

REN Design Issues

Internal Structure of a REN

Dale Smith
Network Startup Resource Center
dsmith@nsrc.org

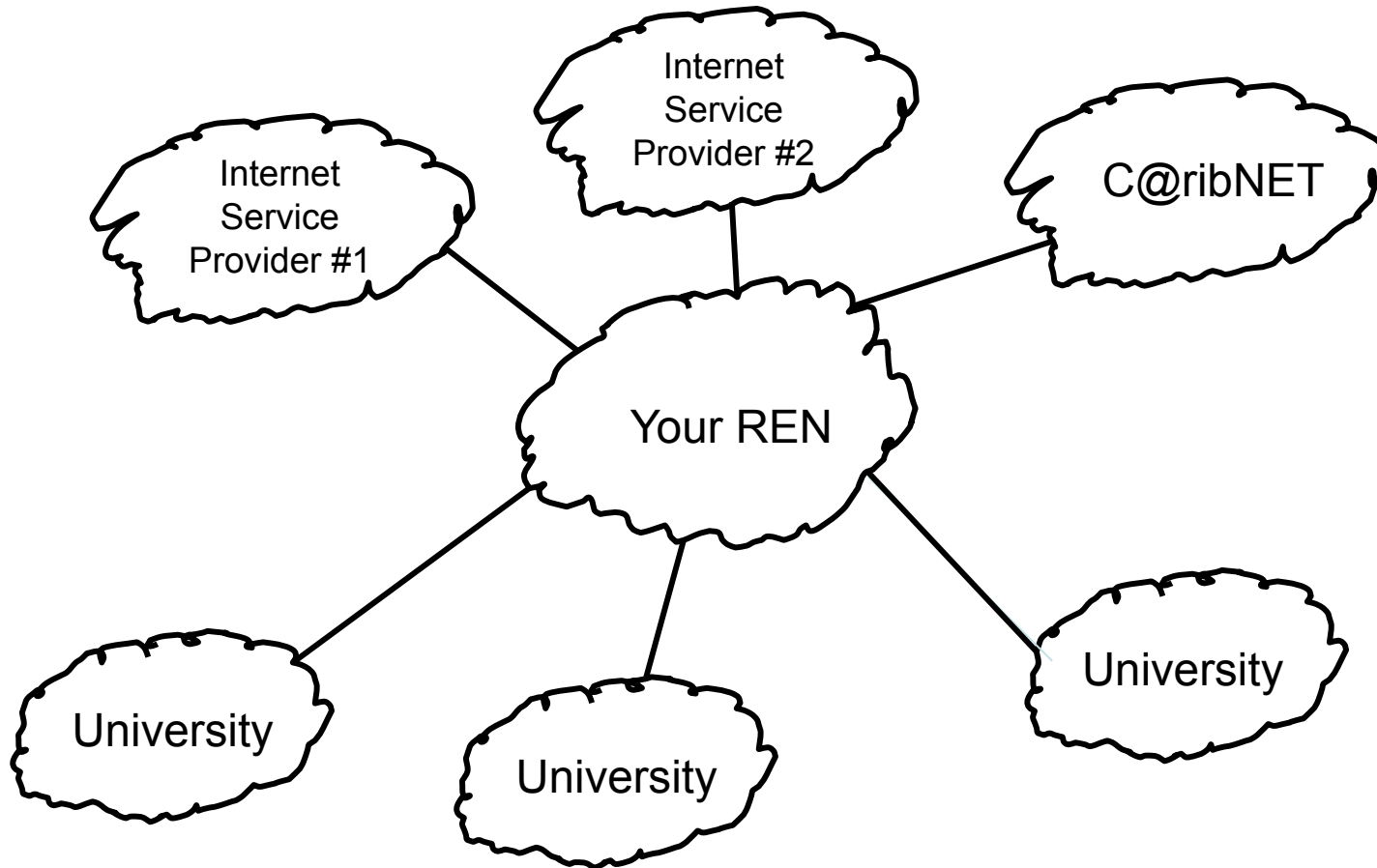
This document is a result of work by the Network Startup Resource Center (NSRC at <http://www.nsrc.org>). This document may be freely copied, modified, and otherwise re-used on the condition that any re-use acknowledge the NSRC as the original source.



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



A typical NREN



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



But what is inside of the NREN?



- What components do you have inside of Your REN?



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



But what is inside of the NREN?



- What components do you have inside of Your REN?
 - Routers
 - Connections between routers
 - Switches
 - Servers



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



A Basic REN Design

- Two basic components:
 - Points of Presence (POPs).
 - This is where you have routers, switches, servers, etc.
 - Connections between POPs
 - This is the way you move packets between your POPs



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Points of Presence

- A POP will be place in strategic locations in your country that is used to serve nearby members.
- A POP consists of
 - Routers: traditional layer 3 routing, but maybe more powerful that typical with more memory so you can run BGP with both members and providers
 - Switches, servers, and other components to served the needs of your members



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Connections

- This is how you connection POPs together
- Many different types of connections
 - Traditional SONET point-to-point
 - Dark fiber
 - Wireless point-to-point
 - Hybrid networks



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Traditional SONET

- These are circuits based on traditional Telephone networks SONET Digital Hierarchy (SDH)
 - E1: 2Mbps
 - DS3: 45 Mbps
 - STM1/OC3: 155Mbps
 - STM4/OC12: 622Mbps
 - STM16/OC48: 2.5Gbs
 - STM64/OC192: 10Gbs
- Expensive to lease and expensive for interfaces in routers to connect to SDH circuits



