

# Virtual Private Cloud

## Quick Start

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# 1 Quick Start

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This document describes how to prepare for and quickly create a VPC with an IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR block.

## CIDR Block Types

**IPv4:** When you create a VPC and subnet, IPv4 CIDR block is used by default. Servers on the IPv4 network cannot access IPv6 services on the Internet or provide services accessible from users using an IPv6 client. For details about how to set up an IPv4 network, see [Setting Up an IPv4 Network](#).

**IPv6:** When you need to access the IPv6 services on the Internet or provide services accessible from users using an IPv6 client, you need to enable the IPv6 function. After the IPv6 function is enabled, you can provide services for users using an IPv4 or IPv6 client. For details about how to set up an IPv6 network, see [Setting Up an IPv6 Network](#).

## Preparations

### Registering with HUAWEI CLOUD and Completing Real-Name Authentication

If you already have an authenticated HUAWEI CLOUD account, skip this part. If you do not have a HUAWEI CLOUD account, perform the following operations to create an account:

1. Visit the [HUAWEI CLOUD official website](#).
2. Click **Register** and complete the registration as instructed.  
After the registration, the system automatically redirects you to your personal information page.
3. Complete real-name authentication by following the instructions in [Individual Real-Name Authentication](#).

### Top Up Your Account

Top up your account to ensure that your account has sufficient balance.

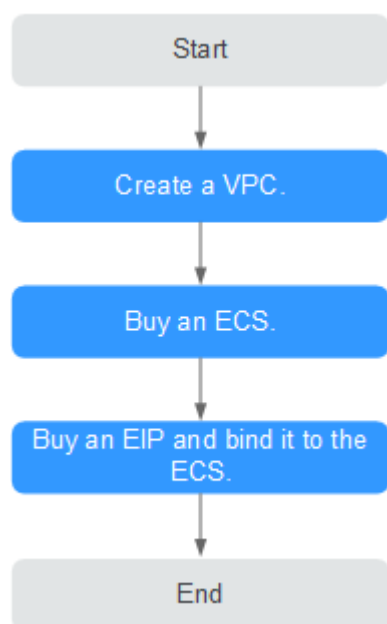
- For more information about product price, such as the price of EIPs, see [Pricing Details](#).
- For details about how to top up an account, see [Topping Up an Account](#).



# 2 Setting Up an IPv4 Network

This topic describes how to create a VPC with an IPv4 CIDR block and bind an EIP to an ECS in the VPC to allow the ECS to access the Internet. [Figure 2-1](#) shows the configuration procedure.


**Figure 2-1** Setting up an IPv4 network



## Step 1: Create a VPC

Before creating your VPCs, determine how many VPCs, the number of subnets, and what IP address ranges you will need. For details, see [Network Planning](#).

In the instructions presented here, our sample VPC is named **vpc-test** and its default subnet called **subnet-01**.

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Click  in the upper left corner and select the desired region and project.
3. Under **Network**, click **Virtual Private Cloud**.

4. Click **Create VPC**.
5. Set the VPC and subnet parameters.

**Figure 2-2** Creating a VPC and subnet

**Table 2-1** VPC parameter description

Parameter	Description	Example Value
Region	Specifies the desired region. Regions are geographic areas that are physically isolated from each other. The networks inside different regions are not connected to each other, so resources cannot be shared across different regions. For lower network latency and faster access to your resources, select the region nearest you.	CN North-Beijing1
Name	Specifies the VPC name.	vpc-test

Parameter	Description	Example Value
CIDR Block	<p>Specifies the Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) block of the VPC. The CIDR block of a subnet can be the same as the CIDR block for the VPC (for a single subnet in the VPC) or a subset of the CIDR block for the VPC (for multiple subnets in the VPC).</p> <p>The following CIDR blocks are supported:</p> <p>10.0.0.0/8-24 172.16.0.0/12-24 192.168.0.0/16-24</p>	192.168.0.0/16
Enterprise Project	<p>When creating a VPC, you can add the VPC to an enabled enterprise project.</p> <p>An enterprise project facilitates project-level management and grouping of cloud resources and users. The name of the default project is <b>default</b>.</p> <p>For details about creating and managing enterprise projects, see the <a href="#">Enterprise Management User Guide</a>.</p>	default
Tag	<p>Specifies the VPC tag, which consists of a key and value pair. You can add a maximum of ten tags to each VPC.</p> <p>The tag key and value must meet the requirements listed in <a href="#">Table 2-3</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key: vpc_key1</li><li>• Value: vpc-01</li></ul>

