



# How Cisco is preparing for IPv6

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**Mauritius**

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# What is IPv6? Basic Perspectives



## The Network Manager Perspective Infrastructure evolution

Stable specifications, commercial  
implementations  
Cost of deployment and operations



## The Software Developer Perspective IP agnostic

Library call, Naming services, GUI,...

## The End-User Perspective Applications & Services evolution

# Key Aspects Reminder



- **IPv6 is NOT a feature.** It is about the fundamental IP network layer model developed for end-to-end services and network transparency

But it doesn't necessarily solve all Internet issues

- Deployments of production IPv6 infrastructures are under way, the time has come to move our focus to edge, access and usage

6Bone is phased out, 6NET is closed,...

- Today's IPv6 deployment drivers do not rely on uncovering the “future killer application” anymore, they focus instead on:

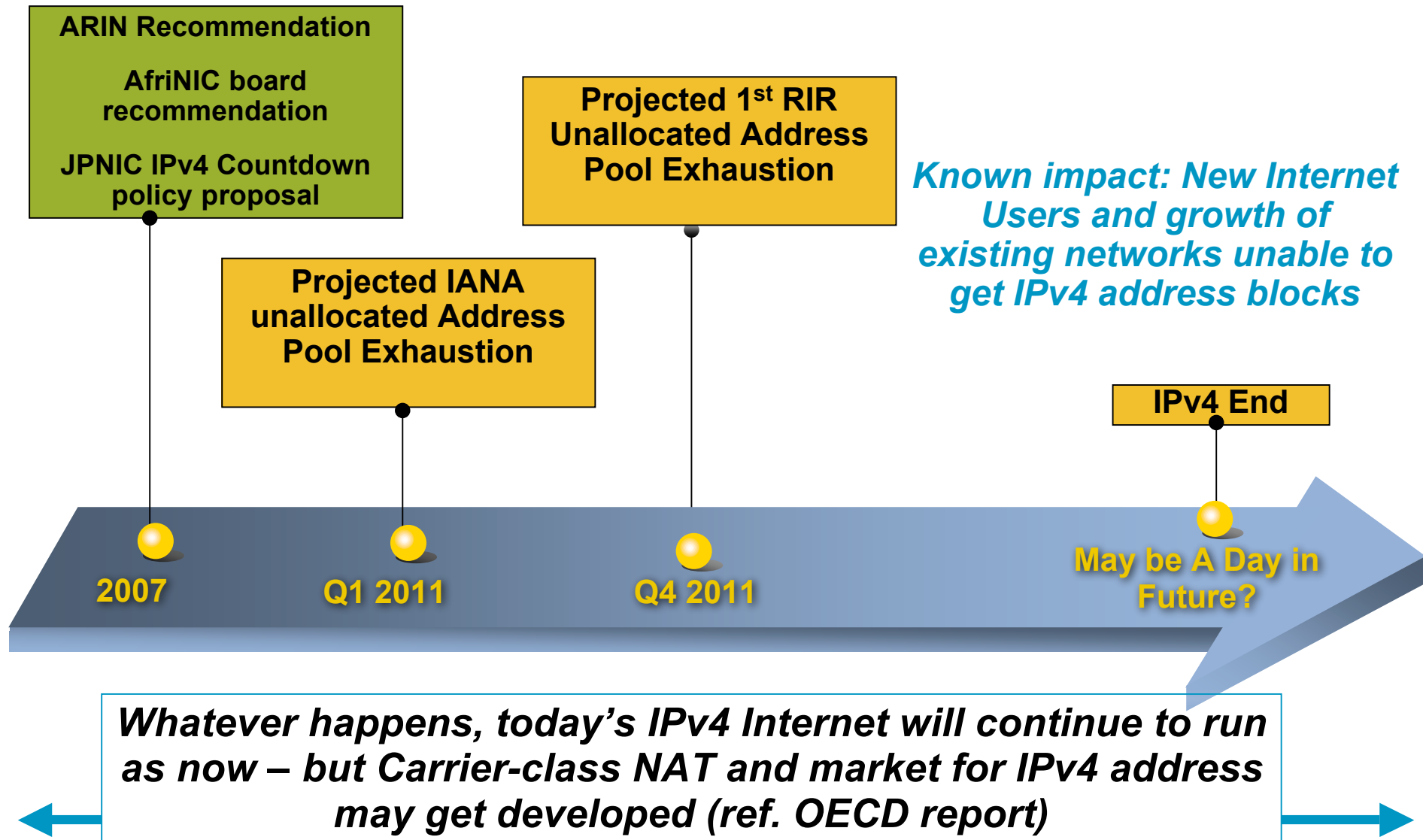
*Performing the same as on IPv4 but on a larger scale*

