

IPV6单栈技术创新

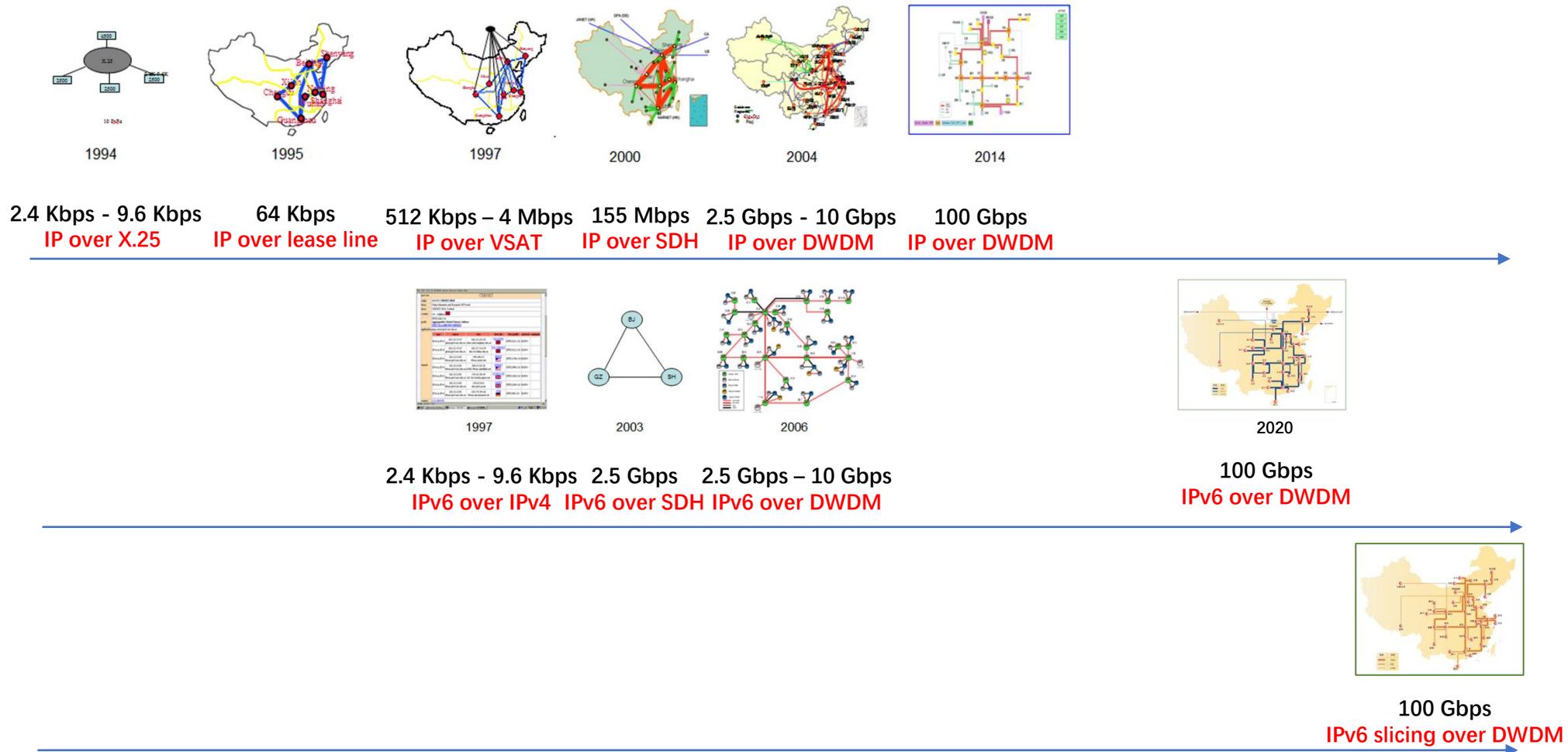
李星

2023-11-28

大 纲

- IPv6单栈
- 面临挑战
- IPv6 创新
- 小结

CERNET, CERNET2 和 CERNET3 (FITI)





IPv6单栈

中国引领

关于加快推进互联网协议第六版（IPv6）规模部署和应用工作的通知

2021年07月23日 16:00

来源：中国网信网



【打印】 【纠错】

关于加快推进互联网协议第六版（IPv6）规模部署和应用工作的通知

中网办发文〔2021〕15号

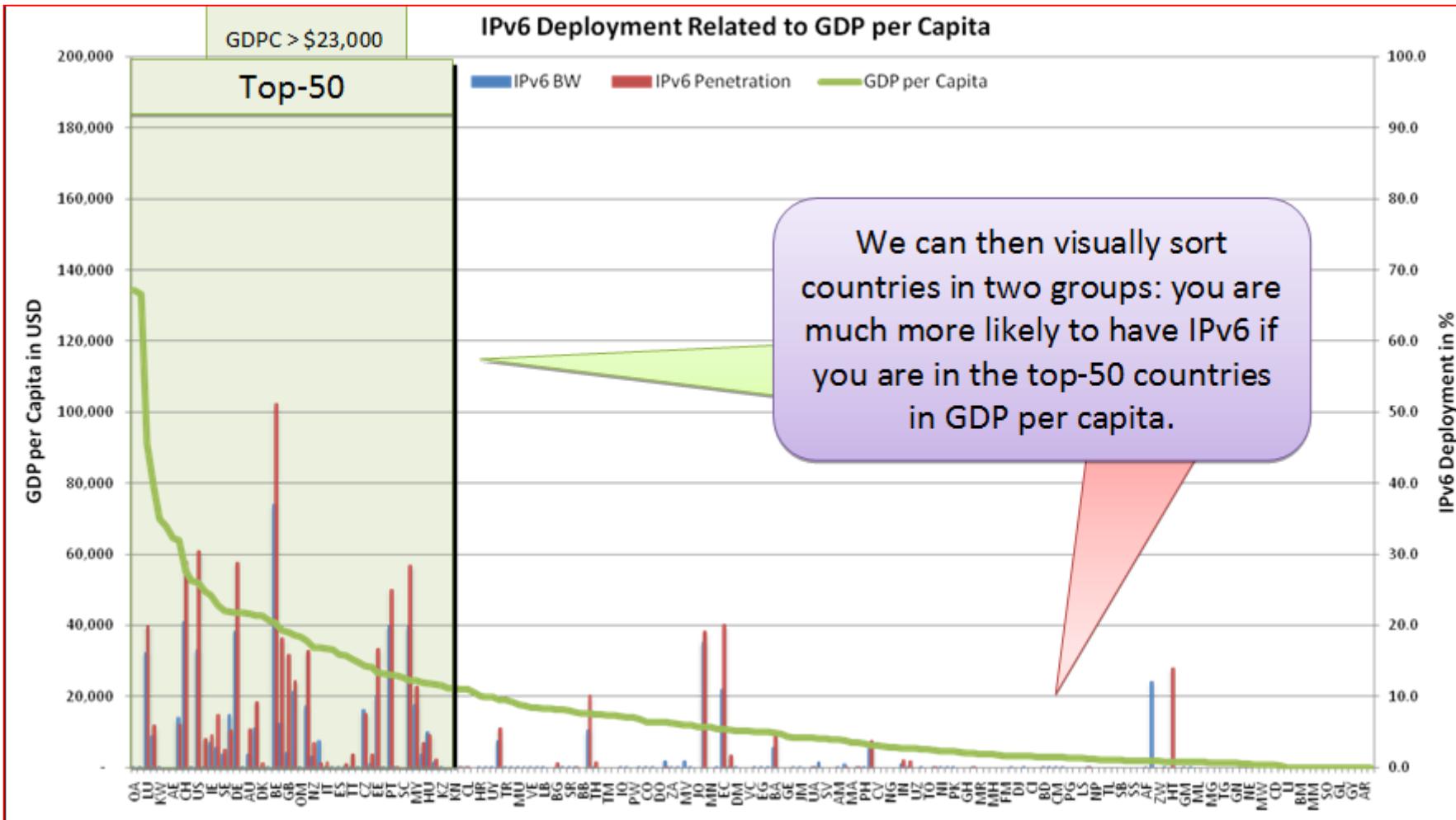
（三）工作目标

到2023年末，基本建成先进自主的IPv6技术、产业、设施、应用和安全体系，形成市场驱动、协同互促的良性发展格局。IPv6活跃用户数达到7亿，物联网IPv6连接数达到2亿。移动网络IPv6流量占比达到50%，城域网IPv6流量占比达到15%。国内主要内容分发网络、数据中心、云服务平台、域名解析系统基本完成IPv6改造。新上市的家庭无线路由器全面支持并默认开启IPv6功能。县级以上政府网站、国内主要商业网站及移动互联网应用IPv6支持率显著提升。IPv6单栈试点取得积极进展，新增网络地址不再使用私有IPv4地址。

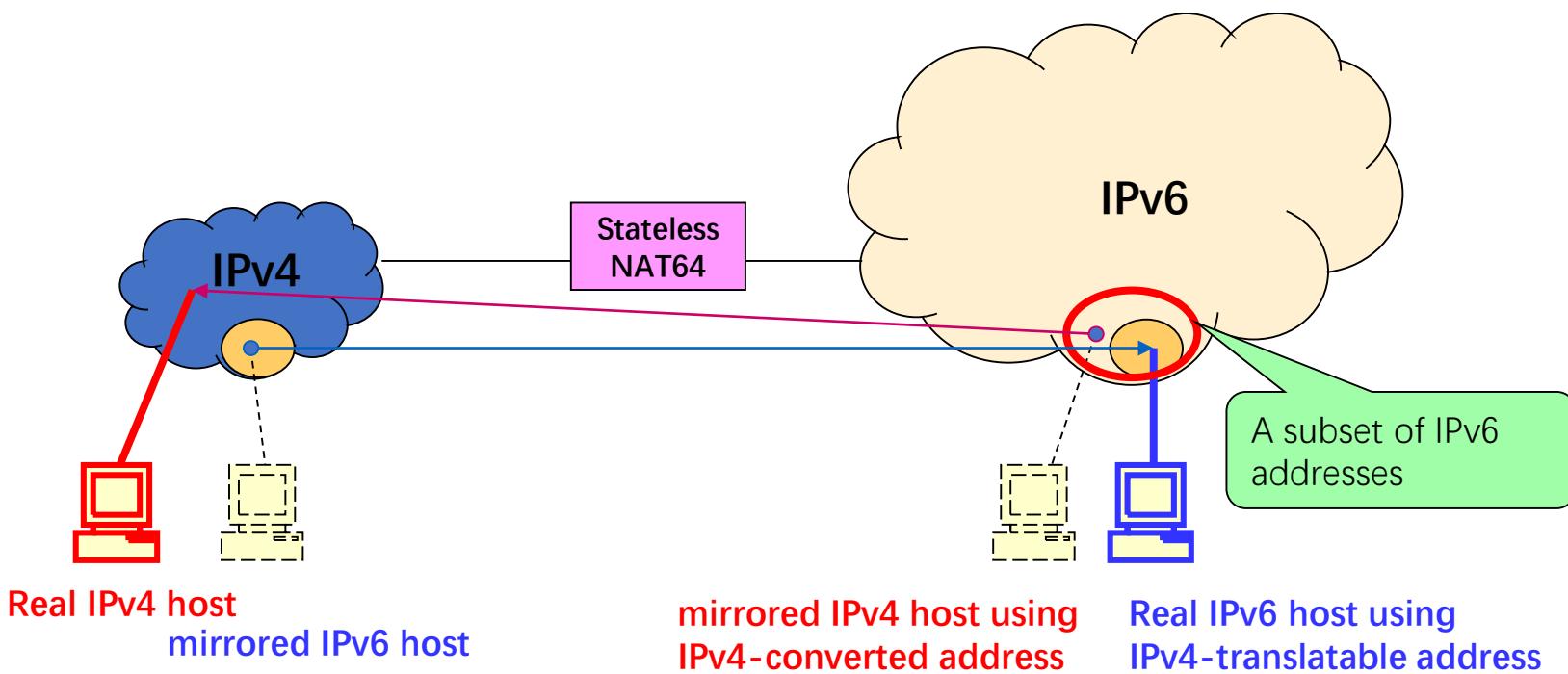
到2025年末，全面建成领先的IPv6技术、产业、设施、应用和安全体系，我国IPv6网络规模、用户规模、流量规模位居世界第一位。网络、平台、应用、终端及各行业全面支持IPv6，新增网站及应用、网络及应用基础设施规模部署IPv6单栈，形成创新引领、高效协同的自驱性发展态势。IPv6活跃用户数达到8亿，物联网IPv6连接数达到4亿。移动网络IPv6流量占比达到70%，城域网IPv6流量占比达到20%。县级以上政府网站、国内主要商业网站及移动互联网应用全面支持IPv6。我国成为全球“IPv6+”技术和产业创新的重要推动力量，网络信息技术自主创新能力显著增强。

