Brent Schoenmakers & Cihan Kurt

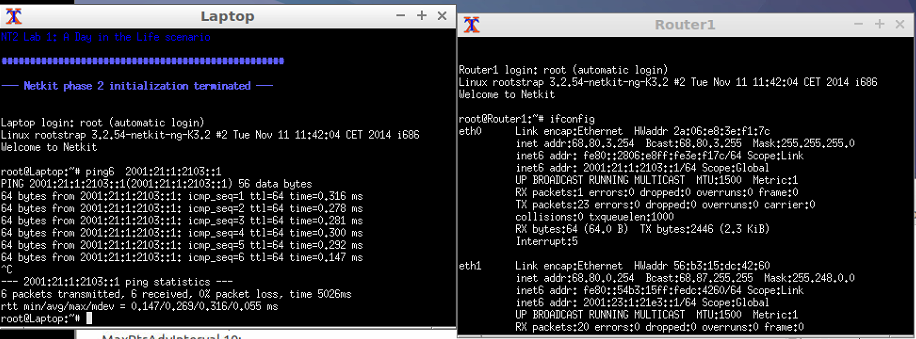
IPv6 Assignment

Task 2:

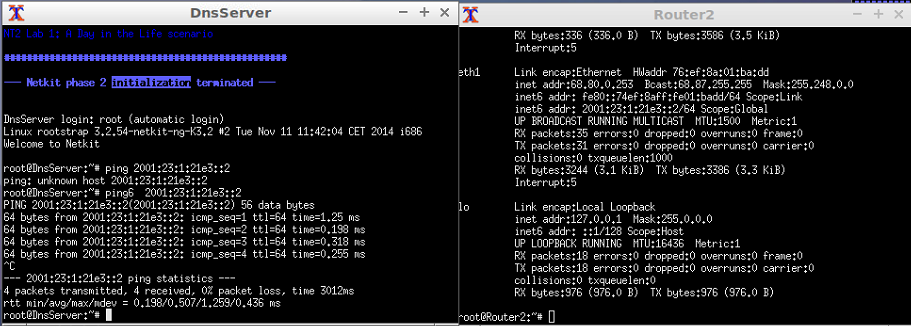
Provide adjusted network drawing with the configured interfaces.

For each of the 3 subnetworks provide a screenshot for a successful ping between two nodes of the subnetwork.

