

# IPv6 to the EDGE

*Managing the Transition from IPv4 to IPv6: Interoperability is the Keyword*



NEW CHALLENGES • NEW OPPORTUNITIES



# Malaysian IPv6 Scene: Background

The main driver for IPv6 implementation in TM is to support the Malaysian Government MyICMS 886 (Malaysian Information, Communications and Multimedia Services 886) strategy, which highlights IPv6 as one of the essential infrastructure:

Services	Infrastructure	Growth
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. High Speed Broadband</li><li>2. 3G &amp; Beyond</li><li>3. Mobile TV</li><li>4. Digital Multimedia Broadcasting</li><li>5. Digital Home</li><li>6. Short Range Communications (e.g. RFID-based)</li><li>7. VoIP/Internet Telephony</li><li>8. Universal Service Provision</li></ol>	<p>Hard</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Multiservice Convergence Networks</li><li>2. 3G Cellular Networks</li><li>3. Satellite Networks</li></ol> <p>Soft</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. <b>Next Generation Internet Protocol (IPv6)</b></li><li>5. Home Internet Adoption</li><li>6. Information &amp; Network Security</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Content Development (e.g. education, entertainment, games)</li><li>2. ICT Education Hub</li><li>3. Digital Multimedia Receivers (set top box)</li><li>4. Communication Devices (e.g. VoIP phones)</li><li>5. Embedded Components, Devices (e.g. RFID)</li><li>6. Foreign Ventures</li></ol>

# National IPv6 Implementation Plan



Starting 2006	2007-2008	2008-2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MyREN connected to other NRENs using IPv6.</li> <li>• IPv6 addresses issued to all MYREN members.</li> <li>• <b>ISPs conducted self-audits with respect to IPv6.</b></li> <li>• IPv6 Awareness Programmes were started by MEWC and NAv6.</li> <li>• Plans to create an IPv6 Roadmap (this document) for Malaysia were initiated.</li> </ul> <p><i>Source: National Strategic IPv6 Roadmap, 10 June 2008</i></p>	<p>Milestones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEWC started migrating their core networks to IPv6.</li> <li>• Initial drafts and intermediate drafts of this roadmap were completed.</li> <li>• MCMC completed the Phase 1 compliance audit of Malaysian ISPs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets for ISPs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IPv6 network backbone should run on dual-stack.</b></li> <li>• Offer IPv6 for mobile and 3G services in selected areas of the nation.</li> <li>• MyREN to be working on native IPv6 links with other NRENs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targets for ISPs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Commercial roll-out of IPv6 service by 2008.</b></li> <li>• <b>Broadband services to be IPv6 and IPv4 dual-stack for all broadband users.</b></li> </ul> <p>Targets for Govt. Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core networks to support IPv6 features.</li> <li>• E-government infrastructure is IPv6-enabled by 2008 – 2010.</li> <li>• Start converting all existing Internet applications and services to run on IPv6 and on dual-stack.</li> <li>• Planning and starting IPv6 dual-stack migration; completion by 2010.</li> </ul>

# National IPv6 Compliance Audit Roadmap



	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Basic connectivity</li> <li>ii. IPv6 application functionality</li> <li>iii. Transition mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inter-ISP connectivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Commercial network services</li> <li>ii. Advanced network services</li> <li>iii. Broadband services (Wi-Fi, 3G etc.)</li> <li>iv. Full connectivity</li> </ul>
Remark	TM had successfully underwent the phase 1 audit on the 27 March 2007	Phase 2 self-audit December 2009	Phase 3 audit March 2010



# IPv6 Compliance Audit Phase 1 Status



IPv6 Compliance Audit conducted by National Advanced IPv6 (Nav6) on 27th March 2007 had shown TM to have successfully complied with all IPv6 test cases.

Test Criteria	Result	Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- IPv6 address assignment</li><li>- Neighbour Discovery Protocol (NDP)</li><li>- Path MTU Discovery (PMTUD)</li></ul>	All tests were completed successfully	YES
Establish BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) peering and exchange of prefixes	All tests were completed successfully	YES
DNS extension to support IPv6	All DNS queries were resolved except for reverse DNS lookup for local hosts. In addition, native IPv6 DNS queries were also resolved.	YES

# IPv6 Compliance Audit Phase 2 Status

Test Criteria	Result	Compliance
Each ISP must secure the IPv6 Forum ISP logo (mandatory) from <a href="http://www.ipv6forum.com/ipv6">http://www.ipv6forum.com/ipv6</a>	All tests were completed successfully	YES
Each ISPs will demonstrate at least 1 peering for global connectivity and is strongly recommended to establish local peerings over IPv6. Test items include ping, traceroute and IPv6-enabled website.	All tests were completed successfully	YES

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# 2nd Phase IPv6 Compliance Audit Results



The screenshot shows the TM website with the following content:

- TM Logo:** Opening up possibilities
- Headline:** Leading the Internet revolution
- Text:** Streamyx is Malaysia's premier broadband service. We've been leading the Internet revolution since the 90s. With connection speeds of up to 4Mbps and a host of value-added services, you can now stay connected with the rest of the world.
- Text:** We offer three categories of Internet solutions. Please choose one below.
- Service Options:** Three buttons for "Narrowband" (1515, 1525, EZnet 1315), "streamyx", and "Business Broadband".
- Footer:** BlueHypno, Netmyne, Copyright Telekom Malaysia Berhad © 2008, Contact us, Site map, Terms & Conditions, TM logo.

