IPv4 Address Lifetime SANOG IV

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> Research activity conducted by Geoff Huston and supported by APNIC



Are we running out of IP addresses?

- Recent media reports claiming we are running out of IP addresses
 - Some claim we've already run out in some parts of the world
- But what are the facts?
 - Is the IPv4 sky falling?
- Geoff Huston, chief scientist at APNIC, has studied the IPv4 consumption rates

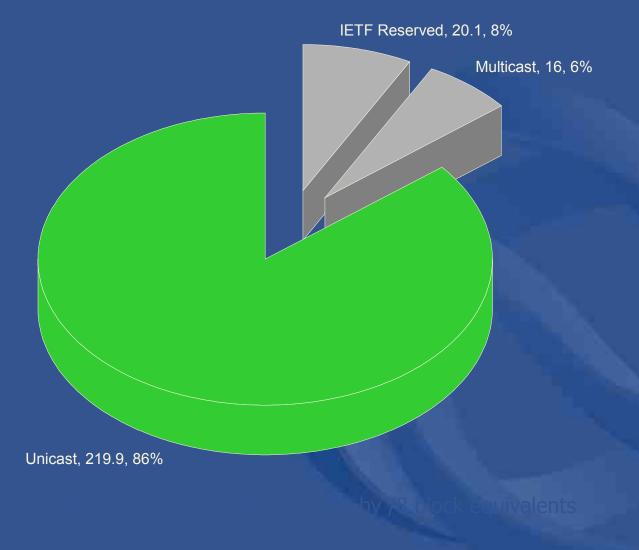


Modeling the Process

- 1. IETF definition of IPv4
 - Source: IETF standards (RFCs)
 - Delegation of address space for IANA administration
- 2. IANA allocations to RIRs
 - Source: IANA IPv4 Address Registry
 - Allocation of /8 blocks to RIRs and others
- 3. RIR allocations to ISPs
 - Source: RIR Stats files
 - Allocation of blocks to LIRs
- 4. ISP announcements
 - Source: BGP routing table
 - Amount of address space advertised

