

# Achieving Reliability in Converged MPLS Networks

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# Agenda

- Services Are Converging
- The Service Disruption Problem
- The High Availability Solution
- Validating High Availability Mechanisms

# Services Are Converging

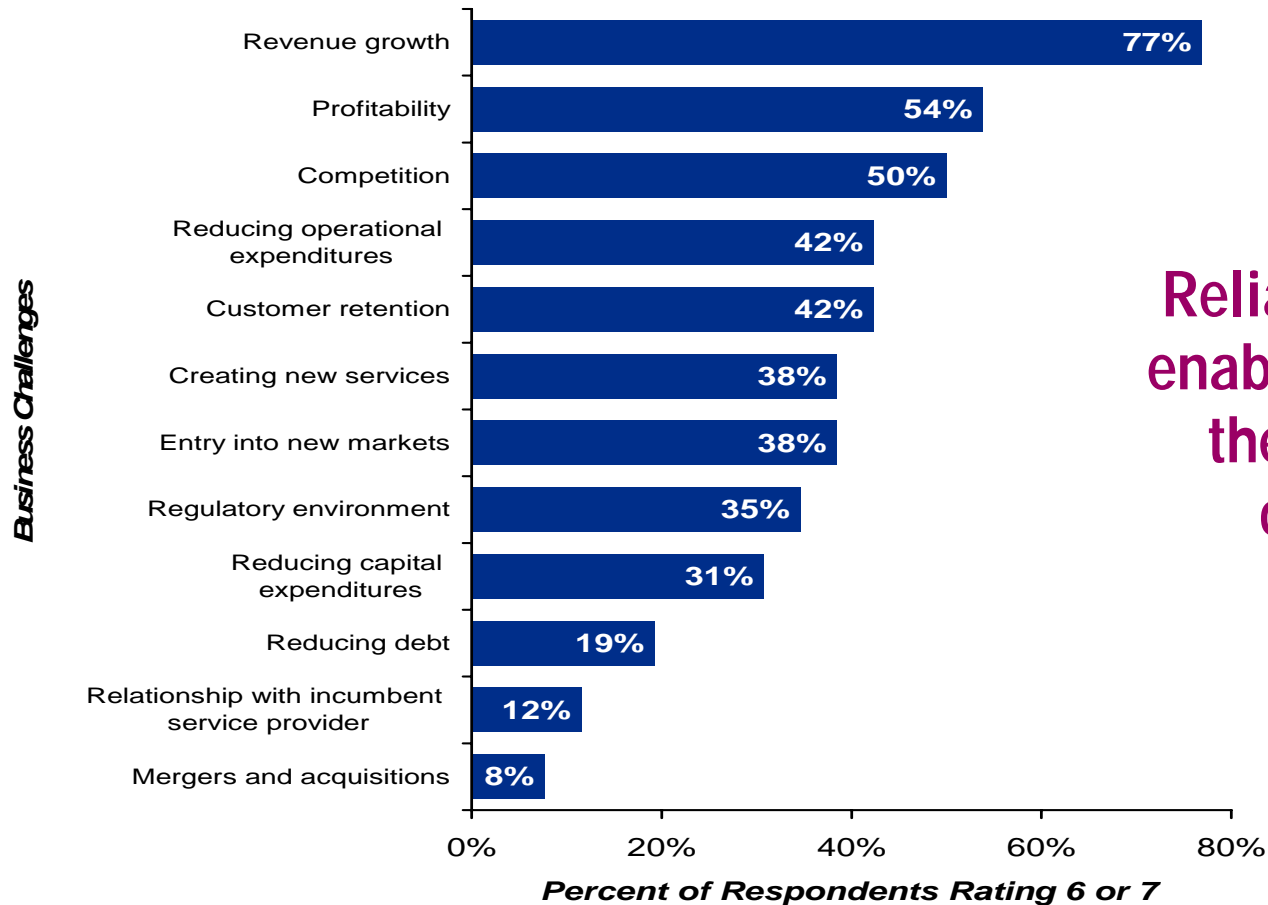
## Key Drivers

- Real time triple play services (IPTV, VoIP) will be delivered over a converged IP/MPLS core. These services require stringent QoS mechanisms to guarantee the user experience
- Rationalisation of services onto a single IP/MPLS infrastructure with reduce capital (CAPEX) and operational (OPEX) expenses
- Emerging wireless services will also have an impact on the core IP/MPLS network.

