

Passport/DPN-100 Networking

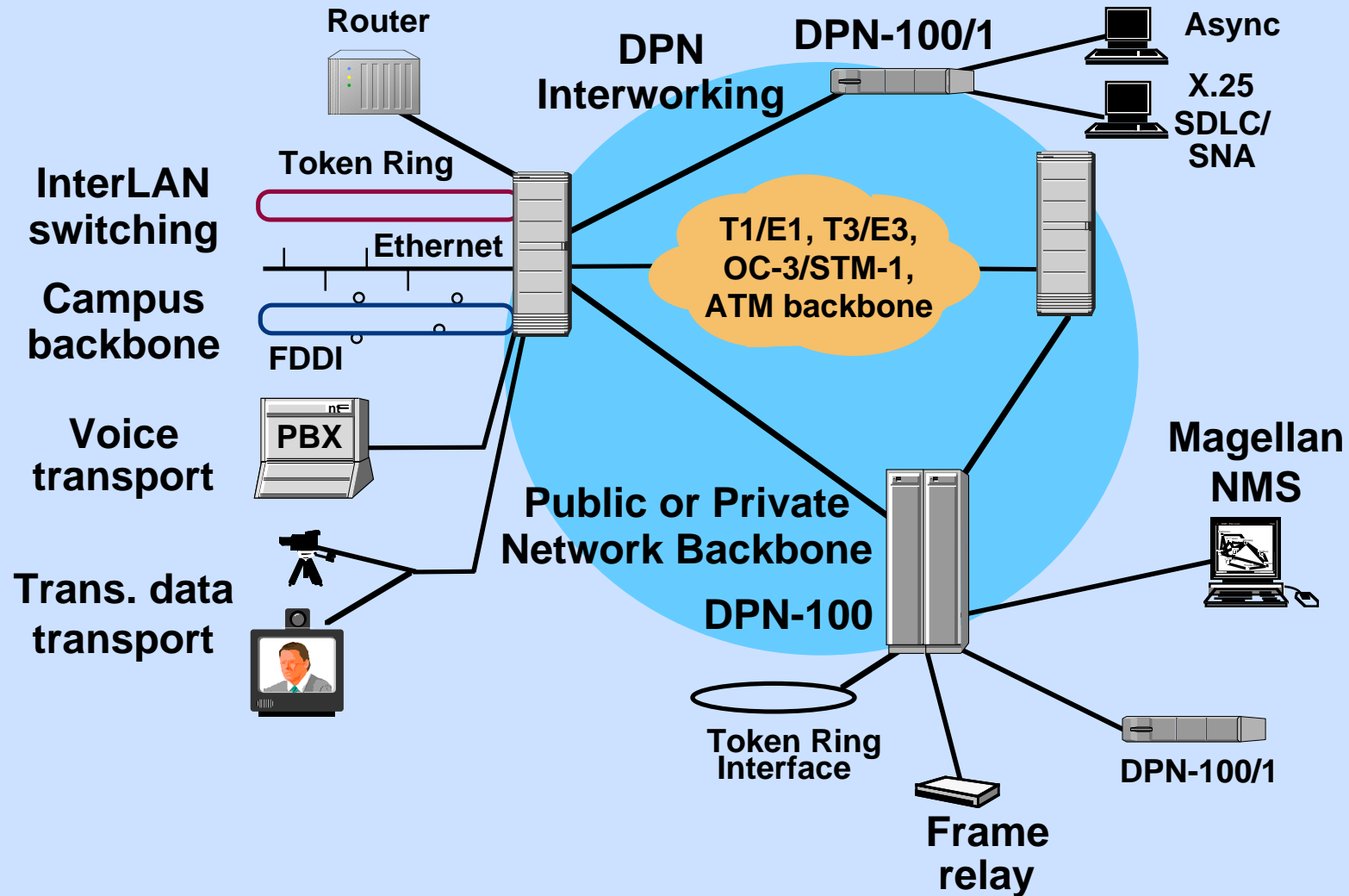
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Agenda

- **Passport Networking Benefits**
- Passport/DPN-100 Interworking
- Networking Considerations
- Passport Routing Features

Passport Network Vision



Passport Networking Benefits

- **High-speed backbone and access**
 - backbone speeds up to T3/E3 (frame-based) or OC-3/STM-1 (ATM)
 - frame relay access speeds up to T3, HSSI rates
- **Network consolidation**
 - combine different traffic types on same platform
 - effective bandwidth utilization
- **Network simplification**
 - common network management platform
 - common network engineering tools
 - common routing and call services

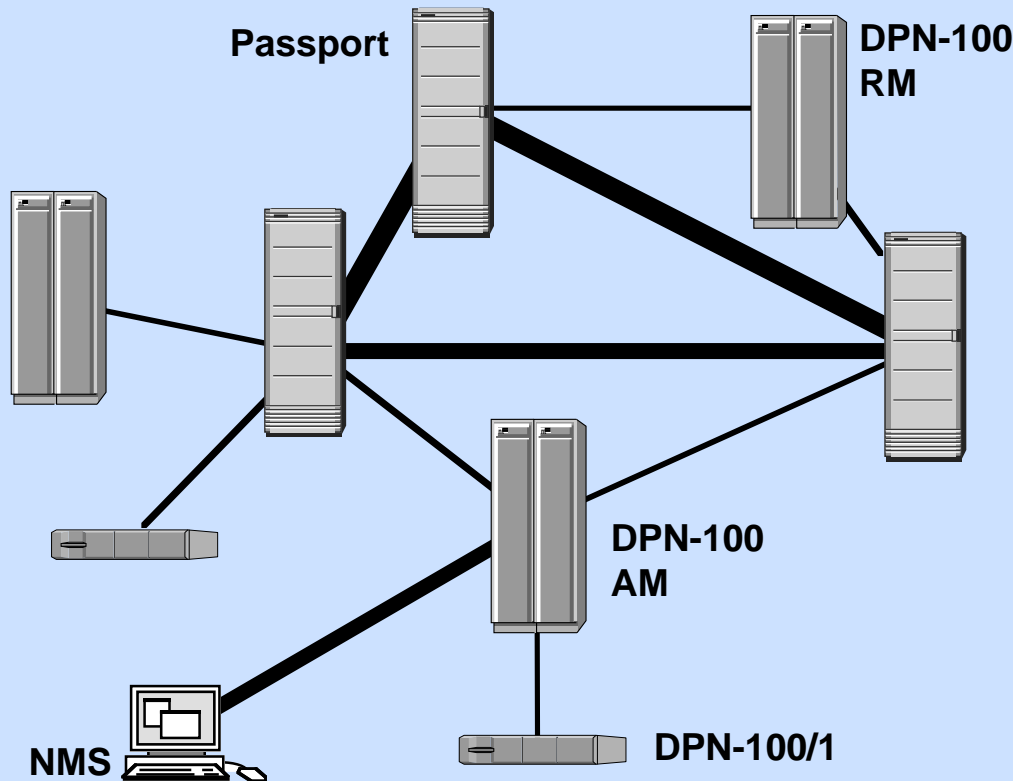
Passport Networking Benefits

- **Technology evolution**
 - stepping stone to new technologies (e.g. ATM)
 - offer new services (e.g. LAN, video, high-speed frame relay)
- **Network growth**
 - capable of growing in a non-disruptive manner
 - hierarchical routing provides excellent scaling
- **Investment protection**
 - seamless DPN-100 interworking
 - common network management and engineering tools