之后再用五年左右时间，完成向IPv6单栈的演进过渡，IPv6与经济社会各行业各部门全面深度融合应用。我国成为全球互联网技术创新、产业发展、设施建设、应用服务、安全保障、网络治理等领域的重要力量。

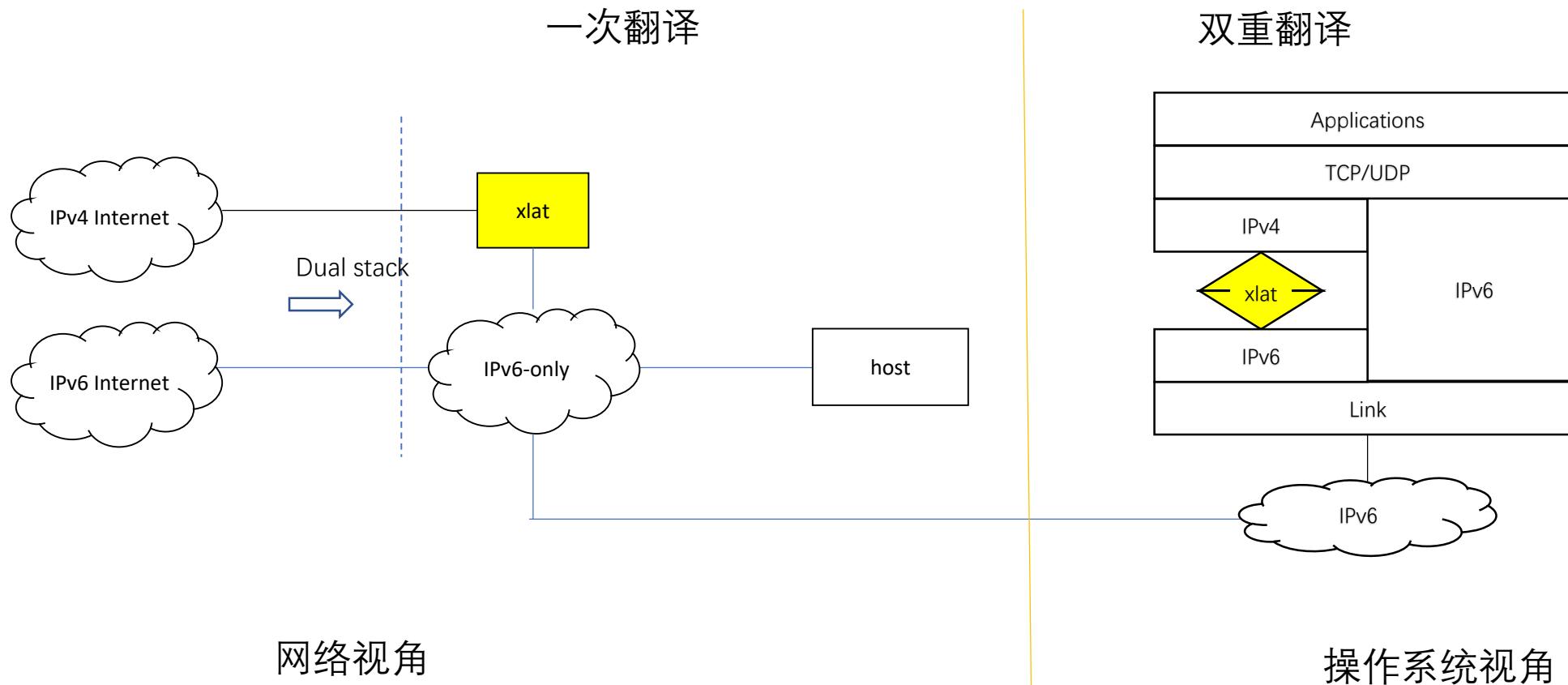
世界互通



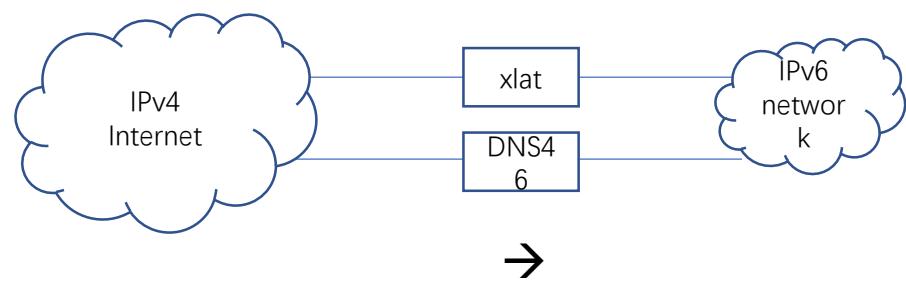
IV



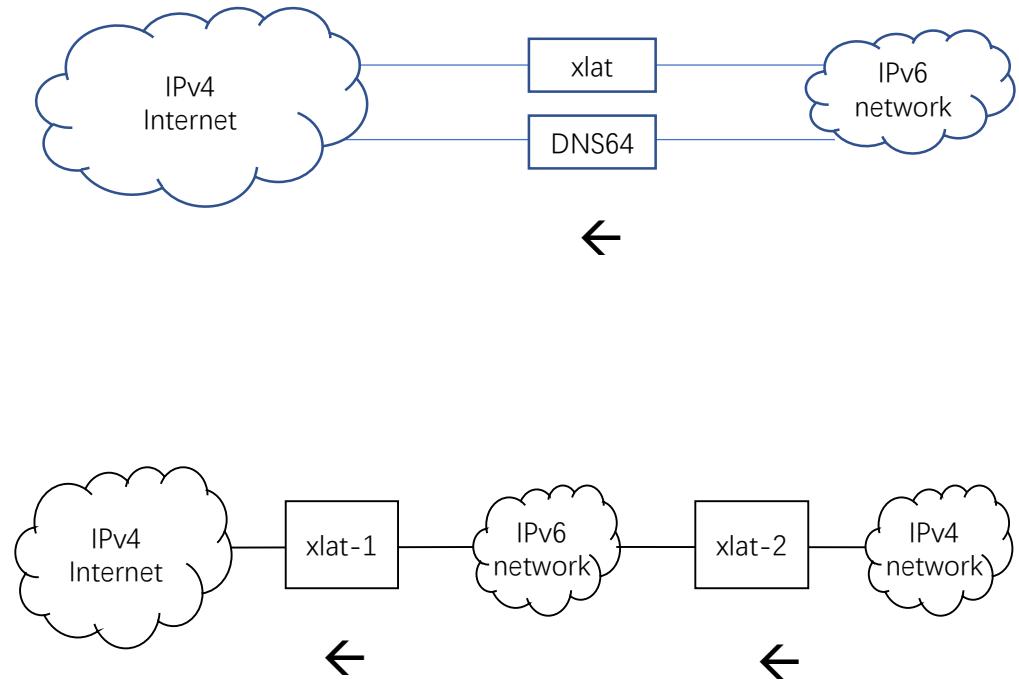
翻译行为



场景

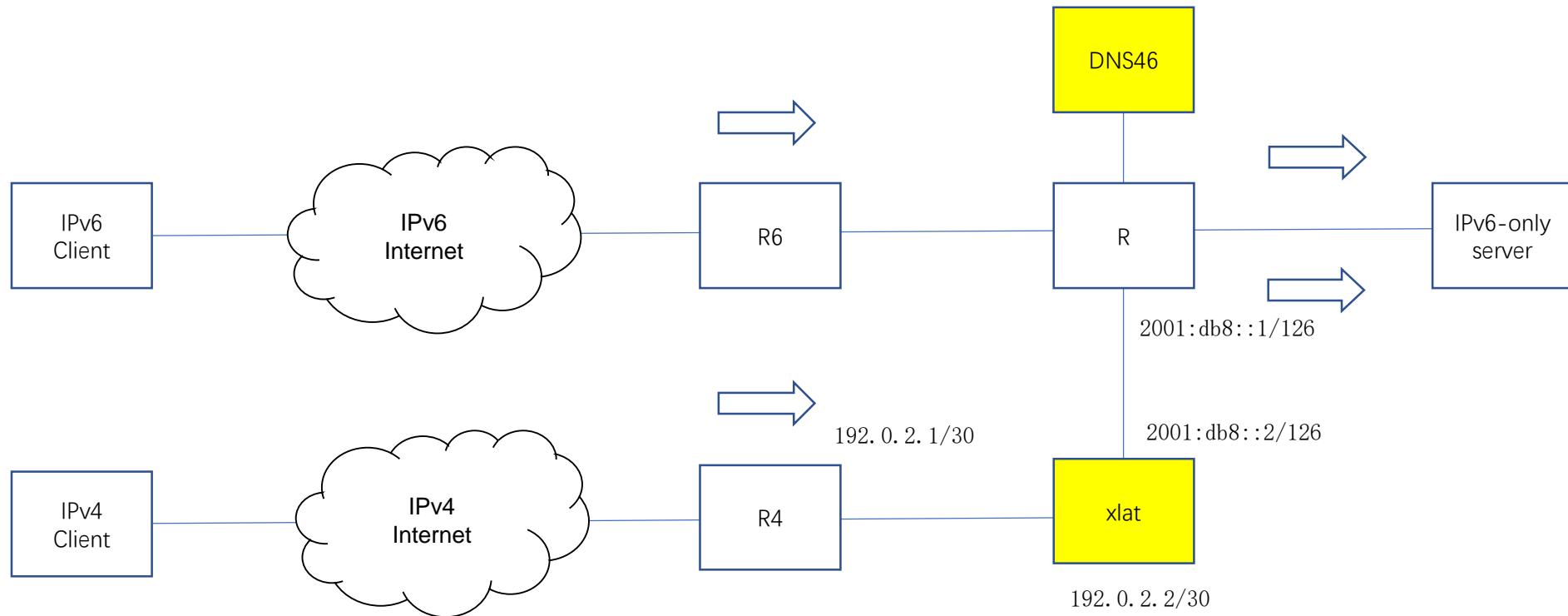


纯IPv6服务器

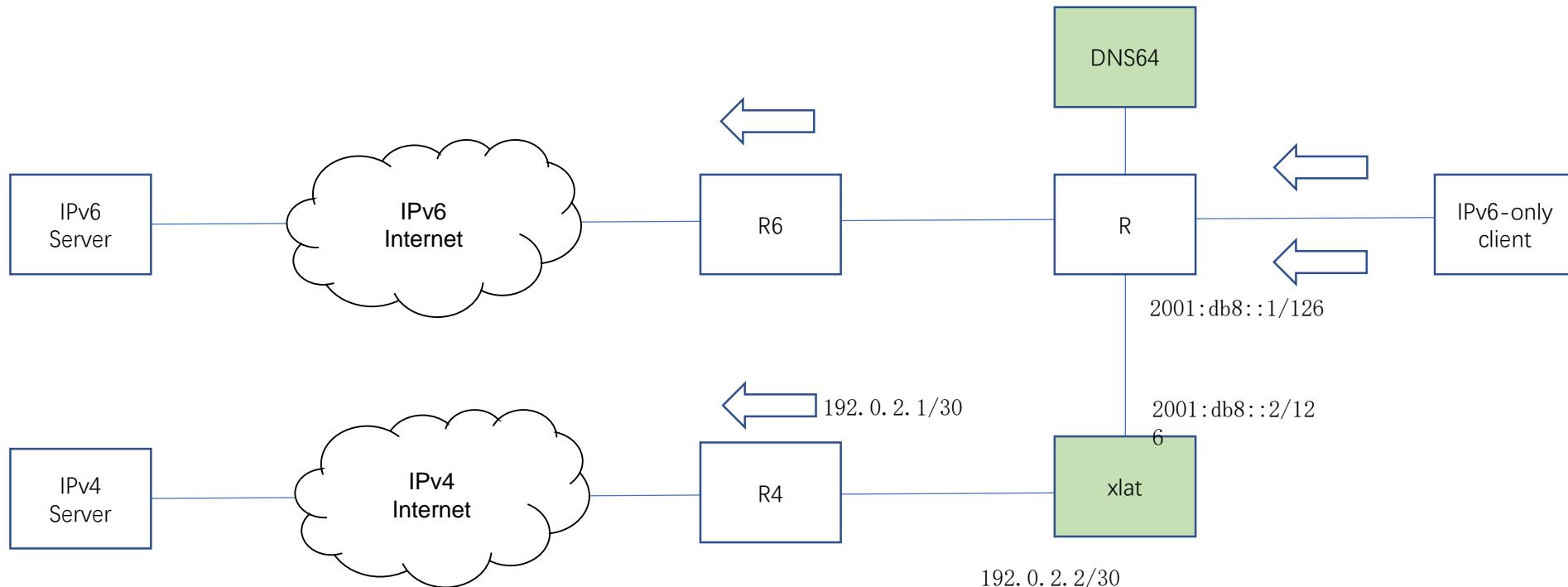


纯IPv6客户机

纯IPv6服务器



纯IPv6客户机



全功能支持的操作系统

Supporting IPv6-only Networks

Starting June 1, 2016, all apps submitted to the App Store must support IPv6-only networking. A majority of apps will not require any changes as IPv6 is already supported by NSURLSession and CFNetwork APIs. However, if your app utilizes IPv4-specific APIs or hard-coded IP addresses, you will need to make changes. Be sure to test for IPv6 compatibility before submitting your app to the App Store for review.