*Operational cost savings or simpler network models when deploying applications*

*Leading the innovation*



# Impacts of IPv4 Address Space Exhaustion



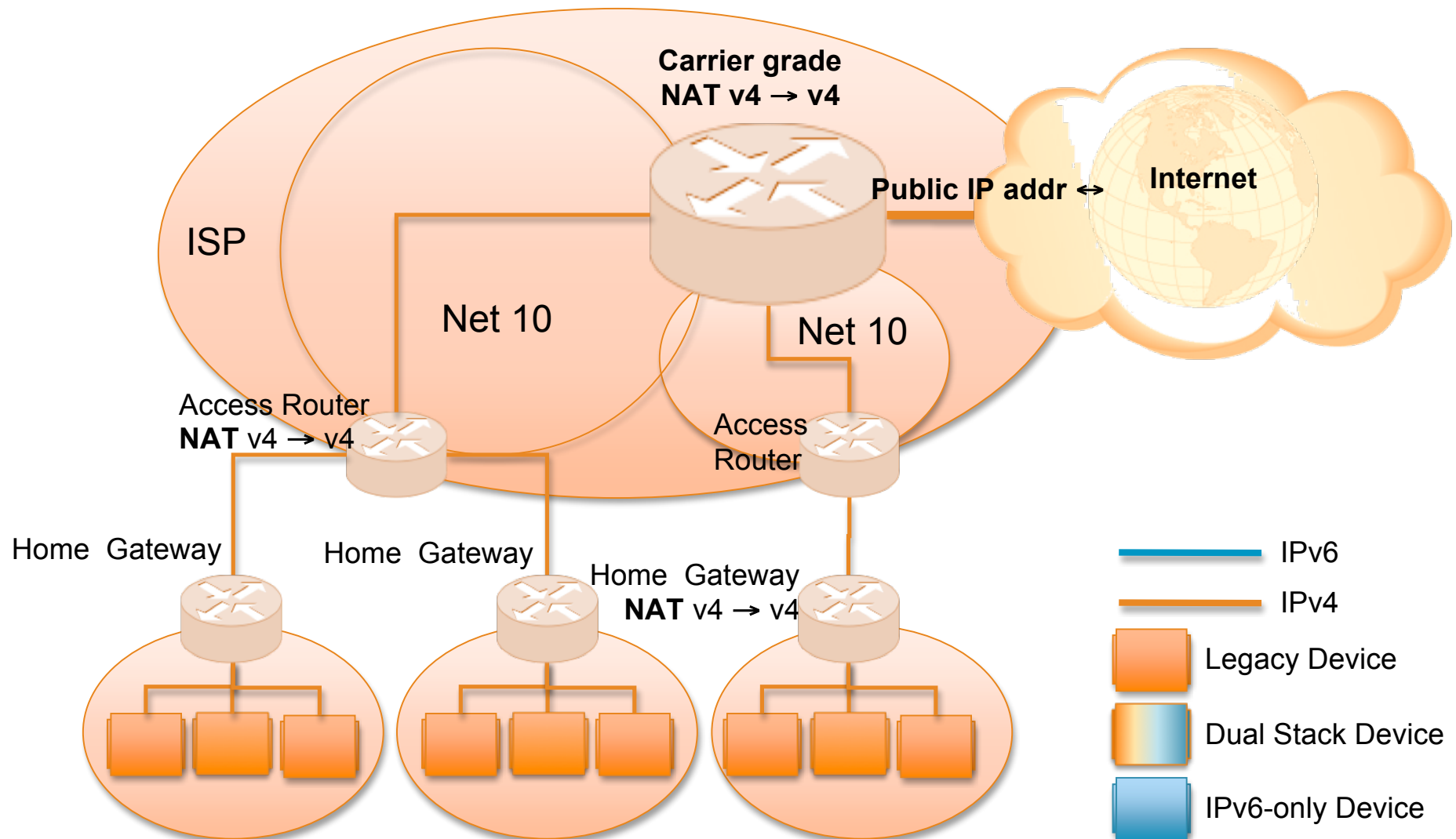


# IPv4 Technology in Transition

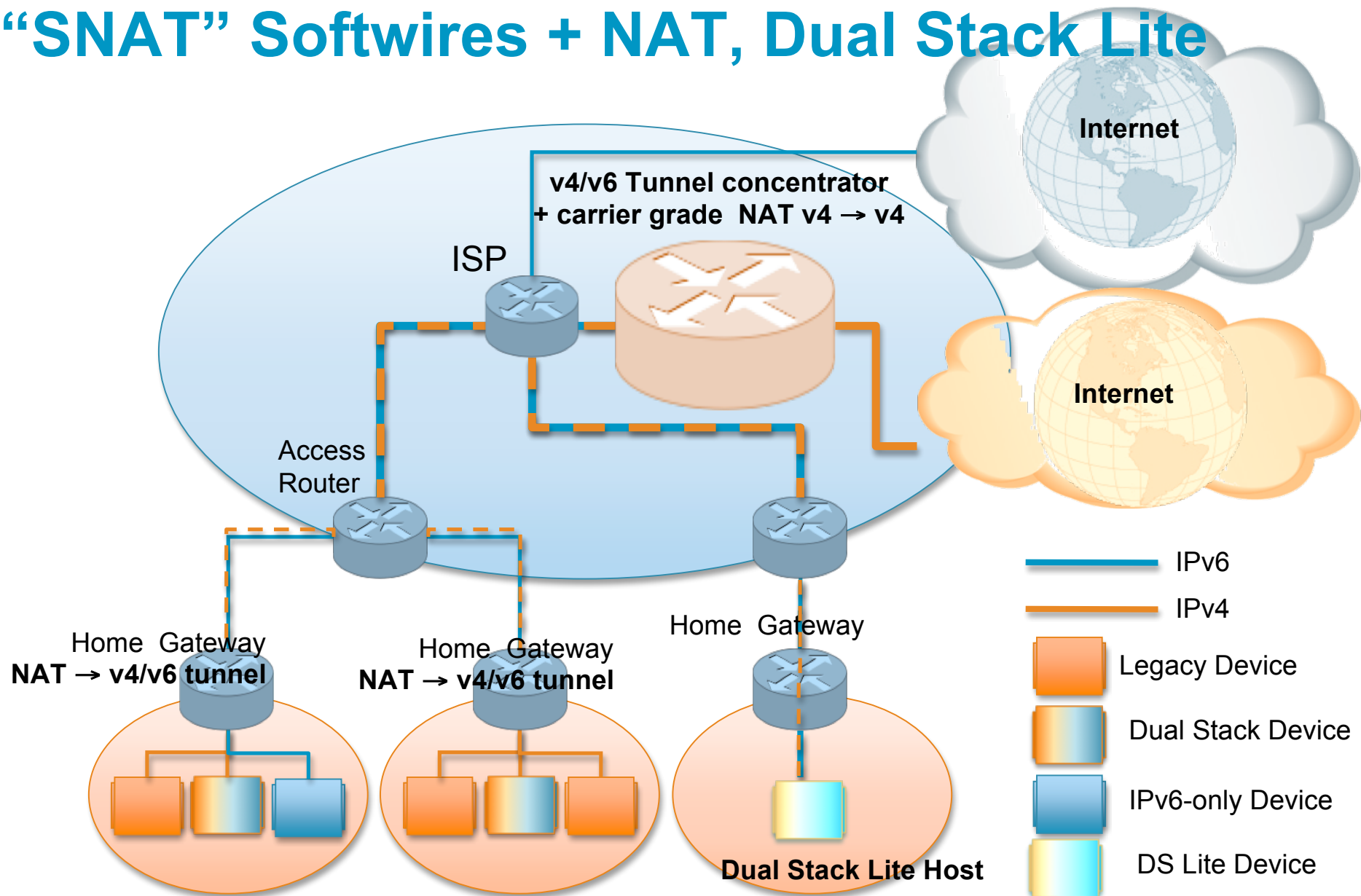
- **Evolution of Broadband technologies – “Always-on Wired and Wireless” enables new Application environments**  
Web 2.0, Social networking, P2P framework, IP/HDTV,...
- **IPv4 address exhaustion plaguing service providers**
  - Broadband and Cable providers don't have enough address in private space
    - 20+ Million legacy boxes installed
  - Service providers can't get IP4 allocations
- **Transition to native IPv6 stalled by**
  - Devices and applications are not yet dual-stack everywhere
  - Internet resources (MSN, Yahoo, YouTube, CNN,...) are severely lagging in term of IPv6 connectivity
- **Must find way to enable more IPv4 customers during transition**
- **Must find way to keep IPv4 only customers able to continue w/ legacy OS' and access new IPv6 world transparently**
- **Must give IPv6 customers access to IPv4 world (to do anything useful)**
- **Potential Carrier-Class solutions**  
Double NAT IPv4, Double NAT-PT, **Softwire + NAT, Dual-Stack Lite**

