Fedora   **"glibc" package**   Log in / Register

Overview	Code	**Bugs**	Blueprints	Translations	Answers

Bug #313218:   Bug #313218 reported by   sojourner on 2009-01-02 (Activity log)

IPV6 causes slow internet access

This report is public

Mark as duplicate (This bug has 3 duplicates)   Convert to a question

Affects	Status	Importance	Assigned to	Milestone
glibc (Fedora)	Fix Released	Unknown	redhat-bugs #459756	
glibc (Ubuntu)	Fix Released	High	Colin Watson	
Jaunty	Fix Released	High	Colin Watson	

Also affects project   Also affects distribution   Nominate for release

```
starting with kernel 2.6.28-4 ipv6 is built in and cannot be
disabled . this causes very sloow internet access for people
who have routers or isp's that are non compliant . Prior to
2.6.28-4 ipv6 was loaded as a module and could be disabled by
setting " alias net-pf-10 ipv6 off " in /etc/modprobe.
d/aliases and also adding blacklist ipv6 to /etc/modprobe.
d/blacklist . please provide a method of disabling IPV6 for
those who need it .

ProblemType: Bug
Architecture: amd64
DistroRelease: Ubuntu 9.04
Lsusb:
 Bus 002 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root
hub
 Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root
hub
NonfreeKernelModules: nvidia
Package: linux-image-2.6.28-4-generic 2.6.28-4.5
ProcCmdLine: root=UUID=1f603d8b-0fe4-4846-92f9-54b572ff1924 ro
quiet splash
ProcEnviron:
 SHELL=/bin/bash
 LANG=en_US.UTF-8
ProcVersionSignature: Ubuntu 2.6.28-4.5-generic
SourcePackage: linux
```

Duplicates of this bug

Bug #311941
Bug #312104
Bug #326718

Tags: apport-bug qa-jaunty-foundations regression-potential
Update description / tags (see original description)

Related branches

~cjwatson/ubuntu-toolchain/bug313218 (Development) Fix Available

Link another branch

Link to CVE

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-02: (permalink)

BootDmesg.txt (43.2 KiB, text/plain; charset="utf-8")
CurrentDmesg.txt (2.1 KiB, text/plain; charset="utf-8")
Dependencies.txt (1018 bytes, text/plain; charset="utf-8")
HalComputerInfo.txt (3.1 KiB, text/plain; charset="utf-8")
Lspci.txt (14.3 KiB, text/plain; charset="utf-8")
ProcCpuinfo.txt (1.4 KiB, text/plain; charset="utf-8")
ProcInterrupts.txt (1.2 KiB, text/plain; charset="utf-8")
ProcModules.txt (2.3 KiB, text/plain; charset="utf-8")

Neal McBurnett wrote on 2009-01-02: (permalink)

```
Thank you for reporting this issue.

Please provide more details on why it seems slow. Where do
you see the delays? How is your system and network
configured? How can this be reproduced for testing?
```

Neal McBurnett on 2009-01-02

```
Changed in linux:
status: New → Incomplete
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-02: (permalink)

```
network is configured by network manager as open (no
encryption ) network is wired with a belkin f5d7230-4
router and mororola cable modem , ISP is comcast (us) ,
system is jaunty ,currently instaled with daily alternate
amd64 destop dated dec 31 08. I can tell ipv6 is the
problem because prior to kernel 2.6.28-4 with ipv6
disabled, website access was fast and loading was fast and
smooth, with ipv6 enabled there was a long delay >10sec
accessing any web page and loading was slow and choppy (
burst of data pause burst of data pause .... finaly loads)
this was evident in all browsers FF 3.05,3.1 (PPA),3.2
(ppa) , Opera 64bit 9.62 and 10 beta (builds 4103 and 4116)
, epiphany , dillo, seamonkey and galeon . connecting to a
different network (wireless) with a different router the
problem dissapears , connecting with the original network
with out the router and connected directly to the cable
modem the problem dissapears , these results are duplicated
with another system running ubuntu 8.04 (lts) upto date .
In my case it appears to be the router that is the
bottleneck but there are reports in the forums and
elsewhere about the same thing with noncompliant ISPs . You
will not be able to duplicate this problem unless you have
a noncompliant router or ISP , please feel free to request
any tests I can perform for you .
```

Jonathan Ernst wrote on 2009-01-02: (permalink)

```
I think my problem is related. Since updating to jaunty I
cannot use my default dns server (my router) and I have to
change my resolv.conf to use my isp's resolv.conf (my other
computers running intrepid and other OSs have no problem
with my router's dns handling). See Bug #312104
```

Jonathan Ernst wrote on 2009-01-02: (permalink)

```
> use my isp's resolv.conf

I meant use my isp's dns server
```

Chad Waters wrote on 2009-01-02: (permalink)

```
Regardless of the router slowness: the issue is that the
choice to disable it *apparently* is no longer there.

