



Designing an IP Studio Practical lessons from the field

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IP SHOWCASE THEATRE AT IBC2019: 13-17 SEPT 2019



Scale

Absolutely vital to have clear objectives here ☺



- Think initial deployment >>>>> anticipated future needs
- Plan for 25/50/100Gbe capability 2.5x more dense than 40Gbe
- 400Gbe provides 4x capacity for massive scale
- Beware feature / scale creep







Scale – Rules of thumb

- Sometimes easier to start with "SDI" scale
- Overlay this with physical constraints
- Average "full duplex" use?
- Average planned BW usage %?
- Average flow size Audio/SD/HD/UHD?
- Are you thinking ST2110, or ST2022-6?

- 576²
- Centralized model
- 60% full duplex
- Max 75% BW usage
- 80% 1080p50, 20% UHD
- ST2110
- 576*(0.8*2 + .2*10)/(0.6 * 0.75)
- 4.6 Tbps total throughput
- 46x 100Gbe host facing ports.



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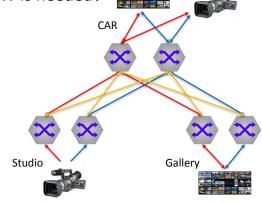
Facility Geography

Consider your workflows, how much BW is needed?

Centralized, or more Campus like?

- Physical cabling lengths?
- Shared "virtual" facilities model?
- Think "failure domains"
 - Functional alignment
 - Resiliency alignment







Physical Cabling

- DAC Direct Attach Copper.
 - 400Gbe @ 3m, 10/25/40/50/100Gbe @ 5m
- AOC Active Optical Cable.
 - 10/25/40/50/100Gbe 400Gbe @ 30m. Can be broken out
- SR Short reach
 - Typically 70-100m, depending on OM3/OM4 MM fiber
- LR Long reach
 - Typically 10km over SM fiber









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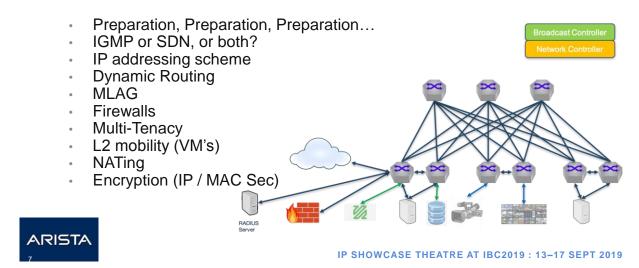
Some thoughts on costs

- Don't forget Interconnect and fiber costs in your estimates
- MM vs SM Infrastructure? Is really cost vs simplicity
- Monolithic may look expensive if your initial scale is small you're not using it all
- Monolithic often cheaper for comparable end point count
- Switching / connectivity costs are typically 10% of a green field DC installation – Does that feel right for Broadcast??





Network Services





L2 vs L3

- Widely used in small Data Centers, Campus, etc
- L2 networks typically deployed for audio installations
 - Simple
 - Low bit rate flows, undersubscribed networks

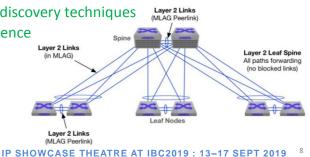
Some control systems use L2 scoped discovery techniques

- MLAG provides scale, and spine resilience

- Limited to 2 spines

- Large failure domains
- Routing in the spine







L2 vs L3

- L2 does not suit Live Production, high bit rate multicast
 - Flows originated in remote switches are flooded towards the querier
 - This potentially requires very large pipes!
 - Large failure domains
 - Limited scalability
- L3 is the way to go
 - "Switches" do routing these days & PIM allows multicast to be routed
 - Failure domains are now able to be much smaller
 - Flooding towards the querier is no longer required



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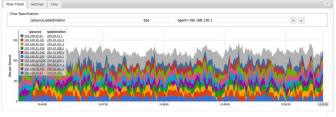
Day one – standup tools

Make your life as easy as possible:

- Zero Touch Config
- Bash, tcpdump
- Script your configs
- Name your switches
- Enable LLDP
- Provide port descriptions









Day 2 – ongoing monitoring

Transparency and Visibility

- Plan it in!
- SNMP, Syslog, Telemetry
- Port Mirroring, Optical tapping
- Broadcast specific monitoring tools









Summary

- You can't do too much planning and preparation
- Make sure your team is cross-functional
- If you don't have the in-house skills:
 - Bring in an experienced SI or
 - Engage AS/PS from the network vendor
 - Use the process to build your skills
- Treat Telemetry, Monitoring and Visibility as a 1st class citizen
 - Build it in from the beginning
 - You'll benefit straight away





Thank you

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