



Customer IPv6 Delivery

The Nextgen Experience

Chris Chaundy, Nextgen Networks
October 2011



Agenda

- Nextgen Network's strategy
 - Just get a prefix and turn it on!?!?
 - Scope of the project
 - Hardware considerations
 - Software considerations
- Designing the solution
 - Address planning
 - Network configuration
 - Network security
 - OSS and BSS support
- Product delivery
 - Peering and transit
 - Product synergy
 - Selling the solution...

Just get a prefix and turn it on!?!?



- Things are not quite that easy...
- Getting an IPv6 allocation is the easy part
- There are other boxes that need to be ticked:
 - Getting support from management
 - Setting the scope of the project
 - Business case development
- And then the real work starts...
(it helps to have a decent lab configuration!)

Scope of the project



- IPv6 for customer Internet services only, but...
- All supporting services must be included natively or with application layer gateways where needed
- Out of scope:
 - Internal corporate network (managed by another part of the company with third party services)
 - Management networks (lots of legacy non-IPv6 equipment, many stakeholders) – but migration is underway to a multi-protocol MPLS platform so future IPv6 is possible/desirable)

Hardware considerations



- Audit network elements where IPv6 is required:
 - Routers
 - Capability (hardware components/revisions)
 - Scaling (FIB table limitations)
 - Firewalls
 - Switches cannot be totally ignored (may be layer-3 aware), e.g.
 - QoS mapping or implementation
 - Packet filtering
 - Load balancing
 - Switch management (out-of-scope for project)

Software considerations



- Selecting IPv6 technologies:
 - Native IPv6 / dual-stack
 - 6PE
 - VPN-IPv6 / 6VPE
 - Tunnelling support (to be assessed)
 - Multicast requirement (not at present)
- MPLS capabilities and requirements (e.g. FRR)
- Scaling
 - FIB table limitations
 - Filters, etc.
- Routing policy support

Address planning



- Typical IPv6 assignment is /32 (this provides an equivalent number of **subnets** as **hosts** in the IPv4-Internet)
- Spend some time analysing requirements:
 - Infrastructure
 - Geographic/topological aggregation capability
 - Plan types of assignments (within reason):
 - /64 – links and small customers
 - /56 – medium customers
 - /48 – large customers
 - Permit demand-driven expansion of either of the above
 - 16 x /36 ‘regions’ with /40 for assignments (+4 bits for growth)
 - 2,097,152 /64 links and 2,097,152 small assignments
 - 16,384 medium assignments and 128 large assignments
 - Individual requirements will vary

Network configuration



- Originally considered 6PE (limitations with LDP/FRR)
- 6PE with T-LDP (complex and lacked IPv4 symmetry)
- Native dual stack (RSVP/PW provided IPv4 symmetry, Nextgen network is all PE routers with fully meshed PW’ s)
- IGP – Nextgen uses OSPFv3 with authentication (relies on IPsec, see RFC 4552 – transport mode SA, ESP or AH)
- MP-BGP
- Routing policy:
 - IPv4/IPv6 specific cases are the exception, not the rule
 - Bogon filtering based on CYMRU recommendations
 - Identical BGP community support for IPv4 and IPv6
- eBGP peering uses separate IPv4 and IPv6 sessions
- Support incremental deployment on existing infrastructure

Network security



- Control plane (with selected rate-limiting)
 - Mostly IPv4: RSVP, T-LDP, iBGP, eBGP, OSPF(v2), support for ICMP, UDP for traceroute, DNS, NTP, SNMP, etc.
 - With IPv6 additions: eBGP, OSPFv3, support for ICMPv6, UDP for traceroute
- Data plane
 - Peer/upstream ingress filters: allow LLA DAD and NDP, drop src/dst special use ranges per CYMRU recommendations, src in infrastructure range, DNS to resolvers, multicast, allow the rest
 - Customer ingress filters: NOT just registered prefixes, must permit NDP (with optional router solicitation)
 - ICMPv6 src ::/128, dst FF02::/16 (unspecified to LL multicast)
 - ICMPv6 src FE80::/10 (LL unicast, also useful for debugging)
- Firewalls for OSS services
 - Kept as simple as possible (DNS/HTTP/SMTP)

OSS and BSS support



- OSS:
 - IPAM (IPv4 and IPv6, integration where possible)
 - Provisioning (as much automation as possible)
 - DNS (primary, secondary and cache servers, **note – check your delegated chain of authority**)
 - WWW (direct or via ALG' s)
 - SMTP (direct or via ALG' s)
 - Portal (direct or via ALG' s)
- BSS:
 - Forms (IPv4 and IPv6 support)
 - Records (data field requirements)
 - Process flow (with phased deployment)

Peering and transit



- Peering:
 - This is not that hard (most AU IX' s have IPv6 support on route-servers)
- Transit:
 - Quick solution is tunnelling (e.g. to HE) but do you want this for a production service?
 - Tier 1 international provider services are here (and the situation is improving)
 - 'Tier 1' domestic provider services are now available (all but one have been established)
- You should be able to use existing circuits, and the same should apply for your customers!

Product synergy



- As previously noted, ideally all functionality in your IPv4 service should be available in your IPv6 service (Nextgen is there for the basic service and getting there for 'optional extras')
- Customer options, interaction and interfaces should all be the same (within limitations, e.g. lack of ATM/POI support)
- Can be ordered as an add-on for existing services
- Currently an option for new services (but should it be automatically included?)

Selling the solution...

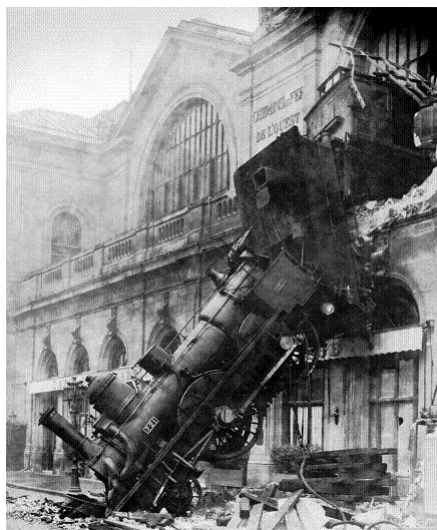
nextgen
pure-data

- Internally (to Operations/Sales/Marketing) as well as externally:
 - Documentation
 - Training
 - Collateral
 - Education

- How hard is it when you consider the alternative!
(You have probably seen this before...)

The alternative!

nextgen
pure-data



References and thanks



1. <http://www.team-cymru.org/>
2. <http://test-ipv6.com/>
3. <http://ipv6-test.com/>
4. IPv6 Now “Easy IPv6, The Lookup Book”
5. Vocus for initial lab connectivity

Customer IPv6 Delivery



Questions?