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- Passport Networking Benefits
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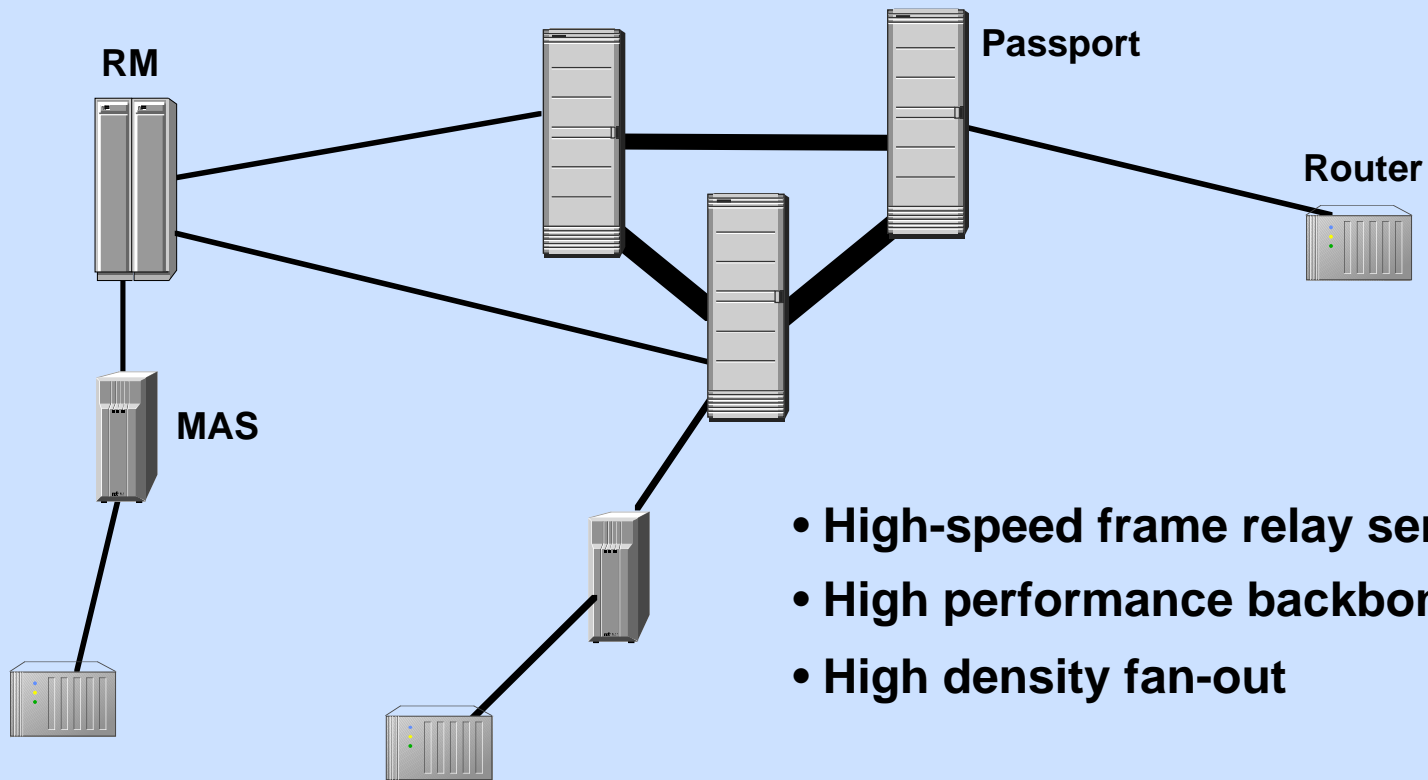
Passport/DPN-100 Interworking



- Wide variety of h/w interfaces
- High capacity multimedia backbone
- Transport of all DPN services
- Frame relay interworking
- Common network management
- Common routing
- Common call services

Seamless interworking with DPN-100

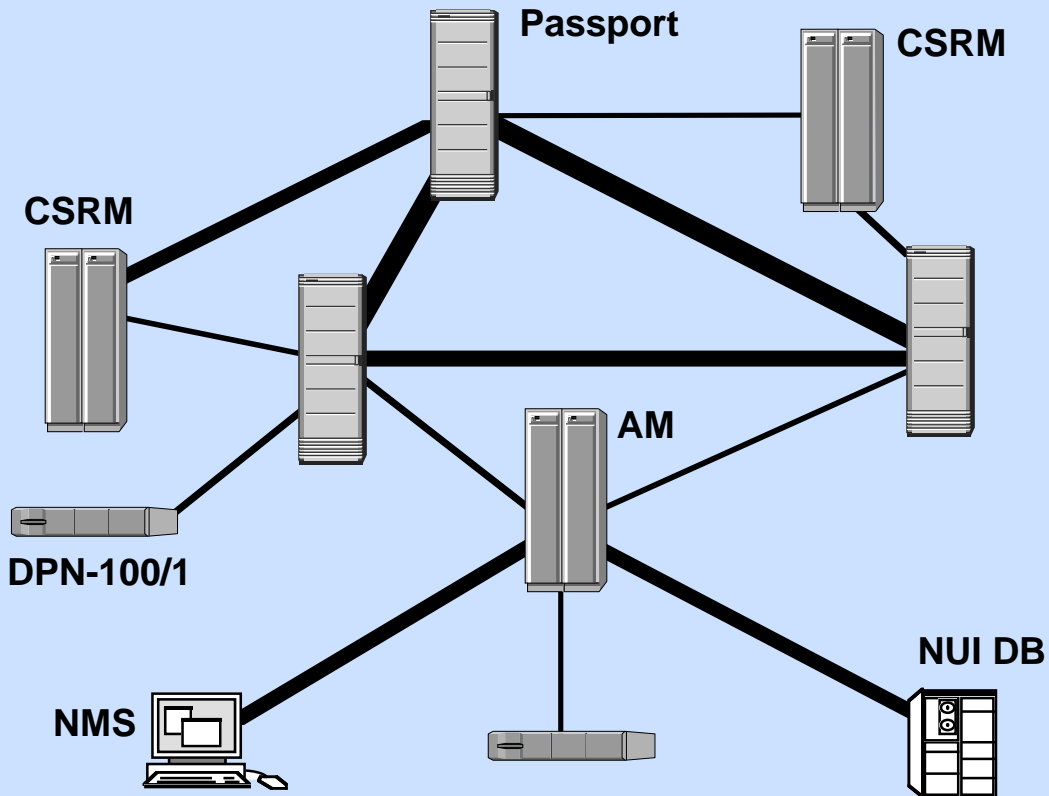
Frame Relay Interworking



- High-speed frame relay service
- High performance backbone
- High density fan-out