**Table 2-2** Subnet parameter description

Parameter	Description	Example Value
AZ	An AZ is a geographic location with independent power supply and network facilities in a region. AZs are physically isolated, and AZs in the same VPC are interconnected through an internal network.	AZ3
Name	Specifies the subnet name.	subnet-01
CIDR Block	Specifies the CIDR block for the subnet. This value must be within the VPC CIDR block.	192.168.0.0/24
Advanced Settings	Two options are available, <b>Default</b> and <b>Custom</b> . You can set <b>Advanced Settings</b> to <b>Custom</b> to configure advanced subnet parameters.	Default
Gateway	Specifies the gateway address of the subnet.	192.168.0.1
DNS Server Address	By default, there are two DNS server addresses configured (two private DNS server addresses or one private DNS server address and one public DNS server address. A private DNS server address takes precedence over a public DNS server address). In this way, services in the VPC can access cloud services through the private DNS server address, reducing the latency. If you want to use a public DNS server for resolution, you can change the default DNS server addresses.	100.125.x.x
Tag	Specifies the subnet tag, which consists of a key and value pair. You can add a maximum of ten tags to each subnet. The tag key and value must meet the requirements listed in <a href="#">Table 2-4</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key: subnet_key1</li><li>• Value: subnet-01</li></ul>

**Table 2-3** VPC tag key and value requirements

Parameter	Requirements	Example Value
Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cannot be left blank.</li><li>• Must be unique for the same VPC and can be the same for different VPCs.</li><li>• Can contain a maximum of 36 characters.</li><li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).</li></ul>	vpc_key1
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can contain a maximum of 43 characters.</li><li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).</li></ul>	vpc-01

**Table 2-4** Subnet tag key and value requirements

Parameter	Requirements	Example Value
Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cannot be left blank.</li><li>• Must be unique for each subnet.</li><li>• Can contain a maximum of 36 characters.</li><li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).</li></ul>	subnet_key1
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can contain a maximum of 43 characters.</li><li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).</li></ul>	subnet-01

In this example, only the default subnet will be created. If you need more subnets, you can click **Add Subnet** to create subnets as desired.

You can set **Advanced Settings** to **Custom** to configure advanced subnet parameters. In this example, **Advanced Settings** is set to **Custom**.

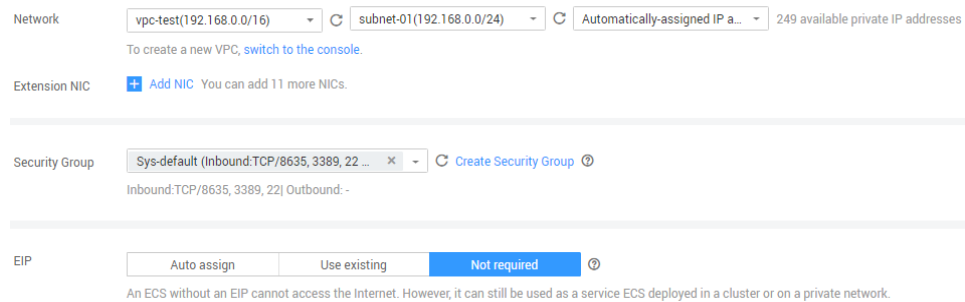
6. Click **Create Now**.

## Step 2: Buy an ECS

On the management console, under **Computing**, click **Elastic Cloud Server**, and then click **Buy ECS**. For details, see [Elastic Cloud Server User Guide](#).

