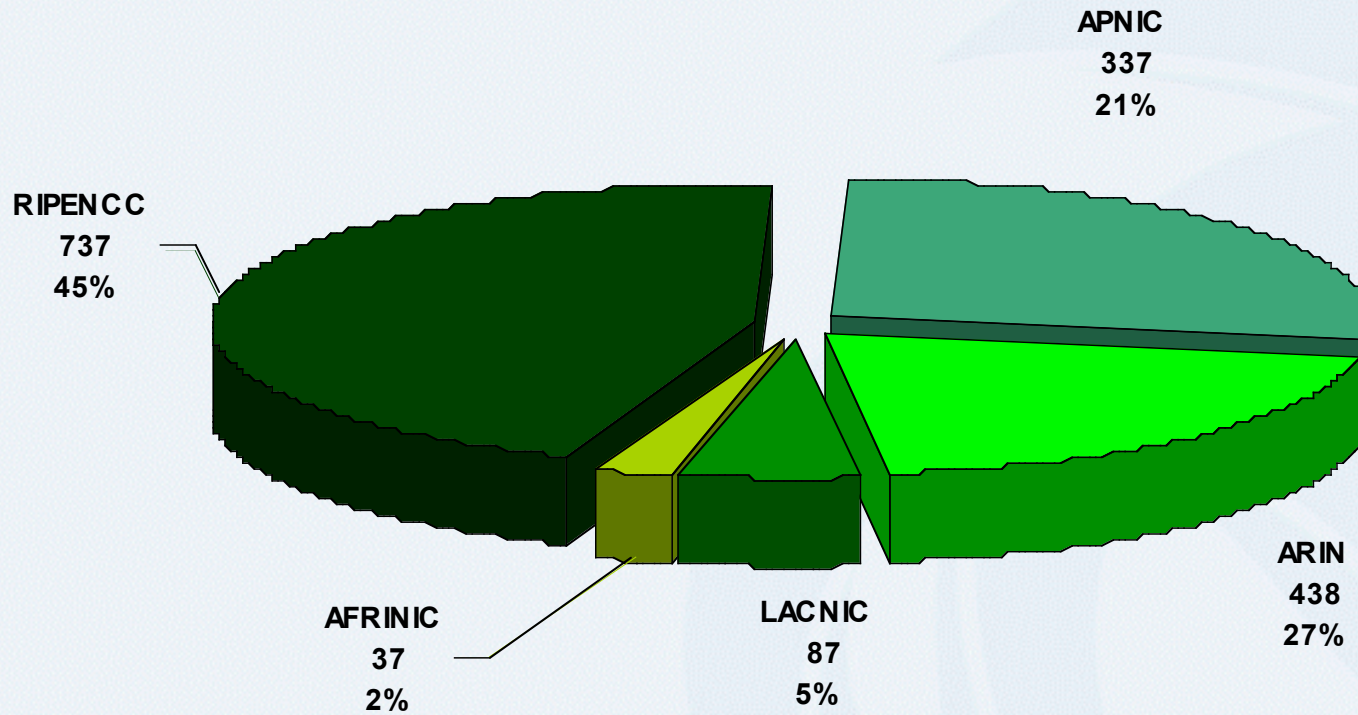


Internet Evolution and IPv6

Paul Wilson
APNIC

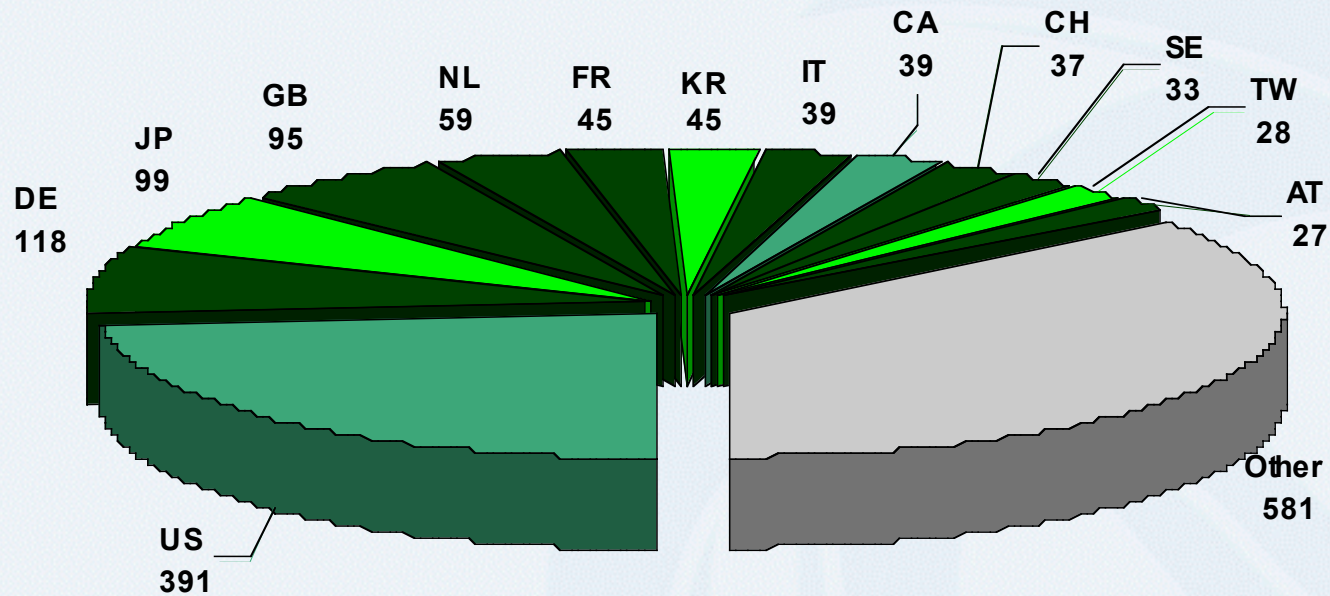
Where are IPv6 addresses today?

