



AUSNOG 2016

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Fixed Point Wireless: Raising the Service Level

- Fixed point wireless provider
- Owns and operates one of Australia's largest fixed point wireless networks with nearly 250 sites and network in most major population centres
- Focus on:
 - filling the gaps in the traditional telecommunications delivery model (copper, fibre)
 - Redundancy
- Focus on wholesale of “access tails” to business / government customers
- Direct competitor to copper and fibre

- Founded in 2004
- Started with a regional, residential focus
- Government incentive programmes
- Went through an acquisition phase in 2007 – 2008
 - It's a pain!
 - Haven't done it since
 - Doesn't align with business objectives

- Shift towards business grade in 2009
- First business only network built in Sydney, NSW
- Coverage in most major population centres across Australia.
- Strictly wholesale/channel
 - Layer 2
 - Internet
 - Private links
- Residential network now decommissioned

- Changing business model
 - Residential customers declining
 - Business customers increasing
- Limited budget available
- Tension between business and residential
 - Need to evolve operational culture
 - Processes and procedures not mature
 - Were learning about the business grade market
- Now completely business grade

- Inadequate Systems
 - Basic monitoring tools & systems
 - IP & VLANs managed on a spreadsheet
 - Paper understanding of service levels
- Challenging network conditions
- A lot of technical debt
- Aged hardware
- Mixed architecture
 - OSPF/MPLS
 - xSTP
- Limited redundancy/diversity

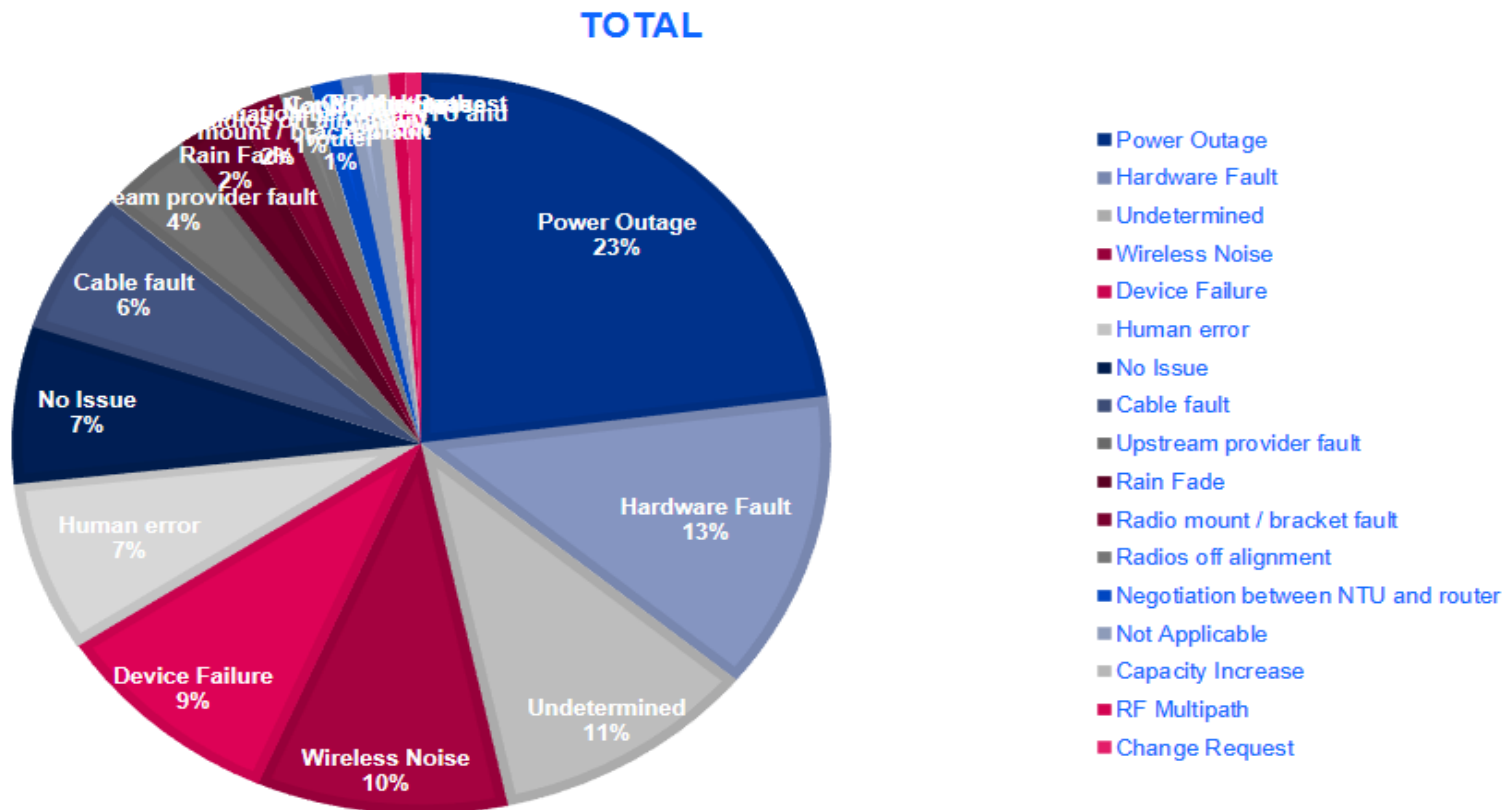
- Coverage limits pushed
 - Numerous single points of failure
 - Multiple hops between transmission sites
 - Long last mile links
- Site Build/Install quality
 - No real control
- Resource Challenges
- Small NOC team
 - 24x7 coverage...
- Small number of field technicians
- Reliant on contractors

