

IPv6

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What is IPv6?

1. Current version of IP is version 4.
2. IPv6 is an evolution of IPv4.
3. Not backwards or forwards compatible.

Why start again?

- Simply not enough addresses.
- Try to clear out baggage.
- Internet usage has changed a lot.

Still, IPv4 worked fairly well.

Major changes

- Bigger addresses.
- Better extensibility.
- Built in autoconfig.
- Mandatory IPsec.
- More integrated multicast.

Addresses

IPv4 addresses: 32 bit 134.226.81.11 IPv6
addresses:

- 128 bit addresses 340282366920938463463374607431768211456,
- Written in 8 hex quads,
- Several shortcuts allowed.

Examples

- 2001:0770:0010:0300:0000:0000:86e2:510b
- 2001:770:10:300:0:0:86e2:510b
- 2001:770:10:300::86e2:510b
- 2001:770:10:300::134.226.81.11

Special Addresses

::		Unspec
::1		localhost
fe80::	block	link-local
fec0::	block	site-local
ff00::	block	multicast

IPv4 Header

Version 4 bit	Head Len 4 bit	ToS 8 bit	Total Length 16 bit	
ID 16 bit		Flags 3 bit	Frag Offset 13 bit	
Time to Live 8 bit		Protocol 8 bit	Header Checksum 16 bit	
Source Address (32 bit)				
Destination Address (32 bit)				
Options — <i>variable</i>				

IPv6 header

Version 4 bit	Traffic Class 8 bit	Flow Label 20 bit	
Payload Length 16 bit	Next Header 8 bit	Hop Limit 8 bit	
Source Address 128 bit			
Destination Address 128 bit			

What's in it for HPC?

- No more scrounging addresses for clusters.
- Simplified headers.
- Really big packets.
- End-to-end addressing.
- End-to-end auth and privacy.

Getting connected

- HEAnet from Japan to doorstep.
- TCD/DIAS native, DIT/WIT via tunnels.
- Most all platforms have support.
- Connecting at home also possible.