For more information on supporting IPv6 networks, review Supporting IPv6 DNS64/NAT64 Networks.

Testing your app in an IPv6-only environment

You should test your app on an IPv6-only network. If you don't have one, you can set up a test network by following the instructions in Test for IPv6 DNS64/NAT64 Compatibility Regularly.

IMPORTANT: If you're testing with a WWAN-capable device, make sure to turn off WWAN before running your test. This will ensure your device is using the IPv6-only Wi-Fi.

Note: You can turn off WWAN using Settings > Cellular > Cellular Data (for English localizations outside of North America use Settings > Mobile > Mobile Data).

IPv4 references

```
blobs: a15d67852bc7f2b48ace5aae88999329fe168ef [file] [log] [blame]
1 /*
2 * Copyright (C) 2012 The Android Open Source Project
3 *
4 * Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License");
5 * you may not use this file except in compliance with the License.
6 * You may obtain a copy of the License at
7 *
8 *     http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
9 *
10 * Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software
11 * distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,
12 * WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.
13 * See the License for the specific language governing permissions and
14 * limitations under the License.
15 */
16 package com.android.server.connectivity;
17
18 
```

Merged 3691238 - IPv4 to IPv6 address synthesis described in RFC6052. 0

Change Info

- Submitted Oct 13, 2022
- Owner Monika Yamamoto
- Uploader Chromium LUCI CIQ
- Reviewers Toshiyuki Horie, Takeshi Toyota, Adam Rice, Chromium LUCI CIQ, bencw@chromium.org, net-review@chromium.org, chromium-reviews, Tricium
- CC
- Repo / Branch chromium/src/main
- Submit Requirements
 - Code-Review: 2
 - Code-Owners Approved
- Trigger Votes
- Comments: 0 (0 resolved)
- Checks: Chromium Binary Size (33)

Files Comments Checks Findings

File	Comments	Checks	Findings
base.cc	(1 active)		
File Commit message			
M chrome/browser/about_flags.cc	i -8 +5 84%	- 59%	-
M chrome/browser/flag_descriptions.h	i -8 +3 -	- -	-
M chrome/browser/network/dns64.h	i -8 +3 -	- -	-

NAT64

- iOS (9.2+) and MacOS (10.13+)
 - RFC7050, etc
 - dhcipv6 stateful or
 - slaac



464xlat

- Andriod (6.0+), Win10 (1703+), Linux
 - RFC6877, RFC7050, etc
 - slaac only

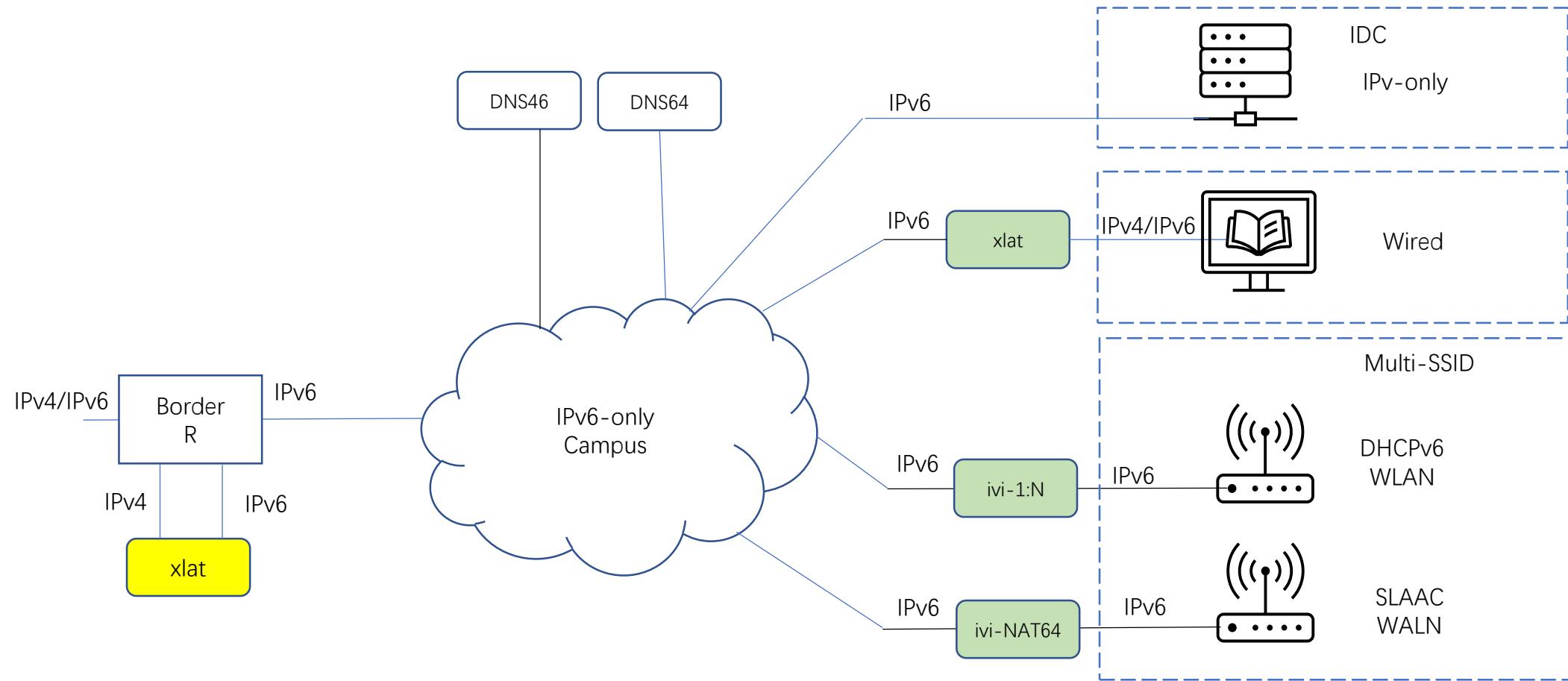
<https://chromium-review.googlesource.com/c/chromium/src/+/3691238>

• Windows

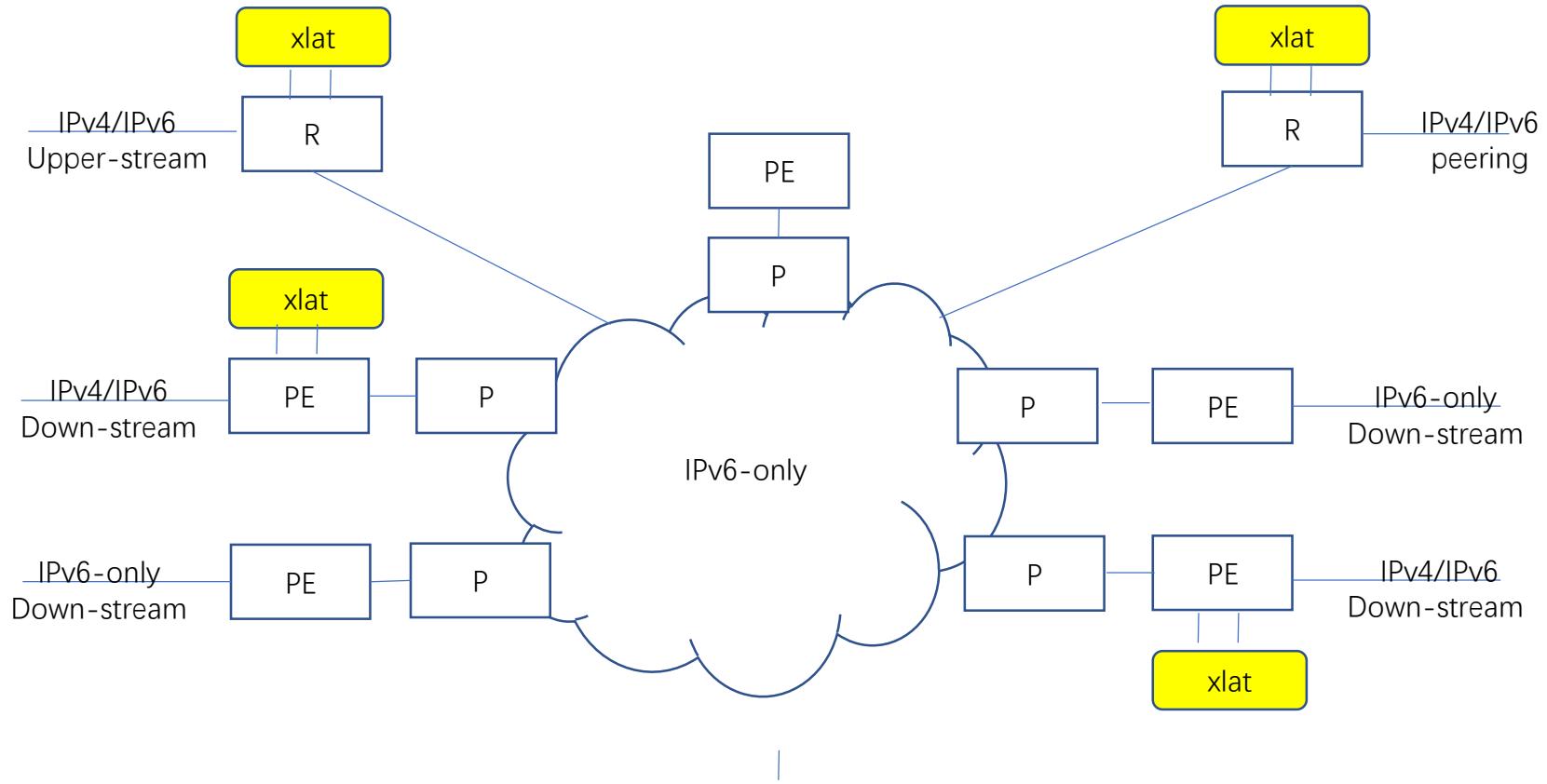
– Chrome

- windows10家庭版 chrome Version 117.0.5938.150 (Official Build) (64-bit)
- windows11专业版 chrome Version 118.0.5993.71 (Official Build) (64-bit)