I currently have daemons listening on a non-existent IPv6
network. Likewise if I had IPv6, the choice to disable IPv4
would be appreciated.

Thanks
```

JoeKlein wrote on 2009-01-02: **Re: [Bug 313218] Re: IPV6 causes slow internet access** (permalink)

```
All,

I am unsure that it would be considered a bug, instead, a
set of decisions,
based on your environment (routers, hosts, ISP, security)
and a set of
configurations. I am working on a decision tree and
documentation to help
fix this problem. Please give me a few weeks.

Joe Klein

On Fri, Jan 2, 2009 at 2:31 PM, Chad Waters <email address
hidden> wrote:

[...]
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-02: (permalink)

```
in my opinion it is a bug and also a regression in that it
causes problems for people with some very common hardware .
atleast here in the US (the only country for which I can
speak) belkin is a very well known and widely available
```

```
brand and my model is their "low end" and low price model .
It has functioned very satisfactorily up to the point when
IPV6 was built into the kernel, and by failing to resolve
this problem we will essentialy be locking out many
potential users . the same appplies to non compliant ISPs
since here in the US ,broadband is often only avaiable from
your monopoly phone company or monopoly cable company .
```

Neal McBurnett wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
Sounds like we need to get to the bottom of what is causing
the timeouts. Hopefully it can be resolved in a way that is
not slow, and also allows both ipv4 and ipv6 without
requiring manual configuring or disabling by the user.

I expect that it would help to compare tcpdump traces on
your host accessing something that demonstrates the problem
Both with and without the delays, but with all else as
similar as possible. But perhaps the procedure Joe is
working on incorporates that, or is even nicer.
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
how do I do a tcpdump trace ? I can eaisly configure my
system to have or not have the delay , simply unplug a cat5
cable and enable a wireless network or if you want it done
on the same box/router/isp it will have to be done under an
earlier kernel because in 2.6.28-4 ipv6 is not loaded as a
module and cannot be disabled .
```

marmuta wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
Replace the ip with the one of your router.

This dumps dns traffic only, probably what you need:
sudo tcpdump -nls128 host 192.168.1.1 and port 53 | tee
tcpdump.txt

This dumps everything going from/to your router:
sudo tcpdump -nls128 host 192.168.1.1 | tee tcpdump.txt
```

marmuta wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
The are other problems too with forcing ipv6 enabled for
everyone.
Some apps arn't prepared well and totally drop ip4
connectivity.

In the short time since the change to build-in ipv6 I had
already vino-server (Bug #196675) and gobby (Bug #313393)
fail me. I'm sure there are more waiting in the repos.
```

It's a good thing to bring these issues to light now, but I wouldn't hold my breath for having all of them fixed until release day. There is a real need for beeing able to turn ipv6 off completely and so far there appears to no other reliable way besides having it build as a module.

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
Hi Marmuta,
      What do I do, I have two ethernet ports, one (eth0)
not used, the
other (eth1) being used

~$ ifconfig
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:07:95:44:10:db
          UP BROADCAST MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0
frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0
carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
          Interrupt:18 Base address:0xc800

eth1 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:08:a1:92:56:33
          inet addr:192.168.1.3 Bcast:192.168.1.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::208:a1ff:fe92:5633/64
Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
          RX packets:6801947 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0
frame:0
          TX packets:7413867 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0
carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:4229253367 (4.2 GB) TX bytes:2328395793
(2.3 GB)
          Interrupt:22 Base address:0xcc00

lo Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
          RX packets:5403 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0
frame:0
          TX packets:5403 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0
carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:1102931 (1.1 MB) TX bytes:1102931 (1.1
MB)

Can you tell how should I give my tcpdump?

Using the above I get this :-

$ sudo tcpdump -nls128 host 192.168.1.1 | tee tcpdump.txt
[sudo] password for shirish:
tcpdump: WARNING: eth0: no IPv4 address assigned
tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full
protocol decode
```

```
listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture
size 128 bytes
^C0 packets captured
0 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel

This is though on Intrepid atm but still would love to know
how.
--
        Regards,
        Shirish Agarwal
  This email is licensed under http://creativecommons
.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/
http://flossexperiences.wordpress.com
065C 6D79 A68C E7EA 52B3 8D70 950D 53FB 729A 8B17
```

