IPv6 Yourself

What is IPv6?

- Replacement for IPv4,
- 128 bit IP address
  - IPv4 allowed for 4.3 billion possible addresses,
  - IPv6 allows for 340 undecillion addresses 3.40E38,
  - 7.9E28 more than IPv4 addresses,
  - ~ 4.8×10^{28} addresses for every human on earth (7 billion people).
  - 1E32 – number of stars in the universe (estimated)
  - 1E82 – number of atoms in the universe (estimated)
- Not backwardly compatible with IPv4

IPv6 History

- RFC 791 (IPv4) published 1981
- RFC 2460 (IPv6) published 1998
- Why is this important?
  - Was created based on experience at the time,
    - e.g. Privacy/Tracking was not such a concern as today,
  - Architecture may seem odd or unnecessarily complex when viewed from today,
  - Short-coming in the standard may be partly responsible for slow adoption,
    - E.G You need a router, a DHCP server and a DNS server for most setups.
      - ZeroConf will address this
    - Lack of backwards compatibility is the biggest + expense of reconfiguring network

IPv6 Benefits

- No need for NAT,
- Every device gets a unique, publicly routable, address,
- Devices can have more than one address,
- Reduces or eliminates chance of network address collision when merging networks,
- “Simplified” configuration,
- Better handling for mobile devices, device keeps IP address while moving between networks,
- Better multicast support,
- IPSec was mandatory, now optional,
- Simplified router processing
  - No support for fragmentation,
  - Packet header processing more efficient
- ...

IPv6 Address Notation

- Address written in hexadecimal,
  - Written as 8 groups of 16 bits separated by a colon:
    - 2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334
- Abbreviation rules:
  - Drop leading zeros in 16 bit group,
  - If 16 bits all zero replace with empty string e.g ::
  - If there are sequential groups of 0 replaced by empty string then collapse into a single double colon ::
    - 2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334

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IPv6 Address Notation

- Subnet prefix (Network mask) is fixed at 64 most significant bits
  - no CIDR,
- Interface identifier (host portion) is fixed at 64 least significant bits
- Common to see IPv6 address with prefix mask that don't match 64 bits,
  - Used in routing,
  - Used in address block assignment,
  - Used in slicing up blocks for special usage

IPv6 Address Allocation

- **Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)** assigned Regional Internet Registrars 23/12 bit blocks,
- **Regional Internet registrars** (Afrinic) assign blocks 19/32 to **local Internet registrars,**
- **End User** recommended to get a /48 block which means 65335 subnets but now recommended 56 subnet only 256 subnets. ISPs will probably only get a single subnet. :(

IPv6 Address Allocation

- Entities can apply for own, **provider independent**, IPv6 address block with Regional registrar
- Great for ISP independence,
- IPv4 routing tables size (current) - 545K,
- IPv6 routing table size (current) - 22K,
- Could IPv6 table explosion occur?

IPv6 How it Works

- Every interface has a **link-local** address,
  - Network segment only,
- Additional address obtain via
  - Manual configuration, or
  - Automatic configuration,
- Other address types
  - **Unique local address (ULA)** - site routable,
  - **Global address** – internet routable,

IPv6 Link Local

- Each interface auto-assigned a **link-local** ip address – fe80::/10,
  - Mandatory - replaces layer 2 arp protocols with layer 3,
    - Neighbourhood discovery,
    - Router solicitation
  - Automatically or manually configured.
  - Unique only on local network segment,
  - Used to boot strap other IPv6 protocols and addresses
  - Interface prefix is generated from mac address on ethernet NICs using EUI64:
    - Mac address is 48 bits long,
    - Interface identifier is 64 bits long
  - Not forwarded by routers

