



DHCP, NAT, IPv6



CCNA Exploration Semester 4 - Chapter 7



Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol - DHCP

RFC 2131



Dynamická konfigurácia hostov

- Pomocou doplnkovej sieťovej služby
 - Musí byť v sieti nainštalovaná, nakonfigurovaná a spustená
- **A) Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP):**
 - Klient server dotazovanie, získa len vlastnú adresu
- **B) BOOTstrp Protocol (BOOTP):**
 - K/S, stanica získa okrem svojej IP adresy aj adresu routera, servera
- **C) Dynamic Host Configuration protocol (DHCP):**
 - K/S, stanici pridelená adresa len kým komunikuje, pri novom prihlásení nová adresa

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
 - Klient / Server protokol
 - Umožňuje klientom (koncovým staniciam) vyžiadať od servera konfiguračné parametre
 - Servery a smerovače by mali mať statické IP adresy
 - Najpoužívanéjšie parametre
 - IP adresa, subsieťová maska, IP adresa default gateway, IP adresa DNS
- DHCP komponenty
 - DHCP klient
 - Má ho väčšina moderných OS
 - DHCP Server
 - Relay Agent
 - Prechod DHCP žiadosti cez smerovač

DHCP

- **DHCP klient**

- Žiada o konfiguračné parametre DHCP server
 - L2 Broadcast
- OS Windows:
 - Môžeme riadiť príkazom ipconfig

- **DHCP Server**

- Serverovská entita
 - Proces môže byť spustený na smerovači alebo na dedikovanom serveri
- Spravuje IP adresnú množinu
 - a iné konfiguračné parametre
- Prideluje ich na požiadanie DHCP klientom

- **Relay agent**

- Umožňuje prechod DHCP žiadostí cez L3 zariadenie

Alokácia IP adresy

■ Dynamická Alokácia

- Pridelí IP adresu žiadajúcej stanici na špecifikované časové obdobie
- Potom nastáva uvoľnenie adresy alebo obnovenie prenájmu

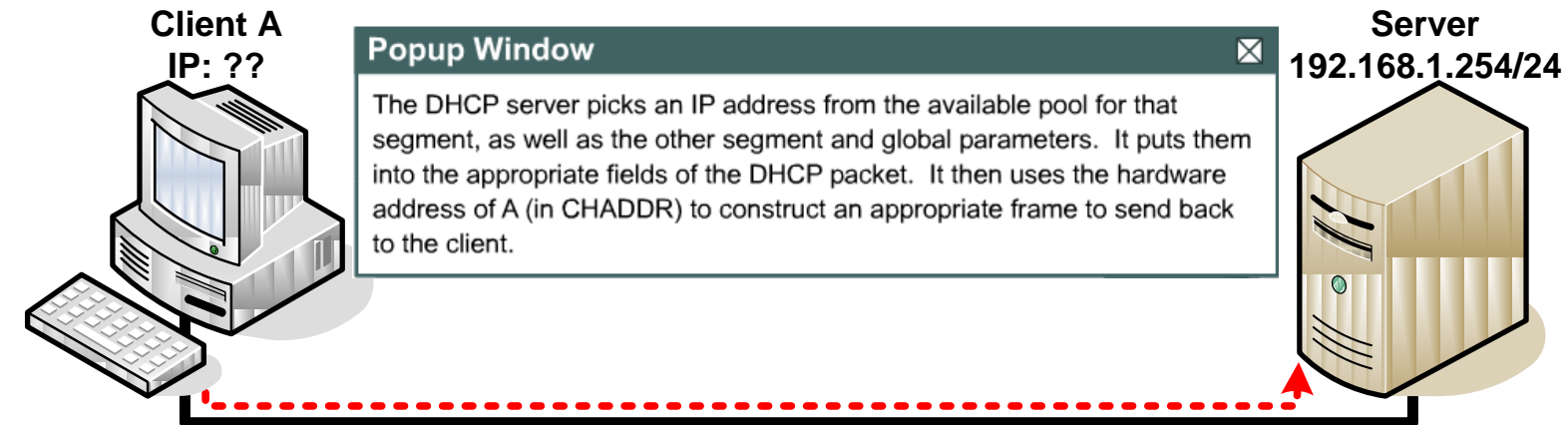
■ Manuálna Alokácia

- Vyžaduje konfiguráciu DHCP servera
- Pridelí žiadajúcej stanici vždy rovnakú IP adresu

■ Automatická Alokácia

- DHCP server priradí automaticky stanici permanentnú statickú adresu z rozsahu

DHCP činnost'



Ethernet II Frame

IP

UDP

DHCP Request

SRC MAC: MAC A	SRC IP: ?	UDP	CIADDR: ?	GIADDR: ?
DST MAC: FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	DST IP: 255.255.255.255	67	Mask: ?	CHADDR: MAC A

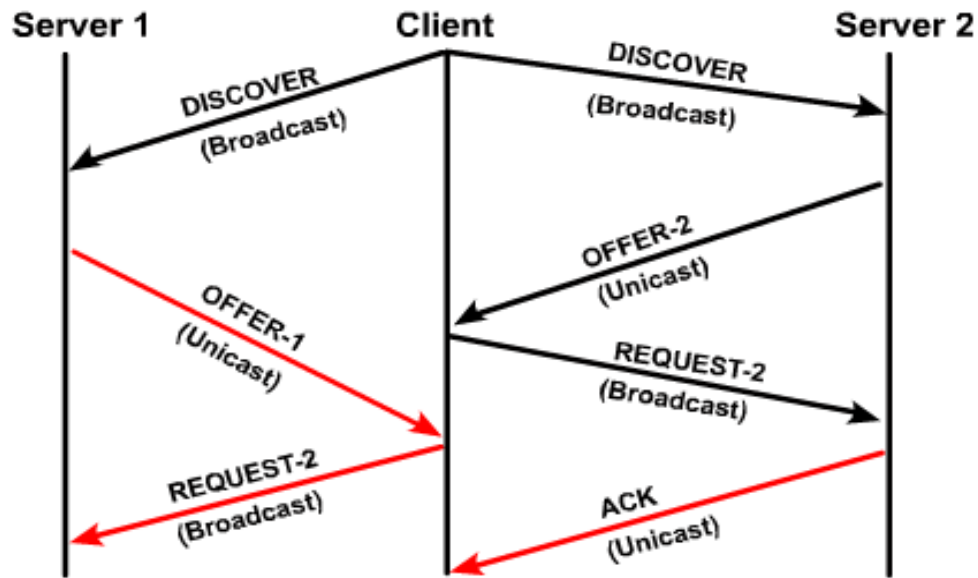
SRC MAC: MAC DHCP Serv	SRC IP: 192.168.1.254	UDP	CIADDR: 192.168.1.10	GIADDR: 192.168.1.1
DST MAC: MAC A	DST IP: 192.168.1.10	68	Mask: 255.255.255.0	CHADDR: MAC A

MAC: Media Access Control Address
CIADDR: Client IP Address
GIADDR: Gateway IP Address
CHADDR: Client Hardware Address

Popup Window

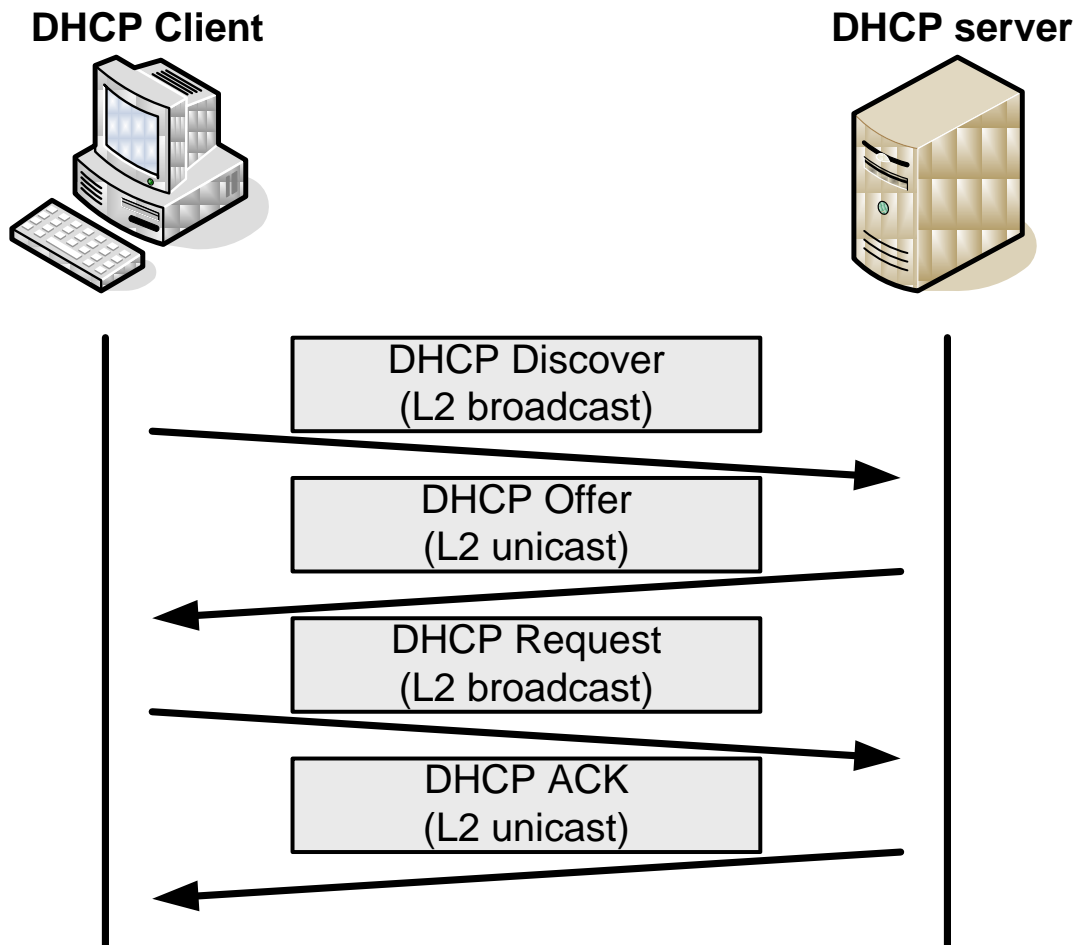
The DHCP Client sends a directed IP broadcast, with a DHCP request packet. In the simplest case, there is a DHCP server on the same segment, which will pick up this request. The server notes the GIADDR field is blank, so the client is on the same segment. The server also notes the hardware address of the client in the request packet.

DHCP Operation



- DHCP client broadcasts DHCP DISCOVER packet on local subnet
- DHCP servers send OFFER packet with lease information
- DHCP client selects lease and broadcasts DHCP REQUEST packet
- Selected DHCP server sends DHCP ACK packet

DHCP činnost' - správy

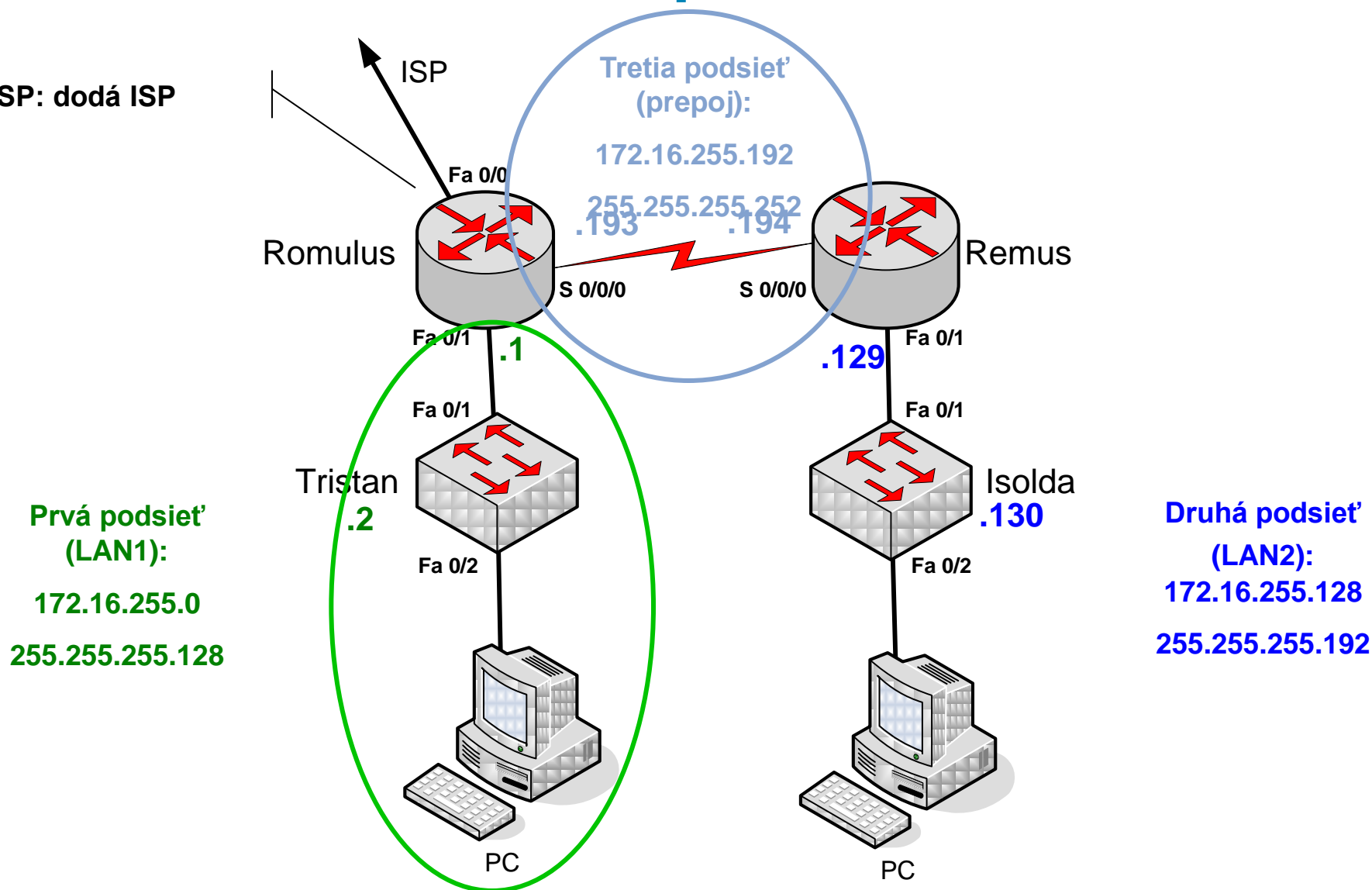


Konfigurácia DHCP servera na smerovači Cisco

- Konfigurácia DHCP servera sa vykonáva v GKR
- Pozostáva z viacerých krokov:
 - Spustenie služby a pomenovanie konfigurácie
 - Na jednom smerovači môže byť spravovaných viac DHCP rozsahov
 - Nastavenie parametrov DHCP služby
 - IP rozsah, z ktorého sa budú prideľovať adresy a sieťové masky
 - Adresa defaultného gateway-a
 - Adresa DNS servera
 - Iných parametrov
 - DHCP parametrov je až okolo 50

Pridelenie adries – príklad

k ISP: dodá ISP



Konfigurácia DHCP servera na smerovači Cisco

```
Romulus (config) #ip dhcp pool Moj_DHCP
```

- Spustenie DHCP služby a pomenovanie adresného rozsahu („pool“)
 - Zmenil sa prompt
 - Som v submode konfigurácie DHCP služby

```
Romulus (dhcp-config) #network 172.16.255.0 255.255.255.128  
Romulus (dhcp-config) #default-router 172.16.255.1  
Romulus (dhcp-config) #dns-server 195.146.132.59  
Romulus (dhcp-config) #exit
```

- Nastavenie adresného rozsahu, ktorý bude DHCP služba riadiť pri prideliťovaní IP adries
- Nastavenie defaultného gatewaya pre klientov

