

Campus Network Best Practices: Introduction and NREN Models

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- University of Oregon

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Dale Smith	NSRC (USA)



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



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



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



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?



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

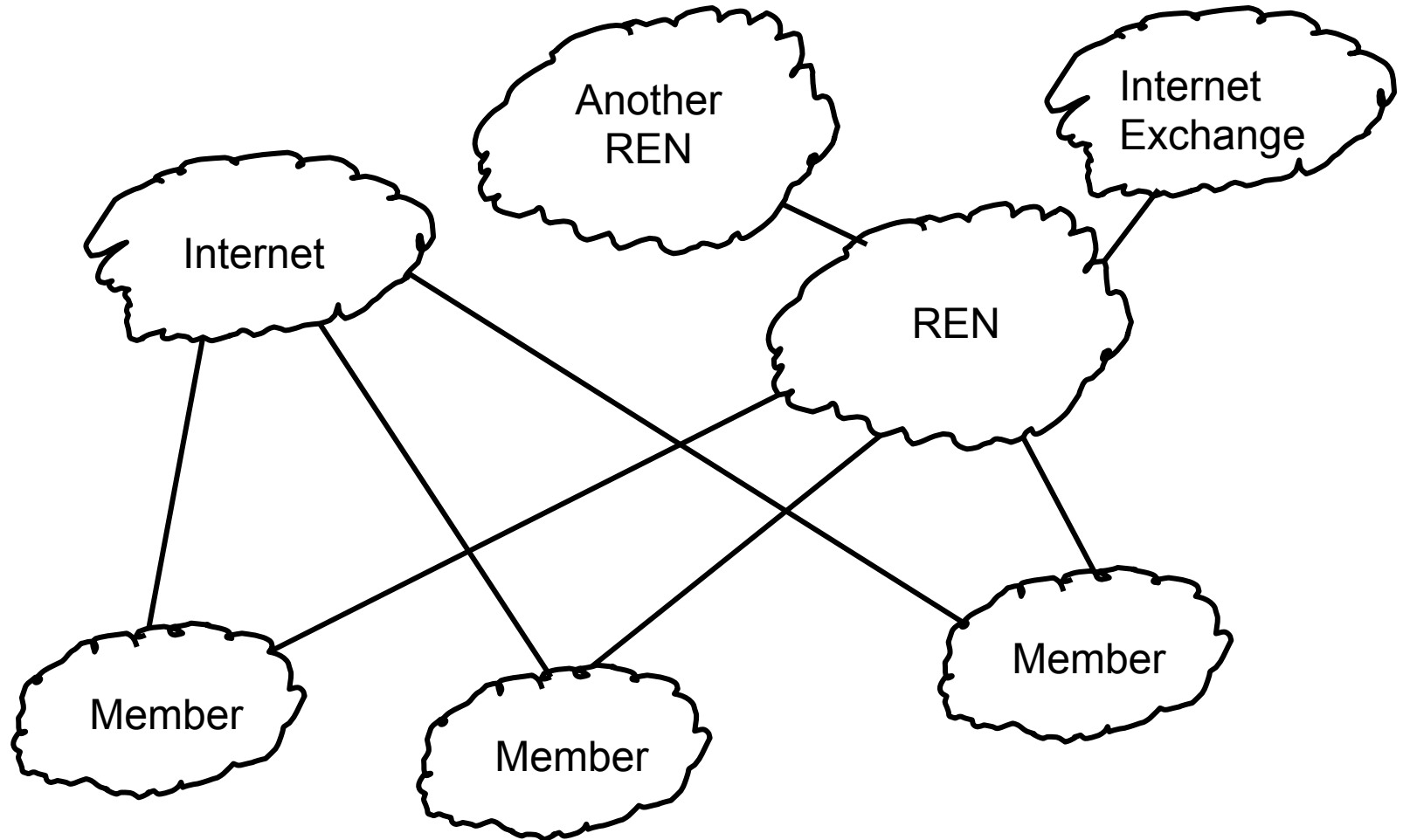
- NREN IP Transport Models
- Technical Requirements for campus networks and NRENs
- A look at USA NRENs
- How might this relate to Africa in general and Nigeria specifically

NREN IP Network

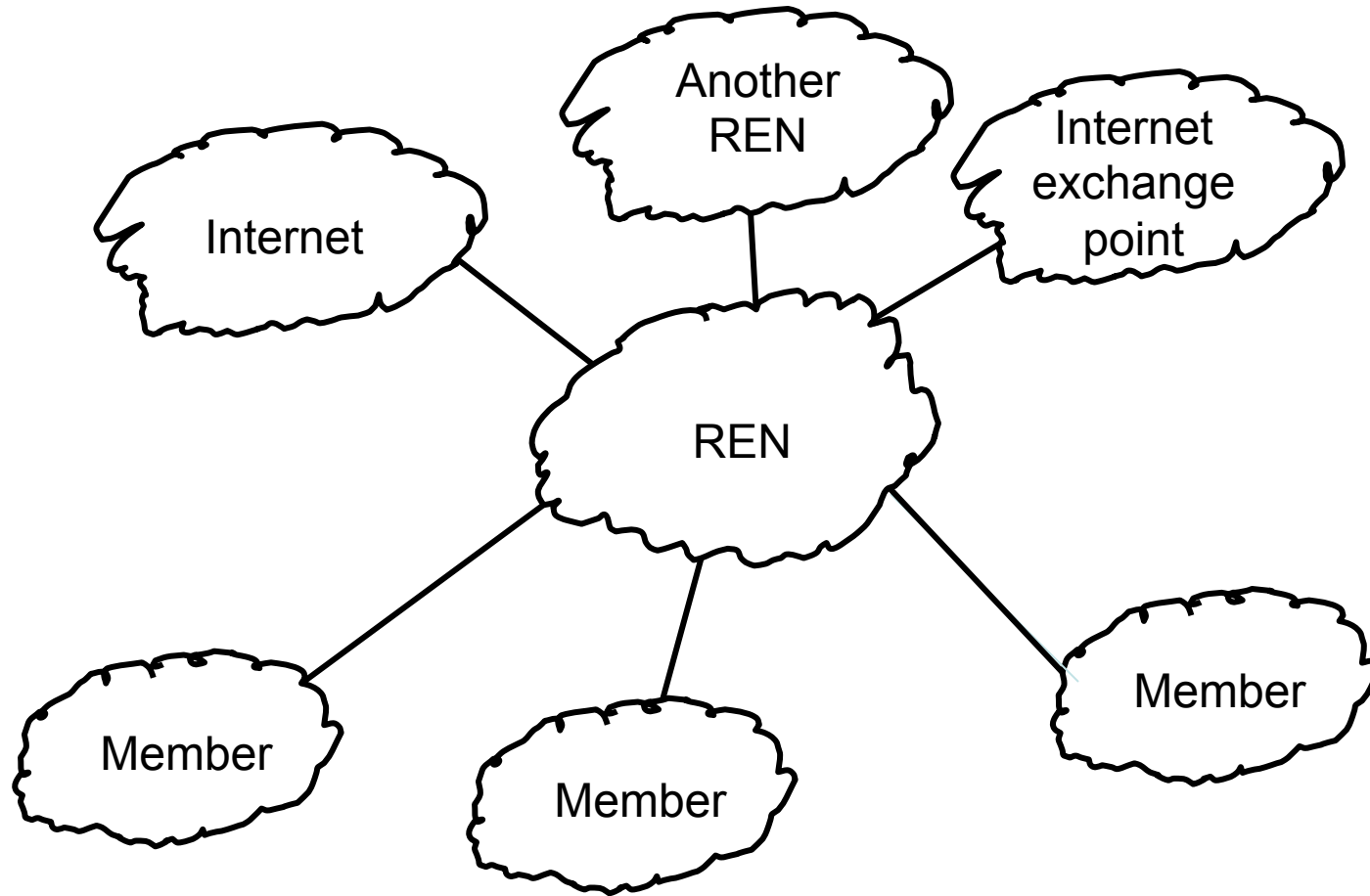
- Two basic models:
 - Peering network
 - Exchange traffic between members
 - Provide international connections (GEANT, etc)
 - Can peer with a local commercial exchange (Google, local ISPs, etc)
 - REN provides all Internet connectivity
 - REN is the ISP
 - In this case, REN also provides peering network



