# The Cost of Carrier-Grade NAT

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#### Introduction



- Thought experiment: How to quantify the total cost of CGN?
  - CapEx
  - OpEx
  - Breakage
- What are the implications of that cost?
- US dollars, other U.S.-centric perspective
- Detailed paper, spreadsheet available at http://www.asgard.org/documents.html

# What Does CGN Cost?



\$70,000	CGN hardware
\$10,000	Logging systems
\$10,000	Software development
\$90,000	CAPEX per 10,000 users

\$10,000	Space, power, cooling,
	monitoring, maintenance, etc.
\$10,000	OPEX per 10,000 users

#### What Does CGN Cost?



- CGN reportedly breaks things<sup>1</sup>
- How many users affected (out of 10,000)?

Use	Number of Potential Users <sup>2</sup>	Number Affected	Number of Support Calls <sup>3</sup>	Number of Lost Users <sup>3</sup>
PS3	1100	550	137	137
P2P	1500	1200	300	300
Netflix	1200	60	15	15
Misc.	800	800	200	200
	6,700	2,610	652	652

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> draft-donley-nat444-impacts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> North American sales per ten thousand homes, per various sources.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Arbitrary guess. Spreadsheet at http://www.asgard.org/documents.html



- For each 10,000 users:
- If support call cost is \$20, the increased support cost is \$20 \* 652= \$13,040.
- If (ARPU) is \$400/year, the total revenue lost to CGN is \$400 \* 652= \$260,800 per year.





Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	CAPEX (depreciation)
\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	OPEX
\$13,040	0	0	0	0	Customer support
\$260,800	\$260,800	\$260,800	\$260,800	\$260,800	Lost revenue
\$301,840	\$288,800	\$288,800	\$288,800	\$288,800	TOTAL: \$1,457,040

Detailed paper at http://www.asgard.org/documents.html

#### Conclusion #1



CGN costs US\$1.5 million for every 10,000 users it's used for, or \$30 per user per year.

# Would it be cheaper to buy addresses?



- From \$12 \$30 per address, IPv4 addresses look cheaper than
   CGN
- Above \$30, CGN is cheaper than each address

# When is CGN too expensive?



- According to annual reports of major US ISPs, ARPU is \$400 for Internet access, and margin is about \$140 per user
- If you have to spend \$70 to make \$140, it's more profitable to sell addresses than to turn up customers
  - At least in the 1-year ROI
  - 5-year customer worth \$700; could prices reach \$350?

#### Conclusion #2



\$0 - \$30 Buy Addresses

\$30 - \$70 Deploy CGN \$71 + CGN + Sell IPv4

# Maybe CGN is okay for some people?



- IPv6 is coming RSN
- Web and email work fine through CGN
- How do you know who would be okay with CGN?
  - DPI
  - Customer self-selection

# How will prices be affected?



- CGN costs \$30 per year more than old-fashioned Internet access
- Native IPv4 costs \$11-70 more than old-fashioned Internet access
- But wait—commercial companies don't sell anything at cost

#### Conclusion #3



Price before	Basic Internet	Advanced Internet
scarcity	(CGN)	(status quo)
\$33/month	\$37.83/month	\$40.88/month
\$400/year	\$441/year	Up to \$495/year
	+10%	+21%

# Prices will increase or margins will decrease

Margin before scarcity		Margin on Bought IPv4
\$140 on \$400 ARPU	\$110 on \$400 ARPU	\$70 on \$400 ARPU
35%	27%	17.5%

# How far can we take this thought experiment?



- When will ISPs offer an IPv6-only service?
  - For price-sensitive customers or to protect profit
- Will content and electronics be ready in time?
  - See Game Theory of IPv4-IPv6 Transition

#### Conclusion #4



- One \$contract\_term after IPv4 runout, everyone will have IPv6.
- With ARIN and LACNIC run out mid-2014, the prudent ISP will make sure all of their customers and services are running IPv6 by the end of 2014.

#### Conclusions



1. CGN costs \$1.5 million over five years for every 10,000 users it's used for, or \$30 per user per year.

3.	Price before	Basic Internet	Advanced Internet
	scarcity	(CGN)	(status quo)
	\$33/month	\$37.83/month	\$40.88/month
	\$400/year	\$441/year	Up to \$495/year

4. The rational network will have 100% IPv6 by end of 2014.

# Draw your own conclusions



Slides, spreadsheet, and paper available at http://www.asgard.org

Conclusion?

