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Gateway-Initiated IPv6 Rapid Deployment on IPv4 Infrastructures (GI 6rd)

Abstract

This document proposes an alternative IPv6 Rapid Deployment on IPv4 Infrastructures (6rd) deployment model to that of RFC 5969. The basic 6rd model allows IPv6 hosts to gain access to IPv6 networks across an IPv4 access network using 6-in-4 tunnels. 6rd requires support by a device (the 6rd customer edge, or 6rd-CE) on the customer site, which must also be assigned an IPv4 address. The alternative model described in this document initiates the 6-in-4 tunnels from an operator-owned Gateway collocated with the operator's IPv4 network edge rather than from customer equipment, and hence is termed "Gateway-initiated 6rd" (GI 6rd). The advantages of this approach are that it requires no modification to customer equipment and avoids assignment of IPv4 addresses to customer equipment. The latter point means less pressure on IPv4 addresses in a high-growth environment.

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1. Introduction

6rd [RFC5969] provides a transition tool for connecting IPv6 devices across an IPv4 network to an IPv6 network, at which point the packets can be routed natively. The network topology is shown in Figure 1.

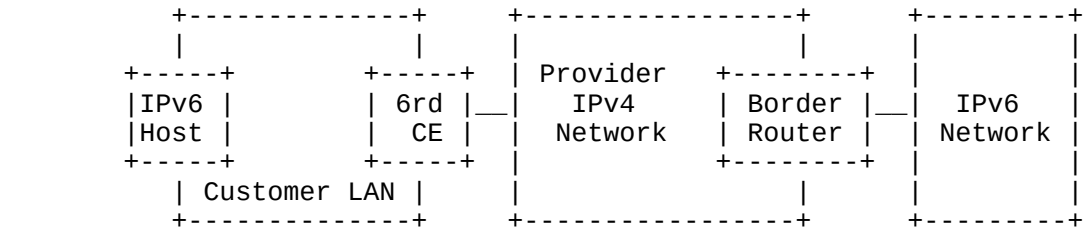


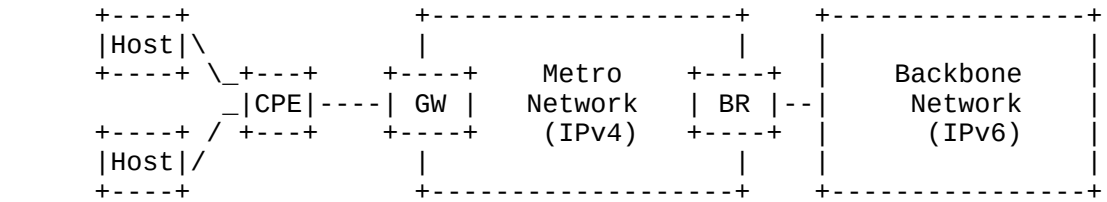
Figure 1: 6rd Deployment Topology

In Figure 1, the CE is the customer edge router. It is provisioned with a delegated IPv6 prefix, but it is also configured with an IPv4 address so that it is reachable through the IPv4 network. If a public IPv4 address is provisioned to every customer, it will aggravate the pressure due to the IPv4 address shortage for operators

faced with a high rate of growth in the number of broadband subscribers to their network. The use of private addresses with 6rd avoids this particular difficulty but brings other complications.

2. Problem Statement

Consider an operator facing a high subscriber growth rate. As a result of this growth rate, the operator faces pressure on its stock of available public IPv4 addresses. For this reason, the operator is motivated to offer IPv6 access as quickly as possible. Figure 2 shows the sort of network situation envisioned in the present document.



Specialized GW and BR functions are described in the next section.

Figure 2: Typical Network Scenario for IPv6 Transition

The backbone network will be the first part of the operator's network to support IPv6. The metro network is not so easily upgraded to support IPv6, since many devices need to be modified and there may be some impact to existing services. Thus, any means of providing IPv6 access has to minimize the changes required to devices in the metro network.

