

# Welcome!

## APNIC Members Training Course

*Internet Resource Management  
Essentials*

31 August 2004, Nadi, Fiji  
APNIC -18 Open Policy Meeting

# Introduction

- Presenters

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# Assumptions & Objectives

## Assumptions

- Are current or prospective APNIC member
- Have not submitted many requests
- Are not familiar / up-to-date with policies & procedures

## Objectives

- Teach how to request resources from APNIC
- Keep membership up-to-date with latest policies
- Liaise with members
  - Faces behind the e-mails

# Schedule

- Intro to APNIC
- Policy development
- Policies
- Whois DB – Part I

**TEA BREAK**  
(10:30 – 11:00)

- Whois DB – Part II
- Requesting IP
- Reverse DNS
- ASN
- IPv6 Overview

# Introduction to APNIC

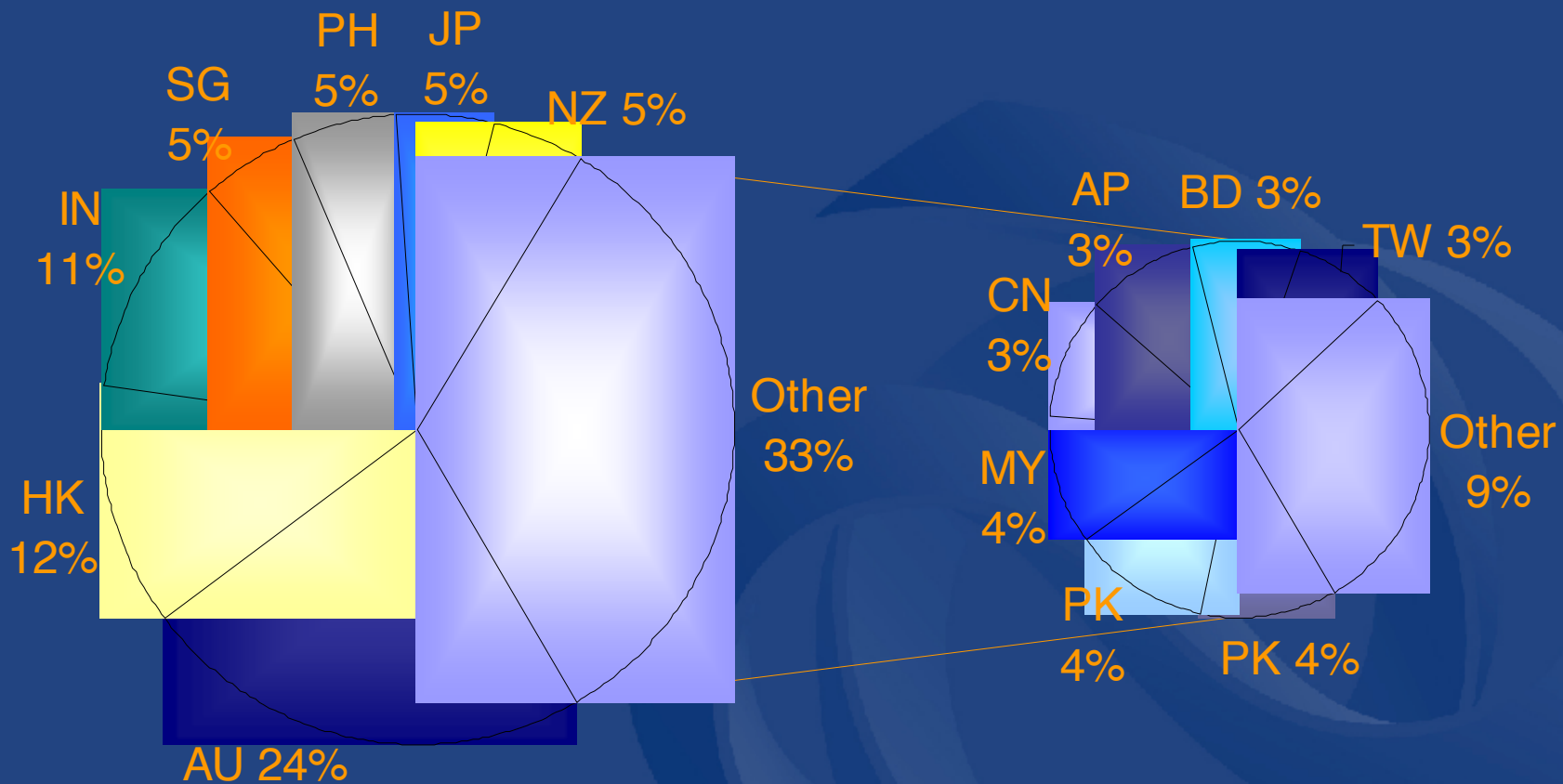
Asia Pacific Network Information Centre

# What is APNIC?

- RIR for the Asia Pacific
  - Regional Internet Registry
    - Regional authority for Internet Resource distribution
    - IPv4 & IPv6 addresses, ASNs, reverse dns delegation
- Industry self-regulatory body
  - Non-profit, neutral and independent
- Open membership-based structure



# APNIC membership



# Benefits of APNIC membership



- *NOT: Automatic or easier resource allocation*



# APNIC is not...

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

# APNIC region



# Checkpoint



- *What is APNIC's primary role?*

To distribute and manage Internet resources (IP addresses & AS numbers) in a fair and responsible manner



# Questions ?

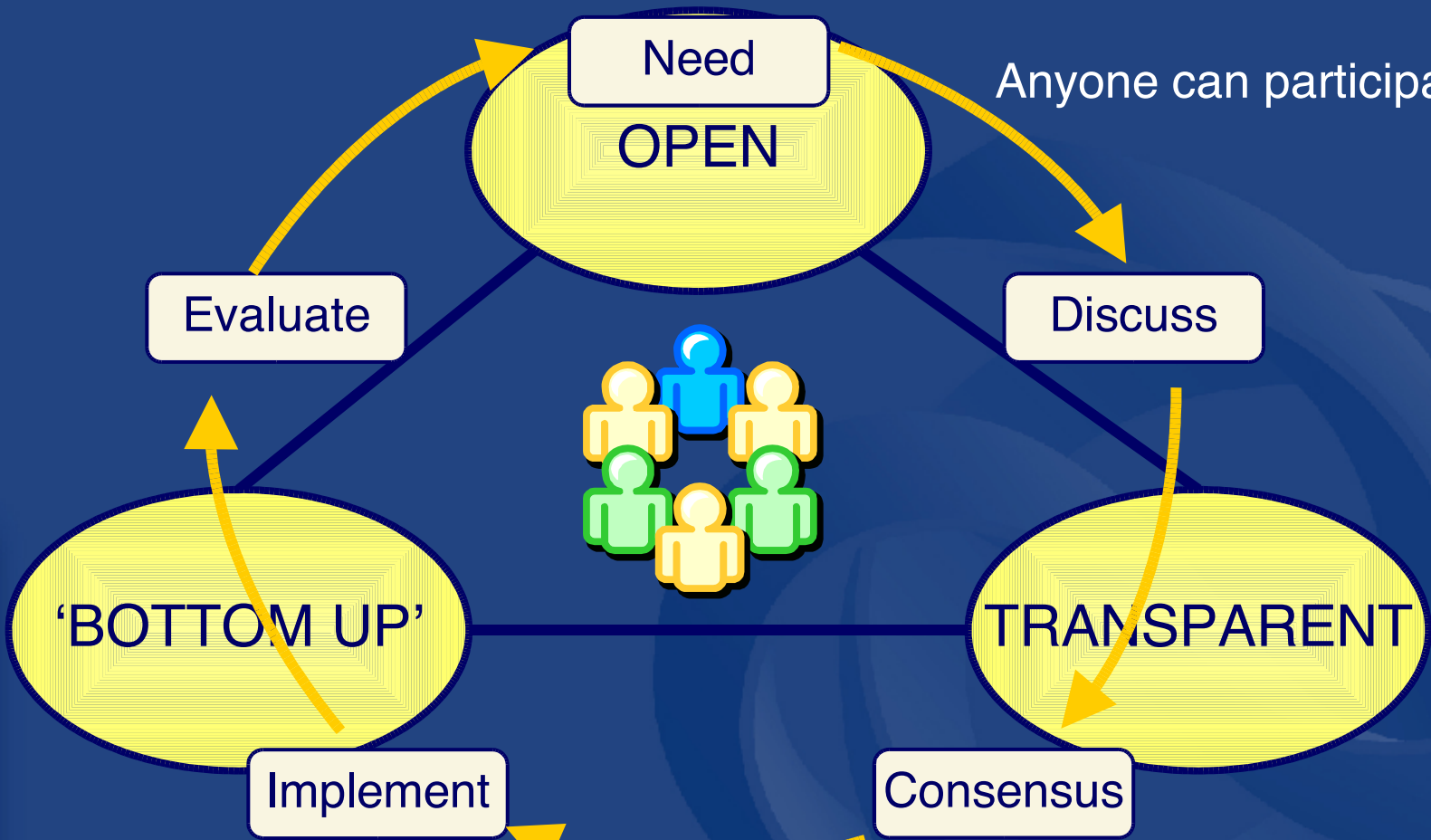
# Policy Development in the Asia Pacific

The APNIC Community  
&  
the Policy Development Process

# What is the APNIC community?

- **Open** forum in the Asia Pacific
  - Open to any interested parties
- Voluntary participation
- Decisions made by consensus
- Public meetings
- Mailing lists
  - <http://www.apnic.net/community/lists/index.html>
  - web archived
- *A voice in regional Internet operations through participation in APNIC activities*

# Policy development cycle



Anyone can participate

'BOTTOM UP'

TRANSPARENT

Need  
OPEN

Evaluate

Discuss

Implement

Consensus

Internet community proposes and approves policy

All decisions & policies documented & freely available to anyone

# The policy development process

Need Discuss Consensus Implement



More information about policy development can be found at:

<http://www.apnic.net/docs/policy/dev>



# Checkpoint



- *Who can propose Internet resource policy?*

Anyone can propose policy change!  
APNIC members, members of the  
community, APNIC staff or anyone  
interested in Internet policy!



# Questions ?

# Internet Registry Allocation and Assignment

## Policies

# Allocation and Assignment

## Allocation

*“A block of address space held by an IR (or downstream ISP) for subsequent allocation or assignment”*

- Not yet used to address any networks

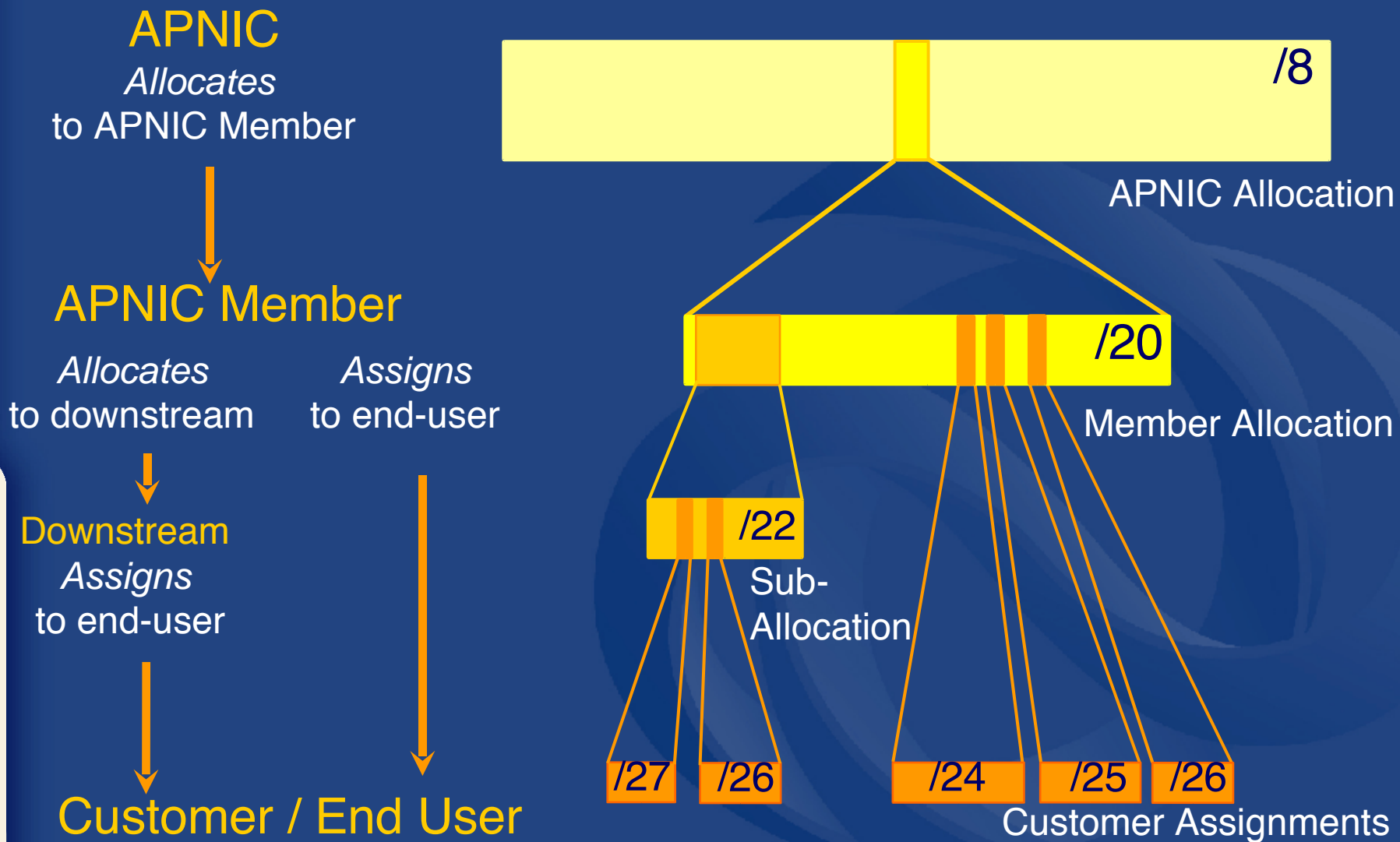
## Assignment

*“A block of address space used to address an operational network”*

- May be provided to LIR customers, or used for an LIR's infrastructure ('self-assignment')