IPv6 – SLAAC

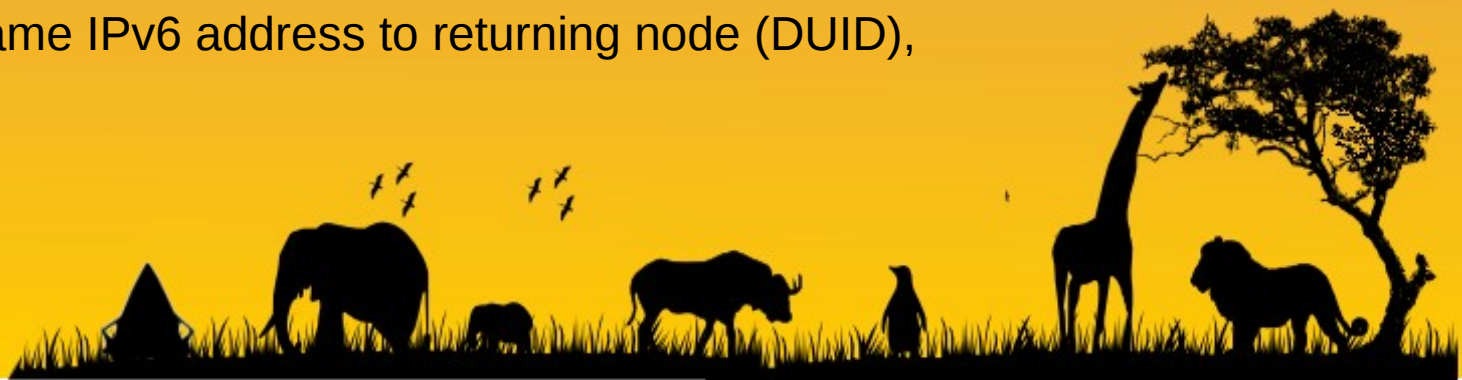
- **Stateless Automatic Address Configuration -** allows IPv6 networks to auto-configure themselves via ICMPv6 packets
- **Link-Local address** allows for
  - the issuing of router solicitation packets,
  - Receipt of router advertisement packets,
- **Routers**
  - Receive solicitation packets,
  - Send advertisement packets
  - Provide node with one or more network prefix and router address
  - Network prefix can be a ULA or global address
  - Client does duplicate address detection (DAD)

IPv6 - SLAAC

- **Pros**
  - Automatic configurations,
  - No configuration required by client,
- **Cons**
  - No updating of DNS for nodes,
  - Limited set of configurations options for auto configuration of nodes

IPv6 - Configurations

- **SLAAC** can be used in a number of ways:
  - Stateless without DHCPv6,
  - Stateless with DHCPv6
  - Stateful with DHCPv6
- **Stateless** -
  - Router/DHCP server does not track ip address,
  - Simply provides network prefix,
  - Node not guaranteed to get same IPv6 address,
  - Node configures host identifier,
- **Stateful** -
  - DHCP server keeps track of addresses handed out (leases),
  - DHCP can assign same IPv6 address to returning node (DUID),



IPv6 - Configurations

- **Without DHCP** - Router can also send
  - DNS server information,
  - Router IPv6 address (default gateway),
  - Flags
- **With DHCP –** Node can obtain
  - Fixed IP address,
  - Additional configuration information
- **DUID** – device unique id,
  - DHCPv6 does not use mac address for unique identification,
  - Each address assigned based on DUID and interface Association identifier,
  - Designed to prevent updating DHCP server when network card changes
  - DUID is created by OS or DHCPClient,
  - IAID – from mac(?)

Unique Local Address

- ULA – similar to private addresses in IPv4,
- Can route traffic across network segments,
- Used for company or home lan,
- Should not be routed by gateway devices,
- Network prefix fc00::/7. As 8th bit is always 1 will see fd00 for ula address
- You can create your own ULA or use sites such as http://unique-local-ipv6.com/

Global Addresses

- Assigned by ISP or Afrinic etc,
- Globally routable,
- Similar to IPv4 public addresses,
- For ISP router will need to receive IPv6 prefix for use in configuring IP addresses for nodes,
- Global address current start with 2001::

IPv6 on Linux

- How to set up a basic IPv6 network for lan,
- What we will need:
  - radvd – router advertisement daemon,
    - “apt-get install radvd”
    - or a router on your network with a router advertisment daemon running and configured with your DHCP server details,
  - isc-dhcp-server – dhcpv6 capable server,
    - “apt-get install isc-dhcp-server”
  - bind9 – DNS server for Dynamic DNS updates
    - “apt-get install bind9”

IPv6 RADVD Configuration

- Edit /etc/radvd.conf
  - Prefix – the network prefix to advertise, can have more than one,
  - Options
    - **AdvOnLink** – on or off link
    - **AdvAutonomous** – whether this prefix can be used for auto config
    - Enable DHCPv6 lookup
      - **AdvManagementFlag –** use stateful IP assignement
      - **AdvOtherConfigFlag –** get additional config from DHCP server

```
interface eth0
{
        AdvSendAdvert on;
        prefix fd45:2222:0:1::/64
        {
                AdvOnLink on;
                AdvAutonomous on;
        };
};
```

```
interface eth0
{
        AdvSendAdvert on;
        prefix fd45:2222:0:1::/64
        {
                AdvOnLink on;
                AdvAutonomous on;
                AdvManagementFlag on;
                AdvOtherConfigFlag on;
        };
};
```