# Double NAT v4v4v4

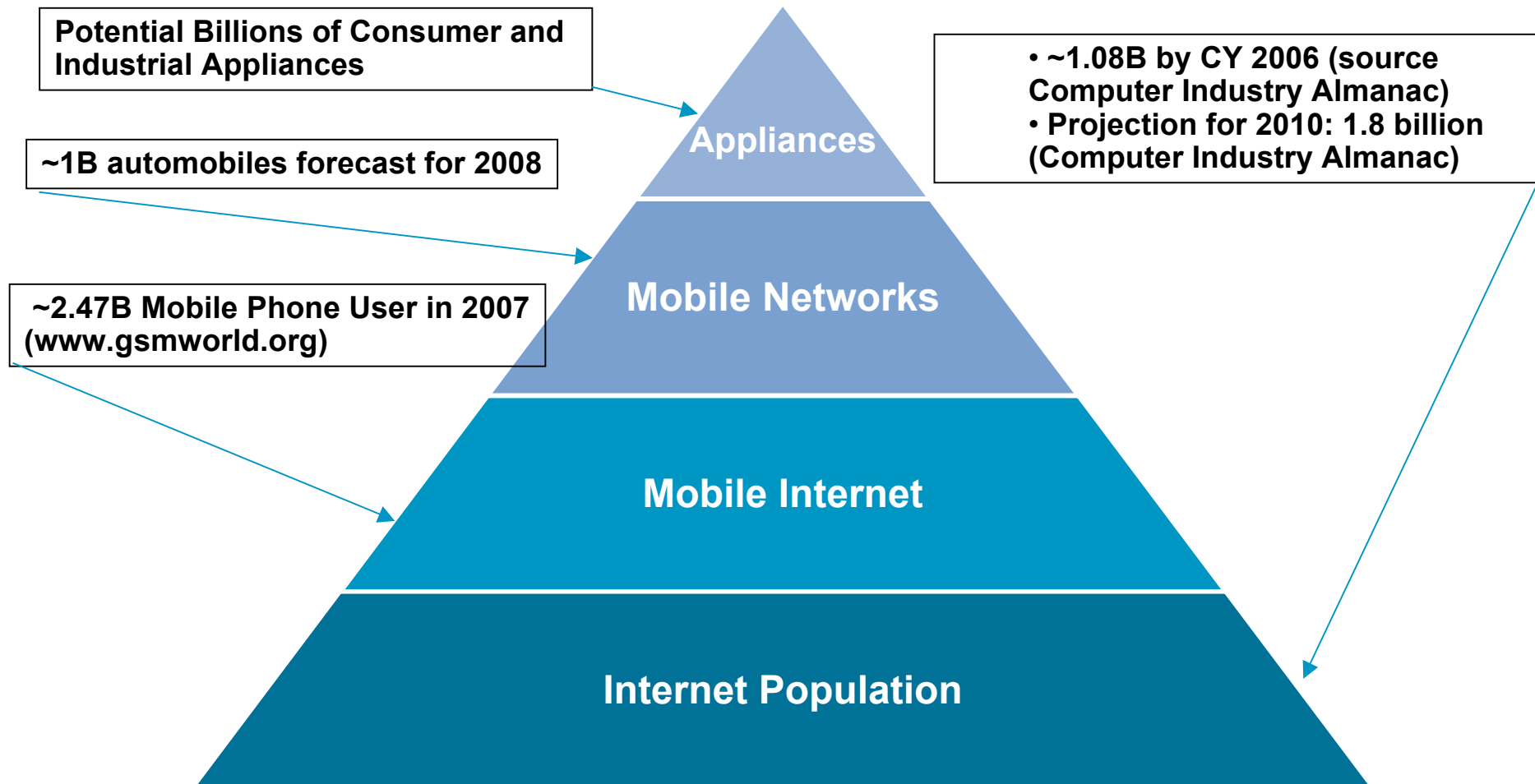
Increasingly complex networks  
with hierarchical Net 10



# “SNAT” Softwires + NAT, Dual Stack Lite



# Need for a Larger Address Space?



***During the life cycle of a technology, a new product is often considered to have reached the early majority – or the mass market – after achieving 22 percent penetration.***

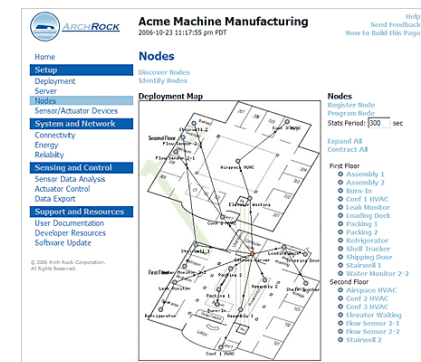
# Explosion of Appliances with Embedded IP



