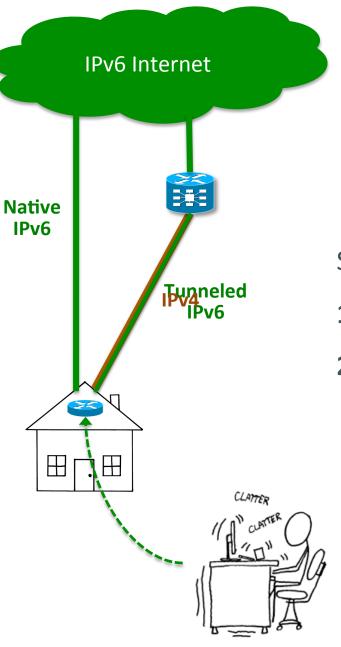


DS-Lite

Two Choices:

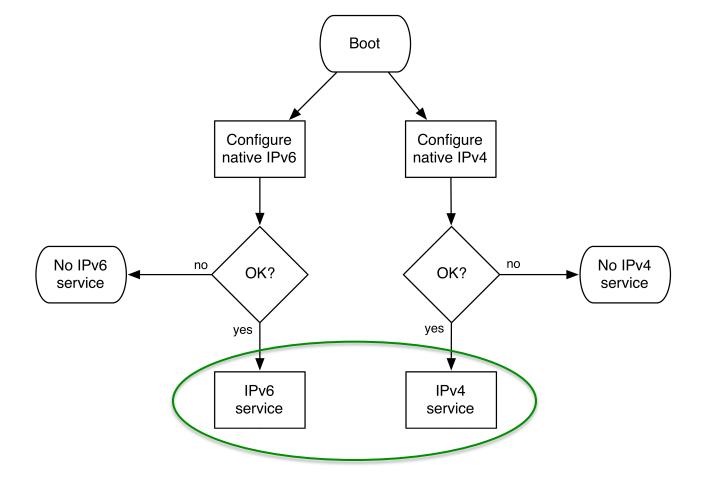
- 1. Multihoming: Multiple active interfaces are allowed, router decides which WAN interface to use for upstream traffic based on IP forwarding metrics
- Forced single-homing: Router is "allowed" one and only one active WAN interface at any time

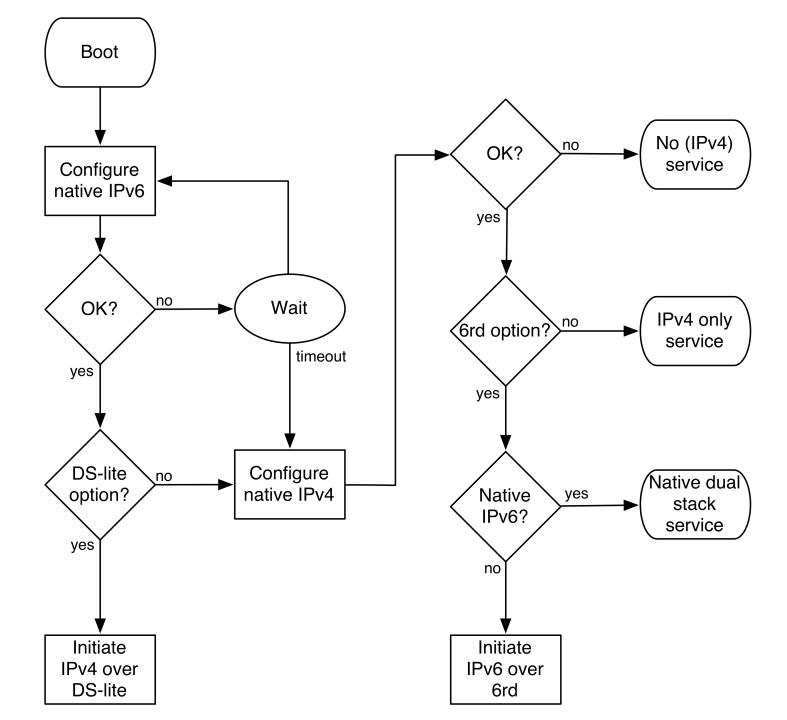


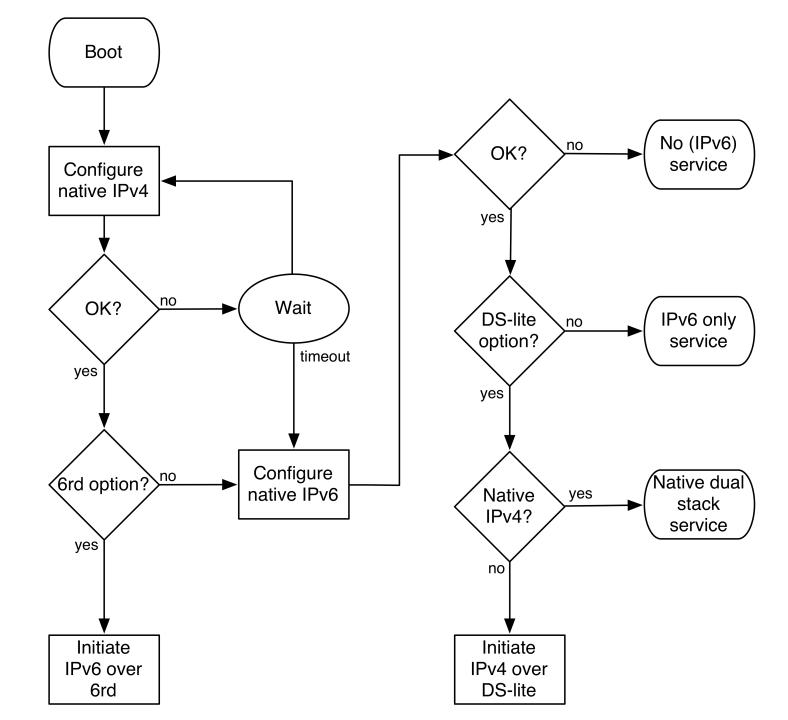
6rd

Same Two Choices:

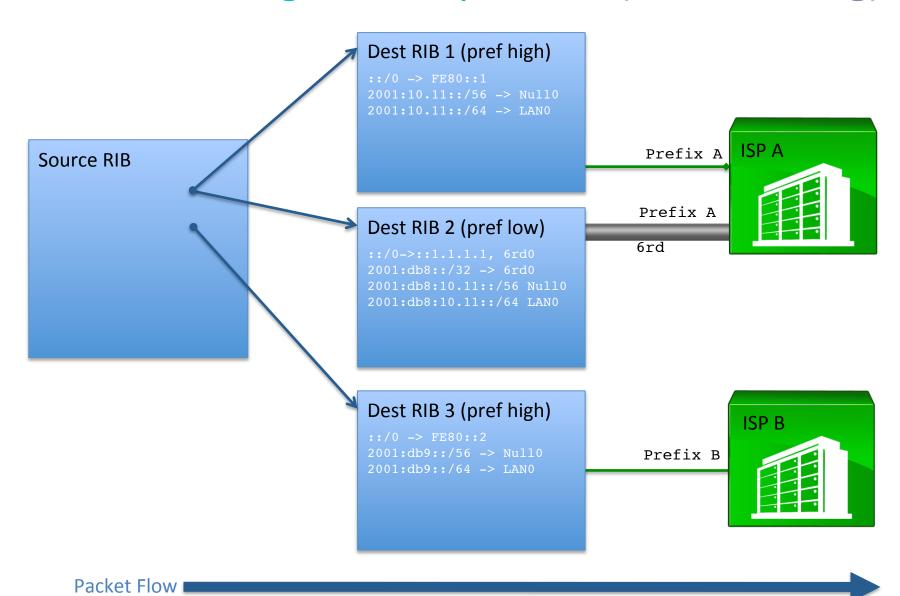
- 1. Multihoming
- 2. Forced single-homing



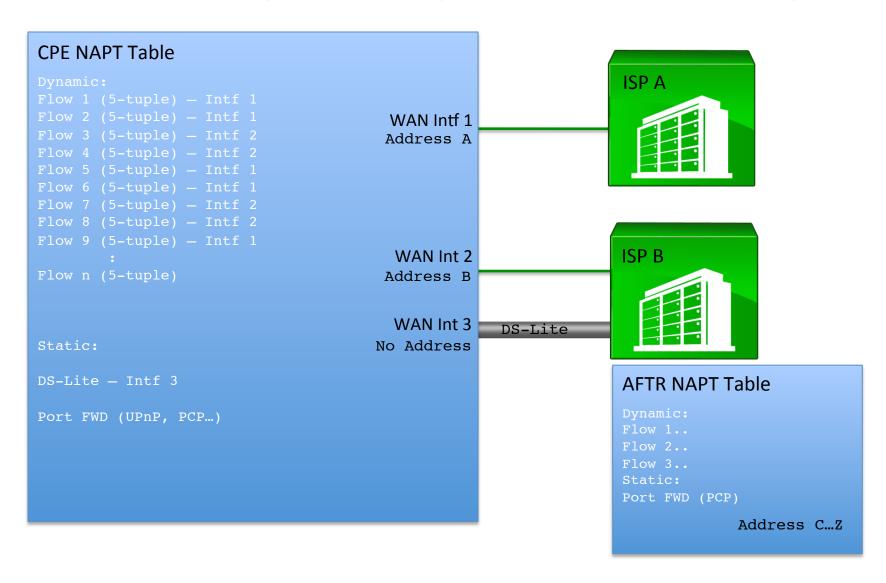




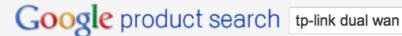
IPv6 Forwarding w/Multiple Exits (Multihoming)



IPv4 Forwarding w/Multiple Exits (one example)



Load Balance Broadband Router TL-R470T+



Q



TP-Link TL-R470T+ Dual Wan Load Balance Broadband Router

\$43 online



TL-R470T+ by TP-LINK (Factory New) The TL-R470T+ Load Balance Broadband Router possesses stronger data transmission capacity and stability, cost-efficient for networks in places such as Internet cafes and small oces. It brings you high return on investment with low overhead. Management: QoS, Web-based Management, Remote Web Management, DHCP.

What for 6204-bis?

- Current text states CE Routers SHOULD implement DS-Lite and 6rd, but avoids how they interact with one another as well as with Native IPv4 and Native IPv6.
- Specify in the "Transition" section that IP interface configuration remain independent (as with Native Dual-Stack), ruling out "forced singlehoming"
- In order to support Multihoming:
 - For 6rd: draft-townsley-troan-ce-transitioning specifies 3 Multihoming requirements, and 3 "6rd sunsetting" requirements. Adopt these in some form.
 - For DS-Lite: Require that IPv4 "dual-wan" functionality be employed and identify that operational issues surrounding "disabling IPv4" are out of scope but could be of concern (MAX_SOL_RT for IPv4 as well?).
- Or, move the "Transitioning" solution space to a new document.