

Jimmy Ray Purser ProCurve Engineer, Midwest

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Chasing the "nines"

Availability %	Annual Downtime	Required Annual Uptime	
90.000%	36.5 days	473,364 minutes	
99.000%	3.5 days	520,700.4 minutes	
99.900%	8.5 hours	525,434 minutes	
99.990%	1 hour	525,907.4 minutes	
99.999%	5 minutes	525,954.7 minutes	
99.9999%	32 seconds	525,959.5 minutes	



N+1 Terms



Servers

FEC LACP

L2
MISTP
Switch Meshing

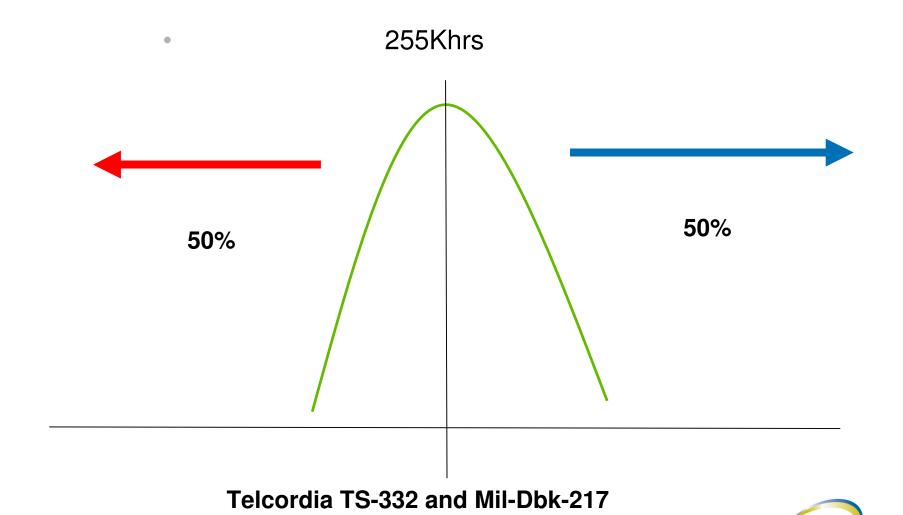
L3 OSPF VRRP XRRP

Management SFlow



MTBF







N+1 is a combo of MTBF and MTTR



 Therefore; If a HP 5308 had a composite MTBF rating of 384Khrs and it took 2.4 hrs to detect, repair/replace the defective part, then:

> 384,000 384,000+2.4

Availability = 99.9994%



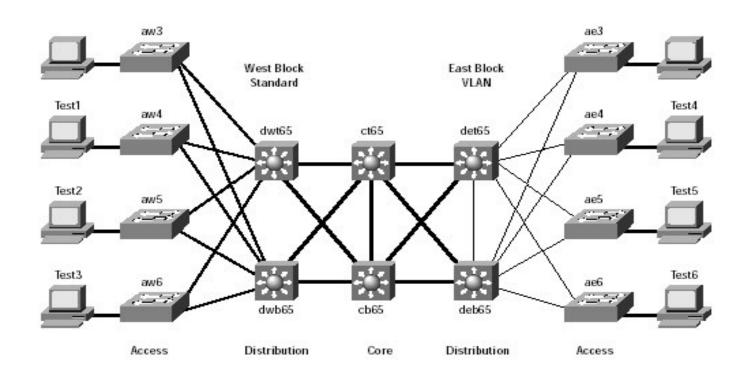
 Everyone LOVES to sell L3 at the core. But why?



Cisco Says.....

