

IPv6 Deployment Survey (Residential/Household Services)

How IPv6 is being deployed? (October 2016)

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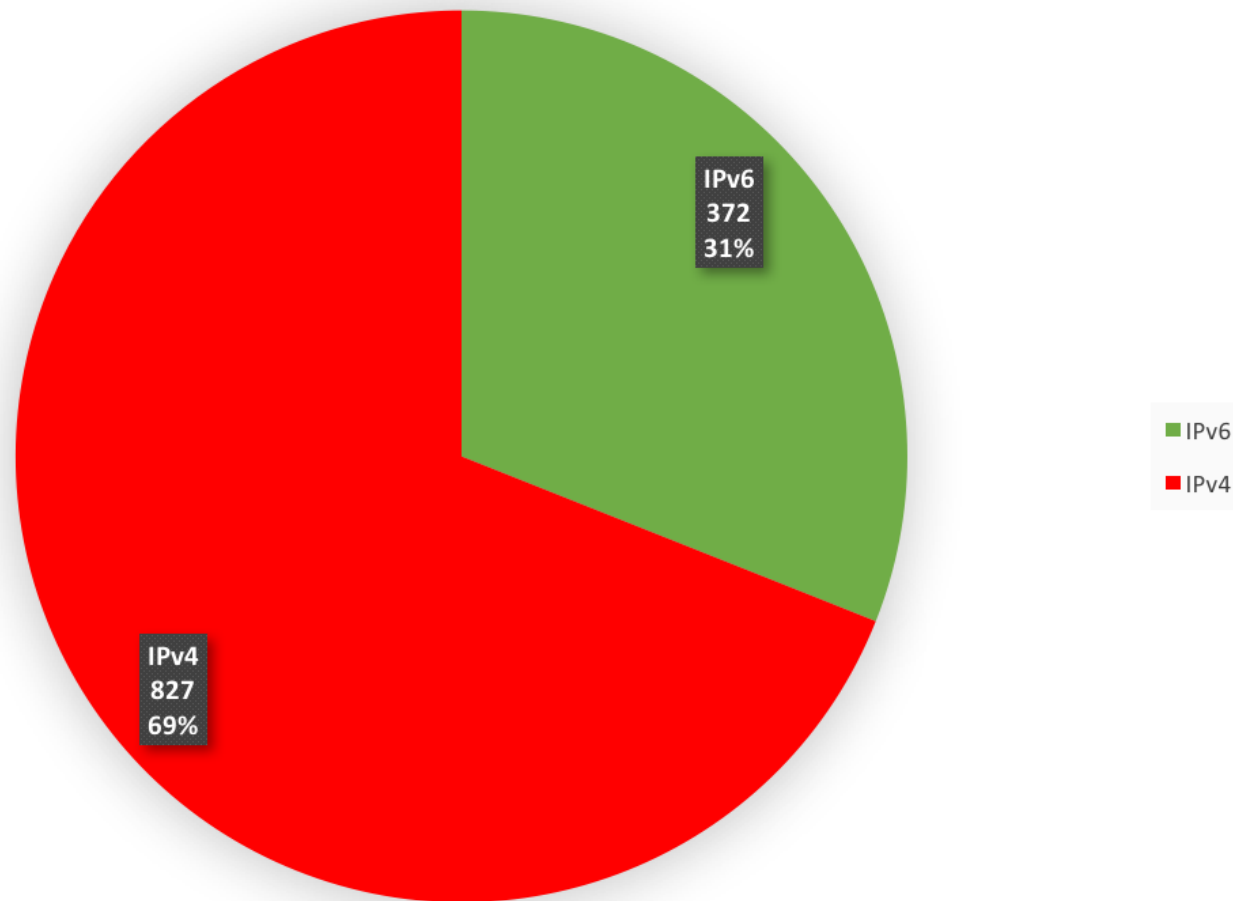
Consulintel, CEO/CTO

Survey Contents

- Basic ISP data (name, country, RIR)
- Technology of the customer link
- Is it a commercial service or a “pilot”
- IPv6 WAN link
- IPv6 customer addressing
- IPv4 service
- Transitioning and provisioning
- IPv6 DNS services
- Other data (optional contact details)

Note: Survey not intended for service to mobile phones, however, 2G/3G/4G response can be provided for service via a “CPE/modem”

