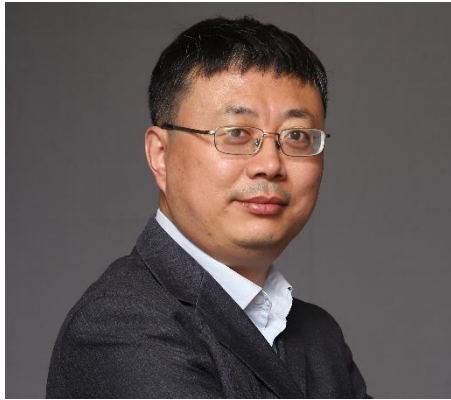


IPv6+创新与标准 (2022)

李振斌

华为首席IP协议专家

IETF互联网架构委员会（IAB）委员



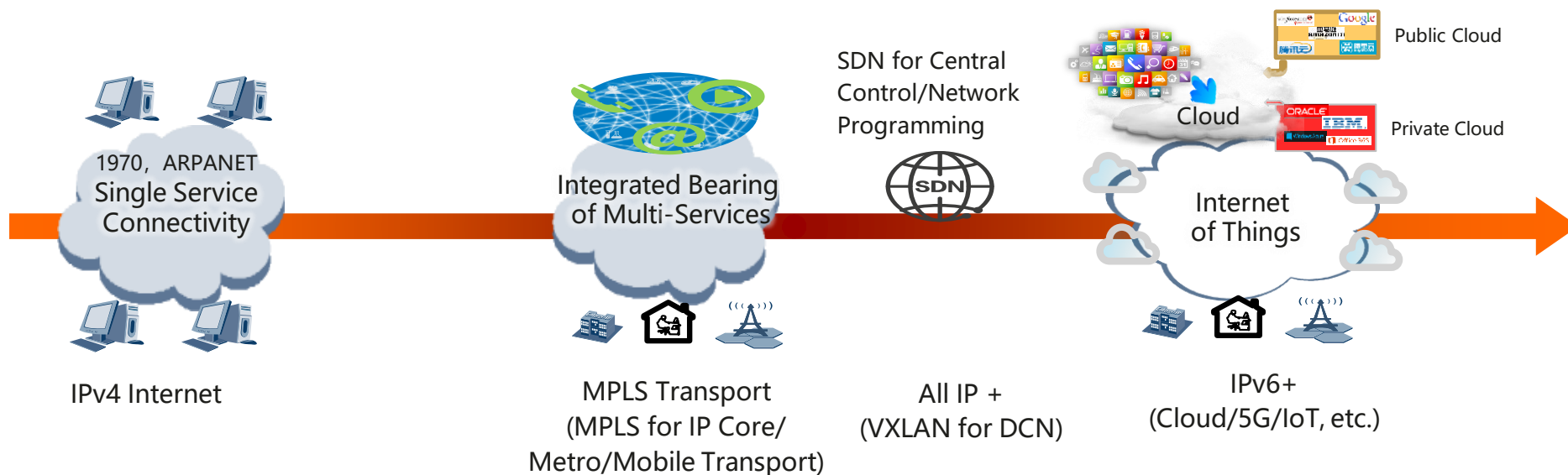
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<https://www.iab.org/about/iab-members/>

- **负责华为IP协议创新研究和标准化工作。**
- **2000年加入华为，曾负责华为IP操作系统 (VRP) 和MPLS子系统的架构设计和开发工作。**
- **2015 - 2017年担任SDN架构师，负责控制器的研究、架构设计与开发等工作。**
- **自2009年起积极参与IETF标准创新工作，持续推动了SDN的BGP、PCEP、Netconf/YANG等的协议创新和标准化。当前研究的重点包括SRv6、5G承载、Telemetry、网络智能等。**
- **主导和参与的IETF RFC/草案累计100余篇(www.ipv6plus.net/ZhenbinLi)，申请专利110多项，著有《SRv6网络编程：开启IP网络新时代》。**
- **2019年3月当选IETF互联网架构委员会 (IAB) 委员，承担2019 - 2021年的互联网架构管理工作。2021年3月获得连任，继续承担2021 - 2023年的互联网架构管理工作。**

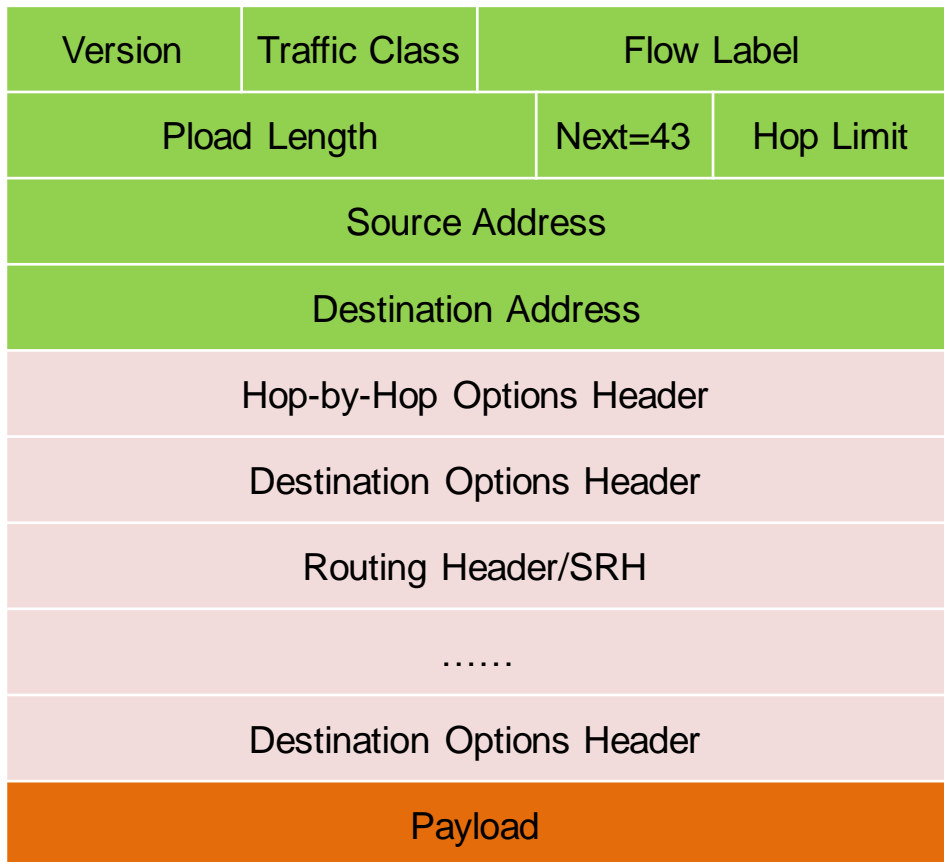
IPv6+: 面向5G和云的IP网络新时代



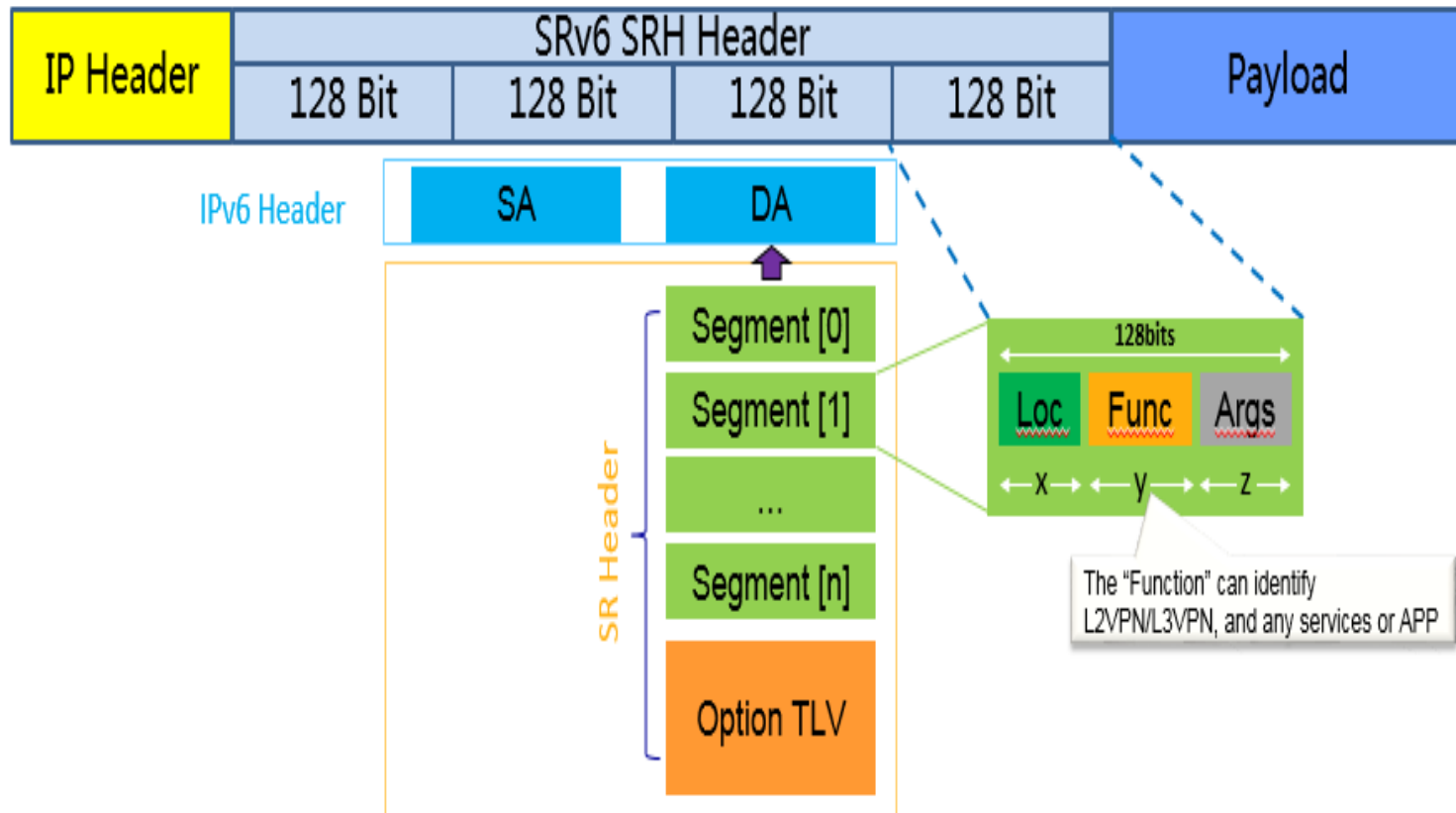
- IPv6重思考：地址空间不足未能强烈驱动IPv6部署
- 5G改变了连接的属性，云改变了连接的范围
- IPv6+的使命：
 - 基于对IP可达性的亲和性，使得不同网络域间连接更容易
 - 基于IPv6扩展头/SRH等可扩展性支持更多种类的封装，满足新业务的需求。
 - 基于对IP亲和性和网络编程能力，实现IP承载网络与应用的融合，提升网络价值。
 - 结合对更多地址空间的需求，进一步推广IPv6

IPv6扩展头/SRv6: 面向未来的网络可编程能力

IPv6 扩展头



SRH: 三层网络可编程空间



IP连接的发展: 无连接 (IPv4/IPv6) ; 有连接 (MPLS) ; 智能连接 (SRv6/IPv6+)

IPv6+研究和标准的规划建议

IPv6+ 1.0: SRv6基础能力

- SRv6 VPN
- SRv6 TE
- SRv6 FRR

IPv6+ 2.0: 面向5G/云的新应用

- Network Slicing/VPN+
- In-situ Telemetry/IFIT
- BIERv6
- OAM
- Path Segment
- Detnet
- SFC
- SRv6压缩
- Path MTU

IPv6+ 3.0: APN6 - 感知应用的新网络架构体系

- 转发面: IPv6扩展头传递应用信息给网络
- 控制面: 云/网络通过控制协议交互信息

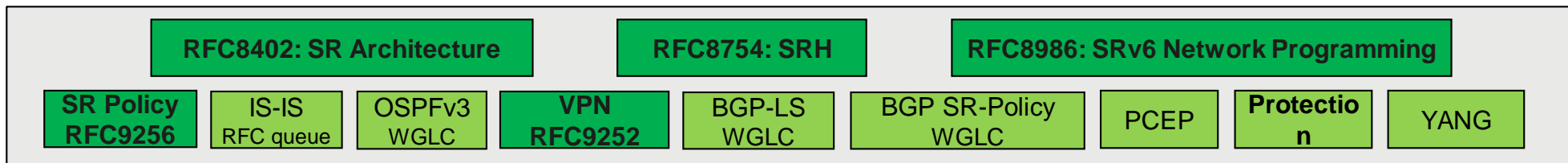
GIP6: 通用IPv6 – IPv6新特性的通用应用

- GIP6隧道: IP隧道统一支持IPv6新特性
- GIP6应用: SDWAN等

IPv6+ 标准整体布局与进展

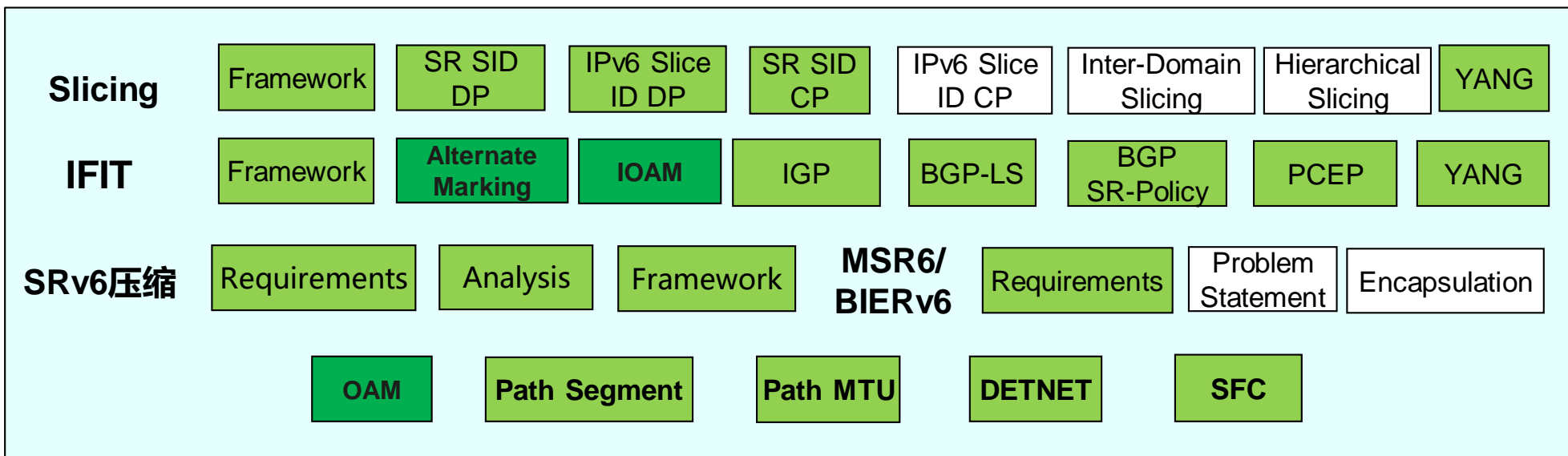
IPv6+ 1.0

SRv6



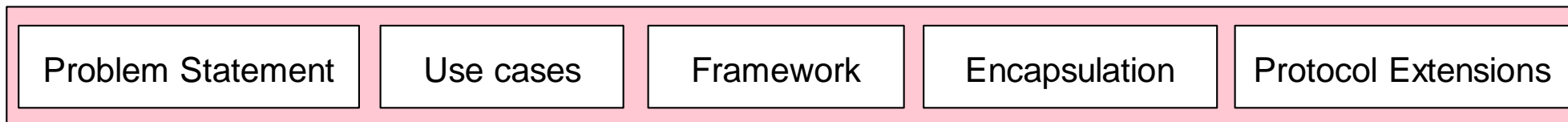
IPv6+ 2.0

5G & Cloud

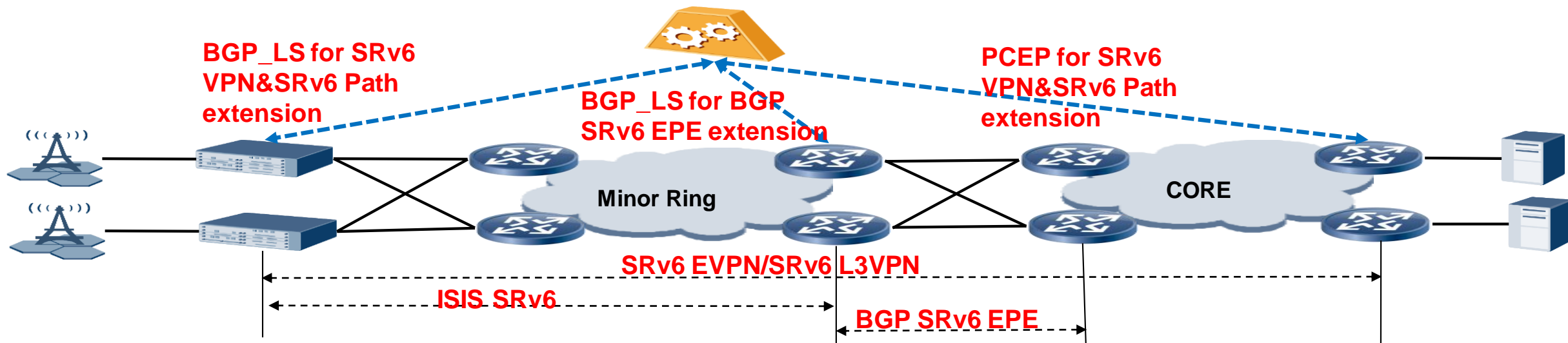


IPv6+ 3.0:

