#### IPv6 deployment status: Where are we now and way forward

Miwa Fujii <miwa@apnic.net> APNIC





#### **Table of contents**

- Dissecting IPv6 adoption
- IPv6 deployment status in the AP region
- Way forward





# **Dissecting IPv6 adoption**





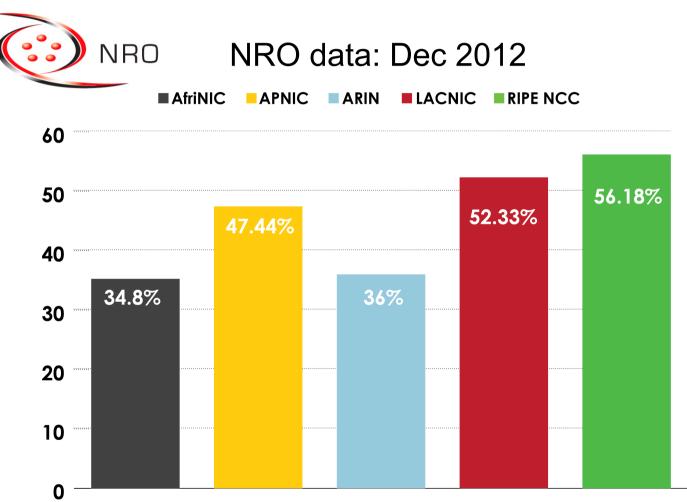
# **Dissecting IPv6 adoption**

- The Internet consists from multi stakeholders
  - IPv6 deployment has to go through many phases in difference stakeholders realms
  - Need to have multi dimensional data to have a holistic view
- We need to see IPv6 adoption density in a logical order
  - 1. IPv6 address allocation by Regional Internet Registries
    - IPv6 address allocation data
  - 2. IPv6 adoption level in the core networks (Internet transit providers) of the Internet
    - BGP, ASN data
  - 3. Content providers and enterprise to enable their website with IPv6
    - DNS server, and www reachability data
  - 4. Access networks that allow end users to access to IPv6 resources
    - End user IPv6 readiness data





