

# The Past and Present of IXPs

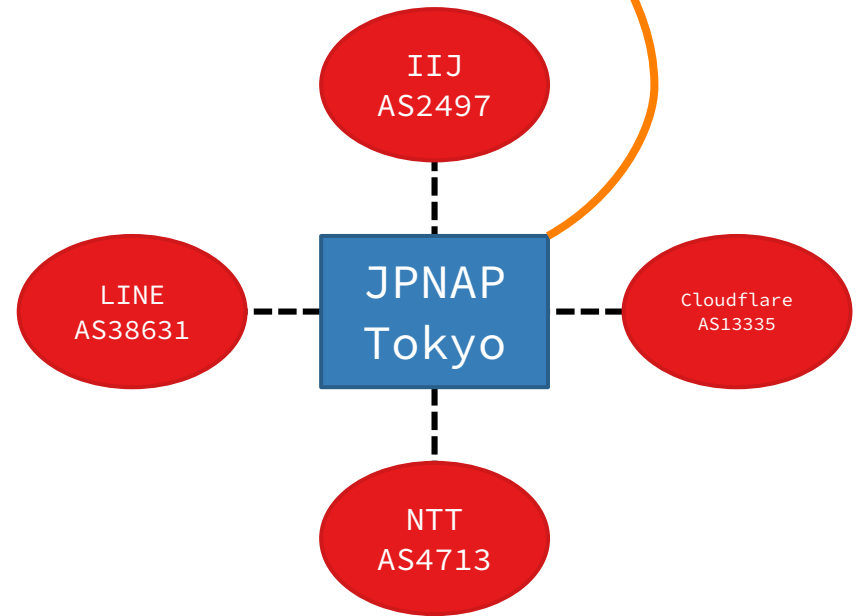
Malte Tashiro

# What is an IXP?

- Common ground to connect networks / autonomous systems (ASes)
- Alternative to direct 1:1 connection between networks (private peering)
- Possible advantages
  - Reduced cost and latency
  - Improved bandwidth



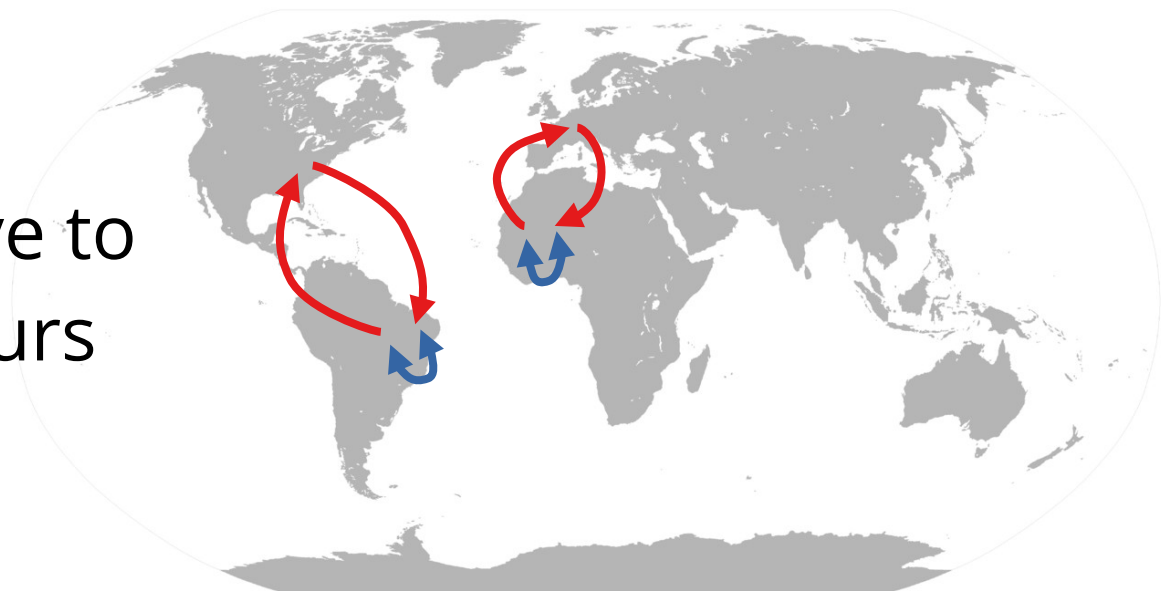
(not actually JPNAP Tokyo)



# Historical Purpose

“Keep local traffic local”<sup>0</sup>

- Regions with poor connections might have to take long routing detours
- Establish regional connectivity instead



<sup>0</sup>N. Chatzis, G. Smaragdakis, A. Feldmann, and W. Willinger, “There is More to IXPs than Meets the Eye,” ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 19–28, 2013.

# Why do research on IXPs?



- Part of a larger project on Internet topology
- The Internet is critical infrastructure
  - We ought to understand role of all components
  - More knowledge improves the quality of decisions (e.g., where to establish new connections)
- Are IXPs still (only) fulfilling their historical purpose?

