



Methodologie voor het bepalen van theoretische routeringsfactoren voor het top-down model BRIO2003

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Inhoud

- Motivatie
- Input
- Methodologie:
 - Local switch
 - Local trunk
 - CAE switch
 - Zonal trunk
 - Interzonal A trunk
 - (Interzonal B trunk)
 - (International trunk)





Motivatie

- Consistentie tussen versleuteling van de kosten en gebruik van gebudgetteerde volumes
- Interpretatie van de gemeten routeringsfactoren
- Kostenbesparing
- Beschikbaarheid van kritische resources
- Timing & deadlines





Input

Informatie per LEX (en per CAE):

-aantal verbindingen dat intra area - zonaal / IZA / IZB is
extra area – IZA / IZB is voor

- LEX – LEX
- LEX – CAE own
- LEX – CAE distant
- LEX – UX

- CAE – CAE
- CAE - UX





Input

Informatie over verhouding zone / area:

- 2 LEX zijn IZA t.o.v. elkaar (al dan niet met directe verbinding)
 - % van de gevallen dat dit intra / extra area is.
 - IAA : t
 - EAA : u

- 2 LEX zijn IZB t.o.v. elkaar (al dan niet met directe verbinding)
 - % van de gevallen dat dit intra / extra area is.
 - IAA : v
 - EAA: w

Informatie over gebudgetteerde trafiek:

-aantal minuten voor ieder trafiektype

Percentage offload voor internet trafiek

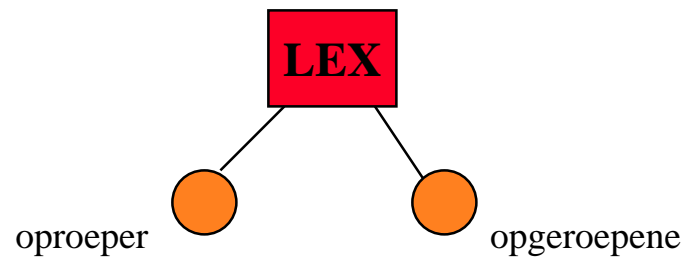




Local switch

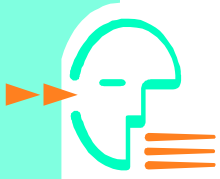
= aantal passages doorheen een locale switch (LEX).

local traffic



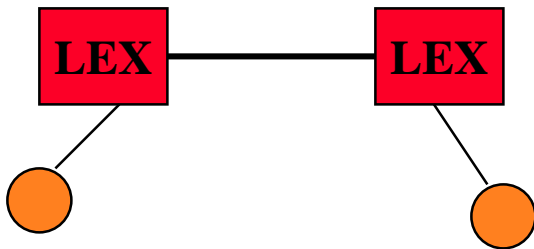
=> Routing factor = 1



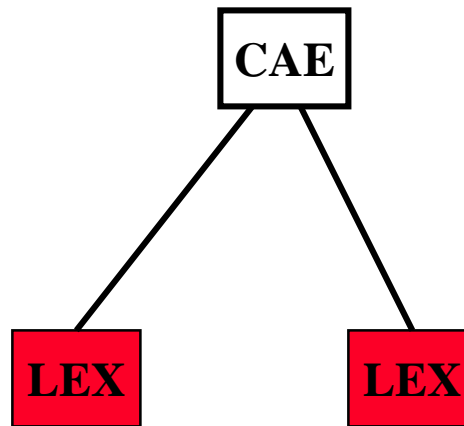


Local switch

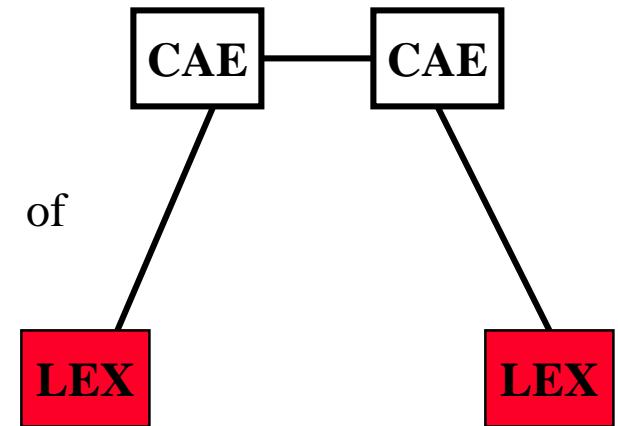
Belgacom to Belgacom traffic (behalve local en internet)
(zonal, interzonal, ...)



of

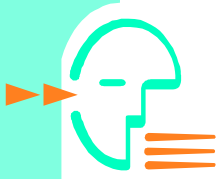


of



=> Routing factor = 2

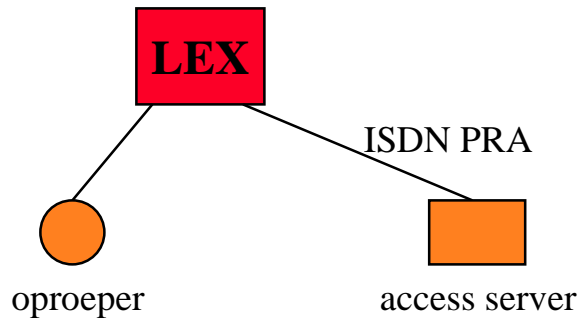




Local switch

Internet (Belgacom to Belgacom) traffic

Internet offload:
trafiek verdwijnt van
het PSTN/ISDN net
vanuit de ingres centrale.



=> Routing factor = 1

of

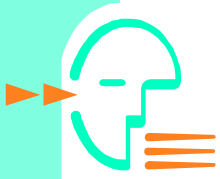
Klassieke routing:
stellen we gelijk aan
zonale trafiek.



=> Routing factor = 2

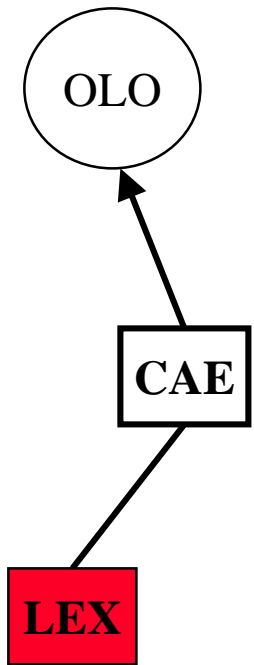
alfa: percentage trafiek dat via offload gaat.



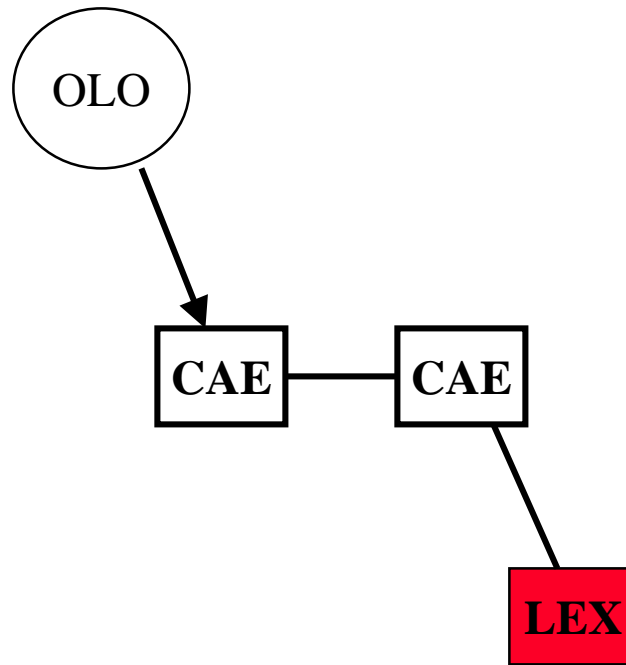


Local switch

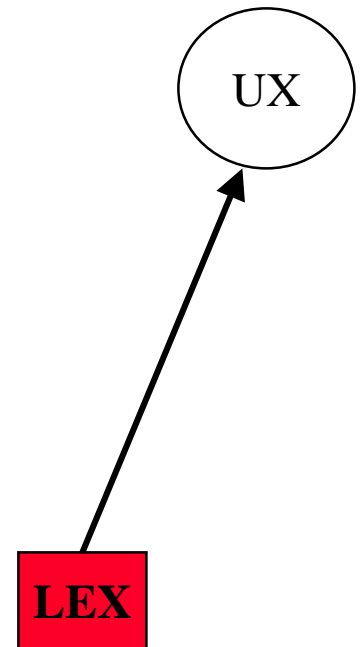
Belgacom to / from OLO or international traffic
(intal incoming, CSC, Mobile to BGC, ...)



of

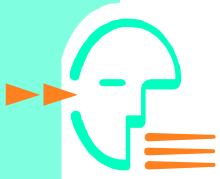


of



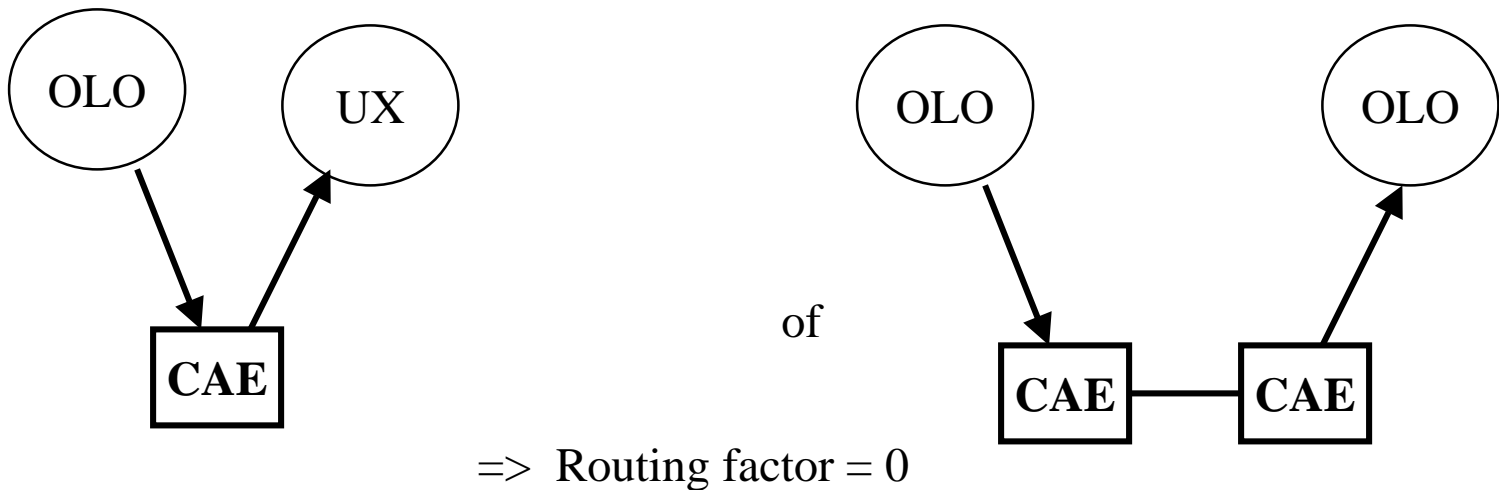
=> Routing factor = 1





Local switch

transit traffic to and from OLO or international
(transit intal, transit OLO to intal, ...)





Local trunk

= aantal passages door een trunk tussen RU en BU.

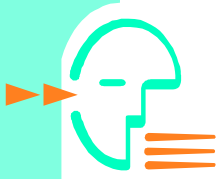
Dezelfde redenering als bij local switch geldt.

Het aantal keer dat men een LEX passeert (als begin- of eindpunt) is representatief voor het aantal keer dat men de trunk RU-BU doorkruist.

Indien men dezelfde absolute cijfers (0, 1, 2) gebruikt als local switch veronderstelt men dat iedere klant op een RU geconnecteerd is.

Indien men minder klanten op RU en meer op BU veronderstelt, wijzigen de absolute cijfers, maar blijven de onderlinge verhoudingen gelijk.

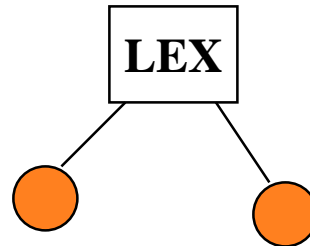


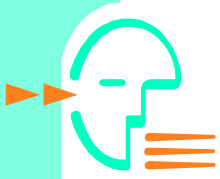


CAE switch

= aantal passages doorheen een transit switch (CAE).