REN as Peering Network



REN as Internet Service Provider



Introduction to Peering

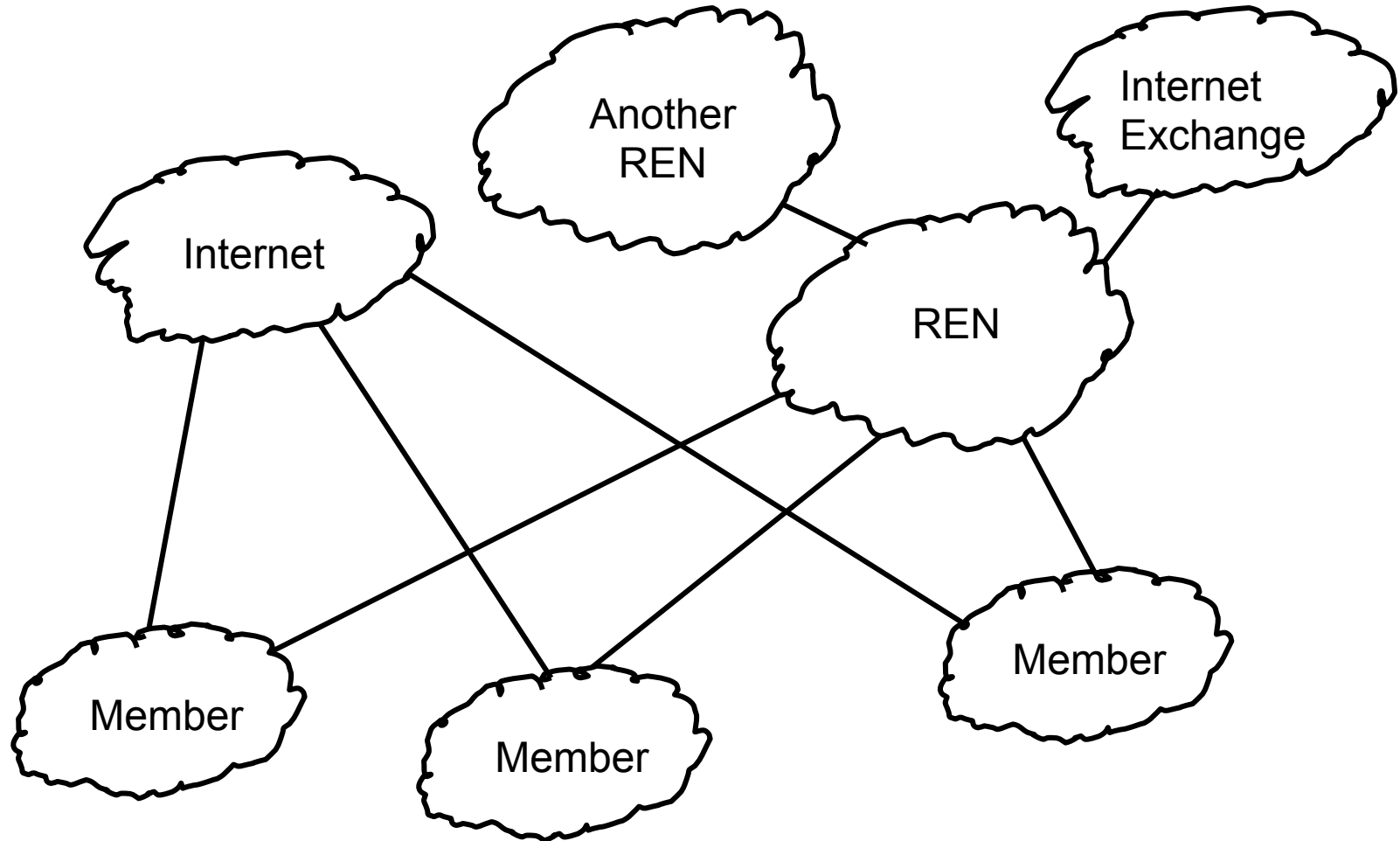
- Exchange of Customer traffic (not transit)
- Peering requires sophisticated route selection techniques
- This is done with Border Gateway Protocol (BGP is the acronym)
- Every BGP speaker must have a unique Autonomous System Number (ASN)
 - An ASN is typically assigned per network

Requirements of Members

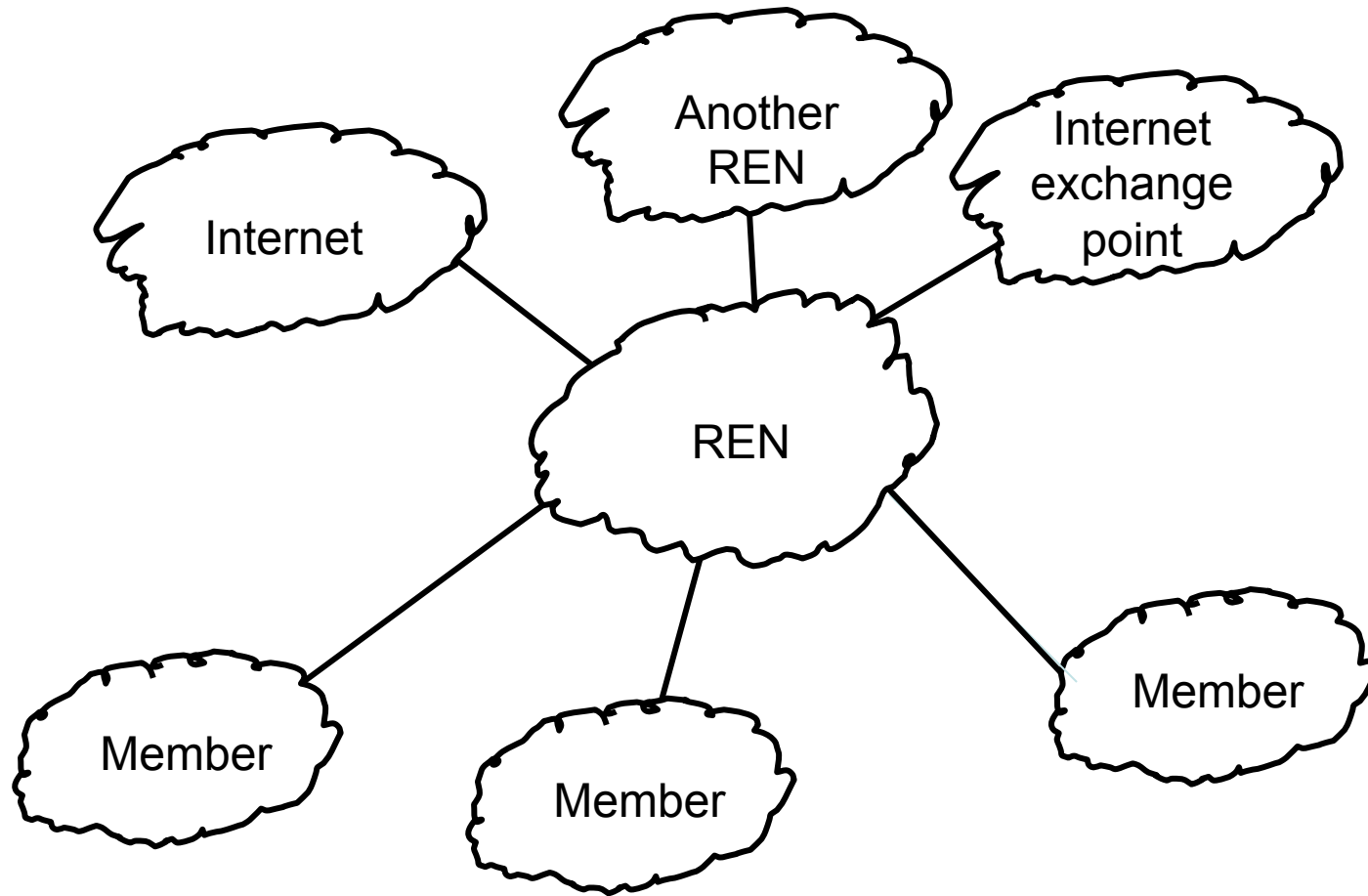
- REN is Peering Network
 - Each member still has their own ISP
 - Each member must have ASN and run BGP
- REN provides all Internet connectivity
 - Simplest for campus members
 - No ASN or BGP required at campus level



