

# QoS Control and Monitoring in IPX

*Session on “QoS Control and Monitoring”  
2nd Annual i3 Forum Conference, Washington DC*

**May 26, 2011**

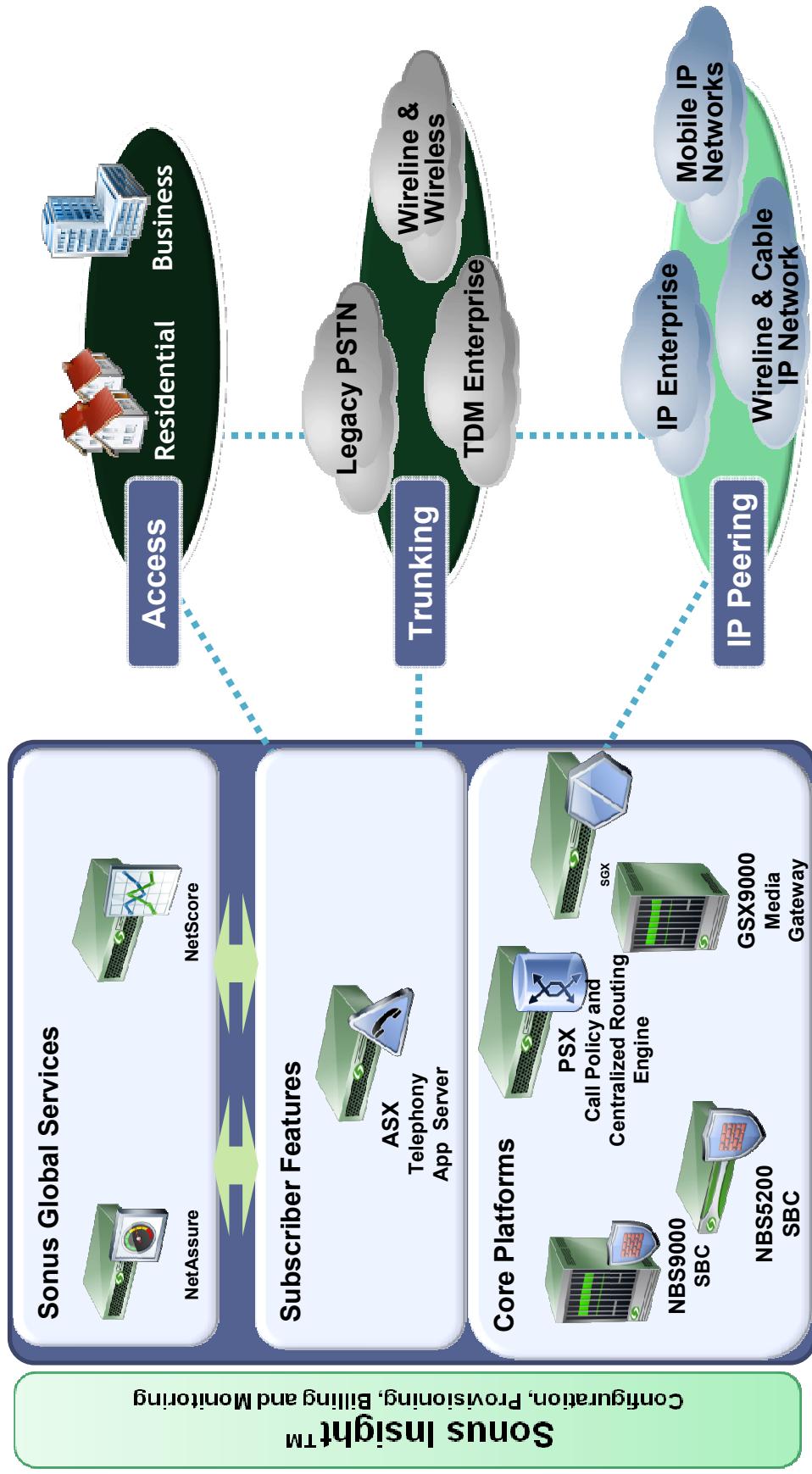
**S O N U S N E T W O R K S . C O M**



# Agenda

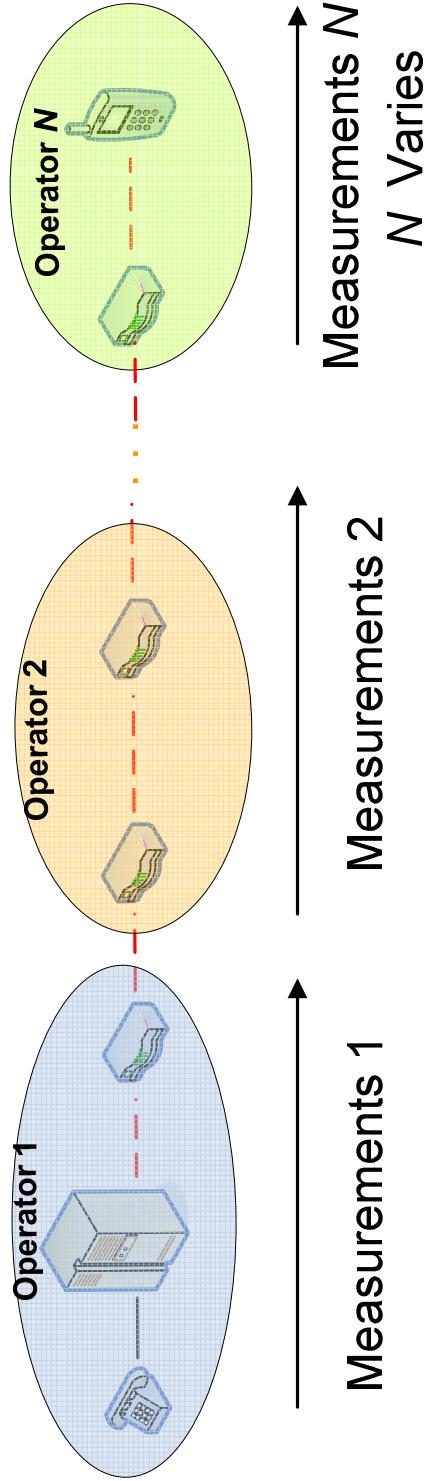
- Sonus Introduction
- QoS Problem statement
- Solution Overview
- i3Forum Action Items
- Case Study

# What Do We Do at Sonus?



# Problem Statement

- Guaranteeing QoS is challenging in IP networks.
- End to end path may go over many types of facilities, technologies, multiple network providers
- End to end performance is based on the aggregation of individual network segments
- The number of network segments in the path may vary request-by-request
- The impairment level of any given network segment is highly variable
- Difficult to pinpoint the source of impairments or the distribution of impairments between the networks across the path.



