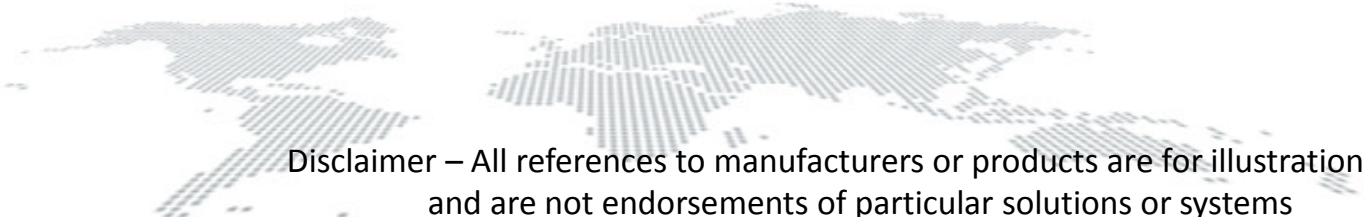




“Avoiding High Density Spaghetti” - Managing High Density Modular Cabling Systems

David Cuthbertson
Square Mile Systems

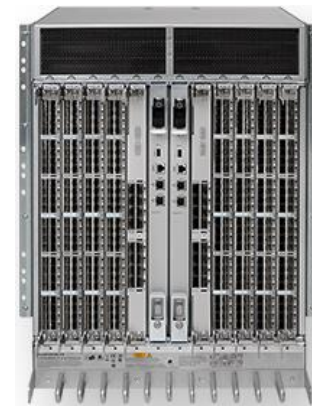


Disclaimer – All references to manufacturers or products are for illustration only
and are not endorsements of particular solutions or systems



Is Managing Cabling Boring?

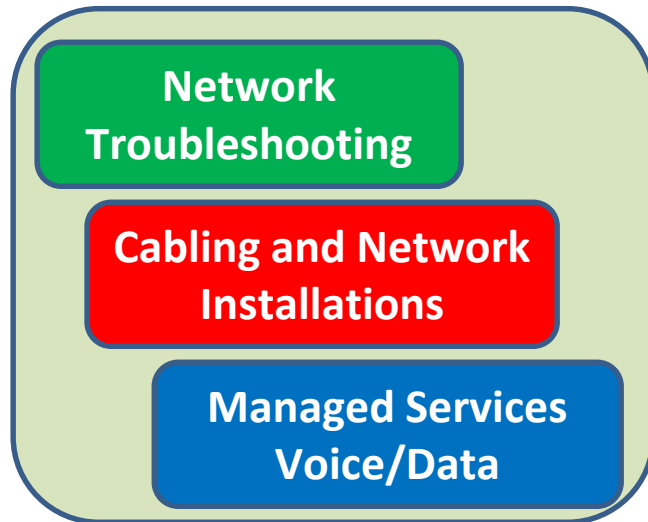
- It is not seen as important as delivering projects
- It is difficult
 - Lots of spreadsheets
 - Very detailed and prone to error
 - Too many people involved in changes
- Inconsistencies and technologies make it complex
- Very costly to sort out once control is lost
- Not a career path for most (or all) IT specialists



Brocade DCX
256 / 512
fibre ports
+ copper

Personal Background

Personal Experience



Process Skills
Methods
Communication

Naming
Labelling
Change Process

Baselining
Toolset Development
Visio automation

Industry Groups and Frameworks



It's An Industry Challenge



But... We have to... Because...

- Every cabling change costs time and money
- Impossible to manage changes centrally
 - Every project MADC could need a site survey
 - Creation of build documents is very time consuming
 - Interface with internal/external teams for delivery
- Disruption is still caused by physical layer changes
- Use resources effectively
 - people, switch ports, fibre
- Infrastructure can't be secured, or attacks managed