Konfigurácia DHCP servera na - Zoznam iných parametrov

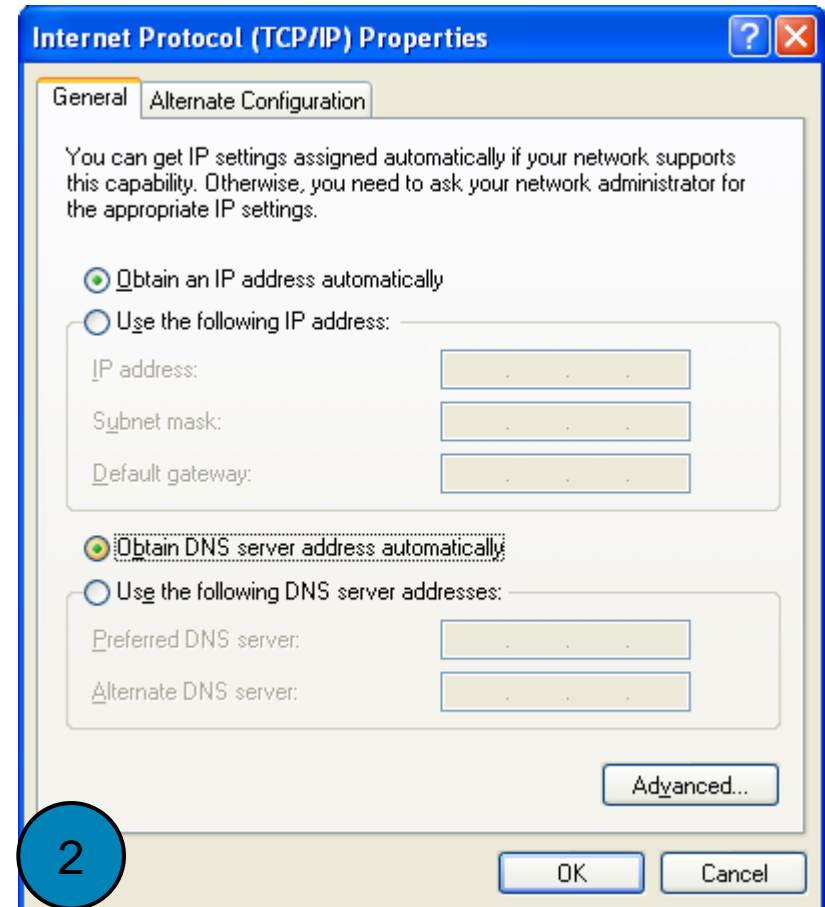
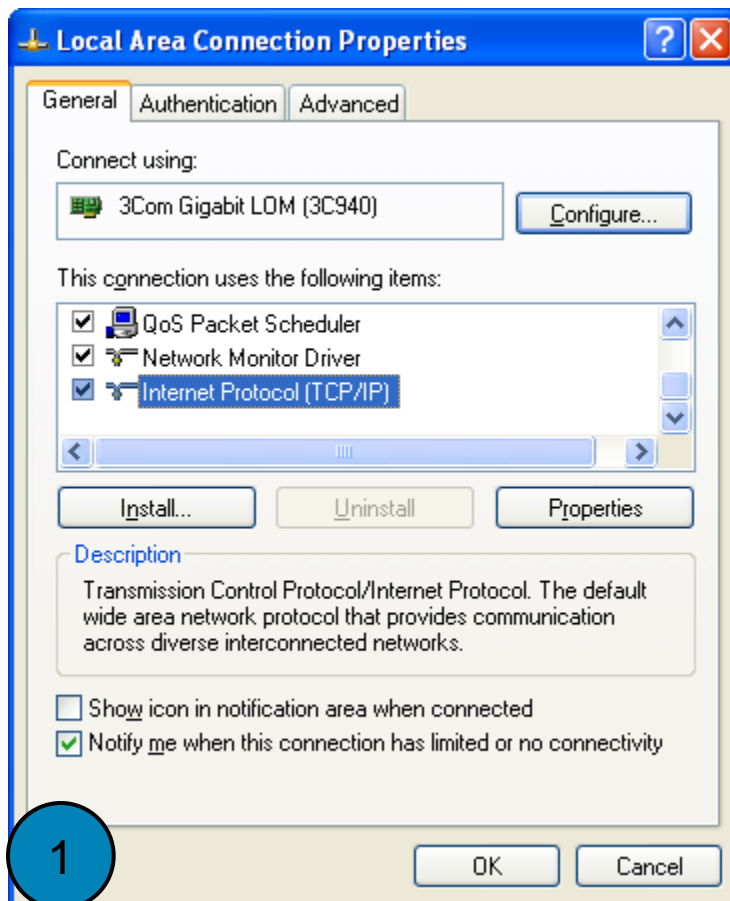
```
Romulus(dhcp-config)#?
```

```
DHCP pool configuration commands:
```

accounting	Send Accounting Start/Stop messages
bootfile	Boot file name
class	Specify a DHCP class
client-identifier	Client identifier
client-name	Client name
default-router	Default routers
dns-server	DNS servers
domain-name	Domain name
exit	Exit from DHCP pool configuration mode
hardware-address	Client hardware address
host	Client IP address and mask
import	Programatically importing DHCP option parameters
lease	Address lease time
netbios-name-server	NetBIOS (WINS) name servers
netbios-node-type	NetBIOS node type
network	Network number and mask
next-server	Next server in boot process
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
option	Raw DHCP options
origin	Configure the origin of the pool
relay	Function as a DHCP relay
--More--	

Nastavenie DHCP klienta v OS MS Windows XP

- Start → Control Panel → Network connections → right click on an interface → Choose properties



Ovládanie DHCP klienta - ipconfig

```
Command Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings\palo.KIS>ipconfig /?

USAGE:
    ipconfig [/? | /all | /renew [adapter] | /release [adapter] |
            /flushdns | /displaydns | /registerdns |
            /showclassid adapter |
            /setclassid adapter [classid] ]

where
    adapter          Connection name
                     (wildcard characters * and ? allowed, see examples)

Options:
    /?              Display this help message
    /all            Display full configuration information.
    /release        Release the IP address for the specified adapter.
    /renew          Renew the IP address for the specified adapter.
    /flushdns       Purges the DNS Resolver cache.
    /registerdns    Refreshes all DHCP leases and re-registers DNS names
    /displaydns     Display the contents of the DNS Resolver Cache.
    /showclassid    Displays all the dhcp class IDs allowed for adapter.
    /setclassid     Modifies the dhcp class id.

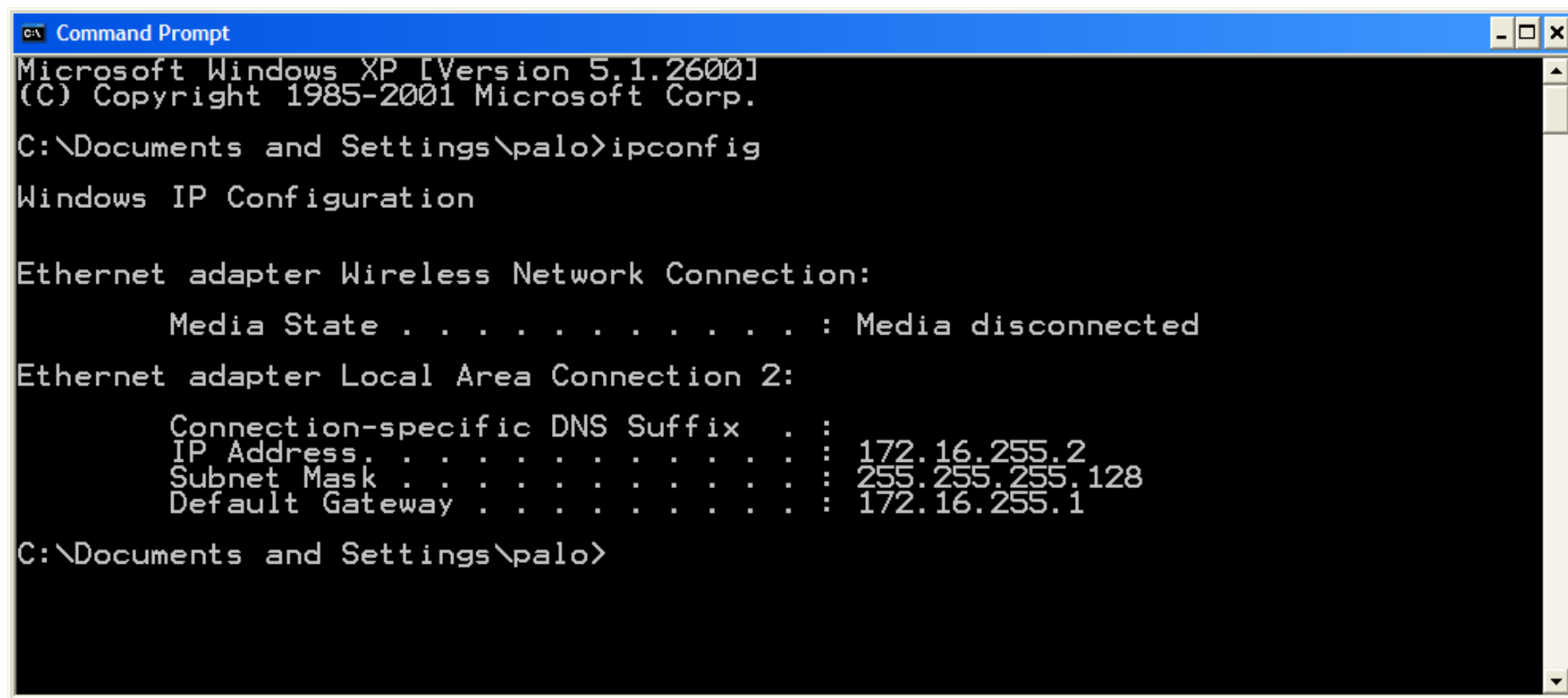
The default is to display only the IP address, subnet mask and
default gateway for each adapter bound to TCP/IP.

For Release and Renew, if no adapter name is specified, then the IP address
leases for all adapters bound to TCP/IP will be released or renewed.

For Setclassid, if no ClassId is specified, then the ClassId is removed.

Examples:
> ipconfig          ... Show information.
> ipconfig /all      ... Show detailed information
> ipconfig /renew    ... renew all adapters
> ipconfig /renew EL* ... renew any connection that has its
                        name starting with EL
> ipconfig /release *Con* ... release all matching connections,
                        eg. "Local Area Connection 1" or
                        "Local Area Connection 2"
```

Overenie získanej IP adresy – ipconfig



```
C:\> Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\palo>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Wireless Network Connection:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 172.16.255.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.128
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 172.16.255.1

C:\Documents and Settings\palo>
```


Overenie nastavenia DHCP na smerovači

- Príkaz privilegovaného módu `sh run` (výpis aktuálnej konfigurácie)

```
Romulus#sh run
Building configuration...

Current configuration : 859 bytes
!
version 12.4
!
Output omitted
!
!
ip dhcp pool Moj_DHCP
    network 172.16.255.0 255.255.255.128
    default-router 172.16.255.1
    dns-server 195.146.132.59
!
!
Output omitted
!
```

Overenie činnosti DHCP na smerovači

- Príkaz privilegovaného módu `sh ip dhcp binding` vypíše zoznam pridelených ip adries

```
Romulus#show ip dhcp binding
```

```
Bindings from all pools not associated with VRF:
```

IP address	Client-ID/ Hardware address/ User name	Lease expiration	Type
172.16.255.2	0100.1c23.203a.28	Jan 10 2008 09:23 AM	Automatic

Vymazanie DHCP štatistík

```
Romulus#show ip dhcp binding
Bindings from all pools not associated with VRF:
IP address          Client-ID/          Lease
expiration          Type
                    Hardware address/
                    User name
172.16.255.2        0100.1c23.203a.28   Jan 10 2008
09:23 AM           Automatic
Romulus#clear ip dhcp binding
% Incomplete command.
Romulus#clear ip dhcp binding *
Romulus#show ip dhcp binding
Bindings from all pools not associated with VRF:
IP address          Client-ID/          Lease
expiration          Type
                    Hardware address/
                    User name

Romulus#
```

Vyčlenenie určitého rozsahu IP adries z DHCP rozsahu

- Konfiguruje sa v GKR móde
- Využitie ak chcem vyčleniť z adresného priestoru DHCP servera časť adries ktoré sa nebudú dynamicky prideľovať
 - Napr. prvých 50 adries

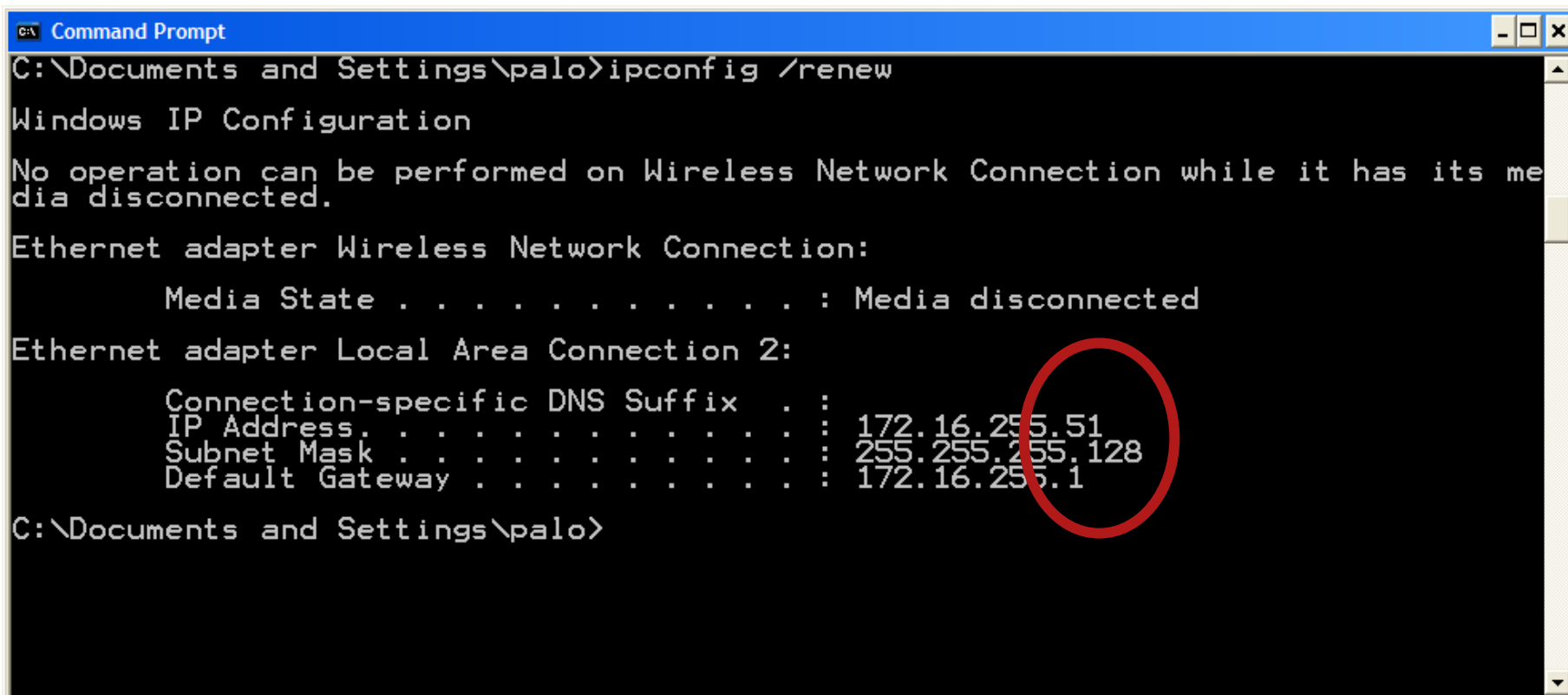
```
Romulus#configure terminal  
Romulus(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.255.1 172.16.255.50  
Romulus(config)#
```

Od: Dolná
IP adressa

Do: Horná
IP adressa

Overenie získanej IP adresy na PC – ipconfig

- Uvoľnenie súčasnej IP adresy:
 - `ipconfig /release`
- Vyžiadanie novej



```
C:\ Command Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings\palo>ipconfig /renew

Windows IP Configuration

No operation can be performed on Wireless Network Connection while it has its me
dia disconnected.

Ethernet adapter Wireless Network Connection:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection 2:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
    IP Address . . . . . : 172.16.255.51
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.128
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 172.16.255.1

C:\Documents and Settings\palo>
```

Diagnostika DHCP

```
Romulus#debug ip dhcp server events
```

```
Romulus#
```

```
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063: DHCPD: Sending notification of DISCOVER:
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.2320.3a28
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000ac10ff0101000000
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063: DHCPD: Seeing if there is an internally
specified pool class:
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.2320.3a28
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000ac10ff0101000000
*Jan  9 10:02:16.063:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
*Jan  9 10:02:18.063: DHCPD: client requests 172.16.255.51.
*Jan  9 10:02:18.063: DHCPD: Adding binding to radix tree
(172.16.255.51)
*Jan  9 10:02:18.063: DHCPD: Adding binding to hash tree
*Jan  9 10:02:18.063: DHCPD: assigned IP address 172.16.255.51 to
client 0100.1c23.203a.28.
...
Output omitted
```

Diagnostika DHCP – štatistiky

```
Remulus#sh ip dhcp server statistics
```

Memory usage	23340
--------------	-------

Address pools	1
---------------	---

Database agents	0
-----------------	---

Automatic bindings	1
--------------------	---

Manual bindings	0
-----------------	---

Expired bindings	0
------------------	---

Malformed messages	0
--------------------	---

Secure arp entries	0
--------------------	---

Message	Received
---------	----------

BOOTREQUEST	0
-------------	---

DHCPDISCOVER	1
--------------	---

DHCPREQUEST	2
-------------	---

DHCPDECLINE	0
-------------	---

DHCPRELEASE	0
-------------	---

DHCPINFORM	0
------------	---

Message	Sent
---------	------

BOOTREPLY	0
-----------	---

DHCPOFFER	1
-----------	---

DHCPACK	2
---------	---

DHCPNAK	0
---------	---

Diagnostika DHCP – stav rozsahu

```
Remulus#sh ip dhcp pool
```

```
Pool Moj_DHCP :
```

```
Utilization mark (high/low)      : 100 / 0
```

```
Subnet size (first/next)          : 0 / 0
```

```
Total addresses                   : 126
```

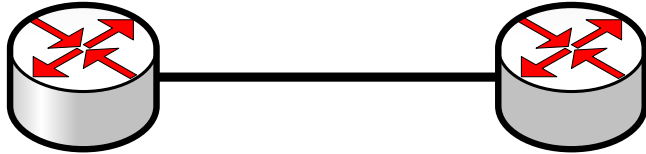
```
Leased addresses                  : 1
```

```
Pending event                     : none
```

```
1 subnet is currently in the pool :
```

Current index	IP address range	Leased addresses
172.16.255.3	172.16.255.1 - 172.16.255.126	1