In contrast to the situation described for basic 6rd [RFC5569], the operator is assumed to have no control over the capabilities of the IP devices on the customer premises. As a result, the operator cannot assume that any of these devices are capable of supporting 6rd.

If the customer equipment is in bridged mode and IPv6 is deployed to sites via a Service Provider's (SP's) IPv4 network, the IPv6-only host needs an IPv6 address to visit the IPv6 service. In this scenario, 6to4 [RFC3056] or 6rd can be used. However, each IPv6-only

host may need one corresponding IPv4 address when using a public IPv4 address in 6to4 or 6rd, which puts great address pressure on the operators.

If the CPE in the above figure is acting in bridging mode, each host behind it needs to be directly assigned an IPv6 prefix so it can access IPv6 services. If the CPE is acting in routing mode, only the CPE needs to be assigned an IPv6 prefix, and it delegates prefixes to the hosts behind it.

If the Gateway supports IPv4 only, then an IPv4 address must also be assigned to each host (bridging mode) or to the CPE (routing mode). Both of these cases, but the bridging mode in particular, put pressure on the provider's stock of IPv4 addresses.

If the Gateway is dual stack, an arrangement may be possible whereby all communication between the Gateway and the customer site uses IPv6 and the need to assign IPv4 addresses to customer devices is avoided. A possible solution is presented in the next section.

3. Proposed Solution

For basic 6rd [RFC5969], the 6rd CE initiates the 6-in-4 tunnel to the dual-stack border router (i.e., the 6rd Border Relay in 6rd terminology) to carry its IPv6 traffic. To avoid the requirement for customer premises equipment to fulfill this role, it is necessary to move the tunneling function to a network device. This document identifies a functional element, termed the 6rd Gateway, to perform this task. In what follows, the 6rd Gateway and 6rd Border Relay are referred to simply as the Gateway and Border Relay, respectively.

The functions of the Gateway are as follows:

- to generate and allocate Gateway-initiated 6rd delegated prefixes for IPv6-capable customer devices, as described in Section 3.1;
- to forward outgoing IPv6 packets through a tunnel to a Border Relay, which extracts and forwards them to an IPv6 network as for 6rd;
- to extract incoming IPv6 packets tunneled from the Border Relay and forward them to the correct user device.

In the proposed solution, there is only one tunnel initiated from each Gateway to the Border Relay, which greatly reduces the number of tunnels the Border Relay has to handle. The deployment scenario consistent with the problem statement in Section 2 collocates the Gateway with the IP edge of the access network. This is shown in

Figure 2 and is the typical placement of the Broadband Network Gateway (BNG) in a fixed broadband network. By assumption, the metro network beyond the BNG is IPv4. Transport between the customer site and the Gateway is over Layer 2.

The elements of the proposed solution are as follows:

- The IPv6 prefix assigned to the customer site contains the compressed IPv4 address of the network-facing side of the Gateway, plus a manually provisioned or Gateway-generated customer site identifier. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

- The Border Relay is able to route incoming IPv6 packets to the correct Gateway by extracting the compressed Gateway address from the IPv6 destination address of the incoming packet, expanding it to a full 32-bit IPv4 address, and setting it as the destination address of the encapsulated packet.

- The Gateway can route incoming packets to the correct link after decapsulation using a mapping from either the full IPv6 prefix or the customer site identifier extracted from that prefix to the appropriate link.

3.1. Prefix Delegation

Referring back to Figure 2, prefix assignment to the customer equipment occurs in the normal fashion through the Gateway/IP edge, using either DHCPv6 or Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC). Figure 3 illustrates the structure of the assigned prefix, and how the components are derived, within the context of a complete address.

