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# Introduction to Peering and Interconnection

LACNIC 29  
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Arturo Servin

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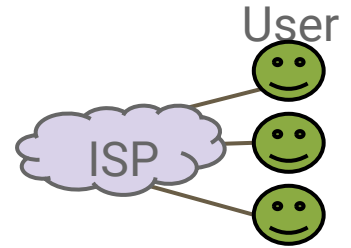
# What is “Peering”?

- Peering is the direct interconnection between two networks for the exchange of traffic.

# Imagine you are a Content Provider or an ISP



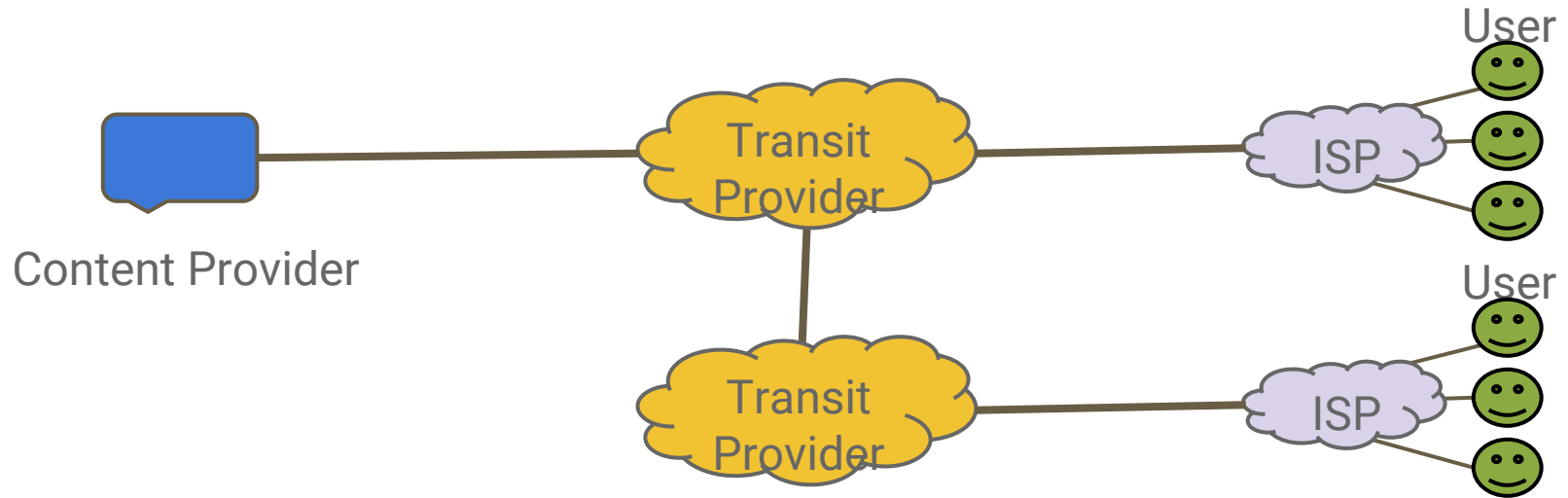
Content Provider



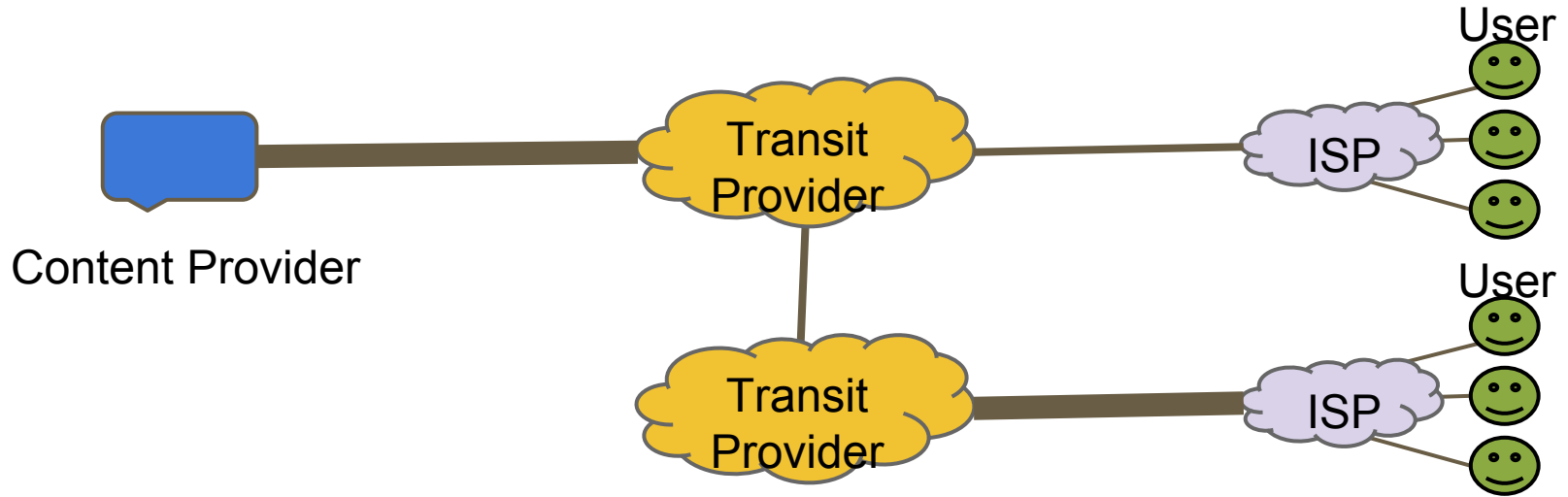
# You start connecting to the world using transit