IPv6 – DHCPv6 Setup

- Isc-dhcp-server can run both IPv4 and IPv6 DHCP services,
- IPv6 DHCP uses different ports to IPv4,
- Most options same as for IPv4 with 6 appended,
  - subnet6, range6
- Use DUID instead of MAC for static address assignment,
- Need to setup keys for dynamic DNS update
- Ubuntu 14.04 – has a bug cannot start dhcp server with “-6” option to enable ipv6.
- Usually edit /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server and add “-6” to options
- Need to add to rc.local for now
- “sudo dhcpd -6 -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf -lf /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.leases wlan0”

```
ddns-update-style interim;
ddns-updates on;

update-conflict-detection false;
update-optimization false;

option domain-name "jozilug.co.za";
option dhcp6.name-servers fd5d:12c9:2201:1::2;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
include "/etc/dhcp/rndc.key";

zone jozilug.co.za. {
        primary 127.0.0.1;
        key rndc-key;
}

zone 1.0.0.0.1.0.2.2.c.9.2.1.d.5.d.f {
        primary 127.0.0.1;
        key rndc-key;
}

subnet6 fd5d:12c9:2201:1::/64 {
        range6 fd5d:12c9:2201:1::100 fd5d:12c9:2201:1::200;
};
```

IPv6 - Bind Set up

- Bind works as for IPv4,
- Bind hosts IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in same zone file,
- Bind will answer queries with the available address. I.e IPv4 host can query for an IPv6 address
- On Ubuntu place zone files in /var/lib/bind otherwise apparmor will prevent updating of zone files

IPv6 - Bind9 Zone File

```
$ORIGIN .
$TTL 604800     ; 1 week
jozilug.co.za           IN SOA  jozilug.co.za. admin.jozilug.co.za. (
                                150        ; serial
                                604800     ; refresh (1 week)
                                86400      ; retry (1 day)
                                2419200    ; expire (4 weeks)
                                604800     ; minimum (1 week)
                                )
                        NS      ns.jozilug.co.za.
                        A       127.0.0.1
                        AAAA    ::1
$ORIGIN jozilug.co.za.
gateway                 AAAA    fd5d:12c9:2201:1::2
ns                      AAAA    fd5d:12c9:2201:1::2
$TTL 300        ; 5 minutes
trinity                 A       10.0.10.3
$TTL 187        ; 3 minutes 7 seconds
                        TXT     "025c83d7b0b5ca62d26381f057fbeed483"
```

IPv6 – Bind Reverse Zone File

```
;
; BIND reverse data file for broadcast zone
;
$TTL    604800
@       IN      SOA     ns.jozilug.co.za. admin.jozilug.co.za (
                              1         ; Serial
                         604800         ; Refresh
                          86400         ; Retry
                        2419200         ; Expire
                         604800 )       ; Negative Cache TTL
;
@       IN      NS      ns.jozilug.co.za.

2.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.1.0.0.0.1.0.2.2.9.c.2.1.d.5.d.f.ip6.arpa.   IN PTR     ns.jozilug.co.za
```

IPv6 – How to Connect Externally

- There are many “transition mechanisms”. In South Africa Global IPv6 addresses not readily available:
- **Scenario 1** – Your ISP gives you an IPv4 address,
  - **Option 1**:
    - Use only IPv6 internally and use NAT64(tagya),
    - Configure bind9 to return all IPv4 addresses as “fake” ipv6 addresses,

Bind9 Additions to options

```
dns64 fd5d:12c9:2201:1:1:1::/96 {
        clients {
                any;
        };

        exclude {
                any;
        };
};
```

IPv6 – How to Connect Externally

- **Scenario 1:**
  - **Option 1:**
  - **Pros –** can use Iptables v4 to managed internet connection on Nat64 IPV4 pool,
  - Use only IPv6 internally,
  - Easy to setup
  - **Cons –** No access to global IPv6 network. IPv6 only hosts will remain dark

- **Scenario 1:**
  - **Option 2:**
    - Create a dual stack solution
    - Set up DHCPv4 along with DHCPv6,
    - Create IPV6 SIT tunnel (6in4) to router IPv6 traffic
    - Use a tunnel broker like Hurricane Electric or SixXs

IPv6 – How to Connect Externally

- **Scenario 1:**
  - **Option2:**
    - **Pros –** Can access IPv6 and IPv4 network,
    - Can host own IPv6 services,
    - No more dynamic Ips I.e the tunnel broker provides a global IPV6 address you can access from any IPv6 network
    - **Cons -** Tunnel is slow, need to route traffic overseas,
    - Need a static IPv4 address on the local tunnel side or have to update tunnel information at broker.

- **Scenario 1:**
  - **Option 3:** use dual stack with torendo tunnelling. Requires a global IPv6 address,
- **Scenario 2:** Your ISP gives you an IPv6 address and no IPv4 address
  - **Option 1:** Use 6to4 relay at ISP?,
  - Note: Most services should start to be available from IPv6 addresses as adoption grows
  - IPv4 only hosts will be dark.
  - Transition mechanisms available

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