APN/CAN



IPv6+ 1.0: SRv6标准推动与实现部署双管齐下，支持互联互通



SRv6 基础特性趋于成熟

成功完成多厂家SRv6互通测试，商业部署开启

Service	Description	Status	Priority
Base	SRv6 Arch	○	H
	SRH	○	H
VPN	SRv6 VPN	○	H
IGP	ISIS for SRv6	○	H
	OSPFv3 for SRv6	○	M
SDN Interface	BGP-LS for SRv6	○	M
	PCEP for SRv6	○	M

- **Implementations**
 - Huawei: VRPV8; ATN, CX600, ME60, NE5000E, NE9000
 - Cisco: IOS XR/XE
 - Open Source: Linux, FD.io VPP; Wireshark, Tcpdump, Snort, IPtables, Nftables, etc.
- **Inter-op tests:**
 - EANTC 2019 – Test cases: SRv6 VPN, TI-LFA
- **Deployments:**
 - Softbank
 - Iliad
 - LINE
 - China Telecom
 - China Unicom
 - CERNET2
 - MTN
- See [draft-matsushima-spring-srv6-deployment-status](https://www.huawei.com/en/draft-matsushima-spring-srv6-deployment-status) for details

○: Draft, No Risk △: Draft, With Risk ×: Incomplete Draft

IPv6+ 1.0 (1) SRv6基础特性

Area	Topic	Draft	Vendors	Operators
Architecture	SRv6 Network Programming	RFC8986	Cisco/Huawei	Comcast/Bell Canada/Softbank
SRH	IPv6 Segment Routing Header (SRH)	RFC8754	Cisco/Huawei	Bell Canada/Softbank
IGP	ISIS Extensions for SRv6	draft-ietf-lsr-isis-srv6-extensions	Cisco/Huawei	Orange
	OSPFv3 Extensions for SRv6	draft-ietf-lsr-ospfv3-srv6-extensions	Huawei/Cisco	
VPN	SRv6 VPN	RFC9252	Cisco/Huawei	Comcast/Bell Canada/Softbank/Orange
SDN Interface	BGP-LS for SRv6	draft-ietf-idr-bgpls-srv6-ext	Cisco/Huawei/Ericsson	Bell Canada/ Orange/AT&T
	SR Policy Architecture	RFC9256	Cisco	Bell Canada/BT/Microsoft
	BGP for SRv6	draft-ietf-idr-segment-routing-te-policy	Cisco/Huawei/Juniper	Microsoft/Google
	PCEP for SRv6	draft-ietf-pce-segment-routing-ipv6	Huawei/Cisco	China Telecom
	BGP Flowspec for SRv6	draft-ietf-idr-flowspec-srv6	Huawei	China Telecom

- **SR Policy Architecture和SRv6 VPN文稿正式发布成为RFC。**
- **SRv6其他基础特性草案也已经通过WGLC，进入到RFC发布最后阶段。**

IPv6+ 1.0 (2) SRv6模型

Area	Topic	Draft	Vendors	Operators
Yang Models	SRv6 Base Yang	draft-ietf-spring-srv6-yang	Cisco/Huawei/Infinera/ Ciena/Ericsson	Bell Canada/ Softbank
	SRv6 TE Yang (SR Policy Yang)	draft-ietf-spring-sr-policy-yang	Cisco/Huawei/Juniper	Bell Canada/ Softbank
	SRv6 ISIS Yang	draft-ietf-isis-srv6-yang	Cisco/Huawei	
	SRv6 OSPF Yang	draft-ietf-lsr-ospf-srv6-yang	Cisco/Huawei	
	SRv6 PCEP Yang	draft-ietf-pce-pcep-srv6-yang	Cisco/Huawei	
	SRv6 VPN YANG	draft-ietf-bess-srv6-services-yang	Cisco/Huawei	LINKEDIN/Orange

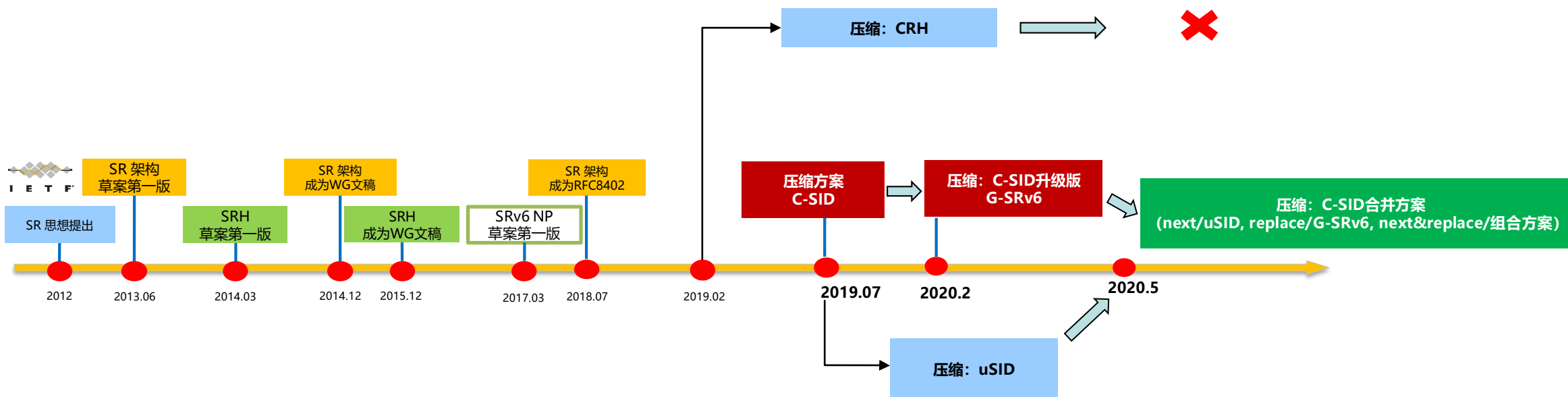
- SRv6 YANG模型标准化与应用部署同步展开。
- SRv6 IGP/VPN/PCEP的YANG模型接纳成为工作组草案，SRv6基础特性草案基本都被接纳成为工作组草案。

IPv6+ 1.0 (3) SRv6端到端保护与应用部署

Area	Topic	Draft	Vendors	Operators
Protection	Mid-point Protection	draft-hu-spring-segment-routing-proxy-forwarding	Huawei/Juniper	China Telecom
	Mid-point Protection	draft-chen-rtgwg-srv6-midpoint-protection	Huawei	China Telecom
	Egress Protection	draft-ietf-rtgwg-srv6-egress-protection	Huawei	China Telecom
SRv6 Deployment Migration	SRv6 Deployment Status	draft-matsushima-spring-srv6-deployment-status	Cisco/Huawei	Softbank
	SRv6 Deployment Consideration	draft-tian-spring-srv6-deployment-consideration	Huawei	CAICT/China Telecom China Unicom/Unipay/MTN
SRv6 Security	SRv6 Security Framework	draft-li-spring-srv6-security-consideration	Huawei	CAICT China Telecom

- SRv6 Deployment Consideration增加了SRv6 Policy、行业网络、SRv6压缩等的部署。

SRv6头压缩发展历史2019-2022年， 方案：5->2->1(C-SID)

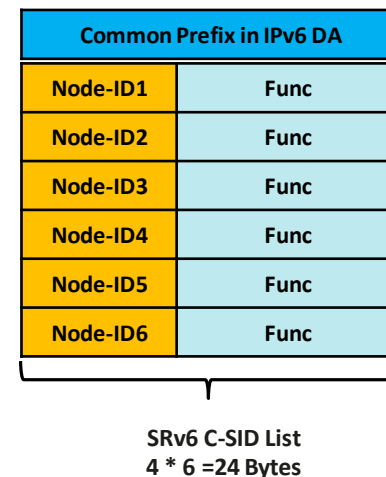
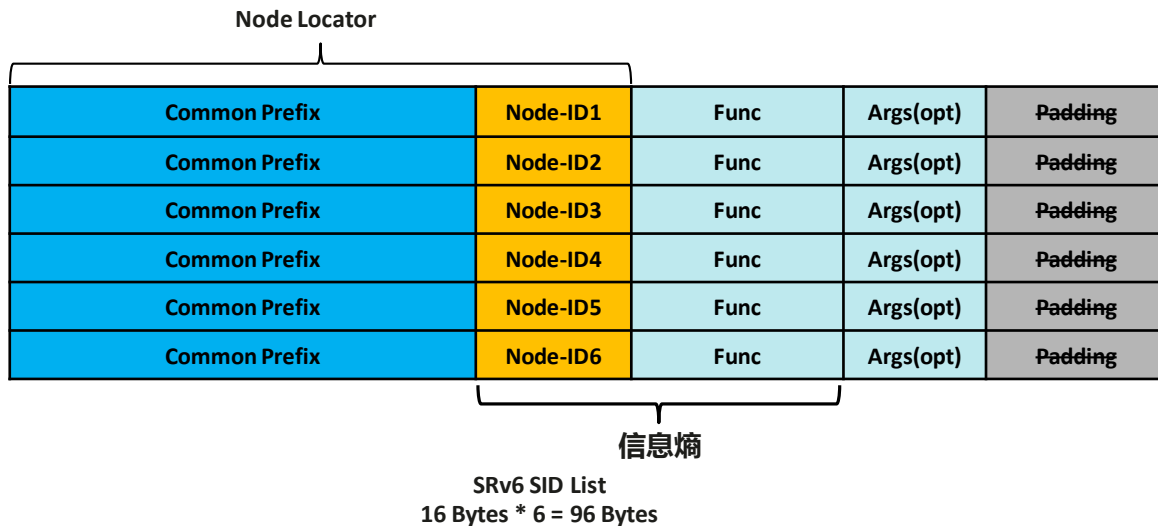
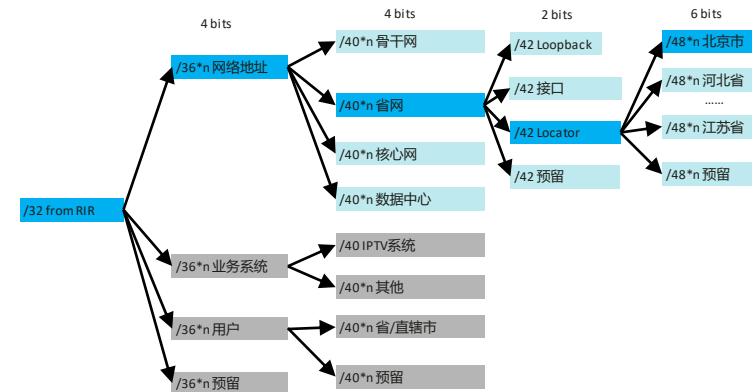


1. 最初存在5种方案：CRH(J), uSID(C), G-SRv6(H), Unified SID(Z), vSID(Orange)
2. 后来G-SRv6与uSID得到业界的广泛支持，最终两个方案合并为一个C-SID方案，被接收为工作组草案。
3. 当前C-SID正在加速标准化。

G-SRv6/REPLACE-C-SID压缩原理 (1)

基于共享前缀压缩

- 原生SRv6 SID为128bits IPv6地址，每个节点从自身的Locator地址空间中独立分配
- 而网络中节点的Locator绝大部分都是从同一个大段的地址空间中逐级分配的，该地址空间，称为Common Prefix
- 在一个SRH SR List中
 - **Common Prefix**在SRH中为冗余信息，可将其放到统一的位置：IPv6 DA
 - **Node ID + Function ID** 为有效信息，SRH中封装该信息熵即可，称为**Compressed SID(C-SID)**
 - Argument可选，通常为0，Padding字段通常为0，无用信息，可直接删除



G-SRv6/REPLACE-C-SID压缩原理 (2)

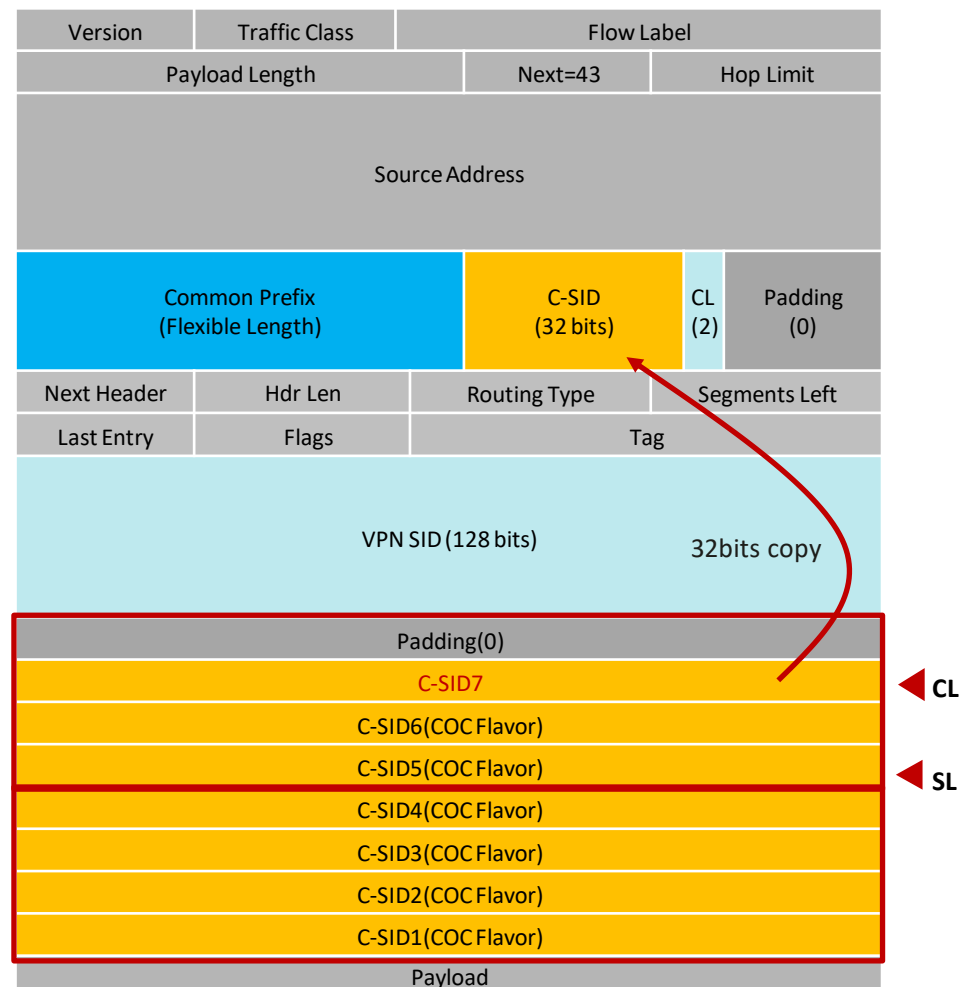
二维数组定位压缩SID

- SRH中的128bits中可封装4 * 32bits C-SID, 通过**CL (Compressed SID left)** 标识C-SID在128bits/32bits=4 SID小循环中的位置, 取值0~3
- 更新后的**C-SID = SRH[SL][CL]**, 将该32bits C-SID拷贝到IPv6 DA[CP: CP+31]
- 定义**COC(Continuation of Compression)** Flavor, 标识下一个SID是压缩后的C-SID, 如果没有COC Flavor, 标识下一个SID为128bits SRv6 SID
- COC flavor类似于PSP flavor, 在IGP/BGP分配SRv6 SID时, 通过控制面发布

