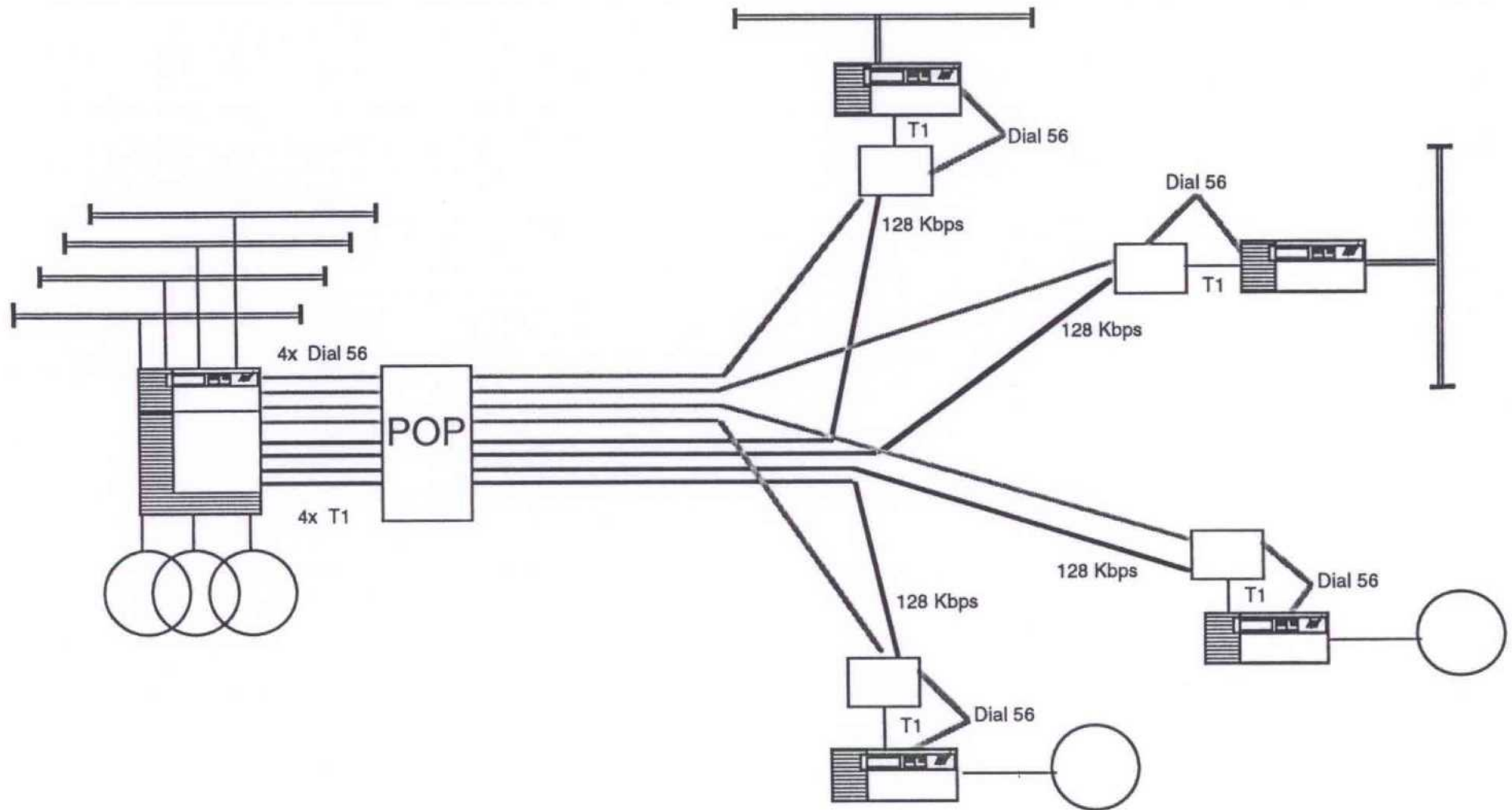
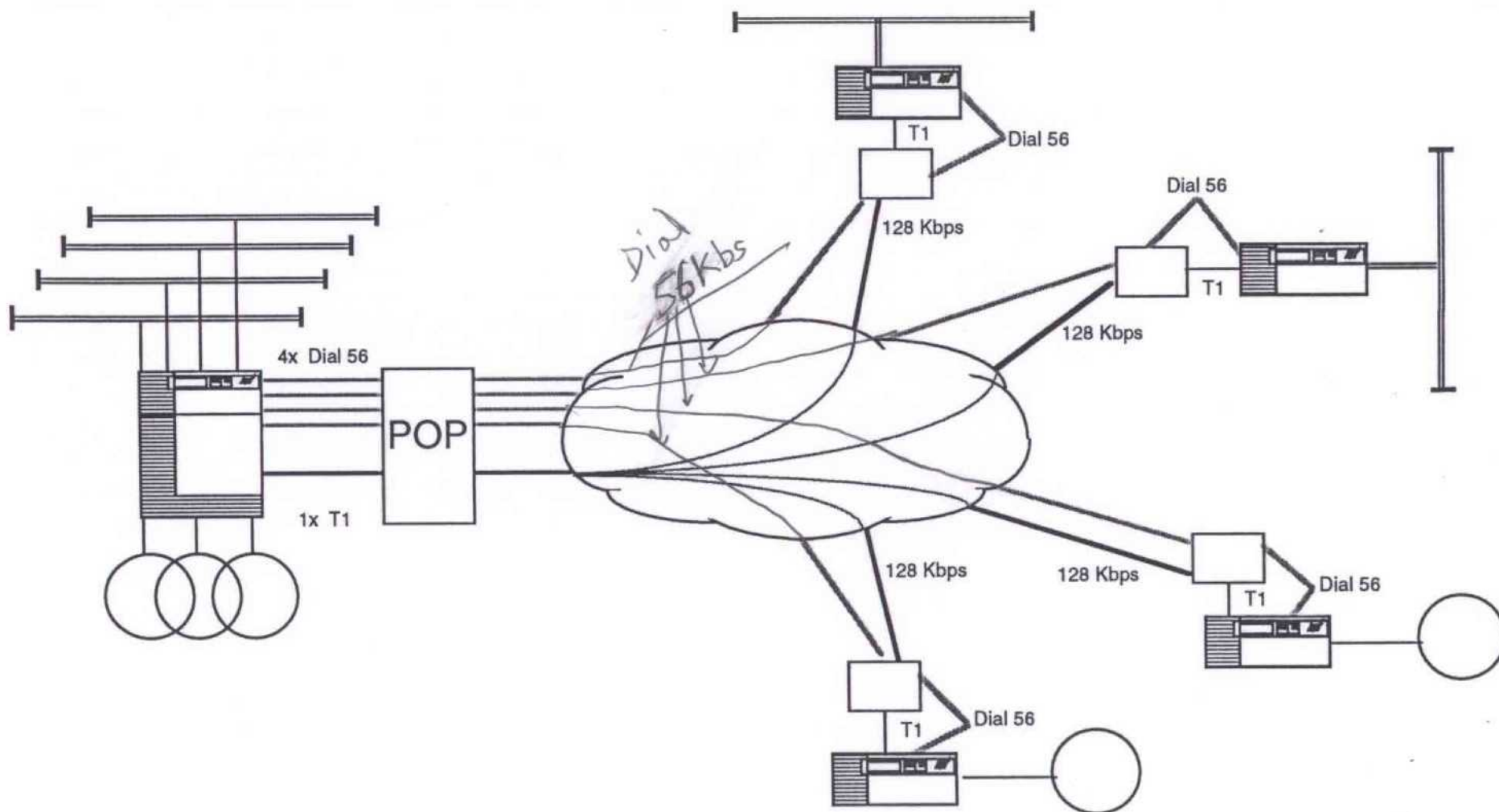