Seamless FR interworking and management

Seamless Call Services



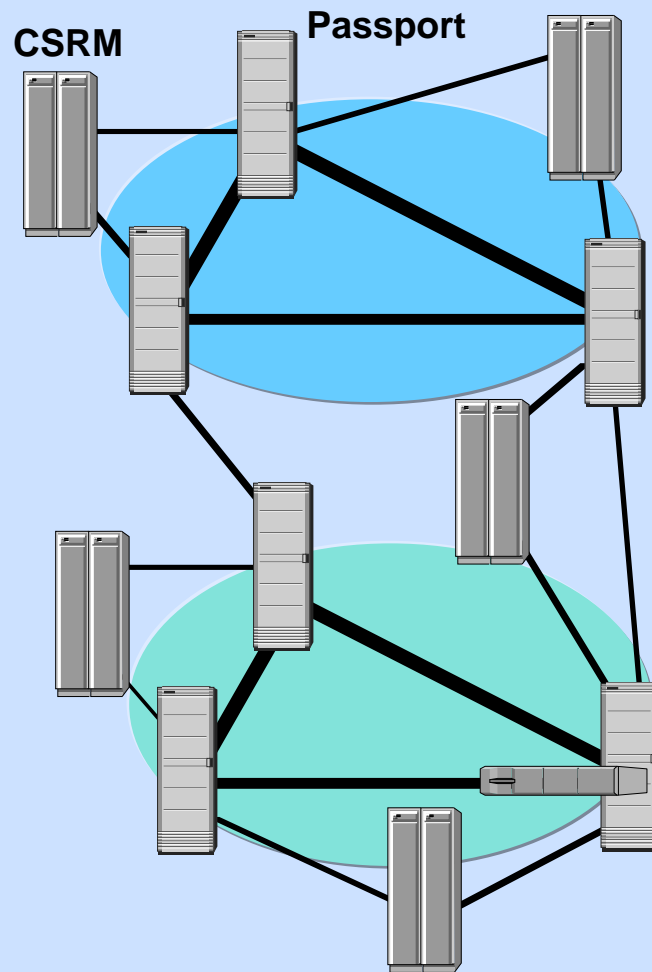
- Fully redundant
- Supports existing call backup strategies
- Excellent scaling

Existing DPN-100 call services maintained

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Passport RID Subnets



- One or more Passports share common RID
- Supports up to 1909 modules
- Subnets can interconnect directly
- Need resilient topology for each subnet

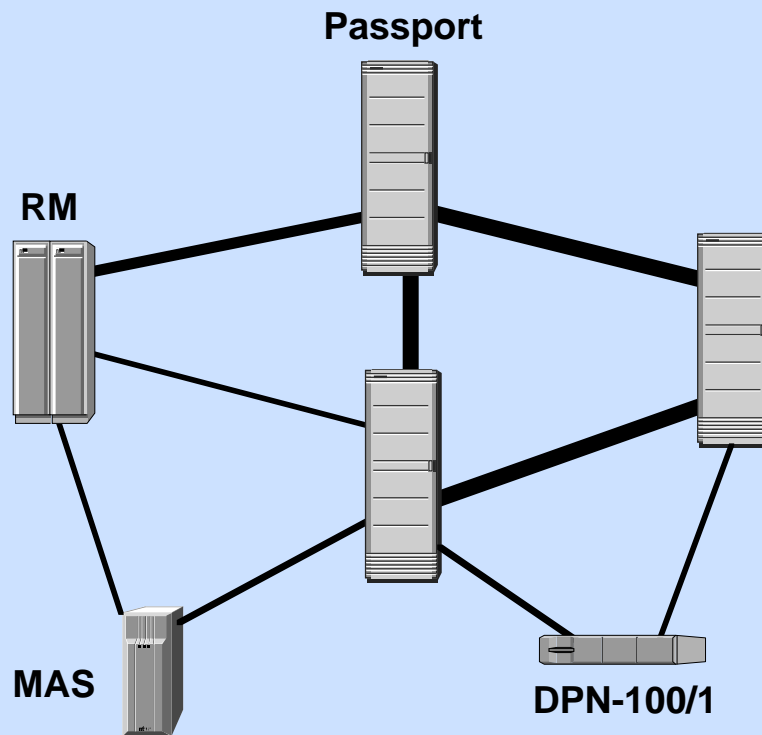
RID subnets allow for large network scaling

RID Subnets Engineering

Criteria for partitioning into RID subnets:

- **Geographical partitioning**
- **CSRM locations**
- **Exceed 1909 modules
(Passports + Access Modules)**
- **Network scaling**

