

Native IPv6 Service across NAT44s (6a44)

draft-despres-softwire-6a44-01

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IETF 79 - Intarea- November 11, 2010

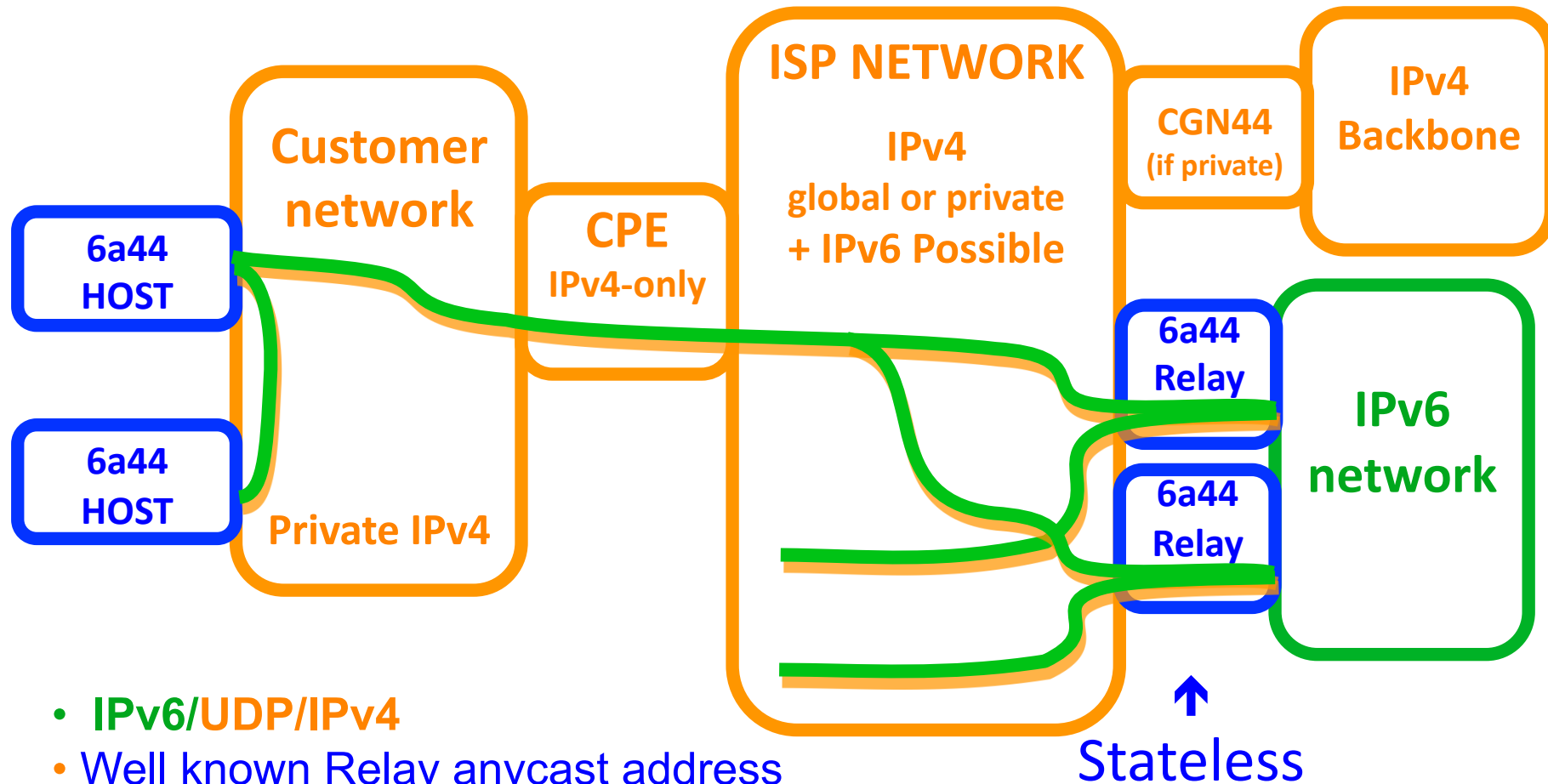
Problem Statement

- Host behind **IPv4-only CPEs** must be supported
- More and more ISPs assign **private IPv4 addresses** to customer sites
- Some applications need **outgoing AND incoming** connectivities
- **Local traffic** must remain "local"
- Operation must be **Plug-and-Play**
- **QoS** must be controlled by local ISPs