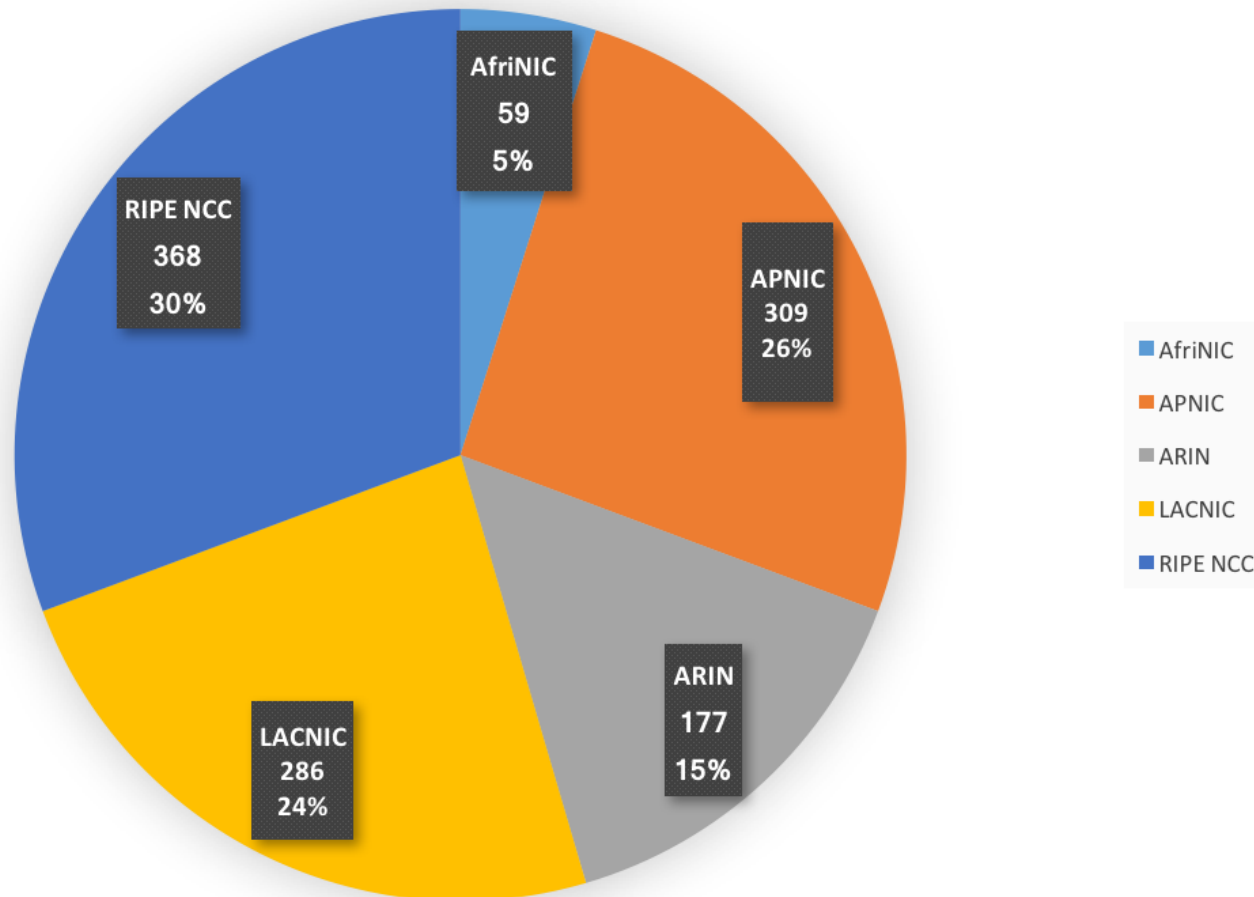
IP version of Survey Responder

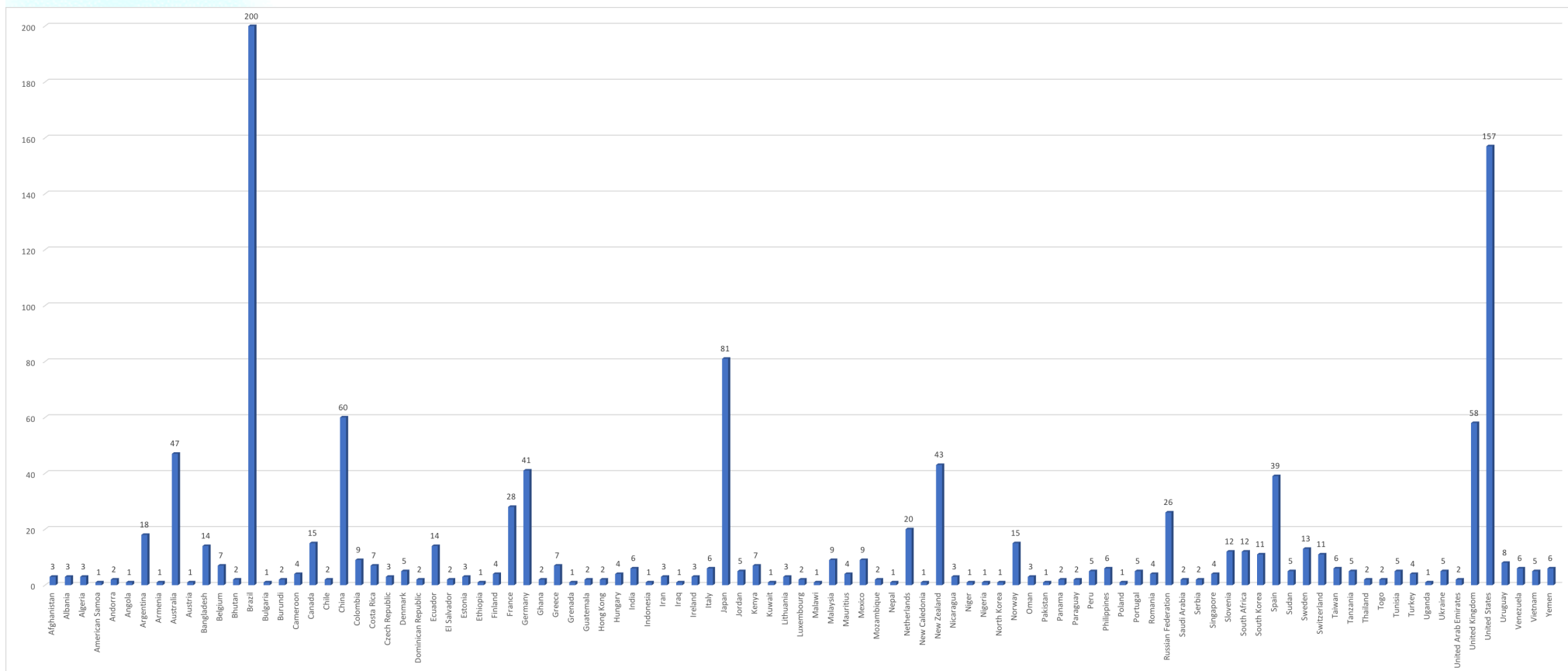


Who is responding?

- Looking at whois ...
- ISP employees
 - From their own network most of the time
- Customers
 - Most of the time from their own residential networks
- Most of the responder “networks” have both IPv4 and IPv6 allocations
 - Responding with IPv4 from ISP network probably means, even if they have deployed IPv6 to residential customers, may be not in (all) the corporate LANs.
- Other observations, looking at bind and apache logs:
 - Happy-eye-balls timeout ...
 - Is that anymore needed? Time to retire it?
 - Hiding IPv6 network problems?