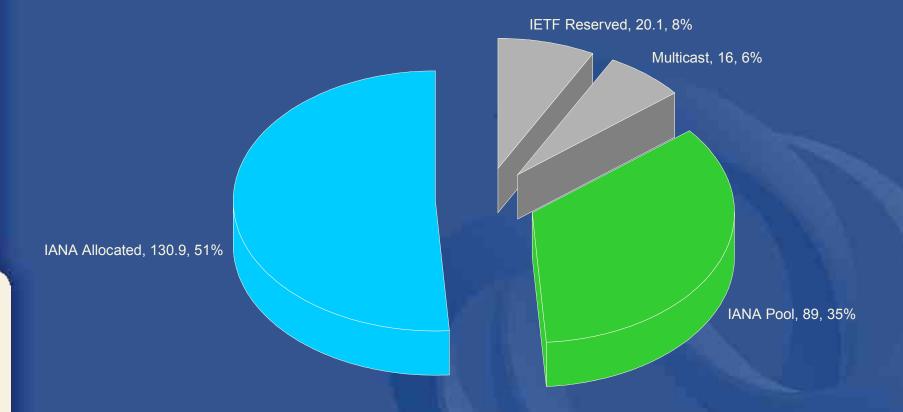


1. IETF Delegations – IPv4





IANA Allocations - Current



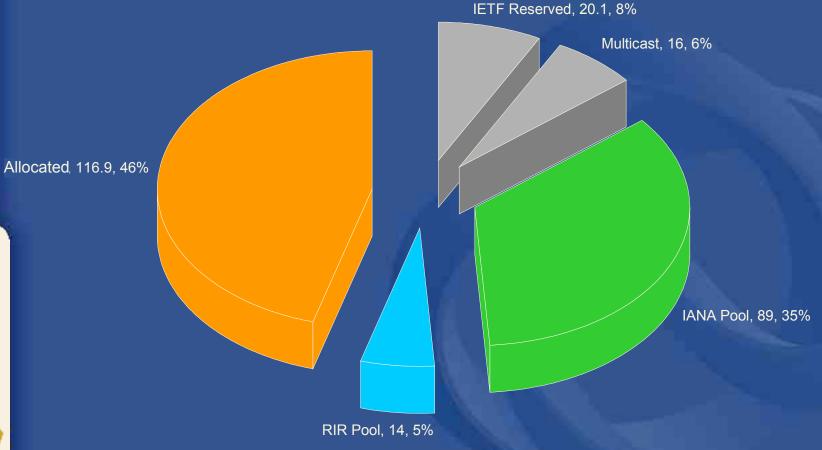


IANA Allocations - Historical





RIR Allocations - Current





RIR Allocations - Historical

RIR Assigned IPv4 /8 Address Blocks



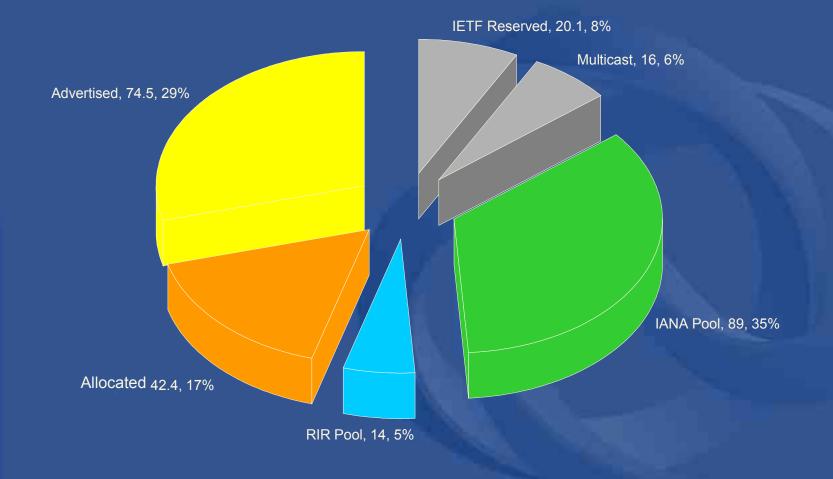


BGP Routing Table

- The BGP routing table spans a set of advertised addresses
 - Representing addresses in use by ISPs
- A similar analysis of usage and projection can be undertaken on this data
- Assumption: BGP routing table represents actual IP address usage
 - Therefore it "drives" the other trends



