

# Campus Network Best Practices: Introduction and NREN Models

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# Logistics

- Local Workshop Server
  - <http://noc.ws.nsrc.org>
- Final workshop documentation
  - <http://nsrc.org/workshops/2011>
- Wireless Network
  - SSID is ngREN-Workshop
  - WPA-PSK is “8888888888” (ten of the digit 8)



# Week Schedule

Day	Topic
Monday	Introduction, cabling standards, fiber
Tuesday	In-building layer 2 networks
Wednesday	Campus routing - OSPF
Thursday	BGP
Friday	BGP and wrap-up



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# Day Schedule

Time	Activity
0830-1030	Morning Session 1
1030-1100	Tea Break
1100-1300	Morning Session 2
1300-1400	Lunch
1400-1600	Afternoon Session 1
1600-1630	Tea Break
1630-1800	Afternoon Session 2



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# Why Are We Doing This?

- Our goal is to build networking capacity to support Research and Education
  - Remember: University = Research & Education
- The end game is regional, national, and larger Research and Education Networks (RENs)
- All RENs start with campus networks – they are the foundation of the REN



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# Why Focus on Campus Networks?

- The Campus Network is the foundation for all Research and Education activity
- Without a good campus network, the Research and Education Network can't work as well as it should
- Ad-hoc campus networks work OK with VSAT uplinks, but moving to high speed external links, they start to fail.





# Why Focus on Campus Networks?

- Your campus network is the foundation that all services are provisioned on
- Ad hoc networks just don't work well. They are unreliable and hard to maintain.
- If you don't have a plan, how will you know where are going?



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# What are Our Goals?

- Network Design Goals
  - Reliability/Resiliency
  - Performance
  - Manageability
    - Must have this to find problems and viruses
  - Scalability
    - Need to be able to grow as needs grow
- Need this in the campus and the REN



# REN Topics

- NREN IP Transport Models
- Technical Requirements for campus networks and NRENs
- A look at USA NRENs
- How might this relate to Africa in general and Nigeria specifically

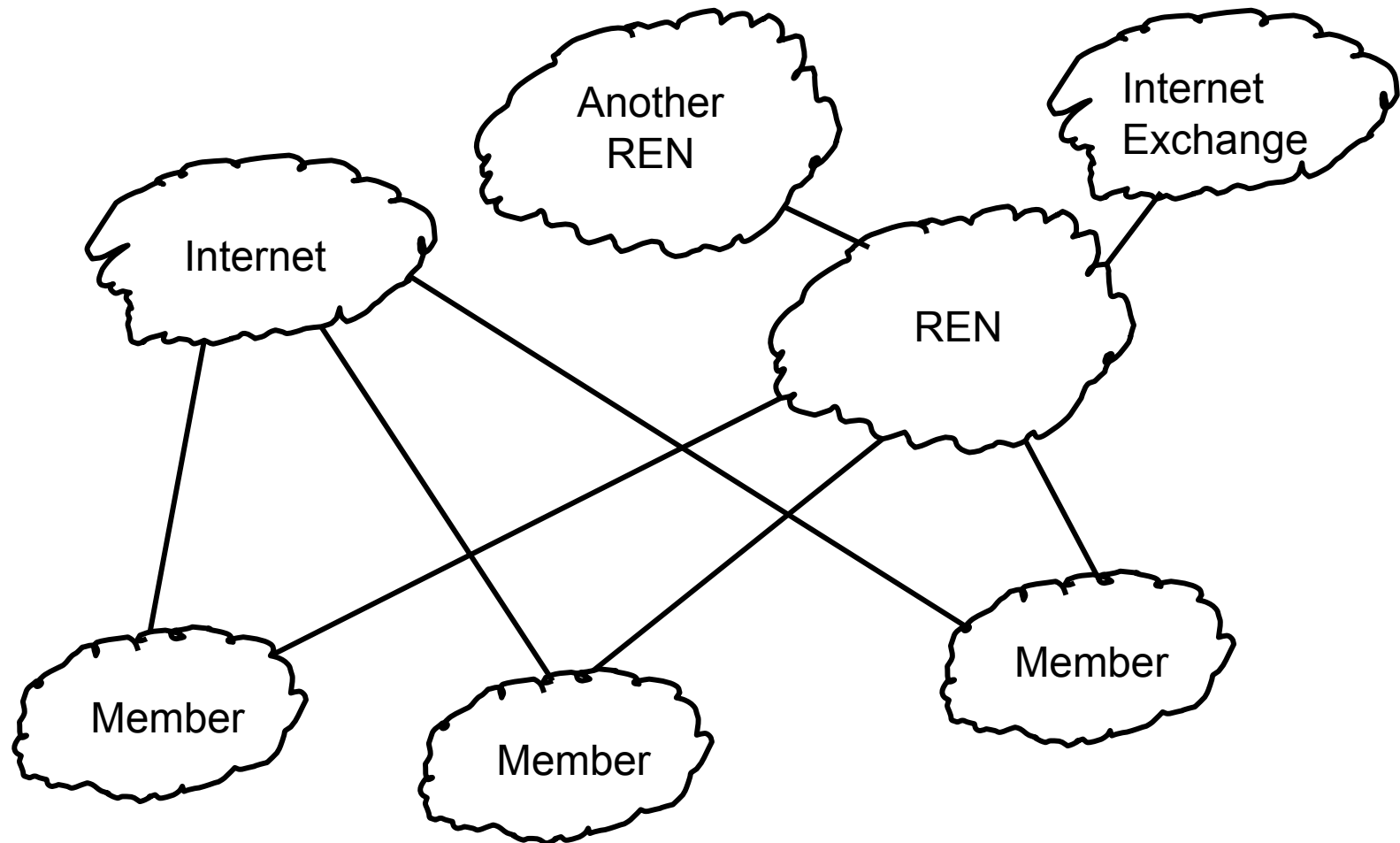


# NREN IP Network

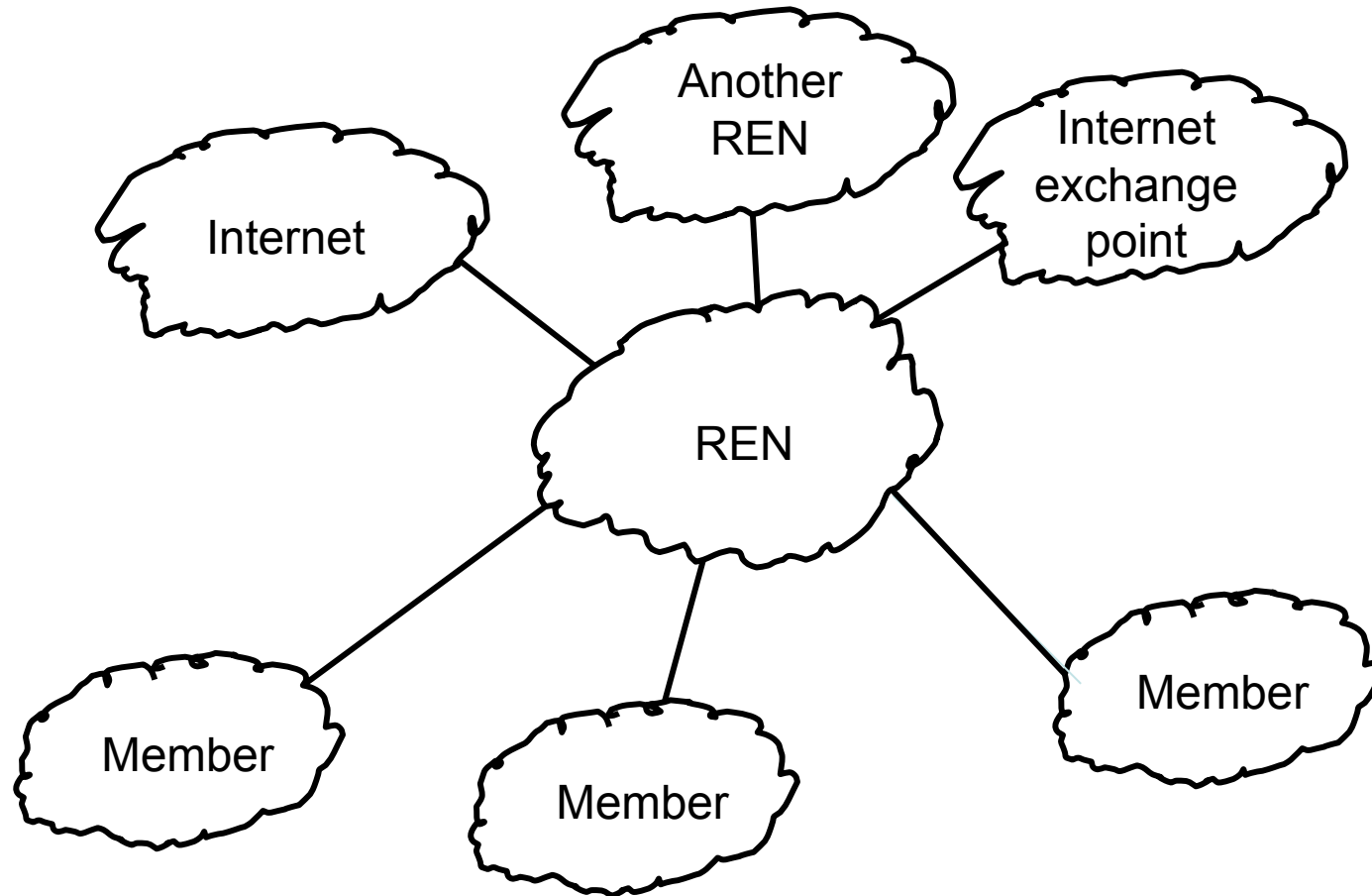
- Two basic models:
  - Peering network
    - Exchange traffic between members
    - Provide international connections (GEANT, etc)
    - Can peer with a local commercial exchange (Google, local ISPs, etc)
  - REN provides all Internet connectivity
    - REN is the ISP
    - In this case, REN also provides peering network



