

# ZSL

Zentrum für Schulqualität  
und Lehrerbildung  
Baden-Württemberg



Networking  
Academy

## SLAAC und DHCPv6

```
Internet Control Message Protocol v6
- Type: Router Advertisement (134)
- Code: 0
- Checksum: 0x4c2c [correct]
- Cur hop limit: 64
- Flags: 0x00
  - 0... .... = Managed address configuration: Not set
  - .0... .... = Other configuration: Not set
```

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IPv6-Grundlagen im **Course ITN, Modul 12** bereits behandelt.

## **Fokus dieses Moduls liegt auf:**

- IPv6-Adresse per SLAAC und DHCPv6 erhalten
- Cisco IOS-Router als
  - DHCPv6-Server,
  - DHCPv6-Client oder
  - DHCPv6 Relay Agent konfigurieren

- Die IPv6 Link-Local-Adresse wird von einem Host automatisch erstellt, sobald er hochfährt und die Ethernet-Schnittstelle aktiv ist.
- **BTW:** Das „Anhängsel“ %<Zahl> in Windows ist eine Zonen-ID/Scope-ID um die LLA mit einer bestimmten Schnittstelle zu verknüpfen.

Ethernet-Adapter Ethernet:

```
Verbindungsspezifisches DNS-Suffix: fritz.box
Verbindungslokale IPv6-Adresse . : fe80::893b:e7da:409a:3a8c%8
IPv4-Adresse (Auto. Konfiguration): 169.254.58.140
Subnetzmaske . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
Standardgateway . . . . . :
```

```
inet6 fe80::a5fe:c147:26df:d00b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
```

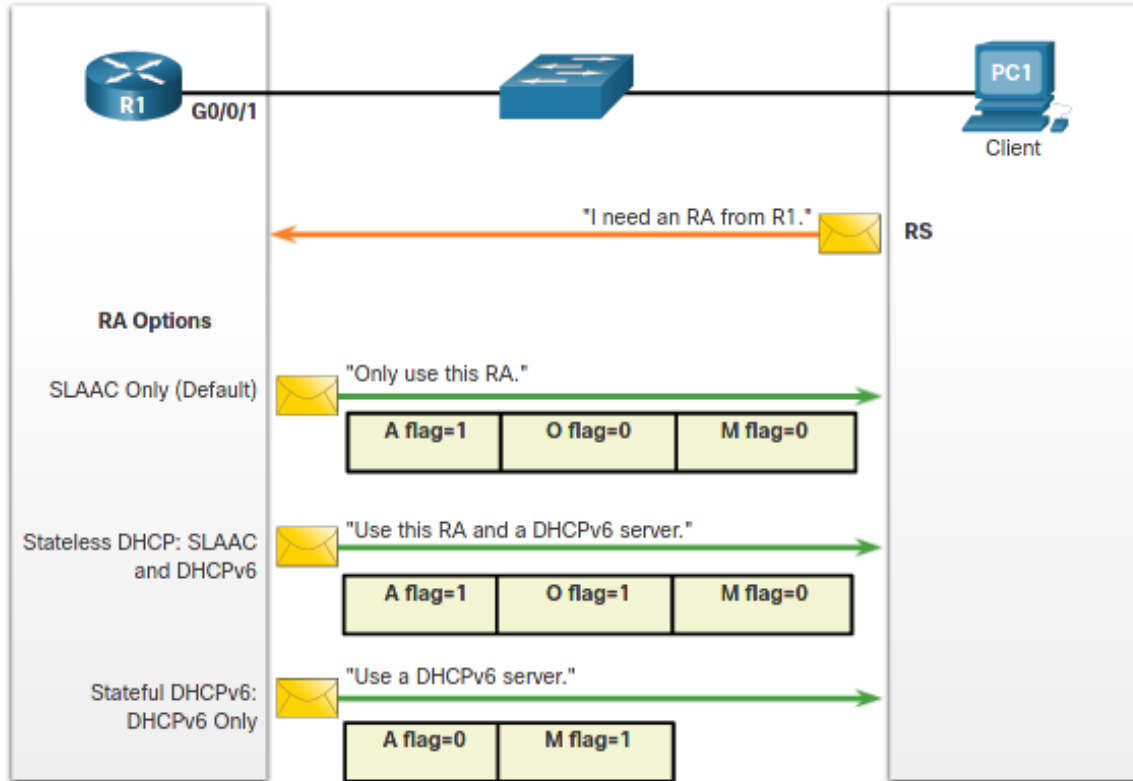
Linux hat die auch:

- Drei Möglichkeiten zur dynamischen Adressvergabe:
  - **Option 1: SLAAC only**  
Präfix, Präfix-Länge, Default-GW, DNS-Server und weitere Infos werden via RA verteilt
  - **Option 2: SLAAC mit Stateless DHCPv6-Server**  
Präfix, Präfix-Länge und Default-GW werden per RA verteilt. DNS-Server und weitere Infos kommen vom DHCPv6-Server
  - **Option 3: Stateful DHCPv6-Server (kein SLAAC)**  
Default-GW via RA; Alles weitere kommt vom DHCPv6-Server.
- Die Info welche Art verwendet wird, kommt aus den RAs

```
Flags: 0x00, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
0... .... = Managed address configuration: Not set
.0... .... = Other configuration: Not set
[...]
.1... .... = Autonomous address-configuration flag(A): Set
```

Konfiguration auf dem Router mgl. (auf dem jeweiligen Interface)

## Flagge zeigen ...



## Flagge zeigen ...

```
Flags: 0x00, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
- 0... .... = Managed address configuration: Not set
- .0... .... = Other configuration: Not set
- ..0. .... = Home Agent: Not set
- ...0 0... = Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium (0)
- .... .0.. = Proxy: Not set
- .... ..0. = Reserved: 0
Router lifetime (s): 1800
Reachable time (ms): 0
Retrans timer (ms): 0
ICMPv6 Option (Source link-layer address : [redacted] 1)
- Type: Source link-layer address (1)
- Length: 1 (8 bytes)
- Link-layer address: Cisco_18:3a:41 ([redacted] 1)
ICMPv6 Option (MTU : 1500)
- Type: MTU (5)
- Length: 1 (8 bytes)
- Reserved
- MTU: 1500
ICMPv6 Option (Prefix information : 2001:db8:acad:1::/64)
- Type: Prefix information (3)
- Length: 4 (32 bytes)
- Prefix Length: 64
Flag: 0xc0, On-link flag(L), Autonomous address-configuration flag(A)
- 1... .... = On-link flag(L): Set
- .1... .... = Autonomous address-configuration flag(A): Set
```

M-Flag

O-Flag

A-Flag

Hier: SLAAC-Only

## Flagge zeigen ...

```
Flags: 0x40, Other configuration, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
- 0... .... = Managed address configuration: Not set
- .1... .... = Other configuration: Set
- ..0. .... = Home Agent: Not set
- ...0 0... = Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium (0)
- .... .0.. = Proxy: Not set
- .... ..0. = Reserved: 0
Router lifetime (s): 1800
Reachable time (ms): 0
Retrans timer (ms): 0
ICMPv6 Option (Source link-layer address : [redacted])
- Type: Source link-layer address (1)
- Length: 1 (8 bytes)
- Link-layer address: Cisco_18:3a:41 ([redacted])
ICMPv6 Option (MTU : 1500)
- Type: MTU (5)
- Length: 1 (8 bytes)
- Reserved
- MTU: 1500
ICMPv6 Option (Prefix information : 2001:db8:acad:1::/64)
- Type: Prefix information (3)
- Length: 4 (32 bytes)
- Prefix Length: 64
Flag: 0xc0, On-link flag(L), Autonomous address-configuration flag(A)
- 1... .... = On-link flag(L): Set
- .1... .... = Autonomous address-configuration flag(A): Set
```

M-Flag

O-Flag

A-Flag

Hier: Stateless DHCPv6

## Flagge zeigen ...

```
✓ Flags: 0x80, Managed address configuration, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
  - 1... .... = Managed address configuration: Set
  - .0... .... = Other configuration: Not set
  - ..0. .... = Home Agent: Not set
  - ...0 0... = Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium (0)
  - .... .0.. = Proxy: Not set
  - .... ..0. = Reserved: 0
Router lifetime (s): 1800
Reachable time (ms): 0
Retrans timer (ms): 0
✓ ICMPv6 Option (Source link-layer address : )
  - Type: Source link-layer address (1)
  - Length: 1 (8 bytes)
  - Link-layer address: Cisco_18:3a:41 ( )
✓ ICMPv6 Option (MTU : 1500)
  - Type: MTU (5)
  - Length: 1 (8 bytes)
  - Reserved
  - MTU: 1500
```

030 00 00 00 00 00 01 86 00 39 12 40 80 07 08 00 00 ..... 9.0...

