

University of Alberta

MINT 709 Project Report

Topic:

**Implementing Scalable 4G LTE Wireless Backhaul:
Challenges and Solutions**

Submitted by:

Syed A Tahir

Special thanks to Dr. Mike MacGregor for his continued support during this project.

Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Mobile Backhaul Traffic.....	5
2.1 Current and Legacy Networks	5
2.2 4G LTE Networks.....	6
3. Proposed Solutions.....	8
3.1 Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF).....	8
3.3.1 MEF 22 – Mobile Backhaul Implementation Agreement Specification	8
3.2 Broadband Forum (MPLS Forum).....	12
3.2.1 MPLS Mobile Backhaul Initiative (MMBI).	12
4. Vendor Support.....	14
4.1 Alcatel Service Router series	14
4.2 Fujitsu Flashwave 4500 Provisioning Platform.....	14
4.3 Microwave Wireless Backhaul Option	14
5. Example Lab Setup.....	16
5.1 Configuration Overview	16
5.2 Detailed Network Diagram.....	17
6. Testing.....	18
6.1 Performance Testing	18
6.2 Fibre Ring Failure Testing	27
7. Conclusion	31
8. References.....	32
9. Appendix – Router Configurations.....	33
9.1 R1	33
9.2 R2	41
9.3 R3	49
9.4 R4.....	55
9.5 R5.....	62

ACRONYMS

ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
aGW	Access Gateway
BS	Base Station
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
EDGE	Enhanced Data for GSM Evolution
EVC	Ethernet Virtual Connection
EV-DO	Evolution – Data Only
FDD	Frequency Division Duplexing
GIWF	Generic Interworking Functions
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global Systems Mobile
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
HSPA	High Speed Packet Access
HSUPA	High Speed Uplink Packet Access
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MBBI	MPLS Mobile Backhaul Initiative
MEF	Metro Ethernet Forum
MEN	Metro Ethernet Network
MPLS	Multi-Protocol Label Switching
RAN BS	Radio Access Network Base Station
RAN NC	Radio Access Network – Network Controller
RNC	Radio Access Network Controller
RPR	Resilient Packet Ring
SAP	Service Access Point
TDM	Time Division Multiplexing
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
UNI	User Network Interface
UPSR	Unidirectional Path Switched Ring
VoLTE	Voice over LTE
VPLS	Virtual Private LAN Service
VPWS	Virtual Private Wire Service

1. Introduction

With the advent of bandwidth-intensive applications and powerful wireless devices, service providers face a challenge to satisfy the needs of customers in a cost effective manner. Legacy wireless backhaul networks are limited in their flexibility to scale well with rapidly increasing backhaul bandwidth requirement. Service providers are beginning to deploy 4G LTE technology and are planning for widespread coverage in the near future.

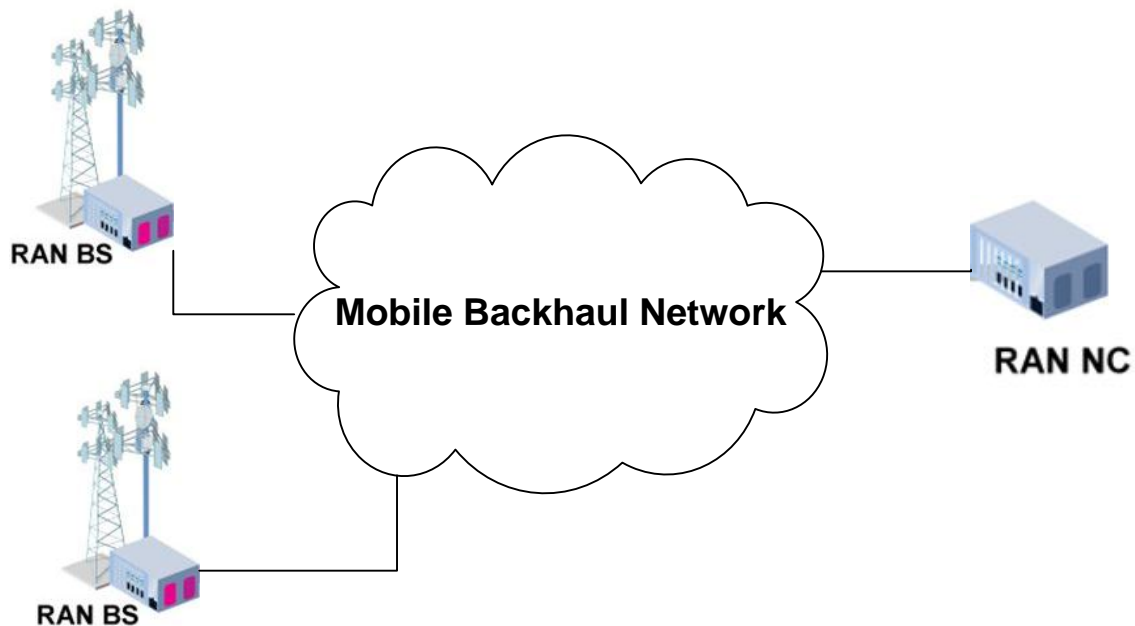
The challenges faced by service providers are twofold. Firstly the legacy backhaul transport networks are not cost-effective for increasing capacity for higher data rates and secondly there is a lot of investment in the current backhaul networks which cannot be overlooked, regardless of whether or not they backhaul themselves or outsource to another service provider. Hence there is a need for a proper migration strategy where service providers can maximize the use of their current network deployments in a cost-effective manner while migrating towards packet-switched 4G backhails to serve applications with demanding throughput requirements. This strategy ensures that the backhaul network does not become a potential traffic bottleneck for 4G applications.

To overcome these challenges, service providers and equipment manufacturers are working together towards a unified approach to deal with this difficult problem. Metro Ethernet Forum and Broadband Forum (MPLS Forum) have been working for implementation options for backhaul networks focusing on migration paths towards all IP packet-switched backhaul network. Their goal is to cost-effectively maximize the use of Ethernet and MPLS technologies since the 4G networks are strictly IP based.

In this project an attempt has been made to explore the solutions proposed by the two forums. Also, a network setup is also configured at the end as an example of one possible solution employing part of the recommendations made, with the use of Carrier Ethernet and MPLS.

2 Mobile Backhaul Traffic

A mobile backhaul network is the network between Radio Access Network Controllers (RAN NC or RNC) and Radio Access Network Base Stations (RAN BSs). The following diagram shows a simplified view of the mobile backhaul network.



2.1 Current and Legacy Networks

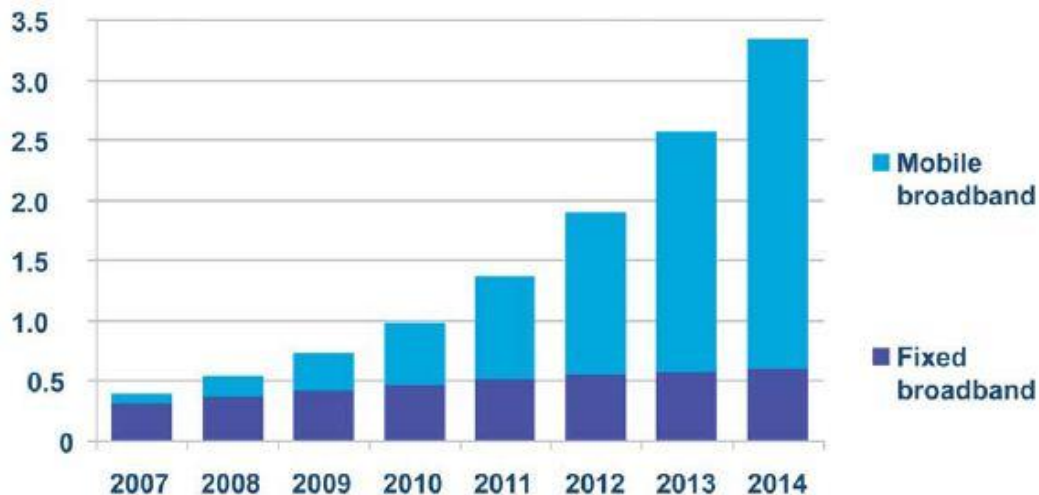
Current and legacy backhails use variety of transport networks with different data rates depending on the technology used. GSM/GPRS/EDGE networks use TDM transport layers whereas UMTS/HSDPA/HSUPA networks employ either ATM or IP as their transport layers. CDMA 1x-RTT can have either HDLC or TDM transport whereas CDMA 1x EV-DO uses IP as its transport mechanism. Among these 2G and 3G technologies data rates can be somewhere from approximately 56Kbps to 3 Mbps. As most of the legacy backhails were primarily designed for circuit-switched services and later evolved and provided packet-switched services, providing increasingly higher data rates for packet-switched services has not been cost effective. It is because of these challenges the new 4G LTE standards were developed by 3GPP. Since 4G networks are IP-only networks, different solutions were proposed to provide cost effective migration paths from legacy backhails to 4G backhails. As discussed later, Metro Ethernet Forum and Broadband Forum (formerly MPLS forum) have proposed solutions for migration strategies based on Ethernet and MPLS.

2.2 4G LTE Networks

The focus of 4G LTE is all IP, packet-switched network as standardized by 3GPP. It was introduced in Rel. 8. With increase in demand for mobile broadband services, 4G promises to solve the problem of providing cost effective high bandwidth packet switched services. It is forecasted that the demand for circuit switched voice services is going to decrease relative to the corresponding increase in demand for IP based services.

The lines between circuit switched voice and packet switched voice are already getting blurred. In wired networks, VoIP already has a firm foothold. In wireless networks, Voice over LTE (VoLTE) appears to be the mode of choice for future as it provides a voice solution similar to VoIP with the option of simultaneous use of other internet services. With the recent successful test announcement (Feb. 10, 2011) of a VoLTE call by Verizon in US, it is clear that we are seeing a gradual transformation of mobile wireless networks into all IP packet based networks similar to what we already have in wireline networks. Nokia Siemens is also in testing phase of VoLTE implementations.

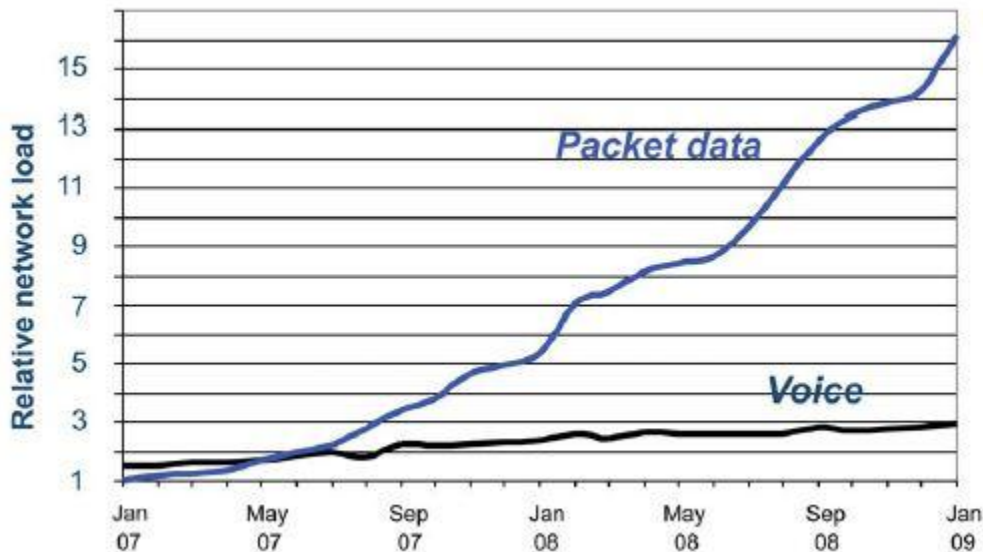
It is estimated that 3.4 billion people will have broadband access by 2014 and among them 80% are expected to be mobile broadband users [10]. In order to serve all these subscribers, LTE is going to be the technology of choice with the migration from current network technologies. The figure below shows the projected growth of fixed and mobile broadband subscribers. [10]



Source: [10]

Packet data has already overtaken voice traffic in terms of relative use. This happened after HSPA was introduced in 2007. Since then there is a continuous growth in packet data [10]. With the continuous growth of packet data with the use of applications like video blogging, interactive video and video streaming, LTE is the technology of choice

for mobile network implementations. The graph below shows the trend of packet data increase relative to voice traffic.