# Allocation and Assignment



# Portable & non-portable

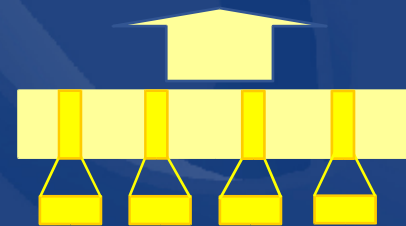
## Portable Assignments

- 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

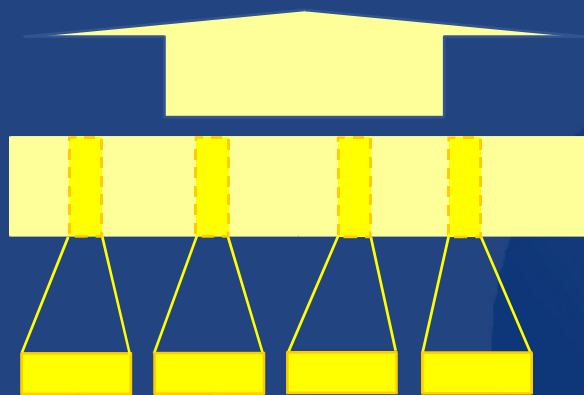


# Aggregation and “portability”

## Aggregation

BGP Announcement (1)

ISP  
Allocation

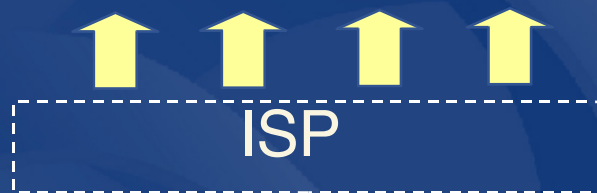


Customer Assignments

(Non-portable Assignments)

## No Aggregation

BGP Announcements (4)



Customer Assignments

(Portable Assignments)

# Address management objectives

## Conservation

- Efficient use of resources
- Based on demonstrated need

## Aggregation

- Limit routing table growth
- Support provider-based routing

## Registration

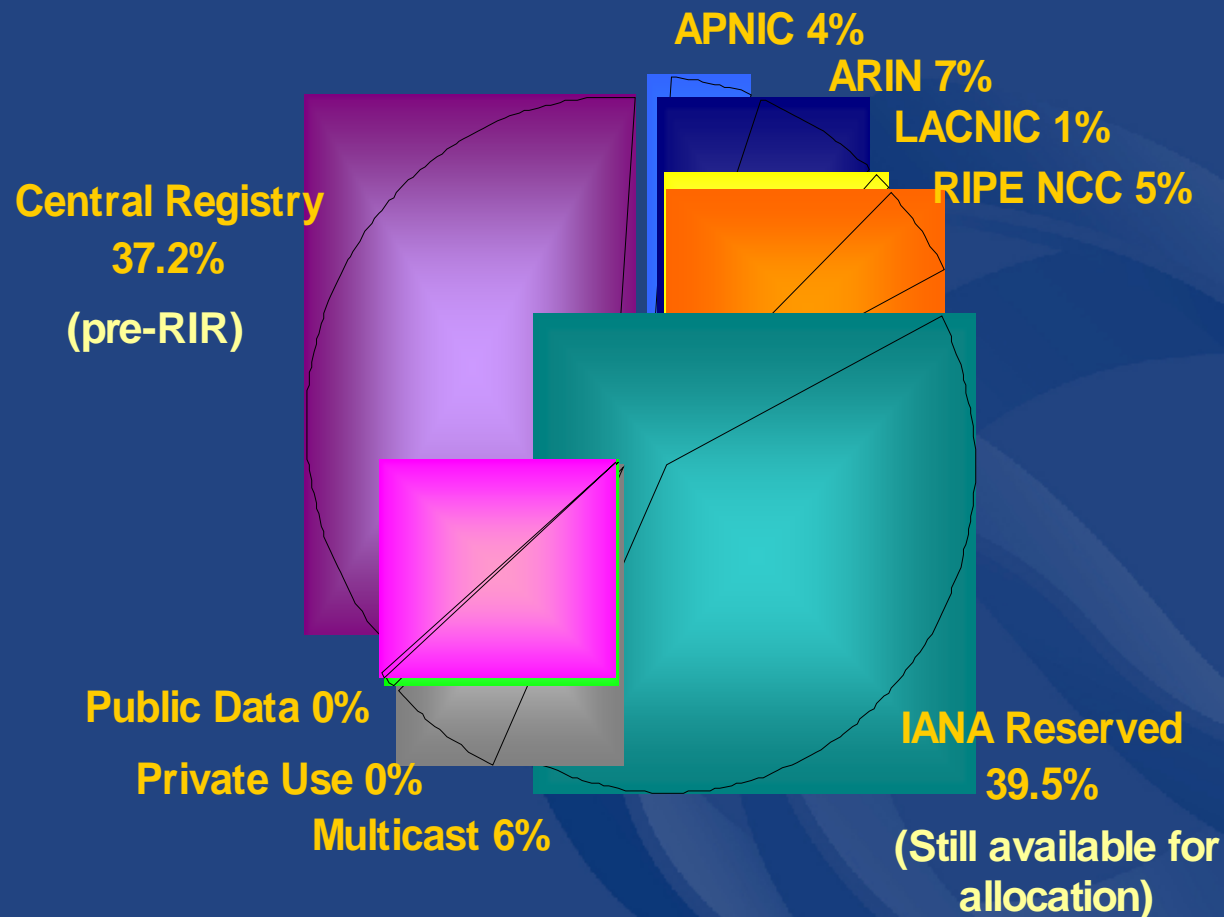
- Ensure uniqueness
- Facilitate trouble shooting

Uniqueness, fairness and consistency

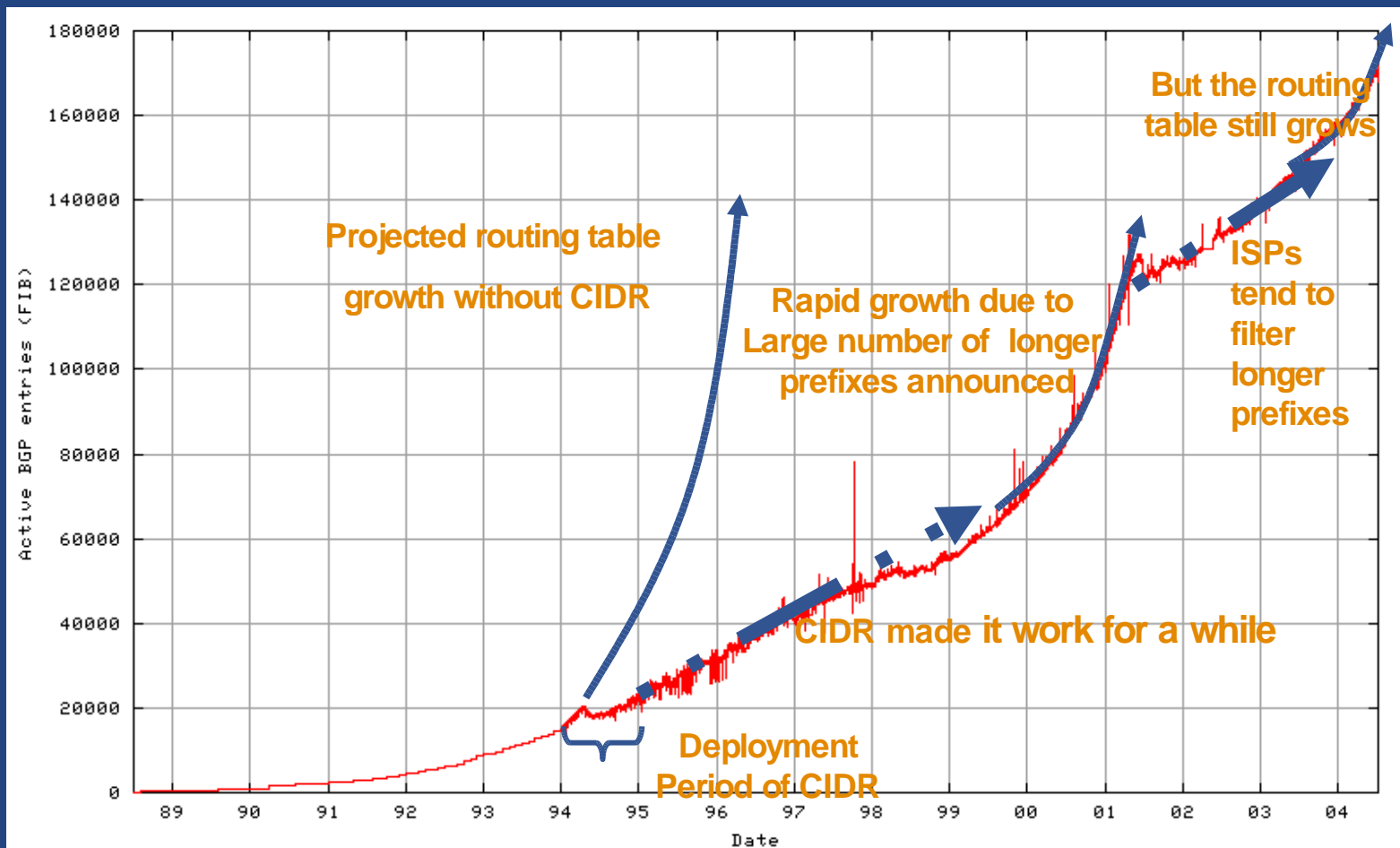


# Why do we need policies?

## - Global IPv4 Delegations

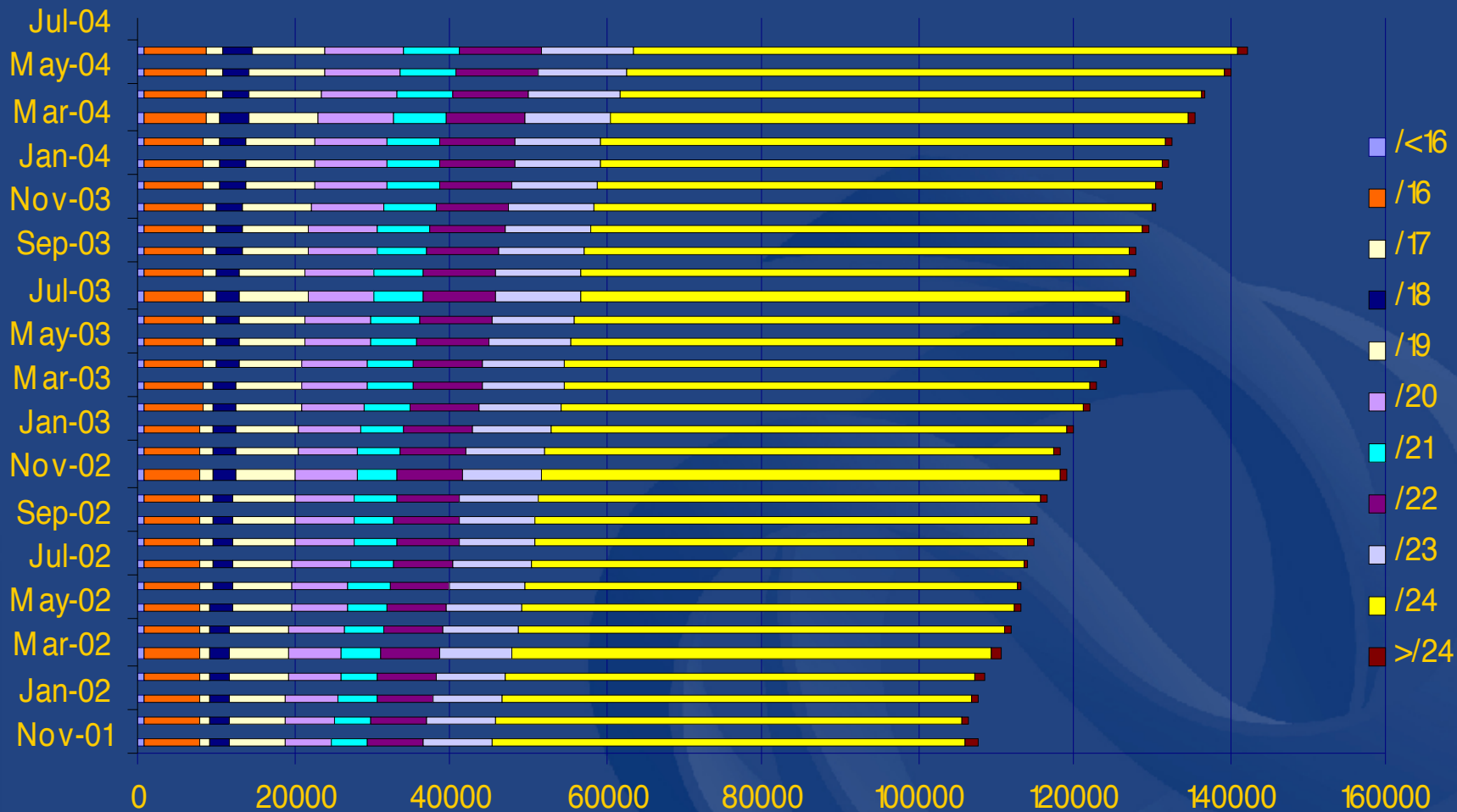


# Growth of global routing table



<http://bgp.potaroo.net/as1221/bgp-active.html>

# Routing table prefix distribution



Last updated Jul 2004



# 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



# 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



# 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

# Initial IPv4 allocation

New policy

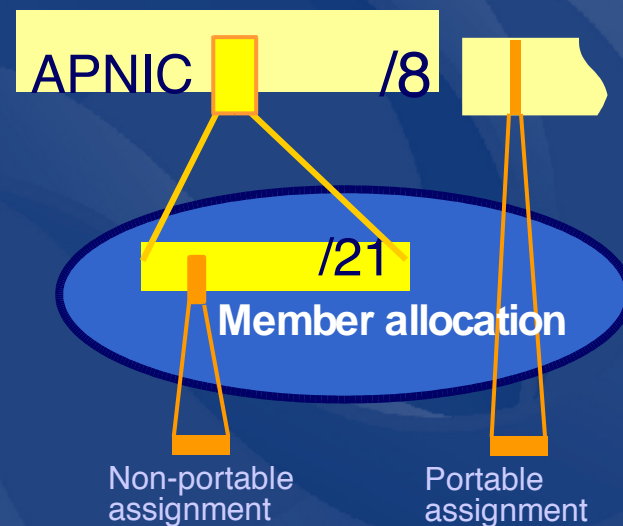
new!