HSRP is the way to go:









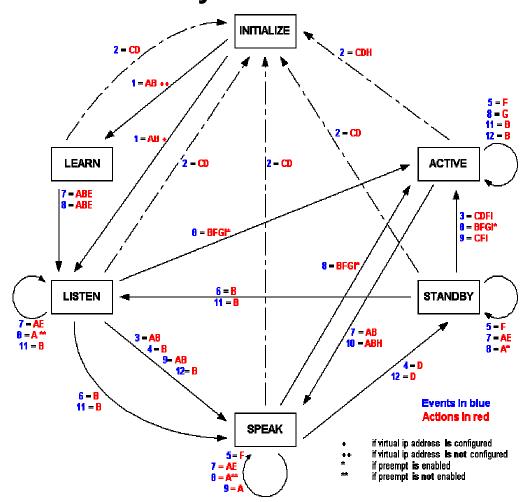


HSRP Recovery Times

Test	Failure	Time of Interruption	Recovery Mechanism	
Wiring Closet Uplink				
	Fail	4s	HSRP	
	Restore	1s	HSRP	
Distribution Sw	ritch			
	Pail	4s	HSRP	
	Restore	ls	HSRP	
Core Switch				
	Pail	4s	HSRP	
<u> </u>	Restore	30s	(See note below)	



However, troubleshooting HSRP is another story.....



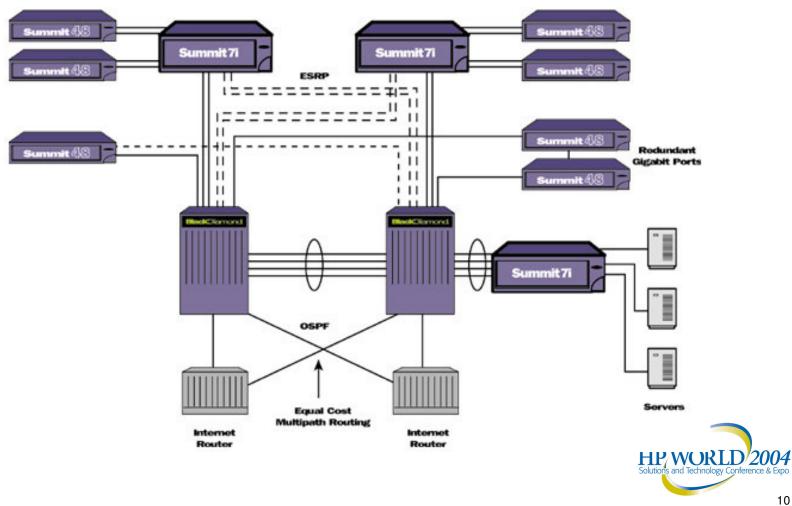
CORRECTION The China Seafood Restaurant ad that ran in last Saturday's Green Section was incorrect. It read 中國歌類愛望. It should have read 店飯鲜海國中. We regret any inconvenience this may have caused. CHINA SEAFOOD RESTAURANT 6400 HORSEPEN RD. 282-7055





Extreme Says...

ESRP is the way to go:





ESRP Recovery Times

- Failure Detection: 4 Seconds
- Recovery: 2-8 Seconds
- Hmmmm.....What is the recovery time for RSTP?





Troubleshooting Issues:

- Same as Cisco complicated HSRP state changing...
 - A rose by any other name......
- BIG TIME BUGGY FIRMWARE PROBLEMS!!!

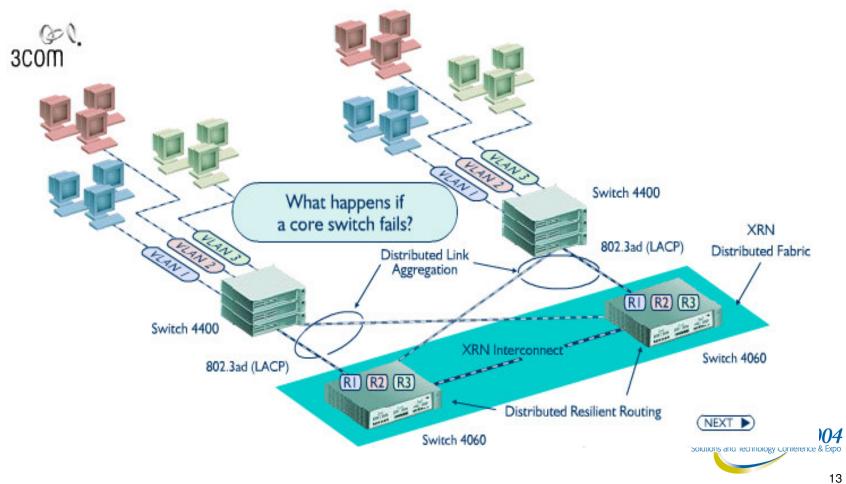






3Com Says...