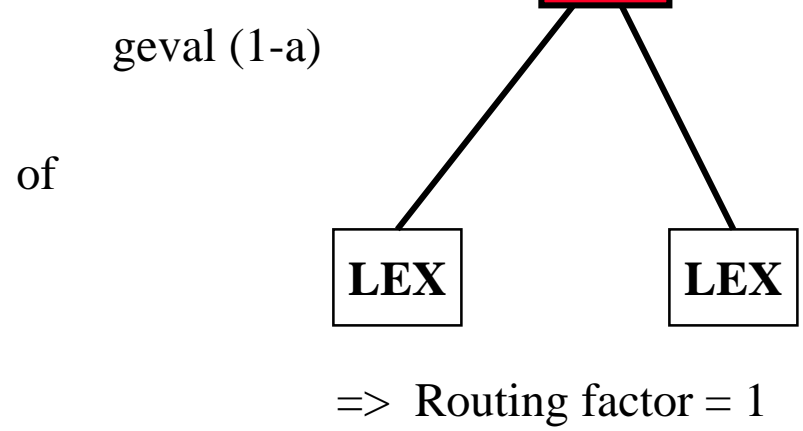
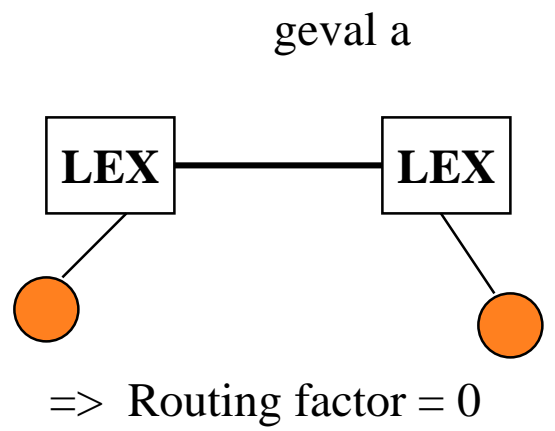
local traffic => Routing factor = 0





CAE switch

zonal traffic => 2 mogelijke gevallen a en (1-a)
a = er is een directe bundel tussen de 2 local switches.



$$\Rightarrow \text{gemiddelde RF} = a * 0 + (1-a) * 1$$

internet traffic => Geval (1- alfa) stellen we gelijk aan zonal traffic.
(= internet trafiek zonder offload)





Factor a

Wij gebruiken:

$$a = \frac{A}{A + (F + G + H) * Y1 / Z}$$

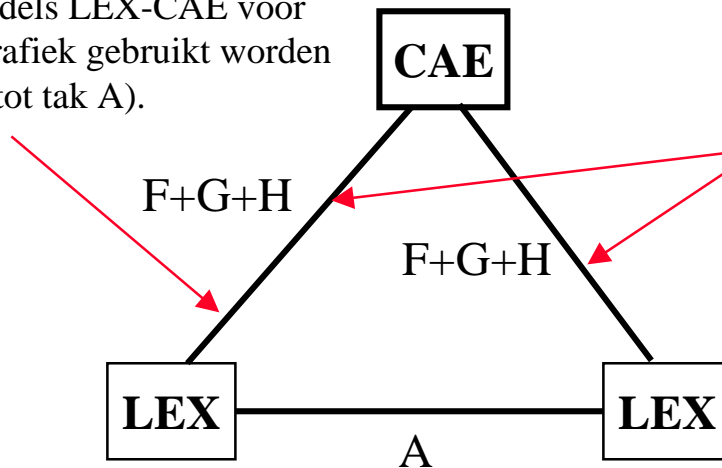
waarbij $Y1 = \# \text{ Routed min zonale trafiek} / \sum_i \# \text{ Routed min trafiektype (i)}$

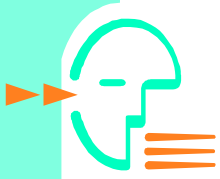
Factor Y_i : ($i = \text{trafiektype}$)

geeft aan dat bundels LEX-CAE voor meerdere types trafiek gebruikt worden (in tegenstelling tot tak A).

Factor Z: ($= 2$)

geeft aan dat er 2 bundels via de CAE nodig zijn voor 1 verbinding (in tegenstelling tot tak A).



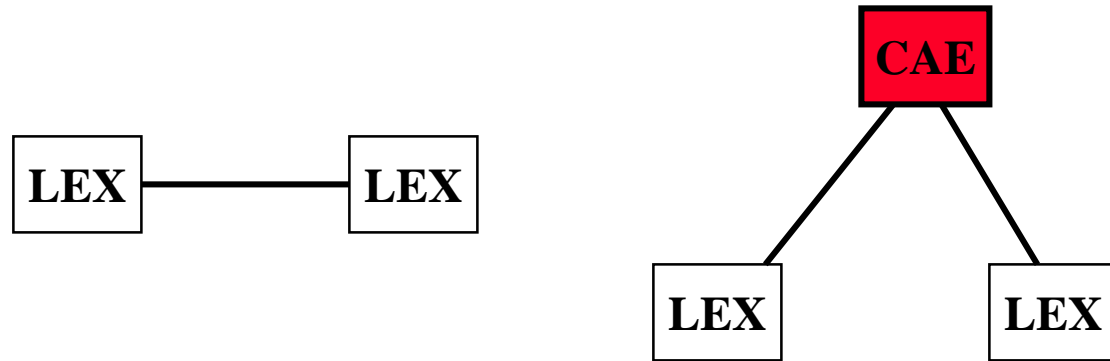


CAE switch

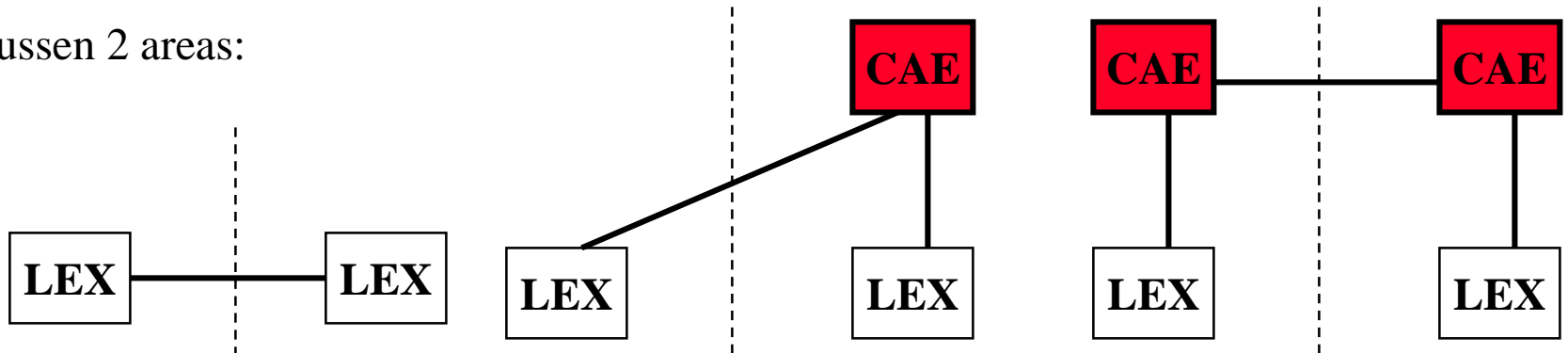
interzonal A traffic => 5 mogelijke gevallen

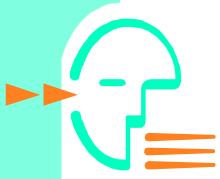
Hangt af van directe bundels en ligging 2 aangrenzende zones in zelfde of andere area.

Binnen 1 area:



Tussen 2 areas:

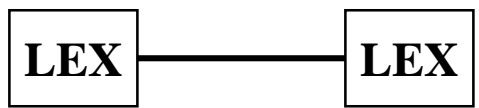




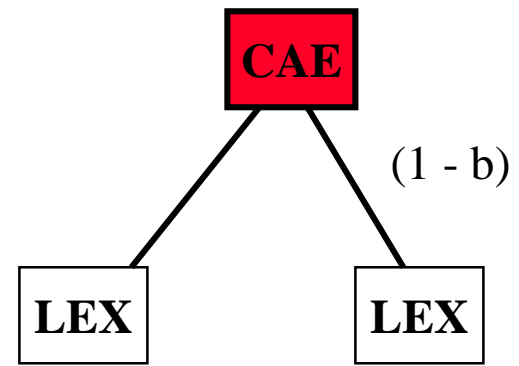
CAE switch

interzonal A traffic

IZA: t gevallen binnen 1 area

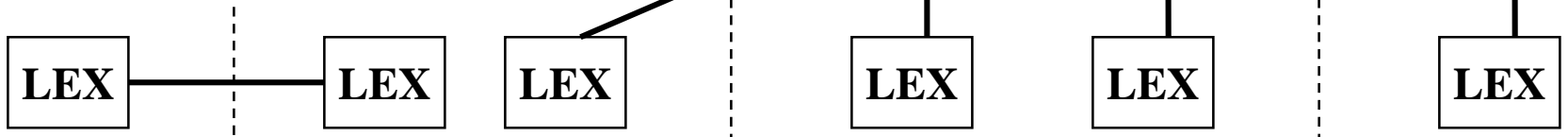


b directe link IZA LEX-LEX



IZA: u gevallen tussen 2 areas

d directe link IZA LEX-LEX

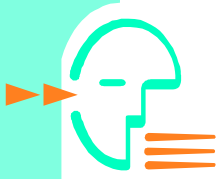


i+j directe link LEX - CAEdistant

(1 - d - (i+j))

$$\Rightarrow RF = (t*b + u*d)*0 + (t*(1-b) + u*(i+j))*1 + (u*(1-d-(i+j)))*2$$





Factoren d en e

Voor trafiek die tussen 2 areas loopt:

$$d = \frac{D}{D + (I + J + O + P) * Y4}$$

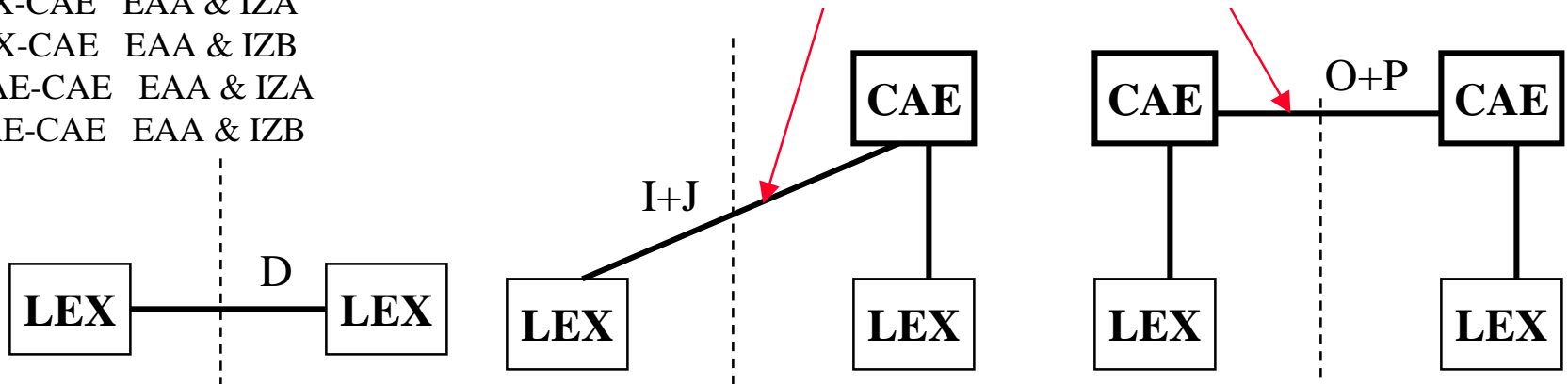
$$e = \frac{E}{E + (I + J + O + P) * Y5}$$

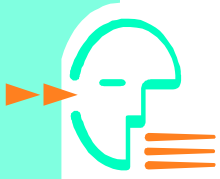
waarbij $Y4 = \# \text{ Min IZA} / (\# \text{ Min IZA} + \# \text{ Min IZB})$

- D : LEX-LEX EAA & IZA
- E : LEX-LEX EAA & IZB
- I : LEX-CAE EAA & IZA
- J : LEX-CAE EAA & IZB
- O : CAE-CAE EAA & IZA
- P : CAE-CAE EAA & IZB

Factor Yi : ($i = \text{trafiektype}$)

geeft aan dat deze bundels voor meerdere types trafiek gebruikt worden (in tegenstelling tot tak D).





Factoren i en i'

Voor trafiek die tussen 2 areas loopt:

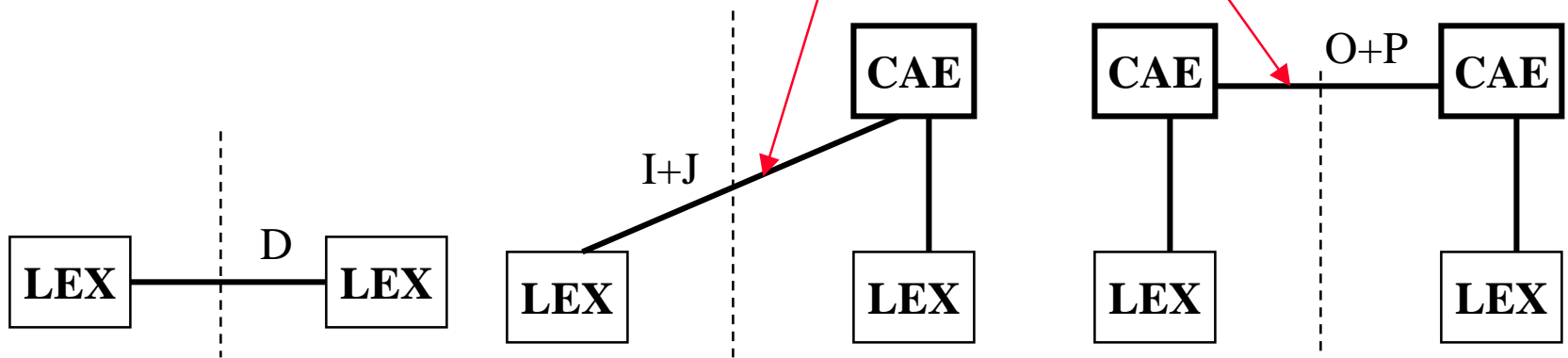
$$i = \frac{I*Y4}{D + (I + J + O + P)*Y4} \quad \text{voor IZA-trafiek}$$

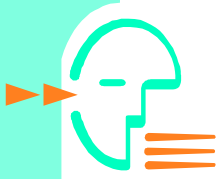
$$i' = \frac{I*Y5}{E + (I + J + O + P)*Y5} \quad \text{voor IZB-trafiek}$$

waarbij $Y5 = \# \text{ Min IZB} / (\# \text{ Min IZA} + \# \text{ Min IZB})$

Factor Y_i : ($i = \text{trafiektype}$)

geeft aan dat deze bundels voor meerdere types trafiek gebruikt worden (in tegenstelling tot tak D).





