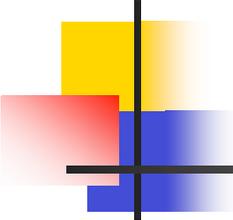


# 32-bit ASNs

---

Philip Smith

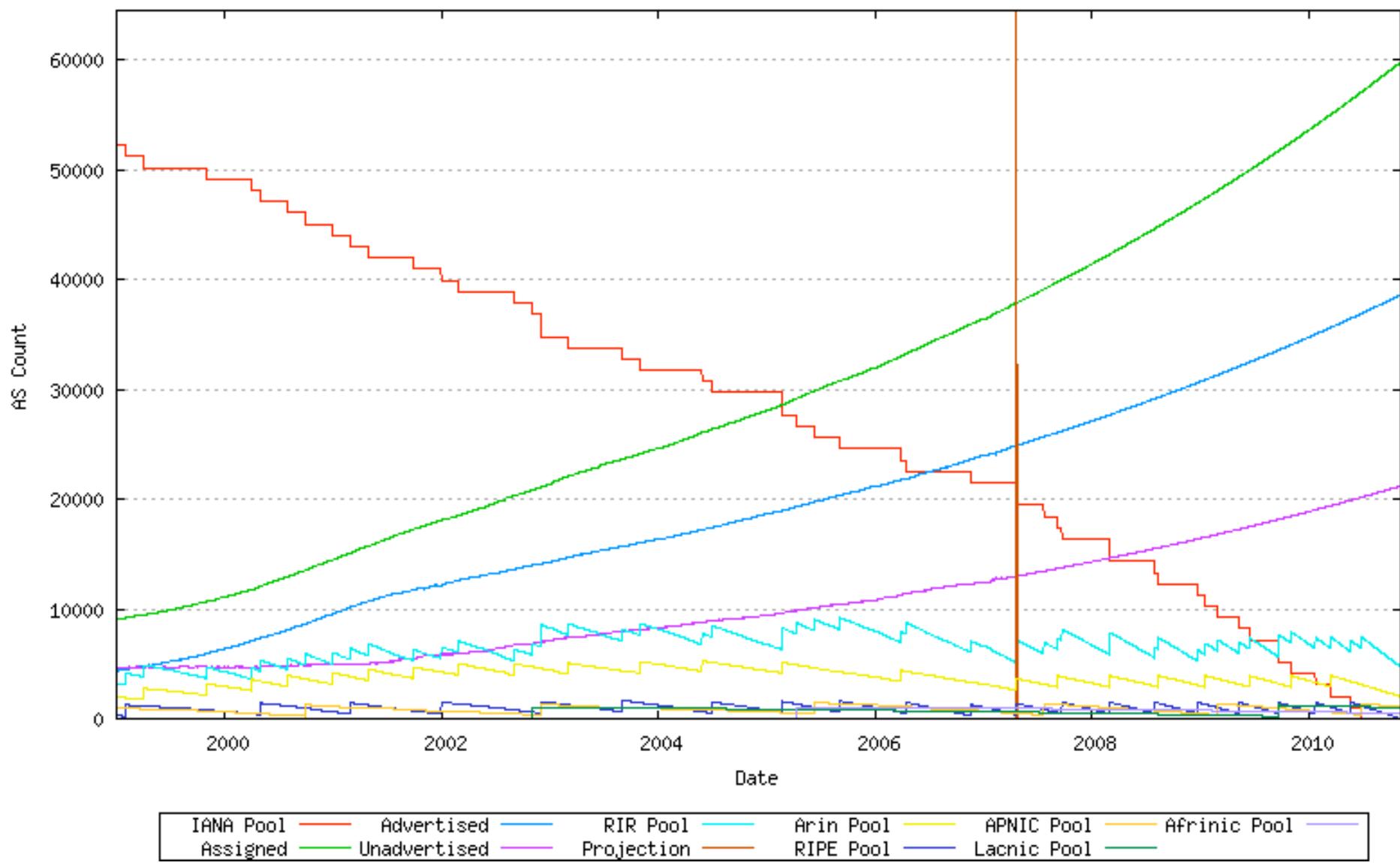
NZNOG'08  
23rd-25th January 2008  
Dunedin