Dark Fiber

- Look for opportunities to get access to fiber from one of your POPs to a REN member
 - Are campuses close?
 - Can you get right of passage to install fiber on poles or underground?
 - Does the government own fiber?
 - Is there fiber on the electrical power grid?
 - All advanced NRENs make use of dark fiber
 - Not an option for undersea connections



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



How to use Dark Fiber

- Can light this initially with very cheap optics – 1000BaseLX: 1Gbs service for a one time cost of \$1000
 - We see this initially in countries that are just getting started
 - Bangladesh recently acquired fiber on the national power grid.
- As needs grow, use wave division multiplexing to make this many gigabits



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Wireless Point-to-Point

- Maybe a good way to get started
- Very inexpensive but good quality equipment is available today
 - Can do 100Mbps for 40km for < \$1000USD
 - Can do 1Gbs for 12km for \$3000USD
 - All require line of sight. Maybe you can rent space on a tower on a hilltop as a repeater site.
 - Possibly an option for some island to island connections



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Hybrid Networks

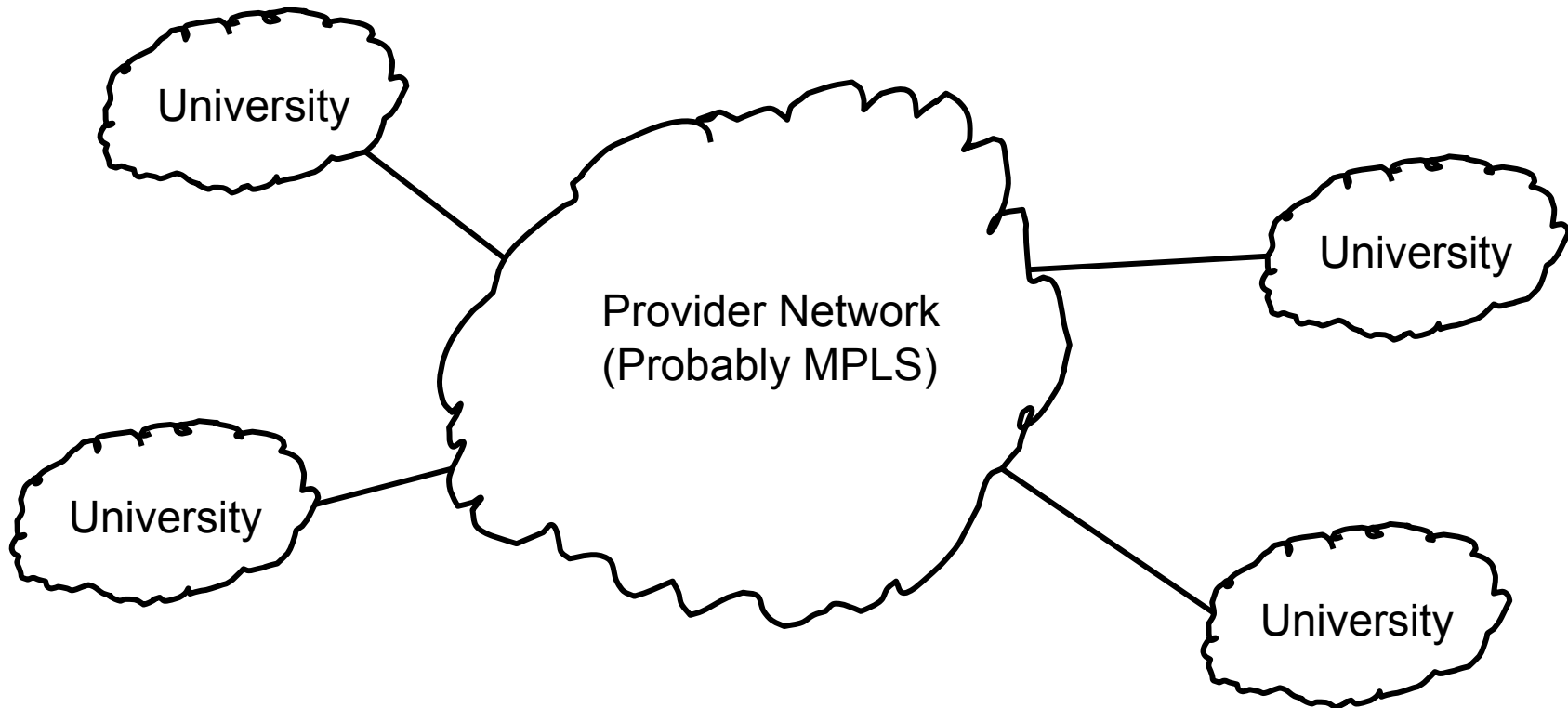
- Provider uses basic components to simulate some type of private network
 - You as the customer sees the connection typically as an Ethernet connection
 - Carriers can use MPLS and/or VLANs and switches to simulate an Ethernet Local Area Network