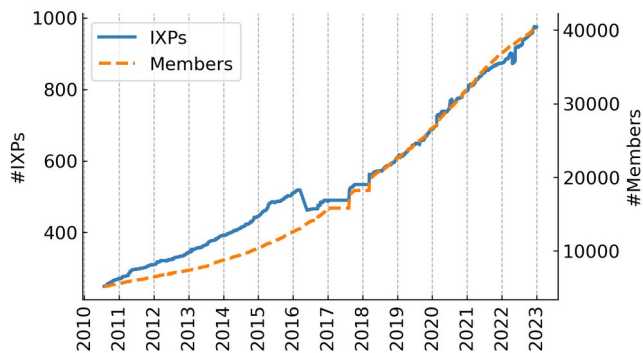
# PeeringDB

- Database containing peering and IXP information
- One of the go-to sources for IXP information
  - Others: PCH, Euro-IX IXPDB, HE Internet Exchange Report, ...
- Why we use it: Historical data available from 6/2010

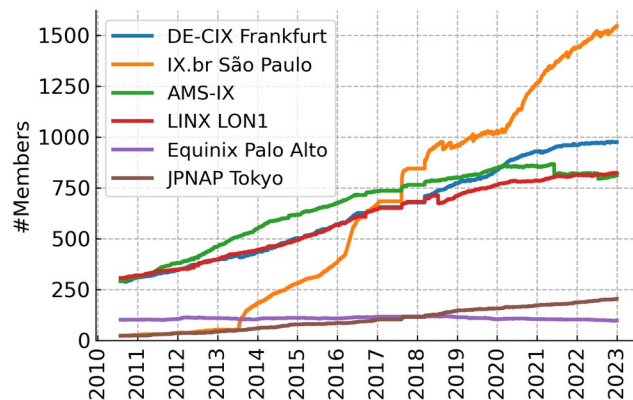


