**Modified NAT-PT** draft-van-beijnum-v6ops-mnat-pt-00 v6ops, IETF-71, March 11, 2008 φιλαδέλφεια, PA, US

Iljitsch van Beijnum

## New in this version

#### New name

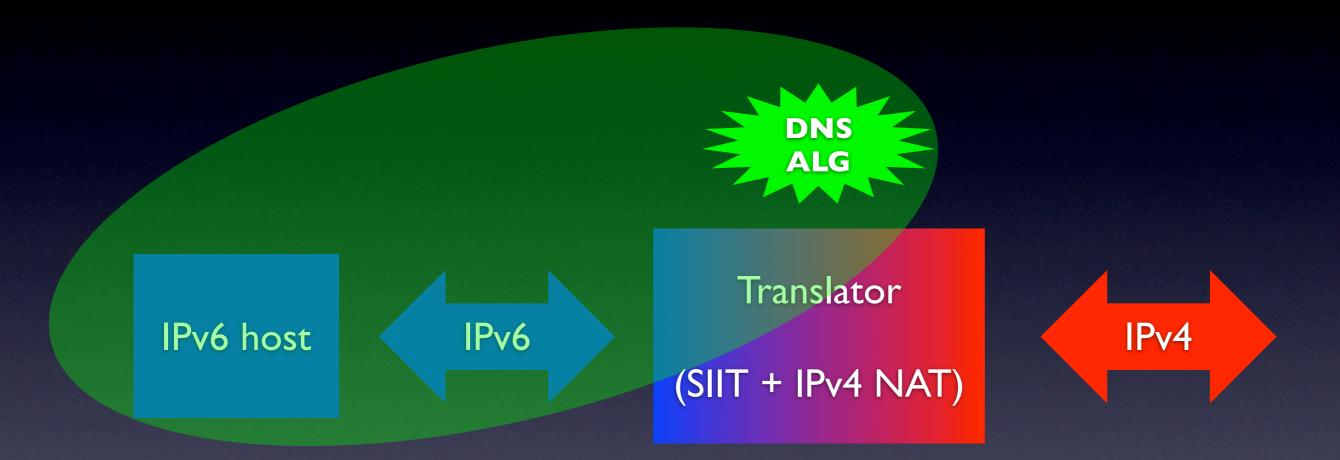
- (or it would be a -03 now)
- New co-author: Brian Carpenter
- Removed some stuff
  - specifically: IPv4-IPv6-IPv4, this can go in a separate document later

### Huh?

#### • NAT-PT (RFC 2766):

- IPv6 host gets to talk to IPv4 services
- stateless protocol translator + IPv4 NAT
- DNS ALG creates AAAA records from A record + 96 bits that go to translator
- deprecated in RFC 4966

## RFC 2766



## Problems with NAT-PT

- See RFC 4966 for details
- Highlights:
  - Fake AAAA records could escape
  - How do you mix IPv6-only + dual stack?
  - Only works with IPv6-aware applications
  - NAT in IPv6
  - Only works  $IPv6 \rightarrow IPv4$

## Modified NAT-PT

- $IPv6 \rightarrow IPv4$  translators remain the same
- Adds a number of <u>options</u> to get around original NAT-PT limitations/problems
- Adds IPv4  $\rightarrow$  IPv6 translation

