

Transmission and Multiplexing Synchronous Digital Hierarchy Asynchronous Transfer Mode

ETSF05
Internet Protocols
Kaan Bür
(Jens Andersson)



Previously on ETS05

- Point-to-point protocol, PPP §11.7
- Circuit-switched and datagram networks §8.1-2
- Routing algorithms §22.3
- IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, NAT §19.1-2
- Internetworking §20.1
- Address mapping, ARP §21.1

One minute statements and questions...

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Today's lecture

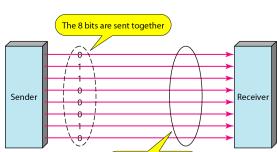
- Transmission modes §4.3
- Time-division multiplexing §6.1
- Synchronous Optical Networks, SONET §17.1-6
- Asynchronous Transfer Mode, ATM §18.2-3

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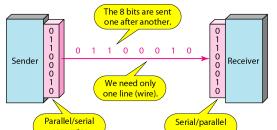
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Transmission modes

- Parallel



- Serial

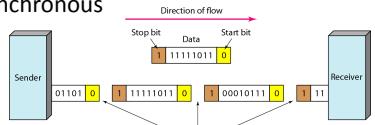


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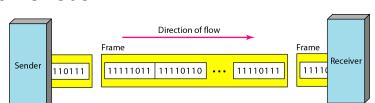
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Transmission modes

- Asynchronous



- Synchronous



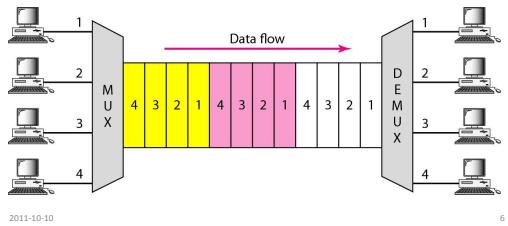
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Time-division multiplexing (TDM)

- Sharing available bandwidth

– Actually, time-sharing available bit rate

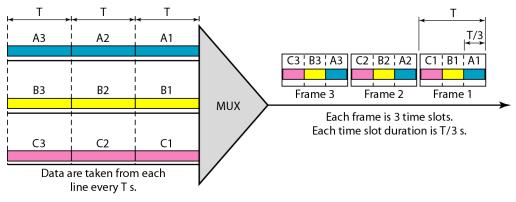


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Synchronous TDM

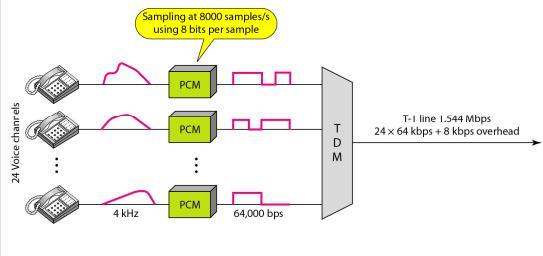
- Outgoing link faster than incoming links
 - At least n times



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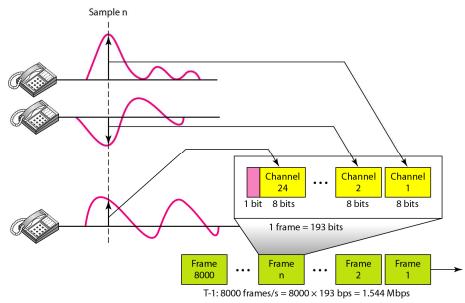
STDM for digital telephony (T-1)



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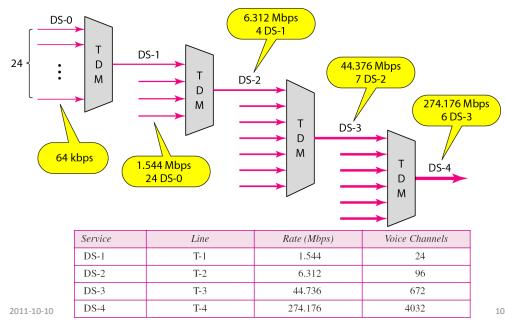
STDM frame structure (T-1)



