



PANEL - ICDT, SPACOMM

**Converging Telecommunications: Paved Ways or
Plenty of Bumps?**

INTRODUCTION

*Eugen Borcoci,
University "Politehnica" of Bucharest*



PANEL – ICDT, SPACOMM

Converging Telecommunications: Paved Ways or Plenty of Bumps?

Panelists:

Timothy Pham, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, USA

Bilal Al Momani, Cisco Systems, Inc. Ireland

Eugen Borcoci, University “Politehnica” of Bucharest, Romania



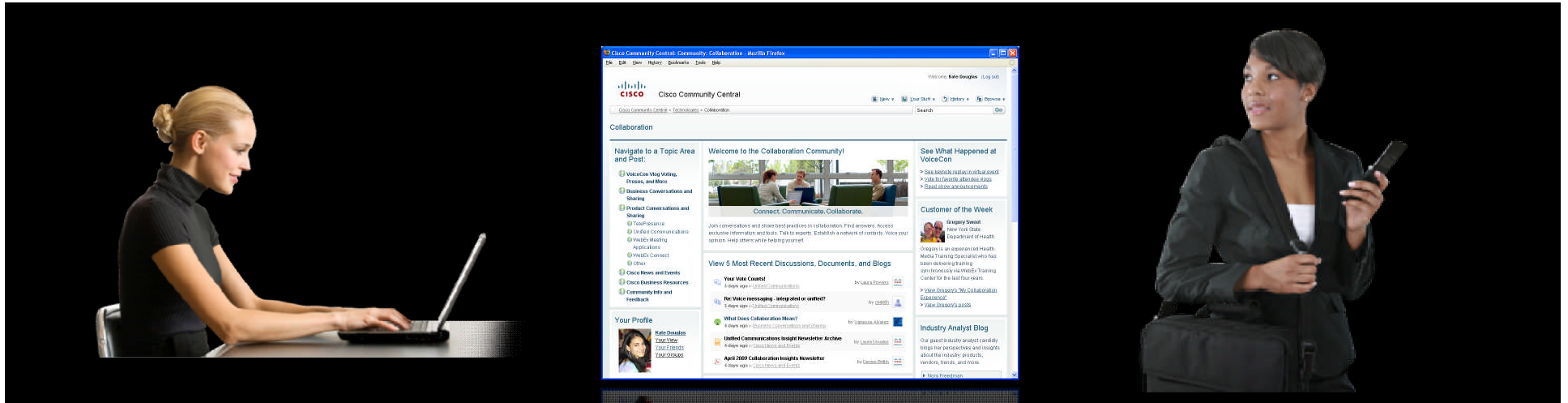
Converging Telecommunications: Paved Ways or Plenty of Bumps?

- **FACTS**
- **Telecommunication and Internet convergence- recognized and developed – last 15 years**
 - **Telecom evolution:**
 - PSTN, ISDN, BISDN,
 - 2G, 3G, NGN (IMS), ...
 - Powerful control from the operators
 - User may only select among services offered
 - **Internet:**
 - Traditional TCP/IP stack, Edge intelligence concept
 - Many protocol added during the years
 - Web development- significant step forward
 - A lot of serious limitations (given the global deployment of today)
 - Now: Future Internet? **Evolution/revolution?**- large discussions today
 - **Future (Convergent) Networks (still a goal)**
 - Full service integration- based on packet networks support and layered architectural stack
 - Intelligent terminals, flexible IP –based transport
 - **Significant progress done in the last decade towards convergence, however many open issues (architectural, technical, economical, regulation, social, etc.)**



Panel topics

- **Short presentations:**
 - *Timothy Pham: Observations related to Deep Space Communications*
 - *Bilal Al Momani: CISCO Unified Communication Presence*
 - *Eugen Borcoci: Telecommunication and Future Internet Convergence*
- **Opinions expressed by the audience**
- **Q/As**



