

# Public IPv4 over Access IPv6 Network

draft-cui-software-host-4over6-04

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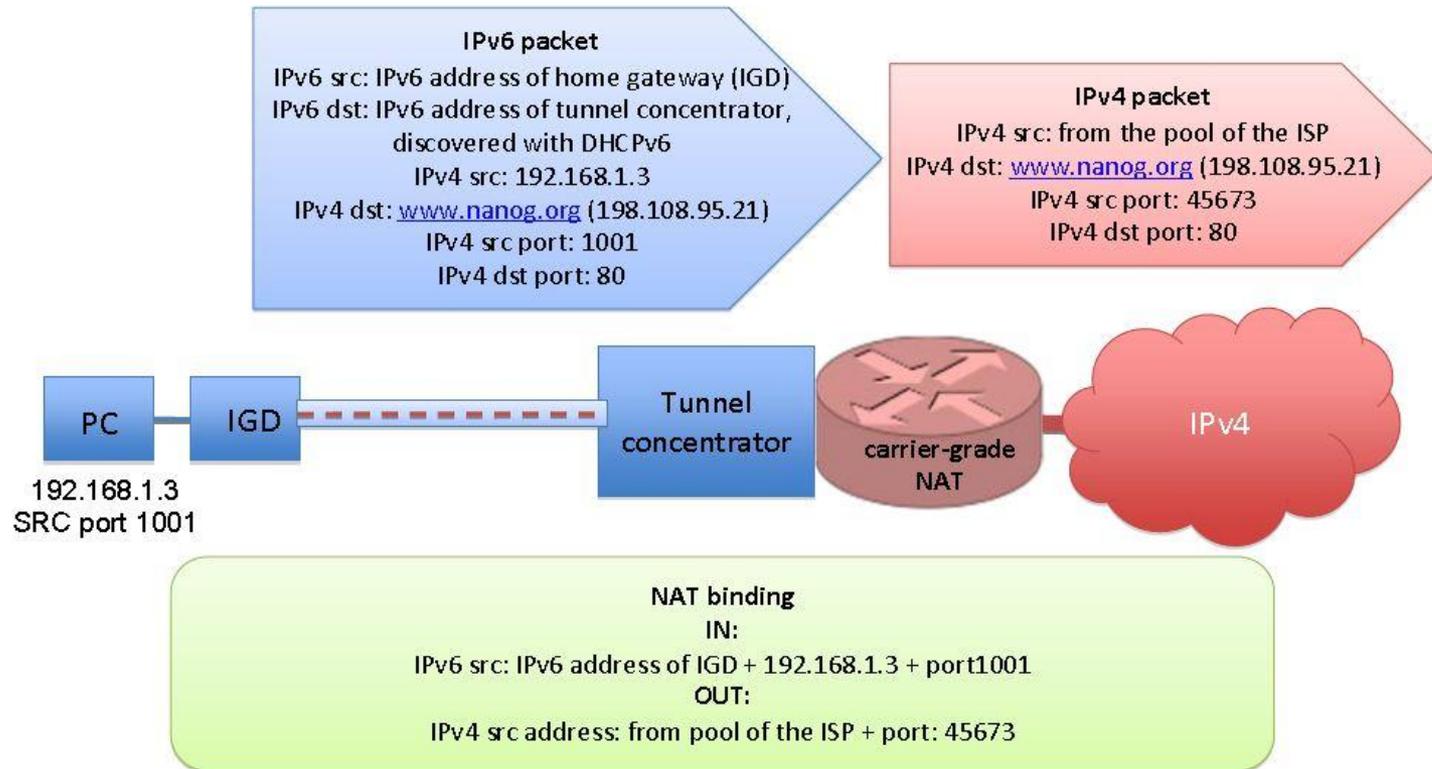
# Outline

- Introduction
- Basic idea & use cases
- Key issues & elements
- Example of public 4over6
- DHCPv4 over IPv6 tunnel
- Summary

