



# IP Navigator

## *Multiservice QoS for IP Wide Area Networks*

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# Ascend Builds Carrier-Class Multiservice QoS IP Networks

- True Multiservice QoS Capability
- End-to-end QoS
- Scalability
- Carrier-class Availability
- Navis Network Service Management Architecture
- Delivering Next-Generation IP Services

***IP Navigator Harnesses the Strengths of the Ascend Switch Architecture***

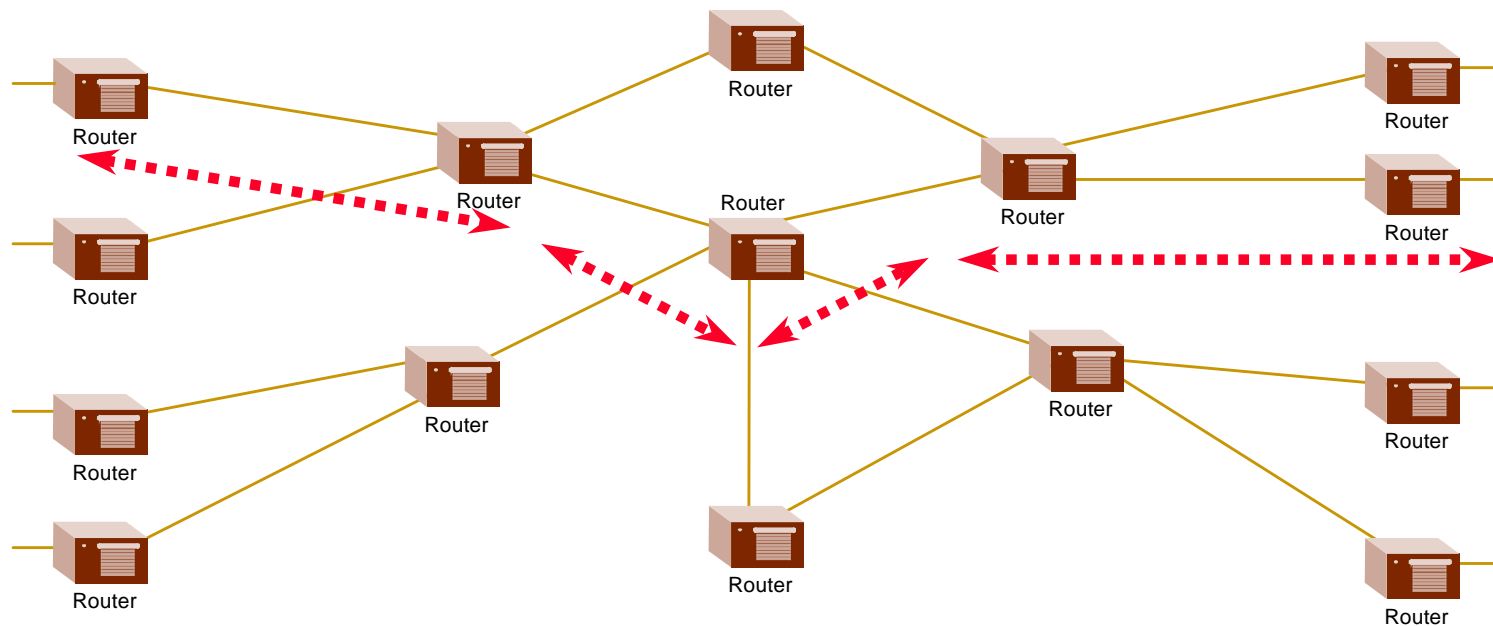


# The Problem with Current Model

- Too complex
- Doesn't scale
- Only "Best efforts"
  - Shared QoS = no QoS
  - Router-based RSVP not scalable
- Current best-efforts router solution has too much latency to provide real time data delivery
- No guarantees



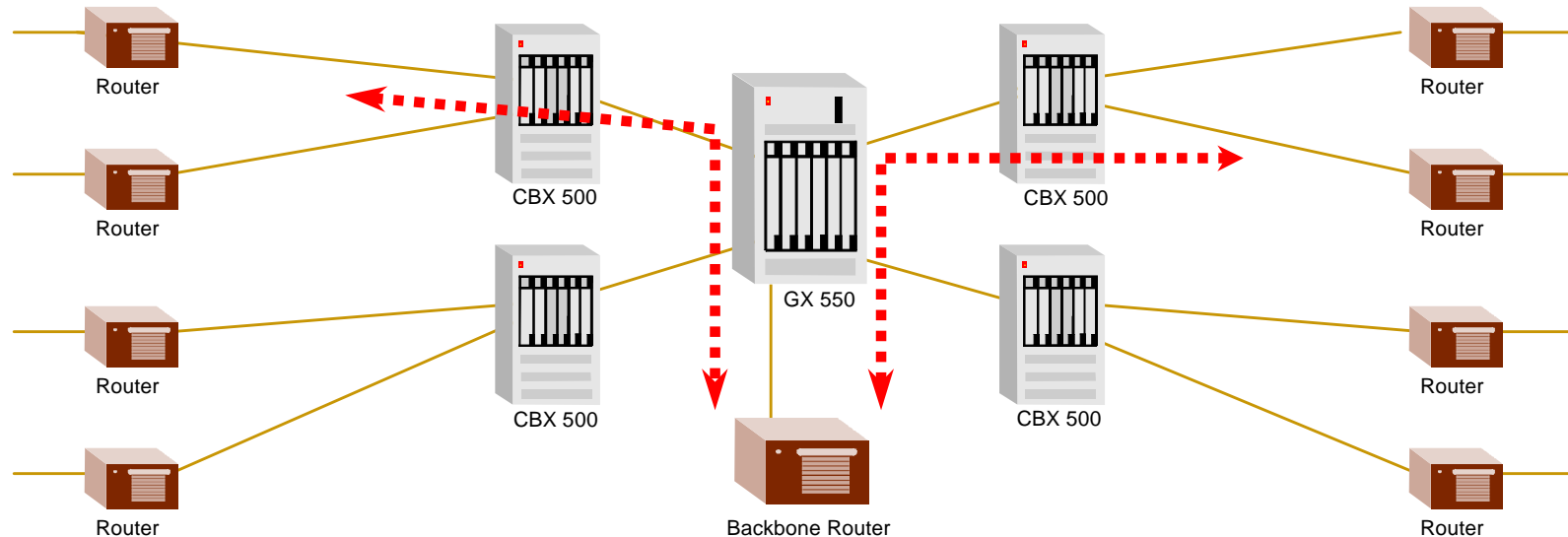
# Network Evolution: Pure Routed Network