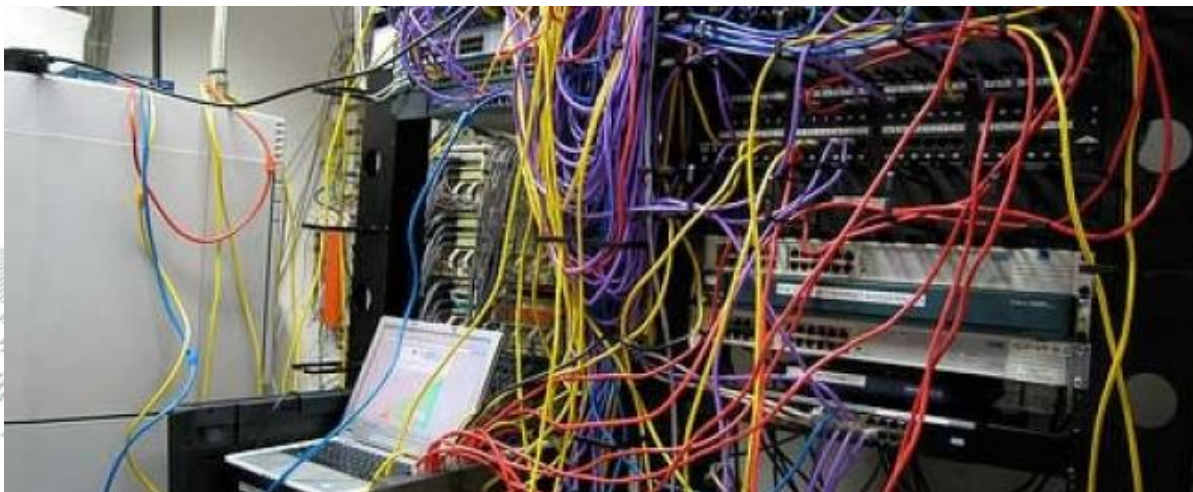
Managing Connectivity

- V
- P
-
-
-
-
-



How Do We Cope?

- Adopt industry best practices – where they exist
- Ensure operational processes are not the weakest link
 - Ensure clarity on roles and practices
- Make the complexity easier to manage
 - Clear naming, labelling and documentation
 - Reduce the number of data sets needed for governance and control
 - Use pre-terminated (and reuse) cabling more to minimise testing