Konfigurácia dynamickej adresy na routri

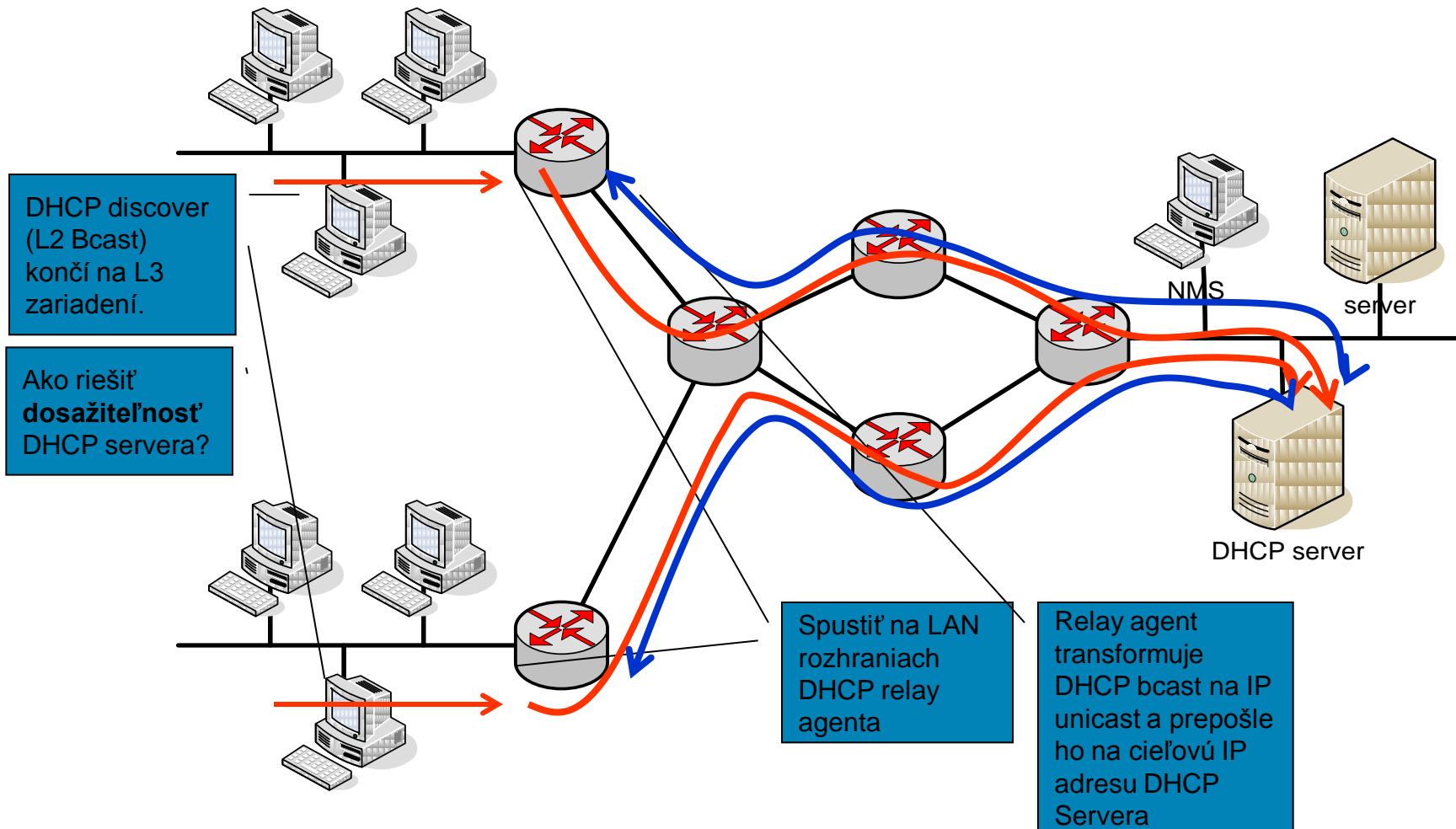


```
ISP#sh run
...
ip dhcp pool DHCP_client
  network 192.168.10.0 /24
  default-router 192.168.10.1
...
```

```
Remulus(config)#int fa 0/0
Remulus(config-if)#ip address dhcp
Remulus(config-if)#^Z
Remulus#
*Mar  1 00:06:46.927: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from
console by console
*Mar  1 00:06:57.379: %DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface
FastEthernet0/0 assigned
  DHCP address 192.168.10.2, mask 255.255.255.0, hostname
Remulus
```

```
Remulus#sh ip int fa 0/0
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Internet address is 192.168.10.2/24
  Broadcast address is 255.255.255.255
  Address determined by DHCP
```

Relay Agent

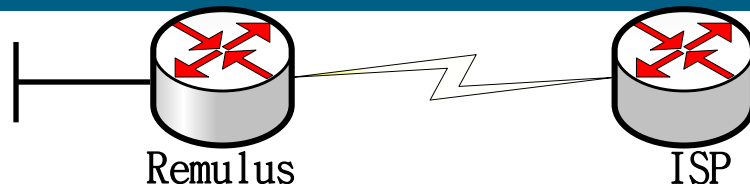


Spustenie DHCP relay

```
Remulus (config-if) #ip helper-address IP_ADRESA
```

- Preposiela nasledujúce UDP služby:
 - Port 37: Time
 - Port 49: TACACS
 - Port 53: DNS
 - Port 67: DHCP/BOOTP server
 - Port 68: DHCP/BOOTP client
 - Port 69: TFTP
 - Port 137: NetBIOS name service
 - Port 138: NetBIOS datagram service
- Špecifikácia ďalších cez:
 - `ip forward-protocol`

Konfigurácia IP DHCP relay



```
ISP#sh run
...
ip dhcp pool LAN_Remus
  network 172.16.255.0 255.255.255.0
  default-router 172.16.255.1
...
```

```
Remulus(config)#int fa 0/0
Remulus(config-if)# ip helper-address 192.168.1.1
Remulus#sh run int fa 0/0
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 172.16.255.1 255.255.255.0
  ip helper-address 192.168.1.1
  duplex auto
  speed auto
end
```

Bindings from all pools not associated with VRF:

IP address	Client-ID/ Hardware address/ User name	Lease expiration	Type
172.16.255.2	0102.004c.4f4f.50	Mar 02 2002 12:07 AM	Automatic

Konfigurácia DHCP cez SDM

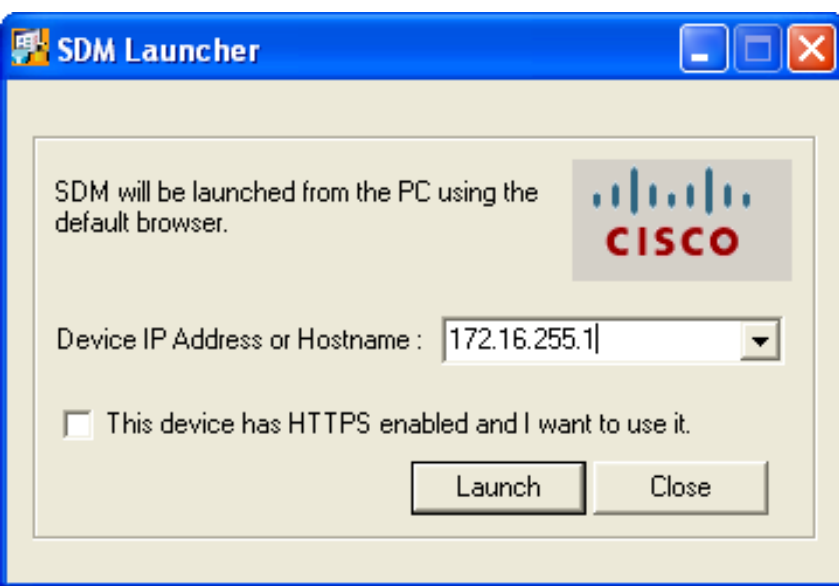
- SDM

- Security Device Manager

- GUI ku konfigurácii Cisco zariadení

- Musí byť na PC nainštalované

- Voľné stiahnutie z CCO cez CCO free účet



Konfigurácia DHCP cez SDM

<http://nil.uniza.sk/netacad/ccna4/dhcp-configuration-using-sdm>

Cisco Router and Security Device Manager (SDM): 172.16.255.1


File Edit View Tools Help

Home Configure Monitor Refresh Save Search Help

CISCO

About Your Router

Host Name: REMILIS




Cisco 3640


Hardware		Software	
	More...		More...
Model type:	Cisco 3640	IOS Version:	12.4(12)
Available / Total Memory(MB):	50/128 MB	SDM Version:	2.5
Total Flash Capacity:	8 MB		
Feature Availability: IP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Firewall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VPN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			


Configuration Overview

View Running Config


**Interfaces and Connections** Up (1) Down (4)

Total Supported LAN:	1	Total Supported WAN:	4(Serial)
Configured LAN Interface:	1	Total WAN Connections:	1(HDLC)
DHCP Server:	Not Configured		


**Firewall Policies** Inactive

**VPN** Up (0)

IPSec (Site-to-Site):	0	GRE over IPSec:	0
Xauth Login Required:	0	Easy VPN Remote:	0
No. of DMVPN Clients:	0	No. of Active VPN Clients:	0

**Routing**

No. of Static Route:	0
Dynamic Routing Protocols:	None

**Intrusion Prevention**

Active Signatures:	0
No. of IPS-enabled Interfaces:	0
SDF Version:	

[Security Dashboard](#)

View home page

03:09:24 UTC Fr Mar 01 2002

Capture Now
Start Timer Capture
Stop Timer Capture

Overenie činnosti DHCP

- Zisti či nie je vypnutá DHCP služba
 - Hľadaj v running **no service dhcp**
- Zisti či nie je IP adresný konflikt
 - Sh ip address conflict
- Overenie fyzickej topológie
 - Či mám priamo dostupný DHCP server
 - Ak je v inej LAN or VLAN - ip helper-address
- Testnutie konektivity
 - pridelením statickej adresy a ping
- Zistiť či DHCP prideluje IP adresu zo správneho rozsahu

Overenie či server prijíma DHCP

```
Remulus#debug ip packet detail
Remulus#undebug all
! Dost obsiahle vypisy
! Zadefinujeme ACL, ktore bude filtrovat vystup co nas
! Zaujima
Remulus#conf t
Remulus(config)#access-list 100 permit ip host 0.0.0.0 host 255.255.255.255
Remulus(config)#exit
Remulus#debug ip packet detail 100
*Mar  1 00:01:54.623: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by consoleIP packet debugging is
on (detailed) for access list 100
*Mar  1 00:02:47.795: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/0), d=255.255.255.255, len 32 8, rcvd 2
*Mar  1 00:02:47.799:      UDP src=68, dst=67
*Mar  1 00:02:49.863: IP: s=0.0.0.0 (FastEthernet0/0), d=255.255.255.255, len 35 3, rcvd 2
*Mar  1 00:02:49.867:      UDP src=68, dst=67
```


Overenie či server prijíma DHCP

```
Remulus#debug ip dhcp server events
```

```
*Mar 1 00:04:22.823: DHCPD: Sending notification of DISCOVER:
*Mar 1 00:04:22.827:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 0200.4c4f.4f50
*Mar 1 00:04:22.827:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000ac10ff0100000000
*Mar 1 00:04:22.827:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
*Mar 1 00:04:22.831: DHCPD: Seeing if there is an internally specified pool class:
*Mar 1 00:04:22.831:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 0200.4c4f.4f50
*Mar 1 00:04:22.835:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000ac10ff0100000000
*Mar 1 00:04:22.835:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
*Mar 1 00:04:24.839: DHCPD: client requests 172.16.255.2.
*Mar 1 00:04:24.839: DHCPD: Adding binding to radix tree (172.16.255.2)
*Mar 1 00:04:24.843: DHCPD: Adding binding to hash tree
*Mar 1 00:04:24.843: DHCPD: assigned IP address 172.16.255.2 to client 0102.004c.4f4f.50.
*Mar 1 00:04:24.863: DHCPD: Sending notification of ASSIGNMENT:
*Mar 1 00:04:24.867:   DHCPD: address 172.16.255.2 mask 255.255.255.0
*Mar 1 00:04:24.867:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 0200.4c4f.4f50
*Mar 1 00:04:24.871:   DHCPD: lease time remaining (secs) = 86400
*Mar 1 00:04:26.907: DHCPD: checking for expired leases.
```



Privátne adresy a NAT (Network Address Translation)



Problém ...

- Vďaka flexibilitnosti IP technológie nárast používania → každé IP zariadenie musí mať IP adresu
- Verejný adresný priestor
 - Problém → riadený a prideľovaný
 - V Európe prideľuje RIPE (Réseaux IP Européens)
 - Zákazník prenajíma od ISP



Public Internet addresses are regulated by five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs):

- ARIN
- RIPE NCC
- APNIC
- LACNIC
- AfriNIC

- Problém → Nedostatok prideliteľných verejných IP adries

Problém a riešenie

- Potreba nových metód riadenia adresných rozsahov v snahe riešenia adresnej krízy

= **Network Address Translation (NAT)**

- Princíp:
 - Vo vnútri siete použitie neriadeného privátneho adresného priestoru na adresáciu IP zariadení
 - Pri prechode paketu cez okraj do verejného Internetu → preklad zdrojovej privátnej IP do verejného adresného IP priestoru
 - NAT musí byť stavový, kde si vedie zoznam prebiehajúcich komunikácií a použitých mapovaní
 - Avšak stále je potrebný verejný IP adresný priestor
 - minimálne jedna adresa

Vyčlenené privátne adresy pre NAT

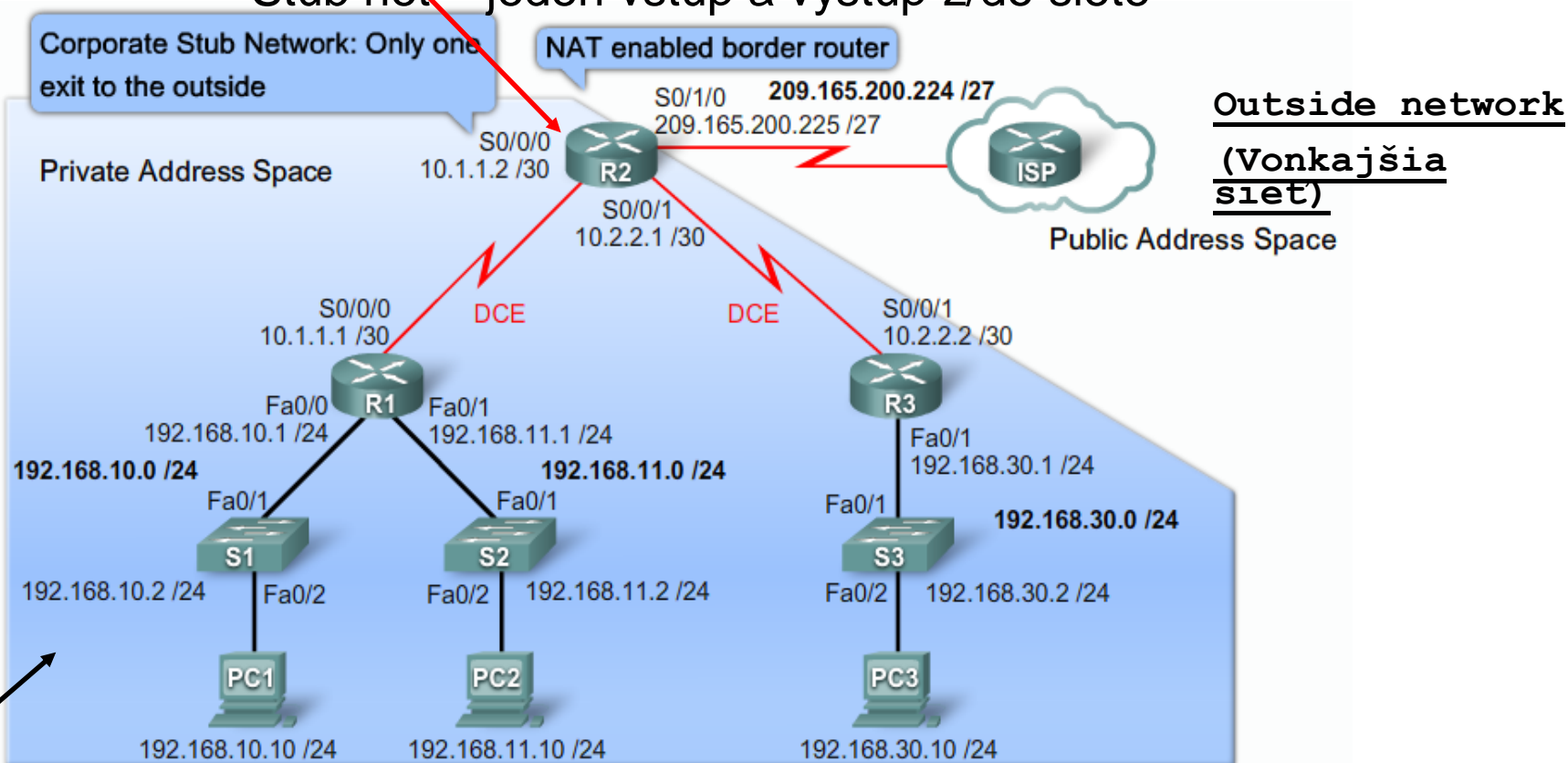
■ Privátne IP adresy

- Vyčlenené podľa RFC 1918
- Môže použiť hocikto
 - Neriadený priestor
- Route nesmú smerovať vo verejnej IP sieti privátne adresy z dôvodu nedodržania jedinečnosti identifikácie (adresovania) IP uzla
 - ACL, Route policy a pod.

Class	RFC 1918 Internal Address Range	CIDR Prefix
A	10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255	10.0.0.0 / 8
B	172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255	172.16.0.0 /12
C	192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255	192.168.0.0 /16

NAT zariadenie

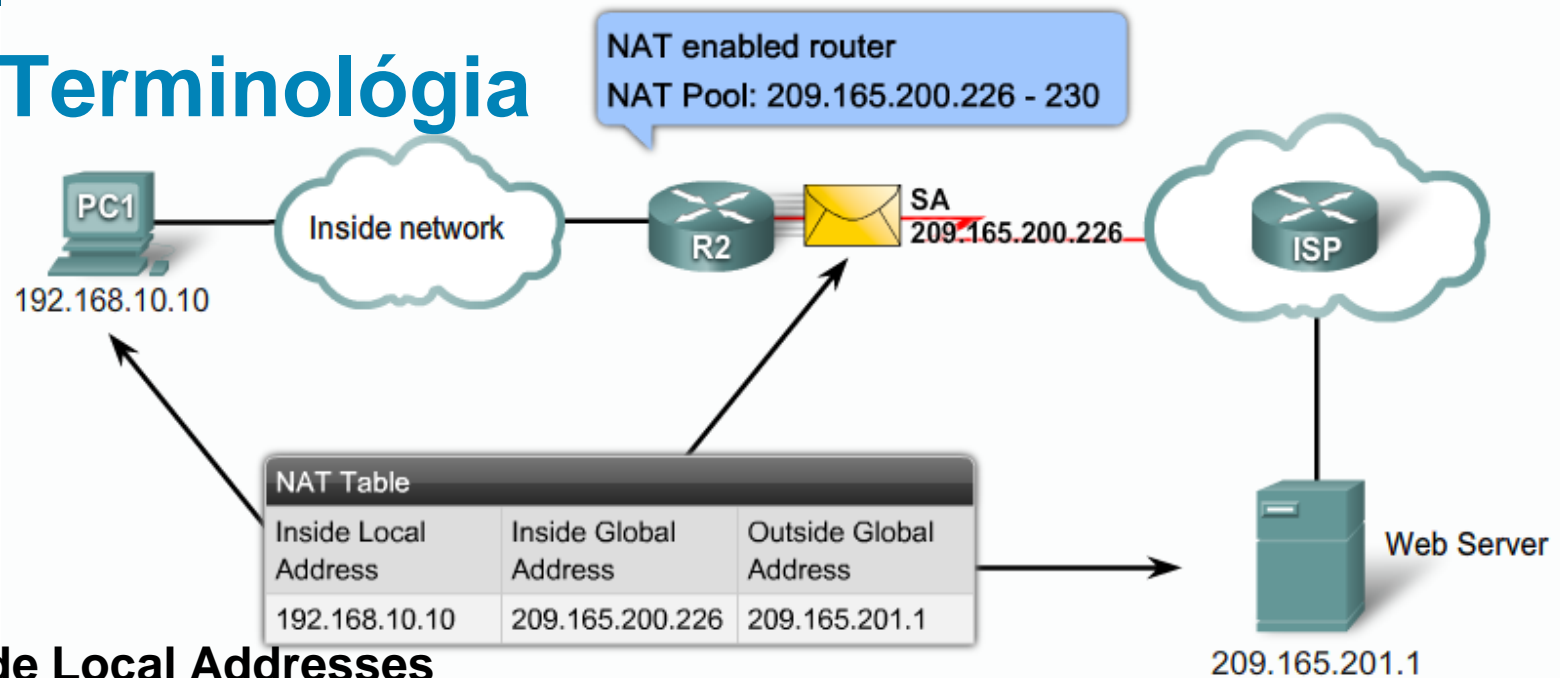
- Border gateway router
- Pracuje typicky na hranici tzv. stub siete
 - Stub net = jeden vstup a výstup z/do siete



Inside network (Corporate net; Vnútrotná privátna sieť):

- Používa privátne adresovanie
- Pri komunikácii mimo cez BG je objektom prekladu (NAT-ovania)
- Pri vnútornej komunikácii sa IP adresy neprekladajú

NAT Terminológia



- **Inside Local Addresses**

- IP adresa pridelená IP zariadeniu vo vnútri siete. Adresa je typicky privátna podľa RFC 1918.

- **Inside Global Address**

- Platná verejná IP adresa, pridelená ISP.
- Na túto adresu bude prekladaná privátna zdrojová adresa v odchodnom pakete ak ten opúšťa vnútornú sieť cez NAT.

- **Outside Global Address**

- Platná verejná IP adresa, pridelená koncovému IP zariadeniu tak ako to vidí odosielateľ z vnútornej siete.

- **Outside Local Address**

- Lokálna IP adresa pridelená zariadeniu vo vonkajšej sieti. Typicky ak táto sieť nepoužíva tiež NAT je zhodná z Outside Global Address.

Translating network address

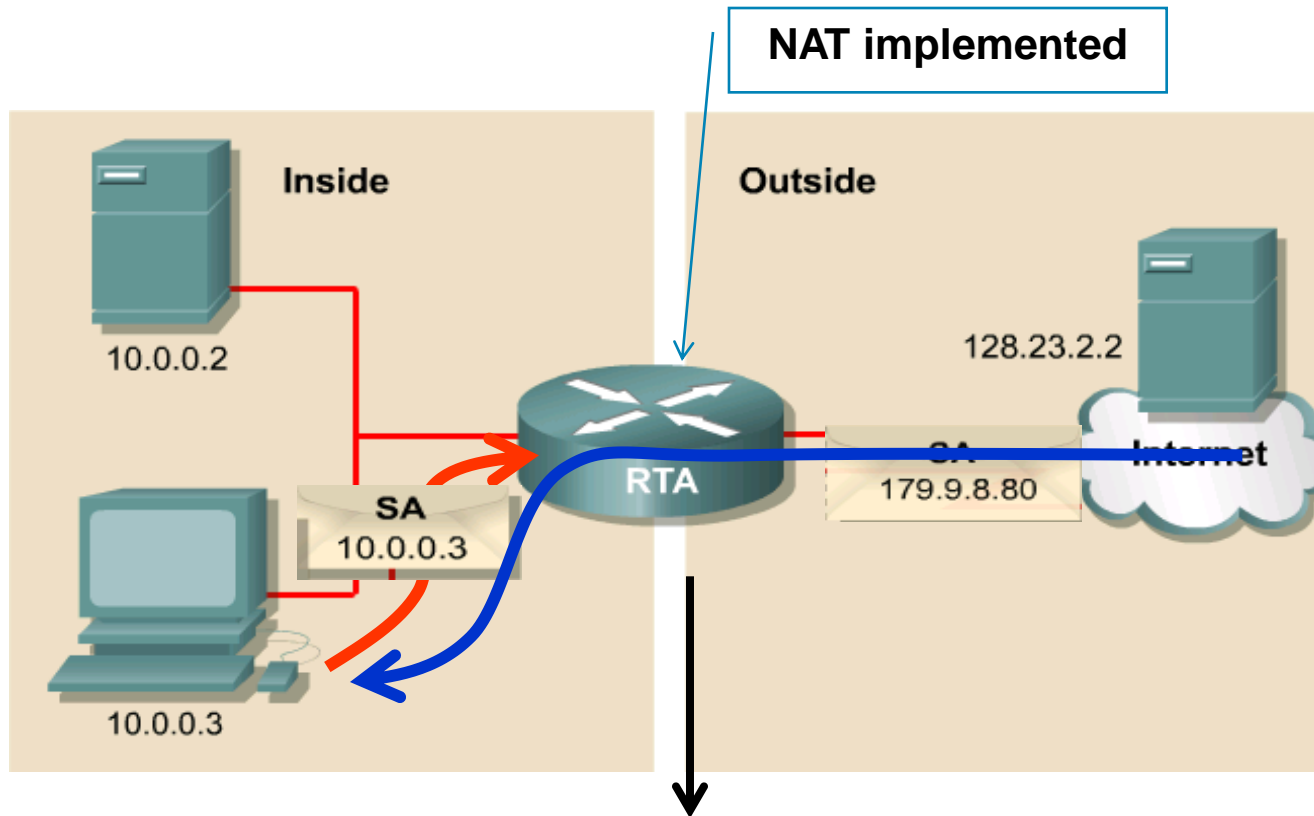
An internal host (10.0.0.3) wants to communicate with an external host (128.23.2.2). The internal host sends a packet to the gateway, RTA.

RTA sees the packet is to be routed to the outside Internet. The NAT process chooses a globally unique IP address (179.9.8.80), and replaces the local address in the source field of the packet with the global address. It stores this mapping of local to global address in the NAT table.

The packet is routed to its destination. In this client-server environment, the server may respond with a packet, which will come back to RTA, addressed to the global address 179.9.8.80.

The NAT process sees a packet that is routed from the outside to the inside and consults the NAT table for a map of this global address into a local address. If a mapping is found, the global address in the destination field of the packet is replaced with the local address and the packet is forwarded internally.

Translating network address



NAT Table		
Inside Local IP Address	Inside Global IP Address	Outside Global IP Address
10.0.0.3	179.9.8.80	128.23.2.2

NAT mapovanie

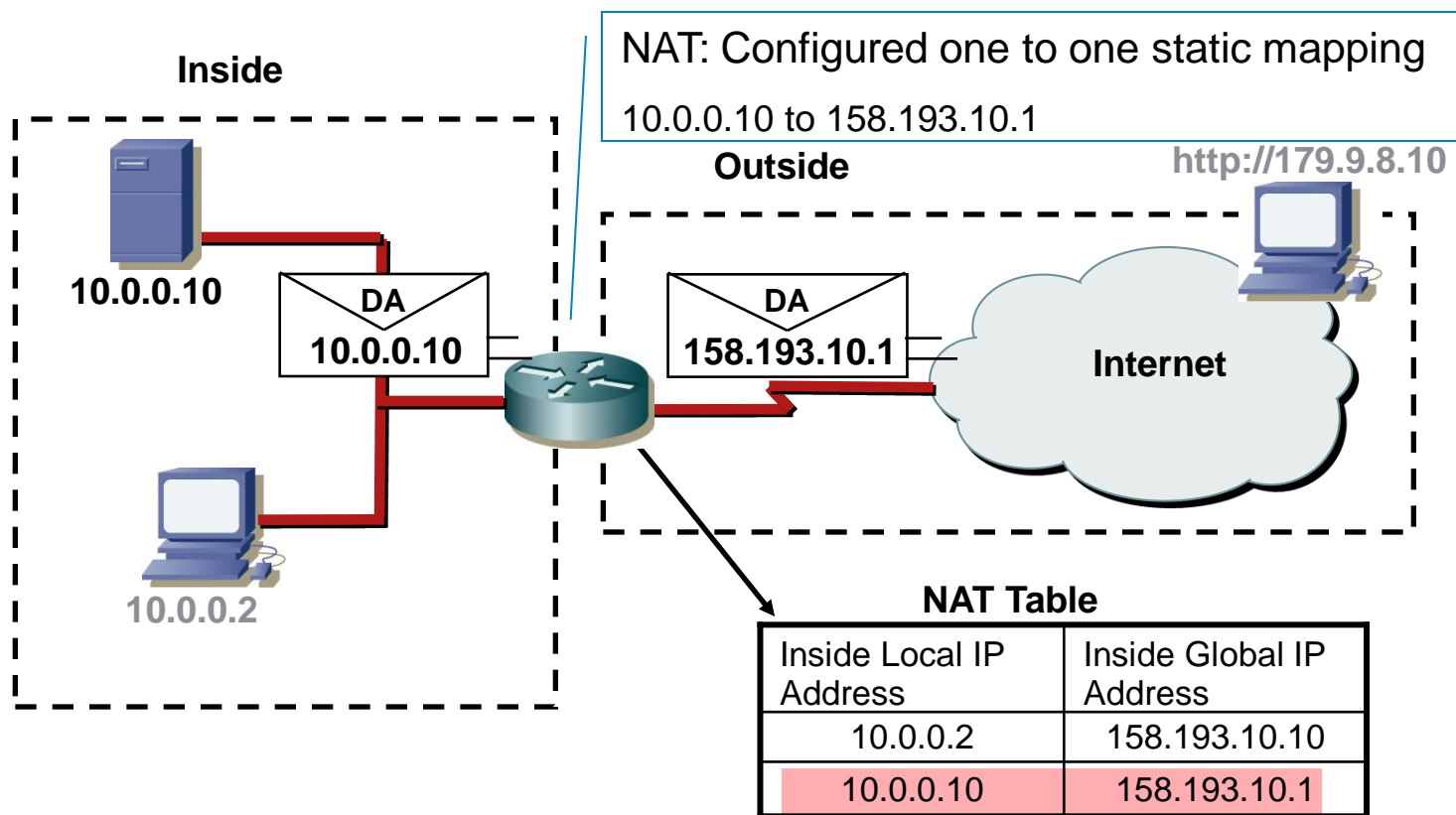
■ Statické mapovanie

- Tzv. „one-to-one mapping“
- Spárovanie prekladu jednej privátnej adresy (inside local) na jednu verejnú adresu (inside global)
- Výhodné, priam potrebné ak potrebujem zabezpečiť prístup na stanicu (napr. HTTP server) za NAT z Internetu

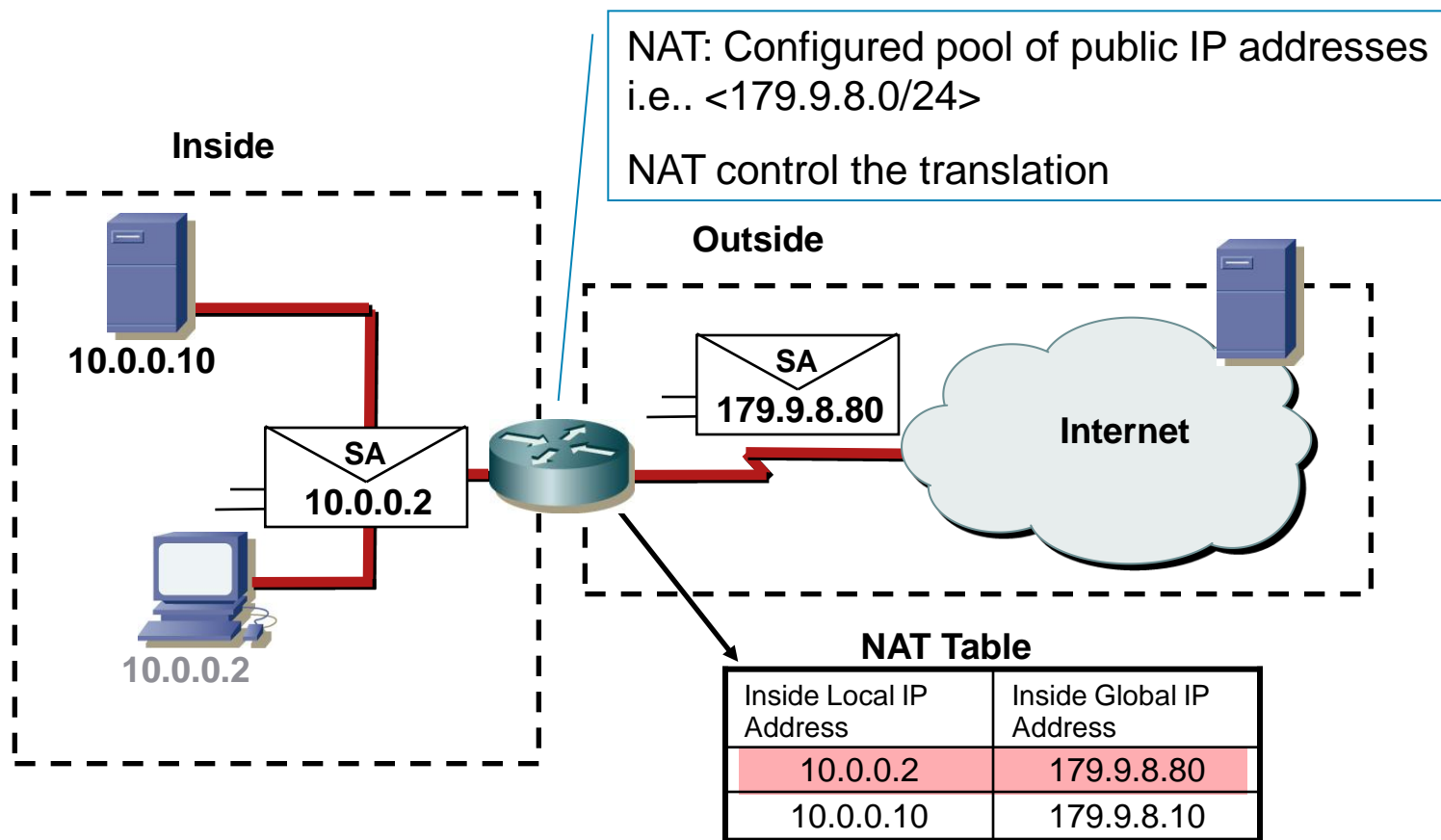
■ Dynamické mapovanie

- NAT má dostupný rozsah verejných adries (IP address pool)
- NAT riadi preklad pridelovaním neobsadených verejných IP adries z rozsahu podľa príchodších požiadaviek z vnútra siete

Statické NAT – princíp činnosti



Dynamické NAT – princíp činnosti



PAT (Protocol Address Translation)

- **NAT overloading**

- Použitý ak:

- Mám pridelenú len jednu verejnú adresu na WAN rozhraní routera (typické pri malých zákazníkoch)
 - PAT mapuje viaceré IP adresy na jednu verejnú IP adresu, kde sa prebiehajúce komunikácie rozlišujú číslom portu (16 bit)

- Alebo

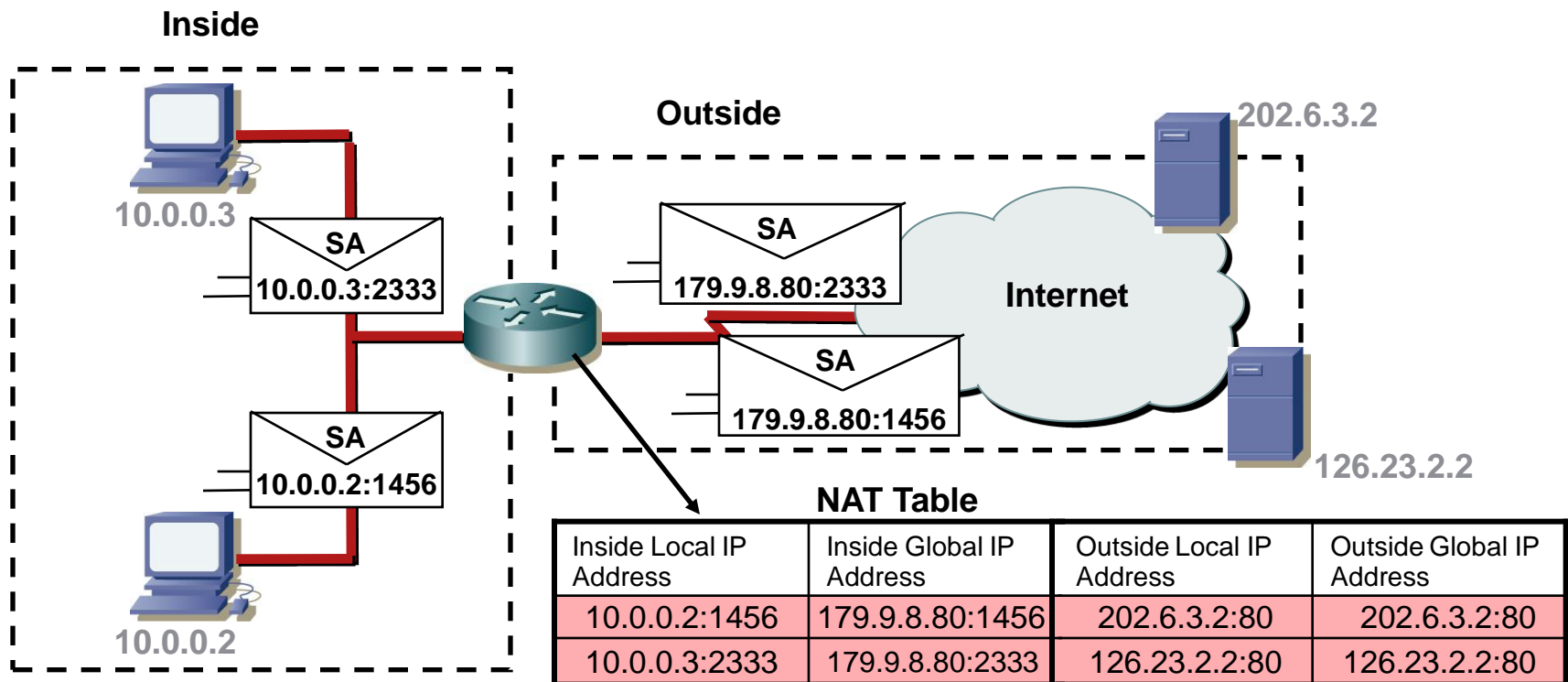
- Mám pridelený verejný adresný rozsah, kde počet verejných adries je menší ako počet IP zariadení, ktoré používam za NAT
 - Mapujem viaceré privátne IP adresy na viaceré verejné, ale musím rozlišovať komunikácie portom

- PAT sa typicky snaží zachovať pôvodný zdrojový port

- Ak je port použitý, PAT použije prvý voľný port

PAT vlastnosti

- PAT používa jedinečné zdrojové čísla portov spolu s inside global adresou za účelom rozlíšenia NAT prekladu

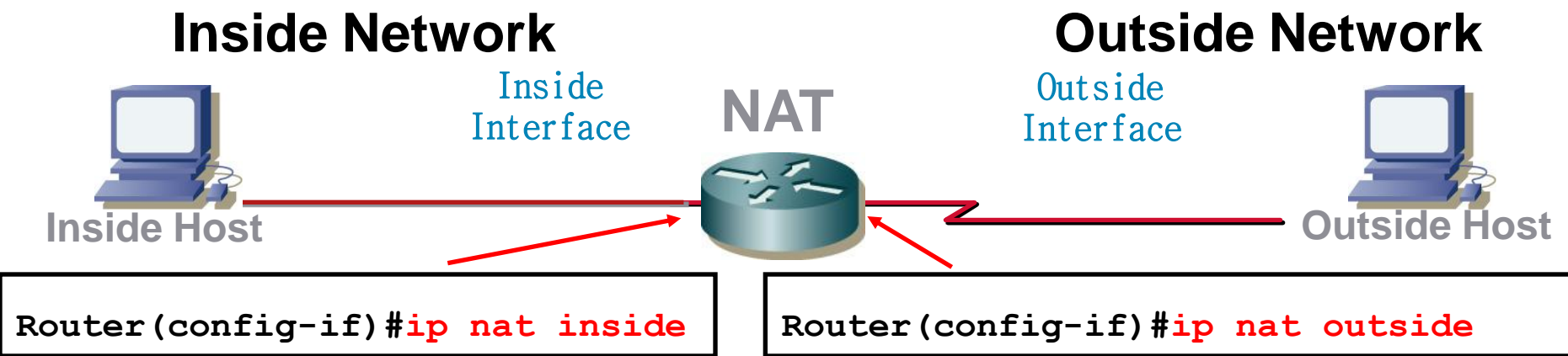


Výhody NAT/PAT

- Nasadenie na Stub Net – zvyšovanie flexibility
 - Eliminuje potrebu preadresovania IP zariadení ak sa zmení provider a tým aj adresný priestor
 - Šetrenie času a peňazí
- Šetrí adresný priestor, potrebujem menej verejných IP adries
 - PAT overloading
- Zvyšuje bezpečnosť siete
 - Ak NAT nie je otvorené, nepustí komunikáciu z von dnu

Konfigurácia NAT/PAT

Zadefinovanie Inside/Outside rozhraní



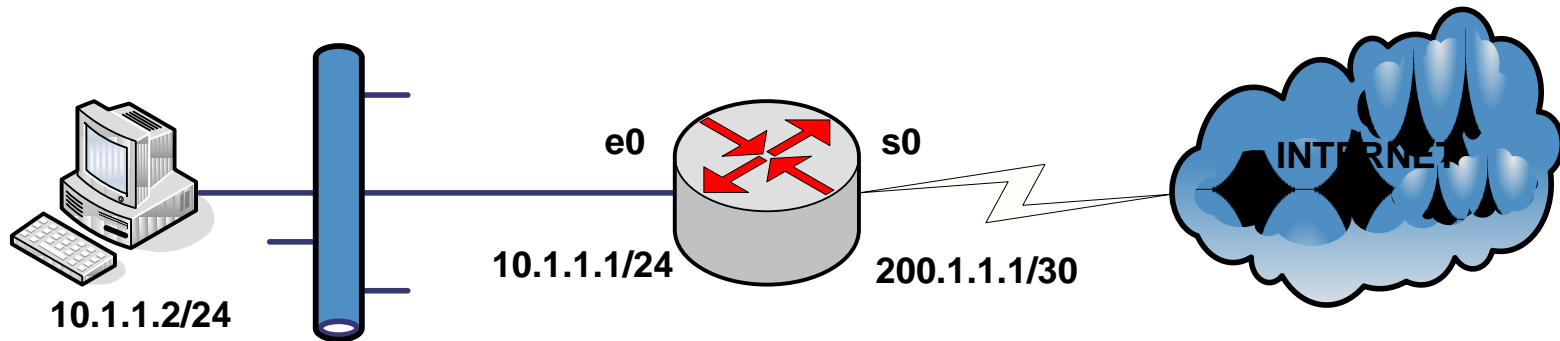
- Pri NAT sa definujú vždy!!!!
- Rozhranie border routra pri NAT môže byť
 - Inside (vnútorné s privátnou adresáciou)
 - alebo Outside (s verejnou adresáciou)
- NAT preklad nastáva:
 - Len pri prechode paketu z inside na outside a naopak
 - Nikdy medzi rozhraniami toho istého typu, alebo nezadefinovanými

Konfigurácia statického NAT prekladu

- Príkazom zadám priamo do konfiguráku mapovanie, ktoré ostáva permanentne uložené v mapovacej prekladovej tabuľke NAT-u
 - Aj po reštarte, za predpokladu copy run start

```
Router(config)#ip nat inside source static INSIDE_LOCAL INSIDE_GLOBAL
```

Konfigurácia statického NAT



```
Gw(config)#int ethernet 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Gw(config-if)#ip nat inside
Gw(config-if)#no shut
Gw(config-if)#exit
Gw(config)#int serial 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 200.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
Gw(config-if)#ip nat outside
Gw(config-if)#no shut
Gw(config-if)#exit
Gw(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.1.1.2 200.1.1.1
```

Konfigurácia dynamického NAT prekladu

- Pozostáva z:
 - Definovania rozsahu verejných adries (tzv. NAT pool), z ktorých bude pri preklade vyberané

```
Router(config)#ip nat pool MENO_POOLU START-IP END-IP netmask MASKA
```

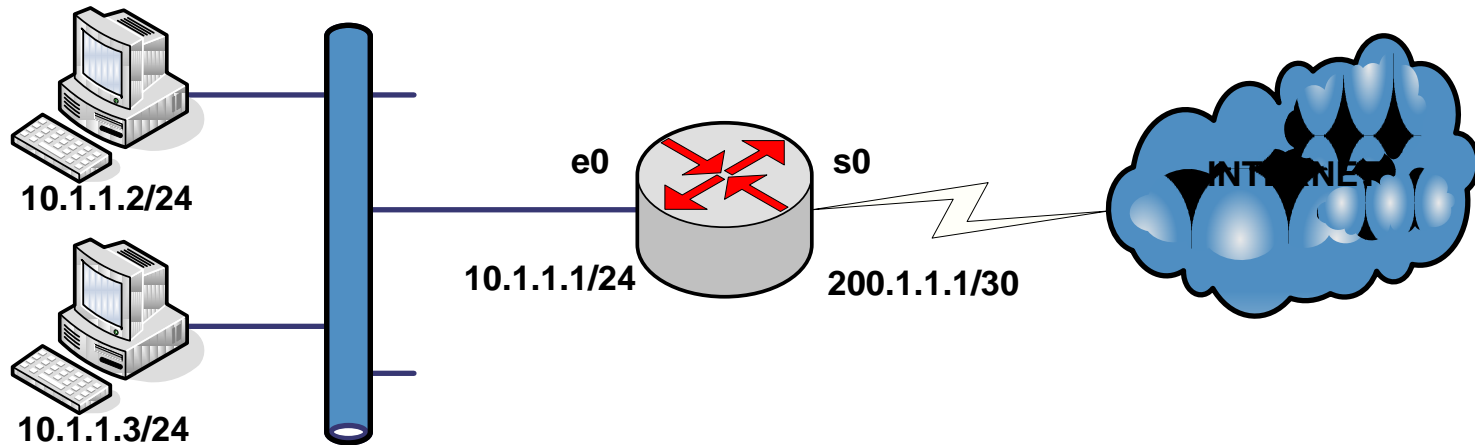
- Zadefinovania IP adries cez ACL, pre ktoré NAT bude vykonávať preklad

```
Router(config)#access-list CISLO-ACL-LISTU permit SOURCE WILDCARD-MASK
```

- Spojenie ACL a daného pool-u do funkčného dynamického NAT

```
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list CISLO-ACL-LISTU pool MENO-POOLU
```

Konfigurácia dynamického NAT



```
Gw(config)#int ethernet 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Gw(config-if)#ip nat inside
Gw(config-if)#no shut
Gw(config-if)#exit
Gw(config)#int serial 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 200.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
Gw(config-if)#ip nat outside
Gw(config-if)#no shut
Gw(config-if)#exit
Gw(config)#ip nat pool MOJ_ROZSAH 211.2.2.8 211.2.2.10 netmask 255.255.255.252
Gw(config)#access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
Gw(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool MOJ_ROZSAH
```

Overenie konfigurácie NAT

```
Gw#sh run | include nat
...
!
interface Ethernet0
  ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
  ip nat inside
...
!
interface Serial0
  ip address 200.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
  ip nat outside
...
!
ip nat pool MOJ_ROZSAH 211.2.2.8 211.2.2.10 netmask 255.255.255.252
ip nat inside source list 1 pool MOJ_ROZSAH
!
access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
!
...
```

Overenie funkčnosti a konfigurácie NAT

- Zobrazenie aktívnej prekladovej tabuľky

```
Gw#sh ip nat translations
```

Pro	Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
---	211.2.2.9	10.1.1.2	---	---

```
Gw#
```

Overenie funkčnosti a konfigurácie NAT

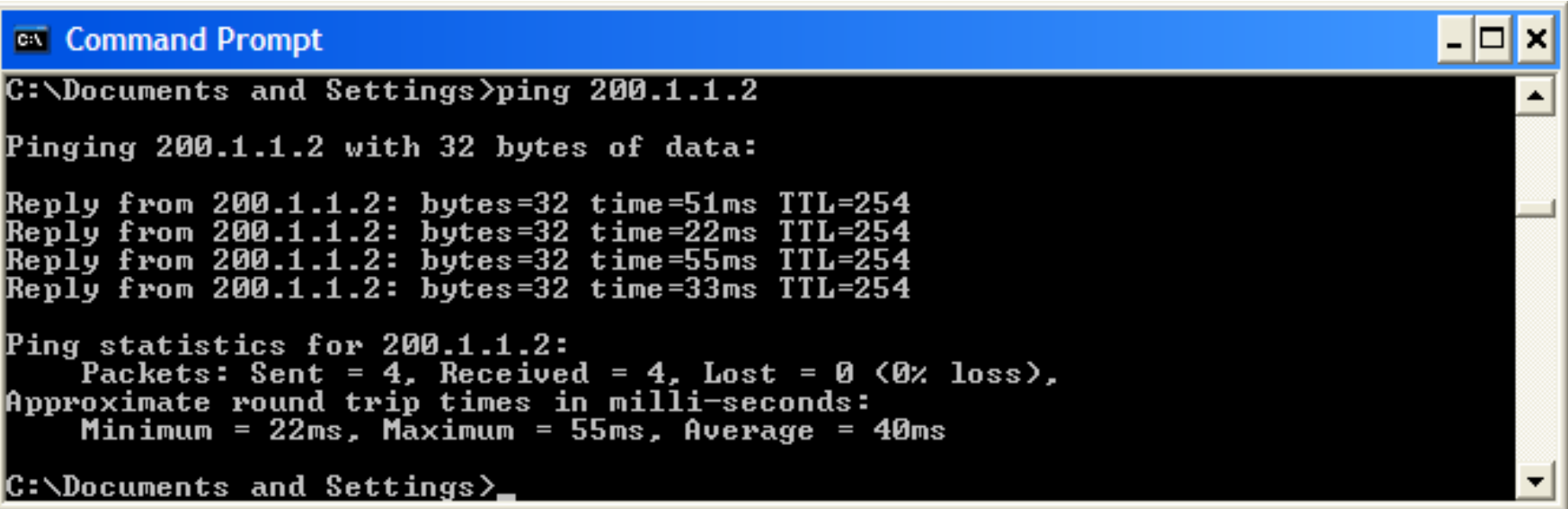
- Zobrazenie štatistík

```
Gw#sh ip nat statistics
Total active translations: 1 (0 static, 1 dynamic; 0 extended)
Outside interfaces:
    Serial0
Inside interfaces:
    Ethernet0
Hits: 41  Misses: 3
CEF Translated packets: 36, CEF Punted packets: 16
Expired translations: 3
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
[Id: 1] access-list 1 pool MOJ_ROZSAH refcount 1
   pool MOJ_ROZSAH: netmask 255.255.255.252
       start 211.2.2.8 end 211.2.2.10
       type generic, total addresses 3, allocated 1 (33%), misses 0
Queued Packets: 0
Gw#
```

Overenie funkčnosti a konfigurácie NAT

```
Gw#debug ip nat
```

```
*Mar 1 00:16:16.663: NAT*: s=10.1.1.2->211.2.2.9, d=200.1.1.2 [49659]
*Mar 1 00:16:16.743: NAT*: s=200.1.1.2, d=211.2.2.9->10.1.1.2 [49659]
*Mar 1 00:16:17.655: NAT*: s=10.1.1.2->211.2.2.9, d=200.1.1.2 [49734]
*Mar 1 00:16:17.687: NAT*: s=200.1.1.2, d=211.2.2.9->10.1.1.2 [49734]
*Mar 1 00:16:18.675: NAT*: s=10.1.1.2->211.2.2.9, d=200.1.1.2 [49822]
*Mar 1 00:16:18.695: NAT*: s=200.1.1.2, d=211.2.2.9->10.1.1.2 [49822]
*Mar 1 00:16:19.655: NAT*: s=10.1.1.2->211.2.2.9, d=200.1.1.2 [49906]
*Mar 1 00:16:19.679: NAT*: s=200.1.1.2, d=211.2.2.9->10.1.1.2 [49906]
```



```
Command Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings>ping 200.1.1.2

Pinging 200.1.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 200.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=51ms TTL=254
Reply from 200.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=22ms TTL=254
Reply from 200.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=55ms TTL=254
Reply from 200.1.1.2: bytes=32 time=33ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 200.1.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 22ms, Maximum = 55ms, Average = 40ms

C:\Documents and Settings>
```


Problém s NAT

- Ak prekladám na IP z iného rozsahu ako outside rozhranie
- Zabezpečiť smerovanie pre túto sieť
- Riešenie
 - Null interface
 - Loopback a príkaz network v routing procese

Vymazanie NAT prekladovej tabuľky

```
Router#clear ip nat translation *
```

```
Gw#sh ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
--- 211.2.2.9          10.1.1.2          ---                ---
Gw#clear ip nat translation *
Gw#sh ip nat translations
Gw#

Gw#
```

- Rušenie NAT/PAT sa vykonáva tak, ako sa konfiguruje ale pred tým uviesť
 - **no**
- Problém ak je NAT aktívne (t.j. je aktívny aspoň jeden záznam v prekladovej tabuľke)
 - Treba zmazať

Konfigurácia PAT – preťaženie rozhrania

- Pozostáva z:
 - Zadefinovania IP adries cez ACL, pre ktoré NAT bude vykonávať preklad

```
Router(config)#access-list CISLO-ACL-LISTU permit SOURCE WILDCARD-MASK
```

- Určenie rozhrania, ktoré sa „preťažší“

```
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list CISLO-ACL-LISTU interface INT overload
```

Konfigurácia PAT – preťaženie adresného rozsahu

- Pozostáva:
 - Zadefinovanie IP adries cez ACL, pre ktoré PAT bude vykonávať preklad

```
Router(config)#access-list CISLO-ACL-LISTU permit SOURCE WILDCARD-MASK
```

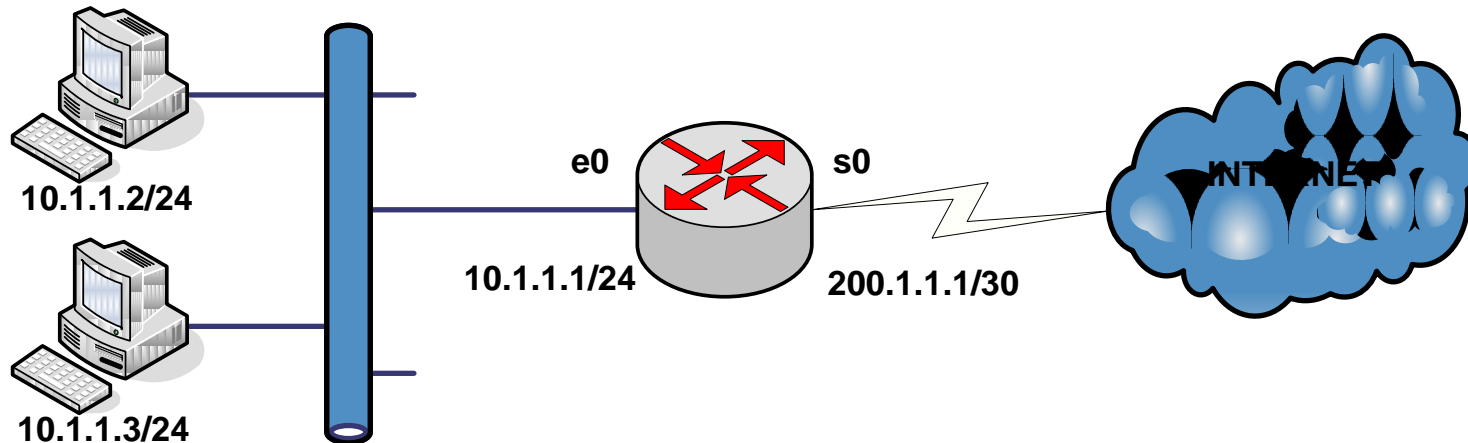
- Zadefinovanie rozsahu verejných adries (tzv. NAT pool), z ktorých bude pri preklade vyberané

```
Router(config)#ip nat pool MENO_POOLU START-IP END-IP netmask MASKA
```