Configure the network as follows:

**Figure 2-3** Network configuration



- **Network:** Select the created VPC **vpc-test** and subnet **subnet-01**.
- **Security Group:** Select the default security group **Sys-default**. [Table 2-5](#) describes the default rules for the default security group. You can also create a security group and add rules to the security group. For details, see [Creating a Security Group](#) and [Adding a Security Group Rule](#).

**Table 2-5** Default security group rules

Direction	Protocol	Port / Range	Source/Destination	Description
Outbound	All	All	Destination: 0.0.0.0/0	Allows all outbound traffic.
Inbound	All	All	Source: ID of the current security group (for example, sg-xxxxx)	Allows communication among ECSs within the security group and denies all inbound traffic (incoming data packets).
Inbound	TCP	22	Source: 0.0.0.0/0	Allows all IP addresses to access Linux ECSs over SSH.
Inbound	TCP	3389	Source: 0.0.0.0/0	Allows all IP addresses to access Windows ECSs over RDP.

- **EIP:** Select **Not required**.

### Step 3: Buy an EIP and Bind It to an ECS

The EIP service provides independent public IP addresses and bandwidth for Internet access. You can buy an EIP and bind it to an ECS to allow the ECS to access the Internet.

If you already have an EIP that has not been bound to any resource, you can directly bind the EIP to the ECS.

#### Buying an EIP


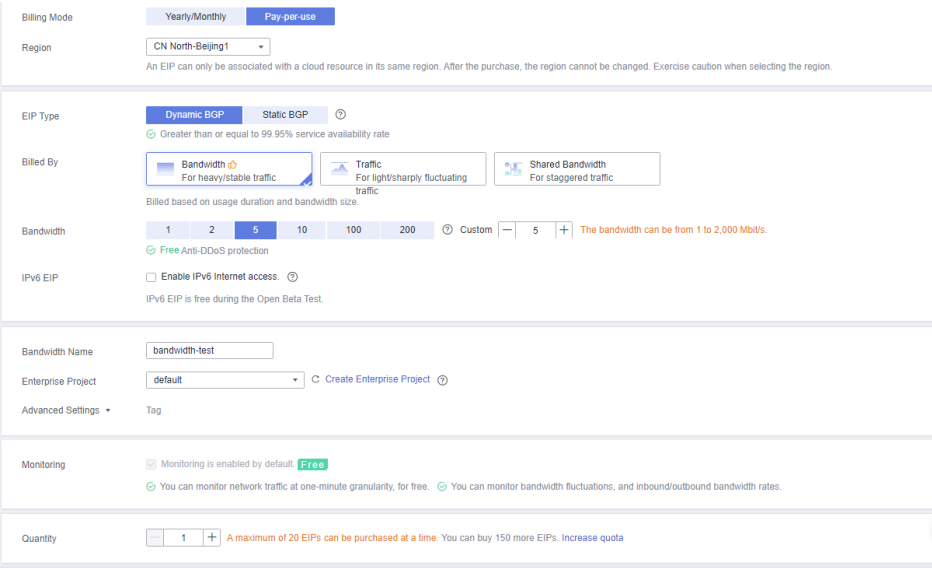
1. Log in to the management console.
2. Click  in the upper left corner and select the desired region and project.
3. On the console homepage, under **Network**, click **Virtual Private Cloud**.
4. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Elastic IP and Bandwidth** > **EIPs**.
5. Click **Buy EIP**.
6. Set parameters as prompted.

Figure 2-4 Buying an EIP



The screenshot displays the 'Buy EIP' configuration interface. Key parameters include:

- Billing Mode:** Yearly/Monthly (selected), Pay-per-use
- Region:** CN North-Beijing1
- EIP Type:** Dynamic BGP (selected), Static BGP
- Billed By:** Bandwidth (selected), Traffic, Shared Bandwidth
- Bandwidth:** 1, 2, 5 (selected), 10, 100, 200, Custom
- IPv6 EIP:** Enable IPv6 internet access (unchecked)
- Bandwidth Name:** bandwidth-test
- Enterprise Project:** default
- Monitoring:** Monitoring is enabled by default (checked)
- Quantity:** 1

At the bottom, the price is shown as EIP Price: ¥0.02/hour + Bandwidth Price: ¥0.315/hour. A 'Next' button is located in the bottom right corner.

