



TNE10006/TNE60006: Networks and Switching



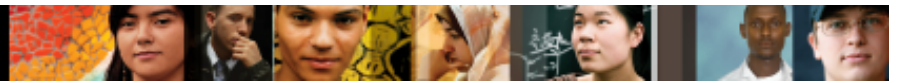
IPv6 Introduction

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Outline

- IPv4 Problems
- IPv6 Introduction
- IPv6 Addresses
- IPv6 Prefix Lengths



IPv4 Issues

Future Problems

- **Population Growth:**

The Internet population is growing, users stay connected longer

- **Mobile Users:**

Mobile phones, Mobile devices (tablets, iPads, laptops)

- **Transportation:**

There will be more than one billion automobiles

- **Consumer Electronics:**

Remote monitoring of home appliances

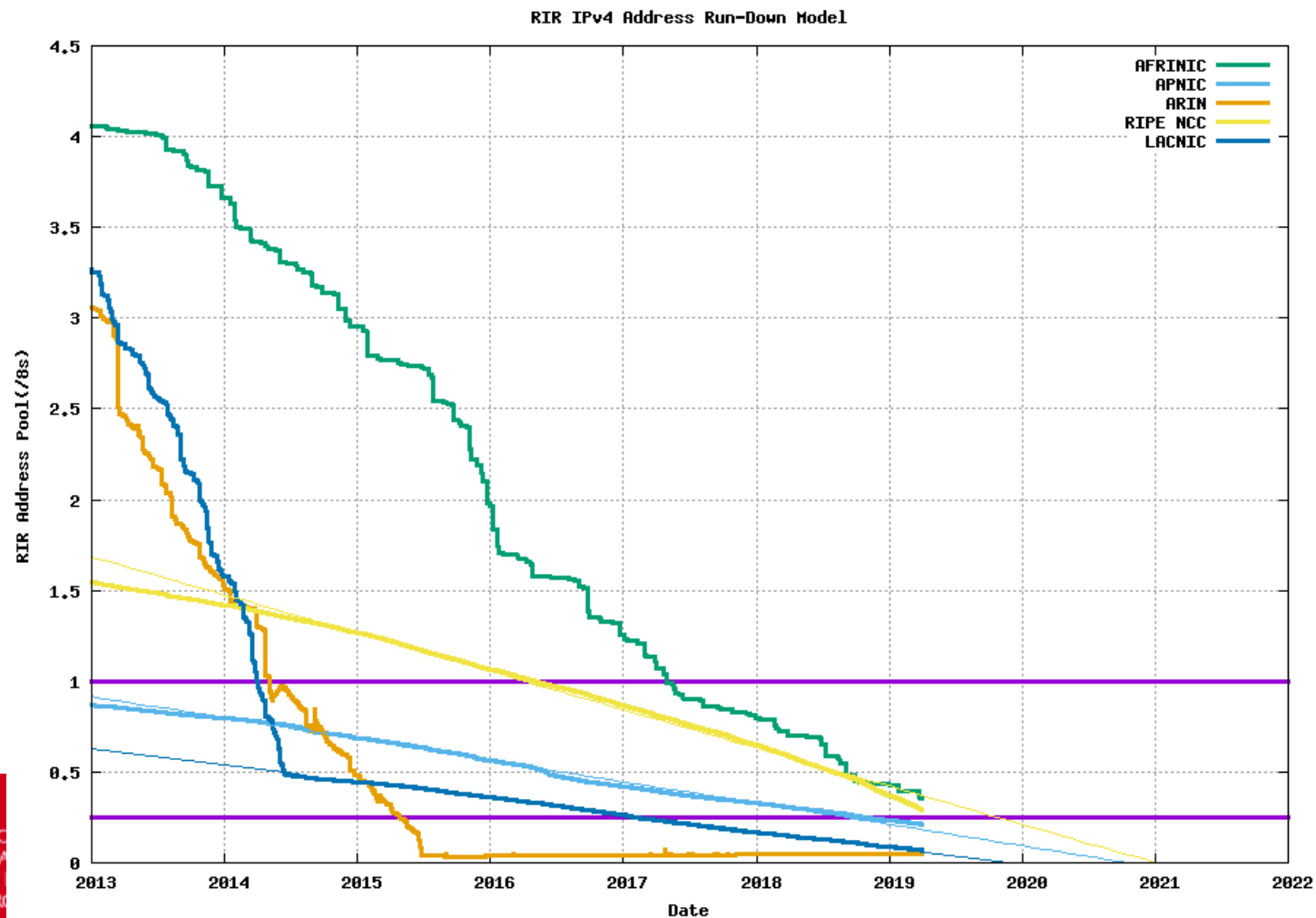


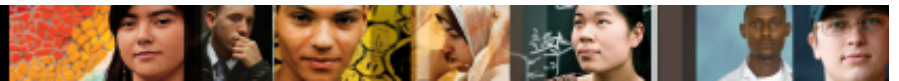
IPv4 Issues

Address Usage

- Running out of addresses

Source: www.potaroo.net/tools/ipv4





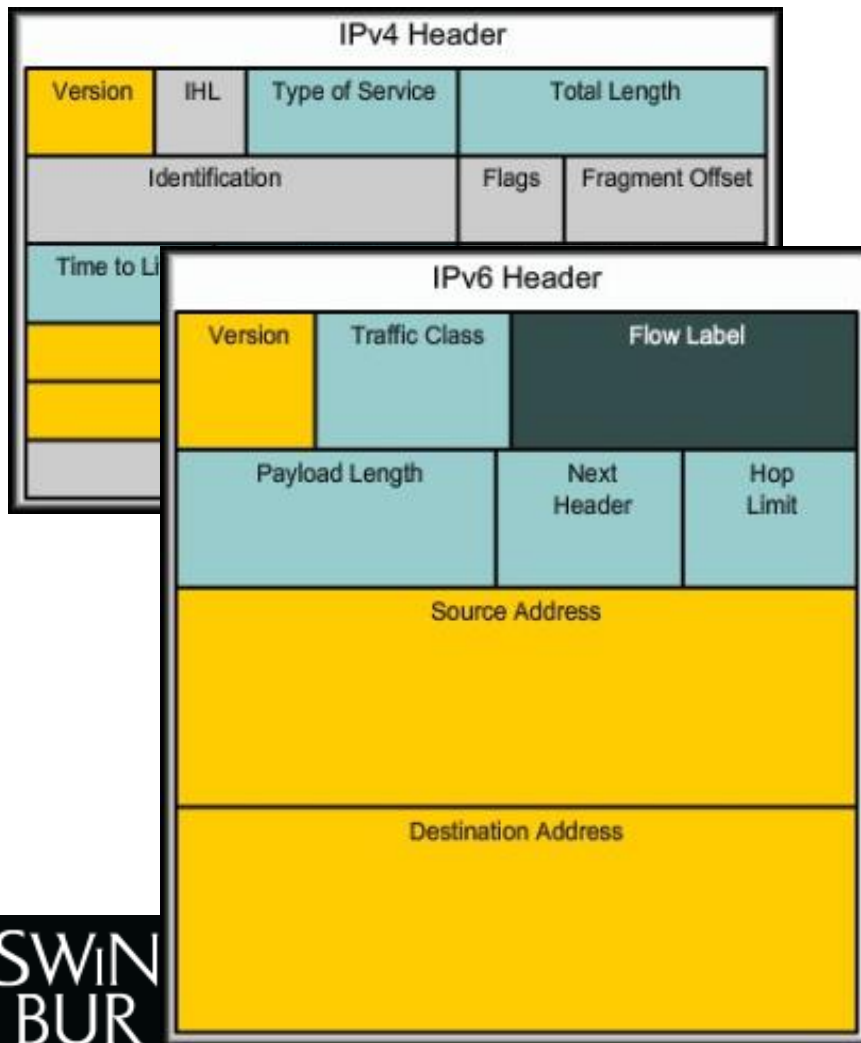
IPv6

IP The Next Generation

- What happened to IPv5
- Much larger address space
- IPv6 address = 16 bytes = 128 bits
$$2^{128} = 340,282,366,920,938,463,374,607,431,768,211,456$$
- Or
$$665,570,793,348,866,943,898,599 \text{ addresses for each m}^2 \text{ of the planet}$$
- So where is IPv6 ???



