

彎曲評論

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对华为系统软件的战略思考

(下)

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1. 前言

在笔者2005年撰写的《对华为系统软件战略的思考（上）》一文中，通过思科的例子，阐述了一个高科技公司在剧烈膨胀之前所需做的技术基础储备和调整的重要性。近三年来，笔者持续的观察着华为和相关业界的发展。

笔者认为，华为的中长期发展的道路是相当的严峻。问题的关键将是：

*华为的低成本研发战略将不可能支撑华为的扩张。

*华为目前的研发实力无法支撑华为成为世界级公司的目标。

*华为如果不未雨绸缪，将被其他世界级的大公司挤压，失去市场，并最后崩溃在将来的5到10年左右。

在此文中，笔者将通过客观的分析，指出华为的问题，并提出几个战略性的措施，其中包括：

*建立华为研究院（Research Lab）

*建立华为收购公司顾问团

*华为的人才机制的调整

2. 兵不血刃

首先，让我们以Cisco为一个例子，来研究其这2，3年的战略行为。

以2007年6月1日的NASDAQ收盘为时间点，CISCO的公司概况是：

股票价位： 26.86美金。

公司市值： 163.07B(一千六百三十亿美金)。

2006年营业额(Revenue): 28.484B(二百八十四点八亿美金)

2006年净收入(Net Income): 5.580B(五十五点八亿美金)

2005年营业额: 24.801B(二百四十六亿美金)

2005年净收入(Net Income):5.741B((五十七点四亿美金)

下面是其公司2007-2005收购的列表。

2007

May 22, BroadWare Technologies, provides software that enables web-based monitoring, management, recording and storage of audio and video that can be accessed anywhere by authorized users.

March 28, SpansLogic, develops processors that improve packet processing speeds across the network.

March 15, WebEx, makes applications that enable online group meetings and secure instant messaging.

March 13, NeoPath, a provider of high-performance and highly scalable file storage management solutions.

March 5, Utah Networks, acquired selected technology assets of Utah Networks, the operator of the social networking site Tribe.net.

February 21, Reactivity, XML gateway provider enabling customers to deploy, secure, and accelerate XML and web services.

February 8, Five Across, software developer of 'social networking' technologies that allows businesses to create 'MySpace-like' communities on their websites.

January 4, Ironport, a developer of security software that scans e-mail for viruses and spam.

2006

December 15, Tivella, a provider of digital signage software and systems.

November 13, Greenfield Networks, developer of semiconductors designed to improve Ethernet packet processing for the so-called metro Ethernet market.

October 25, Orative, developer of solutions that extend Cisco's Unified Communications system to mobile devices.

October 10, Ashley Laurent (selected assets), provider of software for the embedded service provider gateway market; Cisco will use to improve Linksys' DSL gateway offerings.

August 21, Arroyo Video Solutions, software designed to help cable operators and phone companies deliver a more flexible video-on-demand service.

August 10, Nuova Systems, technologies for the data center. \$50M funding commitment for an 80% ownership; will become a majority-owned subsidiary of Cisco.

July 6, Meetinghouse, provides 802.1X-based security software that allows enterprise customers to restrict access to networked resources through both wired and wireless media.

June 9, Audium, technologies that allow interactive voice response (IVR) systems to work together to power voice applications in an enterprise, carrier or service bureau environment.

June 9, Metreos, software enabling rapid development and automated management of applications that converge voice with enterprise applications and data.

March 7, SyPixx Networks, provides network-centric video surveillance software and hardware.

2005

November 29, Cybertrust (selected assets); a security intelligence information service, known as Intellishield Alert Manager.

November 18, Scientific-Atlanta a digital cable television equipment manufacturer.

September 30, Nemo Systems, a fabless semiconductor company that develops memory chips for network systems.

July 26, Sheer Networks, intelligent network and service management products

July 22, KISS Technology (by Linksys), technology provider for networked entertainment devices

June 27, Netsift, high-speed packet processing solutions

June 14, M.I. Secure Corporation, security and VPN solutions

May 26, FineGround Networks, network appliances that accelerate, secure, and monitor application delivery

May 23, Vihana, Semiconductor solutions

April 27, Sipura Technology (by Linksys), Voice over IP specialist

April 14, Topspin Communications, Server Fabric Switches

January 12, Airespace, Wireless LAN solutions

3. 兵家伐谋

让我们来看一看Cisco从1993 到2004年的公司战略收购。

2004

December 20, Protego Networks, network security software

December 9, BCN Systems, flexible routing software

November 17, Jahi Networks, Network Management appliances

October 21, Perfigo, Network Access Control

September 13, dynamicsoft, SIP software

September 9, NetSolve, IT infrastructure management

August 23, P-Cube, IP service control platforms

July 8, Parc Technologies, traffic engineering solutions and software for routing optimization.

June 29, Actona Technologies, Storage networking solutions

June 17, Procket Networks, router silicon expertise

March 22, Riverhead Networks, Distributed Denial of Service attack software

March 12, Twingo Systems, desktop security with SSL and VPNs

2003

November 12, Latitude Communications, audio and web conferencing

March 20, Linksys Group, Consumer/SOHO access devices

March 19, SignalWorks, Echo Cancelling software

January 24, Okena, Intrusion Detection software

2002

October 22, Psionic Software Inc, Intrusion Detection System

August 20, Andiamo Systems, Storage switching systems

July 25, AYR Networks, Distributed networking software

May 1, Navarro Networks, Ethernet ASIC design house

May 1, Hammerhead Networks, Networking software design house

2001

July 27, Allegro Systems, VPN acceleration

July 11, AuroraNetics, RPR chipset company

2000

December 14, ExiO Communications, In-building CDMA wireless

November 13, Radiata Inc, 802.11a wireless

November 10, Active Voice, Unified communication software

October 20, CAIS Software, Multi-unit building software

September 28, Vovida Networks, Voice over IP software

September 28, IPCell Technologies, Software for integrated VoIP

August 31, PixStream, Hardware and software for video

August 1, IPmobile, 3G Wireless software

July 27, NuSpeed Internet Systems, iSCSI solutions

July 25, Komodo Technology, VoIP devices

July 7, Netiverse, Content aware switches

June 5, HyNEX, ATM + IP Access devices

May 12, Qeyton Systems, Stockholm, Sweden metro DWDM systems

May 5, Arrowpoint Communications, Content aware switches

April 12, Seagull Semiconductor, Terabit switch semiconductors

April 11, PentaCom, Pre-standard RPR switches

March 29, SightPath, Appliances for content delivery

March 16, infoGear Technology, Info Appliance management software

March 16, JetCell, In-building wireless telephony

March 1, Alantech Technologies, San Jose, California Network management software

February 16, Growth Networks, Switch fabric chipsets

January 19, Altiga Networks, Integrated VPN solutions

January 19, Compatible Systems, Service provider VPN solutions

1999

December 20, Pirelli Optical Systems, DWDM equipment

December 17, Internet Engineering Group, Optical networking software

December 16, Worldwide Data Systems, Consulting and engineering services

November 11, V-Bits, Video processing systems

November 9, Aironet Wireless Communications, Wireless LAN products

October 26, Tasmania Network Systems, Web caching software

September 22, Weblin Communications, Contact management software

September 15, Cocom, Cable modems

August 26, Cerent, SONET ADMs

August 26, Monterey Networks, Optical transport products

August 18, MaxComm Technologies, Voice over DSL

August 16, Calista, IP PBX solutions

June 29, StratumOne Communications, OC-192 chipsets

June 17, TransMedia Communications, Media Gateway products

April 28, Amteva Technologies, Unified IP communications software

April 13, GeoTel Communications, Network based call routing software

April 8, Sentient Networks, Voice over ATM systems

April 8 Fibex Systems, Integrated Access Digital Loop Carrier

1998

December 2, Pipelinks, Data oriented SONET ADMs

October 14, Selsius Systems, IP telephony solutions

September 15, Clarity Wireless, Last mile wireless solutions

August 21, American Internet, IP address management software

July 28, Summa Four, Programmable switches

May 4, CLASS Data Systems, Policy based Networking Solutions

March 11, Precept Software, IP television products

March 11, NetSpeed, DSL CPE equipment

February 18, WheelGroup, security software

1997

December 22, LightSpeed International, Voice over ATM products

July 28, Integrated Network, (Dagaz business line) New Jersey DSLAMs

June 24, Ardent Communications, San Jose, California Multiservice access products

June 24, Global Internet Software Group, Firewall software

June 9, Skystone Systems, Ottawa, Ontario SONET products

March 26 Telesend, DSL channel units

1996

December, Metaplex, SNA to IP migration

October 14, Netsys Technologies, Network simulation

September 3, Granite Systems, Gigabit Ethernet Networking

August 6, Nashoba Networks, Token Ring switches

July 22, Telebit (MICA products), Cupertino, California, OFDM/DMT modem technology

April 22, StrataCom, San Jose, California ATM based network systems

January 23, TGV Software, Internet software maker

1995

October 27, Network Translation, NAT and firewall PIX solutions

September 27, Grand Junction Networks, Fast Ethernet switches

September 6, Internet Junction, Internet gateway software

August 10, Combinet, ISDN remote access

1994

December 8, LightStream, Enterprise ATM switches

October 24, Kalpana, LAN Switches

July 12, Newport Systems Solutions, Software based routers

1993

September 21, Crescendo Communications, LAN Switches

4. 资本的力量

在Cisco运用资本运作大鱼吃小鱼的游戏里，Cisco变得越来越强大，被吃的小鱼加入了强势集团，有机的变成Cisco一部分。读者要注意到“有机的变成Cisco的一部分”这句话。其内涵是：

*运营管理体制要能够非常简单的，迅速的，融洽的把买入的公司吸收进来。(官僚体制，销售体制，市场体制)

*技术管理体制要能够非常简单的，迅速的，融洽的把买入的公司集成进来。(技术体制，研发体制，集成体制)

