NØRTEL

Engineering Network Access Solutions

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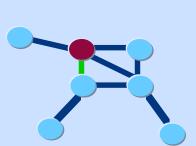


Network boundary overview

- Network tier sites and cost identification
- Network tier requirements analysis
- Network boundary optimization
- Case Study
- Summary

Network Boundary Overview

- Network topologies
 - -star networks
 - -hierarchical or tree networks
 - -meshed (flat) networks
 - -hybrid networks
- Backbone or transport network
- Access network
- Remote branch or tail network



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Identifying Sites for Each Tier

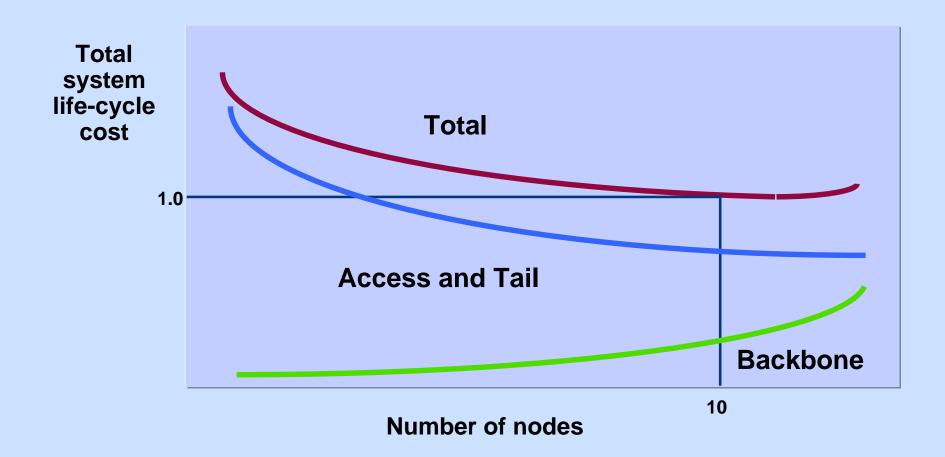
Backbone locations

- locations with high availability and serviceability
- -high location accessibility for maintenance
- locations' place in the organizational hierarchy
- Concentrator or access locations
 - access bandwidth hardware capacity availability
 - access network service cost
 - -traffic characteristics or flow
- Remote or tail user locations

Network Cost in Relation to Tiers

- Total network life-cycle cost includes:
 - -design and analysis
 - recurring and non-recurring charges for hardware and carrier services
 - -operation and maintenance
- Recommended tier networking cost
 - Backbone cost should be limited to 30% (20% is ideal)
 - -Access cost should be limited to 40%
 - -Tail cost should be limited to 30%

Network Cost in Relation to Tiers



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Requirements Analysis

- User requirements
 - -traffic characteristics
 - -connectivity and protocol
 - -performance (delay, availability and data accuracy)
- Network requirements – expandability, scalability and evolution
- Value-added services – network management, billing, security and etc.
- Non-technical requirements – budget constraints, politics and etc.

Performance Allocation

• Availability

- Backbone 99.99% or better with 2 hours of RTF
- -Access 99.9% or less with 4 to 8 hours RTF
- **Tail 99% or less**

Response time

- -Backbone less than 20% of total Delay
- Access 50% of the total delay due to adaptation process
- Tail remaining time after backbone access
- Minimum error and data accuracy
 - Backbone: 1x10-8 or better over 5 minute period
 - Access and Tail : 1x10-6 or better over 5 minute period

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Network Tier Optimization

Backbone

- use vendor-specific tools like X-Cel and NetCalc for Magellan to analyze network performance and routing
- use design tools like MIND-DATA/PC or others that optimize the network topology based on traffic patterns, circuit tariff and performance parameters
- minimize the remote branch concentration at the backbone node
- size baseline design hardware for modular growth
- Ensure that all backbone trunk speed and basic switch hardware configurations are similar

Network Tier Optimization

Access locations

- determine bandwidth requirement from the traffic analysis results
- determine the excess bandwidth and equipment capacity
- check for any special requirements
- find cheapest access connectivity to backbone for all access sites
- determine total access network service cost and check with budget
- find cost to increase access capacity to next level
- monitor the traffic patterns and monthly recurring charges
- re-optimize the access service when any changes in tail tier
- re-evaluate total network topology for any major user change
- mark locations with access capacity to support the tail sites

Network Tier Optimization

Remote locations

- determine bandwidth requirement from the traffic analysis results
- check for any special requirements
- find the cheapest connectivity to access or backbone network
- avoid increasing the number of circuits to access network
- determine the total tail network cost and check with budget
- monitor the traffic patterns and monthly recurring charges
- tail tier will be effected when backbone and/or access change
- re-evaluate all three tiers if requirements change

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Case Study - Locations

High-level customer locations

- -1 headquarters (HQ)
- -1 data computing center (DCC)
- -1 training center (TC)
- -8 regional offices (RO)
- -15 district offices (DO) with 5 planned in year 3
- -50 field offices (FO) and 5 more planned in years
 2,3, and 4

