Analysis of Fragmentation of the Legacy Space

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Agenda

- General description of the work.
- Analysis and resolution of inconsistencies about the information.
- Detection of free blocks and evaluation of the fragmentation degree.
- Conclusions.

Introduction

- Some /8 IP address blocks of B class and C class were partially assigned to diverse entities before the constitution of the Regional Internet Registries (RIR), in what was called "early registrations".
- In 1997 Internic delegates to ARIN the administration of addresses for Latin America and south of Africa, and the blocks are transferred to ARIN.

Introduction

- Since then, several organizations register in the local RIR, and another do it in ARIN, what causes inconsistencies and administrative difficulties.
- In order to solve the problems that arise, the Early Registration Transfer Project (ERX) process is launched, and it intends to transfer the corresponding forty five /8 blocks to the corresponding RIRs.

Motivations for the study

- It is of interest to evaluate the free capacity of the ERX blocks (Legacy Space).
- But it is also very important to minimize:
 - the quantity of routes in the routing tables, in order to minimize searching times and required resources.
 - the quantity of advertisements that the routing protocols exchange so as to insure the least bandwidth consumption in the links and the least processing time of the received information.

Motivations for the study

- To achieve this objective, the addresses should be announced by means of the shortest prefixes (corresponding to greatest blocks).
- Thus, besides the quantity of free addresses in a block, it is important to know the possibility they give to optimize their advertisement (route aggregation or route summarization).

Scope and objectives of the study

- Analysis of the information consistency of the Early Registration Transfer Project (ERX) blocks.
- Evaluation of the quantity of free addresses.
- Verification of the fragmentation level of the free addresses in each block, with a high degree of certainty.

Methodology

- Information consistency analysis.
- Inconsistency resolution.
- Detection of the not assigned address spaces.
- Evaluation of the level of fragmentation of the not assigned address spaces.

Information sources

- The information has been obtained from:
 ARIN
 - (ftp://ftp.arin.net/pub/stats/arin/delegated-arin-latest)
 - LACNIC
 - (ftp://ftp.lacnic.net/pub/stats/lacnic/delegated-lacnic-latest)
 - RIPE
 - (ftp://ftp.ripe.net/pub/stats/ripencc/delegated-ripencc-latest)
 - APNIC
 - (ftp://ftp.apnic.net/pub/stats/apnic/delegated-apnic-latest)
 - IANA
 - (http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv4-address-space)

Employed tools

- Queries to the "whois" RIR databases by means of ftp transfers.
- Applications developed to detect not assigned blocks and to compute the level of fragmentation
- Platforms: Linux (Mandrake 9.1)
- Platforms: Windows XP

Terminology

• *Block*: adjacent addresses set that can be expressed in CIDR format.

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Consistency analysis

• The consistency of the IANA and each RIR (APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC and RIPE) assigned addresses publications is verified.

Consistency analysis



Detected inconsistencies

• Appear in IANA publications as "Various Registries" but do not appear either in ARIN or in LACNIC publications as part of the ERX project, the following blocks:

- 172/8, 188/8 y 191/8.

• The information of ARIN and the one of the other RIR present some differences for the ERX blocks.

Treatment of the inconsistencies referred to the Legacy Space

- Detection of blocks with partial assignment to ARIN and simultaneously to another RIR (overlapping).
- Application of the "to the other RIR" criteria. That is, the RIR to which the information is being transferred has the most updated data.

Treatment of the inconsistencies referred to the Legacy Space

- Verification if any address assignment ceased to appear in ARIN and it does not appear in the other RIR yet.
- If that is the case, the address is considered as assigned to the other RIR.

Inconsistencies resolution





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Free address blocks detection



Free block detected sizes Distribution profiles

- Distribution profile of each /8 block
 - Profile A: minimum free block size equal to /16 (nearly 90% of /8 blocks)
 - Profile B: other cases (for about 10% of /8 blocks, its size is never less than /24)

Detected free blocks Distribution of block sizes

• Sample of an A profile:

– Free addresses of 139 /8 block.

- Sample of a B profile:
 - Free addresses of 192 /8 block.
- Total addresses of the Legacy Space
 - Number of addresses assigned to each RIR.
 - Number of free addresses.

Profile A 139/8 block - Free blocks quantities, by block size



Profile A 139/8 block - Free addresses percentage for each block size



Profile B

192/8 block - Free blocks quantities, by block size



Profile B

192/8 block - Free addresses percentage for each block size



Legacy Space Assigned to each RIR percentages and free addresses percentages



Legacy Space Total free blocks quantities, by block size



Legacy Space

Free addresses percentage for each block size



Legacy Space

Total free blocks quantities, by size



Legacy Space

Total free addresses quantity for each block size



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Free addresses Distribution of block sizes

- The minimum free block size in the whole free Legacy Space is /24.
- In almost 90 percent of the /8 ERX blocks the minimum free block size is /16.
- In address quantities, the /16 size is the most important, followed by /11 and then by /9 and /10.

Free addresses Total

 As a whole, up to April 15 2004, the forty five ERX /8 blocks sum up a total of free addresses equivalent to **about seven /8 blocks**, with the following distribution:



What if the minimum assignable size was /16 ?

Free address space:



What if the minimum assignable size was /20 ?

Free address space:



Address loss For different minimum assignable sizes



Thank you for your attention

Presentation at:

http://athenea.ort.edu.uy/ingenieria/cartelera/eventos/arin/Legacy_Space_Vancouver.zip

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