RIR



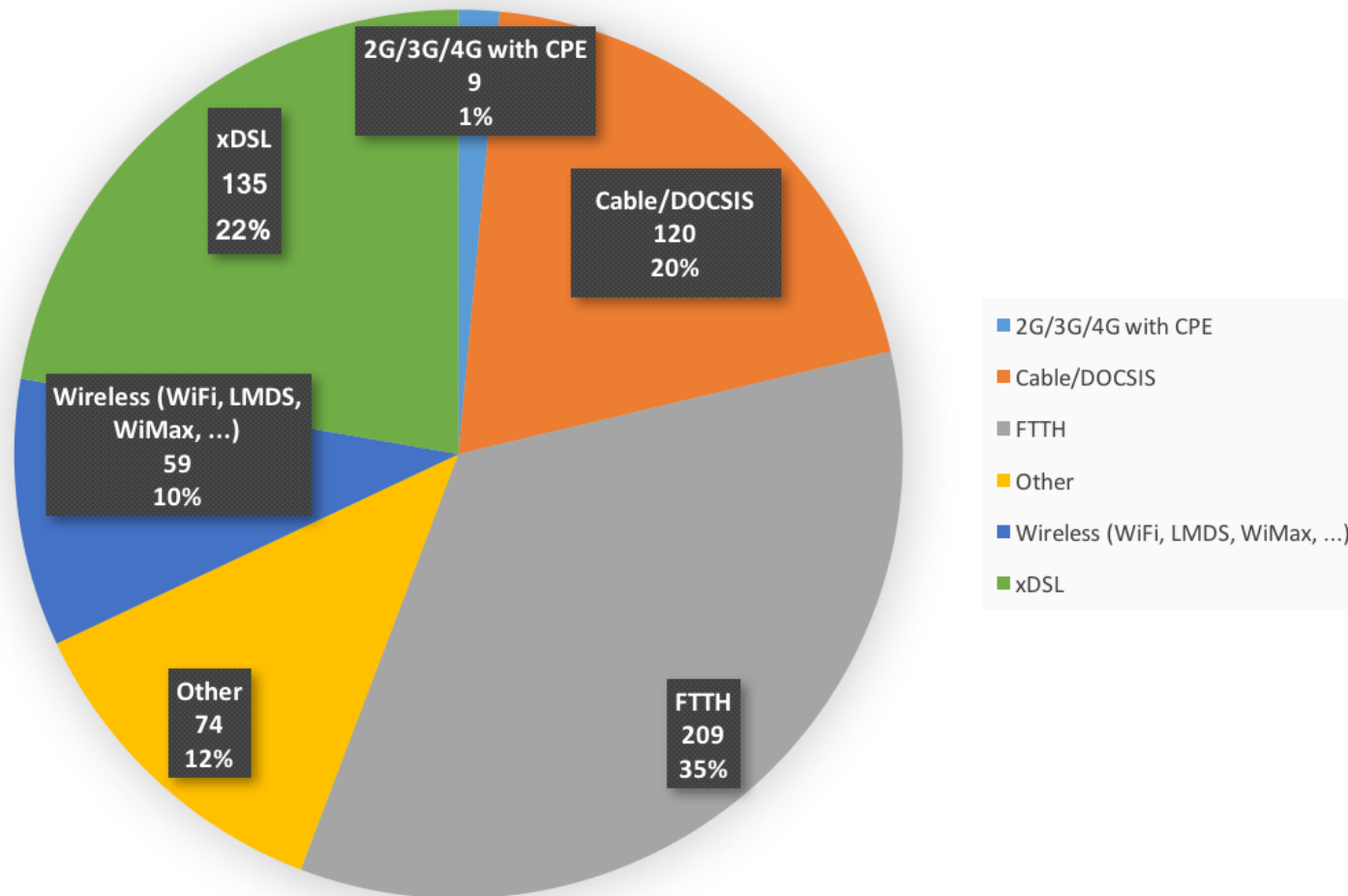


- Responses from 100 countries

Regional/Country analysis

- Is this meaning there are some regions/countries with a higher degree of residential deployment?
 - APNIC (Australia, China, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand). Missing responses from South Korea, India.
 - ARIN (US, Canada)
 - LACNIC (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela). Missing responses from Mexico.
 - RIPE NCC (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK)
- Or instead regions/countries not doing it?
 - AfriNIC
 - LACNIC

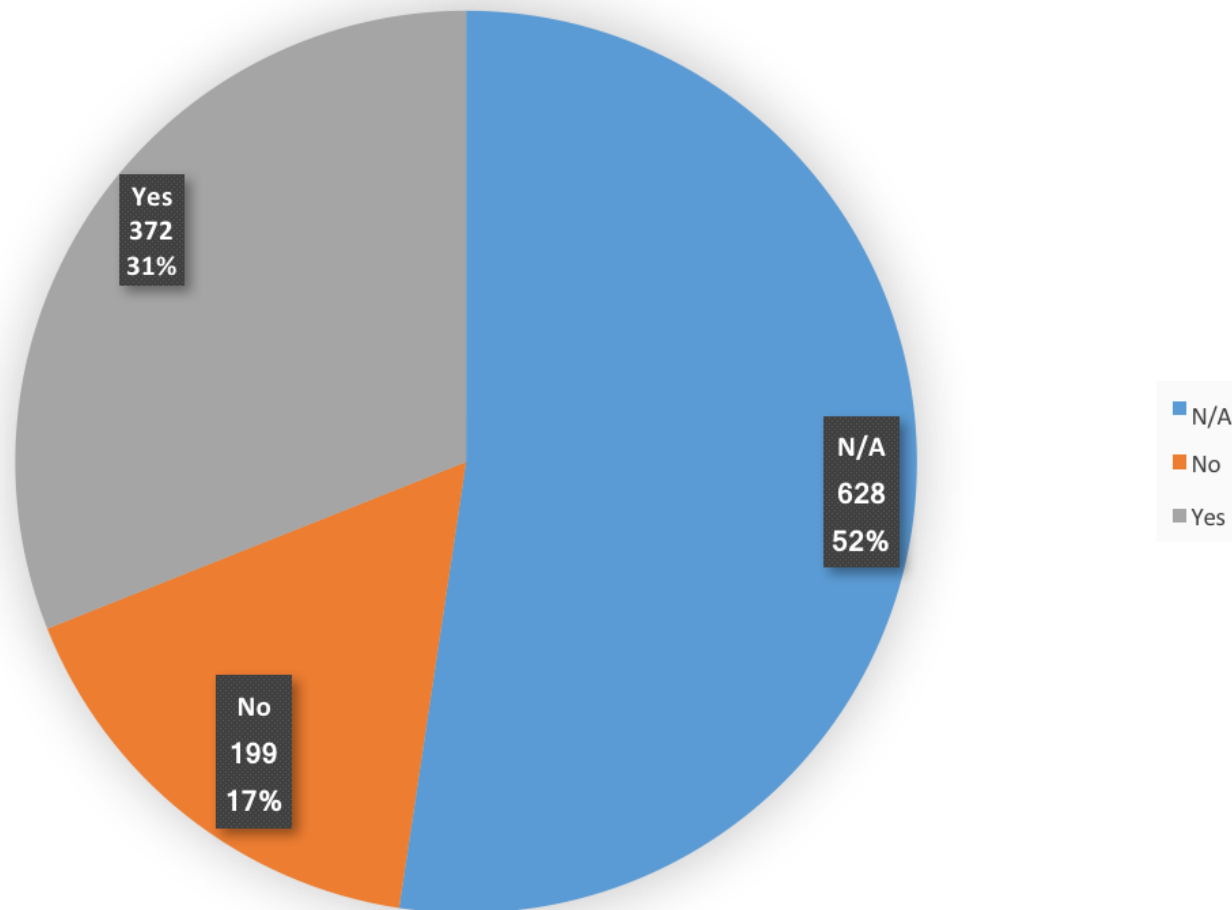
Technology



Deployment differences by technology

- More deployment by “newer” technologies:
 - FTTH
 - xDSL
 - Cable/DOCSIS
 - Wireless (WiFi, LMDS, WiMax, ...)
- → Avoids investing in replacing CPEs
- Are there problems/dificulties with some specific access technologies?
 - According to the responses, I don't think so ...
- Vendor or transition technologies issues with some access technologies?
 - Nothing reported