IPv6 – Global allocations by RIR



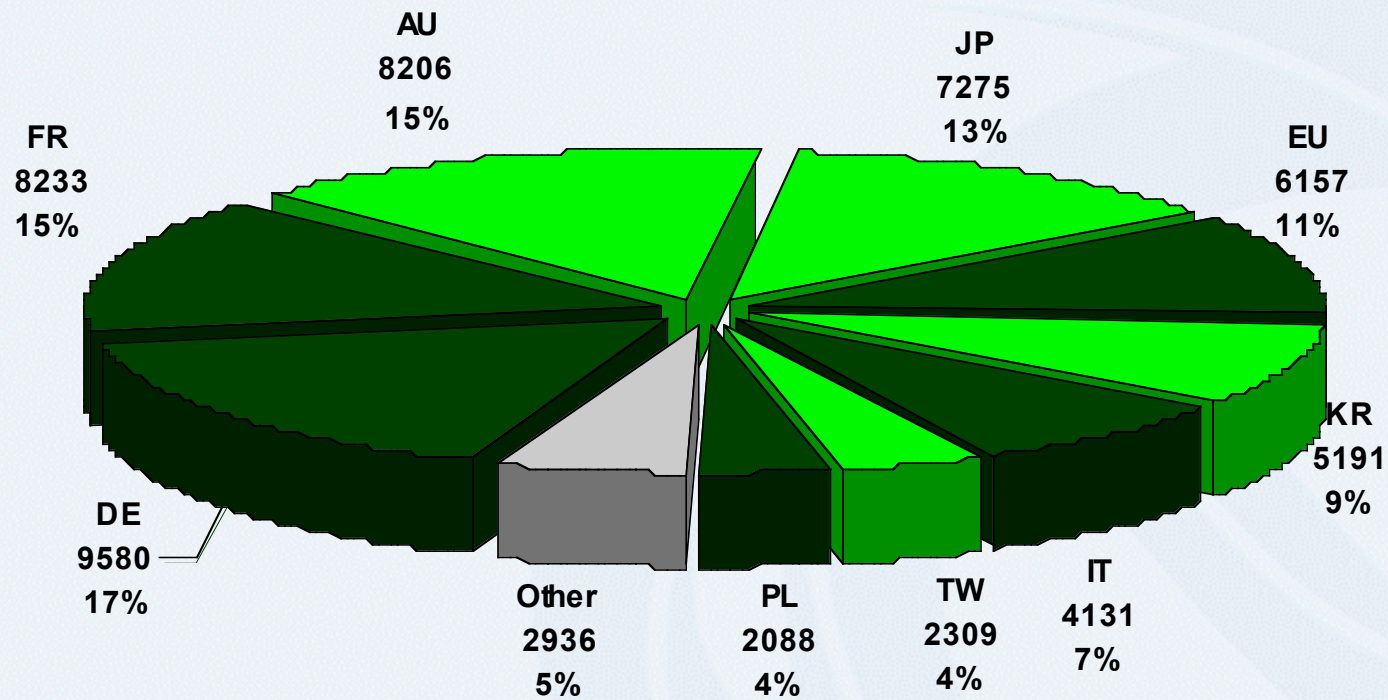
Unit: IPv6 prefix

IPv6 – Global allocations by CC



