



Solving “real world” problems using software defined business driven objectives.

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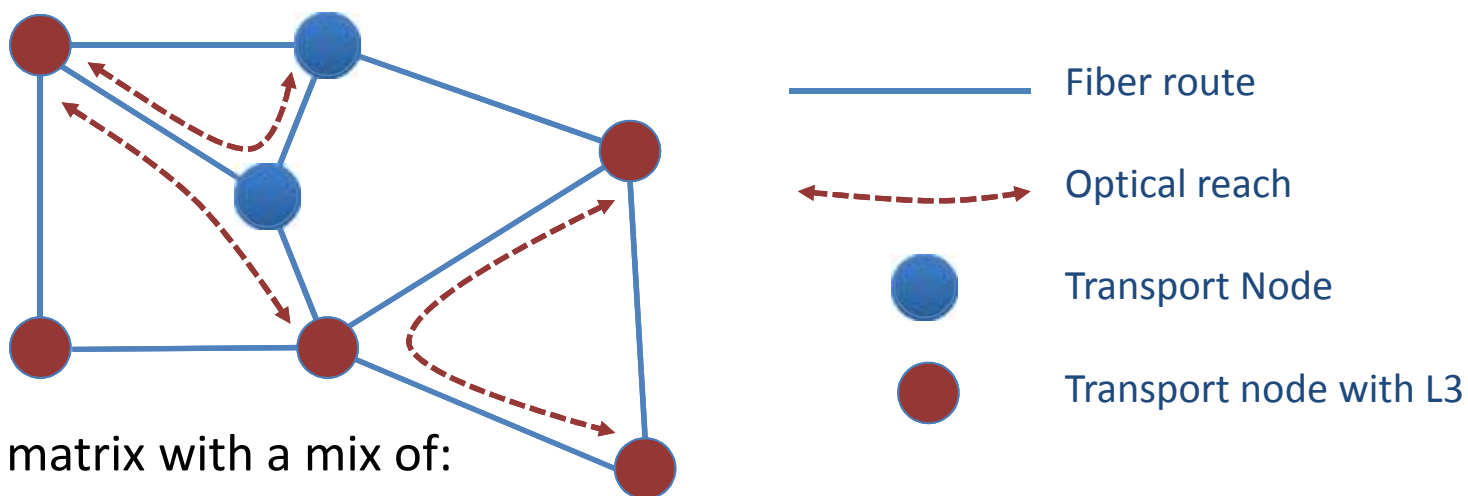
Motivation



- Content providers see value in owning both Layer 1 and Layer3 topology to support massive traffic growth
 - Construction of IP topology is then dictated by known optical reach
 - Not by price of lease circuits available in the market
 - IP topology can evolve based on traffic
- Significant portion of inter-datacenter traffic can be scheduled
 - Mainly, large bulk transfers across data-centers for replication
 - Can be tagged as low priority
 - does not require sub-50msec restoration under failure
 - Essentially ROADM layer restoration is possible for this traffic
- Objective: Can we reduce Capex assuming restoration under sub-50msec is not mandatory for majority of

Problem Formulation

- Given fiber topology that consists of
 - Fiber routes with known optical “reach”
 - ROADMs that allows waves to be re-routed
 - Capacity per fiber pair on each route
 - Known transport nodes with layer 3 capability



- Traffic matrix with a mix of:
 - Unprotected traffic
 - Protected in L3 and should not suffer more than 50msec under failure
 - Restorable in either L1 or L3; its acceptable if they are restored few seconds after failure
 - Latency constraint on flows under steady state an

Problem Formulation



- Given (contd)
 - Some known leased circuits in the network that are at no cost
 - Latency constraint on flows
 - under steady state and failures
 - Cost of hardware
 - \$/port for L3
 - \$/port for L1
 - Flow splitting granularity
 - Known shared failures (SRLGs) for which network is planned for
 - Standard and special rules around optical reach
 - Optical reach: Ability to optically close a circuit wit

Problem Formulation



- Objective:
 - Identify optimal IP topology with given traffic requirements and SRLGs
 - For L1 restorable demand, identify the optimal placement of regen-ponders
- Report the following:
 - Multilayer (L1 and L3) network topology
 - For each link in the solution on each layer:
 - Required capacity per link
 - Monetary cost
 - Steady-state and Worst case utilisation
 - SRLG causing worst-case utilisation
 - Cost \$
 - Demands traversing link
 - Light path details
 - Location and number of regens for dedicated lightpaths and L1 restoration

Solution : General Approach



Five key analysis principles:-

1. **Must be objective driven**
2. **Objective is a composite of financial and technical**
 1. **Tech : Node Degree, Protection, Optical Reach, Regeneration**
 2. **\$: Network Cost, Cost under failure**
 3. **SLA : Latency, Protection, restoration time**
3. **Network must be abstracted – Virtualised !**
4. **Have flexibility to change/revisit objectives/Policies and cost models**
5. **Have a measure of optimality**