# Introduction

- When upgrading to IPv6, ISP needs to sustain IPv4 service for network users
  - CP/SP's lag on supporting IPv6 contents/apps
  - IPv6 User's demand to connect with IPv4
- IPv4 connectivity Requirement
  - Support all existing IPv4 apps
  - Ability to be visited by IPv4(e.g., app server)
  - Full bi-directional IPv4 connection
- Leverage ISP's existing IPv4 address blocks

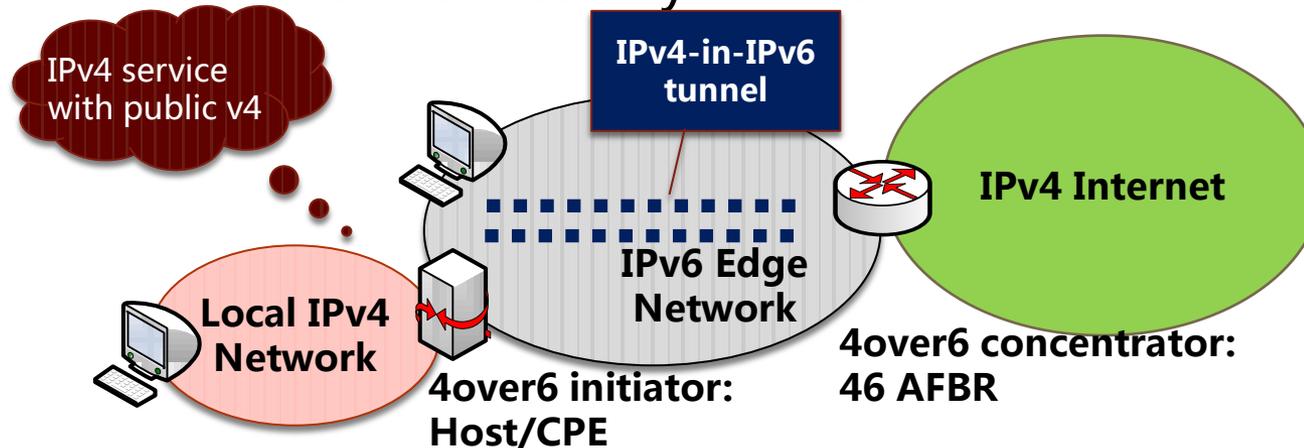
# DS-lite: what we have now



- User-side: private IPv4 address
- AFTR: CGN address+port translation
- What's missing?

