Scenarios of IPv4 sunsetting
draft-zhou-sunset4-scenarios-01

Cathy Zhou <cathy.zhou@huawei.com>
Tina Tsou tina.tsou.zouting@huawei.com
Chris Grundemann <c.grundemann@cablelabs.com>

IETF 84, Vancouver
Intention

• IPv4 address exhaustion & IPv6 deployment
  – How to turn off IPv4 service and advance IPv6?
• Focus on the scenarios applicable to IPv4 only
  – Subscriber site
  – Carrier site
  – Enterprise site
• Problems/gaps in these scenarios
  – New work items needed?
Subscriber Site Scenarios

- IPv4 address release
  - V4 address exhaustion does not change user experience.
  - Release control: WT-242 (PPP) or DHCP extension?
- In NAT scenarios, how to close IPv4 at CPE?
- Dynamic DNS scenario
  - when a subscriber equipment reboots it may be assigned a new IP address different from the previous one. DDNS is used in this case.
  - If NAT is used in subscriber premise, static port-forwarding can be configured for a specific service to make DDNS work.
  - Static port forwarding at CPE in NAT scenario brings operational work and possibly address/port conflict
Carrier Site Scenario (1)

• Traceback scenario
  – [I-D.boucadair-intarea-nat-reveal-analysis] : identify each host sharing the same IP address with a unique host identifier.
  – Logging architecture to maintain records of the relation between a customer's identity and IP/port resources?
  – Port allocation algorithm? In the random-based case, the algorithm should be reversible in order to trace the host.

Carrier Site Scenario (2)

• High Availability
  – Single point failure in CGN leads to service interruption and degradation.
  – Redundancy capability of CGN is needed (Hot and cold standby)
  – [I-D.xu-behave-stateful-nat-standby] may be a possible way? Or pre-configuring a pool of public IPv4 addresses to the CGN device when it is in failure?

• ALG
  – ALG in CGN for large number of sessions brings burden on CGN and bad performance
  – ALG in CPE or flexible way to make ALG at either CPE or CGN?
Enterprise Site Scenario

• Part of the web servers are required to open publically to provide one domain name and corresponding IP address:
  – The enterprise has its own DNS server;
  – If the enterprise has no DNS server and needs to publicize one public address, NAT device is required to support this specific case.

• Enterprise users record the NAT translation information to access Internet

• Some basic NAT scenarios:
  – NAT traceback, port range allocation and NAT standby
Next Steps

- Ways to go with draft-dionne-sunset4-v4 gapanalysis? Merge?
- Accept as WG item?