

**Evaluation of IPv4 and IPv6 in Testbed Performance**

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## Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Preamble .....	1
Problem Statement .....	2
Objectives .....	3
Motivation .....	3
Scope .....	4
Significance of the research .....	5
Report Structure .....	6
<b>2. Background .....</b>	<b>8</b>
Literature Review .....	8
Larger Address Space .....	9
Levels of Addressing Hierarchy .....	15
Efficient Header .....	16
Stateless Autoconfiguration .....	17
Security .....	18
Mobility .....	18
Address Types.....	19
IPv6 Testbed .....	20
Worldwide Testbed – The 6bone .....	20
IPv6 Testbed by European Academic .....	21
6INIT .....	22
6WINIT .....	22
JOIN .....	23

Bermuda 2 .....	23
Malaysian Testbed – MANIS .....	23
6iNet .....	24
Summary .....	24
<b>3. Methodology .....</b>	<b>25</b>
Introduction .....	25
Design .....	26
Current UUM Network .....	27
Logical Network Design .....	28
Physical Network Design .....	29
Development .....	31
Configuration .....	34
Router Configuration .....	34
Enable Packet Forwarding .....	35
Enable Proxy ARP .....	35
Ethernet Interfaces and Routes Configuration .....	36
Ethernet Interfaces .....	36
Adding routing table .....	38
Data Collection.....	39
Data Analysis.....	40
<b>4. Testing.....</b>	<b>41</b>
Introduction .....	41
Connection Testing .....	42
Host-to-Local Router .....	42
Host-to-Local Host .....	43

Router-to-Router .....	44
Host-to-Remote Host .....	46
Performance Testing .....	47
Netperf Test .....	47
<b>5.Discussion, Finding and Conclusion .....</b>	<b>50</b>
Introduction .....	50
Discussion .....	50
Setup Issues .....	50
Testing .....	51
Connection .....	52
Performance .....	52
Finding .....	53
Conclusion .....	53
Future Work .....	54
Thank You Notes .....	55
<b>References .....</b>	<b>56</b>

## List of Figures

2.1	Scope of IPv4 with the OSI Reference Model .....	10
2.2	Growth of Routing s .....	15
2.3	128-bit Address Space Enables Multiple Levels of Hierarchy .....	16
2.4	IPv6 Header Is Simpler and Larger Than the IPv4 Header .....	17
2.5	6Bone .....	21
3.1	Network Design for FIT-CC .....	27
3.2	Testbed Logical Network Design .....	28
3.3	Testbed Physical Network Design .....	30
3.4	Media Converter .....	31
3.5	Fiber Patch Panel .....	32
3.6	Faculty of IT IPv6 Workgroup .....	33
3.7	Hierarchy of the configuration in our testbed .....	34
4.1	Pinging from Host A to Local Router .....	42
4.2	Result from Pinging from A to Local Router .....	43
4.3	Pinging from Host A to Local Router .....	44
4.4	Result from Pinging from A to C .....	44
4.5	Result from Pinging from Router to Router .....	45
4.6	Output from ifconfig .....	45
4.7	Pinging from Host A to Remote Host D .....	46
4.8	Result from Pinging from A to D .....	47
4.9	Result from TCPIPv6_STREAM Test .....	48
4.10	Result from TCPIPv6_RRTest .....	48
5.1	Pinging of IPv4 and IPv6 .....	52



## **List of Tables**

2.1 A 128-bit address format increases substantially the number of possible address in comparison to a 32-bit one .....	9
3.1 Hardware and Software requirement .....	31
3.2 Required addresses that used in testbed .....	37
3.3 Commands Requirement for Configuring Ethernet Interfaces (FIT) .....	37
3.4 Commands Requirement for Configuring Ethernet Interfaces (CC) .....	38
3.5 Commands Requirement for Adding Routing table (FIT) .....	38
3.6 Commands Requirement for Adding Routing table (CC) .....	39

## **Abbreviations**

6iNet	Sintok IPv6 Network
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS	Domain Name Server
FIT	Faculty of Information Technology
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IPv4	Protocol Version 4 Internet Protocol
IPv6	Version 6
LAN	Local Area Network
MANIS	Malaysian Advance Network Integrated System
NAT	Network Address Translation
NIC	Network Interface Card
RFC	Request for Comment
UUM	Universiti Utara Malaysia

## **Abstract**

The urgent need for IP addresses, which led to drive for IPv6 implementation, which is considered the only alternative to meet the needs of new users. There is no doubt that the change from IPv4 to IPv6 is not uncomplicated, whereas the users already feel at ease about using IPv4. Our main goal in this project is to design an experimental network testbed for the next generation network research in order to use this network in evaluating the performance of IPv4 and IPv6 towards other applications. This report explains and documents the process of implementing an IPv6 testbed using based machines running Linux Redhat. The steps taken to verify the functionality of the testbed have also been documented.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Preamble

The vital issue which IPv6 is treating is requiring for enlarged IP address: IPv4's 32-bit address space is nearly exhausted, while the number of Internet users continues to grow exponentially [1]. And as it is expected that in the early stage of the next few decades, the internet will be routinely used in ways unfathomable to us nowadays, since its usage is expected to extend to multimedia notebook computers, cellular modems and even appliances at home, such as TV, toaster and coffee maker. Virtually all the devices, with which we interact, at home, at work, and at play, will be connected to the internet.

The global need for IP addresses has forced to the drive for IPv6 implementation, which is considered the only solution that will accommodate billions of new users.

Simply stated, IPv6's ample (128-bit) address space provides an adequate number of globally unique addresses to support the anticipated growth and development of the Internet for the foreseeable future.

The new version of IP, IPv6[2], constitutes an effort to overcome the inborn limitations of IPv4, in order for the new protocol to be able to respond to the new needs as they shape today in the Internet. More than simply increasing the address space, IPv6 offers improvements like built-in security support, plug and play support, no checksum at the IP header and more flexibility and extensibility than IPv4.

The contents of  
the thesis is for  
internal user  
only

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