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CN2 Network Management Practice

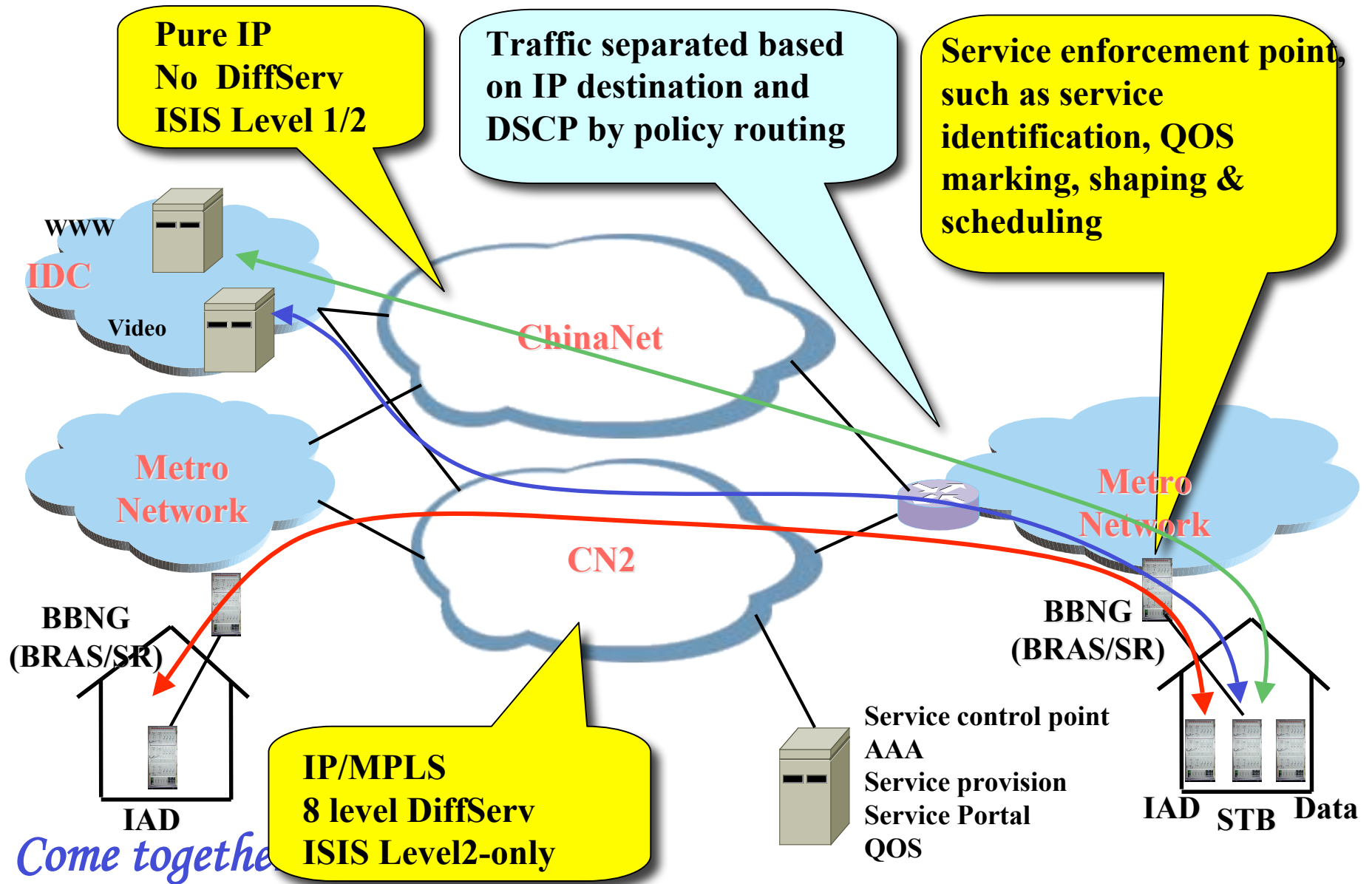
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CHINA TELECOM