Hier: Stateful DHCPv6



## SLAAC (StateLess Address AutoConfiguration) aktivieren

- IPv6-Adresse(n) vergeben

```
Router(config-if)#ipv6 addr 2001:db8:acad:1::1/64  
Router(config-if)#ipv6 addr fe80::1 link-local  
Router(config-if)#no shut
```

- Konfiguration prüfen:

```
R1# show ipv6 interface G0/0/1  
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is up, line protocol is up  
IPv6 is enabled, link-local address is FE80::1  
No Virtual link-local address(es):  
Description: Link to LAN  
Global unicast address(es):  
  2001:DB8:ACAD:1::1, subnet is 2001:DB8:ACAD:1::/64  
Joined group address(es):  
  FF02::1  
  FF02::1:FF00:1
```

Link-Lokal-Adresse

GUA + Präfix-Länge

All-Nodes MC Gruppe

## SLAAC (StateLess Address AutoConfiguration) aktivieren

- IPv6-Routing einschalten (erst dann werden RAs gesendet)

```
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
R1(config)# exit
R1#
```

- Damit tritt der Router der **IPv6 all-routers Gruppe** bei

```
R1# show ipv6 interface G0/0/1 | section Joined
Joined group address(es):
  FF02::1
  FF02::2
  FF02::1:FF00:1
```

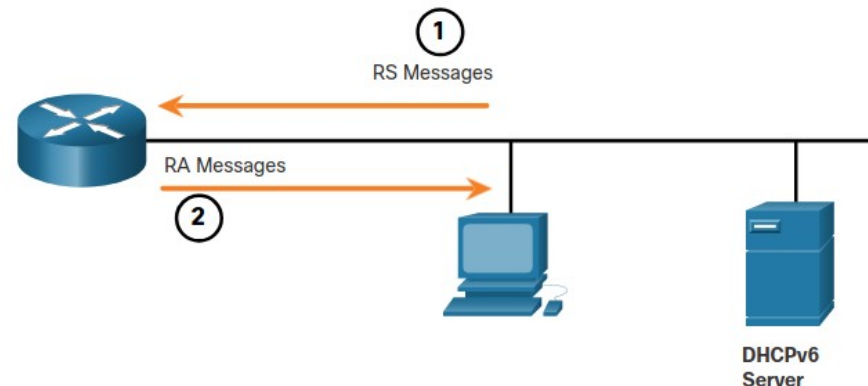
All-Nodes MC Gruppe

All-Routers MC Gruppe

- Im Standard: SLAAC aktiv (O-Flag = 0, M-Flag = 0, A-Flag = 1)

## Router Solicitation-Messages

- RA-Messages werden alle 200 Sekunden versendet
  - **Absender:** Link-Lokal-Adresse des Routers
  - **Empfänger:** All-Nodes-Adresse (FF02::1)
- Dazwischen kann ein Client per RS eine RA anfordern
  - **Absender:** Link-Lokale-Adresse des Clients
  - **Empfänger:** All-Routers-Adresse (FF02::2)



## Interface-ID auf dem Host generieren

### ▪ Zwei Methoden:

- **Methode 1: EUI-64-Prozess** → 48-Bit Mac-Adresse nach 24 Bit aufsplitten, FFFE einfügen und siebtes Bit flippen.  
(siehe IPv6-Modul ITN)
- **Methode 2: Randomly generated ID (RID)** → Zufallswert erzeugen  
... kann noch über **Privacy-Extensions** optimiert werden:  
Adressen mit beschränkter Lebensdauer.

