

From MPLS to GMPLS: Adopting an evolution approach to Intelligent Core Networking



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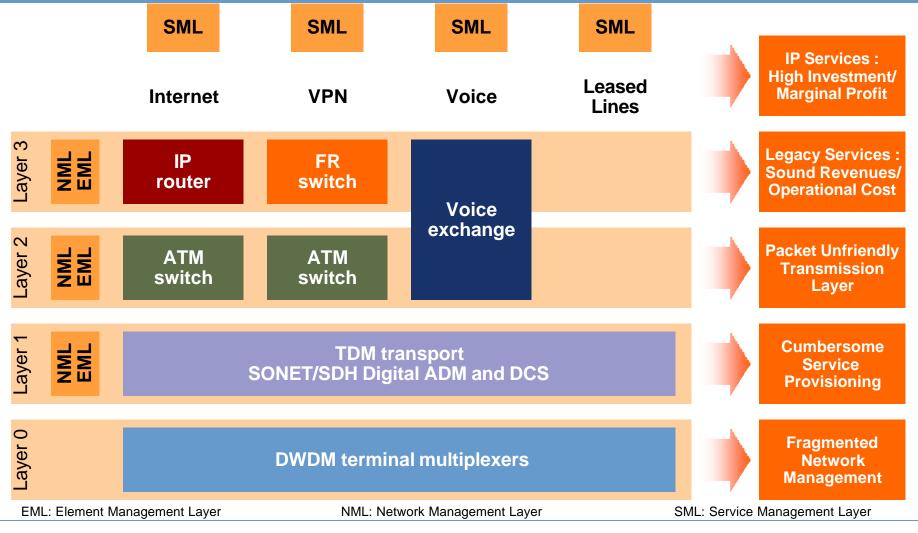
Introduction Sound business

Sound businessNetwork Challenges

1980s Voice Services **1990s Mobile Services** 2000s Broadband Services **New Differentiated Services** Unit Cost Leadership Time to market

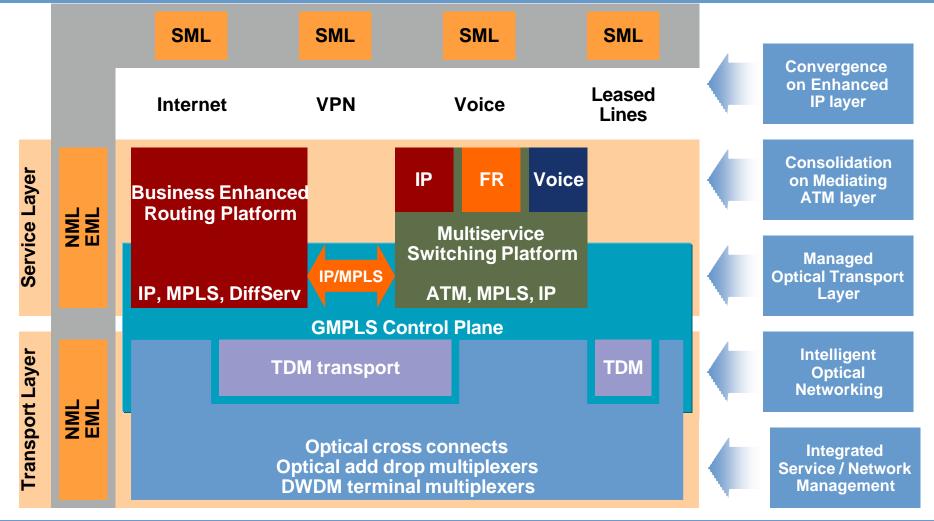


Introduction Traditional Network Architecture





Introduction Future Proven Architecture







Intelligent Optical Networking



Key Concepts



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Intelligent Optical Networking A New Networking Paradigm

Traditional Provisioning

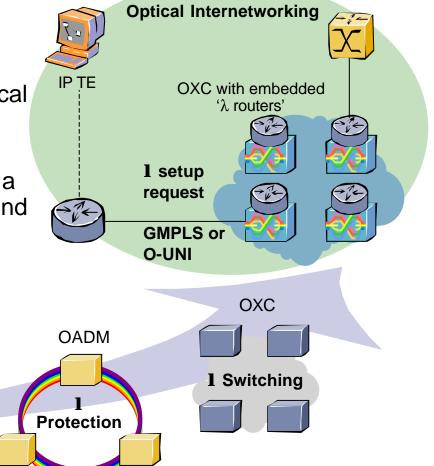
- IP network using MPLS-TE
- Optical circuits controlled by TMN
- no co-ordination between IP and Optical domain

