Discover a Real China in IETF 79
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Abstract

This document provides an introduction to your hosts in Beijing and to some of the sights of China.

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# Table of Contents

1. Some Companies In China’s High-Tech Industry
   1.1. Baidu - Chinese Search Provider .......................... 4
   1.2. Alibaba --Chinese E-Commerce Site .......................... 5
   1.3. China Telecom ............................................. 6
   1.4. China Mobile ................................................ 6
   1.5. Huawei Technologies ........................................... 8
   1.6. ZTE .......................................................... 9
2. Odds and Ends ..................................................... 10
   2.1. CRH (China Railway High-speed) ............................. 10
   2.2. A Bit of Vocabulary ......................................... 10
   2.3. Chinese Culture .............................................. 11
   2.4. Chinese Musical Instruments .................................. 12
   2.5. Peking Opera ................................................. 12
   2.6. Chinese Kung-Fu .............................................. 13
3. Food and Restaurants .............................................. 13
   3.1. Restaurants for Muslim, Jewish, and Vegans (Vegetarians) ....... 14
      3.1.1. American ............................................... 14
      3.1.2. Taiwanese ............................................. 14
      3.1.3. Thai ................................................... 15
      3.1.4. Tibetan ................................................ 15
      3.1.5. Vegetarian ............................................ 15
      3.1.6. Vietnamese ............................................. 16
      3.1.7. Xinjiang & Muslim ....................................... 16
      3.1.8. Middle Eastern ......................................... 16
      3.1.9. Pizza .................................................. 16
      3.1.10. Russian ............................................... 17
      3.1.11. Shandong ............................................. 17
      3.1.12. Shanghai .............................................. 17
      3.1.13. Shanxi & Sha’anxi ...................................... 17
      3.1.14. Sichuan .............................................. 18
   3.2. Healthy Food ................................................. 18
   3.3. The Famous Peking Duck ...................................... 18
   3.4. Chinese Restaurants Very Close To the Meeting Hotel ............. 19
4. Sightseeing and Fun ................................................. 20
   4.1. Beijing ..................................................... 20
      4.1.1. The Palace Museum ...................................... 20
      4.1.2. The Great Wall ......................................... 21
      4.1.3. The Temple of Heaven ................................... 22
      4.1.4. Dingling Mausoleum .................................... 22
      4.1.5. The Summer Palace ..................................... 22
      4.1.6. The Xiu Shui Street, if you love bargaining .............. 23
      4.1.7. Stadiums of the 2008 Olympic Games ....................... 24
   4.2. Shanghai ................................................... 24
   4.3. Hong Kong and Macao ......................................... 25
   4.4. Xi’an ....................................................... 26
1. Some Companies In China’s High-Tech Industry

1.1. Baidu - Chinese Search Provider

This is a quotation from the Baidu website:

Many people have asked about the meaning of our name. "Baidu" was inspired by a poem written more than 800 years ago during the Song Dynasty. The poem compares the search for a retreating beauty amid chaotic glamour with the search for one’s dream while confronted by life’s many obstacles. "... Hundreds and thousands of times, for her I searched in chaos, suddenly, I turned by chance, to where the lights were waning, and there she stood." Baidu, whose literal meaning is hundreds of times, represents persistent search for the ideal.

Baidu chose a poetic Chinese name because it wants the world to remember its heritage. As a native speaker of the Chinese language and a talented engineer, Baidu focuses on what it knows best - Chinese language search. Applying avant-garde technology to the world’s most ancient and complex language is as challenging as it is exciting. At least people here at Baidu think so. As having diligently disclosed in the Prospectus of our recent Initial Public Offering, we believe there are at least 38 ways of saying "I" in Chinese. It is important that we master all the ways of addressing oneself in Chinese because our users depend on us to address every one of their daily queries. And trust us, pinpointing queries in the Chinese language is an art rather than a science.

Our mission is to provide the best way for people to find information. To do this we listen carefully to our users’ needs and wants. Have we collected all the Chinese web pages they want to see? Are the pages current and up to date? Are the search results closely related to their queries? Did we return those search results instantly? To improve user experience, we constantly make improvements to our products and services. For example, we introduced "phonetic" or "pin-yin" search, which allows our users to type in Chinese keywords using English alphabets. This feature is designed to skip the switching from English inputting to Chinese inputting and for when the user is not sure of the written form of a keyword. Our users definitely notice the many little things that we do differently to ensure a simple and reliable search experience every time.

In addition to serving individual users, we also serve as a media platform for online marketing customers. We not only provide our customers easy access to one of the largest online audiences in
China but also targeted groups with defined interests as indicated by queries. Unlike traditional online advertising services, which charge by flat fee, our marketing products and services are performance based. Our Pay for Performance model has taken the market by storm because it is cost effective and measurable.

We know that a lot of interesting things are going on in the Internet space, but we don't want to lose focus. China's Internet search industry is only a newly discovered territory. We see vast untapped grounds in our home base and we believe there are still plenty of prizes to be claimed by the best players.

Of course, for IETF engineers, what would be of most interest is "what has Baidu done that is surprising". How does Baidu accommodate scale in applications? How does Baidu build its datacenter network infrastructure - off-the-shelf hardware, low end or high end, custom very simple hardware with control in software (like Google)? What are its IPv6 plans? Implementations? For background - how many queries does it deal with per hour? How many independent users? What is the size of datacenter and network?

