

fe80::200:f8ff:fe21:67cf

fe80::2000:f8ff:fe21:67cf

fe80::1:f8ff:fe21:67aa



3ffe:1900:4545:3:200:f8ff:fe21:67cf

11111111001110001111111111110000111
 11111111001101000111111111111111111
 1111111111111111111111111111111111111
 11111111111111111111

fe80:0:0:0:200:f8ff:fe21:67cf





2013:0011:0003::/14

THE MOST COMMON CHALLENGES FOR DEPLOYING IPv6



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Agenda

- The most common challenges in deploying IPv6.
- The implementation time line.
- Myths Surrounding IPv6.

Common challenges in deploying IPv6.

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**BUSINESS EXECUTIVES
& CONCERNED DEPT.**

TEAM READINESS

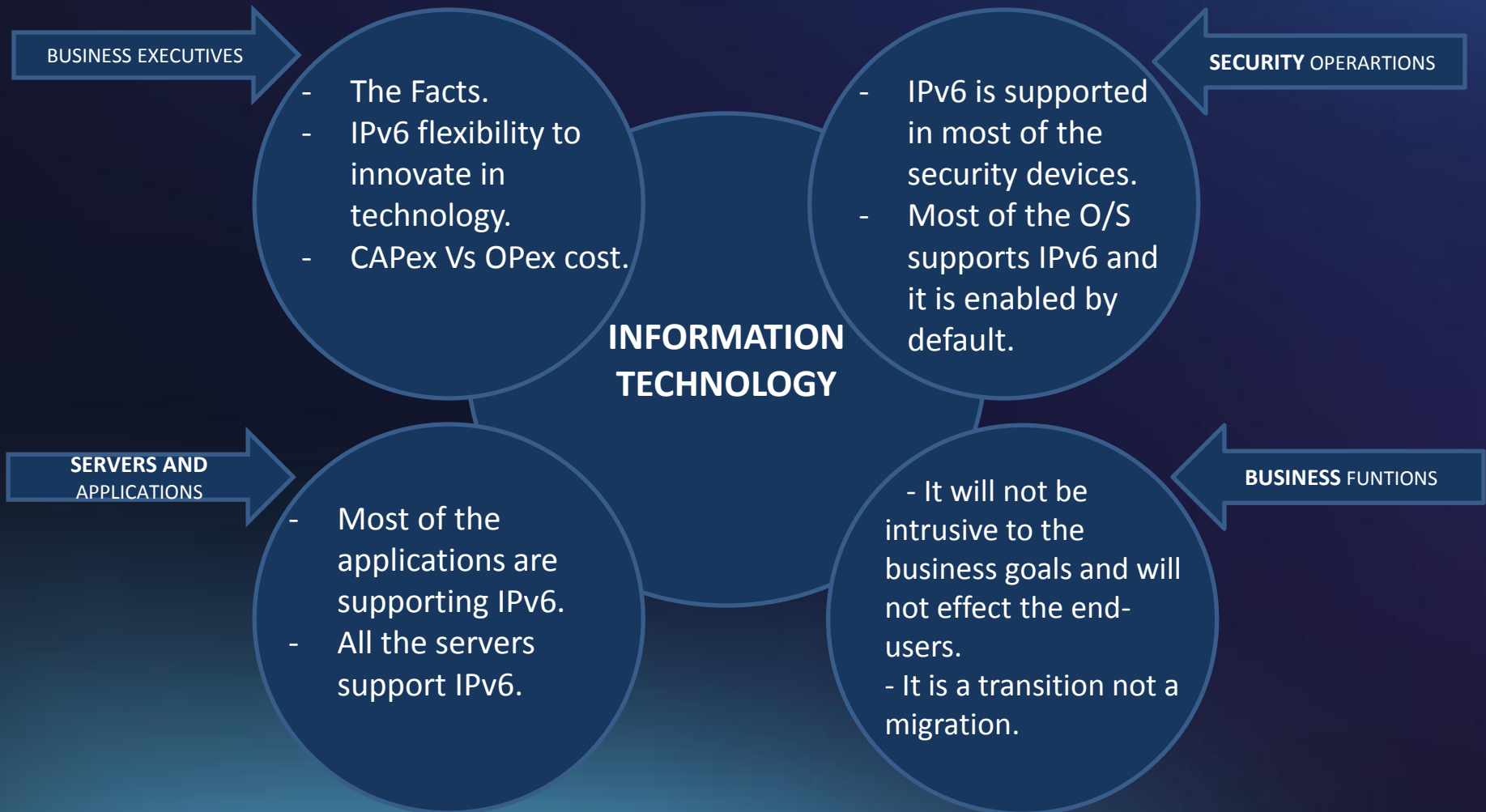
**INFRASTRUCTURE
READINESS**

ADDRESS ALLOCATION

ISP READINESS

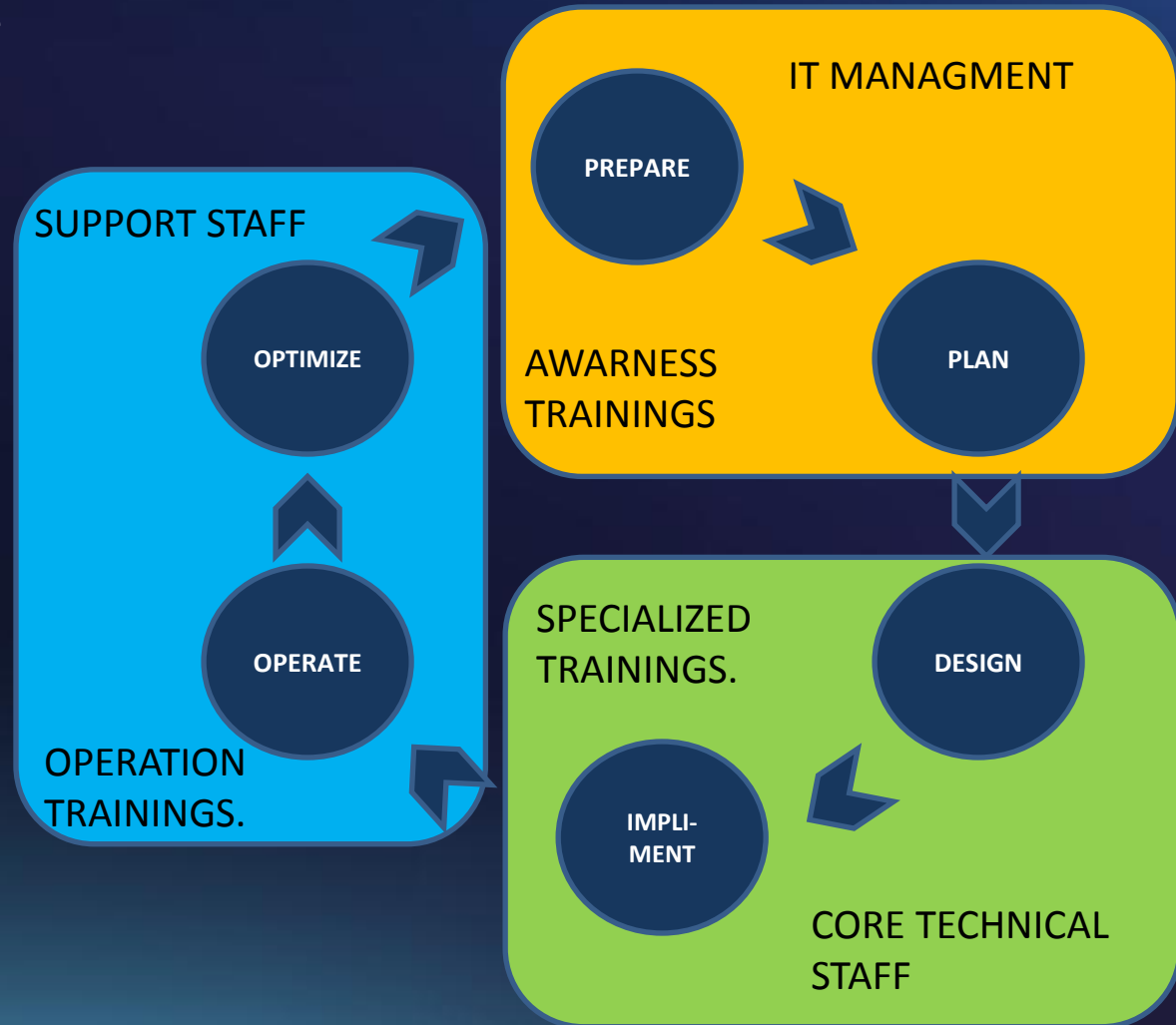
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BUSINESS EXECUTIVES & CONCERNED DEPT.