上述两点是一个公司，特别是高科技公司，在成为行业领军，领头羊，世界级公司发展道路上要必须解决的两个问题。

其复杂度之大，如有不慎，付出的公司成本之大，轻则公司3，4年被动，重则全公司被拖垮。

就目前笔者考察看来，Cisco在资本运作方面是比较成功的。基本上对上述两点的运作都比较成功。

在运营管理体制和技术管理体制这两个基本点上，后者是前者的基本。前者是后者的形而上。

换言之，没有一个准备好了得技术管理体制，任何运营管理体制都是不现实的或不可操作的，唯一的结果是多创建了几个副总裁或高级副总裁等职务，引入了更多的办公室政治斗争而已。然后就是买一个公司，其实最后就是消灭了一个公司。

Cisco是如何花巨资准备其技术管理体制的在笔者2005年的文章《对华为系统软件的战略思考（上）》有比较详细的阐述，在此不再重复。

Cisco在完成其要大举扩张的技术管理准备后，其资本运作的力量就开始了。

读者如果研究其这些年来公司并购，不由得到吸一口冷气，也不得不深表佩服。

在公司并购上，可选的牌非常丰富。以笔者的观察，一般而言，可分为：

*进攻性并购。

*防御性并购。

*综合性并购。

进攻性并购的定义是，公司A通过购买一个公司B，得到了其新技术和产品，从而使得 $(A+B) = A$ ；并且A的产品和技术得到补充和扩展。

防御性并购的定义是，公司A通过购买其直接竞争对手公司B，得到了公司B其所有的产品，专利等等。然后公司A停止公司B的产品后续开发。从而使得A的产品市场份额最大化。

综合性并购的定义是：公司A与公司B是竞争对手。公司C提供产品给A并且B。公司C的产品是公司B的重要环节。公司A购买公司C，从而使得公司B的产品线出现立刻性的冲击和打击，被迫停止某产品线的开发或转向公司C的替代公司D的产品，从而公司B的产品开发周期出现混乱，然后导致市场和销售的混乱。

在上述三种公司并购策略中，

进攻性并购是一个良性的商业行为。通常发生在行业内部整合的过程中。如大中型公司要发展、扩张，就需要通过进攻性并购中，或小型公司来实现其内部研发速度缓慢和顾此失彼的矛盾。

防御性并购是一个非良性的商业行为，虽然合法。通常发生杂一个大公司不想看见一个中小型的具有强有力竞争实力的公司的成长和成熟。通过这种类型的恶意并购来消灭其对手和市场上相应的冲突产品。

综合性并购是一个恶意的商业行为，虽然合法。通常发生造两个大公司之间的较量。此两公司之间，由于规模很大，基本上不存在前两种并购行为的可能性。因此，大公司会通过这种并购行为去打压其竞争对手。

5. 釜底抽薪

上节笔者对公司并购的战略目的做了基本的定义、分析和阐述，现在让笔者与读者一起来研究和剖析Cisco的一个收购案例来看看华为是如何在公司并购战略中被思科暗算和相应的公司抛弃和出卖的。笔者会在后续的章节里论证为什么因为缺少核心技术，华为将面临四面楚歌的困境。

2006年11月13日，Cisco宣布收购半导体芯片公司Greenfield Networks Inc. 关于收购的声明可参见如下：[思科收购Greenfield网络芯片公司](#)，或可参阅如下：

November 13, 2006 - Greenfield Networks provides integrated circuits, hardware and software optimized for Ethernet packet processing that enables next-generation Metro Ethernet services. This technology is highly complementary to Cisco's existing line of Metro Ethernet products and will enable Cisco to improve time to market of carrier-class features for our service provider customers.

这项并购案在2006年12月7日成功完成并结束。新闻发布可参见：

http://newsroom.cisco.com/dlls/2006/corp_120706.html

SAN JOSE, Calif., December 7, 2006 - Cisco (NASDAQ: CSCO) - Cisco Systems today announced it has completed the acquisition of privately-held Greenfield Networks Inc. of Sunnyvale, California. Greenfield Networks provides integrated circuits, hardware and software optimized for Ethernet packet processing that enables next-generation Metro Ethernet services. Greenfield has a proven track record in developing and deploying semiconductors for the Metro Ethernet market. This technology is highly complementary to Cisco's existing line of Metro Ethernet products. With the close of the transaction, the Greenfield team and product portfolio are now integrated into Cisco's Ethernet and Wireless Technology Group (EWTG) led by senior vice president, Kathy Hill.

这项并购案是一个什么性质的并购？按照笔者的定义，是进攻性并购，防御性并购，还是复杂的综合性并购？

显然，不是一个防御性的并购。Cisco并不是销售芯片的半导体公司，Cisco是一个销售通信系统设备的公司。

所以，这个并购是一个进攻性并购，或是一个综合性并购。

通过阅读Cisco的新闻发布，似乎给读者是一个单纯的进攻性并购的印象。

事情其实没有这么简单。。。

请看如下报导：

Cisco's Scorched Earth Strategy

Published by

Andrew Schmitt

November 14, 2006

Cisco swallowed another chip company this morning, Greenfield Networks. The notable thing about this acquisition is that Cisco rival Huawei/3Com built their high end system around the Greenfield device. I'm willing to bet that Greenfield was a lot more important to Huawei/3Com than it was to Cisco. And I'm willing to bet that's why Cisco bought them.

By purchasing Greenfield, Cisco continues their scorched earth strategy of buying key suppliers in order to deny these products to competitors.

【笔者译注：】关于这次思科并购Greenfield网络芯片公司，非常值得注意的是思科公司的竞争对手华为/3COM一直使用其芯片来设计高端网络通信系统，如交换机。从某种意义上而言，Greenfield对华为的重要性其实更大于思科。这其实更是思科购买Greenfield的重要原因之一。通过购买Greenfield，思科可以继续其焦土战略，购买其竞争对手的重要供货商从而阻断竞争者的产品线。

.....

What you won't hear Chambers say is that Cisco is successful because they are 80% of the market and the market for networking equipment is growing at 15-20% a year. This incumbency position provides them with several advantages, including monopsony power over suppliers and the ability to turn commodity items into value added products.

It also gives them the mass to shoulder aside competitors and pull the rug out from under them by acquiring key suppliers. People harbor crazy ideas about oil companies buying and burying 200 MPG engine technology. Cisco does this routinely with silicon suppliers.

【笔者译注：】思科在通信设备产品的垄断地位使得其遥遥领先其竞争对手，通过不断的收购竞争对手所需的核心技术产品供货商，将竞争对手限于非常被动的地位，比如大量的半导体芯片公司。

Cisco pulled the exact move in 1997, when they acquired Skystone, an Ottawa based chip maker that was the sole source of OC-48 POS/ATM framer silicon. When Cisco assimilated Skystone, several other tier 1 equipment vendor were left without framer silicon and effectively gave the GSR12k a 6-9 month lead in the exploding (at the time) Telco market. They followed it up in 1999 by acquiring StratumOne. These events also catalyzed a gold rush for SONET/SDH silicon suppliers, resulting in an oversupply of products that still exists today.

【笔者译注：】思科在这方面的战略行动由来已久。1997年收购渥太华芯片公司Skystone。当时Skystone是市场上唯一的Oc-48 POS/ATM光网络芯片。思科成功“暗杀”了Skystone公司之后，其他的业界光通信设备商顿时失去了芯片来源，整个产品线顿时陷

入了混乱，从而思科的产品GSP12k得以充足的6到9个月的时间领先于其他对手。1999年，思科又故伎重演，购买StratumOne.....

The game plan for a comm semi supplier looking for liquidity is pretty straightforward.

- * Design compelling silicon that enables a valuable networking equipment feature
- * Get product thoroughly designed into Cisco Competitor to the point where they are 9 months pregnant with your silicon.
- * Get product designed into Cisco (optional)
- * Get acquired by Cisco
- * Write note of apology to Cisco Competitors #1, #2, #3

【笔者译注：】由于思科在网络芯片领域的购买战略，导致许多网络半导体芯片公司的投资和产品策划都是如下步骤：

×设计一个非常好的网络处理芯片。

×为思科的某产品线的竞争者设计相应的产品，拼命的挤入其产品线市场，并达到9个月左右的被产品使用的时间。

×开始与思科博弈，商谈把芯片加入到思科产品线中

×谋求被思科购买！

×一旦被购买，开始抛弃第二步中的那些思科的竞争对手公司：对不起，下个季度将不再供货.....非常无情与残酷。

Unfortunately for Netlogic (NETL), they completed step 3 before step 2, and derive 60-70% of their historical revenue from Cisco. Cisco competitors are wary of building systems around their devices. And Netlogic is stuck fighting Cisco purchasing for a few extra points of margin day in, day out. Meanwhile, Greenfield played the game right. And Huawei/3Com got pawned.

【笔者译注：】Greenfield就是按照上述博弈从而成功被卖给思科的。结果就是华为/3Com被抛弃和出卖了。

6. 焦土策略

让我们一起来研究上一节Cisco的“Scorched Earth Strategy”。所谓“Scorched Earth Strategy”是一个专门的军事术语。详细定义可参见：

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scorched_earth

其意思是：

“A scorched earth policy is a military tactic which involves destroying anything that might be useful to the enemy while advancing through or withdrawing from an area.....”