伪代码

```

if local SID is a COC Flavor SID           // Update 32bits C-SID to DA
  if DA.CL = 0                             // First C-SID in next 128 bits
    SL--; CL = 3;
  else                                     // Next C-SID in current 128 bits
    CL--;
  DA[CP..CP+31] = SRH[SL][DA.CL];          // CP: Common Prefix length
  Forward the packet based on new DA;
else
  SRv6 processing
  
```



uSID/Next-C-SID方案：共享前缀，移位更新

32bit C-SID举例

uSID	uSID-Block	Active C-SID	Next C-SID	Last C-SID
处理前	bbbb:bbbb::/32	0100:0001	0200:0002	0300:0003
		<i>Shifting</i>		
uSID	uSID-Block	Active C-SID	Next C-SID	EOC
处理后	bbbb:bbbb::/32	0200:0002	0300:0003	0000:0000

原理

- 控制面发布新的SID类型，以及对应的前缀路由 Block : C-SID
- 携带C-SID的载体 (C-SID Carrier) 为128bit的SRv6 SID，其格式为：
 - **Active C-SID**: 当前活跃的SID，举例中为32bits
 - **Next C-SID**: 下一个C-SID，在处理后会偏移移到Active C-SID位置，然后尾部补零
 - **Last uSID**: 本128bits中最后一个C-SID
 - **EOC**(End of Carrier): C-SID的终止符，全0
 - 当检测Active C-SID为EOC时，终止C-SID的处理，执行END SID的操作，替换下一个128bit SRv6 SID到DA中。

出于压缩效率考虑，uSID更倾向于使用16bit的SID进行压缩。使用16bit压缩SID，相比32bit开销更小，但对网络规划的要求更高，可扩展性也更差。

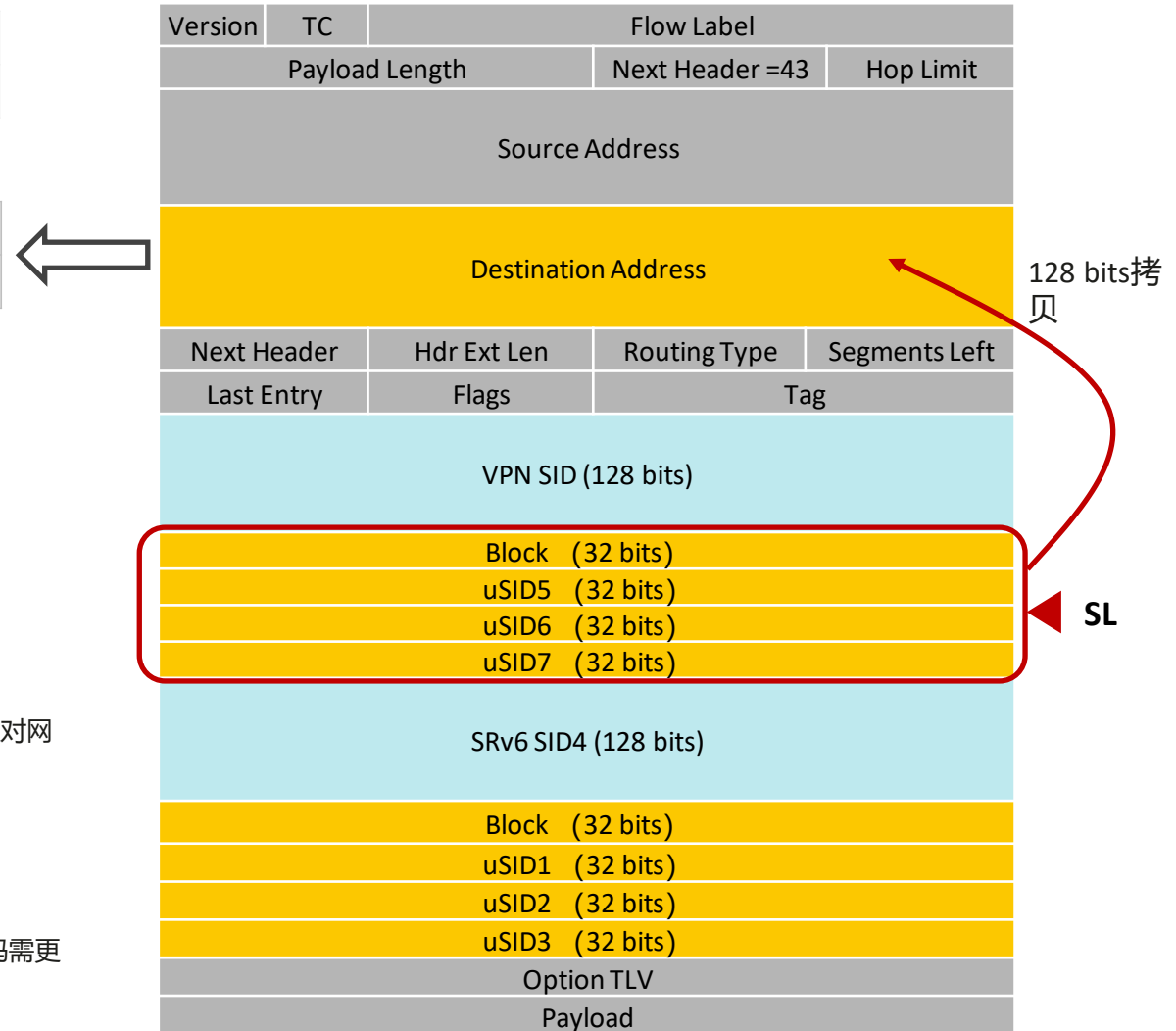
为了满足16bit压缩，引入全局SID和本地SID概念，在16bit C-SID中使用高4位用于区分全局和本地SID：

- **前4bit 0-D**: 表示全局SID，占用SID总数的14/16；0-DXXX 是全局C-SID，占14个4K SID资源
- **前4bit E-F**: 表示本地SID，占用SID总数的2/16；E-FXXX是本地C-SID，占2个4K SID资源

一个Block中有14 x 4096 = 57344 个全局ID，用户表达节点的END SID，大规模组网受限，分层划分编码需更多bit，适合于中小规模的网络。

一个Block中有2 x 4096 = 8192个本地ID，用于END.X SID，业务SID，BSID等使用，资源扩展性受限。

一个uSID-Carrier 128bits处理完成后，SL减1，处理下一个128bits

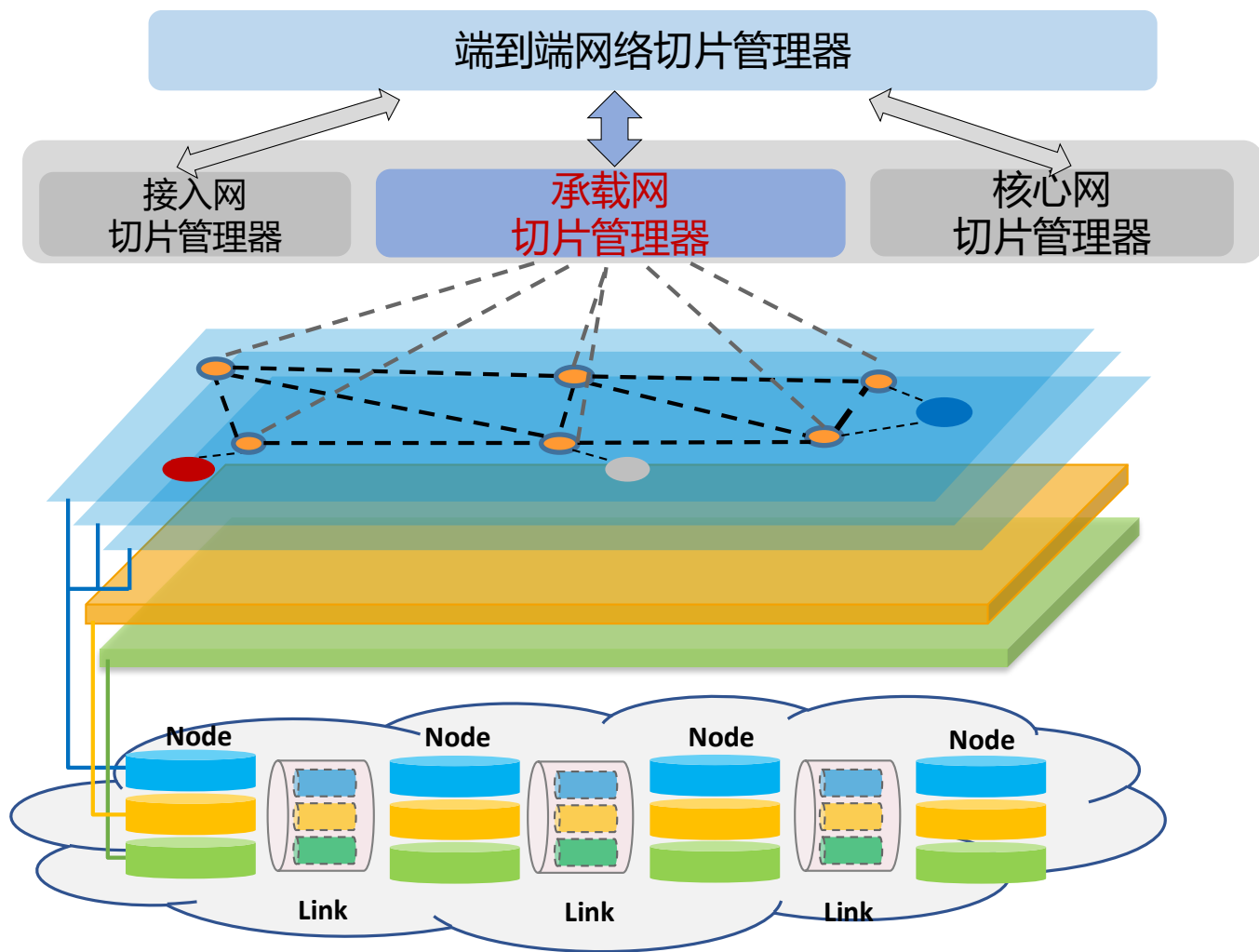


IPv6+ 2.0 (1) SRv6压缩和Path MTU

Area	Topic	Drafts	Vendors	Operators
Compression	Compressed SRv6 SID List Requirements	draft-ietf-spring-compression-requirement	Huawei/Cisco/Juniper/ZTE/Nokia	China Mobile/China Telecom
	Compressed SRv6 SID List Analysis	draft-ietf-spring-compression-analysis	Huawei/Cisco/Juniper/ZTE/Nokia	China Mobile/China Telecom
	Compressed SRv6 Segment List Encoding in SRH	draft-ietf-spring-srv6-srh-compression	Huawei/Cisco/ZTE	China Mobile/China Telecom/FT/Bell Canada/Alibaba
	Segment Identifiers in SRv6	draft-ietf-6man-sids	Cisco	
PMTU	Path MTU (PMTU) for SR Policy	draft-peng-spring-pmtu-sr-policy	Huawei/Cisco	Verizon
	Segment Routing Path MTU in BGP	draft-ietf-idr-sr-policy-path-mtu	Huawei	STC/China Telecom
	BGP-LS Extensions for Advertising Link MTU	draft-ietf-idr-bgp-ls-link-mtu	Huawei	China Telecom
	PMTU in PCEP	draft-ietf-pce-pcep-pmtu	Huawei	China Mobile/MTN
	PMTU in ISIS	draft-hu-lsr-isis-path-mtu	Huawei	China Telecom

- SRv6 C-SID压缩方案在竞争方案中获得胜出，草案被工作组接纳。
- 为解决SRv6 SID与IPv6地址的关系问题，6MAN工作组发布草案进行澄清，并已经被工作组接纳并通过了LC。
- Path MTU通过路径MTU信息的获取来约束SRv6路径计算，多篇草案被工作组接纳。

VPN+：使能承载网切片的架构与方案



网络切片管理

- 网络切片生命周期管理
 - 创建，监控，调整，删除
- 端到端网络切片协同



网络切片实例化

- 网络切片控制面信息收集与计算
 - 切片拓扑，资源及其他属性
- 网络切片数据面标识

SRv6/IPv6 based



底层网络资源切分

- 物理接口
- 逻辑子接口（FlexE，信道化子接口）
- 独立转发队列
- TSN

SRv6 VPN+协议扩展

数据平面

- 每个节点为不同网络切片分配独立的SRv6 Locator
- 每个网络切片的SRv6 SID继承该切片的Locator
- 使用一组SRv6 SID标识特定网络切片的拓扑和资源

控制平面

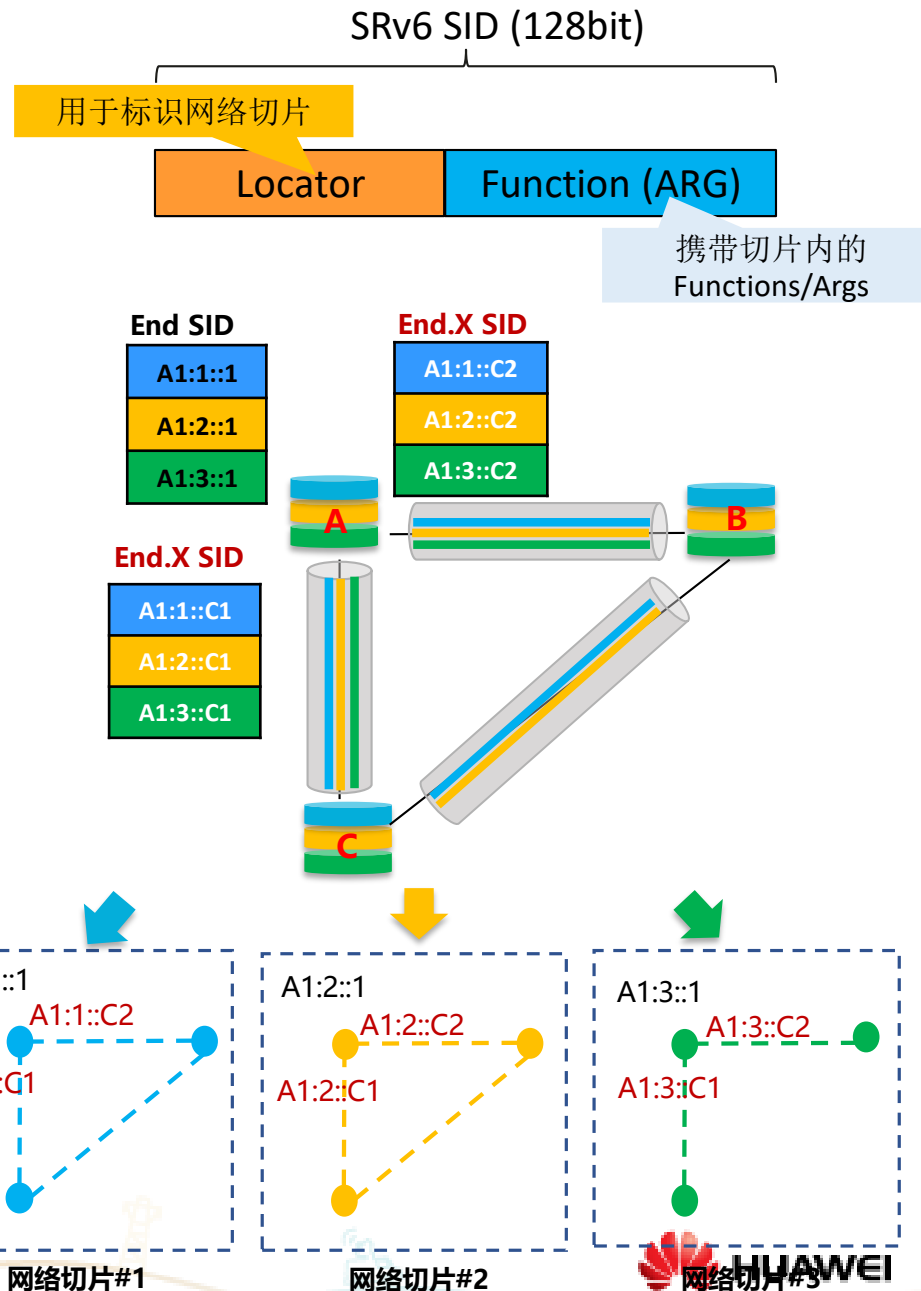
- 扩展协议发布每个网络切片的Locator, SID和资源属性信息
- 收集网络切片拓扑, 计算基于切片约束的转发表项