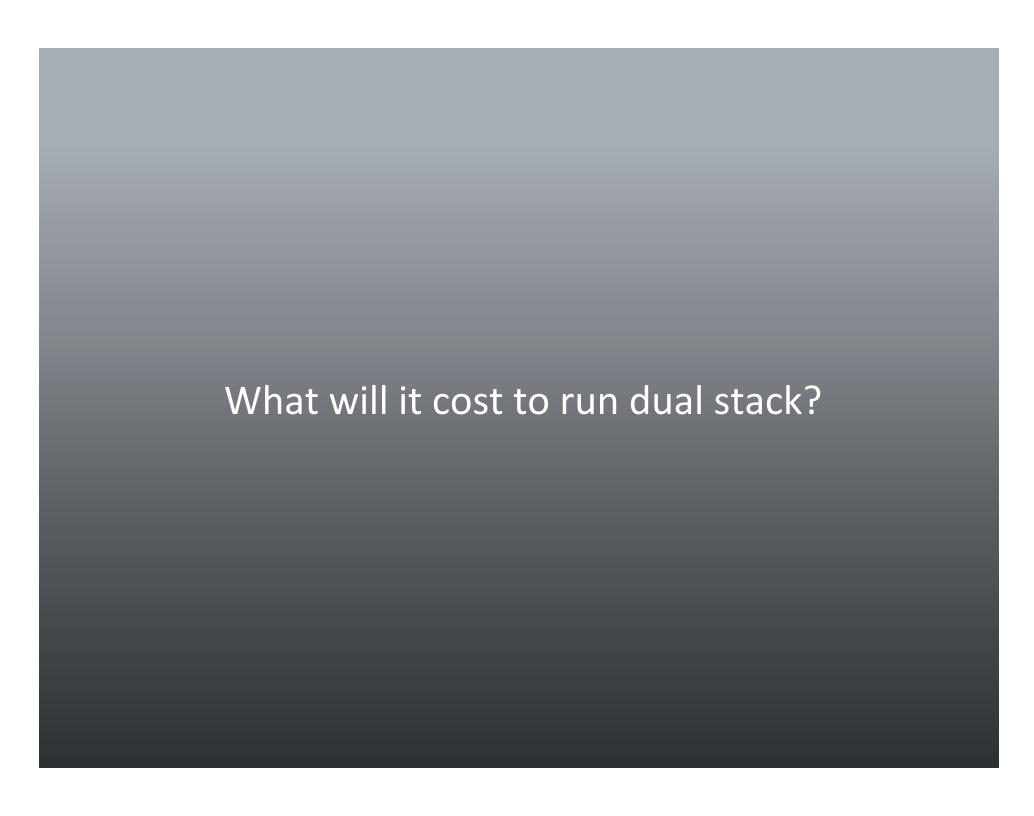
Draw your own conclusions!

Slides, spreadsheet, and paper available at http://www.asgard.org

#### Introduction



- What will it cost to use CGN?
  - Based on RMv6TF 2012 talk "TCO of CGN"
- What will it cost to run dual-stack?
  - Based on NANOG 57 talk
- What will it cost to buy IPv4 addresses?
  - New material



#### Cost of Dual-Stack



- Asked experts on various industry segments
  - Data Center/Host/Content
  - -ISP
  - Enterprise
- Deployment Cost
- Operational Cost

# **Deployment Costs**



Data Center, Hosting, Content	Security appliances, Monitoring systems	\$1 per user
	Application development	\$6 per user
ISP	Training 2-3 hours of training	\$0.15 per user \$150 per support/NOC employee 1 support staff per 1000 subs
	CPE	\$25 per user \$50 each, but only half need upgrades
Consumer Electronics	Labor	\$0.30 per device

Capital expenditures are reduced if spread over a longer period of time, when upgrades were planned anyway.

So, start four years ago and it's cheap.

# **Operations Costs**



	Develop	Operate
Content  Data Center, Hosting,	\$6 pupy +10-30% Application development Lower for hosting	\$0.08 pupy 20% of OpEx increases by 1-5%
ISP	\$6.40 <i>pupy</i> Device code	\$0.25 - \$1.27 <i>pupy</i>
Consumer Electronics	\$0	\$0

pupy = "Per User Per Year"

#### What will it cost to run dual-stack?



	Deploy	Operate
Data center Hosting Content	\$7 per user	\$6.08 per user per year
ISP	\$25 per user	\$7.50 per user per year
Electronics	\$0.30 per device	\$0 per device

