Measuring IPv6 Deployment

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"Apologies from Geoff"

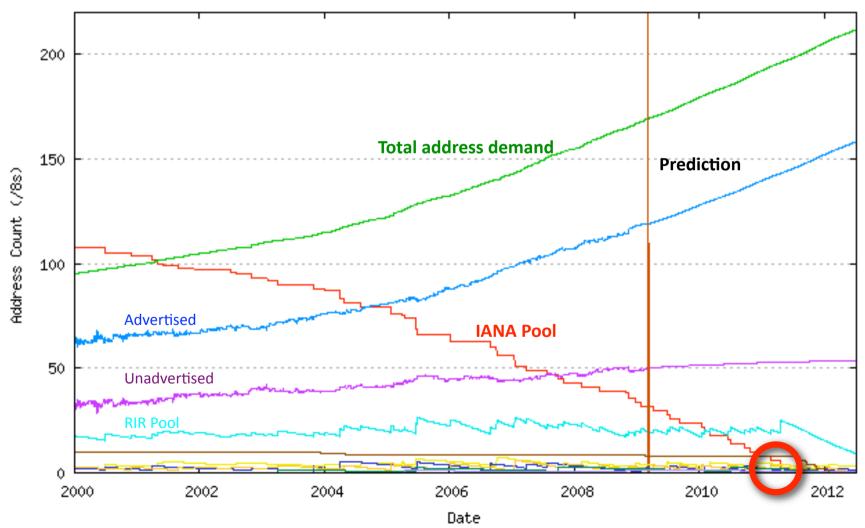
The story so far...

In case you hadn't heard by now, we appear to be running quite low on IPVH addresses!



IANA Pool Exhaustion





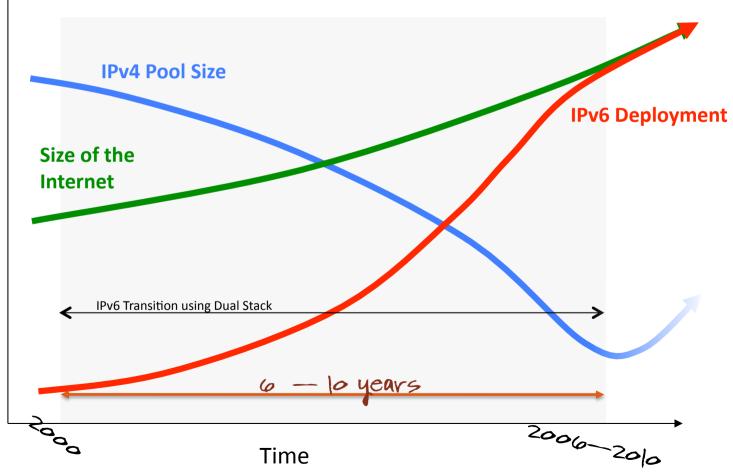


In this model, IANA allocates its last IPv4 /8 to an RIR on the $15^{\rm th}$ April 2011

This is the model's predicted exhaustion date as of the loth March 2009. The predictive model is updated daily at: http://ipv4.potaroo.net

Ten years ago we had a plan ...





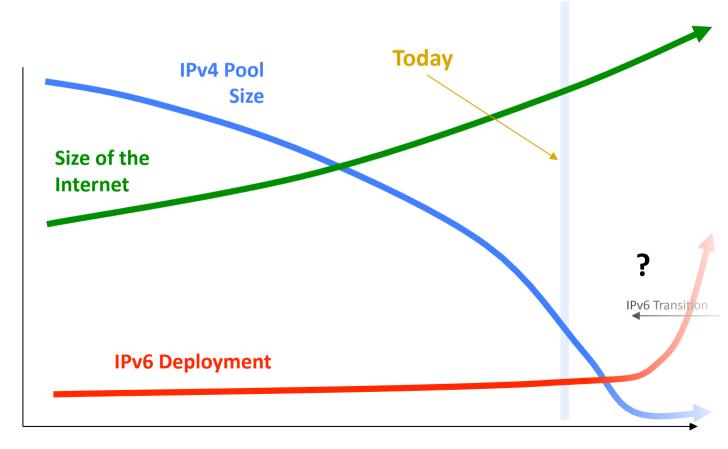
Oops!



We were meant to have completed the transition to IPv6 BEFORE we completely exhausted the supply channels of IPv4 addresses!

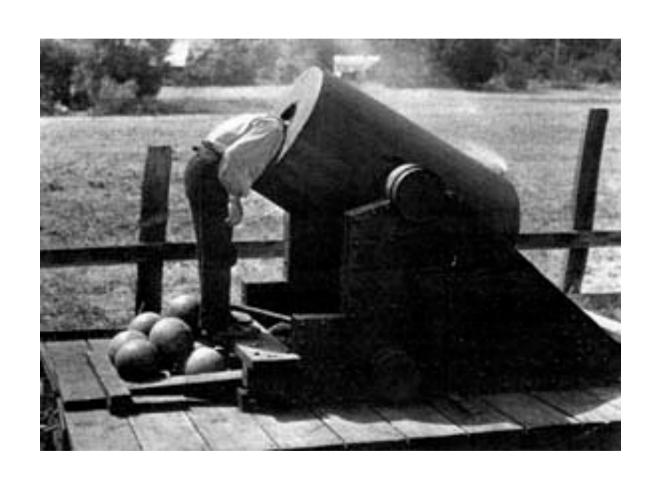
What's the revised plan?



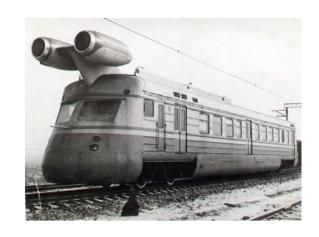


Time

Its just not looking good is it?

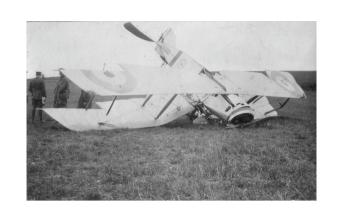


IPv6 Deployment



The new version of the plan is that we need to have much of the Internet also supporting IPv6 in the coming couple of years

How are we going today with this new plan?



How are we going today with this new plan?



OR: How much IPv6 is being used today?

Can the data we already collect be interpreted in such a way to provide some answers to this question?

How much IPv6 is being used today?

