Introduction to IPv6

ISP/IXP Workshops

Agenda

- The Motivation for IPv6
- IPv6 Protocols & Standards

A need for IPv6?

- **IETF IPv6 WG began in early 1990s, to solve addressing growth issues, but**
  - **CIDR, NAT, PPP, DHCP,… were developed**
  - **Some address reclamation**
  - **The RIR system was introduced**
  - **→ Brakes were put on IPv4 address consumption**
- **IPv4 32 bit address = 4 billion hosts**
  - **27.7% address space still unallocated (10/2006)**

A need for IPv6?

- General perception is that "*IPv6 has not yet taken hold strongly*"
  - IPv4 Address shortage is not upon us yet
  - Private sector requires a business case
- But reality looks far better for the coming years!
  - IPv6 needed to sustain the ***Internet growth***
- Only compelling reason for IPv6:
  - LARGER ADDRESS SPACE
  - HD Ratio (RFC3194) limits IPv4 to 250 million hosts

Do we really need a larger address space?

- **Internet population**

  ~600 million users in Q4 CY2002

  ~945M by end CY 2004 – only 10-15%

  How to address the future Worldwide population? (~9B in CY 2050)

- **Emerging Internet countries need address space, e.g.:**

  China uses more than a /7 today

  China would need more than a /4 of IPv4 address space if every student (320M) is to get an IPv4 address

Do we really need a larger address space?

- **Mobile Internet introduces new generation of Internet devices**
  - PDA (~20M in 2004), Mobile Phones (~1.5B in 2003), Tablet PC
  - Enable through several technologies, eg: 3G, 802.11,…
- **Transportation – Mobile Networks**
  - 1B automobiles forecast for 2008 – Begin now on vertical markets
  - Internet access on planes, e.g. Connexion/Boeing
  - Internet access on trains, e.g. Narita express
- **Consumer, Home and Industrial Appliances**

IPv6 O.S. & Applications support

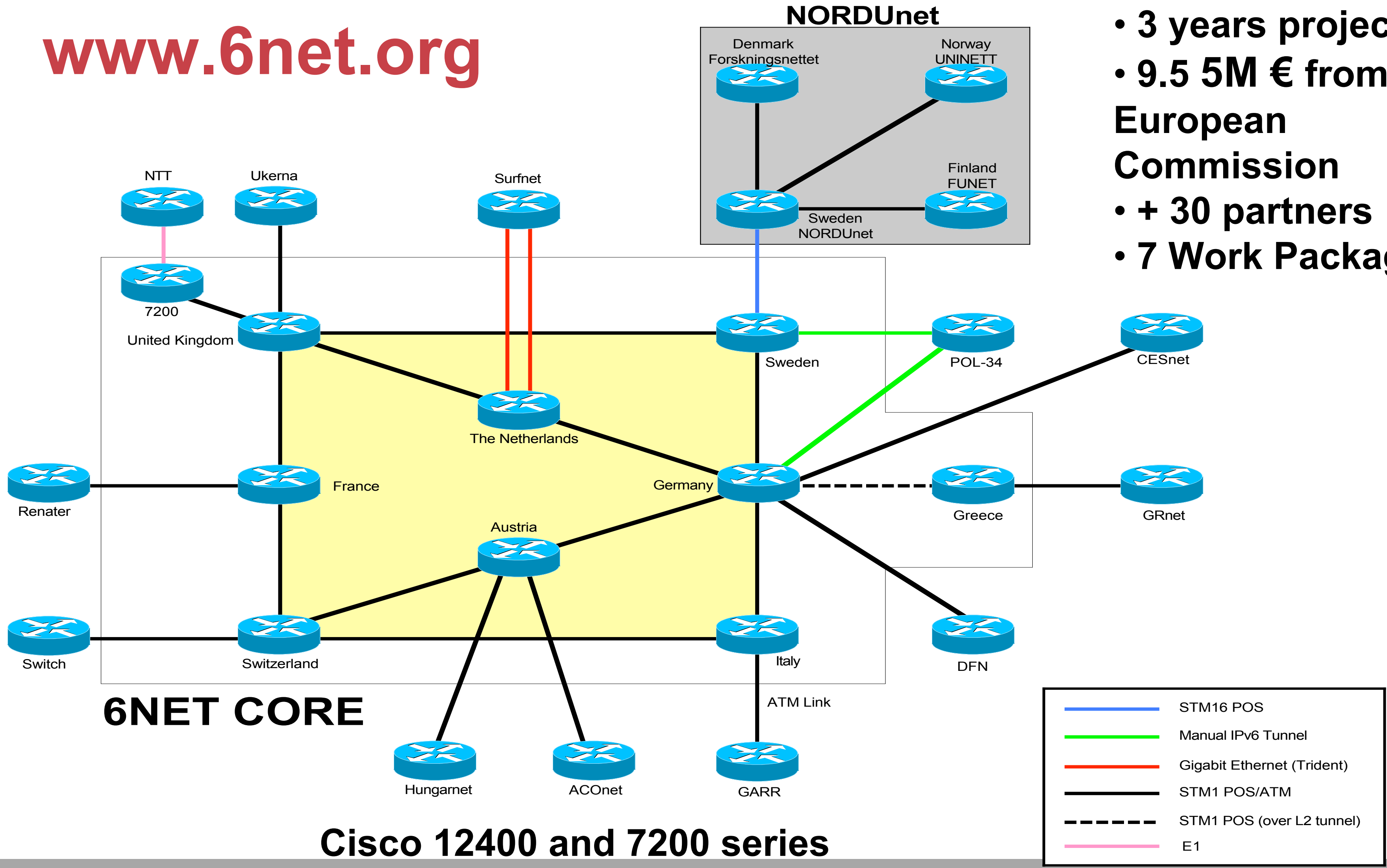
- **All software vendors officially support IPv6 in their latest O.S. releases**
  - **Apple MAC OS X, HP (HP-UX, Tru64 & OpenVMS), IBM zSeries & AIX, Microsoft Windows XP, .NET, CE; Sun Solaris,…**
  - ***BSD, Linux,…**
- **2004 and beyond: *Call for Applications***
  - **Applications must be agnostic regarding IPv4 or IPv6.**
  - **Successful deployment is driven by Applications**
- **Latest info:**
  - **playground.sun.com/ipv6/ipng-implementations.html**
  - **www.hs247.com**

IPv6 Geo-Politics

- Regional and Countries IPv6 Task Force
    - Europe – http://www.ipv6-taskforce.org/
        - Belgium, France, Spain, Switzerland, UK,…
    - North-America – http://www.nav6tf.org/
    - Japan IPv6 Promotion Council – http://www.v6pc.jp/en/index.html
    - China, Korea, India,…
- Relationship
    - Economic partnership between governments
        - China-Japan, Europe-China,…
- Recommendations and project's funding
    - IPv6 2005 roadmap recommendations – Jan. 2002
    - European Commission IPv6 project funding: 6NET & Euro6IX
- Tax Incentives
    - Japan only – 2002-2003 program

6NET Project Overview

www.6net.org



- 3 years project
- 9.5 5M € from European Commission
- + 30 partners
- 7 Work Packages

Cisco 12400 and 7200 series

ISP Deployment Activities

- Several Market segments
  - IX, Carriers, Regional ISP, Wireless
- ISP have to get an IPv6 prefix from their Regional Registry
  - www.ripe.net/ripencc/mem-services/registration/ipv6/ipv6allocs.html
- Large carriers are running trial networks but
  - Plans are largely driven by customer's demand
- Regional ISP focus on their specific markets
  - Japan is leading the worldwide deployment
  - Target is Home Networking services (dial, DSL, Cable, Ethernet-to-the-Home,…)
- No easy Return on Investment (RoI) computation

IPv6 & Wireless

- **Market segments**
  - Mobile phone industry goes to IP: 3GPP/3GPP2/MWIF
  - Wireless service providers have had IPv4 address requests rejected for long term business plan
  - Vertical markets need the infrastructure: Police, Army, Fire Department, Transports
  - Some 802.11 Hot Spots already offer an IPv6 connectivity
- **Commercial services need a phased approach**
  - R&D (03), Trial (04-05), Deployment (06 & beyond)
- **Key driver is the client's device & application**
  - Symbian 7.0, Microsoft Pocket PC 4.1, Netfront 3.x,…

Why not Use Network Address Translation?

