

BNG

TPSDA ... **IPV6** CHALLENGE

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IPV4 EXHAUSTION SITUATION UPDATE

- IANA exhausted the IPv4 available pool on January 31, 2011
- The final /8 policies went into effect and each RIR received a single /8 prefix
- Some RIRs will reserve the whole or part of this /8 for IPv6 transition needs
- The RIRs will exhaust their free IPv4 pools over the course of the next few years¹
- APNIC exhausted April 15, 2011
- RIPE NCC exhausted September 14, 2012
- ARIN has only 2.29 /8's remaining
- LACNIC has only 2.49 /8's remaining
- AfriNIC has only 3.76 /8's remaining



http://inetcore.com/project/ipv4ec/index_en.html





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7750SR IPV4 CONTINUITY SOLUTIONS INTRODUCTION



- 10 MS-ISAs per chassis (10 active + 2 standby)
- 100 Gbps iMIX, 2.5M subscribers, 60M flows
- Some key features
 - Flexible deployment model
 - Per-subscriber dynamic port ranges
 - Reserved ports for prioritized services
 - Fully configurable NAT timers (tcp, udp, dns, sip, retention,...)
 - 1:1 NAT versus NAPT
 - address-and-port-dependent or endpointindependent filtering
 - ALGs FTP/SIP/RTSP/PPTP
 - Watermarks for resource monitoring
 - Fragmentation support + TCP MSS
 - Scalable NAT logging (Syslog, Radius, IPFIX)
 - Static port forwards: CLI, SNMP or PCP
 - Lawful Intercept based on outside IP & port

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- NAT intra-chassis resiliency (N:M active/standby)
- NAT inter-chassis resiliency

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PPPOE ACCESS MODELS - SUMMARY

- Bridged residential gateway
- IPv6CP negotiates interface-id
- SLAAC for prefix allocation. Linked to PPPoE session



- Routed residential gateway DHCPv6 WAN IP
- IPv6CP negotiates interface-id
- DHCPv6 assigns 'delegated prefix' and 'non-temporary address' /128 address



* Only IPv6 operation shown. Regular IPCP for IPv4 allocation

- Routed residential gateway No WAN IP
- IPv6CP negotiates interface-id
- DHCPv6 assigns 'delegated prefix'



- Routed residential gateway SLAAC WAN IP
- IPv6CP negotiates interface-id
- DHCPv6 assigns 'delegated prefix'
- SLAAC for WAN IP allocation. Linked to PPPoE session.



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DHCP ROUTED ACCESS MODELS - SUMMARY

Routed GW with DHCPv6, 1:1 VLAN

- DHCPv6 IA_PD, IA_NA (optional)



- Routed GW with DHCPv6, N:1, no LDRA
 - DHCPv6 IA_PD, IA_NA (optional)
 - Linked DHCPv4 relay for line-identification



* Only IPv6 operation shown. Regular DHCPv4 for IPv4 allocation

Routed GW with DHCPv6, N:1 VLAN

- DHCPv6 IA_PD, IA_NA (optional)
- LDRA adding DHCPv6 option 18,37 for line-identification



- Routed GW with DHCPv6, SLAAC WAN IP
- DHCPv6 IA_PD
- Linked RA for WAN IP allocation



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DHCP BRIDGED ACCESS MODELS - SUMMARY



• For bridged models

- 'ipoe-bridged-mode' enables same /64 for hosts in the same home, and enforces as clients either all SLAAC or DHCPv6 IA_NA
- 'interface-id-mapping' allows local DHCPv6 server to allocated from same /64 for hosts on the same interface-id

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SLAAC ENHANCEMENTS



- Support for SLAAC only pure IPv6 clients
- Authentication on Router-Solicitation
- MSAP creation based on Router-solicitation

vpls 1 customer 1 vpn 1 create sap pw-11:* capture-sap create **trigger-packet** arp dhcp dhcp6 pppoe **rtr-solicit**

- SLAAC prefix per MSAP (i.e. per-home) from RADIUS or from local prefix-pools
- SLAAC host created on authentication

PYTHON FOR DHCPV4/DHCPV6

- In residential networks, a variety of DHCPv4/v6 message options with customized formats are used for authentication and policy control
- Python for DHCP enables the manipulation of all DHCPv4/v6 message types received from or sent to client and server:
 - Access to all header fields and options
 - Change the value of header fields
 - Add or remove an option and change an option value
 - Drop the packet
- Support for Lightweight DHCPv6 Relay Agent (LDRA) between DHCPv6 client and BNG

AN DHCPv4 DHCPv4 client server DHCPv6 DHCPv6 client server AN RADIUS auth. WAP RADIUS RADIUS WAC acct. proxy PCRF SROS Gx 12.0R4

Python scripting capability for highly customizable Auth & policy control for BNG and WLAN applications

SCALING AND PERFORMANCE SUBSCRIBER HOST SCALING

	SROS 11.0	SROS 12.0
Subscribers per system	128k	256k single stack (IPv4 or IPv6) 128k dual stack (IPv4 + IPv6 wan + IPv6 PD)
Subscriber hosts per line card	64k	64k
Subscriber hosts per system	200,000	256k
DHCP server leases per system	156k	512k
# of vPorts per line card/system	1023/10230	5k/40k

64 bit SROS in 12.0 enables future scale increase

N:1 IPOE OVERSUBSCRIBED MULTI CHASSIS REDUNDANCY (OMCR)

- +500,000 subscriber-hosts over multiple BNG nodes are backed up by a single centralized standby BNG
- Failover is SRRP driven
- Upon failover, the subscriber state on the standby node is uncompressed on the CPM and downloaded to the forwarding plane (not as fast as 1:1 backup, thus no plan to extend to PPPoE)
- Host instantiation on standby BNG node is subject to resource availability in IOMs



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 Subscriber route advertisement on the network side is SRRP aware: the subscriber routes will be advertized only from the master SRRP nodes.

ADVANCED 7750SR BNG CAPABILITIES

No BNG functional compromise due to speed ! Full functional on 1G/10G/40G/100G

Full support for PPPoE/PPPoA/PPPoEoA/LAC/LNS/DHCP IPv4/IPv6

Full flexible QoS with N:1 VLAN and 1:1 VLAN; ETH or MPLS/PW

Unique Solution for full state-full resilience for PPPoE/DHCP for optimal availability

Value added service without compromises: AA, Security, NAT, Video





Full control of subscriber

All VLAN models supported

Mission : From BRAS (Better Replace As soon as Possible) to BNG (Better, Newer and Greater)

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