

IPv6: what else?

France Telecom Orange

(convincing decision makers to go for



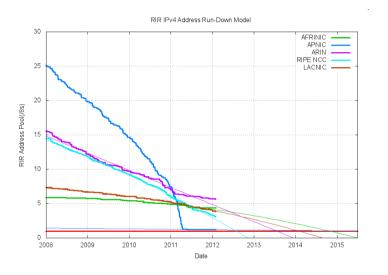


overview



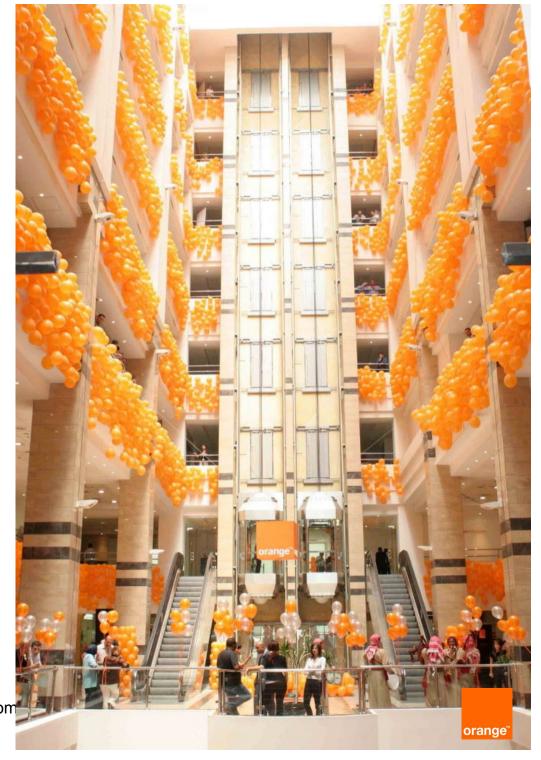
- about us
- key business drivers
- challenges

