NAT64-CPE Mode Operation for Opening Residential Service

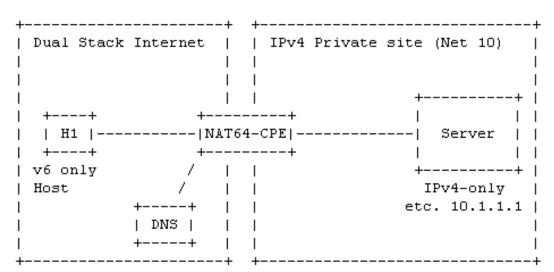
draft-chen-v6ops-nat64-cpe-01

Gang Chen (chinamobile.com)
Hui Deng(denghui@chinamobile.com)

Overviews

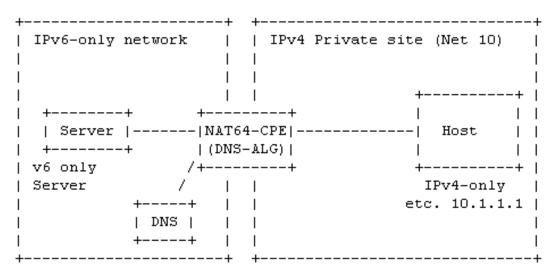
- Stateful NAT64 on CPE.
 - It allows residential service to be accessed by remote peers without DNS64 cooperation
- Steteful NAT46 on CPE
 - It makes IPv4 residential hosts become capable of accessing remote IPv6 services without upgrading legacy hosts

CPE mode scenarios



Scenario 1: IPv6-only client attached to a dual-stack network, but the destination server is running on a private site where there is NAT64-CPE numbered with public IPv6 addresses and private IPv4 addresses.

Scenario 2: IPv4-only client connects to the CPE, and the destination server is running in IPv6 network. DNS is located in IPv6 network for naming-resolving. CPE will have DNS-ALG capabilities for resolving IPv4 DNS query



NAT64-CPE Mode Operation

- CPE Functionalities Description
 - It will perform the functionalities that normal CPE does except NAT44 forwarding
 - CPE should carry NAT64 capable mode without integrating DNS64; The NAT64 IPv6 prefix will be NSP
 - ISP will reserve distinct NSP for each CPE
- DNS Configuration Consideration
 - Each residential services should be represented by FQDN format. The corresponding naming resource record should be stored as AAAA.

NAT64-CPE Mode Operation Example

IPv6-only					
F	Host D	NS	NAT64-CPI	2	Server
	1		IPv4	assignin	ng
(1)	1		<		- >
	AAAA query:				
	household.cam				
(2)	=======>		1		
	AAAA response		1		
	2001::a01:101		1		
(3)	<======		1		
	IPv6 tra	ffic	1		
(4)			>		
	1	+		-+ IPv4	
(5)	1		NAT64-CPE		>
	IPv6 traff	ic	translatio	a IPv4	
(6)	<			<	
	1	+		-+	I

NAT46 CPE Mode Operation

 CPE is integrated with DNS-ALG, which will accept IPv4 DNS A query and translated into A and AAAA.
 After name-resolving is finished in IPv6 network, DNS-ALG take different actions according to DNS responses

DNS response	DNS-ALG operation	Subsequent CPE operation
AAAA	translate from AAAA to A; Create IPv6<->IPv4 mapping for server	If destination address & port matches entry in NAT cache, CPE would take IPv4->IPv6 translation
AAAA & A A	Return A to IPv4 hosts; do not need to create additional states	Will do NAT44 forwarding

NAT46-CPE Mode Operation Example

```
IPv4-only
  Host | DNS ALG NAT64-CPE| DNS Server IPv6 server
   |A query:
   |ipv6.service |
(1) | ========>| A & AAAA query:ipv6.services|
              | AAAA response(2001::1)
(3)
(4)
          | AAAA->A | ---->|
         +----+ Create
     -----| mapping|
     A response |
                   +----+ IPv6
         ------ NAT46-CPE |-----
(5) | 1 -
       IPv4 traffic | translation | IPv6 |
(6) |<-----
```

Next step

- Residential CPE can provide "An IPv4
 Network to the IPv6 Internet", which is not
 yet standardized in BEHAVE
- Should we work on this item?