

IPv6 Addressing

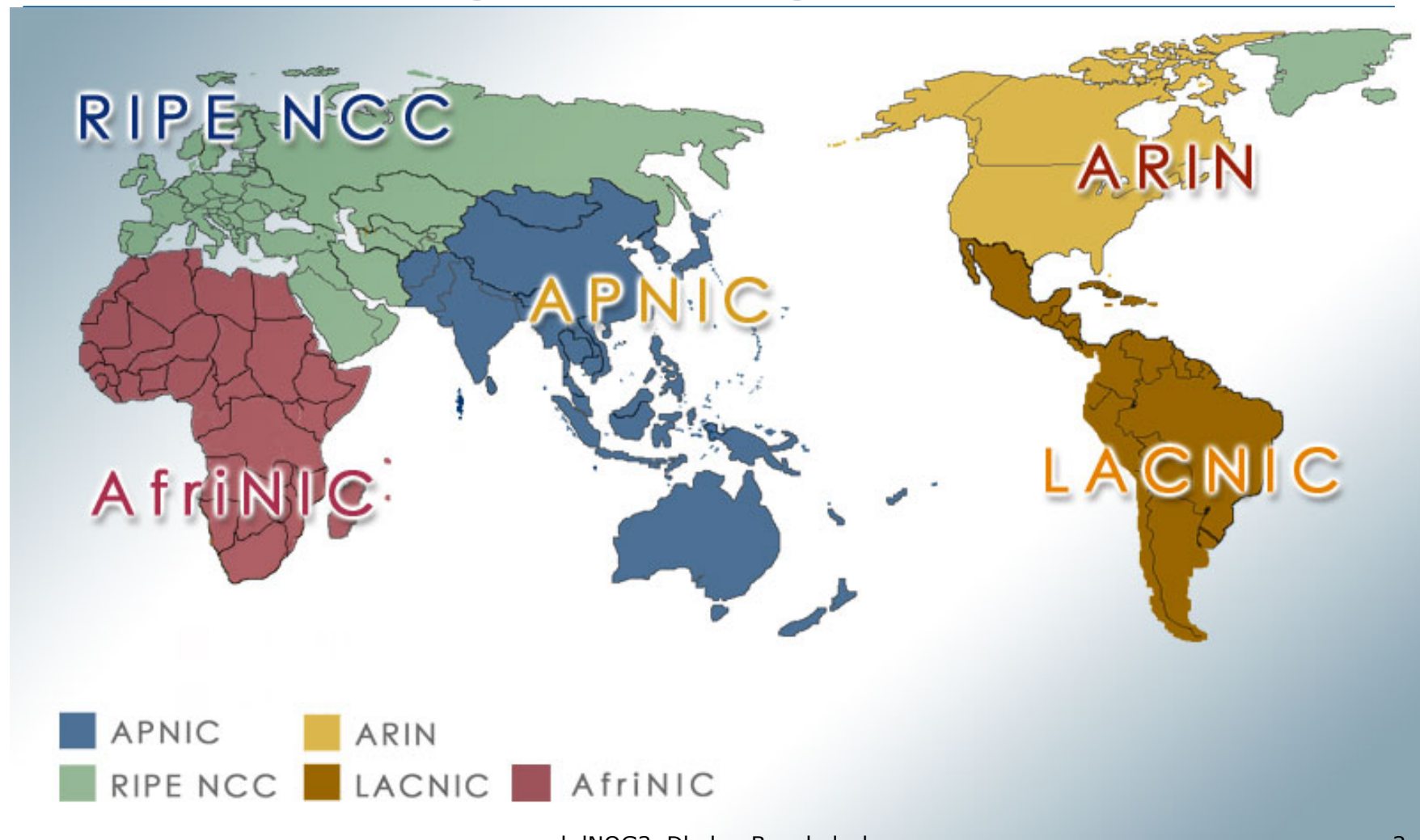


ISP Training Workshops

Where to get IPv6 addresses

- ❑ Your upstream ISP
- ❑ Africa
 - AfriNIC – <http://www.afrinic.net>
- ❑ Asia and the Pacific
 - APNIC – <http://www.apnic.net>
- ❑ North America
 - ARIN – <http://www.arin.net>
- ❑ Latin America and the Caribbean
 - LACNIC – <http://www.lacnic.net>
- ❑ Europe and Middle East
 - RIPE NCC – <http://www.ripe.net/info/ncc>

Internet Registry Regions



Getting IPv6 address space (1)

