IPv6 Tutorial

North American IPv6 Conference Santa Monica, CA June 2004



Tutorial Logistics

- Location of refreshments
- Breaks
- Speakers
- Availability of Slides post tutorial
- Questions?





Tutorial Agenda

- 8:30 9:00 AM Tutorial Logistics & Introduction to IPv6 (Yurie Rich Native6, Inc.)
- 9:00 10:00 AM IPv6 Fundamentals (John Spence Native6, Inc.)
- 10:00 11:00 AM Advanced IPv6: Network Services (John Spence)
- 11:00 11:45 PM IPv6 & Routing Protocols (Jeff Doyle Juniper Networks)
- 11:45 12:45 PM Lunch
- 12:45 2:00 PM IPv6 & Transition: Integration mechanisms (Marc Blanchet Hexago)





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Tutorial Agenda

2:00 – 2:45 PM
IPv6 & Security (Dennis Vogel - Cisco)

■ 2:50 – 3:30 PM IPv6 & Mobility (Carl Williams – MCSR Labs)

3:35 – 4:20 PM
IPv6 Header Compression (Emre Ertekin -

Booz Allen Hamilton)

■ 4:20 – 5:30 PM Deploying IPv6: Lessons from the Experts

- A. Deploying IPv6 in the Service Provider Network (Heather Sze Cisco)
- B. Deploying IPv6 in the Enterprise Network (John Spence)
- C. Deploying IPv6 in the SO/HO/Home Environment (Jordi Palet -Consulintel)





Internet Evolution

ARPANET

When

Users

Who Killer App

How

Scope

1975	1993	Today
Thousands	Millions	Billions
Academics & Government	Innovators & Business	Everyone & Every Device
Email & FTP	www	End-to-End
Dial-Up		Always-on
Government Internet	Public Internet	Pervasive Internet

IPv4 Internet New Internet



What IP is touching

















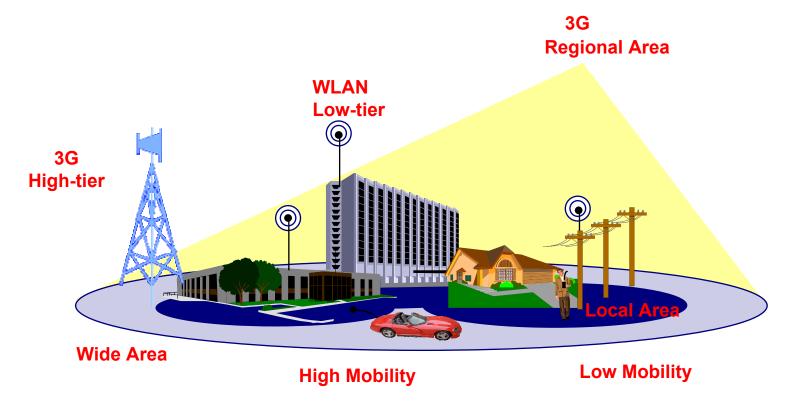








Heterogeneous Networks



 Seamless mobility across diverse overlay networks





History of IPv6

1994 - RFC 1726 outlines technical criteria for next generation |P

1998 - RFC 2460 deprecates RFC 1883 with improvements in protocol

Today

Dec. 1993, RFC 1553 solicits input for next generation IP development

1995 - RFC 1883 standardizes IPv6 basic features Today - dozens of standards and drafts outlining transition, IPv6 interoperability, routing, and operation with other protocols and standards







IPv6 Features - Address

- More Address Space
 - □ Lengthened from 32 bits to 128 bits
 - □ Even with autoconfiguration, 2^64 is big!
- IPv4 addresses 2³² ≈ 4 billion
- IPv6 addresses 2¹²⁸ ≈ 340 undecillion
 - □ If IP addresses weighed one gram each
 - IPv4 = half the Empire State Building
 - IPv6 = 56 billion earths







Address Allocation

- Addresses are no longer "owned", but rather "leased" from the ISP.
 - □ forces good summarization
 - creates some challenges for multihoming
 - □ creates easier movement from ISP to ISP
 - □ has renumbering implications
 - "culture shock" for many organizations







IPv6 Features

- Autoconfiguration
 - Plug-and-Play networking that supports roaming
 - Greatly lowers the amount of administration
 - Creates user-friendly process for "smart devices" in home networks

End-to-End model

- No intermediary nodes manipulating packets en route
- Allows hosts to exchange data more securely
- Accommodates ability to remotely access resources from any location/device







Transition Technology

- Encapsulation
 - □ 6in4 Tunneling
 - □ IPv6/v4 relays and gateways (6to4)
 - □ ISATAP
 - □ DSTM
 - □ Tunnel Brokers
 - □ Teredo
- Coexistence
 - □ Dual Stack

- Translation
 - □ NAT-PT
 - □ BIA/BIS
 - □ TRT
- Additional mechanisms not listed







Conclusion

- IPv6 protocol and supporting protocols continue to mature
- Numerous benefits yet to emerge
- IPv6 Market place today is vastly different than just 1 year ago.

The North American IPv6 Task Force welcomes and thanks you for your participation!



