

# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

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**Network Trainer** 

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#### IPv6 in Wireshark

- IPv6 a very quick review
- Wireshark basics
- Wireshark color rules, display filters, columns, configuration profiles, and packet annotation
- IPv6 in Wireshark: hands-on labs

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#### What is an IPv6 Address?

- IPv6 addresses are very different than IPv4 addresses in the size, numbering system, and delimiter between the numbers
  - 128bit -vs- 32bit
  - · colon-hexadecimal -vs- dotted-decimal
  - colon and double colon -vs- period (or "dot" for the real geeks)

Valid IPv6 addresses are comprised of hexadecimal numbers (0-9 & a-f), with colons separating groups of four numbers, with a total of eight groups

(each group is known as "quibble" or "hextet")

• 2001:0db8:1010:61ab:f005:ba11:00da:11a5

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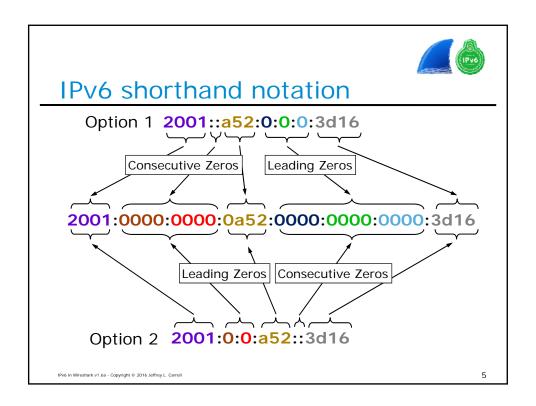


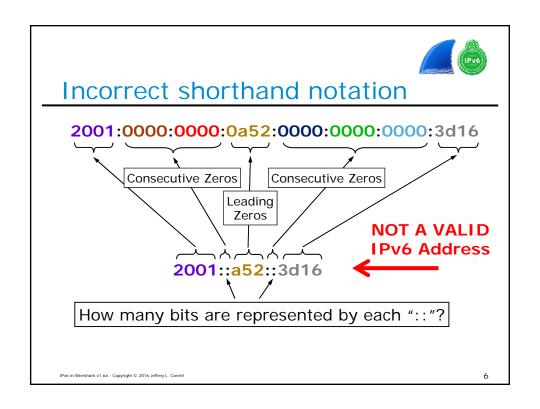
#### IPv6 default for subnet

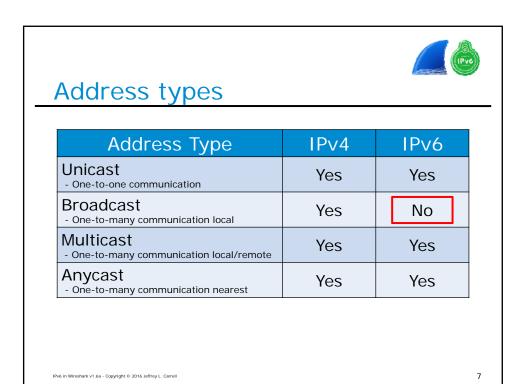
- Based on the default definition an IPv6 address is logically divided into two parts: a 64-bit network prefix and a 64-bit interface identifier (IID)
- Therefore, the default subnet size is /64
- 2001: Odb8: 1010: 61ab: f005: ba11: 00da: 11a5/64

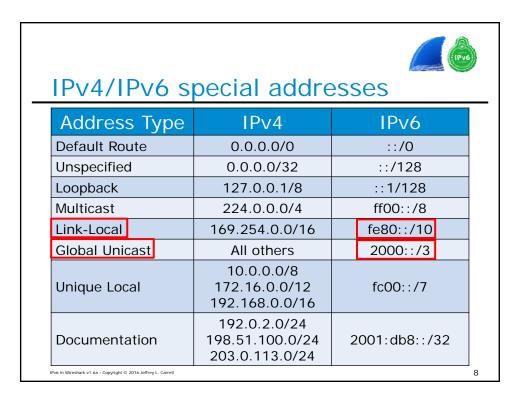
  64bits for Network Identifier 64bits for Interface Identifier Prefix Length
- A single /64 network yields 18 billion-billion possible addresses

