IPv6 家庭用ルータガイドライン第 2 版と TR-124i2 の比較

【第 1.0 版】

2014年6月18日

IPv6 普及・高度化推進協議会 IPv4/IPv6 共存 WG IPv6 家庭用ルータ SWG

変更履歴

版	改版日	摘要
1.0	2014年6月18日	第1版

目次

1	はじ	こめに	1
	1.1	本文書作成の背景と目的	1
	1.2	本文書の構成	1
2	Net	working Protocols	2
	2.1	IPv6 Networking Protocols	2
3	Wid	le Area Networking (WAN)	3
	3.1	Bridging	3
	3.2	IPv6 WAN Connection	4
	3.3	Transitional IPv6 WAN Connection	8
	3.3.	1 6rd Transition Mechanism	8
	3.3.	2 Dual Stack Lite Transition Mechanism	8
	3.4	PPP Client.	9
	3.4.	1 PPP Client for establishment of IPv6 connection	12
	3.5	Denial of Service Prevention	13
	3.6	Quality of Service	14
	3.6.	1 Quality of Service for Tunneled Traffic	17
4	Loc	al Area Networking (LAN)	19
	4.1	General LAN Protocol	19
	4.2	LAN IPv6 Addressing.	19
	4.3	DHCPv6 Server	21
	4.4	Naming Services (IPv6)	23
	4.5	Port Forwarding (IPv6)	25
	4.6	MLD and Multicast in Routed Configurations (IPv6)	25
5	Maı	nagement & Diagnostics	27
	5.1	UPnP	27
	5.1.	1 UPnP IGD	27
	5.2	Network Time Client	28
6	検討	· ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・	30

1 はじめに

1.1 本文書作成の背景と目的

IPv6 普及・高度化推進協議会¹ IPv4/IPv6 共存ワーキンググループ IPv6 家庭用ルータサブワーキンググループ² (以下、当該 SWG) では、「IPv6 家庭用ルータガイドライン第 2版」(以下、ガイドライン) を 2010 年 7月 29 日に公開している。

第2版の公開以降、当該 SWG では国際的な議論/動向に配慮し、外部団体による関連ドキュメントの調査活動を行っている。この活動は、調査対象ドキュメントとガイドラインの差異を明確にするとともに、将来的なガイドラインの改版において、対象ドキュメントの内容をガイドラインに取り込むことを目的としており、具体的には Internet Engineering Task Force³ (以下、IETF)、Broadband Forum⁴ (以下、BBF)等が発行したドキュメントを対象としている。

本文書は、BBF が 2010 年 5 月に発行した TR-124 Functional Requirements for Broadband Residential Gateway Devices Issue 2 5 (以下、TR-124i2) の内容を調査すると共に、ガイドラインと比較し、差分をまとめたものである。IPv6 家庭用ルータの最低限の仕様をまとめたガイドラインとは異なり、TR-124i2 は、装置全体の機能要件をまとめた広範囲にわたるものであるが、IPv6 に関係する部分のみを比較した。比較の結果、いくつかの部分で両文書に大きな差異があった。この差異は、主に対象機器の設置環境(地域の違い等)やIPv6 機能に関する考え方の違いに起因している。

本文書において整理した両ドキュメントの違いが、読者の理解を促進し、家庭用ルータの実装者における仕様策定、及びサービス提供者における IPv6 接続サービスの仕様策定の参考になれば幸いである。

1.2 本文書の構成

本文書の第2章以降の章、節、項は、TR-124i2 との比較、参照がしやすいように TR-124i2 における第4章の Section の各階層に基づいて構成している。

また、文書内では、TR-124i2 における Section、Item、Requirements の項目を再掲し、ガイドラインとの差分を記載する形とした。

¹ IPv6 普及・高度化推進協議会: http://www.v6pc.jp/

² IPv6 家庭用ルータ SWG: http://www.v6pc.jp/jp/wg/coexistenceWG/v6hgw-swg.phtml

 $^{^{\}scriptscriptstyle 3}$ The Internet Engineering Task Force : http://www.ietf.org/

⁴ Broadband Forum: http://www.broadband-forum.org/

⁵ TR-124i2: http://www.broadband-forum.org/technical/download/TR-124 Issue-2.pdf

2 Networking Protocols

2.1 IPv6 Networking Protocols

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
GEN.NETv6.	1	The device MUST support IP Version 6,	明確に記述はないが、自明なため
		which is defined in IETF RFC 2460.	問題なし.
GEN.NETv6.	2	The device MUST support enabling and	ガイドラインは, IPv6 機能を利用す
		disabling of IPv6.	る場合の基準について記述してい
			るため, IPv6 機能を off にすること
			については触れていない.

3 Wide Area Networking (WAN)

3.1 Bridging

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.BRIDGE.	1	The device MUST be able to bridge	ガイドラインの内容に関連しない.
		IPv4 over Ethernet.	
WAN.BRIDGE.	2	The device MUST be a learning	ガイドラインの内容に関連しない.
		bridge as defined in IEEE 802.1D for	
		all logical and physical Ethernet	
		interfaces, supporting a minimum of	
		272 MAC addresses.	
WAN.BRIDGE.	3	If bridge mode is enabled for IP∨4 on	ガイドラインの内容に関連しない.
		the device by default for LAN	
		connected devices, the device MUST	
		be able to support additional	
		connections for TR-069 remote	
		management addressability (using	
		direct DHCPv4 or Static IPv4, PPP,	
		etc.), and connections for any locally	
		terminated service which require IP	
		(v4 or v6) addressability (e.g. gateway	
		integrated Voice ATA ports, etc.).	
		Note that this special bridge mode	
		that includes a device remote	
		management session connection	
		requires an additional WAN	
		connection from the network. This	
		requirement is considered conditional	
		as a result due to the network side	
		dependency, but the device must	
		support this type of configuration.	
WAN.BRIDGE.	4	The device MUST be able to bridge	ガイドラインではブリッジ機能につ
		IPv6 over Ethernet (EtherType	いては触れていない. IPv6 に関連
		0x86DD). This includes bridging of	するブリッジ機能については, 次版
		multicast frames.	以降で検討予定.