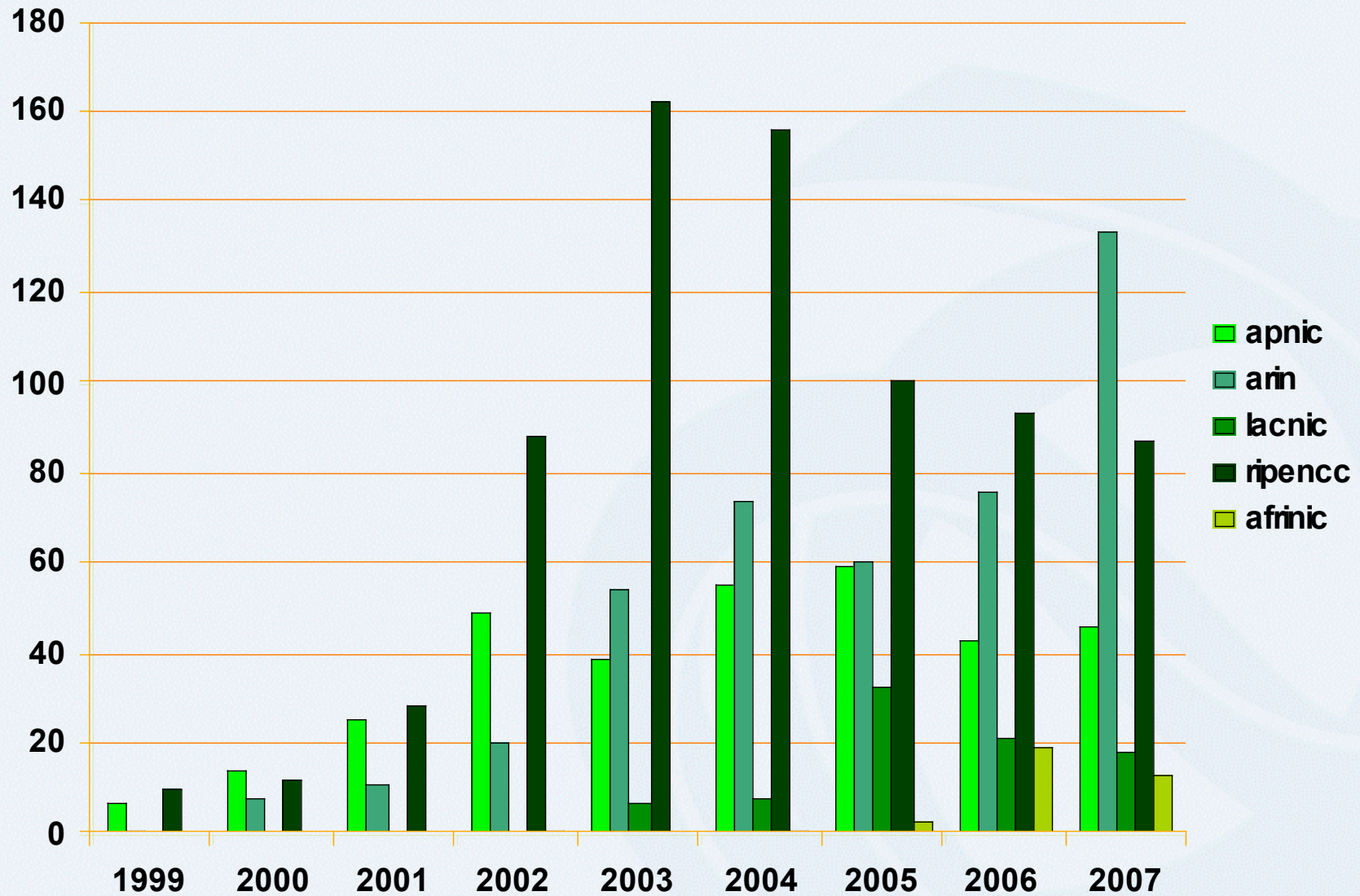
Unit: IPv6 prefix

IPv6 – Global allocations by CC



Unit: 32 pref ix

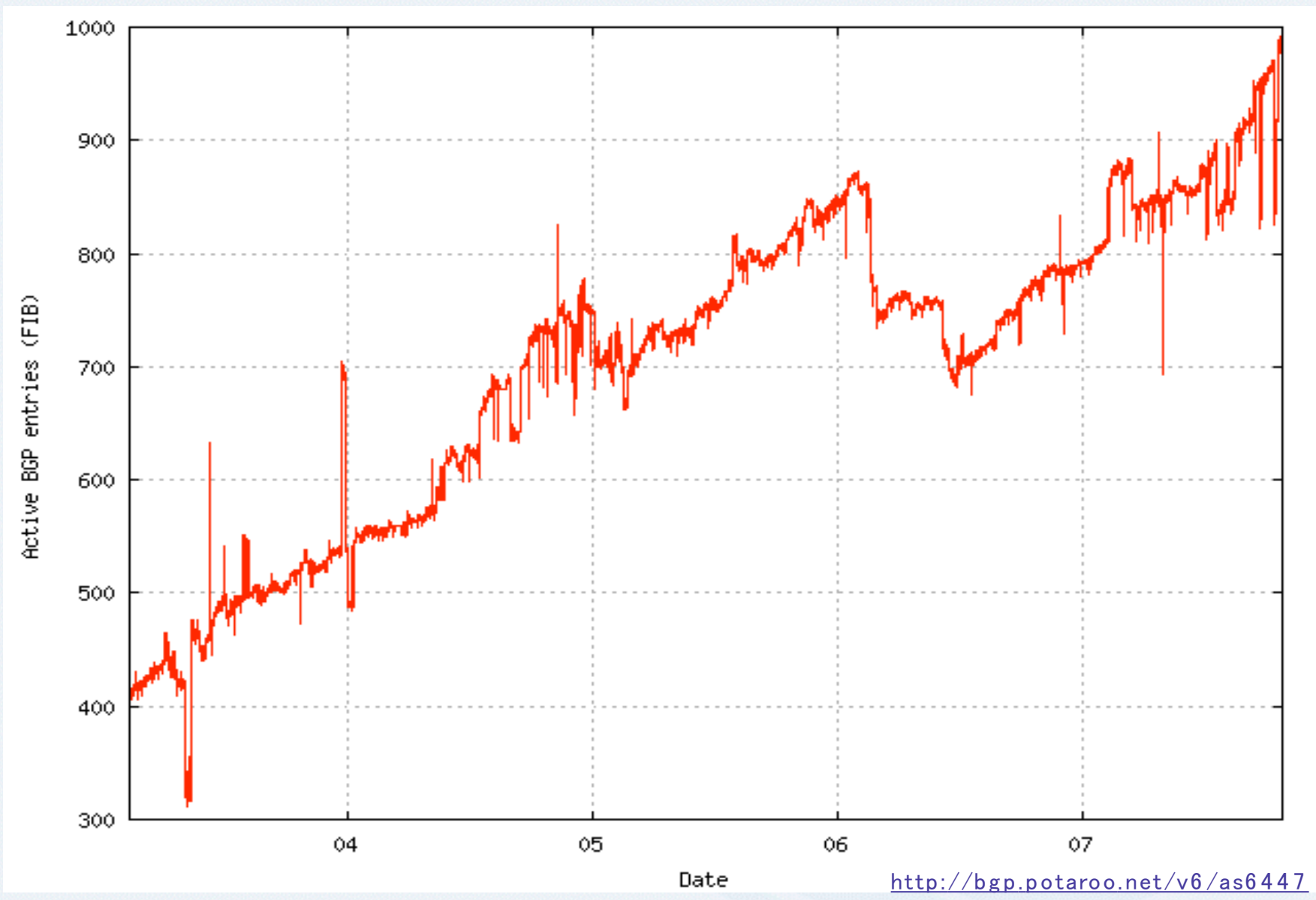