BGP Routing Table - Current



BGP Announcements - Historical

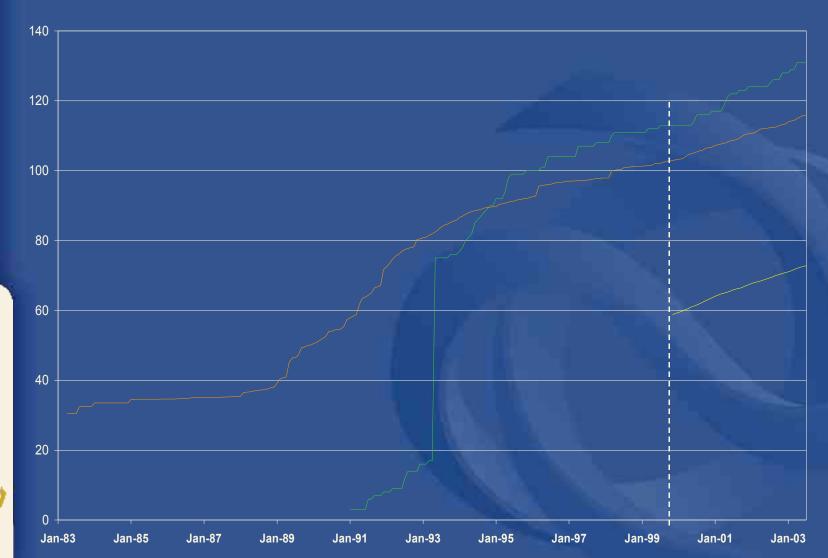
BGP Table - Address Span





Combining the Data

IPv4 Address Space



IANA RIR BGP



Recent Data

IPv4 Address Space



IANA RIR BGP







Projections – IANA & RIR Allocations

- Any projection is very uncertain because of:
 - Sensitivity of allocation rate to prevailing RIR policies
 - Sensitivity to any significant uptake up of new applications that require end-to-end IPv4 addressing vs use of NATs

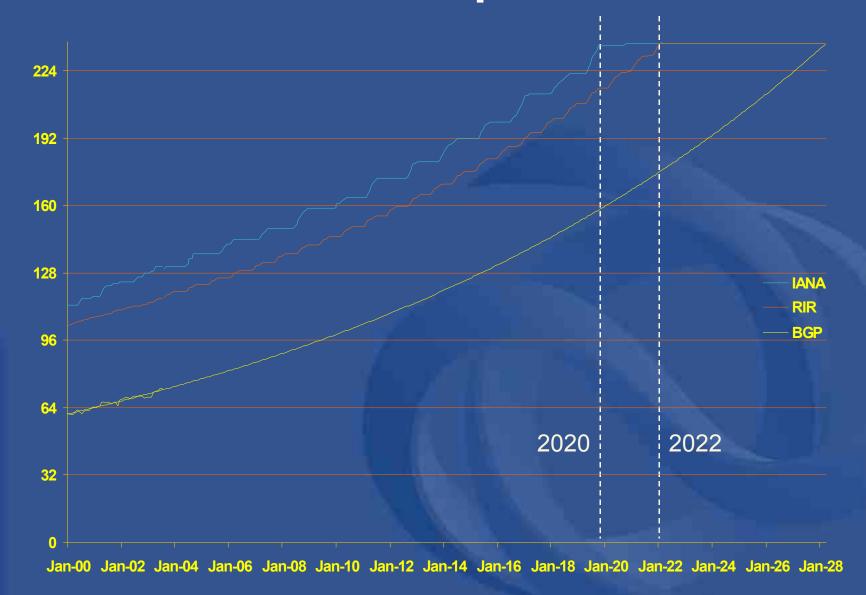


Projections – BGP Data

- 3 year data baseline
 - Much shorter baseline than the IANA and RIR projections
 - Considerable uncertainties with this projection
- First order differential of total BGP announcement
 - Until 2000, exponential growth
 - Since 2000, oscillating differential and overall deceleration
 - Last 6 months, differential approaching 0 (i.e. no growth)
- Linear fit seems most appropriate for this data