# Solution Overview

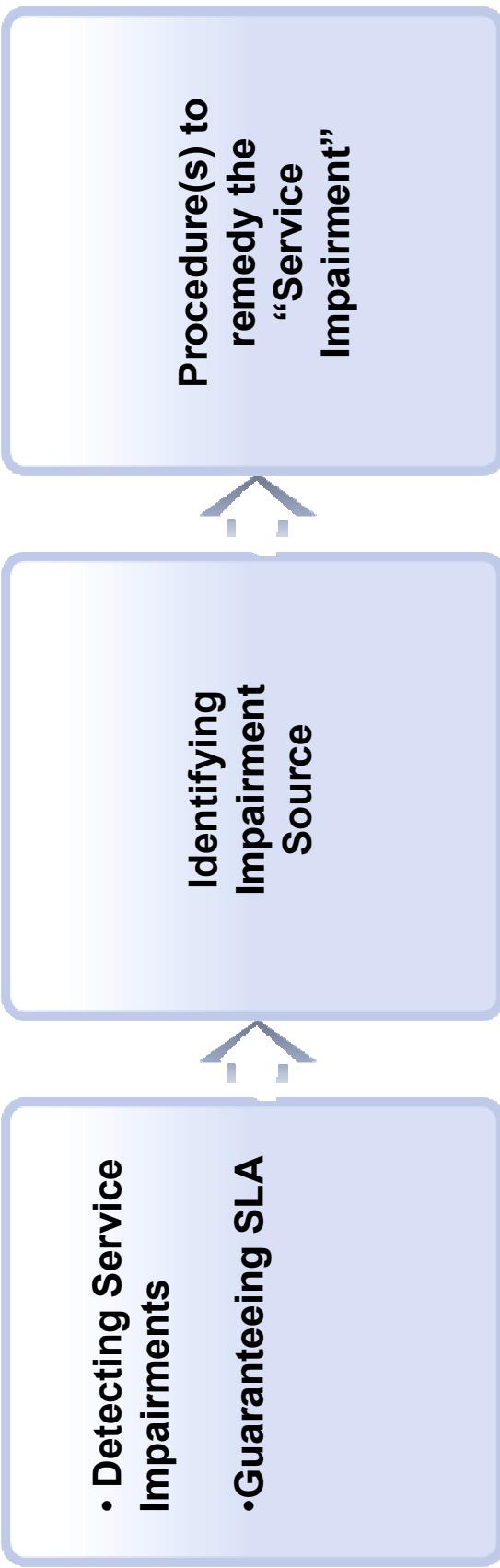
- Detecting Service Impairments
- Guaranteeing SLAs

Identifying  
Impairment  
Source

Procedure(s) to  
remedy the  
“Service  
Impairment”

- ◆ Active Monitoring
- ◆ Passive Monitoring
- ◆ End-to-End RTCP Measurements
- ◆ Measurements in Network Border Functions
- ◆ QoS Aware Routing

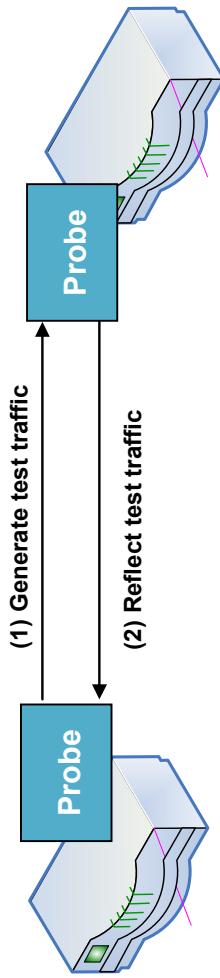
# Active/Passive Monitoring



- ◆ Active Monitoring
- ◆ Passive Monitoring
  - ◆ End-to-End RTCP Measurements
  - ◆ Measurements in Network Border Functions
  - ◆ QoS Aware Routing

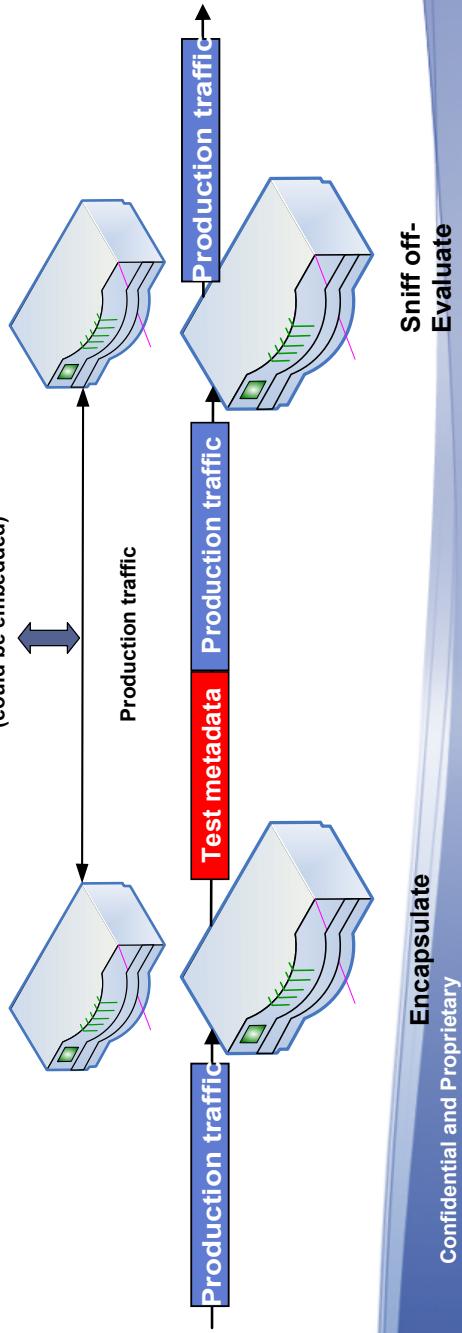
# How to Measure?

- Active measurements
  - Create synthetic test traffic.
  - Embedded or standalone probes.
  - Usefulness depends on how close the synthetic traffic is to real traffic.

