

The background features a vibrant, abstract design with a color gradient from dark blue on the left to bright yellow and white on the right. The design consists of overlapping, wavy horizontal bands and a radial pattern of lines emanating from a bright white point on the right side, creating a sense of motion and energy.

CISCO *Live!*

Let's go



The bridge to possible

Internet for the Future

Journey to the Next Generation SP Architecture
and Operating Model

Rob Piasecki, Principal Architect, CX PD Provider Connectivity

Agenda

- What's Driving the Internet for the Future?
- Redefining Silicon
- Redefining Optics
- Redefining Architectures
 - Simplifying IP & Optical Transport
 - Simplifying the Edge
 - Simplifying Routing
- Redefining Operations
- Summary

What's Driving the Internet for the Future?



The Internet for the Future

New Norms

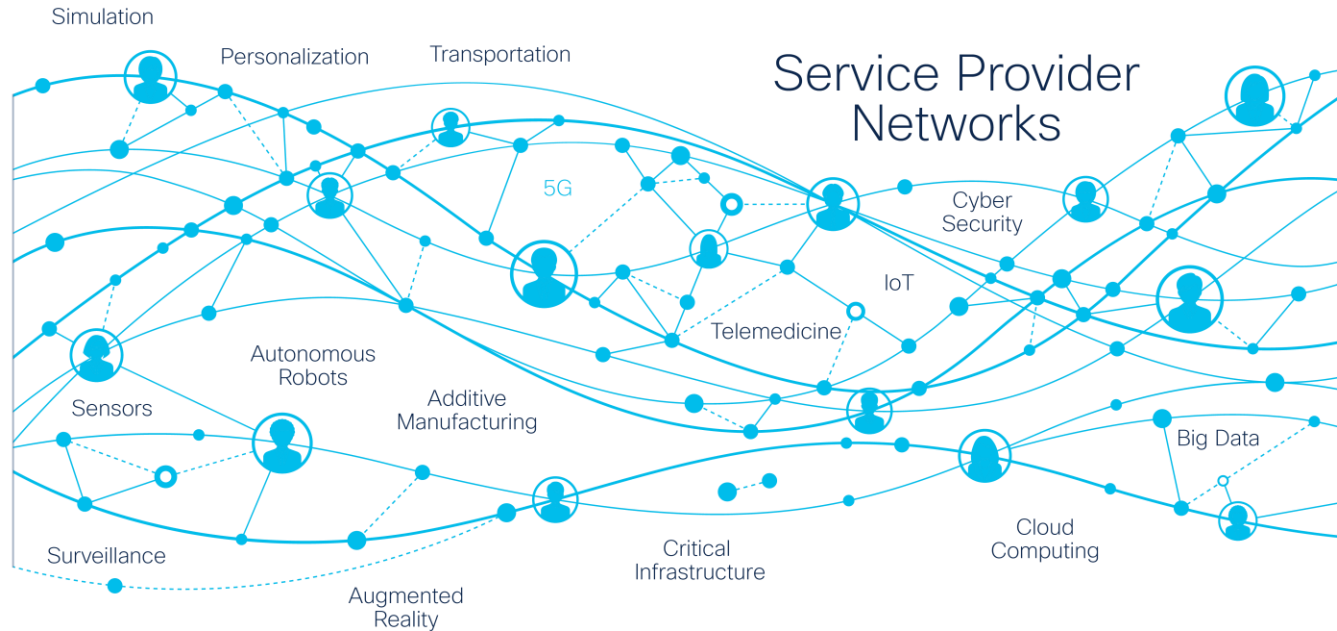
For the way we Work, Live, Play, and Learn

New Participants

Many remain unconnected and emerging IoT

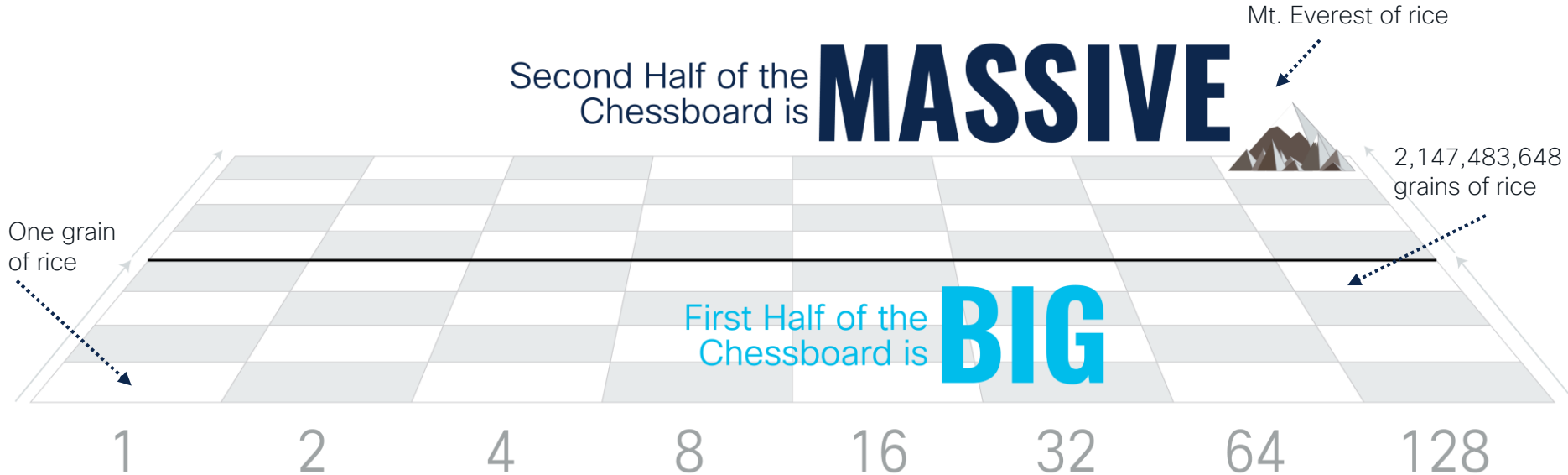
New Potentials

The foundation of economies, governments, and societies



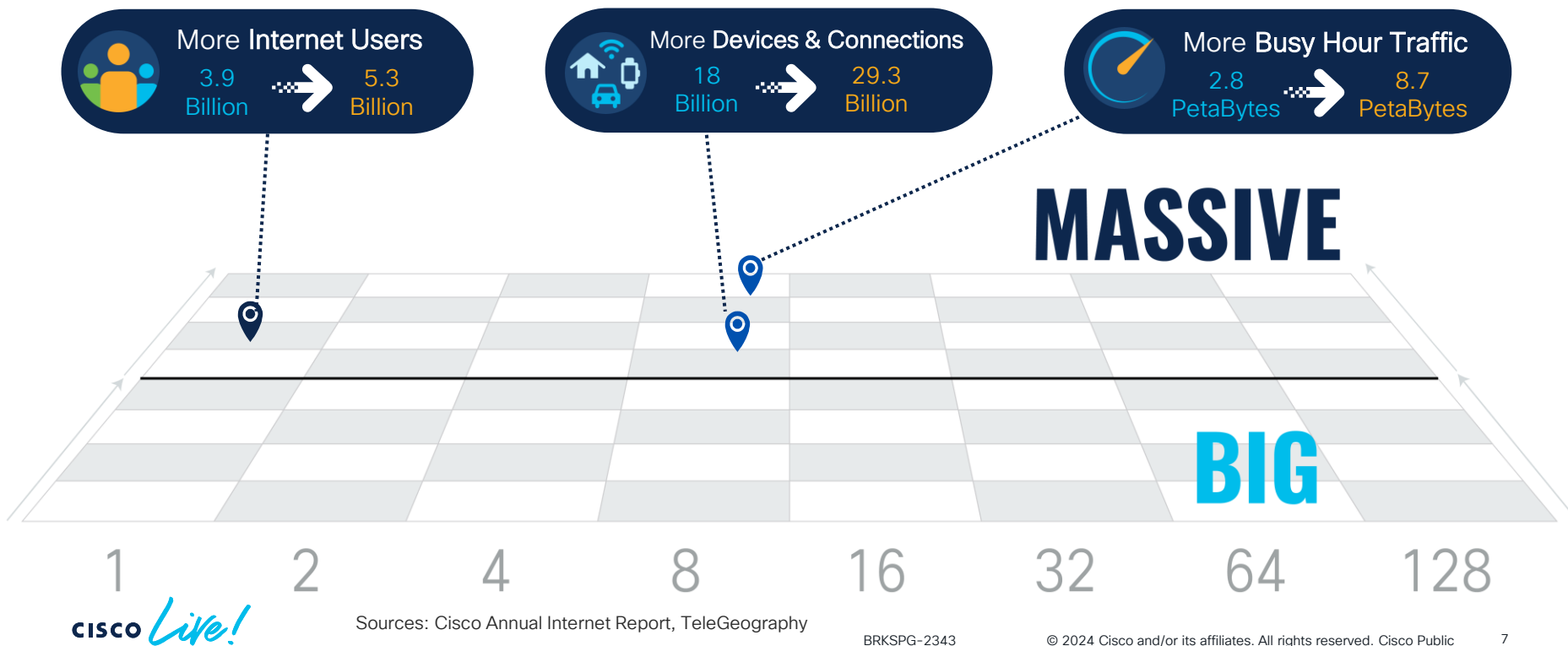
The Exponential Growth of the Internet

The Story of the Emperor, Inventor, and the Game of Chess



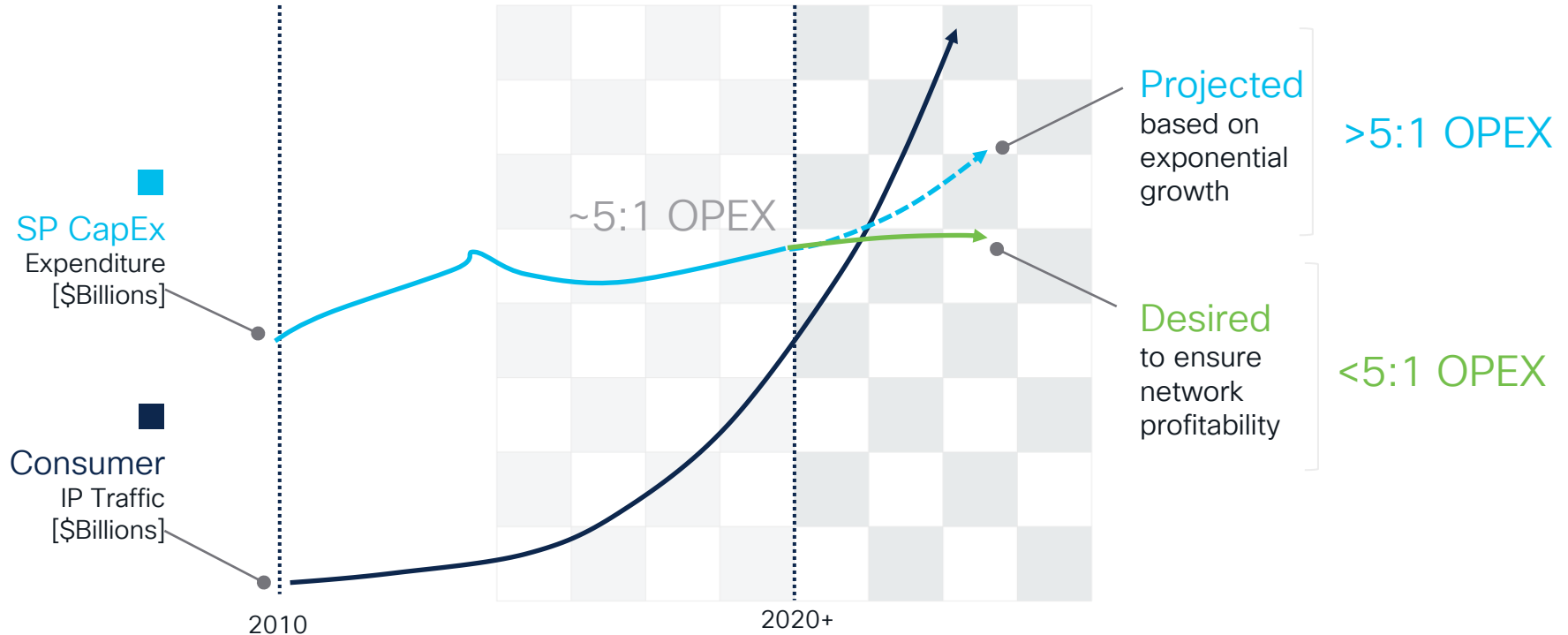
The Internet Enters the 2nd Half of the Chessboard

Massive Scale with Exponential Growth

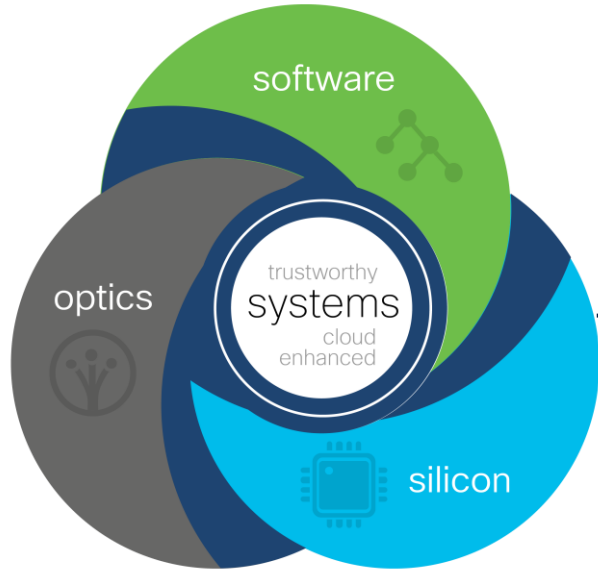


Traditional Economics Begin to Break

What Got Us Here, Won't Get Us There...



Redefining the Economics of the Internet



Innovation across multiple dimensions
can shift the paradigm.

