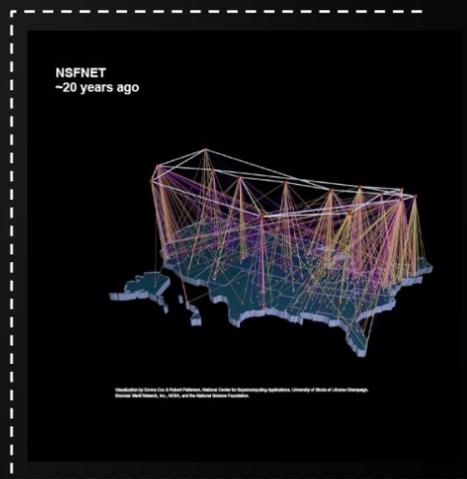
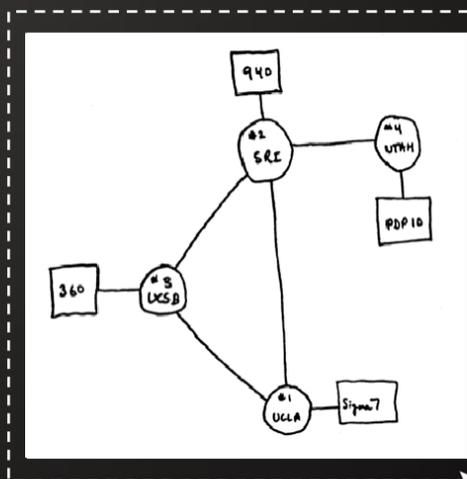
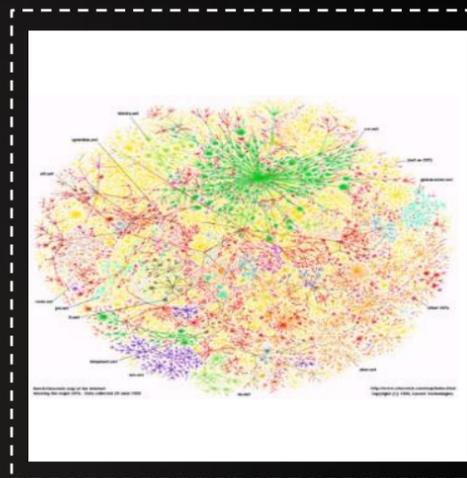
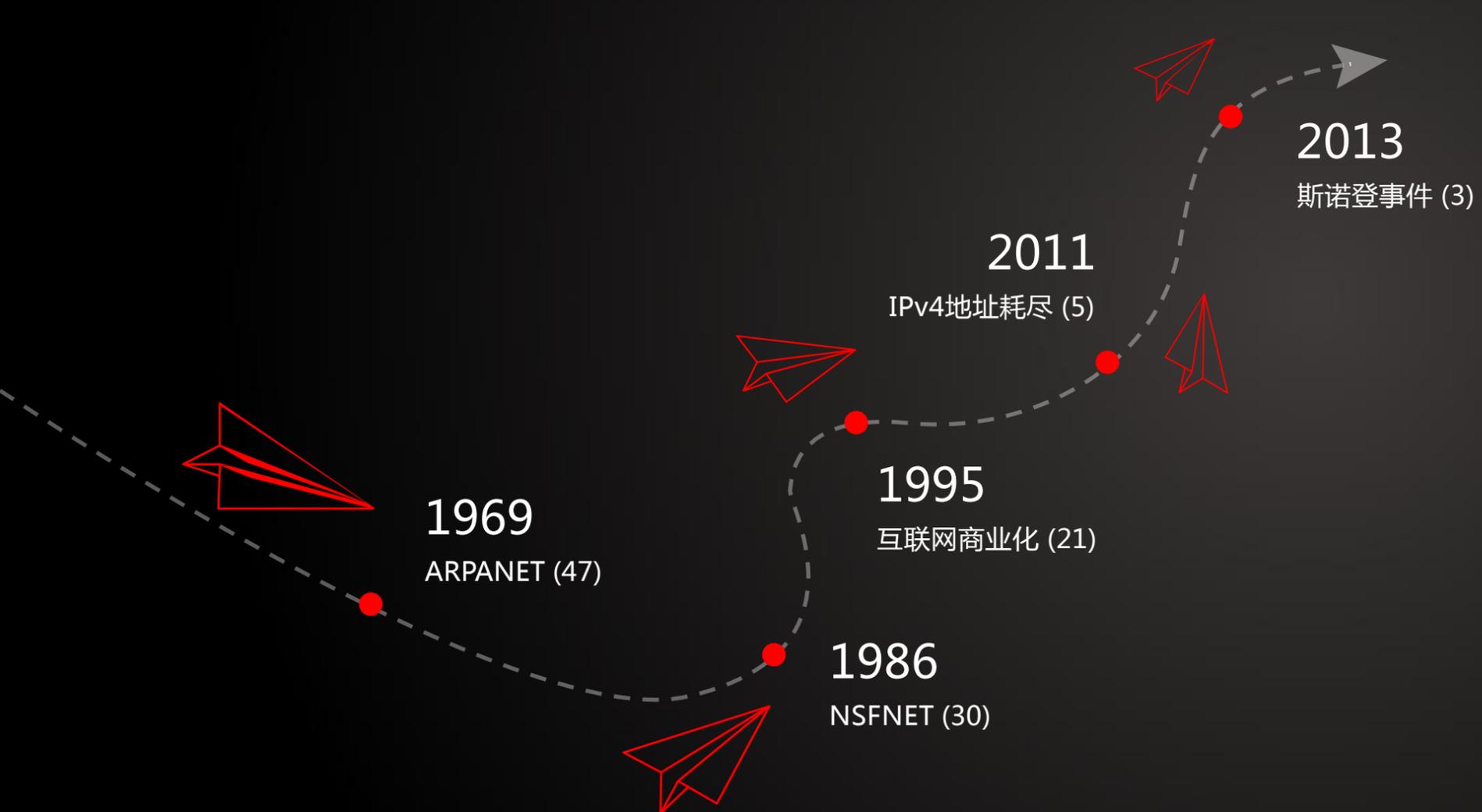


下一代互联网和教育信息化

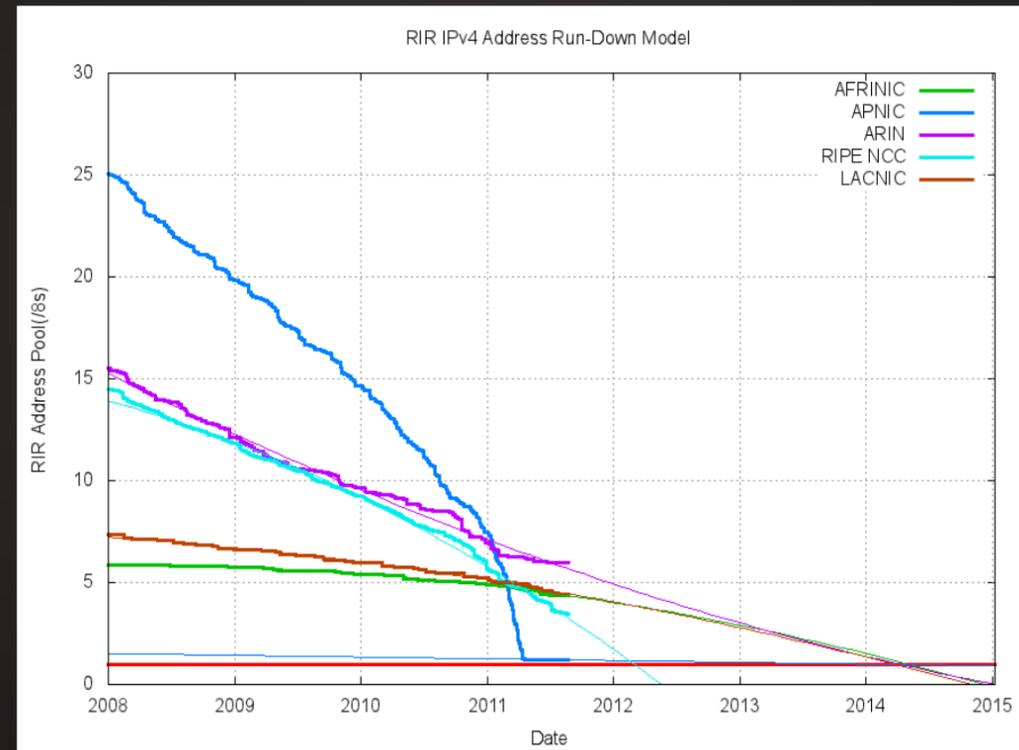
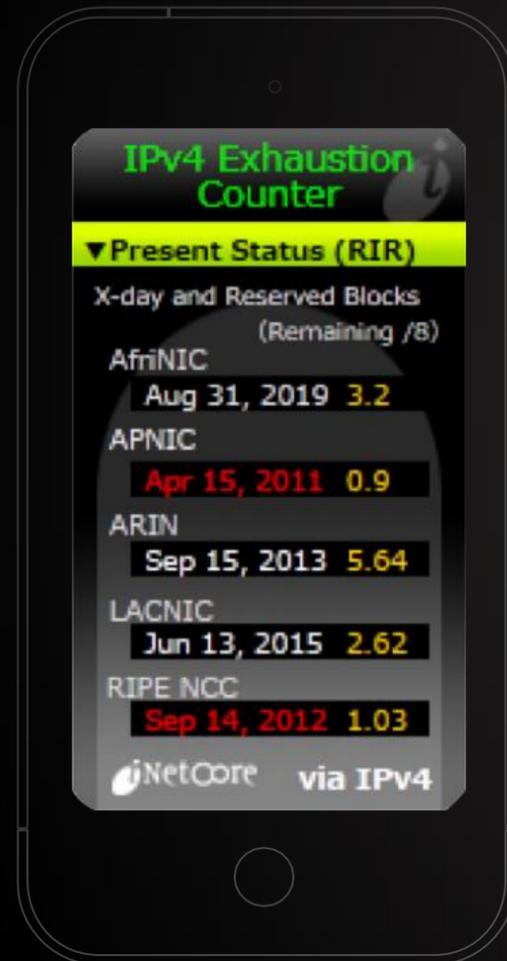
李星

CERNET国家网络中心副主任

历史



IPv4地址耗尽时间表



地址分配第三阶段

一次性1024个IPv4地址

地址交易

每个地址\$12

中国互联网普及率



NAT44 vs. IPv6

NAT44优点

可以减少IP地址的消耗，并带来一定的安全性。

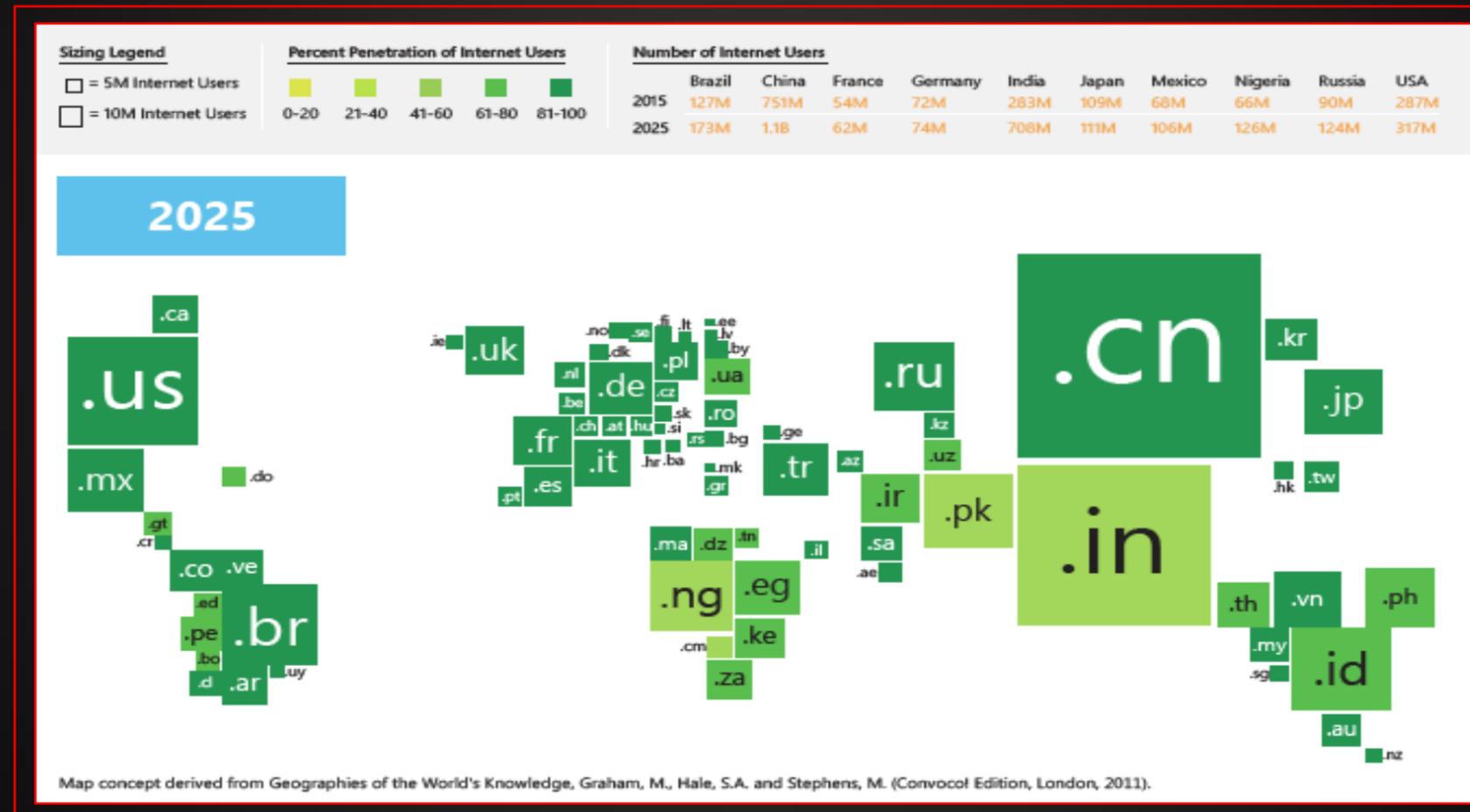
NAT44缺点

- 单向性，破坏了IP的端到端模式。 降低了网络
- 性能，增加了网络的时延，在网络很大的时候，会成为通信的瓶颈。 一旦NAT网关遭受攻击，整个网络就会瘫痪，增加了安全风险。 两个使用NAT的内部网络合并时需要重新编址。
- 当一个网络中存在多个NAT设备时，这些设备的
- 同步和协调变得非常困难。

IPv6增大的地址空间

- 128 位
- $(2^{128} = 40,282,366,920,938,463,463,374,607,431,768,211,456)$
- 每人可分配到 $5.67 \times 10^{28} = 56,713$ 亿亿亿个固定IP(全球以60亿人计)
- 每人每秒可分配到 $1.80 \times 10^{19} = 1,798$ 亿亿个固定IP(假设每人活100岁)
- 以地球表面积 $511,263,971,197,900$ 平方米来算，每平方米有 $665,570,793,348,866,943,898,599$ 个地址可用
- 足以分配给地球上每一粒沙子一个固定IP

