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COMPARISON OF IPv4 AND IPv6 PROXY SERVER

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This report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Bachelor of Computer Science (Computer Networking)

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitled
COMPARISON OF IPv4 AND IPv6 PROXY SERVER

is written by me and is my own effort and that no part has been plagiarized
without citations.

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DEDICATION

To my dearest parents, your love and support are my greatest, for continuous love, and motivation.

To my friends, it is your sacrifices, support, and encouragement.

To my lecturer, for being respectful and critical, and challenging me to be a better student

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ABSTRACT

A proxy server is a server (a computer system or an application program) that acts as a go-between for requests from clients seeking resources from other servers. A client connects to the proxy server, requesting some service, such as a file, connection, web page, or other resource, available from a different server. The proxy server evaluates the request according to its filtering rules. For example, it may filter traffic by IP address or protocol. If the request is validated by the filter, the proxy provides the resource by connecting to the relevant server and requesting the service on behalf of the client

ABSTRAK

Proxy server ialah satu pelayan (sebuah sistem komputer atau aplikasi komputer) yg berfungsi sebagai *go-between* untuk permintaan dari pelanggan mencari bahan daripada pelayan yang lain. Sebuah pelanggan bersambung dengan *proxy server*, meminta sesetengah perkhidmatan , seperti satu fail, penyambungan, laman web, atau bahan lain, yang didapati dari pelayan lain. *Proxy server* akan menentukan permintaan berdasarkan *filtering rule*. Contohnya, ia mungkin *filter* trafik berdasarkan alamat IP atau protokol. Kalau permintaan ialan tidak berlanggar dengan *filtering rule*, *proxy* akan memberi bahan yg diminta dengan menyambungkan pelayan yang berkaitan dan meminta servis bagi pihak pelanggan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	SUBJECT	PAGE
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
	ABSTRACT	ii
	ABSTRAK	iii
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
	LIST OF TABLE	ix
	LIST OF FIGURES	x
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
	1.3 Objectives	4
	1.4 Scopes	4
	1.5 Project Significance	4
	1.6 Expected Output	5
	1.7 Conclusion	5

CHAPTER II	LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY	
2.1	Introduction	6
2.2	Literature Review	12
	2.2.1 Domain	12
	2.2.2 Keyword	13
	2.2.3 Previous Research	14
2.3	Propose Solution	26
	2.3.1 Project Methodology	26
2.4	Project Schedule and Milestones	32
2.6	Conclusion	33
CHAPTER III	ANALYSIS	
3.1	Introduction	34
3.2	Problem Analysis	34
	3.2.1 Network Architecture	34
	3.2.2 Logical and Physical Design	36
3.3	Requirement Analysis	37
	3.3.1 Quality of Data	37
3.4	Conclusion	38
CHAPTER IV	DESIGN	
4.1	Introduction	39
4.2	Possible Scenarios	39
	4.2.1 Developmant of IPv4 Proxy Server	48
	4.2.2 Developmant of IPv6 Proxy Server with DNS Server	49
4.3	Conclusion	49

CHAPTER V	IMPLEMENTATION	
5.1	Introduction	50
5.2	Network Configuration Management	50
	5.2.1 Configuration Environment Setup	50
	5.2.1.1 DNS Installation and Configuration	50
	5.2.1.2 Ipv4 Proxy Server Configuration without DNS	64
	5.2.1.3 Ipv4 Proxy Server Configuration with DNS	70
	5.2.1.4 Ipv6 Proxy Server Configuration without DNS	73
	5.2.1.5 Ipv6 Proxy Server Configuration with DNS	74
5.3	Hardware Configuration Management	74
	5.3.1 Hardware Setup	74
5.4	Security	75
	5.4.1 Security Policy and Plan	75
5.5	Development Status	75
5.6	Conclusion	76
CHAPTER VI	TESTING	
6.1	Introduction	77
6.2	Test Plan	77
	6.2.1 Test Organization	77
	6.2.2 Test Environment	78
	6.2.3 Test Schedule	79
6.3	Test Strategy	80
	6.3.1 Classes of Tests	80
6.4	Test Design	81
	6.4.1 Test Description	81