New Possible Network Architectures

- Converged
- Cloud Enhanced
- Fabric Based

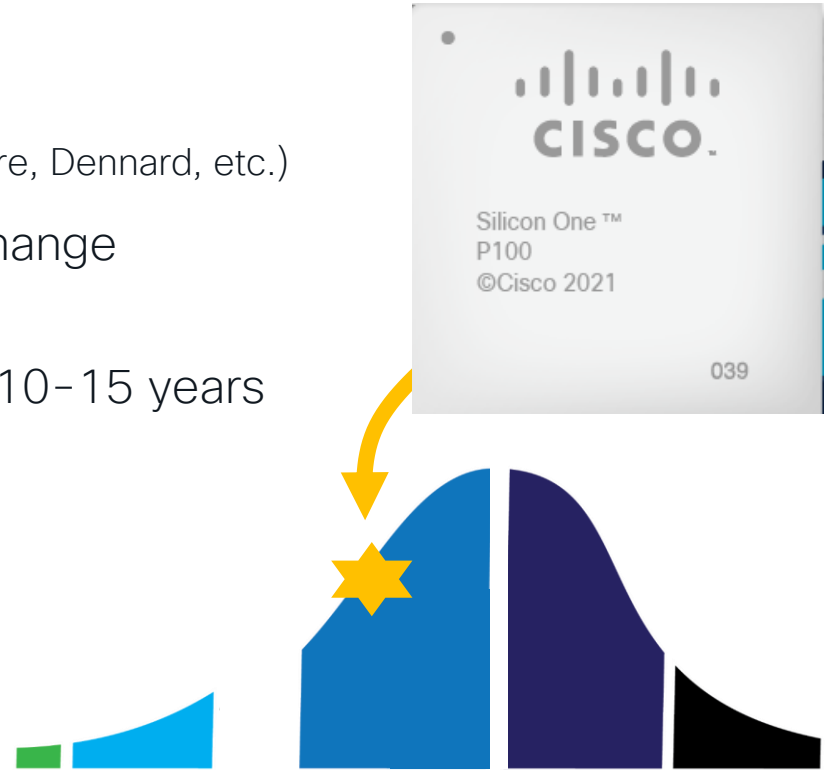
Delivering Unprecedented

- Cost & Power Efficiency
- Prioritized Operations
- Augmented Intelligence

Redefining Silicon

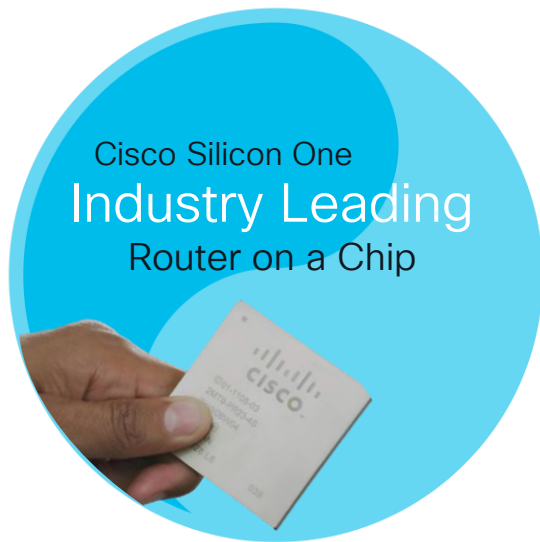
Why did we need new ASIC architecture?

- Requirements change
 - Increased focus on bandwidth and power
 - Fundamental design laws reach headwinds (Moore, Dennard, etc.)
- Underlying component technologies change
 - SerDes, xRAMs, Silicon processes, Optics
- ASIC architectures usually last around 10-15 years
- Adoption curve for chips and systems
 - Silicon One is currently in the sweet spot
 - Balancing innovation and maturity
 - Most advanced chip design
 - Deployed by major Web and SP networks



Introducing Cisco Silicon One

A New Silicon Architecture



ONE Unified Silicon Architecture

- Comprehensive routing with switching efficiency
- Multiple segments: web and service provider
- Multiple functions: system-on-a-chip, line card, and fabric
- Multiple form-factors: fixed or modular

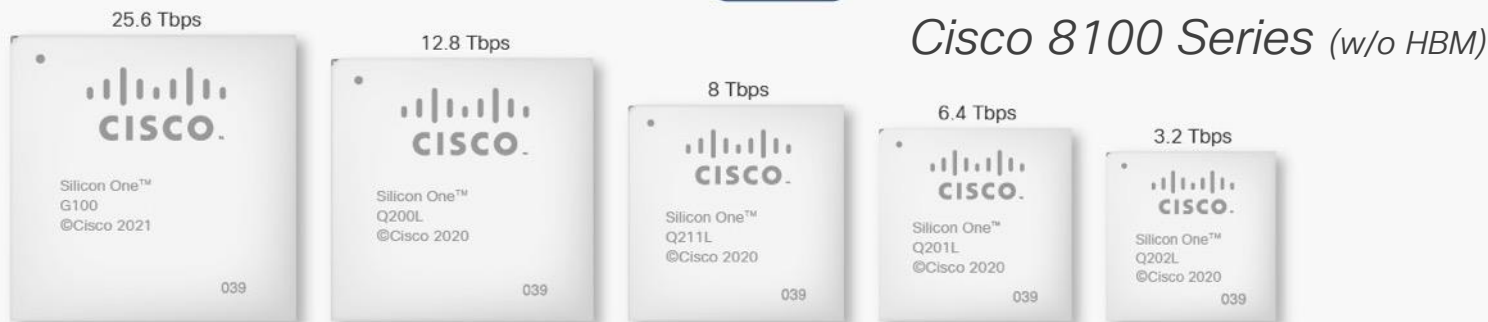
Delivers Performance Without Compromise

- First routing silicon to break 10Tbps barrier
- Leading performance providing 25.6T in 7nm design
 - G200 announced (51.2T in 5nm design)
- Game changing power efficiency
- Global route scale, deep buffering, P4 programmable
- Enables 32x800G and 32x400G in 1RU form factor

Cisco Silicon One Family



Routing



Web Scale Switching



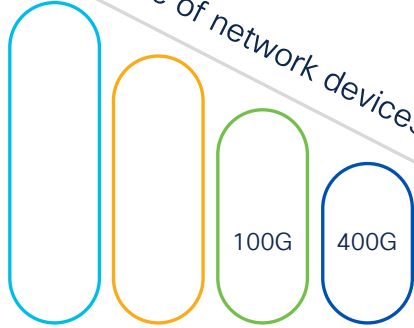
Redefining Optics



The Changing Economics of Networking



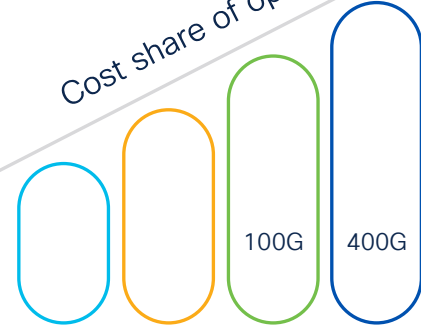
Cost share of network devices



Over time, network device cost per gigabit of bandwidth is going down as speed and density increases



Cost share of optics

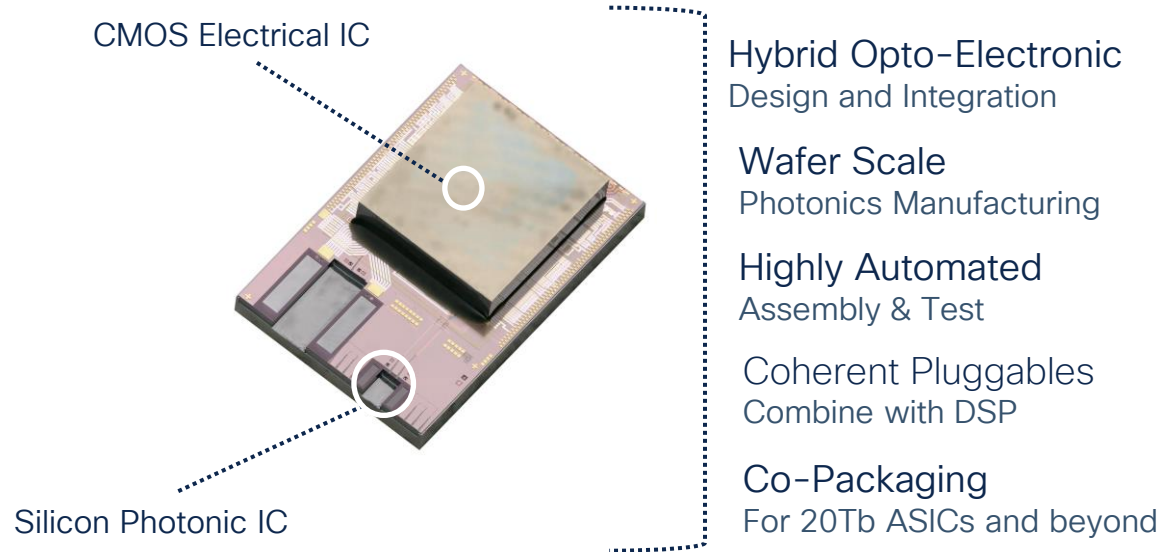


Over time, pluggable optics costs reduce slower as speed increases because complexity increases

Silicon Photonics

Fundamental Technology To Change The Economics of Optics

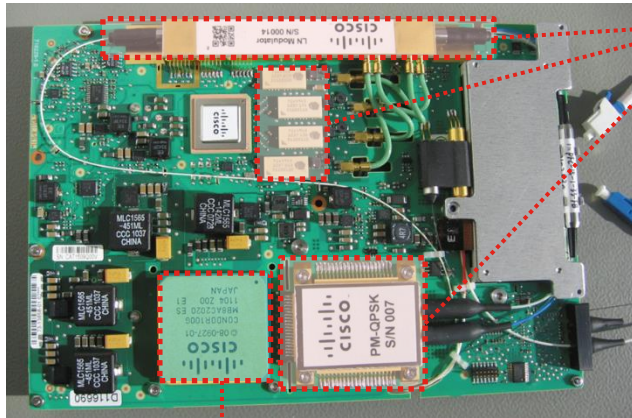
Silicon photonics accelerates data transfer speeds, reduces complexity to support bandwidth at scale, and removes network infrastructure constraints in a cost-effective manner.



Leading to Digital Coherent Optics (DCO)

Traditional Transponder

Typical 100G Coherent transponder line card for 300x300mm layouts

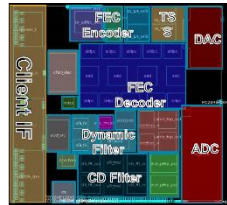


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Discrete Photonic Elements



Digital Signal Processor



28nm

Silicon Photonics Integration
Advanced Packaging
Integration

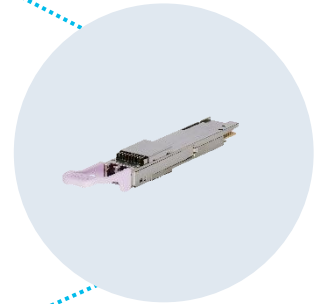


Digital Coherent Optics

PIC with Multi Chip Packaging



QSFP-DD
400G DCO



\$

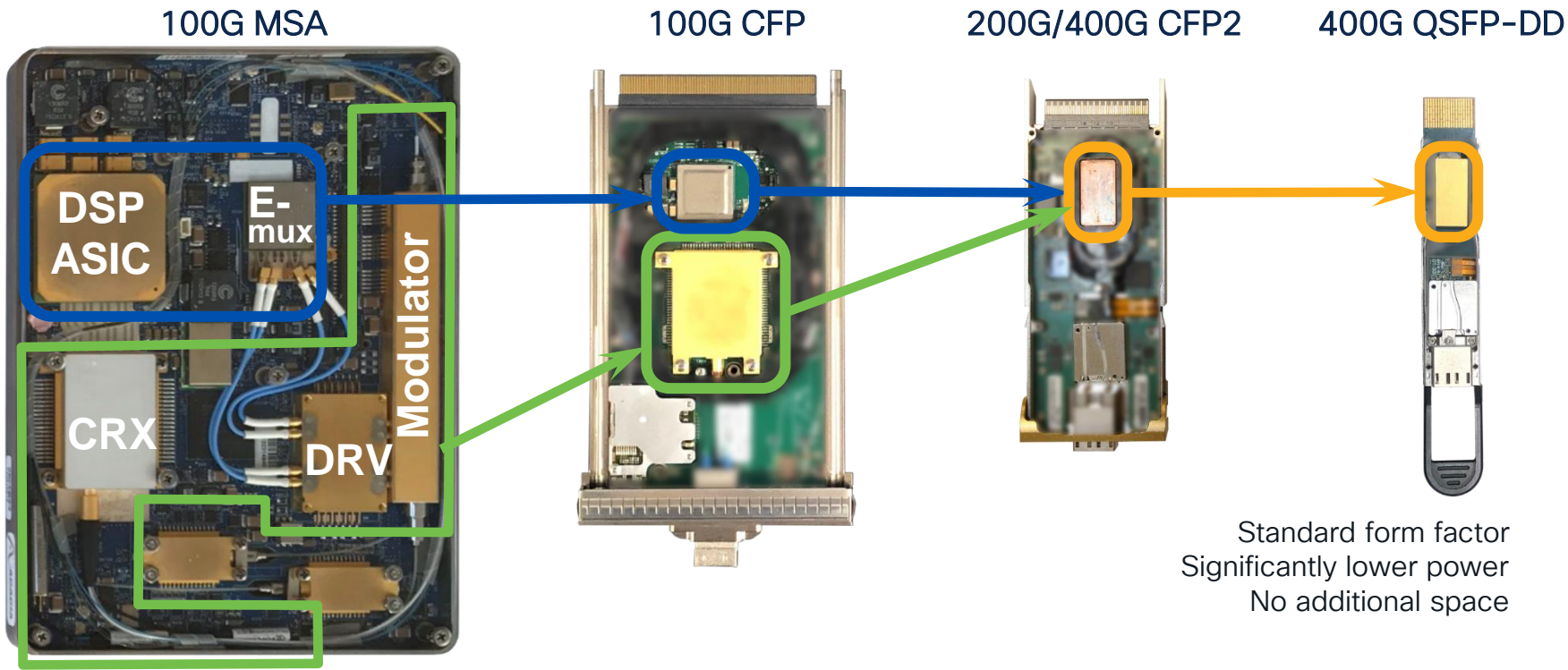
Uses standard 400G host port
> 10x decrease in power/bit

Moore's Law



7nm

Benefits of Coherent Optics Integration



2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2021

400G DCO Power and Space Efficiency

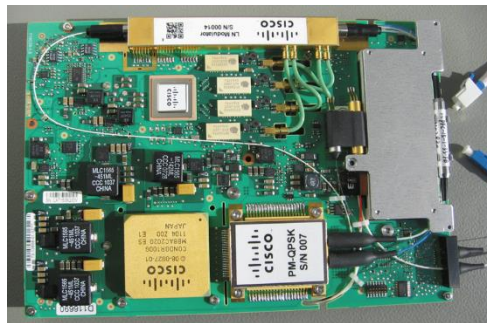
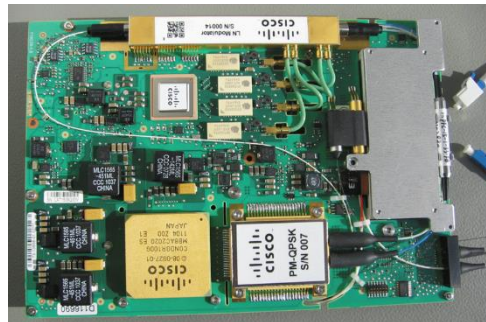
vs 4x100g transponders