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Hybrid Networks



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



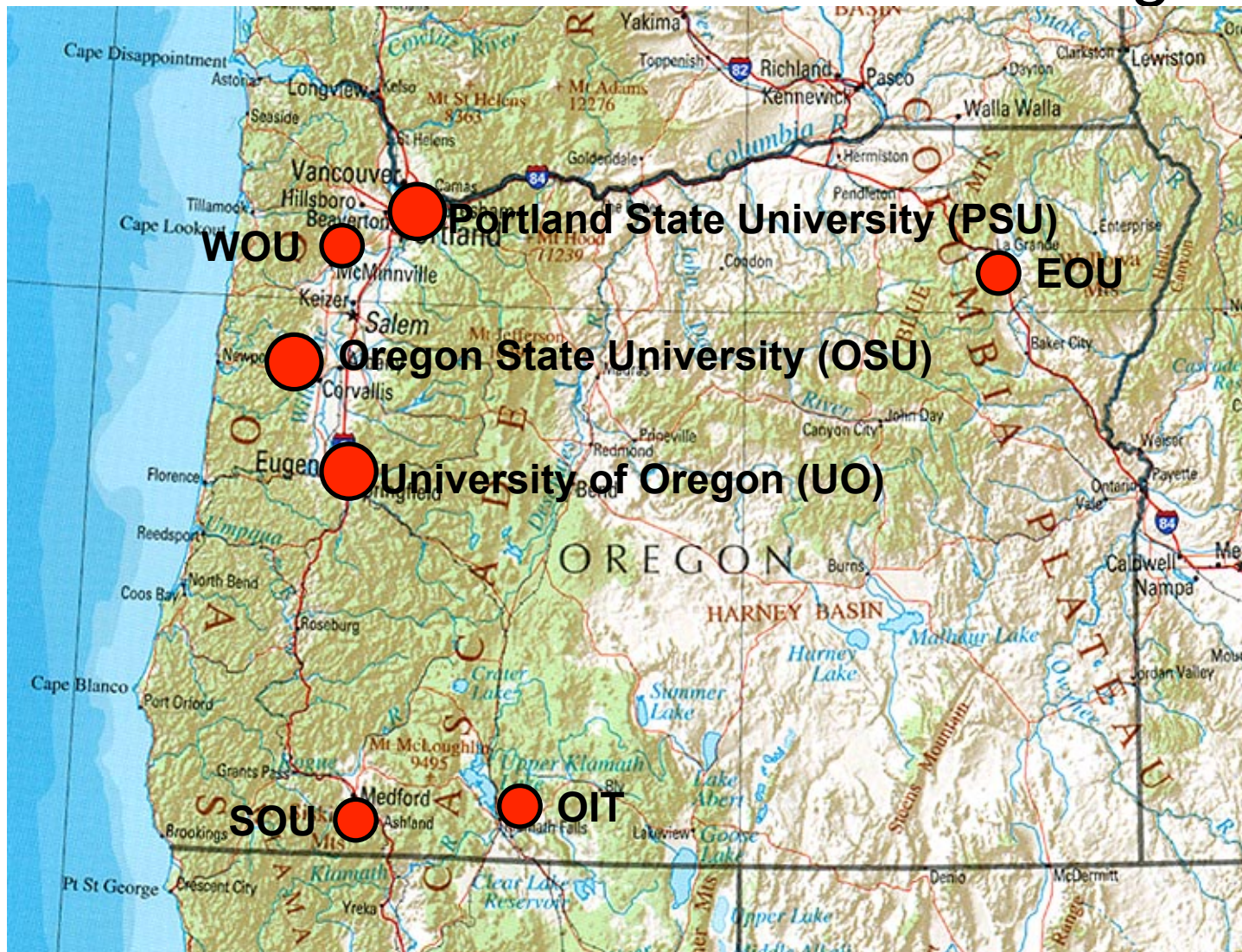
Assembling the Components

- We have a region to build a network

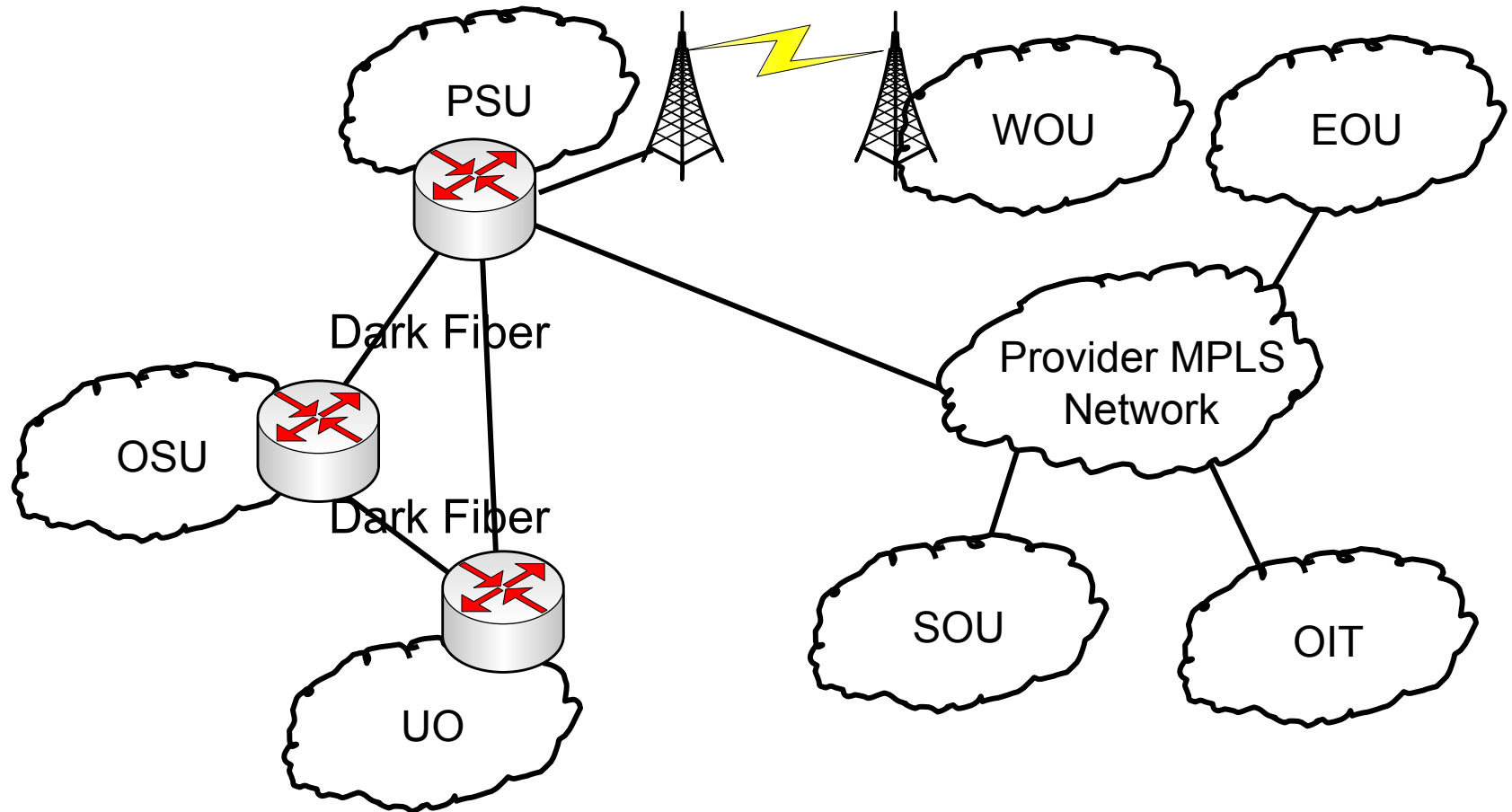


Assembling the Components

- We have some Customers in this region



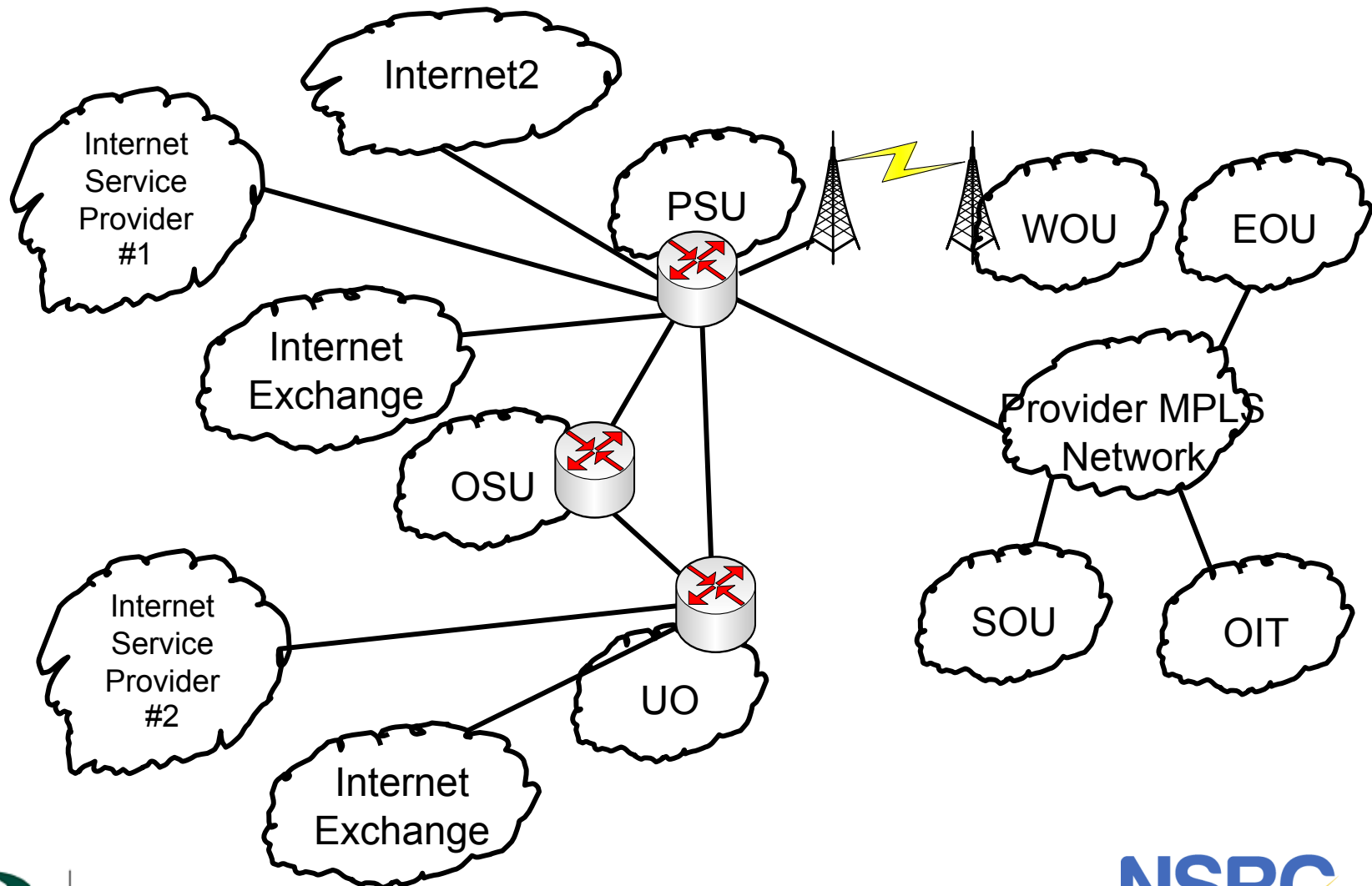
A Straw Man Network



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Connections to the Outside



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



More about POPs

- Location where the REN has equipment that it operates to serve multiple members
- Often, a POP will be at a member site
 - Think about your more important and larger members
- A POP can have a lot of equipment, including DNS servers, Video Conferencing Multi Conference Units, mail servers, etc.
- A POP must have a router

