



IXL LIVERPOOL

The Liverpool Internet Exchange

IX Liverpool (IXL) Board Meeting Minutes 17th May 2018 @ 6:30pm at the Tapestry
(kindly hosted by doES Liverpool CIC)

Present:

Prof. Matt Wilson, Chairman (MW)

Mark Fisher, Technical Director (MF)

David Parr, Independent Director, Finance Director (DP)

David Copley, Sensor City (DC)

Several members of the public as observers.

Apologies :

Dr. Simon Holgate, Member Nominated Director (Sea Level Research) (SH)

Start

MW welcomed everyone to the meeting and thanked doES Liverpool for the use of the board room while reminding those present that all meetings are open to members of the public should they wish to attend and later contribute to a Q&A towards the end.

Telecoms Cloud have sponsored the costs of this meeting including food and beverages.

The board reviewed minutes from the last session.

DP gave an update on membership numbers and shared his disappointment with Aimes Grid Services and I.T Answers who he had contacted a number of times to collect membership fees who had not responded to multiple phone calls and emails. The board took a vote to remove Aimes Grid Services and I.T Answers as members from IX Liverpool, which was unanimous. DP confirmed that those members will now be removed from the exchange and the website.

MW gave an update regarding the working relationship with the council and shared positive news on how IXL are working a lot closer with them on a number of fronts.

MF confirmed that IXL successfully received a donation of 2 Extreme switches from the London Internet Exchange which have been received with thanks.

MF confirmed that there is a list of donations given to IXL on the website and so far the value of such donations are around £40k. (www.ixliverpool.net/contributions/)

The board debated the outstanding lease with DC01 with the board, and the issue with the lease not being signed with Baltic Creative. DP explained that the security offered by the lease was very important to IXL and needed to be completed asap as without it, key networks are prevented from joining the exchange, which is crucial to its future.

DP suggested that IXL should consider another home for DC01, perhaps outside of the Baltic Triangle, despite the huge costs to do so and the loss to the community in the Baltic Triangle.

DP gave an update regarding Liverpool Cathedral and the project to use the roof of the Cathedral to use radio to connect the parts of the exchanges together. DP explained that the Cathedral now wanted a payment of £600 to produce a report, which after 18 months, he explained was disappointing. DP explained his frustrations and that he would still leave the door open with the Cathedral in the hope that they would work with IXL in the future.

DC debated the merits of offering free internet to the Cathedral for the use of the roof and the savings made for them with this, which was rejected by the Cathedral.

MF updated the board regarding the DC01 project and that although it was completed on the 19th March and opened as a soft launch so that members can use the data centre, IXL should plan an official opening later on in the year, especially given that 3 members have used up 50% of the available space within the DC already.

MF gave an update on the planned project for DC02, which he explained was work in progress and that he needed more volunteers to open this second site for resilience. The board debated the DC02 project, and the need for a redundant network away from DC01 for resilience so members can connect and the problem with the absence of independent data centres within the city. The board also debated moving away from the naming of DC's and debated starting work now on the bigger plan of nodes inside DC's and at key buildings throughout the IXL footprint.

MF gave an update regarding new members to the exchange and was pleased to welcome 3 new members since the last board meeting, confirmed as Zycomm Electronics Limited (AS39875), Exascale Limited (AS61049) and MGISS AS423077.

MF said that the Baltic 10Gbps fibre loop that circles the Baltic Triangle has been successfully installed into the Queens Dock Business Centre on Norfolk St early on this year and went live in March, giving over 300 businesses instant access to high internet speeds from IXL's members while presenting the exchange fabric and various cloud services. MW explained that IXL will be holding several events in the centre to raise awareness of the benefits of the 10Gbps fibre and how it can help their business.

MF gave an update regarding the planned 10Gbps fibre ring for the Lime St area, explaining that it will connect up several streets Lime St/Renshaw St area, those are currently planned at the Training Plus Merseyside Building, Bold Street, parts of Liverpool One and planned for 2019 is the former Lewis's building, St Lukes Church (Bombed out Church) as well as Hardman St, Hope St, Rodney St and surrounding streets with a further expansion planned into the Slater St and Seel St areas. MW confirmed that Baltic Broadband will provide free WIFI along Lime Street, Bold Street and other streets once Wayleave agreements have been completed.

MW explained that he has opened dialogue with Sefton Council regarding the creation of a 10Gbps fibre ring around Sefton and is also in talks with various land owners regarding space to help the project and that Stack Computers in Netherton might be able to assist in the hosting of a node/interconnect point.

