

Using NAT64/464XLAT in ISP and Enterprise Networks

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RFC8585 and RFC8683

- Our experience comes from actual customer deployments
 - Most recent 25.000.000 subscribers (DSL, GPON and cellular)
- And we contributed to IETF according to that:
 - RFC8585 tells your CE providers what you need
 - RFC8683 is about your network
- However ... every network is a different (and special) animal
- Key problem: Misconceptions about IPv6 (is not IPv4) and IPv6-only
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-palet-v6ops-ipv6-only/>

RFC8683

- How an ISP (broadband or cellular) or Enterprise should deploy 464XLAT/NAT64?
- Is NAT64 (with DNS64) a valid approach?
- What are the issues to consider?
- What are the possible deployment scenarios?
 - There are hosts that will be validating DNSSEC?
 - Are IPv4 literals or non-IPv6-compliant APIs used?
 - There are IPv4-only hosts or apps?
 - As a result, two major groups
 - Known to work
 - Known to work under special conditions
 - Not part of this presentation, very special scenarios
 - Example, “close networks” or “strict control” of all the clients or servers

NAT64 + DNS64

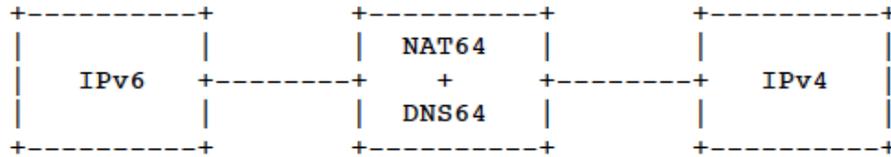


Figure 1: NAT64 with DNS64

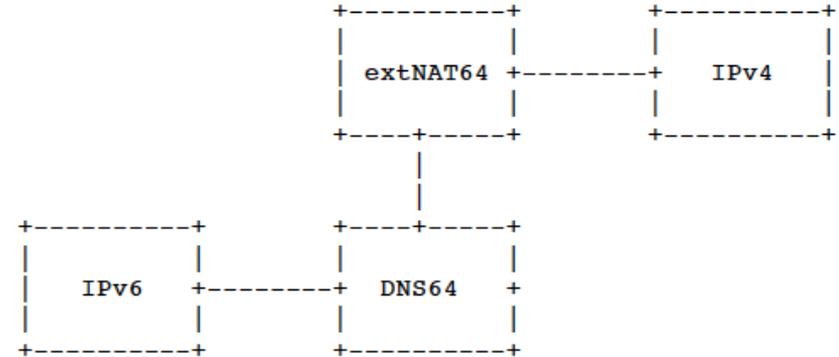


Figure 2: NAT64 in external service provider

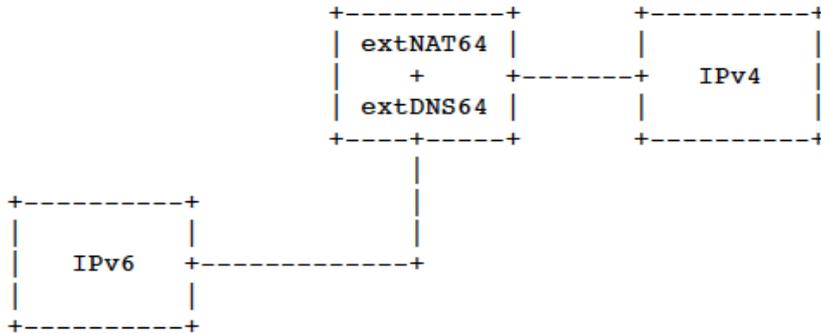


Figure 3: NAT64 and DNS64 in external provider

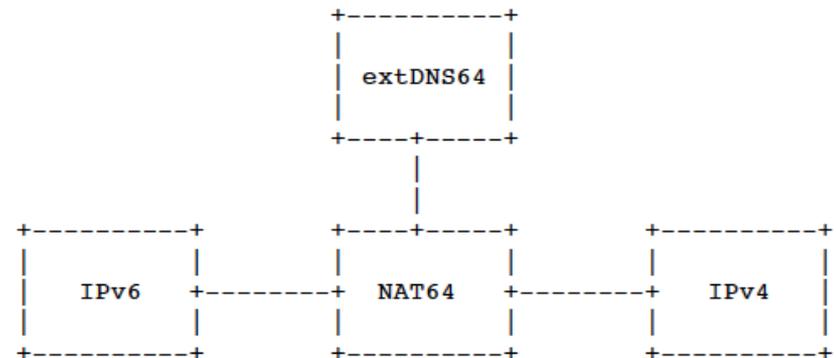


Figure 4: NAT64; DNS64 by external provider

464XLAT with DNS64

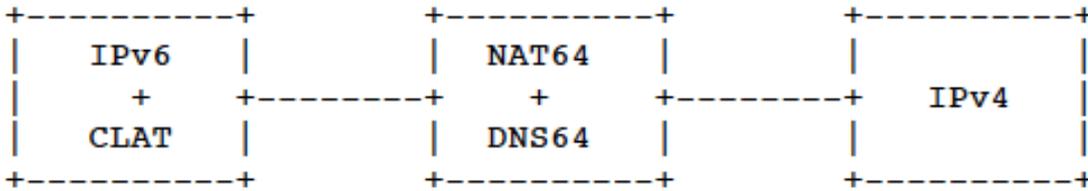


Figure 5: 464XLAT with DNS64

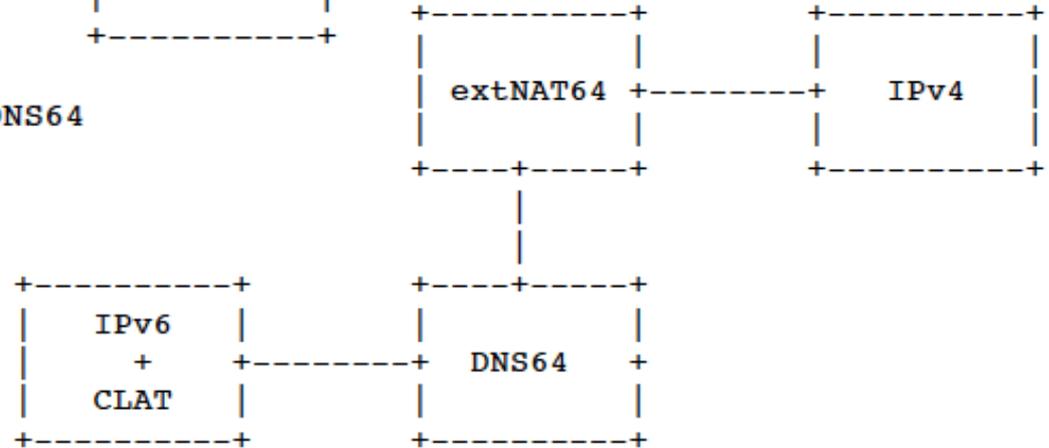


Figure 6: 464XLAT with DNS64; NAT64 in external provider

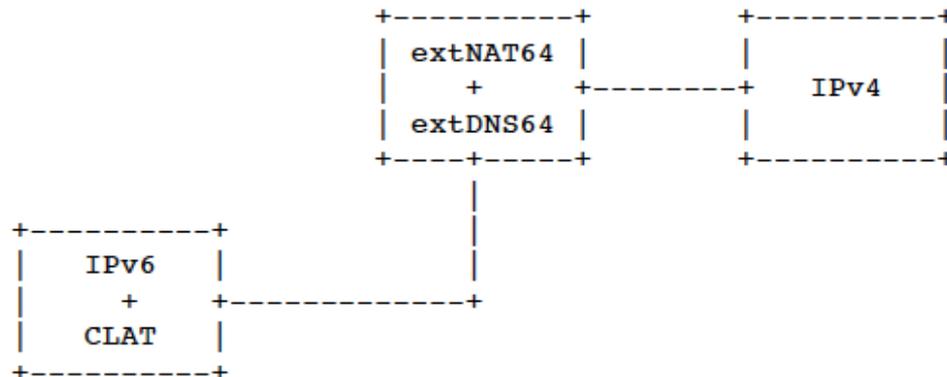


Figure 7: 464XLAT with DNS64; NAT64 and DNS64 in external provider

464XLAT without DNS64