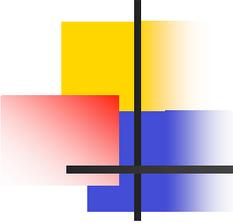
# ASN status

---

- The pool of 16-bit ASNs will soon be exhausted
  - Current allocations up to 45055 have been made to the RIRs
  - Analysis at <http://www.potaroo.net/tools/asns/>
  - Estimates are that the 16-bit ASN pool will be exhausted late 2010
- Work started in 2001 to extend the ASN pool to 32-bits



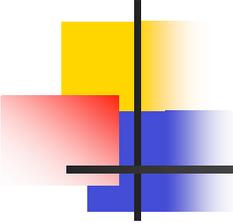
Source: <http://www.potaroo.net/tools/asns/fig28.png>



# 32-bit ASNs

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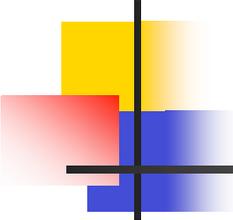
- Various documents
  - 32-bit ASN Standard
    - [www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4893.txt](http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc4893.txt)
  - Proposal for the representation of 32-bit ASNs
    - [www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-michaelson-4byte-as-representation-05.txt](http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-michaelson-4byte-as-representation-05.txt)
  - New extended community
    - [www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-rekhter-as4octet-ext-community-01.txt](http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-rekhter-as4octet-ext-community-01.txt)
- AS 23456 is reserved as interface between 16-bit and 32-bit ASN world



# Getting a 32-bit ASN

---

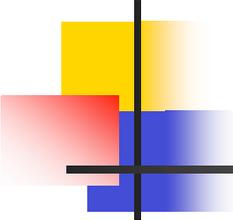
- Sample RIR policy
  - [www.apnic.net/docs/policy/asn-policy.html](http://www.apnic.net/docs/policy/asn-policy.html)
- From 1st January 2007
  - 32-bit ASNs available on request
- From 1st January 2009
  - 32-bit ASNs assigned by default
  - 16-bit ASNs only available on request
- From 1st January 2010
  - No distinction – ASNs assigned from 32-bit pool



# Representation

---

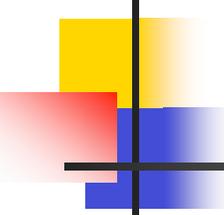
- 32-bit ASNs extend the pool:
  - 0-65535 extended to 0-4294967295
- Still discussion about representation of 32-bit range: some favour X.Y:
  - For 65536-4294967295, or
  - For 0-4294967295
  - But how will regular expressions work?
- Some favour traditional format
  - But gets bulky to handle when numbers get v big



# IANA Assignments

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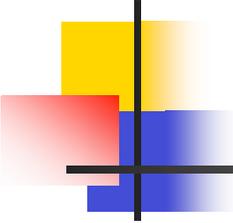
- 0.0 - 0.65535 16-bit ASN block
- 2.0 - 2.1023 APNIC
- 3.0 - 3.1023 RIPE NCC
- 4.0 - 4.1023 LACNIC
- 5.0 - 5.1023 AfriNIC
- 6.0 - 6.1023 ARIN
- Remainder are reserved or held by IANA



# Changes (1)

---

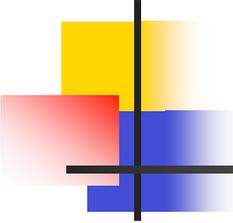
- 32-bit ASNs are backwardly compatible with 16-bit ASNs
- There is no flag day
- You do NOT need to:
  - Throw out your old routers
  - Replace your 16-bit ASN with a 32-bit ASN



## Changes (2)

---

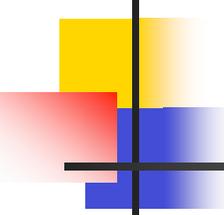
- You do need to be aware that:
  - Your customers will come with 32-bit ASNs
  - ASN 23456 is not a bogon!
  - You will need a router supporting 32-bit ASNs to use a 32-bit ASN
- If you have a proper BGP implementation, 32-bit ASNs will be transported silently across your network