**A converged IP/MPLS infrastructure carrying multiple diverse services has to be reliable**

# Services Are Converging

## Carrier/Service Provider Business Challenges

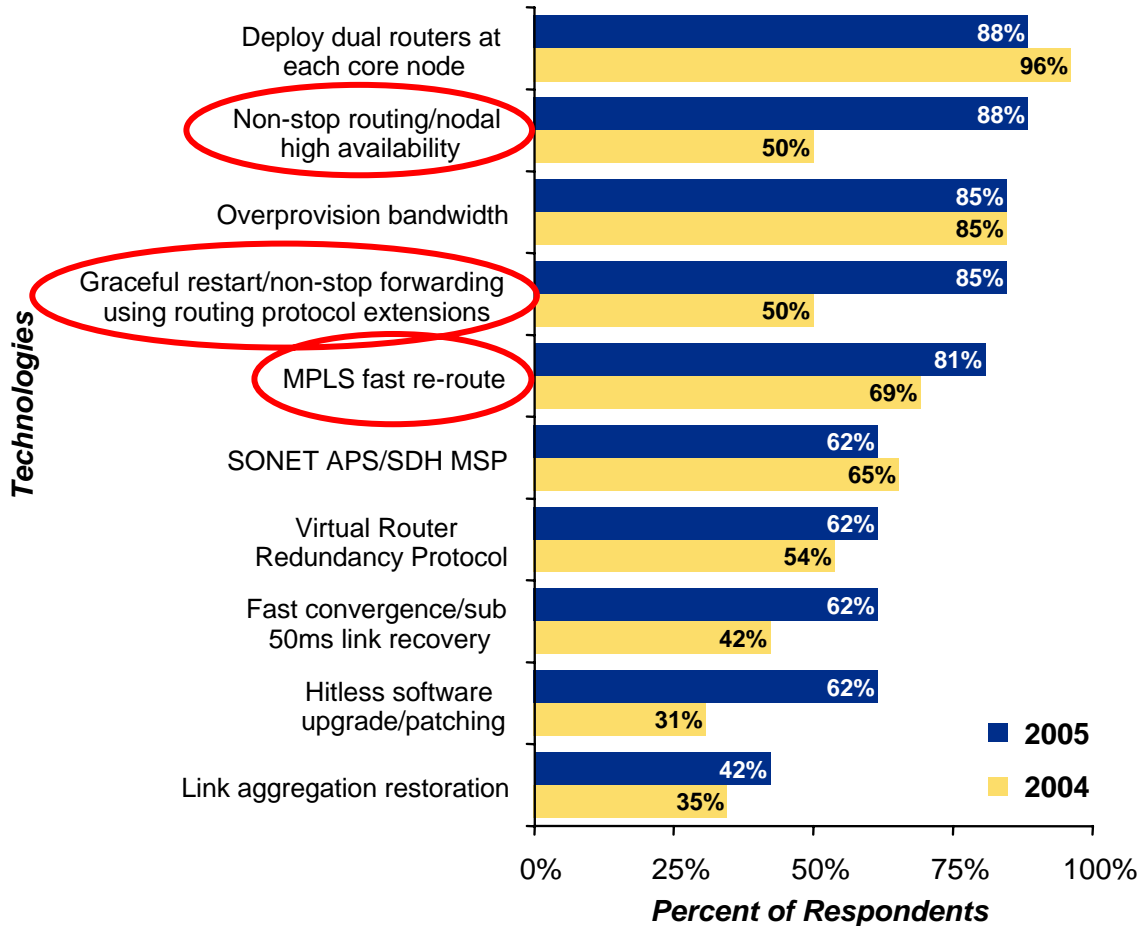


**Reliability is a key enabler for meeting these business challenges**

Service Provider Plans for IP, MPLS, and ATM: North America & Europe 2004. Infonetics, Dec 2004

# Services Are Converging

## Network High Availability Use



A mix of High Availability techniques are needed to build reliability into the network

Service Provider Plans for IP, MPLS, and ATM: North America & Europe 2004. Infonetics, Dec 2004