Table 2-6 Parameter descriptions

Parameter	Description	Example Value
Billing Mode	The following billing modes are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly/Monthly</li> <li>• Pay-per-use</li> </ul>	Pay-per-use
Region	Specifies the desired region. Regions are geographic areas that are physically isolated from each other. The networks inside different regions are not connected to each other, so resources cannot be shared across different regions. For lower network latency and faster access to your resources, select the region nearest you.	CN North-Beijing1

Parameter	Description	Example Value
EIP Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Dynamic BGP:</b> Dynamic BGP provides automatic failover and chooses the optimal path when a network connection fails.</li><li>• <b>Static BGP:</b> Static BGP offers more routing control and protects against route flapping, but an optimal path cannot be selected in real time when a network connection fails.</li></ul>	Dynamic BGP
Billed By	<p>This parameter is available when you set <b>Billing Mode</b> to <b>Pay-per-use</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Bandwidth:</b> You specify a maximum bandwidth and pay for the amount of time you use the bandwidth. This is suitable for scenarios with heavy or stable traffic.</li><li>• <b>Traffic:</b> You specify a maximum bandwidth and pay for the total traffic you use. This is suitable for scenarios where the traffic is light or sharply fluctuating.</li><li>• <b>Shared Bandwidth:</b> The bandwidth can be shared by multiple EIPs. This is suitable for scenarios with staggered traffic.</li></ul>	Bandwidth
Bandwidth	Specifies the bandwidth size in Mbit/s.	5
IPv6 EIP	If this option IPv6 is selected, you will obtain an extra IPv6 EIP. External IPv6 addresses can access cloud resources through this IPv6 EIP.	Enabled
Bandwidth Name	Specifies the name of the bandwidth.	bandwidth-test
Required Duration	This parameter is available if <b>Billing Mode</b> is set to <b>Yearly/ Monthly</b> .	1 month

Parameter	Description	Example Value
Quantity	Specifies the number of EIPs to be assigned. You can set the number of EIPs to be assigned only when <b>Billing Mode</b> is set to <b>Pay-per-use</b> .	1
Tag	Specifies the EIP tag that consists of a key and value pair. The tag key and value must meet the requirements listed in <a href="#">Table 2-7</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key: ipv4_key1</li><li>• Value: 192.168.12.10</li></ul>
Enterprise Project	When assigning an EIP, you can add the EIP to an enabled enterprise project. An enterprise project facilitates project-level management and grouping of cloud resources and users. The name of the default project is <b>default</b> . For details about creating and managing enterprise projects, see the <a href="#">Enterprise Management User Guide</a> .	default

**Table 2-7** EIP tag requirements

Parameter	Requirement	Example Value
Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cannot be left blank.</li><li>• Must be unique for each EIP.</li><li>• Can contain a maximum of 36 characters.</li><li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).</li></ul>	ipv4_key1
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can contain a maximum of 43 characters.</li><li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).</li></ul>	192.168.12.10

## 7. Click **Buy Now**.

### **Binding the EIP**

1. In the EIP list, locate the target EIP and click **Bind**.

**Figure 2-5 Bind**

<input type="checkbox"/>	EIP	St...	EIP Type	Bandwi...	Bandwid...	Associated I...	Billing Mo...	Enter...	Operation
<input type="checkbox"/>		U...	Dynamic BGP	bandwidth...	Bandwidth 5 Mbit/s	--	Pay-per-use Assigned: Sep 20, 2019 12:47:51 GMT+08:00	default	Bind Unbind More

2. Select the ECS.

**Figure 2-6 Bind EIP**

Bind EIP ✕

EIP: 192.168.0.155

Instance Type: ECS BMS Virtual IP address

All projects: All status... Name: Name Search by Tag: Search by Tag

Name	Status	EIP	Private IP Address	Enterprise Project
<input type="radio"/> as-config-lb8v-B...	<span style="color: green;">●</span> Running	--	192.168.0.47	default
<input type="radio"/> ecs-paas-11111111-...	<span style="color: gray;">●</span> Stopped	<span style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 2px;">192.168.0.155</span>	192.168.0.75	default
<input checked="" type="radio"/> cce-paas-11111111-...	<span style="color: green;">●</span> Running	--	192.168.0.155	default
<input type="radio"/> discuz01	<span style="color: gray;">●</span> Stopped	--	192.168.0.65	default