# How does it work (1)?

---

- Local router only supports 16-bit ASN
- Remote router uses 32-bit ASN
- BGP peering initiated:
  - Remote asks local if 32-bit supported (BGP capability negotiation)
  - When local says “no”, remote then presents AS23456
  - Local needs to be configured to peer with remote using AS23456



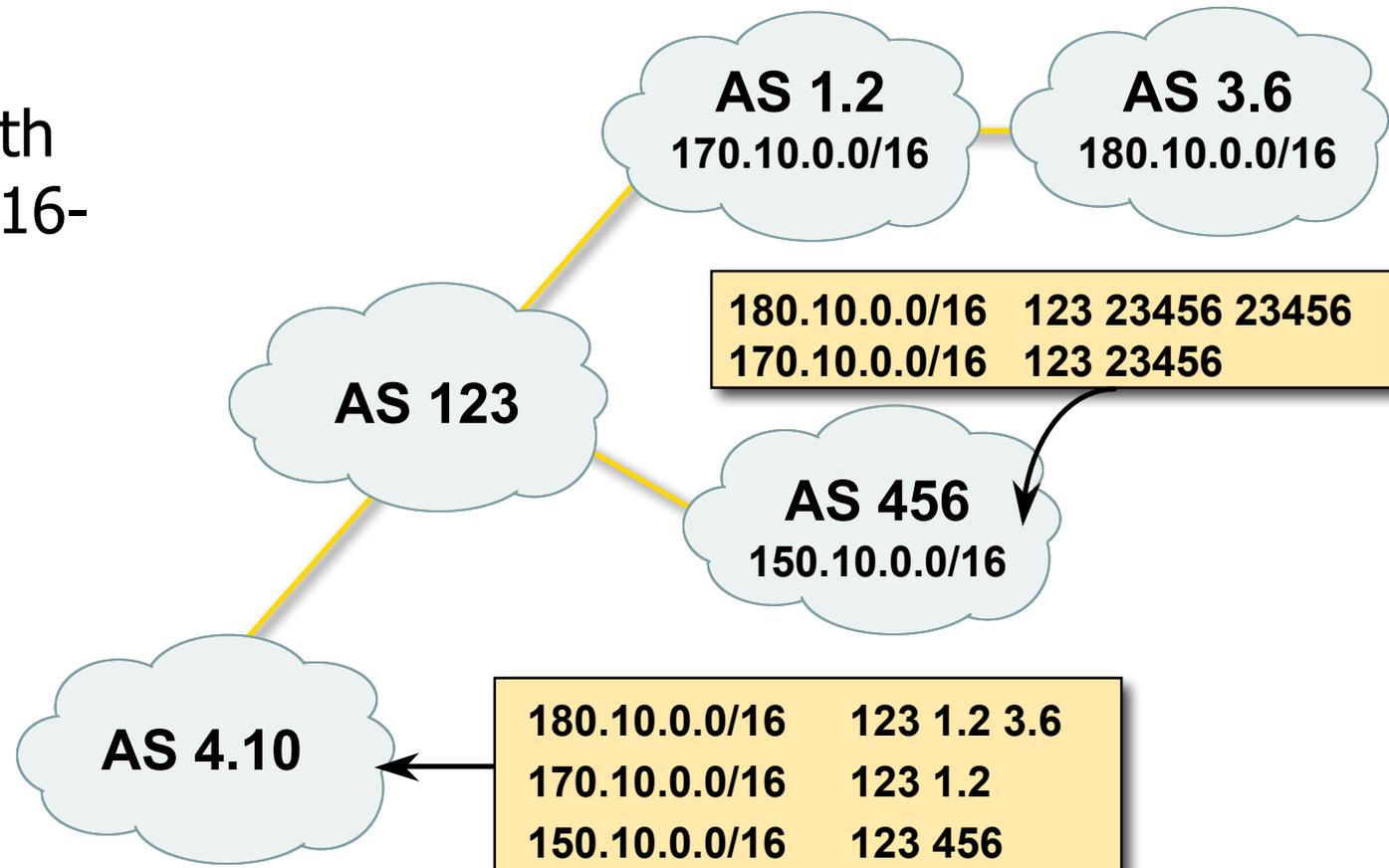
## How does it work (2)?