- **Private address space and Network address translation (NAT) can be used instead of a new protocol**
- **But NAT has many implications:**

  Breaks the end-to-end model of IP

  Mandates that the network keeps the state of the connections

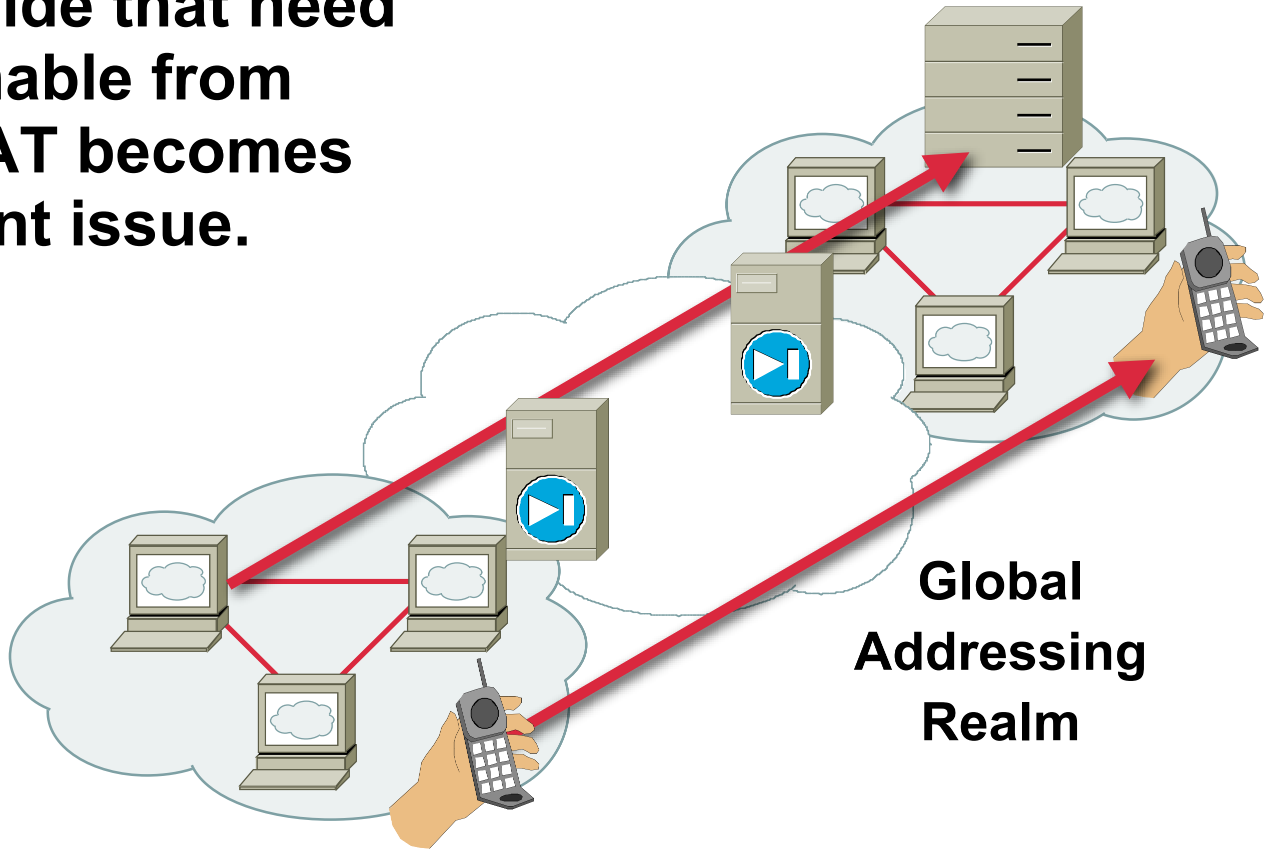
  Makes fast rerouting difficult

NAT has many implications

- Inhibits end-to-end network security
- When a new application is not NAT-friendly, NAT device requires an upgrade
- Some applications cannot work through NATs
- Application-level gateways (ALG) are not as fast as IP routing
- NAT complicates mergers, double NATing is needed for devices to communicate with each other
- NAT breaks security
- Simply does not scale
- RFC2993 – architectural implications of NAT

NAT Inhibits Access To Internal Servers

- **When there are many servers inside that need to be reachable from outside, NAT becomes an important issue.**



Agenda

- The Motivation for IPv6
- IPv6 Protocols & Standards

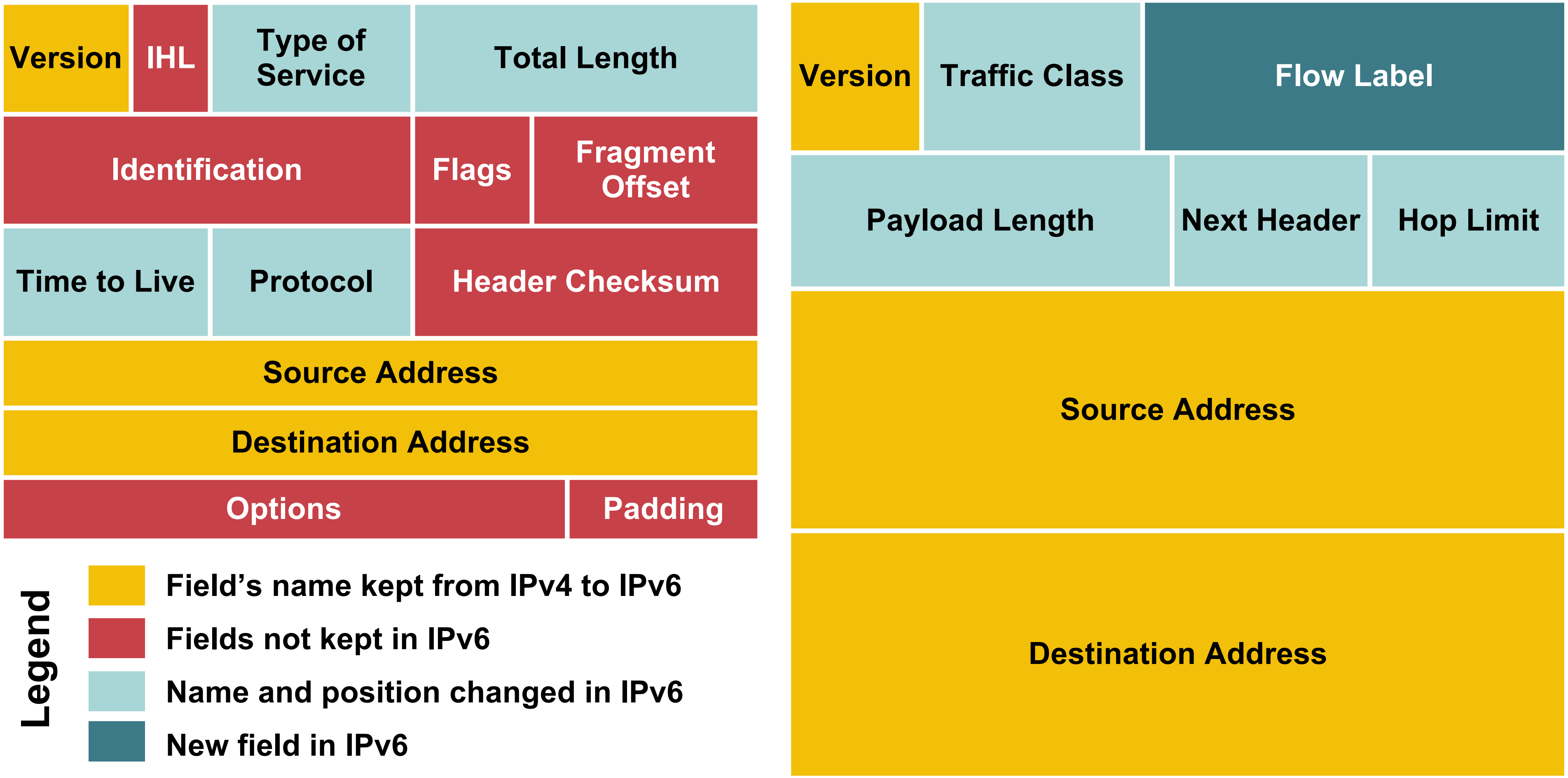
So what’s really changed?