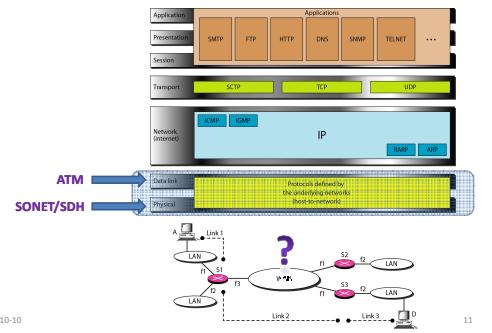
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Digital hierarchy



Wide area networks (WAN)



Synchronous Optical Networks

- SONET, developed by ANSI
- Same as Synchronous digital hierarchy
 - SDH, developed by ITU-T

STS	OC	Rate (Mbps)	STM
STS 1	OC 1	51.840	
STS-3	OC-3	155.520	STM-1
STS-9	OC-9	466.560	STM-3
STS-12	OC-12	622.080	STM-4
STS-18	OC-18	933.120	STM-6
STS-24	OC-24	1244.160	STM-8
STS-36	OC-36	1866.240	STM-12
STS-48	OC-48	2488.320	STM-16
STS-96	OC-96	4976.640	STM-32
STS-192	OC-192	9953.280	STM-64

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Network architecture

- Devices and connections

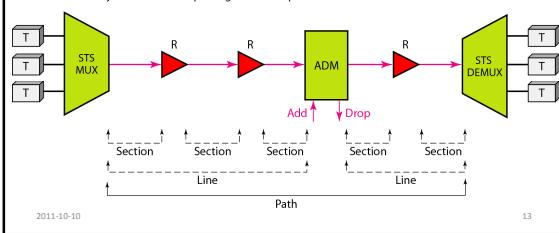
ADM: Add/drop multiplexer

STS MUX: Synchronous transport signal multiplexer

STS DEMUX: Synchronous transport signal demultiplexer

R: Regenerator

T: Terminal

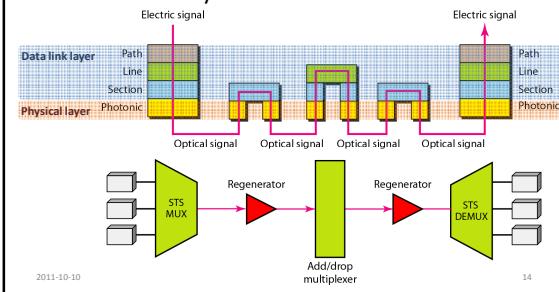


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Network architecture

- Devices and layers



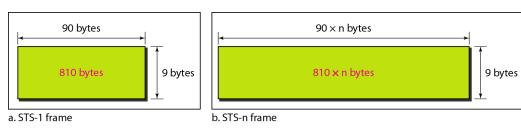
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SONET frames

- Proportional to data rates

STS	OC	Rate (Mbps)	STM
STS-1	OC-1	51.840	STM-1
STS-3	OC-3	155.520	STM-3
STS-9	OC-9	466.560	STM-9
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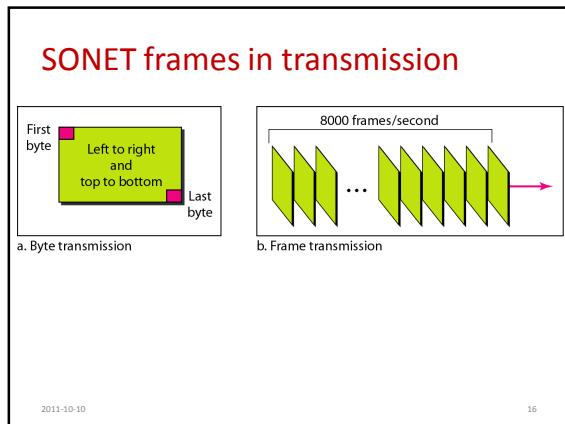