2025预测



Top challenges we face



Globalization

Lifelong Learning



Distributed Science

Changing Competitive Landscape



Education Costs

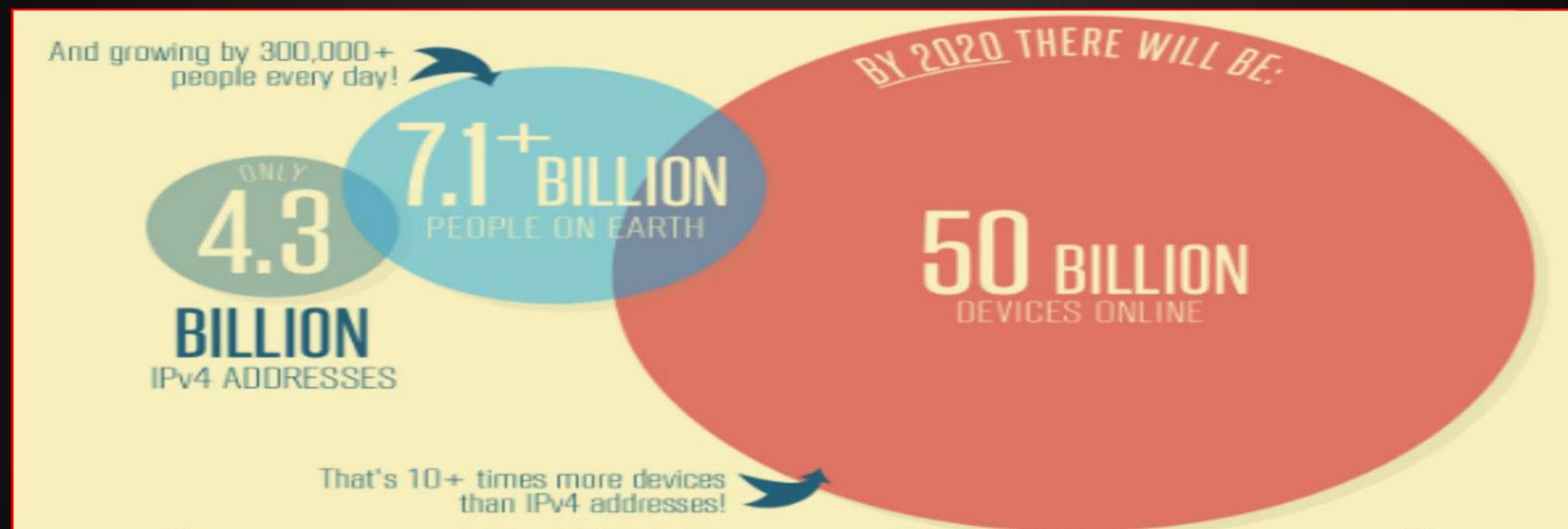
Risk Management



国家重大发展战略



地址需求



互联网普及率

- CNNIC : 50%
- 发达国家 : 80%

移动互联网

- 3G/4G/5G
- WLAN
- 微信 (信令爆炸)

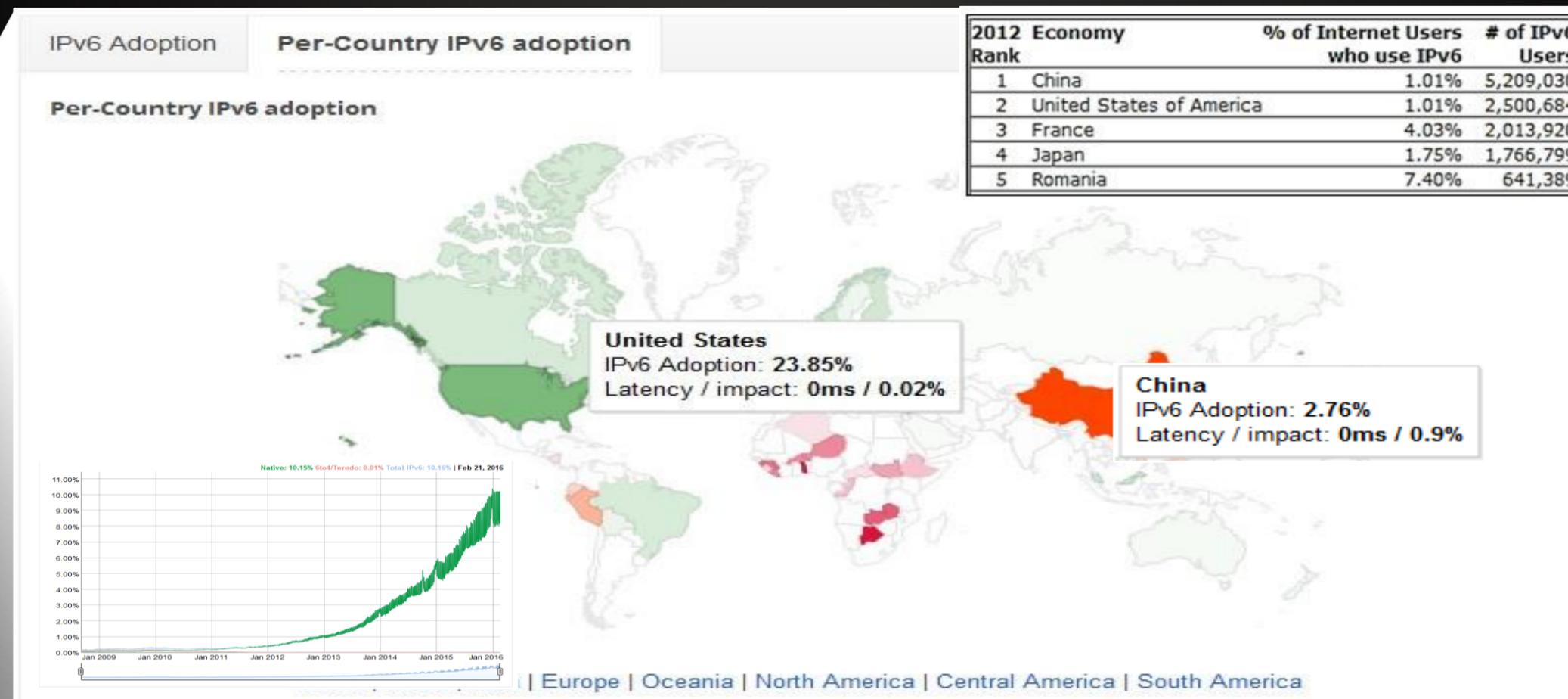
云计算

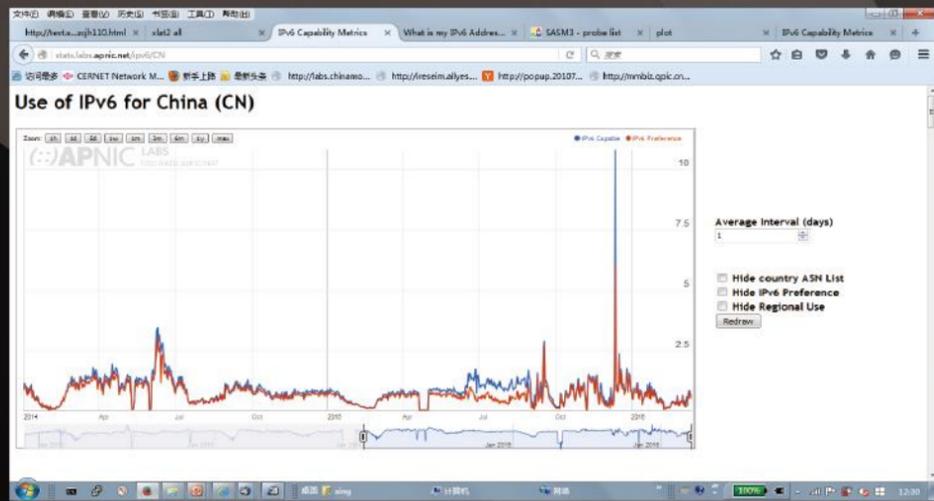
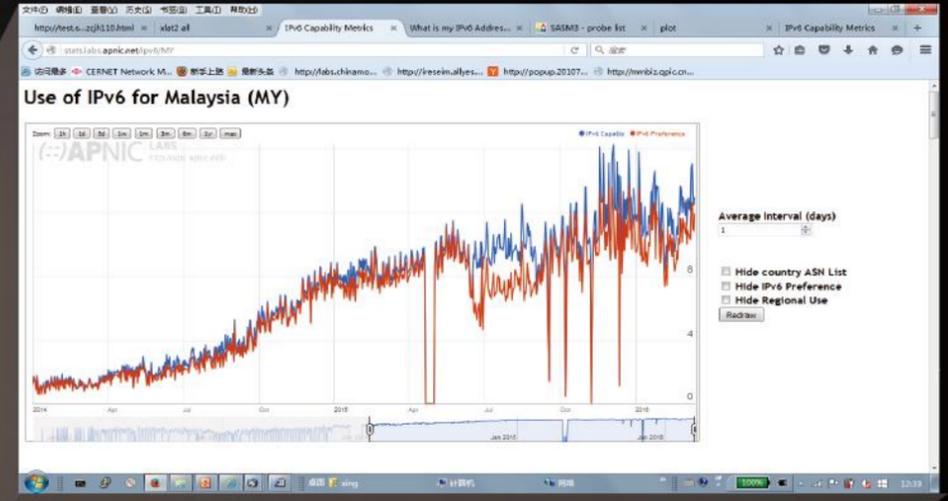
- 不能用私有地址

物联网

- 100亿电灯泡

2016年初全球IPv6部署情况



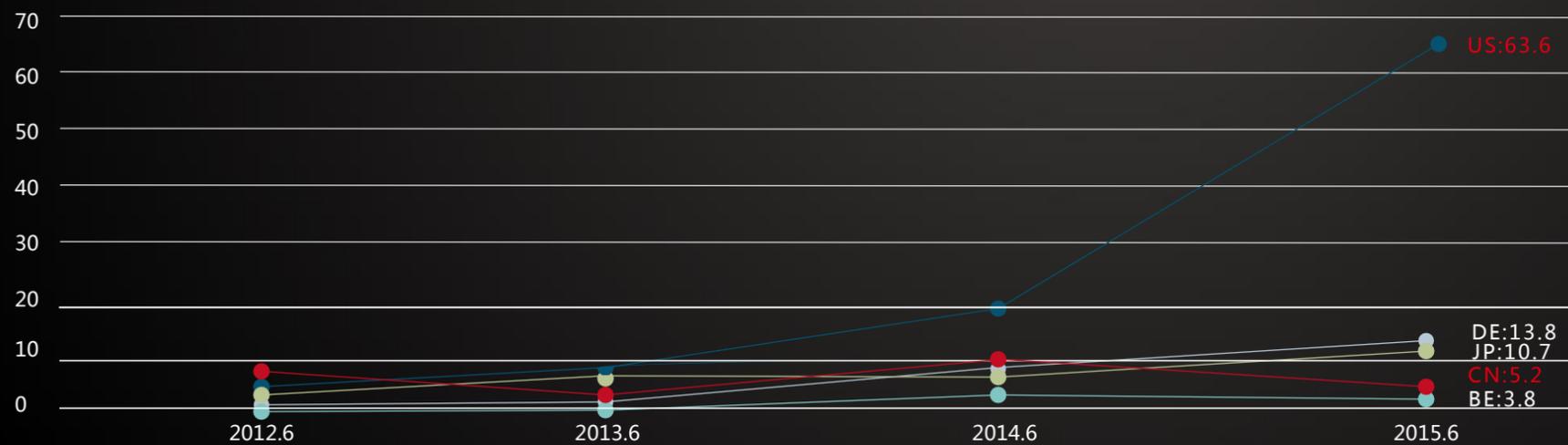


起个一大早，赶个晚集

2012 Economy Rank	% of Internet Users who use IPv6	# of IPv6 Users
1 China	1.01%	5,209,030
2 United States of America	1.01%	2,500,684
3 France	4.03%	2,013,920
4 Japan	1.75%	1,766,799
5 Romania	7.40%	641,389



2012年以来主要国家IPv6用户数发展情况（单位：百万）



2013年后美国IPv6用户快速增长

分析和思考

中国



美国

Open Internet



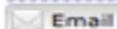
ISP: Comcast

Topics: [Service Provider Strategies](#) | [Technology Trends](#)

Comcast says it is ready to tackle the IPv4 to IPv6 transition

September 24, 2015 | By [Sean Buckley](#)

SHARE



Email



Comcast (NASDAQ: CMCSA) is aware that the last of the IPv4 addresses have been doled out by the American Registry of Internet Numbers (ARIN), but the cable MSO says it is ready to make the move to IPv6 addressing.

John Brzozowski, fellow and chief IPv6 architect for Comcast, said in a blog post that the service provider has spent 10 years preparing its network to deal with the IPv4 to IPv6 transition.

"We are well on the way to enabling all of our Internet properties with IPv6, and last year we became the first major U.S. ISP to deploy "dual-stack" connectivity (so named because it supports both IPv4 and IPv6 connections) throughout 100 percent of our network," Brzozowski said in a blog post. "As a result, we are well prepared to support the imminent and necessary migration to the newer, better standard."

ICP: Google



The screenshot shows the Google IPv6 website. At the top left is the "Google IPv6" logo. Below it is a navigation menu with "Overview", "FAQs", and "Statistics". The main content area features a headline: "What if the Internet ran out of room? In fact, it's already happening." Below the headline is a paragraph: "Vint Cerf, Chief Internet Evangelist at Google, and a founding father of the Internet, discusses the next version of the Internet, IPv6, and why we need it." To the right of the text is a video player with a green play button icon and the word "LAUNCH" below it. The date "June 6, 2012" is displayed at the bottom of the video player. The entire screenshot is framed by a dashed red border with red quotation marks at the corners.

Google IPv6

Overview

FAQs

Statistics

**What if the Internet ran out of room?
In fact, it's already happening.**

Vint Cerf, Chief Internet Evangelist at Google, and a founding father of the Internet, discusses the next version of the Internet, IPv6, and why we need it.

The new, larger version of the ...

LAUNCH

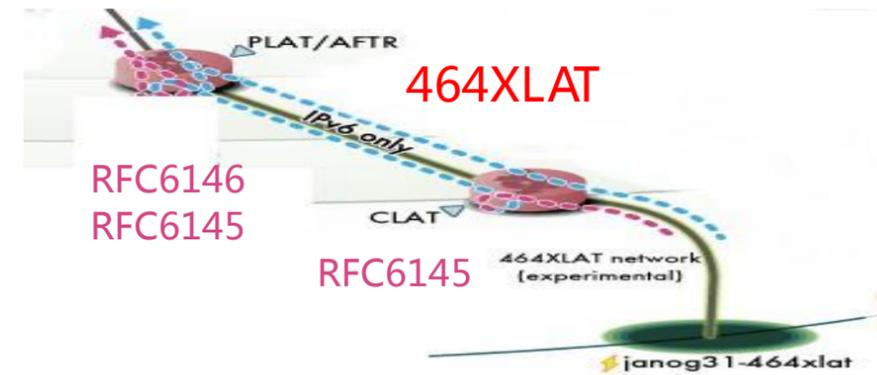
June 6, 2012

3G/4G: Android/iOS



T-Mobile Goes IPv6 Only on Android 4.4 Devices

by whfsdude 06:27 PM Monday Nov 04 2013



RFC6052

RFC6052

RFC6145

RFC6145

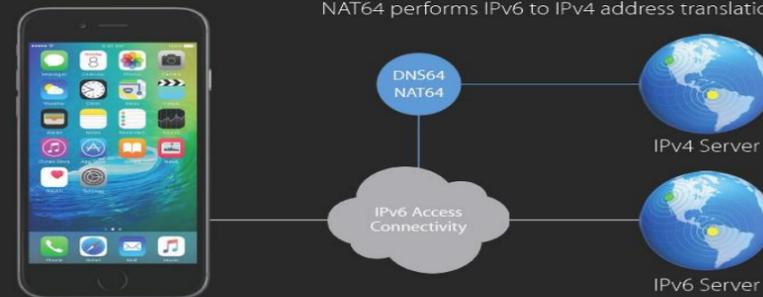
RFC6146

RFC6147



Cellular Data Network

DNS64 synthesizes IPv6 address for IPv4 server
NAT64 performs IPv6 to IPv4 address translation



RFC6052

RFC6145

RFC6146

RFC6147

IDC: Facebook

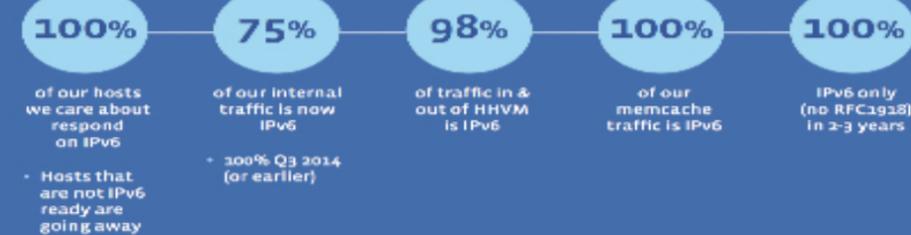


Case Study: Facebook Moving To An IPv6-Only Internal Network

At the 2014 v6 World Congress in Paris, Facebook's Paul Saab outlined how Facebook is well on the path toward moving to an IPv6-only internal network. He makes the point that why should you deal with the headache of maintaining a dual-stack (IPv4/IPv6)? Instead just move your *internal* network to be IPv6-only and then have dual-stack devices on the edge of the network to interact with the legacy IPv4 Internet. He also walks through the challenges Facebook faced with regard to vendor equipment, software applications and also with the issue that many developers continued to write IPv4-only code. (A clever solution: simply remove IPv4 from the developer's machines!)