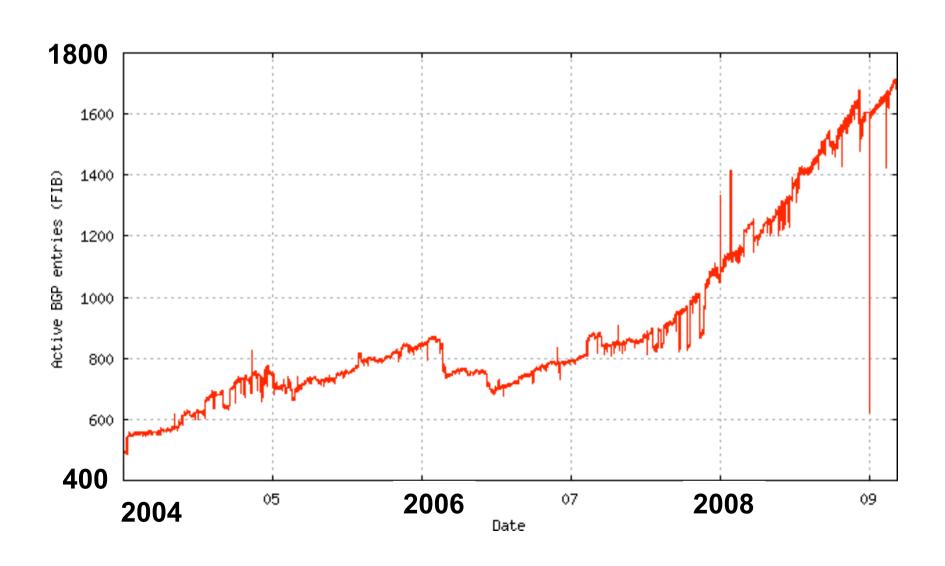
At APNIC we have access to dual-stack data for:

- BGP Route table
- DNS server traffic
- WEB Server access

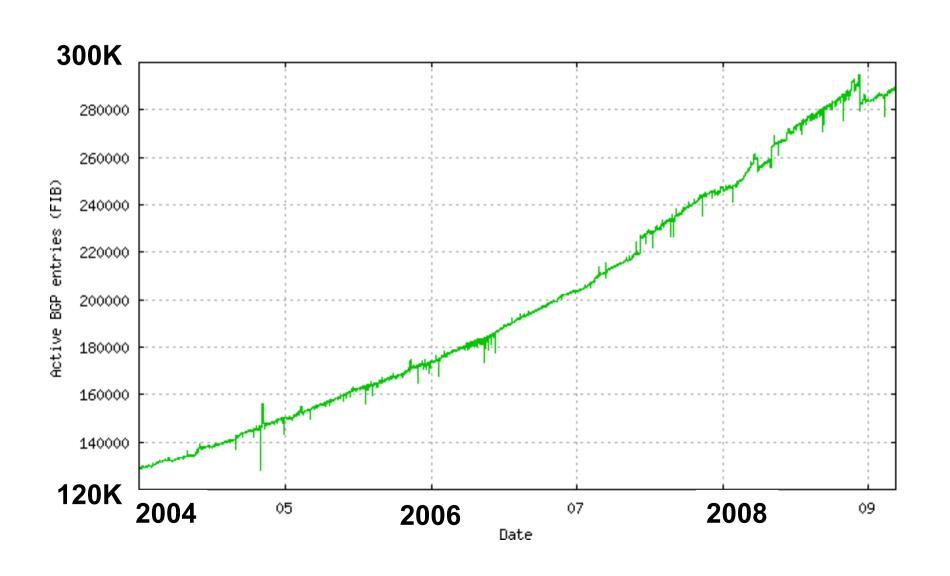
and the data sets go back over the past 4 years

What can these data sets tell us in terms of IPv6 adoption today?

