

Dual Stack Transition Mechanism (DSTM)

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IETF Specification:

<http://search.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-ngtrans-dstm-08.txt>

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DSTM Home Page:

<http://www.ipv6.rennes.enst-bretagne.fr/dstm/>



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Dual Stack Transition Method (DSTM)

- Assumes users want Intranet native IPv6 Local-Area and Routing Domain dominant network infrastructure for deployment.
- Assumes users want Intranet native IPv6 network management, node services, and applications for their network.
- Avoids Network Address Translation by assigning temporary IPv4 Addresses to dual-stacked nodes using IPv6.
- Tunnels IPv4 packets within IPv6 to the Edge of the Network.
- Useful for Initial and Later periods of IPv6 Transition
- Extensions:
 - Address Assignment Mechanisms:
 - DHCPv6, RPCv6, Manual Configuration
 - Can leverage other Transition Mechanisms:
 - 6to4, RSIPv6 Port Ranges, SIIT, Mobile IPv4/IPv6, 3G, WLAN IPv4/IPv6
- Implementations on BSD UNIX, Linux, Microsoft 2000 and XP with trial deployment in process.

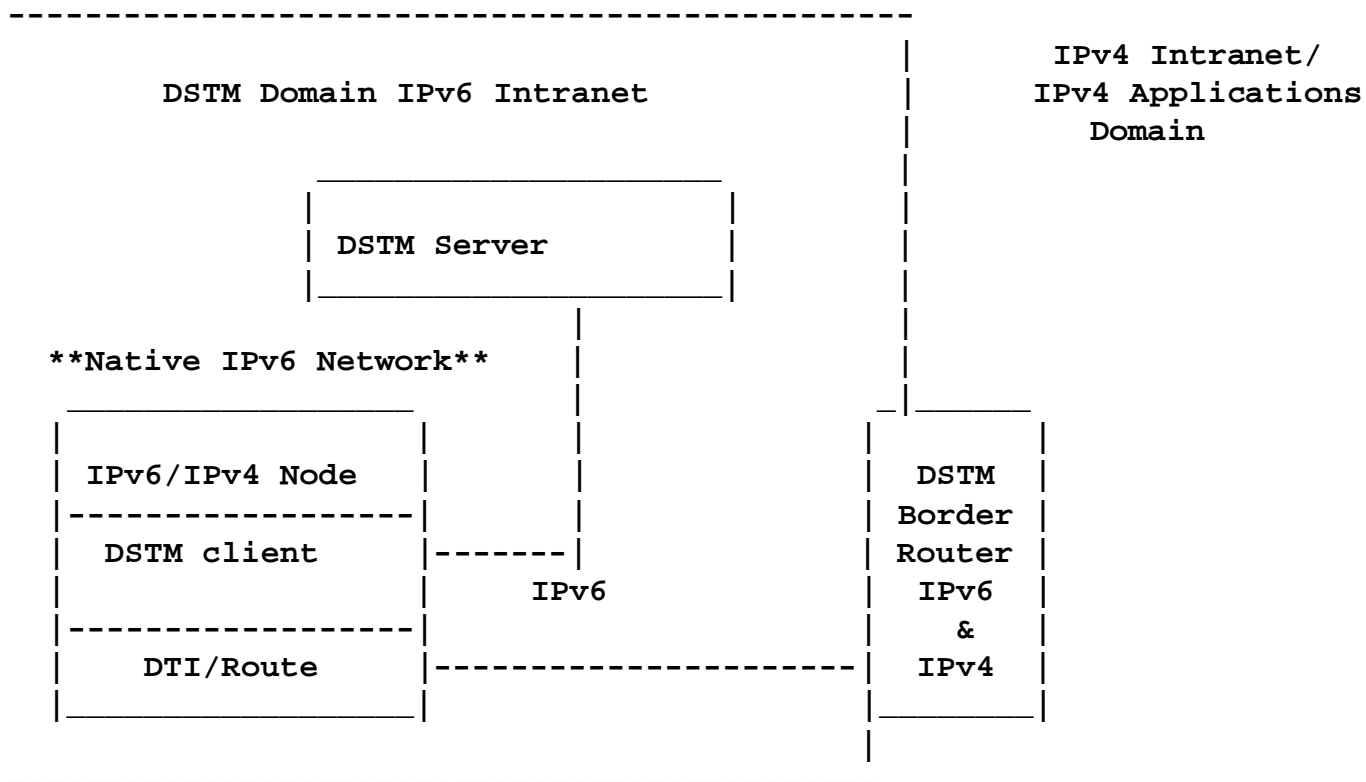


DSTM Applicability

- **IPv6 Home Network can use DSTM to connect to IPv4 World.**
- **IPv6 Mobile Devices use DSTM when requiring access to IPv4 World.**
- **IPv6 Manufacturing, Financial, or Military network can use DSTM when accessing IPv4 controls.**
- **IPv6 ISP can assign temporary DSTM IPv4 address to reach IPv4 application and avoid NAT at end user site, or integrate use of DSTM with 6to4.**
- **Avoids NAT, Maintains End-2-End, and Provides Security between two peers for IPv4 and IPv6 Interoperation.**



Schematic Implementation Overview DSTM



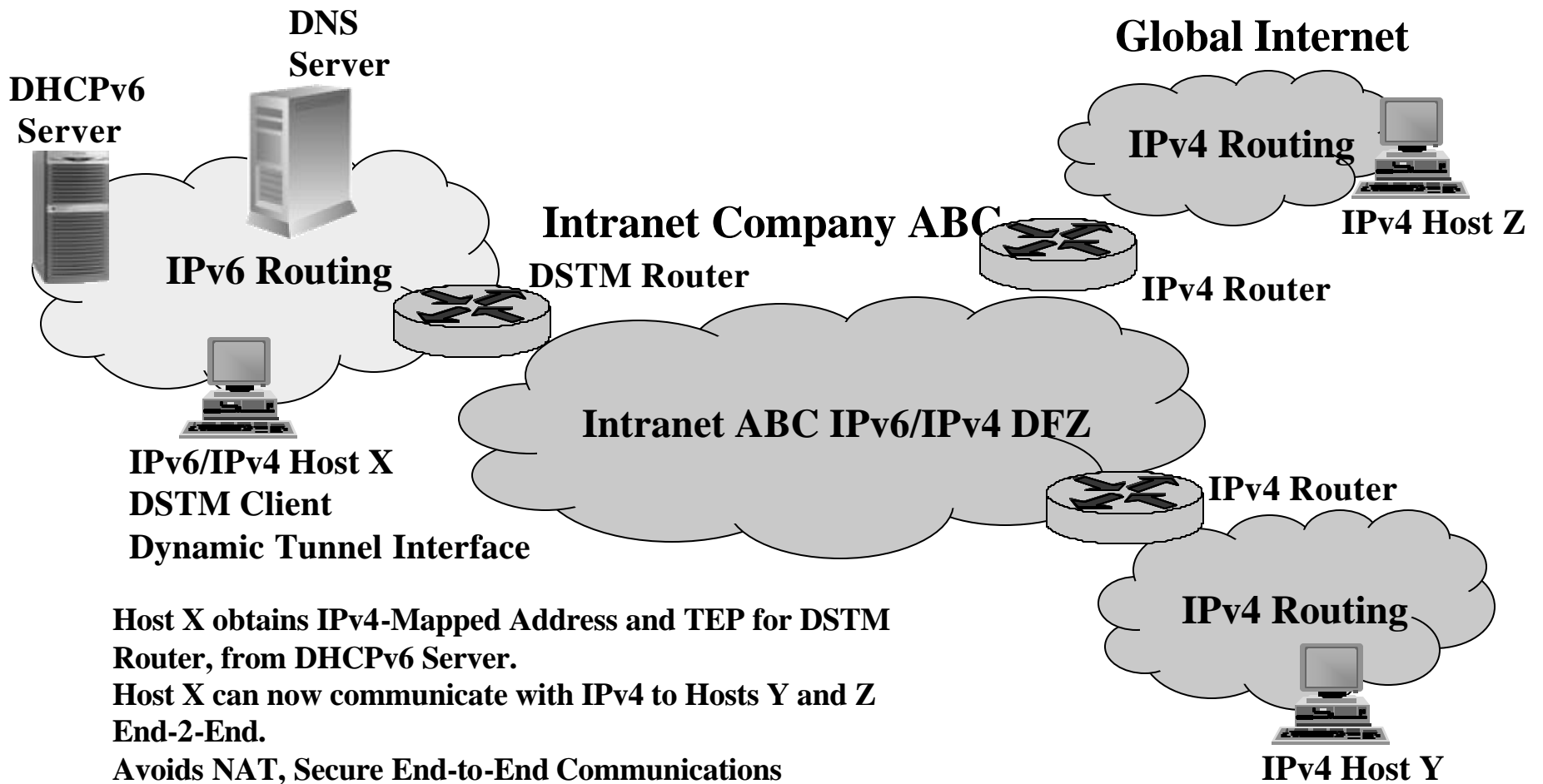
DSTM Server returns Client IPv4 address over IPv6 and/or Tunnel End Point (TEP) of DSTM Router IPv6 Address. Dynamic Tunnel Interface (DTI) sends packet to DSTM Border Router.