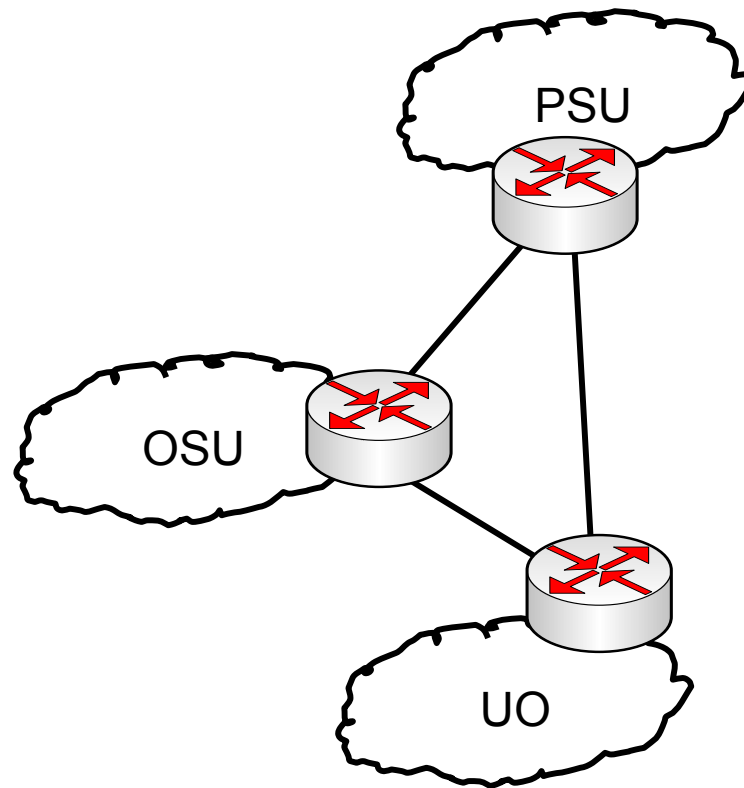


UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



POP design

- The most simple POP is single router



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Single Router POP Issues

- Single router is simple and easy to understand and manage.
- Two problems
 - Single router is a single point of failure
 - Customers are connected to the same router as you are using to operate your backbone