IPv6 – Global allocation growth



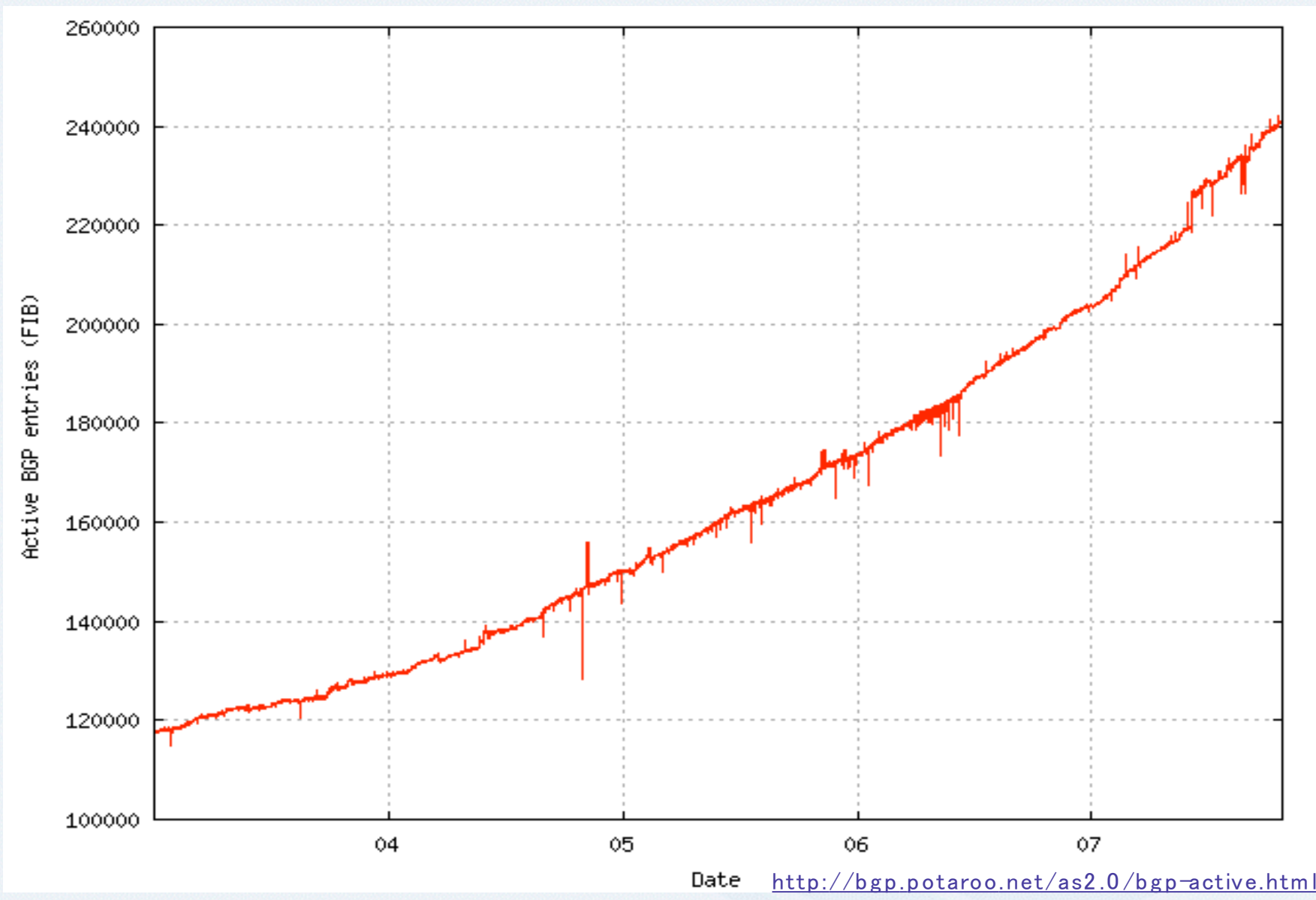
Unit: IPv6 prefix

Where is IPv6 being used today?

