

# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

## Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

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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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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark



## 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

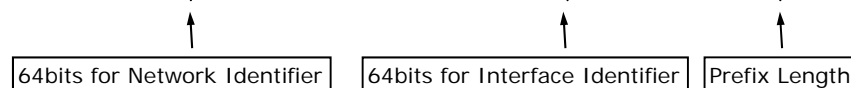
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## IPv6 default for subnet

- 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
- 2001:0db8:1010:61ab:f005:ba11:00da:11a5/64

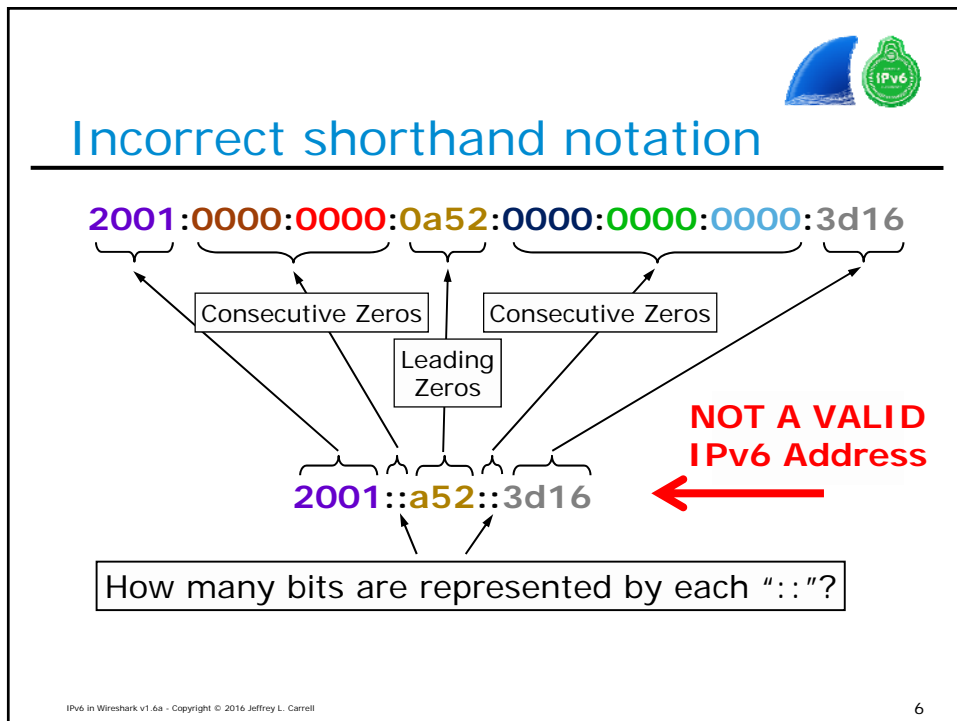
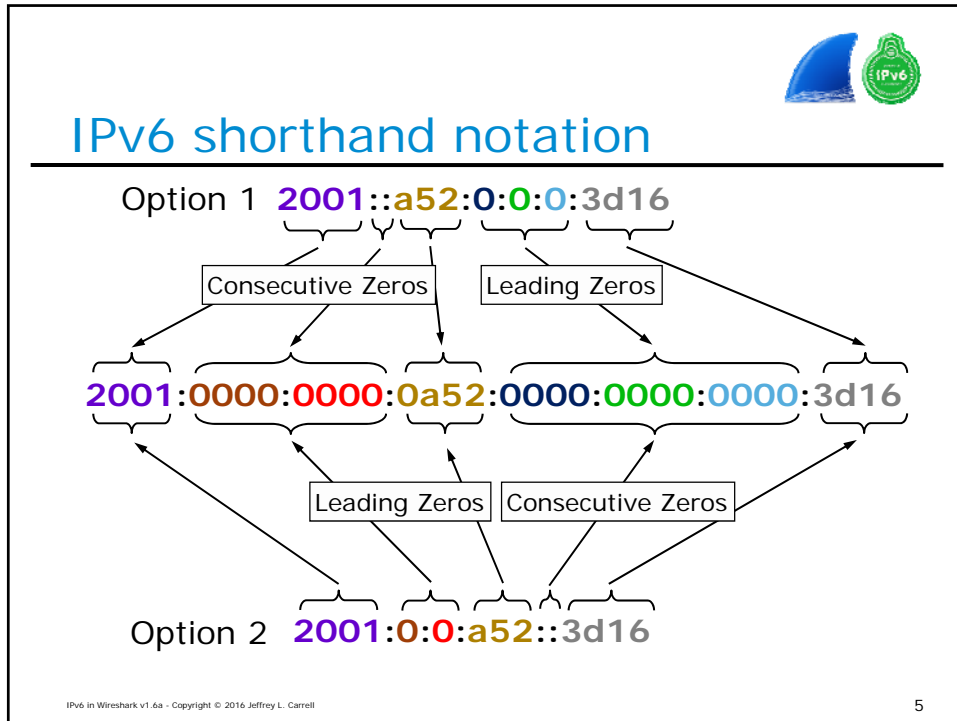