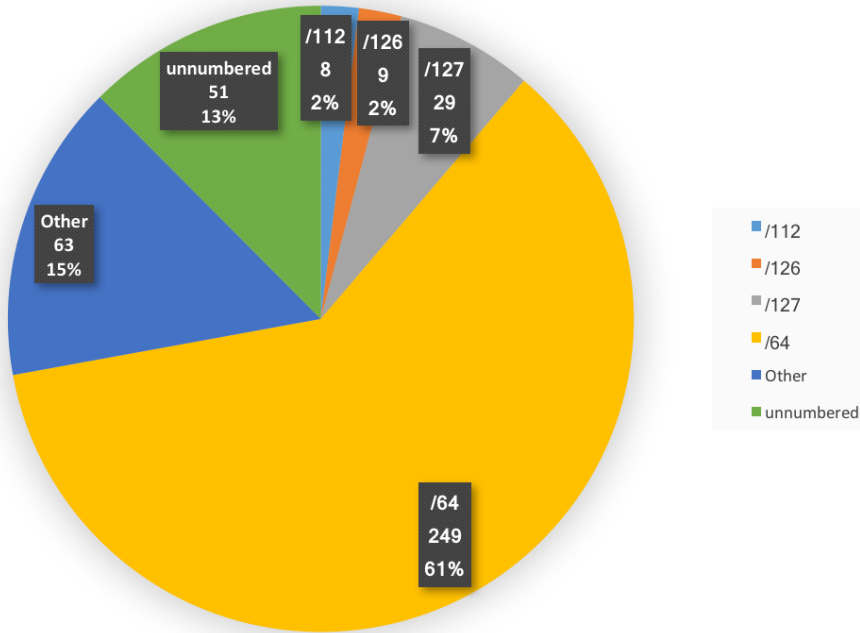
Is IPv6 already a commercial service?



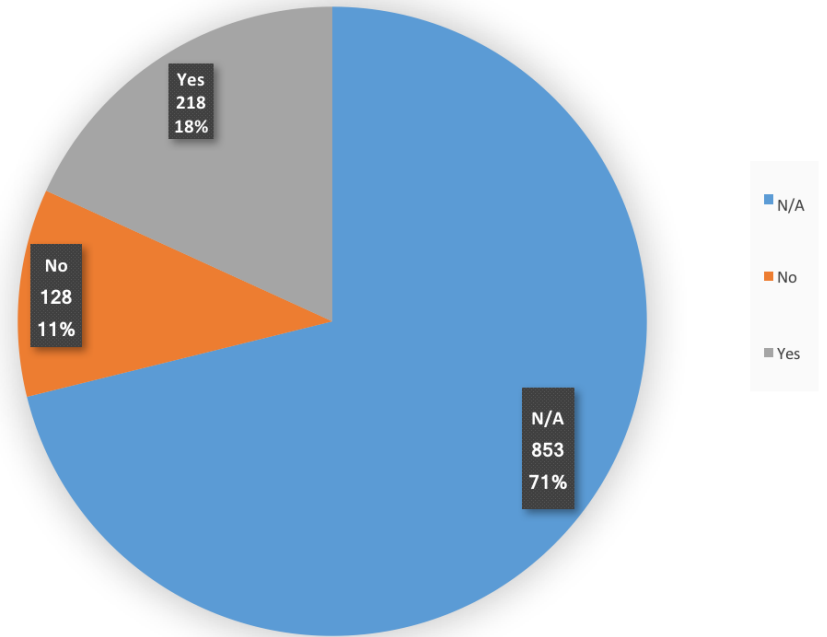
Why still not commercial?

- 52% responses → No Answer, mainly customers or even employees of ISPs which really don't know
- 31% Yes, already commercial
- 17% No commercial → checked with some of the responders, they will go to commercial, typically it is a trial, but they plan to deploy (few months from now)