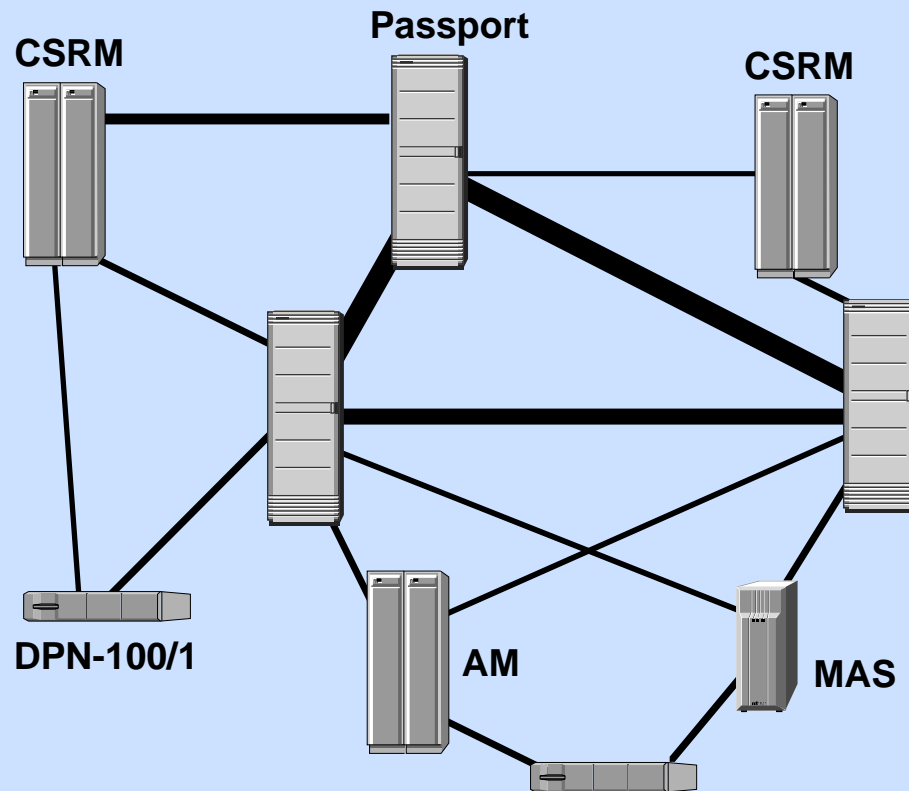
Interworking with RMs



- Dynamically selects best path
- Deterministic routing
- Networking features:
 - RID backup
 - RID splitting
 - RID substitution
 - Network services sharing
 - Tandem suppress

Smooth dynamic RM interworking

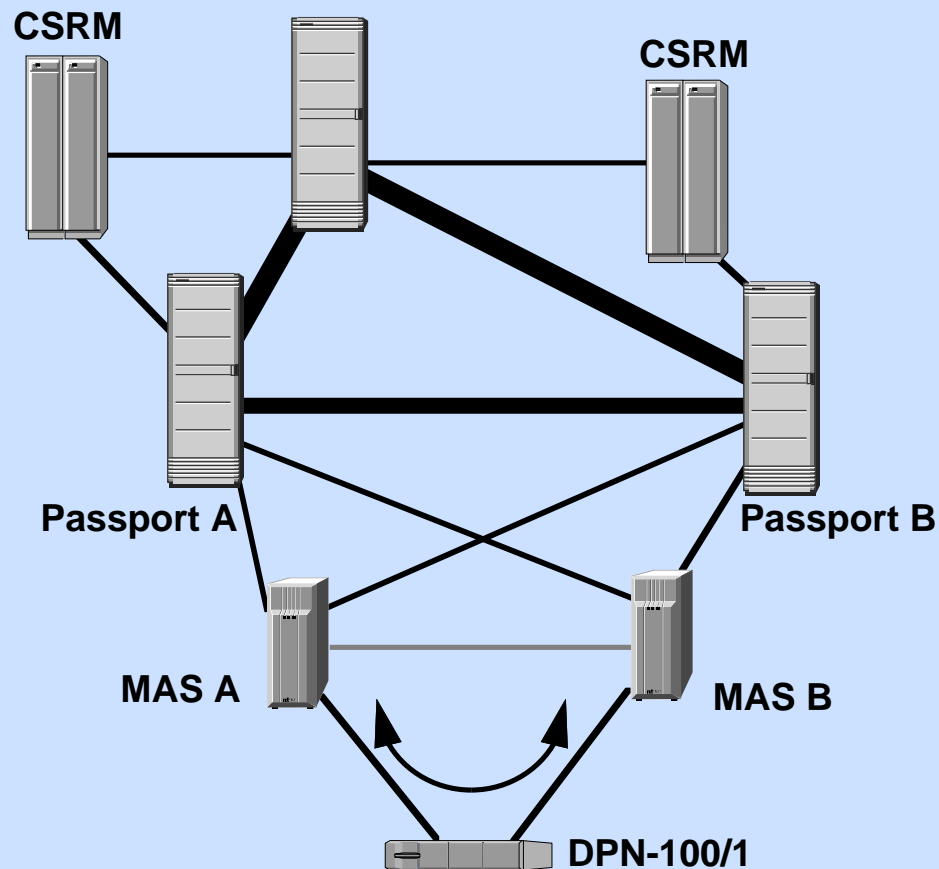
Interworking with AMs



- 28 AMs per cluster
- Dynamic DNA association to CSRMs
- AMs connect to 1 or 2 RID subnets, or RM and Passport

