S-38.192 Verkkopalvelujen tuotanto
S-38.192 Network Service Provisioning
Lecture 7: Peering

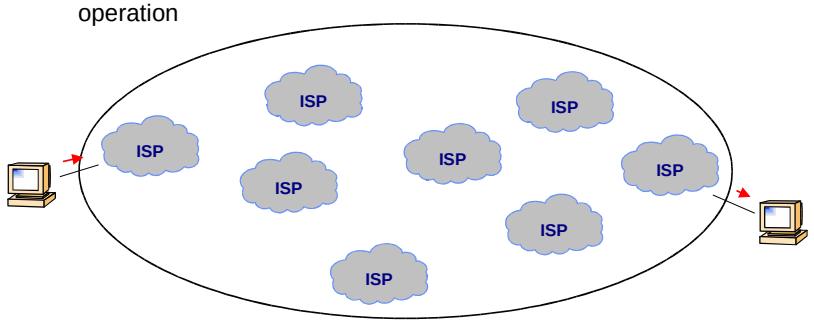
Part of the material presented in these slides is based on BGP lectures of Olivier Bonaventure www.info.ucl.ac.be/people/OBO/BGP/

Internet

- **The value of Internet is in global reachability**
  - Reachability comes from co-operative peering efforts
    - Customer peering (Customer-Provider-Customer relationship)
    - Shared cost peering (Provider-Provider relationship)
- **There are roughly 18000 players**
  - 13000 of them are Stub ASs
  - 78 are pure transit providers
  - 5000 do both

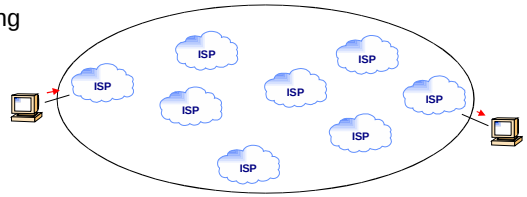
Internet

- The structure of Internet is chaos
  - Thousands of service providers with highly varying principles in their operation



Internet

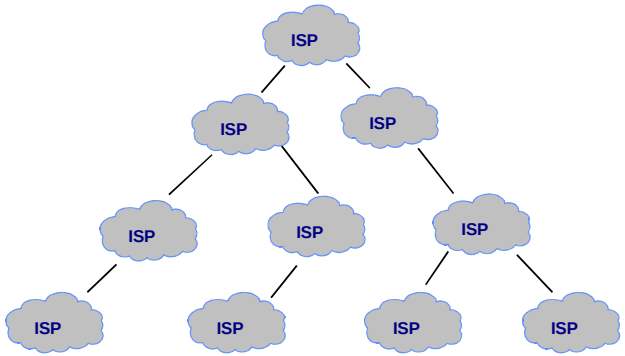
- **How packet finds its route through the black box**
  - BGP forms a structured layout of the whole Internet for packet level transport
    - Reflects the semi-optimal contractual agreements between operators along the route of the packet
- **Why accepting packets from fellow ISP**
  - Economic impact
    - Transit traffic
  - Reciprocity
    - Cost reduction



Agreements

- Form the basis between inter-provider communications
  - Small ISPs are customers of larger ones
    - Larger ISPs deliver their customer traffic as their own traffic
    - Larger ISPs deliver their customer traffic as transit traffic
  - Equal size providers exchange their traffic pro bonus
    - Both save money by interconnecting directly rather than through 3rd party
    - Mutual agreement for exchanging only their customer traffic