Unfortunately the Baidu-owned facilities here have limited space. At the current stage of organization they offer a 20 person group visit from 6PM to 8PM on Monday night during IETF-79, with more visits possible depending on interest. Go to the Wiki at http://visitbaidu.wikispaces.com/ to sign up. No guarantee to get answers to all those questions (thanks, Ralph), but it should be interesting.

1.2. Alibaba --Chinese E-Commerce Site

Quotation from its website.

Alibaba.com (HKSE:1688), a member of the Alibaba Group of companies, is one of the world's premier e-commerce brands and the number one online marketplace for global and domestic China trade. We provide an efficient, trusted platform connecting small and medium-sized buyers and suppliers from around the world. Our international marketplace (www.alibaba.com) focuses on global importers and exporters and our China marketplace (www.alibaba.com.cn) focuses on suppliers and buyers trading domestically in China. Together our marketplaces form a community of more than 24 million registered users from over 200 countries and regions.

Our operational headquarters is based in Hangzhou in eastern China. We have field sales and marketing offices in more than 30 cities in China, Hong Kong, Switzerland and the United States.
The company had more than 4,400 full-time employees as of June 30, 2007.

1.3. China Telecom

China Telecom’s official website is at http://en.chinatelecom.com.cn/. http://www.chinatelecom-h.com/eng/company/company_overview.htm provides more information. China Telecommunications Corporation is an extra-large State-owned telecom operator in China, Global Partner of World Expo 2010 Shanghai, and was selected into the Top 500 Global Corporations for many consecutive years. China Telecom provides integrated information services including fixed-line telephone, mobile, Internet connection and application services. By the end of 2009, China Telecom had 194 million fixed-line telephone subscribers, 62.36 million mobile (CDMA) subscribers, and 61.75 million fixed broadband customers.

China Telecom is caught between the oncoming wave of potential new subscribers and the wall of a limited and rapidly shrinking supply of IPv4 addresses. Clearly China Telecom’s network and services must eventually migrate to IPv6. Along the way, we have done a lot of experimenting for the SHANGHAI EXPO, plan more experiments for the ShenZhen World University Games, and have other work in progress in our current network. Out of all this we hope to determine the best way for us to make the transition to IPv6.

1.4. China Mobile

China Mobile’s main web site is at http://www.chinamobileltd.com/?lang=en. IETF participants will also be interested in http://labs.chinamobile.com/.

China Mobile is a major mobile network operator, with 564 million subscribers, currently growing at a rate in the order of 1% per month. To assure continued revenue growth as market penetration approaches its limit, China Mobile has been deploying 3GPP technology. Currently about 2.38 percent of the operator’s subscribers use that technology. In August alone, China Mobile added 1,585,000 3GPP subscribers, bringing the current total to 13,419,000.

China Mobile is looking to mobile data services for future revenue gains. Mobile data services currently include mobile payments, music downloads, reading (book downloads), news, mailbox, Fetion (their instant messaging brand) and broadcast video. They also provide Internet search services in partnership with content providers such as news agencies. By their nature, these services require communication between the mobile subscriber and a third party.
application or content provider. Given the importance of these services to China Mobile’s business, their IPv6 transition plans have to ensure continuity of service to the third party servers regardless of the IP version they run.

At the subscriber end, mobile handsets are typically replaced within two to three years after purchase, apparently putting an upper limit on how long it will take to make IPv6 the preferred protocol for the majority of subscribers. One factor that has to be considered is the use of mobile data access to provide access for personal computers tethered to the mobile terminal. China Mobile is expecting to improve its deployment of this "tethering" service.

As a further complication for the migration to IPv6, the China Mobile is facing a major upgrade of its access networks from the older 3GPP technology to LTE ("Long Term Evolution"). LTE flattens out the access network by bringing the IP edge closer to the user equipment. LTE will provide higher data rates, opening up the possibilities for improved services and increased revenue from them.

China Mobile has convened the first Conference on the Post-LTE Mobile Internet Architectural Revolution (MIRACLE) on November 4th-5th 2010 in Beijing, just ahead of the first IETF meeting in China. As the Mobile Internet is being deployed, the world needs time to sit down and reflect on its evolution and architectural design. Whether and how the Mobile Internet will be different from the current Internet architecture, what are the major demands for its architectural evolution, and what will be the enabling frameworks and technologies for its evolution are all key questions that challenge us and motivated us to initiate this meeting.

In this meeting, the industrial and academic world will have the opportunity to discuss the requirements on the Mobile Internet architecture, the start-of-the-art technologies for its implementation, and future developments and trends for these frameworks and technologies. The conference is composed of seven sessions:

- Worldwide Architecture Research Progress,
- IPv6 and Mobility Architecture,
- Content/Data Oriented Networking,
- Mobile Internet Architecture Evolution,
- Global Internet Architecture Evolution,
o PANEL Discussion and Debate between Internet and Mobile Networks, and

o Workshop on Intelligent and Interoperable Objects.

Information about this conference can be found at http://labs.chinamobile.com/wiise/meeting.

1.5. Huawei Technologies

Huawei’s official website is at http://www.huawei.com/.