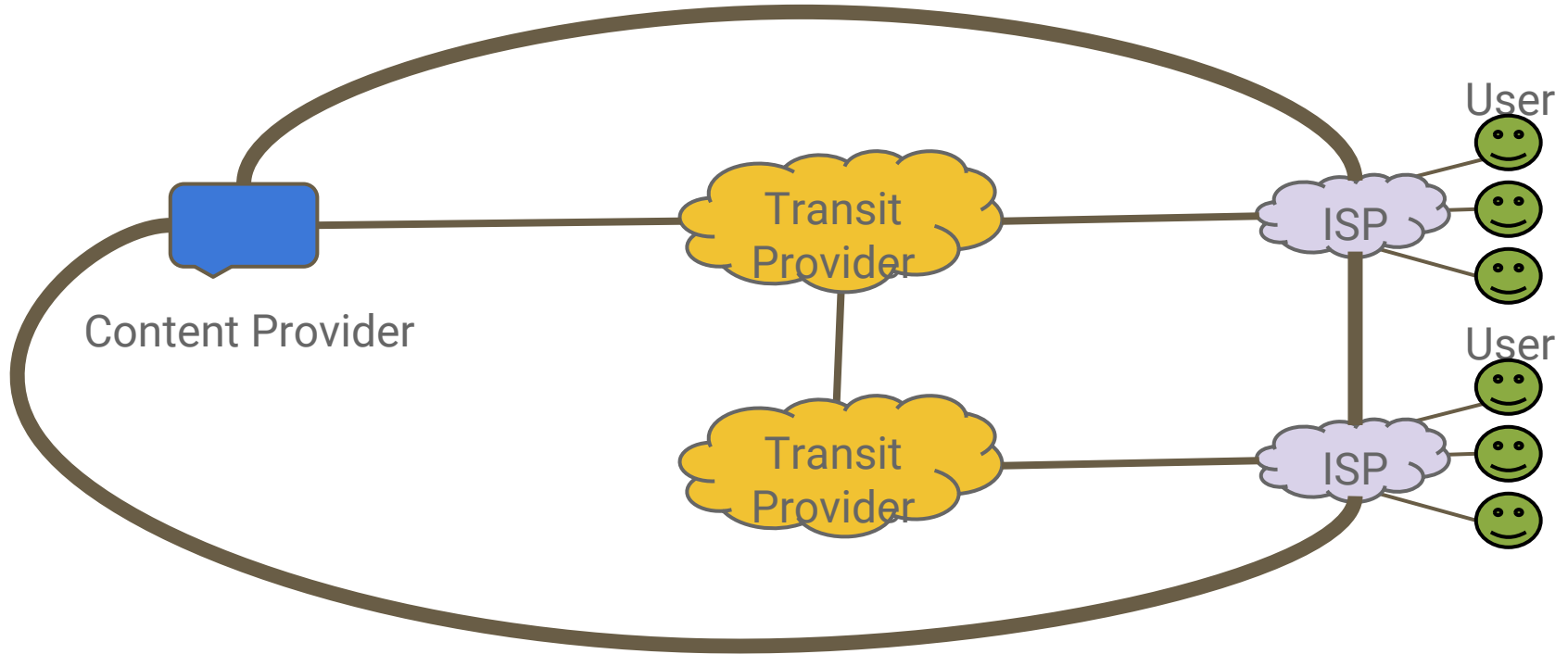
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