Transponder Chassis +
4x 100G transponder line cards

QSFP-DD
400G DCO



Same Capacity
Excellent Optical
performance

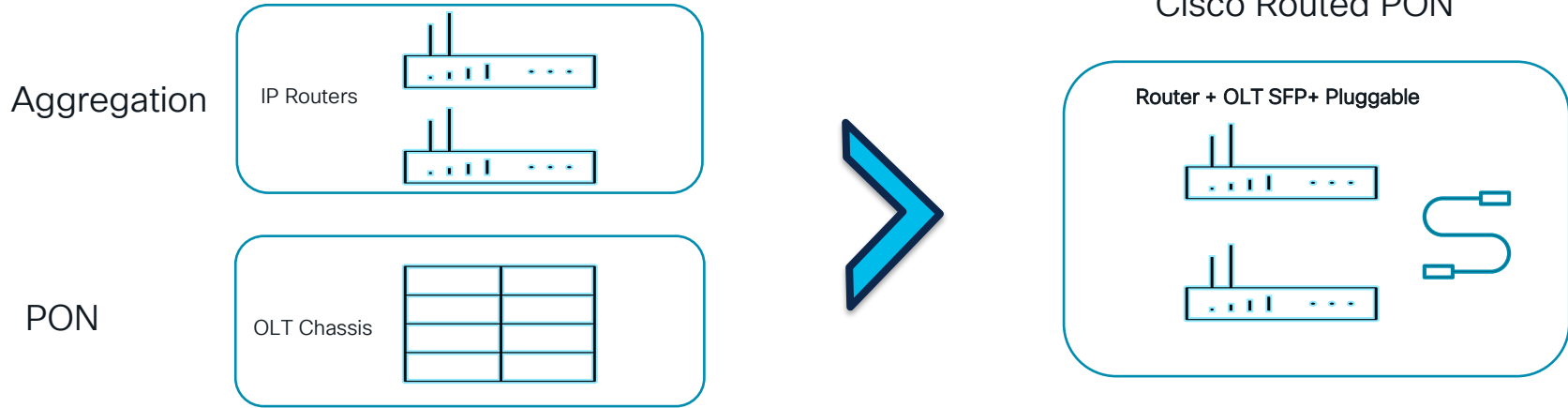


8x QSFP-28
Grey Optics



Routed PON Solution

Disaggregated & Scalable PON Deployment



- Broadband Service Providers can **converge** the IP and Optical on single layer
- Take advantage of converging **rich router capabilities** and the **cost effectiveness** of passive optical networking
- Leverage **EVPN and Segment Routing** to provide a diverse and feature rich access network servicing multi and single tenant residential, commercial/business, and mobile backhaul networks
- Roll out the deployment as per **XGS-PON standard**

Redefining Architectures



Changing the Economics of Networking

Incremental Improvements:
Important but not enough



**Build faster networks
(Moore's Law)**

Higher chassis capacities
Higher interface speeds

**More capacity
at lower cost**



**Improve network
utilization**

Better traffic engineering
Telemetry + Analytics

**Maximize use
of assets**

Disruptive Changes:
Critical to the future of networks



**Transform Network
Operations**

Consistent operations
Automation + Orchestration

**Services
agility, speed**







**Re-architect
end-to-end network**

Simplify, collapse layers
Remove functional overlaps

**Remove
complexity**

Simplifying IP & Optical Transport

Traditional Transport Network Building Blocks

Technology		Services	Service Attributes and Capabilities	
Routers		MPLS VPNs, Internet <i>L3VPN, L2VPN L1 Circuit Emulation</i>	Statistical multiplexing Multi-CoS, SLAs <i>Guaranteed BW or Best Effort</i>	Point-to-Point, multipoint Granular services at scale <i>10's of thousands of services/subscribers per node</i>
OTN Switches		TDM Private Lines <i>GE, 10GE, OTU-2 (10G)</i>	High SLAs <i>Guaranteed BW >99.9% Availability</i>	Traffic Grooming <i>Optimize OTU-4/OTUCn interface utilization</i>
Transponders (Muxponders)		Wavelengths <i>OTU-4 (100G) Superchannels</i>	Optical Performance <i>1000s of kms/miles</i>	Maximum Wavelength Capacity <i>Grooming (Muxponders) 600 Gbps and beyond</i>
ROADMs		Switched Spectrum <i>50GHz, 100GHz FlexGrid/FlexSpectrum Nx12.5GHz</i>	Optical Protection and Restoration <i>WSN/SSON Control Plane 1+1, 1+R, 1+1 +R</i>	Extended reach <i>Optical Amplifiers: EDFA, RAMAN</i> Fiber Management <i>OTDR, OSC</i>

What if We Could...

Fully converge services

Focus on services, not on technology layers

Build a **fully converged** network to efficiently support all services:

L1, L2 and L3

Simplify architecture

Integrate technologies

Use fewer protocols

Simplify network topology

Reduce network footprint (plus power and cooling)

Focus on automation

Make no compromises

DWDM integration with zero router capacity trade-offs

Maintain transport grade SLAs

Address different operational models:
Integrated or separated IP and Optical teams

Implementing a New Network Paradigm

Fully converge services

Use **IP/MPLS** as unified network **services** and **data** planes

Extend IP/MPLS transport end-to-end across Access, Aggregation and Core networks

Leverage **packet-based traffic aggregation**, **statistical multiplexing** and **traffic engineering** to maximize network utilization

Simplify architecture

De-layer the network:
Connect Routers with integrated transponder functionality via **hop-by-hop** links over simplified DWDM networks

Reduce IP/MPLS protocol stack adopting **Segment Routing** and **EVPN**

Adopt **open** and **standard APIs** and **data models** for software integration

Make no compromises

Remove the tax for integrating DWDM in routers by using **Digital Coherent Optics** pluggables to replace transponders in **standard router line cards**

Leverage industry innovations on **Segment Routing** for delivering high-SLA services
(*TI-LFA, Circuit-Style Segment Routing, SR-PCE and Network Controllers*)

Use **modular, SDN-centric software** architectures to address different operational requirements

Routed Optical Networking Solution Pillars

Full services convergence: L1, L2 and L3 services with rich SLAs over IP/MPLS, including Private Line Emulation for bit transparent services over packet switching

Mass-Scale Routing Platforms

Multi Tbps NPUs
and line cards
(Cisco and Merchant)

Less space/power
per bit

Cost-effective for
all services
(Port + Optics,
OTN + IP)

Common Hardware

No dedicated or
specialized
hardware on
routers or optical

No hidden
hardware costs

Standardized Optics

Digital Coherent
Optics over QSFP-
DD form factor

Standardized
Re-usable

Multi-vendor
ecosystem

Gains of scale

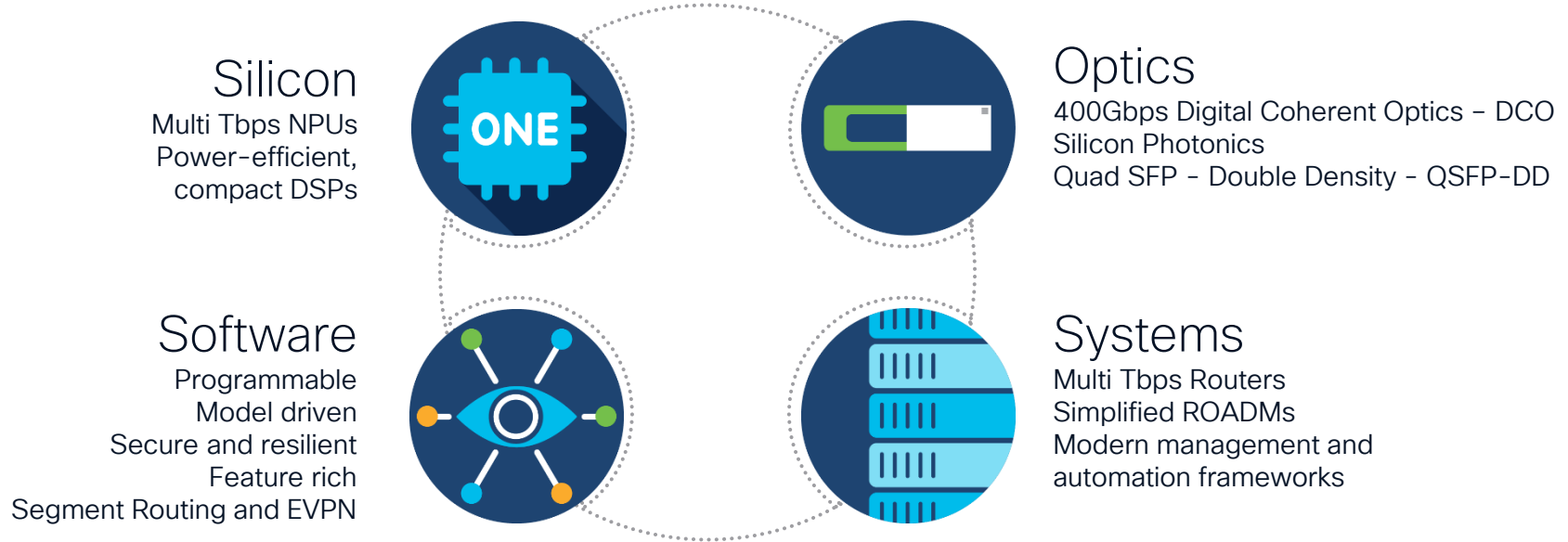
Simplified Operations

Single IP/MPLS
control plane with
Segment Routing

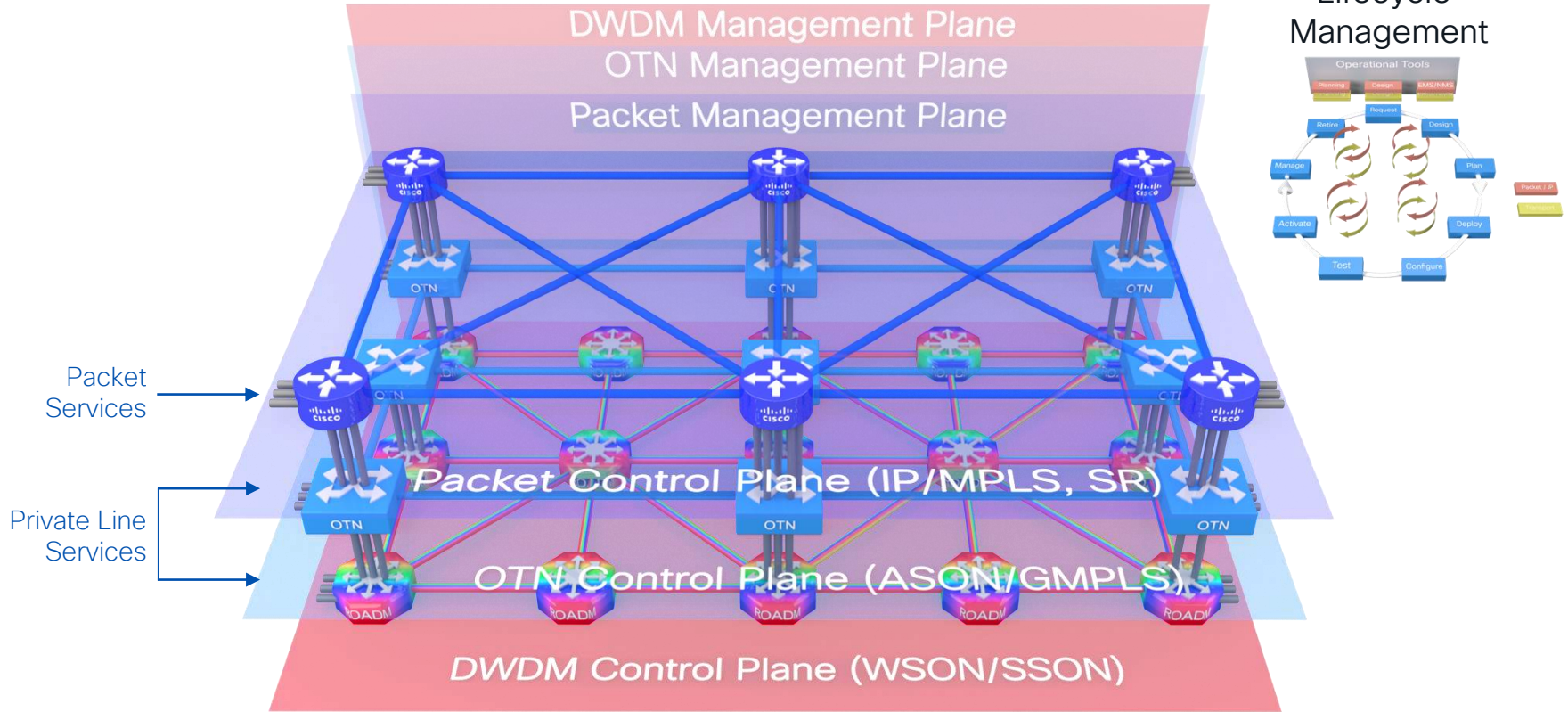
End-to-end
model-driven, and
programmable

Modular
standards-based
control architecture

Technology Innovations Driving Routed Optical Networking



Traditional Layered Network



Challenges of the Layered Network

Better integration between IP + Optical is needed to improve efficiency and reduce complexity

Each layer treated individually

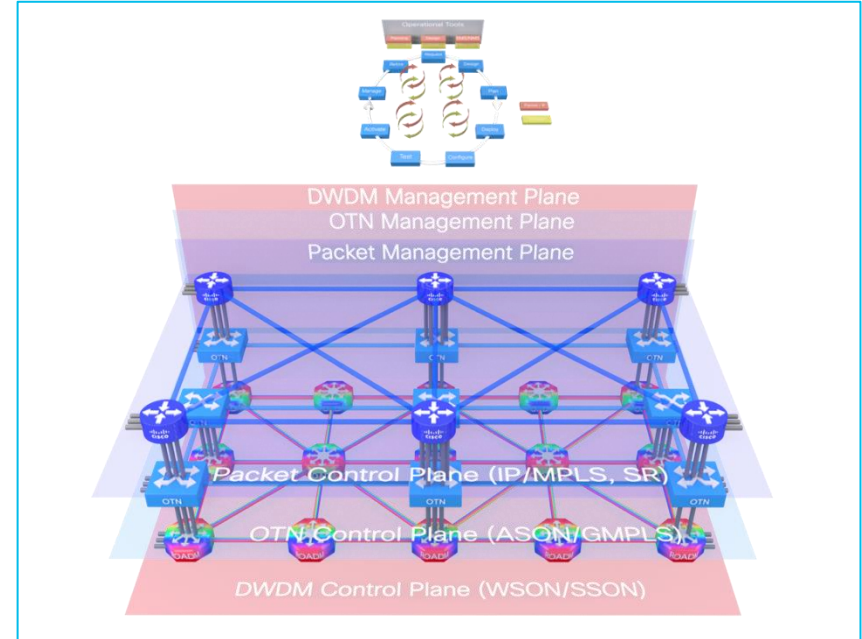
- Multiple control planes – IP/MPLS, GMPLS, WSON/SSON

IP can be as dynamic as is the transport layer

- Adjustable Data Rate, Modulation, Baud Rate, Spectrum, etc.