## Expanding the Internet with IPv6 *Integration & Co-Existence*

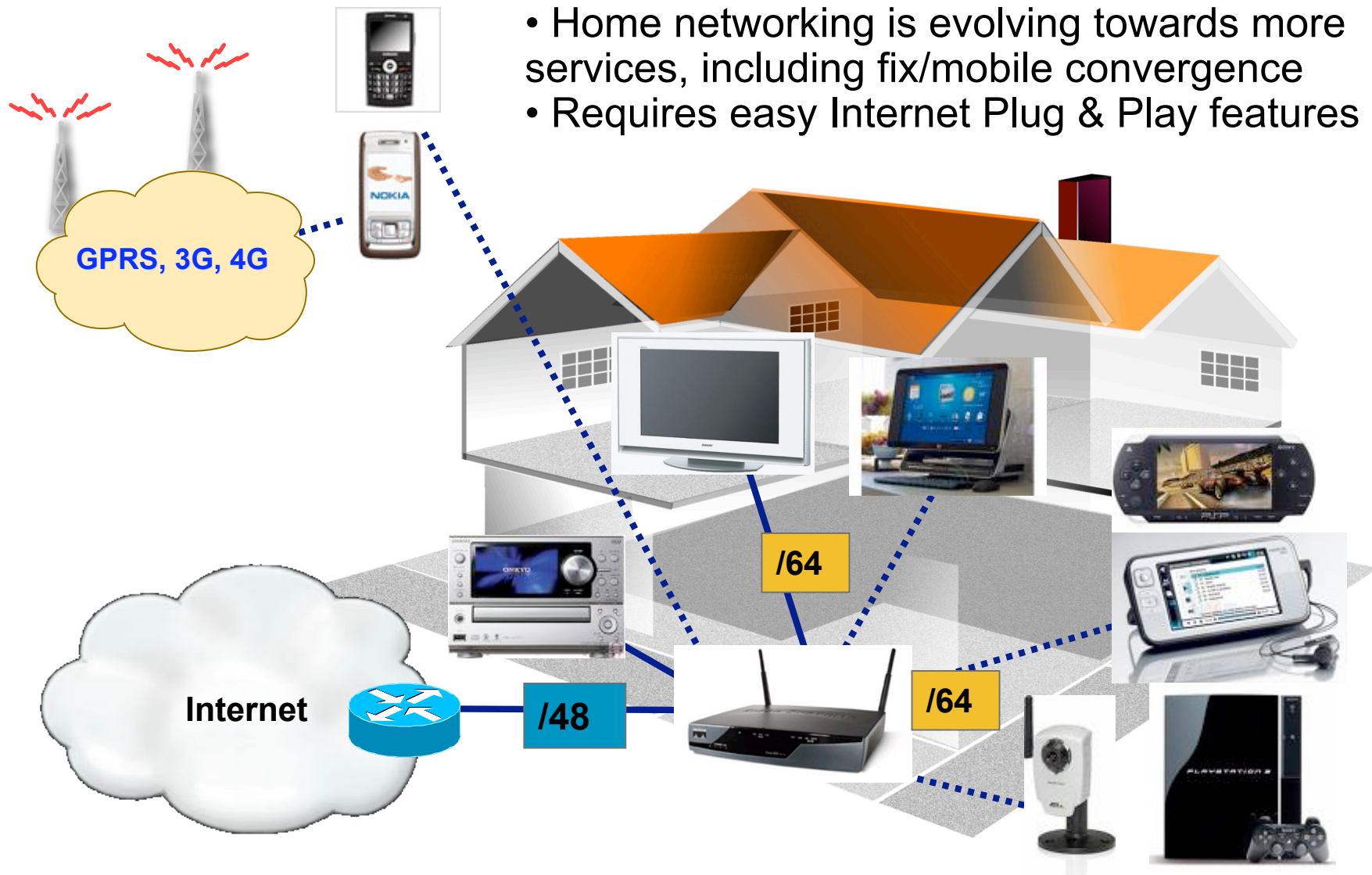


## Infrastructures for New Services New Market Places





# Home Networking & IPv6 – a Must



# Traffic Evolution

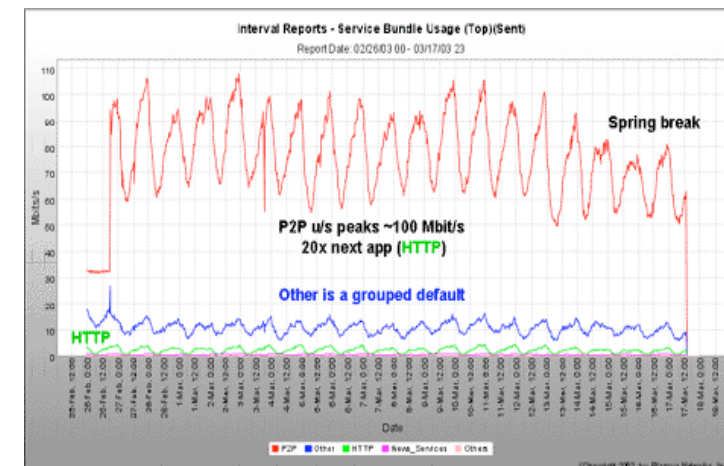
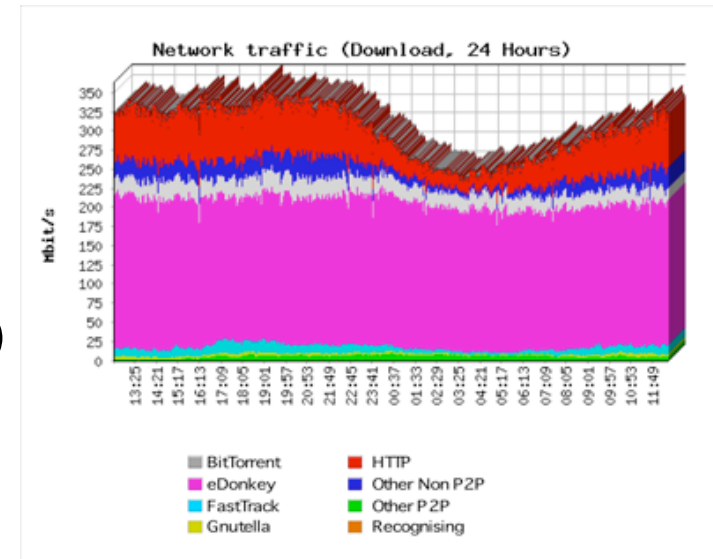
- Applications – Server/Client, P2P, GRID – generate different traffic patterns than Client/Server

**Symmetrical** – as much upstream as downstream traffic (users become servers)

**Very long sessions** – Always-on devices may be left unattended. Streaming applications can run for a long period of time. Often 24/7.