# REN as Peering Network



# REN as Internet Service Provider



# Introduction to Peering

- Exchange of Customer traffic (not transit)
- Peering requires sophisticated route selection techniques
- This is done with Border Gateway Protocol (BGP is the acronym)
- Every BGP speaker must have a unique Autonomous System Number (ASN)
  - An ASN is typically assigned per network



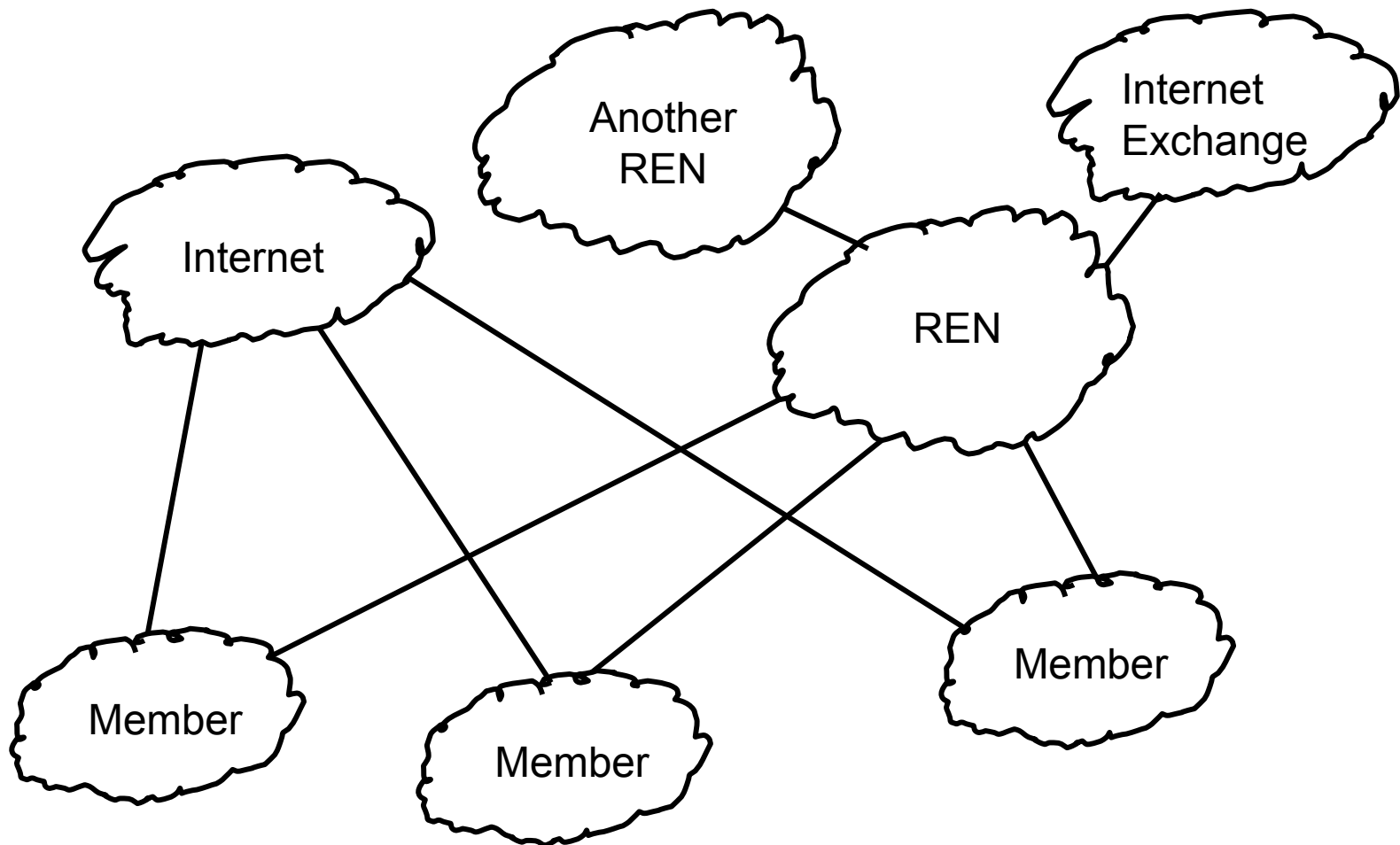
# Requirements of Members

- REN is Peering Network
  - Each member still has their own ISP
  - Each member must have ASN and run BGP
- REN provides all Internet connectivity
  - Simplest for campus members
  - No ASN or BGP required at campus level

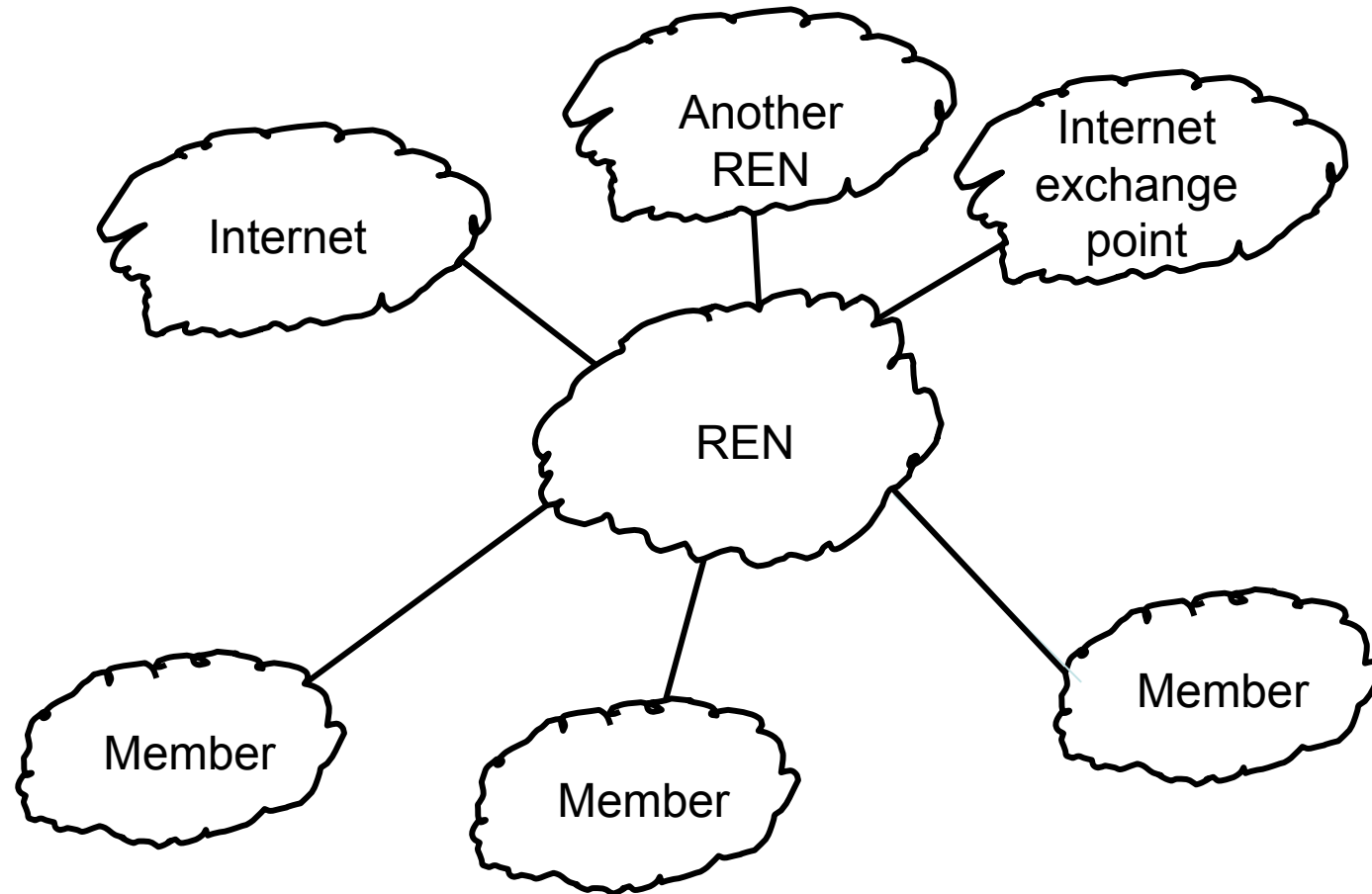




# Peering Network Requirements



# REN as ISP Requirements



# Requirements of NRENs

- All NRENs must have their own ASN
- All NRENs must run BGP to external peers
- All NRENs must have provider independent IP address space

