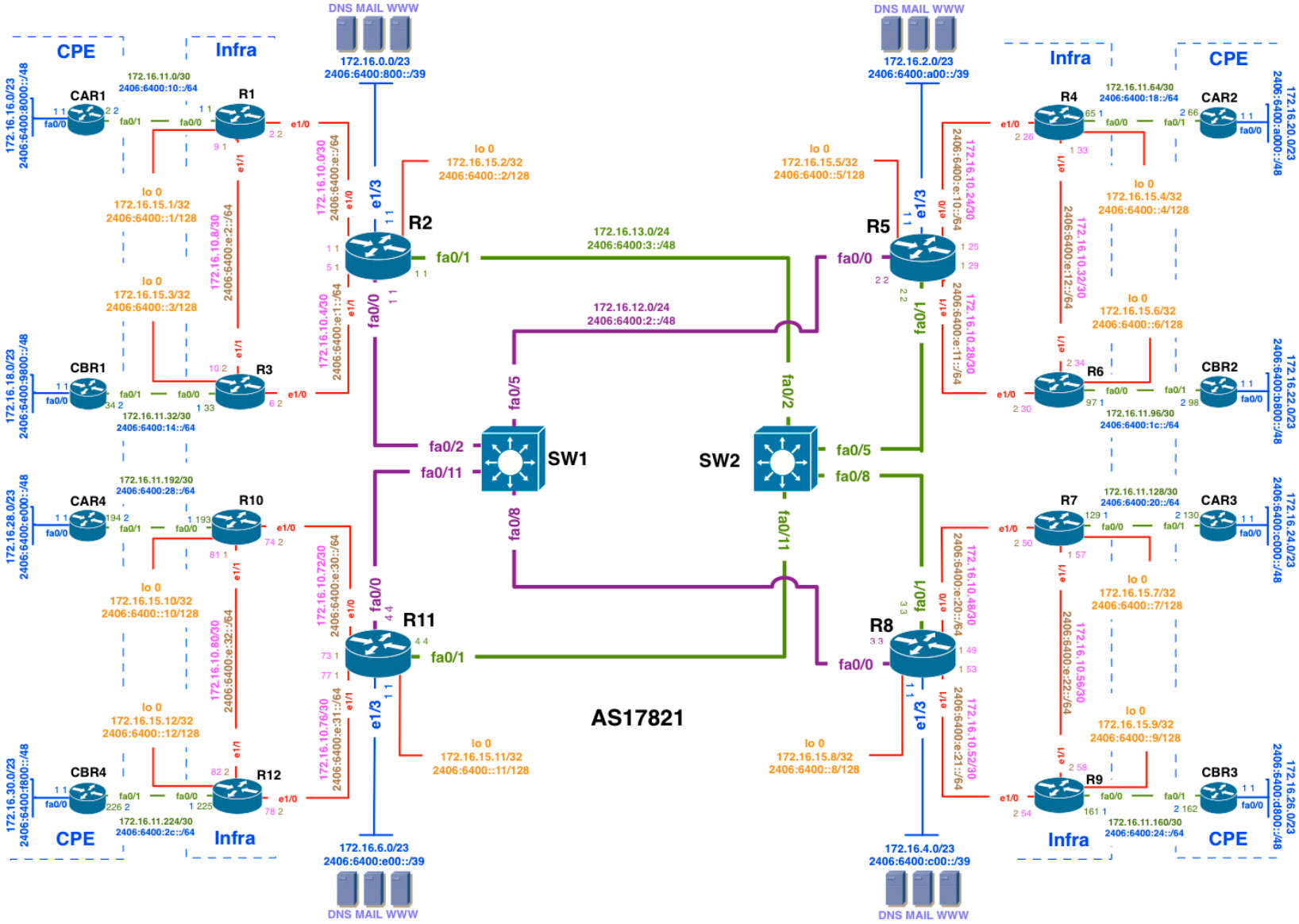


Addressing Plans – ISP Infrastructure

- What about LANs?
  - /64 per LAN
- What about Point-to-Point links?
  - Protocol design expectation is that /64 is used
  - /127 now recommended/standardised
    - http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc6164.txt
    - (reserve /64 for the link, but address it as a /127)
  - Other options:
    - /126s are being used (mirrors IPv4 /30)
    - /112s are being used
      - Leaves final 16 bits free for node IDs
    - Some discussion about /80s, /96s and /120s too

Addressing Plans – ISP Infrastructure

- ISPs should receive /32 from their RIR
- Address block for router loop-back interfaces
  - Generally number all loopbacks out of **one** /48
  - /128 per loopback
- Address block for infrastructure
  - /48 allows 65k subnets
  - /48 per region (for the largest international networks)
  - /48 for whole backbone (for the majority of networks)
  - Summarise between sites if it makes sense

Addressing Plans – Customer

- Customers get one /48
  - Unless they have more than 65k subnets in which case they get a second /48 (and so on)
- In typical deployments today:
  - Several ISPs give small customers a /56 or single LAN end-sites a /64, e.g.:
  - /64 if end-site will only ever be a LAN
  - /56 for medium end-sites (e.g. small business)
  - /48 for large end-sites
  - (This is another very active discussion area)

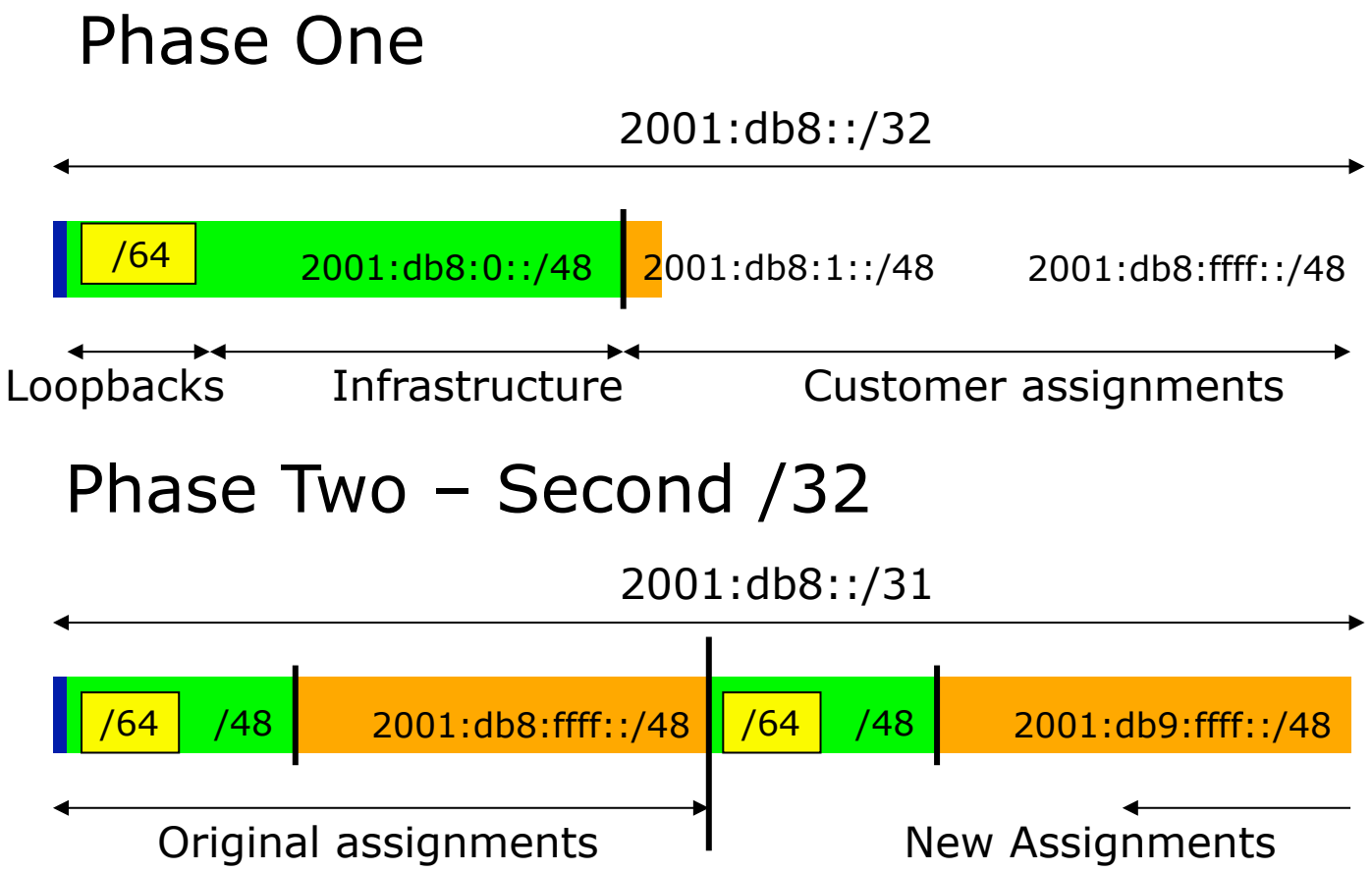
Addressing Plans – Advice

- Customer address assignments should not be reserved or assigned on a per PoP basis
  - Same principle as for IPv4
  - ISP iBGP carries customer nets
  - Aggregation within the iBGP not required and usually not desirable
  - Aggregation in eBGP is very necessary
- Backbone infrastructure assignments:
  - Number out of a single /48
    - Operational simplicity and security
  - Aggregate to minimise size of the IGP

Addressing Plans- Planning

- Registries will usually allocate the next block to be contiguous with the first allocation
  - Minimum allocation is /32
  - Very likely that subsequent allocation will make this up to a /31
  - So plan accordingly

Addressing Plans – ISP Infrastructure



Example Address Plan

- IPv6 Allocation Form Registry is
  - 2406:6400::/32
- IPv4 Allocation From Registry is
  - 172.16.0.0/19

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 1: Top level distribution infrastructure & customer					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse Domain**	**SOR**	**Registration**
1	**2406:6400::/32**	***Parent Block***	0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	N/A	APNIC
2	2406:6400:0000:0000::/36	Infrastructure	0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	No	Optional
	2406:6400:1000:0000::/36				
	2406:6400:2000:0000::/36				
	2406:6400:3000:0000::/36				
	2406:6400:4000:0000::/36				
	2406:6400:5000:0000::/36				
	2406:6400:6000:0000::/36				
	2406:6400:7000:0000::/36				
3	2406:6400:8000:0000::/36	Customer network Region 1	8.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	Not yet	Optional
	2406:6400:9000:0000::/36				
4	2406:6400:a000:0000::/36	Customer network Region 2	a.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	Not yet	Optional
	2406:6400:b000:0000::/36				
5	2406:6400:c000:0000::/36	Customer network Region 3	c.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	Not yet	Optional
	2406:6400:d000:0000::/36				
6	2406:6400:e000:0000::/36	Customer network Region 4	e.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	Not yet	Optional
	2406:6400:f000:0000::/36				

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 2: Top level summarization option infrastructure & customer

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse Domain
7	2406:6400:8000:0000::/35	CS net summary region1 [R2]	2x/36 arpa domain
8	2406:6400:a000:0000::/35	CS net summary region2 [R5]	2x/36 arpa domain
9	2406:6400:c000:0000::/35	CS net summary region3 [R8]	2x/36 arpa domain
10	2406:6400:e000:0000::/35	CS net summary region4 [R11]	2x/36 arpa domain

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

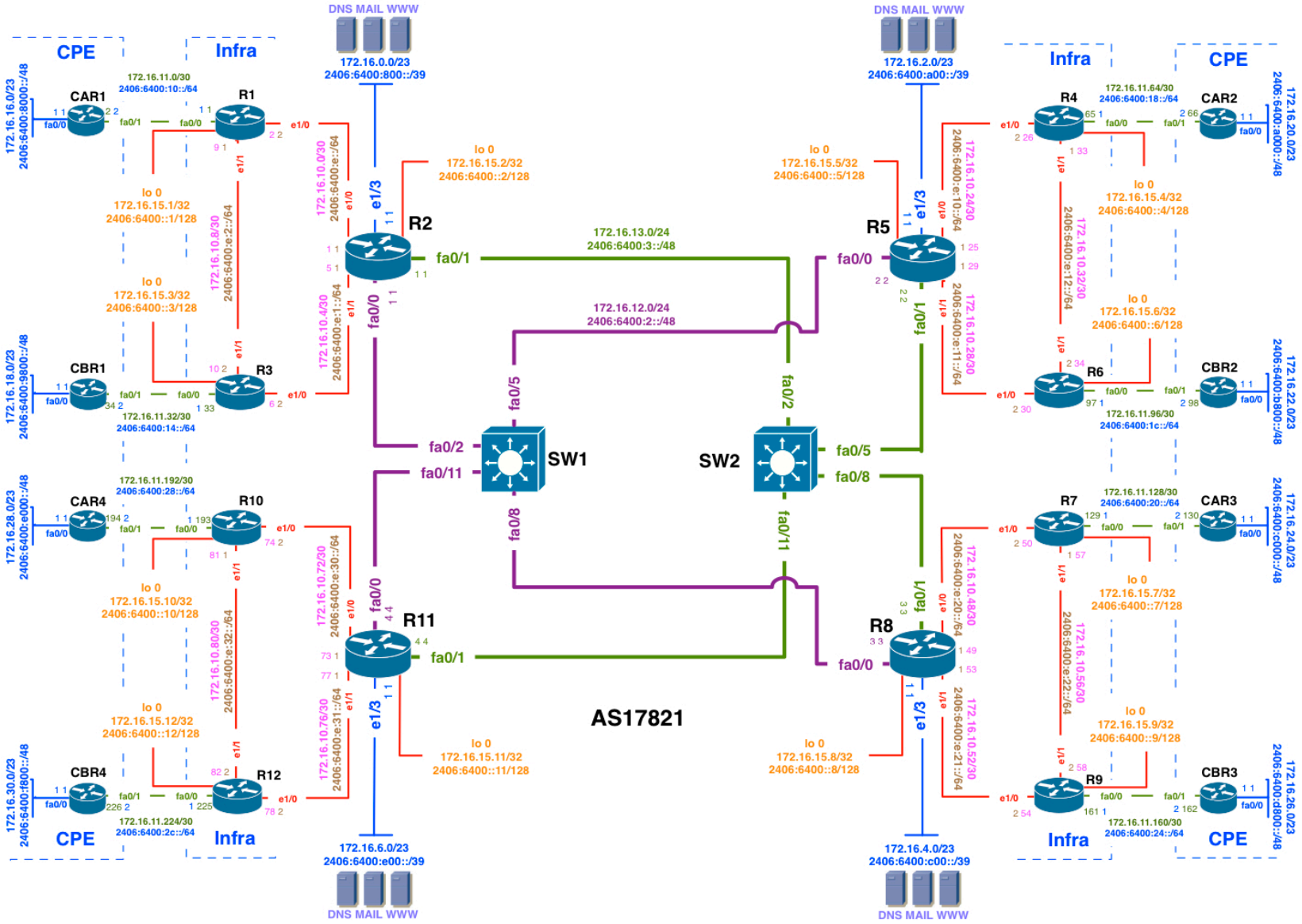


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Table 3: Detail distribution infrastructure

