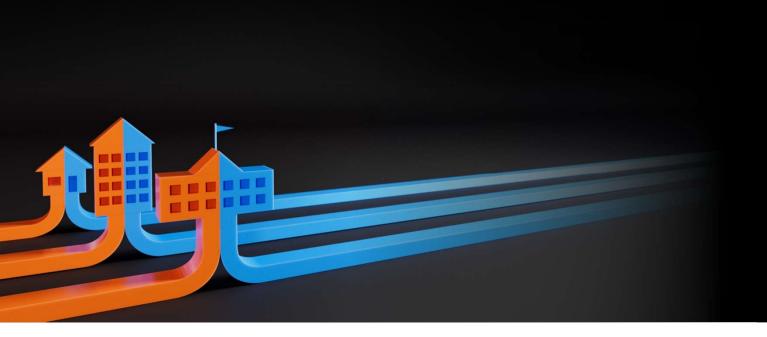


Rishabh Sandhir

Regional Vice President, Sales Engineering Calix

High Availability Network Architecture



Basic Connectivity vs. Demand for High Availability for Business Services

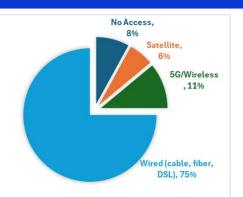
Home Internet connectivity in the US

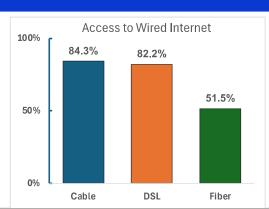
(Pew Research 2024)

75% of people have access to the wired Internet

51.5% have access to fiber

20% connected to fiber

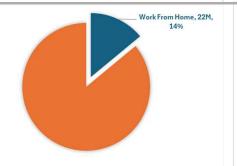


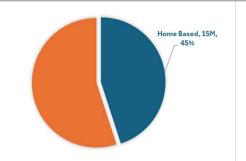


Demand for reliable services

(Pew Research 2024) (Small Business Association) **22M** people work from home

45% of small businesses are home-based (SBA)





SD-WAN Market Global (Market Insight)

27% CAGR From 2024 to 2032

\$7.2B to \$69B





Simplify. Innovate. Grow.

1 [@Eddy Boujaoude] I updated the "access to wired internet" chart and ensured automation works. The original slide is hidden

Andre Viera, 2024-10-11T13:34:58.227

High Availability is a Journey

Downtime is Expensive

- Residential Subscribers (to the neighborhood)
 - · Best effort is no longer tolerated
- Business Subscribers (to the premises)
 - Lost revenue, point of sale, customer frustration, employee productivity

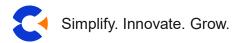
The average cost across industries for a minute of downtime is about \$9,000. Pingdom

Set Goals & Measure Them

- By Customer profile
- · By type of Service
- By location / market

Planned vs.
Unplanned
Downtime

Five 9's: 525,600 mins/year x (1- 0.99999) = 5.26 mins of downtime per year

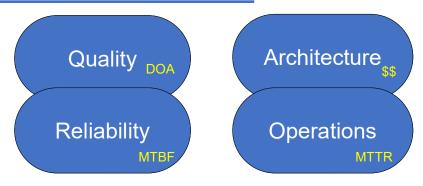


HA is a Differentiator

- Separate from the pack
 - Speed, best effort
 - Brand, NPS
- Expand into SMB/Enterprise market
- Extremely profitable

Offer Achievable Service Level Agreements

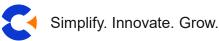
Plan & Achieve Them



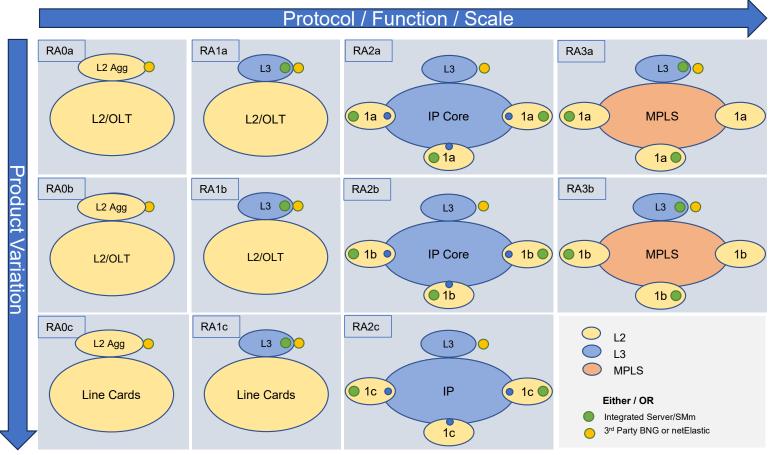
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Decisions, Decisions



