Spatial Reuse Protocol: A Ring Based LAN / MAN / WAN MAC Protocol

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- Improve economics via layer elimination and BW multiplication
- Provide fast protection and restoration
- Enable Plug and Play operation
- Support LAN, MAN and WAN applications

SRP Applications



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SONET/SDH-Based TDM Transport

- Accepted transport architecture
- Performance monitoring and self-healing
- Expensive and inefficient for packets

Multiple equipment layers

Bandwidth inefficiency



Transport Flexibility and Evolution



- Runs over dark fiber, SONET, or WDM
- Enables transport "mix and match"
- Provides efficient evolution path for existing networks
- Provides optimized transport for greenfield builds

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Previous Intra-POP Connectivity Options



Maximize BW efficiency

dual counter rotating rings destination stripping statistical muxing of BFP

- Extend IP functionality over MAN & WAN
- Minimize provisioning and configuration



- Multicast support
- 2 Traffic priorities on ring

High priority traffic has low latency path around ring

SRP fairness algorithm (SRP-fa) controls access to ring BW for low priority traffic

• 8 priority levels for Tx and Rx queueing

SRP Cooperates with Layer 3 CoS to Extend Functionality



- Layer 3 provides rich functionality and granular controls
- MAC provides speed and simplicity
- Enables low delay/jitter for voice and video packets

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SRP fairness algorithm

Distributed algorithm

Propagates and uses MAC usage info

Source and forward rate controls

Rapid adaptation and convergence



- Scalable: Bit-rate; Circumference of ring; Up to 128 nodes
- Intelligent Protection Switching (IPS)

Survivability in the event of single fiber / node failure, or signal degradation

Media independent protocol
Initial implementation uses SONET/SDH framing

SRP Packet

- SRP is a media independent MAC layer protocol
- The initial implementations utilizes Byte Synchronous HDLC within SONET/SDH framing (OC-12c, OC-48c, OC-192c)
- Allows transport via: Dark Fiber; SONET/SDH; WDM



Comparison with DQDB

- No segmentation and reassembly complete packets stored and forwarded
- Distributed fairness without master nodes
- Protection switching without master
- High priority traffic for delay sensitive applications

No support for isochronous traffic

Comparison with FDDI

 Greater than 2x bandwidth improvement both rings carry traffic

Destination stripping allows spatial reuse

- No token to pass
- FDDI-2 supported isochronous traffic & master node

not generally implemented

Summary

- Scalable packet ring technology Bit-rate; Number of Nodes; Ring Circumference
- High bandwidth efficiency
- Cost effectiveness
- Distributed fault tolerance
- LAN, MAN and WAN applications