- Introduction about the network
- Practice of CN2 Network Management

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CT IP Network Overview



CT IP Network Overview

➤ Regional Network

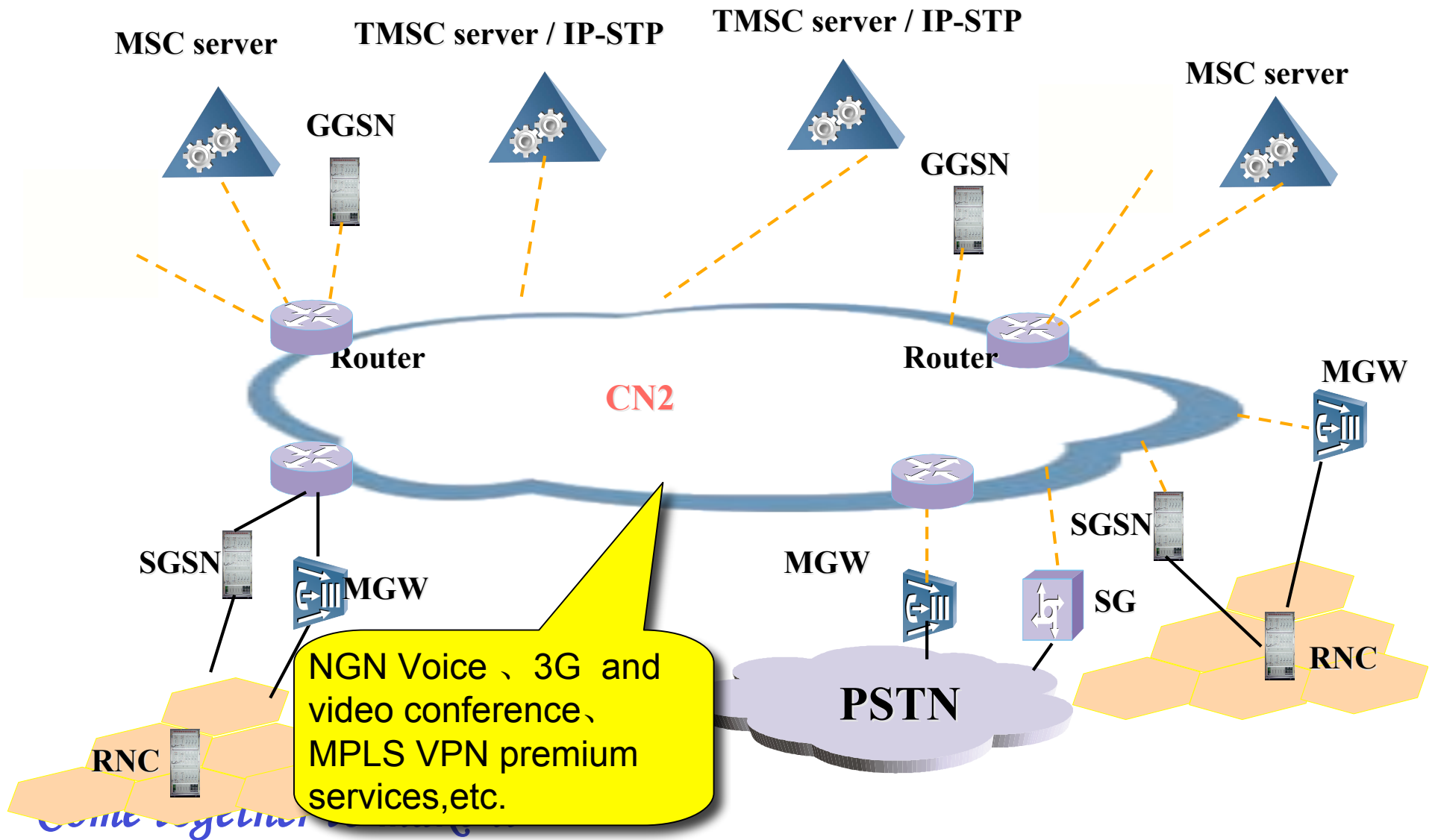
- ❖ ChinaNet and CN2 share Metro and access networks
- ❖ Over 200 metro networks, it is affected by traditional regionalism (administrative regions), although CT tries to converge it

➤ Broadband users(4/2005)