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.BRIDGE.	5	The device MUST be able to manage	ガイドラインではブリッジ機能につ
		IPv6 bridging for a WAN interface,	いては触れていない. IPv6 に関連
		separate from IPv4 treatment.	するブリッジ機能については,次版
			以降で検討予定.
WAN.BRIDGE.	6	The device MUST be able to manage	ガイドラインではブリッジ機能につ
		IPv6 bridging separately for each	いては触れていない. IPv6 に関連
		WAN interface (if there are multiple	するブリッジ機能については,次版
		WAN interfaces).	以降で検討予定.
WAN.BRIDGE.	7	When IP∨6 bridging is enabled on a	ガイドラインではブリッジ機能につ
		WAN interface, the device MUST be	いては触れていない. IPv6 に関連
		configurable to act as a host on that	するブリッジ機能については,次版
		WAN interface (doing SLAAC, etc.). It	以降で検討予定.
		will not request IA_PD, since that is	
		not a host function.	

3.2 IPv6 WAN Connection

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.IPv6.	1	The device MUST support automated	接続のフローについては, ガイドラ
		establishment of an IPv6 connection	インに記述無し.
		according to the flow in Annex A.2.	
WAN.IPv6.	2	The device MUST support dual stack of	ガイドラインは IPv6 機能に特化し
		IPv4 and IPv6 running simultaneously, as	ており、IPv4については記述してい
		described in Section 2 of RFC 4213,	ない.
		"Transition Mechanisms for IPv6 Hosts	
		and Routers".	
WAN.IPv6.	3	The device MUST allow the IPv6 stack to	ガイドラインは IPv6 機能を利用す
		be enabled / disabled.	る場合の基準について記述してい
			るため, IPv6 機能を off にすること
			については触れていない.
WAN.IPv6.	4	The device MUST support DHCPv6 client	ガイドラインでも WAN インタフェー
		messages and behavior per IETF RFC	スで DHCPv6 を実装することは
		3315. See WAN.DHCPC.5 for further	必須としているが, IAID については
		specifics on IAID value.	詳述していない.

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.IPv6.	5	The device MUST support RFC 3633,	ガイドラインでも同等の記述有り.
		"IPv6 Prefix Options for Dynamic Host	
		Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version	
		6."	
WAN.IPv6.	6	The device MUST support specifying in	ガイドラインには記述が無いが、
		its DHCPv6 prefix delegation request an	次版での記述を検討する.
		indication of the length of prefix it	
		requires. If the RG supports multiple	
		LANs, or has PD requests from its LAN, it	
		MUST indicate a preferred prefix length	
		at least equal to the longest length that	
		would enable the RG to assign a $/64$	
		prefix to each LAN it supports. Note that	
		the delegated prefix may vary from the	
		requested length	
WAN.IPv6.	7	When sending DHCPv6 messages, the	ガイドラインには記述が無いが,
		device MUST identify itself in	次版での記述を検討する.
		OPTION_CLIENTID (1) (client-identifier)	
		using the same client identifier as for	
		IPv4 (see WAN.DHCPC.3 and .4).	
WAN.IPv6.	8	The device MUST support IPv6 Node	ガイドラインでは, RFC4294
		Requirements as a host node, per IETF	(RFC6434)そのものを参照してい
		RFC 4294. Note that RFC 2461 reference	ないが,次版以降で反映方法を検
		by RFC 4294 has been obsoleted by RFC	討する.
		4861.	
WAN.IPv6.	9	The device MUST support stateless	ガイドラインでも同等の記述有り.
		address auto-configuration (SLAAC), as	
		a host, per IETF RFC 4862.	
WAN.IPv6.	10	The device MUST support receipt of	ガイドライン[6.1.1]では, RFC4191
		route information per RFC 4191. If the	を LAN 側のみで参照しているが,
		device only has one WAN connection, it	次版以降 WAN 側についても反映
		does not need to place this information in	方法を検討する.
		its routing table, but it does need to save	
		it (for possible sending on the LAN	
		interface).	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.IPv6.	11	If route information is provided (RFC	ガイドライン[6.1.1]では, RFC4191
		4191) and the device has multiple WAN	を LAN 側のみで参照しているが、
		connections, it MUST place the route	次版以降 WAN 側についても反映
		information in its routing table.	方法を検討する.
WAN.IPv6.	12	If the device does not have a	ガイドラインには, DHCP-PD で取
		globally-scoped address on its WAN	得したアドレスから自分のアドレス
		interface after being delegated a prefix, it	をつけるという明示的な記述はな
		MUST create addresses for itself from	U.
		the delegated prefix. It MUST have at	ただし, いずれかのグローバルアド
		least one address and MAY have more.	レスをつける必要があるはずなの
		There is currently no algorithm defined	で,明記する必要も無い.
		for address creation and it should be	
		assumed that different service providers	
		will want different rules for how to create	
		the address, how many addresses to	
		create, and, in the case of multiple	
		addresses, how the different addresses	
		are used.	
WAN.IPv6.	13	The device MUST support enabling /	ガイドラインには記述が無いが、
		disabling of this IPv6 WAN connection	次版での記述を検討する.
		interface.	
WAN.IPv6.	14	The device MUST be able to request the	ガイドラインには、オプション名で
		following DHCPv6 options: IA_NA (RFC	は記述はないが, IA_NA, IA_PD,
		3315), Reconfigure Accept (RFC 3315),	DNS_SERVERS が必須となってい
		IA_PD (RFC 3633), and DNS_SERVERS	る. Reconfigure Accpet に関する
		(RFC 3646).	記述はない.
WAN.IPv6.	15	The device SHOULD be able to request	SNTP_SERVERS (RFC 4075),
		the following DHCPv6 options:	Domain Search List (RFC 3646),
		SNTP_SERVERS (RFC 4075), Domain	Client FQDN (RFC4704). を要求で
		Search List (RFC 3646), and Client FQDN	きること. (SHOULD)
		(RFC4704).	記述としては, 要件 40,62 に含まれ
			ているが、明示的に取得することを
			次版で検討する.