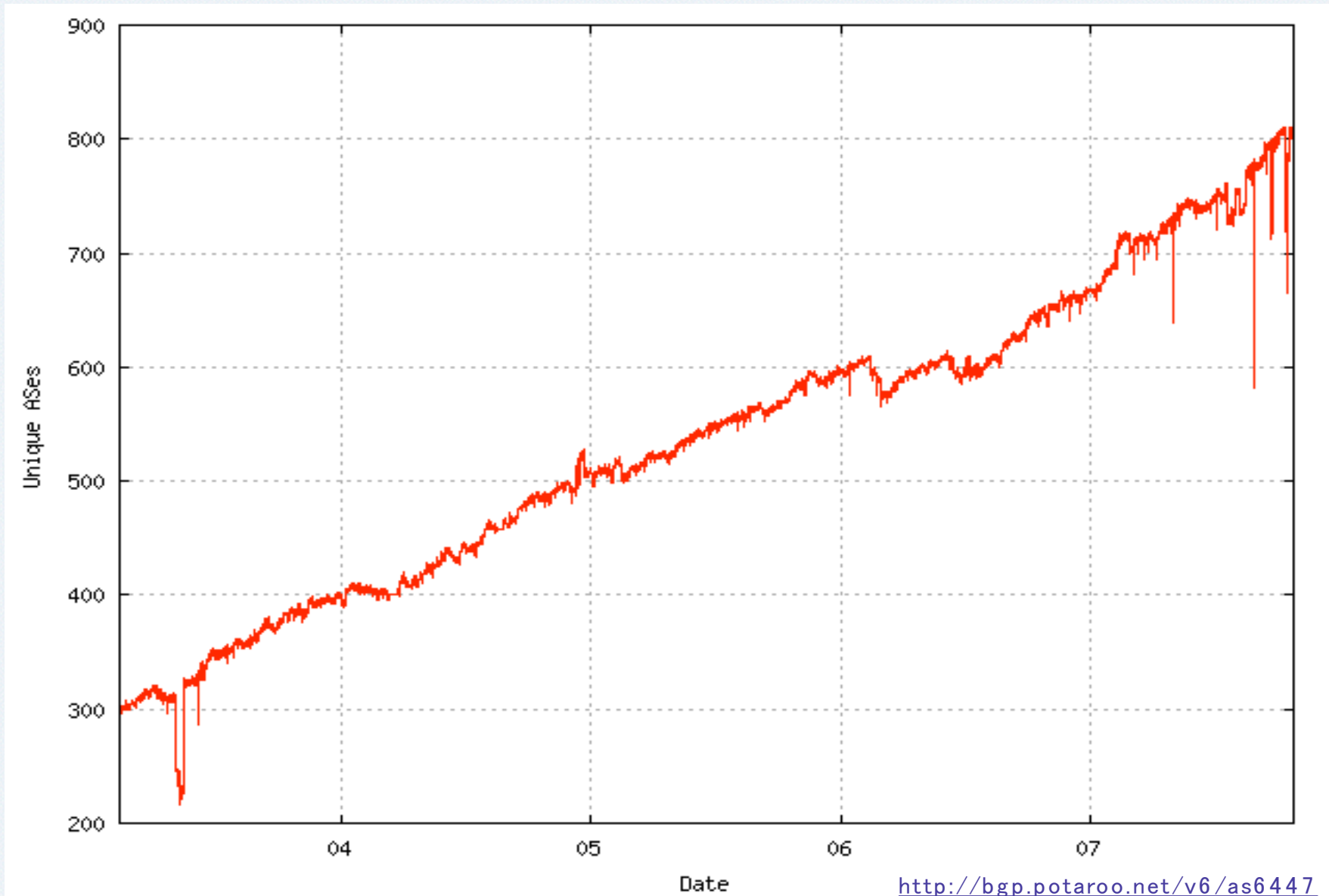
IPv6 – routed prefixes



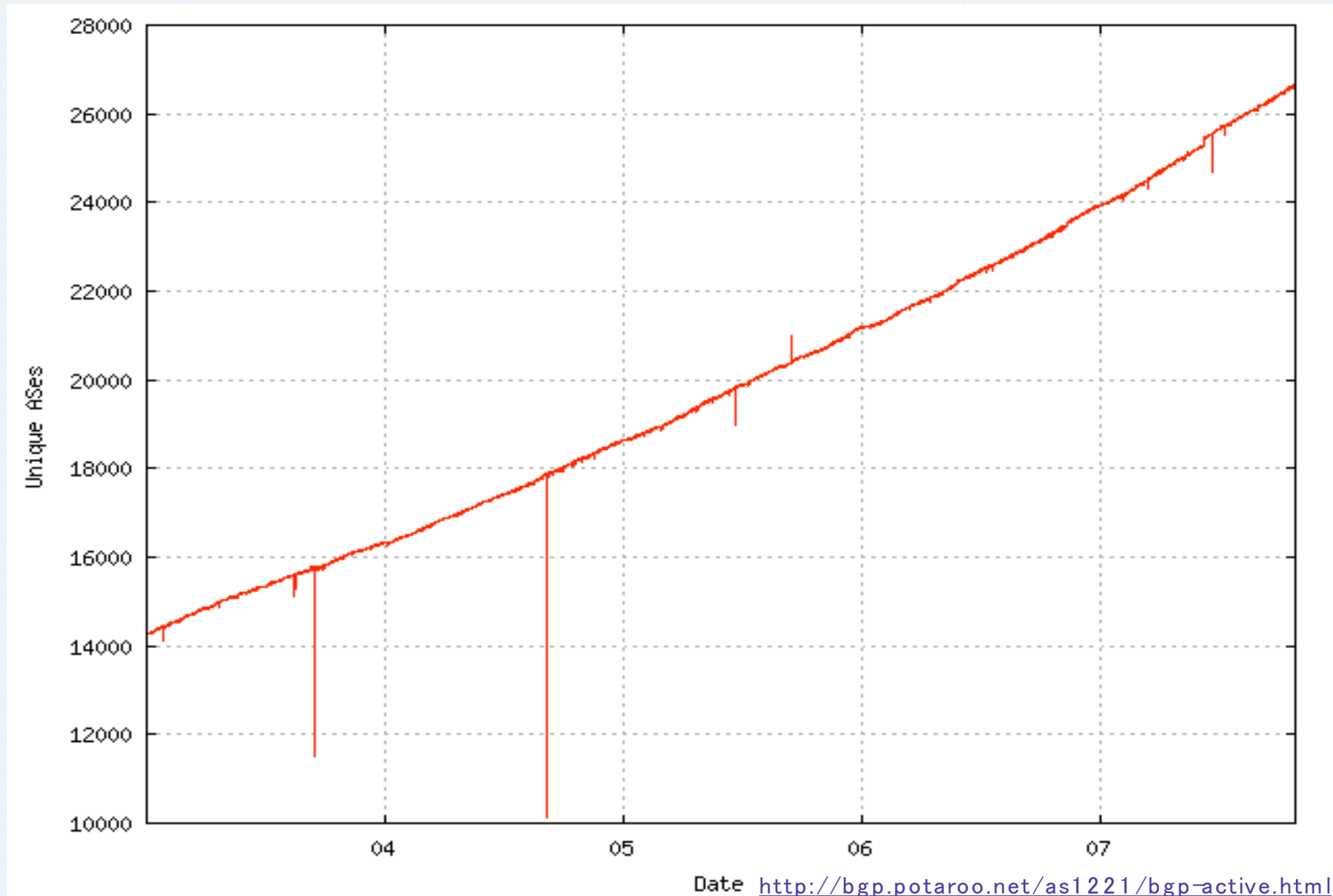
