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TECH FORUM 23

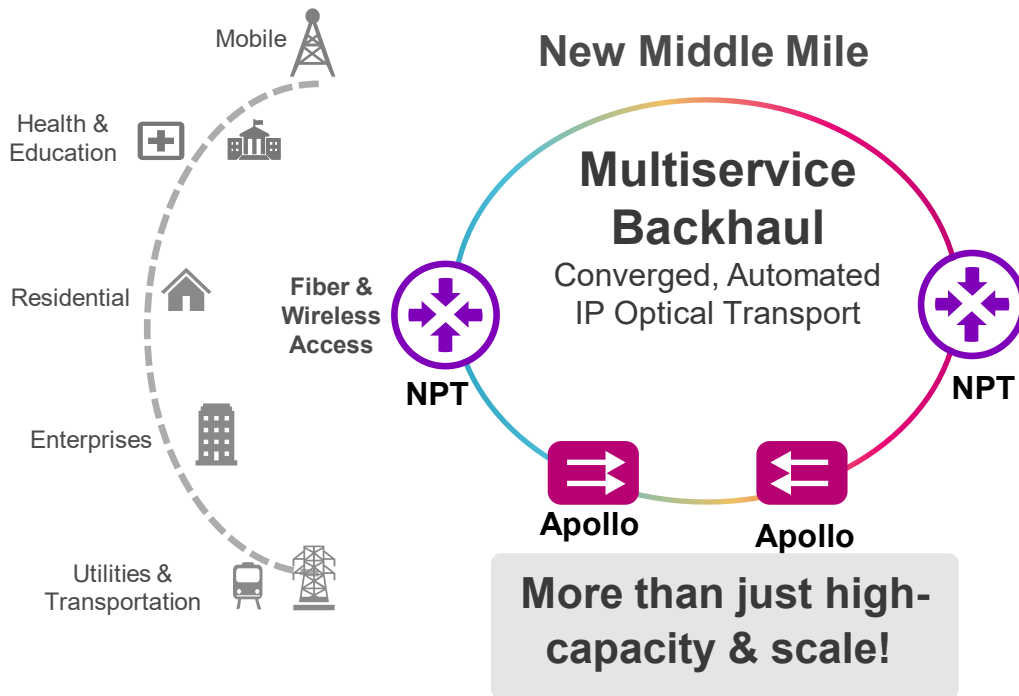


What Transport Technology is Right for You ?

Drew Nelson
Solutions Architect

New Broadband Middle Mile Architecture

- **Sized properly to support the access**
- **Designed to provide:**
 - Scalable capacity
 - Advanced service awareness,
 - Service protection and security



Layer 2

- G.8032 (ERPS), v1, v2
 - Older Tech, Superseded by MPLS-TP in Most Cases
 - Still Used in Access Ring
- MPLS-TP
 - Widely Deployed, Valuable in Rural Distribution and Access Rings
 - Fast Re-Route Protection
 - Deterministic protection paths defined by operator

Layer 3

- Routing – MPLS, OSPF, ISIS, etc
 - Widely Deployed
 - Can Be Complex to Administer
 - Depends Upon Rapid Convergence to Meet Quality Standards
 - Segment Routing MPLS
 - TI-LFA Tunnel Protection
 - Evolution to SR-TE for Traffic Engineering
- EVPN
 - Newer Alternative
 - Multiple Operating Modes
 - Allows Active-Active Connectivity

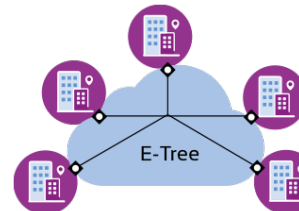
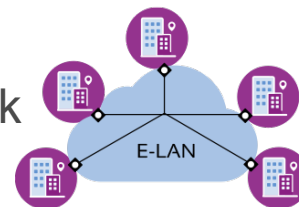
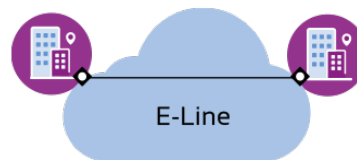
Services Customers Demand – L2VPN

- MEF – Metro Ethernet Forum
 - Standards Organization that has Defined “Types” of Services Carriers Provide.
- CE – Carrier Ethernet
 - Defined Service Types to Provide Connectivity to Customers in Different Ways.