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

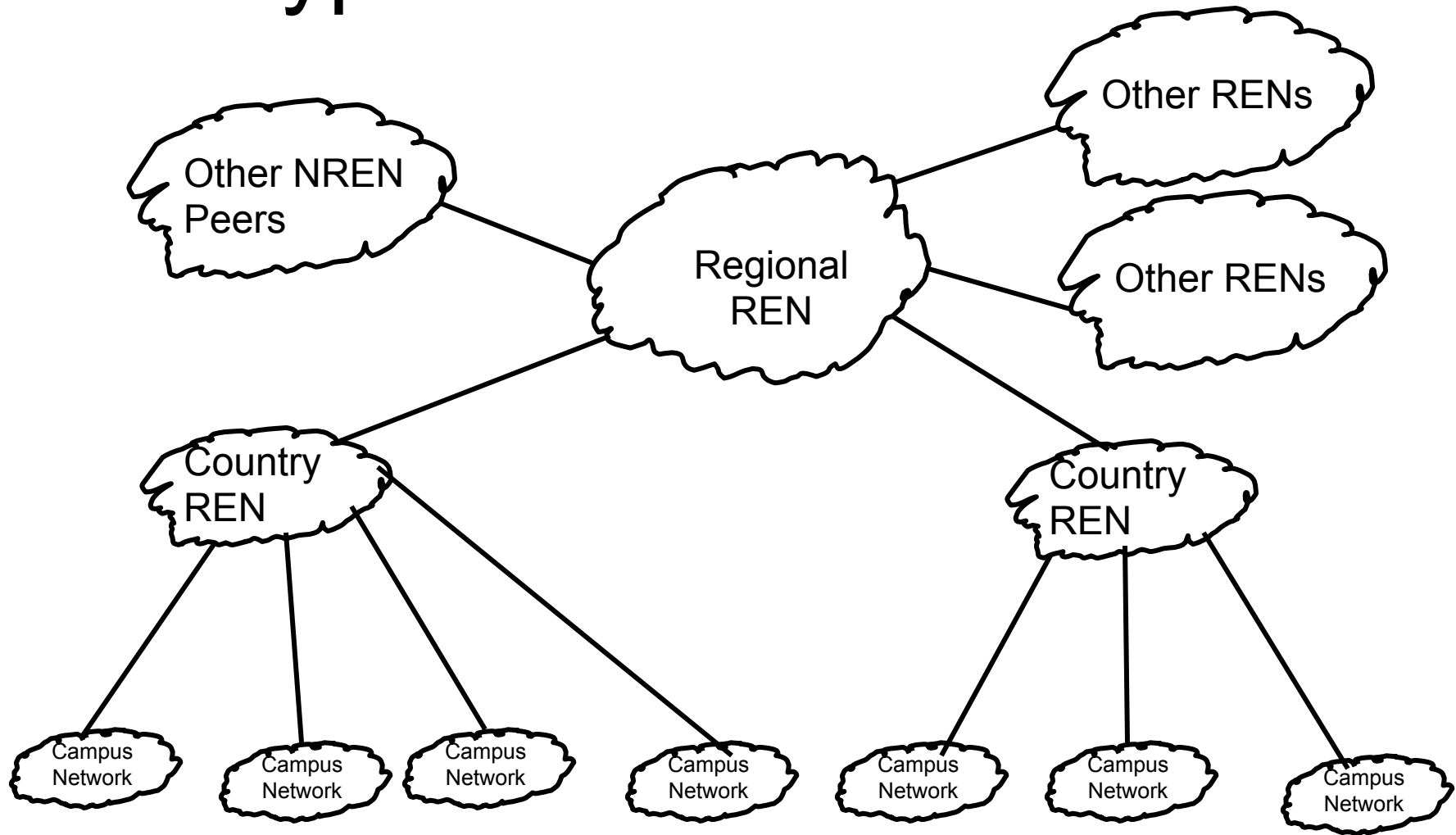


Why a REN?

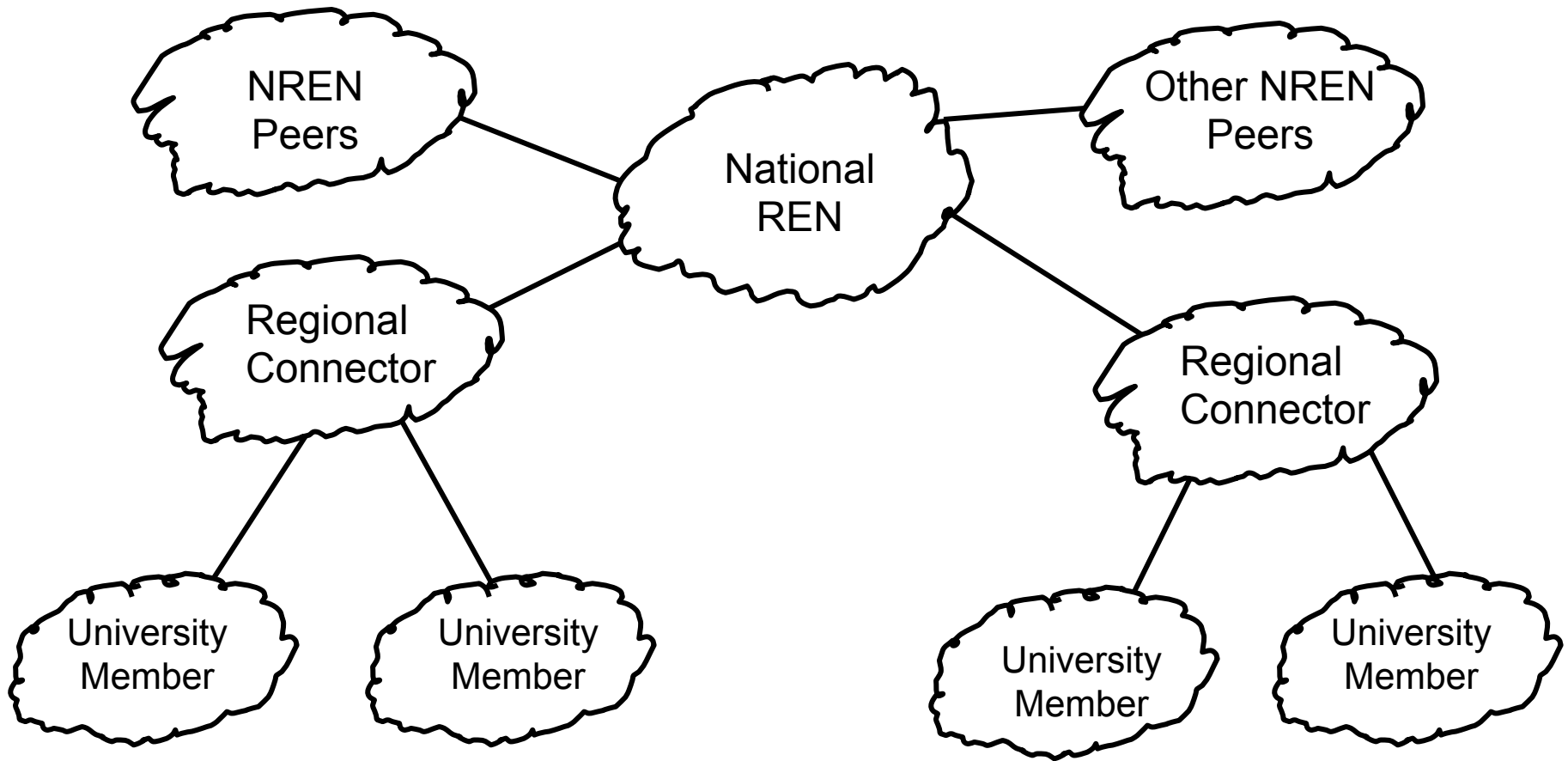
- Enable research or services that could not be accomplished otherwise
- Cost Savings (buyers club)
 - Aggregate demand from multiple parties
- Vision of building alliances
- Successful RENs find that there are unanticipated benefits