Factoren j en j'

Voor trafiek die tussen 2 areas loopt:

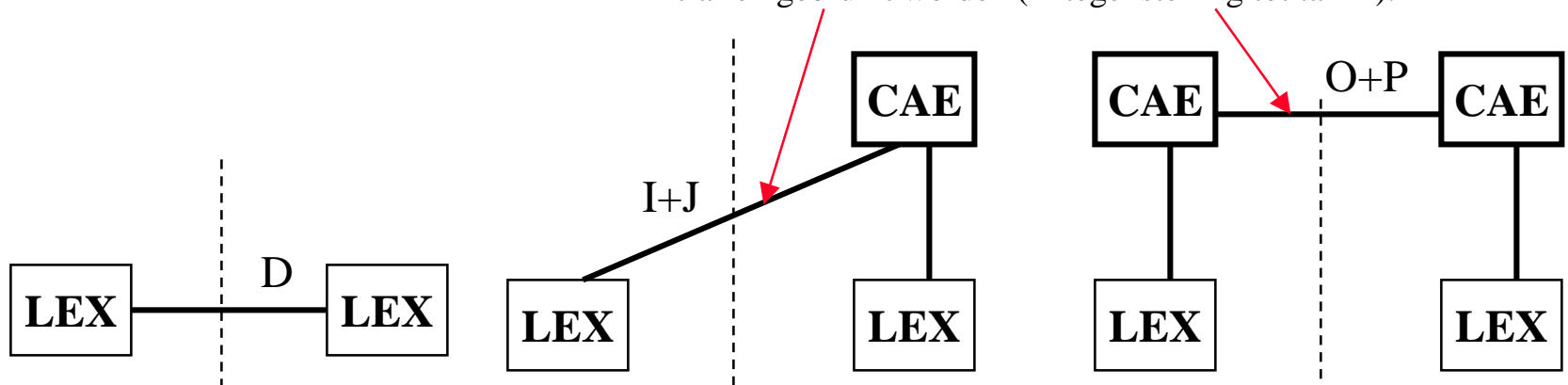
$$j = \frac{J*Y4}{D + (I + J + O + P)*Y4} \quad \text{voor IZA-trafiek}$$

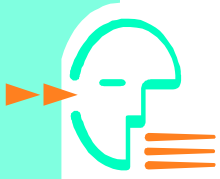
$$j' = \frac{J*Y5}{E + (I + J + O + P)*Y5} \quad \text{voor IZB-trafiek}$$

waarbij $Y5 = \# \text{ Min IZB} / (\# \text{ Min IZA} + \# \text{ Min IZB})$

Factor Y_i : ($i = \text{trafiektype}$)

geeft aan dat deze bundels voor meerdere types trafiek gebruikt worden (in tegenstelling tot tak D).

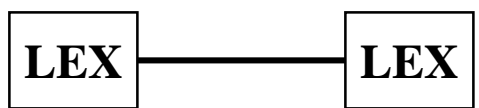




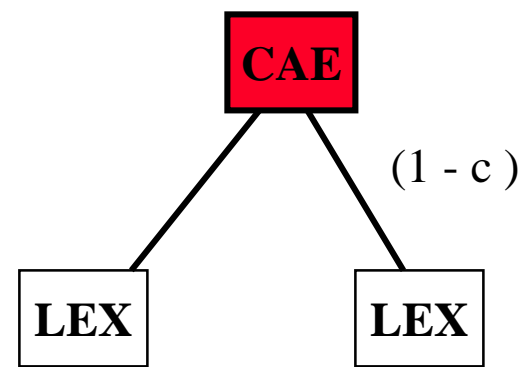
CAE switch

interzonal B traffic : eveneens 5 gevallen. Redenering zoals bij IZA.

IZB: v gevallen binnen 1 area

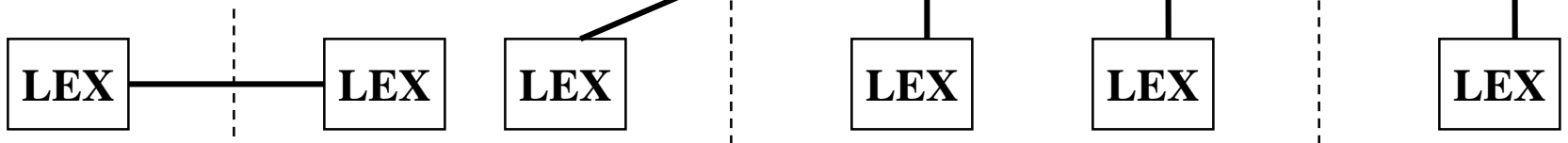


c directe link IZB LEX-LEX



IZB: w gevallen tussen 2 areas

e directe link IZB LEX-LEX

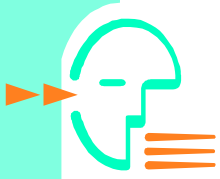


$i' + j'$ directe link LEX - CAE distant

$(1 - e - (i' + j'))$

$$\Rightarrow RF = (v*c + w*e)*0 + (v*(1-c) + w*(i' + j'))*1 + (w*(1-e-(i' + j')))*2$$



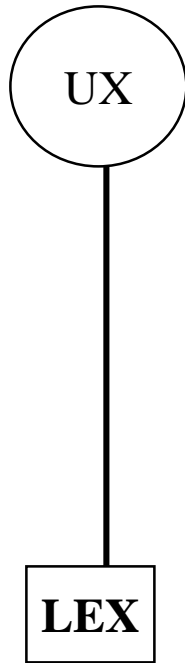


CAE switch

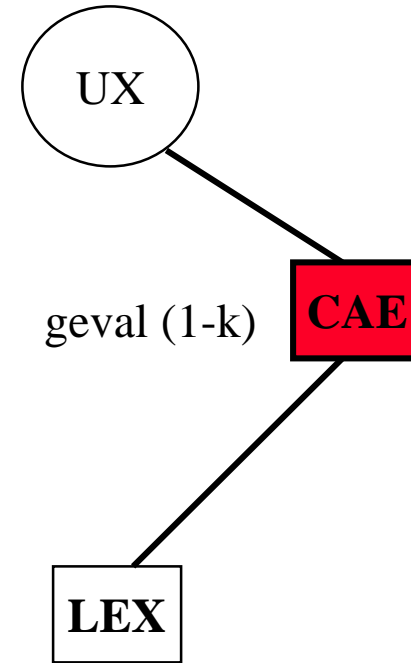
international traffic : (incoming en outgoing)

via direct link LEX – UX: \Rightarrow RF = 0

via CAE naar UX: \Rightarrow RF = 1



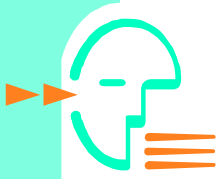
geval k



geval (1-k)

$$\Rightarrow \text{gemiddelde RF} = k * 0 + (1-k) * 1$$

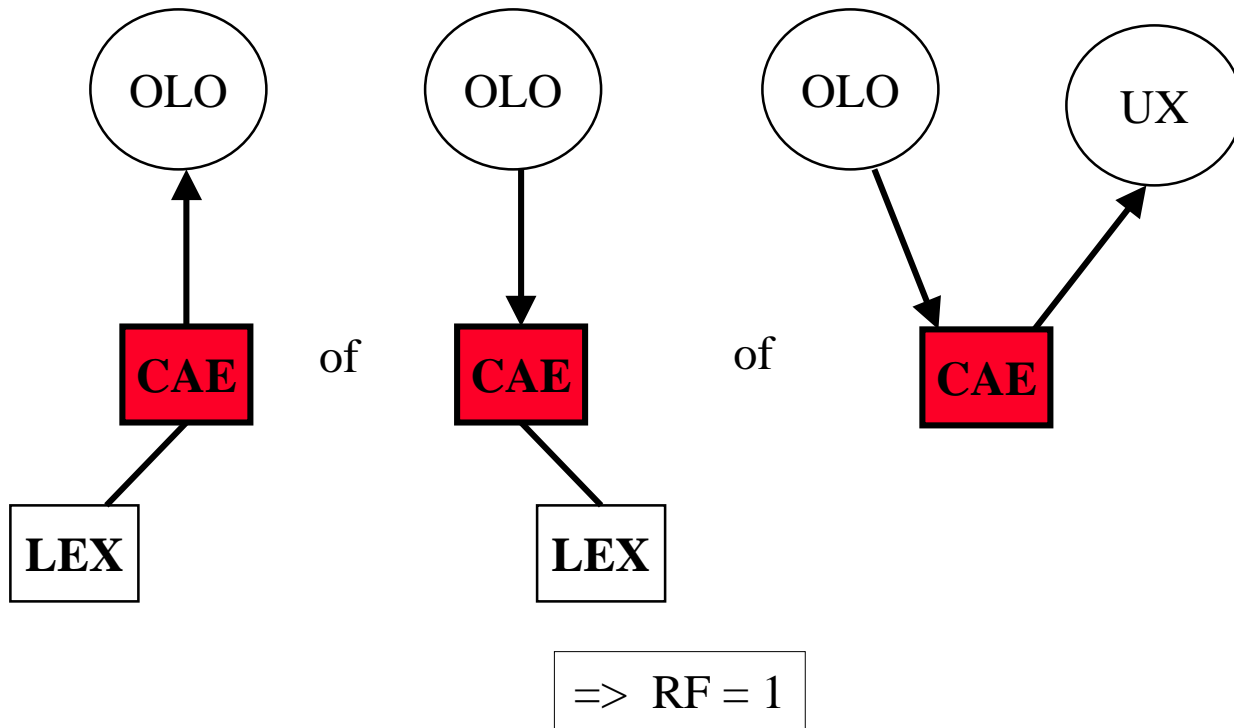




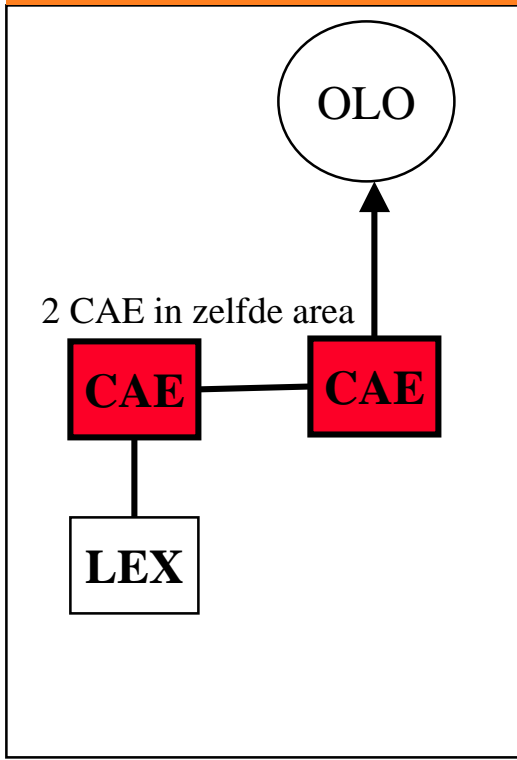
CAE switch

IAA OLO traffic : (incoming, transit en outgoing ; mobile en fix)

