



# **SNA Switching Services (SNASw) Technical Overview**

**Leveraging Investments,  
Empowering the Enterprise**



# Agenda

- **Status of Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) Networks Today**
- **Emerging Network Trends**
- **Cisco APPN Directions**

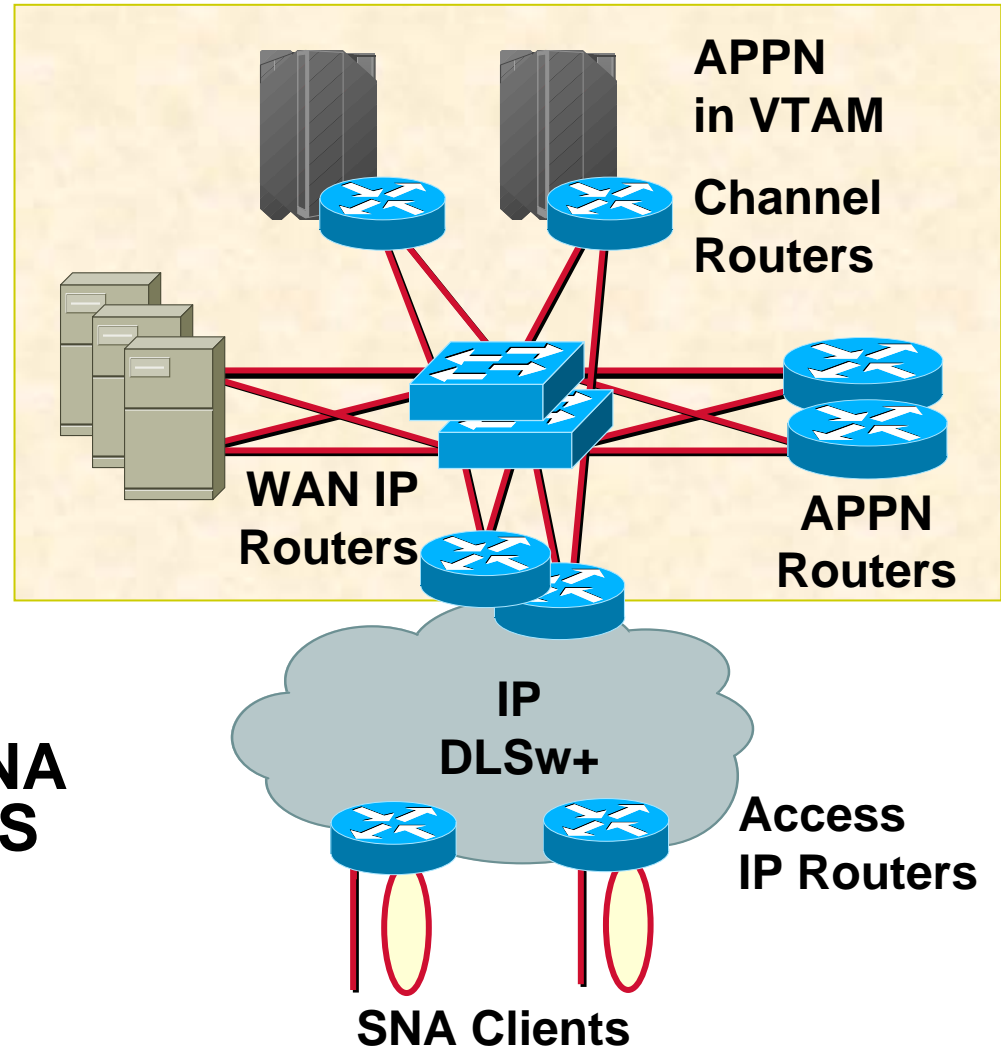
# What Is APPN?

- **Second-generation SNA**
- **Support for decentralized networks**
- **Support for peer-to-peer applications and networking**
- **A “routable” protocol**



# APPN Features

- **Dynamic network topology**
- **Distributed directory services**
- **Native SNA routing**
- **Route selection using COS**
- **Concurrent subarea SNA support via DLUR/DLUS**