High Density Fibre – Multiple Port Types

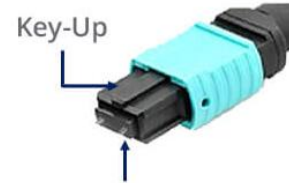
LC connectors



SC Connector

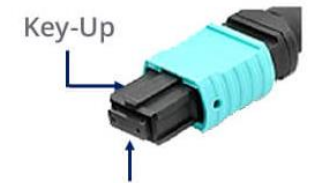


Key-Up



MPO (Male) - Pins

Key-Up



MPO (Female) - No Pins

FC Connector



ST Connector



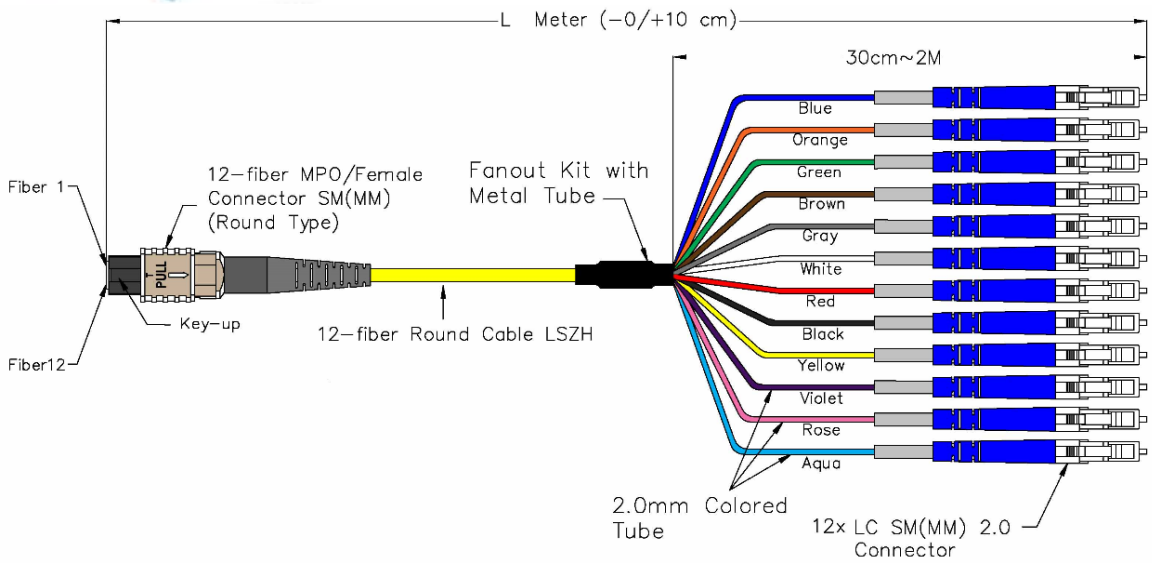
MT-RJ connector



12 Fiber MPO/MTP



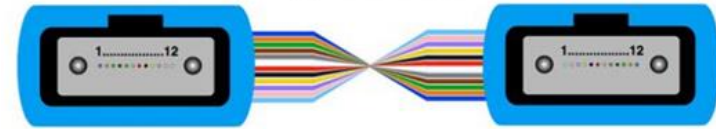
24 Fiber MPO/MTP



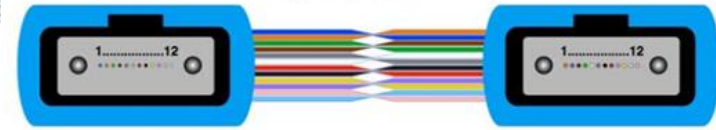
Type-A Cables



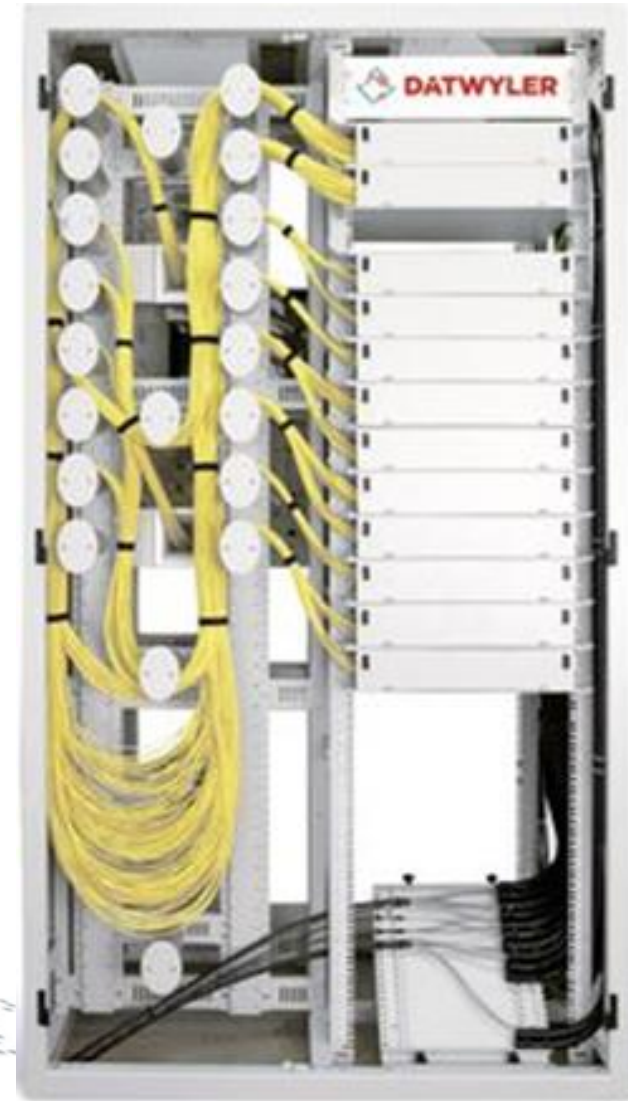
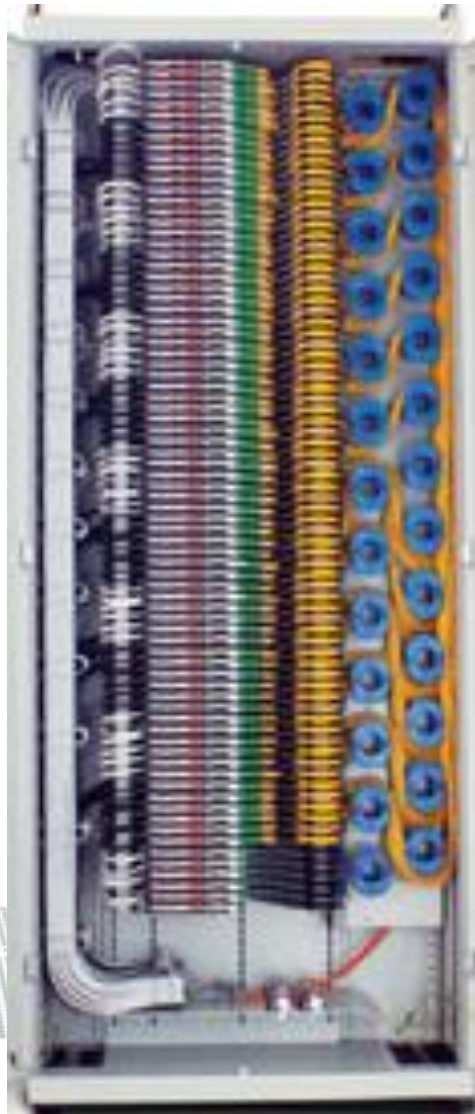
Type-B Cables



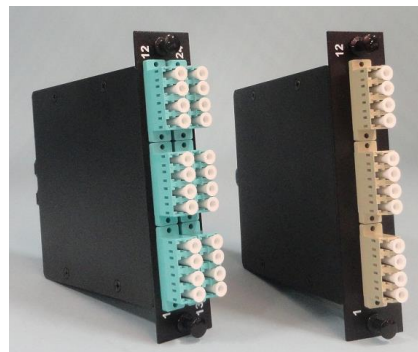
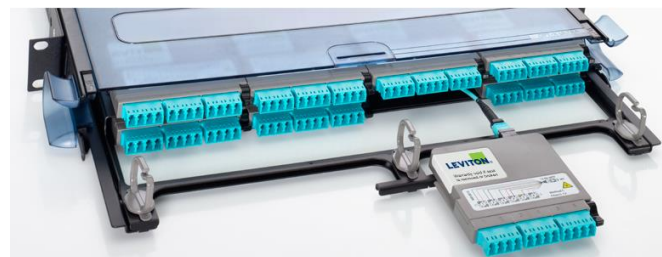
Type-C Cables