Subscriber Services

- E-Line Services – EPL – Ethernet Private Line
- E-LAN Services – ELAN - Ethernet Local Area Network
- E-Tree Services – Roots and Leaves

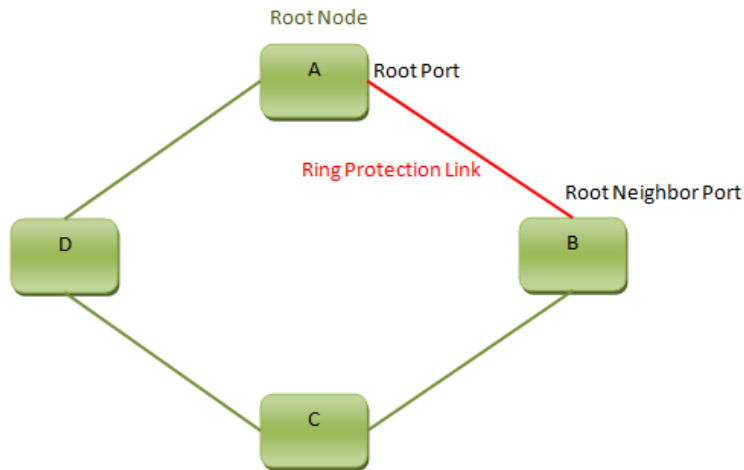


Services Customers Demand – L3VPN

- Direct Internet Access (DIA)
 - Layer 3 Peering with customers to provide Internet and CDN connectivity
- ISP Peering
 - Providing Internet transit services for directly connected ISP customers
- Layer 3 Virtual Private Network
 - Classic business WAN offering, uses L3 peering, and multiple route tables in MPLS core to separate customer traffic

Ethernet Ring Protection

- Ethernet
 - ERPS – Ethernet Ring Protection Switching
 - ITU Standard G.8032
 - VPN Function Accomplished with 802.1Q VLANs



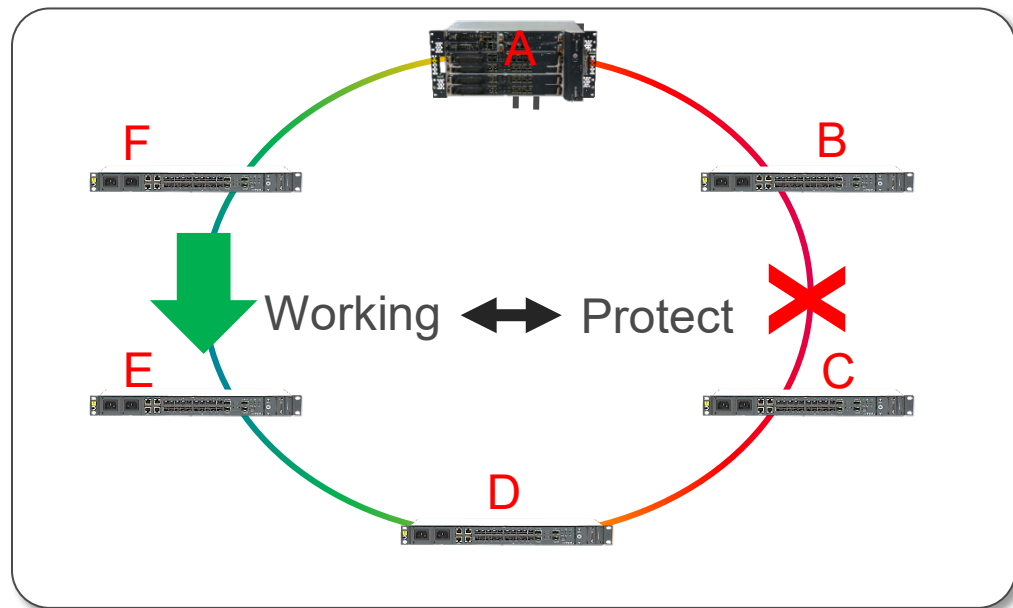
Pros

Very Easy to Use
Reliable Sub 50ms Failover

Cons

Static Topology – Rings
Smaller Geography

L2 Switching – MPLS-TP



Traffic Flow: A to D

MPLS-TP Tunneling

- Establishes Working and Protect Routes Upon Creation
- All Traffic Uses Working Route Until a Fault is Declared
- Upon Fault, All Traffic Immediately Switches to Protect
- Reversion Can Be Auto or Manual

Pros

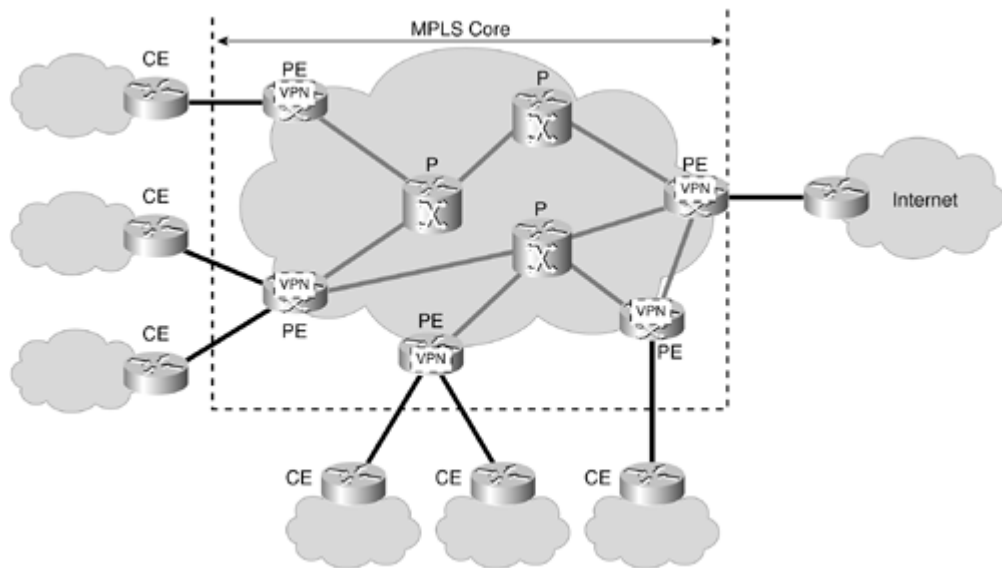
Very Easy to Use
Reliable Sub 50ms Failover