Operational lifecycle is complex

- Optical / OTN switching adds complexity

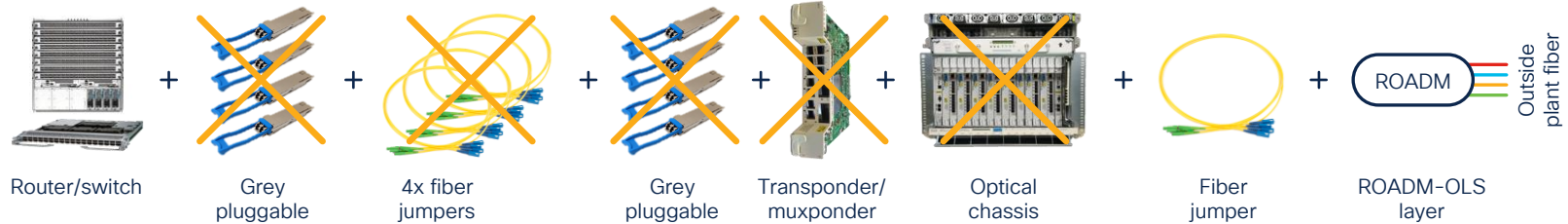


CISCO *Live!*

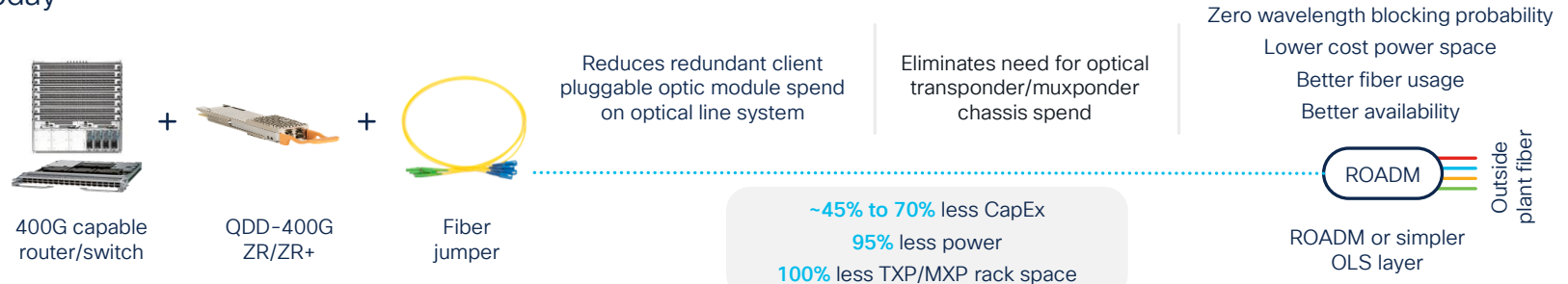


Removing Complexity

Previous



Today



Advantages of a Simplified Network Architecture

Focus on services

- De-layered architecture
- Simple, static DWDM wavelengths

Hop-to-hop optical network design

- Reduces the optical distance – maximizes bandwidth/distance
- Allows zero port density trade off on routers via QSFP-DD DCO
- Leverages cost efficiency of 400Gig ZR/ZR+ DCO pluggables
- Hop-by-hop router connectivity is supported by any physical network topology, e.g. rings, mesh, linear

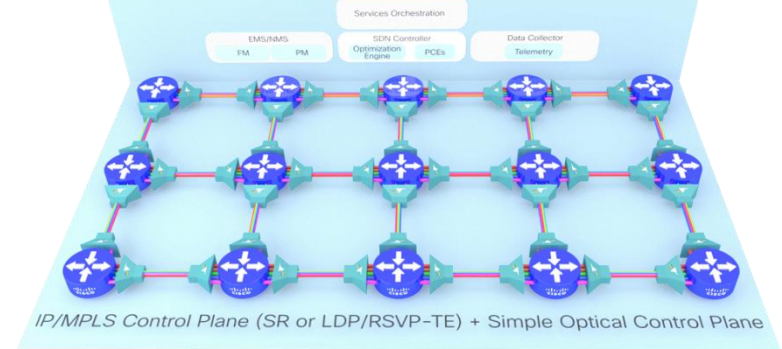
Simplified network lifecycle

- Planning, Design, Activation, Management, Troubleshooting, Restoration, etc.

Unified Network Lifecycle Management

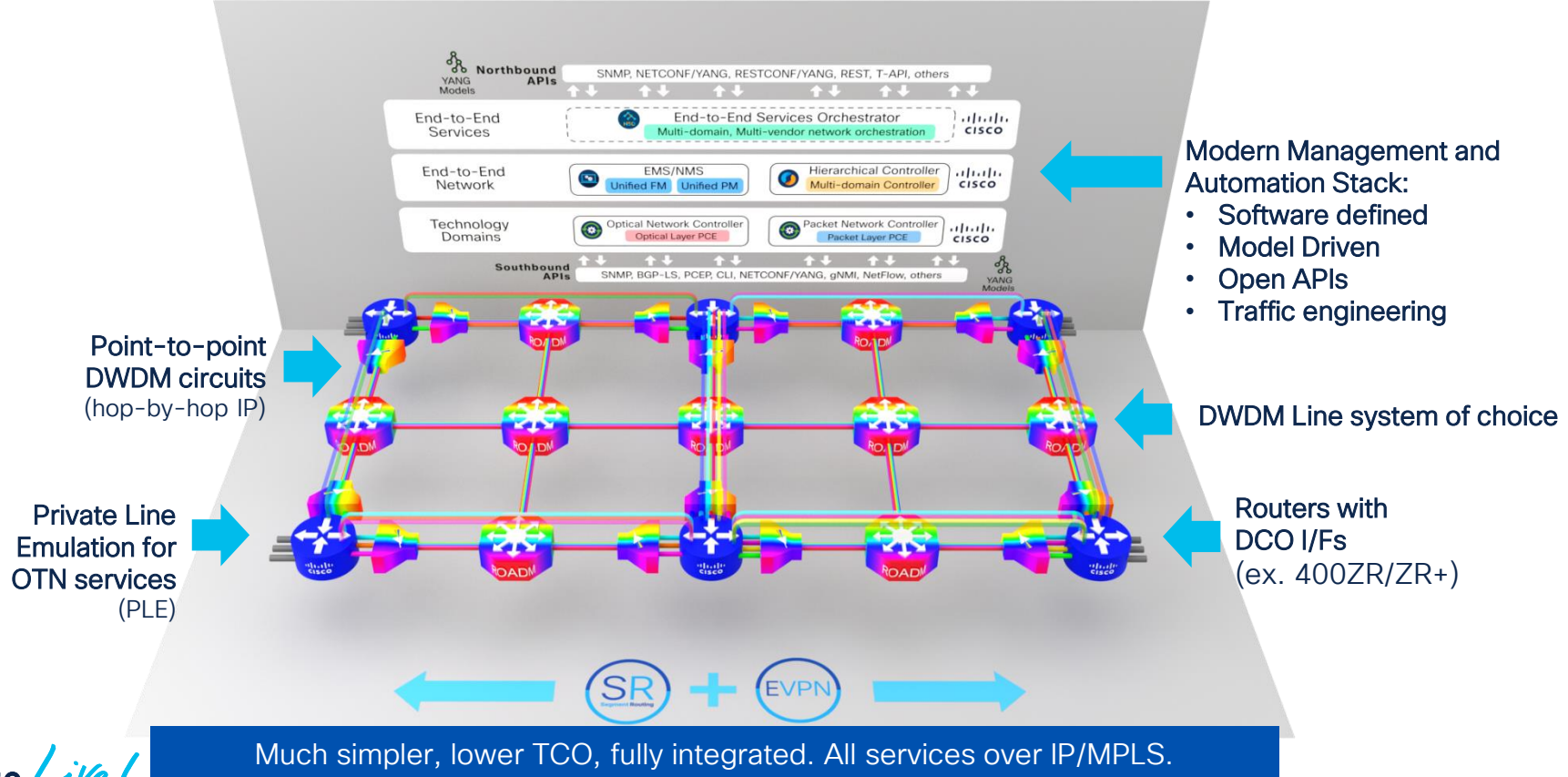


Management and Automation Plane

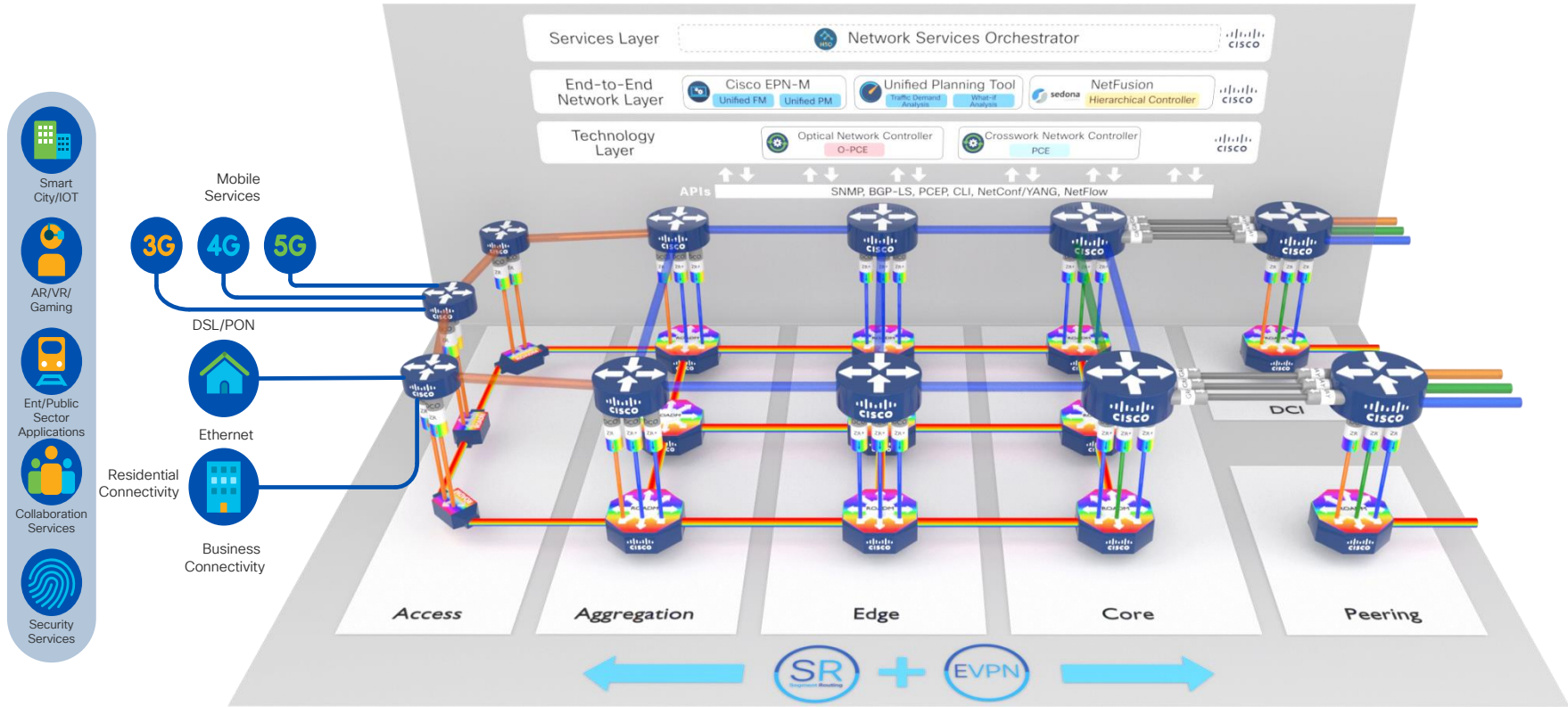


Routed Optical Network Architecture Vision

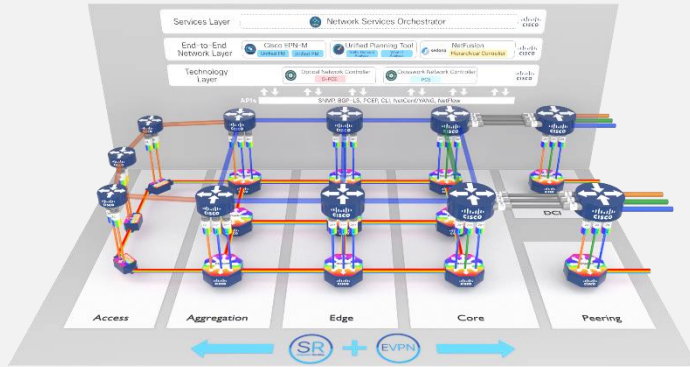
Enabled by industry innovations in Silicon, Optics, Platforms and Software



Routed Optical Networking is Applicable End-to-End



Routed Optical Networking Use Cases



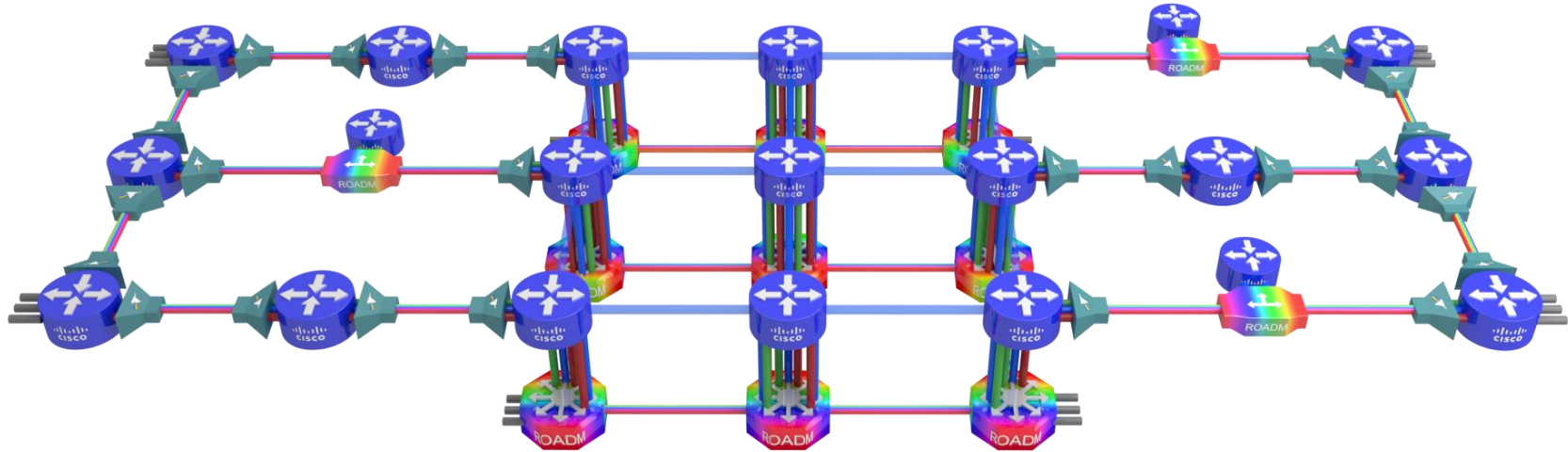
Routed Optical Networking Convergence



- ✓ Transponder replacement by DCO transceivers
- ✓ Full services convergence over IP/MPLS – L1/L2/L3
- ✓ Network automation across IP and Optical
- ✓ Services orchestration across IP and Optical
- ✓ Applicable network scenarios:
 - Nx100G to Nx400G **Access** and **Aggregation** networks for residential broadband, mobile and business services
 - Nx400G connectivity for **Edge**, **Core** and **Peering**
 - **Data Center Interconnects**
 - **Metro**, **Regional** and **Long-Haul** networks
 - **Linear**, **Ring** or **Mesh** network topologies

Do You Need a New Network?