6.4.2	Test Data	84
	6.4.2.1 CCProxy Configuration	84
	6.4.2.2 FreeProxy Configuration	87
6.5	Test Result and Analysis	89
6.5.1	Testing Result for Squid under Ipv4 environment without DNS Server	89
6.5.2	Testing Result for Squid under Ipv4 environment with DNS Server	91
6.5.3	Testing Result for CCProxy under Ipv4 environment without DNS Server	92
6.5.4	Testing Result for FreeProxy under Ipv4 environment without DNS Server	93
6.5.5	Testing Result for Squid under Ipv6 environment without IPv6 DNS Server	94
6.5.6	Testing Result for Squid under Ipv6 environment with IPv6 DNS Server	96
6.5.7	Testing Result for CCProxy under Ipv6 environment without IPv6 DNS Server	97
6.5.8	Testing Result for FreeProxy under Ipv6 environment without IPv6 DNS Server	99
6.6	Conclusion	100
CHAPTER VII	CONCLUSION	
7.1	Comparison of IPv4 and IPv6 Proxy Server	101
7.2	Observation on Weaknesses and Strengths	101
7.3	Proposition for Improvement	102
7.4	Contribution	103
7.5	Conclusion	104

REFERENCES	103
APPENDIX	105

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Differences between IPv4 and IPv6.	8
2.2	Features of Squid.	13
2.3	Steps on requirement analysis and activities.	28
2.4	User Requirement Table.	29
2.5	Application Requirements Table.	30
2.6	Host Requirement Table	30
2.7	Network Requirement Table	30
2.8	Functional Requirement Table.	31
2.9	Project Schedule	32
4.1	Possible scenarios that can be generated based on the graph obtained from questionnaire	47
5.1	Hardware Specifications	75
6.1	List of Softwares That Used in Testing Phase	78
6.2	Test Cycle and Duration Table	79
6.3	Expected Results	81
7.1	Weaknesses and Strengths of the Project	102

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	IPv4 Global Unicast Address Allocated.	2
1.2	IPv4 Address Consumption Model.	3
2.1	The Basic Idea for Caching Architecture.	15
2.2	Normalized standard deviation for all the configs/traces.	16
2.3	MiddleMan Performance with Increased Block Size.	17
2.4	An Illustration of A Cellular Network With Proxies Located At Various Points of The Network.	19
2.5	Average Response Time vs. File Arrival Rates.	20
2.6	Compression Probability vs. File Arrival Rates.	21
2.7	System States Probability vs. File Arrival Rates.	22
2.8	System Control Overhead vs. Control Thresholds.	22
2.9	The first design architecture of Reverse Proxy Server.	24
2.10	The second design architecture of Reverse Proxy Server.	25
2.11	The Process Model for Requirement Analysis.	27
3.1	Logical Design.	36
3.2	Physical Design.	37
4.1	Number of People vs. Organization/Department/Area That Proxy Server Been Setup.	40
4.2	Numbers of People vs. Years of Experienced in Proxy Server.	41

4.3	Number of People vs. Environment.	42
4.4	Number of People vs. Types of Proxy Server.	43
4.5	Number of People vs. Functions of Proxy Server.	44
4.6	Number of People vs. Platform/OS that Proxy Server Works.	45
4.7	Number of People vs. Methods of Configuring the Proxy Server.	46
4.8	Development of IPv4 Proxy Server.	48
4.9	Development of IPv6 Proxy Server with DNS Server.	49
5.1	New Zone Wizard Windows.	51
5.2	Option Available In Zone Type Windows.	52
5.3	Specify Zone Name for the New Zone.	52
5.4	Create New Zone File	53
5.5	Options Available for Dynamic Updates.	53
5.6	Completing the New Zone Wizard for teopsm.com.	54
5.7	Completing the New Zone Wizard for casperpsm.com.	54
5.8	Create New Zone under Reverse Lookup Zones.	55
5.9	Select Primary Zone in Type of Zones Options.	56
5.10	Select IPv4 Reverse Lookup Zone.	56
5.11	Enter Network ID.	57
5.12	Accept the Default Name for Reverse Lookup Zone.	57
5.13	Completing the New Zone Wizard for IPv4 Address.	58
5.14	Completing the New Zone Wizard for IPv6 Address.	59
5.15	Create New Host under teopsm.com.	59
5.16	Create New Host “client” with IP address “172.168.1.4”.	60
5.17	List of Host under teopsm.com.	60
5.18	List of Pointer (PTR) under IPv4 Reverse Lookup Zones.	61
5.19	Create New Host “client” with IPv6 address “2001:db8:1234:5678::4”.	61
5.20	List of Hosts under casperpsm.com.	62
5.21	List of Pointer (PTR) under IPv6 Reverse Lookup Zones.	62
5.22	Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties.	63