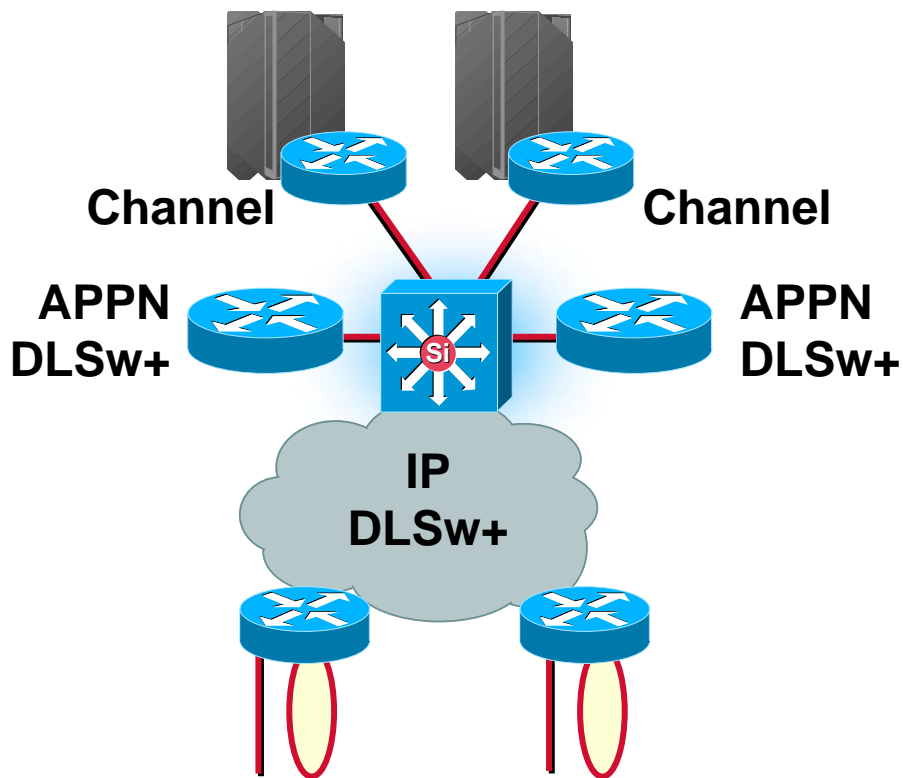


# Why Enterprises Choose APPN

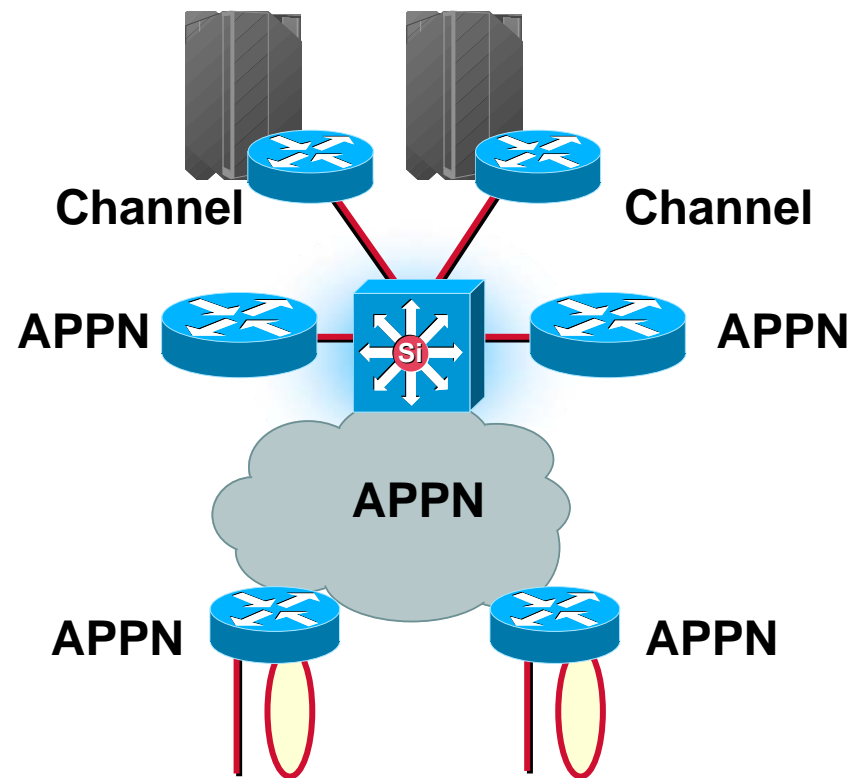
- **Native SNA routing (95%)**
- **Reduced FEP dependency (90%)**
- **Support for sysplex environment (80%)**
- **Peer-to-peer communications (20%)**
- **Native SNA network (10%)**

**Source: Cisco customers**

# What Do Cisco APPN Networks Look Like Today?



- 90%—DLSw+ on backbone, APPN in data center



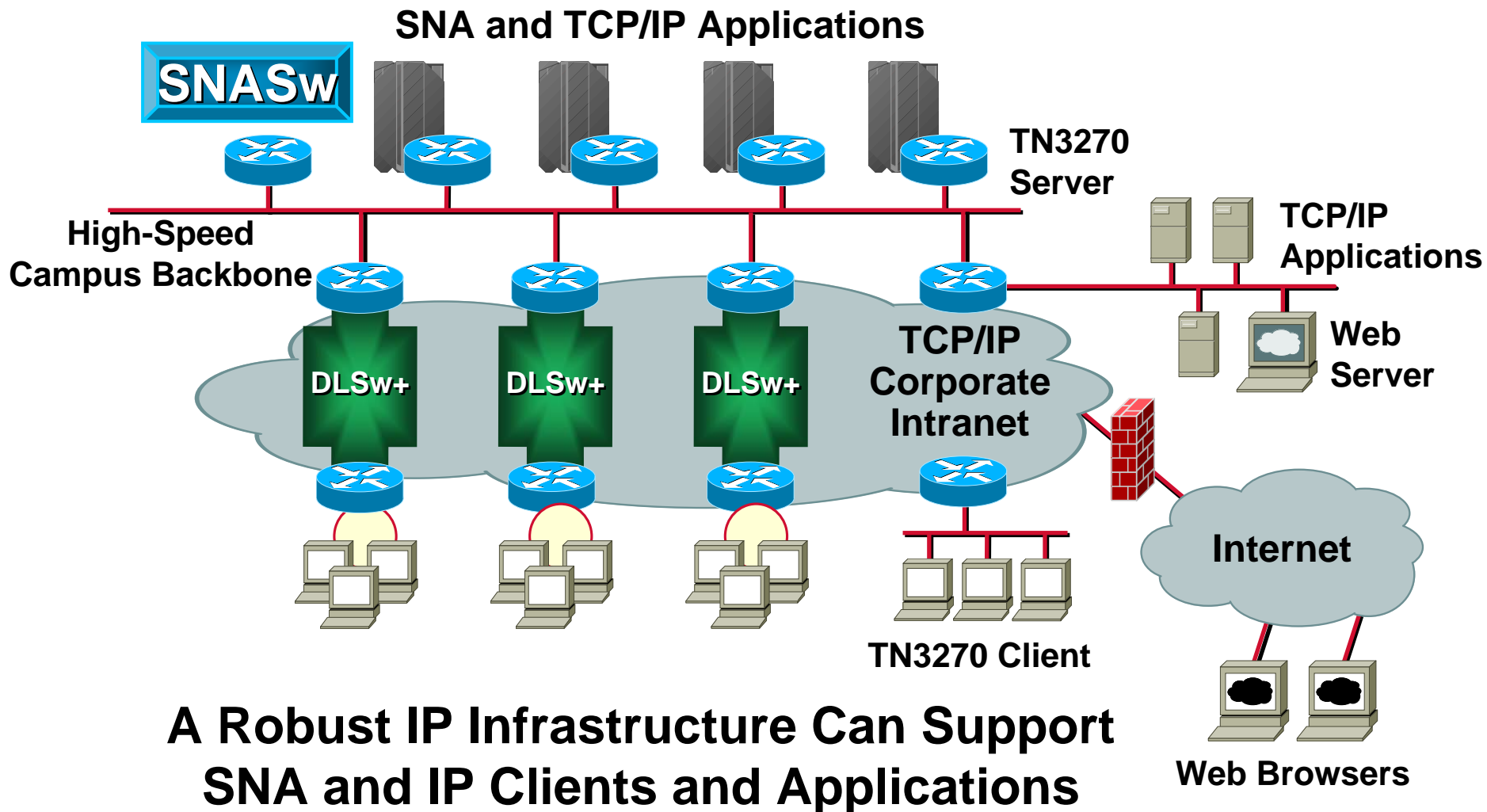
- 10%—Native APPN across the backbone

# Industry Trends Today

- **IP is becoming the default for the corporate intranet**
- **Non-SNA clients must access SNA applications**
- **Data centers must support SNA **and** IP applications**
- **Voice and video traffic will be consolidated with data traffic**



# Today's Consolidated Data Network





# APPN Issues

- Native APPN **in the network** is inconsistent with today's IP-based corporate intranet
- But... APPN is desired to route between multiple application hosts
- Native APPN networks are resource-intensive and have been difficult to scale
- APPN networks have been complex to design and configure

