ICMPv6 Neighbor Discovery

ICMPv6 Neighbour Discovery

- ICMPv6 informational and error messages are very similar to those in ICMPv4.
- The addition of **ICMPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol (ND)** makes ICMPv6 a much more robust protocol.
- Neighbor Discovery includes similar processes as in IPv4, such as address resolution, router discovery, and redirect.
- ICMPv6 ND also includes new functionality such as Prefix Discovery,
 Duplicate Address Detection (DAD), and Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD).

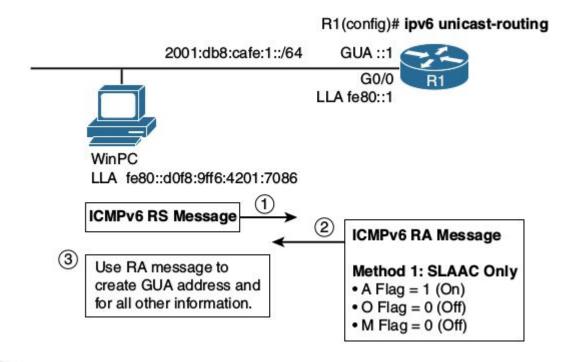
Neighbor Discovery uses five ICMPv6 messages:

- Router-device messages used for dynamic address allocation:
 - Router Solicitation (RS) message
 - Router Advertisement (RA) message
- Device-device messages used for address resolution:
 - Neighbor Solicitation (NS) message
 - Neighbor Advertisement (NA) message
- Router-device messages used for better first-hop selection:
 - Redirect message

ICMPv6 ND can be used for following:

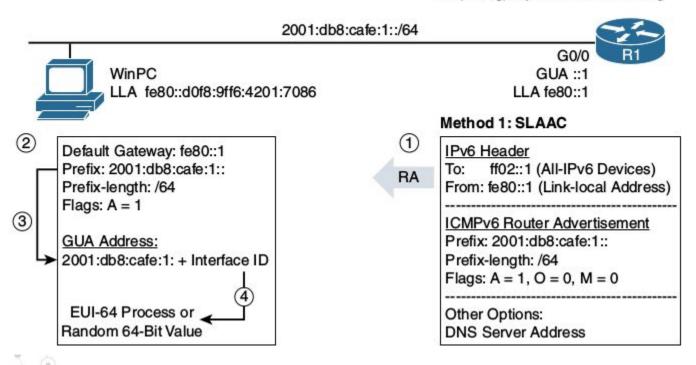
- Router and Prefix Discovery
- Address Resolution
- Duplicate Address Detection (DAD)
- Neighbour Unreachability Detection (NUD)
- Redirection

Method 1: SLAAC



Method 1: SLAAC

R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing

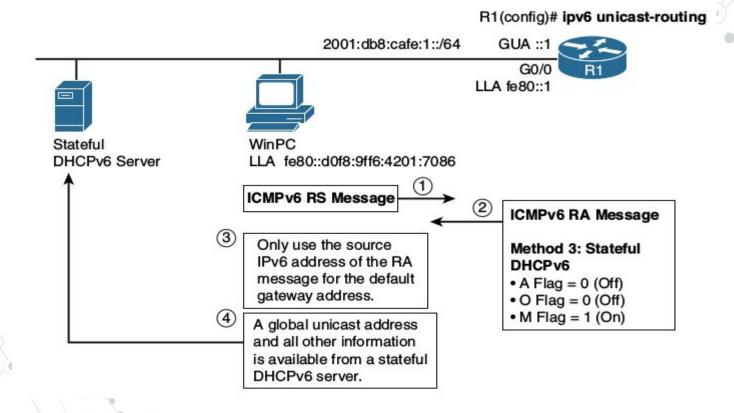


Note: DAD will be performed after GUA has been assigned

Method 2: SLAAC and Stateless DHCPv6

R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing 2001:db8:cafe:1::/64 **GUA::1** G0/0 LLA fe80::1 Stateless WinPC DHCPv6 Server LLA fe80::d0f8:9ff6:4201:7086 ICMPv6 RS Message ICMPv6 RA Message Use RA message to Method 2: SLAAC and create GUA address Stateless DHCPv6 and for other information. A Flag = 1 (On) • O Flag = 1 (On) M Flag = 0 (Off) Get additional information from stateless DHCPv6 server.