MF explained that the planned 10Gbps fibre ring for the Wirral is going well, and meetings with the previous Technical Director, Liam Givens and cabinet members of Wirral Council have set things forward in motion. MF updated the board with the vision to have the Wirral come on-line late 2018 or early 2019 in a basic capacity. MW confirmed that Baltic Broadband would sponsor the capital costs of the Wirral project, however asked that other members considered contribution towards this large investment.

MW explained that IXL had completed all of the planned talks and events for the year and that nothing else was planned, mainly due to volunteers being too busy to arrange as IXL has a lot on with so many projects running simultaneously.

MF expressed his disappointment on IXL's failed application for a loan or grant from the Metro Mayors office for £1700 to connect up the electricity supply cable for DC01.

MF confirmed that Layer 2 services are now live at DC01, and Direct Connections to cloud providers are now possible for all members, and those cloud providers have been confirmed as "Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud Platform, Salesforce.com, Oracle Cloud, IBM Bluemix, SAP, Alibaba Cloud and Webair" and that talks are currently in progress with IX Reach to extend their network into DC01.

MW explained that IXL has been approached by a number of small local networks who would find it useful to connect to the exchange, however they did not have AS number or the experience to obtain one. MW asked for members present (who are local internet registries) to sponsor these. MW confirmed that Baltic Broadband will sponsor, free of charge, any new member to the exchange in order to help grow the membership and make the internet better in the region.

MF gave an update on the Liverpool Community Grid project and the issue around IXL not having the funds to pay for the electricity supply for the current machines that have been donated to IXL.

MW confirmed that the 5G trials on the dedicated LAN in DC01 and the Internet of Things network is going well, with member Telecoms Cloud running a number of IOT devices and services inside the exchange for various projects including Healthcare, Transport and Smart Metering. Such projects are exchanging traffic with other members successfully on the dedicated LAN installed within DC01. MW said that he is hoping that in the future, mobile operators who are rolling out their 5G networks commercially will

consider joining the LAN so traffic can be exchanged and kept local to the Liverpool Community Region.

The board debated the recent attendance of the digital infrastructure consultation by members of IXL as organised by the Mayor's Office. MF expressed his disappointment around the plans to create “digital exchanges” in the city and how it would work to hamper the efforts of IXL as well as centralising key infrastructure.

MW explained that given the bad press around the success of the Brighton Digital exchange (from members of other internet exchanges including LINX) and their proposed plans and focus on using the transatlantic submarine cable to connect such networks to America and the retrick from the Trump Administration with changes to the U.S. net neutrality, that he feels that IXL would be better placed to give it a wide berth.

The board heard from two anonymous and unconnected witnesses whom had been members of the Brighton Digital exchange and had left the project with disappointment and large personal debts and who had explained to IXL that the failed model would never work anywhere never mind in Liverpool and explained that Liverpool should steer clear of such proposals.

MW explained that with content moving to the edges of networks and many content providers are already over here in the UK, he did not understand the merit's of the Mayor's proposal, nor understand the reasons for sending Liverpool's internet traffic to America, especially given that the Trump Administration will likely favour American businesses over foreign ones, ultimately putting Liverpool at a huge disadvantage.

The board was reminded about the disappointing turn of events with the Metro Mayor and the lack of inclusion with IXL, and how IXL had been excluded all the way through the process, and that fact that IXL had offered the Metro Mayor to propose such plans free of charge instead of the current situation whereby his office has paid £50,000 of public money for a consultation from a private company from Manchester.

Several members had confirmed that they also had not been contacted to be part of the Metro Mayors proposal and were disappointed that the proposal did not want to hear or consider their needs or views from local digital businesses, despite such members helping to elect the Metro Mayor.

The board agreed that it would keep a distance from the Metro Mayor's plans and all members have agreed it would not be interested in joining the proposal or offering its services on the proposed network.

MW thanked Joe Anderson ,Mayor of Liverpool City Council for the signed letter of support that is now on the IXL website and is looking forward to working with the council in partnership to improve the region's infrastructure.

MW confirmed that the registered office will move to Basecamp in the Baltic Triangle later on in the year.

DP presented a update on the IXL finances, confirming that the finances are looking well and that IXL are breaking even with no debts and that IXL are cash positive from funds from membership fee's and donations. Members were asked to approve the annual accounts that were due for filling by 30th November 2018.

MW thanked Jonathan Ford and Co for the preparation and filing of the accounts that they will do later on in the year who are donating their time and fees for this.

MW explained that the agreement on power on DC01 had now changed, and that Baltic Creative had changed their mind on the arrangement of free rent and free power for 5 years. Instead, IXL would now have to pay for its power on a metered consumption basis.