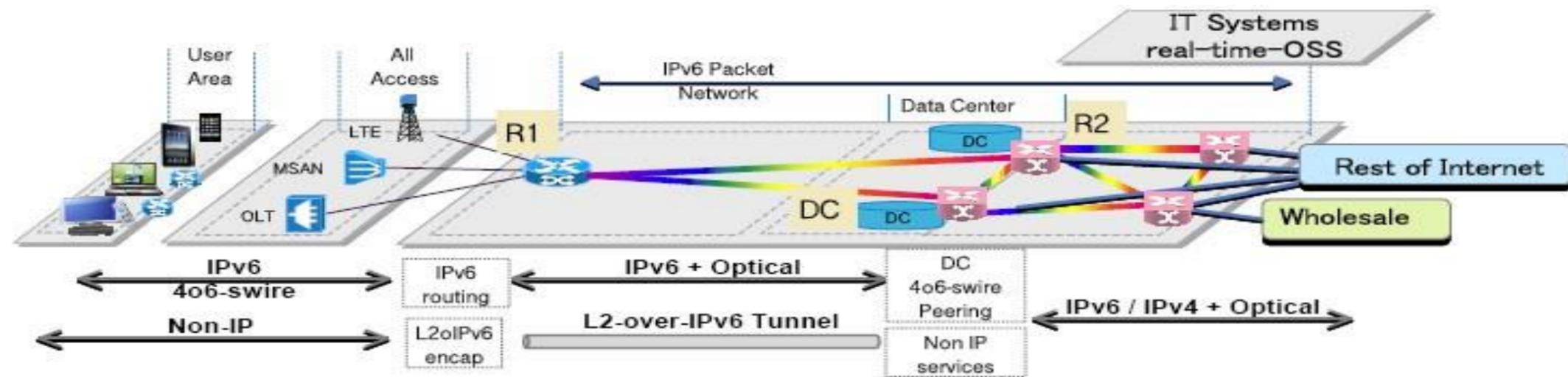
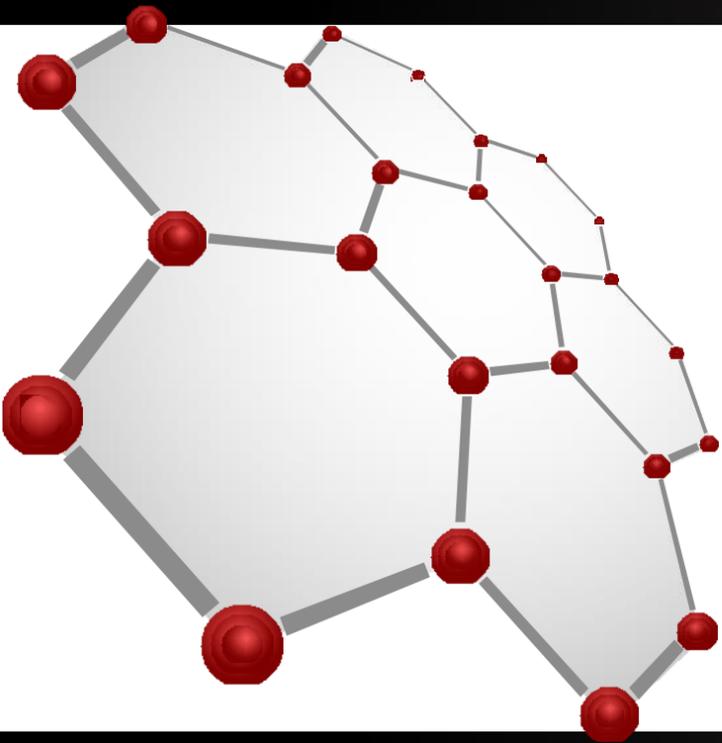
You can download a copy of the slides (and view commentary in the IPv6 Group on Facebook) to read all about the process, but here's the key summary slide 31:

Where are we now?



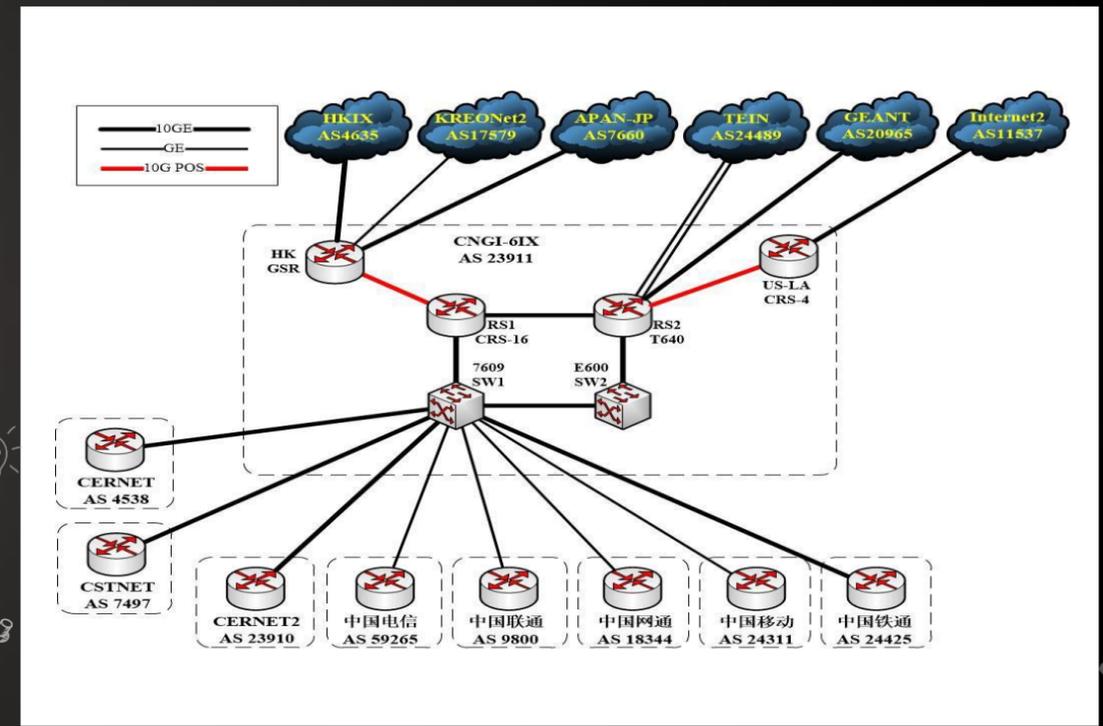
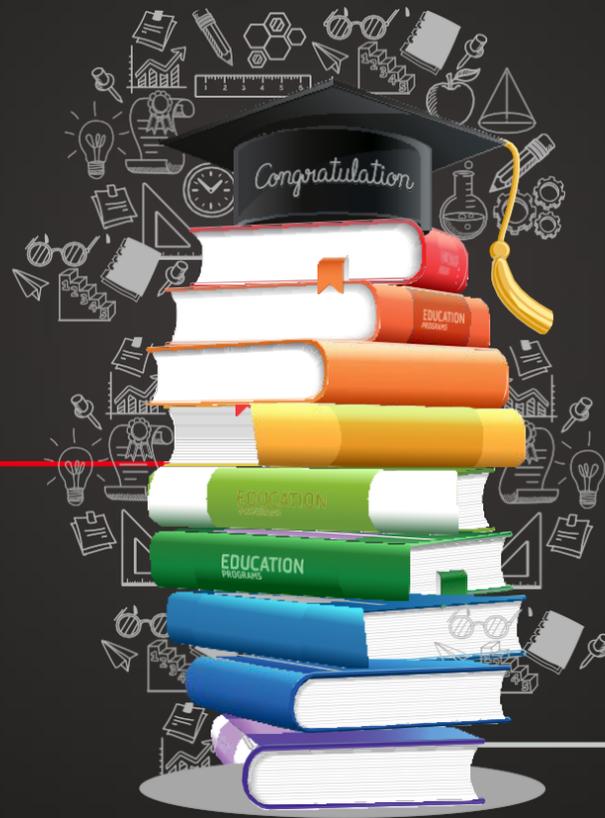
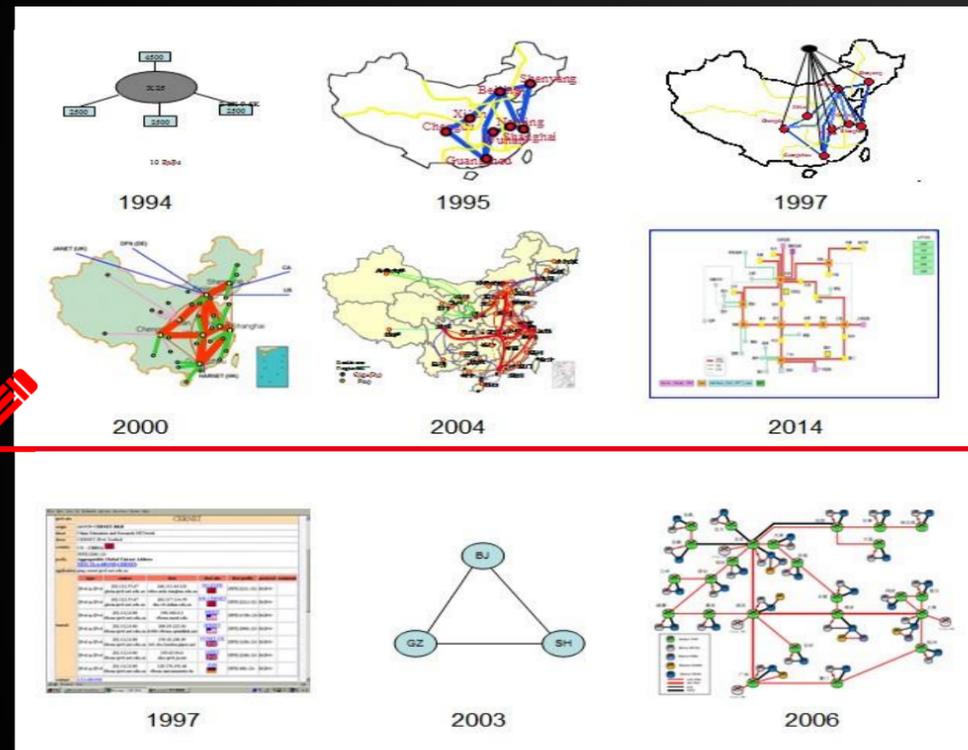
NG: Terastream

TERASTREAM-DESIGN IN A NUTSHELL



No MPLS , IPv6-only

CERNET/CERNET2



- 纯IPv6主干网
- 源地址认证
- 过渡技术演进
- 执着的精神

CNGI-CERNET2总体技术路线

一个核心

IPv6为技术核心的自主创新

八个坚持

坚持建设纯IPv6网络的基本原则

坚持国产设备为主,多个厂商设备混合组网的部署方针

坚持复杂试验和简单运行协调发展的设计理念 坚持

先进性与实用性相统一的实施步骤

坚持以满足用户需求为出发点 坚持为新技术

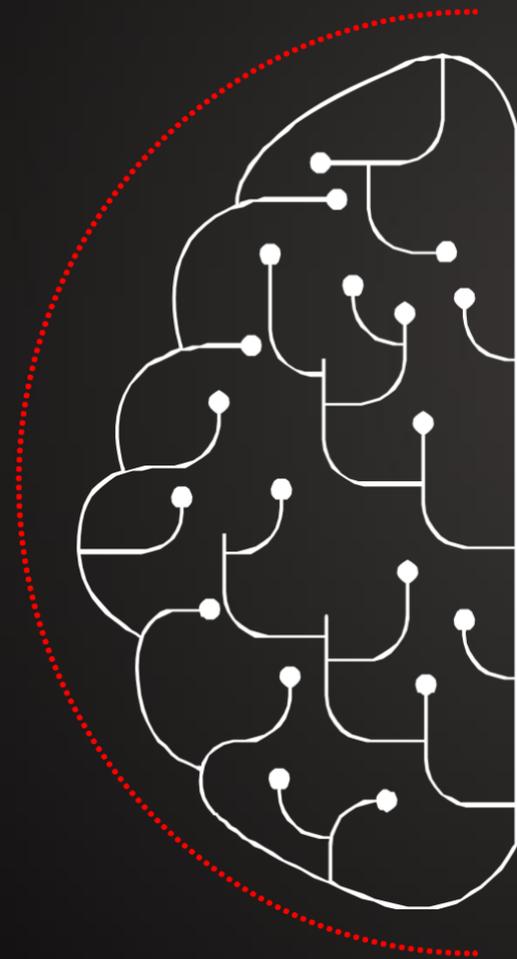
研究试验提供支持的发展方向 坚持走国际化

道路,积极参与国际标准的制定 坚持以人为

本、培养人才的根本任务

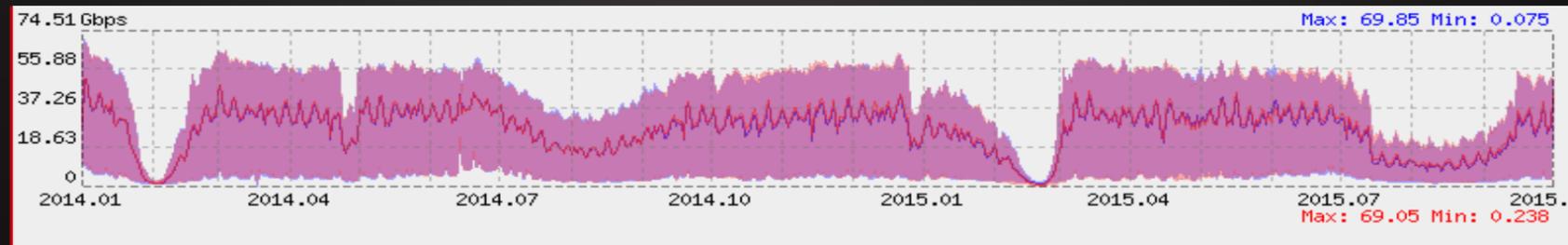
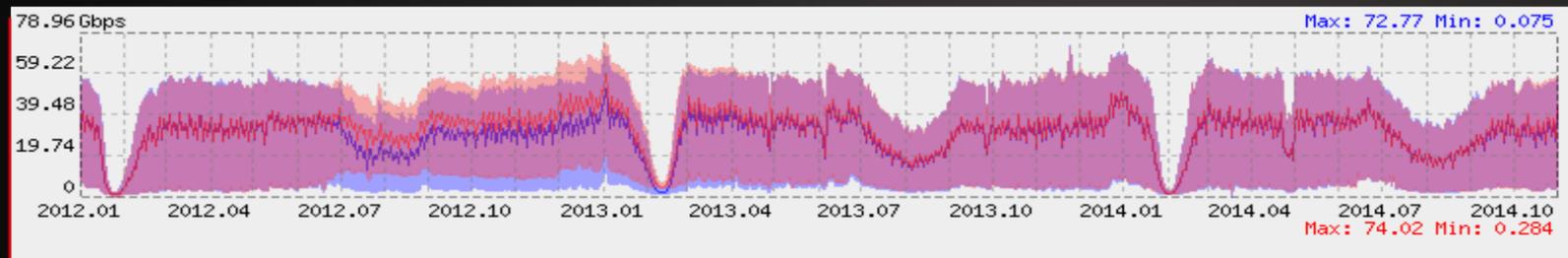
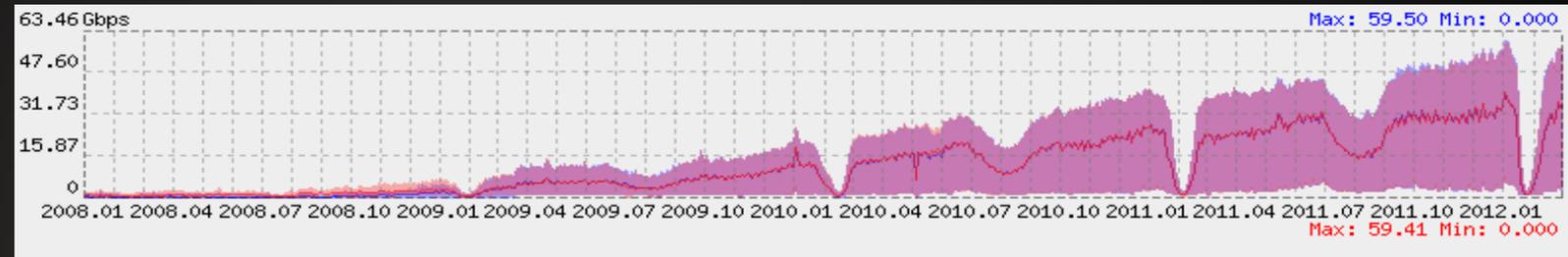


