The key difference between IPv4 and IPv6 is that in IPv6 we are no longer concerned with address conservation for the purpose of ensuring sufficient host addresses.

It's important for keeping your IPv6 addressing plan viable in reserve for future use.

The greater the complexity or size of the site, the more groups of subnets will be needed to accommodate the infrastructure, security policy and ACL entries to define, aggregate, and manage subnets.

Groups of subnets can be organized in a way that makes sense for your organization. For example, sites can be grouped by department, geography, security policy and so forth. The number of sites you have will determine the overall level of hierarchy. A general methodology is to define a 75% utilized maximum before leaving at least 1/4 of the subnets in reserve for future use.

In addition, practicing a 75% utilized maximum before leaving at least 1/4 of the subnets in reserve for future use. This is likely to be a good strategy to ensure site growth.

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