ODF Presentation



High Density - Presentation



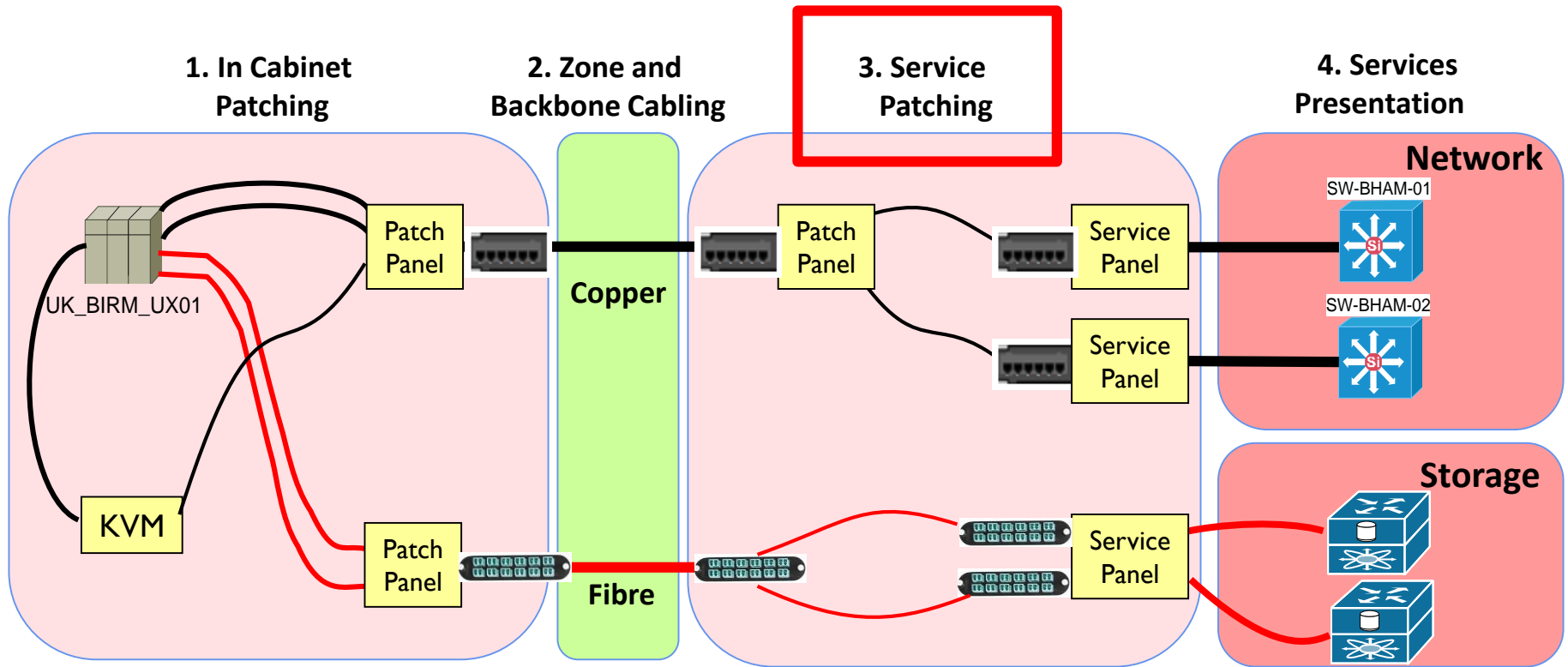
Bicsi

And The End Equipment



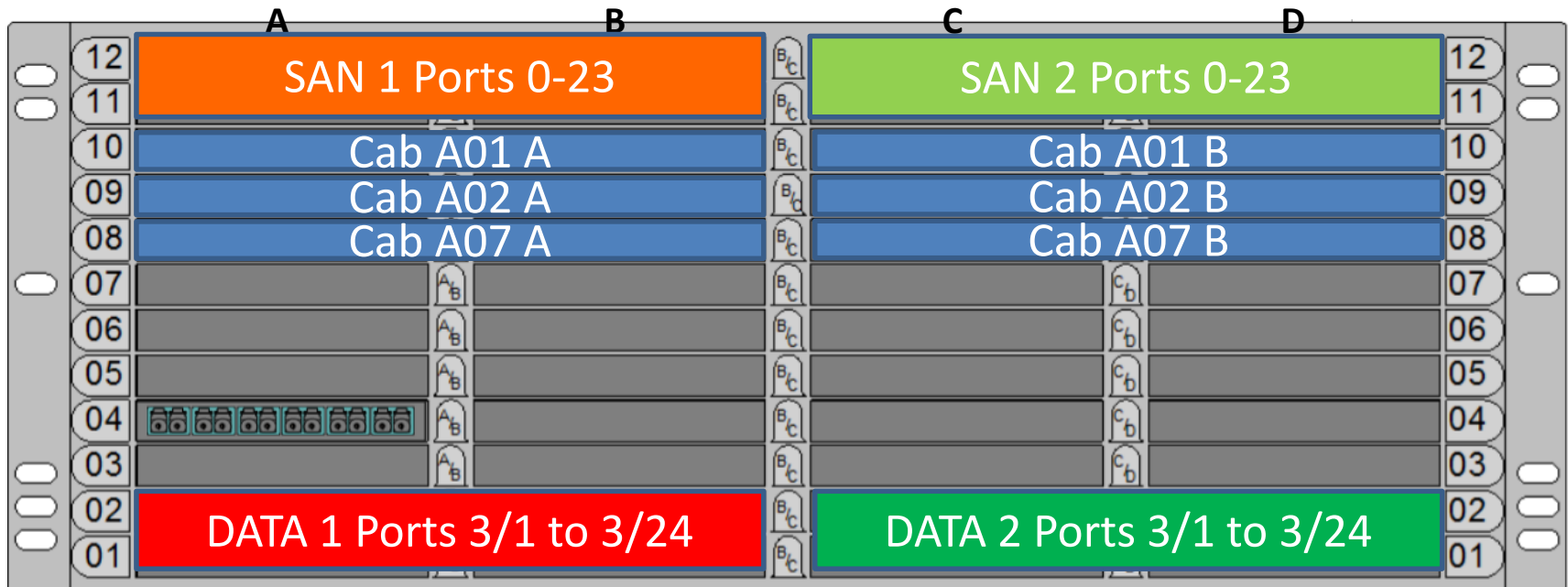
Bicsi[®]

