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Training

ANSAwise - Telecommunications Network Management

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Abstract

The ITU's Telecommunications Management Network Architecture is the standard for solving the problems occurring within the telecommunications arena. Principally, these management problems are caused by having non-homogeneous management systems for the different components making up the telecommunications framework, namely mobile radio networks, data networks, and telephone networks. These are normally distributed, and so their management also raises problems that are commonly encountered in distributed systems.

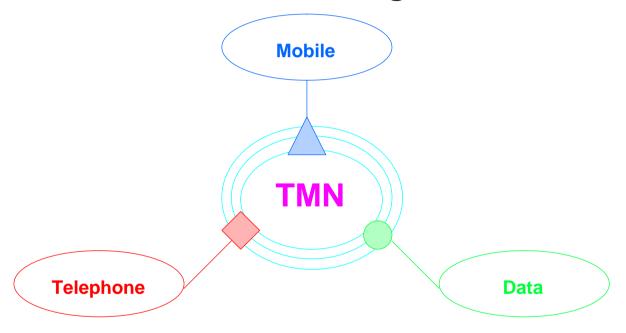
The solution provided by the TMN standard architecture is homogeneous management for these heterogeneous networks, irrespective of details of location or platform. It is this architecture that is the subject of this module.

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	Briefing Note	

Distribution: Supersedes: Superseded by:



Telecommunications Management Network





In this session

Explain the motivations for TMN

Show the form of the TMN architecture

Discuss the components of TMN

Show how distributed systems contribute to TMN



Motivation for TMN

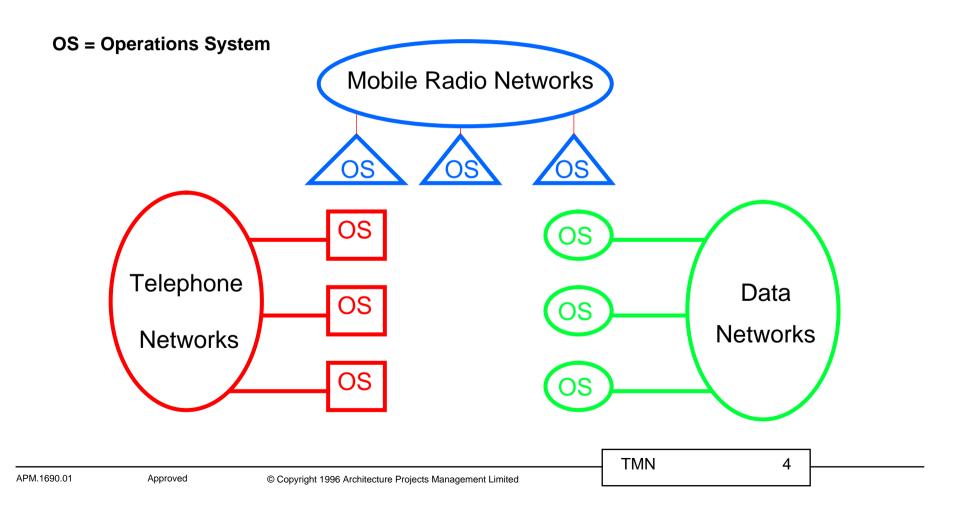
• Problem: non-homogeneous management systems for

- different networks

- different elements of networks



Non-homogeneous Management Systems





The Solution

- Homogeneous network management
 - for heterogeneous networks
 - based on architecture for interoperation between management functions
- TMN provides all this
 - by using distributed systems techniques to implement the necessary functionality



What is TMN?