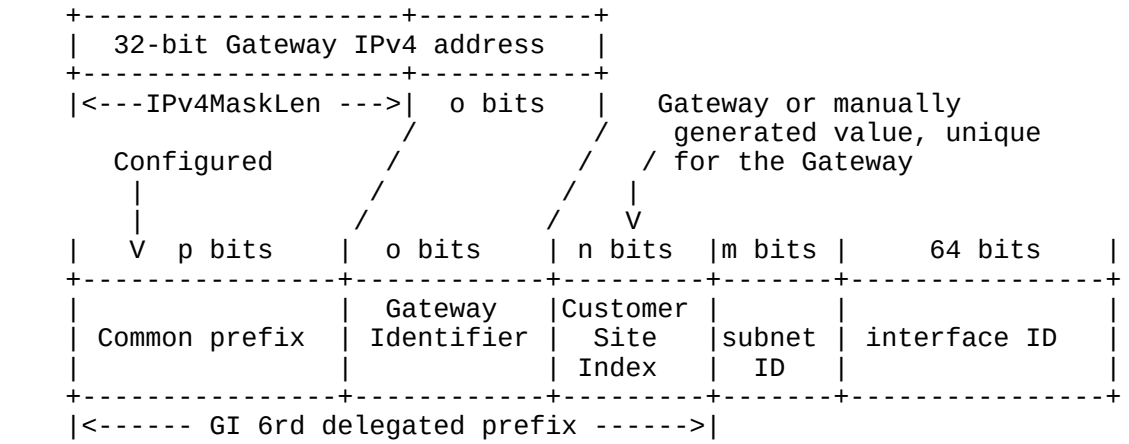


Figure 3: Gateway-Initiated 6rd Address Format for a Customer Site

The common prefix, i.e., the first p bits of the GI 6rd delegated prefix, is configured in the Gateway. This part of the prefix is common across multiple customers and multiple Gateways. Multiple common prefix values may be used in a network either for service separation or for scalability.

The Gateway Identifier is equal to the o low-order bits of the Gateway IPv4 address on the virtual link to the Border Relay. The number of bits o is equal to (32 - IPv4MaskLen), where the latter is the length of the IPv4 prefix from which the Gateway IPv4 addresses are derived. The value of IPv4MaskLen is configured in both the Gateways and the Border Relays.

The Customer Site Index is effectively a sequence number assigned to an individual customer site served by the Gateway. The value of the index for a given customer site must be unique across the Gateway. The length n of the Customer Site Index is provisioned in the Gateway and must be large enough to accommodate the number of customer sites that the Gateway is expected to serve.

To give a numerical example, consider a 6rd domain containing ten million IPv6-capable customer devices (a rather high number given that 6rd is meant for the early stages of IPv6 deployment). The estimated number of 6rd Gateways needed to serve this domain would be on the order of 3,300, each serving 30,000 customer devices. Assuming best-case compression for the Gateway addresses, the Gateway Identifier field has length o = 12 bits. If 6-in-4 tunneling is being used, this best case is more likely to be achievable than it would be if the IPv4 addresses belonged to the customer devices. The customer device index, which is a more controllable parameter, has length n = 15 bits.

Overall, these figures suggest that the length p of the common prefix can be 29 bits for a /56 delegated prefix, or 21 bits if /48 delegated prefixes need to be allocated.

3.2. Relevant Differences from Basic 6rd

A number of the points in [RFC5969] apply, with the simple substitution of the Gateway for the 6rd CE. When it comes to configuration, the definition of IPv4MaskLen changes, and there are other differences as indicated in the previous section. Since special configuration of customer equipment is not required, the 6rd DHCPv6 option is inapplicable.

Since the link for the customer site to the network now extends only as far as the Gateway, Neighbor Unreachability Detection on the part of customer devices is similarly limited in scope.

4. Security Considerations

No further security considerations are raised in this document to those described in the Security Considerations section of [RFC5969].

5. Acknowledgements

Thanks to Ole Troan for his technical comments on an early version of this document.

6. References

6.1. Normative References

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6.2. Informative References

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