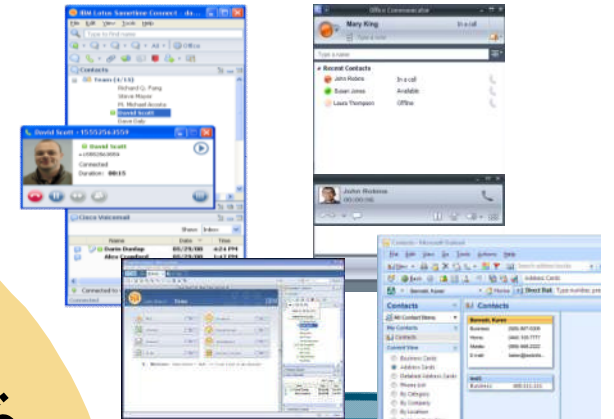
Cisco Unified Communication Presence

Bilal Al Momani, Cisco System, Ireland
balmoman@cisco.com

Cisco Desktop Collaboration solutions



Cisco Unified Communications



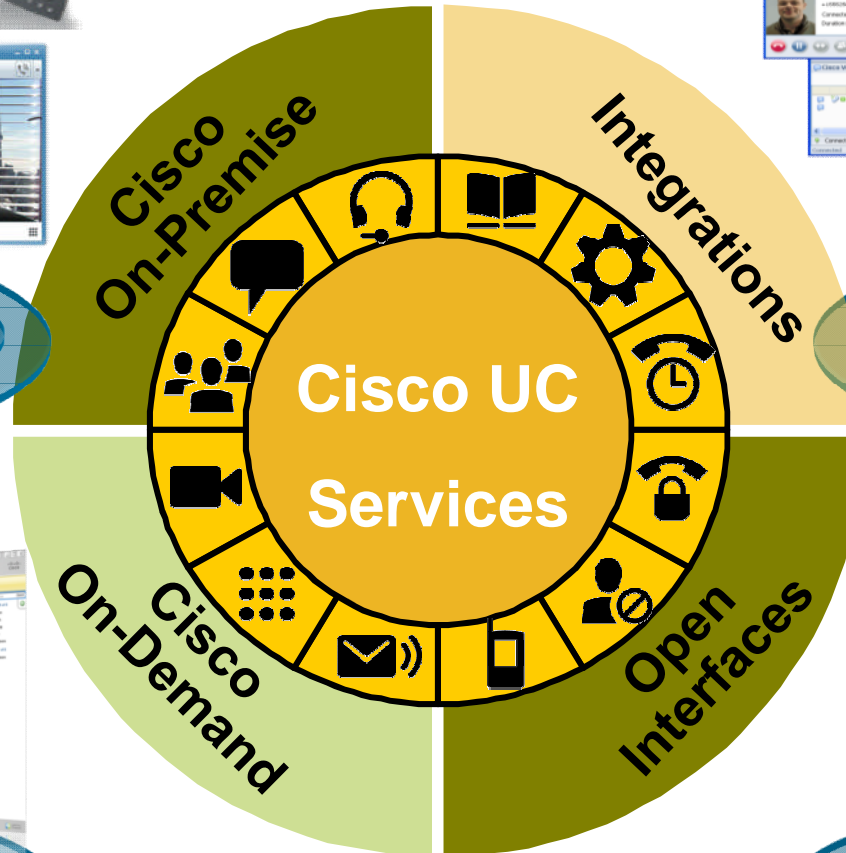
Cisco UC Interoperability



Cisco WebEx

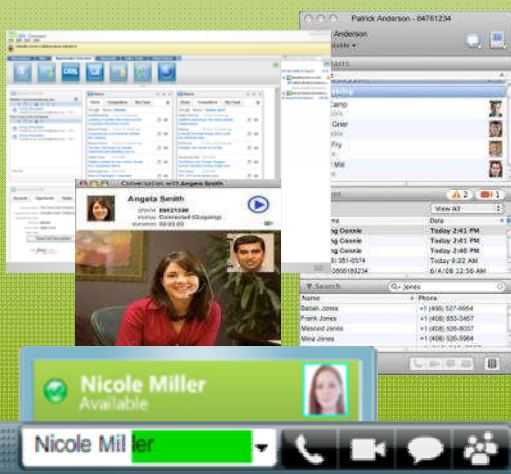


Cisco UC API's

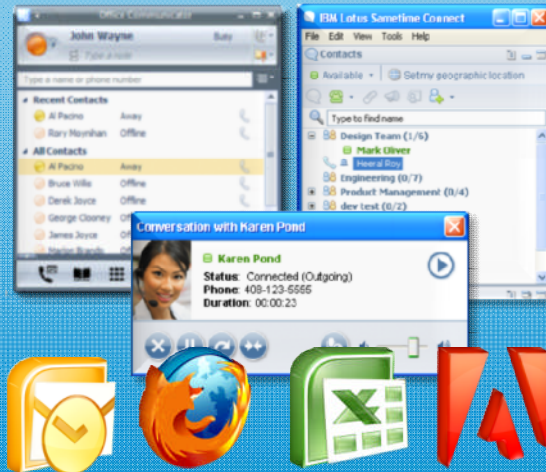


Collaboration Architecture for Clients

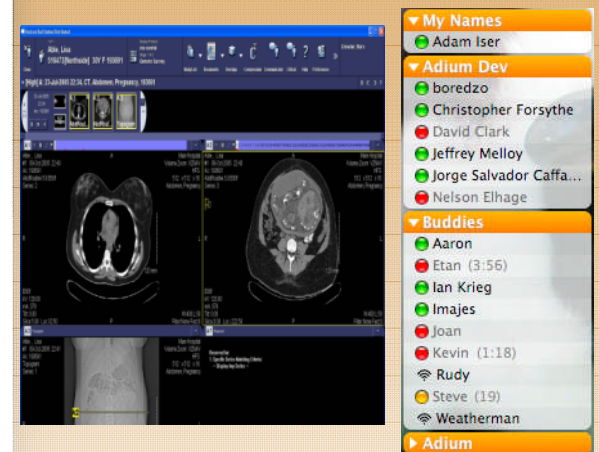
Cisco Client Experiences



3rd Party Desktop Experiences



Integrators & Developer Community



Cisco Unified Client Services Framework

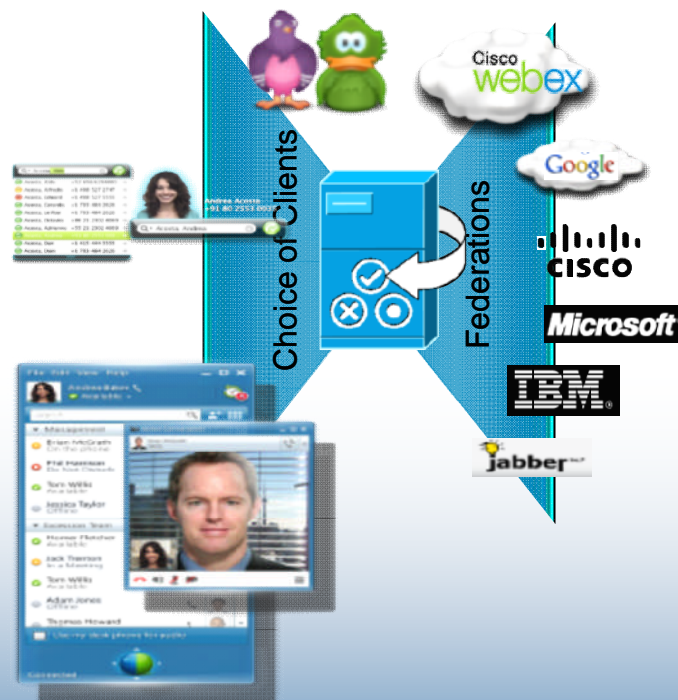


Cisco Unified Infrastructure Services



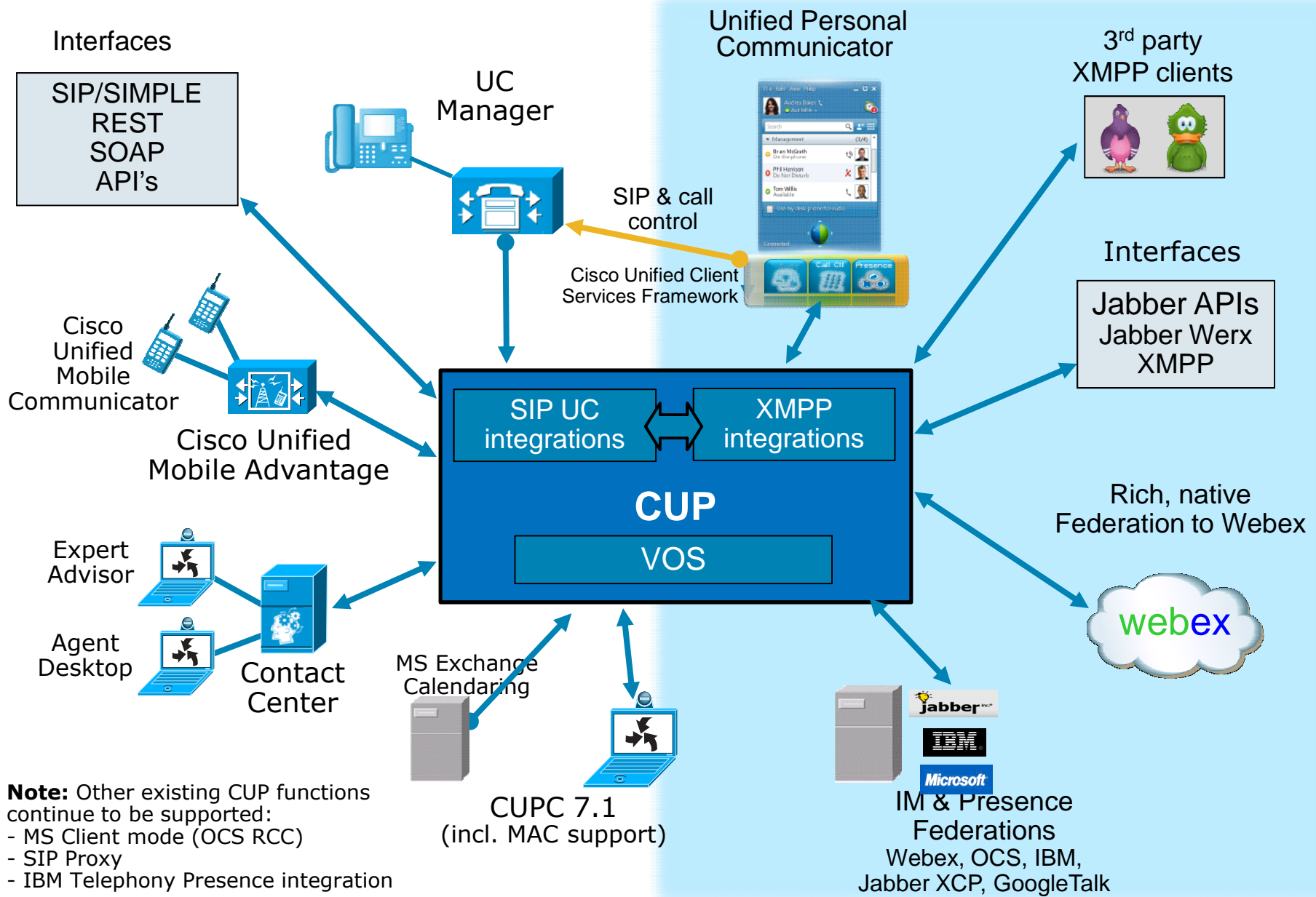
Cisco Unified Presence Strategy

- Provide a common, easy and open way to share **Presence and Instant Messaging**, that works seamlessly in a Unified Desktop Workspace regardless of a customer's application and device choices
- Cisco Unified Presence
 - Seamless interoperability with IP Phones, Mobility, Contact Centers, and all variants of soft clients
 - Dual Protocol Standards based Interoperability (SIP, SIP/SIMPLE, XMPP) federations to Microsoft, IBM and all GoogleTalk applications
 - Web 2.0 centric Open Solutions and APIs



Cisco Unified Presence “Powered by Jabber”

Cisco Unified Presence



Note: Other existing CUP functions continue to be supported:

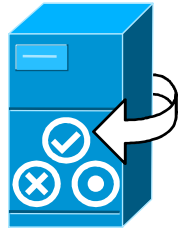
- MS Client mode (OCS RCC)
- SIP Proxy
- IBM Telephony Presence integration

Cisco Unified Presence Features:

- High Availability (via Server Recovery Manager)
- Clustering over WAN
- Microsoft Exchange Calendaring via Exchange Web Services (EWS)
- Inter-domain Federation via SIP/SIMPLE
- Privacy Enhancements
- Serviceability Enhancements
- Additional UCS server support (B & C series)

Cisco Unified Presence, Solution Overview

■ Enterprise-grade IM

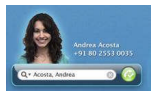


- Secure, rich text IM
- Group Chat
- User History
- Policy & Compliance
- Multi-device IM
- Media Escalation
- Persistent Chat rooms
- Open APIs

■ Policy and Compliance

- Admin Presence Policy
- IM Retention
- Off-board Database support (Optional)
- 3rd party compliance engine (FaceTime)

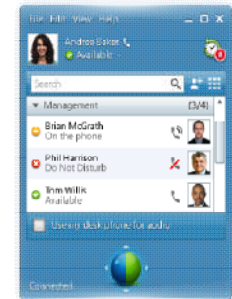
■ Rich Network Presence



- Always-on Telephony Presence
- Always-on Calendaring Presence
- Network-based Presence Aggregation from multiple sources and clients
- 3rd party Presence apps – sources and consumers
- Network enforced Presence Policy

■ Federation

- Enterprise federations (B2B)
 - Cisco Unified Presence (CUP)
 - Cisco Webex
 - Microsoft OCS
 - IBM Lotus SameTime
 - Jabber XCP
- Public federations (B2C)
 - Google Talk



■ Unified Directory

- Corporate Directory
- Personal Directory and Buddy List

■ Scalability and TCO

- Standard Cisco appliance model (MCS) with on-board DB for improved TCO
- Multiple node scalability



■ Multiple Client support

- CUPC 7.1 (incl. MAC) and Jabber MomentIM
- CUPC 8.x – Next-gen Cisco Desktop UC client
- Mobile clients / CUMC
- Contact Center Agent Desktop and Expert Advisor
- 3rd party XMPP client & application support

Always On Presence – What Does it Mean ?