- A single /64 network yields 18 billion-billion possible addresses

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## Address types

Address Type	IPv4	IPv6
Unicast - One-to-one communication	Yes	Yes
Broadcast - One-to-many communication local	Yes	No
Multicast - One-to-many communication local/remote	Yes	Yes
Anycast - One-to-many communication nearest	Yes	Yes

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## IPv4/IPv6 special addresses

Address Type	IPv4	IPv6
Default Route	0.0.0.0/0	::/0
Unspecified	0.0.0.0/32	::/128
Loopback	127.0.0.1/8	::1/128
Multicast	224.0.0.0/4	ff00::/8
Link-Local	169.254.0.0/16	fe80::/10
Global Unicast	All others	2000::/3
Unique Local	10.0.0.0/8 172.16.0.0/12 192.168.0.0/16	fc00::/7
Documentation	192.0.2.0/24 198.51.100.0/24 203.0.113.0/24	2001:db8::/32

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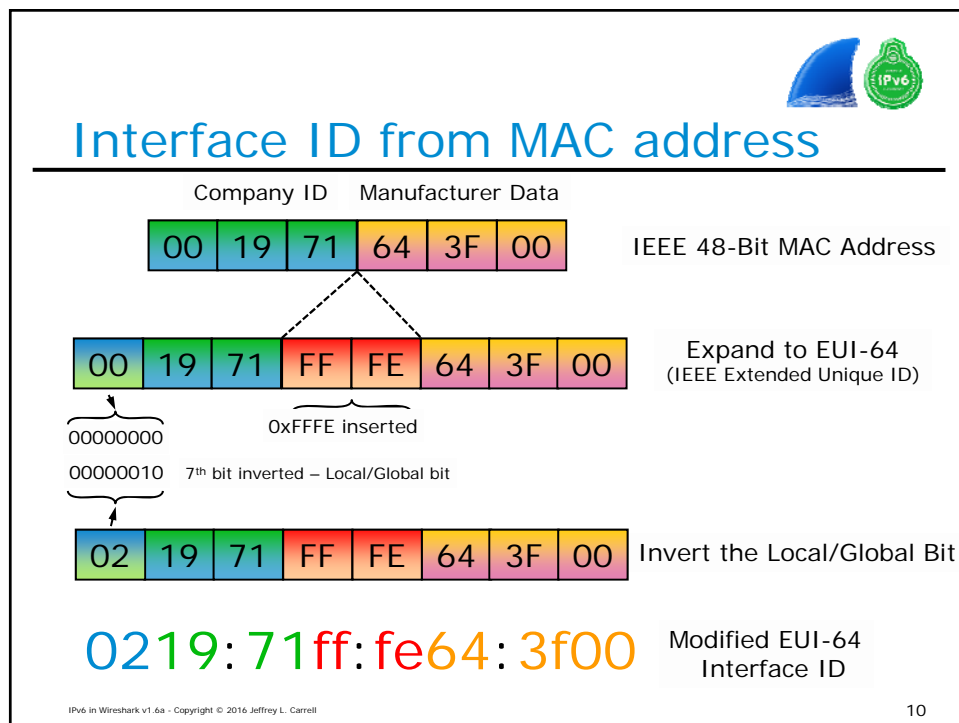
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## IPv6 well known multicast addresses

Address	Description	Scope
ff01::1	All nodes address	Interface-local
ff02::1	All nodes address	Link-local
ff01::2	All routers address	Interface-local
ff02::2	All routers address	Link-local
ff05::2	All routers address	Site-local
ff02::4	DVMRP routers	Link-local
ff02::5	OSPF drothers	Link-local
ff02::6	OSPF designated routers	Link-local
ff02::9	RIPng routers	Link-local
ff02::a	EIGRPv6 routers	Link-local
ff02::d	All PIM routers	Link-local
ff02::16	ALL MLDv2 routers	Link-local
ff02::1:2	DHCPv6 servers/agents	Link-local
ff02::1:3	DHCPv6 servers/agents	Site-local
ff02::1:ffxx:xxxx	Solicited node address	Link-local

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## Interface ID from Random Number

