



# **IP Addressing and the RIR System**

Prepared & Presented By  
The Number Resource Organization  
Consisting of the Five RIRs  
AfriNIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC, RIPE NCC

# Overview

- IP Addressing
  - What is an IP address?
  - How does an IP address make the Internet work?
- The RIR System
  - Where did the RIRs come from?
  - What does an RIR look like?
  - How does an RIR manage IP address space?



# **IP Addressing**



**What is an IP Address?**

**“On the Internet,  
nobody knows  
you’re a dog...”**



by Peter Steiner, from [The New Yorker](#), (Vol.69 (LXIX) no. 20)



# **“On the Internet...” You are nothing but an IP Address!**



# What is an Address?

- *An identifier which includes information about how to find its subject*
  - (according to some rules of interpretation)
- Normally hierarchical
  - Each part provides more specific detail
- For example...ways to find APNIC
  - +61 7 3858 3188
  - [www.apnic.net](http://www.apnic.net)
  - [pwilson@apnic.net](mailto:pwilson@apnic.net)
  - 202.12.29.142

# What is an IP Address?

- *Internet identifier including information about how to reach a network location*

- (via the Internet routing system)

- **IPv4: 32-bit\* number.** Written in Dotted Decimal Notation

205.150.58.7

4 billion different host addresses

- **IPv6: 128-bit\* number.** Written in Hex Decimal Notation

2001:0503:0C27:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000

16 billion billion network addresses

\* **bit** = **b**inary dig**it**



# What else is an IP Address?

- Necessary for Internet Routing
- A finite “Common Resource”
- Never “owned” by address users
  - Are not property
  - Cannot be bought, sold, traded...
  - Provided on Non-Permanent Basis for Use
  - Returned to Provider When No Longer Required
- **Not dependent upon the DNS**

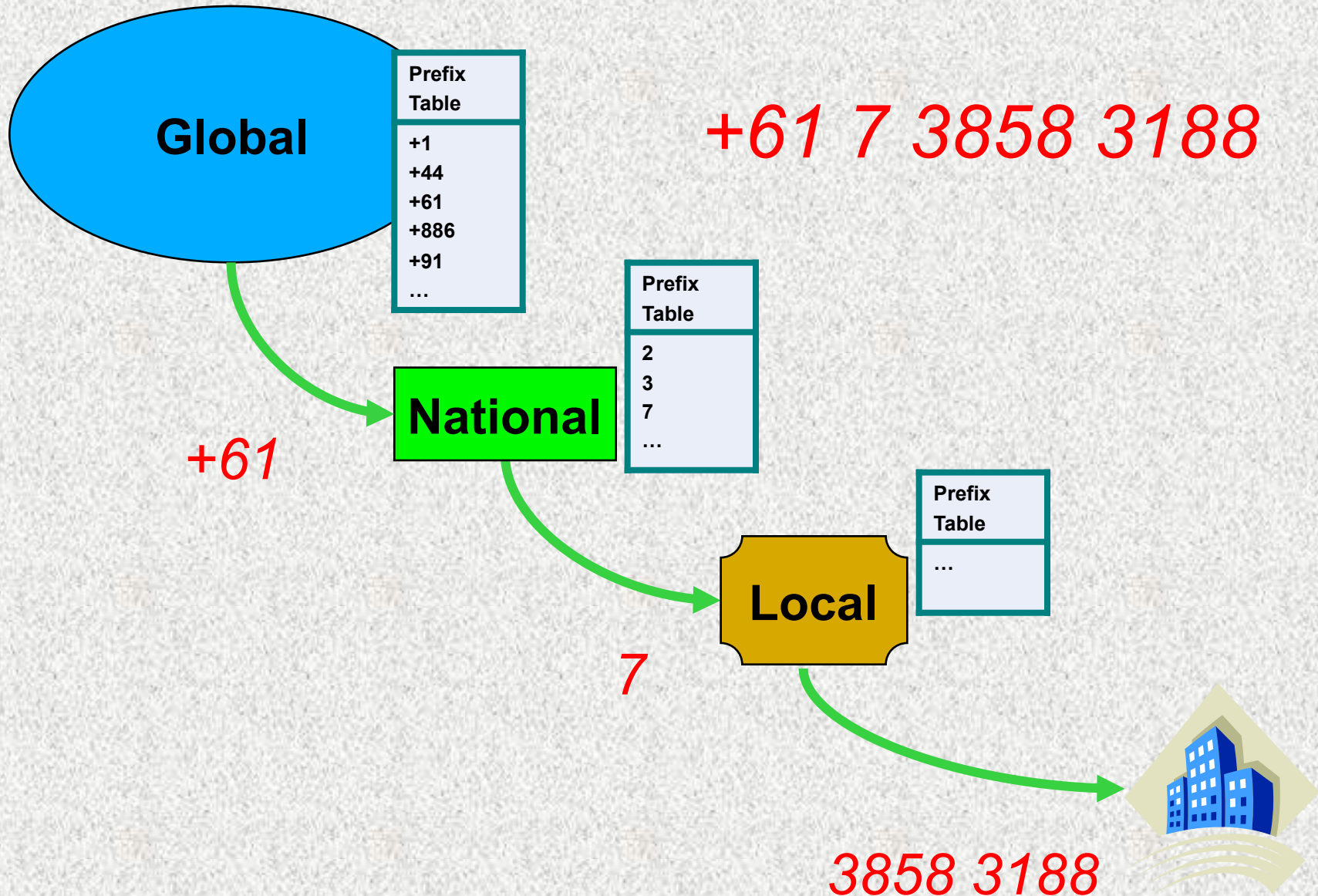


**How does an IP address  
make the Internet work?**

# Internet Geography

- “Nations” of the Internet are networks
  - “Frontiers” are border routers
  - “Treaties” are peering relationships between networks
- It’s a very dynamic world...
  - New nations are formed daily
  - New borders are established hourly
  - Routing tables change by the minute
  - Driven almost entirely by industry
  - No centralised control
- Very different from “traditional” networks
  - Telephony for example