- **From your Regional Internet Registry**
 - Become a member of your Regional Internet Registry and get your own allocation
 - Membership usually open to all network operators
 - General allocation policies are outlined in RFC2050
 - RIR specific details for IPv6 allocations are listed on the individual RIR website
 - Open to all organisations who are operating a network
 - Receive a /32 (or larger if you will have more than 65k /48 assignments)

Getting IPv6 address space (2)

- **From your upstream ISP**
 - Receive a /48 from upstream ISP's IPv6 address block
 - Receive more than one /48 if you have more than 65k subnets
- **If you need to multihome:**
 - Apply for a /48 assignment from your RIR
 - Multihoming with provider's /48 will be operationally challenging
 - Provider policies, filters, etc

Using 6to4 for IPv6 address space

- ❑ Some entities still use 6to4
 - Not recommended due to operational problems
 - Read <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-v6ops-6to4-to-historic> for some of the reasoning why
- ❑ FYI: 6to4 operation:
 - Take a single public IPv4 /32 address
 - 2002:<ipv4 /32 address>::/48 becomes your IPv6 address block, giving 65k subnets
 - Requires a 6to4 gateway
 - 6to4 is a means of connecting IPv6 islands across the IPv4 Internet


Nibble Boundaries

- ❑ IPv6 offers network operators more flexibility with addressing plans
 - Network addressing can now be done on nibble boundaries
 - ❑ For ease of operation
 - Rather than making maximum use of a very scarce resource
 - ❑ With the resulting operational complexity
- ❑ A nibble boundary means subnetting address space based on the address numbering
 - Each number in IPv6 represents 4 bits = 1 nibble
 - Which means that IPv6 addressing can be done on 4-bit boundaries

Nibble Boundaries – example

- Consider the address block 2001:db8:0:10::/61
 - The range of addresses in this block are:

2001:0db8:0000:0010:0000:0000:0000:0000
to
2001:0db8:0000:0017:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff



- Note that this subnet only runs from 0010 to 0017.
- The adjacent block is 2001:db8:0:18::/61


2001:0db8:0000:0018:0000:0000:0000:0000
to
2001:0db8:0000:001f:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff

- The address blocks don't use the entire nibble range

Nibble Boundaries – example

- Now consider the address block 2001:db8:0:10::/60
 - The range of addresses in this block are:

2001:0db8:0000:0010:0000:0000:0000:0000
to
2001:0db8:0000:001f:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff



- Note that this subnet uses the entire nibble range, 0 to f
- Which makes the numbering plan for IPv6 simpler
 - This range can have a particular meaning within the ISP block (for example, infrastructure addressing for a particular PoP)

Addressing Plans – Infrastructure

- ❑ All Network Operators should obtain a /32 from their RIR
- ❑ Address block for router loop-back interfaces
 - Number all loopbacks out of **one** /64
 - /128 per loopback
- ❑ Address block for infrastructure (backbone)
 - /48 allows 65k subnets
 - /48 per region (for the largest multi-national networks)
 - /48 for whole backbone (for the majority of networks)
 - Infrastructure/backbone usually does NOT require regional/geographical addressing
 - Summarise between sites if it makes sense

Addressing Plans – 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 (mimics IPv4 /30)
 - ❑ /112s are being used
 - Leaves final 16 bits free for node IDs
 - ❑ Some discussion about /80s, /96s and /120s too

Addressing Plans – Infrastructure

□ NOC:

- ISP NOC is “trusted” network and usually considered part of infrastructure /48
 - Contains management and monitoring systems
 - Hosts the network operations staff
 - take the last /60 (allows enough subnets)

□ Critical Services:

- Network Operator’s critical services are part of the “trusted” network and should be considered part of the infrastructure /48
- For example, Anycast DNS, SMTP, POP3/IMAP, etc
 - Take the second /64
 - (some operators use the first /64 instead)

Addressing Plans – ISP to Customer

❑ Option One:

- Use ipv6 unnumbered
- Which means no global unicast ipv6 address on the point-to-point link
- Router adopts the specified interface's IPv6 address
 - ❑ Router doesn't actually need a global unicast IPv6 address to forward packets

```
interface loopback 0
  ipv6 address 2001:db8::1/128
interface serial 1/0
  ipv6 address unnumbered loopback 0
```

Addressing Plans – ISP to Customer

□ Option Two:

- Use the second /48 for point-to-point links
- Divide this /48 up between PoPs
- Example:
 - For 10 PoPs, dividing into 16, gives /52 per PoP
 - Each /52 gives 4096 point-to-point links
 - Adjust to suit!
- Useful if ISP monitors point-to-point link state for customers
 - Link addresses are **untrusted**, so do not want them in the first /48 used for the backbone &c
- Aggregate per router or per PoP and carry in iBGP (not ISIS/OSPF)

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 are giving small customers a /56 and single LAN end-sites a /64, e.g.:
 - /64 if end-site will only ever be a LAN
 - /56 for small end-sites (e.g. home/office/small business)
 - /48 for large end-sites
 - This is another very active discussion area
 - Observations:
 - ❑ Don't assume that a mobile endsite needs only a /64
 - ❑ Some operators are distributing /60s to their smallest customers!!

