



make IT together



konsorcjum

System operacyjny AlliedWare PLUS i jego możliwości w przełącznikach Allied Telesis

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Inżynier wsparcia sprzedaży

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Agenda

- System operacyjny AlliedWare PLUS
- Skrypty i Triggery
- EPSR /Ethernet Protection Switching Ring/

AlliedWare Plus™ Platforms



- SwitchBlade® x908
 - » Advanced Layer 3 modular switch with 8 x 30GbE expansion bays



- Available expansion modules
 - » XEM-1XP: 10 GbE XFP module
 - » XEM-12S: 12 x SFP module
 - » XEM-12T: 12 x 10/100/1000T module
 - » XEM-STK: Stacking module



AlliedWare Plus™ Platforms



- x900-24XT
 - » 24-Port gigabit copper expandable advanced Layer 3+ switch



- x900-24XS
 - » 24-Port gigabit SFP expandable advanced Layer 3+ switch



- x900-12XT/S
 - » 12-Combo port gigabit expandable advanced Layer 3+ switch



AlliedWare Plus™ Platforms



x600-24Ts

- 24 x 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) copper ports
- 4 x 1000BASE-X SFP combo ports
- 1 x expansion bay for AT-StackXG module

x600-24Ts -POE

- 24 x 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) copper ports with PoE (802.3af)
- 4 x 1000BASE-X SFP combo ports
- 2 x 24 Gbps stacking ports

x600-24Ts/XP

- 24 x 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) copper ports
- 4 x 1000BASE-X SFP combo ports
- 2 x XFP ports
- 1 x expansion bay for AT-StackXG module

x600-48Ts

- 44 x 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) copper ports
- 4 x 1000BASE-X SFP ports
- 1 x expansion bay for AT-StackXG module

x600-48Ts/XP

- 44 x 10/100/1000BASE-T (RJ-45) copper ports
- 4 x 1000BASE-X SFP ports
- 2 x XFP ports
- 1 x expansion bay for AT-StackXG module



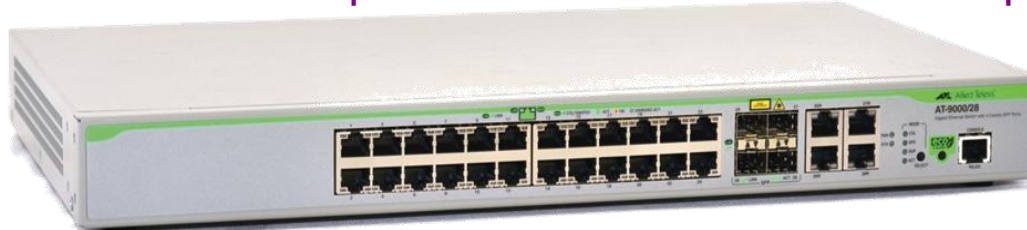
All models have the option of 48Gbps stacking

AlliedWare Plus™ Platforms



- AT-9000/28

» 24 10/100/1000 T ports + 4 10/100/1000 T / SFP ports. Layer 2 switch



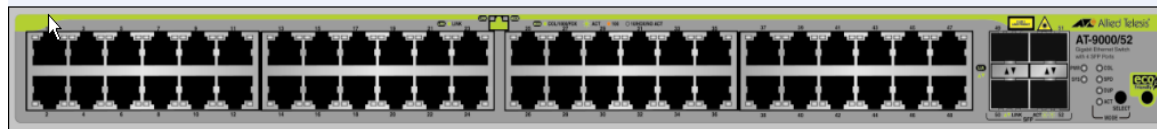
- AT-9000/28SP

» 24 SFP ports + 4 10/100/1000 T / SFP ports. Layer 2 switch



- AT-9000/52

» 48 10/100/1000 T ports + 4 SFP ports. Layer 2 switch



Why change the Operating System?



- Previous AlliedWare software
 - » Is built on a proprietary code-base
 - » Runs in a single memory area
 - » Has been continually stretched with growth in features / complexity
 - » Has no 'protection' for running software processes
 - *A problem in any area of code could potentially cause problems for the entire switch*

Why change the Operating System?



- AlliedWare Plus™
 - » Is a significant step forward in meeting the demands of the industry
 - » Provides solutions to some inherent limitations of current software
 - » Is the the operating system delivered with new Allied Telesis Labs – New Zealand (ATL-NZ) developed products

What is AlliedWare Plus™?