Routed Optical Networking deployable in these three different scenarios



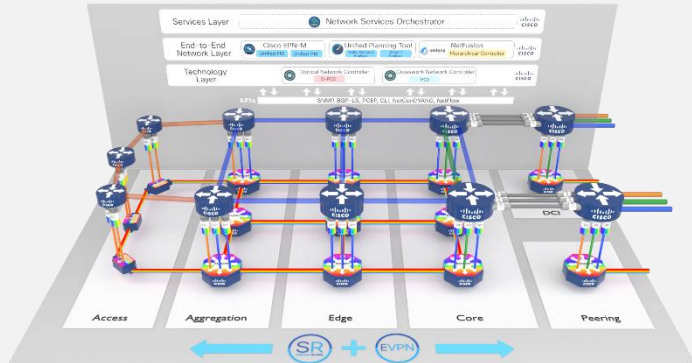
Greenfield
Cisco on Cisco

Existing Cisco on Cisco
with NCS 2000

Cisco optics over
existing 3rd party DWDM
(e.g. Ciena, Infinera)

Routed Optical Networking Architecture Transition

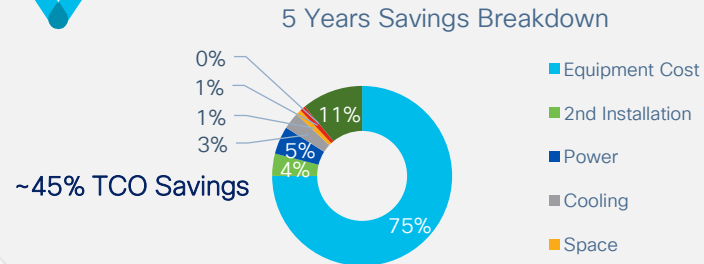
Up to ~45% TCO Savings – ACG Research



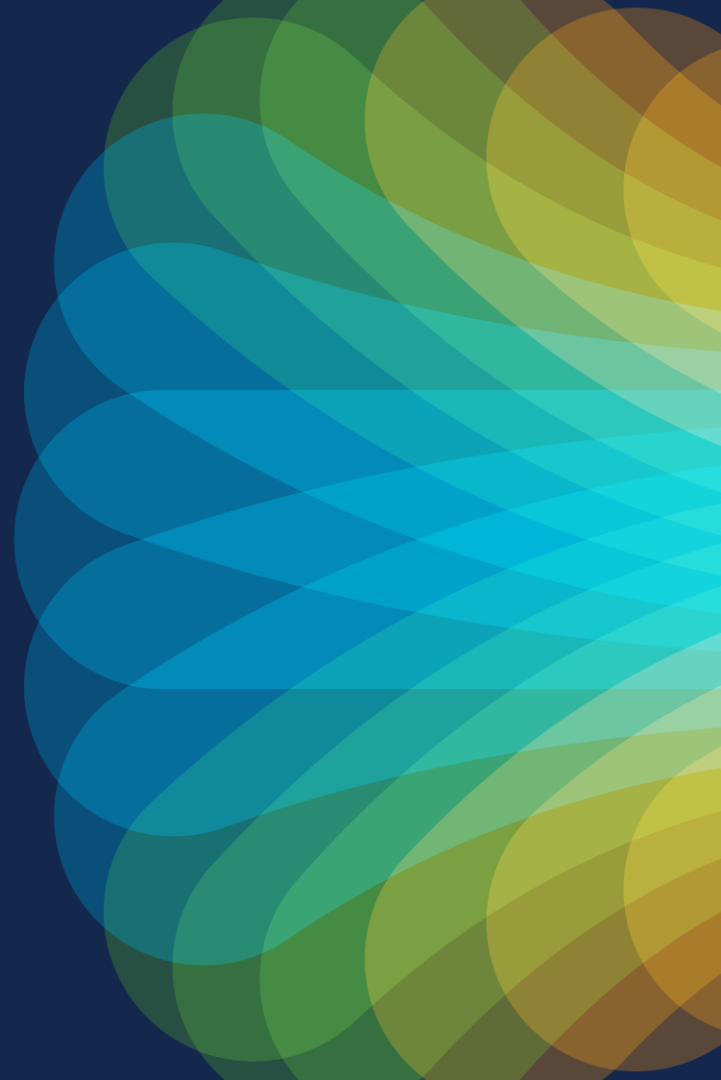
Routed Optical Networking Convergence



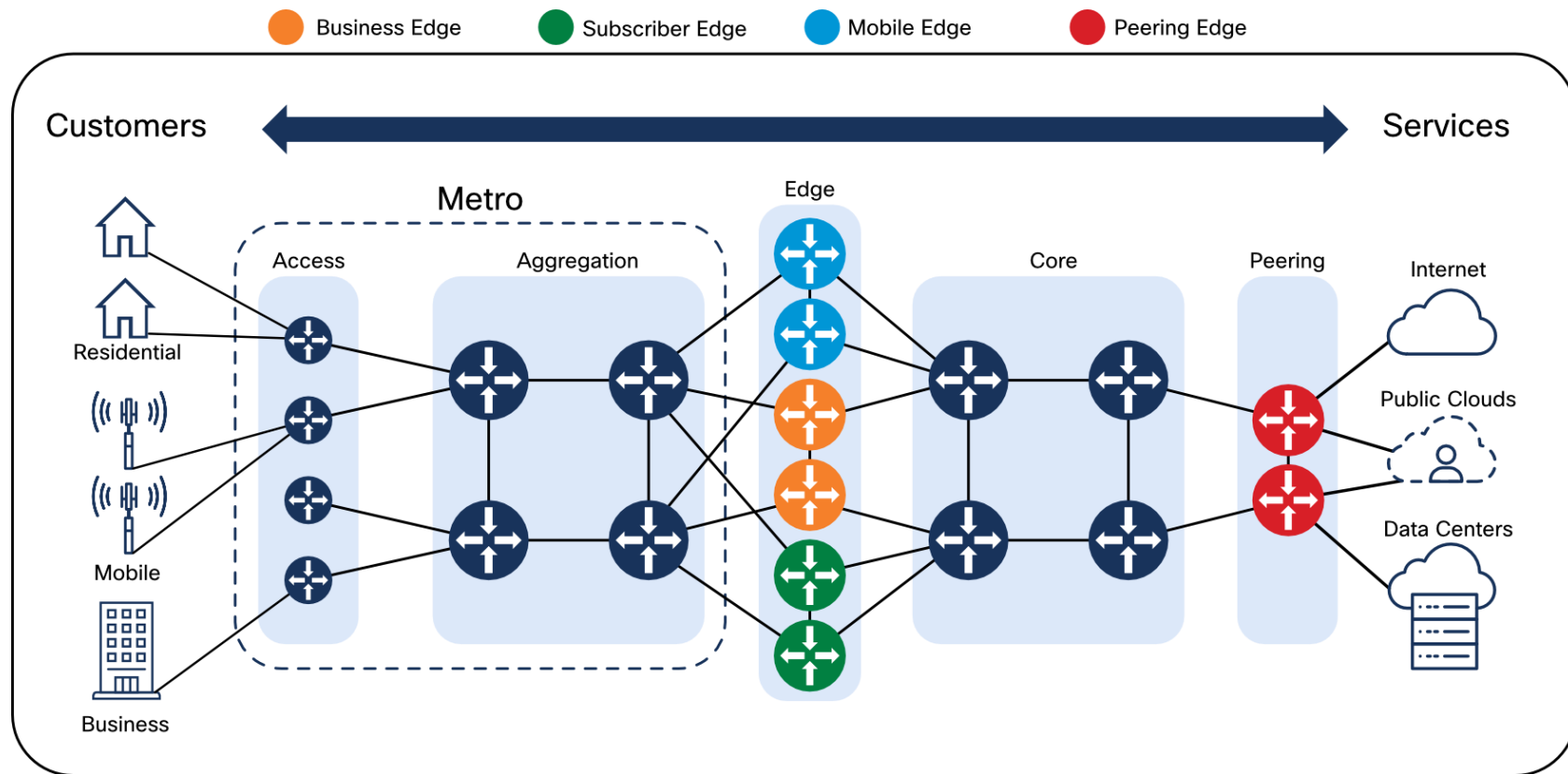
- ✓ Converges all services onto a single network layer
- ✓ Eliminates siloed IP & Optical operational layers
- ✓ Integrates transponders & eliminates “grey” optics
- ✓ Integrates OTN Services & ROADMs
- ✓ Space, power & operational savings
- ✓ Shorter Time-to-Market for services




Simplifying the Edge

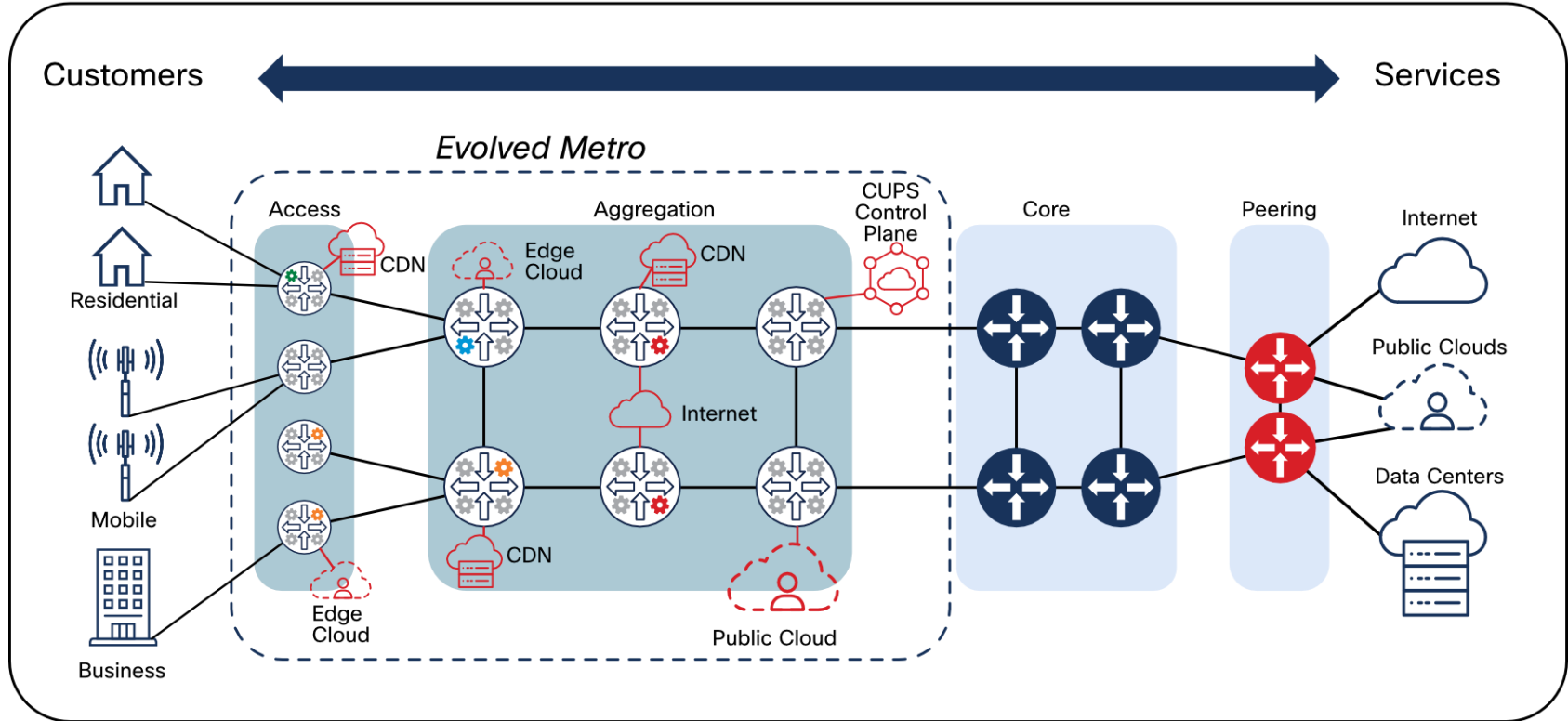


Traditional Edge Network Architecture



Cisco's Vision - Evolving Metro Networks

Floating edge functions:  Business Edge  Subscriber Edge - BNG CUPS UPF  Mobile Edge - 5G CUPS UPF  Peering



Edge Routing Evolution

Triggered by new points of service delivery closer to consumers

Technology Drivers

- High-capacity edge silicon
- Convergence of functions
- Smaller systems and form factors

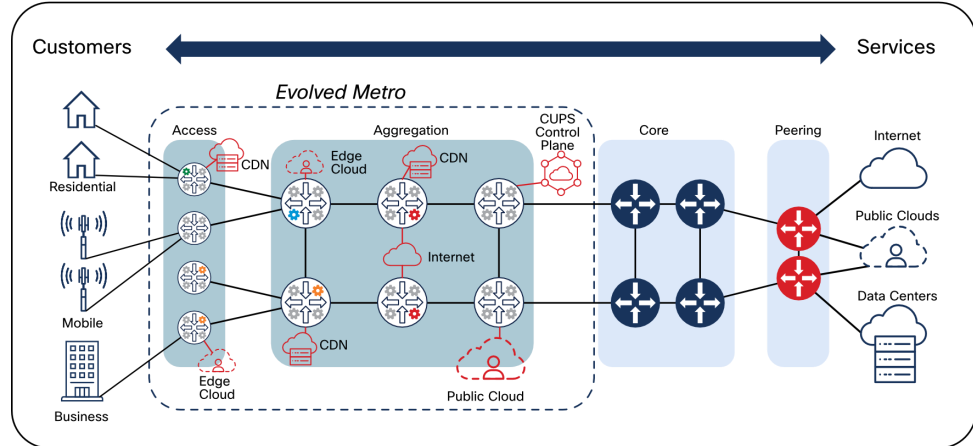
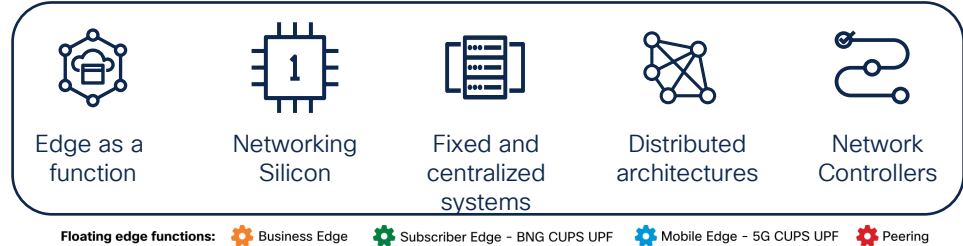
Business Drivers

- Deliver services closer to user/apps
- Cost savings
- Sustainability

Operational Drivers

- Improved services resiliency
- Network simplification
- Automation

Technology Building blocks



Edge Routing Platform Evolution

New and emerging technologies can be applied to new architectures



Networking processor silicon:

- Consistent features across the network. Ex. Cisco Silicon One
- Tbps of capacity, high-speed at very low power consumption. All you need to build metro fabric architectures.
- Feature rich and “on-demand”



Simpler fixed form factor platforms:

- Deliver services at right scale and cost points required for distributed architectures
- Can be used in-line for full featured router with edge capabilities *as-a-function*, *on-a-stick* or as edge *fabric leaves*