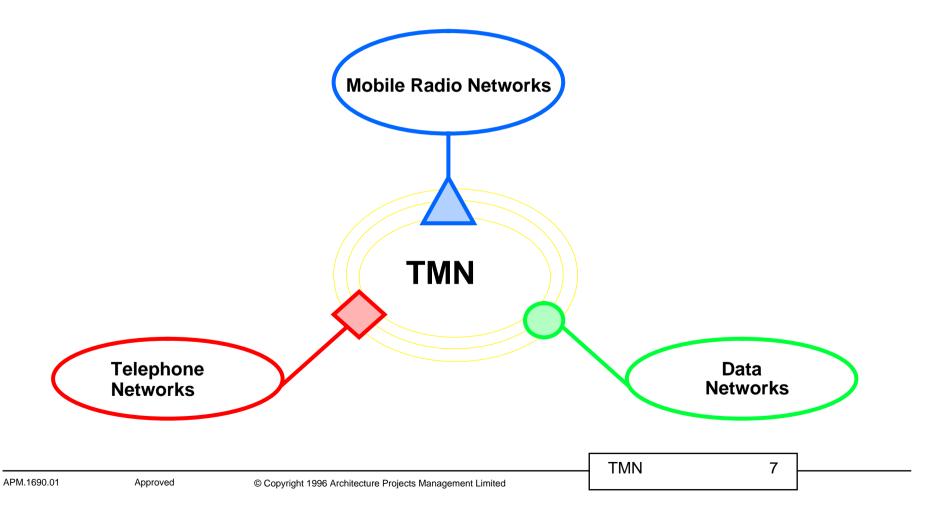
- Management architecture defined by CCITT
 - public data networks are incorporated as objects

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- these objects are managed by carriers
- PTT view breaks up network management
 - operations
 - administration
 - maintenance



Homogeneous Management System





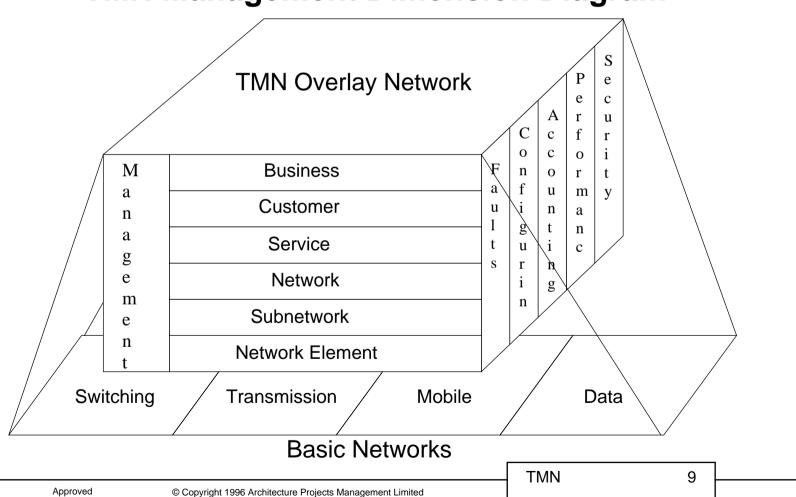
Service Integration with TMN

- Integrated management should provide
 - management of different basic networks with a single management network
 - control and supervision of carrier networks and services
 - user management and network maintenance
 - cooperation between manufacturer-specific aspects of operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM)
- These aspects are referred to as the TMN management dimensions



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TMN Management Dimension Diagram





TMN Reference Model

- Specified in CCITT recommendation M.3010
- Provides a separate management network consisting of
 - telecommunications network
 - network element
 - operations system
 - mediation device
 - workstation
 - data communications network



Telecommunications Network

- Comprises individual subnetworks provided by a single carrier
 - telephone network
 - ISDN
 - X.25 network
 - mobile-radio network
 - videotext network
 - videoconferencing network



Network Element

- Supports Network Element Function (NEF)
 - makes respective network functionality/services of TN available to the user
 - switching network nodes
 - multiplexers
 - cross connects



Operations System

Provides Operations System Function (OSF)

- processes the management information

controls and monitors TNs

- handles data analysis and global control



Mediation Device

- Supports Mediation Function (MF)
 - acts as a management gateway
 - forwards information between NE/NEF and OS/OSF
- Supports management functions like
 - data collection and switching
 - data preparation and concentration
 - forwarding discrimination and network component identification
 - protocol conversion



Workstation

Provides Workstation Function (WSF)

