



Dual Stacking a NOC

Dave Wilson, RIPE-46
DW238-RIPE

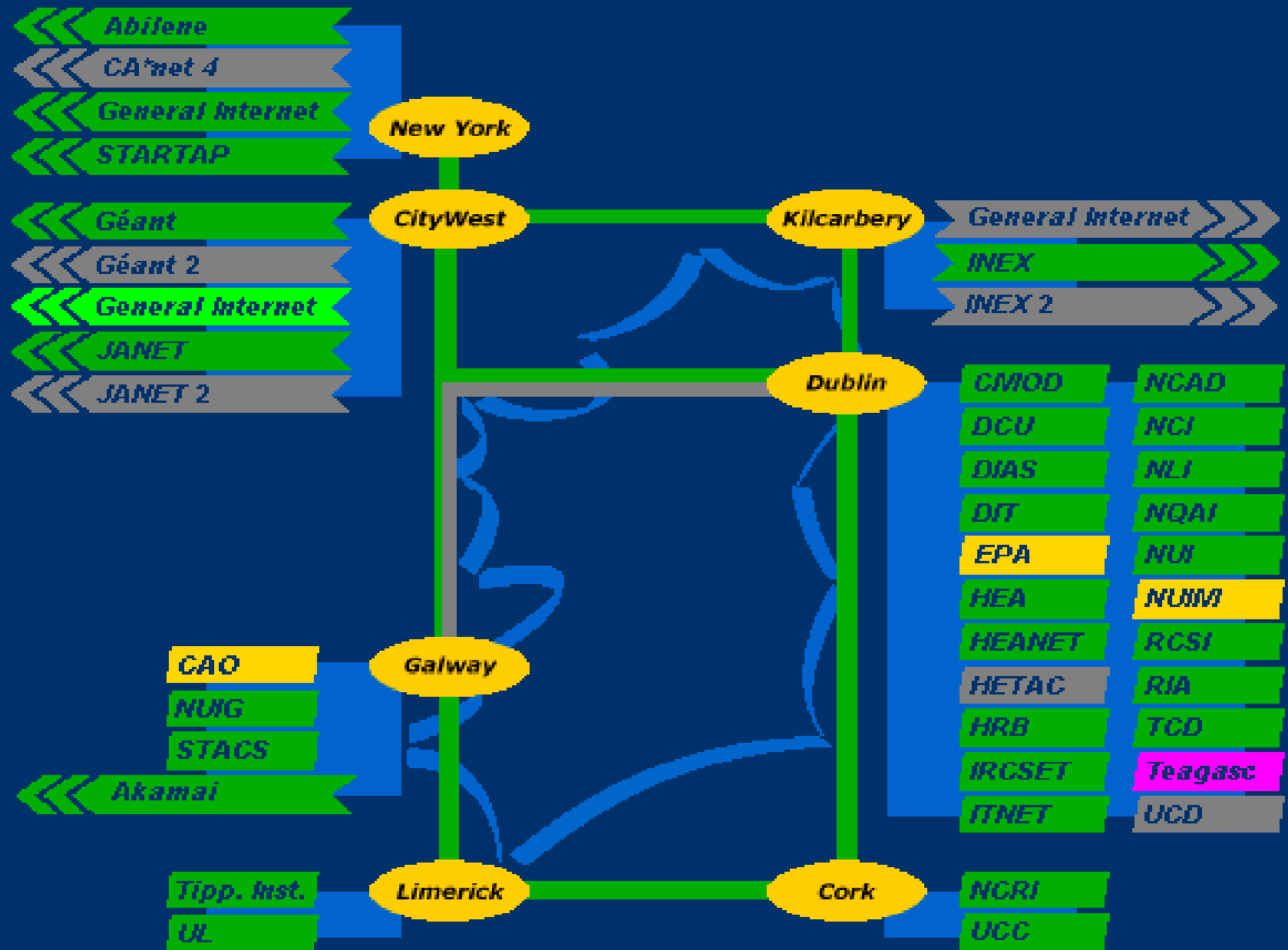
Dual stack: network and staff

- What lay before us
- Phases of deployment
- First steps
- Managed services
- Rollout

The problem statement

The IPv4 network

- Core of Cisco 12000s, one or two each in four – no, five PoPs – wait, six...
- Access networks mostly 7200/7500s, some layer 3 switches
- One Juniper M20
- Linked by GigEther/STM-1