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse Domain	SOR	Registration
2	***2406:6400:0000:0000::/36***	***Infrastructure***	0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	No	Optional
11	2406:6400:0000:0000::/40	Loopback, Transport & WAN [Infra+CS]	0.0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	No	Optional
	2406:6400:0100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:0200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:0300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:0400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:0500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:0600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:0700:0000::/40				
16	2406:6400:0800:0000::/40	R2 DC	8.0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0900:0000::/40				
17	2406:6400:0a00:0000::/40	R5 DC	a.0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0b00:0000::/40				
18	2406:6400:0c00:0000::/40	R8 DC	c.0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0d00:0000::/40				
19	2406:6400:0e00:0000::/40	R11 DC	e.0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.	No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0f00:0000::/40				

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Table 4: Datacenter prefix summarization options

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse Domain
12	2406:6400:0800:0000::/39	Region 1 DC Summary [R2]	
13	2406:6400:0a00:0000::/39	Region 2 DC Summary [R5]	
14	2406:6400:0c00:0000::/39	Region 3 DC Summary [R8]	
15	2406:6400:0e00:0000::/39	Region 4 DC Summary [R11]	

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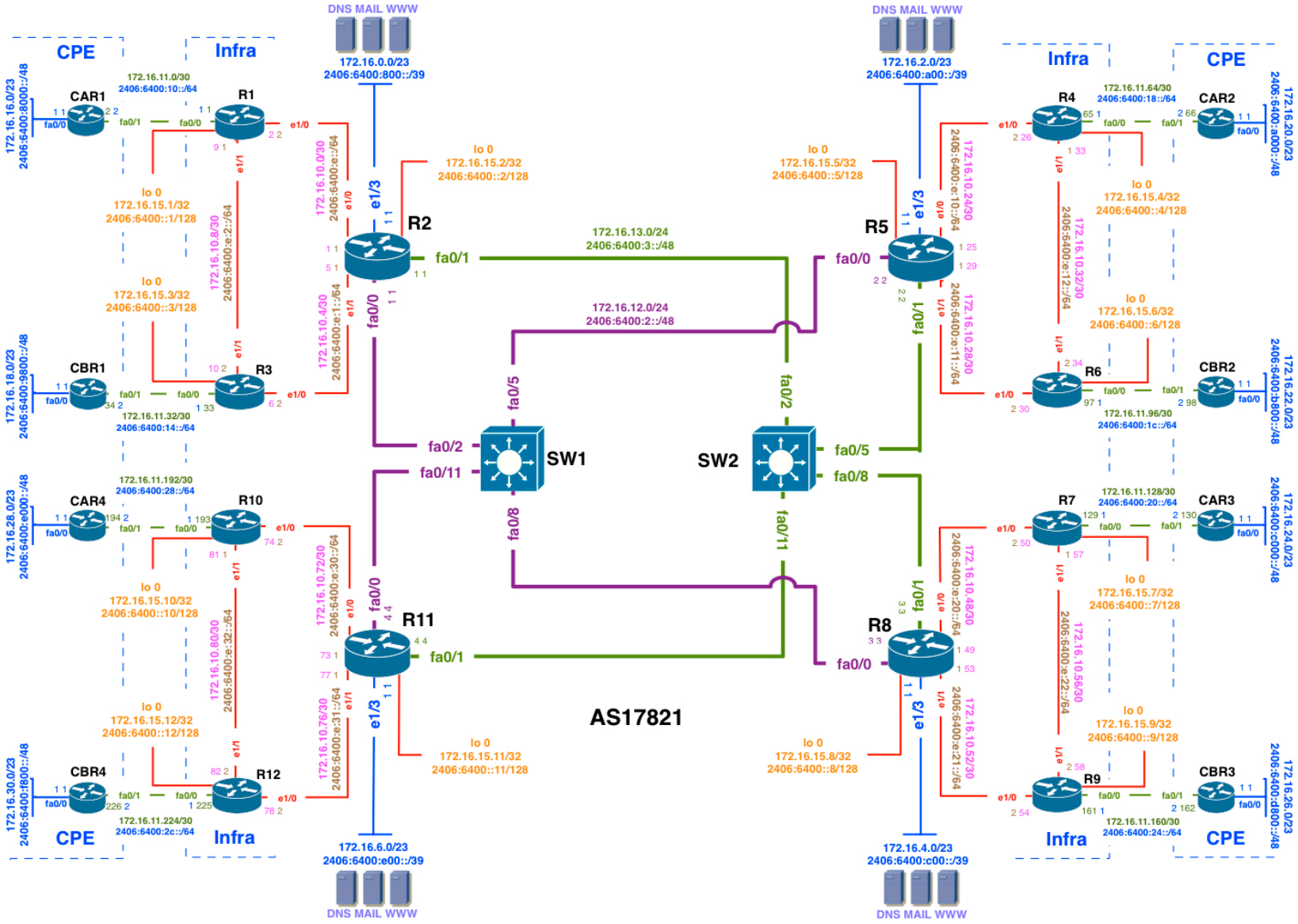

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Table 5: Further detail loopback, transport & infrastructure WAN					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse Domain**	**SOR**	**Registration**
11	***2406:6400:0000:0000::/40***	***Loopback, Transport & Infra WAN***	*0.0.0.0.4.6.6.0.4.2.ip6.arpa.*		
20	2406:6400:0000:0000::/48	Loopback		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0001:0000::/48				
21	2406:6400:0002:0000::/48	Purple Transport		No	Recommeded
22	2406:6400:0003:0000::/48	Green Transport		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0004:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0005:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0006:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0007:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0008:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0009:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:000A:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:000B:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:000C:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:000D:0000::/48				
23	2406:6400:000E:0000::/48	WAN Prefix Infra Link		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:000F:0000::/48				

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Table 6: Further detail CS link WAN					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse Domain**	**SOR**	**Registration**
27	2406:6400:0010:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R1 Region1		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0011:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0012:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0013:0000::/48				
28	2406:6400:0014:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R3 Region1		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0015:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0016:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0017:0000::/48				
32	2406:6400:0018:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R4 Region2		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0019:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:001A:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:001B:0000::/48				
33	2406:6400:001C:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R6 Region2		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:001D:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:001E:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:001F:0000::/48				
37	2406:6400:0020:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R7 Region3		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0021:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0022:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0023:0000::/48				
38	2406:6400:0024:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R9 Region3		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0025:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0026:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:0027:0000::/48				
42	2406:6400:0028:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R10 Region4		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0029:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:002A:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:002B:0000::/48				
43	2406:6400:002C:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R12 Region4		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:002D:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:002E:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:002F:0000::/48				

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Table 7: CS link WAN summarization options

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse Domain
24	2406:6400:0010:0000::/45	WAN CS Link Region1 Summary [R2]	
25	2406:6400:0010:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region1 POP1 Summary [R1]	
26	2406:6400:0014:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region1 POP2 Summary [R3]	

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse Domain
29	2406:6400:0018:0000::/45	WAN Prefix CS Link Region2 Summary [R5]	
30	2406:6400:0018:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region2 POP1 Summary [R4]	
31	2406:6400:001C:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region2 POP2 Summary [R6]	

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse Domain
34	2406:6400:0020:0000::/45	WAN Prefix CS Link Region3 Summary [R8]	
35	2406:6400:0020:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region3 POP1 Summary [R7]	
36	2406:6400:0024:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region3 POP2 Summary [R9]	

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse Domain
39	2406:6400:0028:0000::/45	WAN Prefix CS Link Region4 Summary [R11]	
40	2406:6400:0028:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region4 POP1 Summary [R10]	
41	2406:6400:002C:0000::/46	WAN CS Link Region4 POP2 Summary [R12]	

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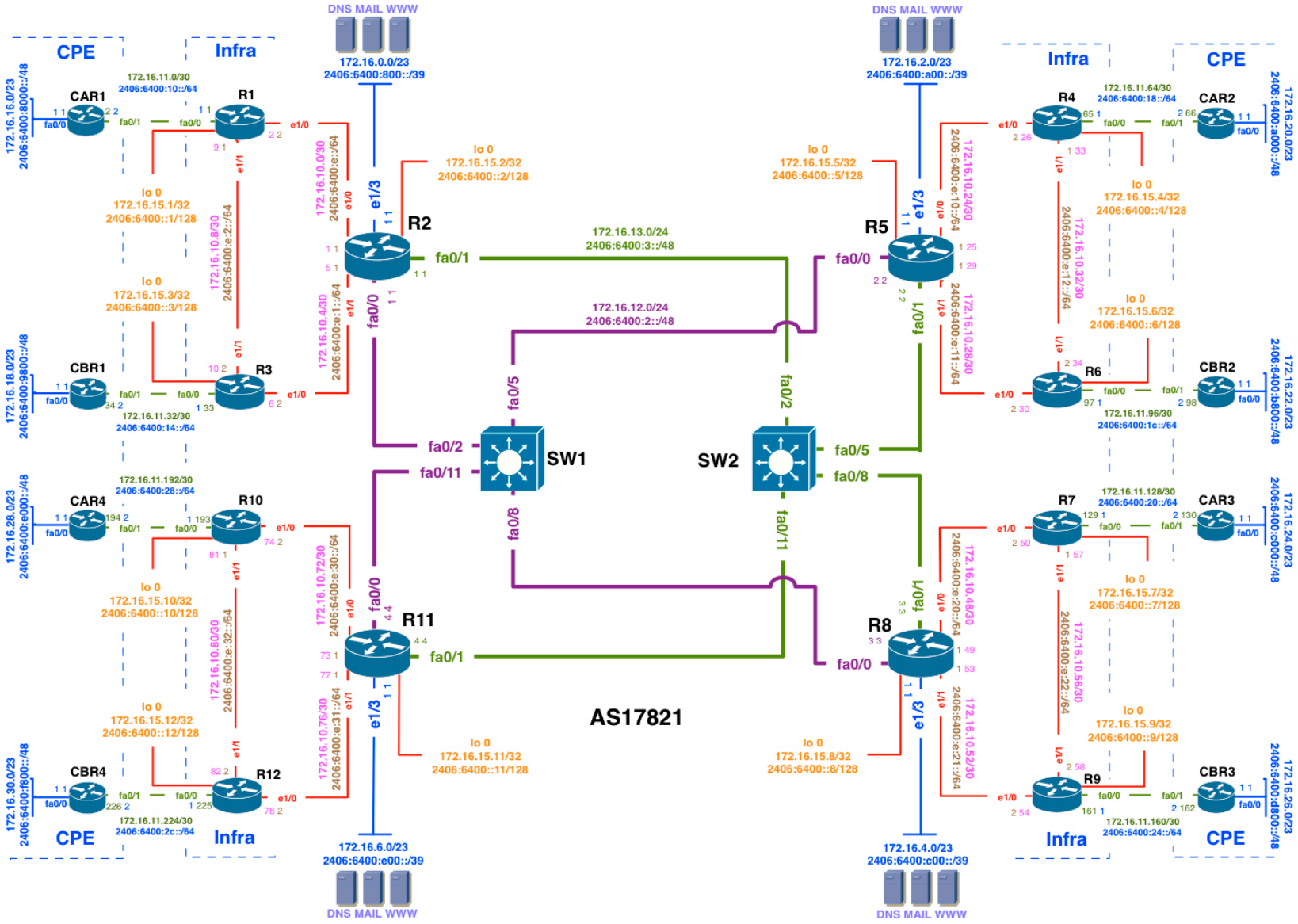

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Table 8: Further detail loopback					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**PTR Record**	**SOR**	**Registration**
20	2406:6400:0000:0000::/48	Loopback		No	Recommeded
			YES		
43	2406:6400:0000:0000::1/128	Router1 loopback 0	YES	No	No
44	2406:6400:0000:0000::2/128	Router2 loopback 0	YES	No	No
45	2406:6400:0000:0000::3/128	Router3 loopback 0	YES	No	No
46	2406:6400:0000:0000::4/128	Router4 loopback 0	YES	No	No
47	2406:6400:0000:0000::5/128	Router5 loopback 0	YES	No	No
48	2406:6400:0000:0000::6/128	Router6 loopback 0	YES	No	No
49	2406:6400:0000:0000::7/128	Router7 loopback 0	YES	No	No
50	2406:6400:0000:0000::8/128	Router8 loopback 0	YES	No	No
51	2406:6400:0000:0000::9/128	Router9 loopback 0	YES	No	No
52	2406:6400:0000:0000::10/128	Router10 loopback 0	YES	No	No
53	2406:6400:0000:0000::11/128	Router11 loopback 0	YES	No	No
54	2406:6400:0000:0000::12/128	Router12 loopback 0	YES	No	No