With comprehensive strengths in wireline, wireless and IP technologies, Huawei has gained a leading position in the All-IP convergence age. Our products and solutions have been deployed in over 100 countries and have served 45 of the world’s top 50 telecom operators, as well as one third of the world’s population. Huawei’s sales revenue in 2009 exceeded USD 21.8 billion, a year-on-year increase of 19%. Globally, Huawei is the number two telecom solution provider. We are the only telecom supplier ranking in the top 3 for all three of fixed, mobile and IP technologies.

Huawei is a leading telecom solutions innovator. Through continuous focus on the customer, we have established end-to-end advantages in Telecom Network Infrastructure, Application & Software, Professional Services and Devices. Fast Company has ranked Huawei the fifth most innovative company in the world for 2010, behind only Facebook, Amazon, Apple, and Google. Huawei was the only new entrant to the list of the top five.

Huawei’s vision is to enrich life through communication. By leveraging our experience and expertise in the telecom sector, we help bridge the digital divide and give people the opportunity to join the information age, regardless of their geographic origin. In order to tackle increasing climate challenges, Huawei has deployed a wide range of green solutions that enable customers to reduce power consumption and carbon emissions, contributing to the sustainable development of the social economy and the environment. Huawei also recognizes its responsibilities in others areas. For instance, it gave $11.5 Mln to earthquake-hit regions in Sichuan, China, and $5.5 Mln to tsunami-affected countries in Southeast Asia.

The IP Technology Gala offers a learning and sharing platform for global IP explorers, covering the cutting-edge IP technologies. It brings top industry experts in IP/MPLS to dive deeply into IP essentials. The annual event is arranged with a series of workshops, technology symposiums, one-to-one meetings and bench-marking IP tour, etc. Contacts for the "IP Gala" are Ms. Yan LU <luyan@huawei.com>
1.6. ZTE

ZTE’s official web site is at http://www.cn.zte.com.cn/en/about/corporate_information/.

ZTE is a leading global provider of telecommunications equipment and network solutions. Founded in 1985, ZTE Corporation has been listed as an A-share company on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange since 1997. In December 2004, ZTE was successfully listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange in Hong Kong, becoming the first Chinese company to hold both A shares and H shares. Currently, ZTE is the telecom equipment provider with the most market capitalization and revenue in China’s A share market.

ZTE has the widest and most complete product range in the world, covering virtually every sector of the wireline, wireless, service and terminals markets. The company delivers innovative, custom-made products and services to over 500 operators in more than 140 countries, helping them to achieve continued revenue growth and to shape the future of the world’s communications. Besides its established cooperation with top Chinese telecoms players including China Mobile, China Telecom and China Unicom in China, the company also has developed long-term partnerships with industry-leading operators including France Telecom, Vodafone, Telstra, Telefonica, among others.

A company with sound corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, ZTE is a member of the UN Global Compact that strictly adheres to the Ten Principles of the Global Compact in developing and carrying out CSR programs. Over the years, ZTE has been actively participating in public welfare activities worldwide, including natural disaster relief and educational aid programs. For example, during China’s Sichuan earthquake in 2008, ZTE quickly set up an Earthquake Relief Command Department to carry out communication relief work. It also donated 10 million RMB to establish China’s largest Special Fund for Children Care aimed at helping children to continue their education and undertaking reconstruction work in disaster-stricken regions. In addition, it donated 20 million RMB in cash and materials to aid victims of the Pacific tsunami and earthquake in South Asia in 2004.

Moving forward, ZTE will continue its ongoing commitment in the telecommunications field, aiming to be a world-class excellent enterprise in the near future.
2. Odds and Ends

2.1. CRH (China Railway High-speed)

An excerpt from http://blog.hjenglish.com/shinsh/archive/2010/03/02/1542148.html:

"Beijing’s newest train station looks like a modern airport and a ride on its bullet train is nearly as fast as taking a plane. China’s high-speed trains have come a long way from the steam engines that once chugged into the capital before economic reforms in the 1980s transformed long-distance transportation.

‘This is how the majority of people travel across China. All trains like this go as slow as 55 km/h. When it’s crowded, it’s standing room only.’ And the journey can take days.

"But that’s no longer the only option. China is now home to the world’s fastest train, hurtling from Wuhan to Guangzhou at up to 200 km/h.

‘This train is so fast. It’s threatened airline tickets sales. China’s southern airlines are struggling to compete on this particular route as high speed railways changed the way Chinese people travel across this vast country.’

"China is spinning a web of high-speed railways with faster connections than ever before. The government plans to extend 3,000 current km of high-speed track to 12,000 by 2012, estimated cost $360 billion or 60% of the stimulus package China enacted to combat the financial crisis."