# Cisco APPN Goals

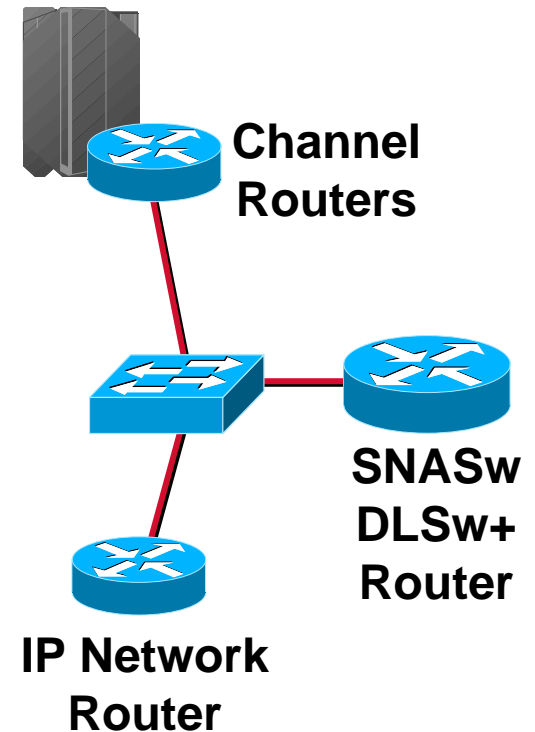
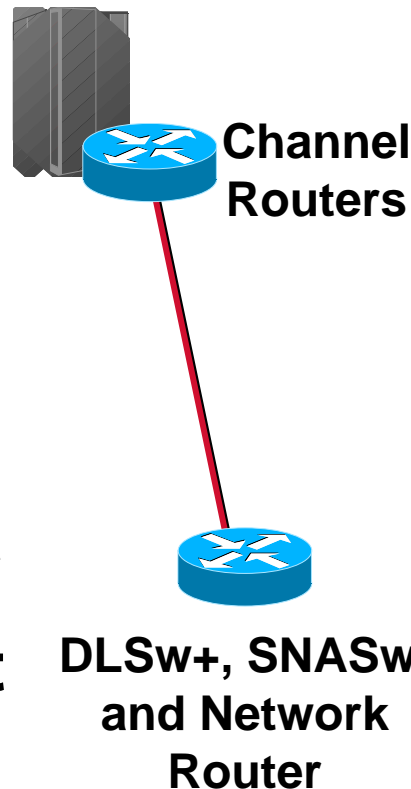
- **Integrate APPN into the IP infrastructure**
- **Provide efficient APPN functionality to route messages to the desired application host**
- **Improve APPN scalability by reducing the number of network nodes**
- **Reduce APPN complexity**
  - Simplify network design**
  - Reduce configuration requirements**



# Introducing: SNA Switching Services



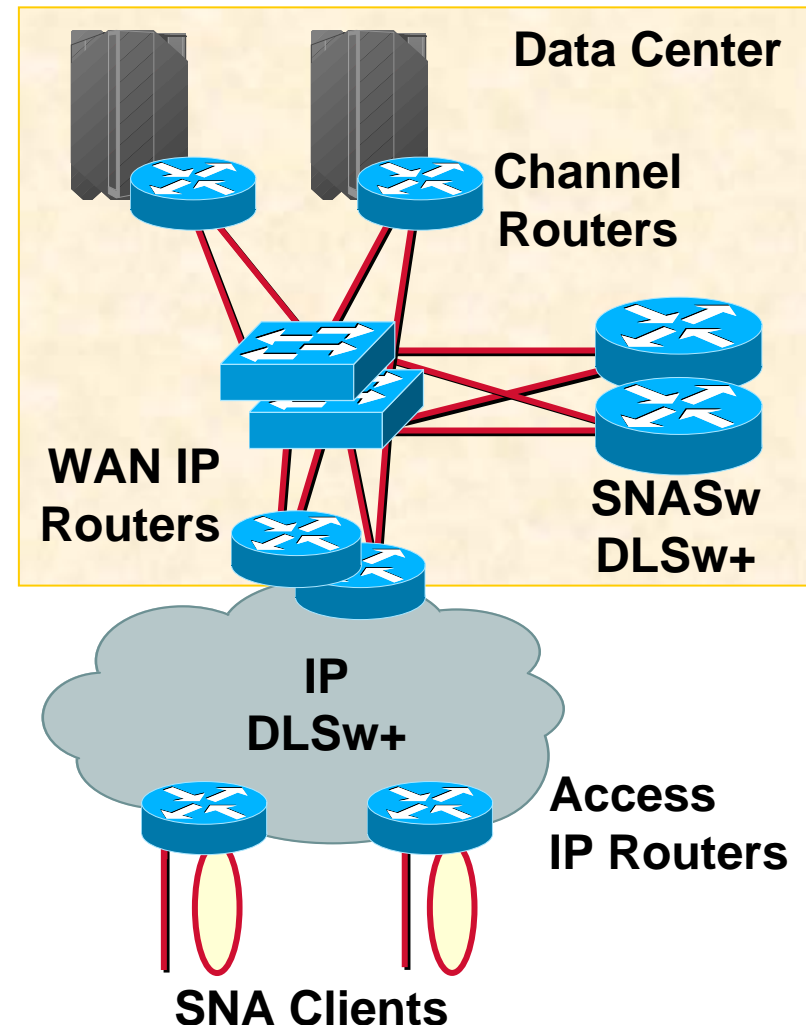
# First of All—1, 2, or 3 Routers in the Data Center?



- Fault domain
- Change management
- COSt of management
- COSt of hardware

# What Are SNA Switching Services?

- **New release of APPN**
- **Branch Extender (BX) support to improve scalability**
- **Enterprise Extender (EX) support to integrate APPN into the IP network**
- **Full HPR support with updated ARB flow control**
- **Usability and management enhancements**
- **Reduced configuration requirements**