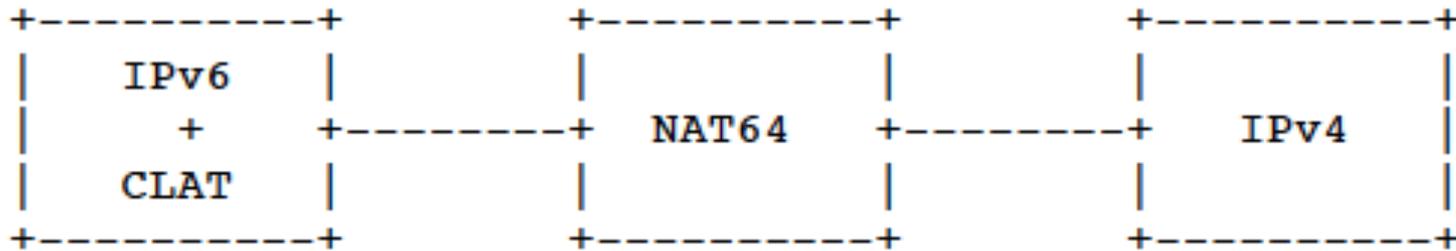


Figure 8: 464XLAT without DNS64

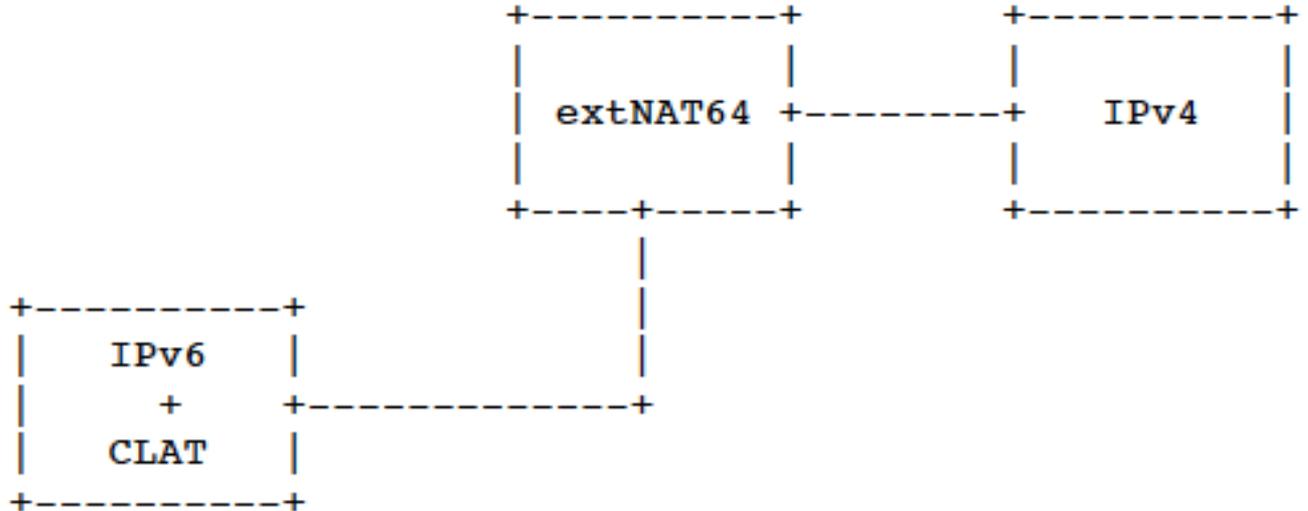


Figure 9: 464XLAT without DNS64; NAT64 in external provider

Comparing Scenarios

| Item / Figure | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| DNSSEC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| Literal/APIs | - | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | - | - | - |
| IPv4-only | - | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | - | - | - |
| Foreign DNS | - | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | - | + | - |
| DNS load opt. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| Connect. opt. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | * | * | + | + | + |

- Scenario "bad" for that criteria.

+ Scenario "good" for that criteria.

***** Scenario "bad" for that criteria, however it is typically resolved, with the support of Happy Eyeballs v2 [RFC8305].