- ❖ About 12 million ADSL
- ❖ And 4.7 million LAN subscribers

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CN2 Overview



CN2 Overview

➤ CN2 overview

- ❖ Two function planes and 4 architecture layers
 - ⊕ High speed forwarding plane and service providing plane
 - ⊕ Core layer, aggregation layer, edge layer and service layer
- ❖ 627 routers cover 200 cities
 - ⊕ 402 core routers and 201 SR(PE)
 - ⊕ 12 global RR ,12 VPN RR
 - ⊕ Alcatel、Cisco、Juniper、Huawei routers were deployed
- ❖ Capacity
 - ⊕ Bidir 152T router switch capacity on forwarding plane
 - ⊕ Bidir 64T router switch capacity on service plane
 - ⊕ Over 1800 10G/2.5G/GE link,3.4T relay link bandwidth and 2.9T access bandwidth

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CN2 Network Management: Objectives

- Deliver high quality services to customers
- Real-time network status monitor and online trouble-shooting
- Centralized and accurate inventory management
- Systematic data for network optimization and simulation

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Challenges: Common issues

➤ Common issues

- ❖ No standards define what functions IPNMS must have
- ❖ Network management protocol is far away from powerful. The widely used SNMP is not fit for configuration management
- ❖ Much information only can be collected through telnet interface which is very hard to use.
- ❖ IP technology develops very fast and is becoming more complex
- ❖ Few software companies are qualified to develop professional management tools

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Challenges: Particular difficulties for CN2

- For CN2
 - ❖ We want to manage the network centrally and implement end-to-end fulfillment and assurance
- However
 - ❖ The conventional management mode in China Telecom is strongly affected by regionalism
 - ❖ For example, the existed ChinaNet(AS4134) is controlled by different provincial companies though it's an integral network
- So
 - ❖ we need to reorganize the operating team and break the traditional management style

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Solution Overview: Principles

- Centralization
 - ❖ System centralization
 - ⊕ Centralized deployment to reduce maintaining cost
 - ❖ Management centralization
 - ⊕ Centralized design
 - ⊕ Centralized monitor
 - ⊕ Centralized trouble shooting
- Loose-coupling
 - ❖ The system should be implemented in a way that the update and deployment can be modularized
- High availability and flexibility

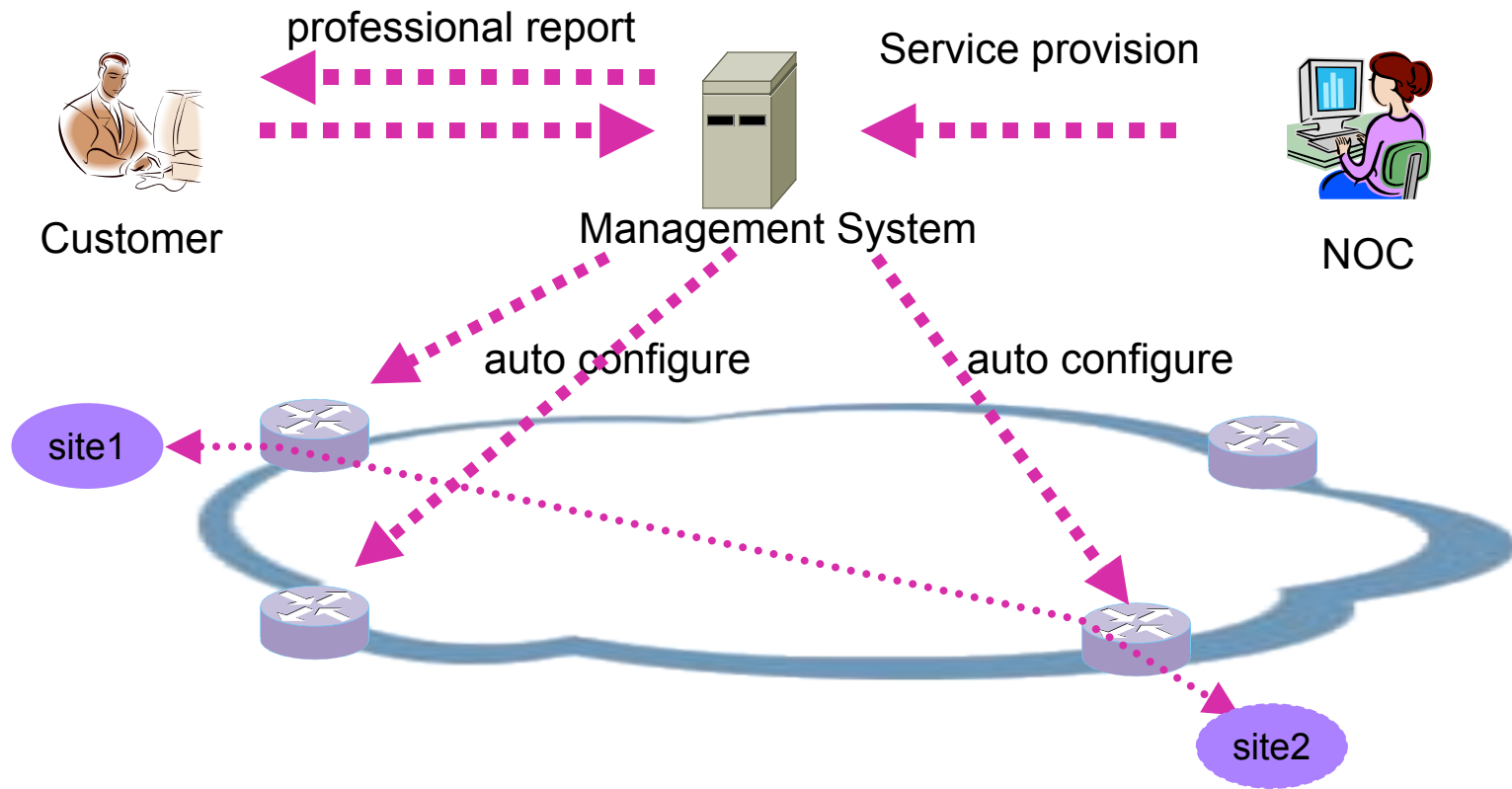
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Solution Overview: System Architecture