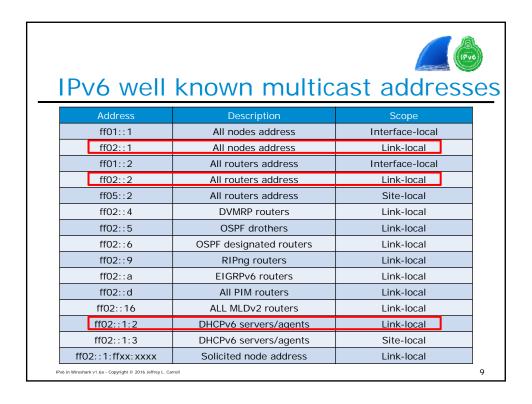
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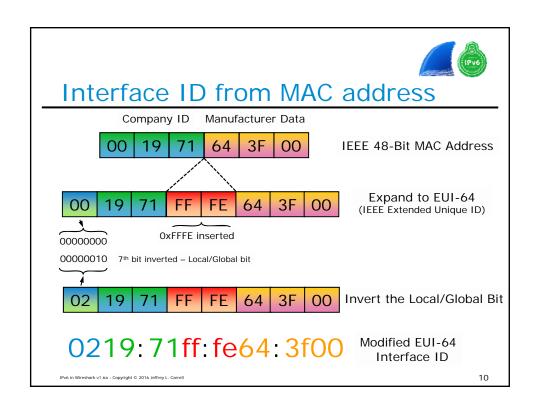














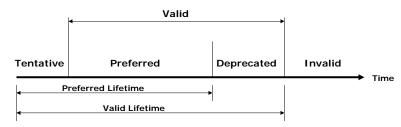
#### Interface ID from Random Number

- RFC4941 Privacy Extensions for Stateless Address Autoconfiguration in IPv6
- Initial IID is derived based on mathematical computation to create a "random 64bit number" and appended to prefix to create a GUA
- An additional but different 64bit number is computed, appended to prefix, and tagged "temporary" for a 2<sup>nd</sup> GUA
- Temporary GUA should be re-computed on a frequent basis
- Temporary GUA is used as primary address for communications, as it is considered "more secure"

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#### Lifetime states of an IPv6 address



- Tentative address is in process of verification for uniqueness and is not yet available for regular communications
- Valid address is valid for use in communication based on Preferred and Deprecated status
- Preferred address is usable for all communications
- Deprecated address can still be used for existing sessions, but not for new sessions
- Invalid an address is no longer available for sending or receiving

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#### **IPv6 Neighbor Discovery Protocol**

- Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP) is defined in RFC 4861
- NDP provides the following basic IPv6 functions per node
  - · Discover what link they are one
  - Learn link prefix addresses
  - · Discover the on-link router
  - Discover on-link neighbors
  - Keep track of active neighbors

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#### NDP ICMPv6 message types

- ICMPv6 type 133 Router Solicitation (RS)
- ICMPv6 type 134 Router Advertisement (RA)
- ICMPv6 type 135 Neighbor Solicitation (NS)
- ICMPv6 type 136 Neighbor Advertisement (NA)

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#### **Duplicate Address Detection (DAD)**

- When a node initially assigns an IPv6 address to its interface, it must check whether the selected address is unique
- If unique, the address is configured on interface
- To verify uniqueness, the node sends a multicast Neighbor Solicitation message with the:
  - dest MAC of 33:33:<last 32bits of IPv6 mcast addr>
  - dest IPv6 addr of ff02::1:ff<last 24bits of proposed IPv6 addr>
  - source IPv6 of "::" (IPv6 unspecified addr)

