Layer 1, 2 and 3 Integration

Highlighting the business and technical drivers and detailing the practical steps to its realisation

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The information delivery platform for European business

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Phase 2: packet optical integration



Highlighting what Colt needs from packet optical

Colt's information delivery platform





L2 & L3 product requirements

Characteristics	L2	L3
Service type	E-Line, E-LAN, E-Tree	Internet, VPN, mVPN
Protection	Sub50ms	100s of ms (~10x)
QoS	3 classes (user)	5 classes (user)
Bandwidth model	Hard QoS & CAC for CIR in the access & core	Hard QoS & CAC for CIR in the access only
Latency	Static explicit routing (ERO from NMS or IGP) critical for all "Fastnet Ultra" services	IGP-driven acceptable



Background to the L2 & L3 separation

Characteristics	L2 requirements	Gaps (in 2007)
Protection	Sub50ms	BFD, FRR, etc. not supported in the L3 core
QoS	Hard QoS & dual colour rates	None supported in the L3 core
Provisioning	End-to-end point & click	More complex with the transport PW infrastructure
Bandwidth scaling	Hard QoS for CIR in the core (per service instance)	L3 core « too small » to serve the L2 traffic forecasts
Price point	Focus on service unit costs	L3 PE/P far more pricey

Technical and business benefits

Simplification Operations, architecture, service nodes (PEs)

CostReduced CAPEX (less devices per service, "pay as you grow"
core) and OPEX (simplified delivery & assurance)

TechnicalStatistical multiplexing gain in the core, also for L2 with EIR

ProductImproved service unit costs (CAPEX/OPEX reduction,
statistical multiplexing), better delivery lead time and TTR,
L2 & L3 service blending (Integrated Routing & Bridging on PE)

Phase 1 – L2 and L3 network integration



L2 & L3 integration phases

- Phase 1: Access layer (CPE actually)
 - Immediate start
- Phase 2: Edge layer
 - Vendor roadmap dependency (future release required for edge integration)
- Phase 3: Core layer
 - Vendor roadmap dependency (same future release required for core integration)
 - Higher L2 product exposure and general development effort
- Alternative phasing
 - No strict dependency between the phases



Phase 1 – Access (CPE) integration





Phase 3 – Core integration





L2 & L3 integration phases and challenges

General challenges for hybrid networking

- Organizational
- High-end L2 service definition
- Security

Access

- Quick win phase to save the L3 CPE
- Eligible L3 product feature set
 - Options still requiring a L3 CPE (backup, resilience, remote access)
 - Strong dependency on L2 CPE capabilities

Edge

- Optimisation of the service node architecture (shared PE)
- L2 product requirements, scalability and security

Core

- Most complex phase planned after the edge integration
- L2 product requirements, QoS & control plane architecture, test



Progress review of the Colt project

Where we are now

- On the company roadmap with divisional resources already engaged
 Colt-wide integration work kicked off
- High level design done without major development required from the main vendors
 - -Various development pieces to come from the general roadmap
- Areas under work in progress
 - Strategy for the historical L2 & L3 edge and core: cap and grow, natural decline over time (ceases), migrate
 - -PE architecture: shared PE for L2 & L3
 - Dual vendor environment execution: tactical, mass production



Progress review of the Colt project

Where we are going 2013+ H1/H2 2012 H2 2011 Packet optical integration H1 2011 Edge/core integration – Test & Build H2 2010 N Mid 2010 • Edge/core integration – Low level design CPE integration – Feasibility study High level design Phase 1 Phase 2 Integration project kick off

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Phase 2 – Adding packet optical integration



Highlighting what Colt needs from packet optical

- Meet all characteristics of Colt packet products (L2 and L3)
 - Don't forget circuits!
- Deliver the expected benefits
 - Core optimization
 - Router bypass where it makes sense
- Functionalities
 - MPLS packet switching (LSR role)
 - OTN switching (grooming role, also for transit)
 - Wavelength switching (ROADM role)
- Standard-based implementation



Challenges with packet optical

- Similar to L2/L3 integration risks
- Fully integrated multivendor environment
 - -As opposed to overlay
- Overall operating model
 - MPLS-TP evaluation
 - NMS/OSS centric; more network signaling protocols; mixed
 - -Resiliency
 - Product scope
 - Multi-segment
- Dual vendor
 - Complete rethink of the OSS layer
- Deployment alignment of two integration trains
 - -L2 with L3 and L1 with L2/L3

Deployment alignment – Initial step

L2 and L3 integrated at the CPE and PE layers



Deployment alignment – Second step

Packet optical infrastructure roll-out and packet fabric activation

Hybrid LSR / optical core

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Deployment alignment – Last step

• Phasing out of L2 & L3 cores to packet optical



MPLS LSPs



Summary

- Carrier Ethernet continuity as an absolute requirement for Colt L2 products
- Fully approved L2/L3 integrated solution in 1 year time
- Infrastructure ready for product evolution
 - e.g. hybrid L2 & L3 VPN services with collapsed PE
- Next step with packet optical in the core

A smarter integrated platform, easier to operate, cloud friendly, and benefiting customers.



Thank you. Questions?

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