Guide:	empty	< 20%	< 40%	< 60%	< 80%	< 90%	full
--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------

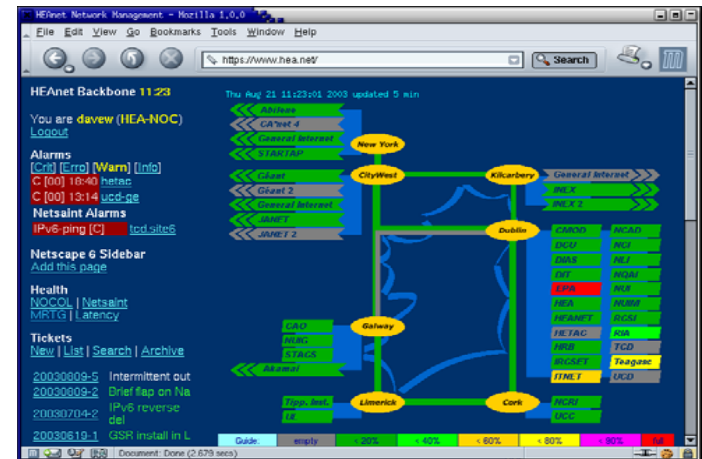
The IPv4 systems

- Heterogenous hardware and software
- Mostly UNIX based (Solaris, Tru64, Red Hat) and some Windows NT + 2000
- WWW, DNS, SMTP, POP, IMAP, Listserv, FTP, NNTP, Web proxy



The monitoring systems

- Mostly homegrown, open-source or customised commercial
- Link status with ping, link load with SNMP
- Alarms on web page and through email



The people

- July 2001:
Just moved to
new premises
15 staff, 10 technical
One NOC team
- July 2003:
Final signoff on production service
23 staff, 18 technical
Three technical departments



The plan

The timeline

- Step 1: Single router, single staff member, tunnels
→ July–December 2001
- Step 2: Cross–city link, some NOC participation, first native links
→ January–December 2002
- Step 3: Dual stack network, full staff support
→ January–June 2003

First steps

- Needed staff
→ Hired Orla McGann
- Needed IP space
→ /48 in 3FFE:: from Géant GTPv6
- Needed connectivity
→ Tunnel from GTPv6
- Needed infrastructure
→ Assigned a 7200 + server PC

Experimental deployment

- Setting up tunnels
- Configuring BGP4+
- Try out support on FreeBSD
- Deploy Apache 1 / 2, BIND 9

First experiences

- LIR for new address space, assigned to infrastructure and some LANs
- Connected first customer (TCD) over a tunnel
- Applied for RIPE space, set up additional tunnels to 6bone

First experiences

- People stole our AS number!
(mistaken assumptions by customers)
- Started to notice the different behaviour of IPv4 and IPv6 BGP peers
(e.g. filter lists)

Going native

- Tunnels only take you so far
 - ➔ not production-like
- Needed native links without affecting production IPv4 network
- ATM is excellent for this
 - ➔ 2Mbps link across city, second router
 - ➔ 2Mbps Transatlantic to 6TAP
 - ➔ Used existing ATM paths

Going native

- Now had enough experience to assess the impact on the network in the future
- Affect purchasing decisions, make feature requests (three year kit lifespan)
- Assist in dual-stacking INEX
- Beta-test for some suppliers

