

ZSL

Zentrum für Schulqualität
und Lehrerbildung
Baden-Württemberg



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 ... hatten wir schon ... und jetzt ...

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

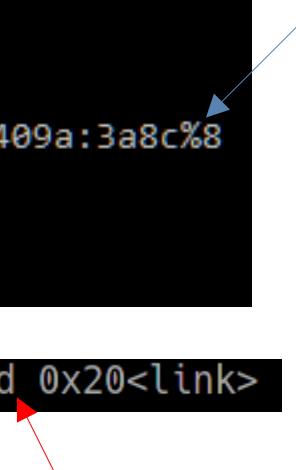
IPv6 GUA Assignment

- 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:

IPv6 GUA Assignment

- 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

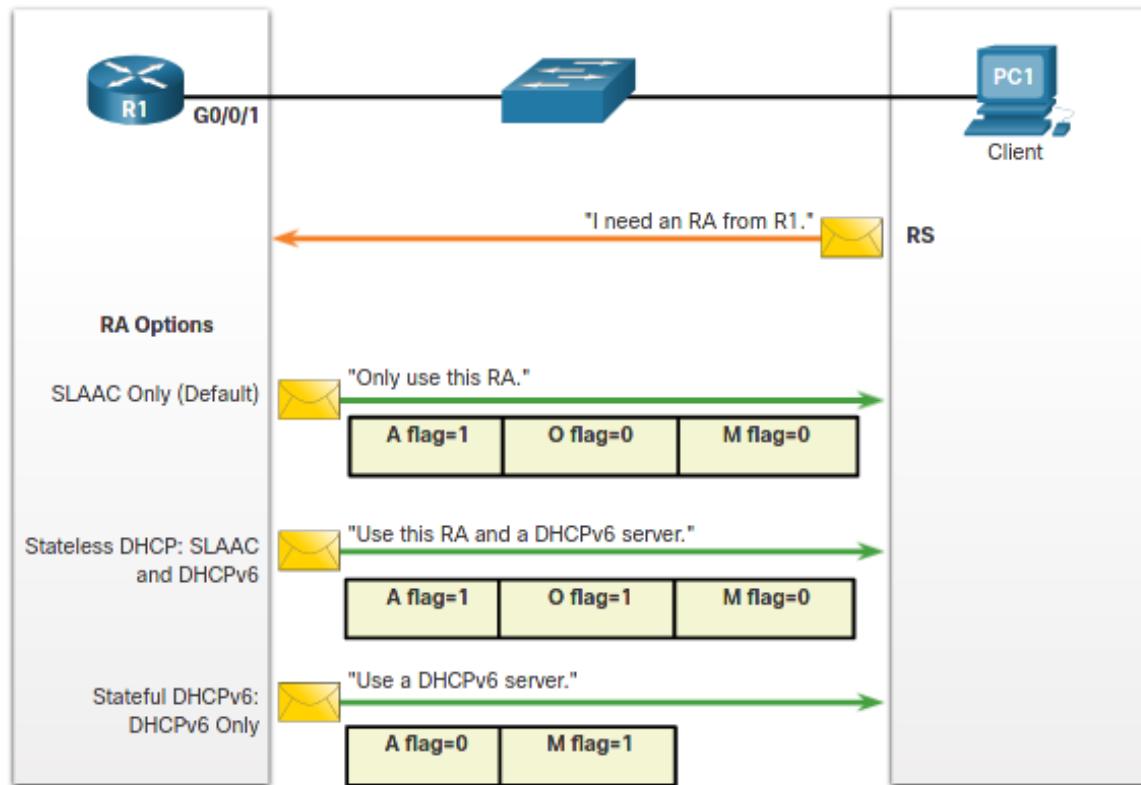
Flags: 0x00, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0... = Managed address configuration: Not set - .0... = Other configuration: Not set [...] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - .1... = Autonomous address-configuration flag(A): Set
--	--

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

IPv6 GUA Assignment

Flagge zeigen ...