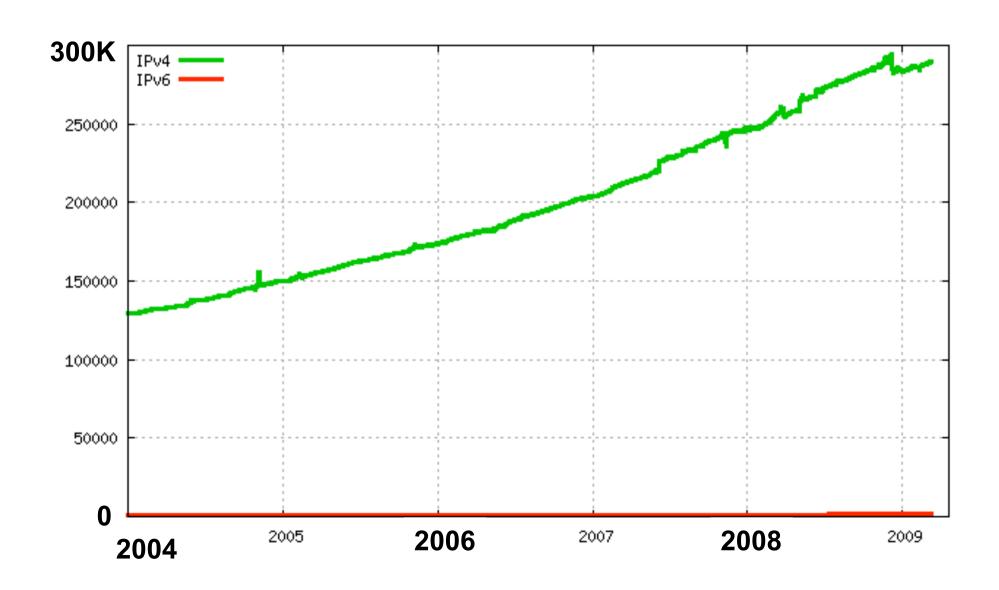
The BGP view of IPv6



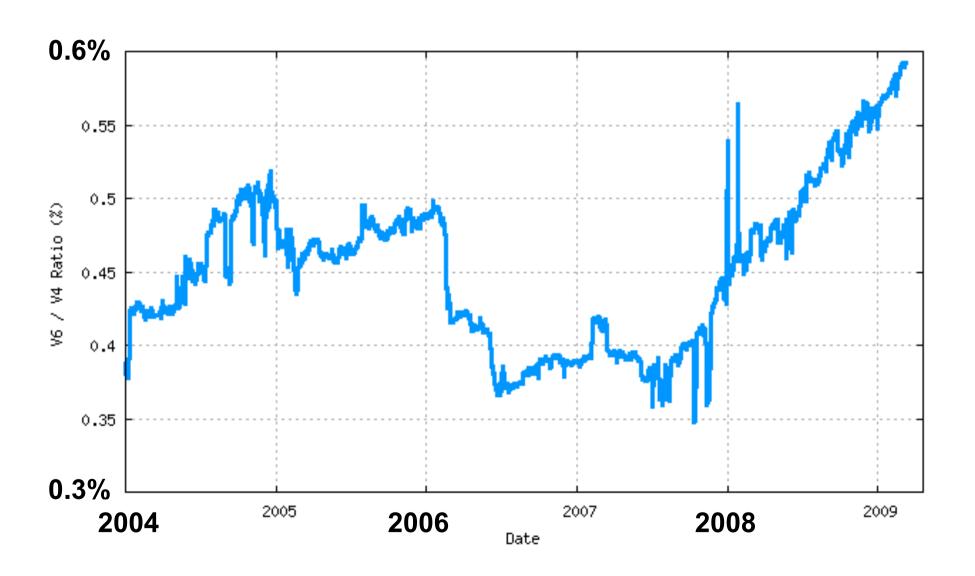
The BGP view of IPv4



BGP: IPv6 and IPv4



BGP IPv6: IPv4



• Since mid-2007 there appears to have been increasing interest in experience with routing IPv6 over the public Internet

- V6 is 0.6% of IPv4 in terms of routing table entries
 - -Growth is 0.22% p.a., linear
 - IPv6 deployment will reach IPv4 levels in 452 years
 - But the routing domain of IPv4 is heavily fragmented, while IPv6 is not
 - -Assuming IPv6 will exhibit 1/3 of the routing fragmentation of IPv4, then IPv6 deployment will fully span the Internet in about 149 years!

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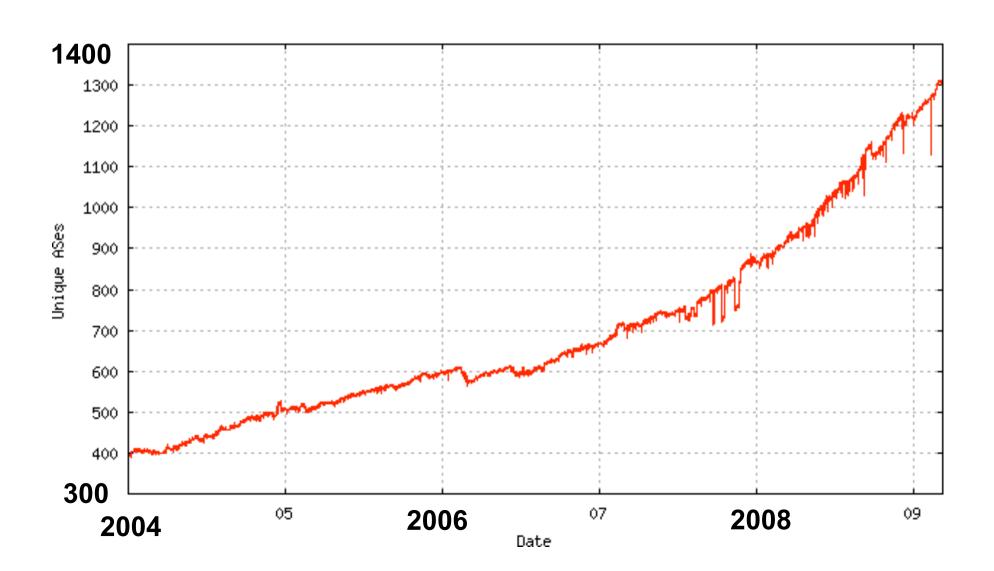
• Routing is not traffic - the relative level of IPv6 use cannot be readily determined from this BGP announcement data

Lets refine the question

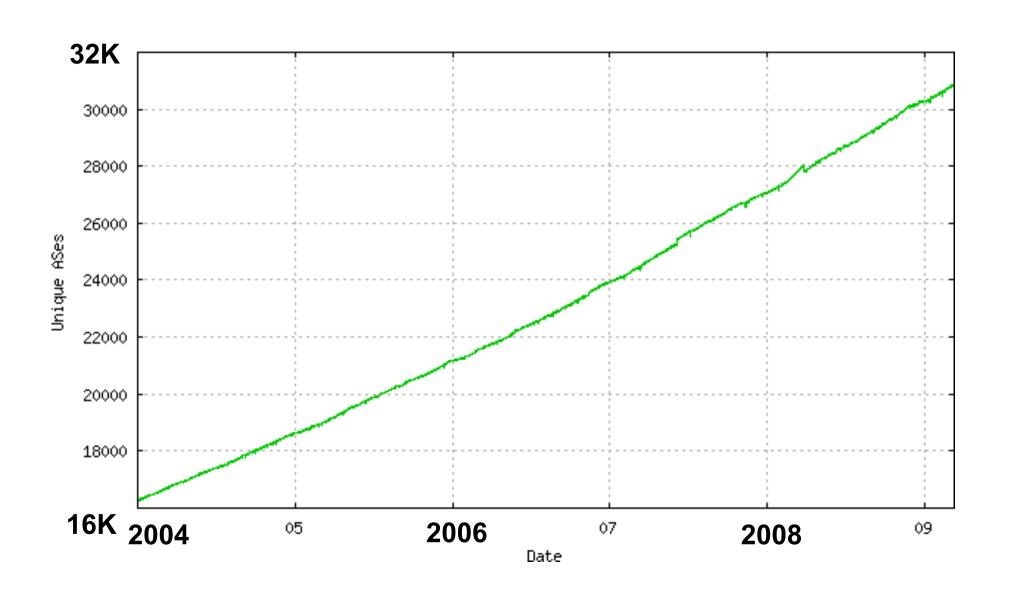
How much of the Internet today is capable of running IPV6?