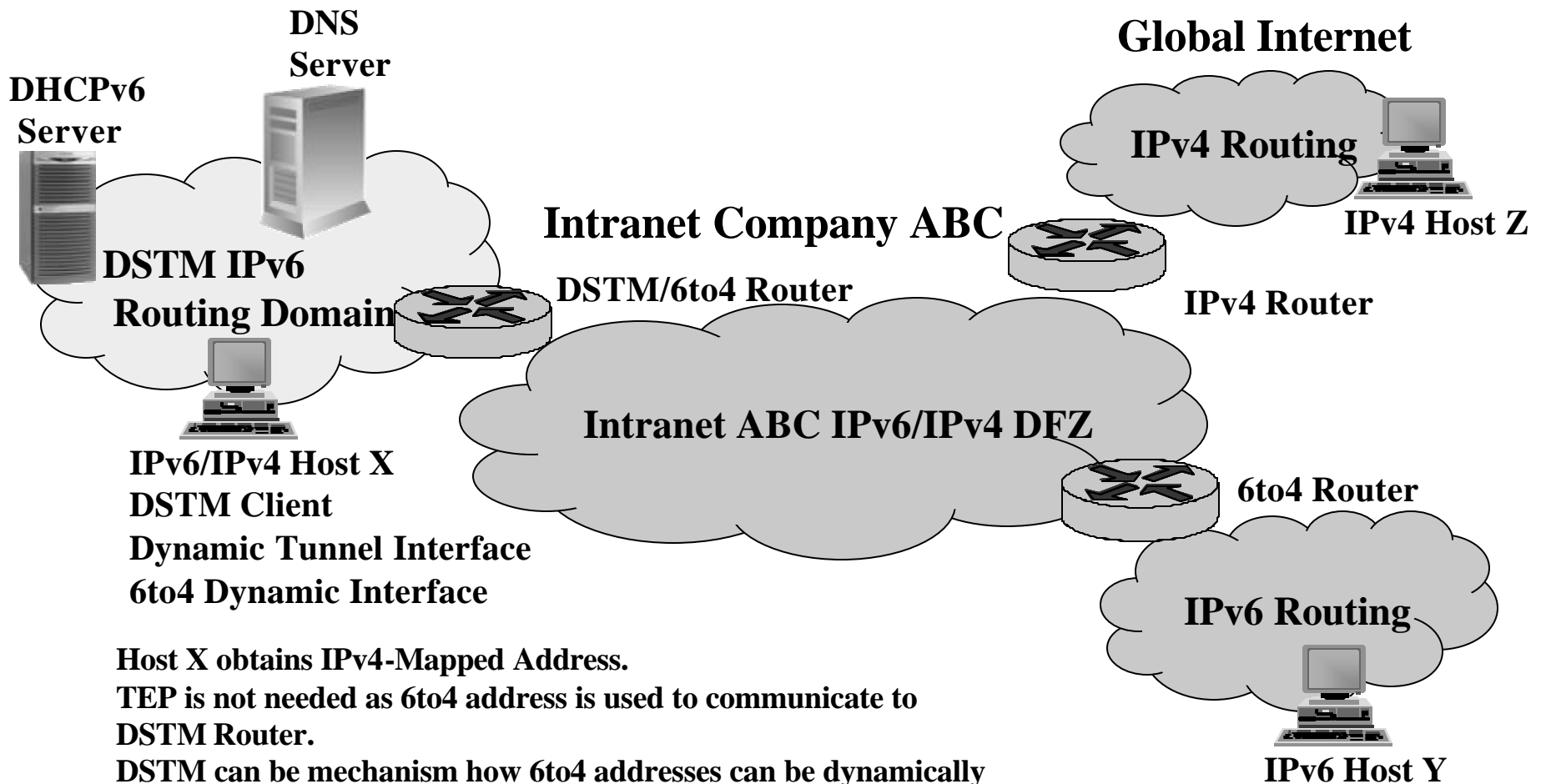
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DSTM Architecture