# The Service Disruption Problem

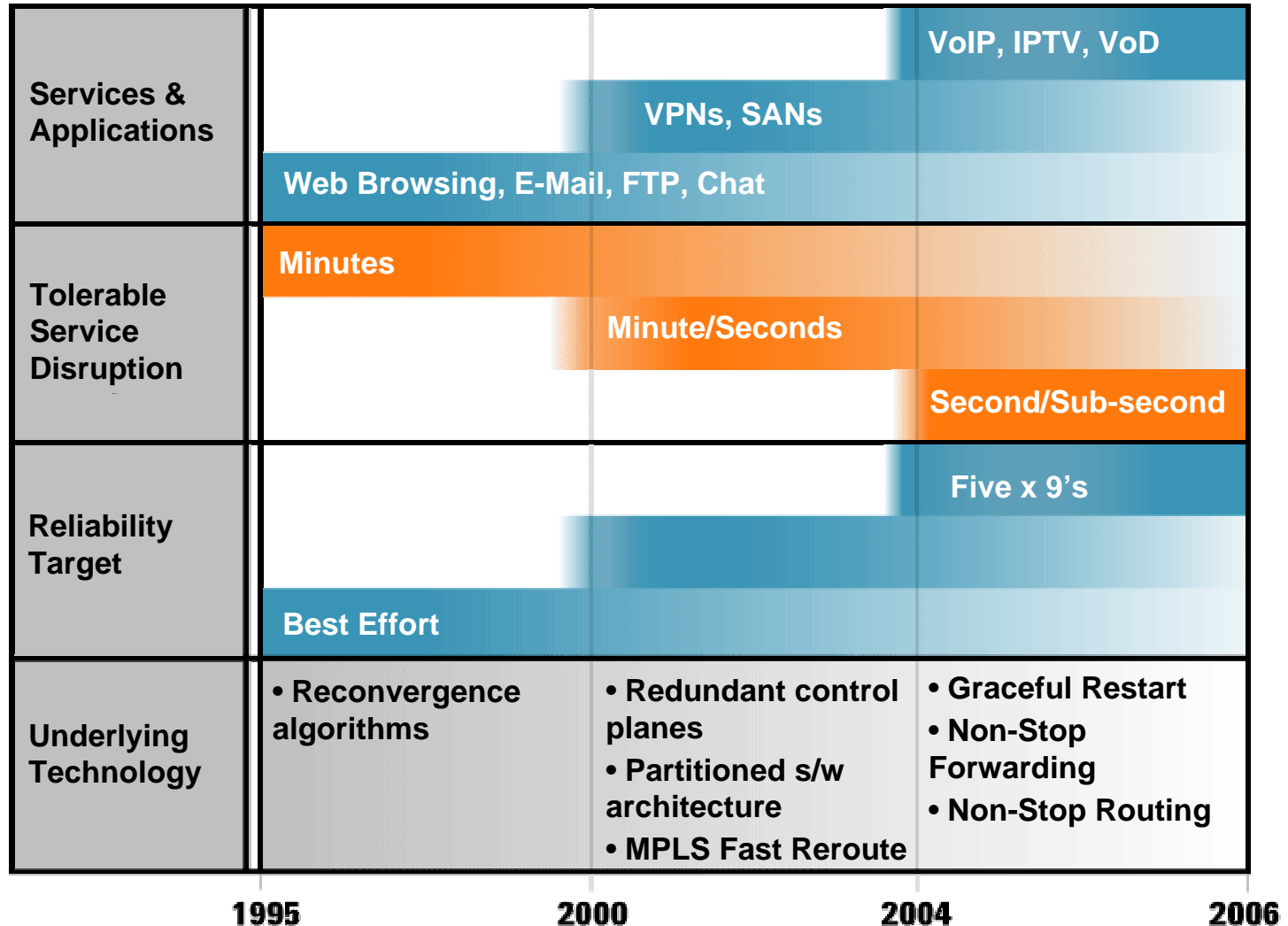
## Reliability in Traditional Networks

- Routing protocol instabilities would often disrupt packet forwarding on early Router implementations (e.g. lost or delayed packets)
- Traditional IP & MPLS route convergence algorithms take too long to recover from network topology changes
- Service disruption times are in the order of minutes and performance degradation is likely to be significant

**Reducing service disruption is a top priority as it can have a negative impact on revenue and customer satisfaction**

# The High Availability Solution

## Reliability Technology Evolution



# The High Availability Solution

## Mechanisms, Principles & Impact

HA Mechanism	Principle of Operation	Network Impact
<b>Redundant Control Plane</b>	Hardware protection - Two independent control planes with mirrored routing tables.	Routing sessions still restart. Forwarding plane exposed and service delivery disrupted.
<b>Graceful Restart (GR)</b>	Forwarding plane preserved as control plane recovers using neighbours as helpers	Service delivery continues; routing protocol recovery time and network ripple minimised.
<b>MPLS Fast Reroute</b>	Pre-established tunnel - cutover. Works in conjunction with GR and NSF	Minimises forwarding plane impact in the event of MPLS link or node failure.
<b>Non Stop Routing</b>	Routing updates continue between RIB and FIB in the event of an outage	Network operation continues as normal.

