



ITU / BDT regional seminar Network Planning for the CEE, CIS and Baltic

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Network Design and Dimensioning

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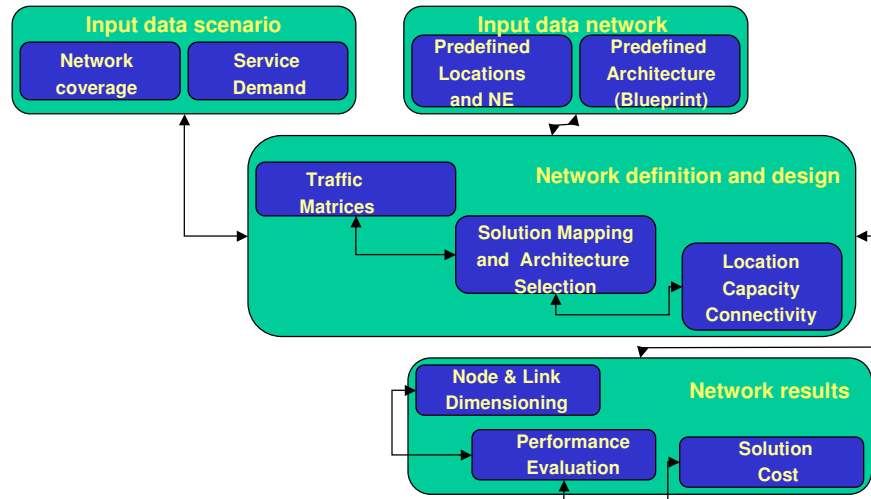


Network Design and Dimensioning Content

- Design process and criteria
- Traffic characterization
- Capacity modeling and dimensioning
- Efficiency increase



Network Design and Dimensioning The Network Design Process



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Network Design and Dimensioning: The Network Design Criteria

- A) Match realistic service demands and workloads for a given time
 - Node and links loads based on proper **characterization**, measurements and projections
- B) Consider equilibrium between QoS and cost
 - **Statistical behavior** for the flows
 - Traffic modeling for given **quality, efficiency and protection**
 - **Overload** protection and control
- C) Anticipate capacity as a function of service grow rate and needed installation time. **Reserve capacity**
- D) Follow **SLA** when different service classes coexist

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Network Design and Dimensioning: The 5 basic Traffic activities

- Traffic **Characterization** for services and network flows
- Traffic **Demand** forecasting at the user and Network interfaces
- Traffic **Dimensioning** for all network elements
- Traffic **Measurements** and Validation for key parameters
- Traffic **Management** in focussed and generalized overload



Network Design and Dimensioning: Traffic Forecasting

Service demand Characterization

- By a profile through days in a year/week
- By a busy period within a day
- By superposition of non-coincidence of busy periods (for inter-country traffic in different time zone)
- By aggregation or convolution of flows for different services
- By interest factors between areas (adjusting matrices in the two dimensions ie: Kruithof, affinity, correlation)



Network Design and Dimensioning: Traffic Characterization

- Traffic Units definition
 - At call, session and packet level
 - Needed additional clarification on the different type of averages and meaning (CBR, SBR, Billed)
- Reference periods
 - Should be common when aggregating services to ensure validity and represent behavior of IP flows
- Statistical laws
 - For calls, sessions and packets
- Aggregation process
 - Considering reference period above and coincidence/non-coincidence of busy periods among services

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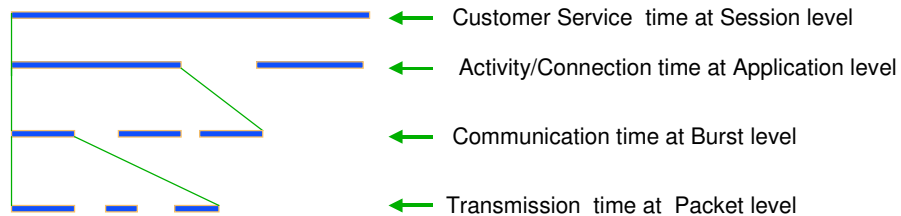
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Traffic network engineering Bottom-up SBR aggregation

- Generalized utilization time and levels per user activity in the busy period : Example for IP



- Aggregated average traffic per level as a weighted average of the services i and customer classes j at that level.