2.2. A Bit of Vocabulary

Here are a few words to help you survive in China:

- Hello: "Ni Hao" (pronounced "knee how")
- Thank you: "Xie Xie" (pronounced "shieh shieh")
- Please: "Qing" (pronounced "ching")
- Beer: "Pi jiu"
- Tea: "Cha"
2.3. Chinese Culture

Quoted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture_of_China:

The culture of China is one of the world’s oldest and most complex. The area in which the culture is dominant covers a large geographical region in eastern Asia with customs and traditions varying greatly between towns, cities and provinces. It is a global village nowadays, so the culture of China is mixing with the global culture. The following tables show the difference between "China" and "West" cultures, though how much the difference shows depends on the personalities involved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collectivism</td>
<td>Individualism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High power distance</td>
<td>Low power distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureaucracy</td>
<td>Authority of law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong tendency to risk taking</td>
<td>Strong tendency to risk avoidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High in long-term orientation</td>
<td>Low in long-term orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-context communication</td>
<td>Low-context communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuit of moral accomplishments</td>
<td>Pursuit of objective being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship-based culture</td>
<td>Transaction-based culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shame culture</td>
<td>Guilt culture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Networking</th>
<th>Western Networking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal relationships and</td>
<td>Clear distinction between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organizational relationships are interrelated</td>
<td>individual organization relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal and trust-based</td>
<td>Contract-oriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbiotic relationship between networked</td>
<td>High independence of networked organizations, motivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility and informality</td>
<td>Formality and clearly defined roles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2
2.4. Chinese Musical Instruments

Citation from http://www.visitourchina.com/guide/traditional_chinese_music.htm:

"In China, musical instruments are classified according to the material, not according to the generated sound or the construction method like in the West. Traditionally, there exist eight different types of instruments. Already during the late Warring States period, but especially during Han Dynasty, the theory of the Five Phases or Elements (wuxing) and correlation of beings and appearances was very popular. The correlation also includes music instruments. Bamboo flutes are used when the spring begins, summer is the time of string instruments (silk), bronze bells are the instruments of the autumn, and in wintertime, drums are sounding."

The closest Chinese musical instruments shop to the hotel is in the Xinjiekou Building. It is probably 15 minutes from the hotel to Xinjiekou in driving distance.

2.5. Peking Opera


"Beijing opera or Peking opera is a form of traditional Chinese theatre which combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance and acrobatics. It arose in the late 18th century and became fully developed and recognized by the mid-19th century. The form was extremely popular in the Qing Dynasty court and has come to be regarded as one of the cultural treasures of China. Major performance troupes are based in Beijing and Tianjin in the north, and Shanghai in the south. The art form is also enjoyed in Taiwan, where it is known as Guoju. It has also spread to other countries such as the United States and Japan."

Starting from the meeting venue, Shangri-La Hotel, here is the information to go and watch Peking Opera and other acrobatics:

World Theater
Place: Dongzhimen
North road, Second ring East
No. 10, Dongzhimen South Street
Dongcheng District
7:10PM-8:30PM everyday

Tel: +86(10)51664621, +86(10)51662182

It will take 30 minutes by car departuring from the meeting venue.

2.6. Chinese Kung-Fu

The citation is from

"Kung-Fu, (also known as wushu or martial arts) is one of the most well known examples of traditional Chinese culture. It is probably one of the earliest and longest lasting sports which utilize both brawn and brain. The theory of Kung-Fu is based upon classical Chinese philosophy. Over its long history it has developed as a unique combination of exercise, practical self-defense, self-discipline and art. In sports like track and field, ball sports, weightlifting, and boxing, an athlete typically has to retire from full participation in his 30s. Injuries sustained during years of active sport participation at a young age can affect a person’s health in later life. In Chinese Kung-Fu, however, a distinction is made between ‘external’ and ‘internal’ Kung-Fu. It is said that: ‘In external Kung-Fu, you exercise your tendons, bones, and skin; in internal Kung-Fu, you train your spirit, your qi, and your mind.’"

Starting from the meeting venue, Shangri-La Hotel, here is the information to go and watch a display of Chinese Kung-Fu.

Red Theater

Place: Tiyuguan Road north, in South-east second ring,

No. 44, Happy Avenue, (west to the second ring east south’s Bright Bridge),

Chongwen District

It will take 40 minutes departing from the meeting venue by car.

3. Food and Restaurants

The philosophy of modern Chinese eating is to eat whatever and whenever you would like to eat. There is no fixed sequence like one starter, one or two main dishes, one dessert, one coffee. You could have many main dishes in China!
3.1. Restaurants for Muslim, Jewish, and Vegans (Vegetarians)

Here is a list of restaurants near the venue that cater to Muslim, Jewish, and vegan (vegetarian) diets. The original information was given by the concierge of the Shangri-la Hotel. Eric Osborne found the following citations for you to follow up:


3.1.1. American

Flamme International Grill

This stylish two-floor bar and grill features American steaks. Lava chocolate cake is a special delight. Daily 11am-midnight, S4-33, Sanlitun Village, 19 Sanlitun Lu, Chaoyang District (6417 8608).

3.1.2. Taiwanese

Bellagio

Moneyed hipsters satisfy their mid-night munchies at this hip Taiwanese eatery. Don’t miss the stunning shaved ice desserts. Voted "Outstanding Kung Pao Chicken" in their 2010 Reader Restaurant Awards.