Addressing Plans – Customer

- ❑ Consumer Broadband Example:
 - DHCPv6 pool is a /48
 - ❑ DHCPv6 hands out /60 per customer
 - ❑ Which allows for 4096 customers per pool
- ❑ Business Broadband Example:
 - DHCPv6 pool is a /48
 - ❑ DHCPv6 hands out /56 per customer
 - ❑ Which allows for 256 customers per pool
 - If BRAS has more than 256 business customers, increase pool to a /47
 - ❑ This allows for 512 customers at /56 per customer
 - Increasing pool to /46 allows for 1024 customers
 - BRAS announces entire pool as one block by iBGP

Addressing Plans – Customer

- ❑ Business “leased line”:
 - /48 per customer
 - One stop shop, no need for customer to revisit ISP for more addresses until all 65k subnets are used up
- ❑ Hosted services:
 - One physical server per vLAN
 - One /64 per vLAN
 - How many vLANs per PoP?
 - /48 reserved for entire hosted servers across backbone
 - ❑ Internal sites will be subnets and carried by iBGP

Addressing Plans – Customer

- ❑ Geographical delegations to Customers:
 - Network Operator subdivides /32 address block into geographical chunks
 - E.g. into /36s
 - ❑ Region 1: 2001:db8:1xxx::/36
 - ❑ Region 2: 2001:db8:2xxx::/36
 - ❑ Region 3: 2001:db8:3xxx::/36
 - ❑ etc
 - Which gives 4096 /48s per region
 - For Operational and Administrative ease
 - Benefits for traffic engineering if Network Operator multihomes in each region

Addressing Plans – Customer

- ❑ Sequential delegations to Customers:
 - After carving off address space for network infrastructure, Network Operator simply assigns address space sequentially
 - Eg:
 - ❑ Infrastructure: 2001:db8:0::/48
 - ❑ Customer P2P: 2001:db8:1::/48
 - ❑ Customer 1: 2001:db8:2::/48
 - ❑ Customer 2: 2001:db8:3::/48
 - ❑ etc
 - Useful when there is no regional subdivision of network and no regional multihoming needs

Addressing Plans – Routing Considerations

- ❑ Carry Broadband pools in iBGP across the backbone
 - Not in OSPF/ISIS
- ❑ Multiple Broadband pools on one BRAS should be aggregated if possible
 - Reduce load on iBGP
- ❑ Aggregating leased line customer address blocks per router or per PoP is undesirable:
 - Interferes with ISP's traffic engineering needs
 - Interferes with ISP's service quality and service guarantees

Addressing Plans – Traffic Engineering

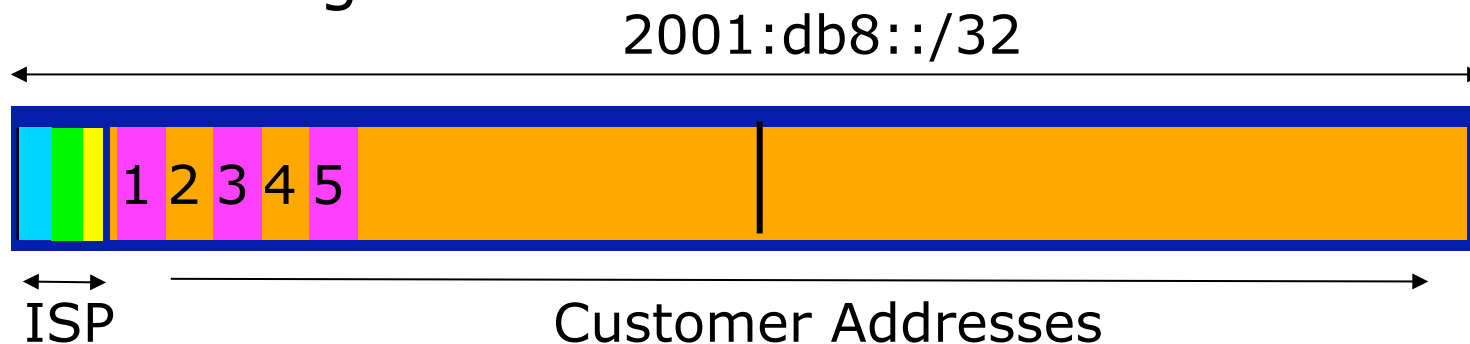
- ❑ Smaller providers will be single homed
 - The customer portion of the ISP's IPv6 address block will usually be assigned sequentially
- ❑ Larger providers will be multihomed
 - Two, three or more external links from different providers
 - Traffic engineering becomes important
 - Sequential assignments of customer addresses will negatively impact load balancing