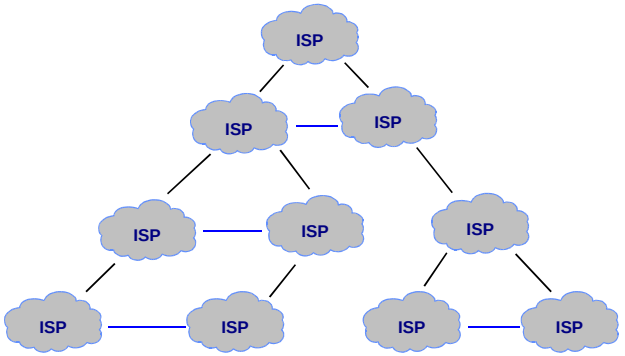
Strict hierarchy



Strict hierarchy

- Based on structural and regulated manner of forming customer/provider relationships
  - Valid in telco operations
  - Operators for a chain of customer/provider relationships
  - Based on regulation of operational arena
    - Local operators
    - Long distance operators
    - International operators
  - Cash flows to the top of the hierarchy
    - Local operators collect the money from end users
    - Middle layers take their premiums

Loose hierarchy



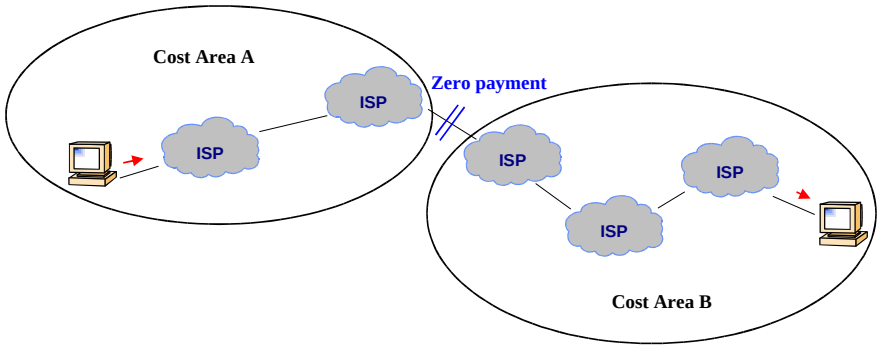
Loose hierarchy

- Local providers compete the local market but share common need to exchange their customer traffic on a local level
  - It is profitable for all to have direct exchange of traffic without 3rd parties
    - Better marginal revenue
  - Requires
    - Interconnection points
    - Bilateral agreement to establish equality
      - Zero payment principle
        - » Both parties benefit from peering
        - » No mutual transfer of money

Internet

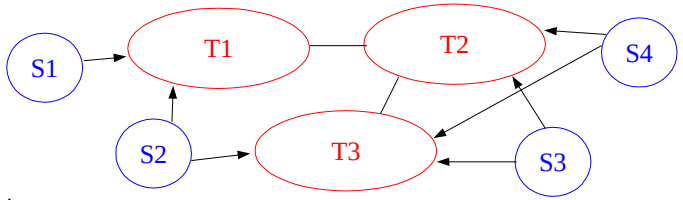
- Naturally loose in hierarchy
- Local ISPs maximize their revenue by minimazing their transit traffic
- Same structure on all levels of hierarchy
- Any connection through the Internet is formed with chain of customer/provider relationships with a single zero payment border
  - Cost of connection is therefore divided into two
    - From source to top of the chain
    - From destination to top of the chain
  - Peering does not cover transit traffic
    - Only one zero payment border

Internet



Transit domain

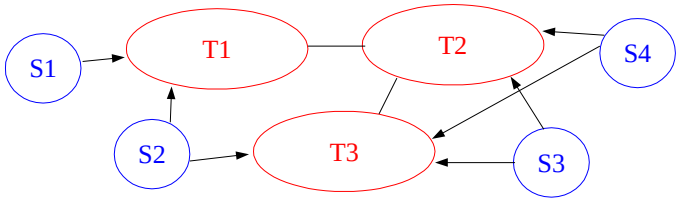
- A transit domain allows external domains to use its own infrastructure to send packets to other domains



- Examples
  - FuNET, NorduNET, GEANT, Internet2, BT, Telia, Level3,...