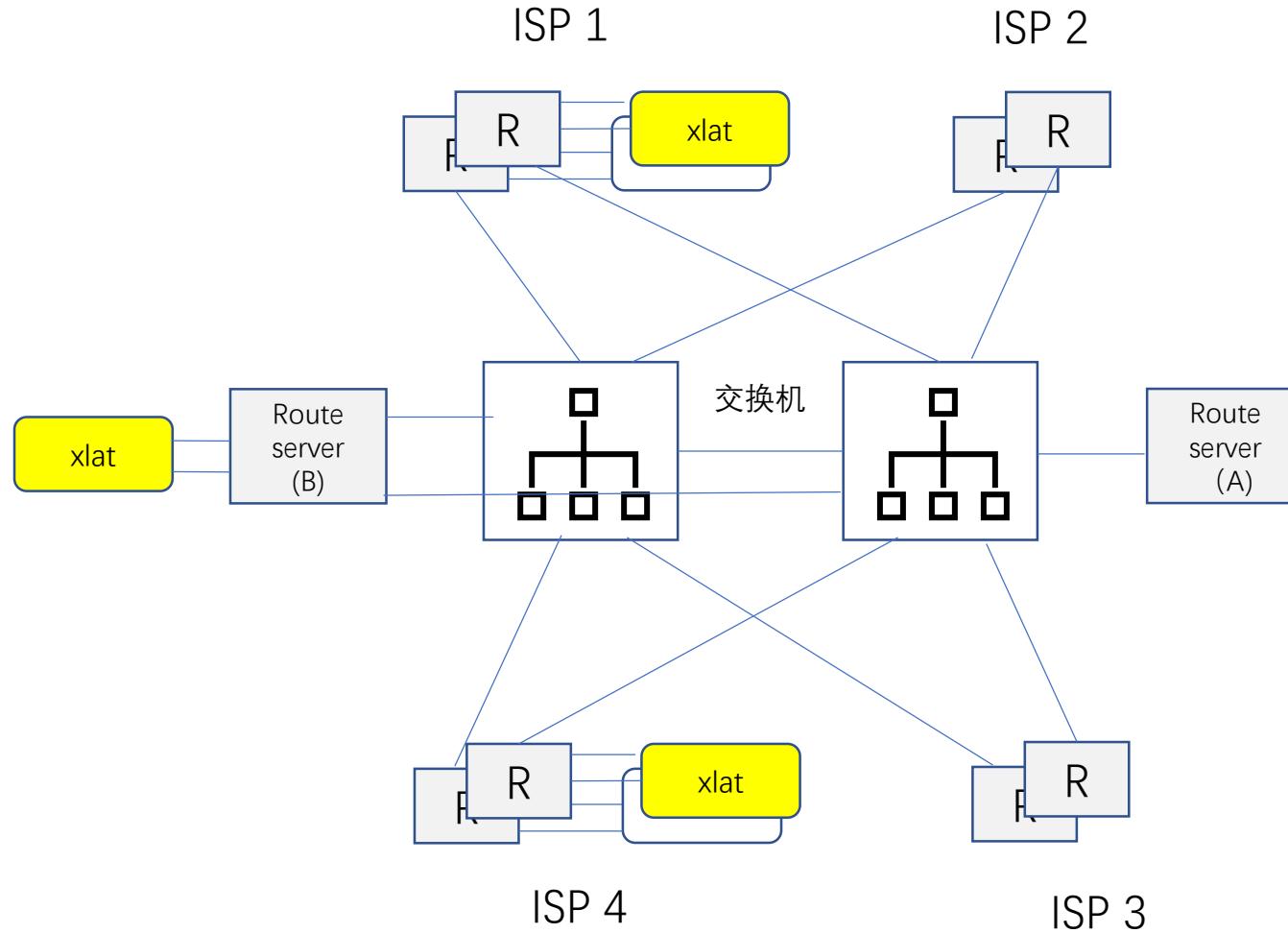
纯IPv6校园网



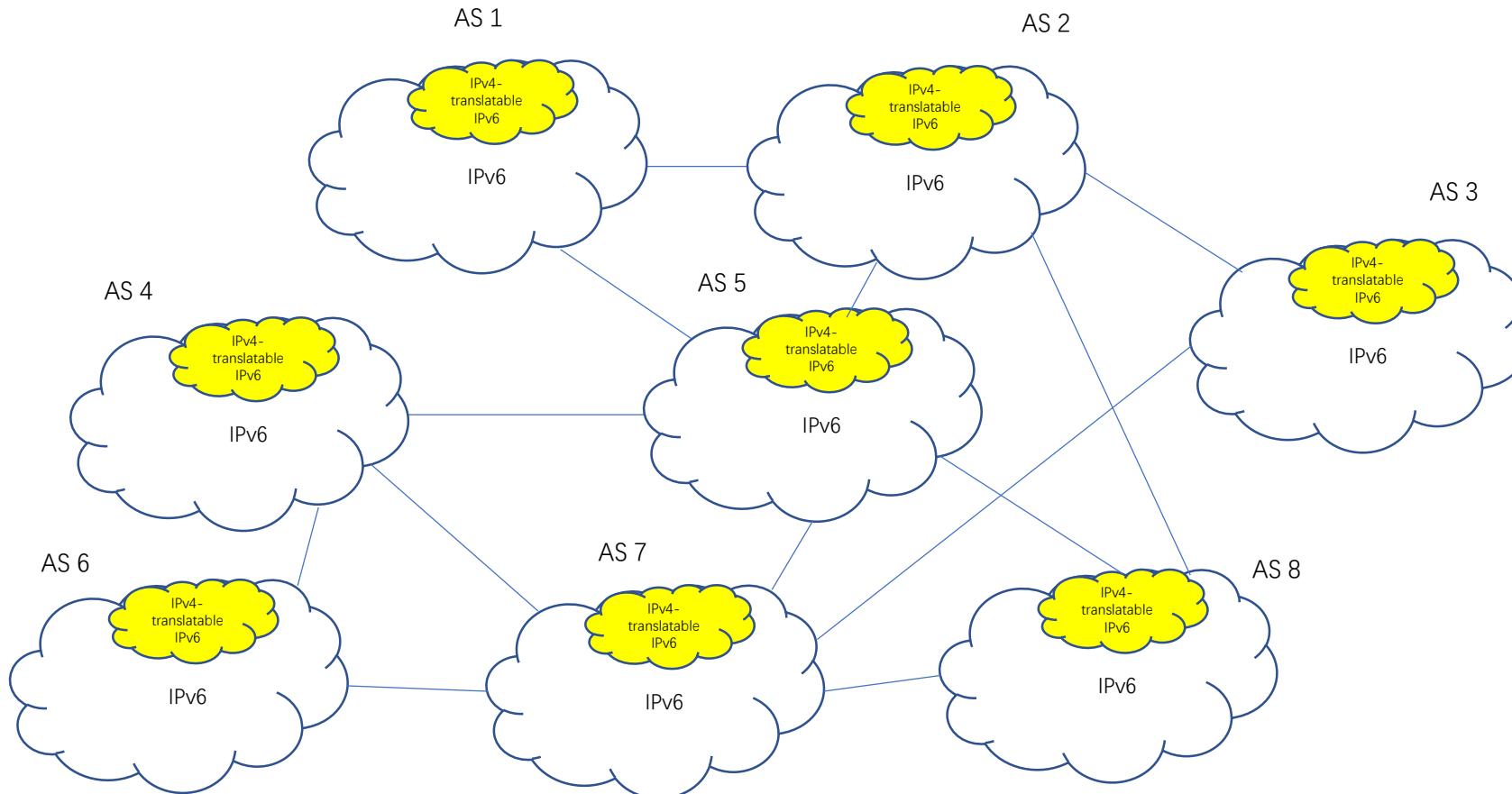
纯IPv6主干网



IPv6 交换中心



“纯IPv6” 互联网



IPv4 address may exist forever, but

- It will mostly be embedded in the IPv6 address
- We can think IPv6 is the locater and IPv4 is the identifier
- There will be again a single global Internet, and we don't need to distinguish the different protocol families.



挑战

斯诺登事件 (2013.06)

- The IETF is willing to respond to the pervasive surveillance attack?
 - Overwhelming YES. Silence for NO.
- Pervasive surveillance is an attack, and the IETF needs to adjust our threat model to consider it when developing standards track specifications.
 - Very strong YES. Silence for NO
- The IETF should include encryption, even outside authentication, where practical.
 - Strong YES. Silence for NO
- The IETF should strive for end-to-end encryption, even when there are middleboxes in the path.
 - Mixed response, but more YES than NO.
- Many insecure protocols are used in the Internet today, and the IETF should create a secure alternative for the popular ones.
 - Mostly YES, but some NO.



[Hardening The Internet](#)

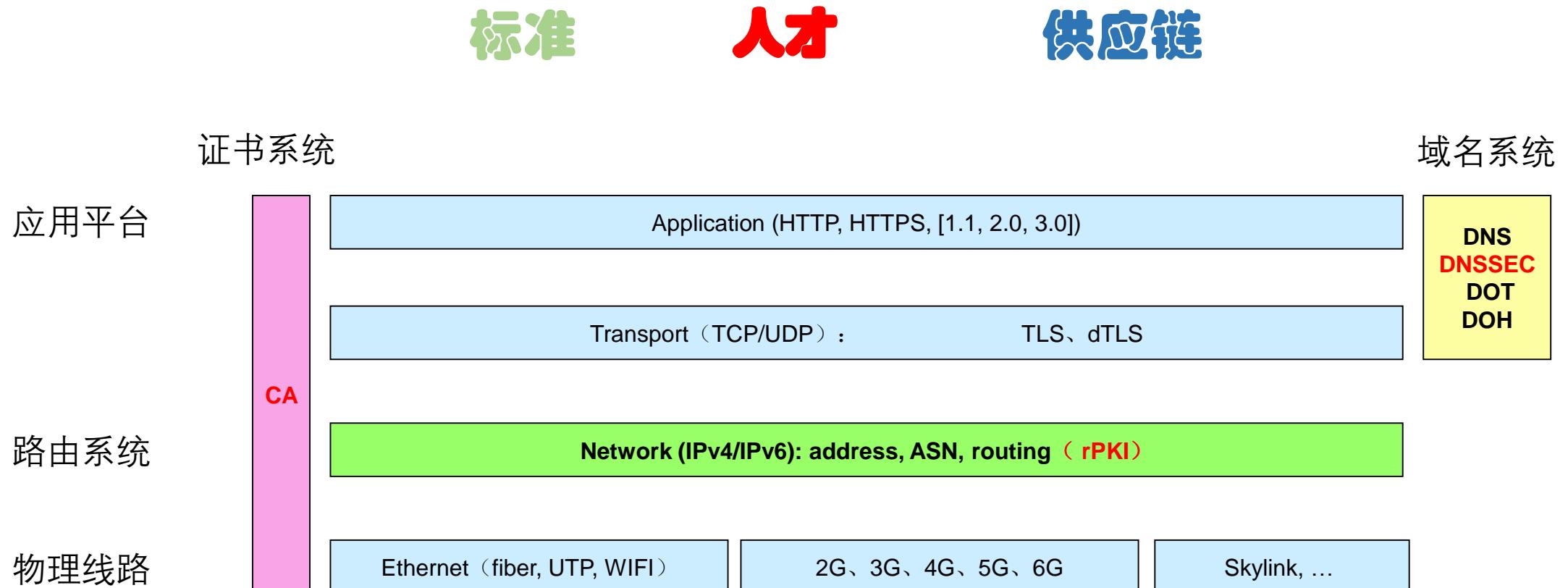
IPv6 单栈 (2021.07)

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the official website of the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC). The page title is "中华人民共和国国家互联网信息办公室" (Cybersecurity Administration of China). The main content is a notice titled "关于加快推进互联网协议第六版(IPv6)规模部署和应用工作的通知" (Notice on Accelerating the Large-Scale Deployment and Application Work of Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6)). The notice is dated July 23, 2021, and is from the Cyberspace Administration of China. It discusses the importance of IPv6 deployment for China's digital development and outlines the plan to achieve full IPv6 single-stack by 2030.