## Percentage of members with both IPv4 and IPv6 in each RIR

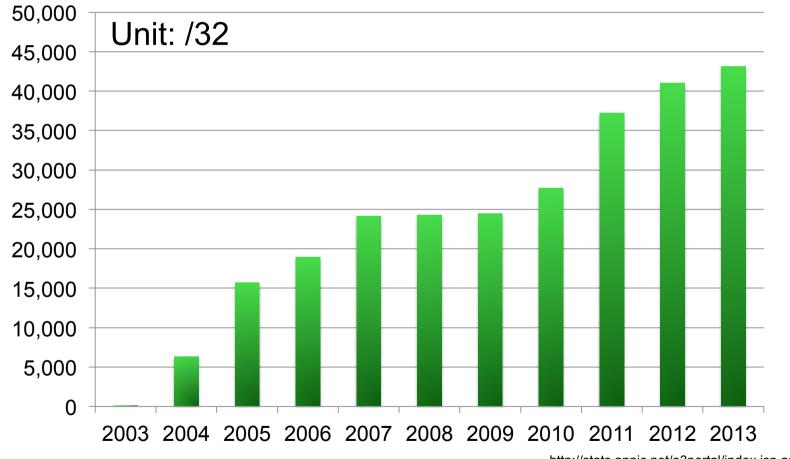


http://www.nro.net/wp-content/uploads/NRO\_Q4\_2012.final\_.pptx





# IPv6 address allocation (cumulative) APNIC



APNIC

http://stats.apnic.net/o3portal/index.jsp as of 7/3/2013

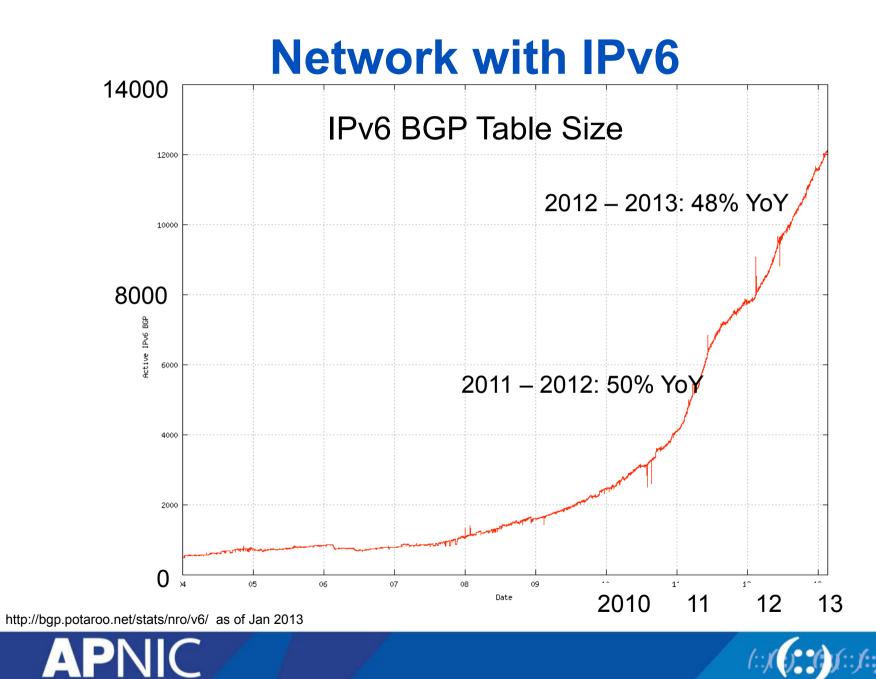


# Sum up 1: IPv6 address allocation

IPv6 address allocation has happened and is happening very smoothly



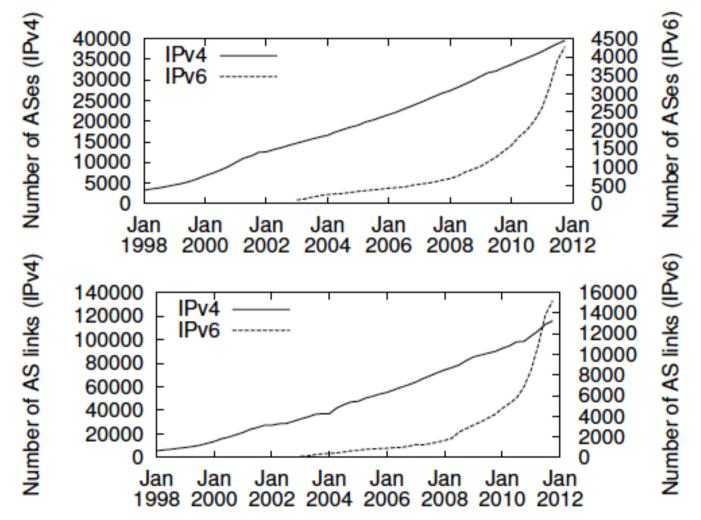




8

(::)

#### **Growth of AS nodes and links**

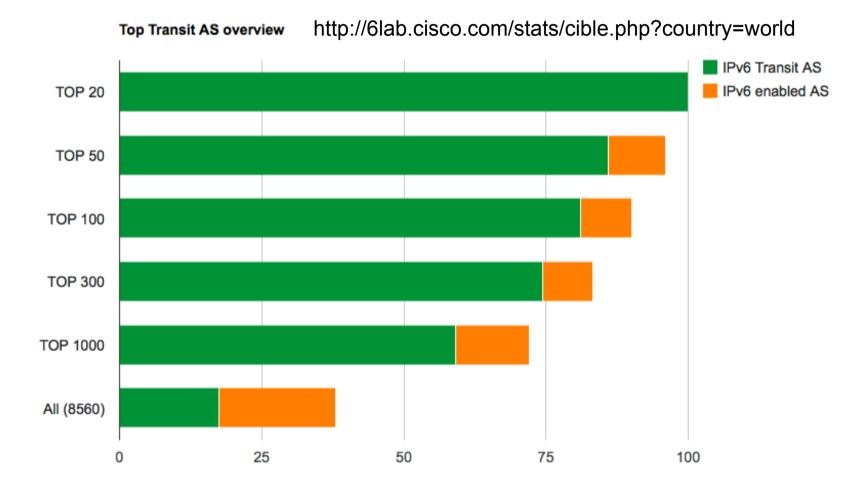


http://www.caida.org/publications/papers/2012/measuring\_deployment\_ipv6/, p2 Sept 2012 paper





