Switching Technology
S38.165

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General

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Goals of the course

• Understand what switching is about
• Understand the basic structure and functions of a switching system
• Understand the role of a switching system in a transport network
• Understand how a switching system works
• Understand technology related to switching
• Understand how conventional circuit switching is related to packet switching

Course outline

• Introduction to switching
  – switching in general
  – switching modes
  – transport and switching
• Switch fabrics
  – basics of fabric architectures
  – fabric structures
  – path search, self-routing and sorting
Course outline

• Switch implementations
  – PDH switches
  – ATM switches
  – routers

• Optical switching
  – basics of WDM technology
  – components for optical switching
  – optical switching concepts

Course requirements

• Preliminary information
  – S-38.188 Tietoliikenneverkot or S-72.423 Telecommunication Systems (or a corresponding course)

• 13 lectures (á 3 hours) and 7 exercises (á 2 hours)

• Calculus exercises

• Grating
  – Calculus 0 to 6 bonus points – valid in exams in 2005
  – Examination, max 30 points
Course material

- Lecture notes

Additional reading

Schedule

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Introduction to switching

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Introduction to switching

• Switching in general
• Switching modes
• Transport and switching

Switching in general

ITU-T specification for switching:

“The establishing, on-demand, of an individual connection from a desired inlet to a desired outlet within a set of inlets and outlets for as long as is required for the transfer of information.”

inlet/outlet = a line or a channel
Switching in general (cont.)

- Switching implies directing of information flows in communications networks based on known rules
- Switching takes place in specialized network nodes
- Data switched on bit, octet, frame or packet level
- Size of a switched data unit is variable or fixed

Why switching?

- Switches allow reduction in overall network cost by reducing number and/or cost of transmission links required to enable a given user population to communicate
- Limited number of physical connections implies need for sharing of transport resources, which means
  - better utilization of transport capacity
  - use of switching
- Switching systems are central components in communications networks
Full connectivity between hosts

Full mesh

Number of links to/from a host = n-1
Total number of links = n(n-1)/2

Centralized switching

Number of links to/from a host = 1
Total number of links = n
Switching network to connect hosts

Number of links to/from a host = 1
Total number of links depends on used network topology

Hierarchy of switching networks

Local switching network

Long distance switching network

To higher level of hierarchy
Sharing of link capacity

Space Division Multiplexing (SDM)

Space to be divided:
- physical cable or twisted pair
- frequency
- light wave

Sharing of link capacity (cont.)

Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)

Synchronous transfer mode (STM)

Asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)

- Overhead
- Payload
Main building blocks of a switch

- input signal reception
- error checking and recovery
- incoming frame disassembly
- buffering
- routing/switching decision

- switching of data units from input interfaces to destined output interfaces
- limited buffering

- buffering, prioritizing and scheduling
- outgoing frame assembly
- output signal generation and transmission

- processing of signaling/connection control information
- configuration and control of input/output interfaces and switch fabric

Heterogeneity by switching

- Switching systems allow heterogeneity among terminals
  - terminals of different processing and transmission speeds supported
  - terminals may implement different sets of functionality
- and heterogeneity among transmission links by providing a variety of interface types
  - data rates can vary
  - different link layer framing applied
  - optical and electrical interfaces
  - variable line coding
Heterogeneity by switching (cont.)

Basic types of witching networks

• Statically switched networks
  – connections established for longer periods of time (typically for months or years)
  – management system used for connection manipulation

• Dynamically switched networks
  – connections established for short periods of time (typically from seconds to tens of minutes)
  – active signaling needed to manipulate connections

• Routing networks
  – no connections established - no signaling
  – each data unit routed individually through a network
  – routing decision made dynamically or statically
Development of switching technologies (cont.)

