

# Internet Exchange Points

Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are “interchanges” where networks can connect to other networks without having to go through a third-party provider. Technically, they are the physical infrastructure through which ISPs and content delivery networks (CDNs) exchange internet traffic<sup>127</sup>.

The key advantages of an IXP include<sup>128</sup>:

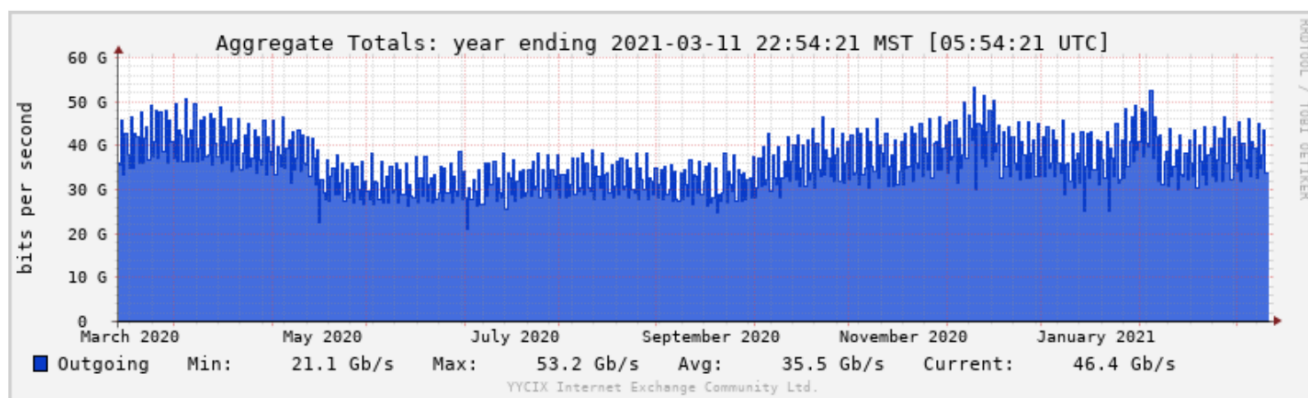
- Improving performance: shorter network distance, better latency
- Increasing resiliency: reduced congestion, stopping cyberattacks
- Accessing global content: improved performance to major content providers
- Reduced costs: transit costs to third-party providers is lower
- Domain Name System (DNS) resolution resilience: offers multiple paths to top level domain DNSs

Many IXPs are operated by non-profit organizations or by a consortium of ISPs, to provide a neutral site where all participants and the network traffic can be treated equally. In Canada, as of March 2021, there are 12 IXPs in operation, including two in Alberta<sup>129</sup>.

**Table 6. CIRA List of IXPs in Canada in 2021<sup>130</sup>.**

CITY	IXP	METRO POPULATION	WEBSITE
Toronto	TORIX	5,928,040	torix.ca
Montreal	QIX	4,098,927	qix.ca
Vancouver	VANIX	2,463,431	vanix.ca
Calgary	YYCIX	1,392,609	yycix.ca
Ottawa-Gatineau	OGIX	1,323,783	ogix.ca
Edmonton	YEGIX	1,321,426	yegix.ca
Winnipeg	MBIX	778,489	mbix.ca
Halifax	AIXP / HFXIX	403,390	aixp.ca
Saskatoon	YXEIX	295,095	yxex.ca
Moncton	AIXP / MonctonIX	144,810	aixp.ca
Saint John	AIXP / SJIX	126,202	aixp.ca
Charlottetown	AIXP / PEIX	69,325	aixp.ca

Alberta's Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are the [YYCIX](#) in Calgary and the [YEGIX](#) in Edmonton. The YYCIX was introduced in 2013 and has 71 peers, transferring 35.5 Gbps, on average (Figure 19). The YEGIX was created in 2015 and currently has 10 peers, transferring 537 Mbps, on average (Figure 20).



**Figure 19. Aggregate total traffic of YYCIX in the year ending March 11, 2021<sup>131</sup>.**

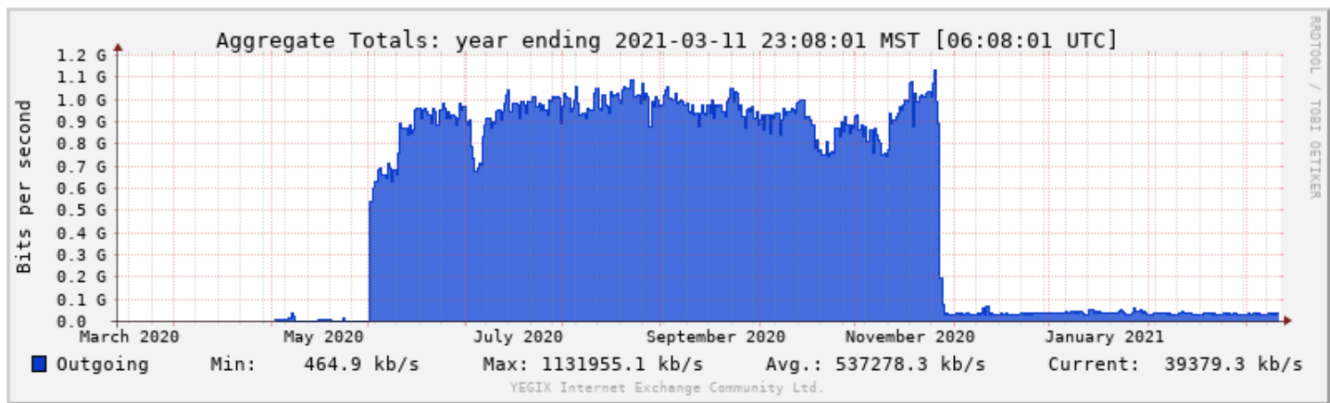


Figure 20. Aggregate total traffic of YEGIX in the week ending March 11, 2021<sup>132</sup>.