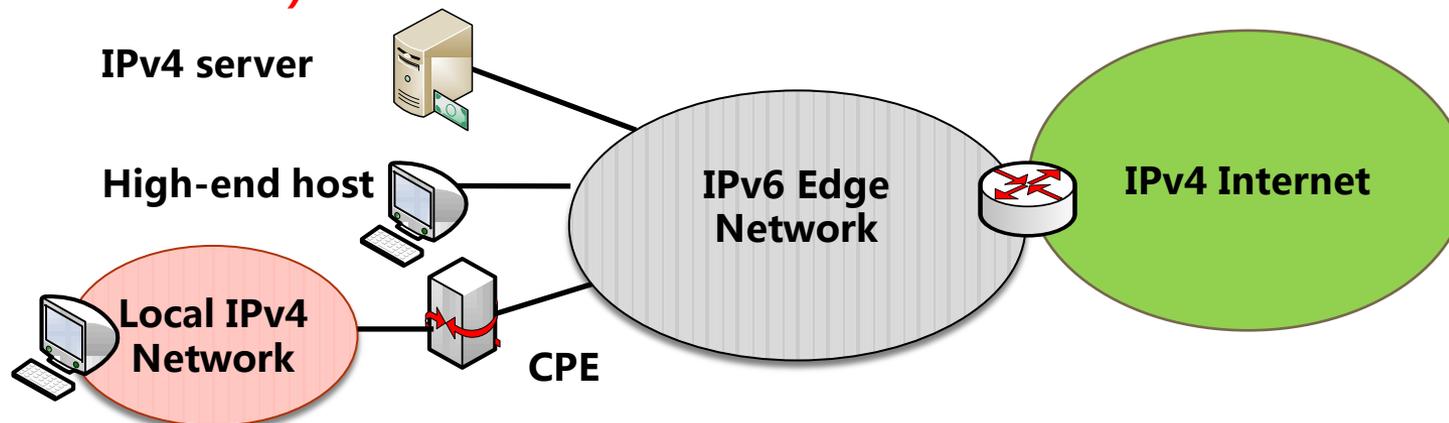
# Basic idea of Public 4over6

- Allocate public address to user side
  - host directly-connected to IPv6, or local IPv4 network
- IPv4-in-IPv6 tunnel between user and 46AFBR for data forwarding
- Address availability consideration
  - The more users switch to IPv6, the more IPv4 addresses we can collect & re-allocate to IPv6
  - Value-added service beyond DS-lite



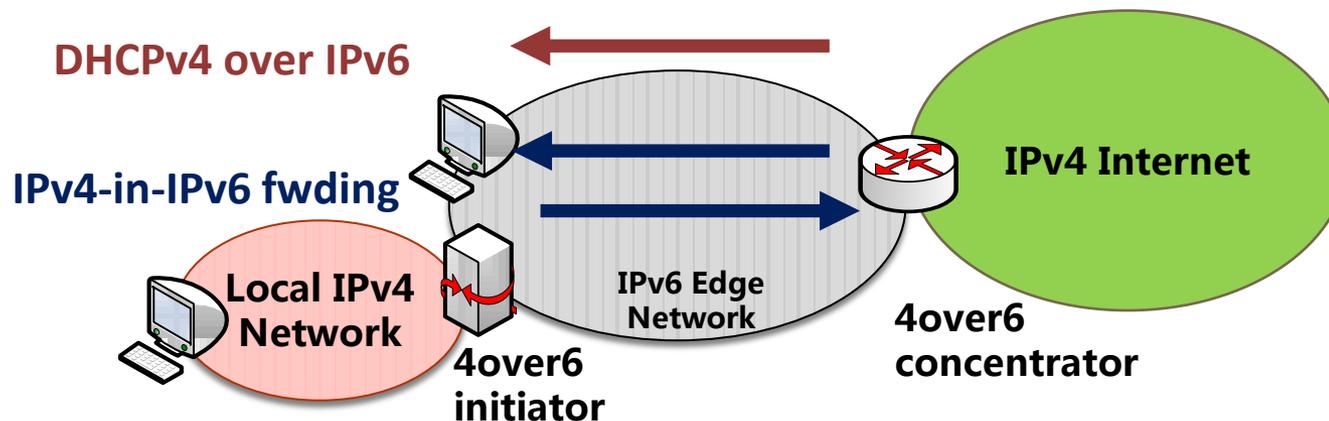
# Use cases

- **high-end user(host/local network):** own global IPv4 address to support various apps
- **Servers:** Move IPv4 servers to IPv6 networks without loss of IPv4 clients
- **Having global IPv4 addresses will be a Value-Added Service beyond basic DS-lite**
- **ISP with enough IPv4 addresses to support (part of) its users**



# Key issues

- IPv4 address allocation over IPv6
  - Static/DHCP over IPv6 tunnel
- Data forwarding
  - IPv4-in-IPv6 encapsulation & decapsulation
  - Encapsulation of inbound packets on concentrator
  - (Allocated IPv4 addr, user IPv6 addr) mapping on the concentrator



# Public 4over6 elements

- 4over6 initiator
  - 2 cases with slight differences
    - Direct-connected host
    - NATed CPE: private v4 in local network
  - DHCP client supporting tunneled DHCPv4
  - IPv4-in-IPv6 encap & decap
- 4over6 concentrator
  - DHCP server(relay) supporting tunneled DHCPv4
  - IPv4-IPv6 address mapping
  - IPv4-in-IPv6 encap & decap

