

Richard J. Duncan
Joint Interoperability Test Command
Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Dear Mr. Duncan,

This letter states that Novell's SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later will be tested and is intended to be compliant for conformance with the DoD standard for an IPv6 Capable device, as outlined in the August 2007 version of the DoD IPv6 Standard Profiles for IPv6 Capable Products. SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later has been designated as an Advanced Server as outlined in the Server Product Class profile, Section 3.1.3.1 and as a Host/Workstation as outlined in the Host/Workstation Product Class Profile, Section 3.1.1.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports the following required RFCs as indicated under Section 2.1 "Base Requirements":

- RFC 2460 – Internet Protocol Version 6 Specification – including the default minimum Path MTU size of 1280 octets and a minimum PMTU of 1500 to allow for encapsulation.
- RFC 4443 – Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMPv6)
- RFC 2461 – Neighbor Discovery for IPv6
- RFC 1981 – Path MTU Discovery for IPv6
- RFC 2462 – IPv6 Stateless Address Auto-configuration (SLAAC)
- RFC 2710 – Multicast Listener Discovery for IPv6
- RFC 3810 – Multicast Listener Discovery Version 2 (MLDv2) for IPv6

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later provides manual or static configuration of its IPv6 interface address(es).

For autonomous address discovery, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports both RFC 2462 – IPv6 Stateless Address Auto-configuration and the client side of RFC 3315 – DHCPv6.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later has the means to disable any of the previous listed autonomous methods to force manual or static configuration of addresses, with link-local address configuration and Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) NOT disabled.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports the IPv6 Addressing Architecture as defined in:

- RFC 4291 – IPv6 Addressing Architecture
- RFC 4007 – Scoped Address Architecture
- RFC 4193 – Unique Local IPv6 Unicast Addresses

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports the following link layer technology:

- RFC 2464 – Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Ethernet Networks

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports the following required RFCs as indicated under Section 2.2 “IP Layer Security (IPsec) Functional Requirements”:

- RFC 4301 – Ipsec Architecture
- RFC 4303 – Encapsulating Security Payload
- RFC 4302 – IP Authentication Header
- RFC 4305 – Cryptographic Algorithm Implementation Requirements for Encapsulating Security Payload and Authentication Header
- RFC 4306 – Internet Key Exchange (IKEv2) Protocol
- RFC 4307 – Cryptographic Algorithms for Use in the Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2)
- RFC 4308 – Cryptographic Suites for Ipsec

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports the required RFC 3041 – Privacy Extensions.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later follows RFC 3041 – Privacy Extensions when using SLAAC.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports the following required RFCs as indicated under Section 2.3 “Transition Mechanism (TM) Requirements”:

- RFC 4213 – Transition Mechanisms for IPv6 Hosts and Routers

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports Standard 66/RFC 3986 – Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax.

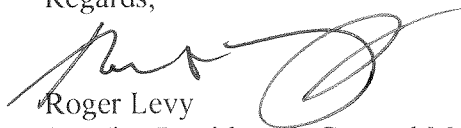
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports using IPv6 DNS Resolver function per RFC 3596 – DNS Extensions to Support IPv6

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later implements RFC 3484 – Default Address Selection for IPv6.

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 SP2 and later supports IPv6 equivalents to the following network application services:

- RFC 4330 – Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) Version 4 for IPv4, IPv6 and OSI
- RFC 2616 – Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1
- RFC 3596 – DNS Extensions to Support IPv6
- RFC 3315 – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6)
- RFC 2821 – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- RFC 2428 – FTP Extensions for IPv6 and NATs (Server must be capable of transferring files with IPv6 support and Extended Data Port (EPRT) and Extended Passive (EPSV) commands
- RFC 959 – File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

Regards,



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