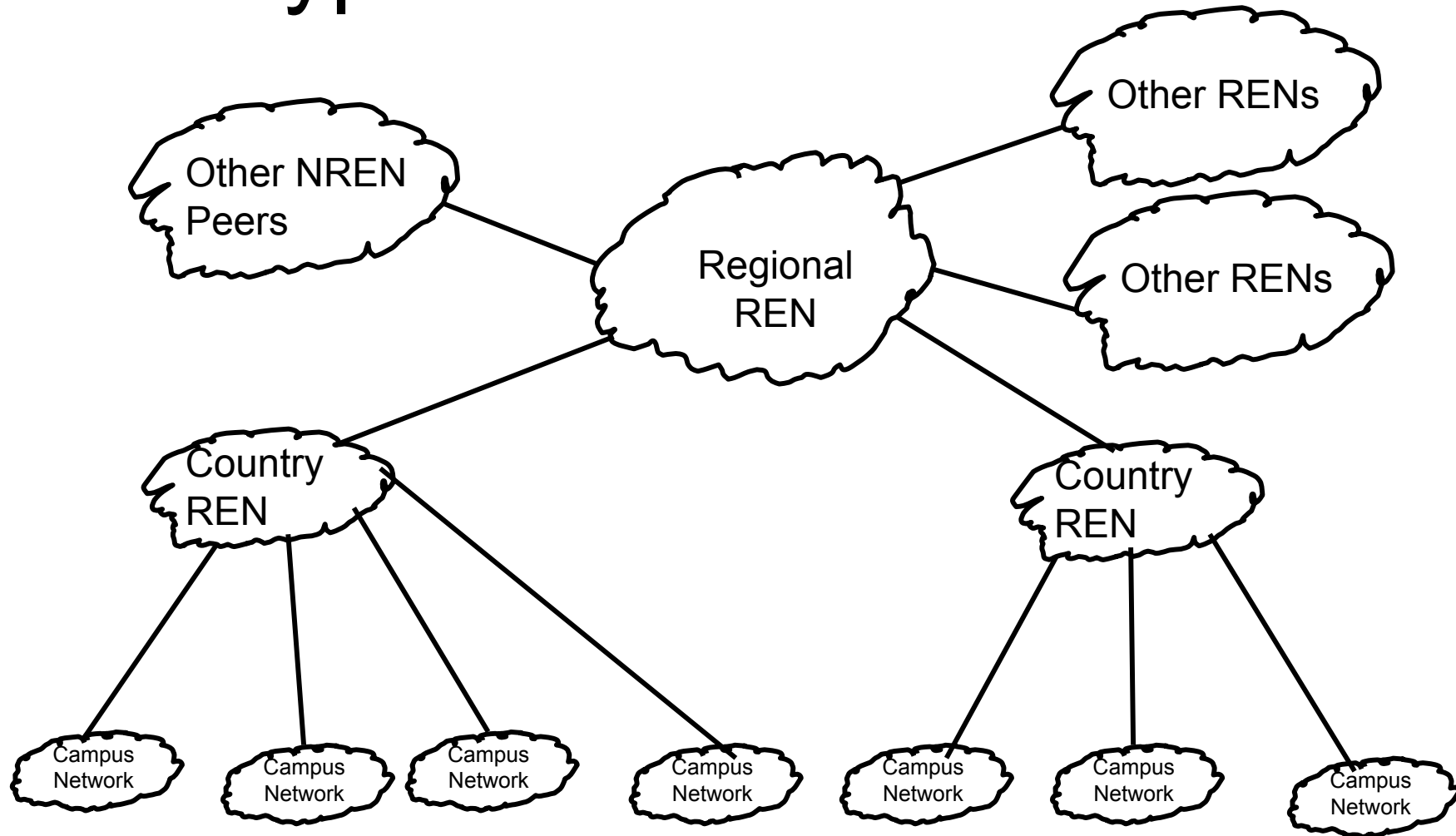


# Why a REN?

- Enable research or services that could not be accomplished otherwise
- Cost Savings (buyers club)
  - Aggregate demand from multiple parties
- Vision of building alliances
- Successful RENs find that there are unanticipated benefits



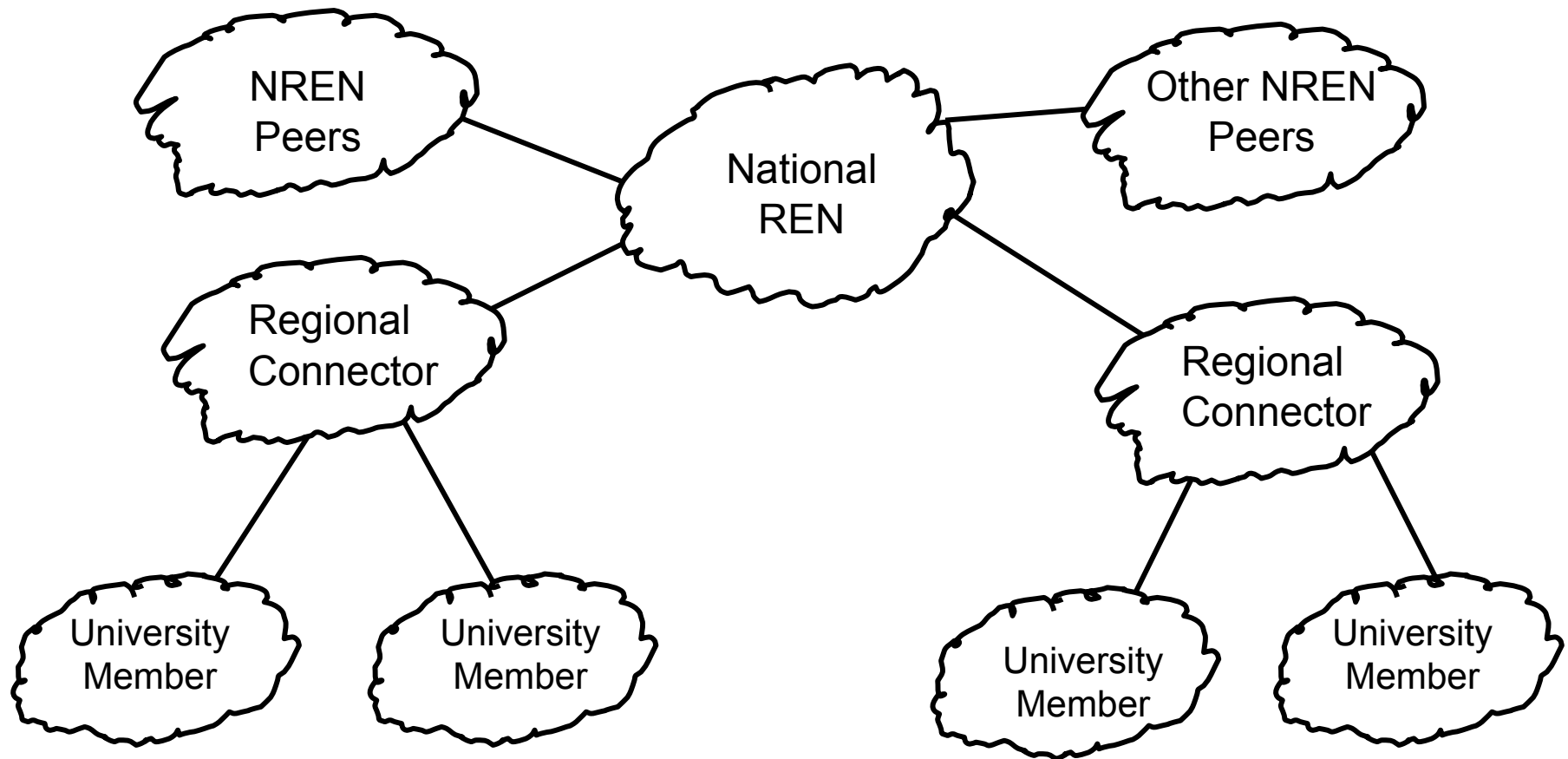
# Typical REN Architecture



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# An Alternative NREN Design

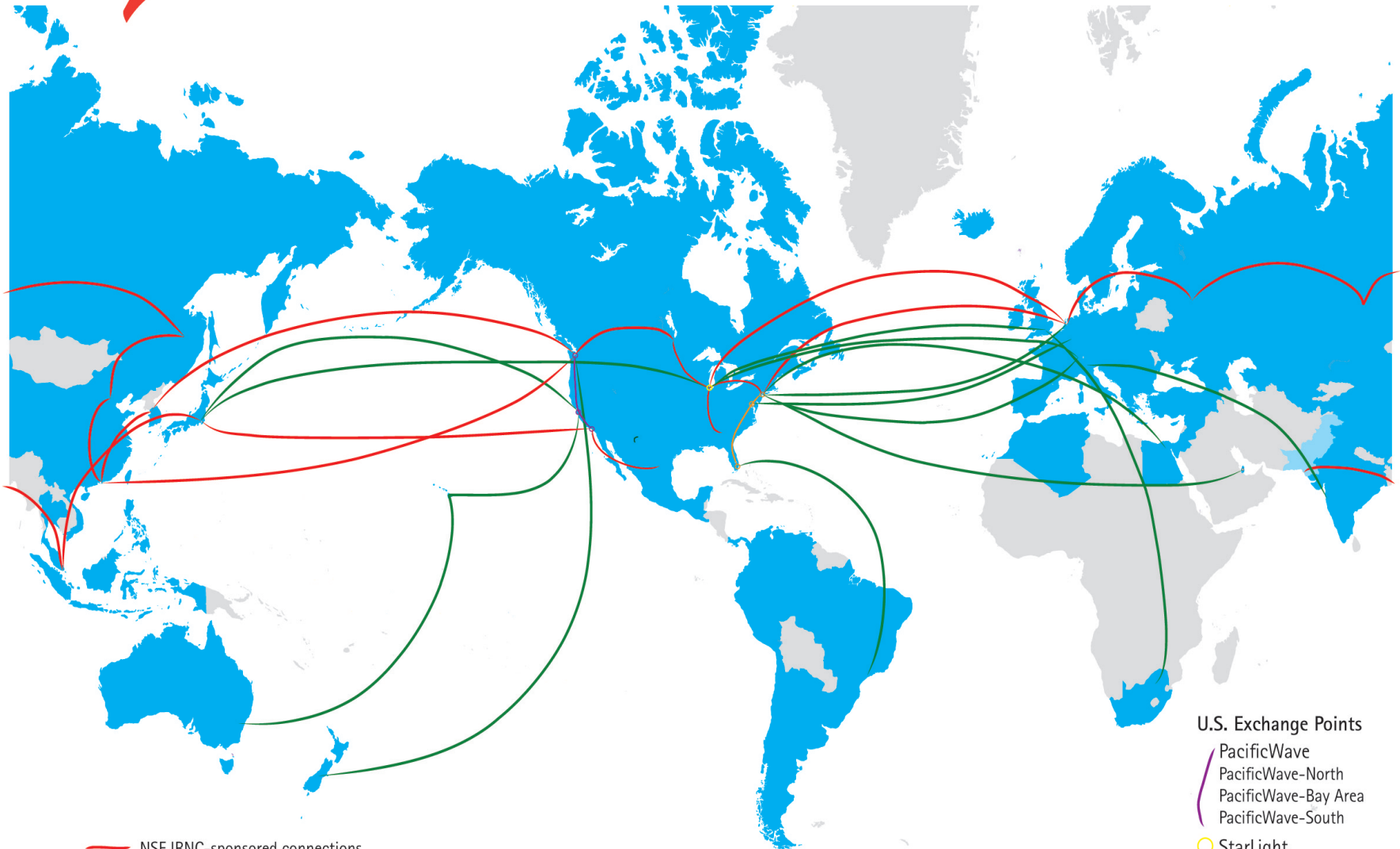


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# Global NREN Picture

THE INTERNATIONAL REACH OF THE INTERNET2 NETWORK



— NSF IRNC-sponsored connections  
— Other international connections

## U.S. Exchange Points

PacificWave  
PacificWave-North  
PacificWave-Bay Area  
PacificWave-South

StarLight

AtlanticWave  
MANLAN  
NGIX-East  
AMPATH

For further information regarding the international programs of Internet2, visit <http://international.internet2.edu/> or contact Heather Boyles, International Relations Director, [heather@internet2.edu](mailto:heather@internet2.edu).