1) Daily 11am-10pm. 6/F, Shin Kong Place, 87 Jianguo Lu, Chaoyang District. (6530 5658);

2) Daily 11am-5am. 6 Gongti Xilu, south of the Gongti 100 Bowling Alley, Chaoyang District (6551 3533);

3) Daily 11am-4am. 35 Xiaoyun Lu, besides Kiss Disco, Chaoyang District. (8451 9988);

4) Daily 11am-2am, Bldg 4, Area 2 Anhui Beili, Yayuncun, Chaoyang District. (6489 4300)
3.1.3. Thai

Lan Na Thai

A suave Thai eatery decked out with a collection of authentic Southeast Asian artifacts, serving good quality, classic Thai dishes at expensive prices. Daily noon-2.30pm, 5.30-10.30pm. 26 Dongcaoyuan, Gongti Nanlu, Chaoyang District. (6551 6788)

3.1.4. Tibetan

Ganglamedo

Well-decorated branch of a Lhasa restaurant offers beautifully presented traditional Tibetan food, with ingredients flown in from the highlands. Try the "eight prosperity symbols", tsampa, momos and yak steak. Daily 9am-2am. 1/F, Great Hyatte Int’l Apartments, 38 Zaoying Beili, Chaoyang District. (6592 3159) www.ganglademo.com

3.1.5. Vegetarian

Lotus in Moonlight

You can tell it’s the real deal by the number of monks who dine here. Hard to find, but worth the search.

1) Mon-Fri 11am-2pm and 5-9.30pm, Sat-Sun 11am-9.30pm. 12 Liufang Nanli, Chaoyang District. (6465 3299);

2) Mon-Fri 11am-2pm and 5-9pm, Sat-Sun 11am-9pm. 3/F, Disanji Creative Space, 66 Beisihuan Xilu, Haidian District. (6268 0848/1318)

Pure Lotus Vegetarian

Creative tofu dishes will leave you with a full stomach and a clear conscience – and a considerably lightened wallet. Daily 11am-11pm.

1) Tongguang Bldg, 12 Nongzhanguan Nanlu, Chaoyang District. (6592 3627, 9703 6669);

2) 3/F, Holiday Inn Lido, Jiangtai Lu, Chaoyang District. (9702 6668, 6437 6288)
3.1.6. Vienamese

Le Little Saigon
Cute colonial-style French-Vietnamese bistro in the midst of Gulou hutongs. Daily 11.30-midnight. 141 Jiugulou Dajie, Dongcheng District. (6401 8465)

3.1.7. Xinjiang & Muslim

Afunti
Over-hyped and over-priced, but busloads of tourists pack this high-end Xinjiang style restaurant every night. Daily 10.30am-11pm. 166 Chaoyangmennei Dajie, Dongcheng District. (6527 2288, 6525 1071)

Crescent Moon Muslim Restaurant
From the homemade yogurt and the all-Uygur staff to the king of mutton chuan’r, this little gem is as good as it gets. Voted "Outstanding Xinjiang" in the 2010 Reader Restaurant Awards. Daily 10.30am-11pm. 16 Dongsi Liutiao (alley number six, 100m west of Chaonet Beixiaojie), Dongcheng District. (6400 5281)

3.1.8. Middle Eastern

1001 Nights

3.1.9. Pizza

Gung Ho! Gourmet Pizza Factory
3.1.10. Russian

The Elephant

Good Russian food, especially the appetizers, like stuffed mushroom caps. Daily noon-midnight. In a small alley off Yabaolu (50m north of Yatai Dasha), Chaoyang District. (8561 4073)

3.1.11. Shandong

An Die An Niang

This no-frills Shandong eatery at Chaoyang Park West Gate makes great down-home zhou (rice porridge), stuffed pies (xianbing) and the biggest baozi in town.

1) Daily 10am-3am. Chaoyang Park West Gate, Chaoyang District. (6591 0231);

2) Daily 9.30am-midnight. BA Nongzhangguan Beilu, Chaoyang District. (6586 2390)

Tong he Ju

Ignore the drab facade, this bustling laozihao, whose original branch was established in Xisi in 1822, is a great place to enjoy the salty taste of traditional Shandong cuisine. Daily 10.30am-1.30pm, 5-8pm. Bldg B, 71 Yueyun Nanjie, Sanlihe, Xicheng District. (6852 2917)

3.1.12. Shanghai

Mei Mansion

Converted courtyard done up to look like a sophisticated circa-1930s Shang-hai salon. Serves up delicate dishes with impressive prices to match. Daily 11.30am-2pm, 5-10.30pm. 24 Daxiangfeng Hutong (South bank of Houhai), Xicheng District. (6612 6847)

3.1.13. Shanxi & Sha’anxi

Jin Yang Restaurant

The first shanxi restaurant to open up in Beijing after the revolution. The noodles are still very impressive but most people come for the signature duck. Daily 10.30am-2pm, 5-9pm. 241 Zhushikou Xidajie, Xuanwu District. (6303 1669)
3.1.14. Sichuan

Feiteng Yuxiang

Best shuizhuyu in town. Get a balcony seat, tuck in a bib, and get messy. There are 5 in Beijing. The closest to the meeting venue is at Mon-Fri 11am-2.30pm, 4.30-10pm, Sat-Sun 11am-10.30pm. B1/F, Chengming Dasha, 2 Xizhimen Nandajie (northeast corner of Xizhimen Qiao), Xicheng District. (5190 1778).

3.2. Healthy Food

There is a "healthy food" market near the venue.

Niujie Muslim, west of the north exit of the supermarket located in the Niujie No. 1 commercial building, with the famous Niujie Mosque in the distance, is a seller of Muslim staple foods and household goods in a comprehensive supermarket. The supermarket is divided into two, with a total area of 2,400 square meters. The basement area is for the management of raw and cooked beef and mutton, fresh daily, as well as non-staple table wine, snack foods, kitchen staple foods, and pollution-free vegetables, more than 6,000 varieties.

The north side of the ground floor holds household goods and folk items, the main business being the daily necessities of the Hui people; the south side is the pastry and traditional snack area where you can select among a collection of "rice cake money" and thirty or forty other kinds of old Hui style food. Among these are rice cakes, fried cake, the seasonal, festive food Lantern, dumplings, sugar, fruit volume, both Pearl barley porridge, seasoned millet mush, tea foods such as congee, also sugar burning, ear candy, fried red fruit, candied fruit and other branded cooking fried food, there are Grilled rice cake, soybean milk, coke ring of the old Beijing snacks. Food shopping for the convenience of our customers in the snack area of 200 square meters has also set up 50 seats, to meet customer dining needs.

The Sam, Wal-Mart, and Carrefour supermarkets are also nearby.

3.3. The Famous Peking Duck

Along with the grand view of the Great Wall, travelers to Peking shouldn’t miss trying the Peking Roasted Duck. To enjoy the famous duck, the restaurant QuanJu De is your best choice. It has multiple outlets in Peking (Beijing). The old restaurant first opened in 1860. The duck here is said to be the best in Peking, and the service is very good as well.
### 3.4. Chinese Restaurants Very Close To the Meeting Hotel

**Xiang E Qing**

Hunan and Hubei style. Place: Si Ji Qing (opposite the Century Gold Mine (Shi Ji Jin Yuan) Hotel), Ban-jin road, Haidian district, North road, Fourth ring west.

Tel: +86(10)88436888, +86(10)88451919, +86(10)88111166

**Ding-Ding Xiang**

It means the tripod with two handles tripod with two handles is fragrant. Place: No. 7 building, Guo-Xing Jia-Yuan, Capital Stadium South Road, Gan Jia Kou, Haidian District, Outside north road of second ring west.

Tel: +86(10)88357778

**Mansion Gate (Da Zhai Men)**

Place: 1st floor, No. 15, Che Gong Zhuang West Road, Gan Jia Kou, Haidian District, (North to the Guo Xing Building, and in the east of capital stadium south Road), outside of north road of 2nd ring west

Tel: +86(10)88356687, +86(10)88356689

**Bay Yard (Bai Jia Da Yuan)**

Place: No. 15, Su Zhou Street, Dan leng street West Exit, In Happy Family (Le Jia) garden, Haidian District, in West road of fourth ring north, in Zhongguan Village.

Tel: +86(10)62658851, +86(10)62654186

**Street food**

There is a Dong Hua Men snack street in Beijing’s Wangfujin. It is well known. You may want to go there and enjoy the street food. The driving distance is about 30 minutes.

There is another Nine Men street food street in Hou Hai. It is also a very good place. Driving distance 25 minutes, departing from the meeting venue.
The closest MacDonald’s to the meeting venue locates in the 1st layer of Hua Tang shopping mall beside the Beijing Zoo. It takes 10 minutes by taxi going there.

4. Sightseeing and Fun

There are things we must not miss!

4.1. Beijing

For complete information, you can go to


and skip the following subsection, which is the author’s personal selection. Section 4.1.2 provides information how to go to the Great Wall from the meeting venue.

4.1.1. The Palace Museum

What strikes one first in a bird’s eye view of Beijing proper is a vast tract of golden roofs flashing brilliantly in the sun with purple walls occasionally emerging amid them and a stretch of luxuriant tree leaves flanking on each side. That is the former Imperial Palace, popularly known as the Forbidden City, from which twenty-four emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties ruled China for some 500 years— from 1420 to 1911. The Ming Emperor Yong Le, who usurped the throne from his nephew and made Beijing the capital, ordered its construction, on which approximately 10,000 artists and a million workmen toiled for 14 years from 1406 to 1420. At present, the Palace is an elaborate museum that presents the largest and most complete ensemble of traditional architecture and more than 900,000 pieces of court treasures from all of China’s dynasties.

Notes:

1. the Meridian Gate
2. the Five-Phoenix Towers
3. benevolence, righteousness, rites, intelligence, and fidelity
4. the Hall of Supreme Harmony

5. the Hall of Complete Harmony

6. the Hall of Preserving Harmony

7. the Palace of Heavenly Purity

8. the Hall of Union

9. the Palace of Earthly Tranquility

4.1.2. The Great Wall

The Great Wall, like the Pyramids of Egypt, the TajMahal in India and the Hanging Garden of Babylon, is one of the great wonders of the world.

Starting out in the east on the banks of the Yalu River in Liaoning Province, the Wall stretches westwards for 12,700 kilometers to Jiayuguan in the Gobi desert, and is thus known as the Ten Thousand Li Wall in China. The Wall climbs up and downs, twists and turns along the ridges of the Yanshan and Yinshan Mountain Chains through five provinces - Liaoning, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Gansu - and two autonomous regions - Ningxia and Inner Mongolia, spanning all of the northern China.

In Beijing, two regular Great Wall scenic sites (Badaling and Mutian Valley) are secure, also very famous.

The following information of journey is supplied by the Shangri-La Hotel.