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.IPv6.	16	The device MUST be configurable as to	ガイドラインには記述が無いが、
		which DHCPv6 options it requests via	次版での記述を検討する.
		DHCPv6.	
WAN.IP√6.	17	The connectivity parameters (obtained	ガイドラインには記述が無いが、
		via RA and DHCPv6) MUST be persistent	記述の是非を含め、次版での記述
		across loss of WAN connection (or lack	を検討する.
		of response from WAN connection).	
WAN.IPv6.	18	The device MUST continue to use the	アドレスに関しては, 要件 33 の備
		connectivity parameters (obtained via RA	考に関連記述があるが, 次版に
		or DHCP) and consider them valid until	て, WAN.IPv6.{17,18}相当に合致す
		either they expire or the device is	る記述に変更する.
		explicitly told to use different values.	
WAN.IPv6.	19	The device MUST NOT advertise any	WAN 側インタフェースのデフォルト
		address prefixes on the WAN using the	動作として禁止することを次版で記
		IPv6 Neighbor Discovery protocol, or	述する.
		advertise itself as a default router	
WAN.IPv6.	20	The device MUST provide up to 4	ガイドラインには記述無し.
		instances of option-data within a single	対象外.
		OPTION_VENDOR_OPTS (17) (RFC	
		3315) with IANA "ADSL Forum"	
		Enterprise Number as the	
		enterprise-number. Each instance will	
		have one of the 4 sub-options from	
		WAN.DHCPC.7 as the vendor-specific	
		opt-code, with the corresponding value in	
		the vendor-specific option-data. If the	
		value of a parameter is empty for the	
		device, then the sub-option MUST be	
		omitted. If there are no values to provide,	
		the entire option MUST be omitted.	

3.3 Transitional IPv6 WAN Connection

3.3.1 6rd Transition Mechanism

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.TRANS.6rd.	1	The device MUST support the 6rd	次版で現在の第二章に,
		transition mechanism as described in	'BBF では MUST 要件であ
		draft-ietf-softwire-ipv6-6rd. This	る'という記述を追加する.
		includes being able to configure the	
		necessary parameters via TR-069 and	
		DHCPv4, creation of the prefix, using the	
		created prefix as a "delegated prefix" for	
		purpose of including one of its /64s in	
		RA messages, and modifying the IP	
		header for traffic that goes between the	
		WAN and LAN devices.	
WAN.TRANS.6rd.	2	The device MUST support enabling and	ガイドラインには記述はない
		disabling of this feature on the "default"	が, 対応不要.
		routed IPv4 connection. 6rd is not	
		applicable to bridged WAN interfaces.	

3.3.2 Dual Stack Lite Transition Mechanism

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.TRANS.DS-LITE.	1	The device MUST support DS-Lite	次版で現在の第二章に,
		(draft-ietf-softwire-dual-stack-lite)	'BBF では MUST 実装要件
		with IPv4 in IPv6 encapsulation	である'という記述を追加す
		(RFC 2473).	る.
WAN.TRANS.DS-LITE.	2	The device MUST support DS-Lite	ガイドラインには記述はない
		DHCPv6 options to retrieve the	が, 対応不要.
		address or FQDN of the tunnel	
		concentrator	
		(draft-ietf-softwire-ds-lite-tunnel-	
		option).	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.TRANS.DS-LITE.	3	The device MUST configure a static	ガイドラインには記述はない
		IPv4 default route towards the	が, 対応不要.
		DS-Lite tunnel.	
WAN.TRANS.DS-LITE.	4	The device MUST deactivate the	ガイドラインには記述はない
		NAPT function on the DS-Lite	が, 対応不要.
		interface.	
WAN.TRANS.DS-LITE.	5	The device MUST support enabling	ガイドラインには記述はない
		and disabling of DS-Lite.	が, 対応不要.

3.4 PPP Client

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.PPP.	1	The device MUST support PPP and the	ガイドラインには記述はない
		associated protocols as defined in IETF RFCs	が, 対応不要.
		1332, 1334, 1661, 1877, 1994.	
WAN.PPP.	2	The device MUST support IETF RFCs 1570 and	ガイドラインには記述はない
		2153 traffic and operate without fault. This is	が, 対応不要.
		not stating that specific extensions MUST be	
		supported directly. It is identifying that upon	
		receipt of non-standard or unrecognized PPP	
		extensions from the broadband network (e.g.,	
		vendor or proprietary), the device MUST	
		operate without fault.	
WAN.PPP.	3	The device MUST support PPPoE over the	ガイドラインには記述はない
		encapsulated Ethernet as defined in IETF RFC	が, 対応不要.
		2516.	
WAN.PPP.	4	The device MUST support IETF RFC 4638 in	ガイドラインには記述はない
		order to accommodate MTU/MRU values	が, 対応不要.
		greater than 1492 bytes in PPPoE.	
WAN.PPP.	5	If the device supports ATM, the device SHOULD	ガイドラインには記述はない
		support PPP over AAL5 (PPPoA) as defined in	が, 対応不要.
		IETF RFC 2364.	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.PPP.	6	The device MUST be able to save all logins and	ガイドラインには記述はない
		passwords for PPP sessions originated by the	が, 対応不要.
		device. Passwords MUST NOT be available	
		outside of the internal operation of the device	
		(e.g., can not be queried nor displayed).	
WAN.PPP.	7	The device MUST not immediately terminate	ガイドラインには記述はない
		PPPoE sessions and upper layer protocol	が, 対応不要.
		connections when the physical connection is	
		lost. It should defer the tear down process for	
		two minutes. If the physical connection is	
		restored during that time, the device MUST first	
		attempt to use its previous PPPoE session	
		settings. If these are rejected, then the original	
		PPPoE session can be terminated and a new	
		PPPoE session attempted.	
WAN.PPP.	8	The device SHOULD incorporate a random	ガイドラインには記述はない
		timing delay prior to starting each IP (v4 or v6)	が, 対応不要.
		and PPP session. This random timing delay helps	
		to reduce connection failures when a group of	
		users attempt to establish connections to a	
		service provider at the same time (e.g., after	
		power is restored to a neighborhood that had a	
		blackout).	
WAN.PPP.	9	The device SHOULD not attempt immediate	ガイドラインには記述はない
		additional PPP session connections upon	が, 対応不要.
		receipt of an authentication failure. A back off	
		mechanism SHOULD be implemented to limit	
		repeated attempts to reconnect in this situation.	
		3 connection attempts SHOULD be made	
		followed by a delay and then repeated by the	
		next sequence of connection attempts. The	
		delay SHOULD be 5 minutes at first, and then	
		repeated every 30 minutes as required. This	
		requirement only applies to automated	
		connection attempts.	