Source: [10]

The key features that make LTE beneficial are the capacity, performance, simplicity and support of wide range of terminal equipment. The downlink speeds of more than 300Mbps is allowed with the requirement of providing at least 100 Mbps of peak rate. Radio access network round-trip times of less than 10ms are already being met. Simplicity comes from the flexibility in choosing carrier bandwidth. The bandwidth can be from 1.4MHz to 20MHz with the choice of FDD or TDD multiplexing. This gives wireless carriers the flexibility in LTE deployments matching customer requirements and business goals. LTE also support wide range of terminal equipment and meets requirements of handover and roaming to existing networks.

It is clear from above that LTE puts significant demand on mobile backhaul network. Since LTE is all IP network, it gives the tools and flexibility of using Ethernet and IP related protocols, standards and technology for cost-effective mobile backhaul deployments, in contrast with the legacy backhauls which have been in use and evolved from voice and circuit-centric approach.

3 Proposed Solutions

Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) and Broadband Forum (formerly MPLS forum) have been working for the promotion, equipment interoperability and widespread deployment of Carrier Ethernet and MPLS technologies. Whereas MEF develops standards for defining UNI interfaces and services for Carrier Ethernet networks, Broadband Forum works on the translation and implementation of these services by using MPLS as a transport mechanism.

3.1 Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF)

MEF is a non-profit organization formed in 2001 to promote and accelerate worldwide adoption of Carrier Ethernet technologies, solutions and services. With membership of over 150 organizations it creates interoperability standards and specifications for Carrier Ethernet deployments. [2]

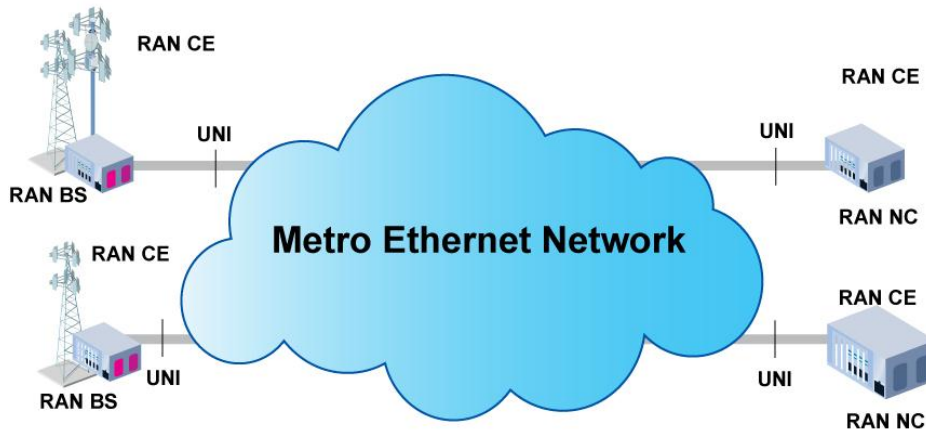
Carrier Ethernet is characterized by its ability to provide standard services like E-Line and E-LAN, scalability and granularity of bandwidth offerings, reliability with QoS guarantees and OAM support.

The Ethernet connectivity can be offered to a customer that could span across the globe providing standard Ethernet interfaces at customer sites. The Ethernet connections are termed as Ethernet Virtual Connections (EVC) and are transparently transported across a variety of transport media. The services offered could be point-to-point (E-Line), multipoint-to-multipoint (E-LAN) or point-to-multipoint (E-Tree) [2].

For a typical mobile backhaul application a typical setup would be point-to-multipoint where different mobile cell sites are backhauled to a common point. In this scenario an E-Tree type of service is most appropriate. Since the traffic in a 4G environment is IP centric, a scalable packet-switched Ethernet solution is ideal.

3.3.1 MEF 22 – Mobile Backhaul Implementation Agreement Specification

MEF 22 specifications provide guidelines on migration strategies and use cases pertaining to mobile backhaul network Ethernet solutions. The reference model used for the specification is shown below [5]:



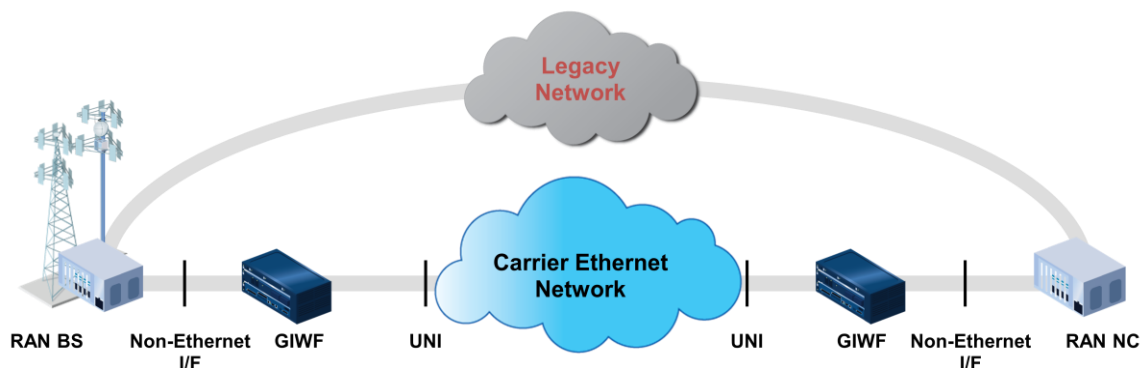
Reference Model for MEF specifications. Source: [5]

RAN CE is a general term used for a Radio Access Network Customer Edge which could be a RAN BS or a RAN NC. The specification use the terms Metro Ethernet Network and Carrier Ethernet Network interchangeably. Scenarios where multiple MEN domains are involved are not studied in MEF 22 specifications.

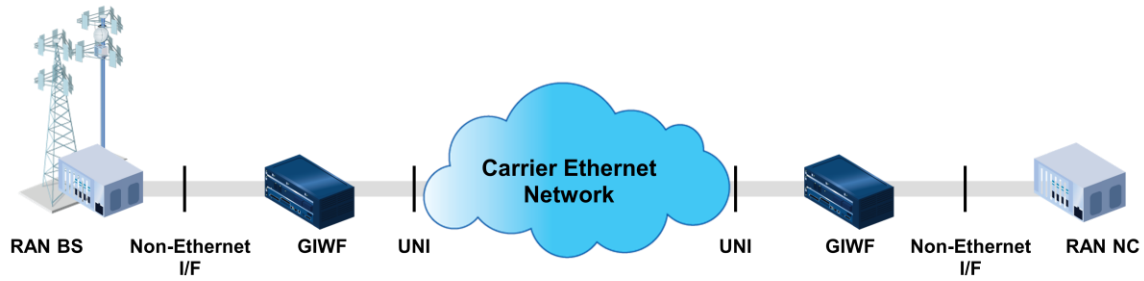
Specifically the specification deals with service types, traffic classes, migration strategies, use cases, Generic Interworking Functions (GIWF), synchronization and clock recovery.

The deployment of Ethernet services between RAN BSs and RAN NCs may fall in one of the use cases discussed below.

In a scenario where both RAN BS and RAN NC are not equipped with Ethernet interfaces and utilize only legacy interfaces like TDM or ATM an additional function needs to be added between legacy interfaces and MEN UNI. The Specification calls this function as Generic Interworking Function (GIWF). Depending upon the migration strategy used, the operator might not want to transfer all traffic through GIWF. In this case the legacy network is maintained while offloading some traffic to MEN. The two diagrams below show the two variations mentioned above. [5]

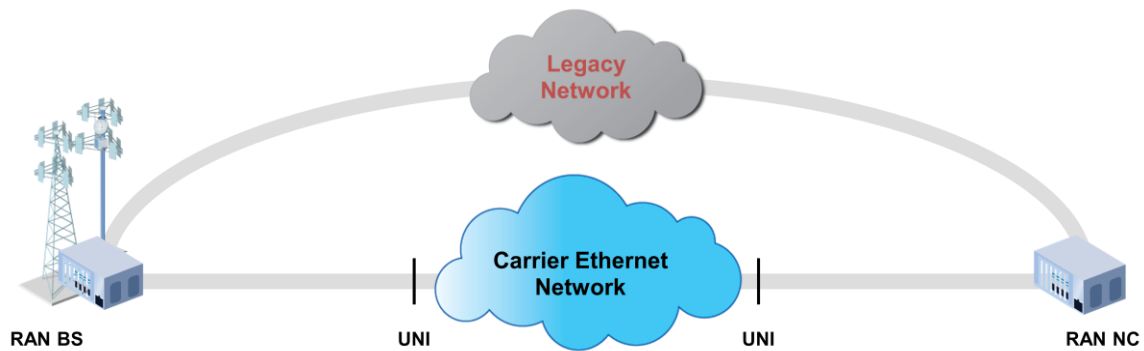


Co-existence of Carrier Ethernet and Legacy Network. Source: [5]

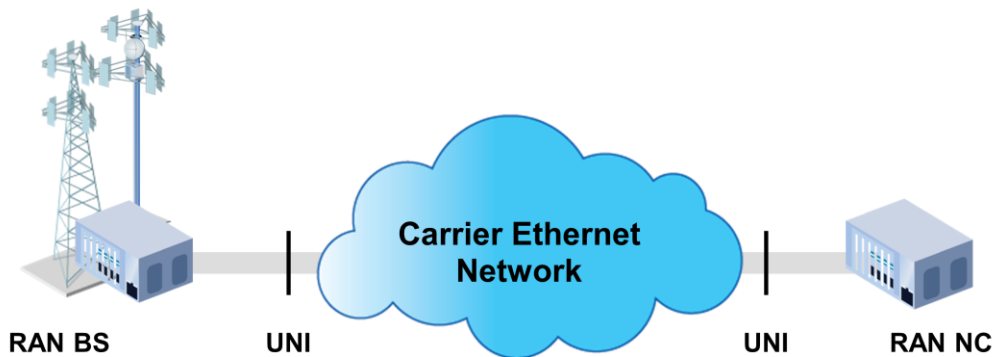


All Traffic Through Carrier Ethernet Network [5].

In contrast with the above scenarios, RAN BS and RAN NC might be able to interface directly with the MEN UNI interface eliminating the need of GIWF as above. In this case as well, the operator might still want to keep the legacy backhaul network for high priority traffic while offloading bandwidth intensive traffic to the MEN. The following two diagrams depict the two variations depending whether or not legacy backhaul is kept in the setup. [5]



Direct interfacing of RAN BS with Carrier Ethernet Network without GIWF [5].



Ethernet-only network with no parallel legacy network [5].