Larry is on the phone
and logged into his desktop client



Status = on the phone

Trisha is on the phone
and logged into her desktop client



Status = on the phone

Larry stays on the phone
and **logs out of his desktop client**



Status = Unavailable

Trisha stays on the phone
and **logs out of her desktop client**

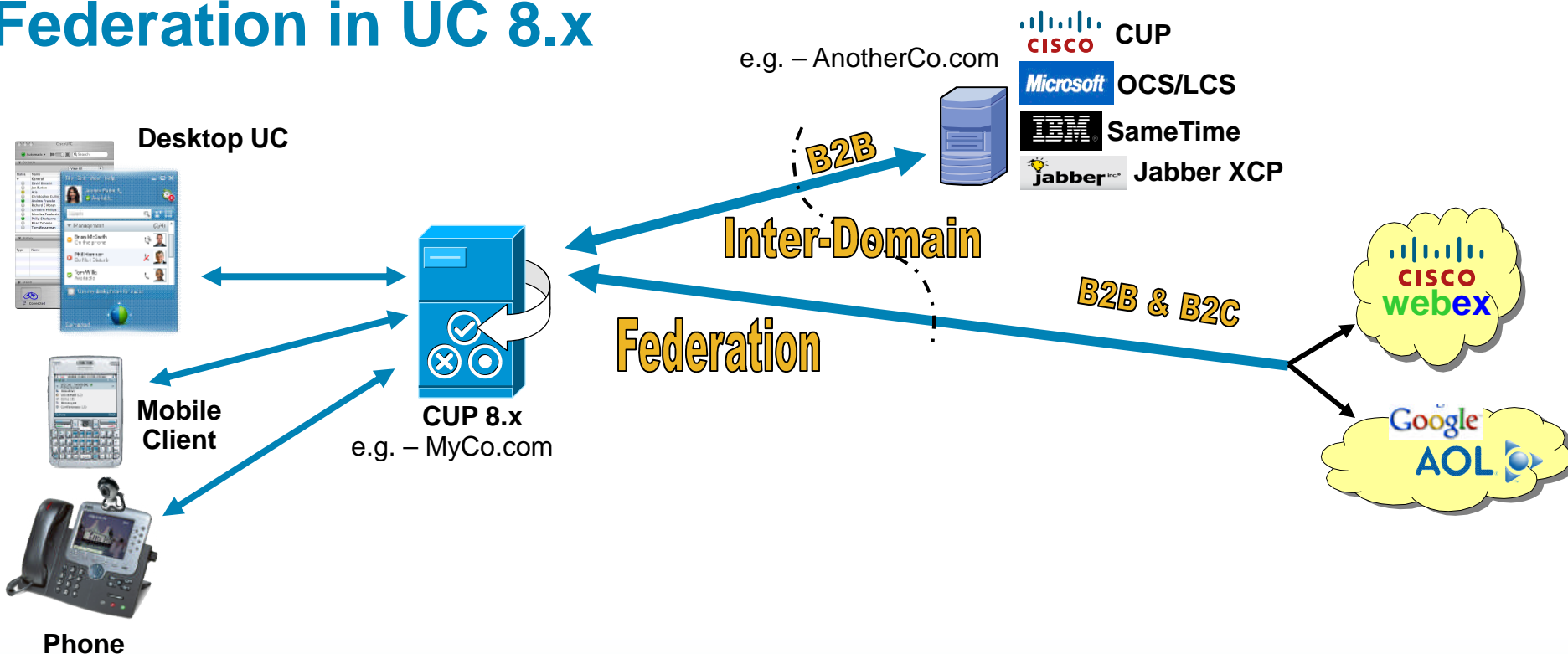


Status = on the phone

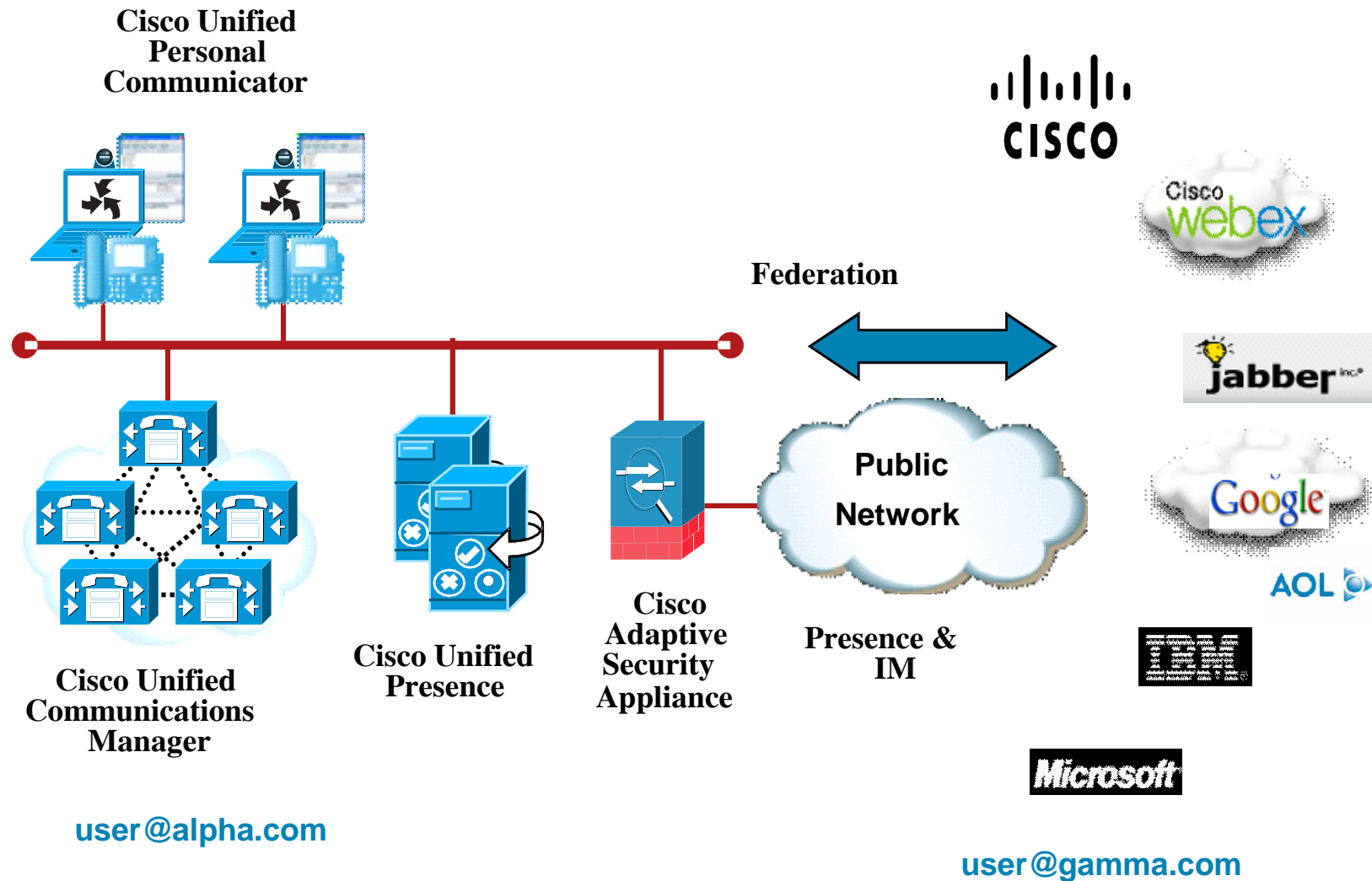
Both Larry and
Trisha are still
on the phone

Cisco Unified Presence “Always on Presence” delivering a consistent presence experience