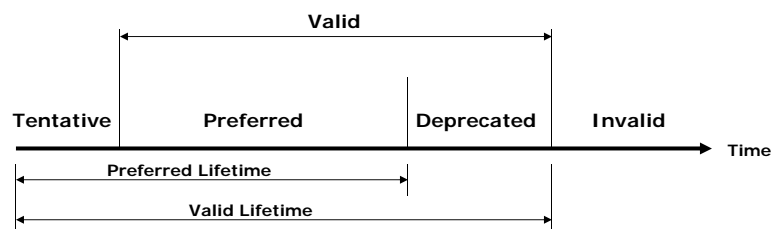
- RFC4941 - Privacy Extensions for Stateless Address Autoconfiguration in IPv6
- Initial IID is derived based on mathematical computation to create a "random 64bit number" and appended to prefix to create a GUA
- An additional but different 64bit number is computed, appended to prefix, and tagged "temporary" 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 on
  - 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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## IPv6 autoconfiguration options



Address Autoconfiguration Method	ICMPv6 RA (Type 134) Flags		ICMPv6 RA (Type 134) ICMPv6 Option Prefix Info		Prefix Derived from	Interface ID Derived from	Other Configuration Options	# of IPv6 Addr
	M Flag	O Flag	A Flag	L Flag				
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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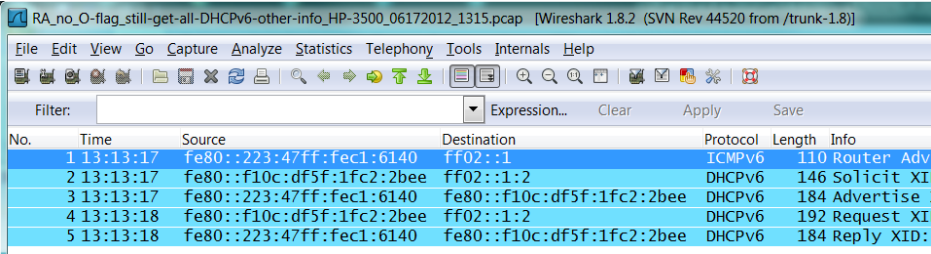


# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark



## IPv6 Stateful (DHCPv6) process

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RA\_no\_O-flag\_still-get-all-DHCPv6-other-info\_HP-3500\_06172012\_1315.pcap [Wireshark 1.8.2 (SVN Rev 44520 from /trunk-1.8)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help



Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	13:13:17	fe80::223:47ff:fec1:6140	ff02::1	ICMPv6	110	Router Adv
2	13:13:17	fe80::f10c:df5f:1fc2:2bee	ff02::1:2	DHCPv6	146	Solicit XI
3	13:13:17	fe80::223:47ff:fec1:6140	fe80::f10c:df5f:1fc2:2bee	DHCPv6	184	Advertise ;
4	13:13:18	fe80::f10c:df5f:1fc2:2bee	ff02::1:2	DHCPv6	192	Request XI
5	13:13:18	fe80::223:47ff:fec1:6140	fe80::f10c:df5f:1fc2:2bee	DHCPv6	184	Reply XI

- DHCPv6Solicit = DHCPDiscover (IPv4)
- DHCPv6Advertise = DHCPOffer (IPv4)
- DHCPv6Request = DHCPRequest (IPv4)
- DHCPv6Reply = DHCPAck (IPv4)

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## Wireshark

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

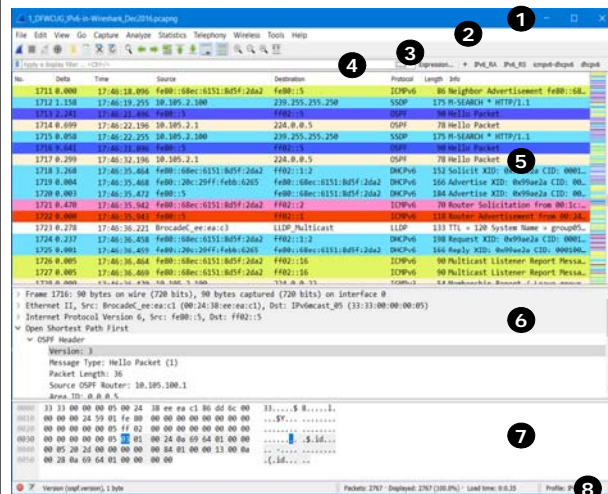
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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