On the right side of the screenshot, there are two IPv6 Forum logos:

- WWW:** Status: IPv6 Enabled, Last: 2010-03-03, URL: www6.tm.net.my
- ISP:** TM

- 24th February 2004 – obtained IPv6 block from APNIC [2001:OE68:: /32]
- TM secured the IPv6 Forum ISP logo
- An IPv6-enabled website is up and running:
  - www6.tm.net.my [2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225]

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# 2nd Phase IPv6 Compliance Audit Results: Demonstrate Global Peering Using IPv6



Traceroute test using  
NTT Communications  
Looking Glass

The screenshot shows the NTT America Customer Support Looking Glass interface. The browser title is "NTT America - Customer Support - Looking Glass - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows the URL "https://www.us.ntt.net/support/looking-glass/". The page title is "NTT Communications Looking Glass".

The form includes the following fields and options:

- Router:** London
- Query:** Traceroute
- FQDN or IP Address:**
  - Your current IP Address: 58.27.115.117
  - Specify an IP Address (IPv4 or IPv6): 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225
  - Specify FQDN

Buttons for "Submit" and "Reset" are visible.

**Query Results:**  
**Router:** London  
**Command:** traceroute 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225

*Disclaimer: Traceroute is a useful tool for determining the route a packet takes, but it should not be used as an accurate measure of network performance. For more information please view the [Traceroute Disclaimer](#).*

```
traceroute6 to 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225 (2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225) from 2001:728:0:1000::1c, 64 hops max, 12
 1 po-2.r00.londen03.uk.bb.gin.ntt.net (2001:728:0:2000::5a)  1.420 ms  0.852 ms  0.876 ms
 2 fa-0-0.r00.londen03.uk.b6.gin.ntt.net (2001:728:0:7001::b600)  0.687 ms  0.570 ms  0.484 ms
 3 tu-0.kpn.londen03.uk.b6.gin.ntt.net (2001:728:0:5000::116)  15.554 ms  15.669 ms  15.714 ms
 4 e0-0-0.6b2.AMS7.Alter.net (2001:7f8:1::a501:2702:1)  10.986 ms  10.995 ms  11.082 ms
 5 gw6.dca6.alter.net (2001:600:8:2::2)  139.225 ms  123.626 ms  123.602 ms
 6 2600:809:10f::2 (2600:809:10f::2)  374.106 ms  380.320 ms  379.719 ms
 7 2600:809:10f::2 (2600:809:10f::2)  375.419 ms  375.436 ms  381.415 ms
 8 2001:e68::22 (2001:e68::22)  506.847 ms  376.905 ms  379.530 ms
 9 sputnik.tm.net.my (2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225)  386.000 ms  380.665 ms  380.027 ms
```

# 2nd Phase IPv6 Compliance Audit Results: Demonstrate Global Peering Using IPv6



Ping test using NTT  
Communications  
Looking Glass

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "NTT America - Customer Support - Looking Glass - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays "https://www.us.ntt.net/support/looking-glass/". The page content includes a header "NTT Communications Looking Glass" and a form for configuring a ping test. The "Router" dropdown is set to "Amsterdam" and the "Query" dropdown is set to "Ping". Under "FQDN or IP Address", the "Specify an IP Address (IPv4 or IPv6)" option is selected with the value "2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225". "Submit" and "Reset" buttons are visible. Below the form, the "Query Results" section shows the router as "Amsterdam" and the command as "ping count 5 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225". The output of the ping6 command is displayed in a monospaced font, showing five successful pings with response times ranging from 388.185 ms to 415.422 ms. The statistics indicate 5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, and 0% packet loss. The prompt "{master}" is shown at the bottom.

```
Router: Amsterdam
Query: Ping
FQDN or IP Address
  Your current IP Address: 58.27.115.117
  Specify an IP Address (IPv4 or IPv6) 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225
  Specify FQDN

Submit Reset

Query Results:
Router: Amsterdam
Command: ping count 5 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225

PING6(56=40+8+8 bytes) 2001:728:0:1000::15 --> 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225
16 bytes from 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225, icmp_seq=1 hlim=247 time=388.649 ms
16 bytes from 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225, icmp_seq=0 hlim=247 time=408.197 ms
16 bytes from 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225, icmp_seq=2 hlim=247 time=390.532 ms
16 bytes from 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225, icmp_seq=3 hlim=247 time=388.185 ms
16 bytes from 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225, icmp_seq=4 hlim=247 time=415.422 ms

--- 2001:e68:2001:1:202:188:100:225 ping6 statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/std-dev = 388.185/398.197/415.422/11.374 ms

{master}
```