One way to answer this is to look at IPv6 routing on a per-AS basis

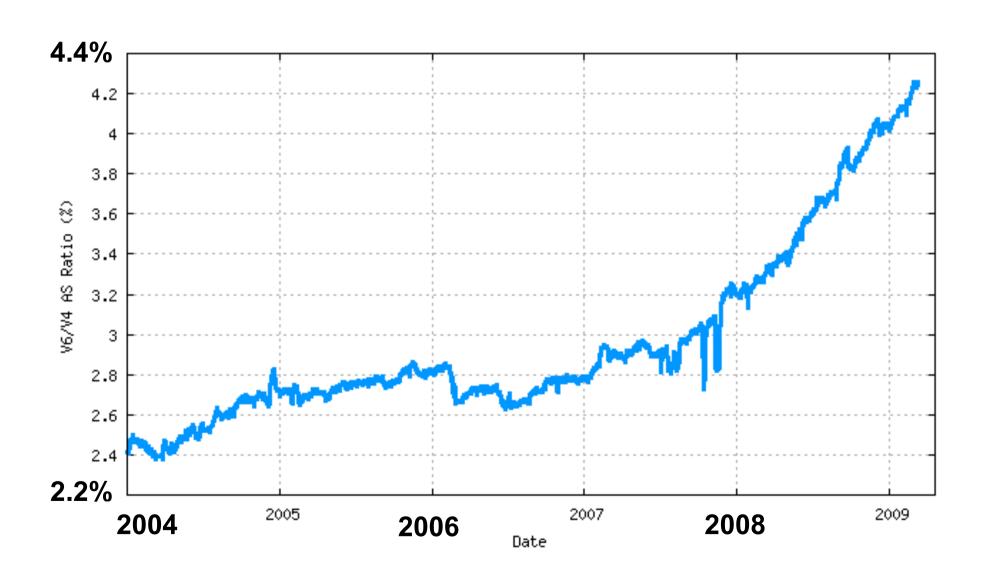
IPv6 AS Count



IPv4 AS Count



AS Count IPv6: IPv4



The number of AS's announcing IPv6 routes has risen from 2.5% to 4.2% from Jan 2004 to the present day

4.2% of the networks in the Internet are possibly active in some form of IPv6 activity

At a relative rate of update of 0.8% per year, a comprehensive update to IPv6 is only 120 years away.

What's this sayir(

That 4.2% is not uniform

In IPv4 4,002 AS's are transit networks and 26,874 are origin-only

Of the 4,002 IPv4 transit AS's 687 also have IPv6 routes
440 of these IPv4 transits are IPv6 stub ASs

17.1% of V4 Transit AS's also route IPv6

Of the 26,874 V4 stub AS's 630 also route IPv6
49 of these IPv4 stubs are IPv6 transit ASs

2.3% of V4 Origin AS's also route IPv6

- The proportion of IPv4 transit ASNs announcing IPv6 prefixes has risen by 3.3% in 12 months
- At this rate comprehensive Ipv6 deployment in the "core" will take only 25 more years.

• The proportion will ransit ASNs announce Lixes has riser eet 12 months
• At transit Lixes prehensive Ipv6 depi will take 25 more years.

Capability vs Actual Use

As 17% of the number of transit AS's are announcing IPv6 address prefixes, does this mean that 17% of the Internet's "core" is running IPv6 right now?

Capability vs Actual Use

As 17% of the number of the AS's are announcing prefixes, decreased that 17% of the Intraction is running IPv6

DNS Server Stats

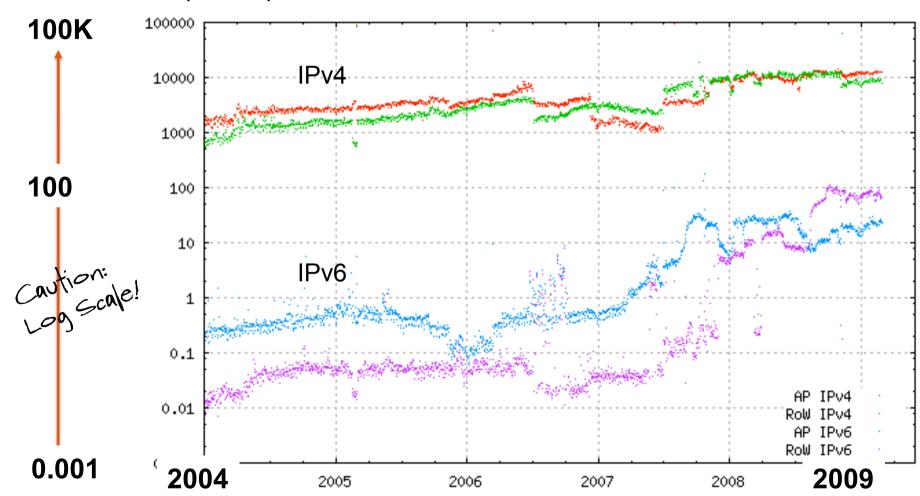
- APNIC runs two sets of DNS servers for the reverse zones for IPv4 and IPv6
 - -One set of servers are used to serve reverse zones for address ranges that are deployed in the Asia Pacific Area
 - -The second set of servers are used as secondaries for zones served by RIPE NCC, LACNIC and AFRINIC

DNS Reverse Query Load

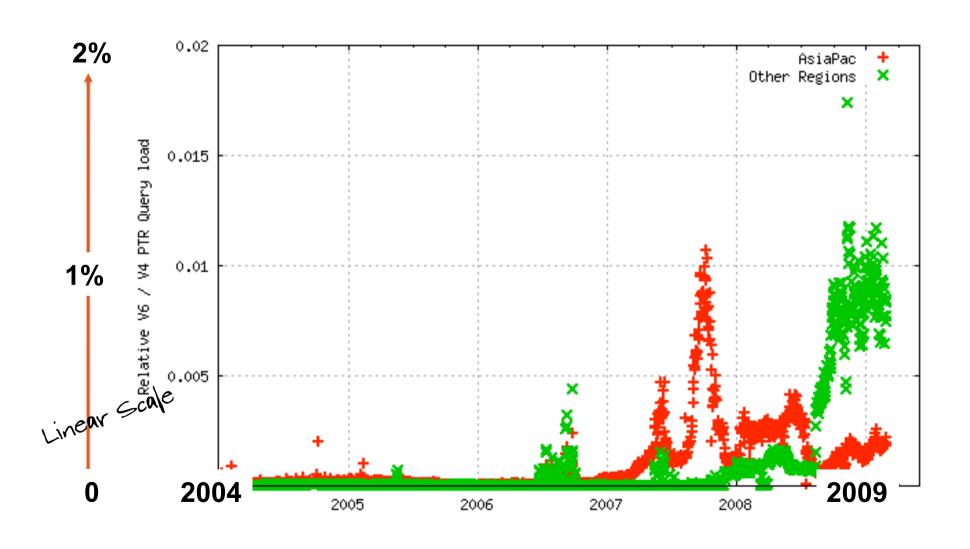
• Examine the average query load for reverse PTR queries for IPv6 and IPv4 zones for each of these server sets

