Cisco live!

January 28 - February 1, 2019 - Barcelona

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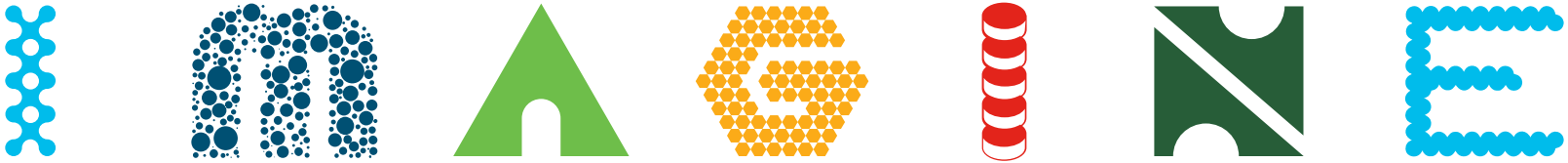
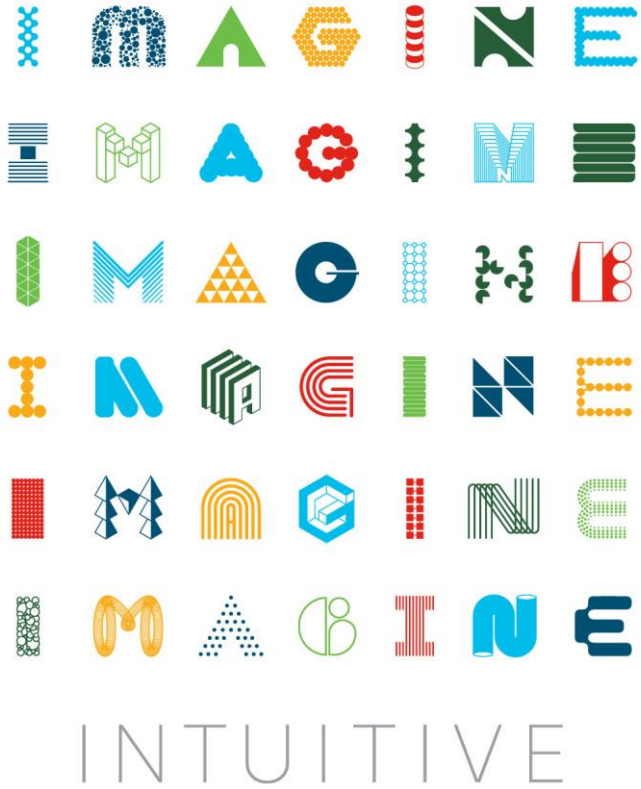


INTUITIVE

BRKSPG-2505

Cable Access Evolution with Remote PHY

Jeff Riddel – Sr. Solutions Architect



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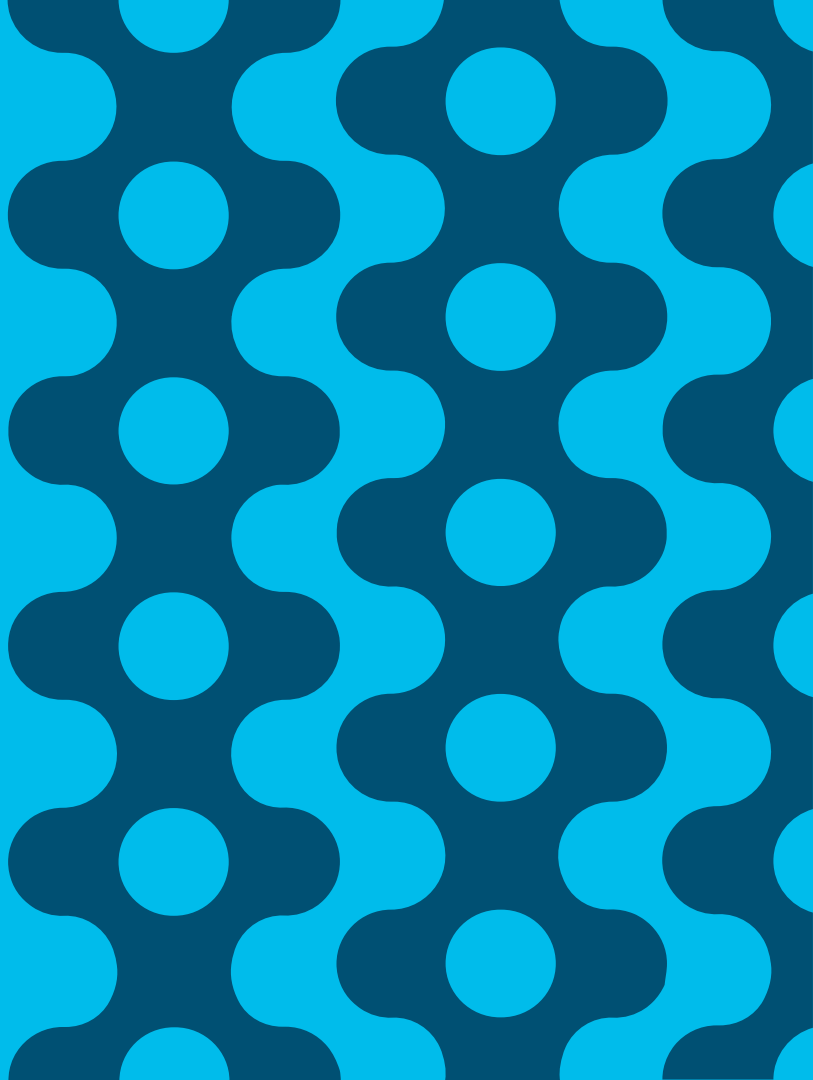
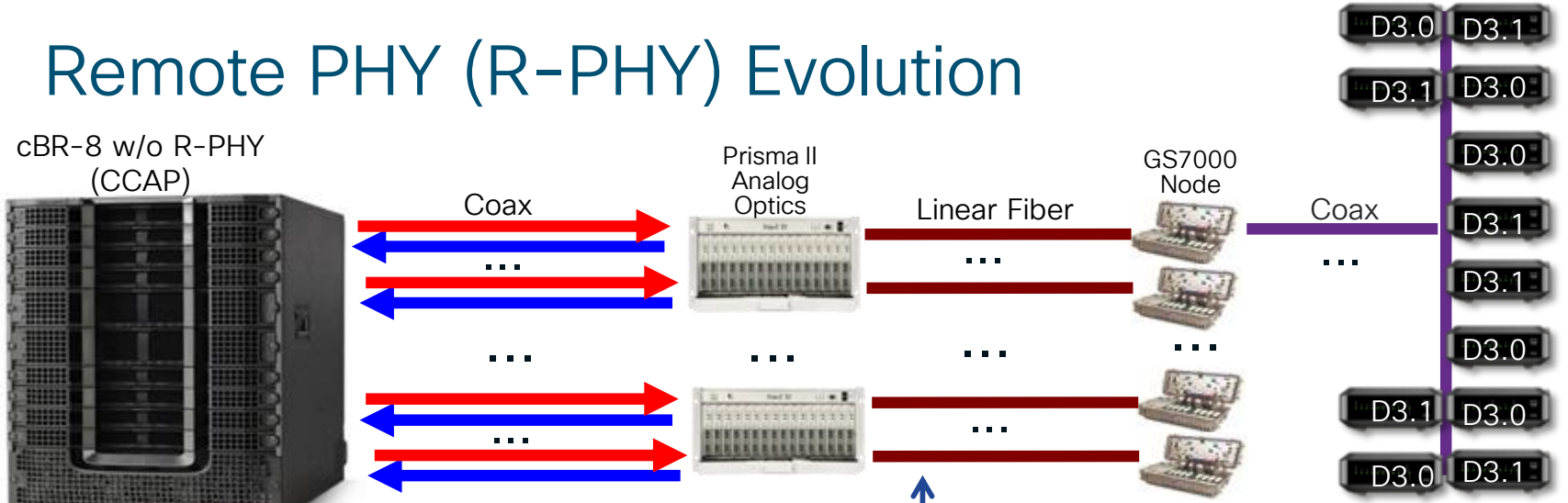
Agenda

- Remote PHY (R-PHY) Motivation & Protocols
- R-PHY Components
- R-PHY Implementation
- R-PHY Automation & Assurance
- Cloud Native Broadband Router (cnBR) Overview
- Summary

Remote PHY Motivation & Protocols



Remote PHY (R-PHY) Evolution

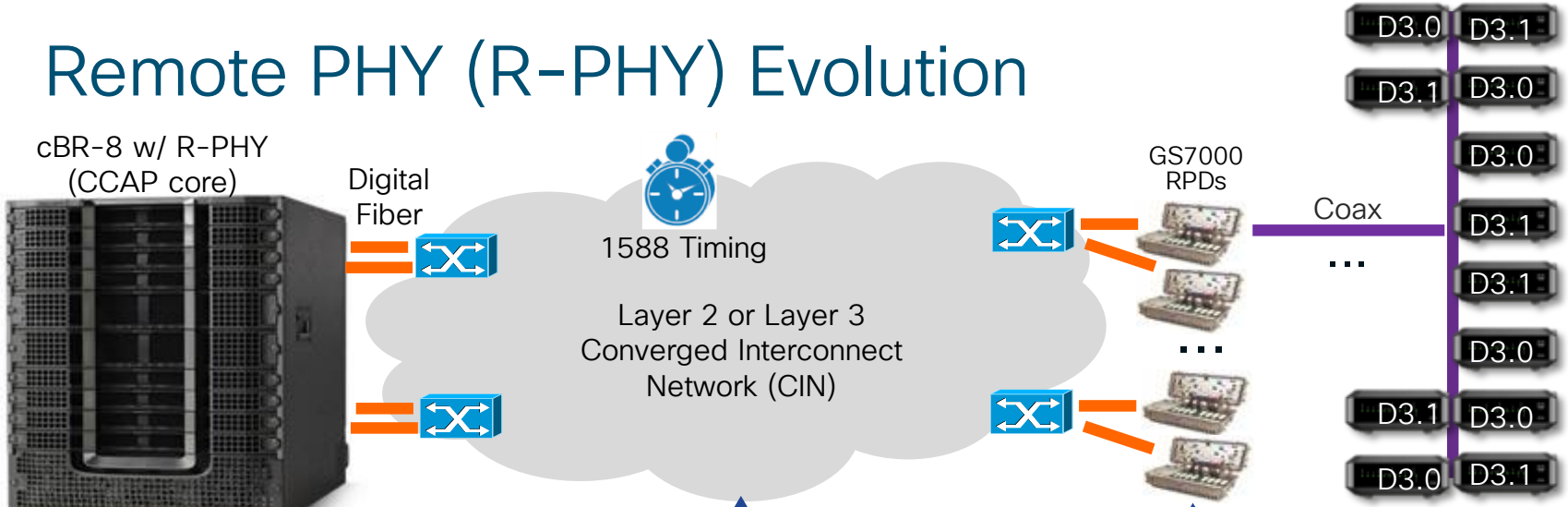


- With HA limited to 56 SGs due to limit of 56 DS ports and 112 US ports

- Linear fiber limits achievable MER (max 35-38 dB)
- Linear fiber distance limited and supports fewer usable wavelengths

- DOCSIS 3.1 modems may be unable to use higher order modulations

Remote PHY (R-PHY) Evolution



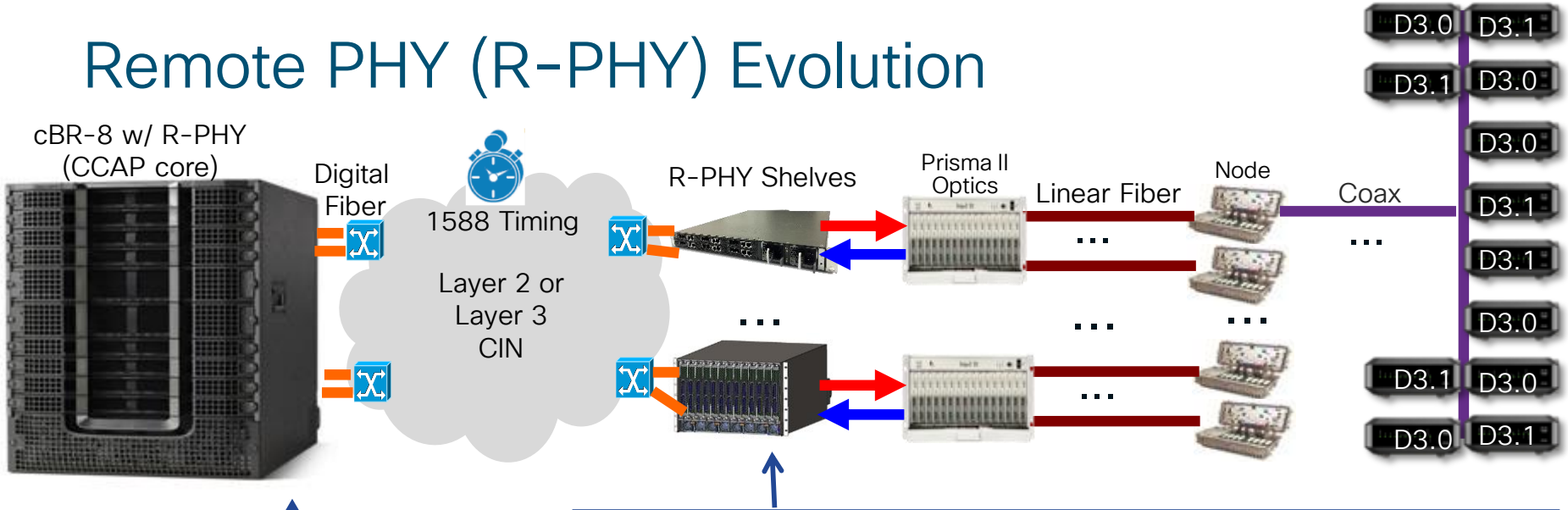
- cBR-8 RF PICs replaced with digital optics PICs
- No longer port constrained
- Space & power savings

- Digital fiber enables higher MER
- Supports 3-5x more wavelengths
- Links could be over a L2 or L3 CIN

- RPD – Remote PHY Device
- R-PHY module added to GS7000 nodes

- DOCSIS 3.1 modems now able to use higher order modulations

Remote PHY (R-PHY) Evolution



- Digital optics PICs used to enable 2x – 4x SG scaling

- R-PHY Shelf enables cBR-8 port capacity increase while keeping existing outside plant equipment
- Could be used in smaller sites for hub consolidation or co-located with cBR-8 to augment capacity

RPD Initialization

802.1x Authentication (Optional)

Address Assignment (DHCP)

Time of Day (ToD)

Mutual Authentication (Optional)

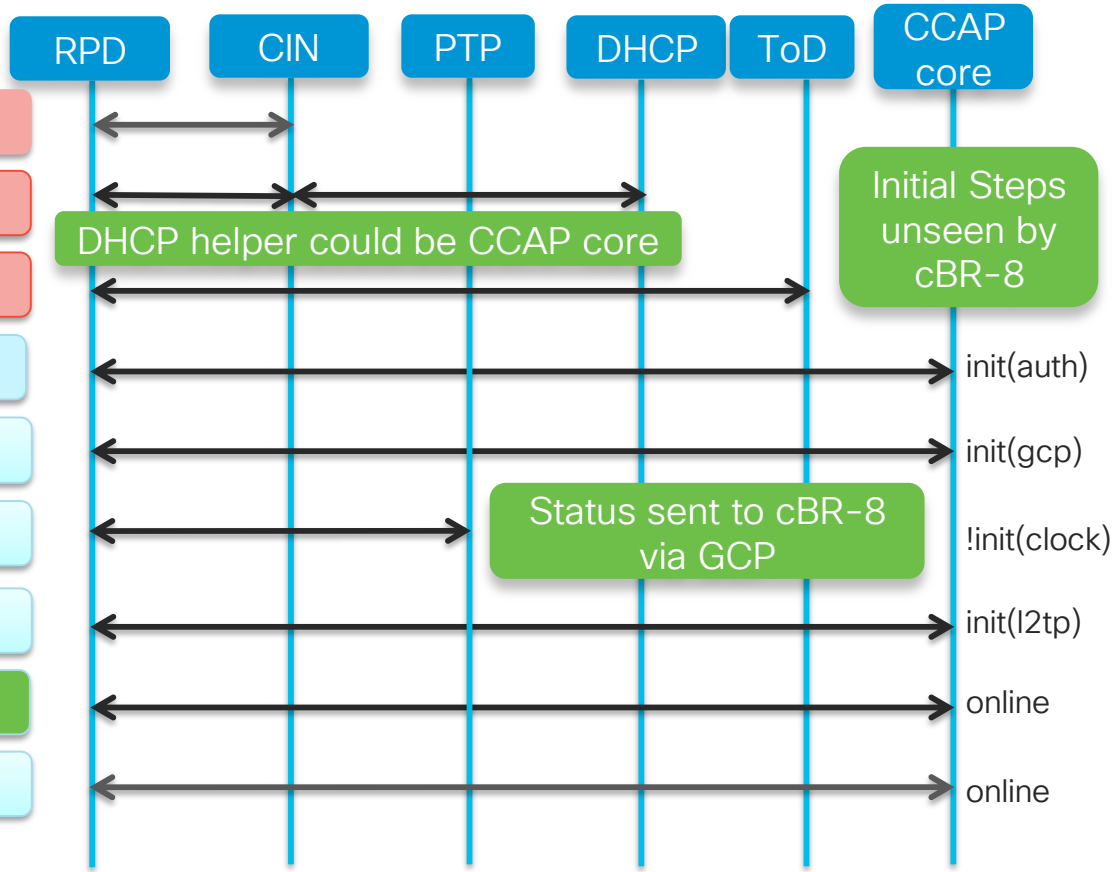
GCP Session to Principal Core

PTP Timing Synchronization

DEPI & UEPI Establishment

Operational with Principal Core

Auxiliary Core (Optional)



Initial RPD Provisioning Steps – DHCP & ToD

- Each RPD can provision via either IPv4 or IPv6
- During DHCP initialization the RPD learns about CCAP core(s) via a new DHCP option “ccap-cores” (43.61 for IPv4, 17.61 for IPv6) which needs to be configured in the provisioning server (CPNR IPv4 screen shot example below)

List of Option Definitions for *rpd*

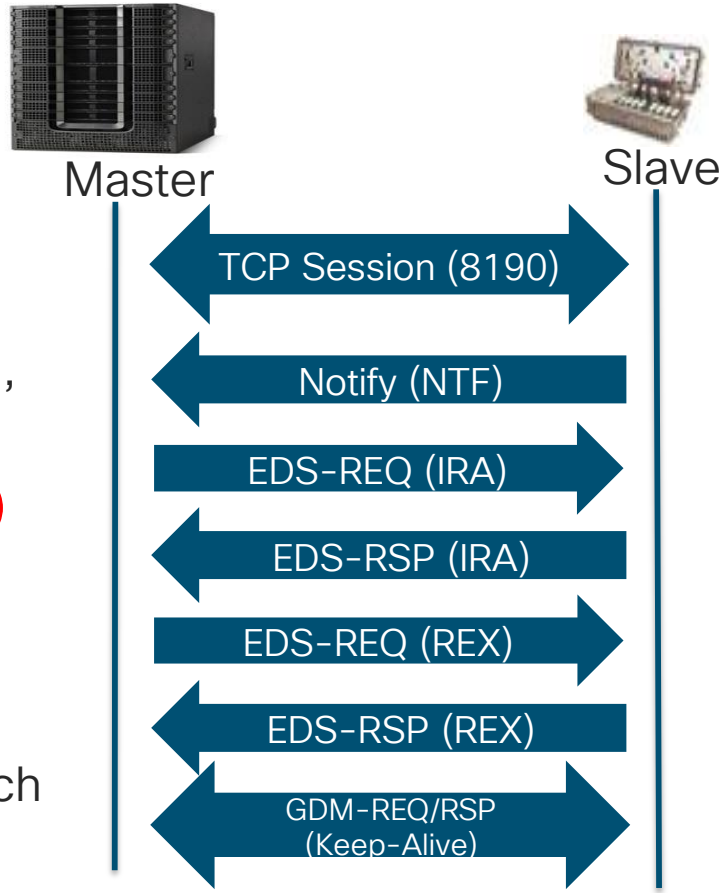
Number		Name	Type	Repeat
43		rpd-option-43	binary	
	61	ccap-cores	IP address	1+

rpd-option-43 (binary) → DPIC 10GE IP(s) → (ccap-cores 61 13.13.0.226,13.13.0.198)

- Time of Day (ToD – RFC 868) establishment occurs after DHCP; used for logging timestamps & certificate validation

Generic Control Plane (GCP)

- Imitates major functionality existing over a HW bus between CPU and peripheral chip (e.g. read/write registers, power up/down)
- GCP Messages:
  Notify, GCP Device Management (GDM – REQ/RSP), Exchange Data Structure (EDS – REQ/RSP)
- Application of GCP – R-PHY Control Protocol (RCP)
- RCP Messages:
  Notification (NTF), Identification and Resource Advertising (IRA), and RCP Object Exchange (REX)
- RCP REX messages consist of a series of TLVs which can leverage existing specs (e.g. DOCSIS MULPI)



Timing in R-PHY (IEEE 1588 & PTP)

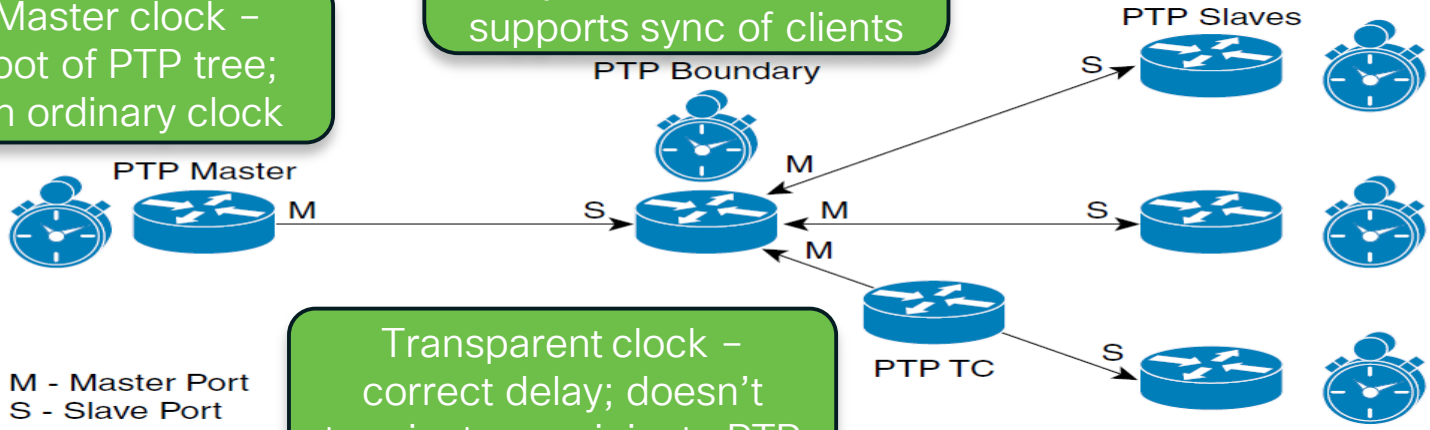
- IEEE 1588 – *Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Control Systems*
- Precision Time Protocol (PTP) is the implementation of 1588

Master clock – root of PTP tree; an ordinary clock

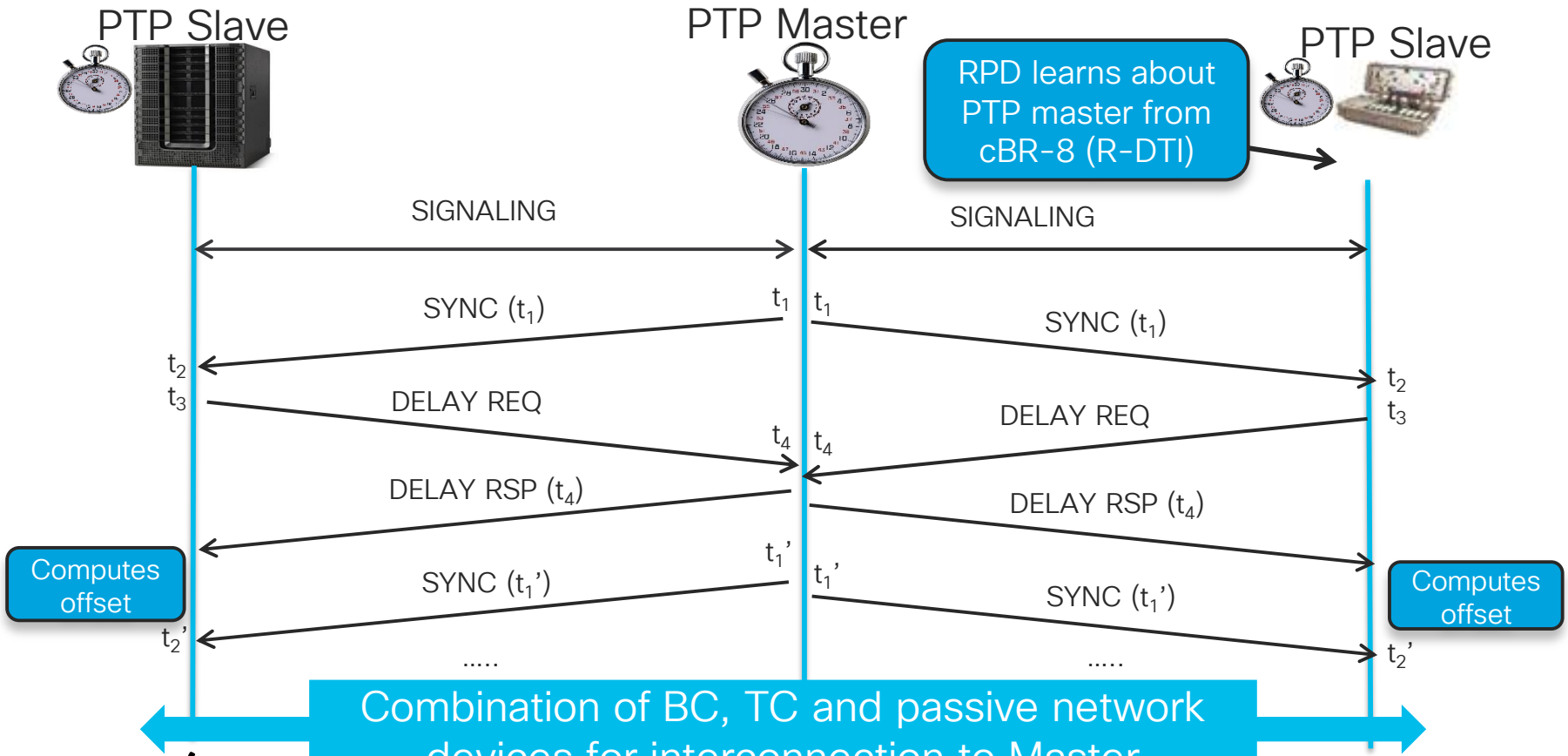
Boundary clock – multiple interfaces; syncs with master supports sync of clients

