

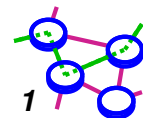
CS551

ISP Peering

[Norton01]

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<http://merlot.usc.edu/cs551-f12>

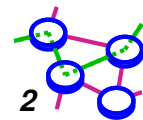


Definitions

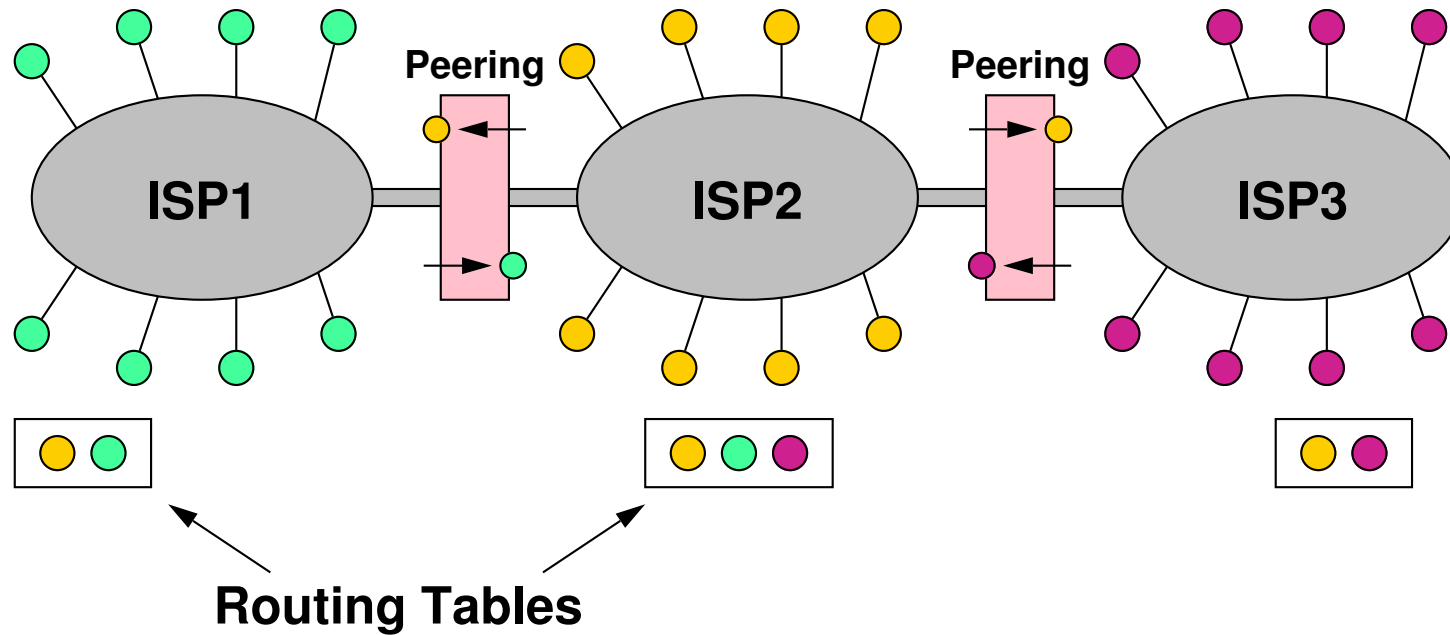
- ➔ **Peering:**
 - provide connectivity to each others' customers
 - non-transitive relationship

- ➔ **Transit:**
 - one ISP sells transit to another ISP

- ➔ **Tier-1 ISP:**
 - has access to global routing table
 - does not purchase transit from anyone