Initial (portable) allocation size and criteria have been lowered:

- Allocation size: /21 (2048 addresses)\*.
- The allocation can be used for further assignments to customers or your own infrastructure.

## Criteria

- 1a. Have used a /23 from upstream provider
  - Demonstrated efficient address usage
- OR
- 1b. Show immediate need for /23
  - Can include customer projections & infrastructure equipment
2. Detailed plan for use of /22 within 1 year
3. Renummer to new space within 1 year



\*New policy will be implemented Aug 2004

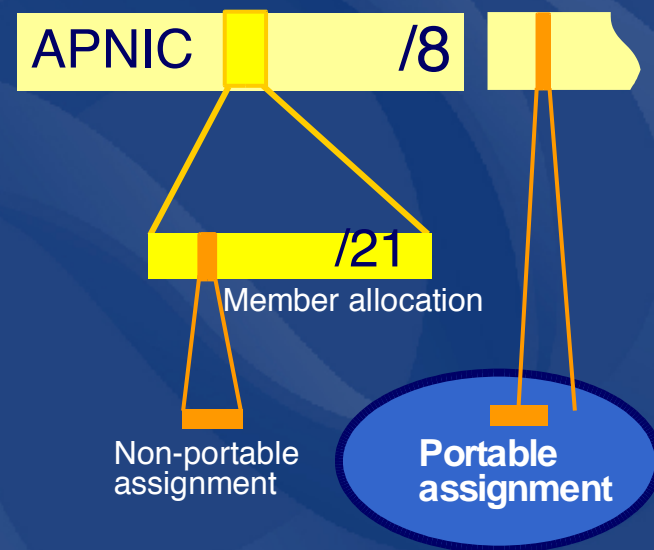


# Portable assignments

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

## Criteria

- 1a. Applicants currently multihomed  
OR
- 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*





# Portable assignments for IXPs

## Criteria

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



# 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



# Questions ?

# Checkpoint



- *Why are portable assignments discouraged?*

Portable assignments cannot be aggregated and need therefore to be announced separately, adding to the growing size of the Global Routing Table



# The APNIC Database

## Introduction and Usage

# What is the APNIC database?

- Public network management database
  - Operated by IRs
- Tracks network resources
  - IP addresses, ASNs, Reverse Domains, Routing policies
- Records administrative information
  - Contact information (persons/roles)
  - Authorisation

# Object types

## OBJECT

person



role



inetnum



inet6num



aut-num



domain



route



mntner



## PURPOSE

contact persons

contact groups/roles

IPv4 addresses

IPv6 addresses

Autonomous System number

reverse domains

prefixes being announced

(maintainer) data protection

<http://www.apnic.net/db/>

# Object templates

To obtain template structure\*, use :  
`whois -t <object type>`

```
% whois -h whois.apnic.net -t person
```

<b>person:</b>	[mandatory]	[single]	[primary/look-up key]
address:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[ ]
country:	[mandatory]	[single]	[ ]
phone:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[ ]
fax-no:	[optional]	[multiple]	[ ]
e-mail:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[look-up key]
nic-hdl:	[mandatory]	[single]	[primary/look-up key]
remarks:	[optional]	[multiple]	[ ]
notify:	[optional]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
mnt-by:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
changed:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[ ]
source:	[mandatory]	[single]	[ ]

\*Recognised by the RIPE whois client/server





# Person object example



- Person objects contain contact information

Attributes

Values

<b>person:</b>	Ky Xander
address:	ExampleNet Service Provider
address:	2 Pandora St Boxville
address:	Wallis and Futuna Islands
country:	WF
phone:	+680-368-0844
fax-no:	+680-367-1797
e-mail:	kxander@example.com
nic-hdl:	KX17-AP
mnt-by:	MAINT-WF-EX
changed:	kxander@example.com 20020731
source:	APNIC



# What is a nic-hdl?



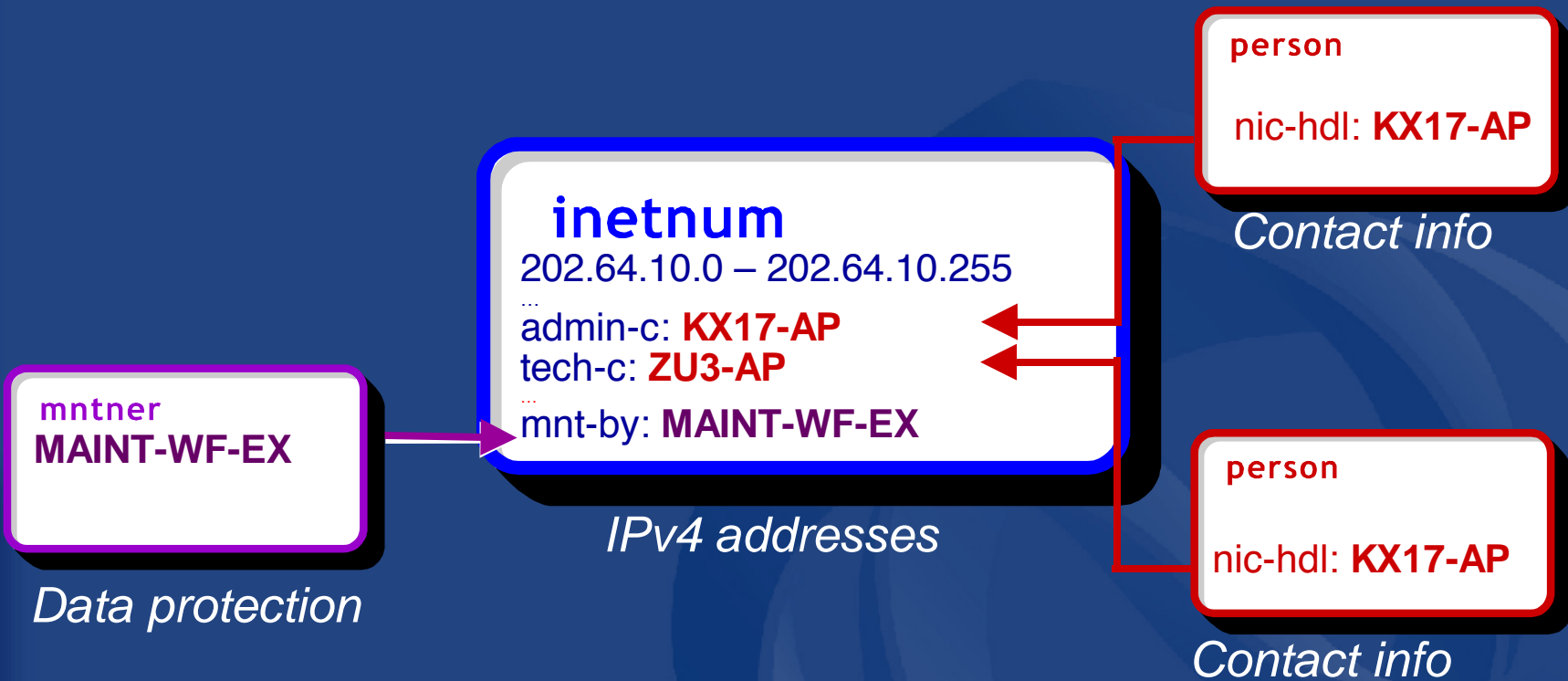
- Unique identifier for a person
- Represents a person object
  - Referenced in objects for contact details
    - ( **IP** , **IPv6** , **AS** , **DNS** ... )
  - format: <XXXX-AP>
    - Eg: KX17-AP



```
person:   Ky Xander
address:  ExampleNet Service Provider
address:  2 Pandora St Boxville
address:  Wallis and Futuna Islands
country:  WF
phone:    +680-368-0844
fax-no:   +680-367-1797
e-mail:   kxander@example.com
nic-hdl: KX17-AP
mnt-by:   MAINT-WF-EX
changed:  kxander@example.com 20020731
source:   APNIC
```



# Inter-related objects



# Database query - clients

- Standard whois client
  - Included with many Unix distributions
    - RIPE extended whois client
      - <http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/dbase/tools/ripe-dbase-client.tar.gz>
- Query via the APNIC website
  - <http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/whois2.pl>
- Query clients - MS-Windows etc
  - Many available

# Basic database queries

- Unix
  - `whois -h whois.apnic.net <lookup key>`
- Web interface
  - <http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/whois2.pl>
- Look-up keys
  - usually the object name
  - Check template for look-up keys



# Database query - inetnum

IP

```
% whois 203.127.128.0 - 203.127.159.255
% whois 203.127.128.0/19
% whois SINGNET-SG
```

```
inetnum:      203.127.128.0 - 203.127.159.255
netname:      SINGNET-SG
descr:        Singapore Telecommunications Ltd
descr:        31, Exeter Road, #02-00, Podium Block
descr:        Comcentre, 0923
country:      SG
admin-c:      CWL3-AP
tech-c:       CWL3-AP
mnt-by:       APNIC-HM
changed:      hostmaster@apnic.net 19990803
source:       APNIC
```

- Note

- Incomplete addresses padded with “.0”
- Address without prefix interpreted as “/32”



# Database query - web



<http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/whois2.pl>

Query the APNIC Whois Database - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address <http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/whois2.pl> Go

## Query the APNIC Whois Database

Need help?

1. Type in search key

Search for

3. 'Search Whois'

2. Search options (flags)

**IP address lookups**

- .I 1st level less specific
- .L All less specific
- .m 1st level more specific
- .M All more specific
- .x Exact match only
- .d Associated reverse domain

**Miscellaneous queries**

- i Inverse attributes
- T Object types   
as-block  
as-set

**Query hints**

- Include "AS" in front of an AS number.  
Example: AS4808
- Include "-t" (template only) or "-v" (template and description) in front of an object name to view the template  
Example: -t inetnum

Further information

- APNIC Whois
- APNIC Whois

Internet





# Creating a person object



## Whois Database Guide:

[http://www.apnic.net/services/whois\\_guide.html](http://www.apnic.net/services/whois_guide.html)

### 4. Fill out person object form on web

- Name, e-mail, phone, address etc
- Tick 'MNT-NEW' for temporary protection

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the APNIC website. The main content area is titled 'New Person Object Information' and contains several input fields for personal details. The fields include: 'Full Name', 'Email Address', 'Phone Number', 'Address', and 'MNT-NEW' (a checkbox). There are also fields for 'APNIC User ID' and 'APNIC Password'. The form is presented in a structured layout with labels and input boxes.

2. Completed template is sent to you

3. Forward template to `<auto-dbm@apnic.net>`

4. Person object created and nic-hdl is generated



# Customer privacy

To be  
implemented  
Sep 2004

- To protect privacy if customer records
  - New attribute – “public” be added to:
    - inetnum and inet6num objects
    - “public”: YES = public data
    - “public”: No = private data
      - (not to be revealed by whois queries)
    - Default (missing attribute) = private data
  - Customer assignments registration is still mandatory



# Database mailboxes

- Automatic request processing



`<auto-dbm@apnic.net>`

- Automatic “robot” for all db updates
- Email template for create/update/delete

- Database service support



`<helpdesk@apnic.net>`

- E-mails answered by APNIC staff
- 1 day response time

# Checkpoint



- *How can I query the APNIC whois Database?*

By using the web interface:

<http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/whois.pl>

or Unix command line:

`whois -h whois.apnic.net <lookup>`



# Questions ?

# The APNIC Database

## Protection and Updating

# Database protection

## - maintainer object



```
mntner:          MAINT-WF-EX
descr:          Maintainer for ExampleNet Service Provider
country:        WF
admin-c:        ZU3-AP
tech-c:         KX17-AP
upd-to:         kxander@example.com
mnt-nfy:        kxander@example.com
auth:           CRYPT-PW apHJ9zF3o
mnt-by:         MAINT-WF-EX
referral-by:    MAINT-APNIC-AP
changed:        kxander@example.com 20020731
source:         APNIC
```

- protects other objects in the APNIC database



# Creating a maintainer object



## 1. Fill out webform

- Provide:
  - Admin-c & tech-c
  - password
  - email address etc

## 2. Completed form will be sent to you

## 3. Forward request to [maint-request@apnic.net](mailto:maint-request@apnic.net)

## 4. Maintainer will be created *manually*

- Manual verification by APNIC Hostmasters

## 5. Update your person object with mntner

[http://www.apnic.net/services/whois\\_guide.html](http://www.apnic.net/services/whois_guide.html)



# Database protection



- Authorisation
  - “mnt-by” references a mntner object
    - Can be found in all database objects
    - “mnt-by” should be used with every object!
- Authentication
  - Updates to an object must pass authentication rule specified by its maintainer object



# Authorisation mechanism

```
inetnum:      202.137.181.0 – 202.137.185.255
netname:      EXAMPLENET-WF
descr:        ExampleNet Service Provider
.....
mnt-by:      MAINT-WF-EX
```



```
mntner: MAINT-WF-EX
descr:        Maintainer for ExampleNet Service Provider
country:      WF
admin-c:      ZU3-AP
tech-c:       KX17-AP
upd-to:       kxander@example.com
mnt-nfy:      kxander@example.com
auth:         CRYPT-PW apHJ9zF3o
mnt-by:       MAINT-WF-EX
changed:      kxander@example.com 20020731
source:       APNIC
```



# Mnt-by & mnt-lower



- ‘mnt-by’ attribute
  - Can be used to protect any object
  - Changes to protected object must satisfy authentication rules of ‘mntner’ object.
- ‘mnt-lower’ attribute
  - Also references mntner object
  - Hierarchical authorisation for inetnum & domain objects
  - The creation of child objects must satisfy this mntner
  - Protects against unauthorised updates to an allocated range - highly recommended!