IPv6 GUA Assignment

Flagge zeigen ...

```
Flags: 0x00, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
    0.... .... = Managed address configuration: Not set           M-Flag
    .0.... .... = Other configuration: Not set                   O-Flag
    ..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   A-Flag
```

Hier: SLAAC-Only

IPv6 GUA Assignment

Flagge zeigen ...

```
Flags: 0x40, Other configuration, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
    0.... .... = Managed address configuration: Not set           M-Flag
    .1.... .... = Other configuration: Set                      O-Flag
    ...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      A-Flag
```

Hier: Stateless DHCPv6

IPv6 GUA Assignment

Flagge zeigen ...

```
Flags: 0x80, Managed address configuration, Prf (Default Router Preference): Medium
  - 1.... .... = Managed address configuration: Set           M-Flag
  - ..0.... .... = Other configuration: Not set             O-Flag
  - ..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
```

Hier: Stateful DHCPv6

020 AA AA AA AA AA A1 86 AA 39 12 4A 8A A7 A8 AA AA 9 .@



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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

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
```

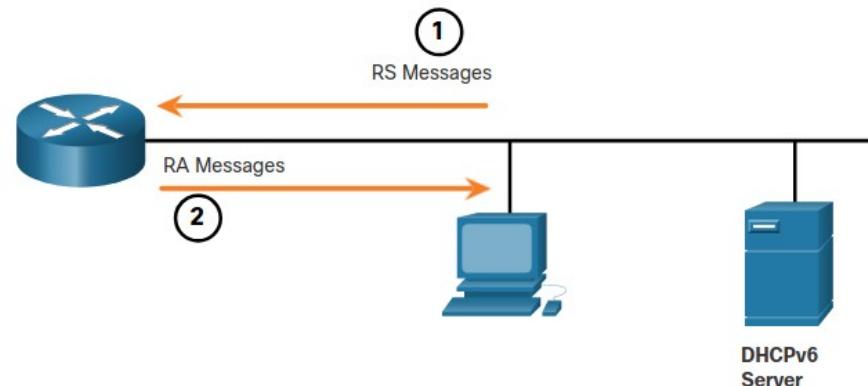
All-Nodes MC Gruppe

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)** → Zufallszahl 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.usetempaddr= 0 → Privacy Ext. Aus
 - sysctl net.ipv6.conf.all.usetempaddr= 2 → Privacy Ext. An

Duplicate Address Detection

- Der Host, der eine Interface-ID per RID erstellen soll, prüft mit Hilfe der **Duplicate Address Detection (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

SLAAC

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 = 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
```

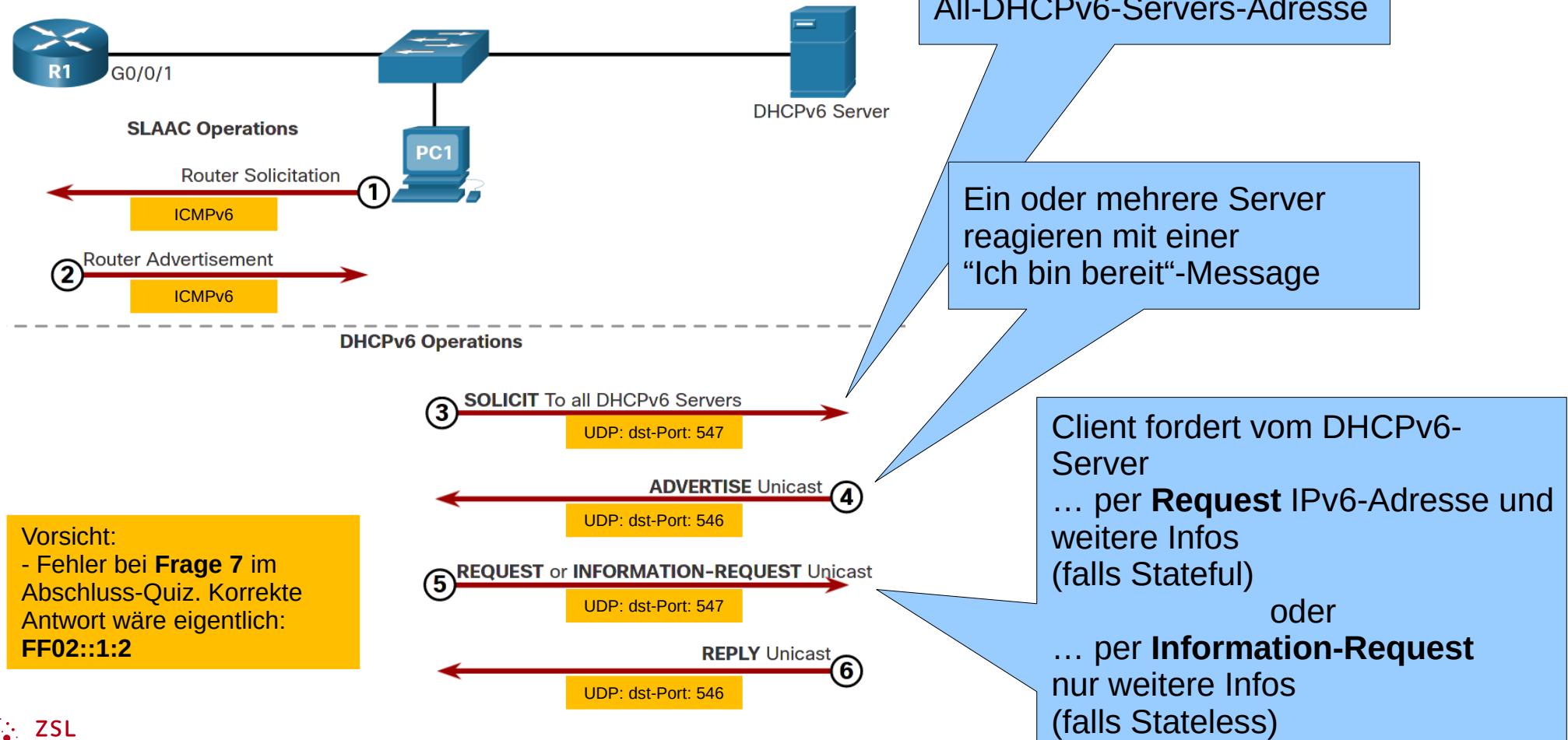
```
  - Target Address: 2001:db8:acad:1:a239:ebbf:7e3d:5b73
```