- **Manual systems**
  - In the infancy of telephony, exchanges were built up with manually operated switching equipment (the first one in 1878 in New Haven, USA)

- **Electromechanical systems**
  - Manual exchanges were replaced by automated electromechanical switching systems
  - A patent for automated telephone exchange in 1889 (Almon B. Strowger)
  - Step-by-step selector controlled directly by dial of a telephone set
  - Developed later in the direction of register-controlled system in which number information is first received and analyzed in a register – the register is used to select alternative switching paths (e.g. 500 line selector in 1923 and crossbar system in 1937)
  - More efficient routing of traffic through transmission network
  - Increased traffic capacity at lower cost

• Computer-controlled systems
  - FDM was developed round 1910, but implemented in 1950’s (ca. 1000 channels transferred in a coaxial cable)
  - PCM based digital multiplexing introduced in 1970’s – transmission quality improved – costs reduced further when digital group switches were combined with digital transmission systems
  - computer control became necessary - the first computer controlled exchange put into service in 1960 (in USA)
  - strong growth of data traffic resulted in development of separate data networks and switches – advent of packet switching (sorting, routing and buffering)
  - N-ISDN network combined telephone exchange and packet data switches
  - ATM based cell switching formed basis for B-ISDN
  - next step is to use optical switching with electronic switch control – all optical switching can be seen in the horizon
Challenges of modern switching

- Support of different traffic profiles
  - constant and variable bit rates, bursty traffic, etc.
- Simultaneous switching of highly different data rates
  - from kbits/s rates to Gbits/s rates
- Support of varying delay requirements
  - constant and variable delays
- Scalability
  - number of input/output links, link bit rates, etc.
- Reliability
- Cost
- Throughput

Switching modes

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Narrowband network evolution

- Early telephone systems used analog technology - frequency division multiplexing (FDM) and space division switching (SDS)
- When digital technology evolved time division multiplexing (TDM) and time division switching (TDS) became possible
- Development of electronic components enabled integration of TDM and TDS => Integrated Digital Network (IDN)
- Different and segregated communications networks were developed
  - circuit switching for voice-only services
  - packet switching for (low-speed) data services
  - dedicated networks, e.g. for video and specialized data services

Segregated transport

- Voice
- Data
- Video
- UNI
- Circuit switching network
- Packet switching network
- Dedicated network
Narrowband network evolution (cont.)

- Service integration became apparent to better utilize communications resources
  => IDN developed to ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)

- ISDN offered
  - a unique user-network interface to support basic set of narrowband services
  - integrated transport and full digital access
  - inter-node signaling (based on packet switching)
  - packet and circuit switched end-to-end digital connections
  - three types of channels (B=64 kbit/s, D=16 kbit/s and H=nx64 kbit/s)

- Three types of long-distance interconnections
  - circuit switched, packet switched and signaling connections

- Specialized services (such as video) continued to be supported by separate dedicated networks

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Integrated transport

[Diagram of network components and signaling flows]
Broadband network evolution

- Progress in optical technologies enabled huge transport capacities
  => integration of transmission of all the different networks
  (NB and BB) became possible
- Switching nodes of different networks co-located to configure
  multifunctional switches
  – each type of traffic handled by its own switching module
- Multifunctional switches interconnected by broadband integrated
  transmission (BIT) systems terminated onto network-node interfaces
  (NNI)
- BIT accomplished with partially integrated access and segregated
  switching

Narrowband-integrated access
and broadband-integrated transmission

[Diagram showing ISDN switch, Circuit switch, Packet switch, Ad-hoc switch, Multifunctional switch, UNI, Voice, Data, Video connections, Signalng switch]
Broadband network evolution (cont.)