# Authentication/Authorisation

- APNIC allocation to member
  - Created and maintained by APNIC

**IP**

```
Inetnum:      203.146.96.0 - 203.146.127.255
netname:      LOXINFO-TH
descr:        Loxley Information Company Ltd.

Descr:        304 Suapah Rd, Promprab, Bangkok

country:      TH
admin-c:      KS32-AP
tech-c:       CT2-AP
mnt-by:       APNIC-HM
mnt-lower:    MAINT-TH-LOXINFO
changed:      hostmaster@apnic.net 19990714
Status:       ALLOCATED PORTABLE
```

① →  
② →

1. Only APNIC can change this object
2. Only Loxinfo can create assignments within this allocation



# Authentication/Authorisation

- Member assignment to customer
  - Created and maintained by APNIC member

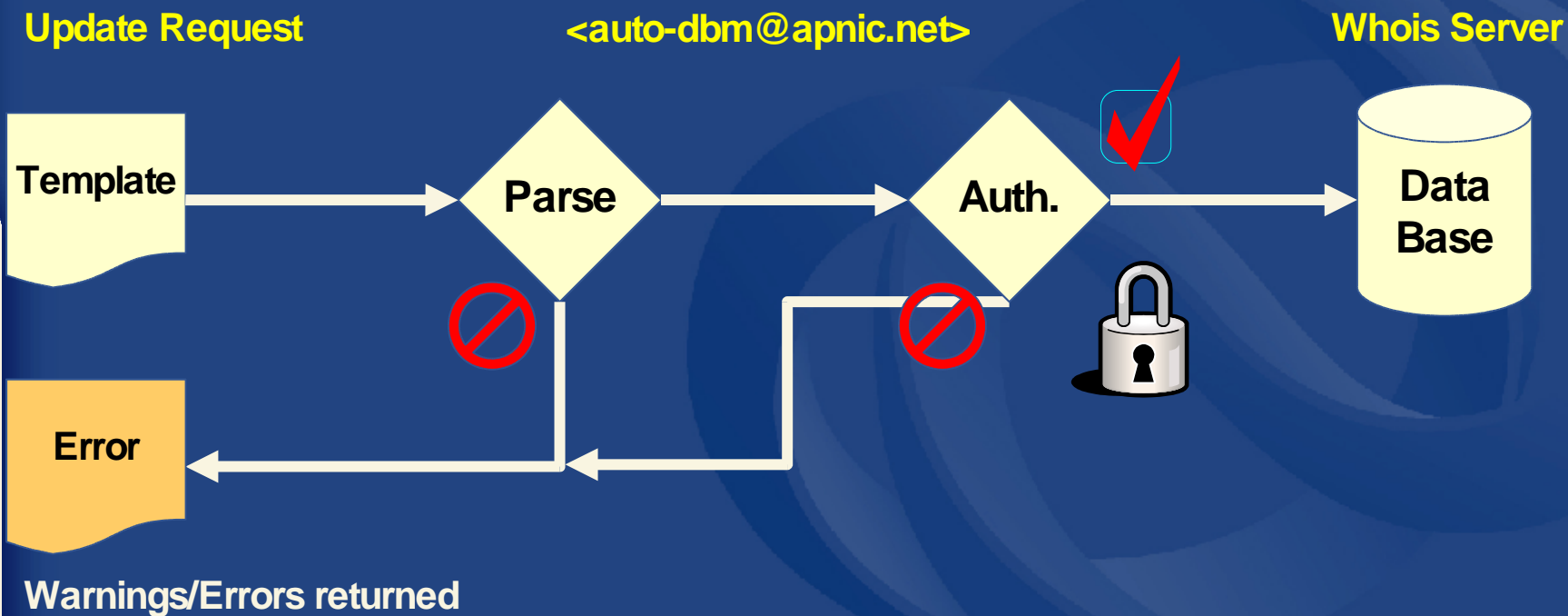
**IP**

```
Inetnum:      203.146.113.64 - 203.146.113.127
netname:      SCC-TH
descr:        Sukhothai Commercial College
Country:      TH
admin-c:      SI10-AP
tech-c:       VP5-AP
mnt-by:     MAINT-TH-LOXINFO
changed:      voraluck@loxinfo.co.th 19990930
Status:       ASSIGNED NON-PORTABLE
source:       APNIC
```

Only LOXINFO-IS can change this object

# Database update process

- Email requests to <auto-dbm@apnic.net>
- Each request contains an object template



# Deleting an object

- Copy object as-is in database into email
- Add your maintainer password
- Leave the changed attribute

```
inetnum:      202.182.224.0 - 202.182.225.255
netname:      SONY-HK
...
mnt-by:       MAINT-CNS-AP
changed:      ph@macroview.com 19990617
source:       APNIC
password:   x34zky
delete:     no longer required me@company.com
```

Note: Referenced objects cannot be deleted (02/99)

# Forgotten the password?

- If you are an APNIC member
  - Are you an APNIC's authorised contact?
  - If yes,
    - send a request for password reset to [helpdesk@apnic.net](mailto:helpdesk@apnic.net)
  - If no,
    - become an authorised contact first
    - <http://www.apnic.net/info/faq/isp-request-tips.html#2>
- If you are not an APNIC member and holding legacy space
  - Send your request for password reset to [helpdesk@apnic.net](mailto:helpdesk@apnic.net)
    - Go through necessary procedures to confirm your custodianship before resetting password





## Checkpoint



*What is the difference between mnt-by and mnt-lower?*

- mnt-by protects the object itself.
- mnt-lower prevents the unauthorised creation of child/sub-objects.



# Questions ?

# Requesting Internet Resources

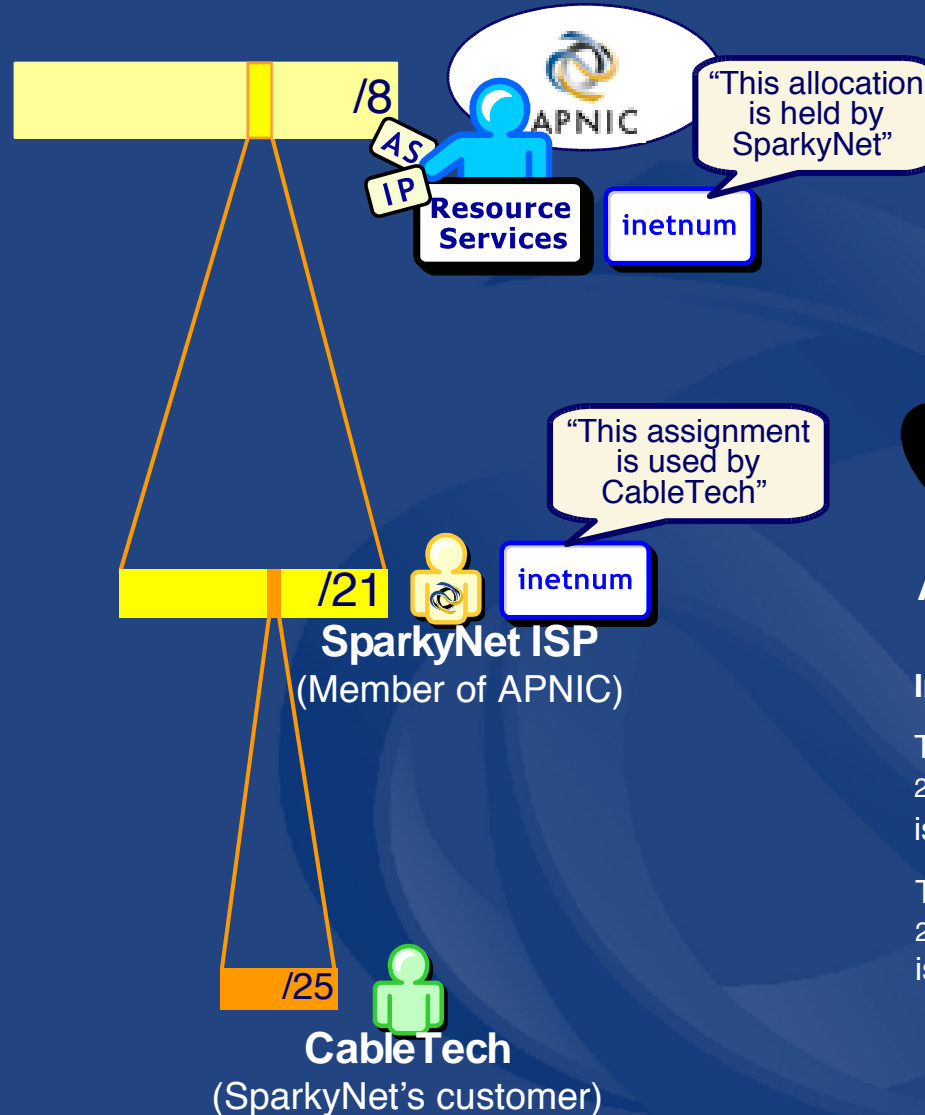
# Overview of allocation and registration process

## APNIC:

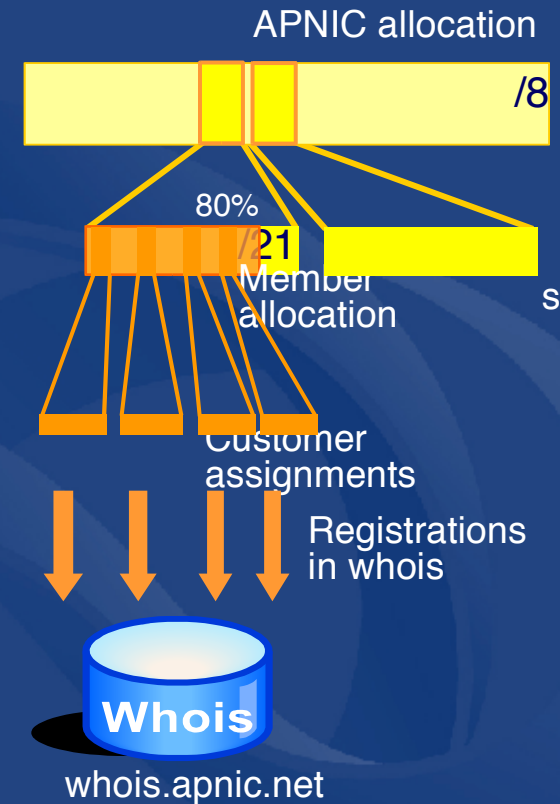
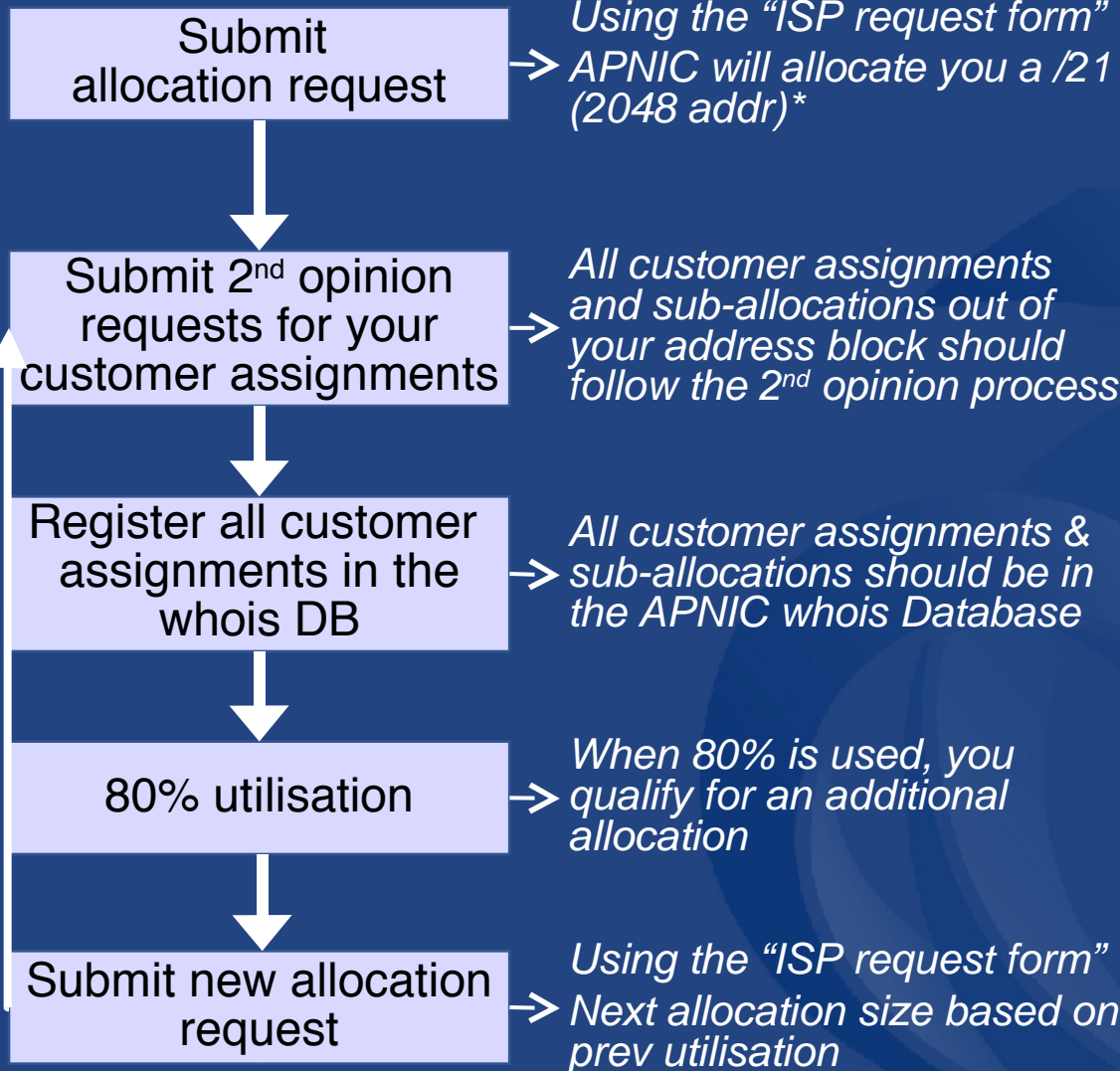
- selects range to allocate to member
- registers allocation in DB
- allocates the addresses to member

## Member:

- selects range to assign to customer
- registers assignment in DB
- assigns the addresses to customer