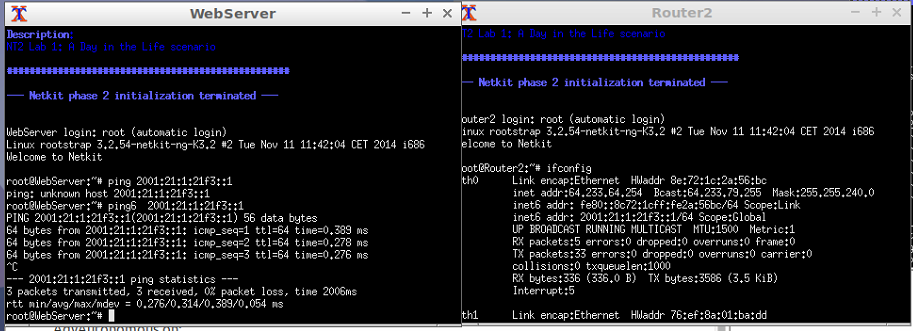
**Laptop to eth0 of Router1:**



**Dns to eth1 of Router2:**



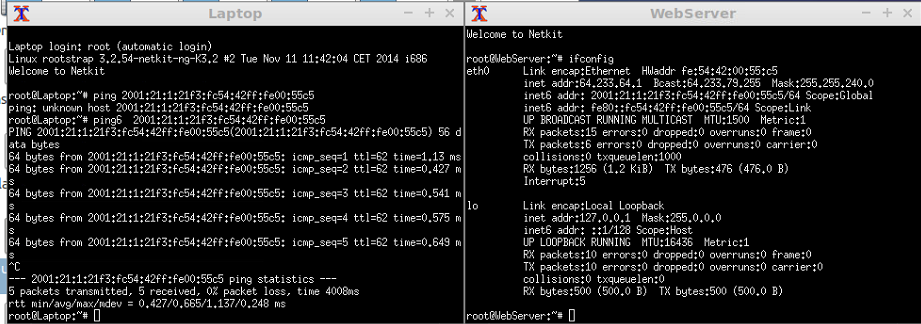
**Webserver to eth0 of Router2:**



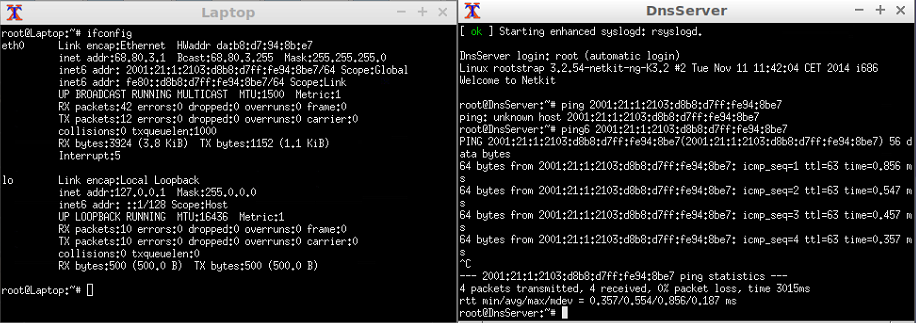
Task 3:

**Provide screenshots of the following successful IPv6 pings:**

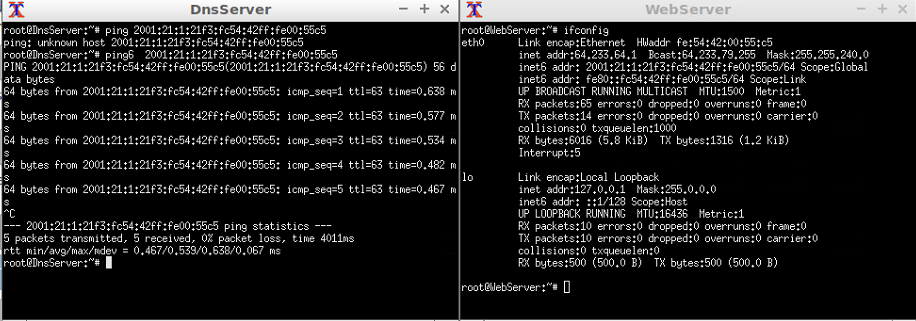
1. ***Laptop* to *WebServer***



1. ***DnsServer* to *Laptop***



1. ***DnsServer* to WebServer**



**Explain how your automatic IPv6 addresses were formed based on one example autoconfigured IPv6 address.**

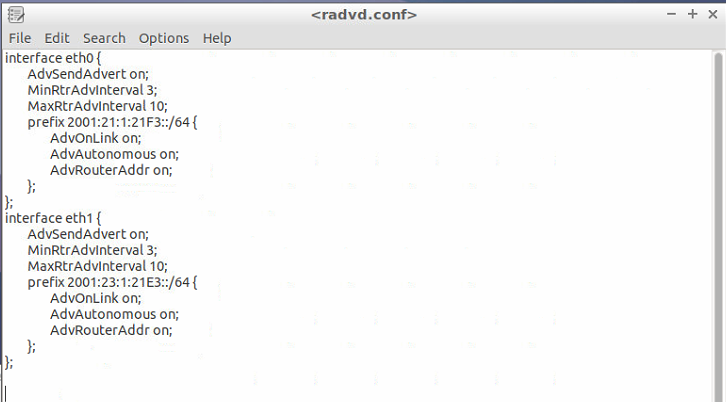
in the radvd.conf file, we gave every eth interface a network prefix like the following radvd.conf file that is located in the router1 folder:



The interface eth0 got the laptop network prefix, and the eth1 got the dns server prefix. By doing this, laptop and dns server got an automatic assigned ipv6 address because of radvd. In the interfaces of laptop and dnsserver we had to add the following line to make them able to get an automatic ipv6 address:



We also did the same thing in router2. This router has a different radvd.conf file:



The interface eth0 got the webserver network prefix, and the eth1 got the dns server prefix. By doing this, webserver and dns server got an automatic assigned ipv6 address because of radvd. We chose to auto assign the dns server again here, to eliminate the need of choosing what you have to boot first. In the interfaces of webserver and dnsserver we had to add the following line to make them able to get an automatic ipv6 address:

