















```
alvaro@alvaro-Ubuntu: ~
alvaro@alvaro-Ubuntu:~$ ip
Usage: ip [ OPTIONS ] OBJECT { COMMAND | help }
       ip [ -force ] -batch filename
where  OBJECT := { address | addrlabel | fou | help | ila | ioam | l2tp | link |
                  macsec | maddress | monitor | mptcp | mroute | mrule |
                  neighbor | neighbour | netconf | netns | nexthop | ntable |
                  ntbl | route | rule | sr | tap | tcpmetrics |
                  token | tunnel | tuntap | vrf | xfrm }
      OPTIONS := { -V[ersion] | -s[tatistics] | -d[etails] | -r[esolve] |
                  -h[uman-readable] | -iec | -j[son] | -p[retty] |
                  -f[amily] { inet | inet6 | mpls | bridge | link } |
                  -4 | -6 | -M | -B | -0 |
                  -l[oops] { maximum-addr-flush-attempts } | -br[ief] |
                  -o[neline] | -t[imestamp] | -ts[hort] | -b[atch] [filename]
                  |
                  -rc[vbuf] [size] | -n[etns] name | -N[umeric] | -a[ll] |
                  -c[olor]}
alvaro@alvaro-Ubuntu:~$ ip -6 add
```

```
alvaro@alvaro-Ubuntu:~$ ip -6 address
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> ntu 65536 state UNKNOWN qlen 1000
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> ntu 1500 state UP qlen 1000
   inet6 fe80::80fe:67ea:2b92:430d/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
alvaro@alvaro-Ubuntu:~$
```

## Conclusion

- Configuring IPv6 on different operating systems can be a relatively straightforward task thanks to the tools and functionalities integrated into modern systems.
- Both the automatic address assignment through SLAAC or DHCPv6 and manual configuration of IPv6 addresses and other network parameters are viable and accessible options for network administrators and end-users on a variety of platforms.