IETF VPN+ 标准化进程

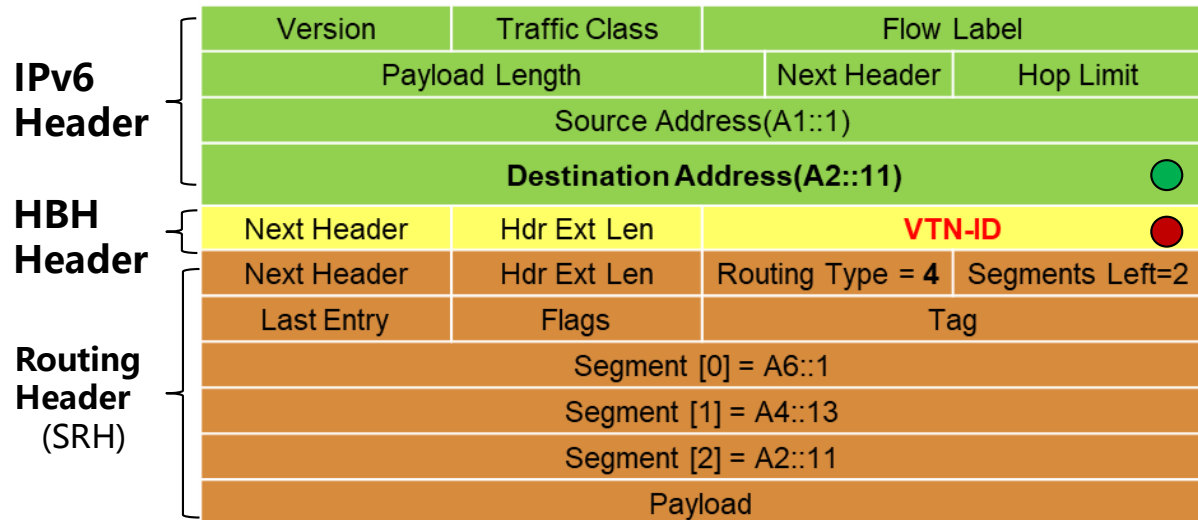
- VPN+ Framework
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-teas-enhanced-vpn-01> (工作组文稿)
- SR/SRv6 based VPN+
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-spring-sr-for-enhanced-vpn>
- IGP extensions for SR-based VPN+
<https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-dong-lsr-sr-enhanced-vpn>

SRv6 VPN+ 原型

- 已向多家运营商展示SRv6 VPN+网络切片原型并开展联合创新



基于IPv6数据面扩展支持网络切片标识

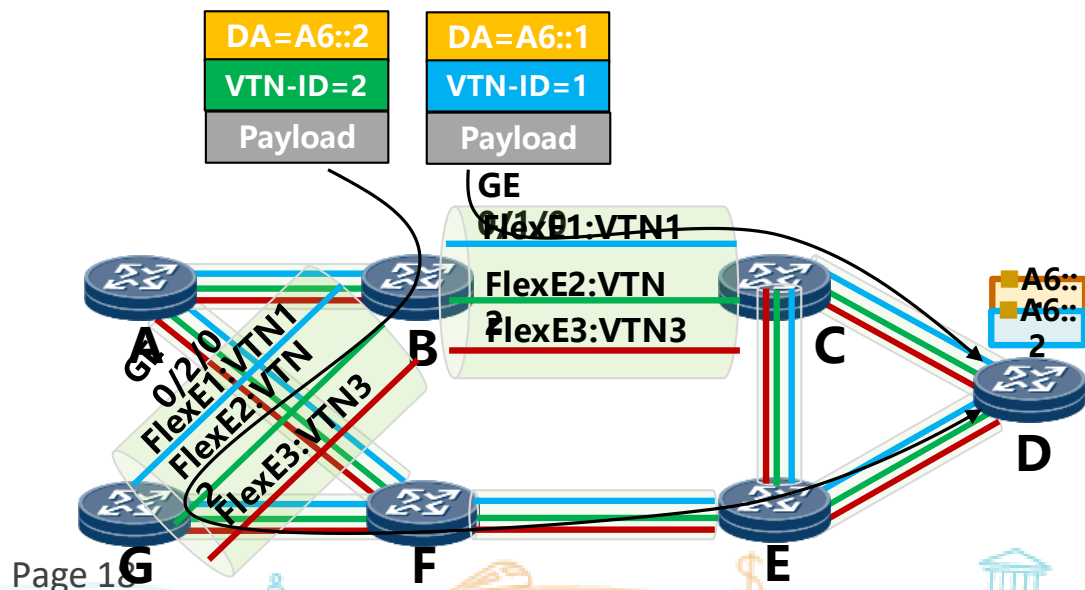


- 数据面使用两种转发标识的组合标识流量的二维转发需求(拓扑、资源)，指导切片报文转发

- IPv6目的地址/SRv6 SID用于在指定网络拓扑内寻址，找到出接口/下一跳
- VTN-ID用于选择指定出接口下为该网络切片分配的子接口/转发资源

- 数据面扩展带来的好处：

- 对用于拓扑与切片资源相关处理的数据面标识进行解耦
- 减少需要为网络切片分配的Locator/SRv6 SID数量，降低转发表项规格要求

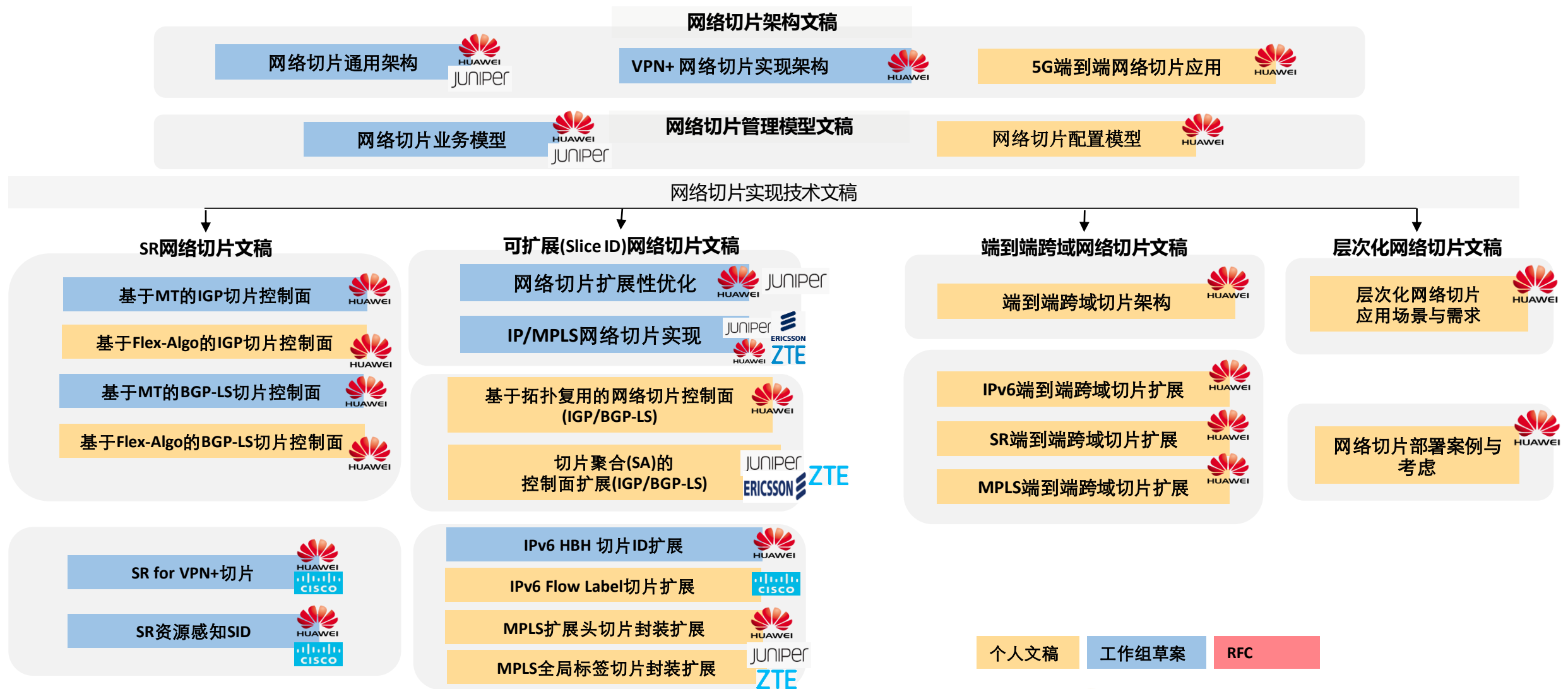


节点B转发表示例

Prefix	Next-hop	OutIf
A6::1	C	GE0/1/0
A6::2	G	GE0/2/0

MainIf	VTN-ID	SubIf
GE0/1/0	1	FlexE1
GE0/1/0	2	FlexE2
GE0/1/0	3	FlexE3
GE0/2/0	1	FlexE1
GE0/2/0	2	FlexE2
GE0/2/0	3	FlexE3

华为引领IP网络切片的标准发展

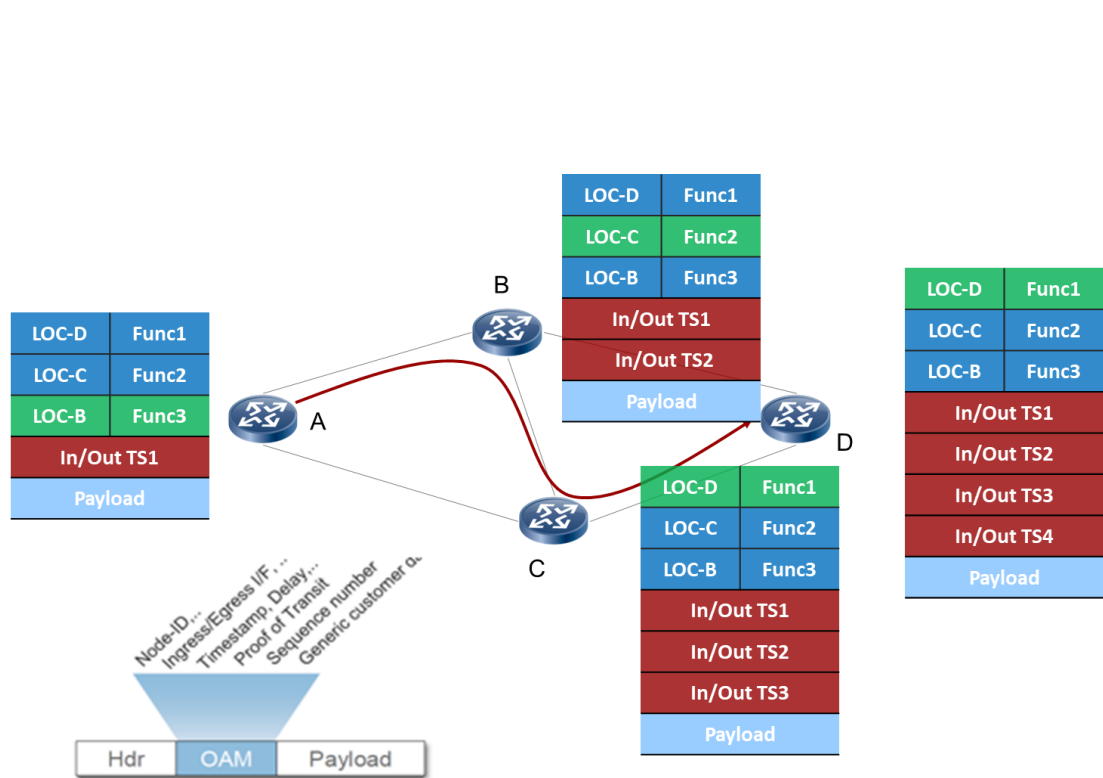


IPv6+ 2.0 (2) Network Slicing and VPN+

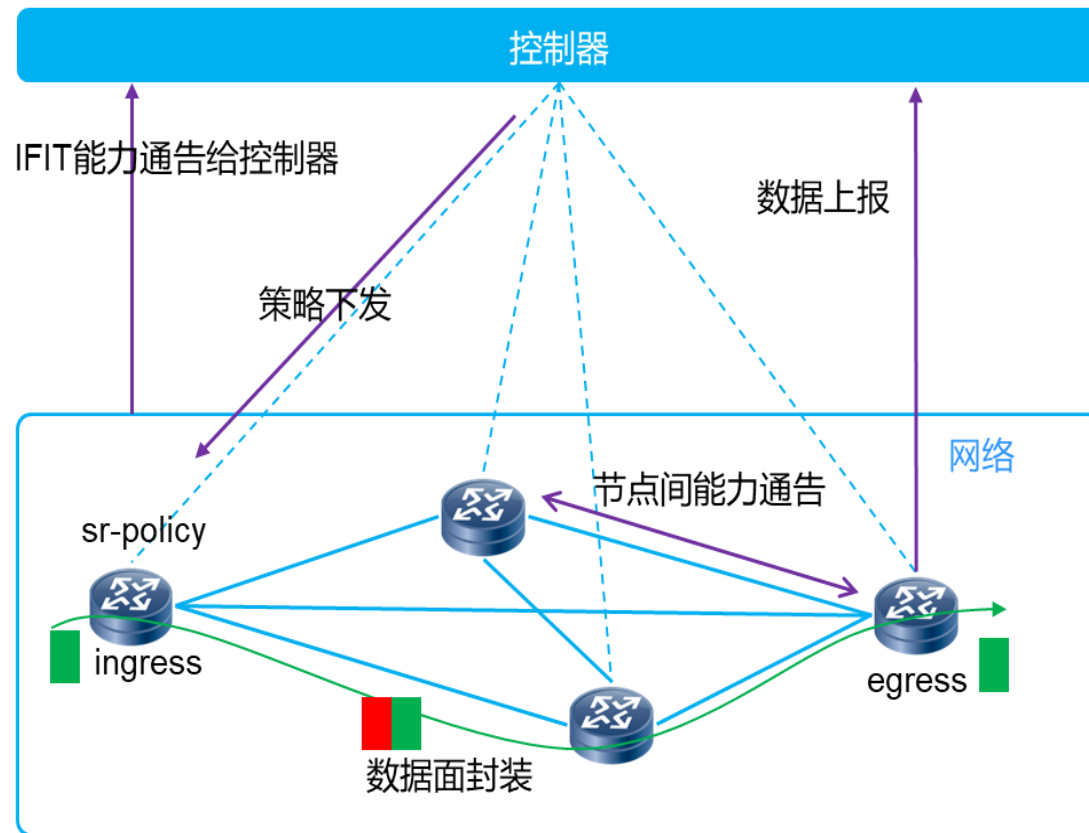
Area	Topic	Drafts	Vendors	Operators
Framework	IETF Network Slice General Framework	draft-ietf-teas-ietf-network-slices	Juniper/Ciena/Futurewei	NTT, Telefonica, Microsoft
	VPN+ Framework	draft-ietf-teas-enhanced-vpn	Huawei	China Mobile/KDDI
SR切片	Resource-aware segments	draft-ietf-spring-resource-aware-segments	Huawei/Cisco	China Mobile/China Telecom/KDDI
	SR for VPN+	draft-ietf-spring-sr-for-enhanced-vpn	Huawei/Cisco	China Mobile/China Telecom/KDDI
	IGP Flex-Algo for SR-based VTN	draft-zhu-lsr-isis-sr-vtn-flexalgo	Huawei	China Telecom
	BGP-LS Flex-Algo for SR-based VTN	draft-zhu-idr-bgpls-sr-vtn-flexalgo	Huawei	China Telecom
	IGP Multi-Topo for SR-based VTN	draft-ietf-lsr-isis-sr-vtn-mt	Huawei	China Telecom
	BGP-LS Multi-Topo for SR-based VTN	draft-ietf-idr-bgpls-sr-vtn-mt	Huawei	China Telecom
Slice ID切片	Scalability Considerations for NRP	draft-ietf-teas-nrp-scalability	Huawei/Juniper	China Mobile/China Telecom
	IPv6 HBH based VTN ID	draft-ietf-6man-enhanced-vpn-vtn-id	Huawei	China Telecom/Verizon
	IGP for Scalable VPN+	draft-dong-lsr-sr-enhanced-vpn	Huawei	China Unicom/LGU+
	BGP-LS for Scalable VPN+	draft-dong-idr-bgpls-sr-enhanced-vpn	Huawei	China Unicom
	BGP SR Policy for NRP	draft-dong-idr-sr-policy-nrp	Huawei	China Unicom
	BGP Flowspec for network slice traffic steering	draft-dong-idr-flowspec-network-slice-ts	Huawei/ZTE	China Telecom/China Mobile
跨域切片	Framework for End-to-End IETF Network Slicing	draft-li-teas-e2e-ietf-network-slicing	Huawei	China Unicom/China Telecom
	IPv6 Encap for End-to-End IETF Network Slicing	draft-li-6man-e2e-ietf-network-slicing	Huawei	China Unicom/China Telecom
	SR for End-to-End IETF Network Slicing	draft-li-spring-sr-e2e-ietf-network-slicing	Huawei	China Unicom/China Telecom
层次化切片	Hierarchical IETF Network Slices	draft-dong-teas-hierarchical-ietf-network-slice	Huawei	