CNGI-CERNET2 具体技术措施



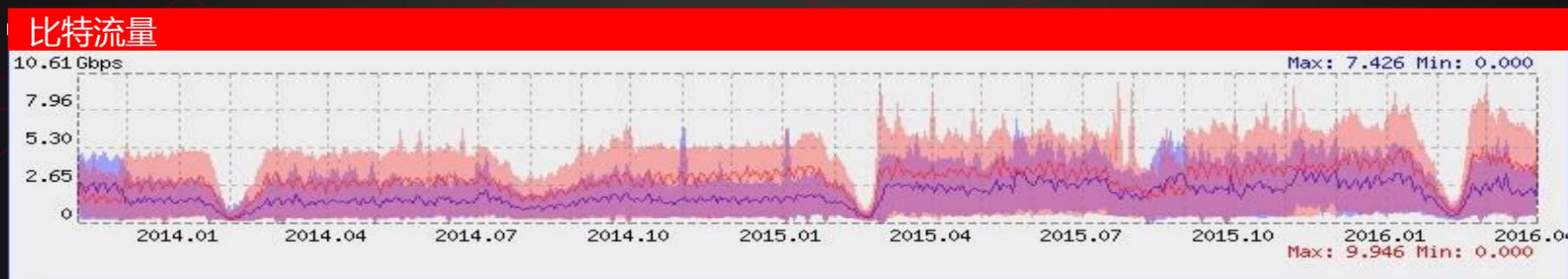
协议选择	纯IPv6
设备选择	每个节点混合厂家
复杂度	多自治域
激励机制	高性能、免费
安全	源地址认证
过渡	隧道 4over6 无状态翻译 IVI

IPv6流量统计

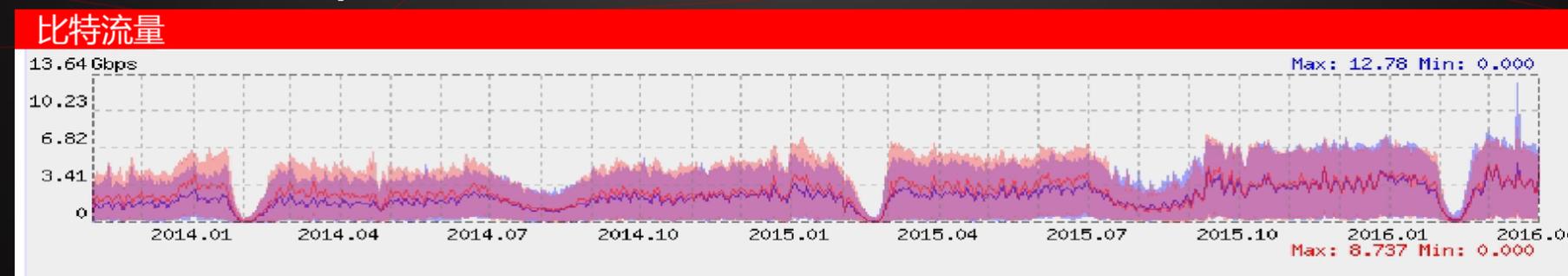


IPv6校园网 (清华大学)

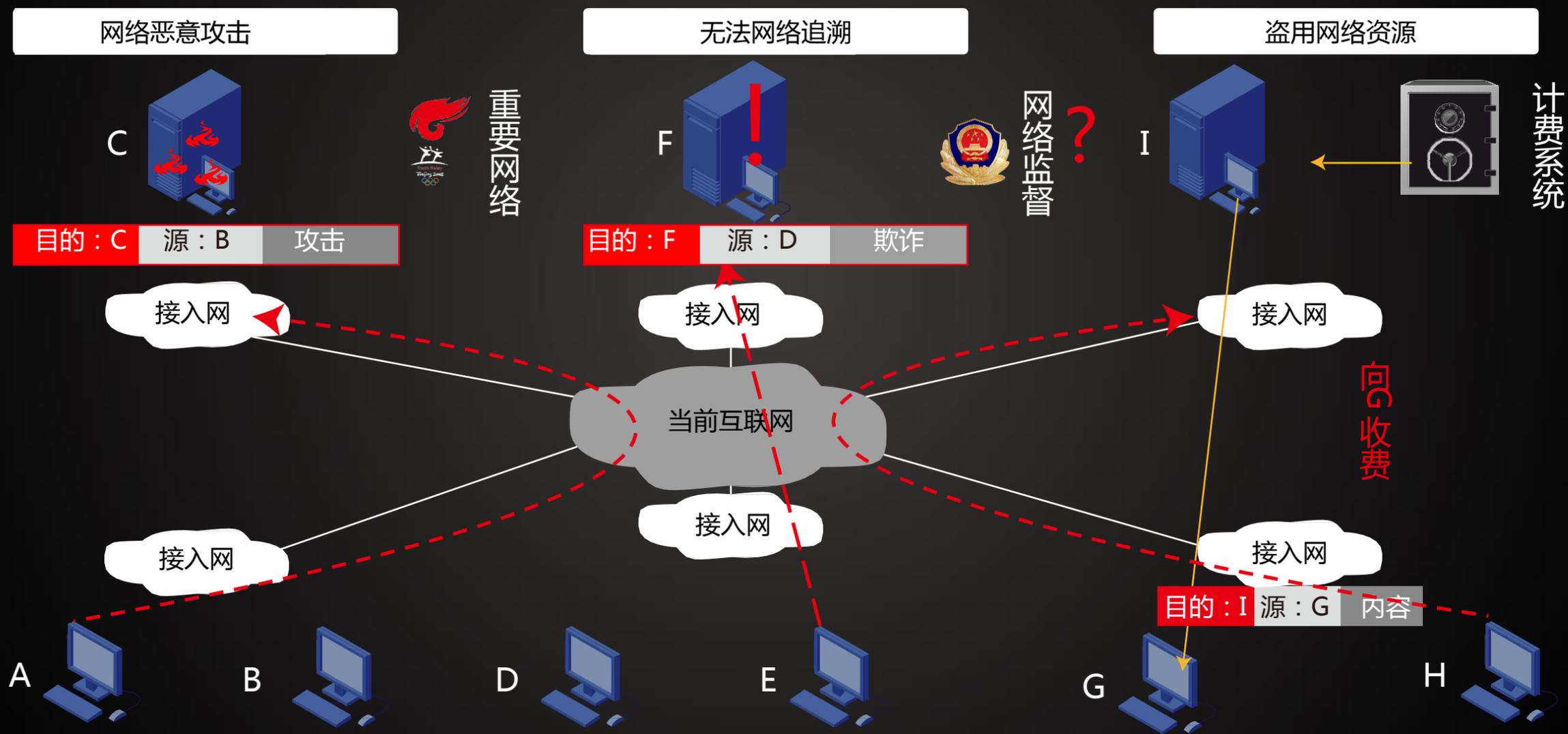
IPv4 : 7.9Gbps



IPv6 : 6.8Gbps

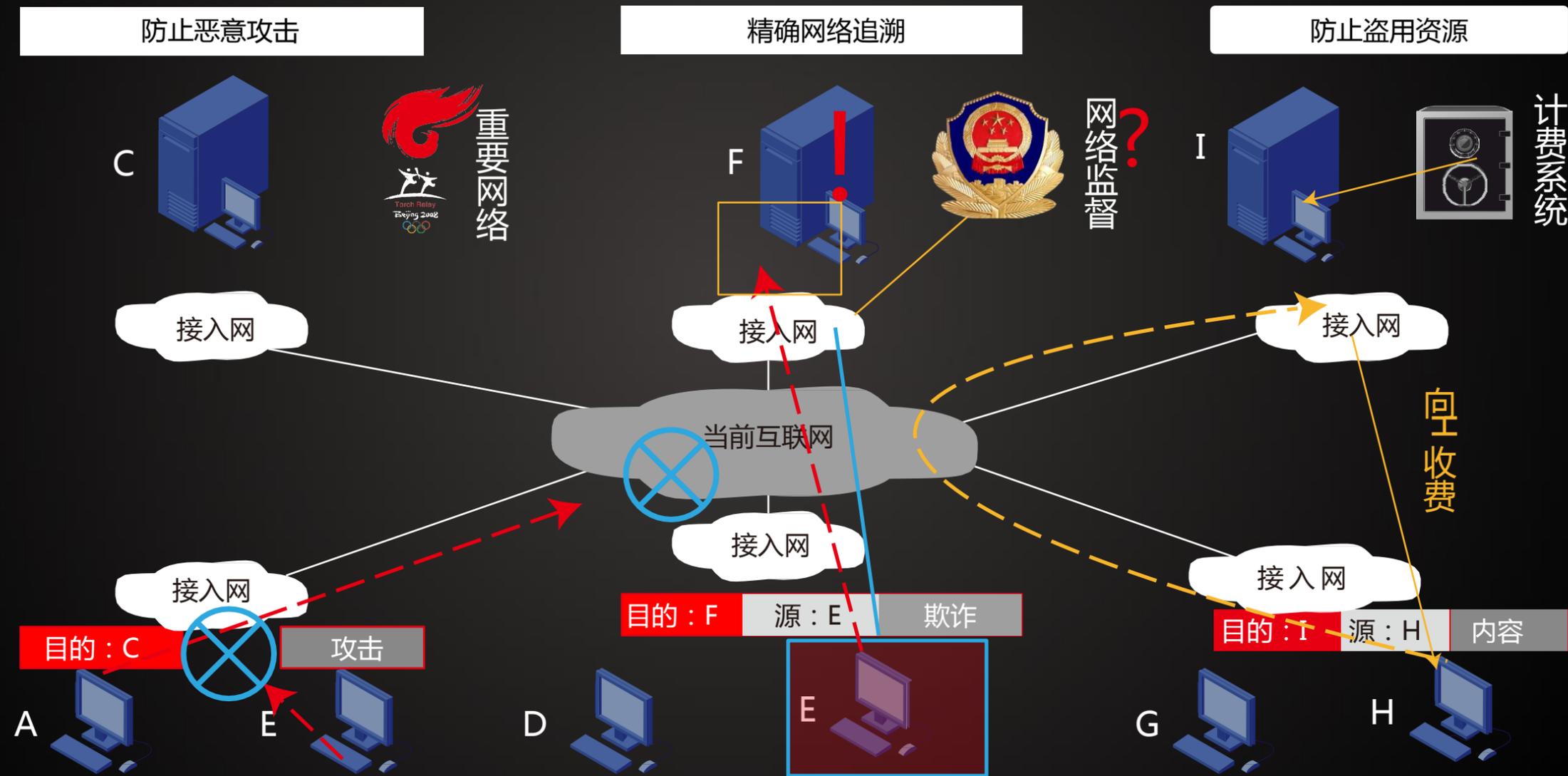


IPv6 技术创新-源地址认证 (1)

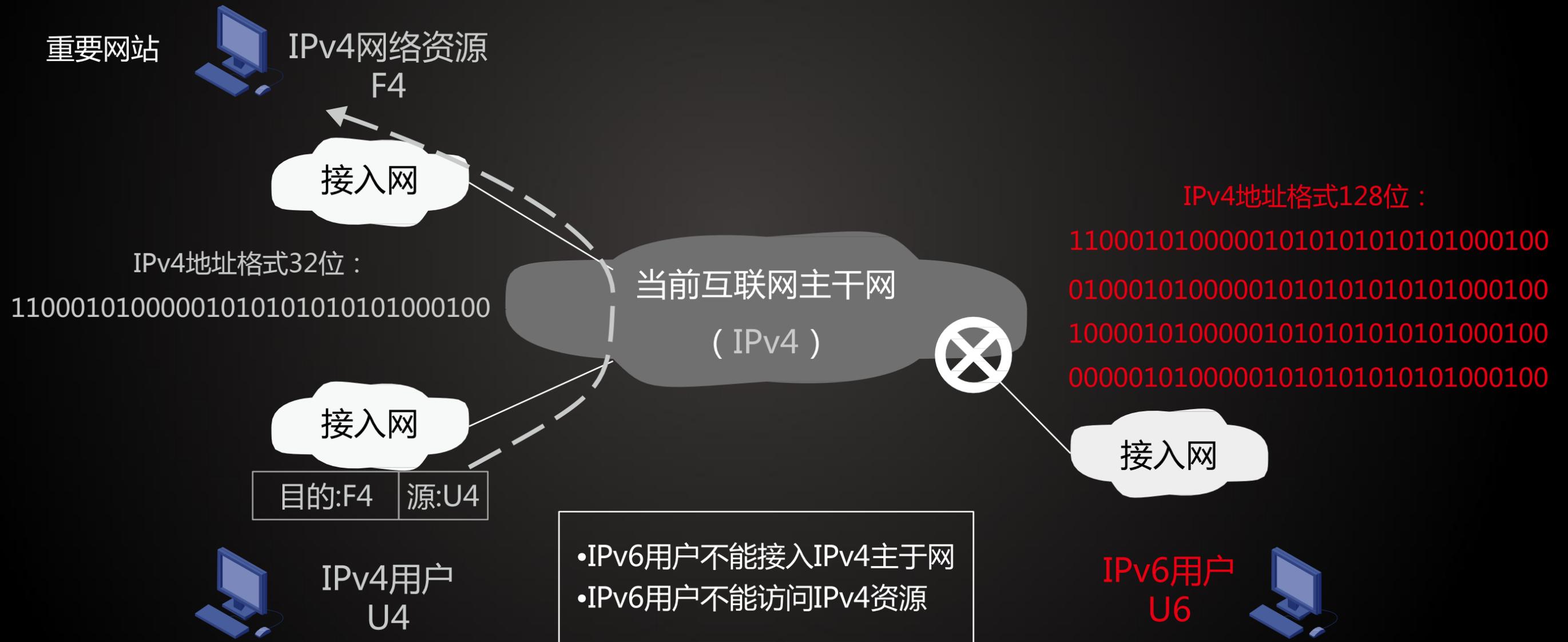


IPv6 技术创新-源地址认证 (2)