\* NIC: IP: 192.168.0.155, MAC: fa:16:3e:b9:05:9f (Primary NIC)

Selected Instance: cce-paas-11111111-91288

NIC: IP: 192.168.0.155, MAC: fa:16:3e:b9:05:9f (Primary NIC)

OK
Cancel

3. Click **OK**.

### Verifying the Result

If the EIP was successfully bound to the ECS, you can access the ECS from the Internet. You can use SSH or RDP to connect to the ECS through the EIP, or ping the EIP of the ECS to test that the ECS can be accessed from the Internet.

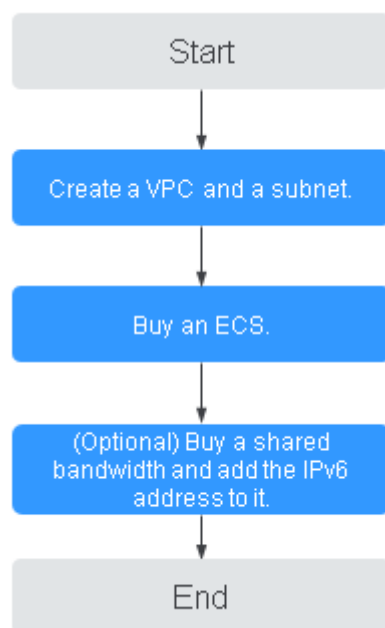
#### NOTE

Ensure that the security group of the ECS allows the ICMP traffic (ping) and the access from specific ports, such as port 22 (SSH) and port 3389 (RDP). For details, see [Security Group Configuration Examples](#) and [Adding a Security Group Rule](#).

# 3 Setting Up an IPv6 Network

This topic describes how to create a VPC with IPv6 CIDR block and create an ECS with an IPv6 address in the VPC, so that the ECS can access the Internet. [Figure 3-1](#) shows the configuration procedure.

**Figure 3-1** Setting up an IPv6 network




**NOTE**

If you already have shared bandwidth, you can configure an IPv6 address to access the Internet when purchasing an ECS.

## Step 1: Create a VPC

Before creating your VPCs, determine how many VPCs, the number of subnets, and what IP address ranges you will need. For details, see [Network Planning](#).

Perform the following operations to create a VPC named **vpc-ipv6** and its default subnet named **subnet-ipv6**.

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Click  in the upper left corner and select the desired region and project.
3. Under **Network**, click **Virtual Private Cloud**.
4. Click **Create VPC**.
5. Set the VPC and subnet parameters as prompted.

When configuring a subnet, select **Enable** for **IPv6 CIDR Block** so that the system will automatically allocate an IPv6 CIDR block to the subnet. IPv6 cannot be disabled after the subnet is created. Currently, customizing IPv6 CIDR block is not supported.

**Table 3-1** VPC parameter description

Parameter	Description	Example Value
Region	Specifies the desired region. Regions are geographic areas that are physically isolated from each other. The networks inside different regions are not connected to each other, so resources cannot be shared across different regions. For lower network latency and faster access to your resources, select the region nearest you.	CN North-Beijing4
Name	Specifies the VPC name.	vpc-ipv6
IPv4 CIDR Block	Specifies the CIDR block of the VPC. The CIDR block of a subnet can be the same as the CIDR block for the VPC (for a single subnet in the VPC) or a subset of the CIDR block for the VPC (for multiple subnets in the VPC). The following CIDR blocks are supported: 10.0.0.0/8–24 172.16.0.0/12–24 192.168.0.0/16–24	192.168.0.0/16