# IP address request process



# Request forms & documentation

- Allocation Request
  - “ISP Address Request Form”
    - <http://www.apnic.net/services/ipv4/>
- Assignment Request
  - “Second opinion Request Form”
    - <http://cgi.apnic.net/apnic-bin/second-opinion-request.pl>
- Other relevant documents:
  - IPv4 guide
    - [http://www.apnic.net/services/ipv4\\_guide.html](http://www.apnic.net/services/ipv4_guide.html)
  - IPv4 policy document
    - <http://www.apnic.net/docs/policy/add-manage-policy.html>
  - Quick tips
    - <http://www.apnic.net/info/faq/isp-request-tips.html>



# Hostmaster Administrivia

- `<hostmaster@apnic.net>` mailbox
  - Is filtered to accept requests from members only
  - Requires member account name
    - Subject: IP Address Request [CONNECT-AU]
- Ticketing system
  - Every request is assigned a ticket
    - Ticket # is a confirmation that your request has been well received
- New staff at LIR
  - Require an 'introduction' to hostmasters
  - To ensure confidentiality

# Requesting IP addresses

- Provide a detailed description of your network topology
  - More information provided = less iteration
- Make sure the request has correct format & syntax
  - [http://www.apnic.net/services/help/isp\\_txt/](http://www.apnic.net/services/help/isp_txt/)
  - <http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/second-opinion-request>
- Provide list of all current addresses held
- Additional comments field
  - Topology map, deployment plan etc
    - Any additional info that supports the request
- Plan to adopt best current practice



# Requesting new allocation

## - Checklist

Utilisation in allocation is 80%

All customer assignments are registered in the whois database

- With accurate and up-to-date information

Sufficient documentation to support address requirement

Membership fee is paid

# Member Services Helpdesk

- One point of contact for all member enquiries

## Helpdesk hours

9:00 am - 7:00 pm (AU EST, UTC + 10 hrs)

ph: +61 7 3858 3188

fax: 61 7 3858 3199



- *More personalised service*
  - Range of languages:  
Cantonese, Filipino, Mandarin, Hindi, Vietnamese etc.
- *Faster response and resolution of queries*
  - IP resource applications, status of requests, obtaining help in completing application forms, membership enquiries, billing issues & database enquiries



# Checkpoint



*The ISP request form is used for requesting an allocation from APNIC... but what is an allocation?*

A block of address space held by an IR (or downstream ISP) for subsequent allocation or assignment



# Questions ?

# Reverse DNS Delegation

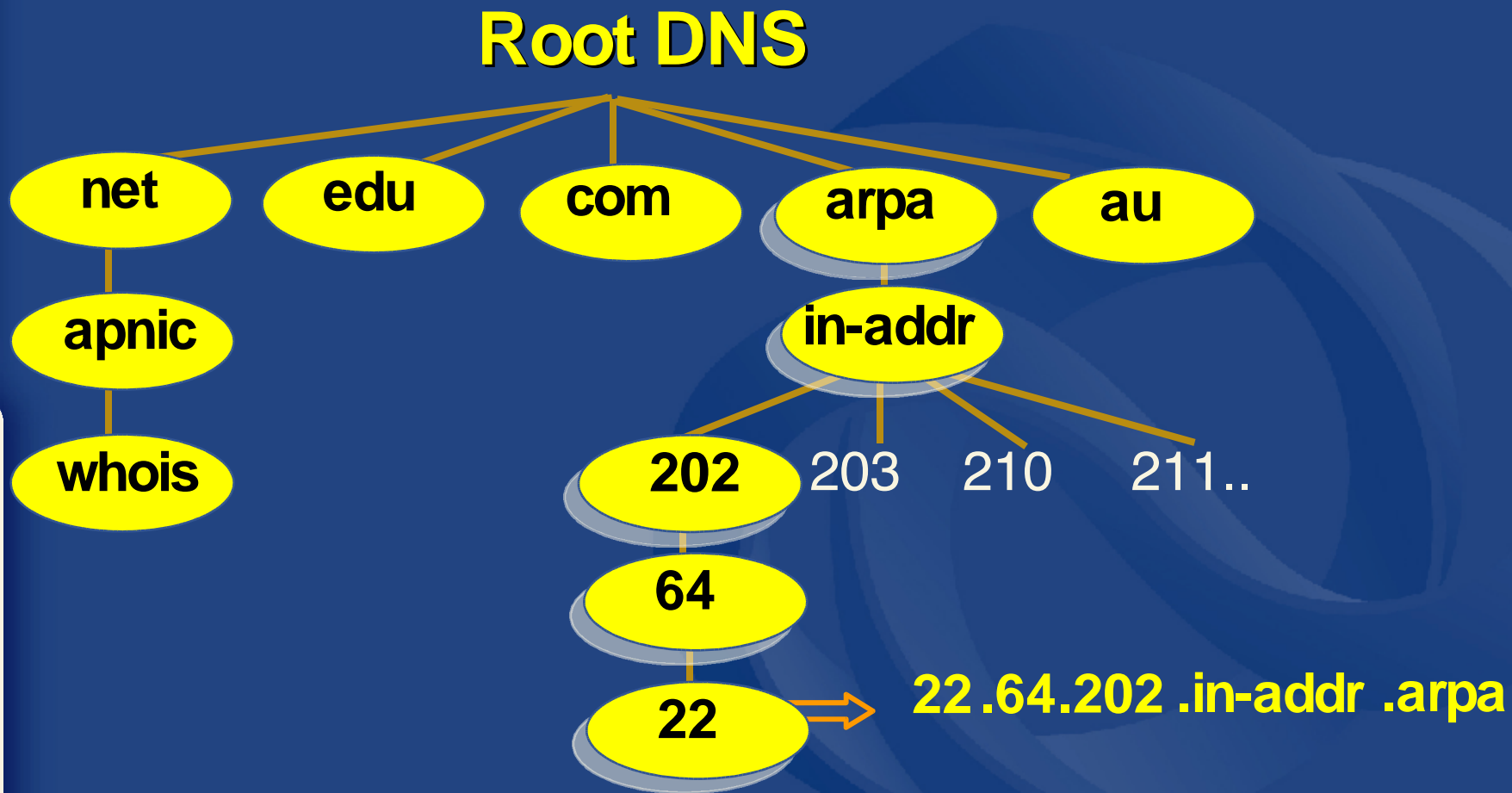
## Registry Procedures

# What is 'Reverse DNS'?

- 'Forward DNS' maps names to numbers
  - svc00.apnic.net -> 202.12.28.131
- 'Reverse DNS' maps numbers to names
  - 202.12.28.131 -> svc00.apnic.net

# Reverse DNS delegation

- Mapping numbers to names - 'reverse DNS'



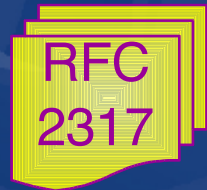
# Reverse DNS - why bother?

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





# Reverse delegation requirements

- /24 Delegations
  - Address blocks should be assigned/allocated
  - At least two name servers
- /16 Delegations
  - Same as /24 delegations
  - APNIC delegates entire zone to member
  - Recommend APNIC secondary zone
- < /24 Delegations
  - Read “classless in-addr.arpa delegation”



# Delegation procedures

- Upon allocation, member is asked if they want /24 place holder domain objects with member maintainer
  - Gives member direct control
- Standard APNIC database object, 
  - can be updated through online form or via email.
- Nameserver/domain set up verified before being submitted to the database.
- Protection by maintainer object 
  - (current auths: NONE, CRYPT-PW, PGP).
- Zone file updated 2-hourly

# Example 'domain' object

DNS

```
domain:      124.54.202.in-addr.arpa
descr:      co-located server at mumbai
country:    IN
admin-c:    VT43-AP
tech-c:     IA15-AP
zone-c:     IA15-AP
nserver:    dns.vsnl.net.in
nserver:    giasbm01.vsnl.net.in
mnt-by:     MAINT-IN-VSNL
changed:    gpsingh@vsnl.net.in 20010612
source:     APNIC
```



# Delegation procedures

## – request form

- Complete the documentation
  - <http://www.apnic.net/db/domain.html>
- 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..

A small rectangular logo with the text "DNS" in green, outlined in black, positioned in the bottom right area of the slide.

# Questions?

- Are all your zones, and your customer zones registered?



# Checkpoint



*Why is reverse DNS important?*

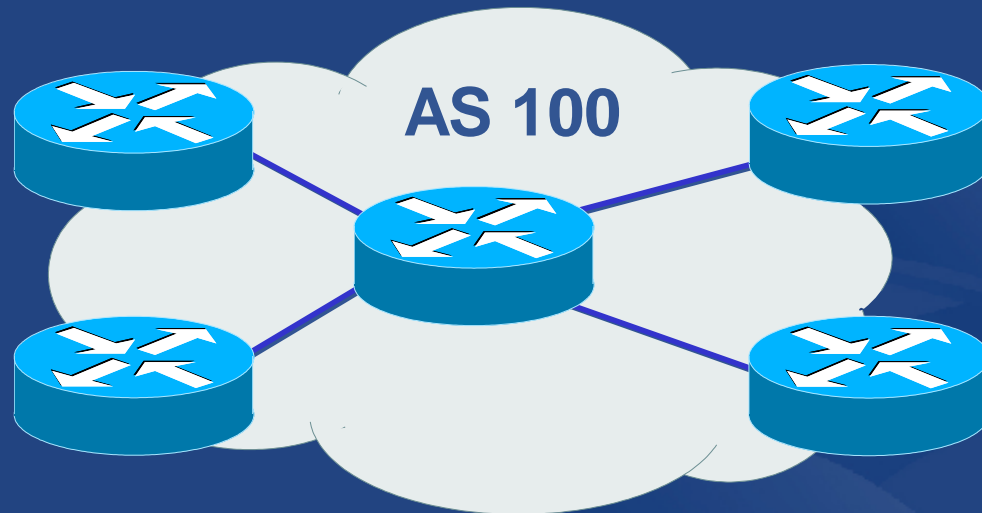
Failing to set up reverse DNS can lead to service denials, lack of useful diagnostics (e.g. traceroute), problems with identifying sources of spam/abuse.



# Autonomous System Numbers

## Procedures

# What is an Autonomous System?

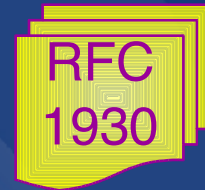


- Collection of networks with same routing policy
- Usually under single ownership, trust and administrative control



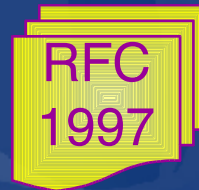
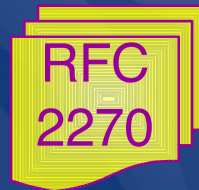
# When do I need an ASN?

- When do I need an AS?
  - Multi-homed network to different providers and
  - Routing policy different to external peers
- Recommended reading!
  - RFC1930: Guidelines for creation, selection and registration of an Autonomous System



# When don't I need an ASN?

- Factors that don't count
  - Transition and 'future proofing'
  - Multi-homing to the same upstream
    - RFC2270: A dedicated AS for sites homed to a single provider
  - Service differentiation
    - RFC1997: BGP Communities attribute



# Requesting an ASN

- Complete the request form
  - web form available:
    - <http://www.apnic.net/db/aut-num.html>
- Request form is parsed - real time
  - Must include routing policy
    - multiple import and export lines
  - Is checked for syntactical accuracy
    - based on RPSL (rfc2622)
  - Peers verified by querying routing table
  - [NO-PARSE] will not send request to parser



# Requesting an ASN - Customers

1. Requested directly from APNIC
    - AS number is “portable”
  2. Requested via member
    - ASN is “non-portable”
    - ASN returned if customer changes provider
- Transfers of ASNs
    - Need legal documentation (mergers etc)
    - Should be returned if no longer required

# Aut-num object example

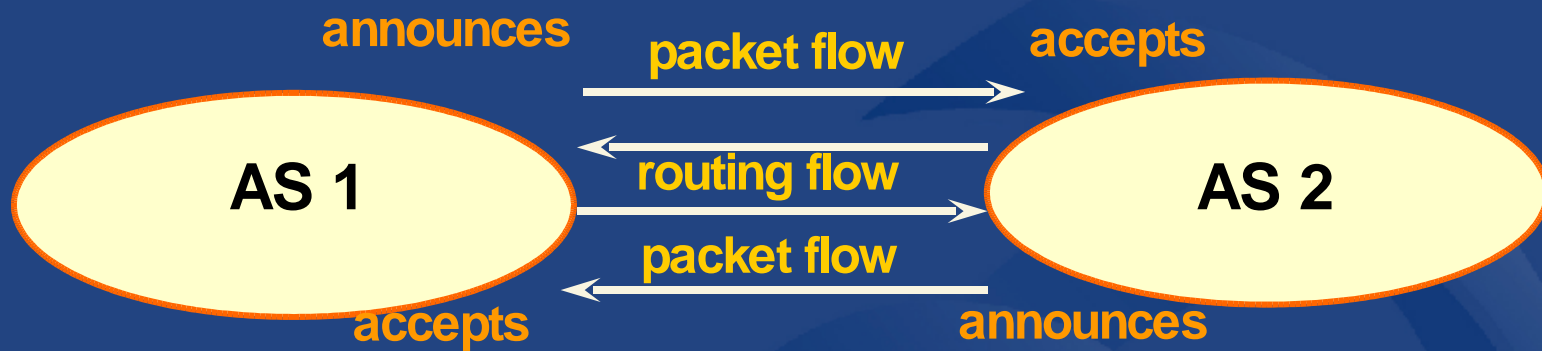
**AS**

```
aut-num:          AS4777
as-name:          APNIC-NSPIXP2-AS
descr:           Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
descr:           AS for NSPIXP2, remote facilities site
import:           from AS2500 action pref=100; accept ANY
import:           from AS2524 action pref=100; accept ANY
import:           from AS2514 action pref=100; accept ANY
export:           to AS2500 announce AS4777
export:           to AS2524 announce AS4777
export:           to AS2514 announce AS4777
default: to AS2500 action pref=100; networks ANY
admin-c:          PW35-AP
tech-c:           NO4-AP
remarks:          Filtering prefixes longer than /24
mnt-by:           MAINT-APNIC-AP
changed:          paulg@apnic.net 19981028
source:           APNIC
```

**POLICY  
RPSL**

# Representation of routing policy

- Routing and packet flows

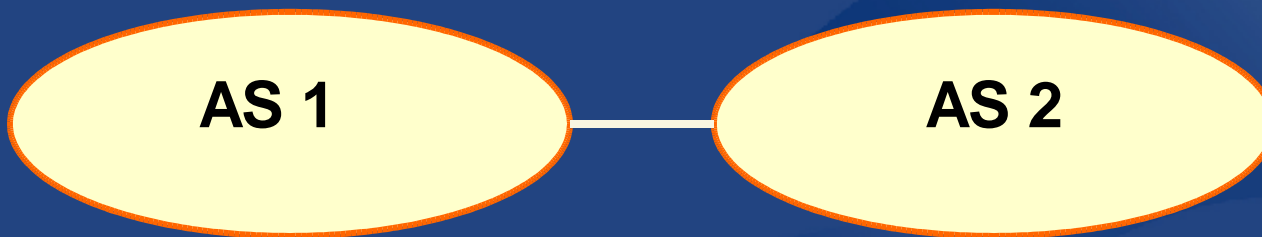


For AS1 and AS2 networks to communicate

- AS1 must announce to AS2
- AS2 must accept from AS1
- AS2 must announce to AS1
- AS1 must accept from AS2

# Representation of routing policy

Basic concept



*“action pref” - the lower the value,  
the preferred the route*

**aut-num: AS1**

...