As mentioned above, mobile backhaul Ethernet service can be deployed as E-Line, E-LAN or E-Tree service. Since the Ethernet service can be either port-based or VLAN-based, there are six possible types of services which could be utilized in a mobile backhaul Ethernet network. The services are,

- Ethernet Private Line Service
- Ethernet Virtual Private Line Service
- Ethernet Private LAN Service
- Ethernet Virtual Private LAN service
- Ethernet Private Tree Service
- Ethernet Virtual Private Tree Service

The specifications gives a CoS model that can be used for mobile backhaul traffic. Based on this model traffic can be classified into 4, 3 or 2 classes. The table below shows the different CoS classification.[5]

Service Class Name	Example of Generic Traffic Classes mapping into CoS		
	4 CoS Model	3 CoS Model	2 CoS Model
Very High (H)	Synchronization	-	-
High (H)	Conversational, Signaling and Control	Conversational and Synchronization, Signaling and Control	Conversational and Synchronization, Signaling and Control, Streaming
Medium (M)	Streaming	Streaming	-
Low (L)	Interactive and Background	Interactive and Background	Interactive and Background

The specification mandates the use of at least 2 CoS model where the traffic is classified into High and Low classes.

Another functionality that the Carrier Ethernet Network needs to have is synchronization. Different mobile technologies have different synchronization requirements. The timing distribution in a mobile network can be achieved using one of the following three methods and are mentioned for reference purpose only.

- Using GPS or via a legacy TDM network. In this case the synchronization is achieved outside of the packet based Ethernet network.
- Distribution of timing using the packet based Ethernet network.
- Using synchronous Ethernet.

3.2 Broadband Forum (MPLS Forum)

While MEF provide specifications for different types of Ethernet services and SLAs for external interfaces of the packet network, the Broadband Forum's work and specifications pertains to the underlying transport network to provide satisfactory Ethernet services specified by MEF.

The Broadband Forum, which merged with IP/MPLS forum in 2009 focuses on the evolution of next generation IP networks. The forum's work spans different areas of interest related to next generation IP networks. The area of work which pertains to this project is the forum's MPLS Mobile Backhaul Initiative (MMBI).

3.2.1 MPLS Mobile Backhaul Initiative (MMBI).

MPLS is considered the key technology that provides a smooth transition path from legacy backhaul to a packet based backhaul network. Therefore MPLS is considered evolution friendly where service providers can maximize the use of their existing investment while gradually migrating to a completely packet-based backhaul network. With the ability of traffic engineering, QoS requirement enforcement, OAM and resiliency, MPLS technology is a perfect fit for mobile backhaul implementations. For LTE deployments, 3GPP specifications make an IP based backhaul mandatory. Broadband Forum's MMBI is an industry wide initiative with the goal to use MPLS technology in mobile backhaul network. The aim is to reduce the risk of interoperability issues by providing guidelines for backhaul network deployments. With the use of MPLS, backhaul aggregation can be implemented with Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS), Virtual Private Wire Service (VPWS) or L3 VPN. VPLS implementation blends well with the recommendations of Metro Ethernet Forum especially in LTE scenario where any-to-any connectivity is desired.

The use of MPLS in a mobile network can be separated into two general categories corresponding to types of mobile networks. A mobile backhaul network is considered either centralized or flat depending upon how BS Sites/Gateways are connected to Radio Controllers/Access Gateways and whether or not BS-BS direct links exist. The two categories are briefly described below.

Centralized Mobile Network:

A centralized mobile network is implemented for current and legacy technologies. In order to use MPLS in such networks, different Transport Network Layers need to be carried over the MPLS network. The following table shows transport network layer requirements for different mobile technologies. [8]

Network Technology	Transport Network
GSM/GPRS/EDGE (2G/2.5G)	TDM
UMTS	ATM, IP
CDMA 1x-RTT	HDLC or TDM
CDMA 1x EV-DO	IP

As mentioned above, there are four different Transport Network Layers that need to be carried over an MPLS network, i.e., TDM, ATM, HDLC and IP. Emulation of these transport layers over MPLS network is required for smooth migration from these legacy and current technologies to an all IP and Ethernet 4G network.

Different use cases may arise depending on the extent of MPLS use along the path from a Cell Site Gateway to Radio Controller. These use cases may become part of a migration strategy for gradual transformation from legacy transport networks to Ethernet and MPLS transport network.

Flat Mobile Network:

Flat Mobile Network architecture is used for LTE, Mobile WiMAX, HSPA and UMB. The transport network layer used is strictly IP. With the transport network layer being IP, MPLS implementations between BS and aGW (Access Gateway) as well as between BS and BS can be characterized into two different use cases. The implementation can either be a L2VPN or L3VPN service.

L3VPN is implemented in access, aggregation and core parts of mobile backhaul network. The same L3VPN solution must be used for BS-aGW and BS-BS links in the network.

As in L3VPN solution, L2VPN can also be implemented in access, aggregation and core parts of mobile backhaul network. Also, the same L2VPN solution must be used for both BS-aGW and BS-BS links in the network.

Later in the example lab setup, we'll implement a L2VPN MPLS solution in the form of VPLS.

4 Vendor Support

Metro Ethernet Forum and Broadband Forum have certification programs to certify vendor equipment. Most major equipment vendors have certified network equipment to be used for mobile backhaul applications. The manufacturers include Alcatel-Lucent, Fujitsu, Cisco, Ceragon, Ciena, Ericsson, Juniper, Nokia Siemens, RAD and others. Since we have access to Alcatel-Lucent routers and Fujitsu Flashwave 4500 platforms for our lab setup, we'll focus on these two.

4.1 Alcatel Service Router series

Alcatel-Lucent Service Router series is well-suited for implementation of mobile backhaul and transport of Ethernet services over an MPLS enabled routed network. With the service distribution model and Service Access Point (SAP) configuration options for service end points, Ethernet services can be easily transported. Service end points can take the form point-to-point, point-to-multipoint and any-to-any topologies. It provides the flexibility needed for a flat network requirement of 4G backhaul. In our example setup we are implementing VPLS network to simulate a topology between RNC and BSC sites. Alcatel 7710 and 7750 routers are being used in addition to Fujitsu Flashwave 4500 provisioning platforms. The Alcatel routers are certified by MEF for Ethernet Private Line (EPL), Ethernet Virtual Private Line (EVPL) and Ethernet LAN (ELAN) services standardized in MEF 9 and MEF 14 standards.

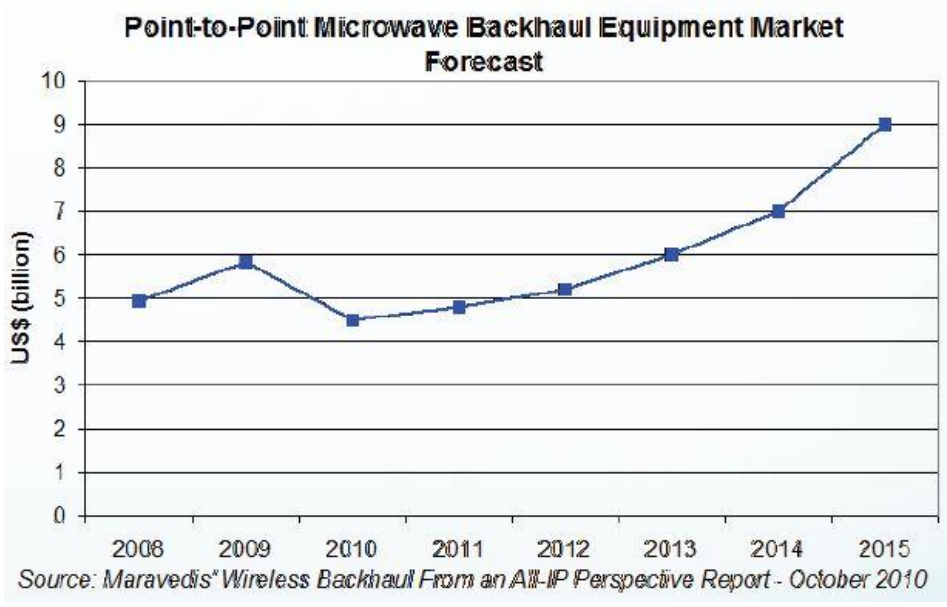
4.2 Fujitsu Flashwave 4500 Provisioning Platform

In order to add fibre core into our example setup we are implementing a UPSR SONET fibre ring using four Flashwave 4500s available in our lab. The 4500 Platform provide provisioning options suitable for carrying packet-based Ethernet services across an optical fibre ring. Possible provisioning options include EPORT (Ethernet Port), TPORT (Ethernet Trunk Port) and (RPR) Resilient Packet Ring. These services can be provisioned on specific plug-in units designed for these services. Since we have access to EPORT plug-in units only, we'll be using EPORT service for the fibre core network.

4.3 Microwave Wireless Backhaul Option

In addition to the wireline backhaul solutions involving copper and fibre connections, there is a competing backhaul solution using point-to-point microwave links. At certain sites, especially at remote locations, wired backhaul is either not possible or too expensive compared to RF solution. With 4G backhaul being totally IP based, the difference in physical medium only puts limitations on maximum available data rates. Both licensed and unlicensed bands can be used for microwave links. There is a range of products available from a number of vendors, including Motorola, GE MDS, Bridgewater and others, for point-to-point microwave backhaul implementations. These microwave

links can be flexibly deployed forming backhaul topologies of hub-spoke, tree, mesh, ring or daisy chain as needed. Wireless backhaul market tends to increase in the coming years to provide universal coverage for 4G services. The following graph shows the trend in this direction based on study done by Maravedis [11].

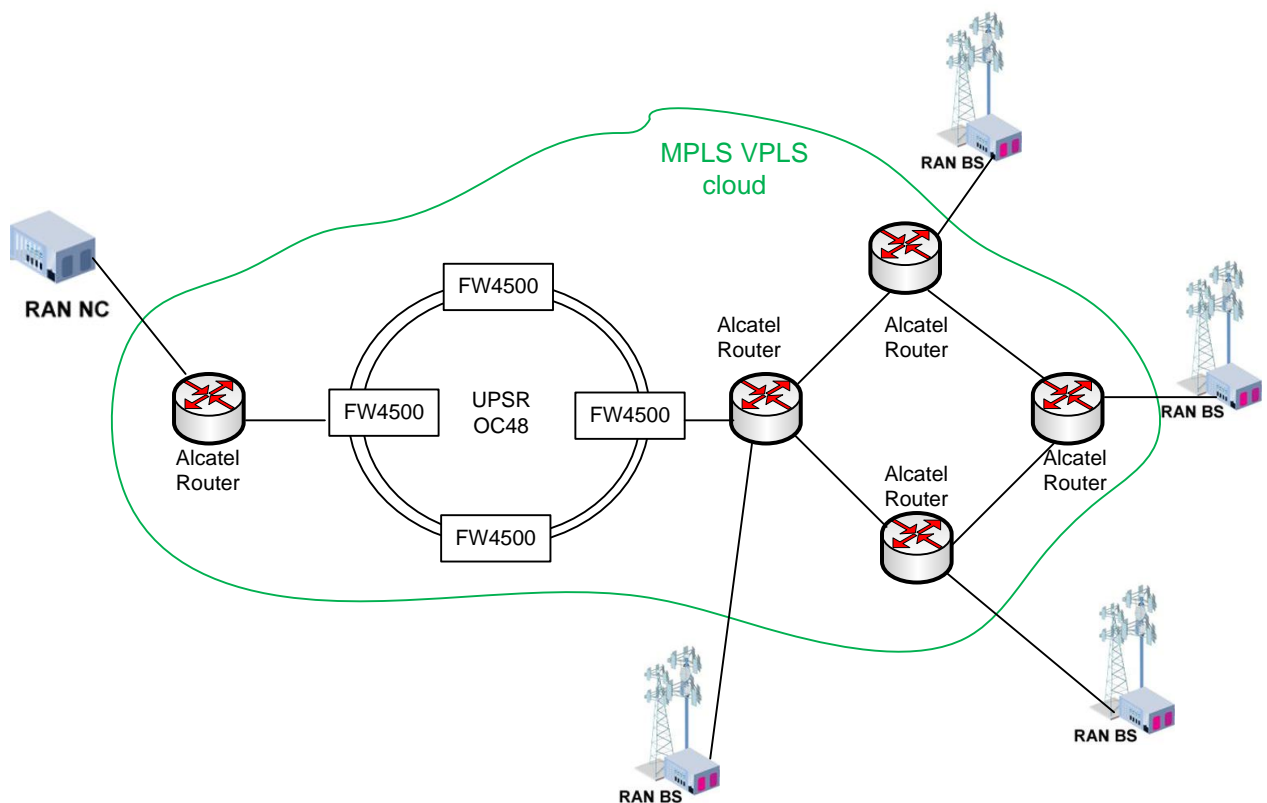


As mentioned above, wireless backhaul currently plays and expected to play an increasingly important role in mobile backhaul solutions. This aspect is not part of the example configuration setup of this project.

