

## 財團法人台灣網路資訊中心因公出國人員報告書

93 年 02 月 29 日

報告人姓名	陳文生	服務單位及職稱	顧問
出國期間	93/02/22 - 93/02/28	出國地點	馬來西亞吉隆坡
出國事由	參加馬來西亞吉隆坡 APRICOT 2004、AP* Retreat、APTLD 等會議		
<p>報告書內容包含：</p> <p>一、 出國目的</p> <p>二、 會議行程</p> <p>三、 考察、訪問心得</p> <p>四、 建議意見</p> <p>五、 其他相關事項或資料等五部分，詳述如後。</p>			
授權聲明欄	<p>本出國報告書同意貴中心有權重製發行供相關研發目的之公開利用。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">授權人： (簽章)</p>		

附註一、請以「A4」大小紙張，橫式編排。出國人員有數人者，依會議類別或考察項目，彙整提出報告。

附註二、請於授權聲明欄簽章，授權本中心重製發行公開利用。

一、出國目的：參加 Native Names、2nd IPv6 Summit in Asia Pacific、APIPV6TF meeting、APENUM BOF on APRICOT2004 等會議。

## 二、考察、訪問心得：

### 1. Native Names

Title: Native Names Social Impact on Internet Society

Date: 2004.2.23(Mon) 09:00-12:30

Place: KIM MA(The Chinese Restaurant/Ground Level), Palace of the Golden Horses, Kuala Lumpur

Agenda

09:00-09:15

1. Introduction and Overview - Kilnam Chon/IAK

09:15-10:30

2. Case study

CNNIC - Lee Xiaodong

TWNIC - Vincent Chen

JPRS - Hiro Hotta

Netpia - Taeha Park

NIPA - Abhisak Chulya

MINC - Bilal Kiswani

10:30-11:00

Break

11:00-12:30

3. Panel Discussion

(1) Social impact

(2) How to promote Native Names

Participants: IAK, CNNIC, TWNIC, JPRS, Netpia, NIPA, MINC

本會議仍然再尋求介於DNS Identifiers 與 Search、Directory services間之Look up services (Keyword)商業生存空間有多大之問題，尤其是以各國本土語言如中文、日文、韓文、泰文等直接於網址列輸入查詢，甚至於手機或smartphone等裝置上，節省輸入字串，來達到簡易輸入即可查詢特定網址之目標。由於尚缺乏技術標準，歐美網路社群需求性似乎不大，技術標準有賴東方網路社群自行發起建立，預計未來阻力仍大。

目前中國3721.com及韓國Netpia.com兩家商業性公司有一些初期成功營運模式，未來是否會成功或引伸出其它創新營運模式，仍待觀察。目前TWNIC之IDN與keyword(Easy connection Name)結合之方式，仍是有其獨特之處，因此建議仍繼續此一作法。另英文2nd Level推出後，英文xxx.tw 與xxx keyword結合之方式，仍可以繼續一併推行。

### 2. 2nd IPv6 Summit in Asia Pacific (held as an APRICOT 2004 conference session) 26 Feb 2004, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

This track serves as a continuation to the initial Global IPv6 Summit in AP, staged parallel to APRICOT 2003 in Taipei. It also marks the establishment of the Asia Pacific IPv6 Task Force (APIPV6TF), a regional

task force currently made up of national IPv6 promotional and research groups from nine AP economies.

Sessions will provide a snapshot of IPv6 network services and application developments across the AP region. The track will culminate with a look toward the expected impact of IPv6 on Asian industry.

## Program

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9:00 Opening Remarks

[Dr. Mohamed Awang Lah](#), CEO, Jaring, Malaysia

[Asia Pacific IPv6 Task Force \(APIIPv6TF\) Introduction](#)

[Takashi Arano](#), IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan

9:30 Keynote Panel: APIIPv6TF Advisory Board Panel Session

This panel brings together the founders and leaders of regions major national IPv6 promotional organizations to discuss the establishment of the Asia Pacific IPv6 Task Force (APIIPv6TF) and its role in the of a regional IPv6 organization, strategy, collaboration and vision.

[Panel Coordinator:](#)

[Jun Murai](#), President, IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan

[Panelists:](#)

[Vincent WS Chen](#), Executive Secretariat, IPv6 Steering Committee NICI (National Information and Communication Initiative), Taiwan

[Gopi Garge](#), VP, IPv6 Forum India

[Mohamed Awang Lah](#), CEO, Jaring, Malaysia

[Kishik Park](#), President, IPv6 Forum Korea

[James Seng](#), Assistant Director, Enabler Technologies Technology Group, Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) of Singapore

[Reference:](#)

[Liu Dong](#), Chairman, China IPv6 Council

[Reference File](#) [ppt, 1,307KB]

10:30 Break

11:00 Session I: Network

20 min. presentations on IPv6 Network developments, trials and strategies from around the region.