Intelligent Optical Networking

- Evolution of transmission networks in a way that is beneficial to the creation and provisioning of services
- Automatically controlled transport networks
- New role for transport management
- Distributed connection control model
 ADM

DWDM Mux/Demux

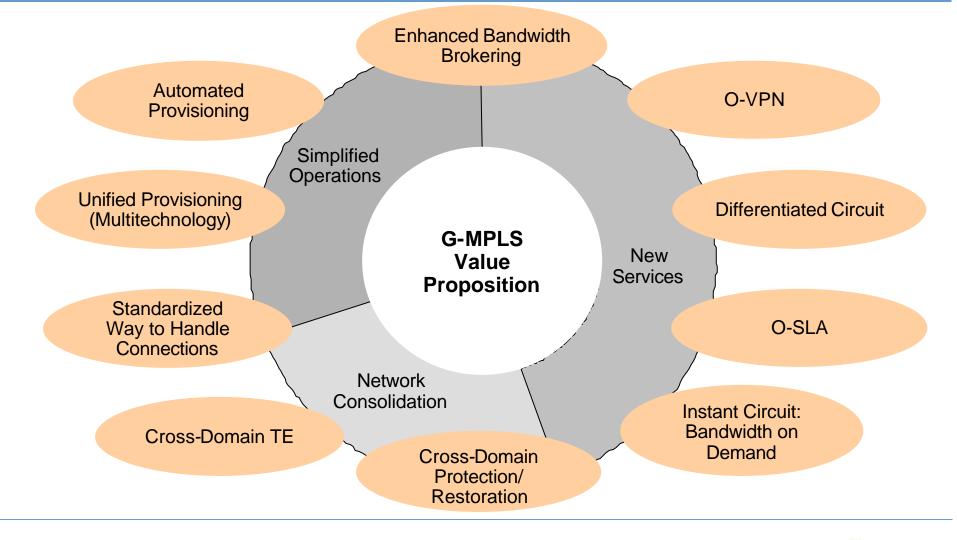
DWDM





SONET

Intelligent Optical Networking Value Proposition



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Intelligent Optical Networking Control plane requirements

- It should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate different service models, depending on the service provider business model
 - Peer and Overlay (hybrid) instead of Peer-vs-Overlay
 - Parallel evolution of UNI and peer operation standards
- It should be applicable to all circuit switched networks, e.g. OTN, SONET/SDH, and PDH
- ✓ It should support legacy services and multiple client types (IP, ATM, ...)
- It should facilitate network interoperation and integration between networks with different data plane technologies
- A consensus has emerged in the industry on utilizing IP-based protocols for the optical control plane.
 - signaling and routing mechanisms developed for IP traffic engineering applications could be adapted to support provisioning and restoration of lightpaths in optical networks.
 - Leverages operational experience with MPLS-TE



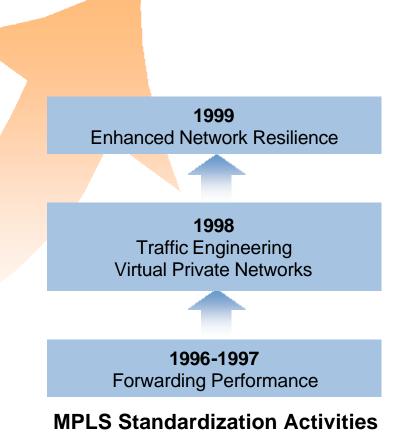
Intelligent Optical Networking MPLS Evolving



- > Service enabling the edge
 - IP-VPN
 - L2 VPN
- > Business enabling the core
 - MPLS-enhanced network resilience
 - MPLS-enhanced QoS
- > Infrastructural optimization
 - traffic engineering
 - hierarchical core design

Past:

> Enhance forwarding performance of router networks





Intelligent Optical Networking MPLS EvolvingGMPLS Promising

Future: Network Convergence

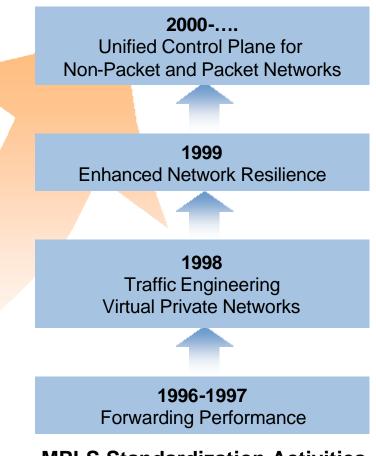
- > Convergence of data and IP
- > Data/transport interworking with GMPLS