The YEGIX traffic load over the 2020-21 year is quite disproportionate, with loads over 1 Gbps from June to December. This is not unusual, as the YEGIX Network Manager explained to this report author: “a simple change of route metric at a peer can steer a lot of traffic toward or away from the IX.” This underscores the robustness to which IXPs must be scaled.

A connection to a local IXP may allow regional ISPs to transfer data without limit or cost, vastly improving the connection speed between customers of two adjacent ISPs. A direct interconnection also avoids the need for data to travel through other cities or continents in order to move from one network to another, thus reducing latency and keeping local traffic local (Figure 21).

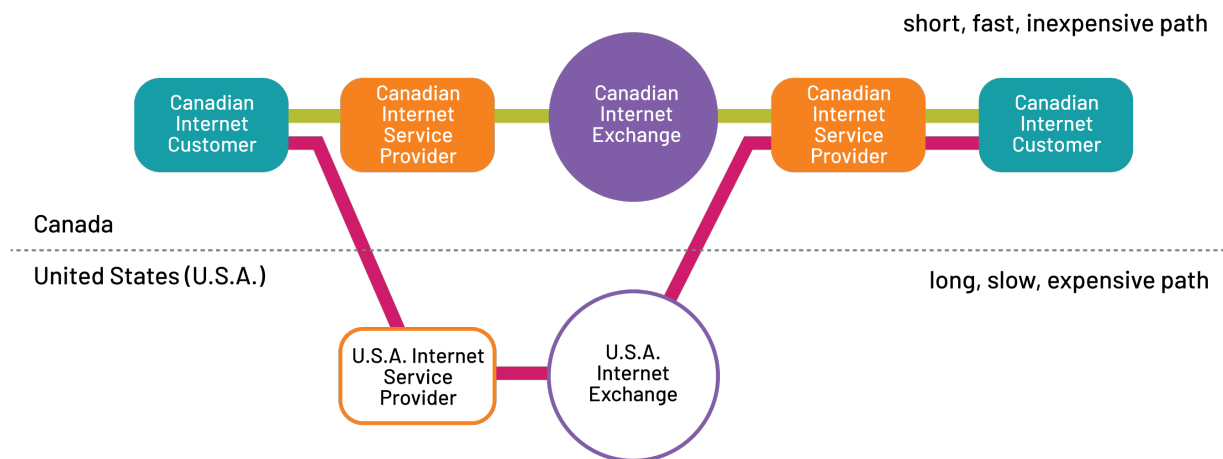


Figure 21. The network paths to connect two Canadian internet customers through a Canadian IX (green) and an American IX (pink).

According to Packet Clearing House, “a strong domestic Internet Exchange Point is the first and most critical component of a cyberwarfare defense<sup>133</sup>. ” This is because countries without an IX are heavily dependent on international data circuits for their domestic connectivity. In the case of the 2007 cyberattacks on Estonia, denial-of-service attacks were halted at the country's IX, which meant they had minimal impact on domestic internet traffic.

In 2014, the Internet Society created a Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS) initiative to bring basic security to internet routing. There were three primary issues to resolve: route hijacking, IP address spoofing, and route leaks. In 2017 alone, there were 14,000 internet routing issues. In 2018, the Internet Society expanded MANRS to include IXPs, to further strengthen security for global routes<sup>134</sup>.

The benefits of peering to an IX for governments include network resiliency. If a government's ISP is taken offline by a denial-of-service attack, the government can lose contact with its citizenry. However, if its ISP peers at an IXP, its services will remain available by virtue of the connections to other ISPs.

The Government of Alberta required Bell to enable a peering point at Alberta's IXPs for the use of SuperNet customers, should they request it, within the most recent SuperNet contract (signed in July 2018).

---

## References

<sup>127</sup>Wikipedia. [Internet exchange point - Wikipedia](#). 18 February 2021. Accessed 11 March 2021.

<sup>128</sup>CIRA. [Canada's Internet Exchange Points | CIRA](#). Accessed 11 March 2021.

<sup>129</sup>CIRA. [Canada's Internet Exchange Points | CIRA](#). Accessed 11 March 2021.

<sup>130</sup>CIRA. [Canada's Internet Exchange Points | CIRA](#). Accessed 11 March 2021.

<sup>131</sup>YYCIX. [Graphs](#), 11 March 2021. Accessed 11 March 2021.

<sup>132</sup>YEGIX. [Graphs](#), 11 March 2021. Accessed 11 March 2021.

<sup>133</sup>Stapleton-Gray, R. and Woodcock, B (Packet Clearing House). ACM Queue. [National Internet Defense—Small States on the Skirmish Line](#), 19 January 2011. Accessed 11 March 2021.

<sup>134</sup>Security Week. [Internet Society Calls on IXPs to Help Solve Internet Routing Problems](#). 23 April 2018. Accessed 11 March 2021.