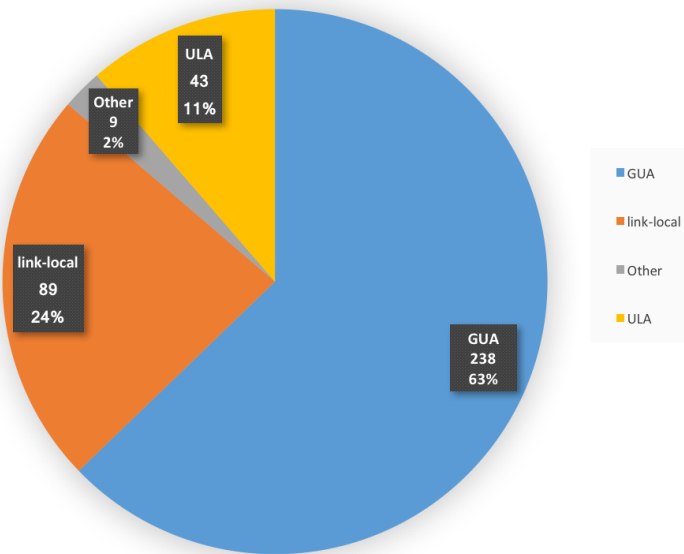
WAN Prefix Size



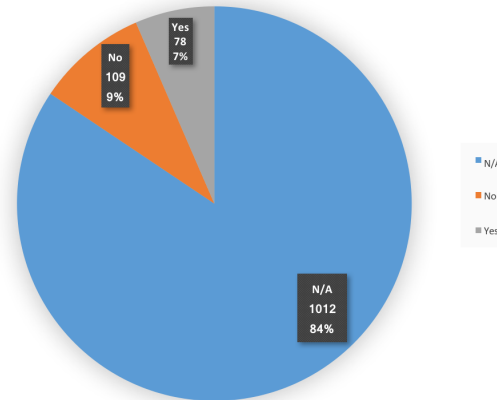
WAN Prefix Stable



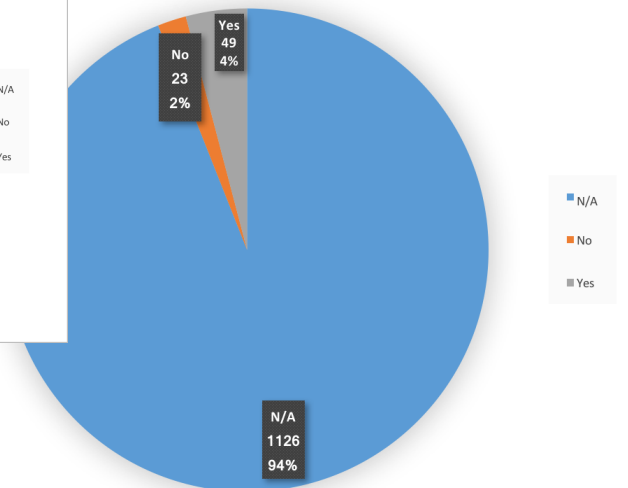
WAN Addressing Type



WAN from same pool as customer prefixes



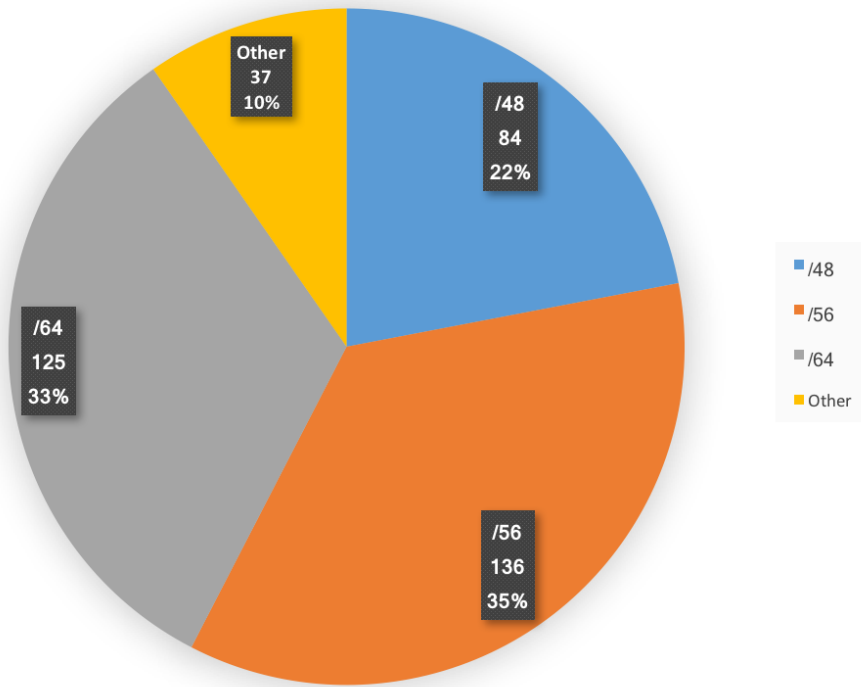
WAN /64 from customer prefix



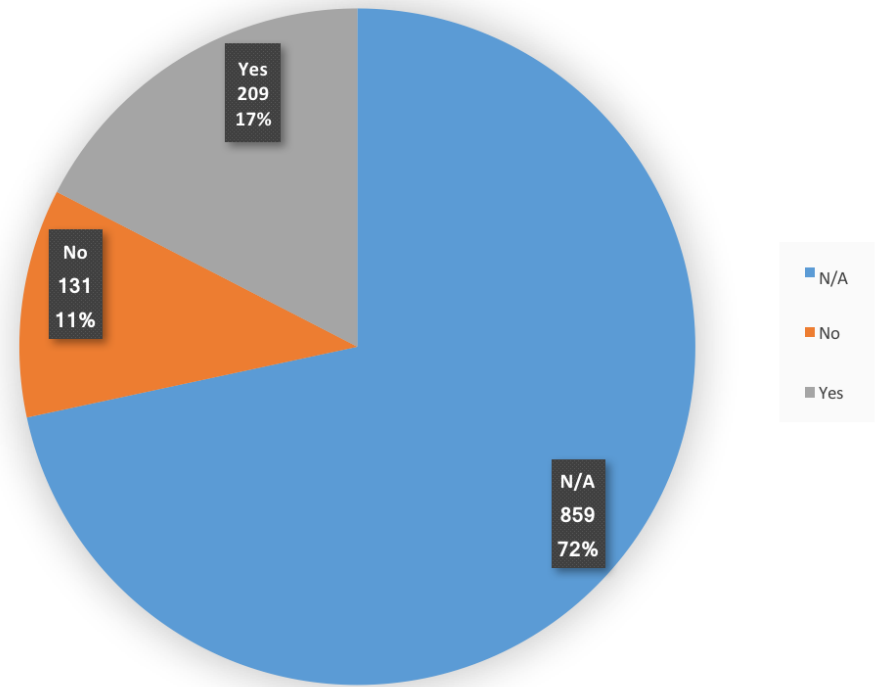
WAN prefix issues

- Remarkable -> /64 61%
- What means other?
 - /128, /62, /60, /56, /48, /32 ... No comments
- Why not stable (11%)? -> Note 71% no answer
 - Provisioning systems?
- 63% using GUA
- Interesting figures about using the /64 from the customer allocated prefix
- Distribution of those technical aspects not related to any specific country/region