Limitations of other solutions

- IPv6 Tunnel Brokers
 - **Local communication** is via the ISP network !
 - Not completely **plug-and-play**
- Teredo (as is)
 - With some NAT-types, **incoming** and **outgoing** connectivity can break
 - **QoS** isn't controlled by local ISPs

Feasibility with 6a44

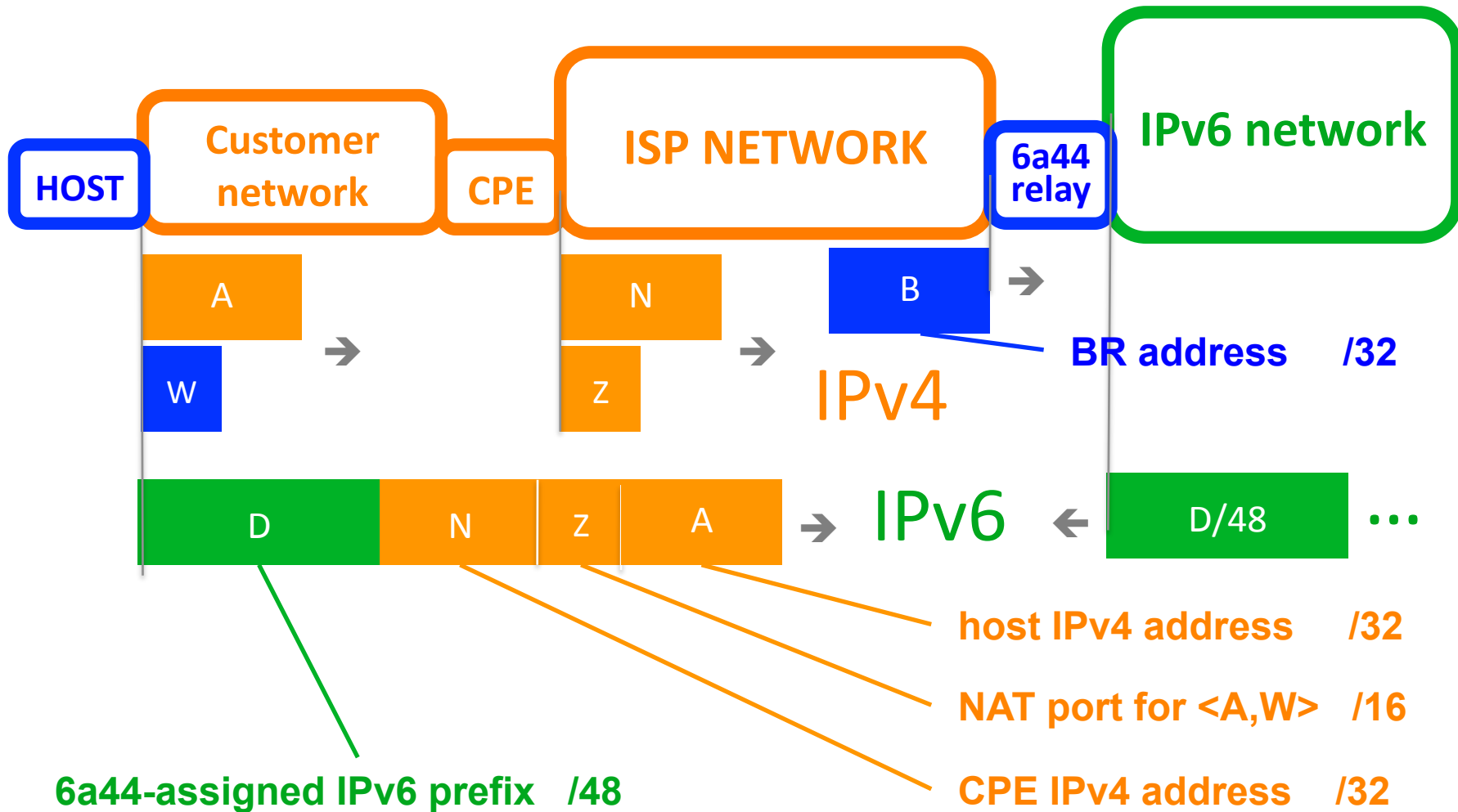


- **IPv6/UDP/IPv4**
- Well known Relay anycast address
- Well known 6a44 port
- Stateless Address Mapping