# A look at the last 13 years

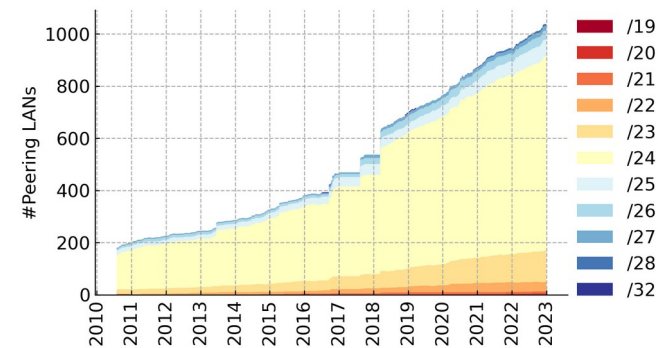
## Number of IXPs and members



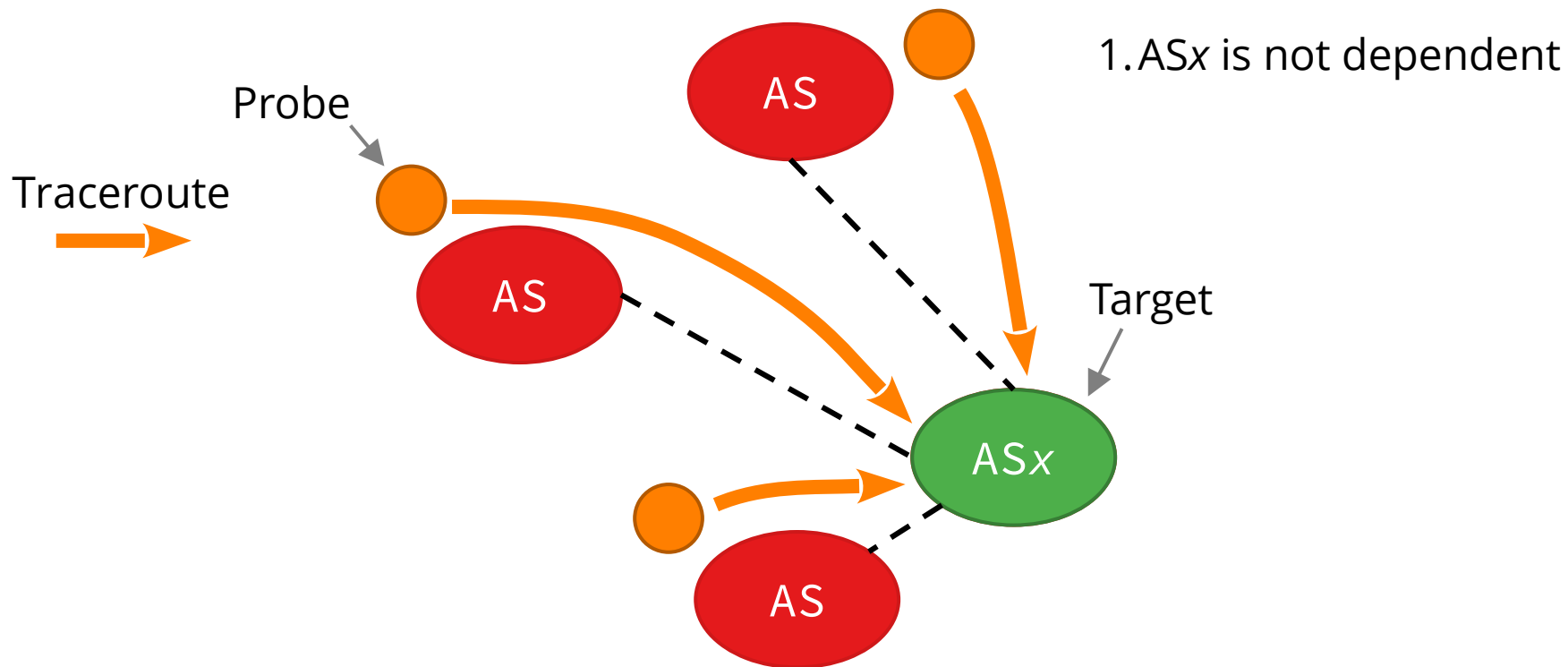
## Member count for selected IXPs



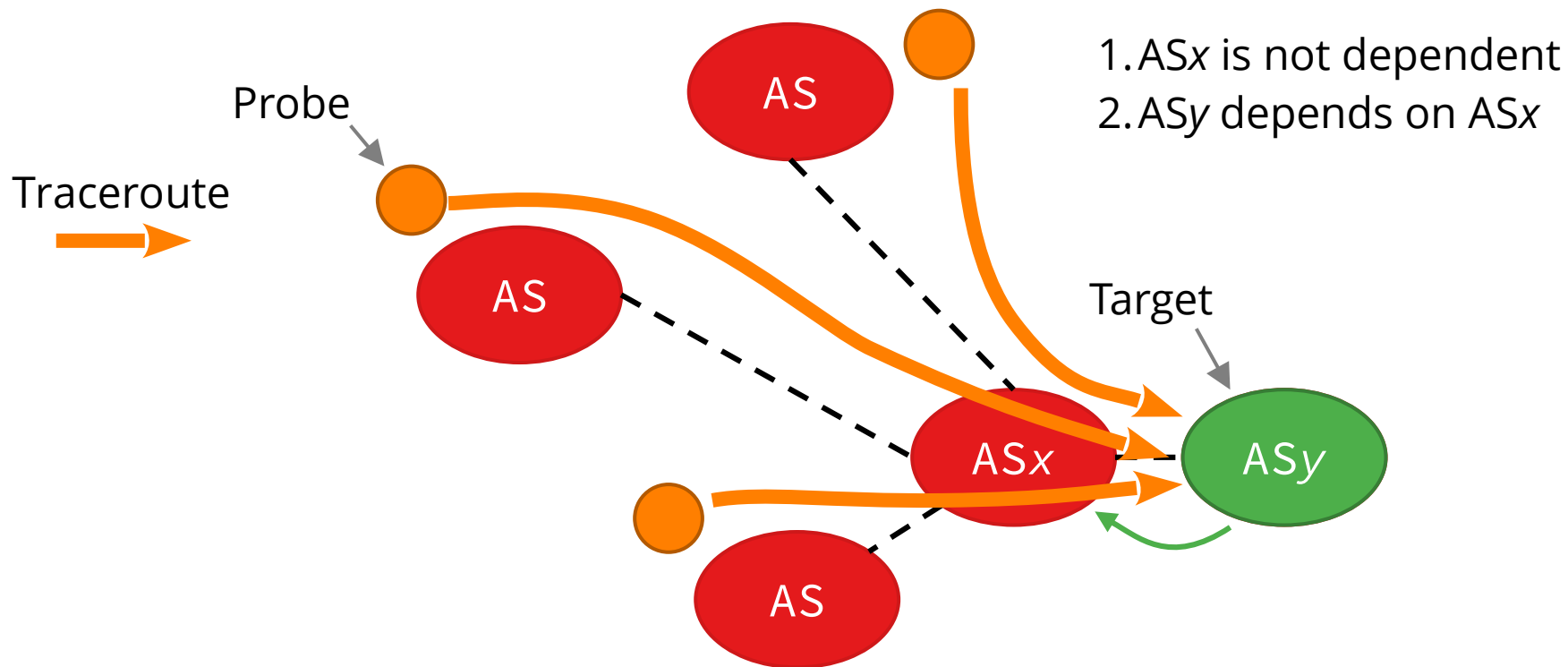
## Size of IPv4 peering LANs



# Detecting dependencies with traceroute

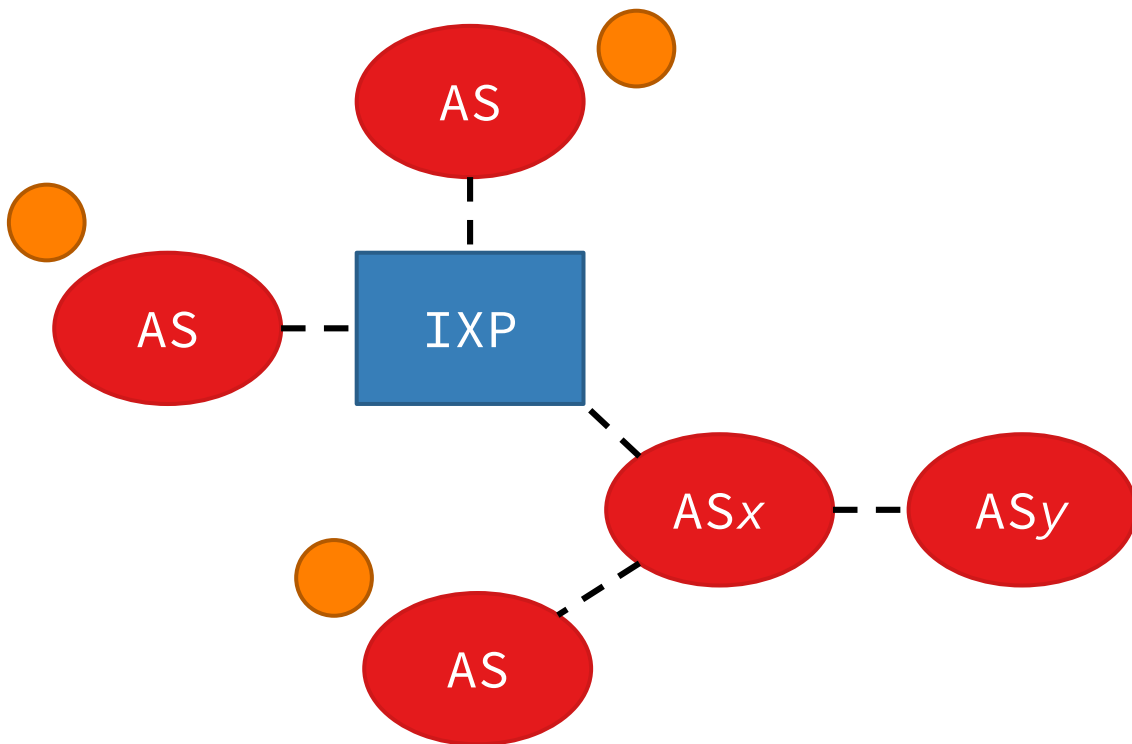