IPv4 – routed prefixes



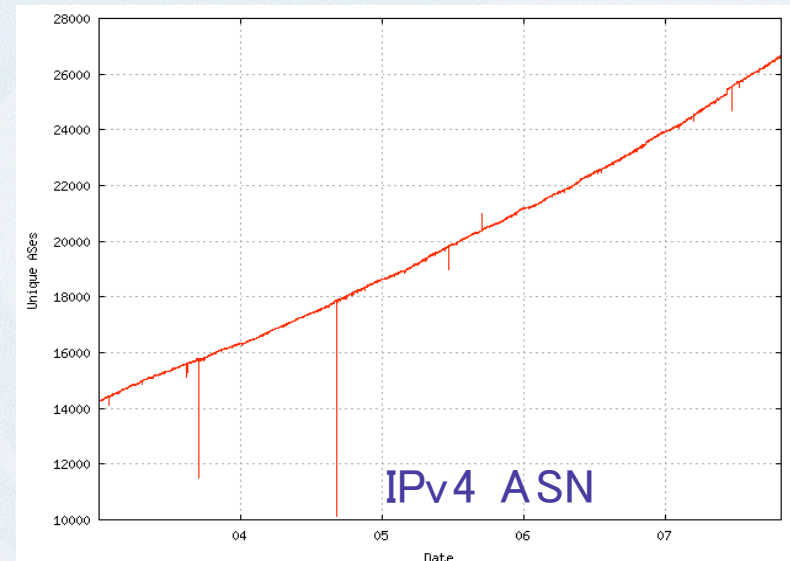
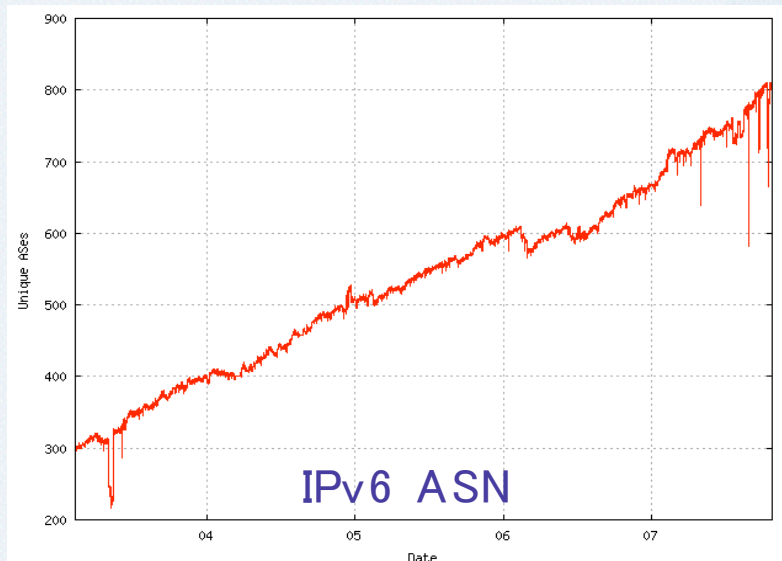