status & conclusion





1 France Telecom Orange Group



one of the world's leading telecom operators

1 st

mobile network in France

226

million customers worldwide

38.4% Q4 dsl net market share in France

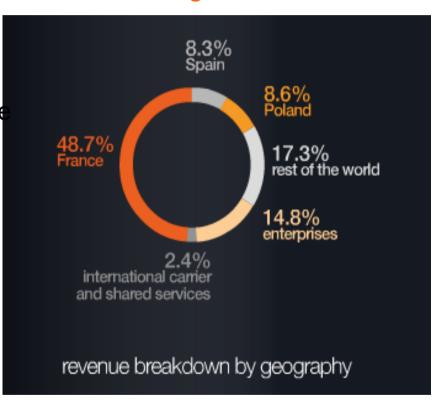
45.5 billion euros revenues

5.5 billion euros in CAPEX

9.3€bn operating cash flow in 2011

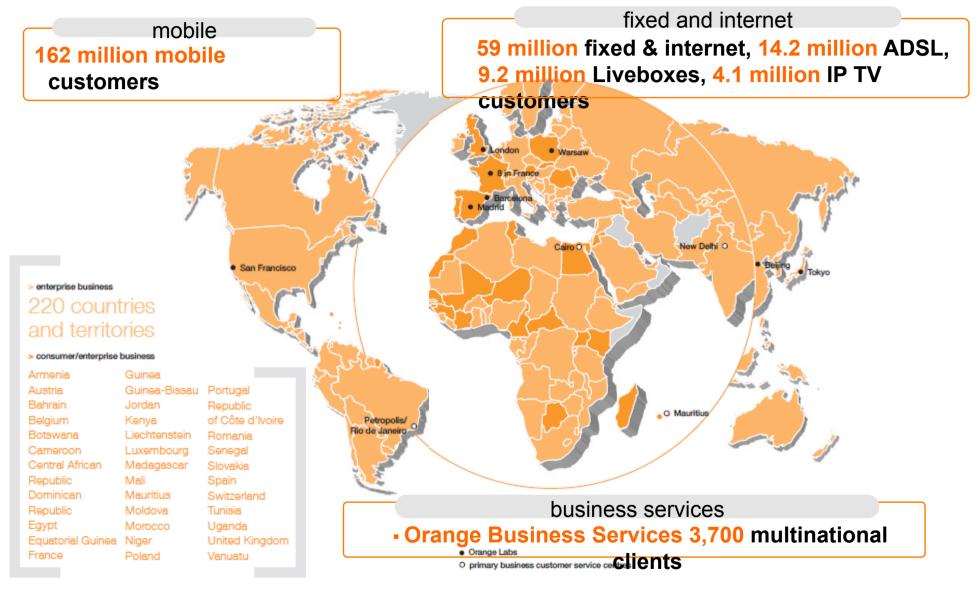
170,000 employees worldwide

FT Orange affiliates





global presence & service areas





our five priorities

be a caring and socially responsible employer

ensure customers choose Orange for its outstanding customer experience

focus on our growth areas and bring new services to market effectively

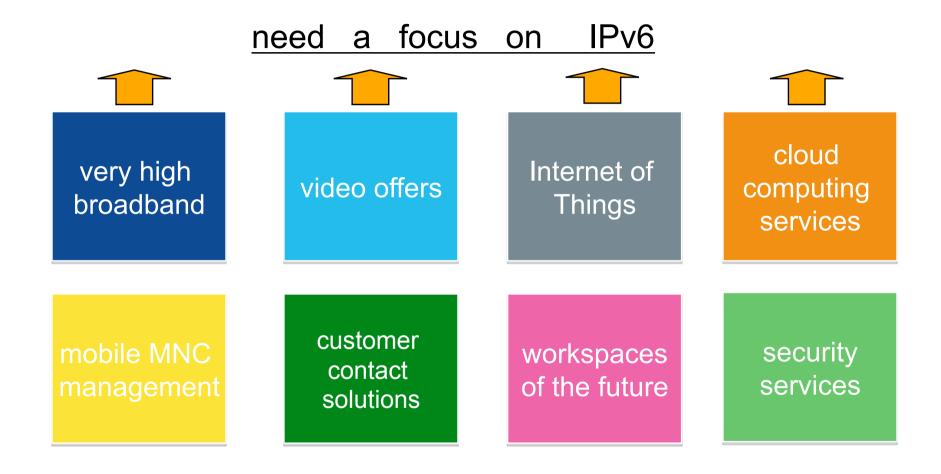
define and deploy the best regional strategies



optimize our performance



our growth areas







key business driver



- lack of global IPv4 addresses infers two major collateral damages
 - customer's QoE degradation because of aggravated address translation (NAT) hurdles
 - access to user-generated contents is jeopardized
 - VoIP QoS is questioned by the severe performance degradation inferred by traversal techniques (switching performances of access Session Border Controllers can be downgraded by more than 50%)
 - likely risk of losing customers
- roadblock for growth in major mobile markets (like France) where private IPv4 addresses are already running out



business opportunities with IPv6



anticipate global internet evolution

 make sure residential and business customers can access IPv6 contents whatever their location (Asia, Europe) as soon as 2012

consolidate technical leadership

- promote IPv6 usage while confirming robust know-how
- cornerstone of business development for the corporate market

become a major IPv6 reference in Africa

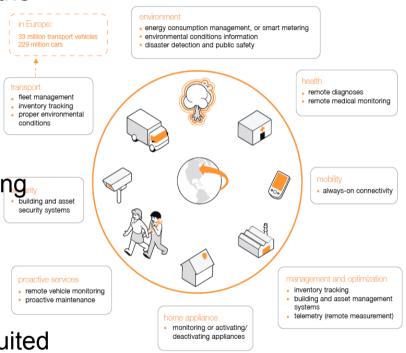
primary motivation to develop business in countries that now welcome large Asian communities



IPv6 M2M business catalyst



- a federative layer
 - cornerstone of the "Internet of Things" for the sake of interoperability and E2E paradigm
- IP is ubiquitous and scalable
 - anything can be transported over IP
 - IP can be transported over (almost) anything
- current SoA includes lightweight IP implementations
 - few kilobytes of ROM and RAM are well-suited for CPU- and energy-constrained devices





Why IPv6?



a sustainable evolution of IP protocol

- an (almost) unlimited addressing capacity
 - IPv6 addresses are 128-bit encoded, yielding up to ~5.10²⁸ addresses per person on Earth
 - M2M-inferred environments assume tens (e.g. home services) to thousands (e.g. urban services) of connected devices
- advanced self-configuration capabilities
 - devices automatically form their IPv6 addresses, discover their neighbors and are up and running as per a plug'n play approach
- most of M2M nodes are severely CPU- and energy-constrained
 - room for one IP stack, not two
- technically, usage of private IPv4 addressing remains an option but becomes rapidly questioned
 - M2M networking environment crosses administrative boundaries (e.g., coordination of production plants deployed worldwide) or assumes several thousands of nodes (e.g., urbanwise power metering)

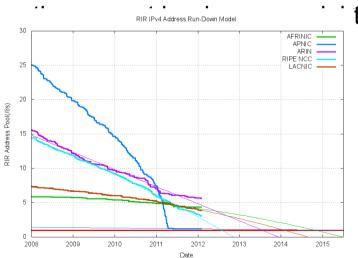








- IPv6 is the only perennial solution to global IPv4 address depletion
 - Cornerstone of business development (mobile data, M2M)
 - One-size-fits-all solution (enterprise, mobile, N-Play, wholesale)
- but IPv4 service continuity during forthcoming transition period is a MUST
 - Not addressed by IPv6 because mig











