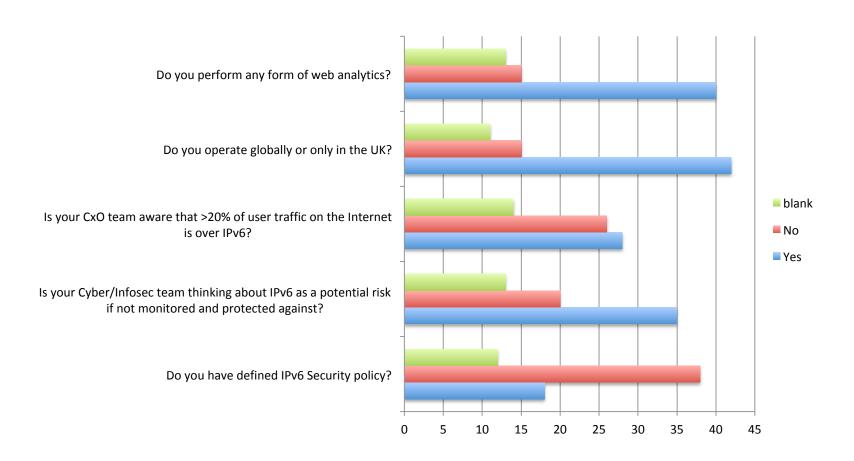
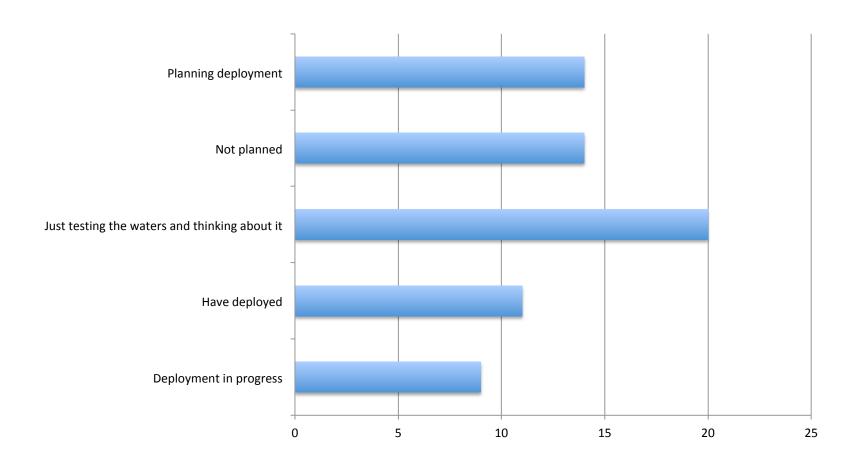
IPv6 Enterprise Workshop

