



IPv6 MTU Path Discovery

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IPv6 MTU Path Discovery allows a host to dynamically discover and adjust to differences in the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size of every link along a given data path.

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Information About IPv6 MTU Path Discovery

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IPv6 MTU Path Discovery

As in IPv4, path MTU discovery in IPv6 allows a host to dynamically discover and adjust to differences in the MTU size of every link along a given data path. In IPv6, however, fragmentation is handled by the source of a packet when the path MTU of one link along a given data path is not large enough to accommodate the size of the packets. Having IPv6 hosts handle packet fragmentation saves IPv6 device processing resources and helps IPv6 networks run more efficiently.



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**Note**

In IPv6, the minimum link MTU is 1280 octets. We recommend using an MTU value of 1500 octets for IPv6 links.

With IPv6 path MTU discovery, a device originating IPv6 traffic has an MTU cache that contains MTU values received in ICMPv6 "toobig" messages. In order to prevent an attacker from filling the MTU cache, the device keeps track of the destinations to which it has originated (sent) traffic, and only accepts toobig ICMPv6 messages that have an inner destination matching one of these tracked destinations.

If a malicious device can learn to which destination the device is originating traffic, it could still send a toobig ICMPv6 message to the device for this destination, even if the attacker is not on the path to this destination, and succeeds in forcing his entry into the MTU cache. The device then starts fragmenting traffic to this destination, which significantly affects device performance.

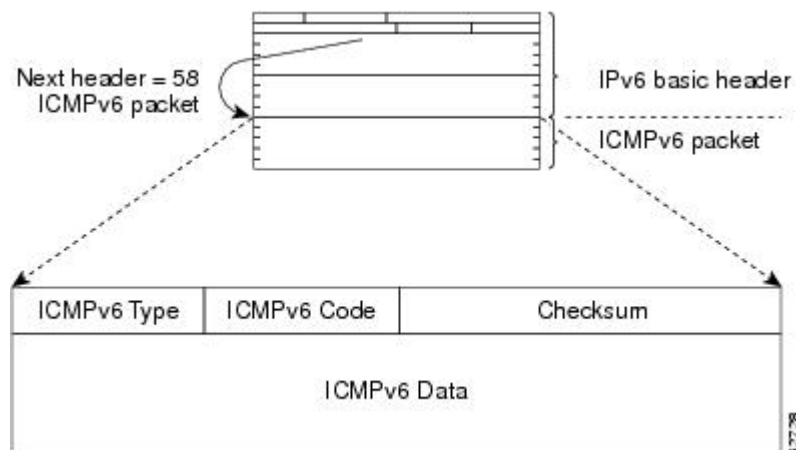
Enabling flow-label marking for locally generated traffic can mitigate this attack. Originated packets are marked with a flow label (which is randomly generated and changed every minute), and toobig messages received are checked against the values sent. Unless an attacker can snoop traffic, the attacker will not know which flow label to use, and its toobig message will be dropped.

ICMP for IPv6

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) in IPv6 functions the same as ICMP in IPv4. ICMP generates error messages, such as ICMP destination unreachable messages, and informational messages, such as ICMP echo request and reply messages. Additionally, ICMP packets in IPv6 are used in the IPv6 neighbor discovery process, path MTU discovery, and the Multicast Listener Discovery (MLD) protocol for IPv6. MLD is used by IPv6 devices to discover multicast listeners (nodes that want to receive multicast packets destined for specific multicast addresses) on directly attached links. MLD is based on version 2 of the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) for IPv4.

A value of 58 in the Next Header field of the basic IPv6 packet header identifies an IPv6 ICMP packet. ICMP packets in IPv6 are like a transport-layer packet in the sense that the ICMP packet follows all the extension headers and is the last piece of information in the IPv6 packet. Within IPv6 ICMP packets, the ICMPv6 Type and ICMPv6 Code fields identify IPv6 ICMP packet specifics, such as the ICMP message type. The value in the Checksum field is derived (computed by the sender and checked by the receiver) from the fields in the IPv6 ICMP packet and the IPv6 pseudoheader. The ICMPv6 Data field contains error or diagnostic information relevant to IP packet processing. The figure below shows the IPv6 ICMP packet header format.

Figure 1 IPv6 ICMP Packet Header Format



How to Configure IPv6 MTU Path Discovery

- [Enabling Flow-Label Marking in Packets that Originate from the Device, page 3](#)
- [Clearing Messages from the IPv6 MTU Cache, page 4](#)

Enabling Flow-Label Marking in Packets that Originate from the Device

This feature allows the device to track destinations to which the device has sent packets that are 1280 bytes or larger.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 flowset**
4. **exit**
5. **clear ipv6 mtu**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ipv6 flowset Example: Device(config)# ipv6 flowset	Configures flow-label marking in 1280-byte or larger packets sent by the device.
Step 4	exit Example: Device(config)# exit	Exits global configuration mode, and places the device in privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	clear ipv6 mtu	Clears the MTU cache of messages.
	Example: Device# clear ipv6 mtu	

Clearing Messages from the IPv6 MTU Cache

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. clear ipv6 mtu

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted
	Example: Device> enable	
Step 2	clear ipv6 mtu	Clears the MTU cache of messages.
	Example: Device# clear ipv6 mtu	

Configuration Examples for IPv6 MTU Path Discovery

- [Example: Displaying IPv6 Interface Statistics, page 4](#)

Example: Displaying IPv6 Interface Statistics

In the following example, the **show ipv6 interface** command is used to verify that IPv6 addresses are configured correctly for GigabitEthernet interface 0/0/0. Information is also displayed about the status of IPv6 neighbor redirect messages, IPv6 neighbor discovery messages, and stateless autoconfiguration.

```
Device# show ipv6 interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0

GigabitEthernet0/0/0 is up, line protocol is up
IPv6 is stalled, link-local address is FE80::1
Global unicast address(es):
  2001:DB8:2000::1, subnet is 2001:DB8:2000::/64
  2001:DB8:3000::1, subnet is 2001:DB8:3000::/64
Joined group address(es):
```

```

FF02::1
FF02::2
FF02::1:FF00:1
MTU is 1500 bytes
ICMP error messages limited to one every 100 milliseconds
ICMP redirects are enabled
ND DAD is enabled, number of DAD attempts: 1
ND reachable time is 30000 milliseconds
ND advertised reachable time is 0 milliseconds
ND advertised retransmit interval is 0 milliseconds
ND router advertisements are sent every 200 seconds
ND router advertisements live for 1800 seconds
Hosts use stateless autoconfig for addresses.

```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
IPv6 addressing and connectivity	<i>IPv6 Configuration Guide</i>
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Commands List, All Releases
IPv6 commands	<i>Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</i>
Cisco IOS IPv6 features	Cisco IOS IPv6 Feature Mapping

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFCs for IPv6	<i>IPv6 RFCs</i>

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for IPv6 MTU Path Discovery

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 1 *Feature Information for IPv6 MTU Path Discovery*

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
IPv6 MTU Path Discovery	12.2(2)T	Path MTU discovery in IPv6 allows a host to dynamically discover and adjust to differences in the MTU size of every link along a given data path.
	12.2(17a)SX1	
	12.2(25)SEA	
	12.2(25)SG	
	12.2(33)SRA	
	15.0(2)SG	
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	
3.2.0SG	The following commands were introduced or modified: clear ipv6 mtu , ipv6 flowset .	

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