

# IPv6 – Global Implementation

## Observations and Update

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# Company Overview

## Our People

- Invented the DNS
- Developed 90% of the world's DNS software
- Architected leading DHCP product

## Our Experience

- More than a decade supporting network operators
- Top fixed and mobile operators, enterprise & government customers
- More than 40 patents & patents pending

## Our Technology

- World-class DNS/DHCP engines
- Revolutionary N2 Platform
- Open IDEAL ecosystem of application providers

### Our mobile customer base includes:



### Our fixed broadband customer base includes:



# Business Drivers for IPv6 Migration

# Business Benefits of IPv6

## 1. Revenue Growth

- Accommodates dramatic growth in IP-enabled devices
  - Connected Home, “The Internet of Things” (M2M), etc
- Support growth into new or expanding markets

## 2. Customer Loyalty

- Better experience accessing popular connection-intensive content
  - E.g. – Facebook, Google Maps
- Better peer to peer gaming

## 3. Network Efficiency

- “Jumbograms” enable high performance applications
  - Moves from 1,536 bytes in IPv4 to 65,536 bytes in IPv6
  - Lower overhead for high performance data transfers for video and cloud access
- Multi-cast efficiency improvements

# Business Benefits of IPv6 (Continued)

## 4. Enterprise agility

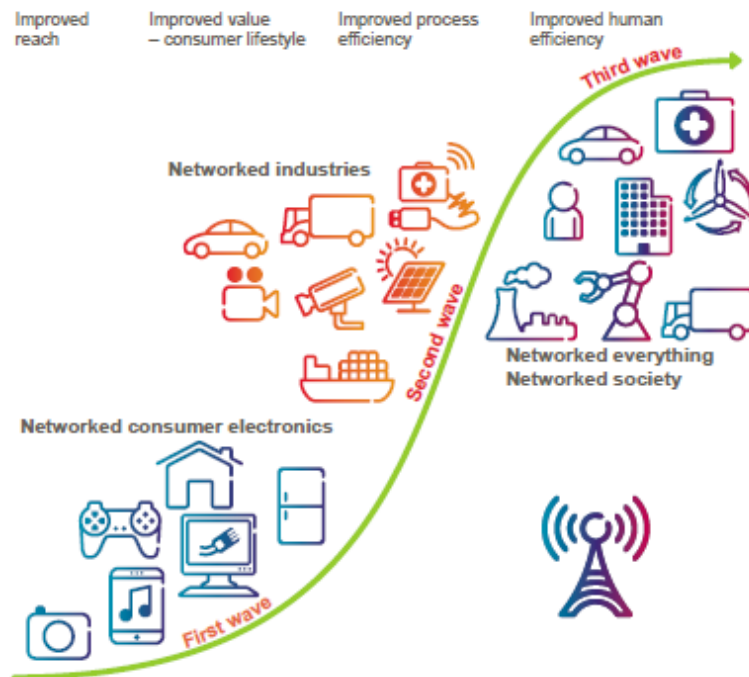
- Eliminates NAT bottlenecks between corporate divisions
  - IPv6 corporate networks don't require overlapping private address spaces
  - This eliminates need to translate between conflicting private address spaces
  - Reduces cost of supporting conflicting network ranges after M&A
- Transparent support for connectivity through multiple ISPs

## 5. Device-specific analytics and policies

- Identifying which devices are infected
- Applying per-device policies
  - Parental controls
  - Firewall filters

# The Demand for Addresses is Exploding

By 2020 estimates of more than **50 billion connected devices** – taking connected devices to mass market and profitability.



- Home automation
- Home security
- IPTV
- Smart meters
- Automobiles
- Etc.

