APNIC Training

Internet Resource Management
29 January 2010 – Dhaka, Bangladesh
15 South Asian Network Operators Group Conference

SQNDE
In conjunction with ISPAB

Introduction

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Assumptions & Objectives

Assumptions

Objectives

- Are current or prospective APNIC members
- Have not submitted many requests
- Are not familiar or up-todate with address policies
- Are not familiar with procedures
- Are interested in address management
- To provide an understanding of address management
- To provide a working knowledge of the procedures for requesting resources from APNIC and managing these
- To keep membership upto-date with the latest policies
- · Liaise with members.

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Overview

- IRMe
- Introduction to APNIC

 APNIC policy development process

 Internet registry policies

 IP address request (Demo)

 Second opinion request

- IPv6 Policy and Procedure
 MyAPNIC (Demo)

- Reverse DNS APNIC Helpdesk

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Overview

IRMe

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- Second opinion request
- Second opinion request
 IPv6 Policy and Procedure
 MyAPNIC (Demo)
 Reverse DNS
 APNIC Helpdesk

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What is APNIC?

- Regional Internet Registry (RIR) for the Asia
 - Pacific region

 One of five RIRs currently operating around the world

 Non-profit, membership organisation
- Industry self-regulatory body
 - Consensus-based

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- Transparent decision-making and policy development
- Meetings and mailing lists

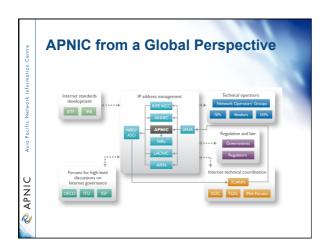
 - http://meetings.apnic.net/29
 http://www.apnic.net/community/participate/join-discussions/sigs

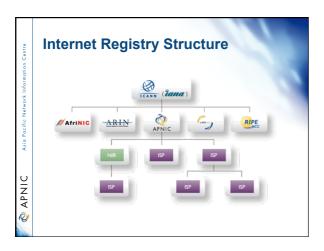
What does APNIC do? Resource service Policy development Facilitating the policy development process Implementing policy changes • IPv4, IPv6, ASNs Reverse DNS delegation Resource registration Authoritative registration server • whois • IRR Information dissemination Training APNIC meetings Web and ftp site Publications, mailing lists Face to Face Via e-learning 🗞 APNIC Subsidised for members Outreach seminars Schedule: http://www.apnic.net/training http://www.apnic.net/community/lists/

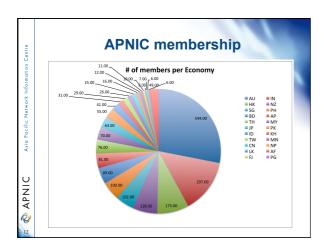


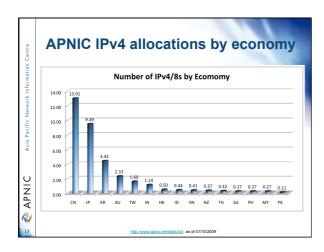
APNIC is **NOT**

- · A network operator
 - Does not provide networking services
 - Works closely with APRICOT forum
- · A standards body
 - Does not develop technical standards
 - Works within IETF in relevant areas (IPv6 etc)
- A domain name registry or registrar
 - · Will refer queries to relevant parties













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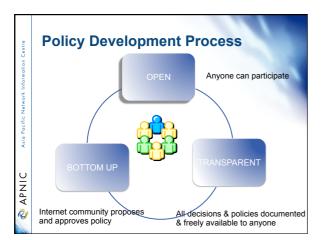


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Participation in policy development

- · Why should I bother?
 - Responsibility as an APNIC member
 - To be aware of the current policies for managing address space allocated to you
 - Business reasons
 - Policies affect your business operating environment and are constantly changing
 - Ensure your 'needs' are met
 - Educational
 - · Learn and share experiences
 - Stay abreast with 'best practices' in the Internet





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How to Make Your Voice Heard

- · Contribute on the public mailing lists
 - http://www.apnic.net/community/participate/join -discussions/sigs
 - Attend meetings
 - Or send a representative
 - Watch webcast (video streaming) from the meeting web site
 - Read live transcripts from APNIC web site
 - And express your opinion via Jabber chat
- · Give feedback
 - Training or seminar events

Questions?

