

IPv6 at the University of Southampton (ECS)

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IDEALondon, 16th October 2014

About us...

Large university, 20,000 students

Electronics and Computer Science (ECS)
www.ecs.soton.ac.uk

Top 5 in UK for both subjects

ECS has 3,000 wired Ethernet points
over five buildings

Yet 80% of devices on our network are
wireless BYOD, user owned

All those devices have IPv6 support, and
turned on by default



Universities – what IPv4 problem?

- Established universities have ample IPv4 address space, right?
- Southampton has 152.78.0.0/16
- But we've just run out!
- New builds and some WLANs are now using Net10, and causing operational complexity
- We have a new £100m complex housing Lloyds Register. A major new project.
- But we didn't spend \$10/IP to get addresses
- We need more globally unique addresses
- That means IPv6.
- Not necessarily IPv6-only though. Yet.



University deployment drivers?

- Universities increasingly driven by business cases
- Are there good arguments to make for IPv6 in universities?
- Supporting teaching and research
 - Students graduating into a world with no new IPv4 available
- Security – for all those IPv6-capable devices
- Simplify connectivity to us
 - We have campuses in China and Malaysia
- Innovation – new apps, new technology areas, e.g. sensors
- Gain experience – inform procurements
- Operational simplicity
 - Have seen recent Net10 and IPv4 NAT issues

So what are UK universities doing?

- Not as much as we might hope
- JANET has been IPv6-enabled for over 10 years
- Around 150 site /48 prefixes handed out to universities
- But only 10-15 universities doing 'big' things
- Universities are financially challenged with many priorities
- Existing deployments are dual-stack
 - May be IPv4 NAT with IPv6 globals. No ULAs.
 - Configuration by DHCPv4 + IPv6 SLAAC. No DHCPv6 - yet.
- Bite-sized deployments – not all or nothing – e.g.:
 - Enable IPv6 on *eduroam* wireless network
 - Enable public facing web sites
 - Enable connectivity to computer science labs

What have we done?

- IPv6 deployed dual-stack throughout ECS
 - Approx 25-30 subnets, including servers
- IPv6 enabled public facing services
 - Web, DNS, MX, ssh, etc
 - ECS staff can do their work from IPv6-only access networks
- IPv6 enabled campus-wide *eduroam* wireless
 - Thousands of devices, generally no problems
 - Any access to Google, Facebook etc is IPv6 native
- Applied security policies equally for both protocols
 - Though some new considerations – more in a moment...

ECS Netflow example

- The next screen shows an example of using nfsen as a Netflow collector (Netflow v9 supports IPv6)
- Flow example from part of the ECS network
 - It should be representative of our general traffic
- Green is IPv6, red is IPv4

- IPv6 is 13% of traffic by MB/sec
- IPv6 is 30% of traffic by flows/sec
- IPv6 is 53% of traffic by TCP flows/sec

Profile: live

TCP

UDP

ICMP

other

Profileinfo:

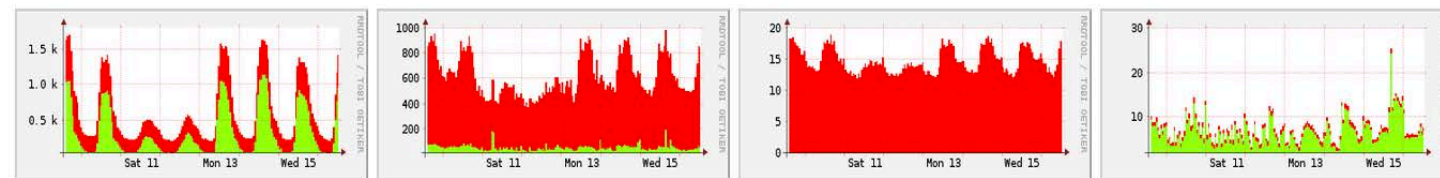
Type: live

Max: unlimited

Exp: never

Start: Jul 30 2013 - 16:03 BST

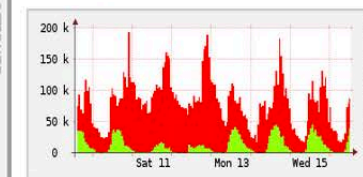
End: Oct 16 2014 - 12:50 BST



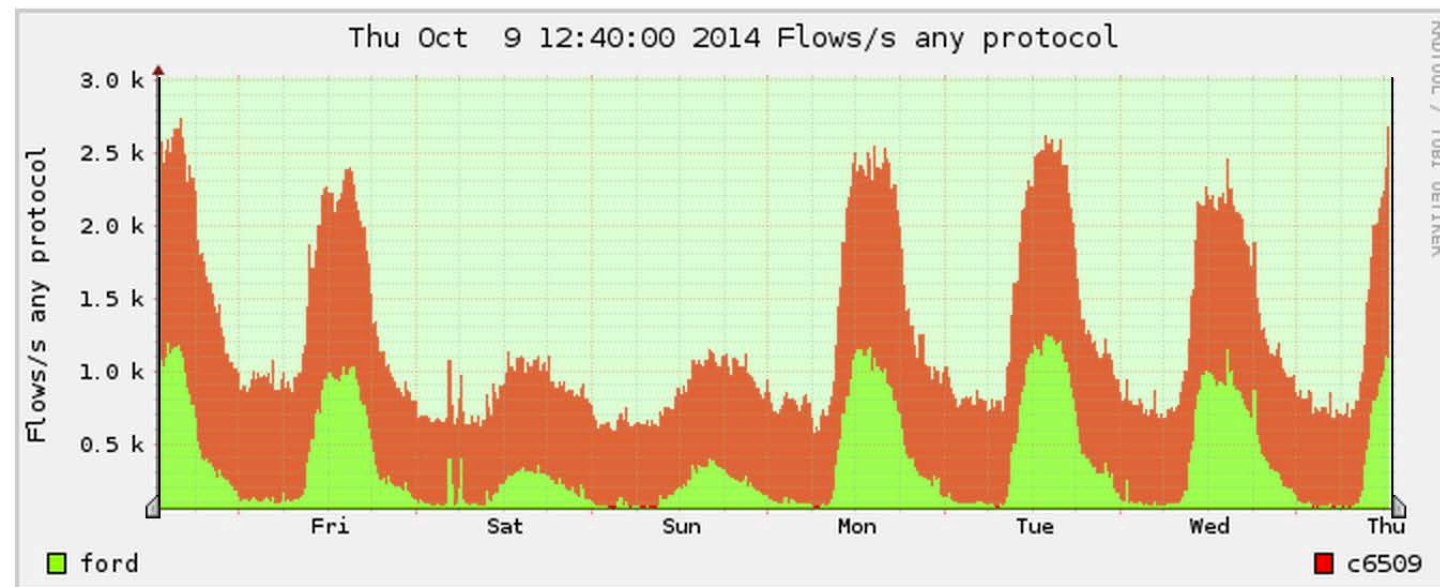
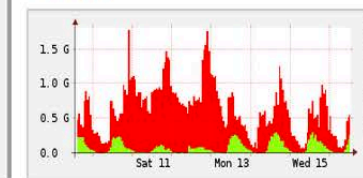
t_{start} 2014-10-09-12-40

t_{end} 2014-10-16-12-40

Packets



Traffic



Select Time Window

Display: 1 week <<< < | ^ > >>> >|

Lin Scale Stacked Graph

Log Scale Line Graph

Statistics timeslot Oct 09 2014 - 12:40 - Oct 16 2014 - 12:40

Channel:	Flows:					Packets:					Traffic:				
	all:	tcp:	udp:	icmp:	other:	all:	tcp:	udp:	icmp:	other:	all:	tcp:	udp:	icmp:	other:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c6509	875.1 /s	292.5 /s	567.1 /s	14.7 /s	0.8 /s	67.2 k/s	63.5 k/s	2.0 k/s	74.7 /s	1.5 k/s	548.8 Mb/s	531.0 Mb/s	8.6 Mb/s	59.2 kb/s	9.2 Mb/s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ford	379.0 /s	319.2 /s	53.2 /s	0 /s	6.7 /s	12.7 k/s	12.5 k/s	133.4 /s	0 /s	40.6 /s	84.0 Mb/s	83.0 Mb/s	881.9 kb/s	0 b/s	123.9 kb/s

Challenges?