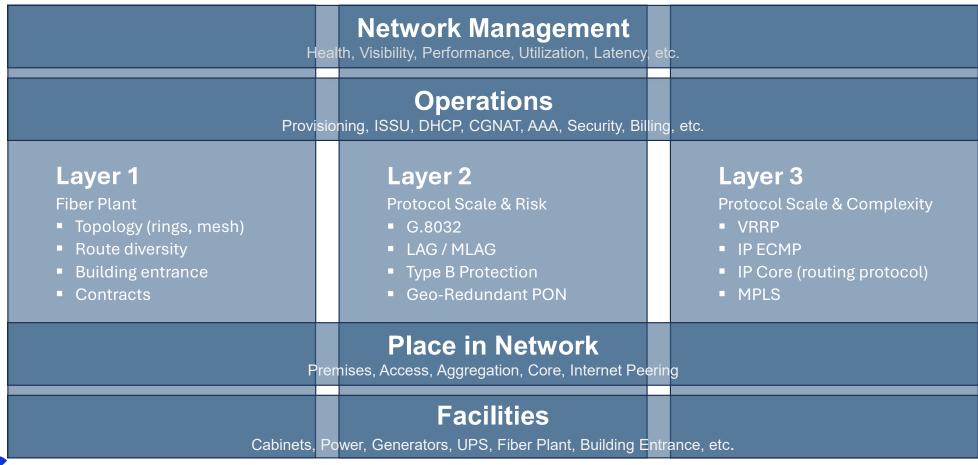


Start with a Reference Architecture Using Common Building Blocks





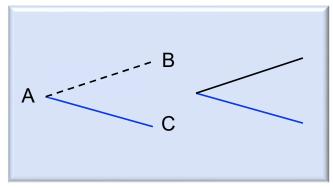
Deployment Interdependencies



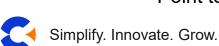
Layer 1 Options: Physical Topology

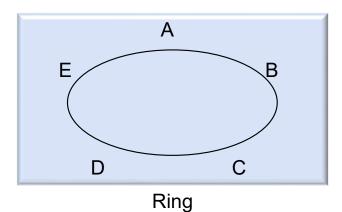


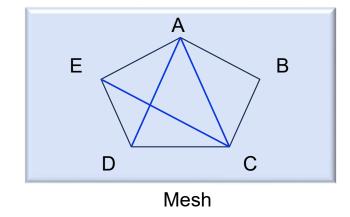
Point to Point



Point to Multi-Point

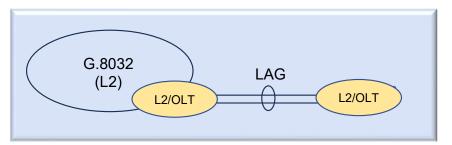




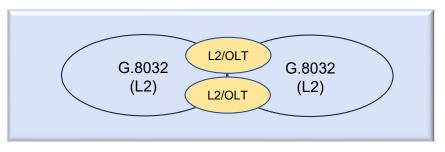


Layer 2 Options: Place in Network

Ethernet

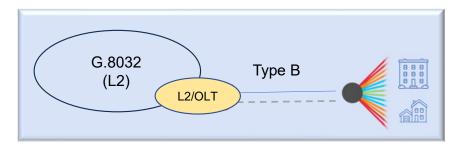


Link Aggregation Group

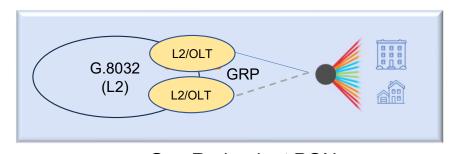


L2 Rings

PON

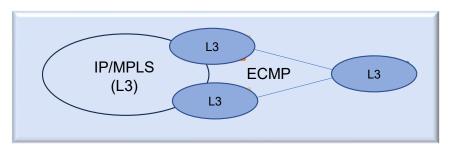


Type B Protection

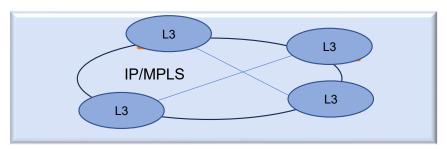


Geo Redundant PON
Protection

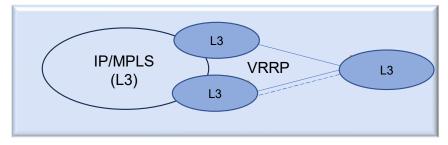
Layer 3 Options: Advanced Protocols



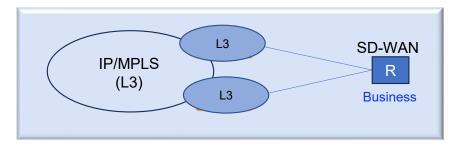
ECMP



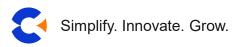
L3 Ring/Mesh Core



VRRP (A/S, A/A)

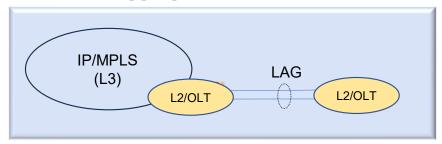


Ethernet to Subscriber



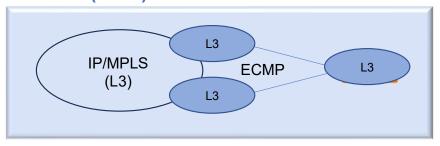
Seamless Operations: In-Service Software Upgrades (ISSU)

ISSU L2/3 (Aggregation)



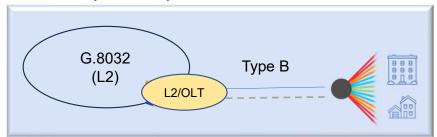
LAG

ISSU L3 (Core)



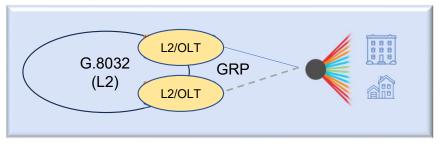
ECMP

ISSU L2 (Access)

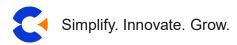


Type B Protection

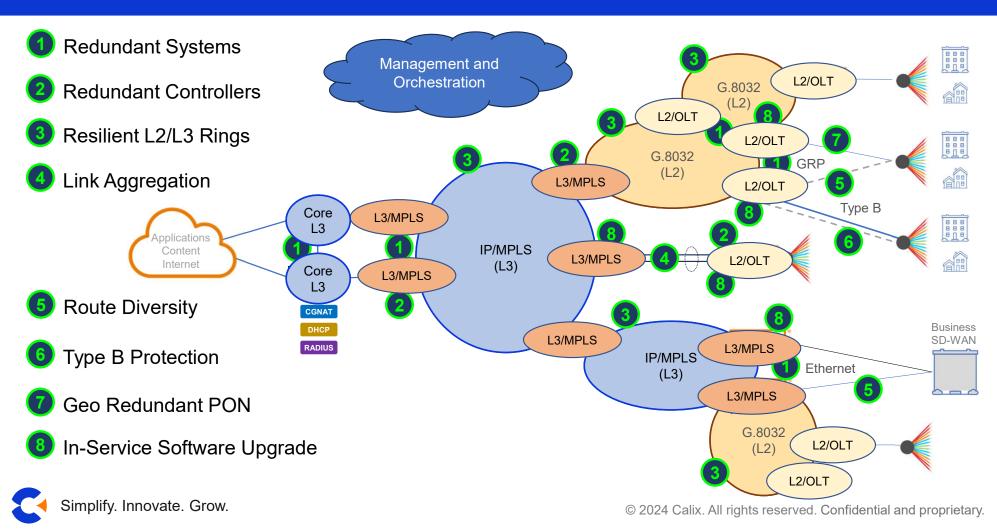
ISSU L2 (Access)



Geo Redundant PON



High Availability Network Architecture

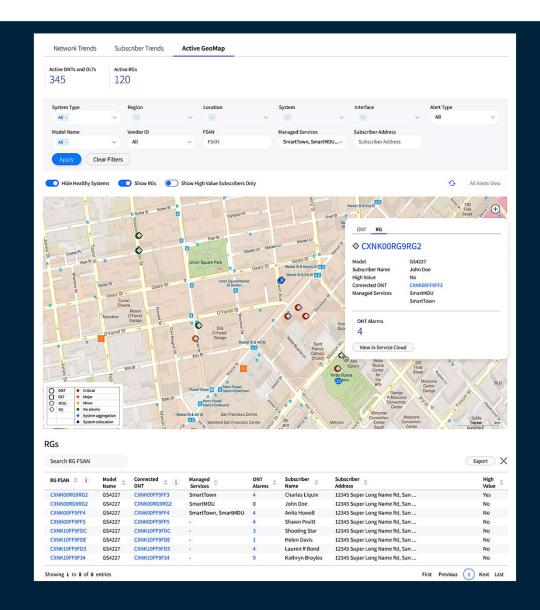


Visualization

Systems Services Subscribers

Geo Mapping

- Predictive analytics
- Actionable insights
- Proactive maintenance
- Reduce MTTR



Artificial Intelligence & High Availability Networks



Al will not replace humans, but those who use Al will replace those who don't.







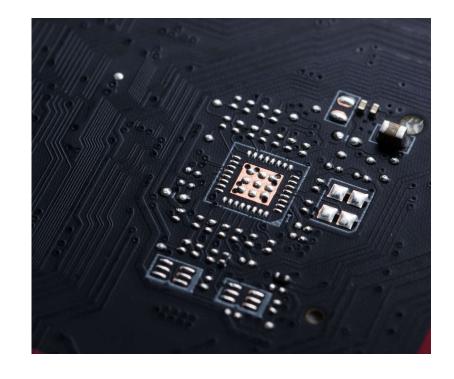
Al for High Availability

Stage 1:

- Leverage embedded AI to predict and prevent network failures proactively
- Utilize machine learning to optimize resource allocation and routing
- Implement Al-driven anomaly detection for faster issue identification
- Automate incident response and decision making to reduce downtime and improve reliability

Stage 2:

- Agentic execution within restrictions
- Agentic planning and service optimization



Key Takeaways on High Availability Network Architecture

- High Availability is essential for today's networks.
- HA requires planning, measurement, and advanced technologies.
- Layered design (L1, L2, L3) boosts resilience.
- Visualization and geo mapping enable proactive maintenance.
- In-service upgrades reduce downtime.
- Embedded AI with predictive analytics enhances reliability.