Dean Loros on 2009-01-03

```
Changed in linux:
status: Incomplete → Confirmed
```

---

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

⬇ tcpdump2.txt (5.2 KiB, text/plain)

```
attached are tcpdumps with ipv6 disabled (tcpdump1.txt) and
enabled and loaded (module) . Note these were taken with my
hardy box ( ubuntu 8.04) since that was easier to do , it
shows exactly the same symptoms with ipv6 enabled . hardy
kernel is 2.6.24-22-generic . I can do tcpdumps with my
jaunty box and kernel 2.6.28-4 later if you need them ,
just a a little more work .
```

---

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

⬇ tcpdump1.txt (3.1 KiB, text/plain)

```
opps dump1 didn't attach here it is
```

---

marmuta wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
@Shirish Agarwal
Try this:
sudo tcpdump -nls128 -i eth1 | tee tcpdump.txt
```

---

marmuta wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
sojourner, did your router reboot during tcpdump2.txt?
It didn't respond for >30s beginning from 06:28:31.
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

```
no that was a period where nothing was loading , after my
initial pages loaded I paused to take a peek at what had
been written so far and then loaded a couple of more pages
.
```

JoeKlein wrote on 2009-01-03: **Re: [Bug 313218] [NEW] IPV6
causes slow internet access** (permalink)

```
*Problem Space:*

Below is a detailed definition of the problem space I have
encountered when
implementing IPv6 over the last 6 years across many
different system and
network environments.

*A. **Network Stack:*

As many of you know, the IPv6 RFC's defines a precedence
order for network
communications. Here is the order when IPv6 is enabled:

*1. **Use Native IPv6*

a. Generate link local address

b. Obtain global addresses

i. Host file address

ii. Check for stateless autoconfiguration (Router/Neighbor
Discovery)

iii. Check for stateful autoconfiguration (DHCPv6)

*2. **Use Tunneled IPv6 (If available)*

a. Connect to tunnel endpoint (requires a DNS lookup in
many cases)

b. Generate Global address

*3. **Use Native IPv4*

a. Host file

b. DHCPv4

c. Generate Link Local

From a booting perspective, generating link local address
and obtaining
global address via host file is the fast. After that, each
step requires a
delay and implements a timeout to fall though the logic.

*B. **Name Resolution*

DNS name order precedence also exists with IPv6 and it is:
```

1. Cache

2. AAAA over IPv6

3. A over IPv6

4. AAAA over IPv4

5. A over IPv4

For simply sake, I have not included name order precedence
when LLDP, UPnP,
Zero Configuration, WS-Discovery, NFS, SMB or other name
management
techniques are in use. Also, the DNS request should be send
over IPv6 and
IPv4 transport in parallel, but in many implementations,
there is a timeout
period. This is also under the assumption that the DNS
server hard coded or
obtained via DHCP, supports both IPv4 and IPv6 transport.

There are 81 variations of IPv4 only, IPv6 only, IPv4 and
IPv6, when applied
against the host, DNS, Internal Network Segment support,
support for IPv6 at
the network edge and ISP support.

Here are the following cases that I have seen in the 'wild'
and some of the
issues:

- *DNS Server only supports IPv4 transport, and A records*

o Host has IPv4 only enabled – Resource is only on IPv6
(i.e.
ipv6.google.com)

§ Host requests A records, over IPv4 transport and times
out

§ Result: Delay and Application may fail

o Host has IPv4 and IPv6 enabled – Resource is only on IPv6
(i.e.
ipv6.google.com)

§ Host requests AAAA records, over IPv6 transport and times
out

§ Host requests AAAA records, over IPv4 transport and times
out

§ Result: Delay and Application mostly fails

o Host has IPv4 and IPv6 enabled – Resource has both IPv4
and IPv6 DNS
records.

§ Host requests AAAA records, over IPv6 transport and times
out

§ Host requests A records, over IPv6 transport and times
out

§ Host requests AAAA records, over IPv4 transport and times out

§ Host requests A records, over IPv4 transport and receives a response

§ Result: Delay and if Application has built in timers, may fail

o Host only has IPv6 – Resource is only IPv6

§ Host requests AAAA records, over Ipv6 transport and times out

§ Application timeout or locks

§ Result: Delay and Fail

- *DNS server only supports IPv4 transport, and supports A/AAAA
records*

o Host has IPv4 only enab...

Read more...

---

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-03: (permalink)

I have already purchased a new router to replace the belkin that does not play nice with IPV6 , however I do not think that this is a way that casual users or first time tryers will find acceptable . the "quick and dirty" way to handle this atleast for the time being would be to either return to the "module" method of loading IPV6 or to provide a way to switch it off if it is to remain "built in" , if it is possible to do so . In the long run IPV6 is necessary but the quick and dirty way will buy time in which to develope a more elegant solution . I will for awhile maintain my system as is with the belkin router to be used as a "test bed" for any ideas you have and would like to try .

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-04: (permalink)

⬇ tcpdump.txt (153.6 KiB, text/plain)

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-04: (permalink)

As one can see the tcpdump.txt seems to be going fine. But what I wanna know is :-

a. Is my router ipv6 ready or no? Is there anyway to test that?
b. I know quite a few dns nameservers that my ISP has. Is there anyway to test if they are Ipv6 ready?

marmuta wrote on 2009-01-04: (permalink)