Cisco Presence and Clients Federation in UC 8.x



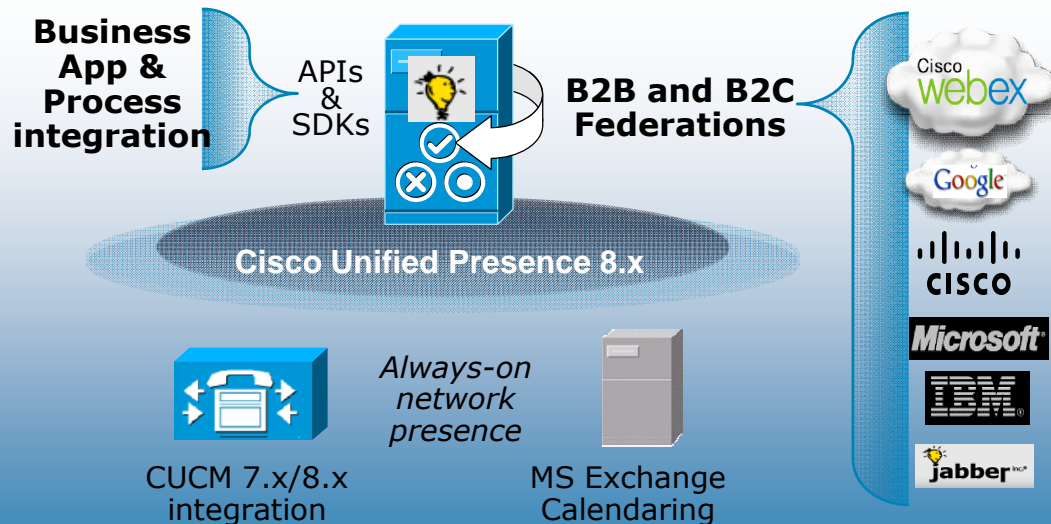
- **Standards-based SIP/SIMPLE Federation in place with CUP 7.0**
 - Presence & IM Federation to MS OCS/LCS Inter-Domain (B2B)
- **Jabber technology adds XMPP and additional Federations**
- **Presence & IM Inter-domain Federations for UC 8.x release**
 - CUP, Webex, Microsoft OCS, IBM Lotus SameTime and Jabber XCP (B2B)
 - XMPP federation to Google Talk (B2C)
 - AOL added in CUP 8.5



Cisco Unified Presence Benefits



- Increase **Productivity** for Desktop and Mobile users
- **Choice** of Cisco clients and 3rd party Open Clients
- Enable Secure Business-to-Business **Collaboration**
- **Market-leading** and proven Enterprise IM via Jabber
- **Speed up** your Business Processes through Unified Communication integration
- Improve **Customer Satisfaction**



**Thank you,
Q & A**





Backup Slides

HA Overview

- HA is enabled per sub-cluster. The two nodes in a sub-cluster make up a HA pair.
- Each node will heartbeat its peer and monitor a list of critical services.
- If a node loses communication with its peer for a period of time (default is 60 seconds) it initiates failover
- If a node detects a critical service has not been running for a period of time (default is 90 seconds), then it tells its peer to initiate the failover

HA Overview - continued

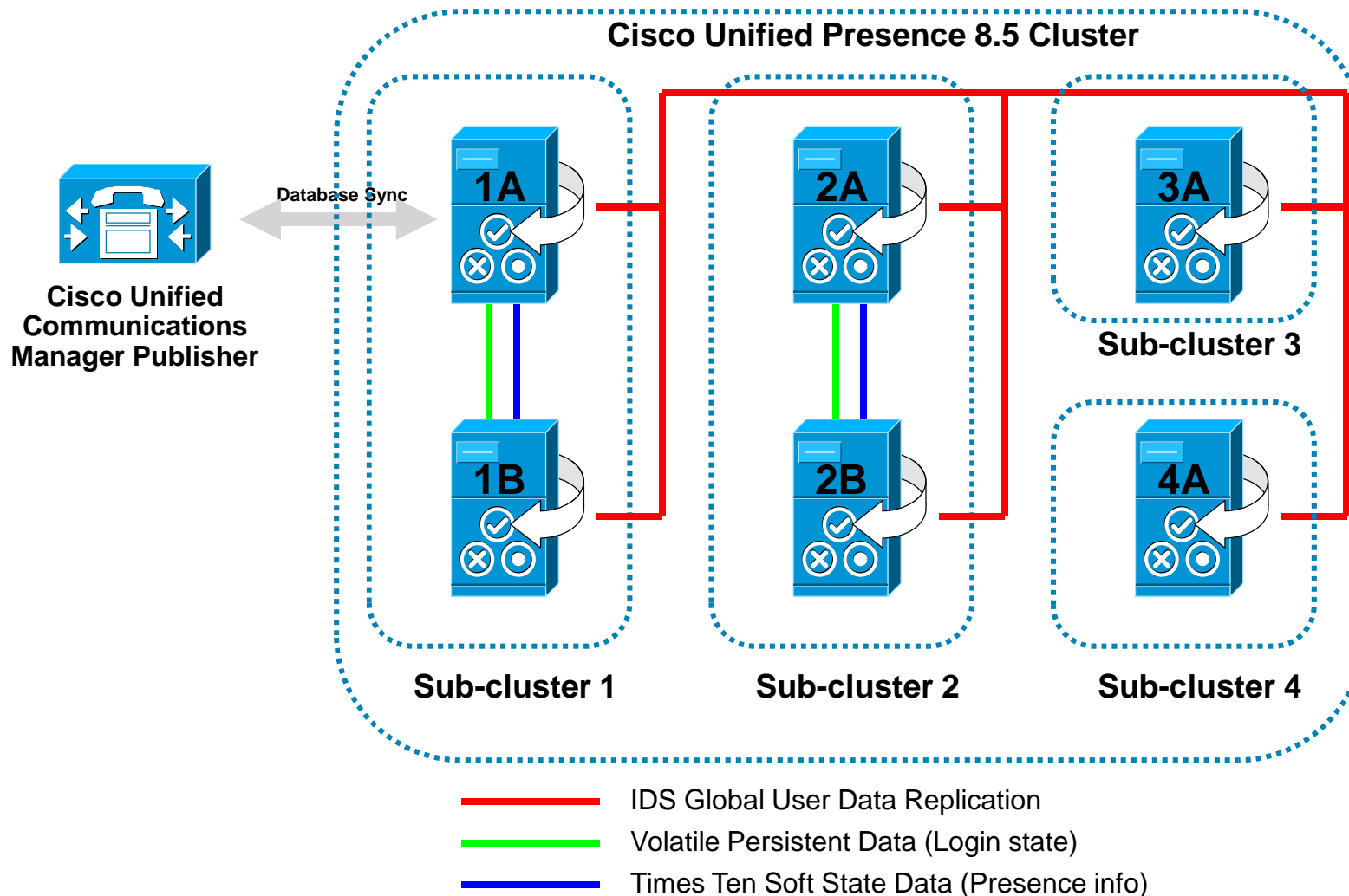
- No automatic fallback. Admin must initiate fallback from the Admin GUI or CLI.
- Important to note that failover is not done immediately upon detection of an issue (critical service down, loss of peer heartbeat, etc.). There is a timeout so that we don't unnecessarily failover
- Supports manual failover as well. Admin can initiate via the Admin GUI or CLI

HA Overview - continued

- Failover consists of moving all of the users from the failed node to the backup node. Fallback consists of moving the users back to their primary node.
- It is essentially the same as the existing user move supported in CUP except that the users are marked as “failed over”
- New service “Cisco UP Server Recovery Manager” manages failover and fallback