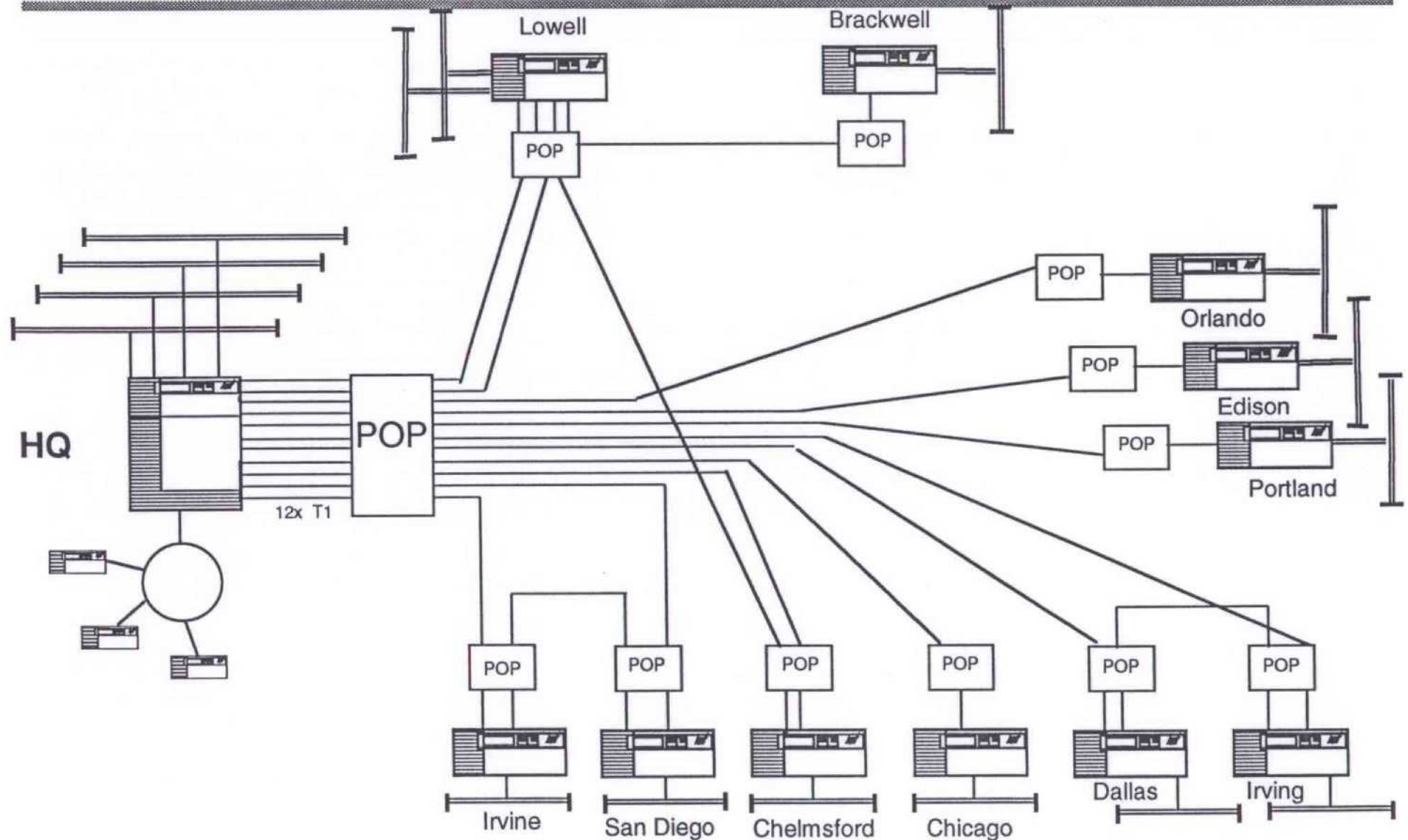
Banking - Point to Point



Banking - With Frame Relay

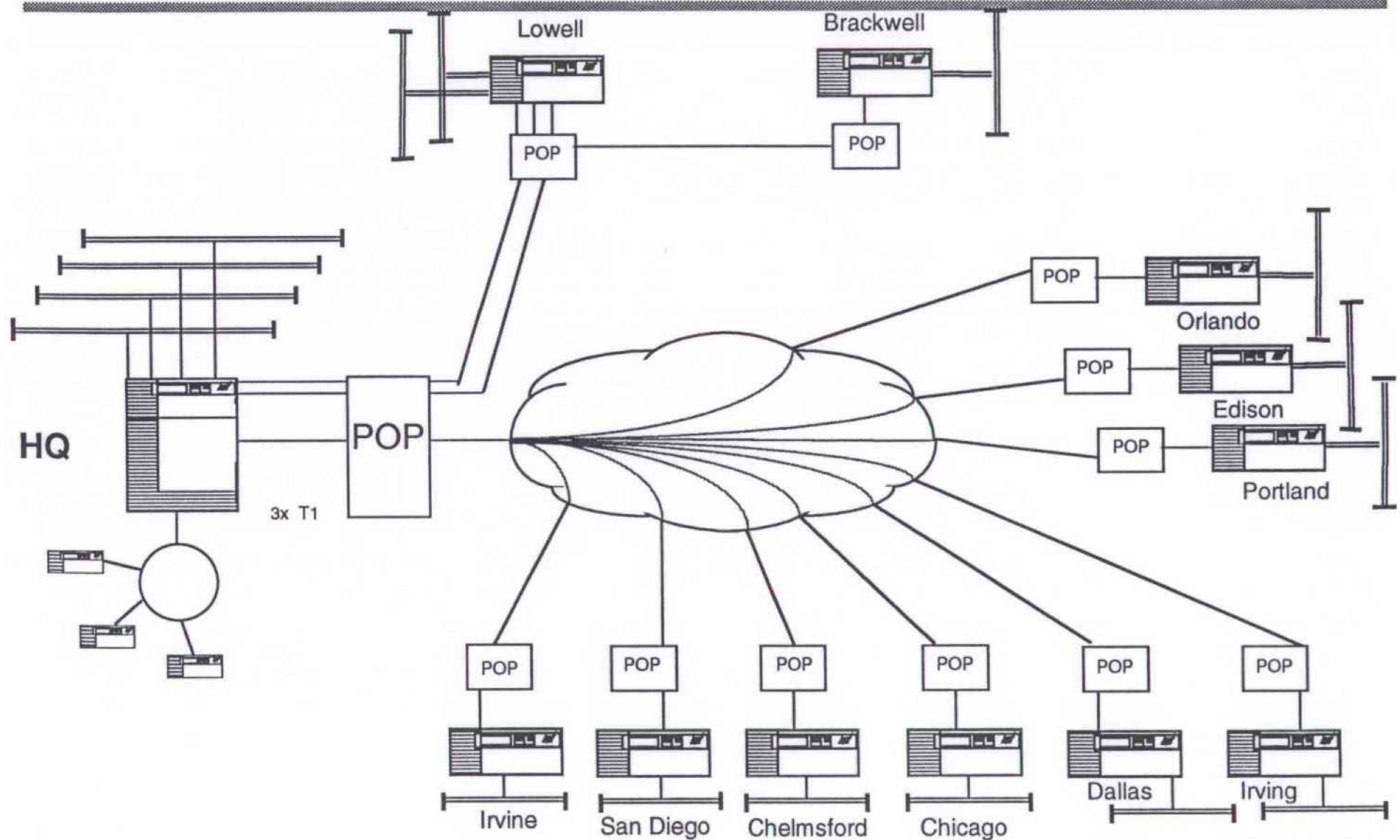


Software Company - Dedicated & SW56

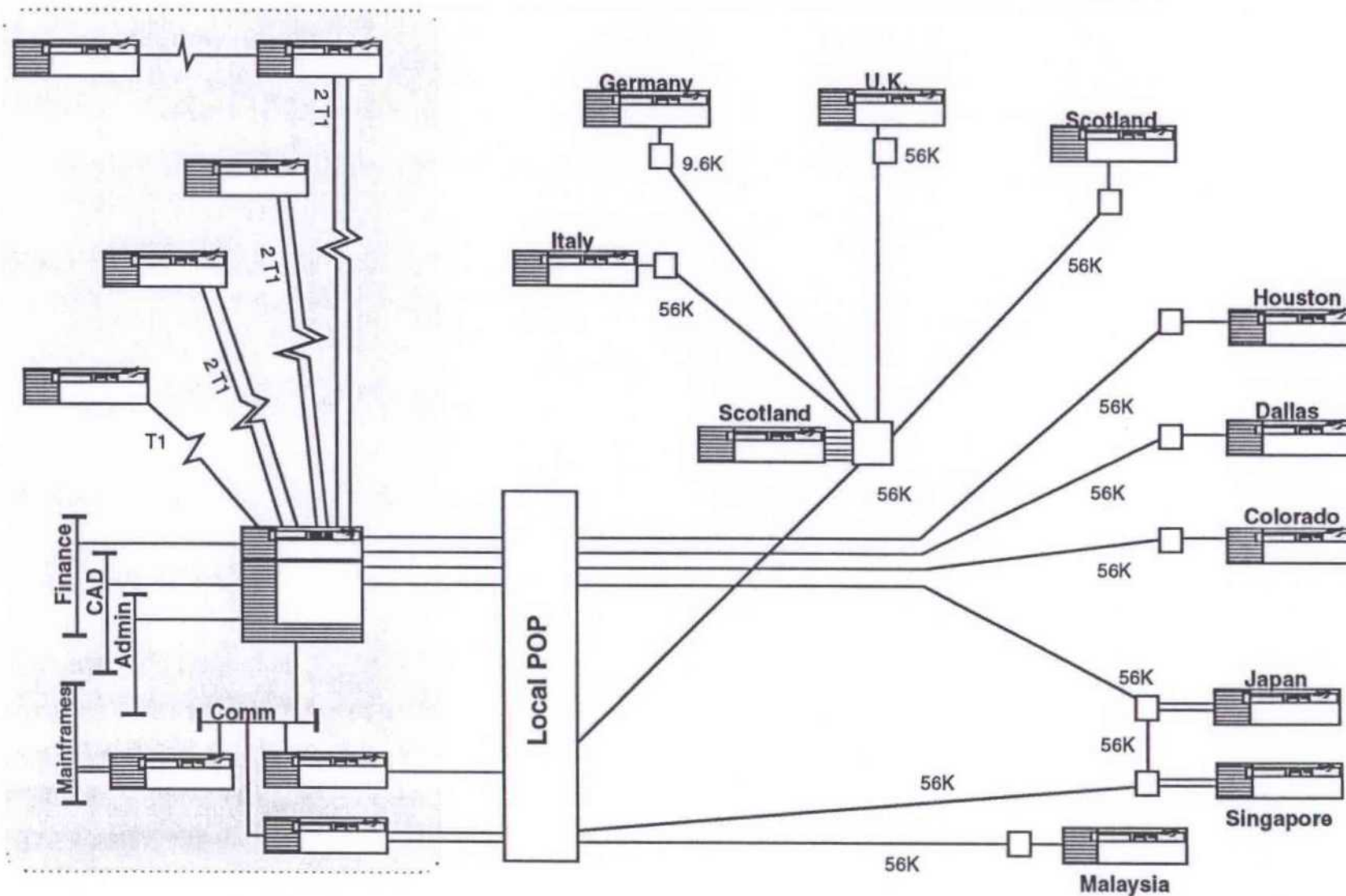


WELLFLEET

Software Company - With Frame Relay

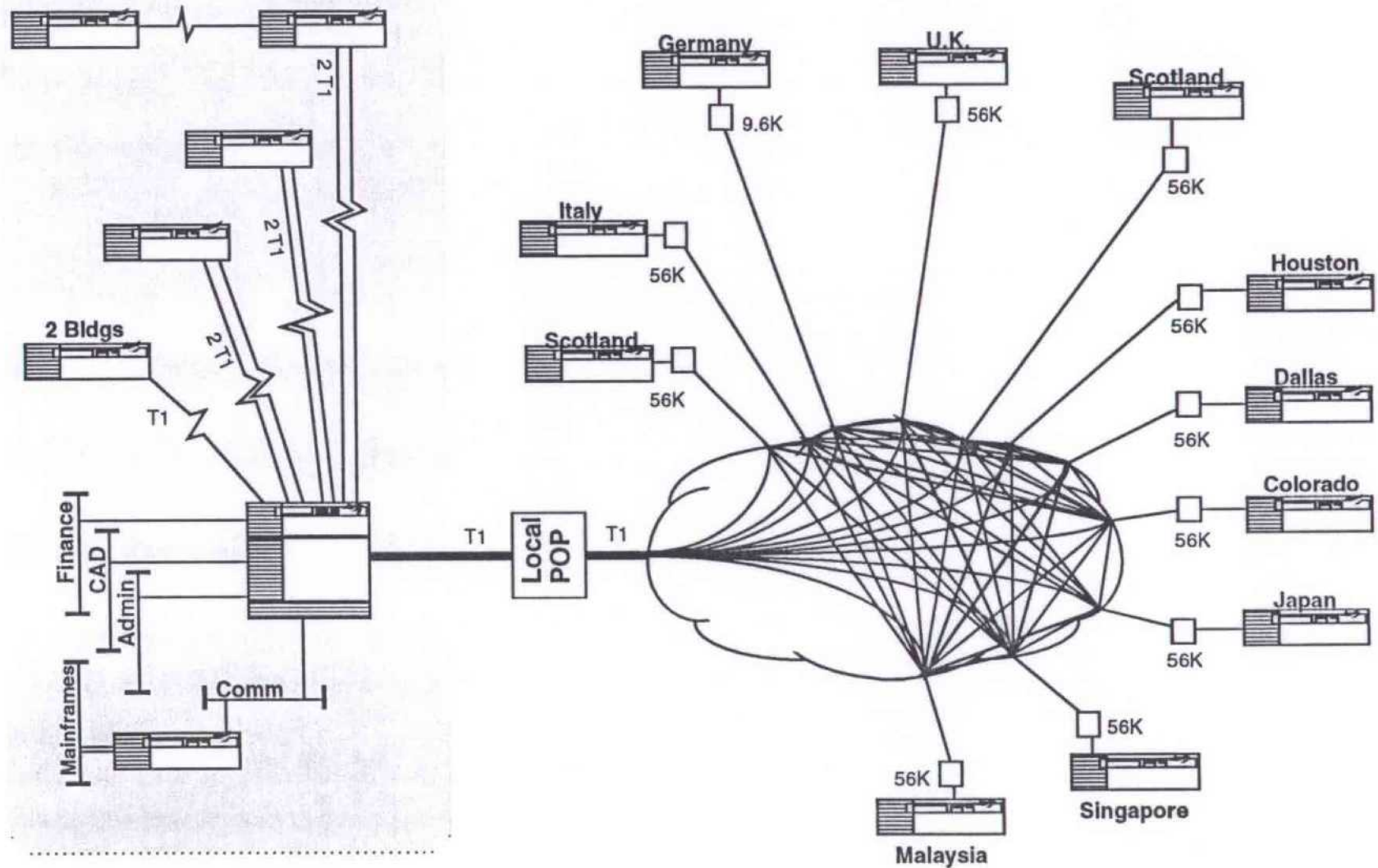


Peripherals Co. - Dedicated Circuits



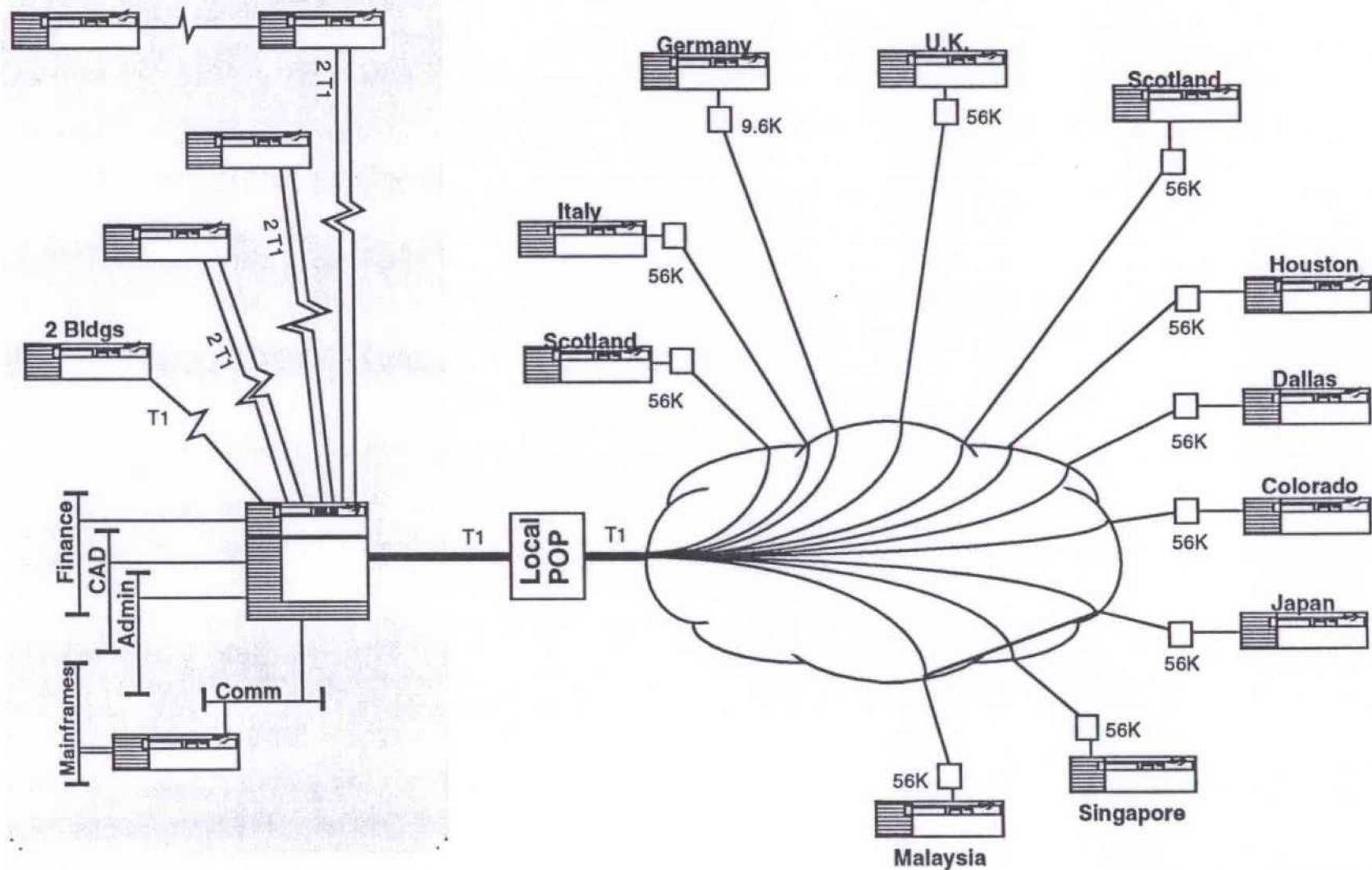
WELLFLEET

Peripherals Co. - Frame Service Desired



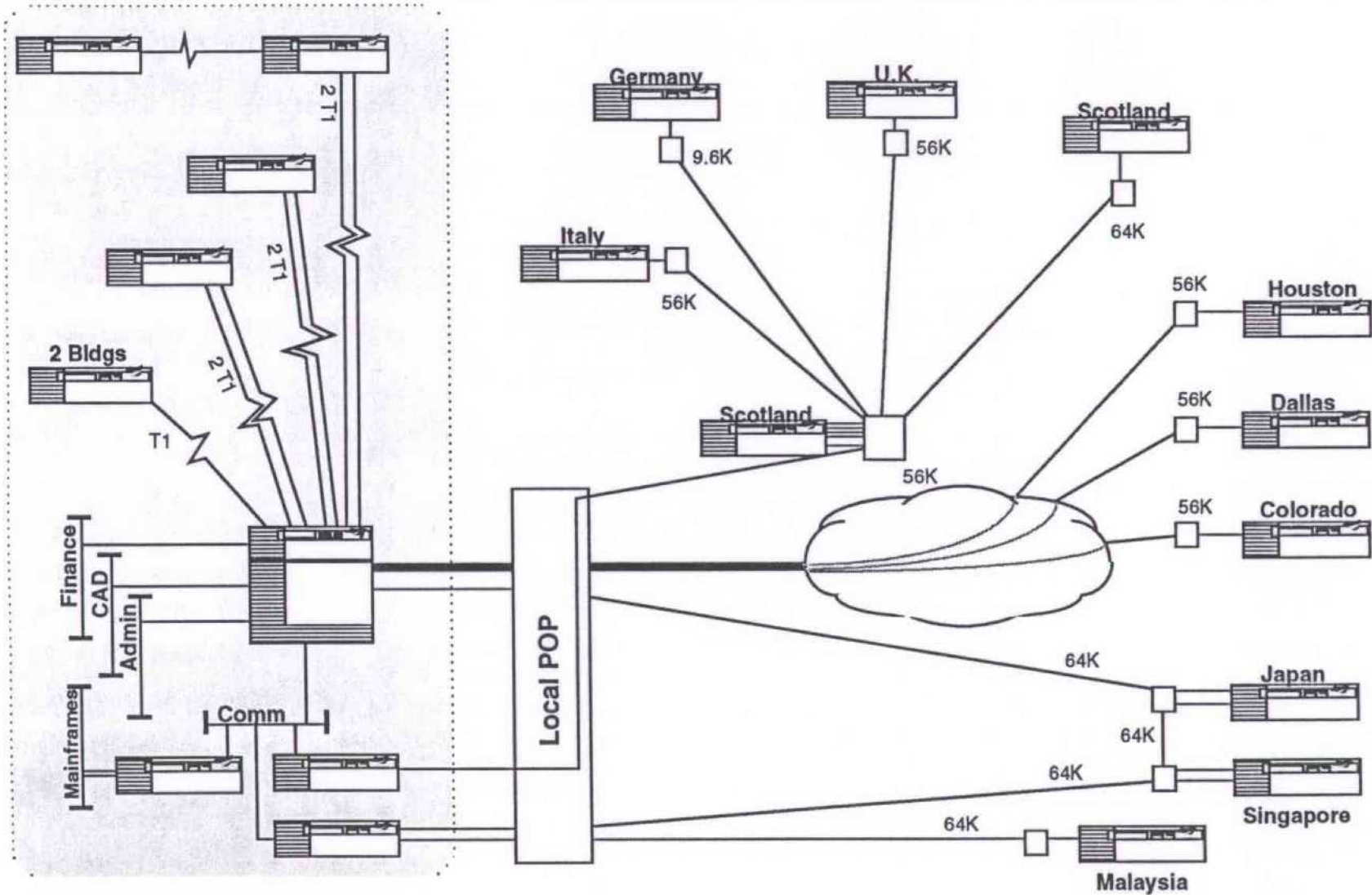
WELLFLEET

Peripherals Co. - Frame Cost Justified



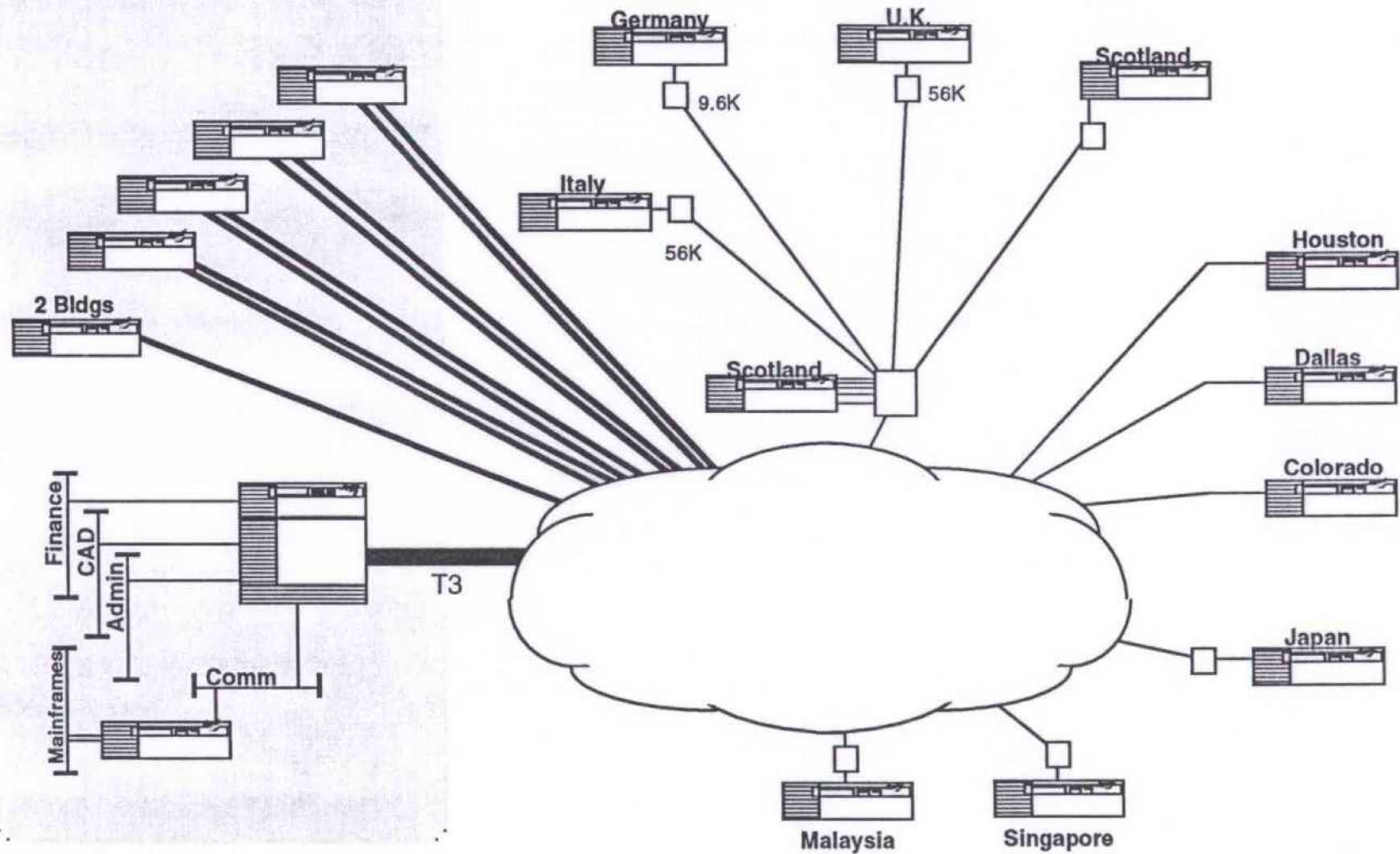
WELLFLEET

Peripherals Co. - Frame Relay Offered



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Peripherals Co. - Frame Alternative?



