

# Putting **IPv6** to work



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Rocky Mountain IPv6 Task Force



# IPv6 – an Enabler for Virtualizing the Home

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# History of SDN/NFV

- SDN started in the data center
- NFV followed later



Google Data  
Center



# History of SDN/NFV

- Enterprises followed next



GrantLabs  
Data Center





# History of SDN/NFV

- The home is the next major area



# The Home is not the Data Center

- The home is the anti-data center
- Uber distributed model
- Each home is a distinct location
- Each home is a separate access link
- Redundancy doesn't apply

**Virtualizing the home is difficult!**



# Problems with the Home

- No (competent) administrator
- No planning or engineering
  - Routers bought instead of Range Extenders
  - 2 firewalls, 2 NATs, multiple wireless radios (on the same channel)



# Problems with the Home

- Very price sensitive
  - Old technology lives almost forever
- Architecture is not like a office
  - Often multi-level or split level
- ISP access, many times, is at one corner of the home





# Home Complexity is Increasing!



Mu-MIMO Router



iPad Air 2



Samsung Galaxy S6



iControl Security



IoT

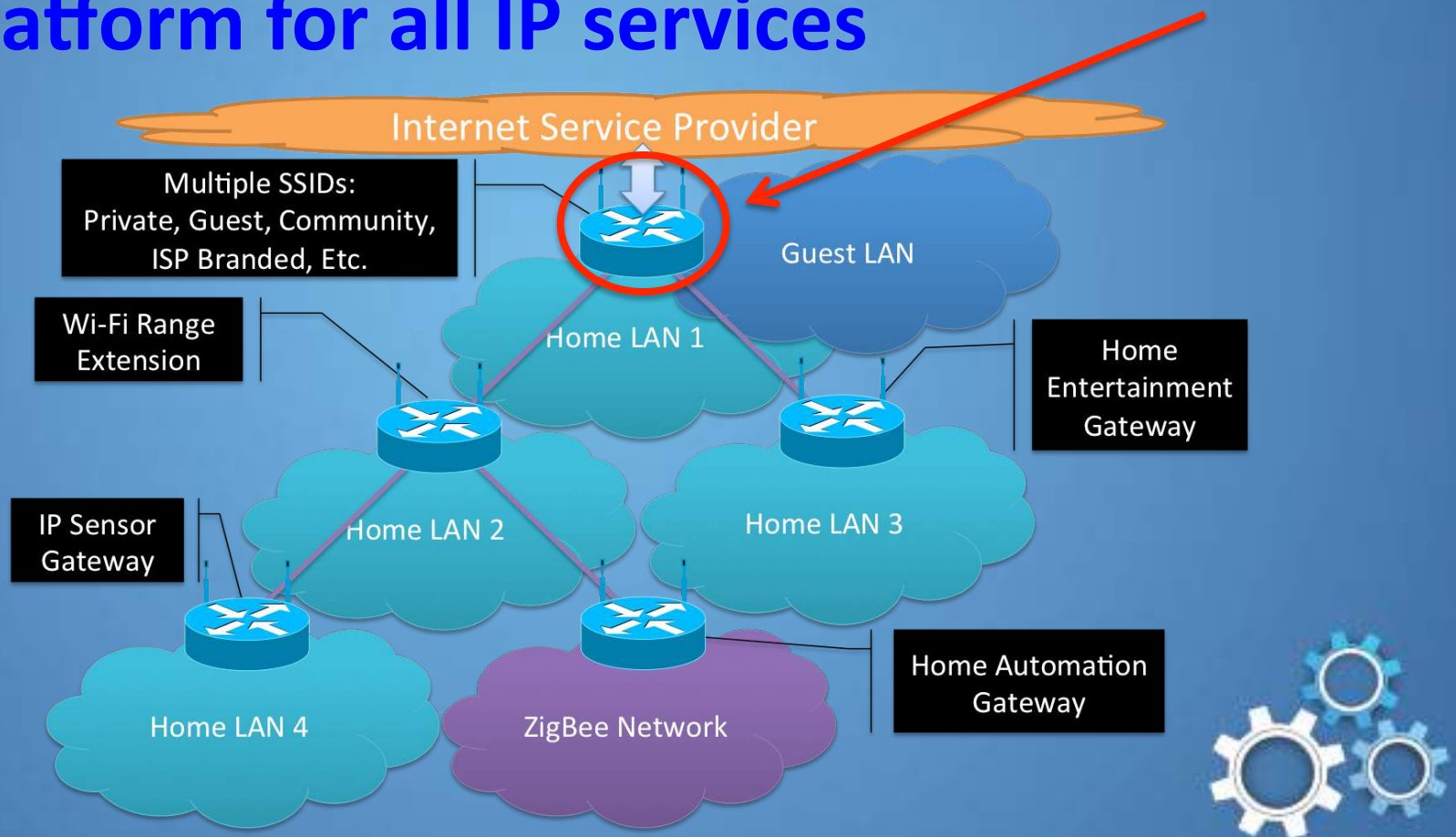
# Home Complexity is Increasing!