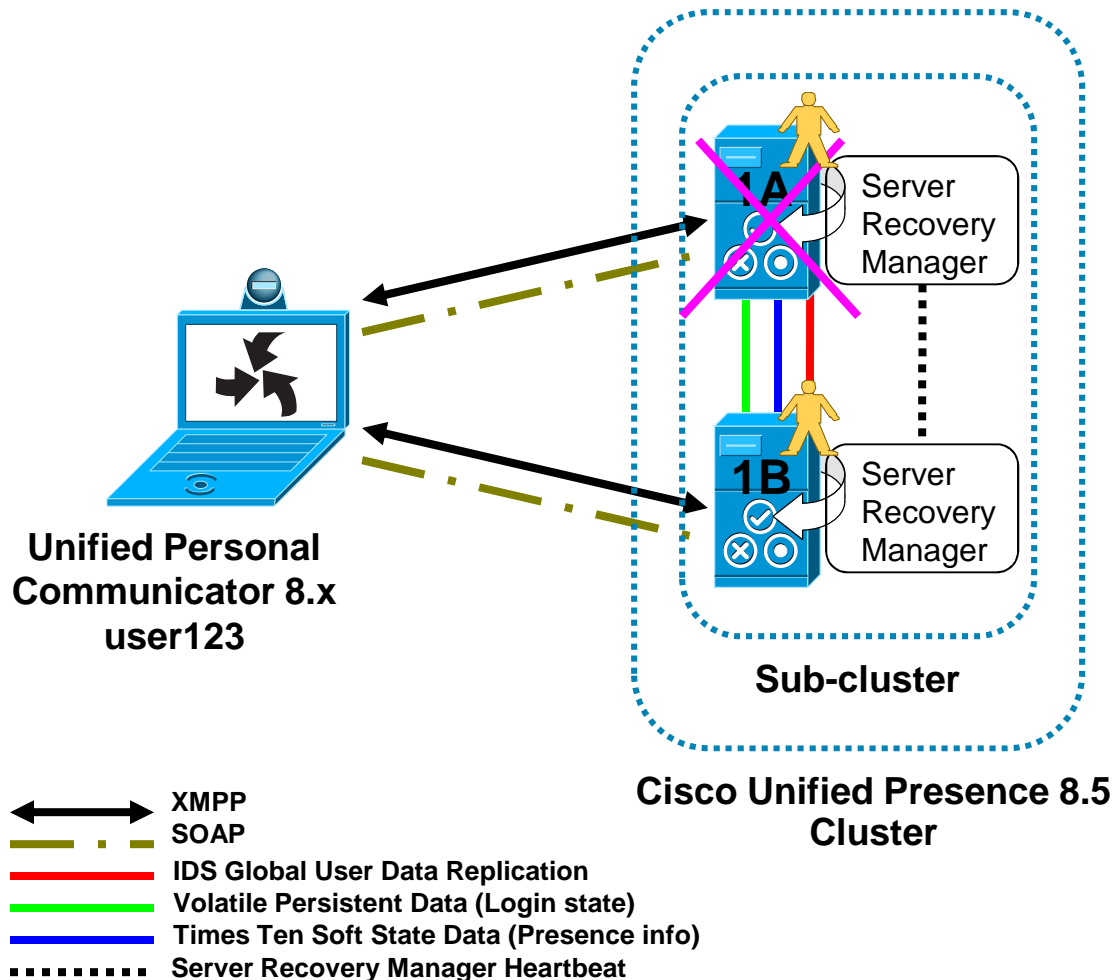
Cisco Unified Presence 8.5 Cluster

High Availability



Cisco Unified Presence

Failover

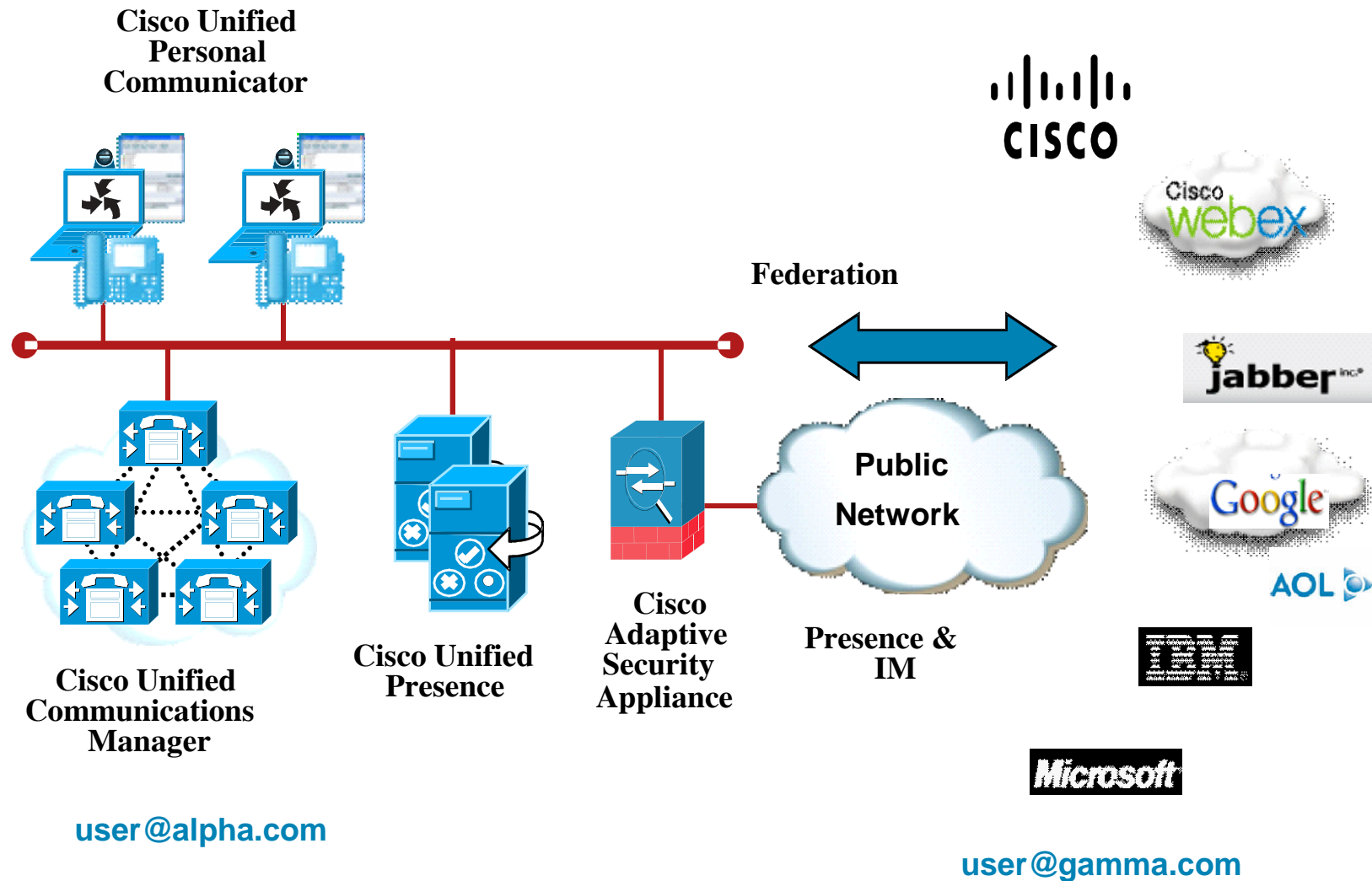


Server Recovery Manager determines a process is no longer communicating and initiates a user move operation from 1A to 1B.

User123 moved from home server 1A and is now homed to server 1B

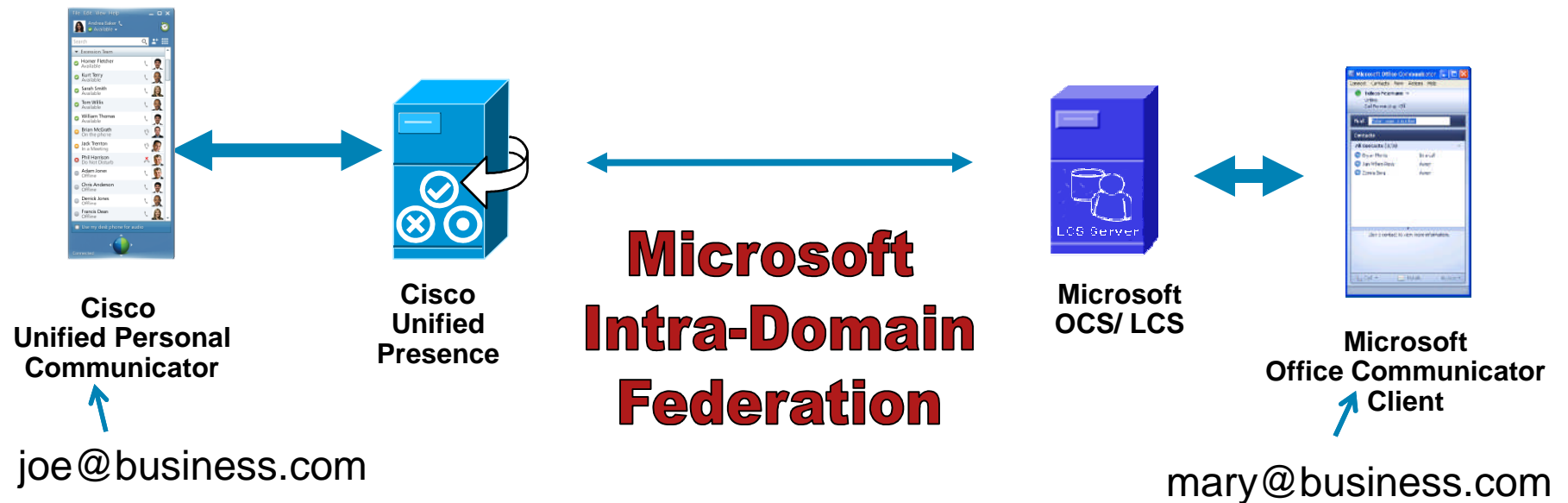
SRM - States

- **Initializing:** This is the initial (transition) state when the server starts.
- **Idle:** The server is not offering any services for the end-user. Core services like the XCP Router, PE, and SIP Proxy are stopped.
- **Active Normal:** The server is operating normally, i.e., there is no service failure/failover that has happened.
- **Backup Activated:** The server is acting as the backup for its peer node (the users have been moved to it)
- **Failed Over:** The server has failed over, but no longer has any critical services down. In this state the node is capable of falling back.
- **Failed Over with Affected Services:** The server has some of its critical services stopped or failed; hence the server is in a service affected condition. In this state, you cannot fallback to the node.
- **Taking Over:** This is a transition state where a node is taking over for its peer.
- **Failing Over:** This is a transition state where a node is being taken over by its peer
- **Falling Back:** This is a transition state where fallback is occurring from the Backup Activated node
- **Taking Back:** This is a transition state where the failed node is taking back over from its peer.
- **Failed:** This is a state where an error occurs during the transition states or *Backup Activated* state. The peer state will go to Failed as well. Admin must use “Recover” option from GUI.