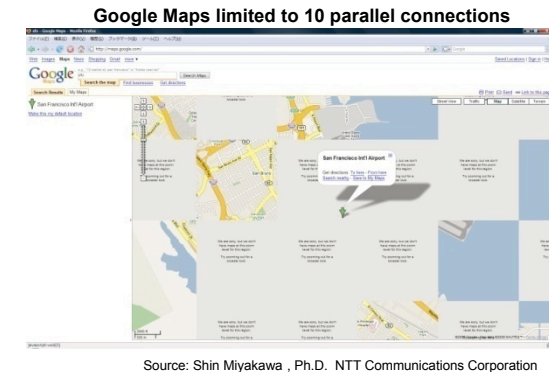
**Sustained high bandwidth** – many devices can now use all bandwidth available. Multiple video sessions require high bandwidth capacity

**Non-local** – Traffic travels globally, and between ISP networks, hence putting load on the peering points (est. 60% of traffic) and expensive long haul links.



# AJAX Applications

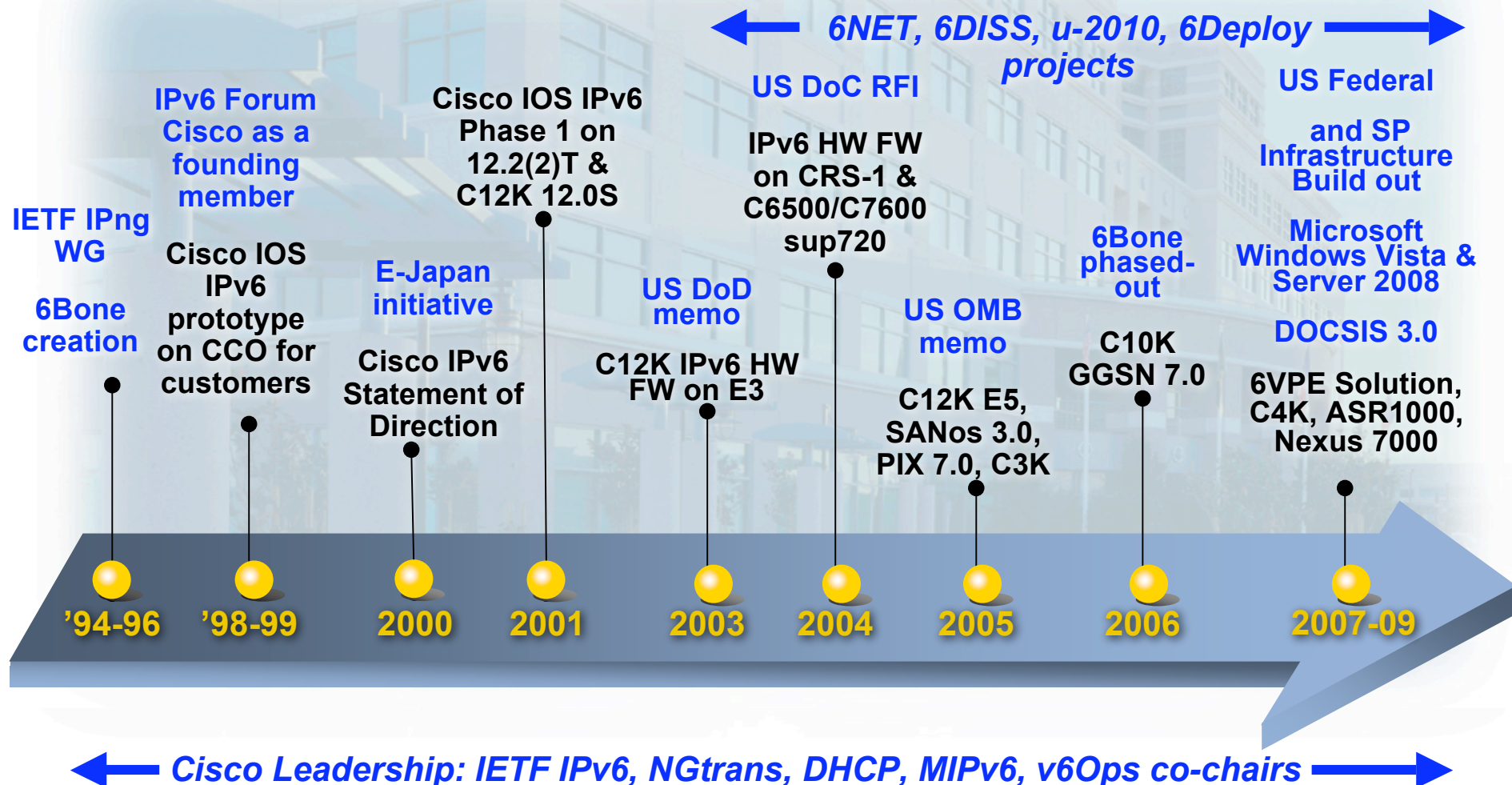
- Google Maps opens ~ 70 parallel connections
  - iTunes store has been shown to open as many as 300 parallel connections
  - New apps that have not emerged yet ???
- 
- IPv4/nat multiplexes multiple users through the port range, so 64k divided by 300 parallel connections results in ~200 customers per ISP based nat address (assuming each customer is only allowed to run one simultaneous instance of iTunes or similar apps). Restricting the number of connections impacts utility of the app. Consensus wisdom is to plan on at most 8 customers per public IPv4 address.
  - Services generally don't allow connections from the same host to span multiple public side addresses, so when a port pool is exhausted, the subsequent connections on another address will cause the application to fail.
  - Reuse of port pairs can't be guaranteed with a high rate of churn in the port pool, so the likelihood of matching src/dst port pairs to popular sites will expose the probability of TCP sequence number overlap between unrelated connections, and/or a port sitting in TCP Time-Wait at the server.