Managed services

Dual stacking services

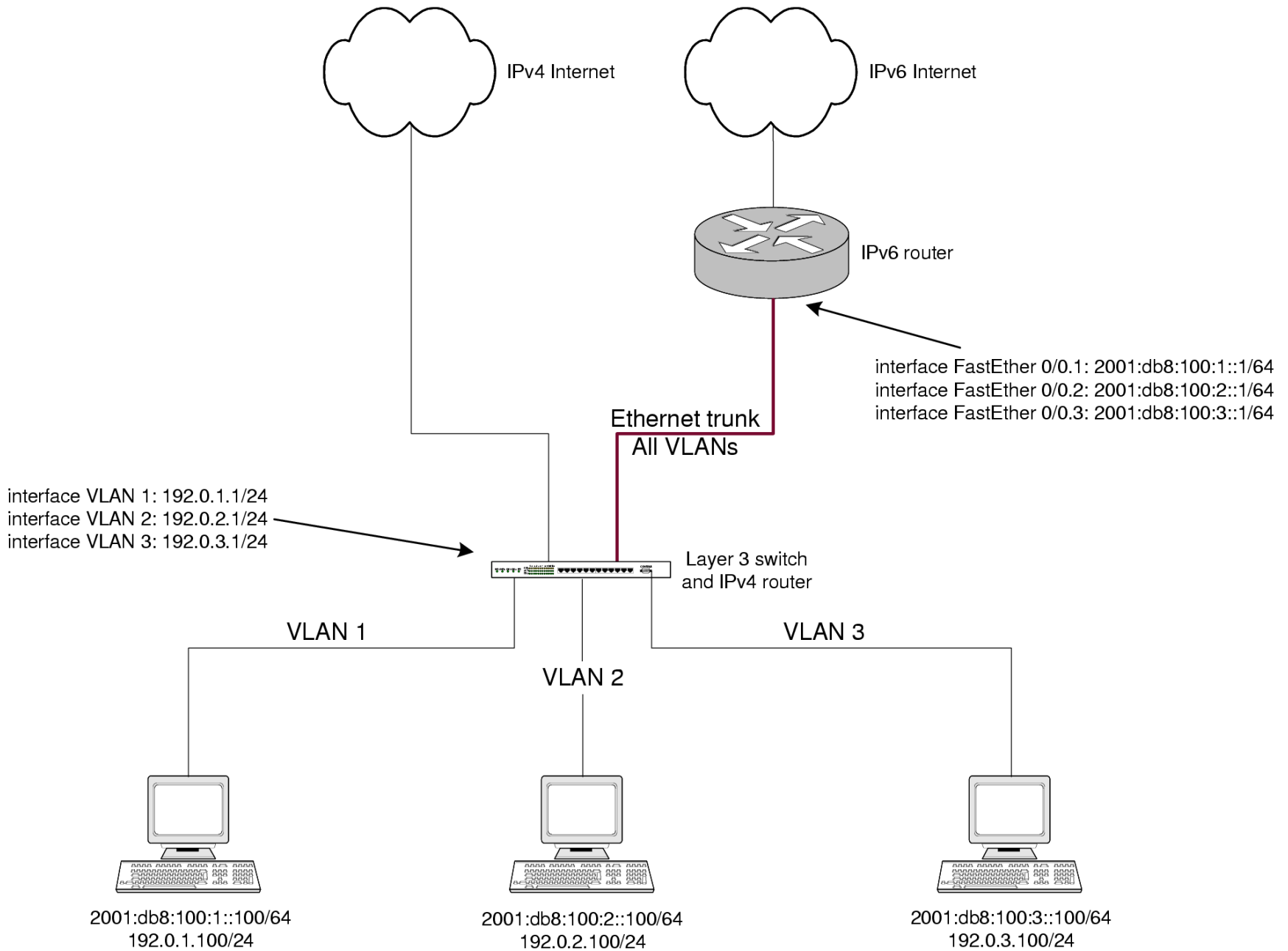
A number of factors helped us here

- Wide spread of skills
 - not totally specialised
- Budget to replace old kit appeared
- Interest among staff



Dedicated box

- Started with a dedicated DNS & web server, zone i pv6. heanet. i e
- Turned on router advertisement on office & server VLANs, using separate router for IPv6
- Gained familiarity with the setup, but not production yet



Router advertisement

- IPv4-only boxes are unaffected by router advertisement
- IPv6-capable boxes will receive an address and may originate IPv6 traffic
- Nothing else happens until you add AAAA records to the DNS

Upgrading services

Classes of problems:

- OS doesn't have the stack
- Software doesn't support the protocol
- Client transition funnies
- Supporting software incompatible (e.g. log analysis tools)

Deployment mechanism

- Migrate to new machine/install IPv6 in OS
→ Immediately see IPv6 outbound
- Monitor for a bit
- Add AAAA record to DNS
- Monitor some more (depending on confidence)
- Call it production