DNS Reverse Query Load

PTR queries per second



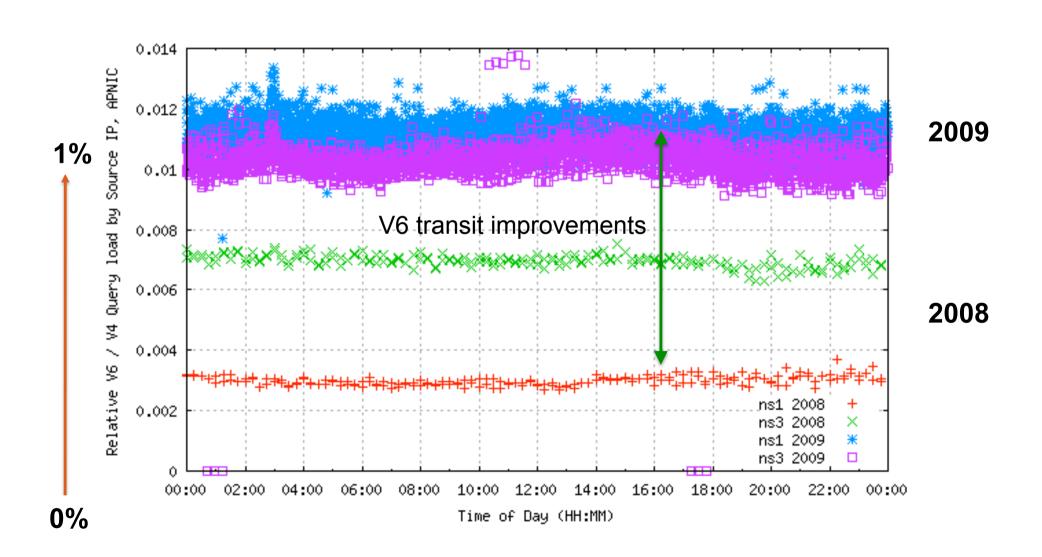
Relative DNS Query Load



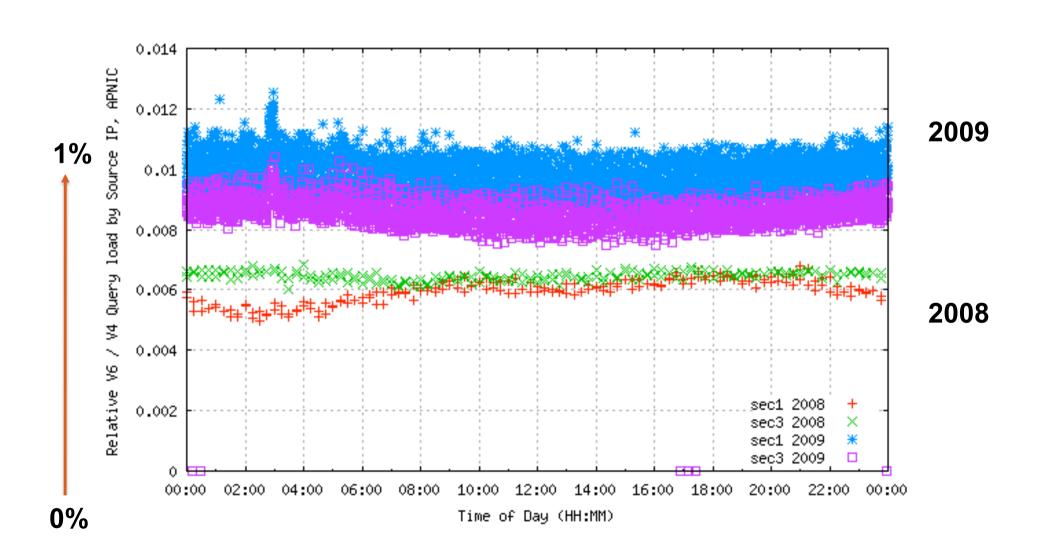
What's this saying?

- Reverse DNS queries for IPv6 addresses are around 0.2% of the IPv4 query load
- · AsiaPac IPv6 query load was higher than for other regions to 2008, now lags
- · Query load has increased since 2007
- The interactions of forwarders and caches with applications that perform reverse lookups imply a very indirect relationship between actual use of IPv6 and DNS reverse query data

DITL 2008 to Present AP



DITL 2008 to Present Row



What's this saying?

- Best-case improvement in V6/V4 ratios from 2008 is 2x increase in V6 in a year
 - Arguably more improvement if V6 transit improved than from 'growth' in V6
- · AP saw bigger increases than RoW
 - Local RTT preference?

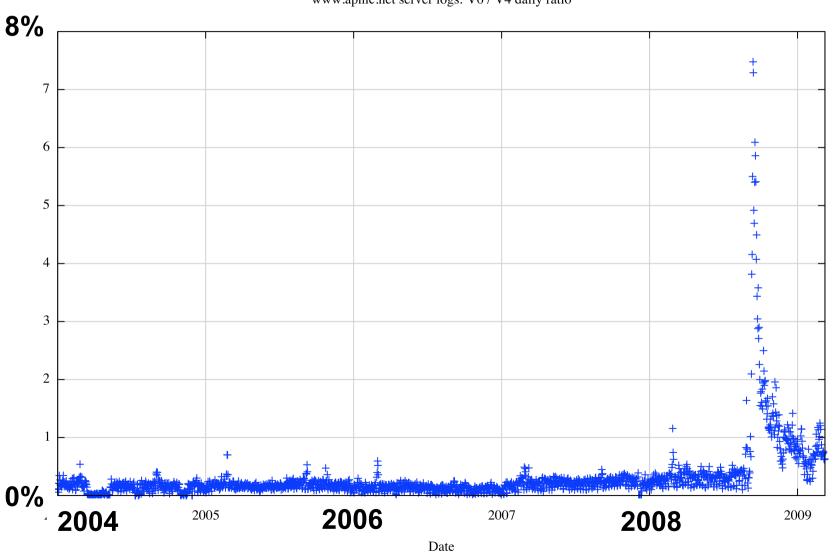
Web Server Stats

- Take a couple of dual-homed web servers:
 http://www.apnic.net
 http://www.ripe.net
- Count the number of distinct IPv4 and IPv6 query addresses per day
 - Not the number of 'hits', just distinct source addresses that access these sites, to reduce the relative impact of robots and crawlers on the data and normalize the data against different profiles of use
- · Look at the V6 / V4 access ratio