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communications



Frame Relay Overview

NCC Training

Wednesday June 16, 1993

By: Ted Rozolis, Pete Langton,
B.J. Chang, and
Dale Scott (WellFleet)



Frame Relay Overview *Agenda of Topics*

- Why are we talking about Frame Relay?
- History and Opportunities Dale Scott
- Market Research
- Competition Pete Langton
- Pricing
- How is HLI Different?
- How is Datanet utilizing Frame Relay? B.J. Chang
- What Should We Do to Win?
- Q and A Discussion



Why are we talking about Frame Relay?

- It is our Competition for
< T1 Speeds

- It is Everywhere in
Market Research



Frame Relay -- History and Opportunities

- What is it? -- Research Paper handout DALE S.
- When did it happen --> still Hot Today DALE S.
- Why do people buy it? DALE S.
- How do they use it? DALE S.
- Challenges of using Frame Relay
 - Where is it? -- Domestic and International! DALE S.
- Why WellFleet? DALE S.
- Who is buying it -- Applications DALE S.

Frame Relay

Competitive Comparison

May 1993
Research Paper
Theodore J. Rozolis
Product Marketing

FRAME RELAY: The Hype, the Reality, and the MFS Competitive Edge

Frame Relay Defined

Frame Relay is a fast packet switching protocol designed to increase data transmission through lowering packet overhead and network processing. The technology takes advantage of today's higher quality telco lines by leaving error checking to the end devices of the connection. With its streamlined processing, Frame Relay can support data circuits ranging in speed from 56 Kbps to 1.544 Mbps. A number of Frame Relay vendors claim an upper bound of 2 Mbps, 4 Mbps, or even 6 Mbps with support of different chip sets.

Appealing Characteristics

Four attributes make Frame Relay attractive: small overhead, ability to allow data bursts, connectivity economies, and greater speeds. Less overhead differentiates Frame Relay from its packet switching predecessor -- X.25. Processing of flow control and error correction have been moved from network nodes to the two communicating processes at the customer's ends of the circuit, thus yielding lower overhead for the Frame Relay network which leads to improved performance. The second factor is support of traffic bursts beyond a pre-defined Committed Information Rate (CIR). This dynamic allocation of bandwidth cannot be offered with standard leased lines, and is an improvement for LAN-to-LAN data applications that require excess bandwidth on an as-needed basis. Regarding increased connectivity, Frame Relay is designed to route traffic for multiple connections over one physical link. With the use of less lines, both network telco and port equipment costs are lower than a leased line solution. Finally, greater packet throughput, faster than X.25, is available with Frame Relay.

So it seems that a wise network manager should be satisfied with the Frame Relay technology offering cheaper, better, and faster services in place of traditional X.25 and private leased line networks. Moving the curtain of technology to the side, what then are the limitations of Frame Relay?

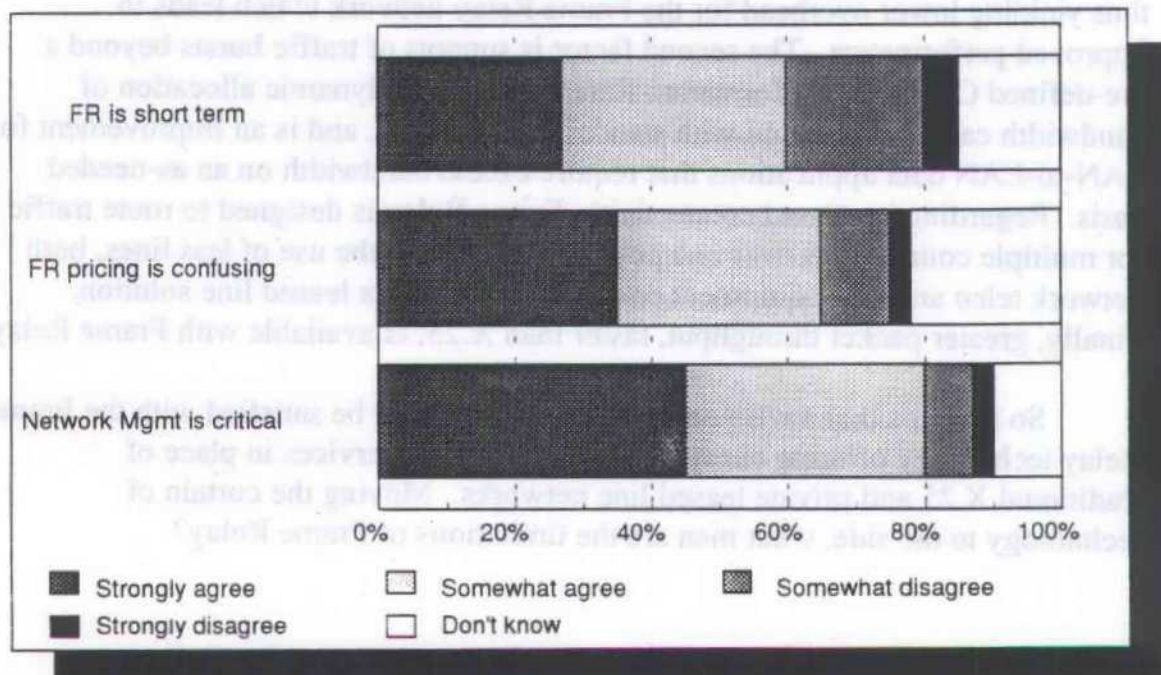
The Reality

Frame Relay performance improvements over X.25 are too little too late. The advantage of a data-only technology will be a disadvantage in the long run. Frame Relay is not flexible enough to grow with future complex traffic. More sooner than later, a combination of data, voice, video, and imaging services will be traversing business networks. Also, network growth of both flexibility in network addressing and growth in switching capacity will be limited. Ultimately, as the needs of the network increase, so will the need for increasing user speeds.

Another issue with Frame Relay is the importance of careful network design. Many key areas have several choices to choose from which lead to various decisions regarding: CPE, local access speed, frame relay circuit bandwidth (CIR), and equipment certification. Furthermore, analysis of traffic patterns in addition to application testing and adjusting for optimal throughput are extra efforts that are necessary to define CIR requirements or to realize even the promised performance of Frame Relay. Requirements of customer pre-defined PVCs for Frame Relay traffic create additional network investigation.

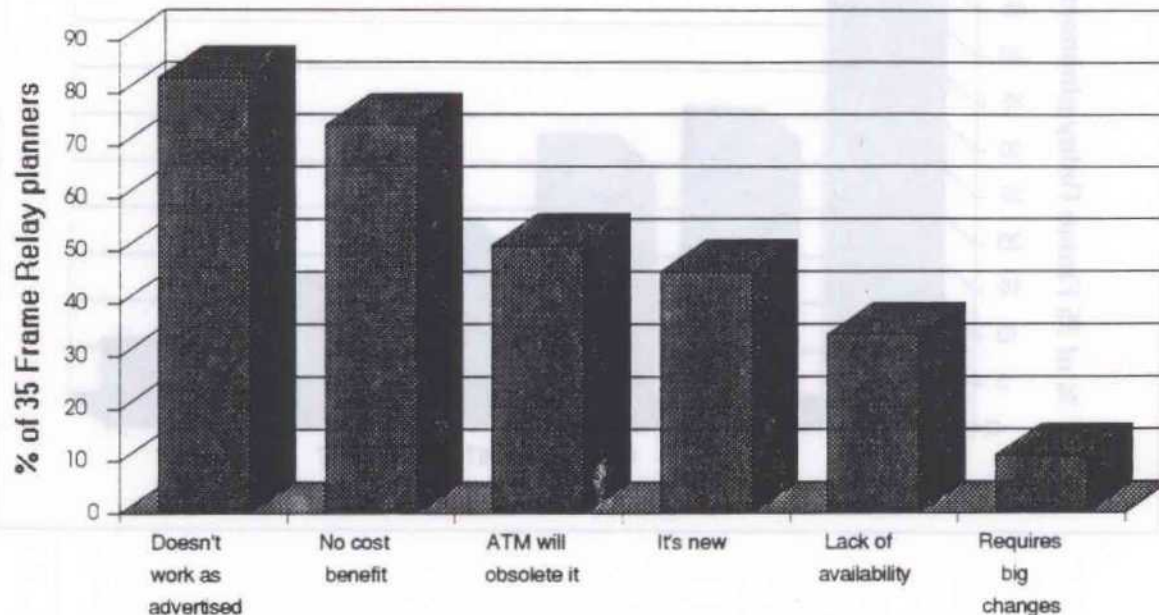
Early users have found that Latency and Delay of Frame Relay services necessitate careful tuning of LAN based applications. Even though it is faster than X.25, it is still not fast enough.

Frame Relay user perception is illustrated in the following table from a December, 1992 market analysis report by International Data Corporation (IDC):



As you can see, the user community is somewhat skeptical about the longevity of the Frame Relay technology, perplexed by the pricing, and concerned with the precarious nature of the Network Management and maintenance.

Forrester Research, Inc. declares the concerns of Frame Relay users in an April, 1993 study:

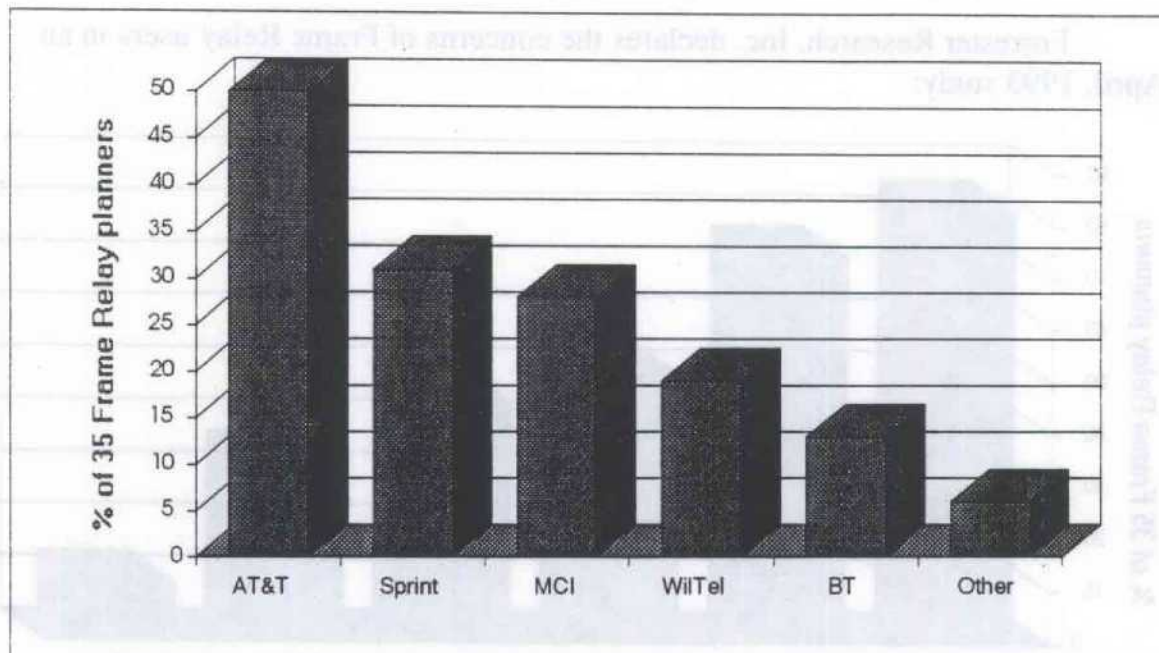


What the above graph concludes is a disbelief in the touted benefits of Frame Relay, a problem with delay of LAN traffic, a perception of limited service distribution, and relative high pricing compared to leased line alternatives.

From a Gartner Group Research Note for Enterprise Network Strategies in February, 1993, MCI Communications Corp. discovered six significant conversion barriers in moving to Frame Relay:

- Poor burst capability, low network throughput and high latency
- Uncertain financial/technological migration path
- Little vendor support of customers' network termination/routing gear
- Lack of user-oriented network management support
- Lack of international service reach
- Lack of compelling economics

Forrester Research, Inc. in the April, 1993 study quoted above, also asked the following question: "Which carriers are you considering for public frame relay services?" The response is shown in the following graph.



Altogether, several sources cite particular perceptions, problems, and concerns with regard to Frame Relay which create questions about the viability of the technology. Has Frame Relay already led users astray? It appears that the reality has caught up with the hype and the excitement is beginning to fade away.

The MFS Competitive Edge

MFS Datanet pioneered and launched the first commercially available nationwide offering of High-speed LAN Interconnect (HLI) services. MFS Datanet's high-speed solutions, operating at rates as high as 100 megabits per second, are designed to allow businesses and institutions to connect their LANs and high-speed computers throughout major metropolitan areas or across the nation at native speeds. HLI services provide interconnectivity between multiple Ethernet, Token Ring and Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) LANs, in addition to connections between high-speed performance computer systems. The services are available for both **metropolitan area** (in city) and **wide area** (between cities) high-speed networking. In the LAN Interconnect market, MFS Datanet offers "A National service with Local Focus."

Think about how a customer would interconnect two LANs within an office building. That's how MFS Datanet works. Now suppose the customer set up a new technology that included additional hardware and resource considerations to connect the LANs within their office building. (e.g. frame relay routers). That's the basis of the difference -- the **standard LAN connector** cable is the only requirement for HLI services. On top of that, having no requirement for purchasing hardware allows protection from technological obsolescence. Imagine MFS Datanet as your National LAN.

The "promise" of Frame Relay's higher performance was a solution to LAN interconnect. Unfortunately, the performance of Frame Relay services have been dropping. While it is better than X.25 for LAN connectivity, compared to HLI, Frame Relay is too little too late.