Current:

- > Service enabling the edge
 - IP-VPN
 - L2 VPN
- > Business enabling the core
 - MPLS-enhanced network resilience
 - MPLS-enhanced QoS
- > Infrastructural optimization
 - traffic engineering
 - hierarchical core design

Past:

> Enhance forwarding performance of router networks



MPLS Standardization Activities



Intelligent Optical Networking GMPLS Control Plane

- Based on extensions to well-known IETF signaling and routing protocols
- Based on TE extensions to MPLS
 - GMPLS extends IGP routing protocols that were already extended for TE
 - extended to disseminate non-Packet Switch static and dynamic characteristics
 - e.g., link descriptor (encoding and transmission rate), available and reservable bandwidth, protection and restoration related characteristics (link protection type, SRLG), ...
 - Path computation
 - Proprietary algorithms for distributed and centralized computation
 - Is essentially a constraint-based routing problem
 - GMPLS extends RSVP-TE and CR-LDP
- Introducing the new LMP protocol
 - IP Control Channel configuration and maintenance
 - Neighbour discovery
 - Link Verification (incorrect wiring detection)
 - Link Property Correlation (Link bundling TE Link)
 - Fault Management
 - Service Discovery



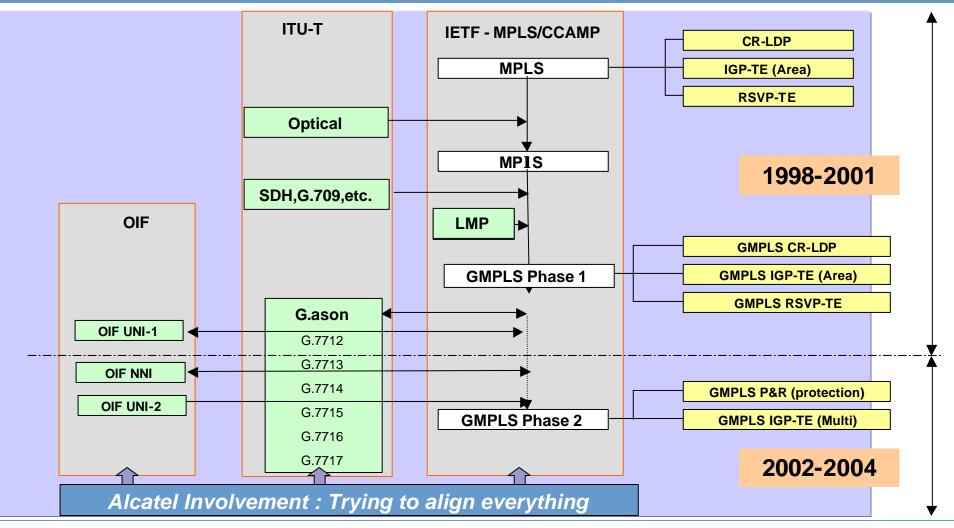
Intelligent Optical Networking G-LSP establishment

✓ PATH/Label request message

- Generalized label request
 - LSP encoding type (e.g., SONET, SDH, ...)
 - Payload type (client layer)
 - Requested local protection on each link (1+1, 1:N)
 - requested concatenation and transparency (only for SONET/SDH)
- ERO object
 - may be completed by first optical node (e.g., Overlay model)
 - extended to support unnumbered interfaces and labels as abstract nodes
- Requested bandwidth
- Upstream label
 - Only in case of a bi-directional LSP establishment
- Suggested label / label set restrictions
- RESV/Label mapping message
 - Generalized label object