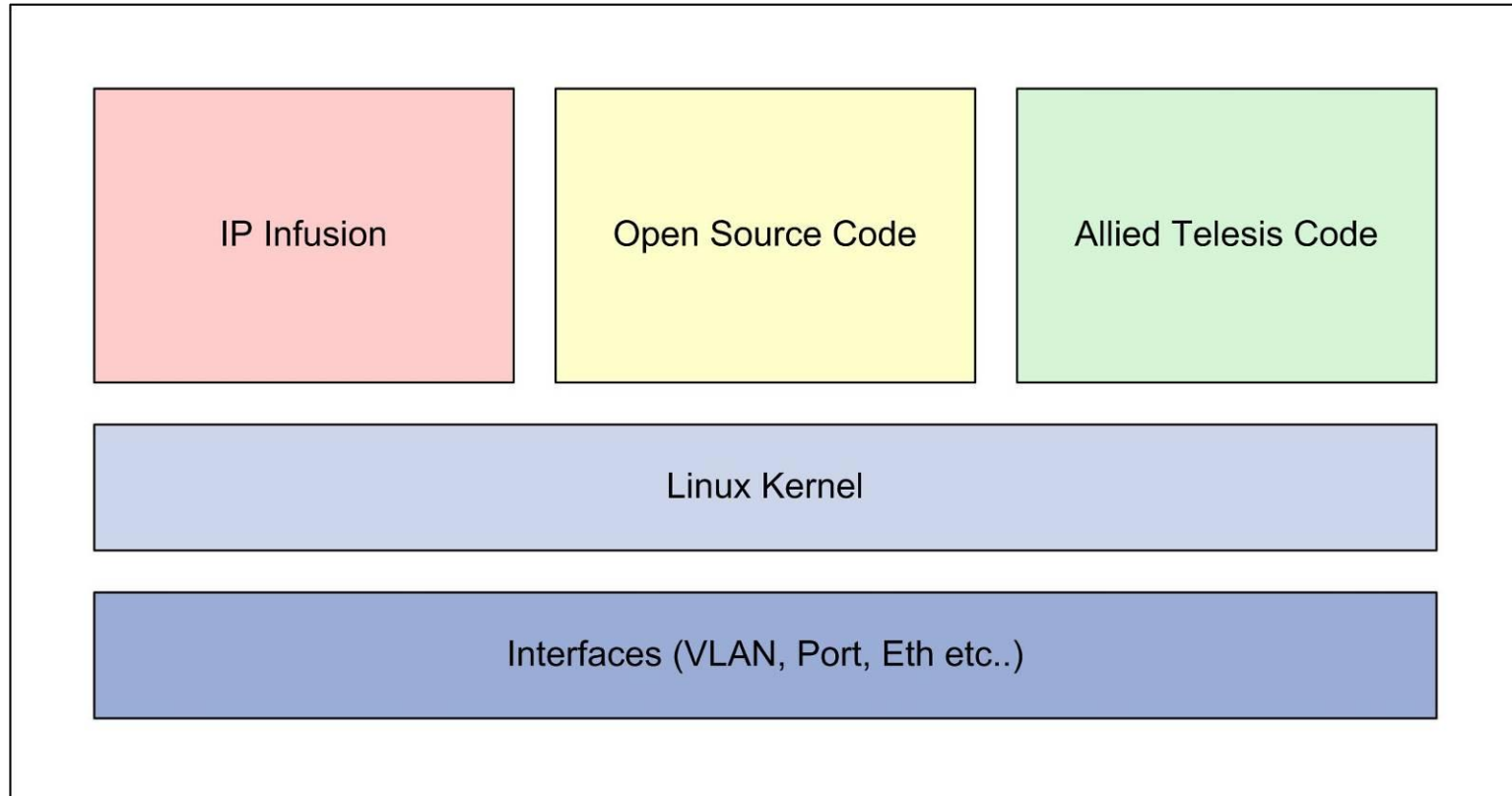


- AlliedWare Plus™ is constructed around a real-time operating system, with modular applications.
- AlliedWare Plus™ Architecture:
 - » Linux operating system kernel
 - » IP Infusion Layer 2/3 switching & routing feature set
 - » Open-source software modules
 - » Features ported from AlliedWare
 - » Features written specifically for AlliedWare Plus™

AlliedWare Plus™ Architecture



Conceptual view of the operating system architecture



AlliedWare Plus™ Architecture



- Linux Kernel
 - » Central component of AlliedWare Plus™ and implements:
 - *True multitasking*
 - *Virtual memory*
 - *Shared libraries*
 - *Memory management*
 - *Multi-stack networking environment including IPv4 and IPv6*
 - » Provides two key components in the AlliedWare Plus system:
 - *The operating system*
 - Schedules other processes
 - Interfaces to peripheral devices
 - *The routing stack*
 - Linux TCP/IP stack for IPv4 and IPv6
 - Interfaces with hardware and IP Infusion software

AlliedWare Plus™ Architecture



- IP Infusion
 - » Commercial software providing Layer 2 & 3 switching and routing solutions for communication equipment vendors
 - » Provides IP protocols and features for AlliedWare Plus™
 - » Offers switching and routing protocols in line with the latest industry standards and RFCs

AlliedWare Plus™ Architecture



- Open Source Software
 - » Available to the public, enabling modification / redistribution without fees
 - *Evolves through community cooperation - from individuals to large companies*
 - » AlliedWare Plus™ uses a number of open source software ‘modules’
 - *Providing bolt-on functionality*
 - *Allowing Allied Telesis to be part of the development community*
 - » Some of the open source features include:
 - *openSSH*
 - *openSSL*
 - *DHCP server & relay agent*
 - *and others*

AlliedWare Plus™ Architecture



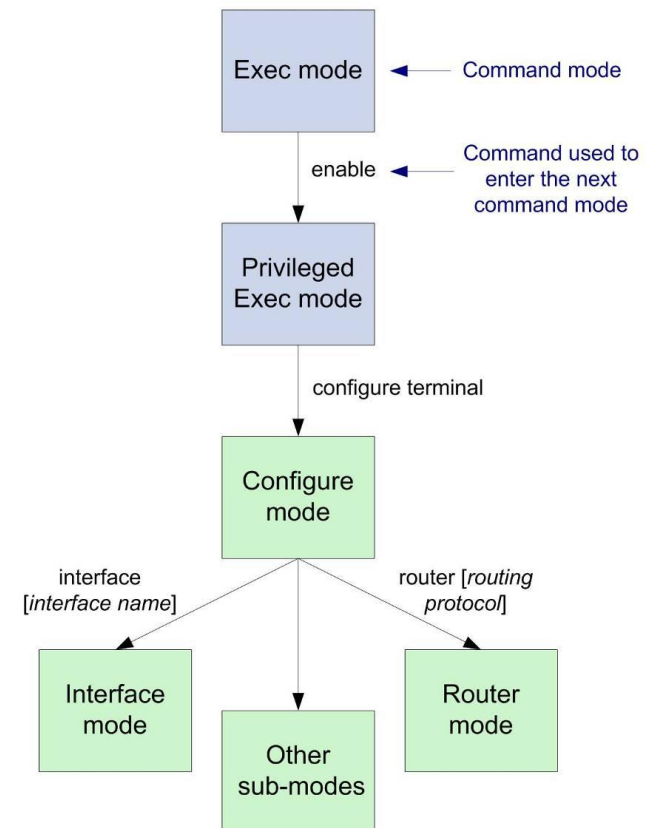
- Allied Telesis developed software
 - » Significant and innovative features which add value and provide key functionality
 - » For example:
 - *Virtual Chassis Stacking*
 - *Quality of Service (QoS)*
 - *Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)*
 - *Scripts & Triggers*
 - *and many more*

AlliedWare Plus™ Structure



- AlliedWare Plus™ incorporates an industry standard Command Line Interface (CLI)
- Network professionals will find using the new CLI to be instinctive and comfortable

AlliedWare Plus CLI modes





AlliedWare Plus™ Configuration example

```
awplus>enable
awplus#configure terminal
awplus(config)#vlan database
awplus(config-vlan)#vlan 2 name vlan2
awplus(config-vlan)#exit

awplus(config)#interface port1.1.1-port1.1.4
awplus(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2

awplus(config)#interface vlan2
awplus(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1/24
awplus(config-if)#exit
```

AlliedWare Plus™ Benefits



- Software Benefits

- » Modular Operating System

- *High speed, high quality new feature development*
 - *Increased ability to support future applications and target markets*

- » Increased software robustness

- *Real-time OS with modular applications that run as separate processes*
 - *Linux OS & other processes do not affect one another - high fault tolerance*

- » Decreased development time

- *Third party SW quickly provides an industry standard base feature set*
 - *Improved ability to efficiently maintain code and respond to customer issues*
 - *Rapid porting of AlliedWare Plus™ to new hardware platforms*

AlliedWare Plus™ Benefits



- Software Benefits

- » Advanced feature platform

- *Easier collaboration with other Allied Telesis engineering groups*
 - *Innovative new features developed that deliver unique value to AT*

- » Industry standard command line

- *Improved usability and customer experience*
 - *Networking professionals familiar with more 'generic' CLI*

- » Competitors

- *Keep Allied Telesis offering high-value, high feature networking products*
 - *Benefits of AlliedWare Plus™ increase confidence of sales personnel when competing with other networking vendors for business.*