[IPv6 Activities and Deployment Strategy in KT](#)

[HyungSoo Kim](#), Next Generation Internet Division Technology Lab, Korea Telecom, Korea

[Presentation](#) [ppt, 1,307KB]

[My6 Initiatives](#)

[Parimalam Krishnamurthy](#), Assistant Manager, NEO Maxis Communications, Malaysia

[MyREN Status Update](#)

[Dr. Sureswaran Ramadess](#), University of Science Malaysia (USM), Malaysia

[Presentation](#) [pdf, 314KB]

### [HiNet's IPv6 Trial Network](#)

[Hong-Ren Lo](#), Network Engineer, Internet Services Department  
Data Communication Business Group, Chunghwa Telecom, Taiwan  
[Presentation](#) [pdf, 8.13MB]

### [KDDI's ADSL IPv6 Trial](#)

[Toru Maruta](#), Manager, IPv6 Network Development Section,  
IP Network Department, KDDI Corporation, Japan  
[Presentation](#) [pdf, 646KB]

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Session II: Applications

20 min. presentations on the latest IPv6 applications from varied fields and economies.

### [NEC's IPv6 Solutions](#)

[Keiichi Imai](#), Group Manager, Business Development, NEC Corporation, Japan  
[Presentation](#) [ppt, 1,945KB]

### [Samsung's IPv6 Digital World](#)

[Pyungsoo Kim Ph.D.](#), Senior Researcher, Mobile Platform Lab Digital Media R&D Center, Samsung Electronics, Korea  
[Presentation](#) [pdf, 1,143KB]

### [IPv6 Application Showroom for Business](#)

[Jaeho Lee](#), Senior Researcher, NCA (National Computerization Agency), Korea

### [IPv6 Video Conferencing Tools](#)

[Gopinath Rao Sinniah](#), Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering and Computer Technology  
Asian Institute of Medicine Science and Technology

15:30 Break

16:00 Session II: Applications (cont.)

20 min. presentations on the latest IPv6 applications from varied fields and economies.

### [Perspective of IPv6 Applications in Taiwan 2004 \(Tentative Title\)](#)

[Han-Chieh Chao](#), Deputy Director, IPv6 R&D Division  
NICI (National Information and Communication Initiative), Taiwan  
[Presentation](#) [pdf, 3.44MB]

### [Micronode Applications](#)

[Masahiro Ibaragi](#), Micronode Group, Network Development Center  
Yokogawa Electric Corporation, Japan  
[Presentation](#) [pdf, 3.77MB]

16:40 Session III: Panel: Asian Industry and IPv6

IPv6 can connect not only computers but also all "objects" with each other in a seamless way. By utilizing new networked "objects" and information retrieved from these objects, new applications and new services will be developed to change business and human processes in various industries such as automobile, home electronics, medicine, agriculture, etc.

In this sense, one assumption of this panel is that IPv6 is one of the key items to strengthen Asian economy and industries. The panel will discuss future perspectives about how and in what industrial areas we can utilize IPv6.

**Panel Coordinator:**

Kazuhiko Yamamoto, Internet Initiative Japan, Inc./WIDE Project

[Panel Outline \[pdf, 3.75KB\]](#)

**Panelists:**

Han-Chieh Chao, Deputy Director, IPv6 R&D Division  
NICI (National Information and Communication Initiative),  
Taiwan

Masahiro Ibaragi, Micronode Group, Network Development Center  
Yokogawa Electric Corporation, Japan

Hyounghun Kim, Director, IPv6 Forum Korea

Hiroaki Sadata, IPv6 Promotion Council, Japan

Norehan Yahya, General Manager, Network Architecture and  
Development  
Maxis Communications, Malaysia

17:30 Closing

本次2nd IPv6 summit in AP似乎在馬來西亞本地，可能由於其IPv4 infrastructure 仍然不佳，無暇奢談IPv6議題，因此出席人數似乎不甚踴躍。不過Jaring (MY最大ISP) CEO出席提出一些開發中國家對IPv6之企業看法，倒仍然值得參考，包括如何尋其利基、建議尋求先進國家協助建立product showcase等。日本仍然是主導本次會議，韓國可能忙於下週之IETF會議於韓國舉行，Kishik Park (President, IPv6 Forum Korea) 與NCA主任級以上人員，都臨時缺席，中國大陸BII group人員也缺席 (改由僅submit paper共與會人員參考)。台灣成為繼日本之後，最支持IPv6 summit in AP之活動，預計3rd IPv6 summit in AP，將於2005年二月中於日本京都舉行 (配合APRICOT2005 於京都舉行)，應該會是一個日本傾全力辦好之活動，我們也應該及早納入規劃，屆時如何凸顯台灣參與全球IPv6發展之角色，將可進一步發揮。

