


IPv6: "So Where The Bloody Hell Are You?"

Australian IPv6 Summit 2009, Melbourne

7-9 December 2009

Steve Maddocks



"So Where The Bloody Hell Are You?"

AARNet Pty Ltd

- Australia's Academic and Research Network
- Not for profit, 38 Universities and CSIRO as shareholders
- High-speed, high-availability, connections
 - Metro, Regional, National and International networks
 - Multiple 1 Gigabit/sec or 10 Gigabit/sec connections
 - Multiple 1 Gigabit/sec or 10 Gigabit/sec private optical circuits
- AARNet connects directly to other Global Research and Education networks; and to The Internet
- Dual PoP sites in all major capital cities plus Singapore, Suva, Hawaii (x2), Seattle, Palo Alto (PAIX), Los Angeles (x2)
- Infrastructure – fibre builds, fibre swaps
 - Work with utilities, transport, Nextgen and other asset owners

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Brief History of IPv6 at AARNet

- AARNet was allocated its 2001:388:: prefix in Jan 2002
 - Little or no native IPv6 - mostly experimenting with tunnels
- GrangeNet routed IPv6 natively mid 2003 (April 2004 in VIC)
- AARNet runs both IPv6 tunnel and 'IPv6 Broker' (Hexago appliance) services mid-late 2003 (IPv6 Broker still running)
- AARNet and GrangeNet establish limited IPv6 peering late 2003
- AARNet 3 fully enables native IPv6 mid 2004
 - Peers natively with Internet 2 and other R&E networks in N. America
 - IPv6 transit service from Verio/NTT in Palo Alto and Los Angeles
 - Offers native IPv6 to AARNet 3 customers

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PacketRocket – Procket Router and IPv6

- AARNet evaluates routers for AARNet 3 in 2003
- Not many routers forwarding IPv6 at wire-speed in 2003
 - All-optical 1 Gigabit and 10 Gigabit interfaces
- Procket ‘smashes’ the IPv6 Land Speed Record (Internet 2)
 - November 2003
 - Was 983 Megabits/sec (Geneva to Chicago)
 - Procket achieved 3.85 Gigabits/sec – 10Gbps Ethernet & STM-64
 - Throughput limited by servers running at 100%
 - “The routers are not the bottleneck”
- AARNet already committed to Procket – IPv6 LSR a reassuring bonus

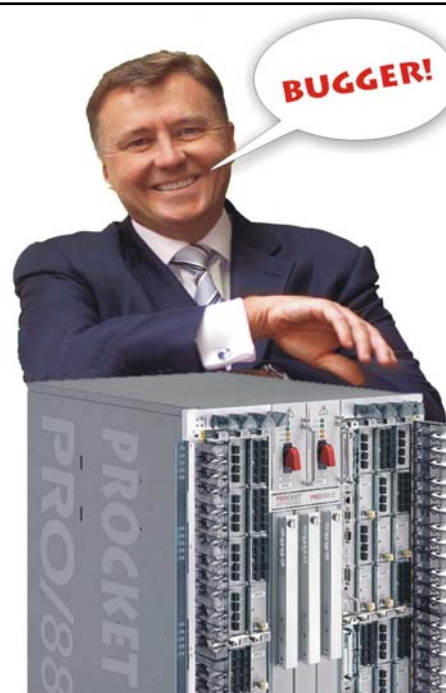
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Cisco acquires Procket

AARNet CEO: Chris Hancock

Footnote:
AARNet today sees peaks of several
Megabits per second of IPv6 traffic

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CanalAVIST – HD, Multicast, IPv6



ASEAN Virtual Institute of
Science & Technology

- 2-day ICT Forum – August 2008
- Virtual/video venues across Asia
- TEIN2 network joining Asia & Australia
- 9 Asian venues inc NICTA and AARNet
- No MCU – Multicast with IPv6
- 'Higher Definition' DVTS ~34Mbps

"They're broadcasting now on
ff7e:130:2001:254:8000::1234
port 8000"

AARNet IPv6 Today

- IPv6 enabled wherever possible
 - customers, peers, transit providers, content providers, CDP
- 24 Customer prefixes
- 4 Customers have their own allocations
 - (CSIRO, DSTO, NICTA & USP)
- Monash, ANU and CSIRO heaviest users
- 104 Domestic prefixes (all through peering)
- 2,456 prefixes in total
 - Heavy peering overseas inc Hurricane Electric and NTT (transit)
- Utilisation – healthy interface bursts > 50 Mbps IPv6
 - Backbone consistently 2 – 3 Mbps, mostly our own traffic