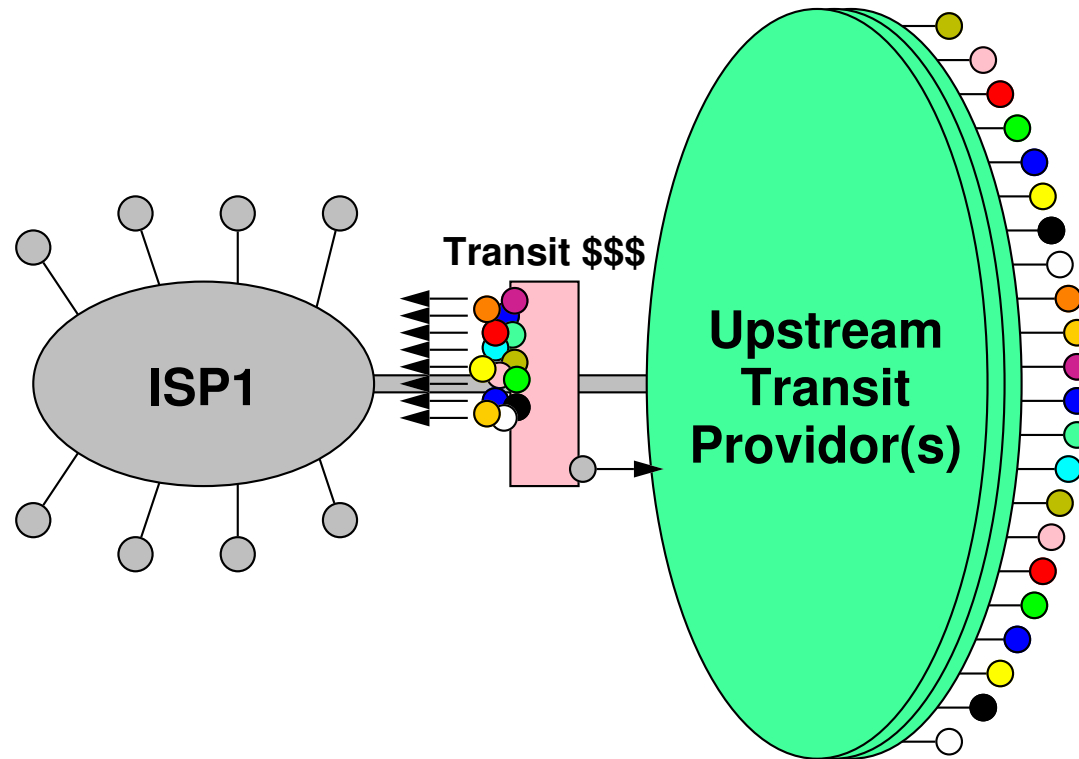


Peering Example



➡ Peering is not a transitive relationship

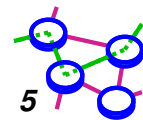
Transit Example



Why Peer?

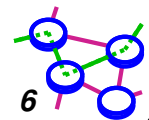
- ➔ **Reduced cost**
 - ▬ buying transit is expensive

- ➔ **Reduced latency**
 - ▬ reduced number of hops



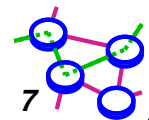
Why Not Peer?

- ➔ **Traffic asymmetry (and investment asymmetry)**
- ➔ **Potential transit sale**
- ➔ **Peering consumes resources**
 - ▬ **staff, router cards, etc.**
- ➔ **Peering makes a peer ISP appear stronger**
 - ▬ **makes a peer into competition**
- ➔ **Peering relations have less contractual teeth**
 - ▬ **no incentive to repair problems**



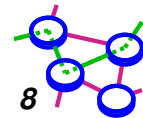
Decision Phases

- ➡ Phase 1: Identify peer
- ➡ Phase 2: Contact potential peer
- ➡ Phase 3: Agree on peering methodology



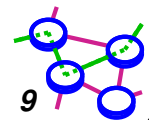
Phase 1: Identify Peer

- ➡ Traffic engineering, data collection and analysis
- ➡ Technical, business and legal issues
- ➡ Intuition
- ➡ Broader business arrangements (CEO's play golf together)
- ➡ Peering policies (open, exclusive)
 - ➡ *open* peering policy: we will peer with anyone
 - ➡ policies are often exposed only under NDA



Phase 2: Contact Peer

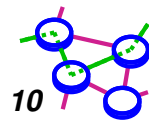
- ➡ Find the right *person!*
- ➡ Sign NDA (optional)
- ➡ Share traffic statistics



Phase 3: Peering Methodology

- **Direct-circuit v.s. exchange-based interconnection (or a combination)**
 - ▬ depends on
 - number of peers participating in the region
 - bandwidth required for the regional interconnections

- **Cost sharing**
 - ▬ split equally
 - ▬ I will peer with you if you pay all the cost



Value of the Internet Exchange