### ▪ Wie umgesetzt:

- Zentrale Geräte (Router, Server, etc.) nutzen eher Methode 1.
- Client-Betriebssysteme nutzen eher Methode 2.
- Methode kann vom User angepasst werden. z. B. Linux →

```
sysctl net.ipv6.conf.default.addr_gen_mode = 0 → EUI64  
sysctl net.ipv6.conf.default.addr_gen_mode = 3 → RID  
sysctl net.ipv6.conf.all.use_tempaddr = 0 → Privacy Ext. Aus  
sysctl net.ipv6.conf.all.use_tempaddr = 2 → Privacy Ext. An
```

## Duplicate Address Detection

- Der Host, der eine Interface-ID per RID erstellen soll, prüft mit Hilfe der **Duplicate Address Detetction (DAD)** ob die Adresse im eigenen Netz eindeutig ist.
- Hierzu schickt der Client eine **Neighbor-Solicitation-Message** an die „tentative“ (vorläufige) Adresse, die er selbst nutzen möchte.
  - Absender-Adresse: unspezifische Adresse (::)
  - Zieladresse: Solicited-Node-Multicast-Adresse der tentative-Adresse.
- Ein IPv6-Client, der diese Nachricht nicht verwirft, da dieser schon die angedachte IPv6-Adresse vorhält, antwortet mit einer **Neighbor-Advertisement-Nachricht**.
  - Absender-Adresse: seine Adresse
  - Zieladresse: All-Nodes-Multicast-Adresse ff02::1

22 5.660015865 ::

ff02::1:ff3d:5b73

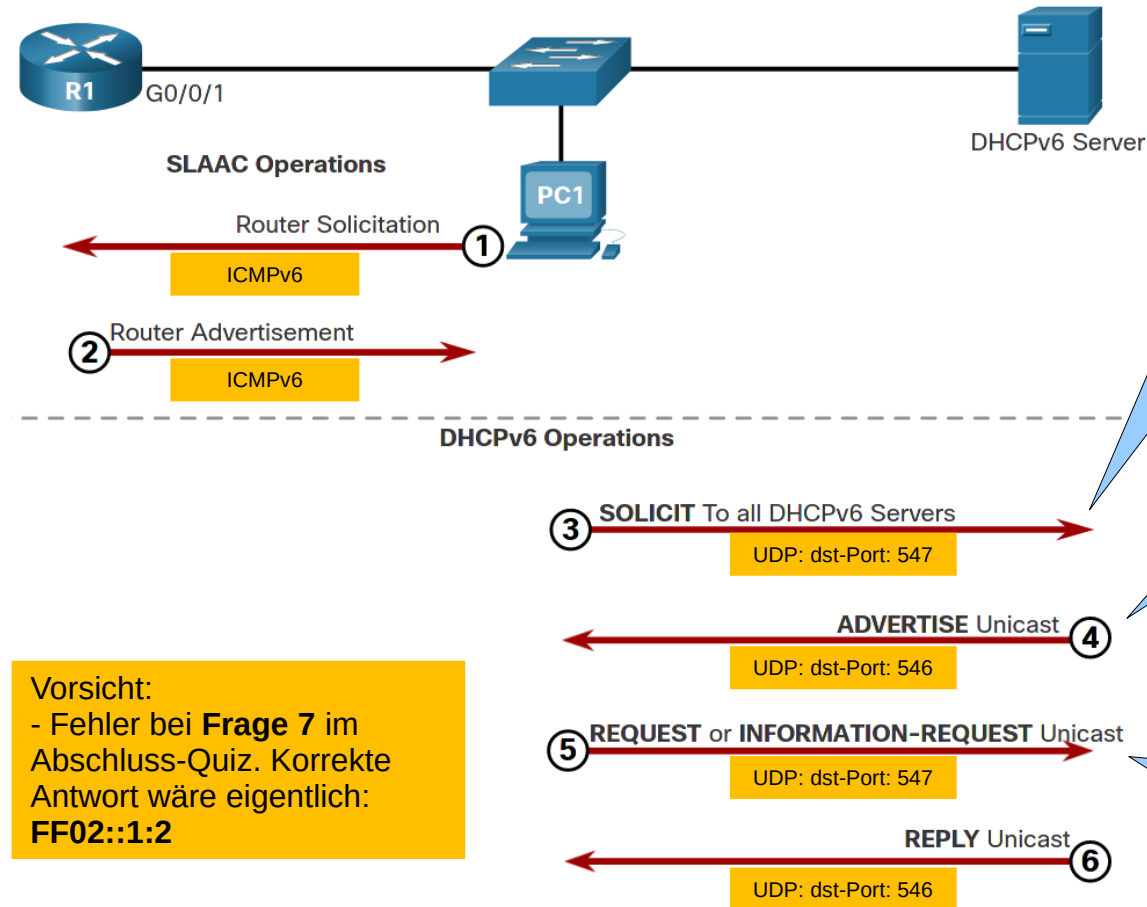
ICMPv6

```
> Frame 22: 86 bytes on wire (688 bits), 86 bytes captured (688 bits) on interface enp0s20f0u1, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: RealtekS_20:94:52 (00:e0:4c:20:94:52), Dst: IPv6mcast_ff:3d:5b:73 (33:33:ff:3d:5b:73)
✓ Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: ::, Dst: ff02::1:ff3d:5b73
  - 0110 .... = Version: 6
  > .... 0000 0000 .... = Traffic Class: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0, ECN: Not-ECT)
  - .... 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 = Flow Label: 0x000000
  - Payload Length: 32
  - Next Header: ICMPv6 (58)
  - Hop Limit: 255
  - Source: ::
  - Destination: ff02::1:ff3d:5b73
✓ Internet Control Message Protocol v6
  - Type: Neighbor Solicitation (135)
  - Code: 0
  - Checksum: 0xad94 [correct]
  - [Checksum Status: Good]
  - Reserved: 00000000
  - Target Address: 2001:db8:acad:1:a239:ebbf:7e3d:5b73
```