Typical REN Architecture



An Alternative NREN Design

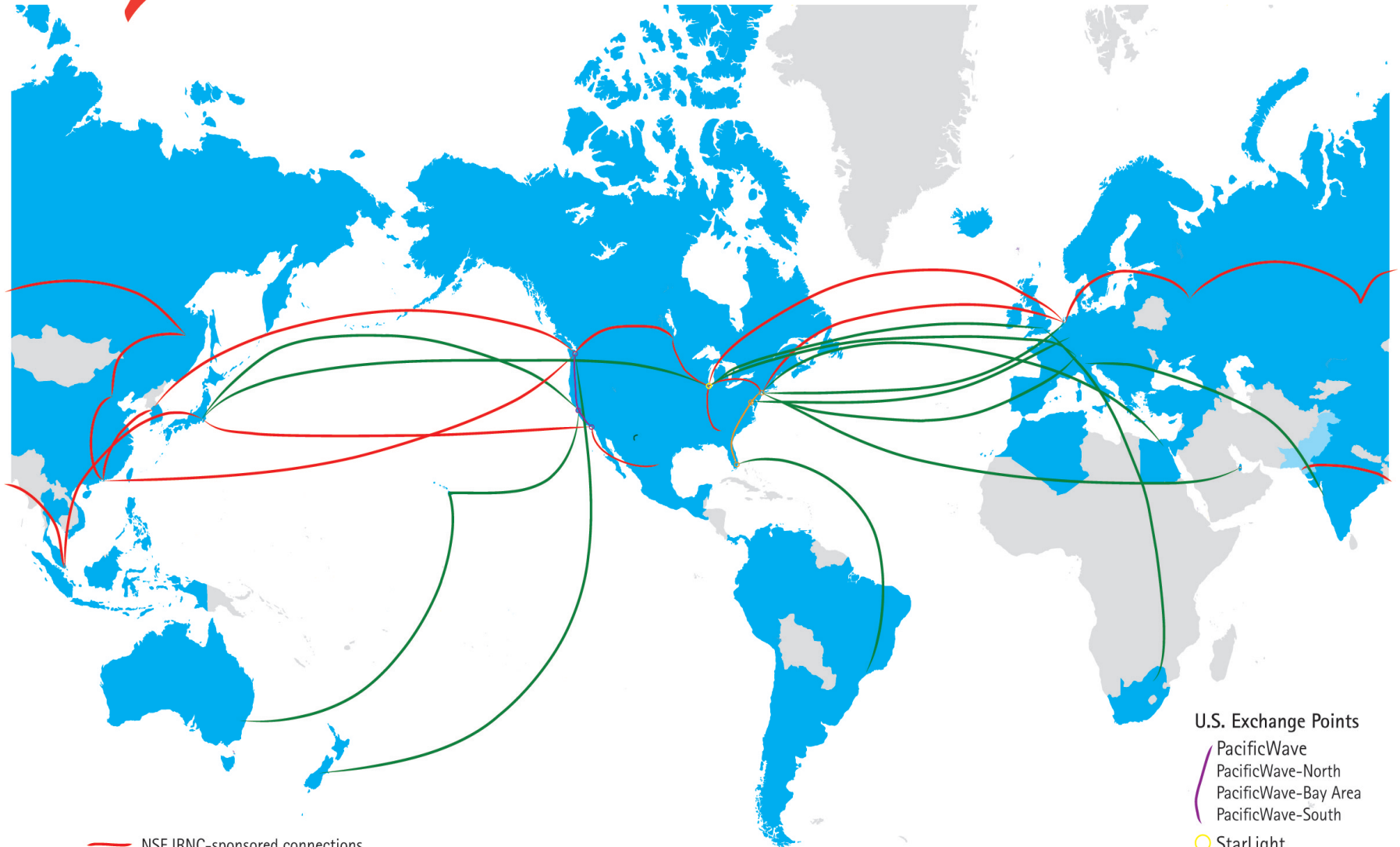




www.internet2.edu

Global NREN Picture

THE INTERNATIONAL REACH OF THE INTERNET2 NETWORK



U.S. Exchange Points

PacificWave
PacificWave-North
PacificWave-Bay Area
PacificWave-South

StarLight

AtlanticWave
MANLAN
NGIX-East
AMPATH

— NSF IRNC-sponsored connections
— Other international connections

For further information regarding the international programs of Internet2, visit <http://international.internet2.edu/> or contact Heather Boyles, International Relations Director, 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

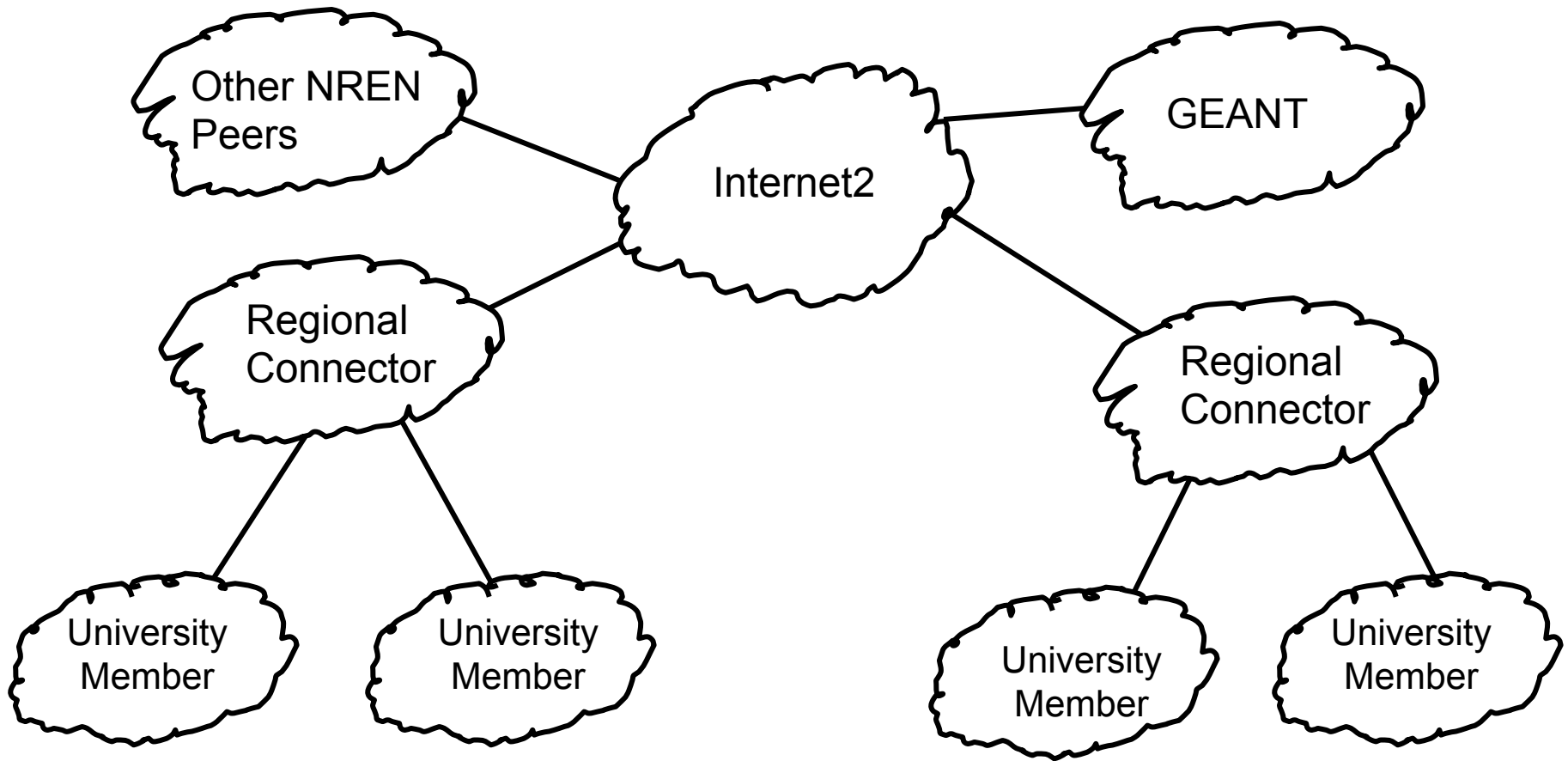
Portfolio of network infrastructure and services across the Internet2 footprint



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Internet2 Logical Network



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



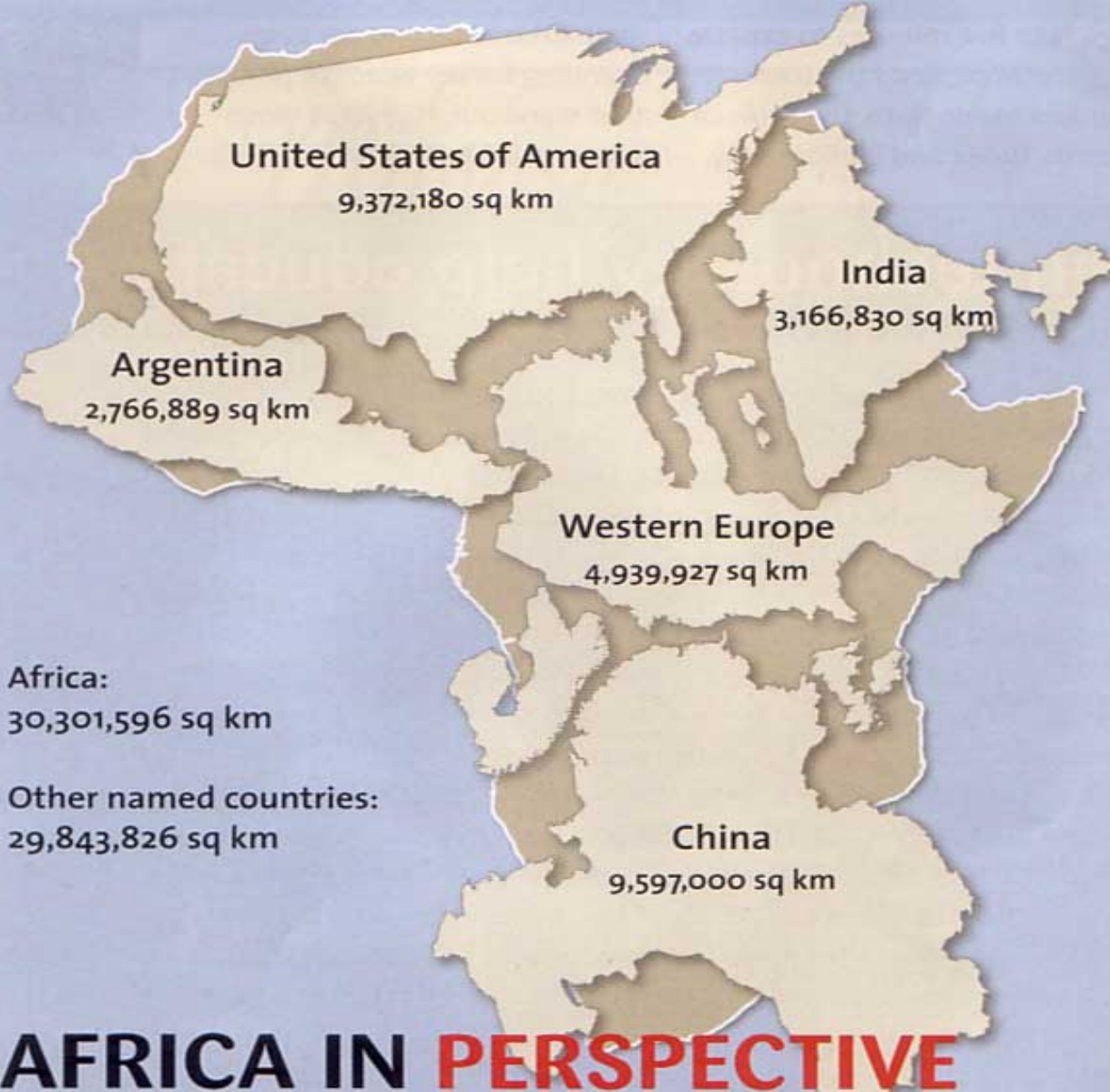
USA Regional Networks

- 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



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



People often underestimate quite how large Africa is, so we figured we'd put it in perspective by transposing as many of the world's other countries over it as we could. As you can see, Africa is larger than China, the USA, Western Europe, India, Argentina and the British Isles... combined!