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



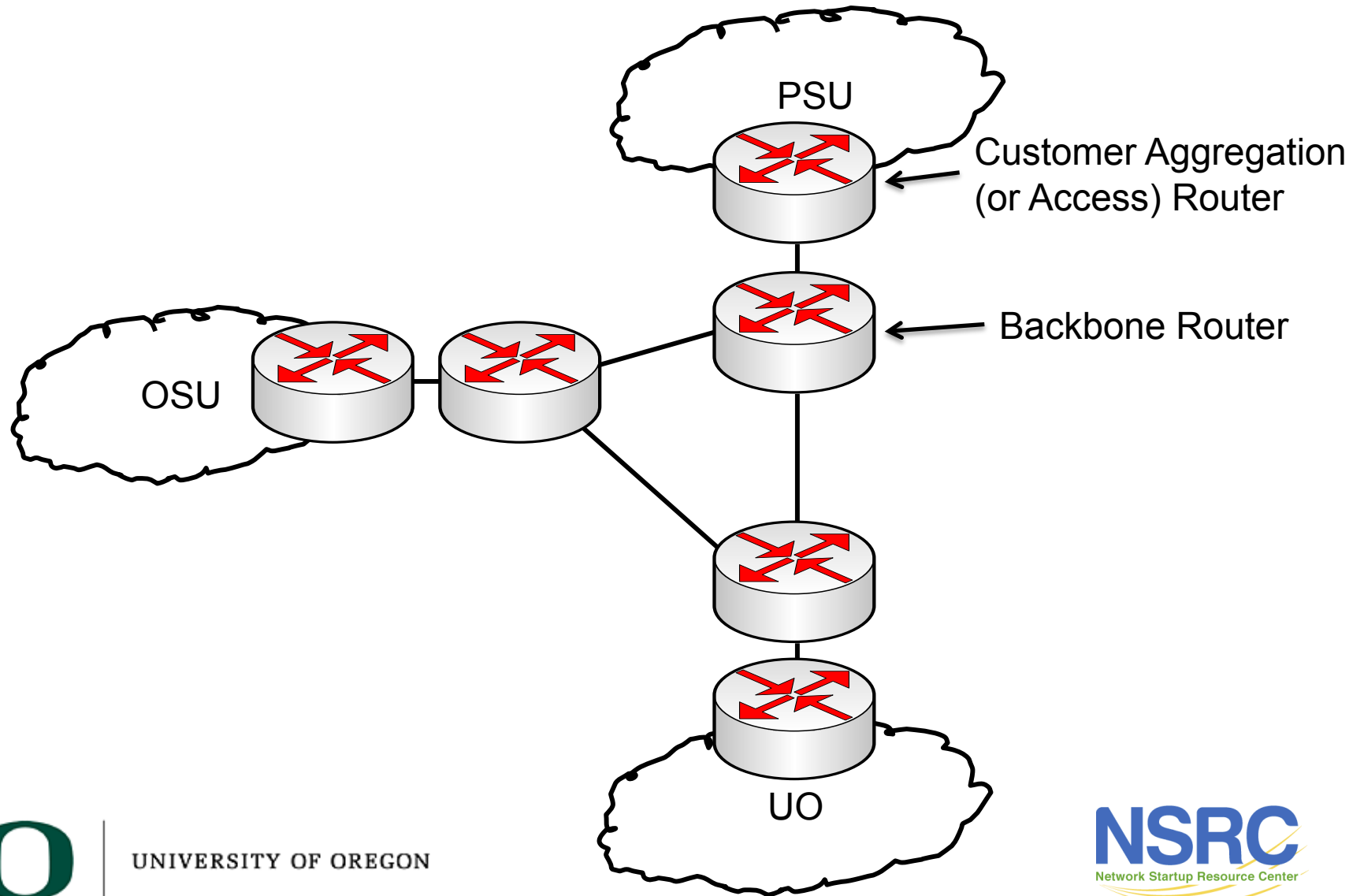
Redundant Backbone Routers at Each POP

OSU

PSU

UO

Separate Customer from Backbone