Enterprise Networks

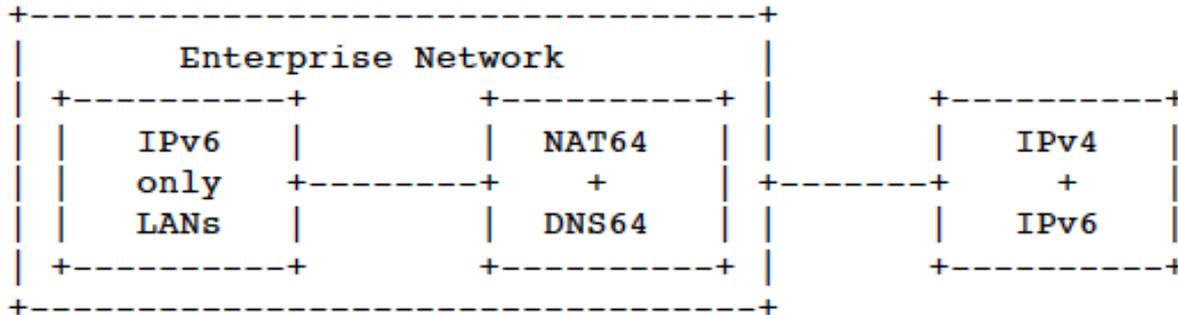


Figure 14: IPv6-only enterprise with NAT64 and DNS64

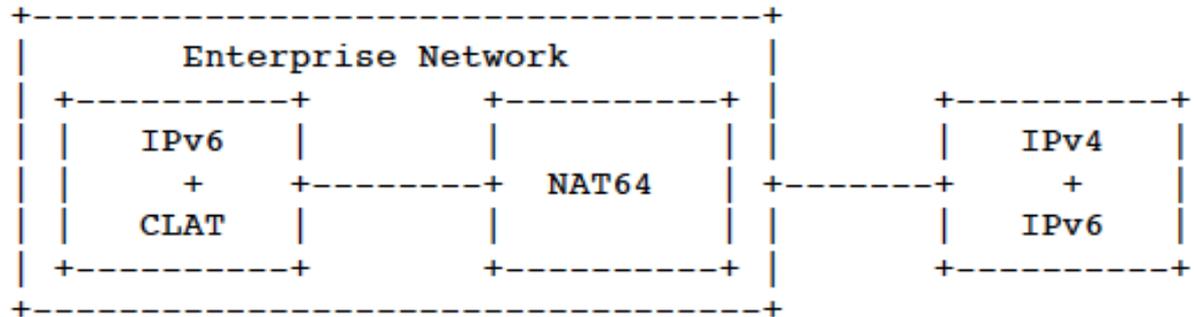


Figure 15: DS enterprise with CLAT, DS Internet, without DNS64

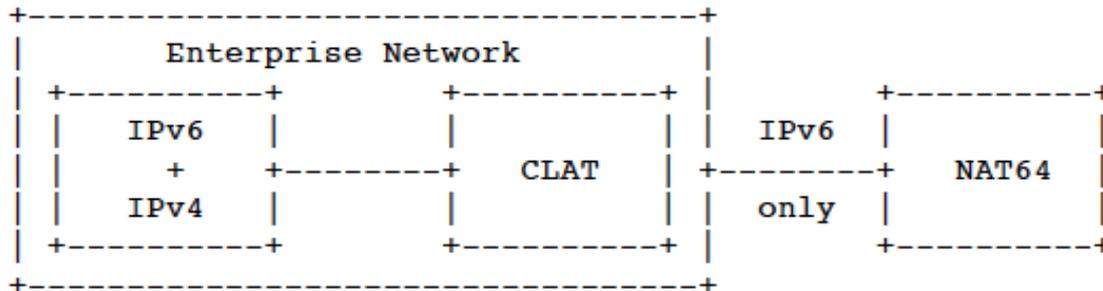


Figure 16: DS enterprise with CLAT, IPv6-only Access, without DNS64

ISPs Considerations

- Broadband access elements that need to be re-configured:
 - BRAS/BNG/MSAN/DSLAM/OLT
 - Radius
 - Provisioning systems
 - Billing apps
 - Monitoring
 - Do they work well if IPv6-only is provided?
 - Do you have control on all the devices, or need to rely on vendors?
- CEs: Do they fully support RFC8585 or only 464XLAT?
 - How they configure the NAT64 prefix
 - How to handle the existing CEs
 - Reflash?
 - Replace?
 - Marketing operation to upgrade customers?

Packet Switched Network

- Are the HLR/HSS able to deliver IPv6-only?
- Can you configure a single APN to cover all the cases?
 - IPv6, IPv4v6 and IPv4 PDP contexts?
 - You need to support all kind of UEs!
 - Gradual transition to IPv6-only with OTA updates
- Do you have control on all the elements or need to coordinate with vendors?
- UEs:
 - Android supports IPv6-only and CLAT by default
 - iOS requires the operator's Apple liaison support
 - Apple will enable the right APN, IPv6 and CLAT or HEv2
 - Windows 10 has specific CLAT support
 - You can “hack” a few iOS devices with your own profile to override the standard config (useful for a test-bed)

What could be the Impact?

- Before deploying 464XLAT, assess the impact in the network
- Look at DPI and other relevant data:
 - What apps
 - How much traffic each
 - How much traffic into CDNs/caches
 - Usage of DNSSEC
 - Logging
- Allowed failure rate?
 - Can we have some customer groups with dual-stack?
 - HA
 - ALGs to be supported
- How much traffic will pass thru?
 - Typically only 24% (and going low)

Summary

- NAT64 (with DNS64) is not a solution
- 464XLAT works in all the cases
 - A CLAT solve the issues even if DNS64 is not present or is broken
- Savings!
 - CapEx and OpEx
 - Avoid paying for IPv4 addresses
 - If you replace CEs, reduce your investment in NAT64
 - You can “sell” the CEs to customers because new “features”
 - Better WiFi coverage and security
 - New functions: opportunity for triple-play or 4K IPTV
 - More bandwidth
 - Move customers from DSL to GPON and analog voice to VoIP
 - IoT offering
 - Upgraded warrantee

Thanks!

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