Mark Prior's IPv6 Status Survey

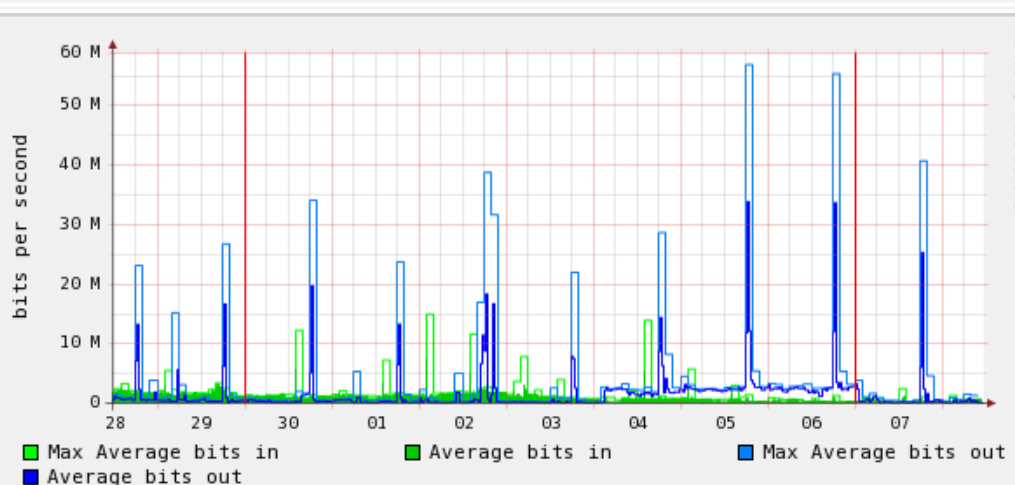
Internet2 International Partners

Organisation (domain)	Web	Mail	DNS	NTP	XMPP
AAIREP (Australia) (aarnet.edu.au)	SUCCESS	FAIL	0/3/3		FAIL
ANF (Korea) (anf.ne.kr)	FAIL	FAIL			
APAN (Korea) (kr.apan.net)	FAIL	FAIL			
ARNES (Slovenia) (arnes.si)	FAIL	FAIL	0/3/5		
BELNET (Belgium) (belnet.be)	SUCCESS	FAIL	1/1/4	FAIL	
C-DAC (India) (cdac.in)	FAIL	FAIL	0/0/4		
CANARIE, Inc. (Canada) (canarie.ca)	FAIL	FAIL	0/0/2		
CARNET (Croatia) (carnet.hr)	SUCCESS	FAIL	0/0/2	FAIL	FAIL
CEDIA (Ecuador) (cedia.org.ec)	FAIL	FAIL	0/0/3		
CERNET (China) (cernet.edu.cn)	FAIL	FAIL	0/0/3		
CESNET (Czech Republic) (ces.net)	SUCCESS	FAIL	1/3/3		
CLARA (Uruguay) (redclara.net)	FAIL	FAIL	0/0/1		
CNTI (Venezuela) (cnti.ve)	FAIL	FAIL	0/0/2		
CR2NET (Costa Rica) (crnet.cr)	FAIL	FAIL			

http://www.mrp.net/IPv6_Survey.html

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IPv6 Traffic to TEIN via Singapore

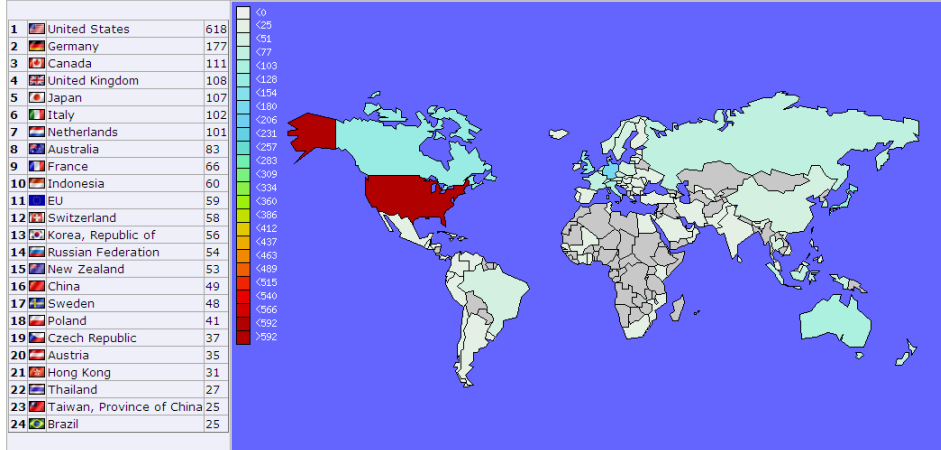


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<http://bgpmon.net/>

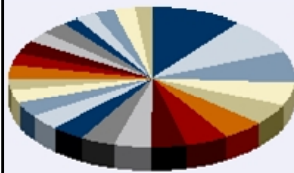
Prefixes per country

the number represent the number of unique prefixes found in the routing table



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<http://bgpmon.net/> - Top 25 Origin AS numbers (IPv6)