- Expanded address space
  - Address length quadrupled to 16 bytes
- Header Format Simplification
  - Fixed length, optional headers are daisy-chained
  - IPv6 header is twice as long (40 bytes) as IPv4 header without options (20 bytes)
- No checksum at the IP network layer
- No hop-by-hop segmentation
  - Path MTU discovery
- 64 bits aligned
- Authentication and Privacy Capabilities
  - IPsec is mandated
- No more broadcast

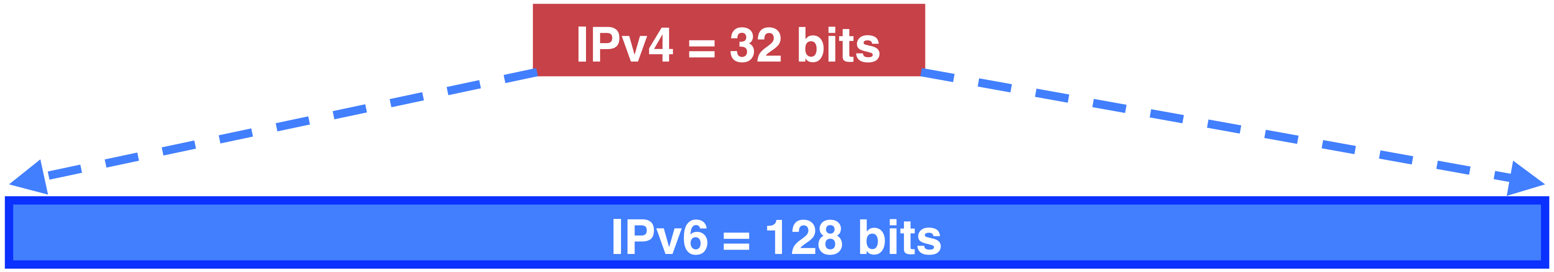
IPv4 and IPv6 Header Comparison

IPv4 Header

IPv6 Header



Larger Address Space



IPv4

- **32 bits**
- **= 4,294,967,296 possible addressable devices**

IPv6

- **128 bits: 4 times the size in bits**
- **= 3.4 x 10^{38} possible addressable devices**
- **= 340,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,607,431,768,211,456**
- **~ 5 x 10^{28} addresses per person on the planet**

How Was The IPv6 Address Size Chosen?

- **Some wanted fixed-length, 64-bit addresses**

  Easily good for 10^{12} sites, 10^{15} nodes, at .0001 allocation efficiency (3 orders of magnitude more than IPv6 requirement)

  Minimizes growth of per-packet header overhead

  Efficient for software processing

- **Some wanted variable-length, up to 160 bits**

  Compatible with OSI NSAP addressing plans

  Big enough for auto-configuration using IEEE 802 addresses

  Could start with addresses shorter than 64 bits & grow later

- **Settled on fixed-length, 128-bit addresses**

IPv6 Address Representation

- **16 bit fields in case insensitive colon hexadecimal representation**

  2031:0000:130F:0000:0000:09C0:876A:130B

- **Leading zeros in a field are optional:**

  2031:0:130F:0:0:9C0:876A:130B

- **Successive fields of 0 represented as ::, but only once in an address:**

  2031:0:130F::9C0:876A:130B is ok

  2031::130F::9C0:876A:130B is NOT ok

  0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 → ::1 (loopback address)

  0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0 → :: (unspecified address)

IPv6 Address Representation

- IPv4-compatible (not used any more)

  0:0:0:0:0:0:192.168.30.1

  = ::192.168.30.1

  = ::C0A8:1E01

- In a URL, it is enclosed in brackets (RFC2732)

  http://[2001:1:4F3A::206:AE14]:8080/index.html

  Cumbersome for users

  Mostly for diagnostic purposes

  Use fully qualified domain names (FQDN)

- ⇒ The DNS has to work!!

Addressing

- **Prefix Representation**

  Representation of prefix is just like CIDR

  In this representation you attach the prefix length

  Like IPv4 address:

  198.10.0.0/16

  IPv6 address is represented in the same way:

  2001:db8:12::/40

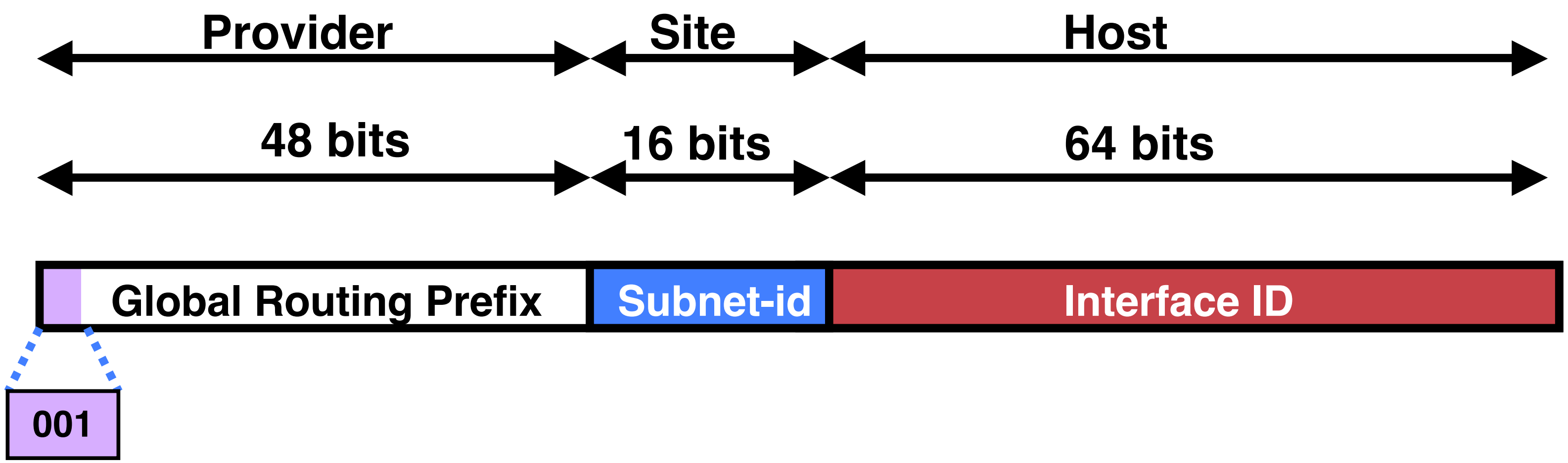
IPv6 Addressing

- **IPv6 Addressing rules are covered by multiples RFC's**
  - **Architecture defined by RFC 4291**
- **Address Types are :**
  - **Unicast : One to One (Global, Unique Local, Link local)**
  - **Anycast : One to Nearest (Allocated from Unicast)**
  - **Multicast : One to Many**
- **A single interface may be assigned multiple IPv6 addresses of any type (unicast, anycast, multicast)**
  - **No Broadcast Address → Use Multicast**

Addressing

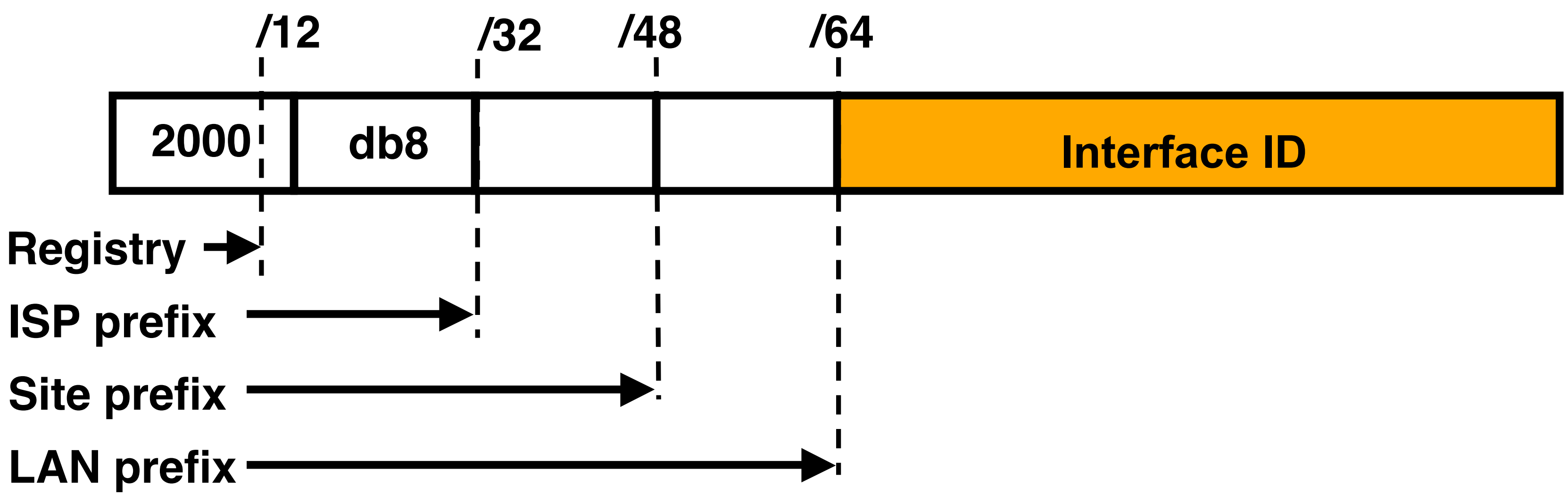
Type	Binary	Hex
Unspecified	000…0	::/128
Loopback	000…1	::1/128
Aggregatable Global Unicast Address	0010	2000::/3
Link Local Unicast Address	1111 1110 10	FE80::/10
Unique Local Unicast Address	1111 1100 1111 1101	FC00::/7
Multicast Address	1111 1111	FF00::/8

IPv6 Global Unicast Addresses



- **IPv6 Global Unicast addresses are:**
  - Addresses for generic use of IPv6
  - Hierarchical structure to simplify aggregation

IPv6 Address Allocation



- **The allocation process is:**

  The IANA is allocating out of 2000::/3 for initial IPv6 unicast use

  Each registry get a /12 prefix from the IANA

  Registry allocates a /32 prefix (or larger) to an IPv6 ISP

  Policy is that an ISP allocates a /48 prefix to each end customer

IPv6 Addressing Scope

- **64 bits reserved for the interface ID**
  - **Possibility of 2^{64} hosts on one network LAN**
  - **Arrangement to accommodate MAC addresses within the IPv6 address**
- **16 bits reserved for the end site (SLA)**
  - **Possibility of 2^{16} networks at each end-site**
  - **65536 subnets equivalent to a /12 in IPv4 (assuming 16 hosts per IPv4 subnet)**

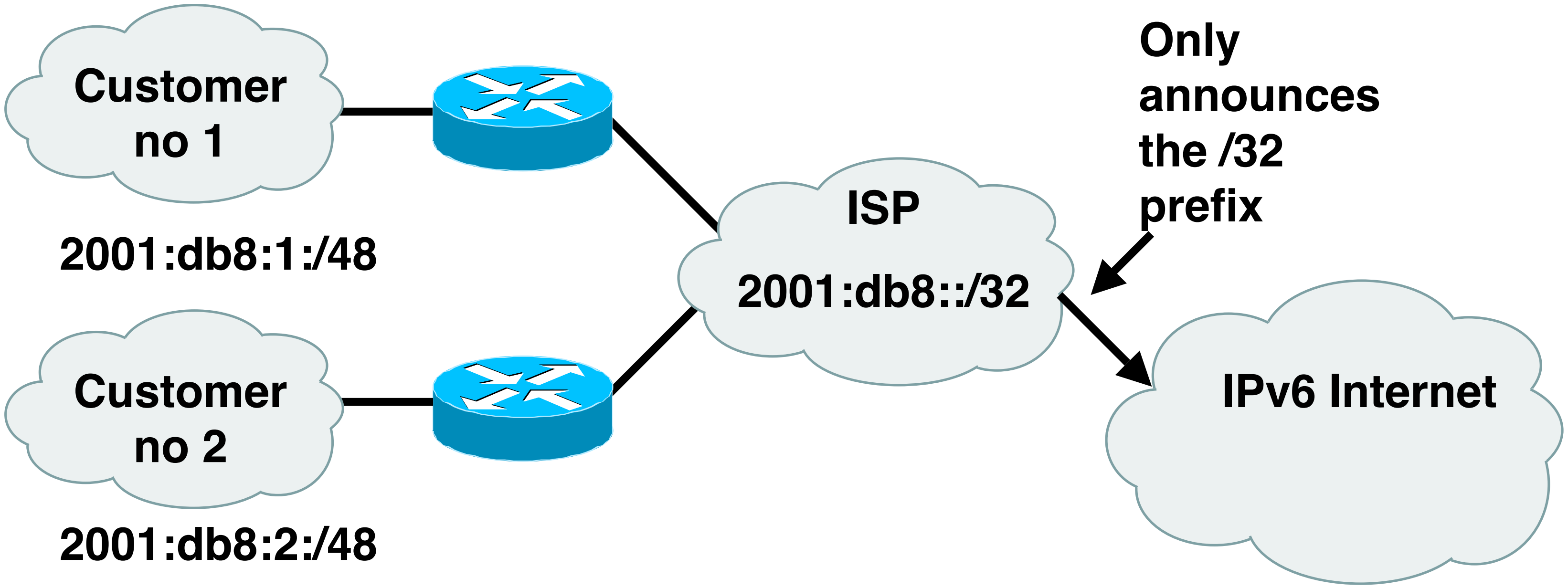
IPv6 Addressing Scope

- **16 bits reserved for the service provider**
  - **Possibility of 2^{16} end-sites per service provider**
  - **65536 possible customers: equivalent to each service provider receiving a /8 in IPv4 (assuming a /24 address block per customer)**
- **32 bits reserved for service providers**
  - **Possibility of 2^{32} service providers**
  - **i.e. 4 billion discrete service provider networks**
    - **Although some service providers already are justifying more than a /32**
  - **Equivalent to the size of the entire IPv4 address space**

How to get an IPv6 Address?