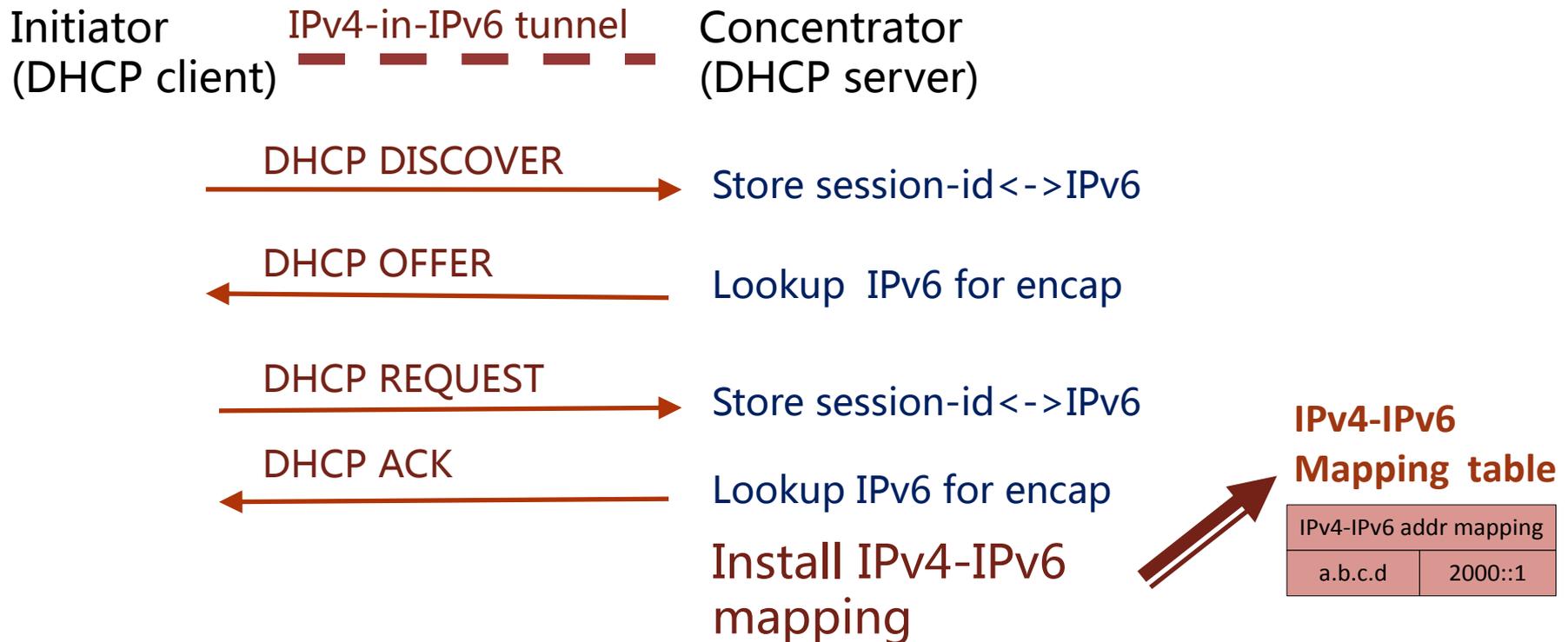
# Concentrator discovery

- Leverage “Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) Option for Dual-Stack Lite”
  - Through initiator’s DHCPv6 beforehand
  - [draft-ietf-softwire-ds-lite-tunnel-option](#)
  - Approved to be proposed standard on 3.29