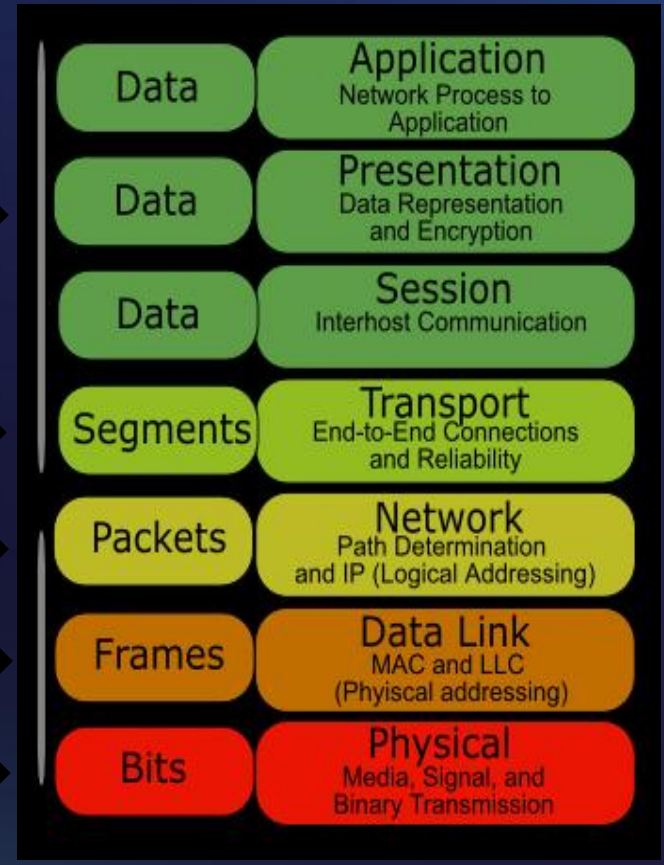
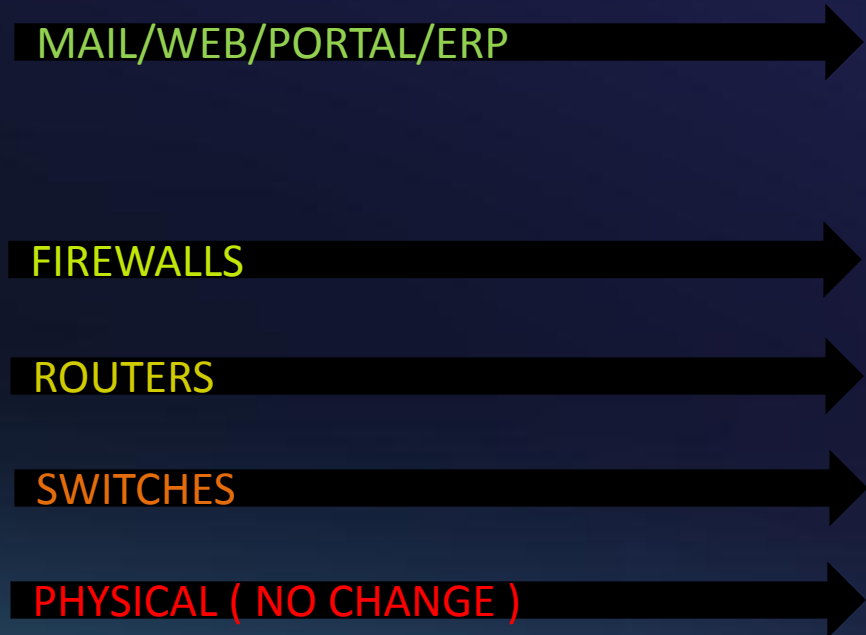


TEAM READINESS

In order to make the team ready we must first understand the IPv6 deployment lifecycle, and then segment the types of trainings required for all addressed staff.



INFRASTRUCTURE READINESS





ADDRESS ALLOCATION

Your IPv6 Prefix : xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx/128

IPv6 addresses can be obtained through your ISP, however, having a provider independent addresses is always a good practice.



ISP READINESS

It is very essential that your ISP must be IPv6 ready to be able to provide you NATIVE IPv6 services.

However ...

If your current ISP is not supporting native IPV6 services that shouldn't stop you from deploying IPv6 in your environment.