- AS29449 -- TPN-AS TopneT Telecomunicazioni S.r.l.
- AS1237 -- KREONET-AS-KR Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
- AS12041 -- AFILIAS-NST Afiliias Limited
- AS15169 -- GOOGLE - Google Inc.
- AS42 -- WOODYNET-1 - WoodyNet
- AS24863 -- LINKdotNET-AS
- AS12654 -- RIPE-NCC-RIS-AS RIPE NCC RIS project
- AS8121 -- TCH - TCH Network Services
- AS7575 -- AARNET-AS-AP Australian Academic and Research Network (AARNet)
- AS23947 -- CEPATNET-AS-ID Internet Service Provider PT.Mora Telematika Indonesia
- AS71 -- HP-INTERNET-AS Hewlett-Packard Company
- AS34695 -- E4A-AS E4A Primary AS
- AS40009 -- BITGRAVITY - BitGravity, Inc.
- AS1221 -- ASN-TELSTRA Telstra Pty Ltd
- AS3949 -- NTTA-3946 - NTT America, Inc.
- AS37944 -- Unknown
- AS33517 -- DYDNS - Dynamic Network Services, Inc.
- AS3292 -- TDC TDC Data Networks
- AS13768 -- PEER1 - Peer 1 Network Inc.
- AS4621 -- UNSPECIFIED UNINET-TH
- AS9503 -- FX-PRIMARY-AS FX Networks Limited
- AS23902 -- VNNIC-AS-VN Vietnam Internet network information center (VNNIC)
- AS23504 -- SPEAKEASY - Speakeasy, Inc.
- AS6175 -- Unknown
- AS4134 -- CHINANET-BACKBONE No.31,Jin-rong Street

Reasons for Low Take-up and Utilisation

- Universities and CSIRO have LOTS of IPv4 addresses
... but schools and TAFEs don't
- Firewalls, DPI, Rate-limiters, Load Balancers, SPAM filters
- Back-end systems, internal Internet accounting, charging and quotas
- Too much to do, not enough time to do it
 - Focus on the priorities
 - 'If it's not broken, don't fix it'
- But NOT because their service provider DOESN'T do IPv6
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IPv6 – Problems and Difficulties

- Not too many, actually
- Measurement – lack of SNMP MIBs (interface counters)
 - Scripted terminal sessions and screen scraping
- Nothing similar to NetFlow v5 for IPv6
 - Aggregation records only, lack granularity
- Some issues with services and Geo-location
 - Using IPv6 (and SSL) results in Chinese web pages from Taiwan
 - Fixed

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IPv6 'Carrots and Sticks'

- AARNet DOESN'T meter IPv6 traffic
- At least one research organisation says 'Great!'
... And shifts bucket-loads of data coast-to-coast with IPv6

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IPv6 Carrots and Sticks

<http://www.ipv6porn.co.nz/>

Sorry! You don't have IPv6 Connectivity

If you are seeing this webpage then you do not have a IPv6 connection and you are missing out on the free porn on this website. If you are wanting to get this free porn then you need to get connected with IPv6.

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Anatomy of an IPv6 address

Advanced Network Management Lab
www.anml.iit.edu/ipv6

pervasivetechlab
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY
www.pervasivetechlab.iu.edu

205b:8b:cc16:6e:210:a4ff:fe:12:fec4

205b:0008:bicc:16:006e:0210:a4ff:fe12:fec4

Prefix (PFX) = 000
The prefix ID indicates that this is an Aggregation Level Address.

Top-Level Aggregation Identifier (TLA) = 0 000 000 000 (IPv6000)
The TLA is the top level in the IPv6 routing hierarchy. They are either a default route or a routing table entry for each active TLA.

Reserved for Future Use
This field is reserved for possible expansion of the TLA and SLA and should be set to zero.

Next-Level Aggregation Identifier (NLA) = 0000 000 000 0000 0000 (IPv6a000)
The NLA is used by a service provider with a TLA to create an addressing hierarchy for multiple organizations.

Site-Level Aggregation Identifier (SLA) = 0000 0000 000 000 (IPv6000x)
The SLA is used by an organization to create a local addressing hierarchy and subnets.