- Slow hop-by-hop, fully-routed network
- Scalability and complexity problems



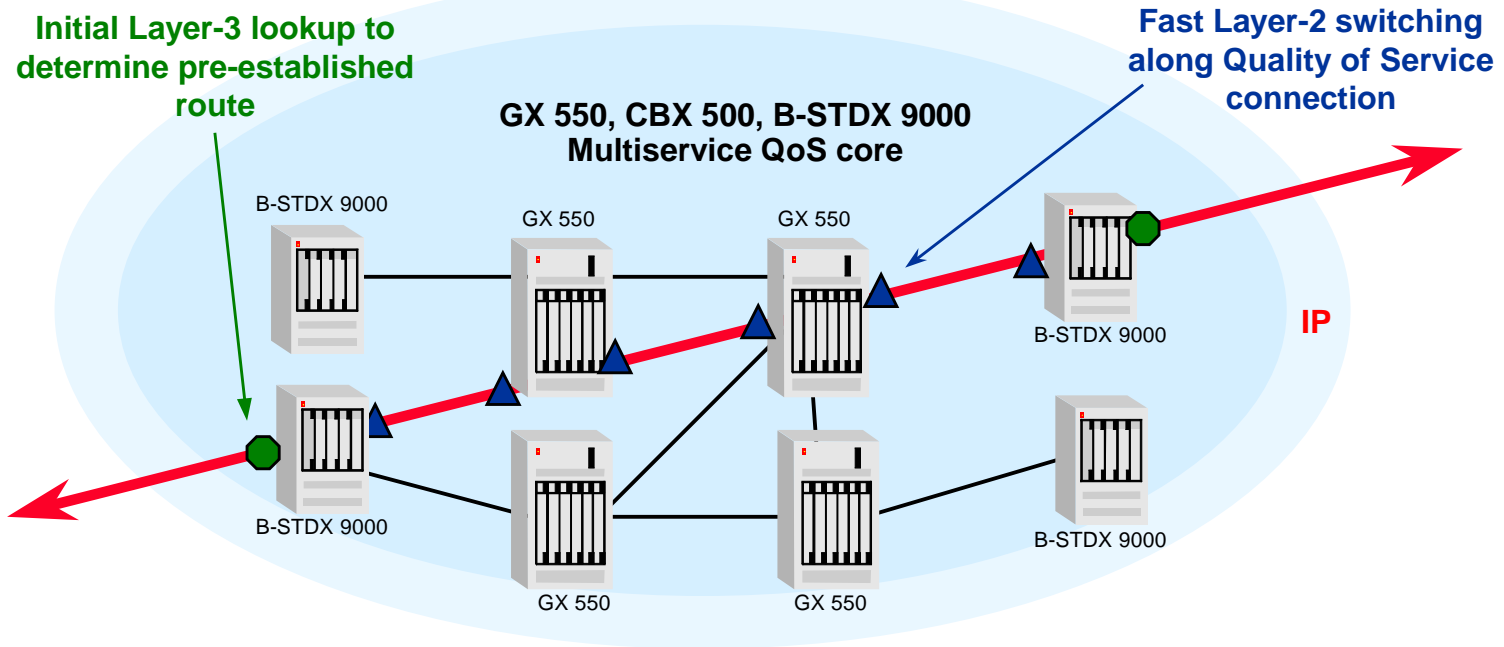
# Network Evolution: Routing and Switching



- Hybrid switching + routing increases performance.
- Switching provides multiservice capabilities, bandwidth management, traffic prioritization.
- A shortcoming is the number of PVCs required as the network grows. The backbone router is also a bottleneck.