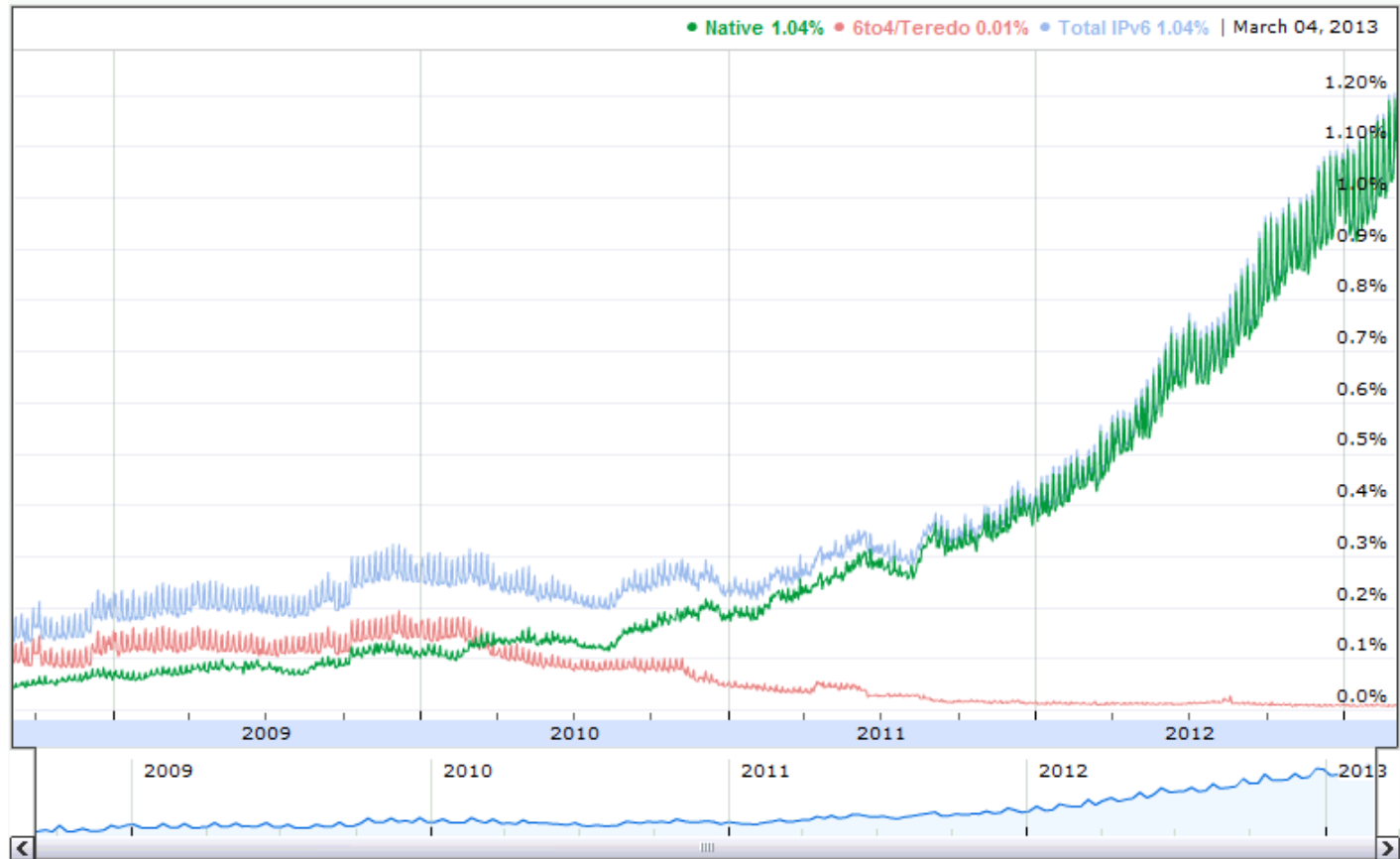
Source: Ericsson white paper 284 23-3149 Uen | February 2011

# What Moved the Market Movers?

Business	Concern(s)	Advantage(s)
DT Terastream	IPv4 starvation, reducing cost	Network optimization (FTTH)
Bechtel	multi-national globalization	growth emerging markets
Comcast	organic growth	answer for IPv4 exhaust as devices proliferate
T-Mobile USA	device compatibility	thought leader
Google	global reach	Internet growth, better app support, per-device analytics
Akamai	device proliferation	traffic optimization

# IPv6 Adoption is Low but Accelerating

%  
subscribers  
on IPv6





# Why DNS and DHCP are critical to IPv6

# IPv6 Needs Names More than IPv4

- IPv6 addresses are too long to type or remember
  - *E.g. 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334*
- Devices that need to be easily identified need to have names
- IPv6 makes it possible for the customer to configure devices to be globally accessible
- Devices that need to be globally accessible need to have global names
- mDNS solves the problem of identifying devices on the local network
- mDNS is a local protocol and does not work globally
- So with IPv6, the need to keep the DNS up to date with the address of every node becomes paramount

# IPv6 Impact to DNS

- Increased Performance Requirements
  - When customers begin serving both IPv4 and IPv6 client DNS requests, DNS traffic could increase dramatically
    - MacOS issues AAAA queries and then falls back to A queries if no AAAA record
    - Windows Vista & Windows 7 will issue AAAA query if the client is configured with a publicly routable IPv6 address
- Additional Load on DNS Infrastructure
  - IPv6 increases memory use on caching and authoritative DNS servers
  - Makes pre-populating rDNS entries nearly impossible
  - DNS64 will require “synthesizing” responses

# IPv6 Impact to Security

- IPv6 has several important security advantages
  - Sparse address space makes scattershot attacks infeasible
  - More modern protocol specs have security built in
  - Compliant IPv6 implementations include Ipsec
  - Cryptographically Generated Addresses (CGA)
- But also introduces several challenges
  - More addresses means attacks can be more agile
  - Blocking based on ranges can cause collateral damage
  - Technologies for pre-fix blocking dont yet exist in IPv6
  - Lack of standards

# DHCP: Your View into the Network

- Why do we even need DHCPv6? Doesn't stateless autoconfiguration make it obsolete?
- Stateless address allocation is currently specified for use on local networks, but has limitations
  - How do you identify nodes that need to be externally accessible?
  - What if you want to run a managed network?
  - How do you know what devices are using the network?
- DHCPv6 is needed for prefix delegation
  - Existing cable network IPv6 deployments use prefix delegation—it's not optional

# DHCPv6 provides naming and configuration control.

- If DNS is paramount, where do we get the data?
- DHCP provides data as devices connect to the network
- Self-configured addresses (CGA and SLAAC) could be registered using DHCP
- PTR zone delegation is possible with DHCPv6 PD

# Summary

## 1. IPv6 provides multiple business benefits

- New revenue, customer loyalty, network efficiency, business agility and device specific visibility and policies

## 2. DNS & DHCP are the logical place to start the transition

- Naming and numbering central to the transition
- Foundation for new revenue-generating service
- Next generation networks deserve next generation DNS & DHCP

## 3. Nominum can help with the transition

- Working with standards bodies to address last deployment issues
- Guidance on deploying DNS & DHCP
- Software designed to meet needs of demanding network operators
- Integrated architecture enables efficiency, agility and differentiation