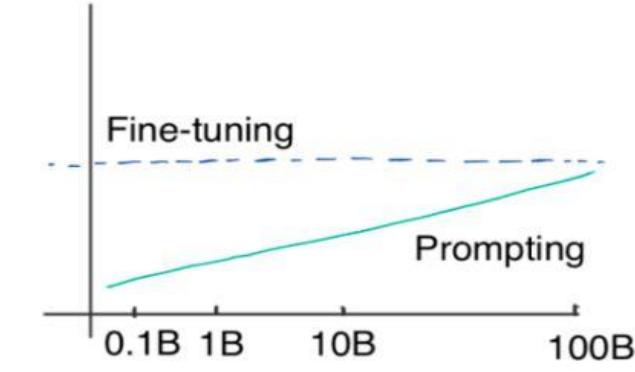
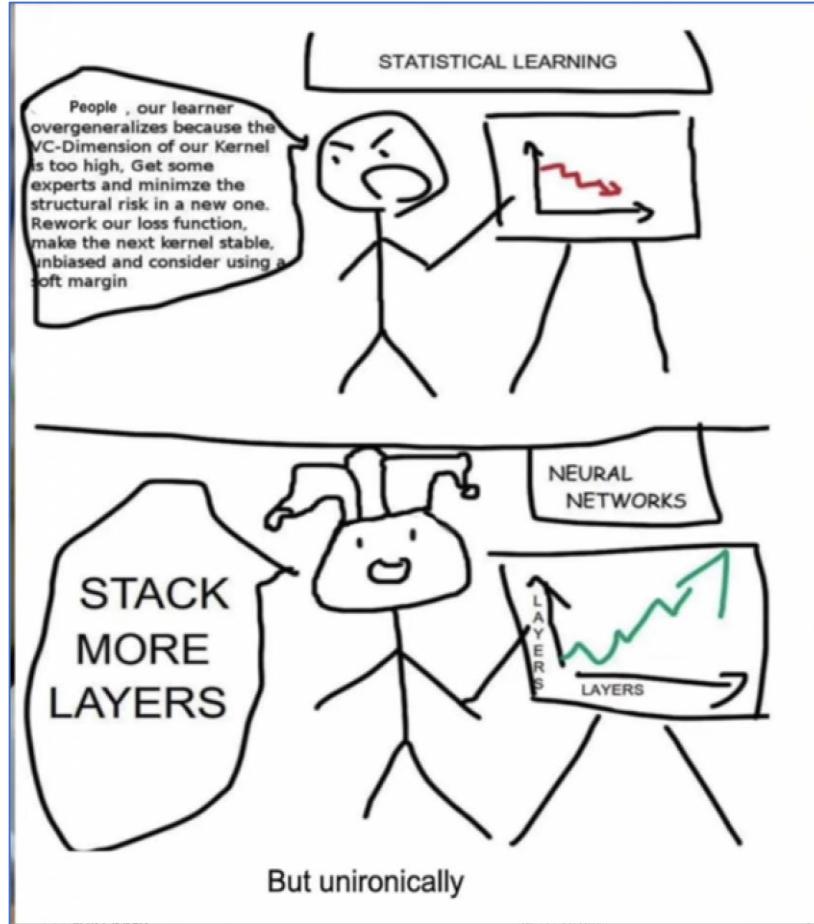
2030

之后再用五年左右时间，完成向IPv6单栈的演进过渡。IPv6与经济社会各行业各部门全面深度融合应用。我国成为全球互联网技术创新、产业发展、设施建设、应用服务、安全保障、网络治理等领域的重要力量。

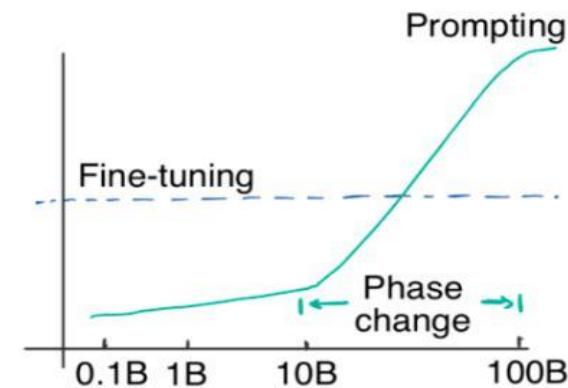
俄乌冲突 (2022.02)



chatGPT (2022.11)

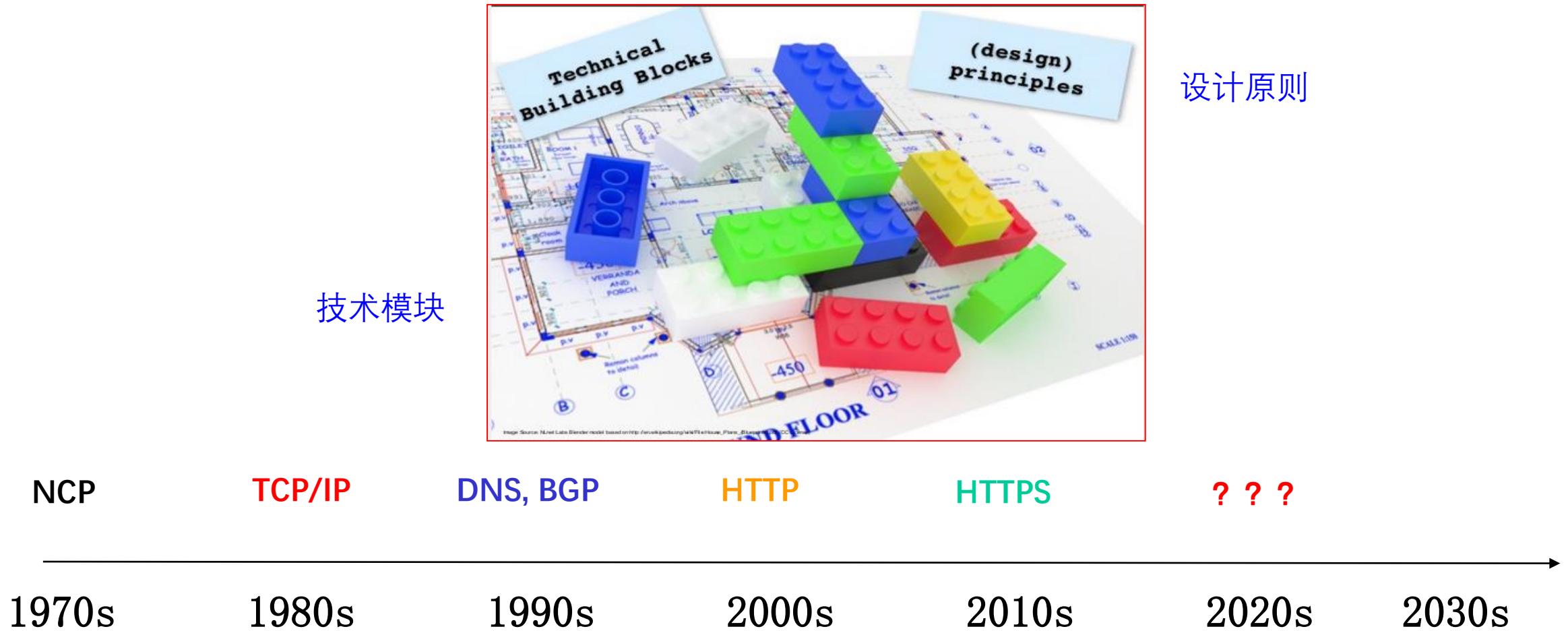


Scaling Law (~2020 - 2021)



Emergent Ability (from early 2022)

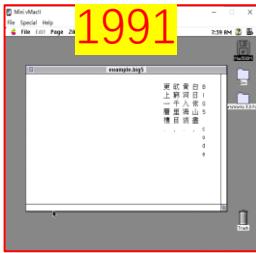
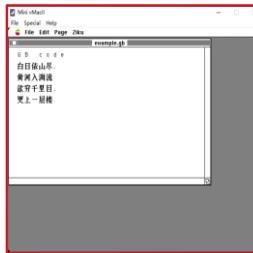
互联网核心技术演进



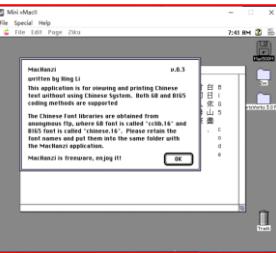


IPv6创 新

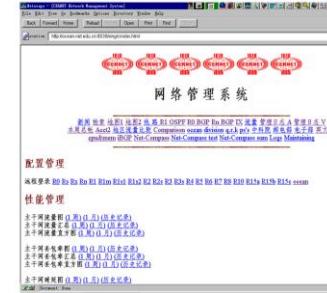
历史案例



1991



1996



1997



1998



1998

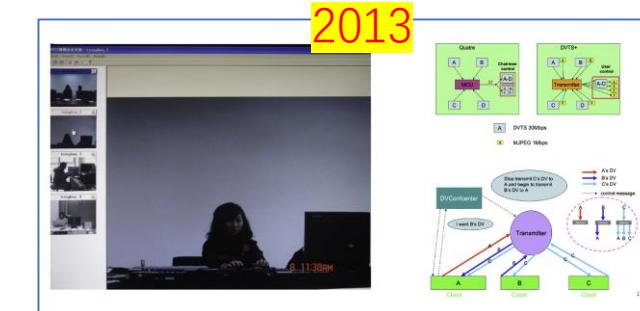
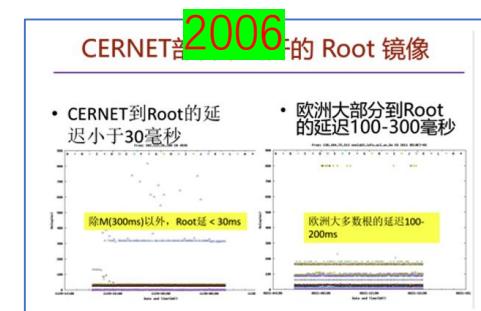