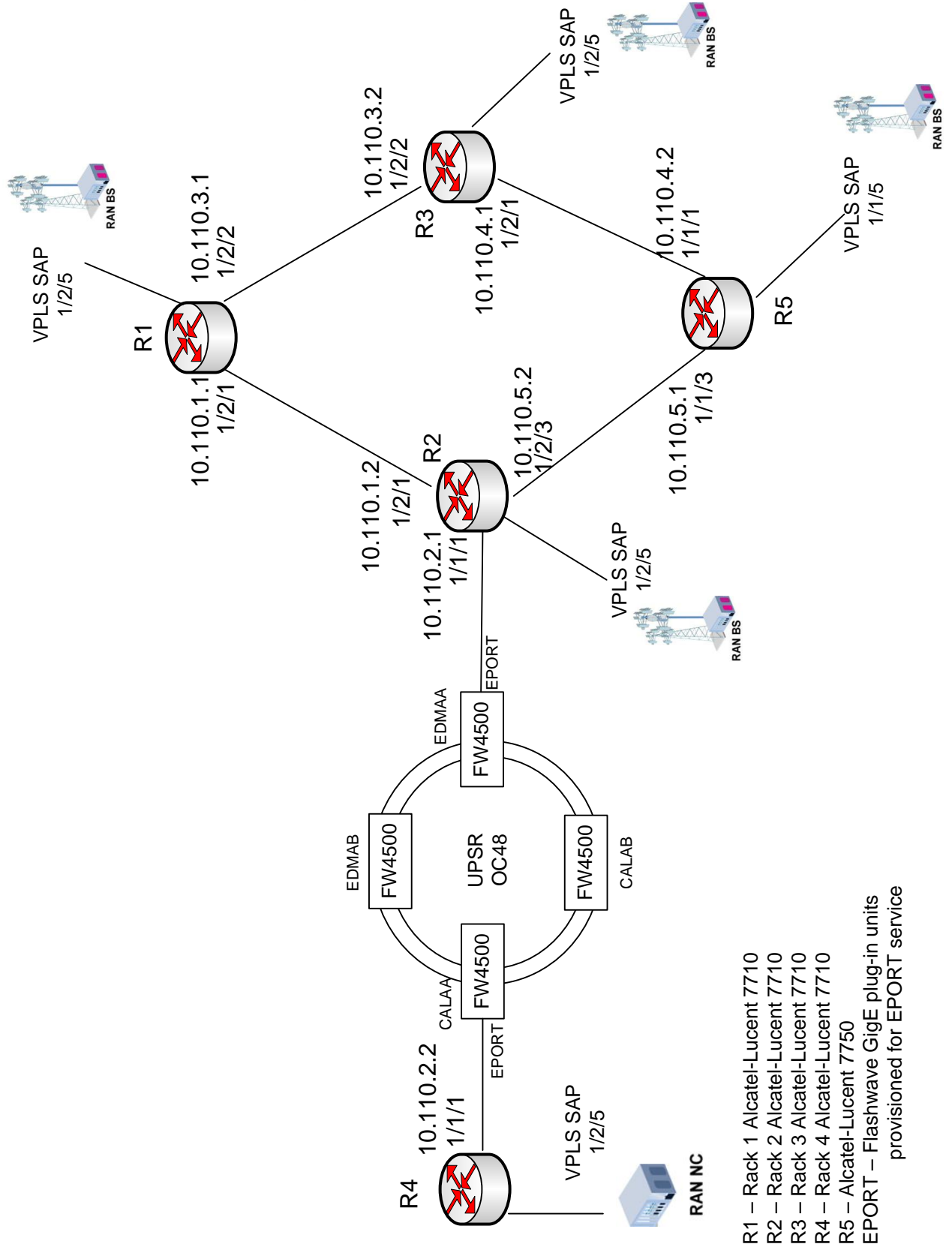
5 Example Lab Setup

5.1 Configuration Overview

In the lab setup four Alcatel Lucent 7710, one Alcatel Lucent 7750 and four Fujitsu Flashwave 4500 are used. One Alcatel 7710 is used to simulate connection to an RNC site and the remaining Alcatel routers are used for BS or aggregation sites. MPLS VPLS service is configured across the whole network with Ethernet Service Access Points (SAPs) provided at all sites. A UPSR SONET ring is implemented which separates the simulated RNC site from all BS sites. EPORT service is provisioned at two sites which have Alcatel 7710 routers connected with Flashwave 4500 through the corresponding GigE fibre ports. Appropriate cross-connects are provisioned at all four Flashwave 4500 sites. Following is a conceptual diagram illustrating the network setup.



5.2 Detailed Network Diagram



6. Testing

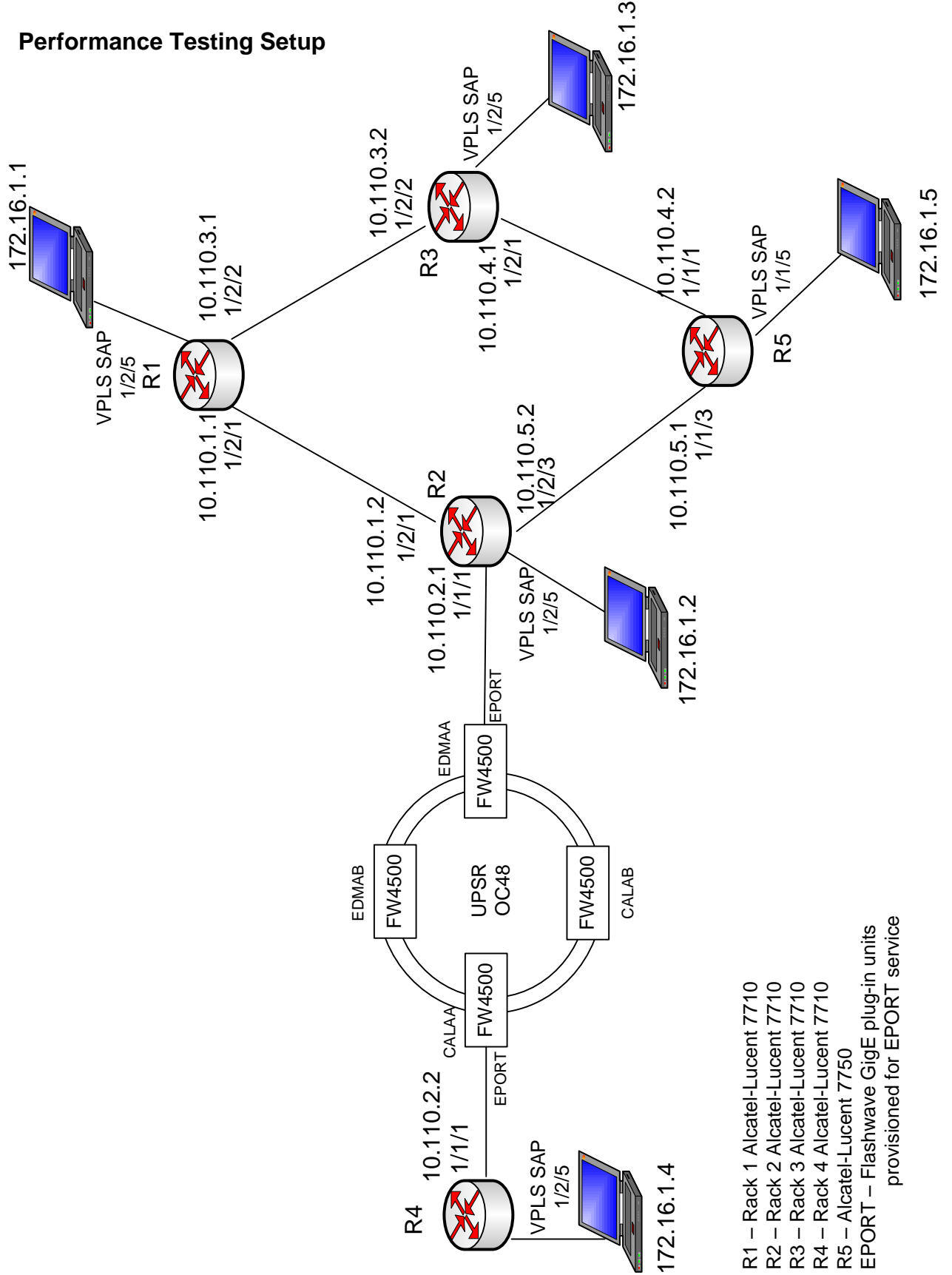
6.1 Performance Testing

The following tests are conducted to determine latency, throughput and jitter in between various VPLS service points.

1. Traceroute and Ping tests between two laptops placed at various VPLS service endpoints to verify layer-2 connectivity and to determine latency/delay.
2. Jperf test run between two laptops placed at various VPLS service points to determine jitter and throughput.

All laptops are part of the same subnet (172.16.1.0/24) as they are connected through a layer-2 VPLS service. The test setup for performance testing is illustrated in the following diagram.