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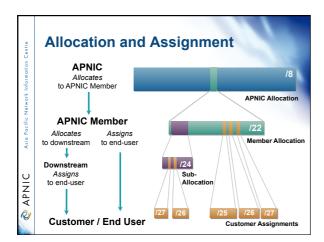
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Allocation and Assignment

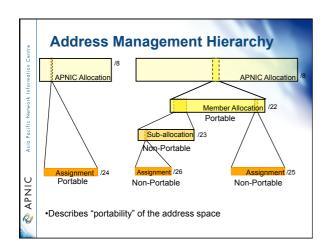
- "A block of address space held by an IR (or downstream ISP) for subsequent allocation or assignment"
 - Not yet used to address any networks

<u>Assignment</u>

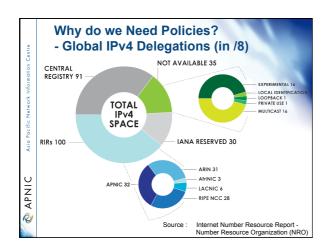
- "A block of address space used to address an operational network'
 - May be provided to ISP customers, or used for an ISP's infrastructure ('self-assignment')

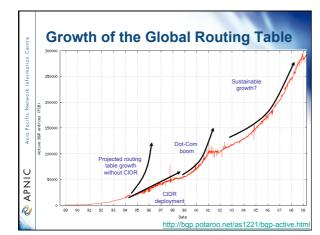


Portable & non-portable Portable Assignments Customer addresses independent from ISP Keeps addresses when changing ISP - Bad for size of routing tables - Bad for QoS: routes may be filtered, flap-dampened Non-portable Assignments - Customer uses ISP's address space Must renumber if changing ISP - Only way to effectively scale the Internet APNI Portable allocations - Allocations made by APNIC/NIRs









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APNIC Policy Environment

"IP addresses not freehold property"

- Assignments & allocations on license basis
 - · Addresses cannot be bought or sold
 - · Internet resources are public resources
 - 'Ownership' is contrary to management goals

"Confidentiality & security"

- APNIC to observe and protect trust relationship
 - Non-disclosure agreement signed by staff

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APNIC Allocation Policies

- · Aggregation of allocation
 - Provider responsible for aggregation
 - Customer assignments /sub-allocations must be non-portable
- · Allocations based on demonstrated need
 - Detailed documentation required
 - All address space held to be declared
 - Address space to be obtained from one source
 - · routing considerations may apply
 - Stockpiling not permitted

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Initial IPv4 Allocation

- APNIC minimum IPv4 allocation size /22
 - Two of the criteria for an initial allocation have been updated to show:
 - An ISP must have used a /24 from their upstream provider or demonstrate an immediate need for a /24
 - An ISP must demonstrate a detailed plan for use of a /23 within a year



APNIC Allocation Policies

- · Transfer of address space
 - Not automatically recognised
 - Return unused address space to appropriate IR
- · Effects of mergers, acquisitions & take -overs
 - Will require contact with IR (APNIC)
 - · contact details may change
 - new agreement may be required
 - May require re-examination of allocations
 - · requirement depends on new network structure

Address Assignment Policies

- Assignments based on requirements
 - Demonstrated through detailed documentation
 - · Assignment should maximise utilisation
 - minimise wastage
- Classless assignments
 - · showing use of VLSM
- · Size of allocation
 - Sufficient for up to 12 months requirement

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Portable assignments

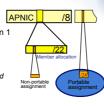
- · Small multihoming assignment policy
 - For (small) organisations who require a portable assignment for multi-homing purposes

<u>Criteria</u>
1a. Applicants currently multihomed

1b. Demonstrate a plan to multihome within 1 month

2. Agree to renumber out of previously assigned space

Demonstrate need to use 25% of requested space immediately and 50% within 1 year



Policy for IXP Assignments

- Criteria
 - 3 or more peers
 - Demonstrate "open peering policy"
- · APNIC has a reserved block of space from which to make IXP assignments

