



deploy

IPv6 Address autoconfiguration
stateless & stateful



Agenda

Stateless Autoconfiguration

Stateful Autoconfiguration (DHCPv6)

Conclusions



Stateless Autoconfiguration

Provides plug & play networking for hosts

On network initialisation a node can obtain:

- IPv6 prefix(es)
- Default router address(es)
- Hop limit
- (link local) MTU
- validity lifetime

DNS server addresses are not normally supplied

- Though there is an experimental DNS extension (RFC5006)
 - Though not yet available in any OS

Stateless Autoconfiguration

Hosts can automatically get an IPv6 address

Only routers have to be manually configured

- Or can use the *Prefix Delegation* option (RFC 3633)

Servers should be manually configured

**Link-local (as opposed to Global) addresses
are usually autoconfigured on all nodes**

Stateless Autoconfiguration

IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration

- Defined in RFC 4862

Hosts listen for Router Advertisements (RA) messages

- Periodically sent out by routers on the local link, or requested by the host using an RA using a solicitation message
- RA messages provide information to allow for automatic configuration

Hosts can create a Global unicast IPv6 address by combining:

- Its interface's EUI-64 (based on MAC) address or random ID
- Link Prefix (obtained via Router Advertisement)

Global Address = *Link Prefix* + *EUI-64 address*

Stateless Autoconfiguration

Usually, the router sending the RA messages is the default router

If the RA doesn't carry a prefix

- The hosts don't configure (automatically) any global IPv6 address (but may configure the default gateway address)

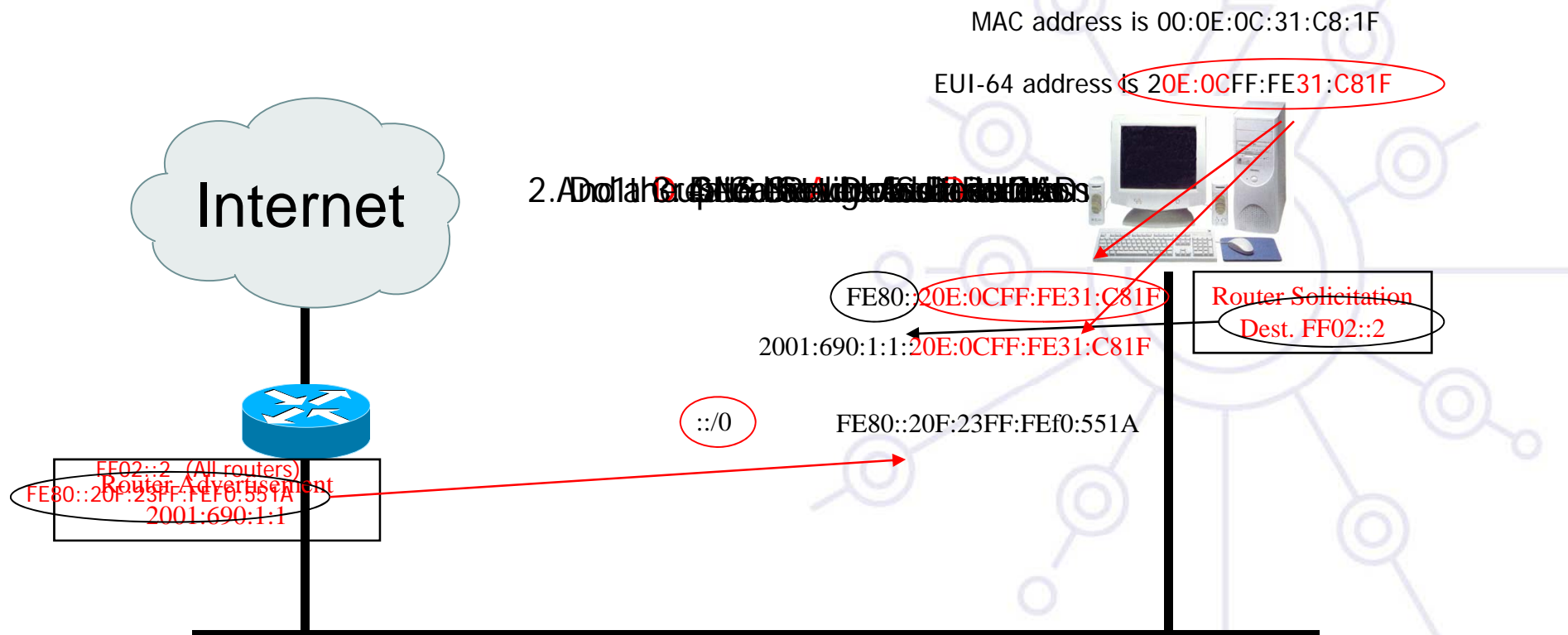
RA messages contain two flags

- Indicate what type of stateful autoconfiguration (if any) should be performed
 - Though the interpretation of ManagedFlag and OtherConfigFlag is currently a little ambiguous

IPv6 addresses usually based on NIC MAC address

- Though hosts can use Privacy Extensions (RFC4941)
 - E.g. Vista uses random EUI-64 as default

Stateless Autoconfiguration /2



Statefull Autoconfiguration DHCPv6

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6

- Defined in RFC 3315
- Stateful counterpart to IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration.