- Identified quick wins!
 - Deployed redundant links where possible
 - Deployed diverse core infrastructure
 - Provision diverse 3rd party links in key locations
- Commenced site acquisition programme
 - Provide redundant paths
 - Improve last mile coverage
 - Acquire more 3rd party fibre POPs
- Got a cash injection to move things along quicker
- Upgraded back haul to improve capacity & quality
- Started upgrading hardware (R&S, UPS, etc.)

- More fibre POPs!
 - Dark fibre where possible
 - Carrier diversity (where possible)
 - Built network to get to fibre
 - Purchase from the source! (where possible)
- Path diversity isn't always possible
- Implemented multiple back haul along same path
- Device level redundancy
- Spectral diversity
- Increased capacity

- **Is expensive!**
 - More expensive if you don't!
- **Maintenance is a challenge**
 - Small teams
 - It's Disruptive
 - More focused on new build & install
- **Wireless is a harsh environment**
 - Dust
 - Heat
 - Moisture
 - ESD
 - Lightning

- Site access & maintenance
 - Towers are a pain!
 - High rise buildings
 - Industrial/commercial locations
 - Accurate information
- Power
 - Mains supply outages
 - Breaker trips
 - UPS failures
 - Building maintenance



The effect of lightning



- **Electro Static Discharge (ESD)**
 - Is difficult to identify
 - More-so when rapidly upgrading a network
 - Land/Tower owners don't care so you're on your own
 - Surge arrestors are often problematic
- **UPS**
 - Designed for enterprise environments
 - Expensive
 - Short run-times
 - Take up a lot of space!

- **Active maintenance programme**
 - Redundancy has made it easier & less disruptive
- **Environmental**
 - Improved design & engineering
- **ESD & Lightning**
 - Earthing
 - Surge Arrestors (Top & Bottom of cable)
- **Power**
 - Scope run-times accordingly
 - Shift to 48VDC telco power system
 - Industrial hardened power system

- **Wireless networks are distributed**
 - Metro rings too hard to manage (MRP, REP)
 - L2 back to aggregation point reduces diversity
- **Mixed architecture**
 - Spanned VLANs
 - Broken OSPF architecture
- **Routed to the edge (Complexity & Scale)**
- **Mixed technology**
 - Inter-operability issues
 - MTU varied
- **Lots of change creates problems**

- **Committed to a mesh(able) architecture**
 - Customers circuits are edge to edge/core
 - Change is now easy
 - New site integration is cut & copy
 - Customers can connect to multiple transmission sites
- **Stuck to the plan**
 - Worked through removing spanned VLAN segments
 - Kept pushing on (slowly)
- **Continued rollout of OSPF/MPLS architecture**
- **Distributed functions to the edge**
- **Audited for MTU**
 - Actively worked to remove bottlenecks

- July 2014 Experienced a DDoS across the core
- Created an LSA storm at the edge
- Took ~3 days to fully recover
- Disasters always highlight shortcomings!
- Systems and processes had been outgrown
 - Communications channels
 - Process not designed for large scale, long duration incidents

- Already well versed in incident management
- Asked ourselves a lot of questions!
- Created a plan
- Got a 3rd party to validate & audit
- Implemented quick wins & high risk items
- Shared our remediation with our customers
- Redesigned our OSS platforms
- Implemented a major & critical incident process
 - Fully integrated into our ERP
 - Heightened awareness across business
 - Improved customer communication

What's in the tool bag?