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Portable Critical Infrastructure Assignments

- · What is Critical Internet Infrastructure?
 - Domain registry infrastructure
 - Root DNS operators, gTLD operators, ccTLD operators
 Address Registry Infrastructure
 RIRs & NIRs
 IANA
- · Why a specific policy?
 - Protect stability of core Internet function
- · Assignment sizes:
 - IPv4: /24
 - IPv6: /32

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Sub-allocation Guidelines

- · Sub-allocate cautiously
 - Seek APNIC advice if in doubt
 - If customer requirements meet min allocation criteria:
 - Customers should approach APNIC for portable allocation
- · Efficient assignments
 - ISPs responsible for overall utilisation
 - Sub-allocation holders need to make efficient assignments
- Database registration (WHOIS Db)
 - Sub-allocations & assignments to be registered in the db

Supporting Historical Resource Transfer

- Bring historical resource registrations into the current policy framework
 - Allow transfers of historical resources to APNIC members
 - the recipient of the transfer must be an APNIC members
 - no technical review or approval
 - historical resource holder must be verified
 - resources will then be considered "current"
- Address space subject to current policy framework

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 APNIC Helpdesk 🗞 APNIC **Evaluation by APNIC** · All address space held should be documented • Check other RIR, NIR databases for historical allocations 'No reservations' policy • Reservations may never be claimed · Fragments address space 🗞 APNIC • Customers may need more or less address space

than is actually reserved

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First Allocation

- · Must meet criteria
 - (discussed in policy section)
- · Requires clear detailed and accurate request
- Implementation of 'Best Current Practice'
- · Efficient assignments planned
- Always a /22 'slow start'
 - Exceptions made for very large networks but not common

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Subsequent Allocations

- 80% overall utilisation
 - Unless large assignment pending
- · Demonstrated conservative assignments
- · Correct customer registrations in db
 - Need to fix inconsistencies before next allocation
- Allocation size to cover 1 year need
 - Based on previous utilisation rate
- · Contiguous allocation not guaranteed
 - But every effort made

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What is an Assignment Window?

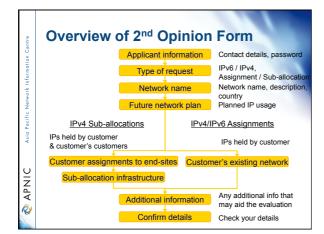
"The amount of address space a member may assign without a 'second opinion"

- · All members have an AW
 - Starts at zero, increases as member gains experience in address management
- · Second opinion process
 - Customer assignments require a 'second-opinion' when proposed assignment size is larger than members AW

Assignment Window

- · Size of assignment window
 - Evaluated after about three 2nd-opinion requests
 - Increased as member gains experience and demonstrates understanding of policies
 - · Assignment window may be reduced, in rare
- · Why an assignment window?
 - Monitoring ongoing progress and adherence to policies
 - Mechanism for member education

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2nd Opinion Evaluation (policy)

- Efficiency
 - More than 50% used in any one subnet?
 - Can different subnet sizes be used?
 - More than 80% used for previous assignment?
- Stockpiling
 - Is all address space held declared on form?
 - Has organisation obtained address space from more than one member/ISP?
- Registration

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– Is previous assignment in APNIC database and are they correct and up to date?

2nd Opinion Evaluation

- APNIC & Member evaluation
 - Should be the same
 - If NO, APNIC will ask member to obtain more information
 - iterative process
 - If YES, APNIC approves 2nd opinion request

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ar XXXXXX,	
NIC has approved your "second opinion" request to make the following assignment:	
[netname] [address/prefix]	-
Please ensure that you update the APNIC whois database to register this assignment before informing your customer or requesting reverse DNS delegation. Do this using the form at:	•
http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/inetnum.pl	
portant:	-
	the following assignment: [netname] [address/prefix] Please ensure that you update the APNIC whois database to register this assignment before informing your customer or requesting reverse DNS delegation. Do this using the form at: http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/inetnum.pl

Customer Assignment

- Member updates internal records
 - Select address range to be assigned
 - Archive original documents sent to APNIC
 - Update APNIC database