- 1 in 3 Comcast subscribers have IPv6 to their cable modems
- Multiple SSIDs
  - Private, Guest, Office VPN, Kid's, Public
- Smart Grid, Home automation, Content sharing, Multi-homing, Heterogeneous link layer technologies ...



# Home Complexity is Increasing!

- Failure causes service calls
- Platform for all IP services



# Home Complexity is Increasing!

- Multiple routers in the home ....
- Explicit – people buy a second router
- Implicit – Roku, Nest, iControl, X1, ...

**How can IPv6 and Virtualization solve the home complexity problem?**



# Extending IPv6 into the Home

IPv6, including Prefix Sub-Delegation can be distributed in the home using:

- HIPnet, developed by CableLabs and available to anyone.
- Homenet, an IETF draft that will use a routing protocol.





# HIPnet - IPv6 into the Home

The prototype code doesn't include all the features of HIPnet. Includes:

- Accepts IA\_NA for Operator interface
- Uses IP\_PD for prefix delegation in a 'serial' mode.
- Dynamically assigns Prefix Delegation from /52 to /64, inclusive
- Detects CER using prefix comparison



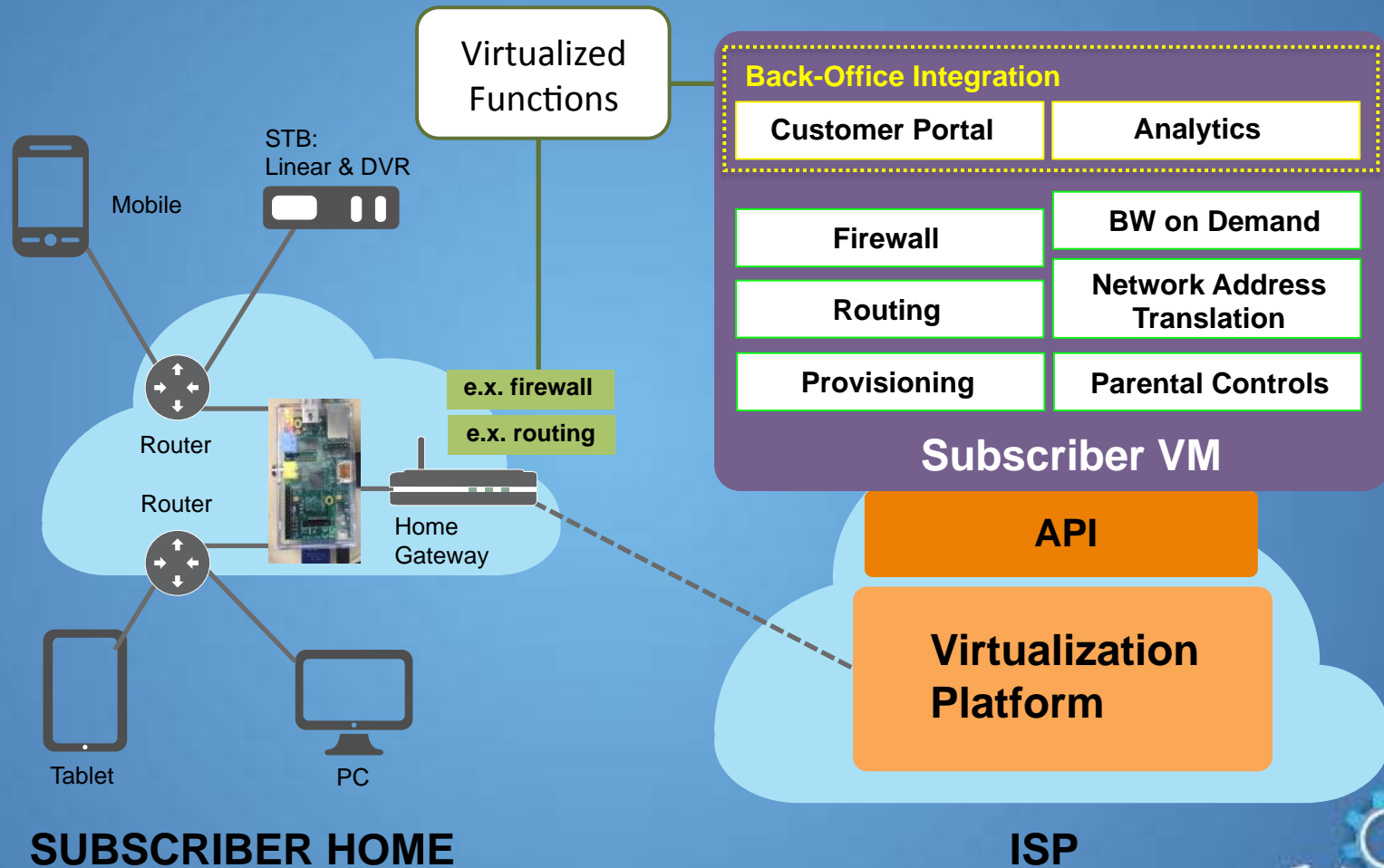
# HIPnet - IPv6 into the Home

- Enables CER firewall and Disables firewall on IRs
- Uses Link-ID to map IPv4 subnets to each router
- Changes DHCPv4 pool to Link-ID assigned values
- Supports hot swapping cable/router box

<https://github.com/cablelabs/HIPnet>



# A Virtualized Home Architecture



# Telemetry and Topologies

Service Providers want telemetry from the home – why?

- Faster time to market
- Provide new and enhanced services
- Capex & Opex reduction