# Detecting dependencies with traceroute

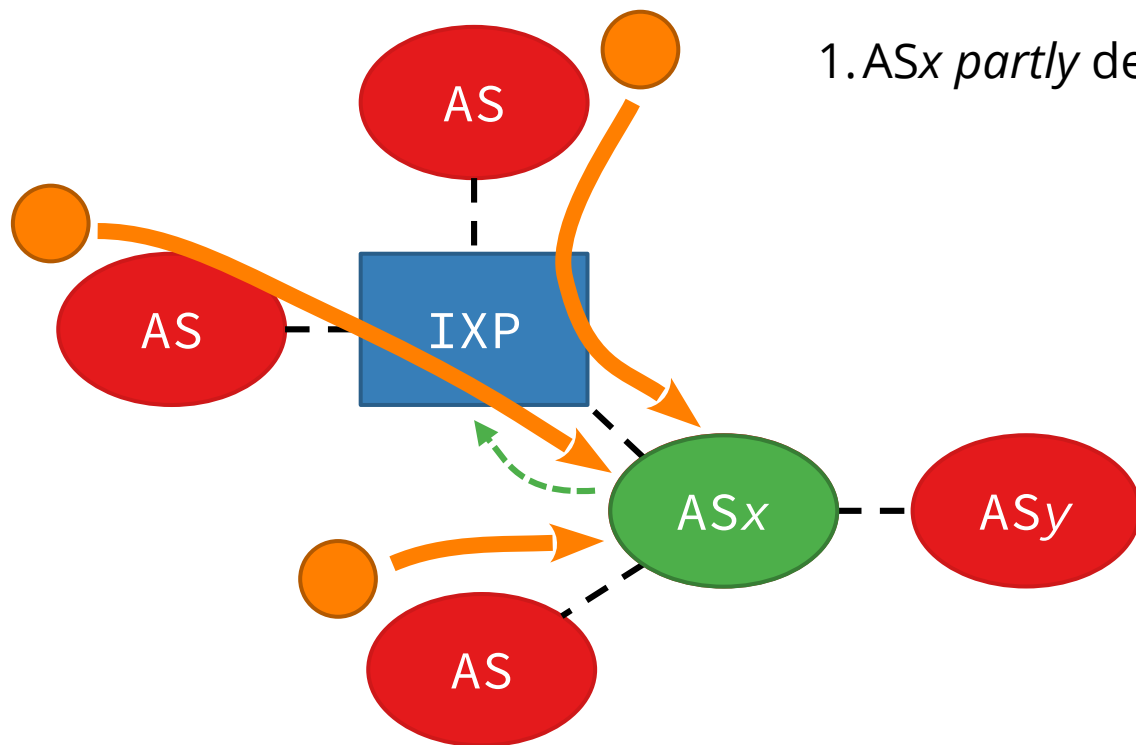




# Detecting dependencies with traceroute

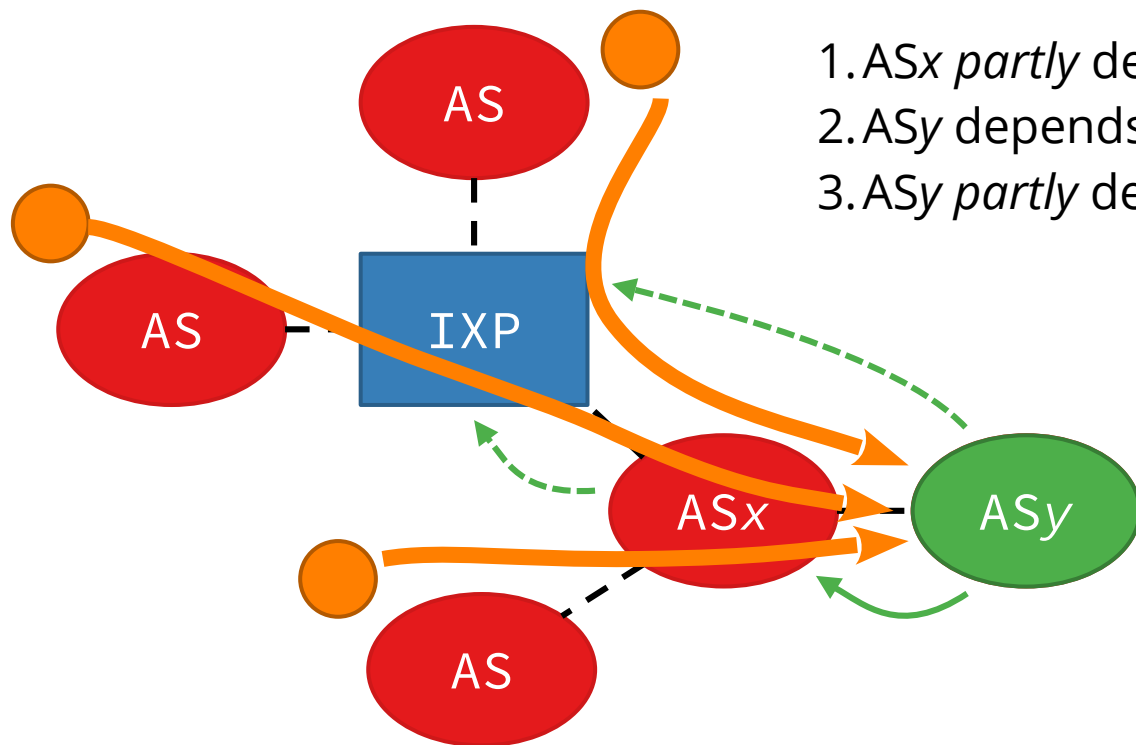


# Detecting dependencies with traceroute



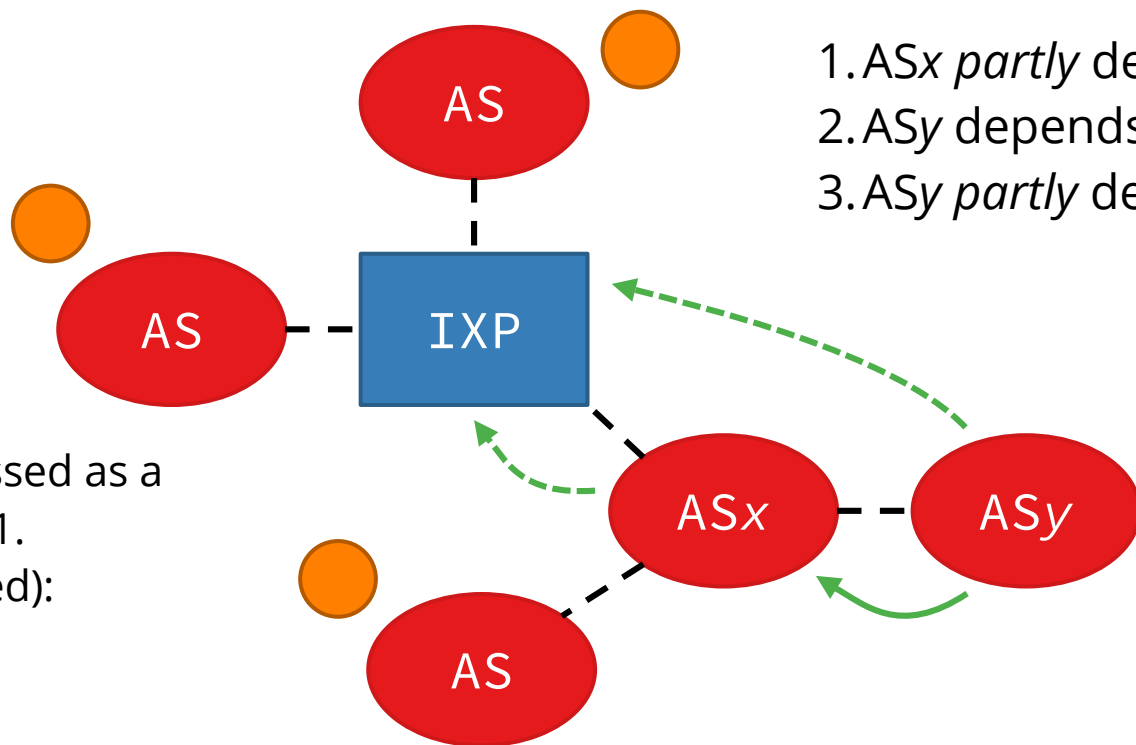
1. ASx *partly* depends on the IXP

# Detecting dependencies with traceroute



1. *ASx* partly depends on the IXP
2. *ASy* depends on *ASx*
3. *ASy* partly depends on the IXP

# Detecting dependencies with traceroute



1. ASx *partly* depends on the IXP
2. ASy depends on ASx
3. ASy *partly* depends on the IXP

## Technical Detail

Dependency is expressed as a value between 0 and 1.

For example (simplified):