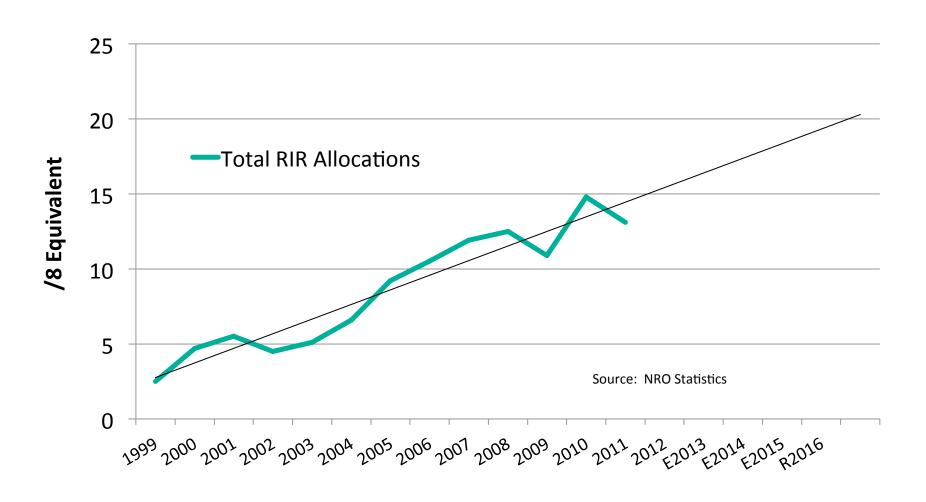
- Costs listed err to the high end
- Reduce deployment cost by starting sooner
- Reduce operation cost by limiting time dual-stack is supported



#### **IPv4** Demand



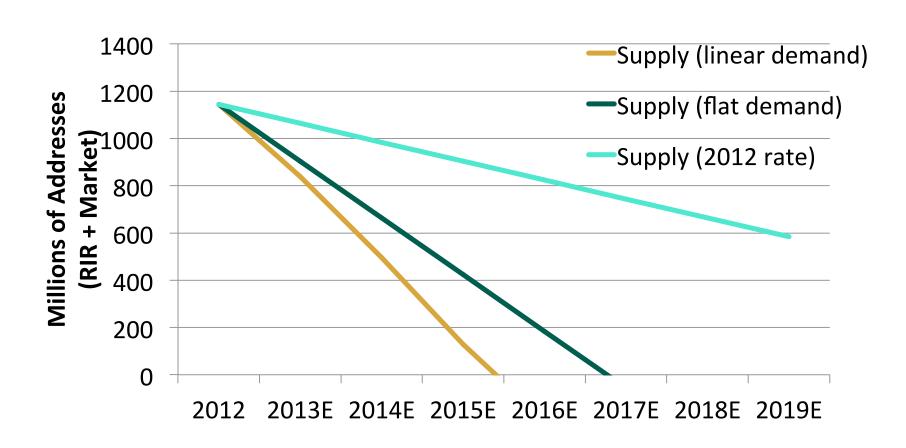
### RIR Allocations by Year (/8 Equivalents)



## **IPv4** Supply



#### **IPv4 Address Supply**



# IPv4 Supply At what price would someone sell an IPv4 address?



Tier	Summary	Cost per Address <sup>1</sup>	Addresses Available <sup>2</sup>
Tier 0	Remaining RIR space	\$0.03 - \$4	144,000,000
Tier 1	Unused	\$9 - 12	480,000,000
Tier 2	Underutilized	\$10 - 16	520,000,000
Tier 3	Substitutable	>\$100	All IPv4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Cost" is not the same as "Price."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Source: ARIN, LACNIC, AfriNIC; RouteViews





	2014	2015	2016	2017
Demand	280M	310M	330M	350M
Supply (Abandoned)	410M	100M	0	0
Supply (Underutilized)	520M	520M	290M	0
Cost <sup>1</sup>	\$9 - 12	\$9 - 16	\$16-20	\$n

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Cost" is not the same as "Price."

- Expectation of price is not reflected; may be much higher.
- How many IPv4 addresses might be made available by substituting CGN (at US\$30 or more)?

#### Resolution



Q: What will it cost to use CGN?

A: \$30 per new user per year

Q: What will it cost to run dual-stack?

A: (ISP) \$7.50 pupy

A: (Content) \$6 pupy

Q: What will it cost to buy IPv4 addresses?

A: At least \$9-20 per new user per year until 2017.

Q: How can I reduce my costs?

# DISCUSSION