The four appealing characteristics of Frame Relay all add up to one thing: faster data transmission with economy of connections. This does give the technology an advantage over X.25 and leased line solutions; yet, compared to HLI services, Frame Relay cannot support data rates above 1.544 Mbps (as marketed at the present time). In addition, fiber-based transmission lines are not used at the end connections for Frame Relay (or may not be fiber anywhere). With HLI however, fiber is provisioned right to the customer site. Therefore, a one-to-one comparison, for example, of Frame Relay to native Ethernet (10 Mbps) HLI service is not feasible. Frame Relay and HLI are alike in a few ways, yet the differences are even more important.

HLI vs. FR (Similarities)

- Moves traffic from multiple LAN sites over Wide Area
- Allows economies of connectivity
- Combines different types of networks into one
- Offers major geographic locations for access
- Both are new

Besides having a competitive edge with native LAN speeds, MFS Datanet distinguishes itself as a leader in LAN Interconnection through the following list of features.

HLL vs. FR (MFS Datanet Advantages)

MFS Native Data Rates	MFS Simply connect like two LANs within a building
MFS Predictable Costs	MFS No need for Additional CPE (No stranded Investment)
MFS Simple Pricing	MFS Ease of Implementation to Add New Locations
MFS Trust in Long Term Success	MFS Less Complexity and Time to Provision Connections
MFS Transparent Service using State-of-the-Art Technology	MFS No New Technology Learning Curve
MFS High Network Throughput	MFS Route Diversity (Reliability)
MFS Flexible to Grow with Future Type of Network Traffic	MFS Digital -- 100% Fiber Backbone
MFS No Traffic Analysis Needed	MFS Low Latency / Rich Burst Capability
MFS Customer Pre-Defined PVCs are Not Required	

Beyond these features, MFS Datanet offers a key competitive advantage: **Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)**. ATM is based on the CCITT standard for broadband communications and is rapidly being accepted as the new technology of voice, video, and data communications. The wide industry acceptance of ATM is based on its ability to be adapted for a broad variety of current technologies and services while being well suited to newer, optical transmission systems such as SONET and true multimedia applications. ATM's uniform cell structure is ideal for LAN-based traffic with its inherent bursty nature and extensive range of data sizes. ATM also has an extremely **low switching delay** which allows end users to experience greater throughput performance on ATM-based networks, and even more important, allows LAN based applications to be bridged across the WAN without extensive tuning. ATM's network management capabilities extend across a wide variety of technologies from very small (LAN) to very large (LAN-MAN-WAN) network infrastructures. As mentioned above, ATM has extremely wide acceptance with over 200 companies as members of the ATM Forum -- the governing body behind the emerging ATM standards. The ATM Forum members include service providers, LAN equipment manufacturers, WAN equipment manufacturers, computer equipment manufacturers, plus a comprehensive variety of end users.

MFS Datanet is committed to providing superior value to end users through the deployment of our **national ATM backbone network** which will be used to provision leading quality High-speed LAN Interconnection (HLI) services on a ubiquitous basis. Currently, MFS Datanet has deployed operational ATM switches which are carrying commercial customer traffic, and as far as it is known, no other company can make this statement.

The real deliverables of High-speed LAN Interconnect simply surpass the hype of Frame Relay while raising network capabilities to allow new levels of LAN productivity. MFS Datanet offers a full range of HLI solutions to meet your LAN needs today, provide a migration path for tomorrow, and exceed your service expectations along the way.

Features and Benefits

FEATURE:

National LAN

High-speed LAN Interconnect at
Native data rates
Faster response time and throughput
Ease of handling additional traffic
Fit for advanced applications

National Network

Digital -- 100% Fiber ATM Backbone
Clear, Error-free Transmission
High Quality and Reliability
Secure Fiber Optics
National Network designed for LAN
Interconnectivity

Network Availability and Disaster Recovery

Electronic Redundancy and Route Diversity
Meshed Backbone for Multiple Sites
Optimized Configuration
On-net and Off-net provisioning

Ease of Use

Easy to Understand
Logically and Physically Functions as
an Extended LAN Cable
Standard LAN Interfaces
(AUI / MAU / MIC)
Standard Service Protocol Choices
(Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI)
Can use existing Cable Configurations
Scalable to Allow Swaps and
Upgrades of Equipment
Protocol Independent Data Link Transports

BENEFIT:

National Service with Local Focus

Significant Advantage over RBOCs and
IXCs
Reduced Overhead Cost
True End-to-End Service
Permits Full LAN Efficiency for High
Bandwidth Applications

Optimal Use of Purchased Speed

Transparent Service using
State-of-the-Art Technology
Lower Maintenance Costs
Economies of Scale allow Faster
Provisioning than Private Solution
Long Term Success Strategies will lead to
Accelerated Implementation of Distributed
Applications and Multimedia

Less Worry and Headache

Reduced Downtime Risk from
Component Failure
Connection of Widely Dispersed LANs
as easy as if they were Local
No Need for Complex Routing Analysis
Reduced Management Network
Infrastructure

Simplicity with Reduced Risk

No Need for Additional CPE
Protection from Depreciation
of Capital Equipment
No Need to Learn New Technologies
Low Risk to Technological Obsolescence
and Evolving Standards
During the Contract Term, Upgrades are
Allowed as Traffic Volumes and
Business Needs Increase
New Sites are Connected without Complex
Network Reconfiguration

Features and Benefits

FEATURE:

Customer Service

Our Business is High-Speed
LAN Interconnectivity
Fast Installation
Quick Circuit Repair
Experienced Field Engineers
(CNE Certified)
Single Source Provisioning
Responsiveness -- Fast Turnaround Time

Network Management

Nationwide Monitoring and Maintenance
Single Point of Contact (1-800-MFS-4USA)
Physically Secure Points of Presence (POPs)
24 x 7 Service and Support

Service Portfolio

Full Range of Solutions --
Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI
Variety of Configurations --
Point-to-Point, Mesh, Ring
Metropolitan and National Solutions

Cost / Benefit Analysis

Nationwide High Performance
at Economical Price
Clear and Simple Pricing
Match User's Needs without
the High Cost of a Private Network
Focus on Data
Break the Cost Barrier of Distance x Speed

BENEFIT:

Focus on Core Competencies

Outsourcing Leads to More
Effective Use of Staff
Greater Time to Concentrate on Strategic
Network Applications Instead of Daily
Operational Concerns
Team of Experienced Engineers is Provided
to Match Networking Requirements
with a Best Solution

Safe and Secure Management

Reduced Maintenance Cost
Complements Existing Resources
of the Customer
High Level of Security for Customer Data

Complete Solution Family

Choice for Today
Migration Path for Tomorrow

MFS Datanet Advantage

Closer to the Commercially Viable
Technology Curve
Leverage of Developing Market Conditions
Changing User Expectations

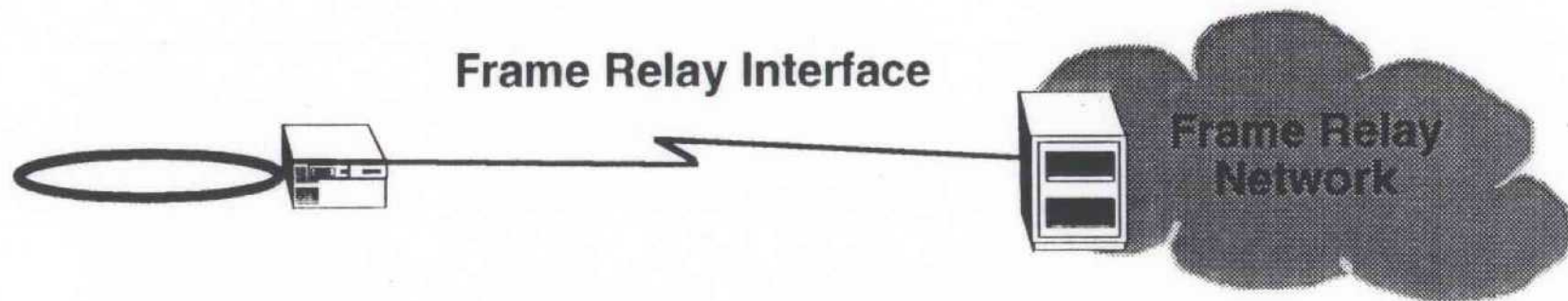
- Protocol for bridge services and private networks
- Error recovery performed by end stations
- Access addressed to DCE
- Connection-oriented data transfer protocol

Frame Relay

The Panacea of WAN

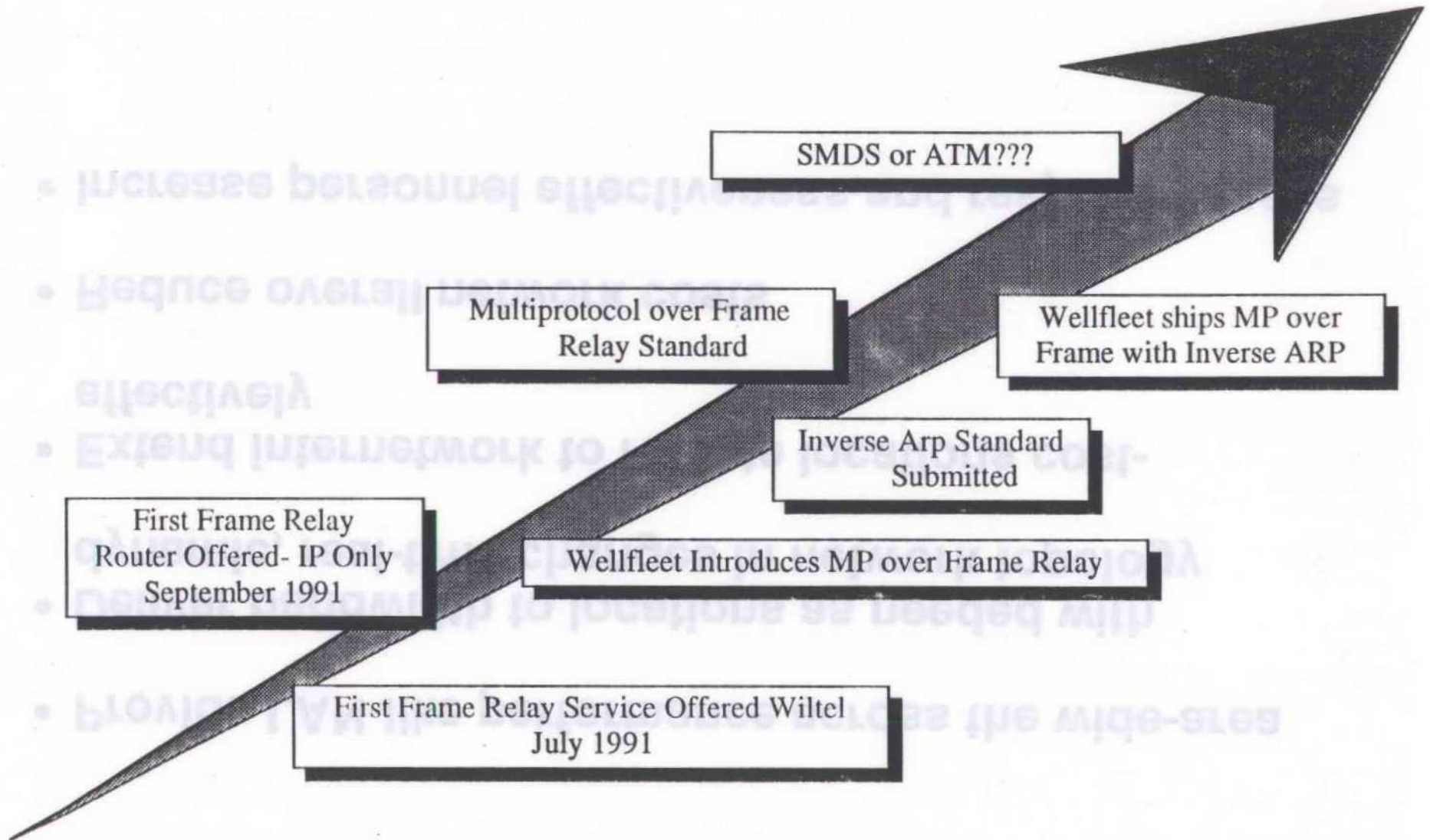


Frame Relay Overview



- Connection-oriented data transfer protocol defining standard interface between routers (DTE) and packet switches (DCE)
- Access speeds up to T1/E1, up to T3 possible
- Error recovery performed by end stations
- Protocol for public services and private networks

Frame Relay - When did it happen?

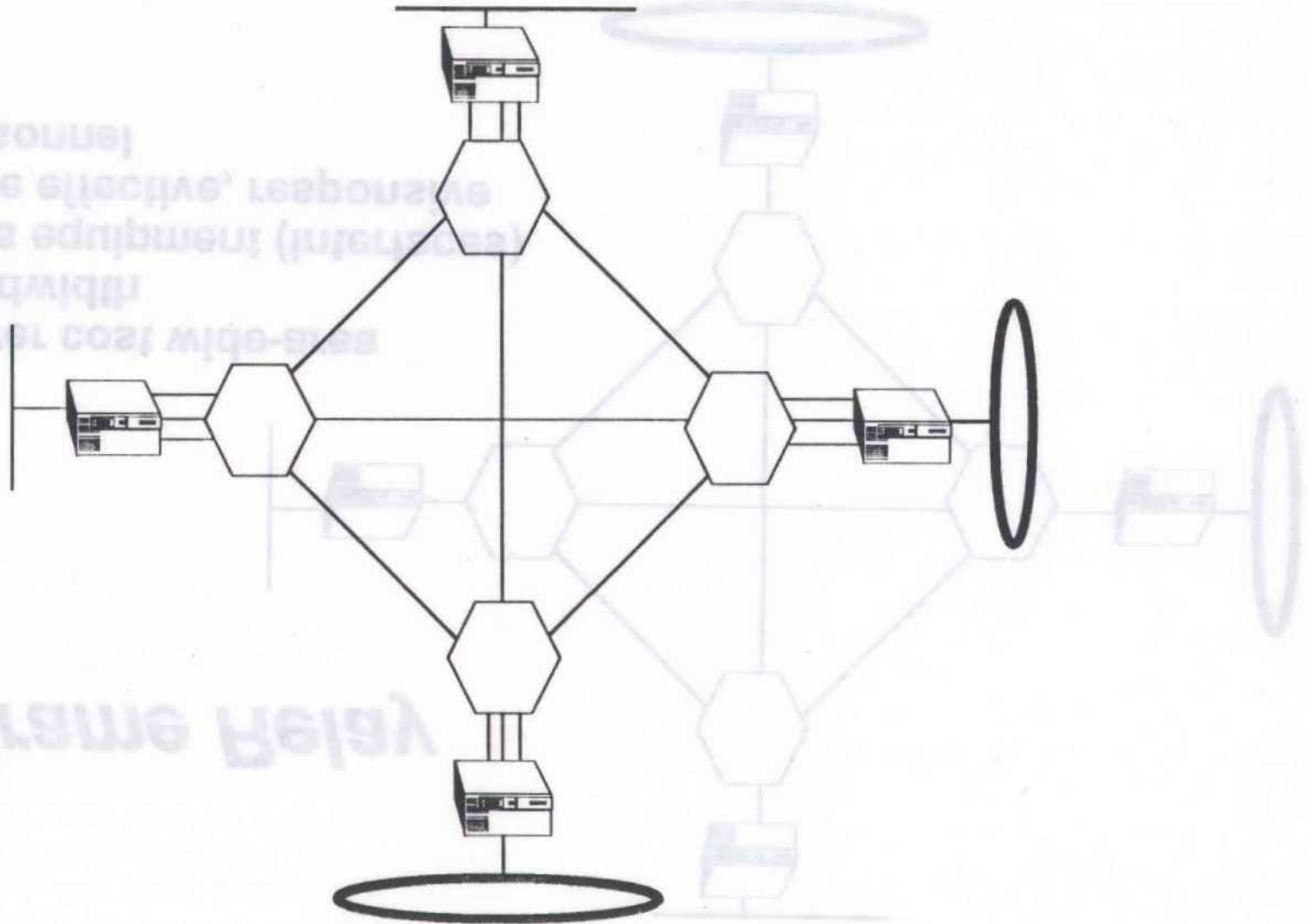


The Challenges - Why Use It?

