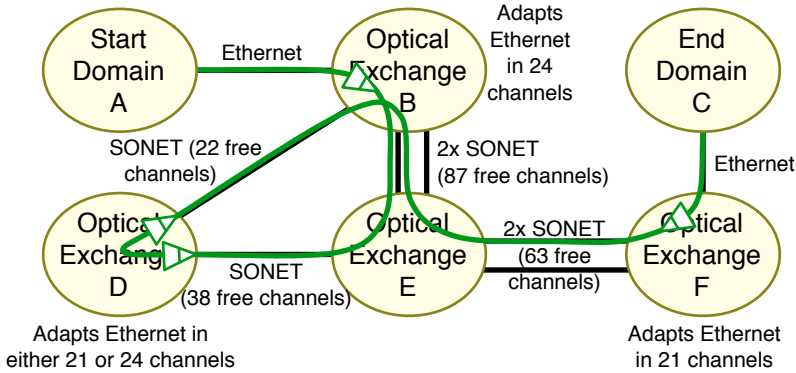


# Going in Loops to Reach Your Goal

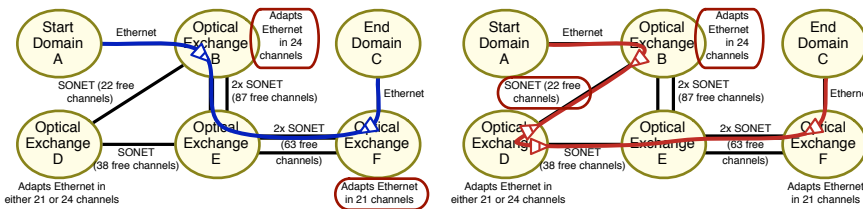
## Multi-Layer Path Finding with NDL

### Walking the Same Path Twice

Multi-layer networks span different technologies. An example is a network with both Ethernet and SONET devices, where Ethernet packets are encapsulated (*adapted*) in SONET timeslots. Path finding in multi-layer networks is complex. In some cases, the shortest network connection must use the same link twice, as shown in this example network:



**Correct:** Shortest path between A and C. The link B – E is used twice.



**Wrong:** Adaptation of Ethernet in 21 channels is incompatible with Ethernet in 24 channels.

**Wrong:** There are only 22 free channels between B and D, while 24 channels are required.

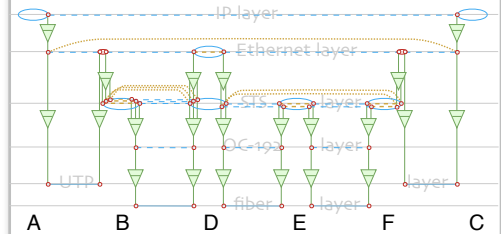
### Multi-Layer Network Model

Given the complexity of path finding in multi-layer networks, we set the **goal**:

Create a **computer-readable network description**, that provides enough **information** for automated **path finding** in multi-layer networks.

Prior to defining a syntax, we first created an abstract **information model**. We based our model on **ITU-T G.805** functional elements and the label concept in **GMPLS**.

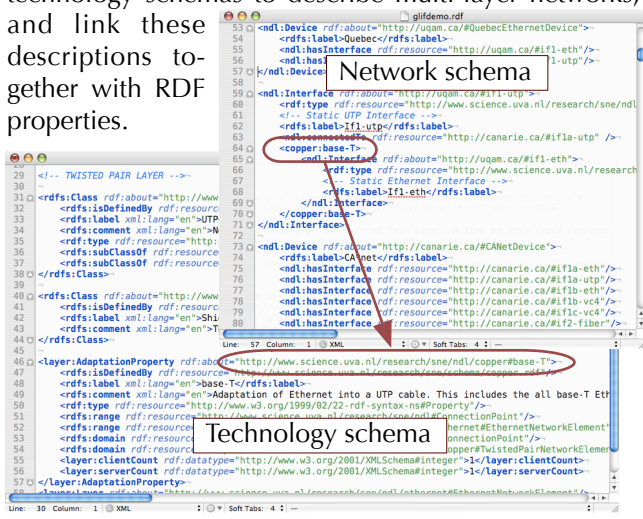
For example, the red path in the example on the left is modelled as:



While our model is clearly **layer aware**, it is still **technology agnostic**: All technologies are represented as an abstract set of layers with adaptations, labels, and layer properties. There is no need to change the model as new technologies emerge.

### Network Description Language (NDL)

Multi-Layer NDL is an implementation of our network model based on RDF. It allows the creation of technology schemas. Network engineers can use these technology schemas to describe multi-layer networks, and link these descriptions together with RDF properties.



### Path Finding Demonstration

We implemented a parser for the Network Description Language. A simple breadth first search algorithm is able to find shortest paths in multi-layer networks. The output below returns the green path in the example network:

Starting point	Link to	Device	Technology
Domain A	if1	Ethernet	
Exchange B	if1	Ethernet	
Adaptation GE in 24 STS	Exchange B	Ethernet over 24 STS	
Through CAnetSwitchMatrix	Exchange B	Ethernet over 24 STS	
Adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange B	Ethernet over 24 STS over OC-192	
Link to	Exchange D	Ethernet over 24 STS over OC-192	
De-adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange E	Ethernet over 24 STS	
Through SONET switch	Exchange E	Ethernet over 24 STS	
Adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange E	Ethernet over 24 STS over OC-192	
Link to	Exchange D	Ethernet over 24 STS over OC-192	
De-adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange D	Ethernet over 24 STS	
De-adaptation GE in 24 STS	Exchange D	Ethernet	
Through Ethernet switch	Exchange D	Ethernet	
Adaptation GE in 21 STS	Exchange D	Ethernet over 21 STS	
Adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange D	Ethernet over 21 STS over OC-192	
Link to	Exchange B	Ethernet over 21 STS over OC-192	
De-adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange B	Ethernet over 21 STS	
Through SONET switch	Exchange B	Ethernet over 21 STS	
Adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange B	Ethernet over 21 STS over OC-192	
Link to	Exchange E	Ethernet over 21 STS over OC-192	
De-adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange E	Ethernet over 21 STS	
Through SONET switch	Exchange E	Ethernet over 21 STS	
Adaptation STS in OC-192	Exchange E	Ethernet over 21 STS over OC-192	
Link to	Exchange F	Ethernet over 21 STS over OC-192	
De-adaptation GE in 21 STS	Exchange F	Ethernet	
Link to	Domain C	if8	Ethernet

Output of the path finding algorithm