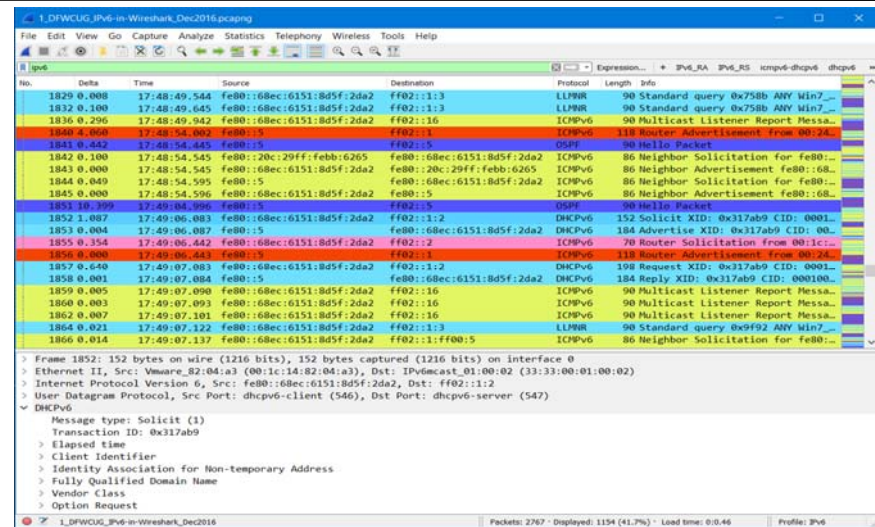


## Wireshark main view




1. Title bar — trace file name or capture device name
2. Main menu — standard menu
3. Main toolbar — quick access
4. Display filter area — reduce the amount of traffic you see
5. Packet List pane — summary of each frame
6. Packet Details pane — dissected frames
7. Packet Bytes pane — hex and ASCII details
8. Status Bar — access to the Expert, annotations, file location, packet counts, and profiles

## Jeff's IPv6 Wireshark



# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

## Coloring rules



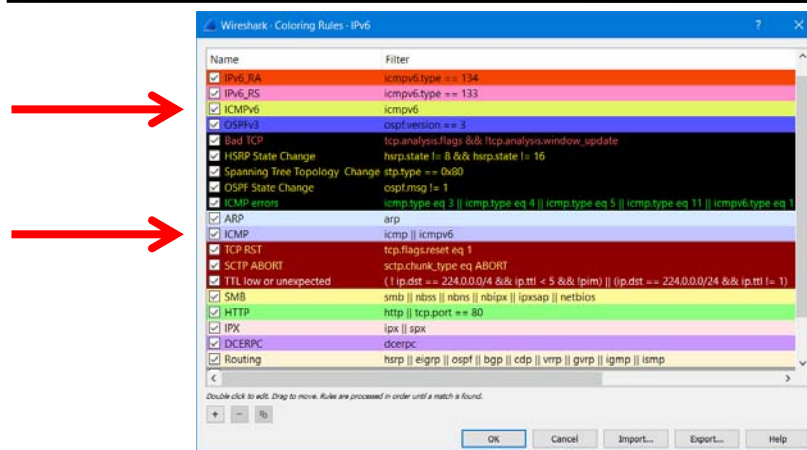
1710 0.062	17:46:18.096	fe80::5	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ICMPv6	86 Neighbor Solicitation for fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2
1711 0.000	17:46:18.096	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	fe80::5	ICMPv6	86 Neighbor Advertisement fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2
1712 1.158	17:46:19.255	10.105.2.100	239.255.255.250	SSDP	175 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
1713 2.241	17:46:21.496	fe80::5	ff02::5	OSPF	90 Hello Packet
1714 0.699	17:46:22.196	10.105.2.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	78 Hello Packet
1715 0.058	17:46:22.255	10.105.2.100	239.255.255.250	SSDP	175 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
1716 9.641	17:46:31.896	fe80::5	ff02::5	OSPF	90 Hello Packet
1717 0.299	17:46:32.196	10.105.2.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	78 Hello Packet
1718 3.268	17:46:35.464	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::1:2	DHCPv6	152 Solicit XID: 0x99ae2a CID: 0001000115e...
1719 0.004	17:46:35.468	fe80::20c:29ff:febb:6265	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	DHCPv6	166 Advertise XID: 0x99ae2a CID: 000100011...
1720 0.003	17:46:35.472	fe80::5	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	DHCPv6	184 Advertise XID: 0x99ae2a CID: 000100011...
1721 0.470	17:46:35.942	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::2	ICMPv6	70 Router Solicitation from 00:1c:14:82:0...
1722 0.000	17:46:35.943	fe80::5	ff02::1	ICMPv6	118 Router Advertisement from 00:24:38:ee...
1723 0.278	17:46:36.221	Brocade_c_ea:c3	LLDP_Multicast	LLDP	133 TTL = 120 System Name = group05_NetIron
1724 0.237	17:46:36.458	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::1:2	DHCPv6	198 Request XID: 0x99ae2a CID: 0001000115e...
1725 0.001	17:46:36.459	fe80::20c:29ff:febb:6265	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	DHCPv6	166 Reply XID: 0x99ae2a CID: 0001000115e87...
1726 0.005	17:46:36.464	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::16	ICMPv6	90 Multicast Listener Report Message v2
1727 0.005	17:46:36.469	fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::16	ICMPv6	90 Multicast Listener Report Message v2
1728 0.000	17:46:36.470	10.105.2.100	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	54 Membership Report / Leave group 224.0...