1999

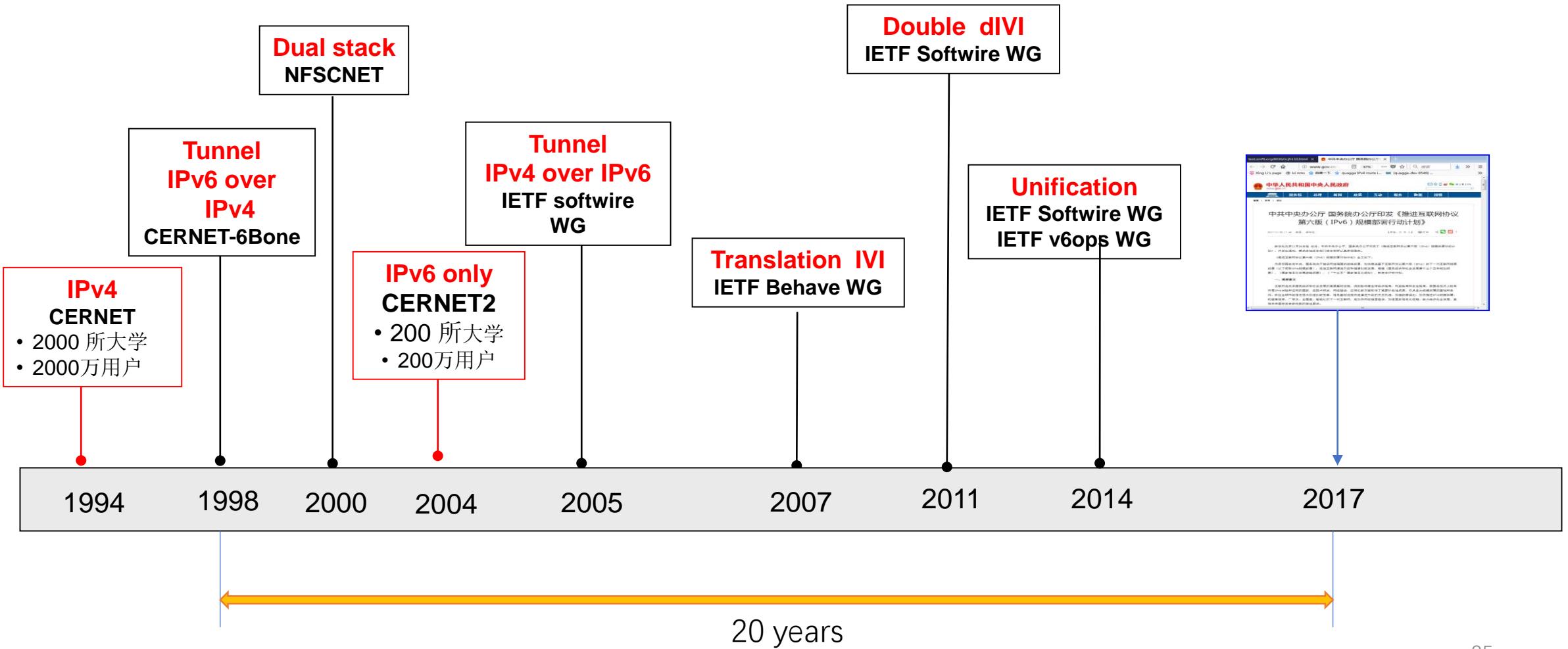
- 眼界
- 勇气
- 资源
- 运气



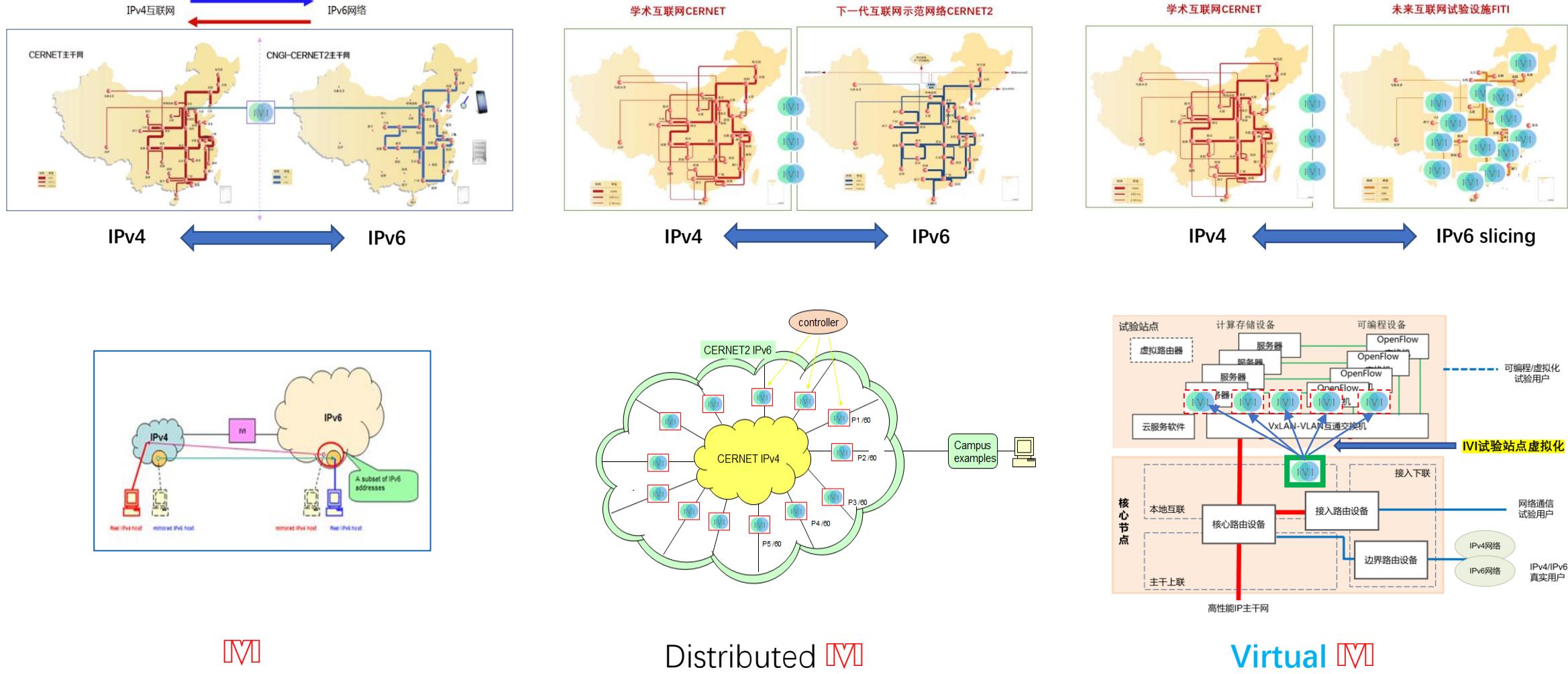
2000



IVI

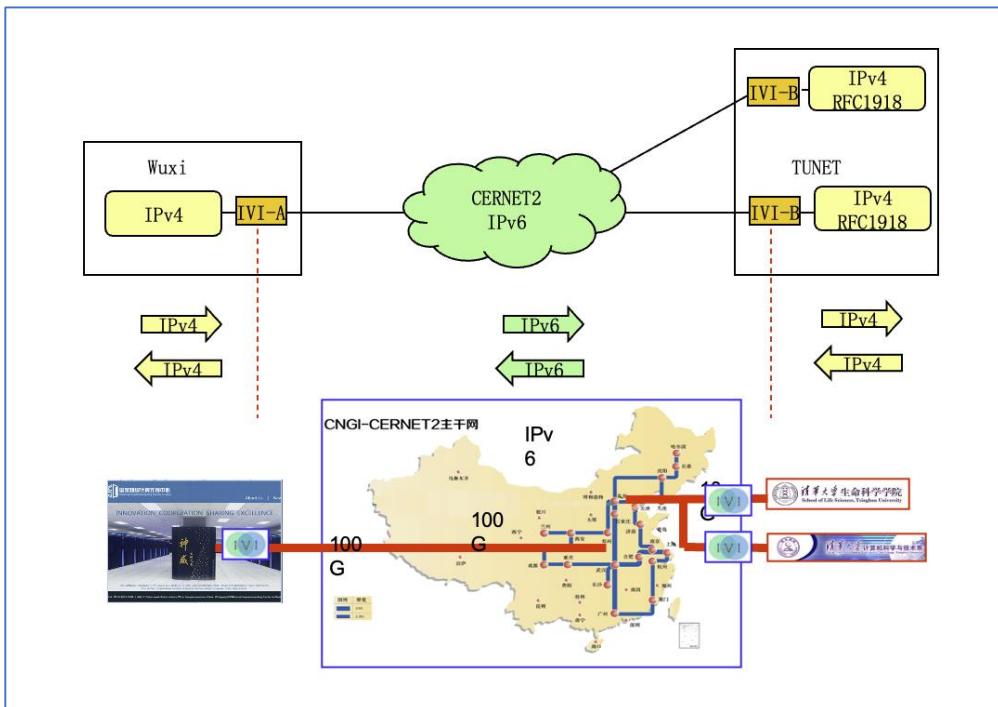


IVI 技术在各代CERNET上的演进

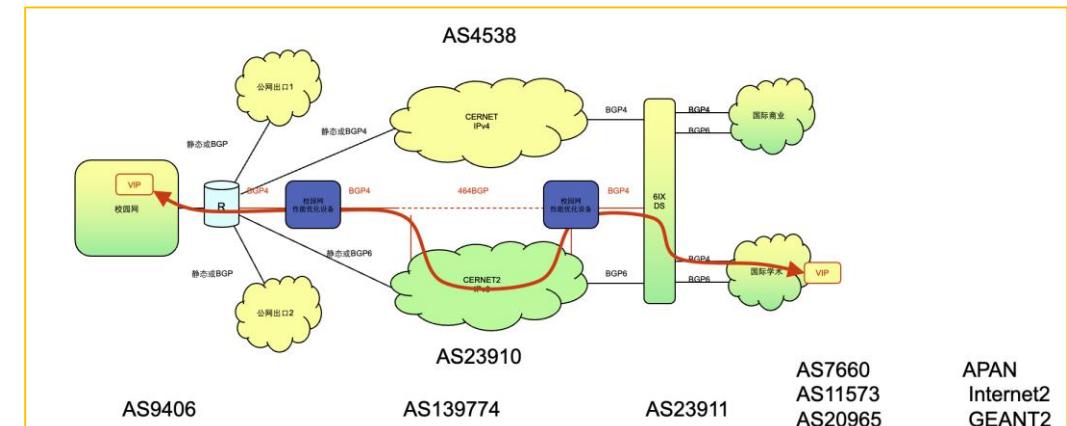


高性能

超算专网



464BGP



Speeding Up IPv4 Connections via IPv6 Infrastructure

Ruiyu Fang¹, Guoliang Han², Xin Wang¹, Congxiao Bao³, Xing Li³, Yang Chen¹
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ABSTRACT

In the transition process from IPv4 to IPv6, the lack of customer demand remains a major problem for Internet Service Providers. With the increasing traffic in IPv4 networks, the ISPs' operational cost is growing while the user experience will be degraded. We propose a solution for these problems by transferring IPv4 traffic through the IPv6 core network. By providing better services for IPv4 end users, such as stabler connections, lower latency and better QoS, our solution can serve as an incentive for ISPs to gradually upgrade to pure IPv6 networks. In this demo, we showcase that better service quality for IPv4 end-to-end connections can be acquired by transferring traffic from heavy-loaded IPv4 core network to light-loaded IPv6 core network, using stateless IPv4/IPv6 translation techniques.

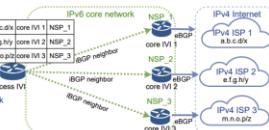


Figure 1: Illustration of proposed system iFudan6.

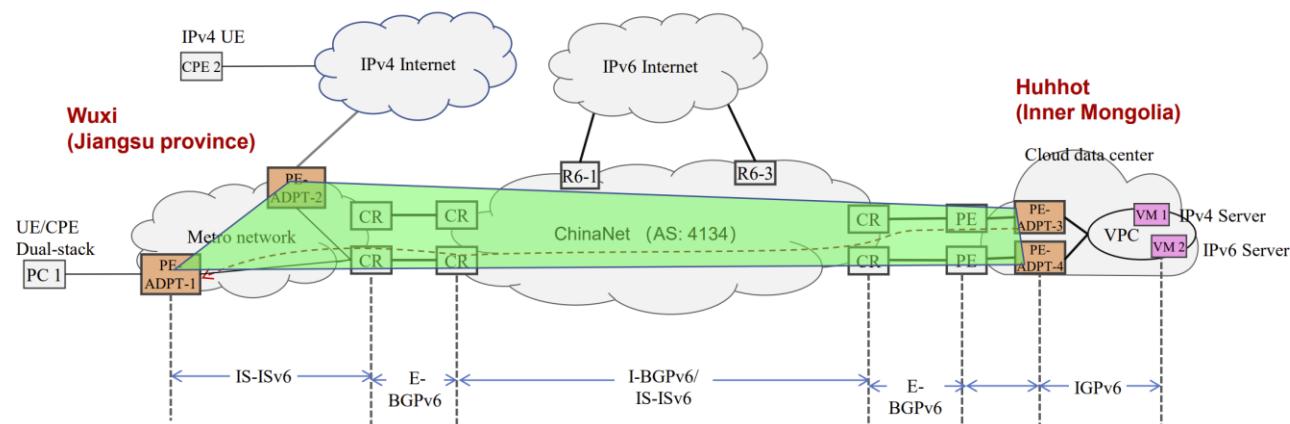
To solve the problem, we proposed a system transferring traffic from a heavily-loaded IPv4 network to a light-loaded IPv6 network.

SIGCOMM '21 > Speeding up IPv4 connections via IPv6 infrastructure

跨域

Internet Area Working Group (intarea)

Field Trial of IPv6-only Across Three Domains



Communication modes tested

- IPv4-only users access IPv4-only services
- IPv4-only users access IPv6 and IPv4 cloud servers
- External IPv4 user accesses IPv6 and IPv4 cloud servers
- IPv6 user accesses IPv6 and IPv4 cloud servers

2022/7/25

10

BGP peering (work in progress)

IVI and IP address mapping



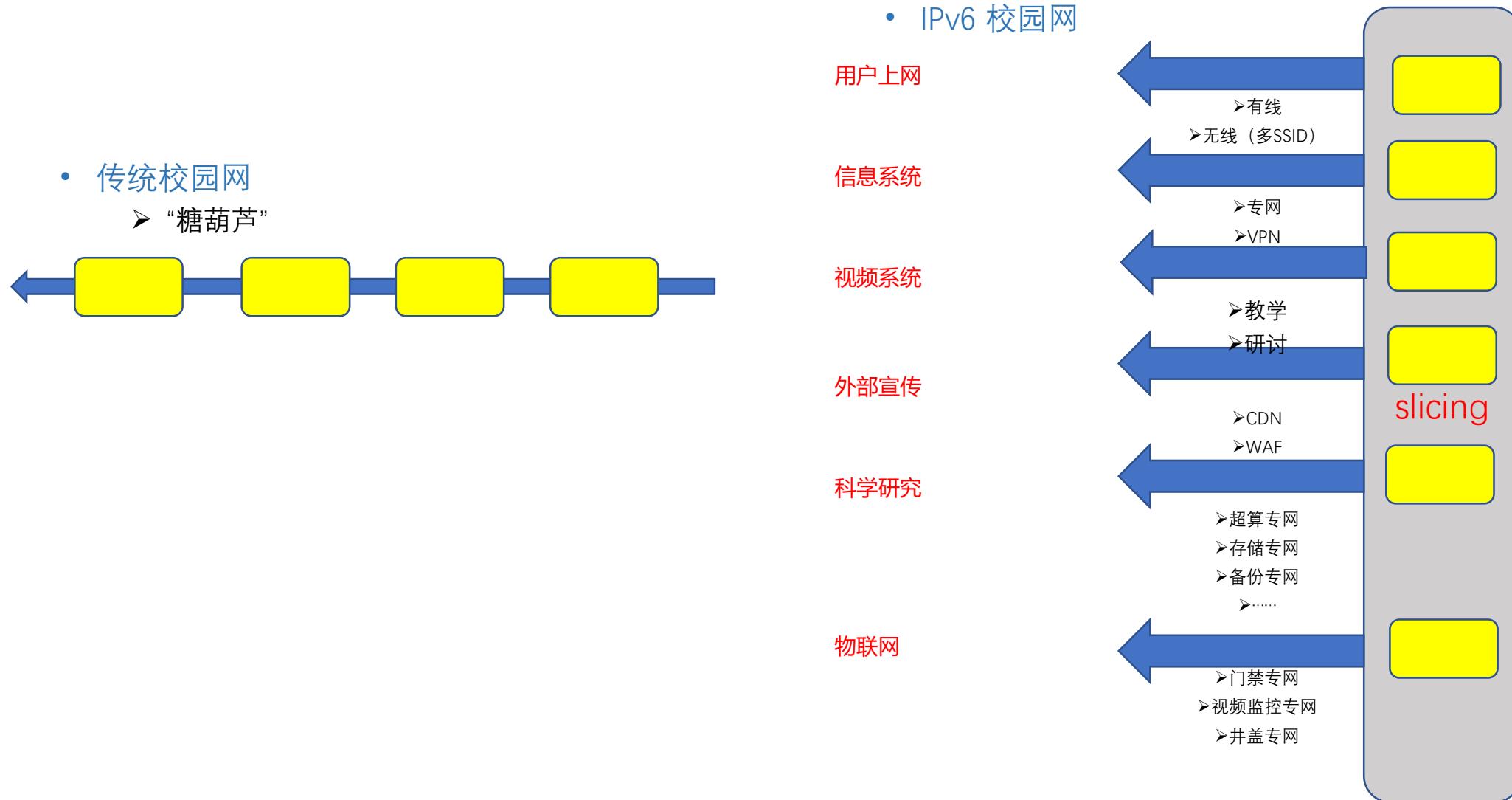
2023 IEEE Symposium on Computers and Communications (ISCC)

