

# Lightweight 4over6 Deterministic Architecture

**draft-farrer-lw4o6-deterministic-arch**

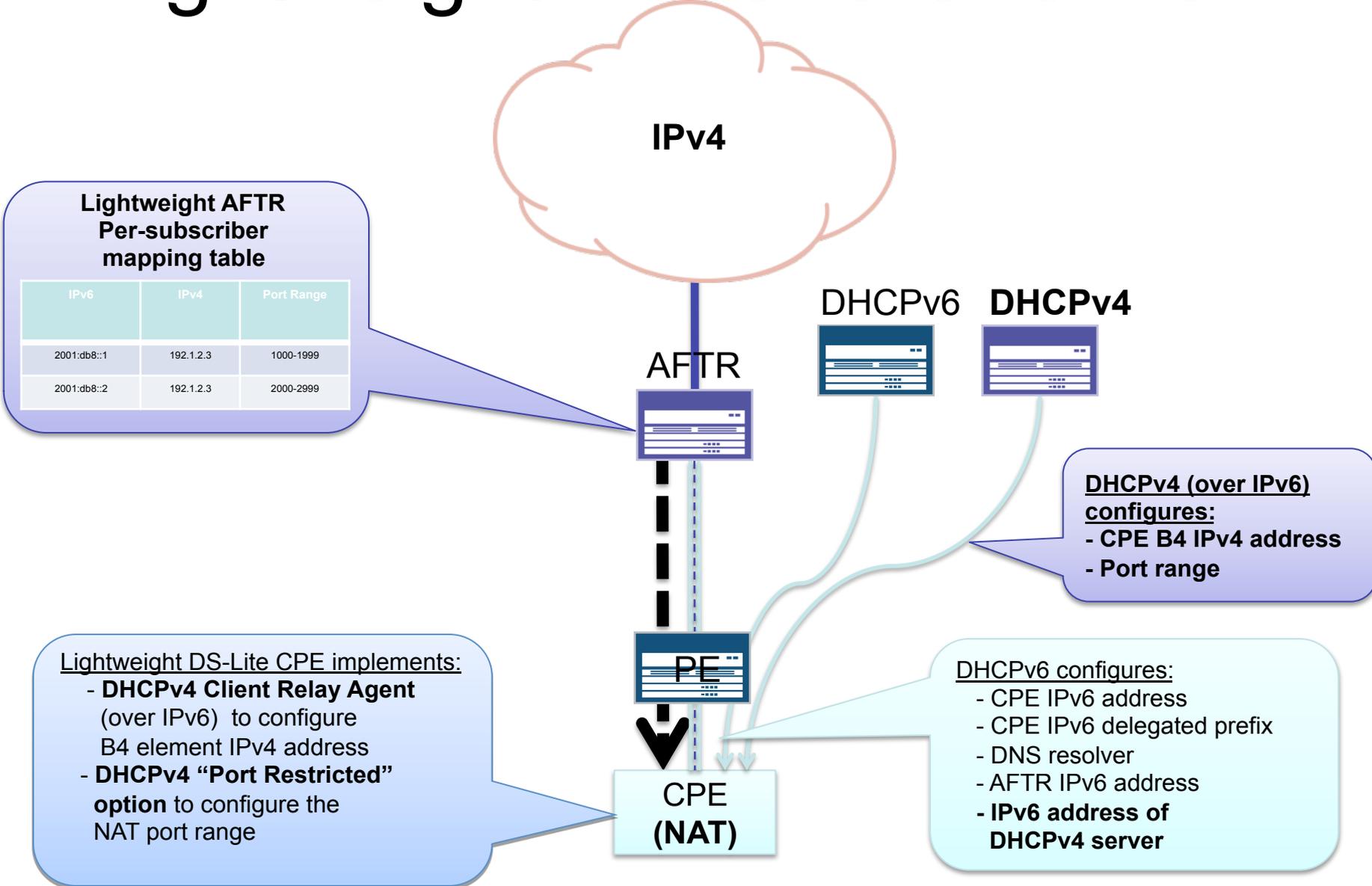
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# Motivation

- Scaling an lwAFTR implementation for 100Ks+ users with 100sGbs of 4over6 traffic
  - Current implementations of lwAFTRs for tunnel encap/decap provide upto 10s of Gbps each
- Scaling through many isolated lwAFTR implementations has a number of problems
  - Managing many lwAFTRs, each with unique provisioning overheads
  - Adding lwAFTR redundancy to this model results in large amounts of wasted hardware
  - Adding/removing packet forwarding capacity requires service impacting changes and CPE reconfiguration

# Lightweight 4 over 6 Overview



**Lightweight AFTR Per-subscriber mapping table**

IPv6	IPv4	Port Range
2001:db8::1	192.1.2.3	1000-1999
2001:db8::2	192.1.2.3	2000-2999

**DHCPv4 (over IPv6) configures:**

- CPE B4 IPv4 address
- Port range

**DHCPv6 configures:**

- CPE IPv6 address
- CPE IPv6 delegated prefix
- DNS resolver
- AFTR IPv6 address
- IPv6 address of DHCPv4 server

Lightweight DS-Lite CPE implements:

- **DHCPv4 Client Relay Agent** (over IPv6) to configure B4 element IPv4 address
- **DHCPv4 "Port Restricted" option** to configure the NAT port range