- Across 15 years there have been many!
 - The good news is IPv6 is increasingly hardened
- One example: IPv6 Privacy Addresses
 - Hosts can change their IPv6 (source) address over time
 - Caused interesting issue on Cisco WLC, where First Hop Security considered a host using 9+ different IPv6 addresses on the same MAC address was an attack...
 - But Cisco fixed this – people no longer thrown off 😊
 - We chose to embrace Privacy Addresses, rather than try to lock them down (even if we could)
 - Open source NAV package does SNMP scraping of network equipment to build database of IPs, MACs, physical ports, etc

MAC search

Mac:	<input type="text" value="c8:2a:14:20:24:71"/>
Dns:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Show only active records:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Days:	<input type="text" value="7"/>
<input type="button" value="Search"/>	

MAC Search results

1 hit

Switch	Module	Interface	Start time	End time	Mac	
b32-l3-cat1.ecs.soton.ac.uk	+	Gi4/0/44	+	2013-02-06 12:23	Still active	c8:2a:14:20:24:71

1 hit

Interface details

Please note that the MAC search results are *historic* data, while the information found at the interface details link is different points in time.

IP search results

25 hits

IP	MAC	Start time	End time
152.78.65.110	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-05 16:51:57	Still active
2001:630:d0:f111:5fb:2813:ec41:2aa7	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-21 12:22:00	2013-02-21 18:51:59
		2013-02-20 23:22:00	2013-02-21 08:51:59
2001:630:d0:f111:94f:aaaa:431f:f294	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-22 14:52:01	2013-02-22 18:51:59
		2013-02-21 20:52:00	2013-02-22 10:51:59
2001:630:d0:f111:15c2:ca97:e814:6498	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-25 09:52:00	2013-02-25 19:22:00
		2013-02-24 15:52:02	2013-02-25 06:22:00
2001:630:d0:f111:300b:ca0b:69eb:64e7	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-24 14:22:02	2013-02-25 18:22:01
2001:630:d0:f111:40f3:1e5f:131a:e3fb	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-22 14:52:04	2013-02-23 18:51:59
2001:630:d0:f111:5cd3:8197:6e06:ddd3	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-26 11:22:02	2013-02-26 17:52:04
		2013-02-25 16:52:03	2013-02-26 08:51:59
2001:630:d0:f111:60f8:8137:f58e:f3d	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-25 14:22:03	2013-02-26 17:52:04
2001:630:d0:f111:7035:e52b:285f:6283	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-23 05:22:00	2013-02-23 14:52:03
		2013-02-22 15:52:02	2013-02-23 02:21:59
2001:630:d0:f111:8449:f7fa:4422:736d	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-23 20:52:00	2013-02-24 18:51:59
2001:630:d0:f111:8d64:815c:846e:c1f4	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-27 01:22:06	2013-02-27 16:22:01
		2013-02-26 16:22:03	2013-02-26 23:22:00
		2013-02-20 14:52:11	2013-02-21 18:51:59
2001:630:d0:f111:a483:923e:384b:c396	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-28 08:22:01	2013-02-28 12:22:00
		2013-02-27 15:52:04	2013-02-27 23:52:00
		2013-02-21 14:52:00	2013-02-22 18:21:59
2001:630:d0:f111:b01e:aac6:14c6:71c7	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-26 14:22:11	2013-02-27 17:52:01
2001:630:d0:f111:b530:8b60:3438:82d5	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-27 14:22:01	Still active
2001:630:d0:f111:f5df:701a:834b:afb7	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-23 14:52:08	2013-02-24 18:22:00
fe80::ca2a:14ff:fe20:2471	+ c8:2a:14:20:24:71	2013-02-05 16:51:55	Still active

25 hits

What about IPv6 only?

- Southampton has run out of global IPv4 addresses
- Should we move towards an IPv6-only deployment?
 - The win could be simplified network operations
 - The price is complexity at the edge – NAT64/DNS64
- We have just started running an IPv6-only WLAN SSID
 - Users can choose eduroamv6 rather than eduroam
 - Early days – a peak of 12 concurrent users 😊
 - Identifying application issues (see also RFC7269)
 - Can devices truly operate IPv6-only
 - e.g. can devices get IPv6 DNS resolver addresses?

Profile: live

TCP

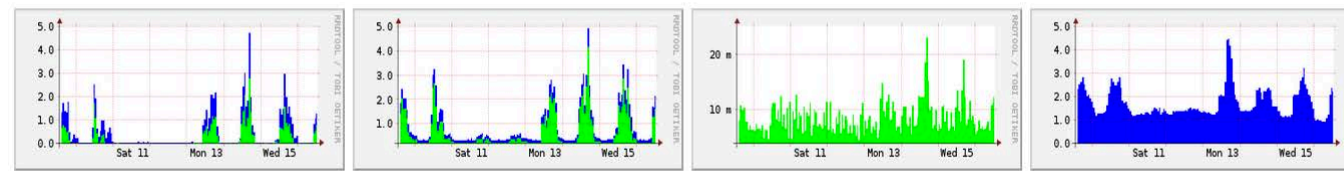
UDP

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other

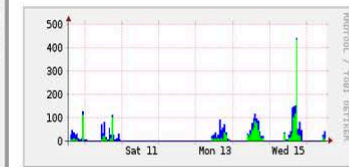
Profileinfo:

Type: live
 Max: unlimited
 Exp: never
 Start: Jul 30 2013 - 16:03 BST
 End: Oct 16 2014 - 12:55 BST

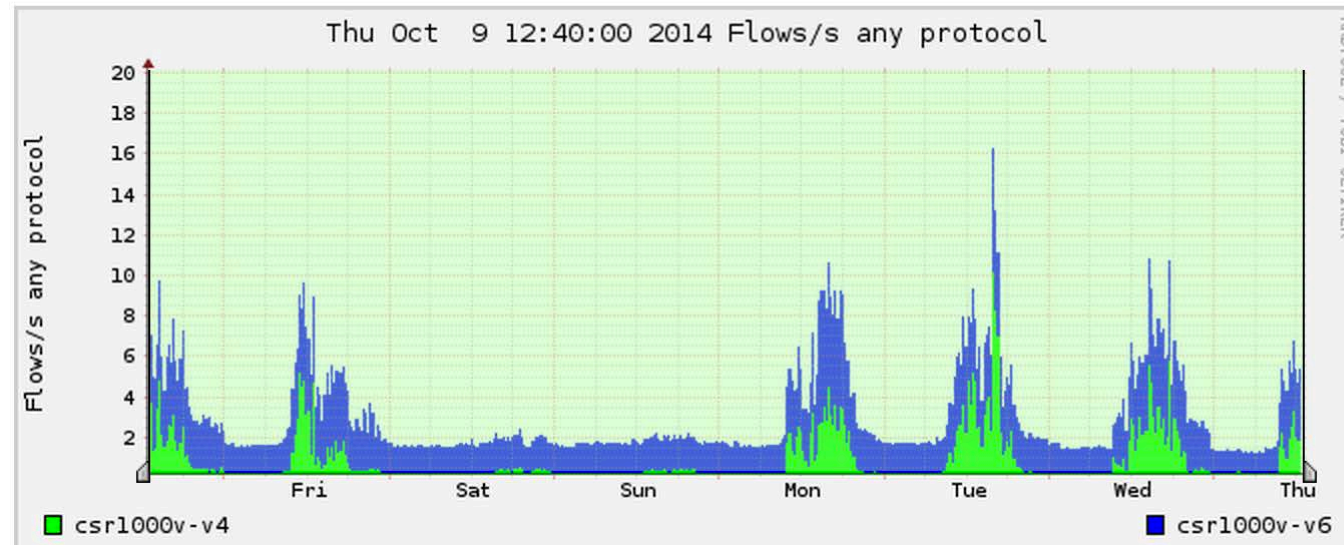
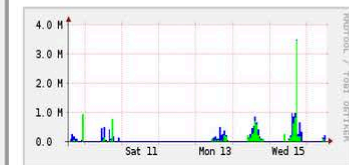


t_start 2014-10-09-12-40
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Select Display: <<< < | ^ > >>> >|

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	all:	tcp:	udp:	icmp:	other:	all:	tcp:	udp:	icmp:	other:	all:	tcp:	udp:	icmp:	other:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> csr1000v-v6	2.1 /s	0.2 /s	0.2 /s	0 /s	1.7 /s	9.6 /s	6.9 /s	0.4 /s	0 /s	2.3 /s	43.6 kb/s	41.2 kb/s	850.5 b/s	0 b/s	1.6 kb/s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> csr1000v-v4	0.9 /s	0.2 /s	0.7 /s	0.0 /s	0 /s	12.7 /s	10.7 /s	2.0 /s	0.0 /s	0 /s	76.0 kb/s	72.4 kb/s	3.6 kb/s	9.0 b/s	0 b/s

Summary

- IPv6 is ready for deployment
 - JANET have been exceptionally helpful as our ISP
- Universities who are doing so are going dual-stack
 - Can just do smaller projects, it's not all or nothing
 - Uptake slow, despite backbone being ready for 10+ years
 - We need a 'nudge'....
- We'll continue to investigate and deploy what is necessary to best support our teaching and research
- Questions? 😊