# Telephone Network Routing



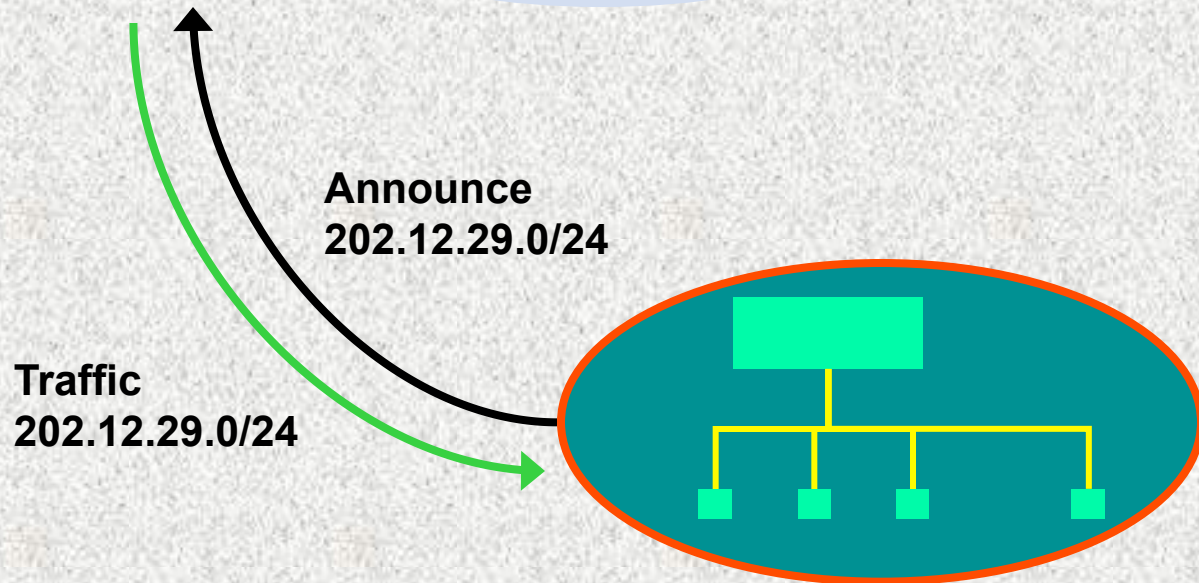


# Internet Address Routing

The Internet

Global Routing Table

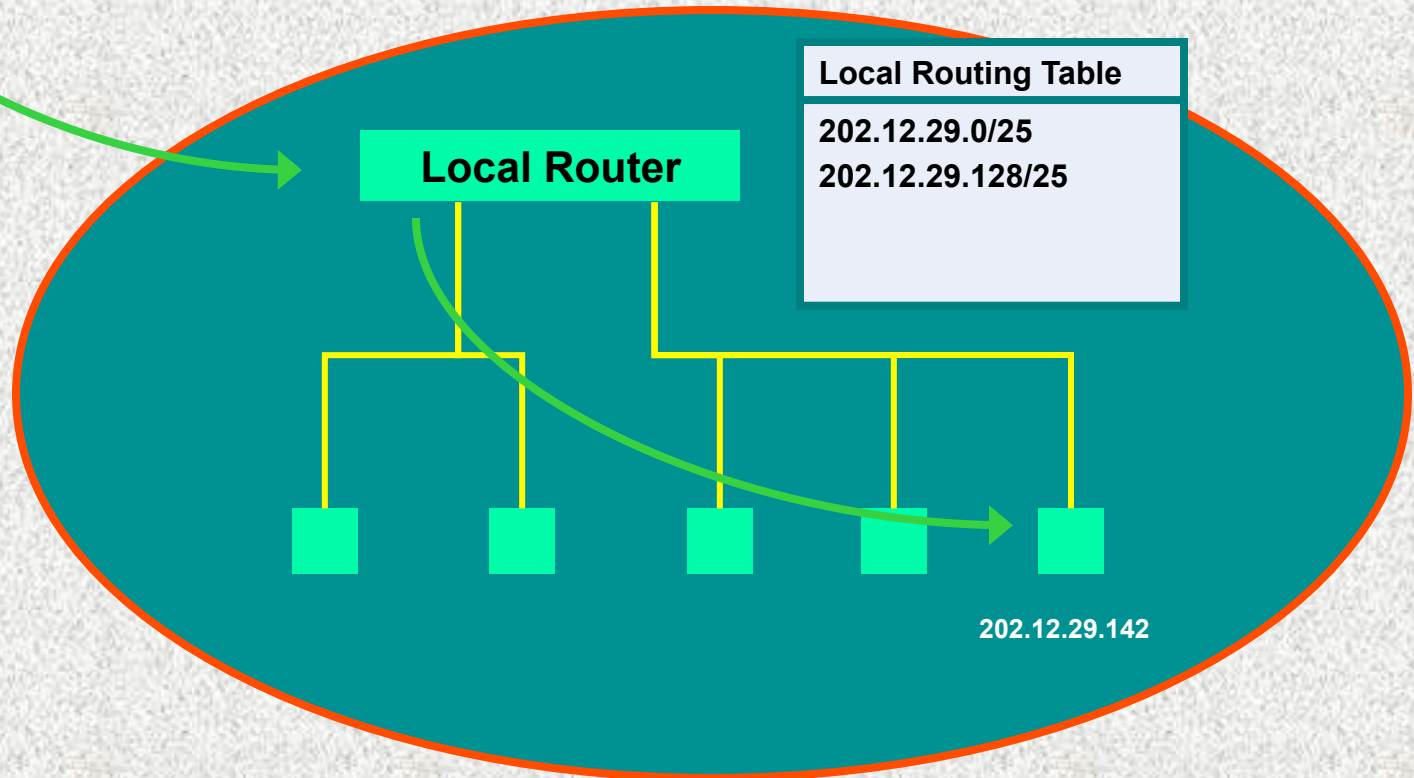
4.128/9
60.100/16
60.100.0/20
135.22/16
<b>202.12.29.0/24</b>
...