Performance Testing Setup



- R1 – Rack 1 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R2 – Rack 2 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R3 – Rack 3 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R4 – Rack 4 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R5 – Alcatel-Lucent 7750

EPURT – Flashwave GigE plug-in units
provisioned for EPURT service

Test Results – Trace route and Ping

1. Trace route and Ping from R4 to R1.

```
ca. Command Prompt
C:\Users\sydt>tracert 172.16.1.1

Tracing route to GWC940L01 [172.16.1.1]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
    1      1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    GWC940L01 [172.16.1.1]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\sydt>ping 172.16.1.1 -n 20

Pinging 172.16.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 20, Received = 20, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\sydt>
```

2. Trace route and Ping from R4 to R2.

```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\sydt>tracert 172.16.1.2

Tracing route to GWC940L01 [172.16.1.2]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    GWC940L01 [172.16.1.2]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\sydt>ping 172.16.1.2 -n 20

Pinging 172.16.1.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.2: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.2:
    Packets: Sent = 20, Received = 20, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\sydt>
```

3. Trace route and Ping from R4 to R3.

```
ca. Command Prompt
C:\Users\sydt>tracert 172.16.1.3

Tracing route to GWC940L01 [172.16.1.3]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    GWC940L01 [172.16.1.3]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\sydt>ping 172.16.1.3 -n 20

Pinging 172.16.1.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.3: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.3:
    Packets: Sent = 20, Received = 20, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\sydt>
```


4. Trace route and Ping from R4 to R5

```
ca: Command Prompt
C:\Users\sydt>tracert 172.16.1.5

Tracing route to GWC940L01 [172.16.1.5]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  1    1 ms    <1 ms    <1 ms    GWC940L01 [172.16.1.5]

Trace complete.

C:\Users\sydt>ping 172.16.1.5 -n 20

Pinging 172.16.1.5 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 172.16.1.5: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 172.16.1.5:
    Packets: Sent = 20, Received = 20, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

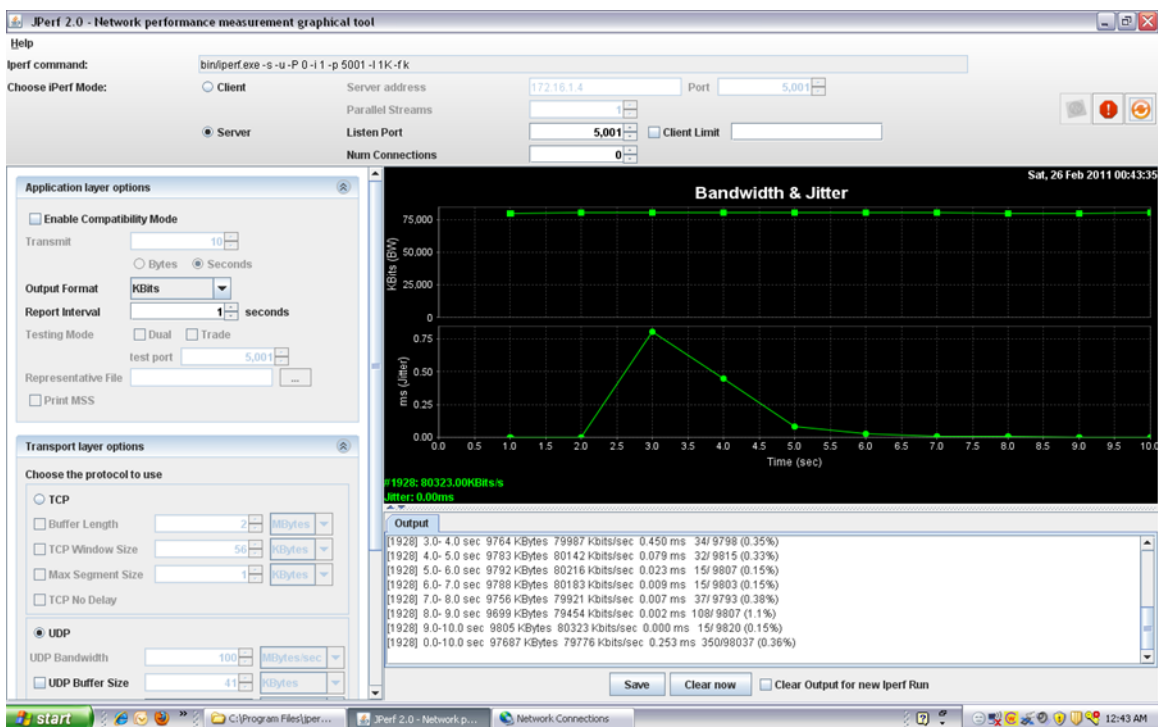
C:\Users\sydt>
```

As can be seen from the above 4 results, all end-devices (laptops) are only 1 hop away from each other. The ICMP round-trip times are less than or equal to 1ms.

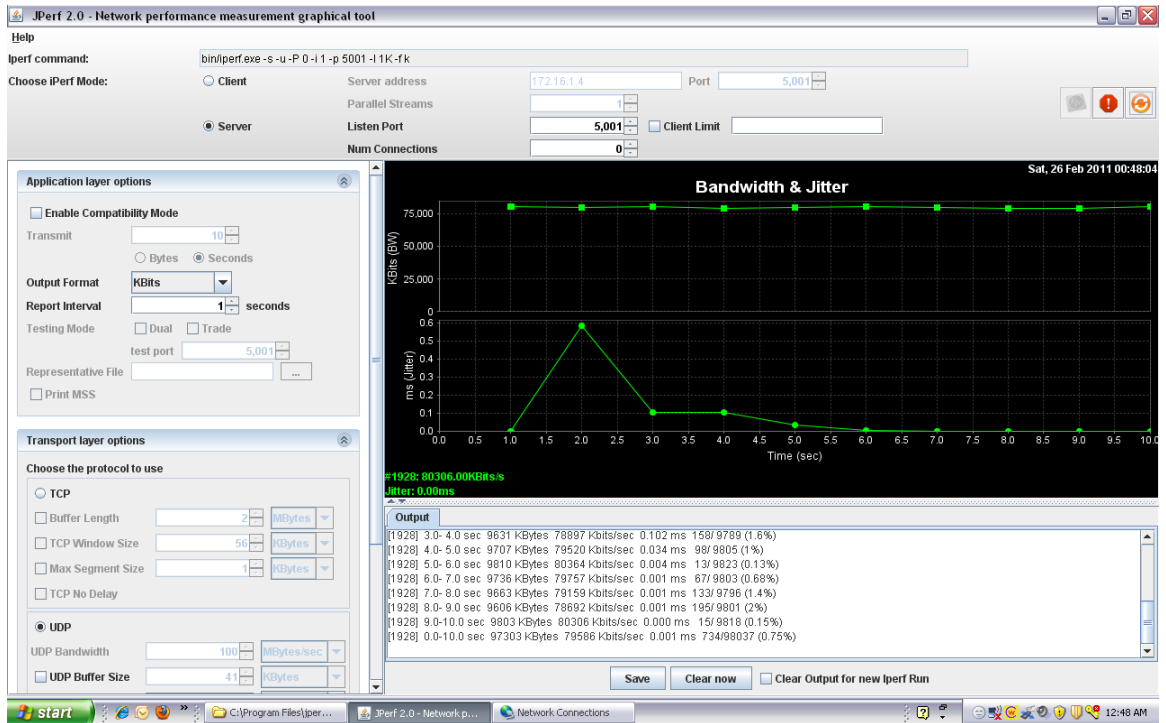
Test Results – Jitter and Throughput

Jperf is used for Jitter and Throughput measurements with client and server laptops connected in the same combinations as before.