Addressing Plans – Traffic Engineering

- ❑ ISP Router loopbacks and backbone point-to-point links make up a small part of total address space
 - And they don't attract traffic, unlike customer address space
- ❑ Links from ISP Aggregation edge to customer router needs one /64
 - Small requirements compared with total address space
 - Some ISPs use IPv6 unnumbered
- ❑ Planning customer assignments is a very important part of multihoming
 - Traffic engineering involves subdividing aggregate into pieces until load balancing works

Unplanned IP addressing

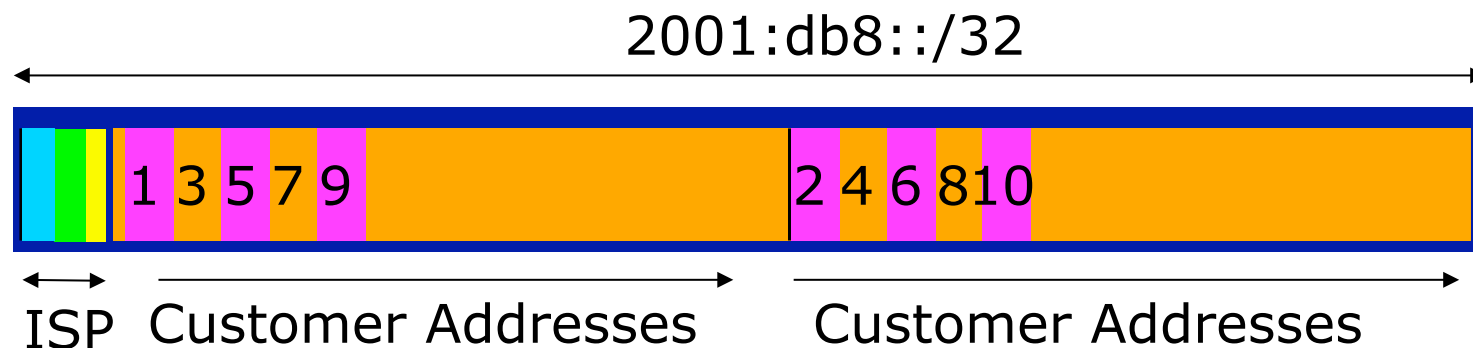
- ISP fills up customer IP addressing from one end of the range:



- Customers generate traffic
 - Dividing the range into two pieces will result in one /33 with all the customers and the ISP infrastructure the addresses, and one /33 with nothing
 - No loadbalancing as all traffic will come in the first /33
 - Means further subdivision of the first /33 = harder work

Planned IP addressing

- If ISP fills up customer addressing from both ends of the range:



- Scheme then is:
 - First customer from first /33, second customer from second /33, third from first /33, etc
- This works also for residential versus commercial customers:
 - Residential from first /33
 - Commercial from second /33

Planned IP Addressing

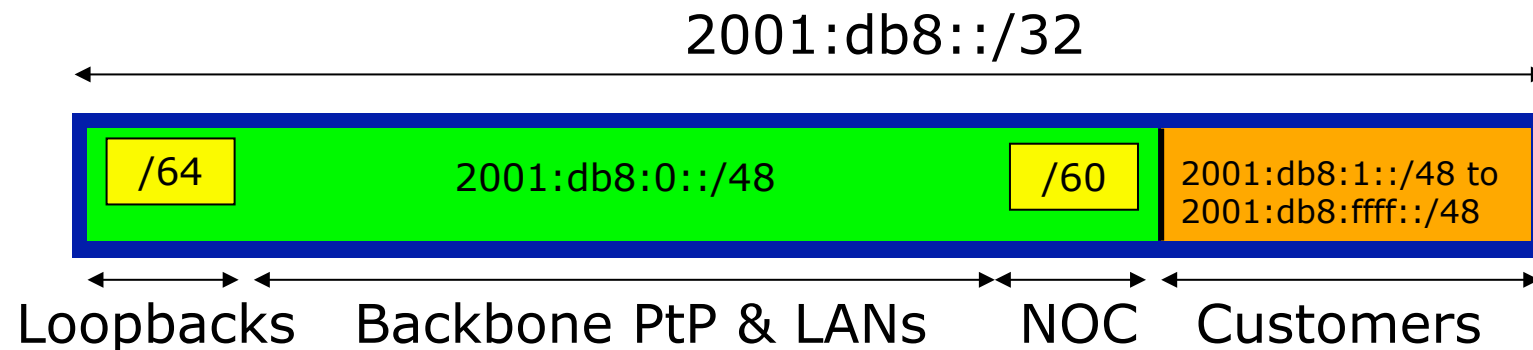
- ❑ This works fine for multihoming between two upstream links (same or different providers)
- ❑ Can also subdivide address space to suit more than two upstreams
 - Follow a similar scheme for populating each portion of the address space
- ❑ Consider regional (geographical) distribution of customer delegated address space
- ❑ Don't forget to always announce an aggregate out of each link

