IPv6 Transition Works in Turkey and Experiences of ICTA

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Transition to IPv6

- Increasing Internet usage -> increasing demand for IP addresses
- BUT; IPv4 address blocks left unallocated in IANA= 5 %
- Many initiatives at national and international levels;
 - USA:2005 ->"Memorandum For the Chief Information Officers"

2008 ->"Planning Guide/Roadmap Toward IPv6 Adoption within the US Gov."

- Germany: 2009 -> "National IPv6 Action Plan"
- Others: Australia, India, Singapore, China, Japan, Korea, etc.
- EU: 2008 ->"Action Plan for the Deployment of IPv6 in Europe"
- ITU: 2008 -> WTSA, Res. 64, "IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6"
- OECD: 2008-> "The Seul Declaration for the Future of the Internet Economy"

IPv4 Exhaustion Counter
▼Present status
Reserved blocks(IANA)
5%
14/256 blocks
X-day (estimation)
May 23, 2011
Until X-day (estimation)
244 days
Num of IPv4 Address
197,260,863
<i>i</i> NetCore

IPv6 in Turkey: a short history

- 2003: TUBİTAK ULAKBIM (*Turkish Academic Network & Information Center*) started performing researches on IPv6 and ULAKNET (*National Academic Network*) connected to GEANT (*pan-European data network dedicated to the research and education community*) through IPv6.
- 2007: ICTA (Turkish Information and Communication Technologies Authority) and ULAKBIM signed a protocol to make research on IPv6 based technologies
- 2007: IPv6 Forum Turkey was established (became a member of IPv6 Forum International in 2010)
- 2009: "Design of National IPv6 Infrastructure and Transition to IPv6 Protocol Project" was started (to be completed in 2011)
- 2009: E-Transformation Turkey Executive Board's Decision No.27 was published. It gives ICTA the missions of raising awareness, preparing a road map and to develop measures and policy proposals regarding the transition to IPv6 with collaboration of all related stakeholders.

Current Status

- # of ISPs with allocated IPv6 prefixes = 17 (total # of ISPs = 110)
- Total # of allocated IPv6 prefixes for Turkey = 26
- Total # of visible prefixes for Turkey = 3

LG	Prefix	tld	NetName	Owner	AS	S	Allocated	First seen	Seen by	Last seen (*)
LG	2001:930::/32	C-	TR-KOCNET-20021004	KocNET	8386	Α	2002-10-04	2009-06-22 18:17:32	100%	2010-09-29 13:17:45
LG	2001:a98::/32	С+	TR-ULAKBIM-20030114	Ulakbim	8517	Α	2003-01-14	2003-05-30 16:13:22	100%	2010-09-29 13:17:45
LG	2001:1b68::/32	6	TR-ESERTELEKOM-20040	Eser Telekom		А	2004-05-07		0%	never
LG	2a00:de8::/32	¢.	TR-TR-NET-20081107	TR.NET Orta Dogu Yazilim		А	2008-11-07		0%	never
LG	2a00:1880::/32	6	TR-RTNET-20091215	Vodafone Turkey IPv6 Allo		А	2009-12-15		0%	never
LG	2a00:1d30::/32	6	TR-TTNET-20100312	TTNet A.S.		А	2010-03-12		0%	never
LG	2a00:1d58::/32	6	TR-TURKSAT-UYDU-KABL	Turksat Uydu Haberlesme v		А	2010-03-15		0%	never
LG	2a00:1f90::/32	¢.	TR-ISNET-20100422	Is Net A.S.		А	2010-04-22		0%	never
LG	2a01:188::/32	6	TR-SUPERONLINE-20060	Superonline International	6822	А	2006-08-07		0%	never
LG	2a01:358::/32	C+	TR-TELEKOM-20070516	Turk Telekom	9121	Α	2007-05-16	2008-04-25 16:17:29	100%	2010-09-29 13:17:46
LG	2a01:718::/32	6	TR-BNET-20071228	Borusan Telekom ve Iletis		А	2007-12-28		0%	never
LG	2a01:720::/32	6	TR-ADANET-20071231	ADA-NET Internet ve Ileti		А	2007-12-31		0%	never
LG	2a01:730::/32	6	TR-TELETEK-20080108	Teletek Telekomunikasyon		А	2008-01-08		0%	never
LG	2a01:748::/32	¢.	TR-METEKSAN-20080114	Meteksan Net Iletisim Hiz		А	2008-01-14		0%	never
LG	2a01:790::/32	¢.	TR-RADORE-20080123	Radore Hosting		А	2008-01-23		0%	never
LG	2a02:50::/32	6	TR-IHLASNET-20080215	Ihlas Net		Α	2008-02-15		0%	never
LG	2a02:e0::/32	6	TR-BILISIMTELEKOM-20	Tellcom Iletisim Hizmetle		А	2008-02-27	2010-05-12 19:32:41	0%	2010-09-27 01:02:47
LG	2a02:178::/32	6	TR-DEMIRBANK-2008031	HSBC INTERNET VE TELEKOMU		А	2008-03-17		0%	never
LG	2a02:268::/32	6	TR-GARANTITEK-200804	Garanti Technology		А	2008-04-09		0%	never
LG	2a02:480::/32	6	TR-DORUK-NET-2008060	DORUK-NET		А	2008-06-06		0%	never
LG	2a02:4e0::/32	6	TR-TURKCELL-20080618	Turkcell Iletisim Hizmetl		А	2008-06-18		0%	never
LG	2a02:f80::/32	6	TR-MAYANET-20090602	Maya Iletisim Ticaret Lim		Α	2009-06-02		0%	never
LG	2a02:ff0::/32	6	TR-SATKO-20090615	TurkNet Iletisim Hizmetle		А	2009-06-15		0%	never
LG	2a02:2010::/32	¢.	TR-ARIA-20100625	Avea Iletisim Hizmetleri		А	2010-06-25		0%	never
LG	2a02:2020::/32	6	TR-CIZGI-20100628	Cizgi Bilgisayar Sistemle		Α	2010-06-28		0%	never
LG	2a02:2460::/32	6	TR-OGERTELECOM-20100	Oger Telecom Yonetim Hizm		А	2010-09-20		0%	never
LG	3ffe:82d0::/28	C+	OXYGEN/TR		15897	С	2001-12-04		0%	2005-04-15 23:02:17
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(Ref: <u>www.sixxs.net/tools/grh/dfp/all/?country=tr</u> , 29.09.2010)