According to RFC 3315 DHCPv6 is used when:

- No router is found
- Or if Router Advertisement message enables use of DHCP
 - Using ManagedFlag and OtherConfigFlag

There is also 'stateless DHCPv6' (RFC3736)

- Used by clients that already have an address
- Based upon standard DHCPv6

Statefull Autoconfiguration

DHCPv6 /2

DHCPv6 works in a client / server model

- **Server**
 - Responds to requests from clients
 - Optionally provides the client with:
 - IPv6 addresses
 - Other configuration parameters (DNS servers...)
 - Listens on the following multicast addresses:
 - All_DHCP_Relay_Agents_and_Servers (FF02::1:2)
 - All_DHCP_Servers (FF05::1:3)
 - Provides means for securing access control to network resources
 - Usually storing client's state, though 'stateless operation' is also possible (the usual method used for IPv4 today)

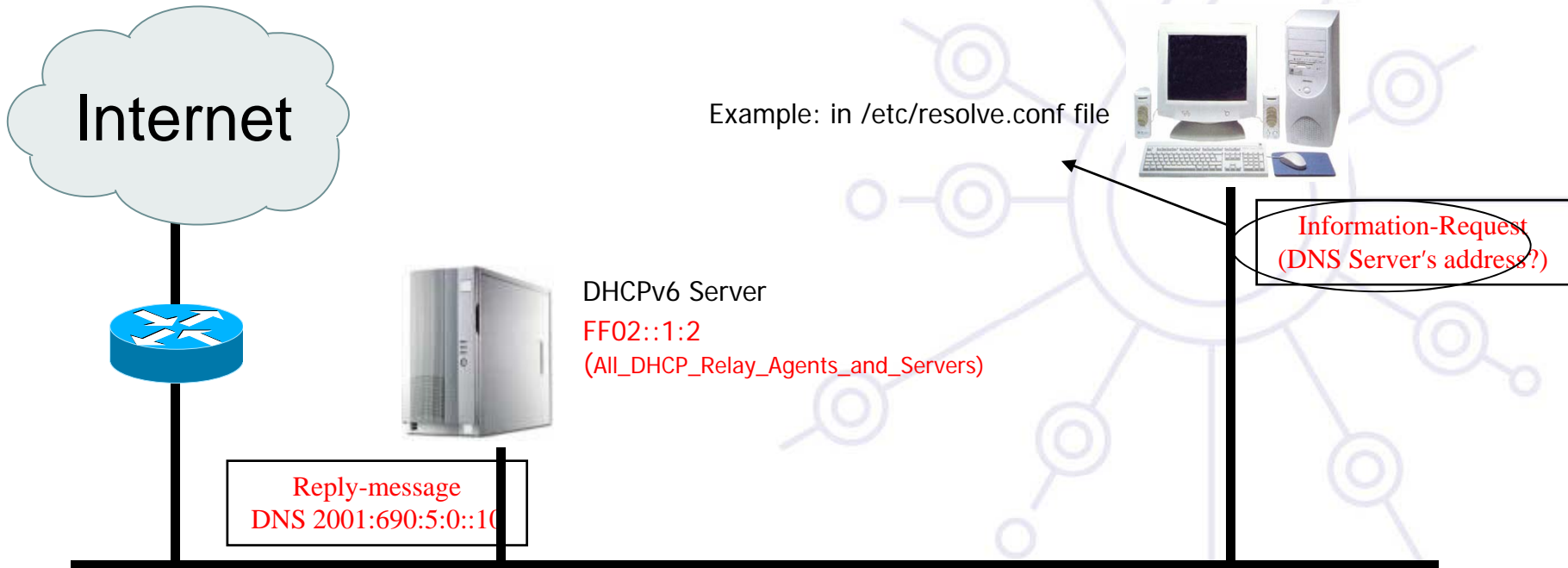
Statefull Autoconfiguration

DHCPv6 /3

- **Client**
 - Initiates requests on a link to obtain configuration parameters
 - Uses its link local address to connect the server
 - Sends requests to FF02::1:2 multicast address (All_DHCP_Relay_Agents_and_Servers)
- **Relay agent**
 - A node that acts as an intermediary to deliver DHCP messages between clients and servers
 - On the same link as the client
 - Listens on multicast address:
 - All_DHCP_Relay_Agents_and_Servers (FF02::1:2)

Statefull Autoconfiguration DHCPv6 / 4

32. Client will send DNS DHCPv6 ADVERTISE message



Conclusion

The two types of configuration complement each other

- Example: we can obtain the address from stateless autoconfiguration and the DNS server address from DHCPv6

In dual-stack networks we can obtain IPv4 DNS server addresses from DHCPv4

DHCPv6 clients not shipped in all Operating Systems

- Vista/Windows7 contains DHCPv6 client
- Third party clients are available for all Oses
 - E.g. Dibbler, ISC DHCP, Red Hat DHCPv6



DEPLOY

Questions ?