**import: from AS2  
action pref=00;  
accept AS2**

**export: to AS2 announce AS1**

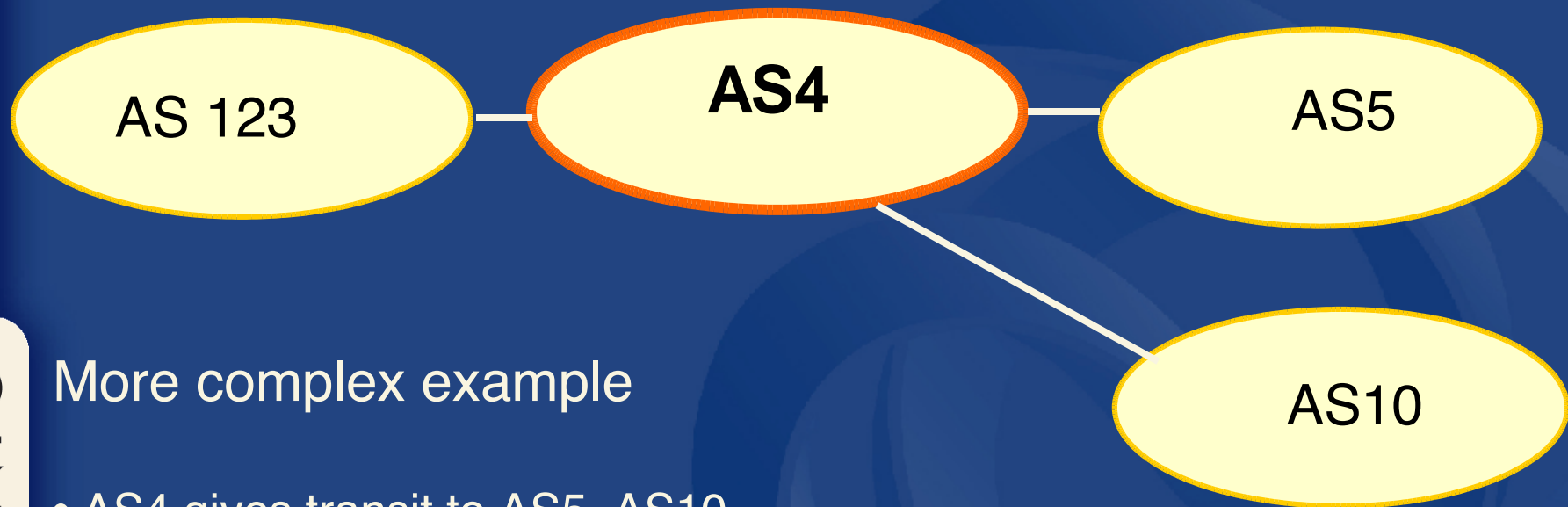
**aut-num: AS2**

...

**import: from AS1  
action pref=100;  
accept AS1**

**export: to AS1 announce AS2**

# Representation of routing policy

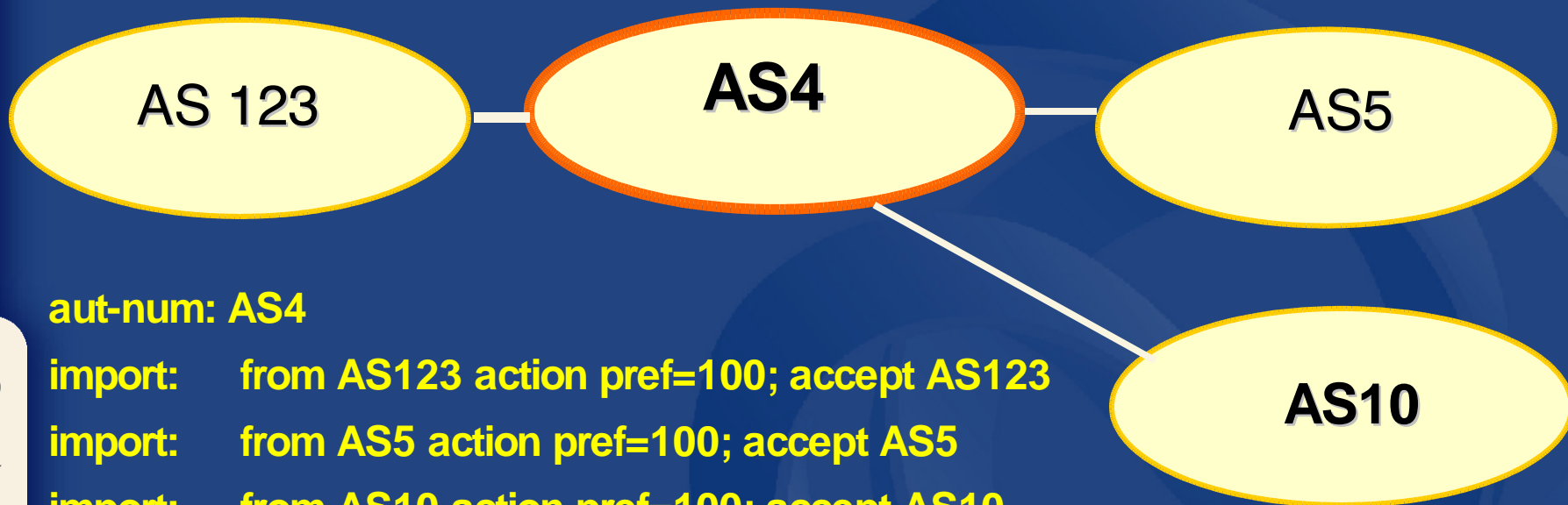


## More complex example

- AS4 gives transit to AS5, AS10
- AS4 gives local routes to AS123



# Representation of routing policy



**aut-num: AS4**

**import: from AS123 action pref=100; accept AS123**

**import: from AS5 action pref=100; accept AS5**

**import: from AS10 action pref=100; accept AS10**

**export: to AS123 announce AS4**

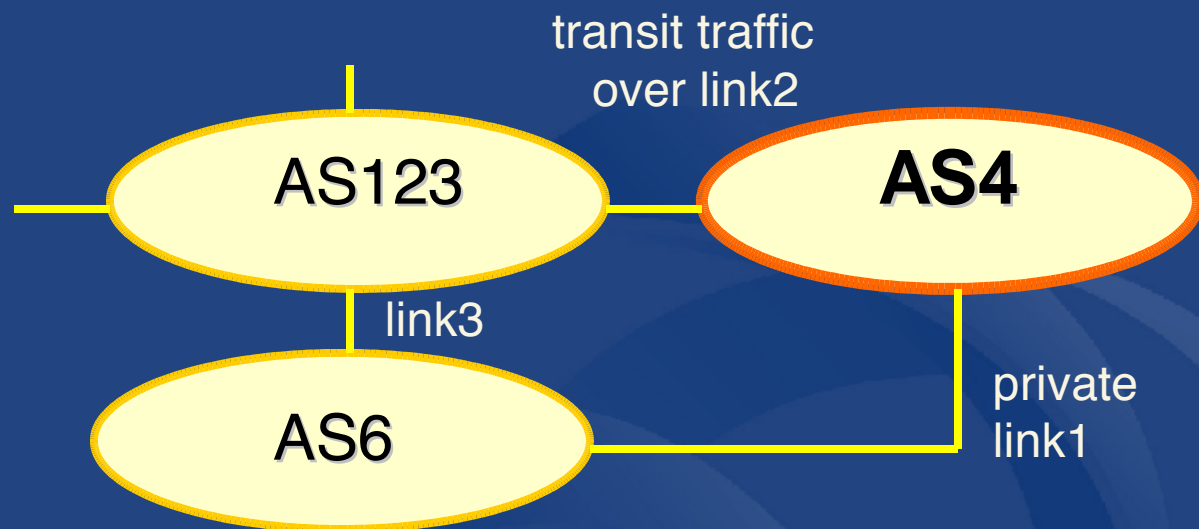
**export: to AS5 announce AS4 AS10**

**export: to AS10 announce AS4 AS5**

*Not a path*



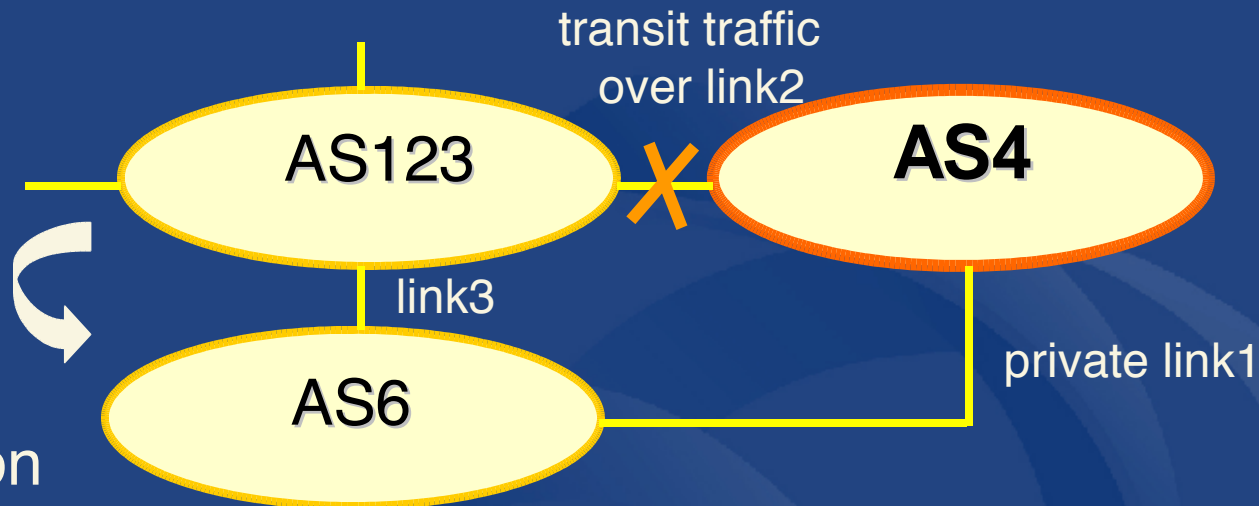
# Representation of routing policy



## More complex example

- AS4 and AS6 private link1
- AS4 and AS123 main transit link2
- backup all traffic over link1 and link3 in event of link2 failure

# Representation of routing policy



aut-num: AS4

import: from AS123 action pref=100; accept ANY

← full routing received

import: from AS6 action pref=50; accept AS6

import: from AS6 action pref=200; accept ANY

export: to AS6 announce AS4

export: to AS123 announce AS4

← higher cost for backup route

# Checkpoint



*When do I need an AS number?*

An AS number is used when multihoming to two different providers and when you have a unique routing policy



# Questions ?

# IPv6

Technical overview  
Policies & Procedures

# IPv6 Rationale

- Address depletion concerns
  - Squeeze on available addresses space
    - Probably will never run out, but will be harder to obtain
  - End to end connectivity no longer visible (NAT)

IPv6 provides much larger IP address space than IPv4

- Increase of backbone routing table size
  - Current backbone routing table size > 100K
    - The lack of uniformity of the current hierarchical system
    - Routing aggregation is still a concern in IPv6