```
Your router seems to do fine with ipv6 name resolution over
ipv4.
Can't tell what happens with an ipv6-based network. Tried
pinging inside your local network with ping6?

Your nameserver already responds to ipv6 queries:
dig @218.248.240.181 ipv6.google.com AAAA +short
ipv6.l.google.com.
2001:4860:c003::68

Mine too, yay!
dig @192.168.2.1 ipv6.google.com AAAA +short
ipv6.l.google.com.
2001:4860:0:1001::68
```

Jonathan Ernst wrote on 2009-01-04: (permalink)

```
I can resolve ipv6 addresses too (but cannot access ipv6
websites) but I'm still affected by this bug.

Disabling ipv6 in firefox (about:config, set network.
dns.disableIPv6) fixes the issue (in firefox) for me (pages
load visibly faster). Can others here test it?
```

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-04: **Re: [Bug 313218] Re: IPV6 causes slow internet access** (permalink)

```
Is there a way to know which are ipv6 websites?
--
        Regards,
        Shirish Agarwal
  This email is licensed under http://creativecommons
.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/
http://flossexperiences.wordpress.com
065C 6D79 A68C E7EA 52B3 8D70 950D 53FB 729A 8B17
```

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-04: (permalink)

```
Ignore that. This might be a starting point.

http://www.ipv6.org/v6-www.html
--
        Regards,
        Shirish Agarwal
  This email is licensed under http://creativecommons
.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/
http://flossexperiences.wordpress.com
065C 6D79 A68C E7EA 52B3 8D70 950D 53FB 729A 8B17
```

JoeKlein wrote on 2009-01-04: (permalink)

```
Shirish,

If you use Firefox as a webbrowser, you can install the
ShowIP plugin. It
will show the IPv6/IPv4 address of the current page in the
status bar.

If you are not using Firefox, my I suggest one of the
following sites to
"check" if you are getting both DNS resolution (IPv4 or
IPv6 transit) and
endpoint connection (IPv6):

Logo Animation Sites:
http://ipv6.google.com - The Google logo Jumps when you
arrive on the site
via IPv6
http://www.kame.net/ - Dancing Turtle

Shows your IPv6 and IPv4 address
http://www.whatismyipv6.net/
http://whatismyv6.com/
http://www.runningipv6.net/what-is-my-ipv6-address.php
On Sun, Jan 4, 2009 at 7:28 AM, Shirish Agarwal <email
address hidden>wrote:
```

[...]

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-05: (permalink)

```
JoeKlein,
 I have installed show IP, it gives me Ipv4 addresses all
the time, not ipv6.

Today morning, the link died unexpectadly, not on the
router but for some unexplainable people not able to hook
up/listen to the net.

I tried repeatedly on 2.6.28.4 as well as 2.6.28.3 but to
no avail.

I had to go back down to 2.6.28.2-ub-generic to get a
working link. In this one I have disabled ipv6.