5.23	Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6) Properties.	64
5.24	Squid Is Stopped.	65
5.25	Specify the Port Number for Squid Proxy.	66
5.26	Insert the Client IP Address to User the Proxy Server.	67
5.27	Specify the Restrict Sites to Block.	68
5.28	Ethernet Device Properties.	69
5.29	Squid Is Running.	69
5.30	Specify the Port Number for Squid Proxy.	70
5.31	Insert the Client DNS to Use the Proxy Server.	71
5.32	Ethernet Device Properties.	72
5.33	Network Configuration for DNS.	72
5.34	Squid Is Running.	73
6.1	The Process Model for Requirement Analysis	80
6.2	CCProxy Main Interface	84
6.3	Configuration Windows	85
6.4	Web Filter Windows	86
6.5	FreeProxy Main Interface	87
6.6	Define/Change Resource Permission Windows	88
6.7	FreeProxy is Running	89
6.8	Access Denied when Client Trying to Access Restrict Site.	90
6.9	Testing DNS on Client	91
6.10	Access Denied when Client Trying to Access Restrict Site.	92
6.11	Client Unable to Access Restrict Site	93
6.12	Client Unable to Access Restrict Site	94
6.13	Firefox is configured to Use A Proxy Server That is Refusing Connections	95
6.14	Testing DNS on Client	96
6.15	Firefox is Configured to Use A Proxy Server That Can't be Found	97
6.16	Firefox is Configured to Use A Proxy Server That Can't be Found	98
6.17	Firefox is Configured to Use A Proxy Server That Can't be Found	99

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ACRONYM	WORD
IP	Internet Protocol
OS	Operating System
PC	Personal Computer
DNS	Domain Name System
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6) also known as IPng (Internet Protocol Next Generation), has been developed by IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) since early 1990 to replace IPv4 (Internet Protocol version 4) due to the limitations and shortcomings of IPv4 and more importantly, the exhaustion of IPv4 addresses.

The Internet has experienced astronomical growth, with the number of connected networks continuously doubling in less than a year for much of the past 10 to 15 years. Amazing as the growth is, it is not sufficient to cause the IP address crunch we are experiencing in the late 1990s [1]. It is clearly stated that the current IPv4 that we are used is going to exhaust, and its availability is decreasing rapidly. The development of IPv6 is about to overcome this problem. The IPv6 technology provides many benefits than IPv4, which are scalability, security, real-time applications, plug-and-play, mobility, optimized protocol, addressing and routing and extensibility [2].

The development of IPv6 Proxy Server is necessary before IPv4 has been exhausted. Proxy Servers, also known as application gateways, provide protection for your network at the application layer. The proxy server is important especially for offices and schools. It can hide the internal clients from external network and blocking the dangerous URLs that content viruses and spyware [3].

1.2 Problem Statements

According to RIRs (The Regional Internet Registries) and IANA (The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority), the exhaustion of the unallocated address pool is predicted occur on year 2011 for IANA pool, and year 2012 for RIRs pool.