Survey Results

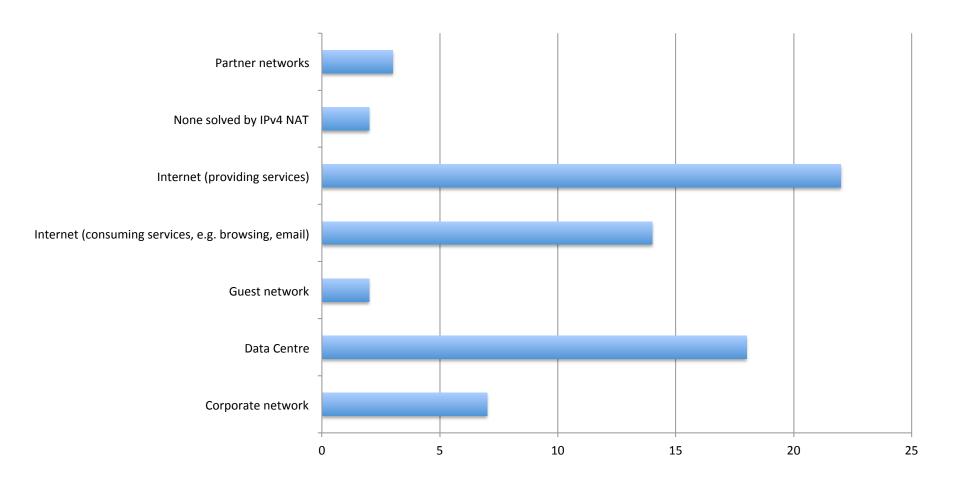
Survey



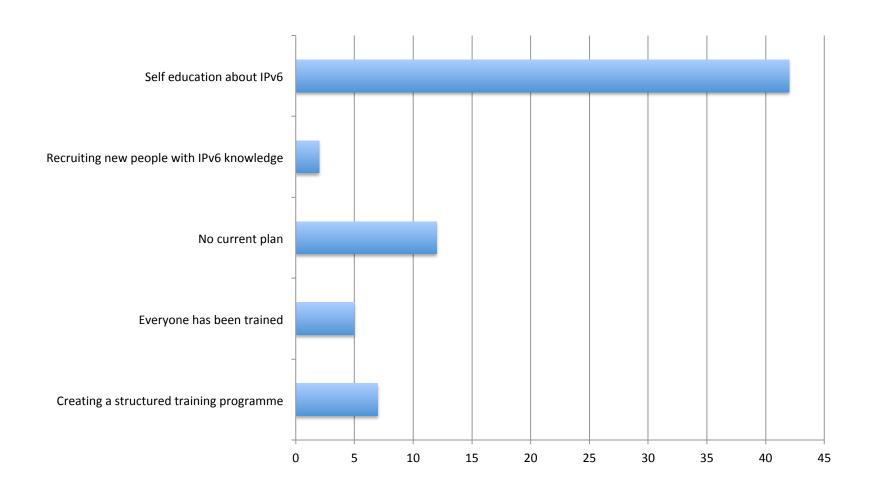
What is your IPv6 situation?



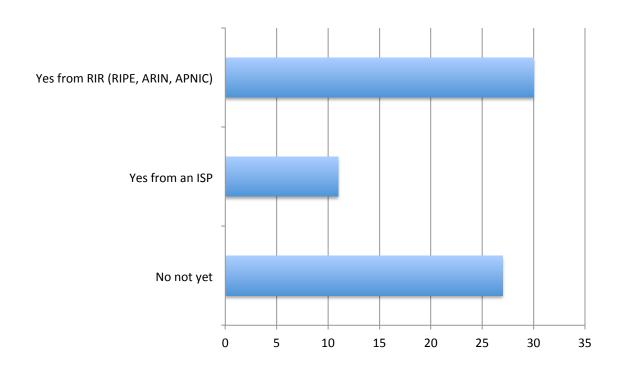
In what part of your organization do you see the biggest need for public IP addressing?



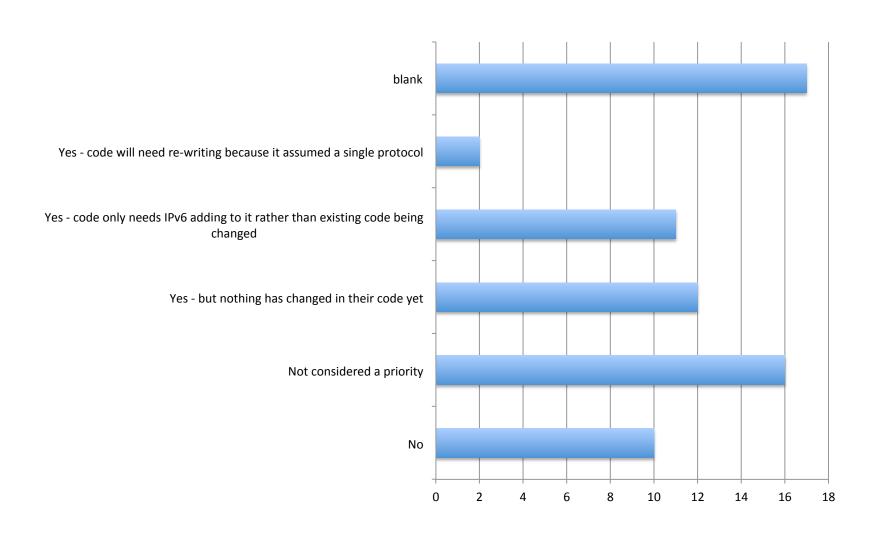
How would you describe the status of IPv6 awareness amongst your IT staff?