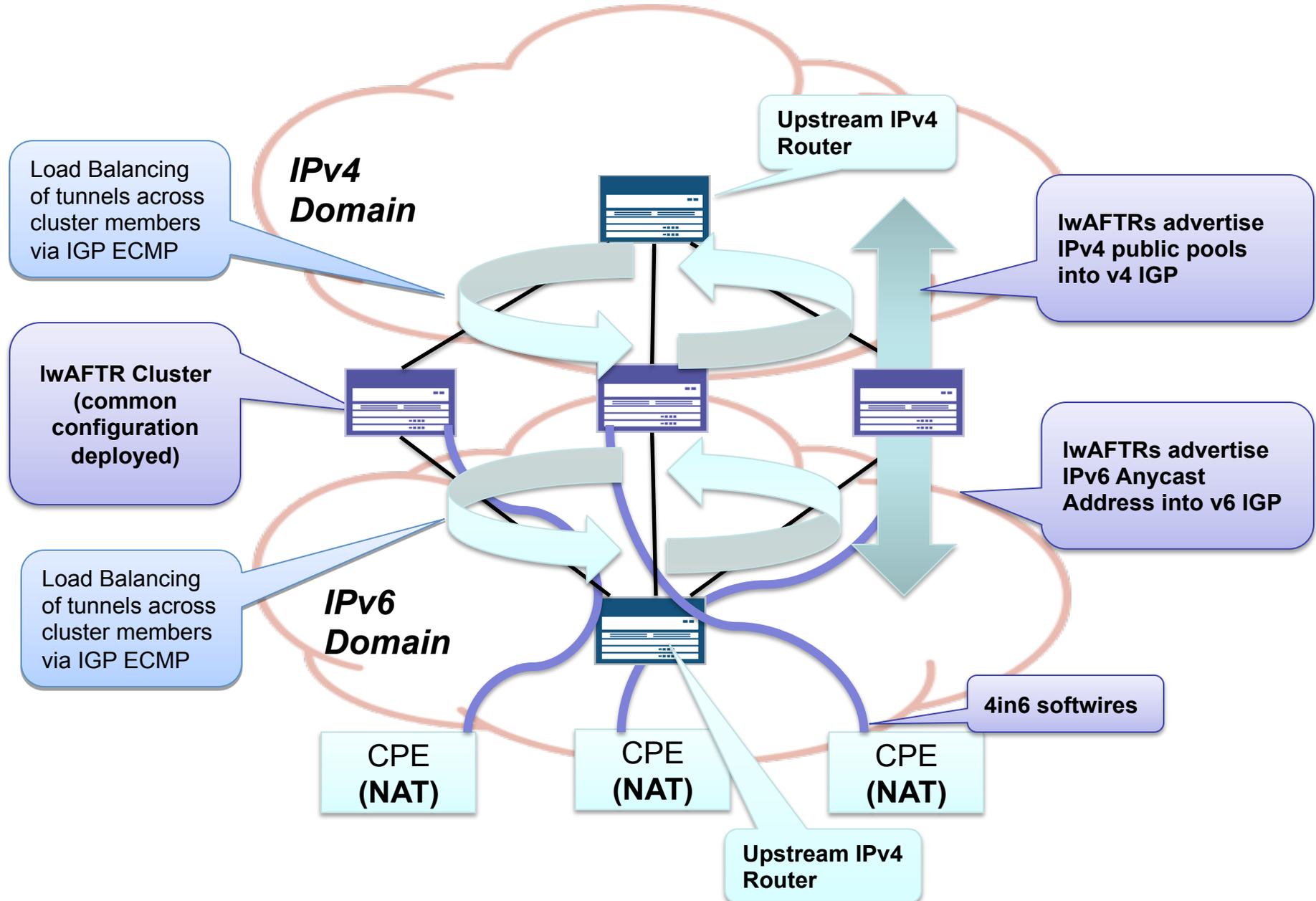
# Key Characteristics for the Deterministic Architecture

- Use the per-subscriber stateful nature of Lightweight 4 over 6 to parallelize lwAFTR functionality
  - Architecture is suitable for use by any softwire concentrator that is not per-flow stateful (e.g. not suitable for regular DS-Lite)
- Avoid the use of an additional layer of dedicated load balancing infrastructure
  - Load balancing is achieved using Equal Cost Multipath routes to between the lwAFTRs and the upstream/downstream routers
- lwAFTRs can be added/removed with minimal service impact
  - Only IGP reconvergence is required
- Enables an active/active resilience model for the lwAFTRs
  - Avoids the 1+1 resilience that isolated implementations would need

# Deterministic Architecture Reqs.

- IwAFTRs are grouped into clusters
- All cluster members share common
  - Subscriber binding table (binding IPv4+restricted port range to IPv6 address)
  - IPv6 anycast address (used as IwAFTR tunnel endpoint)
  - Pools of reachable user public IPv4 addresses
- IwAFTRs participate in IGPs with the upstream (IPv4) and downstream (IPv6) routers
  - IGP must support Equal Cost Multipaths (ECMP)
- An IPv6 Anycast addresses is used as the tunnel endpoint address
  - This must be associated with a logical/loopback interface on the IwAFTR

# Lw4o6 Deterministic Architecture



# Lw4o6 CPE Cluster Provisioning