### IPv6 adoption in Internet core networks



APNIC



# Sum up 2: IPv6 BGP and ASN

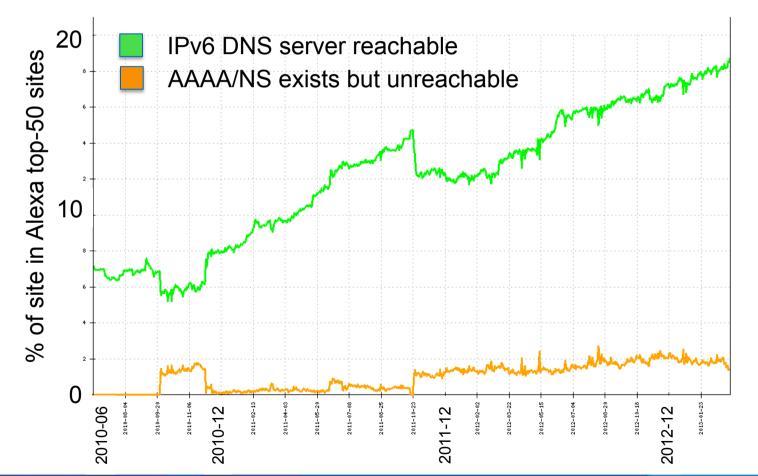
- IPv6 prefix announcement into the global routing table, and ASNs announcing IPv6 prefixes shows healthy growth, especially after two World IPv6 launch events in 2011 and 2012
- So called Tier1 network operators shows very high level IPv6 readiness: we can safely say the Internet core is ready with IPv6
- However, we need more work in regional and local transit networks





#### **IPv6 enabled DNS servers**

Sites with IPv6 Authoritative DNS Server www.vyncke.org/ipv6status

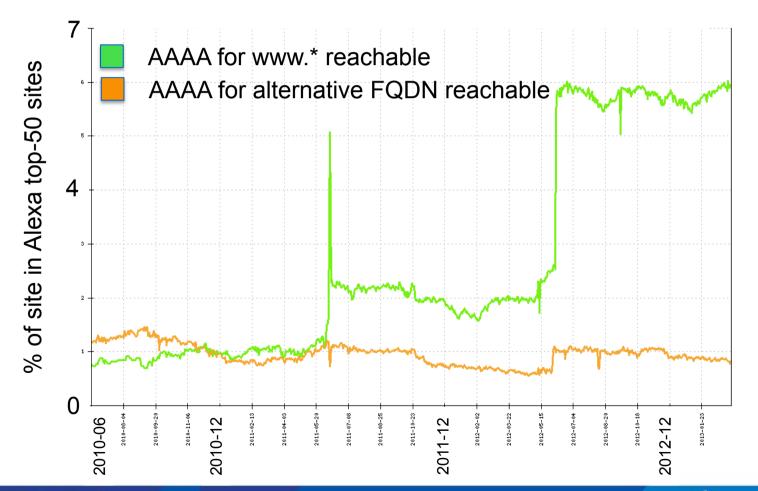


APNIC

12

#### **IPv6 enabled www sites**

www.vyncke.org/ipv6status



APNIC



# Sum up 3:

# **Content providers and enterprises**

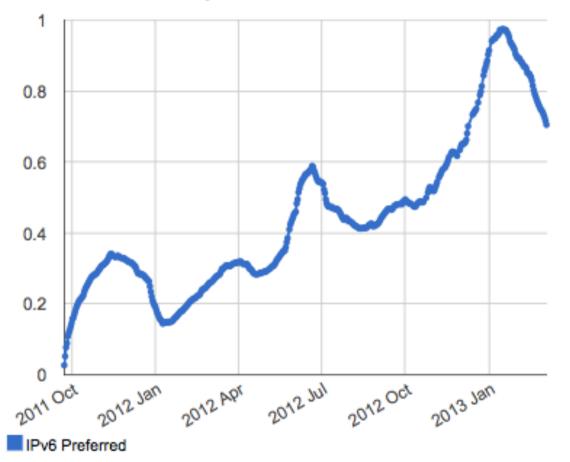
- 20% of DNS servers of Alexa Top50 websites are ready with IPv6 and the IPv6 readiness is growing
- 6% of www servers of Alexa Top50 websites are ready with IPv6
- "No content available on IPv6" is a myth
  - ISPs and network operators need to pay attention to this growth trend of IPv6 ready content while they are preparing their networks for future growth, especially their access networks
  - Do not forget about rapidly increasing Internet access from mobile devices (will talk more in details later)
- Still, content providers (especially local content) and enterprise customers need to keep working on enabling IPv6 in their Internet resources