**202.12.29.0/24**

# Internet Address Routing

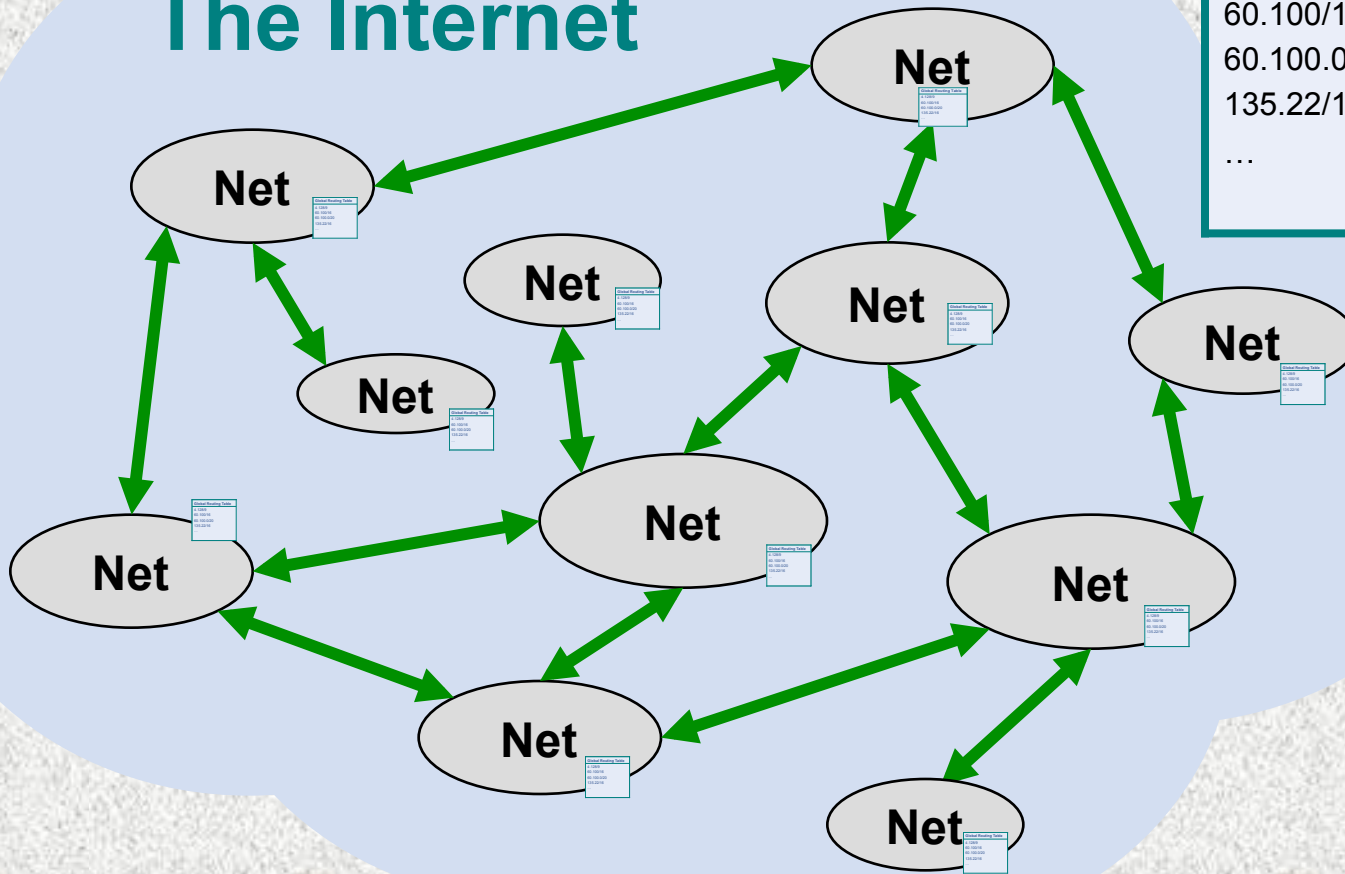
Traffic  
202.12.29.142



**202.12.29.0/24**

# Global Internet Routing

## The Internet



### Global Routing Table

4.128/9  
60.100/16  
60.100.0/20  
135.22/16  
...

# IP Addresses are not Domain Names

- IP Address [Identifier]
  - “Computer-friendly”
  - Unique number identifies computer on Internet
  - Used for routing
- DNS Name [Reference]
  - “People-Friendly”
  - Maps host name to unique IP address
  - Not used for routing

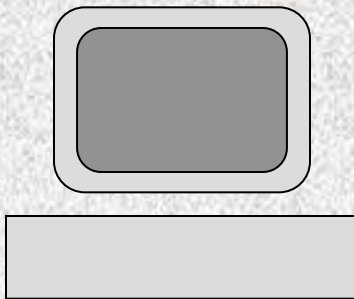


# IP addresses are not domain names...

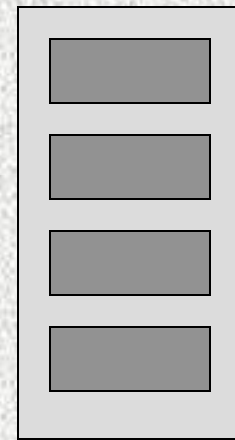
The Internet

DNS

202.112.0.46  
www.cernet.cn ?  
2001:0400::



2001:0300:8888::  
My Computer



2001:0400::  
www.cernet.cn



# Definitions

- **Routing**

The act of moving information across an internetwork from a source to a destination.

- **Domain Name System [DNS]**

A means of storing and retrieving information about hostnames and IP addresses in a distributed data base.