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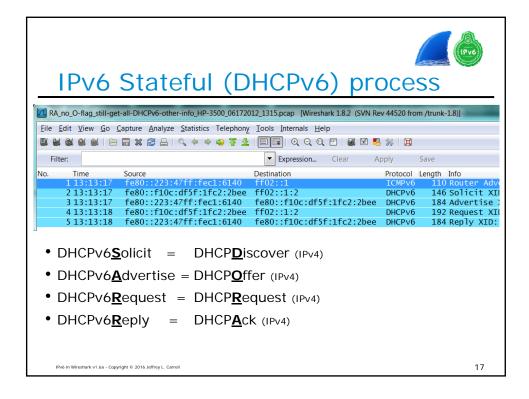
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# IPv6 autoconfiguration options

Address Autoconfiguration Method	ICMPv6 RA (Type 134) Flags M Flag O Flag		ICMPv6 RA (Type 134) ICMPv6 Option Prefix Info A Flag L Flag		Prefix Derived from	Interface ID Derived from	Other Configuration Options	# of IPv6 Addr
Link-Local (always configured)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Internal (fe80::)	M-EUI-64 or Privacy	Manual	1
Manual	Off	Off	Off	On	Manual	Manual	Manual	2 (LL, Manual)
SLAAC	Off	Off	On	On	RA	M-EUI-64 or Privacy	Manual	3 (LL, IPv6, IPv6 temp)
Stateful (DHCPv6)	On	N/R	Off	On	DHCPv6	DHCPv6	DHCPv6	2 (LL, DHCPv6)
Stateless DHCPv6	Off	On	On	On	RA	M-EUI-64 or Privacy	DHCPv6	3 (LL, IPv6, IPv6 temp)
Combination Stateless & DHCPv6	On	N/R	On	On	RA and DHCPv6	M-EUI-64 or Privacy and DHCPv6	DHCPv6	4 (LL, IPv6, IPv6 temp, DHCPv6)

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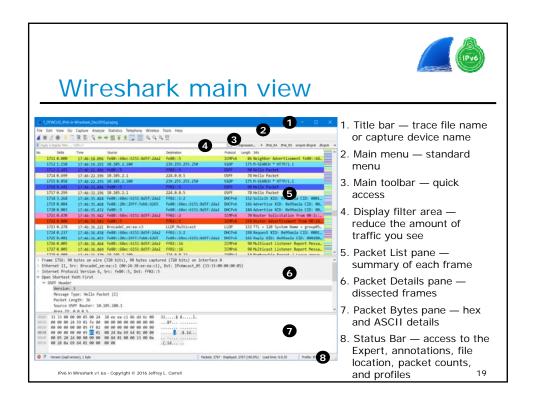