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Table 9: Further detail transport					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**PTR Record**	**SOR**	**Registration**
21	2406:6400:0002:0000::/48	Purple Transport		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0002:0000::1/48	Router2 fa0/0	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:0002:0000::2/48	Router5 fa0/0	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:0002:0000::3/48	Router8 fa0/0	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:0002:0000::4/48	Router11 fa0/0	YES	No	No
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**PTR Record**	**SOR**	**Registration**
22	2406:6400:0003:0000::/48	Green Transport		No	Recommended
	2406:6400:0003:0000::1/48	Router2 fa0/1	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:0003:0000::2/48	Router5 fa0/1	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:0003:0000::3/48	Router8 fa0/1	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:0003:0000::4/48	Router11 fa0/1	YES	No	No

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 10: Further detail Infra WAN

Block#	Prefix	Description	PTR Record	SOR	Registration
23	2406:6400:000E:0000::/48	WAN Prefix Infra Link		No	Recommeded
55	2406:6400:000E:0000::/64	R2[::1]-R1[::2]	YES	No	No
56	2406:6400:000E:0001::/64	R2[::1]-R3[::2]	YES	No	No
57	2406:6400:000E:0002::/64	R1[::1]-R3[::2]	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:000E:0003::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0004::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0005::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0006::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0007::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0008::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0009::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:000A::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:000B::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:000C::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:000D::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:000E::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:000F::/64				
58	2406:6400:000E:0010::/64	R5[::1]-R4[::2]	YES	No	No
59	2406:6400:000E:0011::/64	R5[::1]-R6[::2]	YES	No	No
60	2406:6400:000E:0012::/64	R4[::1]-R6[::2]	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:000E:0013::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0014::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0015::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0016::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0017::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0018::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0019::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:001A::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:001B::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:001C::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:001D::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:001E::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:001F::/64				
61	2406:6400:000E:0020::/64	R8[::1]-R7[::2]	YES	No	No
62	2406:6400:000E:0021::/64	R8[::1]-R9[::2]	YES	No	No
63	2406:6400:000E:0022::/64	R7[::1]-R9[::2]	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:000E:0023::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0024::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0025::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0026::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0027::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0028::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0029::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:002A::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:002B::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:002C::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:002D::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:002E::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:002F::/64				
64	2406:6400:000E:0030::/64	R11[::1]-R10[::2]	YES	No	No
65	2406:6400:000E:0031::/64	R11[::1]-R12[::2]	YES	No	No
66	2406:6400:000E:0032::/64	R10[::1]-R12[::2]	YES	No	No
	2406:6400:000E:0033::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0034::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0035::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0036::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0037::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0038::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:0039::/64				
	2406:6400:000E:003A::/64				

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Table 11: Detail CS link WAN Region 1

Block#	Prefix	Description	PTR Record	SOR	Registration
27	2406:6400:0010:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R1 Region1		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0010:0000::/64	R1[::1]-CAR1[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0010:000F::/64		Yes	No	No
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**PTR Record**	**SOR**	**Registration**
28	2406:6400:0014:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R3 Region1		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0014:0000::/64	R3[::1]-CBR1[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0014:000F::/64		Yes	No	No

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Table 12: Detail CS link WAN Region 2

Block#	Prefix	Description	PTR Record	SOR	Registration
32	2406:6400:0018:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R4 Region2		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0018:0000::/64	R4[::1]-CAR2[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0018:000F::/64		Yes	No	No
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**PTR Record**	**SOR**	**Registration**
33	2406:6400:001C:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R6 Region2		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:001C:0000::/64	R6[::1]-CBR2[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:001C:000F::/64		Yes	No	No

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Table 13: Detail CS link WAN Region3

Block#	Prefix	Description	PTR Record	SOR	Registration
37	2406:6400:0020:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R7 Region3		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0020:0000::/64	R7[::1]-CAR3[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0020:000F::/64		Yes	No	No
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**PTR Record**	**SOR**	**Registration**
38	2406:6400:0024:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R9 Region3		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0024:0000::/64	R9[::1]-CBR3[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0024:000F::/64		Yes	No	No

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Table 14: Detail CS link WAN Region 4

Block#	Prefix	Description	PTR Record	SOR	Registration
42	2406:6400:0028:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R10 Region4		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:0028:0000::/64	R10[::1]-CAR4[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:0028:000F::/64		Yes	No	No
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**PTR Record**	**SOR**	**Registration**
43	2406:6400:002C:0000::/48	WAN Prefix CS Link R12 Region4		No	Recommeded
	2406:6400:002C:0000::/64	R12[::1]-CBR4[::2]	Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0001::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0002::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0003::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0004::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0005::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0006::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0007::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0008::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:0009::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:000A::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:000B::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:000C::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:000D::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:000E::/64		Yes	No	No
	2406:6400:002C:000F::/64		Yes	No	No

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 15: Customer block Region 1

Block#	Prefix	Description	Reverse DNS	SOR	Registration
7	2406:6400:8000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 1			
	2406:6400:8000:0000::/40	Customer block POP1 [R1]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:8100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8800:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:8900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8A00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8B00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8C00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8D00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8E00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:8F00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9000:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:9100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9800:0000::/40	Customer block POP2 [R3]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:9900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9A00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9B00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9C00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9D00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9E00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:9F00:0000::/40				

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Table 16: Summarization oprions customer block Region 1			
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse Domain**
	2406:6400:8000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 1 [R2]	
	2406:6400:8000:0000::/37	Customer block POP1 [R1]	
	2406:6400:8800:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:9000:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:9800:0000::/37	Customer block POP2 [R3]	

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 17: Detail customer block Region 1					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse DNS**	**SOR**	**Registration**
	2406:6400:8000:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP1 [R1]			
	2406:6400:8000:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP1 [R1]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:8001:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:8002:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:8003:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:8004:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:8005:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:8006:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:8007:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:9800:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP2 [R3]			
	2406:6400:9800:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP2 [R3]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:9801:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:9802:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:9803:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:9804:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:9805:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:9806:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:9807:0000::/48				

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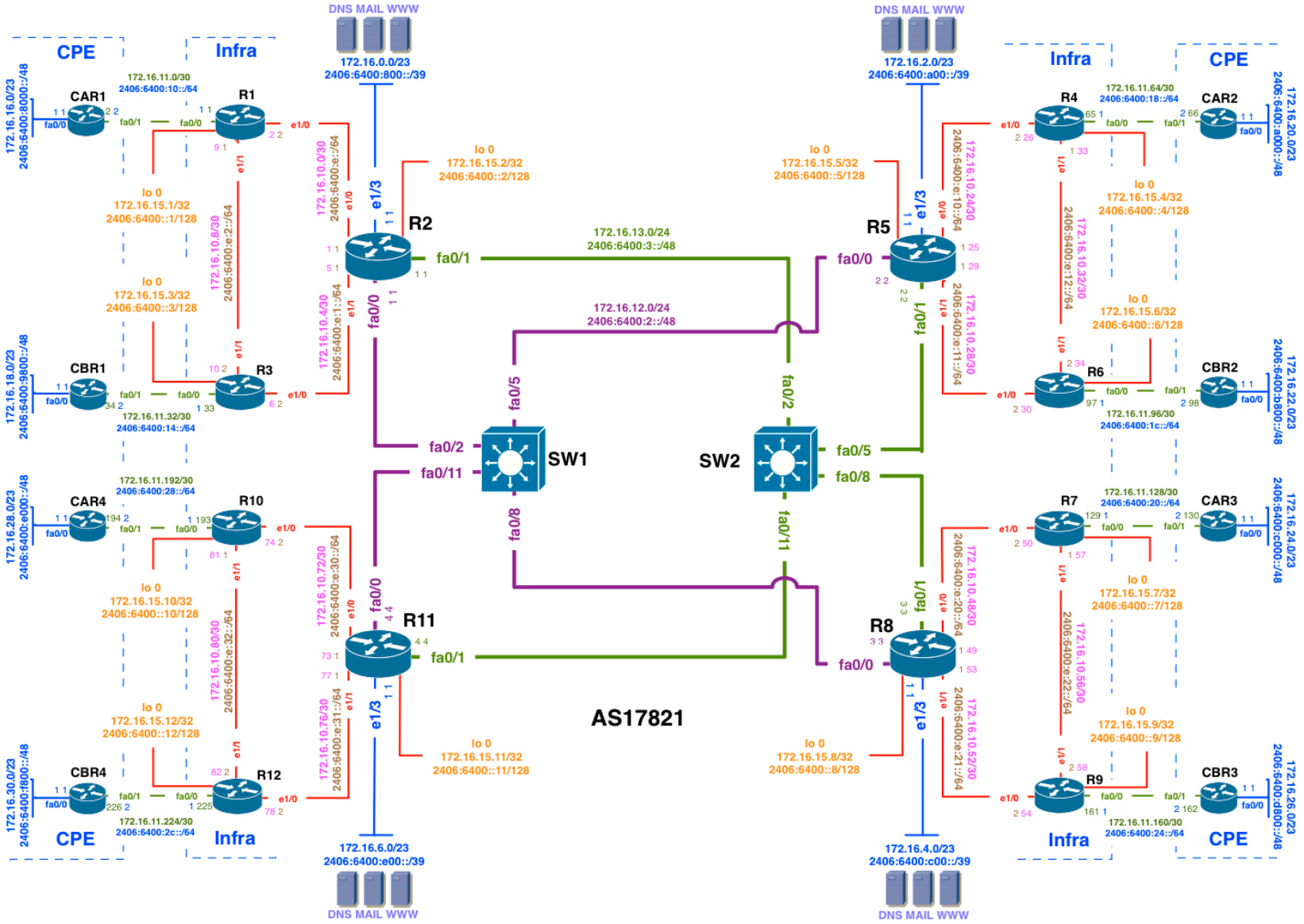

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Table 18: Customer block Region 2					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse DNS**	**SOR**	**Registration**
8	2406:6400:a000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 2			
	2406:6400:A000:0000::/40	Customer block POP1 [R4]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:A100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:A200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:A300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:A400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:A500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:A600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:A700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:A800:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:A900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:AA00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:AB00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:AC00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:AD00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:AE00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:AF00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B000:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:B100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:B800:0000::/40	Customer block POP2 [R6]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:B900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:BA00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:BB00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:BC00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:BD00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:BE00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:BF00:0000::/40				

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 19: Summarization oprions customer block Region 2			
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse Domain**
	2406:6400:A000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 2 [R5]	
	2406:6400:A000:0000::/37	Customer block POP1 [R4]	
	2406:6400:A800:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:B000:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:B800:0000::/37	Customer block POP2 [R6]	

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Table 20: Detail customer block Region 2					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse DNS**	**SOR**	**Registration**
	2406:6400:A000:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP1 [R4]			
	2406:6400:A000:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP1 [R4]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:A001:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:A002:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:A003:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:A004:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:A005:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:A006:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:A007:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:B800:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP2 [R6]			
	2406:6400:B800:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP2 [R6]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:B801:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:B802:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:B803:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:B804:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:B805:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:B806:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:B807:0000::/48				

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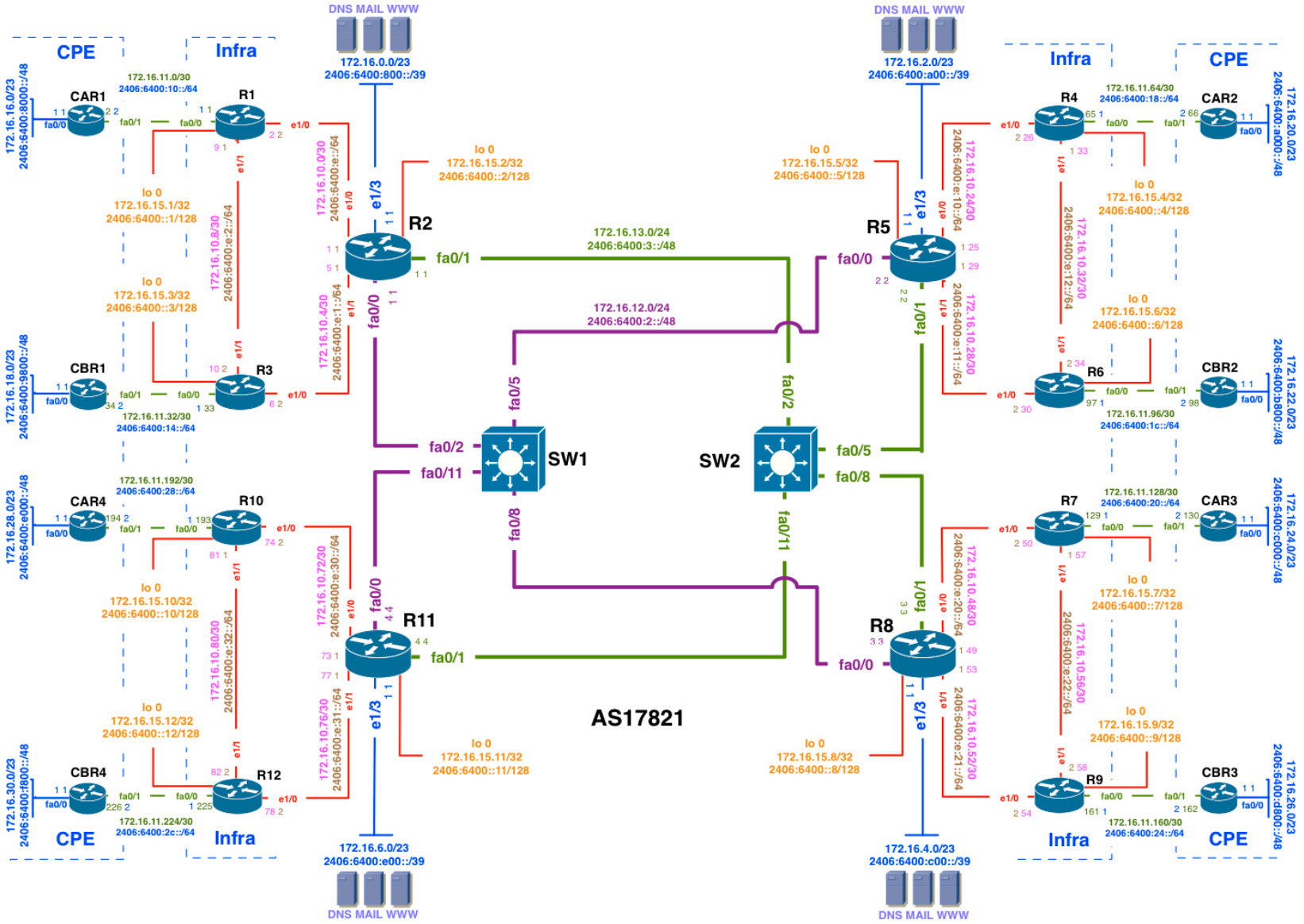