- Spojenie ACL a daného pool-u do funkčného dynamického PAT

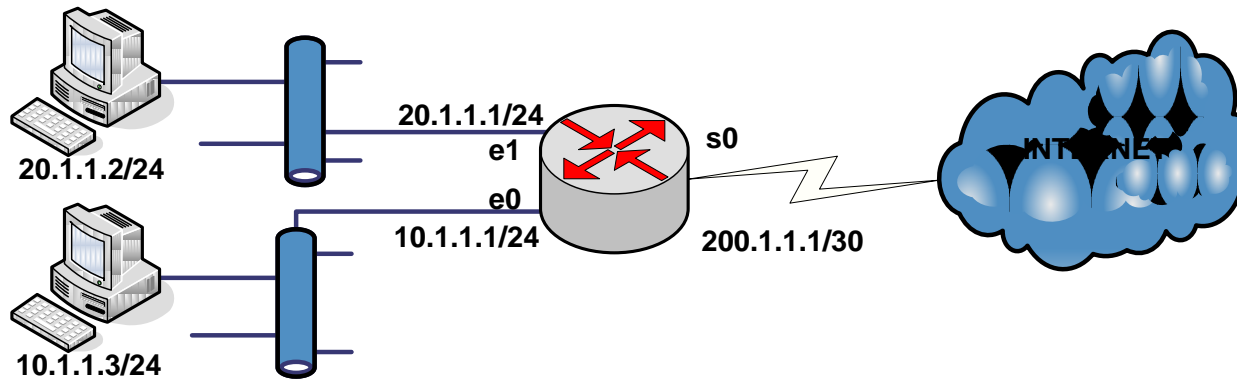
```
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list CISLO-ACL-LISTU pool MENU_POOLU overload
```

Konfigurácia dynamického PAT – preťaženie rozsahu



```
Gw(config)#int ethernet 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Gw(config-if)#ip nat inside
Gw(config-if)#no shut
Gw(config-if)#exit
Gw(config)#int serial 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 200.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
Gw(config-if)#ip nat outside
Gw(config-if)#no shut
Gw(config-if)#exit
Gw(config)#ip nat pool MOJ_ROZSAH 211.2.2.8 211.2.2.10 netmask 255.255.255.252
Gw(config)#access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
Gw(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool MOJ_ROZSAH overload
```

Konfigurácia dynamického PAT – preťaženie rozhrania



```
Gw(config)#int ethernet 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Gw(config-if)#ip nat inside
Gw(config)#int ethernet 1
Gw(config-if)#ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Gw(config-if)#ip nat inside
Gw(config)#int serial 0
Gw(config-if)#ip address 200.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
Gw(config-if)#ip nat outside
Gw(config)#access-list 1 permit 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
Gw(config)#access-list 1 permit 20.1.1.0 0.0.0.255
Gw(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface serial 1/0 overload
```

Overenie funkčnosti a konfigurácie PAT

- Zobrazenie aktívnej prekladovej tabuľky

```
Gw#sh ip nat translations
```

Pro	Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
icmp	200.1.1.1:1792	10.1.1.2:1792	200.1.1.2:1792	200.1.1.2:1792
tcp	200.1.1.1:6110	10.1.1.2:6110	200.1.1.2:80	200.1.1.2:80
tcp	200.1.1.1:6112	10.1.1.2:6112	200.1.1.2:80	200.1.1.2:80
tcp	200.1.1.1:6114	10.1.1.2:6114	200.1.1.2:80	200.1.1.2:80

- Zobrazenie štatistík

```
Gw#sh ip nat statistics
```

```
Total active translations: 4 (0 static, 1 dynamic; 0 extended)
```

```
Outside interfaces:
```

```
    Serial1/0
```

```
Inside interfaces:
```

```
    FastEthernet0/0
```

```
...
```

```
Gw#debug ip nat
```

```
Gw#sh run
```

Problematické okruhy okolo NAT

NAT has several advantages, including the following:

- NAT conserves the legally registered addressing scheme by allowing the privatization of intranets.
- NAT allows the existing scheme to remain, and it still supports the new assigned addressing scheme outside the private network.

Cisco IOS NAT does support the following traffic types although they carry IP addresses in the application data stream:

- ICMP
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP), including PORT and PASV commands
- NetBIOS over TCP/IP, datagram, name, and session services
- Progressive Networks' RealAudio
- White Pines' CuSeeMe
- DNS "A" and "PTR" queries
- H.323/NetMeeting, versions 12.0(1)/12.0(1)T and later
- VDOLive, version 11.3(4)11.3(4)T and later
- Vxtreme, versions 11.3(4)11.3(4)T and later
- IP multicast, version 12.0(1)T, the source address translation only

Cisco IOS NAT does not support the following traffic types:

- Routing table updates
- DNS zone transfers
- BOOTP
- talk, ntalk
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

■ Nevýhody:

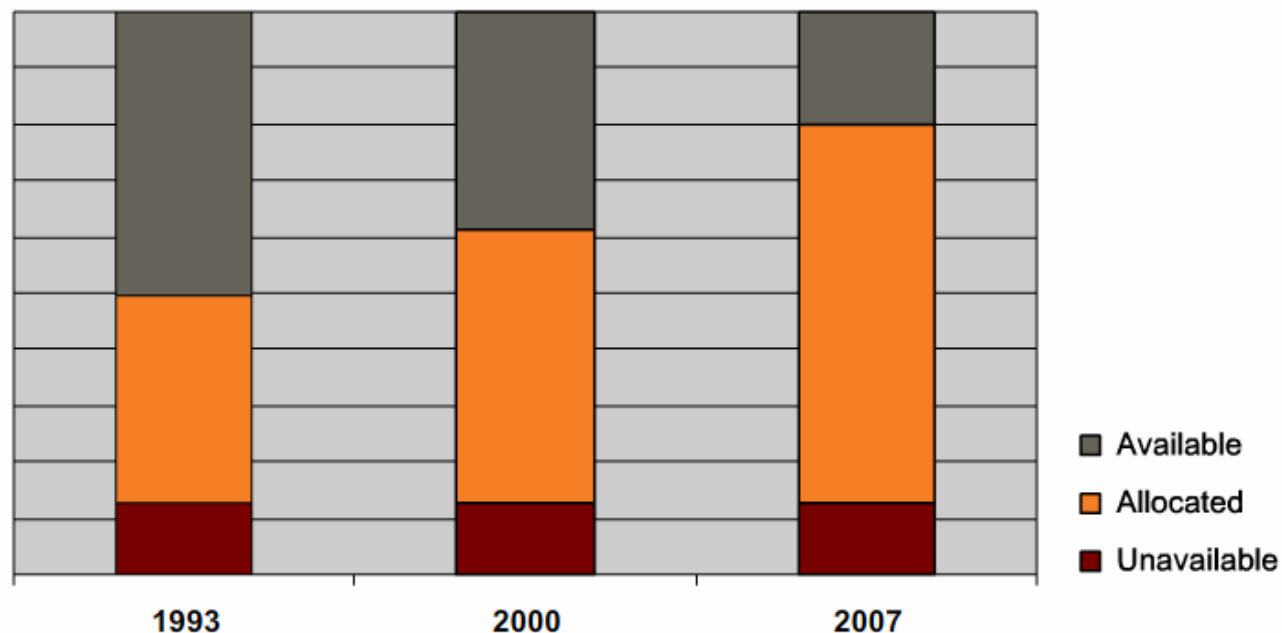
- Stúpa zaťaženia NAT routra, klesá výkonnosť, stúpa oneskorenie tvorené spracovaním
 - Processing Delay
- Zvýšené požiadavky na HW
- Problem so službami pracujúcimi s IP adresami na viac vrstvách
- Skomplikované tunelovanie



IPv6

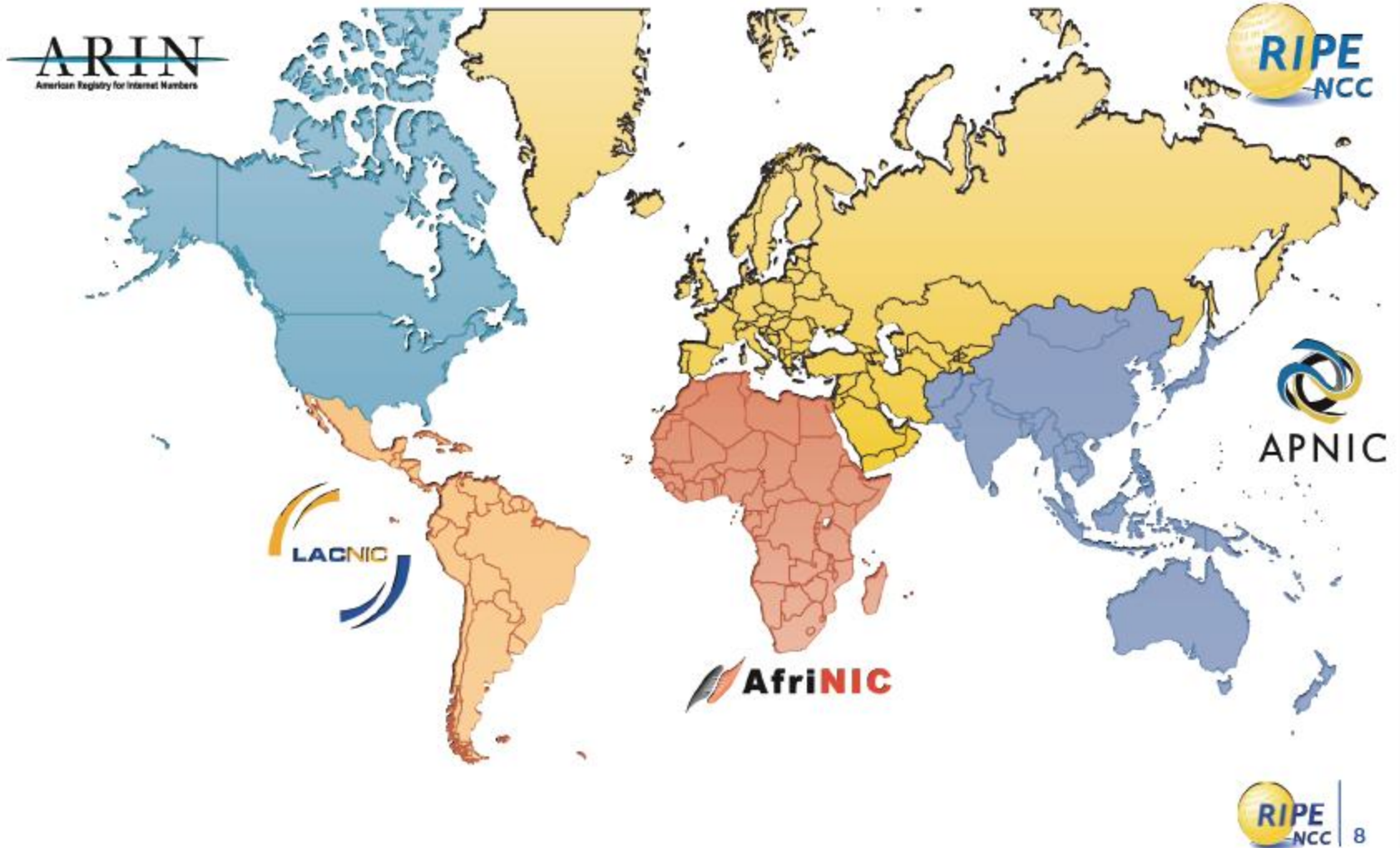


Stav voľných IPv4 adries



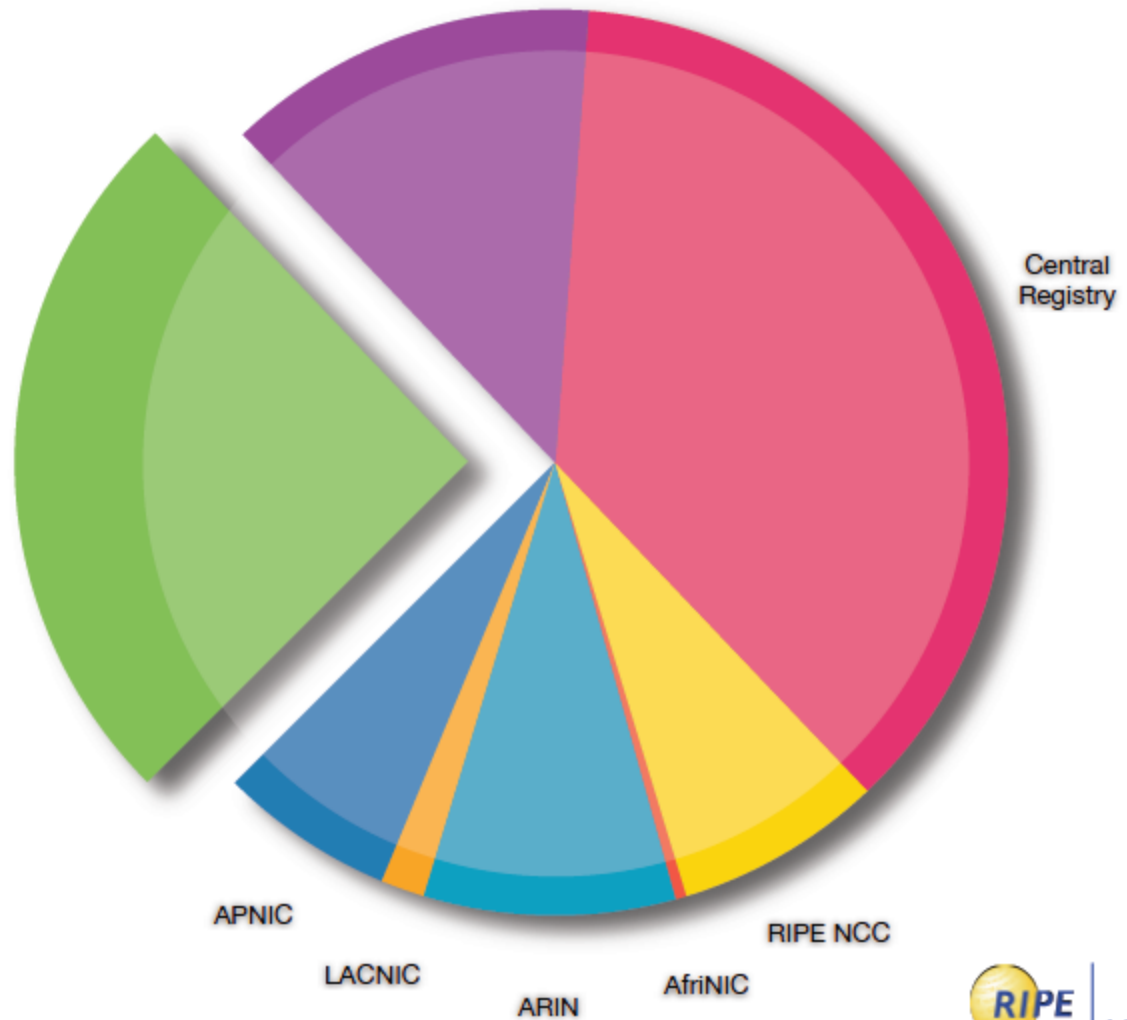
- Veľkosť dostupného IPv4 adr. priestoru klesá
 - Nárast populácie pripojenej na internet
 - Najmä Ázia (Čína)
 - Nárast zariadení s IP prístupom:
 - najmä MBT tel., PDA
 - Vývoj inteligentných spotrebičov
 - Nasadenie IP ako komunikačnej platformy
 - Doprava, zdravotníctvo, výskum, migrácia telco na IP
 - ...