- Colors help you focus on specific addresses, protocols, events, and possibly find errors quickly

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## Color rule processing order



- Color rules read like a router ACL or firewall rule
  - First color rule that matches wins

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## Color rule creation

1 2 3 4

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## Using Wireshark to view IPv6 pkts

- IPv6 display filter families
  - ipv6
  - icmpv6
  - dhcpv6
- IPv6 related display filters:
  - <http://www.wireshark.org/docs/dfref/i/ipv6.html>

1\_DFWCUG\_IPv6-in-Wireshark\_Dec2016.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

dhcpv6 or icmpv6

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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark



## Display filters – option 1

```
dhcprv6 or icmrv6
ipv6
http.response.code == 200
dhcprv6 or icmrv6.type == 134
ssh
dhcprv6 or icmrv6
(icmrv6.type == 134) || (icmrv6.type == 133)
quic or dns
quic
icmrv6.type == 134
icmrv6.type == 128 or icmrv6.type == 129
```

- The Filter bar will change colors as you type to signify correct syntax for the filter
  - Green – syntax is correct
  - Red – syntax is incorrect
  - Yellow – syntax is suspect
- The Filter dropdown will show last 10 filters used
- You can save Filter definitions for frequent use

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## Display filters – option 2

No.	Time	Source	Destination
193	0.000	17:05:16.614 10.105.2.100	224.0.0.252
194	0.327	17:05:16.942 10.105.2.100	224.0.0.22
195	0.000	17:05:16.942 ::	ff02::1:ff00:107
196	0.000	17:05:16.942 fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::16
197	0.017	17:05:16.959 fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::16
198	0.000	17:05:16.959 10.105.2.100	224.0.0.22
199	0.004	17:05:16.964 fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::16
200	0.000	17:05:16.964 10.105.2.100	224.0.0.22
201	0.001	17:05:16.966 fe80::68ec:6151:8d5f:2da2	ff02::1:3

> Frame 195: 78 bytes on wire (624 bits), 78 bytes captured (624 bits) on interface 0  
> Ethernet II, Src: Vmware\_82:04:a3 (00:1c:14:82:04:a3), Dst: IPv6mcast\_ff:00:01:07 (33:33:ff:00:01:07)  
> Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: ::, Dst: ff02::1:ff00:107

▼ Internet Control Message Protocol v6

Type: Neighbor Solicitation (135)

Code: 0  
Checksum: 0x83d2 [correct]  
[Checksum Status: Good]  
Reserved: 00000000  
Target Address: 2001:470:ba04:1652::107

Expand Subtrees Shift+Right  
Expand All Ctrl+Right  
Collapse All Ctrl+Left  
Apply as Column  
Apply as Filter  
Prepare a Filter  
Conversation Filter  
Colorize with Filter  
Follow  
Copy



Selected  
Not Selected  
...and Selected  
...or Selected  
...and not Selected  
...or not Selected

- In the Packet Details view, right-click on a specific field to build a filter

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## Columns

No.	Delta	Time	Source
1829	0.008	17:48:49.544	fe8
1832	0.100	17:48:49.645	fe8
1836	0.296	17:48:49.942	fe8
1840	4.060	17:48:54.002	fe8
1841	0.442	17:48:54.445	fe8
1842	0.100	17:48:54.545	fe8
1843	0.000	17:48:54.545	fe8
1844	0.049	17:48:54.595	fe8
1845	0.000	17:48:54.596	fe8
1851	10.399	17:49:04.996	fe8
1852	1.087	17:49:06.083	fe8
1853	0.004	17:49:06.087	fe8
1855	0.354	17:49:06.442	fe8
1856	0.000	17:49:06.443	fe8
1857	0.640	17:49:07.083	fe8
1858	0.001	17:49:07.084	fe8

Source

- fe80::68e
- fe80::5
- fe80::68e
- fe80::5
- fe80::68e
- fe80::5



Align Left  
Align Center  
Align Right  
Column Preferences...  
Edit Column  
Resize To Contents