- **IPv6 address space is allocated by the 5 RIRs:**
  - **AfriNIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC, RIPE NCC**
  - **ISPs get address space from the RIRs**
  - **Enterprises get their IPv6 address space from their ISP**
- **6to4 tunnels 2002::/16**
- **(6Bone)**
  - **Was the IPv6 experimental network since the mid 90s**
  - **Now retired, end of service was 6th June 2006 (RFC3701)**

Aggregation benefits



- **Larger address space enables:**
  - **Aggregation of prefixes announced in the global routing table**
  - **Efficient and scalable routing**
  - **But current Internet multihoming solution breaks this model**

Interface IDs

- **Lowest order 64-bit field of unicast address may be assigned in several different ways:**

  auto-configured from a 64-bit EUI-64, or expanded from a 48-bit MAC address (e.g., Ethernet address)

  auto-generated pseudo-random number (to address privacy concerns)

  assigned via DHCP

  manually configured

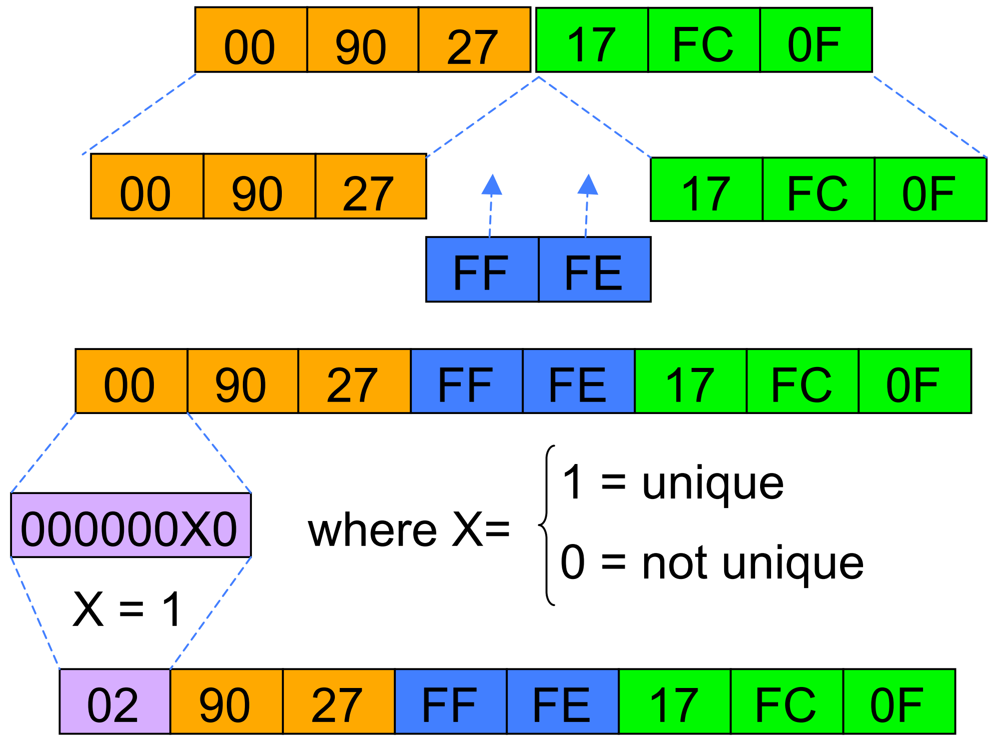
EUI-64

Ethernet MAC address (48 bits)

64 bits version

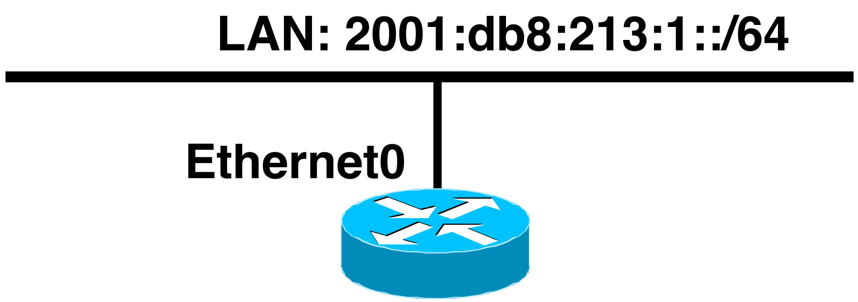
Uniqueness of the MAC

Eui-64 address



- **EUI-64 address is formed by inserting FFFE and OR'ing a bit identifying the uniqueness of the MAC address**

IPv6 Addressing Examples

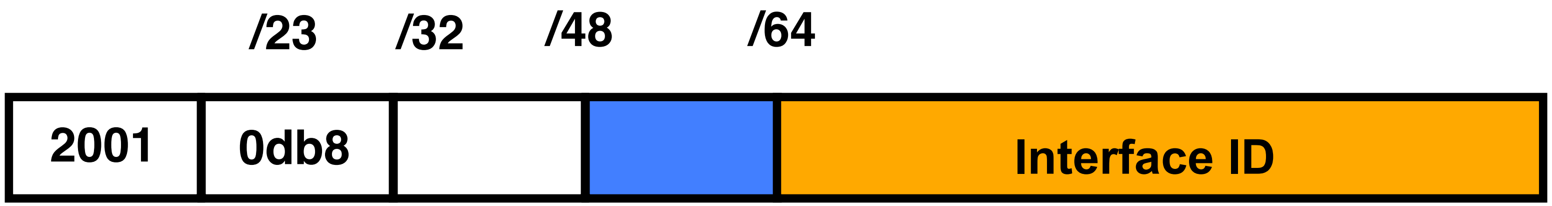



```
interface Ethernet0
 ipv6 address 2001:db8:213:1::/64 eui-64
```

MAC address: 0060.3e47.1530

```
router# show ipv6 interface Ethernet0
Ethernet0 is up, line protocol is up
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::260:3EFF:FE47:1530
Global unicast address(es):
    2001:db8:213:1:260:3EFF:FE47:1530, subnet is 2001:db8:213:1::/64
  Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1:FF47:1530
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
  MTU is 1500 bytes
```

IPv6 Address Privacy (RFC 3041)



- **Temporary addresses for IPv6 host client application, e.g. Web browser**

  Inhibit device/user tracking but is also a potential issue

  More difficult to scan all IP addresses on a subnet but port scan is identical when an address is known

  Random 64 bit interface ID, run DAD before using it

  Rate of change based on local policy

  Implemented on Microsoft Windows XP

  From RFC 3041: "…interface identifier …facilitates the tracking of individual devices (and thus potentially users)…"

IPv6 Auto-Configuration

- **Stateless (RFC2462)**

  Host autonomously configures its own Link-Local address

  Router solicitation are sent by booting nodes to request RAs for configuring the interfaces.