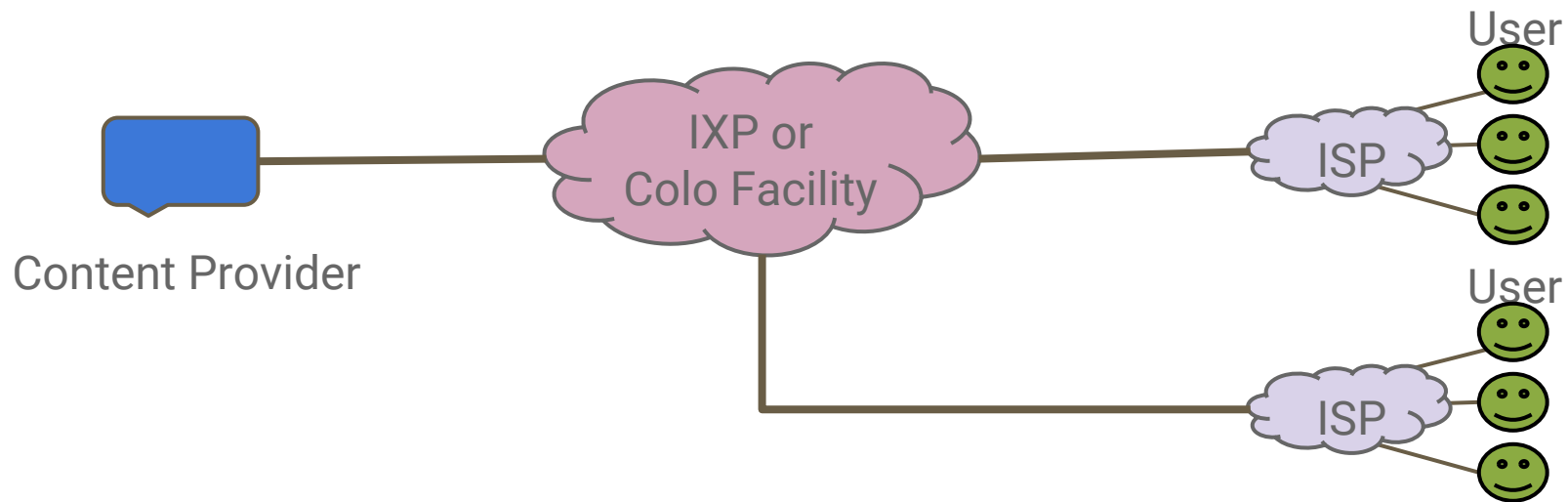
# If you are very successful ...



