# REAWZ



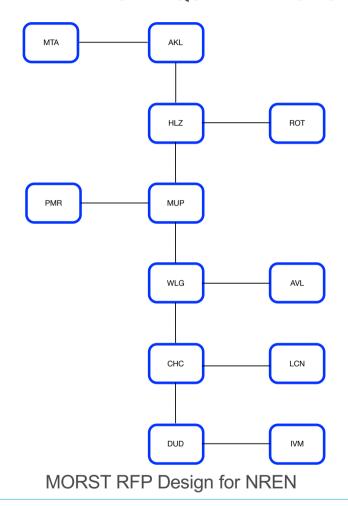
#### DESIGNING FOR HIGH AVAILABILITY

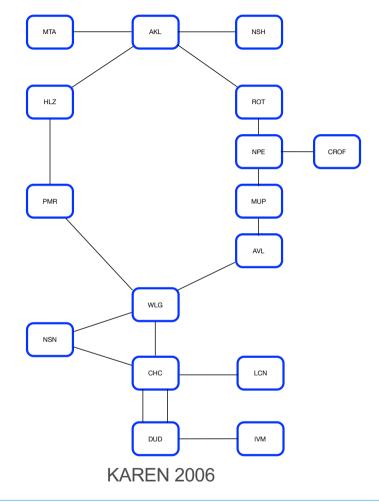
- Consider requirements
- Consider budget
- Avoid complexity
- Understand single points of failure
  - Connectivity
  - Power
  - Hardware

#### **CONSIDER REQUIREMENTS**

- What does high availability mean to your business?
  - 99.99% is 52 minutes 36 seconds per year
  - 99.999% is 5 minutes 15 seconds per year
  - 24x7 or 8x5?
  - Scheduled maintenance time?
- Network availability and service availability can be different

## AN EXAMPLE OF REQUIREMENTS VS BUDGET

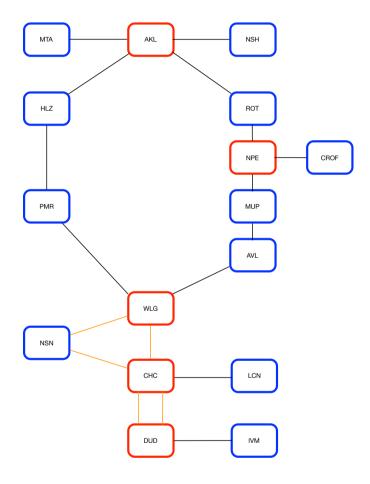




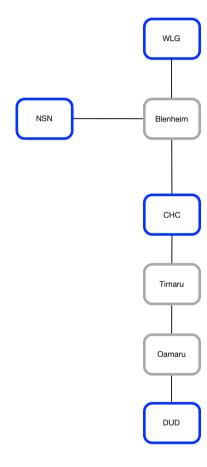
#### **AVOID COMPLEXITY**

- Chose which layer your network will be protected at
- Consider soft failures as well as hard failures
- How trusted is the technology?
- While automated failover is usually the right answer there are times where it's not achievable
- Where are spares located?