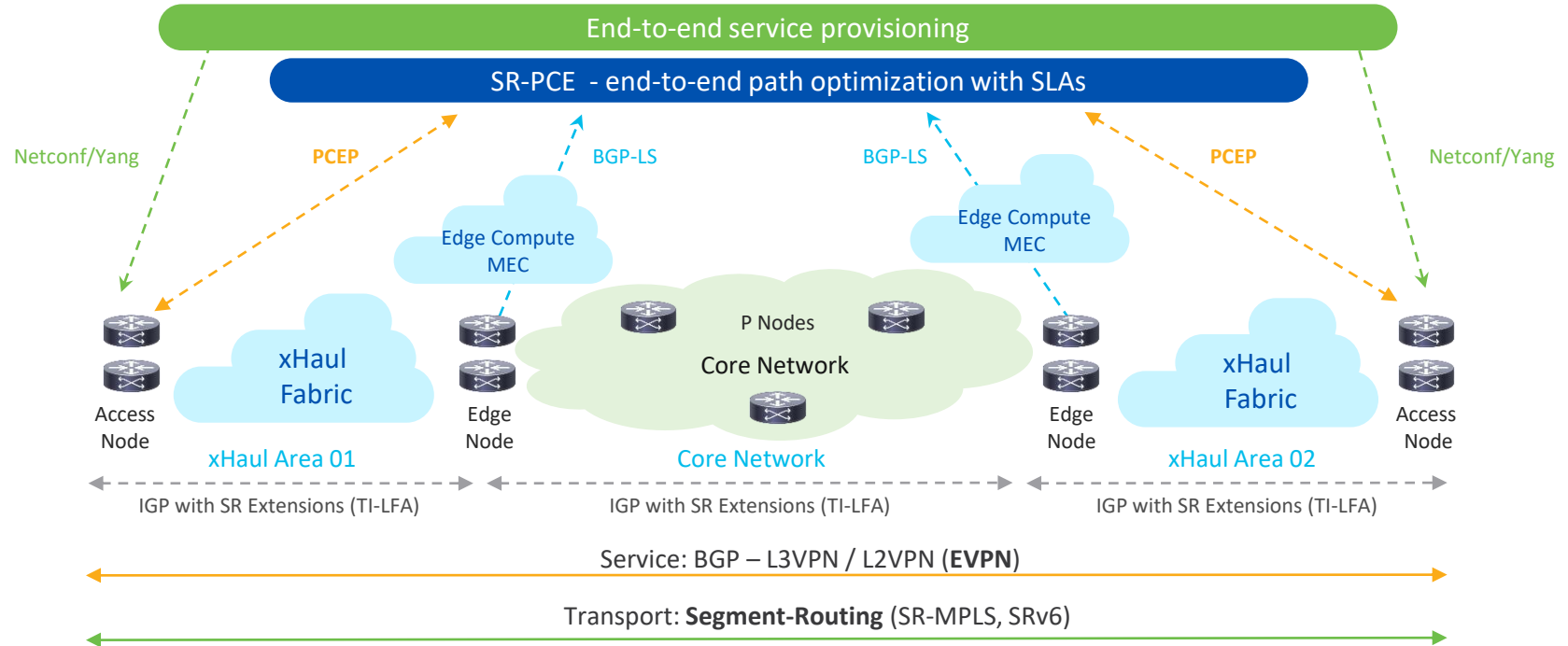


Disaggregated models (Control/User Plane Separation – CUPS)

- Further simplifying edge routing, moving control plane load to compute nodes

Simplifying Routing

Converged SDN IP Transport Architecture

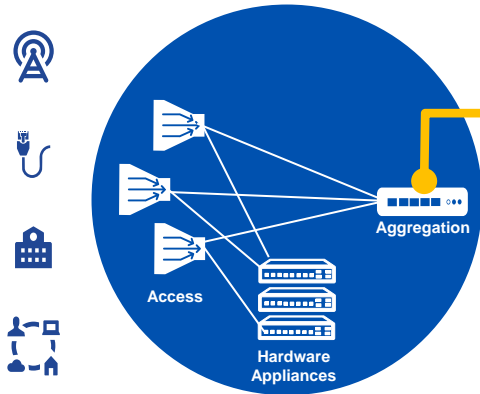


Understanding Today's Service Creation

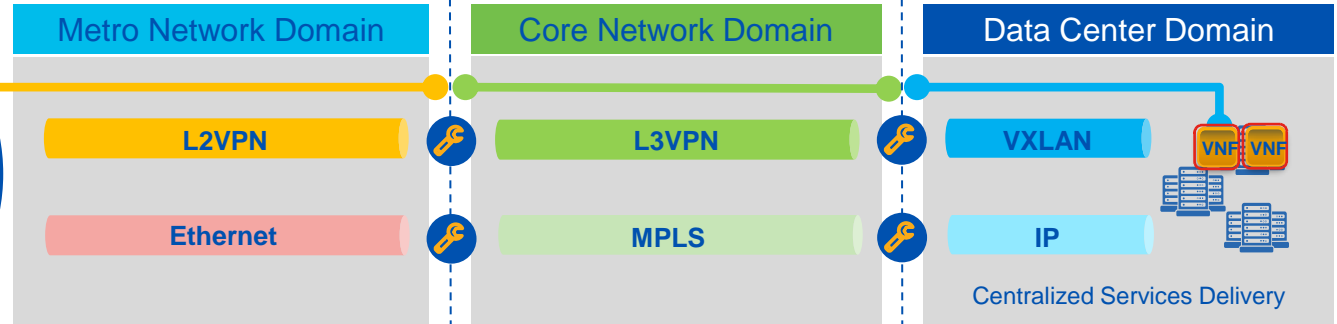
Limited Cross-domain Automation, Cumbersome Service Assurance



Legacy Central Office

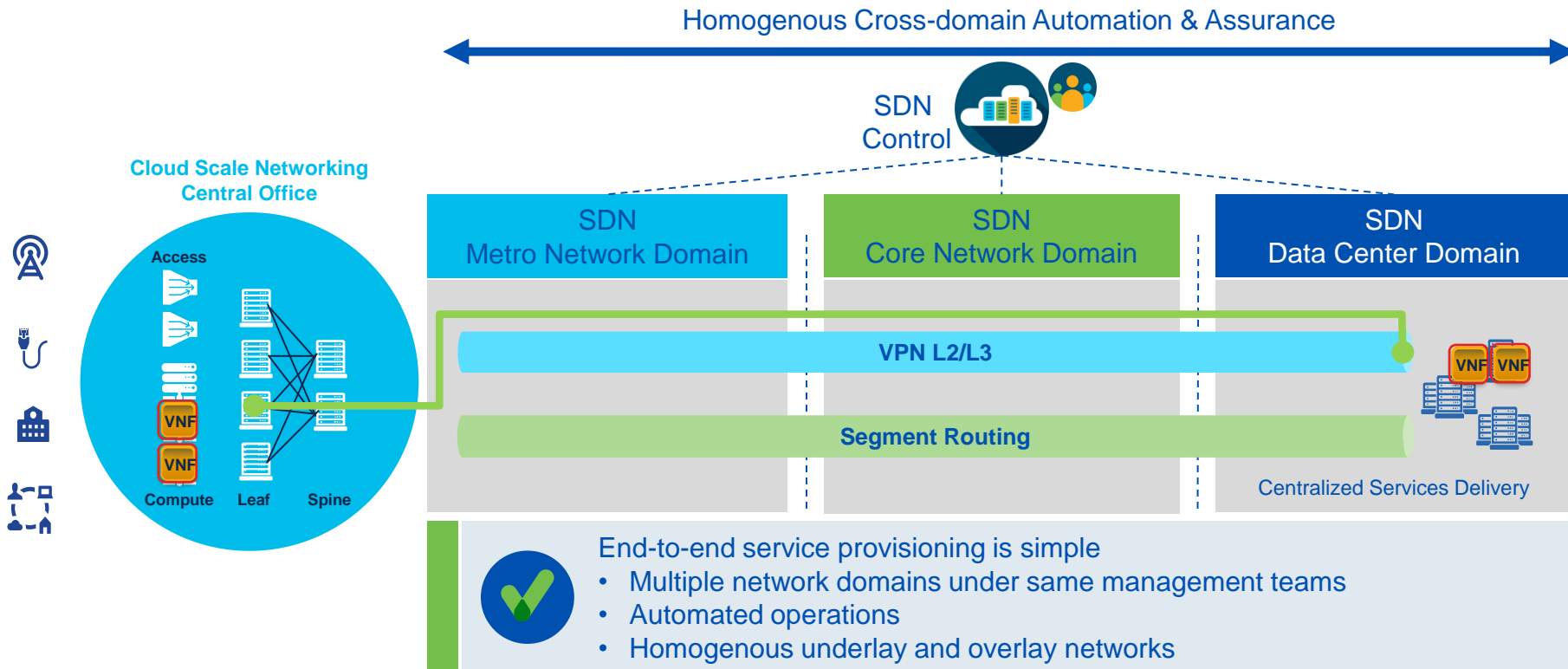


Complex E2E Quality of Service (QoS)



- End-to-end service provisioning is lengthy and complex
- Multiple network domains under different management teams
 - Manual operations
 - Heterogeneous underlay and overlay networks

SR-MPLS: SDN ready “Network as a Fabric” for Service Creation

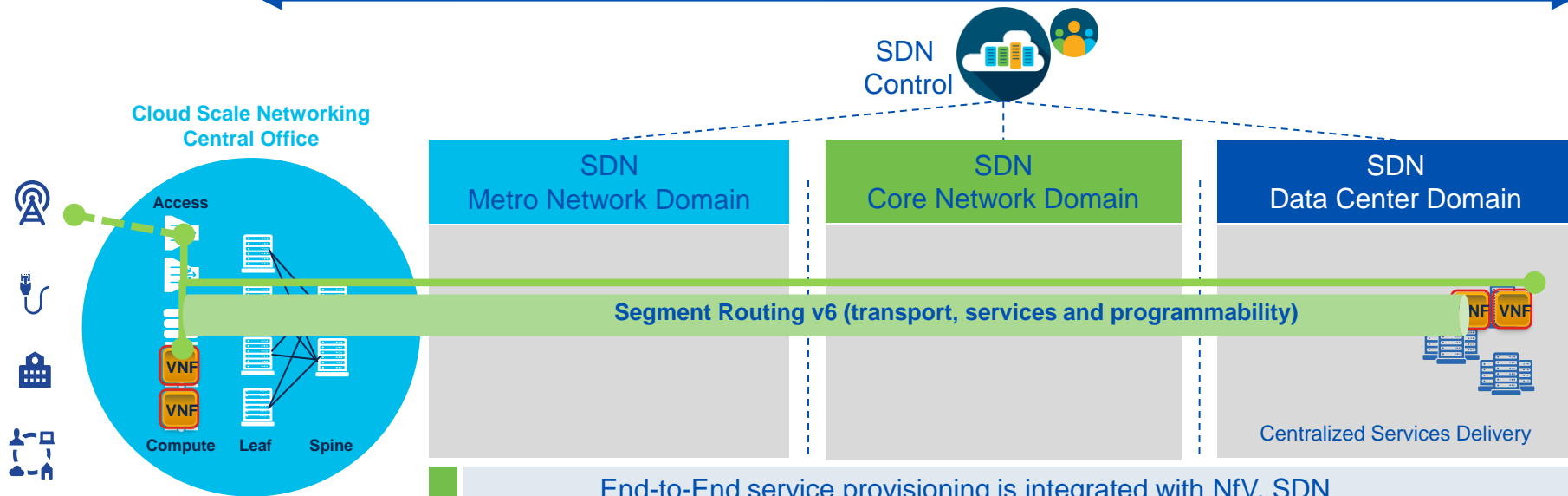


SRv6: Universality

“Network as an API” for Service Creation



Homogenous Cross-domain Automation & Assurance



End-to-End service provisioning is integrated with NfV, SDN

- Multiple network domains under same management teams
- Automated operations
- Integrated underlay and overlay networks (NfV)
- Network as API (NfV) – Complete handset to Server Solution
- Hyper Scale (5G)

Evolution of IP Routing

Centralized Management, Leaner & Highly Scalable

Unified MPLS



Services

Transport

MP-BGP

LDP

BGP-LU

RSVP

LDP

IGP

MPLS

- Operational complexity
- Integrated HW & SW
- Limited data plane scaling

MPLS SR with Controller



Services

Transport

MP-BGP

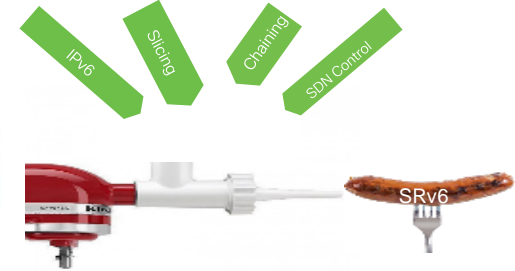
IGP/SR

MPLS

SDN

- Leaner & optimised routing
- Centralised orchestration
- Distributed control plane
- Limited data plane scaling

SRv6



IPv6

Slicing

Chaining

SDN Control

SRv6

Services

Transport

MP-BGP

IGP/SR

IPv6

SDN

- All of SR-MPLS features plus
- Massive data plane scaling
- Programmable control plane
- Service chaining

Segment Routing Benefits

Standardized

10+ years of IETF work
key Cisco contributions

Transport and Services

Transport : IS-IS, OSPF, BGP-LU
Services: L3VPN, 6PE, 6vPE,
EVPN-ELAN, EVPN-VPWS,
Multicast ... over SR or SR-TE ...