# SNASw Delivery

- **Cisco IOS® software release 12.0(5)XN/12.1**

**Currently scheduled for  
September/December, 1999**

- **Platforms**

**Cisco 2500, 2600, 36x0, 4x00, 7200, 7500, RSM**

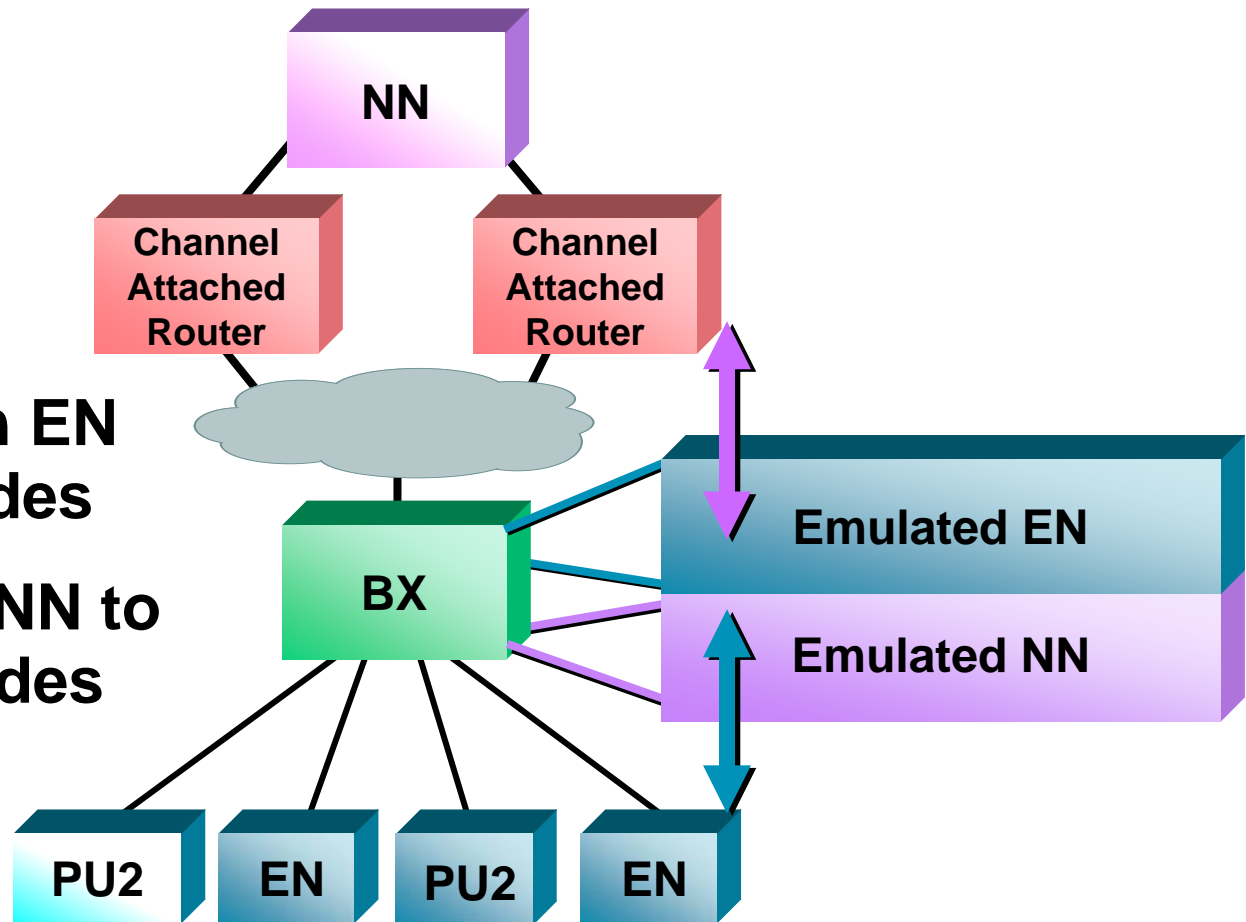


# APPN NN versus SNASw BX

Cisco APPN NN	SNASw BX
Full Routing Services	Works with VTAM To Provide Routing Services
HPR Network Support over IP: DLSw+	HPR Network Support over IP: DLSw+, EX
More than 100 Configuration Commands and Operands	Approximately 30 Commands and Operands
Broadcast Traffic Grows as Number of Routers Increases	Broadcast Traffic Eliminated from Network

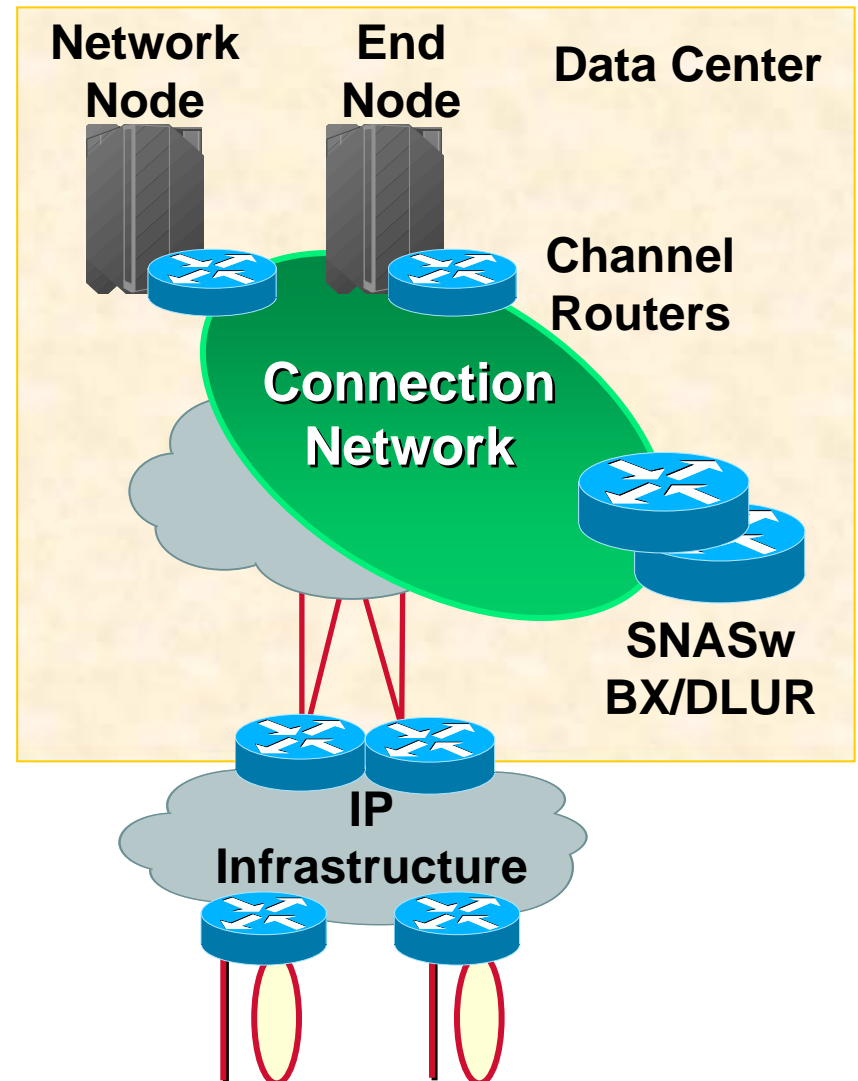
# What Is Branch Extender?