# Peering



# Peering

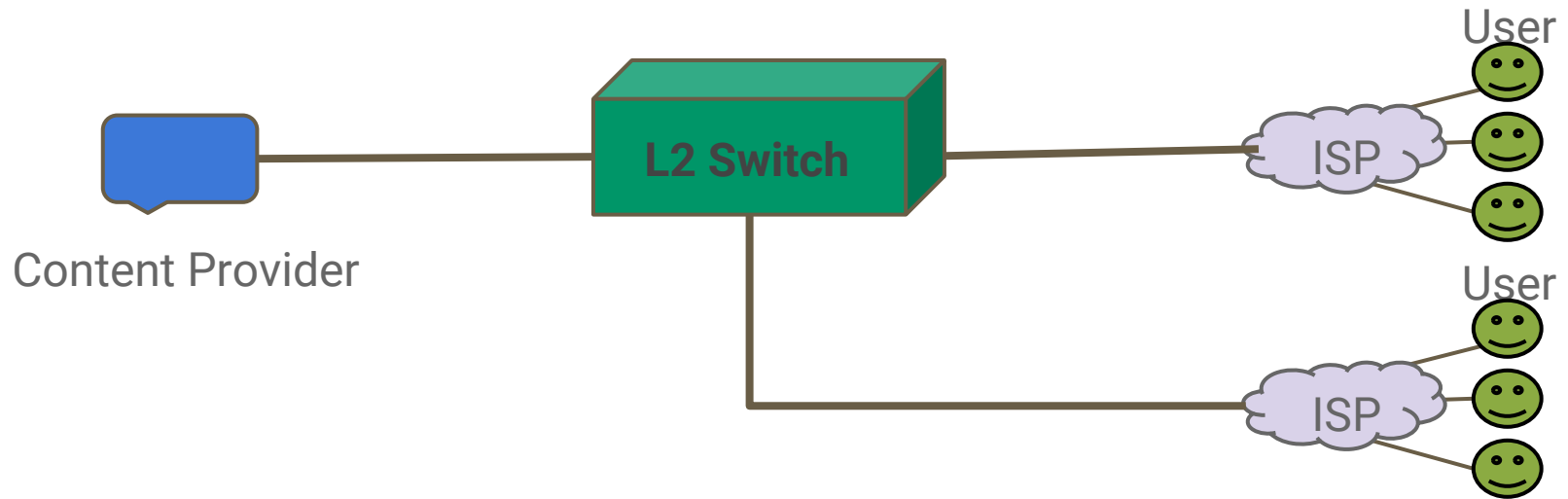




# Public Peering

- Public Peering
  - Done in Internet Exchange Points
  - Preferred by some when traffic to many individual peers is low individually but aggregated creates an economic incentive