Daemon changes

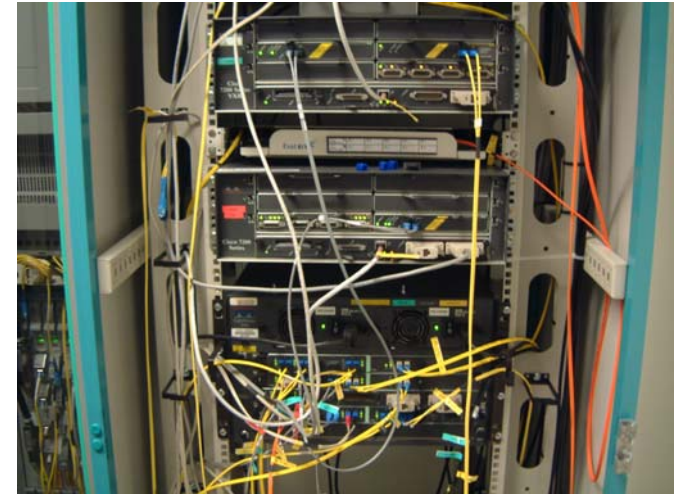
Not all of these changes were just for IPv6

- SMTP: Sendmail → Exim
- IMAP: UW → Courier-SSL
- HTTP: Apache → Apache 2
- NNTP: innd → Diablo
- DNS: bind8 → bind9, nsd
- Listserv: depends on MTA
- Proxy: Squid → None

Rollout

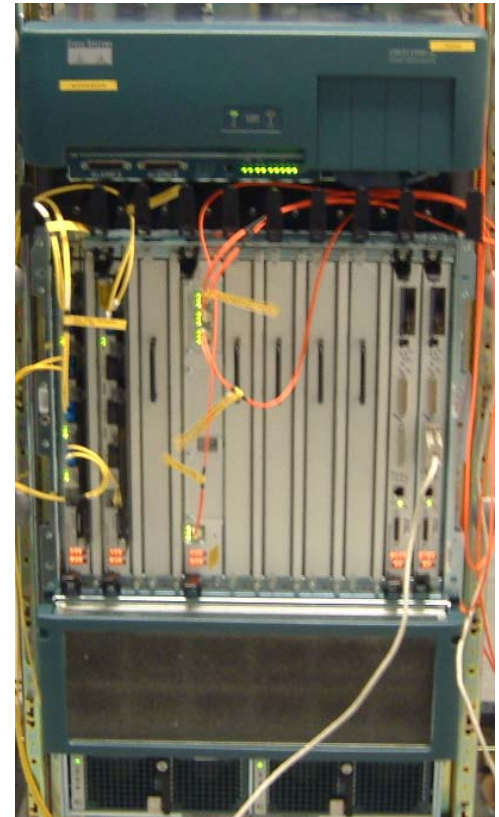
Dual-stack the backbone

- Heterogenous environment
- Cisco 7200/7200VXRs
 - ➔ 12.2T, 12.2S, 12.3
 - ➔ Tested in IPv6-only environment
 - ➔ Reasonably certain of code stability
 - ➔ Change isn't too serious



Dual-stack the backbone

- Cisco 12000/12400
 - ➔ 12.0ST → 12.0S
 - ➔ No hardware forwarding (engine 3 linecards only)
 - ➔ Consistent IOS preferred
 - ➔ Bug count, change is bad



Dual-stack the backbone

- Cisco 7600
 - ➔ No IPv6 support (at the time)
 - ➔ Software support coming out now
 - ➔ Hardware support end of 2003
 - new supervisor card

Dual-stack the backbone

- Juniper M20
 - ➔ Full support when we needed it



First production 12000

- 17 Dec 2002 – Phobos
 - Enable IPv6 routing
 - added to IS-IS and BGP mesh
 - brought up IPv6 to external peer (Abilene)
 - brought up IPv6 BGP to Abilene
 - tested routes
 - performed by IPv6 team

First surprise

IPv4 route maps went “missing”

```
neighbor 62.40.103.241 remote-as 20965
neighbor 62.40.103.241 description Geant STM-16 Secondary
neighbor 62.40.103.241 password 7 <removed>
neighbor 62.40.103.241 send-community
neighbor 62.40.103.241 route-map geantsec-in in
neighbor 62.40.103.241 route-map geantsec-out out
neighbor 62.40.103.241 filter-list 40 out
```

```
neighbor 146.97.40.133 remote-as 786
neighbor 146.97.40.133 description JANET
neighbor 146.97.40.133 route-map janet-in in
neighbor 146.97.40.133 filter-list 41 out
```

First surprise

IPv4 route maps went “missing”

```
neighbor 62.40.103.241 remote-as 20965
neighbor 62.40.103.241 description Geant STM-16 Secondary
neighbor 62.40.103.241 password 7 <removed>
neighbor 146.97.40.133 remote-as 786
neighbor 146.97.40.133 description JANET
```