Cons

Limited Architectures

MPLS Transport

- MPLS – Multi-Protocol Label Switching
 - Packets switched based on labels, not L3 addresses
 - LDP/SR – Distributes labels to nodes in the network



- Many Delivery Options:
 1. VPWS/VPLS
 2. TI-LFA Tunnels
 3. L3 Peering and Connectivity

Pros

Extremely Flexible
Dynamic Route Failover
Required for L3VPN

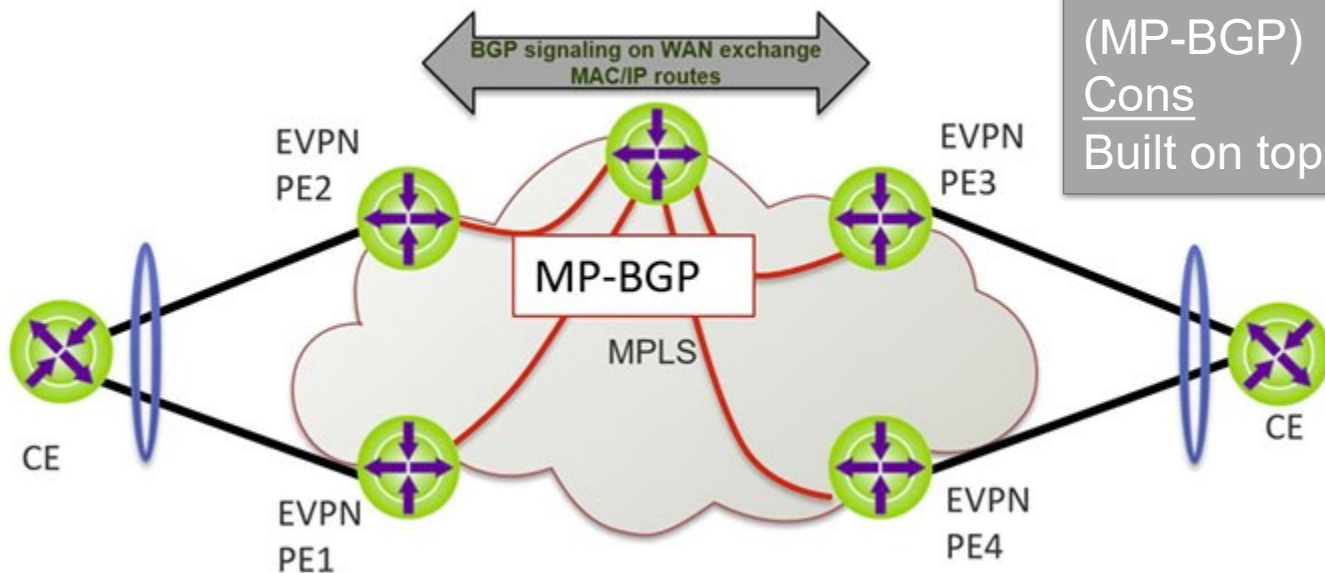
Cons

Most Complicated

- EVPN – Ethernet Virtual Private Network
 - Can Build E-Line or E-LAN Services
 - MAC Learning Moves into the Control Plane
 - Active-Active Multi-Homing is Natively Supported

Pros
Extremely Flexible
Built on top of MPLS
Common control plane protocol (MP-BGP)

Cons
Built on top of MPLS



Conclusions – Which is right for my network?

- Look at the service offerings
 - Define the service offerings, don't try to be everything to every customer
 - No solution is perfect, Ribbon will help you adapt the network to your customers' needs
 - Consider the future, will you be offering more?
- What can be supported
 - The network must be operated and maintained
 - Make choices that ensure customers are not harmed
 - Internal Talent
 - Quality of vendor support

Highlights

- Standards-Based IP and Optical Solutions
- Widely Deployed Globally
- No Persistent Licensing Fees
- Pay As You Grow Model
- *“Buy America Act”* Compliant
- 10-12 Week Delivery on All Products

 IP WAVE



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THE RIGHT WAY



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