- **Provide LAN-like performance across the wide-area**
- **Deliver bandwidth to locations as needed with dynamic, real-time changes in network topology**
- **Extend internetwork to remote locations cost-effectively**
- **Reduce overall network costs**
- **Increase personnel effectiveness and responsiveness**

The Opportunity - Point to Point

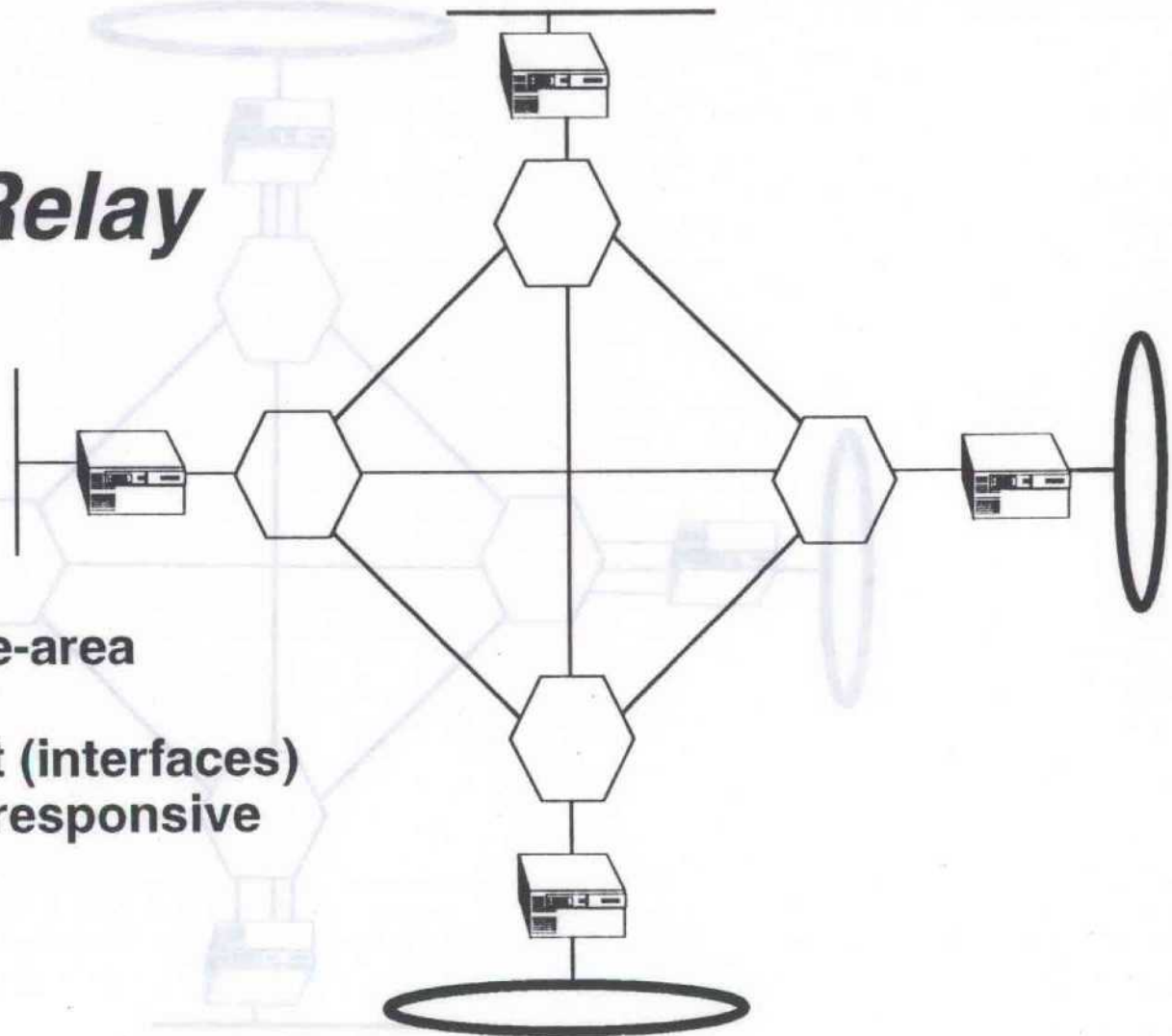
- More effective' responsibility
- Less equipment (interference)
- Lower cost/ wide-area



The Answer

Frame Relay

- Lower cost wide-area bandwidth
- Less equipment (interfaces)
- More effective, responsive personnel

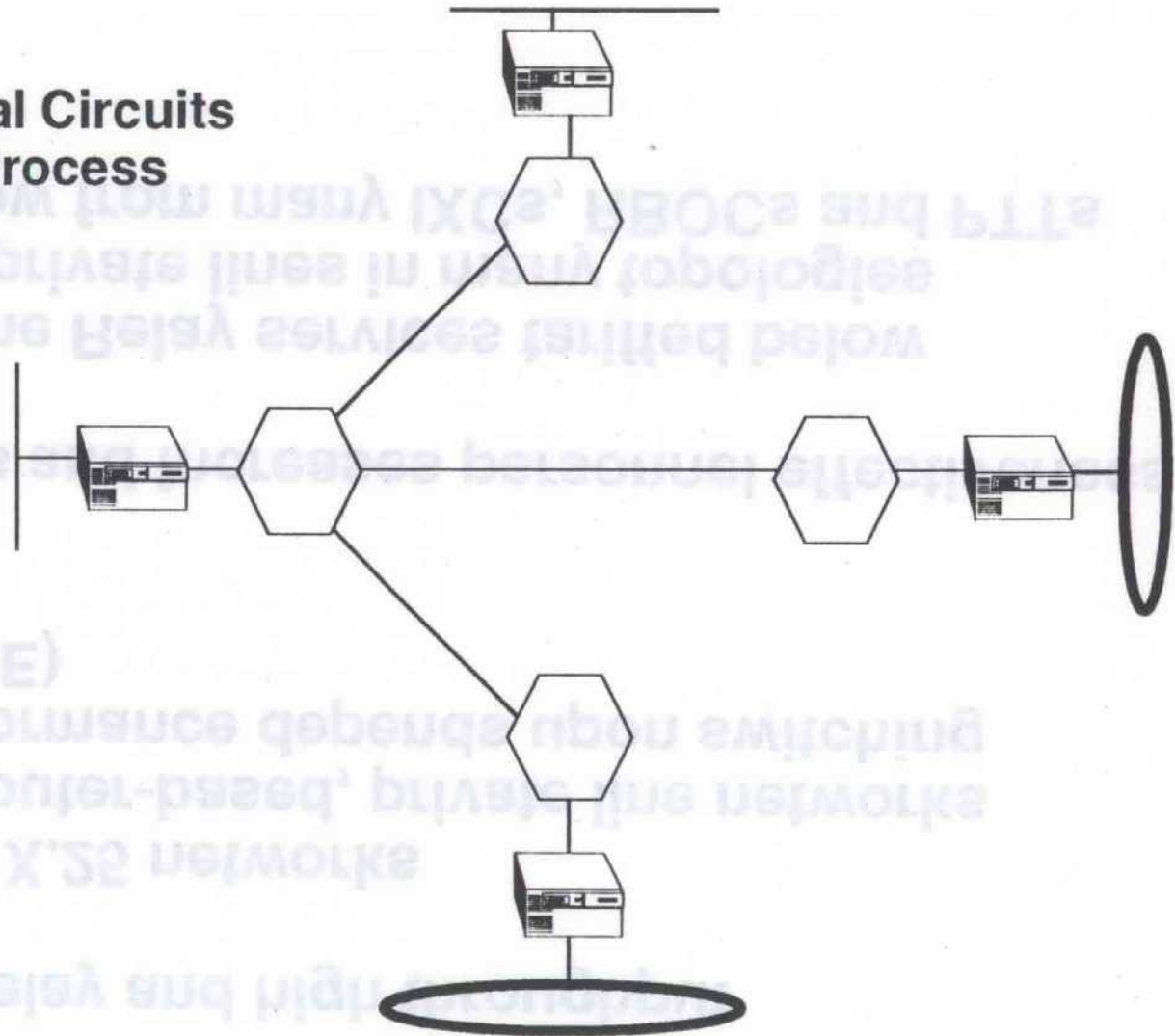


Frame Relay Benefits

- **Delivers low delay and high throughput**
 - Superior to X.25 networks
 - Similar to router-based, private line networks
 - Actual performance depends upon switching platform (DCE)
- **Reduces costs and increases personnel effectiveness**
 - Public Frame Relay services tariffed below equivalent private lines in many topologies
 - Available now from many IXC's, RBOCs and PTTs

Frame Relay - How is it used?

- NonFull Mesh
- No Switched Virtual Circuits
- Managed Design Process

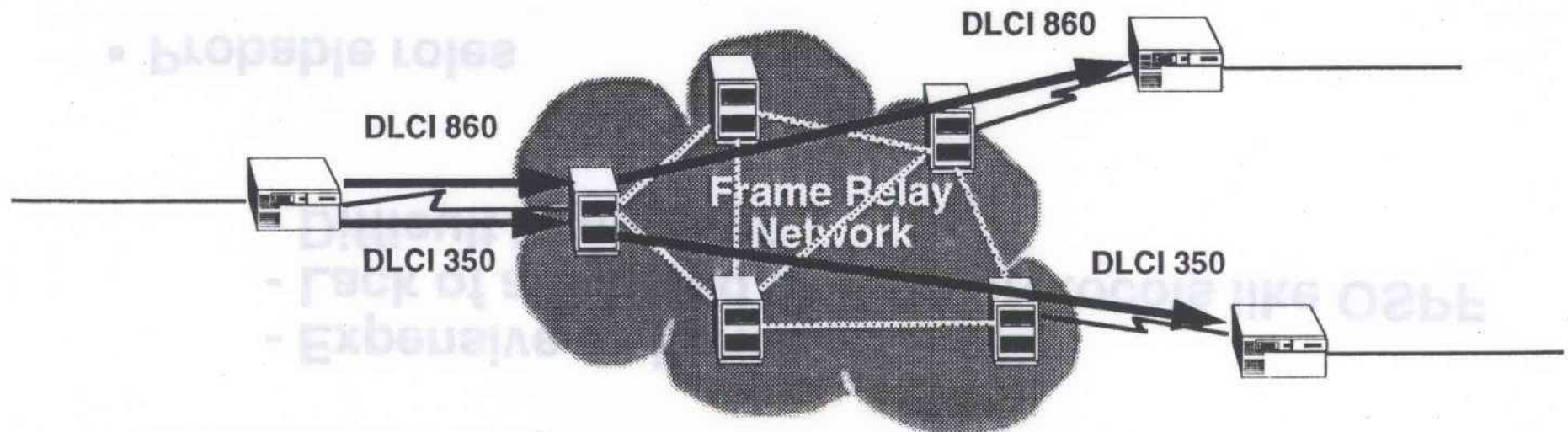


Frame Relay in Private Networks

- Modest role as private backbone protocol
 - Expensive switches
 - Lack of advanced routing protocols like OSPF
 - Difficult to manage
- Probable roles
 - Switches to feed traffic to public networks
 - Concentrators to consolidate traffic from LAN and non-LAN sources

Data Link Connection Identifier (DLCI)

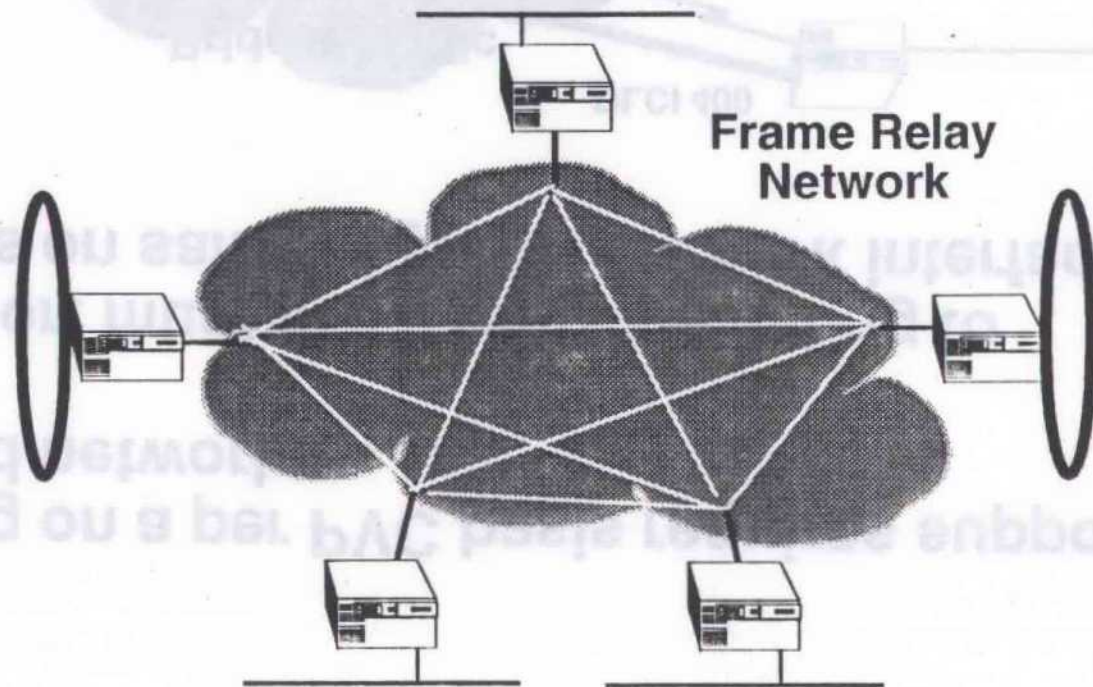
- **Defines independent Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVCs) (uni-directional) available through single physical interface**



Dynamic Configuration

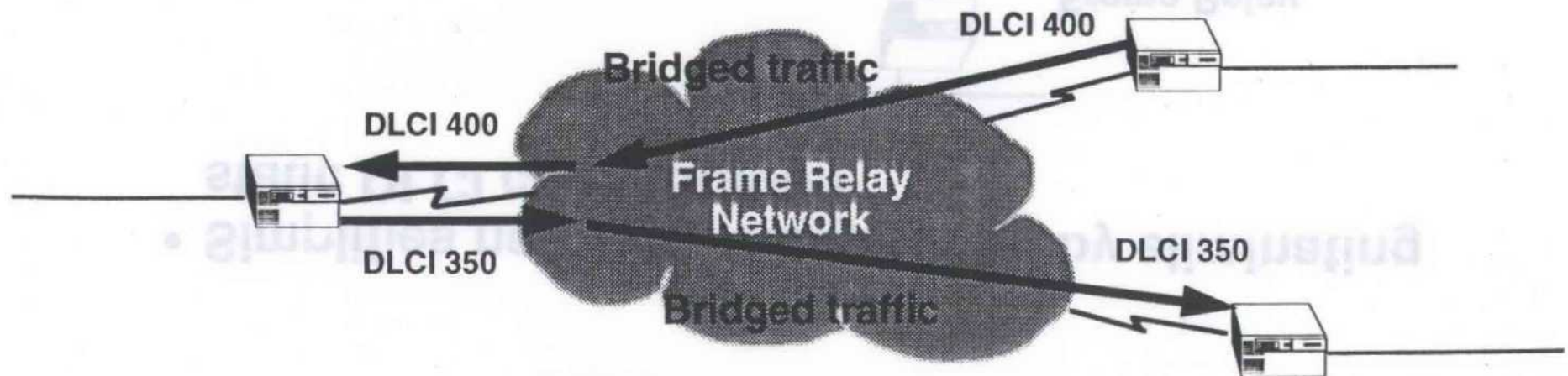
- Simplifies network configuration by eliminating static DLCI configuration

5 IP address entries
vs.
45 entries =
4 DLCIs and
5 IP address
entries per router



Non-Meshed Network Support

- Service pricing on a per PVC basis requires support of non-meshed networks
- Bridging support must allow rebroadcasting to different DLCIs on same physical network interface



Frame Relay Where Is It Today?

switches

services

Wellfleet Frame Relay Interoperability

Switches

**AT&T
Netrix
Northern Telecom
Sprint
StrataCom
Telematics**

Services

**AT&T
BT Tymnet
CompuServe*
Dutch PTT
MCI*
NYNEX
Pacific Bell
Southwestern Bell*
US Sprint*
US West
WilTel***

***Certified**



Public Frame Relay Service

Considerations

- **Tariffs — Flat rate vs. usage based**
- **Maximum number of PVCs**
- **Committed Information Rates (CIR)**
- **Burst rates**
- **Access speeds**
- **Geographic availability**
- **Price bundling (access lines, DSU/CSU, routers)**