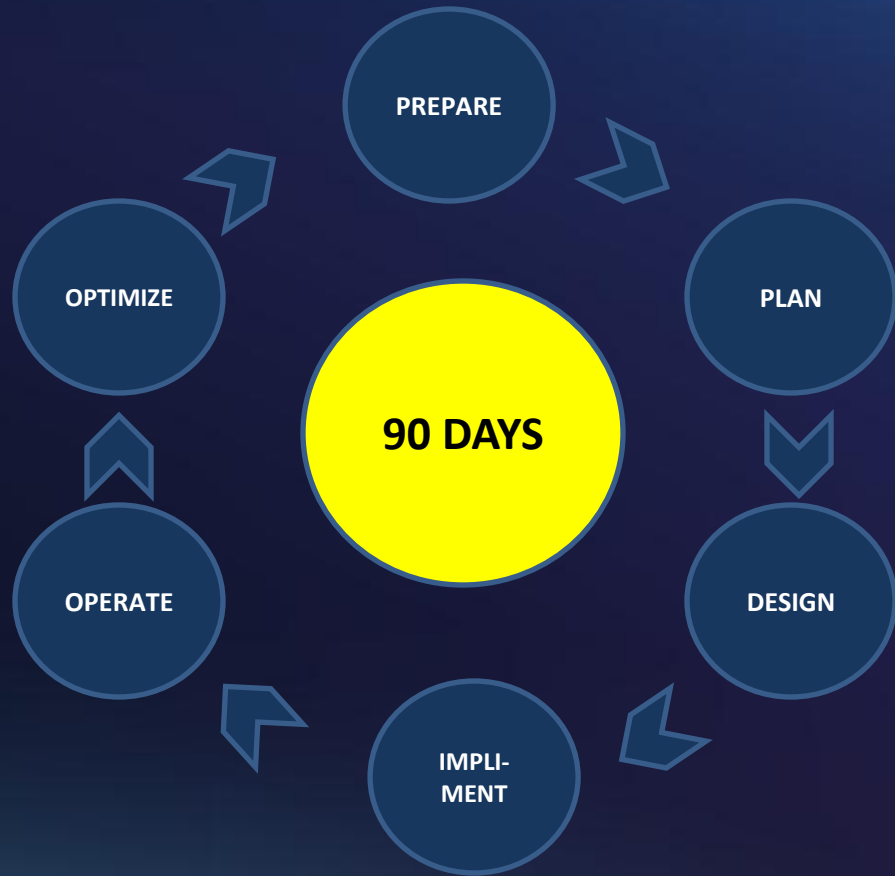
Various transitions mechanism can be applied to overcome the ISP limitation, such as 64tunneling.

The Implementation timeline.

Remember the five challenges of deploying IPv6 (the steps)
?! :

- Business executives.
- Team readiness.
- Infrastructure readiness.
- Address allocation.
- ISP readiness.

Some of these steps can be taken simultaneously.





Myths Surrounding IPv6 :

Myth#1 : We don't need IPv6.

This is perhaps the biggest myth, made all the more persistent by the fact that most people can connect to the Internet without IPv6 - at the moment.

The first, and most obvious, is that we really are running out of IPv4 address space.

The second, IPv6 is needed is as a generator of opportunity and a platform for innovation.

Myths Surrounding IPv6 :

Myth#2 : IPv6 will replace IPv4



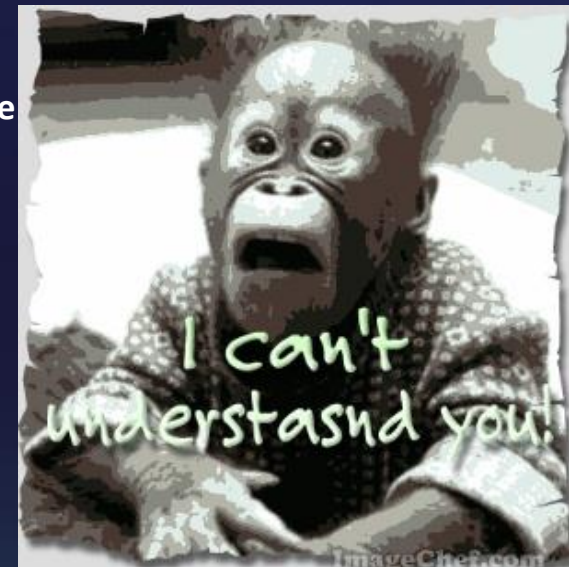
This may be true in the longer term - decades or more - but is certainly not true in the foreseeable future.

Why transition to IPv6 , Cant we continue using IPv4 ???!

If a two persons are talking to each other , but one of them is speaking SPANISH while the other is speaking ARABIC, neither of them will understand the other ! And they both end up in a similar situation →

Remember !