1. Hotel vehicle: Audi vehicle holding 3 passengers, RMB2000/round trip. Buick vehicle holding 6 passengers, RMB2800/round trip. Costner holding 20 passengers, RMB2800/round trip. Hotel vehicle’s expense may enter to the room account.

2. Travel agency chartered car: Red flag vehicle holding 3 passengers, RMB900/round trip. Mercedes-Benz van holding 12 passengers, RMB1500/round trip. The travel agency chartered car needs payment in cash.

The above prices do not include a tour guide. An English-speaking tour guide costs RMB100/every hour (cash), plus the cost of transportation as given above.
4.1.3. The Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven is located in southern Beijing. It was included in the UNESCO world heritage list in 1998. With an area of 2.7 million square meters, it is the largest of its kind in the country. Built in 1420, the 18th year of the reign of Ming Emperor Yong Le, the temple was where emperors went to worship heaven for good harvests.

Notes:
1. the Imperial Vault of Heaven
2. the Circular Mound Altar
3. the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests
4. the Hall of Imperial Zenith
5. the Hall of Abstinence
6. the Echo Wall

4.1.4. Dingling Mausoleum

Dingling, the underground mausoleum of Emperor Wan Li, is one of the thirteen imperial tombs of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Emperor Wan Li (1573-1620) ordered the construction of his own tomb when he was 22 and it took a year’s land taxes of the entire empire. The Emperor gave a party in his own funeral chamber, so the chronicles say, to mark its completion, and thirty years later he was buried in it amid a splendid ceremony.

Notes:
1. Heavenly Longevity Mountains
2. Generals, civil mandarins, and courtiers
3. Everlasting lamp

4.1.5. The Summer Palace

Situated in western outskirts of Beijing, the Summer Palace is 10 kilometers from the central city. It is China’s leading classical garden which enjoys a worldwide reputation. The Summer Palace was opened to the public in 1924 and included in the UNESCO world heritage list in 1998. A whole day is needed to view it in detail.
4.1.6. The Xiu Shui Street, if you love bargaining

On 19 March 2005, Beijing Silk Street High-Rise, which draws lots of attention, officially opened for business. After more than 20 years of development, the two characters "Xiu Shui" have become a famous brand in the world of Beijing commerce. The Silk Street High-Rise is close by the Central Business District, the total floor space amounting to 28,000 square meters, currently occupied by 1,500 stalls. The main commodities sold in Silk Street are shoes, bags and cases, leather, famous brands, casual wear, fashion clothing, cowboy series, sports leisure attire, knitted dresses, kids’ clothing, ties, silk handkerchiefs, silk wax printing, craft table cloths, handicraft, jewelry, antique, calligraphy and painting, Beijing roast duck and characteristic snacks, etc.

The construction of Silk Street began on 6 June 2004, and was completed on 6 January 2005. The market is well served with public transport. The entrance of the subway comes through the inner building. Highways radiate in all directions. Several decades of station wagons can park around the square. Meanwhile there is ample parking space underground. The operating facilities include a fire protection monitoring and control system; a monitoring and control system to ensure public security, infrared ray monitoring system, broadcasting system, mobile phone beaconage system and digital network system. All these systems can help to guarantee the full and safe operation of Silk Street. The central air conditioning and indoor illumination provide the customers with a comfortable shopping environment. Moreover, we have an infirmary, a reception room for foreign guests, and 24 hour ATM, bank and post office.

Silk Street engaged a well-known domestic real property management company - Guibinlou Real Property - to manage the whole shopping mall. Silk Street has made great effort to organize the management group. They engaged talents to make sure the management is harmonious and viewed as legitimate. The establishment of the Merchant Management Committee has built up a whole system including quality, service and communication. In fact, the committee standardized and monitored the operation of the market.

Silk Street also made great effort to cooperate with many other companies, including national and international enterprises, travel agencies etc. We have a nice hope to build a perfect market for all the guests.

Silk Street will join hands with its merchants and the whole society, undertaking the new task of fashion-esteem, culture-spread, brand-establishment, and building a "Century-Old Shop", achieving a century’s brilliance in an international shopping mall!
Bon voyage to a bargaining tour!  Keep sober and careful.

4.1.7.  Stadiums of the 2008 Olympic Games

The main assembly hall of the 29th Olympics sports games is located inside Peking Olympic park. Hundreds of millions of people have seen it on television, and you have the chance to see it "face-to-face". The national swimming center is also located inside the Peking Olympic park and is just one of the wonderful buildings erected in 2008 for the Olympics. The swimming center covers 62950 square meters on the ground. Inside, the total building area is 65000-80000 square meters, depending how you count the underground part of the building.

4.2.  Shanghai

Shanghai is in the east of China.

World Expositions are galleries of human inspirations and thoughts. Since 1851 when the Great Exhibition of Industries of All Nations was held in London, the World Expositions have attained increasing prominence as grand events for economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges, serving as an important platform for displaying historical experience, exchanging innovative ideas, demonstrating esprit de corps and looking to the future.

With a long civilization, China favors international exchange and loves world peace. China owes its successful bid for the World Exposition in 2010 to the international community’s support for and confidence in its reform and opening-up. The Exposition will be the first registered World Exposition in a developing country, giving expression to the expectations that the world’s people place on China’s future development.