Basisveronderstelling: elke OLO is op beide AGE's van elke area aangesloten.*

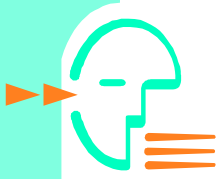


Niet in aanmerking genomen



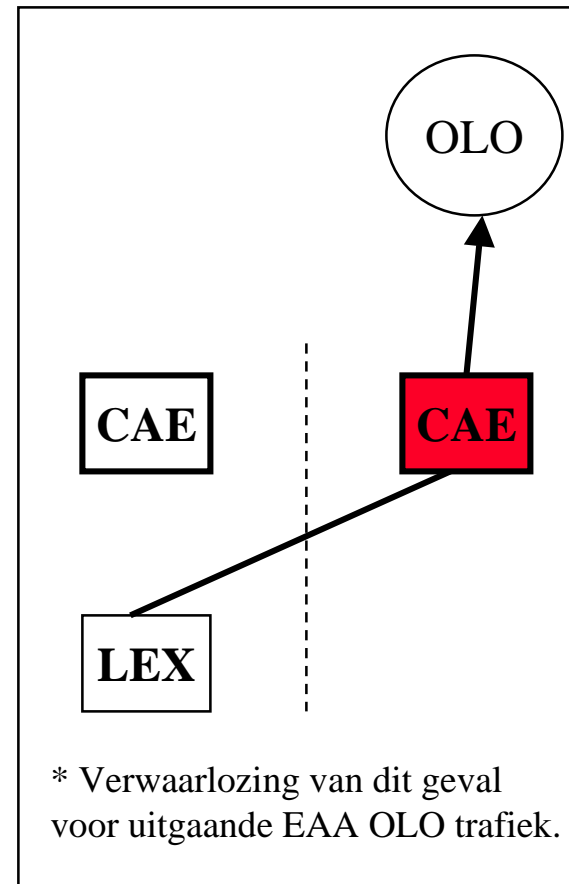
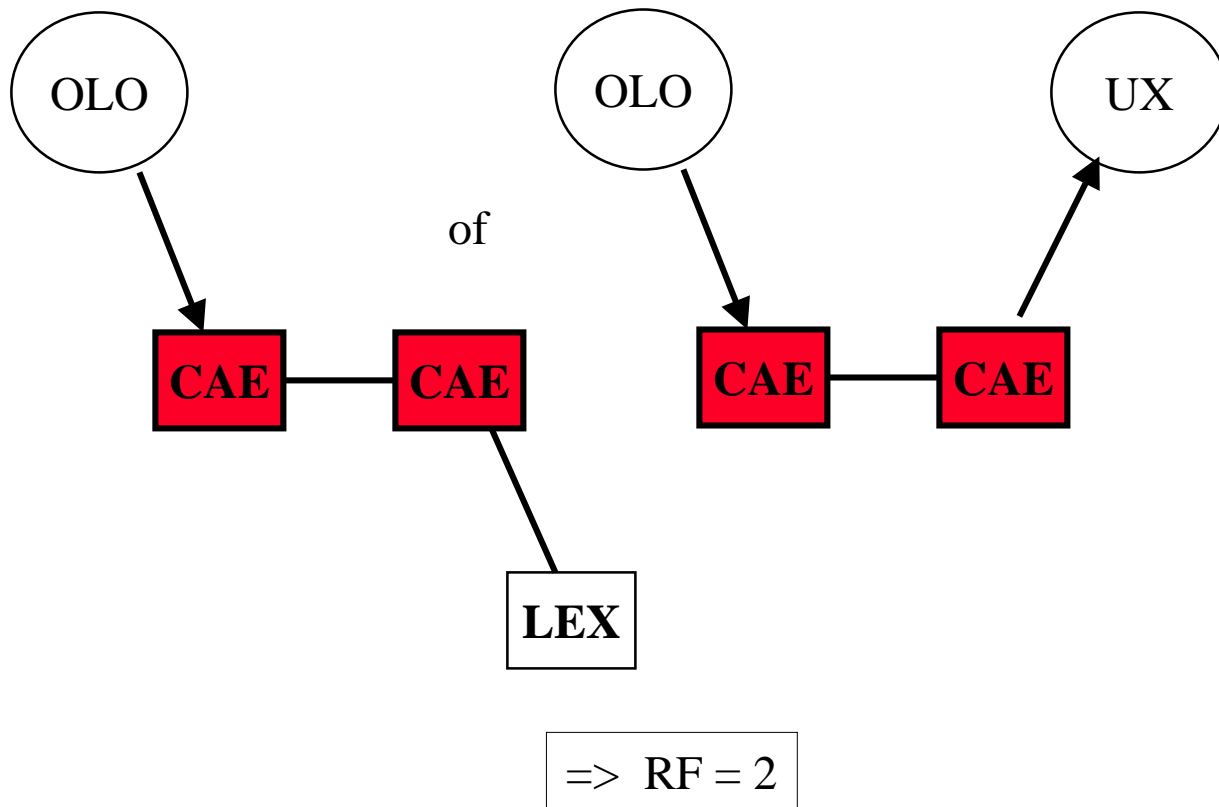
* In geval dit niet geïmplementeerd is in BRIO 2003 via direct of extended loadsharing, moet deze hypothese herzien worden.

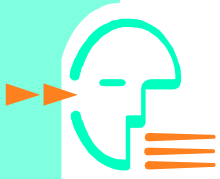




CAE switch

EAA OLO traffic : (incoming, transit en outgoing ; mobile en fix)

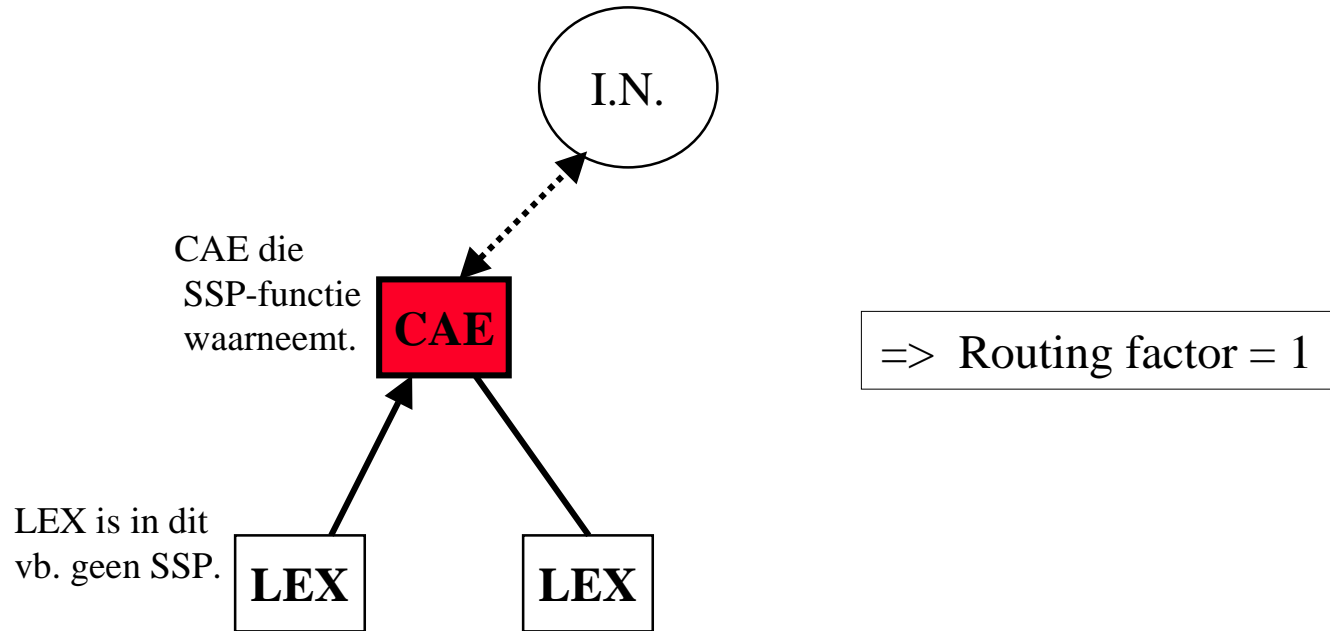


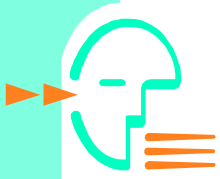


CAE switch

I.N. traffic

(Freephone, Consultel, Split Charging, ... (steeds BGC to BGC))



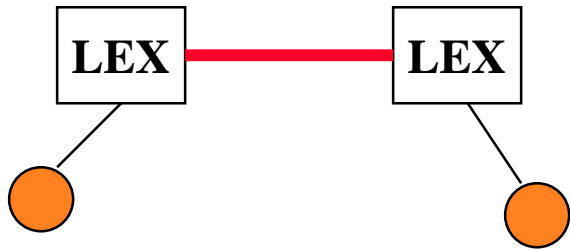


Zonal trunk

= aantal passages over een zonale 2Mb.

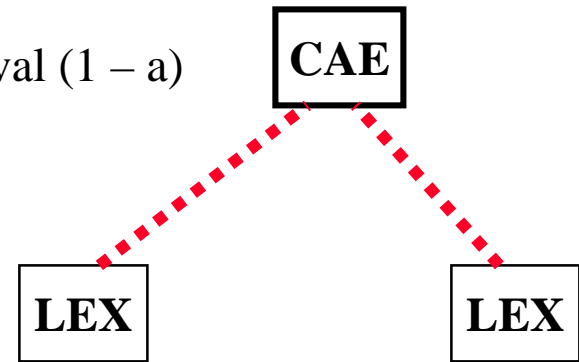
zonal traffic

geval a



of

geval (1 - a)



=> geval (1-a) geeft 2 mogelijkheden.





Zonal trunk

zonal traffic: geval (1-a):

f = CAE in zelfde zone als origin & destination

g = CAE in andere (aangrenzende) zone als origin & destination

h = CAE in andere (verwijderde) zone als origin & destination



$$\Rightarrow \text{gemiddelde RF} = ((1-a) * (g+h)) * 0 + a * 1 + ((1-a) * f) * 2$$

internet traffic \Rightarrow Geval (1- alfa) stellen we gelijk aan zonal traffic.
(= internet trafiek zonder offload)



Factoren f, g en h

$$f = \frac{F}{F + G + H}$$

$$g = \frac{G}{F + G + H}$$

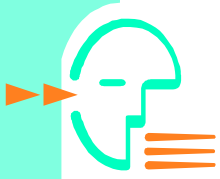
$$h = \frac{H}{F + G + H}$$

F : LEX-CAE IAA zonal

G : LEX-CAE IAA IZA

H : LEX-CAE IAA IZB

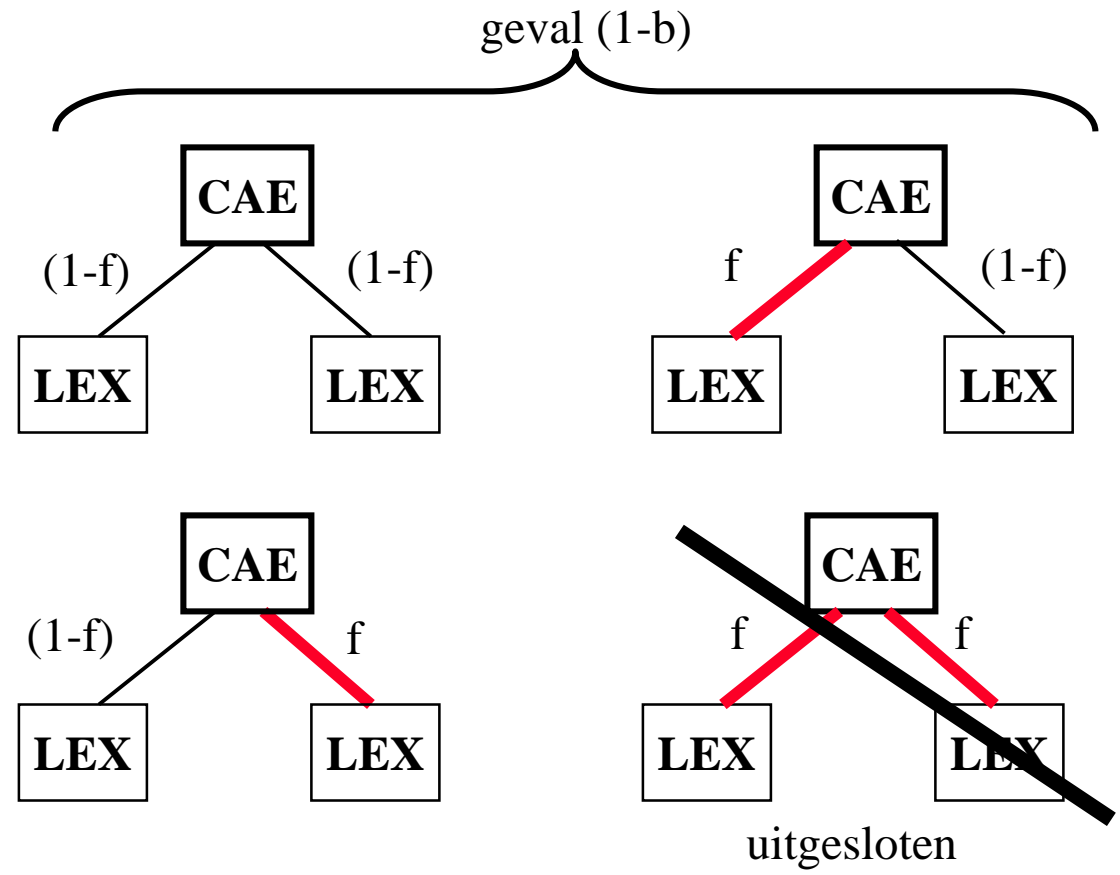
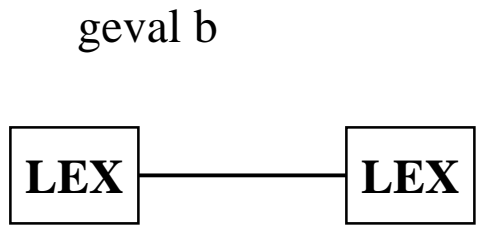