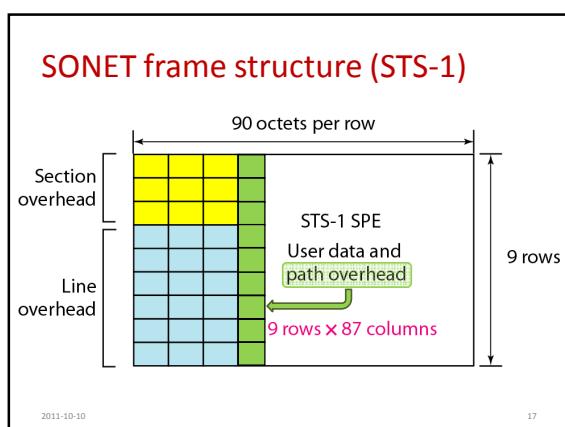
a. STS-1 frame

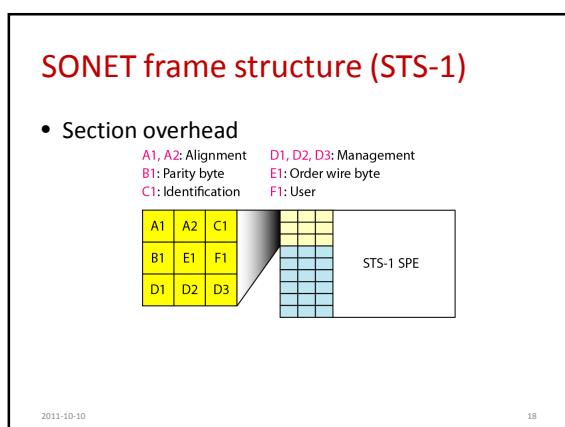
b. STS-n frame

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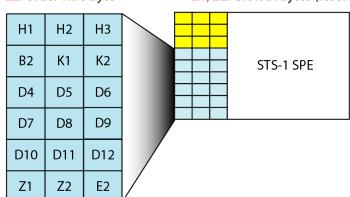


SONET frame structure (STS-1)

- Line overhead

B2: Line parity byte
D4-D12: Management bytes
E2: Order wire byte

H1, H2, H3: Pointers
K1, K2: Automatic protection switching bytes
Z1, Z2: Growth bytes (reserved)



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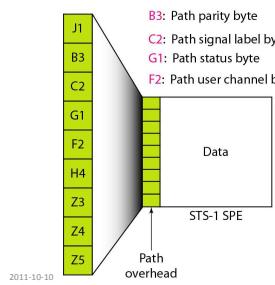
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SONET frame structure (STS-1)

- Path overhead

- B3: Path parity byte
- C2: Path signal label byte
- G1: Path status byte
- F2: Path user channel byte

H4: Virtual tributary indicator
J1: Path trace byte
Z3, Z4, Z5: Growth bytes (reserved)



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SONET overhead summary

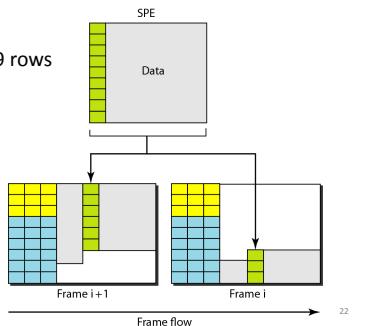
Byte Function	Section	Line	Path
Alignment	A1, A2		
Parity	B1	B2	B3
Identifier	C1		C2
OA&M	D1-D3	D4-D12	
Order wire	E1	E2	
User	F1		F2
Status			G1
Pointers		H1-H3	H4
Trace			J1
Failure tolerance		K1, K2	
Growth (reserved for future)		Z1, Z2	Z3-Z5

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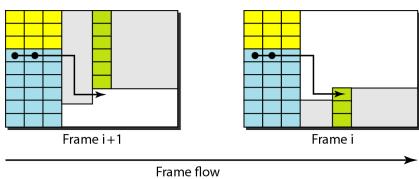
Encapsulation and offsetting