Cisco Unified Presence

Intra-domain federation between CUP and LCS/OCS

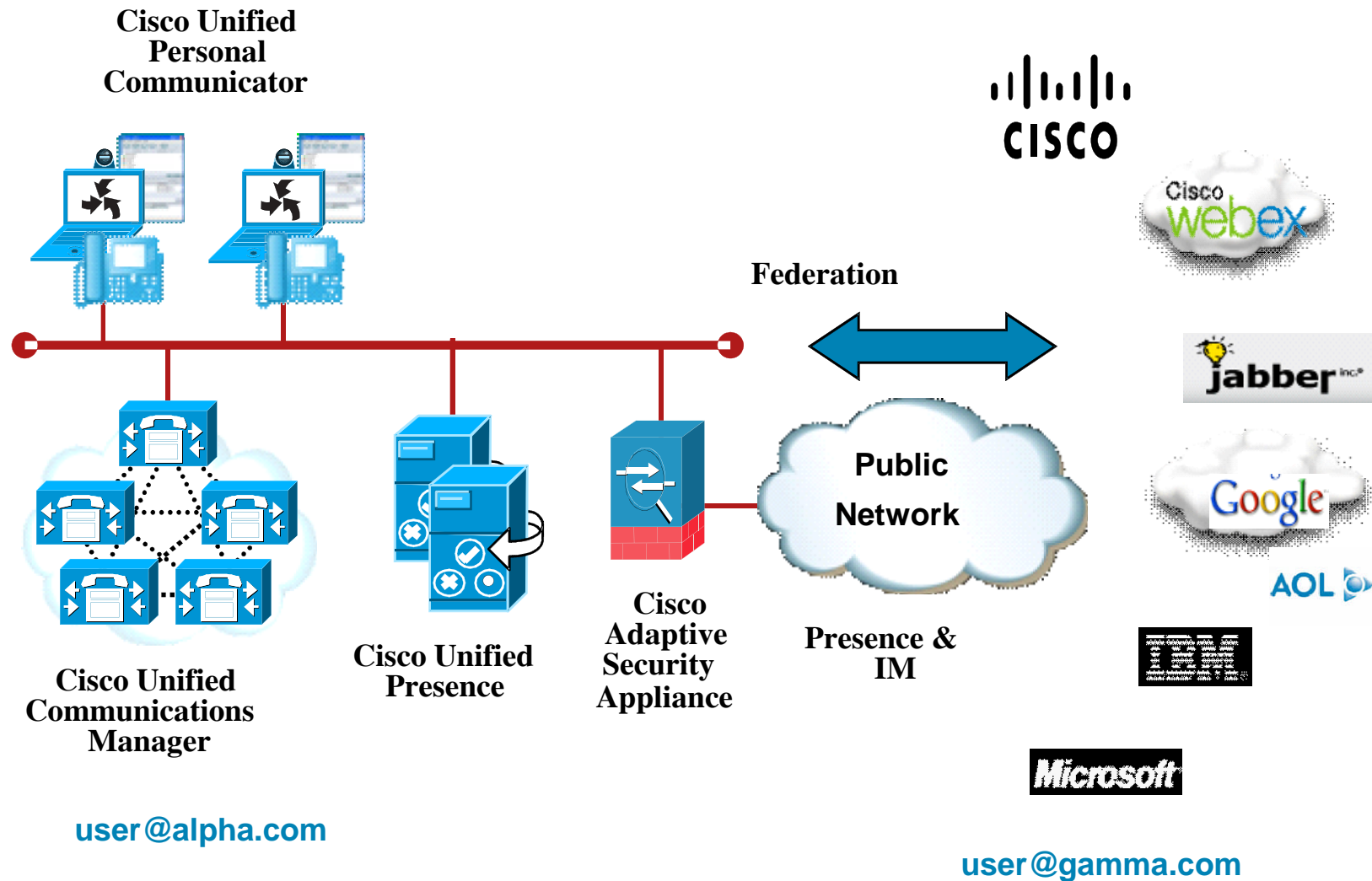


- Exchange of instant messaging and Presence information in the same business – between users on CUPC and users on MOC
- All users have the same addressing and access to the same back end directory

Cisco Unified Presence Compliancy

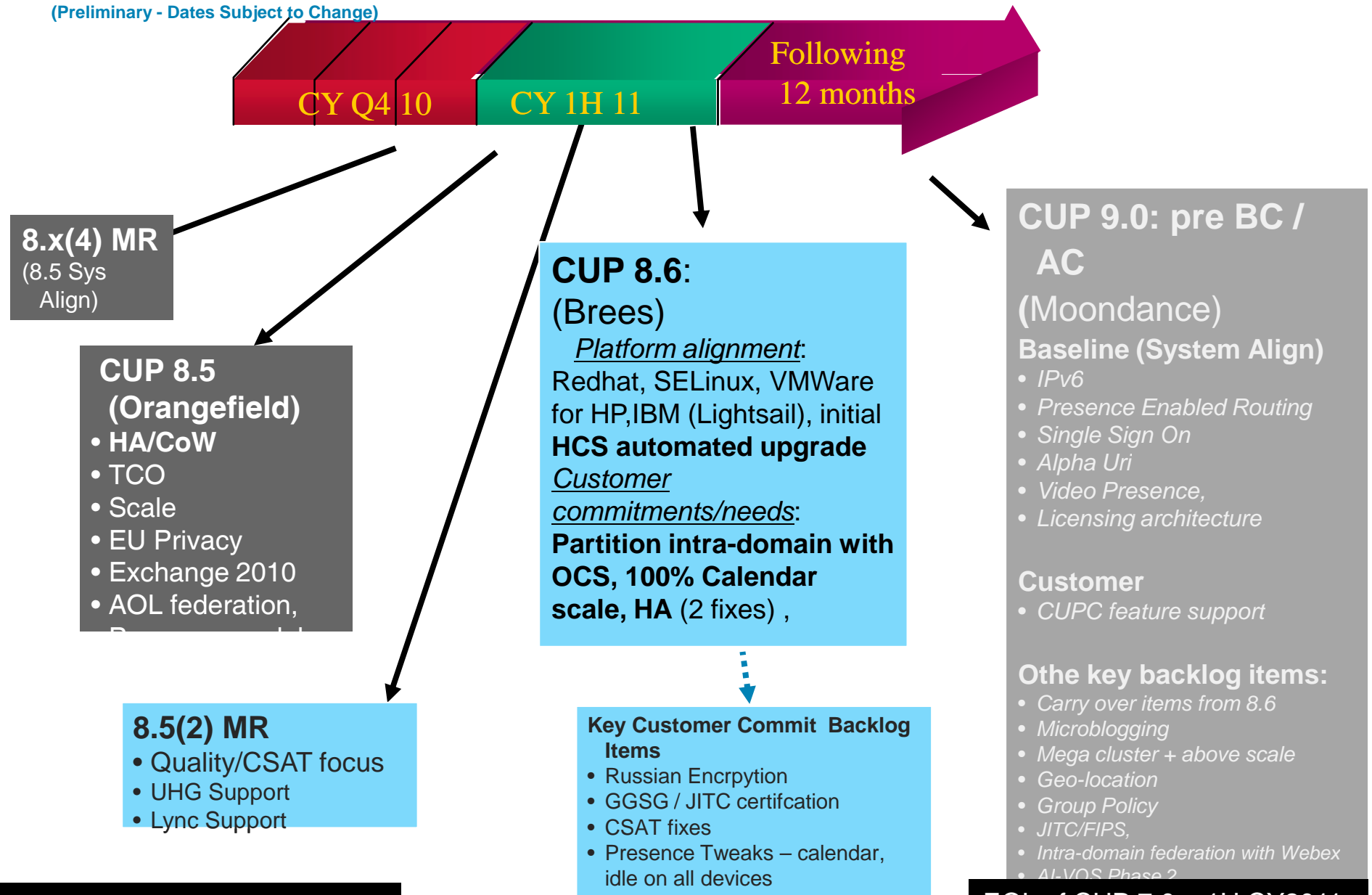
- **Instant Messaging compliancy is a market requirement in many verticals, strict guidelines set by**
 - SOX, HIPAA, DOD, EU Directives etc..
- **Cisco Unified Presence 8.x addresses market need in two ways**
 - Providing Cisco Unified Presence solution to push Instant Message records to a customer supplied PostgreSQL dB
 - 3rd Party IVT tested solution to interface to eDiscovery systems. Solution from Facetime, targeted to be available at Cisco Unified Presence 8.x FCS
- **Cisco Unified Presence 7.1 solution for Instant Messaging retention / compliancy available via SIPERA**
 - http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/voicesw/ps6788/vcallcon/ps6837/product_bulletin_c25-562576.html