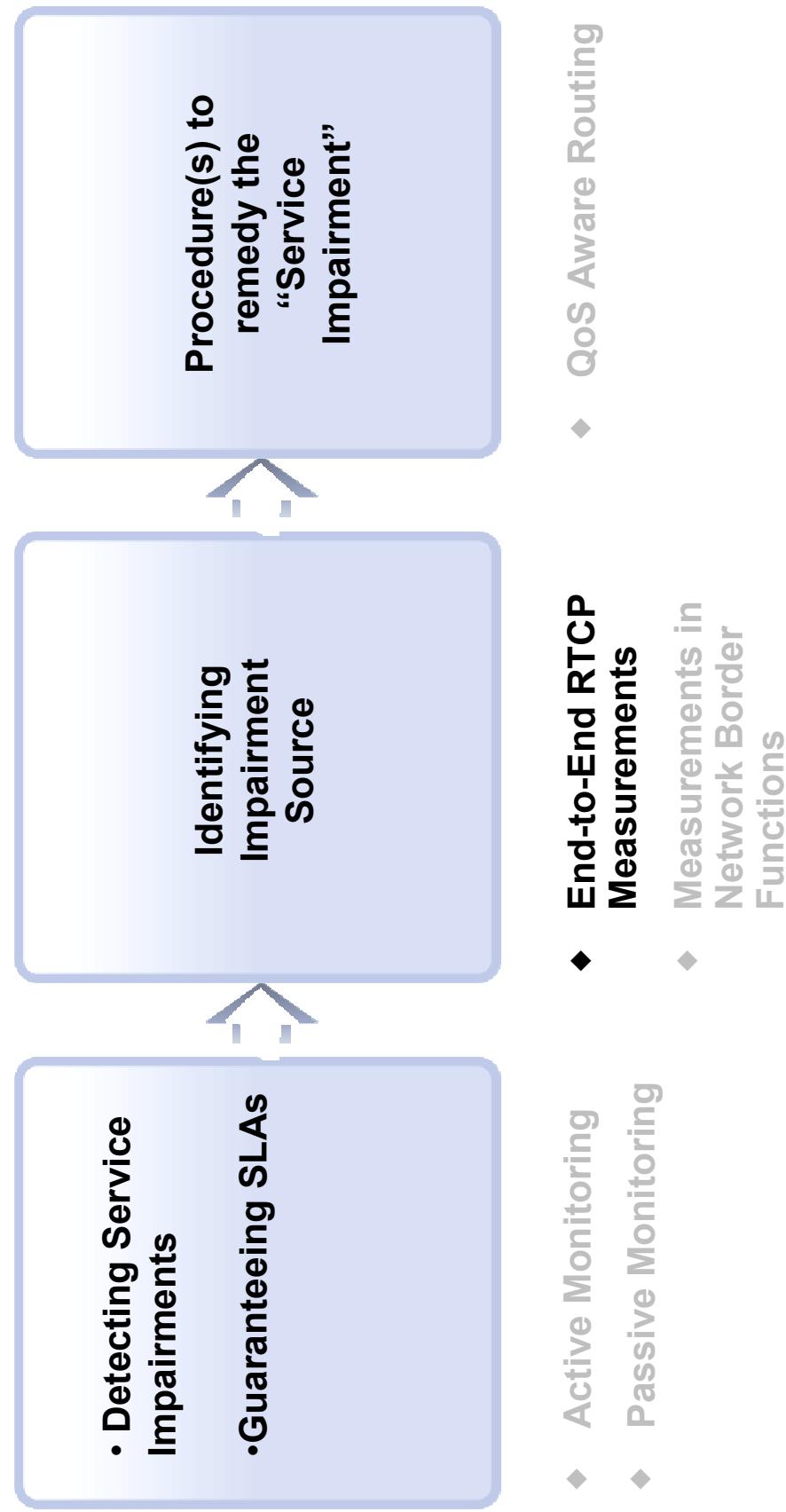


- Passive measurements

- Measure actual production traffic.
  - Can be less controversial (intrusion, privacy concerns).
- Sniff + evaluate  
(could be embedded)