**Achieving 99.999% reliability requires a mix of HA mechanisms**



# Validating High Availability Mechanisms

## The Need to Test

- There will be multiple HA mechanisms utilised. The complex interaction between the individual mechanisms needs to be understood and tested.
- Multi-protocol environments are a necessity but unfortunately it also increases network complexity. Network nodes will be running multiple control and routing protocols (e.g. BGP, OSPF/ISIS, RSVP, LDP)
- Edge nodes (PE) are considered amongst the highest risk devices as these typically have a large number of peering relationships
- The network is only as reliable as its weakest link

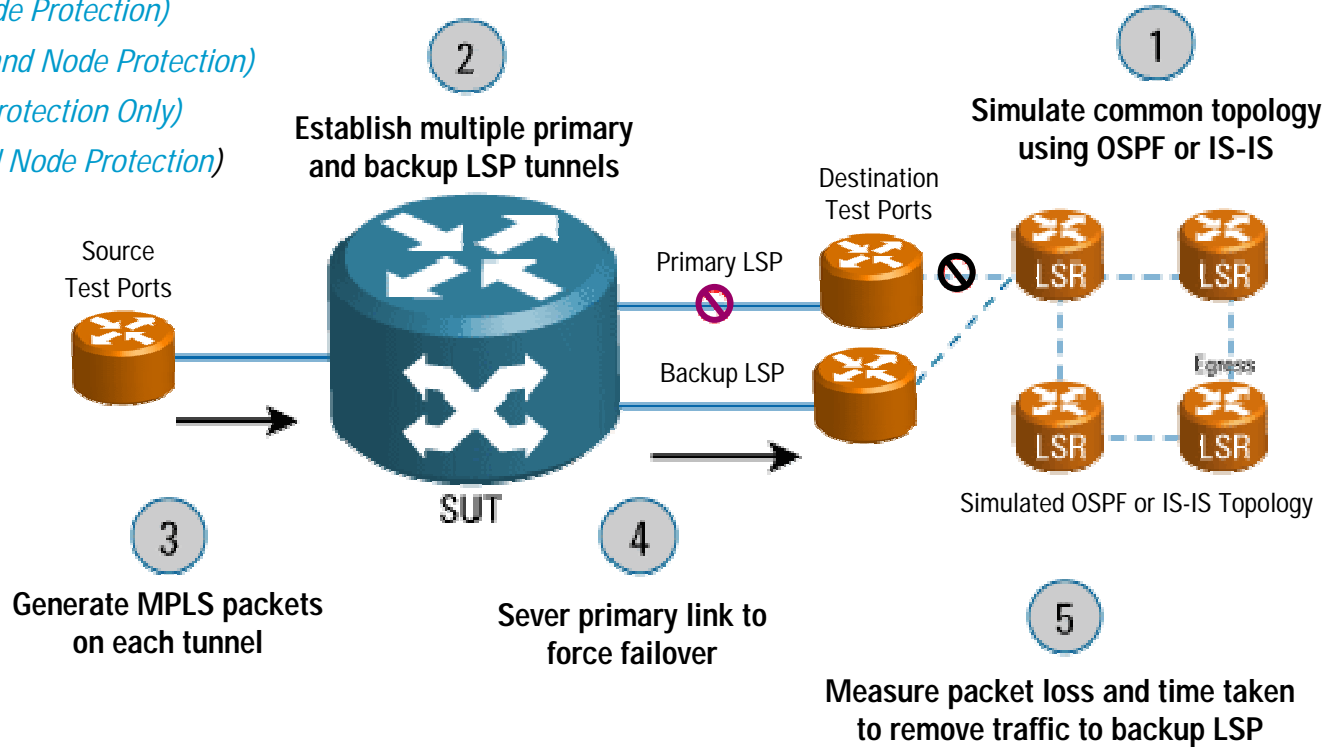
**Quantifying the robustness of HA mechanisms in a realistic test environment is essential to minimize service disruption**