- 网络切片架构基本成熟，切片通用架构和VPN+实现架构均进入WG LC阶段；
- 基于SR SID的网络切片方案的多篇草案被IETF接纳，基于SID标识切片资源的理念被广泛认同；
- 基于Slice ID的网络切片方案是当前切片标准化工作的重点，基于IPv6 HBH的切片ID封装被IETF接纳，控制面扩展正逐步收敛；
- IP网络切片体系持续演进，跨域切片、层次化切片相关草案都已完成布局。

IFIT (In-situ Flow Info Telemetry) : 更有效的数据面监控机制



IFIT自动化部署和交互式Telemetry架构

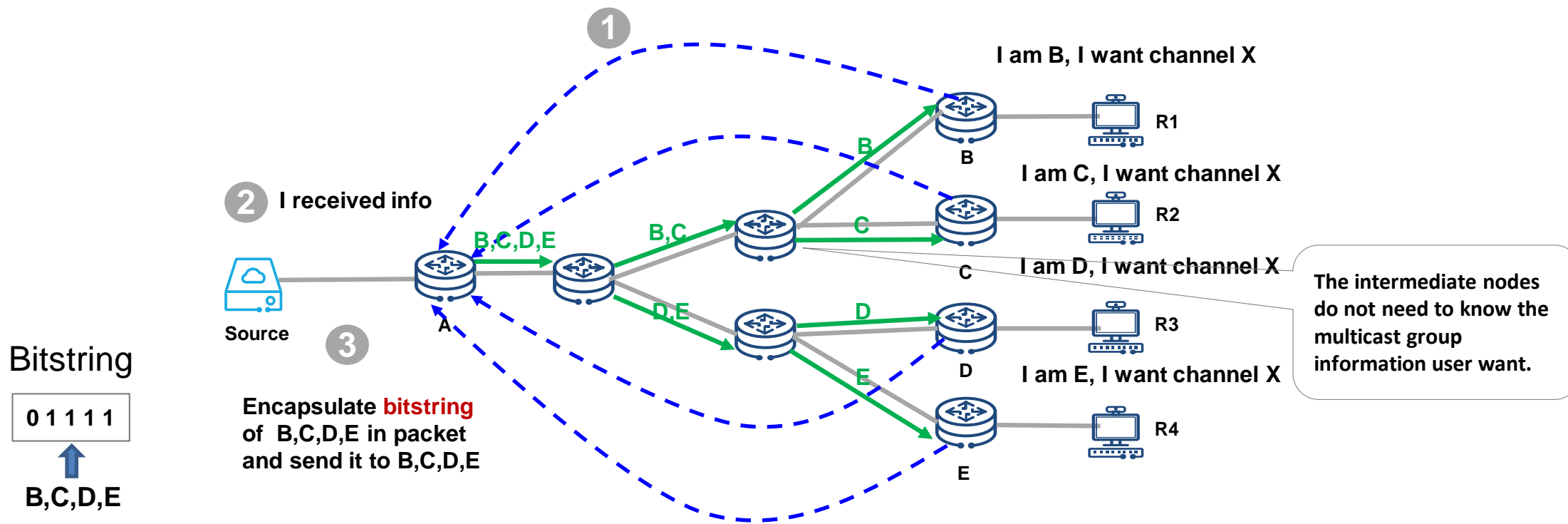


IPv6+ 2.0 (3) IFIT (In-situ Flow Information Telemetry)

Area	Topic	Drafts	Vendors	Operators
Framework	In-situ Flow Information Telemetry Framework	draft-song-ifit-framework	Huawei	China Mobile/China Telecom/SKT/LGU+
	Clustered Alternate Marking Method	RFC 9342	Huawei	Telecom Italia
Data plane format	Data Fields for In-situ OAM	RFC 9197	Cisco/Huawei	
	In-situ OAM Direct Exporting	RFC 9326	Huawei/Cisco	
	Alternate-Marking Method	RFC 9341	Huawei/Ericsson	Telecom Italia
	Enhanced Alternate Marking Method	draft-zhou-ippm-enhanced-alternate-marking	Huawei	LGU+/China Mobile Telecom Italia
Encap type	IPv6 Application of the Alternate Marking	RFC 9343	Huawei	Telecom Italia, China Mobile, China Unicom
	In-situ OAM IPv6 Options	draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-ipv6-options	Cisco	
	SRH for the Alternate Marking	draft-fz-spring-srv6-alt-mark	Huawei	Telecom Italia
	Multicast On-path Telemetry Solutions	draft-ietf-mboned-multicast-telemetry	Huawei/Ericsson	
Control Plane	BGP SR Policy for IFIT	draft-ietf-idr-sr-policy-ifit	Huawei	China Mobile/Unipay
	Path Computation Element Communication Protocol (PCEP) Extensions to Enable IFIT	draft-ietf-pce-pcep-ifit	Huawei	China Telecom/Unipay
	BGP Extension for Advertising In-situ Flow Information Telemetry (IFIT) Capabilities	draft-ietf-idr-bgp-ifit-capabilities	Huawei	China Telecom
YANG model	A YANG Data Model for In-Situ OAM	draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-yang	Huawei/Cisco	

- 数据面方案文稿基本稳定，发布多篇RFC。
- 用于IFIT的自动化部署的多篇控制面草案已经被工作组接纳。
- 描述多种机制的组合和应用的IFIT架构是下一步推动的重点。

MSR6/BIERv6: 新型无状态组播



- 基于BitString复制报文到指定的接收者，其中的每个bit代表一个接收者
- 通过在BIER报文头中携带BitString信息，实现无状态组播

IETF标准进展: MSR6 BOF

Multicast Source Routing over IPv6 (msr6)

About Documents Meetings History Photos Email expansions List archive »

WG	Name	Multicast Source Routing over IPv6
	Acronym	msr6
	Area	Routing Area (rtg)
	State	BOF Concluded
	Charter	(None)
	Document dependencies	Show
	Additional resources	Zulip Stream
Personnel	Chairs	Jen Linkova , Suresh Krishnan
	Area Director	Alvaro Retana
Mailing list	Address	msr6@ietf.org
	To subscribe	https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/msr6
	Archive	https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/msr6/
Chat	Room address	https://zulip.ietf.org/#narrow/stream/msr6

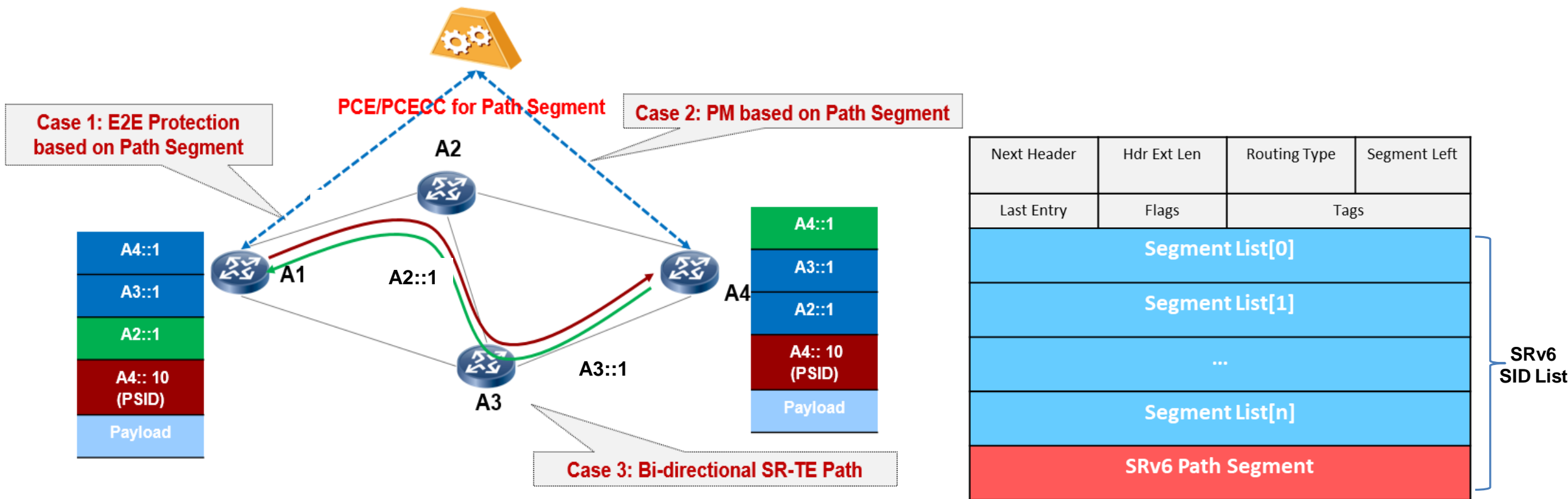
会议

- **MSR6 Side Meeting @IETF112**
 - <https://trac.ietf.org/trac/ietf/meeting/wiki/112sidemeetings>
- **MSR6 BOF @IETF114**
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/group/msr6/about/>

草案

Topic	I-D	Version	Authors
MSR6 Requirement	draft-cheng-spring-ipv6-msr-design-consideration	Update,-01	China Mobile, Verizon, Huawei, China Unicom, China Telecom, H3C
	draft-li-spring-ipv6-msr-gap-analysis	-00	Huawei
	draft-liu-msr6-use-cases	Newly published, -00	China Mobile, China Telecom, China Unicom, Huawei
MSR6 BE	draft-lx-msr6-rgb-segment	-00	China Mobile, Huawei
MSR6 MVPN	draft-xl-msr6-source-segment	-00	Huawei, China Mobile
MSR6 TE	draft-geng-msr6-traffic-engineering	Updated, -01	Huawei
	draft-geng-msr6-rlb-segment-00	Newly published, -00	Huawei
	draft-xu-msr6-rbs	Newly published, -00	Huawei
	draft-chen-pim-srv6-p2mp-path	Newly published, -00	Futurewei
	draft-chen-pim-mrh6-01	Newly published, -00	Futurewei

SRv6 Path Segment & OAM: 更高效的路径标识与性能测量机制



IPv6+ 2.0 (5) SRv6 OAM and Path Segment

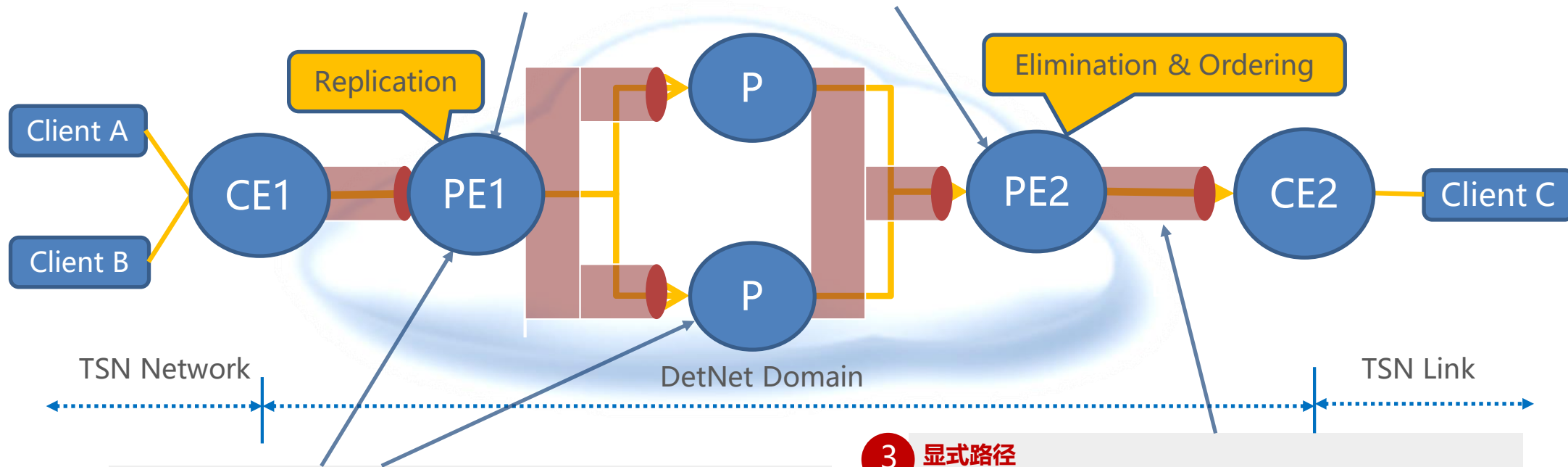
Area	Topic	Draft	Vendors	Operators
OAM	OAM in SRv6	RFC9259	Cisco/Huawei	Softbank/Bell Canada
	SRv6 Light iOAM	draft-li-spring-light-weight-srv6-ioam	Huawei	China Mobile
Path Segment	Use cases and Mechanisms of MPLS Path Segment	draft-ietf-spring-mpls-path-segment	Huawei/Cisco	China Mobile
	SRv6 Path Segment	draft-ietf-spring-srv6-path-segment	Huawei/Cisco	China Mobile/China Telecom
	Path Segment and Bidir Path in BGP	draft-ietf-idr-sr-policy-path-segment	Huawei/Cisco	China Telecom/China Mobile
	Path Segment and Bidir Path in BGP-LS	draft-ietf-idr-bgp-ls-sr-policy-path-segment	Huawei/Cisco	China Telecom/China Mobile
	Path Segment in PCEP	draft-ietf-pce-sr-path-segment	Huawei/Cisco/ZTE	China Mobile
	Bidir Path in PCEP	draft-ietf-pce-sr-bidir-path	Huawei/Cisco	China Mobile
	ID Space Delegation	draft-li-pce-controlled-id-space	Huawei	China Telecom