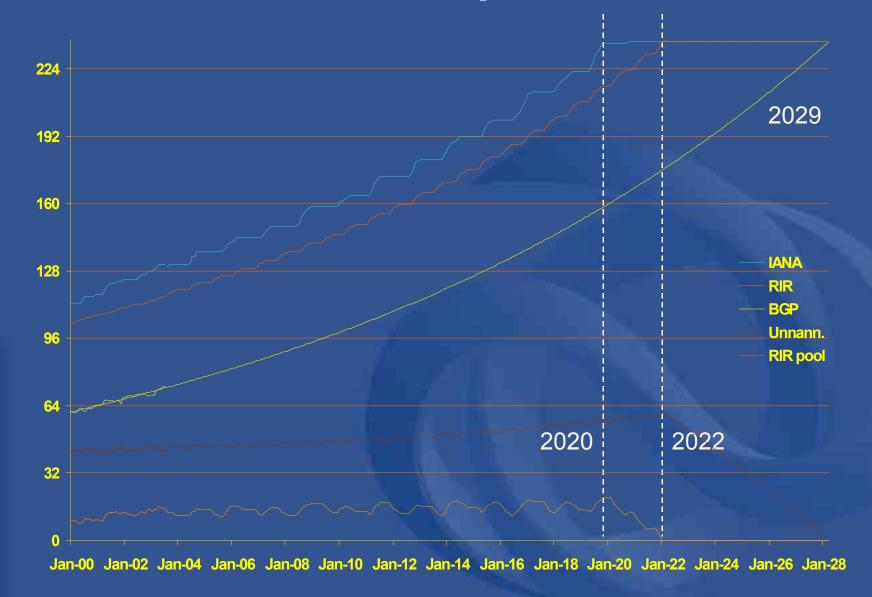


Process model - exponential



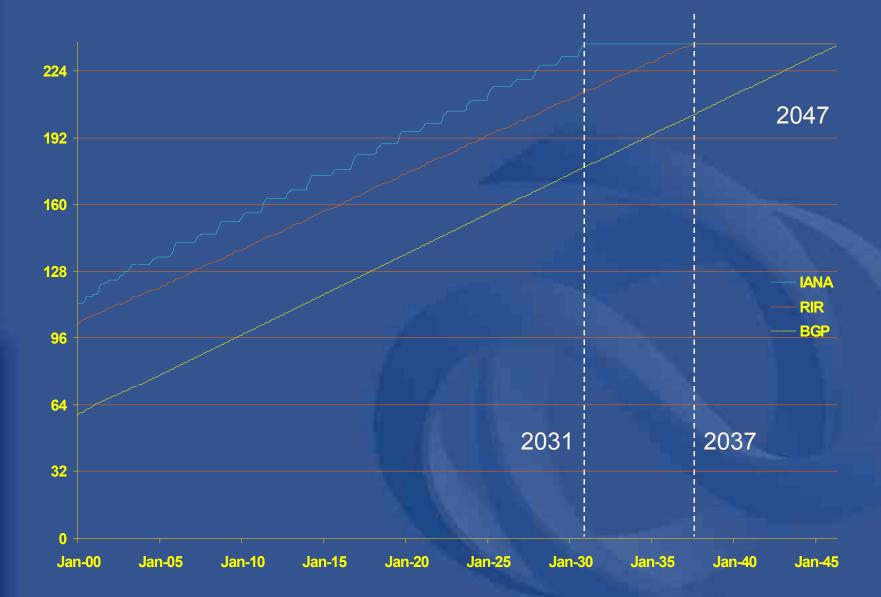


Process model - exponential





Process model - linear





Methodology and Caveats

- Projection of based on 2000-2003 data
 - -IANA and RIR allocation practices
 - –BGP-based demand model
- Incorporating
 - -RIR unallocated pool
 - Total address space including allocated but unannounced
- Exponential growth model
 - -Address space lasts until 2022
 - -(or 2029 if all unannounced space recovered)
- Linear growth model
 - -Address space lasts until 2037 (or 2047)



Some Big Issues

- This is just a model reality will be different!
- Will the BGP routing table continue to reflect allocation rates?
- Is the model of the unannounced pools and RIR holding pools appropriate?
- Externalities...
 - What are the underlying growth drivers (applications and services) and how are these best modeled?
 - -What forms of disruptive events would alter this model, and to what extent?



Concluding thoughts...

- IP address management
 - Result of 20 year evolution on the Internet
 - Supported Internet growth to date
- We are not running out of IP addresses now
 - But impossible to predict future
 - Policies change
 - New technologies can emerge
 - Market behaviour can change



What about IPv6?

- RIRs support the deployment of IPv6
 - Transition will take time
 - Necessary to start now
 - IPv4 was slow to start, but grew exponentially over the last 10 years
 - Don't get left behind!
 - Be future ready!
- Responsible management essential to keep the Internet running



Questions?

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http://www.potaroo.net/ispcolumn/2003-07-v4-address-lifetime/ale.pdf