IPv6 IP The Next Generation



Enhanced IP addressing:

- Global reachability and flexibility
- Aggregation
- Multihoming
- Autoconfiguration
- Plug-and-play
- End-to-end without NAT
- Renumbering

Mobility and security:

- Mobile IP RFC-compliant
- IPsec mandatory (or native) for IPv6

Simple header:

- Routing efficiency
- Performance and forwarding rate scalability
- No broadcasts
- No checksums
- Extension headers
- Flow labels

Transition richness:

- Dual-stack
- 6to4 and manual tunnels
- Translation



IPv6 Addressing

IPv6 Address Representation

- 128 bits in length and written as a string of hexadecimal values
- In IPv6, 4 bits represents a single hexadecimal digit, 32 hexadecimal value = IPv6 address

2001:0DB8:0000:1111:0000:0000:0000:0200

FE80:0000:0000:0000:0123:4567:89AB:CDEF

- Hextet used to refer to a segment of 16 bits or four hexadecimal
- Can be written in either lowercase or uppercase



IPv6 Addressing

Rule 1- Omitting Leading 0s

- The first rule to help reduce the notation of IPv6 addresses is any leading 0s (zeros) in any 16-bit section or hextet can be omitted.
- 01AB can be represented as 1AB.
- 09F0 can be represented as 9F0.
- 0A00 can be represented as A00.
- 00AB can be represented as AB.

Preferred	2001:0DB8:000A:1000:0000:0000:0000:0100
No leading 0s	2001: DB8: A:1000: 0: 0: 0: 100
Compressed	2001:DB8:A:1000:0:0:0:100



IPv6 Addressing

Rule 2 - Omitting All 0 Segments

- Replace any single, contiguous string of one or more 16-bit segments (hextets) consisting of all 0's with a double colon (::)
- Double colon (::) can only be used once within an address
- Known as the *compressed format*

Example #1

Preferred	2001:0DB8:0000:0000:ABCD:0000:0000:0100
Omit leading 0s	2001: DB8: 0: 0:ABCD: 0: 0: 100
Compressed	2001:DB8::ABCD:0:0:100
OR	
Compressed	2001:DB8:0:0:ABCD::100

Only one :: may be used.

Example #2

Preferred	FE80:0000:0000:0000:0123:4567:89AB:CDEF
Omit leading 0s	FE80: 0: 0: 0: 123:4567:89AB:CDEF
Compressed	FE80::123:4567:89AB:CDEF



IPv6 Addressing Examples

- E3D7:0000:0000:0000:01F4:00C8:C0A8:0420

- 3FFE:0501:2008:0000:0260:07FF:FE40:EFAB

- 6134:00F5:0000:0000:0145:0000:0000:00AB

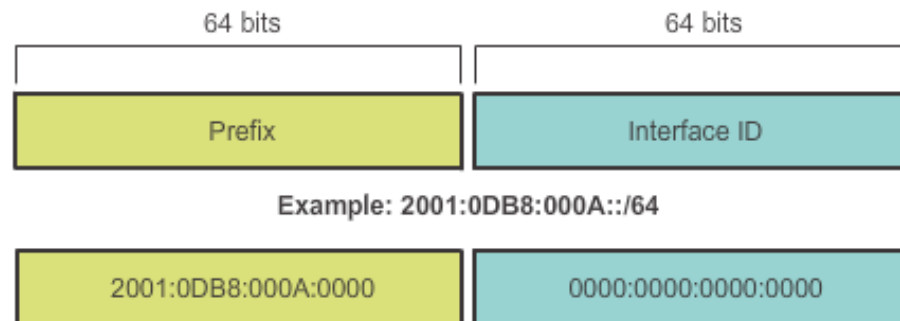


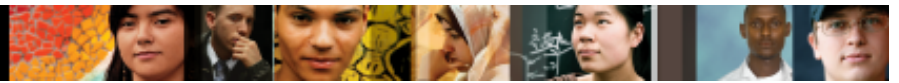
IPv6 Addressing

IPv6 Subnet Mask – Prefix Length

- IPv6 only uses slash notation for prefix length
 - Prefix length can range from 0 to 128
 - Typical prefix length is /64

/64 Prefix





IPv6 Introduction Summary

In this lecture, we covered:

- IPv4 Problems
- IPv6 Introduction
- IPv6 Addresses
- IPv6 Prefix Lengths