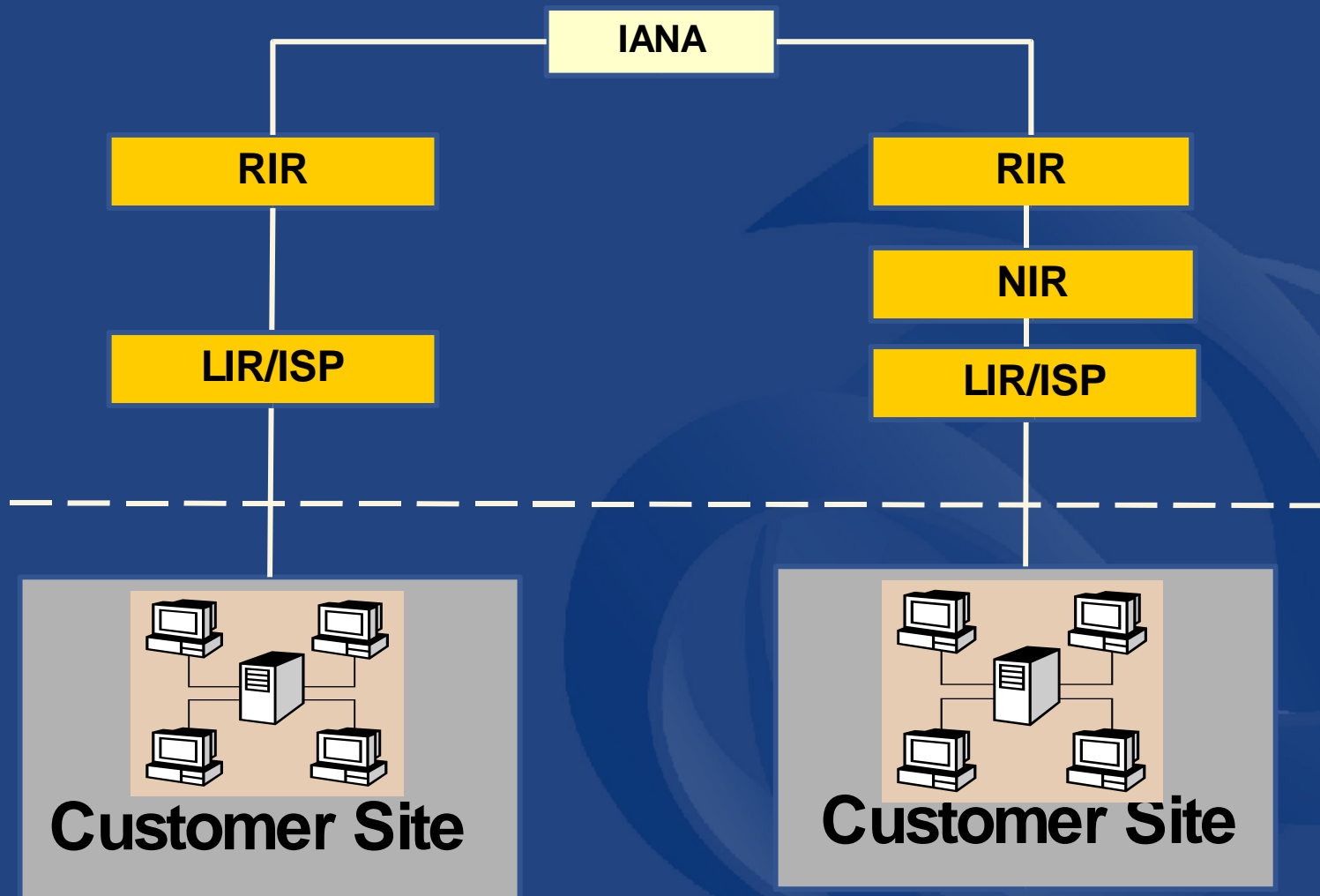
IPv6 address architecture is more hierarchical than IPv4

# Rationale (Cont.)

- Needs to improve the Internet environment
  - Encryption, authentication, and data integrity safeguards needed
    - Necessity of IP level security
  - Plug and Play function needed
    - Reduce network administrators work load
    - Reduce errors caused by individual users
- ➔ More recent technologies (security, Plug and Play, multicast, etc.) available by default in IPv6
- Useful reading:
  - “The case for IPv6”: <http://www.6bone.net/misc/case-for-ipv6.html>



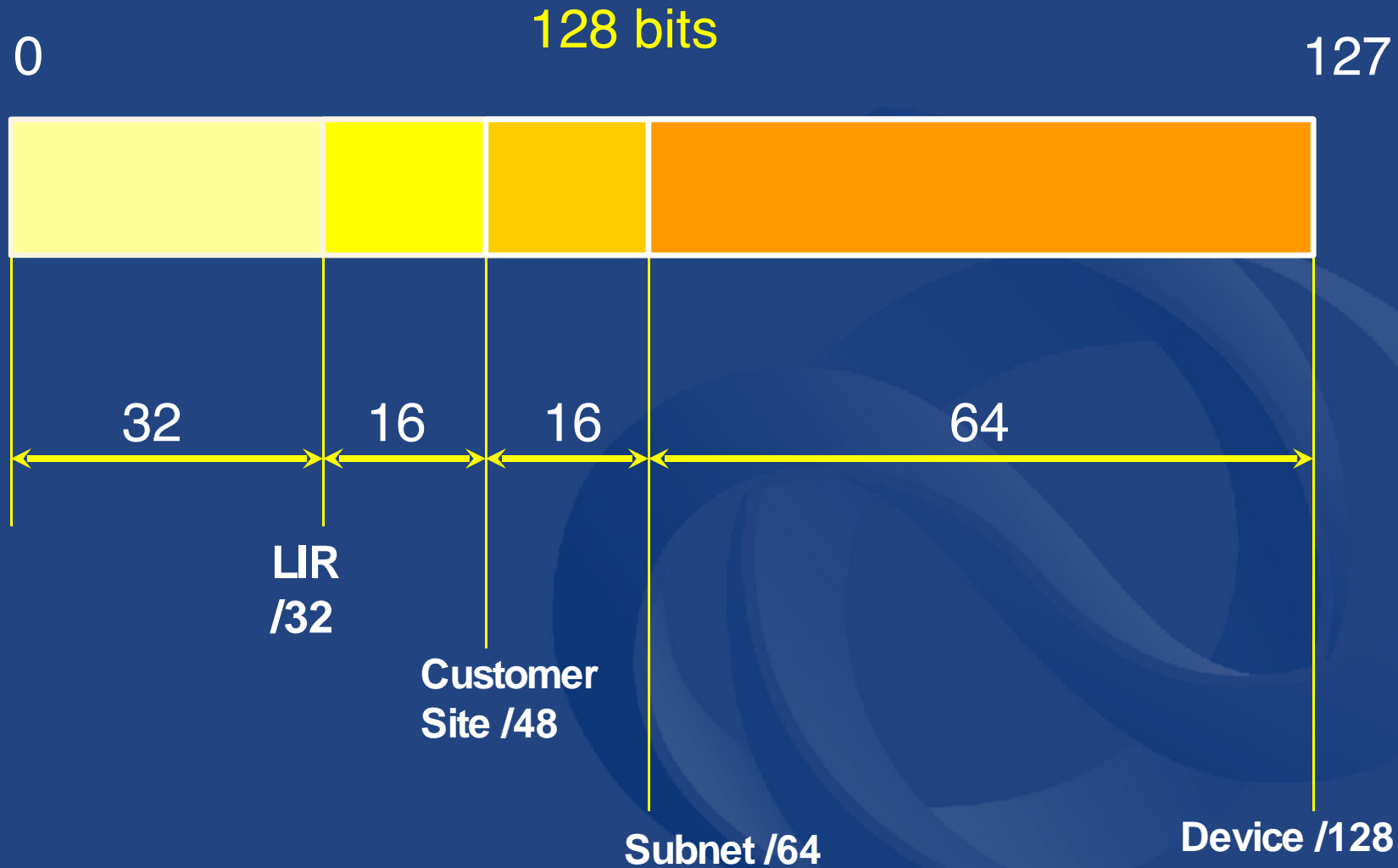
# IPv6 address management hierarchy



# IPv6 addressing

- 128 bits of address space
  - Hexadecimal values of eight 16 bit fields
    - X:X:X:X:X:X:X:X (X=16 bit number, ex: A2FE)
    - 16 bit number is converted to a 4 digit hexadecimal number
  - Example:
    - FE38:DCE3:124C:C1A2:BA03:6735:EF1C:683D
    - Abbreviated form of address
      - 4EED:0023:0000:0000:0000:036E:1250:2B00
      - 4EED:23:0:0:0:36E:1250:2B00
      - 4EED:23::36E:1250:2B00
- (Null value can be used only once)

# IPv6 addressing structure



# IPv6 address policy goals

## Efficient address usage

- Avoid wasteful practices

## Aggregation

- Hierarchical distribution
- Limit routing table growth

## Registration

- Ensure uniqueness
- Facilitate troubleshooting

## Minimise overhead

- Associated with obtaining address space

Uniqueness, fairness and consistency



# IPv6 initial allocation

- Initial allocation criteria
  - Plan to connect 200 end sites within 2 years
    - Default allocation (“slow start”)
- Initial allocation size is /32
  - Provides 16 bits of site address space

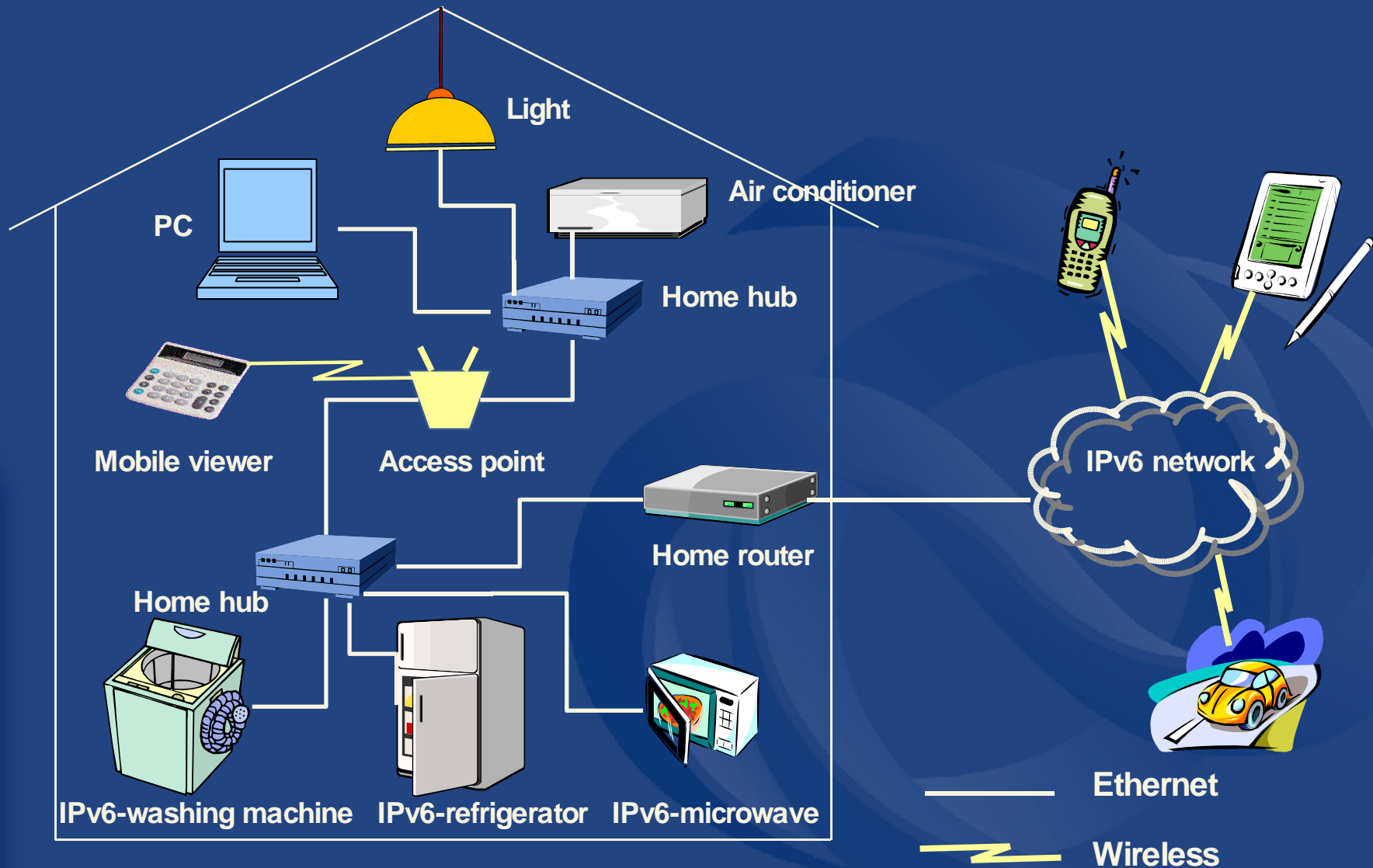


- Larger initial allocations can be made if justified according to:
  - IPv6 network infrastructure plan
  - Existing IPv4 infrastructure and customer base

# IXP IPv6 assignment policy

- Criteria
  - 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

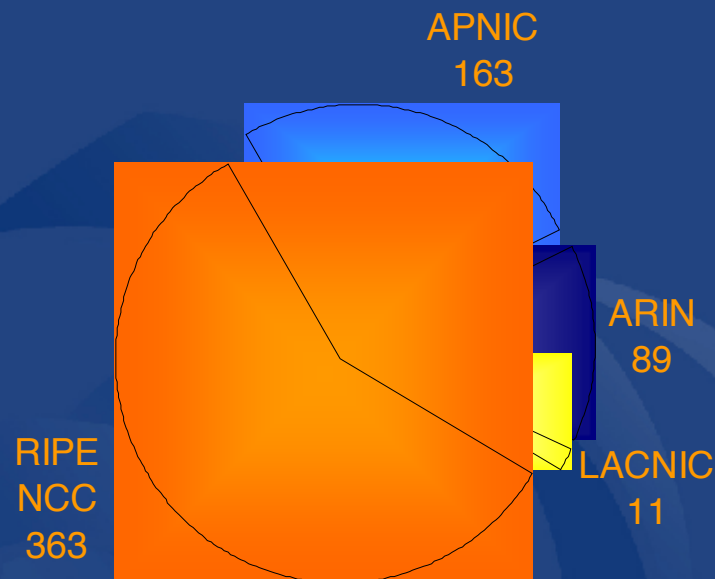
# Current IPv6 experiments



# IPv6 address allocations

- IPv6 Allocations to RIRs from IANA

- APNIC 2001:0200::/23  
2001:0C00::/23  
2001:0E00::/23  
2001:4400::/23
- ARIN 2001:0400::/23  
2001:1800::/23
- LACNIC 2001:1200::/23
- RIPE NCC 2001:0600::/23  
2001:0800::/23  
2001:0A00::/23  
2001:1400::/23  
2001:1600::/23  
2001:1A00::/23