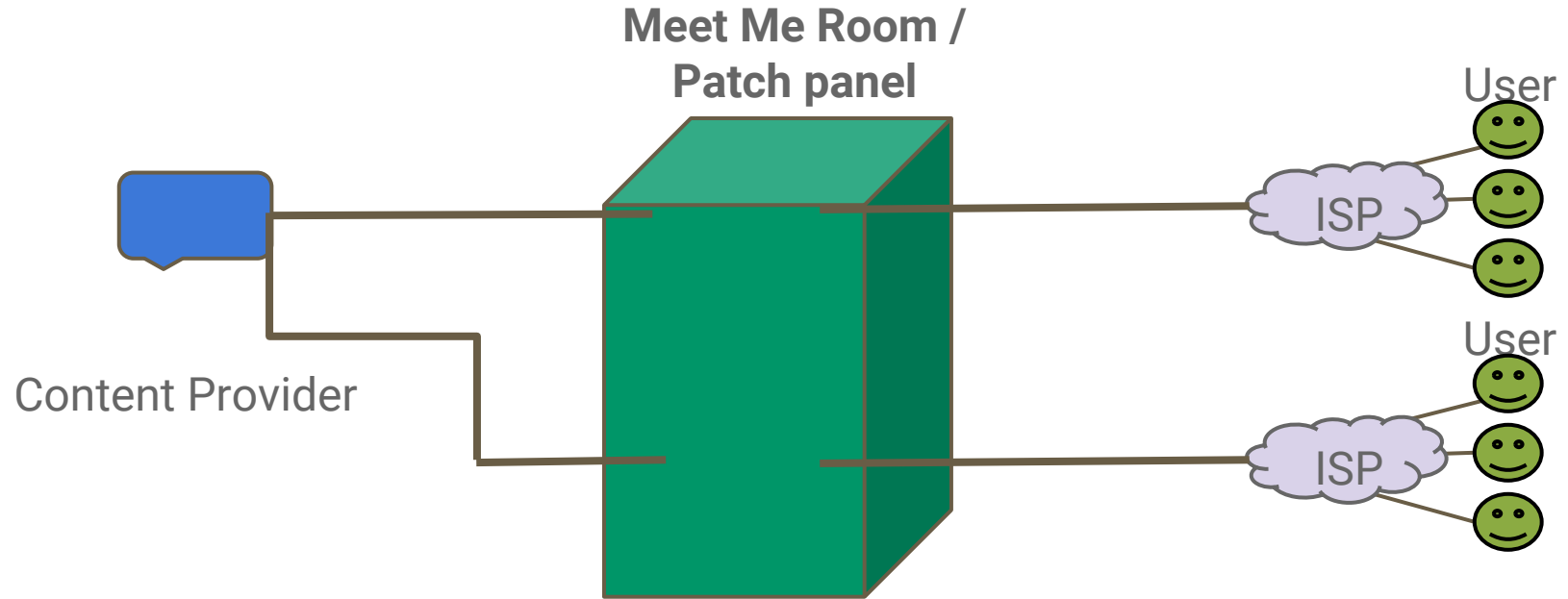
# Public Peering - IXP



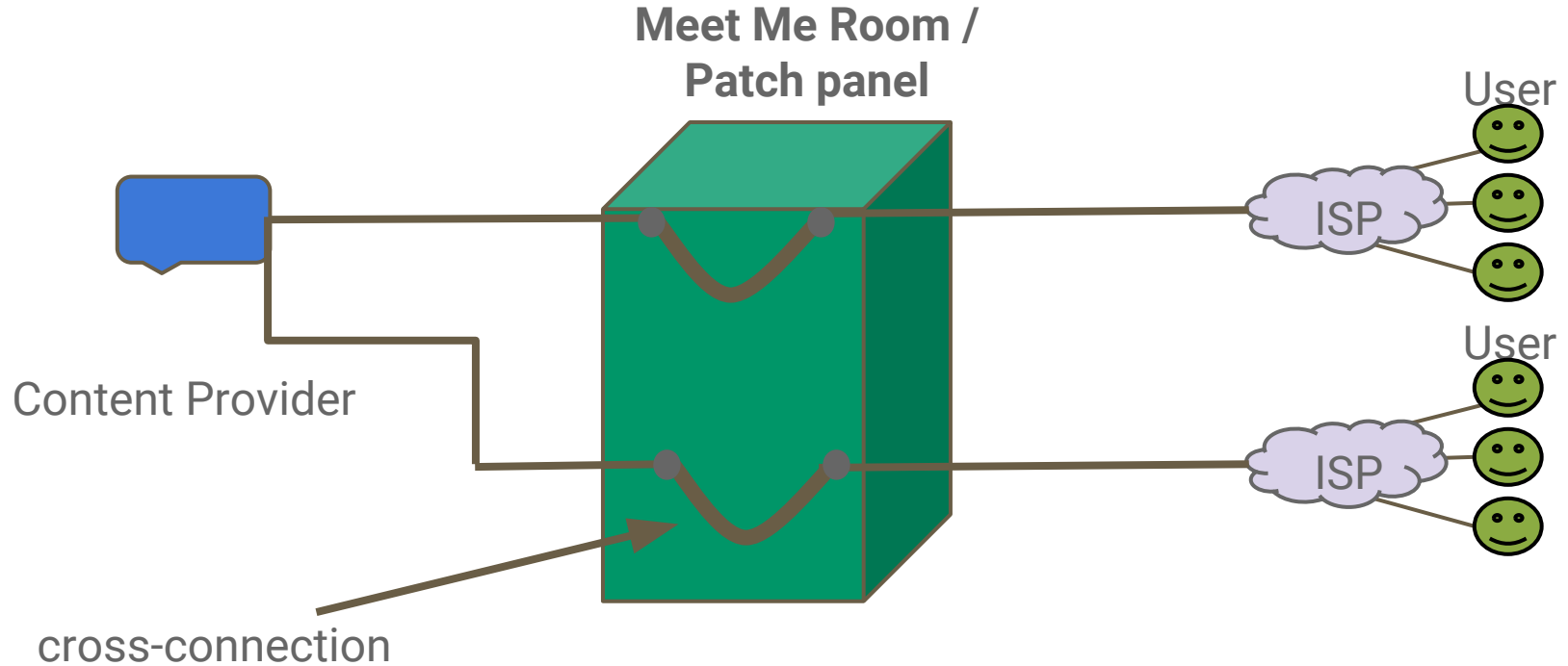
# Private Peering

- Private Peering
  - Done using private links or in carrier houses
  - Control of traffic flows
  - Preferred when individual traffic is high

# Private Peering in colo facility



# Private Peering in colo facility



# Private peering vs Public Peering

- Both are good solutions aimed to different needs
- Small-medium ISPs/Content providers generally use more Public Peering
- Very large ISPs/Content providers generally use more private peering to other large peers and public to small-medium

# Benefits of Peering

- For users:
  - Lower latency
  - Higher reliability
  - Better performance
- For network operators:
  - Lower costs
  - Higher reliability
  - More predictable routing
  - Better performance for customers