MW explained that the Free WIFI around the Fabric district, and Baltic is going well with expanding coverage and that the next area is now planned for Lime St and Liverpool One and that Baltic Broadband has agreed to supply the free WIFI for these areas, although he would like other members to consider supplying bandwidth as well.

The board discussed the 10GB fibre project to the Everton and Vauxhall areas and the expansion to the Ten Streets project with a projected launch date around Nov/Dec 18 which is dependent on getting more volunteers on board.

AOB

The board ran a questions and answers session with members of the public present. Next meeting date confirmed as 13th Dec 2018 at the Queens Dock Business Centre 630pm.

End.

Glossary of Terms Used

24x7

A service that has permanent availability – ‘always on’ (i.e., 24 hours a day, every day of the week); such as for a technical support service at an IXP or network operator.

A

AF-IX

African Internet Exchange Point Operators’ Association - A community of practice set up in 2013 to “provide a collaborative environment for Internet Exchange Point Operators in the African region to be able to share knowledge, experiences, and to provide support for each other.

AFRINIC

Africa Network Information Centre - One of the 5 regional Internet registries (RIRs) that provides IPv4 and IPv6 address allocation services for the African. AFRINIC, like most of the other RIRs, it has an active IXP support programme.

Anycast

Anycast is a networking strategy where the same IP address prefix is advertised from multiple locations. Users of an anycast service (such as DNS) will always connect to the closest server available.

AP-IX

Asia-Pacific Internet Exchange Point Association - Serves as a forum for Internet Exchange Points to exchange experiences. APIX members meet twice a year at the APNIC Conference and Members meeting.

APNIC

Asia Pacific Network Information Centre - One of the 5 regional Internet registries (RIRs) that provides IPv4 and IPv6 address allocation services; APNIC serves the Asia-Pacific region except for China, India, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, Vietnam, which

each have their own National Internet Registry (NIR) to handle address allocation and assignment.

ARIN

American Registry for Internet Numbers - One of the 5 regional Internet registries (RIRs) that provides IPv4 and IPv6 address allocation services. The ARIN service region includes Canada, many Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the United States.

ASN

Autonomous System Number - An identifying number allocated to an Autonomous System on the Internet. ASNs are a basic requirement to run a network with more than one link to the Internet and are almost always required when joining an IXP. ASNs are used in conjunction with the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to determine the path along which to route traffic. RIRs assign ASNs.

AUP

Acceptable Use Policy - A policy adopted up by a network operator describing the rules for using the service – most often limiting the volume of data that may be transferred over certain time period or in defining types of network abuse, such as accessing undesirable types of websites, downloading pirated media, or using the network for sending unsolicited bulk email (spam). Some IXPs provide services to support the enforcement of their member's AUPs, such as anti-spam measures.

B

Backbone

The main route of a network used as the path for transporting traffic. Also used to refer to long-distance fibre optic links, such as in 'national backbone'.

Bandwidth

A measure of the capacity of a communications channel to transfer a certain amount of data in a specific time, usually defined in bits per second (bps), as in Kbps, Mbps, Gbps.

BGP

Border Gateway Protocol - An IETF routing protocol defining the way in which Autonomous Systems exchange information to determine the path to use in order to send data. Participants at an IXP normally must be able to configure and maintain routers that run BGP. See below for information about the IETF.

Bilateral Peering

This is peering negotiated between any two providers, through an IXP switch or privately. Also, see Peer/peering

Bit

Binary digit, i.e., 0 or 1; it is the basic unit used in computing and data transmission. 8 bits usually define a single character that is called a 'Byte' (see below).

Blackholing

A configuration technique used to deal with DDoS attacks or routing configuration errors on other networks in which packets to or from selected destinations are 'blackholed' or dropped.

Bps

Bits Per Second - The number of bits passing a given point every second. This is the transmission rate for digital information, i.e., a measure of how fast data can be sent or received. Often expressed as Mbps, for Megabits per second for broadband links. See Bandwidth.

Broadband

A high-speed (multi-megabit) data-connection, normally provided to the end-user. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) currently defines broadband as greater than 256Kbps; however in practice, a broadband connection is usually expected to be at least 1Mbps. In many countries, 10Mbps is now a commonly seen domestic broadband connection (on the download link), 50+Mbps is also becoming increasingly available, and some residential service providers are even providing 1Gbps broadband connections, where fibre to the premises is available.

Byte

8 bits of data, sometimes called a "word" or an "octet". While data streams are usually measured in bits, file sizes and units of data storage are normally measured in Bytes; e.g., a one terabyte hard drive.

