Complexity - The Internet and the Telco Philosophies

A Somewhat Heretical View

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NANOG / Eugene

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The Internet DOES Work

- IP forwarding is just as fast as switching, they're all just one-table lookups
- Actual measurements show QOS is just fine due to proper provisioning, and proper provisioning is cheaper than adding a layer
- QOS is a decision of which packets to drop.
 Do you get paid to drop packets?
- There are reasons the Internet has taken over the data world and threatens voice

The Internet DOES Work (cntd)

- Reliability and Resiliency are core strengths, the Internet was designed for them (our weakness is security, as was the telco's once)
- IP routing yields as good service as MPLS Layer-2.5 switching, and better in cases of multiple extreme failures

The Only Real Problem is

Scaling

All the others inherit from that one

If you can scale, everything else must be working.

-- Mike O'Dell - Chief Technologist UUNET

Complexity is the Arch-Enemy of Scaling, Hence of the Bottom Line

- Telco culture started to glorify complexity as a competitive tactic in the '70s
- But look what it has done to OpEx
- We are all in a commodity market and buy from the same vendors as the competition
- RFC 1925 section 2(3), "With sufficient thrust, pigs fly just fine." This does not mean we can afford the fuel costs, and who wants to fly pigs anyway?

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'The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy ... says of the Sirius Cybernetics Corporation products that `it is very easy to be blinded to the essential uselessness of them by the sense of achivement that you from getting them to work at all.

'In other words -- and this is the rock solid principle on which the whole of the Corporation's Galaxy-wide success is founded -- their fundamental design flaws are completely hidden by their superficial design flaws.' -- Douglas Adams in "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy"

Where the Smarts are

- Traditional Voice has stupid edge devices, phone instruments, and a very smart core
- The Internet has smart edges, computers with operating systems, applications, ..., and a simple stupid core, which just does packet forwarding
- Adding an entirely new Internet service is just a matter of distributing an application to a few consenting desktops (until NATs)
- · Compare that to adding a service to Voice

Where the Reliability is

- The Voice network has smart central organs which are heavily armored, have rooms of battery backup, etc.
- The Internet assumes major component failure and achieves reliability through redundancy in the protocol designs
- I.e., the DNS root servers can be seriously attacked without customers noticing
- The protocols simply find a working one and remember it until it fails

Carrier Class Reliability

 The famous 5ESS switch regularly has five nines in operation and has even hit six nines in the field

- We all think we want that in routers and other internet boxes
- Can we achieve this?

The Truth About How They Do It

- There is a supervisory function which runs continually cleaning up internal inconsistencies in the data structures
- Without this, the 5ESS crashes in a matter of hours
- Can you imagine this approach scaling to internet routing?

Spread it Across Layers

- RFC 1925 2(5) "It is always possible to aglutenate multiple separate problems into a single complex interdependent solution. In most cases this is a bad idea."
- This is why ATM-1 failed in the Internet, it tried to solve QOS, traffic engineering, ...
- RFC 1925 2(11) "Every old idea will be proposed again with a different name and a different presentation, regardless of whether it works."

Trade-Offs Across Layers Yield Power and Simplicity

- L2/L3 technologies such as Frame, IP, MPLS,
 ... have costs analogous to software costs,
 they drop very slowly
- Fiber bandwidth costs and pricing seem to follow Moore's law, with cost per gigabit halving every 1-2 years
- Maybe we should not increase the L2/L3
 costs with pseudo-muxing games like MPLS,
 but rather use L1's DWDM to give each
 their own channel/lambda

A Heritical Researchers' Approach to Operations

- With enough complexity we strongly suspect that we can operate an approximate internet in polynomial time and dollars
- We are working on a proof that operating the internet can be made to be NP hard
- And then we'll just wonder where the margins went