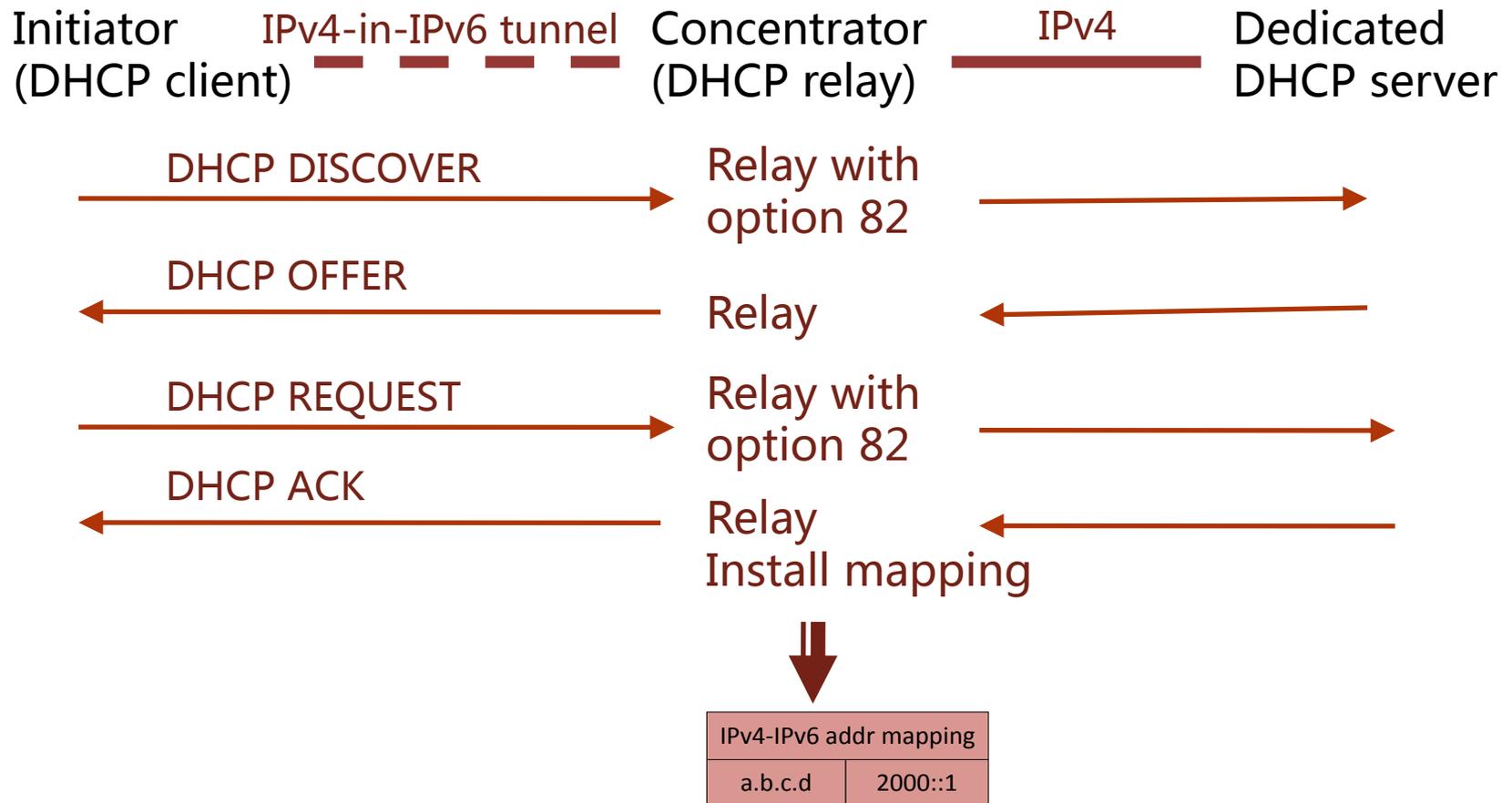
# DHCPv4 over IPv6 tunnel

- Every DHCP packet between initiator & concentrator go through tunnel using IPv4-in-IPv6 encapsulation.
- Implementation issue: server->client encapsulation



# DHCPv4 over IPv6 tunnel(cont')

- When DHCP server is run by a dedicated device in IPv4
- Concentrator as a DHCP relay with option 82