...traffic unaffected

First surprise

IPv4 route maps went “missing”

```
neighbor 62.40.103.241 remote-as 20965
neighbor 62.40.103.241 description Geant STM-16 Secondary
neighbor 62.40.103.241 password 7 <removed>
neighbor 146.97.40.133 remote-as 786
neighbor 146.97.40.133 description JANET
```

```
address-family ipv4
```

```
neighbor 62.40.103.241 send-community
neighbor 62.40.103.241 route-map geantsec-in in
neighbor 62.40.103.241 route-map geantsec-out out
neighbor 62.40.103.241 filter-list 40 out
neighbor 146.97.40.133 route-map janet-in in
neighbor 146.97.40.133 filter-list 41 out
exit-address-family
```

BGP config

- Run separate v4 and v6 BGP sessions for everyone's sanity
- Activate IPv4 peers in IPv4 addr-family and deactivate IPv6 peers (+ vice versa)

```
address-family ipv4
neighbor 62.40.103.241 activate
no neighbor 2001:798:2019:10AA::5 activate
exit-address-family
```

Choice of IGP

- Options: RIPv6, OSPFv3, Integrated IS-IS
- On Cisco:
 - ➔ OSPF runs as a separate process
 - ➔ IS-IS uses single process, and address-families (like BGP)

Choosing an IGP

- Different IGPs for IPv4 and IPv6:
 - Separate control, separate networks
 - Separate failure modes
 - Cross-protocol problems less likely
- Same IGPs for IPv4 and IPv6
 - May get cross-pollination
 - May require same layout for v4 + v6
 - Easier troubleshooting

Developing documentation

- Dual-stack first router
 - ➔ by ipv6 team, write up procedures
- Dual-stack second router
 - ➔ by ipv6 team, revise procedures
- Dual-stack subsequent routers
 - ➔ by operations, iterate till procs ready

Implementation

- 17 Dec 2002 – Phobos
 - by netdev, write up procedures
- 26 Mar 2003 – Deimos
 - by netdev, minor revision
- 2 Apr 2003 – Charon
 - by netops, netdev supervise
 - continued every 1–2 weeks
- procedures handed over

Workarounds

- GE and ATM customers land on Cisco 7609
- No IPv6 support
- Fake GE support using VLANs
- Provision separate ATM PVC



VLAN meddling

On the layer 3 switch:

```
interface GigabitEthernet3/3
description TCD [Vlan101] (COLT DUB/DUB/LE-001892)
no ip address
no logging event link-status
speed nonegotiate
switchport
switchport access vlan 101
switchport mode access
!
interface Vlan101
description TCD Link VLAN (Physical Gig3/3)
ip address 193.1.196.149 255.255.255.252
no logging event link-status
!
```


VLAN meddling

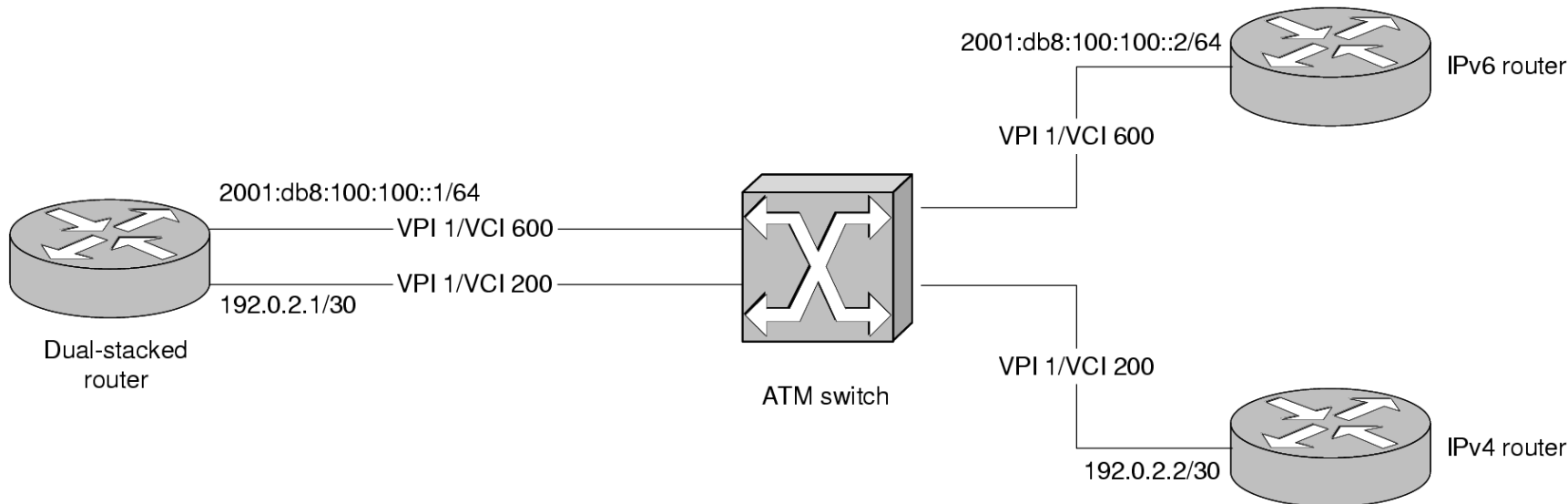
On the IPv6 router:

```
!  
interface FastEthernet0/0.101  
  description Link to TCD site router  
  encapsulation dot1Q 101  
  ipv6 address 2001:770:8:3::1/64  
  ipv6 router isis backbone  
!
```