XRN is our next "New" thing:





The Problem is:

- Sucks at L3. Really for L2.
- Does not scale very well
- Requires extra hardware
- Very New and unproven.
 Since this is 3Com, this is BIG DEAL
- In the end, it's just stacking chassis with a proprietary protocol to manage it (DDR).



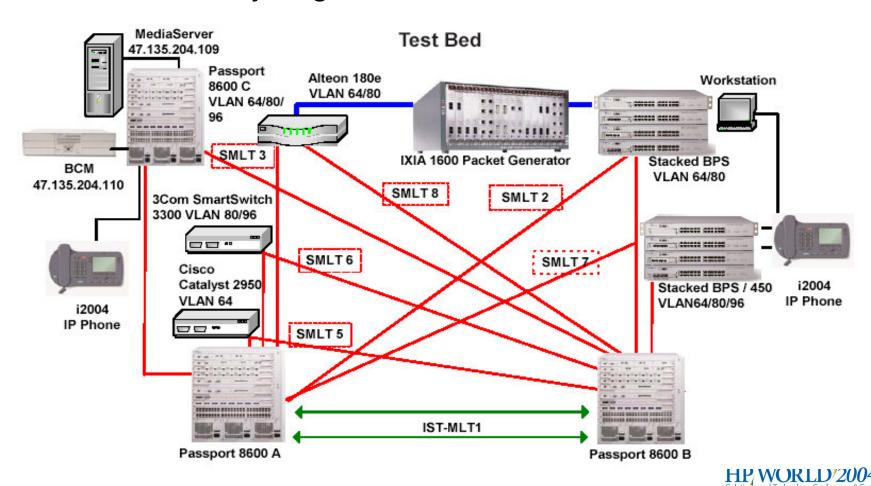
No, Brian! Don't do it!





Nortel Says...

SMLT is the way to go:





SMLT Recovery Times

High Availability/Reliability of Nortel Networks Passport 8600 Routing Switch

Average recovery time (in seconds) of induced failures of network and system functions

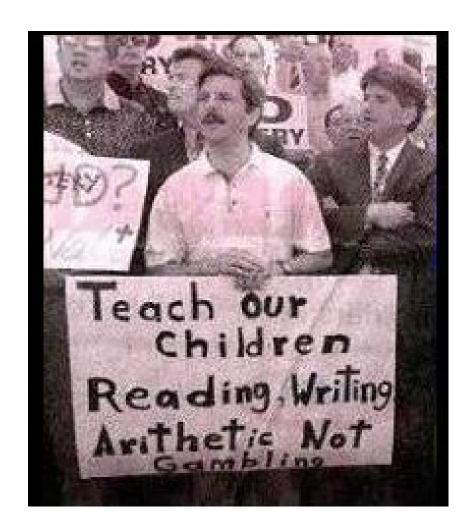
Type of induced failure	Average recovery time (seconds)
Passport 1 failure/Link failure (master switch)(Split MLT)	0.91
Passport 1 (Fast or Gigabit) Ethernet module	0.38
Passport 1 master CPU	0.00
Passport 1 loss of single power supply	0.00
Passport 1/Passport 2 loss of IST	0.53
Passport 2 failure (standby switch)(Split MLT)	0.00
BPS hybrid stack link 1 (primary) of 2GigMDA (Split MLT)	0.74
BPS hybrid stack link 2 (backup) of 2GigMDA (Split MLT)	0.00
Passport 3 master switch fabric (Layer 2)	0.00