ASx → IXP ~0.6

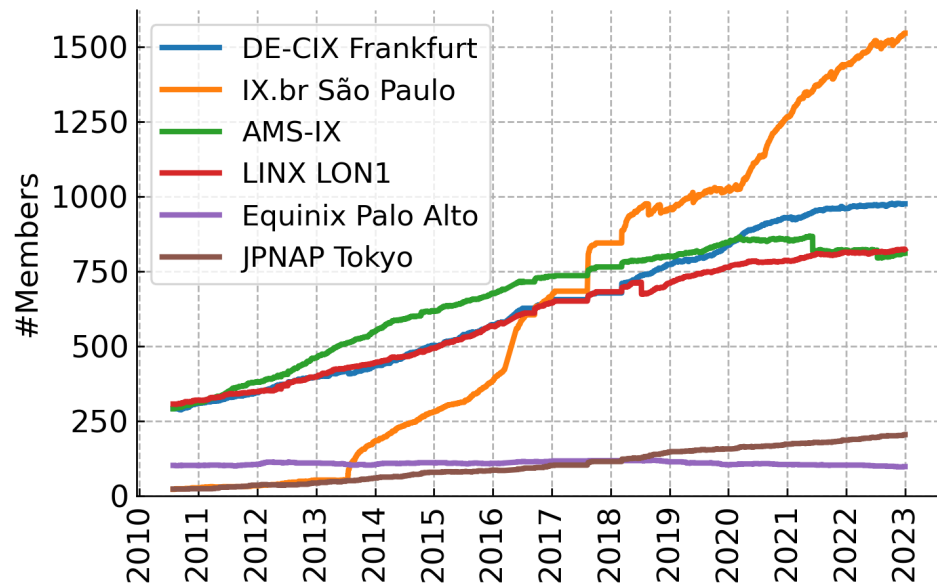
ASy → ASx 1.0

ASy → IXP ~0.6

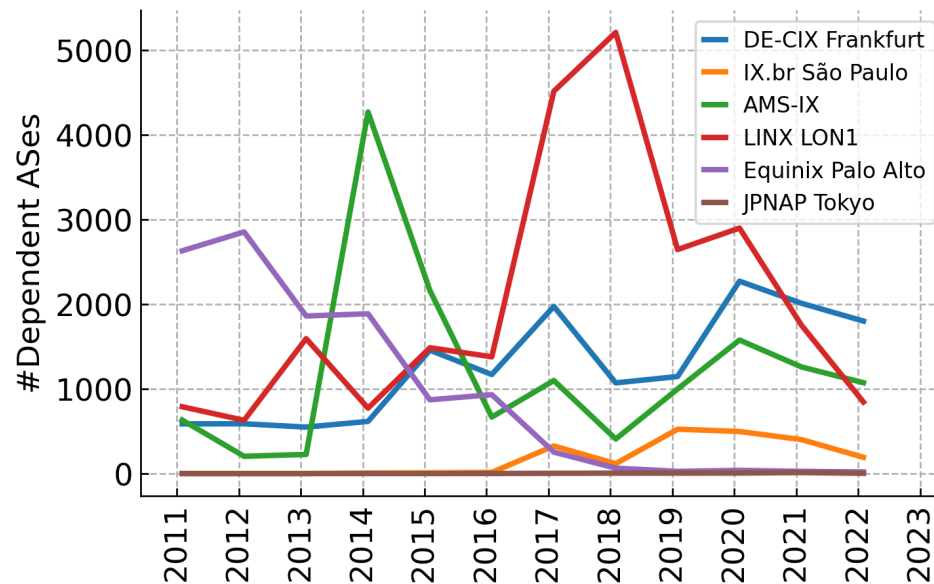
But we will stick to a binary classification (depends, or not) for now.

# IXP dependencies over the years

## IXP member counts



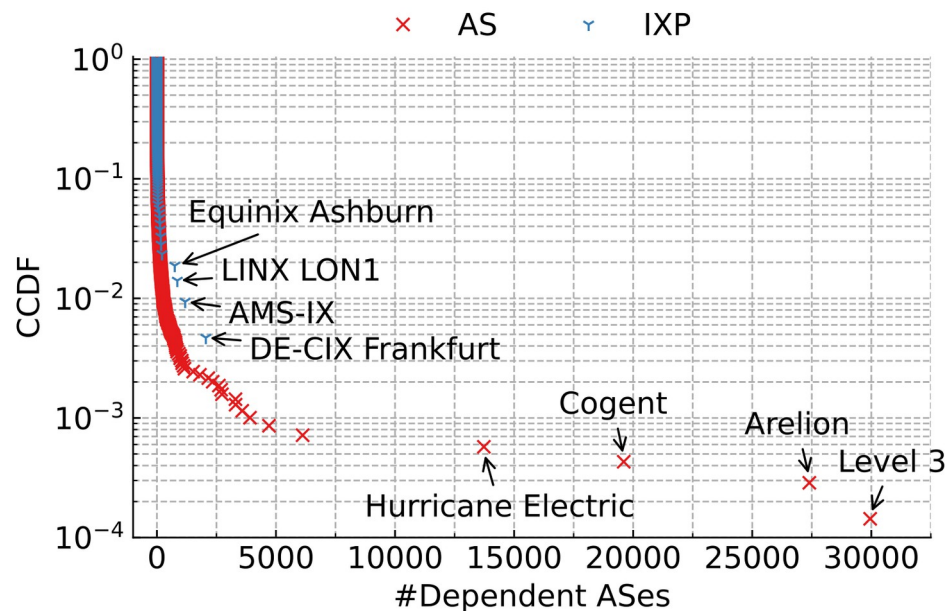
## Preliminary!



One datapoint (in January) for each year

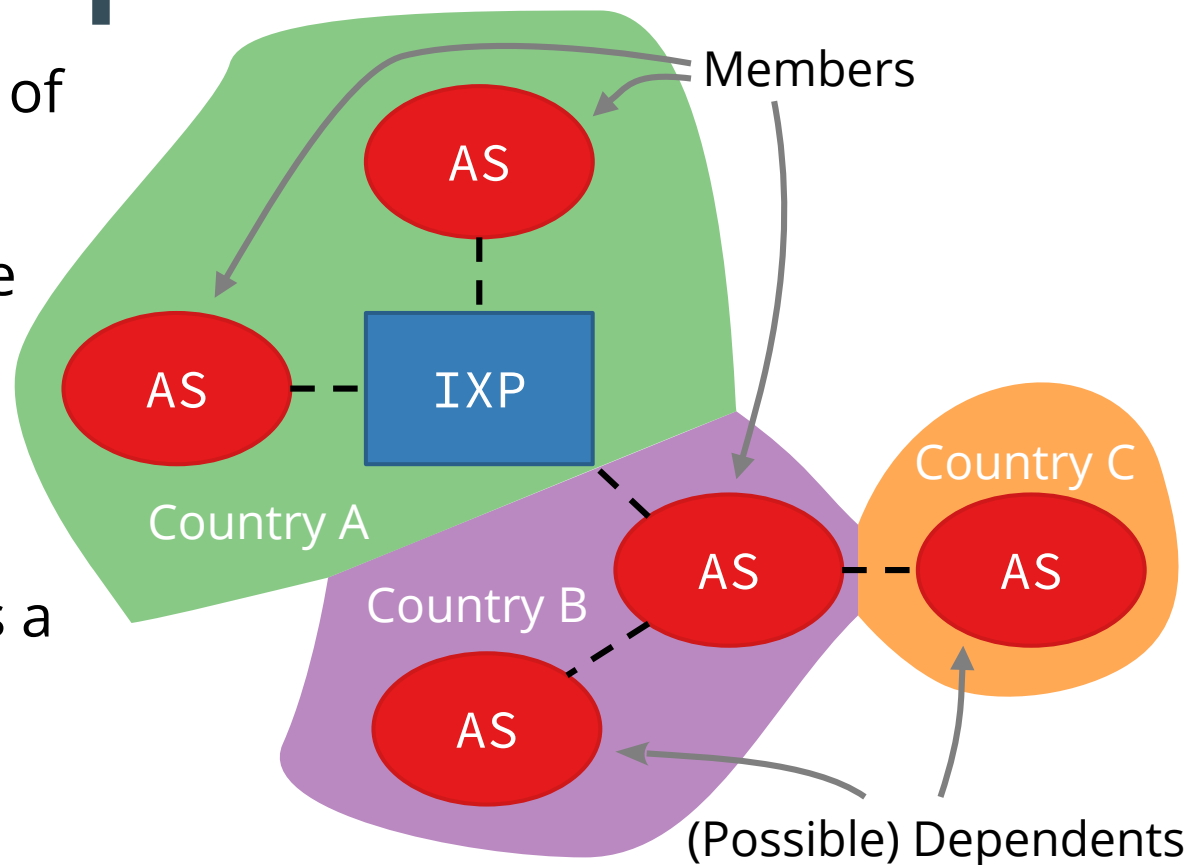
# IXP (and AS) dependencies in the present