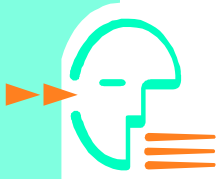


interzonal A traffic

Zonal trunk

- Binnen 1 area: (geval t)





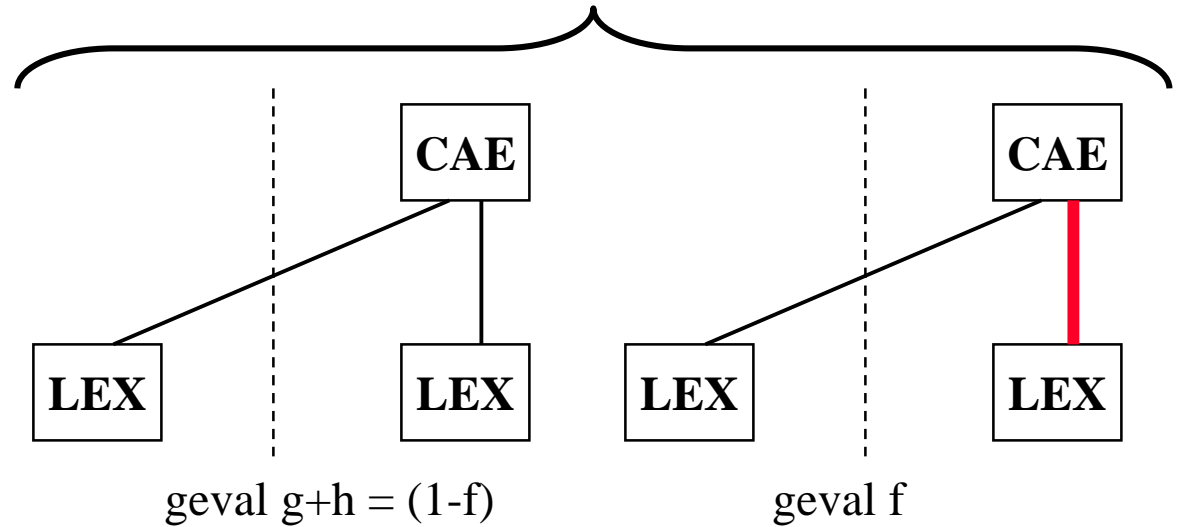
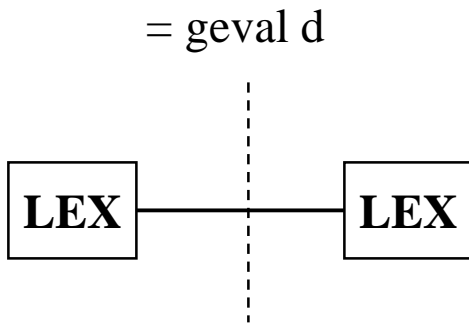
Zonal trunk

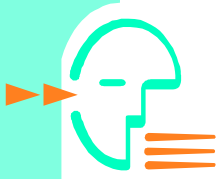
interzonal A traffic

- Tussen 2 areas: (geval u)

- geval u1

- geval u2 = geval i+j



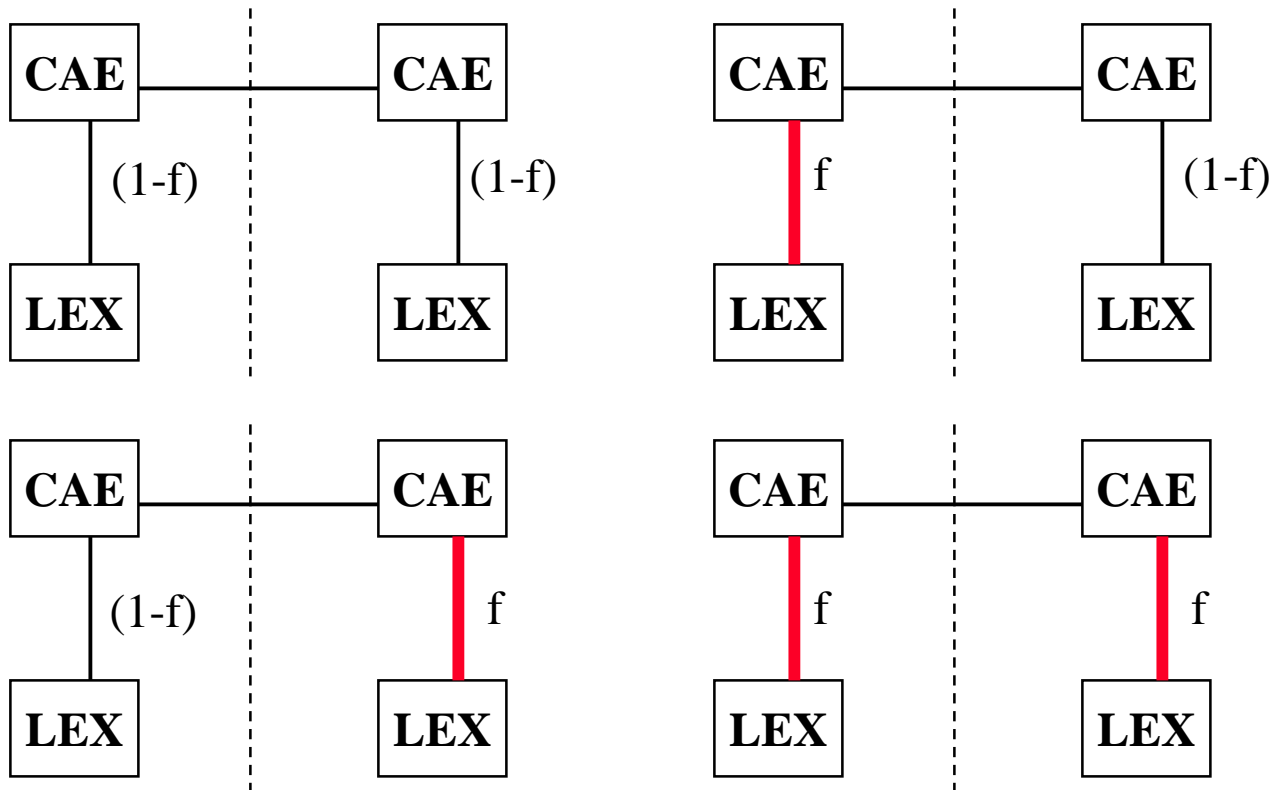


Zonal trunk

interzonal A traffic

- Tussen 2 areas: (geval u)

- geval u3 = $1 - d - (i+j)$





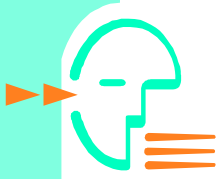
Zonal trunk

interzonal A traffic

- $RF = 0 : t*[b + (1-b)*(1-f)*(1-f)] + u*[d + (i+j)*(1-f) + (1-d-(i+j))*(1-f)*(1-f)]$
- $RF = 1 : t*[2 * (1-b)*f*(1-f)] + u*[(i+j)*f + 2 * (1-d-(i+j))*f*(1-f)]$
- ~~$RF = 2 : t*[(1-b)*f*f] + u*[(1-d-(i+j))*f*f]$~~

controle: de som van al deze gevallen is gelijk aan 100 %

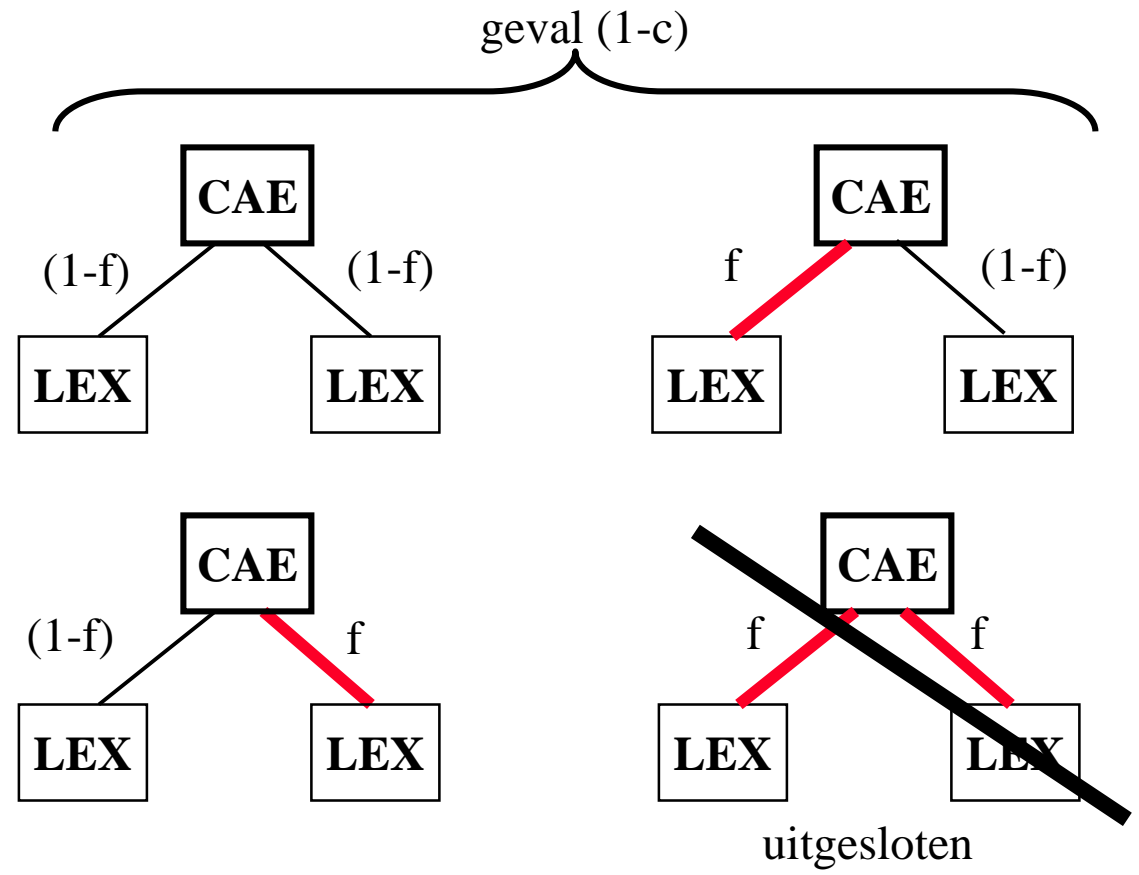
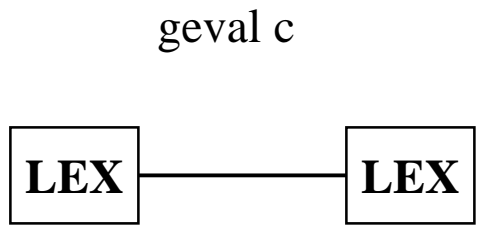


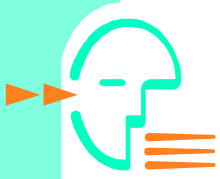


interzonal B traffic

Zonal trunk

- Binnen 1 area: (geval v)



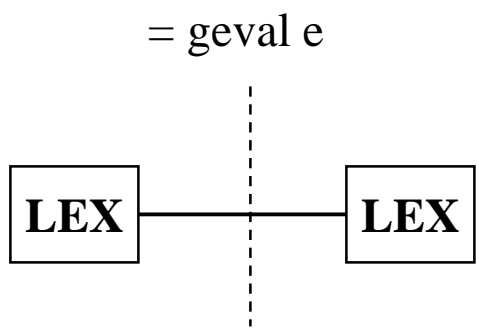


Zonal trunk

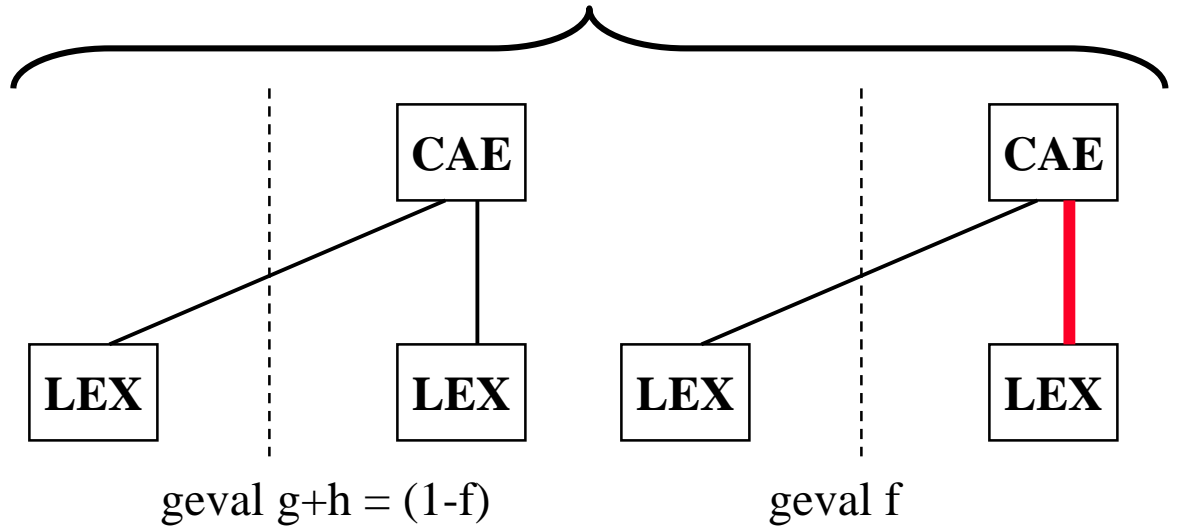
interzonal B traffic

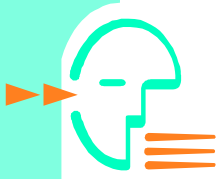
- Tussen 2 areas: (geval w)