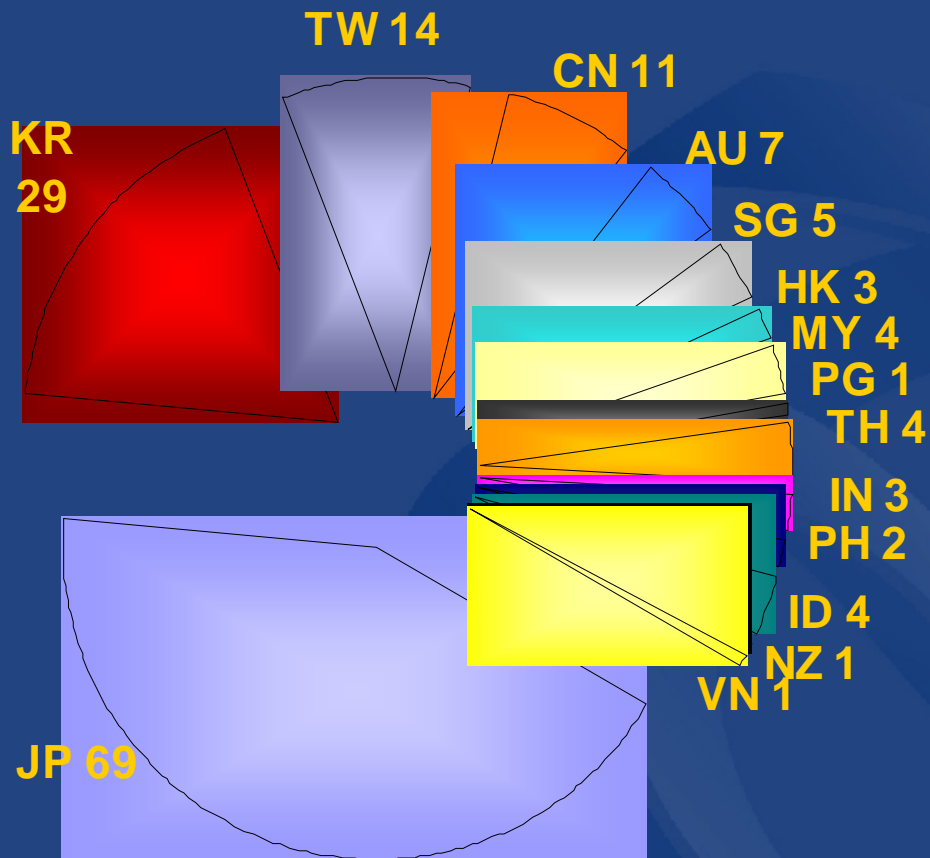


IPv6 address request form  
IPv6 FAQ

<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/ipv6-alloc-request>  
<http://www.apnic.net/faq/IPv6-FAQ.html>



# IPv6 allocations in Asia Pacific



Total: 163

July 2004

# Checkpoint



*What was the main problem they were trying to solve by creating IPv6?*

Squeeze on available IPv4 address space. The amount of addresses available is the main difference between v4 and v6.



# Questions ?

# Summary

What we have covered today

# Summary

- APNIC role in the Asia Pacific
- Internet Registry Policies
- Requesting an IP allocation
- APNIC Database
- Reverse DNS
- ASN Assignment
- IPv6 Overview

# Summary - responsibilities

- As an APNIC member and custodian of address space
  - Be aware of your responsibilities
  - Register customer assignments in APNIC database
    - Keep this data up-to-date & accurate
  - Educate your customers
  - Document your network in detail
    - Keep local records
  - Register reverse DNS delegations

# Summary

- “Do the right thing”
  - Think about routing table size & scalability of Internet
  - Encourage renumbering
  - Announce aggregate prefixes
  - Think global not local

# Thank you !!

## Your feedback is appreciated

*Material available at:*

<http://www.apnic.net/training/recent/>



# Supplementary Reading

# Training material

- Today's training material will be made available at:

<http://www.apnic.net/training/recent/>

# Introduction

## Regional Registry web sites

- APNIC:  
<http://www.apnic.net>
- ARIN:  
<http://www.arin.net>
- LACNIC:  
<http://www.lacnic.net>
- RIPE NCC:  
<http://www.ripe.net>

## APNIC past meetings

<http://www.apnic.net/meetings>



# Introduction

## APNIC members

<http://www.apnic.net/members.html>

## Membership

- Membership procedure

<http://www.apnic.net/membersteps.html>

- Membership application form

<http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/membership-application.pl>

- Membership fees

<http://www.apnic.net/docs/corpdocs/FeeSchedule.htm>



# Introduction to APNIC & IP Policy

## Classless techniques

- CIDR  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1517-19.txt>
- Network Addressing when using CIDR  
<ftp://ftp.uninett.no/pub/misc/eidnes-cidr.ps.Z>
- Variable Length Subnet Table  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1878.txt>

## Private Address Space

- Address Allocation for Private Internets  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1918.txt>
- Counter argument: “Unique addresses are good”  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1814.txt>

# Bit boundary chart

addrs	bits	pref	class	mask
1	0	/32		255.255.255.255
2	1	/31		255.255.255.254
4	2	/30		255.255.255.252
8	3	/29		255.255.255.248
16	4	/28		255.255.255.240
32	5	/27		255.255.255.224
64	6	/26		255.255.255.192
128	7	/25		255.255.255.128
256	8	/24	1C	255.255.255
512	9	/23	2C	255.255.254
1,024	10	/22	4C	255.255.252
2,048	11	/21	8C	255.255.248
4,096	12	/20	16C	255.255.240
8,192	13	/19	32C	255.255.224
16,384	14	/18	64C	255.255.192
32,768	15	/17	128C	255.255.128
65,536	16	/16	1B	255.255
131,072	17	/15	2B	255.254
262,144	18	/14	4B	255.252
524,288	19	/13	8B	255.248
1,048,576	20	/12	16B	255.240
2,097,152	21	/11	32B	255.224
4,194,304	22	/10	64B	255.192
8,388,608	23	/9	128B	255.128
16,777,216	24	/8	1A	255
33,554,432	25	/7	2A	254
67,108,864	26	/6	4A	252
134,217,728	27	/5	8A	248
268,435,456	28	/4	16A	240
536,870,912	29	/3	32A	224
1,073,741,824	30	/2	64A	192



# APNIC Mailing Lists

- **apnic-talk**
  - Open discussions relevant to APNIC community & members
- **apnic-announce**
  - Announcements of interest to the AP community
- **sig-policy**
  - IPv4 and IPv6 allocation and assignment policies
- **global-v6**
  - Global IPv6 policy mailing list

- subscribe via <majordomo@apnic.net>
- archives:

<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/mailling-lists>

[http://www.apnic.net/net\\_comm/lists/](http://www.apnic.net/net_comm/lists/)



# The RIR System

“Development of the Regional Internet Registry System”

Internet Protocol Journal

Vol. 4, Number 4

Short history of the Internet



http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/759/ipj\_4-4/ipj\_4-4\_regional.html



# Policies & Policy Environment

## Policy Documentation

- Policies for address space management in the Asia Pacific region

<http://www.apnic.net/docs/policy/add-manage-policy.html>

- RFC2050: Internet Registry IP allocation Guidelines

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2050.txt>



# Address Request Procedures

## Addressing Guidelines

- “Designing Addressing Architectures for Routing & Switching”, Howard C. Berkowitz

## Address Request Forms

- ISP Address Request Form  
<http://www.apnic.net/services/ipv4/>
- Second-opinion Request Form  
<http://www.apnic.net/services/second-opinion/>
- No Questions Asked  
<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/no-questions-policy>

# APNIC Database

## APNIC Database Documentation

- Updating information in the APNIC Database  
<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/database-update-info>
- Maintainer & Person Object Request Form  
<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/mntner-person-request>
- APNIC Maintainer Object Request  
<http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/maintainer.pl>
- APNIC Whois Database objects resource guide  
[http://www.apnic.net/services/whois\\_guide.html](http://www.apnic.net/services/whois_guide.html)



# APNIC Database

## RIPE Database Documentation

- RIPE Database Reference Manual

<http://www.ripe.net/docs/databaseref-manual.html>

## Database 'whois' Client

<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/dbase/tools/ripe-dbase-client.tar.gz>

## Database web query

<http://www.apnic.net/apnic-bin/whois2.pl>



# Reverse DNS

## Request Forms

- Guide to reverse zones  
<http://www.apnic.net/db/revdel.html>
- Registering your Rev Delegations with APNIC  
<http://www.apnic.net/db/domain.html>

## Relevant RFCs

- Classless Delegations  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2317.txt>
- Common DNS configuration errors  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1537.txt>



# Reverse DNS

## Documentation

- Domain name structure and delegation  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1591.txt>
- Domain administrators operations guide  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1033.txt>
- Taking care of your domain  
<ftp://ftp.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ripe-114.txt>
- Tools for DNS debugging  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2317.txt>



# AS Assignment Procedures

## Policy

- Guidelines for the creation, selection, and registration of an AS

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1930.txt>

## RFCs

- Routing Policy Specification Language (RPSL)

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2280.txt>

- A dedicated AS for sites homed to a single provider

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2270.txt>

- RFC1997: BGP Communities attribute

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2270.txt>

# IPv6

## Policy Documents

- IPv6 Address Policy  
<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/ipv6-address-policy>
- IPv6 Address request form  
<http://ftp.apnic.net/apnic/docs/ipv6-alloc-request>

## Useful reading

- The case for IPv6  
<http://www.6bone.net/misc/case-for-ipv6.html>

## FAQ

<http://www.apnic.net/info/faq/IPv6-FAQ.html>



# IPv6: HD Ratio 0.8

IPv6 prefix	Site addr bits	Total site addrs in /48s	Threshold	Util%
42	6	64	28	43.5%
36	12	4096	776	18.9%
35	13	8192	1351	16.5%
2	6	65536	7132	10.9%
29	19	524288	37641	7.2%
24	24	16777216	602249	.6%
16	2	294967296	50859008	1.2%
	40	099511627776	4294967296	0.4%
3	45	35184372088832	68719476736	0.2%

RFC3194 “The Host-Density Ratio for Address Assignment Efficiency”



# Other supplementary reading

## Operational Content Books

- *ISP Survival Guide*, Geoff Huston
- *Cisco ISP Essentials*, Philip Smith

## BGP Table

<http://www.telstra.net/ops/bgptable.html>

<http://www.merit.edu/ipma/reports>

[http://www.merit.edu/ipma/routing\\_table/mae-east/prefixlen.990212.html](http://www.merit.edu/ipma/routing_table/mae-east/prefixlen.990212.html)

<http://www.employees.org/~tbates/cidr.hist.plot.html>

## Routing Instability

<http://zounds.merit.net/cgi-bin/do.pl>

# Other supplementary reading

## Routing & Mulithoming

- *Internet Routing Architectures* - Bassam Halabi
- BGP Communities Attribute  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1997.txt>  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1998.txt>

## Filtering

- Egress Filtering  
<http://www.cisco.com/public/cons/isp>
- Network Ingress Filtering: Defeating Denial of Service Attacks which employ IP Source Address Spoofing  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2267.txt>

# Other Supplementary Reading

- Dampening case studies at  
<http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/459/16.html>
- Traceroute Server  
<http://nitrous.digex.net>
- Network Renumbering Overview: Why Would I Want It and What Is It Anyway?  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2071.txt>
- Procedures for Enterprise Renumbering  
<http://www.isi.edu/div7/pier/papers.html>
- NAT
  - The IP Network Address Translator  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1631.txt>

# Person object template

```
person: [mandatory] [single] [lookup key]
address: [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
country: [optional] [single] [ ]
phone: [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
fax-no: [optional] [multiple] [ ]
e-mail: [mandatory] [multiple] [lookup key]
nic-hdl: [mandatory] [single] [primary/look-up key]
remarks: [optional] [multiple] [ ]
notify: [optional] [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-by: [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
changed: [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
source: [mandatory] [single] [ ]
```

# Role object template

```
role: [mandatory] [single] [lookup key]
address: [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
country: [optional] [single] [ ]
phone: [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
fax-no: [optional] [multiple] [ ]
e-mail: [mandatory] [multiple] [lookup key]
trouble: [optional] [multiple] [ ]
admin-c: [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
tech-c: [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
nic-hdl: [mandatory] [single] [primary/look-up
key]
remarks: [optional] [multiple] [ ]
notify: [optional] [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-by: [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
changed: [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
source: [mandatory] [single] [ ]
```

# Maintainer Object Template

```
mntner:          [mandatory] [single]    [primary/look-up key]
descr:           [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
country:         [optional]  [single]    [ ]
admin-c:         [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
tech-c:          [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
upd-to:          [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-nfy:         [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
auth:            [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
remarks:         [optional]  [multiple] [ ]
notify:          [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-by:          [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
referral-by:     [mandatory] [single]    [inverse key]
changed:         [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
source:          [mandatory] [single]    [ ]
```

# Inetnum object template

```
inetnum:      [mandatory] [single]      [primary/look-up key]
netname:      [mandatory] [single]      [lookup key]
descr:       [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
country:     [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
admin-c:     [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
tech-c:      [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
rev-srv:     [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
status:      [mandatory] [single]      [ ]
remarks:     [optional]  [multiple] [ ]
notify:      [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-by:      [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-lower:   [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-routes: [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
mnt-irt:     [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]
changed:     [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]
source:      [mandatory] [single]      [ ]
```



# Aut-num Object Template

<b>aut-num:</b>	[mandatory]	[single]	[primary/look-up key]
as-name:	[mandatory]	[single]	[ ]
descr:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[ ]
country:	[optional]	[single]	[ ]
member-of:	[optional]	[multiple]	[ ]
import:	[optional]	[multiple]	[ ]
export:	[optional]	[multiple]	[ ]
default:	[optional]	[multiple]	[ ]
remarks:	[optional]	[multiple]	[ ]
admin-c:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
tech-c:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
cross-mnt:	[optional]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
cross-nfy:	[optional]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
notify:	[optional]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
mnt-lower:	[optional]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
mnt-routes:	[optional]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
mnt-by:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[inverse key]
changed:	[mandatory]	[multiple]	[ ]
source:	[mandatory]	[single]	[ ]

# Domain object template

```
domain:      [mandatory] [single]    [primary/look-up  
            key]  
descr:      [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]  
country:    [optional]  [single]    [ ]  
admin-c:    [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]  
tech-c:     [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]  
zone-c:     [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]  
nserver:    [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]  
sub-dom:    [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]  
dom-net:    [optional]  [multiple] [ ]  
remarks:    [optional]  [multiple] [ ]  
notify:     [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]  
mnt-by:     [mandatory] [multiple] [inverse key]  
mnt-lower:  [optional]  [multiple] [inverse key]  
refer:      [optional]  [single]    [ ]  
changed:    [mandatory] [multiple] [ ]  
source:     [mandatory] [single]    [ ]
```