# IPv6 measurement End user readiness: World

IPv6 Preference by Month



http://labs.apnic.net/ipv6-measurement/Regions/001%20World/ as of 07/03/2013





# IPv6 measurement End user readiness: World rankings

#### IPv6 measurements by Economy.

http://labs.apnic.net/ipv6-measurement/Economies/

#### World rankings by IPv6 Preference

Economy	v6pref v	3month avg hits/month
RO	9.97%	95813
FR	6.40%	54822
LU	4.14%	736
JP	3.24%	245964
<u>CZ</u>	2.18%	41422
<u>US</u>	2.13%	683750
DE	1.63%	37600
NO	1.22%	5941
LT	1.09%	12959
BE	1.08%	28554
<u>CH</u>	0.98%	10022
ZA	0.71%	2276
NL	0.70%	31725
PT	0.68%	16060
<u>SK</u>	0.67%	10943
<u>SI</u>	0.63%	6862
PE	0.62%	85723
BZ	0.42%	246
CN	0.40%	974582
TW	0.36%	81699
GB	0.32%	100704
HU	0.31%	49171
HK	0.30%	27078





# Sum up: 4 End user IPv6 readiness

- Although the absolute number of end user IPv6 readiness for the world average is still quite small, the growth rate is robust, and there are great disparities across economies
  - We start observing IPv6 early adopter economies with high level of IPv6 readiness among end users
- End users' IPv6 readiness depends on IPv6 readiness in last miles – i.e., access networks
  - Local ISPs need to make an informed decision
  - Deploying NAT444 CGN without deploying IPv6 transition technologies does not scale the future growth





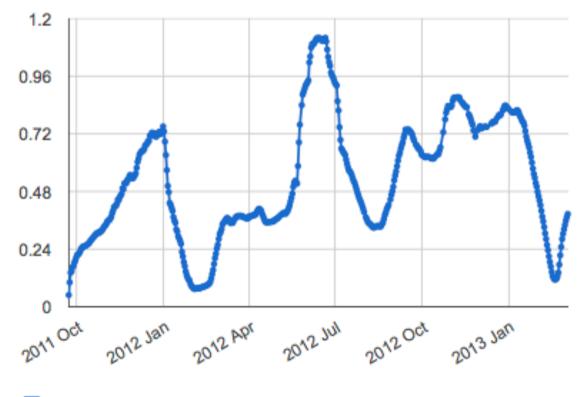
# IPv6 deployment status in the AP region





# IPv6 measurement End user readiness: China

IPv6 Preference 30 day moving average



IPv6 Preferred

http://labs.apnic.net/ipv6-measurement/Economies/CN/ 08/03/2013





# **Observations IPv6 deployment in China**

- Transit networks, providers clearly have IPv6 capability in their core.
- End user deployment was always going to be hard CPE upgrade costs, customer-provisioning costs
- Other economies appear to be facing similar problems
  - But some ISPs are also biting the bullet.
  - Comcast (USA), CTC (Japan), Internode (Australia), Free (France).
     RCS (Romania)





# China

- Great leadership shown by the Chinese State Council
  - IPv6 mandates to the industry in Nov 2011:
    - "China will put Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) into small-scale commercial pilot use and form a mature business model by the end of 2013, the State Council recently said at an executive meeting about the main goals and road map for the China Next Generation Internet project" (People's Daily Online, Jan 2012, <u>http://english.people.com.cn/90778/7696495.html</u>)
    - 3 million users for each operators by 2013
    - 25 million users by 2015
  - SPs in China are responding to this mandate
    - Start observing some increase in IPv6 end users' readiness (labs.apnic.net)





# Australia

- The Australian Government Information Management Office initiative to bring IPv6 to all federal Australian government departments:
  - All Departments reporting on their IPv6 readiness
  - 40% deployed in production networks/gateways
  - 16 complete (end 2012) Remaining 32/110 >50%
- Large Australian enterprises have IPv6 adoption in their governance profiles

http://conference.apnic.net/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0004/58927/2013-02-27-apipv6tf\_au-\_update\_1v1\_1361887087.pdf





# Hong Kong

- The HK SAR Government OGCIO sponsored the Internet Society Hong Kong to organise the "IPv6 in Action" project to raise IPv6 awareness among general public and small and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
  - IPv6 website was launched in March 2012
  - "IPv6 Consumer Guide" published in June 2012
    - To promote IPv6 awareness among end users
    - http://www.ipv6now.hk/en/WhatisIPv6.php
- An interesting approach to reach out end users with IPv6 messages

http://conference.apnic.net/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0004/58864/ipv6\_hongkong\_1361900559.pdf