• Network life-cycle is 5 years

- network design and costs for years 1,3 and 5
- -capacity must be planned for each year

Location Classification for Tiers

Backbone

- -8 regional offices
- -1 headquarters
- 1 DCC without any remote location concentration

Concentrator location

- -20 district offices
- -1 training center

Remote or tail locations

-60 field offices

Network Life-cycle Budget

- Network planned budget for 5-year is \$42M
- Goal is to save \$5M over network life
- Current backbone annual cost is \$3.3M
- Current access and tail network annual cost is \$5.1M
- Current network provides services to both data and voice applications using a TDM based bandwidth manager
- Very limited video conferencing between regional offices and headquarters
 - -support via switch digital lines
 - -annual cost is not included in the network budget

Performance Requirements

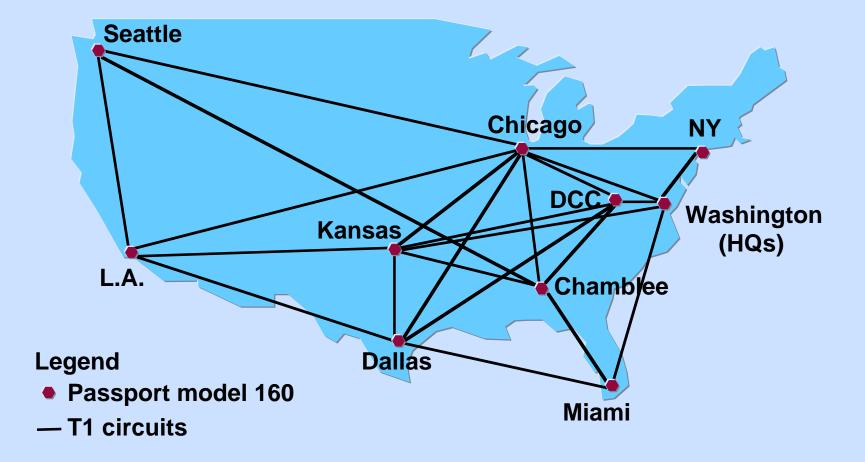
Availability

- 99.99% regional offices, HQ and data computing center
- -99.9% district offices
- -99% field offices
- Delay
 - -end-to-end busy hour or worse case delay
 - 64 byte Packet 150 milliseconds
 - 1024 byte Packet 1 second