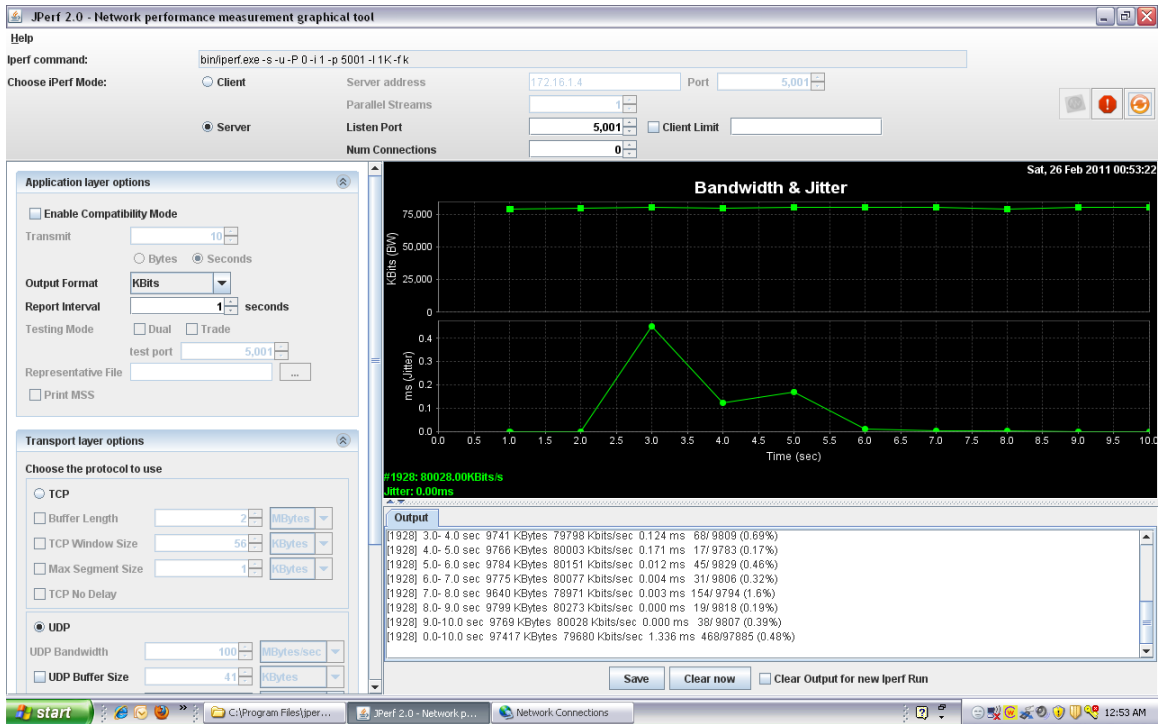
1. Jperf test between R4 and R1



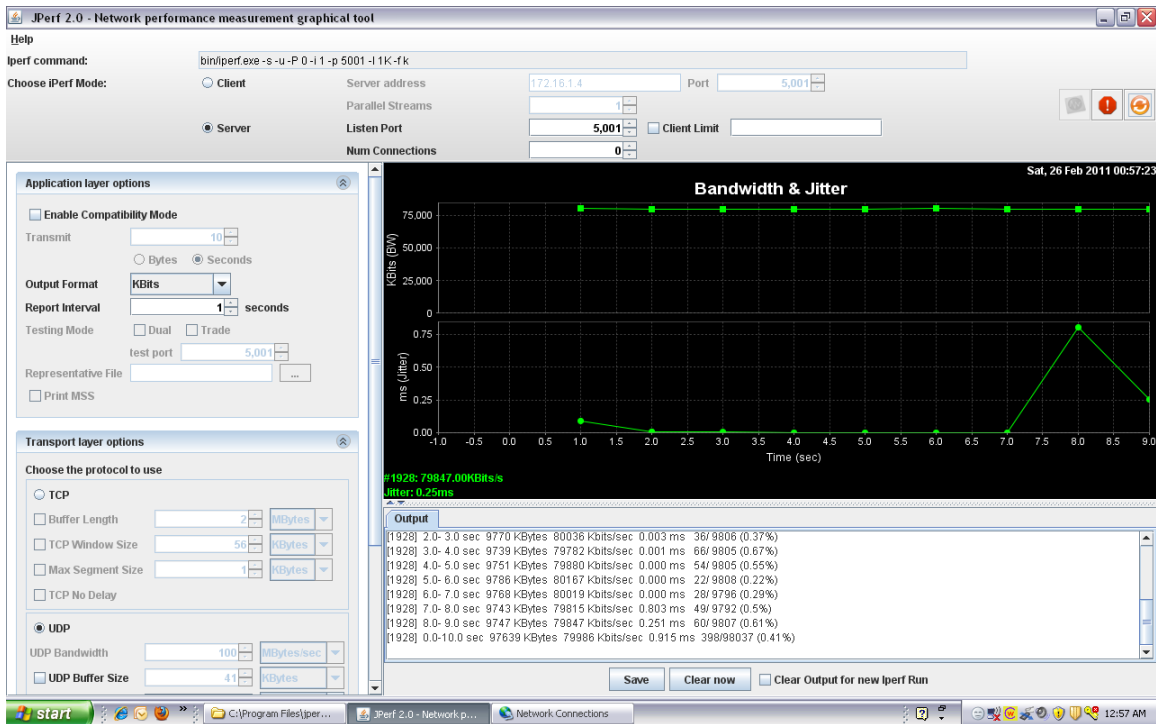
2. Jperf test between R4 and R2



3. Jperf test between R4 and R3



4. Jperf test between R4 and R5.

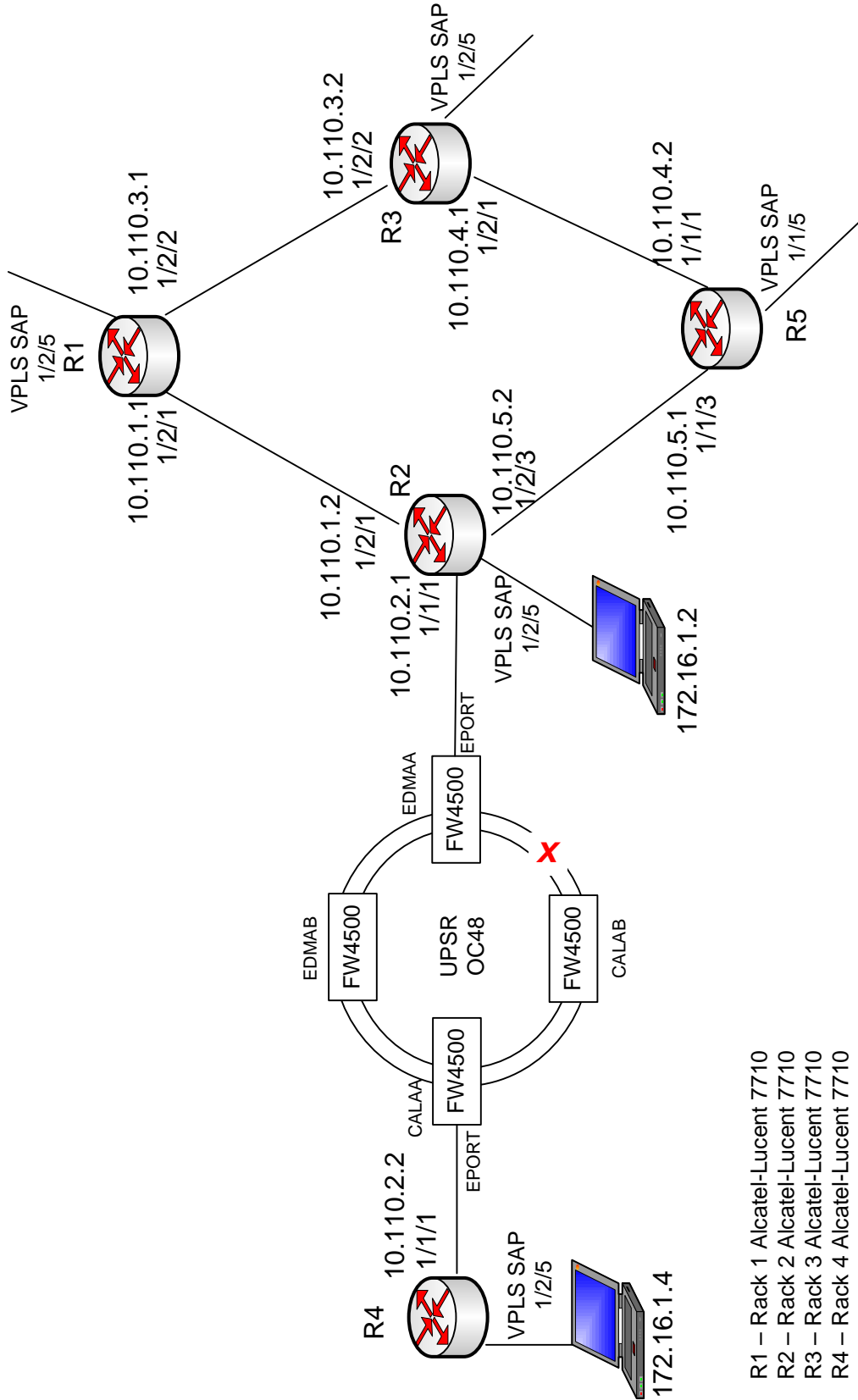


As can be seen from the above results, we are seeing approx. 80Mbps of throughput. The laptops are connected to 100Mbps ports of Alcatel routers. Jitter value is minimum (0.001ms) between R4 and R2. Both of these routers are directly connected to the fibre ring through the EPORT service of Flashwave 4500s. The maximum value of jitter (1.33ms) is between R4 and R3.

6.2 Fibre Ring Failure Testing

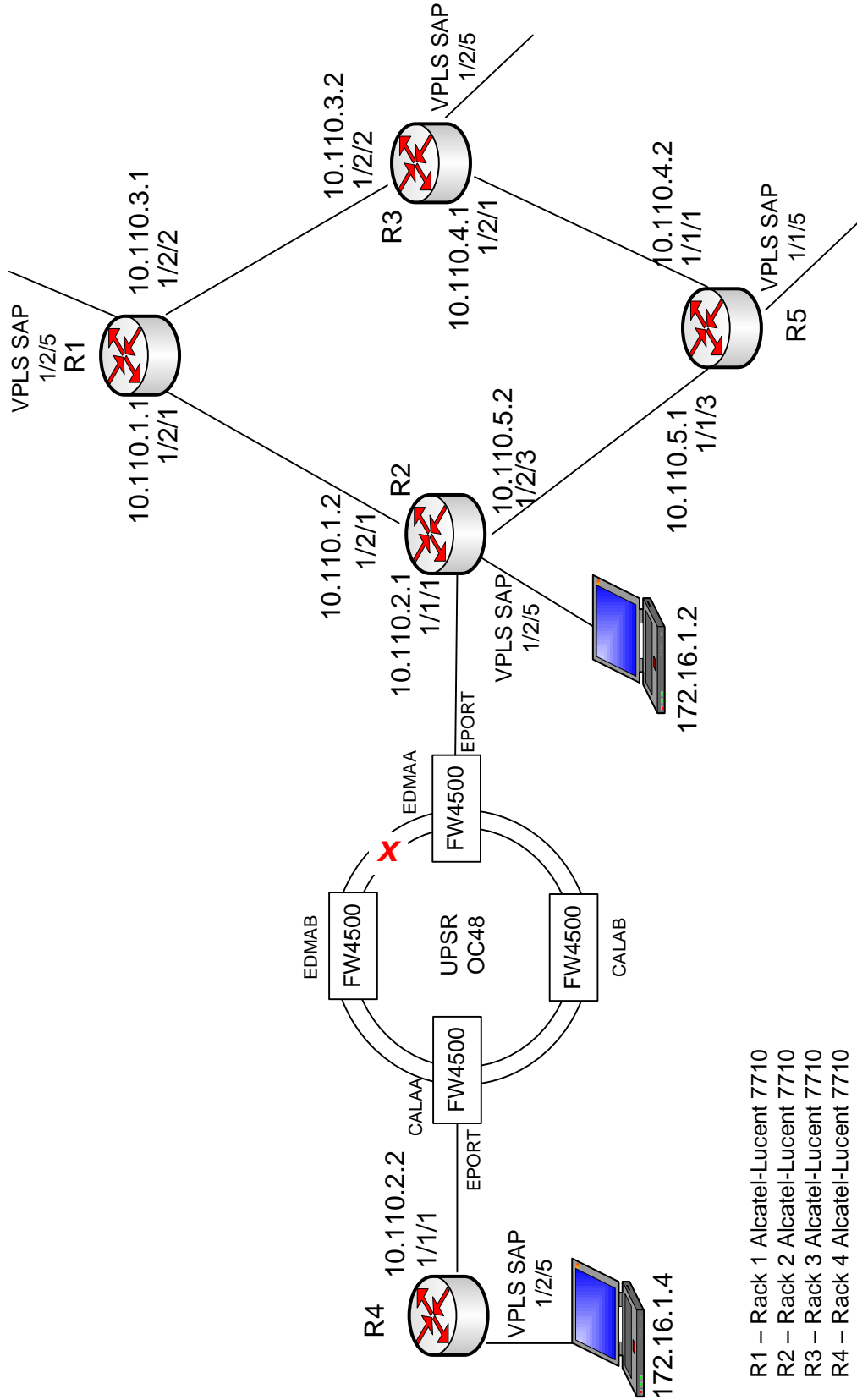
The following two scenarios of fibre link failure are tested by unplugging the fibres.

Fiber Link Failure Test 1



- R1 – Rack 1 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R2 – Rack 2 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R3 – Rack 3 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R4 – Rack 4 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R5 – Alcatel-Lucent 7750
- EPORT – Flashwave GigE plug-in units
provisioned for EPORT service

Fiber Link Failure Test 2



- R1 – Rack 1 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R2 – Rack 2 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R3 – Rack 3 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R4 – Rack 4 Alcatel-Lucent 7710
- R5 – Alcatel-Lucent 7750
- EPURT – Flashwave GigE plug-in units
provisioned for EPURT service

7. Conclusion

The solution to 4G LTE wireless backhaul problem is complex especially considering the fact that there are a variety of backhaul transport networks already in place which cannot decommissioned overnight. The solutions proposed by MEF and Broadband Forum provide guidelines for migration strategies which can be put in place depending upon a particular scenario. The example network setup, which is configured, illustrates one such common scenario, among many, which can be used as a mobile backhaul solution.

8. References

1. MMBI White Paper on Use of MPLS in LTE.
2. Metro Ethernet Forum – An overview of the work of MEF.
3. Metro Ethernet Forum - Carrier Ethernet for Mobile Backhaul.
4. Introducing the specifications of MEF - Mobile Backhaul Implementation Agreement.
5. MEF 22 Technical Specifications.
6. MEF Technical Specifications 6.1 – Ethernet Services Definitions.
7. MEF Technical Specifications 10.2 – Ethernet Services Attributes.
8. MPLS Forum – MPLS in backhaul framework and requirements technical specifications.
9. Broadband Forum – Use of MPLS in mobile backhaul networks.
- 10 Ericsson White Paper – LTE An Introduction.
11. A Practical Look at LTE Backhaul Capacity Requirements by Maravedis Wireless Market Research and Analysis.
- 12.IP/MPLS Forum – “MPLS in Mobile Backhaul” Certification program

9. Appendix – Router Configurations

9.1 R1

```
# TiMOS-B-6.1.R4 both/hops ALCATEL SR 7710 Copyright (c) 2000-2008 Alcatel-  
Lucent.  
# All rights reserved. All use subject to applicable license agreements.  
# Built on Thu Oct 30 15:49:21 PDT 2008 by builder in /rel6.1/b1/R4/panos/main
```

```
# Generated MON FEB 21 08:12:21 2011 UTC
```

```
exit all  
configure  
#-----  
echo "System Configuration"  
#-----  
system  
  name "RACK-1"  
  ccm 1  
  exit  
  power-supply 1 ac single  
  power-supply 2 ac single  
  snmp  
    shutdown  
    packet-size 9216  
  exit  
  login-control  
    telnet  
      inbound-max-sessions 1  
    exit  
  exit  
  time  
    sntp  
      shutdown  
    exit  
    zone MST  
  exit  
  thresholds  
    rmon  
  exit  
  exit  
exit  
#-----  
echo "System Security Configuration"  
#-----
```

```

system
  security
    telnet-server
    ftp-server
    user "admin"
      password ".wwBSCf55BeJQsICA8BrJ." hash2
      access console ftp snmp
      console
        member "administrative"
      exit
    exit
  snmp
    community "uTdc9j48PBRkxn5DcSjchk" hash2 rwa version both
  exit
  per-peer-queuing
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Log Configuration"
#-----
  log
    snmp-trap-group 98
      description "5620sam"
      trap-target "10.3.31.166:162" address 10.3.31.166 snmpv2c notify-community
"privatetraps98"
    exit
    log-id 98
      from main security
      to snmp 1024
    exit
  exit
#-----
echo "System Security Cpm Hw Filters Configuration"
#-----
  system
    security
      exit
    exit
#-----
echo "QoS Policy Configuration"
#-----
  qos
  exit
#-----
echo "Card Configuration"
#-----