翻译成中文，焦土策略是在军事行动中，当进攻通过或撤退离开某个区域时，摧毁对任何可能对敌人有使用价值的资源的战略动作。

现在来重温一下文章中作者的观点。

“这个收购(Cisco vs. Greenfields Networks)一个值得注意的是Cisco的竞争者Huawei/3Com在其高端系统中使用了Greenfield的网络处理器。我个人认为Greenfield对于Huawei/3Com(高端产品)的重要性更大于Cisco。而且我个人倾向于这也正是为什么Cisco收购Greenfield的原因。通过收购Greenfield，Cisco持续着其焦土策略—收购重要的产品设备提供商从而使Cisco的竞争者失去这些设备的使用。这次Cisco对Greenfields的收购充分显示了Cisco为了保持其在L2/L3数据交换机市场的主导地位的战略行为和力度。”

如果读者是网络界人士的话，不难理解Cisco的上述行为，不由得到吸一口冷气。

Ethernet Switch(以太网交换机)市场，特别是高端以太网10G交换机市场已经是兵家必争之地。

有市场研究预测，到2009年，10G交换机的市场份额将会从2005年的一百四十九亿美金增长到一百七十七亿美金。而且，随着视频，声音，多媒体应用在互联网上的展开，以太网技术和产品将会持续的增长。

目前，在以太网交换机市场角逐的主要公司为：

Cisco, Nortel, HP, Foundry, Huawei/3Com, Extreme

其他的一些公司为：

Alcatel, Avaya, Dell, D-Link, Enterasys, F5, HP, Marconi, NETGEAR, Packeteer, Radware, SMC and Top Layer.

可以这么说，在未来的3，5年里，谁丢了数据交换机的市场，或谁不进入和抢占数据交换机的市场份额，谁在数据通信领域就失去了很大的份额。

下面是Greenfield的以太网络处理器G8000家族的体系结构概要和其相关的性能参数。

The Packetry II Architectural Platform

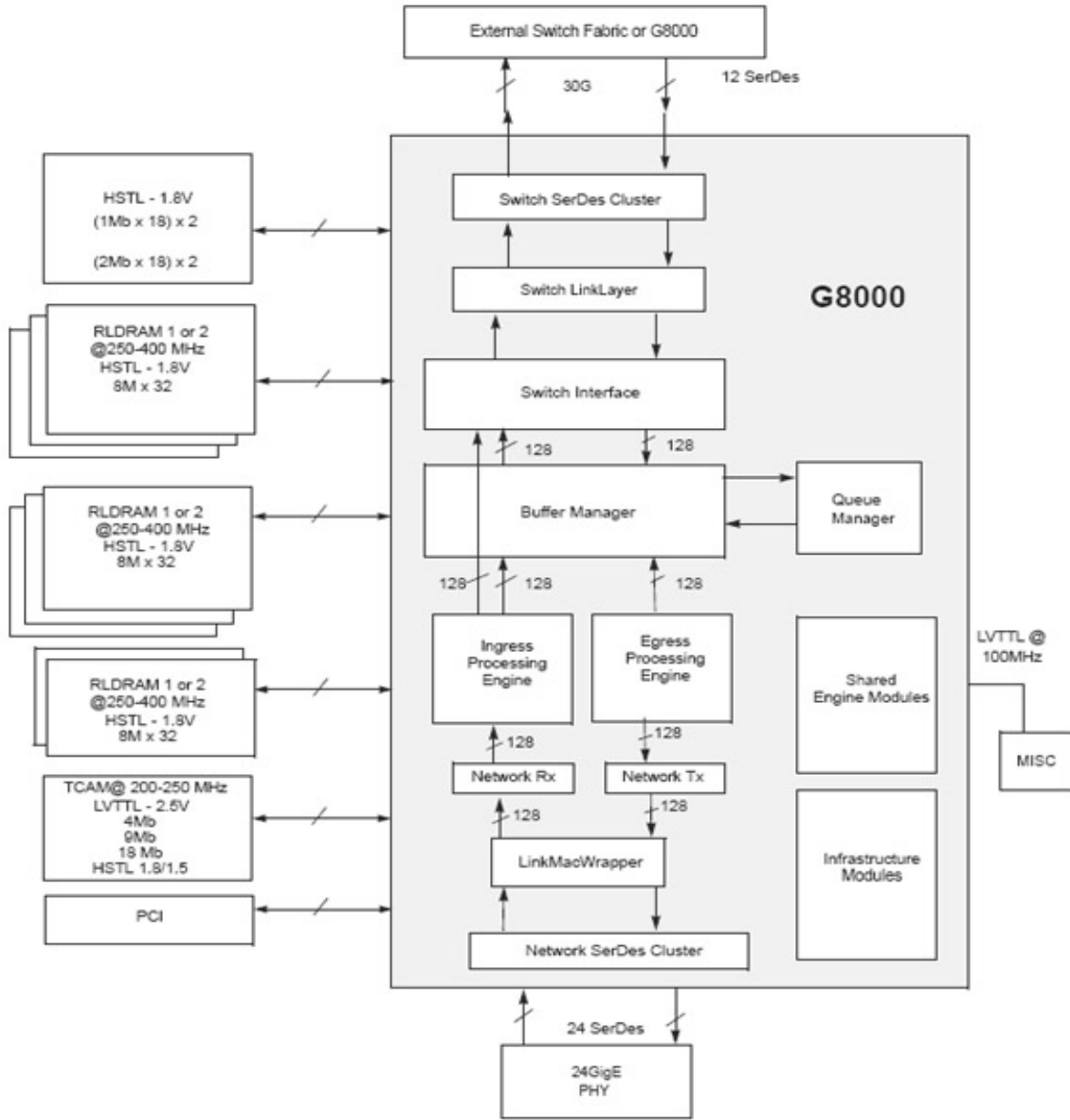
The G8000 family delivers industry's highest integration of features and functionality for Carrier Ethernet services. The G8000 family supports wirespeed 36Mpps packet processing and traffic management functionality and includes three new devices: G8024, G8116, and G8300. G8024 offers 24 Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) ports supporting both copper and fiber connectivity. G8116

supports 16 GbE ports and one 10 Gigabit Ethernet (10GbE) interface. G8300 integrates three 10GbE ports, supporting standard XAUI interface. Each G8000 device has twelve 3.125 Gigabit per second (Gbps) SerDes (serializer/deserializer) fabric interfaces for non-blocking scaling in high-density fixed configuration switches and chassis platforms.

【笔者注：】从上面的介绍可以非常清晰的了解，G8000系列是一个专注于1G和10G接口的以太网交换技术的高端网络处理器，如G8116的10G接口，G8300的3个10G接口和支持10G的XAUI接口。

For next-generation carrier-grade Ethernet switching systems, the G8024, G8116, and G8300 are architected to deliver advanced metro features that include:

- Large and scalable tables for Layer 2, IPv4, IPv6, ACL, and MPLS
- Deep and scalable buffering to prevent packet loss and ensure service quality
- Large number of logical interfaces to support virtualization of tunnels
- Hierarchical Quality of Service for per-subscriber and per-service queuing and granular traffic shaping
- Scalable and high-performance multicast service delivery
- End-to-end Layer 2/3 VPN services — VLL, VPLS, H-VPLS, Q-in-Q, MAC-in-MAC, and RFC2547bis VPNs
- Carrier-Class Resiliency with Layer 2 fast protection switching for Ethernet ring topologies
- Statistics and OAM support



【笔者注：】如果华为和其他依赖于上述芯片的通信设备厂商一旦失去芯片的供货，其产品线的影响是灾难性的。6到9个月或更多时间的重新设计系统是不得不的事情。让我们假设该用Intel的IXP系列，那么系统的硬件板子，微码设计，引擎控制代码等等几乎全部要从头布线和设计。这就是商业的焦土战略，非常残酷。读者要说了，思科很邪恶吗？笔者认为，一点都不。如果华为有实力，华为也会是这样的行为。华为将其原来的员工送进监狱的事情，将港湾打压最后收购消灭的事情就发生在不远的昨天，而且对手还都是中国人。思科的商业战略是对的。笔者与读者不要也不应该带有什么感情色彩来看待这些工业界的商业行为。华为其实就是一个商业公司。华为的成败与中国的崛起其实没有那么大的关系。华为目前基本上就不是一个高科技公司，其实就是一个靠低成本而生存的集成公司，而不是一个高科技含量的令人自豪的国际化企业。

7. 华为集成

经常可见“中国制造”(Made in China)在世界各地。这些商品通常是儿童玩具，成人衣物等等。或者说，中国的工业是一个加工为主体的结构。

追求“中国创造”是中国的战略目标。

目前离这个目标还很遥远。笔者认为非20到50年，中国没有这个实力。

冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。

众多原因之中，落后的高校教育和人才大量流失是一个根本的原因。

华为，作为目前中国通信领域的著名公司，科研开发的水平在什么层次？

笔者认为是一个：“华为集成”(Integrated by Huawei)的水平。

除了上节笔者关于Cisco买断Greenfield网络处理器来截断Huawei在以太网高端交换机(Switch)的发展外，我们不妨再来看一看华为在其他方面的情况。

下面这个链接是华为自己在其网站上发表的关于网络处理器的文章。

<http://www.huawei.com/cn/publications/view.do?id=389&cid=127&pid=88>

“最早提出网络处理器开发的时间是1997年，正式商用芯片于1999年年底面世。Intel、IBM、Motorola、MMC Networks、Ezchip、Lucent、Vitesse (Sitara) 等厂商参与了网络处理器的早期研究。这一阶段仅仅是研究阶段，而真正将网络处理器投入商业应用的厂商是华为，1999年华为开始开发基于网络处理器的核心路由器，并率先推出了基于NP的NE80/NE40系列核心路由器产品，在技术和商业方面均获得了巨大成功。如果说以前的网络处理器技术还只是停留在专家实验室的话，那么华为所做的就是将这种技术平民化，让网络处理器技术走下神坛，成为主流转发技术。华为公司率先将网络处理器（NP）技术引入了核心路由器，首创第五代路由器的开发和设计理念，并实现全球规模商用。第五代路由器充分继承了第四代全分布式ASIC硬件处理架构，实现ASIC技术和网络处理器技术的有机结合，使核心路由器具备了软件的灵活性和硬件的高性能，既提供了线速转发性能，又具备良好的业务升级和扩展能力，可很好地保证用户投资，加速IP网络向宽带化、安全化、业务化、智能化方向发展。”