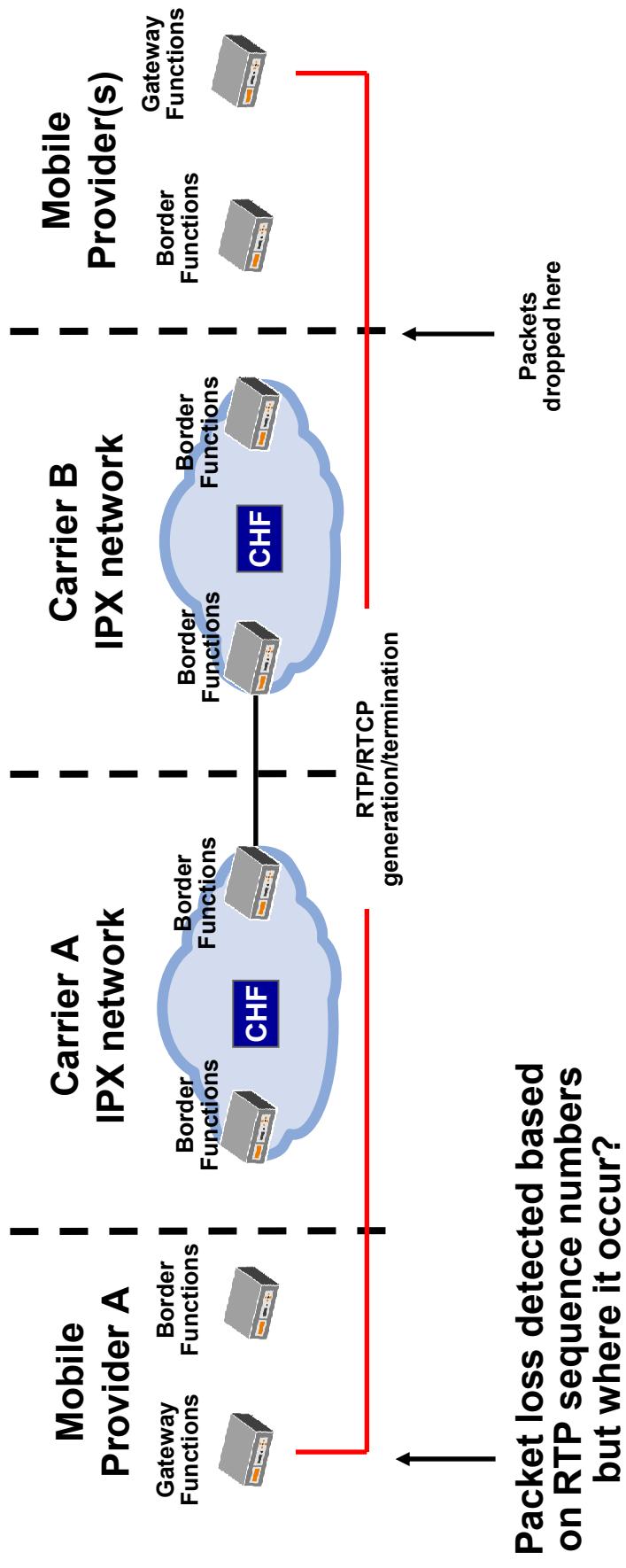


# End-to-End RTCP Measurements



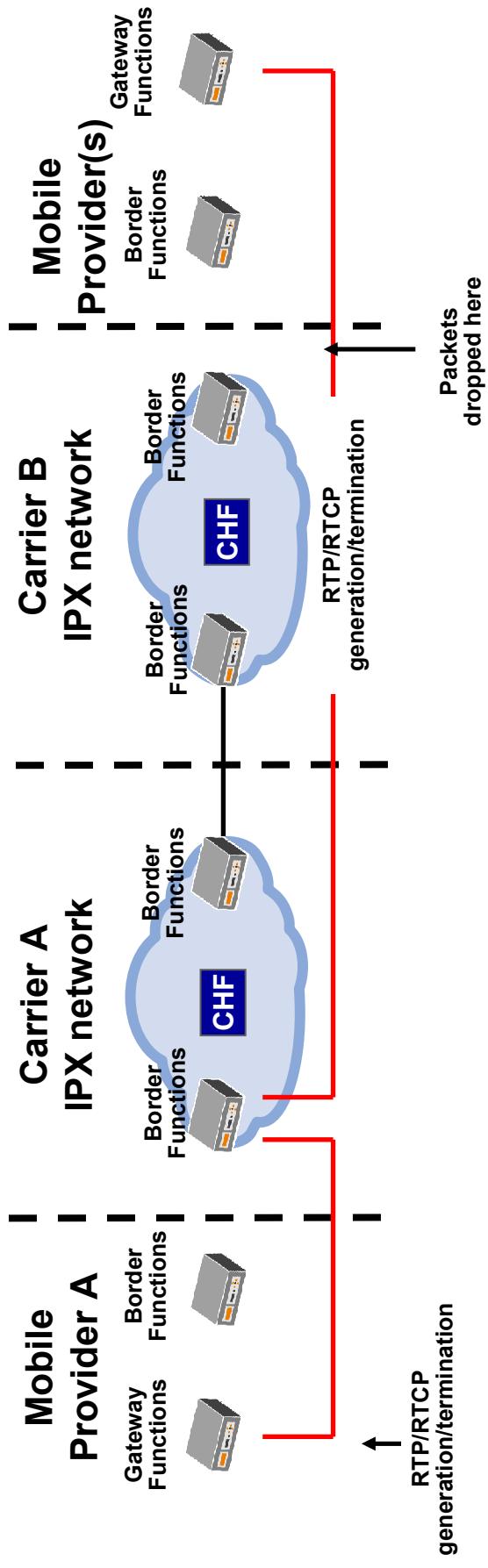
# End to End RTCP

- Where is the actual problem?



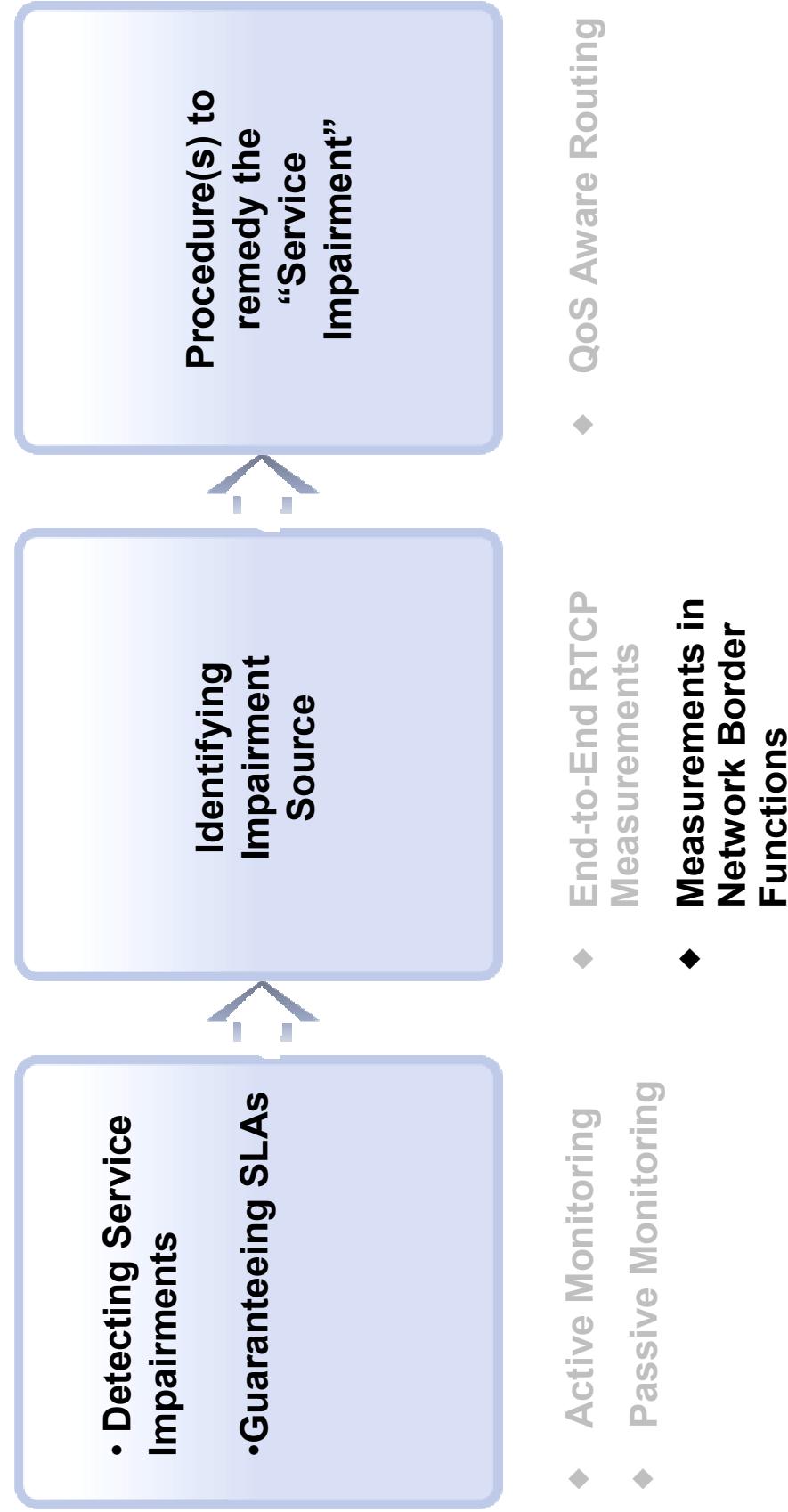
# End-to-End RTCP Measurements

- Terminating RTCP will mask knowledge about packet loss.