AlliedWare Plus™ Benefits



- Customer Benefits

- » Increased reliability

- *High availability for the Enterprise core*
 - *Confidence for customers in their network infrastructure*

- » Greater OS functionality

- *Third party code provides comprehensive protocol implementations*
 - *Switching and routing protocols in line with the latest standards & RFCs*
 - *Innovative new AT developed features to meet tomorrow's network needs*

- » Improved usability

- *Industry standard CLI beneficial for businesses with limited IT support resources – less training and easier staff recruitment*

AlliedWare Plus™ Feature Highlights



- Industry-standard command line (CLI)
 - Easy to learn and use
 - Incorporates best of AlliedWare features (e.g. Triggers)
- Virtual Chassis Stacking
 - High bandwidth, high availability
 - Single IP address for simpler management
 - XEM hot-swap for easier & faster maintenance
- High-Availability Software
 - Separate processes running in protected memory spaces
 - Independent process monitoring
 - Process health-checks

Agenda



- System operacyjny AlliedWare PLUS
- Skrypty i Triggery
- EPSR /Ethernet Protection Switching Ring/

Scripts & Triggers



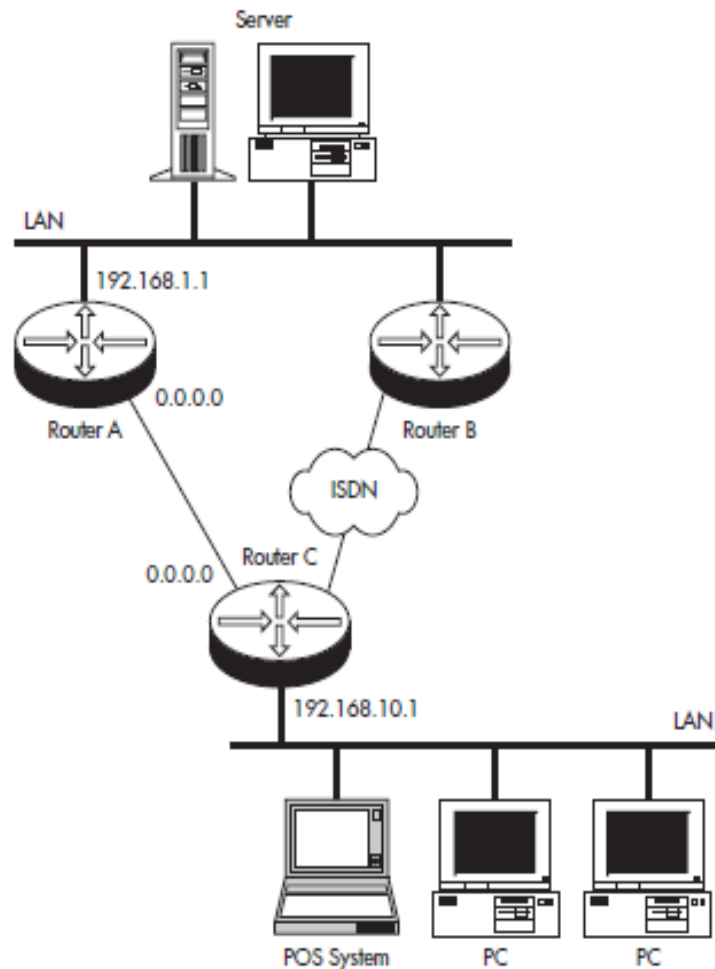
- Skrypt – zbiór poleceń systemu operacyjnego AW+ zebranych w jednym zbiorze wykonywalnym o rozszerzeniu .scp
- Może zawierać dowolną listę poleceń
- test.scp :
 - -----
 - enable
 - show interface port1.0.1
 - wait 10
 - show interface port1.0.1
 - -----

Scripts & Triggers



- Trigger – są mechanizmem wyzwalającym uruchomienie określonego skryptu .scp.
- Uruchomienie następuje po wystąpieniu jednego z poniższych zdarzeń:
 - » CPU
 - » Memory
 - » Interface
 - » Periodic
 - » Ping-pool
 - » Reboot
 - » Stack master-fail
 - » Stack member
 - » Stack link
 - » Time

Scripts & Triggers



Trigger Ping-polling lub
Interface/up-down/

Agenda

- System operacyjny AlliedWare PLUS
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EPSR – Ethernet Protection Switching Ring



Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR) jest alternatywnym protokół nadmiarowości L2

- » STP
- » RSPT/MSTP

EPSR – Ethernet Protection Switching Ring



Ethernet Protection Switched Rings (EPSR)

- » Prevents loops in ring-based Ethernet networks
- » Minimizes the impact of failure by diverting traffic around the failure point (sub 50 ms)
- » Interoperates with standard Ethernet functions including:
 - QoS, IGMP, VLAN Double Tagging, Filtering
- » iMap interoperability

Provides high availability for mission critical traffic, preventing loss of voice, video or data in the event of failure

Avoid down-time in your core enterprise or service provider network

EPSR – Normal Operation



HealthCheck
(Periodic)

Primary



Secondary



Blocks Data VLANs

Domain #1



Data VLANs 1..N

Control VLAN

Master

Domain #1

Transit

Transit

Domain consists of:

- » One Control VLAN
- » Data VLANs 1..N
- » Master Node
- » Transit Nodes

Master Node:

- » Sends Periodic *HealthCheck* messages over Control VLAN
- » Primary Port
 - Sends and Receives ALL VLANs
- » Secondary Port
 - Receives Control VLAN
 - Blocks Data VLANs
- » Detects Failure Conditions:
 - Transit reports failure
 - No receipt of HealthCheck