Address construction

- 6a44 address = **D.N.Z.A/128**, where:
 - **D/48** is the IPv6 prefix assigned by the ISP to NAT44 customer sites
 - **N/32** is the IPv4 Address of the site (public or private)
 - **Z/16** is the external UDP port of the tunnel maintained by the host across the NAT to reach 6a44 Relays
 - **A/32** is the IPv4 local address of the host

6a44 Address Format



Parameter Acquisition by a Host

- A **Host** sends **Parameter Requests** to Relays:
 - Periodically in the absence of host to relay traffic (NAT binding refresh)
 - With its local IPv4 address as data
- A **Relay** transmits a **Parameter Indications** to a host:
 - When it receives a parameter request
 - With the host IPv6 address (and a lifetime?)
 - Also if it receives from the host a packet with incompatible IPv6 IPv6 and IPv4+port that are inconsistent (CPE reset)

Incremental Deployment

- An ISP can start with just a few relays
- If more are needed: sign of real user service (intense IPv6 traffic from and to hosts behind NAT44 CPEs)
- If a host supports 6a44
 - ➔ Where the local ISP supports 6a44:
 - Native **IPv6 addresses** are usable
 - Local traffic remains **local**
 - ➔ Where other native IPv6 addresses are available
=> **no harm**
 - ➔ Where ISPs don't support 6a44 => **no harm**

Open questions

- Can it be treated as a Teredo option
 - Possibly autonomous (Teredo-lite variant)
 - Possibly added to existing Teredo supports
- Is there a place in IETF to pursue the work

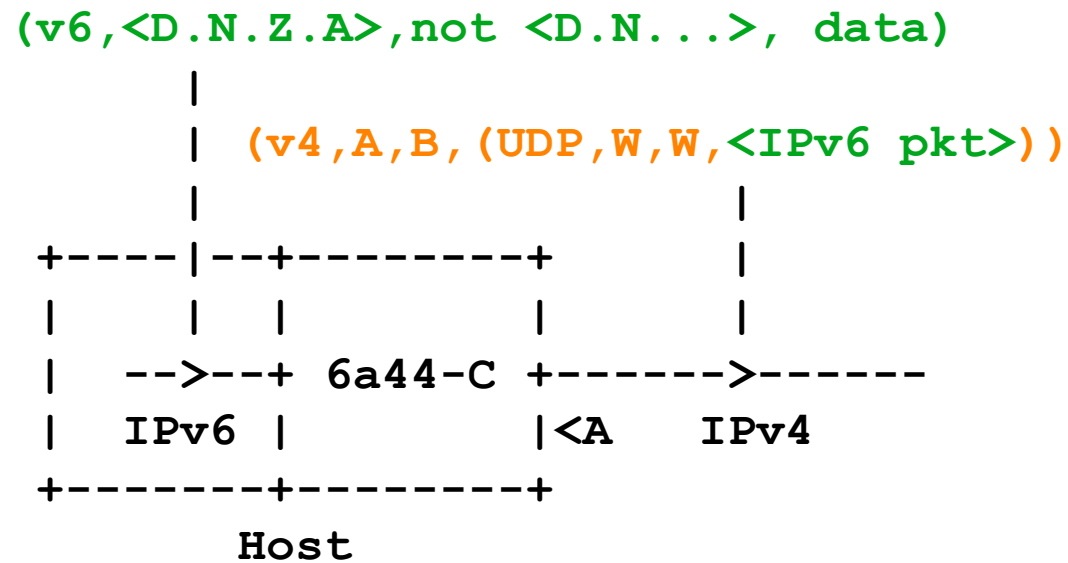
Technical Complement

Detailed Mappings
and Encapsulations/Decapsulations
of *draft-despres-softwire-6a44-01*

(for reference)