actively, the device MUST be able to forward PPPoE sessions initiated from LAN devices as additional PPPoE sessions to the WAN interface (this is sometimes known as PPPoE pass-through). Specifically these LAN initiated PPPoE sessions MUST NOT be tunneled inside the device's primary PPPoE client session. WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990.	
PPPoE sessions initiated from LAN devices as additional PPPoE sessions to the WAN interface (this is sometimes known as PPPoE pass—through). Specifically these LAN initiated PPPoE sessions MUST NOT be tunneled inside the device's primary PPPoE client session. WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	には記述はない
additional PPPoE sessions to the WAN interface (this is sometimes known as PPPoE pass-through). Specifically these LAN initiated PPPoE sessions MUST NOT be tunneled inside the device's primary PPPoE client session. WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	<u>.</u> .
(this is sometimes known as PPPoE pass-through). Specifically these LAN initiated PPPoE sessions MUST NOT be tunneled inside the device's primary PPPoE client session. WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
pass-through). Specifically these LAN initiated PPPoE sessions MUST NOT be tunneled inside the device's primary PPPoE client session. WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
PPPoE sessions MUST NOT be tunneled inside the device's primary PPPoE client session. WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
the device's primary PPPoE client session. WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
WAN.PPP. 11 If the network implements the TR-059 type architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
architecture, and when fragmentation is required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
required, the device MUST fragment all PPP sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	には記述はない
sessions that it originates on an access VC using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	<u>.</u> .
using MLPPP interleaving as defined in IETF RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
RFC 1990. WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 ガイドラインに subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が、対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
WAN.PPP. 12 If PPP is used, the device MAY obtain an IPv4 ガイドラインに subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が,対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が,対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
subnet mask on its WAN interface using IPCP が,対応不要 (IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	
(IPv4) extensions. If this is done, then IPv4	には記述はない
	<u>.</u>
subnet masks will be communicated with IPCP	
(IPv4) using the PPP IPCP (IPv4) option with	
option code 144, the length of the option being 6	
and the mask being expressed as a 32-bit mask	
(e.g. 0xFFFFFF80), not as a number indicating	
the consecutive number of 1s in the mask (from	
0 to 32). The learned network information MAY,	
but need not, be used to populate the LAN side	
embedded DHCP server for the modem. The	
learned network information is treated as a	
subnet and not as a collection of individual	
addresses. That is, the first and last address in	
the subnet should not be used. The IPv4	
address negotiated SHOULD, but need not, be	
the one assigned to the modem.	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.PPP.	13	The device MUST make the access	ガイドラインには記述はない
		concentrator name used with PPPoE	が, 対応不要.
		connections available via the Web GUI, TR-064	
		or TR-069 request for diagnostic purposes.	
WAN.PPP.	14	The device MUST support RFC 3544, "IP	ガイドラインには記述はない
		Header Compression over PPP".	が, 対応不要.

3.4.1 PPP Client for establishment of IPv6 connection

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.PPP.IPv6.	1	The device MUST support IPv6 over	次版で現在の第二章に,
		PPP per IETF RFC 5072 and RFC	'BBF では MUST 実装要件であ
		5172.	る'という記述を追加.
WAN.PPP.IPv6.	2	The device MUST support	ガイドラインには記述はないが、
		establishment of an IPv6 over PPPoE	対応不要.
		connection according to the flow in	
		Annex A.1.	
WAN.PPP.IPv6.	3	The device MUST allow any particular	ガイドラインには記述はないが、
		PPP connection to be configurable for	対応不要.
		IPv4-only, IPv6-only, or both.	
WAN.PPP.IPv6.	4	If the device is configured for multiple	ガイドラインには記述はないが、
		PPPoE connections, it MUST be	対応不要.
		possible to configure it to use the	
		same login and password for all, so	
		that only the domain is unique per	
		connection.	
WAN.PPP.IPv6.	5	The RG MUST NOT tear down a	ガイドラインには記述はないが、
		shared (IPv4 and IPv6) PPP session if	対応不要.
		error conditions prevent only one IP	
		stack (either IPv4 or IPv6) from	
		working. The session MUST be torn	
		down if error conditions apply to both	
		stacks	

3.5 Denial of Service Prevention

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
		Note that the IPv6 parts of this module apply	ガイドラインにないが、次版で、
		only if the device has an IPv6 Stack.	現在の4章に記述を取り込む
			か、BBFでの定義を参照する.
WAN.DoS.	1	The device MUST provide Denial of Service	ガイドラインにないが、次版で、
		(DOS) protection for itself and all LAN CPE	現在の4章に記述を取り込む
		including protection from Ping of Death, SYN	か、BBFでの定義を参照する.
		Flood LAND and variant attacks. The	
		extent of this protection will be limited when	
		the device is configured as a bridge in which	
		only PPPoE traffic is bridged. This protection	
		MUST be available when the device	
		terminates IP (v4 or v6) or bridges IPv4.	
WAN.DoS.	2	The device MUST reject packets from the	ガイドラインにないが、次版で、
		WAN with MAC addresses of devices on the	現在の4章に記述を取り込む
		local LAN or invalid IP (v4 or v6) addresses	か、BBFでの定義を参照する.
		(e.g., broadcast addresses or IP (v4 or v6)	
		Addresses matching those assigned to the	
		LAN Segment).	
WAN.DoS.	3	The device MUST reject any unidentified	ガイドラインにないが、次版で、
		Ethernet packets (i.e. any packet that is not	現在の4章に記述を取り込む
		associated with IP (v4 or v6) or PPPoE	か、BBFでの定義を参照する.
		protocols).	
WAN.DoS.	4	The device MUST perform anti-spoofing	ガイドラインにないが、次版で、
		filtering for IPv6. All IPv6 traffic sent to the	現在の4章に記述を取り込む
		WAN from the LAN MUST have an IPv6	か、BBFでの定義を参照する.
		source address with a prefix assigned to the	
		LAN by the device, that was delegated from	
		the WAN (through DHCPv6 or configuration).	
WAN.DoS.	5	Since the device must perform anti-spoofing	ガイドラインにないが、次版で、
		filtering for IPv6, until it has an IPv6 LAN	現在の4章に記述を取り込む
		prefix delegation it MUST filter all upstream	か、BBFでの定義を参照する.
		IPv6 traffic from the home.	

3.6 Quality of Service

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの
			比較
		Note that the IPv6 parts of this module apply only if the	
		device has an IPv6 stack.	
WAN.QoS.	1	The device MUST support classification of WAN directed	ガイドラインには
		LAN traffic and placement into appropriate queues based	記載なし. 次版
		on any one	以降で追加を検
		or more of the following pieces of information:	討する.
		(1) destination IP (v4 or v6) address(es) with subnet mask,	
		(2) originating IP (v4 or v6) address(es) with subnet mask,	
		(3) source MAC address,	
		(4) destination MAC address,	
		(5) protocol (TCP, UDP, ICMP, ···)	
		(6) source port,	
		(7) destination port,	
		(8) IEEE 802.1D Ethernet priority,	
		(9) FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) of WAN session,	
		(10) Diffserv codepoint (IETF RFC 3260),	
		(11) Ethertype (IEEE 802.3, 1998 Length/Type Field), and	
		(12) traffic handled by an ALG, and	
		(13) IEEE 802.1Q VLAN identification.traffic and placement	
		into appropriate queues based on any one traffic and	
		placement into appropriate queues based on any one	
WAN.QoS.	2	The device MUST support classification of WAN directed	ガイドラインには
		LAN traffic and placement into appropriate queues based	記載なし. 次版
		on any one or more of the following pieces of information:	以降で追加を検
		(1) packet length.	討する.
WAN.QoS.	3	The device MUST support the differentiated services field	ガイドラインには
		(DS Field) in IP (v4 or v6) headers as defined in IETF RFC	記載なし. 次版
		2474.	以降で追加を検
			討する.