Stub domain

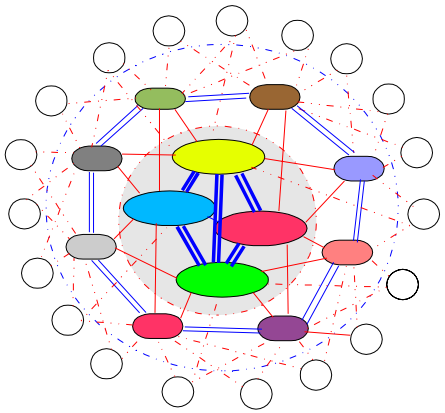
- A stub domain does not allow external domains to use its infrastructure to send packets to other domains
  - A stub is connected to at least one transit domain
    - Single-homed stub : connected to one transit domain (S1)
    - Dual-homed stub : connected to two transit domains (S2-S4)



Stub domain

- Examples:
  - Content-rich stub domain
    - Large web servers : Yahoo, Google, MSN, TF1, BBC,...
  - Access-rich stub domain
    - ISPs providing Internet access via CATV, ADSL, ...
      - Saunalahti, Kolumbus, Welho etc

Internet

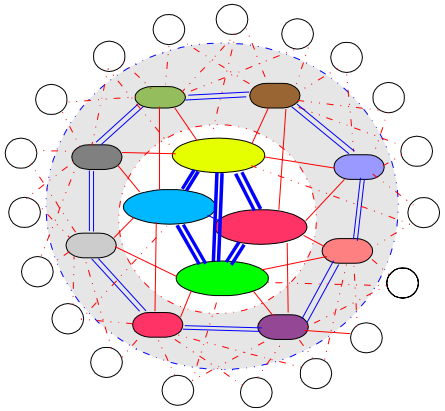


- Tier-1 ISPs
  - Dozen of large ISPs interconnected by shared-cost peering arrangements
  - Form the core of the Internet
  - Provide transit service for T2/T3 service providers

Tier-1 service providers

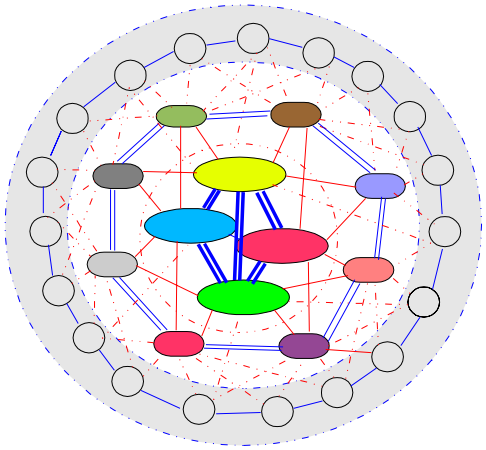
- AOL Transit Data Network
- AT&T
- BBN
- British Telecom
- Cable and Wireless
- Connect Internet Solutions
- Deutsche Telekom
- Global Crossing
- Level 3
- NTT/Verio
- Optus
- Primus Telecom
- Qwest
- Sprint
- Telstra
- UUNET
- WilTel (Williams Communications)

Internet



- Tier-2 ISPs
  - Regional or National ISPs
  - Customer of T1 ISP(s)
  - Provider of T3 ISP(s)
  - shared-cost with other T2 ISPs

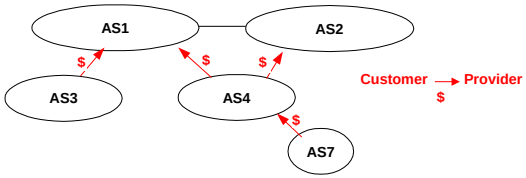
Internet



- Tier-3 ISPs
  - Smaller ISPs, Corporate Networks, Content providers
  - Customers of T2 or T1 ISPs
  - shared-cost with other T3 ISPs

Customer-provider peering

- **Principle**
  - Customer sends to its provider its internal routes and the routes learned from its own customers
    - Provider will advertise those routes to the entire Internet to allow anyone to reach the Customer
  - Provider sends to its customers all known routes
    - Customer will be able to reach anyone on the Internet