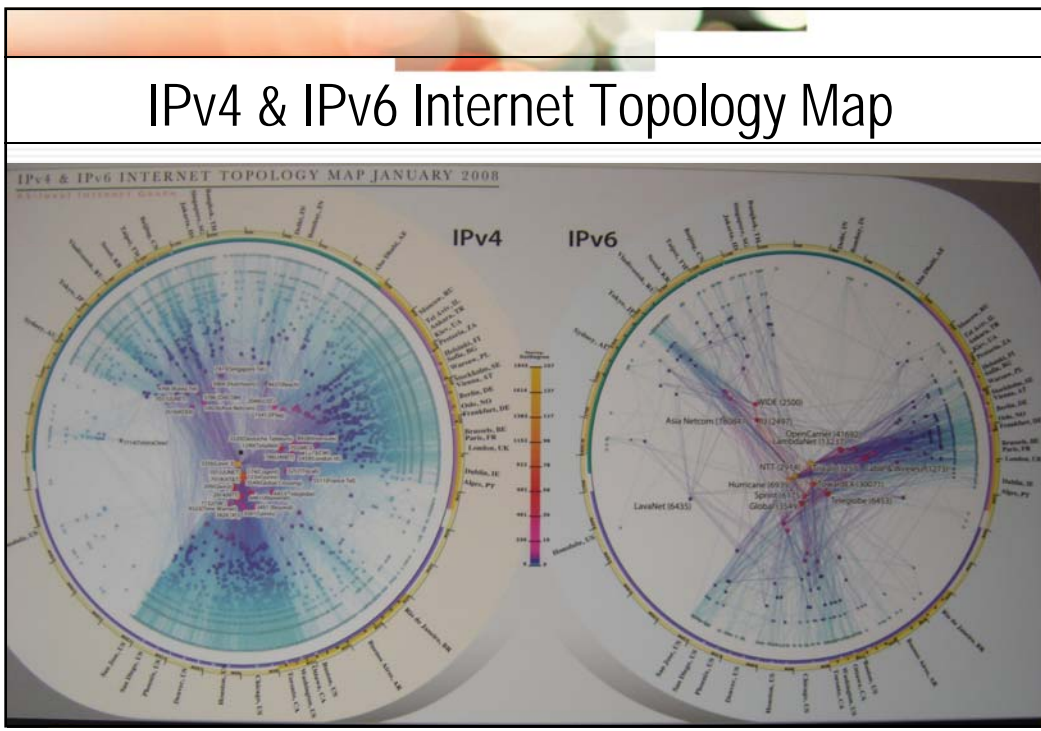
Interface Identifier (II) = MAC Address: 00:00:0a:00:00:00
The interface ID must be in EUI-64 format as described in Appendix A of RFC 2373. The EUI-64 ID contains a 48-bit address between the global ID and the subid. 16 bits are 0000.

Number of addresses in this location is 64000
Number of addresses in IPv6 2^{128}

For More Information:

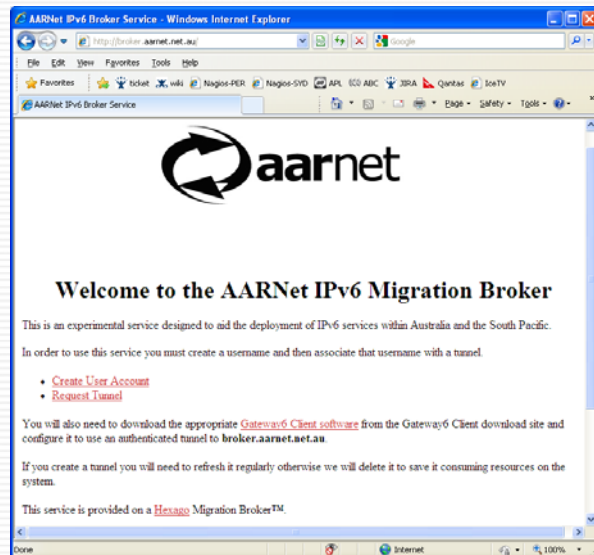
- RFC 2373 IPv6 Version 4 Addressing Architecture
- RFC 2374 An IPv6 Aggregatable Global Unicast Address Format
- RFC 2375 IPv6 Multicast Address Assignments
- RFC 2460 Internet Protocol, Version 6 Specification
- RFC 2481 Neighbor Discovery for IPv6

5.12.2009



<http://broker.aarnet.net.au/>

"This is an experimental service designed to aid the deployment of IPv6 services within Australia and the South Pacific."



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Interesting IPv6 Addresses (Hexspeak)

Hexspeak

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Hexspeak, like leetspeak, is a novelty form of variant English spelling.

Hexspeak was created by programmers who wanted a magic number, a clear and unique identifier with which to mark memory or data. Using hexadecimal notation, which includes the digits 0123456789ABCDEF, it is possible to create small words with the digit "0" representing the letter "O", "1" representing the letter "I", "5" representing "S", and "6" or "9" representing "G" or "g" respectively.

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Interesting IPv6 Addresses (Hexspeak)

DEAD : BEEF : CAFE : FEED

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