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Table 21: Customer block Region 3					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse DNS**	**SOR**	**Registration**
9	2406:6400:c000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 3			
	2406:6400:C000:0000::/40	Customer block POP1 [R7]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:C100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:C200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:C300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:C400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:C500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:C600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:C700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:C800:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:C900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:CA00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:CB00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:CC00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:CD00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:CE00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:CF00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D000:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:D100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:D800:0000::/40	Customer block POP2 [R9]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:D900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:DA00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:DB00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:DC00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:DD00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:DE00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:DF00:0000::/40				

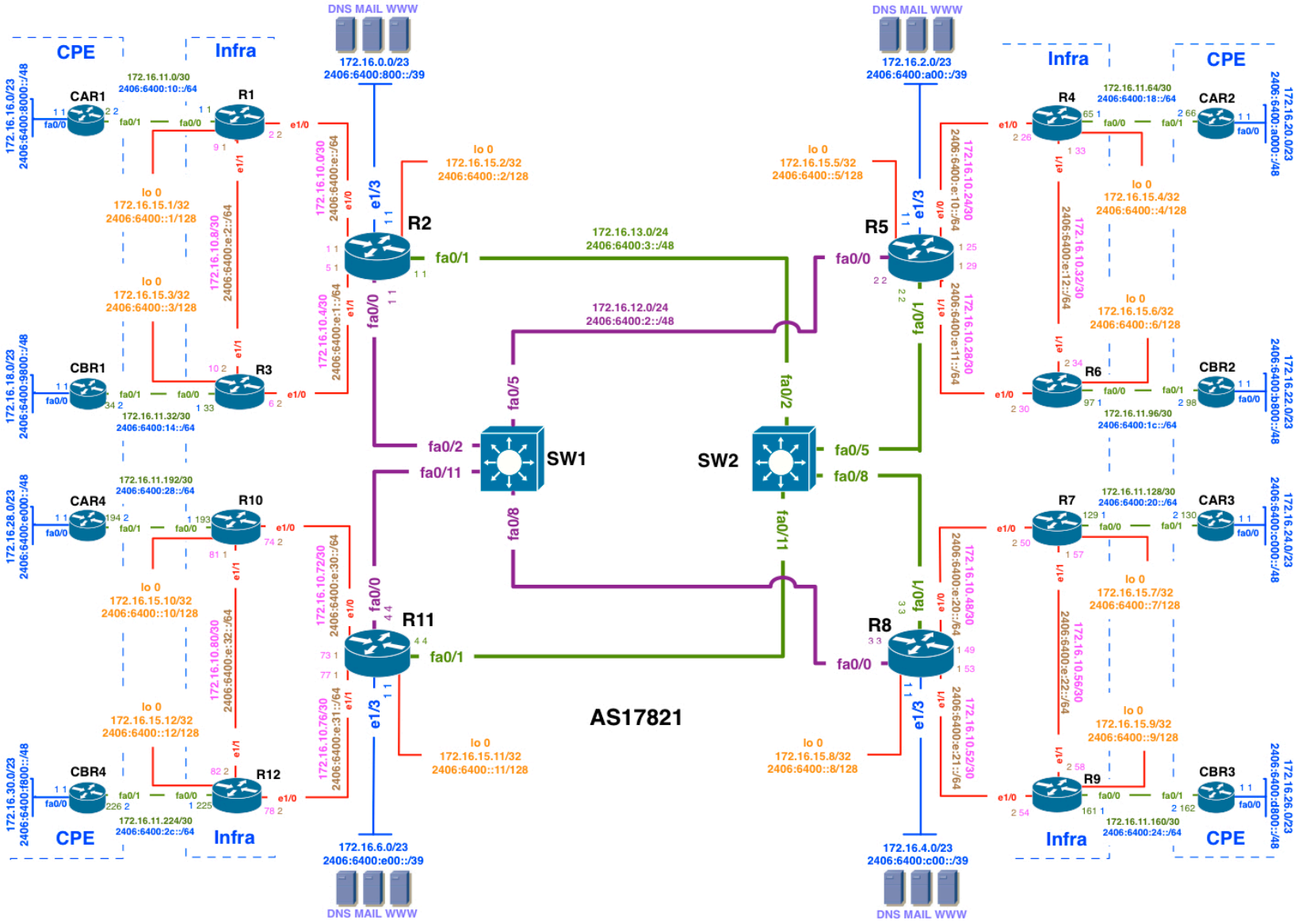
Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 22: Summarization oprions customer block Region 3			
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse Domain**
	2406:6400:c000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 3 [R8]	
	2406:6400:C000:0000::/37	Customer block POP1 [R7]	
	2406:6400:C800:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:D000:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:D800:0000::/37	Customer block POP2 [R9]	

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 23: Detail customer block Region 3					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse DNS**	**SOR**	**Registration**
	2406:6400:C000:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP1 [R7]			
	2406:6400:C000:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP1 [R7]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:C001:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:C002:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:C003:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:C004:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:C005:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:C006:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:C007:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:D800:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP2 [R9]			
	2406:6400:D800:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP2 [R9]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:D801:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:D802:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:D803:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:D804:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:D805:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:D806:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:D807:0000::/48				

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan



Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 24: Customer block Region 4					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse DNS**	**SOR**	**Registration**
10	2406:6400:e000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 4			
	2406:6400:E000:0000::/40	Customer block POP1 [R10]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:E100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:E200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:E300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:E400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:E500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:E600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:E700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:E800:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:E900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:EA00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:EB00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:EC00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:ED00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:EE00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:EF00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F000:0000::/40	Customer block future use/POP		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:F100:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F200:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F300:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F400:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F500:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F600:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F700:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:F800:0000::/40	Customer block POP2 [R12]		>= /48 Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:F900:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:FA00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:FB00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:FC00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:FD00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:FE00:0000::/40				
	2406:6400:FF00:0000::/40				

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 25: Summarization oprions customer block Region 4			
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse Domain**
	2406:6400:e000:0000::/35	Customer block Region 4 [R11]	
	2406:6400:E000:0000::/37	Customer block POP1 [R10]	
	2406:6400:E800:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:F000:0000::/37	Customer block future use/POP	
	2406:6400:F800:0000::/37	Customer block POP2 [R12]	

Training ISP IPV6 Addressing Plan

Table 26: Detail customer block Region 4					
Block#	**Prefix**	**Description**	**Reverse DNS**	**SOR**	**Registration**
	2406:6400:E000:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP1 [R10]			
	2406:6400:E000:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP1 [R10]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:E001:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:E002:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:E003:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:E004:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:E005:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:E006:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:E007:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:F800:0000::/40	1st Customer block POP2 [R10]			
	2406:6400:F800:0000::/48	1st Customer prefix POP2 [R10]		Yes	Yes
	2406:6400:F801:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:F802:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:F803:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:F804:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:F805:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:F806:0000::/48				
	2406:6400:F807:0000::/48				

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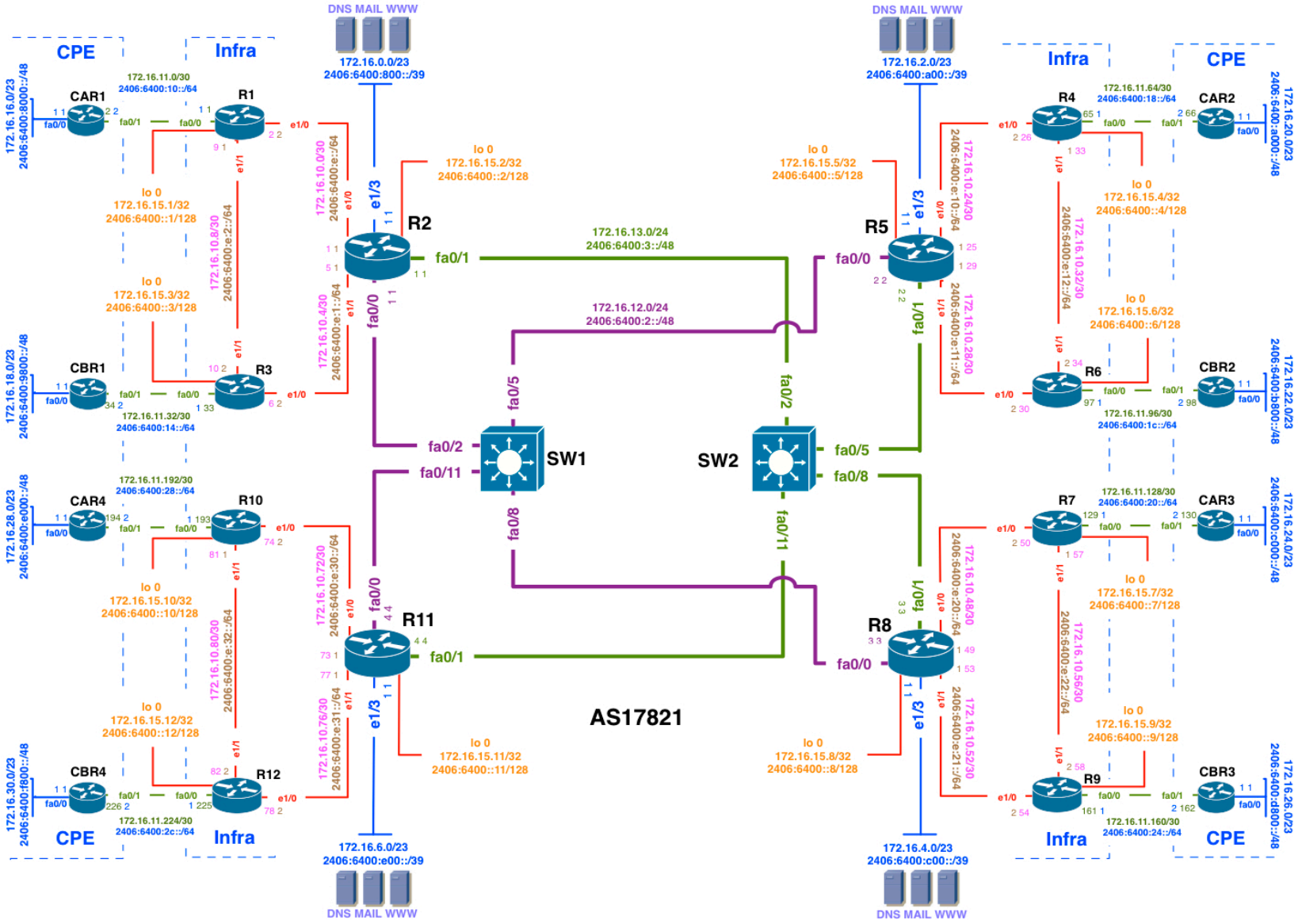


Training ISP IPV4 Addressing Plan

Summary parent block IPV4

Block#	Prefix	Size	Description
1	172.16.0.0	/19	Parent block
2	172.16.0.0	/20	Infrastructure
3	172.16.16.0	/20	Customer network

Training ISP IPV4 Addressing Plan

Detail DC infrastructure block IPV4

Block#	Prefix	Size	Description	SOR	Register
2	172.16.0.0	/20	Infrastructure		
4	172.16.0.0	/23	Router2 DC summary net		
5	172.16.0.0	/24	Router2 DC	No	Recommended
6	172.16.2.0	/23	Router5 DC summary net		
7	172.16.2.0	/24	Router5 DC	No	Recommended
8	172.16.4.0	/23	Router8 DC summary net		
9	172.16.4.0	/24	Router8 DC	No	Recommended
10	172.16.6.0	/23	Router11 DC summary net		
11	172.16.6.0	/24	Router11 DC	No	Recommended

Training ISP IPV4 Addressing Plan

Detail infrastructure WAN block IPV4

12	172.16.10.0	/24	WAN prefix		Optional
13	172.16.10.0	/30	Router2-1 WAN	No	
14	172.16.10.4	/30	Router2-3 WAN	No	
15	172.16.10.8	/30	Router1-3 WAN	No	
16	172.16.10.24	/30	Router5-4 WAN	No	
17	172.16.10.28	/30	Router5-6 WAN	No	
18	172.16.10.32	/30	Router4-6 WAN	No	
19	172.16.10.48	/30	Router8-7 WAN	No	
20	172.16.10.52	/30	Router8-9 WAN	No	
21	172.16.10.56	/30	Router7-9 WAN	No	
22	172.16.10.72	/30	Router11-10 WAN	No	
23	172.16.10.76	/30	Router11-12 WAN	No	
24	172.16.10.80	/30	Router10-12 WAN	No	