A listing of networks reachable via the Internet2 Network is found on the back of this page.

# USA NREN: Internet2



## Internet2 Combined Infrastructure Topology

Portfolio of network infrastructure and services across the Internet2 footprint

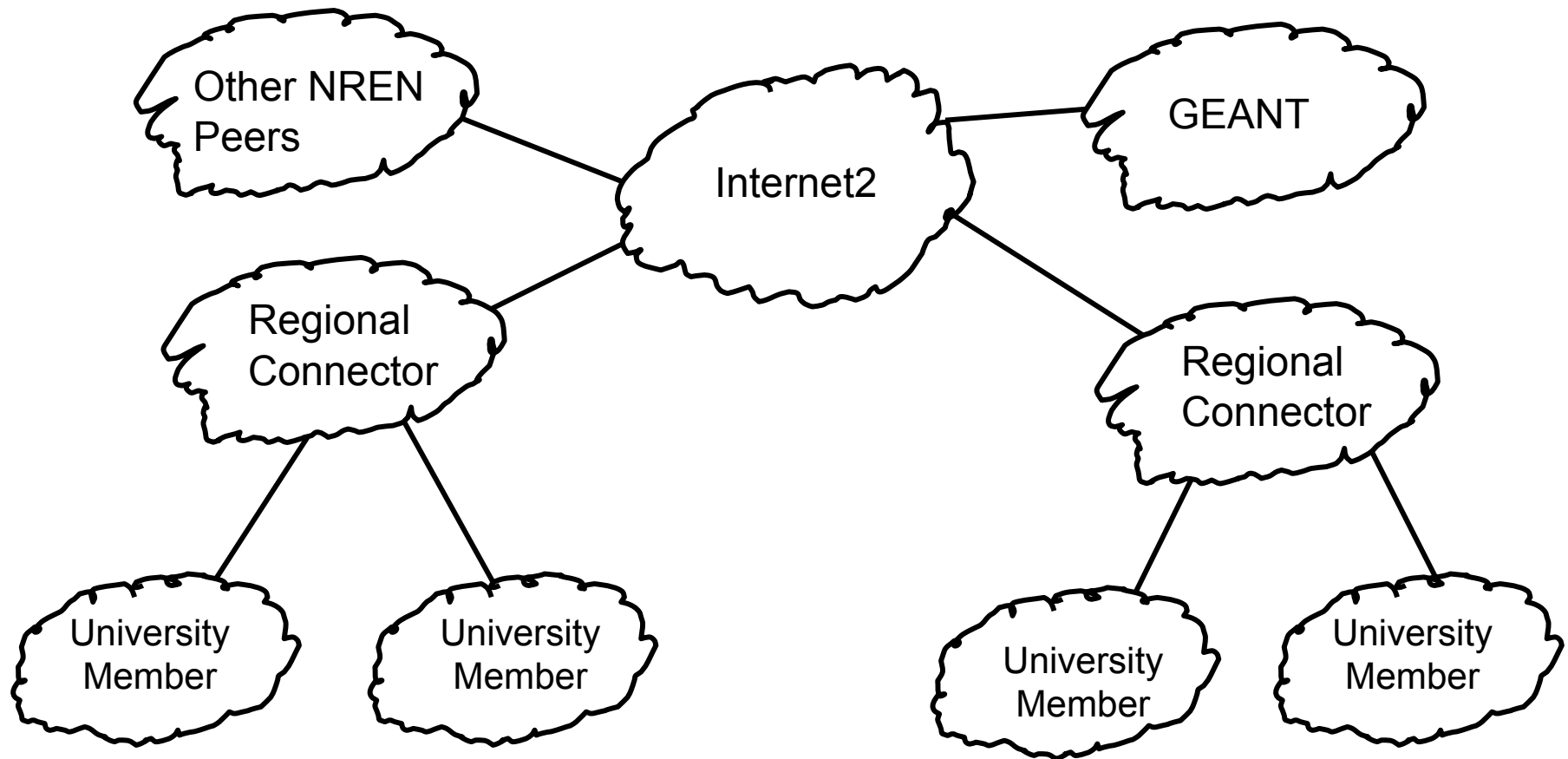


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# Internet2 Logical Network



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# The Key to Internet2 is the Regional

- Internet2 doesn't connect to even one individual campus network
- Internet2 connects to Regional Networks
- Regional RENs, in USA, we call them Regional Optical Networks or RONs
- The Regional Networks provide connections to campus networks



# USA Regional Networks

- Often they cover a single state
- Regionals are similar, but different
  - Legal Status
    - Approx 50% are legal non profit
    - Approx 40% are housed at a University and use the University legal status
  - Startup Funding
    - Most obtained some funding from Government



# USA Regional Networks

- Staffing
  - Range in size from 1 to 110 employees
  - RONS associated with Universities frequently used University back-office functions
- Network Operations
  - All provided 24x7 monitoring
  - Only half provided staffed 24x7 NOC
  - Over 40% outsource NOC functions
    - $\frac{3}{4}$  of those who outsourced used University member



# USA Regional Networks

- Services
  - All provide IP transport to Internet2
  - Not all provide ISP services
  - Many provide other services
    - Video Conferencing
    - VoIP
    - Business Continuity/disaster recovery services
    - Email hosting
    - Web hosting
    - Data center space



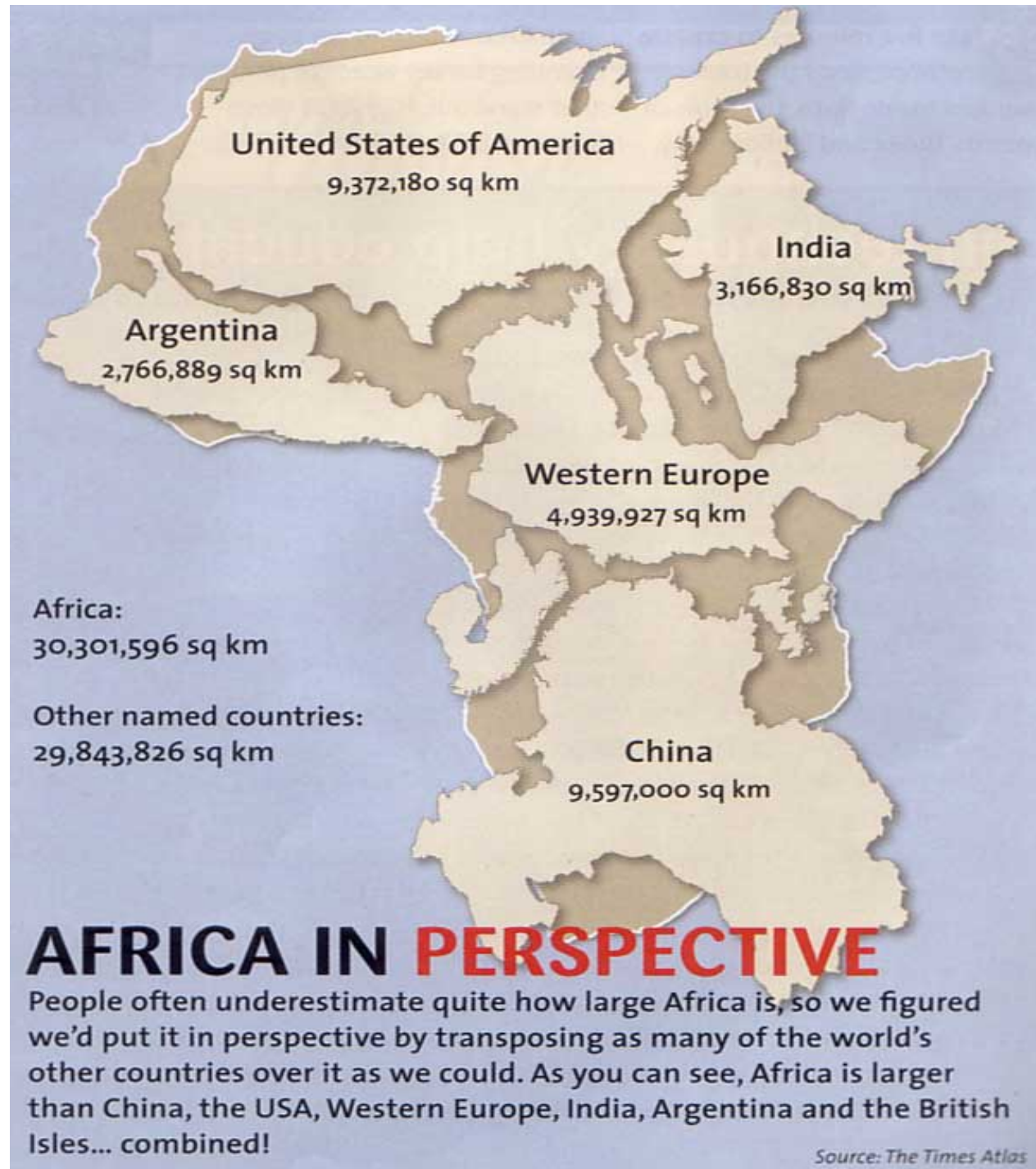
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# USA Regional Networks