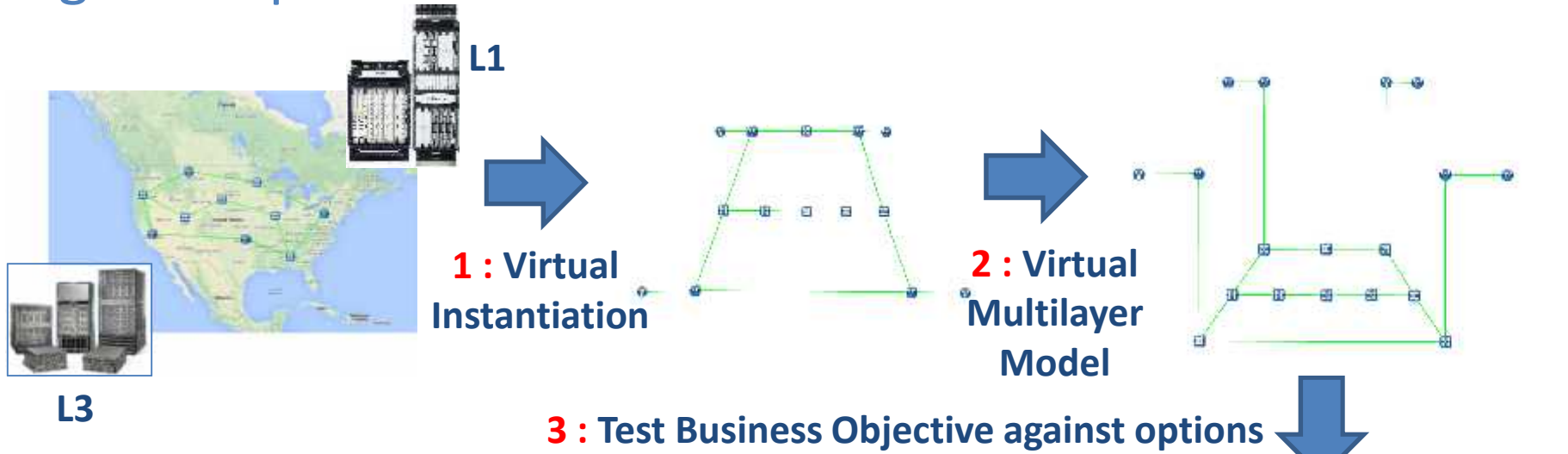
Software Defined Business Objective

General Approach



- Transform network into a virtual / abstract model
 - Can compute alternatives quickly in
 - Pop / Network Architecture
 - Apply different Cost Models
 - Lends itself to AI and Graph techniques
 - Apply different technology constraints
 - Apply different policies
 - WHAT-IF ...
- Can incorporate, using a flexible data model,
 - a hybrid VNF/PNF network and or
 - Brownfield network components
 - Modelling different components/vendors/bus models simultaneously

How complex is the problem if we want to get an optimal business solution?



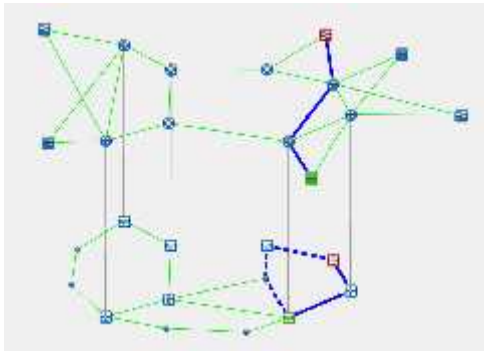
Assuming a working and protected path
(Ignoring for now design under failure)

Options

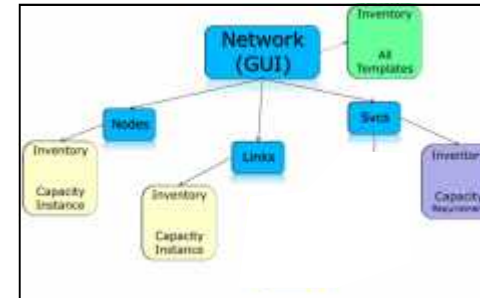
- 1.1 thousand billion (1.1×10^{12})
- 10.6 Million valid multilayer paths
- 104 thousand valid optical paths
- *Intelligently search options*
- 10 solutions at < Optimal + 5%
- 2 optimal solutions with lowest cost

Optimisation Process

(Intelligently search options)



Virtual Model Instantiation



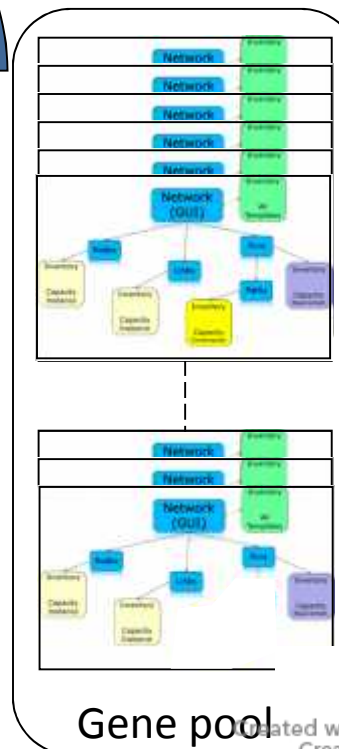
“Mutated”
(+ objective fitness computed)



<= + “Mated”

“Good Enough”
(Optimality)

Done



- Seeding
(Deterministic)
- Dijkstra
 - Spanning Tree
 - Guide Path
 - Random
 - Directory of suitable paths
 - Others !

“Fitness Computed”
(based on objective)

Results : Comparison



Brute force : Nearly 35 years (@1000/s)

Simple Genetic Algorithms : 2.9 Hours

SDBO : Demo

Realtime Video Capture of SBDO



Conclusion

- Best Conclusion is to advertise our AT&T/NTT sponsored catalyst. End to End ... DC – WAN – POP



Aria – Ericsson – JDSU - Microsoft

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