“America’s Fastest-Growing Company”

-- Fortune Magazine, October 5, 1992

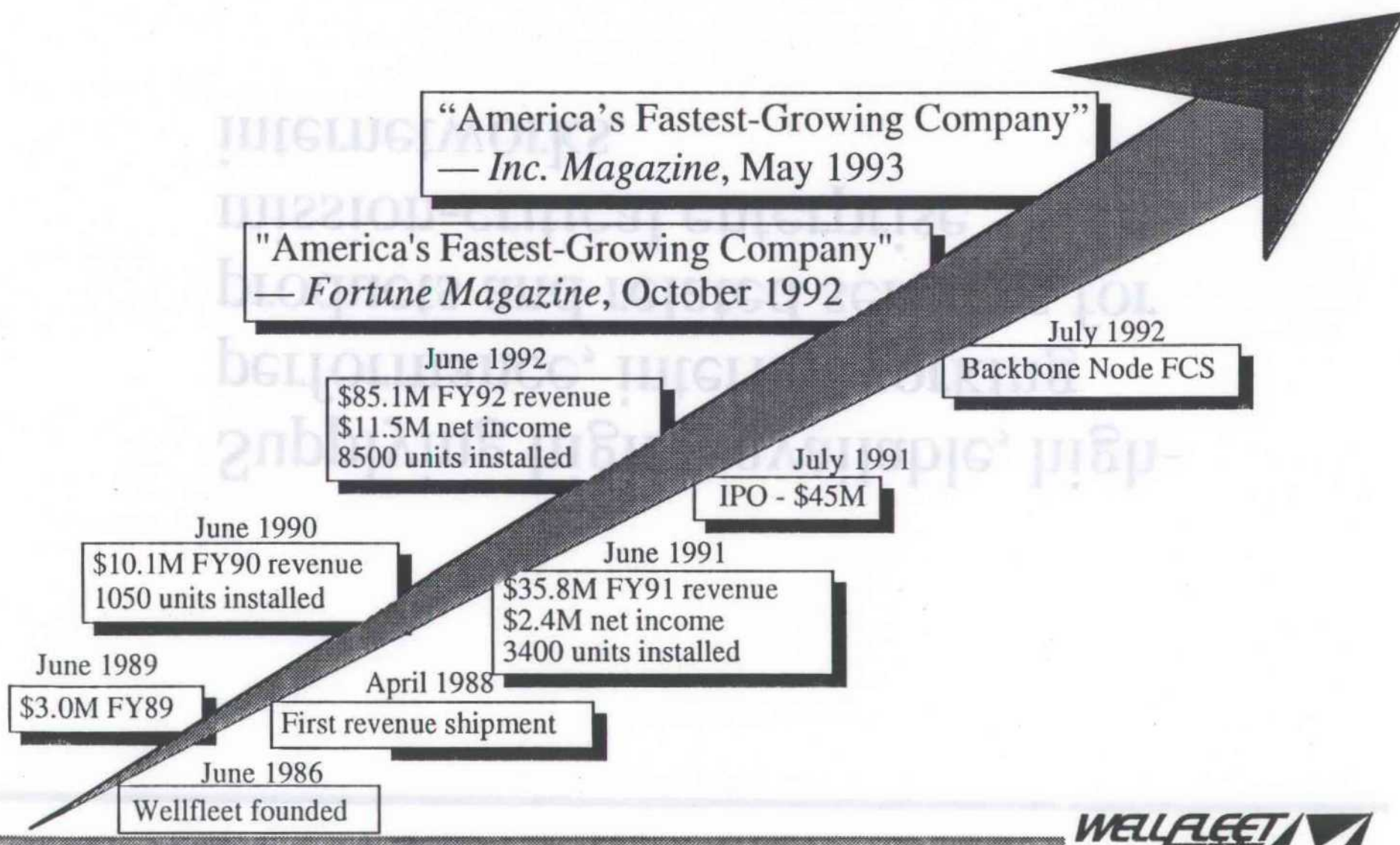
-- Inc. Magazine, May 5, 1993



Our Business

Supplying highly available, high-performance, internetworking products and related services for mission-critical enterprise internetworks.

Wellfleet History



WELLFLEET 

Strategic Relationships

WAN

- AT&T
- MCI
- Sprint
- GTE
- Wiltel
- Compuserve
- Bell Atlantic

NMS

- Hewlett-Packard
- IBM
- Sun Microsystems
- Cabletron
- DEC
- Ungermann-Bass
- Netlabs

LAN

- Novell
- Ungermann-Bass
- Cabletron
- Bityx
- Fibermux
- Lannet
- ODS

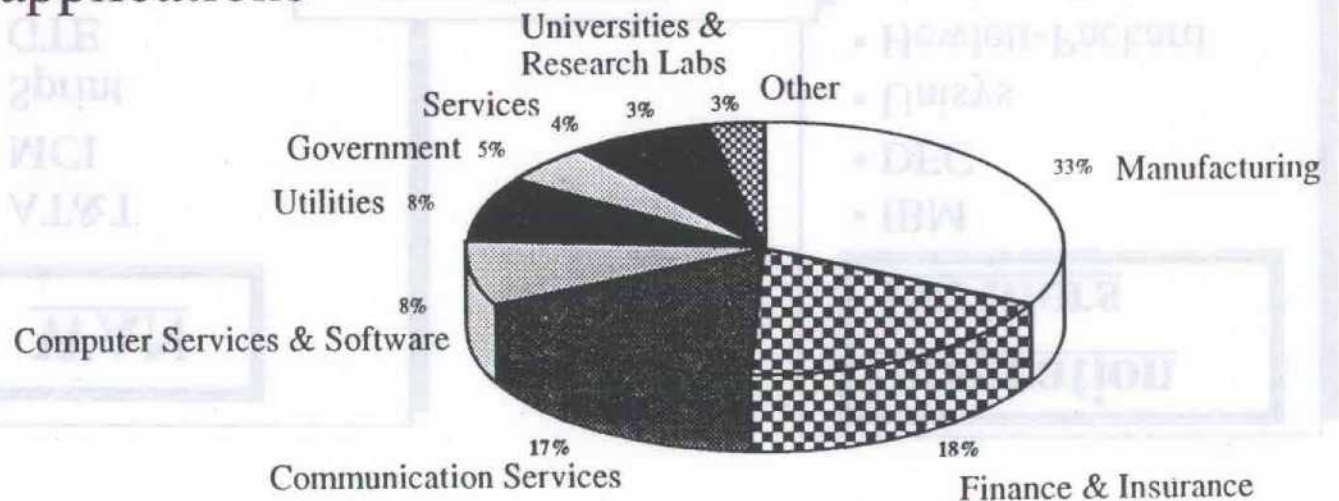
Integration Partners

- IBM
- DEC
- Unisys
- Hewlett-Packard
- Northern Telecom
- Sumitomo Electric
- Integraph
- Regional VARs

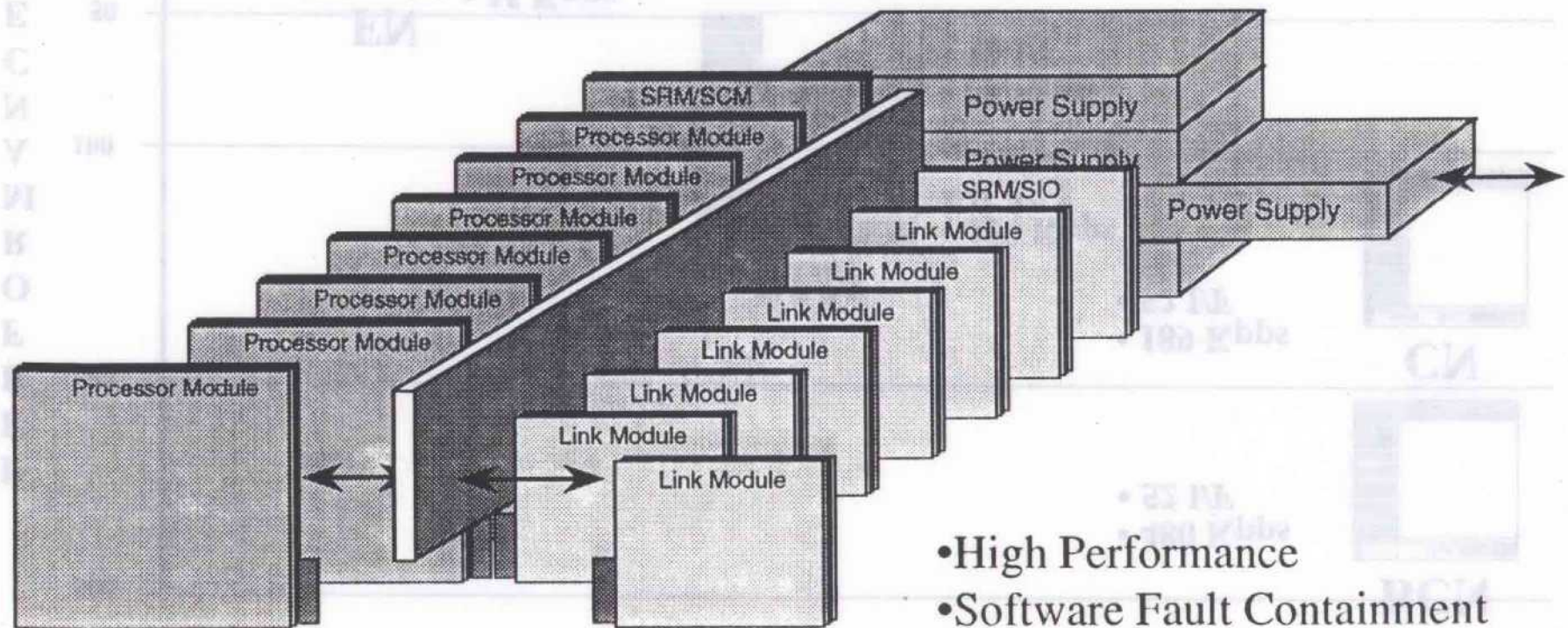


Market Focus

- Organizations with many users, many networks
- Heterogeneous network computing environments
 - Vendors: IBM, Unix, Novell, DEC, Apple, Banyan
 - Protocols: TCP/IP, SNA, IPX, OSI, AppleTalk, VINES, XNS
- Mission-critical applications
- All Industries

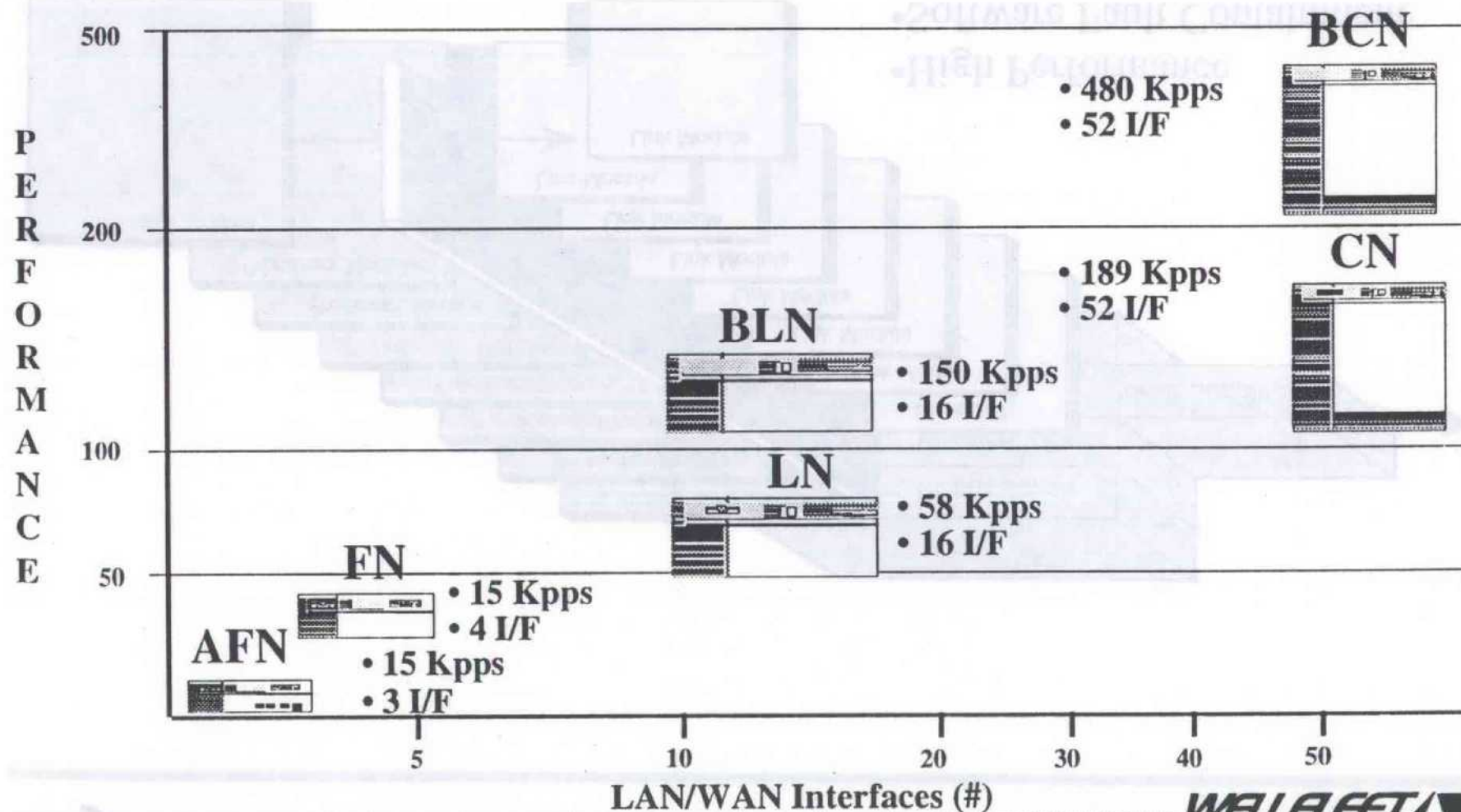


System Architecture



- High Performance
- Software Fault Containment
- Scalable Expansion
- High Availability