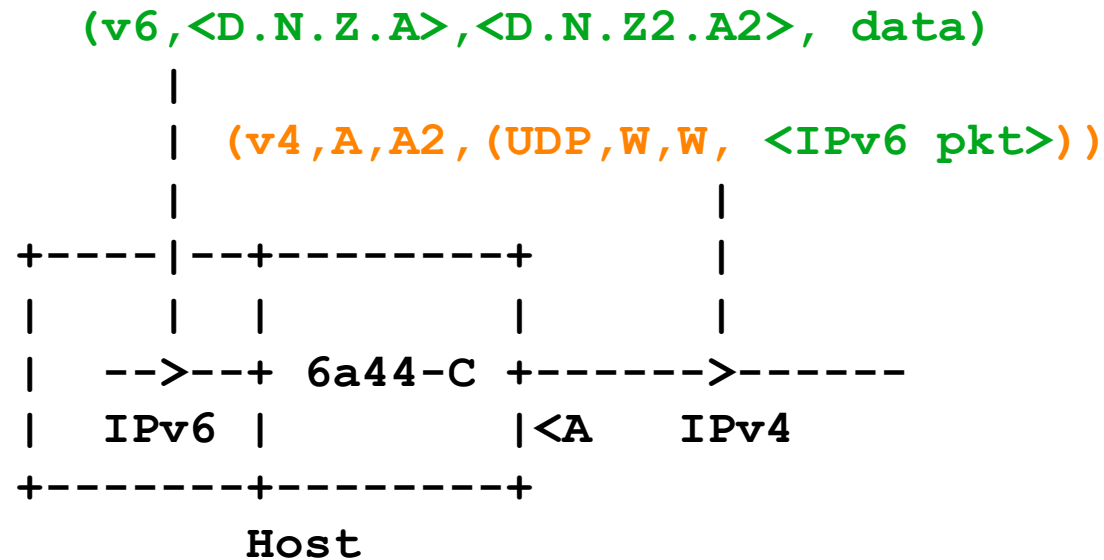
Mappings and Encapsulations Rules

Host to Relay



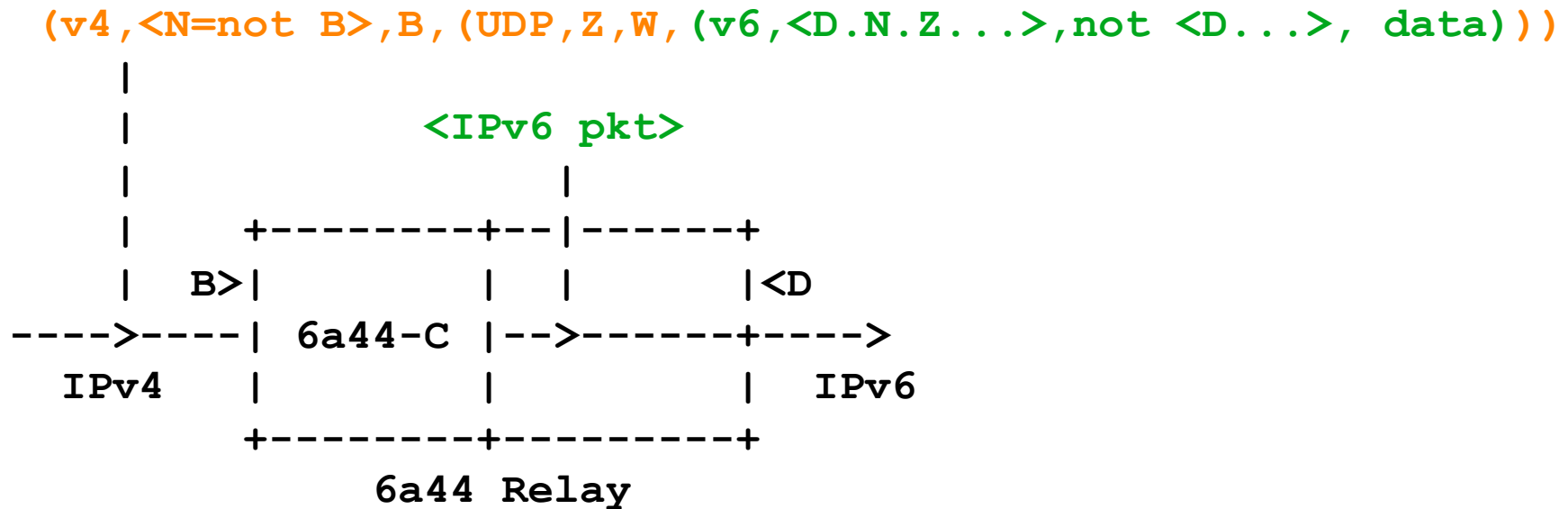
Mappings and Encapsulations Rules

Host to Host (intra-site)