- Pricing/Cost Recovery
  - State Government funded with direct budget
  - Member funded
    - Some split costs evenly among members
    - Others had tiered pricing
  - Most who provided “other” services charged specifically for that service
- Customer base
  - Most serve more than Universities





# Fiber Capacity History Lesson

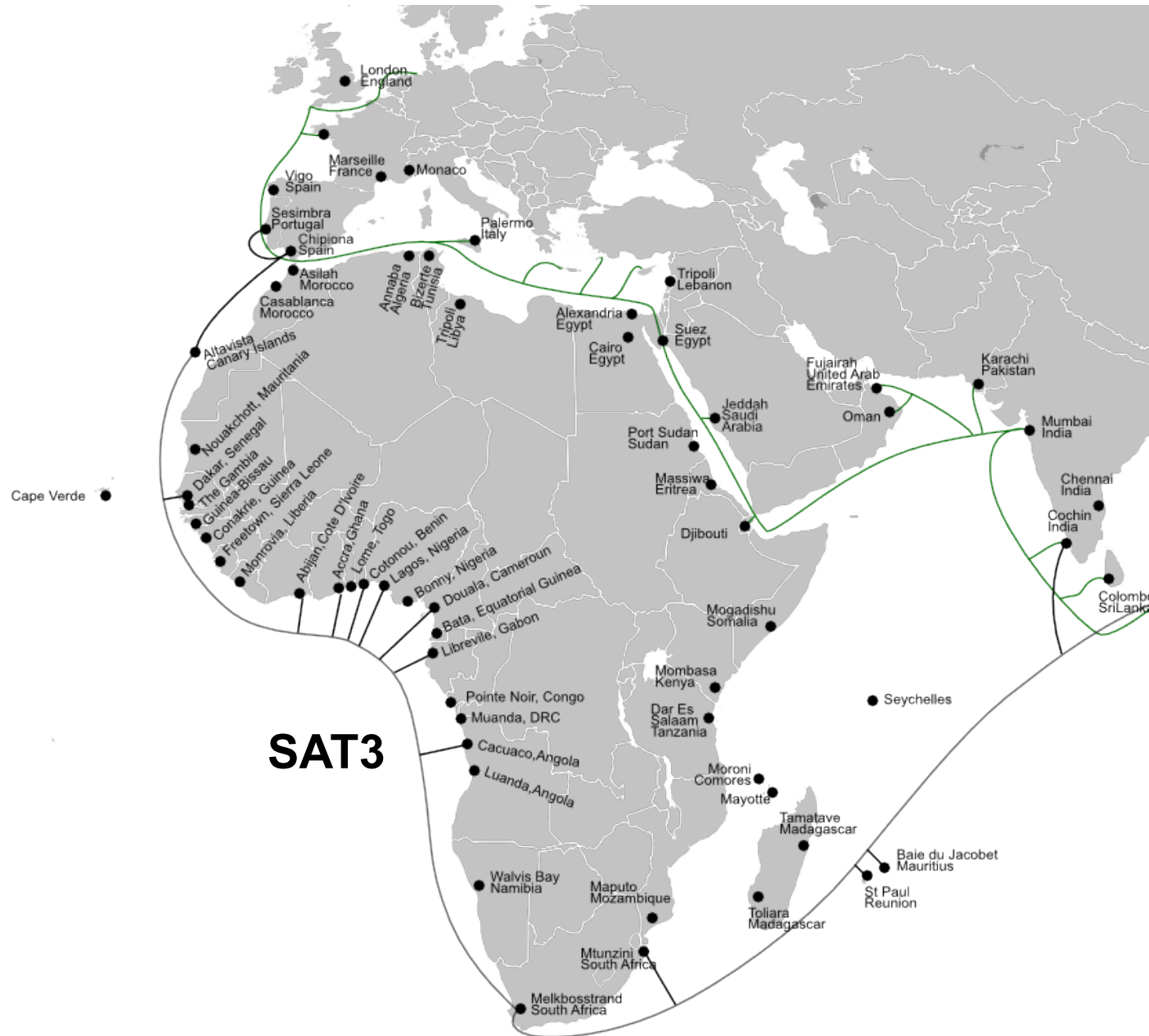
- International Fiber capacity has come very late to Africa
  - Until 2 years ago, only one cable served Sub Saharan Africa
  - Until 1 year ago, only one cable served West Africa
- Next year, five cables will serve West Africa