Smooth dynamic AM interworking

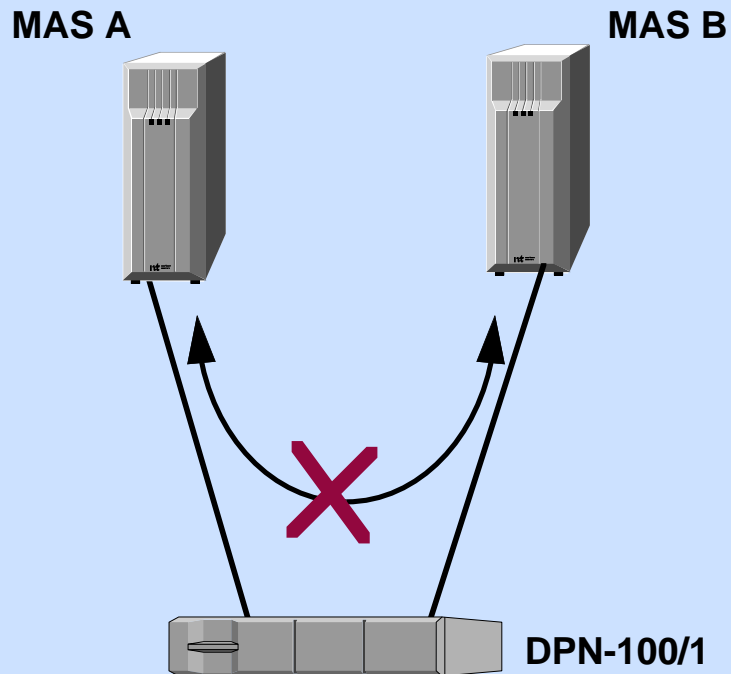
Cluster Routing Considerations



Strategies

- Direct link between AMs
- AM tandem suppress
- Standby network links

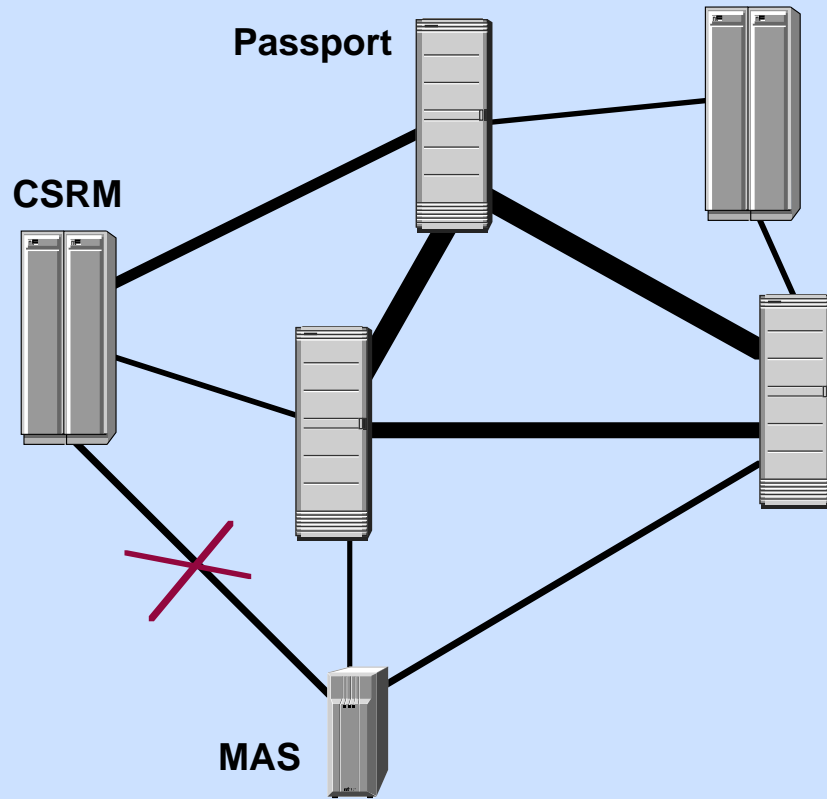
AM Tandem Suppress



- Simple provisioning
- Applicable to some RM topologies
- Dial backup network links (DBNL)

Provides traffic control within AM cluster

AM Migration to Passport

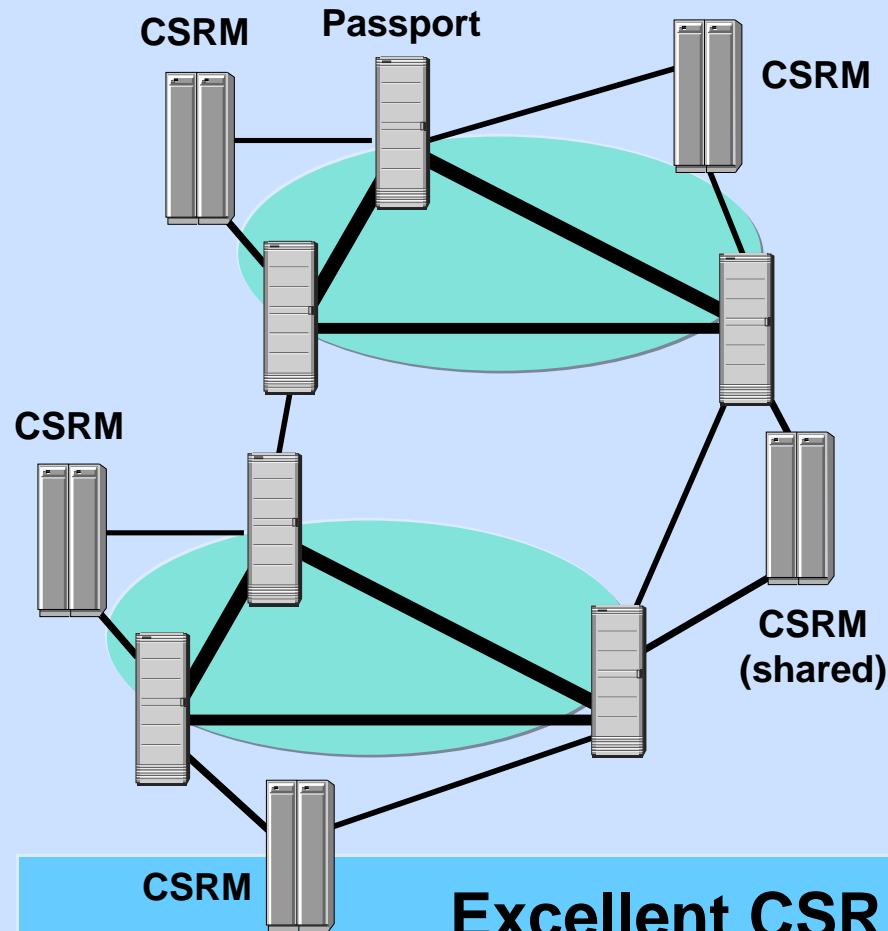


Why migrate?

- High-speed backbone
- Simple MID reuse
- Simple routing around failure
- Increased MID fanout

Simple AM Migration!

CSRSM Engineering



- Supports up to eight RID subnets
- Shared CSRSMs for cost reduction
- Backup CSRSM for extra redundancy
- Server redundancy across CSRSMs

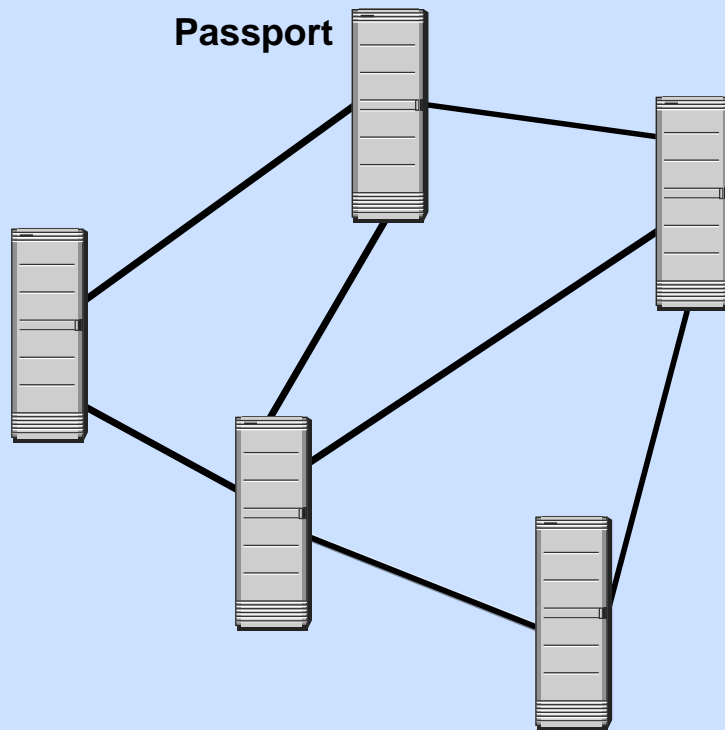
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Passport Backbone Routing