Training ISP IPV4 Addressing Plan

Detail customer link WAN block

Block#	Prefix	Size	Description	SOR	Register
	172.16.11.0	/26	WAN CS Link Region1		
	172.16.11.0	/27	WAN CS Link POP1 [R1]		
	172.16.11.0	/30	R1[::1]-CAR1[::2]	No	No
	172.16.11.4	/30			
	172.16.11.32	/27	WAN CS Link POP2 [R3]		
	172.16.11.32	/30	R3[::33]-CBR1[::34]	No	No
	172.16.11.36	/30			
	172.16.11.64	/26	WAN CS Link Region2		
	172.16.11.64	/27	WAN CS Link POP1 [R4]		
	172.16.11.64	/30	R4[::65]-CAR2[::66]	No	No
	172.16.11.68	/30			
	172.16.11.96	/27	WAN CS Link POP2 [R6]		
	172.16.11.96	/30	R6[::97]-CBR2[::98]	No	No
	172.16.11.100	/30			
	172.16.11.128	/26	WAN CS Link Region3		
	172.16.11.128	/27	WAN CS Link POP1 [R7]		
	172.16.11.128	/30	R7[::129]-CAR3[::130]	No	No
	172.16.11.132	/30			
	172.16.11.160	/27	WAN CS Link POP2 [R9]		
	172.16.11.160	/30	R9[::161]-CBR3[::162]	No	No
	172.16.11.164	/30			
	172.16.11.192	/26	WAN CS Link Region4		
	172.16.11.192	/27	WAN CS Link POP1 [R10]		
	172.16.11.192	/30	R10[::193]-CAR4[::194]	No	No
	172.16.11.196	/30			
	172.16.11.224	/27	WAN CS Link POP2 [R12]		
	172.16.11.224	/30	R12[::225]-CBR4[::226]	No	No
	172.16.11.228	/30			

Training ISP IPV4 Addressing Plan

Detail infrastructure block Transport & Loopback IPV4

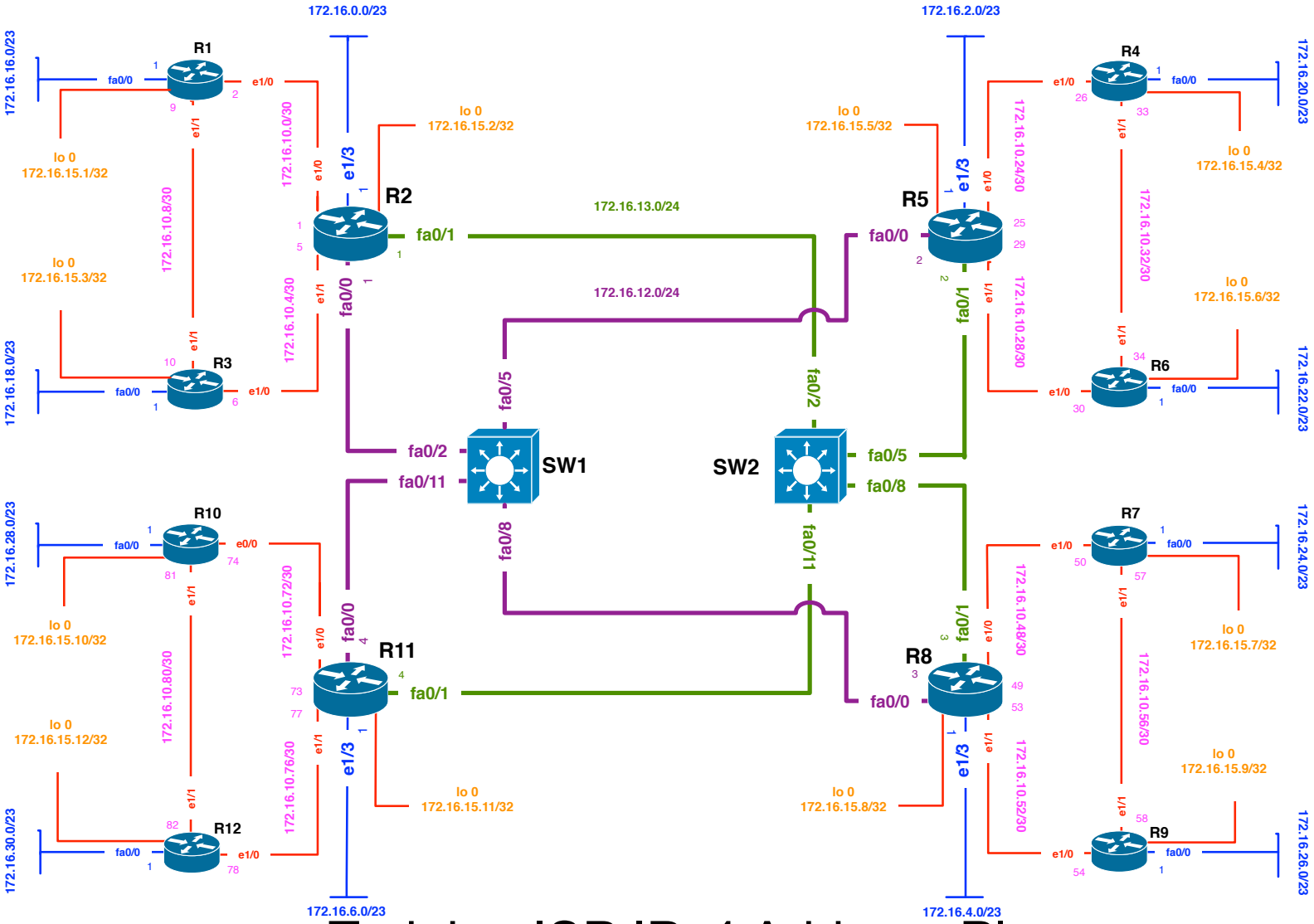
25	172.16.12.0	/24	Transport link PURPLE	No	
26	172.16.13.0	/24	Transport link GREEN	No	
27	172.16.15.0	/24	Loopback	No	

Training ISP IPV4 Addressing Plan

Detail customer block

Block#	Prefix	Size	Description	SOR	Register
28	172.16.6.0	/20	Customer network		
29	172.16.16.0	/22	Router2 summary net		
30	172.16.16.0	/23	Router1 CS network	Yes	Must
31	172.16.18.0	/23	Router3 CS network	Yes	Must
32	172.16.20.0	/22	Router5 summary net		
33	172.16.20.0	/23	Router4 CS network	Yes	Must
34	172.16.22.0	/23	Router6 CS network	Yes	Must
35	172.16.24.0	/22	Router8 summary net		
36	172.16.24.0	/23	Router7 CS network	Yes	Must
37	172.16.26.0	/23	Router9 CS network	Yes	Must
38	172.16.28.0	/22	Router11 summary net		
39	172.16.28.0	/23	Router10 CS network	Yes	Must
40	172.16.30.0	/23	Router12 CS network	Yes	Must

Training ISP IPV4 Addressing Plan



Training ISP IPv4 Address Plan


Questions

Overview

IPv6 Deployment Workshop

- Introduction to IPv6
- IPv6 Protocol Architecture
- IPv6 Addressing and Sub-netting
- IPv6 Deployment IP address Plan- Case Study
- **IPv6 Transition Strategy**
- IPv6 Deployment in Broadband Access Network

IPv6 Deployment Checklist

Three areas of a network to investigate:

- IP Core Network
- Customer/Access Network
- Content hosting/Datacenter Network

IP Core Network

- For an IPv4 only network:
  - Transport link maximum capacity
  - Total network traffic
    - IPv4 only
  - Router memory and average CPU load
    - Including IGP + EGP + Full IPV4 BGP feed
  - Traffic processing engine
    - Majority of the core routers process traffic by line card

IP Core Network

For a dual stack IP core network:

- Transport link maximum capacity
  - Any upgrade plan in near future?
- Total network traffic
  - Total IPv4 traffic + Future IPv6 Traffic
  - Amount of total traffic will not change
  - Usually 5%~40% increased in IPV6 traffic in one year + normal network growth
- Router memory and average CPU load
  - Including IGP + EGP Full IPV4 BGP feed + Full IPV6 BGP feed

IP Core Network

For a dual stack IP core network:

- Traffic processing engine
  - Majority of the core routers process traffic by line card
  - Increased traffic usually will not increase memory & CPU load. Good to investigate in detail
- Router with hardware acceleration
  - Need to replace or new product need both TCP/IPv4 and TCP/IPv6 hardware acceleration support
- Usually SOHO router are CPU base processing
- Large ISPs use line card base traffic processing routers

IP Core Network

Core router software compatibility:

- Basic IPv6 forwarding function
  - OS version, Advance IP image for Cisco etc
  - i.e. Cisco 12.2(2)T or later (For IPv6 support)
- IPv6 supported IGP routing protocol
  - I.e. OSPFv3, IS-IS etc
  - i.e. Cisco 12.2(15)T or later (For OSPFv3)
- BGP4/MP-BGP routing support

Customer/Access Network

End users IPv6 support:

- Same PC can be used for IPv6
- End station OS might need to upgrade
  - WinXP, Vista, Windows7, Linux, Mac OS etc
  - WinXP does not support GUI IPv6 configuration and DNS query over IPv6 transport
  - Windows Vista and Windows 7 have complete IPv6 support

Customer/Access Network

Service provider IPv6 support in access:

- IPv6 supported Customer CPE
  - For a list of IPv6 compliant CPE
  - http://labs.ripe.net/Members/mirjam/ipv6-cpe-survey-updated-january-2011
- Network authentication
  - BRAS/PPPoE/RADIUS server [6rd is an alternate option but CPE need 6rd support]
- DHCPv6 prefix delegation

Customer/Access Network

Service provider IPv6 support in access:

- Enterprise network is straight forward
  - Mostly used Ethernet/Fast Ethernet
- ISP use hybrid access technology
  - DSL, Dialup, Wimax, 3G, Wifi etc
  - I.e. Some Wifi AP use IP routing, NAT, DHCPv4 services. Those devices need to be upgraded for IPv6 support.
  - Challenging part of IPv6 deployment ☺
  - Usually no change is required on the RF part [BTS to mobile interface] as they are layer one or two

Addressing Plans – Customer

- Corporate Customers get one /48
  - Unless they have more than 65k subnets in which case they get a second /48 (and so on)
- In typical end site deployments today:
  - Several ISPs give small customers a /56 or single LAN end-sites a /64, e.g.:
  - /64 if end-site will only ever be a LAN
  - /56 for medium end-sites (e.g. small business)
  - /48 for large end-sites

Content/Datacenter Network

Server hardware:

- Most server hardware do not need to change for IPv6 support
  - NIC do not need to change unless there is some IPv4 specific hardware acceleration
- Server OS need to check for IPv6 support
  - Many server applications specially open source are IPv6 supported now
  - Application i.e. DNS, Mail, WWW etc also need IPv6 support

Content/Datacenter Network

IPv6 support in firewall:

- Dual stack firewall will ensure security for both IPv4 and IPv6 packet
- Separate process for IPv4 and IPv6 firewall
  - Check both iptable and ipv6table on the server host
- SSL VPN will likely to move to IPSec VPN

Content/Datacenter Network

IPv6 DNS support:

- Need IPv6 glue record in root DNS
  - Not all domain register support IPv6 name server glue [root server support it though]
  - ip6.arpa domain also need IPv6 name server glue record [APNIC already support it]
- End to end IPv6 DNS transport is recommended
- Get reverse DNS delegation from APNIC

Strategies available for Service Providers

- Do nothing
  - Wait and see what competitors do
  - Business not growing, so don't care what happens
- Extend life of IPv4
  - Force customers to NAT
  - Buy IPv4 address space on the marketplace
- Deploy IPv6
  - Dual-stack infrastructure
  - IPv6 and NATed IPv4 for customers
  - 6rd (Rapid Deploy) with native or NATed IPv4 for customers
  - Or various other combinations of IPv6, IPv4 and NAT

Dual-Stack Networks

- Both IPv4 and IPv6 have been fully deployed across all the infrastructure
  - Routing protocols handle IPv4 and IPv6
  - Content, application, and services available on IPv4 and IPv6
- End-users use dual-stack network transparently:
  - If DNS returns IPv6 address for domain name query, IPv6 transport is used
  - If no IPv6 address returned, DNS is queried for IPv4 address, and IPv4 transport is used instead
- It is envisaged that the Internet will operate dual-stack for many years to come

IP in IP Tunnels

- A mechanism whereby an IP packet from one address family is encapsulated in an IP packet from another address family
  - Enables the original packet to be transported over network of another address family
- Allows ISP to provide dual-stack service prior to completing infrastructure deployment
- Tunnelling techniques include:
  - IPinIP, GRE, 6to4, Teredo, ISATAP, 6rd, MPLS

Address Family Translation (AFT)

- Refers to translation of IP address from one address family into another address family
  - e.g. IPv6 to IPv4 translation (sometimes called NAT64)
  - Or IPv4 to IPv6 translation (sometimes called NAT46)

Network Address Translation (NAT)

- NAT is translation of one IP address into another IP address
- NAPT (Network Address & Port Translation) translates multiple IP addresses into one other IP address
  - TCP/UDP port distinguishes different packet flows
- NAT-PT (NAT – Protocol Translation) is a particular technology which does protocol translation in addition to address translation
  - NAT-PT is now obsolete and replaced by NAT64

Carrier Grade NAT (CGN)

- Network Operator version of Subscriber NAT
  - Subscriber NAT can handle only hundreds of translations
  - Carrier Grade NAT can handle millions of translations
- Not limited to just translation within one address family, but does address family translation as well
- Often referred to as Large Scale NAT (LSN)

NAT Issues

- Breaks the end-to-end model of IP
- Breaks end-to-end network security
- Serious consequences for Lawful Intercept
- Non-NAT friendly applications means NAT has to be upgraded
- Some applications don’t work through NATs
- Mandates that the network keeps the state of the connections
- How to scale NAT performance for large networks??
- Makes fast rerouting and multihoming difficult
- How to offer content from behind a NAT?