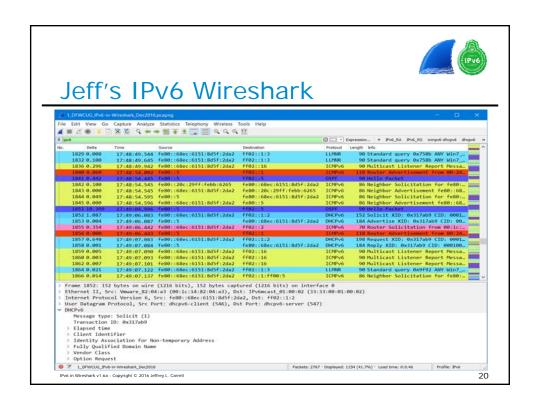


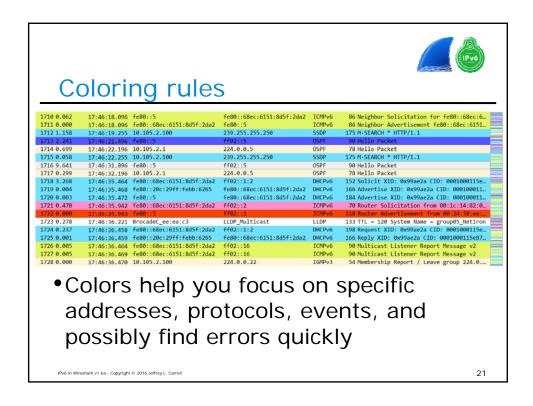
#### Wireshark

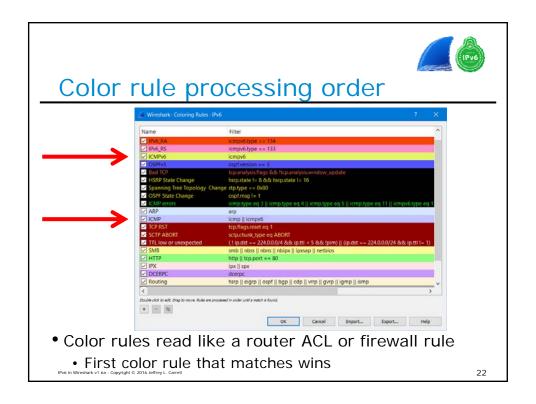
- Wireshark basics
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  - color rules
  - display filters
  - columns
  - configuration profiles
  - packet annotation
- Wireshark labs!!!

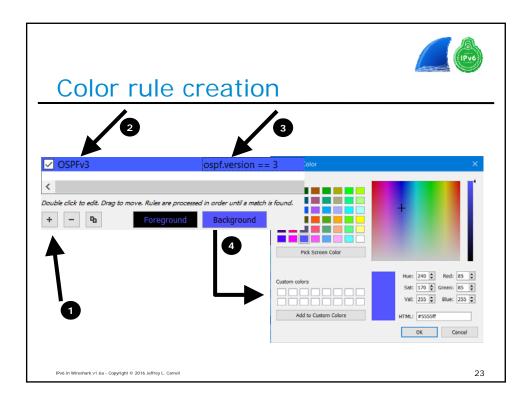
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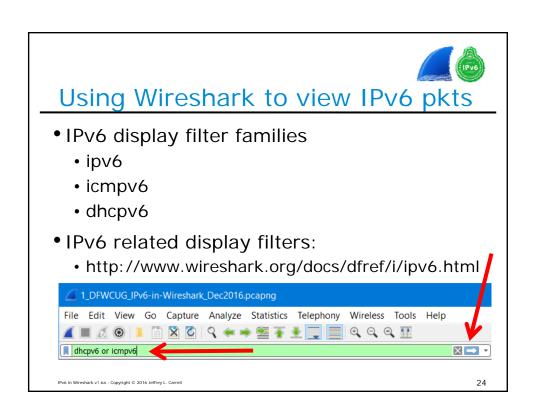