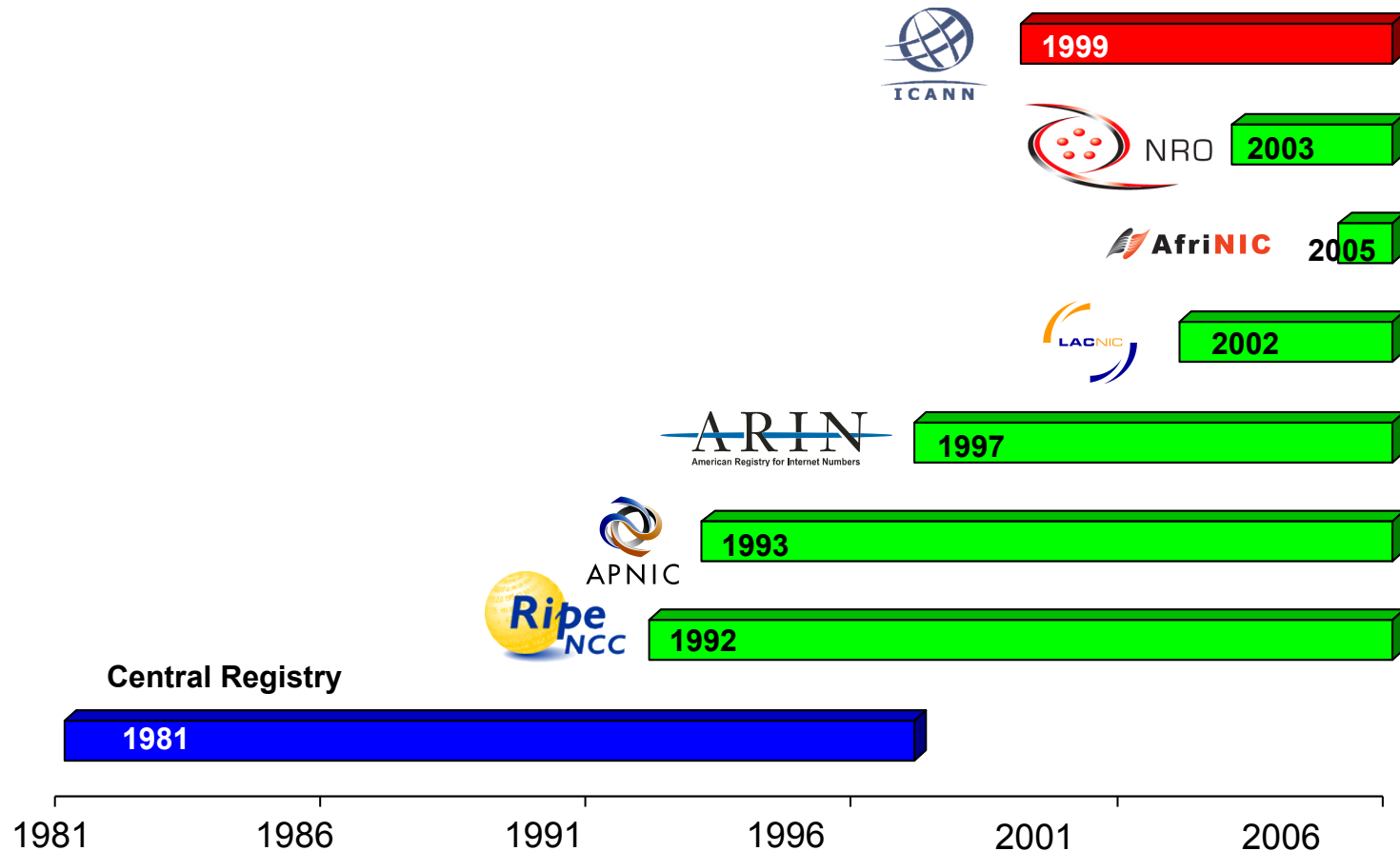
# **The RIR System**



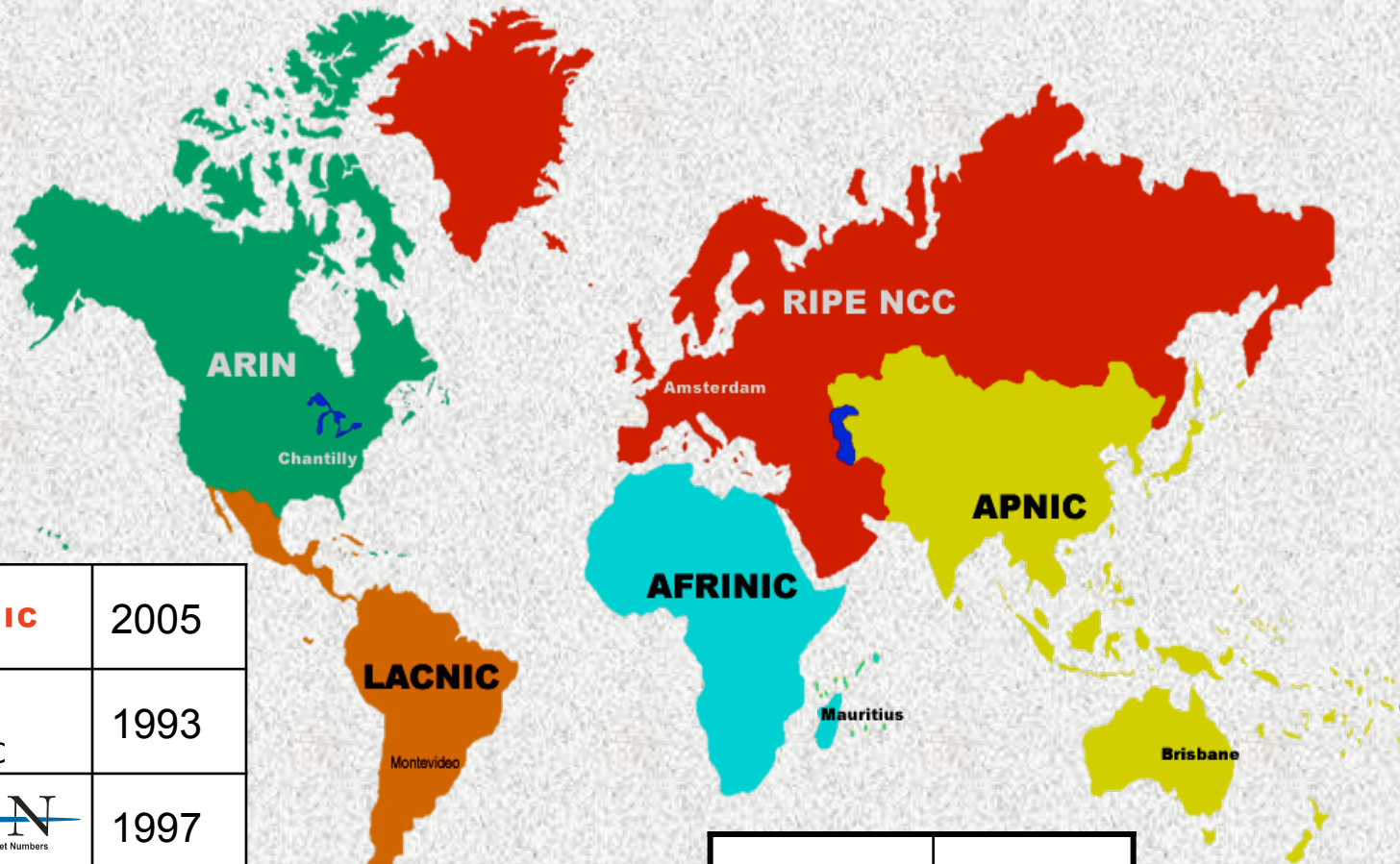
# **Where did the RIRs Come From?**





# RIR System Evolution



# RIR Service Regions



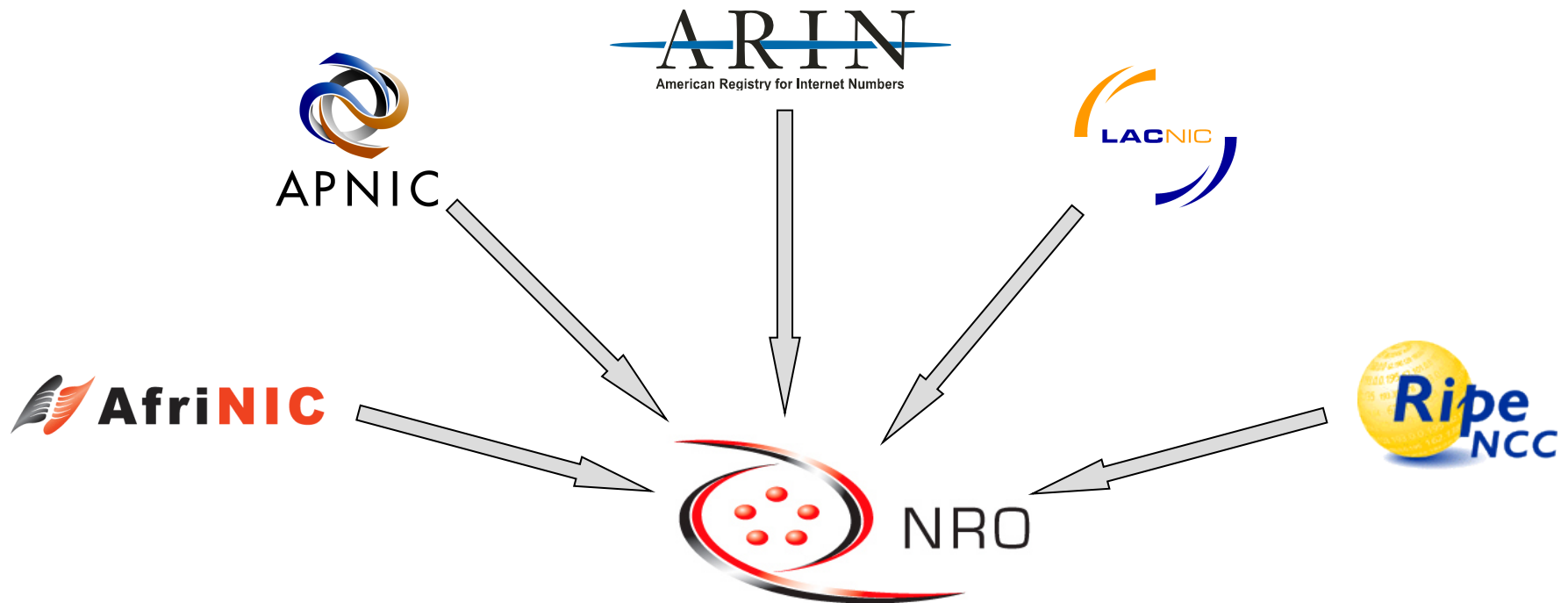
 AfriNIC	2005
 APNIC	1993
 ARIN American Registry for Internet Numbers	1997
 LACNIC	2002
 Ripe NCC	1992

 ICANN	1999
 NRO	2003



# Number Resource Organization

24 October 2003



Formed by the Regional Internet Registries to formalize their cooperative efforts, the NRO exists to protect the unallocated Number Resource pool, to promote and protect the bottom up policy development process, and to act as a focal point for Internet community input into the RIR system.