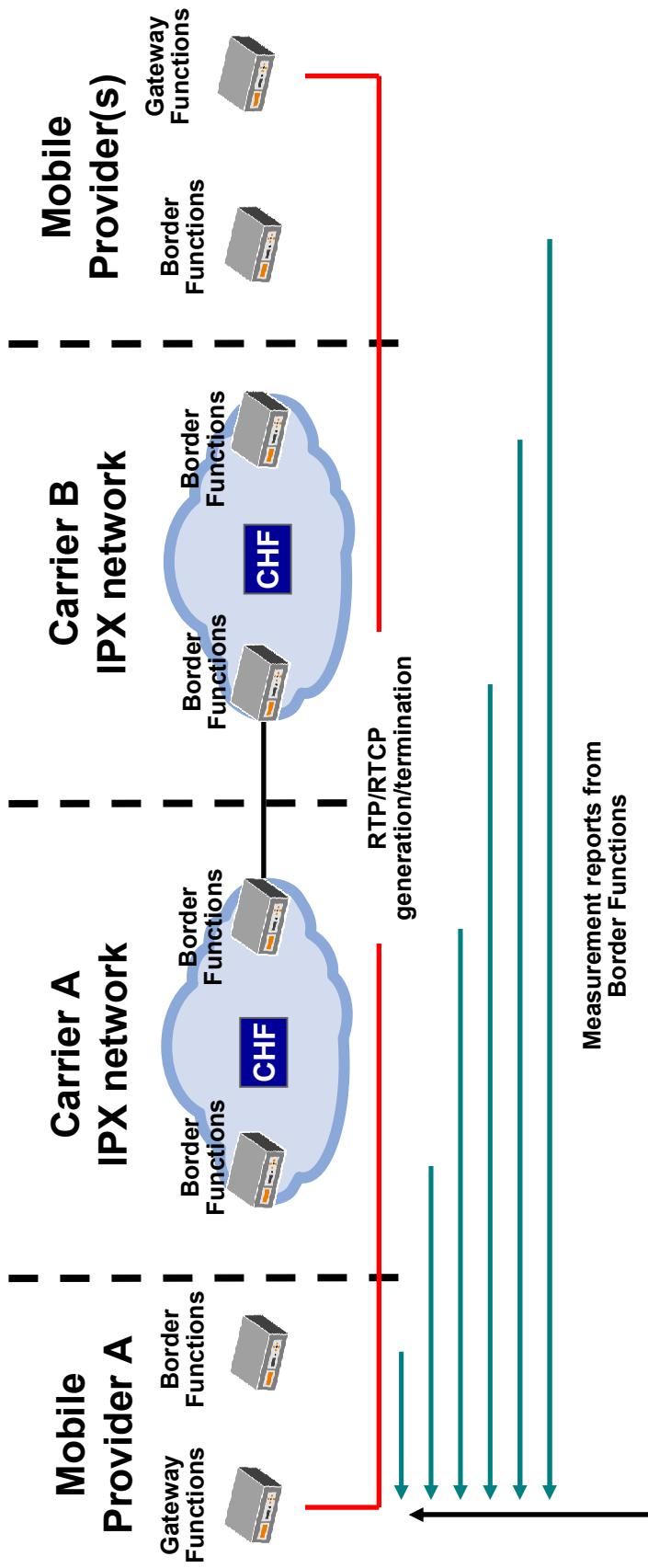
- Measurements do not indicate a problem because Carrier A Border Functions rewrite RTP sequence numbers shielding packet loss from Mobile Provider A

# Measurements in Network Border Functions



# Measurements in Network Border Functions

- Using Measurements in Border Functions to identify the problem location

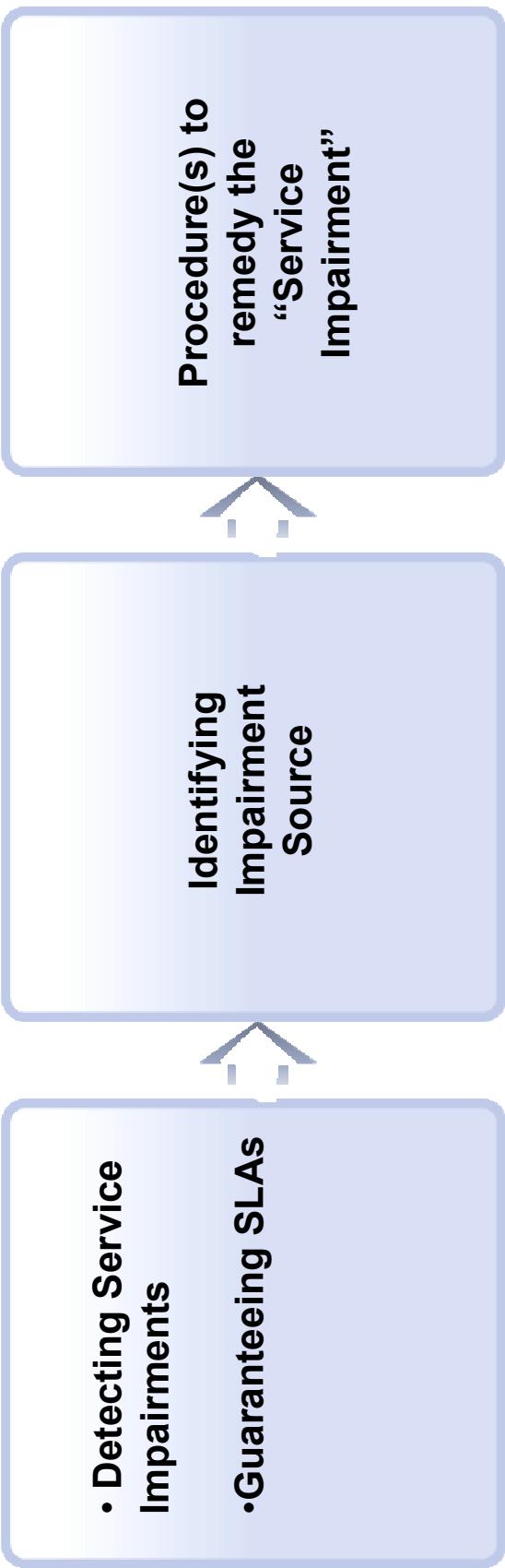


RTP sequence numbers used to calculate the total number of lost packets. Individual reports from Border Functions provide “per hop” loss count