- STS-1
 - 90 bytes x 9 rows

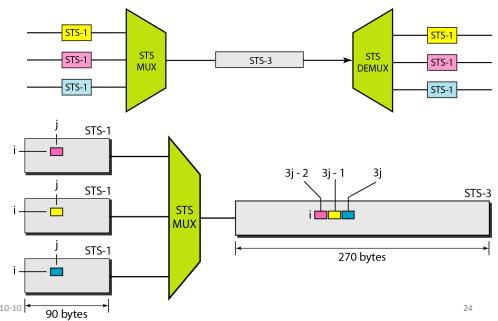


Pointers H1+H2

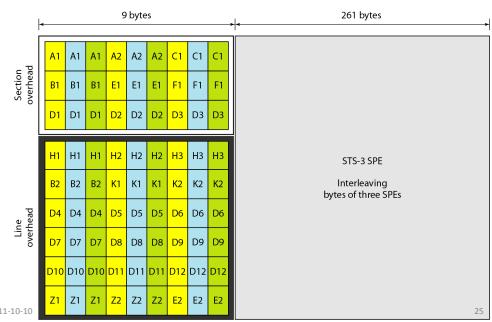
- Where does the next frame start?
 - 2 bytes to address 774 possibilities



Multiplexing and byte interleaving

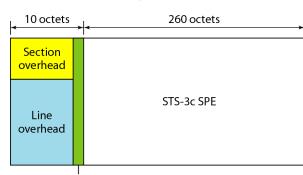


Multiplexed SONET frame (STS-3)



Concatenated signal (STS-nc)

- Data rate > STS-1
 - Put in an STS-n signal
 - Not demultiplexable
 - Path overhead in single column



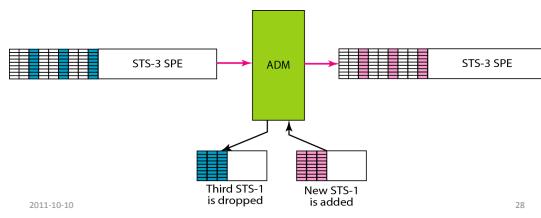
See you in 15' :)



- After the break
 - SONET topologies
 - Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)

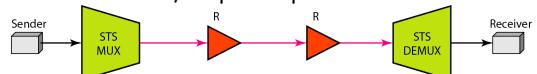
SONET add/drop multiplexer

- Replaces a signal with another one
- Operates at line layer
- Similar to a switch

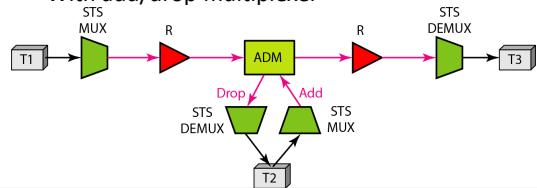


Linear SONET topology

- Without add/drop multiplexer

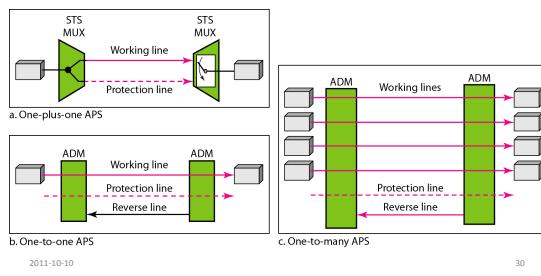


- With add/drop multiplexer

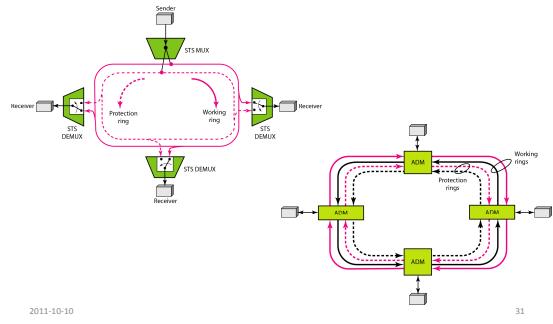


Automatic protection switching

- Failure protection through line redundancy

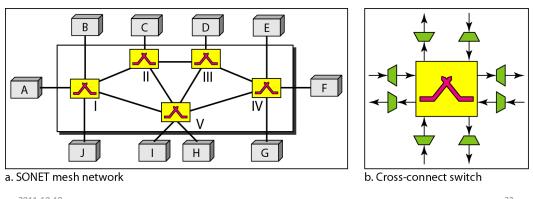


Ring SONET topology



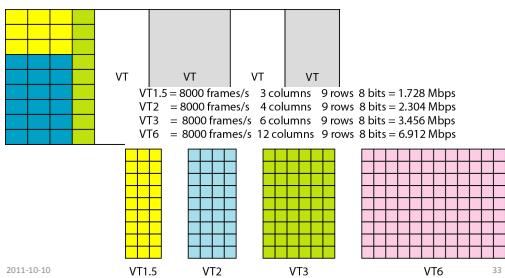
Mesh SONET topology

- Better scalability
 - Multiplexing/demultiplexing at switches



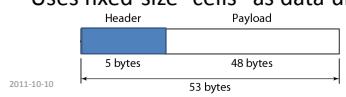
Virtual tributaries

- Backward compatibility with DS-1 and DS-3



Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)