6Former: Transformer-Based IPv6 Address Generation

1st Qiankun Liu
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Tsinghua University
Beijing, China
lqk20@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

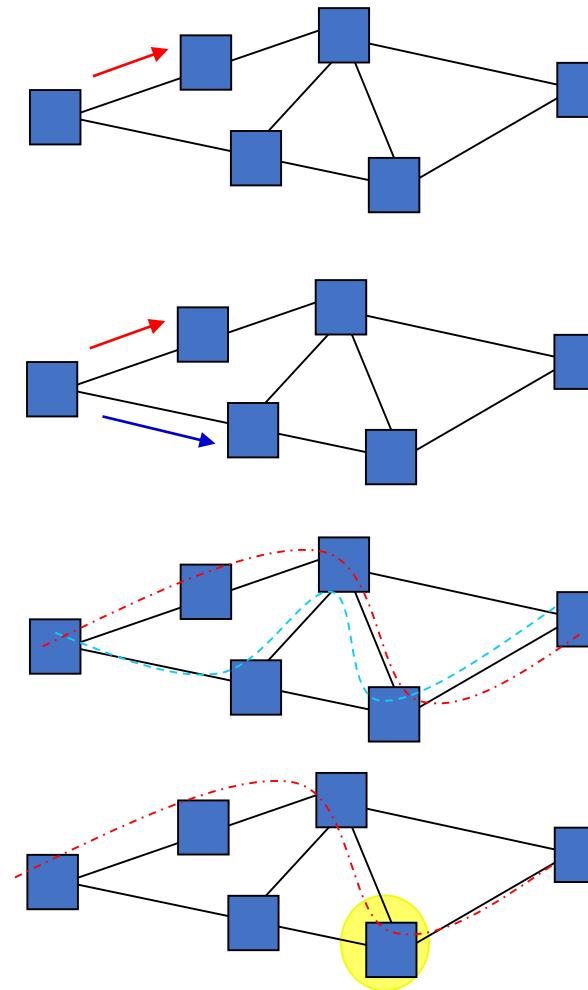
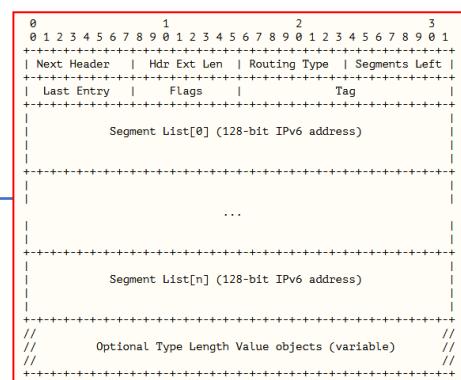
2nd Xing Li
Institute for Network Sciences and Cyberspace
Tsinghua University
Beijing, China
xing@cernet.edu.cn

校园网IPv6切片保安全



SRv6

- Evolution
 - Source and destination based routing
➤ N^2
 - Destination based routing
➤ Current
 - Path based routing
➤ Stateful
 - Segment routing
➤ Source route



IPv6专网 (1)



IPv6专网发展倡议

**建议各行业尽快出台IPv6专网建设相关规范标准，
指导行业的IPv6专网建设**

教育行业先行出台《教育专网建设与运行标准技术指南》等规范文件，指导各地规范推进新型教育专网建设，当前上海、山东、甘肃等地正在加速建设教育专网。出台IPv6专网建设标准不仅能够避免专网建设的无序化，还有利于解决专网建设时面临的无政策指导、无资金支持等方面的实际问题。建议各行业结合自身发展的特点和网络发展需要，起草IPv6专网建设的技术标准规范文件和建设指南，指导IPv6专网的标准化、规范化和有序化建设。

**建议基础电信企业发挥自身优势，优化商业模式，
为行业提供IPv6专网**

部分行业不具备网络建设升级和运营的能力，从而影响了行业数字化发展的进程。基础电信企业不仅具有较强的技术实力，也拥有端到端建设和维护网络的能力。建议基础电信企业针对具有诉求的行业和企业，提供IPv6专网的商业模式，加速行业数字化进程。

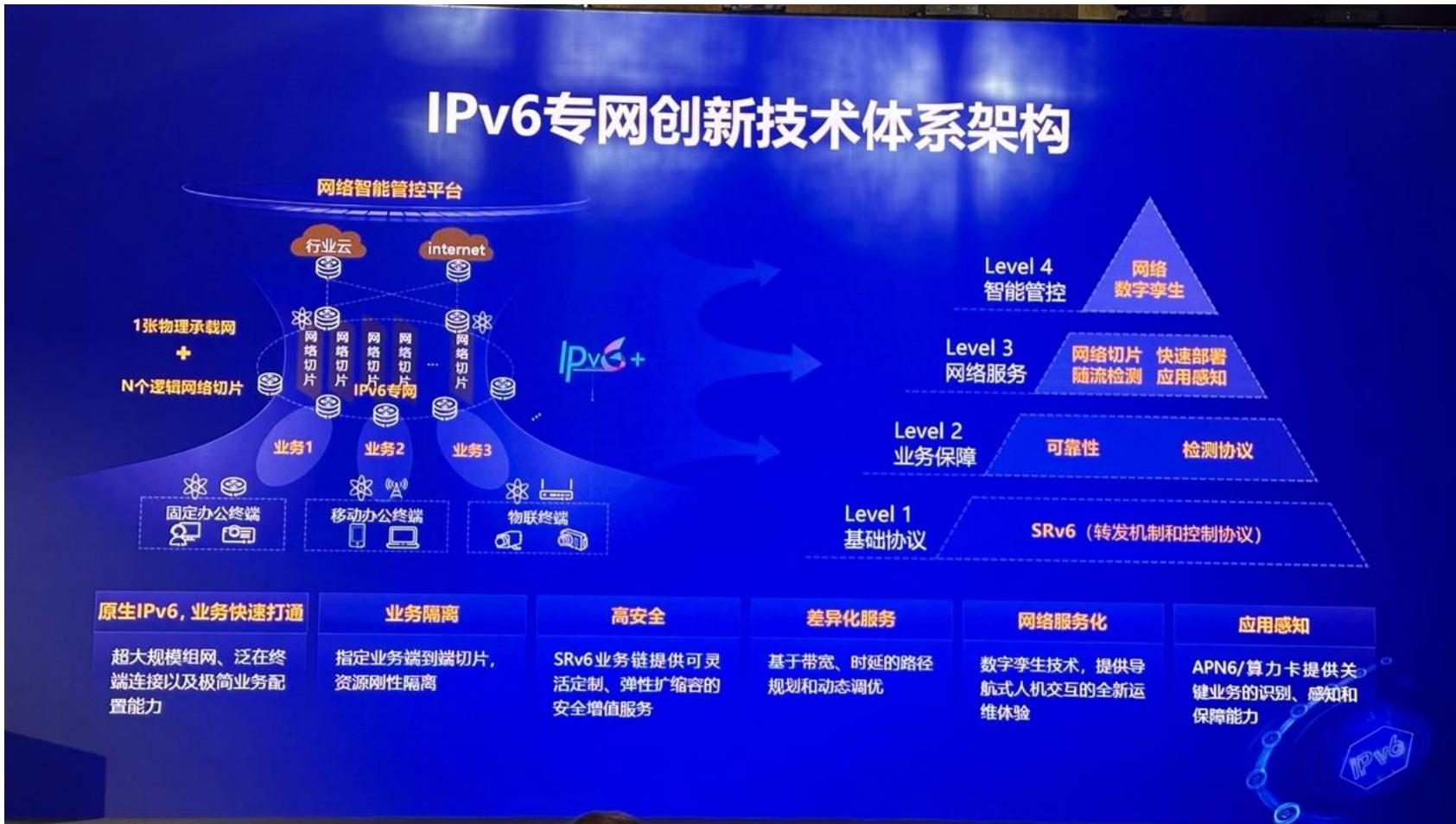
**建议行业的龙头企业积极发挥标杆示范作用，
加快IPv6专网建设实践**

鼓励有建网能力的行业龙头企业牵头加速IPv6专网建设实践，通过IPv6专网提升行业的生产力和业务效率，提高本行业的数字化、网络化和智能化进程，从而将示范效应扩展到整个行业。

**建设自主创新的IPv6专网
产业体系**

行业专网是各行业数字化发展的基础设施，服务于行业多种多样的数字化、信息化应用，通过IPv6专网建设，进一步带动网络设备、终端设备、系统软件和应用软件深度支持IPv6及“IPv6+”，促进形成自主、创新、安全、可靠的IPv6专网产业体系，通过技术实践不断加强网络、终端和软件的技术升级，实现我国在IPv6相关技术与产业上的持续领先。

IPv6专网 (2)



IPv6 专网 (3)



IPv6 专网 (4)

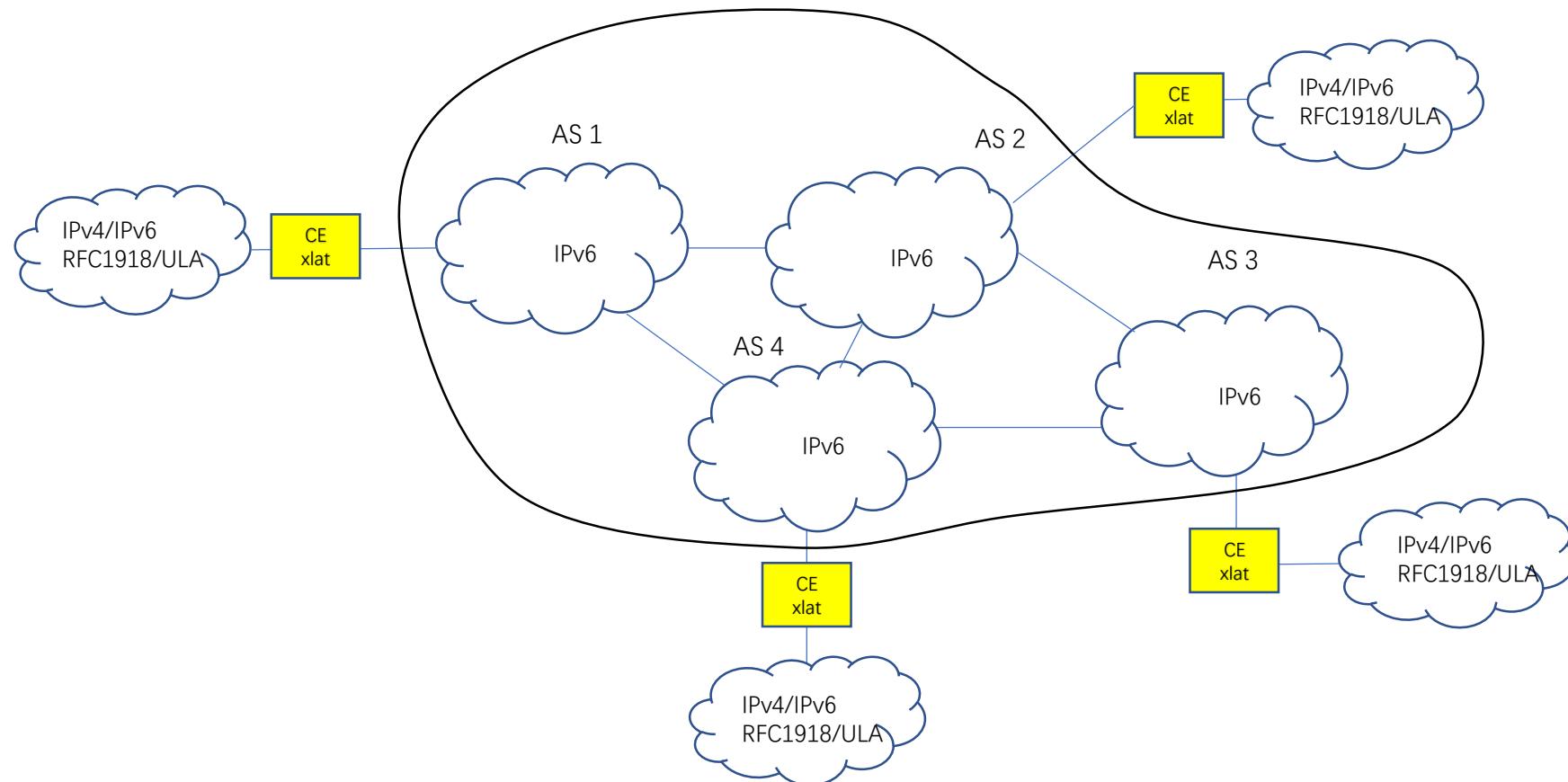
✓ 类型

- 用户自建专网
(L2)
- 运营商专网服务
(L3VPN)

✓ 要素

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----|---|
| • 地址 | (ULA) | vs | GUA) |
| • 域名 | (IPv6 address) | vs | DNS) |
| • 边界 | (No NAT66) | and | zero trust) |
| • 过渡 | (IVI) | for | incremental and transparent deployment) |

IPv6 专网 (5)



IPv6 for ...