“华为2001年推出的NE80产品是一种面向电信级运营的高端网络产品，其业务和功能升级能力是同期同类产品无法比拟的，如最早销售的NE80产品可全面提供IPv4/IPv6功能，所有接口达到IPv4/IPv6线速转发，同时NE80也是最早提供真正商用的MPLS VPN等增值业务的核心路由器。在NE80系列产品的发展壮大过程中，华为公司也磨砺出了一批优秀的NP应用开发人才，形成了一个相对稳定的优秀的开发团队。华为在2004年又推出NE5000E核心路由器，可提供单槽位40G线速接口，支持多机框互连，容量可达80Tbps，是业界顶级核心路由器。该产品借鉴了NE80的成功经验，继承和发扬了第五

代路由器的技术，采用业界领先的ASIC和网络处理器技术，使得NE5000E产品可以满足所有IP网络应用的要求。华为所一直倡导的第五代路由器理念在业界已经是主流的开发模式”

笔者将在本节中，与读者一起，逐步揭开华为核心路由器的面纱，论证笔者“华为集成”的观点。

关于华为的高端路由器的体系结构，可参阅下面的华为数据通信网站链接。

<http://www.huawei.com/products/datacomm/catalog.do?id=25>

技术上讲，华为的旗舰产品NS5000E的结构为：

SFU， MPU和LPU。

SFU: Switch Fabric Unit. MPU: Main Processing Unit LPU: Line Processing Unit

其中LPU为：

“Based on a distributed hardware forwarding architecture, the Quidway NetEngine 5000E corerouter (hereinafter referred to as “NE5000E”) has multiple types of Line Processing Units (LPUs) in addition to Main Processing Units (MPUs) and Switch Fabric Units (SFUs). The LPU board is composed of the LPU module, the Fabric Adaptor (FAD) module and the Physical Interface Card (PIC), which together complete fast service processing and forwarding, maintenance and management of link layer protocols and service forwarding tables, and other functions.

Types of LPUs

Currently, the NE5000E supports the following types of LPUs:

__ Gigabit Ethernet optical interface LPU __ 10G Ethernet optical interface LPU (LAN)

__ 10G Ethernet optical interface LPU (WAN) __ OC-48c/STM-16c POS LPU __ OC-192c/STM-64c POS LPU

(<http://www.huawei.com/products/datacomm/pdf/view.do?f=167>)

下面链接是2007年2月华为最新的高端路由器NetEngine 5000E V200R002 (Based on VRP5.3)的发布：

<http://www.huawei.com/products/datacomm/catalog.do?id=455>

其一些重要的数据参数为：

OC-192c/STM-64c POS 10GE-WAN OC-48c/STM-16c POS 10GE-LAN OC-12/STM-4 POS GE/FE

OC-3/STM-1 POS NetStream Service Board Multi-case VPN Service Board

这里最重要的信息是：LPU目前不能支持40G(或者OC-768)的LPU。

笔者在这里不讨论MFU和SFU。通常而言，MFU就是所谓的管理控制板，比如所有的路由协议，配置管理等等都在这个版子上。对于MFU而言，硬件技术的要求比较低，绝大多数是比较经典的路由协议软件。值得注意的是，华为数通在其NE5000E的体系结构中提及了其MFU的HA(高可靠性)的状况是：Active/Passive。换句话说，还没有达 Active/Active。SFU是提供LPU之间，LPU和MFU数据通道的硬件设备。NE5000E一共有22个插槽(slot)，其中4个是留给SFU板(3+1 Active/Passive)的，2个给MFU板(Active/Passive)。

如果比较一些Cisco的CRS核心路由器，我们可以发现，CRS可以支持如下：

CRS体系结构

Interface Module

The interface module provides the physical connections to the network, including Layer 1 and 2 functions. Interface modules for the Cisco CRS-1 include:

1-port OC-768c/STM- 256cPoS, 4-port OC- 192c/STM-64c PoS, 16-portOC-48c/STM-16c PoS, 8-port 10 Gigabit Ethernet, 1-port OC-768c/STM- 256c tunable WDMPOS, and 4-port 10 Gigabit Ethernet tunable WDMPHY.

也就是说，CRS对单个线卡40G的支持不仅包含了多个OC-192端口，8个10G Ethernet端口，而且可以直接支持单个40G的OC-768的端口。如果将72个CRS的线卡槽互连配置起来，其性能最大可达到1152个40G的线卡：

CISCO CRS-1 SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS

Single-Shelf System Configuration

Switching capacity: 320 Gbps, 640 Gbps, or 1.2 Tbps

Supports 4, 8, or 16 40-Gbps line cards

× 4, 8, or 16 OC-768c/STM-256 PoS ports

× 16, 32, or 64 OC-192c/STM-64c PoS/Dynamic Packet

Transport (DPT) ports

- × 32, 64, or 128 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports
- × 64, 128, or 256 OC-48c/STM-16c PoS/DPT ports
- × 4, 8, or 16 OC-768c/STM-256 tunable WDMPOS ports
- × 16, 32, or 64 10 Gigabit Ethernet tunable WDMPHY ports

Multishelf System Configuration

Switching capacity: Up to 92 Tbps Support for up to 1152 40-Gbps line cards × 1152 OC-768c/STM-256 PoS ports × 4608 OC-192c/STM-64c PoS/DPT ports

- × 9216 10 Gigabit Ethernet ports
- × 18,432 OC-48c/STM-16c PoS/DPT ports
- × 1152 OC-768c/STM-256 tunable WDMPOS ports
- × 4608 10 Gigabit Ethernet tunable WDMPHY ports

那么，现在的问题是：是什么原因华为的最高端的路由器不能达到40G(OC-768)的线卡，而只能在10G(OC-192)的层面上？

显然的原因是：华为没有足够的ASIC和/或网络处理器的设计能力。而这一点其实是一个高端数据交换系统的核心技术。

我们来看一看Cisco线卡上的结构。

40 Gbps LINE CARDS

Each line card is separated by a midplane into two main components: the interface module and the MSC. Each Cisco CRS-1 line card maintains a distinct copy of the adjacency table and forwarding information databases, enabling maximum scalability and performance.

Modular Services Card

The Cisco CRS-1 Modular Services Card is a high-performance Layer 3 forwarding engine. Each Cisco CRS-1 MSC is equipped with two high-performance, flexible Cisco SPPs, one for ingress and one for egress packet processing. The card is responsible for all packet processing, including quality of service (QoS), classification, policing, and shaping, and it is equipped with three-level hierarchical

也就是说，之所以CRS的线卡能达到40G，是因为其线卡上的MSC卡上存在着两个cisco自己设计定座高端的网络处理器SPP。

这是Cisco对SPP的简单介绍:

CISCO SILICON PACKET PROCESSOR

The Cisco SPP-the most sophisticated ASIC available today, consists of 188 32-bit RISC processors (each of which can work independently to perform a discrete task) per chip, helping enable fully flexible, 40-Gbps processing power. The flexibility of the Cisco SPP facilitates the loading of different features for core, edge, and peer routing, based on software code, onto the same hardware, eliminating the need to have specific engines for core versus edge routing. The ease of introducing new code significantly accelerates time-to-market delivery of new features, services, and applications.

笔者在其他的一些文章中对Cisco公开的SPP的资料做过一些评述, 现摘录如下:

“。。。。。。在HFR系统中, 一个很重要的部件是一个新的ROUTING CHIP。这个芯片是非常重要的。一个有192个CPU CORE在一个芯片上。下面这个LINK也透露了一些技术细节。

<http://www.eetimes.com/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=26806315>

通过上述的一下信息, 我们可以得出如下结果:

- * NPU: From Tensilica Inc. www.tensilica.com
- * Every 12 NPU being a Cluster.
- * Every NPU with own L1 cache; A cluster shares L2.
- * Total 16 Clusters /* 16*12 = 192 NPU */
- * Packets are distributed into clusters.
- * Two Extra Processor Core: One for Mgt; One for Debug
- * Fabric: IBM .13
- * Software Arch: Non pipeline based.
- * Programming Approach: C/C++

从文章可知, 这个芯片的名字叫SPP。2002年的岁末成功设计生产。。。

这就是瓶颈, 这就是核心技术。

我们回头来看看华为的宣传的第五代核心路由器的结构。

读者不妨将如下关键字(“huawei core router intel ixp”)在google下做一个快速的查询。我们会比较了解Huawei的路有器(router)产品线的依赖性。为了方便读者，下面是笔者的查询结果：

<http://www.google.com/search?q=huawei+core+router+intel+ixp&hl=en&start=10&sa=N>

换句话说，华为的高端路由器是用了Intel IXP的网络处理器。更深一步讲，其NE5000E上的LPU是其实现10G(OC-192)的重要一环。

Intel IXP网络处理器是一个系列。用低，中，高档。华为用的是IXP哪款芯片？答案其实很容易。下面是一篇关于工业界10G网络处理器的文章。我们可以非常容易的知道，华为应该用的是IXP28xx系列。

http://www.lightreading.com/document.asp?site=lightreading&doc_id=37698&page_number=4

“Intel: Like the 2.5-Gbit/s IXP2400, the 10-Gbit/s IXP2800 is based on the existing Intel network processor architecture developed for the IXP1200. For the IXP2800 Intel has increased the number of processing units from six to 16 and increased the clock rate from 200MHz to 1.4GHz. For integrated security applications Intel has included two security engines on a variant, the IXP2850. The IXP28xx devices support SPI-4.2 interfaces with a CSIX protocol for communication with the switch fabric.”