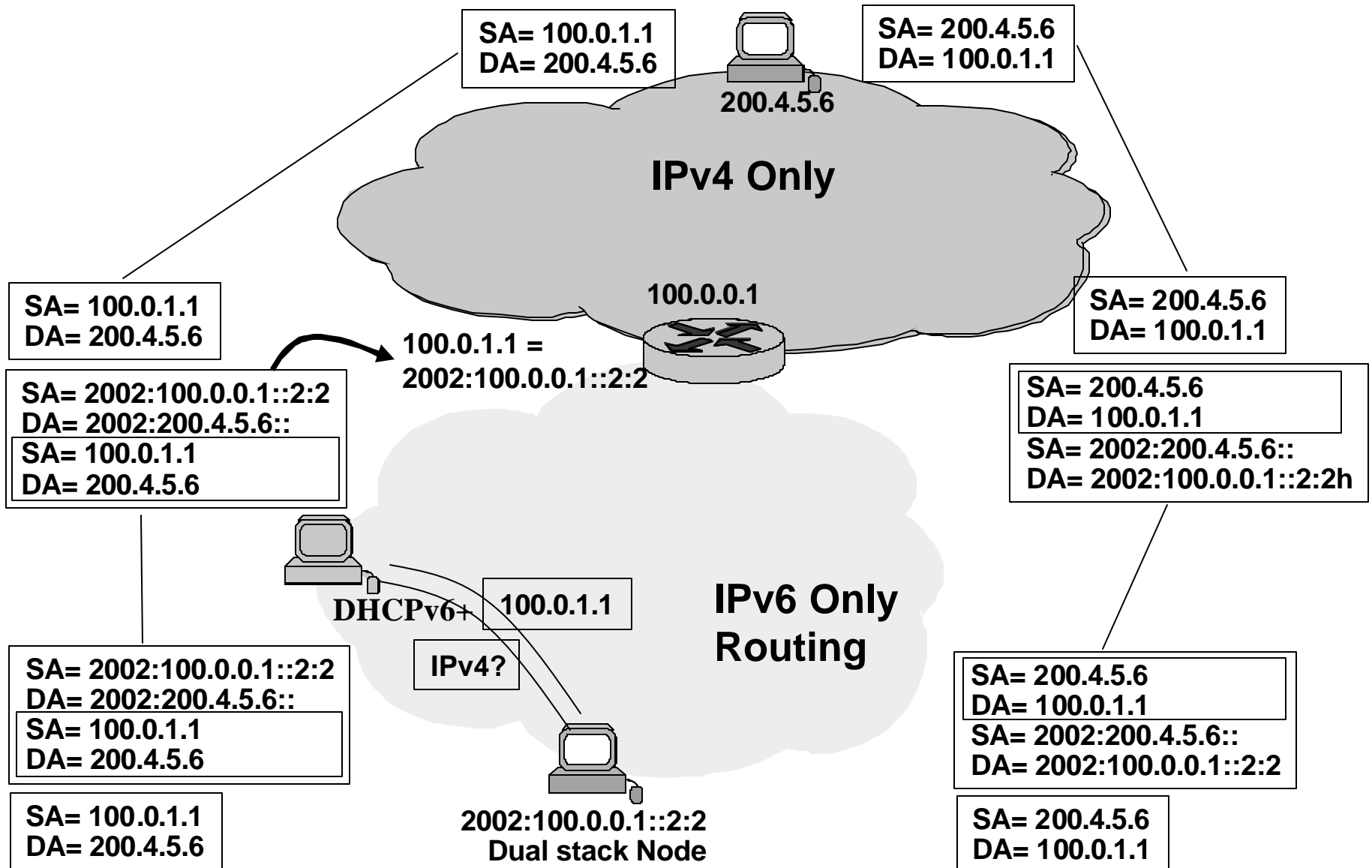
DSTM Extensions + 6to4



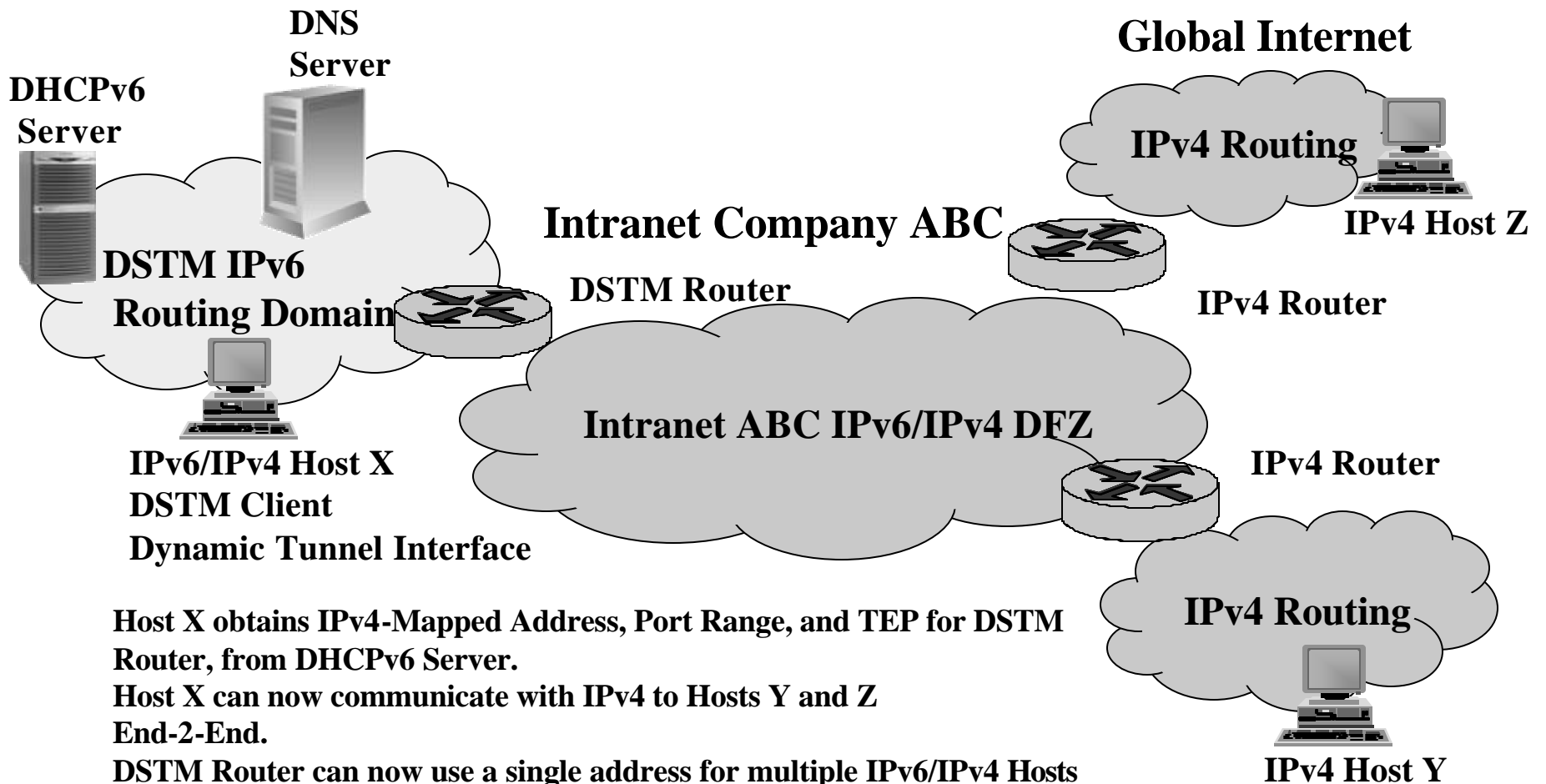
Host X obtains IPv4-Mapped Address.
 TEP is not needed as 6to4 address is used to communicate to DSTM Router.
 DSTM can be mechanism how 6to4 addresses can be dynamically assigned.