- Right-click column headings to sort, rename, align, etc

- In the Packet Details view, right-click on a specific field to Apply as Column

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## Configuration profiles

- What they are
- Why/how you use them
- What they contain
- How to share

Default

10162014

AbsDateTime

AbsDateTime and Seq Numbers

Betty-SF15

DFW-CUG

Factory\_Default

IP-ID

**IPv6**

IPv6 Default

IPv6\_RA

IPv6\_RA\_columns

Jeff\_main

OpenFlow

Pkt-comments

QOS

RVBD\_Wireshark\_Workshop\_start

RVBD\_Wireshark\_Workshops

tcpip\_4th\_v1.0

tcpip\_5th\_v1.0

TTVN2015

UNT

Wireless

Wireshark-book-review

Wireshark\_Workshop

Bluetooth

Classic

Wireshark - Configuration Profiles

DFW-CUG

Factory\_Default

IP-ID

IPv6

IPv6 Default

IPv6\_RA

IPv6\_RA\_columns

Jeff\_main

OpenFlow

Pkt-comments

QOS

RVBD\_Wireshark\_Workshop\_start

+ - [icon] <C:\Users\jcarrell...ark\profiles\IPv6>

OK Cancel Help

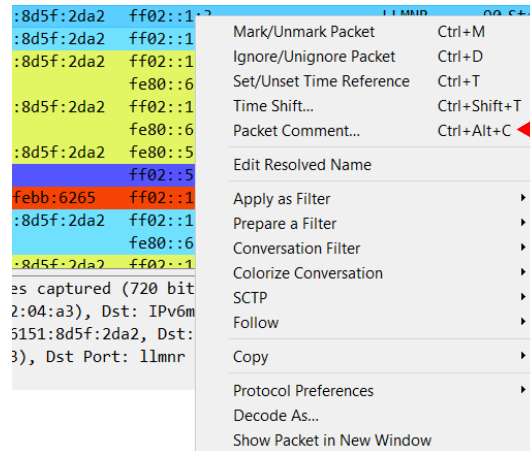
Profile: IPv6

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## Packet annotation

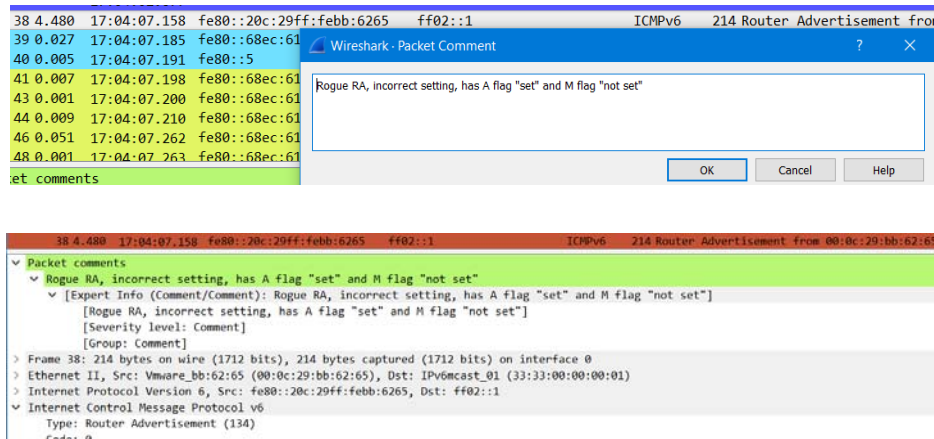


- Right click packet, select Packet Comment

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## Packet annotation



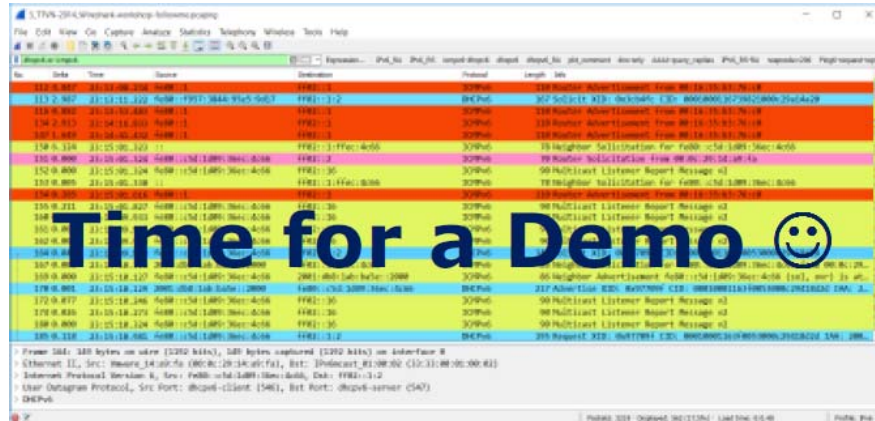
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## Wireshark demo #1 – watch me



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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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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark



## 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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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark



## 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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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark



## 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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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark



## 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:1bad

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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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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

## 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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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

# IPv6 Essentials Cheat Sheet

<http://teachmeipv6.com/IPv6-Essentials-Cheat-Sheet.pdf>

### IPv4 Addressing

Address Type	Prefix Notation	Binary Prefix
Unicast	10.1.1.1	00001010 00000001 00000001 00000001
Localhost	127.0.0.1	01111111 00000000 00000000 00000001
Multicast	224.0.0.1	11111111 00000000 00000000 00000001
Reserved	0.0.0.0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
Global Unicast	192.168.1.1	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000001
Local Multicast	224.0.0.1	11111111 00000000 00000000 00000001
Reserved	0.0.0.0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
Local Unicast	10.1.1.1	00001010 00000001 00000001 00000001