Wow...Kinda Cool

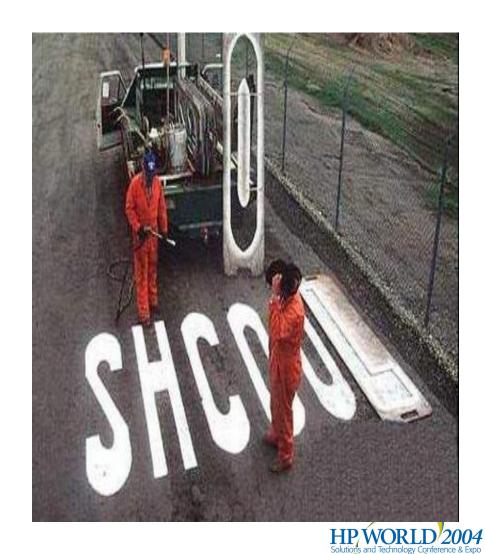
- SMLT works good. In the end, it is really just standards based 802.3ad link aggregation at L3.
- Results are confirmed by Tolly Report 202123
- Been there done that....





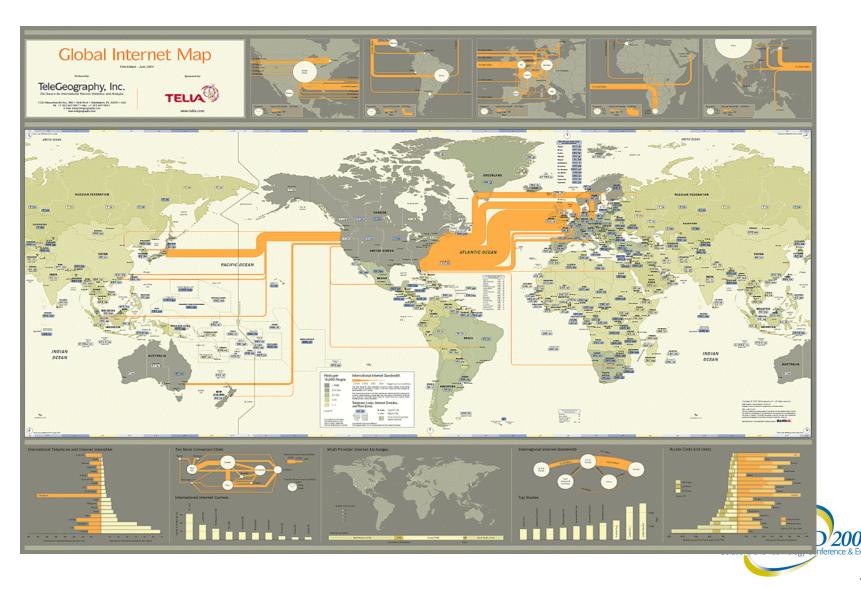


 Why Re-Invent the Wheel? Let's learn from history and use something that already works...