Slave clock – ordinary clock that relies on a master clock for sync

Transparent clock – correct delay; doesn't terminate or originate PTP



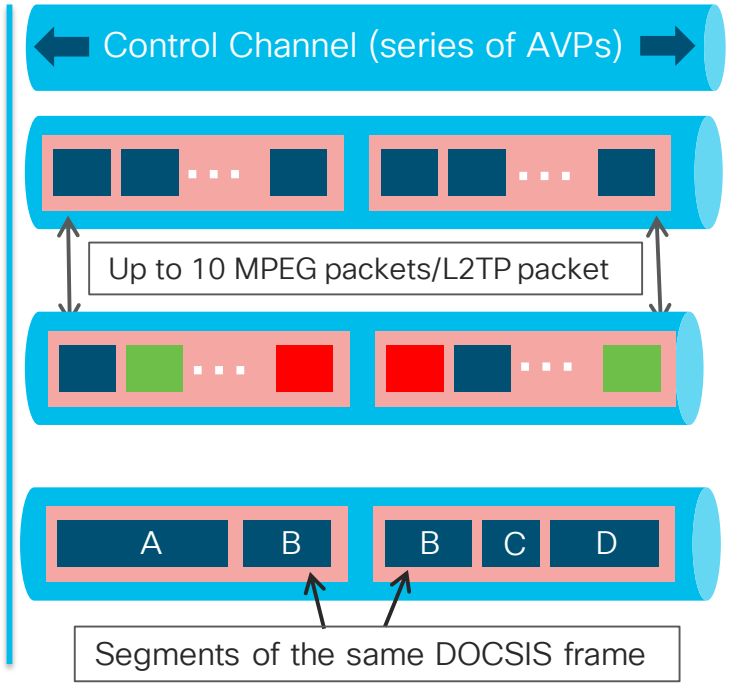
cBR-8 & RPD as PTP Slaves

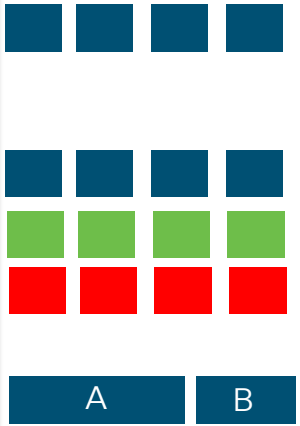


Downstream External PHY Interface (DEPI)

DS MAC

DS PHY





MPEG Packet Transport (MPT) Pseudowire

Multi-Channel MPT (MCM) Pseudowire

Packet Streaming Protocol (PSP) Pseudowire

Can be used for DOCSIS SC-QAM, Video & Out-Of-Band (OOB) channels

Can be used by for DOCSIS SC-QAM & Video channels

Can be used by DOCSIS SC-QAM channels; used for OFDM, OFDM PLC, and UEPI

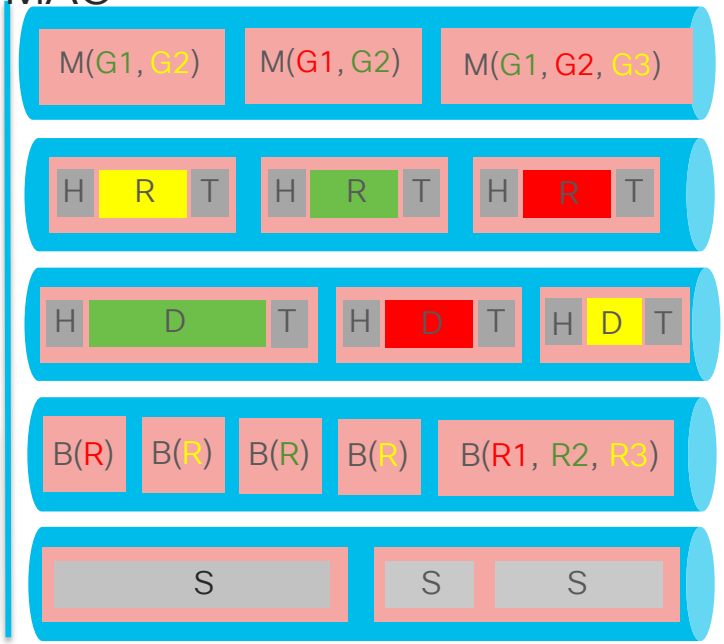
Upstream External PHY Interface (UEPI)

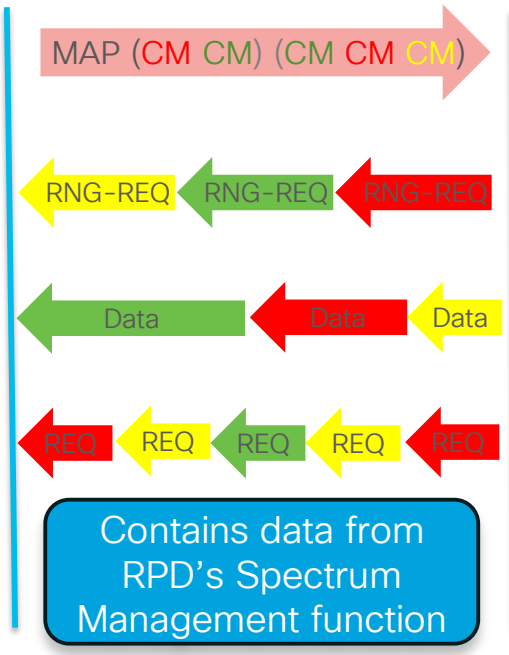
US MAC

US PHY

UEPI PSP PWs:
MAP (M)
RNG-REQ (R)
DATA (D)
Unique per US channel

UEPI PSP PWs:
BW-REQ (B)
Spec Mgmt (S)
Can be grouped



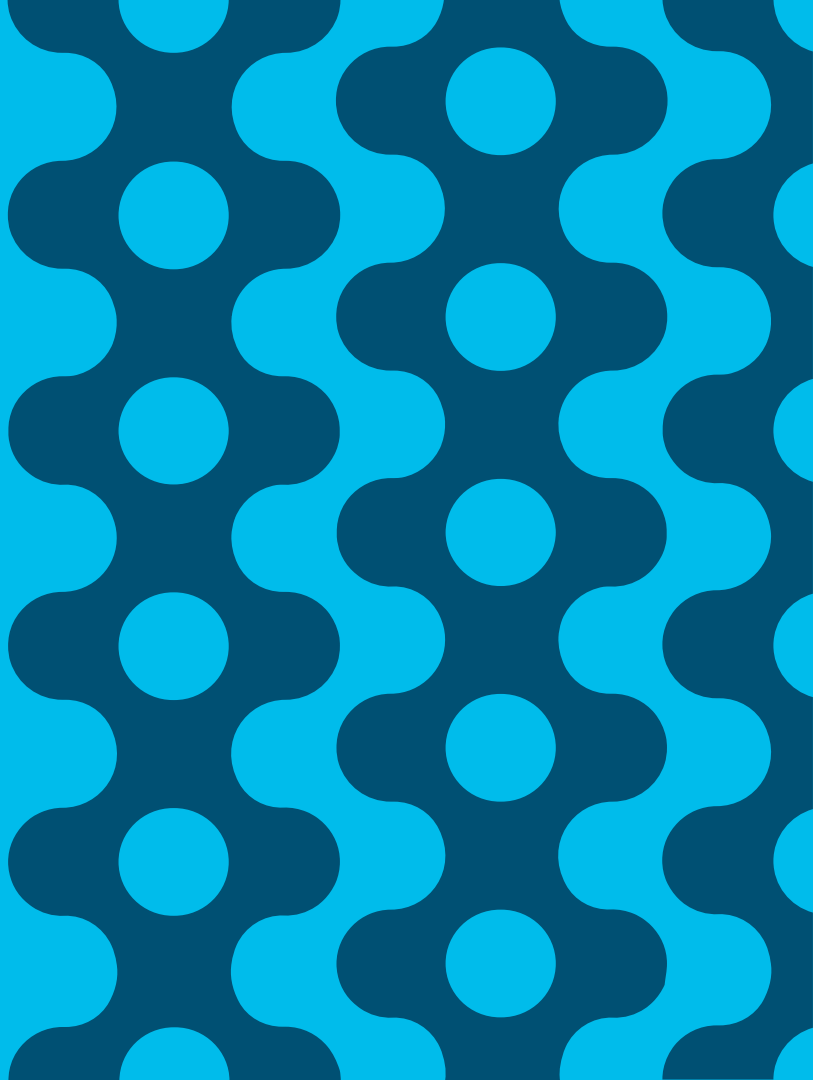


Contains data from RPD's Spectrum Management function

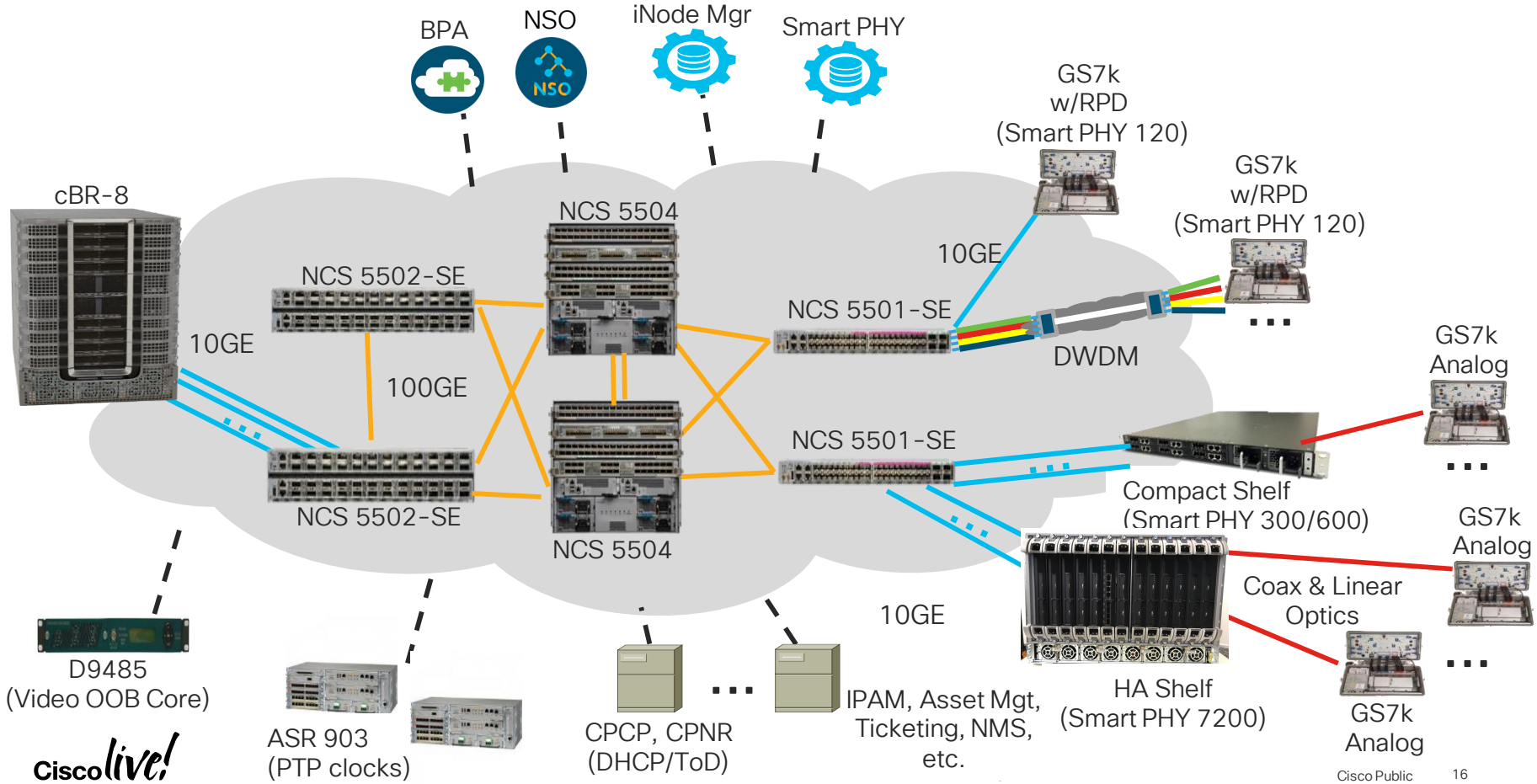
OFDMA also uses a Probe PW and a PNM PW instead of Spectrum Management

OOB also use UEPI PWs

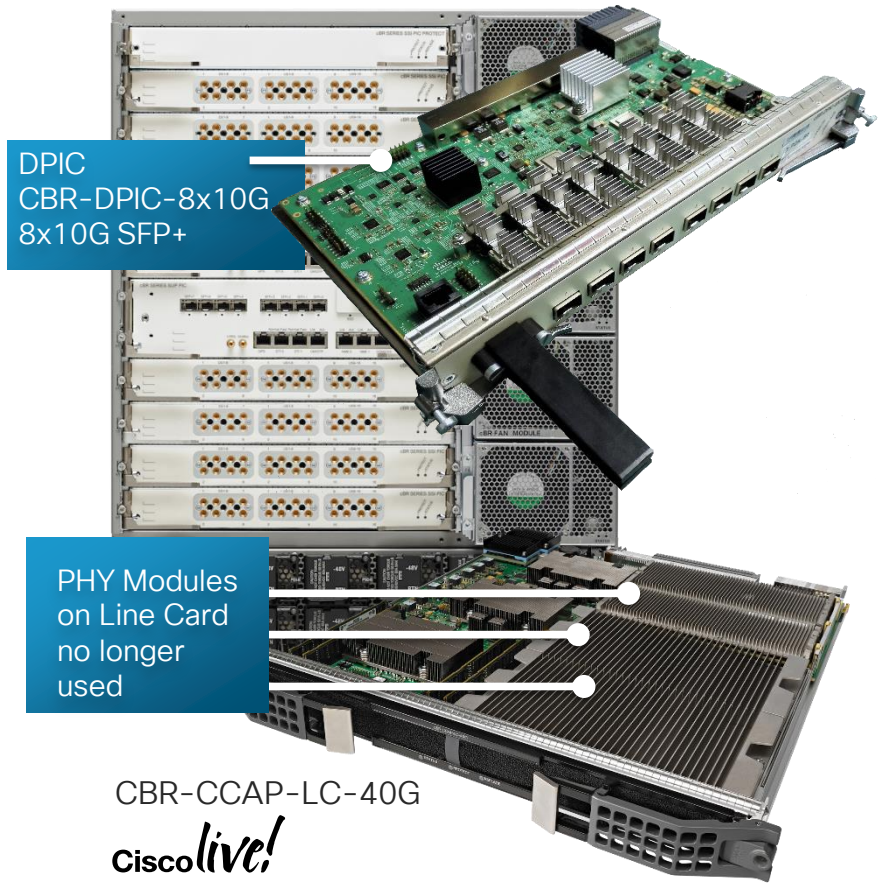
Remote PHY Components



Remote PHY Architecture Components



cBR-8 Remote PHY PIC (Digital PIC)



CBR-CCAP-LC-40G

- DPIC can work with an integrated CCAP Line Card (CBR-CCAP-LC-40G) or R-PHY CCAP LC w/o PHY modules (CBR-CCAP-LC-40G-R)
- DPICs used with active & standby CCAP LCs (no special Protect DPIC)

CBR-CCAP-LC-40G-R

Second Generation Cable Line Card

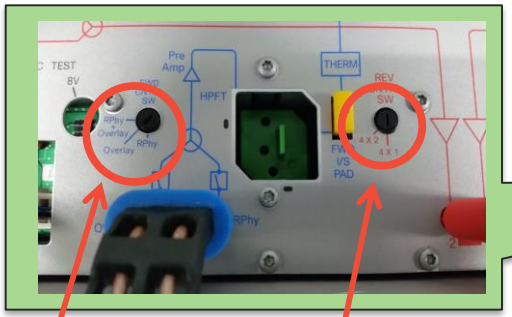
- 2nd Gen R-PHY LC now available (PID - CBR-CCAP-LC-G2-R) (faster CPU, more memory, more advanced MAC FPGAs)

Cable LC Comparison

	G1 LC	G2 LC
# DS SC-QAMs (6 MHz)	768	1024
# US ATDMAs	128	256
# Video QAMs (6 MHz)	384	512
# Video QAMs (> 6 MHz)	288	384
# Active Video Sessions	5,760	7,680
# Encrypted Video Sessions	1,920	2,560

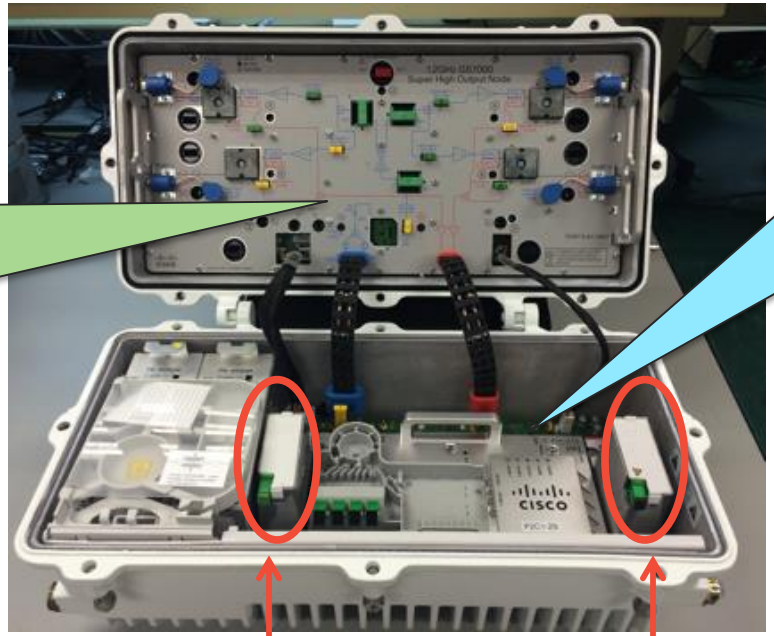
Remote PHY Device in a GS7000 Node

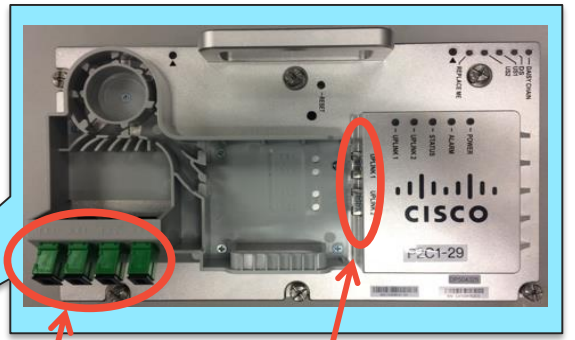
- The RPD occupies the middle 6 slots in the GS7000 lid



Forward Control SW:
RPhy or RPhy + Overlay options

Reverse Control SW:
4x1 or 4x2 options





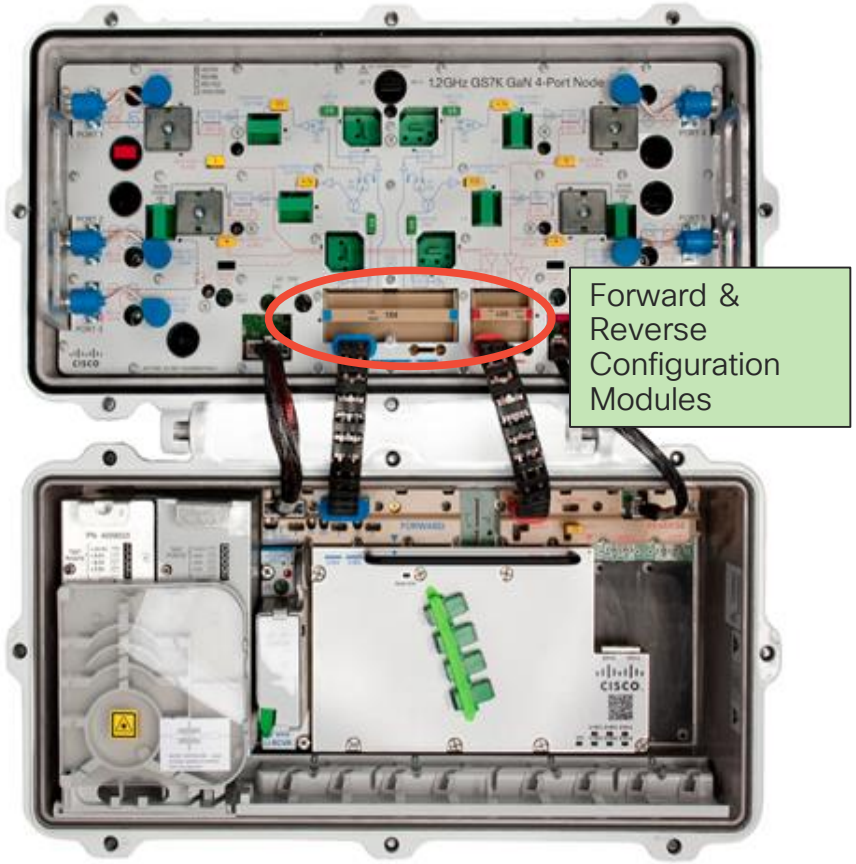
Pair of 10GE interfaces

Adapters for SC connectivity

Ability to include Optical Transmitter & Receiver for Overlay

GS7000 SHO & BAU nodes

- Initial GS7000 node supporting the RPD is the SHO (Super High Output) node capable of supporting fiber deep deployments with longer coaxial runs without amplification
- There is also a BAU (Business As Usual) GS7000 RPD capable node supporting traditional deployments with amplifier cascades
- The BAU node supports different RPD DS & US to RF port mappings depending upon the Forward & Reverse Configuration Modules (FCM/RCM) installed



Nodes & RPDs

Smart PHY 120 (1x2) RPD

- Supports 1 Service Group (1x1 or 1x2)
- Can be used in either SHO or BAU GS7K node
- Full Spectrum D3.1 HW **capable**:
  - 160 SC-QAMs or 6 x 192 OFDMs or a mix on the DS port
  - 12 ATDMA or 2x96 OFMDA or a mix per US port
- Video & OOB support

Smart PHY 220 (2x2) RPD

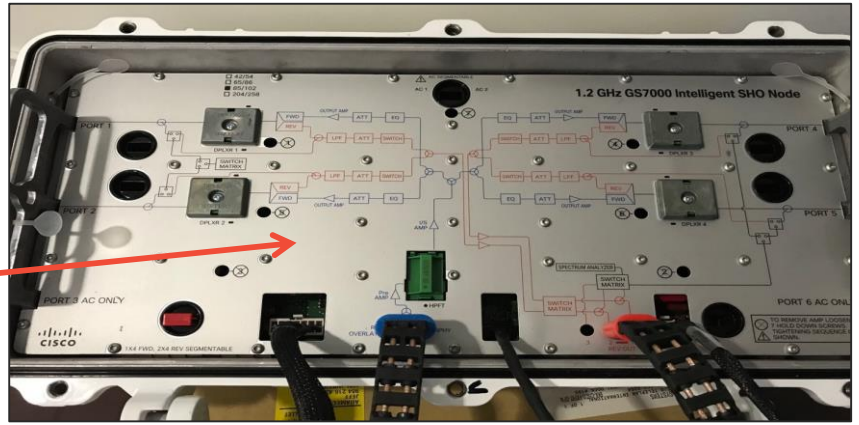
- Supports 2 Service Groups (2x2)
- Can only be used in 2x2 mode in a BAU GS7K node
- Designed for BAU deployment:
  - 384 MHz of narrowcast DS (e.g. 64 Annex B or 48 Annex A/C SC-QAMs) per port
  - 1 OFDM channel up to 192 MHz
  - 384 MHz of broadcast video to both DS ports & OOB support
  - 4 ATDMA/TDMA US per port

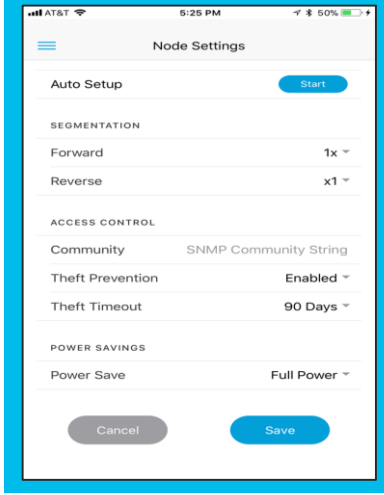
GS7000 Intelligent Node

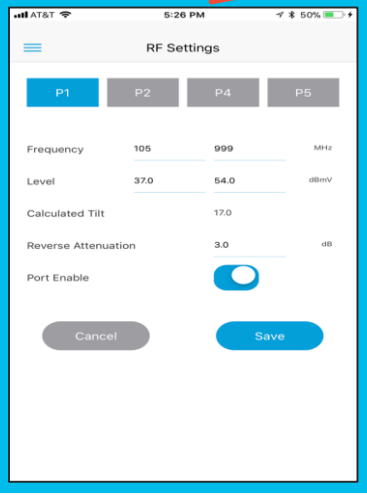
GS7K iNode is a full-featured configurable node capable of touchless provisioning

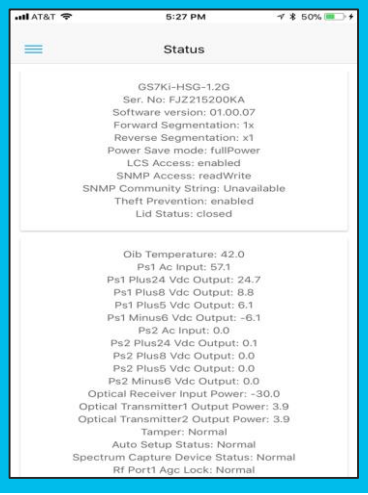
Streamlined setup (no pads, EQs, etc.)

Configure/Adjust/Measure parameters locally or remotely

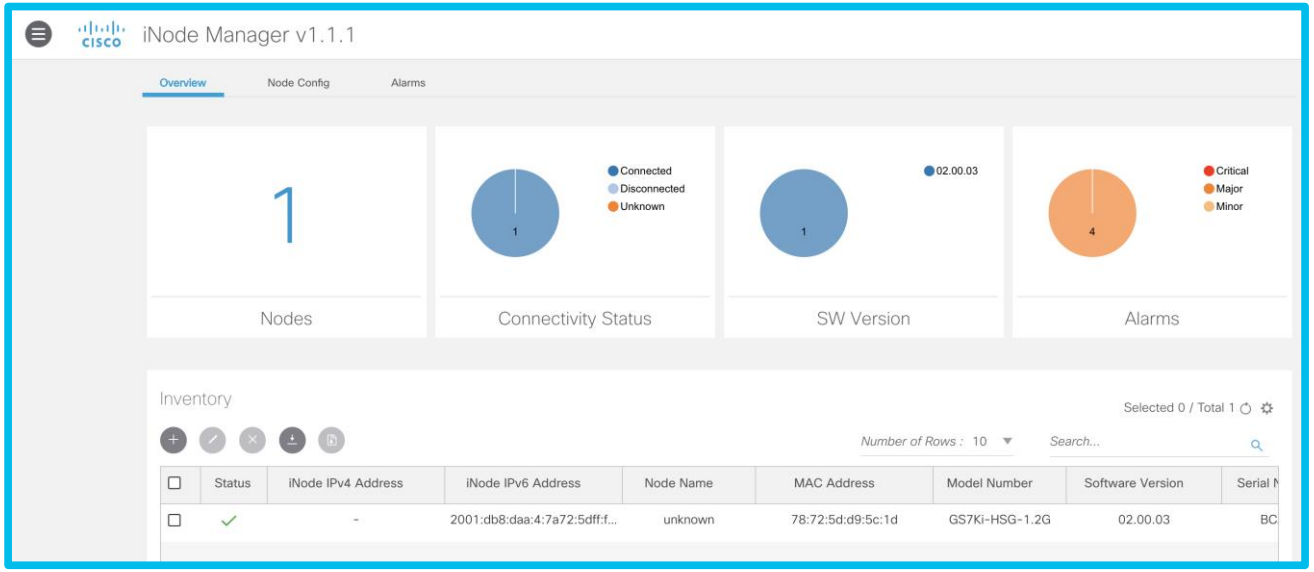






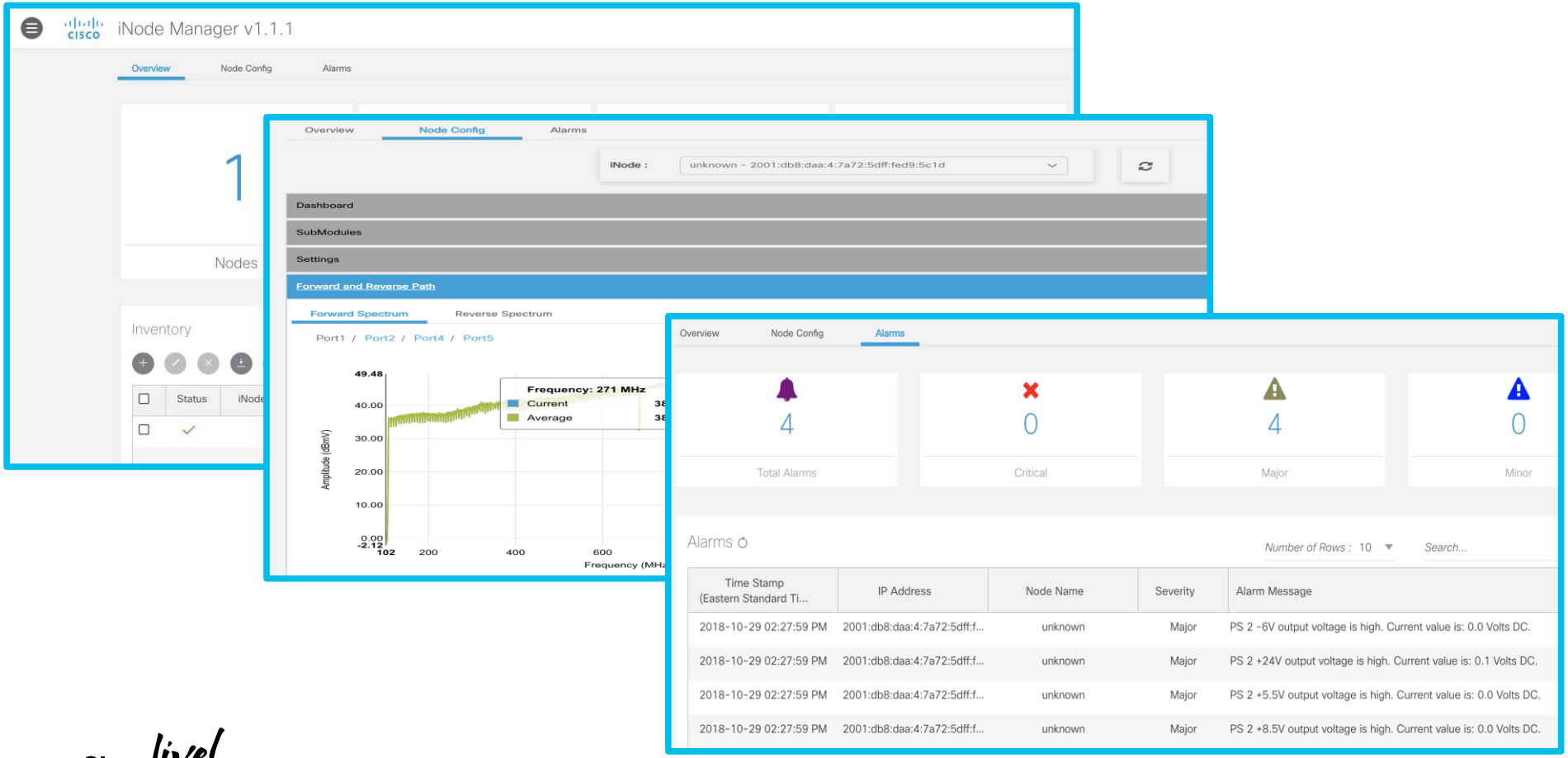


iNode Manager



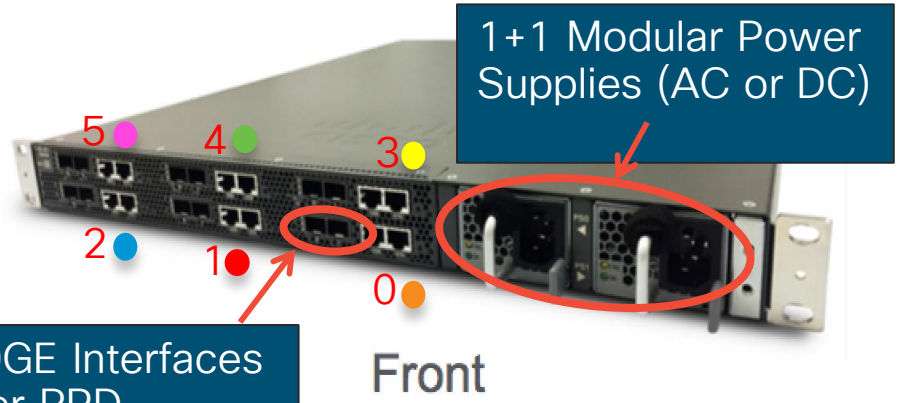
iNode Manager

iNode Manager

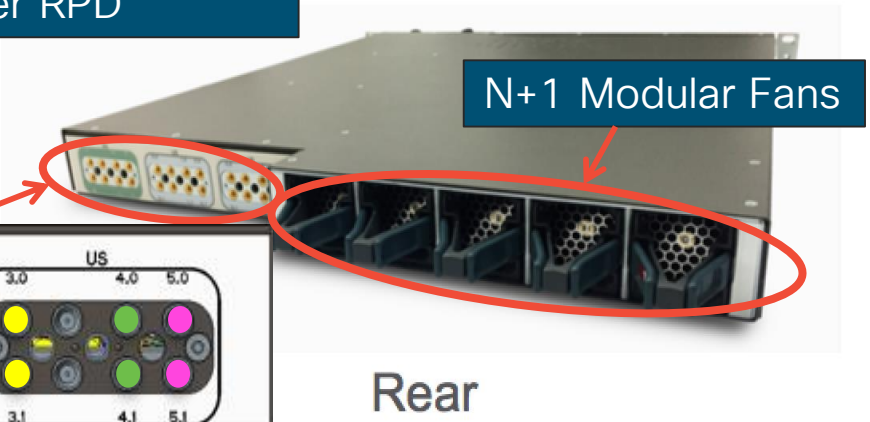


Compact (1RU) Remote PHY Shelf

- Smart PHY 600 – 6 (1x2) SG support
  Smart PHY 300 – 3 (1x2) SG support
- Packages 6 (or 3) 1x2 RPDs
- Total Power Budget:
  480W max
- Stackable for greater SG densities



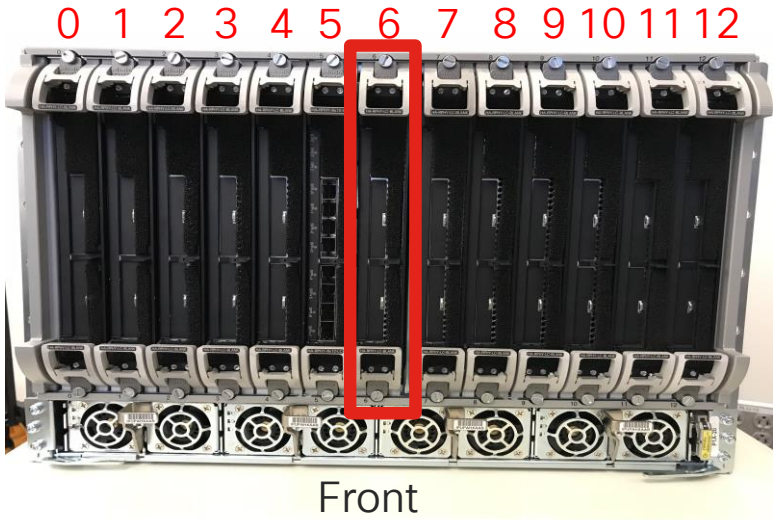
Pair of 10GE Interfaces (SFP+) per RPD



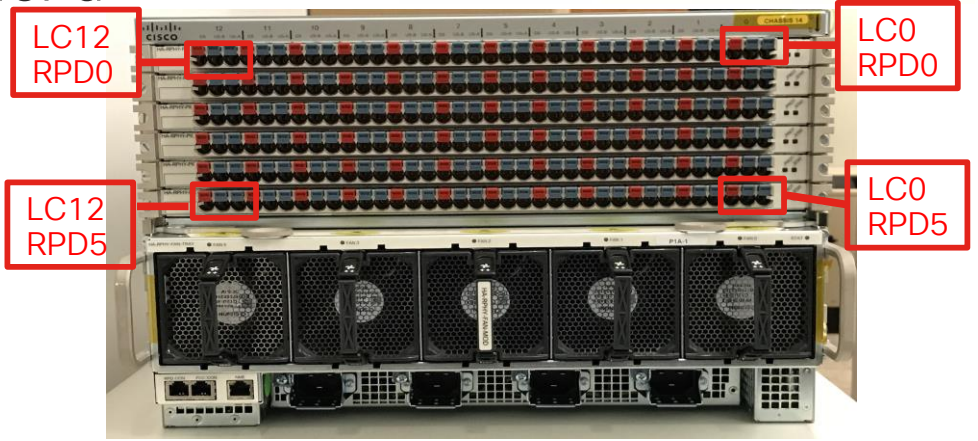
Similar UCH8 header blocks (1 DS & 2 US) as cBR-8 RF PIC

High Availability Shelf (Smart PHY 7200)

- 13 linecards (12 active) – LC 6 is the protect
- Each LC has 8 SFP+ backhaul ports
- Each LC consists of 6 1x2 RPDs for a chassis capacity of 72 RPDs
- The back of the chassis has 6 RF PICs each supporting a RPD from each front LC

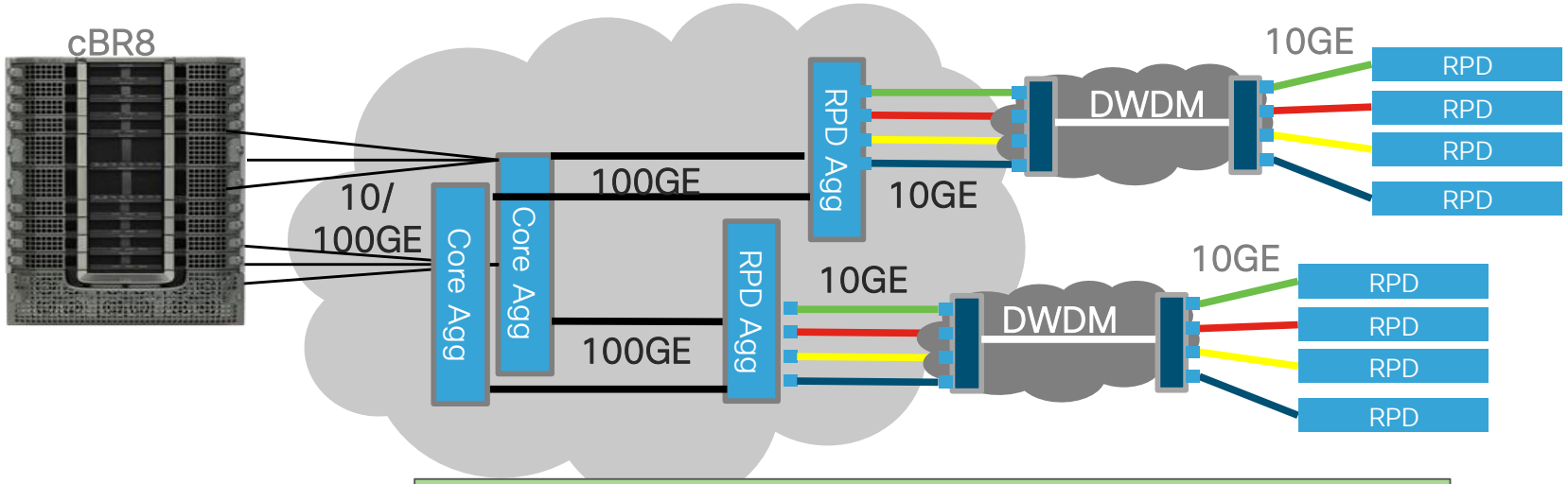


Front



Rear

Converged Interconnect Network (CIN)

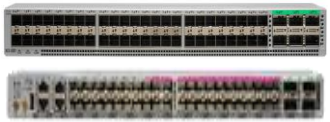


- High capacity / Low power?
- Optics used in CIN? DWDM support?
- Layer 3 or Layer 2? BVI, VRRP capabilities?
- Multicast Support? IPv6?
- PTP Support? CIN support for 802.1x? MACsec?
- CIN Provisioning? Automation capabilities?

NCS 5500 Product Family

- Modular and Fixed IOS-XR OS based platforms for high-scale WAN aggregation
- Flexible 10/25/40/100GE interface support
- Low power, high performance
- Automation, Telemetry, Programmability

NCS 540
300 Gbps – 1 RU



NCS 5501/5501-SE
800 Gbps – 1 RU

NCS 55A1-36
3.6 Tbps – 1 RU

NCS 5502/5502-SE
4.8 Tbps – 2 RU

NCS 5504
3.6Tbps per slot
14.4 Tbps – 7 RU

NCS 5508
3.6Tbps per slot
28.8 Tbps – 13 RU

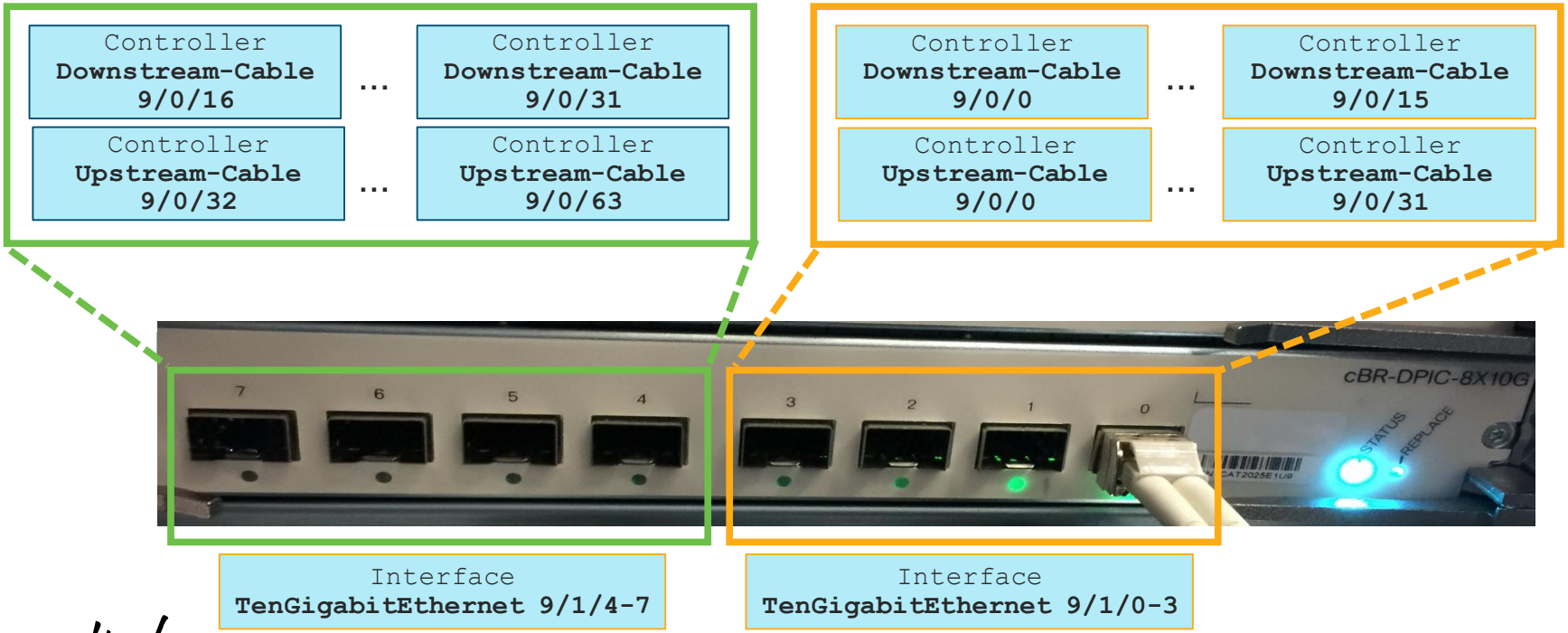
RPD Aggregation, Leaf

R-PHY Core Aggregation, Spine

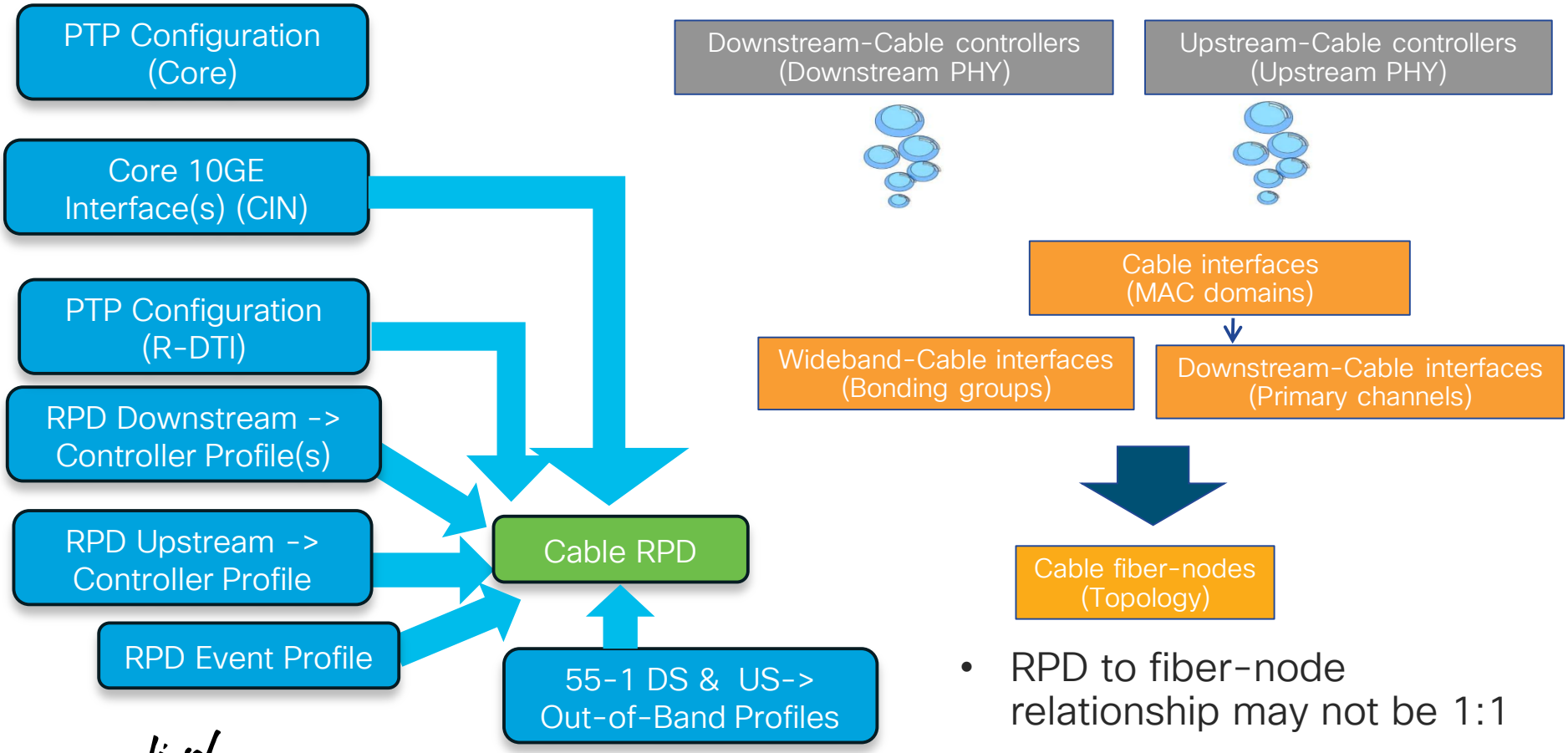
R-PHY Implementation

R-PHY Controllers & PIC Ports

- As of 16.7.1 up to 16 DOCSIS SGs & 64 RPDs per LC supported



R-PHY Configuration Flowchart



- RPD to fiber-node relationship may not be 1:1

PTP & R-DTI Configuration

```
ptp clock boundary domain 44
 servo tracking-type R-DTI
 clock-port slave-from-ADVA profile g8275.2
  delay-req interval -4
  sync interval -5
  sync one-step
  transport ipv4 unicast interface Lo0 negotiation
  clock source 188.188.188.188
```

```
ptp r-dti 1
 profile G.9275.2
 ptp-domain 44
 clock-port 1
  clock source ip 188.188.188.188
```

```
ptp r-dti 2
 profile G.8275.2
 ptp-domain 44
 clock-port 1
  transport ipv6
  clock source ipv6 2001:DB8::1588
```

- Currently only one PTP domain is supported
- The “servo ..” configuration allows the cBR-8 clock to synch much faster
- Ensure the cBR-8 loopback has IP connectivity to the clock source

- Ensure the domain number matches with the cBR-8 PTP configuration
- If the clock is connected via an L2 CIN specify the gateway option with the clock source configuration line

Controller Profile Configuration

```
cable downstream controller-profile 1
 rf-chan 0 31
  type DOCSIS
  frequency 489000000
  rf-output NORMAL
  qam-profile 1
  docsis-channel-id 1
 rf-chan 158
  docsis-channel-id 159
  ofdm channel-profile 1 start-frequency
684000000 width 192000000 plc 777000000
```

- Define profiles one time for common RPD downstream and upstream configurations
- Such as 32 downstream DOCSIS SC-QAM channels; 4 upstream DOCSIS channels; etc.

```
cable upstream controller-profile 1
 us-channel 0 channel-width 6400000 6400000
 us-channel 0 docsis-mode atdma
 us-channel 0 equalization-coefficient
 us-channel 0 frequency 17500000
 us-channel 0 minislot-size 2
 us-channel 0 modulation-profile 221
...
 us-channel 3 channel-width 6400000 6400000
 us-channel 3 docsis-mode atdma
 us-channel 3 equalization-coefficient
 us-channel 3 frequency 37500000
 us-channel 3 minislot-size 2
 us-channel 3 modulation-profile 221
```

RPD Configuration

```
cable rpd RPD_1
 description Test GS7K RPD
 identifier 0000.abcd.1234
 core-interface Te1/1/0
  principal
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 1/0/0 profile 1
  rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 1/0/0 profile 1
 r-dti 1
 rpd-event profile 5
```

```
cable rpd RPD_2
 description Test Compact Shelf RPD
 identifier 0000.abcd.5678
 type shelf
 rpd-ds 0 max-carrier 32
 rpd-ds 0 base-power 36
 core-interface Te1/1/0
  principal
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 1/0/1 profile 1
  rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 1/0/1 profile 1
 r-dti 1
 rpd-event profile 5
```

- Identifier is the RPD MAC address
- For RPHY Shelves set the type to expand power related ranges
- Core Interface is the DPIC port used to communicate to the RPD
- Define the RPD RF ports by assigning controllers and associating to profiles
- R-DTI configuration enables the core to send required PTP timing information to the RPD

DEPI Latency Measurement (DLM)

- Measurement of the CIN latency between the CCAP Core and RPD enabling the DOCSIS scheduler to accurately adjust MAP advance

CCAP Core places current 32-bit DTI Timestamp the DOCSIS Timestamp Start field

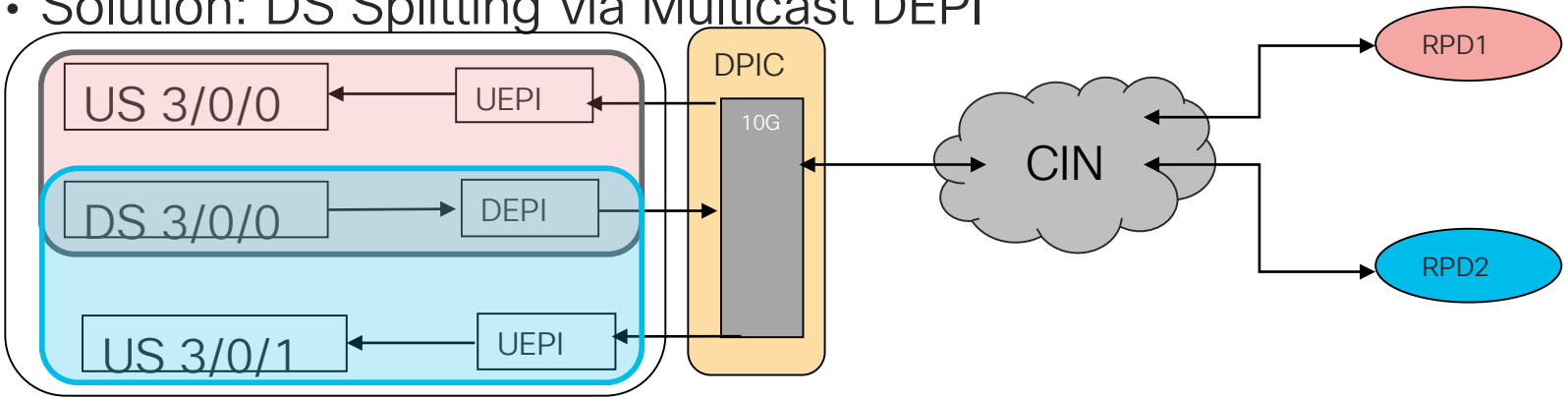
RPD inserts DTI timestamp (T2) in the DOCSIS Timestamp End field

```
cable rpd GS7K-LWR
 description RPD located in Lawrenceville
 identifier badb.ad13.1476
 core-interface Te1/1/2
  principal
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 1/0/5 profile 2
  rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 1/0/5 profile 1
  network-delay dlm 1
 r-dti 2
 rpd-event profile 0
```

```
[no] network-delay dlm [interval in secs] {measure-only}
```

Downstream Channel Splitting

- Does it make sense to dedicate Downstream Channels per RPD?
  - As fiber moves deeper the number of subs per node decreases
  - Inefficient use of CCAP core MAC layer resources
  - Still constrained to 768/576 SC-QAM & 16 OFDM DS channels per line card
- Solution: DS Splitting via Multicast DEPI



DS Splitting Configuration Flowchart

Create multicast DEPI pool(s)

```
cable depi multicast pool 1
  ip address 232.232.232.0 255.255.255.0
```

Enable multicast under DS controller profile

```
cable downstream controller-profile 10
 multicast-pool 1
 ...
```

Configure RPDs with same DS controller # AND profile

```
cable rpd RPD_1
 core-interface Te1/1/0
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 1/0/0 profile 10
  rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 1/0/0 profile 1
```

```
cable rpd RPD_2
 core-interface Te1/1/0
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 1/0/0 profile 10
  rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 1/0/1 profile 1
```

Enable multicast on CBR-8

```
ip multicast-routing distributed
```

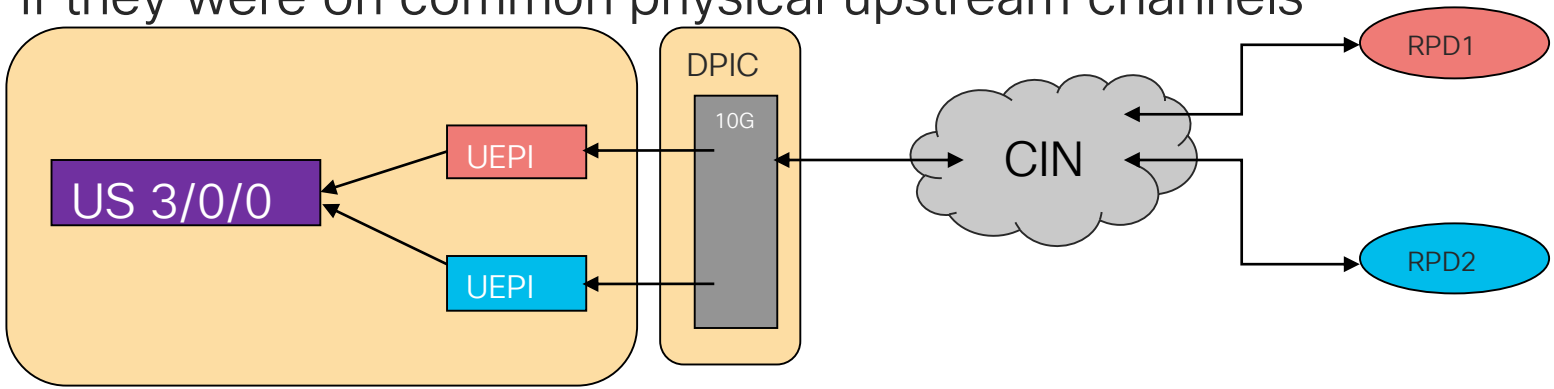
Enable multicast in CIN

A Layer 2 CIN may require IGMP/MLD snooping to be enabled

A Layer 3 CIN requires IGMP/MLD, PIM, SSM to be enabled

Upstream Channel Combining

- Virtual Combining is the complimentary upstream feature to DS Splitting
- Multiple RPDs US ports are combined/shared by the same US controller MAC resources on the cBR-8
- cBR-8 MAC scheduler treats cable modems across these RPDs as if they were on common physical upstream channels

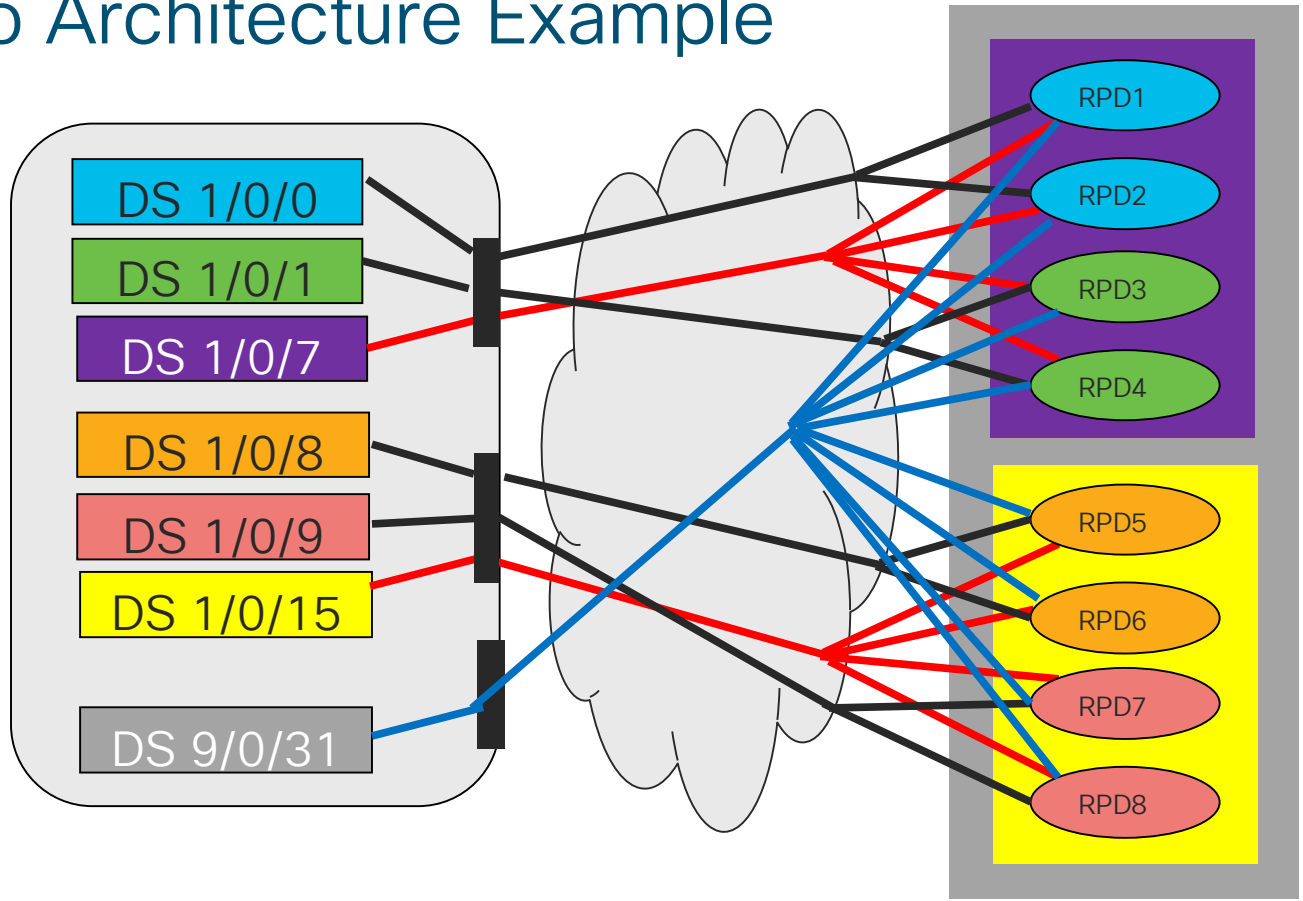


Video & Auxiliary Cores

- Narrowcast video services (e.g. Video on Demand (VoD), Switched Digital Video (SDV)) CAN be specified on the same DS controller as the DOCSIS channels
- If DOCSIS and Video service groups aren't 1:1 aligned they can be defined on different controllers which may or may not be serviced by the same DPIC port (Best practice to have them on the same DPIC port if possible)
- Broadcast video services can be specified by a single controller from any LC and DPIC port and be used by several or all of the RPDs
- The video cores become auxiliary cores and are associated to RPDs. Video out-of-band (OOB) cores are also defined as auxiliary cores.
- Multicast addressing is used to deliver the same auxiliary core to multiple RPDs as with Downstream Channel Splitting

R-PHY Video Architecture Example

- 4 DOCSIS SGs with 2 RPDs each
- 2 Narrowcast Video SGs with 4 RPDs each
- 1 Broadcast Video SG with 8 RPDs



Video Configuration Flowchart

Configure DS controller profile(s) with video channels

```
cable downstream controller-profile 10
 multicast-pool 1
 rf-chan 0 31
  type DOCSIS
  <snip>
 rf-chan 32 39
  type VIDEO SYNC
  frequency 405000000
  rf-output NORMAL
  qam-profile 5
```

```
cable downstream controller-profile 20
 multicast-pool 1
 rf-chan 40 63
  type VIDEO SYNC
  frequency 261000000
  rf-output NORMAL
  qam-profile 5
```

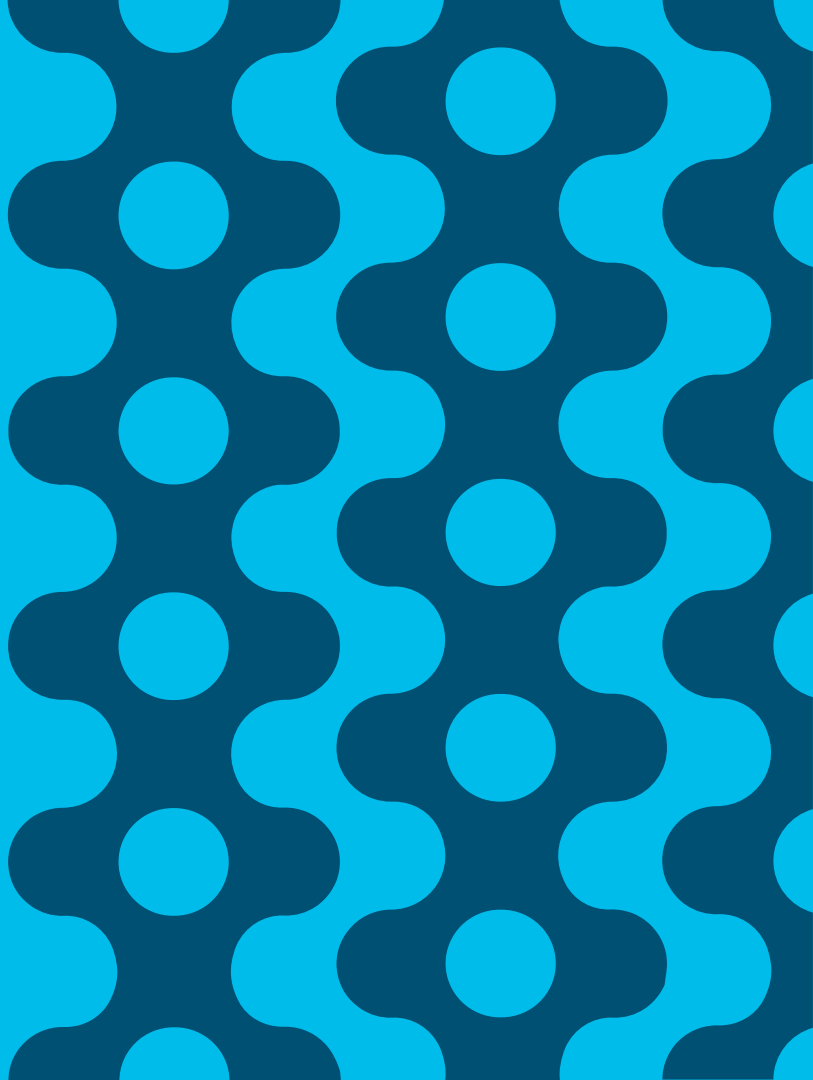
Configure RPDs with auxiliary core(s) for video

```
cable rpd RPD_1
 identifier 0000.abcd.1234
 core-interface Te1/1/0
  principal
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 1/0/0 profile 10
  rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 1/0/0 profile 1
 core-interface Te9/1/6
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 9/0/31 profile 20
 r-dti 1
 rpd-event profile 5
```

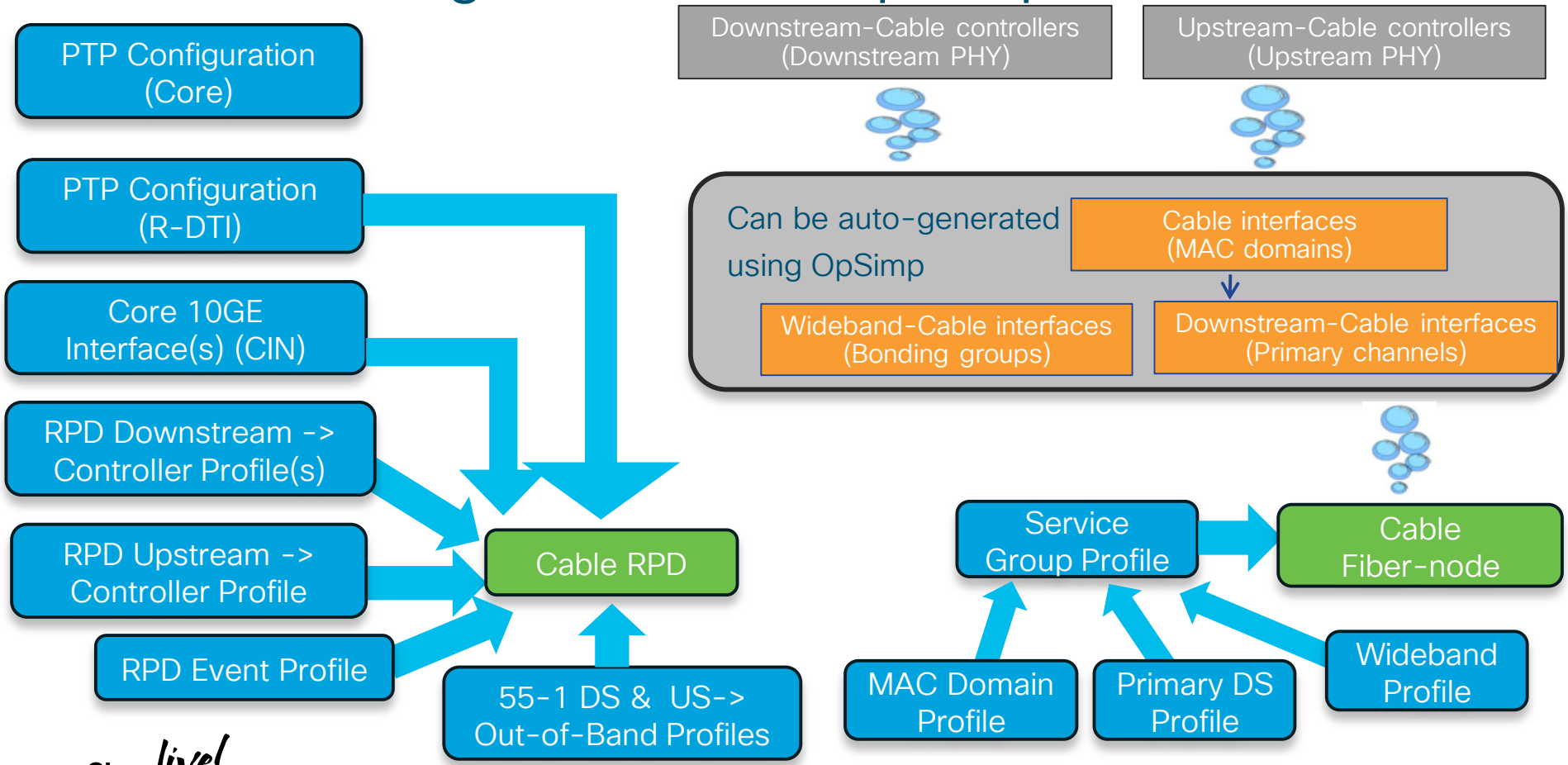
In the *cable video* configuration the Service Distribution Groups (SDGs) now reference RPD downstreams

```
cable video
 ...
 service-distribution-group sdg1 id 1
  rpd downstream-cable 1/0/0
 service-distribution-group sdg2 id 1
  rpd downstream-cable 1/0/1
 ...
 service-distribution-group bcast id 1
  rpd downstream-cable 9/0/31
 ...
```

RPD Automation & Assurance

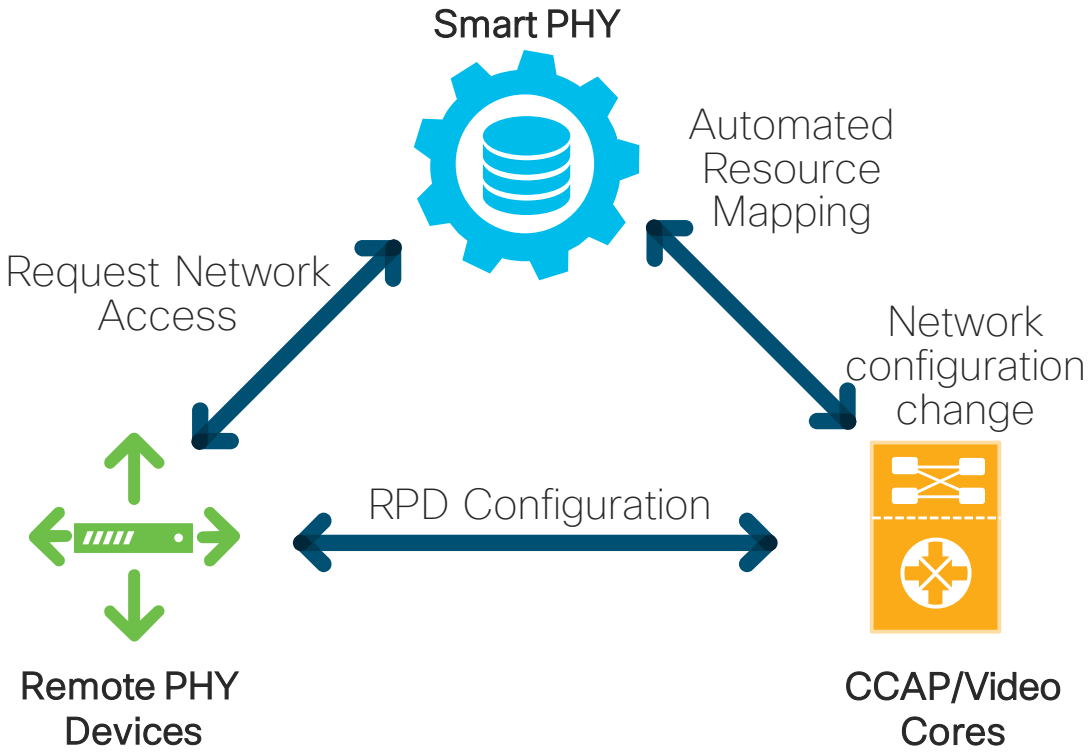


R-PHY Configuration with OpSimp Flowchart

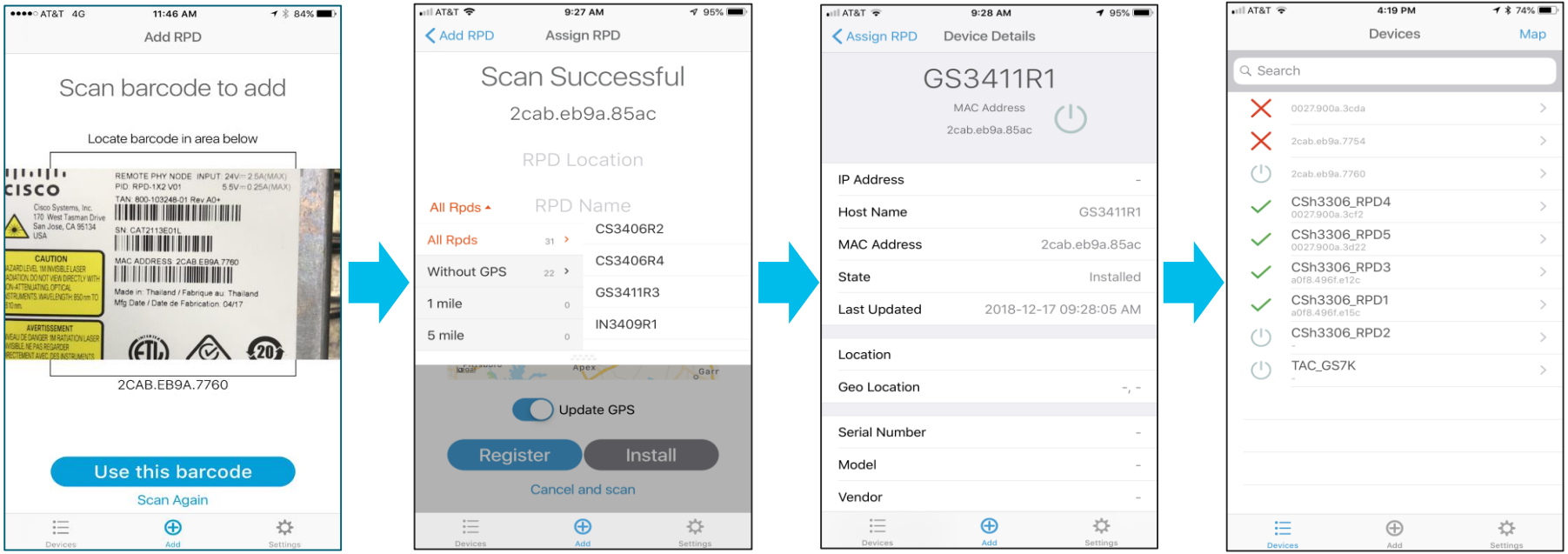


Smart PHY – RPD Deployment Automation

- **Deployment Simplified**
  - Resource Selection
  - DOCSIS & Video
  - cBR-8 and RPD orchestration
- **Unified Provisioning**
  - Common DHCP Policy
  - Flexible RPD to SG mapping without managing one-offs
- **Cloud Native Platform**
  - Common Infrastructure
  - API-Centric Design
- **Advanced Monitoring & Troubleshooting**

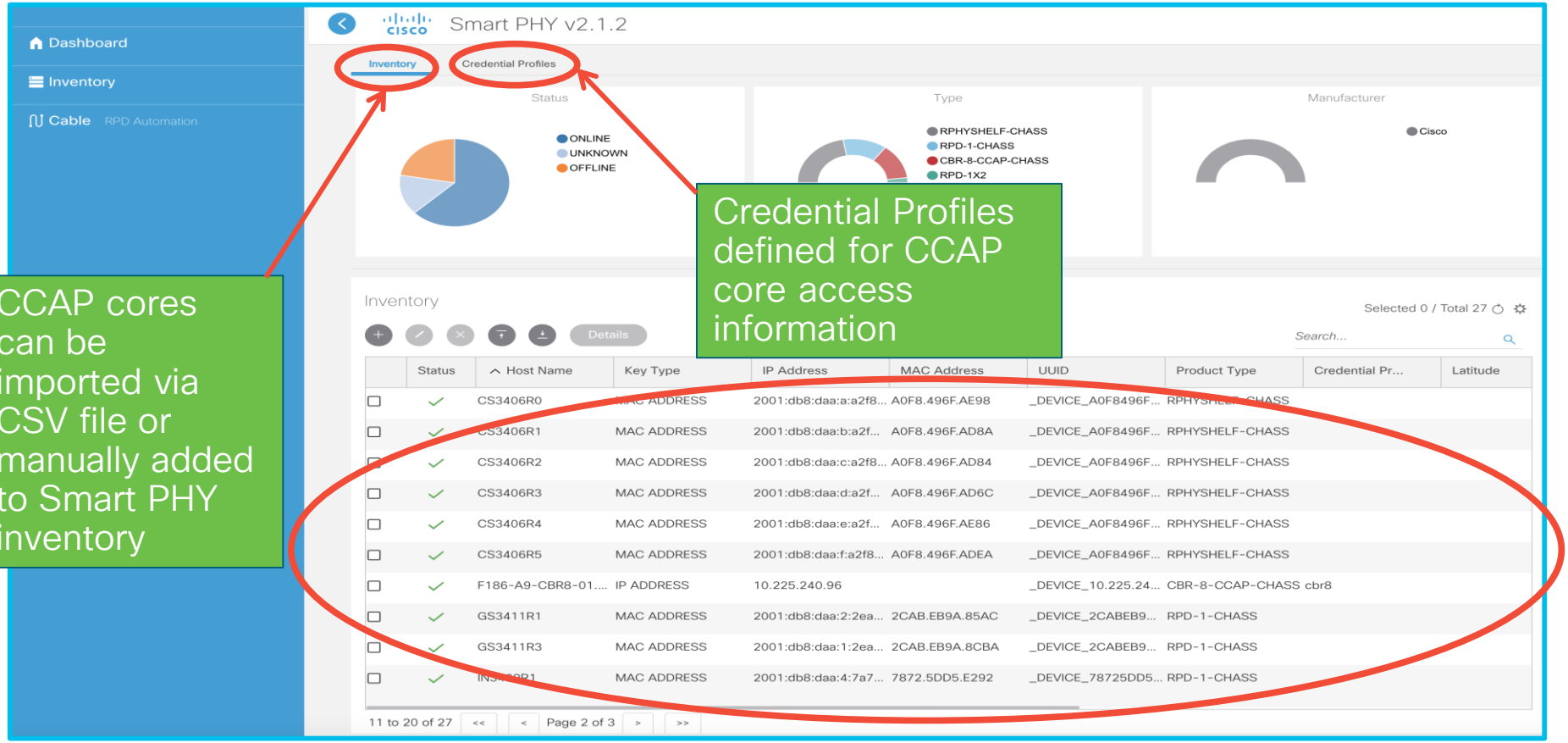


Smart Phone Application

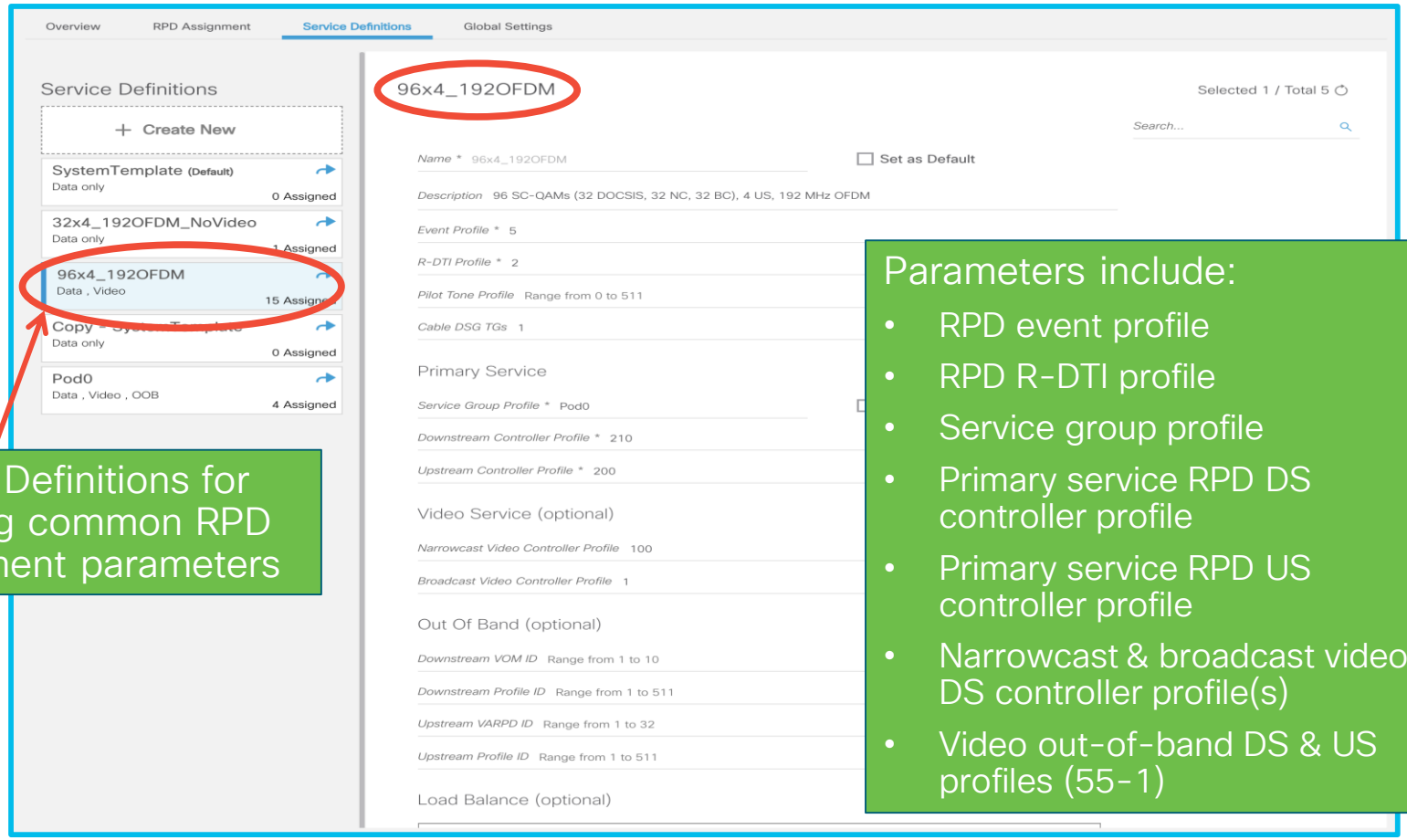


- RPD bar codes can be scanned via the Smart Phone App to automatically add the RPDs to the Smart PHY inventory
- Can also include the phone's GPS coordinates to automatically populate the RPD's location
- App can be used for both staging and installation workflows

Smart PHY Inventory



Smart PHY Service Definitions

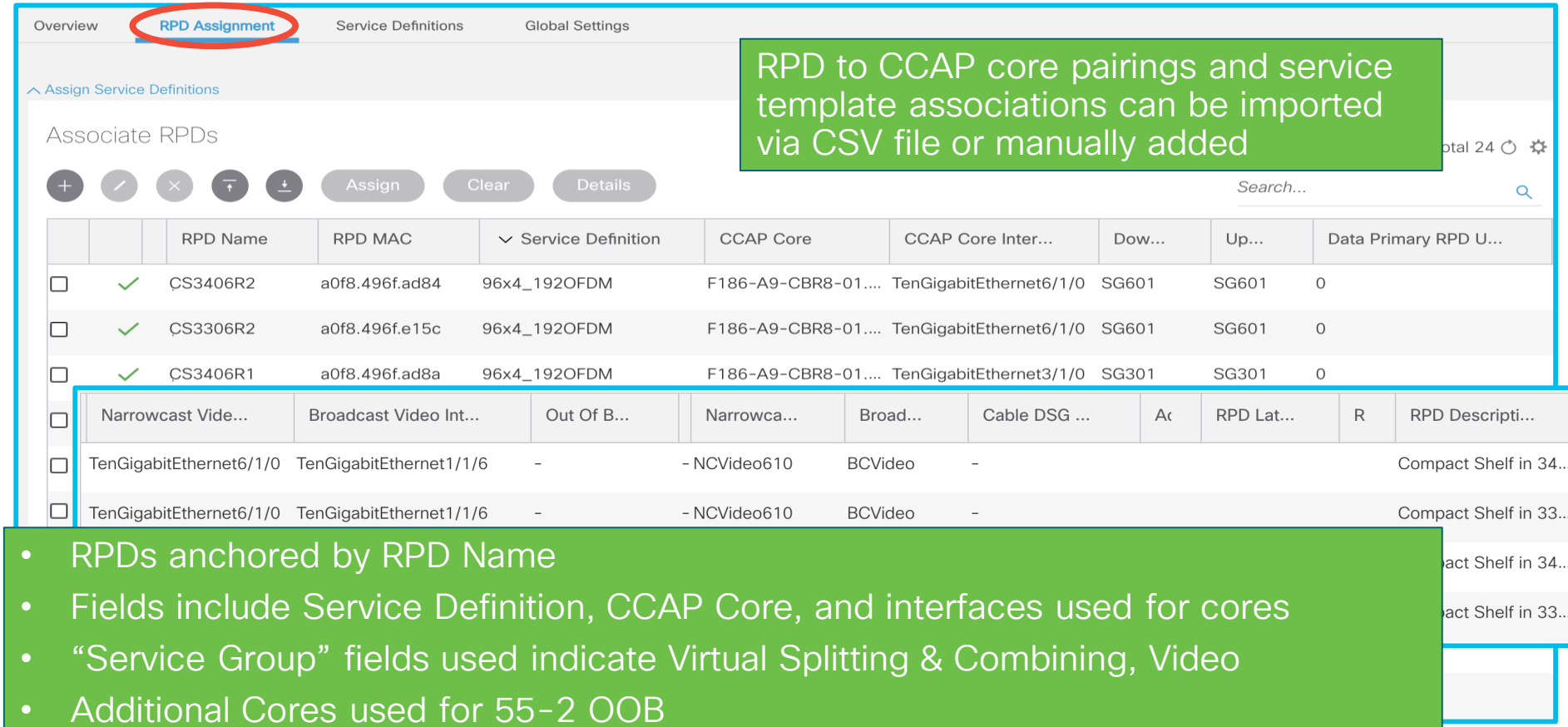


Service Definitions for grouping common RPD deployment parameters

Parameters include:

- RPD event profile
- RPD R-DTI profile
- Service group profile
- Primary service RPD DS controller profile
- Primary service RPD US controller profile
- Narrowcast & broadcast video DS controller profile(s)
- Video out-of-band DS & US profiles (55-1)

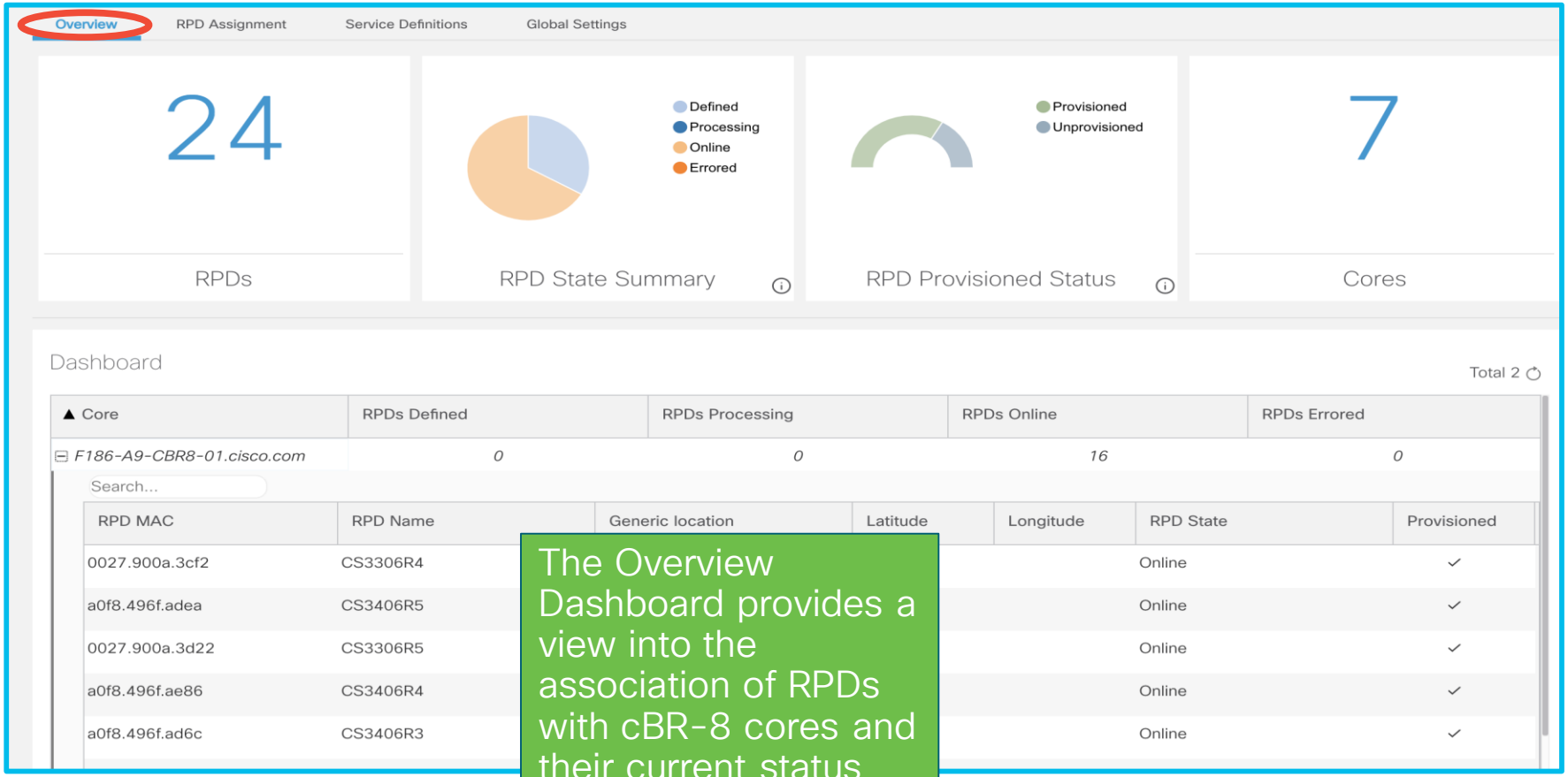
Smart PHY RPD Assignment



RPD to CCAP core pairings and service template associations can be imported via CSV file or manually added

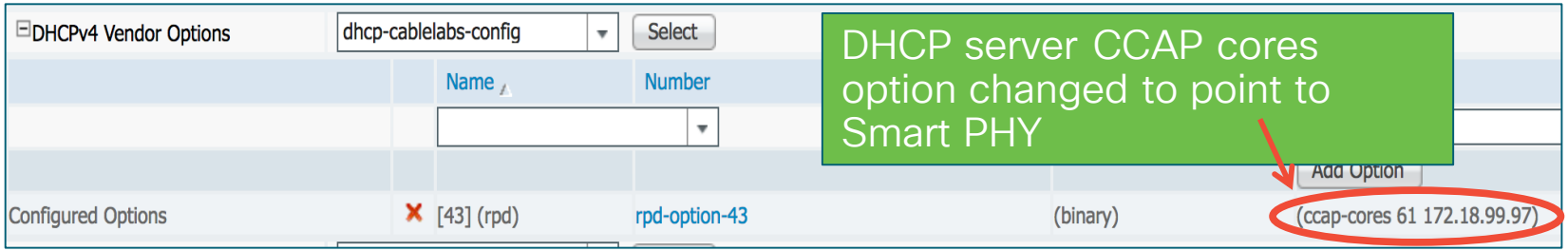
- RPDs anchored by RPD Name
- Fields include Service Definition, CCAP Core, and interfaces used for cores
- “Service Group” fields used indicate Virtual Splitting & Combining, Video
- Additional Cores used for 55-2 OOB

Smart PHY Overview Dashboard



The Overview Dashboard provides a view into the association of RPDs with cBR-8 cores and their current status

RPD Initialization with Smart PHY



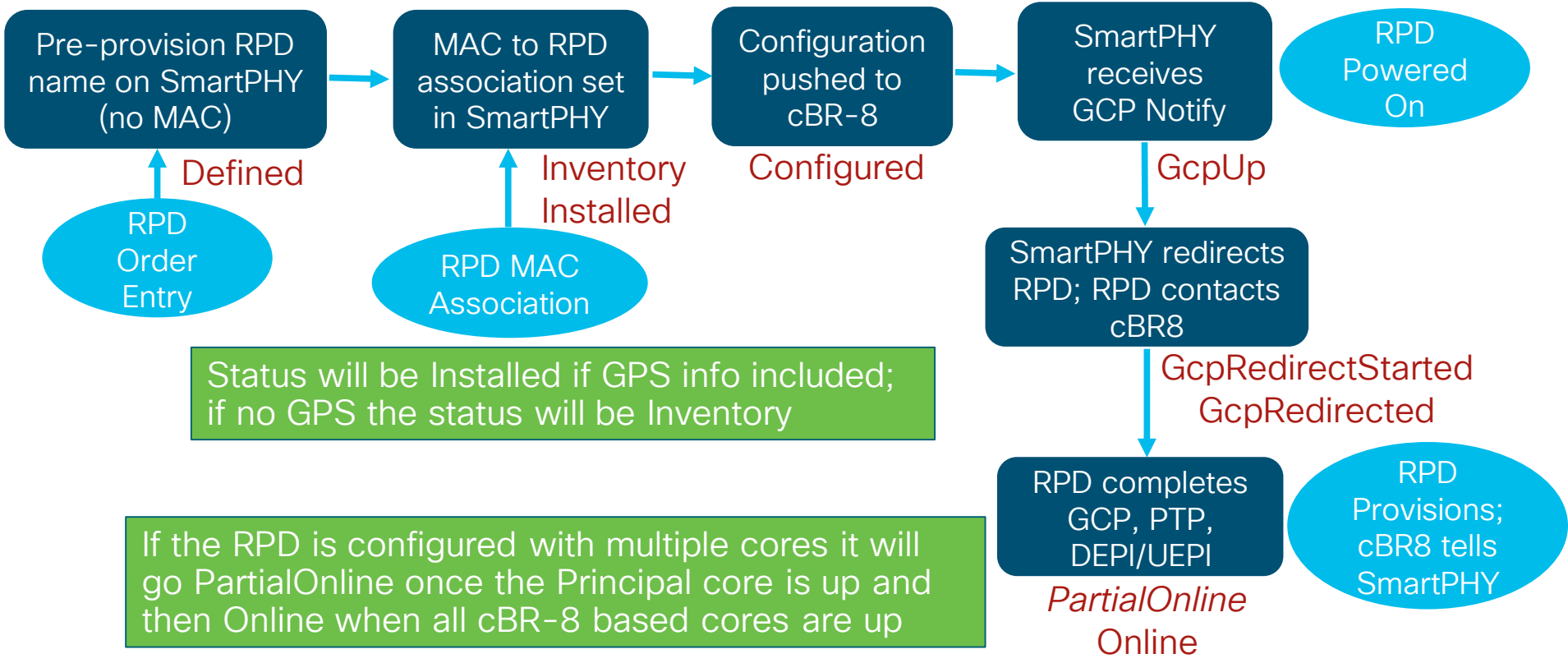
DHCP server CCAP cores option changed to point to Smart PHY

```
R-PHY#show dhcp
Interface            IP-Address          Subnet-Mask
vbh0                 13.52.0.19          255.255.255.240
Details:
------------------------------------------------------------
Interface:                    vbh0
TimeServers:                  172.18.98.57
TimeOffset:                   -18000
LogServers:                   172.18.98.57, 172.18.98.59
CCAPCores:                    172.18.99.97
```

The RPD initially establishes GCP with Smart PHY which then redirects to the appropriate CCAP core(s) based upon defined pairings

```
R-PHY#show provision all
ID                Interface  IP             Name      State       Role       HA-Mode  Initiated-By
CORE-1230641727   vbh0       13.13.0.238    CCAPCORE  init(gcp)   Principal  Active   GCP_Redirect
```

SmartPHY RPD States



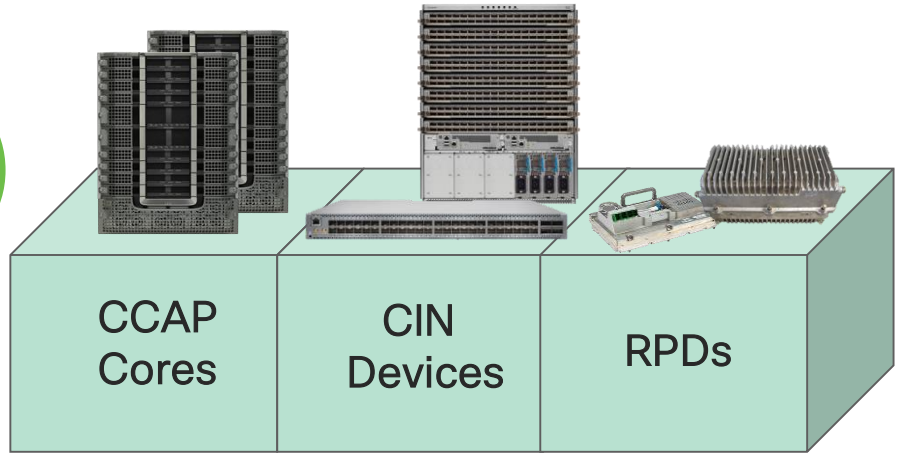
Automation Use Case Examples

CCAP & CIN Onboarding

Service Addition / Modification / Deletion

RPD Deployment

Configuration Changes/Updates



OS Upgrades

Configuration Compliance

RMAs / Device Migration

Node Splits

Network / Service Health Checking

Disaster Recovery

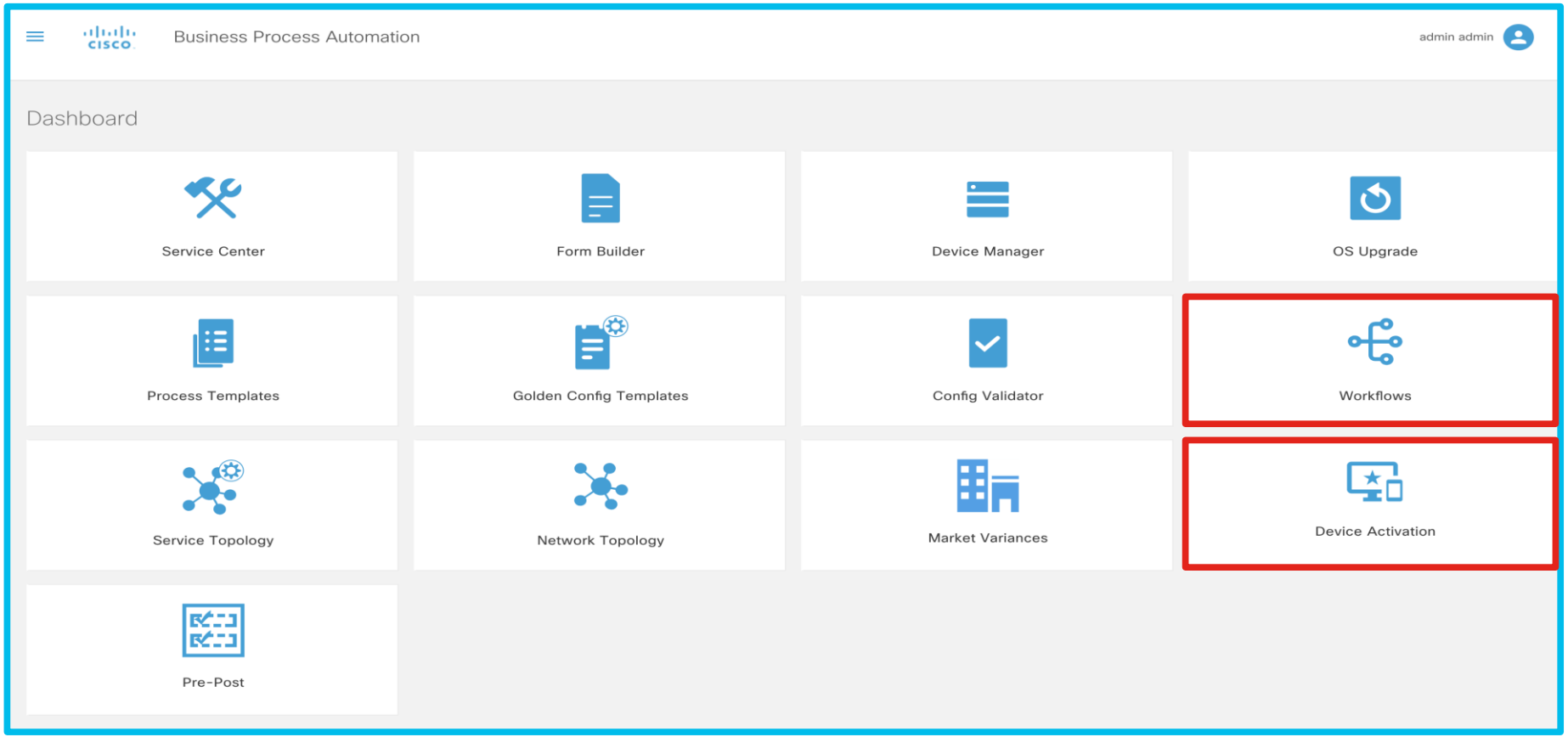
Capacity Optimization

Security Policy Enforcement

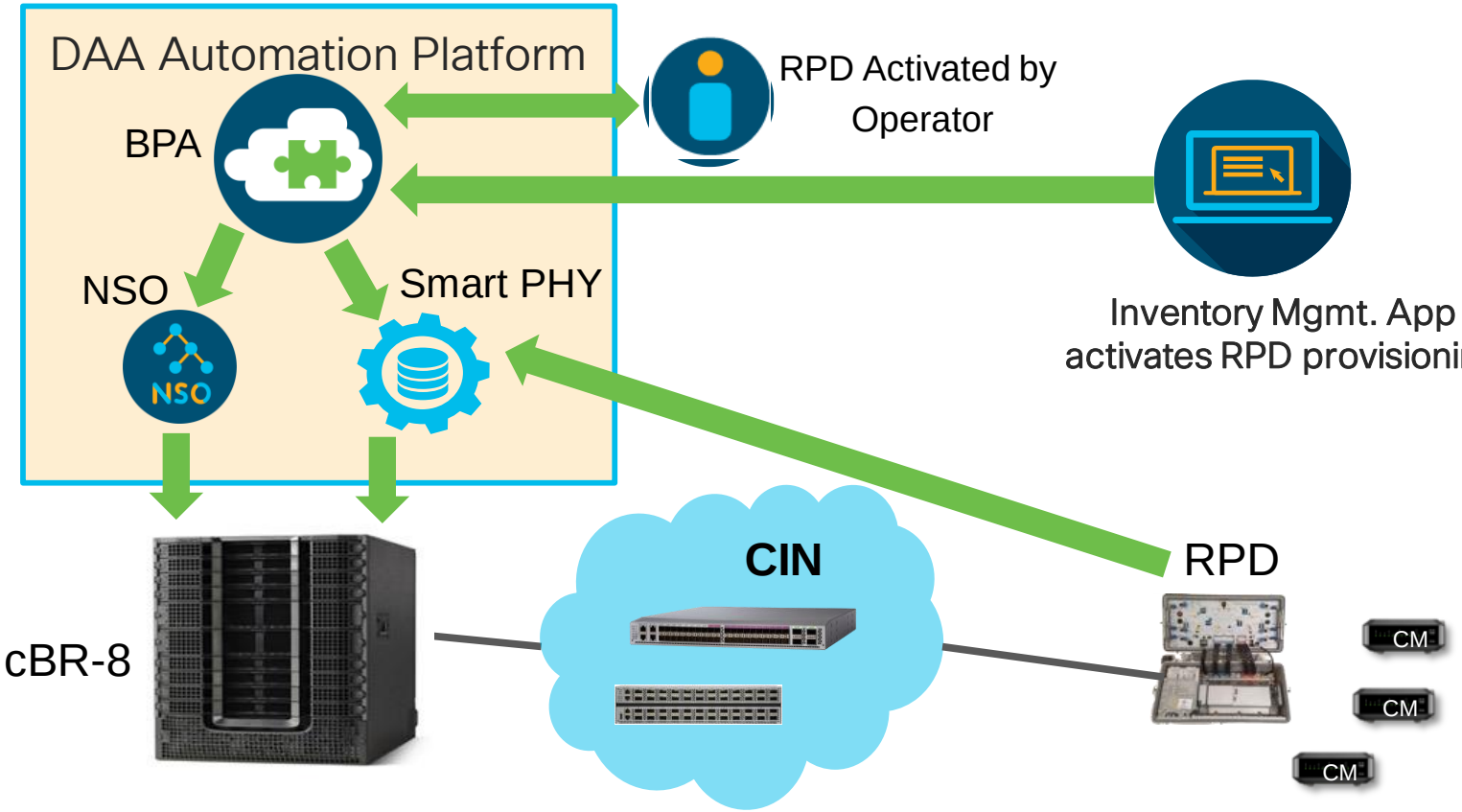
Business Process Automation (BPA)

- Scalable microservices based platform with standards based workflow engine
- Workflows allow business processes to be defined by a series of tasks
- Pre-integrated with Cisco NSO (Network Services Orchestrator) but can integrate with other controllers (e.g. Ansible) as well
- Containerized application layer to host use cases
- Customized templates for MOP automation
- Configurable user/group to application access and API access