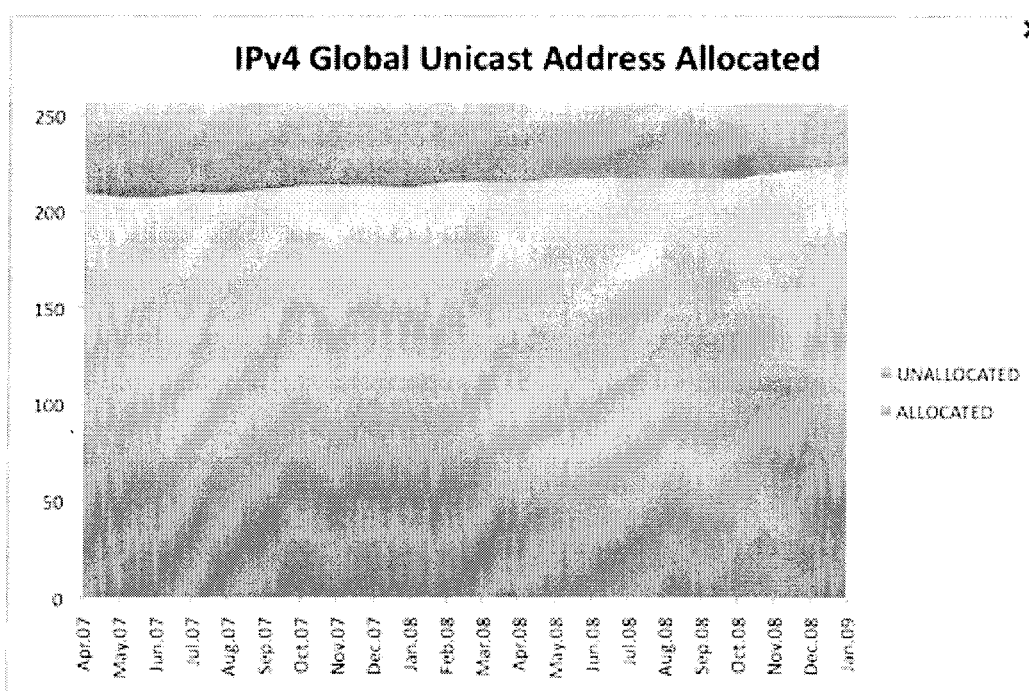


Figure 1.1: IPv4 Global Unicast Address Allocated.

Since year 2007, Intec NetCore, Inc, visualize the status of IPv4 address exhaustion. The graph in Figure 1.1 above shows the result of the allocated and

unallocated addresses for IPv4 address since April, 2007 until January, 2009 [4]. The blue color indicates the allocated addresses of IPv4, and the red color indicates the unallocated addresses. The available IPv4 addresses are getting lesser by year and it is going to be exhausted.

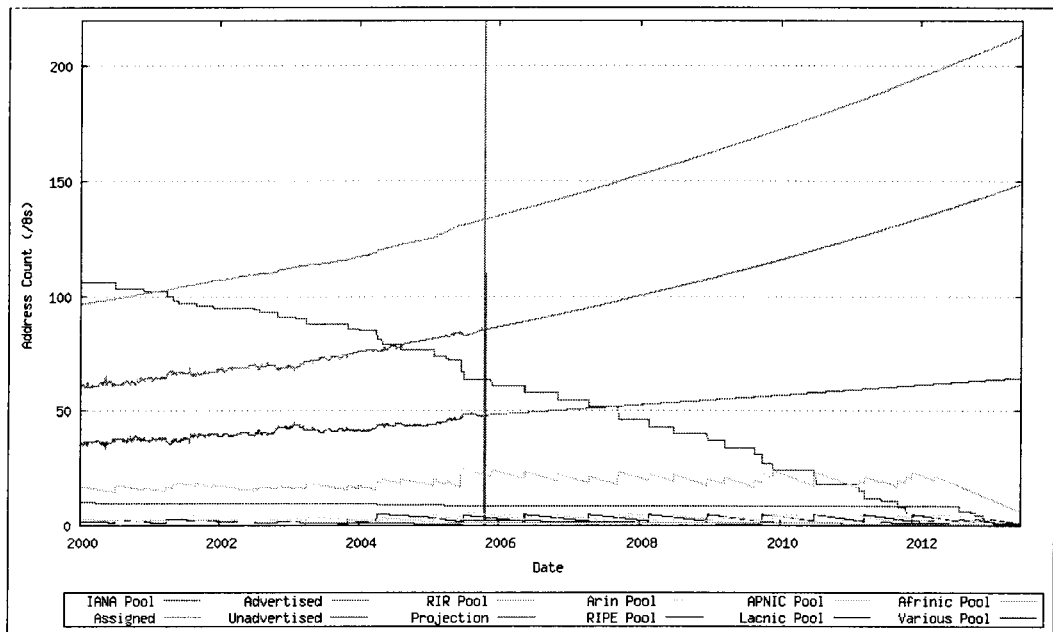


Figure 1.2: IPv4 Address Consumption Model. (Source: Geoff Huston, 2005)

Figure 1.2 above shows the complete model for IPv4 address consumption [5]. From this model, it can be assumed that IANA pool exhaustion will be on 7 May 2012 and RIR pool exhaustion will be on 20 May 2013 [5].