让我们走进Intel, 来对IXP28xx做一个粗略的研究。

这是IXP28xx的链接：

<http://www.intel.com/design/network/products/npfamily/ixp2855.htm>

<http://download.intel.com/design/network/ProdBrf/30943001.pdf>

如果读者对Intel IXP系列熟悉的话，上面的pdf文件的体系结构图是非常清楚的。Intel IXP通过一个xscale/arm的CPU core做管理，一堆ME(Micro Engine)做Fast Path或data plane的数据包处理。其数据流程大致为：10G的数据从Ingress进来，然后转换和通过10G SPI 4.2接口，进入ME的处理。众多的ME可以是流水线的方式，也可以是并行处理的方式来处理数据包。IXP28xx一共有16个ME Engine(笔者注：请注意我们用Engine 这这里刻划ME，而不是用CPU或网络处理器来描述，具体原因会有详细的叙述。)

读者可以非常清晰的了解到，华为的core router的性能基本上是被其使用的Intel IXP28xx系列所支撑的，换句话说，是被其控制或限制的。SFU的交换做的再快是没有意义的。LPU的速度上不去，是不可能达到40G或更高的，只能通过多个系统互连的方式，可竞争对手也同样会做Cluster而且做的更好，如Cisco CRS的互连，最多可支持1000+多个40G的线卡。非常之惊人。讨论到这里，我们可以非常清醒的认识到，不管是华为的高

端以太网数据交换机(Switch), 还是最高端的核心路由器, 其重要的核心部分网络处理器基本上华为没有任何博弈之能力

就这一点, 华为就是非常的被动, 如履薄冰。。。

如果对Intel IXP ME技术熟悉的读者, 就会知道, 一旦启用ME, 留下的大量的基本上不可通用的微码, 调试的困难等等使得一个高端系统非常难于把握。Intel确实提供了其自己开发的C层面的编译器来支持其ME的开发。但有经验的读者都道, 要做一个高端系统, 使用Intel的C编译器来写数据包的处理, 如IPV6等等, 基本上是开玩笑。

但华为由别的选择嘛? 没有! 华为只能在工业界的10G网络处理器中选一款, 否则就连10G的路由器都是遥遥无期的, 更别说40G的核心路由器了。

华为在其公司网页所吹嘘的所谓采用NP的第5代路由器结构, 和公司拥有一批精通NP(其实就是Intel的IXP, 一个非常简单的网络处理器。但华为是不可能有力设计这样的NP的。)的人才, 其实是非常的可笑和缺乏专业的评论。

华为应该清醒的认识到, 之所以别的巨头公司在用自己内部开发的网络处理器并设计相应的通信产品的时候, 华为不得不采用一款被业界非常不看好的Intel的IXP系列, 其原始是华为根本不具有自己自主研发高端系统的技术能力。而不是所谓的自诩的“第五代路由器”。所谓的拥有一批精通IXP微码的人才更是非常的无奈。读者如果了解IXP系列产品, 就非常了解, IXP系列之Intel的产品线上是非常薄弱的一环, 从芯片设计, 软件支持等等。基于微码的系统使得一个产品的维护基本上变成一个噩梦。系统毫无灵活性, 可扩充性而言。

如果利用IXP系列做数据平面的数据路径(Data Path)是一个最佳的核心路由器的设计结构, 放眼全球和美国, 谁家采用? 硅谷人才济济, 无人能理解这个所谓的“第五代路由器”结构? 而华为是傲视群雄的佼佼者?

8. 华为VRP

与大多数通信网络公司一样, 华为的主要研发人员投入是在其软件方面。Cisco的系统软件命名为IOS和IOX。华为数通的系统软件为VRP。VRP是Versatile Routing Platform的缩写。VRP主要是用在华为的路由器(Router)和交换机(Switch)平台(Platform)上。关于VRP的体系结构的资料在网络上基本上不存在。基本上我们知道VRP是一个基于美国Windriver公司提供的Vxworks操作系统的一个网络监控软件系统。2003年1月23日, Cisco正式控告华为的VRP系统软件侵权。侵权行为包含四大部分:

Copying of IOS source code (抄袭IOS的原代码): Cisco alleges that Huawei has copied portions of the Cisco IOS source code and included the technology in its operating system for its Quidway routers and switches. Huawei's operating system contains a number of text strings, file names, and bugs that are identical to those found in Cisco's IOS source code.

Copying of Cisco's technical documentation (抄袭思科的技术文档): Cisco alleges that Huawei has copied extensively from Cisco's copyrighted technical documentation and included

whole portions of Cisco's text in Huawei's user manuals for Quidway routers and switches.
Copying of Command Line Interface (抄袭思科的命令行界面) : Cisco alleges that Huawei has copied Cisco's Command Line Interface (CLI) and corresponding screen displays. CLI, a key component of Cisco's copyrighted IOS software, is the user interface that enables users to communicate with the routers. Extensive portions of Cisco's CLI and help screens appear verbatim in Huawei's operating system for its Quidway routers and switches.

Patent infringement (违反专利保护) : Cisco alleges that Huawei is infringing at least five Cisco patents related to proprietary routing protocols and has included these technologies in its Quidway routers and switches. Cisco当天的原始新闻如下: http://newsroom.cisco.com/dlls/corp_012303.html

Cisco提交的原始法律诉讼文件链接如下: <http://newsroom.cisco.com/dlls/filing.pdf>

其中除了上述CLI, 原代码等版权方面侵权外, 还提出华为VRP触犯专利如下:

专利号码: 5088032

专利名称: Method and Apparatus for Routing Communications among Computer Networks.

专利号码: 5473599

专利名称: Standby Router Protocol

专利号码: 5519704

专利名称: Reliable Transport Protocol for Internetwork Routing.

专利号码: 6097718

专利名称: Snapshot Routing with Route Aging

专利号码: 6327251

专利名称: Snapshot Routing

专利号码: 5088032

专利名称: Method and Apparatus for Routing Communications among Computer Networks.

关于相关的报道可参见:

http://www.lightreading.com/document.asp?doc_id=27356

http://www.lightreading.com/document.asp?doc_id=27297

这场官司在中美高科技领域得到了广泛的关注。众说纷纭。。。。。。

2004年7月28日, 结果终于出台。

简单的说, 通过第3方独立调查的结果, 华为, 作为一个公司, 并没有有计划的抄袭Cisco的IOS系统软件。但是确实在某部分的代码中, 以非预料性的加入了IOS软件相关的部分代码。法庭上最后双方达成的协议是: 华为将立刻停止相关产品在美国的销售。华为要修改相关其VRP系统的CLI(用户命令界面), 用户使用手册和相关的原代码等等。Cisco将停止对华为在专利方面的诉讼。双方各自付自己的法院和律师费用。

读者可以看出, 华为在这次知识产权的法律纠纷中是被动的。不认识这一点是不清醒的。

为什么会被动呢?

如果在Cisco提出诉讼的同时，华为有能力同时提交相应的Cisco对华为VRP系统软件版权和(或)华为专利的侵权，这场官司结果将会是另外一个结果。

但是华为在2003年没有这样做。笔者认为，华为是没有能力这样做。没有能力不是指雇不起律师，而是华为在核心技术方面没有发现Cisco有抄袭的嫌疑。在专利方面没有能力约束和控制竞争对手，如反诉讼Cisco的能力。

这就是华为的被动。其根源来自华为真正的生命之源核心技术的缺乏。从而导致了在迈向国际化道路上的举步维艰。。。

笔者认为，这样的事情还会发生在华为或其他中国高科技公司领域。
下面是当天Cisco发布的新闻简报。

http://newsroom.cisco.com/dlls/2004/hd_072804.html

摘要如下：

Cisco Comments on Completion of Lawsuit Against Huawei

Cisco confirmed today the completion of its lawsuit against Huawei Technologies, Co., LTD and its subsidiaries, Huawei America, Inc. and FutureWei Technologies, Inc., that was pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern

District of Texas. Huawei had agreed to change its command line interface, user manuals, help screens and portions of its source code to address Cisco's concerns. The completion of the lawsuit comes after a third party review of Huawei's products, and after Huawei discontinued the sale of products at issue in the suit; agreed to only offer for sale new, modified products on a worldwide basis; and submitted its relevant products for review by a neutral third party expert.

“The completion of this lawsuit marks a victory for the protection of intellectual property rights,” said Mark Chandler, Vice President and General Counsel, Cisco Systems. “Innovation is the lifeblood of the industry, and protecting our intellectual property is of paramount importance to Cisco. We are pleased to conclude the litigation as a result of the steps that were taken to address our concerns.”

Cisco filed an intellectual property lawsuit against Huawei Technologies, Co., LTD and its subsidiaries, Huawei America, Inc. and FutureWei Technologies, Inc. on January 23, 2003. The lawsuit was stayed in October 2003, pending the outcome of the neutral third party review process, and the stay was further extended in April, 2004.

下面是华为发出的新闻简报：

<http://www.futurewei.com/detail.asp?dt=news&id=56>

Huawei Statement: Cisco Huawei Lawsuit Ends

THURSDAY JULY 29, 2004

At 11 p.m. Beijing time on July 28, 2004 (8 a.m. U.S. central time on July 28, 2004), Huawei, Cisco, and 3Com filed a stipulation and order of dismissal with prejudice to the United States District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division. This fully and finally resolves the lawsuit brought by Cisco against Huawei.

The order of dismissal with prejudice resolves all of the claims made by Cisco in its lawsuit against Huawei. A “dismissal with prejudice” means that the same or substantially similar claims may not be asserted in another lawsuit in the future. The order of dismissal provides that each party will bear its own costs and attorney’s fees with respect to this dismissal. The content of the settlement agreement is confidential and no party is allowed to disclose it.

Huawei is extremely satisfied with this result. Together with our joint venture Huawei-3Com, Huawei will continue to spare no effort to provide high quality, comparatively low cost and outstanding service to our many customers around the world. To that end, Huawei will continue to vigorously invest in R&D, attach importance to innovation in quality products and customized solutions, respect others’ intellectual property rights while protecting its own, and treasure partnership.

Huawei is pleased to report that, during the past year, sales in the international markets and the data communications area have doubled, and we look forward to continued leadership in the global marketplace. We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to all of our customers, partners, employees, media and friends from all walks of life.