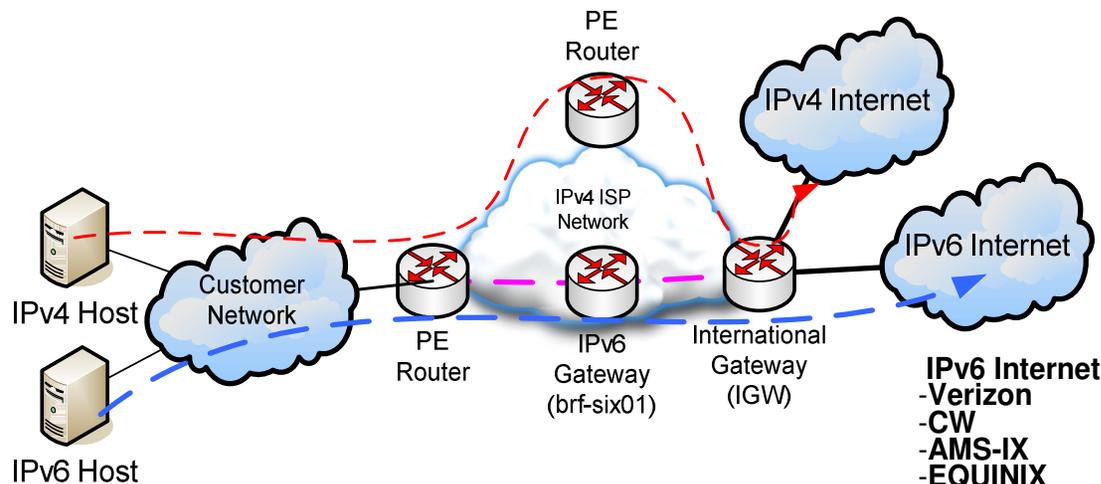


# Current Status of IPv6 Implementation in TM



Public internet network offering internet services to corporate customers via IPv6 tunnelling across IPv4 network.

- Assigned IP address space 2001:E68::/32
- Currently serving Multimedia University (MMU) , Malaysia University of Science & Technology (MUST), TM R&D Pte. Ltd. and Celcom as trial customers



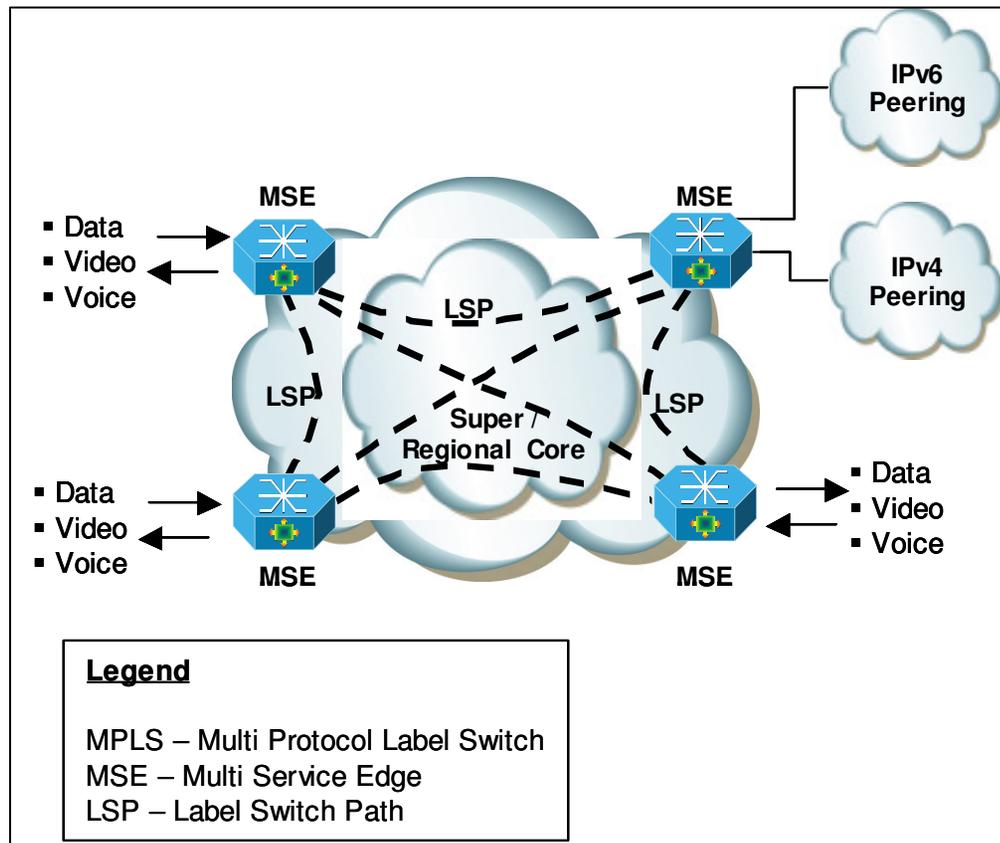
# Current Status of IPv6 Implementation in TM