## Reporting Border Functions Measurements via SIP

- Works even if RTCP is broken
- Use SIP Signaling for reporting by each Border Function Element.
- Sent in the context of the call dialog
- Can be sent with PUBLISH or OPTIONS
- Message volume will be an issue – a mechanism needs to be identified to restrict the reporting to a configurable fraction of the total calls.

# QoS Aware Routing



- ◆ **QoS Aware Routing**
  - ◆ Active Monitoring
  - ◆ Passive Monitoring
  - ◆ End-to-End RTCP Measurements
  - ◆ Measurements in Network Border Functions

# i3Forum Action Items

- Decide how intermediary measurements are to be reported
  - RTCP piggybacking v.s. SIP method based reporting
  - For SIP method reporting, decide for PUBLISH v.s. OPTIONS
  - For SIP method reporting, use RFC6035 SIP Event Package for Voice Quality Reporting
- Decide whether a “generate reports” indicator is needed to control traffic volume
- Decide whether topology hiding is an issue for reports generated by Border Functions

# Sonus Case Study

- Detecting Service Impairments
- Guaranteeing SLAs

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NetAssure



NetScore



NBS5200

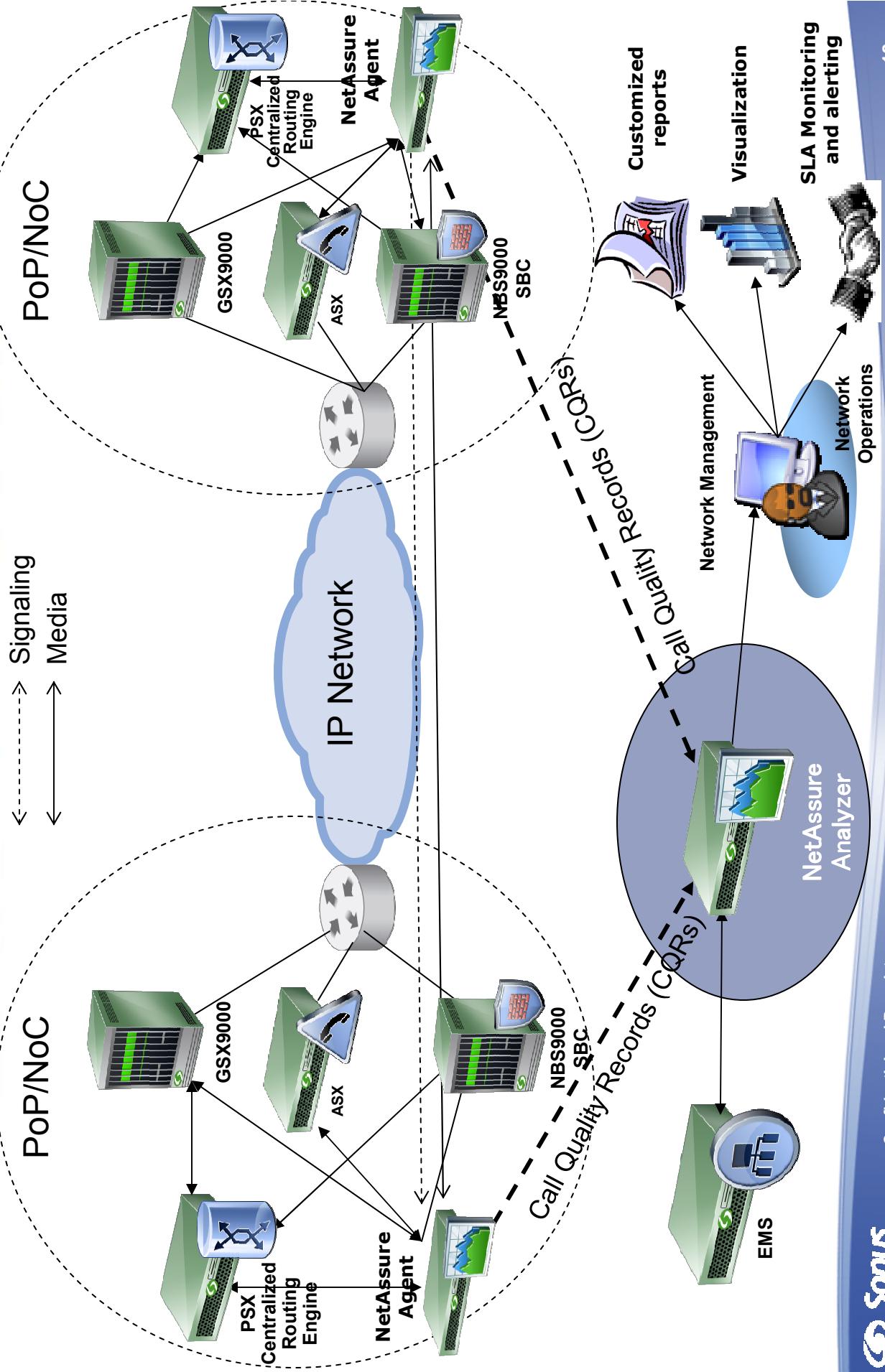


PSX

## Sonus Case Study

- Experience in designing, deploying and troubleshooting the largest VoIP networks in the world.
- Built operational tools to support these networks
- Tools productized and made available to the entire Sonus customer base