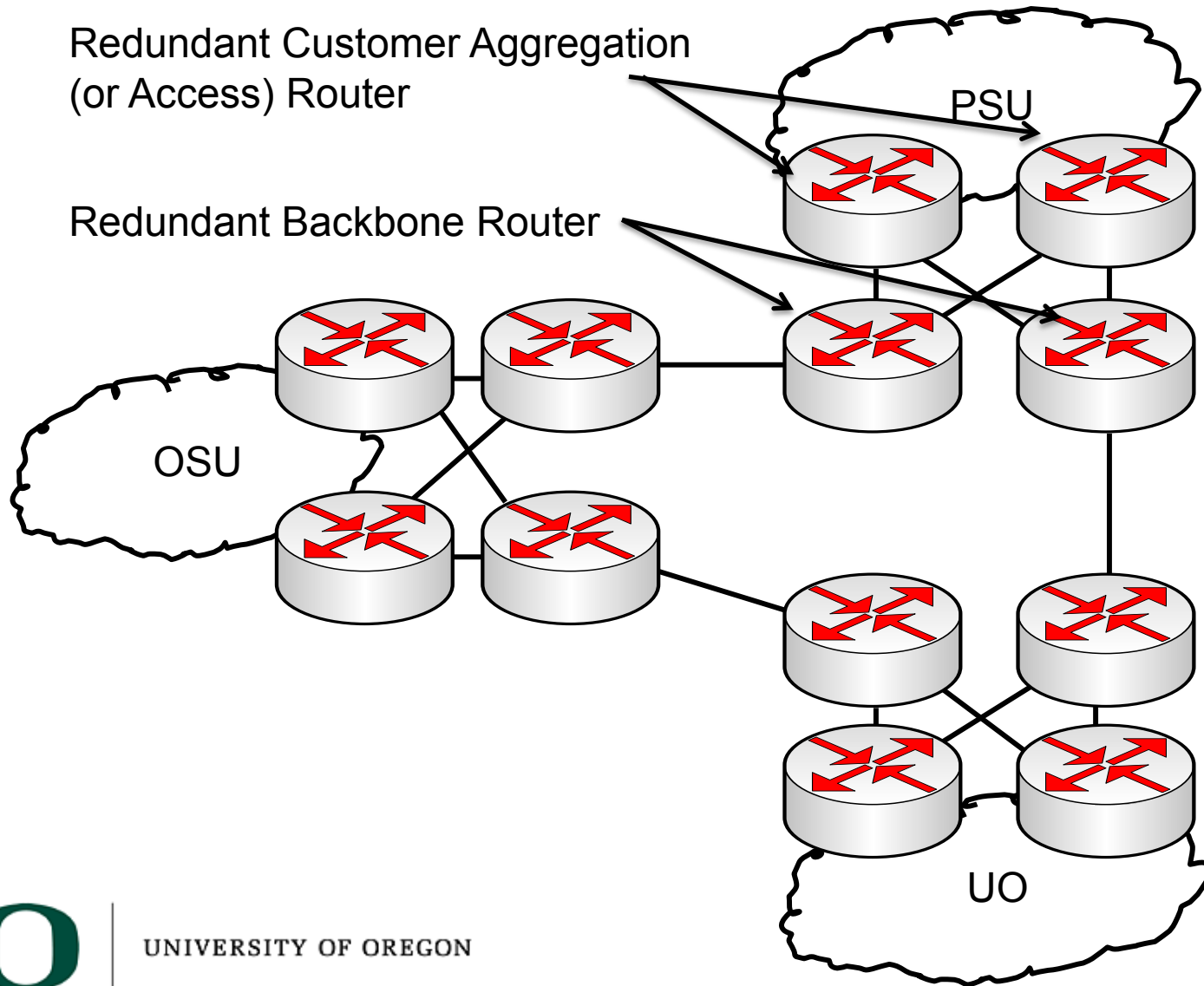


UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Combine Concepts

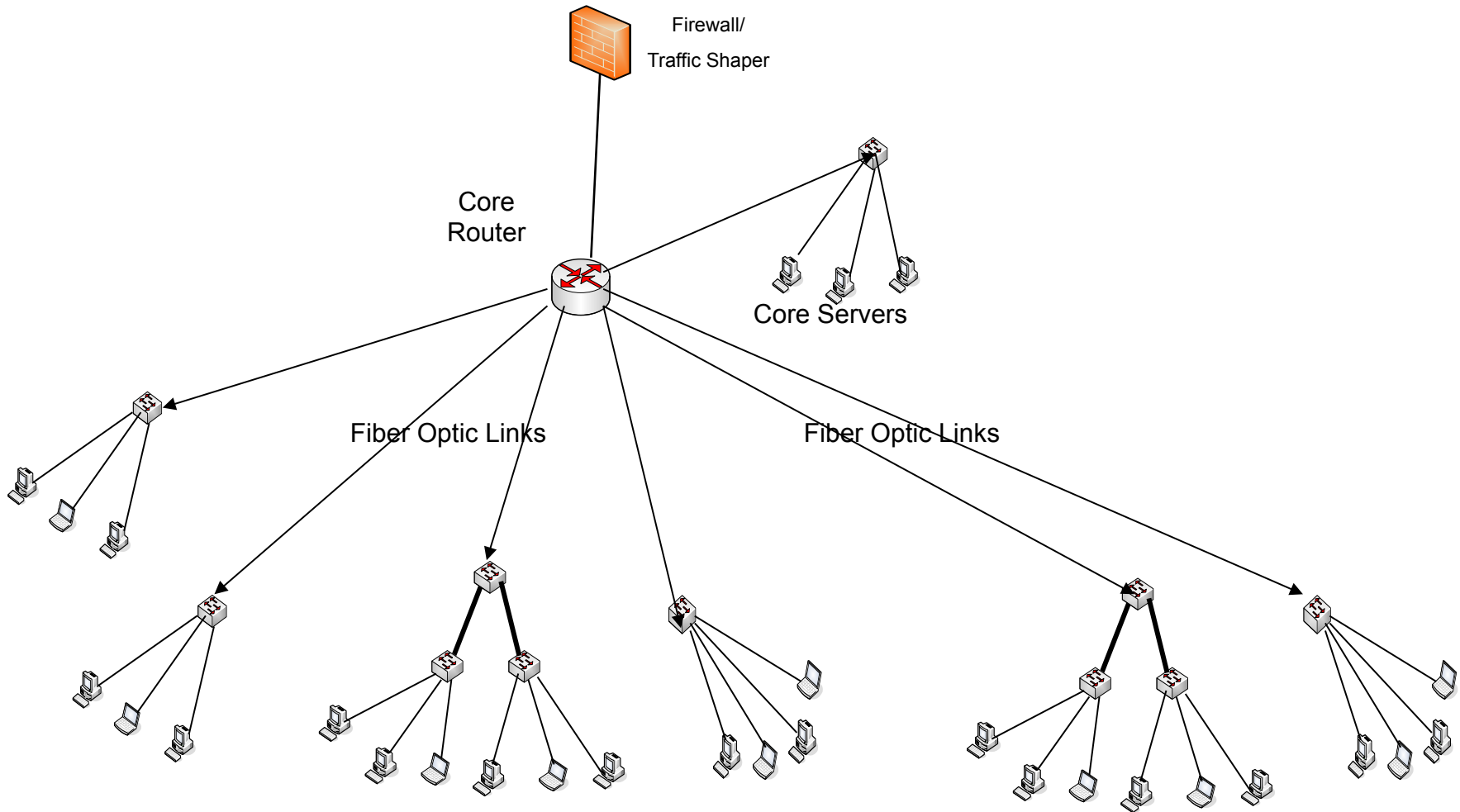
Redundant Customer Aggregation
(or Access) Router