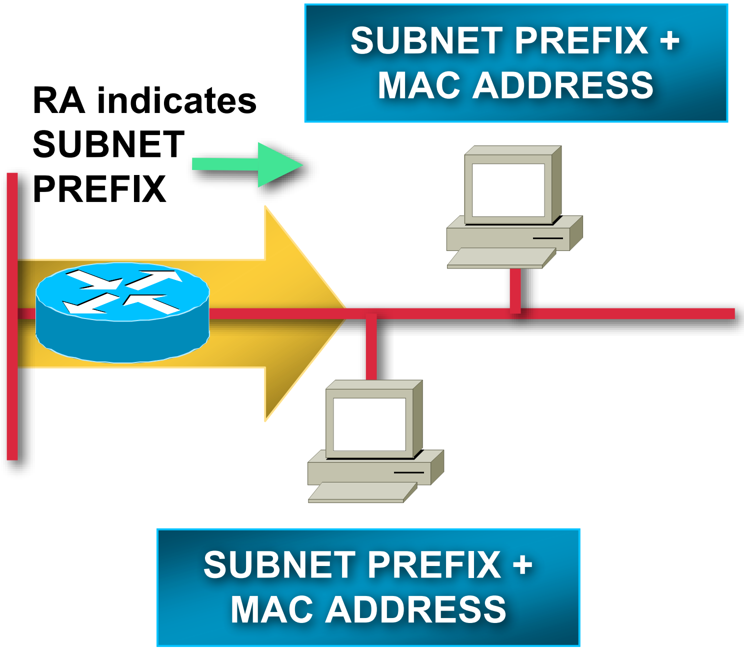
- **Stateful**

  DHCPv6 – required by most enterprises

- **Renumbering**

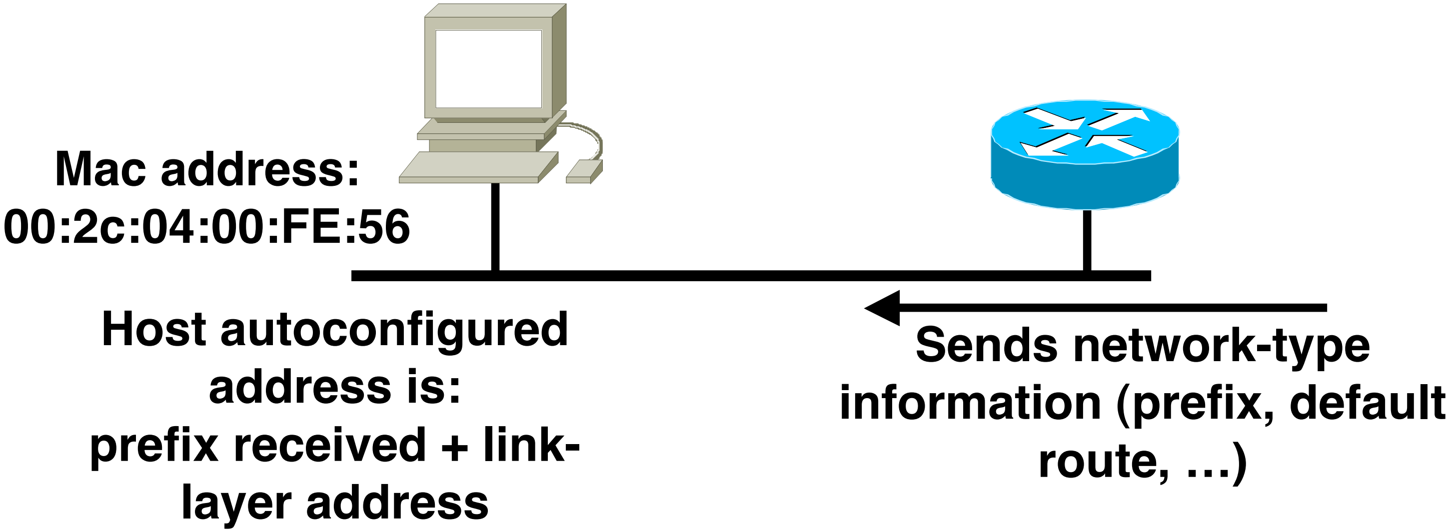
  Hosts renumbering is done by modifying the RA to announce the old prefix with a short lifetime and the new prefix

  Router renumbering protocol (RFC 2894), to allow domain-interior routers to learn of prefix introduction / withdrawal



At boot time, an IPv6 host build a Link-Local address, then its global IPv6 address(es) from RA

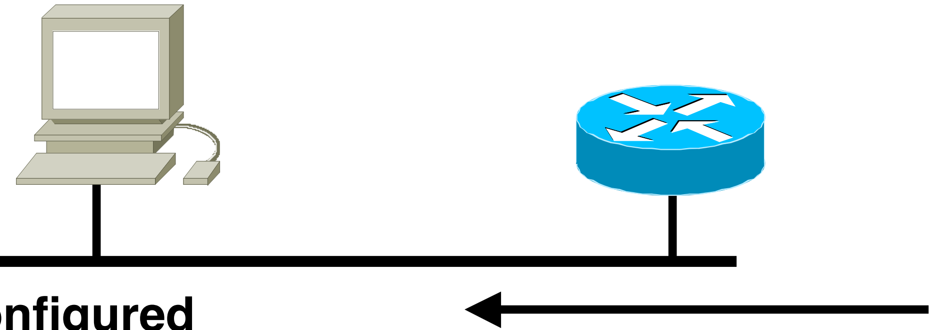
Auto-configuration



- **Larger address space enables:**
  - **The use of link-layer addresses inside the address space**
  - **Auto-configuration with "no collisions“**
  - **Offers "Plug and play"**

Renumbering

Mac address:
00:2c:04:00:FE:56



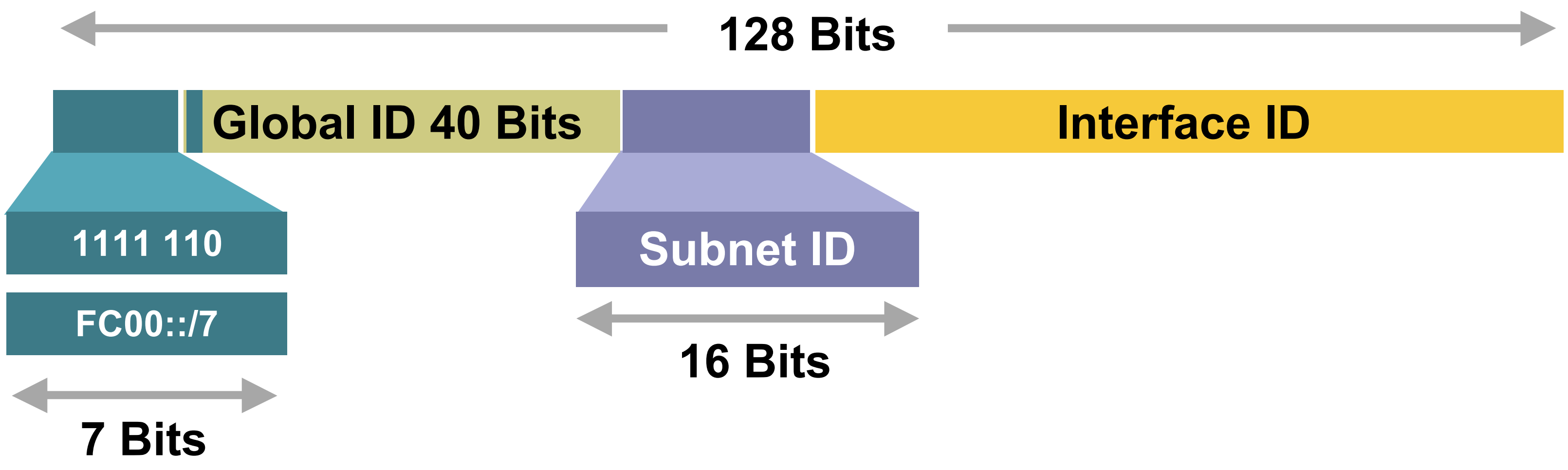
Host auto-configured address is:
NEW prefix received + SAME link-layer address