【附录】

华为是如下介绍VRP系统的：

VRP (Versatile Routing Platform)

“The VRP (Versatile Routing Platform), a fruit of Huawei’s many years of research and application experience in the field of network, is a network OS incorporating Huawei’s proprietary intellectual properties and capable of supporting various network systems of Huawei. It features a powerful IP forwarding engine as its core, and a perfect integration of real time OS technology, equipment and network management technology and various network application technologies through an advanced architectural design. As a scalable platform capable of sustained evolution with open interfaces, it supports a large number of protocols and features with great flexibility. With this platform, you can build an end-end, secure network of high efficiency, great intelligence, and easy manageability. Huawei has obtained a lot of experience in network running through the massive application of its network products and gained sufficient knowledge of various customer requirements. Such experience and knowledge serve as the basis for the design of the VRP so that the platform can adapt to most of the application environments through its support of diverse protocols and features.

The VRP mainly has the following features:

Comprehensively protecting user resources, and guaranteeing reliability, high efficiency, and security of user networks. The VRP provides a large number of security and backup protocols, including access control, authentication, firewall, encapsulation encryption, log function, backup center function, route backup, and load balance. The powerful security encryption function can effectively control user authority and monitor the activities of users. Its simple and practical backup functions ensure the smoothness of communications on the network and the uninterrupted transmission of data. And the load balance function can optimize your use of the network resources and get you the maximum bandwidth.

Providing simple, diverse, and highly efficient configuration, management, and monitoring means. By these means, you can conveniently configure and effectively control network equipment so that you can keep ahead in the time of network and information. With the network management function, you can monitor and manage the running of the whole network simply and effectively. With the command lines configured in a popular worldwide style, you will feel easy in your application. The graphic configuration interface to be implemented soon will enable you to make network configurations in a direct, visual manner. In addition, the platform provides the remote configuration function so that you can remotely configure the router by logging in through TELNET or dialing up via the modem. This facilitates the working for the network management people. Providing a highly effective forward engine Through such advanced technologies as high-speed switching and buffer, the platform improves the packet transfer rate. Its numerous management policies enable you to manage the routing topology of the whole network. Supporting multicast forward, it enables you to adapt to the future requirements for new services, and get you prepared for such applications as voice and IP conferencing applications. Providing voice over IP unit The VRP provides voip unit to introduce enterprise voice capabilities via existing network infrastructures at extremely-low increment cost with various of interface types, AL,AT0, E&M and E1 in the future.”

9. 华为专利

让我们先从一则新闻报导开始。

“华为18年无一原创发明购买专利竞跑国际市场”。链接如下：

<http://tech.sina.com.cn/t/2007-01-18/03341340866.shtml>。原文摘录如下，以方便读者阅读：

“在近日信产部公布的“2006年电子信息百强企业专利申请量”排名中，华为以总共专利5043项位列榜首，其中发明专利4695项，2006年研发投入47.48亿元。专利申请总量基本相当于后9家企业申请量之和。

尽管如此，华为似乎并不满足，在2006年12月的内刊《华为人》上，一篇署名为“方惟一”的《实事求是的科研方向与二十年的艰苦努力——在国家某大型项目论证会上的发言》(下称“《实》文”)一文中，华为尖锐地指出了公司迄今为止没有一项原创发明。除此以外，在《实》文中，华为系统地阐述了现阶段的专利战略和未来需要突破的问题。方惟一是一是华为战略规划部部长。

华为在这篇内刊中坦言：“华为在过去的18年里每年坚持投入销售收入的10%以上在

研发上，资金投入都维持在每年70亿~80亿元以上，经过18年的艰苦奋斗，迄今为止，华为没有一项原创性的产品发明。18年无一项原创发明

那么华为每年几千项专利又是从何而来呢？“对于我们所缺少的核心技术，华为只是通过购买的方式和支付专利许可费的方式，实现了产品的国际市场的市场准入，并在竞争的市场上逐步求得生存。”

“虽然我们在国内外总共申请了超过1万件专利，但我们知道真正核心的基本专利还不多。”华为清醒地认识到，我们也充分地认识到了基本专利的成长过程是十分漫长而艰难的，基本专利的形成是冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。即使是应用型基本专利的成长过程也至少需要3~5年。”

上述引用的华为的文章也是公开的。文章发表在华为公司刊物“华为人”2006年第182期上。全文链接如下：

<http://www.huawei.com/cn/publications/view.do?id=1260&cid=2102&pid=87>

从笔者的观点，这篇文章是非常正确的，充分显示了华为内部是有一些清醒的中高级干部。这是华为之幸。

下面是从文章中摘录的几段不错的观点：

“华为在过去的18年里每年坚持投入销售收入的10%以上在研发上，尤其是最近几年，有超过二万五千名员工从事研发工作，资金投入都维持在每年70、80亿元以上，经过十八年的艰苦奋斗，至今为止，华为没有一项原创性的产品发明，主要做的、所取得的是在西方公司的成果上进行了一些功能、特性上的改进和集成能力的提升，更多的是表现在工程设计、工程实现方面的技术进步，与国外竞争对手几十年、甚至上百年的积累相比还存在很大差距；对于我们所缺少的核心技术，华为只是通过购买的方式和支付专利许可费的方式，实现了产品的国际市场的市场准入，并在竞争的市场上逐步求得生存。。。。。”

2004年华为公司推向市场的一款WCDMA的分布式基站，相比传统的基站，运营商每年的运行/运维费用包括场地租金、电费等可以节约30%，为客户带来了价值的同时体现了产品的竞争力，从而获得了客户的好评和选择。这款分布式基站没有革命性的技术，也不存在过多的技术含金量，仅仅是工程工艺上的改进而已。

事实上，在产品的工程实现技术方面，我们也经常遇到瓶颈，包括算法、散热技术、工艺技术、能源、节能等在内都时常成为我们在竞争中获得优势的障碍。。。。。

华为公司清醒地认识到，我们在技术上需要韬光养晦，必须承认国际厂商领先了许多，这种巨大的差距是历史形成的，一方面，由于发达国家创新机制的支持，普及了创新的社会化，技术获取相对容易；另一方面，当我们还在创始时期起步阶段，国外有些专利就已经形成了，无论是系统实现原理的还是技术实现细节的，国际领先厂商已经领先很多了。。。。。

今天，由于技术标准的开放与透明，未来再难有一家公司，一个国家持有绝对优势的基础专利，这种关键专利的分散化，为交叉许可专利奠定了基础，相互授权使用对方的专利将更加普遍化。由于互联网的发达，使创造发明更加广泛化了、更容易了。我们充分意

识到需要在知识产权方面融入国际市场“俱乐部”，知识产权是国际市场的入门券，没有它高科技产品就难以进入到国际市场。

虽然华为每年按销售收入的10%以上投入研究开发，在研究经费的数量级上缩小了与西方公司的差距，也在IPR上缩小差距，目前华为已有一万多项专利申请，但相对世界几十年的积累仍是微不足道的。IPR投入是一项战略性投入，它不像产品开发那样可以较快的、在一、两年时间内就看到其效果，这需要一个长期的、持续不断的积累过程。

我们也充分地认识到了基本专利的成长过程是十分漫长而艰难的，基础专利的形成是要经历很长的时间，要耐得寂寞，甘于平淡，急躁反而会误事。基本专利的形成是冰冻三尺，非一日之寒。即使是应用型基本专利的成长过程也至少需要3~5年。。。。。”

我们可以从上述文献中观察到，即使华为自己内部，也认识到，华为在核心技术方面是单薄的，从而是在其迈向国际化道路上是一个痛苦的过程。而这个过程又是必须走过的。

专利的数量，更重要的是，专利的质量，是一个高科技公司生存的重要博弈工具。否则，处处受制于人。

拥有别人需要的专利，可以采用专利交叉使用的策略，使得公司之间双赢。

拥有别人需要的专利，可以采用反诉讼的策略，使得竞争公司投鼠忌器，不敢轻举妄动。

下面是在美国专利局网站(<http://www.uspto.gov/>)上搜寻关于华为专利的结果，以方便读者阅读：

我们可以认识到，目前，华为已经被批准的在美国的专利是46个。

- 1 7,236,543 Method and apparatus of 8PSK modulation
- 2 7,236,533 Method and apparatus for reducing ratio of peak power to average power of multi-carrier signals
- 3 7,236,478 Method and apparatus for down-link feedback multiple antenna transmission in wireless communication system
- 4 7,230,937 Method for supporting traffics with different quality of service by high speed down link packet access system
- 5 7,224,699 Wireless local area network access gateway and method for ensuring network security therewith
- 6 7,221,872 On-line dispersion compensation device for a wavelength division optical transmission system
- 7 7,216,229 Method based on border gateway protocol message for controlling messages security protection
- 8 7,206,331 Transmission method for paging indication channels in code division multiple access mobile communication system
- 9 7,206,290 Method and apparatus for estimating speed-adapted channel
- 10 7,194,030 Method for pre-suppressing noise of image
- 11 7,151,940 Method and apparatus for increasing accuracy for locating

cellular mobile station in urban area
12 7,151,935 Method for initiative setting up calls by service control
point in mobile intelligent network
13 7,139,576 Primary cell identification method under site selective diversity
transmit
14 7,136,628 Adaptive digital predistortion method and apparatus for wireless
transmitter
15 7,133,505 Method and networking architecture for implementing service
voice dynamic loading on intelligent network
16 7,113,757 Method and its apparatus for increasing output power of the
carriers of wide-band multi-carrier base station
17 7,099,674 Apparatus and method for implementing multi-traffic load monitoring
and prediction
18 7,099,640 Method distinguishing line of sight (LOS) from non-line of
sight (NLOS) in CDMA mobile communication system
19 7,099,626 Method and apparatus for gain equalization based on wide-band
multi-carrier base station
20 7,082,307 Method for implementing mobile number portability
21 7,068,614 Method for multiple time slot power control
22 7,065,369 Method of locating and measuring a mobile station
23 7,062,289 Method and apparatus of multi-carrier power control of base
station in broad-band digital mobile communication system
24 7,058,416 Traffic channel allocating method in GSM mobile communication
25 7,051,262 Method for processing error code of compressed image in transmission
26 7,016,979 System and method of accessing and transmitting different
data frames in a digital transmission network
27 7,006,849 Spatial domain matched filtering method and array receiver
in wireless communication system
28 7,006,473 Soft handover method for CDMA mobile communication system
29 6,990,346 Method for direct retrying based on macro diversity in CDMA
system
30 6,980,582 Method for achieving a large capacity of SCDMA spread communication
system
31 6,965,633 Pilot synchronization channel structure for CDMA mobile communication
system
32 6,947,997 Method for controlling ethernet data flow on a synchronous
digital hierarchy transmission network
33 6,947,887 Low speed speech encoding method based on Internet protocol
34 6,944,471 Protection method for forward power saturation in CDMA communication
system and its power control apparatus
35 6,934,373 Method of generating charging identifier in internet one number
link you (ONLY) service
36 6,924,705 Inject synchronous narrowband reproducible phase locked looped
37 6,912,383 Implementing method for adding monetary value of mobile prepayment
service in different locations