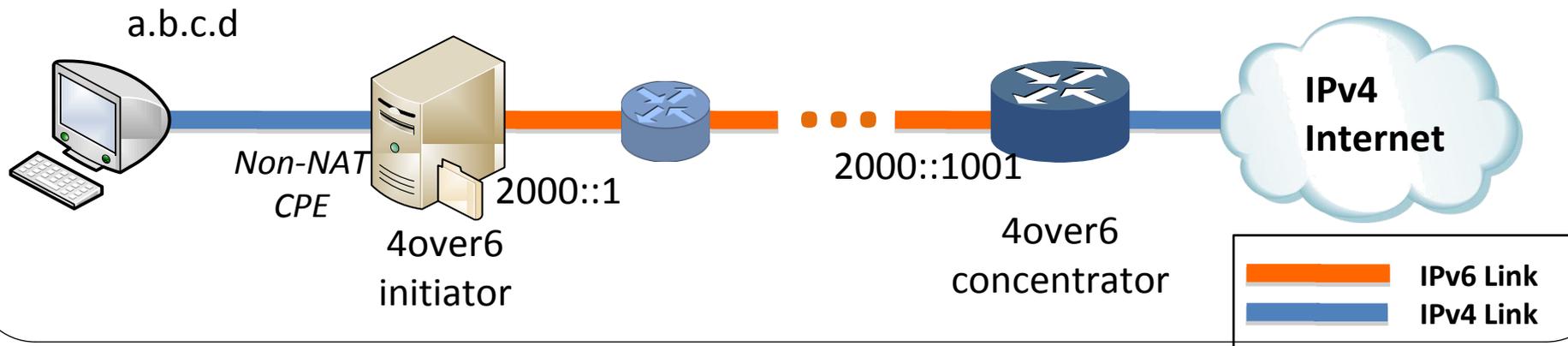
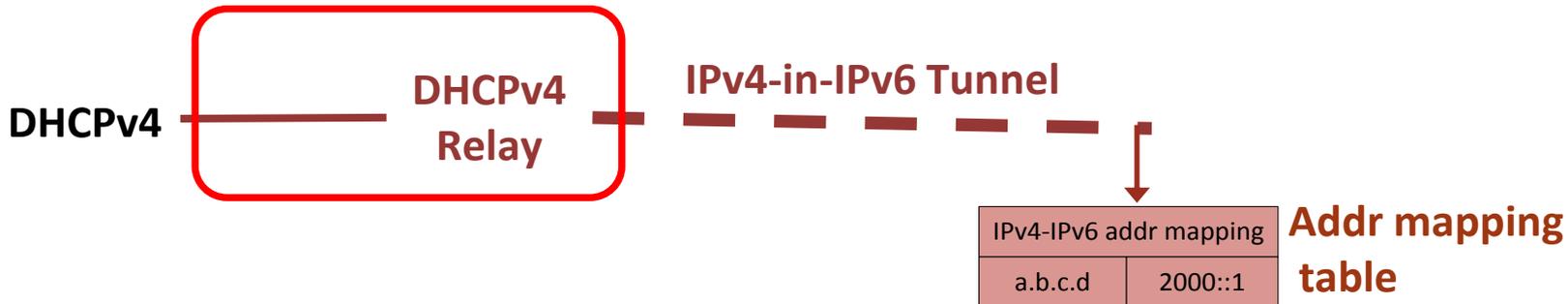


# Summary

- Achievement of Public 4over6
  - Sustain IPv4 service when users switch to IPv6
  - Support bidirectional IPv4 communication
  - Avoid CGN and support all apps
  - Ensure high-priority host/network to have full access to IPv4
  - Encourage IPv4 servers move to IPv6 without loss of IPv4 users
- DHCP over IP tunnel between initiator & concentrator
- Address mapping triggered by DHCP allocation
- DHCP relay works for concentrator, too
- Comments?

# Backups(1/2): Non-NAT CPE case

---Public address to host behind CPE



# Backups(2/2): NATed CPE case

---Similar to Host initiator case, with a local NAT