DSTM Extensions + 6to4



DSTM Extensions + Port Ranges



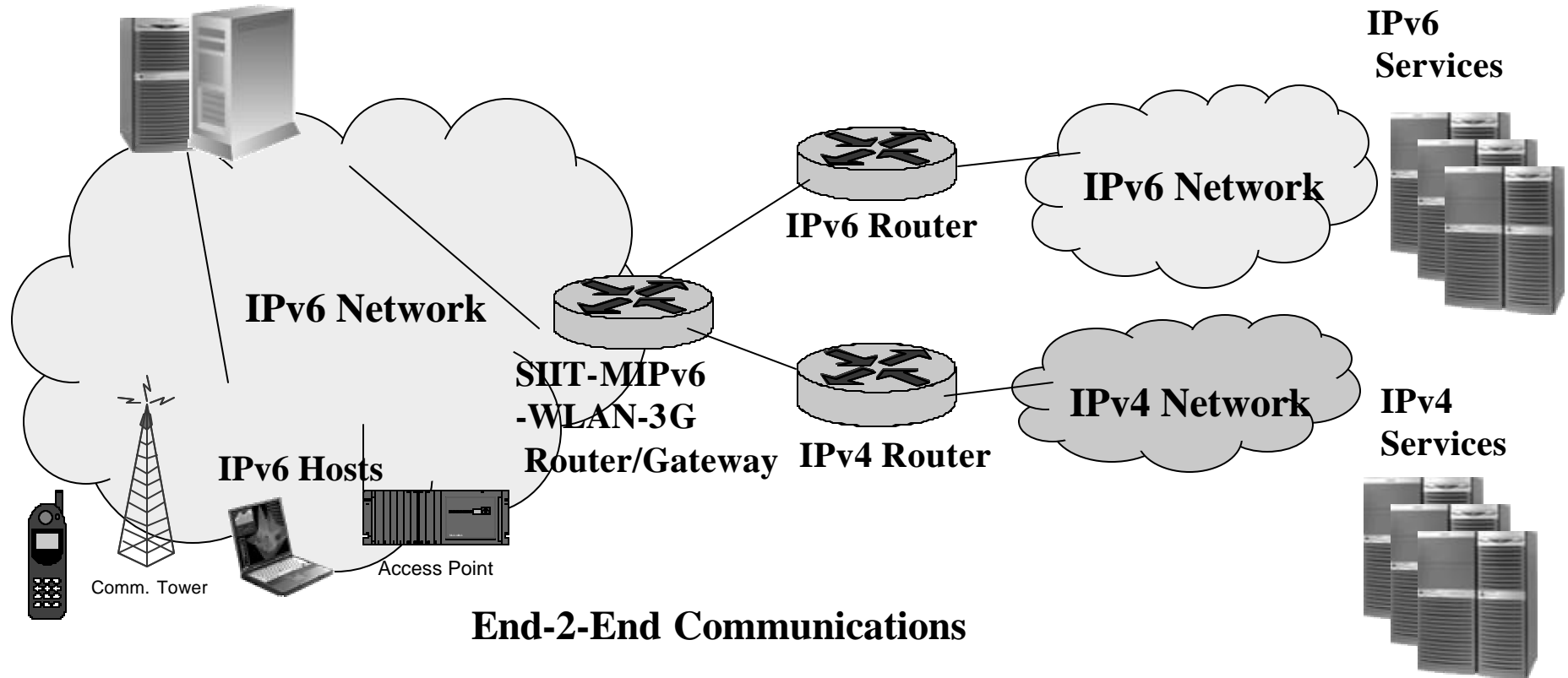
Host X obtains IPv4-Mapped Address, Port Range, and TEP for DSTM Router, from DHCPv6 Server.

Host X can now communicate with IPv4 to Hosts Y and Z End-2-End.