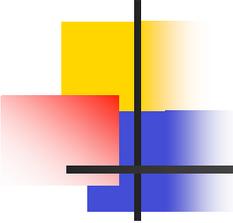
---

- BGP peering initiated (cont):
  - BGP session established using AS23456
  - 32-bit ASN included in a new BGP attribute called AS4\_PATH
    - (as opposed to AS\_PATH for 16-bit ASNs)
- Result:
  - 16-bit ASN world sees 16-bit ASNs and 23456 standing in for 32-bit ASNs
  - 32-bit ASN world sees 16 and 32-bit ASNs

# Example:

- Internet with 32-bit and 16-bit ASNs
- AS-PATH length maintained

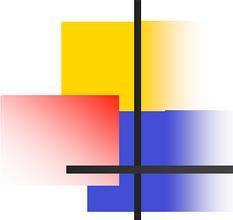




# What has changed?

---

- Two new BGP attributes:
  - AS4\_PATH
    - Carries 32-bit ASN path info
  - AS4\_AGGREGATOR
    - Carries 32-bit ASN aggregator info
  - Well-behaved BGP implementations will simply pass these along if they don't understand them
- AS23456 (AS\_TRANS)



# What do they look like?

---

- IPv4 prefix originated by AS 1.202
  - In 32-bit ASN world:

```
# bgpctl show rib 203.10.62.0/24
```

```
flags: * = Valid, > = Selected, I = via IBGP, A = Announced
```

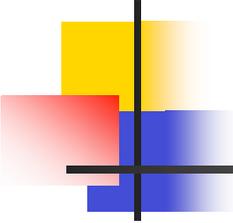
```
origin: i = IGP, e = EGP, ? = Incomplete
```

```
flags destination      gateway    lpref med aspath origin
*> 203.10.62.0/24     147.28.0.1 100    0 0.3130 0.1239 0.4637 0.1221 1.202 i
```

- In 16-bit ASN world:

```
router# sh ip bgp 203.10.62.0
```

```
Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
*> 203.10.62.0    202.249.2.169    0 2497 4637 1221 23456 i
```



# What do they look like?

---

- IPv6 prefix originated by AS 2.9

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:as4byte#sh bgp ipv6 uni 2403:2000::/32
```

```
BGP routing table entry for 2403:2000::/32
```

```
Versions:
```

Process	bRIB/RIB	SendTblVer
Speaker	93	93

```
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
```

```
Not advertised to any peer
```

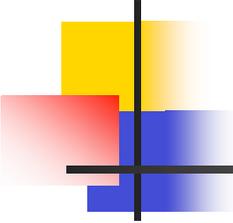
```
Path #1: Received by speaker 0
```

```
109 6175 2497 2500 18146 2.9
```

```
2001:420:0:8001::1 from 2001:420:0:8001::1 (204.69.200.22)
```

```
Origin IGP, localpref 100, valid, external, best
```

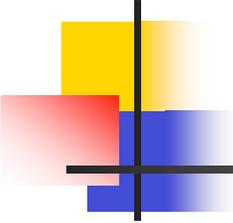
```
RP/0/0/CPU0:as4byte#
```



# Implementations (Dec 07)

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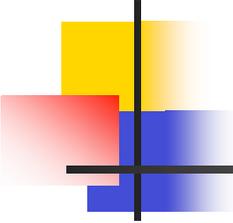
- Cisco IOS-XR 3.4 onwards
  - Cisco IOS – 12.5T, late 2008
- Quagga (patches for 0.99.6)
- OpenBGPd (patches for 3.9 & 4.0)
- JunOSe 4.1.0 (ERX only)
  - M and T series – no plans known
- Redback



# What next?

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- Pester your router vendors for 32-bit ASN support
  - Do you really want to run beta software in your core network?
  - October 2010 is not far away
    - Stable software, deployment cycles &c



# Conclusion

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- The Internet will not break
- Your network will not break
  
- If you have an ASN today:
  - You don't need to change anything
  - 32-bit ASNs appear as AS 23456
- If you have no ASN today:
  - Your routers will need 32-bit ASN support after 1st January 2009