The five RIRs Internetový registrátori



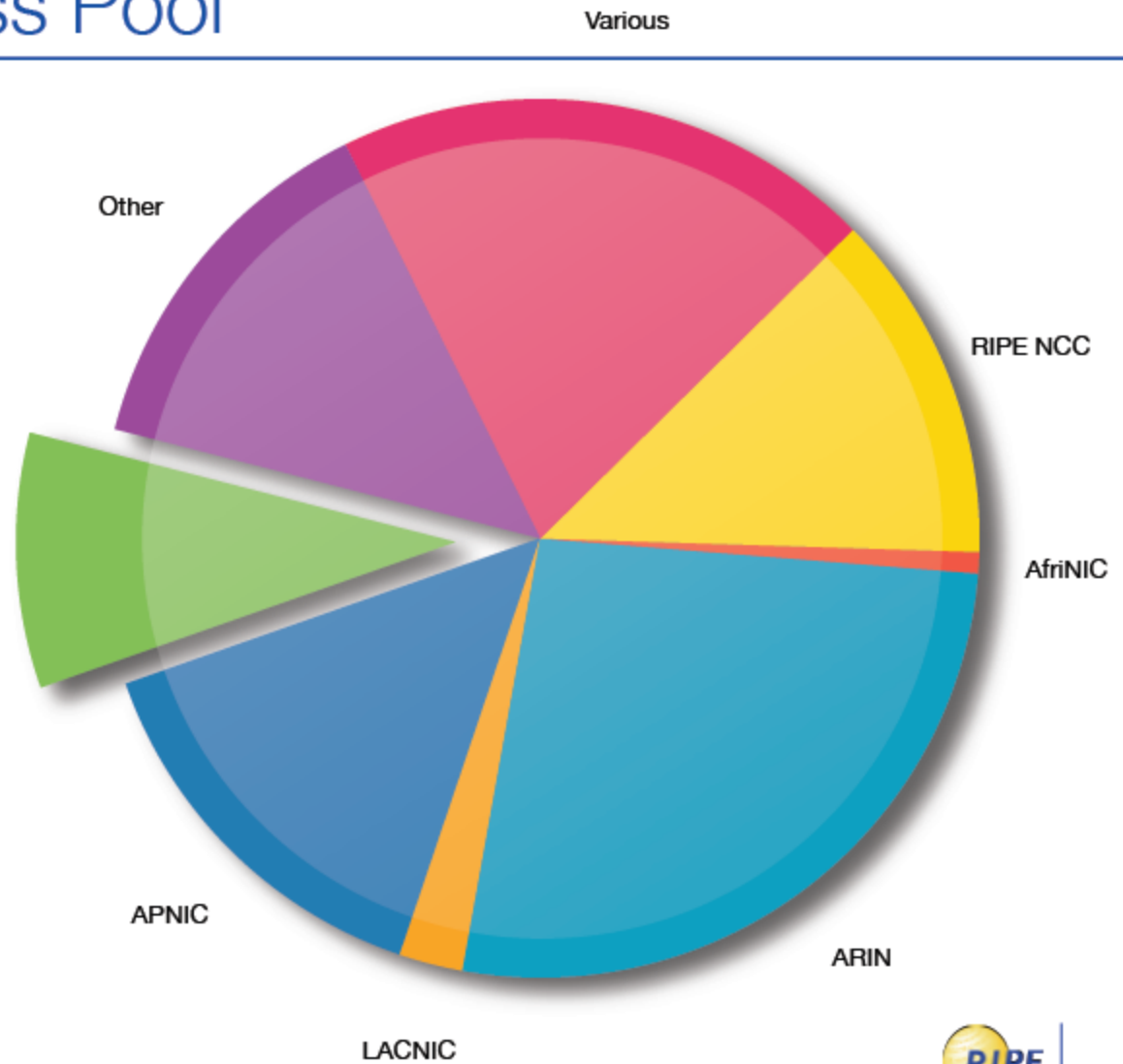
IPv4 address pool - June 2005

25%
available



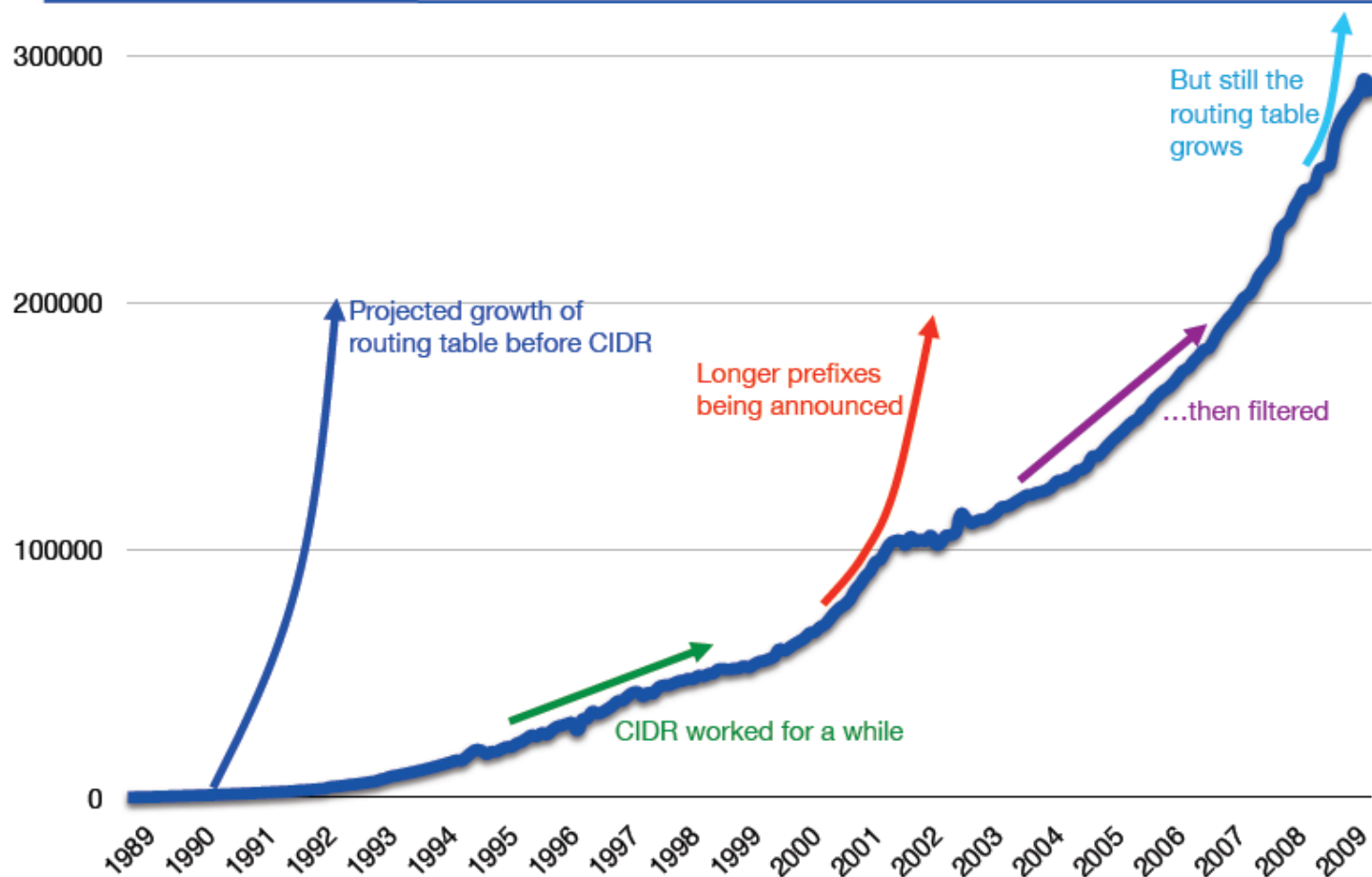
IPv4 Address Pool

8%
available



Komplikovaný routing

Growth of the routing table



Vlastnosti IPv6

■ Rozšírený adresový priestor

- Globálna dosiahnuteľnosť
- Agregácia
- Multihoming
- Autokonfigurácia
- Plug-and-Play
- Komunikácia bez NAT

■ Jednoduchšia hlavička

- Efektívne smerovanie
- Bez broadcastov
- Bez kontrolných súm
- Rozširujúce hlavičky
- Flow labels (návestia tokov)

Vlastnosti IPv6

■ Mobilita a bezpečnosť

- Mobilita pokrytá RFC dokumentom
- Povinná podpora IPSec

Migrácia

- Dual stack
- 6-4 Tunelovanie
- Preklad
 - NAT-PT, ISATAP tunneling, and Teredo tunneling

Porovnanie hlavičiek IPv4 a IPv6

IPv4 Header (20B)

Version	IHL	Type of Service	Total Length	
Identification			Flags	Fragment Offset
Time to Live	Protocol		Header Checksum	
Source Address				
Destination Address				
Options			Padding	

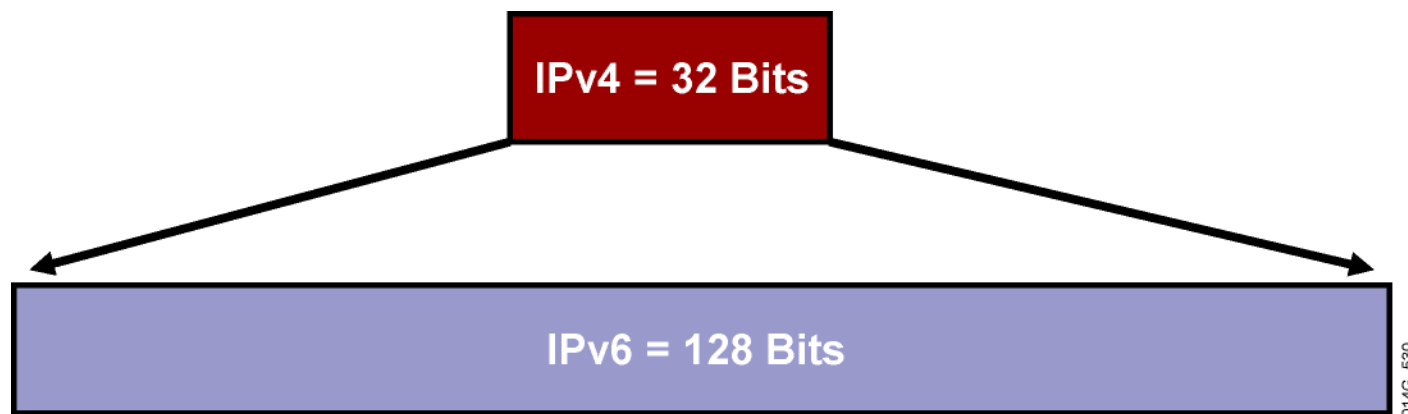
IPv6 Header (40B)

Version	Traffic Class	Flow Label	
Payload Length		Next Header	Hop Limit
Source Address			
Destination Address			

Legend

- Field names kept from IPv4 to IPv6
- Fields not kept in IPv6
- Name & position changed in IPv6
- New field in IPv6

IPv6 adresa – adresný priestor



IPv4

- 32 bitov
 - $\approx 4,200,000,000$ adresovateľných uzlov

IPv6

- 128 bitov (16 bajtov): štvornásobná dĺžka oproti IPv4
 - $\approx 3.4 * 10^{38}$ adresovateľných uzlov
 - $\approx 340,282,366,920,938,463,374,607,432,768,211,456$
 - $\approx 5 * 10^{28}$ adries na osobu

Zápis IPv6 adres

- **x:x:x:x:x:x:x**, kde **x** je 16-bitové hexadecimálne pole
- Úvodné nuly v hexadecimálnom poli sú nepovinné
 - 2031:**0**:130F:**0**:**0**:**9C0**:876A:130B
- Za sebou idúce polia 0 sa dajú skrátiť zápisom ::, avšak len jedenkrát v adrese

Príklady:

2031:0000:130F:0000:0000:09C0:876A:130B

2031:0:130f::9c0:876a:130b

FF01:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 >>> FF01::1

0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1 >>> ::1

0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0 >>> ::

Zápis IPv6 adres - príklad

Representation

2031:0000:130F:0000:0000:09C0:876A:130B

- Can be represented as 2031:0:130f::9c0:876a:130b
- But cannot be represented as 2031::130f::9c0:876a:130b

2031:0000:130F:0000:0000:09C0:876A:130B

2031: 0:130F: 0: 0: 9C0:876A:130B

2031:0:130F:0:0:9C0:876A:130B

2031:0:130F::9C0:876A:130B

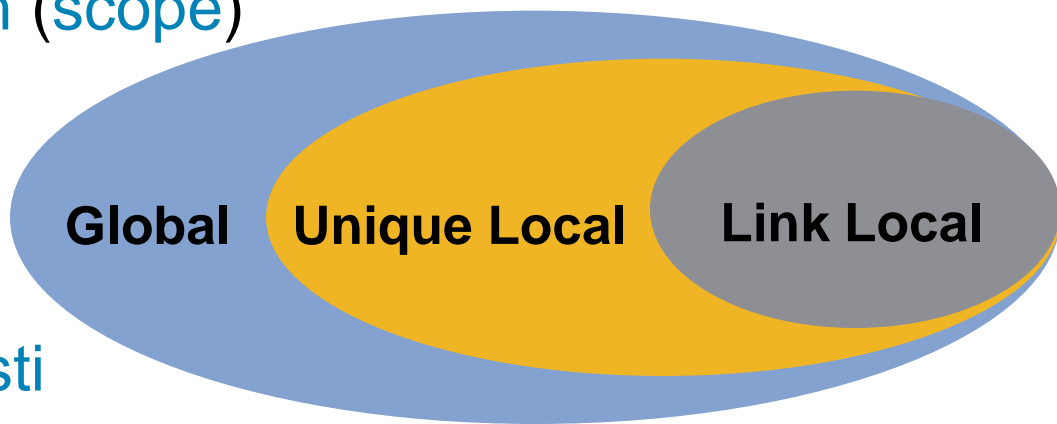
Zápis IPv6 adries - príklad

Examples

- `FF01:0:0:0:0:0:0:1` becomes `FF01::1`
- `0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1` becomes `::1`
- `0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0` becomes `::`
- `FF01:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:1` becomes `FF01:0:0:0:0:0:0:1` becomes `FF01::1`
- `E3D7:0000:0000:0000:51F4:00C8:C0A8:6420` becomes `E3D7::51F4:C8:C0A8:6420`
- `3FFE:0501:0008:0000:0260:97FF:FE40:EFAB` becomes `3FFE:501:8:0:260:97FF:FE40:EFAB`
becomes `3FFE:501:8::260:97FF:FE40:EFAB`

Adresový model v IPv6

- Adresy sa priradzujú rozhraniam
- Rozhranie v IPv6 má spravidla **niekoľko** adries
 - V IPv4 má rozhranie typicky len jednu adresu
- Adresy majú svoj **rozsah (scope)**
 - Link Local
 - Site-local (zastaralý)
 - Global
- Adresy majú **čas platnosti**
 - Platnosť a preferovaný čas platnosti
 - Týka sa adries získaných bezstavovou autokonfiguráciou
- Adresy majú svoj **typ**



Typy adries

- Unicast

- Adresa patrí jednému rozhraniu

- Multicast

- Pre one-to-many adresovanie
- Efektívnejšie využíva prostriedky siete
- Používa širší adresový rozsah

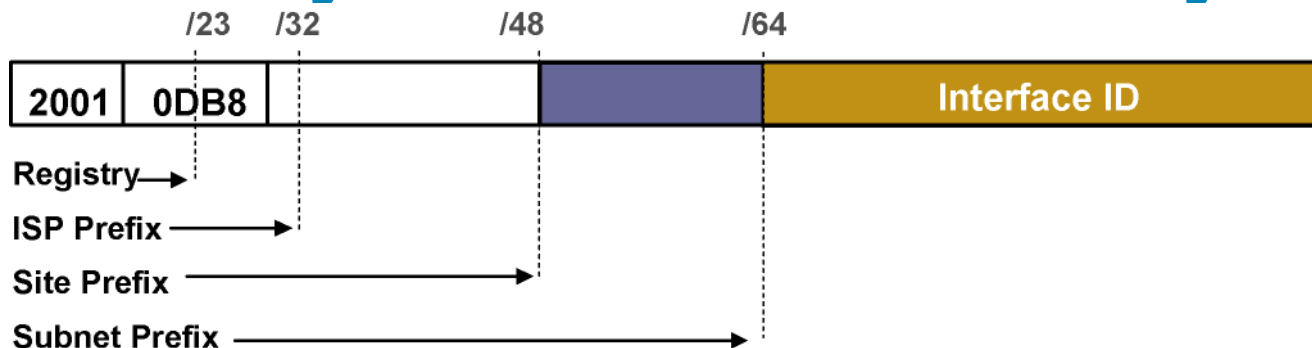
- Anycast

- One-to-nearest (alokované z unicastového priestoru)
- Viaceré zariadenia zdieľajú tú istú adresu
- Všetky takéto zariadenia by mali poskytovať rovnaké služby
- Zdrojové zariadenia odosielajú pakety na anycast adresu
- Smerovače rozhodnú o najbližšom uzle s danou adresou
- Vhodné pre load balancing a poskytovanie obsahu (content delivery)

Typy adresů

- IPv6 Global Unicast Address
- Private Addresses
- Reserved Addresses
- Loopback Address
- Unspecified Address

IPv6 adresy Global Unicast a Anycast



- Adresa typu Global Unicast a Anycast má tri časti
 - Global Routing Prefix
 - ISP + Site Prefix
 - 2^{48} site addresses = 281,474,976,710,656 (281 thousand billion site addresses)
 - Subnet ID
 - Môže použiť firma na individuálne adresovanie vlastných subsietí
 - Interface ID
 - Štruktúra GRP a SID nie je fixná
 - Požaduje sa, aby Interface ID malo 64 bitov, ak IPv6 adresa začína bitmi inými než 000/3
 - V súčasnosti sa firmám prideľujú Global Unicast adresy s prefixom /48
 - Subnet ID má teda 16 bitov
 - ISP s prefixom /32

Privátne IPv6 adresy

- Blok adries vyčlenených na privátnu adresáciu
 - Lokálne linke alebo „site“
 - Nesmerujú sa mimo firmu
 - Prvý oktet hodnotu "FE" hexa, ďalšie číslo v hodnote od 8 do F v hexa.
- Delia sa na
 - **Site local**
 - Prvý oktet FEC až FEF
 - Nasadenie sa aktuálne potláča
 - **Link local**
 - FE80::/10 po FEB
 - Pričlenené na fyzické rozhranie
 - Slúži len na lokálnu komunikáciu na linke
 - Automatická konfigurácia adresy, neighbor discovery a router discovery.
 - Žiaden router tieto pakety neforwarduje

Typy adries

- Reserved Addresses
 - Na iné použitie
- Loopback Address
 - Ako v IPv4
 - 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1, alebo ::1
- Unspecified Address
 - 0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0 alebo ::
 - Použité v source poli paketu poslaného zariadením, ktoré hľadá svoju adresu

Pridelenie IPv6 adresy - statické

■ Static

■ Static assignment using a manual interface ID

- Pridelenie prefixu a host ID na interface
- RouterX(config-if)# ipv6 address ipv6-address/prefix-length
- RouterX(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2222:7272::72/64

■ Static assignment using an EUI-64 (Extended Universal Identifier) interface ID

- Pridelenie len net prefix a odvodenie Int ID z MAC adresy
 - Medzi OUI a S/N MAC adresy sa vloží dvojbyť FF:FE
 - Invertuje sa bit U/L (druhý najnižší bit 1. bajtu MAC)
- RouterX(config-if)# ipv6 address ipv6-prefix/prefix-length eui-64
- RouterX(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2222:7272::/64 eui-64

Pridelenie IPv6 adresy - dynamické

- **Dynamic**

- Stateless autoconfiguration
 - Plug and Play
- DHCP for IPv6 (DHCPv6)
 - Ako DHCP pre IPv4

Bezstavová konfigurácia (Stateless Autoconfiguration)

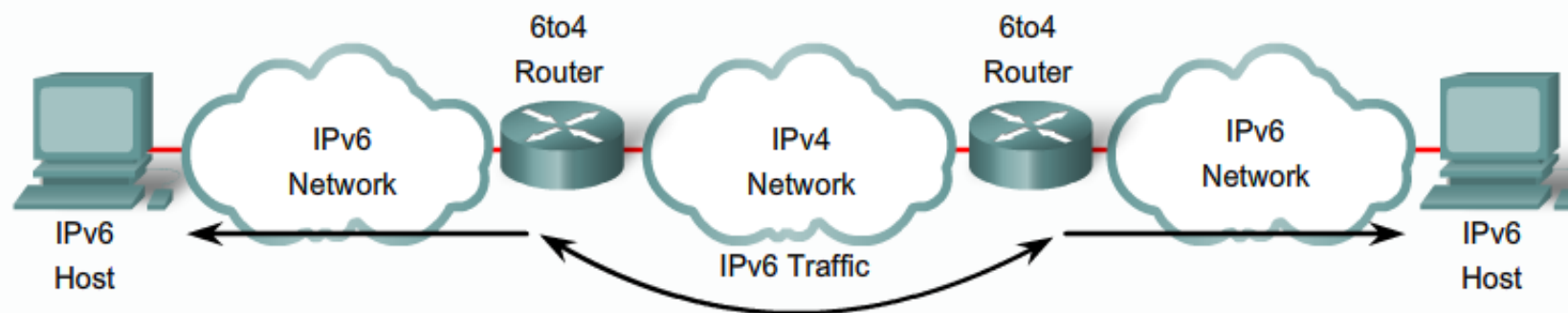
Interface Identifier ::2004:0FD1:9CAA:1002