Parameter	Description	Example Value
Enterprise Project	<p>When creating a VPC, you can add the VPC to an enabled enterprise project.</p> <p>An enterprise project facilitates project-level management and grouping of cloud resources and users. The name of the default project is <b>default</b>.</p> <p>For details about creating and managing enterprise projects, see the <a href="#">Enterprise Management User Guide</a>.</p>	default
Tag	<p>Specifies the VPC tag, which consists of a key and value pair. You can add a maximum of ten tags to each VPC.</p> <p>The tag key and value must meet the requirements listed in <a href="#">Table 3-3</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key: vpc_key1</li><li>• Value: vpc-01</li></ul>

**Table 3-2** Subnet parameter description

Parameter	Description	Example Value
AZ	An AZ is a geographic location with independent power supply and network facilities in a region. AZs are physically isolated, and AZs in the same VPC are interconnected through an internal network.	AZ2
Name	Specifies the subnet name.	subnet-ipv6
IPv4 CIDR Block	Specifies the IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet. This value must be within the VPC CIDR block.	192.168.0.0/24
IPv6 CIDR Block	Select <b>Enable</b> for <b>IPv6 CIDR Block</b> . An IPv6 CIDR block will be automatically assigned to the subnet. IPv6 cannot be disabled after the subnet is created. Currently, customizing IPv6 CIDR block is not supported.	-

Parameter	Description	Example Value
Advanced Settings	Two options are available, <b>Default</b> and <b>Custom</b> . You can set <b>Advanced Settings</b> to <b>Custom</b> to configure advanced subnet parameters.	Default
Gateway	Specifies the gateway address of the subnet. This IP address is used to communicate with other subnets.	192.168.0.1
DNS Server Address	By default, two DNS server addresses are configured. You can change them as required. Multiple IP addresses must be separated using commas (,).	100.125.x.x
Tag	Specifies the subnet tag, which consists of a key and value pair. You can add a maximum of ten tags to each subnet. The tag key and value must meet the requirements listed in <a href="#">Table 3-4</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key: subnet_key1</li> <li>• Value: subnet-01</li> </ul>

**Table 3-3** VPC tag key and value requirements

Parameter	Requirements	Example Value
Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be left blank.</li> <li>• Must be unique for the same VPC and can be the same for different VPCs.</li> <li>• Can contain a maximum of 36 characters.</li> <li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).</li> </ul>	vpc_key1
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can contain a maximum of 43 characters.</li> <li>• Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).</li> </ul>	vpc-01

**Table 3-4** Subnet tag key and value requirements

Parameter	Requirements	Example Value
Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cannot be left blank.</li> <li>Must be unique for each subnet.</li> <li>Can contain a maximum of 36 characters.</li> <li>Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), and hyphens (-).</li> </ul>	subnet_key1
Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can contain a maximum of 43 characters.</li> <li>Can contain letters, digits, underscores (_), periods (.), and hyphens (-).</li> </ul>	subnet-01

6. Click **Create Now**.

## Step 2: Buy an ECS

### Restrictions

You can experience the IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack networks only when you select ECSs configured with specific flavors in the following regions.

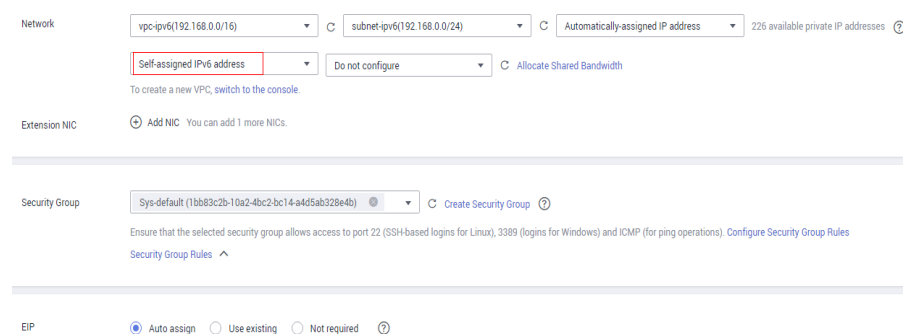
- SN3 ECSs in **AZ2** of region **CN North-Beijing4**
- C3 and M3 ECSs in **AZ1** of region **CN East-Shanghai1**, and C3 ECSs in **AZ2** of region **CN East-Shanghai1**

### Buying an ECS

On the management console, under **Computing**, click **Elastic Cloud Server**, and then click **Buy ECS**. For details, see [Elastic Cloud Server User Guide](#).