Wellfleet Product Family



WELLFLEET

Customer Applications

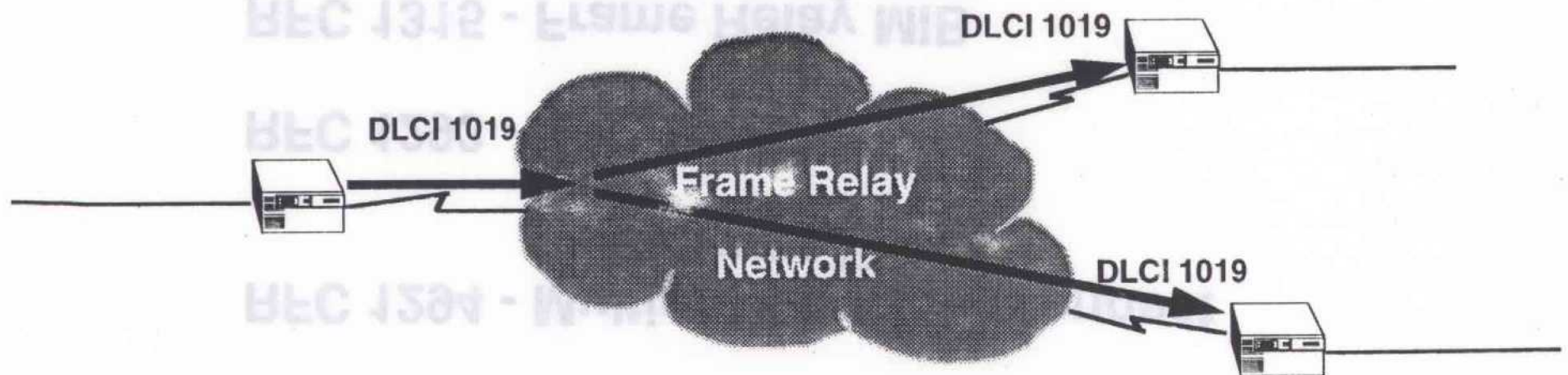
See Handouts

Frame Relay and Wellfleet

Reference Materials

Multicast Addressing

- Multiple addresses mapped to single DLCI



Frame Relay IETF RFCs

**RFC 1294 - Multiprotocol Interconnect
over Frame Relay**

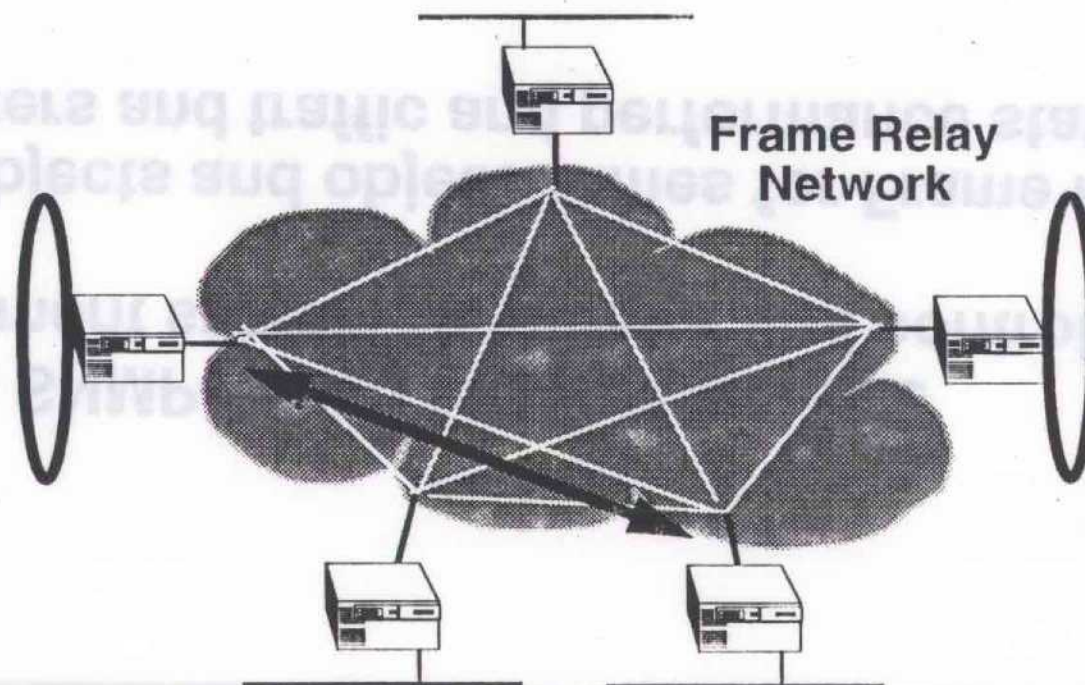
RFC 1293 - Inverse ARP

RFC 1315 - Frame Relay MIB

• Multiple addresses mapped to single DLCI

Inverse ARP (RFC 1293)

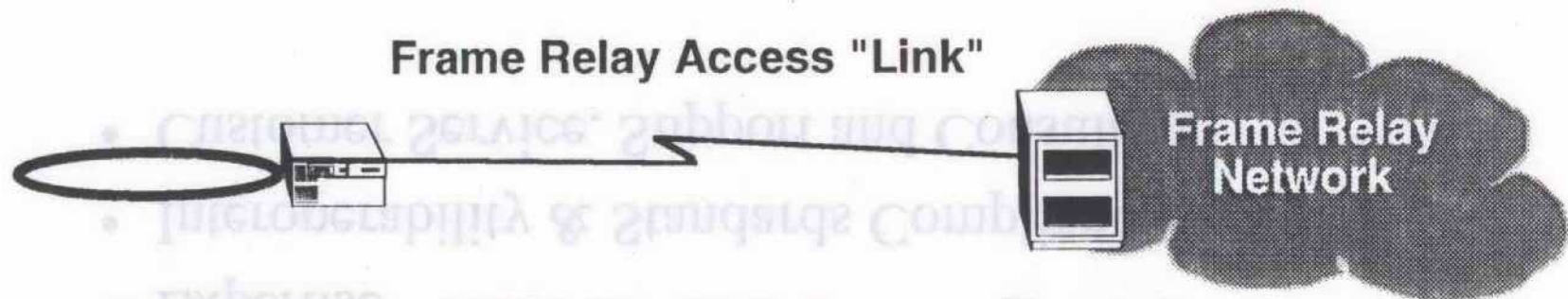
- Minimizes bandwidth utilization
- Frame relay interface directs non-broadcasted packet to newly advertised DLCI to obtain protocol address



Frame Relay MIB (RFC 1315)

- Enables SNMP-based network or node management system to monitor and control router
- Set of objects and object names for Frame Relay parameters and traffic and performance statistics

Link Management



- Defined by ANSI T1.617 Annex D and Link Management Interface (LMI) R1.0
- The router and network exchange keep alive messages with network communicating DLCI status:

<u>Status</u>	<u>ANSI</u>	<u>LMI</u>
New	✓	✓
Present and active	✓	✓
Present and inactive	✓	✓
PVC deleted		✓
PVC reserved as multicast		✓
X-on/X-off for flow control		✓

Core Competencies

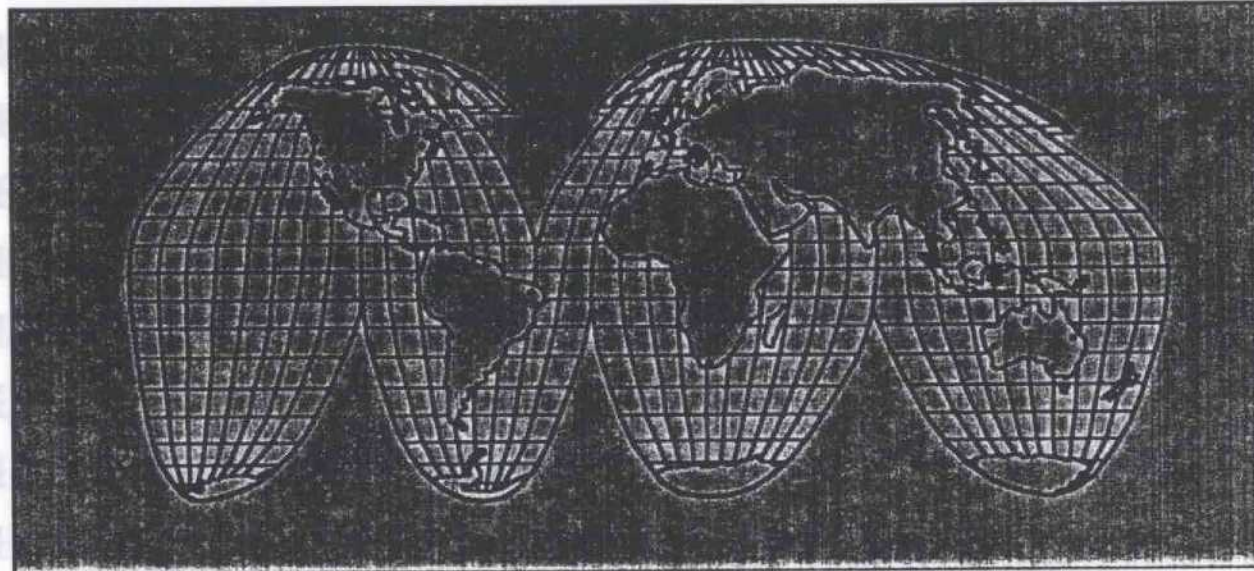
- Highly Available System Design
 - Hardware Redundancy
 - Non-disruptive Network Expansion and Growth
 - Fault Containment Operating System
- High Performance & Scalable Architecture
- Complex Network Design & Implementation Expertise
- Interoperability & Standards Compliance
- Customer Service, Support and Consulting

Wellfleet Technology Firsts

- First to Support and Demonstrate 460,000 pps (April 1993) BCN
- First to Demonstrate Non-Disruptive Hot Swap -VME (January 1993)
- First Support ATM at T3 Speeds (August 1992)
- First to Support 1 Gbps Interconnect (July 1992)
- First Non-Disruptive Hot Swap (July 1992)
- First to Hit 150,000 pps (July 1992) BLN
- First to Support Software Fault Management (July 1992)
- First Entirely SNMP-based Management (July 1992)
- First with Graphical Dynamic Configuration Editor (July 1992)
- First to Support Open Network Management Strategy (August 1991)
- First to Support 52 LAN/WANs in a Node (December 1988) CN
- First with Redundant Power Supplies (December 1988) CN
- First Symmetrical Multiprocessing Architecture (April 1988) LN
- First Multiprotocol Router/Bridge (April 1988) LN



Global Distribution



- Worldwide Distribution & Support Services
- Customized Multinational Account Program
- Consistent Product, Services and Support Across Boundaries
- Direct Wellfleet Support to Distributors, VARs, Integrators



Support & Services

Support Services

- 2/4 Hour Response Time
- Automatic Subscription Updates
- 24 Hour Hot Line

Network
Consulting
Services

Educational
Services

- Internetworking Focus & Expertise
- Partnership approach

Multinational Account
Partners Program

WIN Partners
Program

WELLFLEET 

Wellfleet Market Recognition

- *“only major router vendor poised to take on the challenges of the enterprise, global hybrid backbone network.”*

DataPro

- *“leads the industry in both availability/redundancy and aggregate throughput.”*
- *“for users who want a vendor on top of the latest developments in internetworking, Wellfleet fill the bill.”*

The Meta Group

- *“long term survivor. . .users should have Wellfleet on the short list.”*
- *“is continuing to aggressively increase its market share in the exploding internetworking market.”*

The Gartner Group



Market Leadership Position

- High-End/Modular Systems*

- 33% Wellfleet

- 27% Cisco

- (*Domestic Market Share - 1993 Report, Frost & Sullivan/Market Intelligence)

- Midrange/Fixed Configuration*

- New AFNs Series = 29% of Shipments

- (*% of Total Wellfleet Unit node shipments - Q1, 1993)

Market Leading Solutions

Network Challenges

I Network Performance

II Network Scalability

III Network Availability

IV Future Enhancements

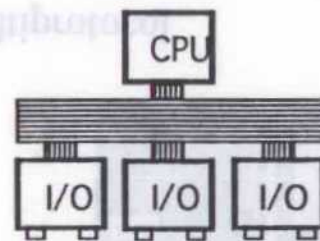
The Wellfleet Advantage

- 1 Gbps Interconnect
- BLN 150,000+ pps
- BCN 480,000+ pps
- 100+ Filters, Prioritization . . .
- Up to 52 LAN/WAN Ports
- Multiple Protocols
- Standards Based
- Common Processor & Link Modules
- Software Fault Containment & Recovery
- Hardware Redundancy
- Dynamic Reconfiguration
- No Single Point of Failure
- Investment Protection
- Scalable Engine
- Common Family of Products
- Ready for the future ATM, OSPF...

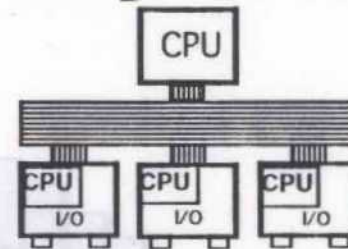


Selecting an Architecture

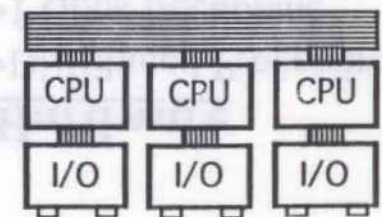
Centralized CPU



Asymmetrical Multiprocessing



Symmetrical Multiprocessing



Performance

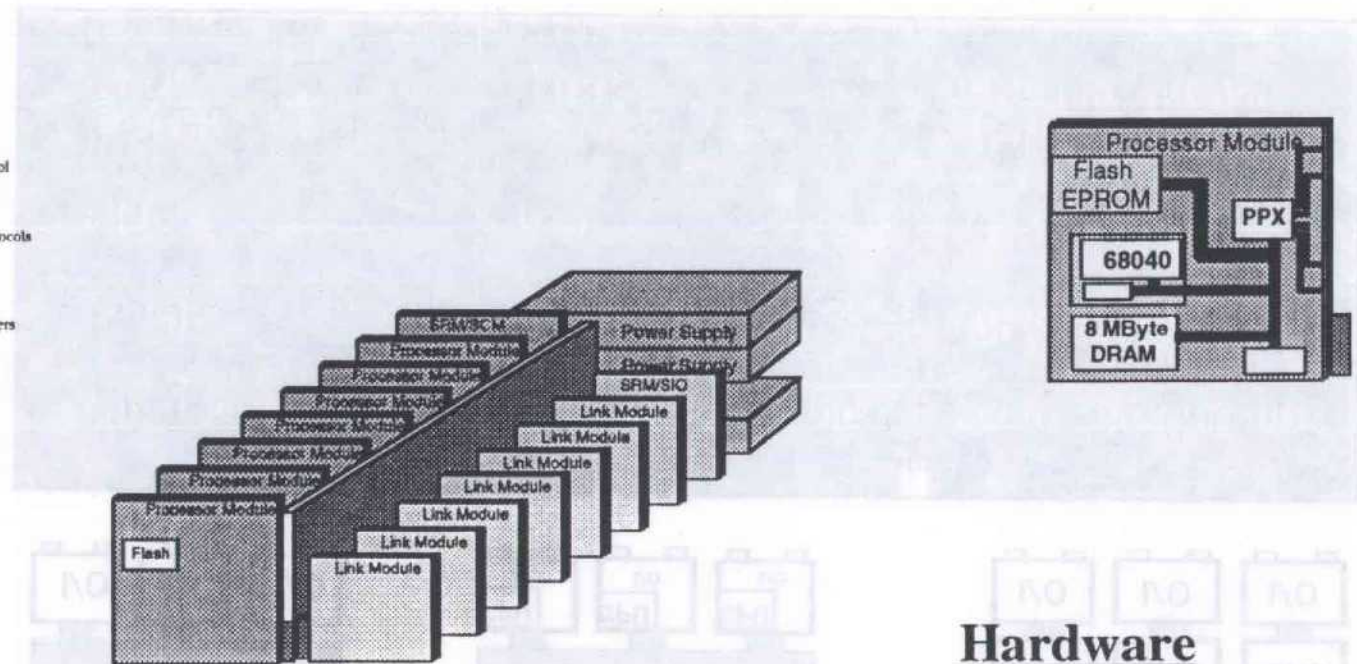
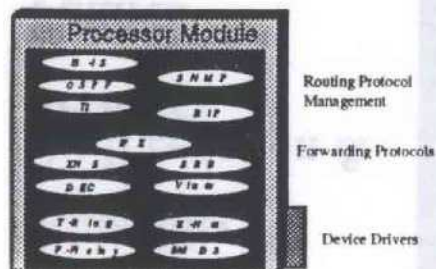
Scalability

Fault Isolation & Recovery

Futures

Up to 50,000 pps	Up to 100,000 pps	Up to 480,000 pps
POOR	FAIR	OPTIMUM
NO	NO	YES
INVESTMENT RISK	INVESTMENT RISK	INVESTMENT PROTECTION