So what will Expo 2010 Shanghai China deliver to the world? There is no doubt the Chinese people will present to the world a successful, splendid and unforgettable exposition.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will be a great event to explore the full potential of urban life in the 21st century and a significant period in urban evolution. Fifty-five percent of the world population is expected to live in cities by the year 2010. The prospect of future urban life, a subject of global interest, concerns all nations, developed or less developed, and their people. Being the first World Exposition on the theme of city, Exposition 2010 will attract governments and people from across the world, focusing on the theme "Better City, Better Life." For its 184 days, participants will display urban civilization to the full extent, exchange their
experiences of urban development, disseminate advanced notions on
cities and explore new approaches to human habitat, lifestyle and
working conditions in the new century. They will learn how to create
an eco-friendly society and maintain the sustainable development of
human beings.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will centre on innovation and interaction.
Innovation is the soul, while cultural interaction is an important
mission of the World Expositions. In the new era, Expo 2010 Shanghai
China will contribute to human-centred development, scientific and
technological innovation, cultural diversity and win-win cooperation
for a better future, thus composing a melody with the key notes of
highlighting innovation and interaction in the new century.

Expo 2010 Shanghai China will also be a grand international
gathering. On the one hand, we shall endeavor to attract about 200
nations and international organizations to take part in the
exhibition as well as 70 million visitors from home and abroad,
ensuring the widest possible participation in the history of the
World Expositions. On the other hand, we will put Expo 2010 Shanghai
China in a global perspective and do our best to encourage the
participation and gain the understanding and support of various
countries and peoples, in order to turn Expo 2010 Shanghai China into
a happy reunion of people from all over the world.

In addition, Expo 2010 Shanghai China will offer a wonderful
opportunity for cross-culture dialogues. Before the conclusion of
the Exposition, a "Shanghai Declaration" will be issued. This
declaration, hopefully a milestone in the history of the World
Expositions, will epitomize the insights to be offered by the
participants and embody people’s ideas for future cooperation and
development and extensive common aspirations, thereby leaving a rich
spiritual legacy of urban development to people throughout the world.

4.3. Hong Kong and Macao

If you want to experience the mixture eastern and western sightseeing
and cultures, you can go to Hong Kong and Macao in the south of
China.

Hong Kong has something for everyone. You can join the gastronomes
at ritzy restaurants or slurp noodles at neighborhood food-stands;
marvel at the bright lights on a harbor ferry cruise or explore the
higgledy-piggledy laneways where the locals hang out.

If you go to Macao, don’t forget to go to the Mazu Temple and the
biggest casino.
### 4.4. Xi’an

Xi’an is in the west of China.

The Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses are the most significant archeological excavations of the 20th century. Work is ongoing at this site, which is around 1.5 kilometers east of Emperor Qin Shi Huang’s Mausoleum, Lintong County, Shaanxi province. It is a sight not to be missed by any visitor to China.

The museum covers an area of 16,300 square meters, divided into three sections: No. 1 Pit, No. 2 Pit, and No. 3 Pit respectively. They were tagged in the order of their discoveries. No. 1 Pit is the largest, first opened to the public on China’s National Day, 1979. There are columns of soldiers at the front, followed by war chariots at the back.

No. 2 Pit, found in 1976, is 20 meters northeast of No. 1 Pit. It contained over a thousand warriors and 90 chariots of wood. It was unveiled to the public in 1994. Archeologists came upon No. 3 Pit also in 1976, 25 meters northwest of No. 1 Pit. It looked like the command center of the armed forces. It went on display in 1989, with 68 warriors, a war chariot and four horses.

Altogether over 7,000 pottery soldiers, horses, chariots, and even weapons have been unearthed from these pits. Most of them have been restored to their former grandeur. The Terracotta Warriors and Horses is a sensational archeological find of all times. It has put Xian on the map for tourists. It was listed by UNESCO in 1987 as one of the world cultural heritages.

### 4.5. Guilin

Guilin is in the south of China. It is also the birth place of the mother of the author.

The mountain and the water in GL top the world.

Guilin is a key tourist city of well-known culture and history in China. Its tourism develops rapidly. Either comprehensive recipience, scale of tourist industry, quality of tourist service or infrastructure, subsidiary facilities, leading function come to a higher level and grade. From 1980 to 1997, 60 million tourists from more than 150 countries and areas and tens of state leaders came to Guilin for a visit, deeply impressed and giving sincere praises. Guilin has developed into one of the well-known and first chosen tourist resorts.
Be careful with your heart :) I know from TV that an American guy decided to marry a girl from Yangshuo, Guilin and live there when he came to visit Guilin, due to the beautiful mountain, water and the girl.

5. Security considerations

Keep yourself safe when you travelling all over the world. Beijing is the capital of China. It is quite safe. Not every Chinese is a ping-pong champion. Not every Chinese plays Chinese kung fu (gong fu).

Gong fu and wushu are popular terms that have become synonymous with Chinese martial arts. However, the Chinese term kung fu and wushu have very distinct connotations. Each term can describe different martial arts traditions and can also be used in a context without referencing martial arts. Colloquially, kung fu (or gong fu) alludes to any individual accomplishment or cultivated skill. In contrast, wushu is a more precise term that refers to general martial activities. The term wushu has also become the name for a modern sport similar to gymnastics involving the performance of adapted Chinese bare-handed and weapons combat forms judged to a set of contemporary aesthetic criteria for points.

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7. informative References

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