# TP - IP Networks

https://beta.computernetworking.info/syllabus/default/exercises/ipv6.html#design-questions

# Small reminder

- Longest-prefix match
  - Assume the following forwarding table
    - 2001:db8::/32 -> H1
    - 2001:db8:1234::/48->H2
    - 2001:db8:1234:5678::/61 -> H3
    - 2001:db8:1234:567c::/63 -> H4
  - Which entry (and next hop) will be selected by the following destination?
    - 2001:db8:1234:567f::a0b0:cafe

## The TP

The following questions refer to the exercises available at <a href="https://beta.computer-networking.info/syllabus/default/exercises/ipv6.html#design-questions">https://beta.computer-networking.info/syllabus/default/exercises/ipv6.html#design-questions</a>

The following slides help you writing an answer, but the full information is available at the provided URL





In subnet w:x:y:z/64, router R1 has IP w:x:y:z::1 and router R2 has IP w:x:y:z::2. What is the path followed by packets sent from A (1:1:1:1:a) to B (1:1:1:b::b)? What is the path followed by packets sent from B to A?



Forwarding tables for R2 and R3 to ensure A and B can exchange packets in both directions?



Select rules for R2 and R3 to ensure A and B have same path in both directions?



Configure forwarding tables of R1 and R4 so that A can reach B and the reverse



Can you configure the forwarding tables so that the following paths are used by packets sent by host A to reach one of the four addresses of router R4? Do your forwarding tables impose the path used to reach host B which is attached to router R4 or do you need to configure an additional entry in these tables ?

What do you think of the proposed network configuration?



Assign IP subnets to all links in this network so that you can reduce the number of entries in the forwarding tables of all routers. Assume that you have received a 2001:ded1:cace:a0::/56 prefix that you can use as you want. Each subnet containing a host must be allocated a /64 subnet.