Mappings and Encapsulations Rules

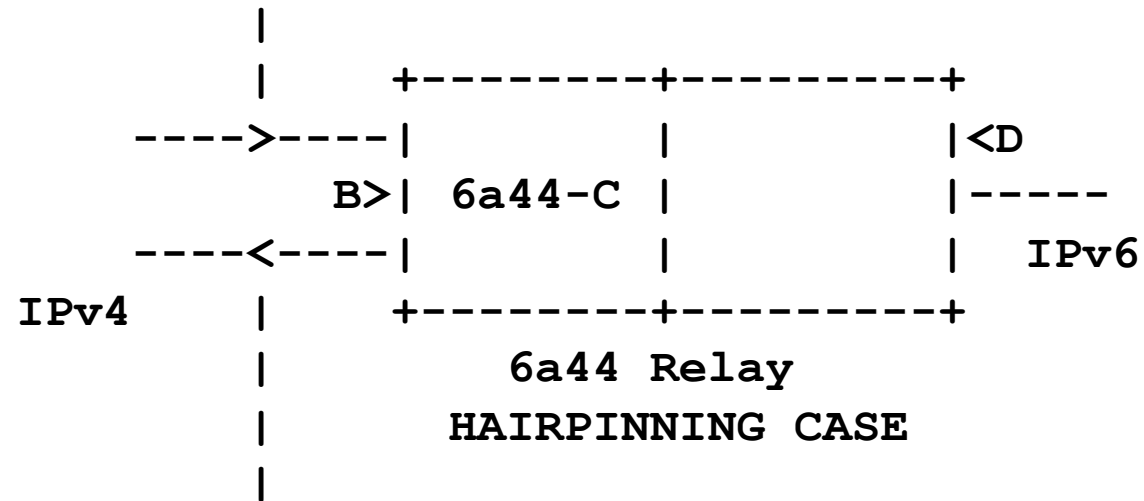
Relay Traversal



Mapping and Encapsulation Rules

Relay Hairpinning

`(v4, <N1=not B>, B, (UDP, Z1, W, (v6, <D.N1.Z1...>, <D.N2.Z2...>, data)))`



`(v4, B, N2, (UDP, B, Z2, <IPv6 pkt>))`

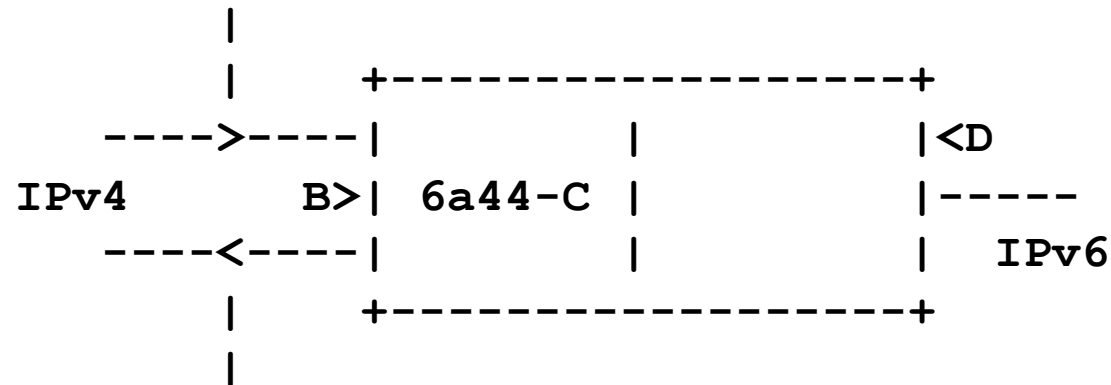
Parameter Acquisition by Hosts

Message Processing in 6a44 Relays

`(v4,N,B,(UDP,Z,W,(6a44,A)))`

OR

`(v4,N,B,(UDP,Z,W,(IPv6,not<D.N.Z.A>,...)))`



`(v4,B,N,(UDP,B,Z,(6a44,<D.N.Z.A>,lifetime)))`