Enables human users to access TMN

Always a leaf component of the network



Data Communications Network

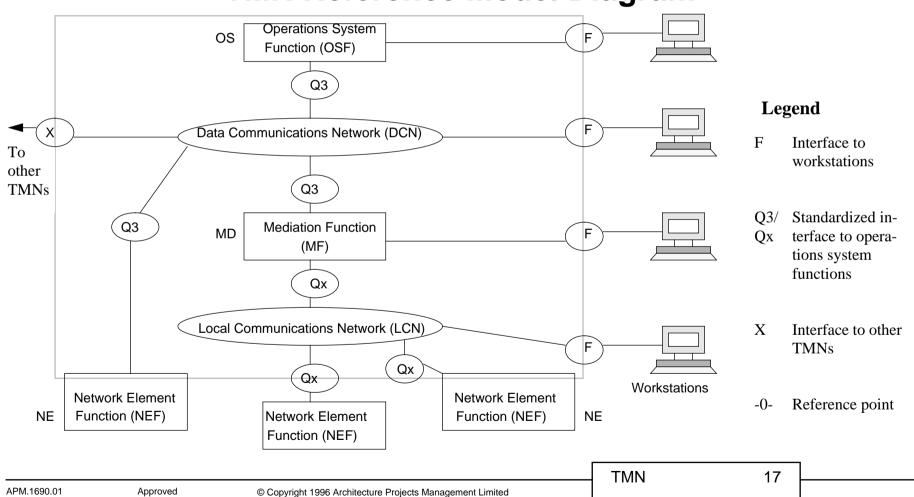
Supports Data Communication Function (DCF)

Also responsible for Local Communication Network (LCN)

Provides for communication between other TMN units



TMN Reference Model Diagram



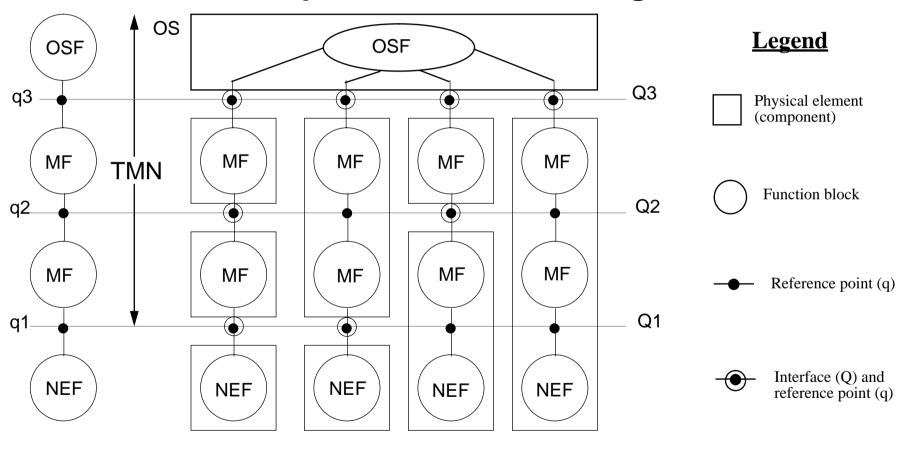


Reference Points

- The TMN reference model also contains a number of reference points
- These are interfaces between TMN entities that are specified by services or protocols
 - F: interface to WS
 - X: interface to other TMNs
 - Qx, Q1, Q2: interfaces for connecting simple transmission and switching equipment
 - Q3: interface for connecting more complex equipment or entire switching nodes. Follows CCITT recommendation G.513.



TMN Component Function Assignments





Implementing TMN

- Implementation of TMN proceeds in stages
 - connection of existing network elements (NE) to existing OS systems via mediation functions (MF)
 - installation of TMN systems for system-independent operation
 - introduction of communicating TMN systems



TMN Applications Development

- Similar to standard management application development processes
 - definition of TMN object class library
 - uniform design of user interface
 - object-oriented design and programming
 - common development environment
 - increasing platform functionality
 - integration of new TMN applications



Summary

- TMN is a standard management architecture
- TMN is based on OSI management concepts
- TMN draws heavily on distributed systems technologies
- TMN provides for homogeneous management of heterogeneous systems
- TMN Reference Model describes how management components relate to each other



More information?

- TMN Reference Model: CCITT Recommendation M.3010.
- TMN and Intelligent Networking: see TMN and New Network Architectures by Catherine Pontailler, IEEE Communications Magazine, April 1993, pp83-88
- For more on TMN-related subjects:
 - general management of networks and systems, see *Integrated Network* and System Management by Heinz-Gerd Hegering & Sebastian Abeck (Addison-Wesley, 1994)