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- · Clarify status of address space

 - APNIC requirement is 'Non portable'

 'Portable' assignments are made by APNIC only with the end-user request form

 Organisation must have technical requirement

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IPv6 Address Management Hierarchy



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IPv6 Address Policy Goals

- · Efficient address usage
 - Avoid wasteful practices
- Aggregation
 - Hierarchical distribution
 - Aggregation of routing information
 - Limiting number of routing entries advertised
- · Minimise overhead
 - Associated with obtaining address space
- Registration, Uniqueness, Fairness & consistency

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IPv6 Initial Allocation

- Initial allocations larger than /32 may be justified if:
 - 1. The organization provides comprehensive documentation of planned IPv6 infrastructure which would require a larger allocation; or
 - -2. The organization provides comprehensive documentation of all of the following:
 - its existing IPv4 infrastructure and customer base,
 - its intention to provide its existing IPv4 services via IPv6, and
 - its intention to move some of its existing IPv4 customers to IPv6 within two years.

IPv6 Initial Allocation

- To qualify for an initial allocation of IPv6 address space, an organization must:
 - 1. Not be an end site (must provide downstream services)
 - 2. Plan to provide IPv6 connectivity to organizations to which it will make assignments, by advertising that connectivity through its single aggregated address allocation
 - 3. Meet one of the two following criteria:
 - Have a plan for making at least 200 assignments to other organizations within two years OR
 - Be an existing ISP with IPv4 allocations from an APNIC or an NIR, which will make IPv6 assignments or sub-allocations to other organizations and announce the allocation in the inter-domain routing system within two year.

IPv6 Initial Allocation

- Private networks (those not connected to the public Internet) may also be eligible for an IPv6 address space allocation provided they meet equivalent criteria to those listed above.
- Initial allocation size is /32
 - Default allocation ("slow start")

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End Site Assignment Policy for IPv₆

- Any size longer than /48
 - Decision is up to ISPs or ISPs
 - Implication: any size between /64 /48

previous allocation (subject to change)

- Correct registrations (all /48s registered) - Correct assignment practices etc

the address space allocated to it - Resulting in total IPv6 prefix is 1 bit shorter

- Or sufficient for 2 years requirement

· Subsequent allocation results in a doubling of

- Global coordination is required
- Assuming the HD ratio changes to a larger value
 - HD ratio measurement unit: /48 => /56 - Implication: Register all assignments shorter than /56?
 - HD ratio: 0.8 => 0.94

Subsequent Allocation • Must meet HD = 0.94 utilisation requirement of

· Other criteria to be met

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IPv6 Utilisation

- · Utilisation determined from end site assignments
 - ISP responsible for registration of all /48 assignments
 - Intermediate allocation hierarchy not considered
- · Utilisation of IPv6 address space is measured differently from IPv4
 - Use HD ratio to measure

· Subsequent allocation may be requested when IPv6 utilisation requirement is met

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IPv6 Assignment and Utilisation Requirement

- IPv6 assignment and utilisation requirement policy
 - HD ratio: 0.94
 - Measurement unit: /56
- · The HD ratio threshold is
 - HD=log(/56 units assigned) / log (16,777,216)
 0.94 = 6,183,533 x /56 units
- · Calculation of the HD ratio
 - Convert the assignment size into equivalent /56 units
 - Each /48 end site = 256 x /56 units
 Each /52 end site = 16 x /56 units

 - Each /56 end site = 1 x /56 units
 Each /60 end site = 1/16 x /56 units
 - Each /64 end site = 1/256 x /56 units

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IPv6 Utilisation (HD = 0.94)

· Percentage utilisation calculation

IPv6 Prefix	Site Address Bits	Total site address in /56s	Threshold (HD ratio 0.94)	Utilisation %
/42	14	16,384	9,153	55.9%
/36	20	1,048,576	456,419	43.5%
/35	21	2,097,152	875,653	41.8 %
/32	24	16,777,216	6,185,533	36.9%
/29	27	134,217,728	43,665,787	32.5 %
/24	32	4,294,967,296	1,134,964,479	26.4 %
/16	40	1,099,511,627,776	208,318,498,661	18.9 %

RFC 3194

"In a hierarchical address plan, as the size of the allocation increases, the density of assignments will decrease."