"Design of National IPv6 Infrastructure and Transition to IPv6 Protocol Project"



Project Overview:

- As an R&D project funded by TUBITAK (The Scientific & Technological Research Council of Turkey)
- Total budget = 500.000 €
- # of researchers involved > 30
- Period of the project = 2 years (Feb 2009-Feb 2011)
- Supported by ICTA as the customer
- Carried out under the coordination of ULAKBIM with the participation of Gazi University & Çanakkale 18 Mart University

Project Objectives:

- To draw a road map for the IPv6 transition process for Turkey
- To research security problems that could be faced during & after transition period
- To test applicability of advanced IPv6 services
- To gain & increase IPv6 know-how at national level
- To raise awareness about IPv6



Cost analysis for IPv6 transition in Turkey is done

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- 2006: ICTA started to require IPv6 compatibility in its IT hardware and software procurements.
- 2009: IT personnel took a training about IPv6 operation, IPv6 transition mechanisms, security issues, etc
- February 2010: ICTA decided to make its IT infrastructure IPv6enabled and transition works were started under the consultancy of ULAKBIM.

•The aims:

- •To avoid risks that may arise as a result of unplanned implementation of IPv6
- •To gain experience on IPv6 operation in a timely manner
- •To lead by example and to share first-hand experiences with other public sector institutions
- •To trigger our ISP for starting to offer IPv6 services and to make it ready, both technically and administratively, for IPv6 service requests coming from other customers ⁸

Milestones (in 2010):

Step 0 Meet with the management, discuss the requirements, explain risks

- IPv6 deployment is not just a simple upgrade of an infrastructure, it should be regarded as a project (get approval of top management)
- Hardware/Software upgrade may be needed
- Extra time is needed for IT staff, so their job schedule should be arranged
- Deployment may cause service interruptions
- Inventory analysis is required to define the roadmap of transition

Milestones (in 2010):

Step 1, February: IPv6 address and IPv6 connection request was sent to the ISP

- Turkish ISPs do not offer any commercial IPv6 connection service yet
- They claim "we do not have a single customer IPv6 address/connection request", so we wanted to see what happens if someone requests IPv6 address
- We wanted to brake chicken and egg problem (no offer because of no request/ no request because of no offer)

Milestones (in 2010):

Step 2 March:

- Inventory analysis: IPv6 compatibility status of web, dns and e-mail services in the DMZ region and network & security components was reported
 - The result: Only IPS (Intrusion Prevention System)
 device was incompliant
- What to enable IPv6?
 - Decision: first services, then user computers
- Which services are to be offered IPv6-enabled and how?
 - Decision: web (face is first), dns and e-mail services (first in test environment, then in production)
- Analysis of transition mechanism: Which method would be the most convenient one for ICTA?
 - Decision: "dual-stack"

- Step 3 April: IPv6 address block was assigned to ICTA and works to provide IPv6 connection service were started by ISP (bc ICTA was the first customer asking IPv6 service)
- Step 4 June: Official procurement procedure for IPS device was started (still goes on)
 - Should we wait for IPS to make connection ?-> Decision: NO
 - By pass IPS to make tests on a separate Test LAN

Step 5 August: IPv6 connection service is ready to be offered to ICTA

- Connection is given on a separate link to minimize the service interruption
- Connection is made, first IPv6 ping
- IPv6 DNS service is provided by ULAKBIM

Step 6 September: IPv6 address planning, Enabling L3 switches & routers IPv6
 Step 7 October: Enabling firewall IPv6

What is next?

- Tests are to be completed in 4 months
- All services available for public access are to be IPv6-enabled by August 2012 latest

Lessons learned so far:

- It is good that we started IPv6 works now because we have time
 - to upgrade incompliant equipment
 - to take necessary trainings
 - to test IPv6-enabled services
- It is good that we have been looking for IPv6 compatibility requirement in IT procurements since 2006; in that way costs will be minimized
- Lack of skill shortage in IPv6 would be a great obstacle unless ULAKBIM weren't our consultant

Challenges:

- Being the first customer requesting IPv6 service
- Reluctance of IT staff
- Complexity of public procurement procedures

Conclusion

- Everyone has a part to play in IPv6 transition
- What can governments do?
 - Awareness raising
 - Public procurement requirements
 - Investments in test beds
 - Preparing road maps
 - Leading by example

THANK YOU

IPv6 Conference, 12-13 Jan 2011 Ankara, Rixos Grand Hotel www.ipv6.net.tr

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