Configure the network as follows:

**Figure 3-2** Network configuration



- **Network:**
  - Select the created VPC **vpc-ipv6**.

- Select the created subnet **subnet-ipv6**.
- Select **Self-assigned IPv6 address**.
- Shared Bandwidth
  - If you select **Do not configure**, only IPv6 communication in a VPC is supported. If you want to enable Internet access, you need to perform operations in [\(Optional\) Step 3: Buy a Shared Bandwidth and Add the IPv6 Address to It](#).
  - If you assign a shared bandwidth or select an existing shared bandwidth, IPv6 address can access the Internet after the configuration is complete.
- **Security Group**: Select the default security group **Sys-default**. The default security group rule allows all outgoing IPv4 and IPv6 data packets and denies all inbound data packets. ECSs in the same security group can access each other without the need to add rules. You can also create a security group and add rules to the security group. For details, see [Creating a Security Group](#) and [Adding a Security Group Rule](#).
- **EIP**: Select **Not required**.

After the ECS is created successfully, you can view the assigned IPv6 address on the ECS details page. You can also log in to the ECS and run the **ifconfig** command to view the assigned IPv6 address.

#### **(Optional) Dynamically Assigning IPv6 Addresses**


If an IPv6 address fails to be assigned or the selected image of an ECS does not support obtaining an IPv6 address automatically, manually obtain the IPv6 address by referring to [Dynamically Assigning IPv6 Addresses](#).

### **(Optional) Step 3: Buy a Shared Bandwidth and Add the IPv6 Address to It**

By default, the IPv6 address can only be used for private network communication. If you want to use this IPv6 address to access the Internet or be accessed by IPv6 clients on the Internet, you need to buy a shared bandwidth and add the IPv6 address to it.

If you already have a shared bandwidth, add the IPv6 address to the shared bandwidth.

#### **Buying a Shared Bandwidth**

1. Log in to the management console.
2. Click  in the upper left corner and select the desired region and project.
3. On the console homepage, under **Network**, click **Virtual Private Cloud**.
4. In the navigation pane on the left, choose **Elastic IP and Bandwidth > Shared Bandwidths**.
5. In the upper right corner, click **Buy Shared Bandwidth**. On the displayed page, configure parameters as prompted.

**Table 3-5** Parameter descriptions

Parameter	Description	Example Value
Billing Mode	Specifies the billing mode of a shared bandwidth. The billing mode can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Yearly/Monthly:</b> You pay for the bandwidth by year or month before using it. No charges will be incurred for the bandwidth during its validity period.</li><li>• <b>Pay-per-use:</b> You pay for the bandwidth based on the amount of time you use the bandwidth.</li></ul>	Yearly/Monthly
Region	Specifies the desired region. Regions are geographic areas that are physically isolated from each other. The networks inside different regions are not connected to each other, so resources cannot be shared across different regions. For lower network latency and faster access to your resources, select the region nearest you.	CN North-Beijing4
Bandwidth Name	Specifies the name of the shared bandwidth.	Bandwidth-001
Billed By	Specifies the shared bandwidth billing method. The shared bandwidth can be billed by bandwidth or 95th percentile bandwidth (enhanced). <b>NOTE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 95th percentile bandwidth (enhanced) can be selected only when <b>Billing Mode</b> is set to <b>Pay-per-use</b>.</li><li>• Only customers with a level of V4 or higher can use the enhanced 95th percentile bandwidth billing. Enhanced 95th percentile bandwidth billing is based on average monthly bandwidth usage excluding peak traffic values. The charges will be deducted from your account balance on a monthly basis. You can specify the guaranteed minimum bandwidth by setting the bandwidth size and the minimum bandwidth percentage. If the monthly peak bandwidth is less than or equal to the guaranteed minimum bandwidth, you will be billed based on the guaranteed minimum bandwidth. If the monthly peak bandwidth is greater than the guaranteed minimum bandwidth, you will be billed based on the monthly peak bandwidth.</li></ul>	Bandwidth