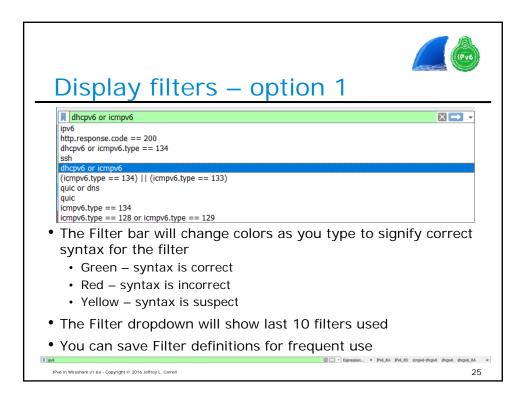


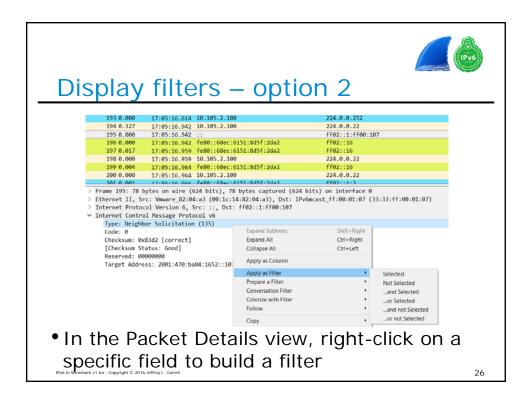


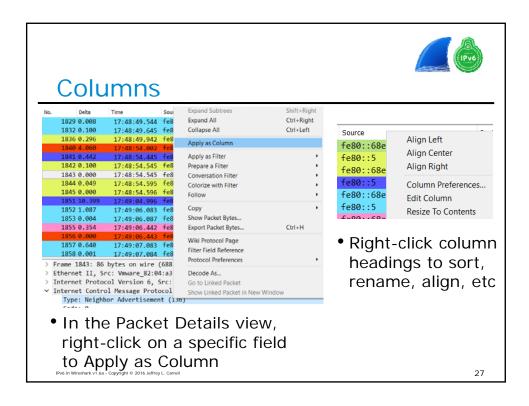


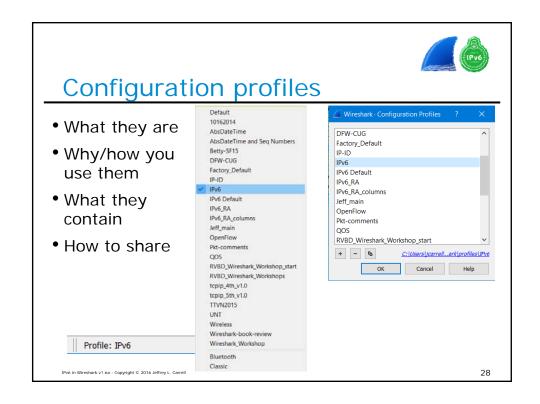


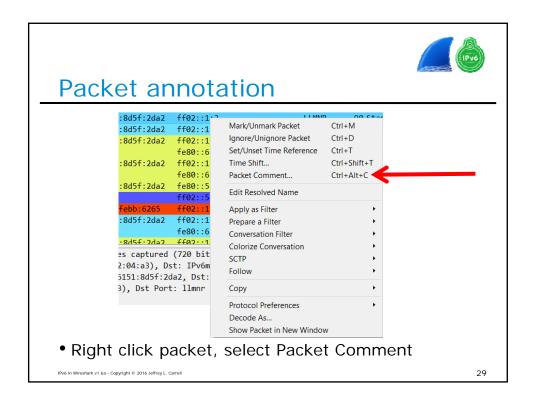


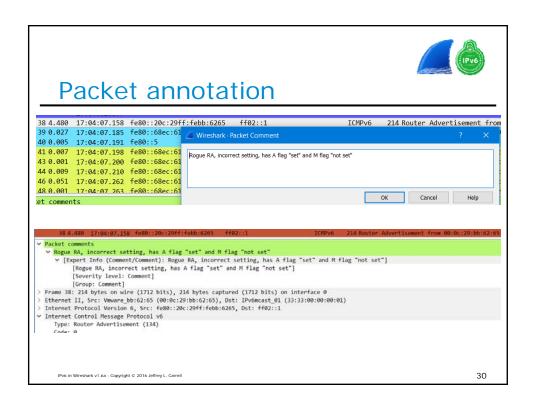


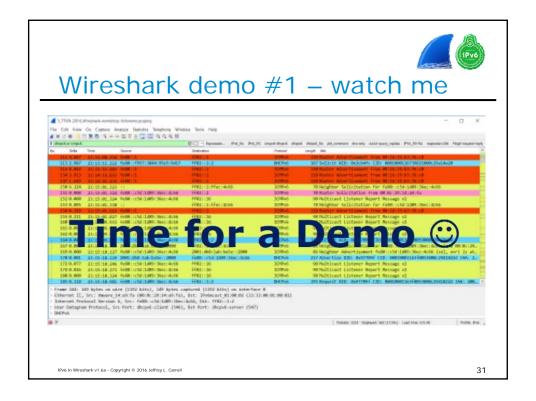














# Wireshark lab #1 - setup

- Open:
  - "2\_IPv6-in-Wireshark\_Feb2017.pcapng"
- Create your own named profile
- Add delta time column
- Change time/date to time (only) and in milliseconds
- Turn off Packet Bytes

