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Deprecating EUI-64 Based IPv6 Addresses
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Abstract

Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) for IPv6 typically results in hosts configuring one or more stable addresses composed of a network prefix advertised by a local router, and an Interface Identifier that typically embeds a hardware address (e.g., an IEEE LAN MAC address). The security and privacy implications of embedding hardware addresses in the Interface Identifier have been known and understood for some time now, and some popular IPv6 implementations have already deviated from such scheme to mitigate these issues. This document deprecates the use of hardware addresses in IPv6 Interface Identifiers, and recommends the use of an alternative scheme ([[I-D.ietf-6man-stable-privacy-addresses](#)]) for the generation of IPv6 stable addresses.

Status of This Memo

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[1.](#) Introduction

[RFC4862] specifies Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC) for IPv6 [[RFC2460](#)], which typically results in hosts configuring one or more "stable" addresses composed of a network prefix advertised by a local router, and an Interface Identifier (IID) [[RFC4291](#)] that typically embeds a hardware address (e.g., an IEEE LAN MAC address).

The security and privacy implications of embedding a hardware address in an IPv6 Interface ID have been known for some time now, and are discussed in great detail in [[I-D.ietf-6man-ipv6-address-generation-privacy](#)]; they include:

- o Network activity correlation
- o Location tracking
- o Address scanning
- o Device-specific vulnerability exploitation

Some popular IPv6 implementations have already deviated from the traditional IID generation scheme to mitigate the aforementioned security and privacy implications [[Microsoft](#)].

As a result of the aforementioned issues, this document deprecates the use of hardware addresses in Interface Identifiers, and recommends the implementation of an alternative scheme ([[I-D.ietf-6man-stable-privacy-addresses](#)]) that mitigates most of the aforementioned issues.

NOTE: [[RFC4291](#)] defines the "Modified EUI-64 format" (which this document does not deprecate) for Interface identifiers. [Appendix A of \[\[RFC4291\]\(#\)\]](#) then describes how to transform an IEEE EUI-64 identifier, or an IEEE 802 48-bit MAC address from which an EUI-64 identifier is derived, into an interface identifier in the Modified EUI-64 format. Deriving an IPv6 interface identifier based on an IEEE EUI-64 identifier is what is deprecated in this document. Other ways of generating an interface identifier in the Modified EUI-64 format are unaffected.

2. Terminology

Stable address:

An address that does not vary over time within the same network (as defined in [[I-D.ietf-6man-ipv6-address-generation-privacy](#)]).

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

3. Generation of IPv6 Interface Identifiers

Nodes MUST NOT employ IPv6 address generation schemes that embed the underlying hardware address in the Interface Identifier. Namely, nodes MUST NOT generate Interface Identifiers with the schemes specified in [[RFC2464](#)], [[RFC2467](#)], and [[RFC2470](#)].

Nodes SHOULD implement and employ [[I-D.ietf-6man-stable-privacy-addresses](#)] as the default scheme for generating stable IPv6 addresses with SLAAC.

4. IANA Considerations

There are no IANA registries within this document. The RFC-Editor can remove this section before publication of this document as an RFC.

5. Security Considerations

This document deprecates the use of hardware addresses in IPv6 Interface Identifiers, and recommends an alternative scheme for generating IPv6 addresses with SLAAC such that a number of security and privacy issues are mitigated.

6. Acknowledgements

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7. References

7.1. Normative References

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7.2. Informative References

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