**Prefix Calculation:**  
 192.168.1.1 / 24 → 192.168.1.0 / 24  
 192.168.1.1 / 24 → 192.168.1.0 / 24  
 192.168.1.1 / 24 → 192.168.1.0 / 24

### IPv4 Subnet Masking

Subnet Mask	Prefix Notation	Binary Prefix
255.255.255.0	/24	11111111 11111111 11111111 00000000
255.255.0.0	/16	11111111 11111111 00000000 00000000
255.0.0.0	/8	11111111 00000000 00000000 00000000
0.0.0.0	/0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

### IPv4 Subnetting

Subnet	Prefix Notation	Binary Prefix
192.168.1.0	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000000
192.168.1.1	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000001
192.168.1.2	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000010
192.168.1.3	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000011
192.168.1.4	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000100
192.168.1.5	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000101
192.168.1.6	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000110
192.168.1.7	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000111
192.168.1.8	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001000
192.168.1.9	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001001
192.168.1.10	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001010
192.168.1.11	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001011
192.168.1.12	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001100
192.168.1.13	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001101
192.168.1.14	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001110
192.168.1.15	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001111

### IPv4 Routing

Router	Prefix Notation	Binary Prefix
192.168.1.0	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000000
192.168.1.1	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000001
192.168.1.2	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000010
192.168.1.3	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000011
192.168.1.4	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000100
192.168.1.5	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000101
192.168.1.6	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000110
192.168.1.7	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000111
192.168.1.8	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001000
192.168.1.9	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001001
192.168.1.10	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001010
192.168.1.11	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001011
192.168.1.12	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001100
192.168.1.13	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001101
192.168.1.14	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001110
192.168.1.15	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00001111

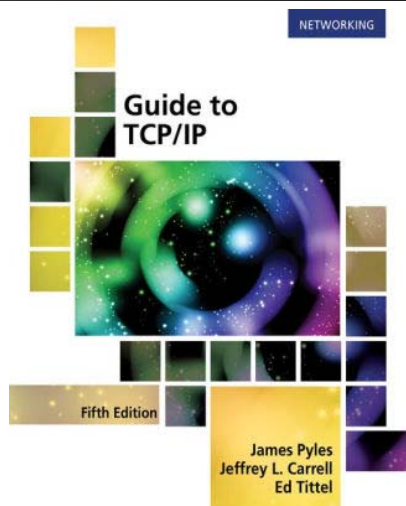
### IPv4 Subnetting

Subnet	Prefix Notation	Binary Prefix
192.168.1.0	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000000
192.168.1.1	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000001
192.168.1.2	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000010
192.168.1.3	/24	11000000 10000000 00000001 00000011</

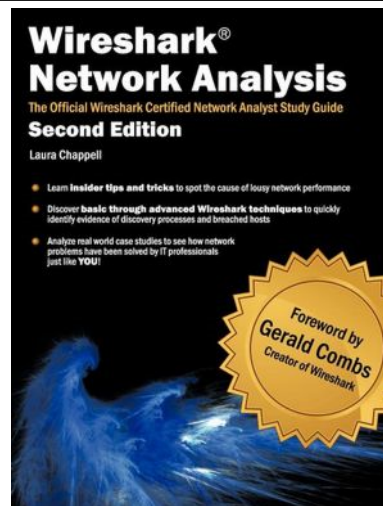
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## Resources



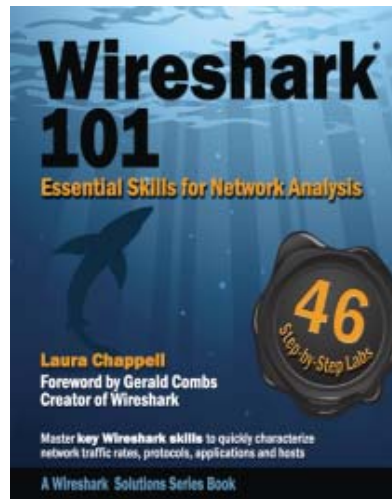
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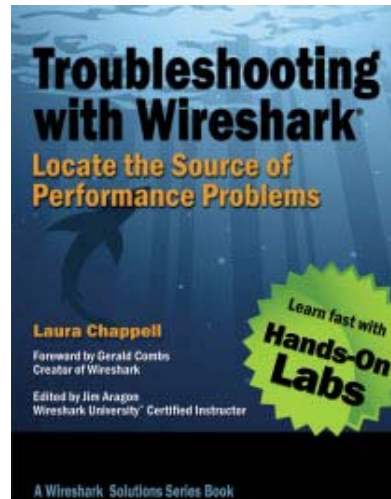
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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