Multiple Options



It makes sense to present services in patch panels with high density cabling

When We Go Modular

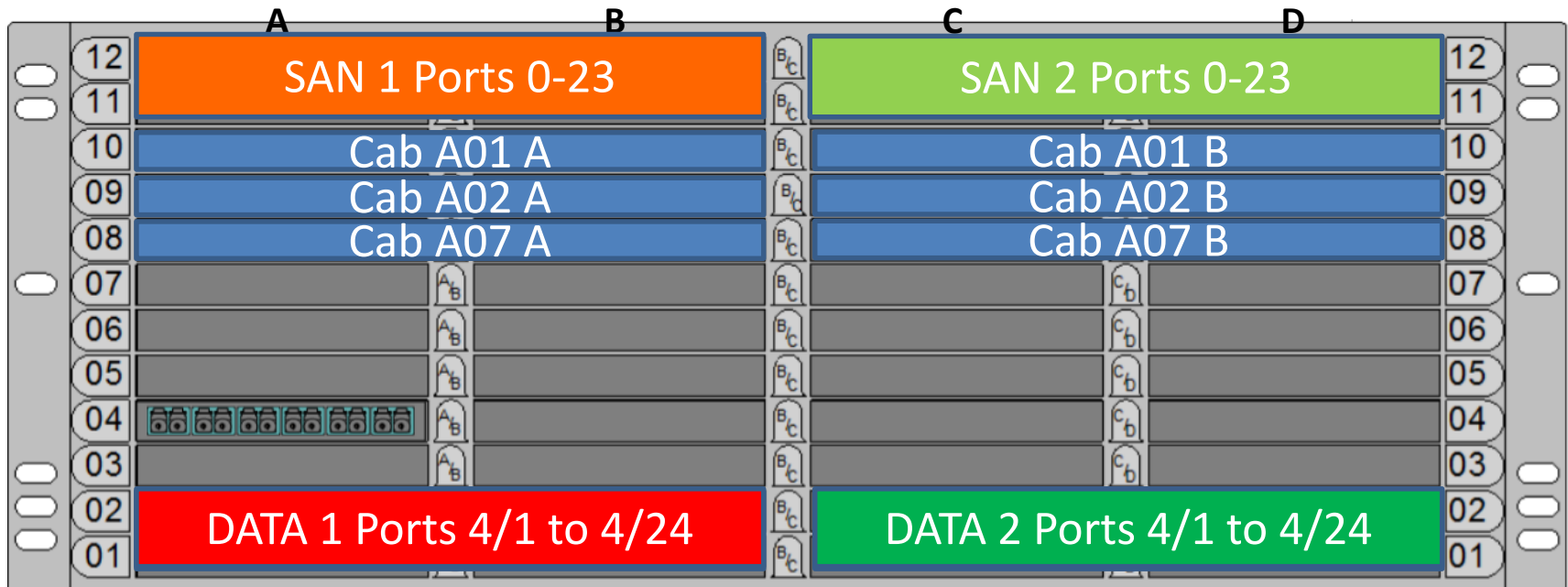


Easy to add, move, re-use modules and connections



Not so easy to document, manage capacity and comprehend

Change In Data Requirements

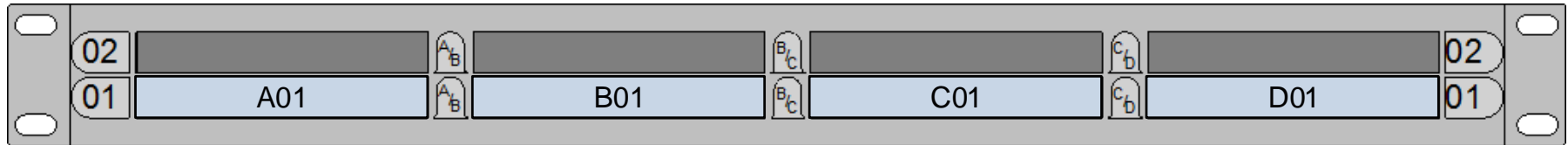


Easy to add, move, re-use modules and connections



Not so easy to document, manage capacity and comprehend

Hmmm.. Naming.. Modules



A01

1. Slot name

A03 U39.A01

2. Rack/Panel and Slot name

DC1-A03 U39.A01

3. Room/Rack/Panel and Slot name

PFI-DC1-A03 U39.A01

4. Type/Room/Rack/Panel and Slot name

DC1-03-10 U39.C01

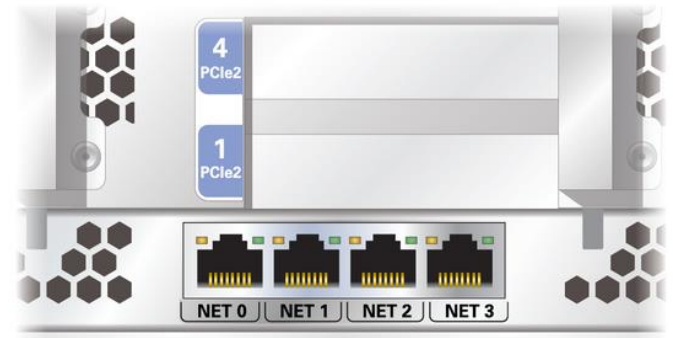