Giving another tcpdump. Perhaps this would tell people
something.
```

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-05: (permalink)

tcpdump.txt (2.7 KiB, text/plain)

Shirish Agarwal wrote on 2009-01-05: (permalink)

For a long time it was not giving any output hence in
another window gave a

$ ping -ac 5 192.168.1.1

after which one starts seeing some action on that
tcpdump.txt

Lemme know if anything more is needed.

BUGabundo on 2009-01-07

description: updated

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-01-13: (permalink)

Although I have not investigated the network traces in this
bug in any detail, people investigating it (particularly
JoeKlein, who touches on similar issues) may like to bear
in mind that we used to have a problem along these lines in
Ubuntu, but adjusted glibc's resolver code in order to
avoid it. As a result you may find that old documentation
or documentation based on other systems is not as
applicable as you might think at first glance. The original
change was:

glibc (2.5-0ubuntu13) feisty; urgency=low

  * debian/patches/any/local-ipv6-sanity.diff: Only do AAAA
lookups if we
    have an interface with better than link-local addresses
available.

 -- Tollef Fog Heen <email address hidden> Tue, 3 Apr 2007
14:11:26 +0200

In the current glibc source package, you'll find that
change in debian/patches/any/local-ipv6-lookup.diff.

On general troubleshooting principles, if you are
encountering a problem with AAAA lookups happening when
true IPv6 connectivity is not available (as should be the
case with non-IPv6-capable routers or ISPs), then I would
strongly advise starting by figuring out if the behaviour
described in this patch has regressed.

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-01-13: (permalink)

With regard to the specifics of this bug report, we would
prefer, if possible, to make any necessary further fixes to
glibc and other similar resolver code rather than returning
ipv6 to its previous modular state in the kernel. Remember
that this has only happened in a development cycle, which
is a good time to try to iron out these kinds of bugs that

may affect several packages.

sojourner (or anyone else who is actually experiencing a
real IPv6 problem; Shirish does not appear to be
experiencing such a problem and as far as I can see is
simply asking for help configuring IPv6), could you please
post the output of 'ifconfig'? What I'm interested in is
whether there is a global-scope address on any of your
network interfaces.

---

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-14: (permalink)

attached is the output of ifconfig . eth0 is the connection
to the router that doesn't play nice with ipv6 . Wlan0 is
connected through a different router and isp and does work
with ipv6 , if you wish I can shut down wlan0 if it is
confusing the situation.

---

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-14: (permalink)

⬇ ifconfig (1.8 KiB, text/plain)

oops forgot to attach the file

Matteo Gazzoni wrote on 2009-01-17: (permalink)

⬇ ifconfig (908 bytes, text/plain)

Since Ubuntu 9.04 the dns lookups are very slow, and it's
indeed ipv6 fault (proven using network.dns.disableIPv6
=true in Firefox).

Colin Watson on 2009-01-30

Changed in glibc:
assignee: nobody → kamion

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-01-30: (permalink)

OK, so neither of you have global-scope addresses. That
points to either a regression in glibc, or some other
application implementing its own resolver that doesn't play
by our rules.

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-01-30: (permalink)

Curiously, I can't reproduce this using any of the

applications I've tried. While I do have some level of IPv6
networking, I've deliberately turned it off for this test,
and in any case I'm testing at the tcpdump level; I can
clearly see the A and AAAA queries going out in parallel,
rather than what sojourner was seeing which was the AAAA
query going out and then a long timeout.

That means I need to figure out what's different about our
environments. One useful place to start would be an strace
of a fairly simple client such as w3m. Could you please:

  * install the strace and w3m packages
  * run: strace -f -s 4096 -o w3m.trace w3m http://
some/url/of/your/choice
  * quit w3m once the page has loaded (shift-Q)
  * attach w3m.trace to this bug

This may not be sufficient for me to work out what's wrong,
but it will give me a bit more to go on.

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-01-30: (permalink)

I wonder if this is http://sources.redhat.com/bugzilla/
show_bug.cgi?id=7060 ? Using a certain amount of guesswork,
I traced the problem as far as gethostbyname4_r myself,
then found that bug.

That said, the comments on the patch near the end say that
Firefox is *not* affected.

Matteo Gazzoni wrote on 2009-01-31: (permalink)

  ⬇ w3m.trace (600.0 KiB, text/html)

If Firefox is not affected then is the wrong bug, AFAIK
every component in the system is affected, even Synaptic is
slow to begin to download the packages.

Anyway, here's the output of strace.

Matteo Gazzoni wrote on 2009-01-31: (permalink)

I think this bug (that seems related to the one Colin's
posted) is worth a look: https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_
bug.cgi?id=459756

Note: I've used Fedora 9 and I've had the same issues
reported here, then Fedora 10, same issues but after one
month or so from release, suddenly, the dns slowness has
disappeared (before I used to disable the kernel module).

Colin Watson on 2009-01-31

```
Changed in glibc:
importance: Undecided → Critical
```

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-01-31: (permalink)

```
Looks like it, thanks. I'm travelling this weekend but will
look at pulling out the relevant patches from Fedora next
week; however I'm not sure I'll be able to construct an
IPv6 testbed next week to make sure that we don't regress
that, so an upload might have to wait until the week after.
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-01-31: (permalink)

 w3m.trace (325.7 KiB, text/html)

```
here is the w3m strace from my sys , this is with a cabled
connection to the router in question , no wireless .
```

