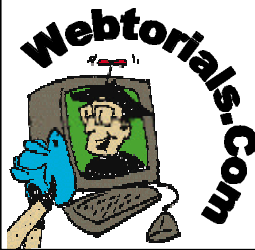


Service Level Agreements That Work for Frame Relay



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Steven Taylor
Distributed Networking

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Service Level Agreements That Work For Frame Relay

- For ANY technology, the key to a successful SLA is precise terminology
- For precise terminology, you must have precise definitions
 - Definition of "service" as an example
 - Tariffs are grossly insufficient
- Frame Relay Forum is defining "Service Level Definition" IA as a precursor to OA&M procedures

What is a Service Level Agreement?

- An agreement between the Carrier and the Customer that specifies more precisely what level of service the customer should expect to receive...
- Augments specifications in tariffs
- Two primary functions:
 - Pricing
 - Performance

SLAs and SLDs

- Frame Relay Forum "Service Level Definition" Implementation Agreement is in "Letter Ballot"
 - Forms a common vocabulary for SLAs
 - | Also should help with marketing issues
 - Defines "what to measure" but not "how to measure it"
 - | "OA&M" IA is following
 - Ballots due on June 23
 - | **NO predictions of final outcome**, but concepts are worth considering regardless...

Technical Parameters for your SLA/SLD

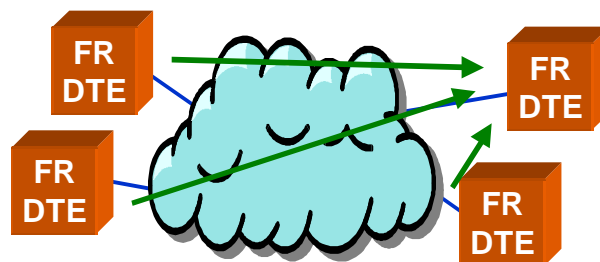
- Define Reference Models
- Delay
- Frame Delivery Ratio
- Data Delivery Ratio
- Service Availability
- Plus "business considerations"
 - Mean Time to Respond; Mean Time to Repair, etc.

Delay Example

- Delay to transport frames through the network
 - default is 128 byte payload
 - Three types: End-to-End, Edge-to-Edge Interface, Edge-to-Egress Queue
- Frame Transfer Delay = $t_2 - t_1$
 - t_1 is time (msec) when frame left the source
 - t_2 is time when the frame arrives at the destination

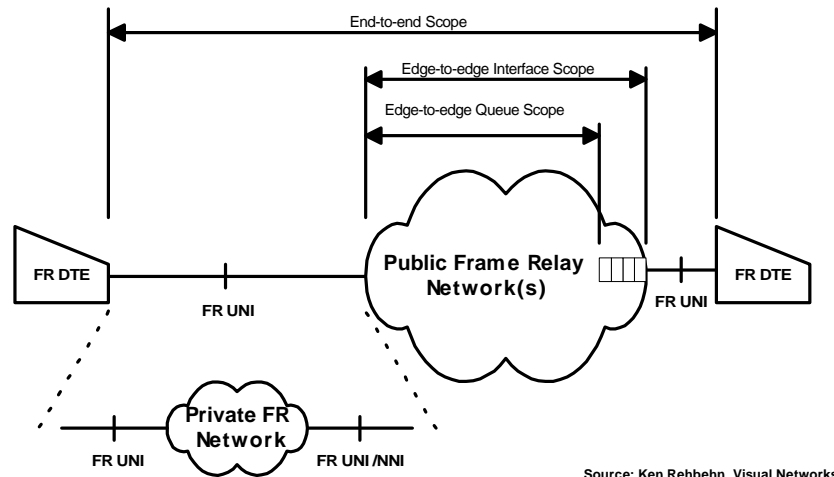
Egress Queuing & Committed Traffic Oversubscription

- Key to efficiency and cost-effectiveness
- May "violate" CIR agreements
 - But well worth it!



Situation #1: Multiple Connections

Service Level Reference Model



Service Availability

- Operational Readiness, affected by:
 - Fault Outages (network faults)
 - Excluded Outages (scheduled maintenance, etc.)

$$FRVCA = \frac{IntervalTime - ExcludedOutageTime - Outagetime}{IntervalTime - ExcludedOutageTime} * 100$$

- FRVCA: Frame Relay virtual connection availability
- Possible Excluded Outage Examples
 - Scheduled Maintenance; Local loop (Edge-to-Edge vs. End-to-End)

Availability Definition

- Measurement interval is a key to extended outages
 - Assume 99.5% availability
 - | If one month, allows a failure within the month of > 3.5 hours
 - | If one day, less than 8 minutes per day
 - Go for the nines!
 - | 99.95% allows 22 minutes per month outage
 - | 99.995 allows about 2 minutes per month

You may also address (among other issues)

- Trouble escalation procedures
- Performance penalties (beyond credits)
- Mean Time to Respond (vs. Repair)
- Measurement interval for CIR
- Reporting mechanism
 - Web based?
 - Reported interval vs measured interval (T_C , etc.)

Additional Resources

■ Frame Relay Forum

- <http://www.frforum.com>; Watch for publication of SLD-IA

■ Other Web sites

- Webtorials.Com
 - On-line free seminar on "Managing Frame Relay"
- SLA Template by Telechoice and Visual Networks
 - <http://www.visualnetworks.com/corp/slaform.htm>
- Other enhanced CSU/DSU vendor sites, including
 - ADC Kentrox, Hekimian, Sync Research, AT&T Paradyne