# Validating High Availability Mechanisms

## Test Method 1 – Scaled MPLS Fast Reroute

### Simulated Failure Modes:

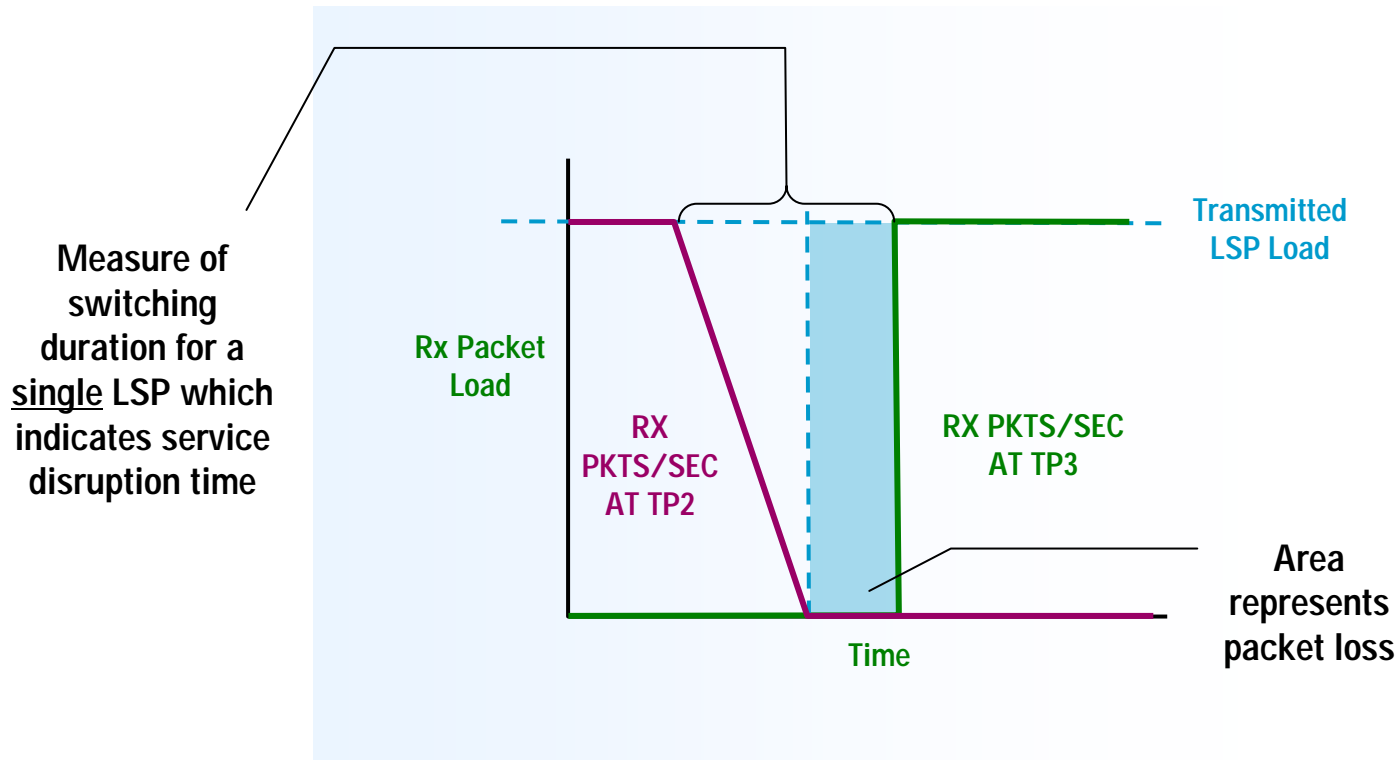
- 🚫 Laser Off (Line and Node Protection)
- 🚫 Bring down PPP (Line and Node Protection)
- 🚫 Withdraw LSA (Node Protection Only)
- 🚫 SONET Alarm (Line and Node Protection)



- 1) Measure duration of switchover to backup MPLS LSP
- 2) Measure packet loss, latency and jitter