IXP IPv6 Assignment Policy

- - Demonstrate 'open peering policy'
 - 3 or more peers
- Portable assignment size: /48
 - All other needs should be met through normal processes
 - /64 holders can "upgrade" to /48
 - Through NIRs/ APNIC
 - Need to return /64

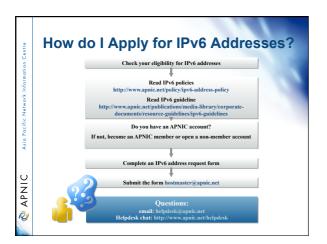


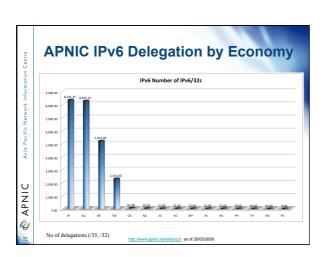
IPv6 Portable Assignment for Multi-homing

- The current policy allows for IPv6 portable assignment to end-sites
 - Size: /48, or a shorter prefix if the end site can justify it
 - To be multihomed within 3 months

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Assignment from a specified block separately from portable allocations address space





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- APNIC Helpdesk 🗞 APNIC **Overview** • Access to MyAPNIC · Digital certificate issue and renewal • Manage your membership • Manage your resource 🗞 APNIC

Accessing MyAPNIC

· Corporate contacts can long in MyAPNIC immediately after confirming registration in an email sent by MyAPNIC

· Non corporate contacts to register for MyAPNIC access and approved by the corporate contacts.

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APNIC Digital Certificate

- Certificate issue and renewal are via MyAPNIC (ie request and download)
- · Corporate contacts have certificate pre-approval
- Non-corporate contact certificate requests can be approved by the Corporate contact
 - the certificate is ready after login

Certificate Renew

- · Automated, renewal request is not required
- New certificates are ready for download 30 days prior to expiry date
- Email notification sent to contacts

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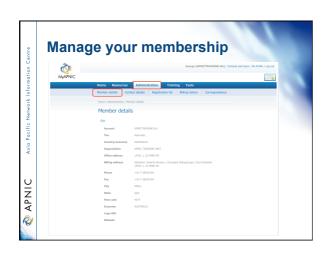