Die letzten 24 Bits  
entsprechen der  
tentative Address

**Sieht dann etwa so aus!**

## DHCPv6 – Abfolge:



DHCPv6 SOLICIT Message  
Ziel: FF02::1:2  
All-DHCPv6-Servers-Adresse

Ein oder mehrere Server  
reagieren mit einer  
"Ich bin bereit"-Message

Client fordert vom DHCPv6-  
Server  
... per **Request** IPv6-Adresse und  
weitere Infos  
(falls Stateful)  
oder  
... per **Information-Request**  
nur weitere Infos  
(falls Stateless)

## Stateless DHCPv6 Server konfigurieren

- IPv6-Routing aktivieren

```
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```

- DHCPv6-Pool anlegen und konfigurieren

```
R1(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool IPV6-STATELESS  
R1(config-dhcpv6)# dns-server 2001:db8:acad:1::254  
R1(config-dhcpv6)# domain-name example.com  
R1(config-dhcpv6)# exit  
R1(config)#
```

- DHCPv6-Infos vergeben, RA modifizieren, Pool an Interface binden

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:1::1/64  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 nd other-config-flag  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp server IPV6-STATELESS  
R1(config-if)# no shut
```



## Stateless DHCPv6 Server konfigurieren

- IPv6-Konfiguration auf Client überprüfen:

```
C:\PC1> ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : example.com
    Description . . . . . : Intel(R) 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
    Physical Address. . . . . : 00-05-9A-3C-7A-00
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2001:db8:acad:1:1de9:c69:73ee:ca8c (Preferred)
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::fb:1d54:839f:f595%21(Preferred)
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 169.254.102.23 (Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::1%6
    DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 318768538
    DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-21-F3-76-75-54-E1-AD-DE-DA-9A
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 2001:db8:acad:1::254
    NetBIOS over Tcpi. . . . . : Enabled

C:\PC1>
```

## Stateless DHCPv6 Client konfigurieren

- IPv6-Routing aktivieren

```
R3(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```

- LLA erzeugen und SLAAC nutzen

```
R3(config)# interface g0/0/1  
R3(config-if)# ipv6 enable  
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address autoconfig  
R3(config-if)# end
```

- Konfiguration auf Router prüfen

```
R3# show ipv6 interface brief  
GigabitEthernet0/0/0    [up/up]  
    unassigned  
GigabitEthernet0/0/1    [up/up]  
    FE80::2FC:BAFF:FE94:29B1  
    2001:DB8:ACAD:1:2FC:BAFF:FE94:29B1
```

## Stateless DHCPv6 Client konfigurieren

- DHCP-Konfiguration auf Router prüfen

