



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



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### **IPv6 status at CSCS**

- Spring 2011: Initial IPv6 network support
- Spring 2011: IPv6 enabled on some test networks
- Spring 2011: Initial IPv6 deploy on DMZ
- 6 June 2011: IPv6 World Day
- Autumn 2011: Set up new Firewall with IPv6 support
- Winter 2011: IPv6 on DMZ, with www.cscs.ch and dns
- Spring 2012: IPv6 enabled on Office and Guest networks
- First half of 2012 : CSCS relocation from Manno to Lugano
- 6 June 2012: IPv6 Launch Day
- Autumn 2012: IPv6 enabled on frontend nodes
- Autumn 2012: First HPC cluster with IPv6 connectivity



#### IPv6 addresses

- 2001:620:808::/48 is the official IPv6 subnet assigned to CSCS
  - Our network may be splitted into 65536 networks (/64)
  - A plan is needed: for example we can split our subnet in  $16 \times /52$  subnets
    - 2001:620:808:0000::/52 = Offices
    - 2001:620:808:1000::/52 = Guests
    - 2001:620:808:2000::/52 = Lab
    - 2001:620:808:3000::/52 = DataCenter
    - 2001:620:808:4000::/52 = Networking equipment
    - ...
    - 2001:620:808:f000::/52 = DMZ
  - In this case each /52 subnet has up to 4096 networks (/64)



## **IPv6 configuration at CSCS**

- Dual Stack approach
- Static addressing for networking equipment and servers
- Dynamic addressing for PC and guest networks
  - Auto configuration with SLAAC
    - But we still rely on DHCPv4 to distribute DNS
  - Tests ongoing for:
    - Distributing DNS via RA (RDNSS, RFC6106)
    - DHCPv6



# **IPv6 deployment**

- Configure the network part and FW/ACLs
  - Test
- Configure IPv6 on the systems
  - Test
  - At this point the system uses IPv6 and IPv4 for outgoing connections
- Publish the AAAA resource record into the DNS with short TTL
  - If test is succesful: set normal TTL for the RR AAAA
  - Now the system is fully IPv6 enabled



### **IPv6 SLAAC**

- SLAAC Stateless auto configuration:
  - Privacy concerns:
    - use DHCPv6 or Privacy Extension
  - How do you track users ?
- Monitoring tools have to be installed
- Example:
  - arpwatch doesn't work for IPv6



## IPv6 lessons learned

- Some network devices send out RA even if they shouldn't
  - Impact: machines get IPv6 global address
    - Disable SLAAC autoconfiguration on all the servers
- Rogue RA:
  - Impact: default gateway changed! No IPv6 connectivity anymore..
    - Filter RA messages at the network level
- IPv6 ACL: be careful not to filter NS/ND messages
  - Impact: you may break IPv6 connectivity
    - On IPv6 ARP is replaced by ICMPv6 NS and ICMPv6 ND messages
- Firewall IPv6 limitations (CLI config needed, WebGUI not ready)
- Services not listening on IPv6. Remember to configure ssh, httpd, etc to listen also on IPv6



## **IPv6 problems at CSCS**

- User tracking for auto configured networks
- Reverse dns for auto configured networks
  - IPAM ? DHCPv6 ?
- Firewall support not yet complete
  - Next release ?
- Network devices support not complete
  - Next release ?
- OS support not yet complete (dhcpv6 support, RDNSS, etc.)
- Not enough experience on IPv6
- Applications support for IPv6
- IPv6 on non IPv6 enabled networks (6to4, teredo, tunnels,etc.)



## CSCS next steps

- Consolidate Data Center IPv6 deployment
- Gain experience
- Solve problems !



## **IPv6 tools**

- ping6
- traceroute6
- IPv6 Monitoring tools:
  - NDPmon
  - Ipv6mon
  - addrwatch
  - ramond
- IPv6 Security tools:
  - THC-IPv6 The Hacker Choice Attack Toolkit
  - Nmap (v 5)



## Conclusion

- CSCS has already enabled IPv6
  - Gaining experience on IPv6 deployment
  - Problems on IPv6 have a low impact (now)
- DataCenter is ready to support IPv6
  - New system with dual stack IPv4/IPv6, where possible.
  - Some existing systems will get IPv6.
- Still waiting for some features on network device
- Still waiting for more support from OS vendor