於keypanel中，我方建議加強showroom資源合作、進行AP VOIPv6 killer application 建置與推廣和善加利用各國優勢如R&D、製造、市場等進行合作，都獲得日方，尤其是Jun Murai (日方IPv6 promotion council主席)等之贊成與支持。本次會議對VOIPv6之諸多討論，對VOIPv6可能成為IPv6 public Infrastructure之killer application都寄予厚望。因此未來實質在VOIPv6發展與建置，預計將成為今年最熱門之議題之一。

3. AP6TF meeting: 25 Feb, PM 17:30-19:00

本次會議決議成立，並通過AP6TF (APIPv6 Task force) charter，希望能整合亞太地區v6 effort，進而與歐美之IPv6進行互動交流，我國因為參與初期倡議及推動工作，加入advisory board (Shian Shyong Tseng)、steering committee (Peter Fu-Ching Wang, Vincent WS Chen, Han-Chieh Chao) 都很順利，AP6TF亦決議成立三個working group (WG)，分別為Deployment Guideline WG、Promotion WG、Deployment

Metrics WG，此三個WG將儘速展開實質WG活動，希望屆時我國相關人員亦皆積極加入進行實質貢獻。

#### 4. APENUM BOF on APRICOT2004

##### **Introduction**

Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is an application-layer control protocol that can be used to establish, maintain, and terminate (IP telephony) calls between two or more endpoints. It is developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) for multimedia conferencing over IP RFC 2543. SIP endpoints are identified by an sip address in the form of sip:jseng@sip.tech.org.sg.

Electronic Numbering or ENUM is a protocol that transform a telephone numbers into a format for storing and retrieving Internet addressing information. It uses Internet domainname system (DNS) to resolve telephone numbers to network resources. For example, +65 6411 1040 will be transform into 0.4.0.1.1.1.4.6.5.6.e164.arpa which will be resolve into sip:jseng@sip.tech.org.sg.

With ENUM, you are able to use a numeric telephone number to establish SIP (or H.323) voice call instead. Beside IP Telephony, other uses of ENUM includes unified messaging where user can reach multiple point of contacts (phone, fax, homepage, emails) via a single number.

ENUM/SIP BoF gathers people from the region who are deploying ENUM (and SIP)

to share information and experiences;  
to discuss common problems and solutions;  
to find areas of collobrations;

Date: 25th Feb 2004 (Wednesday)

Time: 6pm to 9pm

Scribe: Ching Chiao

Agenda:

1800-1805 Agenda bashing (5mins)

1805-1810 Welcome and Introduction (5mins)

Presentations (15mins each)

1810-1825 CNNIC's status update on ENUM, CNNIC, Lee Xiaodong

1825-1840 ENUM activities in Japan, JPNIC, Hiro Hotta/Yoshiro Yoneya

1840-1855 ENUM Trial Status in Korea, KRNIC, Sungwoo Shin

1855-1910 SIP/ENUM development in Taiwan, TWNIC, Ching Chiao

1910-1925 ENUM Technical Trial in Singapore, IDA (Singapore), Dickson Loh

1925-2100 Open Discussion

- "Asian ENUM Cooperation Body/Committee or regular meeting" proposed by Sungwoo Shin

- "e164.arpa delegation issues" proposed by James Seng

此BOF係AP第一次將Enum可能合作納入議題中討論，各國presentation中可以看出，日韓仍是此一議題中，技術及標準著墨最深之國家，未來如何在其中找出凸顯台灣利基優勢之處，仍有待更多之努力。Enum API及與相關產業結合之技術與標準，對產業界之投入會比較有幫助。台灣在SIP產品與技術及Enum之整合方面，由於有產品製造之利基，可以取得一定程度之優勢，我們如能結合相關廠商善加利用此一優勢，並積極加入AP活動，將可以佔有一

席之地。本會議預計成立AP ENUM Technical Coordination Body，如可能可以結合APNIC、APTLD等進行亞太地區跨國Enum測試建置工作，此一body如果可以順利進行，或許可以舒緩我國推動Enum所面臨886申請之壓力，因此策略上應該積極加入甚至主導相關議題之進行與合作事宜。