# Telemetry and Topologies

Broadband providers want to enable new services based on telemetry

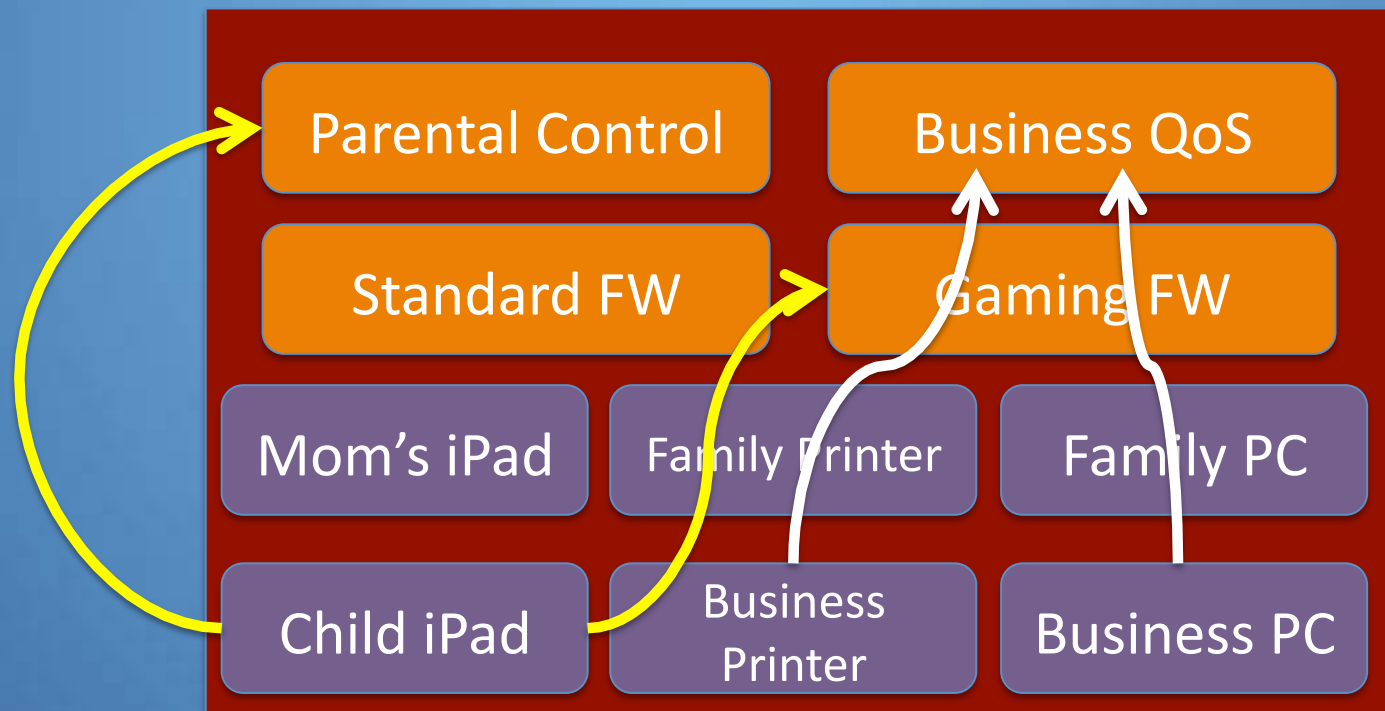
- Subscriber, location, time, device & application
- Mapping can only happen if a device can be identified.
- Devices are discovered; UPnP, etc.