  - No third parties involved
  - Mutually beneficial relationship with partner

# The business case for peering

- How to convince your CFO?
- Forget about BGP, routing, latency improvements, etc. Those are important but first:
- Do a business case with the economical benefits to peer





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# To peer or not to peer? Business case for peering

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To peer or not peer, that is ...



[Image by Mike Derderian](#)

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# Costs to consider

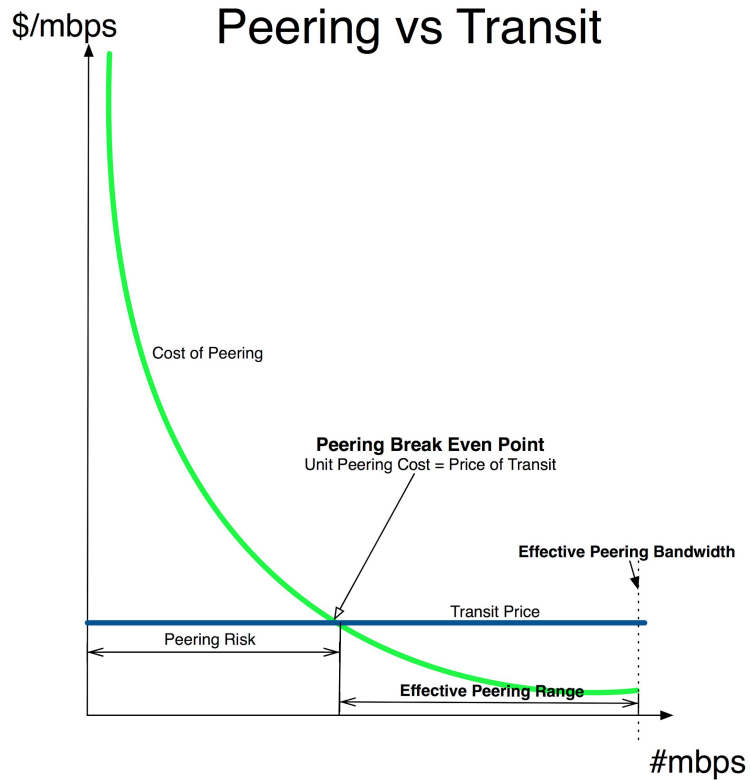
- Peering
  - Transport to colo facility or IXP
  - Colo facilities fee
  - IXP fee
  - Hardware (router, port, cards)
- Transit
  - Cost per use, considered
    - Average
    - P95
    - Cost Mbit/EUR
    - Committed spend