IPv6 peering sessions established globally with international service providers.

<p>IPv6 peering through public switches (since 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LINX, London – 21 peering partners including Hurricane Electric, EuroNet, RETN</li> <li>• DE-CIX, Frankfurt – 14 peering partners including Init Seven AG, Colt, BIT BV, Hurricane Electric</li> <li>• AMS-IX, Amsterdam – 19 peering partners including Portugal Telecom, Hurricane Electric, NetCologne</li> <li>• Equinix, Ashburn, US</li> <li>• Equinix, San Jose</li> </ul>
<p>Direct connection through dual-stack</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KKDI (2007) – for testing purposes</li> <li>• TNZI (since 2008)</li> <li>• C&amp;W (since 2008)</li> <li>• Googlev6</li> <li>• Near future connection with Googlev6/YouTube</li> <li>• Future connection with all PPM (Pacific Partners Meeting) members</li> <li>• And the list is growing</li> </ul>
<p>IPv4 tunnelling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTT MSC (local peering)</li> <li>• Verizon US</li> </ul>

# Future of IPv6 Implementation in TM



## Key attributes in TM NGN IP Core Network:

- 2-layer architecture comprising of Multi Service Edge (MSE) and Super/Regional Core
- All MSE runs in dual stack mode supporting IPv4 and IPv6 (at 28 sites)
- MSE receives and terminates services such as Data, Video and Voice either in IPv4 or IPv6 format
- Super/Regional Core transports the IPv4 and IPv6 services via MPLS tunnel

# The Current Status of IPv4 Address Pool in Malaysia



Start IP	Length	Date	Usage	Assignment status
58.26.0.0	/16	2005-03-03	32%	Expand graph - 32% used
58.27.0.0	/17	2005-03-03	27%	Expand graph - 27% used
218.208.0.0	/16	2003-03-14	84%	Expand graph - 84% used
219.95.0.0	/16	2003-03-14	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
219.94.0.0	/17	2002-11-11	80%	Expand graph - 80% used
219.92.0.0	/15	2002-04-26	96%	Expand graph - 96% used
210.187.128.0	/17	2001-08-20	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
210.195.0.0	/16	2001-08-20	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
210.186.128.0	/17	2001-05-29	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
210.187.0.0	/17	2001-05-29	83%	Expand graph - 83% used
210.186.0.0	/17	2001-01-24	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
203.106.144.0	/20	2000-05-29	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
203.106.160.0	/19	2000-05-29	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
203.106.192.0	/18	2000-05-29	93%	Expand graph - 93% used
203.106.128.0	/20	2000-05-09	100%	Expand graph - 100% used
203.106.64.0	/18	2000-01-31	97%	Expand graph - 97% used

2001:OE68:: /32 24<sup>th</sup> February 2004



# The Challenges

- End-users only care about the services, not the manner in which the services are being delivered.
- Up to service providers to make sure the transition is as smooth as possible.
- There are different classes of end-users and each class requires different approaches:

Providers of new classes of services	General public
<p>Introduction of devices that are eating up remaining IPv4 addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Set-up boxes</li><li>- IPTV</li><li>- Smartphones</li><li>- Telemetric devices (utilities)</li><li>- Automated utilities reading</li><li>- Future devices</li></ul> <p>Easier to convince on the urgency of the situation.</p>	<p>Users of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- PC</li><li>- Laptop</li><li>- Netbook</li><li>- Smartphone</li><li>- SIP phone</li><li>- Other existing devices</li></ul> <p>A lot harder to convince on the urgency of the situation.</p>

Both classes represent the same challenges:

Lack of **AWARENESS**

No sense of **URGENCY**



# Moving Forward

- The necessity to raise the awareness of the public
- While waiting for the level of awareness to achieve the necessary critical mass, we need to guarantee IPv4 and IPv6 interoperability:
  - IPv4 will continue to be used for the next 10-15 years.
  - During this long transition time, both protocols should continue to be supported.
- The need to introduce a **symbolic cut-off date** for the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 in order:
  - To ensure a shorter transition period to full IPv6 networks worldwide
  - To create awareness among the public

# Thank You



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