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの
			比較
WAN.QoS.	4	The device MUST by default recognize and provide	ガイドラインには
		appropriate treatment to packets marked with	記載なし. 次版
		recommended Diffserv Codepoints, whose values and	以降で追加を検
		behavior are defined in IETF RFC2474, 2475, 2597, 3246,	討する.
		and 3260. Specifically, the values shown in the DSCP	
		column of the table below MUST be supported, except the	
		Cs0-7, which are optional.	
		DSCP marking DSCP marking Class Description Descript	
WAN.QoS.	5	The device MUST be able to mark or remark the Diffserv	ガイドラインには
		codepoint or IEEE 802.1D Ethernet priority of traffic	記載なし. 次版
		identified based on any of the classifiers supported by the	以降で追加を検
		device.	討する.
WAN.QoS.	6	The device SHOULD support sending the following frame	ガイドラインには
		types: untagged frames, priority-tagged frames, and	記載なし. 次版
		VLAN-tagged frames in the upstream direction. This	以降で追加を検
		satisfies TR-101 R-01.	討する.
WAN.QoS.	7	The device SHOULD support setting the priority tag and	ガイドラインには
		VLAN ID values. This satisfies TR-101 R-02.	記載なし. 次版
			以降で追加を検
			討する.

WAN.QoS. 8 The device SHOULD support receiving untagged and VLAN-tagged Ethernet frames in the downstream direction, and SHOULD be able to strip the VLAN tagging from the ones received tagged. This satisfies TR-101 R-03. 計する. WAN.QoS. 9 The device MUST support one Best Effort (BE) queue, one Expedited Forwarding (EF) queue and a minimum of four Assured Forwarding (AF) queues. 以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. 記載なし、次間以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. 記載なし、次間	
WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. 以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic.	
はirection, and SHOULD be able to strip the VLAN tagging from the ones received tagged. This satisfies TR-101 R-03. 計する. WAN.QoS. 9 The device MUST support one Best Effort (BE) queue, one Expedited Forwarding (EF) queue and a minimum of four Assured Forwarding (AF) queues. 以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. 記載なし、次別以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. 記載なし、次別	は
from the ones received tagged. This satisfies TR-101 R-03. 計する. WAN.QoS. 9 The device MUST support one Best Effort (BE) queue, one Expedited Forwarding (EF) queue and a minimum of four Assured Forwarding (AF) queues. 以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. 記載なし、次版以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を計する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. 記載なし、次版記述を記述を表述されていませばいませばいます。 記載なし、次版記載なし、次版記述を記述を表述を表述を表述を表述されていませばいませばいませばいませばいませばいませばいませばいませばいませばいませば	反
WAN.QoS. 9 The device MUST support one Best Effort (BE) queue, one Expedited Forwarding (EF) queue and a minimum of four Assured Forwarding (AF) queues. 以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. 記載なし、次別以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling 記載なし、次別以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. ガイドラインに記載なし、次別	検
Expedited Forwarding (EF) queue and a minimum of four Assured Forwarding (AF) queues. WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic.	
Assured Forwarding (AF) queues. WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic.	は
対イドラインに 記載なし. 次版 以降で追加を 記載なし. 次版 behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. 対イドラインに 記載なし. 次版 以降で追加を 記載なし. 次版 以降で追加を 記載なし. 次版 およし. 次版 ない により に はいます に はいます に はいます に まない 次版 がたり に まない 次版 がたり に まない 次版 がたり に まない 次版 から に まない 次版 に 表し. 次版 に まない 次版 に ままない から に ままない 次版 に ままない 次版 に ままない から に ままない 次版 に ままない から に ままない 次版 に ままない から に ままない 次版 に ままない 次版 に ままない から に ままない もの に ままない から に ままない もの に ままない ままない と に ままない ままない ままない ままない と に ままない ままない ままない ままない ままない ままない ままない まま	反
WAN.QoS. 10 The device MUST duplicate the set of queues for each access session. This can be done logically or physically. 記載なし. 次指以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. ガイドラインに記載なし. 次指数は ない は は は は は は ない は は は は ない は は は は ない ない ない は ない ない ない は ない	検
access session. This can be done logically or physically. 記載なし. 次指以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic.	
以降で追加を 討する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を 討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. 以降で追加を 討する.	は
対イドラインに 計する. WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を 計する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic.	反
WAN.QoS. 11 The device SHOULD support the appropriate mechanism to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. プイドラインに記載なし、次指	検
to effectively implement Diffserv per hop scheduling 記載なし. 次版 behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. 記載なし. 次版	
behaviors. A strict priority scheduler is preferred for EF. 以降で追加を 討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic.	は
討する. WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic.	反
WAN.QoS. 12 The device SHOULD support aggregate shaping of upstream traffic. ガイドラインに記載なし. 次版	検
upstream traffic. 記載なし. 次版	
	は
	反
以降で追加を	検
討する.	
WAN.QoS. 13 The device SHOULD support per-class shaping of ガイドラインに	は
upstream traffic. 記載なし. 次別	反
以降で追加を	検
討する.	
WAN.QoS. 14 The device MUST support the capability to fragment traffic ガイドラインに	は
on sessions that it originates, in order to constrain the 記載なし. 次別	反
impact of large packets on traffic delay. 以降で追加を	検
計する.	
WAN.QoS. 15 The packet size threshold before fragmenting AF and BE ガイドラインに	は
packets MUST be configurable. 記載なし. 次別	反
以降で追加を	検
計する.	