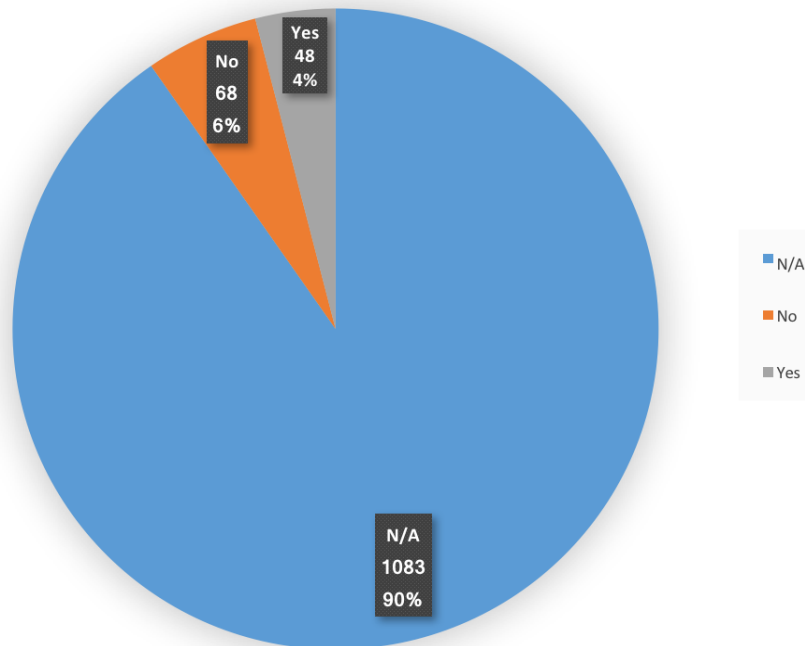
LAN Prefix Size



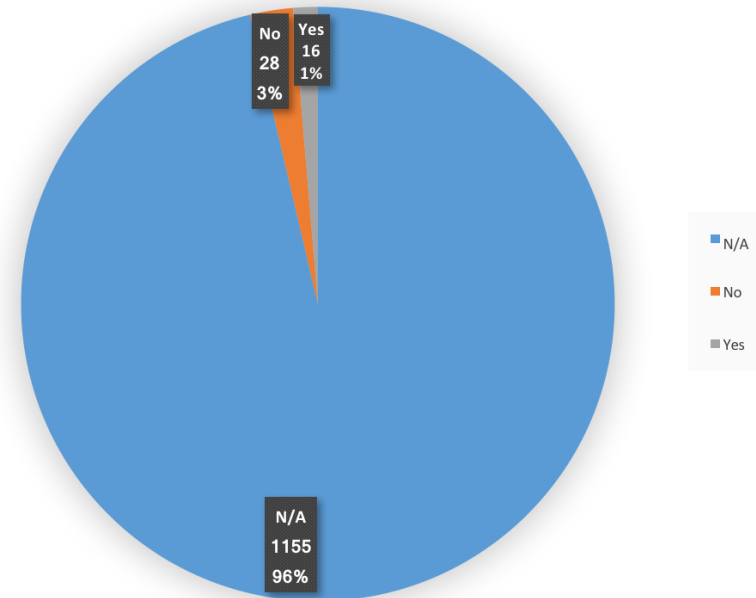
LAN Prefix Stable



Can the customer opt to have it "stable"?



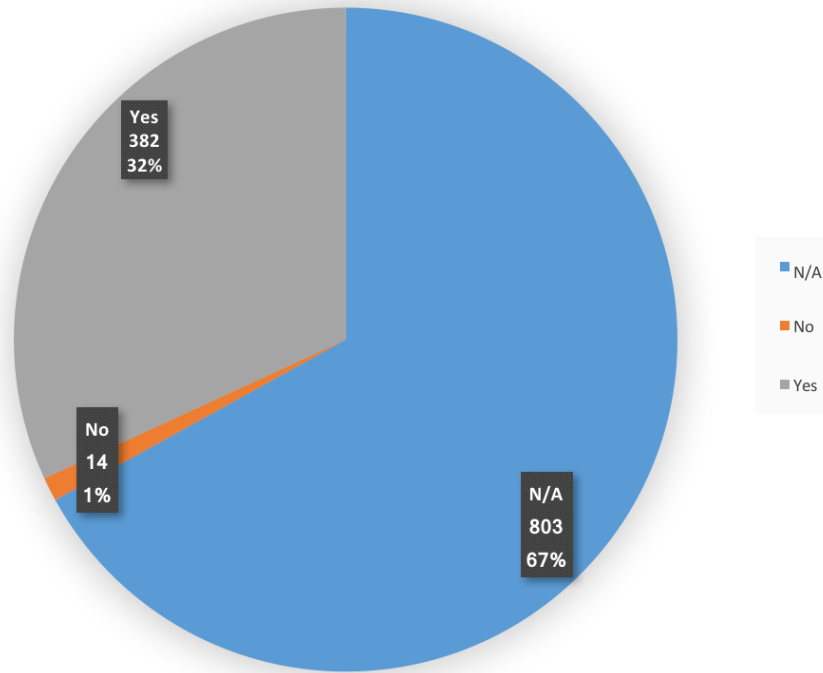
Extra cost (on top of stable IPv4)?



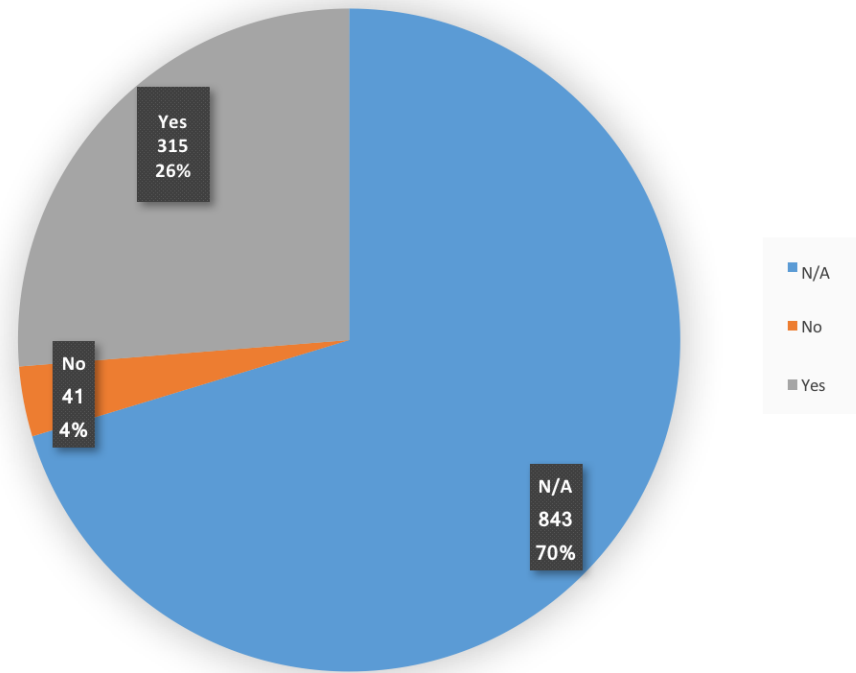
LAN prefix issues

- What are the “other” sizes?
 - A few /60 and /62 (others ... /29, /44, /57, /127, /128)
 - Surprising (1) response -> shared /64
- Are we doing right/wrong? It is related to specific regions or countries?
 - 33% /64 mainly in LACNIC, some countries in APNIC
 - 35% /56 ARIN/RIPE NCC
 - 22% /48 mainly “more advanced” countries (Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Finland, Denmark, France, UK, China, Japan)
- Are we realizing that services work better with “stable” addressing?
 - AfriNIC, RIPE NCC and APNIC mainly stable
 - ARIN, mainly not-stable
 - LACNIC, half and half
- Why not allowing stable even as an “extra”?
 - Training issues? IPv4 mind-set?
 - Extra cost, very few

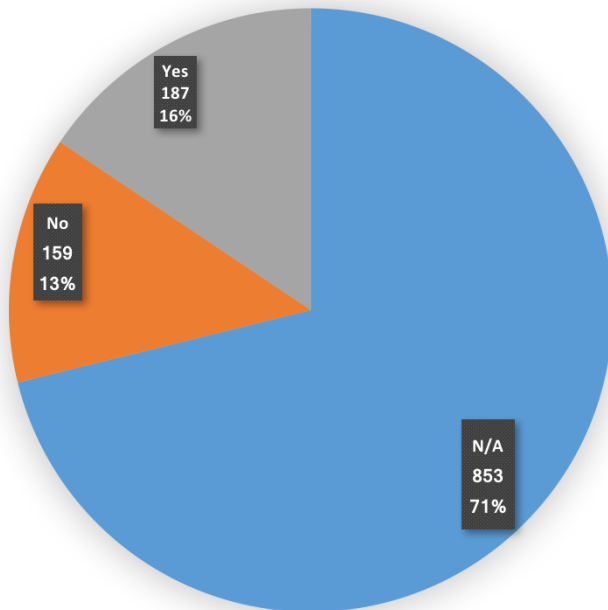
IPv4 service provided?