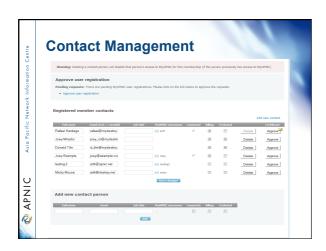


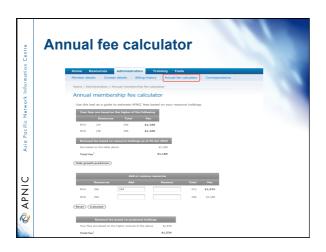






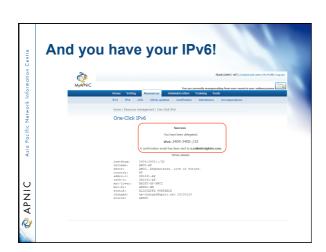


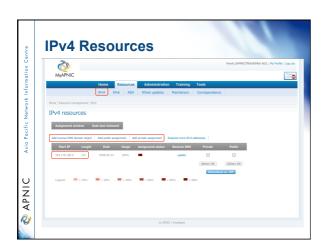


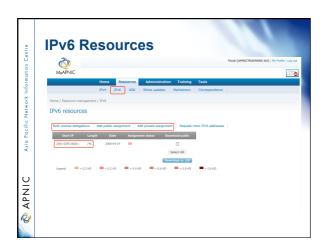


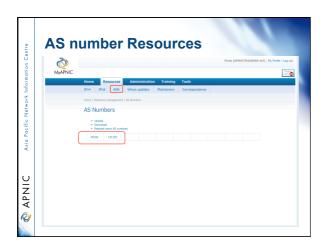


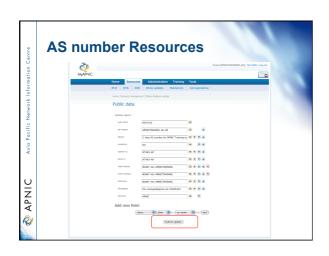


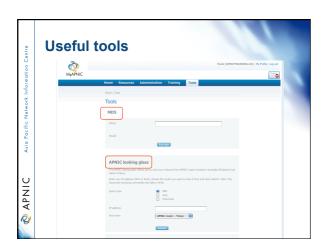


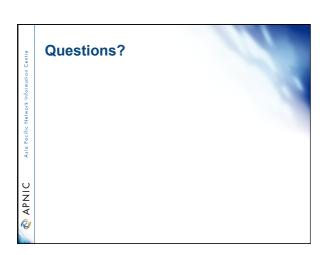












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Reverse DNS - why bother?

- · Service denial
 - · That only allow access when fully reverse delegated eg. anonymous ftp
- Diagnostics
 - · Assisting in trace routes etc
- · Spam identification
- · Registration
 - Responsibility as a member and Local IR

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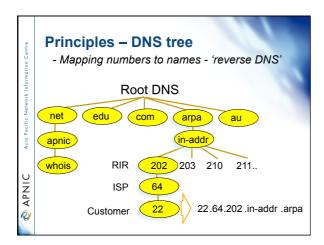
APNIC

APNIC

- Manage reverse delegations of address block distributed by APNIC
- Process members requests for reverse delegations of network allocations

APNIC & Member responsibilities

- Members
 - Be familiar with APNIC procedures
 - Ensure that addresses are reverse-mapped
 - Maintain nameservers for allocations
 - Minimise pollution of DNS



Reverse delegation requirements

- /24 Delegations
 - · Address blocks should be assigned/allocated
 - · At least two name servers
 - Can ask APNIC to be the secondary zone
- /16 Delegations
 - Same as /24 delegations
 - APNIC delegates entire zone to member
 - Recommend APNIC secondary zone
- /24 Delegations

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• Read "classless in-addr.arpa delegation"



```
A reverse zone example
                    $ORIGIN 1.168.192.in-addr.arpa.
                             3600 IN SOA test.company.org. (
sys\.admin.company.org.
2002021301 ; serial
                                                   1h
30M
                                                                         ; refresh
; retry
 Asia Pacific Network
                                                                         ; retry; expiry; neg.
                                                   1W
                                                   3600 )
         answ. ttl
                             NS
NS
                                        ns.company.org.
ns2.company.org.
                                        gw.company.org.
router.company.org.
                             PTR
APNI
                    2 PTR ns.company.org.;auto generate: 65 PTR host65.company.org.

SGENERATE 65-127 $ PTR host$.company.org.
Q
```

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Example 'domain' object

domain: 124.54.202.in-addr.arpa descr: co-located server at mumbai

country: PK
admin-c: VT43-AP
tech-c: IA15-AP
zone-c: IA15-AP
nserver: dns.isp.net.pk
nserver: giasbm01.isp.net.pk
mnt-by: MAINT-PK-isp

changed: gps@isp.net.pk 20010612

source: APNIC

Adding Domain Object to WHOIS

- Using My APNIC (Instant)
- Sending Domain object template to APNIC Helpdesk (1 working day)
- Name servers must be configured before submitting request

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Delegation procedures
- request form

- · Complete the documentation
 - ftp://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/reverse-dns
- · On-line form interface
 - Real time feedback
 - Gives errors, warnings in zone configuration
 - serial number of zone consistent across nameservers
 - · nameservers listed in zone consistent
 - Uses database 'domain' object
 - examples of form to follow..

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Evaluation

- · Parser checks for
 - 'whois' database
 - IP address range is $\underline{\text{assigned}}$ or $\underline{\text{allocated}}$
 - Must be in APNIC database
 - Maintainer object
 - · Mandatory field of domain object
 - Nic-handles
 - zone-c, tech-c, admin-c

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formation Centre	Training Survey • http://www.tiny.cc/apnictrainingsurvey	
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rmation Centre		
Asia Pacific Network Information Centre	Thank you!	
APNIC		