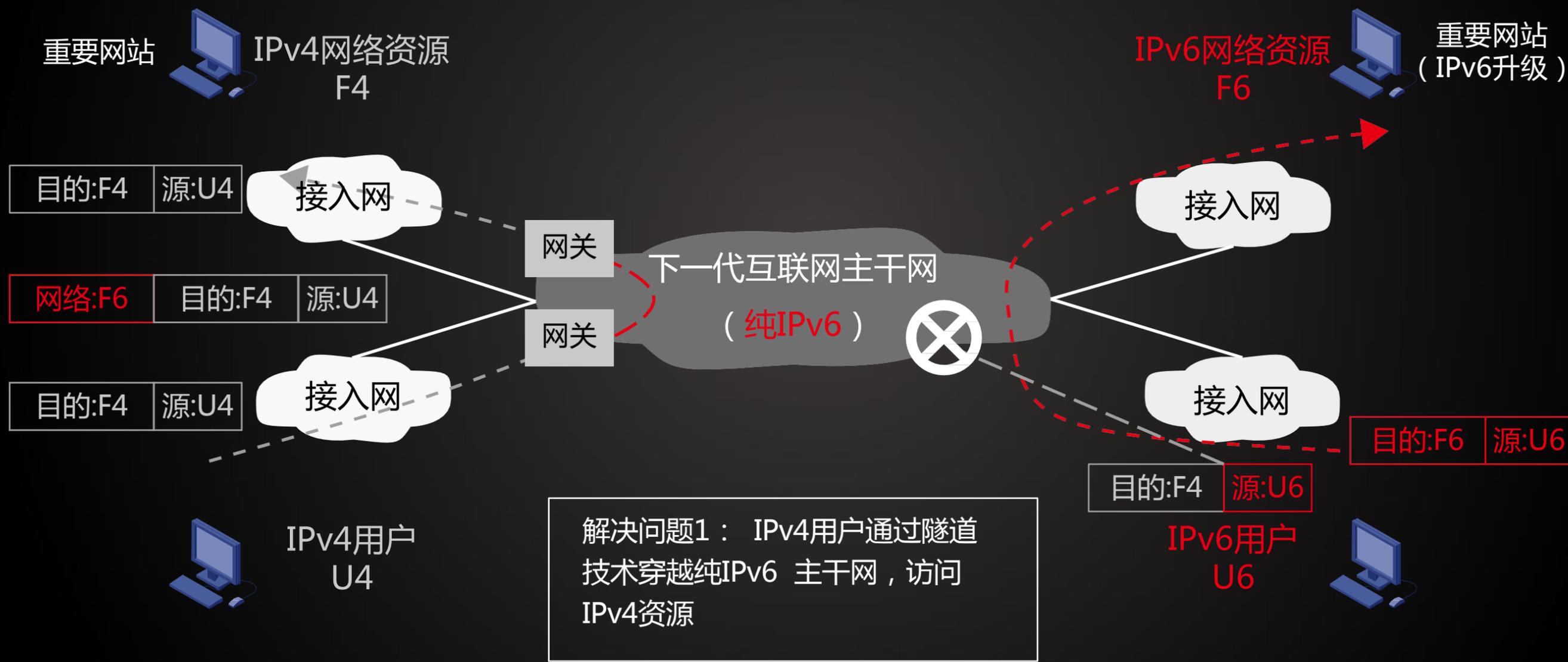
准确计费



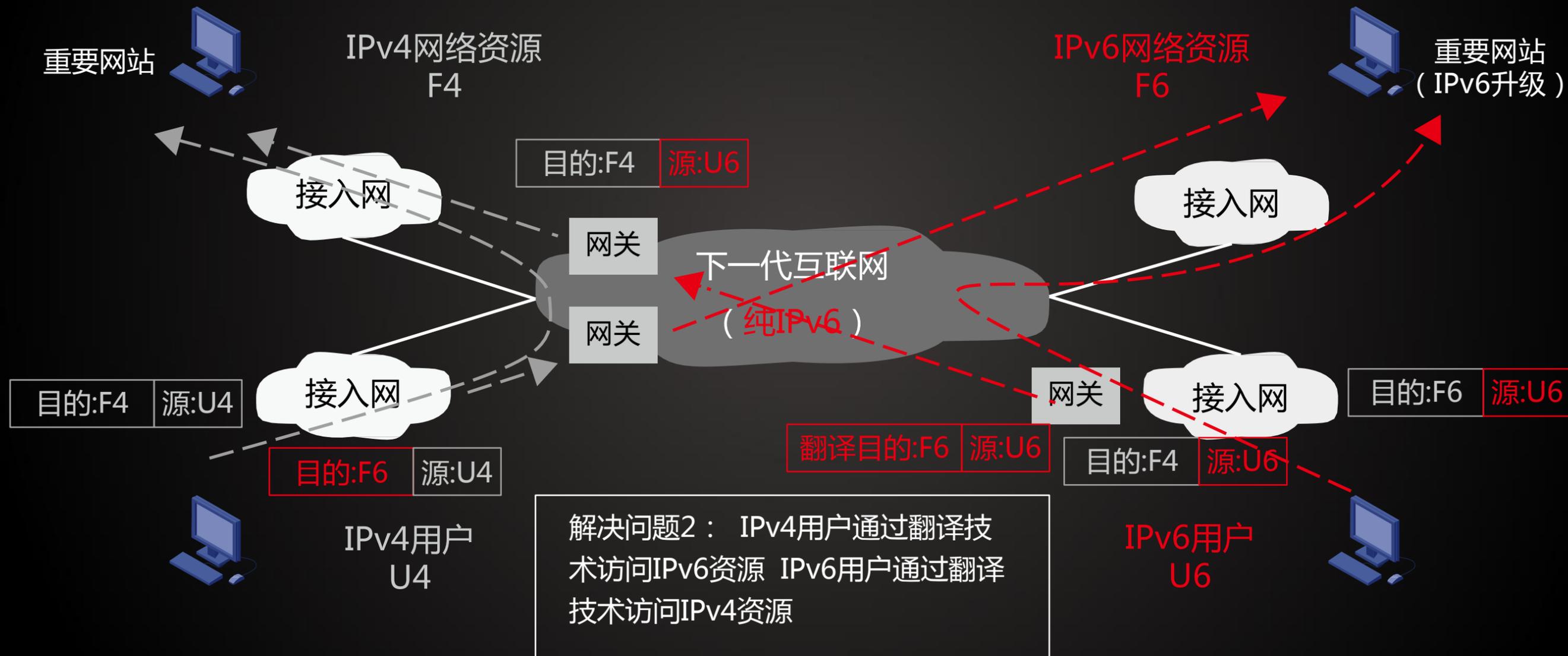
IPv6 技术创新-过渡 (1)



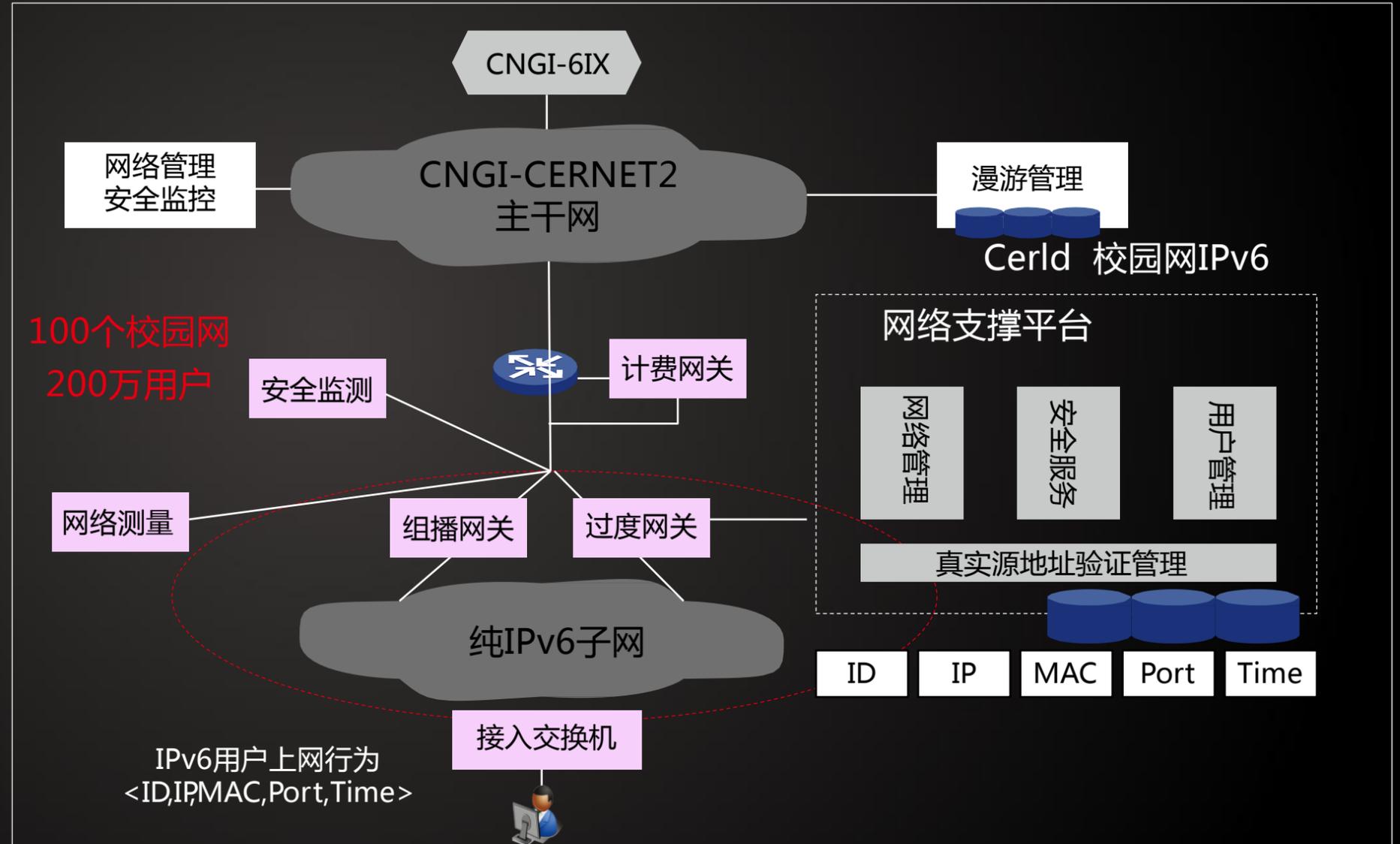
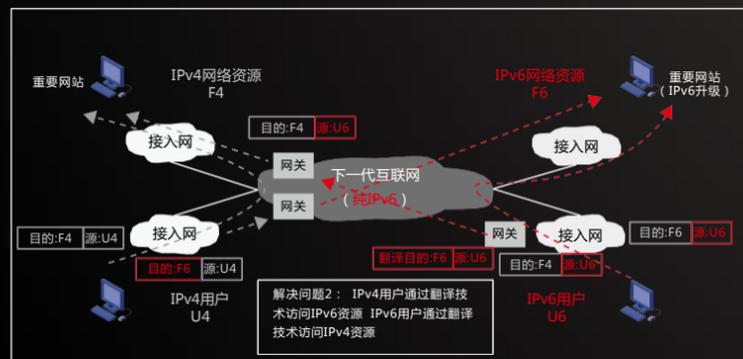
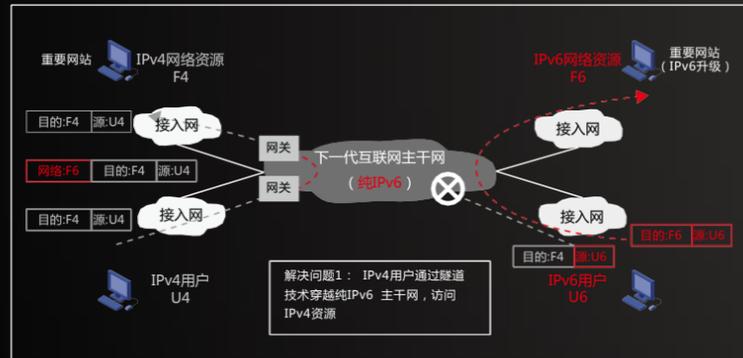
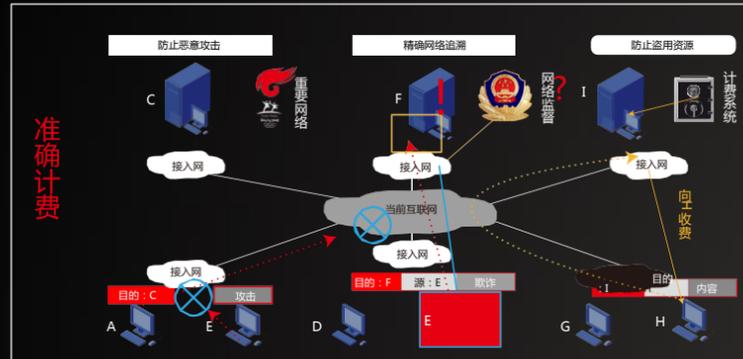
IPv6 技术创新-过渡 (2)



IPv6 技术创新-过渡 (3)



IPv6 技术创新



2011年胡锦涛总书记考察下一代互联网



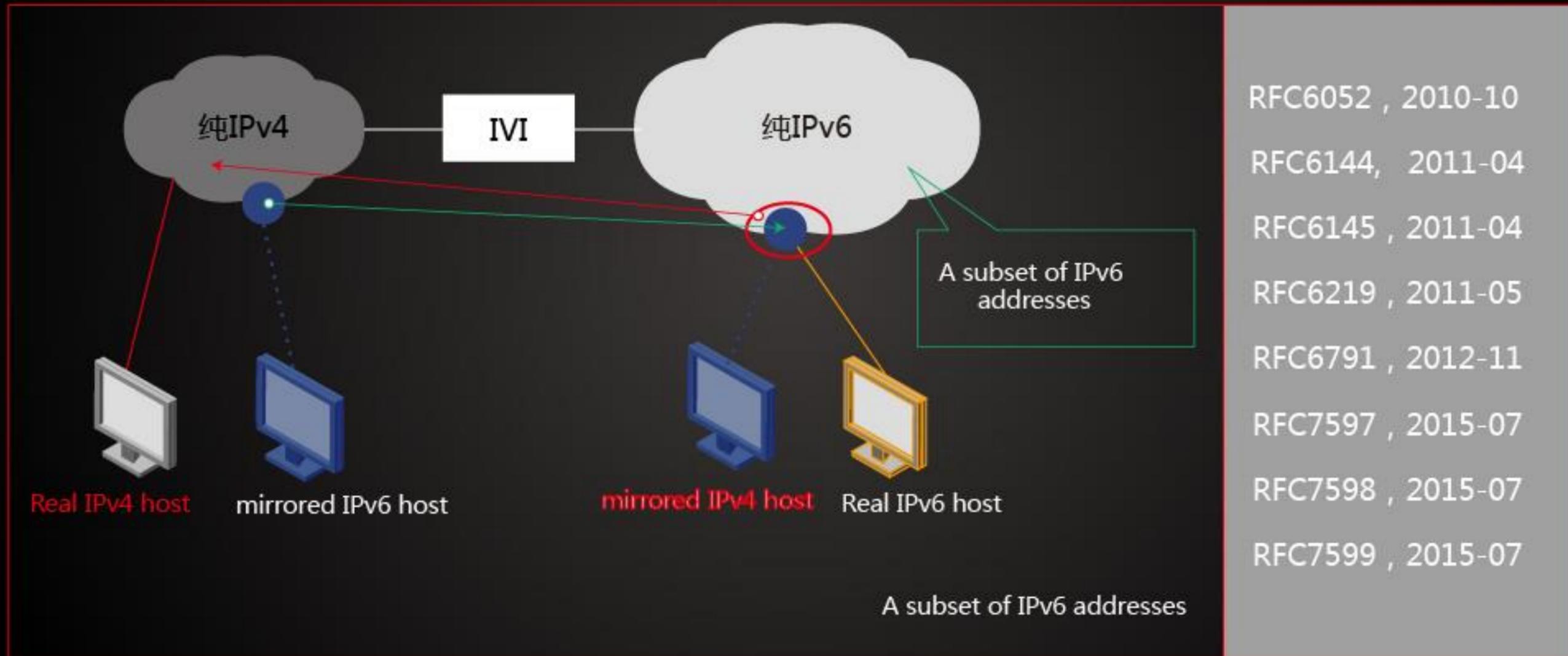
- 胡锦涛总书记饶有兴致地听介绍、看演示，详细询问两代互联网衔接等情况。
- 胡锦涛总书记指示：IPv6网络必须与IPv4网络衔接，推广新的网络应用离不开IPv4/IPv6网络之间的衔接。必须统一标准，才能够使IPv6网络真正使用起来