Method 3: Stateful DHCPv6



Address Resolution

- Address resolution: Address resolution in IPv6 is similar to ARP in IPv4.
 - A device sends a **Neighbor Solicitation** message when it knows the destination IPv6 address but needs to request its Layer 2 address
 - In response to the Neighbor Solicitation message, the target device sends in a **Neighbor Advertisement** message, similar to an ARP Reply.

Neighbor Cache and Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD):

- IPv6 devices use NS messages and their associated NA messages to build a Neighbor Cache.
- The Neighbor Cache contains a mapping of IPv6 to Ethernet MAC addresses, similar to an IPv4 ARP cache.
- Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD) uses NS and NA messages to detect whether another device is reachable on the link.

Finding Destination MAC

Ethernet IPv6

Destination MAC: Destination IPv6 Address:

1

2001:db8:cafe:1:d0f8:9ff6:4201:7086

Data

2001:db8:cafe:1::/64

::1 G0/0



LLA fe80::1

MAC 58:ac:78:93:da:00

WinPC

2001:db8:cafe:1:d0f8:9ff6:4201:7086

MAC 00:50:56:af:97:68

Step1:

Ethernet IPv6

Destination MAC: Destination IPv6 Address:

!

2001:db8:cafe:1:d0f8:9ff6:4201:7086