## Resources

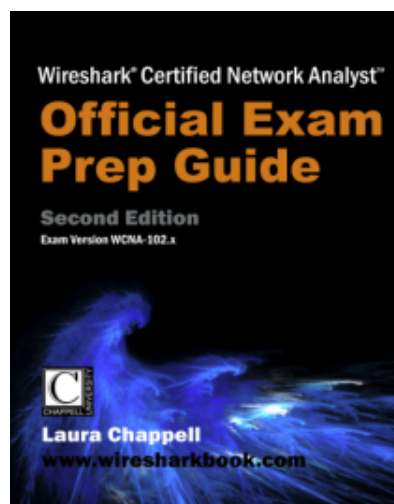


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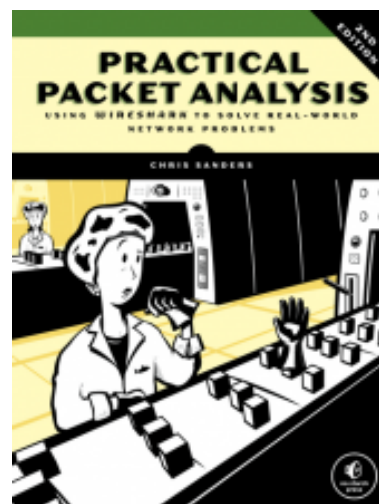


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## Resources



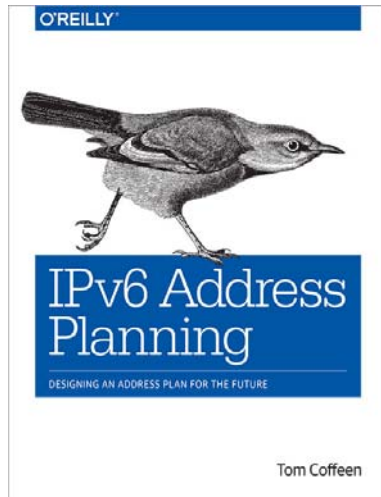
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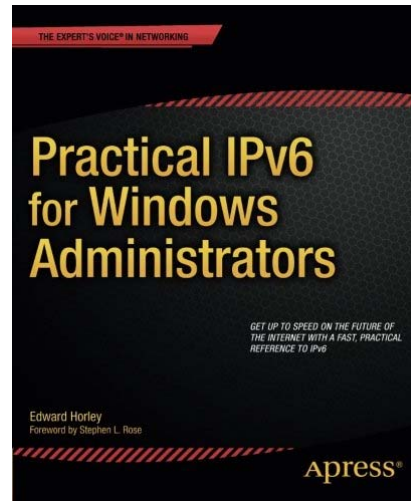
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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

## Resources

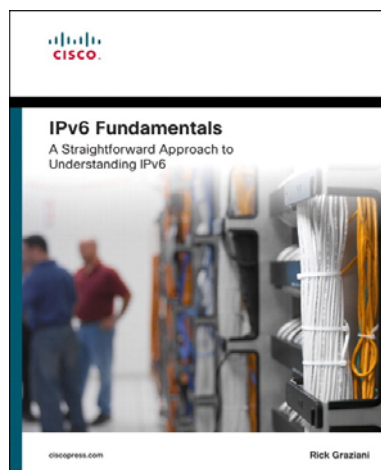


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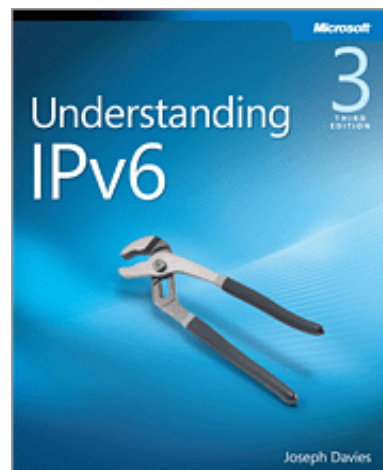


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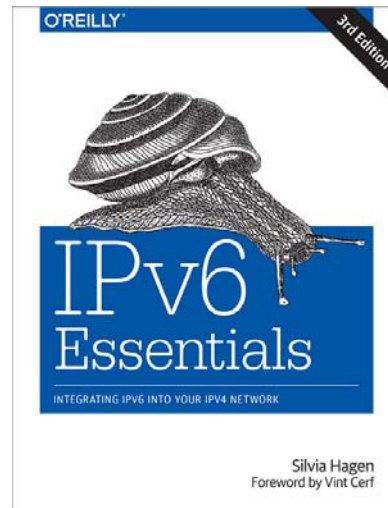


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# Troubleshooting IPv6 in Wireshark

## Resources



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## Thank You for Attending!



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