C

Cache

A copy of a set of data that is stored closer to the end-user than the original source of the data in order to improve performance, reduce bandwidth requirements, or limit real-time access to the original content. Caches are filled when a piece of content is downloaded the first time, and usually refreshed at regular intervals or when a later version of the content becomes available. Web browsers often include a cache and so do IXPs – see Content Distribution Networks.

Cat5

Category 5 Cable - A specification of twisted-pair copper cable able to provide a performance of up to 100Mhz that is suitable for up to 1000Mbps (1Gbps). It has been superseded by the CAT5e (enhanced) specification.

cc

Country code - A two-letter code uniquely identifying a country, used in top-level national domains, such as .ca (Canada) or .fr (France). Standardised by ISO3166-1. See ccTLD .

ccTLD

Country code Top Level Domain - The last part of a domain name using a country code allocated to a specific nation. This normally signifies the country in which the domain is registered and usually, but not always, indicates where the holder of the domain name is based. Some ccTLDs have also been used for denoting certain types of content services or websites, such as .tv (Tuvalu). The database of sub-domains registered under a specific ccTLD are called name servers and are often hosted at IXPs to improve performance and reliability for end-users.

CDN

Content Distribution Network - A network whose primary aim is to deliver content to end-users and is often hosted at an IXP to improve performance by bringing the content closer to the end user. These can be content redistribution networks that act as intermediaries, such as Akamai, or content generators themselves, such as Google and Netflix.

Cloud Service

A service provided via the Internet that gives its users access to applications and data-storage facilities that are hosted remotely on a 'cloud' service provider's network consisting of distributed storage and application servers, which may be spread around the world. Cloud services provide a business model that allows entrepreneurs the ability to more easily scale up and offer service(s) without provisioning their own infrastructure. Typical examples of cloud-based applications are DropBox, Gmail, and Hotmail. Increasing use of cloud services means end-users are ever more dependent on fast and reliable Internet connectivity, adding to the incentive for networks to peer at an IXP.

colo

Co-location - The renting of space for housing computer equipment, usually in buildings specially designed to support a high density of computers and network connections, often called data centres, but also called telehouses or carrier hotels. Co-location is not normally an IXP service as it usually competes with exchange participants, however many IXPs are hosted at colo/data centres.

Connection Redundancy

Two or more connections, ideally via physically different paths to different networks, linked to the Internet. Redundancy ensures continued availability of the Internet in the event of a service interruption on one of the connections. IXPs can help to improve a network's reliability by making it easy to access more than one connection to the rest of the Internet. Of course, this may also require two physically independent connections to the IXP unless the network is also using a direct connection to a peer or transit provider.

Content

The data that travels over a network, which can also be termed traffic, but from the user perspective, it is the material that the user is accessing and interacting with over the network. See Content Distribution Network. Because IXPs help to reduce local bandwidth costs and improve network performance, they help to encourage hosting of content, including local content.

D

Data Centre

Data centres primarily focus on hosting content although they often host IXPs, especially carrier-neutral ones (i.e., not those built by a specific telecom operator, but

those which have multiple carriers terminating links into the data centre). Some commercial data centres operate as IXPs and may provide good value for purchasing transit capacity, but are often less cost-effective for peering. See co-location.

DNS

Domain Name System - A distributed database that allows names to be associated with IP addresses. A query of a DNS server will match a domain name to the IP address required by the computer in order to route the traffic to its destination; e.g., www.lemonde.fr will match to the IP number 62.116.143.15 - the IP address of the web server hosting Le Monde's online service.

Domain Name

A sequence of characters (a name) for use by Internet applications; e.g., someone wishing to access the Le Monde newspaper via a web browser would type www.lemonde.fr (to be clear the registered domain name is lemonde.fr).

Downstream

A network's paid traffic, in contrast to upstream traffic for which a network must usually pay transit fees, and peered traffic which is usually settlement free. See Peers/peering.

DWDM

Dense Wave Division Multiplexing - A technology that enables multiple data streams to be transmitted simultaneously on a single optical fibre by using different optical wavelengths (colour) for each data stream. Up to 160 (and theoretically more) wavelengths can now be transmitted on a single optical fibre. Availability of DWDM fibre is helping to meet exploding bandwidth requirements.

E

Ethernet

The communications protocol used within a switch to route data packets inside the local network. Ethernet is normally only used within a local network because the packets are broadcast to every device attached to the switch. This is computationally inexpensive but makes this protocol less suitable for long-distance, usually more expensive, lower-capacity links. Ethernet switches are normally used to interconnect the routers of participants at an IXP. Maximum Ethernet speeds have steadily increased and some

IXPs are now able to support 100Gbps Ethernet connections. GE is a common notation for one-gigabit Ethernet links, 10GE for 10Gbps links.