```

```

card 1
  card-type iom-9g
  mda 1
    mda-type c1-1gb-sfp
    ingress
    exit
  exit
  mda 2
    mda-type c8-10/100eth-tx
    ingress
    exit
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "Port Configuration"
#-----
port 1/1/1
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/2/1
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/2
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/3
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/4
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/5
  ethernet
  mode access
  exit
  no shutdown

```

```

exit
port 1/2/6
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/2/7
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/2/8
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
#-----
echo "System Sync-If-Timing Configuration"
#-----
  system
  sync-if-timing
  begin
  ref1
  shutdown
  exit
  ref2
  shutdown
  exit
  commit
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "Management Router Configuration"
#-----
  router management
  exit

#-----
echo "Router (Network Side) Configuration"
#-----
  router
  interface "system"
  address 10.1.1.1/32
  exit
  interface "toR2"
  address 10.110.1.1/24

```

```

    port 1/2/1
  exit
  interface "toR3"
    address 10.110.3.1/24
    port 1/2/2
  exit
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
  ospf
    area 0.0.0.0
      interface "system"
        exit
      interface "toR2"
        exit
      interface "toR3"
        exit
    exit
  exit
#-----
echo "IGMP Configuration"
#-----
  igmp
  exit
#-----
echo "PIM Configuration"
#-----
  pim
  shutdown
  rp
  static
    address 192.168.2.1
  exit
  exit
  bsr-candidate
  shutdown
  exit
  rp-candidate
  shutdown
  exit
  exit
#-----
echo "MPLS Configuration"
#-----
  mpls

```

```

        interface "system"
        exit
        no shutdown
    exit
#-----
echo "RSVP Configuration"
#-----
    rsvp
        interface "system"
        exit
        no shutdown
    exit
#-----
echo "LDP Configuration"
#-----
    ldp
        interface-parameters
            interface "toR2"
            exit
            interface "toR3"
            exit
        exit
        targeted-session
            hello 5000 255
            keepalive 5000 255
            peer 10.33.133.2
                hello 2500 104
                keepalive 15 3
            exit
        exit
    exit
exit

#-----
echo "Service Configuration"
#-----
    service
        customer 1 create
            description "Default customer"
        exit
        sdp 14 mpls create
            far-end 10.4.4.4
            ldp
                path-mtu 9190
                keep-alive
                shutdown

```

```

        exit
        no shutdown
    exit
    vpls 34 customer 1 create
        stp
            shutdown
        exit
        sap 1/2/5 create
        exit
        mesh-sdp 14:34 create
        exit
        no shutdown
    exit
exit
#-----
echo "Router (Service Side) Configuration"
#-----
    router
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
    ospf
    exit
#-----
echo "IGMP Configuration"
#-----
    igmp
    exit
#-----
echo "PIM Configuration"
#-----
    pim
    exit
#-----
echo "Policy Configuration"
#-----
    policy-options
        begin
        policy-statement "test"
            entry 1
                from
                    protocol direct
                exit
                action accept
            exit
        exit

```



```
    default-action reject
  exit
  commit
exit
exit
```

exit all

Finished MON FEB 21 08:12:36 2011 UTC

9.2 R2

TiMOS-B-6.1.R4 both/hops ALCATEL SR 7710 Copyright (c) 2000-2008 Alcatel-Lucent.

All rights reserved. All use subject to applicable license agreements.

Built on Thu Oct 30 15:49:21 PDT 2008 by builder in /rel6.1/b1/R4/panos/main

Generated MON FEB 21 07:22:15 2011 UTC

exit all

configure

#-----

echo "System Configuration"

#-----

system

name "RACK-2"

ccm 1

exit

power-supply 1 ac single

power-supply 2 none

snmp

shutdown

packet-size 9216

exit

login-control

telnet

inbound-max-sessions 1

exit

exit

time

sntp

shutdown

exit

zone MST

exit

thresholds

rmon

exit

exit

exit

#-----

echo "System Security Configuration"

#-----

system

security

telnet-server

```

ftp-server
user "admin"
  password ".wwBSCf55BeJQsICA8BrJ." hash2
  access console ftp snmp
  console
    member "administrative"
  exit
exit
snmp
  community "uTdc9j48PBRkxn5DcSjchk" hash2 rwa version both
exit
per-peer-queuing
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Log Configuration"
#-----
log
  snmp-trap-group 98
  description "5620sam"
  trap-target "10.3.31.166:162" address 10.3.31.166 snmpv2c notify-community
"privatetrp98"
  exit
  log-id 98
  from main security
  to snmp 1024
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "System Security Cpm Hw Filters Configuration"
#-----
system
  security
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "QoS Policy Configuration"
#-----
qos
  exit
#-----
echo "Card Configuration"
#-----
card 1
  card-type iom-9g
  mda 1

```

```

        mda-type c1-1gb-sfp
        ingress
        exit
    exit
    mda 2
        mda-type c8-10/100eth-tx
        ingress
        exit
    exit
    mda 4
        mda-type c2-oc12/3-sfp
        ingress
        exit
    exit
exit
#-----
echo "Port Configuration"
#-----
port 1/1/1
    ethernet
        speed 100
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/1
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/2
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/3
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/4
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/5
    ethernet

```

```

        mode access
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/6
    shutdown
    ethernet
    exit
exit
port 1/2/7
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/8
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/4/1
    sonet-sdh
    path
        no shutdown
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/4/2
    shutdown
    sonet-sdh
    exit
exit
#-----
echo "System Sync-If-Timing Configuration"
#-----
system
    sync-if-timing
        begin
        ref1
            shutdown
        exit
        ref2
            shutdown
        exit
    commit
exit

```

```

exit
#-----
echo "Management Router Configuration"
#-----
  router management
  exit

#-----
echo "Router (Network Side) Configuration"
#-----
  router
    interface "system"
      address 10.2.2.2/32
    exit
    interface "test2"
      address 2.2.2.2/24
    exit
    interface "toR1"
      address 10.110.1.2/24
      port 1/2/1
    exit
    interface "toR4"
      address 10.110.2.1/24
      port 1/1/1
    exit
    interface "toR5"
      address 10.110.5.2/24
      port 1/2/3
    exit

#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
  ospf
    area 0.0.0.0
      interface "system"
      exit
      interface "toR1"
      exit
      interface "toR4"
      exit
      interface "toR5"
      exit
    exit
  exit

#-----
echo "MPLS Configuration"

```

```

#-----
mpls
  interface "system"
  exit
  interface "toR1"
  exit
  static-lsp "static-lsp-1"
    shutdown
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
#-----
echo "RSVP Configuration"
#-----
  rsvp
  interface "system"
  exit
  interface "toR1"
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
#-----
echo "LDP Configuration"
#-----
  ldp
  interface-parameters
  interface "toR1"
  exit
  interface "toR4"
  exit
  interface "toR5"
  exit
  exit
  targeted-session
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "Service Configuration"
#-----
  service
  customer 1 create
    description "Default customer"
  exit
  customer 2 create

```

```

        description "Customer requiring epipe services"
    exit
    sdp 24 mpls create
        far-end 10.4.4.4
        ldp
        path-mtu 9190
        keep-alive
        shutdown
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
vpls 34 customer 1 create
    stp
        shutdown
    exit
    sap 1/2/5 create
    exit
    mesh-sdp 24:34 create
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Router (Service Side) Configuration"
#-----
    router
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
    ospf
    exit
#-----
echo "Policy Configuration"
#-----
    policy-options
        begin
        policy-statement "1"
            entry 2
                to
                    protocol bgp
                    neighbor 192.168.3.1
            exit
            action accept
            exit
        exit
        entry 3

```



```

    to
      protocol bgp
      neighbor 172.3.7.249
    exit
    action accept
  exit
exit
entry 4
  to
    protocol bgp
    neighbor 172.3.7.246
  exit
  action accept
  exit
exit
exit
policy-statement "2"
  entry 2
    from
      protocol direct
    exit
    action accept
  exit
exit
exit
policy-statement "isis"
  entry 1
    from
      protocol isis
    exit
    action accept
  exit
  exit
  default-action accept
  exit
exit
commit
exit
exit
```

exit all

Finished MON FEB 21 07:22:20 2011 UTC

9.3 R3

```
# TiMOS-B-6.1.R4 both/hops ALCATEL SR 7710 Copyright (c) 2000-2008 Alcatel-  
Lucent.
```

```
# All rights reserved. All use subject to applicable license agreements.
```

```
# Built on Thu Oct 30 15:49:21 PDT 2008 by builder in /rel6.1/b1/R4/panos/main
```

```
# Generated MON FEB 21 08:16:33 2011 UTC
```

```
exit all
```

```
configure
```

```
#-----
```

```
echo "System Configuration"
```

```
#-----
```

```
system
```

```
name "Rack-3"
```

```
ccm 1
```

```
exit
```

```
power-supply 1 ac single
```

```
power-supply 2 ac single
```

```
snmp
```

```
shutdown
```

```
packet-size 9216
```

```
exit
```

```
login-control
```

```
telnet
```

```
inbound-max-sessions 1
```

```
exit
```

```
exit
```

```
time
```

```
ntp
```

```
server 129.128.5.210
```

```
no shutdown
```

```
exit
```

```
sntp
```

```
shutdown
```

```
exit
```

```
zone MST
```

```
exit
```

```
thresholds
```

```
rmon
```

```
exit
```

```
exit
```

```
exit
```

```
#-----
```

```
echo "System Security Configuration"
```

```

#-----
system
security
telnet-server
ftp-server
user "admin"
password ".wwBSCf55BeJQsICA8BrJ." hash2
access console ftp snmp
console
member "administrative"
exit
exit
snmp
community "uTdc9j48PBRkxn5DcSjchk" hash2 rwa version both
exit
per-peer-queuing
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Log Configuration"
#-----
log
snmp-trap-group 98
description "5620sam"
trap-target "10.3.31.166:162" address 10.3.31.166 snmpv2c notify-community
"privatetrapped98"
exit
log-id 98
from main security
to snmp 1024
exit
exit
#-----
echo "System Security Cpm Hw Filters Configuration"
#-----
system
security
exit
exit
#-----
echo "QoS Policy Configuration"
#-----
qos
exit
#-----
echo "Card Configuration"

