| COMMITTEE T1 – TELECOMMUNICATIONS |
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| T1X1.5 |
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T1X1.5/2001-111

CONTRIBUTION TO T1 STANDARDS PROJECT

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PROJECT Optical Hierarchical Interfaces

ABSTRACT

This document contains the slide presentation for T1X1.5/2001-097.

Notice

This Document has been prepared to assist Standards Committee T1X1. It is offered to the committee as a basis for discussion and is not a binding proposal on Nayna Networks Inc. or WorldCom. Information presented in this document may be subject to change after more study. Nayna Networks Inc. and WorldCom specifically reserve the right to add to, amend, or to withdraw the statements contained herein.

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A Rough Analysis of the Control Traffic Pattern in an Optical Environment (ANSI T1X1.5/2001-097)

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Outline

- Introduction
- Goals
- Reference Model
- Assumptions
- Analysis Procedure
- Main Parameters
- future work



Introduction

Control traffic due to:

- Link management protocols:
 Verifying connectivity, fault detection
 E.g., LMP, ODP, NTIP
- Routing protocols E.g., OSPF, BGP
- Signaling protocols E.g., RSVP, LDP



Goals

- Initialization time traffic analysis
 Stable condition traffic analysis
- Failure condition traffic analysis
- Only intra-domain (or inter-area) is done
 - Inter-domain (or inter-area) and Inter-AS will be done later







Assumptions

OSPF, RSVP, LMP

- GMPLS scenario is considered
- Only intra-domain case
- Only one node comes up or goes down at a given time
- No retransmissions
- No fragmentation and reassembly
- Broadcast medium
- Nodal processing is negligible



Analysis Procedure

- Compute different protocol packet sizes
- Compute traffic for three conditions
 - Initialization time
 - Stable condition
 - Failure condition
- Classify traffic as sequential (Max) or parallel (Sum)
- Calculate traffic with realistic assumptions
- Assume uniform spread of traffic
 - Using keep alive timers
- Compute the traffic for different topologies



Sample: OSPF Messages

| Message type | Number of bytes |
|--|---|
| | |
| Common message header (CMH) | 24 |
| Link state header (LSH) | 20 |
| Router link LSA (RLLSA) | LSH + 4 + {(# of links) * (12 + |
| | [4 * (# of ToS reported)]) } |
| Network link LSA (NLLSA) | LSH + 4 + (# of attached routers) * 4 |
| Summary LSA (SLSA) | LSH + 4 + (# of ToS reported) * 8 |
| AS External LSA (ASELSA) | LSH + 4 + (# of ToS reported) * 12 + 12 |
| | |
| Hello packet (Hpkt) | CMH + 20 + (# of valid neighbors) * 4 |
| Database description packet (DDpkt) | CMH + 8 + (# of LSAs) * 20 |
| Link state request packet (LSRpkt) | CMH + (# of LSAs) * 16 |
| Link state update packet (LSUpkt) | CMH + 4 + [LSA Length 1 +] |
| Link state acknowledgement packet (LSACKpkt) | CMH + (# of LSAs) * 20 |
| | |



Main Parameters

- # of Peers affects routing messages
- # of Edge nodes affects signaling
- # of clients affects signaling
- # of TE links affects routing
- # of Data bearing links affects link mgmt
- # of connection reqs/sec affects signaling



Future Work

- Inter-area and inter-as scenarios
- Include other routing protocols
- Include element and net mgmt protocols
- Extrapolate for complicated topologies