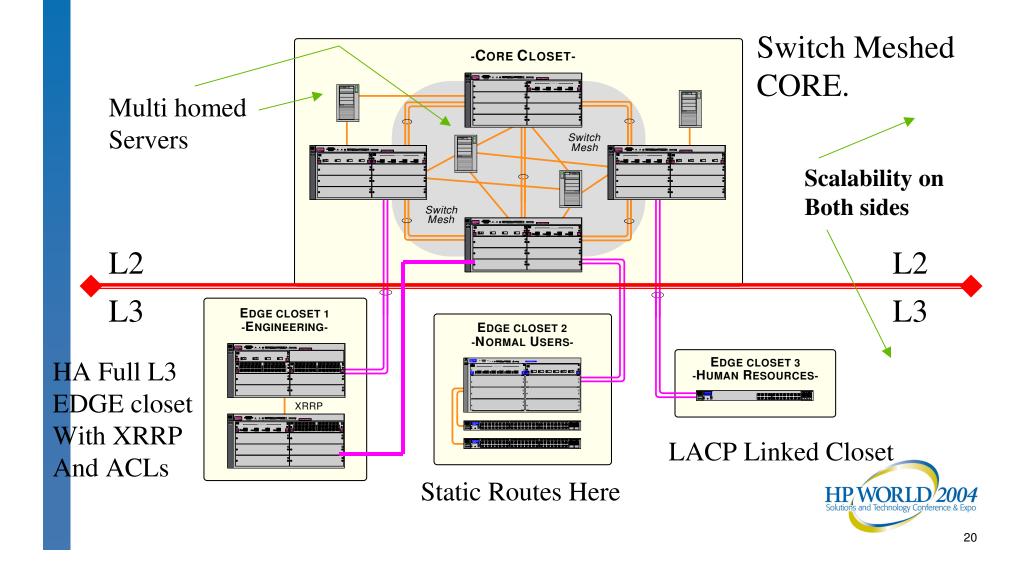


The Internet!!!



HP ProCurve Brings the Reliability of the Internet to your LAN:





Step into the 21st Century of Networking



- Sub Second Fail Over
 John States
- Easy Troubleshooting
- No end user configuration
- No end user Intervention
- Mature, Proven Technology
- Very easy to set up
- Interoperates with all other standards (RSTP,STP, LACP)
- This design allows TONS of flexibility and config options. RSTP,LACP,OSPF etc...
- Control at the EDGE, reliability at the CORE.





Keep in Mind

- In the core, ALL vendors use a proprietary technology for redundancy. Even vendors pushing VRRP use proprietary extensions.
- Too bad for them since ours is much better then anything out there today.





Putting it all together

Company Y is a manufacturer with just over 300 employees. Once a month, they experience around 3-4 hours of downtime. So breaking this down per day, a normal month has 22 working days. 3 hours per month is 8 minutes of downtime a day. Consider the following:

- Company Y brings in approx \$34,000 per day. That's \$4250.00 per hour
- Company has 308 employees. An estimated overhead for 308 employees is \$7.58 per hour. Therefore, 308x7.58=\$2334.64 per hour in overhead.
- Average hourly pay for 308 employees is \$12.85. Therefore, 308x12.85=\$3957.80 per hour.

Now that the background is established, lets throw in a network outage.

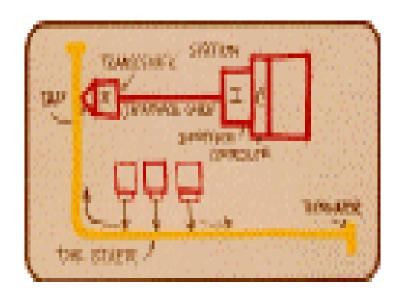
- Consider 3 hours of downtime that effects only 50% of your staff 154 employees.
- Lost revenue 3 hours x 4250.00=\$12750.00
- Cost of lost overhead 3 hours @ \$7.58 x 158=\$1197.64
- Cost of lost pay 3 hours @ 12.85 x 158=\$2030.30

Total cost of 3 hours downtime per month: \$15,977.94 Computed annually this would come to a grand total of \$191,735.28. This is only for an outage that effects half of your staff.



Nobody needs the EDGE

- 1992: 16 Meg Token Ring will replace Ethernet
- 1995: ATM will replace Ethernet
- 1996: Nobody needs switching at the edge
- 1997: Nobody needs
 100meg to the edge
- 1998: Nobody needs 1 GB
- 1999: GB over copper is impossible
- 2000: Nobody needs QoS at the edge
- 2003: Nobody needs L3 at the edge.....



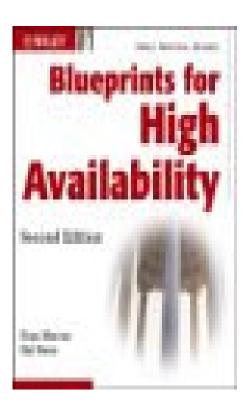


Final Recommendation

 The Defacto Standard on HA Networking:

Blueprints of High Availability

by Marcus and Stern









Co-produced by:





