

IEEE 802.17 Resilient Packet Ring Ringlet and PHY Naming

July, 2002

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Ringlet Naming

- Must be symmetric (ie. not primary/secondary)
- Ringlet 0 / ringlet 1
 - Pro or con (depending on your point of view): decoupled from physical arrangement of ringlets
 - Pro: easy to identify ringlet ID value
- Clockwise (CW) ringlet / counterclockwise (CCW) ringlet
 - Pro: easy to distinguish in diagrams
 - Con: may be misleading since CW and CCW may not be easy to distinguish from any particular location on the ring
- Inner ringlet / outer ringlet
 - Similar to CW/CCW

Diagrammatic Conventions

- Ringlet 0 / ringlet 1
 - 0 is outer and CW / 1 is inner and CCW
- CW ringlet / CCW ringlet
 - CW is outer and value '0' / CCW is inner and value '1'
- Outer ringlet / inner ringlet
 - Outer is CW and value '0' / inner is CCW and value '1'
- Conclusion: all three properties must be specified for each alternative so choice is arbitrary

PHY Naming

- If distinct ringlet identities are established then the two PHYs are distinguishable
 - One PHY transmits on ringlet 0 and receives on ringlet 1
 - Other PHY transmits on ringlet 1 and receives on ringlet 0
- Left / Right
 - Pro: easy to identify PHYs if plug-in units if arranged horizontally across chassis
 - Con: if looking at diagram, viewer must orient self to be looking at front of station (chassis)
 - Ie. Turn figure upside-down to look at station on upper portion of ring.
- East / West
 - Con: Not East and West at all
 - Pro: The way it's done in SONET