

### Dimensioning considerations for DMM

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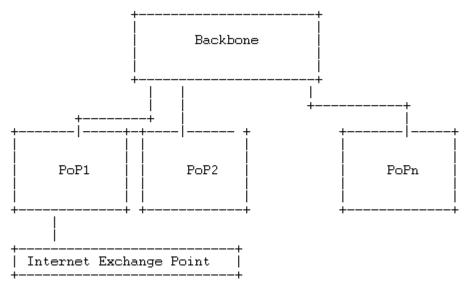
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### Scope

- Evaluation of possible economic benefits for the operator to deploy a dmm-based architecture
- First comparison, even if in a simplified scenario, between a centralized and a distributed model

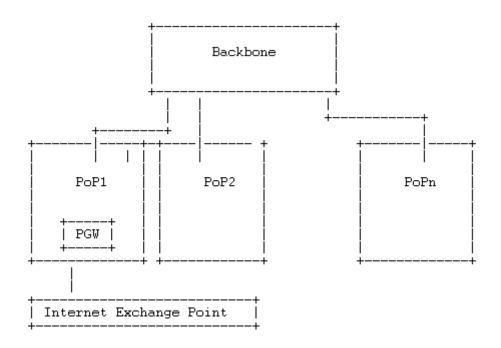
## Network topology (starting point)

- The network is made by different PoPs each one directly connected (single hop) to the backbone
- Only one PoP gives access to the Internet (internet exchange point)
- It is a very simple model
- Extensions/enhancements will be considered for next versions of the draft



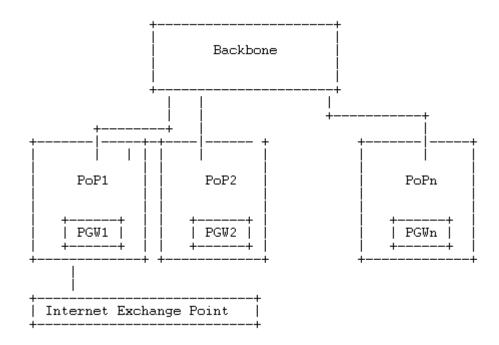
### The centralized scenario

 In the centralized scenario the PGWs are located only in the PoP where the Internet exchange point is located.



## The (selected) distributed scenario

 Different distributed scenarios may exist but we consider the one in which each PoP is equipped with a PGW



#### The formulas

- Centralized scenario:
- sum\_{i=1}^{n-1}(2\*2^10\*cost\_link\*Internet\_Traffic\_PoP\_i)+
- sum\_{i=1}^{n-1}(4\*2^10\*cost\_link\*Local\_Traffic\_PoP\_i)+
- cost\_PGW (sum\_{i=1}^{n} (traffic\_PoP\_i))
- Distributed scenario:
- sum\_{i=1}^{n-1}(2\*2^10\*cost\_link\*Internet\_Traffic\_PoP\_i)+
- sum\_{i=1}^{n}(cost\_PGW(traffic\_PoP\_i))

#### Results

- Not an always-valid model but, based on traffic distribution, one model can be more convenient than the other
- What makes the difference is the percentage of traffic local to the PoP
  - If sufficient traffic is exchanged internally to the PoP there is no need to transport it to the exchange point so that the distributed scenario becomes more convenient
  - On the opposite side, if all the traffic generated by the customers is directed to the internet the difference between the two scenarios reduces and there is no convenience to have a local PGW when the traffic must however be transported to the exchange point

# Questions?