- geval w1



- geval w2 = geval i'+j'

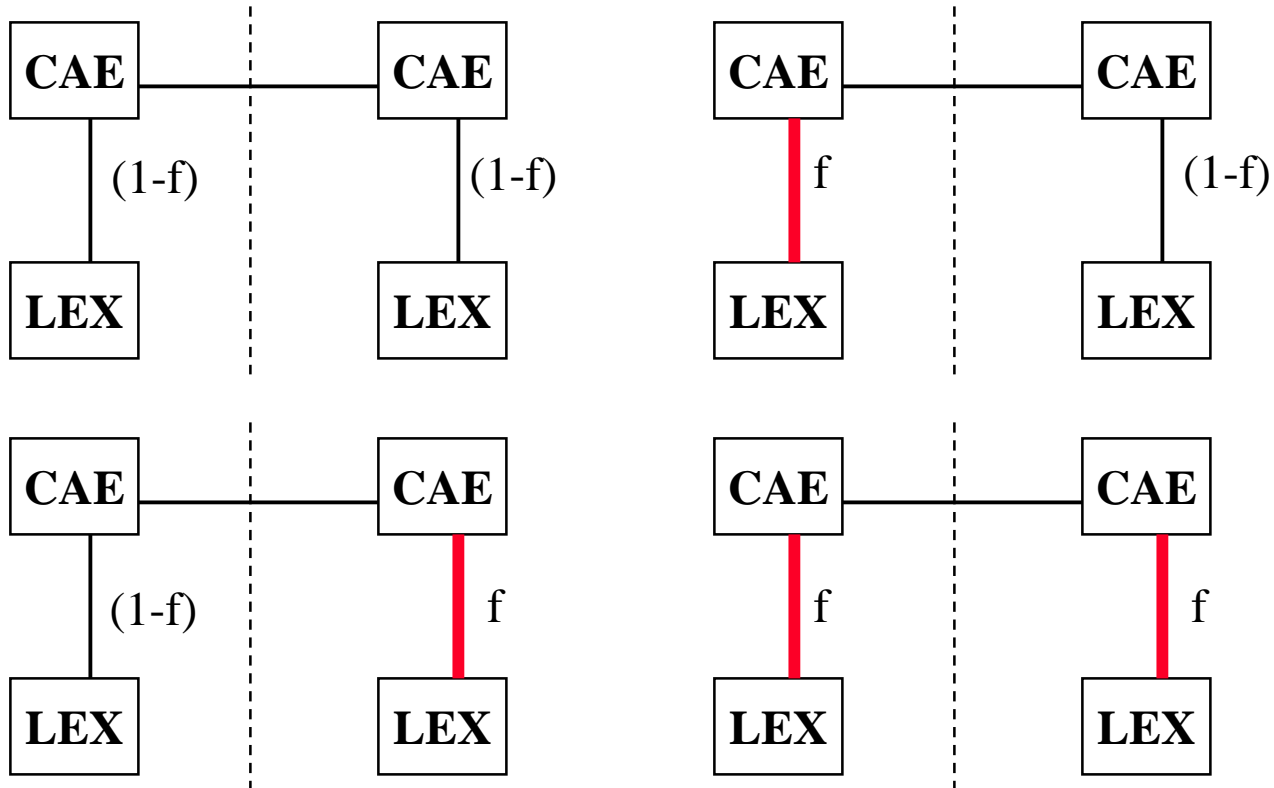




Zonal trunk

interzonal B traffic

- Tussen 2 areas: (geval w)
- geval w3 = $1 - e - (i' + j')$





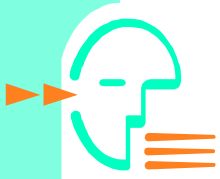
Zonal trunk

interzonal B traffic

- $RF = 0 : v*[c + (1-c)*(1-f)*(1-f)] + w*[e + (i'+j')*(1-f) + (1-e-(i'+j'))*(1-f)*(1-f)]$
- $RF = 1 : v*[2 * (1-c)*f*(1-f)] + w*[(i'+j')*f + 2 * (1-e-(i'+j'))*f*(1-f)]$
- ~~$RF = 2 : v*[(1-c)*f*f] + w*[(1-e-(i'+j'))*f*f]$~~

controle: de som van al deze gevallen is gelijk aan 100 %



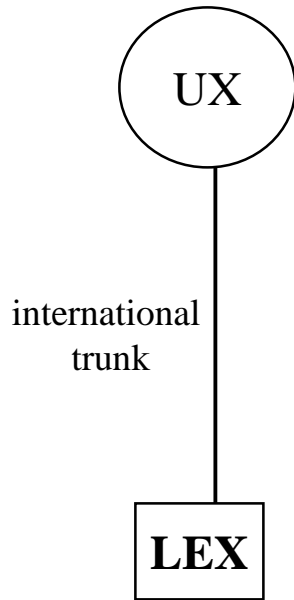


Zonal trunk

international traffic (incoming en outgoing)

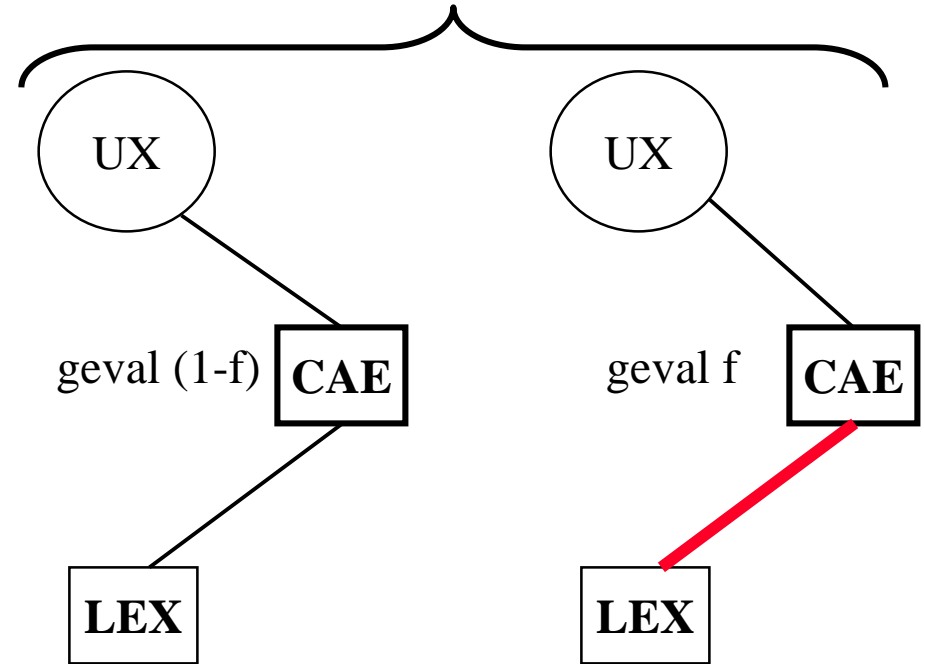
via direct link LEX – UX: \Rightarrow RF = 0

geval k



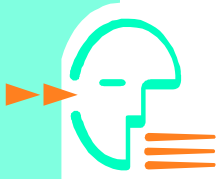
via CAE: \Rightarrow RF = 0 of 1

geval (1 – k)



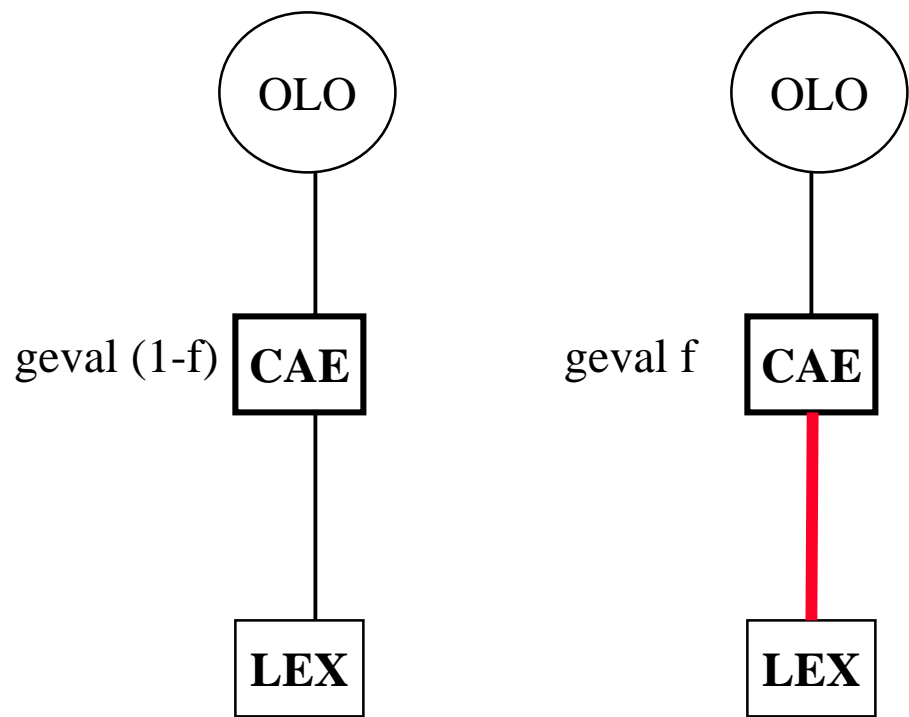
$$\Rightarrow \text{gemiddelde RF} = [k + (1-k)*(1-f)] * 0 + [(1-k)*f] * 1$$





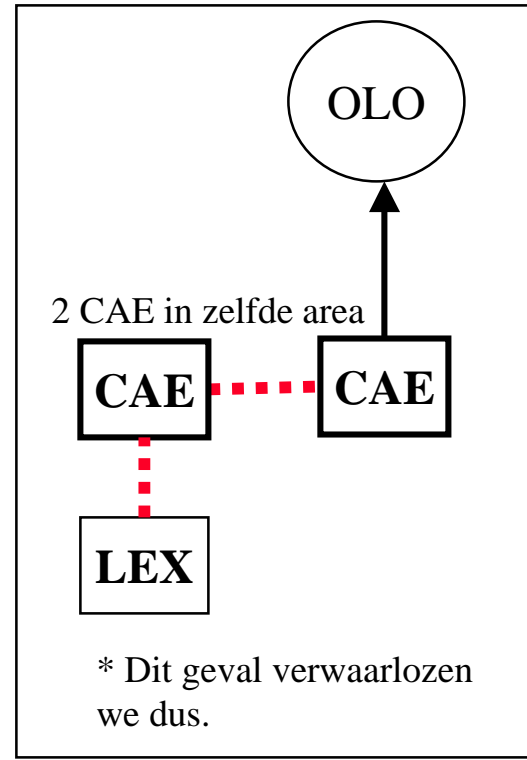
Zonal trunk

IAA OLO traffic (incoming en outgoing ; mobile en fix)



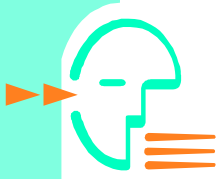
=> gemiddelde RF = $(1-f) * 0 + f * 1$

* Veronderstelling dat elke OLO op beide CAE van elke area aangesloten is.



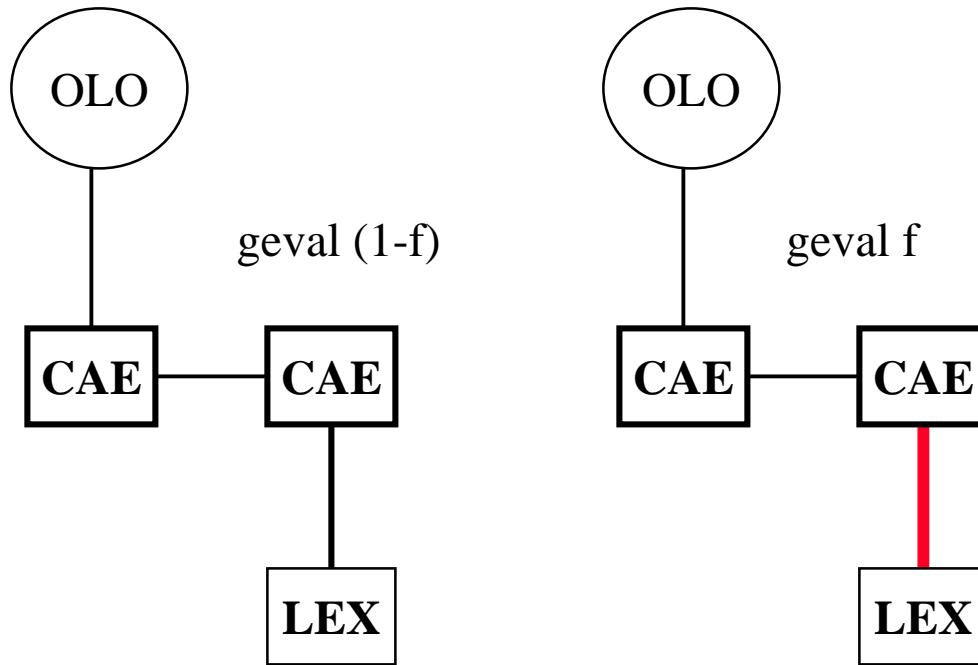
* Dit geval verwaarlozen we dus.



