

**Version** (4 bits) · Always set to 6

**Traffic Class** (8 bits) · A DSCP value for QoS

**Flow Label** (20 bits) · Identifies unique flows (optional)

**Payload Length** (16 bits) · Length of the payload in bytes

**Next Header** (8 bits) · Header or protocol which follows

**Hop Limit** (8 bits) · Similar to IPv4's time to live field

**Source Address** (128 bits) · Source IP address

**Destination Address** (128 bits) · Destination IP address

### Address Types

**Unicast** · One-to-one communication

**Multicast** · One-to-many communication

**Anycast** · An address configured in multiple locations

### Multicast Scopes

<b>1</b> Interface-local	<b>5</b> Site-local
<b>2</b> Link-local	<b>8</b> Org-local
<b>4</b> Admin-local	<b>E</b> Global

### Special-Use Ranges

<b>::/0</b>	Default route
<b>::/128</b>	Unspecified
<b>::1/128</b>	Loopback
<b>::/96</b>	IPv4-compatible*
<b>::FFFF:0:0/96</b>	IPv4-mapped
<b>2001::/32</b>	Teredo
<b>2001:DB8::/32</b>	Documentation
<b>2002::/16</b>	6to4
<b>FC00::/7</b>	Unique local
<b>FE80::/10</b>	Link-local unicast
<b>FEC0::/10</b>	Site-local unicast*
<b>FF00::/8</b>	Multicast

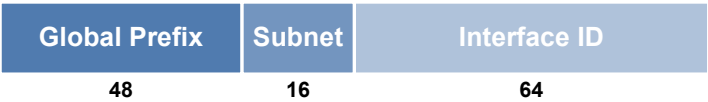
\* Deprecated

### Address Notation

- Eliminate leading zeros from all two-byte sets
- Replace up to one string of consecutive zeros with a double-colon (::)

### Address Formats

#### Global unicast



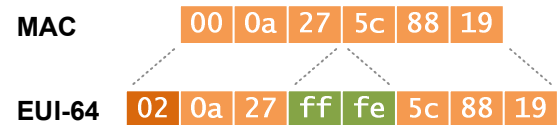
#### Link-local unicast



#### Multicast



### EUI-64 Formation



- Insert 0xffff between the two halves of the MAC
- Flip the seventh bit (universal/local flag) to 1

### Extension Headers

#### Hop-by-hop Options (0)

Carries additional information which must be examined by every router in the path

#### Routing (43)

Provides source routing functionality

#### Fragment (44)

Included when a packet has been fragmented by its source

#### Encapsulating Security Payload (50)

Provides payload encryption (IPsec)

#### Authentication Header (51)

Provides packet authentication (IPsec)

#### Destination Options (60)

Carries additional information which pertains only to the recipient

### Transition Mechanisms

#### Dual Stack

Transporting IPv4 and IPv6 across an infrastructure simultaneously

#### Tunneling

IPv6 traffic is encapsulated into IPv4 using IPv6-in-IP, UDP (Teredo), or Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP)

#### Translation

Stateless IP/ICMP Translation (SIIT) translates IP header fields, NAT Protocol Translation (NAT-PT) maps between IPv6 and IPv4 addresses