```

```
#-----  
card 1  
  card-type iom-9g  
  mda 1  
    mda-type c1-1gb-sfp  
    ingress  
    exit  
  exit  
  mda 2  
    mda-type c8-10/100eth-tx  
    ingress  
    exit  
  exit  
exit  
#-----  
echo "Port Configuration"  
#-----  
port 1/1/1  
  shutdown  
  ethernet  
  exit  
exit  
port 1/2/1  
  ethernet  
  exit  
  no shutdown  
exit  
port 1/2/2  
  ethernet  
  exit  
  no shutdown  
exit  
port 1/2/3  
  ethernet  
  exit  
  no shutdown  
exit  
port 1/2/4  
  ethernet  
  exit  
  no shutdown  
exit  
port 1/2/5  
  ethernet  
  mode access  
  exit
```

```

        no shutdown
    exit
    port 1/2/6
        shutdown
        ethernet
    exit
    exit
    port 1/2/7
        shutdown
        ethernet
    exit
    exit
    port 1/2/8
        ethernet
    exit
        no shutdown
    exit
#-----
echo "System Sync-If-Timing Configuration"
#-----
    system
        sync-if-timing
        begin
        ref1
            shutdown
        exit
        ref2
            shutdown
        exit
        commit
    exit
    exit
#-----
echo "Management Router Configuration"
#-----
    router management
    exit

#-----
echo "Router (Network Side) Configuration"
#-----
    router
        interface "system"
            address 10.3.3.3/32
        exit
        interface "toR1"

```

```

        address 10.110.3.2/24
        port 1/2/2
    exit
    interface "toR5"
        address 10.110.4.1/24
        port 1/2/1
    exit
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
    ospf
        area 0.0.0.0
            interface "system"
                exit
            interface "toR1"
                exit
            interface "toR5"
                exit
        exit
    exit
#-----
echo "LDP Configuration"
#-----
    ldp
        interface-parameters
            interface "toR1"
                exit
            interface "toR5"
                exit
        exit
        targeted-session
        exit
    exit
exit
#-----
echo "Service Configuration"
#-----
    service
        customer 1 create
            description "Default customer"
        exit
        sdp 34 mpls create
            far-end 10.4.4.4
            ldp
                path-mtu 9190

```

```
    keep-alive
      shutdown
    exit
  no shutdown
exit
vpls 34 customer 1 create
  stp
    shutdown
  exit
  sap 1/2/5 create
  exit
  mesh-sdp 34:34 create
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Router (Service Side) Configuration"
#-----
  router
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
  ospf
  exit
  exit

#-----
echo "System Time NTP Configuration"
#-----
  system
  time
    ntp
    exit
  exit
  exit

exit all

# Finished MON FEB 21 08:16:35 2011 UTC
```

9.4 R4

```
# TiMOS-B-6.1.R4 both/hops ALCATEL SR 7710 Copyright (c) 2000-2008 Alcatel-  
Lucent.
```

```
# All rights reserved. All use subject to applicable license agreements.
```

```
# Built on Thu Oct 30 15:49:21 PDT 2008 by builder in /rel6.1/b1/R4/panos/main
```

```
# Generated MON FEB 21 08:17:55 2011 UTC
```

```
exit all
```

```
configure
```

```
#-----
```

```
echo "System Configuration"
```

```
#-----
```

```
system
```

```
name "RACK-4"
```

```
ccm 1
```

```
exit
```

```
power-supply 1 ac single
```

```
power-supply 2 ac single
```

```
snmp
```

```
shutdown
```

```
packet-size 9216
```

```
exit
```

```
login-control
```

```
telnet
```

```
inbound-max-sessions 1
```

```
exit
```

```
exit
```

```
time
```

```
sntp
```

```
shutdown
```

```
exit
```

```
zone MST
```

```
exit
```

```
thresholds
```

```
rmon
```

```
exit
```

```
exit
```

```
exit
```

```
#-----
```

```
echo "System Security Configuration"
```

```
#-----
```

```
system
```

```
security
```

```
telnet-server
```



```

ftp-server
password
  admin-password "fc1BTONqOn6" hash2
exit
user "admin"
  password ".wwBSCf55BeJQsICA8BrJ." hash2
  access console ftp snmp
  console
    member "administrative"
  exit
exit
snmp
  community "uTdc9j48PBRkxn5DcSjchk" hash2 rwa version both
exit
per-peer-queuing
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Log Configuration"
#-----
  log
  snmp-trap-group 98
  description "5620sam"
  trap-target "10.3.31.166:162" address 10.3.31.166 snmpv2c notify-community
"privatetraps98"
  exit
  log-id 98
  from main security
  to snmp 1024
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "System Security Cpm Hw Filters Configuration"
#-----
  system
  security
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "QoS Policy Configuration"
#-----
  qos
  exit
#-----
echo "Card Configuration"
#-----

```

```
card 1
  card-type iom-9g
  mda 1
    mda-type c1-1gb-sfp
    ingress
    exit
  exit
  mda 2
    mda-type c8-10/100eth-tx
    ingress
    exit
  exit
  mda 4
    mda-type c2-oc12/3-sfp
    ingress
    exit
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "Port Configuration"
#-----
port 1/1/1
  ethernet
  speed 100
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/1
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/2
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/3
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/4
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
```

```

exit
port 1/2/5
  ethernet
    mode access
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/2/6
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/2/7
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/2/8
  ethernet
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/4/1
  sonet-sdh
  path
    no shutdown
  exit
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
port 1/4/2
  shutdown
  sonet-sdh
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "System Sync-If-Timing Configuration"
#-----
system
  sync-if-timing
  begin
  ref1
    shutdown
  exit
  ref2
    shutdown

```

```

        exit
        commit
    exit
exit
#-----
echo "Management Router Configuration"
#-----
    router management
    exit

#-----
echo "Router (Network Side) Configuration"
#-----
    router
        interface "system"
            address 10.4.4.4/32
        exit
        interface "test"
            address 10.200.1.1/24
            port 1/2/8
        exit
        interface "test2"
            address 1.2.3.4/24
            port 1/4/1
        exit
        interface "toR2"
            address 10.110.2.2/24
            port 1/1/1
        exit
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
    ospf
        area 0.0.0.0
            interface "system"
            exit
            interface "test"
            exit
            interface "toR2"
            exit
        exit
    exit
#-----
echo "LDP Configuration"
#-----
    ldp

```

```
interface-parameters
  interface "toR2"
  exit
exit
targeted-session
exit
exit
exit
```

```
#-----
```

```
echo "Service Configuration"
```

```
#-----
```

```
service
  customer 1 create
    description "Default customer"
  exit
  sdp 41 mpls create
    far-end 10.1.1.1
    ldp
    path-mtu 9190
    keep-alive
    shutdown
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
  sdp 42 mpls create
    far-end 10.2.2.2
    ldp
    path-mtu 9190
    keep-alive
    shutdown
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
  sdp 43 mpls create
    far-end 10.3.3.3
    ldp
    path-mtu 9190
    keep-alive
    shutdown
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
  sdp 45 mpls create
    far-end 10.5.5.5
    ldp
```

```
    path-mtu 9190
    keep-alive
    shutdown
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
vpls 34 customer 1 create
    stp
    shutdown
    exit
    sap 1/2/5 create
    exit
    mesh-sdp 41:34 create
    exit
    mesh-sdp 42:34 create
    exit
    mesh-sdp 43:34 create
    exit
    mesh-sdp 45:34 create
    exit
    no shutdown
    exit
exit
#-----
echo "Router (Service Side) Configuration"
#-----
    router
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
    ospf
    exit
    exit

exit all

# Finished MON FEB 21 08:18:04 2011 UTC
```

9.5 R5

TiMOS-C-6.1.R6 cpm/hops ALCATEL SR 7750 Copyright (c) 2000-2009 Alcatel-Lucent.

All rights reserved. All use subject to applicable license agreements.

Built on Tue Jan 20 13:16:25 PST 2009 by builder in /rel6.1/b1/R6/panos/main

Generated SAT JAN 01 01:52:11 2000 UTC

```
exit all
configure
#-----
echo "System Configuration"
#-----
system
  name "R5 Alcatel-7750"
  chassis-mode c
  snmp
    packet-size 9216
  exit
  login-control
    telnet
      inbound-max-sessions 1
    exit
  exit
  time
    sntp
      shutdown
    exit
  zone MST
  exit
  thresholds
    rmon
    exit
  exit
exit
#-----
echo "System Security Configuration"
#-----
system
  security
    telnet-server
    ftp-server
    user "admin"
      password "hOSZWd7FTGchc/uUtbrxRk" hash2
      access console ftp snmp
```

```

        console
            member "administrative"
        exit
    exit
snmp
    community "uTdc9j48PBRkxn5DcSjchk" hash2 rwa version both
    exit
per-peer-queuing
cpu-protection
    policy 1 create
    exit
    exit
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Log Configuration"
#-----
log
    snmp-trap-group 98
        description "5620sam"
        trap-target "10.3.31.166:162" address 10.3.31.166 snmpv2c notify-community
"privatetrp98"
    exit
    log-id 98
        from main security
        to snmp 1024
    exit
    exit
#-----
echo "System Security Cpm Hw Filters Configuration"
#-----
system
    security
    exit
    exit
#-----
echo "QoS Policy Configuration"
#-----
qos
    exit
#-----
echo "Card Configuration"
#-----
card 1
    card-type iom2-20g
    mda 1

```



```
        mda-type m20-1gb-tx
        ingress
            mcast-path-management
            shutdown
        exit
    exit
exit
#-----
echo "Port Configuration"
#-----
port 1/1/1
    ethernet
        mtu 1514
        speed 100
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/1/2
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/1/3
    ethernet
        mtu 1514
        speed 100
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/1/4
    ethernet
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/1/5
    ethernet
        mode access
    exit
    no shutdown
exit
port 1/1/6
    shutdown
    ethernet
    exit
exit
```

```
port 1/1/7
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/8
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/9
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/10
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/11
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/12
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/13
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/14
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/15
  shutdown
  ethernet
  exit
exit
port 1/1/16
```

```

        shutdown
        ethernet
        exit
    exit
    port 1/1/17
        shutdown
        ethernet
        exit
    exit
    port 1/1/18
        shutdown
        ethernet
        exit
    exit
    port 1/1/19
        shutdown
        ethernet
        exit
    exit
    port 1/1/20
        shutdown
        ethernet
        exit
    exit
#-----
echo "System Sync-If-Timing Configuration"
#-----
    system
        sync-if-timing
            begin
            ref1
                shutdown
            exit
            ref2
                shutdown
            exit
            bits
                shutdown
            exit
            revert
            commit
        exit
    exit
#-----
echo "Management Router Configuration"
#-----

```

```

router management
exit

#-----
echo "Router (Network Side) Configuration"
#-----
router
  interface "system"
    address 10.5.5.5/32
  exit
  interface "toR2"
    address 10.110.5.1/24
    port 1/1/3
  exit
  interface "toR3"
    address 10.110.4.2/24
    port 1/1/1
  exit
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
  ospf
    area 0.0.0.0
      interface "system"
        exit
      interface "toR3"
        exit
      interface "toR2"
        exit
    exit
  exit
#-----
echo "LDP Configuration"
#-----
  ldp
    interface-parameters
      interface "toR3"
        exit
      interface "toR2"
        exit
    exit
  targeted-session
  exit
exit

```

```

#-----
echo "Service Configuration"
#-----
service
  customer 1 create
    description "Default customer"
  exit
  sdp 54 mpls create
    far-end 10.4.4.4
    ldp
    keep-alive
    shutdown
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
vpls 34 customer 1 create
  stp
  shutdown
  exit
  sap 1/1/5 create
  exit
  mesh-sdp 54:34 create
  exit
  no shutdown
exit
exit
#-----
echo "Router (Service Side) Configuration"
#-----
router
#-----
echo "OSPFv2 Configuration"
#-----
  ospf
  exit
#-----
echo "Policy Configuration"
#-----
  policy-options
  begin
  policy-statement "direct"
  entry 1
  from
  protocol direct
  exit
  action accept

```

```
        exit
      exit
    exit
  commit
exit
exit
```

exit all

Finished SAT JAN 01 01:52:14 2000 UTC