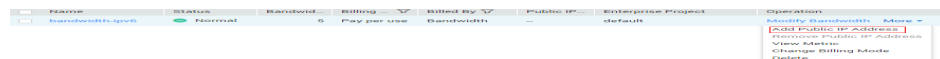
Parameter	Description	Example Value
Bandwidth	Specifies the shared bandwidth size in Mbit/s. The minimum bandwidth that can be purchased is 5 Mbit/s.	10
Enterprise Project	When assigning the shared bandwidth, you can add the shared bandwidth to an enabled enterprise project. An enterprise project facilitates project-level management and grouping of cloud resources and users. The name of the default project is <b>default</b> . For details about creating and managing enterprise projects, see the <a href="#">Enterprise Management User Guide</a> .	default
Required Duration	Specifies the required duration of the shared bandwidth to be purchased. You need to specify this parameter only in yearly/monthly billing mode.	2 months

6. Click **Next**.

### Adding the IPv6 Address to a Shared Bandwidth

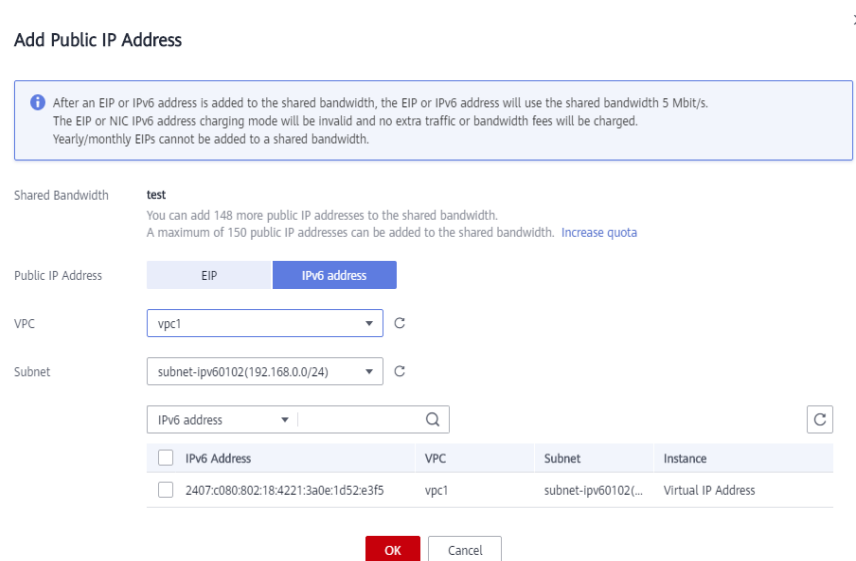
1. On the **Shared Bandwidths** page, click **Add Public IP Address** in the **Operation** column.

**Figure 3-3** Adding an IPv6 address to a shared bandwidth



2. Add the IPv6 address to the shared bandwidth.

**Figure 3-4** Adding a dual-stack NIC IPv6 address to a shared bandwidth



3. Click **OK**.

### Verifying the Result

Log in to an ECS and ping an IPv6 address on the Internet to verify the connectivity. For example, run the command **ping6 ipv6.baidu.com** or **ping6 www.sina.com**. [Figure 3-5](#) shows an example of the command output.

**Figure 3-5** Verification

```
root@ecs-tang:~# ping6 ipv6.baidu.com
PING ipv6.baidu.com(2400:da00:2::29) 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 2400:da00:2::29: icmp_seq=1 ttl=42 time=45.6 ms
64 bytes from 2400:da00:2::29: icmp_seq=2 ttl=42 time=45.1 ms
64 bytes from 2400:da00:2::29: icmp_seq=3 ttl=42 time=44.8 ms
64 bytes from 2400:da00:2::29: icmp_seq=4 ttl=42 time=45.1 ms
```