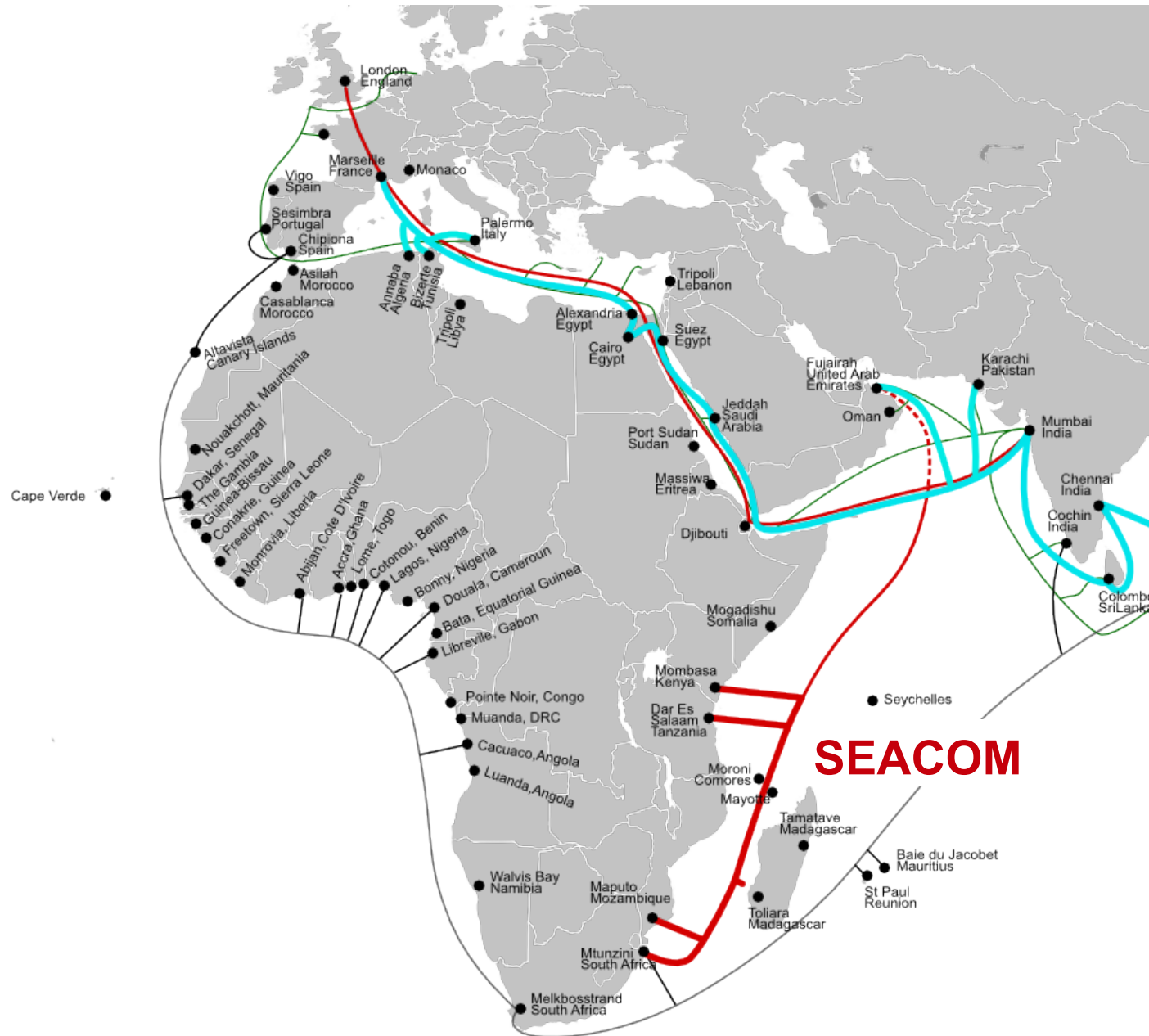




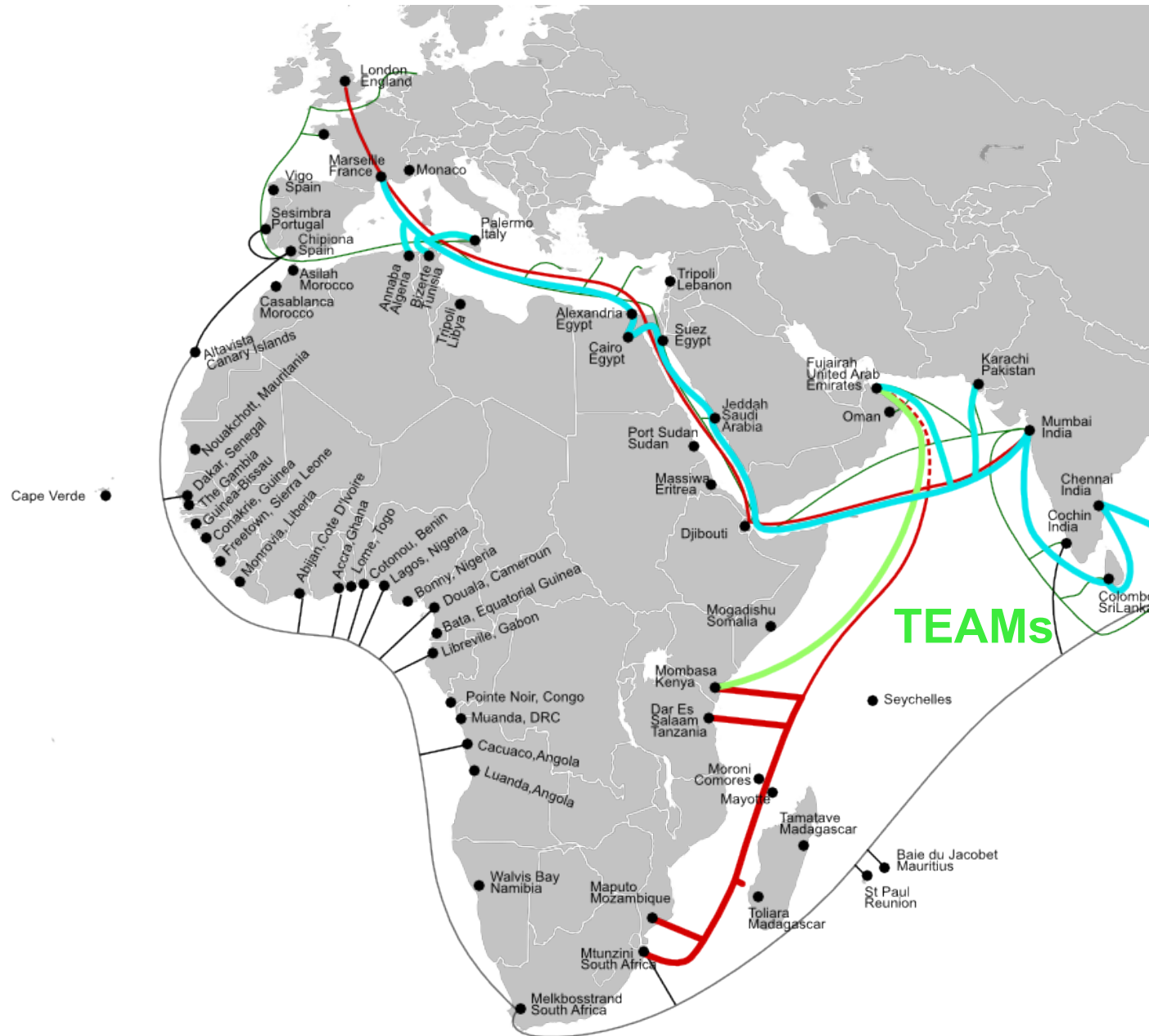
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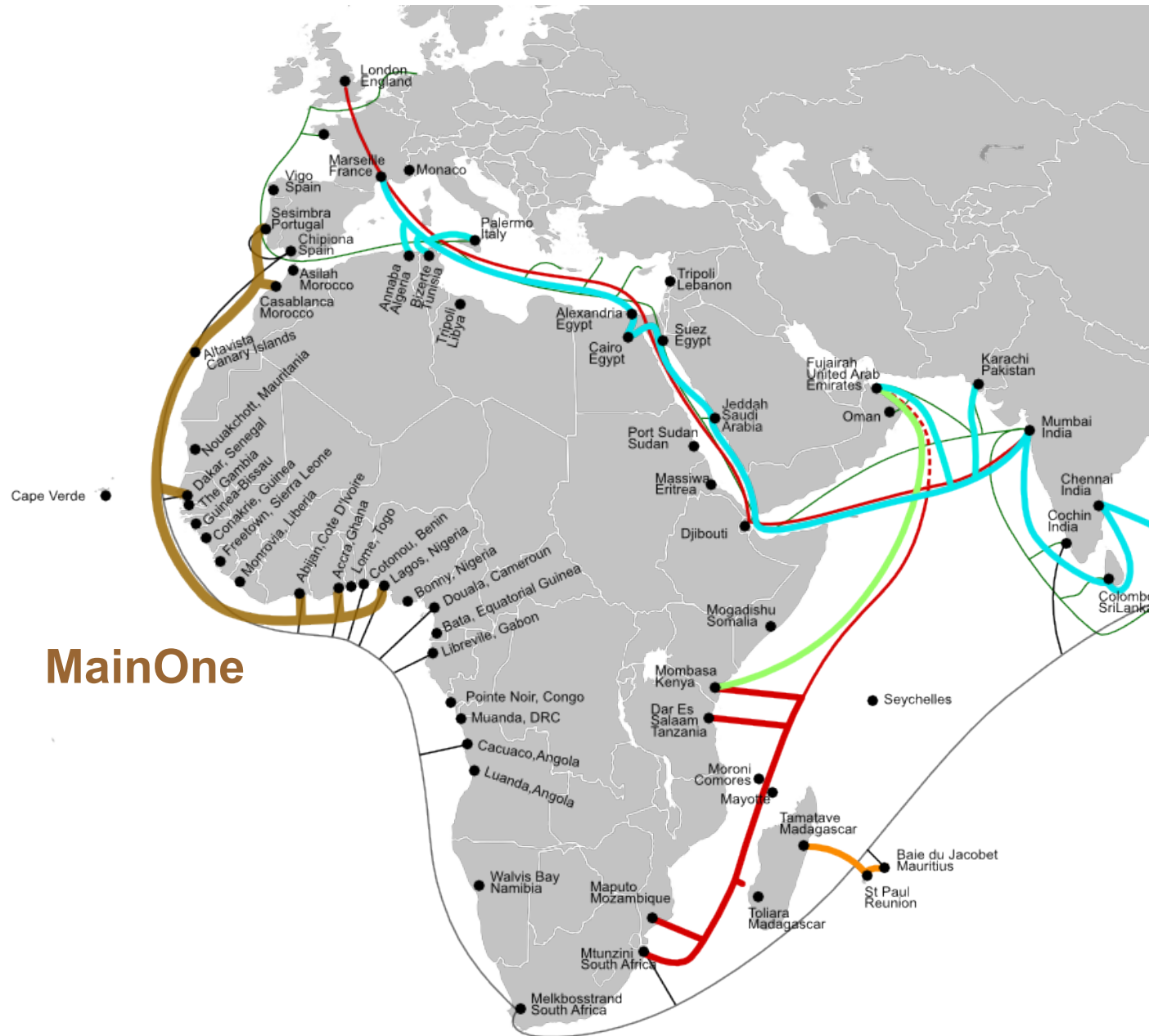
**2001 - Q2**