Bug Watch Updater on 2009-02-01

```
Changed in glibc:
status: Unknown → In Progress
```

Jordan Wilberding wrote on 2009-02-10: (permalink)

```
I am also having this problem.

I am almost positive it is not a router issue but an ISP
issue. My reasoning is this. When I use my ISP's dns wget
will not work. However if do wget -4(which forces ipv4) it
does work. Further, if I switch the DNS server in
/etc/resolv.conf to a ipv6 capable DNS server, then wget
works fine without needing the -4 switch.

Therefore, it appears very likely to not be a router issue,
but to be specific DNS servers not supporting the IPv6
requests coming from Ubuntu.

I would just like to add my support for the call that there
is a simple way to disable ipv6 for those of us who have no
need for it.
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-02-10: (permalink)

```
it is probably both a problem with some routers and some
dns servers , on my system bypassing the router and
plugging directly into my cable modem eliminates the
problem for me . the problem is that some routers and some
servers are not ipv6 capable at this time so we need to be
```

```
able to disable it .
```

Daniel Stoyanov wrote on 2009-02-11: (permalink)

📥 ifconfig (1.7 KiB, text/plain)

I'm also experiencing this issue. I just upgraded to Jaunty
and tested the following applications :

- apt, Failed to fetch http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/
dists/jaunty/Release.gpg Could not resolve 'archive.ubuntu.
com'
- pidgin, connects to GTalk (gmail.com), but refuses to
connect to ICQ (login.messaging.aol.com)
- firefox very slow, almost unusable until I set network.
dns.disableIPv6 to true
- rhythmbox listening radio works without any problem
(http://mp3.live.tv-radio.com/franceinter/all/franceinte
rhautdebit.mp3)

I think this bug is very annoying because some network
services (like messenger for example) are very important
for most users. I have attached ifconfig, if you need
further info, don't hesitate.

Regards,

Colin Watson on 2009-02-12

```
Changed in glibc:
assignee: nobody → kamion
```

clerum wrote on 2009-02-15: (permalink)

I think that this may be related to https://bugs.launchpad
.net/ubuntu/+source/linux/+bug/254622

What I'm seeing on the wireshark captures is that even
between two systems on the same LAN connectivity between
two IPv6 addresses will be much slower due to the packets
being sent with sizes much larger than the interface MTU.
In cases where the switch MTU is smaller than the size sent
the packets will be dropped and thus connections suffer.

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-02-19: (permalink)

clerum: I honestly think this is unlikely to be related to
that bug. It will probably help us if multiple maybe-
similar-but-possibly-not bug reports aren't conflated into
one issue; when that happens it is very difficult to know
when we're making progress!

Could people affected by the original problem reported at

the top of this bug report please install the libc6
packages from here:

  deb http://ppa.launchpad.net/cjwatson/ppa/ubuntu jaunty
main

You can find the necessary public key and instructions
here:

  https://launchpad.net/~cjwatson/+archive/ppa

This version of glibc incorporates a patch from Fedora
which is said to address a similar-sounding issue, and I'd
like to confirm whether it also fixes the problems people
are encountering here.

It would be nice if anyone with real IPv6 connectivity
could also test this to ensure that I haven't broken
anything for them. I've had a working IPv6 setup myself in
the past, but it's broken at the moment and I thought I'd
get this out for testing before spending too long trying to
fix it.

Thanks in advance!

Loïc Minier wrote on 2009-02-20: (permalink)

I can confirm that the libc in cjwatson's PPA doesn't
regress on a natively connected IPv6 host.

Evan Dandrea wrote on 2009-02-20: (permalink)

I can confirm that the libc in cjwatson's PPA fixes the
problem I was having on my network where Intrepid was
having normal interaction with the nameserver, but jaunty
was unable to reach Ubuntu domains. A strace of a failing
w3m process can be found here:
http://people.ubuntu.com/~evand/tmp/w3m.strace.txt

Jonathan Ernst wrote on 2009-02-20: (permalink)

The libc6 package from Colin Watson's PPA both fixes
non-working connection in GNOME apps (Bug #312104) and
makes the name resolution fast again. Thanks

Jordan Wilberding wrote on 2009-02-20: (permalink)

The libc6 package from Colin Watson's PPA fixed my problem
of not being able to resolve DNS entries on a DNS server
that did not support IPv6.

There appears to be no ill side effects.

sojourner wrote on 2009-02-21: (permalink)

I am unable to install the packages from the ppa , I had
already updated to a later version by the time I saw them
and the do not showup in synaptic . any suggestions ?

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-02-21: (permalink)

Yes, Loic uploaded a newer version to Jaunty proper. You
could install them with 'sudo apt-get install libc6=2.
9-0ubuntu10ppa1', or I could upload a newer version to my
PPA - but, given the confirmations above, I think I'm just
going to upload 2.9-0ubuntu12 to Jaunty with this fix.

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-02-21: (permalink)

Thanks to everyone who tested!

Launchpad Janitor wrote on 2009-02-21: (permalink)

This bug was fixed in the package glibc - 2.9-0ubuntu12

----
glibc (2.9-0ubuntu12) jaunty; urgency=low

  * debian/patches/all/fedora-nss_dns-gethostbyname4-
disable.diff: Patch
    from Fedora 2.9-3 to temporarily disable _nss_dns_
gethostbyname4_r,
    which caused problems for systems with broken IPv6
connectivity
    (LP: #313218, https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?
id=459756).

 -- Colin Watson <email address hidden> Sat, 21 Feb 2009
07:40:16 +0000

Changed in glibc:
status: Confirmed → Fix Released

sojourner wrote on 2009-02-21: (permalink)

I have updated to libc6 2.9-0ubuntu12 from the repos ,
while this may give some small improvement (too small to be
sure) it has not fixed my problem , which as I noted is
with my router , not my ISP . at least NM now allows me to
switch between eth0 (the problem router) and wlan0 through
a different router whithout having to unplug the cable .

Jason Waters wrote on 2009-02-24: (permalink)