Redundant Backbone Router



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

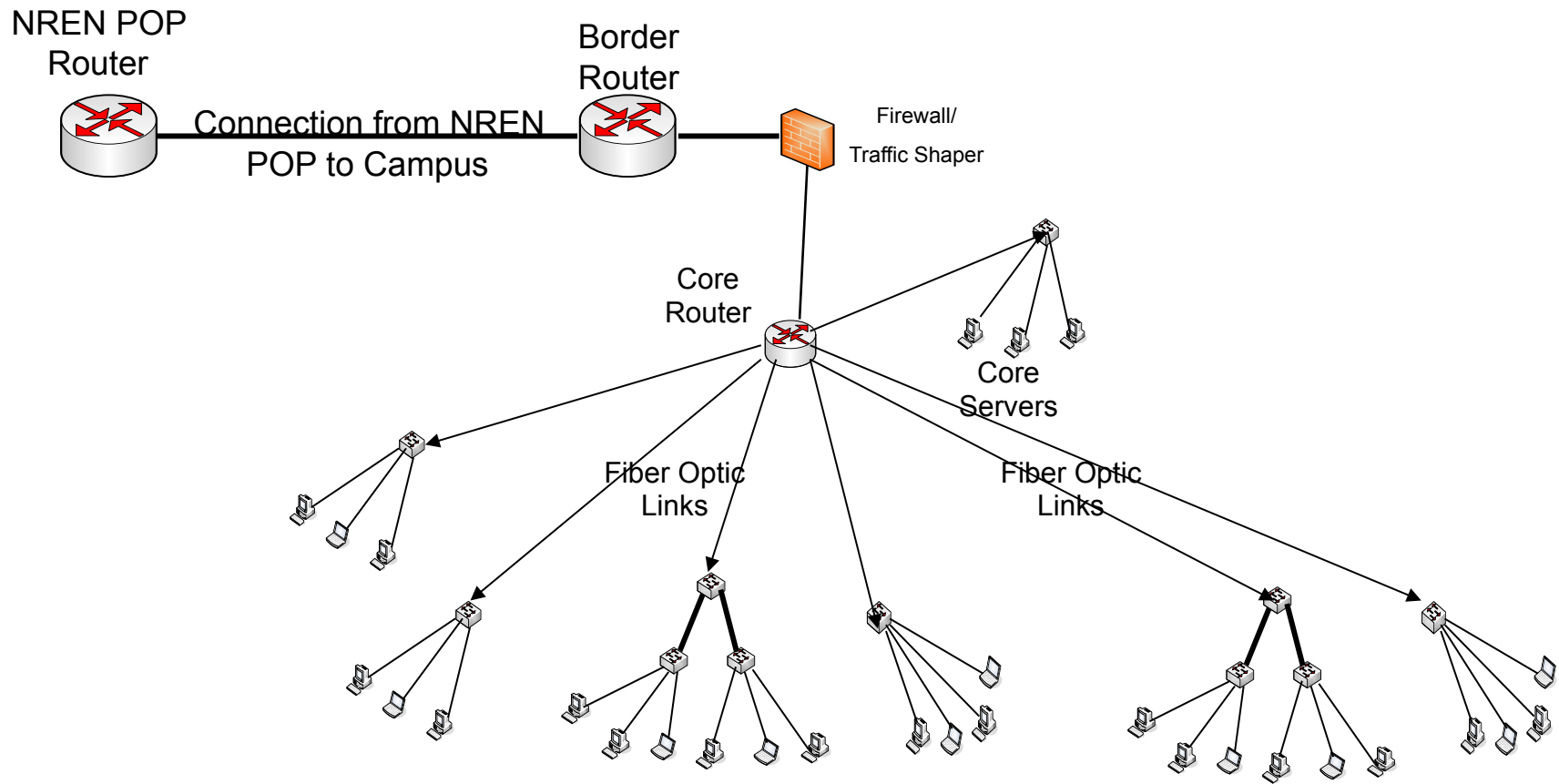
Relationship with Campus Net



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Relationship with Campus Net



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Who Owns the Router on Campus

- Is the router on the campus managed by the NREN or by the campus?
- What are advantages of each?
- NREN managed
 - Easier for NREN to guarantee services
 - Easier to monitor network
- Campus managed
 - Campus may have additional connections



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Questions?

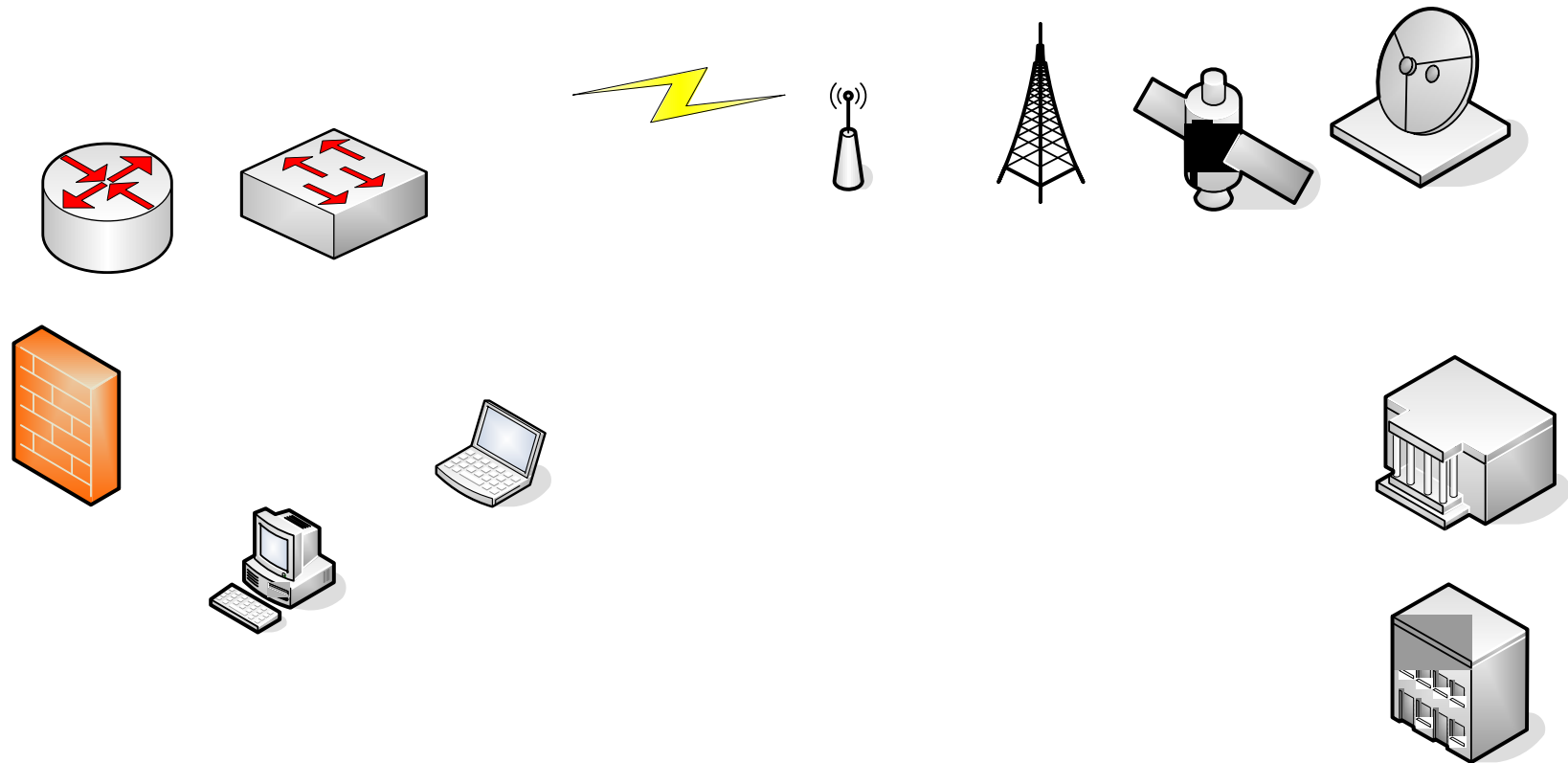
This document is a result of work by the Network Startup Resource Center (NSRC at <http://www.nsrc.org>). This document may be freely copied, modified, and otherwise re-used on the condition that any re-use acknowledge the NSRC as the original source.



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



Symbols to use for diagrams



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