3.6.1 Quality of Service for Tunneled Traffic

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
		This module only applies when the device is	
		an endpoint for a tunnel to the WAN. Note	
		that this module applies to IPv6 if it is used	
		as either the tunneled or the tunneling	
		protocol.	
WAN.QoS.TUNNEL.	1	The device MUST be able to mark or remark	ガイドラインには記載
		the Diffserv codepoint of traffic that will be	なし. 次版以降で追加
		placed over a tunnel, based on classification	を検討する.
		of that traffic (prior to placing it on the	
		tunnel) using any of the classifiers	
		supported by the device. This only applies	
		when the traffic is going from LAN to WAN.	
WAN.QoS.TUNNEL.	2	The device MUST be able to mark the	ガイドラインには記載
		Diffserv codepoint of the underlying tunnel	なし. 次版以降で追加
		or IEEE 802.1D Ethernet priority of Ethernet	を検討する.
		that is transporting the tunnel, based on	
		classification of the tunneled traffic using	
		any of the classifiers supported by the	
		device. This only applies when the traffic is	
		going from LAN to WAN.	
WAN.QoS.TUNNEL.	3	When the device receives tunneled traffic	ガイドラインには記載
		from the WAN, it MUST be able to mark or	なし. 次版以降で追加
		remark the Diffserv codepoint of that traffic,	を検討する.
		based on classification of the tunneled	
		traffic using any of the IP-layer or higher	
		layer classifiers supported by the device.	
WAN.QoS.TUNNEL.	4	When the device receives tunneled traffic	ガイドラインには記載
		from the WAN, it MUST be able to mark the	なし. 次版以降で追加
		IEEE 802.1D Ethernet priority of the LAN	を検討する.
		Ethernet frame, based on classification of	
		the tunneled traffic using any of the	
		IP-layer or higher layer classifiers	
		supported by the device.	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
WAN.QoS.TUNNEL.	5	When the device receives tunneled traffic	ガイドラインには記載
		from the WAN, it MUST be able to mark or	なし. 次版以降で追加
		remark the Diffserv codepoint or mark the	を検討する.
		IEEE 802.1D Ethernet priority of the LAN	
		Ethernet frame, based on classification of	
		the WAN Ethernet, using any of the	
		Ethernet-layer classifiers supported by the	
		device.	
WAN.QoS.TUNNEL.	6	When the device receives tunneled traffic	ガイドラインには記載
		from the WAN, it SHOULD be able to mark	なし. 次版以降で追加
		or remark the Diffserv codepoint or mark	を検討する.
		the IEEE 802.1D Ethernet priority of the	
		LAN Ethernet frame, based on classification	
		of the underlying tunnel, using any of the	
		IP-layer classifiers supported by the device.	

4 Local Area Networking (LAN)

4.1 General LAN Protocol

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.GEN.	1	The device MAY support SOCKS as defined in	ガイドラインには記述がない
		IETF RFC 1928 for non-ALG access to the	が, 対応不要.
		public address.	
LAN.GEN.	2	Both NetBios and Zero Config naming	ガイドラインには記述がない
		mechanisms MAY be used to populate the	が, 対応不要.
		DNS tables.	
LAN.GEN.	3	The device MAY act as a NETBIOS master	ガイドラインには記述がない
		browser for that name service.	が, 対応不要.
LAN.GEN.	4	The device MUST support multiple subnets	ガイドラインには記述がない
		being used on the local LAN.	が, 次版で現在の3章に,
			BBFの MUST 機能として紹介
			した上で,MAY 機能として
			記述する.

4.2 LAN IPv6 Addressing

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	1	The device MUST create a Link Local	ガイドラインには記述無し.
		(LL) address for its LAN interface, and	次版以降, LL の付与につい
		perform Duplicate Address Discovery	ては明記, LL の変更につい
		(DAD), per RFC 4862. It MUST always	ては記述の是非に関して
		use the same LL address, even after	検討する.
		reboot or power failure.	
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	2	The device SHOULD try alternate LL	ガイドラインには記述無し.
		addresses, if DAD fails. The vendor can	次版以降で記述の是非を
		define the algorithm to be used in this	検討する.
		case.	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	3	The device MUST have a ULA prefix	ULA については,次版以降で
		[RFC 4193]. It MUST always maintain	記述の加筆修正を検討する。
		the same prefix, even after reboot or	
		power failure, unless this prefix is	
		changed through configuration (in	
		which case it maintains the changed	
		value).	
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	4	The device MAY allow its ULA prefix to	ULA については,次版以降で
		be changed through configuration.	記述の加筆修正を検討する。
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	5	The device MUST support advertising	ガイドラインに同等の記述
		a /64 from its ULA prefix through	有り. (3.3.4)
		Router Advertisement to be enabled /	
		disabled. When enabled, this /64 will be	
		included in RA messages, with L=1,	
		A=1, and reasonable timer values.	
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	6	The devices MUST support RFC 4861	次版で追記する.
		Router Specification requirements	
		(section 6.2).	
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	7	The device MUST support	ガイドラインに、M/O flag に
		configuration of the following elements	ついては同等の記述有り.
		of a Router Advertisement: "M and O"	RFC4191 についてはガイドラ
		flags (RFC 4861), Route Information	インに記述し MUST/SHOULD
		(RFC 4191), and Default Router	についてはその際に検討す
		Preference (Prf) (RFC 4191).	る.
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	8	The device SHOULD support	ガイドラインに同一の記述有
		configuration of the following elements	り. (6.3.1)
		of a Router Advertisement: MTU (RFC	
		4861).	
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	9	The device MUST advertise (in RA) a	ガイドラインに同一の記述有
		/64 prefix from all prefixes delegated	り. (6.1.1)
		via the WAN interface. This will have	
		L=1, A=1, and lifetimes per the	
		received (from the WAN) delegation.	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.ADDRESSv6.	10	The device SHOULD advertise DNS	RFC6106 にて、Standards
		server using the RDNSS option in	Track になっている. ガイドラ
		Router Advertisements (RFC 5006).	インには記述がないが、次版
			にて説明のみ追記する.(要
			件として定義しない)