### REANNZ 2006 - SOME OBVIOUS POINTS OF FAILURE & SOME NOT SO OBVIOUS



## PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE MATTERS WHEN ASSESSING RISK



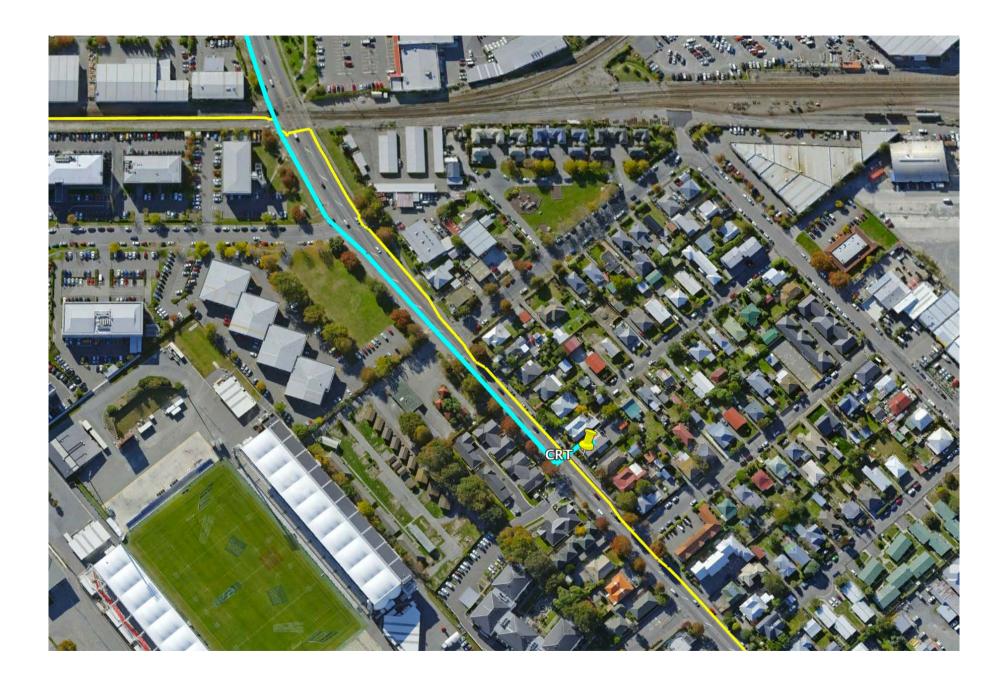
### **CONNECTIVITY EXAMPLES**

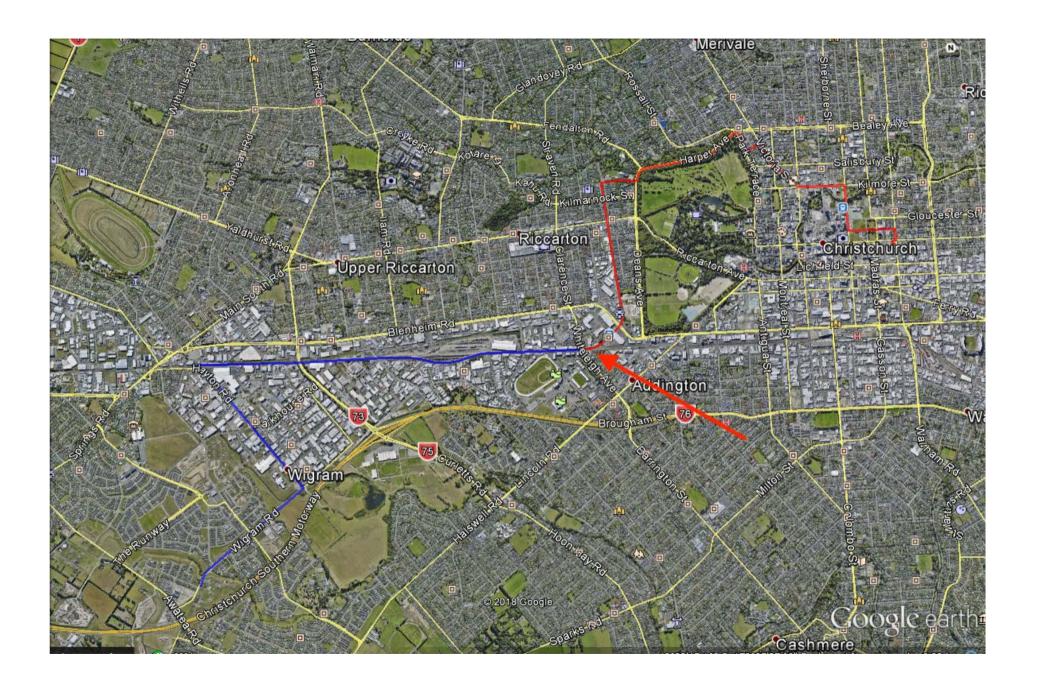
- Lincoln PoP
- Napier-Gisborne
- Cook Strait

## LINCOLN POP





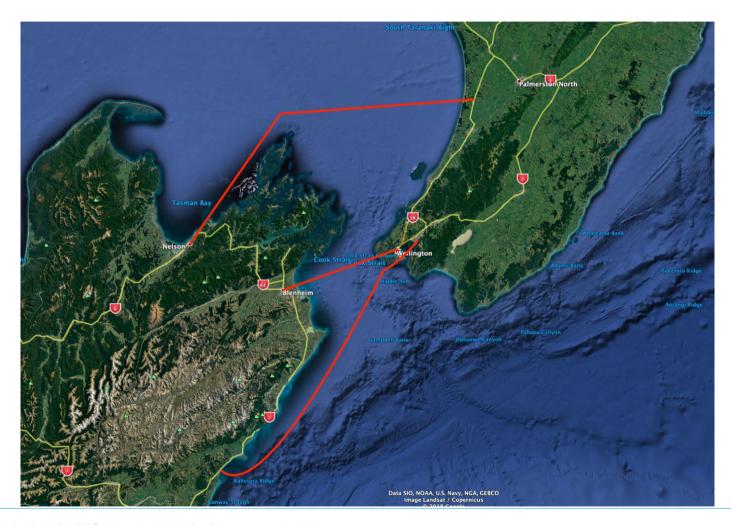




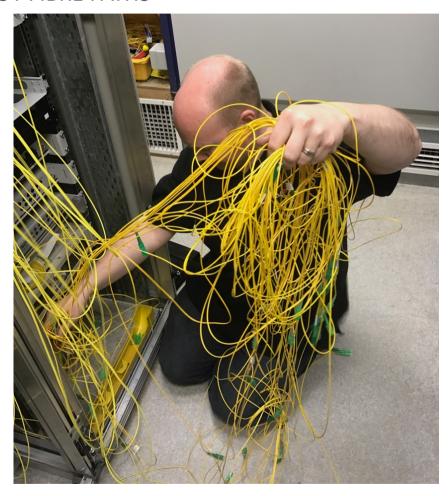
## HAWKES BAY – POVERTY BAY



## **COOK STRAIT**



## A FINAL OBSERVATION ABOUT FIBRE PATHS



#### **REANNZ POP - POWER**

- Diverse power feeds on separate infrastructure
- Backed by UPS
- Backed by Generator
- DC Power capable equipment
- Correctly identified and delivered in a way that allows for clear understanding of power usage

## REANNZ MX480 DC SYSTEM



## **REANNZ MX480 AC SYSTEM**



## REANNZ AC CABLING



#### **REANNZ POP - HARDWARE**

- Key sites have redundant
  - Routing engines (RE's)
  - Switch fabrics (SCBE's)
  - Power modules (PEM's)
  - Line cards (FPC's)
  - Interface cards (MIC's)
- As sites get smaller the routers have fewer redundant components

## REANNZ POP – MX480



## REANNZ POP – MX80



## REANNZ POP – MX104



#### WHAT CAN YOU TAKE AWAY FROM WHAT REANNZ HAS LEARNED

- Have a clear understanding of the goal
- Understand the physical infrastructure beneath any services purchased
- Understand power delivery and how your equipment consumes power
- Plan for components or systems to fail and think about how long it will take to deploy spares – test this if possible
- Understand and document your risks. Not everything can be mitigated or should be. Cost vs Risk vs Requirements.

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