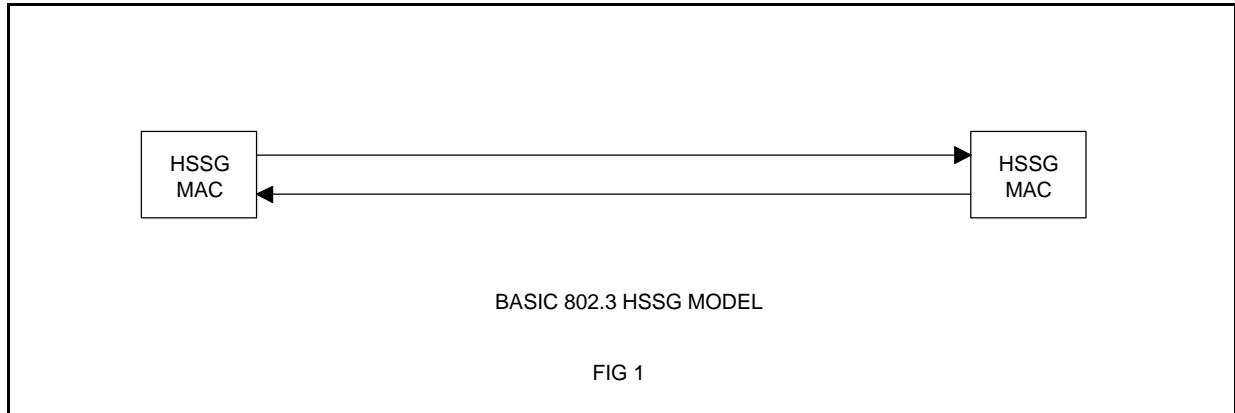


Hello Roy,

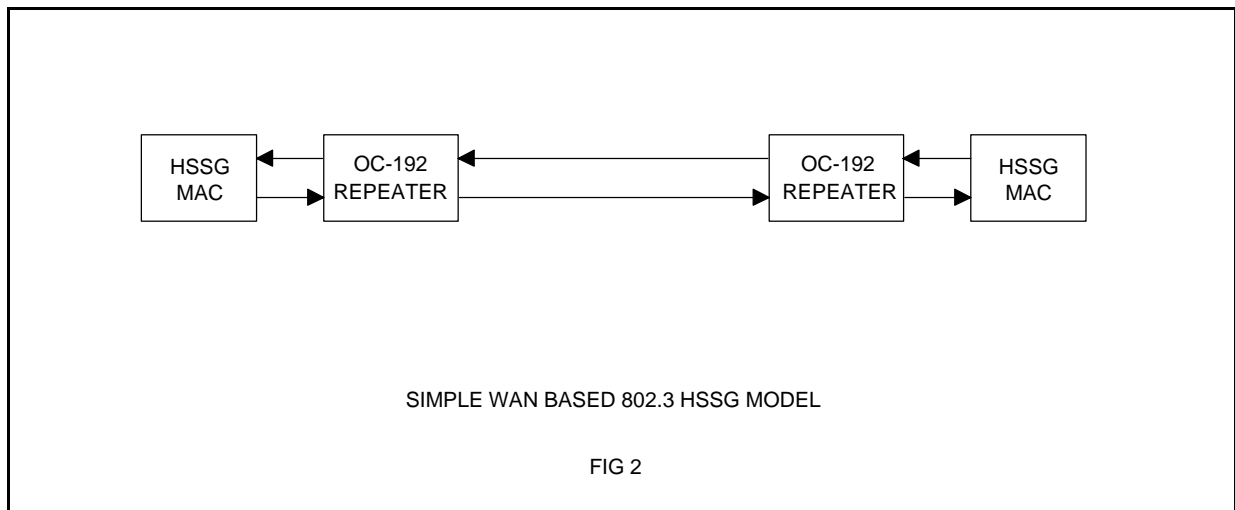
I have been a silent member of the group due to lack of time. However, I have read with great interest on this issue of OAMP. Since I am not a WAN person. I would like to ask you help in clarifying some thoughts of mine.

Some times a picture is worth a thousand words. So I start with drawing the first picture as a Ethernet LAN person would see as a link, or path between two MACs.

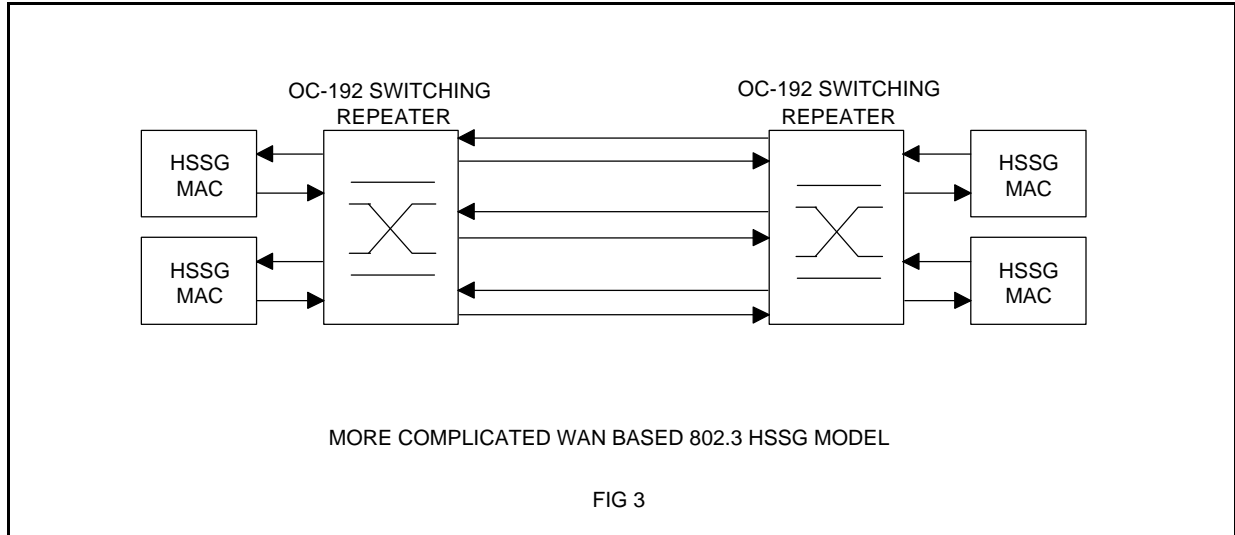


As you can see, in LAN environment, there is no consideration for a cable break or transmission path failure. Those issues are taken care of by 802.1 under bridging.

In WAN environment, not the SONET ring, I believe that repeaters is necessary so the distance can be extended. I draw a second picture with an OC-192 repeater. Here I assume that HSSG includes mechanism so it can send signal out with conformance to OC-192 specifications. In this picture, still quite strict forward, and I will conclude that there is basically no need for much OAMP functionality.



In the third picture, I draw a picture with two pairs of HSSG MACs using a new term of switching repeater in the middle. I added a spare cable to the picture. I assume that part of the reason for OAMP is to keep the path available even if there is failure on the path. Here I assume that the path definition is from HSSG MAC to HSSG MAC.



Is that the fundamental problem that you are trying to solve? It seems to be that the problem gets a lot more complicated when we put in more repeaters in the picture. The need of some kind of management and monitoring rises sharply.

I would really appreciate it if you could tell me if that is what you have in mind to solve. Thank you for your time in reading through this.

Regards,

Henry Ngai