This is transparent to the customer
(but not gigabit in this case)

ATM workarounds

Separate PVCs over virtual path



- Requires you to dedicate bandwidth to the IPv6 PVC

Hardware compatibility

- 7200/7200VXR use software forwarding
- 7600 is dependent on Supervisor (Fourth quarter, 2003)
- 12000/12400 is dependent on linecard
 - ➔ IPv6 in Engine 3 linecards ONLY
 - ➔ Other linecards use software fwding
 - ➔ Depends on ingress card

Management

- SNMP over IPv6 often not supported yet ...but this doesn't stop you monitoring
- On Cisco and Juniper, interface counters show total traffic, not per-protocol
- VLAN + ATM workarounds can separate this traffic out

Routing funnies

- Tunnels are *really really* annoying
 - ➔ Maximum throughput limit
 - ➔ Extra latency with every hop
 - ➔ Routing policy not in RIPE DB, planning is difficult

Routing funnies

- Instituted more restrictive tunnel policy:
 - ➔ Direct peers, yes
 - ➔ Networks with no IPv6 access, yes
 - ➔ Otherwise no
- RIPE Test Traffic IPv6 project
- Looking glasses, maps

Routing funnies

- Your IPv6 routing policy might not match your IPv4 routing policy

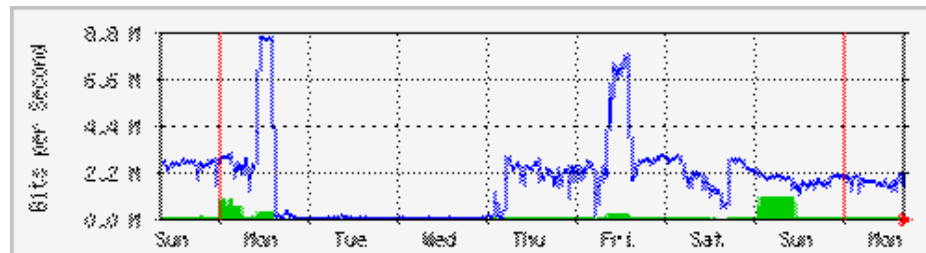
```
*>i 2001: 610: : /32      3549 1103 i      GLBX
* i                       3425 1103 i      6TAP
* i                       20965 1103 i     Géant
* i                       11537 1103 i     Abilene
* i                       10764 1103 i     STAR TAP
```

External connectivity

- Transit in US from Abilene
- Transit in EU from Géant and Global Crossing (tunnel)
- Peering with local ISPs at INEX
- Roughly matches our physical & IPv4 layout

External connectivity

- Little control over remote path



- If you don't have direct connection, the intervening hops might not be up to it