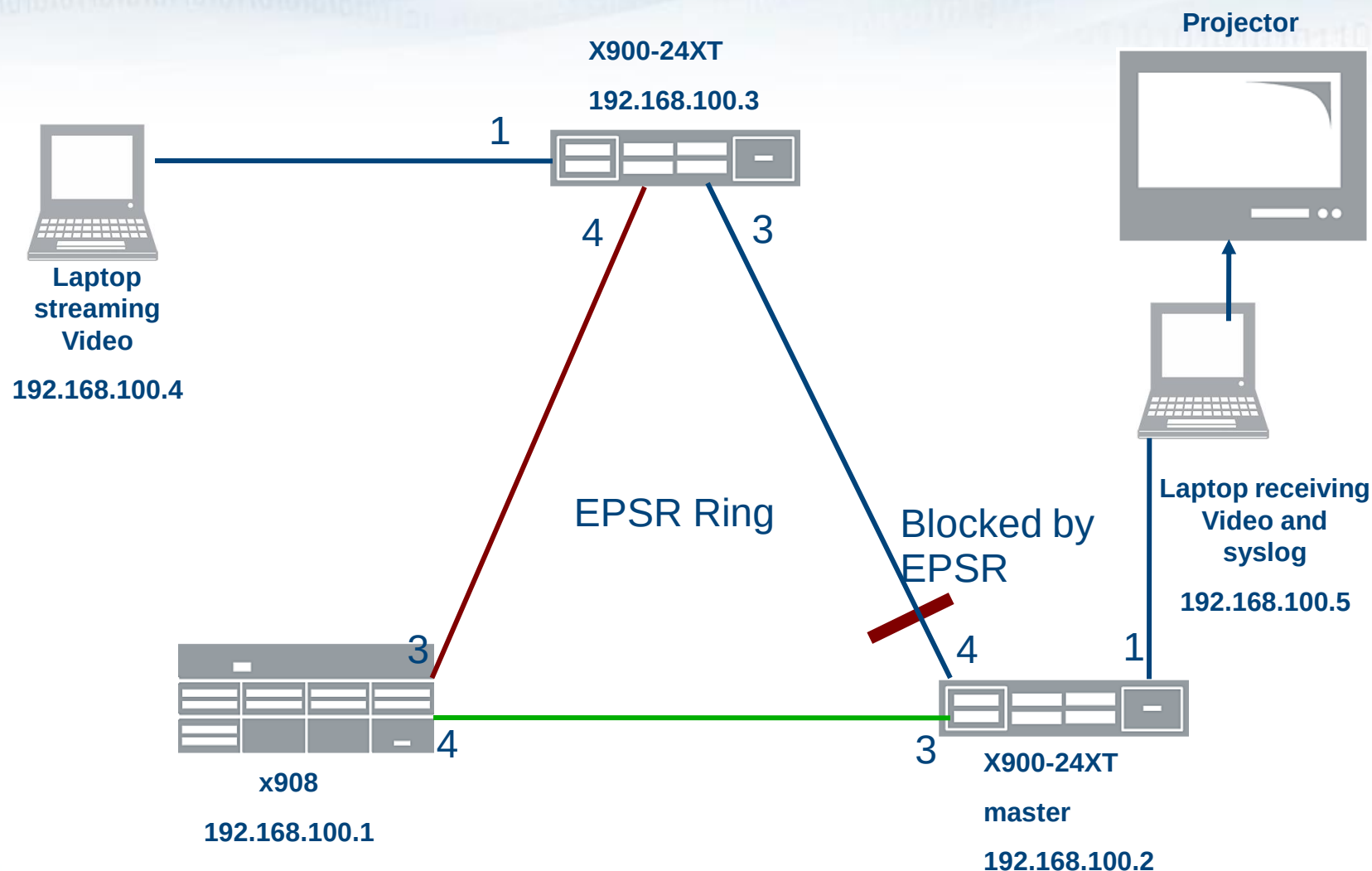
Transit Node:

- » Reports Failures
- » Flushes FDB



- Detect Link Failure
- Send *Link Down* to Master
- Master Receives Link Down
 - Unblock Secondary Port
 - Flush FDB
- Notify Transit Nodes by sending *RingDown*
- Transit Nodes Receive RingDown
 - Flush FDB
 - Relearn new location of MAC addresses
- 50ms path restored

SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience





Configuration VLAN

- `vlan database`
- `vlan 100 name data-vlan`
- `vlan 500 name control-vlan`
- `vlan 100,500 state enable`
- `!`
- `interface port1.0.1-1.0.2`
- `switchport`
- `switchport mode access`
- `switchport access vlan 100`
- `!`
- `interface port1.0.3-1.0.4`
- `switchport`
- `switchport mode trunk`
- `switchport trunk allowed vlan add 100,500`
- `switchport trunk native vlan none`