Presence Roadmap

(Preliminary - Dates Subject to Change)



EOL of CUP 6.0 – January 2010

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EOL of CUP 7.0 – 1H CY2011



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**Converging Telecommunications:
Paved Ways or Plenty of Bumps?**

Telecommunication and Future Internet Convergence

***Eugen Borcoci,
University "Politehnica" Bucharest***



- **Convergence issues (samples)**
 - **Business models,**
 - New roles of entities, diversification of services,
 - **Considering “ service/user/media orientation”** and needs for future networks services and applications
 - **Architecture (just one sample):**
 - Still keeping the classic separation between service/application layer ??, or
 - Introduce new paradigms at the network layer concerning **content awareness** at network level (stronger coupling between transport/application – not like in NGN..)??
 - **Virtualization** -how to apply it effectively the in various context?
 - **Security (services, network, ...)**
 - **Network “neutrality”- strong debates**
 - Amount of control (centralised/distributed)
 - Service differentiation – what degree?, what about the old “Best effort”?
 - **L1, L2 L3 (heterogeneous) technologies: how can they co-exist?**



“Convegent” System Example- research project



- **FI-oriented project:**
- **ALICANTE, 2010-2013, FP7 Integrated Project (IP): MediA Ecosystem Deployment Through Ubiquitous Content-Aware Network Environments**
- Applying new challenging concepts (Future Internet – oriented) of
 - **Content Aware Networking**
 - **Network Aware Application**
- Proposal of a novel virtual Content-Aware Network (CAN) layer
 - as a part of a full layered architecture
 - focused, but not limited to, on multimedia distribution with QoS assurance
- The system supports on a flexible cooperation between
 - providers
 - operators and end-users
 - users may access the offered multimedia services in various contexts and also to become private content providers.

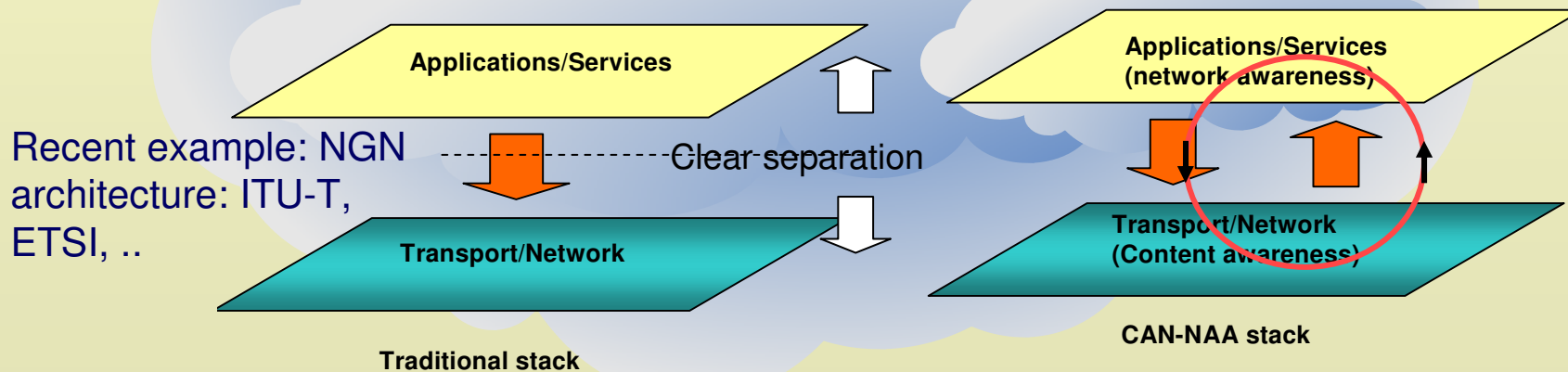


“Convegent” System Example- research project – cont’d

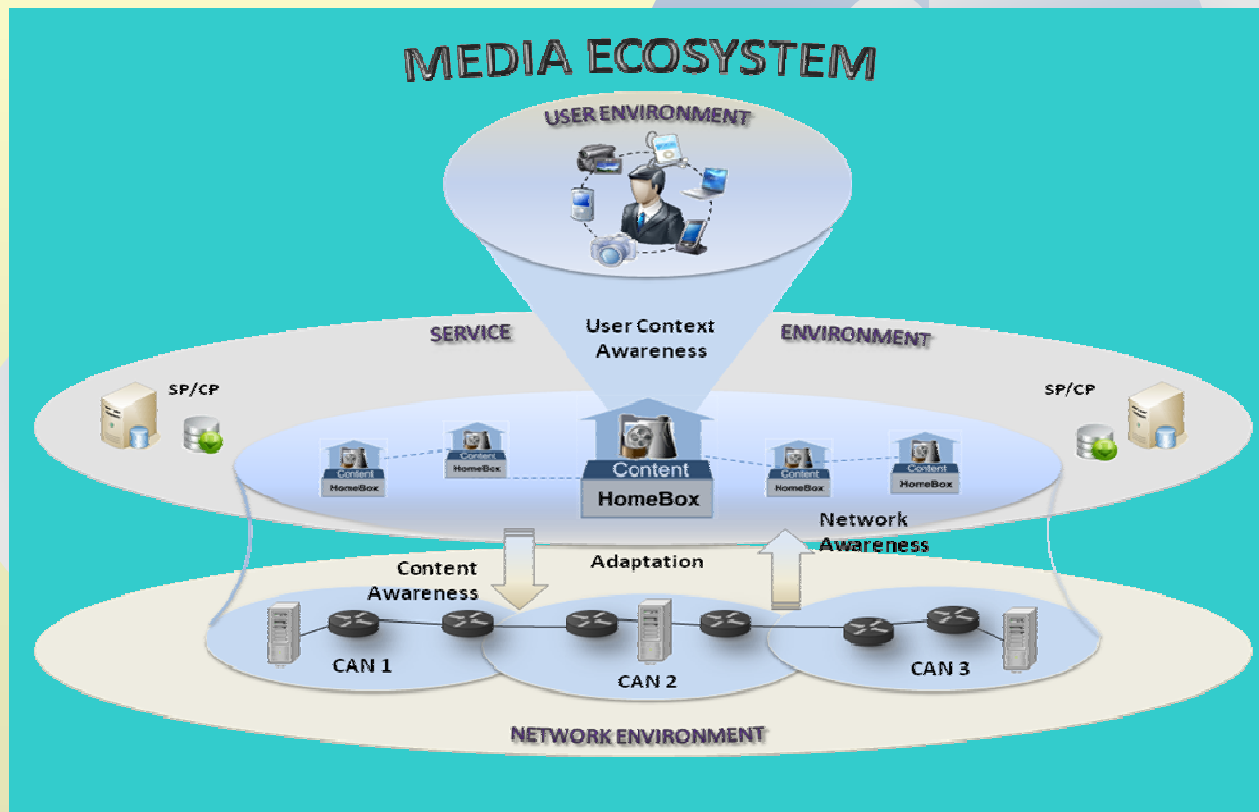


■ Content-Aware Network (CAN) and Network Aware Application (NAA) - Concepts

- Question: can one enable better interactions (content-network) but still preserving the architecture modularity?
- CAN : adjusting network resource allocation based on limited understanding of the nature of the content
- NAA: network-aware content processing : adjusting the way contents are processed and distributed based on limited understanding of the network condition