Data

R₁

2001:db8:cafe:1::/64

::1

(1

Neighbor Cache

G0/0 LLA fe80::1

MAC 58:ac:78:93:da:00

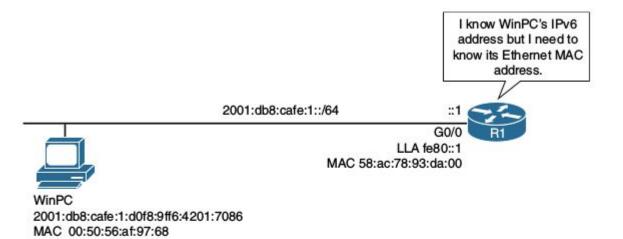


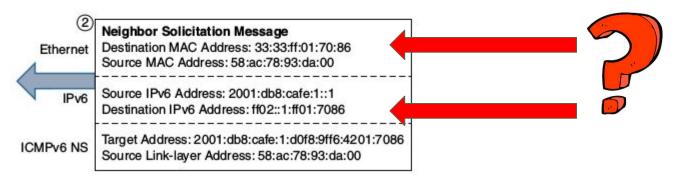
WinPC

2001:db8:cafe:1:d0f8:9ff6:4201:7086

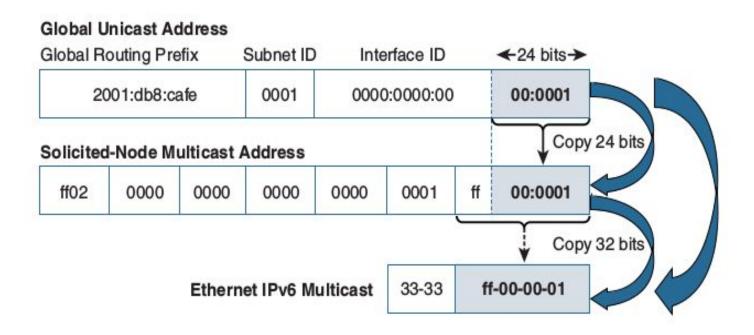
MAC 00:50:56:af:97:68

Step-2: Finding Destination MAC

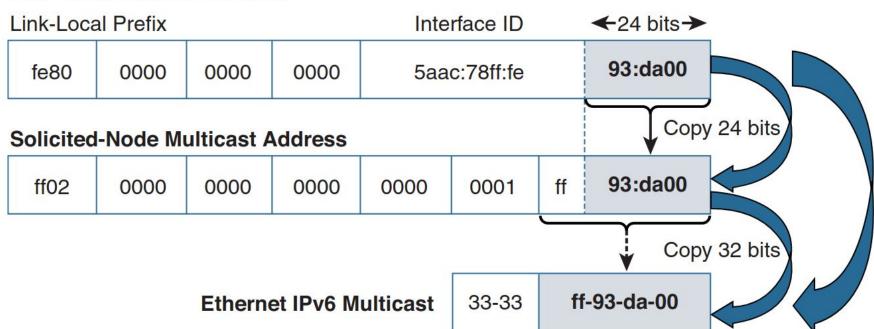




Deriving Multicast L2 Address



Link-Local Unicast Address

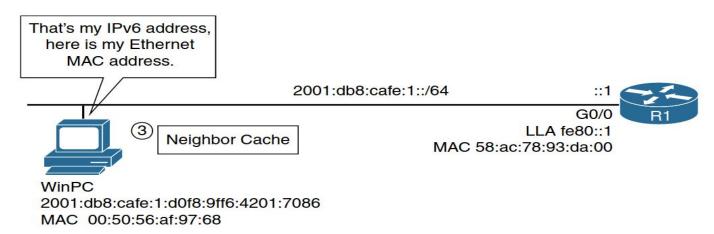


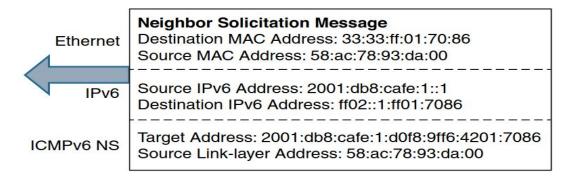
IPv6 multicast addresses, including solicited-node and well-known multicast addresses, are mapped to Ethernet MAC addresses.

Table 7-5 Well-Known Multicast to Ethernet MAC Address Mappings

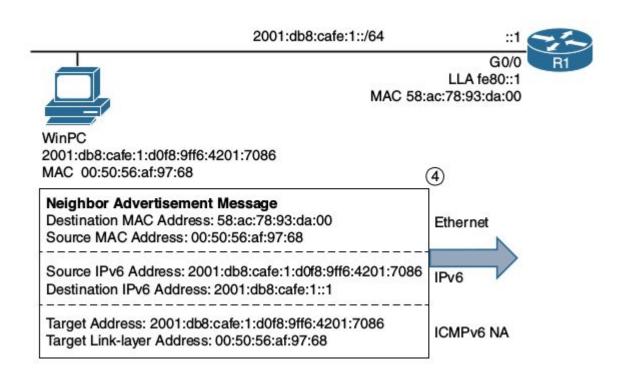
Well-Known Multicast	Mapped Ethernet MAC Address
ff02::1	33-33-ff- 00-00-01
ff02::2	33-33-ff- 00-00-02
ff02::5	33-33-ff- 00-00-05
ff02::a	33-33-ff-00-00-0a
-	ff02::2 ff02::5

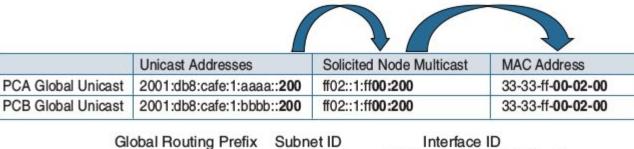
Step 3: WinPC Is the Target of the NS Message





Step 4: Neighbor Advertisement





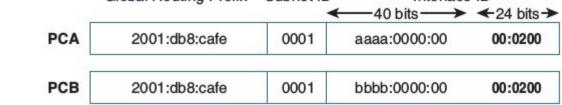
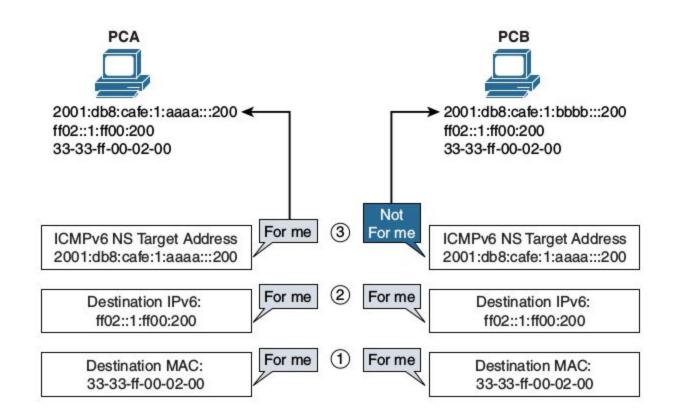
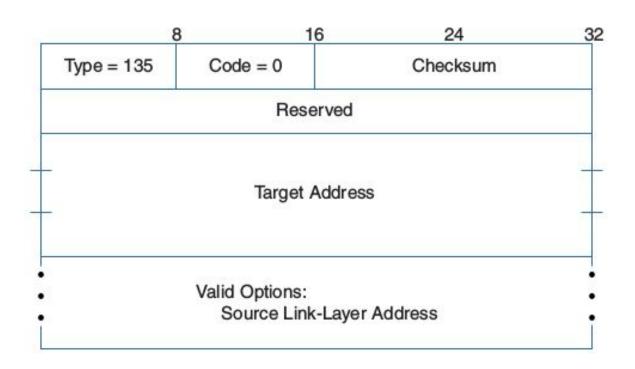