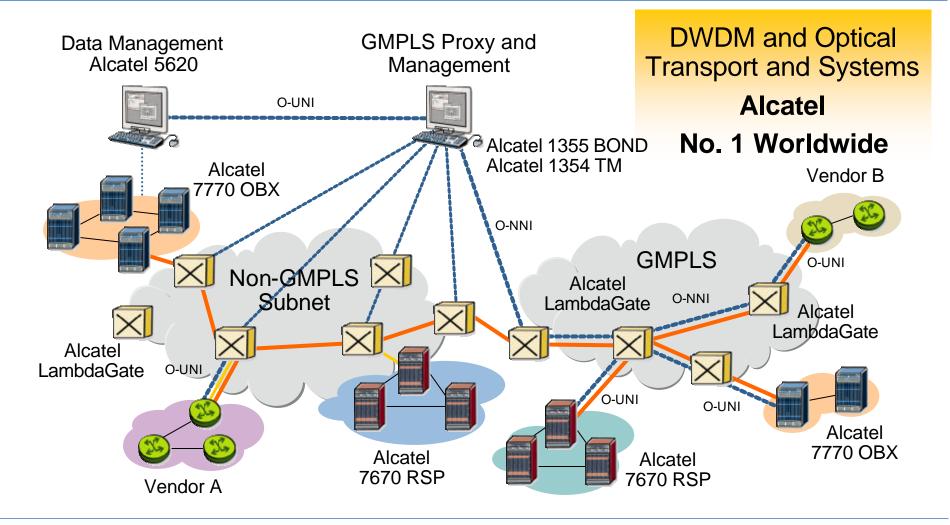


Intelligent Optical Networking GMPLS The Standard Story





Intelligent Optical Networking Alcatel's Evolutionary Approach





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Business Enhanced IP Services Layer



Key Concepts



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Business Enhanced IP Services Layer A New Networking Paradigm

Managed optical internetworking

- Automated and fast provisioning
- Cross layer traffic engineering
- Coordinated protection and recovery

Smart investing

• Scalable and Flexible Platform

Proven carrier grade networking

• Scalable Performance

Redundant Hardware

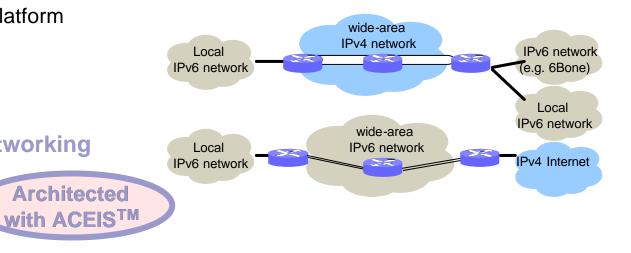
High availability routing

Modular Software

Scalable Links

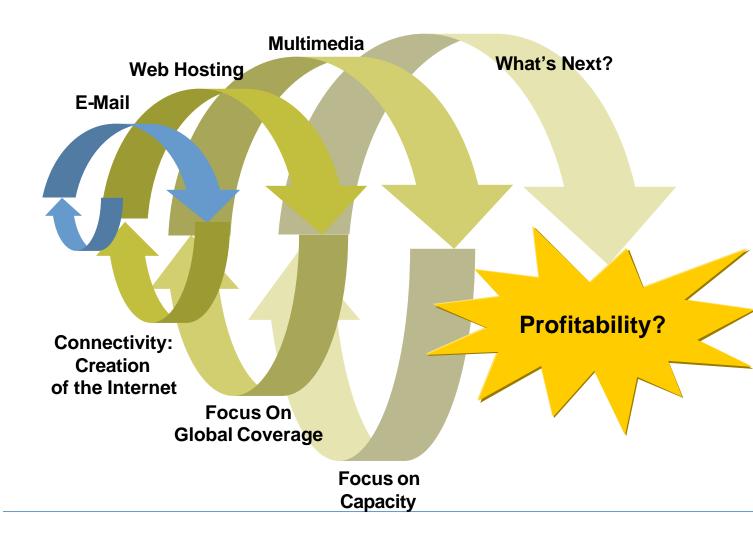


- > Dual stack IPv4/IPv6
- > Tunneling of IPv6 over IPv4 network





Business Enhanced IP Services Layer Value Proposition

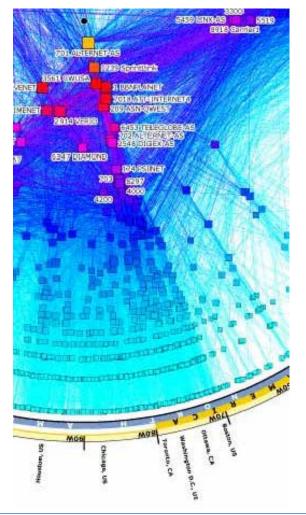


TeleChoice quote:

"Although IP services have been a high-growth area for most service providers, IP service businesses are almost universally operated at a loss. The problem has been compounded with increasing broadband adoption, with broadband users representing exponential increases in IP traffic load without representing corresponding increases in revenue."