Strategy One

Do Nothing

Issue Date: 07 July 2015

Revision: 2.0

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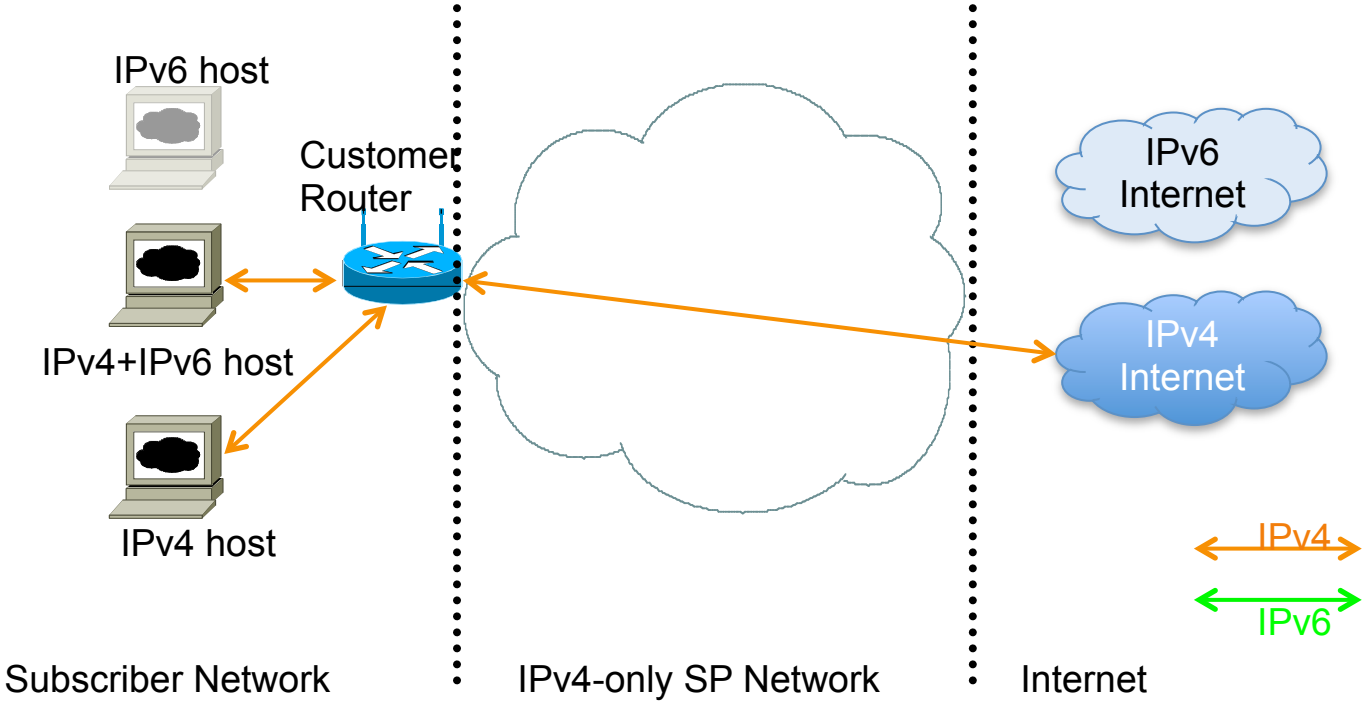
IPv4 only Network



- The situation for many SPs today:
  - No IPv6 for consumer
  - IPv4 scaling lasts as long as IPv4 addresses are available

IPv4 only: Issues

- Advantages
  - Easiest and most cost effective short term strategy
- Disadvantages
  - Limited to IPv4 address availability (RIRs or marketplace)
  - No access to IPv6
  - Negative public perception of Network Operator as a laggard
  - Strategy will have to be reconsidered once IPv4 address space is no longer available

Strategy Two

Extend life of IPv4 network

Issue Date: 07 July 2015

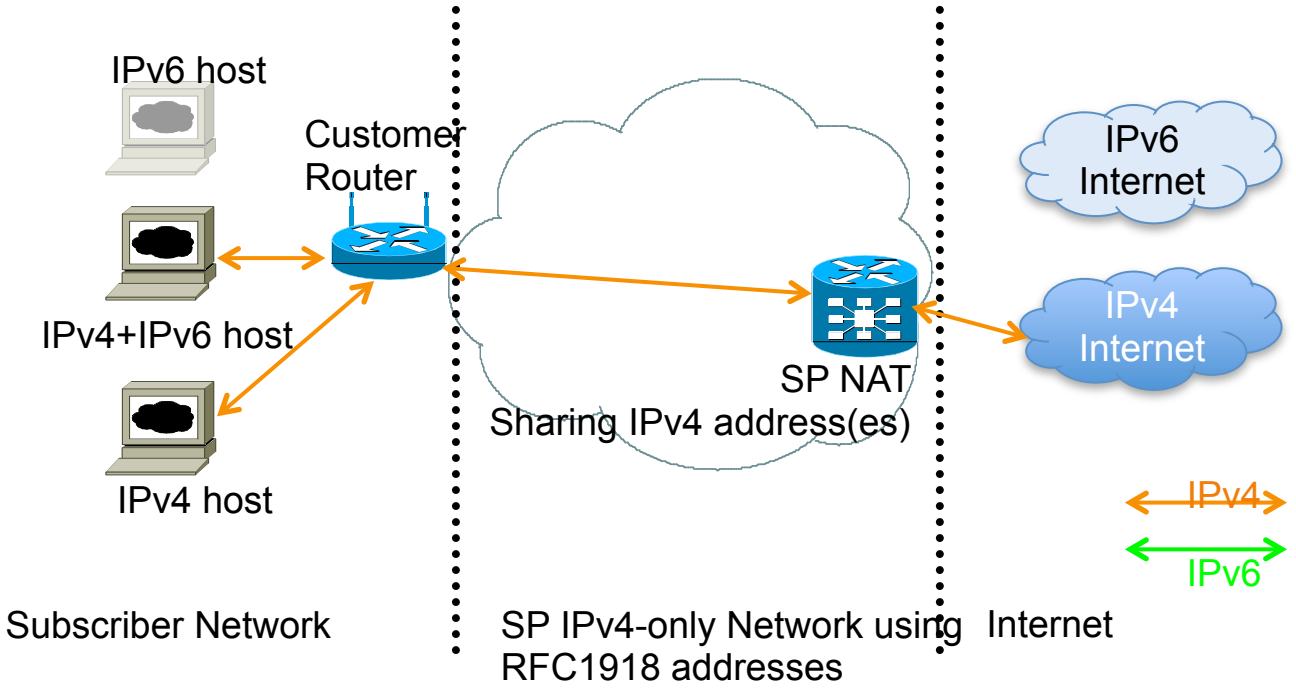
Revision: 2.0

APNIC

Extending life of IPv4 Network

- Two ways of extending IPv4 network
  - Next step along from “Strategy One: Do nothing”
- Force customers to use NAT
  - Customers moved to RFC1918 address space
  - SP infrastructure moved to RFC1918 address space where feasible
- Acquire IPv4 address space from another organisation
  - IPv4 subnet trading

SP NAT in IPv4-only network



- Next step on from “doing nothing”:
  - SP introduces NAT in core when IPv4 addresses run out
  - No access to IPv6 Internet for IPv6 enabled hosts

SP NAT in IPv4-only network: Issues

- Advantages
  - ISPs can reclaim global IPv4 addresses from their customers, replacing with non-routable private addresses and NAT
  - Allows continued IPv4 subscriber growth
- Disadvantages
  - SP needs a large NAT device in the aggregation or core layers
  - Has every well known technical drawback of NAT, including prevention of service deployment by customers
  - Double NAT highly likely (customer NAT as well as SP NAT)
  - Sharing IPv4 addresses could have behavioural, security and liability implications
  - Tracking association of port/address and subscriber, not to mention Lawful Intercept issues, are still under study
  - May postpone IPv6 deployment for a couple of years
  - Prevents subscribers from using IPv6 content, services and applications

Strategy Three

IPv4/v6 Coexistence/Transition techniques

Issue Date: 07 July 2015

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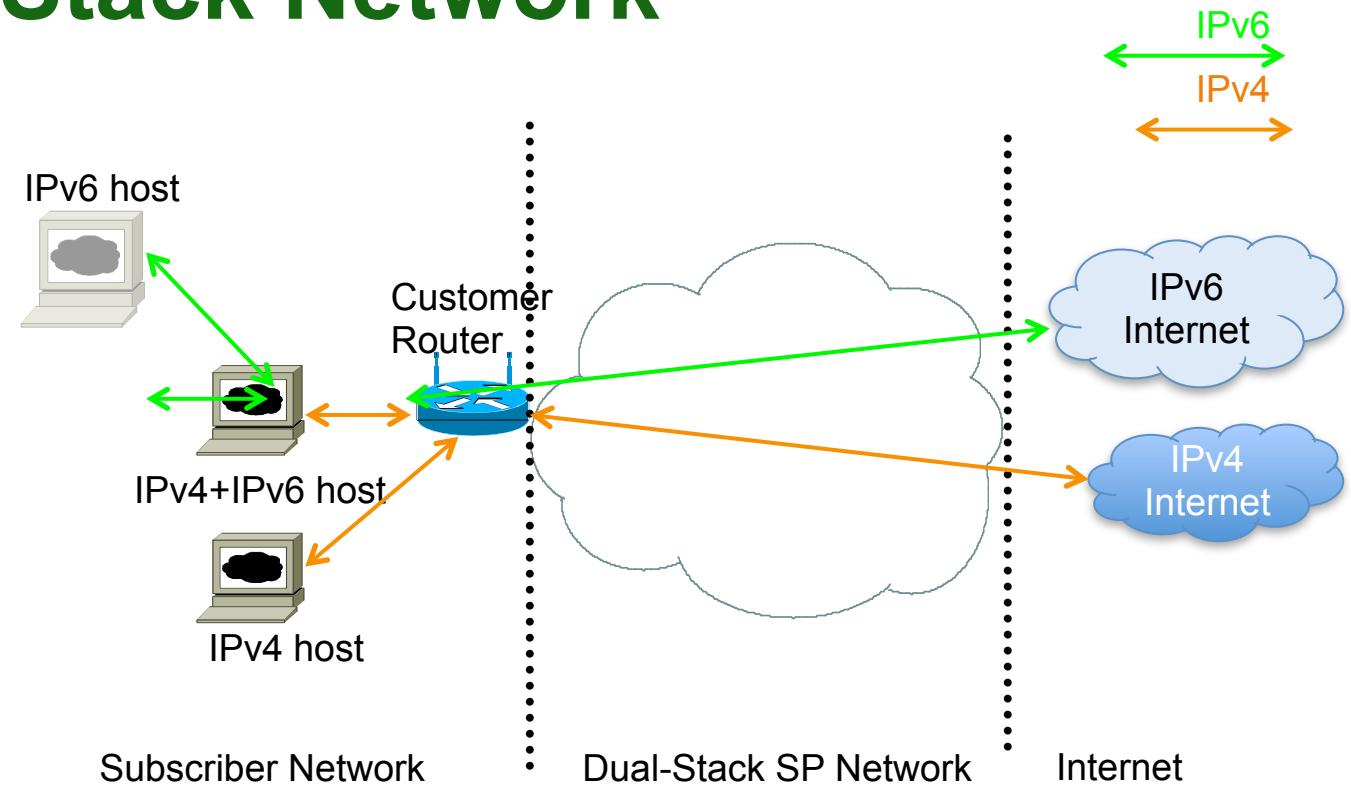
IPv4/IPv6 coexistence & transition

- Three strategies for IPv6 transition:
  - Dual Stack Network
    - The original strategy
    - Depends on sufficient IPv4 being available
  - 6rd (Rapid Deploy)
    - Improvement on 6to4 for SP customer deployment
  - Large Scale NAT (LSN)
    - SP deploys large NAT boxes to do address and/or protocol translation
- The three strategies are now to some extent interdependent