```
I'm wondering if I'm having a similar issue. I'm having
slow internet access when I set a static IP. If I use DHCP
it works great. I have this Ubuntu 8.04 Server directly
connected to a comcast router. It has 5 static IPs. I use
these all the time so I just set the static ip in
/etc/network/interfaces and it normally works. I get 1.5mb
down. Right now if I set the static IP I get about 300k
down. Then if I change my interfaces file to iface eth0
inet dhcp and reload networking I get my 1.5mb down. I have
IPV6 disabled. I use the same DNS with each test. If I plug
my laptop running windows directly into the router I can
get 1.5mb down with DHCP or static so I don't think it is a
ISP hardware problem. Maybe this is a new bug? Any
thoughts? Thanks.
```

dmizer wrote on 2009-02-25: (permalink)

```
@Jason Waters:
This bug is for Jaunty.

You probably do not have a bug at all. For more
information, please post in the ubuntuforums, or log into
#ubuntu and give a detailed explanation of your problem.
```

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-02-27: (permalink)

```
sojourner: Could you repeat the previous strace command,
but this time add the -tt option to strace to produce
timestamps? Sorry I didn't ask for this earlier. Could you
also please confirm that your ifconfig output is the same
as before (I'm specifically interested in the "inet6 addr:"
lines)?

I'm going to reopen this bug, since sojourner was the
original reporter, but at a reduced severity since it is no
longer affecting so many people. I would GREATLY appreciate
it if anyone else who believes that they have a similar
problem would please file a separate bug; this one has
already got very confusing.
```

Colin Watson on 2009-02-27

```
Changed in glibc:
importance: Critical → High
     status: Fix Released → Triaged
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-02-28: (permalink)

↪ ifconfig2 (1.1 KiB, text/plain)

```
here is the strace and ifconfig , at the top of the copy of
ifconfig is the cmd line I used to run strace , note that
the response is can't the url .
```

sojourner wrote on 2009-02-28: (permalink)

w3m.trace2 (275.2 KiB, text/plain)

```
nuts it only attached 1 file , here is the strace .
```

Jason Harman wrote on 2009-02-28: (permalink)

```
I am also having what I am guessing is this problem.
It happened around the time of Jaunty Alpha 5's release as
my Internet was unaffected earlier.
The disconnect is between my computer and my router, which
can be verified by transfers on the LAN and WAN being
interrupted. Firefox and all other apps are affected.

The router is fairly new (DLink DIR 655 Wireless N Series)
so I'm unsure why it would not be able to switch between
IPV6 and IPV4 as the other commenter noted regarding his
Belkin router.

If there is any date (ifconfig, etc.) I can add let me
know.
```

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-03-01: (permalink)

```
Jason, as I noted in a previous comment:

"I would GREATLY appreciate it if anyone else who believes
that they have a similar problem would please file a
separate bug; this one has already got very confusing."

At this point I'm afraid I am going to disregard all
reports in comments in this bug that are not from the
original reporter, just so that I can have some hope of
keeping track.
```