Sends **NEW** network-type information (prefix, default route, …)

- **Larger address space enables:**

  Renumbering, using auto-configuration and multiple addresses

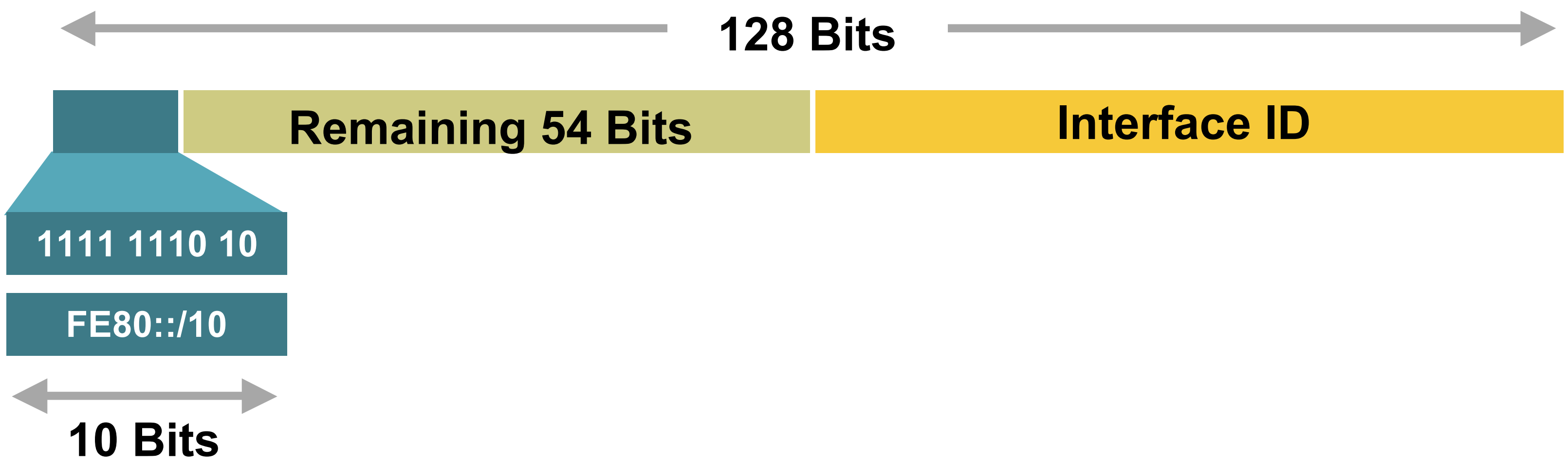
Unique-Local



Unique-Local Addresses Used For:

- Local communications
- Inter-site VPNs
- Not routable on the Internet

Link-Local



Link-Local Addresses Used For:

- Mandatory Address for Communication between two IPv6 device (Like ARP but at Layer 3)
- Automatically assigned by Router as soon as IPv6 is enabled
- Also used for Next-Hop calculation in Routing Protocols
- Only Link Specific scope
- Remaining 54 bits could be Zero or any manual configured value

Multicast use

- **Broadcasts in IPv4**
  - Interrupts all devices on the LAN even if the intent of the request was for a subset
  - Can completely swamp the network ("broadcast storm")
- **Broadcasts in IPv6**
  - Are not used and replaced by multicast
- **Multicast**
  - Enables the efficient use of the network
  - Multicast address range is much larger

IPv6 Multicast Address

- **IP multicast address has a prefix FF00::/8 (1111 1111). The second octet defines the lifetime and scope of the multicast address.**

8-bit	4-bit	4-bit	112-bit
1111 1111	Lifetime	Scope	Group-ID

Lifetime	
0	If Permanent
1	If Temporary

Scope	
1	Node
2	Link
5	Site
8	Organization
E	Global

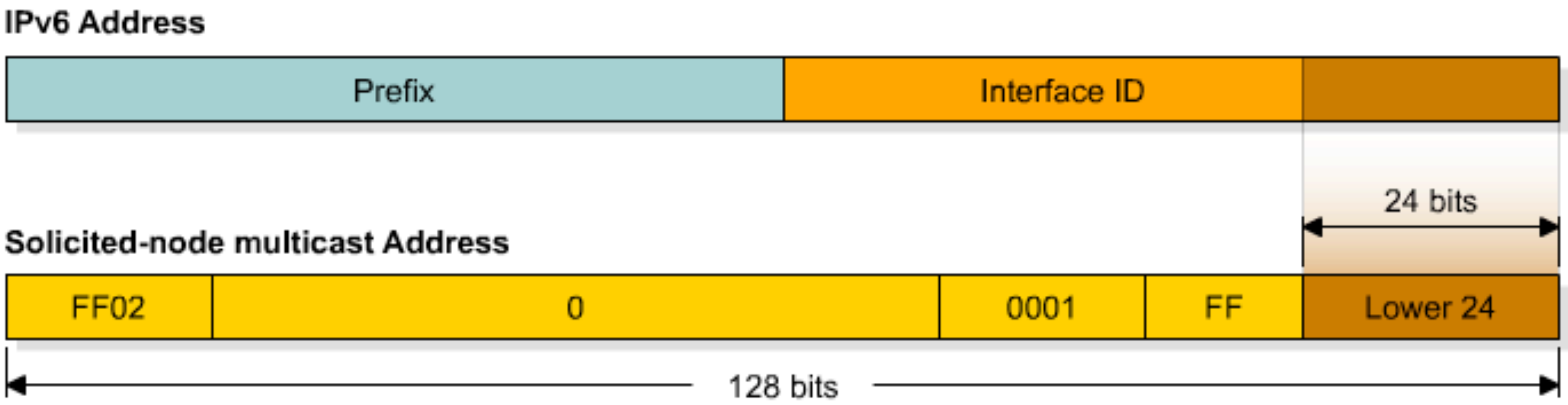
IPv6 Multicast Address

- **The multicast address AllSPFRouters is FF02::5 note that 02 means that this is a permanent address and has link scope**
- **The multicast address ALLDRouters is FF02::6**

Solicited-Node Multicast Address

- **For each unicast and anycast address configured there is a corresponding solicited-node multicast**
- **This address is link local significance only**
- **This is specially used for two purpose, for the replacement of ARP, and DAD**

Solicited-Node Multicast Address



- **Used in neighbor solicitation messages**
- **Multicast address with a link-local scope**
- **Solicited-node multicast consists of prefix + lower 24 bits from unicast, FF02::1:FF:**