# Active Monitoring: Sonus NetAssure



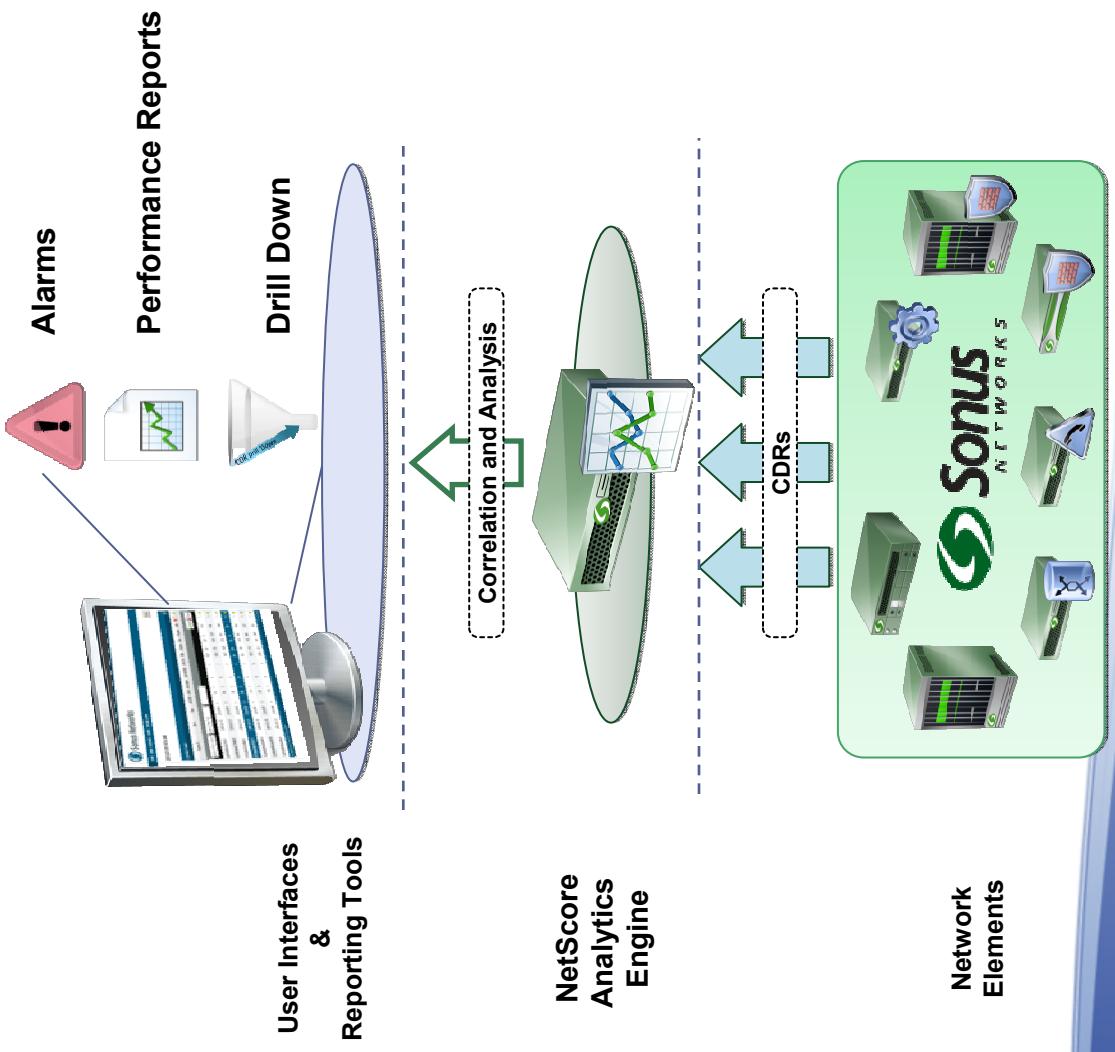
## Lessons Learned from Active Monitoring (1)

- Need to monitor at different layers
  - Network layer – IP Switches, Routers
  - Service layers – Media Gateways, SBCs, Policy Engines
- Mimic the production traffic as much as possible
  - Synthetic centralized routing engine transactions, flexible generation of SIP messages and Call Flows, IP packets treatments in network elements
- In large networks, deploying a hardware-based monitoring solution may be prohibitive -> built a software based solution.

## Lessons Learned from Active Monitoring

- Active monitoring suffers from the  $N^2$  problem: Need to simplify provisioning and deployment of probing agents
- Need to have an intelligent mechanism to detect service disruptions, and to isolate faults
  - Dynamic Thresholding – learning about the network
  - Intelligent Systems to correlate events generated by various probes