## **DNSALG**

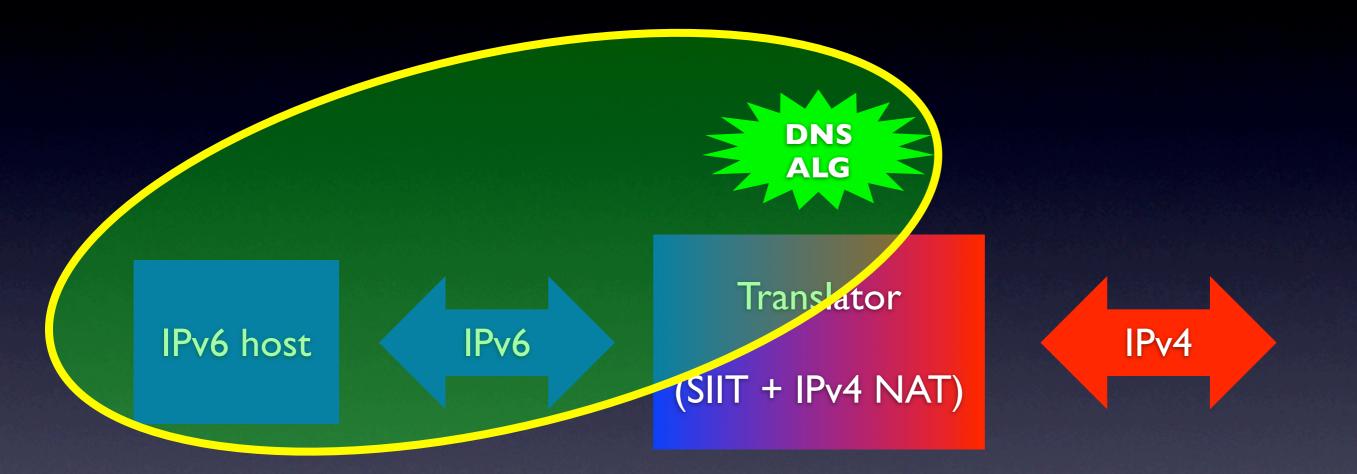
- Add EDNS0 "poison pill" so fake AAAA records don't escape in the wild
- Recommend:
  - I. moving DNS ALG very close to hosts
  - 2. moving DNS ALG to resolver library
  - 3. use A records, add missing bits at IP layer

### AAAA vs A

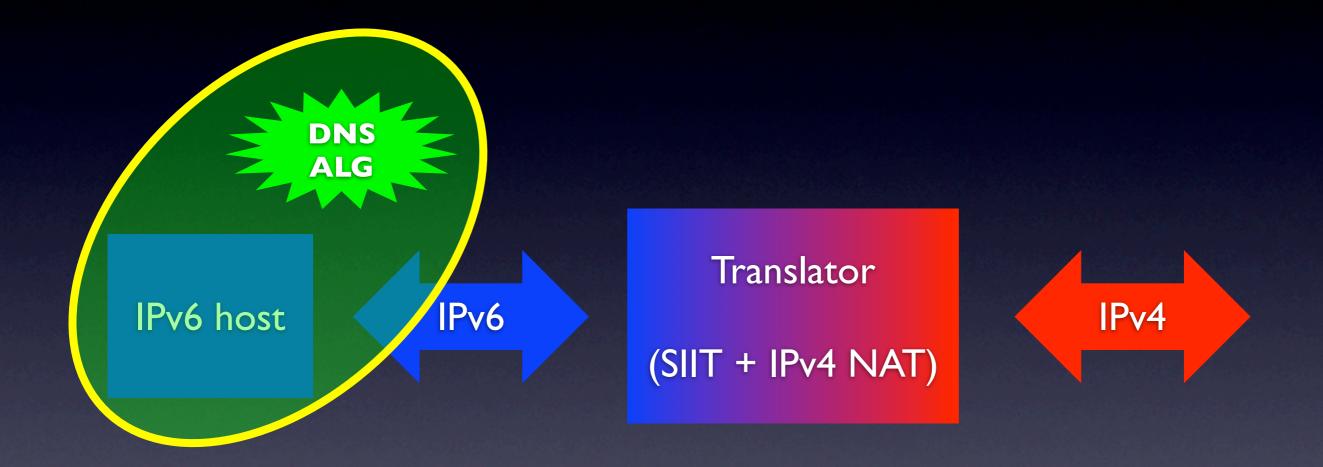
• Using A records helps with:

- mixing IPv6-only and dual stack hosts
- ability to use IPv4-only applications
- referrals
- But: need a way to discover extra 96 bits
  - yet another DHCPv6 option...

# EDNS0 "poison pill"



# MNAT-PT (I)



# MNAT-PT (2)



# MNAT-PT (3)



IPv6 host SIIT IPv6 IPv4 app

#### Translator

(SIIT + IPv4 NAT)



## $Pv4 \rightarrow Pv6$

- IPv6 → IPv4 is easy: IPv4 address fits in IPv6 address
- $IPv4 \rightarrow IPv6: not so much...$
- Solve: map individual ports to IPv6 services
  - end of well known ports!
  - some trickery for "route optimization"

## Translation vs tunneling

- Tunnel needs:
  - to be implemented!
  - address provisioning
  - state per endpoint and NAT state
- Translation:
  - can be done without host changes
  - <u>no state</u> except for NAT

#### Remember...

- Unlike IPv4 NAT:
  - NAT-PT doesn't have to be all things to all people
- You also have IPv6 connectivity!
- (M)NAT-PT only has to solve the "mass market" apps such web and mail
- VPNs etc can be done more easily over v6