- SRv6 OAM已发布为RFC9259

确定性网络核心技术

2 冗余传输
通过多路径同时传输流量来避免链路故障或其他因素造成的丢包，有效提升可靠性

- 报文复制，删除和重排



1 拥塞避免
通过规避流量之间的冲突，避免拥塞造成的丢包和时延不确定性

- 资源预留
- 队列管理（整形，调度等机制）

3 显式路径
指定DetNet流量的传输路径，以控制端到端时延

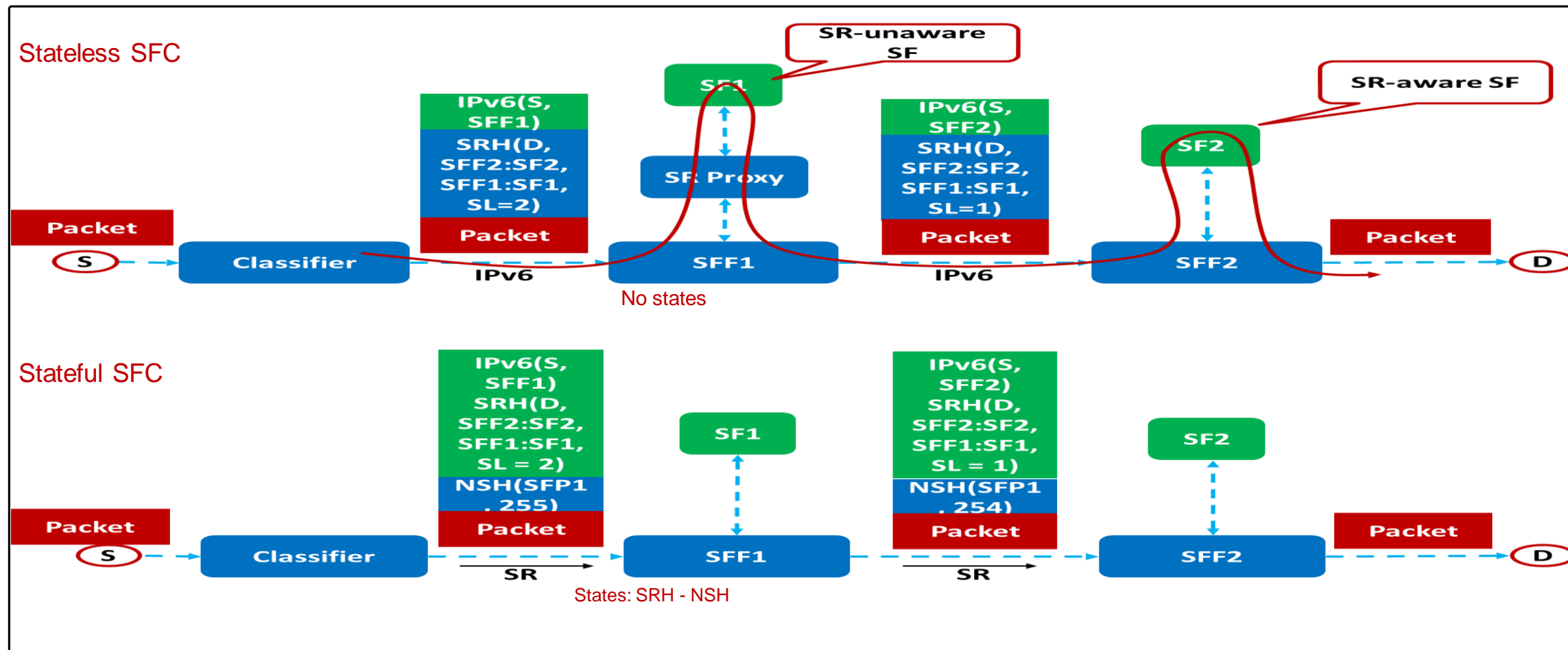
- Segment Routing

IPv6+ 2.0 (6) DetNet

Area	Topic	Drafts	Vendors	Operators
Architecture	DetNet Architecture	RFC8655	Huawei/Cisco/ Ericsson	
Controller plane	DetNet Controller Plane Framework	Draft-ietf-detnet-controller-plane-framework	Huawei/Ericsson	China Mobile
	RSVP for TSN Networks	draft-trossen-detnet-rsvp-tsn	Huawei/Siemens	
Bounded latency	IPv6 Options for Cyclic Queuing and Forwarding Variants	draft-yizhou-detnet-ipv6-options-for-cqf-variant	Huawei	China Mobile
	DetNet Enhanced Data Plane	draft-yzz-detnet-enhanced-data-plane	Huawei	China Mobile
	Segment Routing for Enhanced DetNet	draft-geng-spring-sr-enhanced-detnet	Huawei	
	ISIS-TE Extensions for Enhanced DetNet	draft-geng-lsr-isis-te-extension-enhanced-detnet	Huawei	
	BGP-LS Advertisement of IGP DetNet Extensions	draft-geng-idr-bgp-ls-enhanced-detnet	Huawei	
	SR Policy for enhanced DetNet	draft-zhang-sr-policy-enhanced-detnet	Huawei	
Redundancy Protection	PCEP for Enhanced DetNet	draft-zhang-pce-enhanced-detnet	Huawei	
	SRv6 for Redundancy Protection	draft-ietf-spring-sr-redundancy-protection	Huawei/Cisco	Verizon
	Redundancy Policy for Redundancy Protection	draft-geng-spring-redundancy-policy	Huawei	Verizon
	Advertising Redundancy Policy in BGP	draft-yang-idr-bgp-redundancy-policy	Huawei	
OAM	Echo Request/Reply for DetNet Capability Discovery	draft-tan-detnet-cap-discovery	Huawei	
YANG model	DetNet YANG Model	draft-ietf-detnet-yang	Huawei/ETRI	China Mobile

- DetNet框架、YANG模型等草案已经被工作组接纳。
- 增强的DetNet（有界时延）数据面、控制面等的多篇草案形成较为完整的布局。
- 冗余备份多篇草案布局，基于SR的冗余备份草案被工作组接纳。

基于SRv6的SFC: Stateless与Stateful方案

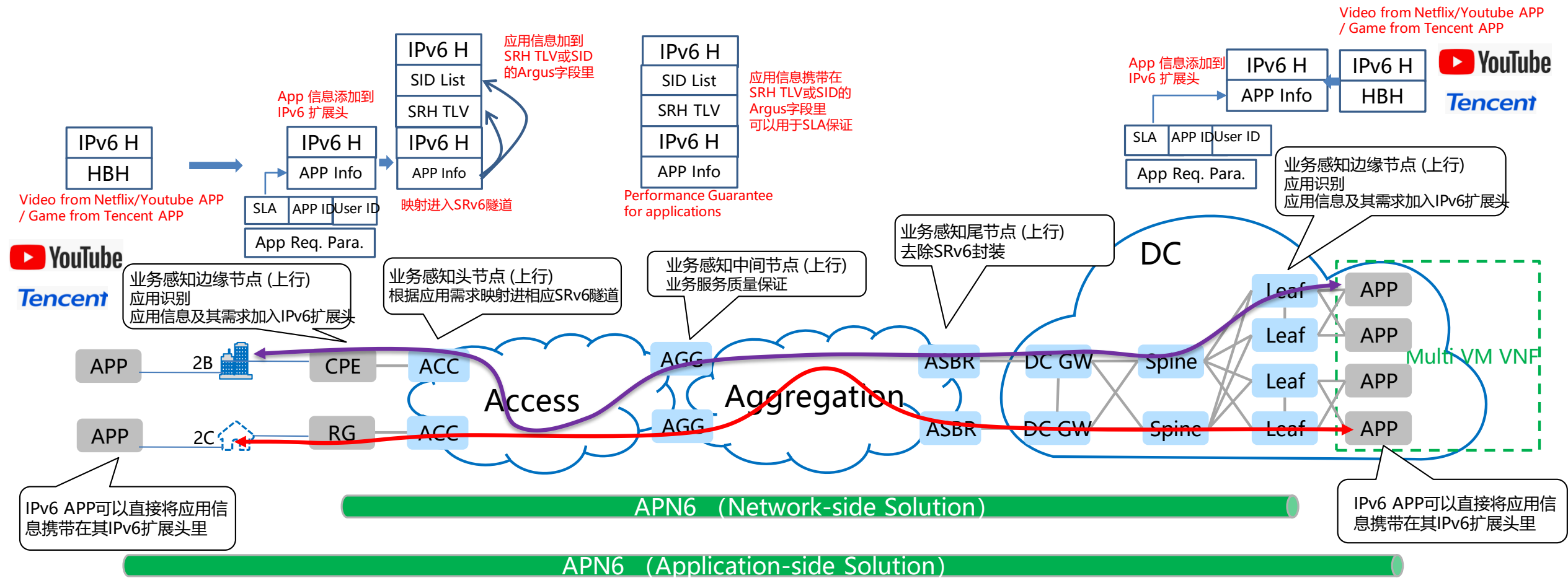


IPv6+ 2.0 (7) SFC

Area	Topic	Drafts	Vendors	Operators
SFC	SR for SFC	draft-ietf-spring-sr-service-programming	Cisco/Huawei/ Nokia/Mellanox	Bell Canada/ Orange/AT&T/ Alibaba
	SR + NSH for Stateful SFC	draft-ietf-spring-nsh-sr	Huawei	Microsoft
	SR YANG model	draft-jags-spring-sr-service-programming-yang	Cisco/Huawei	Bell Canada/ LinkedIn
	Control plane framework for SR SFC	draft-li-spring-sr-sfc-control-plane-framework	Huawei	Saudi Telecom
	BGP-LS extension for SR SFC	draft-ietf-idr-bgp-ls-sr-service-segments	Cisco/Huawei/ Ericsson	LinkedIn/Bell Canada/AT&T/ Orange/Alibaba
	ISIS extension for SR SFC	draft-xu-isis-service-function-adv	Huawei	Telefonica
	OSPF extension for SR SFC	draft-xu-ospf-service-function-adv	Huawei	Telefonica

应用感知的 (Application-aware) IPv6网络

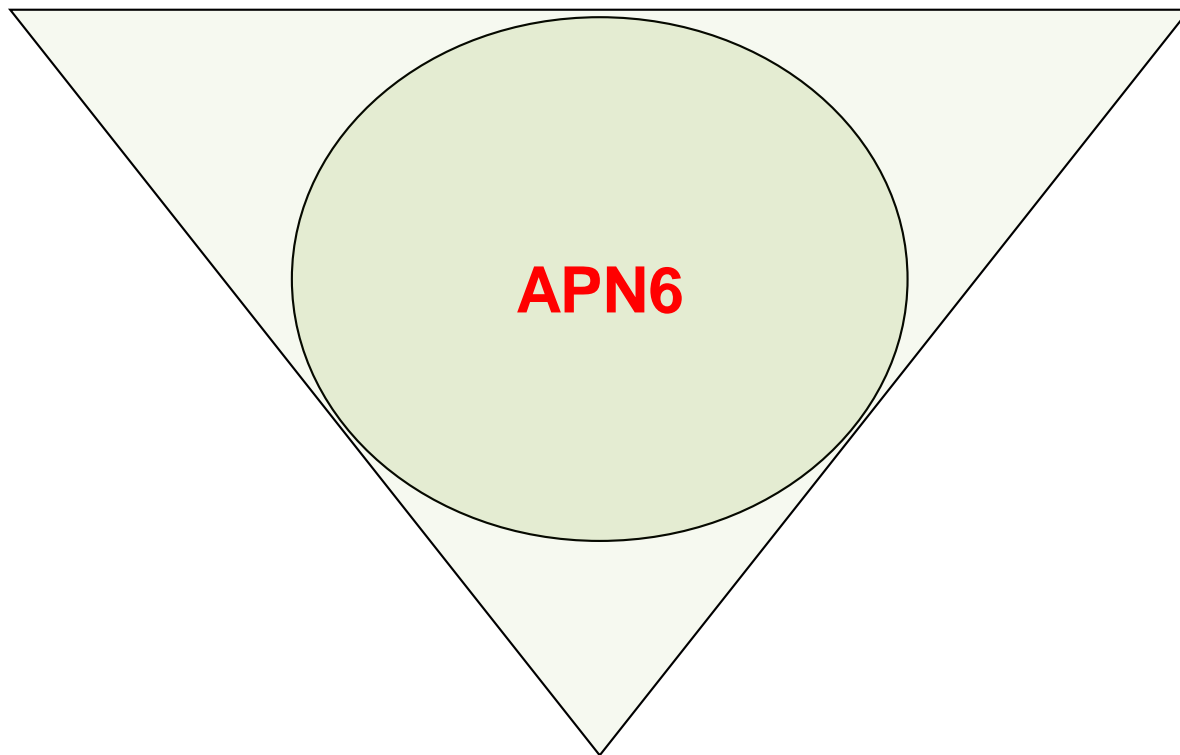
- 利用IPv6扩展头将应用信息及其需求传递给网络
- 根据携带应用信息，通过业务的部署和资源调整来保证应用的SLA要求



APN6的三要素

开放的应用信息携带

- APP-ID
 - SLA Level
 - 应用ID
 - 用户ID
 - 流ID
- APP参数信息
 - 带宽
 - 时延
 - 丢包率



丰富的网络服务

- DiffServ
- H-QoS
- 网络切片
- DetNet
- SFC
- BIER6

准确的网络测量

- 更细粒度 (per packet vs. per flow, per node vs. E2E, individual vs. statistics, etc.)
- 综合测量 (per packet with per flow, per node with E2E, individual with statistics, in-band with out-band, passive with active, etc.)

标准进展：APN6获广泛关注，与多家运营商客户合署标准文稿，成功推动BOF

- Side Meetings @IETF105 & IETF108
- Hackathons @IETF108 & IETF109 & IETF110
- Demos @INFOCOM2020 & 2021
- APN Mailing List Discussions - apn@ietf.org
- APN Interim Meeting @IETF 110-111
- APN BoF @IETF111, Approved! 30 July 2021, 1200-1400 PDT

IETF111 APN BoF

Friday, July 30, 2021		
11:00-18:00	Gather	Secretariat "Registration" Desk
12:00-18:00	Gather	IANA Office Hours
12:00-18:00	Gather	RFC Editor Office Hours
12:00-14:00 Friday Session I		
Room 1	art	webtrans WebTransport
Room 2	int	add Adaptive DNS Discovery
Room 3	irtf	gnia Global Access to the Internet for All
Room 4	ops	mboned MBOONE Deployment
Room 5	rtg	apn Application-aware Networking
Room 6	sec	suit Software Updates for Internet of Things



IETF108

Participants (66)

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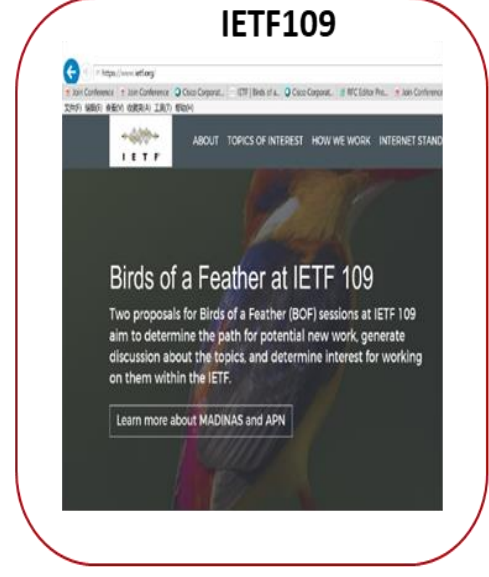
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IPv6+ 3.0 (1) Application-aware Networking

Topic	Draft	Vendors	Operators/Academia
Problem Statement/ Usecases	draft-li-apn-problem-statement-usecases	Huawei	Bell Canada/China Telecom/China Mobile/China Unicom/Verizon/Toyota
Framework	draft-li-apn-framework	Huawei	Bell Canada/China Telecom/China Mobile/China Unicom/Verizon/Toyota
Gap Analysis	draft-peng-apn-scope-gap-analysis-00	Huawei	
Usecases	draft-liu-apn-edge-usecase	Huawei	China Mobile
	draft-zhang-apn-acceleration-usecase	Huawei	China Unicom
	draft-yang-apn-sd-wan-usecase	Huawei	China Mobile
Data Plane	draft-li-apn-header	Huawei	
	draft-li-apn-ipv6-encap	Huawei	
	draft-ietf-v6ops-hbh-00	Huawei	China Telecom/China Unicom/Verizon
Security/Privacy	draft-peng-apn-security-privacy-consideration	Huawei	
Control Plane	draft-peng-apn-bgp-flowspec-00	Huawei	Tsinghua University
YANG Model	draft-peng-apn-yang-00	Huawei	

- **APN Proposed WG:** <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/apn/about/>
- **APN Mailing List:** <https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/apn>

CAN典型应用：MEC中的AR/VR – 根据算力和网络状态综合调度引流

MTP(motion-to-photon)时延上限: 包括帧渲染, 时延需要少于**20 ms**以避免用户眩晕感, 端到端时延组成如下:

1. 传感器采样时延: <1.5ms (客户端)
2. 显示刷新时延: ≈ 7.9 ms(客户端)
3. 使用GPU进行帧渲染计算时延 ≈ 5.5 ms (服务器)
4. 网络时延(预算)= $20-1.5-7.9-5.5 = 5.1$ ms(网络)

计算时延和网络时延同等重要!!