- **Efficient traffic consolidation**
 - DPN-100, LAN, voice and video
- **Self-learning and self-healing routing systems**
- **Scaleable to support very large networks**
- **Integrated congestion management and Routing Class of Service (RCoS)**

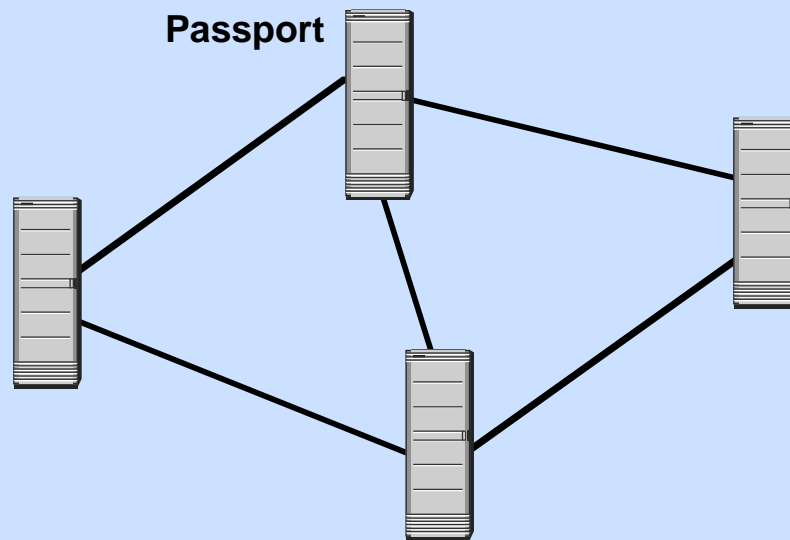
Topology Management



- OSPF based
- Self-learning
- Single base routing system
- Support for trunk groups, and logical networks

Efficient use of memory and processing power

Routing Overview



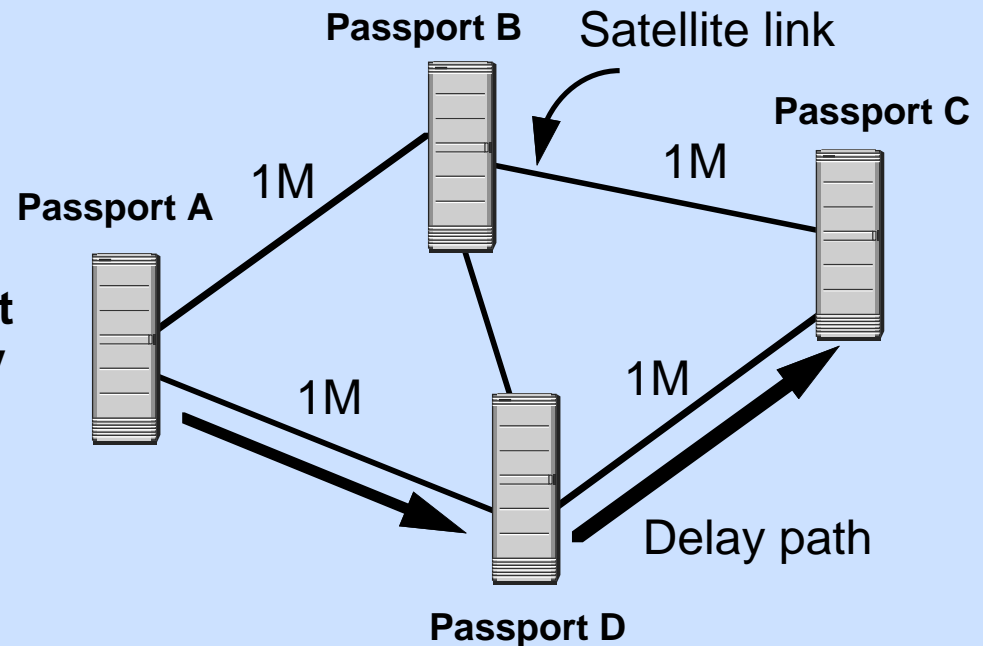
- Up to two best paths selected to each destination
- Traffic from single VC stays on same link group
- Configurable packet forwarding

Architectural separation of routing from VC allows for excellent scaling

RCoS Routing

Routing Class of Services (RCoS) offers:

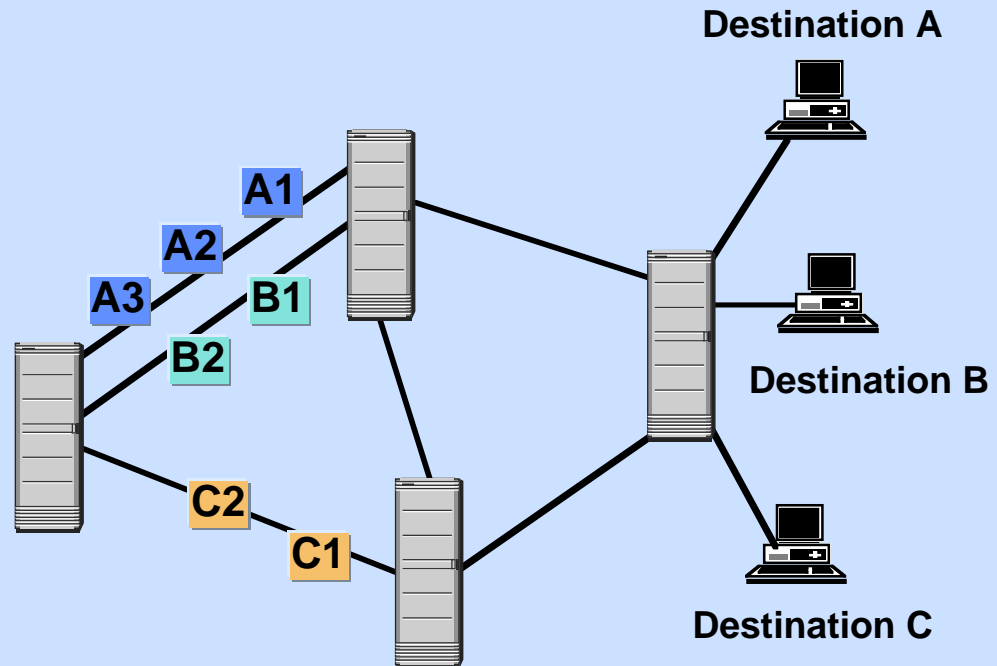
- Delay and throughput CoS
- Multiple discard priorities set depending on packet priority
- Each trunk automatically determines speed and delay
- Override provisioning for both CoS