- BX looks like an EN to upstream nodes
- BX looks like a NN to downstream nodes



# Branch Extender Network Design

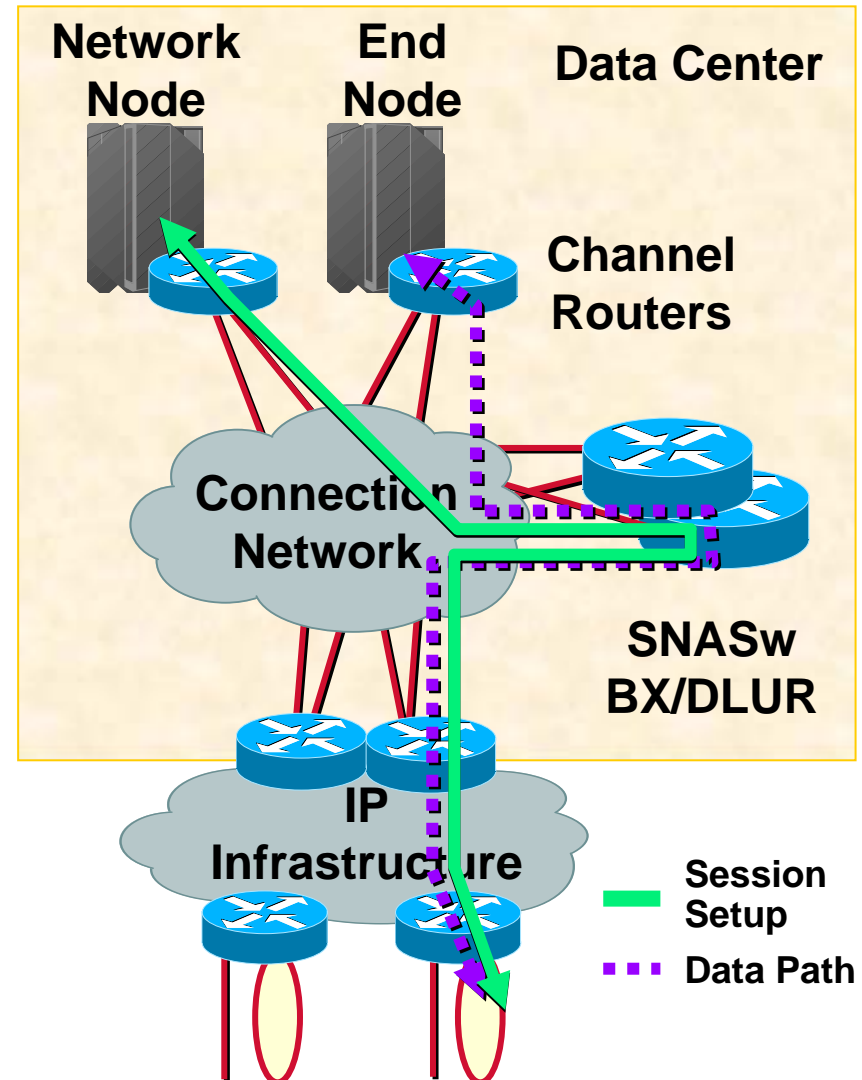
- **Single (plus backup) VTAM NN with DLUS**
- **Other VTAMs ENs**
- **All Cisco data center routers SNASw with BX**
- **Channel-attached routers bridge**
- **SNASw nodes connect to VTAMs using connection network**





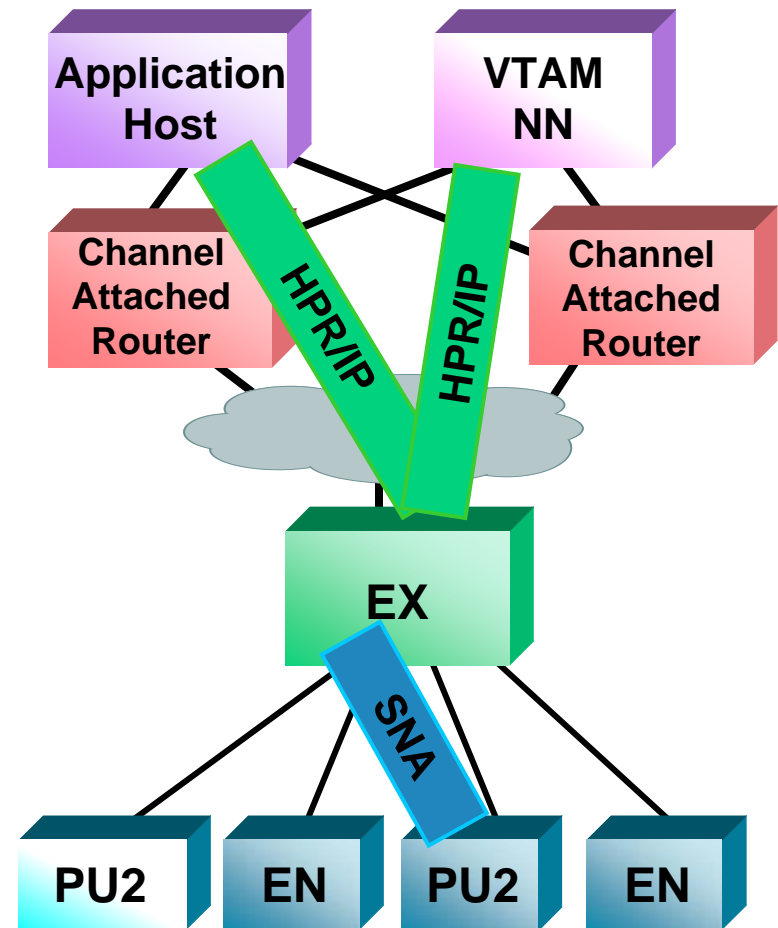
# How Session Setup Works

- **SNASw node**
  - Receives session setup request
  - Looks like an EN to VTAM
  - Passes session request to VTAM NN
- **VTAM selects path based on COS**
- **Application or SNASw node sends BIND to start session**
- **SNASw node routes traffic directly to correct application host**



# What Is Enterprise Extender?

- **HPR/IP—RFC 2353**
- **Layer 3 IP routing**
  - SNA nodes have IP addresses
  - IP routing algorithm
- **Layer 4 HPR for reliability**
  - HPR end-to-end flow control, error control, segmentation
  - COS-IP precedence bits mapping
- **Implemented in OS/390 V2R6 with APAR OW36113**
  - Parallel sysplex capable