2016年李克强总理考察清华大学

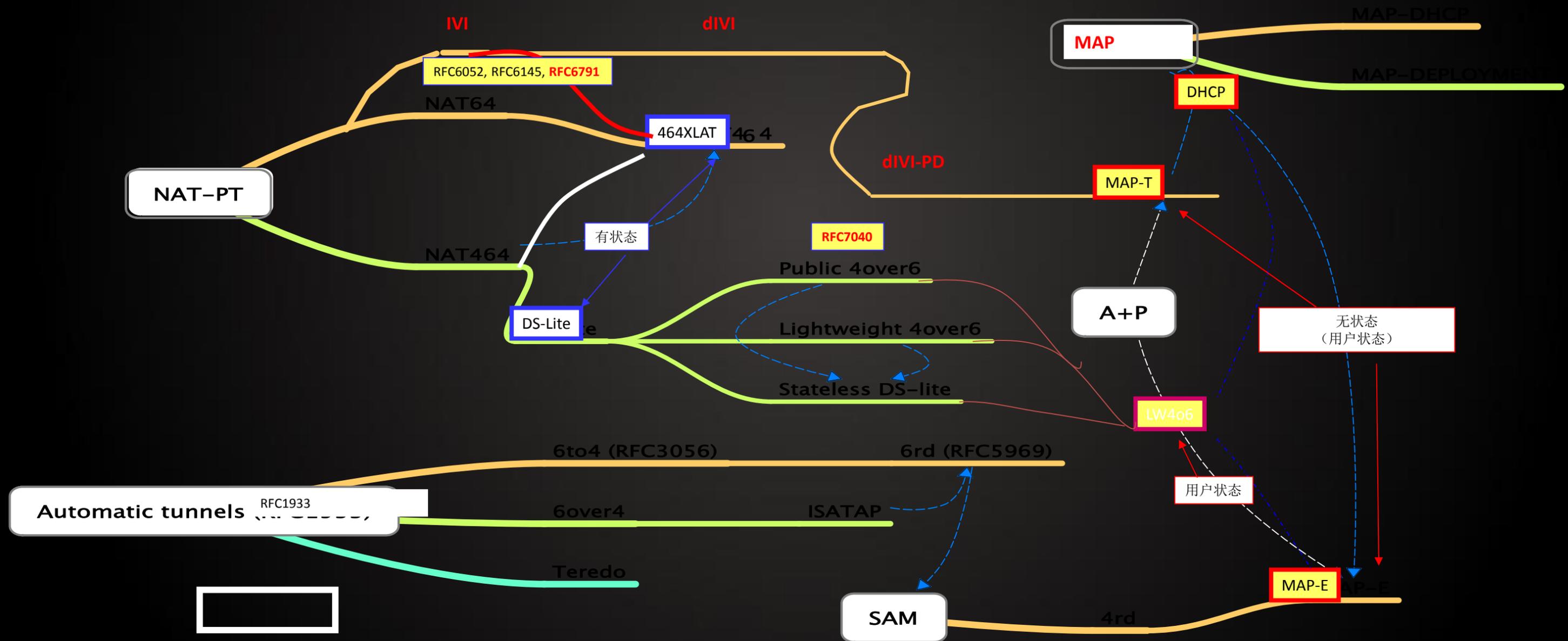


- IPv6能够解决地址耗尽的问题
- IPv6必须与现有互联网互联互通 在互联网
- 核心技术方面标准的突破非常重要 国内的
- 研发要更好地合作

Stateless translation (IVI)



IETF过渡标准演进



CERNET IPv6资源

常用网站

六维空间：
<http://bt.neu6.edu.cn>
乐乎BT：
<http://bt.shu6.edu.cn>
六维空间：
<http://www.edubt.cn>
IPv6中国：
<http://www.ipv6.net.cn>
上交IPv6网站搜索：
<http://search6.sjtu.edu.cn/search>

Pv6 PT下载：

IPv6 BTPT介绍页：
<http://www.ipv6bbs.com/bt.php>
东北大学 六维空间：
<http://bt.neu6.edu.cn>
北京邮电大学 北邮人BT：
<http://bt.byr.edu.cn>
北京交通大学 晨光BT：
<http://ipv6.cgbt.cn>
上海大学 乐乎BT：
<http://bt.shu6.edu.cn>
华中科技大学 HUDBT：
<http://www.kmgtp.org>
华南农业大学 红满堂PT站：
<http://tracker.ipv6.scau.edu.cn>
上海交通大学 葡萄PT：
<http://pt.sjtu.edu.cn>
北京航空航天大学 未来花园BT：
<http://bt.buaa6.edu.cn>
北京科技大学 六维空间：
<http://www.edubt.cn>
北京科技大学 贴心吧BT：
<http://bt.tiexinba.com>

IPv6 FTP：

上海交通大学 渔网搜索：
<http://ftpun6.sjtu.edu.cn>
GooBye IPv6 FTP搜索：
<http://www.goobyenet>
SwiftIPV6 FTP的搜索引擎：
<http://www.swift6.com>

Pv6电视墙：

IPv6之家 - IPv6电视墙：
<http://www.ipv6bbs.com/wall.php>
清华大学：
<http://iptv.tsinghua.edu.cn>
北京邮电大学：
<http://iptv.bupt.edu.cn>
北京交通大学：
<http://media6.njtu.edu.cn/video.html>
上海交通大学：
<http://video6.sjtu.edu.cn>
西南交通大学：
<http://ipv6.swjtu.edu.cn>
西安交通大学：
<http://202.200.142.245>
中国科技大学：
<http://tv6.ustc.edu.cn>
华南农业大学：
<http://ipv6.scau.edu.cn/wltp>
大连理工大学：
<http://ipv6.dlut.edu.cn/video6.htm>
北京大学：
<http://ipv6.pku.edu.cn>
兰州大学：
<http://tv.lzu.edu.cn>
中国传媒大学：
<http://ipv6.cuc.edu.cn/tv/tv.htm>

过渡技术

双栈

在过去15年并没有完成过渡

隧道

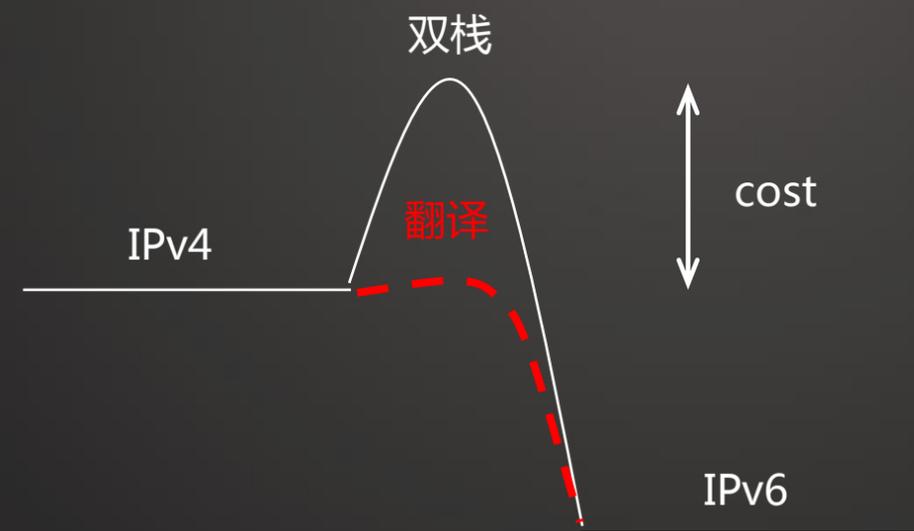
必须与双栈技术一起使用
隧道上运行的协议栈的性能不可能超过下层协议栈的性能

翻译

唯一能够使IPv4/IPv6互联互通的技术

双重翻译技术

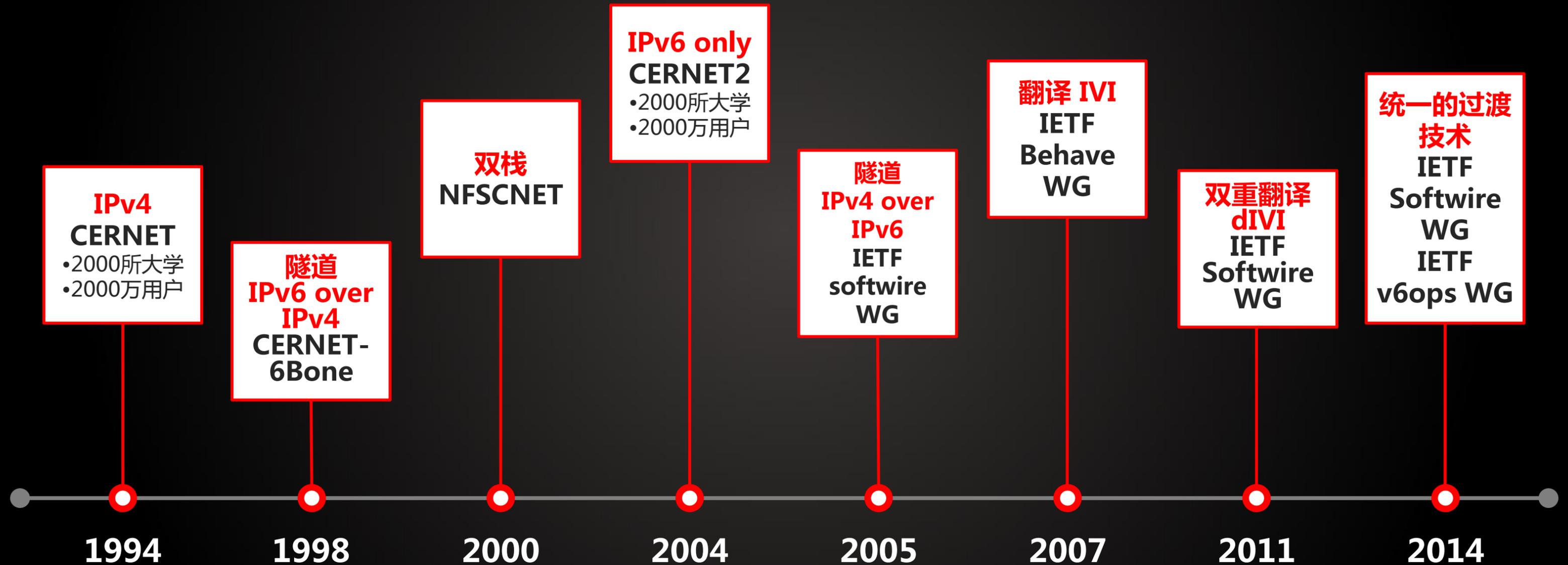
整合翻译和隧道，支持平稳过渡到一次翻译技术



IPv6的杀手级应用是什么？

- 安全性
- 与IPv4互联网互联互通

CERNET IPv6 过渡经验



互联网核心技术标准举例



RFC: 791

RFC791

INTERNET PROTOCOL

DARPA INTERNET PROGRAM

PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION

September 1981

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 2460
Obsoletes: 1823
Category: Standards Track

RFC2460

E. Deering
Cisco
K. Hinden
Nokia
December 1998

Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6)
Specification

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (1998). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

This document specifies version 6 of the Internet Protocol (IPv6), also sometimes referred to as IP Next Generation or IPng.

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Request for Comments: 6145
Obsoletes: 2765
Category: Standards Track
ISSN: 2070-1721

X. Li
C. Bao
CERNET Center/Tsinghua University
F. Baker
Cisco Systems
April 2011

RFC6145

IP/ICMP Translation Algorithms

Abstract

This document describes the Stateless IP/ICMP Translation Algorithm (SIIT), which translates between IPv4 and IPv6 packet headers (including ICMP headers). This document obsoletes RFC 2765.

Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 4291
Obsoletes: 3512
Category: Standards Track

RFC4291

K. Hinden
Nokia
E. Deering
Cisco Systems
February 2006

IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture

Status of This Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2006).

Abstract

This specification defines the addressing architecture of the IP Version 6 (IPv6) protocol. The document includes the IPv6 addressing model, text representations of IPv6 addresses, definition of IPv6 unicast addresses, multicast addresses, and multicast addresses, and an IPv6 node's required addresses.

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Request for Comments: 6052
Updates: 4291
Category: Standards Track
ISSN: 2070-1721

C. Bao
CERNET Center/Tsinghua University
C. Huitema
Microsoft Corporation
M. Bagnulo
UCM
M. Boucadair
France Telecom
X. Li
CERNET Center/Tsinghua University
October 2010

RFC6052

IPv6 Addressing of IPv4/IPv6 Translators

Abstract

This document discusses the algorithmic translation of an IPv6 address to a corresponding IPv4 address, and vice versa, using only statically configured information. It defines a well-known prefix for use in algorithmic translations, while allowing organizations to also use network-specific prefixes when appropriate. Algorithmic translation is used in IPv4/IPv6 translators, as well as other types of proxies and gateways (e.g., for DNS) used in IPv4/IPv6 scenarios.

