

OAM in EFM

Five criteria and objectives

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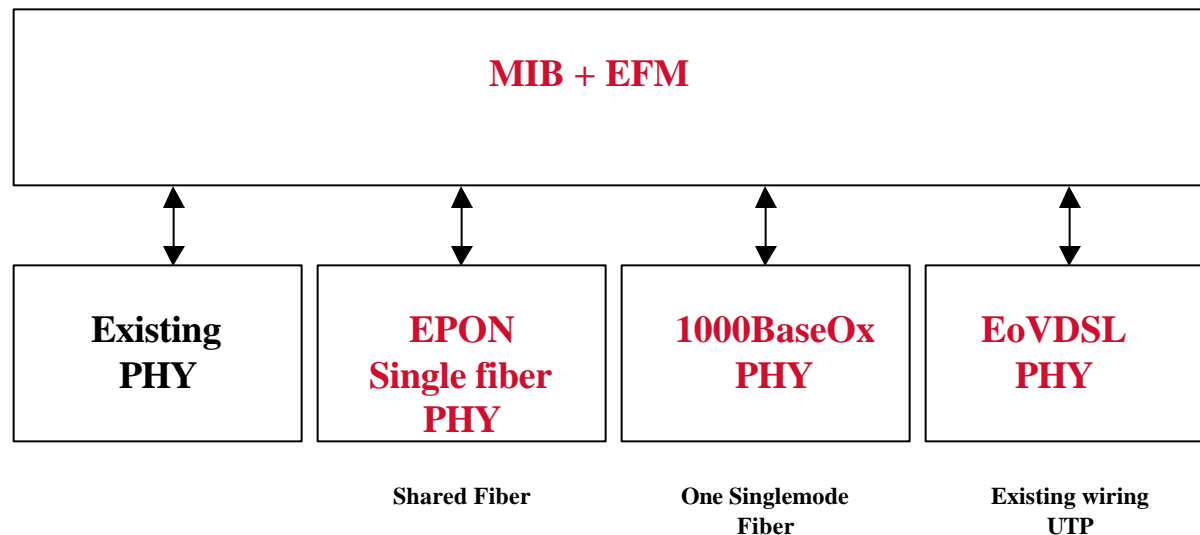
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Why OAM in EFM?

- **Ethernet in the First Mile is about access.**
- **How is this different to Enterprise Ethernet?**
 - The user is not employed by the switch owner.
 - The user may be hostile!
 - There is no recourse against “dumb” users.
- **The SP MUST be able to provision and manage remotely.**
- **Link health and performance monitoring are required for SLAs.**

OAM Projects

- Ensure OAM capabilities are built into new PHY definitions.
- Define EFM additions to MIB.
- Make recommendations for existing PHYs.



Non-Goals

- **Provisioning is excluded.**
 - OAM at MAC/PHY level only.