# Next Generation: IP Navigator



- Edge routing determines best path to destination
- Switched core provides multiservice QoS and bandwidth guarantees
- Multiservice IP, Frame Relay or ATM
- Based on MPLS (multiprotocol label switching) - the pending IETF standard for switched IP in the WAN



# IP Navigator

## ■ Multiservice QoS Architecture

- Natural evolution of Ascend's core switching architecture
- Support for standard IP protocols - OSPF, BGP-4, RIP-2
- Greater than 200,000 IP routes supported
- Multiservice networks - simultaneous IP via PPP, ATM and Frame Relay in same network
- Support for new value-added services
- Highly scalable for large networks
- Unified network management for all services (IP, Frame Relay, ATM) under Navis™
- Type of Service (ToS) Extensions



# Platforms Supported

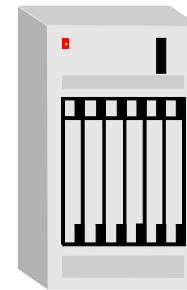
## ■ Edge Routing

- B-STDX 8000/9000
- CBX 500

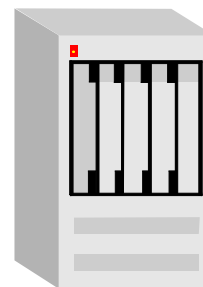
## ■ Core Trunking/Switching

- B-STDX 8000/9000
- CBX 500
- GX 550