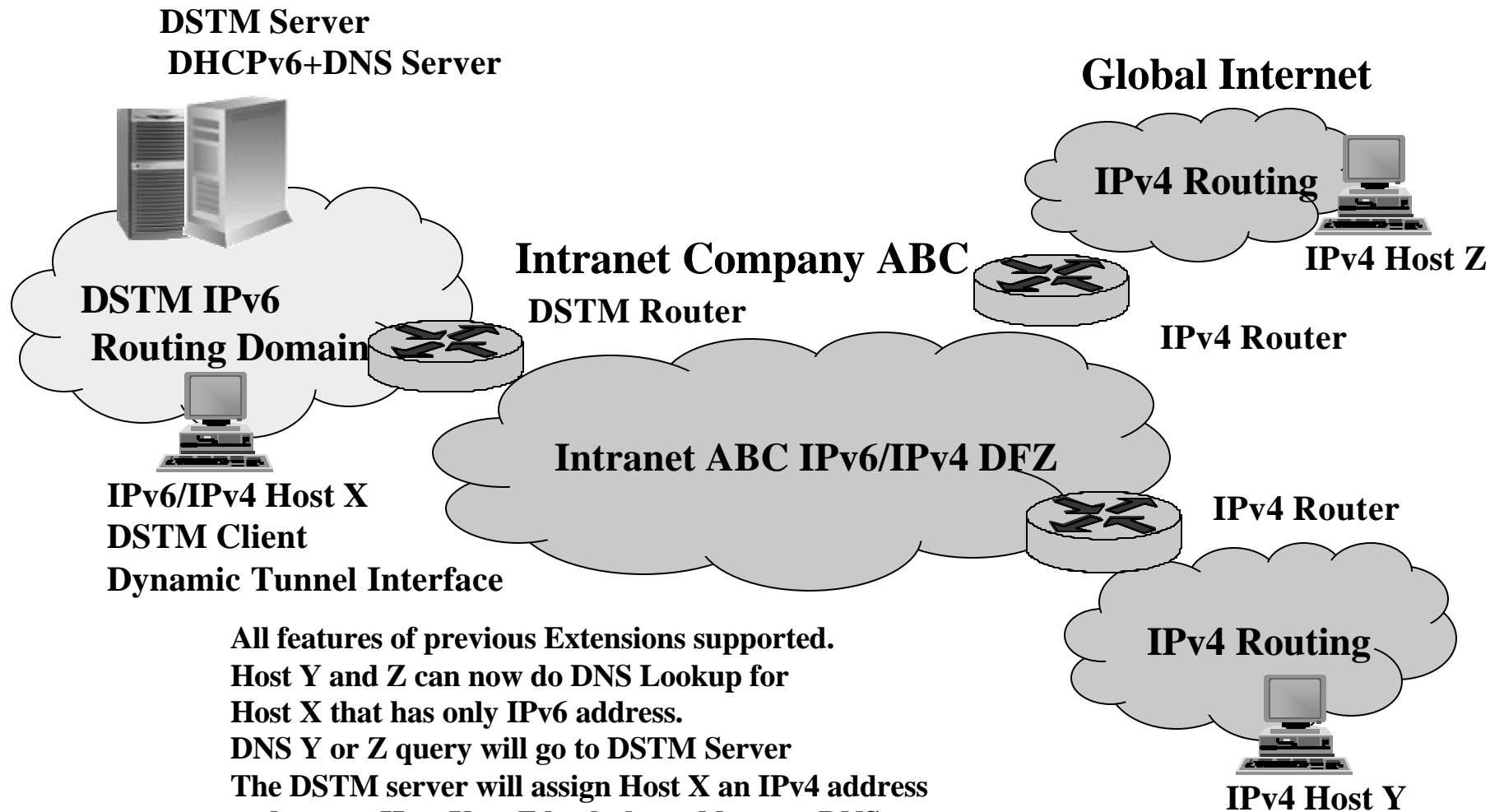
DSTM Router can now use a single address for multiple IPv6/IPv4 Hosts within the DSTM IPv6 Routing Domain.

DSTM Extensions in 3G and WLAN Network

DSTM Server Mechanisms and Extensions



DSTM Extensions + IPv4 Query to IPv6 Address



All features of previous Extensions supported.
 Host Y and Z can now do DNS Lookup for Host X that has only IPv6 address.
 DNS Y or Z query will go to DSTM Server
 The DSTM server will assign Host X an IPv4 address and return Host Y or Z back that address as DNS query response.
 Transparent to DSTM Client Implementation