IPv6的过渡思路



新建网络必须为IPv6

对端为IPv6

纯IPv6通信

对端为IPv4

单次翻译（正常）

双重翻译（无IPv6应用程序或有ALG问题）

封装（加密或有无损需求）



我国发展下一代互联网的 路线图和时间表

2003-2010

准备阶段

(技术试验与试商用)

- 启动中国下一代互联网示范工程CNGI
- 政府引引导，进行技术、人才、产业准备
- 首先在高校开展试商用，为大规模商用做准备

2016-2020

完成过渡阶段

- 政府引导全面普及IPv6
- 抓住发展机遇，是中国成为互联网技术强国

2011-2015

过渡阶段

(开展大规模商用)

- 政府引导全社会向IPv6过渡，IPv4与IPv6共存
- 新建网络必须为IPv6，并实现与IPv4的互通

4aaS: CERNET2

IPv4/IPv6 Transition

IPv4互联网 ↔ IPv6网络

CERNET2主干网 CNGI-CERNET2主干网

[core list](#) [core plot](#)

[wan-bps-74:86:7a:d7:5](#)
 [wan-bps-a0:36:9f:16:b](#)
 [wan-bps-6c:92:bf:00:9](#)
 [wan-bps-90:e2:ba:71:2](#)
 [wan-bps-90:e2:ba:24:6](#)

ISP

[campus list](#) [campus plot](#)
[savi list](#) [savi plot](#)
[ctnet list](#) [ctnet plot](#)

DIVI

[wan-bps-00:1e:67:07:f](#)

 50.66M 49.79H

[user-00:1e:67:07:f3:4](#)

 557.00 446.00

DIVI-2

[wan-bps-00:16:31:f4:3](#)

 571.50M 93.67H

[user-00:16:31:f4:33:b](#)

 2.97K 2.38K

[RFC4925](#) [RFC6052](#) [RFC6144](#) [RFC6145](#) [RFC6219](#) [RFC6791](#) [RFC7597](#) [RFC7598](#) [RFC7599](#)

ICP

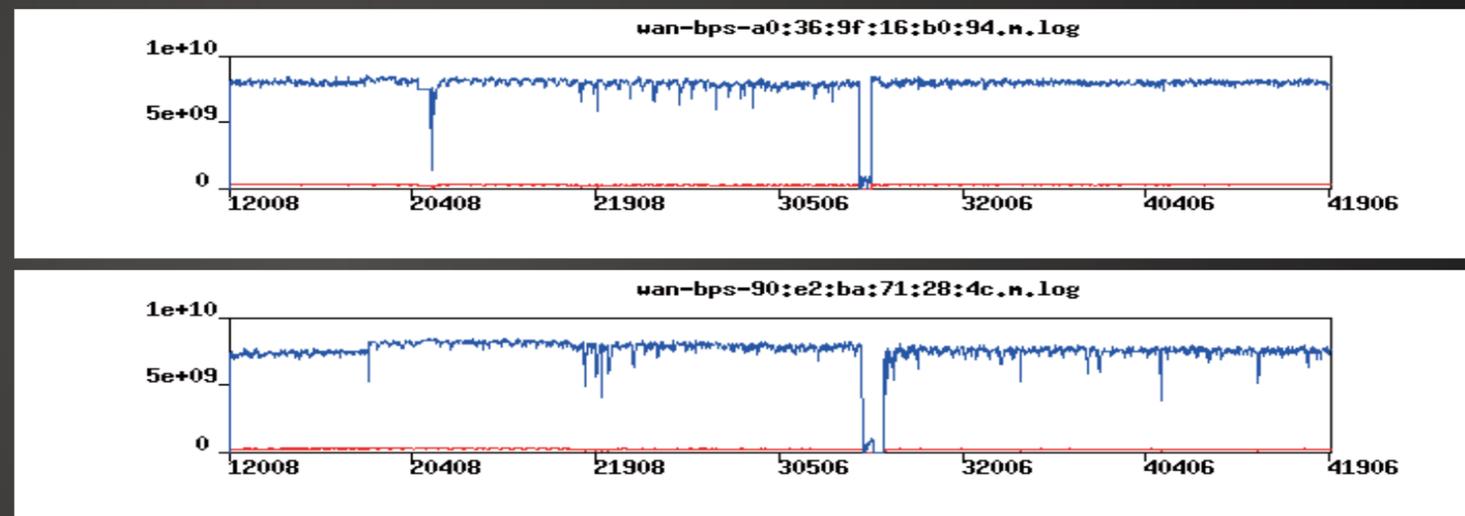
[ivi.bupt.edu.cn](#) [ivi.neu6.edu.cn](#)
[cctv1hd](#) [cctv3hd](#) [cctv5hd](#)
[cctv5phd](#) [cctv6hd](#) [cctv8hd](#)
[chchd](#) [btv1hd](#) [btv2hd](#) [btv6hd](#)
[btv11hd](#) [hunanhd](#) [zjhd](#) [jshd](#)
[dfhd](#) [ahhd](#) [hljhd](#) [lnhd](#) [szhd](#)
[gdhd](#) [tjhd](#) [hbhd](#) [sdhd](#)

[demo](#)

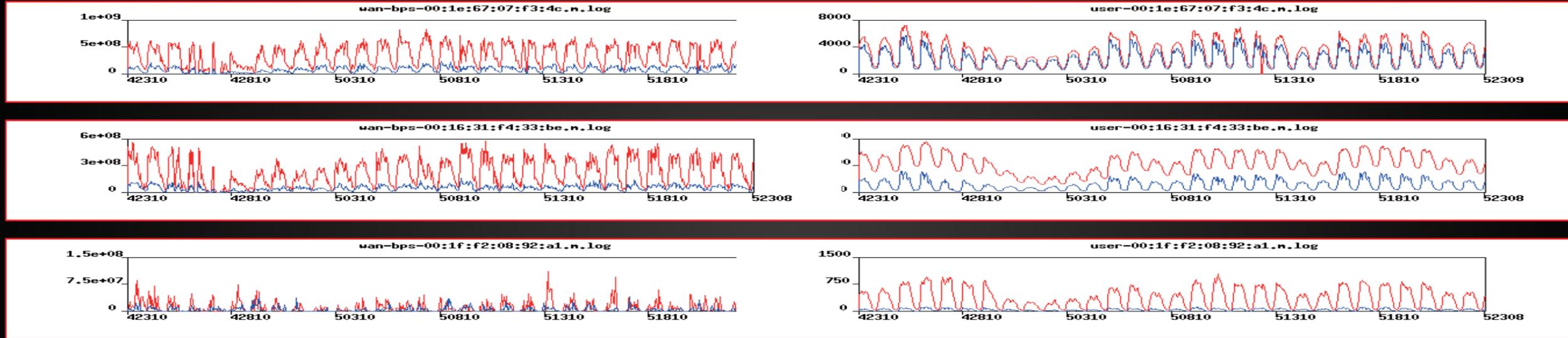
ICP模型 (北京邮电大学)



- 纯IPv6服务器为IPv6和IPv4互联网用户服务
- 统一的IPv6地址控制管理和商务模型
- 节省IPv4公有地址



ISP模型 (清华大学)



与真实源地址验证结合

案例

需求场景

场景1：上联纯v6接入，下联双栈用户

场景2：上联双栈接入，下联纯v4用户

场景3：上联纯v4接入，下联双栈 / 纯v6用户

场景4：传统IDC改造（v4服务器）

场景5：新建IDC（v6服务器）

需求应用

被访问v4/v6互联网上的资源（ISP）

v4/v6互联网上用户访问（ICP）

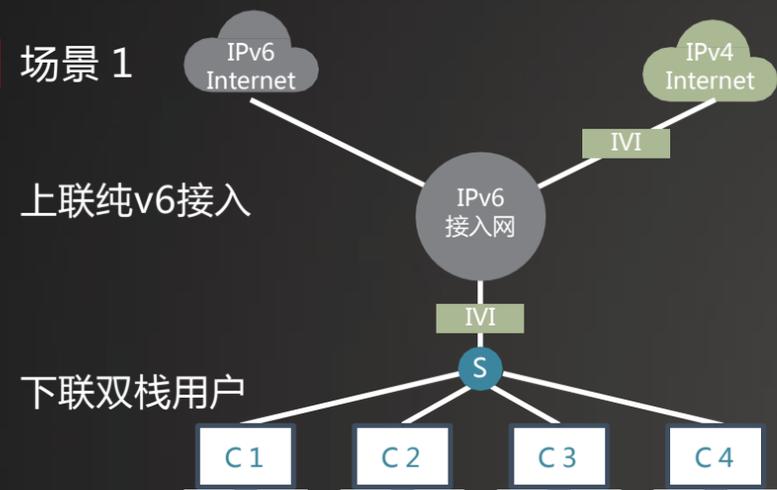
需求接入操作系统

所有操作系统

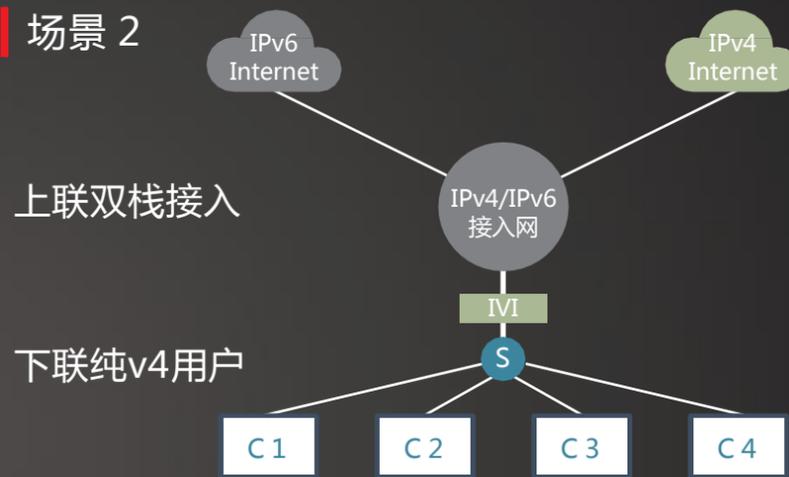
即插即用

案例 (ISP)

场景 1



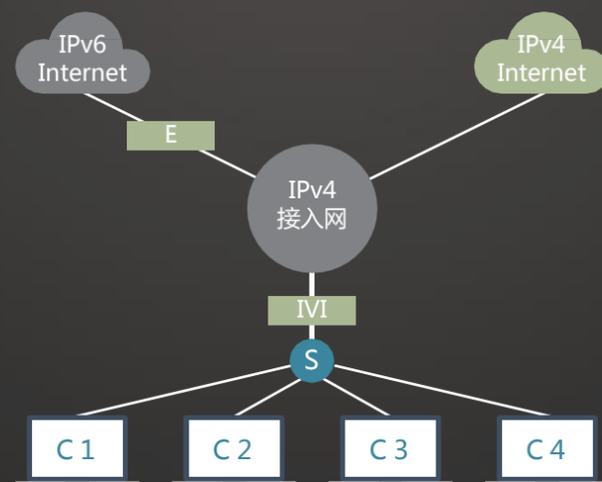
场景 2



场景 3

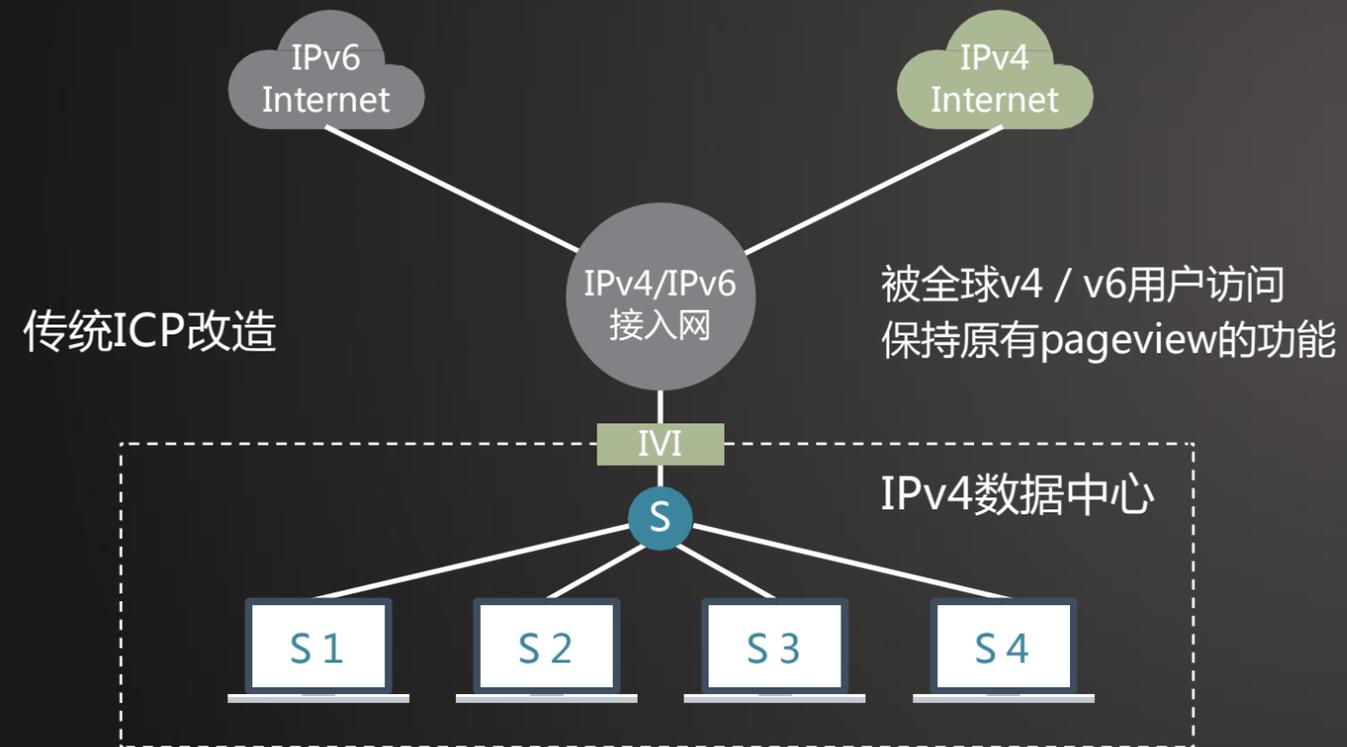
上联纯v4接入

下联双栈 / 纯v6用户

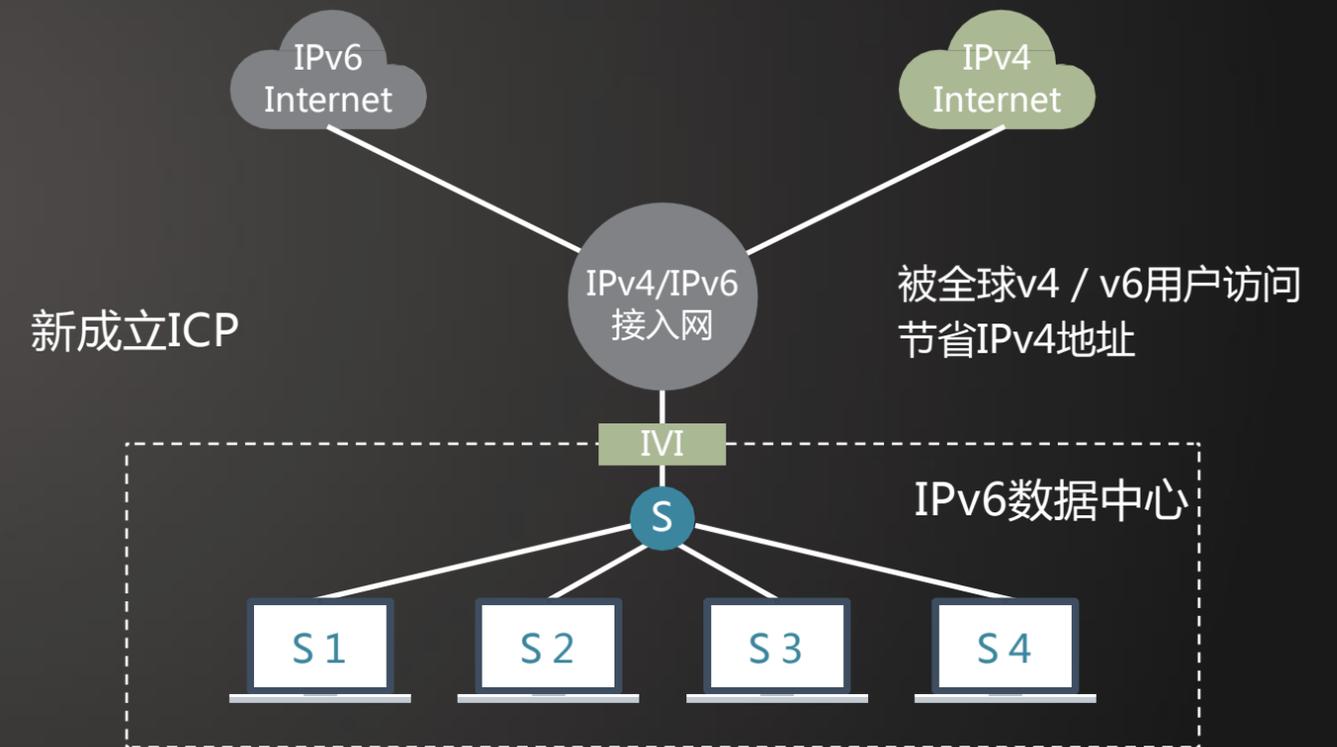


案例 (ICP)