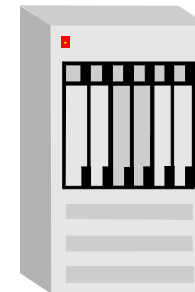
**GX 550**



**B-STDX 9000**



**CBX 500**

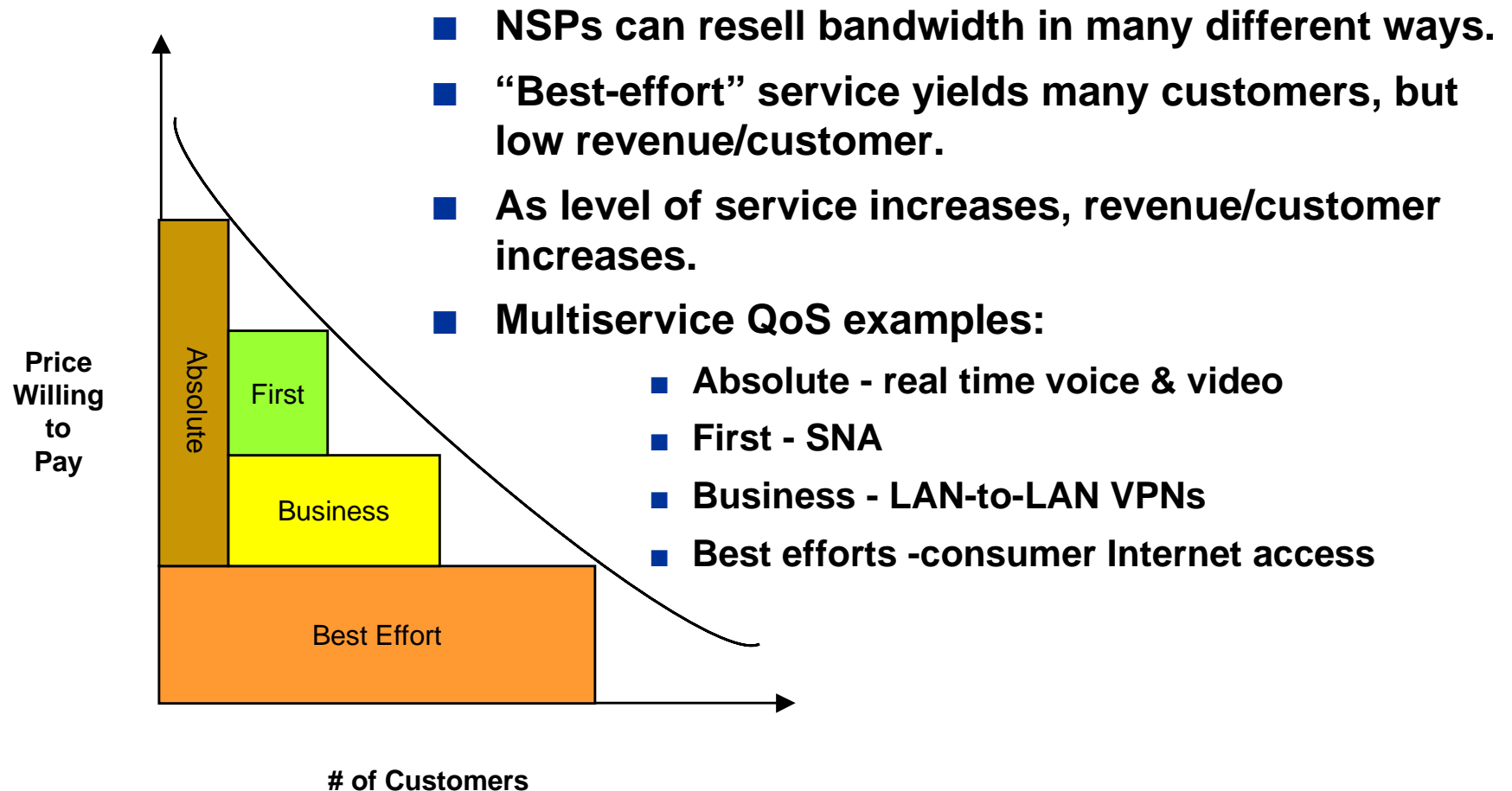






# Why is Quality of Service Important?

## Revenue Opportunities from QoS/CoS Differentiation



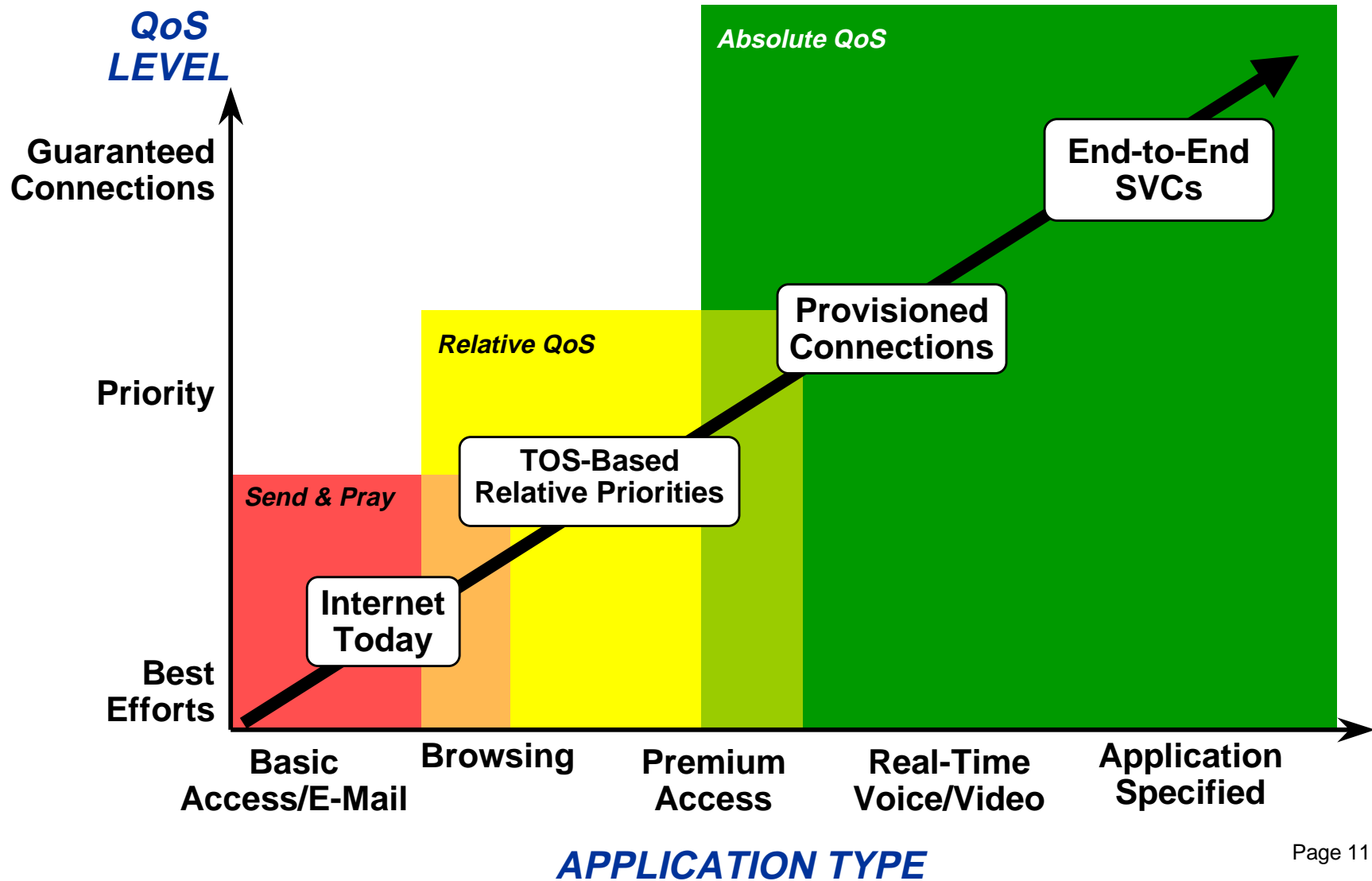


# Market Drivers

- **Phase II of the Internet will require **multiservice QoS** for network differentiation**
  - “Best Efforts” will remain for background tasks (e-mail, file transfer) and low-cost access (\$9.95/month internet)
  - “Priority” for “business class” (Premium service)
  - “Absolute” for real-time access, voice, video
- **Service Providers must be able to provide value-added services in addition to basic Internet connectivity**
  - Basic connectivity to the Internet isn’t enough anymore to meet end-user demands
- **Service Providers must integrate voice and data networks in a common backbone infrastructure**
  - In the new deregulated world, service providers must provide services today only available through the PSTN over data backbones