Addressing Plans – Advice

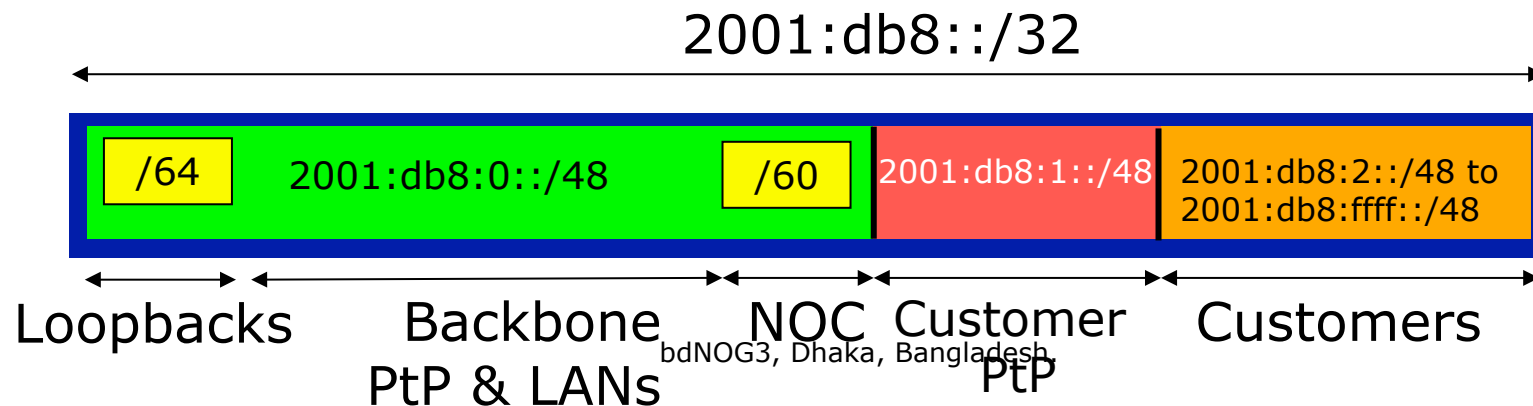
- ❑ Customer address assignments should not be reserved or assigned on a per PoP basis
 - Follow same principle as for IPv4
 - Subnet aggregate to cater for multihoming needs
 - Consider regional delegation
 - ISP iBGP carries customer nets
 - Aggregation within the iBGP not required and usually not 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 – Scheme

□ Looking at Infrastructure:



□ Alternative:



Addressing Plans

Planning

- ❑ Registries will usually allocate the next block to be contiguous with the first allocation
 - (RIRs use a sparse allocation strategy – industry goal is aggregation)
 - Minimum allocation is /32
 - Very likely that subsequent allocation will make this up to a /31 or larger (/28)
 - So plan accordingly

Addressing Plans (contd)

- ❑ Document infrastructure allocation
 - Eases operation, debugging and management
- ❑ Document customer allocation
 - Customers get /48 each
 - Prefix contained in iBGP
 - Eases operation, debugging and management
 - Submit network object to RIR Database

Addressing Tools

- ❑ Examples of IP address planning tools:
 - NetDot netdot.uoregon.edu (recommended!!)
 - HaCi sourceforge.net/projects/haci
 - IPAT nethead.de/index.php/ipat
 - freeipdb home.globalcrossing.net/~freeipdb/
- ❑ Examples of IPv6 subnet calculators:
 - ipv6gen code.google.com/p/ipv6gen/
 - sipcalc www.routemeister.net/projects/sipcalc/

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