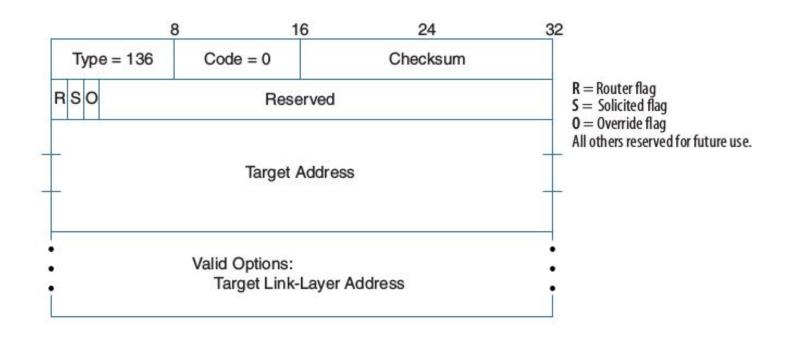
Figure 7-13 PCA and PCB with Different GUA Addresses but the Same Solicited-Node Multicast Address



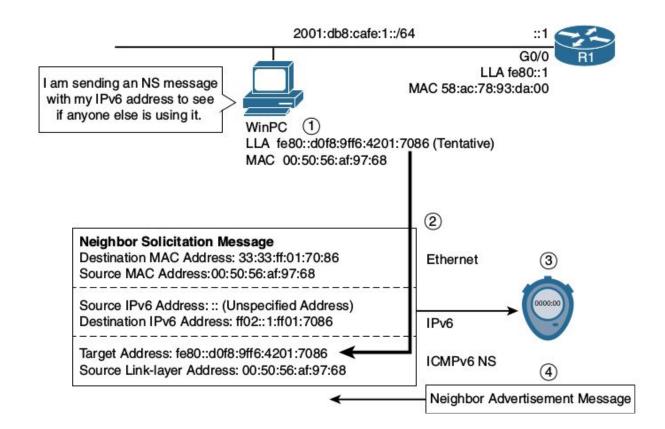
Neighbor Solicitation Message Format



Neighbor Advertisement Message Format



Duplicate Address Detection

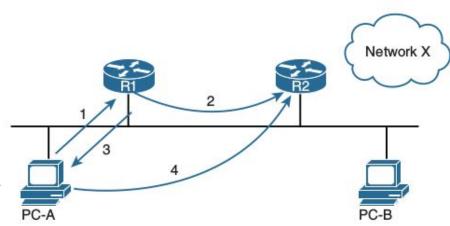


Neighbor Unreachability Detection (NUD)

- Devices actively track the reachability state for the neighbors to which they are sending packets.
- Conditions like the host losing power or a faulty cable will result in communication failure.
- The confirmation of reachability can be achieved in one of two ways:
 - A Neighbor Advertisement message sent in response to a Neighbor Solicitation message.
 - An upper-layer process indicating a successful connection, such as acknowledgments in an active TCP connection.

Redirect

- Step 1. PC-A has several packets to send to a device on a remote network, network X. PC-A sends the first packet to router R1, its default gateway.
- Step 2. After checking its routing table, router R1 forwards this packet to router R2.
- Step 3. Router R1 sees that it has forwarded the packet to R2 out the same interface on which it received it from PC-A. R1 sends an ICMPv6 Redirect message to PC-A, suggesting that PC-A use the better first-hop router R2.
- Step 4. PC-A receives the Redirect message and sends subsequent messages directly to router R2.



Multicast Listener Discovery

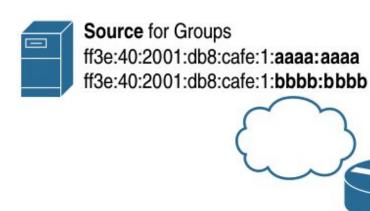
- IPv6 routers use Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) to discover multicast clients on the particular subnet.
- The IPv6 router uses MLDv2.
- Similar to IGMP in IPv4
- MLD uses ICMPv6, which is used to transport the MLD messages.

