

1. The Internet



± 50.000

unique IP networks worldwide

3 ways IP networks interconnect



2. The Interconnection

Transit

Public peering

Private peering



Transit

Internet transit is the business relationship whereby an Internet Service Provider (ISP), the 'Transit Provider', provides (usually sells) access to the global Internet. From a high-level perspective, Internet Transit can be thought of as a pipe in the wall that says "Internet this way". Customers connect their networks to their Transit Provider, and the Transit Provider does the rest.



Private peering Only two parties interconnect

directly to exchange IP traffic. The interconnection is beneficial to both networks and usually happens without the exchange of financial funds. Hence the term 'peering'.



Public peering

The interconnection of networks at an Internet Exchange platform for the purpose of exchanging IP traffic ('peering') between each other. It depends on the peering policy of each connected network with whom they peer.

Examples of parties that peer







Gaming Company

Provider (ISP)









3. The Amsterdam Internet Exchange (AMS-IX)





The AMS-IX platform is distributed over several data centres in the greater Amsterdam area.



Multiple physical routes connect the data centres.



If one route fails between two data centres where AMS-IX has a presence, traffic can be redirected via another route.



A network connects to the AMS-IX platform through a Photonic Cross Connect (PXC). If one connection fails, the PXC can move the network's traffic to the backup connection within milliseconds.

Benefits of peering at AMS-IX

- Peer at high-quality platform. AMS-IX uses cutting-edge technology and cooperates closely with its suppliers to guarantee the scalability, stability and security of its plat-form in order to continuously serve customer demands.
- Keep local traffic local, resulting in less latency for networks.
- Reduce connectivity costs. Peering allows for the direct exchange of traffic with multi-ple networks. This reduces the need to send traffic through a transit provider.
- Connect to an international community. Around 80% of the networks connected to AMS-IX come from abroad.
- · Increase redundancy in network by adding multiple routes to the exchange.
- Get more control of the network's data transport.
- Choose the data centre location that fits best the company's needs.

About AMS-IX

AMS-IX manages Internet Exchanges throughout the world



Curação

W Hong Kong

Mombasa, Kenya

Chicago, IL, United States

New York/New Jersey, United States

San Francisco/San Jose, United States









Services of AMS-IX





GRX facilitates mobile data roaming for end-customers of At the AMS-IX GRX exchange point hundreds of these operavia a select group of carriers.



A single point for mobile operators to securely exchange messaging, signaling & GRX) with each other.

Organisation

AMS-IX Organisation structure

AMS-IX bodies	Association	Corporation
Meeting acts as	General Assembly	Shareholders meeting
Board acts as	Executive Board	Supervisory Board
Management act as		Management

Established in 1994. AMS-IX (Amsterdam Internet Exchange) is a neutral, independent and not-for-profit Internet Exchange based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The AMS-IX platform provides a peering service for all types of IP traffic, be it regular IP data such as email and web content or

video/TV, voice and games. AMS-IX additionally hosts the first mobile peering points worldwide: the Global GPRS Roaming Exchange (GRX), the Mobile Data Exchange (MDX) and the first interconnection facility for IPX networks (Inter-IPX).



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