Technology Leadership



Software

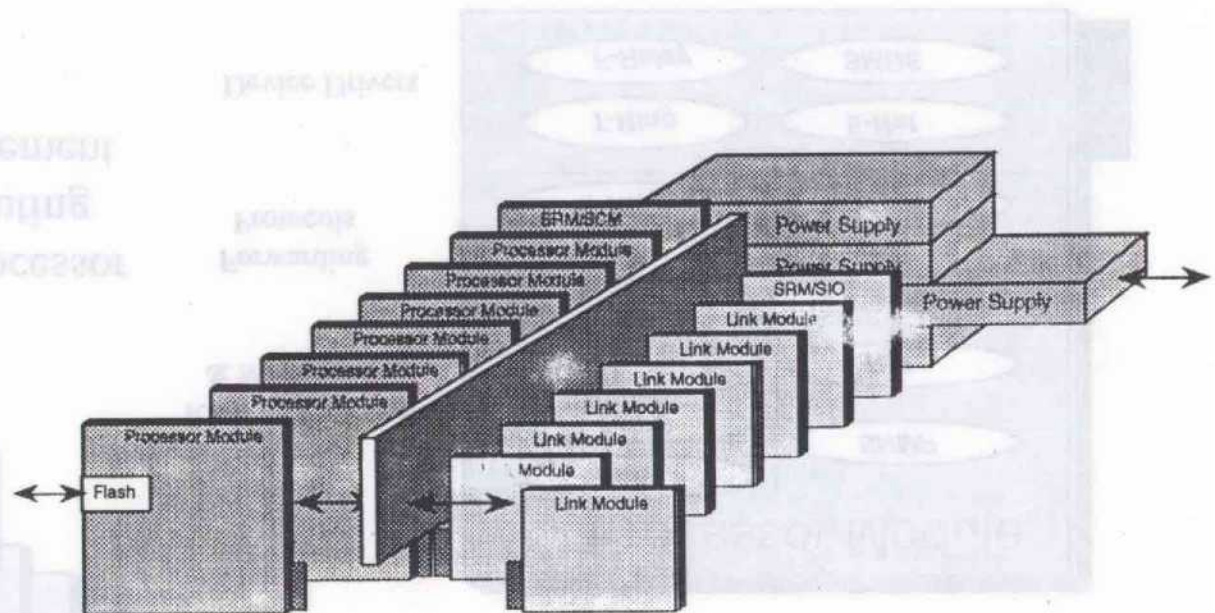
- Distributed OS
- High Performance Multiprotocol Routing
- Software Fault Management
 - Fault Identification
 - Fault Containment
 - Fault Recovery
- Non-Dissruptive Hot Swap

Hardware

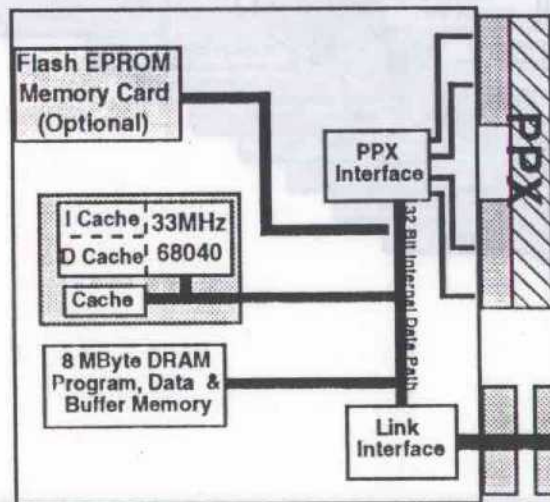
- Distributed Processing
- 1 Gbps Backplane
- Redundant Interconnect
- Redundant Power
- Scalable Expansion

System Architecture -- Hardware

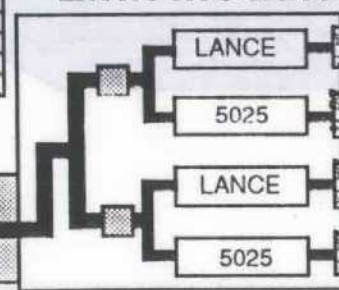
- Kernel Software Fault Management
- High Speed Multiprotocol Routing
- Built OS Image on Bare Processor



Processor Module



Link Module



- FRE / ACE
- Link Module
- Processor Interconnect (Bus)
- Processor
- Midplane Design
- Power Supplies
- Flash Memory

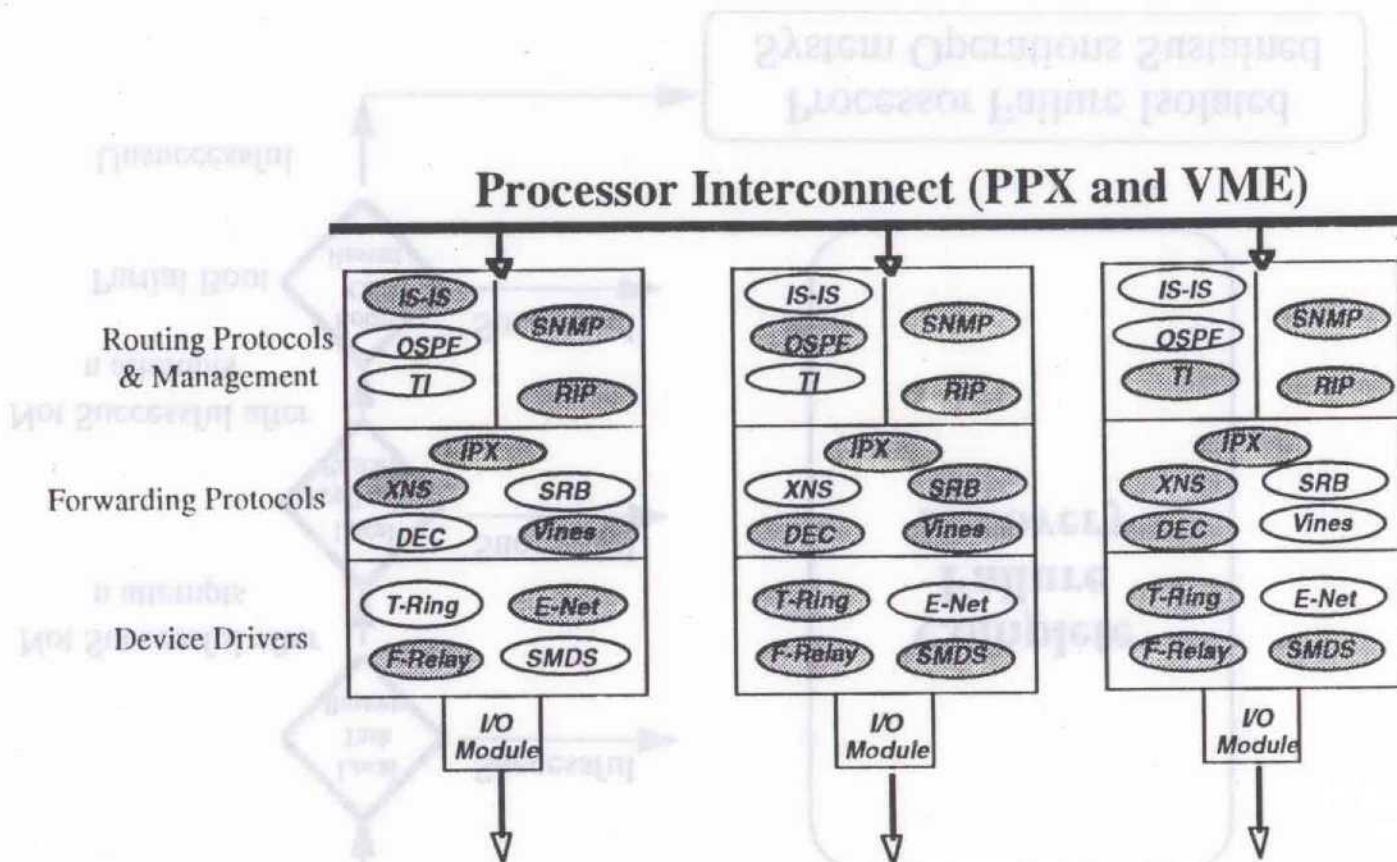


- WAN Technologies 21311-37

Device Drivers

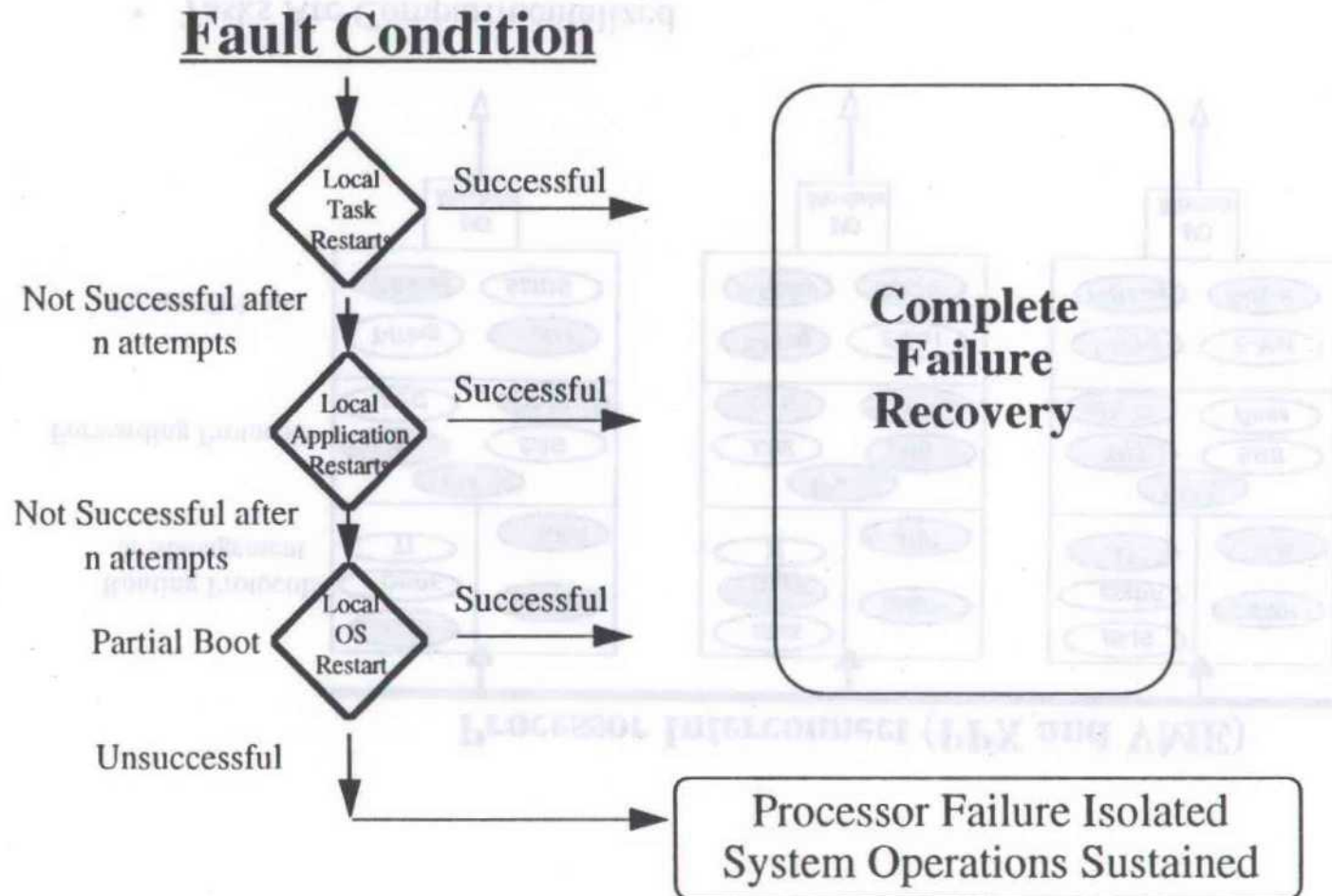


Software Architecture



- Tasks Are Compartmentalized
- Only Necessary Tasks Are Activated
- Fault Containment & Recovery Mechanisms Sustain Operations

Robust Fault Isolation & Recovery



WELL

Comprehensive Fault Management

- Faults are automatically detected and isolated
- Multiple subsystem restart attempts are made
- Log entries provide audit trail for troubleshooters
- All fault management activities are localized to the problem area
- On-line system operations are not disrupted

Performance Leadership

Industry's Fastest Product Family...

Interlab (4/8/93)- BLN 2 FDDI Streams

- 171,250 pps Bridging (64 byte IP)
- 146,750 pps Routing (64 byte IP)

Bradner (4/15/93)- BCN 12 E-net Streams

- 172,000+ pps Routing (64 byte IP, IPX, Bridge, DECnet)

Interlab (5/5/93)- BCN 12 FDDI Streams

- 459,000 pps Bridging (64 byte IP)
- 395,000 pps Routing (64 byte IP)

Router Performance Considerations

Lab Environment

- Packet Forwarding Rates
- Small or Large Packets
- Individual Protocols
- Consistent Input

Network Environment

- Multiple Protocols Simultaneously
- Multiple Media Simultaneously
- Filters/Access Lists
- Priority Queuing
- Broadcast Explorers/Broadcast Flooding
- Unpredictable Inputs

**Symmetrical Multiprocessing
Makes a Difference**

Wellfleet High Performance Platform

Makes a Difference
Symmetric Multiprocessing

- Symmetric Multiprocessing Architecture
- Fast Routing Engine 75,000 pps
- 1 Gbps Interconnect
- High Performance Software
- Software Fault Management
- Flash Memory
- BLN 150,000 + pps
- BCN 480,000 pps





Frame Relay Market Research

- Sales Volume by Carrier
- It's a Bust! (article) ---FR Dead?
- Still Hopeful! (article) ---FR Alive?
- Graph of other services (LL/FR/SMDs/ATM)



Who is the Competition?

- Value-Added Networks
 - Witel
 - Sprint
 - Compuserve
 - BT/MCI
- DIY Frame Relay



Wiltel "Wilpak"

- Service:
 - Flat rate pricing, not distance sensitive, based on aggregate speed per port and port size - no PVC specific charges
 - 3 port speeds (56,256,1024Kbps) and "PVC" speeds from 64Kbps to 512Kbps
 - 65 access locations
- Key Issues:
 - All circuits are "as available" (like Sprint's Standard Service)
 - Highest access speed (and throughput) is 1.024Mbps
 - Limited experience in network service environment (LL mainly)
 - No pricing flexibility



Sprint "Frame Relay"

- Service:
 - Standard or Reserved types of service
 - Usage pricing is either Flat Fee or Variable with Cap
 - All-Digital Network
 - Network Service Experience
- Key Issues:
 - Top Access Speed (actual throughput) is 1.5 Mbps



Compuserve "Frame-Net"

■ Service:

- Access speeds of 56Kbps, 256Kbps, and T1
- Flat rate pricing (latest indications)
- Committed Information Rate (CIR) from 4Kbps to 512Kbps

■ Key Issues:

- "Standard" service means limited access speed options
- No pricing flexibility
- Networking is not Compuserve's primary business



BT / MCI "ExpressLANE"

■ Service:

- Access speeds from 56/64Kbps to T1
- Flat rate and Variable pricing
- Available in 160 US Cities
- International Sites too

■ Key Issues:

- BT North America has been newly acquired by MCI
- Not an all-digital network
- Also evaluating SMDS and ATM switching
- Relationship with Infonet (and InfoLAN)



DIY Frame Relay

- Service:
 - Do-It-Yourself (DIY) means "closer" control of your network
 - Buy your own routers and leased lines
 - Staff your own Networking department
- Key Issues:
 - Expensive
 - Need to hire experienced personnel
 - Distracts from the core business of a company



How is it Priced?

Pricing Strategy for Frame Relay Carriers

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| ■ Access Line
(local loop=
distance and speed) | ■ SAME |
| ■ Port (by speed) | ■ SAME |
| ■ Usage (Flat / Variable) | ■ DIFFERENT |



Two Types of Usage Pricing

- "Standard" -- customers buy this often
- "Reserved" -- we sell against this, it includes:
 - Bandwidth Guarantee (Premium)
- *example*: MCI is billing by distance ("standard")
 - good for regional configs
 - similar to Leased Line pricing



How is HLI Different?

- Brief from Research Paper
- Who we talk to (in the org chart),
Who we should talk to &
Who likes to hear what....
 - MIS people like to keep their jobs
 - CEOs like to look good
 - Managers like to save costs



How is Datanet utilizing Frame Relay?

- Provisioning ONLY B.J.
 - for Network Management
 - for providing Fractional Services
- Our company sells HLI Services, not Frame Relay



What Should We Do to Win?

- Realize when HLI is Economical
- Leverage our Key Differentiators
- Do not sell on Price Alone
- Use HLI Features & Benefits



Q and A Discussion

- Will we have Connections to other Public FR networks?
 - No, unless the market demand is there
- Will we sell Frame Relay?
 - No, not at this time; we are still in the Service Business
- Can we steal away current customers of Frame Relay?
 - Yes, let's talk about it....

