IPv6 made simple

What it is, and how to deploy it to non-technical users. presented by Graham Freeman at <u>LUGOD</u>, Mon 19th Dec 2011

IPv6 at a glance

- Unique identifier for a networked device.
- Practically-infinite. No artificial scarcity.
- Can co-exist with IPv4. (That's called "dual-stack".)
- No need for NAT. Makes routing simpler, and firewall considerations more important.
 - Scary, and changes financial incentives. Adoption is slow.

IPv4 vs. IPv6

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IPv4 (e.g. 66.109.99.12)
fewer IPv4 addresses than there are people
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IPv6 (e.g. 2001:1868:a001:1::12)
more IPv6 addresses than there are atoms in our galaxy

IPv4: Well-understood, and deployed everywhere

IPv6: Work in progress since 1996.

Why: End-user's perspective

- Q. What's an IP address, and why should I care?
- A. It's an essential piece of the internet, which is an essential tool in your life. IPv6 empowers you by replacing an artificially scarce resource with a properly bountiful resource.
- A. You don't really need to care. It should just work.

How: Netadmin (ideal)

ISP provides dual-stack native IPv4 and IPv6

NAT for IPv4, bridged IPv6 with a firewall in front

Basically nobody in North America does this (yet).

How: Netadmin (Sonic.net)

IPv4, with end-users on NAT

IPv6 via 6to4 pass-through

Sonic.net does this

How: Netadmin (any ISP)

- IPv4 as normal (likely with NATted end-users)
 - IPv6 via tunnel
 - Routers/firewalls: Vyatta, m0n0wall, pfSense
- Tunnel providers: Colo at dual-stack provider, or tunnel via
 Tunnelbroker.net
 - Local ISP need not know IPv6 exists

How: End-user

Turn on computer.

Use computer.

Most traffic will continue to go via IPv4, but some will go via IPv6. The end-user will never see the difference.

Yes, IPv6 is newer and in theory less reliable. In practice, your local network is the weak point.)

How: Power-user

- The computer can turn off?
- The "<u>firefox-showip</u>" extension shows the IP address of each web page in Firefox.
 - www.xkcd.com is IPv6-enabled, as is www.local123cafe.com, as is www.google.com (sometimes).
 - Everything still just works.

How: Power-user on the go

- VPN to dual-stack-enabled network
 - Build & run your own
 - Use Sonic.net's VPN, which supports 6to4

Resources

- Vyatta: robust Linux-based firewall/router solutions www.vyatta.org (free) or www.vyatta.com (well-supported)
 - m0n0wall: simple FreeBSD-based firewall/router software www.m0n0.ch
 - pfSense: fancy FreeBSD-based firewall/router software www.pfsense.org (IPv6 support is still beta)
 - www.tunnelbroker.net: Free IPv6 tunnels from HE.net

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