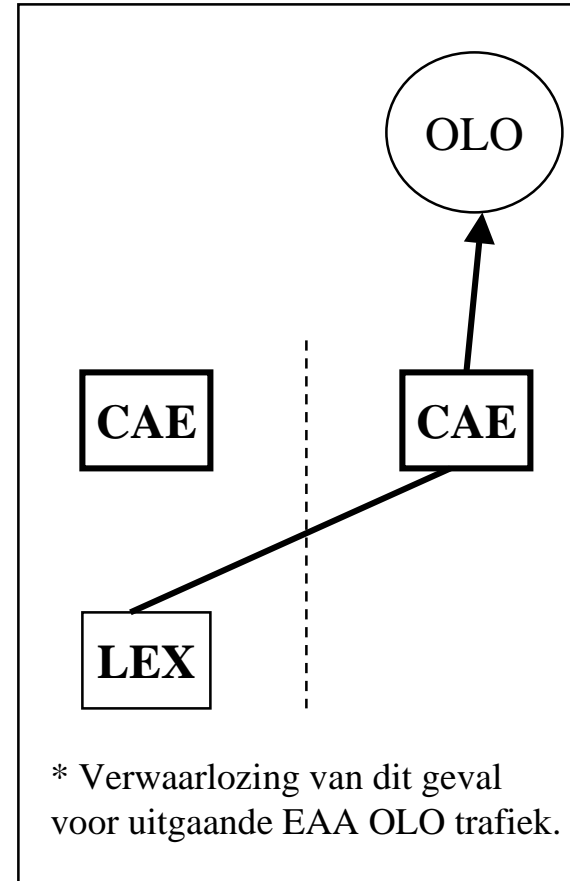


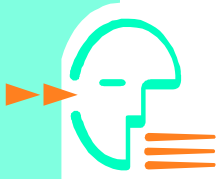
Zonal trunk

EAA OLO traffic (incoming en outgoing ; mobile en fix)



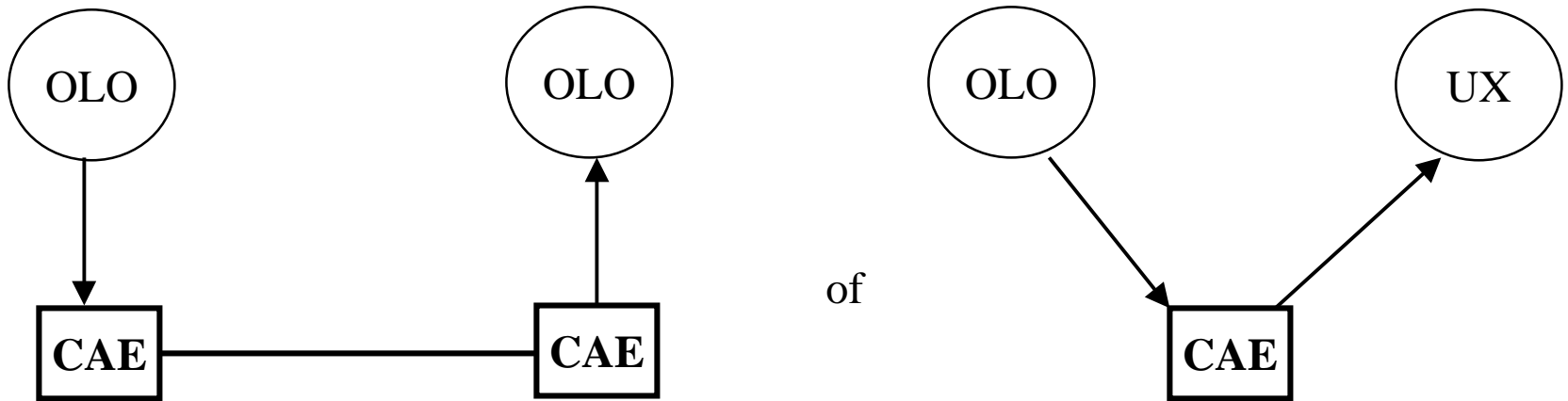
$$\Rightarrow \text{gemiddelde RF} = (1-f) * 0 + f * 1$$





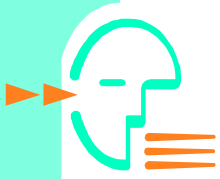
Zonal trunk

transit OLO en intal traffic (IAA en EAA; mobile en fix OLO of intal)



=> RF = 0

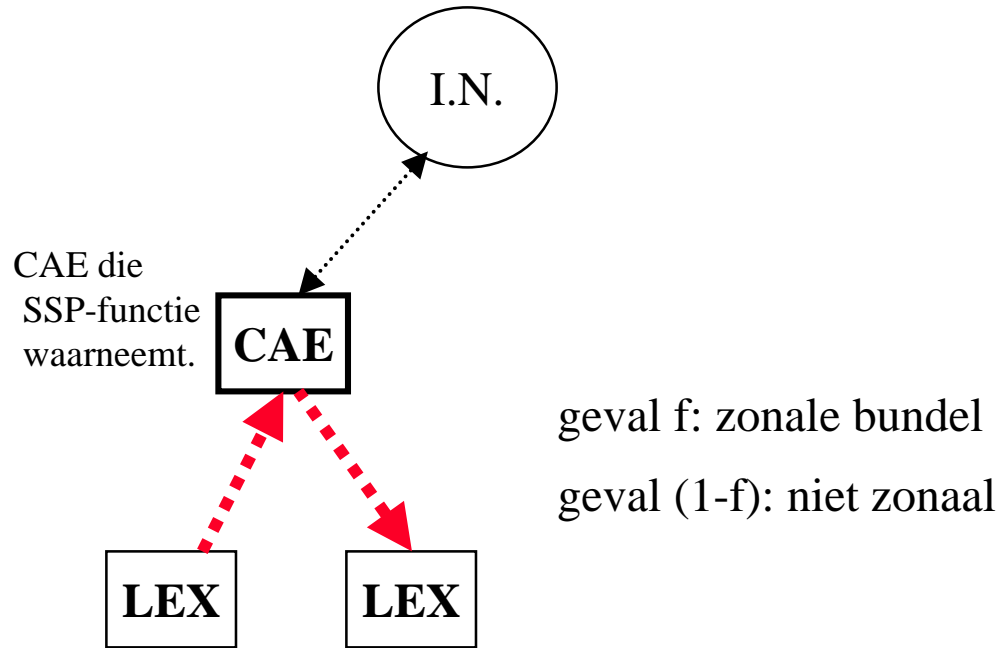




Zonal trunk

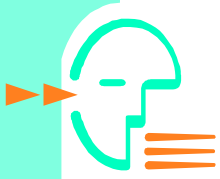
I.N. traffic

(Consultel, Split Charging, ... (steeds BGC to BGC))



$$\Rightarrow \text{Routing factor} = [(1-f)*(1-f)] * 0 + [2*f*(1-f)] * 1 + [f*f] * 2$$



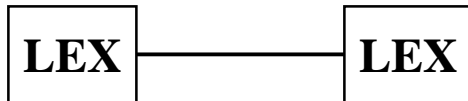


Interzonal A trunk

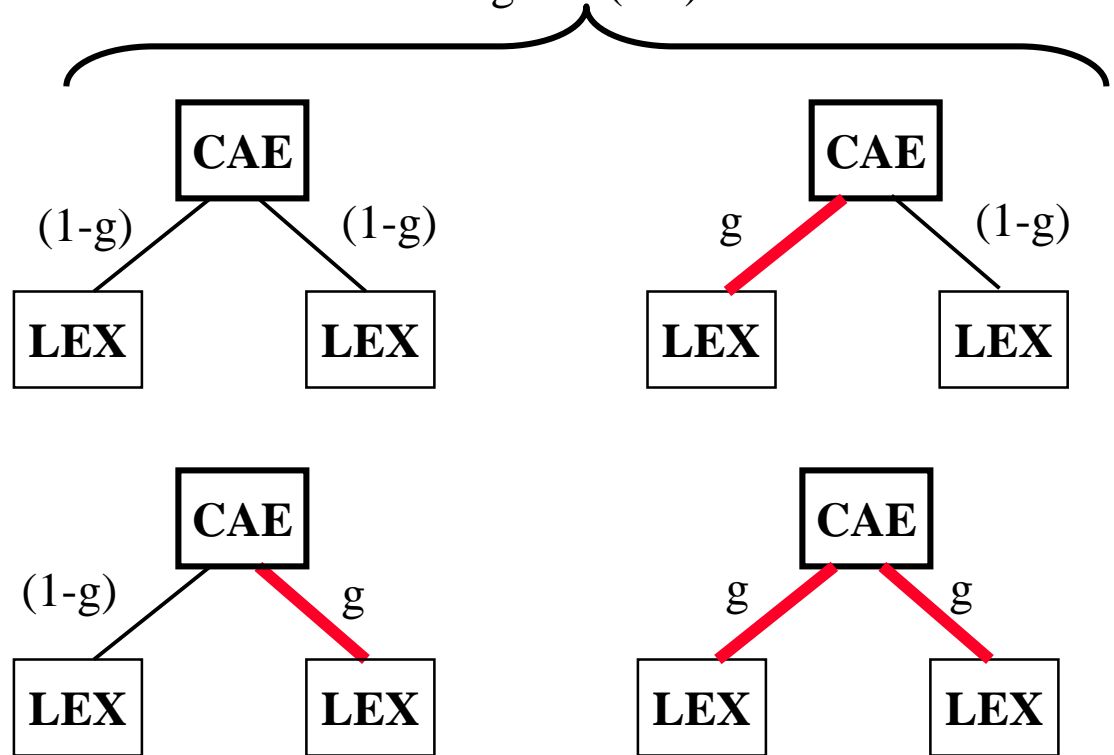
= aantal passages over een interzonale A 2Mb.

zonal traffic

geval a



geval (1-a)





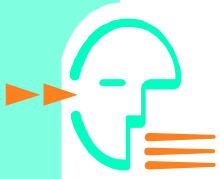
Interzonal A trunk

zonal traffic

- $RF = 0 : a + (1-a) * [(1-g) * (1-g)]$
- $RF = 1 : (1-a) * [2 * (1-g) * g]$
- $RF = 2 : (1-a) * [g * g]$

internet traffic => Geval (1- alfa) stellen we gelijk aan zonal traffic.
(= internet trafiek zonder offload)

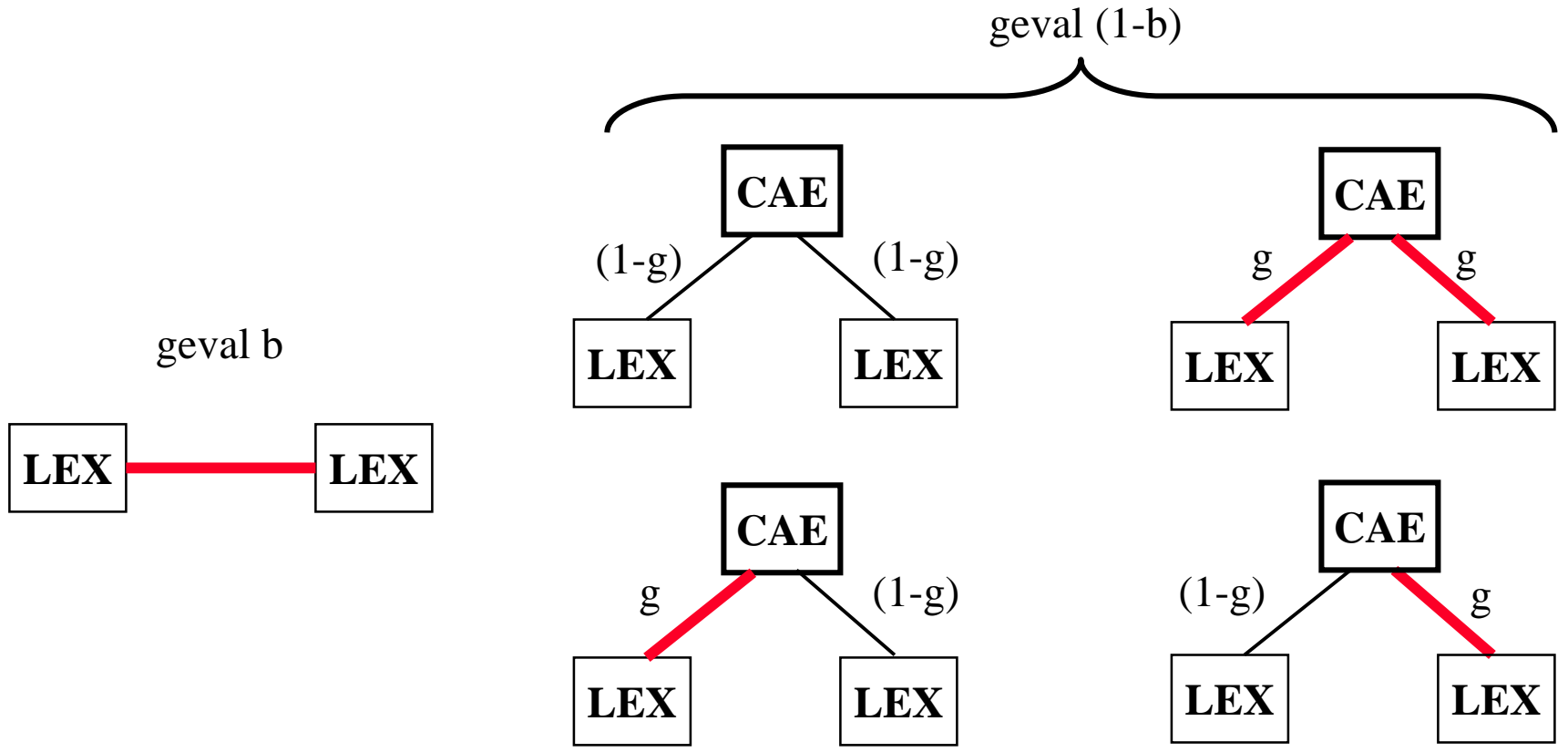


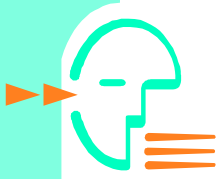


interzonal A traffic

Interzonal A trunk

- Binnen 1 area: (geval t)