IPv4/IPv6 coexistence & transition

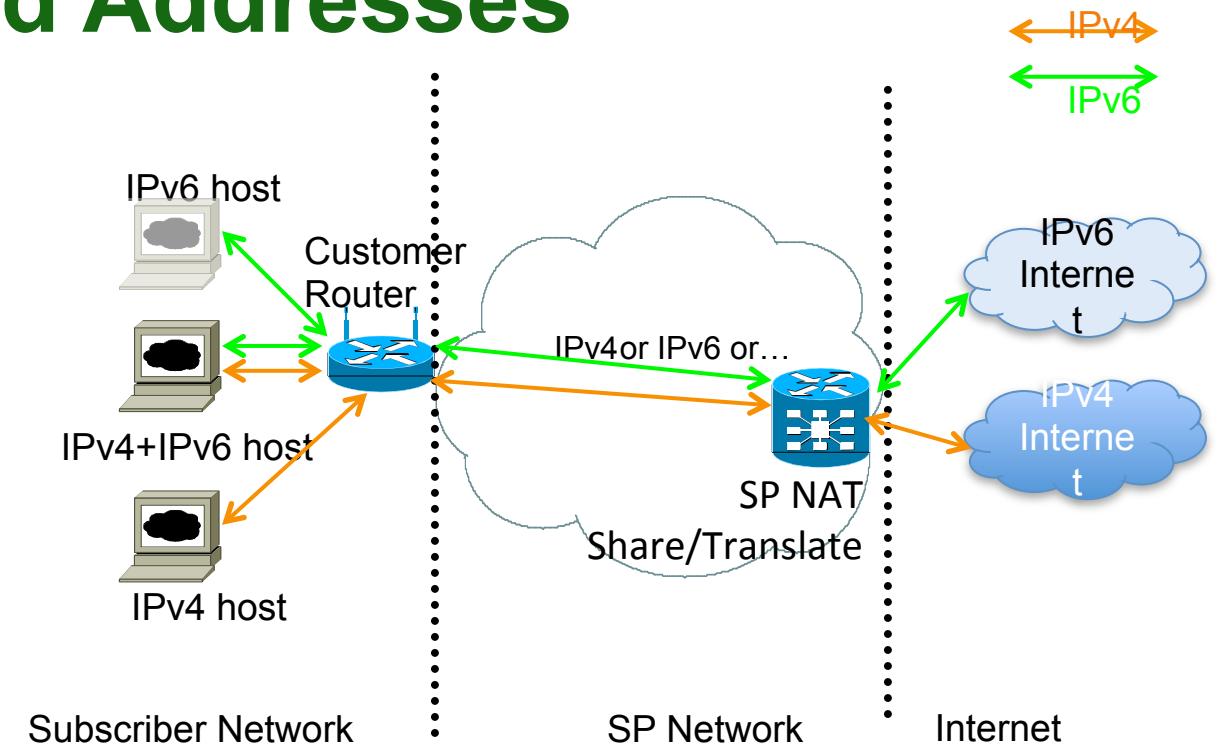
- Large Scale NAT (LSN)
  - Dual-Stack Lite
    - Private IPv4 to IPv6 to Public IPv4
  - NAT64
    - Translation between IPv6 and IPv4

Dual-Stack Network



- The original transition scenario, but dependent on:
  - IPv6 being available all the way to the consumer
  - Sufficient IPv4 address space for the consumer and SP core

Shared Addresses

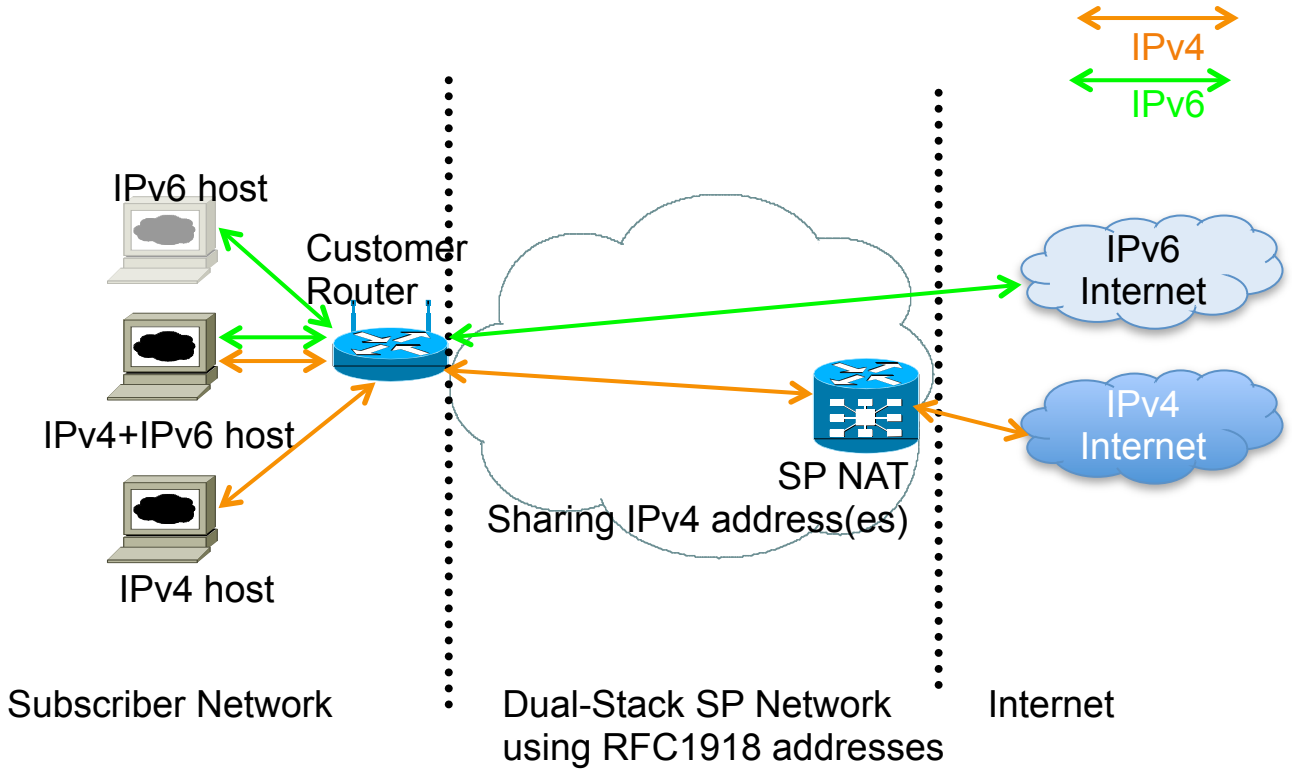


- SP shares globally routable IPv4 addresses amongst customers:
  - Customer could have IPv6, or IPv4, or a mixture
  - SP NAT device does necessary sharing and translation to access IPv4 and IPv6 Internets

Shared Addresses: Issues

- Advantages
  - ISPs can reclaim global IPv4 addresses from their customers, replacing with non-routable private addresses and NAT
  - Allows continued IPv4 subscriber growth
- Disadvantages
  - SP needs a large NAT device in the aggregation or core layers
  - Has every well known technical drawback of NAT, including prevention of service deployment by customers
  - Double NAT highly likely (customer NAT as well as SP NAT)
  - Sharing IPv4 addresses could have behavioural, security and liability implications
  - Tracking association of port/address and subscriber, not to mention Lawful Intercept issues, are still under study

Dual-Stack with SP NAT

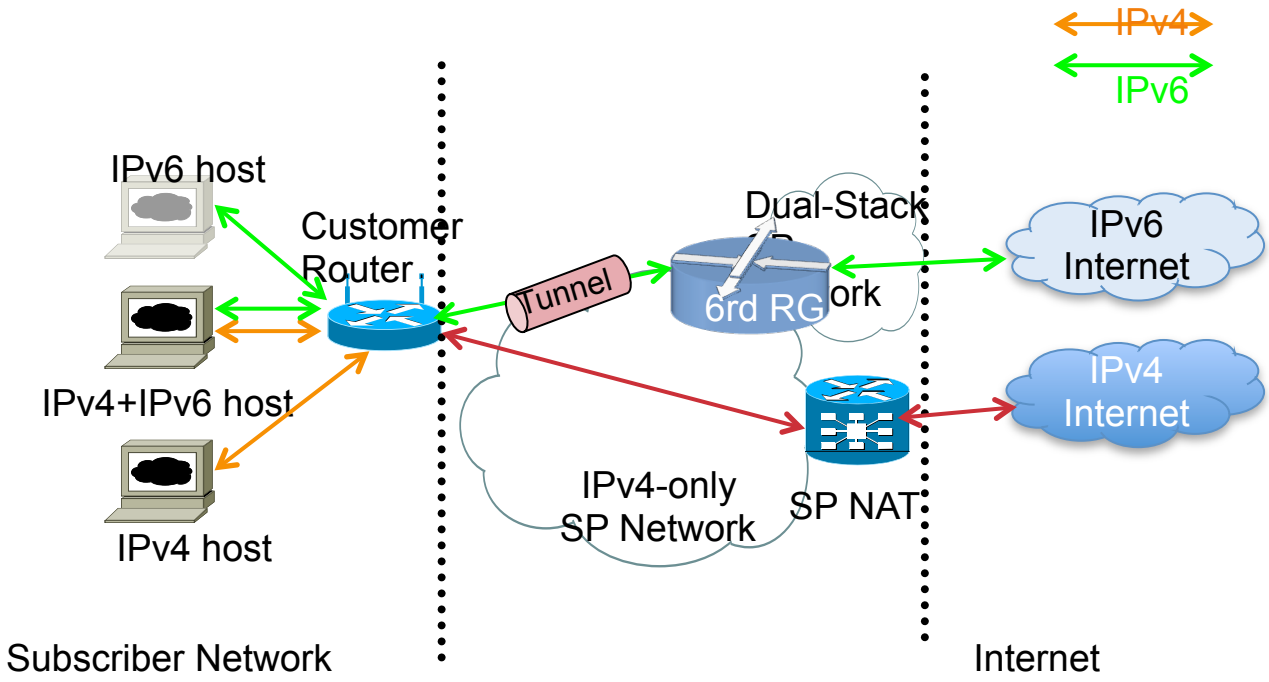


- More likely scenario:
  - IPv6 being available all the way to the consumer
  - SP core and customer has to use IPv4 NAT due to v4 depletion

Dual-Stack with SP NAT: Issues

- Advantages
  - Inherits benefits of the shared IPv4 address model
  - SP can offer IPv6 connectivity too
  - Does not postpone IPv6 deployment
- Disadvantages
  - SP needs a large NAT device in the aggregation or core layers
  - Has every well known technical drawback of NAT, including prevention of service deployment by customers
  - Double NAT highly likely (customer NAT as well as SP NAT)
  - Sharing IPv4 addresses could have behavioural, security and liability implications
  - Tracking association of port/address and subscriber, not to mention Lawful Intercept issues, are still under studySP incurs additional investment and operational expenditure by deploying an IPv6 infrastructure

6rd

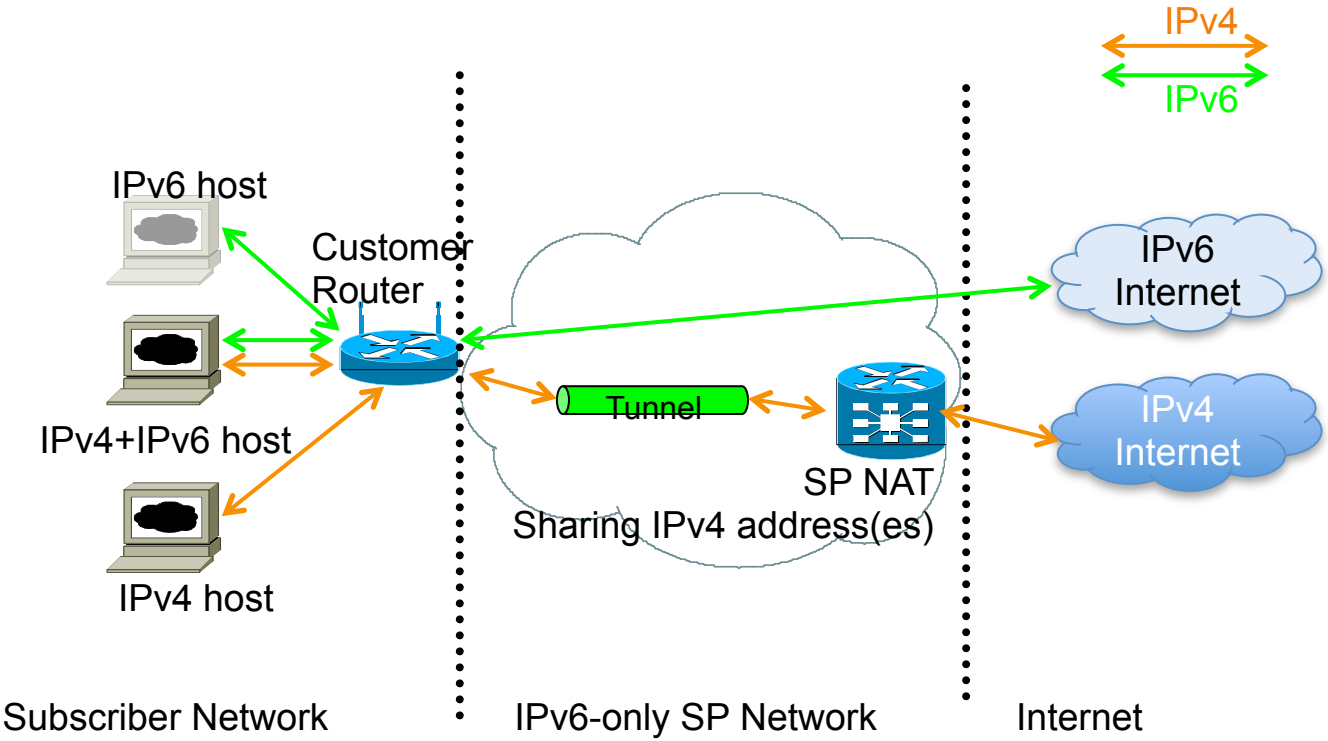


- 6rd (Rapid Deploy) used where SP infrastructure to customer is not IPv6 capable (eg IPv4-only BRAS)
  - Customer has IPv4 Internet access either natively or via NAT
  - Customer IPv6 address space based on SP IPv4 block

6rd: Issues

- Advantages
  - The service provider has a relatively quick way of providing IPv6 to their customer without deploying IPv6 across their infrastructure
  - Subscribers can readily get access to IPv6
  - 6rd relay and CPE are becoming available from vendors
  - 6rd operation is completely stateless, does not have the operational drawbacks of 6to4, and does not postpone IPv6 deployment
- Disadvantages
  - 6rd is not a long-term solution for transitioning to IPv6 – one further transition step to remove the tunnels
  - CPE needs to be upgraded to support 6rd
  - The ISP has to deploy one or several 6rd termination devices
  - If customer or SP uses NAT for IPv4, all NAT disadvantages are inherited