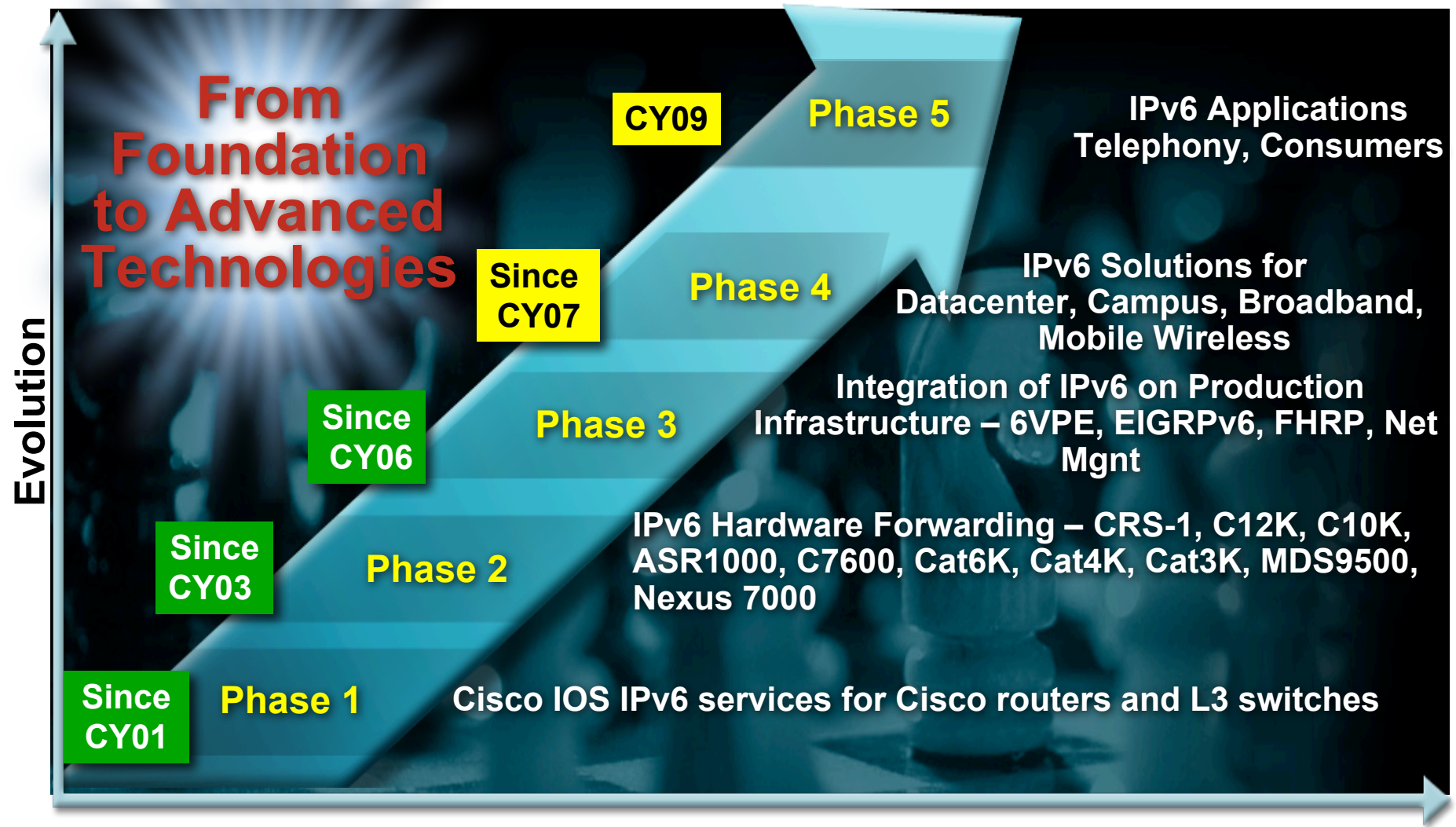


[www.cisco.com/go/ipv6](http://www.cisco.com/go/ipv6)

## Scaling the Internet for our Future Generations



# Cisco IPv6 – 5 Phases Plan



# Cisco IOS IPv6 Status

<u>Positioning</u>	<u>Cisco IOS Release</u>	<u>Notes</u>
General Production	12.3 – 12.4 – <b>Next</b>	<b>CY09</b>
Technology development	12.2T – 12.3T – 12.4T – <b>Next</b>	<b>CY09</b>
Core	12.0S – 12K, 10720 IOS-XR – CRS-1, 12K	Feb 2002 May 2004
Edge & Enterprise Infrastructure	12.2SB – 7304, 10000 12.2SR – 7600, 7200, ASR1000	<b>12.2SRC for 7200 support</b> <b>IOS-XE on ASR1000 gets subset of 12.2SR feature set</b>
L3 switches	12.2SX – 6500 12.2SG – 4500 12.2SE – 3750/3560	Initially 12.2SX also supported 7600

**IPv6 Start Here documents the IPv6 feature set per Cisco IOS releases**

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps5187/products\\_configuration\\_guide\\_chapter09186a00801d65ed.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps5187/products_configuration_guide_chapter09186a00801d65ed.html)