MLD messages

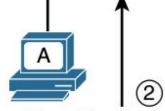
- Multicast Listener Query (Type = decimal 130): The router periodically transmits host membership query messages.
 - **General Query:** This is used to learn which multicast addresses have listeners on an attached link.
 - The General Query is sent to the link-scope all-nodes multicast address ff02::1, to all-IPv6 devices on the link.
 - Multicast-Address-Specific Query: This is used to learn whether a particular multicast address (multicast group) has any listeners on an attached link.
 - An Address-Specific Query is sent to the multicast address being queried.

MLD Messages

- Multicast Listener Report (Type = decimal 131): This message is sent by the listener to register for a multicast group.
 - Can be unsolicited or solicited.
- Multicast Listener Done (Type = decimal 132): When a listener no longer wants to receive traffic for a particular multicast group, it sends a Multicast Listener Done.
 - Listener Done messages are sent to the link-scope all-routers multicast address (ff02::2)



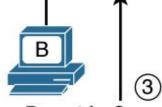
General Query to ff02::1 (All-IPv6 Devices with Link-scope) **MLD Querier**



Listener Report for Group

ff3e:40:2001:db8:cafe:1:aaaa:aaaa

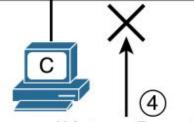
To ff02::16 (All MLDv2 Routers)



Listener Report for Group

ff3e:40:2001:db8:cafe:1:bbbb:bbbb

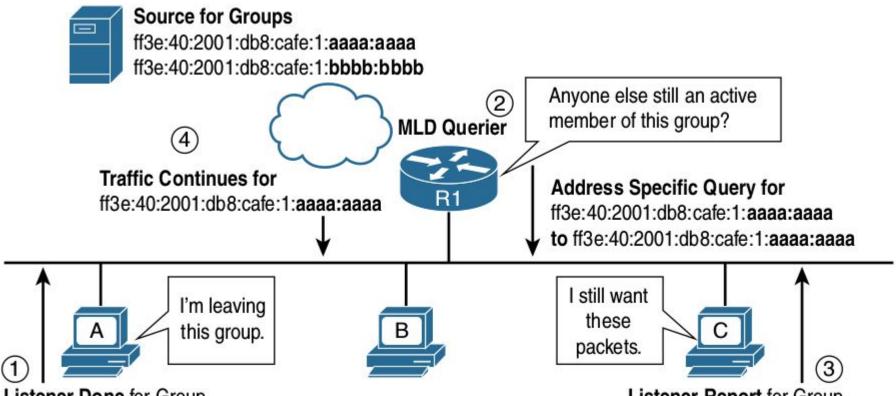
To ff02::16 (All MLDv2 Routers)



Suppressed Listener Report for Group

ff3e:40:2001:db8:cafe:1:aaaa:aaaa

To ff02::16 (All MLDv2 Routers)



Listener Done for Group

ff3e:40:2001:db8:cafe:1:aaaa:aaaa

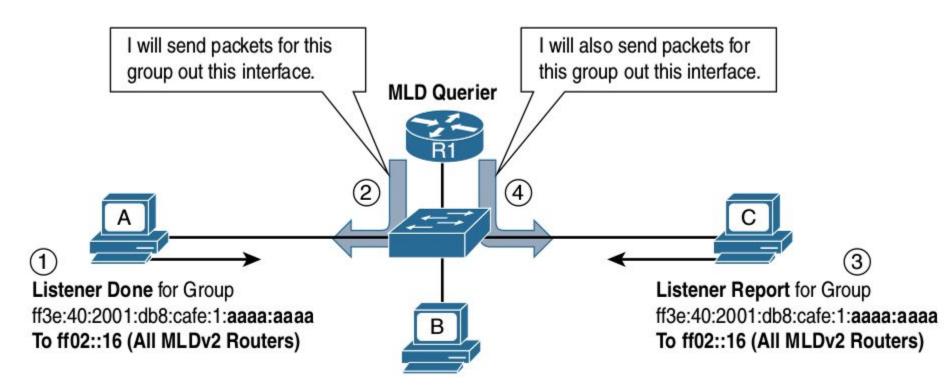
To ff02::16 (All MLDv2 Routers)

Listener Report for Group

ff3e:40:2001:db8:cafe:1:aaaa:aaaa

To ff02::16 (All MLDv2 Routers)

MLD Snooping



REFERENCES

• Cisco IPv6 Fundamental - 2nd Edition, Rick Graziani