- ASes incur way more dependencies in general
- Some large Tier-1 ISPs stand out
- Same is true for IXPs, but on a smaller scale



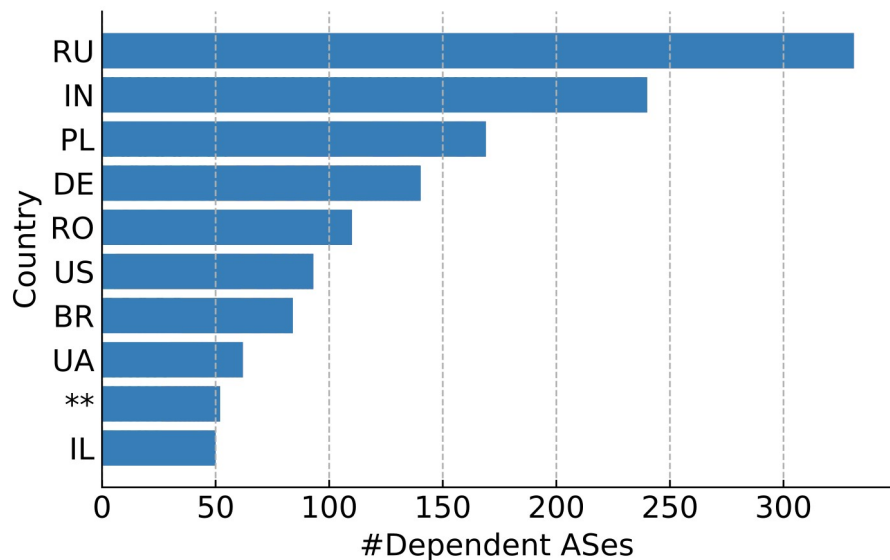
# Geographic footprint of IXPs

- We can identify the countries of dependent ASes
- Countries of IXP members are already visible in PeeringDB
  - Dependents are deeper in the topology and not obvious
- Dependency analysis gives us a new perspective on the geographic footprint of IXPs



# A close look at DE-CIX Frankfurt

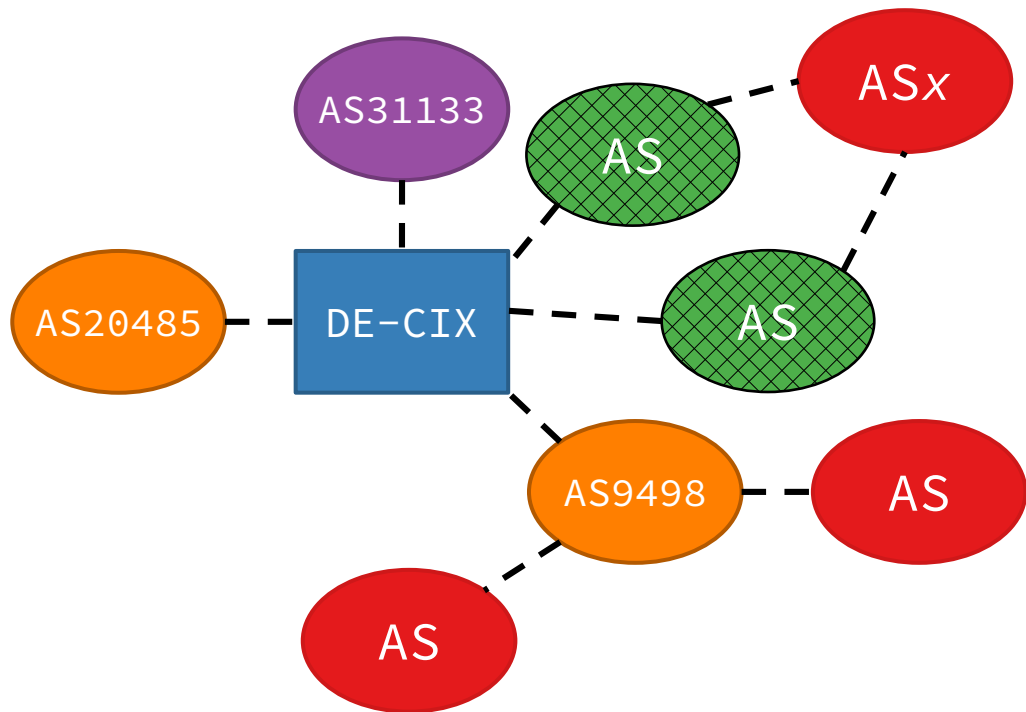
- German IXP
- Most dependents **not** in Germany
- Many Russian and Indian ASes are reached via DE-CIX (from our vantage points)
- \*\* are ASes with presence in multiple countries