4.3 DHCPv6 Server

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.DHCPv6S.	1	The device MUST support DHCPv6	ガイドラインには、アドレス配布
		server messages and behavior per IETF	(6.1.2), DNS, その他サーバア
		RFC 3315.	ドレス(6.2.2)の記述のみあり.
			BBF のドキュメントが指定して
			いるすべてのメッセージについ
			ては, サポートしていないので
			今後検討する.
LAN.DHCPv6S.	2	The device MUST support and be	ガイドラインには, 必須機能で
		configurable to enable/disable address	はないがアドレス配布が可能で
		assignment using DHCPv6.	あることのみ記述あり.(6.1.2)
LAN.DHCPv6S.	3	The device MUST either have an	ガイドラインでは、DHCPv6に限
		algorithm or allow configuration (or	らずアドレス配布に関連する記
		both) as to which /64 prefix to use, from	述のみあり.
		any received WAN prefixes or its own	(3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4)
		ULA prefix.	
LAN.DHCPv6S.	4	The device SHOULD be configurable to	ガイドラインには記述がない
		support rules as to which host devices	が, 対応不要.
		will be assigned addresses through	
		DHCPv6. That is, it should be possible	
		for a service provider to place their own	
		host devices in the premises and have	
		the RG only support DHCPv6 address	
		assignment to those devices. Note that	
		this does not require use of the RA "M"	
		flag, as the service provider host	
		devices can be configured to always use	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
		DHCPv6 for address assignment. The	
		DUID may help to identify host devices.	
	_		18 418- 41 1 24 47 186 616 -
LAN.DHCPv6S.	5	The device MUST be configurable to	ガイドラインには、必須機能で
		enable/disable prefix delegation via	はないがプレフィックス配布が
		DHCPv6.	可能であることのみ記述あり.
			(6.1.2)
LAN.DHCPv6S.	6	The device MUST support delegation of	ガイドラインには,必須機能で
		any received WAN prefix and its own	はないがプレフィックス配布が
		ULA prefix, that is shorter than /64,	可能であることのみ記述あり.
		using mechanisms of RFC 3633.	(6.1.2)
LAN.DHCPv6S.	7	The WAN / ULA prefixes that a device	ガイドラインには記述がない
		is allowed to further delegate SHOULD	が, 対応不要.
		be configurable.	
LAN.DHCPv6S.	8	The device MUST support DHCPv6	ガイドラインには、アドレス配布
		Information_request messages.	(6.1.2), DNS, その他サーバア
			ドレス(6.2.2)の記述のみあり.
			BBF のドキュメントが指定して
			いるすべてのメッセージについ
			ては, サポートしていないので
			今後検討する.
LAN.DHCPv6S.	9	The device MUST support the following	ガイドラインには, アドレス配布
		DHCPv6 options: IA_NA (RFC 3315),	(6.1.2), DNS, その他サーバア
		IA_PD (RFC 3633), and DNS_SERVERS	ドレス(6.2.2)の記述のみあり.
		(RFC3646).	BBF のドキュメントが指定して
			いるすべてのメッセージについ
			ては, サポートしていないので
			今後検討する.
LAN.DHCPv6S.	10	The device SHOULD support	ガイドラインに記述あり.
		Reconfigure Accept (RFC 3315) and	(6.2.2)
		pass the additional set of DHCP options	
		received from the DHCP client on its	
		WAN interface to IPv6 hosts.	
LAN.DHCPv6S.	11	The options that the device will provide	ガイドラインには記述なし.
		via DHCPv6 MUST be configurable.	対応予定なし.
	l	_	

4.4 Naming Services (IPv6)

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.DNSv6.	1	The device MUST act as a DNS server for	ガイドラインには, トランスポ
		IPv6-capable LAN devices by supporting	一トに関して関連する記述あ
		IPv6 (AAAA) records in its DNS server (per	り. (5.1)
		RFC 3596) and allowing these records to be	AAAA RR は記述なし.
		queried using either IPv4 or IPv6 transport	次版で追加を検討する.
		(RFC 3901).	
LAN.DNSv6.	2	The device MUST attach all known (for the	ガイドラインには記述なし.
		host device) globally scoped IPv6 addresses	CPE ルータとしては必要ない
		to the DNS record for a particular host	と思われるため対応しない予
		device (see LAN.DNS.6), as AAAA records	定.
		for that device.	
LAN.DNSv6.	3	The device SHOULD support dynamic DNS	ガイドラインに関連する記述
		(DDNS) for devices to provide their own	(3.2.1)はあるが, 対応しない
		DNS information. This would override any	予定.
		DNS entries the RG may have created for	
		the IP addresses included in the DDNS	
		request.	
LAN.DNSv6.	4	The device MUST be able to query for A and	ガイドラインに記述あり.
		AAAA records using either IPv4 or IPv6	(5.1.1)
		transport to DNS recursive name servers in	
		the WAN.	
LAN.DNSv6.	5	The device SHOULD use a DNS recursive	「AAAA RR の query を行う場
		name server obtained through DHCPv6	合、DHCPv6 で取得した DNS
		option (23 - OPTION_DNS_SERVERS) to	サーバを最優先として使用す
		query for AAAA records to the WAN, as its	る」という記述は、ガイドライン
		first choice.	に記述されていない.
			対応しない予定.

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.DNSv6.	6	When the device is proxying DNS queries for	TR-124i2 では「IPv6 での
		LAN devices, it SHOULD use the IPv6	query が可能な場合には,
		transport regardless of the transport mode	IPv6 で問い合わせを行う
		used by the LAN device, when querying to	(SHOULD)」ことになっている
		the WAN. This is only possible if the device	が、ガイドラインでは
		has IPv6 addresses for DNS recursive name	「トランスポートは可能な限り
		servers on the WAN.	会わせる(MAY)」と記述され
			ている.
			対応しない予定.
LAN.DNSv6.	7	The device MUST support receiving at least	ガイドラインでは記述なし.
		2 DNS recursive name server IPv6	2つ以上の Nameserver を
		addresses from the network through	受け取ることが可能である
		DHCPv6 option OPTION_DNS_SERVERS	ことを次版以降で追加予定.
		(23) (RFC 3646).	
LAN.DNSv6.	8	The device SHOULD allow the user to	ガイドラインに Nameserver の
		specify that the network-learned or	アドレス配布自体の記述はあ
		user-specified DNS recursive name server	る. (6.2.2)
		addresses be passed back to the LAN	ただし, 配布する Nameserver
		devices in DHCPv6 responses instead of the	のアドレスの選択に関する
		device's address itself as the DNS recursive	記述はないため、次版以降で
		name server(s).	検討予定.