# Validating High Availability Mechanisms

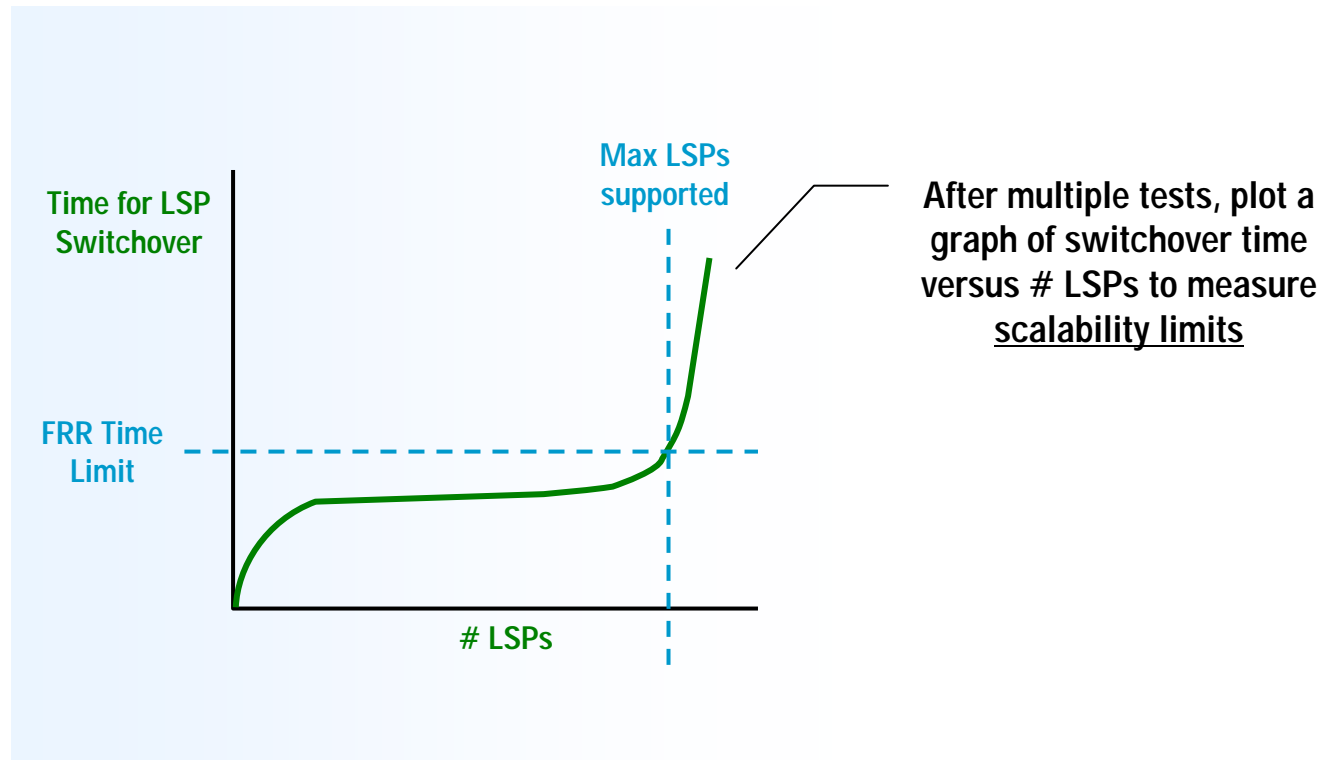
## MPLS Fast Reroute Measurements



The right measurements are critical to verify that HA mechanisms are operating correctly