Router Interface

```
R1#sh ipv6 int e0
Ethernet0 is up, line protocol is up
  IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::200:CFF:FE3A:8B18
  No global unicast address is configured
  Joined group address(es):
    FF02::1
    FF02::2
    FF02::1:FF3A:8B18
  MTU is 1500 bytes
  ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
  ICMP redirects are enabled
  ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
  ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
  ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
  ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
  ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
  ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
  Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
R1#
```

Solicited-Node Multicast Address

Anycast

Anycast Address Assignment

- Routers along the path to the destination just process the packets based on network prefix
- Routers configured to respond to anycast packets will do so when they receive a packet send to the anycast address
- Anycast allows a source node to transmit IP datagrams to a single destination node out of a group destination nodes with same subnet id based on the routing metrics

MTU Issues

- **Minimum link MTU for IPv6 is 1280 octets (versus 68 octets for IPv4)**

  ⇒ **on links with MTU < 1280, link-specific fragmentation and reassembly must be used**

- **Implementations are expected to perform path MTU discovery to send packets bigger than 1280**
- **Minimal implementation can omit PMTU discovery as long as all packets kept ≥ 1280 octets**
- **A Hop-by-Hop Option supports transmission of "jumbograms" with up to 2^{32} octets of payload**

Neighbour Discovery (RFCs 2461 & 4311)

- **Protocol built on top of ICMPv6 (RFC 4443)**
  - **combination of IPv4 protocols (ARP, ICMP, IGMP,…)**
- **Fully dynamic, interactive between Hosts & Routers**
  - **defines 5 ICMPv6 packet types:**
    - **Router Solicitation / Router Advertisements**
    - **Neighbour Solicitation / Neighbour Advertisements**
    - **Redirect**

IPv6 and DNS

	IPv4	IPv6
Hostname to IP address	**A record:** www.abc.test. A 192.168.30.1	**AAAA record:** www.abc.test AAAA 3FFE:B00:C18:1::2
IP address to hostname	**PTR record:** 1.30.168.192.in-addr.arpa. PTR www.abc.test.	**PTR record:** 2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1.0.0.0.8.1.c.0.0.0.b.0.e.f.f.3.ip6.arpa PTR www.abc.test.

IPv6 Technology Scope

IP Service	*IPv4 Solution*	*IPv6 Solution*
Addressing Range	32-bit, Network Address Translation	128-bit, Multiple Scopes
Autoconfiguration	DHCP	Serverless, Reconfiguration, DHCP
Security	IPSec	IPSec Mandated, works End-to-End
Mobility	Mobile IP	Mobile IP with Direct Routing
Quality-of-Service	Differentiated Service, Integrated Service	Differentiated Service, Integrated Service
IP Multicast	IGMP/PIM/Multicast BGP	MLD/PIM/Multicast BGP,Scope Identifier

What does IPv6 do for:

- **Security**

  Nothing IPv4 doesn't do – IPSec runs in both

  but IPv6 mandates IPSec

- **QoS**

  Nothing IPv4 doesn't do –

  Differentiated and Integrated Services run in both

  So far, Flow label has no real use

IPv6 Security

- IPsec standards apply to both IPv4 and IPv6
- All implementations required to support authentication and encryption headers (“IPsec”)
- Authentication separate from encryption for use in situations where encryption is prohibited or prohibitively expensive
- Key distribution protocols are not yet defined (independent of IP v4/v6)
- Support for manual key configuration required

IP Quality of Service Reminder

Two basic approaches developed by IETF:

- "Integrated Service" (int-serv)

  fine-grain (per-flow), quantitative promises (e.g., x bits per second), uses RSVP signaling

- "Differentiated Service" (diff-serv)

  coarse-grain (per-class), qualitative promises (e.g., higher priority), no explicit signaling

- Signaled diff-serv (RFC 2998)

  uses RSVP for signaling with course-grained qualitative aggregate markings

  allows for policy control without requiring per-router state overhead

IPv6 Support for Int-Serv

- **20-bit Flow Label field to identify specific flows needing special QoS**
  - each source chooses its own Flow Label values; routers use Source Addr + Flow Label to identify distinct flows
  - Flow Label value of 0 used when no special QoS requested (the common case today)
- **This part of IPv6 is standardised as RFC 3697**

IPv6 Support for Diff-Serv

- **8-bit Traffic Class field to identify specific classes of packets needing special QoS**
  - **same as new definition of IPv4 Type-of-Service byte**
  - **may be initialized by source or by router enroute; may be rewritten by routers enroute**
  - **traffic Class value of 0 used when no special QoS requested (the common case today)**

IPv6 Standards

- **Core IPv6 specifications are IETF Draft Standards → well-tested & stable**

  IPv6 base spec, ICMPv6, Neighbor Discovery, PMTU Discovery,...

- **Other important specs are further behind on the standards track, but in good shape**

  mobile IPv6, header compression,...

  for up-to-date status: playground.sun.com/ipv6

- **3GPP UMTS Rel. 5 cellular wireless standards mandate IPv6; also being considered by 3GPP2**

IPv6 Status – Standardisation

- Several key components on standards track…
  - Specification (RFC2460)
  - ICMPv6 (RFC4443)
  - RIP (RFC2080)
  - IGMPv6 (RFC2710)
  - Router Alert (RFC2711)
  - Autoconfiguration (RFC2462)
  - DHCPv6 (RFC3315 & 4361)
  - IPv6 Mobility (RFC3775)
  - GRE Tunnelling (RFC2473)
  - DAD for IPv6 (RFC4429)
  - Neighbour Discovery (RFC2461 & 4311)
  - IPv6 Addresses (RFC4291 & 3587)
  - BGP (RFC2545)
  - OSPF (RFC2740)
  - Jumbograms (RFC2675)
  - Radius (RFC3162)
  - Flow Label (RFC3697)
  - Mobile IPv6 MIB (RFC4295)
  - Unique Local IPv6 Addresses (RFC4193)
  - Teredo (RFC4380)
- IPv6 available over:
  - PPP (RFC2472)
  - FDDI (RFC2467)
  - NBMA (RFC2491)
  - Frame Relay (RFC2590)
  - IEEE1394 (RFC3146)
  - Ethernet (RFC2464)
  - Token Ring (RFC2470)
  - ATM (RFC2492)
  - ARCnet (RFC2497)
  - FibreChannel (RFC4338)

Recent IPv6 "Hot Topics" in the IETF

- Multi-homing
- Address selection
- Address allocation
- DNS discovery
- 3GPP usage of IPv6
- Anycast addressing
- Scoped address architecture
- Flow-label semantics
- API issues

  (flow label, traffic class, PMTU discovery, scoping,…)

- Enhanced router-to-host info
- Site renumbering procedures
- Inter-domain multicast routing
- Address propagation and AAA issues of different access scenarios
- End-to-end security vs. firewalls
- And, of course, transition / co-existence / interoperability with IPv4 (a bewildering array of transition tools and techniques)

Note: this indicates vitality, not incompleteness, of IPv6!

Status of other IPv6 related WGs in the IETF

- **V6ops**

  Focuses on IPv6 operations

- **SHIM6**

  Focus on edge multihoming solution for IPv6

Conclusion

- **There is a need for IPv6**
  - **Larger address space and replacement of NATs**
- **Protocol is “ready to go” with much of the core components seeing several years field experience already**

Introduction to IPv6

ISP/IXP Workshops