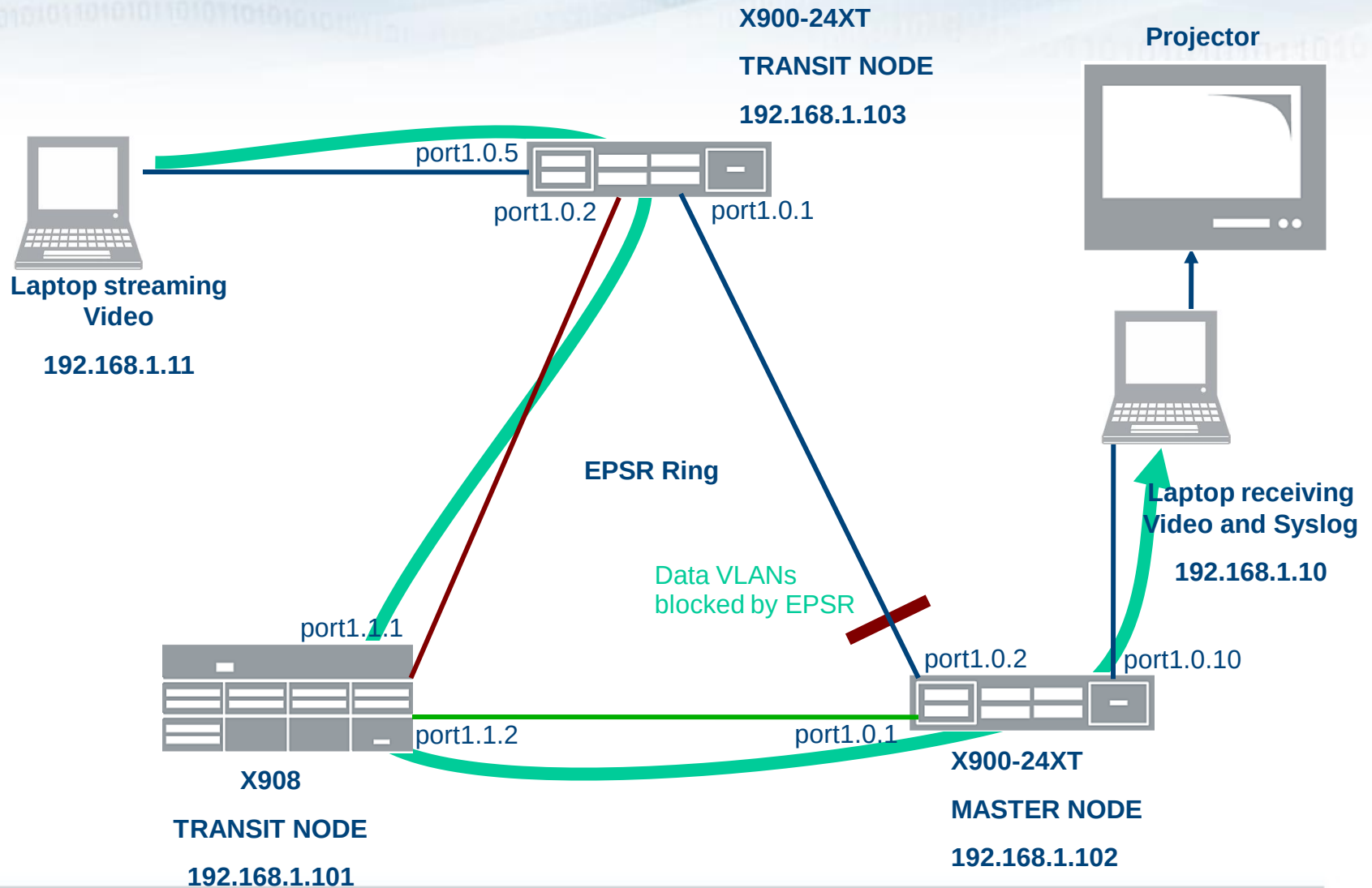
Configuration EPSR



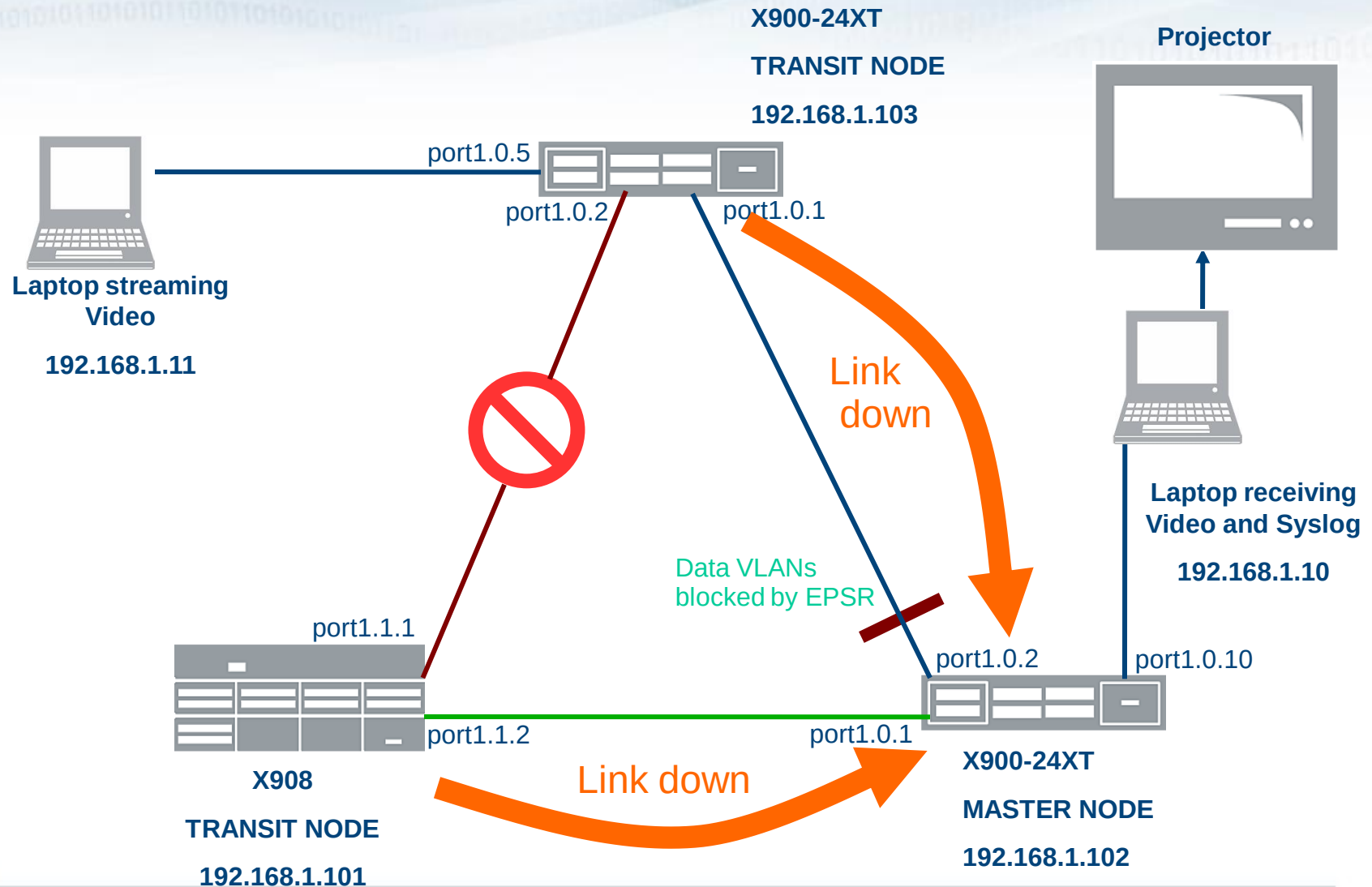
- Master:
- epsr configuration
- epsr epsr-name mode master controlvlan 500 primaryport port1.0.3
- epsr epsr-name datavlan 100
- epsr epsr-name state enabled

- Transits:
- epsr configuration
- epsr epsr-name mode transit controlvlan 500
- epsr epsr-name datavlan 100
- epsr epsr-name state enabled

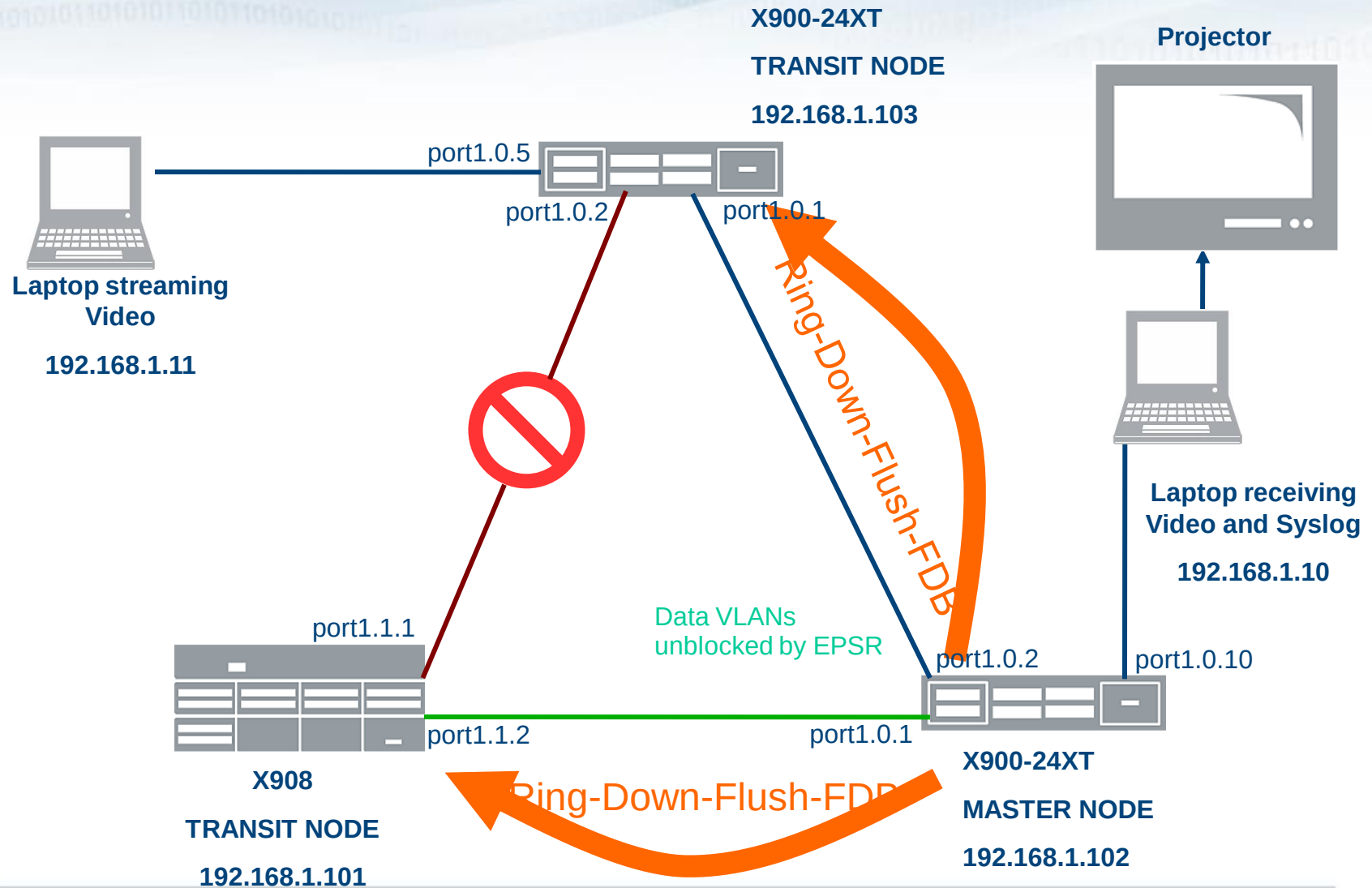
SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience demo



SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience demo

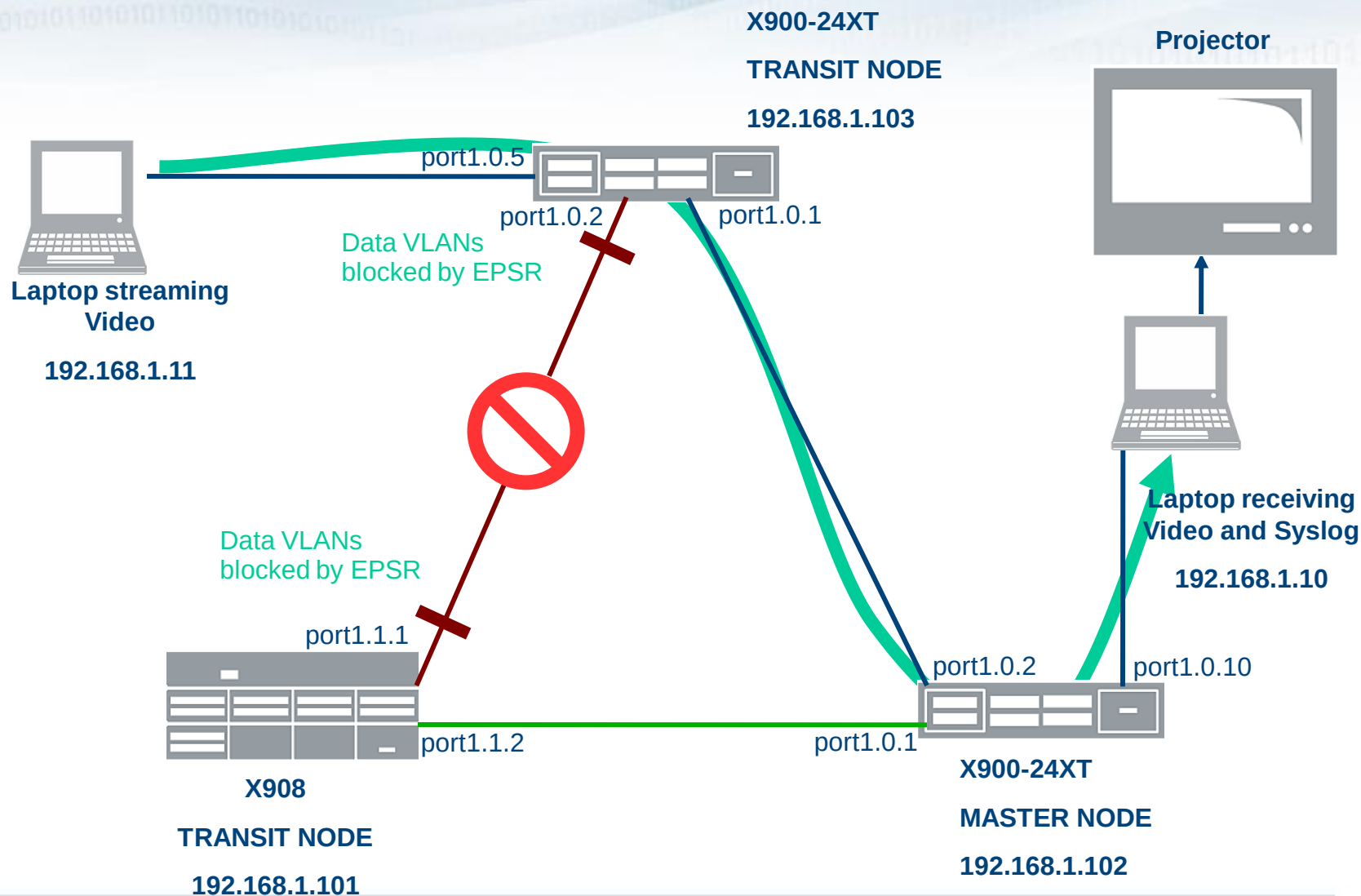


SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience demo



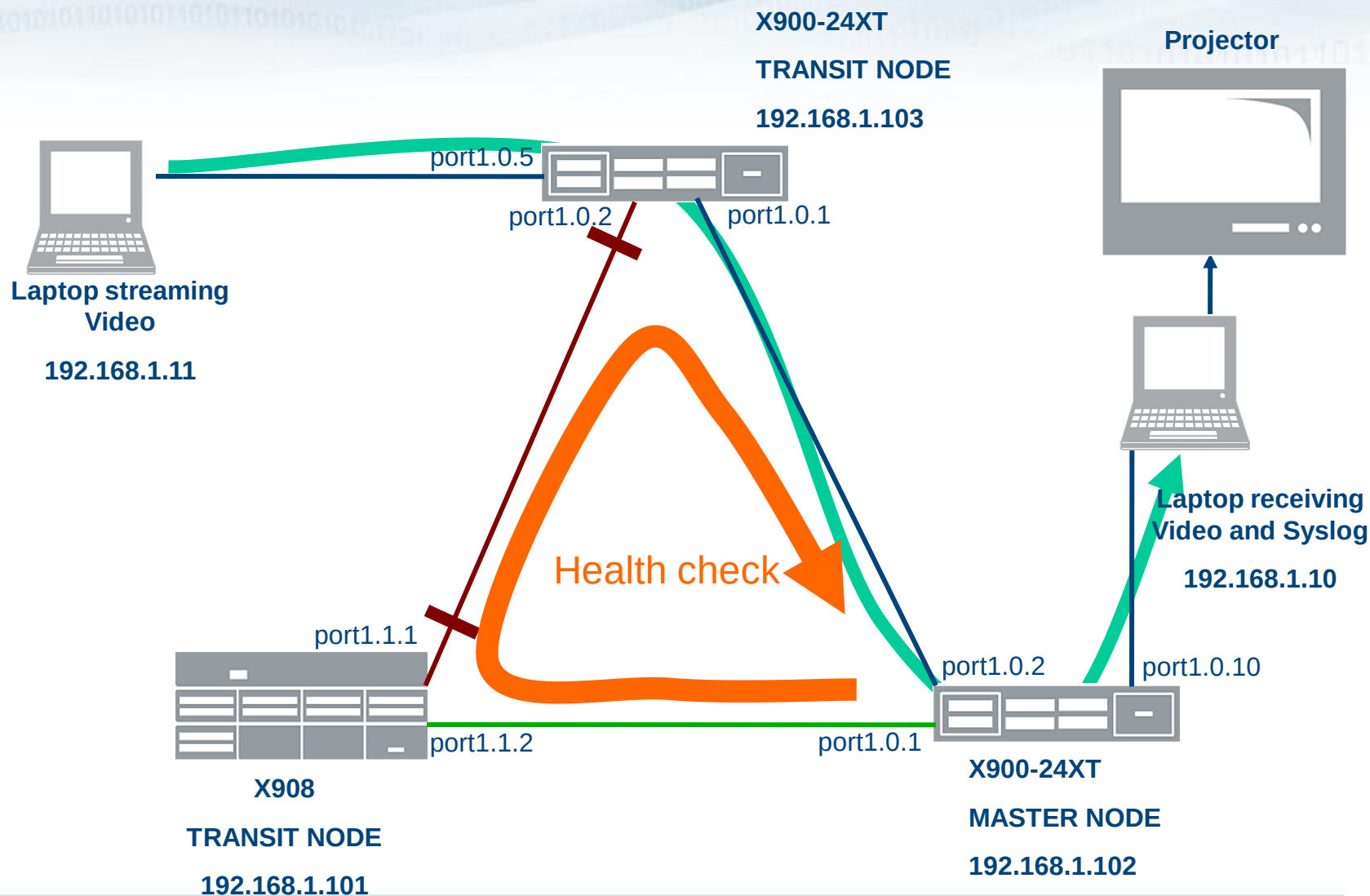


SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience demo



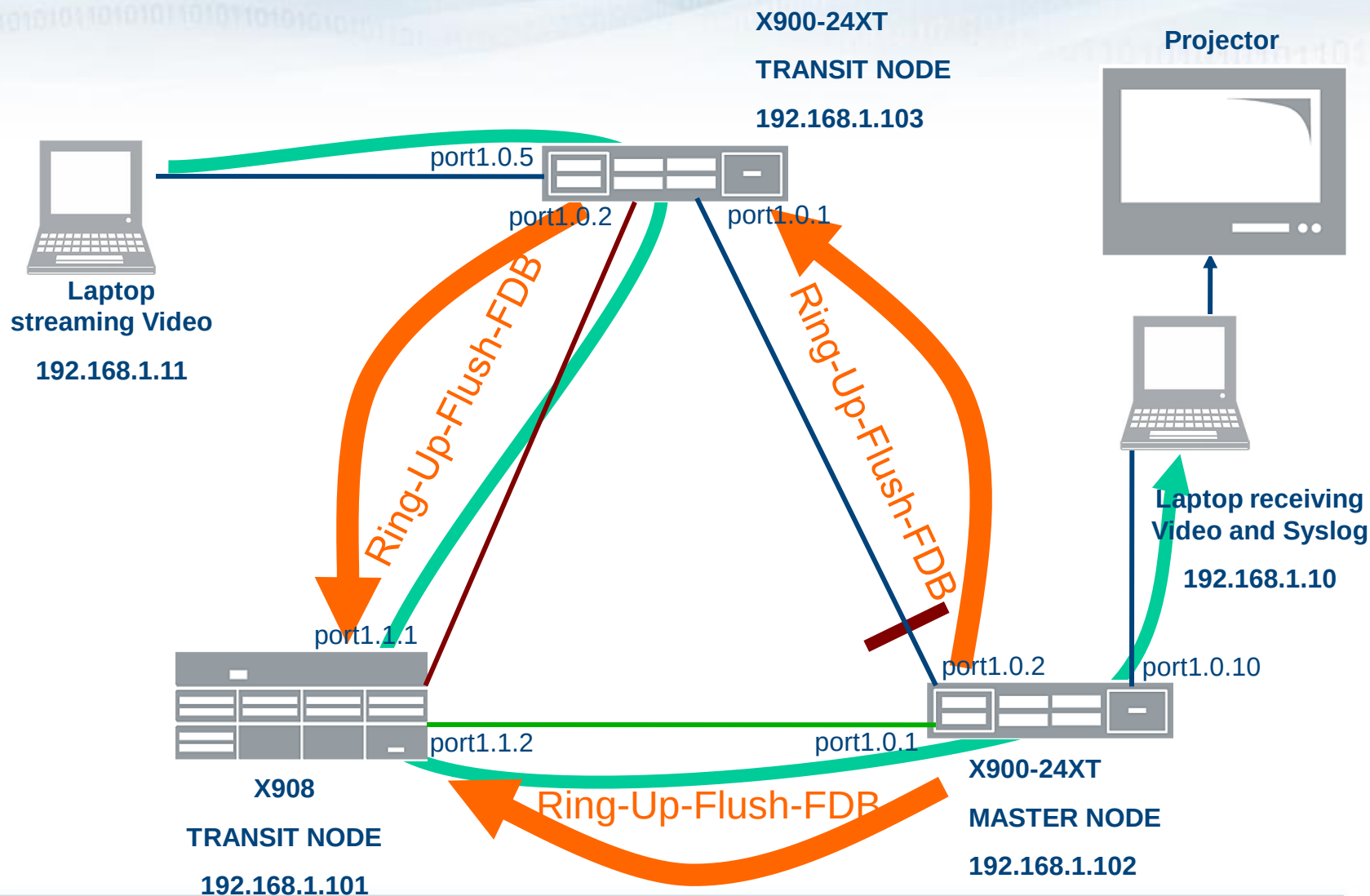


SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience demo

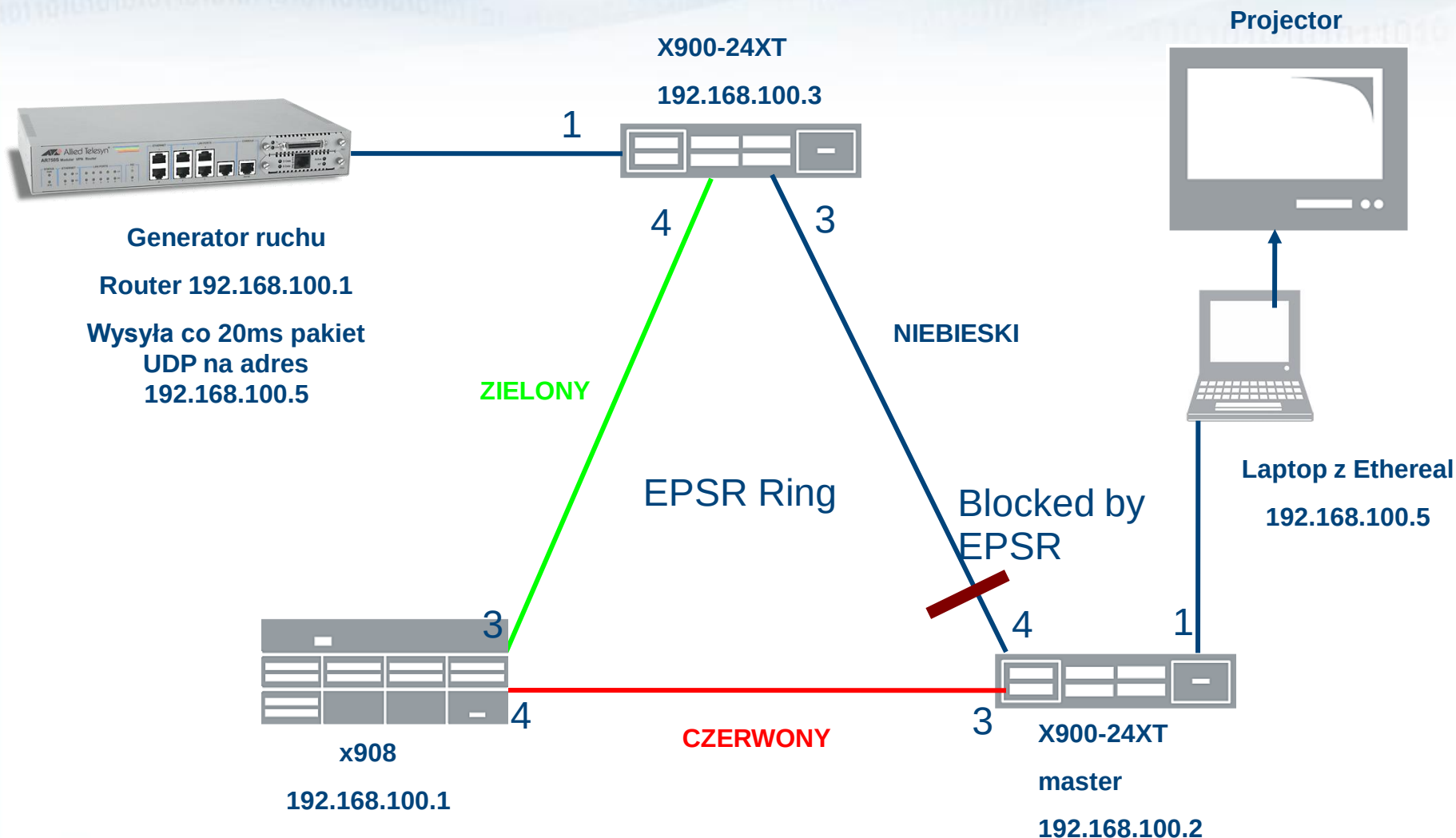




SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience demo



SwitchBlade x908 – EPSR Resilience demo





Filter: ip.dst == 192.168.100.5

Expression... Clear Apply

No. -	delta	Time	latvie	absolut	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
230	0.000051	3.973022	3.97	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
231	0.019907	3.994929	3.99	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
232	0.000048	3.994977	3.99	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
234	0.019925	4.014902	4.01	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
235	0.000056	4.014958	4.01	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
236	0.019950	4.034908	4.03	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
237	0.000053	4.034961	4.03	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
238	0.020014	4.054975	4.05	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