5. Destination far end and Slot

Hmmm.. Naming.. Modules

- Active Equipment - Easy
 - Use logical name SWNZ66_F301
 - Cards could be SWNZ66_F301.slot04
 - Cabling Modules – Often uses location identifiers
 - Option A Where it is A05-U05.03A
 - Option B Where it goes A07-U07.07A
 - Option C Both of the above A05-U05.03A to A07-U07.07A
 - Option D The end service SWNZ66_F301.slot04:Ports 07>12
- Plus module attributes – make, model, port type, orientation

Ports and Connections

Equipment – use the physical label?



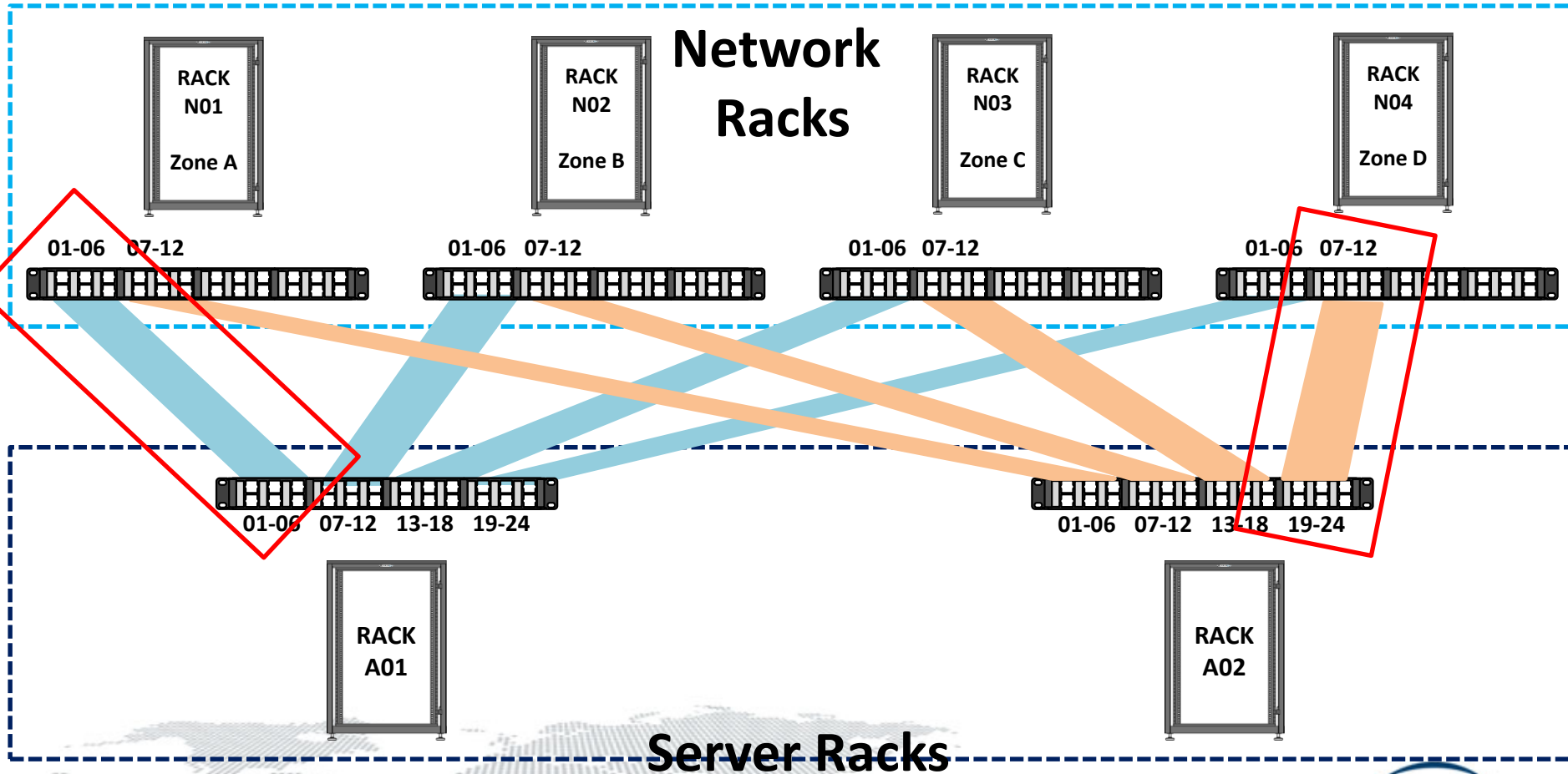
- 1 or 01 or 001?
- 2/1 2\1 2/01 SL2/1 Port 2/1 Gig 2/1 Fe2/1 Slot 2/09
- Mgmt MGT Con Console ILO Net Mgmt
- NIC 1 Eth A Net 0 hba0 bge1 12F1 primary

