

RIPE

Réseaux IP Européens

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RIPE

- History
- Terms of Reference
- Organisation
- Meetings
- Working Groups
- Policy process



RIPE History

- Started in May 1989
- First Meeting:
 - 14 participants
 - half day
- Protocol Wars:
 - OSI is good
 - Invented by the phone companies
 - TCP/IP is bad
 - Not invented by the phone companies



RIPE 1 Meeting

22 May, 1989

Participants:

Piet Beertema EUnet/CWI - Netherlands

Rob Blokzijl NIKHEF/HEPnet – Netherlands

Antonio Blasco Bonito CNUCE-CNR - Italy

Ives Devillers INRIA - France

Francis Dupont INRIA - France

Anders Hillbo NORDUnet/KTH – Sweden

Daniel Karrenberg EUnet/CWI - Netherlands

Thomas Lenggenhager SWITCH - Switzerland

Olivier Martin CERN - Switzerland

Peter Merdian BelW"u/Stuttgart - Germany

Arnold Nipper Uni Karlsruhe - Germany

Federico Ruggieri INFN/Bari - Italy

Marten Terpstra NIKHEF – Netherlands

Ruediger Volk Uni Dortmund/Eunet-D - Germany



RIPE Terms of Reference

- Operational Co-ordination of IP Networks
- No Standards Development
- No Names Assignment
- No Network Operation



RIPE Terms of Reference

Recognising that IP networks are growing beyond the LAN's in Europe, and are extending over national and international WAN's in Europe, the RIPE co-ordinating body has been created.

RIPE stands for the "Réseaux IP Européens".

The objective of RIPE is to ensure the necessary administrative and technical co-ordination to allow the operation and expansion of a pan-European IP network.

- RIPE acts as a forum for the exchange of technical information and the creation of expertise on IP networking.
- The area of relevance for RIPE is Europe.
- All parties operating wide area IP networks are encouraged to participate.
- RIPE promotes and co-ordinates interconnection of IP networks within Europe and to other
- continents.
- RIPE establishes agreement on common network management practices and the operational
- management of the interconnected networks.
- RIPE serves as a focal point for other common activities of the participants related to IP
- networking.
- All documents produced by RIPE will be publicly available.
- RIPE is not a network service provider. IP networks collaborating in RIPE remain under the
- executive authority of their respective organisations.

Amsterdam

29 November 1989

http://www.ripe.net

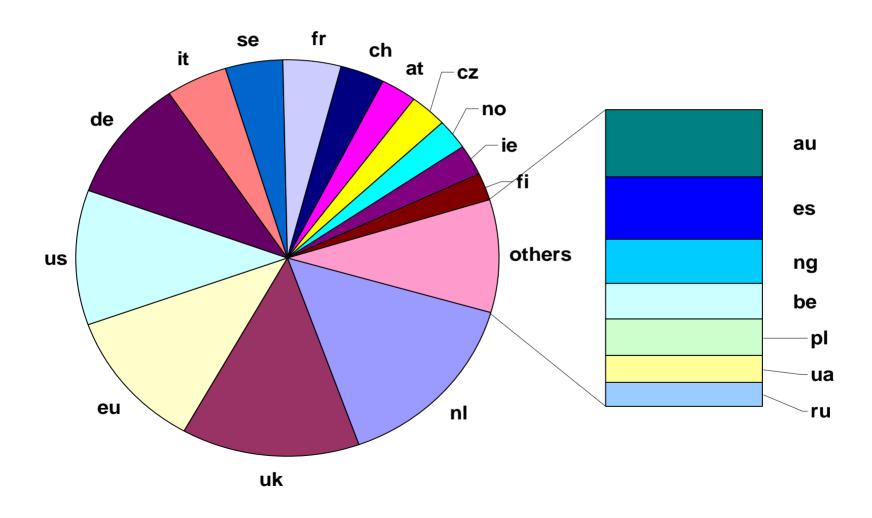


RIPE Organisation

- Not a Legal Entity
- No formal membership
- No votes consensus is the word
- Chairman:
 - organise the meetings
 - keep an eye on the work between meetings
 - external liaison
- Real work is done in the Working Groups WG
- Sometimes Task Forces TF
- Sometimes Birds of a Feather meetings BOF