**What does an RIR  
Look Like?**



# RIR Structure

Not For Profit	Membership Organization	Community Regulated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fee for Services NOT Number Resources</li><li>• 100% membership funded</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Open</li><li>• Broad-based<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Private Sector</li><li>– Public Sector</li><li>– Civil Society</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community Developed Policies</li><li>• Member Elected Executive Board</li><li>• Open and transparent processes</li></ul>

# RIR Services

Number Resources	Organization	Policy Development Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IP Address Allocation Assignment</li><li>• ASN Assignment</li><li>• Directory Services<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– WHOIS</li><li>– IRR</li></ul></li><li>• DNS (reverse)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elections</li><li>• Meetings</li><li>• Information Dissemination<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Web Site</li><li>– Newsletters</li><li>– Round Tables</li></ul></li><li>• Training</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain e-mail discussion lists</li><li>• Conduct public policy meetings</li><li>• Publish policy documents</li></ul>



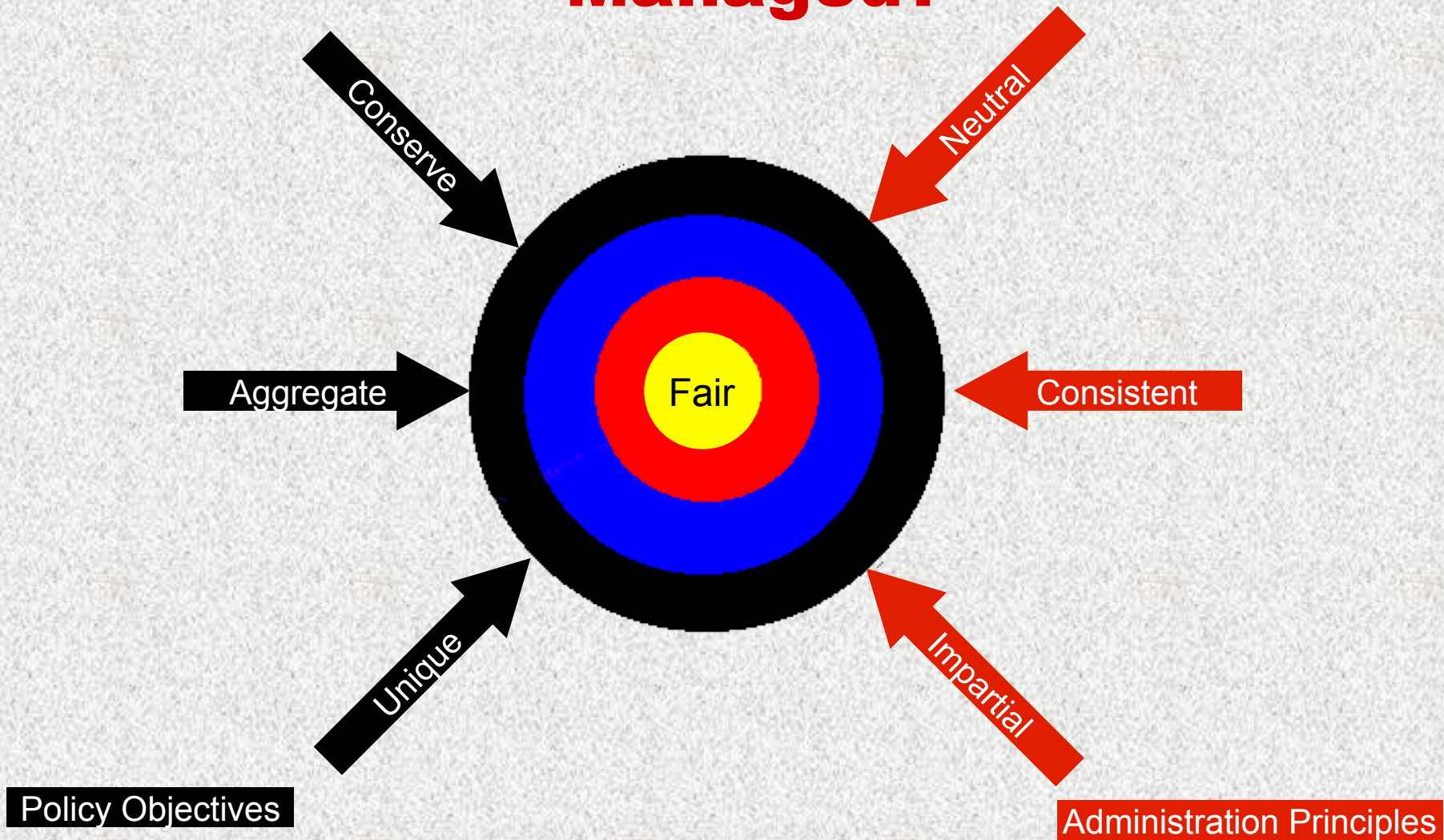
# **How does an RIR Manage IP Address Space?**

# Why Manage IP Address Space?

## Address Space Constraints Require Good Stewardship

- Technical Requirements
  - Defined Characteristics Create a Finite Common Resource
  - Network Topology Realities
- Prevent Capricious Consumption
- Ensure Fair Distribution to All

# How Are IP Addresses Managed?







# **Administration**

# Address Management Terms

Provision	The act of allocating or assigning IP Address Space.
Allocation	The act of providing IP Address space to a service provider.
Assignment	The act of providing IP Address space to an enterprise.
Service Provider	Entity that provides Internet transit service to enterprises and other service providers.
Enterprise	Entity that provides Internet access to its community.