Patch cable labels

- 1) port
- 2) local devices
- 3) end devices
- 4) full path
- 5) cable unique id
- 6) path unique ID

With dense panels, how big can the label be, what size of font can still be read?

Multi-path Options



Design The Infrastructure Naming



24 Port Copper Patch Panel



288 Port Fibre Panel

Patch Panel

AB

B03-AB

B03-5

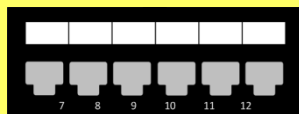
FM NY-DC05-H1-B03/C10

PP B03-AB-U5

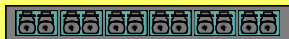
PP B03-AB-U5 to H07-AC-U2

PPF B03-AB-U5 to H07-AC-U2/H06-AG-U9

PPC B03-AB-U5 to H07-AC-U2:Ports 01 to 24



6 Copper RJ45 Ports



6 Fiber LC Ports

Port Selection

AB-A Ports 1-6

H07-AC-B Ports 7-12

PCI AB-A Ports 1-6 to H07-AC-B Port 7-12

AC-03B:06

PFI B03-AB-03B:09 to H07-AC-12A:03

High Density Connectivity - Challenges

1. Designing for flexibility and control – rightsizing
2. Planning
 - Requires common inventory of cabling and hardware components
 - Local environment awareness - distance and paths
 - Planning documents – time to complete
3. Build and operate
 - Locations and cable lengths
 - Naming and labelling
 - Verification and fault finding – wiggle, twist, pull, hope, deny, run
 - Decommissioning
4. Getting a baseline for better change workflow
 - It costs a lot to do to repeat site surveys and multiple audits

In Some Environments

- Engineers called in at all hours to help troubleshoot
- Changes made in racks without coordination
 - No labeling, wrong patch lengths, bad cable routing
 - Equipment installed wrong way round for cooling
 - Cabling spaghetti
- Surveys done for all changes + written build docs
- Projects delayed with managers often escalating
- Extra contract staff taken on to cope with workload
- Quarterly audits to gather capacity data