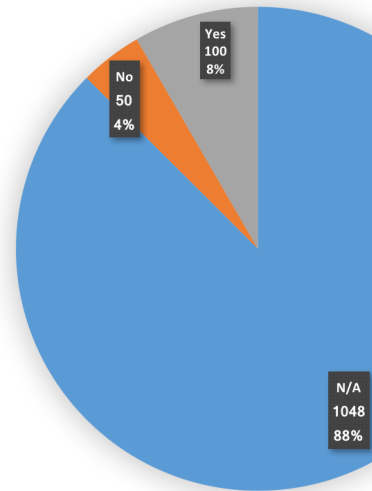
Public IPv4 address at CPE WAN?



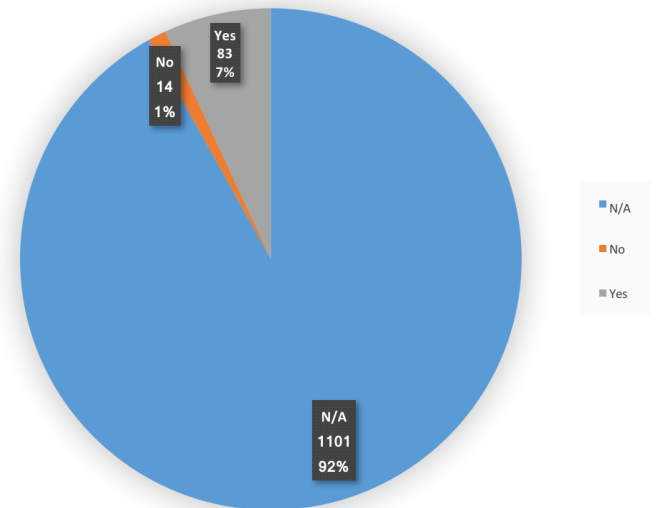
IPv4 address is "stable"?

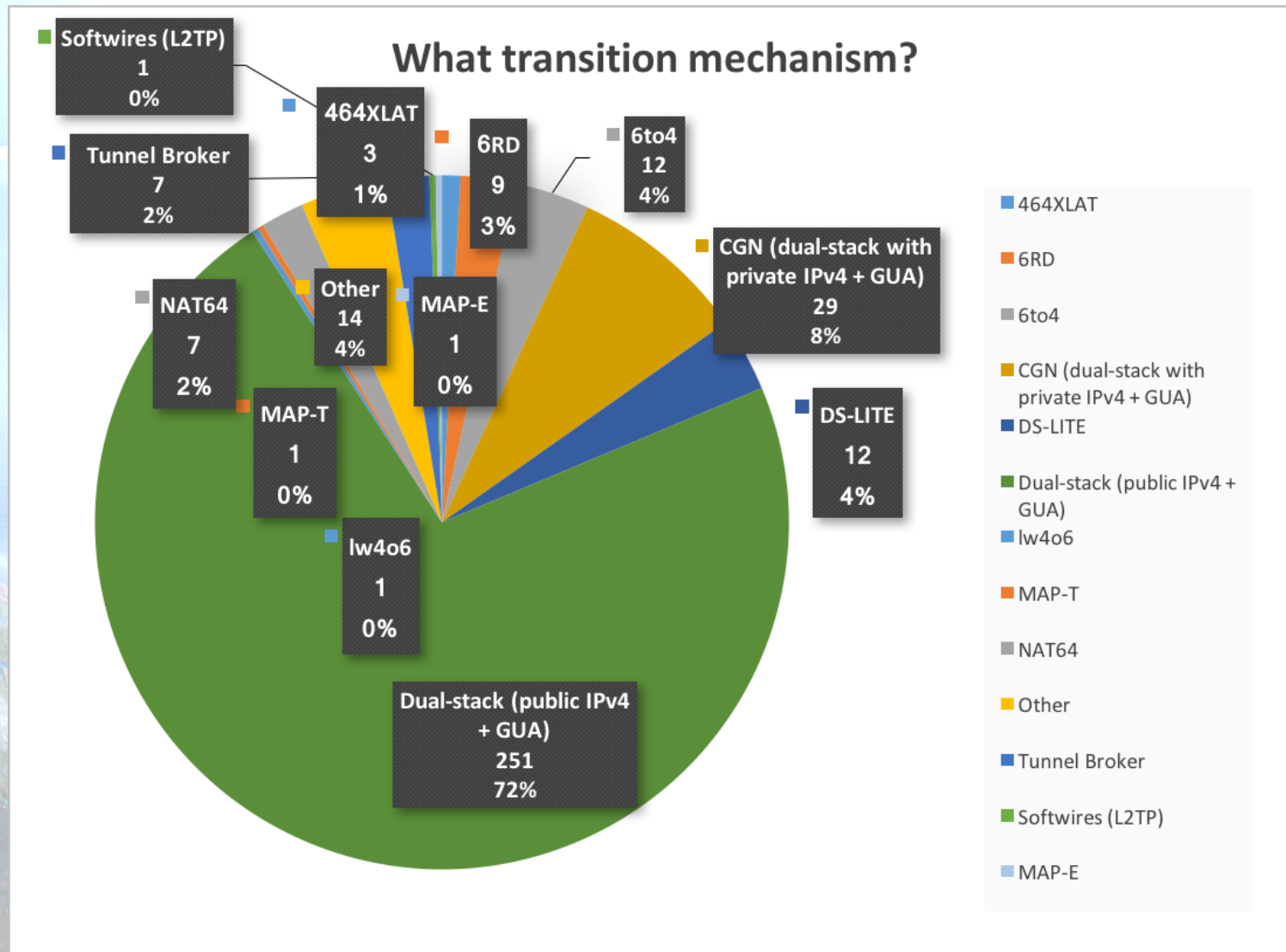


Can the customer opt to have IPv4 "stable"?



Extra cost for stable IPv4?