# Discussing IPv4 [Formerly]

Class	Host Addresses
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1 Class C	256
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4 Class C	1,024
-----------	-------

16 Class C	4,096
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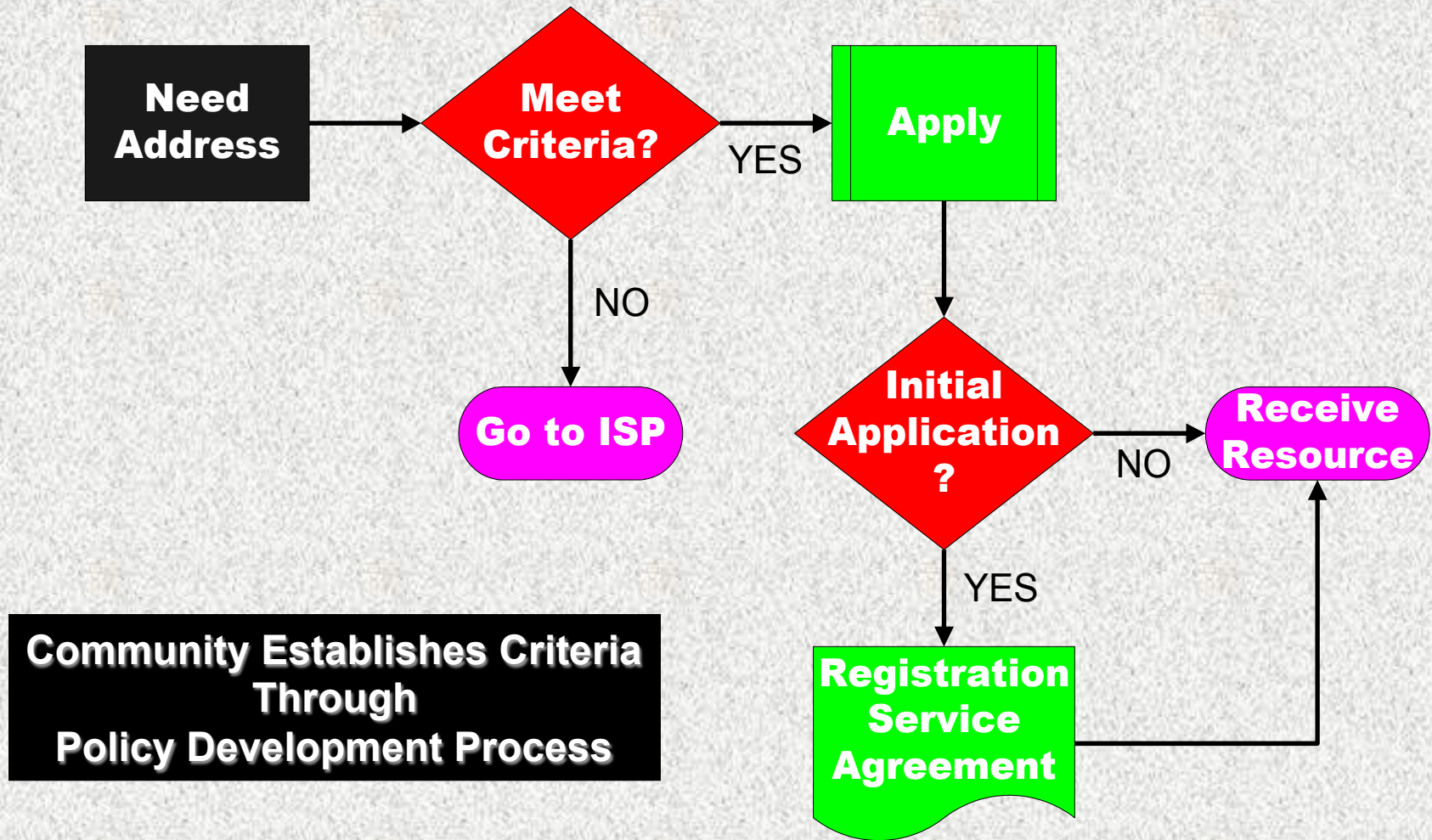
1 Class B	65,536
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1 Class A	16,777,216
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# Discussing IPv4 [Now]

CIDR Prefix	Class Equivalent	Host Addresses
/24	<del>1 Class C</del>	256
/22	<del>4 Class C</del>	1,024
/20	<del>16 Class C</del>	4,096
/16	<del>1 Class B</del>	65,536
/8	<del>1 Class A</del>	16,777,216

# How Are IP Addresses Provisioned?





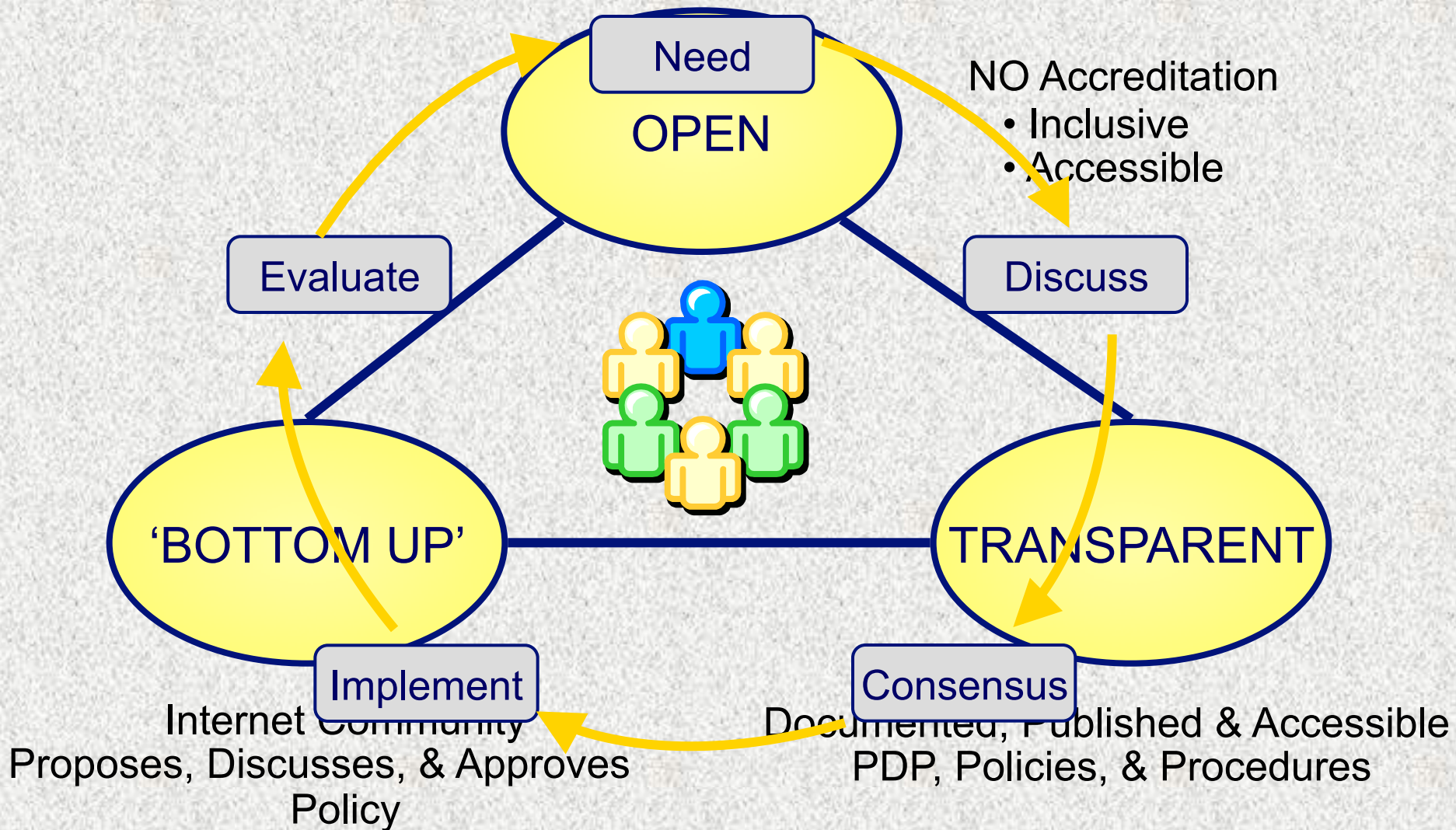
# Who Are the IP Address Provisioning Organizations?