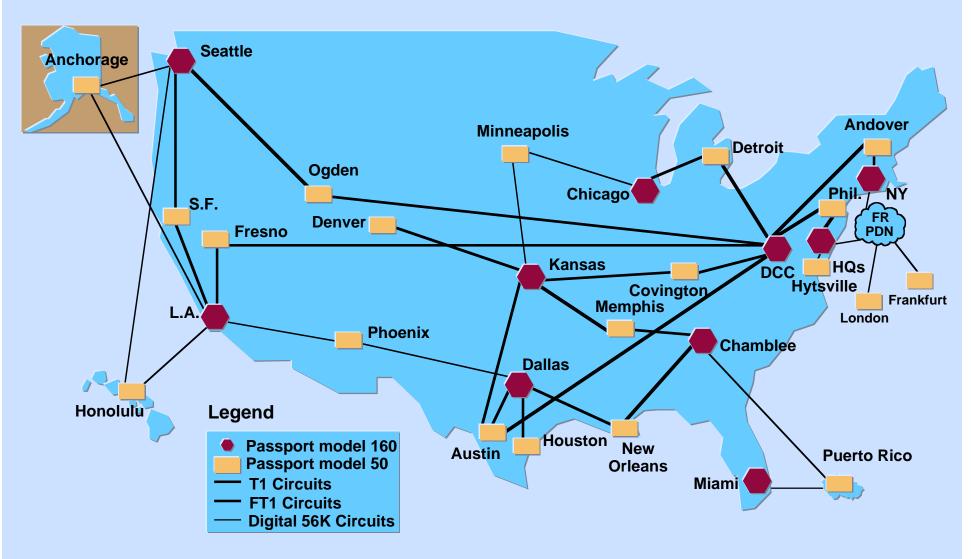
Data accuracy

-1x10⁻⁻⁷ for end-to-end transmission over
 5 minute period

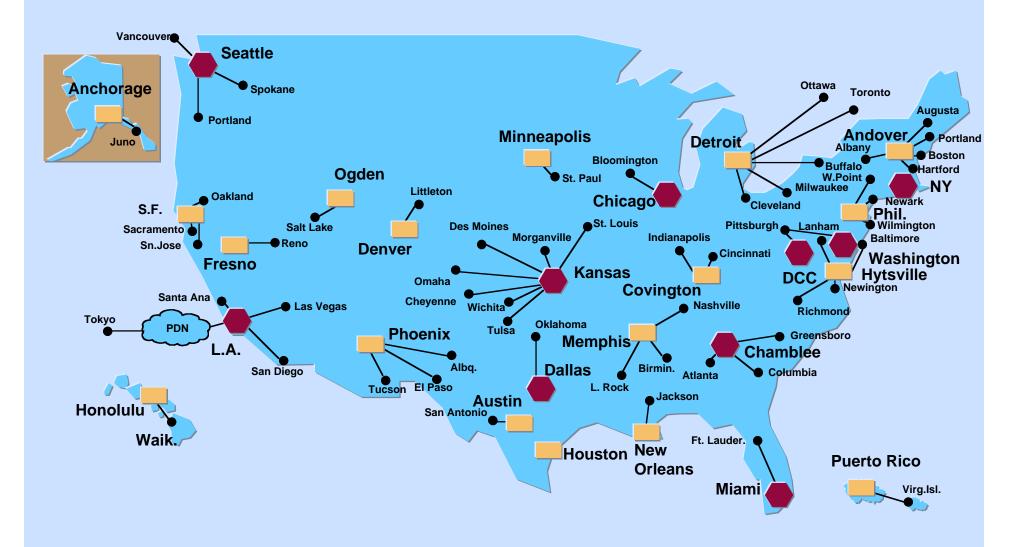
Backbone Tier



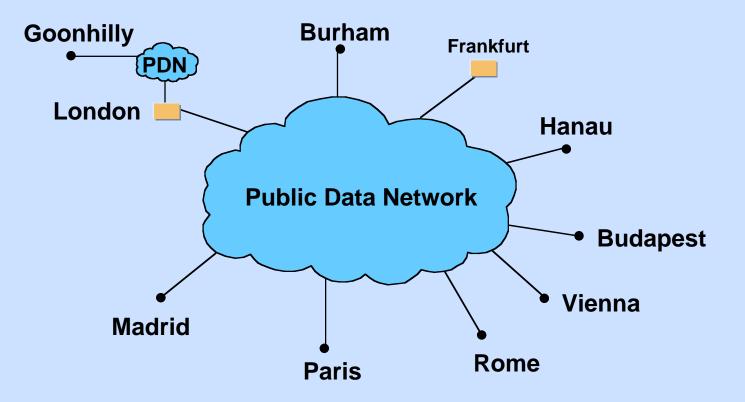
Access Tier



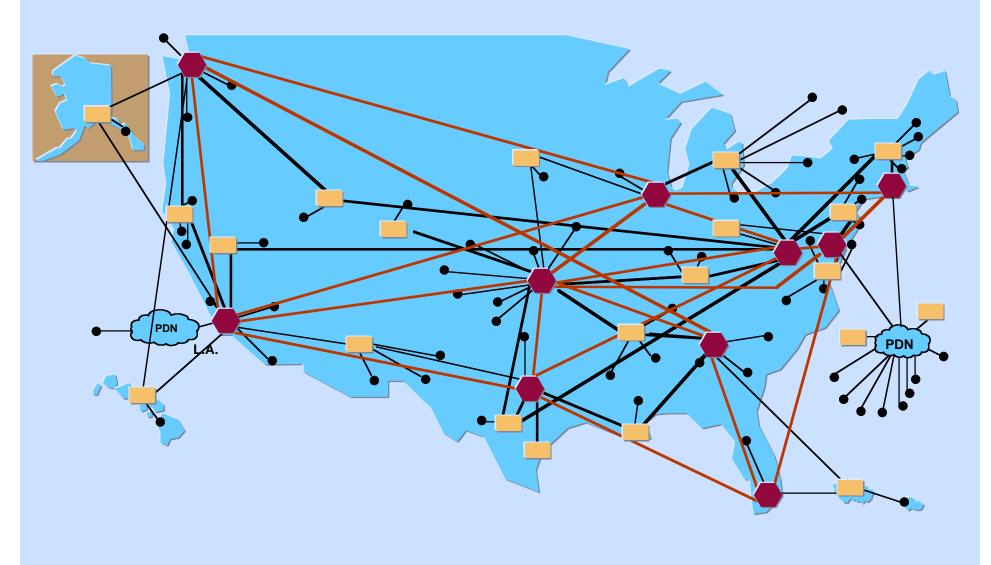
Tail Tier



Tail Tier - Europe



Case Study - Network Connectivity



Case Study - Tier Cost and Performance

- Network life-cycle cost \$35.5M
 - Backbone\$9.1M- Access\$14.1M
 - -Tail \$12.3M
- Network Life-cycle saving is \$6.5M
- Performance
 - -delay is 10% better than required
 - -availability requirement is exceeded
 - -data accuracy 1x10-8 or better
- Magellan Passport achieved and exceeded design goals for the case study

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Summary

- Network partitioning provides an open architecture such that each subnet could be enhanced, independently
- Selecting appropriate carrier services, switches like Passport model 50 and model 160 would reduce the network life-cycle cost and provide the transport services
- Access and tail lines cost is the largest and the most topology sensitive
- The cost of network equipment is technologysensitive and decreasing everyday
- Network design and optimization is more of an art than a mathematical solution

Additional References

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