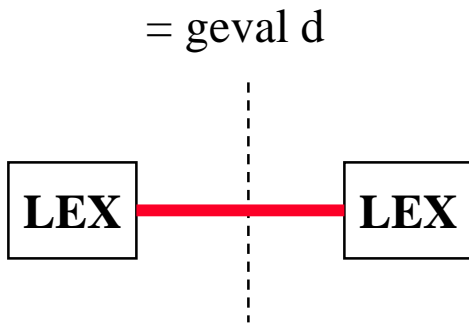




Interzonal A trunk

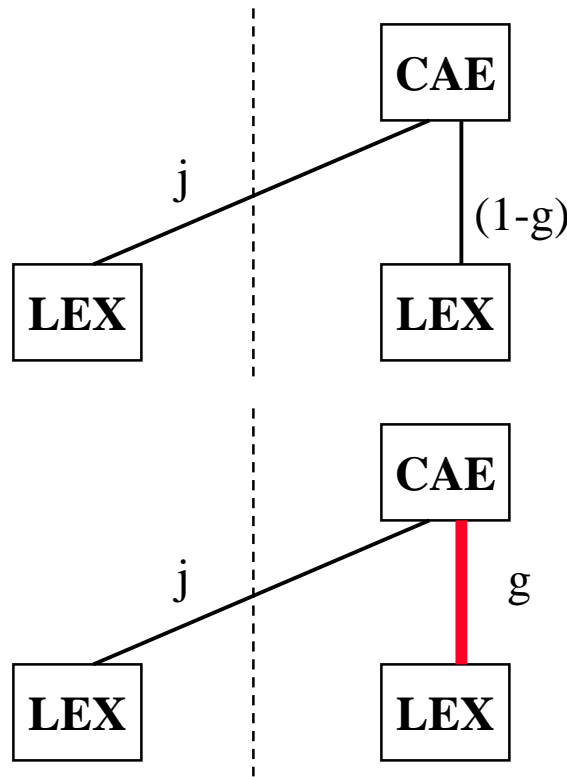
interzonal A traffic

- geval u1

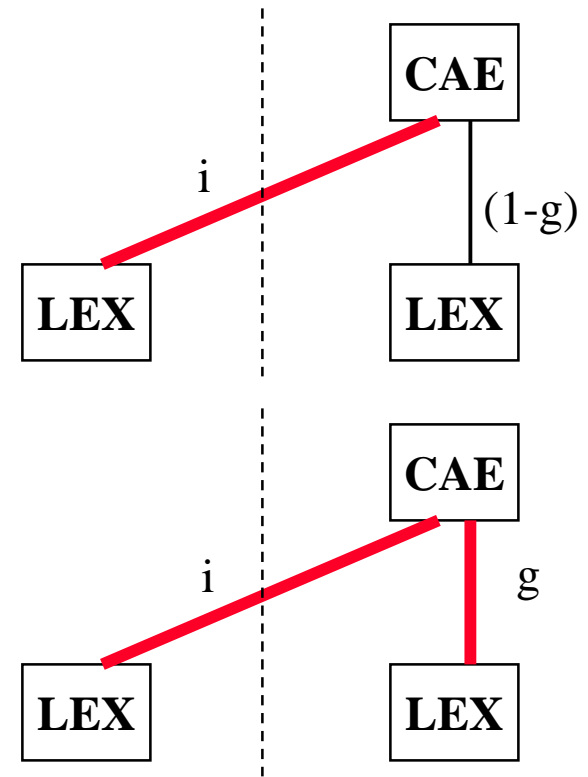


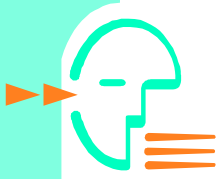
- Tussen 2 areas: (geval u)

- geval u2 = j



- geval u3 = i



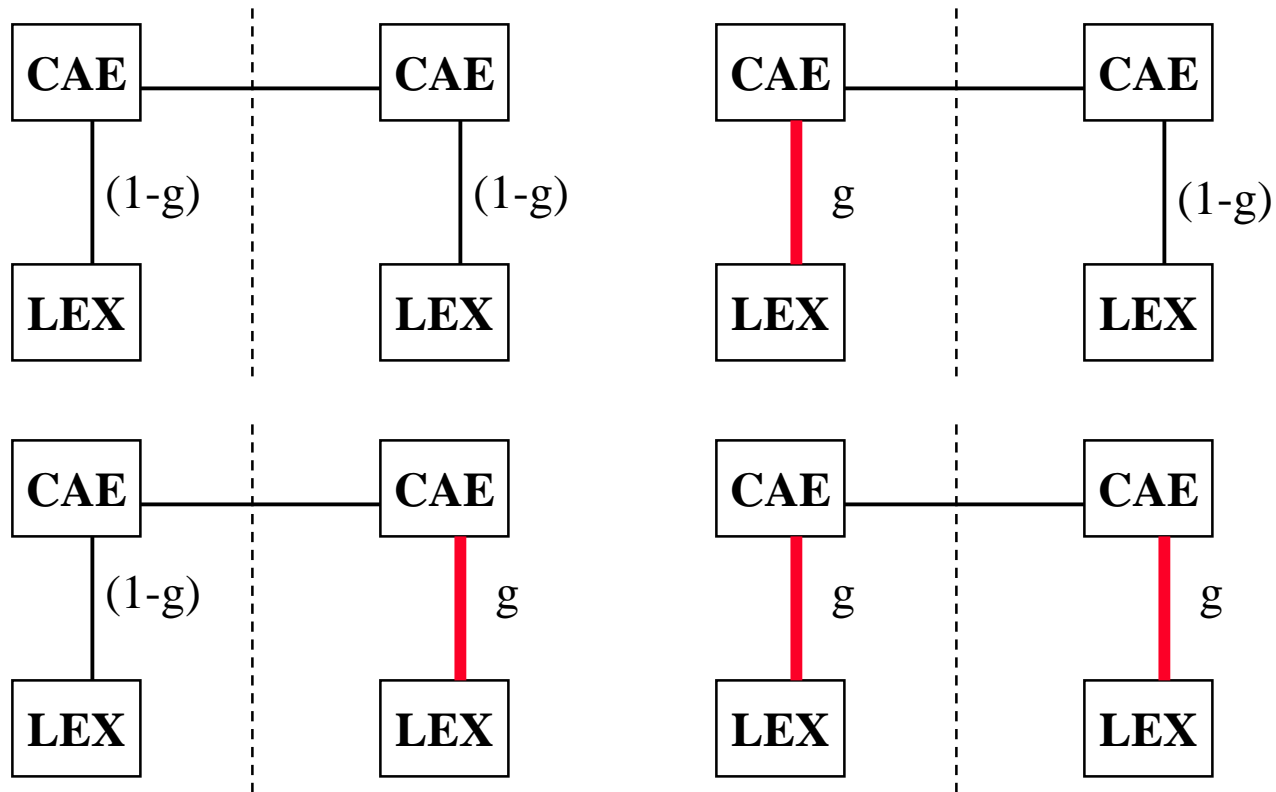


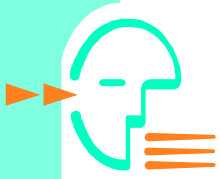
Interzonal A trunk

interzonal A traffic

- Tussen 2 areas: (geval u)
- $geval u4 = 1 - d - i - j$

geval (1-o)



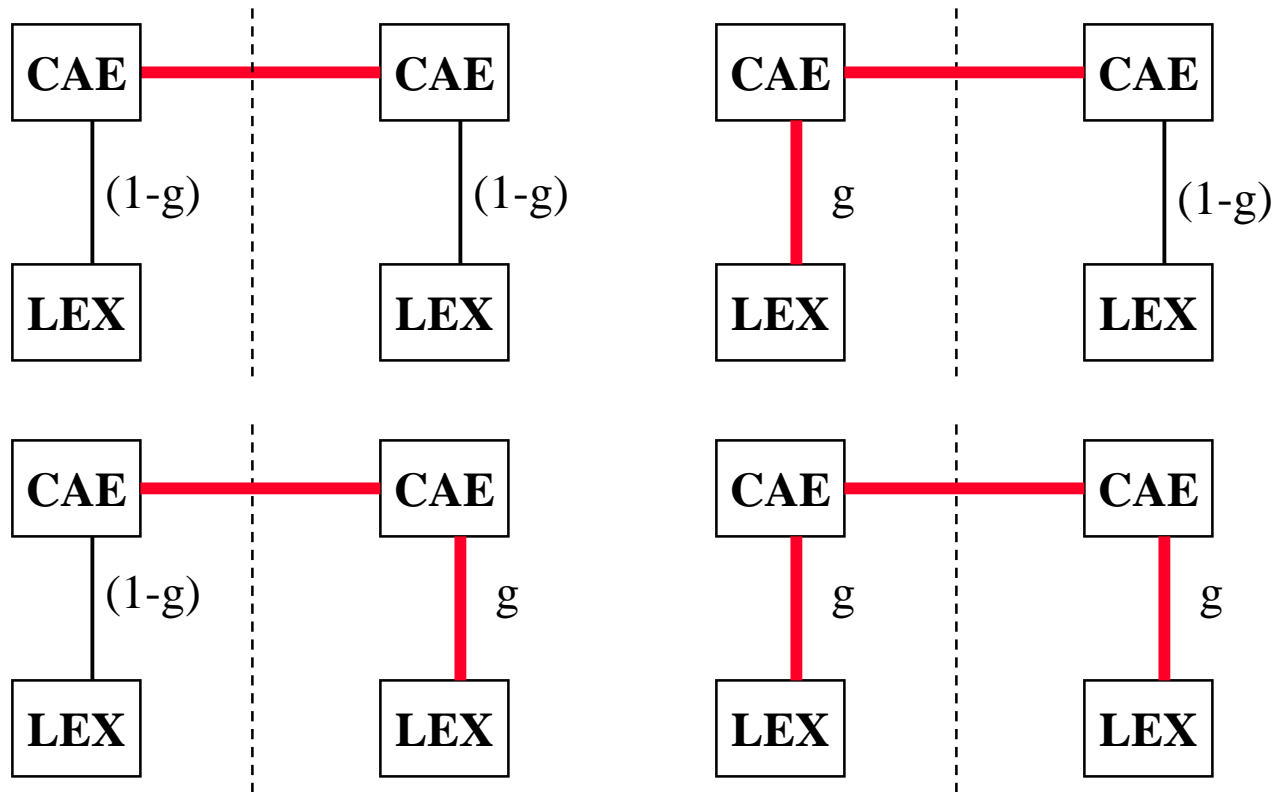


Interzonal A trunk

interzonal A traffic

- Tussen 2 areas: (geval u)
- $geval u4 = 1 - d - i - j$

geval o





Interzonal A trunk

interzonal A traffic

- $RF = 0 : t * [(1-b) * (1-g) * (1-g)] + u * [j * (1-g) + (1-d-i-j) * (1-o) * (1-g) * (1-g)]$
- $RF = 1 : t * [b + 2 * (1-b) * g * (1-g)]$
 $+ u * [d + i * (1-g) + j * g + 2 * (1-d-i-j) * (1-o) * g * (1-g) + (1-d-i-j) * o * (1-g) * (1-g)]$
- $RF = 2 : t * [(1-b) * g * g] + u * [i * g + (1-d-i-j) * (1-o) * g * g + 2 * (1-d-i-j) * o * g * (1-g)]$
- $RF = 3 : u * [(1-d-i-j) * o * g * g]$

controle: de som van al deze gevallen is gelijk aan 100 %