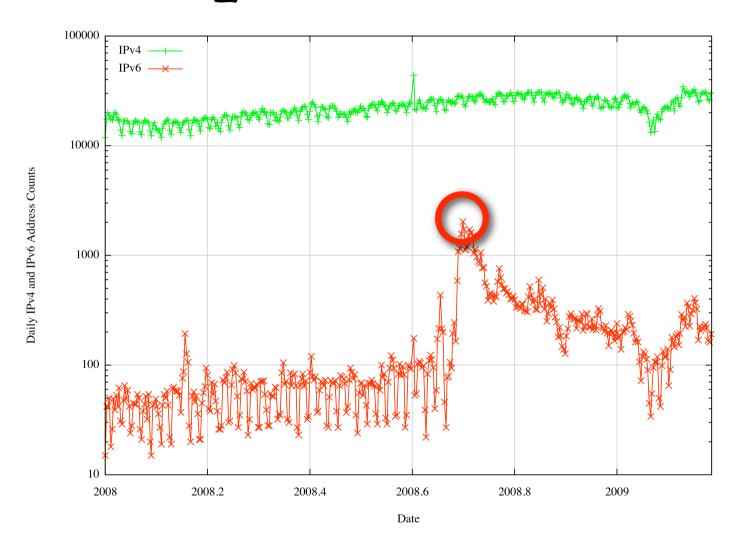
what proportion of end host systems will prefer end—to—end IPVG, when there is a choice?

APNIC Web Server Stats

www.apnic.net server logs: V6 / V4 daily ratio



What happened on the 12th September 2008?



Are you an IPv4 sheep or an IPv6 kiwi?



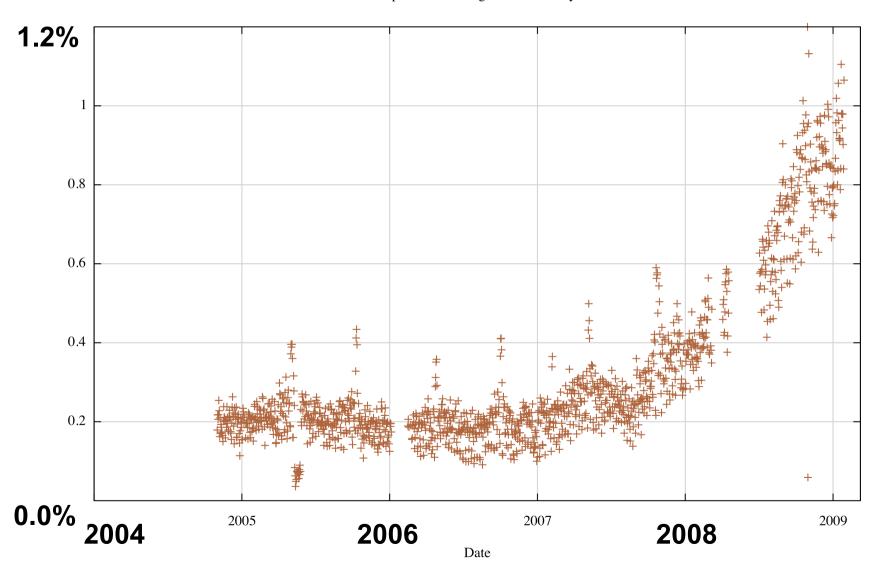


- Hope we can see as many as kiwis hopping around:
 - http://www.apnic.net/meetings/26/ipv6/v6kiwi/
- The value of this experiment:
 - Everyone attempts IPv6 connectivity
 - Enjoy the experiment
 - And share knowledge and information