4.5 Port Forwarding (IPv6)

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.PFWDv6.	1	The device MUST support security	ガイドラインに"simple
		mechanisms described in	security″または″balanced
		draft-ietf-v6ops-cpe-simple-security.	secrurity"に関する記述追加
			を検討予定.
LAN.PFWDv6	2	Individual port forwarding rules MUST be	ガイドラインにはセキュリティ
		associated with a LAN device, not the IPv6	一(4章)以外に記述がない.
		address of the LAN device, and follow the	ポートフォワーディング機能
		LAN device should its IPv6 address change.	は次版以降で追記を検討す
			る .
LAN.PFWDv6	3	The port forwarding mechanism of the	ガイドラインにはセキュリティ
		device SHOULD be easy to configure for	一(4章)以外に記述がない.
		common applications and user protocols	ポートフォワーディング機能
		(e.g., ftp, http, etc.) by specifying a protocol	は次版以降で追記を検討す
		name or application name in a "Common	る .
		Applications Names List" instead of a port	
		number and protocol type. A partial list of	
		applications for potential inclusion are	
		identified in Appendix I.	

4.6 MLD and Multicast in Routed Configurations (IPv6)

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.MLD.ROUTED.	1	The device MUST support MLDv2 as	ガイドラインに記述あり(7.3.2)
		defined in IETF RFC 3810.	
LAN.MLD.ROUTED.	2	The device MUST support	IPv6 マルチキャスト機能は一
		functionality as described for IGMP in	般的に利用するサービスに依
		requirements LAN.IGMP.ROUTED. 1,	存しているため, ガイドライン
		3-5, 7, 9, 11, 14-16, 18-23	においては詳述していない.
LAN.MLD.ROUTED.	3	The device SHOULD support	IPv6 マルチキャスト機能は一
		functionality as described for IGMP in	般的に利用するサービスに依
		requirements LAN.IGMP.ROUTED. 6,	存しているため, ガイドライン
		10, 17	においては詳述していない.

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
LAN.MLD.ROUTED.	4	The device MUST be configurable to	IPv6 マルチキャスト機能は一
		prevent sending MLD messages to	般的に利用するサービスに依
		the WAN interfaces for specified	存しているため, ガイドライン
		multicast addresses or scopes.	においては詳述していない。
LAN.MLD.ROUTED.	5	The device MUST default to not	IPv6 マルチキャスト機能は一
		sending MLD messages for scope of	般的に利用するサービスに依
		0 through 8.	存しているため, ガイドライン
			においては詳述していない。

5 Management & Diagnostics

5.1 UPnP

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
MGMT.UPnP.	1	The device MUST support UPnP Device	ガイドラインに, UPnP
		Architecture 1.0. This specification is made	v2.0 の関係を記述す
		available for download at http://www.upnp.org.	るかどうか次版以降で
			検討.
MGMT.UPnP.	2	The device MUST support UPnP device	ガイドラインに, UPnP
		identification of the UPnP Device	v2.0 の関係を記述す
		Architecture.The device MUST display itself as a	るかどうか次版以降で
		network device with the following information:	検討.
		- Manufacturer Name	
		− Modem Name	
		- Model Number	
		- Description (e.g. VendorName Wireless Gateway)	
		- Device Address (e.g. http://192.168.1.254)	

5.1.1 UPnP IGD

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
MGMT.UPnP.IGD.	1	The device MUST support UPnP	ガイドラインに, UPnP
		InternetGatewayDevice:1 Device Template	v2.0 の関係を記述す
		Version 1.01 Standardized DCP.	るかどうか次版以降で
		This specification is made available for	検討.
		download at http://www.upnp.org.	
MGMT.UPnP.IGD.	2	If UPnP IGD is supported, it MUST allow the	ガイドラインに, UPnP
		user to enable logging of all UPnP IGD actions	v2.0 の関係を, 記述
		and events.	するかどうか次版以降
			で検討.
MGMT.UPnP.IGD.	3	If UPnP IGD is supported, the user SHOULD	ガイドラインに, UPnP
		be warned upon enabling it that this may allow	v2.0 の関係を, 記述
		applications to configure the box and allow	するかどうか次版以降
		unexpected accessing of local devices.	で検討.

5.2 Network Time Client

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
		Note that this module applies to IPv6 as	ガイドラインに記述はないが,
		well as IPv4, but only if the device has an	HGW が NTP クライアントの機
		IPv6 stack.	能を持つ場合には、IPv6トラン
			スポートでのアクセスも可能に
			すべき(SHOULD)という記述を次
			版で追加することを検討する.
MGMT.NTP.	1	The device MUST support an internal	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		clock with a date and time mechanism.	
MGMT.NTP.	2	The device clock MUST be able to be set	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		via an internal time client from an Internet	
		source using IETF RFC 1305.	
MGMT.NTP.	3	The device MUST support the use of time	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		server identification by both domain name	
		and IP (v4 or v6) address.	
MGMT.NTP.	4	If the device includes default time server	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		values, they SHOULD be specified by	
		domain name and not by IP (v4 or v6)	
		address.	
MGMT.NTP.	5	The device SHOULD allow configuration of	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		the primary and alternate time server	
		values in addition to or in place of any	
		default values.	
MGMT.NTP.	6	If the device includes default time server	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		values or time server values are identified	
		in documentation, these values SHOULD	
		be selected using industry best practices	
		for NTP and SNTP clients, as published in	
		section 10 of IETF RFC 4330.	
MGMT.NTP.	7	The time client SHOULD support DNS	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		responses with CNAMEs or multiple A or	
		AAAA records.	

Section	Item	Requirements	ガイドラインとの比較
MGMT.NTP.	8	The default frequency with which the	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		device updates its time from a time server	
		MUST NOT be less than 60 minutes, or	
		use an operator-specific configuration.	
MGMT.NTP.	9	The default frequency with which the	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		device updates its time from a time server	
		MUST NOT be greater than 24 hours, or	
		use an operator-specific configuration.	
MGMT.NTP.	10	The frequency with which the device	ガイドラインでは対象外.
		updates its time from a time server	
		SHOULD be able to be configured.	

6 検討メンバー

下記に検討メンバーを示す。会務担当者以外のメンバーは、所属の50音順に従っている。

所属	氏名
NECアクセステクニカ株式会社	川島 正伸(部会長)
シスコシステムズ合同会社	印南 鉄也(部会長)
日本電信電話株式会社	藤崎 智宏(部会長)
株式会社アイ・オー・データ機器	島田 康晴
株式会社インターネットイニシアティブ	佐原 具幸
株式会社インテック	廣海 緑里
日本ネットワークイネイブラー株式会社	中川あきら
東日本電信電話株式会社	水越 一郎
東日本電信電話株式会社	清水 崇司
東日本電信電話株式会社	吉村 健二郎
ヤマハ株式会社	小野田 充宏
ヤマハ株式会社	里吉 一浩
株式会社三菱総合研究所	津国 剛(事務局)
株式会社三菱総合研究所	福島 直央(事務局)