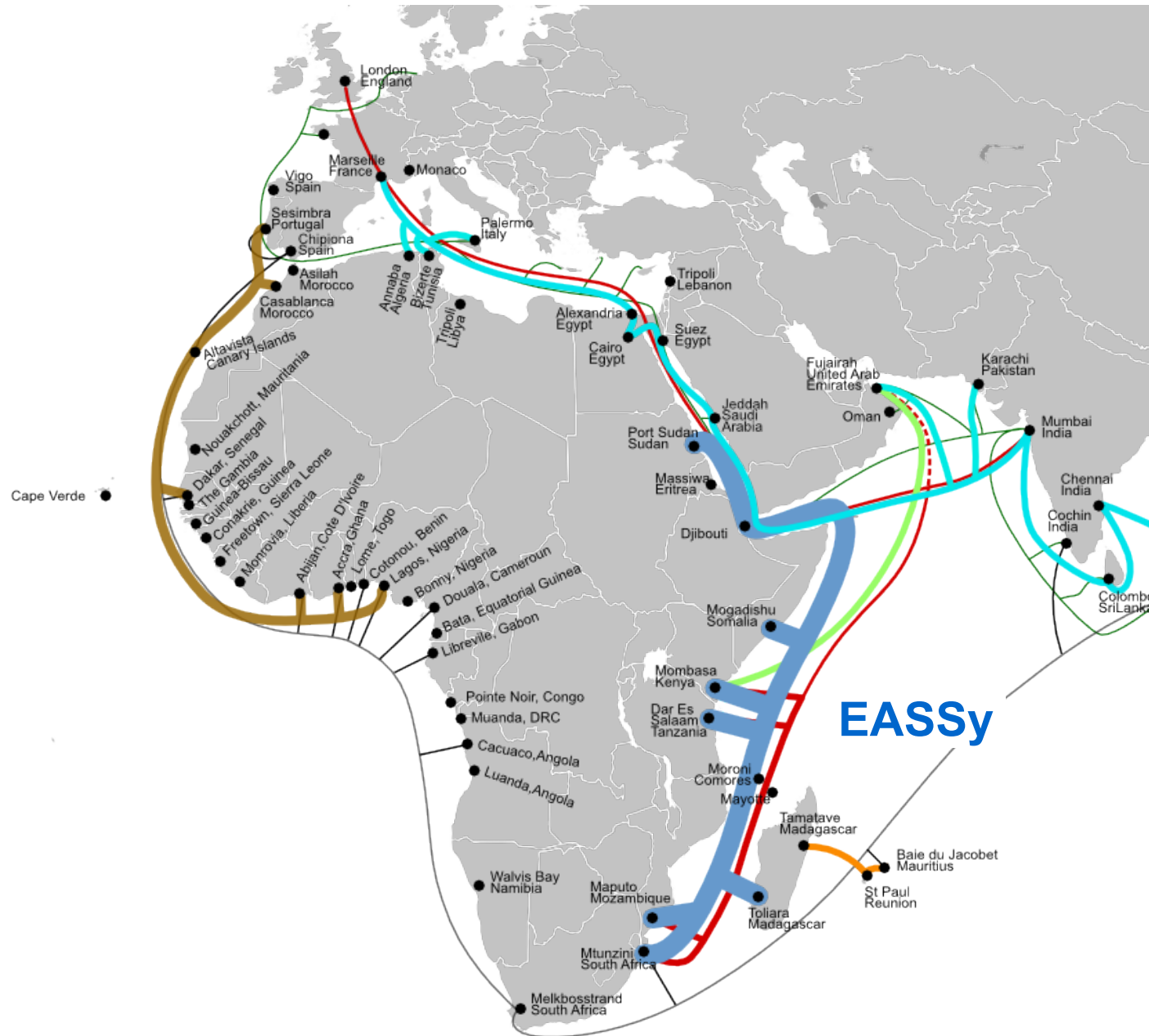
2009 - Q2



2009 - Q3

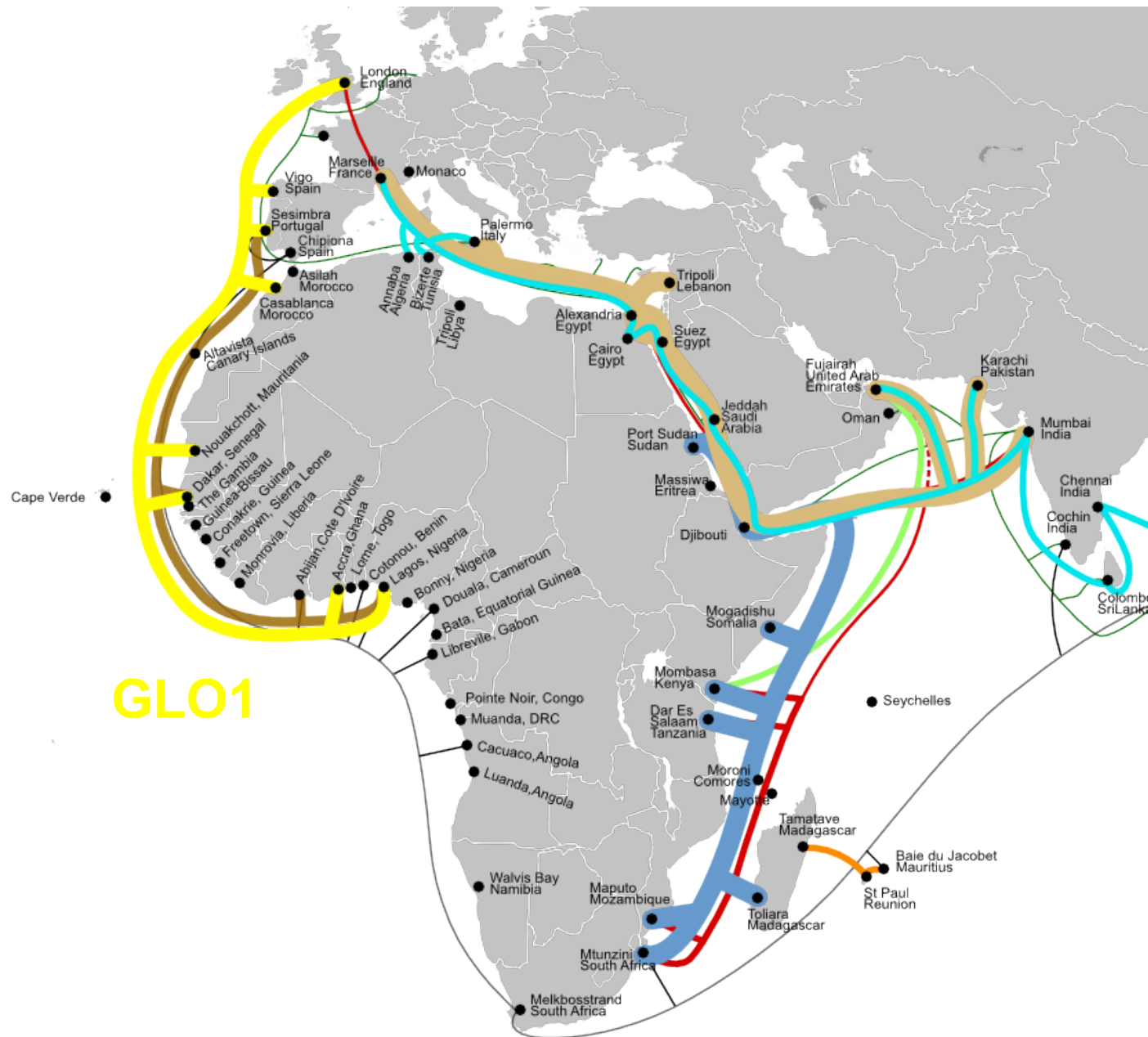


**2010 - Q3**

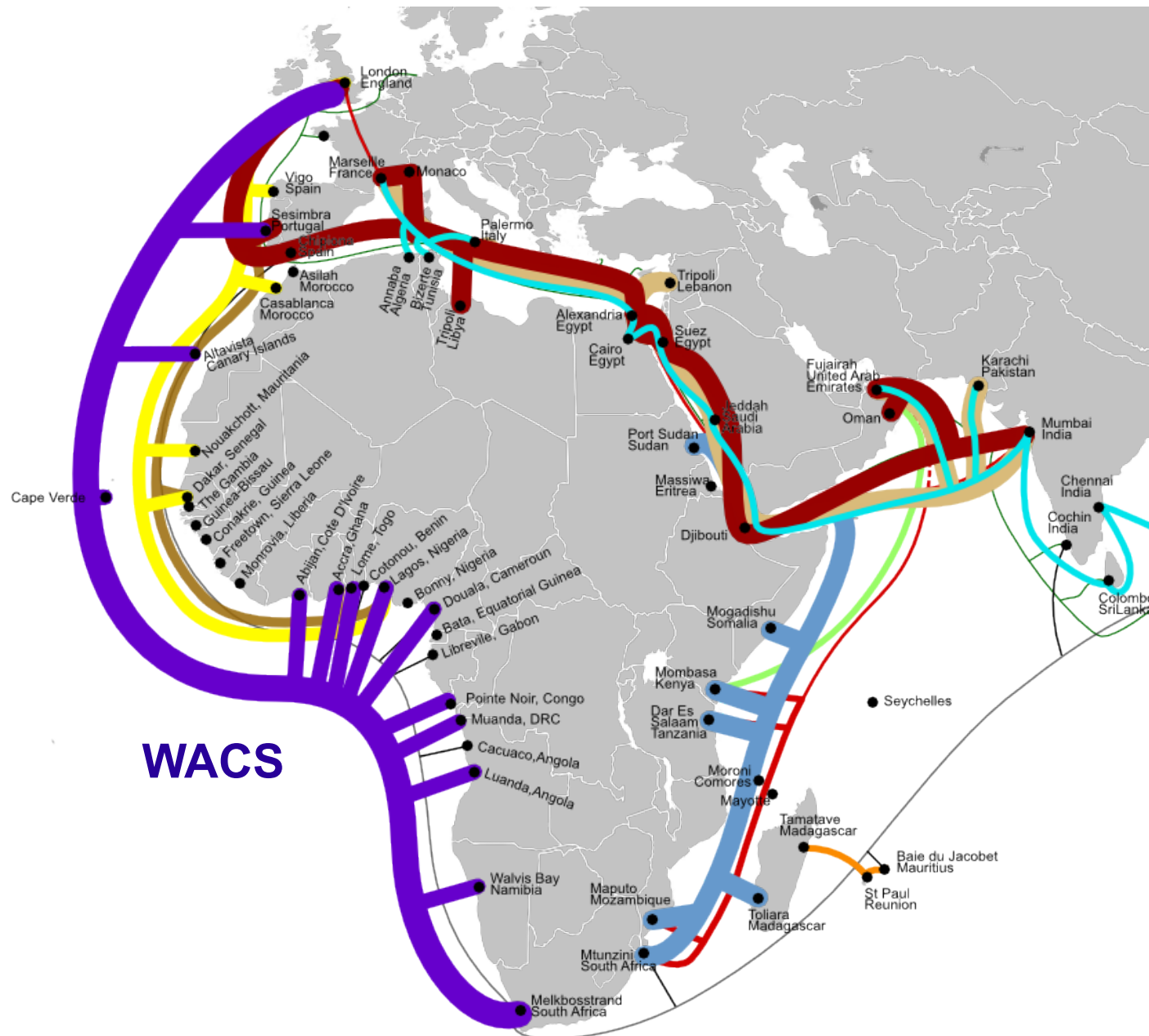


2010 - Q3



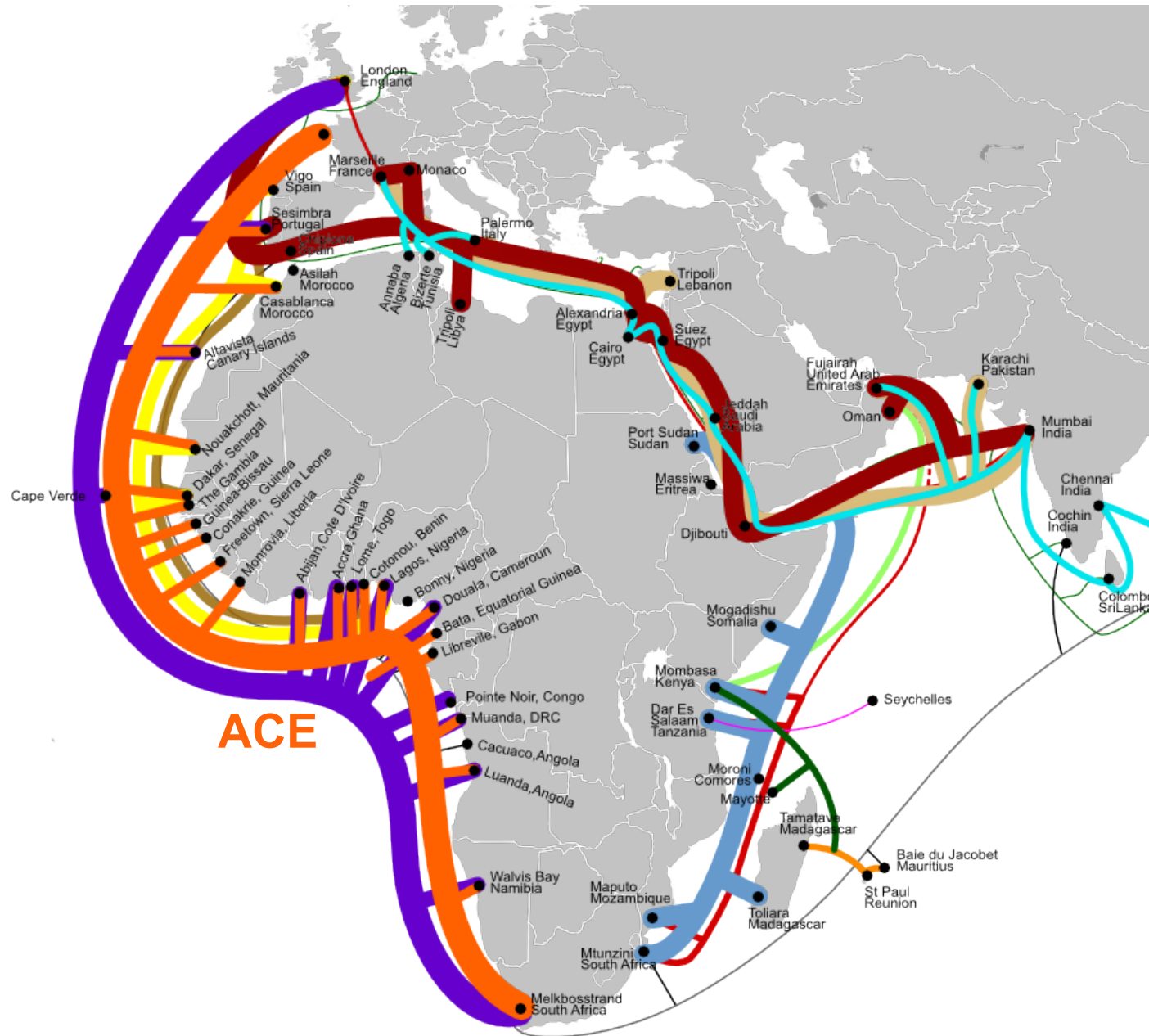


2010 - Q4

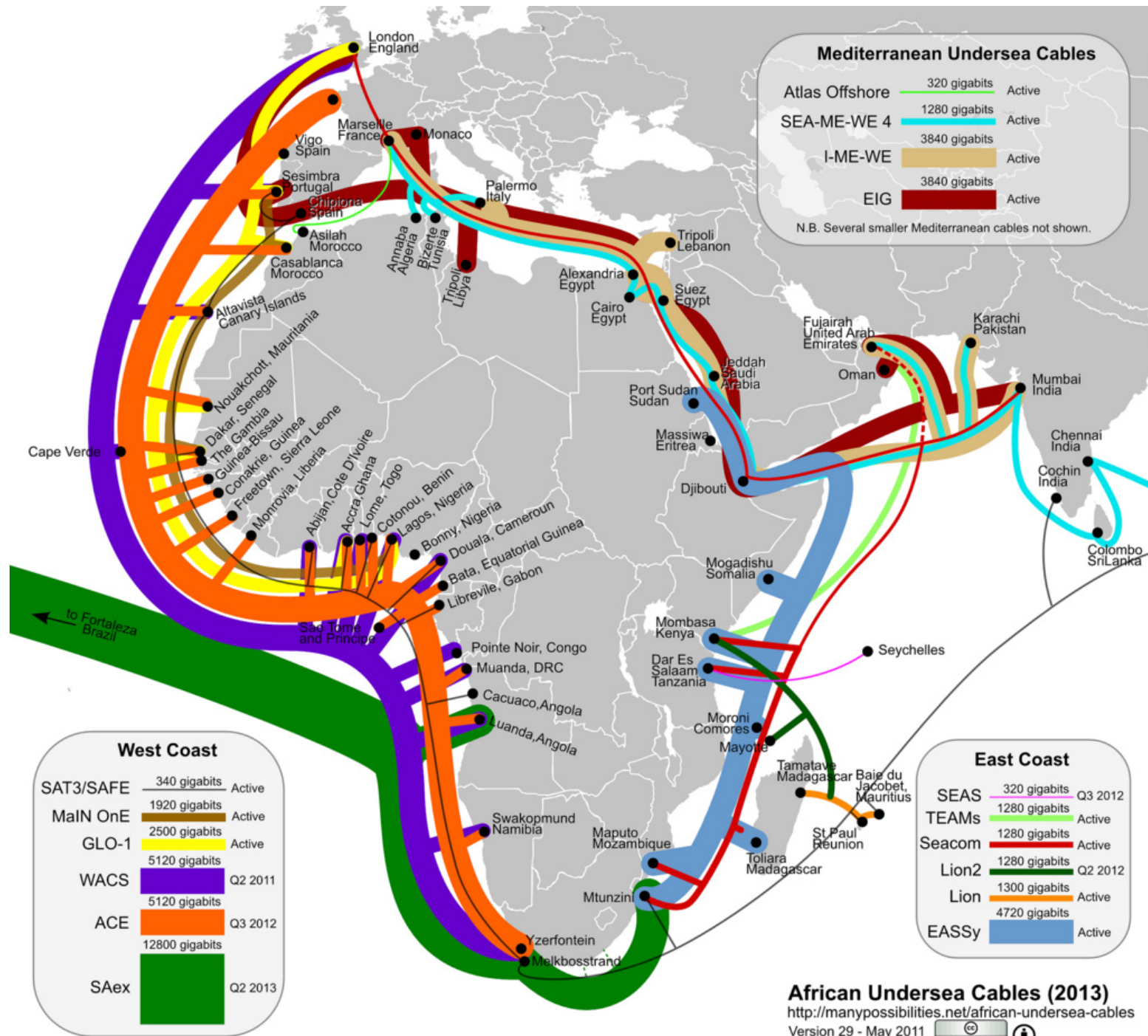


2011 - Q2





2012 - Q3

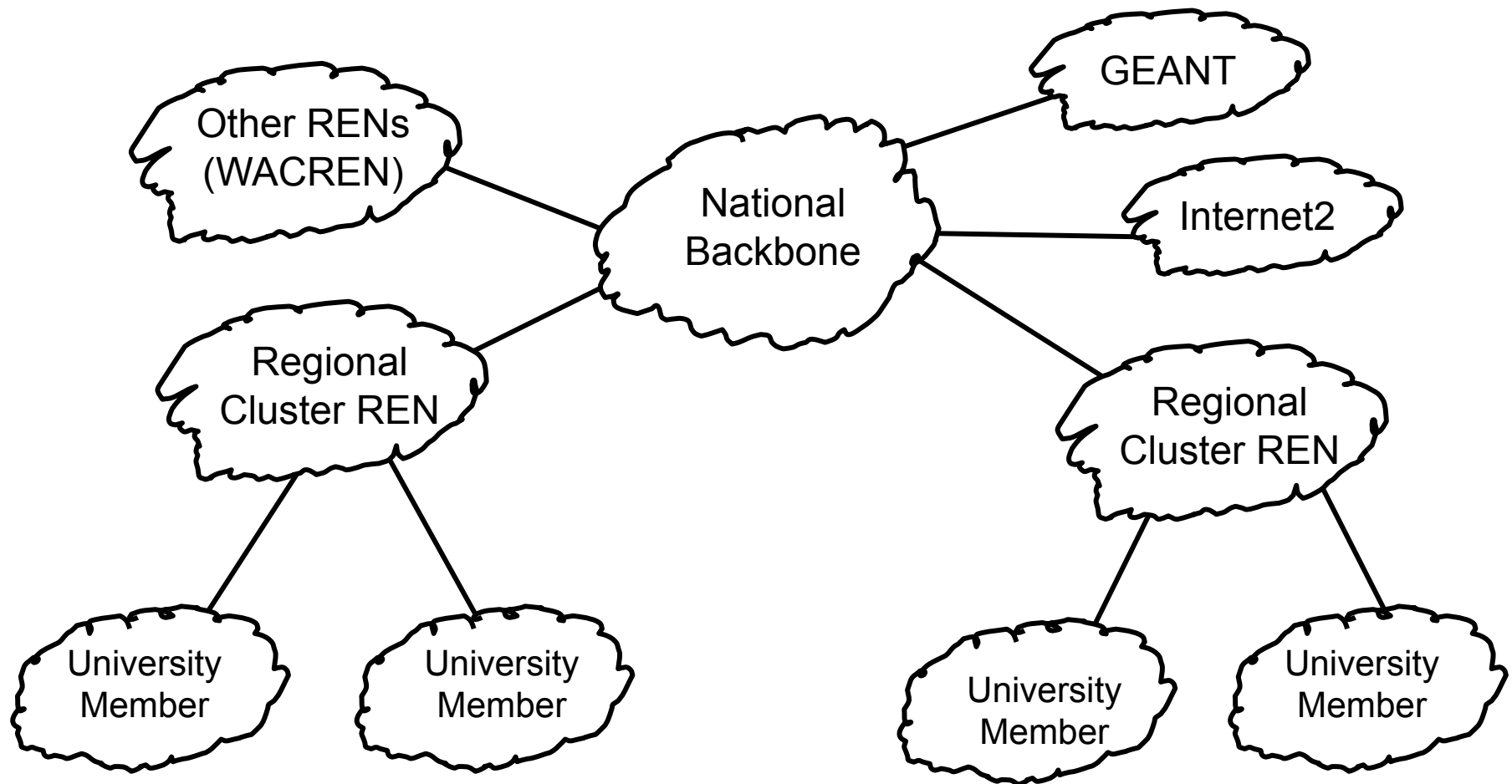


# Thoughts about Nigeria

- Don't sign more than a 1 year contract for bandwidth
- You will get better pricing if you negotiate as a group rather than individual universities.



# What might Nigeria Look Like



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# Open Questions about Nigeria

- What are the regional clusters?
  - Who operates them
  - Do they provide Internet access or just peering?
- What about the National Backbone
  - Will there be one or will the clusters provide their own International connectivity?
  - Who will operate it (world bank project)?
  - Where will connections to the clusters be?



# Questions/Discussion?

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