Routing uglies

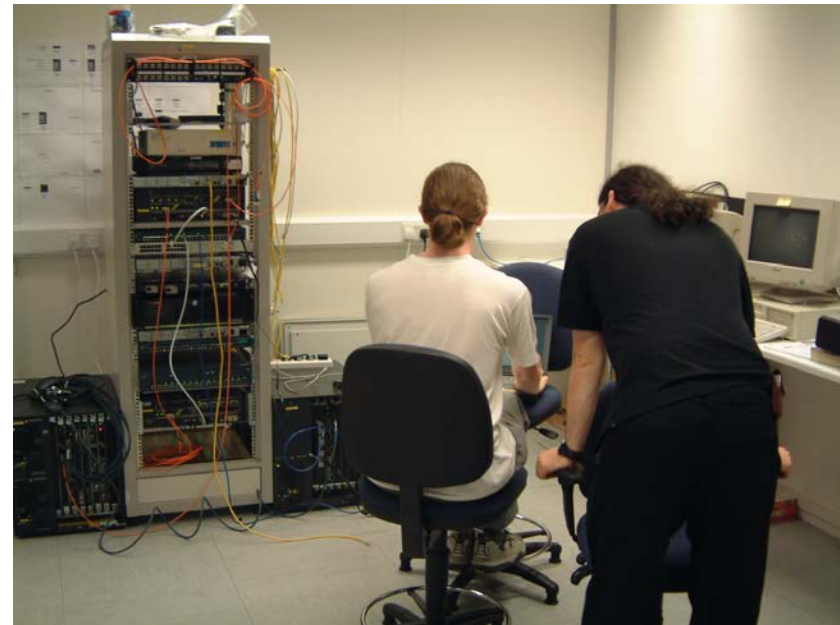
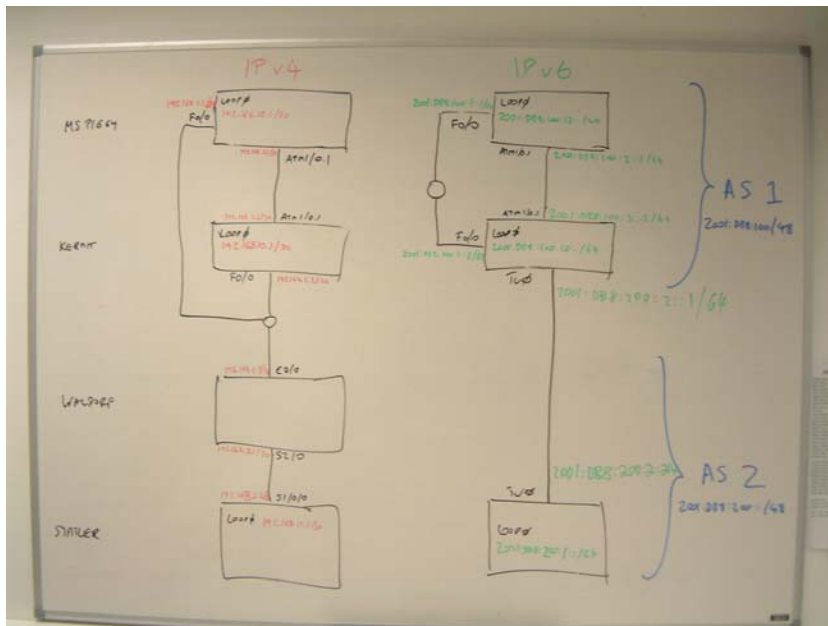
- Ghost routes for old /35s
- Visible as absurdly long AS paths
 - ➔ Gert's talk to ipv6-wg
- We haven't taken this leap yet

Observations

- Typical traffic – small but *very* bursty
- Customers suddenly asking for connectivity with no notice

Approaching signoff

- Completed internal documentation
- Tutorial and test lab for staff



IPv6 LAB.

1. ✓ BRING UP TUNNEL BETWEEN KERMIT + STATLER
ADDRESS RANGE 2001:D88:200:2::/64, SOURCE LOOPBACK INTS.

2. ✓ BRING UP IS-IS BETWEEN KERMIT AND MSPIGGY
INCLUDING LOOPBACKS

3. ✓ BRING UP IBGP (AS 1) BETWEEN KERMIT + MSPIGGY

4. BRING UP EBGP (AS 2) TO STATLER

5. PING 2001:D88:200:1:: FROM MSPIGGY

Production and Signoff

- Final router dual-stacked 16 July 2003
- Cisco DoS announced 17 July 2003
- Final signoff 29 July 2003
- 2 native customers, 2 tunnelled,
more delegated/asking

Lessons

- Took time but not really money
 - ➔ but purchasing decisions now will affect performance in 2006
- Customers do not give advance notice of demand
- Some stimulation of interest nationally

Questions?