# Validating High Availability Mechanisms

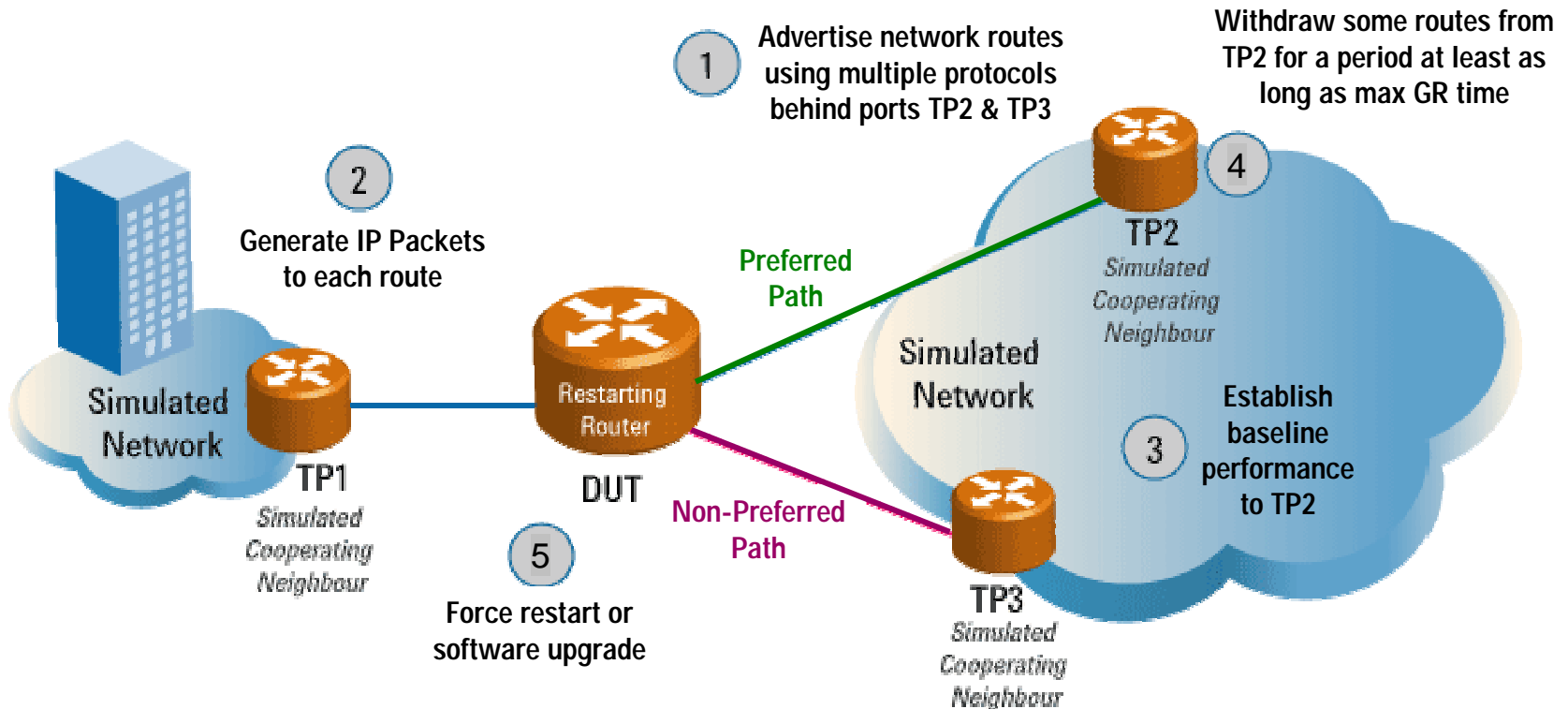
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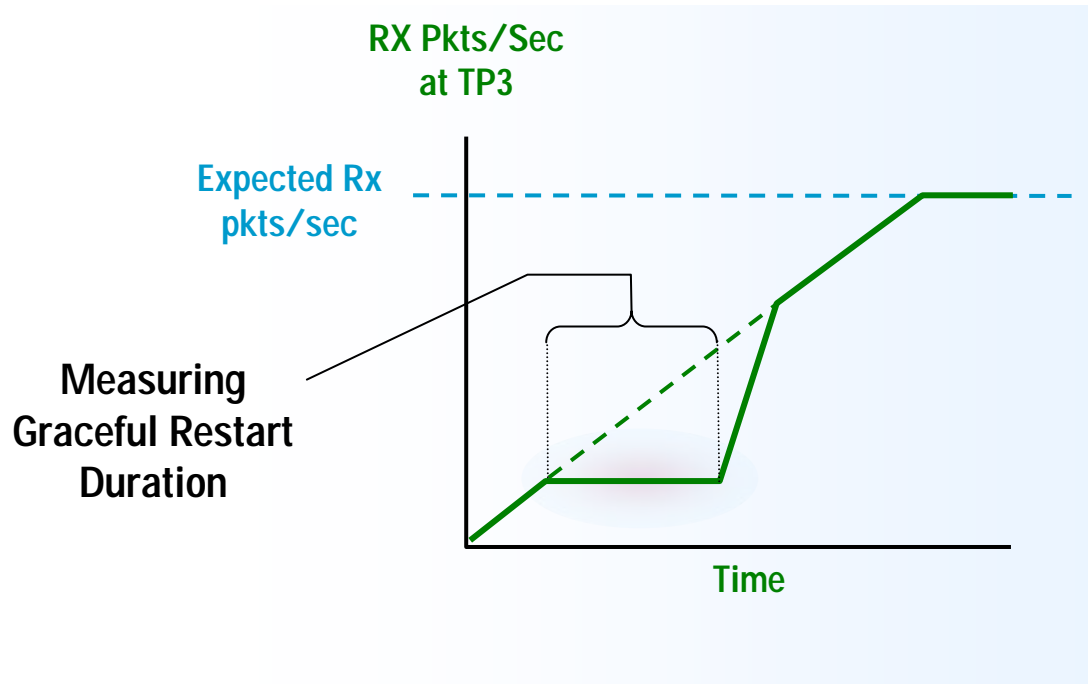
## Test Method 2 – Multi-protocol Graceful Restart



- 1) Verify continuity of forwarding for the duration of graceful restart
- 2) Verify that restart duration is within the specified time interval
- 3) Confirm database re-sync after removal of routes marked as 'stale' during restart
- 4) Verify impact of restart on other protocol functions; software architecture demarcation

