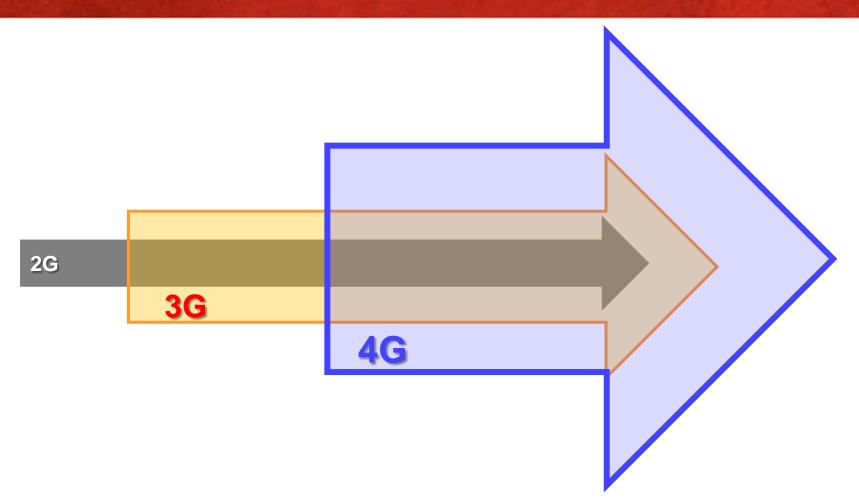
Analytics: Improving Network Fault Management Efficiency



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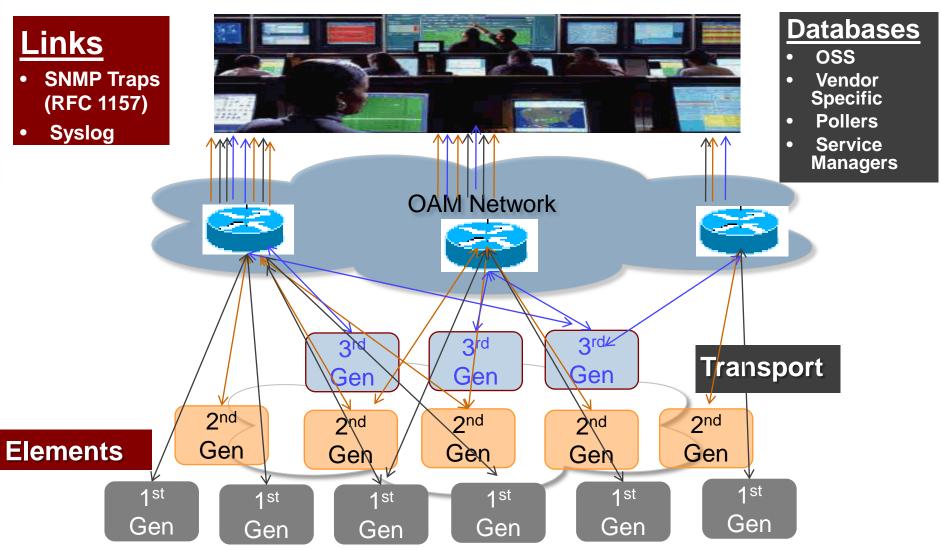


Wireless Network Transitions



It is typical within evolving networks to have multiple generations of technologies present until older ones have been phased out

Multi-Generational Network Management Architecture veri<u>zo</u>n

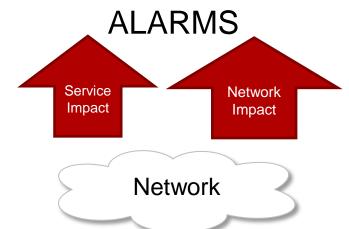




Typical Network Management Model









Potential Impact of Increasing Alarms

Fault Management Network

- -Server Volume, Capacity, Space
- -Fault Management Transport Latency

Operating Center

- -Headcount Pressures
- -Redundant Tickets
- Operator Errors
- Reduced Remote Resolution
- Increased Mean Time to Repair (MTTR)



Achieving Fault Management Efficiency

SYSTEM

OPERATOR

REDUCE

n: traps generated

m: traps discarded

a: informational tickets

b: dispatch tickets

c: Tier II support (Vendor) tickets

$$Y = #$$
 tickets created
= $a + b + c$

System Efficiency

$$= \underline{x} = \underline{(n-m)}$$

Operator Efficiency

$$= \underline{y} = \underline{a+b+c}$$

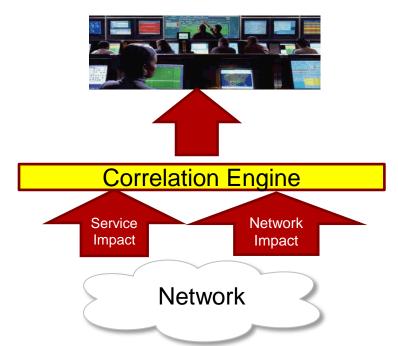
$$x \quad (n-m)$$



"Smart Alarming"

Standardized Alert Names & Use of Correlation

- Standardize the alarming type
- Define business rules
- Collapse and present single alarm
- Maintain the ability to present correlated alarms for further analysis





Example – BGP Router Alerts

- As Data Networks become more central to wireless providers' products, there is an urgent need to optimize data alarms.
- Many data networks use BGP (Border Gateway Protocol -RFC 427). It is a protocol for exchanging routing information between gateway hosts.
- Whenever communications between gateways fail, standard and vendor specific BGP alerts are generated
- The result is an "alarm storm" of BGP state alert, through which the fault management operator has to research, or delay/ignore if there are more critical alarms.

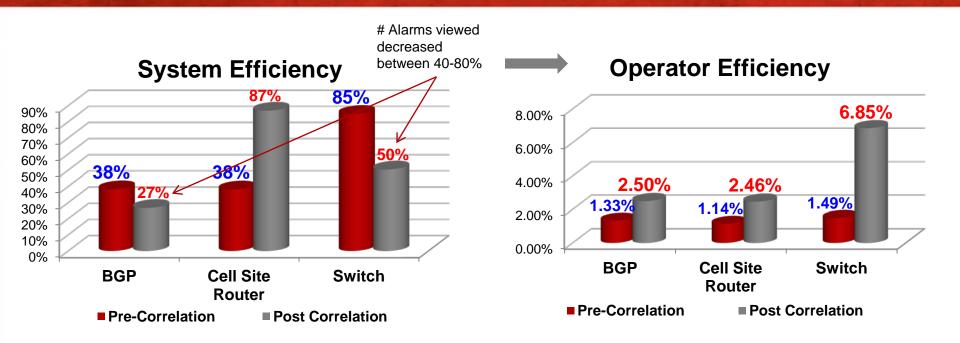
Identify types of common alerts for standardization

- ROUTER_cbgFsmStateChange
- CISCO_CiscocbgBackwardTransition

BGP_bgpStateChange



Efficiencies Attained



	Pre-Correlation	Post Correlation
Combined System Efficiency	76%	77%
Combined Operator Efficiency	1.37%	4.26%