Dual-Stack Lite

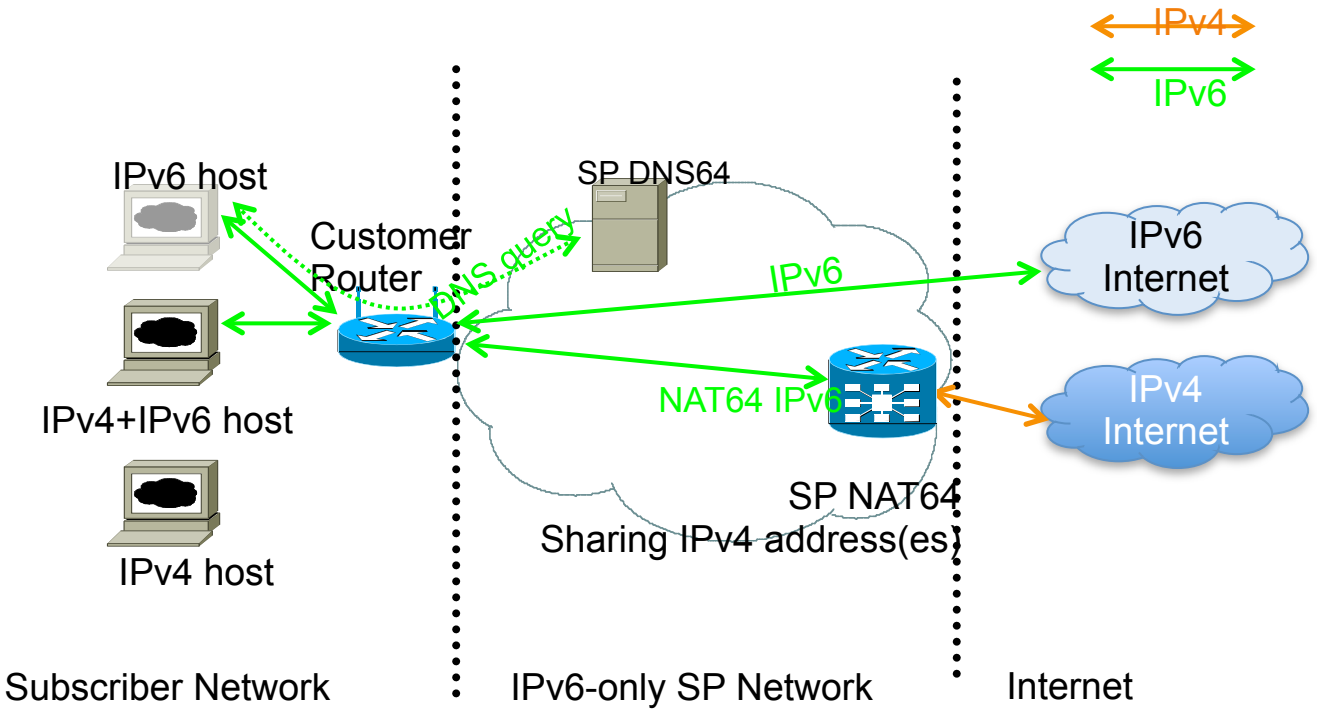


- Service Provider deploys IPv6-only infrastructure:
  - IPv6 being available all the way to the consumer
  - IPv4 is tunnelled through IPv6 core to Internet via SP NAT device

Dual-Stack Lite: Issues

- Advantages
  - The SP is using IPv6 across their entire infrastructure, avoiding the IPv4 address pool depletion issue totally
  - The SP can scale their infrastructure without any IPv4 dependencies
  - Consumers can transition from IPv4 to IPv6 without being aware of any differences in the protocols
  - IPv6 packets routed natively
- Disadvantages
  - SP requires NAT device in core supporting DS-Lite
  - Subscriber router needs to be IPv6 capable
  - Model has all drawbacks of IPv4 address sharing model

Stateful AFT (NAT64)



- Service Provider deploys IPv6-only infrastructure:
  - Only IPv6 is available to the consumer
  - IPv4 Internet available via Address Family Translation on SP NAT device

Functionalities and Operational Issues

- Complexity of operation:
  - Moderate in the case of a single network with two address families
- Complexity of troubleshooting:
  - Running two address families and/or tunnels is assumed to be more complex
- Breaks end-to-end connectivity in IPv4:
  - Subscribers sharing a CGN will have little to no hurdles in their communication
  - Subscribers separated by one or several CGN will experience some application issues

Conclusions
Potential Scenarios

- Most of the content and applications move to IPv6 only;
- Most of the content and applications are offered for IPv4 and IPv6;
- Most of the users move to IPv6 only
  - Especially mobile operators offering LTE handsets in emerging countries
- No change (the contents/applications stay IPv4 and absence of pro-IPv6 regulation), SP customer expectations devolve to double-NAT;
- No change (the contents/applications stay IPv4) but SP customer expectations do not devolve to double-NAT (or they are ready to pay for peer-to-peer connectivity).
  - Perhaps well established broadband markets like US or Europe

Recommendations

- Start deploying IPv6 as long term strategy
- Evaluate current addressing usage to understand if IPv4 to IPv4 NAT is sufficient for transition period
- Prepare a translation mechanism from the IPv4 Internet to the IPv6 Internet
- Educate your user base on IPv6 introduction, the use cases and troubleshooting


Questions

FINISHING UP

Need any help?

Issue Date: 07 July 2015
Revision: 2.0

APNIC

Member Services Helpdesk

-One point of contact for all member enquiries
-Online chat services

Helpdesk hours

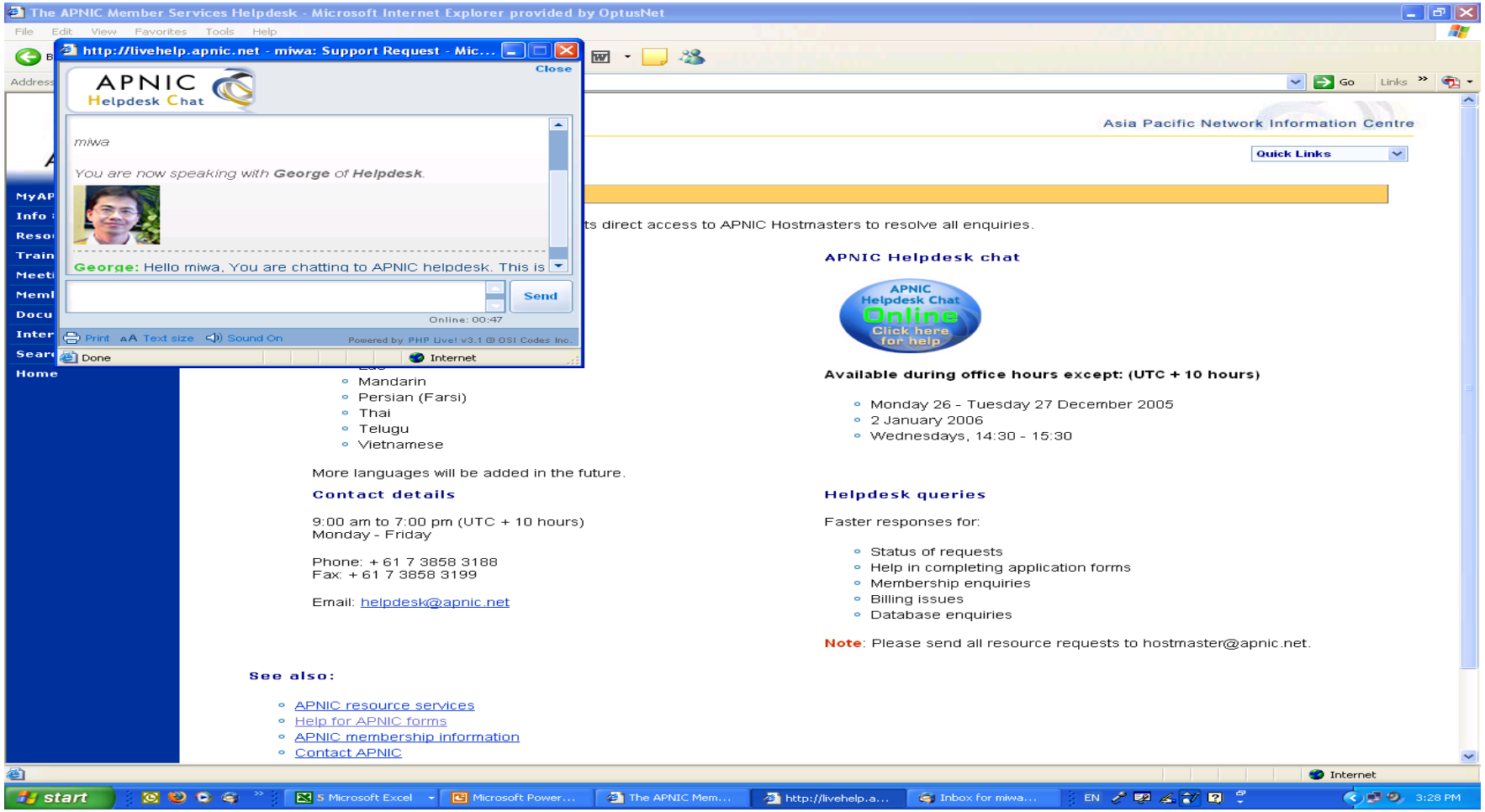
9:00 am - 9:00 pm (AU EST, UTC + 10 hrs)

ph: +61 7 3858 3188 fax: 61 7 3858 3199

- *More personalised service*
  - Range of languages:
    Bahasa Indonesia, Bengali, Cantonese, English, Hindi, Mandarin, Thai, etc.

- *Faster response and resolution of queries*
  - IP resource applications, status of requests, obtaining help in completing application forms, membership enquiries, billing issues & database enquiries

APNIC Helpdesk chat

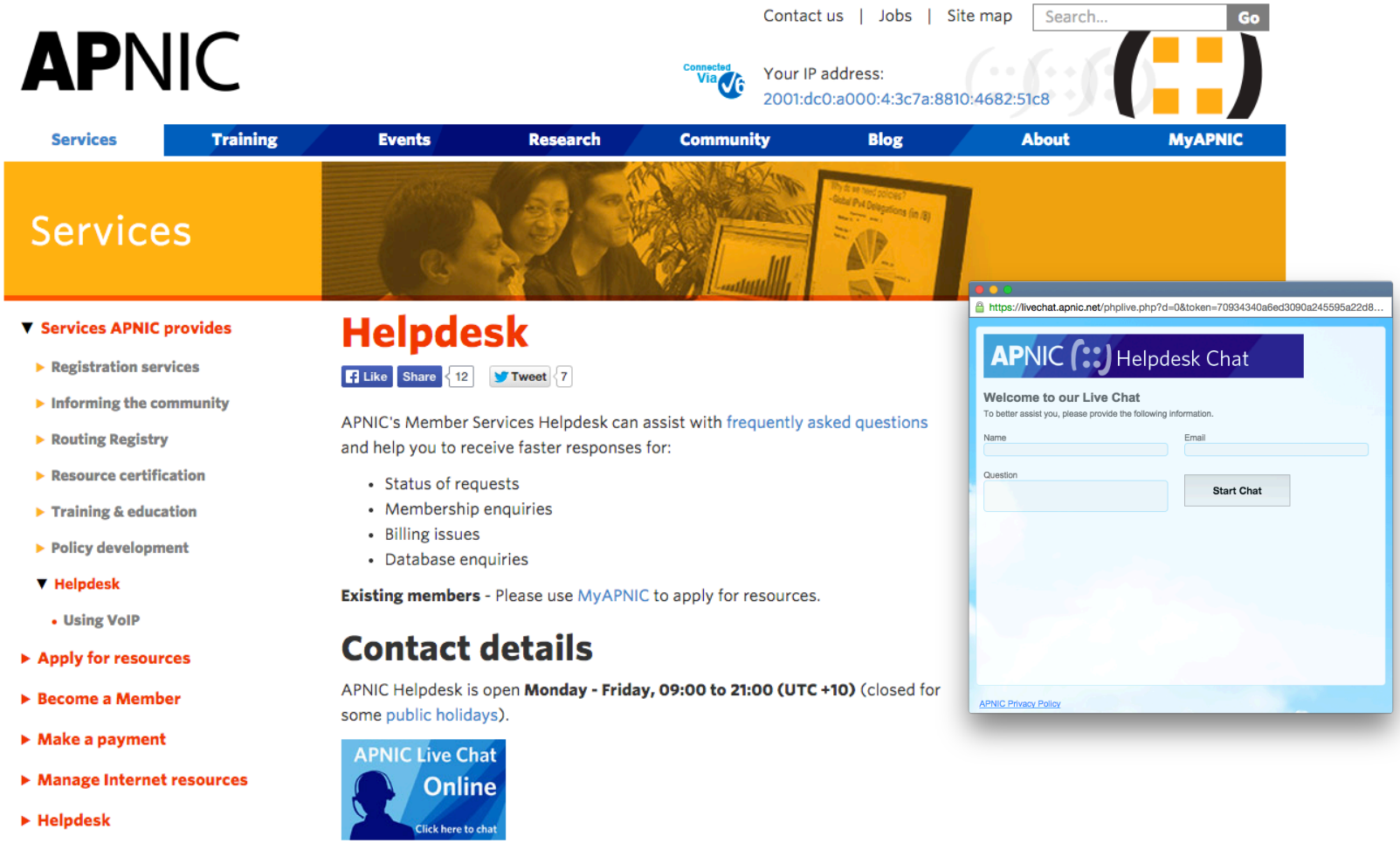


APNIC Website

Questions

- Please remember to fill out the feedback form
  - http://surveymonkey.com/s/apnic-20150715-eL1
- Slide handouts will be available after completing the survey

APNIC Helpdesk Chat



Thank You!

END OF SESSION