# ISP Service Portal

A portal, groups known devices to a service (policy) group by the subscriber



# Telemetry and Topologies

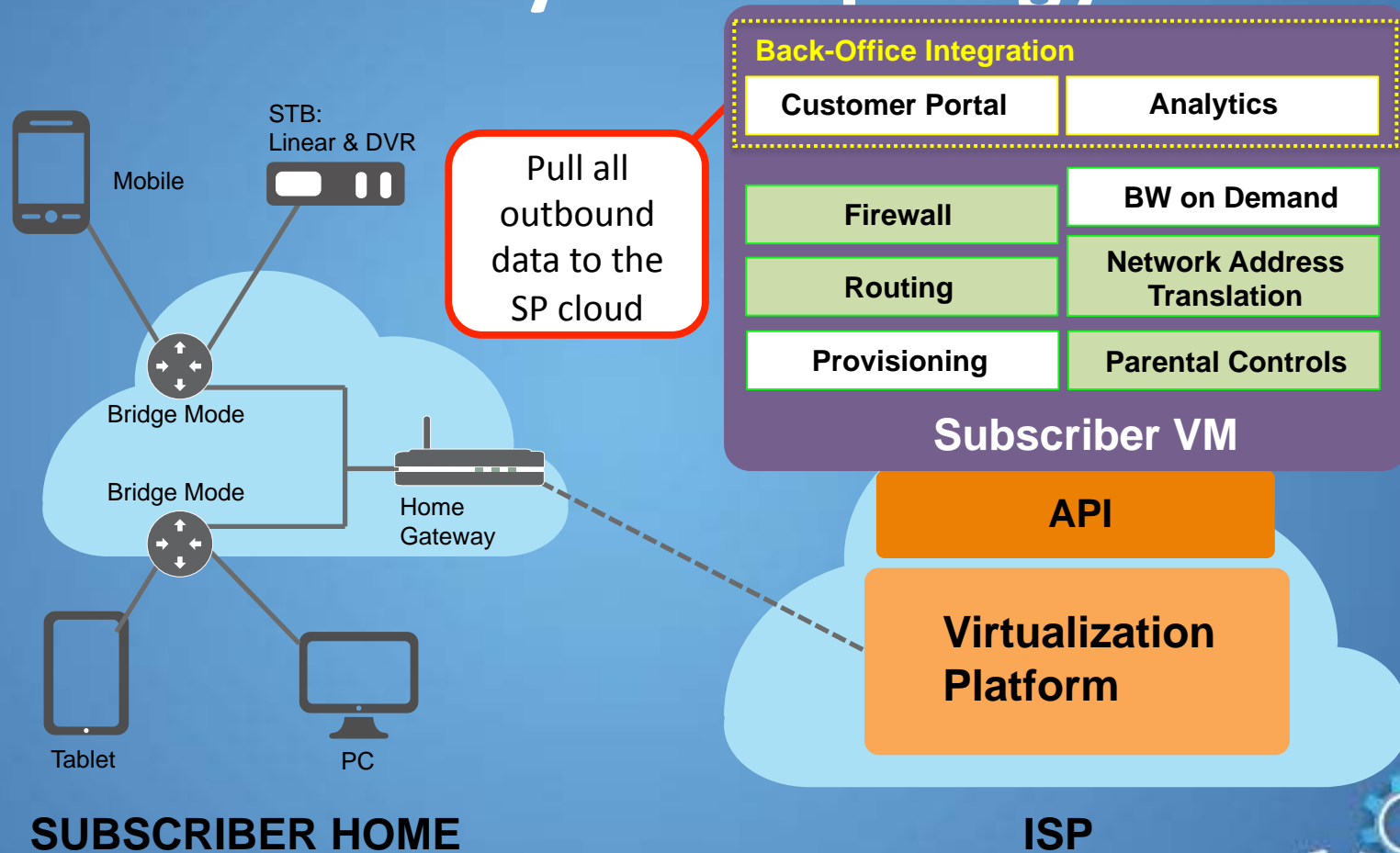
Multiple routers obfuscate rich layer-2 data used to identify devices.

- Two realistic approaches:
  - Place all routers in bridge mode
  - Use a L2 overlay on a L3 network



