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In DHCPv6 there are two supported states of DHCP: stateful and stateless. Stateful DHCP is similar to what youâ€™ve experienced in the past with DHCPv4; it just means that DHCP tracks the state of the interfaces it communicates with, such as information regarding the client and how long the lease on the dynamic address exists. The only real difference is that DHCPv4 uses broadcasts in order to find a DHCP. Clients, when first connected, essentially advertise themselves on their subnet by saying ?Here I am!?And then the DHCP server responds accordingly. Although this works ?ne for DHCPv4, unfortunately MCITP Administrator DHCPv6 doesnâ€™t use broadcasts. So, it sets aside a default multicast address that I told you you?d probably see sometime in the future. That address is the following:

In stateless DHCP, the ?state information?(whether an interface is up or down, how long the lease exists, and so on) is ignored. Typically, stateless DHCP is used in conjunction with stateless autoConfiguration , which is a method used by IPv6 to automatically assign addresses to given interfaces based on their EUI-64 address. The main difference between stateless and stateful is that stateless doesn?t remember IP addresses, but it can still supply information such as a DNS server.

Obviously, the entire networking world cannot shift from one networking scheme to another overnight. There are billions upon billions of networking address-bearing devices ?oating around to this day, and a good share of these devices are commonly used for legacy business operations and will most likely never be able to understand new networking tech-nology. As of 2008, the year of the release of the MCITP Enterprise Administrator exam, IPv6 hasn?t come into popular use. However, over the next several years itâ€™s possible that this will become more relevant. Thus, the next section will MCITP Course become valuable as adminis- trators learn techniques to handle the dramatic shift from IPv4 to IPv6. For now, you are interested in three methods: dual stacking, tunneling, and translating.

The simplest of the transitional techniques designed to transition from IPv6 to IPv4 is the idea of a dual IP stack. In a dual IP stack, you operate both an IPv4 address and an IPv6 address. In Microsoft Windows Vista and Microsoft Windows Server 2008, this option is enabled by default. With dual stacking, using the ipconfig command will display both a hexadecimal address and an IPv4 address.

The reason that this is possible is that addresses are logical. So, tHereâ€™s no reason that a computer couldn?t be logically identi?ed two different ways. In practical implementation, this is done by one of two ways?by using a dual IP layer or by using a complete dual stack.

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