Has your organization obtained an IPv6 prefix?



Do your software developers know about IPv6?



What is the biggest barrier to deploying IPv6?

- Training, security policies, application changes
- Internal knowledge about IPv6.
- Internal knowledge of IPv6.
- Investment in new technologies for Firewalling and monitoring.
- Knowledge and transition
- Ignorance and cost
- Infrastructure management
- Test
- Corporate Resistance
- Getting senior management to understand the requirement and approve funding for a technology they don't consider critical
- Lack of knowledge and experience
- Operations and support. Re-writing standards to include IPv6
- The business case for IPv6 and the associated lack of priority.
- Time
- Fear of the unknown
- Cost and skilled resources
- Lack of knowledge
- Confidence around its relevance
- K8s containers don't support it yet in production.
- Education and compatibility with existing infrastructure.
- Investment
- fragmented state of partnership infrastructure i.e. migration from or transition network to desegregated partner networks which also need monitoring on successor network still early stage, lack of wide deployment for IPv6
- Transparency, accountability, and training new staff.
- Too much effort when we're not feeling the pressure of IPv4 space limitation and, when we eventually do, can (arguably) solve it easily with NAT
- Having to dual stack everything because IPv4-to-6 translation mechanisms are ugly, which means the limitations of the IPv4 space are still with us anyway

- Worries about tracking the multitude of addresses clients are going to use using existing mechanisms possible to DOS those systems by binding and using thousands of addresses.
- Generally more perceived complexity without any perceived benefit.
- IPAM systems as they stand are not suitable for IPv6 management.
- Generally not enough time in the day to get to grips with any sort of strategy, policy, plan, - whatever to just start to do in out to the edge.
- Perceived and possible (or real) technical (or religious!) issues over local IP addressing technologies SLAAC v DHCPv6 etc.
- Local link security issues which SOME people think are a major show stopper
- The 'killer' app demanding we do it.
- There is still network equipment which does not support IPv6 for within some protocols. For example PanOS software does not support BGP IPv6 until version 8.x release. Version 8.x is less than 12 months in the wild!
- Internal politics.
- The competition between demand for business functionality vs foundational functionality
- Vendors
- Still have a lot of IPv4
- Knowledge gap and transitional complexity
- Cost
- Knowledge Gap for transition from IPv4 to IPv6
- Cost of IPv6 implementation in terms of staff training and resource
- Financial investment and staff time
- Vendor support (legacy applications written in IPv4)
- Lack of Business case for transition
- The long tail of Consumer Electronics hardware or software not supporting IPv6.
- Not seen as a priority.

THEMES

Organizational

Technology/vendor support Cost Time/effort Training/knowledge Security/complexity Lack of priority No address space pressure Uncertainty

What is the greatest opportunity you see from deploying IPv6 in your organization?

- Not getting caught with our pants down (for once)!
- More flexible presence on the Internet.
- Better Security arrangements.
- Flexible internet presence.
- Better security.
- Future proofing the network and IP services
- The explosion of devices primarily IoT
- Being a bit ahead of the curve
- An end to NAT and a chance to re-address our whole organization internally and externally
- Fixes the container problems and get folks involved with a significant change in technology.
- Getting ahead of the curve and being ready before we have no option.
- Scaling and exploiting IPv6 extensions to provide benefits
- Stay current, cleaner up routing without NAT. Larger addressing space.
- Resolve public address space saturation
- Not sure what the benefits are. We currently think IPv6 is just something we will HAVE to do one day.
- increase security
- Greater support for mobile (agile) computing.
- IoT, semi-infinite number of addresses, better inherent security mechanism
- Better quality of work with big data.
- Simplicity, reduction of complexity
- · Everything!
- No NAT. Ease of configuration
- It is the future. Everything will finally migrate to IPv6 and IPv4 will be abandoned.
- The adoption of the next generation of Internet Protocols offering better security and management of IP addresses.
- IPv6-only, selling IPv4 addresses
- Public addressing space