Euro-IX

European Internet Exchange Association - An Association of European exchange points and other members formed to exchange ideas and information on IXP and related issues. Most IXPs in Europe have joined Euro-IX to share information about best practices. The association is not restricted to European members and welcomes members from other regions. It is also helping to assist in the formation of a global federation of IXP associations.

EyeBall Networks

Networks that focus on provision of Internet access to the end-user – these networks provide the demand for content networks that operate applications or services desired by end-users.

F

Fibre optic cable

The use of specially manufactured glass fibre for the transmission of data. The signal is transmitted along the fibre using pulses of light from a laser or a light-emitting diode (LED). Current modulation technology allows fibre cables thousands of kilometres long to carry many terabits of data per second (see DWDM above). Optical fibre patch cables are used in IXPs to connect with high speed ports, such as 10 or 100Gbps.

G

Gb

Gigabit - One billion bits.

Gbps

Gigabits per second.

GE

Gigabit Ethernet - Ethernet that supports data transfer rates of 1 Gbps. See Ethernet. Most IXPs now support 1Gbps and 10Gbps ports.

Global Routing Table

Also called the global BGP table, this is a database of the different paths in the public Internet over which traffic can be routed. In mid-2013, there were about 480,000 IPv4 and 14,000 IPv6 routes visible on the Internet. This information is used by routers that run the BGP protocol to decide on the most efficient path over which to direct traffic. In practice, with the common use of route filters and rapid changes in Internet routing, no router has the complete view of all routes available. Big IXPs, which usually have routes seen by multiple large networks are among the best places to assess global Internet routing.

gTLD

generic Top Level Domain - A top-level domain of the Internet that does not carry a ccTLD identifier. In contrast to ccTLDs (see above), gTLDs are normally used to register names that are not associated with a particular country. However, due to the history of the emergence of the Internet, most US-based organisations have, in practice, also used gTLDs in place of the .us ccTLD. Currently, 7 gTLDs are commonly used -.com, .org, .net, .edu, .gov, .mil, .int, and another six have more recently come into use -.aero, .biz, .coop, .info, .museum, and .name. The management of TLDs is the responsibility of ICANN. ICANN is now in the process of greatly expanding the number of gTLDs in use. IXPs often host copies of gTLD and ccTLD databases to improve local performance in name lookups.

I

ICANN

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers - The highest level coordinating body for the technical resources of the Internet, responsible for global policy and management of Internet domain names and IP numbers.

ICT

Information and Communication Technologies - The most common means of referring collectively to both computing and communications technologies, which include the Internet.

IETF

Internet Engineering Task Force - The body responsible for developing standards for the technical operation of the Internet. The IETF is an open community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the technical aspects of the operation and evolution of the Internet. It is open to any interested individual.

Interface

The hardware and software that connects a computer or communications devices to each other or to the end-user.

International gateway

A telecommunications link that crosses a national boundary. It is usually a service that aggregates international traffic from many networks and end-users. It is also a construct used by some developing country governments to restrict access to international capacity to particular license holders, often the incumbent state operator, and to mobile network operators. Where there is a single entry point where Internet traffic must pass through the same point, creating a de-facto IXP, but without the benefits of building a community. This arrangement often constrains local growth of the Internet through inefficient routing or by imposing non-cost based pricing for local traffic exchange. The resulting incumbent can also often be a significant barrier to creating an IXP for the other ISPs in the country.

Internet

Interconnected networks that use the TCP/IP protocol (see below) to communicate with each other. Emerging from military and academic research in the 1960s, the Internet is continuing to double in size every year. Currently, the Internet is made up of about 44,000 independent networks that connect about 2.5bn end-users to each other and to millions of content and application providers. The Internet is also now emerging as the platform for machine-to-machine communications, known as the 'Internet of things', which will result in the Internet growing even faster and becoming even larger.

IP

Internet Protocol - The basic packet communications protocol used on Internet networks. See IP Packet.

IP Address

A unique numeric identifier for a device connected the Internet. Until recently, this was usually expressed as 4 sets of numbers in the range 0-255 separated by dots, e.g.,

196.6.208.1, which is known as an IPv4 IP address. Due to the unexpected growth of the Internet from the time it was first developed, this addressing model cannot provide enough addresses to uniquely identify every device that needs to be connected to the Internet – it is inherently limited to 4,294,967,296 addresses. So a new, larger standard of IP Address was developed – IPv6 which can provide 3.4×10^{38} addresses in the form of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons (for example, 2001:0cb7:64g2:0342:1000:8a2e:0370:7334) however, methods of abbreviation of this full notation can be used. IPv6 has enough addresses to connect every device for the foreseeable future.