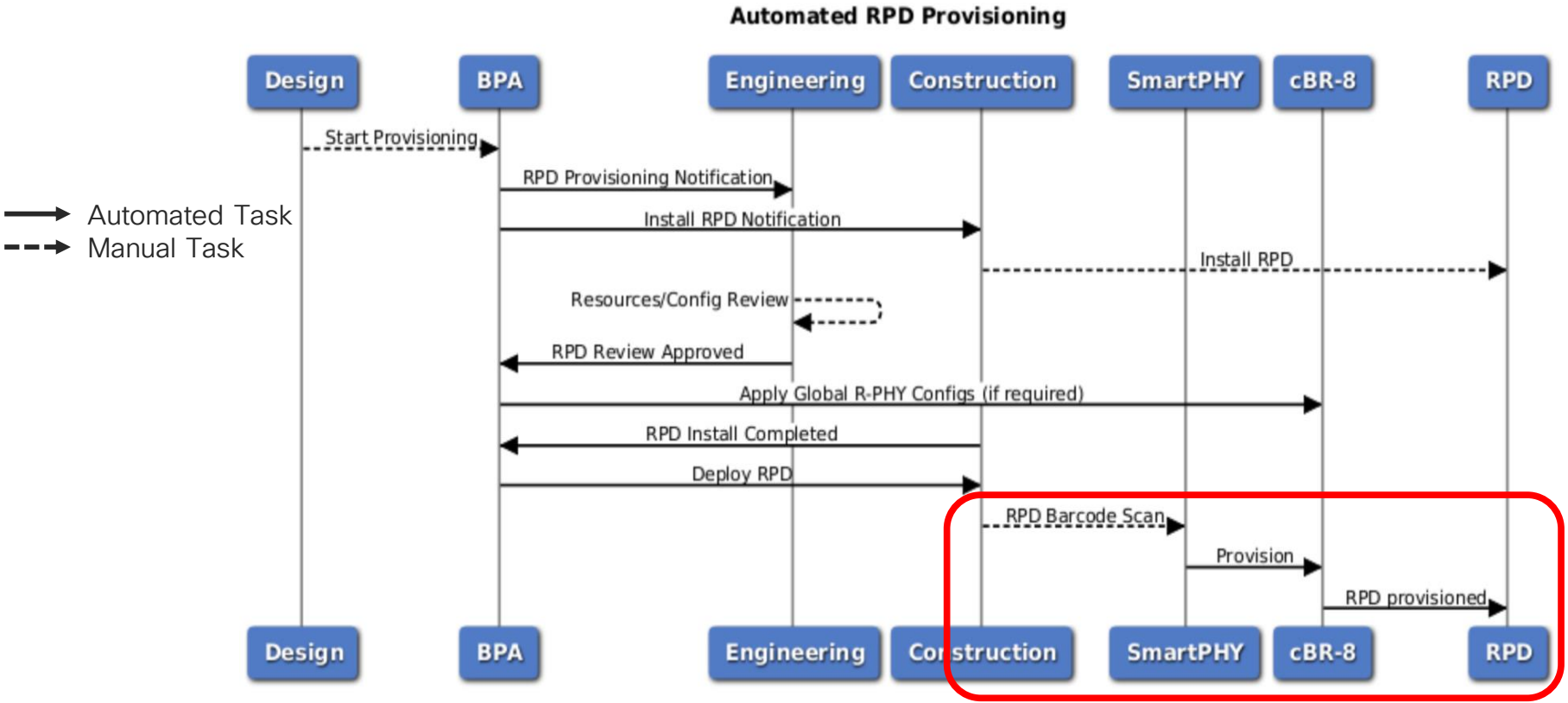
Business Process Automation Dashboard



Automated RPD Deployment

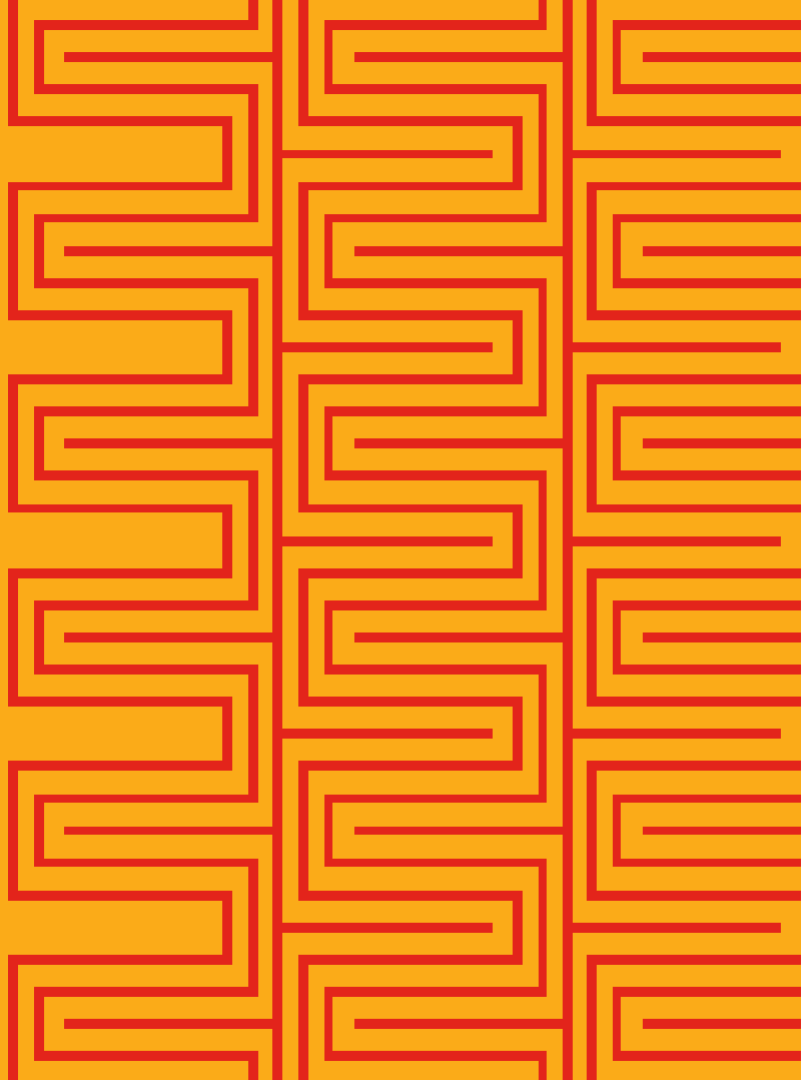


Automated RPD Deployment Process

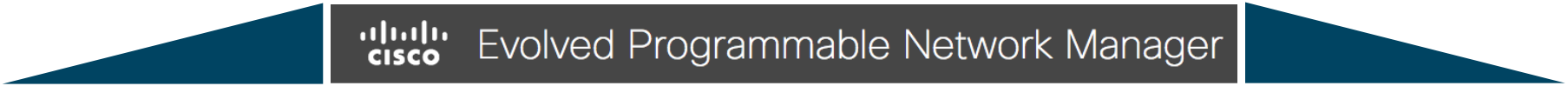


RPD Provisioned Automatically after Barcode Scan

Automation Demo



EPN-M: Single Pane of Operation for Cable SPs



Single Pane of Operation from EPNM to manage and monitor cBR-8 and Remote PHY

Device Management

cBR-8 Device Management
- cBR-8 Chassis View: Card, Port, DPIC, Fan, Sensor information real time
- Cable Interface Status, Utilization
- Various Performance Statistics (Upstream, Downstream)
- Consolidated Summary of RPDs and Modems
- Export Inventory Data

- cBR-8 Software Image Management
- Fault Management

NCS5x00 management
- Chassis view

RPD Management

- Add, Edit, Delete RPD
- Bulk Import, Export
- RPD state change history
- One click Pairing removal
- RPD Service Profile Management
- IPV6 support
- RPD Global Configuration
- RPD Mac Domain Splitting
- RPD US port configuration
- Smart PHY Integration
- RPD Auto discovery from cBR-8
- Generic dashboards for RPD MIBs

Topology

E2E Connectivity Information
- Physical Connectivity (Underlay)
- L2TP Connectivity (Overlay)

cBR-8, Switches and RPD
- Precise Geo Location

RPD Quick Snapshot
- Basic Inventory Information
- DEPI Information

L2TP Link Health
- L2TP Link Status (Faults)
- Link Overview

Analytics

Analytics Exec Dashboards
- Software Version, License, HA, Cable Modem, RPD FPGA dashlets

Cable Modem Dashboard
- Vendor and Capability, Cable Count with Status

cBR-8 Alarm Dashboard
- Heat Map for cBR-8 alarms based on group location

Service Group Utilization
- Fiber Node, Mac Domain, RPD and Modem Mapping Channel utilization etc.

Management in EPN-M

Topology & Device Discovery

Chassis & Interface views

Metrics

Virtual Circuits

Link details

Device details, Installed options, Configured Services

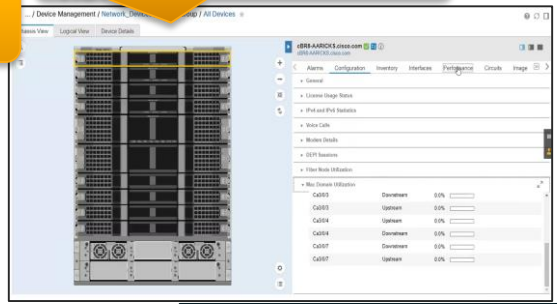
Northbound Interfaces

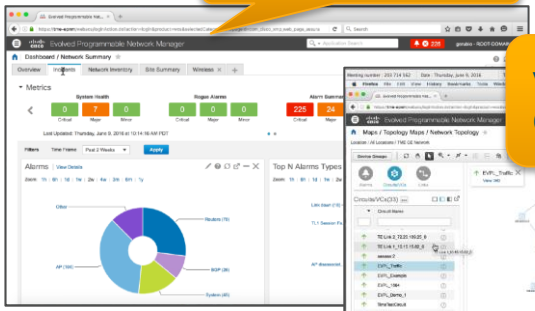
Software Image Management

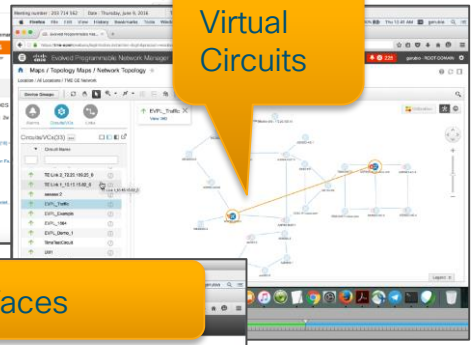
Config Version Control, Distribution, Rollback

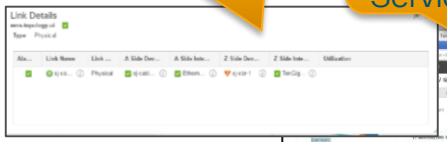
Alarm Management

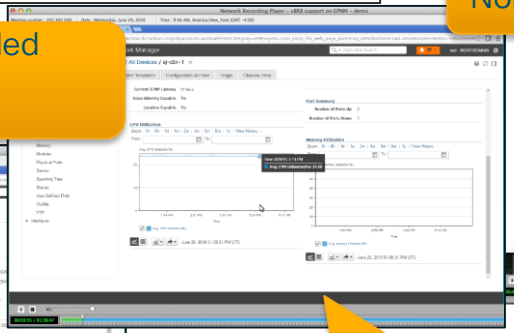
Performance Mgmt.

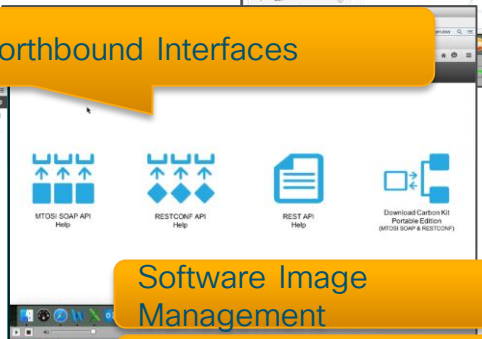


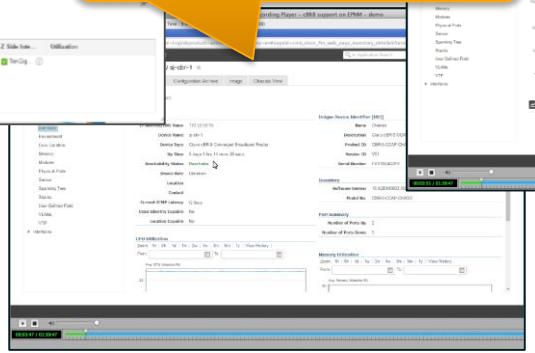






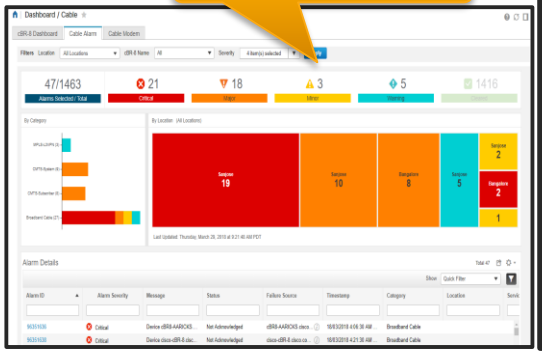






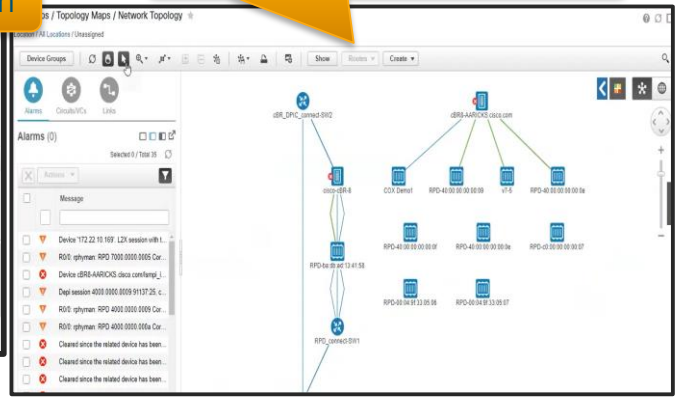
EPN-M Dashboards

Alarm Dashboard



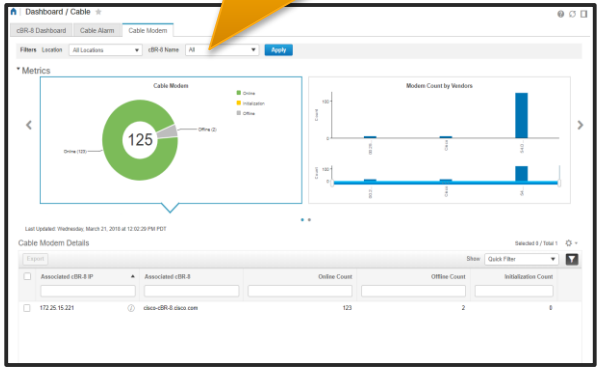
Fiber Node Utilization

Cable Topology & CIN View



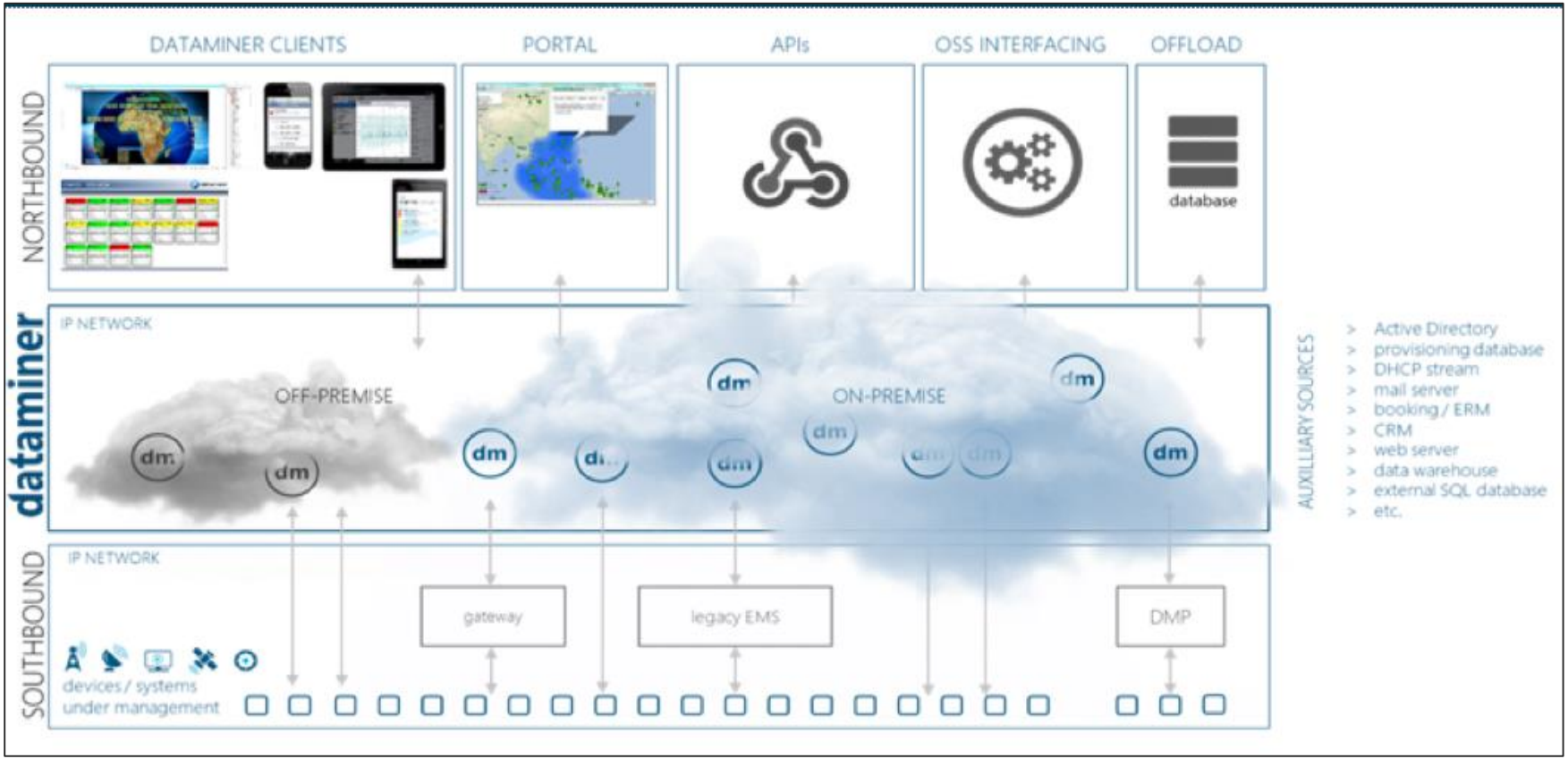
RPD Metrics

Cable Modem Metrics

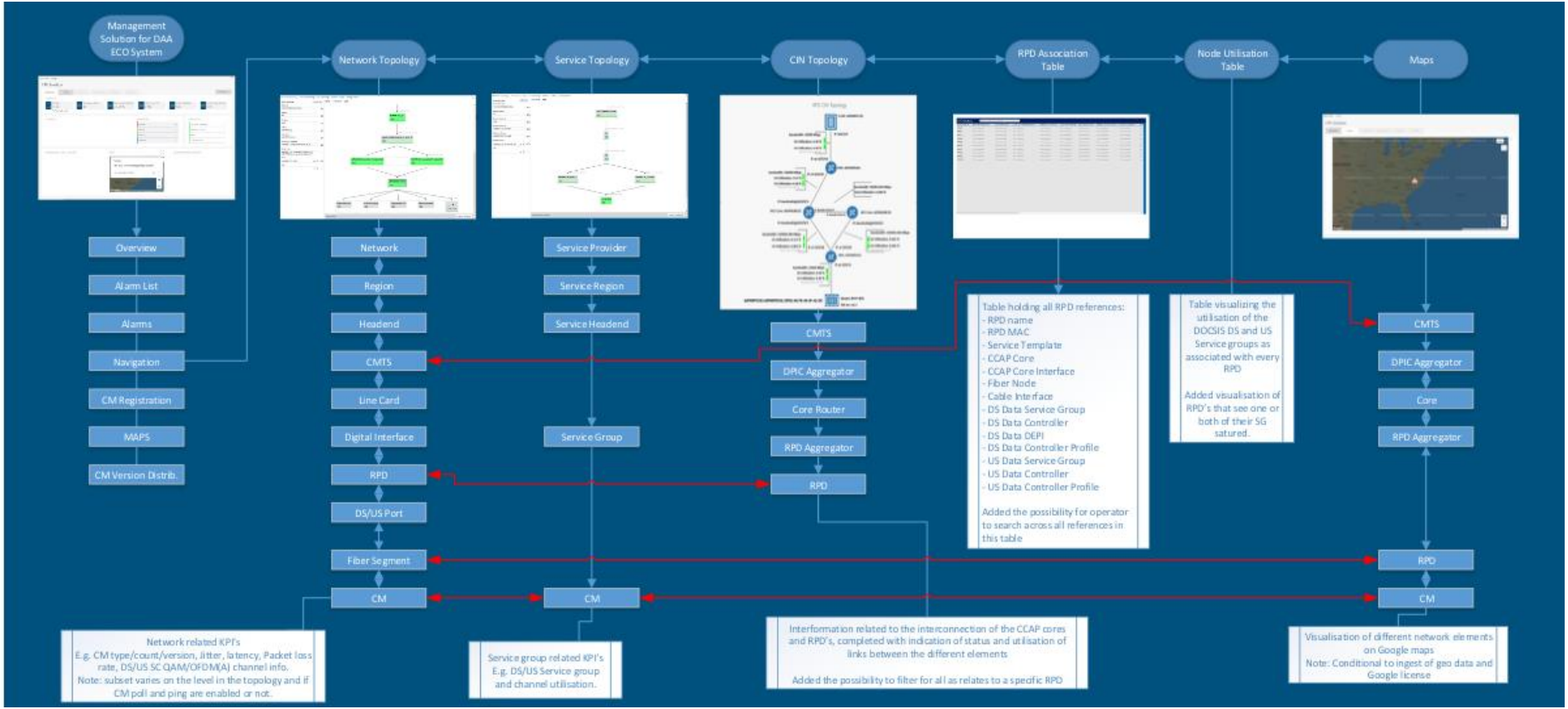


Geo Map View with Filtering

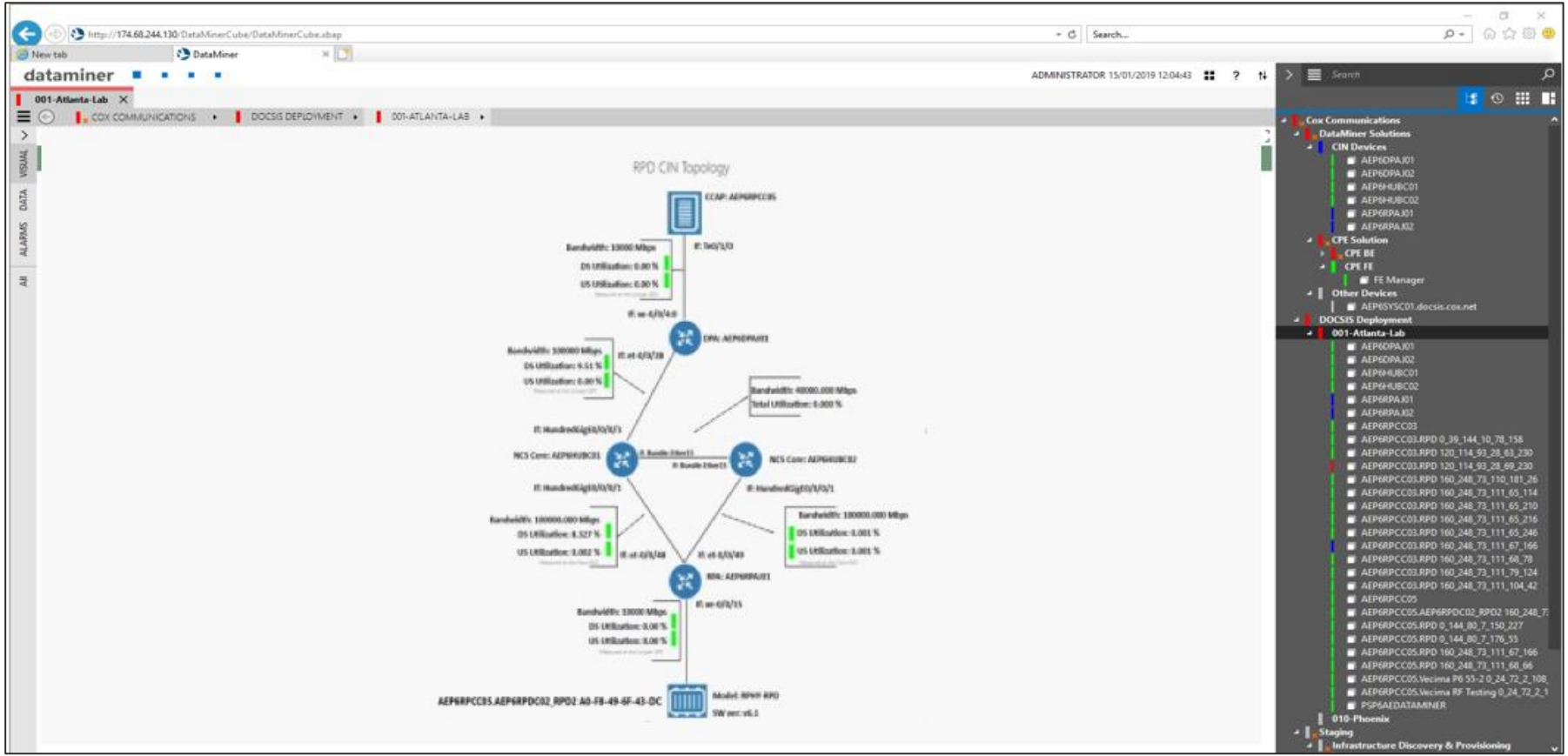
Skyline's DataMiner Assurance Platform



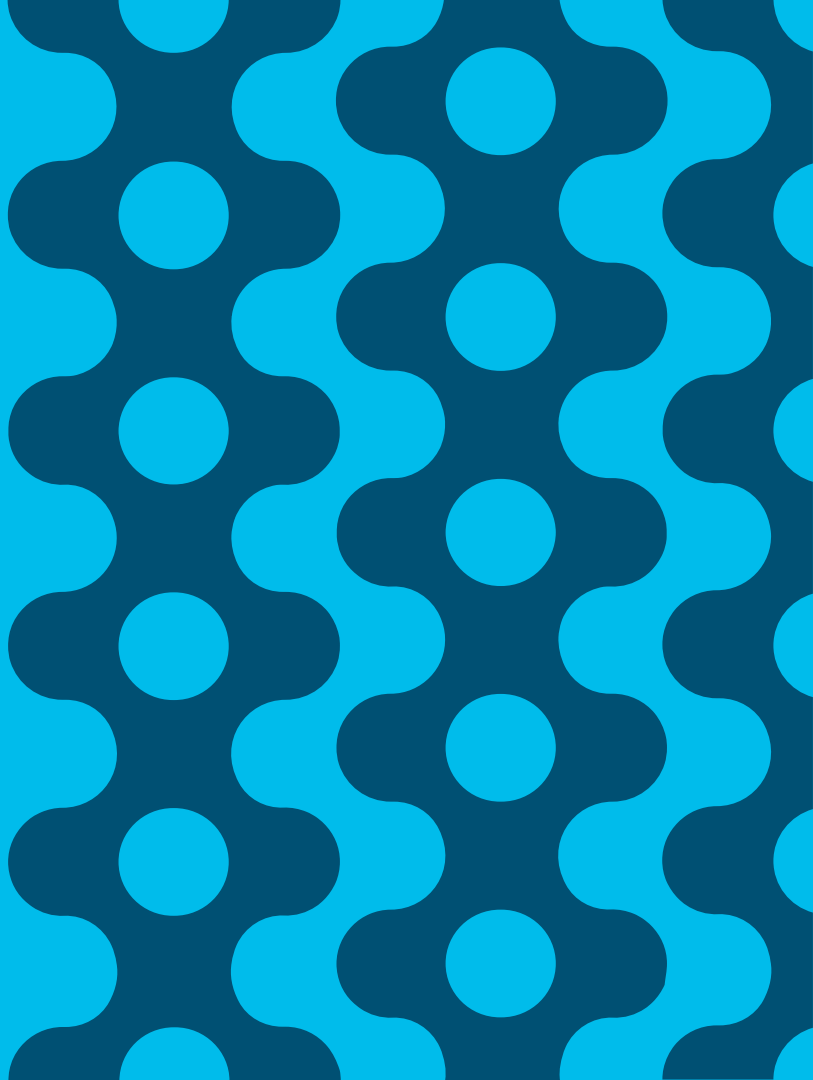
DataMiner CPE Solution



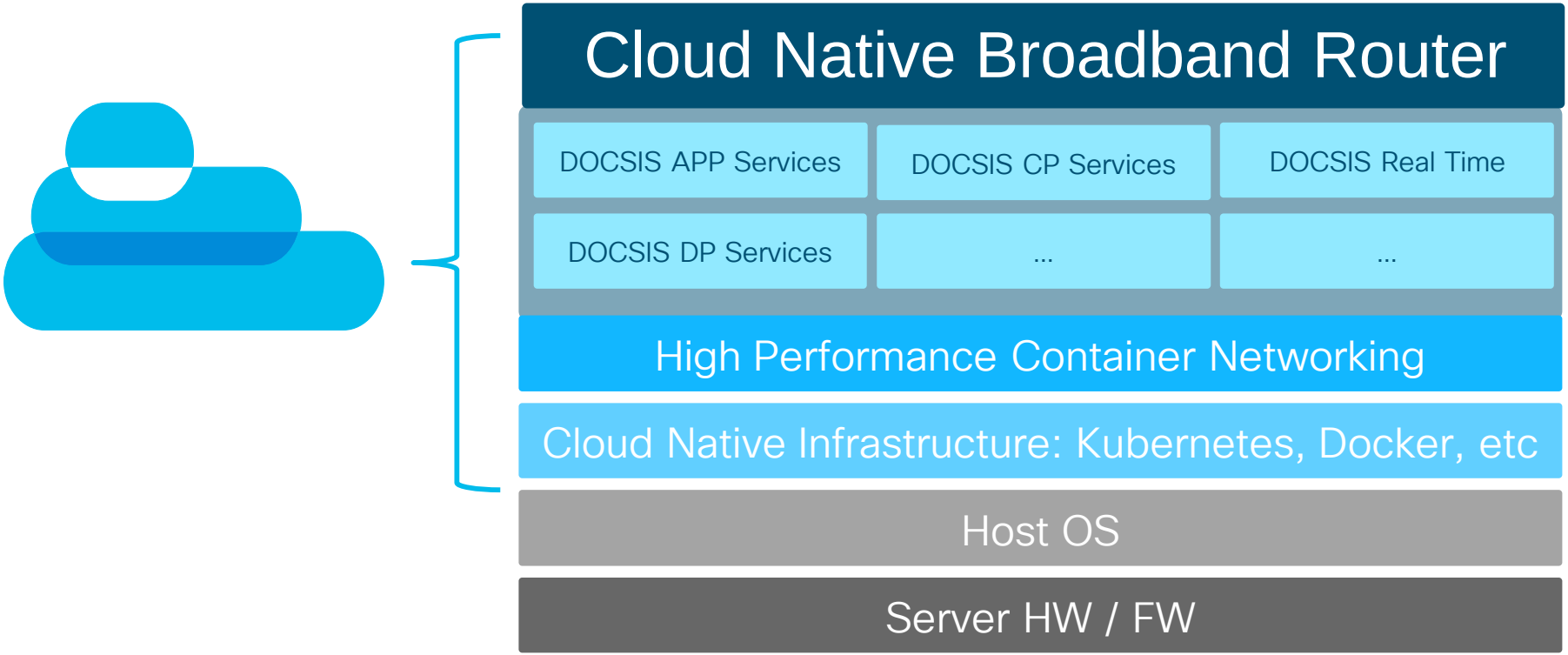
DataMiner CIN Topology



Cloud Native Broadband Router (cnBR) Overview



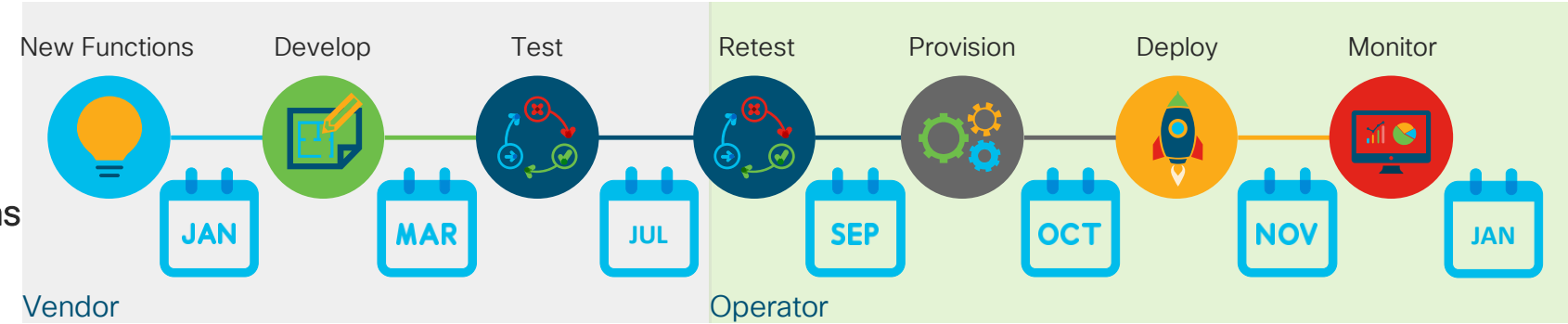
Cloud Native Broadband Router (cnBR)



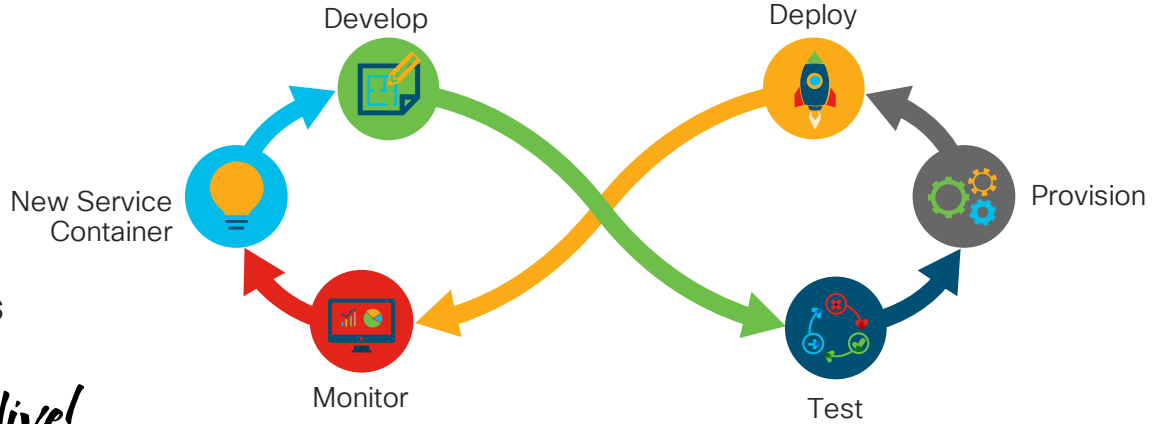
- Fundamental rethink of a real-time SP class product

Legacy vs. Cloud Native Broadband Router

Legacy Dev & Operations

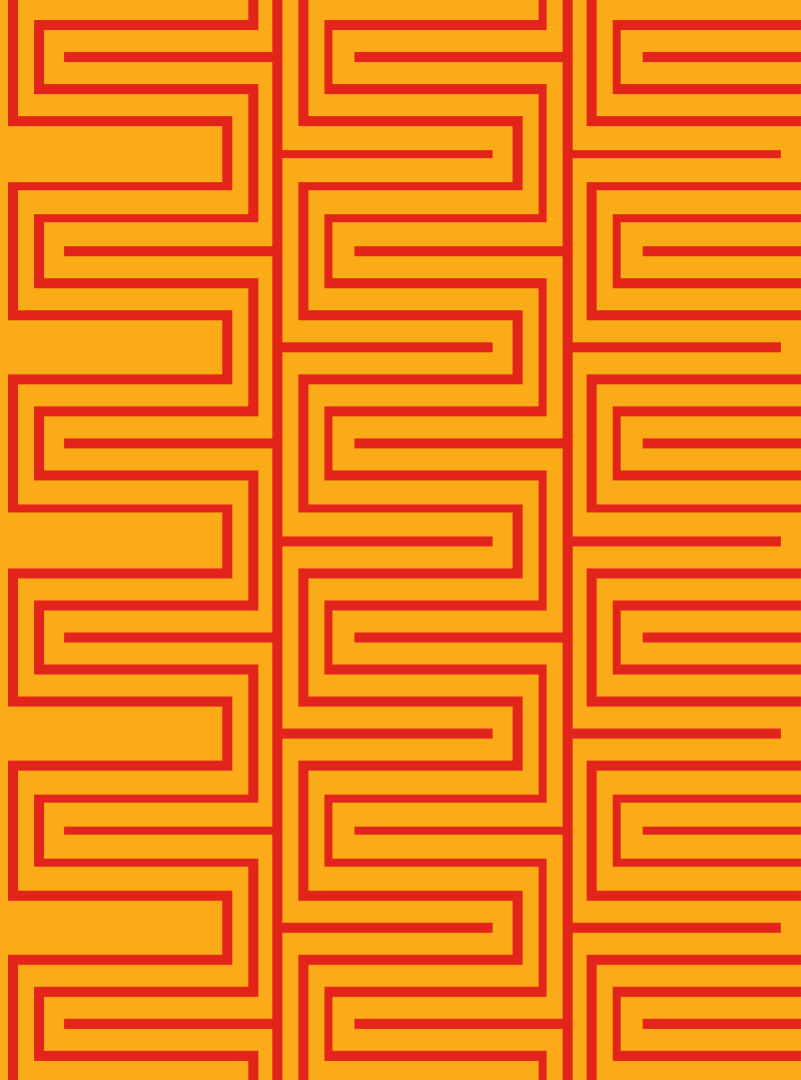


Cloud Native Dev & Operations



- Highly efficient way to run workloads
- Granular and elastic scaling
- Continuous integration and continuous development (CI/CD)
- New features/services in weeks vs. years

cnBR Demo



Summary

Summary

- Moving to a Remote PHY architecture enables hub consolidation, full benefits of D3.1, an improved usage of cBR-8 MAC resources, increased usability of DWDM wavelengths, service consolidation in the CIN, future technologies such as Cloud Native Broadband Router (cnBR) and Full Duplex DOCSIS, and more
- Increase expertise by knowing the RPHY protocols (GCP/RCP, DEPI/UEPI, PTP) and components (CCAP cores, RPD nodes & shelves, CIN routers)
- Deploy full RPHY services and at scale via virtual splitting & combining, narrowcast & broadcast video services, out-of-band signaling, etc.
- Automation is vital to deploying Remote PHY at scale; solutions based on Smart PHY & BPA address this need
- cnBR is a transformational product bringing the best in cloud technology to the cable industry

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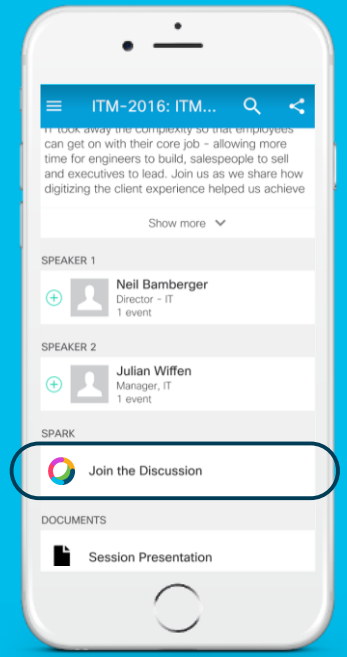

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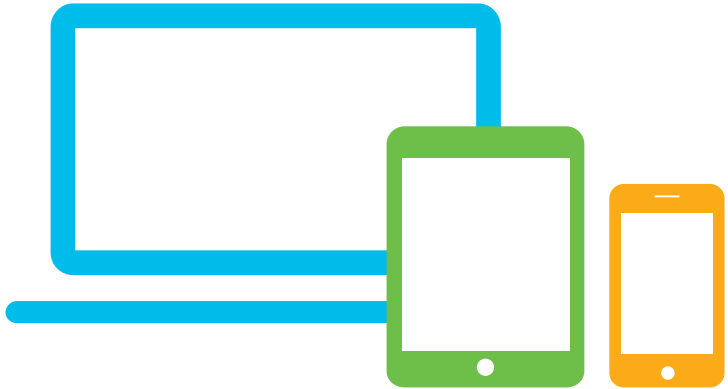

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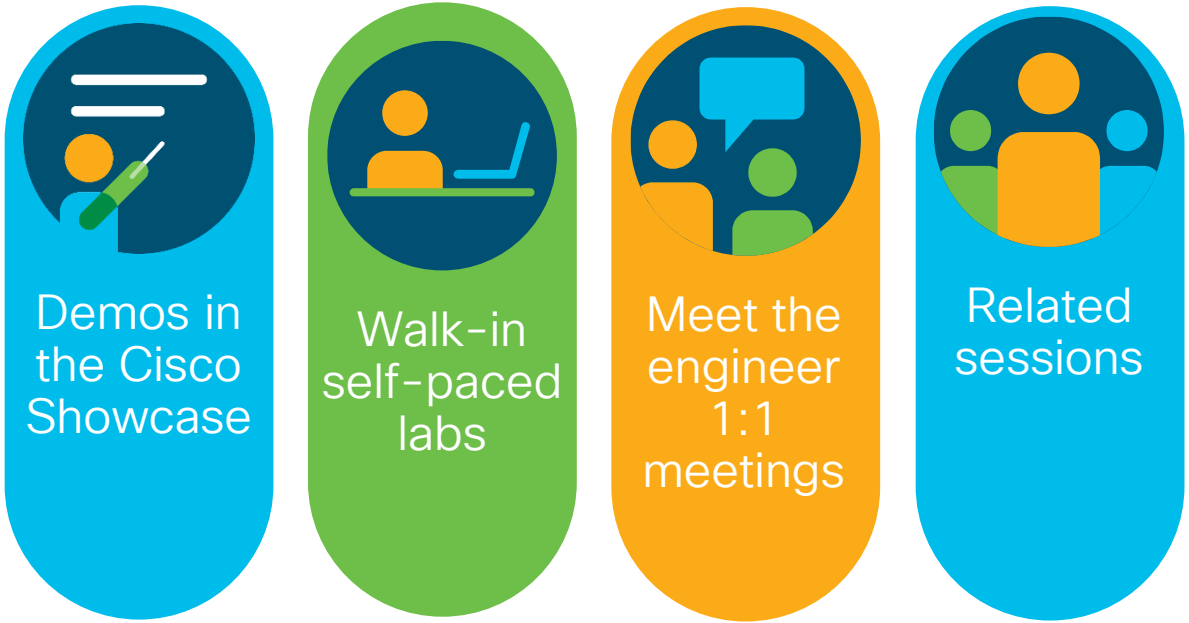
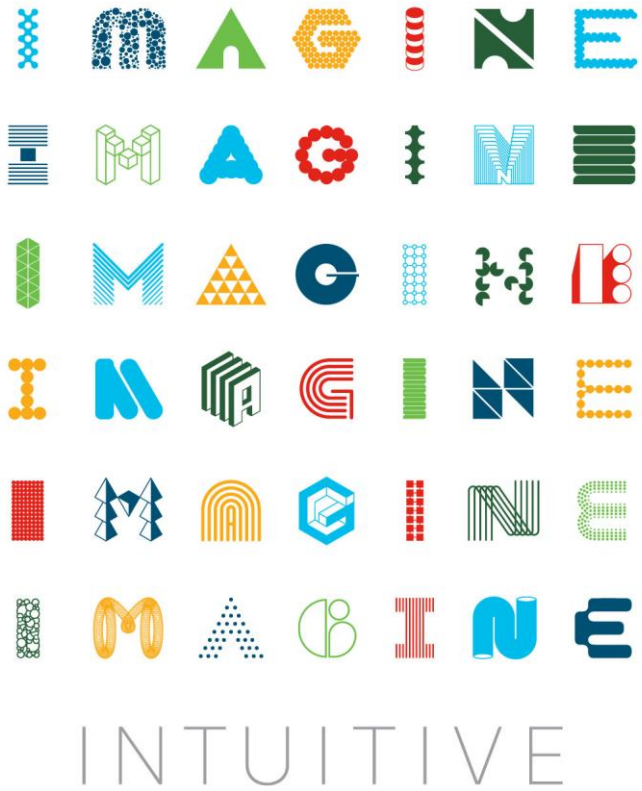


Thank you



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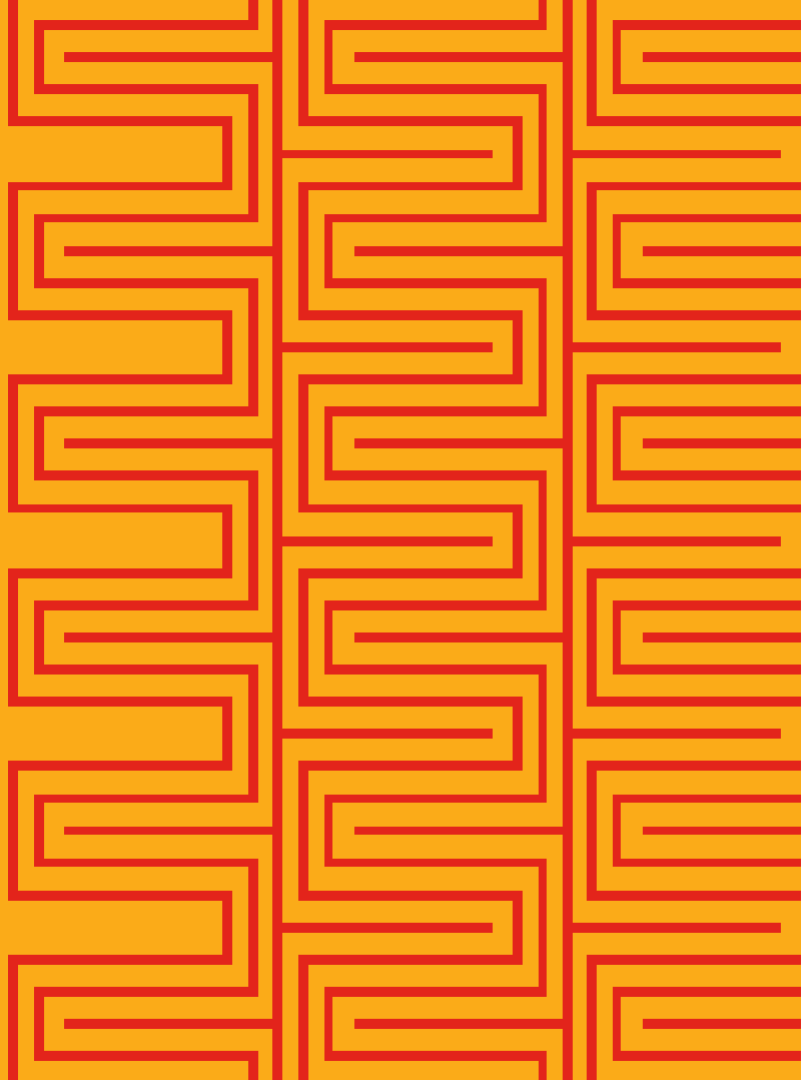
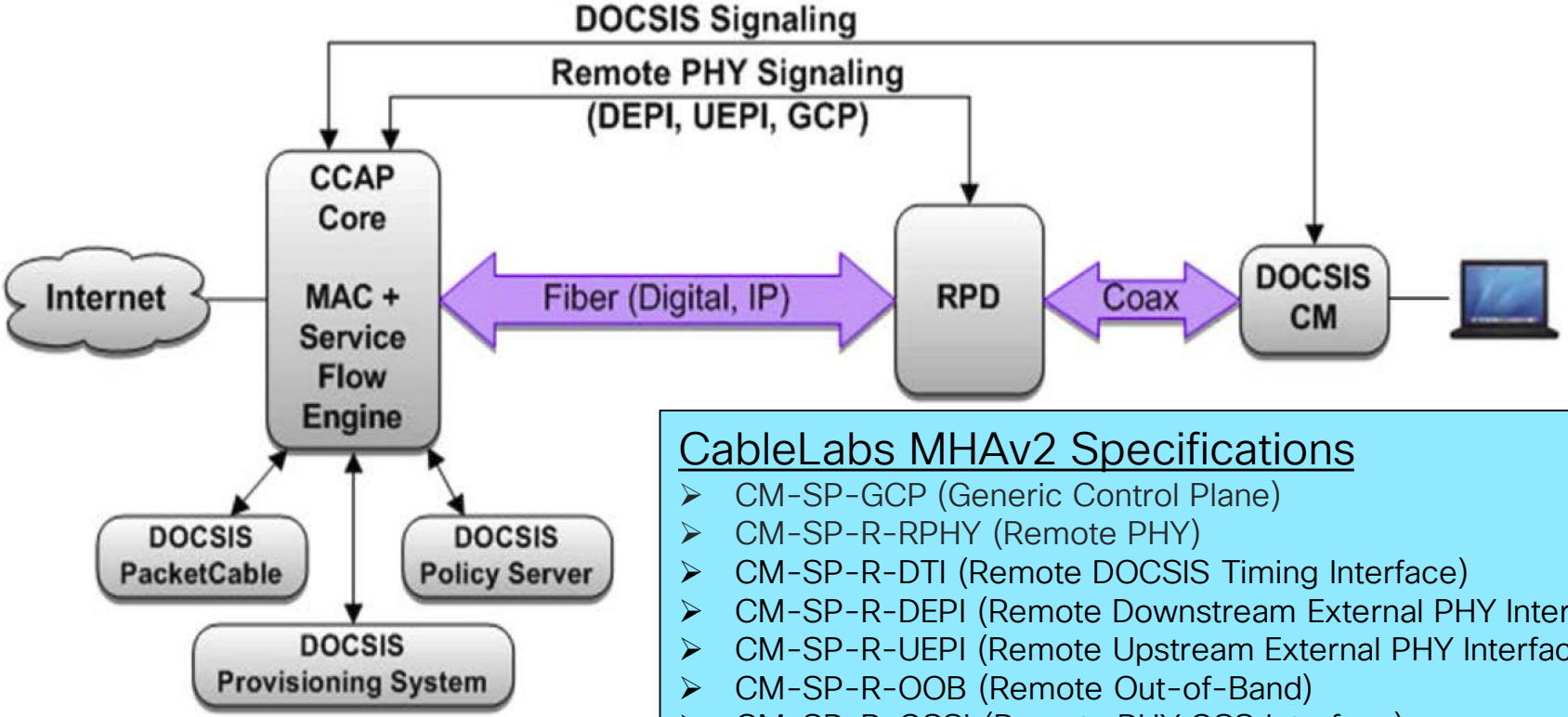
Useful Information



Remote PHY Reference Architecture

Modular Headend Architecture version 2 (MHAv2)

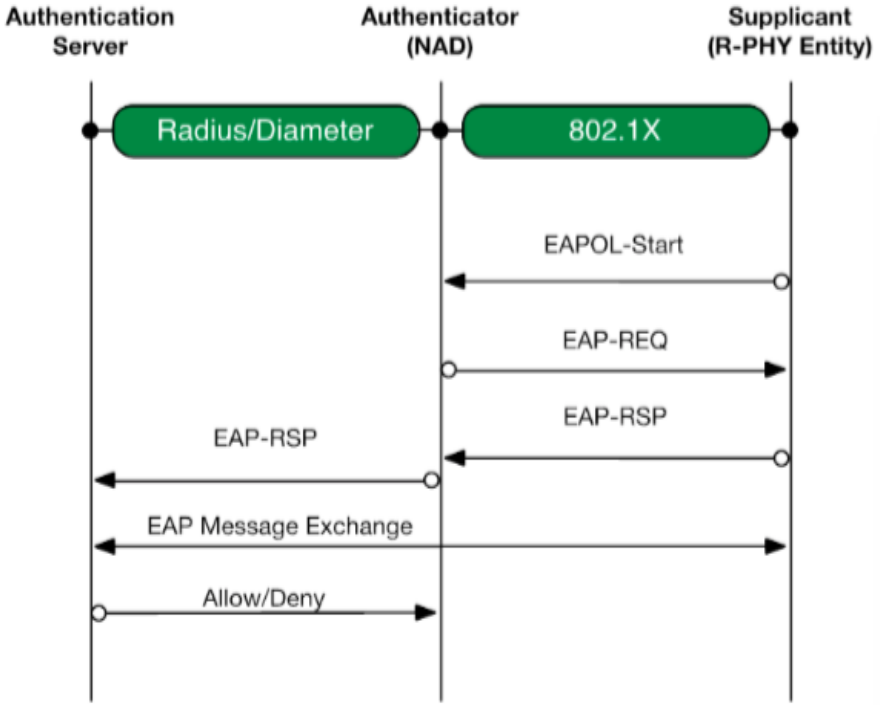


CableLabs MHAv2 Specifications

- CM-SP-GCP (Generic Control Plane)
- CM-SP-R-RPHY (Remote PHY)
- CM-SP-R-DTI (Remote DOCSIS Timing Interface)
- CM-SP-R-DEPI (Remote Downstream External PHY Interface)
- CM-SP-R-UEPI (Remote Upstream External PHY Interface)
- CM-SP-R-OOB (Remote Out-of-Band)
- CM-SP-R-OSSI (Remote PHY OSS Interface)

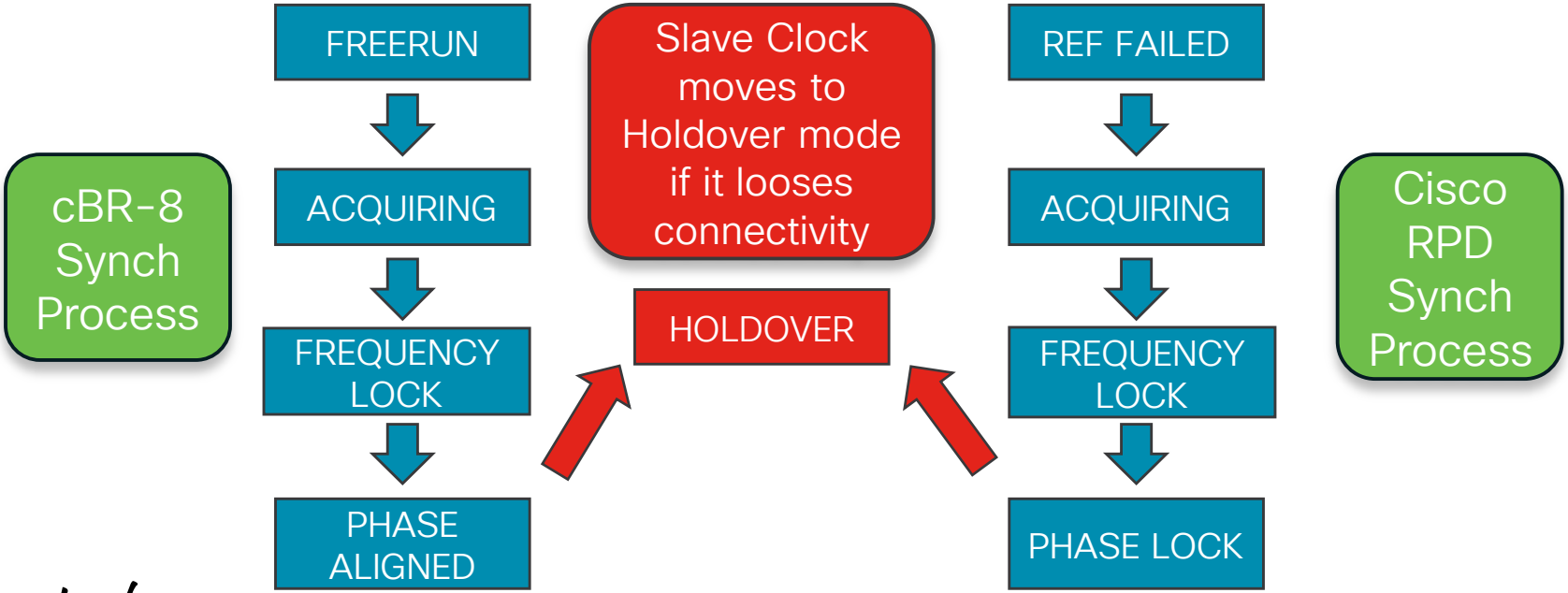
Initial Steps – Authentication

- Network Authentication (802.1x) can be used to provide security when the RPD resides in an “untrusted” network
- 802.1x uses the EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol)
- Requires Certificates on the RPD and Authentication Server
- RPD always attempts to authenticate; whether or not it actually does depends on upstream device
- MACSec (802.1ae) is a link layer encryption mechanism that can be implemented