Proven by many Live Deployments

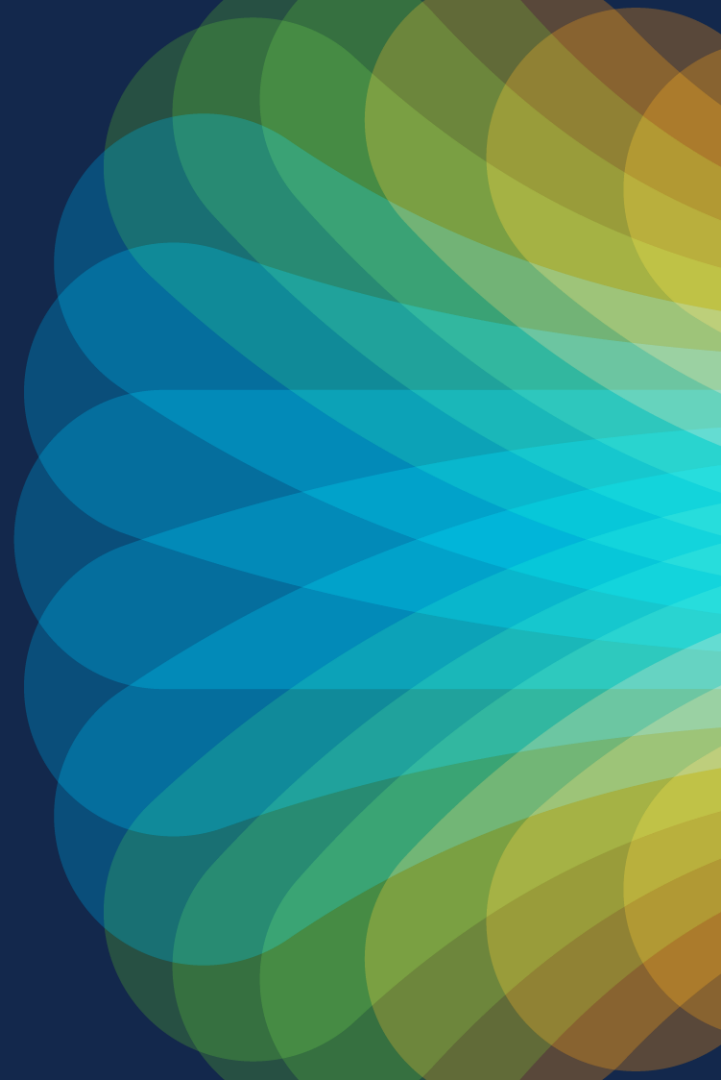
300+ Production Deployments
900+ Planned Deployments
SP, Web, Enterprise, Public Sector

IPv4 to IPv6 migration

IPv4 to IPv6 migration: SRv6
shipping since Jan 2019 w/
strong lead operators and eco-
system support

TiLFA • Microloop avoidance • Seamless deployment Day-1 • SRTE Native algorithms •
Horizontal Network Automation • Value-added OAM • Performance Monitoring toolkit

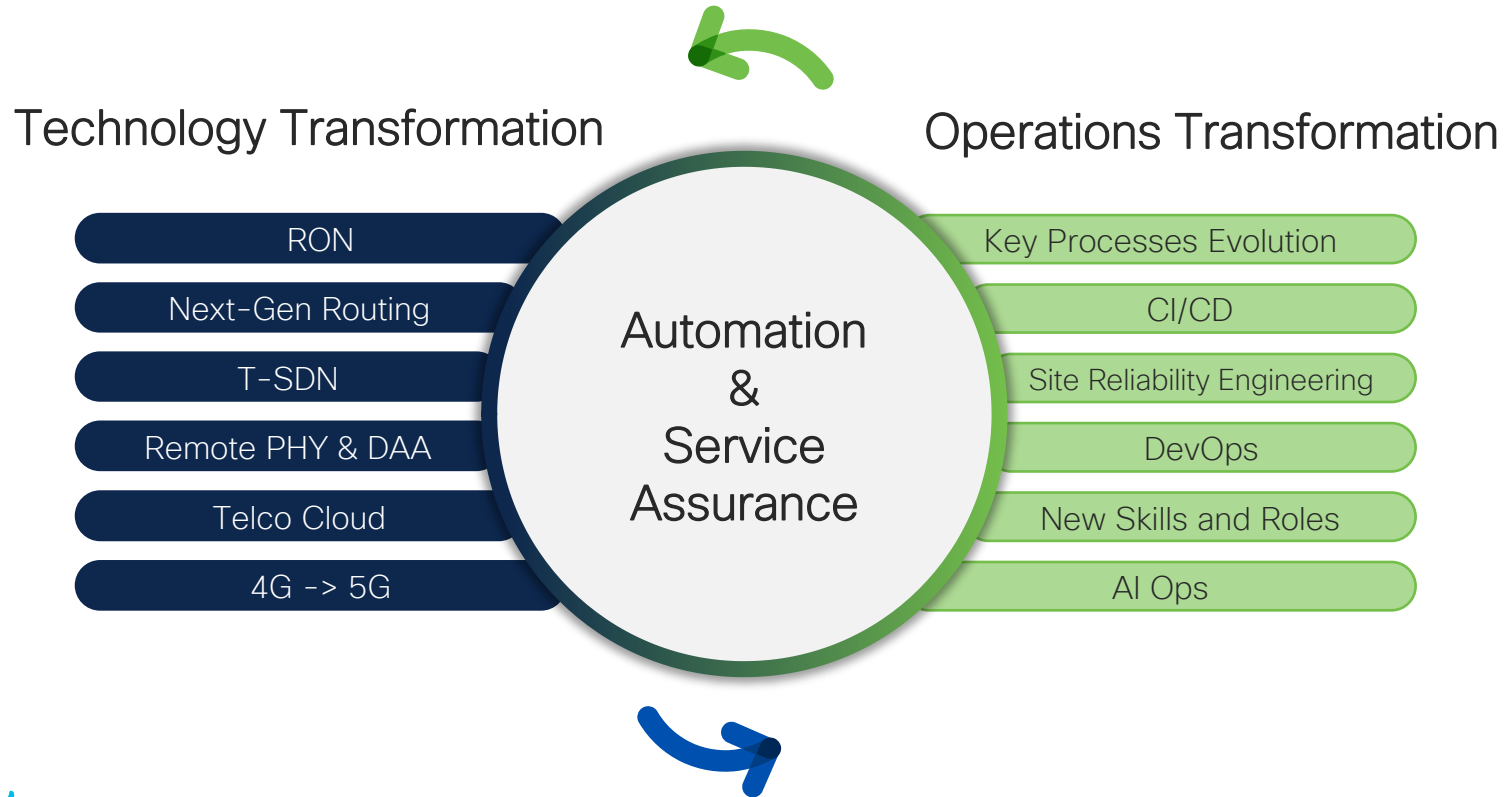
Redefining Operations



SPs Are Facing Various Challenges Which Are Driving the Need for Next-Gen Operations



In Order to Successfully Manage Adoption of These Trends, SPs Need to Think Holistically



Operational Challenges in Numbers

80%

**MTTI/MTTK*

VISIBILITY /
AGILITY

74%

**Issue found
by end-user*

CUSTOMER
EXPERIENCE

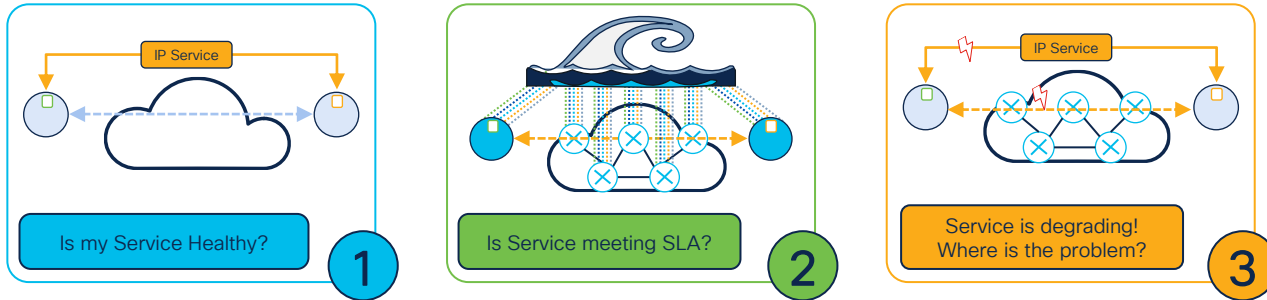
30%

*Repetitive
Issues*

PRODUCTIVITY

* Forrester Research

A Different Approach is Needed ...



Challenge	Requirement	How
1 Visibility	End-to-end service visibility	Service centric operations
2 Insight	Bridge customer experience to network health	Dynamically tie Intent to telemetry
3 Action	Expedite MTTI/MTTK	Capture knowledge to automate troubleshooting

Mass Scale Network Assurance

Personas: Role and Know-How its different

First level

Service operation center



Is the service **degrading**?
Is the service meeting **SLAs**?

Services and SLA dashboard

Second level

Network operation center



Service is **DEGRADING**!
Where is the problem and **Why**?
I see a congestion in the network,
What is the cause?

Hierarchical controller

Domain SME

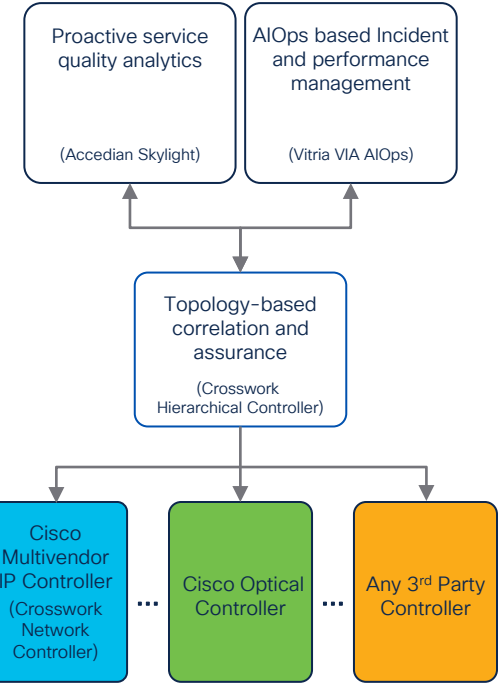


Is the infrastructure **Operating**
according to planned
performance objectives ?