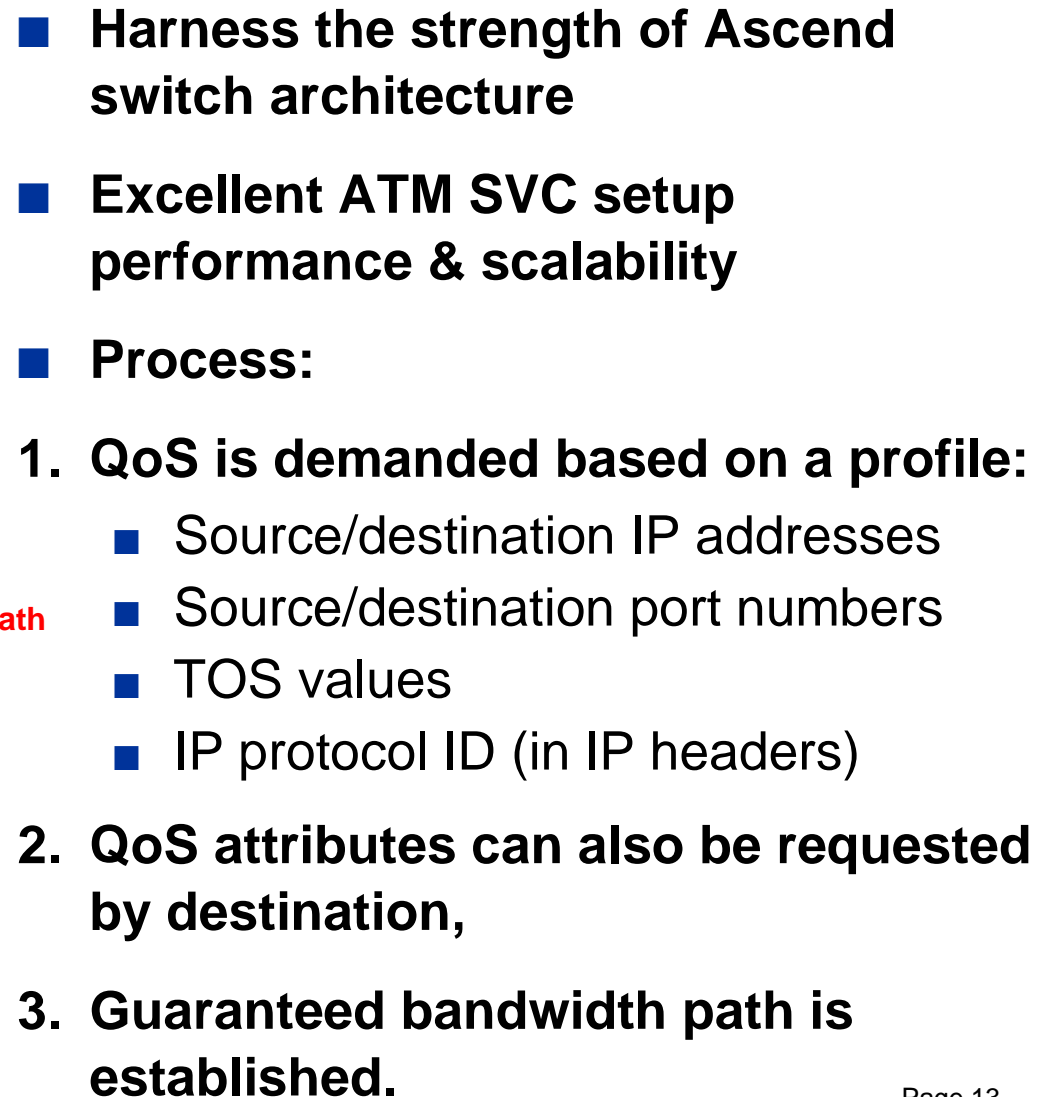
# Multiservice QoS for Differentiated Networks





# Industry's Only Absolute QoS for IP

- Ascend is the only carrier-class equipment vendor today that provides **"Absolute QoS"** for IP
  - Internet today is best-effort only – no QoS
  - Other schemes only provide simple **"Relative"** QoS without necessary guarantees for voice and video applications
- Ascend's multiservice QoS will provide the full range of QoS capabilities from basic, best-effort through guaranteed QoS on demand for IP backbone