IP Packet

A discrete unit of data that contains the source and destination of a transmission for routing purposes, along with other management information, as well as the user's data. Because each packet contains the source and destination, each packet can be treated independently by the networks it travels through to reach its destination and different packets may take different routes before being reassembled as the data stream on the recipient device.

ISOC

Internet Society - The Internet Society is a cause-based organization that works with governments, industries, businesses, policymakers, regulators and others to ensure the technologies and policies that helped develop and evolve today's Internet will continue into the future. Our programs support and advocate for an Internet that is open and accessible to everyone, everywhere, and ensures that it will continue to be a tool for creativity, innovation, and economic growth. Working with its members and Chapters around the world, the Internet Society enables the continued evolution and growth of the Internet for everyone. www.internetsociety.org

ISP

Internet Service Provider - A company or organisation that provides individuals, organisations, and enterprises with access to the Internet. Aside from connecting users, ISPs often provide other services such as email and hosting of websites for their customers. ISPs are also known as 'eyeball networks' that essentially aggregate bandwidth in bulk and resell it to consumers and businesses in smaller chunks. This is in contrast to content networks that focus on providing content and applications for end-users. These two types of networks most often meet at IXPs.

ISPA

Internet Service Providers Association - An association of ISPs often run on a membership basis in a defined geographic region, usually in a country or a capital city of a country. Many IXPs are operated by national ISP associations.

ITU

International Telecommunication Union - The UN agency responsible for the development of infrastructure, orbital slot and coordinated spectrum allocation, and development of technical standards used in telecommunication networks, particularly traditional voice networks. The ITU has also recently become more involved in Internet public policy and other related matters.

IXP

Internet Exchange Point - A physical location that allows many Internet-based networks to exchange traffic with each other at a common meeting point, thus eliminating the need to build separate bilateral links with each local network. Most IXPs are non-commercial organisations funded by membership and/or port fees paid by the participating networks. Commercial exchanges are also common, particularly in North America, where IXPs are often called Network Access Points (NAPs). INX and IX are also common abbreviations. In Latin America, additional abbreviations are: NAP, PIC, PIT, and PTT.

K

Kbps

Kilobits per second - A data transfer rate of one thousand bits per second.

L

LAC-IX

Latin America and Caribbean Internet Exchange Point Association - The association's objectives are to increase Internet traffic in the region, represent the member IXPs worldwide, support governments on policies, provide statistics and advice related to Internet Exchange Traffic, simplify cooperation between the IXPs, and promote and support the establishment of new IXPs. <http://lac-ix.org>

LACNIC

Latin America and Caribbean Network Information Centre - One of the 5 regional Internet registries (RIRs) around the globe that provide IPv4 and IPv6 address

allocation services (for the Latin American and Caribbean region except for Brazil, Chile and Mexico, which each have a National Internet Registry (NIR) to handle address allocation). LACNIC has recently helped to launch an association of IXPs in the region called LAC-IX.

LACP

Link Aggregation Control Protocol - Link aggregation is used by some IXPs to provide higher capacity links to members.

LAN

Local Area Network - A local network of devices interconnected physically through one or more Ethernet switches or wireless links. An IXP is essentially a set of participant routers connected to a LAN. An IXP may have additional LANs for administrative purposes or for providing other shared services.

Latency

Typically measured in milliseconds (ms), latency is a measure of the delay in the round trip time (RTT) it takes for a packet of data to reach and return from its destination.

Leased Line

A telecommunications circuit leased between two or more locations from a telecom provider. Networks will normally need to lease a line or deploy their own infrastructure to connect with the IXP.

Looking Glass Server

A server hosted on a network or IXP that makes it easy to identify the routes available at that location.

M

MAN

Metropolitan Area Network - A network spread over a metropolitan area. This may refer to a physical fibre or microwave network, such as may be operated by a telecom provider to carry voice and data traffic within a large city, or it may refer to an IP network linking different locations in one city, including an IXP with several locations in the same city.

Mbps

Megabits per second - A data transfer rate of Mega (million) bits per second.

MLPA

Multilateral Peering - A type of peering policy available at many IXPs where members agree to exchange traffic with every other member present at the exchange, usually through a route-server. This contrasts with bilateral peering or 'private peering' where two networks agree to exchange traffic with each other in a private arrangement. A choice of multilateral and bilateral peering is usually available at most IXPs.