```
R3# show ipv6 dhcp interface g0/0/1
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is in client mode
Prefix State is IDLE (0)
Information refresh timer expires in 23:56:06
Address State is IDLE
List of known servers:
  Reachable via address: FE80::1
  DUID: 000300017079B3923640
  Preference: 0
Configuration parameters:
  DNS server: 2001:DB8:ACAD:1::254
  Domain name: example.com
  Information refresh time: 0
Prefix Rapid-Commit: disabled
Address Rapid-Commit: disabled
R3#
```

## Stateful DHCPv6 Server konfigurieren

- IPv6-Routing aktivieren

```
R1(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```

- DHCPv6-Pool anlegen und konfigurieren

```
R1(config)# ipv6 dhcp pool IPV6-STATEFUL  
R1(config-dhcpv6)# address prefix 2001:db8:acad:1::/64  
R1(config-dhcpv6)# dns-server 2001:db8:acad:1::254  
R1(config-dhcpv6)# domain-name example.com  
R1(config-dhcpv6)# exit
```

- IPv6-Adresse vergeben, RA modifizieren, Pool an Interface binden

```
R1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address fe80::1 link-local  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:db8:acad:1::1/64  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 nd managed-config-flag  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix default no-autoconfig  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 nd prefix default no-advertise  
R1(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp server IPV6-STATEFUL  
R1(config-if)# no shut
```

Alternative auf ISR C1900-Serie

## Stateful DHCPv6 Server konfigurieren

- IPv6-Konfiguration auf Client überprüfen:

```
C:\PC1> ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Ethernet0:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : example.com
    Description . . . . . : IntelI 82574L Gigabit Network Connection
    Physical Address. . . . . : 00-05-9A-3C-7A-00
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    IPv6 Address. . . . . : 2001:db8:acad:1:a43c:fd28:9d79:9e42 (Preferred)
    Lease Obtained. . . . . : Saturday, September 27, 2019, 10:45:30 AM
    Lease Expires . . . . . : Monday, September 29, 2019 10:05:04 AM
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::192f:6fbc:9db:b749%6(Preferred)
    Autoconfiguration IPv4 Address. . : 169.254.102.73 (Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : fe80::1%6
    DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 318768538
    DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-21-F3-76-75-54-E1-AD-DE-DA-9A
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 2001:4860:4860::8888
    NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

C:\PC1>
```

## DHCPv6 Server – Einstellungen verifizieren

```
R1# show ipv6 dhcp pool
DHCPv6 pool: IPV6-STATEFUL
  Address allocation prefix: 2001:DB8:ACAD:1::/64 valid 172800 preferred 86400 (2 in
use, 0 conflicts)
  DNS server: 2001:4860:4860::8888
  Domain name: example.com
  Active clients: 2
R1#
```

## DHCPv6 Server – Einstellungen verifizieren

```
R1# show ipv6 dhcp binding
Client: FE80::192F:6FBC:9DB:B749
  DUID: 0001000125148183005056B327D6
  Username : unassigned
  VRF : default
  IA NA: IA ID 0x03000C29, T1 43200, T2 69120
    Address: 2001:DB8:ACAD:1:A43C:FD28:9D79:9E42
             preferred lifetime 86400, valid lifetime 172800
             expires at Sep 27 2019 09:10 AM (171192 seconds)
Client: FE80::2FC:BAFF:FE94:29B1
  DUID: 0003000100FCBA9429B0
  Username : unassigned
  VRF : default
  IA NA: IA ID 0x00060001, T1 43200, T2 69120
    Address: 2001:DB8:ACAD:1:B4CB:25FA:3C9:747C
             preferred lifetime 86400, valid lifetime 172800
             expires at Sep 27 2019 09:29 AM (172339 seconds)

R1#
```

## Stateful DHCPv6 Client konfigurieren

- IPv6-Routing aktivieren

```
R3(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing
```

- LLA erzeugen und DHCPv6 nutzen

```
R3(config)# interface g0/0/1  
R3(config-if)# ipv6 enable  
R3(config-if)# ipv6 address dhcp  
R3(config-if)# end
```