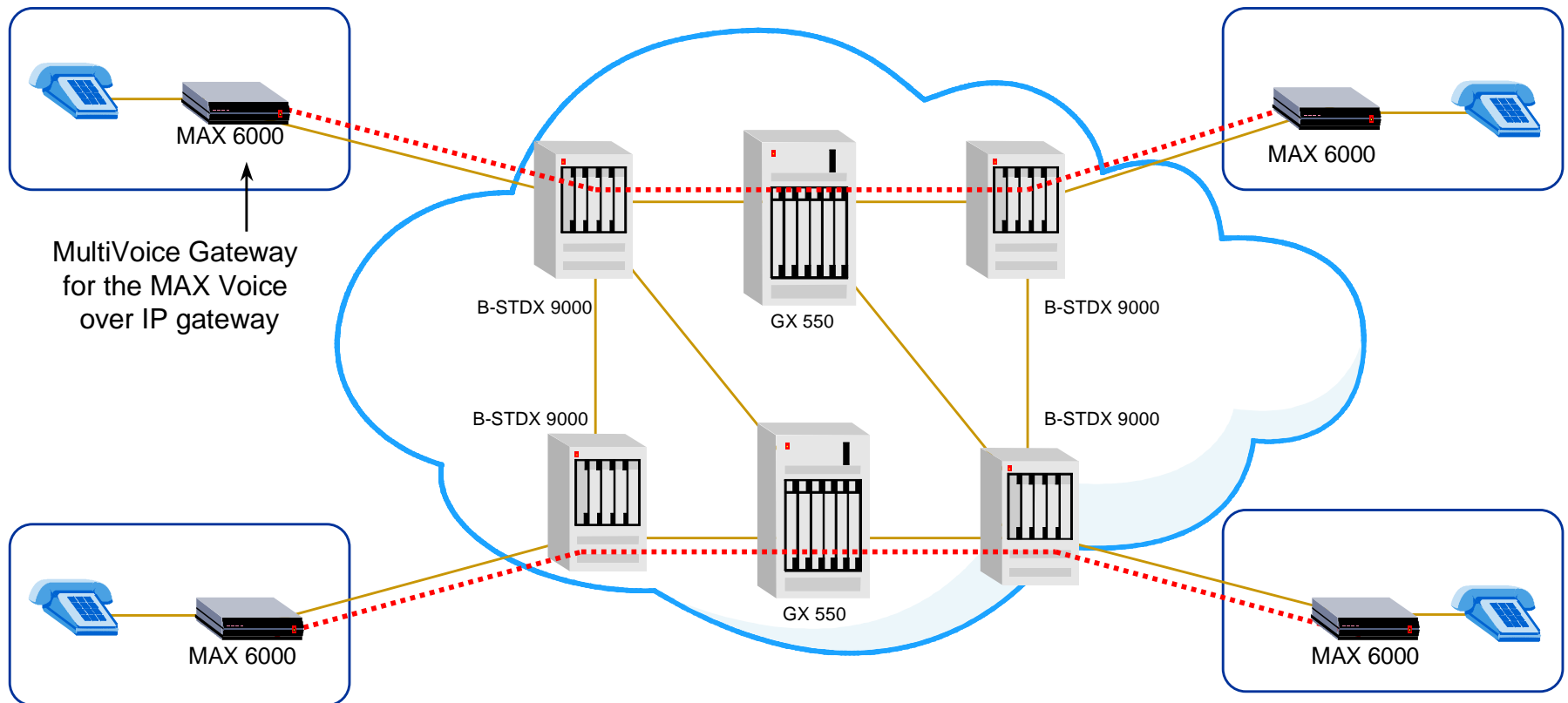


# Customer Benefits

- **Lowers service provider costs by having a single network architecture providing multiple service types**
- **Allows service providers to optimize revenue by offering differentiated service levels to different customers**
- **Allows WAN infrastructure to support IP applications that demand guaranteed QoS such as voice and video**



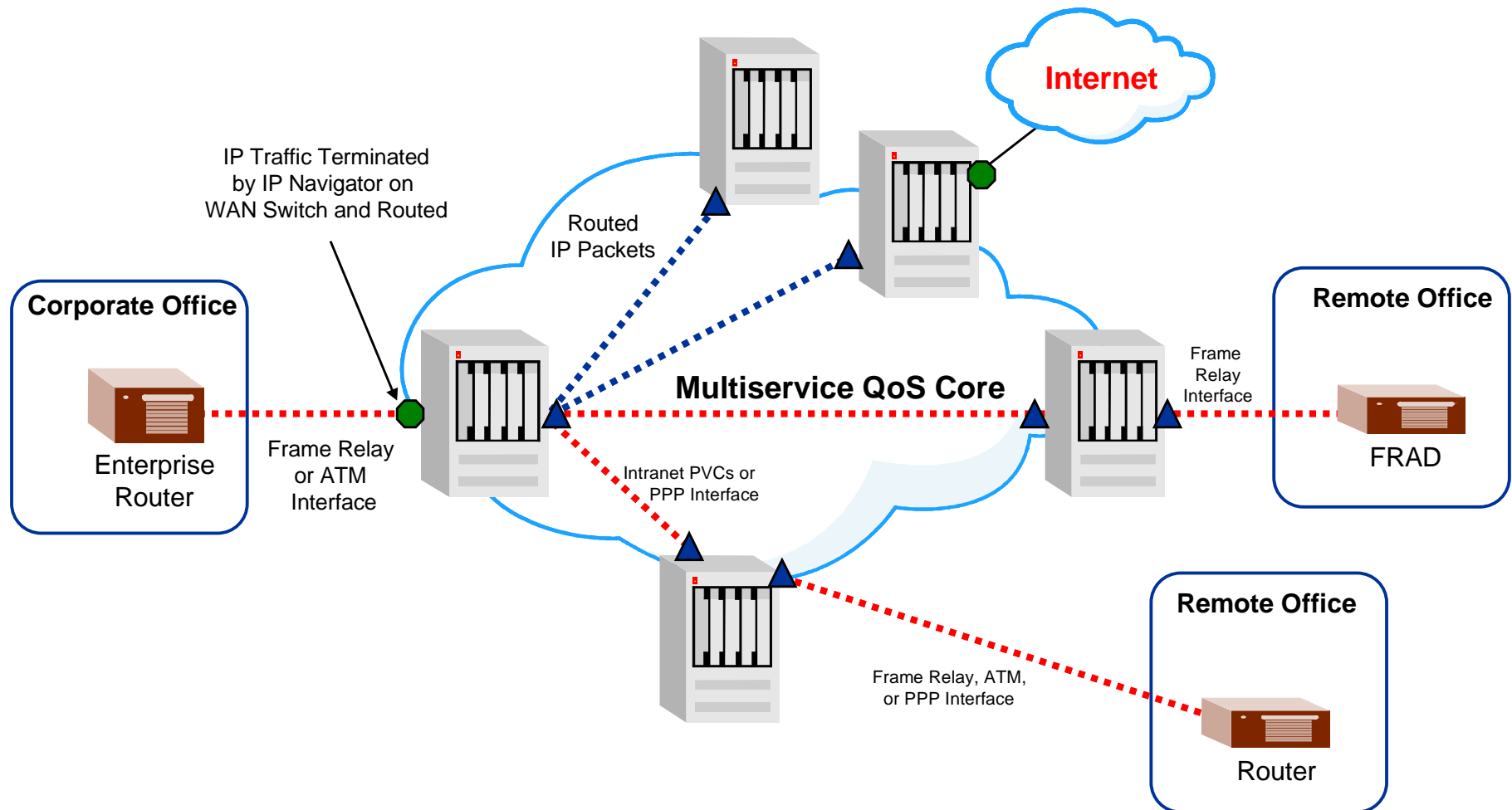
# ***Application:* End-to-End “Toll-Quality” Voice over IP (VoIP)**



- IP Navigator maintains toll-quality voice over scalable backbone
- Service management via Navis network management