- System decomposition
 - ❖ Service management subsystem
 - ❖ Network management subsystem
 - ❖ Process management subsystem
- Service management subsystem
 - ❖ Focus on VPN provisioning and assurance
 - ❖ Managed scope: All service routers (more than 200)
- Network management subsystem
 - ❖ Focus on network monitor and analysis
 - ❖ Managed scope: All P routers (more than 600)
- Process management subsystem
 - ❖ Ticket tracking system for service and trouble to improve operation efficiency

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Service Management Subsystem: Vision



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➤ Key requirements

- ❖ Cover more than 200 PEs
- ❖ Customer-oriented design and operation
- ❖ Automatic and end-to-end service provisioning
- ❖ Basic network data and report for each customer
- ❖ Inside VPN report provided as value-added service for customer

➤ Solution

- ❖ Basic module: Cisco ISC
- ❖ GUIs are redeveloped to make the operation more friendly and customer-oriented

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Service Management:Results

➤ Results it produced

- ❖ Service provisioning can be fulfilled through the system including resource planning and allocation
- ❖ Network failure can be linked to affected customers automatically
- ❖ Basic network data and report can be provided for each customer

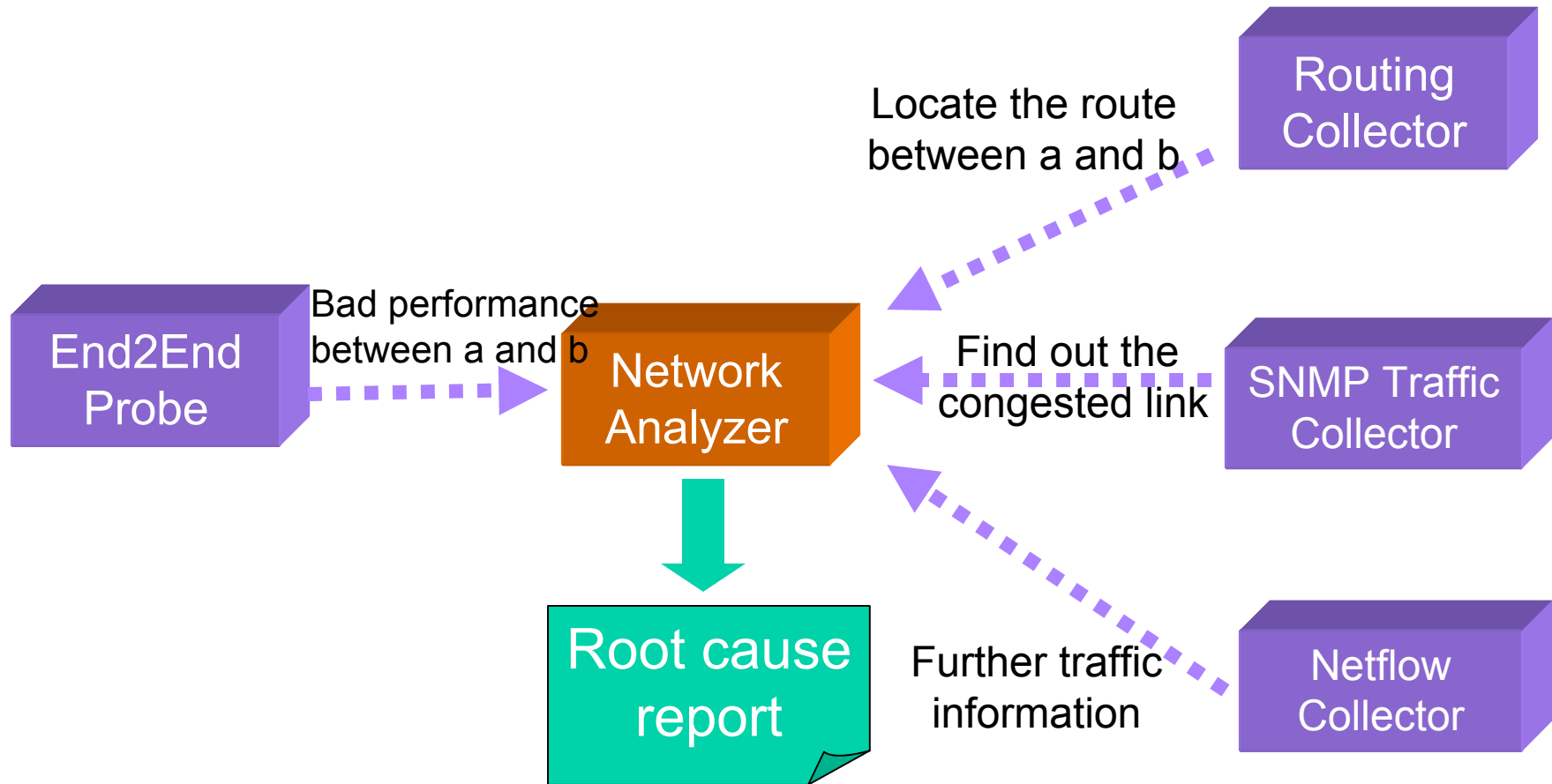
➤ Remaining issues:

- ❖ Can not support complex QoS policies well
- ❖ Can not provide inside-VPN traffic analysis