# Validating High Availability Mechanisms

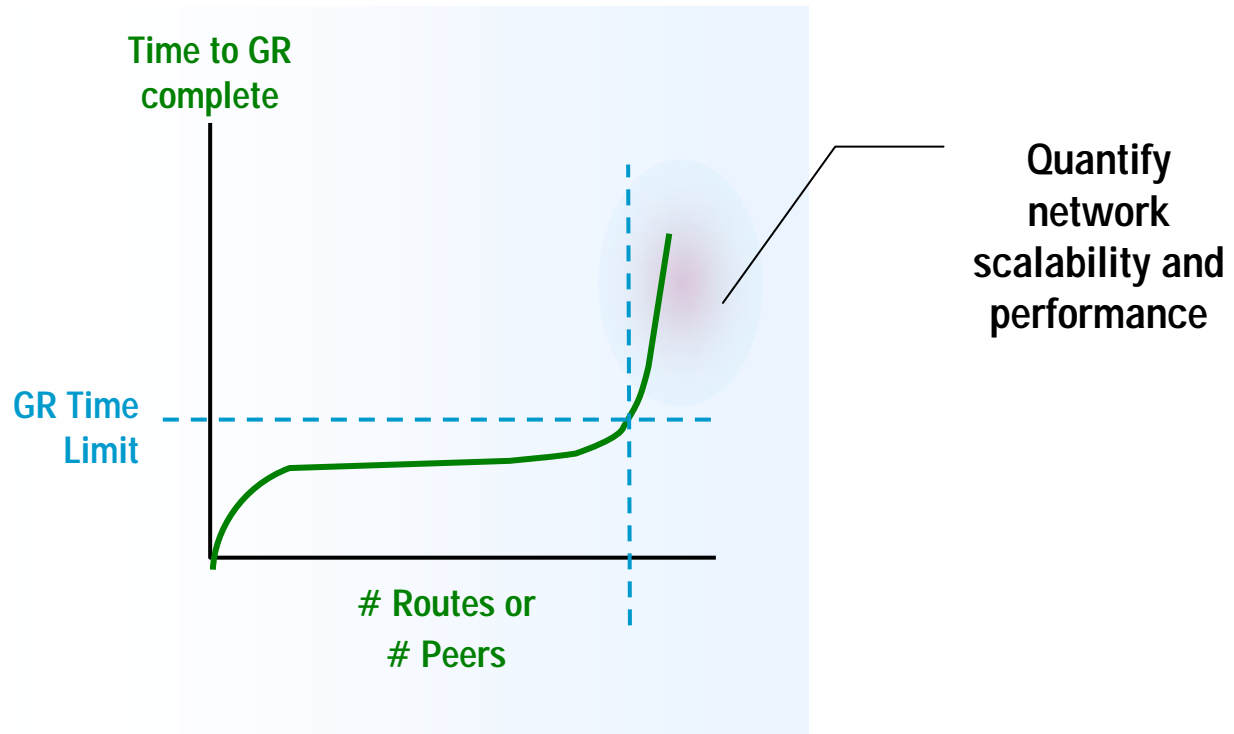
## Graceful Restart Measurements



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# Validating High Availability Mechanisms

## Graceful Restart Measurements



**The right measurements are critical to verify that HA mechanisms are operating correctly**

# Validating High Availability Mechanisms

## Test Capabilities

Test Capability	Primary Benefit
<b>Comprehensive HA protocol coverage</b>	Allows all the key HA mechanisms to be tested individually or concurrently
<b>Concurrent multi-protocol emulation</b>	Provide a more realistic environment for improved test accuracy
<b>Ability to scale the test</b>	Verify that the HA mechanisms continue to operate correctly in large & complex network topologies
<b>Real Time Measurements &amp; Graphs</b>	Provide real time instant feedback on the performance of the HA mechanisms under test – reduce the “time-to-insight” factor



# Summary

## Trends

**A converged IP/MPLS infrastructure will carry multiple services and applications – reliability will be a key requirement**

## Risks

**Service disruption has a negative impact on revenue and customer satisfaction**

## Solutions

**Designing IP/MPLS networks using High Availability mechanisms and techniques is critical for ensuring reliability**

## Validation

**Network conditions change over time. HA mechanisms must be continually validated to ensure that they remain effective**

## Tools

**HA test tools can be used to verify that HA mechanisms are performing correctly in highly-scaled multi-protocol networks**