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Network Design and Dimensioning: Traffic Architectures to be modeled

To simplify analysis, the following partition is made:

- L1) Global Network Level
 - Overall topological network (access and/or core) including routing procedures and all alternative paths.
- L2) End to End Path or sub-path
 - For different user type scenarios: VoIP to VoIP, VoIP to POTS, etc. and network segments: user to LEX, user to GW, etc.
- L3) Network Elements
 - For Network Nodes
 - LEX, RSU, POP, GW, SS, TGW, IP router, etc.
 - Network Links
 - At functional, transmission and physical levels



Network Design and Dimensioning: Basic methods

- Analytical
 - Loss based → Memoryless ie: Circuit switching, Optical
 - Delay based → “Infinite” memory ie: Computers, Packet
 - Hybrid → Limited memory and/or customer timed-out
- Simulation
 - Discrete events → Call by call, packet by packet, etc
 - Analog → Load flow
- Frequent statistical distributions
 - Poisson, Negative exponential, Lognormal, Hyperexponential, Self-similar, Generalized



Network Design and Dimensioning: Basic methods

- Mathematical processes for the modeling
 - Markov processes → New events function of last system state (easy to be treated)
 - Semi-Markov processes → New events function of oldest states but history resumed with new variables at last state
 - Non-Markovian → New events strongly dependent on all previous states (high complexity for modeling)



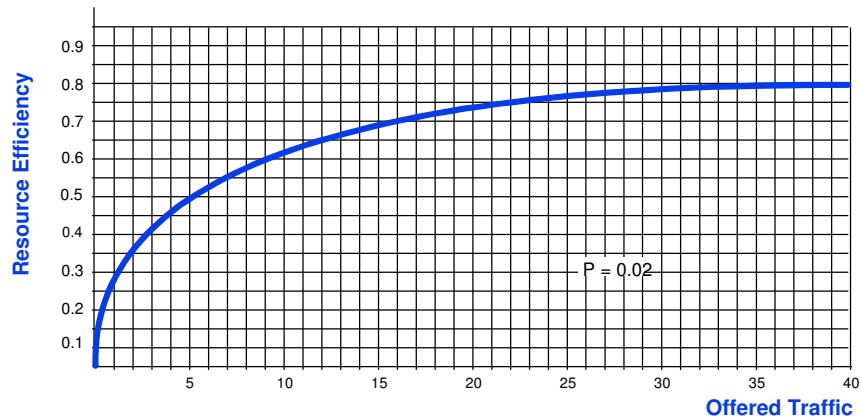
Network Design and Dimensioning: Basic methods

- Most common models
 - M/M/1/∞ → Poisson arrival/negative exponential service time/one server/infinite traffic sources
 - M/D/1 → Poisson arrival/constant service time/one server/infinite sources
 - M/M/n/m → Poisson arrival/negative exponential service time/n servers/m sources
 - M/G/n/∞ → Poisson arrival/generalized service law/n servers/infinite sources



Network Design and Dimensioning

Impact on efficiency increase for a given quality with traffic and group size (non-linear effect)



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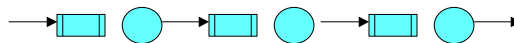


Network Design and Dimensioning: Basic queuing models

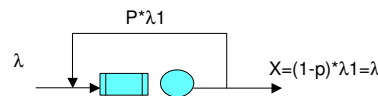
- Network dimensioning

- Open queues:

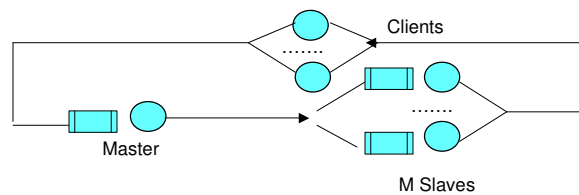
- Without feed-back:



- With feed-back:



- Closed queues



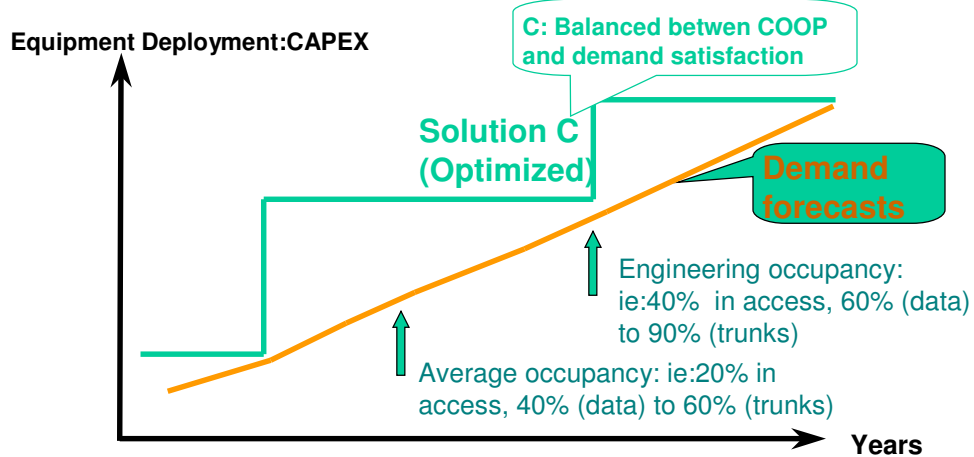
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Model Utilization Factors through Time



Note: b) Average occupancy through time is different per network segment and lower than engineering capacity

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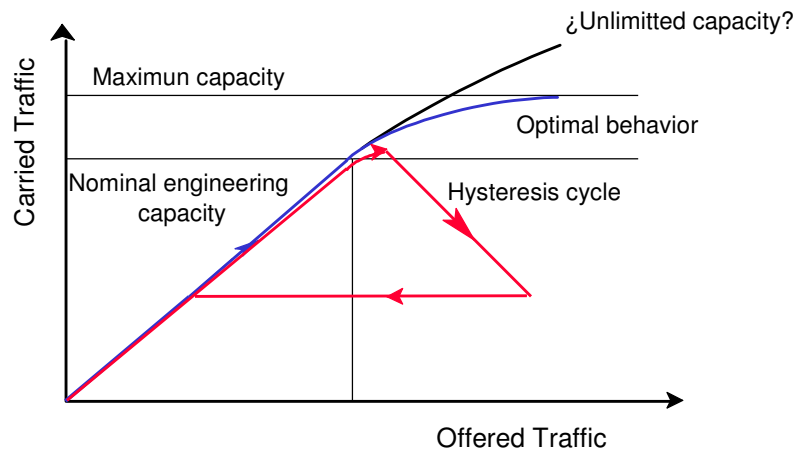
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Network Design and Dimensioning:

Network behavior in overload



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Network Design and Dimensioning: Traffic Measurement and Validation

- For **Overall Network** and network **Paths/sub-paths** including parameters used in the network dimensioning and performance
 - By internal measurements. May alter original flows and overload systems and memory due to the high volume of information)
 - By statistical stratified sampling to solve the previous problems (recommended)
- For **Network Nodes and Links** including more detailed system parameters
 - Following harmonized measurement period for statistical significance
- Result analysis and validation
 - For all defined 3 levels (network, path and NE) and parameters used in the dimensioning and SLA/QoS