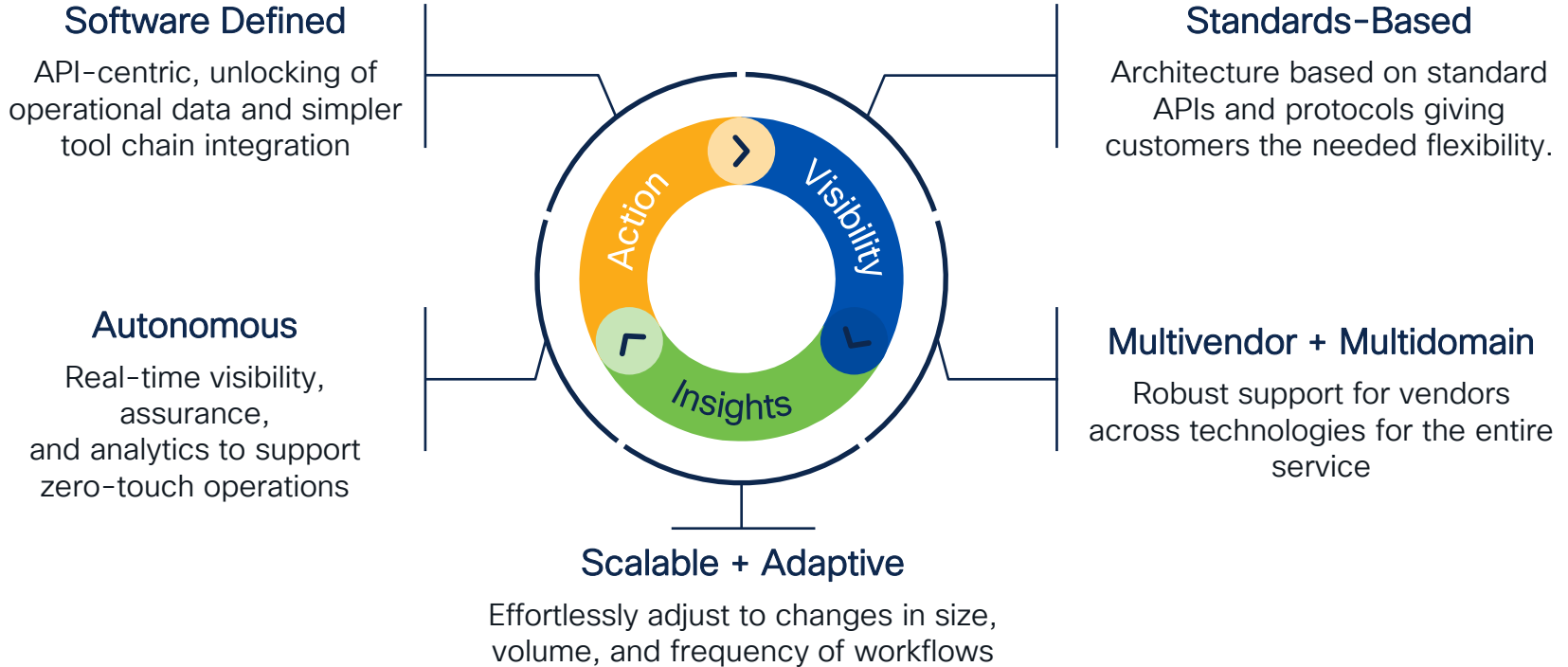
Domain controller

Domain controller

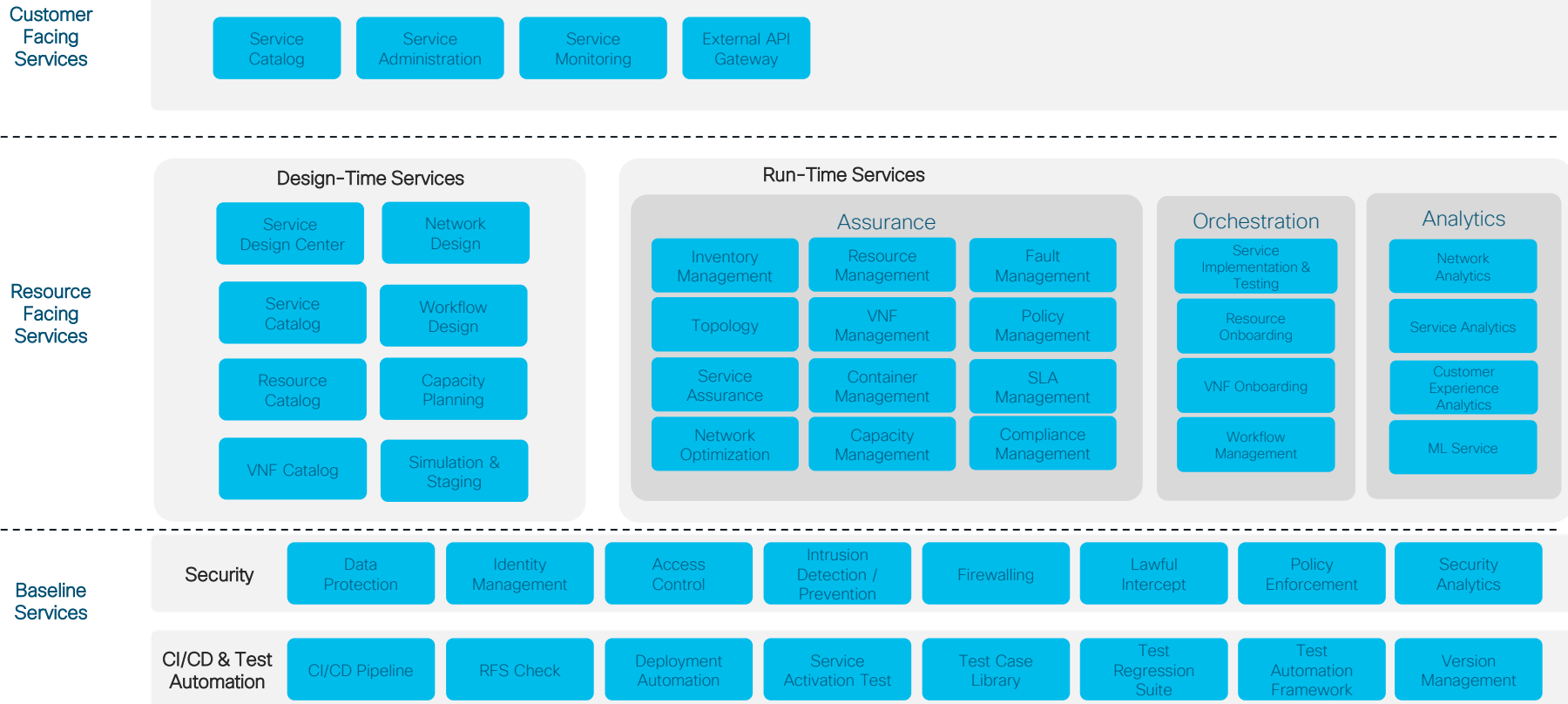
Domain controller



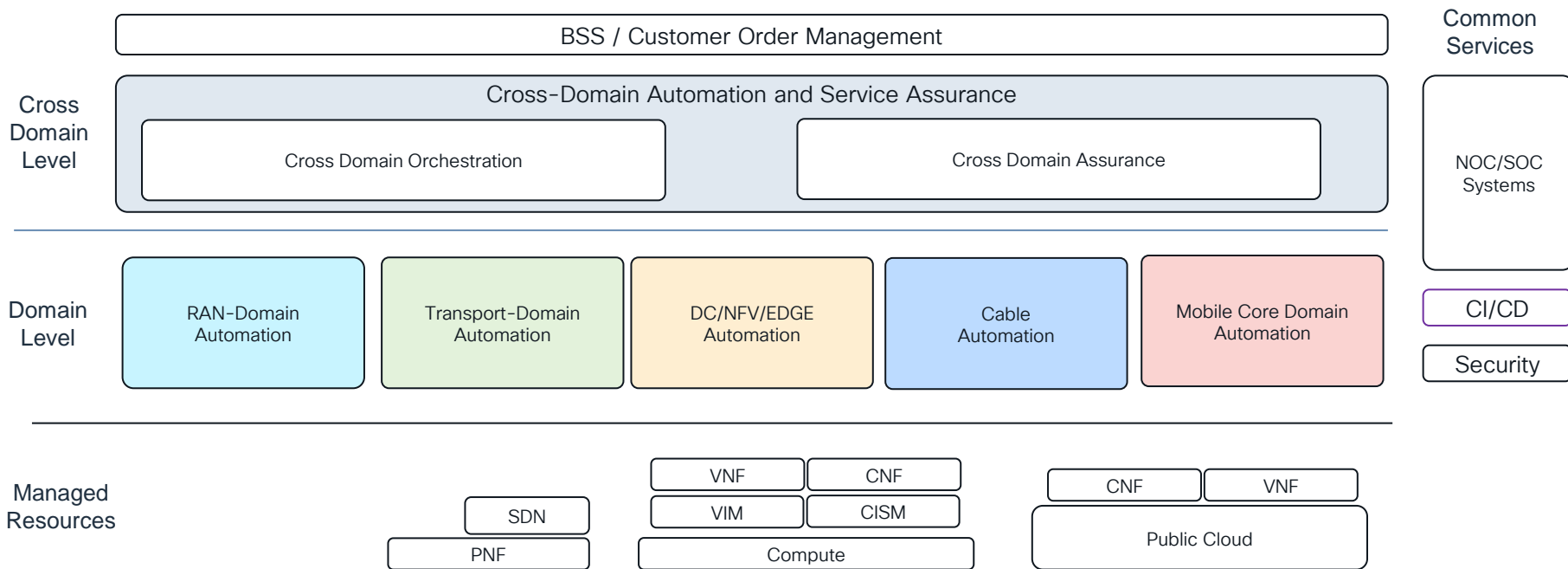
Tenets of Next-Gen Operations



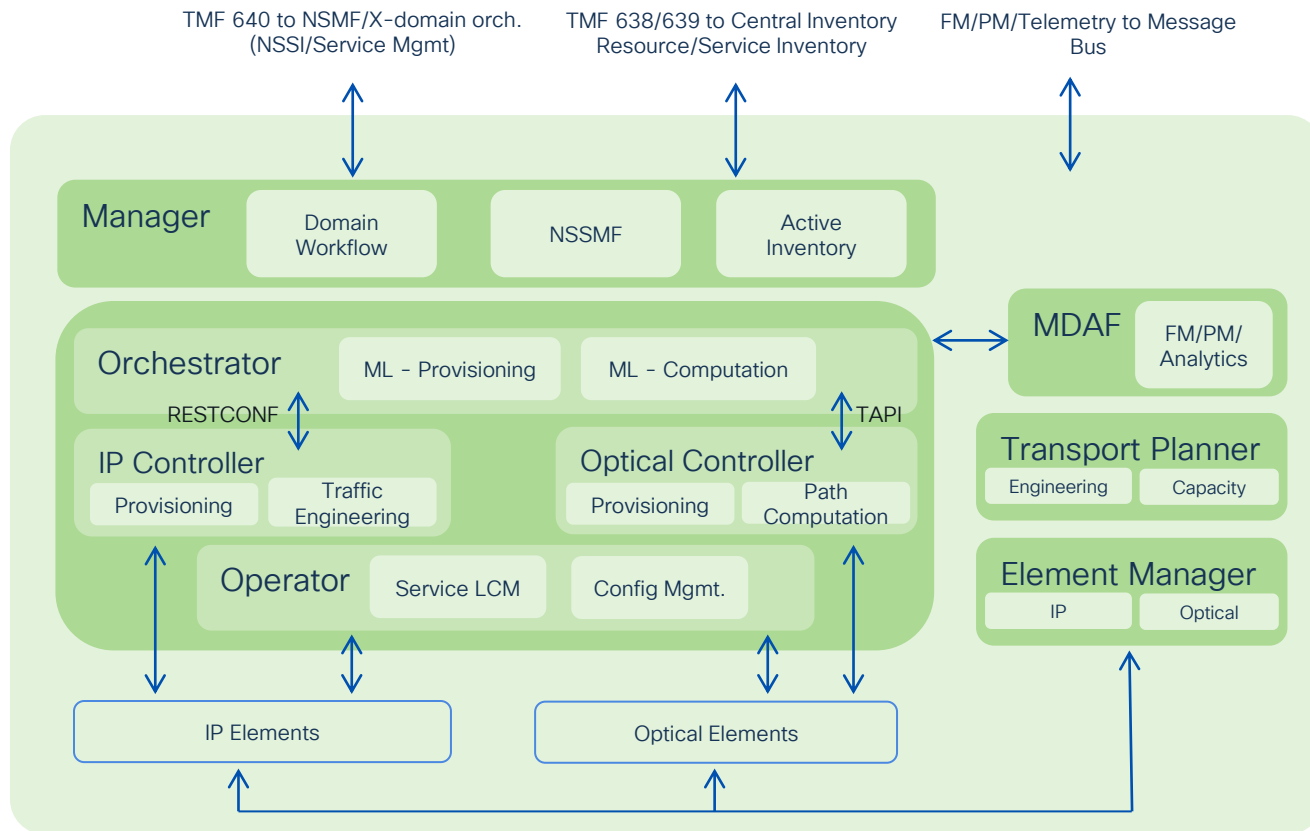
SP Automation & Assurance Function Taxonomy



Automation and Service Assurance is Required in the Domain as Well as the Cross-Domain Levels



Transport Domain Automation



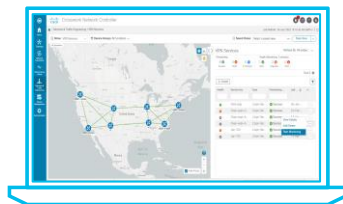
Key Requirements

- Topology Modeling
- NSSMF service Modeling
- PM & Telemetry Modeling
- Local RFS Inventory
- Transport element provisioning, LCM & Day N config
- NSSMF Instantiation, LCM & Day N configuration
- Transport element PM & Telemetry Collection
- Alarm and PM analytics for local closed loop, SLA reporting and Trouble shooting
- Open and Standard APIs

Tomorrow's Operation Experience ... Today

End to End View of the services shared across operator and adapted to the operator knowledge.

↓ MTTI/MTTK



Eye on Glass

Proactively notify customer with possible causes

Hi, cannot reach sales force.

Yes, the device supporting your area is dropping packet.

Proactive Problem Management

Proactively notify Level 2 and Level 3 and frontline support

Automate Troubleshooting

Extend Heuristic Package with additional subservices.

Customer

Front Line Support

Level 1 Operation

Level 2 and Level 3

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Summary

Changing the Economics of the Internet

Thank you!

Internet for the Future

Efficient network utilization

Simplified architecture

Reduced network complexity

Faster time to market

Automation empowerment

Differentiated service offering

References

Technologies and Architectures (1/2)

Session ID	Title	Speakers
BRKSP-2551	Introduction to Segment Routing	Alberto Donzelli
BRKSPG-2203	Introduction to SRv6 uSID Technology	Jakub Horn
BRKSP-2468	Migrate your network and services to SRv6 with simplicity	Loïc Roque
BRKSPG-3624	Troubleshooting Segment Routing	Luc De Ghein
BRKMPL-2253	EVPN Deep Dive with IOS-XR Configuration examples for Service Provider Metro and Data Center	Jiri Chaloupka
BRKSPG-2473	EVPN Troubleshooting and Debugging	Davide Pacifico
BRKSP-1169	Unified Access and Aggregation with Cisco Routed PON	Tejas Lad
BRKSP-2776	Modernizing mission-critical Utility & Transportation WAN Transport with Segment Routing & EVPN	Ananya Bose
TECSPG-2014	Cisco Converged SDN Transport	Alberto Donzelli, Stefano Novello

Technologies and Architectures (2/2)

Session ID	Title	Speakers
BRKSPG-2343	Internet for the Future: Journey to the Next Generation SP Architecture and Operating Model	Rob Piasecki
BRKSPM-2024	The New, Encrypted Protocol Stack Taking over the Internet and How to Deal with It	Andreas Enotiadis, Bart Van de Velde
BRKSP-2133	SP Architectural & Service Evolution with the Cisco SP NaaS Framework	Brian Meaney
BRKSP-2612	Modernizing Broadband Services with Cisco Subscriber Edge Architecture and EVPN access	Gurpreet Dhaliwal
BRKSPG-2133	Evolution of the Transport Network Architecture for 5G and behind	Roberta Maglione
BRKSPG-3050	Synchronizing 5G Mobile Networks	Dennis Hagarty
BRKSP-2170	Converging 5G Transport and Telco Data Center architectures	Waris Sagheer, Sonu Kumar Khandelwal
BRKSP-2189	Cisco Validated blueprint architecture for building 5G networks across DC and transport	Sonu Kumar Khandelwal
BRKSPG-2315	Cloud-Ready Converged SDN Transport	Waris Sagheer

Platforms

Session ID	Title	Speakers
BRKSPG-2397	Demystify NCS5500/NCS5700 Resources for Effective Network Design and Operations	Bala Murali Krishna Sanka
BRKSPG-2944	Cisco 8000 Technical Update: powered by Silicon One and IOS XR	Frederic Cuiller, Chang Soo Lee
BRKSP-2275	Rethink your Edge Routing Architecture	Emerson Moura
TECSPG-2003	Cisco 8000 Powered by Silicon One & IOS XR: Architecture, positioning, deployments, and troubleshooting deep dive	Frederic Cuiller, Chang Soo Lee

Routed Optical Networking

Session ID	Title	Speakers
BRKOPT-2130	The Journey towards Routed Optical Networking	Moustafa Kattan
BRKOPT-2015	Lessons Learned from designing Routed Optical Networks	Emerson Moura
BRKOPT-2016	Building transport grade packet-based networks with Routed Optical Networking	Kent Dailey, Bradley Riapolov
BRKOPT-1005	High Value Wavelength / Private Line Services Understanding the Customer and Provider Perspective	Christian Schmutzer
BRKSPG-2029	Designing Routed Optical Networks: IP/MPLS Considerations	Emerson Moura
BRKOPT-2017	Scaling Enterprise Networks with Routed Optical Networking	Errol Roberts
TECSPG-2435	Routed Optical Networking Technical Deep Dive	Kent Dailey, Bradley Riapolov

Automation & Assurance

Session ID	Title	Speakers
BRKOPT-2637	Network Automation with Routed Optical Networking (RON) Architecture	Domenico Zini
BRKSPG-2474	Reduce Resolution Time with a Service-Centric Approach to Troubleshooting	Paola Arosio
BRKSPG-2263	Design, Deploy and Manage Transport Slices using SDN Controller and Assurance	Sujay Murthy
BRKSPG-2643	Differentiating B2B services and transport with QoE and proactive service assurance	Ramesh Reddy

Security and Sustainability

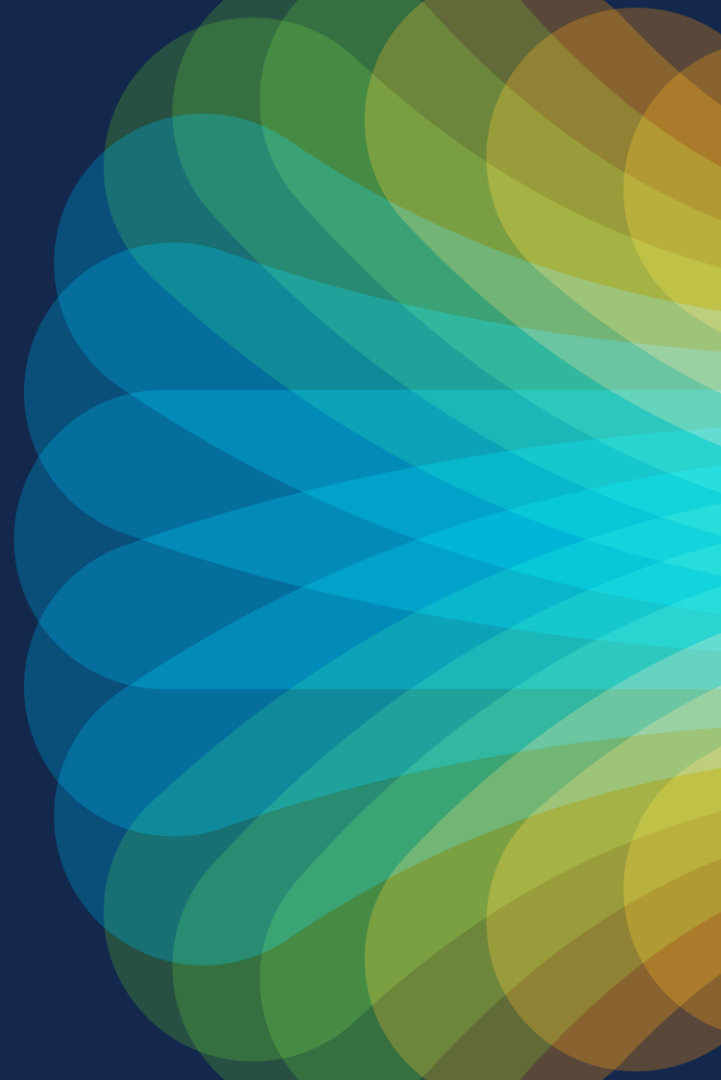
Session ID	Title	Speakers
BRKSPG-2868	Building & Maintaining Trust in Service Provider Networks	Rakesh Kandula
BRKSPG-2401	Cisco Secure Edge Protection - Protecting the 5G Edge against DDoS attacks	Mike Geller
BRKSPG-2583	Enhancing IP traffic flow visibility to support sustainability in Communication Service Providers' networks	Bart Van de Velde, Andreas Enotiadis



The bridge to possible

Thank you

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The background of the slide is a vibrant, abstract graphic. It features a large, stylized cloud shape on the left side, composed of overlapping, semi-transparent layers of orange, red, and yellow. To the right of the cloud, a bright, multi-colored sunburst or starburst pattern radiates from a central point, with rays extending towards the right edge of the frame. The colors in the sunburst transition through a spectrum from blue and purple on the left to yellow and orange on the right. The overall effect is energetic and colorful.

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Let's go