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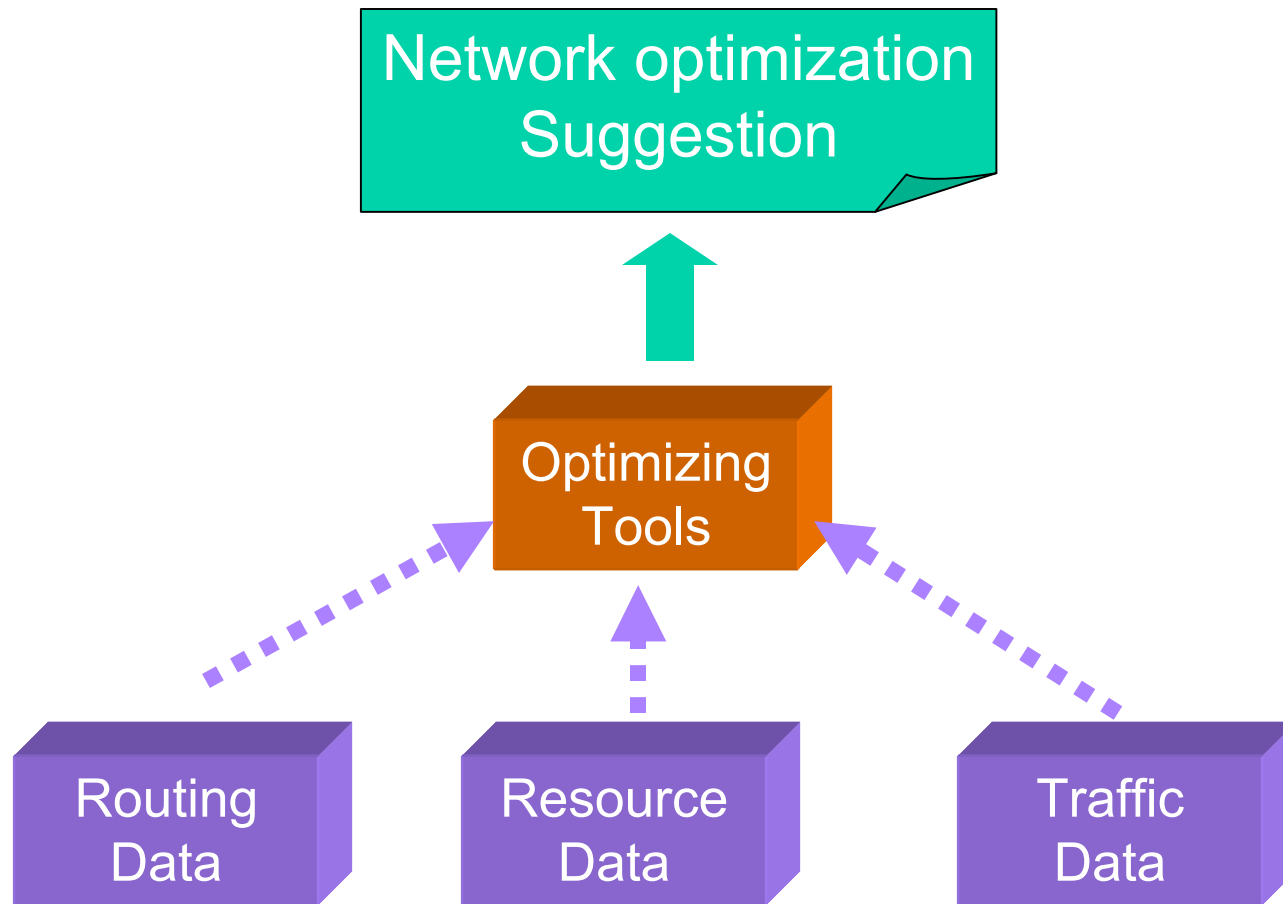
Network Management: Vision

Real-time Monitor



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Network Management: Vision Offline Optimization



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➤ Key requirements

- ❖ Manage more than 600 routers
- ❖ Capture network failure in less than one minute
- ❖ Intelligent end to end trouble shooting
- ❖ Accurate resource management
- ❖ Complete traffic matrix report

➤ Solution

- ❖ Traffic module: Arbor PeakFlow
- ❖ Routing module: Packet Design Route Explorer
- ❖ Resource module: ZhongYing IETView
- ❖ Performance module: ZhongYing IETView
- ❖ Trouble module: ZhongYing IETView

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➤ Results

- ❖ All basic network alarms are collected and effectively processed
- ❖ Link state changes can be reported in less than 1 minute thanks to Routing Explorer
- ❖ Network topology and resource can be viewed conveniently
- ❖ The whole network traffics are under surveillance using flow sampling technologies
- ❖ Abundant datas available for network performance evaluation