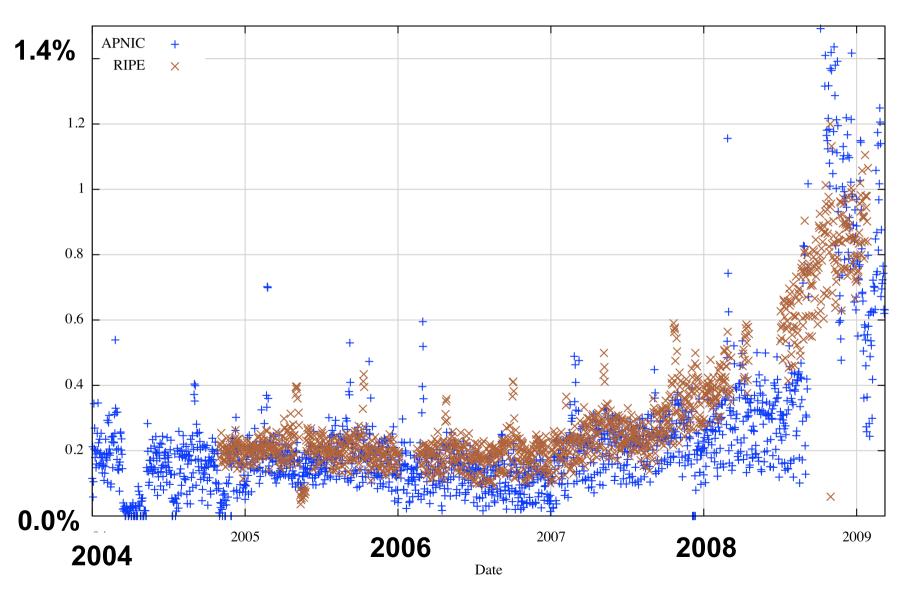
RIPE NCC Web Server Stats

www.ripe.net server logs: V6 / V4 daily ratio



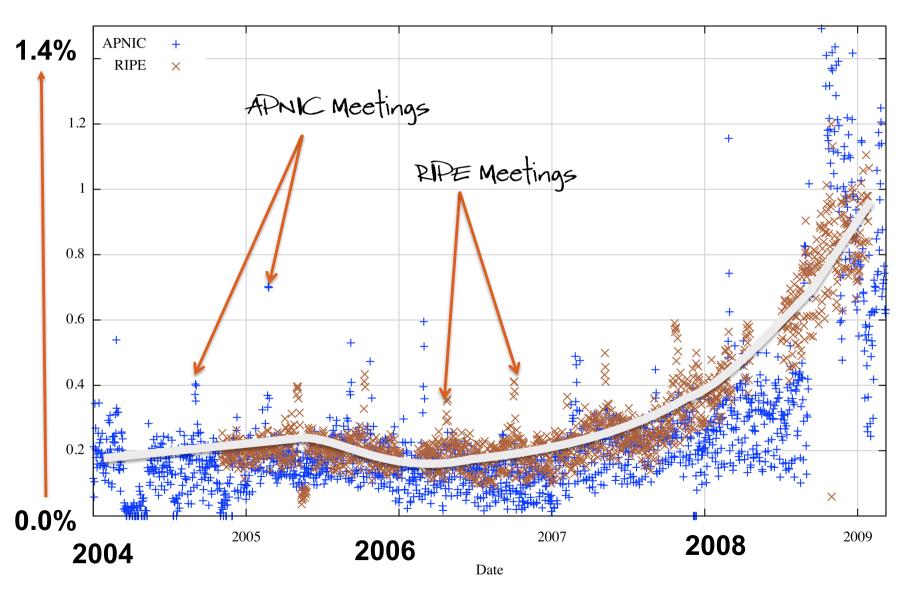
Combined Stats

RIPE and APNIC server logs: V6 / V4 daily ratio



Combined Stats

RIPE and APNIC server logs: V6 / V4 daily ratio

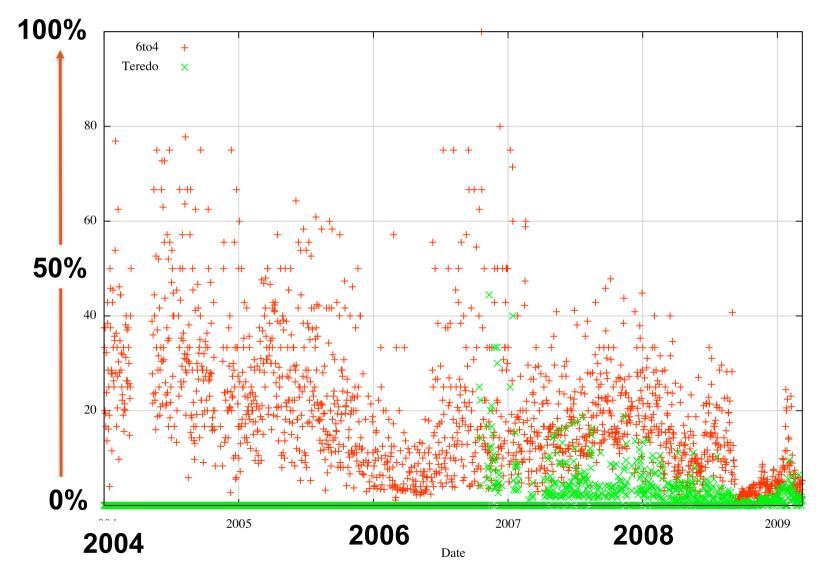


What's this saying?

- Relative use of IPv6 when the choice is available is 0.2% in the period 2004 2006
- Relative use of IPv6 increased from 2007 to around 1% today
 - Is interest in IPv6 slowing picking up again?
 - Increased use of auto-tunneling of IPv6 on end host stacks?