<b>ICANN</b>  IANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allocate to RIRs</li></ul>
<b>RIR</b> AFRINIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC, RIPE NCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allocate to Service Providers</li><li>• Assign to Enterprises</li></ul>
<b>NIR/LIR/ISP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reallocate to Service Providers</li><li>• Reassign to Enterprises</li></ul>

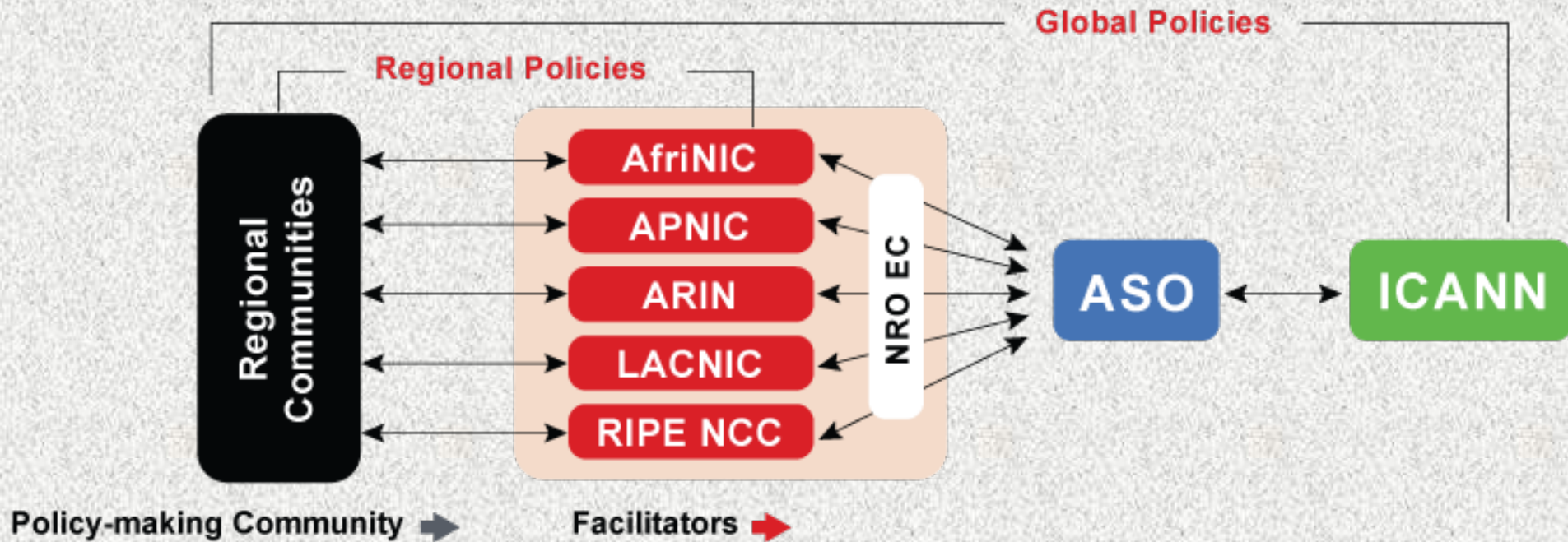


# **Policy Development Process**

# RIR Policy Development Process



# The RIR PDP in the Global PDP



# Public Policy Meetings

RIR	DATE	LOCATION
 <b>Afrinic</b> <small>The African registry for Internet Numbers</small>	12-14 December 2005	Cairo
 <b>APNIC</b>	28 February - 3 March 2006	Perth
 <b>ARIN</b> <small>American Registry for Internet Numbers</small>	26 – 28 October 2005	Los Angeles
 <b>LACNIC</b>	22- 26 May 2006	TBA
 <b>Ripe</b> <b>NCC</b>	10 – 14 October 2005	Amsterdam





# Links



<http://www.afrinic.net>



<http://www.apnic.net>



<http://www.arin.net>



<http://www.lacnic.net>



<http://www.ripe.net>



<http://www.nro.net>



<http://www.icann.org>



**Thank You**



# Discussion