- Smerovač posiela rozhraním informácie všetkým uzlom na sieti (tzv. router advertisement správy, RA)
- Stanica si dokáže sama pridelit' adresu tak, že pripojí svoj 64-bitový Interface ID k prefixu siete, ktorý prijala od routera v RA správe
- Výsledok je 128-bitová adresa, ktorá je použiteľná a garantovane globálne unikátna

Prechod na IPv6

- Nie je priamočiary a jednoduchý



Different transition mechanisms are available:

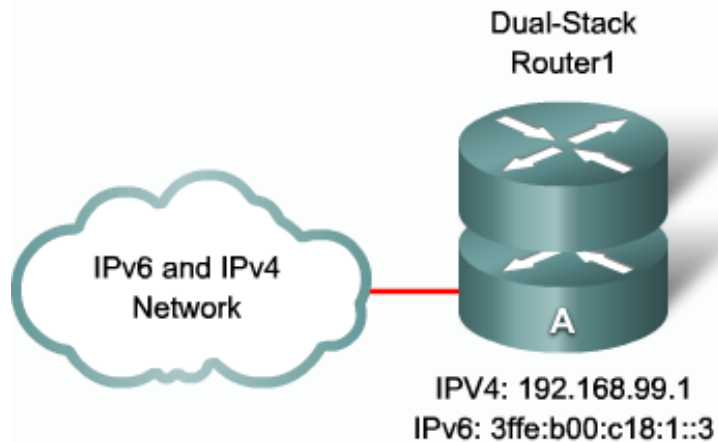
- Dual stack **Vyžaduje dual stack route**
- Manual tunnel
- 6to4 tunnel
- ISATAP tunnel **Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol**
- Teredo tunnel **host-to-host automatic tunneling**

Different compatibility mechanisms:

- Proxying and translation (NAT-PT)

Spustí IPv6
v Cisco IOS

Dual stack router

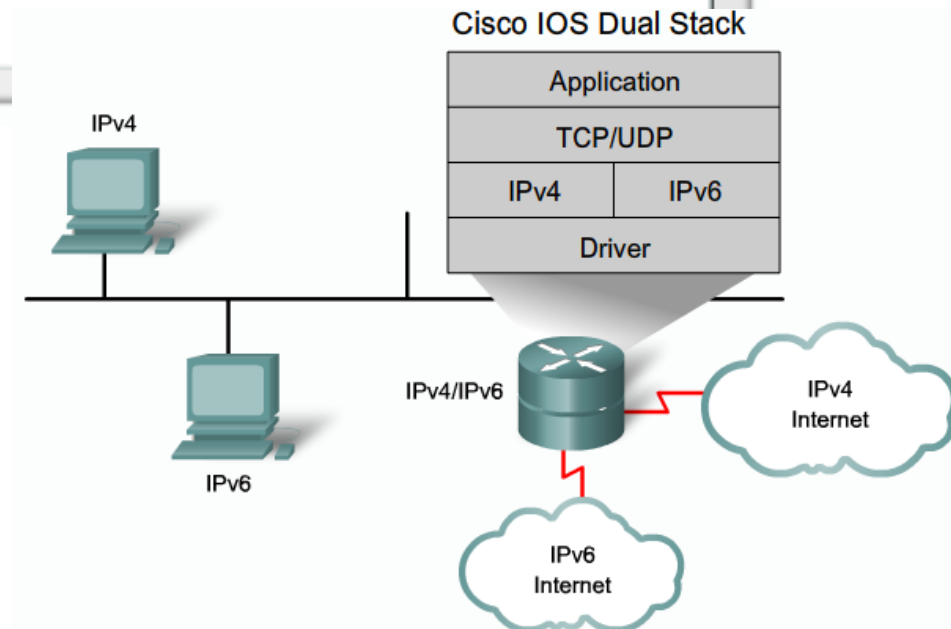


```
conf t
ipv6 unicast-routing

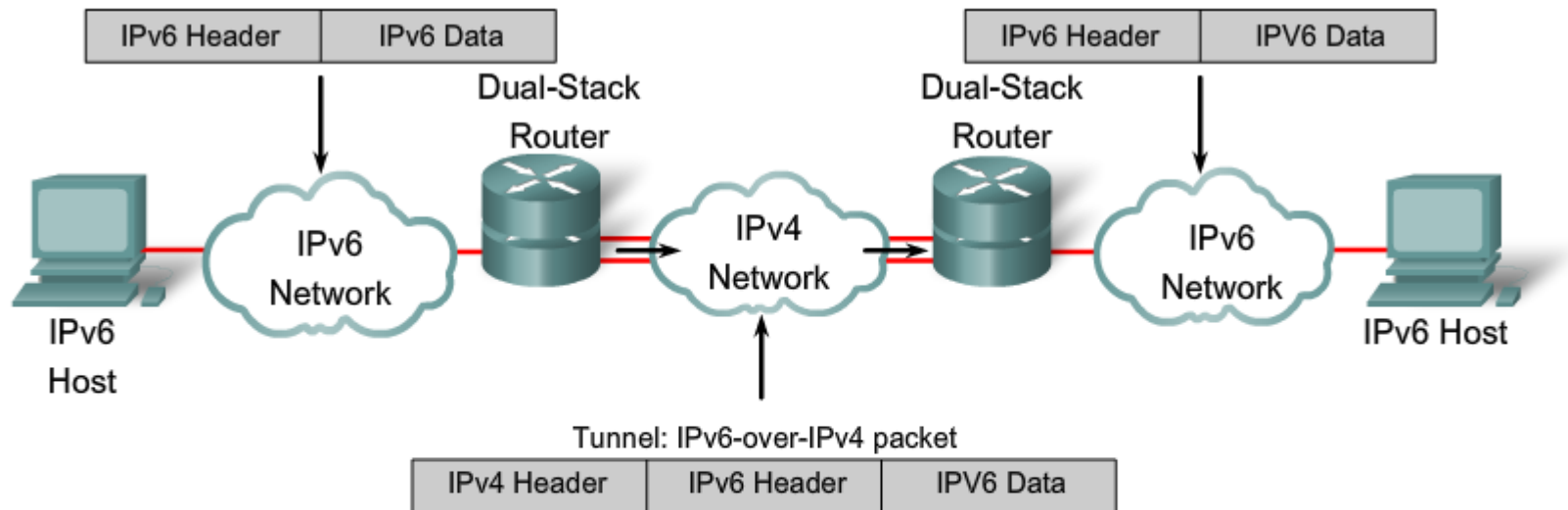
interface ethernet0
ip address 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c18:1::3/127
```

Ktorý stack použiť sa
rozhoduje na základe
cieľovej adresy paketu

■ DNS



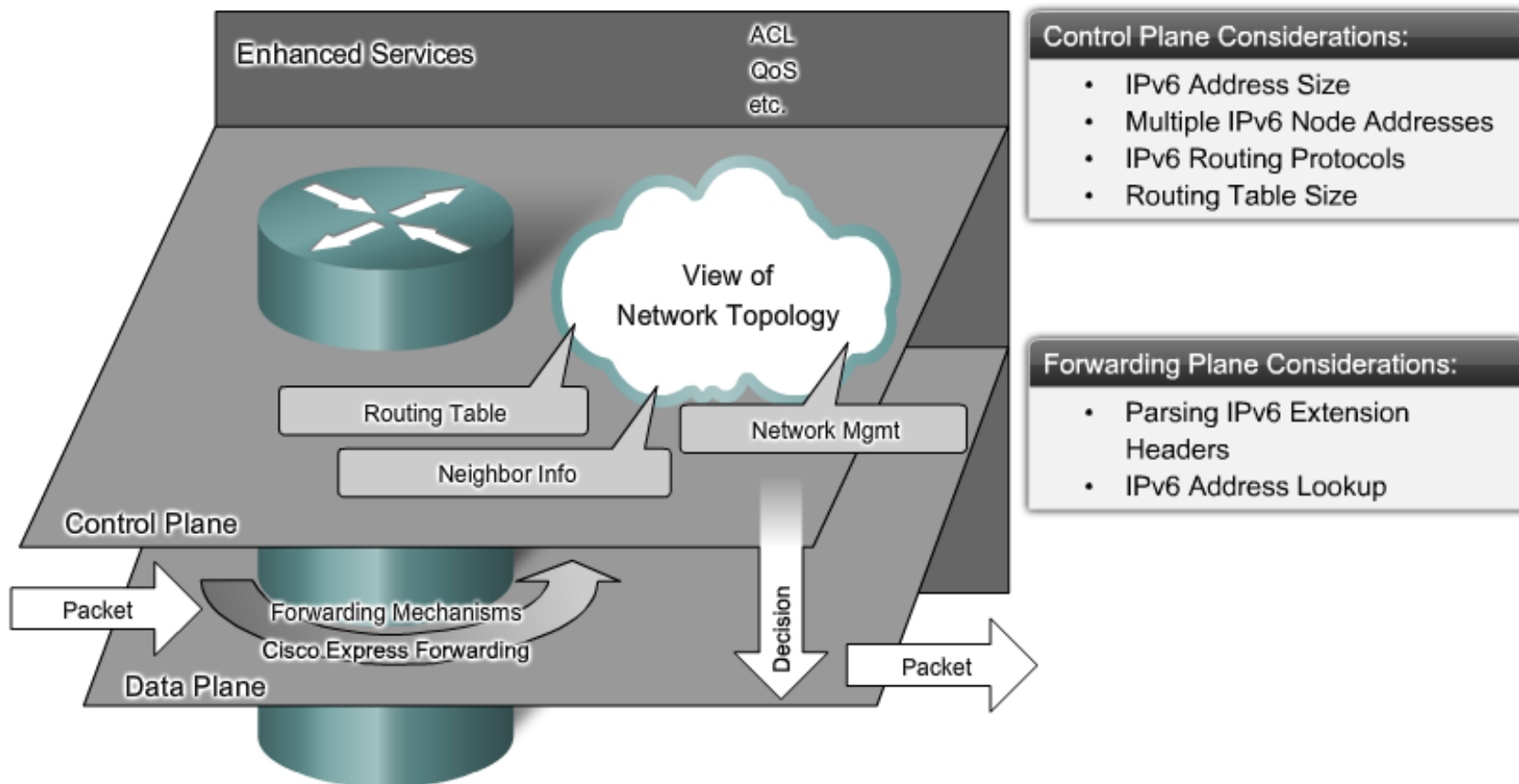
IPv6 tunneling



Tunneling is an integration method in which an IPv6 packet is encapsulated within another protocol, such as IPv4. This method of encapsulation is IPv4:

- Includes a 20-byte IPv4 header with no options and an IPv6 header and payload
- Requires dual-stack routers

Dual Stack – čo pribudne na routri



IPv6 routing - RIPng

- RIPng includes the following features:
 - Based on IPv4 RIP version 2 (RIPv2) and is similar to RIPv2
 - Distance Vector
 - 15hops
 - Uses IPv6 for transport
 - Includes the IPv6 prefix and next-hop IPv6 address
 - Uses the multicast group FF02::9 as the destination address for RIP updates (this is similar to the broadcast function performed by RIP in IPv4)
 - Sends updates on UDP port 521
 - Is supported by Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T and later

Konfigurácia Name resolvera

- DNS server

```
Lavy(config)#ip name-server ADDRESS
```

```
! Address - moze byt IPv4 or IPv6 adresa dns servera
```

- Host tabuľka

```
Lavy(config)#ipv6 host Pravy 2001:DB8:C18:1:C201:1CFF:FEF4:0
```

RIPng - spustenie procesu

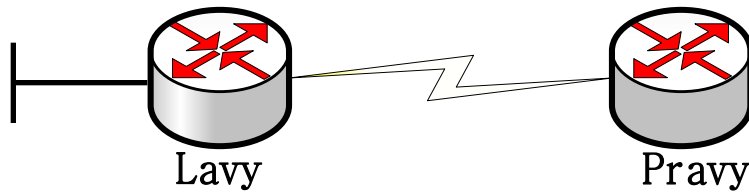
- Spustenie procesu

```
Router(config)#ipv6 router rip NAME  
! NAME - identifikator procesu
```

- Network príkaz sa nepoužíva
- IPv6 RIPng sa spúšťa na rozhraní
 - Použijeme meno ako identifikátor

```
Router(config)#int INT SPEC  
Router(config-if)#ipv6 rip NAME enable
```

Príklad



```
Lavy(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
Lavy(config)#ipv6 router rip Test
Lavy(config)#int s 1/0
Lavy(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:c18:1::/64 eui-64
Lavy(config-if)#ipv6 rip Test enable
Lavy(config-if)#clock rate 56000
Lavy(config-if)#no shut
Lavy(config)#int s fa 0/0
Lavy(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:c18:2::/64 eui-64
Lavy(config-if)#ipv6 rip Test enable
Lavy(config-if)#no shut
```

```
Pravy(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing
Pravy(config)#ipv6 router rip Test
Pravy(config)#int s 1/0
Pravy(config-if)#ipv6 address 2001:db8:c18:1::/64 eui-64
Pravy(config-if)#ipv6 rip Test enable
Pravy(config-if)#no shut
```

Overenie konfigurácie

```
Lavy#sh run int s 1/0
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 125 bytes
!
interface Serial1/0
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:C18:1::/64 eui-64
  serial restart-delay 0
  clock rate 56000
end
```

Overenie konfigurácie

```
Lavy#sh ipv6 int s 1/0
```

```
Serial1/0 is up, line protocol is up
```

```
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::C200:1CFF:FEF4:0
```

```
Global unicast address(es):
```

```
2001:DB8:C18:1:C200:1CFF:FEF4:0, subnet is 2001:DB8:C18:1::/64  
[EUI]
```

```
Joined group address(es):
```

```
FF02::1
```

```
FF02::2
```

```
FF02::1:FFF4:0
```

```
MTU is 1500 bytes
```

```
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
```

```
ICMP redirects are enabled
```

```
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
```

```
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
```

```
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.
```


Overenie konfigurácie

```
Lavy#sh ipv6 int brief
```

```
FastEthernet0/0          [up/up]
```

```
    FE80::C200:1CFF:FEF4:0
```

```
    2001:DB8:C18:2:C200:1CFF:FEF4:0
```

```
FastEthernet0/1          [administratively down/down]
```

```
Serial1/0                 [up/up]
```

```
    FE80::C200:1CFF:FEF4:0
```

```
    2001:DB8:C18:1:C200:1CFF:FEF4:0
```

```
Serial1/1                 [administratively down/down]
```

```
Serial1/2                 [administratively down/down]
```

```
Serial1/3                 [administratively down/down]
```

Overenie konfigurácie

```
Pravy#sh ipv6 route
```

```
IPv6 Routing Table - 5 entries
```

```
Codes: C - Connected, L - Local, S - Static, R - RIP, B - BGP
```

```
U - Per-user Static route
```

```
I1 - ISIS L1, I2 - ISIS L2, IA - ISIS interarea, IS - ISIS summary
```

```
O - OSPF intra, OI - OSPF inter, OE1 - OSPF ext 1, OE2 - OSPF ext 2
```

```
ON1 - OSPF NSSA ext 1, ON2 - OSPF NSSA ext 2
```

```
C 2001:DB8:C18:1::/64 [0/0]
```

```
via ::, Serial1/0
```

```
L 2001:DB8:C18:1:C201:1CFF:FEF4:0/128 [0/0]
```

```
via ::, Serial1/0
```

```
R 2001:DB8:C18:2::/64 [120/2]
```

```
via FE80::C200:1CFF:FEF4:0, Serial1/0
```

```
L FE80::/10 [0/0]
```

```
via ::, Null0
```

```
L FF00::/8 [0/0]
```

```
via ::, Null0
```

Overenie konfigurácie

```
Pravy#sh ipv6 protocols
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "connected"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "static"
IPv6 Routing Protocol is "rip Test"
  Interfaces:
    Serial1/0
  Redistribution:
    None
```

Overenie

Command	Purpose
<code>show ipv6 protocols</code>	Displays the parameters and current state of the active IPv6 routing protocol processes.
<code>show ipv6 rip</code>	Displays information about current IPv6 Routing Information Protocol (RIP) processes.
<code>show ipv6 route</code>	Displays the current IPv6 routing table.
<code>show ipv6 route summary</code>	Displays a summarized form of the current IPv6 routing table.
<code>show ipv6 routers</code>	Displays IPv6 router advertisement information received from other routers.
<code>show ipv6 static</code>	Displays only static IPv6 routes installed in the routing table.
<code>show ipv6 static 2001:db8:5555:0/16</code>	Displays only static route information about the specific address given.
<code>show ipv6 static interface serial 0/0</code>	Displays only static route information with the specified interface as the outgoing interface.
<code>show ipv6 static detail</code>	Displays a more detailed entry for IPv6 static routes.
<code>show ipv6 traffic</code>	Displays statistics about IPv6 traffic.

Overenie

Command	Purpose
<code>clear ipv6 rip</code>	Deletes routes from the IPv6 RIP routing table and, if installed, routes in the IPv6 routing table.
<code>clear ipv6 route *</code>	Deletes all routes from the IPv6 routing table. NOTE: Clearing all routes from the routing table will cause high CPU use rates as the routing table is rebuilt.
<code>clear ipv6 route 2001:db8:c18:3::/64</code>	Clears this specific route from the IPv6 routing table.
<code>clear ipv6 traffic</code>	Resets IPv6 traffic counters.
<code>debug ipv6 packet</code>	Displays debug messages for IPv6 packets.
<code>debug ipv6 rip</code>	Displays debug messages for IPv6 RIP routing transactions.
<code>debug ipv6 routing</code>	Displays debug messages for IPv6 routing table updates and route cache updates.