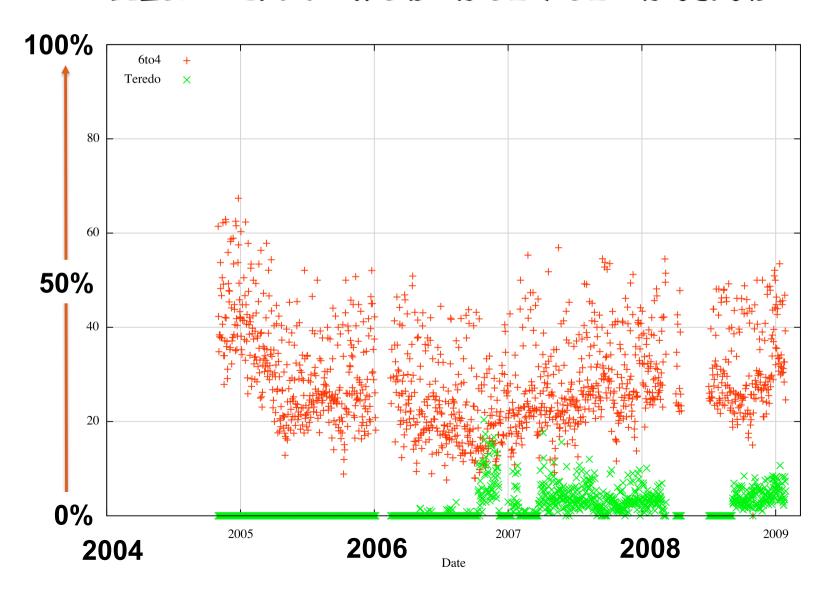
Use of V6 Transition Tools

• APNIC Web Server Stats



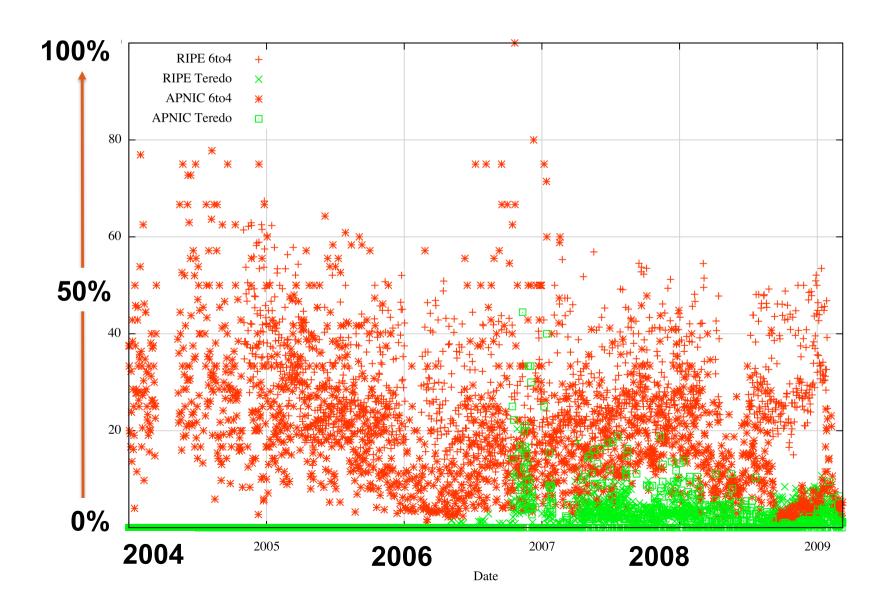
Use of V6 Transition Tools

• RIPE NCC Web Server Stats



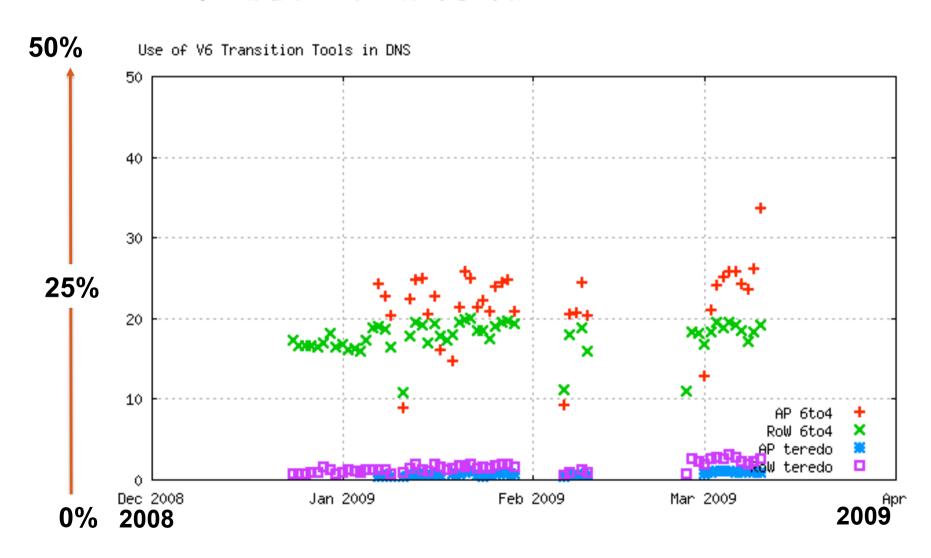
Use of V6 Transition Tools

· Combined WebStats



Transition Tools in DNS

· Combined Stats



What's this saying?

- Up to 25% of IPv6 clients in the Euro/ Mid East Region appear to use access tunneling techniques across an edge Ipv4 infrastructure
- The use of IPv6 clients using access tunneling is lower in the Asia Pac region
- · Infrastructure DNS is using tunnels
 - Even Teredo
 - (lower pref than v4 in Vista)

Where are we with IPv6?

• The "size" of the IPv6 deployment in terms of end host IPv6 capability is around 10 per thousand Internet end hosts at present

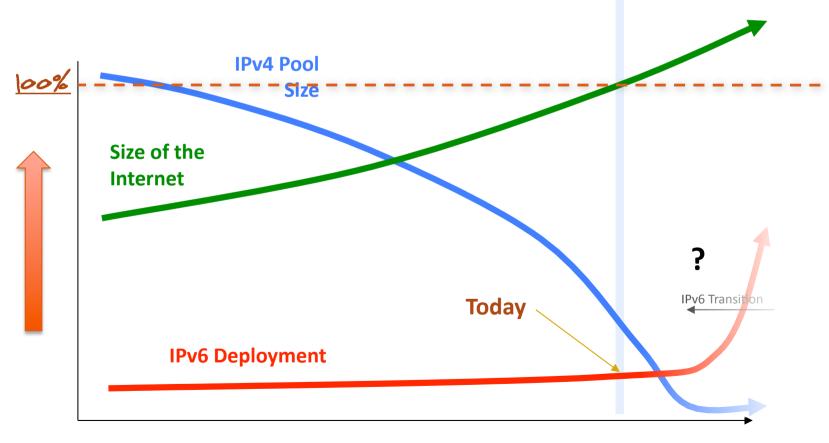
At most!

This observed ratio may be higher than actual levels of IPv6 capability due to:

- Widespread NAT use in IPv4 undercounts IPv4 host counts
- These web sites are tech weenie web sites. More general sites may have less IPv6 clients
- So perhaps the current IPv6 deployment level for end users may be closer to 6 7 per thousand

What's the revised plan?

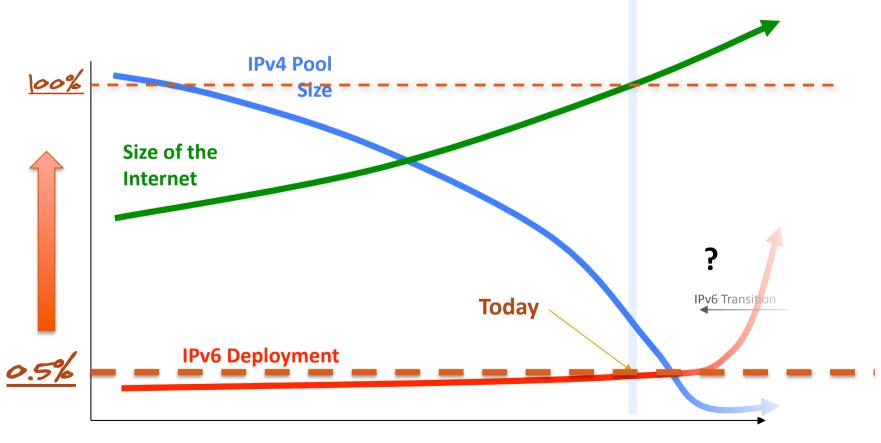




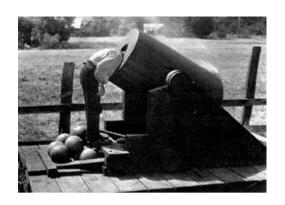
Time

What's the revised plan?





Time



Thank You!

research@apnic.net

