Containers and IPv6

Docker Container



Virtual Machine









Excerpt from open letter from Nephos6 to AWS (<u>http://www.nephos6.com/aws-lack-of-ipv6-support-is-</u> <u>expensive-open-letter/</u>)

"We dealt with your lack of native IPv6 support because you do a lot of things well however, adding an ELB just to meet our IPv6 needs is becoming a pain, a compounding pain:

- We lose the opportunity to take advantage of improved user experience over IPv6
- We take the performance hit on translation
- We add a point of failure
- And not only it represents 15% of our infrastructure expenses but it is going up with our increasing user base."

- From Docker 1.5 IPv6 is supported
- IPv6 desirable to avoid port forwarding
- One deployment scenario sees containers used for short lived jobs and destroyed - very high number of containers over time
- Configuration highly static
- Multiple ways to configure IP prefixes:
 - Assign new /64 prefix to Docker
 - Assign longer prefix from /64 assigned to host
 - Use addresses from the host subnet with NDP proxy
- Limited operational experience to understand which are best deployment scenarios

Assign prefix to Docker for use by containers docker -d --ipv6 -fixed-cidr-v6="2001:db8:1::/64"

Configure proxy for NDP
sysctl net.ipv6.conf.eth0.proxy_ndp=1
ip -6 neigh add proxy 2001:db8::abcd dev eth0







- IPv4 -> IPv6 flows for containers desirable
- Highly orchestrated create/destroy lifecycle
- Only some containers require public communication
- SIIT-DC suitable solution (draft-ietf-v6ops-siit-dc-03)
- Add dynamic creation of SIIT-DC entries by
 - DNS lookup for AAAA record referring to container
 - SIIT-DC translation entry removed when container destroyed or at TTL of AAAA
- Or
 - Flagged as required in container configuration
 - SIIT-DC translation entry removed when container destroyed
 - Needs cost model otherwise every container owner sets "public" flag "just in case"