# *Application:* Multiple Services

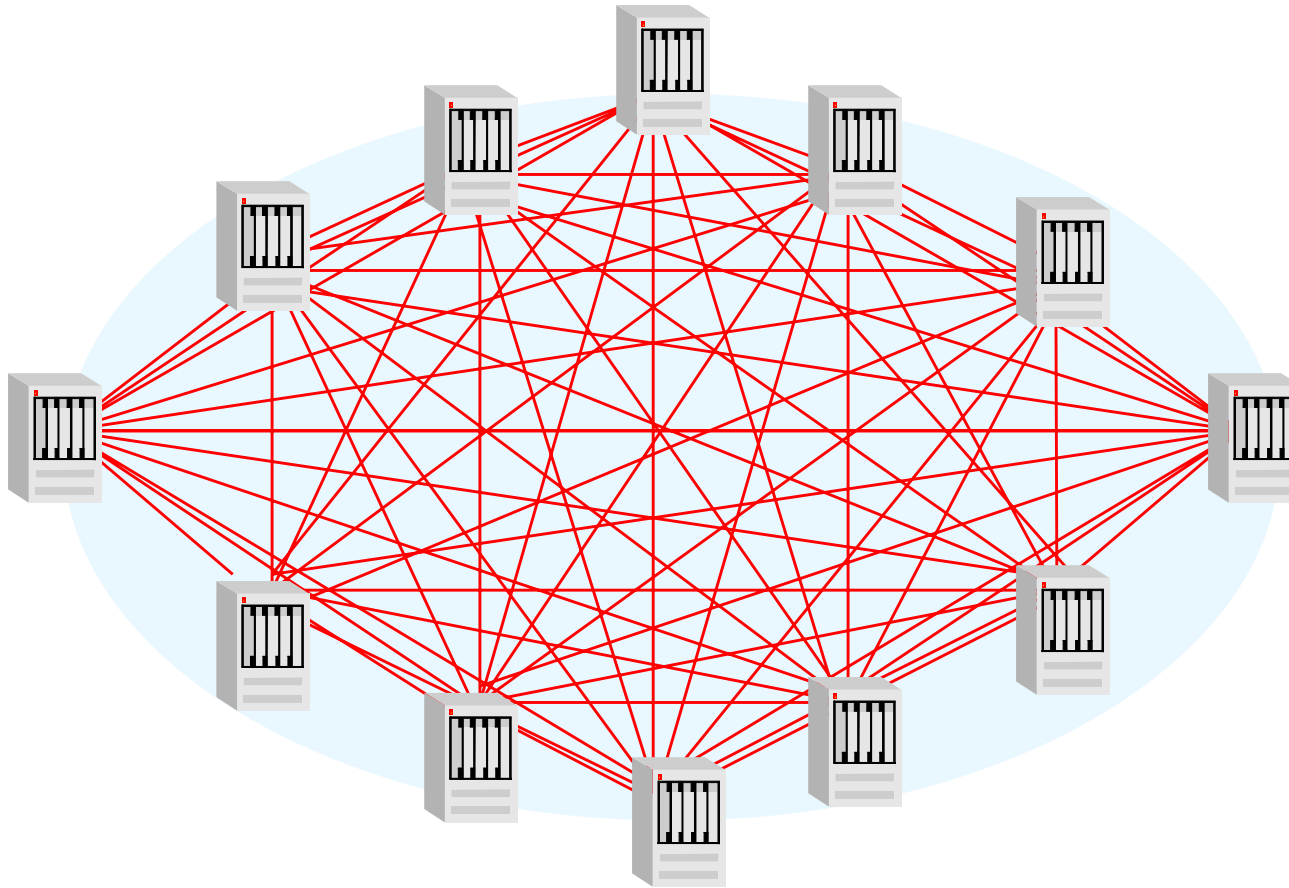


- **Single customer connection allows both Internet and intranet connectivity.**





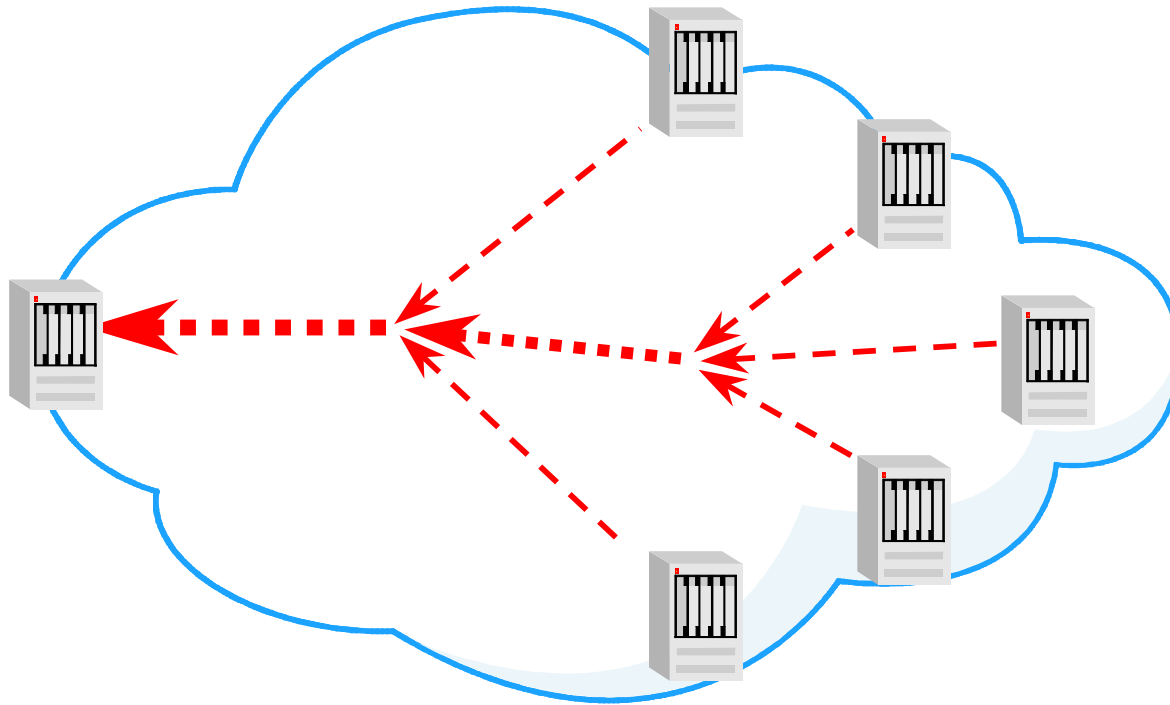
# IP Navigator Architecture Solves the $N^2$ Scaling Problem



- The number of virtual circuits grows as a square of the number of switches
- This causes scaling problems to arise when building a large switched networks



# Multipoint-to-Point Trees (MPTs)



- **MPTs are essential for scalability**
  - Allow  $O(n)$  Scaling
  - Simplify packet forwarding

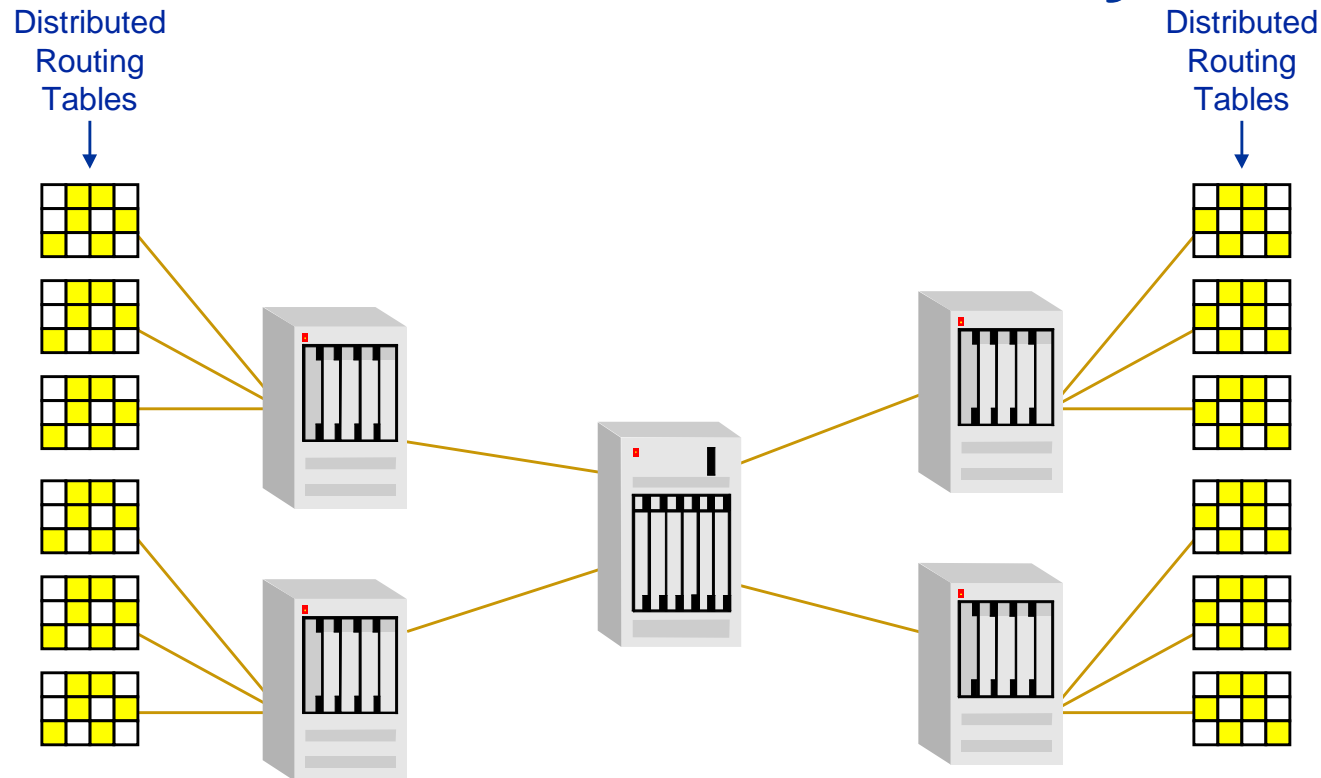


# Multipoint-to-Point Trees

- **Virtual paths automatically set up between all switches in the network**
  - Can be configured to use multiple VPs, for load sharing
- **N virtual paths interconnect N switches**
  - VPI specifies the root of the tree (destination)
  - VCI within each path specifies the leaf (source)
  - VCI allows cells from different packets to be interleaved, differentiated by standard SAR at root.



# Performance Scalability



- IP Navigator distributes routing tables to each line card.
- No centralized packet forwarding or caching is used.
- One route lookup, then cut-through switching to edge



# IP Navigator for Multiservice QoS

- **Integrated routing and switching**
  - Open, standards-based architecture using existing protocols
  - Relative to Absolute QoS
- **Optimal design for large service providers**
  - Carrier-class reliability, scalability and availability
- **Allows flexible service offering based on application**
- **Multiservice - ATM, Frame Relay, IP**
- **Investment protection**
- **Service management for multiple services**