# Industry's Broadest Platform Support



## ***Cisco IOS 12.0S***

**Cisco 12000 Series Routers**

**Cisco 10720 Series**

## ***Cisco IOS 12.4/12.4T***

**Cisco 800 Series Routers**

**Cisco 1700 Series Routers**

**Cisco 1800 Series Routers**

**Cisco 2600 Series Routers**

**Cisco 2800 Series Routers**

**Cisco 3600 Series Routers**

**Cisco 3700 Series Routers**

**Cisco 3800 Series Routers**

**Cisco 7200 Series Routers**

**Cisco 7301 Series Routers**

## ***Cisco NX-OS***

**Nexus 7000, 5000**

## ***Cisco IOS-XR***

**CRS-1, Cisco 12000, ASR9000**

## ***Cisco IOS 12.2S family***

**Cisco ASR1000 series**

**Cisco 72/7300 Series Routers**

**Cisco 75/7600 Series Routers**

**Cisco 10000 Series Routers**

**Catalyst 3750/3560/2960 Series**

**Catalyst 4500 Series**

**Catalyst 6500 Series**



## ***Cisco Product Portfolio***

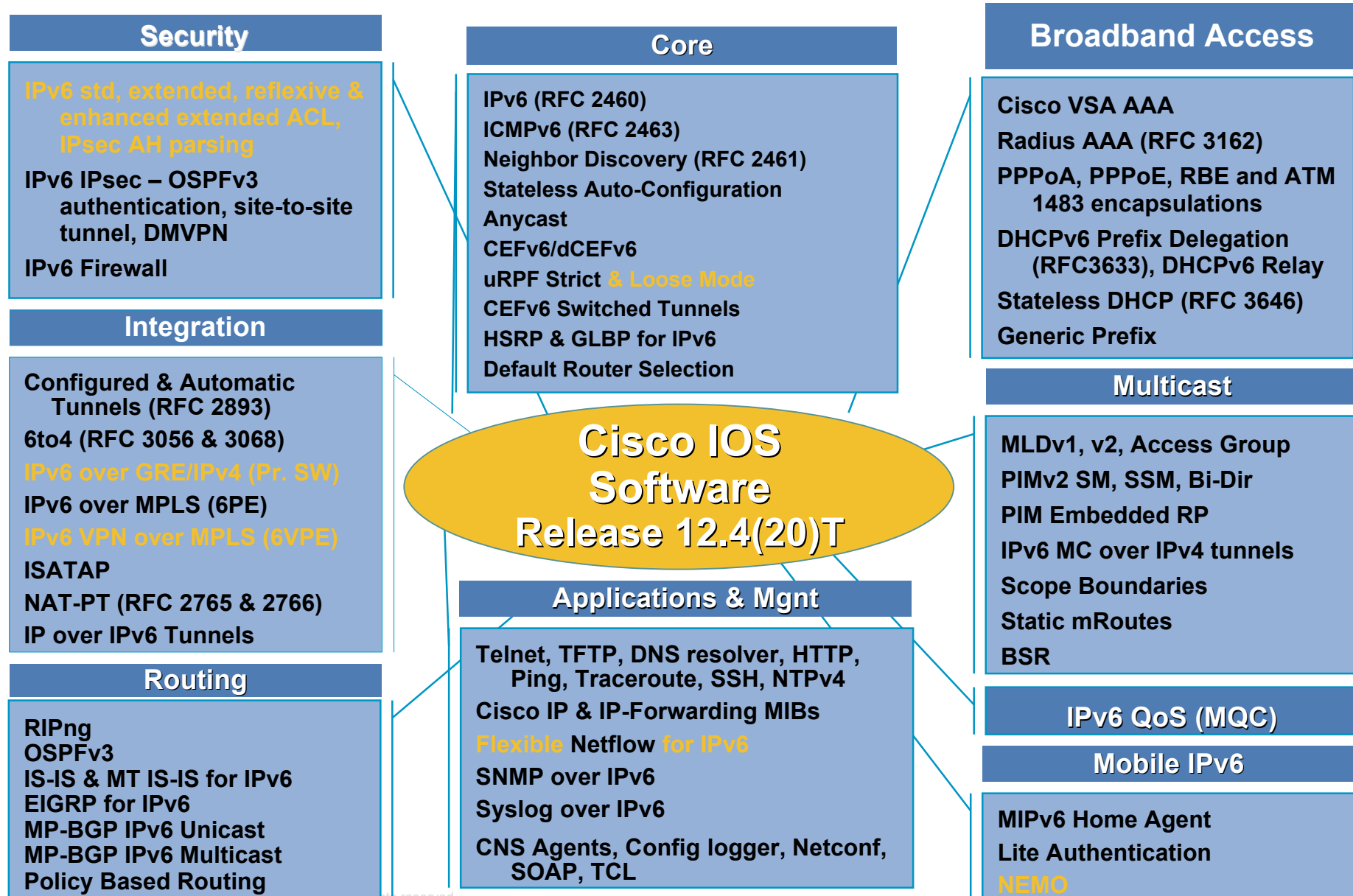
**ASA Firewall (8.x), FWSM 4.0,**

**LMS 2.5, CNR 7.0, NFC 5.x, NAM 3.x,**

**MDS9500 series, Nexus 7000, GGSN 8.0**



# Cisco IOS – IPv6 Feature Overview



# Cisco IPv6 compliance

- Conformance tests + Interoperability tests

IPv6 Ready Logo – [www.ipv6ready.org](http://www.ipv6ready.org)

US DoD JITC conformance - <http://jitc.fhu.disa.mil/apl/ipv6.html>

Cable Labs DOCSIS 3.0 conformance

Microsoft Vista/Server 2008 interoperability – *Vista logo*

- Cisco IOS Release certification

Cisco IOS 12.4(11)T, C7600, C6500, C4500, IOS Firewall achieved JITC certification

Cisco IOS 12.3, 12.3T, 12.2SX, 12.0S and XR (3.2) are compliant with the IPv6 Ready Logo Phase I