Lack of IPv6 Awareness

Security Concerns

Unsure of Migration Steps

Still Have Adequate IPv4 Addresses

Large Investments in Current IPv4 Infrastructure



IPv6 Migration

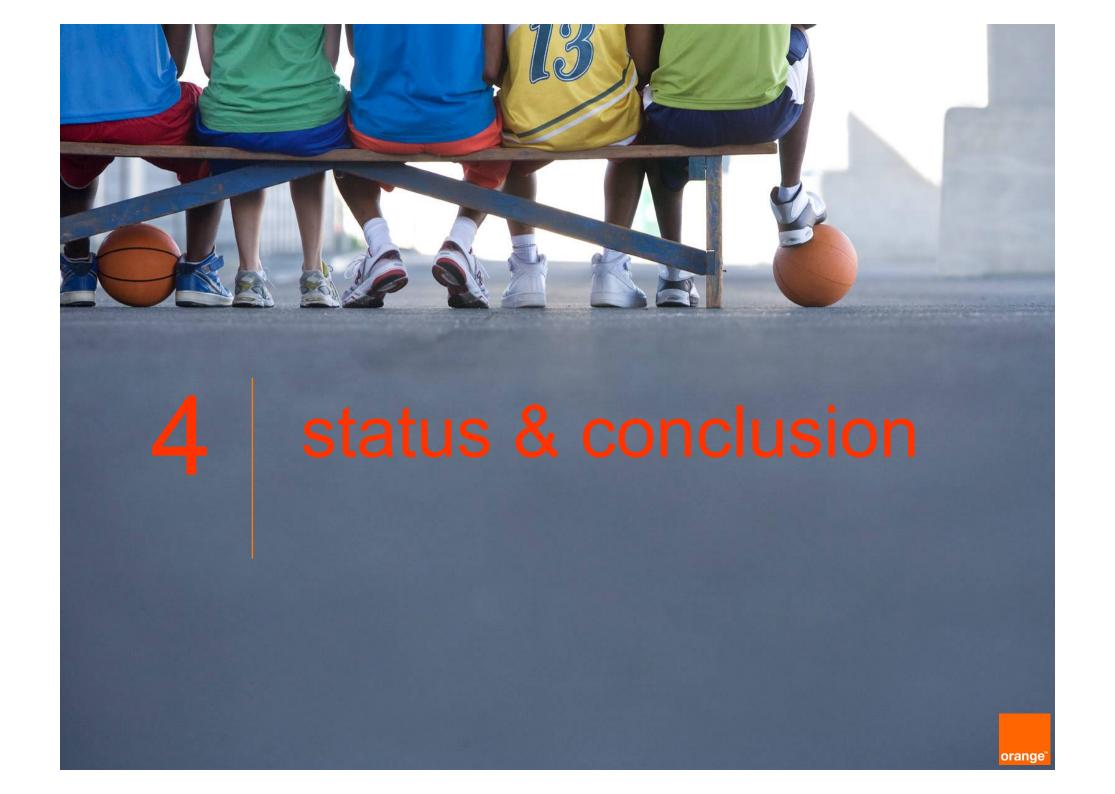
Challenges





- support for IPv6 in many products is still new and not nearly mature as their IPv4 counterparts
- support for IPv6 remains a gap for various security components
- back office tool upgrades to integrate IPv6 in IT Tool change remains a challenge
- large scale testing and interoperability between various IPv6 products is critical for success of any IPv6 deployment
- simply having IPv6 network connectivity available is not sufficient
- not all contents and services are IPv6 compliant (eg. IPTV), CPE and STB vendors are still not IPv6 ready.





Orange – a phased approached



IPv6 Introduction

IPv6 Migration

IPv6 Production

- Publish a reference architectural framework
- Conduct a scoperestricted experiment
- Validate design guidelines with basic Internet service
- –Assumes DNFinvolvement from Day1

- Refine reference architectural framework with further (VoIP, IPTV-inferred) design recommendations
- including IPv6-derived
 Multicast, VPN, SIP
 capabilities
- build dual stack capability
- Conduct service-wise experiment accordingly

- Publish consolidated IPv6-inferred service production procedures
- Towards IPv6-only backbone and customer environmental infrastructures, gracefully coping with IPv4 address depletion
- ensure accessibility of IPv6 contents from any location (Asia, Europe).

2008 - 2009

2009 - 2010

2010 - 2012



status

- IPv6 transit offering available since 2002
 - OpenTransitV6 (US, Europe, Asia)
- 19 countries ignited IPv6 activities & projects since 2008
 - several pilot deployments started in 2010 (France, Moldova, Senegal) and 2011 (Poland)
 - additional affiliates to join in 2012
 - Moldova (mobile) and Poland (fixed/mobile) to launch IPv6 service in 2012
- worldwide availability 130+ countries
 - for enterprise business solution
- our network products (VPN & internet) are IPv6 dual stack capable since 2009
- IPv6 consulting service to help our customers for IPv6 adaptation

Image by Emily Alston of the Young Creatives

large pool of IPv6 trained technical work force, group-wise







learning and conclusion



service, content availability help customer IPv6 adaptation

identify risk and business opportunities

> threats and vulnerabilities study

adequate testing and end-to-end interoperability



IPv6 awareness and training

phased IPv6 adoption approach

appropriate transition mechanism

early assessment and planning