PTP Synchronization Process

- The Sync/Delay Request/Delay Response messages repeat and ultimately the PTP slave is able to synchronize it's clock (typically 3-5 minutes)



PTP Profiles

- "The purpose of a PTP profile is to allow organizations to specify specific selections of attribute values and optional features of PTP that, when using the same transport protocol, inter-work and achieve a performance that meets the requirements of a particular application." 1
- ITU_T has defined 3 profiles for use in mobile telecommunications
  - G.8265.1 – IP unicast delivery over a PTP unaware network (no BC/TC) for frequency distribution
  - G.8275.1 – Ethernet multicast delivery over a full on-path support network for frequency & phase distribution
  - G.8275.2 – IP unicast delivery over a partial on-path support network for frequency & phase distribution

Profile used in Remote PHY

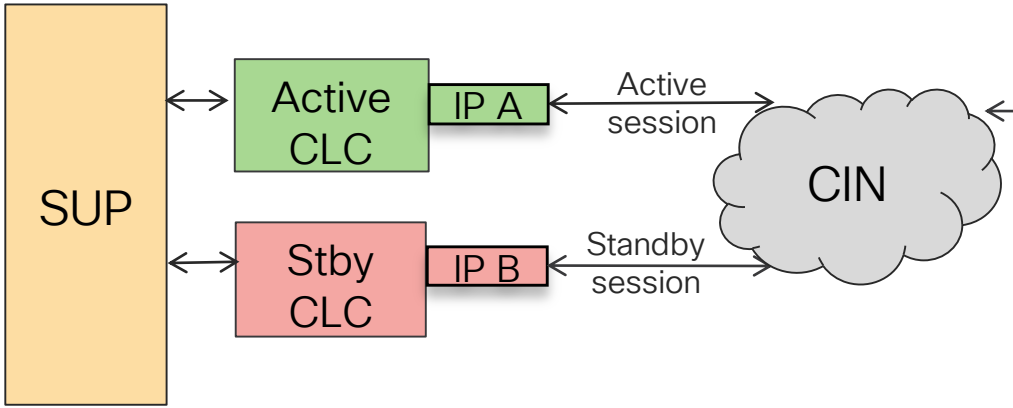
[1] Clause 19.3.1.1 of IEEE 1588

DEPI & UEPI

- DEPI is the Downstream External PHY Interface between the CCAP core MAC layer and the RPD PHY layer
- Consists of a control session and some number of data sessions for sending DOCSIS frames, video packets, and OOB packets from the CCAP core to the RPD
- UEPI is the Upstream External PHY Interface between the CCAP core MAC layer and the RPD PHY layer
- Consists of some number of data sessions for sending DOCSIS frames and OOB packets from the RPD to the CCAP core
- UEPI data sessions are created by the same control session as DEPI data sessions

High Availability (HA)

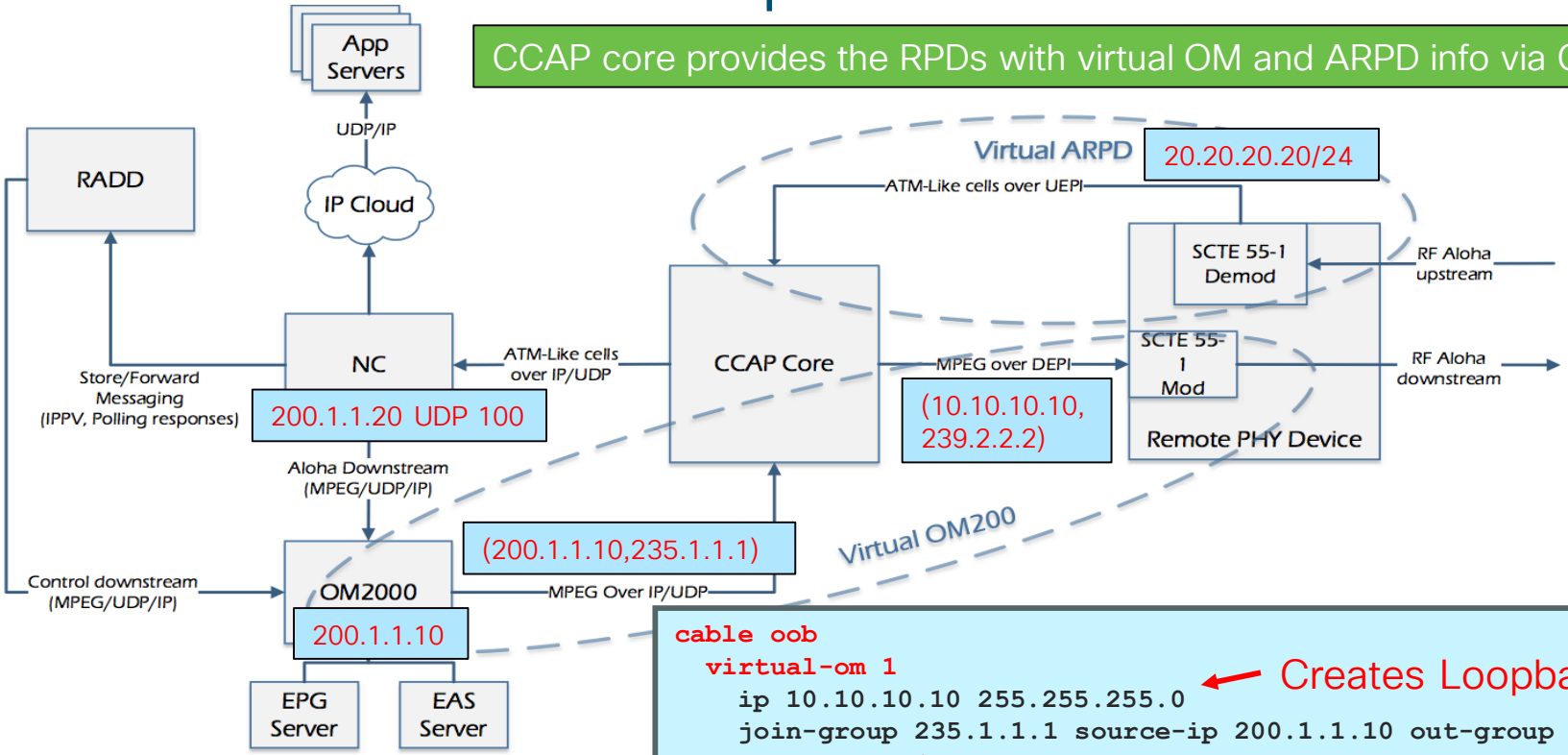
- RPDs connect to both the active LC and standby LC DPICs
- Establish “active” and “standby” GCP and DEPI/UEPI sessions
- Core signals the RPD to switch-over its active connection




```
redundancy
 mode sso
 linecard-group 0 internal-switch
  class 1:N
  member slot 1 primary
  ...
  member slot 9 primary
  member slot 0 secondary
  no revertive
```

55-1 Remote PHY Implementation

CCAP core provides the RPDs with virtual OM and ARPD info via GCP




```
cable oob
  virtual-om 1
    ip 10.10.10.10 255.255.255.0
    join-group 235.1.1.1 source-ip 200.1.1.10 out-group 239.2.2.2
  virtual-arpd 1
    ip 20.20.20.20 255.255.255.0
    nc 200.1.1.20 udp-port 100
    source-id 1
```

Creates Loopback2000

Creates Loopback1000

55-1 Configuration – OOB Profiles & RPDs

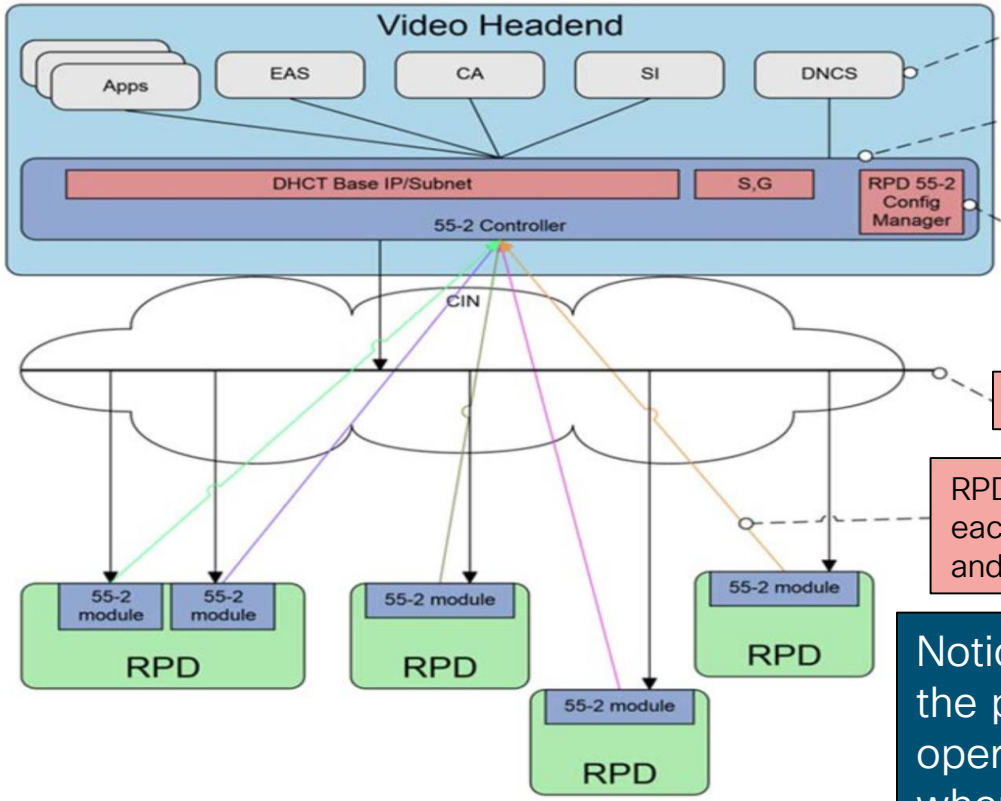
```
controller downstream-oob 55d1-profile 100
  no ds-channel 0 rf-mute
  no ds-channel 0 shutdown
  ds-channel 0 frequency 70000000
  ds-channel 0 poweradjust 0
  no ds-channel 0 sf-mute
  no ds-channel 0 sf-shutdown
  ds-channel 0 second-frequency 130000000
  ds-channel 0 sf-poweradjust 10
```

```
cable rpd 1
 identifier badb.ad13.419a
 core-interface Te7/1/0
  principal
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-cable 7/0/0 profile 2
  rpd-ds 0 downstream-oob-vom 1 profile 100
  rpd-us 0 upstream-cable 7/0/0 profile 221
  rpd-us 0 upstream-oob-varpd 1 profile 201
  rpd-us 1 upstream-oob-varpd 1 profile 202
 ptp profile 1
```

```
controller upstream-oob 55d1-profile 201
  no us-channel 0 shutdown
  us-channel 0 frequency 5216000
  us-channel 0 varpd-portid 1 varpd-demodid 0
  us-channel 1 shutdown
  us-channel 1 frequency 5416000
  us-channel 1 varpd-portid 1 varpd-demodid 1
  no us-channel 2 shutdown
  us-channel 2 frequency 5616000
  us-channel 2 varpd-portid 1 varpd-demodid 2

controller upstream-oob 55d1-profile 202
  no us-channel 0 shutdown
  us-channel 0 frequency 5816000
  us-channel 0 varpd-portid 1 varpd-demodid 0
  us-channel 1 shutdown
  us-channel 1 frequency 6016000
  us-channel 1 varpd-portid 1 varpd-demodid 1
  no us-channel 2 shutdown
  us-channel 2 frequency 6216000
  us-channel 2 varpd-portid 1 varpd-demodid 2
```

55-2 Remote PHY Implementation



- Existing Apps & Services remain as is
- D9485 55-2 Controller manages DHCT IPs, routing, network segmentation as is
- D9485 55-2 Controller uses GCP to manage RPD 55-2 resources as Auxiliary core
- Multicast DEPI MPT PW & UEPI PSP PW

RPDs equipped with 55-2 module(s) each having a dedicated UEPI PW and shared DEPI PW

Notice the Principal CCAP core is not in the picture; it's unaware of 55-2 operation. This is different from 55-1 where the CCAP core is very involved in OOB operation.

Figure 1 - 55-2 Remote PHY Solution from RPHY OOB specification

55-2 Implementation continued

D9485 Back

D9485 uses Ethernet interface to source 55-2 OOB

```
** Maintenance -> Upgrade **

0 Back
     |-------------------------|
     | System Release | 2_51_37 |
     |----------------|---------|

     |-- System Upgrade ------------------------------------|
     |------------------------------------------------------|
1    | TFTP or HTTP Server  | 13.135.8.104                  |
     | Upgrade Pathname     | D9485_REL_4P_2_51_33.bin.signed |
     | Target Firmware Type | ROOB                          |
     | Last attempt at      | Tue Apr 17 15:53:15 2018      |
```

Configure D9485 to operate in ROOB mode (instead of RF mode); requires a license

Add D9485 address to DHCP "CCAP Cores" option

[17] (dhcp6-cablelabs-config)	cablelabs-17	(vendor-opts)	(enterprise-id 4491((syslog-servers 34 2001:420:2280:2008:250:56ff:feb2:126c)(rfc868-servers 37 2001:420:2280:2008:250:56ff:feb2:126c)(time-offset 385h)(ccap-cores 61 2001:db8:cb8:110::2,2001:db8:cb8:10::2 2001:db8:daa:552:2eab:a4ff:feff:f497))

DPIC (CIN) Interface Configuration

```
interface TenGigabitEthernet1/1/0
 vrf forwarding lc1_p0
 ip address 13.159.20.34 255.255.255.252
 load-interval 30
 cdp enable
 ipv6 address 2001:420:27C1:8FF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFF:FFDE/126
!
interface TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0
 vrf forwarding lc0_p0
 ip address 13.159.20.2 255.255.255.252
 load-interval 30
 cdp enable
 ipv6 address 2001:420:27C1:8FF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFE/126
```

DPIC Interface configuration is fairly straight forward; one option is to put each 10GE in its own VRF

In the case of a Layer 3 CIN default static routes added for each DPIC 10GE VRF pointing to the next hop

```
ip route vrf lc1_p0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 TenGigabitEthernet1/1/0 13.159.20.33
ipv6 route vrf lc1_p0 ::/0 TenGigabitEthernet1/1/0 2001:420:27C1:8FF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFF:FFDD
!
ip route vrf lc0_p0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0 13.159.20.1
ipv6 route vrf lc0_p0 ::/0 TenGigabitEthernet0/1/0 2001:420:27C1:8FF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFF:FFFD
```

Event Profile Configuration

```
cable profile rpd-event 5
 priority emergency 0x3
 priority alert 0x3
 priority critical 0x3
 priority error 0x3
 priority warning 0x3
 priority notice 0x3
 priority informational 0x3
 priority debug 0x3
 enable-notify
```

- Tells the RPD how to report various events
- Set event flags for each priority level
  - 0x0 – no event logging
  - 0x1 – RPD records event to local log
  - 0x2 – RPD reports event to CCAP core
  - 0x3 – RPD records event to local log AND reports event to CCAP core
- “enable notify” MUST be set to report any events

NCS Configuration Examples

```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/23
 description RPD port
 l2transport
 !
interface TenGigE0/0/0/27
 description RPD port
 l2transport
 !
interface BVI1
 description RPD subnet
 mtu 9126
 ipv4 address 13.52.0.81 255.255.255.240
!
l2vpn
 bridge group RPDs
  bridge-domain RPDs
   igmp snooping profile rpd
   interface TenGigE0/0/0/23
   !
   interface TenGigE0/0/0/27
   !
   routed interface BVI1
   !
  !
```

```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/22
 description RPD subnet
 mtu 9126
 ipv6 nd other-config-flag
 ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
 ipv6 address 2001:db8:daa:5::1/64
 ipv6 enable
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/25
 description RPD subnet
 mtu 9126
 ipv6 nd other-config-flag
 ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
 ipv6 address 2001:db8:daa::1/64
 ipv6 enable
```

Each RPD on its own Layer 3 interface

Common subnet used across RPD facing ports via BVI interface and IRB configuration

NCS Configuration Examples

DHCP Relay example configuration for both IPv4 and IPv6 use cases

```
dhcp ipv4
 profile rpd relay
  helper-address vrf default 172.18.98.57
  helper-address vrf default 172.18.98.59
  relay information option
 !
 interface BVI1 relay profile rpd
!
dhcp ipv6
 profile rpd6 relay
  helper-address vrf default 2001:420:2280:2008:250:56ff:feb2:126c
  helper-address vrf default 2001:420:2280:2008:250:56ff:feb2:48c8
 !
 interface TenGigE0/0/0/22 relay profile rpd6
 interface TenGigE0/0/0/25 relay profile rpd6
!
```

NCS Configuration Examples

10GE interfaces connected to cBR-8 DPIC ports

```
interface TenGigE0/0/0/2
 description F241-36-05-cBR8-0 Te0/1/0
 cdp
 mtu 9126
 ipv4 address 13.13.0.197 255.255.255.252
 ipv6 address 2001:db8:cb8:10::1/64
 load-interval 30
!
interface TenGigE0/0/0/3
 description F241-36-05-cBR8-0 Te1/1/6
 cdp
 mtu 9126
 ipv4 address 13.13.0.217 255.255.255.252
 ipv6 address 2001:db8:cb8:116::1/64
 load-interval 30
```

IPv4 & IPv6 multicast enabled on all interfaces

```
multicast-routing
 address-family ipv4
  interface all enable
 !
 address-family ipv6
  interface all enable
 !
!
igmp snooping profile rpd
```

Operation Simplification Configuration

```
cable profile mac-domain MD1
 cable ip-init ipv6
 cable dynamic-secret reject
 cable privacy mandatory
 cable privacy bpi-plus-policy total-
enforcement

cable profile wideband-interface WB1
 load-interval 30

cable profile downstream DS1
 cable rf-bandwidth-percent 20
```

Configure profiles one time

Configure Service Group topology profile

```
cable profile service-group 24x4
 cable bundle 1
 mac-domain 0 profile MD1
  downstream sg-channel 0 4 8 12 16 20 profile DS1
  upstream 0 sg-channel 0
  upstream 1 sg-channel 1
  upstream 2 sg-channel 2
  upstream 3 sg-channel 3
  us-bonding-group 1
   upstream 0
   upstream 1
   upstream 2
   upstream 3
 wideband-interface 0 profile WB1
  downstream sg-channel 0-3 rf-bandwidth-percent 1
 wideband-interface 1 profile WB1
  downstream sg-channel 4-7 rf-bandwidth-percent 1
 <snip>
 wideband-interface 6 profile WB1
  downstream sg-channel 0-7 rf-bandwidth-percent 1
 <snip>
```

Operation Simplification Configuration – continued

```
cable fiber-node 1
 downstream Downstream-Cable 1/0/0
 upstream Upstream-Cable 1/0/0
 downstream sg-channel 0 23 downstream-cable 1/0/0 rf-channel 0 23
 upstream sg-channel 0 3 Upstream-Cable 1/0/0 us-channel 0 3
 service-group profile 24x4
!
cable fiber-node 3
 downstream Downstream-Cable 2/0/0
 upstream Upstream-Cable 2/0/0
 downstream sg-channel 0 23 downstream-cable 2/0/0 rf-channel 0 23
 upstream sg-channel 0 3 Upstream-Cable 2/0/0 us-channel 0 3
 service-group profile 24x4
```

Configure fiber nodes to reference SG topology

Simplified configuration generated

```
interface Downstream-Cable1/0/0:0
 cable bundle 1
 cable managed fiber-node 1
```

```
interface Wideband-Cable1/0/0:0
 cable bundle 1
 cable managed fiber-node 1
 cable wideband-profile WB1
```

```
interface Cable1/0/0
 cable mac-domain-profile MD1
 cable bundle 1
 cable managed fiber-node 1
```

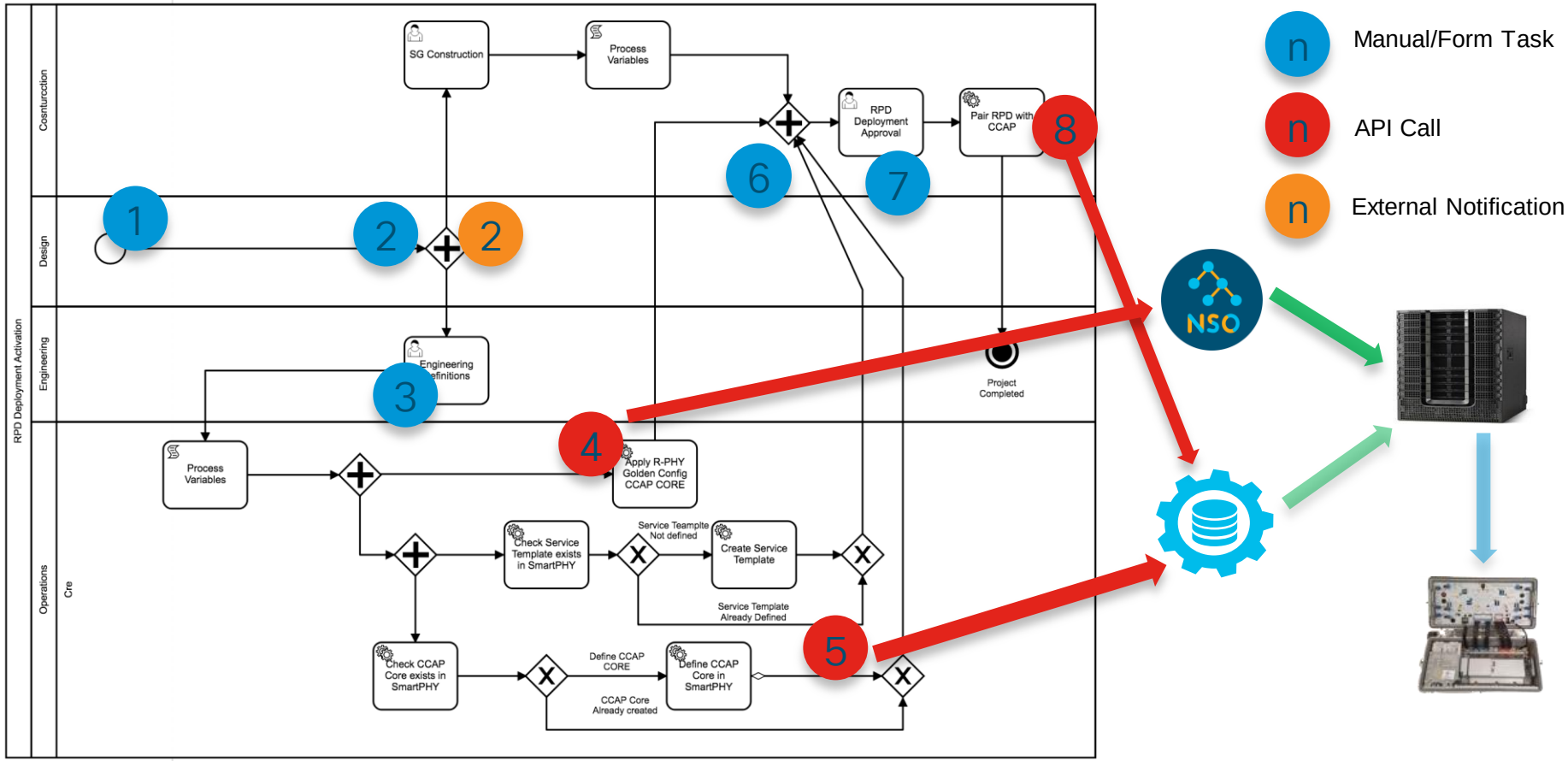
PTP related FAQs

- Will RPDs work when there's a large delay to the PTP Master?
  In most cases yes, note RPD to PTP master latency is independent from RPD to CCAP core latency. Also Path Delay Variation (PDV) tends to be much more critical than end-to-end latency, a PDV <= 10ms is required
- When would I need to use PTP Boundary clocks?
  One major reason is to enable scale as there's a limited # of unicast sessions supported on the PTP Master; most Cisco platforms are limited to 64 clients
- Why G.8275.2?
  The unspecified default profile has no guarantees for timing goal, end-to-end budget, performance requirements, network model, etc.
- Does my Grandmaster clock need to have external timing?
  RPD and cores should work without external timing however there can be issues recovering from service disruption; also needed when using redundant sources
- What are the requirements for redundant clock sources?
  Need a common GM and/or have external timing (i.e. GNSS); for G.8275.2 need to configure the cBR-8 as a Boundary Clock to enable multiple clock ports

Miscellaneous FAQs

- What can cause modems to get stuck in the init(o) state when using R-PHY?
  Could be caused by a MTU limitation in the CIN; recommend increasing to at least 2350 bytes. Improper MTU settings can also cause poor throughput.
- RPD is online but no modems are showing up?
  Possible reasons include: missing MAC domain configs, no route to the RPD subnet via the DPIC, issue with multicast operation in the CIN, RPD & Core not synched to a common PTP source, longer Core to RPD distance requiring DLM, issue with the GS7K configuration (missing pads, wrong setting for FCM or RCM, etc.)
- Can I enable my existing GS7000 nodes to support R-PHY?
  Yes, but will need to replace the Optical Interface Board (OIB) as well as the Forward & Reverse Configuration Modules (FCMs/RCMs). The OIB can be replaced on its own but its easier to simply replace the whole lid containing the proper OIB.
- Why do I see high throughput on the DPIC ports when there's no modems or STBs?
  Most likely due to the existence of Video QAMs in the downstream controller; Video uses DEPI MPT mode which sends a steady stream of MPEG packets to the RPDs.

Automated RPD Deployment: Workflow



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