Multi-homing

An IP network with two or more physical links to other networks, to provide resilience and/or diversity. An AS number and appropriate routers are required to operate multi-homing networks connected to the Internet. Knowledge of multi-homing router configuration is a basic prerequisite for joining an IXP.

N**NAP**

Network Access Point - Another name for an IXP. NAP was the name given to the first exchange points established in the United States when parts of NSFNet, the first TCP/IP-based network, were spun off from its academic roots into commercial operations. NAP is also more commonly used in Latin America

Network

Two or more interconnected computers or data communications devices. "IP network" or just "network" is now the commonly used term for a distinct group of interconnected devices linked to the Internet and operated by a specific entity.

NGO

Non-Governmental Organisation - A non-profit organisation whose shareholders or other governing body do not financially benefit from the organisation's primary activity. Noncommercial IXPs may be registered as NGOs or as non-profit companies.

NRA

National Regulatory Authority See “Regulator,”

O

OFC

Optic Fibre Cable - See Fibre Optic Cable.

P

Packet

A discrete unit of data traffic. Packet switched networks are the basis of Internet in contrast to the older circuit switched networks that were developed in the previous century for voice networks.

Peer/Peering

Peers are networks that agree to exchange routes (and therefore traffic) with each other, normally on a settlement free basis. The distinction between settlement-free peering and ‘transit,’ where one network pays another to exchange traffic (usually to reach most of the other remote networks on the Internet), is blurred by options such as ‘paid peering,’ where some routes may be settlement free while other routes carry a fee, or where there is some other form of compensation between the two networks. In all these cases, these specific business arrangements between two networks are called ‘bilateral peering’ or ‘private peering.’ Bilateral peering can either take place at an IXP or through direct physical interconnection between the two networks. The latter is normally called ‘private peering.’ The other common form of peering at an IXP is called ‘multilateral peering’

Petabit

One thousand Terabits.

PoP

Point of Presence - A physical infrastructure location where a network or end-user can access the services of a provider.

POTS

Plain Old Telephone Service - A traditional fixed-line copper cable phone service. See PSTN and PTO.

PPP

Public-Private Partnership A partnership between the private sector and government in a common project. In some cases, IXPs are established as a partnership between privately operated commercial networks and government bodies. Not to be confused with the PointtoPoint Protocol as used in computer networking or with Purchasing Power Parity (a mechanism to compare the relative values of currencies).

Private Peering

See Peer/peering.

Protocol

At a technical level in the ICT world, a protocol is usually a set of rules that determine the way in which two networked devices communicate with each other, e.g., routers exchange routing information using the border gateway protocol (BGP), just as all devices connected to the Internet must exchange traffic using the Internet Protocol (IP).

PSTN

Public Switched Telephone Network The traditional circuit switched voice telephone system; however, may also refer to mobile networks.

PTO

Public Telecom Operator - Usually the circuit switched fixed line telecom operator although technically, as communication technologies converge toward the Internet, the distinction between fixedline operators, cellular operators and ISPs is becoming increasingly blurred. PTOs usually have a different business culture to the new Internet network operators and are often the dominant network operator, a status that may limit their interest in peering locally as opposed to selling transit.

Q

QOS

Quality of Service A measure of the level of service provided by a network. There are many different QOS measures. Common examples include uptime (e.g., five 9's – operational for 99.999% of the time), packet loss, roundtrip time, etc. QOS may be defined in a business relationship called a Service Level Agreement (SLA). QOS rules can also be applied to different types of traffic passing through a router; for example, voice traffic might be given a higher priority than email. IXPs may provide certain QOS and SLA commitments to their members.

R

Regulator

A government entity with legally mandated responsibility for executing national ICT policy by establishing a set of regulations that govern the sector. Ideally, the regulator is semiautonomous with an income derived from license fees that provide substantial independence although the state usually appoints the executive body. Ideally the regulator helps ensure that there is a level playing field in telecom and Internet markets. In this respect, it often has a major responsibility to curb the impact of market dominance of the incumbent operator, especially in developing countries. (In some economic regions with a high level of integration, such as the EU and ECOWAS (West Africa), a significant level of policy and regulatory development takes place at the regional level that the member states are obliged to adopt.) The regulator does not normally have a direct role in IXP development although in some countries, the IXP may be hosted by the regulator or facilitated by regulatory proceedings allowing the IXP to exist. The regulator can also play an important role in helping to ensure dominant operators participate fully in the IXP and in ensuring there is a competitive market for national and international Internet capacity.