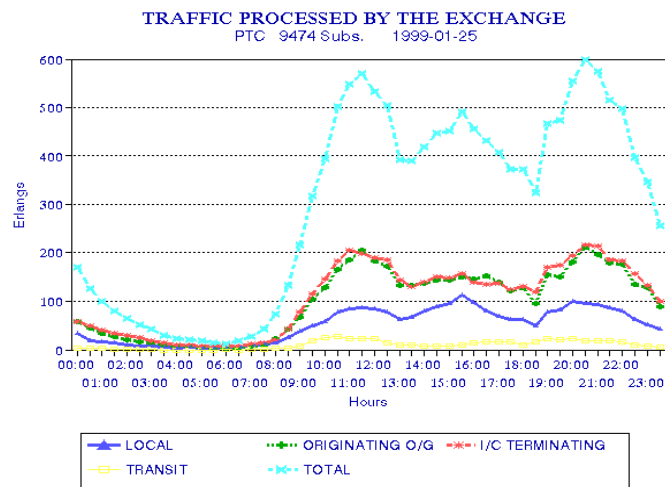
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Traffic Characterization



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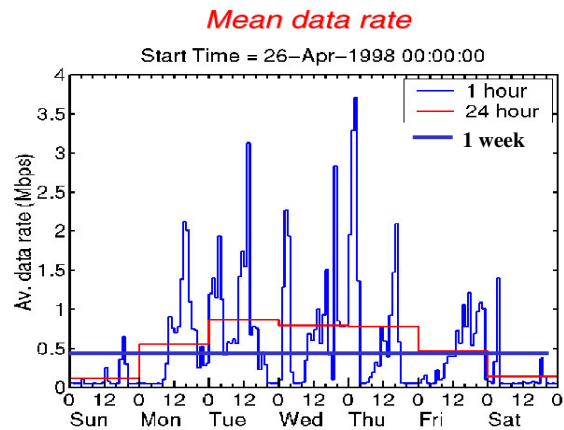
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Examples for impact by reference time period

Measurements for Data traffic at SERC IP LAN - Australia (ITC'99)



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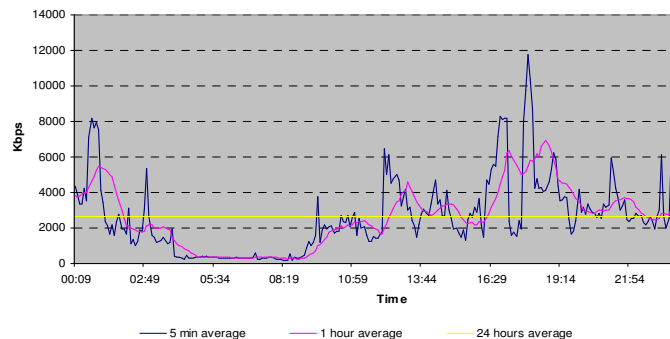
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Example of time-scale measurements and issues

Variation per measurement averaging period

ENST campus measurements in 2001



- Impact of averaging period
 - 2:1 ratio between “5 min” and “1 hour”
 - 2:1 ratio between “1 hour” and “24 hours”

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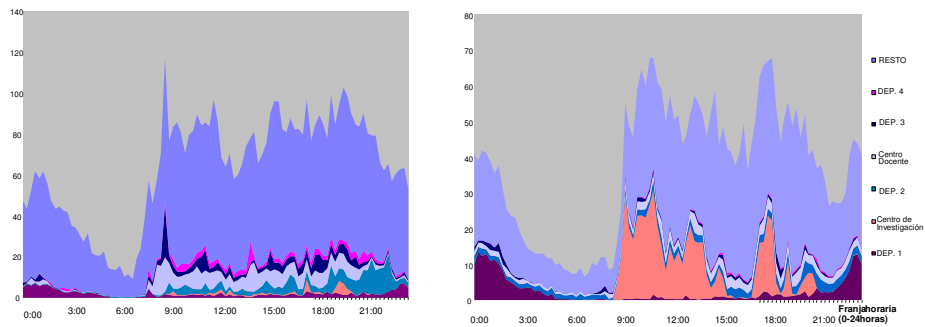
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Examples for behavior per user class