- N-ISDN had some limitations:
  - low bit rate channels
  - no support for variable bit rates
  - no support for large bandwidth services
- Connection oriented packet switching scheme, i.e., ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), was developed to overcome limitations of N-ISDN
  => B-ISDN concept
  => integrated broadband transport and switching (no more need for specialized switching modules or dedicated networks)

Broadband integrated transport
OSI definitions for routing and switching

Routing on L3

Switching on L2

Switching modes

- Circuit switching
- Cell and frame switching
- Packet switching
  - Routing
  - Layer 3 - 7 switching
  - Label switching
Circuit switching

- End-to-end circuit established for a connection
- Signaling used to set-up, maintain and release circuits
- Circuit offers constant bit rate and constant transport delay
- Equal quality offered to all connections
- Transport capacity of a circuit cannot be shared
- Applied in conventional telecommunications networks (e.g. PDH/PCM and N-ISDN)

Cell switching

- Virtual circuit (VC) established for a connection
- Data transported in fixed length frames (cells), which carry information needed for routing cells along established VCs
- Forwarding tables in network nodes
Cell switching (cont.)

- Signaling used to set-up, maintain and release VCs as well as update forwarding tables
- VCs offer constant or variable bit rates and transport delay
- Transport capacity of links shared by a number of connections (statistical multiplexing)
- Different quality classes supported
- Applied, e.g. in ATM networks

Frame switching

- Virtual circuits (VC) established usually for virtual LAN connections
- Data transported in variable length frames (e.g. Ethernet frames), which carry information needed for routing frames along established VCs
- Forwarding tables in network nodes
Frame switching (cont.)

- VCs based, e.g., on 12-bit Ethernet VLAN IDs (Q-tag) or 48-bit MAC addresses
- Signaling used to set-up, maintain and release VCs as well as update forwarding tables
- VCs offer constant or variable bit rates and transport delay
- Transport capacity of links shared by a number of connections (statistical multiplexing)
- Different quality classes supported
- Applied, e.g. in offering virtual LAN services for business customers

Packet switching

- No special transport path established for a connection
- Variable length data packets carry information used by network nodes in making forwarding decisions
- No signaling needed for connection setup
Packet switching (cont.)

- Forwarding tables in network nodes are updated by routing protocols
- No guarantees for bit rate or transport delay
- Best effort service for all connections in conventional packet switched networks
- Transport capacity of links shared effectively
- Applied in IP (Internet Protocol) based networks

Layer 3 - 7 switching

- L3-switching evolved from the need to speed up (IP based) packet routing
- L3-switching separates routing and forwarding
- A communication path is established based on the first packet associated with a flow of data and succeeding packets are switched along the path (i.e. software based routing combined with hardware based one)
- Notice: In wire-speed routing traditional routing is implemented in hardware to eliminate performance bottlenecks associated with software based routing (i.e., conventional routing reaches/surpasses L3-switching speeds)
Layer 3 - 7 switching (cont.)

- In L4 - L7 switching, forwarding decisions are based not only on MAC address of L2 and destination/source address of L3, but also on application port number of L4 (TCP/UDP) and on information of layers above L4.

Label switching

- Evolved from the need to speed up connectionless packet switching and utilize L2-switching in packet forwarding.
- A label switched path (LSP) established for a connection.
- Forwarding tables in network nodes.
Label switching (cont.)

- Signaling used to set-up, maintain and release LSPs
- A label is inserted in front of a L3 packet (behind L2 frame header)
- Packets forwarded along established LSPs by using labels in L2 frames
- Quality of service supported
- Applied, e.g. in ATM, Ethernet and PPP
- Generalized label switching scheme (GMPLS) extends MPLS to be applied also in optical networks, i.e., enables light waves to be used as LSPs

Latest directions in switching

- The latest switching schemes developed to utilize Ethernet based transport
- Scalability of the basic Ethernet concept has been the major problem, i.e., 12-bit limitation of VLAN ID
- Modifications to the basic Ethernet frame structure have been proposed to extend Ethernet's addressing capability, e.g., Q-in-Q, Mac-in-Mac, Virtual MAN and Ethernet-over-MPLS
- Standardization bodies favor concepts (such as Q-in-Q and VMAN) that are backward compatible with the legacy Ethernet frame
- Signaling solutions still need further development