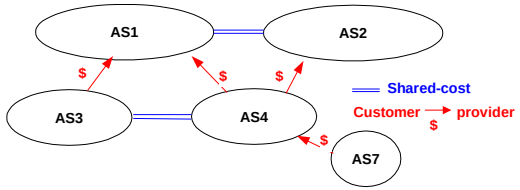


Shared-cost peering

- **Principle**
  - PeerX sends to PeerY its internal routes and the routes learned from its own customers
    - PeerY will use shared link to reach PeerX and PeerX's customers
    - PeerX's providers are not reachable via the shared link
  - PeerY sends to PeerX its internal routes and the routes learned from its own customers
    - PeerX will use shared link to reach PeerY and PeerY's customers
    - PeerY's providers are not reachable via the shared link

Shared-cost peering

- AS1 send routes of AS{1,3,4,7} to AS2
- AS2 sends routes of AS{2,4,7} to AS1
  - Not AS3 while those routes come from shared-cost peering
    - Routes from shared-cost peering are not advertised to providers



Internet

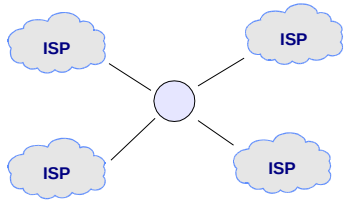
- **Local providers aim to minimize their expenses by interconnecting at local level**
  - **Local exchange points**
    - ..CIX (Commercial Internet eXchange)
    - MAE.. (Metropolitan Area eXchange)
    - NAP (Network Access Point)
    - IXP (Internet eXchange Point)
    - EP (Exchange Point)
  - **Bilateral interconnections**

Internet exhange

- **Commercial starting point**
  - A company builds an interconnection point to
    - Gain revenue from peering traffic
    - Gain revenue from transmission links coming to exchange
    - Gain revenue from transit traffic
- **Co-operative starting point**
  - Neutral partner runs the exchange
    - None of the partners owns the premises
    - None of the partners owns the transmission links into exchange
    - None of the partners owns the equipment in exchange

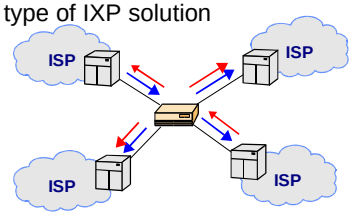
Internet exhange

- Build over L2 technology
  - Ethernet, ATM, FrameRelay switch
- Each provider connects into shared media with transmission link terminated to border router of provider
  - Everybody is able to see everybody



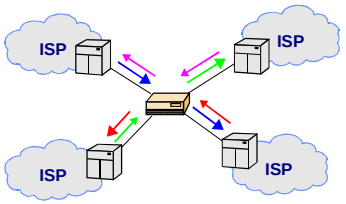
Internet exhange

- Peering agreements can be based on
  - **Multilateral agreements**
    - Every partner is peering with every other partner
      - All border routers share a common subnet which is not filtered
        - » Ideal situation for Ethernet type of IXP solution



Internet exhange

  - **Bilateral agreements**
    - Partners peer only based on bilateral agreements
      - Requires L2 technology that is able to create virtual connections between peering partners
        - » ATM PVC
        - » FR DLCI
        - » Ethernet VLAN



Internet exhange

- **Multilateral peering reguires either**
  - **Separate BGP session between each border router**
    - **N(N-1) sessions**
  - **IXP offers route server capabilities**
    - Only N sessions
      - BGP-route reflector

Internet exhange

- Depending on operational philosphy of IXP
  - **Partners can make bilateral transit agreements in IXP**
    - Partners are already in same premises
    - Required separate virtual connections between transit provider and customer
  - **Partners can make QoS peering**
    - Several virtual connections between peers
      - One per VPN per QoS class
      - One per MPLS LSP
      - etc