Example of I/O hourly variation per user class in a region
IP/ATM Internet National Backbone - Red IRIS Spain by UPM (IFIP'99)

Mbytes



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Network Design and Dimensioning: Measurements utility

- To analyse end to end flow completion rates
- To follow up and to analyse the occupancy rates
 - for each type of systems (local exchange, primary/secondary main cables, distribution cables)
 - for each elementary service area
- To detect the bottlenecks and saturation level
- To determine the lost revenues due to waiting list in each area
- To classify areas by priority depending on the profitability of projects of extensions.

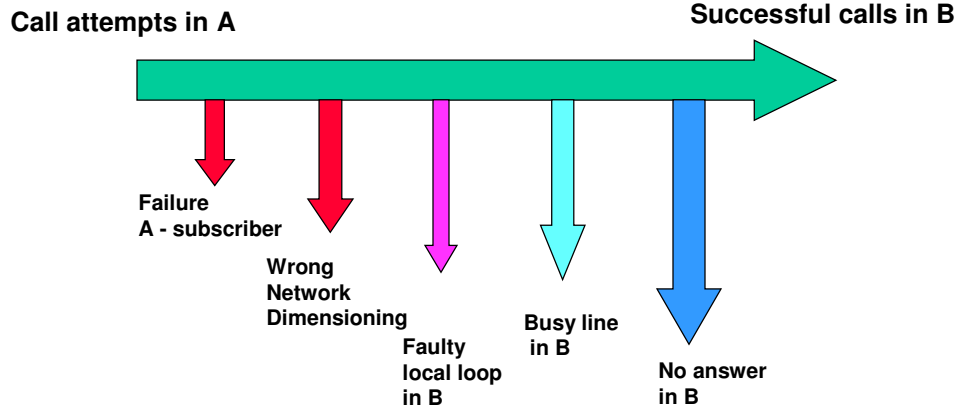
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Improvement of traffic efficiency



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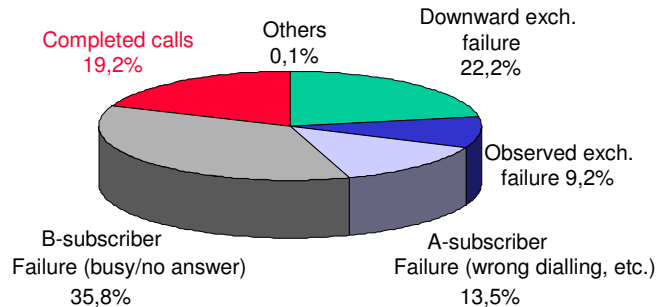
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Network Design and Dimensioning: Measurements

GLOBAL EFFECTIV., FROM EXG. LEVEL MEASUREMENTS IN A LOW EFFICIENCY SCENARIO

CALLS measured per type of completion



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Network Design and Dimensioning: Example for performance objectives

- Overall end to end success billed calls: > 70 %
- Average trunk call success rate during office hours: 95%
- Percentage of exchanges achieving a minimum success rate of 95% for calls to and from individual exchange areas: 95%
- Max number of customer reported faults per 1000 mainlines and year (average): 150
- Delivery time for installations in permanent dwellings within 5 working days: 90%
- Fault clearing time for telephone service in permanent dwellings no later than one working day after being reported: 90%



Network Design and Dimensioning: Network Challenges and Trends

- Provide **High Capacity and Scalability** for the expected demands at any location
- Benefit in all layers from the large **Economy of Scale** provided by new technologies ie: DWDM
- Provide **Flexible Topologies** and Architectures able to evolve for changing flow patterns and demands
- Provide sufficient **Connectivity and Protection** to ensure **Survivability** to unexpected events
- Reach **Low cost for low density customers** varying five orders of magnitude between different scenarios