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

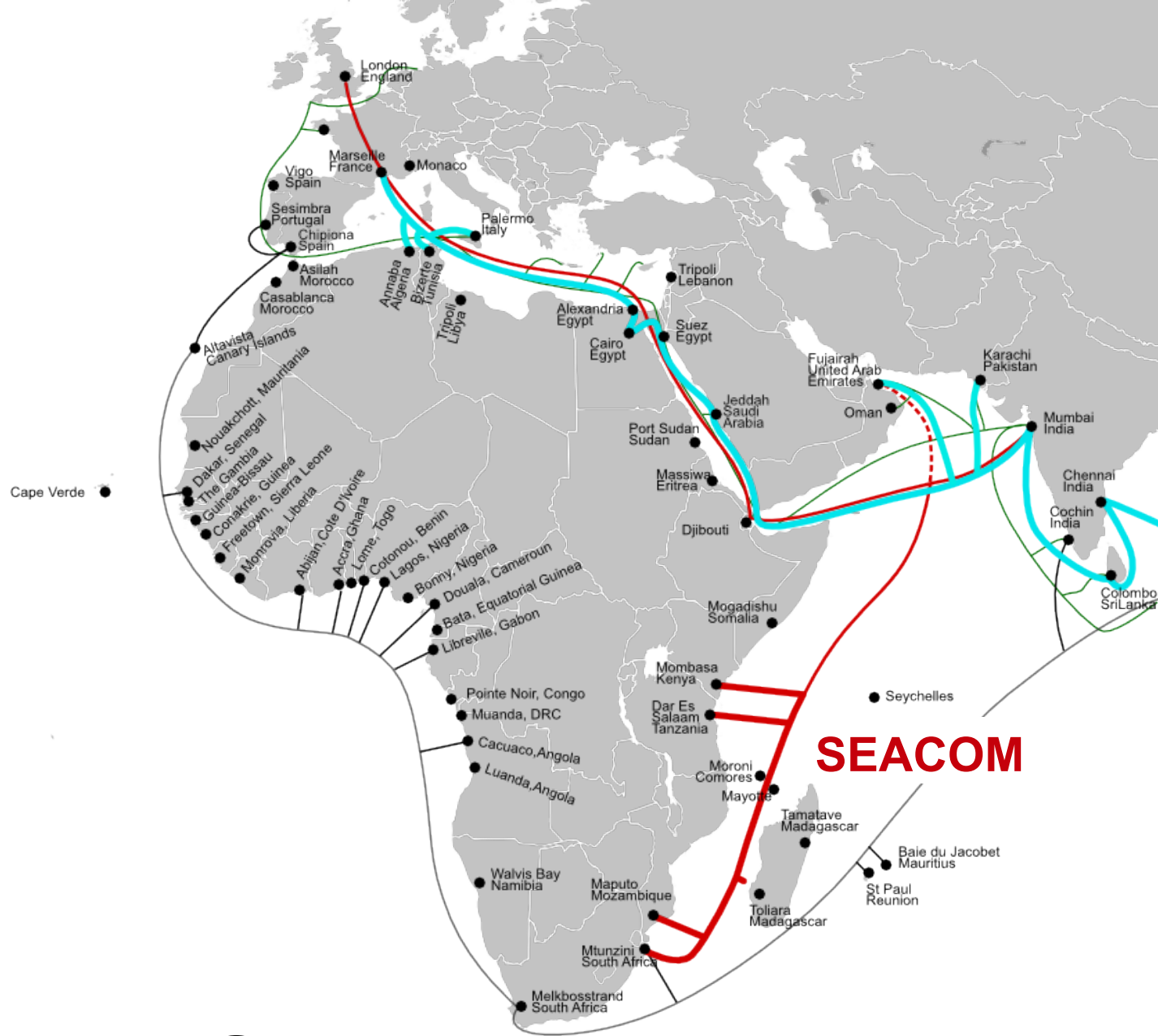




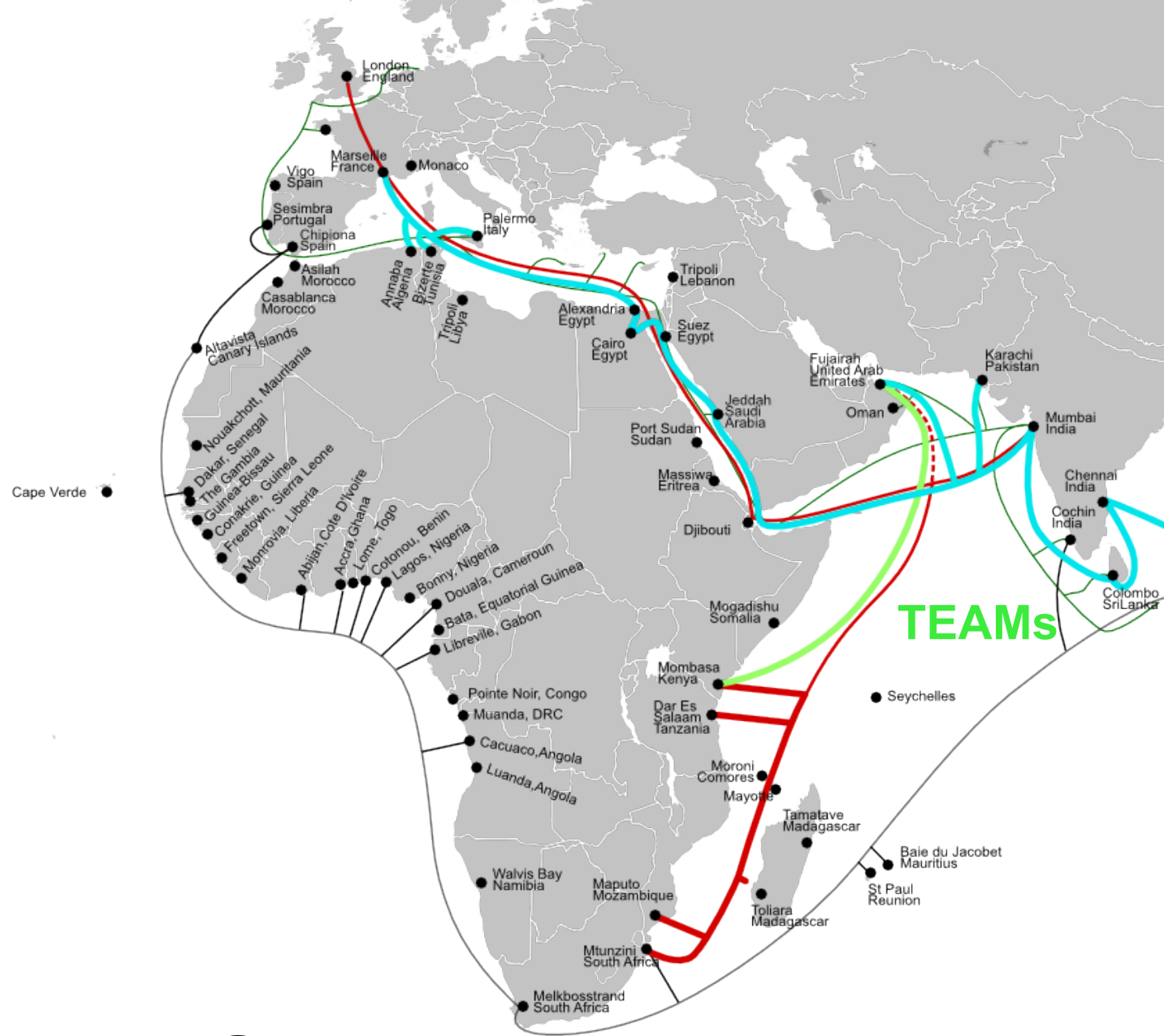
1999



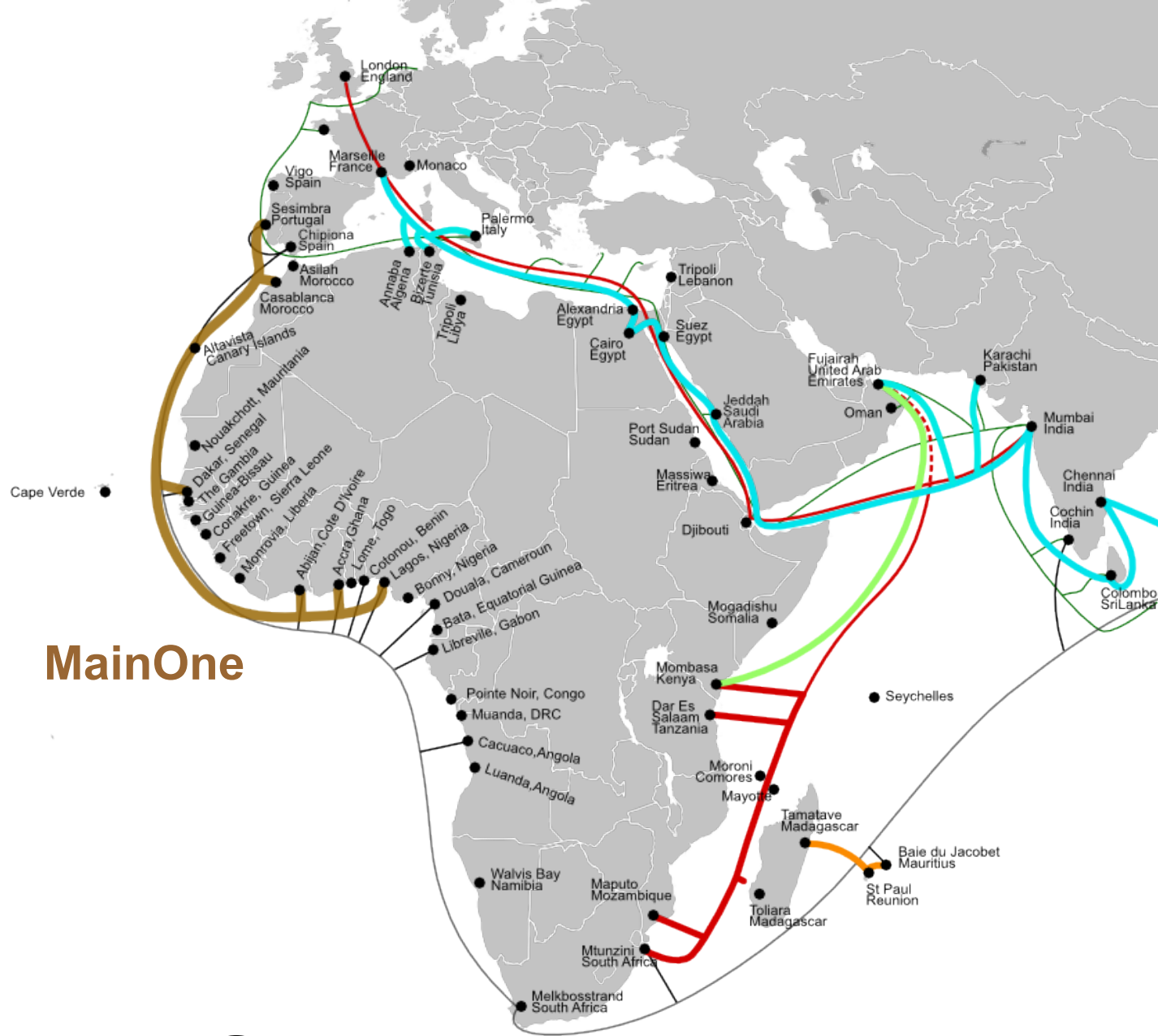