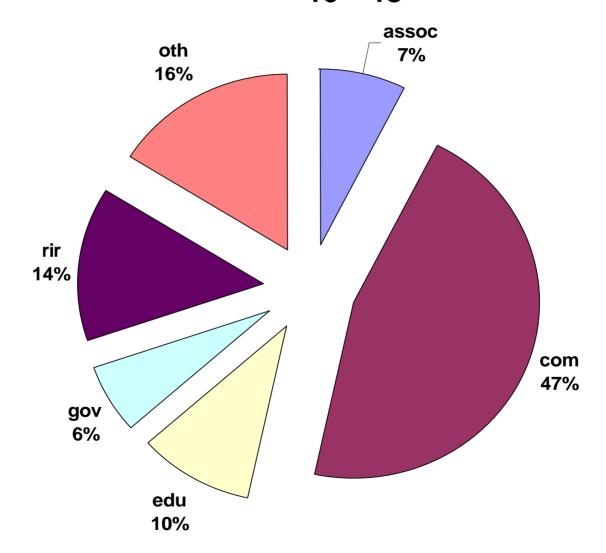


RIPE Meeting Attendance per Country 46-48





RIPE Meeting Attendance per Organisational Category 46 - 48





RIPE Working Groups (1)

Address Policy Working Group:

 open forum where RIPE address policy is made that affects address and ASN allocations.

Anti-Spam Working Group:

fighting the problem of spam mail on the Internet

Database Working Group:

RIPE network management database

DNS Working Group:

Domain Name System technical questions and issues

Test-Traffic Working Group:

Measurement of Internet performance

http://www.ripe.net



RIPE Working Groups (2)

- European Internet Exchange Working Group:
 - European Internet Exchanges technical issues
- IPv6 Working Group:
 - IPv6 operational issues
- RIPE NCC Services Working Group:
 - discussion of existing and new RIPE NCC services
- Routing Working Group:
 - architecture and operations of Internet routing



RIPE Working Groups (3)

- How to join:
 - subscribe to mailing lists
 - participate in RIPE meetings
- OPEN OPEN OPEN
- Visit the Web site:
 - documents
 - meeting minutes
 - mail archives

http://www.ripe.net



Policy Development Principles

Open

- Anyone Can Participate
 - This includes Governments
- Policy Fora
- Mail Lists

Developed Bottom-Up

- Internet Community
- Technology Changes
- IETF

Transparent

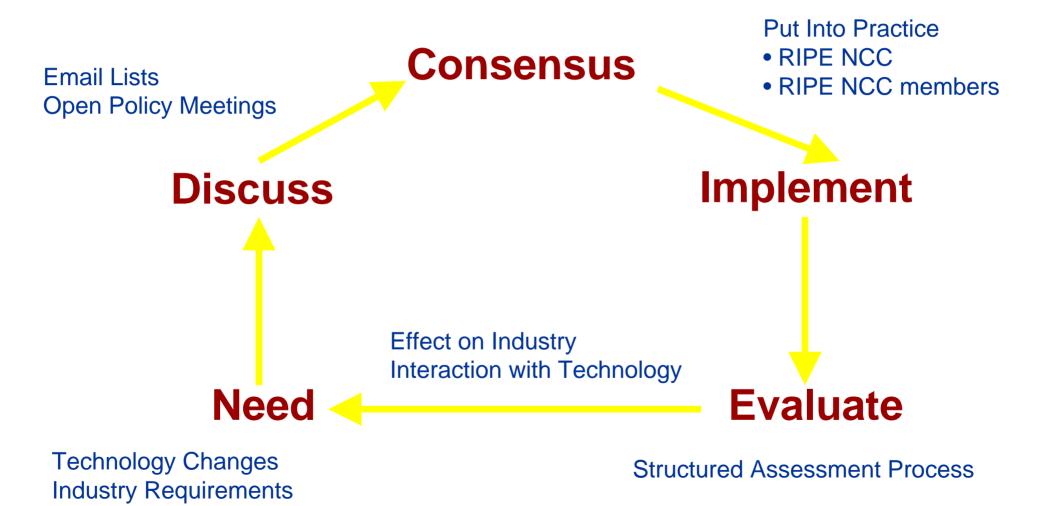
- Mailing List Archives
- Minutes
 - Policy Fora
 - RIR Boards

Documented

- Formal Policy Documents
- Implementation Procedures



Policy Development Process





Address Management Policy

Conservation

- Efficient Use of Resources
- Allocation Based on Need



- Limit Routing Table Growth
- Support Provider-Based Routing Policies

Registration

- Ensure Uniqueness
- Trouble Shooting