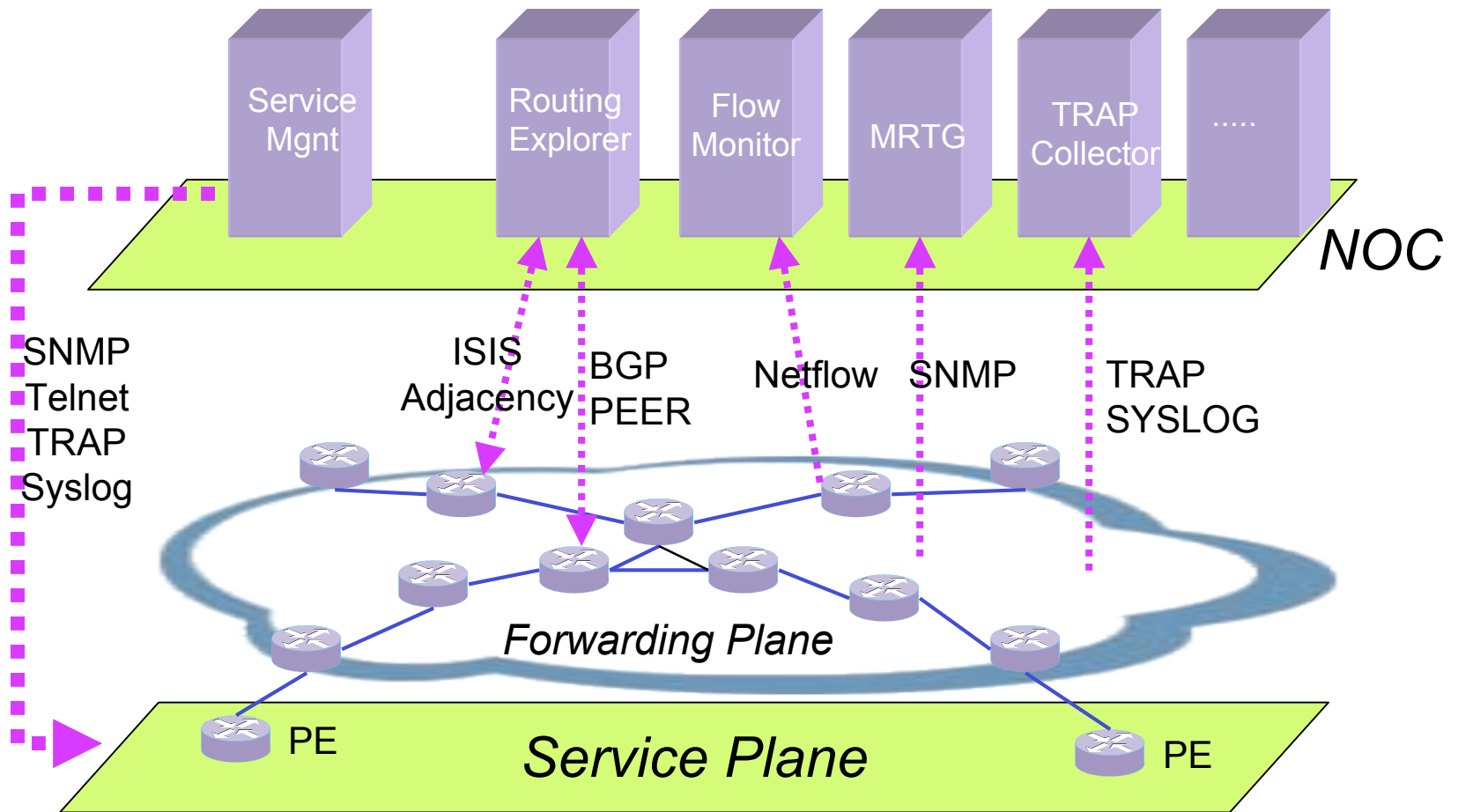
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➤ Remaining issues

- ❖ Datas from different modules still cannot be organized well for trouble shooting and analyzing
- ❖ Too difficult to consolidate all the disparate subsystems at present
- ❖ Full mesh end to end test hasn't been deployed due to router's and system capacity limitation
- ❖ Cann't support QoS configuration and analysis well