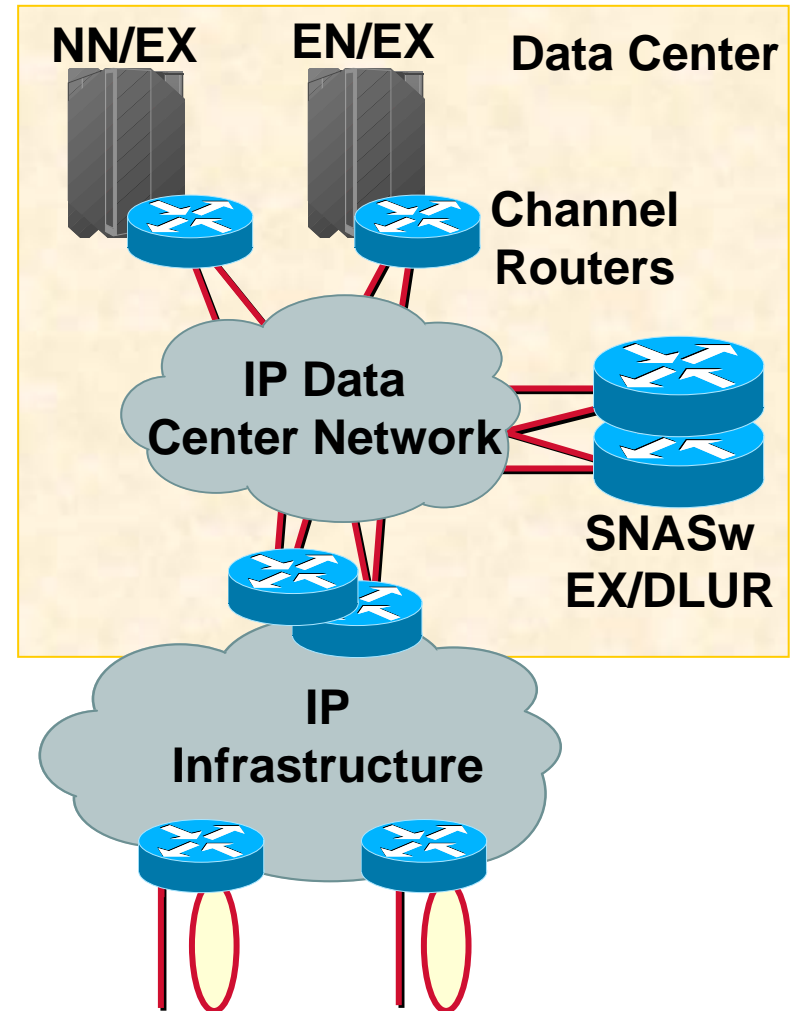


# Enterprise Extender Network Design

- EX in VTAM and data center routers or remote routers
- Channel-attached router IP
- Remaining network routers IP
- Remote end user connected to EX network

DLSw+ across WAN to data center

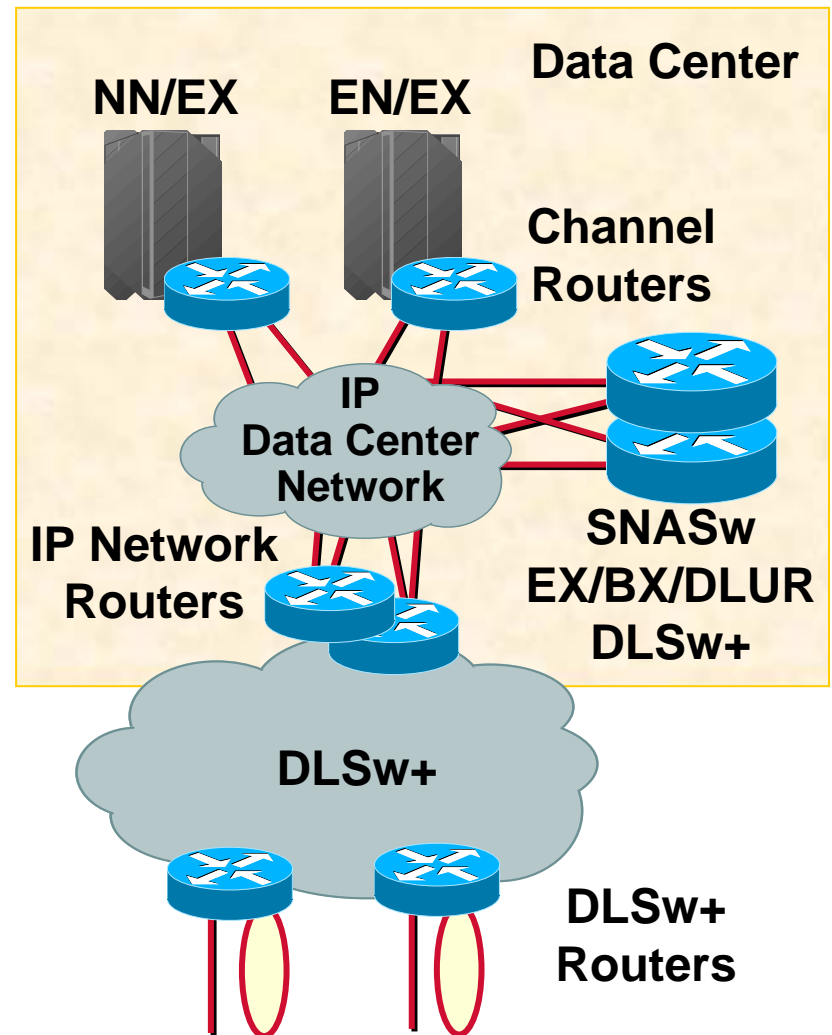
Native SNA to remote EX router



# Enterprise Extender Model 1: DLSw+ to the Branch

- No change to remote routers
- SNA ToS sets IP precedence bits
- DLSw+ proven technology
- Considerations

DLSw+ router point of failure





# Enterprise Extender Model 2: EX to the Branch

- **SNA COS sets  
IP precedence bits**

- **Considerations**

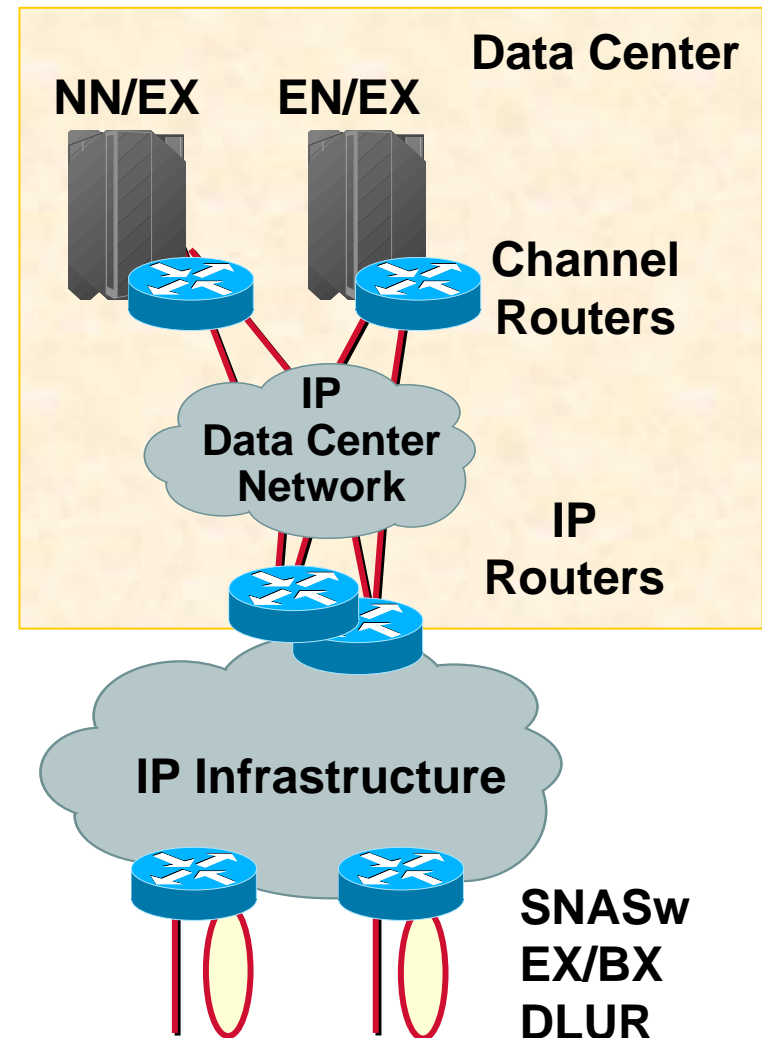
**Scalability not yet determined  
in large networks**