Moving Forward



Infrastructure
Planning
Team

Space,
Power
Connectivity

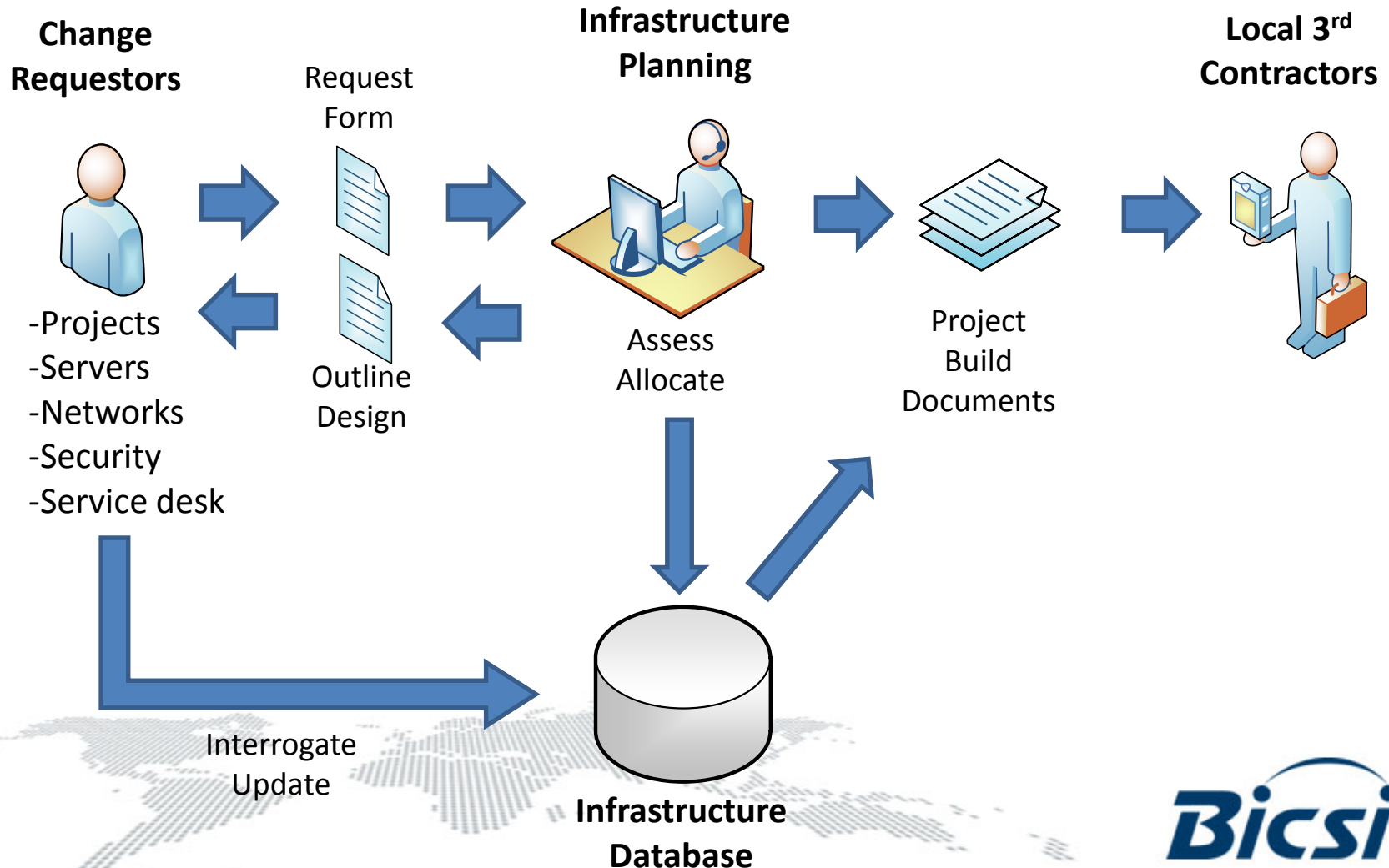
WHY

- Cost reduction
- Shorten project delivery timescales
- Support operational troubleshooting
- Flexible use of 3rd parties for local build
- Ensure controls are applied globally - consistently

HOW

- Defined roles and interfaces
- Standardised naming conventions
- Baseline audit and resolve non-conformities
- Moved from spreadsheets to a database
- Evolving with new technologies

How Do We Change?



It's Not Difficult – Really!



Infrastructure
Planning
Team

Space,
Power
Connectivity

Kansas City
DR / Test

St Louis
Missouri DC

New York
US HQ

Brussels

Sydney

Sao Paulo

Beijing

London

Melbourne

Buenos Aries

Seoul

Amsterdam

Singapore

Costa Rica

Auckland

+78 other locations



To Avoid “High Density Spaghetti”

- 1. Connectivity management needs good planning and install processes that are simple and quick**
 - Get the benefits of flexible, modular systems and be in control
 - Ensure cable lengths and management bars are appropriate
 - Verification checks on implementation and labelling
 - Requires records maintenance
- 2. One day you will have to establish a baseline inventory and maintain it before you can manage connectivity capacity**
 - Without specifying and resolving naming issues,
 - Audits / data capture / resilience / capacity checks may not be maintained
- 3. Connectivity options still continue to develop**
 - Complex device build – switches, servers, cabling distribution, pre-terminated cassettes, MPO, blown fibre, diverse paths, base-8, etc.

Additional Material

www.tiaonline.org

ANSI/TIA568C, ANSI/TIA606B, ANSI/TIA942

www.bicsi.org

ANSI/BICSI-002



Webinars/videos
SMS Visio utilities

www.squaremilesystems.com

Visio automation, documenting cabling, etc.
Free downloads and videos



Evaluation software
Webinars

www.assetgen.com

Infrastructure database with Visio automation
Data center practices, Visio integration