2001 - Q2



2009 - Q2

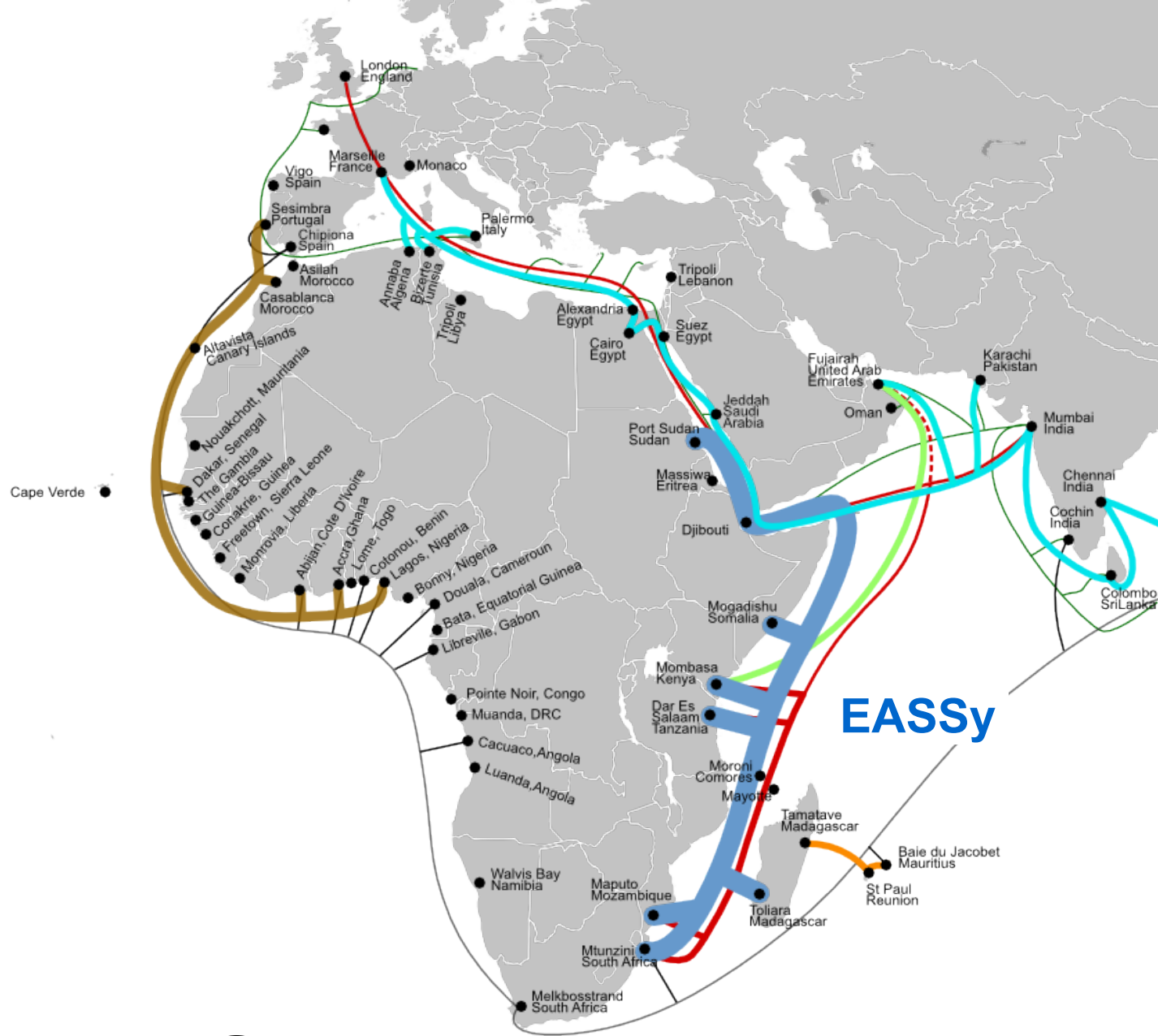


2009 - Q3

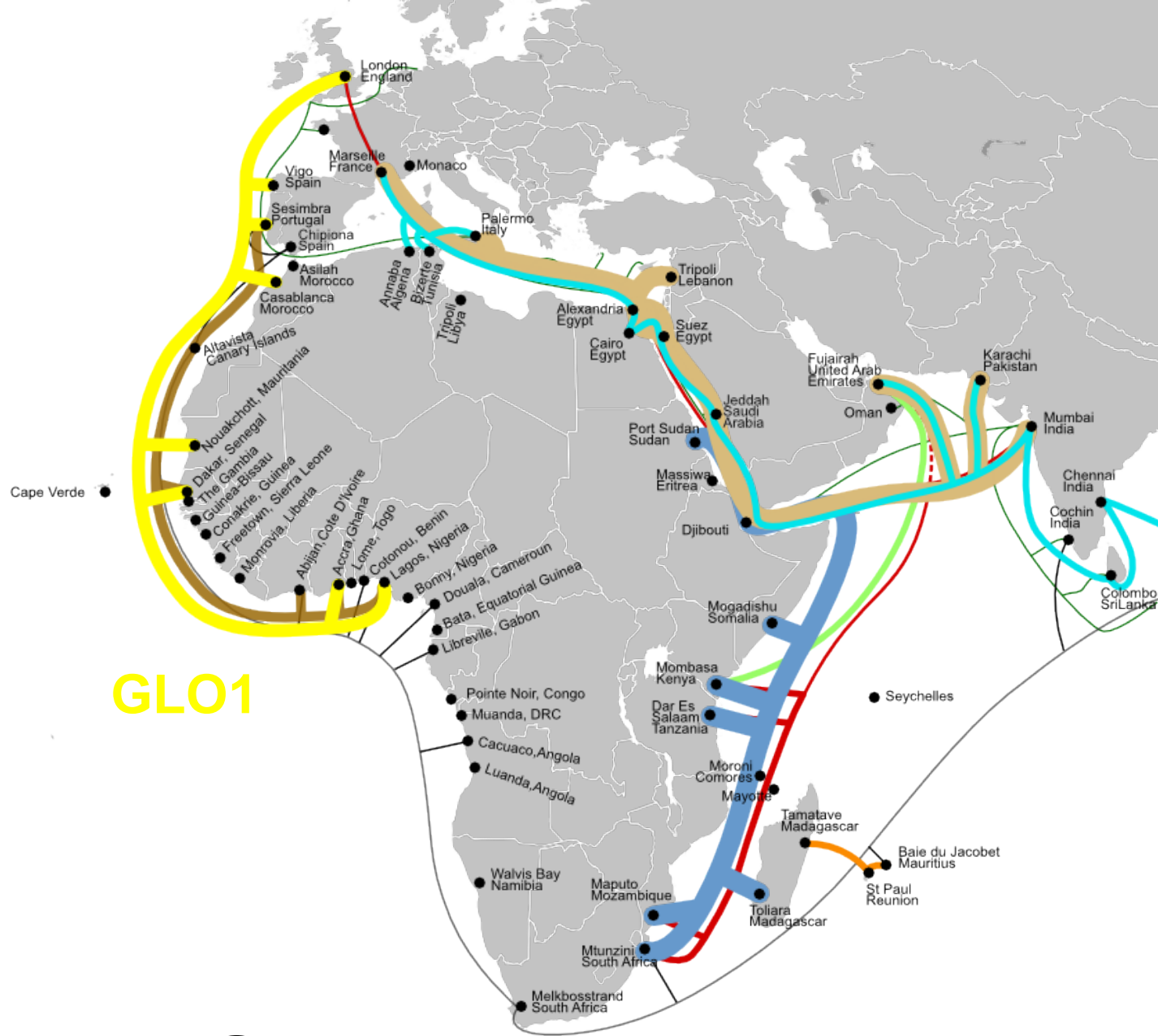


MainOne

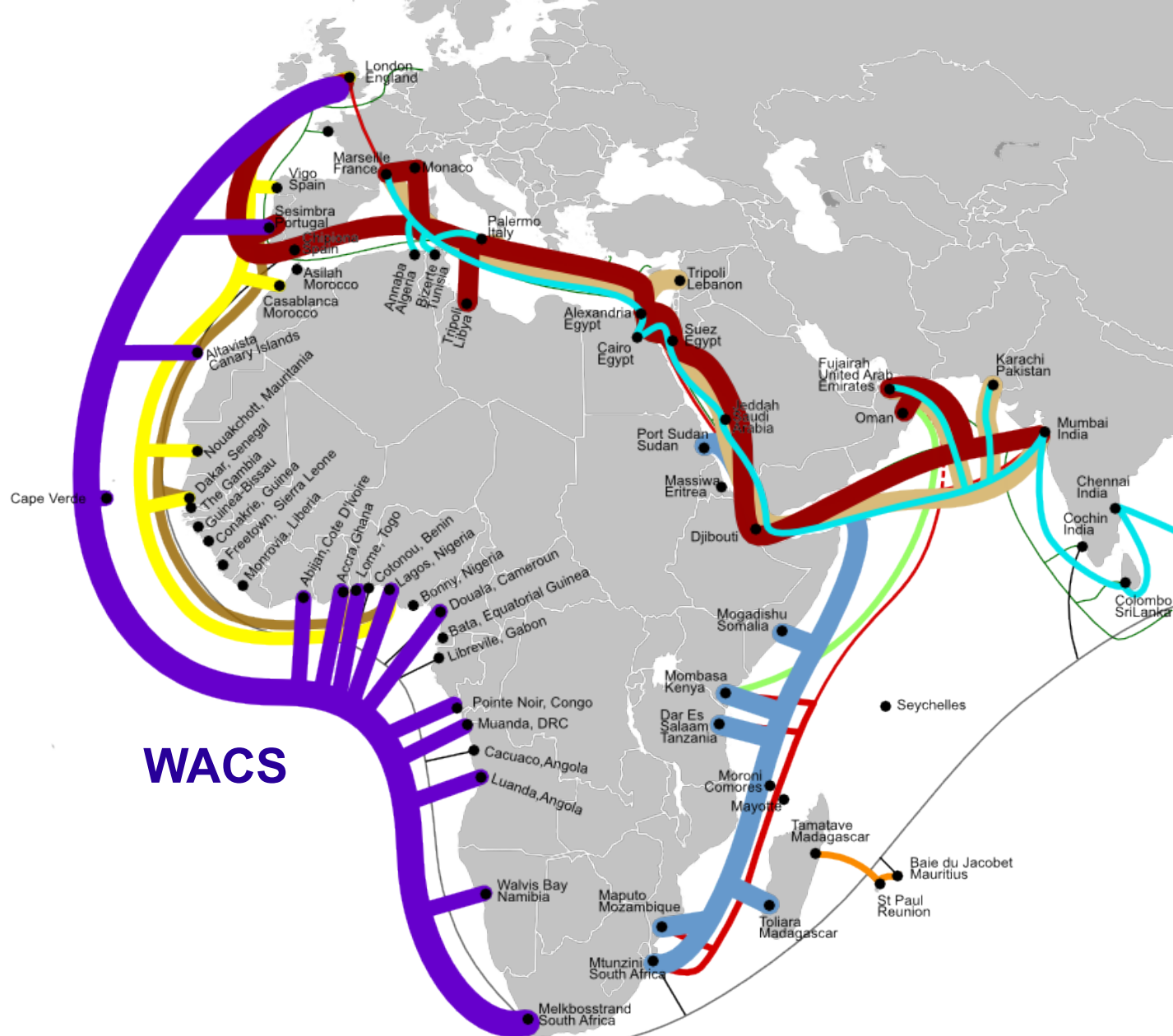
2010 - Q3