- 38 D504,885 Remote control
- 39 6,833,948 Method for implementing power equalization of dense wavelength division multiplexing system
- 40 6,819,730 Filtering method for digital phase lock loop
- 41 D497,925 Video conferencing terminal
- 42 6,801,068 Delay clock pulse-width adjusting circuit for intermediate frequency or high frequency
- 43 6,781,977 Wideband CDMA mobile equipment for transmitting multichannel sounds
- 44 6,728,436 Optical signal modulation method and optical signal transmission system for high speed transmission system
- 45 6,542,018 Current mode step attenuation control circuit with digital technology
- 46 6,407,990 Method of transmission of image by CDMA system

让我们来做一个相关比较。比如，Cisco的专利情况：
下面是查询的结果：

Results of Search in US Patent Collection db for:
AN/Cisco: 2894 patents.

Hits 1 through 50 out of 2894

也就是说，Cisco已经被批准的专利达2894个。华为的专利数是Cisco的1.5%。
由上述的数量比较，我们可以清醒的认识到，即使上专利的数量上，华为的差距决非5到10年等缩小其巨大的不平衡。

让我们再从专利的质量上来做一个量化的分析。

读者知道，专利其实就象学术界的研究文章一样，专利/文章的引用数(citation)是评价一个专利/文章的重要性的一个重要指标。

我们来看看华为的专利的引用数的情况。

United States Patent 7,236,543 Wang , et al. June 26, 2007

引用(Referenced by)数: 0

United States Patent 7,236,533 Chu , et al. June 26, 2007

引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,236,478 Wu , et al. June 26, 2007

引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,230,937 Chi , et al. June 12, 2007

引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,224,699 Zhang May 29, 2007

引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,221,872 Liu , et al. May 22, 2007

引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,216,229 Hu May 8, 2007

引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,206,331 Zhu , et al. April 17, 2007
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,206,290 Qi , et al. April 17, 2007
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,194,030 Xiong , et al. March 20, 2007
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,151,940 Diao , et al. December 19, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,151,935 Shang , et al. December 19, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,139,576 Chen , et al. November 21, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,136,628 Yang , et al. November 14, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,133,505 Chen , et al. November 7, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,113,757 Chu , et al. September 26, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,099,674 Diao , et al. August 29, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,099,640 Diao , et al. August 29, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,099,626 Peng , et al. August 29, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,082,307 Zhou , et al. July 25, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,068,614 Zheng June 27, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,065,369 Tang , et al. June 20, 2006
引用数: 1

笔者注: (United States Patent 7,218,939 Zhengdi May 15, 2007)

United States Patent 7,062,289 Shu , et al. June 13, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,058,416 Wang June 6, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,051,262 Wang , et al. May 23, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,016,979 He , et al. March 21, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,006,849 Li , et al. February 28, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 7,006,473 Zhao February 28, 2006
引用数: 0

United States Patent 6,990,346 Zhu January 24, 2006

引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,980,582 Cai December 27, 2005
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,965,633 Sun , et al. November 15, 2005
引用数: 1
笔者注:
(United States Patent 7,193,982 Frerking , et al. March 20, 2007)
United States Patent 6,947,997 Tang , et al. September 20, 2005
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,947,887 Pan , et al. September 20, 2005
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,944,471 Qin , et al. September 13, 2005
引用数: 2
笔者注:
(United States Patent 7,203,510 Tanoue April 10, 2007)
(United States Patent 7,054,391 Thesling May 30, 2006)
United States Patent 6,934,373 Chen , et al. August 23, 2005
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,924,705 Huang August 2, 2005
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,912,383 Li , et al. June 28, 2005
引用数: 0
United States Patent D504,885 Zhang , et al. May 10, 2005
引用数: 1
笔者注:
(United States Patent D519,494 An April 25, 2006)
United States Patent 6,833,948 Chen , et al. December 21, 2004
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,819,730 He November 16, 2004
引用数: 2
笔者注:
(United States Patent 7,224,638 Risk , et al. May 29, 2007)
(United States Patent 7,184,508 Emberling February 27, 2007)
United States Patent D497,925 Zhang , et al. November 2, 2004
引用数: 2
笔者注:
(United States Patent D530,732 Tanaka , et al. October 24, 2006)
(United States Patent D530,731 Tanaka , et al. October 24, 2006)
United States Patent 6,801,068 Yin October 5, 2004
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,781,977 Li August 24, 2004
引用数: 0
United States Patent 6,728,436 Liu , et al. April 27, 2004
引用数: 1

笔者注：

(United States Patent 7,006,230 Dorrer , et al. February 28, 2006)

United States Patent 6,542,018 Yin April 1, 2003

引用数： 0

United States Patent 6,407,990 Li , et al. June 18, 2002

引用数： 0

通过上述的量化分析，我们可以清楚的了解如下：

*华为在美国申请的专利，第一个被批准的是在2002年6月18日：

United States Patent 6,407,990 Li , et al. June 18, 2002

专利名称为： Method of transmission of image by CDMA system

发明者信息： Inventors: Li; Yingtao (Beijing, CN), Pan; Shengxi (Beijing, CN), Qu; Bingyu (Beijing, CN) Assignee: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen, CN)

提交时间为： Filed: June 11, 2001 PCT Filed: October 17, 2000

*最新被批准的专利为2007年6月26日的United States Patent 7,236,543 Wang , et al. June 26, 2007 。

专利名称为： Method and apparatus of 8PSK modulation

发明者信息： Inventors: Wang; Jing (Shen-Zhen, CN), Yu; Lin (Shen-Zhen, CN), Zhang; Qiang (Shen-Zhen, CN), Qian; Lai (Shen-Zhen, CN) Assignee: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. (Shen Zhen, CN)

提交时间为： Filed: February 24, 2003

*华为的专利在被其他专利引用数方面：

-总共有6个专利被其他专利引用。

-引用数最多的为2。

10. 华为研发

从前面各章节的数据分析，读者可以初步得出这样的结论，华为的研发实力是薄弱的。这个薄弱是相对于其的年营业额收入，其员工规模，其正在竞争的公司。

通常而言，华为负责的研发部门就是其“华为中央研究部(院)”。其总部在深圳。在各地有其分部，如北京的北研所等等。。。。。

笔者2006年6月5日写的“华为猜想”一文中，对华为的技术管理方面做过一些分析。结论是：华为的技术管理基本上是不可控制的，是被市场和客户问题牵着鼻子走的。基本上没有引导市场的自主能力。文章中一些节选如下：

“。。。虽然华为在2005年的营业额已达到50亿美金(5Billion Dollars)，但从公开的数据分析，我们可以看出，拥有几万员工的华为其营利利润的比率并不是很高。虽然华为已经认识到仅仅通过廉价的研发人员和廉价的产品价格是行不通的，但目前华为基本上无后力可发。研发的创新性基本上层次不高。因此，华为，虽然在人员上，销售上，已经貌似一个国际性的大公司，但是在公司地位(Credit)，市场和销售上，基本上目前仍然是一个小公司作坊的性质—没有技术和市场主导能力来影响客户，而是被客户所挤压，为了获取底利

润的订单，拼命的压低研发R&D的成本，从而能够维护其营业额的持续性增长。胡新宇就是在这样的环境下的工程师。理论而言，当一个高科技公司成长到数万之众，年营业额达到五十亿美金，公司的信誉和市场的领导能力已经建立起来。此话怎讲？简单而言就是：一个客户宁愿多等待1到2个季度，也愿意采纳一个公司的产品发布。例如，一个行业的领导者可以是这样的一种企业战略：通过定期的访问其目前客户和将来可能的客户，非常明确的让客户知道公司产品的Roadmap，比如2个季度之后产品发布的时间和承诺拥有的新特性(feature)，4个季度之后产品发布的时间和承诺拥有的新特性。。。在拥有强大研发实力和信誉的公司背景下，一个高科技公司就不会沦为市场的奴隶，而是通过信誉和承诺等等来实现与客户的双赢。当然具备这样实力的公司的前提是：

* 相对完整的产品线。 *高利润 *强有力的研发实力和管理，定期的，持续性的产品发布。 *信誉和承诺

华为拥有了第一点，其他3点是目前并不存在的或需要提高的。

这就是华为的研发队伍经常出于疲于奔命的根本原因：华为目前还没有能力影响市场，从而其研发周期没有能力自主。

创立于1988年，目前华为挟数万之众，在深圳(总部)，北京，上海，南京，西安，成都，武汉，欧洲，独联体，北美，埃及，巴西，南非，马来西亚，印度，香港，韩国都有其研发中心，技术服务中心或办事处。