- Konfiguration auf Router prüfen

```
R3# show ipv6 interface brief  
GigabitEthernet0/0/0    [up/up]  
    unassigned  
GigabitEthernet0/0/1    [up/up]  
    FE80::2FC:BAFF:FE94:29B1  
    2001:DB8:ACAD:1:B4CB:25FA:3C9:747C
```

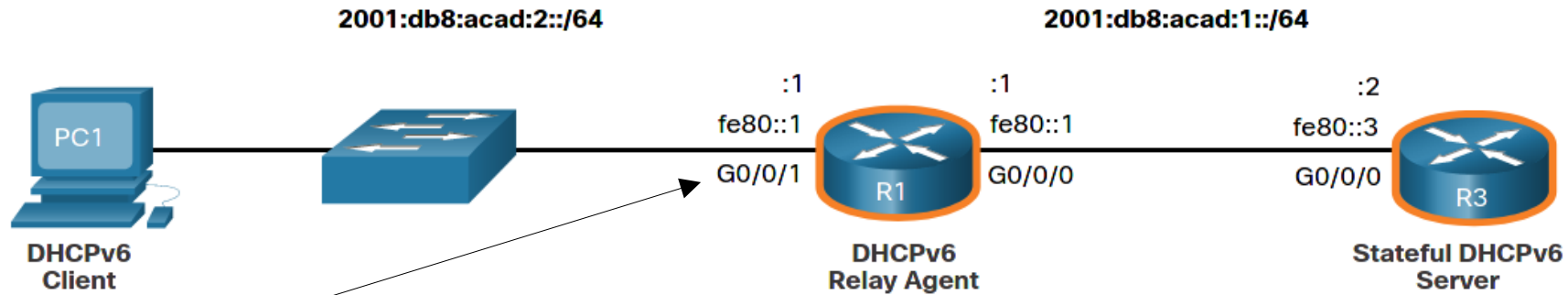


## Stateful DHCPv6 Client konfigurieren

- DHCP-Konfiguration auf Router prüfen

```
R3# show ipv6 dhcp interface g0/0/1
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is in client mode
Prefix State is IDLE
Address State is OPEN
Renew for address will be sent in 11:56:33
List of known servers:
  Reachable via address: FE80::1
  DUID: 000300017079B3923640
  Preference: 0
Configuration parameters:
  IA NA: IA ID 0x00060001, T1 43200, T2 69120
    Address: 2001:DB8:ACAD:1:B4CB:25FA:3C9:747C/128
             preferred lifetime 86400, valid lifetime 172800
             expires at Sep 29 2019 11:52 AM (172593 seconds)
  DNS server: 2001:4860:4860::8888
  Domain name: example.com
```

## DHCPv6 Relay Agent



```
R1(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/1
R1(config-if)# ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2001:db8:acad:1::2 G0/0/0
R1(config-if)# exit
R1(config)#
```

```
R1# show ipv6 dhcp interface
GigabitEthernet0/0/1 is in relay mode
Relay destinations:
  2001:DB8:ACAD:1::2
  2001:DB8:ACAD:1::2 via GigabitEthernet0/0/0
R1#
```

## IPv6-Adresse auf SVI an einem Catalyst 2960

- Ab Werk kann keine IPv6 Adresse auf SVI verwendet werden

```
Switch(config)#interf vlan 1
Switch(config-if)#ip?
ip
```

- Über das Switch Database management (sdm) kann das Gerät mit zusätzlichen Funktionen ausgestattet werden. Templates zur Auswahl:

```
Switch(config)#sdm prefer ?
default                Default bias
dual-ipv4-and-ipv6      Support both IPv4 and IPv6
lanbase-routing         Supports both IPv4 and IPv6 Static Routing
qos                    QoS bias
```

- Auswahl der notwendigen Funktion und anschließender Neustart

```
Switch(config)#sdm prefer dual-ipv4-and-ipv6 default
```

- IPv6-Adresse kann jetzt wie gewohnt gesetzt werden:

```
Switch(config-if)#ip?
ip  ipv6
```

Infos über akuelles Template ausgeben:  
show sdm prefer

## Nice-To-Know

- ARP-Request unter IPv6 → Neighbor Solicitation
- ARP-Reply unter IPv6 → Neighbor Advertisement

## Übungen

- 8.5.1 Lab: Configure DHCPv6
- **8.5.3 Module Quiz**

**Fragen ...**