Die letzten 24 Bits
entsprechen der
tentative Address

Sieht dann etwa so aus!

DHCPv6

DHCPv6 – Abfolge:



Configure DHCPv6 Server

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

```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

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 Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled
C:\PC1>
```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

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
```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

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#
```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

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

Configure DHCPv6 Server

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:6dbc: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>
```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

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#
```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

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#
```



Configure DHCPv6 Server

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
```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

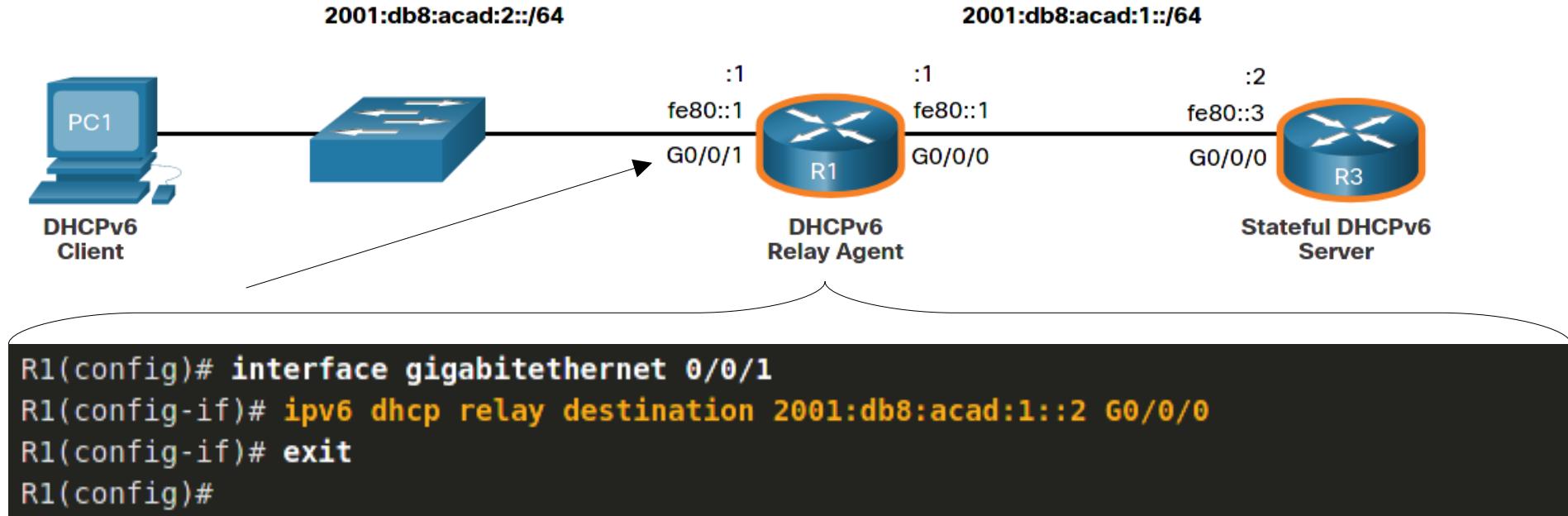
Stateful DHCPv6 Client konfigurieren

- 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
```

Configure DHCPv6 Server

DHCPv6 Relay Agent



```
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#
```

Etwas abseits vom Thema ... bei Practise Exam beachten

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 aktuelles Template ausgeben:
show sdm prefer

Nice-To-Know, Activites, Labs, PT-Übungen, etc.

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 ...