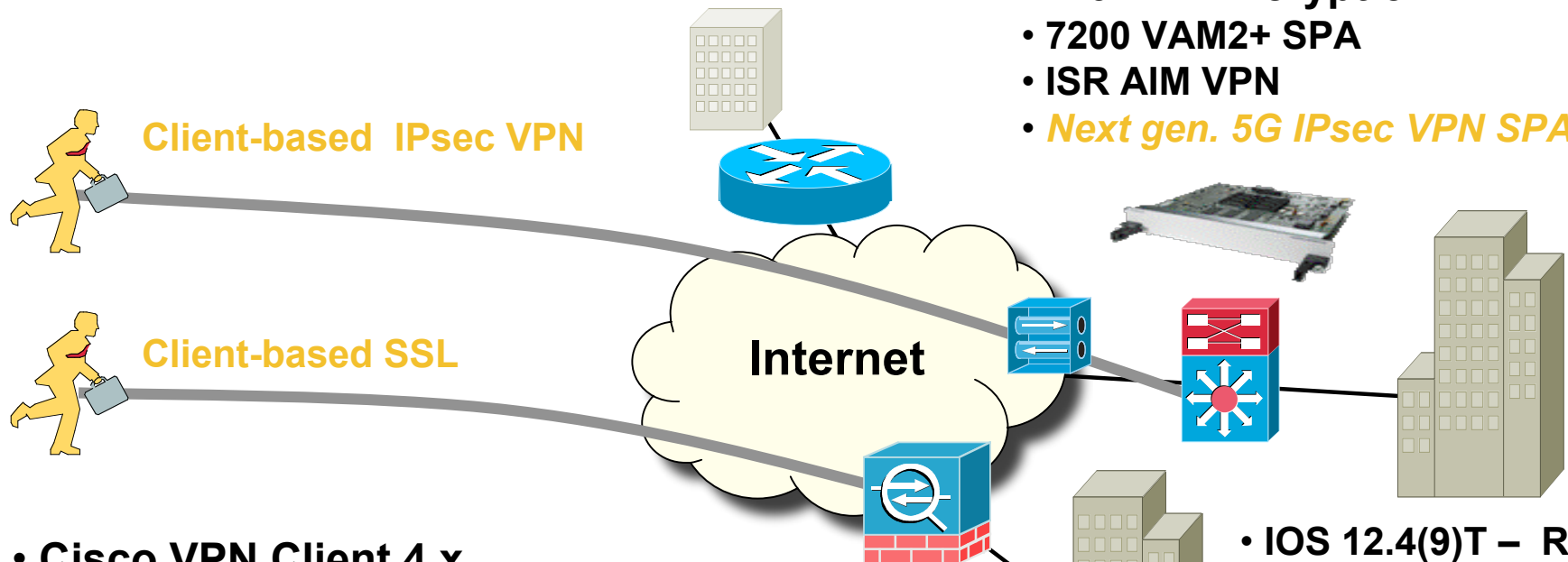
Cisco IOS 12.4(9)T is compliant with IPv6 Ready Logo Phase II core specs

DOCSIS 3.0 Bronze qualified

Effort ongoing to have Catalyst product applying for Logo Phase II



# Cisco IPv6 Security



## IPv6 IPsec Tunnels

- IOS 12.4(4)T

## IPv6 HW Encryption

- 7200 VAM2+ SPA
- ISR AIM VPN
- *Next gen. 5G IPsec VPN SPA*

- **Cisco VPN Client 4.x**
  - IPv4 IPsec Termination (PIX/ASA/IOS VPN/Concentrator)
  - IPv6 Tunnel Termination (IOS ISATAP or Configured Tunnels)
- **AnyConnect Client 2.x**
  - SSL/TLS or DTLS (datagram TLS = TLS over UDP)
  - Tunnel transports both IPv4 and IPv6 and the packets exit the tunnel at the hub ASA as native IPv4 and IPv6.

- IOS 12.4(9)T – RFC 4552 - OSPFv3 Authentication
- All IOS – packet filtering e-ACL
- *IPv6 over DMVPN – 12.4(20)T*

## IPv6 Firewall

- IOS Firewall 12.3T, 12.4, 12.4T
- FWSM 3.x
- PIX 7.x, including ASA 5500 series
- *Future IDS*

# Network Management & IPv6

- In a dual-stack network, both IPv4 and IPv6 environments must be managed with the best optimization to decrease the cost of operations
- IPv6 impacts 3 areas of Network Management
  - Instrumentation (MIBs, Netflow record, IPv6 SLA,...)
    - Updated IP MIBs, RFC 4001 compliancy,...
  - Applications running over IPv6 (SNMP, TFTP, Syslog, Telnet, SSH, NTP, CNS Agents, Config logger, HTTP, Netconf, SOAP, TCL ...over IPv6)
  - NMS & Tools for IPv6
    - DNS/DHCP server (CNR 6.2), Netflow Collector 5.x, Ciscoworks LMS 2.5 (Topology, User Tracking,...), NAM



# Cisco IPv6 Solutions

## IPv6 enabled CPE routers

- The Linksys WRT600N; RVS4000; & WRVS4400 include 6to4 capability to enable IPv6 home and small business networks today, while service providers complete their deployments.
- Cisco has been instrumental in helping CableLabs define IPv6 capabilities for the next generation Docsis 3 devices.



# Hot News!

- IPv6 feature parity with IPv4 for Catalyst 6500

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps8802/ps6970/ps6017/ps9673/product\\_bulletin\\_c25-503086.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps8802/ps6970/ps6017/ps9673/product_bulletin_c25-503086.html)

- **12.2(33)SXI IPv6 repackaging**

**IPbase** image – base IPv4 and IPv6 features

**IPservices** image – fully featured IPv4 and IPv6 (as previous AdvancedIPServices images)

# Summary

## Markets Perspective

**IPv6 enables innovation and will guarantee the Internet growth but its adoption is a multi-year, complex integration process**

## Software Developer Perspective

**Applications must be “IP agnostic”**

**Network Manager Perspective Infrastructure must be deliver IPv6 up to the edge/access layer**

## The End-User Perspective

**IP version needs to be transparent**

***Ensure an orderly and secured transition using Cisco IPv6 Solutions***



# Q and A



# More Information

- CCO IPv6

<http://www.cisco.com/go/ipv6>

- Cisco IPv6 Solutions

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/collateral/tk648/tk872/tk373/technologies\\_white\\_paper\\_09186a00802219bc.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/technologies/collateral/tk648/tk872/tk373/technologies_white_paper_09186a00802219bc.html)

- Deployment guides

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6553/products\\_data\\_sheets\\_list.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6553/products_data_sheets_list.html)

- IPv6 Application Notes

[http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/732/Tech/ipv6/ipv6\\_techdoc.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/732/Tech/ipv6/ipv6_techdoc.shtml)

- Cisco IOS IPv6 manuals

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12\\_2t/ipv6/ipv6\\_c.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_2t/ipv6/ipv6_c.html)