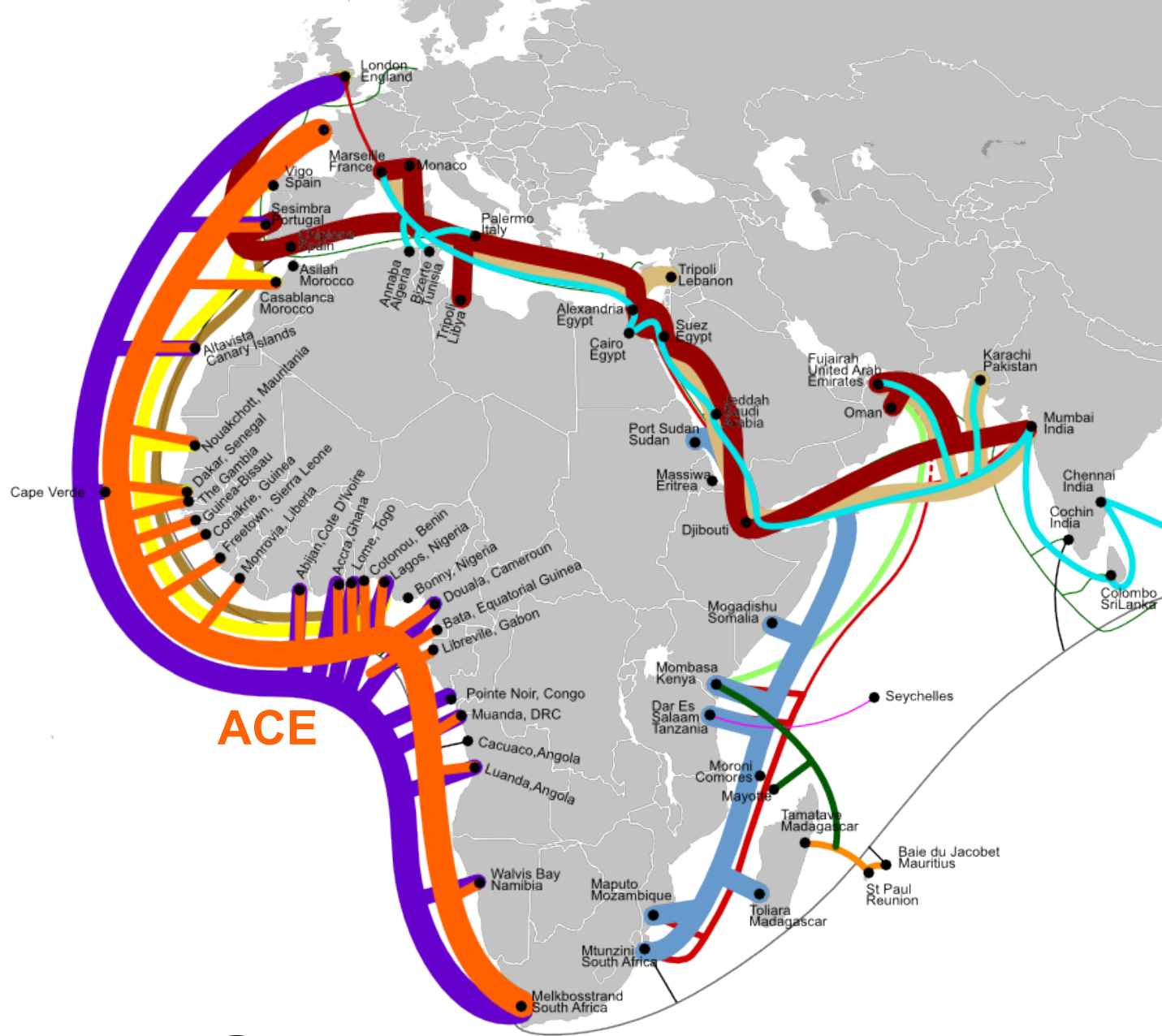
2010 - Q3



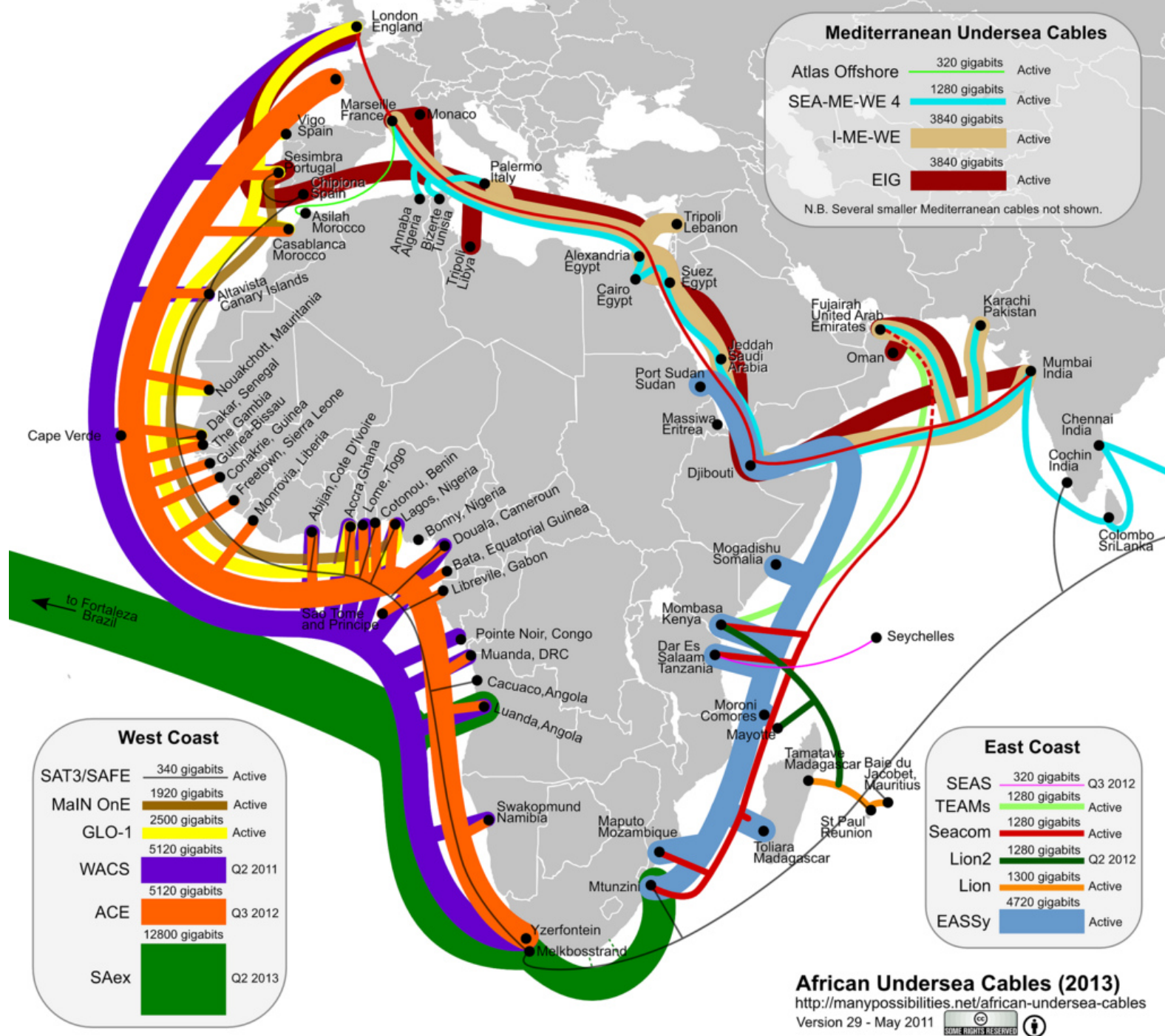
2010 - Q4



2011 - Q2



2012 - Q3

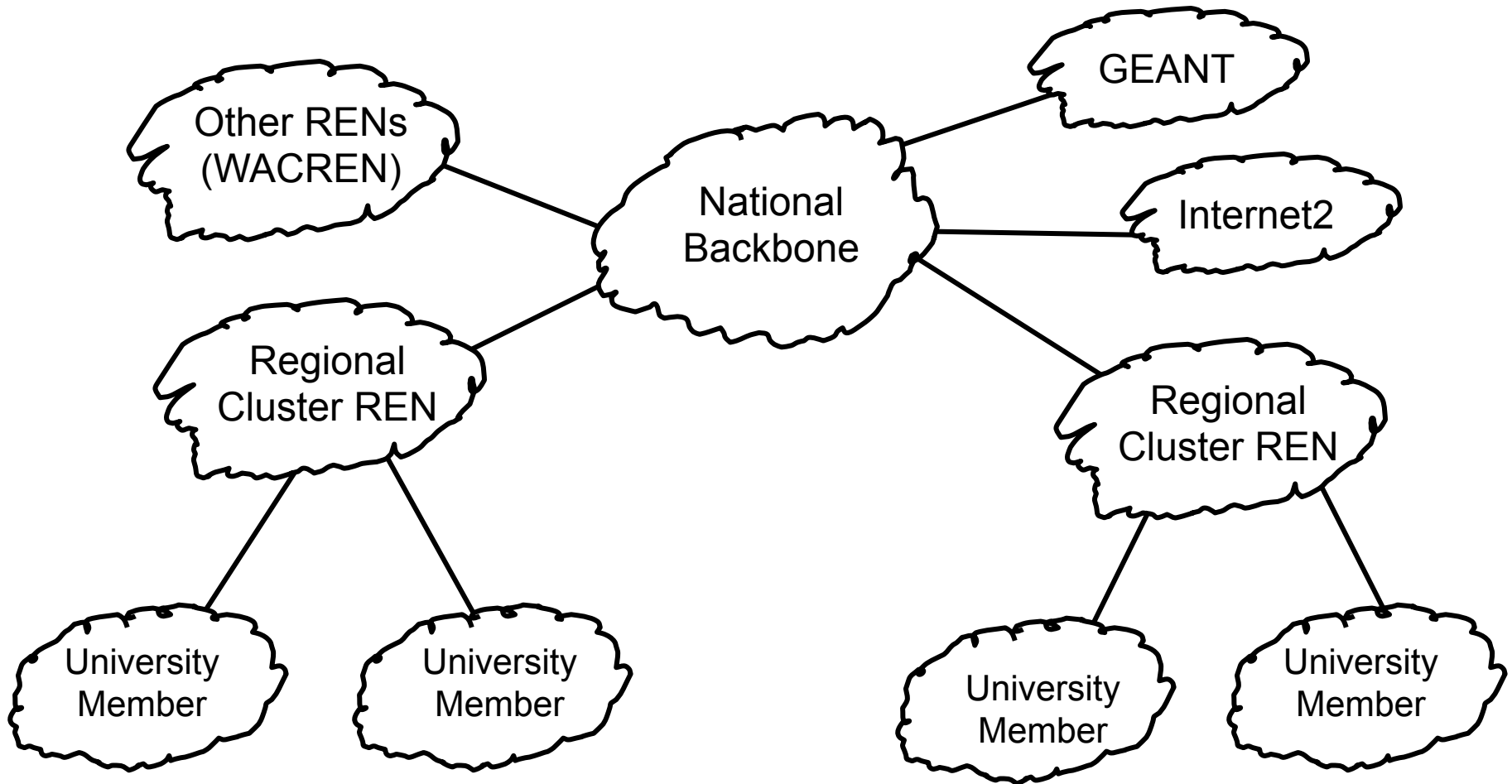


Thoughts about Nigeria

- 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



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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