OAM Objectives: Function Viewpoint

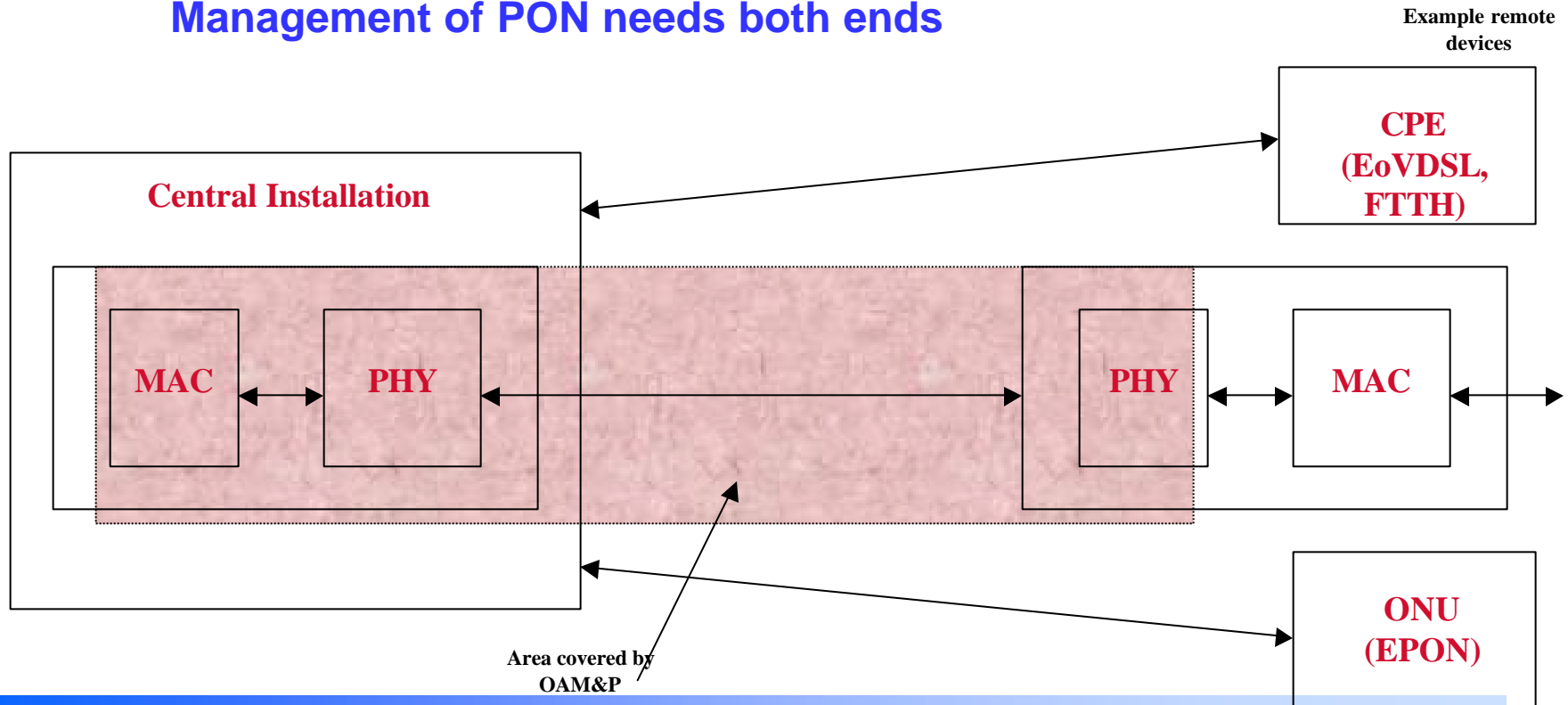
- **Remote Fault Indication**
 - PHY (Logic) Level
 - Protection would be implementation option
- **Link Monitor / Performance Monitor**
 - Both Local and Remote Side Monitor
 - MAC (CRC error packets)
 - PHY-PCS/PMA (Code Violation)
 - PHY-PMD level (Optical / Analog Receiver Level)
 - Dependant on PHY technology
- **Remote Loopback**
 - PHY (Logic Level) Loopback
- **Management Channel for Remote OAM**
 - PHY Dependent / Independent

OAM Objectives: Layer Viewpoint

- **MAC layer**
 - Local already specified, remote MAC Stats to be added
- **PHY - PCS/PMA sublayer (Digital / Logic Domain)**
 - Performance Monitors
 - Failure Detection / Indication
 - Remote Loop Back
 - (Multiple Access Control Status (EPON))
- **PHY - PMD sublayer (Optical / Analog Domain)**
 - VDSL/EPON/P-P Optical will have different PHY/PMD monitoring
 - e.g. Analog Receiver Level (Up / Down)
- **Optimize complexity vs functionality**

Demarcation Point

- **Key concept for management of service:**
 - Need to draw a line between SP responsibility and customer responsibility
 - Management of PON needs both ends



1. Broad Market Potential

- **Service providers demand OAM as entry criteria.**
- **Optimal cost balance must include CPE costs and operating costs.**
- **The group liked it!**

EFM study group voted 70-0-12 to include OAM&P.

2. Compatibility

- OAM can be added with minimal change to the MAC.
- Project group to discuss details of implementations.
- Make recommendations to 802.1 iff necessary.
- Follow existing format and structure for MIB

Aim for maximum commonality within EFM additions to MIB

Cover pt-pt copper, pt-pt fiber and shared fiber physical layers

3. Distinct Identity

- **No current standard for PHY level management channel.**
- **Remote control/monitoring of link to peripheral device.**
- **Monitoring of physical layer link state.**
- **PHY layer loopback not currently defined.**

4. Technical Feasibility

- **Low bandwidth control “easy to implement – hard to standardize.”**
- **Already built into VDSL, APON, etc.**
- **Aim to utilize “spare” bandwidth available in the physical layers.**
- **Minimal changes = minimal risks.**

5. Economic Feasibility

- Maintenance and operating costs must be minimized.
- Addresses “weakness” of Ethernet for access.
- Must consider complexity (cost) of entire system

ONU

DSU/CSU

CPE

- Multiplying cost of remote equipment.

Conclusion - proposals

- **OAM in EFM**
 - meets 5 criteria
 - enables new Phys to meet 5 criteria
- **Propose objectives for OAM:**
 - 1) Define EFM additions to MIB**
 - Remote Fault Indication
 - Link Monitoring
 - Remote Loopback
 - 2) Ensure EFM PHY definitions include support for MIB**
 - Management Channel
 - *General requirements for all phys
 - *Specific requirements according to media
 - 3) Make recommendations for addition of OAM for other phys**
- **Discussion of details left to project group.**
 - Explicit list of parameters , Where it's "hidden" – PHY or MAC...

EFM OAM Objectives

- **Support Far-end OAM in EFM, which includes :**
 - Remote Failure Indication**
 - Remote Loopback**
 - Link Monitoring**
 - Management Channel**