Optimal RCoS routes established dynamically

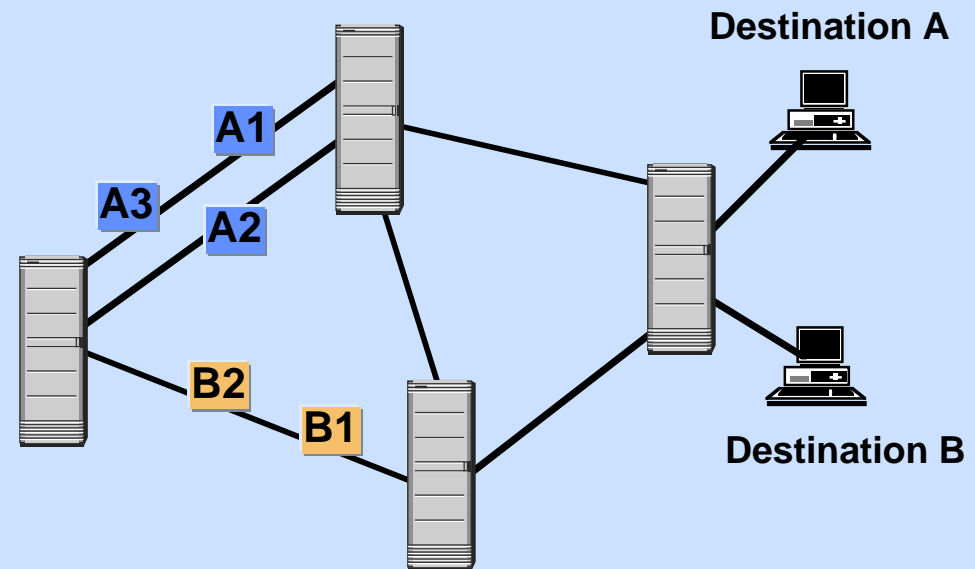
Packet Forwarding (Loadspreading)

- Default routing behaviour
- All packets in a VC use same path
- Optimal when access port speeds are lower than backbone speeds
- Optimal when have large number of VCs or DLCIs

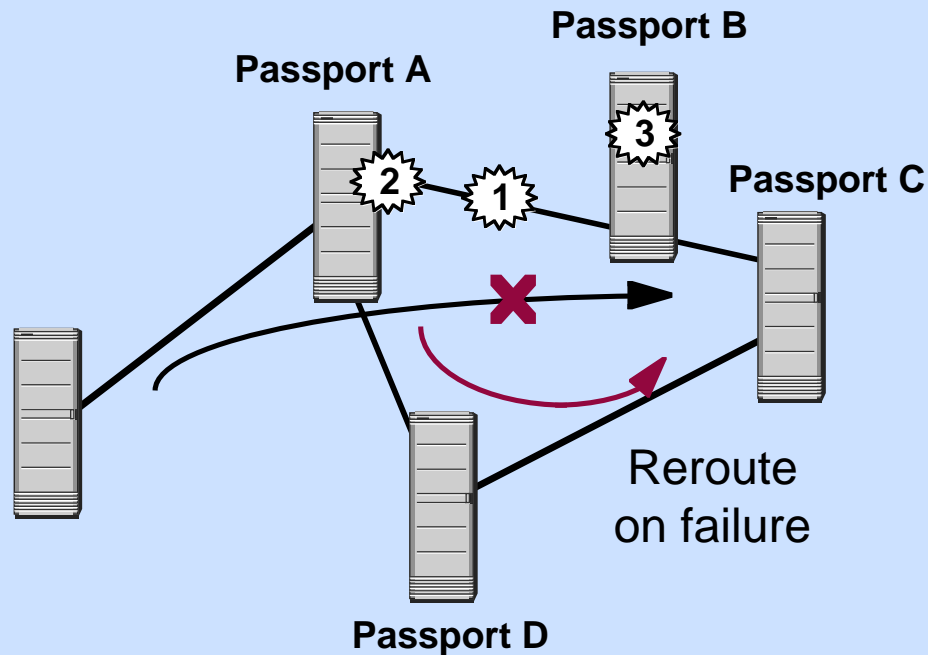


Packet Forwarding (Loadsharing)

- Provisionable routing behaviour
- Packets shared across links in a link group
- Optimal when access port speeds equal backbone speeds
- Loadsharing proportional to link capacity



Recovering from Trunk Failure

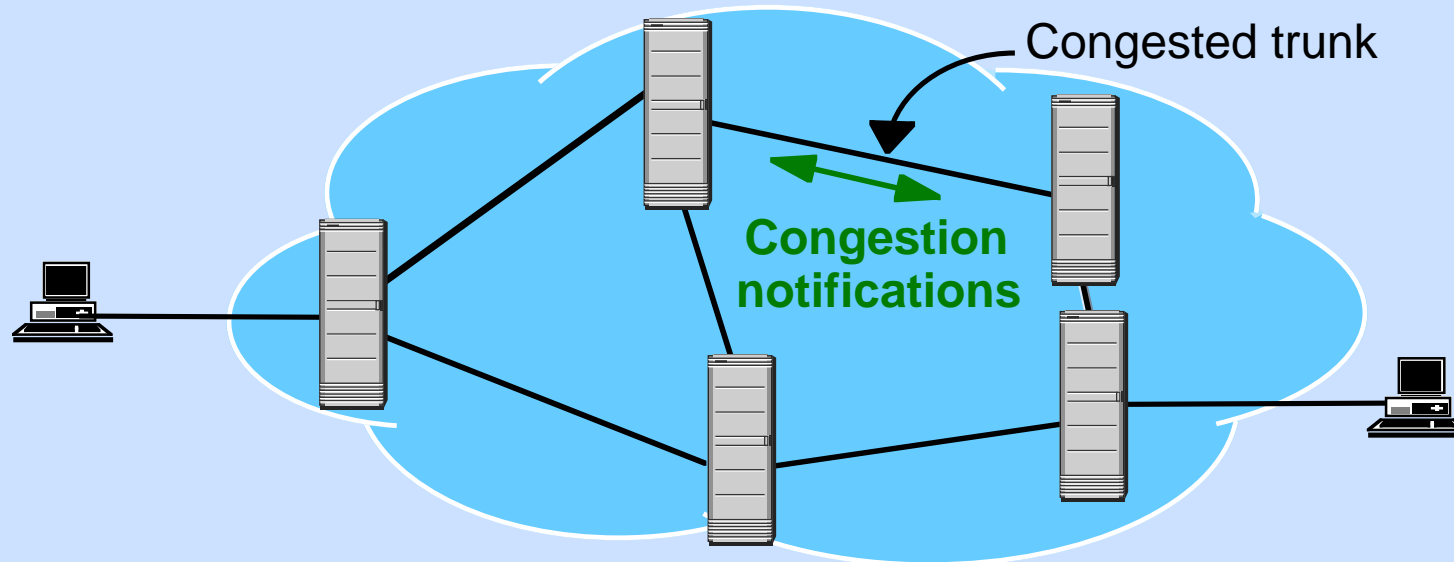


Fully automatic recovery for all failure types:

- 1** Physical trunk failure
- 2** Trunk FP failure
- 3** Switch failure

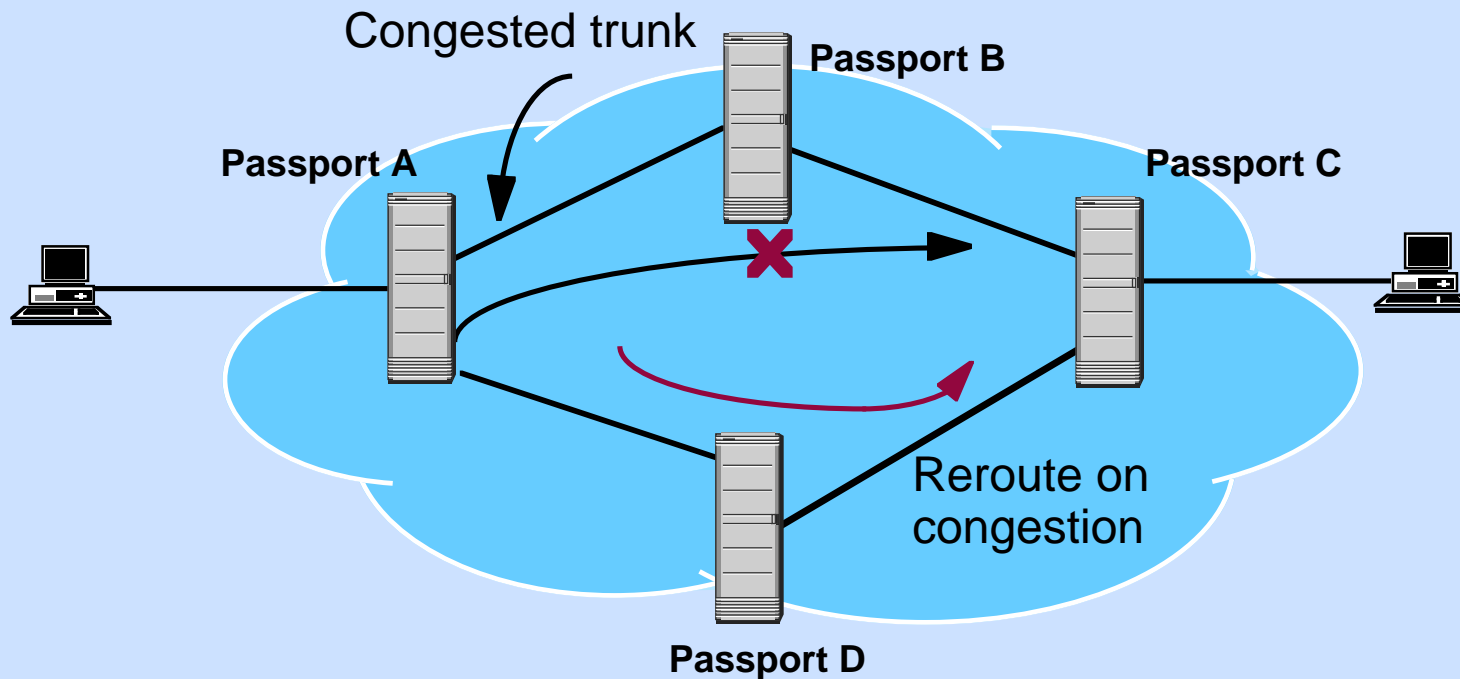
Instantaneous switchover transparent to end-user

Congestion Management



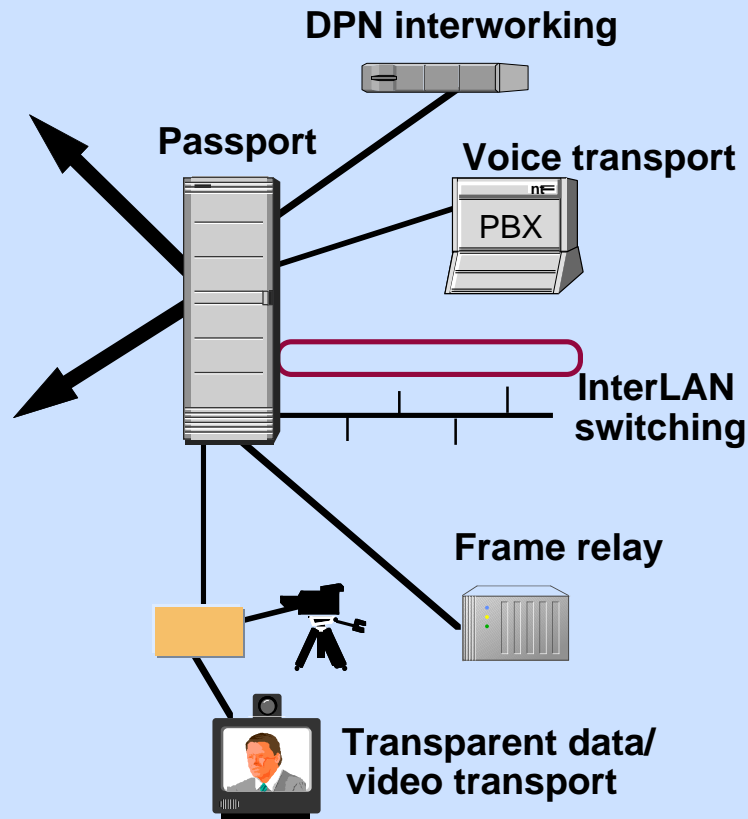
- **Congestion avoidance:**
 - multipath loadspreading, rate enforcement, emission prioritization
- **Congestion handling:**
 - discard priority levels for all traffic types, notifications, overflow
- **Congestion response:**
 - rate adaptation, signaling, random drop and discard priority

Rerouting Traffic on Congestion



Instant rerouting of high reliability traffic

Network Evolution with Passport



- High-speed backbone and access
- Network consolidation and simplification
- Technology evolution (ATM, new services)
- Network growth
- Investment protection

Growth and evolution with ease of integration