# India

- National IPv6 deployment roadmap (version 2)
  - The original version was issued in June 2010
- Recommendations for Internet multi-stakeholders
  - Enable IPv6 services at all new enterprise customers (connecting to the Internet after Jan 2014)
  - Enable IPv6 services at all new retail wire line customers (connecting to the Internet after July 2014)
  - Enable IPv6 services for LTE customers (connecting to the Internet after June 2013)
  - All content and application providers to adopt iPv6 for new contents and applications by June 2014
  - All new .in domain to be compulsorily on dual stack from Jan 2014
  - All governments complete transition to IPv6 by Dec 2017

http://conference.apnic.net/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0006/58533/DOT-PPT-APIPv6TF-Agarwal-ver2.pdf





# Korea

- IPv6 interconnection agreement among ISPs in Korea
  - Wired network: 3 major ISPS (KT, SKB, LGU+) adopted IPv6 at their backbone and IXs (Dec 2012)
- Mobile network: A joint project of Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA) and SK Telecom (Number one mobile network operator in Korea) to test IPv6 on LTE mobile network (Dec 2012)
  - Android devices on NAT64 successfully worked
  - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wYzN0c7go4M
  - IPv6 traffic monitoring and billing system etc. need to be prepared before commercializing the service

http://conference.apnic.net/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0009/58455/ipv6-deployment-update-from-koreakisa\_youngsun-la\_1361361191.pdf







- IPv6 Transition Program lead by Infocomm Development Authority (iDA) of Singapore
  - Applying multi-stakeholder approach in conjunction with "pull" and "push" strategies to support IPv6 adoption
    - Create Initial IPv6 demand by enterprises, government agencies, content and application providers
    - Create IPv6 supply by network providers
    - Drive competency across multi-stakeholders
    - Ensure IPv6 and IPv4 performance equity by hardware and software vendors
    - Raise awareness on IPv6 across multi-stakeholders
    - Managing IPv4 address exhaustion mainly by network providers

http://conference.apnic.net/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0010/58744/ida-ipv6-transition-programme-2013-apricot\_1361845288.pdf





# Way forward

IPv6@APNIC





# **APNIC's IPv6 key messages**

- IPv6 deployment has experienced large growth in the last two years
  - Eight times growth in IPv6 enabled end users globally in the last 12 months
  - Given there is no other way to manage IPv4 address exhaustion, IPv6 is an ultimate solution
  - Some large network operators start seeing this fact and taking proactive actions by deploying IPv6
  - New networks of service providers are a good place to start enabling IPv6: Default IPv6 for new customers





## **APNIC's IPv6 key messages**

- Large Scale NAT (LSN), Carrier Grade NAT (CGN), or any other type of technologies to provide IPv4-to-IPv4 NAT platforms (AKA NAT444) are **NOT** a transition mechanism to IPv6
  - Their goal is to extend IPv4 address lifetime
- Selection of transition technology should align with the long term vision of the operator
  - Less iteration to achieve such vision is better
  - Minimize iterations in order to keep lower CAPEX and OPEX
- Choices of transition technologies determines number of iteration of requirement of "transition"
  - Native IPv6 once
  - Other choices multiple iterations over long term





## **IPv6 in mobile networks**

- We must avoid put the largest growth engine, i.e., use of mobile devices in mobile networks, in a small cage
  - Need to avoid mobile networks from being indefinitely bounded to IPv4 addresses (exhausting!) and being caught in fragile NATed networks
  - It's not a simple growth of number of devices. These devices keep holding IP addresses longer and making more number of connections
  - IPv4 does not support today's business needs
- IPv6 is ready to be used in mobile networks, and it will save cost of network operators
  - No need to spend your limited financial resources on NAT, CGN (NAT444) or sourcing IPv4 addresses







- APNIC Survey 2012 revealed collective input from the AP
  Internet community
  - "APNIC should step up efforts regarding IPv6 deployment and training"
    - Best current practice information on IPv6 deployment
    - Advice and consultation on IPv6 deployment
    - More practical hands-on trainings on IPv6 deployment
    - Raise awareness among stakeholders on IPv6
    - More facilitation with local Internet communities to help IPv6 uptake
- APNIC is responding to such requests: Plans in 2013
  - More hands-on IPv6 trainings
  - Engineering assistance on IPv6 deployment
  - More community outreach on IPv6





#### www.apnic.net/ipv6







#### www.apnic.net/ipv6







# Thank you!