- Developed by ATM Forum
 - Optimised for high-data rates
 - Wide area interconnectivity
 - Connection-oriented
 - Hardware implementation
- Adopted by ITU-T
- Uses fixed-size "cells" as data unit

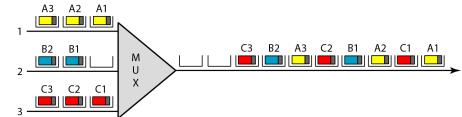


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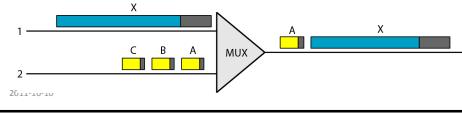
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ATM multiplexing

- Asynchronous TDM = Statistical multiplexing



- Solves problem with variable frame size

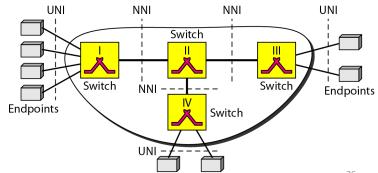


ZG_A_8-ATM&AM

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ATM network architecture

- User-to-network interface (UNI)
 - Endpoint ↔ switch
- Network-to-network interface (NNI)
 - Switch ↔ switch

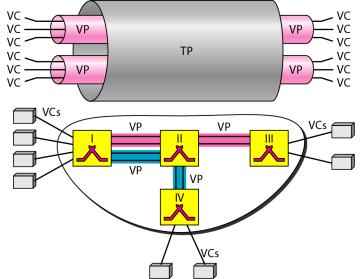


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Virtual paths, virtual circuits

- Logical subunits of a physical transmission path



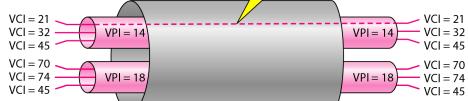
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Virtual connections

- Identified by
 - Virtual path no.
 - Virtual circuit no.
- Unique combination

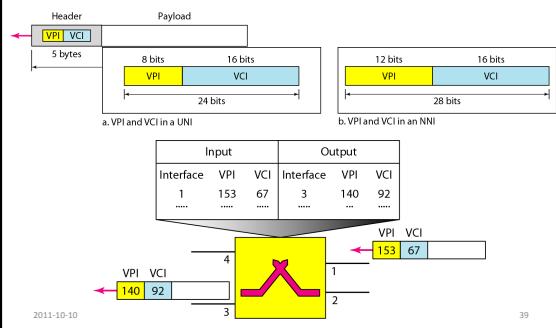
This virtual connection is uniquely defined using the pair:
 ↓ ↓
 VPI VCI



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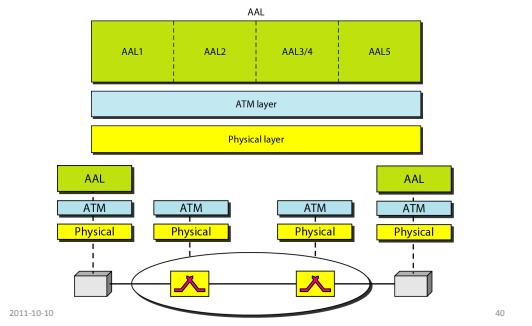
Routing with VPI, VCI at ATM switch



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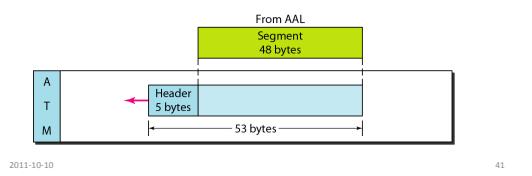
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ATM layers

