## A Quick Overview of IPv6

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## OSI Model

- ► Application
- ► Presentaion
- ► Session
- ► Transport
- ► Network
- ► Data Link
- ► Physical

# IPv4

- ► IPv4 was released in  $1980^1$   $1981^2$ .
- ► It has been tremendously successful and will continue to be used for some time.
- ► It has some problems:
  - ► address exhaustion
  - complicated routing
  - ► poor support for security, QoS

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>RFC 760

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>RFC 791

## A NEW PROTOCOL WAS NEEDED

- ▶ By the early 1990s it was clear that we needed a new protocol
- ► In 1992-1993, the IETF began looking into a version of IP.
- ► Relevant RFCs began to come out in 1996.

### Some features of IPv6

- ► Larger address space
- ► Simplified headers
- ► Hierachical addressing and routing
- ► Improved device autoconfiguration
- ► IPSec

#### IPv6 addresses

- ► IPv6 addressed are 128 bits long.
- ► The first 64 bits are typically used to identify the network.
- ► The second 64 bits are used for the host.
- ► Example: 2001:0DB8:AC10:FE01:0000:0000:0000:01A6 2001:DB8:AC10:FE01::1A6

### Address types

- ► Unicast
  - ► Global
  - ► Link-Local
- ► Multicast
- ► Anycast
- ► N.B.: No broadcast

### Address autoconfiguration

- ► Manual configuration and DHCP are still available for IPv6
- ► Very briefly, autoconfiguration works like this:
  - 1. a device determines its link-local address
  - 2. it sends router solicitaion messages
  - 3. it receives router advertisements in response
  - 4. from these the device determines its *network prefix*
  - 5. it appends its 64 bit interface id to produce its address

## EUI-64

- ► An IPv6 interface typically uses EUI-64 to obtain its interface ID.
- Basically, we take the 48 bit MAC address and stretch it out to 64 bits.
- ► Example:
  - 1. Start with a MAC address: 39:A7:97:07:CB:D0
  - 2. Insert FFFE into the middle: 39:A7:97:FF:FE:07:CB:D0
  - 3. Set the seventh<sup>3</sup> to 1: 3B:A7:97:FF:FE:07:CB:D0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The universal-local bit

#### SIMPLIFIED ROUTING

The larger address space provided by IPv6 allows ISPs to aggregate their customers' networks with common prefixes and advertise one route.