# Costs comparison

<b>Transport to peering point</b>	Fixed to specific capacity
<b>Colocation</b>	Fixed
<b>Hardware</b>	Fixed
<b>X-connect</b>	Fixed
<b>IXP fee</b>	Fixed

<b>Transit</b>	Based on use
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# Peering vs. Transit cost comparison



Source: [Dr Peering](#)

# Business case to peer in IXP

- Transit
  - Cost of transit 5 USD per Mbit per month
- Peering (10G)
  - Local transport: 500 USD per month (10G)
  - Colocation fee: 1,000 USD per month
  - IX port: 800 USD per month
  - Equipment: 8,000 USD per month (router amortized at 36 months)
  - Total: 10,300 USD total per month



# Peering break even

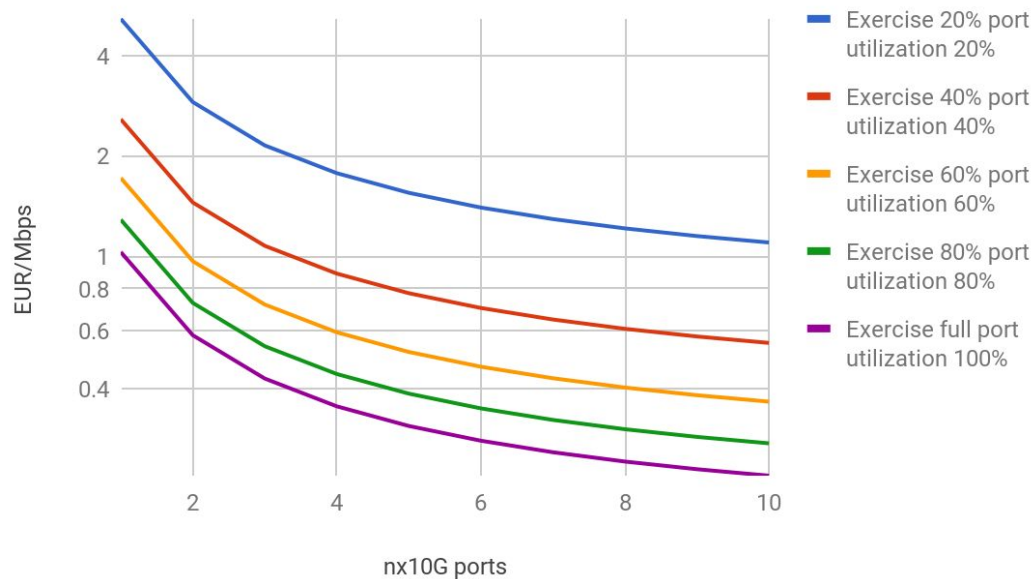
- Cost of peering at maximum efficiency
  - Cost of peering / BW
  - 10,300 / 10,000
  - = **1.03 Mbps per USD per Month**
- Break even point in BW
  - Cost of peering / Transit cost
  - (10,300 MRC) / (5 USD/Mbps/MRC)
  - = **2.06G**

# Fine-tuning model

- **PNI instead would be same case but** remove IXP port fee.
- Calculate your model for **port utilization expectation**
- **Investigate which ASNs you can reach** at the interconnection point and what would the traffic levels
- Other costs that you would save or increases in revenue by peering
- **Sunk cost of investments** already made, i.e equipment, transport investments
- Forecast traffic growth

# Fine-tuning the model

Cost considering utilization and hardware sunk costs



Try it yourself [here](#)

# Conclusions

- Peering is a business decision executed with technology
- Peering could bring savings in interconnection costs and improve the user experience
- Where to peer and how to peer will depend on your own needs and traffic patterns



[Video by niversa](#)

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**Thank you and happy  
peering**

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