**Availability**

**Remote EX router  
point of failure or**

**EX to end station—VTAM  
recovery issues**

**Additional memory and  
processing in branch routers**



# Remote DLSw+ and EX Comparison

	DLSw+	EX
Message Priority	Sets IP Precedence Bits	Sets IP Precedence Bits
Availability Limitations	DLSw+ Router Point of Failure	VTAM Recovery for RTP Connections
Risks	Mature (500,000+ Routers)	New, Untested
Remote Routers	Minimal Memory, Minimal Processing Overhead	More Memory, More Processing Overhead

# SNASw Usability Enhancements

- **Dynamic CP name generation \***
- **Dynamic SNA BTU size \***
- **DLUR connect-out \***
- **New adaptive rate-based flow control algorithm**
- **User-settable port limits \***

\* Unique Cisco feature

# SNASw Management Enhancements

## Unique Cisco management features

- **APPN trap MIB support**
- **Sniffer-compatible traces**
- **Console message archiving**
- **Data-link tracing**
- **Interprocess signal tracing**



# Simplified Configuration

## APPN NN

```
appn control-point NETA.R4700B01
dlus NETA.SJMVS3
dlur
complete
!
appn port SRB rsrb
rsrb-virtual-station 4000.5555.6666 54 1 53
complete
!
appn port TOK1 TokenRing1
complete
!
appn link-station SJMVS3
port SRB
lan-dest-address 4000.1234.0001
retry-limit infinite
complete
```

## SNASw

```
snasw cpname NETA.R4700B01
snasw dlus NETA.SJMVS3

snasw port TOK1 TokenRing1
conntype nohpr

snasw port VTOK2 TokenRing2
conntype nohpr

snasw link SJMVS3 port VTOK2 rmac
4000.1234.0001
```

# Managing APPN Resources with Maps and SNAView

- From a Web browser, access:

SNA resources  
(PU and LU sessions)

Topology and  
directory information

Path information

Hot links to  
other tools

V 2.1 shipping 9/99

The image displays two overlapping screenshots from the CiscoWorks Blue web interface. The top screenshot, titled 'DLUR/DLUS', shows a table of PU (Physical Unit) and DLUS (Data Link User Session) information. The bottom screenshot, titled 'Session Connectivity Display', shows a hierarchical topology diagram of the network, from Mainframe down to PU, with associated node names and status.

PU Name	PU State	DLUS Node Name	DLUR-DLUS State
<a href="#">CWBR01</a>	Active	NETA.MVSD	Active
<a href="#">CWBR02</a>	A		
<a href="#">CWBR03</a>	A		
<a href="#">CWBR04</a>	A		
<a href="#">CWBR05</a>	A		
<a href="#">CWBR06</a>	A		

**CiscoWorks Blue APPN Node Details** (NETA.CWBC6CP)

Home APPN Telnet HTTP Help

**CiscoWorks Blue Session Connectivity Display**

Home SNA View Help

**Session Connectivity**

Mainframe: ISTPUS.MVSD Active

Major Node: SWDRTRS.MVSD Active

Host Connection: MAC/SAP: 4001.3745.1088/04

RIF: RIF: 1040.2.10.1.1010.1.2564

Router: cwb-c4 Active (DLSw)

DLSw-DLUR Router / Mainframe: cwb-c6 (NETA.CWBC6CP) Active (DLSw, A)

Router: cwb-r01 Active (DLSw)

PU: CWBR01.MVSD CP: NETA.CWBCPR1 Activ

Interface	Interface Type
0	Ethernet
55	Software Loopback
52	Frame Relay DTE

# APPN Map Application

- **Logical view of APPN network**
- **Topology showing nodes, transmission groups, ports, links, PUs, DLUR-DLUS sessions, LUs, intermediate sessions**
- **Motif graphical display or Web tabular display**
- **Color-coding to represent status changes**
- **Requires the IBM-6611-APPN-MIB or standard APPN MIB (RFC 2455), DLUR MIB (RFC2232)**