# Passive Monitoring: Sonus NetScore

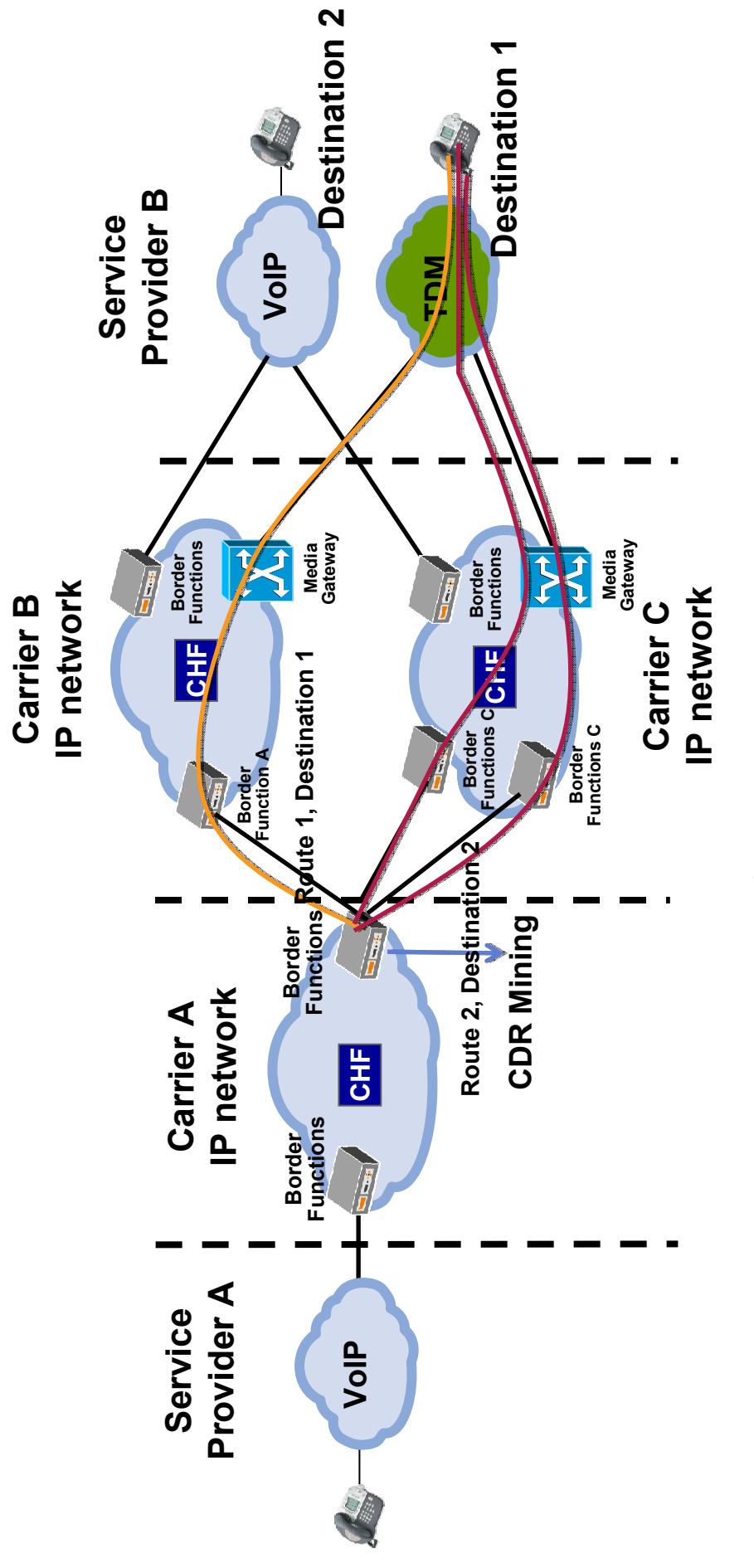


## Lessons Learned from Passive Monitoring (1)

- Sonus's passive monitoring relies on mining the CDRs v/s full media capture and analysis – the latter approach may be deemed impractical /cost ineffective in large networks
- QoS metrics
  - Packet loss (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> order statistics), jitter, Round Trip Time (when RTCP available or via probing)
  - Media impairments are typically indicative of a temporary problem rather than a chronic one.
- Service Parameters metrics
  - Answer Seizure Ratio (ASR) and Average Length of Conversation (ALOC) are typically indicative of service metrics.
  - Some carriers focus solely on the metric ALOC as an early indicator of service impairments of any type.

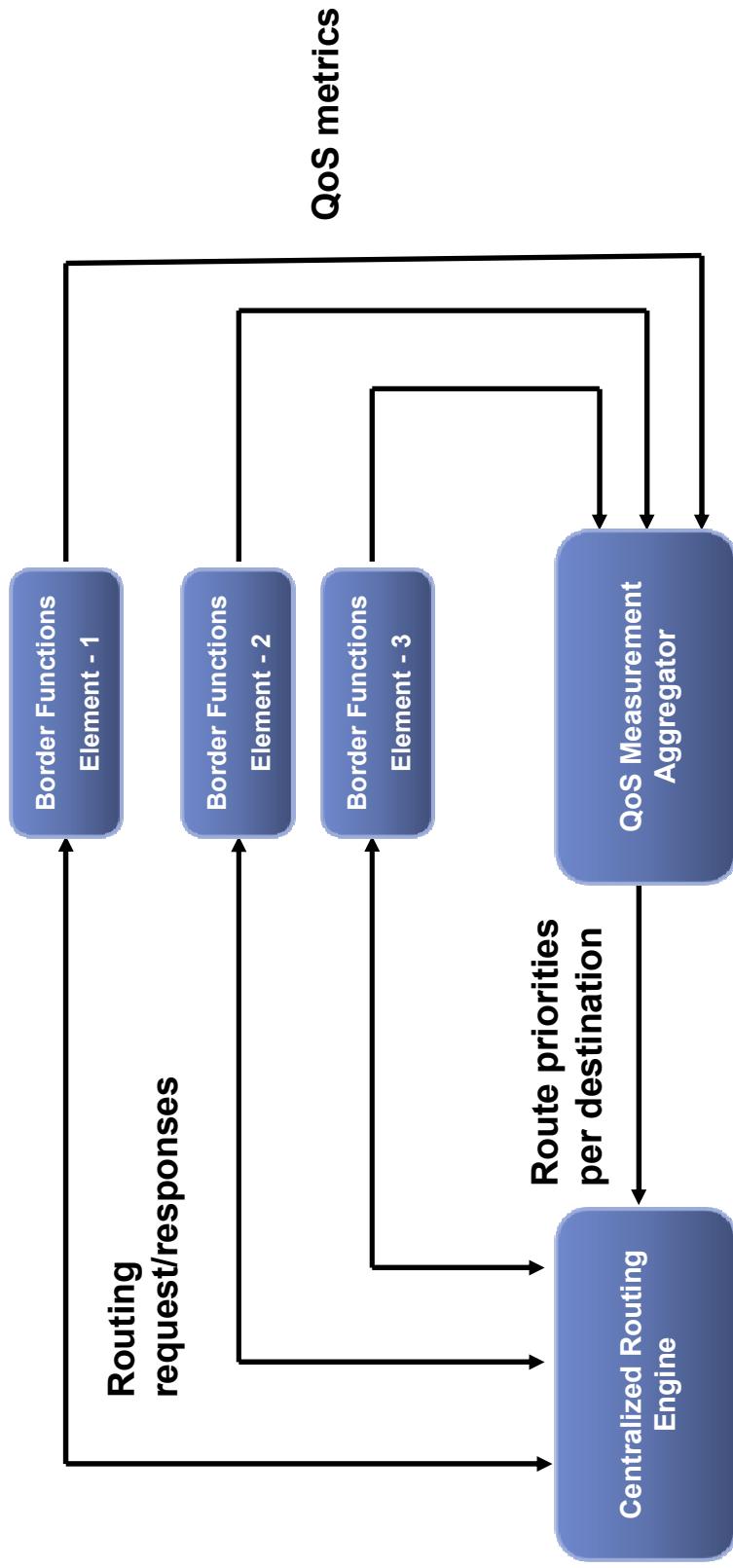
## Lessons Learned from Passive Monitoring (2)

- Important to define the *Entities* (or combination thereof) for which the service metrics are calculated
- Individual *Entities* (when identifiable)
  - Adjacent BGF
  - Peering IPX
  - Service Provider
- Destination – (Country Code, National Destination Code, etc...)
- A combination of *Entities*
  - Peering IPX AND Destination
  - Adjacent BGF AND Destination



# QoS Aware Routing

- Measurements can be used for QoS Aware Routing
- More powerful if network wide QoS view is utilized



# Thank You