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Deployment Overview



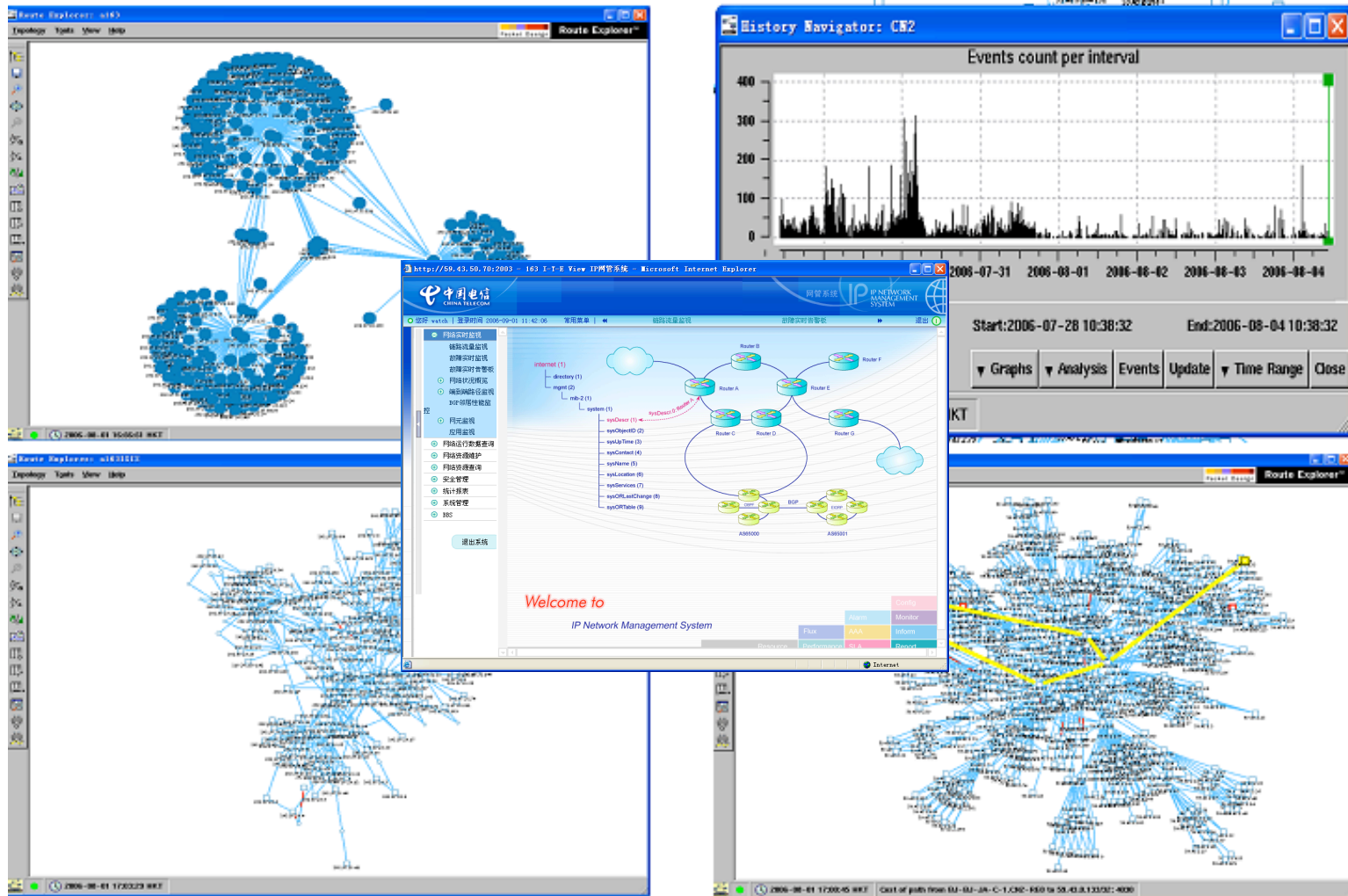
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Deployment Overview

- Service management
 - ❖ A dedicated server managing all PE routers
- Route Explorer
 - ❖ Collect ISIS and BGP protocol data by establishing ISIS adjacency and BGP peer with two routers in the network
- Traffic Monitor(Flow&MRTG)
 - ❖ Collect all interfaces' traffic information by SNMP from all P routers
 - ❖ Enable netflow on all the interfaces connecting the core layer
 - ❖ 1 dedicated SNMP polling server and 6 Peakflow boxes
- TRAP Monitor
 - ❖ 1 dedicated server collecting all the traps and syslogs
- Database server
 - ❖ 1 dedicated server

➤ Storage devices

Some snapshots



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Lessons from the project

- Management system construction is more difficult and challenging than network construction in some sense
- Common software companies are not so qualified to understand telecom 's requirement and technologies
- Third-party software providers must be able to provide convenient and public APIs for further integration
- We should not expect NMS be perfect,instead,we need to pay more patience

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Next plans

- Strengthen management functions for customer's VPN network
- Multicast service provisioning and assurance
- Introduce auto MPLS troubleshooting
- Enable network management modules QoS supported
- Deploy dedicated end-to-end testing boxes widely
- P2P analysis and management

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Thank you!

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