场景 4



场景 5



Dual-stack via dIVI

中国移动 上午10:50

testing.iviv2.org

20160523-105009.622676941 server= c4.iviv2.org#80 202.112.35.201 server= 202.112.35.201#80 client= 58.200.129.133#11007	20160523-105010.643671963 server= c6.iviv2.org#80 2001:da8:aaae::201 server= 2001:da8:aaae::201#80 client= 2402:f000:ffff:64:28a8:275c:ac63:b13e#53392	20160523-105009.394519448 server= testing.iviv2.org#80 2001:da8:aa 202.112.35.201 server= 202.112.35.201#80 client= 58.200.129.133#11006
20160523-105008.448094244 server= 202.112.35.201#80 server= 202.112.35.201#80 client= 58.200.129.133#11005	20160523-105008.448972460 server= 2001:da8:aaae::201#80 server= 2001:da8:aaae::201#80 client= 2402:f000:ffff:64:28a8:275c:ac63:b13e#53389	<p>Start Performance Test</p> <p>IPv6</p>

IPv6-only via IVI

●●●○○ 中国移动 上午11:47

testing.ivi2.org

20160522-114750.738384493 server= c4.ivi2.org#80 202.112.35.201 server= 202.112.35.201#80 client= 58.200.129.12#8632	20160522-114735.169590276 server= c6.ivi2.org#80 2001:da8:aaae::201 server= 2001:da8:aaae::201#80 client= 2001:da8:f3a:c881:c00:6e00::#50615
	3a. c8. 81. 0c-6e 58. 200. 129. 12-110
20160522-114732.507730045 server= 2001:da8:aaae::201#80 server= 2001:da8:aaae::201#80 client= 2001:da8:f3a:c881:c00:6e00::#50610	

IPv4-only via IVI

●●●●● 中国移动 VPN 下午12:26

testing.ivi2.org

20160522-122636.322966384 server= c4.ivi2.org#80 202.112.35.201 server= 202.112.35.201#80 client= 202.112.35.222#50925	20160522-122636.283090602 server= c6.ivi2.org#80 2001:da8:aaae::201 server= 2001:da8:aaae::201#80 client= 2001:da8:e264:0:c0a8:90b::#50923
	c0. a8. 09. 0b 192. 168. 9. 11
20160522-122636.275896876 server= 202.112.35.201#80 server= 202.112.35.201#80 client= 202.112.35.222#50922	

下一代校园网架构

网络

无线 —● WLAN as a Service(多SSID)

光纤 —● 带宽即服务 (Address as a Service)

物联网 —● 每个电灯泡一个IPv6 (IVI)地址

服务

IPv4aaS

IPv6aaS

VPNaaS

VMaaS

CachaaS

网管aaS

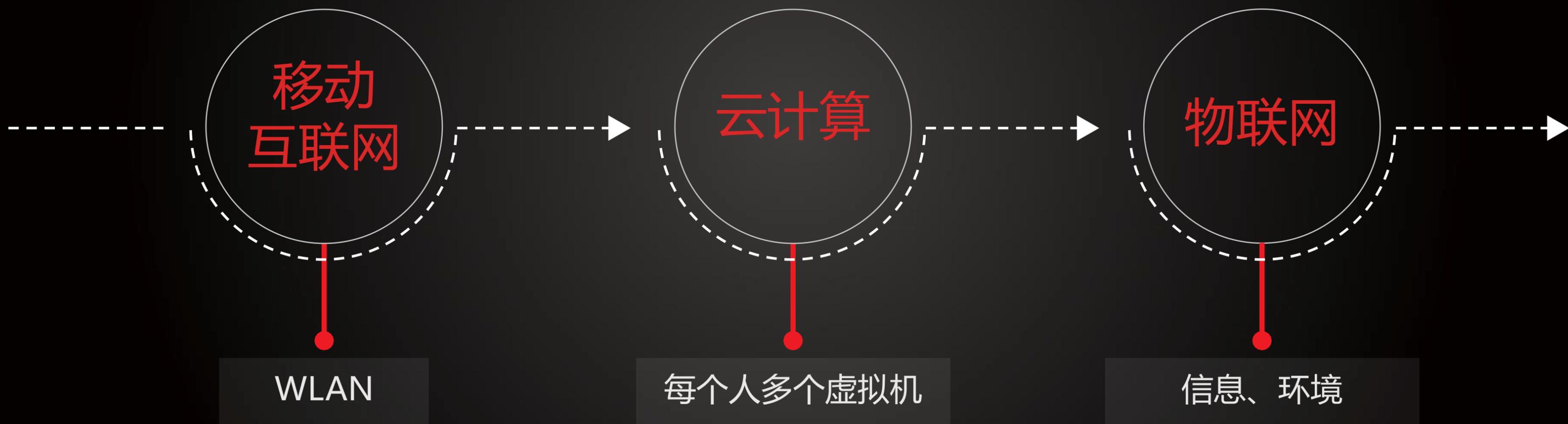
安全aaS

存储aaS

计费aaS

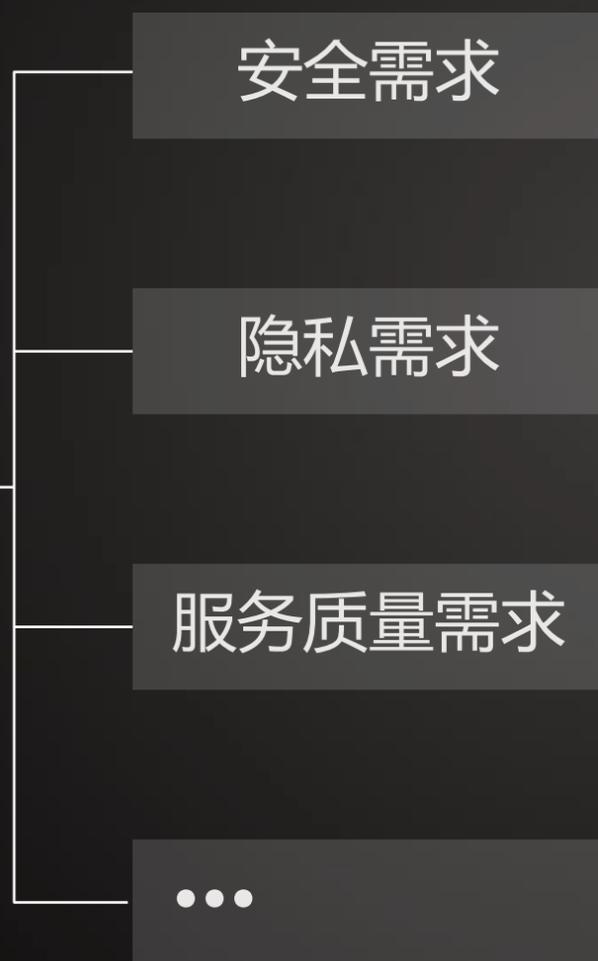
门户aaS

IPv6应用 (1)



IPv6应用 (2)

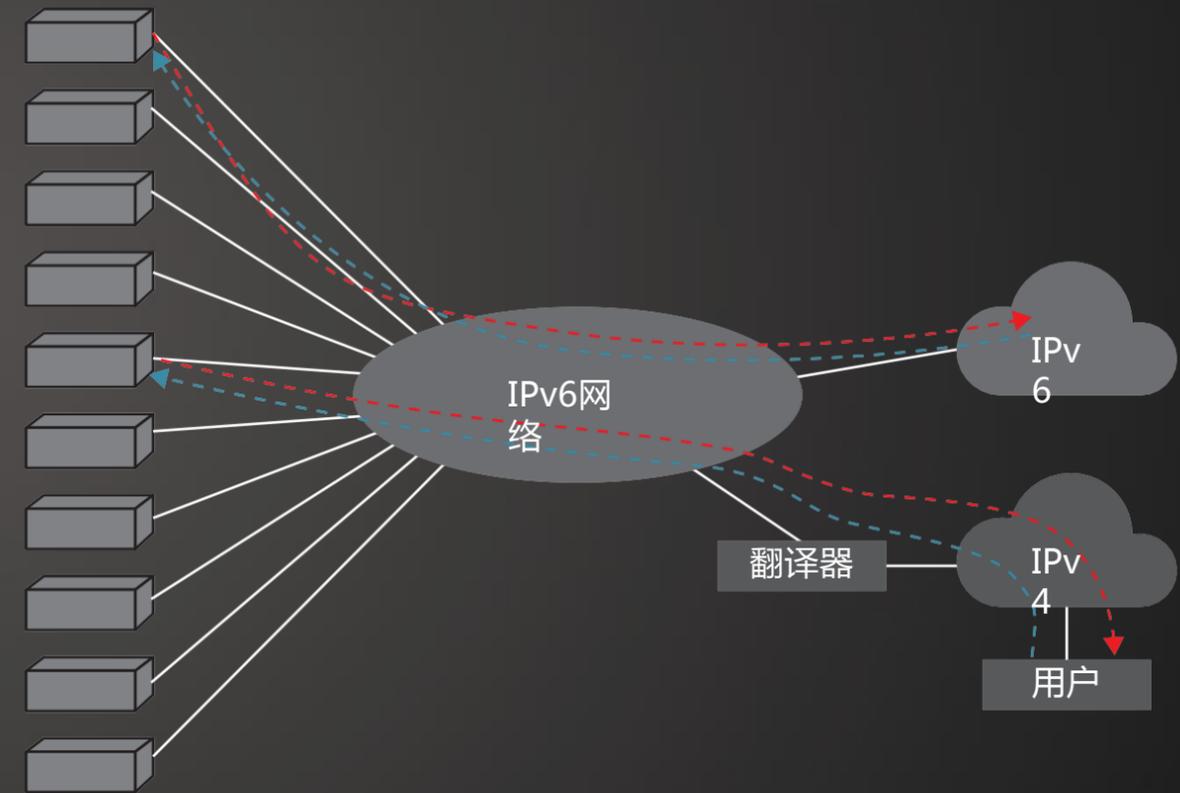
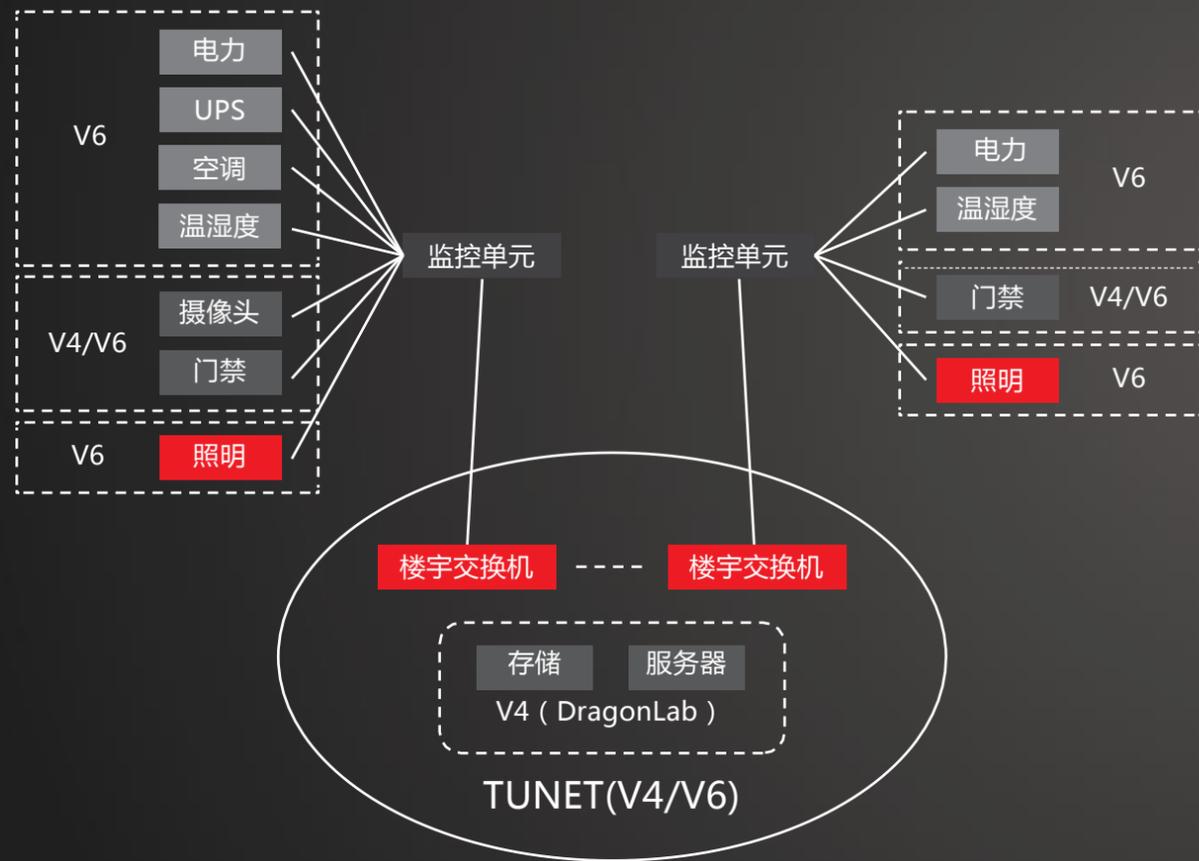
按需地址



物联网



清华大学校园网机房智能远程监控



2015年赛尔网络IPv6项目

IPv6创新项目

单项资助金额	项目数(个)	比例(%)	小计	资金占比(%)
20	5	4.63	100	9.47
15	15	13.89	225	21.33
15	58	53.70	580	54.98
5	30	27.78	150	14.22
合计	108	100.00	1055	100.00

IPv6创新大赛

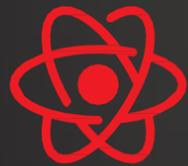
阶段	组别	奖项	数量
地区初赛	创意组	一等奖	8
		二等奖	16
		三等奖	25
	实践组	一等奖	8
		二等奖	18
		三等奖	24
全国决赛	创意组	一等奖	空缺
		二等奖	4
		三等奖	11
	实践组	一等奖	3
		二等奖	5
		三等奖	8

“互联网+” 重大工程

大规模纯IPv6示范网络及
过渡与安全关键技术试验

100G纯IPv6主干网
1000万以上IPv6用户
与全球IPv6/IPv4互联互通

真实源地址用户身份认证
大规模“互联网+”试验平台



互通



可信



开放

腾讯 · 华三 · 阿里



Internet of



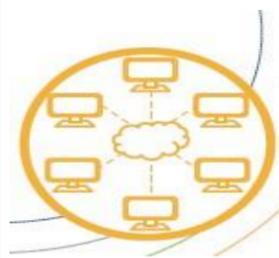
Internet of People

1.11B people on Facebook, Mar 2013

http://www

Internet of Information

30T web pages in Google index, 2013



The Internet of Data



The Internet of Ideas



Internet of Places

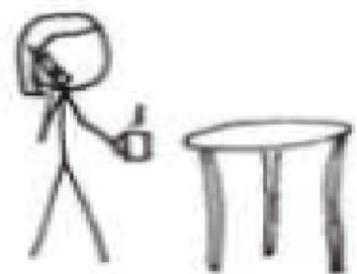
3B Foursquare check ins, Jan 2013



Internet of Things

25B things by 2020

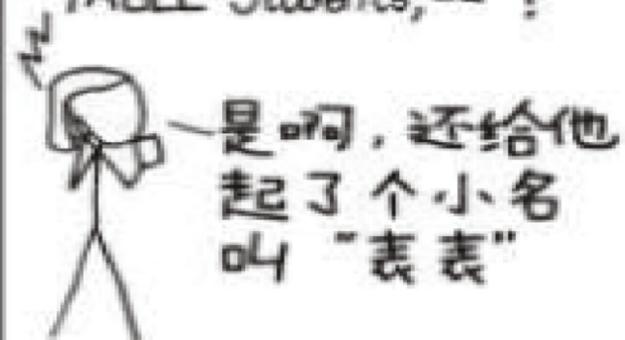
你好，我是你儿子学校的。
我们的电脑出了点问题。



呃，我儿子他弄坏的吗？
算是吧……



你真给你儿子起名叫
Robert'); DROP
TABLE Students;-- ?



是啊，还给他起了个小名叫“表表”

漂亮，我们今年的学生记录全没了。
这回你满意了吧。



这回你学会清洁数据库输入了吧。

Permissionless Innovation