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#### Wireshark lab #2 - DNS

- Find 1st pkt with dns.qry.name == "www.ipv6sandbox.com"
  - make a note as to which pkt this is \_\_\_\_\_
- Find 1st pkt with DNS query response for www.ipv6sandbox.com
  - make a note as to which pkt this is \_\_\_\_\_
  - what is the IPv6 address in the answer section \_\_\_\_

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# Wireshark lab #3 - HTTP

- Find pkt with http.host == "www.ipv6sandbox.com"
  - make a note as to which pkt this is \_\_\_\_\_
- Find pkt with an http response code of 200
  - make a note as to which pkt this is \_\_\_\_\_

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#### Wireshark lab #4 - IPv6-RA

- Inspect RA packets
  - configure a display filter as "icmpv6.type == 134"
  - which flags are set to "1" in this RA:

M \_\_\_\_ O \_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_

 which IPv6 address autoconfiguration option is this RA configured for?

SLAAC \_\_ Stateful(DHCPv6) \_\_ Stateless DHCPv6 \_\_

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#### Wireshark lab #5 - DHCPv6

- Inspect DHCPv6 packets
  - configure a display filter as "dhcpv6"
  - pick a specific client
  - find the first pkt of each of its DHCPv6 process
    - what are the pkt numbers for:

Solicit \_\_\_\_\_ Advertise \_\_\_\_ Request \_\_\_\_ Reply \_\_\_\_

– what is the dhcpv6 server's v6 addr?

• what v6 address did the client get assigned?

\_\_\_\_\_

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#### Wireshark lab #5 - DHCPv6

- How to find rogue DHCPv6 servers
  - configure a display filter as dhcpv6.msgtype == 2
    - look for more DHCPv6 Advertisement sources than you expect to see

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#### Wireshark lab #6 – rogue router?

- Open:
  - "1\_IPv6-in-Wireshark\_Feb2017.pcapng"
- Inspect RA packets
  - configure a display filter as icmpv6.type == 134
- How many IPv6 routers do you see?
  - what prefixes are they advertising?
- Which one do you think is not right (a rogue)?
- Add columns for M,O,A,L Prefix for quicker analysis

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#### Wireshark lab #6 – rogue router

 You will be configuring a specific display filter to view a portion of an IPv6 prefix which contains "2bad" in the 4<sup>th</sup> hextet. It has previously been determined that this configuration of a network prefix is not correct for this network

ipv6.src[6:2] == 2b:ad- 2001:db8:74c:2bad

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#### Wireshark lab #6 - bad prefix

- In pkt 1915, the client attempts to ping a valid IP6 address for google.com.
  - How did it know what was the correct address?
  - Did the DNS reply back to the client on IPv6?
- What is happening, why does it look like it is working – kinda????

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# Wireshark lab #7 – did you see that



- Look for all clients sending AAAA query.
   Scroll through the list and view both IPv4 and IPv6 clients making and replying to these queries. Specifically view if any IPv6 clients are making AAAA queries
  - dns-qry.type == 28
    - Do you see something interesting, if so, what was it?

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#### Wireshark lab #8 – lots of prefixes

- Now using pkt 1911, configure display filter on source MAC address
- View all the different IPv4 and IPv6 associated with this MAC address
- How many different IPv6 addresses are associated with this MAC address?
  - Why is this occurring?

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