Computers



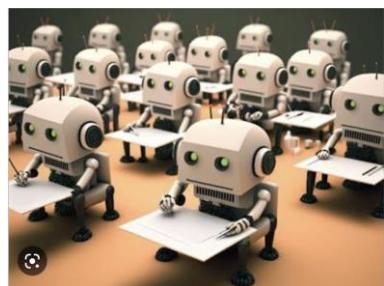
People



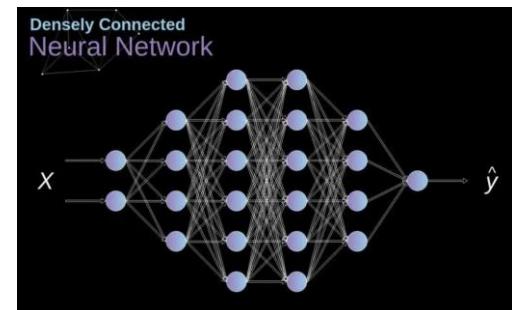
IoT



Robots

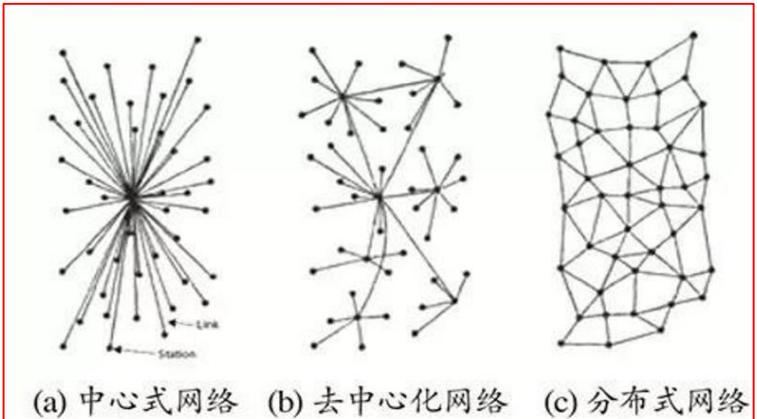


Neurons



人工智能对互联网的挑战

- 分布



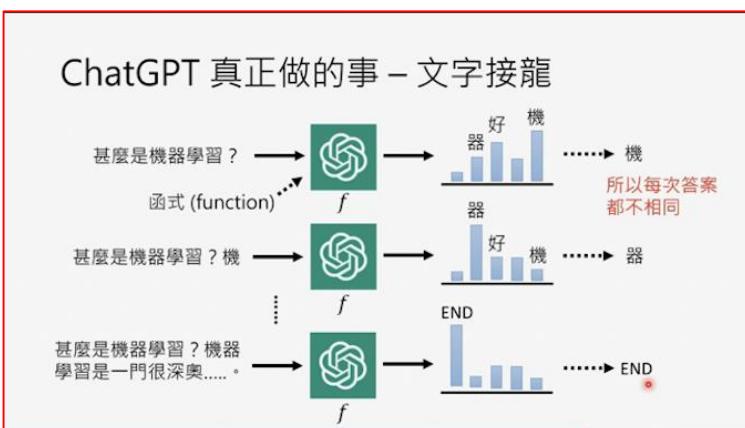
There are few AI big giants - centralization



"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

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- 可信

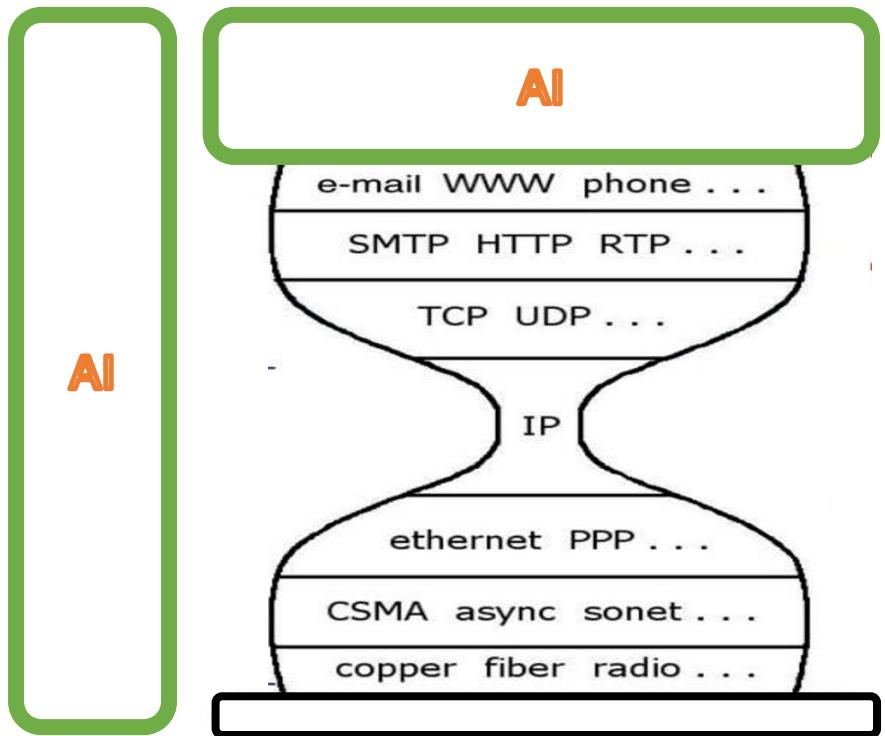


Can we trust the answers - trusts



"Remember when, on the Internet,
nobody knew who you were?"

Internet Layered architecture



- 路由安全
- 域名安全
- 证书安全
- 网络可信
- 设备可信

轮回：1993-2023

- Internet

- 应用:

- 中国: jpeg是硕士生的论文
 - 世界: jpeg 的源程序免费下载

- 设备:

- 前期: 受“巴统”限制
 - 后期: 国产和进口混合组网

- 治理:

- 管理: CERNET管理规定+BBS
 - 技术: 195号令+GFW

- chatGPT

- 应用:

- 中国: 依然是传统编程方式
 - 世界: chatGPT 自动生成程序

- 设备:

- 前期: 可以进口NVIDIA A100
 - 后期: 无法进口 NVIDIA A100/H100

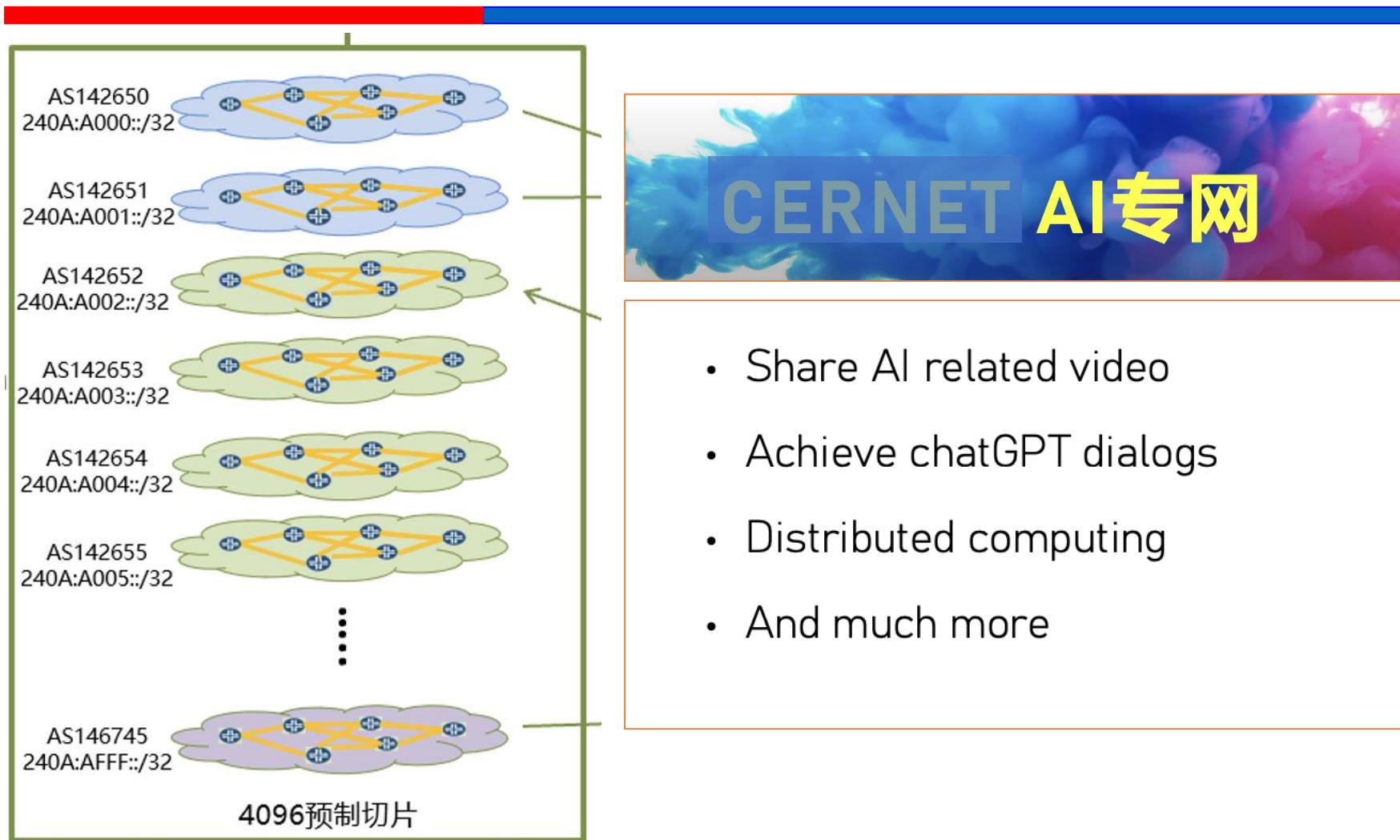
- 治理:

- 管理: ?
 - 技术: ?

允许ChatGPT犯错误 开放治理同行

- 治理包含两个方面（模型本身的治理，人类自己的治理）
- 模型本身的治理：
 - 多模态：（文本、语音、图像、视频）符合道德标准、伦理标准和政治标准
 - 创造性：要有创造性，就必须允许犯错误
 - 开放跟治理必须同时进行，必须边开放边治理
 - 靠人类来做对齐处理

AI专网



重新思考教育科研计算机网的定位

- 1994-2004
 - 引领公众互联网
- 2004-2024
 - 与公众互联网既合作又竞争 ()
- 2024-
 - 既是公众互联网，又是高层次专网 ()
 - 超算专网
 - AI专网
 -

IPv6 为我们提供了无限的技术可能性！！！

The playground is changing again



USE FIRE

INTERNET

CHATGPT

IPV6+AI?



Thanks!