



ARIN XXVI

atlanta, ga • 6-8 october 2010

Communications and Member Services

Susan Hamlin

Let's Review:

- Staff and department
- Membership statistics
- Resources and programs
- What's ahead

Communications & Member Services

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Handley,**
EDGAPP

**Richard
Jimmerson,**
CIO

Director: **Susan Hamlin**

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Communications Strategist

Sean Hopkins,
Communications Writer

Hollis Kara,
Communications Editor

Megan Kruse,
Public Relations Officer

Erin Sellers,
Graphic Designer

Member Support:

Einar Bohlin,
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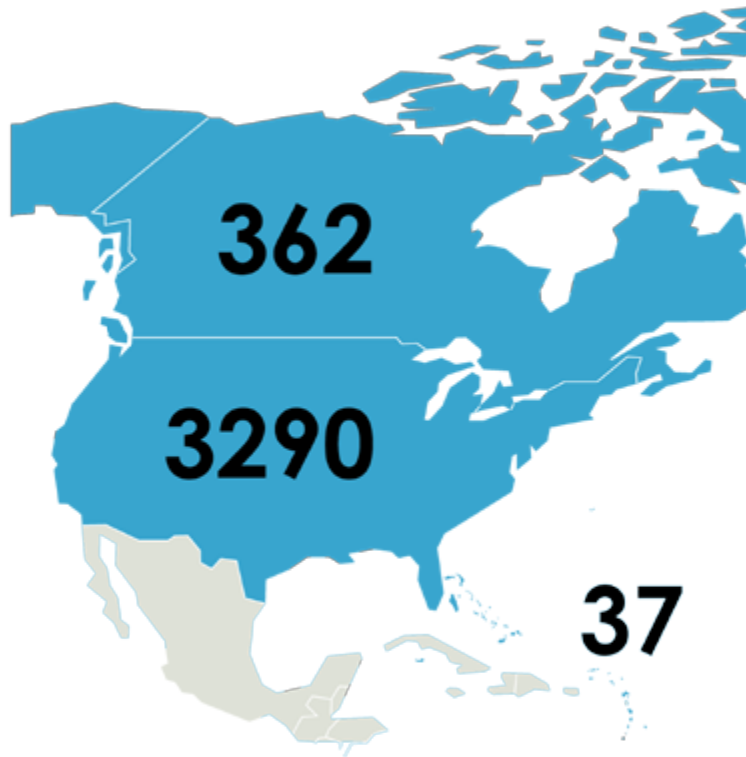
Dé Harvey,
Meeting Planner

Jud Lewis,
Membership Coordinator

Membership Statistics

3696 General Members

09/30/10



7 Outside
ARIN Region

2010 Election Process

Changes/Improvements

- 1 January cutoff for eligible voters
- Nomination Committee Charter
- Signatures for candidate petitions – Percentage lowered from 5 to 2 percent
- NRO NC Election –NANOG and ARIN meeting registrants (by 21 September) extended to one week
- New graphics at <https://www.arin.net/app/election/>

What's ahead: Certified Letters to DMRs

ARIN on the Road



Phoenix -- 17 August 2010

Raleigh -- 19 August 2010

Covered:

- The latest IPv6 adoption and IPv4 depletion information
- ARIN policy development updates
- Status of ARIN and the RIR system
- ARIN Online features

Attendees were eligible to receive a registration fee waiver for either this meeting or ARIN XXVII in Puerto Rico

New Features



Autonomous Systems & Autonomous System Numbers

About ARIN

The American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN) is the Internet Service Provider (ISP) for the United States, Canada, and parts of the Caribbean. ARIN is responsible for the distribution and management of IP addresses and ASNs in these regions. ARIN also provides technical support and education to its members.

An Autonomous System (AS) is a group of routing protocols that are under a single administrative control. An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a routing prefix, a list of IP addresses that can be reached from that ISP's network. Each AS is identified by a unique Autonomous System Number (ASN). ISPs use their ASNs to control routing within their networks and to exchange routing information with other ISPs.

In ISP exchanges routing information with other ISPs by using the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). BGP is the standard for exchanging routing information among networks. It's a combination of public AS numbers and private AS numbers and is used to identify where information comes from and where it should go outside of the ISP's network.

When an AS is exchanging routing information with other ISPs, it is the public Internet. However, it will need a public AS to be visible to other ISPs on the public Internet. If an AS is only required to communicate via ISP with a single provider or peer, it may use a private AS, which will not be visible on the public Internet.

There are three types of ASes:

1. A multihomed AS is connected to two or more autonomous systems. This allows it to maintain its connection to the Internet even if one AS connection fails.
2. A stub AS is connected to only one other autonomous system. Stubs may have other inter-AS connections, but publicly appearing to have only a single connection to the rest of the Internet.
3. A transit AS for one AS is another and allows communication to pass through it. For example, other transit providers and their customers have access to their networks and their transit providers AS.

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What is an IP Address?

IP stands for Internet Protocol. Internet Protocol provides the methodology for communication between devices on the Internet. An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a number that uniquely identifies a device on a computer network and, using transport protocols, moves information on the Internet. Every device directly connected to the Internet must have a unique IP address.

The American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)

ARIN manages the distribution of Internet number resources in Canada, many Caribbean and North Atlantic Islands, and the United States. ARIN conducts outreach and education throughout its regions to inform people about how to join the ARIN community, the need for which is the rapid depletion of IPv4 address space and the need to adopt IPv6.



Internet Exchange Points

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What is an Internet Exchange Point?

An Internet exchange point (IXP) is a physical infrastructure service provider (ISP) that connects other ISPs to their networks. IXPs allow ISPs to exchange traffic directly, rather than through intermediate and distant intermediary networks.

Why Use an IXP?

The ability to directly interconnect with other ISPs offers many advantages, including reduced latency and increased bandwidth. Speed improvements can result in faster response times for web services and applications. In these areas, service providers are often forced to route traffic to other regions. This can result in slower connection speeds, among other negative performance outcomes for users.

IXPs also reduce the number of hops that traffic must take to reach its destination. This advantage is again most noticeable in regions where long-haul connections are common. IXPs also reduce the number of hops between ISPs, which results in faster connection times and lower latency. This is particularly true for applications that require low latency, such as online gaming, voice over IP, and real-time data processing.

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<https://www.arin.net/knowledge/general.html>

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for ARIN XXVII in San Juan, PR

Participate



- Mailing list interaction
- Meetings - in person and remotely
- Spread the word – social media, IPv4-IPv6 slide deck, other knowledge tools
- VOTE
- Send feedback about any services to info@arin.net

Upcoming Meetings



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Thank You