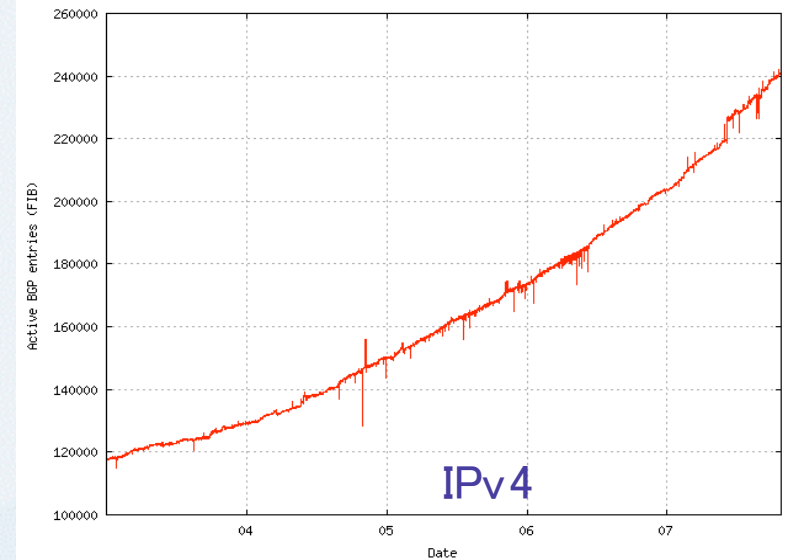
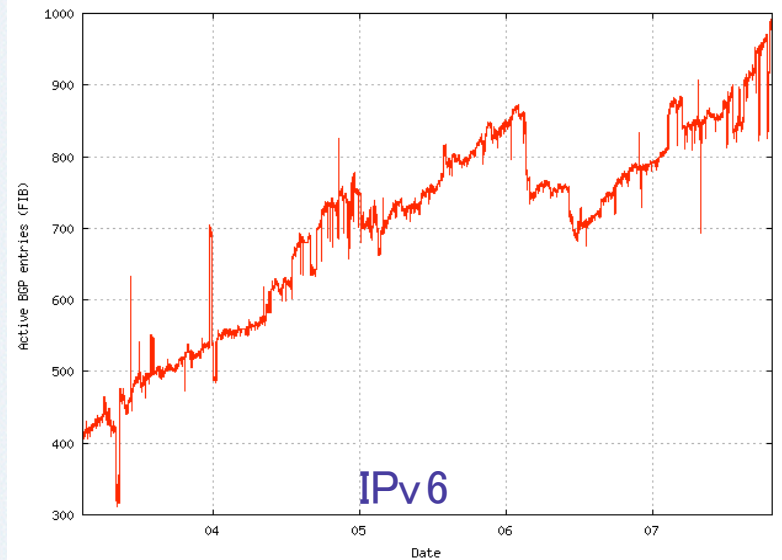
IPv6 – routed ASNs