IP is a protocol , and a protocol is a language which two or more end-nodes must understand to be able to communicate.



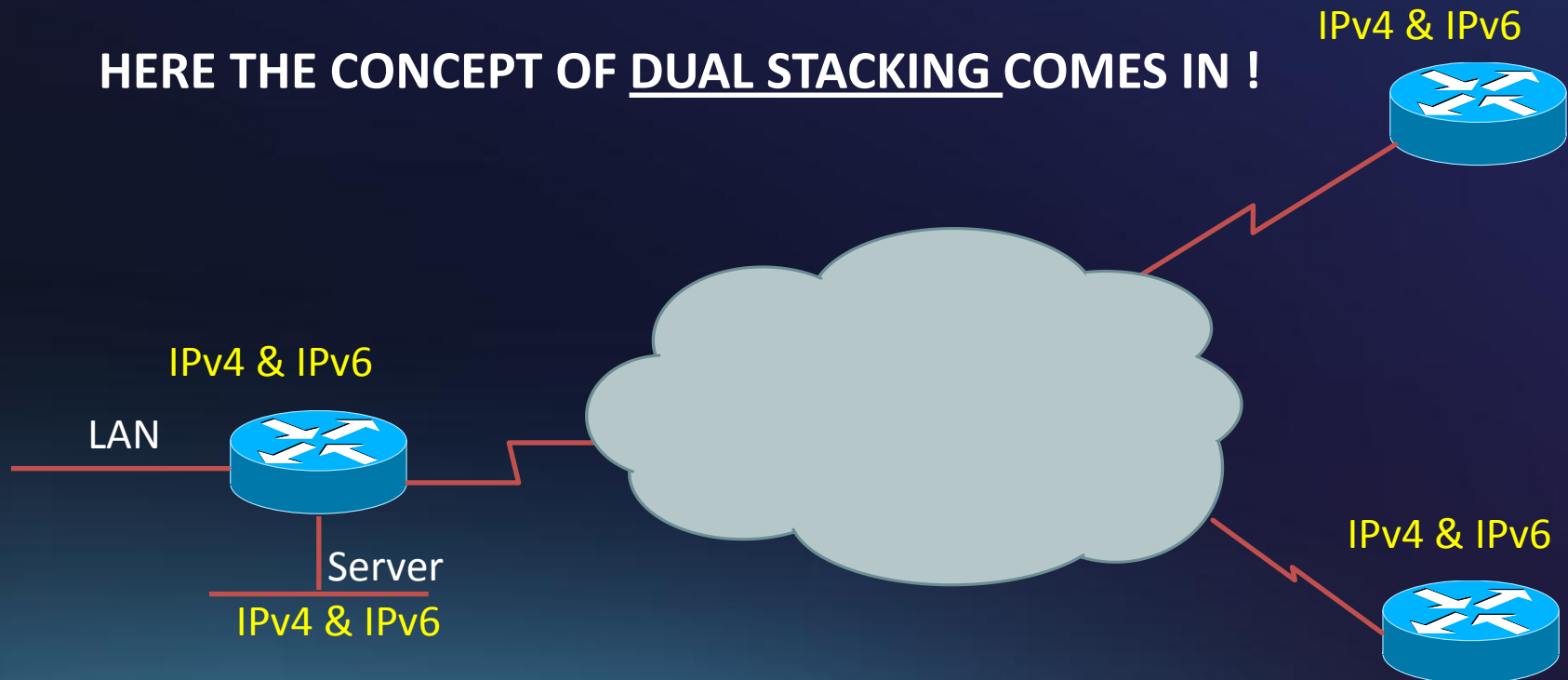
Myths Surrounding IPv6 :

Myth#2 : IPv6 will replace IPv4 ... continued



But What if both persons understands the SPANISH and ARABIC languages ?!

HERE THE CONCEPT OF DUAL STACKING COMES IN !



Myths Surrounding IPv6 :

Myth#3 : IPv6 is so much more complicated!

Their larger size makes IPv6 addresses look quite daunting; perhaps because of that a perception has arisen that managing IPv6 is somehow much more complicated than IPv4. This is not really true.

Myth#4 : The lack of NAT in IPv6 reduces security.

This is a myth based on a myth - the real myth is that NAT increases security.

Myth#5: You can't multi-home with IPv6

The allocation policies for IPv6 address space were based the assumption that an organization would need only one upstream provider.

In 2007, allocation policies changed



THANK YOU

Send your queries to :

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