# Display the APPN Global View

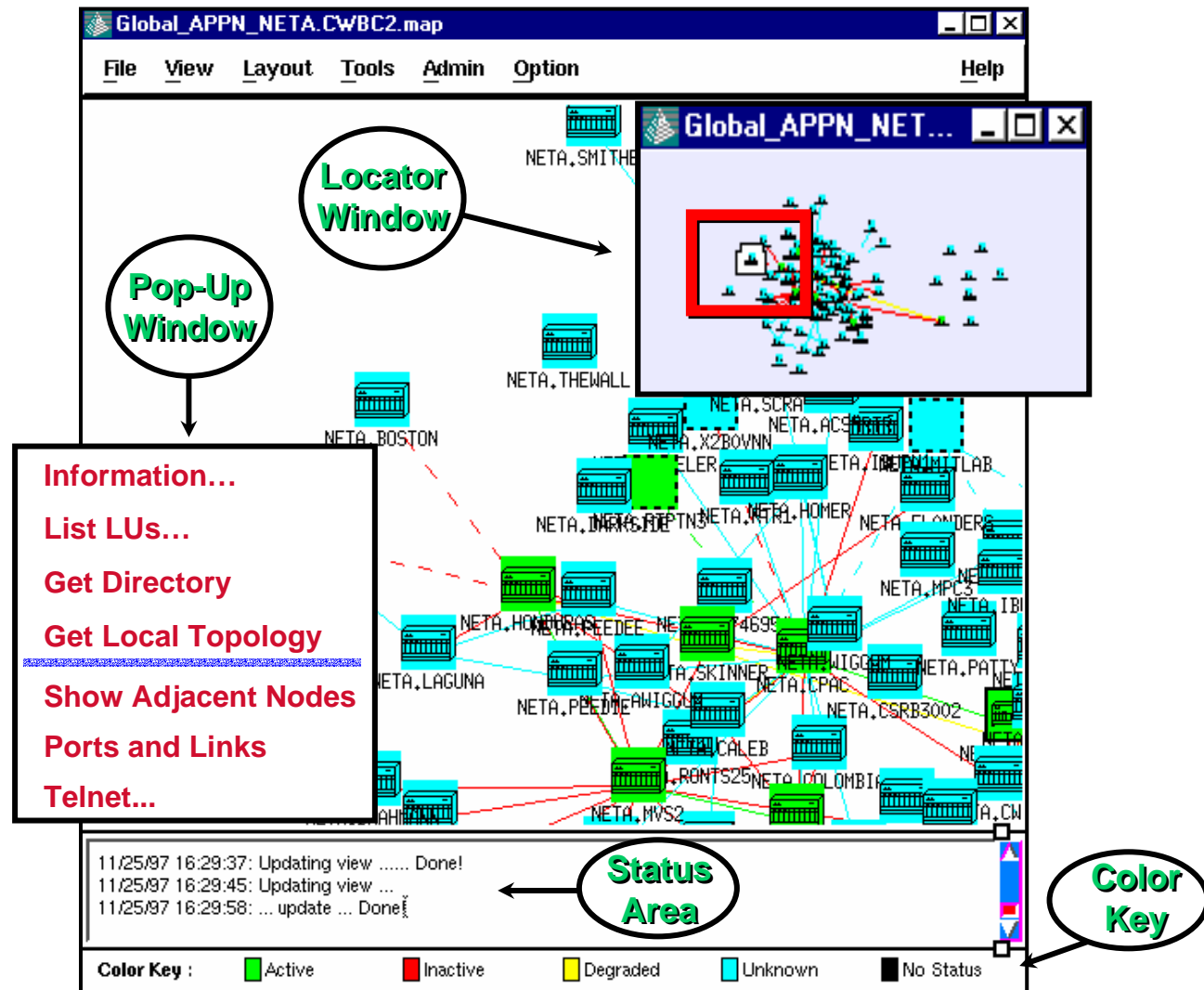
- Global map displays:

Network nodes

BX nodes

Virtual routing nodes

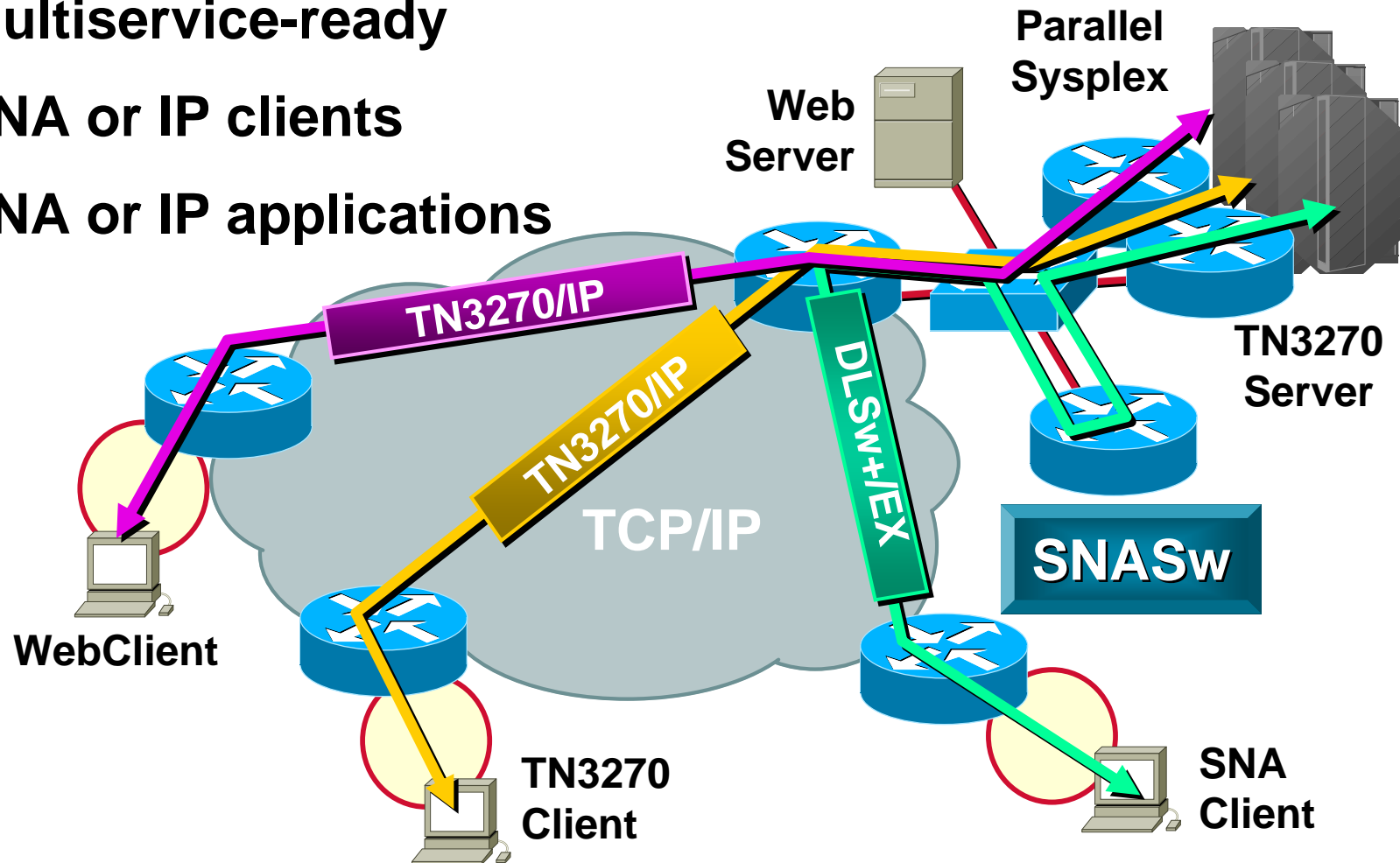
Connections between nodes





# The Result: An IP Infrastructure

- Internet-ready, multiservice-ready
- SNA or IP clients
- SNA or IP applications



# Summary

## **The SNASw solution from Cisco**

- **Integrates SNA into the IP infrastructure**
- **Reduces complexity in APPN networks**
- **Provides a scalable solution**
- **Interfaces with all architecturally compliant APPN nodes**
- **Provides enhanced usability and management functionality**

# CISCO SYSTEMS



EMPOWERING THE  
INTERNET GENERATION<sup>SM</sup>