Besides the exhaustion, IPv4 also revealed some other limitations such as insufficient IP address space, address prefix allocation, complexity of configuration, data security, and the Quality of Service (QoS).

1.3 Objectives

Objectives that will be achieved at the end of this project are:

- Setup a Proxy Server in IPv4 environment with and without DNS Server.
- Setup a Proxy Server in IPv6 environment with and without DNS Server.
- Make the testing for both the IPv4 and IPv6 Proxy Server.
- Make the comparison between the IPv4 and IPv6 Proxy Server.

1.4 Scope

The scope for this project is designed for the users in the several places such as schools, offices, companies and government departments. The flexibility of the web browsers such as Internet Explorer might be considered inappropriate for places stated above since it allow client computers to surf the web unencumbered and any web page that is requested by the client is automatically accessed and retrieved by the client without regard to content or appropriateness [6].

1.5 Project Significance

The IPv6 Proxy Server will control the accessibility and authorization of users from private local area networks (LANs) to the Internet. Network administrator can categorize the user's privileges based on their job descriptions. Consequently, IPv6 Proxy Server allows the LAN users to connect to Internet more safety.

1.6 Expected Output

The final result/product of this project is a workable IPv6 Proxy Server that can manage the accessibility for all the users in IPv6 environment.

1.7 Conclusion

The day that all the IPv4 addresses will be exhausted is nearer; sooner, all of the world will be using IPv6 in all areas in human's life. Therefore development of IPv6 Proxy Server is a must to replace the existing IPv4 Proxy Server and to ensure that LANs are more easily to control and manage.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

Internet Protocol (IP) is a set of rules which govern the transmission and reception of data from one computer to another over the Internet. Each computer that connected to the Internet must be assigned at least one unique Internet Protocol address (IP address), or more. Although Internet Protocol version 4 or IPv4 is the most popular and widely used version of the Internet Protocol, but there are few limitations of IPv4. According to Joseph Davies (2003) [7], the initial design of IPv4 did not anticipate the following:

- **The recent exponential growth of the Internet and the impending exhaustion of IPv4 address space**

Although the 32-bit address space of IPv4 allows for 4,294,967,296 addresses, previous and current allocation practices limit the number of public IP addresses to a few hundred million. As a result, IPv4 addresses have

become relatively scarce, forcing some organizations to use a Network Address Translator (NAT) to map a single public IP address to multiple private IP addresses. Although NATs promote reuse of the private address space, they create performance and application bottlenecks. Additionally, the rising prominence of Internet-connected devices and appliances ensures that the public IPv4 address space will eventually be depleted.

- **The growth of the Internet and the ability of Internet backbone routers to maintain large routing tables**

Because of the way that IPv4 network IDs have been (and are currently) allocated, there are routinely over 85,000 routes in the routing tables of Internet backbone routers today. The current IPv4 Internet routing infrastructure is a combination of both flat and hierarchical routing.

- **The need for simpler configuration**

Most current IPv4 implementations must be either manually configured or use a stateful address configuration protocol such as Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). With more computers and devices using IP, there is a need for a simpler and more automatic configuration of addresses and other configuration settings that do not rely on the administration of a DHCP infrastructure.

- **The requirement for security at the IP level**

Private communication over a public medium like the Internet requires cryptographic services that protect the data being sent from being viewed or modified in transit. Although a standard now exists for providing security for IPv4 packets (known as Internet Protocol Security, or IPSec), this standard is optional for IPv4 and proprietary security solutions are prevalent.

- **The need for better support for real-time delivery of data-also called quality of service (QoS)**

Although standards for QoS exist for IPv4, real-time traffic support relies on the 8 bits of the historical IPv4 Type of Service (TOS) field and the