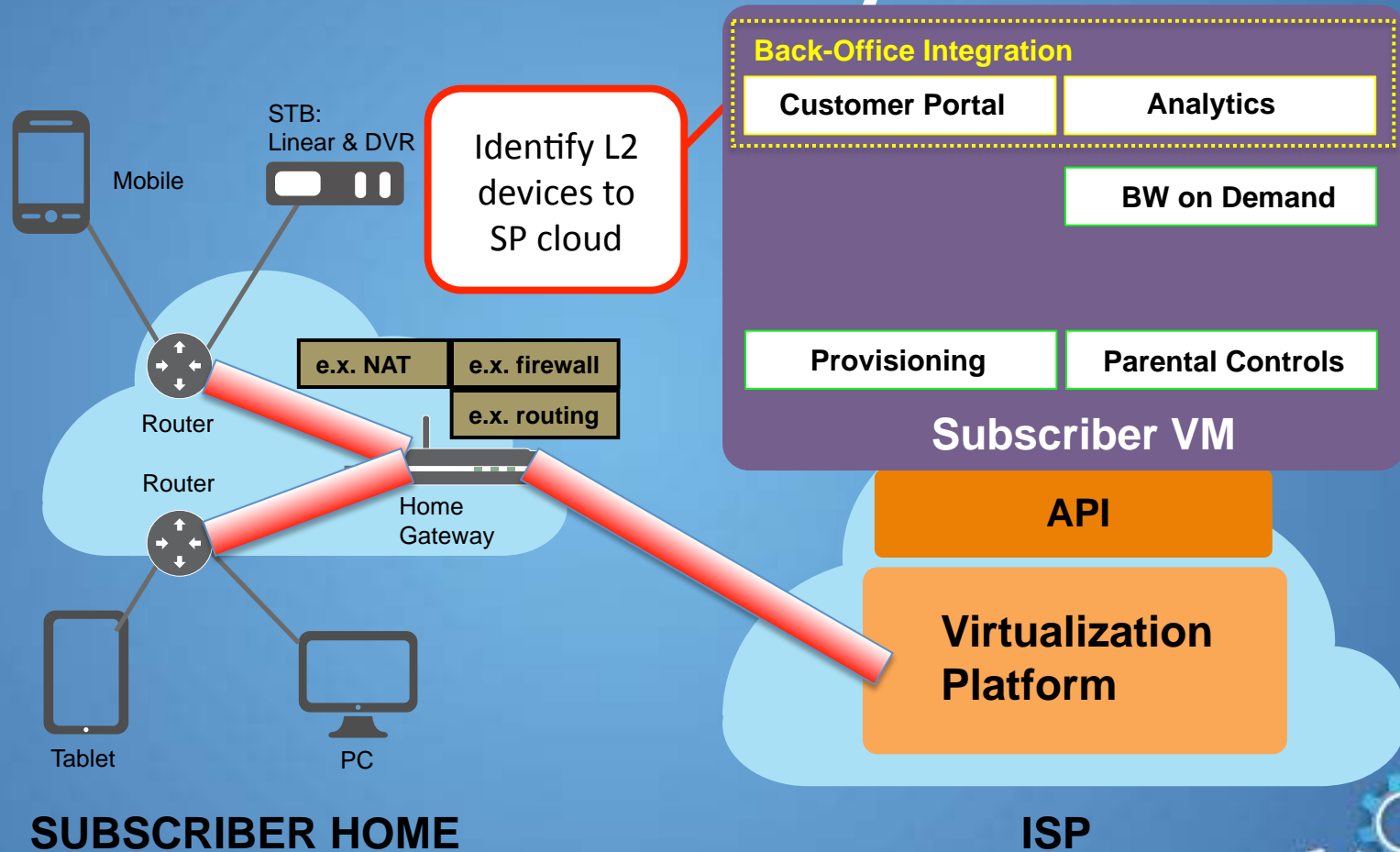
# Telemetry and Topologies

## Flat Layer-2 Topology



# Telemetry and Topologies

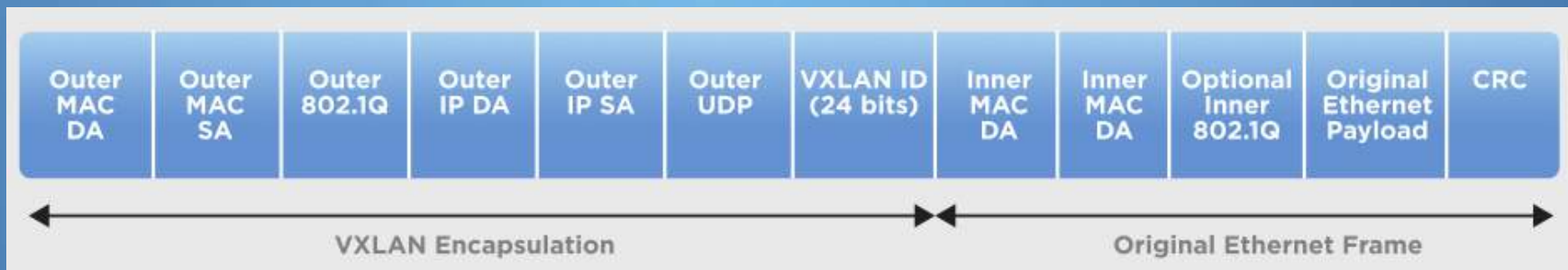
## L2 Overlay



# Tunnel Topology

VXLAN is an IETF draft of an overlay

- IPv6 Friendly
- Contains 16-million identifiers

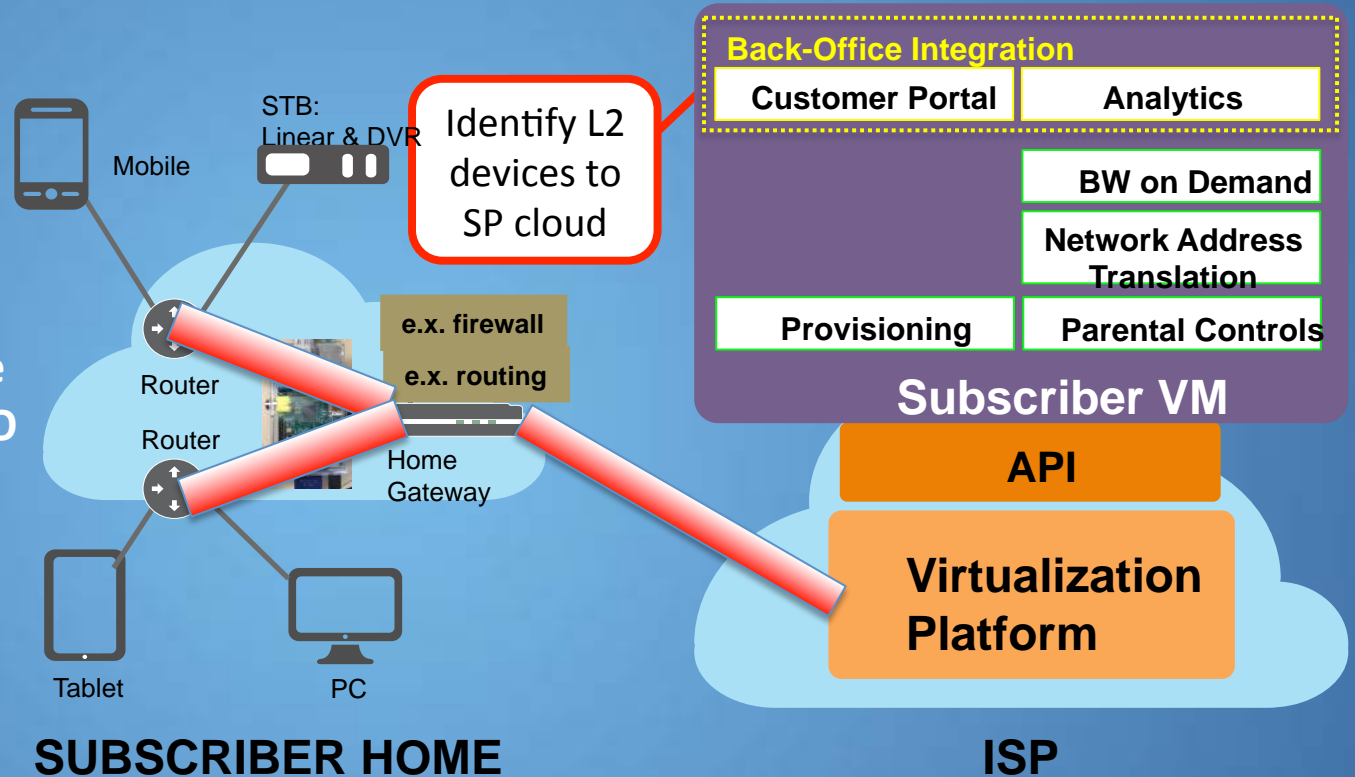




# Telemetry and Topologies

## L2 Overlay

- 1 Find Edge Router
- 2 Get ER LAN address
- 3 Create DHCP option
- 4 Pass ER address
- 5 Create tunnels inside
- 6 Create tunnel to MSO



# Summary

The world is changing...

- IPv6 is critical to our future.
- Only virtualization can enable the speed of new services and time to market needed.
- The potential synergy between these two technologies is huge.



Questions?

Discussion?