- **ALICANTE project:**
 - Architectural high level view





ALICANTE business actors and relations

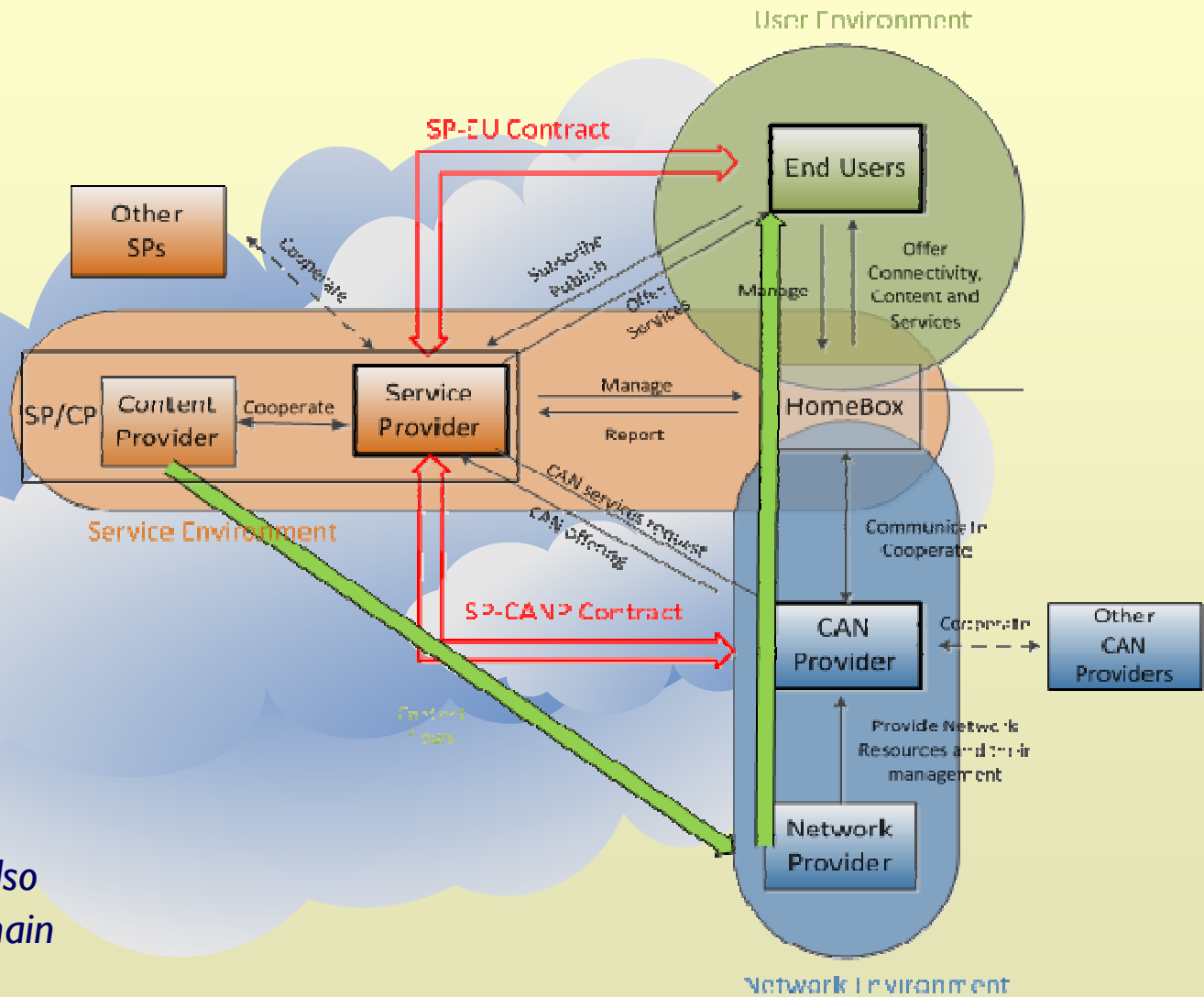


3 key business actors:

- End-User
- Service Provider
(Note :SP may include also CP role)
- CAN Provider

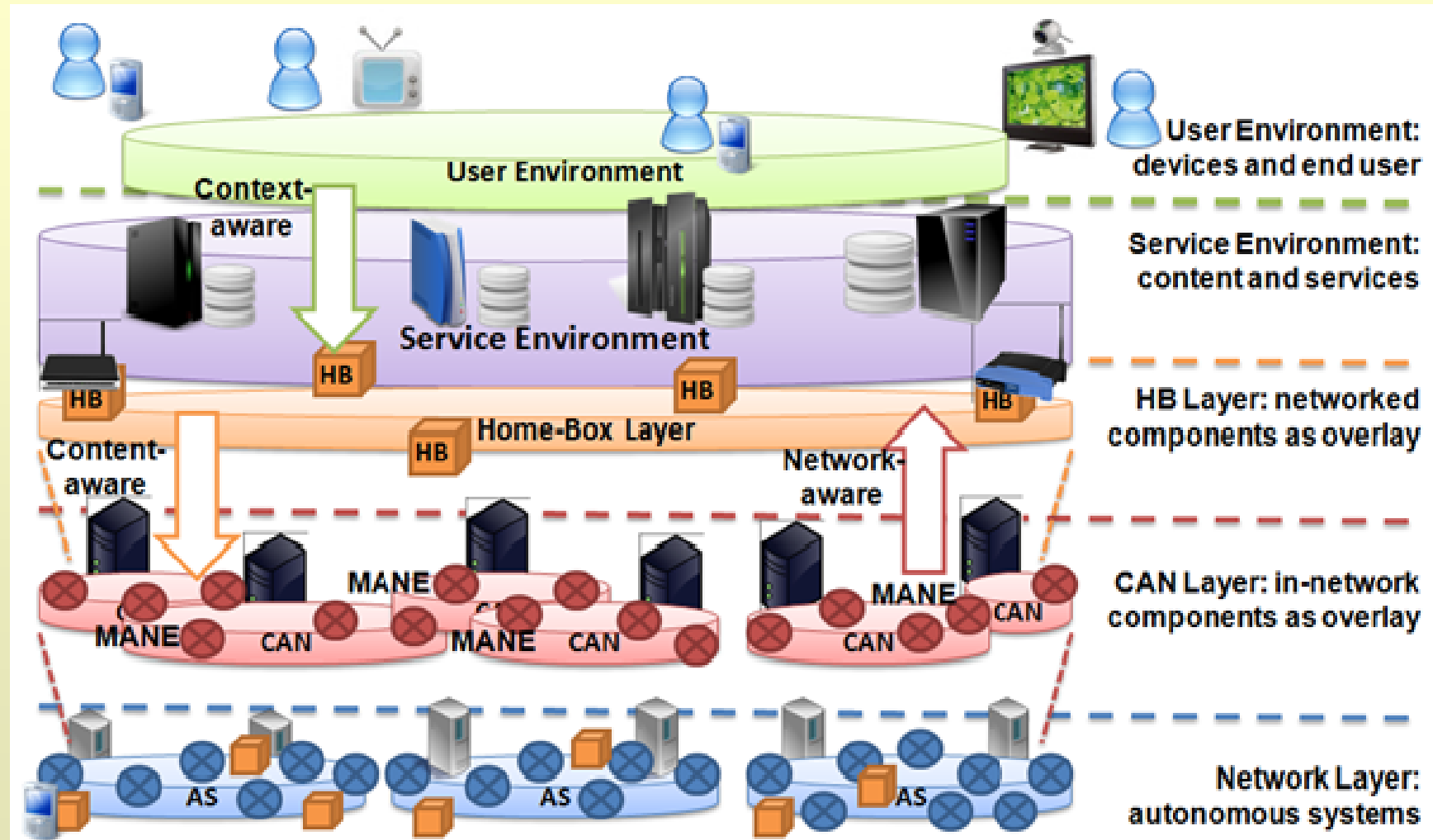
2 main types of contracts (SLAs):

- SP-EU contract
- SP-CANP contract
(CANP-CANP contracts also exist in case of multi-domain VCANs)





ALICANTE system high level view





Thank you!

Spacomm2011 Panel Discussion

Converging Telecommunications: Paved ways or plenty of bumps? Perspective from Deep Space Communications

Timothy Pham

California Institute of Technology

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

April, 2011

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Observations on equipment/products

- Good convergence between commercial and R/D segments
 - Technology maturity minimizes the need for specially-designed equipment
 - e.g., HEMT, low loss receiver/telemetry processors, VOIP
 - Technology maturity in general purpose hardware helps reducing development and maintenance cost
 - e.g., FPGA/SDR
 - Increased security exposure, due to use of commercial apps
 - Dependency on the OS and other web-based tools (browsers, flash, ...)

Observations on operating frequency

- Challenges with moving to higher frequency to enhance performance
 - Current transition from X-band (8.4 GHz) to Ka-band (32 GHz)
 - New operation concept needed to compensate increased atmospheric sensitivity at higher frequency:
 - frequent data rate changes within the pass
 - increased spacecraft buffering data
 - automated retransmission
 - Future migration toward optical communications
 - Many challenges with :
 - High noise background if operated in day time
 - new operational concept if operated in night time only
 - antenna pointing at optical frequency