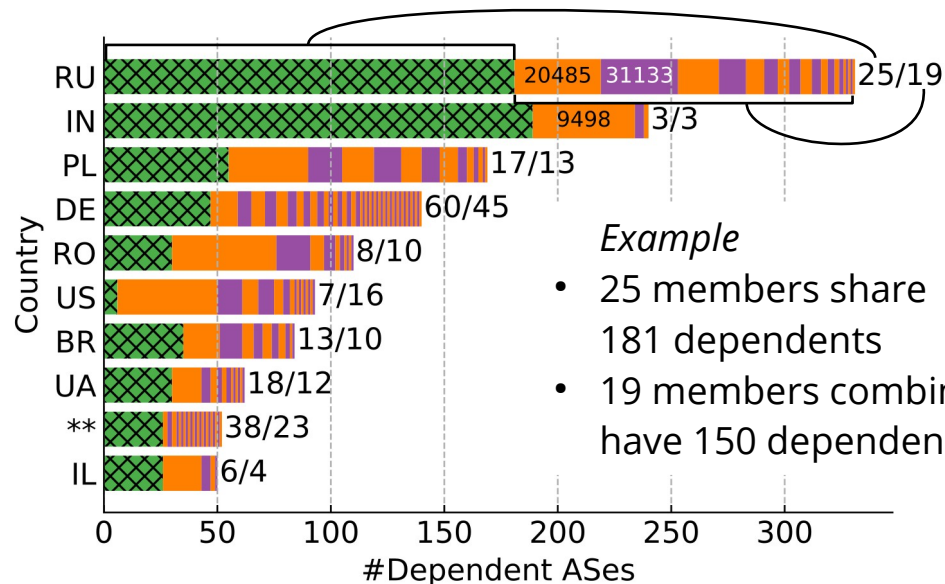
Who connects these dependencies?



# A close look at DE-CIX Frankfurt



■ / ■ = Members that connect dependents  
■ (cross-hatched) = Dependents that are shared between members

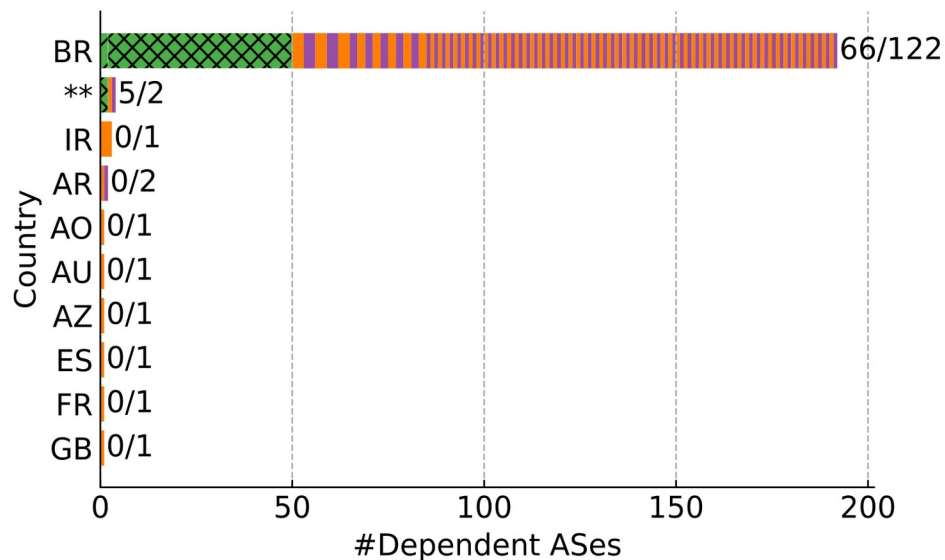


*Example*

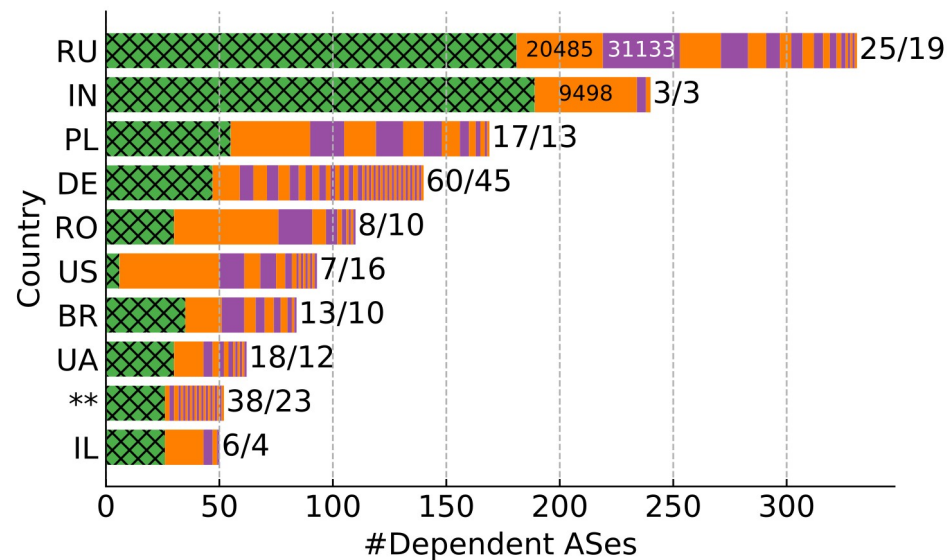
- 25 members share 181 dependents
- 19 members combined have 150 dependents

# Regional and global IXPs

## IX.br São Paulo



## DE-CIX Frankfurt



# Conclusion

- IXPs keep growing and changing
  - Most are small and regional
  - Some big players are emerging
- Large IXPs do not necessarily incur dependencies
- Some IXPs have grown into international transit hubs
  - Interesting to monitor their role in the future

# Image sources

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