IPv4 – routed ASNs



Those graphs again...



The InterNAT today

The InterNAT Today

- Everything now engineered for NAT
 - Client-initiated transactions
 - Application-layer identities
 - Server agents for multi-party rendezvous
 - Multi-party shared NAT state
- Who bears the cost?
 - End users buy the NATs
 - Applications developers do the hard work
 - ISP costs are externalised
- Seems to work!

Where is the ISP Industry?

- Telco consolidation...
 - Intense competition in the ISP industry has finished
 - The focus has shifted away from the ISP and away carriage services and towards to content services
- Commoditization...
 - Mass market access deployment has marginal rates of return on capital
 - ISP products remain undifferentiated – triple play, NGN and IMS based products have so far failed to achieve visible takeup
- Stasis...
 - Low margins and poor capital return have created a sluggish industry that is unresponsive to change
 - Resistive to efforts to evolve the IP level service model

So what's the problem?

The problem is reality

- Technical
 - IPv6 is stable and well tested
 - But many technical issues are still being debated...
 - “The perfect is the enemy of the good”
 - Industry needs confidence and certainty
- Business
 - NAT has worked too well
 - Existing industry based on externalizing the costs for address scarcity, and insecurity
 - Lack of investor interest in more infrastructure investment
 - Short term interests vs long term imperatives
 - IPv6 promotion - too much too early?
 - IPv6 may be seen as “tired” and not “wired”

The result...

- Short term business pressures support the case for further deferral of IPv6 infrastructure investment
- There is insufficient linkage between the added cost, complexity and fragility of NAT-based applications and the costs of infrastructure deployment of IPv6
- An evolutionary adoption seems unlikely in today's environment
 - ...or in the foreseeable future

The IPv4 revolution

- The 1990's – a new world of...
 - Cheaper switching technologies
 - Cheaper bandwidth
 - Lower operational costs
 - The PC revolution, funded by users
- The Internet boom
 - The dumb (and cheap) network
 - Technical and business innovation at the ends
 - Many rewards for new services and innovation

An IPv6 revolution...

- The 2000's – a new world of...
 - Commodity Internet provision, lean and mean
 - Massive reduction in cost of consumer electronics
 - A network-ready society
- The IPv6 boom?
 - “Internet for Everything”
 - Serving the communications requirements of a device-dense world
 - Device population some 2–3 orders of magnitude larger than today's Internet
 - Service costs must be cheaper by 2-3 orders of magnitude – per packet

IPv6 – From PC to IPOD to iPOT

- A world of billions of chattering devices



- Or even trillions...

In conclusion...



The IPv6 Challenge

- There are still too few compelling feature or revenue levers in IPv6 to drive new investments in existing service platforms
- But the silicon industry has made the shift from value to volume years ago
- The Internet industry might follow this lead
 - From value to volume in IP(v6) packets
 - Reducing packet transmission costs by orders of magnitude
 - To an IPv6 Internet embracing a world of trillions of devices
 - To a true utility model of service provision

Thank you

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