- **We don't use big commercial NMS!**
 - Nagios, Observium, Graylog, etc.
 - Ansible/Rundeck
 - Oxidized (Config backups)
 - Pager Duty
 - In-house NMS to augment off the shelf tools
- **Most tools aren't smart, you have to make them smart**
- **In-house Dev is worth every dollar!**
- **Integrate everything!**
 - Inventory
 - Monitoring
 - Alerting, Notifications & Communications
- **If it doesn't exist, build it!**
 - Power grid monitor
 - Quality analytics

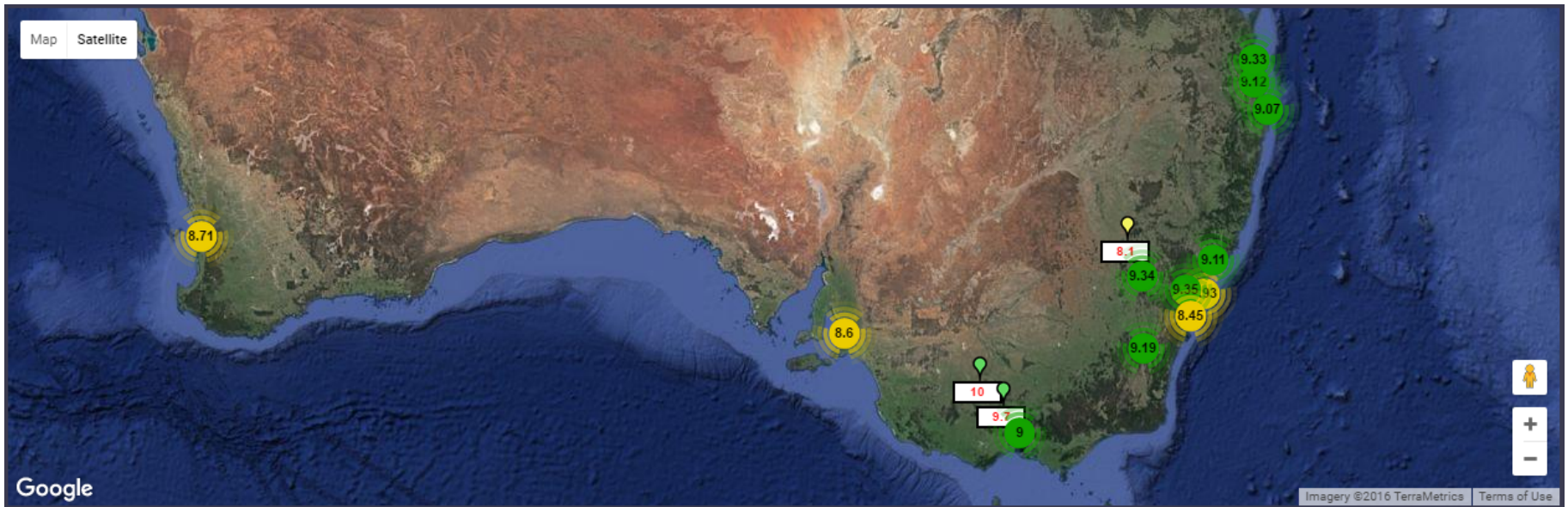
- Dealing with alert fatigue
 - Re-built our NMS from scratch
 - Looked at what really matters
 - If you're not going to deal with it, don't alert on it!
 - Implement tiered alerts
 - Critical alerts to senior tech/management
 - Implemented time of day alert tiers
 - Automated some fault management

- Have adopted some “big telco” techniques
 - “Small cell” coverage
 - 48VDC Power
- Built a culture of quality
- Maintained agility
- Mature systems & process

- Merchant silicon & virtualization for us
- Cost savings
- Massive performance gains
- Hardware consolidation
 - Initially in the core
 - Likely to spread further to the edge
 - Smaller physical foot print
- Lower power consumption
 - Improved UPS run-times

- **Redundancy everywhere!**
 - Core, back haul, last mile
 - Power
 - Routing & switching
 - 3rd Party Ethernet
- **Excessive UPS run-time**
 - Current base for new sites is 10 hours
- **More transmission sites**
 - Introduces more redundancy
 - Shorter last mile links
 - Diverse upstream for customers

- Implemented quality analytics tool
 - Measures ~10 KPIs per service
 - Creates a score out of 10
 - Enables a pro-active QA programme
- QA guides new site acquisition programme



- The medium matters less and less
 - Wireless is low latency
 - Agile/Flexible
 - Already capable of 10Gb
- Don't rely on the big vendors
 - Slow
 - Expensive
 - Support
 - Not at the cutting edge

Questions?



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