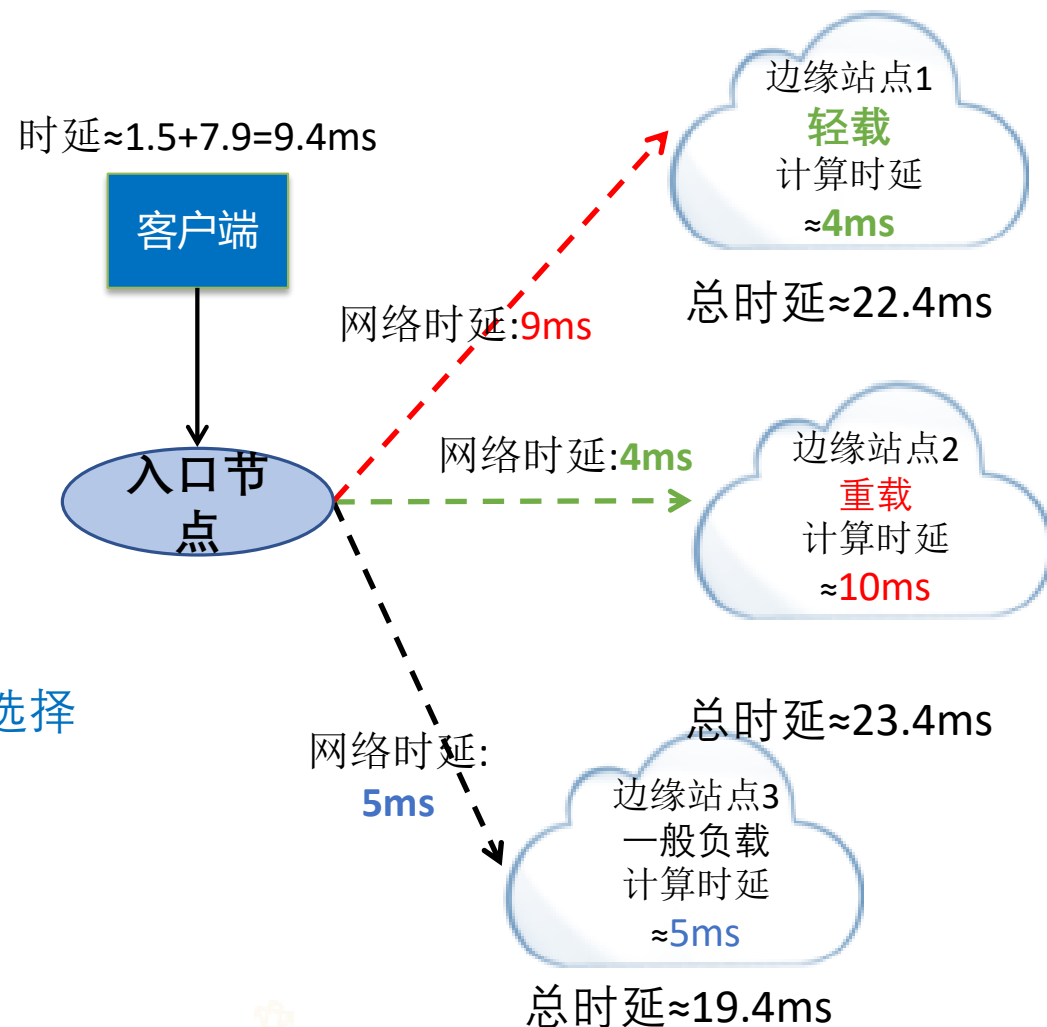


- 只根据计算负载选择边缘站点1, 总时延 ≈ 22.4 ms
- 只根据网络时延选择边缘站点2, 总时延 ≈ 23.4 ms
- 同时根据计算负载和网络时延选择边缘站点, 总时延 ≈ 19.4 ms

仅通过优化网络或计算资源无法满足总时延要求, 无法找到最佳选择



需要将流量动态引导到合适的边缘节点**以在同时考虑网络和计算延迟的情况下满足端到端时延要求**



CAN Dyncast: 分布式算网一体统一调度

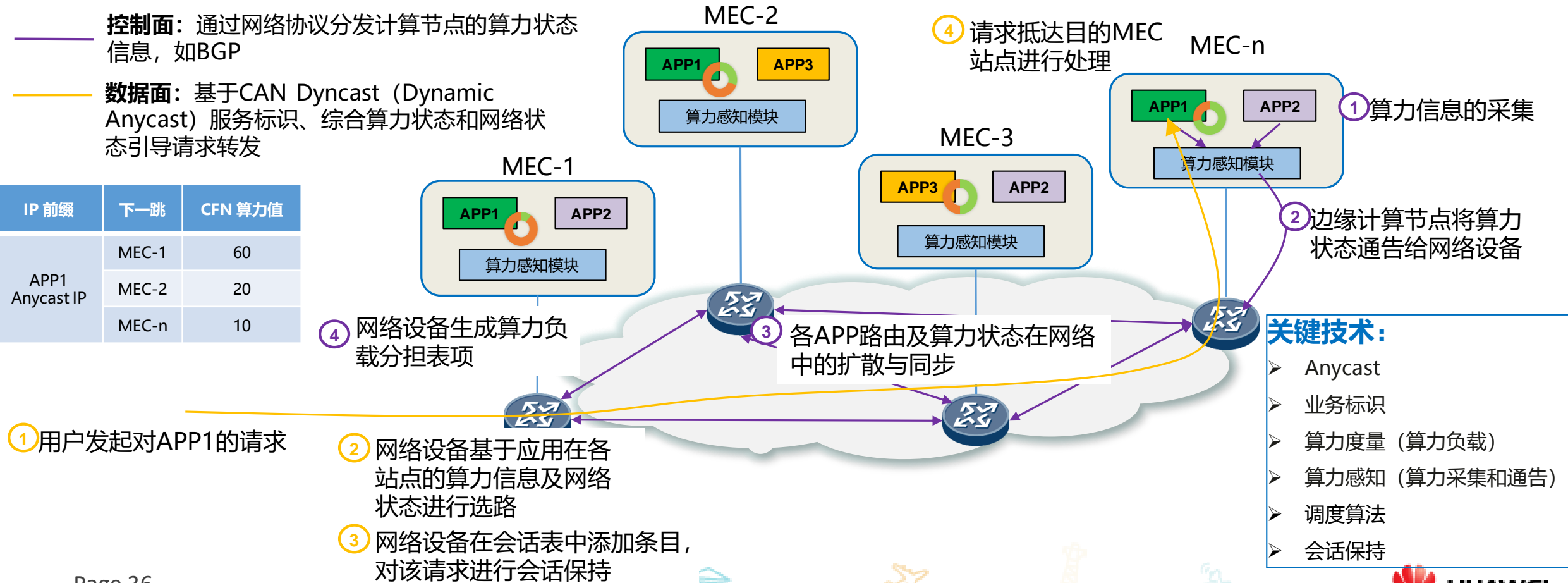
CAN Dyncast (Dynamic Anycast) 是算力路由的一种关键技术, 继承Anycast的快, 可靠, 防DDOS的优点。

- 分布化的算力作为算力网络中的内生资源, 通过动态任播CAN Dyncast拉通联接成网, 为客户提供最佳的算力分配及网络连接实现边缘计算高可靠性、系统整体利用效率最优

控制面: 通过网络协议分发计算节点的算力状态信息, 如BGP

数据面: 基于CAN Dyncast (Dynamic Anycast) 服务标识、综合算力状态和网络状态引导请求转发

IP 前缀	下一跳	CFN 算力值
APP1 Anycast IP	MEC-1	60
	MEC-2	20
	MEC-n	10



IETF标准进展: CAN BOF

会议

- **Dyncast Side Meeting @IETF109 & @IETF110**
 - <https://github.com/dyncast/ietf109>
 - <https://github.com/dyncast/ietf110>
- **CAN BOF @IETF113 @IETF115**
 - <https://datatracker.ietf.org/group/can/about/>



The screenshot shows the IETF website for the Computing-Aware Networking (can) group. The page includes navigation tabs for About, Documents, Meetings, History, Photos, Email expansions, and List archive. The main content area lists group details:

- WG:** Name: Computing-Aware Networking, Acronym: can, Area: Routing Area (rtg), State: BOF, Charter: (None), Dependencies: Document dependency graph (SVG)
- Personnel:** Chairs: Linda Dunbar, Zhaohui Zhang; Area Director: John Scudder
- Mailing list:** Address: dyncast@ietf.org, To subscribe: https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/dyncast, Archive: https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/dyncast/
- Jabber chat:** Room address: xmpp:can@jabber.ietf.org?join, Logs: https://jabber.ietf.org/logs/can/

草案

Draft topic	Draft name
Computing-Aware Networking (CAN) Problem Statement and Use Cases	draft-liu-can-ps-usecases
Computing-Aware Networking (CAN) Gap Analysis and Requirements	draft-liu-can-gap-reqs
Computing Resource Modeling for CAN	draft-liu-can-computing-resource-modeling

IPv6+ 3.0 (2) Computing-aware Routing

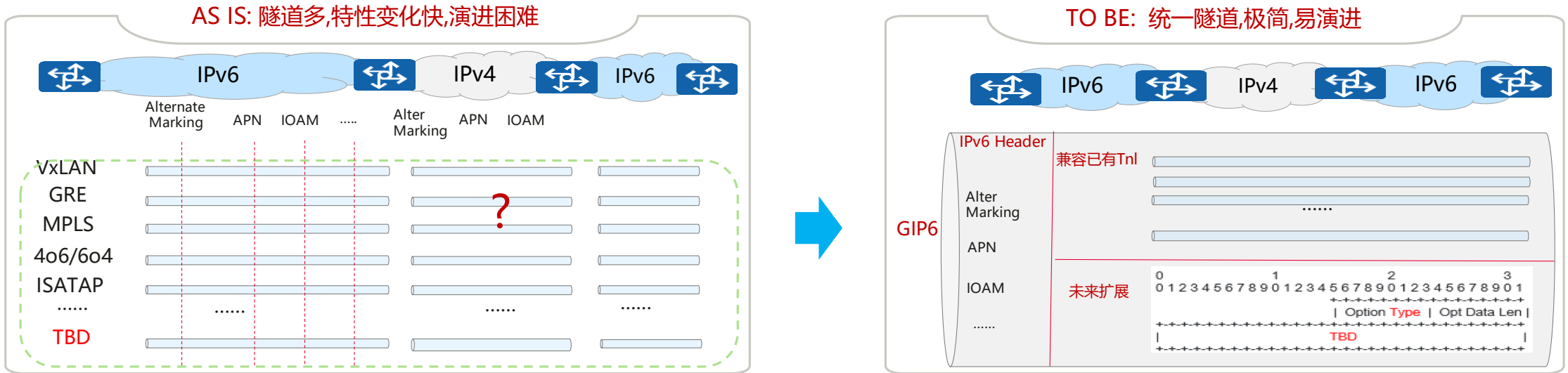
Area	Topic	Draft	Vendors	Operators/Academia
CAN	Computing-Aware Networking (CAN) Problem Statement and Use Cases	draft-liu-can-ps-usecases	Huawei	China Mobile/BT/Orange/Telefonica
	Computing-Aware Networking (CAN) Gap Analysis and Requirements	draft-liu-can-gap-reqs	Huawei/ZTE	China Mobile
	Computing Resource Modeling for CAN	draft-liu-can-computing-resource-modeling	Huawei/ZTE	China Mobile
Dyncast	Dynamic-Anycast (Dyncast) Use Cases & Problem Statement	draft-liu-dyncast-ps-usecases	Huawei	China Mobile/BT/Orange/Telefonica
	Dynamic-Anycast (Dyncast) Requirements	draft-liu-dyncast-gap-reqs	Huawei	China Mobile/BT
	Dynamic-Anycast Architecture	draft-li-dyncast-architecture	Huawei	China Mobile
	Providing Instance Affinity in Dyncast	draft-bormann-t2trg-affinity		TZI
	LISP Support for Dynamic Anycast Routing	draft-kjsun-lisp-dyncast		ETRI
	BGP NLRI App Meta Data for 5G Edge Computing Service	draft-dunbar-idr-5g-edge-service-metadata	Huawei	Verizon/Microsoft
Others	Use Cases for Computing-aware Software-Defined Wide Area Network(SD-WAN)	draft-zhang-dyncast-computing-aware-sdwan-usecase	Huawei	China Unicom
	Computing-aware SFC	draft-zhang-computing-aware-sfc-usecase	Huawei	China Unicom

- **CAN BOF:** <https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/can/about/>
- **CAN Mailing List:** <https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/can>

IPv6扩展头使用总结

特性	IPv6扩展头使用		
	HBH Header	Routing Header	DO Header
SRv6 TE/FRR/VPN		√	
Network Slicing/VPN+	√	√	√
IFIT	√	√	√
MSR6/BIERv6		√	√
APN6	√	√	√√

GIP6: 多种隧道在支持IPv6新特性时存在挑战, 隧道封装需要通用化

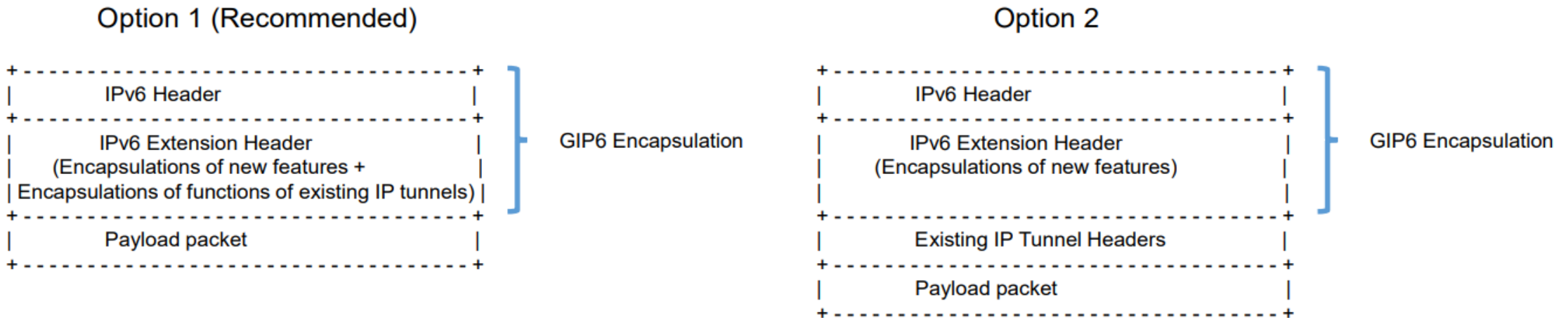


在IP业务的演进过程中, 定义了许多类型的隧道, 如VxLAN、GRE等; 同时, 基于IPv6网络, 业界创新了很多新特性, 如切片、IOAM等; 在隧道向IPv6演进的过程中存在如下问题:

- **标准化工作繁重:** 上述的所有IP隧道都需要进行相应的扩展, 会带来很多的标准化工作 (譬如园区IPv4 VxLan支持切片需求)。
- **字段冗余:** 有的IP隧道的功能实际IPv6自己就可以支持, 比如基于UDP的隧道VXLAN等, 希望能够利用UDP来实现负载分担, 但IPv6的Flow Label可以实现这个功能, 没有必要在用冗余的字段。
- **封装风格迥异:** 有的IP隧道有自己的特有Header, 比如VXLAN隧道有VXLAN头, GRE隧道有GRE头, 如果要支持新的特性, 那就意味着要么使用IPv6已有的封装, 要么在自己特有的隧道Header的基础上进行扩展。
 - 如果已经有特定的Header, 并在已有 Header基础上进行扩展, 就会跟已有新特性IPv6 Header的封装定义形成冗余。
 - 如果没有特定Header的IP隧道类型 (如IP over IP), 需要重新在IPv6扩展头中定义。这导致不同的IP隧道有不同的封装风格。

基于IPv6的通用隧道封装, Generalized IPv6 Tunnel (GIP6)

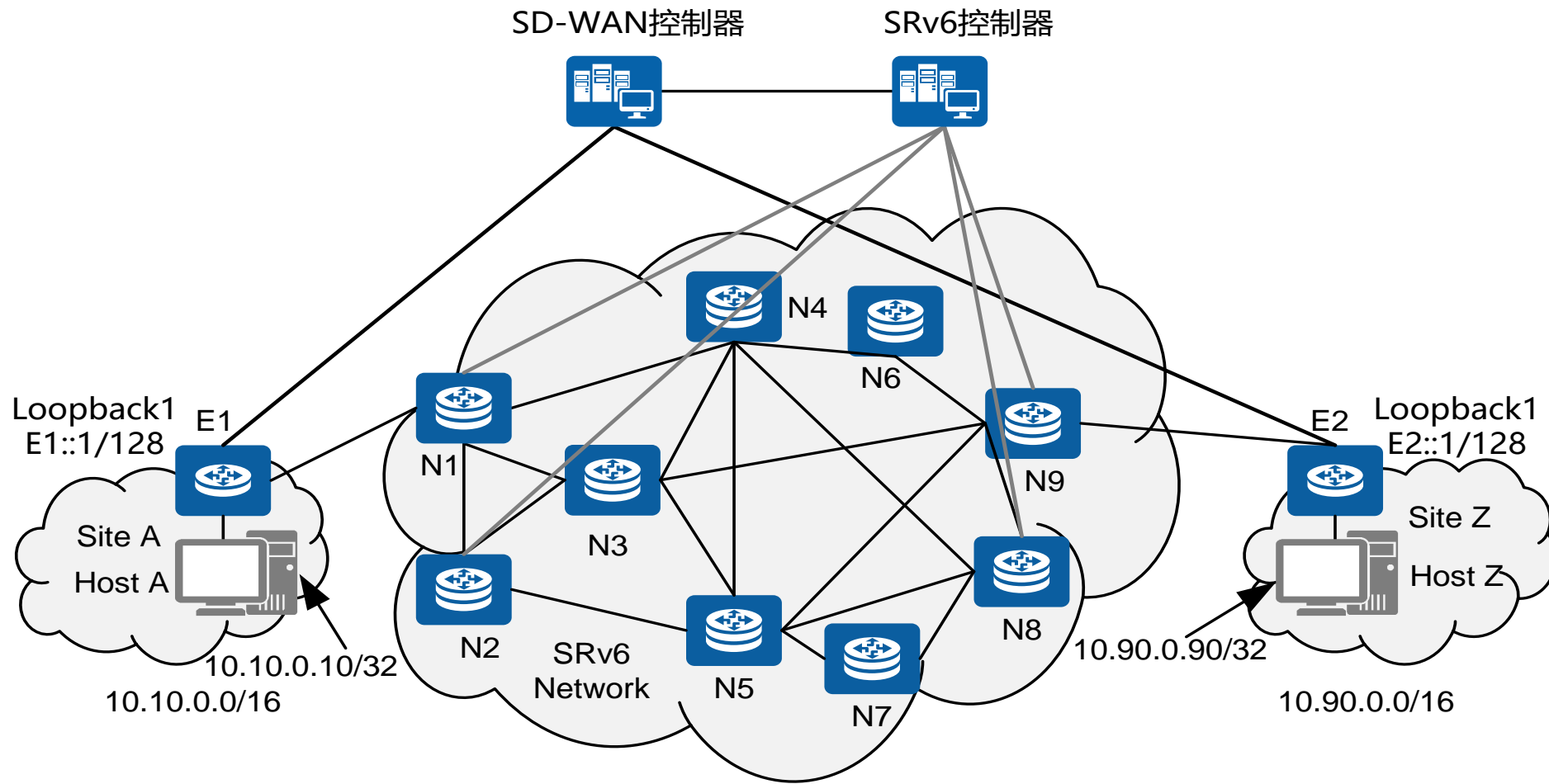
- **GIP6:** 定义一种通用的IPv6 隧道封装, 简化隧道支持IPv6新特性相关的工作, 解决当前面临的各种问题和挑战。
- **达到效果:**
 - 高扩展性: 后续IPv6 Header扩展任何新功能, 各种隧道都可以继承使用, 不用单独定义
 - 高效封装: 去除重复字段, 譬如VxLAN隧道可以不用UDP封装, 再譬如可以去掉MPLS 熵标签等
 - 高兼容性: 原有的隧道封装格式不用修改, 保留原始定义 (非重复), 可以嵌入到GIP6中
 - 高灵活性: 和IPv6+技术完美融合, E2E路径灵活编程 (不同隧道类型), 譬如GIP6 for MPLS, GIP6 for VxLAN等等
 - 高价值: 使得IPv6+技术更容易进入园区/DC.....
- **封装格式:**
 - Option1: 使用IPv6报文头和扩展头, 支持隧道功能和IPv6新特性; 推荐使用此封装。
 - Option2: 保留已有隧道扩展; 使用IPv6报文头和扩展头, 支持新增IPv6新特性;



Generalize IPv6 Tunnel

Area	Topic	Drafts	Vendors	Operators
Generalized IPv6	Framework of Generalized IPv6 Tunnel (GIP6)	draft-li-rtgwg-generalized-ipv6-tunnel	Huawei	China Unicom/ Agricultural Bank of China
	Generalized IPv6 Tunnel for MPLS	draft-li-rtgwg-gip6-for-mpls	Huawei	
	Generalized IPv6 Tunnel (GIP6) for QUIC	draft-li-rtgwg-gip6-for-quic	Huawei	
	Protocol Extension Requirements of Generalized IPv6 Tunnel	draft-li-rtgwg-gip6-protocol-ext-requirements	Huawei	China Unicom
	Generalized Arguments of SRv6 Segment	draft-lm-spring-srv6-generalized-arguments	Huawei	

GIP6应用：基于IPv6的SD-WAN



GIP6应用：基于IPv6的SD-WAN/CON

Area	Sub-Area	Topic	Drafts	Vendors	Operators
SD-WAN	Framework	Dynamic Networks to Hybrid Cloud DCs Problem Statement	draft-ietf-rtgwg-net2cloud-problem-statement	Huawei	FT/Verizon
		SR For SDWAN	draft-dukes-spring-sr-for-sdwan	Cisco	LinkedIn/Alibaba/Bell Canada
		SRv6 across SDWAN paths	draft-dunbar-sr-sdwan-over-hybrid-networks	Huawei	Verizon
	Control Plane	BGP Usage for SDWAN Overlay Networks	draft-ietf-bess-bgp-sdwan-usage	Huawei/Cisco/Juniper	Bell Canada
		BGP UPDATE for SDWAN Edge Discovery	draft-ietf-idr-sdwan-edge-discovery	Huawei	Verizon
		Secure EVPN	draft-sajassi-bess-secure-evpn	Cisco/Juniper	
		IPsec Key Exchange using a Controller	draft-carrel-ipsecme-controller-ike	Cisco	
		SDWAN WAN Ports Property Advertisement in BGP UPDATE	draft-dunbar-idr-sdwan-port-safi	Huawei	
	Yang Models	YANG Data Model for SD-WAN OSE service delivery	draft-wood-rtgwg-sdwan-ose-yang	Cisco/Huawei/HPE	
		A YANG Module for uCPE management	draft-shytyi-opsawg-vysm		SFR/Telecom ParisTech
		A YANG Data Model for SD-WAN Service Delivery	draft-sun-opsawg-sdwan-service-model	Huawei/Cisco	China Telecom
	Tunnel Segment	Tunnel Segment in Segment Routing	draft-li-spring-tunnel-segment	Huawei	
		PCE-initiated IP tunnel	draft-chen-pce-pce-initiated-ip-tunnel	Huawei	
CON		IPv6 based Cloud-Oriented Networking	draft-li-rtgwg-ipv6-based-con-01	Huawei	

- **SDWAN的框架草案被工作组接纳，围绕多云场景的基于IPv6方案已经布局。**
- **BGP for SDWAN的协议扩展草案被工作组接纳。**
- **SRv6 SDWAN正在推动过程中。**

IPv6+产业活动：中国IPv6+技术创新工作组

推进IPv6规模部署专家委员会

秘书处

IPv6+技术创新工作组

IPv6评测监测工作组

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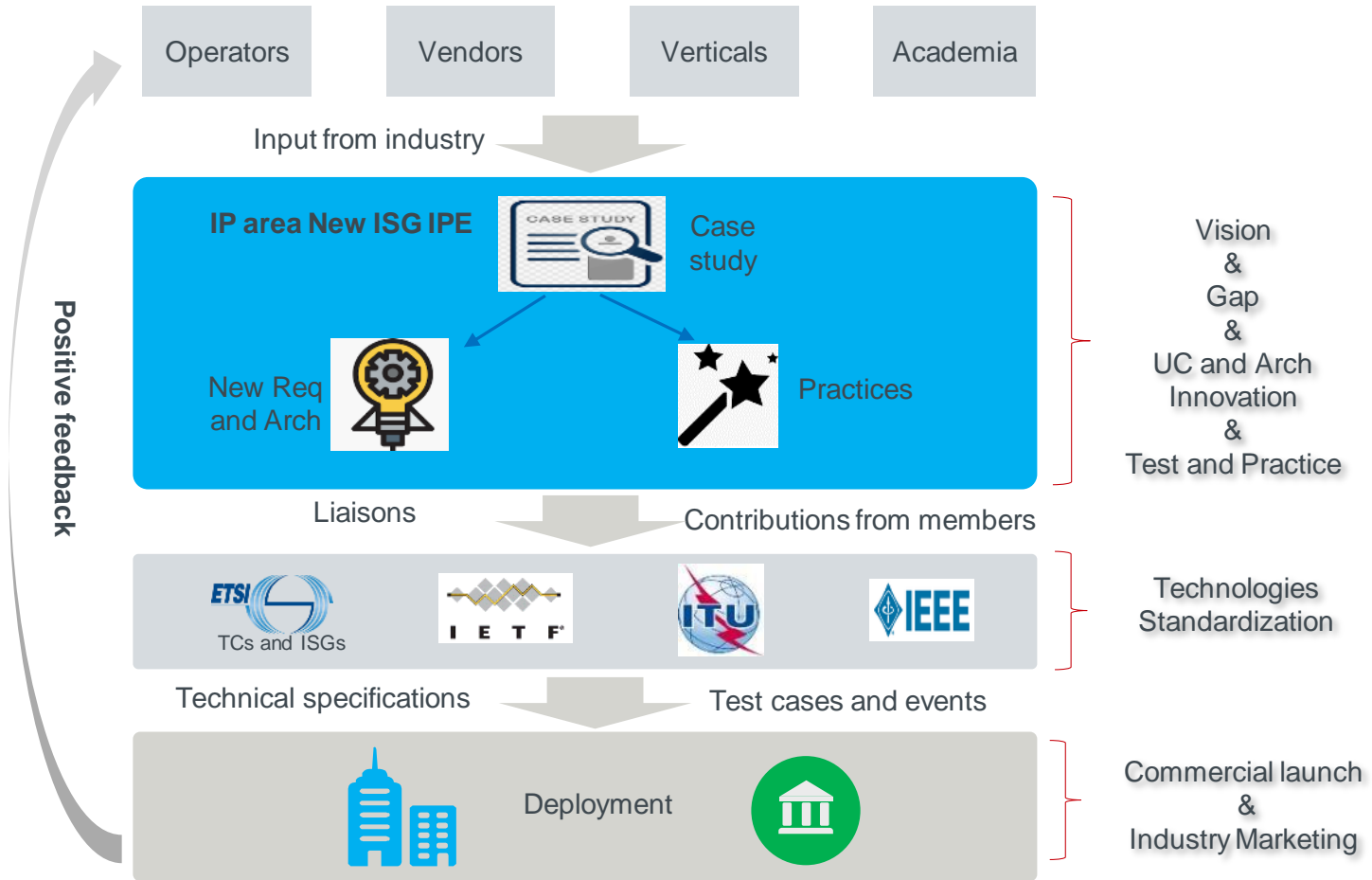
产学研用，多维融合



IPv6+产业活动: ETSI New ISG IPE (IPv6 Enhanced Innovation)



20 Members, 23 Participants, 1 Counsellor (Feb 2021)



Jointly make an Open Platform for IP Industry

华为在“IPv6+”部署覆盖运营商、金融、政府和教育



全球100+ “IPv6+” 商用部署&创新

IPv6+系列书籍和视频，积极传播“IPv6+”理念

IPv6+实体书



IPv6+系列电子书



IPv6+系列视频



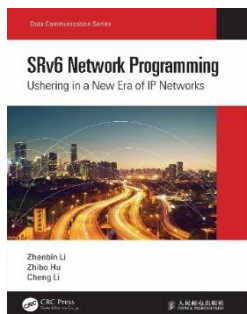
(多媒体) IPv6+系列 01 SRv6的技术原理和产业发展 01



(多媒体) IPv6+系列 04 随流检测FIT技术介绍 01



(多媒体) IPv6+系列 03 网络切片 01



(多媒体) IP新技术进阶系列 - IPv6基础介绍



(多媒体) IP新技术进阶系列 - Segment Routing IPv6 (SRv6)



(多媒体) IP新技术进阶系列 - 公网IPv6 over SRv6 TE Policy深度解析

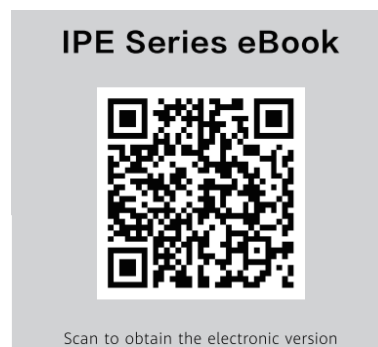
IPv6+系列书籍和视频，积极传播“IPv6+”理念

IPv6+实体书

中文版：<https://item.jd.com/12948440.html>

英文版：<https://www.amazon.com/SRv6-Network-Programming-Ushering-Communication/dp/1032016248>

IPv6+系列电子书



中文版：<https://e.huawei.com/cn/material/bookshelf/bookshelfview/202104/29153654>

英文版：<https://e.huawei.com/en/material/bookshelf/bookshelfview/202109/29105716>

IPv6+系列视频

IPv6+创新与关键技术：https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1FG4y1E7Xm/?spm_id_from=333.999.list.card_archive.click

中文版：<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/zh/routers/netengine-8000-pid-252772223/multimedia>

英文版：<https://support.huawei.com/enterprise/en/routers/netengine-8000-pid-252772223/multimedia>

Thank you