Business Enhanced IP Services Layer Control plane requirements



- > Routing problems are well understood
- > Unreliable
 - control protocol is the most important and least resilient for IP routing
 - lots of FUD high availability, hot/warm standby, GR, etc. (FUD = Fear, Uncertainty and Doubt)

Failures not isolated to the node

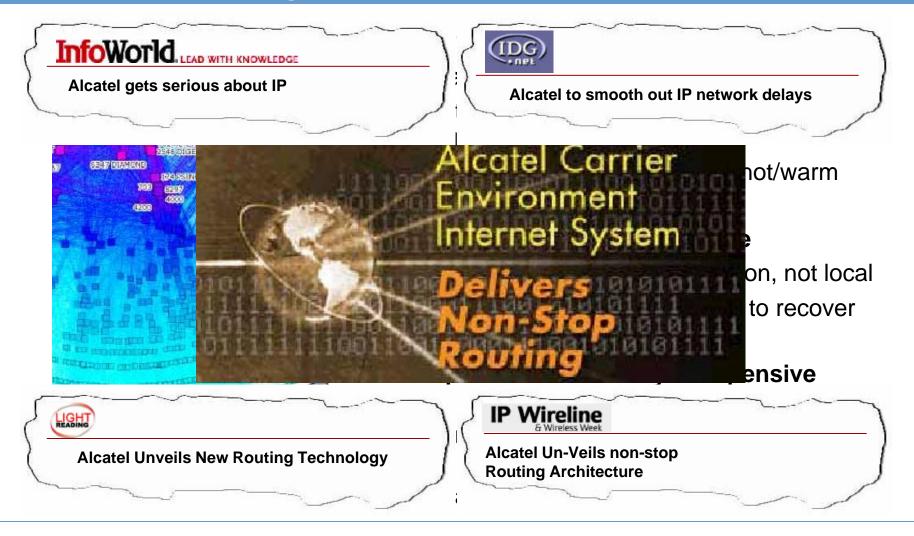
- requires long distance restoration, not local
- IP control complexes designed to recover from, not prevent failure

> Perception that reliability is expensive

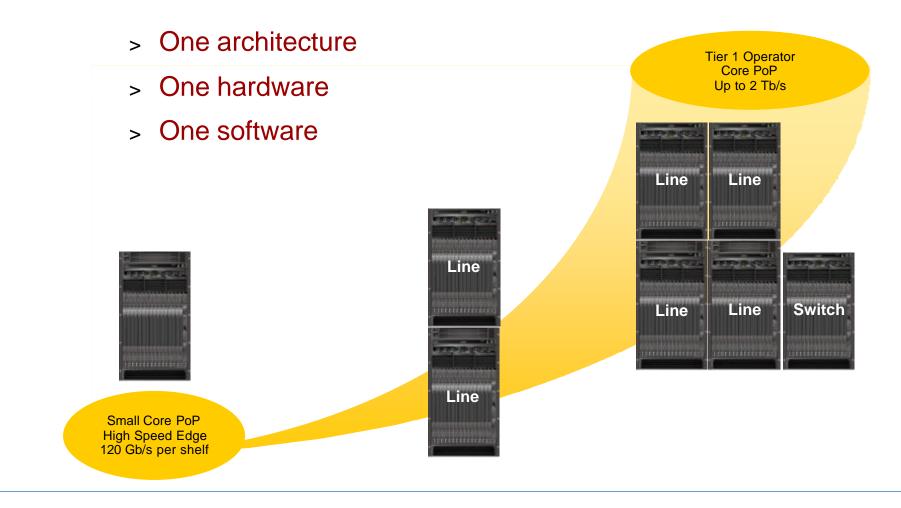
- can achieve significant CAPEX reduction over today's model
- dual router solution has proliferated because of inherent unreliability



Business Enhanced IP Services Layer Non Stop Routing



Business Enhanced IP Services Layer Alcatel's Evolutionary Approach



Conclusions Sound business and Solutions for the Network Challenges

1980s Voice Services **1990s Mobile Services** 2000s Broadband Services **New Differentiated Services Carrier-grade Business Services** Unit Cost Leadership Smart and Scalable Investment Time to market Fast and Automated Provisioning



Questions Thanks