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-03-01: (permalink)

```
sojourner: Thanks for the data. However, it's unsurprising
that you would be unable to use ipv6.google.com, given that
you do not have IPv6 connectivity (according to your
ifconfig output); so this is not a very good test.

Could you please try the following two URLs instead:

  http://www.google.com/
  http://www.ietf.org/
```

Google has only an A record (IPv4); the IETF has both an A
record (IPv4) and an AAAA record (IPv6). This should
exercise the two interesting cases rather than the
uninteresting one.

sojourner wrote on 2009-03-01: (permalink)

⬇ w3m.tracegoogle (261.0 KiB, text/html)

I wentahead and did strace on both those url's here they
are .

sojourner wrote on 2009-03-01: (permalink)

⬇ w3m.traceietf (264.3 KiB, text/html)

and the other , actualy both of those loaded quickly .

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-03-02: (permalink)

Thanks for those. Hmm. Indeed, neither of those shows any
sign of a problem at all.

Maybe I should have phrased my question differently. Can
you give me an example of a URL other than ipv6.google.com
(i.e. a URL that isn't expected to be IPv6-only) with which
you're experiencing a problem, or otherwise describe your
current problem in more detail?

sojourner wrote on 2009-03-02: (permalink)

⬇ w3m.tracelp (1.4 MiB, text/html)

here is a trace to LP which shows a little delay but
overall things seem to be loading faster today , maybe all
of the other updates that have come with alpha 5 had some
effect ?

Colin Watson wrote on 2009-03-02: (permalink)

Thanks. What seems to be happening now is that your system
does a perfectly ordinary IPv4 A record query for
bugs.launchpad.net to 192.168.2.1 (the first nameserver in
/etc/resolv.conf, which I'm guessing is your router), gets
no reply for five seconds, and then retries successfully to
68.87.74.162.

In other words, there is still a problem, but it no longer
appears to be anything to do with IPv6. More to the point,

I don't think it's anything that glibc can do anything
about either; it's just doing what it's told to do. At this
point I feel comfortable in saying that you should fix this
by way of a configuration change. For example, if
192.168.2.1 is simply a broken DNS server and you don't
really want to use it, but your router always sends its
address out via DHCP, you could edit /etc/dhcp3/dhclient.
conf and use the directives described in the "OPTION
MODIFIERS" section of the dhclient.conf(5) manual page to
override it: for example 'supersede domain-name-servers
68.87.74.162 68.87.68.162 68.87.73.242;' if those addresses
are stable.

Changed in glibc:
status: Triaged → Fix Released

Jason Waters wrote on 2009-03-02: (permalink)

Colin,
   I think you were right that I didn't have a bug at all.
I actually posted to ubuntuforums and then figured it out
on my own.

http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?p=6798431

It was an ACPI problem. Thanks for your input though. Take
care.

Jason

sojourner wrote on 2009-03-02: (permalink)

Thankyou for all your efforts in resolving this . I do have
a few observations though , this did not occur with any
earlier version of Ubuntu or with jaunty prior to kernel
2.6.28-4 where ipv6 was built in to the kernel , as long as
I disabled ipv6 in /etc/modprobe.d/alieses and blacklisted
ipv6 . My solution will be to install the new router I
bought as soon as this came up , I have just been keeping
the old one online to test fixes .

Jason Harman wrote on 2009-03-03: (permalink)

I've listed a new bug report for a bug I was experiencing
that I thought *might* have been related to this one.
If anyone is interested in commenting or relating please
see here:

https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+bug/337488

Bug Watch Updater on 2009-04-17

```
Changed in glibc (Fedora):
status: In Progress → Fix Released
```

Gonzo wrote on 2009-04-25: (permalink)

```
I'm sorry to say that all of you have gone too far in the
debris of protocols putting aside the possible
workaround...
I'm from Ukraine and I confirm that connection became slow
with this new 9.04 release.
As 'sojourner' already told there was an excellent fix for
that in the past (blacklisting the 'ipv6' in /etc/modprobe.
d/alieses).
Can anyone tell the new fix for that? I mean can I still
blacklist ipv6 because its unsupported in my country at
all.
```

geckon wrote on 2009-04-25: (permalink)

```
What about compiling kernel with IPv6 support compiled as a
module and then blacklist it? This should work, shouldn't
it?
```

To post a comment you must log in.

What next?

» Report another bug about glibc in fedora
» List open bugs for glibc in fedora

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