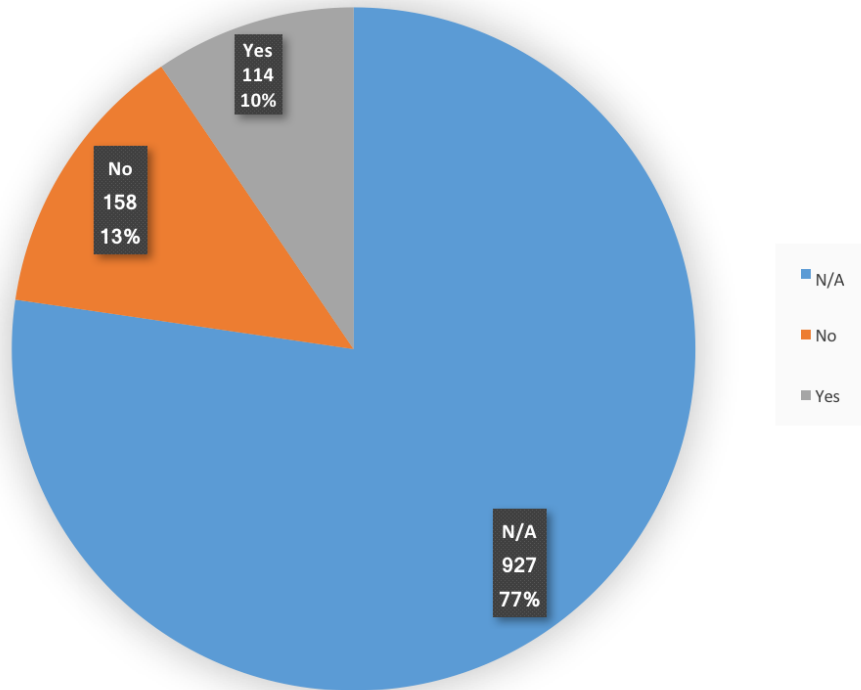




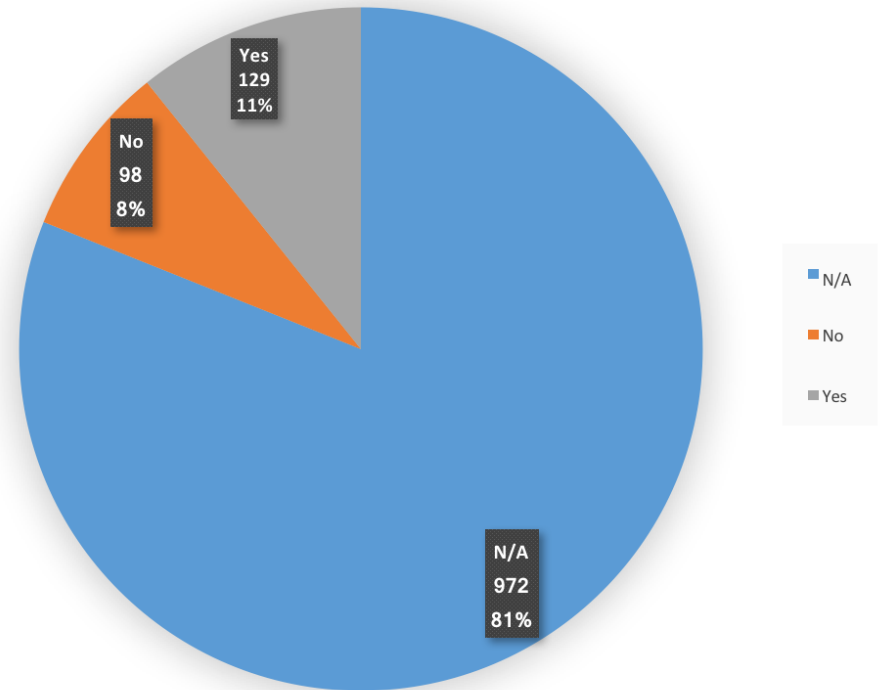
Transition and IPv4 issues

- It is a trend not providing IPv4 in the access?
 - It means some transition technologies being used which don't require IPv4 in the access.
- Not related to specific regions/countries
- What other “transition” technologies?
 - Actually none, just “bad answers”
- CGN deployment increasing clearly increasing ...

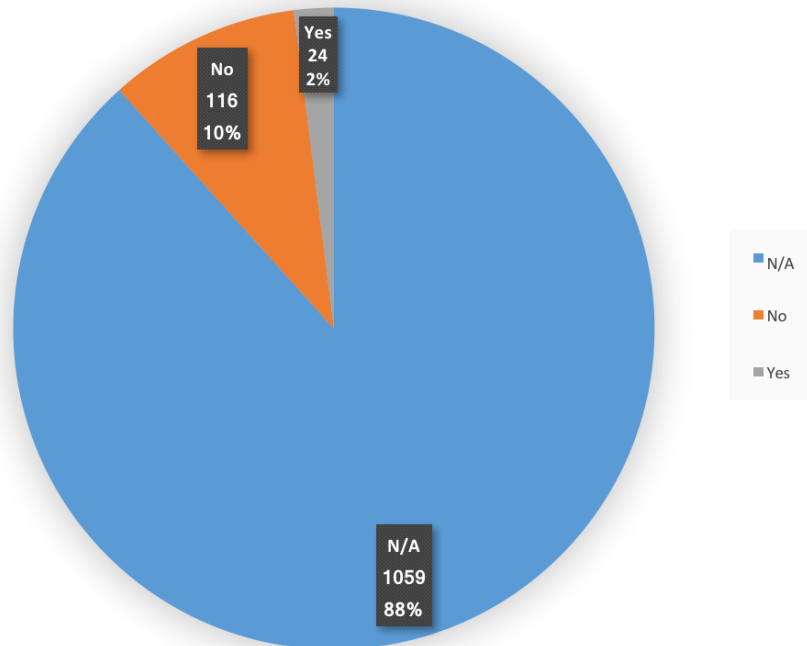
IPv6 reverse DNS?



NS Delegation for stable IPv6 prefix?



DNAME for non-stable IPv6 prefix for PTRs?



DNS

- Seems to follow “LAN IPv6 stable prefix”
- Reverse DNS as an extra service?

Conclusions

- In general “correct” deployment
 - Some exceptions
 - IPv4 “mind-set” – lack of coherent expert training
- Misunderstandings on IPv6 technology/marketing/other reason:
 - IPv6 prefix size
 - Stability of prefix
- More “advanced” countries seem to do it smartly, less “misunderstandings”

Thanks !!

Survey link:

<http://survey.consulintel.es/index.php/175122>

Contact:

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