239	0.000049	4.055024	4.05	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
240	0.019923	4.074947	4.07	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
241	0.000048	4.074995	4.07	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
242	0.039783	4.114778	4.11	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
243	0.000057	4.114835	4.11	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
244	0.019940	4.134775	4.13	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
245	0.000052	4.134827	4.13	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
246	0.019937	4.154764	4.15	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
247	0.000052	4.154816	4.15	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
248	0.019980	4.174796	4.17	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
249	0.000035	4.174831	4.17	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
250	0.019973	4.194804	4.19	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
251	0.000051	4.194855	4.19	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
252	0.019995	4.214850	4.21	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
253	0.000060	4.214910	4.21	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
254	0.019877	4.234787	4.23	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard
255	0.000054	4.234841	4.23	13:12:12	192.168.100.5	192.168.100.1	ICMP	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
256	0.019936	4.254777	4.25	13:12:12	192.168.100.1	192.168.100.5	UDP	Source port: 0 Destination port: discard

Frame 242 (1514 bytes on wire (1514 bytes captured))

```

Ethernet II, Src: AlliedTe_24:04:75 (00:00:cd:24:04:75), Dst: Dell_fa:84:f6 (00:14:22:fa:84:f6)

```

```
Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.100.1 (192.168.100.1), Dst: 192.168.100.5 (192.168.100.5)
```

```
version: 4
```

Header length: 20 bytes

⊞ Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP 0x00: Default; ECN: 0x00)

Total Length: 1500

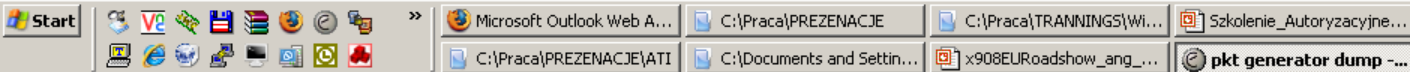
Identification: 0x605e (24670)

⊕ Flags: 0x00

0000	00	14	22	fa	84	f6	00	00	cd	24	04	75	08	00	45	00	..	"	.....	\$.u..E.
0010	05	dc	60	5e	00	00	40	11	cb	5b	c0	a8	64	01	c0	a8	..	^..@.	[..d..	
0020	64	05	00	00	00	09	05	c8	47	60	00	00	00	00	00	00	d	.....	G	.....
0030	00	01	4b	17	02	83	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	..	K	.....	.....
0040	00	01	00	08	00	10	04	75	00	14	22	fa	84	f6	00	00	.....	u	"	.....
0050	00	0a	43	00	00	05	21	60	60	23	c2	01	c1	c0	01	00	.....	1	.....	.....

File: "C:/Documents and Settings/rwojick/Pulpit/Kraków 04042008/pkt generator dump" 561 KB 00:00:08

P: 666 D: 661 M: 0



PL << 08:56
piątek

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