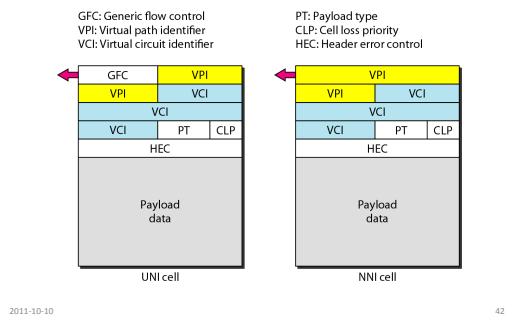


ATM layer

- Routing
- Traffic management
- Switching
- Multiplexing



ATM headers

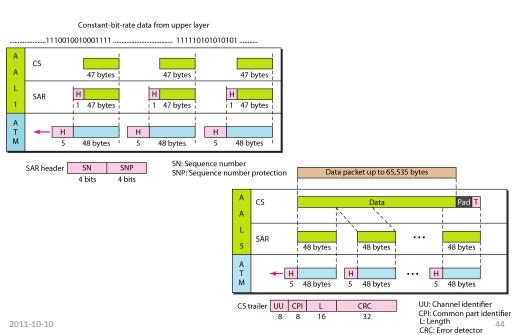


Application adaptation layer (AAL)

- Support for any type of payload
 - Convergence sublayer (CS)
 - Segmentation and reassembly (SAR)
 - AAL1 for constant bit rate
 - AAL2 for low bit rate
 - AAL3/4 for sequencing and error control
 - AAL5 for services with simpler demands

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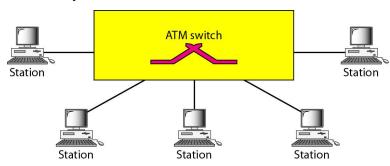


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ATM LAN

- Attractive
 - High data rates
 - Multimedia services
 - Scalability

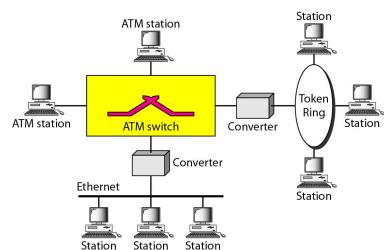


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Hybrid ATM LAN solutions

- Cost-effective alternative

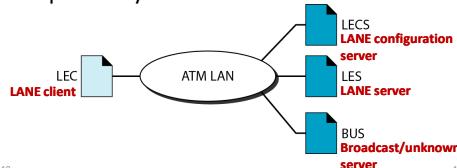


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ATM LAN emulation (LANE)

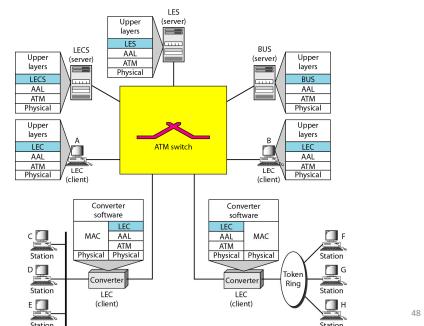
- Connectionless vs. connection-oriented
- Physical vs. virtual addresses
- Multicast and broadcast
- Interoperability



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Mixed ATM architecture



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Summary: One minute statements

- PPP
 - Direct one-to-one connection
 - Subprotocols
- Routing
 - Table initiation
 - Updates
 - Tree formation
 - Relativity of shortest path

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Summary: One minute questions

- PPP
 - Why address field if unused? → *HDLC inheritance*
- IPv6
 - Address categories
 - Transition from IPv4 → *ETSF05.2*
- IPv4
 - What happened to class A addresses? → *reused*
[Wikipedia: List of assigned /8 IPv4 address blocks](#)
 - Use of address mask → *repetition*
 - NAT implementation and improvements → **NOW**

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Coming up next week

- Short (2 h) exam
 - Wednesday, 19/10, 09:00, E:3308 + E:3336
- Check last year's questions & answers
 - <http://www.eit.lth.se/index.php?id=241&ciuid=463&coursepage=2387>
- Course part 2 starts in study week 9, HT2
 - Monday, 24/10, 10:00, E:1406!

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