Remote Hands

A facility provided by IXPs and data centres where participants can make use of a local onsite engineer to perform physical activity at the exchange, such as rebooting a router, installing patch cables etc.

RFC

Request For Comment. The IETF procedure used for the development of Internet standards. For example, RFC 5963 describes how IPv6 may be deployed at IXPs.

RIPE NCC

Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre One of the 5 regional Internet registries (RIRs) around the globe that provide Ipv4 and Ipv6 address allocation services (for Europe and the Middle East).

RIR

Regional Internet Registry One of the regional organisations that are allocated blocks of IP addresses and ASNs by ICANN/IANA for onward allocation to individual local networks (except for 10 countries in Asia and Latin America which operate their own national registries). Currently, there are five RIRs – one for each major geographic region: ARIN, APNIC, AFRINIC, LACNIC and RIPE NCC.

Root name server

Root nameservers are used to determine the location of other DNS servers. DNS servers are the authoritative source of information about toplevel domains (e.g., .com, .org, .int, and, .arpa). There are currently 13 root servers around the world, with the domain names 'a.root-servers.net', 'b.root-servers.net' etc., to 'm.root-servers.net'. Copies of these root server databases are often hosted at IXPs or other wellconnected locations in order to increase the resiliency of the Internet locally in the event of international connectivity interruptions. Copies of these rootservers are often called 'instances' or 'mirrors.' Click here for a map of these entities:
<http://root-servers.org/map/>.

Route

The path through one or more networks that is taken by IP packets. Due to the dynamic nature of routing on the Internet, packets from the same data stream may travel to their destination by different routes.

Router

A device that receives IP packets and decides where to send them based on which device is 'closest' or 'least expensive' on the way to the packets' final destination. Routers usually make these decisions based on a set of preconfigured rules combined

with dynamic routing information exchanged with other routers on the Internet, usually based on the BGP routing protocol. Routers with only one physical connection to another network are usually configured with a 'default route' that is the upstream connection to the rest of the Internet. Normally, a network participating in an IXP will have a router at the IXP premises that will be connected to the other participants' routers via an Ethernet switch.

Routing Policy

The routing rules a network applies when carrying traffic from other networks.

S

Spam

Unsolicited email, used in questionable marketing practices. Some IXPs provide an antispam service.

T

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol – the key protocols for transmitting packet based data, on which the Internet is built.

Terabit

One thousand gigabits.

Tiered ISP model

Internet Service Providers have traditionally been classified by size into 3 tiers – Tier 1 being the largest, usually global ISPs that peer directly with each other, while Tier 3 ISPs are the smallest local ISPs and Tier 2 ISPs fall somewhere in the middle. These distinctions are blurring as the ISP sector evolves, but normally it is assumed that ISPs from lower tiers usually have to purchase transit from higher tier ISPs.

TLD

Top Level Domain See gTLD and ccTLD. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toplevel_domain; <http://archive.icann.org/en/tlds/>; <http://www.icann.org/en/resources/cctlds>.

Transit

The capacity or routes purchased from a larger network, usually to reach remote networks on the Internet. See Peer/peering.

U

U

A unit of measurement mainly used to describe the height of rackmounted computer equipment (especially servers and routers) and the racks into which they are fitted. One "u" is 1.75 inches or 4.445 centimetres. IXPs may have policies on the amount of rack space that can be occupied by each participant at the exchange.

Upstream Traffic

Traffic that a network must usually purchase as transit in order to make connections with other networks, in contrast to downstream traffic which is usually the revenue generator for a commercial access provider ('eyeball') network or for a lower level wholesale capacity provider. See Peer/Peering.

UTP

Unshielded Twisted Pair A type of data cable containing four pairs of conductors, each pair being twisted together. UTP is used extensively in connecting local Ethernet network devices together.

V

VoIP

Voice over Internet Protocol - There are many Internet based VoIP services, such as Skype and Google Talk. Traditional circuit switched voice networks are also increasingly migrating to the Internet. The 'best effort' model of Internet service provision requires that specialised traffic management techniques may need to be applied to deliver the same level of QOS that is expected by customers of traditional voice networks. In addition, gateways between IP and circuit switched voice networks may require specialised signalling to support features such as caller ID. Some IXPs are now

implementing these techniques so that voice networks can continue to migrate smoothly to an all IP environment.

W

WAN Wide Area Network A network normally spanning a larger physical area than a LAN, in particular denoting the use of different physical transmission media. The most common use of WAN terminology is in the WAN port(s) on a router which collects traffic from the LAN and passes upstream traffic to the WAN links, usually to the rest of the Internet, and vice versa.