

Introduction to IETF v6ops

Jun-ichiro Hagino, IJ research laboratory
v6ops co-chair

`itojun@{iijlab.net,kame.net}`

Outline

- IETF situation change
 - ipv6 + ngtrans -> ipv6 + v6ops

- Why is the change? What is the motive of v6ops?

IPv6 have hit the critical-mass

- IPv6 basic specifications are all done
- IPv6 advanced specifications are being worked (DHCPv6, mobile-ip6)

- IPv6 is in the deployment/operational phase
 - Nationwide networks are being constructed/used daily
 - Commercial ISPs are deploying IPv6 network, providing IPv6 services

- Every IETF working groups has to consider/support IPv6

ngtrans?

- ngtrans: focused into transition technologies from IPv4 to IPv6
- ngtrans produced a lot of transition tools, without usage scenarios
 - under what kind of scenario is the tool useful??
 - confused many people/vendors
 - vendors ask me: "which transition tool do we have to implement?"
- We need a clear vision on how/when we would use particular ngtrans mechanism
 - in some cases, we need to deprecate some of them

What do we really need to do?

- Rough consensus: "IPv6 is now in the operational phase"
 - Message from IESG @ IETF Yokohama plenary
- ipngwg: concentrate on IPv6 base specification issues -> getting smaller
- every IETF wg: must consider/support IPv6

- ngtrans: shut down

- v6ops: working group on IPv6 operational issues

What v6ops does today

- Scenarios/case study document
 - to help IPv6 deployment in various situations
 - Keep in mind: we have to construct simple, robust and scalable network

- Analysis of security issues in IPv6 specifications

- Advance/monitor IPv6 transition tools RFC

How you can contribute

- Subscribe to v6ops mailing list
 - <http://www.ietf.org/>
- Write up your case studies/contribute to existing case study teams
- Read drafts and comment

- See you on v6ops@ops.ietf.org