其产品线大致分为6大集团： WCDMA - 下一代网络 - 接入网络 - 光网络 - 数据通信 - 视频通信

华为公司提供的解决方案划分为：运营商解决方案，行业解决方案和家庭与个人解决方案。

运营商解决方案，分为：无线网络，固定网络和综合解决方案。

无线网络： WCDMA, CDMA2000, GSM,移动核心网，无线网络规划，3G业务解决方案

固定网络：下一代网络(NGN)，交换网络，接入网络，光网络，数据通信，视频通信

数字电视，固网终端综合解决方案：

IPTV， IMS业务解决方案，增值业务，运营支撑。

行业解决方案：

企业业务解决方案， 中小型企业视讯解决方案， 高清视讯解决方案

远程教育系统， 多媒体通信解决方案， 数据通信教育解决方案

数据通信企业解决方案， 数据通信政府解决方案， 电力行业解决方案

高速公路行业解决方案， 社保行业解决方案， 邮政行业解决方案

铁路行业解决方案， 教育行业解决方案， 公安行业解决方案

华为VoIP解决方案

家庭与个人解决方案：

数字家庭， 手机

通过考察华为提供的解决方案，我们可以认为：

*华为的重点是运营商解决方案。

*行业解决方案中，除了VoIP，其他的基本上是接订单，搞网络集成，收费系统等的项目。换句话讲，是来一家，吃一家。吃完一家，少一家。。。

在运营商解决方案中，所谓的数据通信线，其主力应该是北研所。

从上诉可见，华为的结构很大，产品线铺垫的很广，地域分布也全球化了。

笔者的问题是：华为的最重要的资产是什么？“人才，21世纪最重要的资源就是人才!”。

对于华为，其人才的智力贡献体现在那里？

笔者说：就是那些千万行摸不着，但却看得见的ASIC芯片的RTL，板子的电路图和系统的C代码! 就是这些代码实现了其各个解决方案。

华为什么都可以没有，就是不能丢失上述的代码! 没有这些代码，华为什么都不是。

这些代码不是任正非能写的，不是那些高级副总裁能写的，是那些工程师们一年一年累计出来的，用他们的青春和汗水。。。。。

既然我们知道华为最重要的就是那些代码，那么对这些代码的管理就是华为技术管理层面的一个非常重要的部分。管理的好，其代码质量，代码重用，代码维护，代码移植，代码优化，代码集成，代码升级等等都将顺利；否则，整个华为的智力大厦的“形而下”将是非常脆弱，千疮百孔。华为的系统将举步维艰，其“形而上”的目标，比如：国际化道路，高新技术研发，公司并购与集成等都将是难以达到的。

那么我们来推测华为的代码管理体制。

如果我们假设华为用CVS来控制代码。

从华为的产品线分布，我们基本上可以断言，华为不可能存在一个总体华为代码属（main-line codebase）。例如，我们可以称其为：“huaweios”，既然不存在一个统一

的“huaweios”CVS 根，节点那么华为的代码控制或布局应该可能是这样的。每个产品线存在一个main-line codbase节点。各个产品线的CVS节点基本上独立的，并行运作的。其版本发布周期是与各自的项目计划单独联系在一起的。从新闻媒体上可见的消息，我们看不出各个产品线的代码是有计划的定期升级的，或是周期性的有规律升级的，而是不定期的，不规则的，强依赖于各个项目发布而升级的。从胡新宇事件的分析，我们猜测了华为在市场压力下的工程部门的项目计划和管理：

-没有R&D的自主性和规律性的中长期计划(或处于经常被打断的中长期计划中)。以此推理，我们可以得出如下结论。

为了对付市场和销售部门临时而来的要求，工程部门不得不不断在其mail-line节点上开出CVS子节点(或我们说拉出一个CVS Branch)。然后，各个子项目分别在子节点上迅速的，拼命的赶工期，check-in 代码，QA测试，然后迅速做特殊发布（Special Release）。

发布后，其工程部门的售后服务，代码维护也不得不将在各个子节点上展开。我们不妨假设数通业务的代码节点是Tree_Data。在某个时间点t0，数通的主线release是Tree_Data_t0。t0=2006_0628。版本是数通OS 1.0，不失一般性。

随著时间的推移，数通的代码节点就变成了这样一个(图论的)群。

Tree_Data_t0

-----Tree_Data_t0_1

-----Tree_Data_t0_2

Tree_Data_t1 ...

-----Tree_Data_t0_N

-----Tree_Data_t1_1

-----Tree_Data_t1_2

...

-----Tree_Data_t1_N

...

Tree_Data_ti

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_N-1

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_N

_____Tree_Data_ti_1

_____Tree_Data_ti_2

...

_____Tree_Data_ti_N

...

大家知道，Tree_Data_t0_(1-N)的东西是非常有可能没有回到Tree_Data的主Release Tree_Data_t1的。换句话说讲，飘在往外的子节点的新代码，更重要的是那些从现场反馈回来的bug fix是很难及时回到main-line的。

随著Tree_Data_ti的主Release的增加，飘在外面子节点的增加，整个数通Tree_Data的代码维护，升级将变成一个恶梦。

一般而言，结果是这样的：由于为了对付特殊客户/订单，大量的CVS Branch的飘在主Release之外，同时主Release又必须在Internal R&D的定义下不断发布新的Release，整个代码的Feature Merge, Bug Duplicate, Bug Sync将成为不可控制，或将需要非常巨大的代价。代码管理者，包括研发人员，有时将不知道一个Bug Fix应该往那个子节点上放。然后，只能等待客户出一件事情，解决一件。疲于奔命。整个研发队伍将不得不花费巨大人力物力在售后技术维护上。其结果体现在CVS节点上是，在每个Tree_Data_ti_j下面还会有Tree_Data_ti_j_patchk。每个patch是为了解决某个特定用户遇到的解决方案。

最后，数通的CVS节点结构将变成：

Tree_Data_t0

_____Tree_Data_t0_1

_____Tree_Data_t0_1_patch1

_____Tree_Data_t0_1_patchM

_____Tree_Data_t0_2

_____Tree_Data_t0_2_patch1

_____...

_____Tree_Data_t0_2_patchM

Tree_Data_t1 ...

-----Tree_Data_t0_N

-----Tree_Data_t0_N_patch1

-----...

-----Tree_Data_t0_N_patchM

-----Tree_Data_t1_1

-----Tree_Data_t1_1_patch1

-----...

-----Tree_Data_t1_1_patchM

-----Tree_Data_t1_2

-----Tree_Data_t1_2_patch1

-----...

-----Tree_Data_t1_2_patchM

...

-----Tree_Data_t1_N

-----Tree_Data_t1_N_patch1

-----...

-----Tree_Data_t1_N_patchM

...

Tree_Data_ti

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_N-1

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_(N-1)_patch1

...

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_(N-1)_patchM

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_N

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_N_patch1

...

-----Tree_Data_t(i-1)_N_patchM

-----Tree_Data_ti_1

-----Tree_Data_ti_1_patch1

...

-----Tree_Data_ti_1_patchM

-----Tree_Data_ti_2

-----Tree_Data_ti_2_patch1

-----...

-----Tree_Data_ti_2_patchM

...

-----Tree_Data_ti_N

-----Tree_Data_ti_N_patch1

...

-----Tree_Data_ti_N_patchM

.....

上述CVS节点结构分布是非常有可能的，特别是补丁部分基本上是为了特定客户的问题。在巨大项目短周期的压力下，华为如何可能保证代码的质量的高可靠性？我们基本上可以认为，许多Tree_Data_ti_j的发布是有许多问题（bug）的。华为只能通过巨大的人力物力，通过Tree_Data_ti_j_patchk的方式来解决客户问题，来做特殊发布。

另外，由于存在不同的新性能非常有可能在不同的子节点上实现。而各个子节点又是基于不同的Tree_Data_ti。从而使得不同的新性能的整合工作非常困难。

一次大的整合就是一个巨大的内部项目(Project)。花费6个月到1年一点也不过分。而且，还将面临巨大的从新测试的代价。

这还是在谈论一个产品先内部(Intra-Productline)的代码管理。如果谈论产品线之间(Inter-Productline)的代码共享，重用，在上述猜测结论之下，基本上是没有任何可能。

结果是，华为内部产品线R&D研发之间存在巨大的重复性工作。任何一个互相产品(ASIC，板子，代码)共用的尝试，都面临著巨大的技术困难(我们先排除技术官僚体制在这其中的争权夺利的消极影响)。

目前，我们的推测结论是：华为的代码维护是一个，从图论的观点，群状结构，而不是一个随著固定时间间隔(比如3个月，或6个月)有限深度的移动树状结构。这种技术管理导致的代码管理，使得华为的智力基础基本上会面临有一天，或已经，变得不可控制的状态。。。。”

现在，让我们忘掉华为技术管理在整个华为体系中的被动，来看看那么华为的研发结构是如何的呢？

来考察一下华为从IBM学的IPD。

一方面由于《基本法》达不到预期的效果，而华为的人员规模，销售额更加庞大，1998年，华为与IBM公司合作启动了《IT策略与规划（IT S&P）》项目，开始规划华为未来3-5年需要开展的业务变革和IT项目，其中包括IPD（Integrated Product Development，集成产品开发）、ISC（Integrated Supply Chain，集成供应链）、IT系统重整、财务四统一等8个项目，IPD和ISC是其中的重点。2003年上半年，数十位IBM专家撤离华为，业务变革项目暂告一个段落。此次业务流程变革历时5年，耗资数亿元，涉及公司价值链的各个环节，是华为有史以来影响最为广泛、深远的一次管理变革。

理论上，IPD能够在研发前期就避免以前需要投入市场后才会暴露的重大问题。以前华为的产品开发都在中研部(中央研究部)，现在改由PDT(产品开发团队)来承担。每个产品都有各自的PDT，每一个PDT团队由研发、市场、财务、采购、用户服务、

生产等各部门抽调的代表组建，像一个个创业型小企业，从研发开始，对市场、利润、产品生命周期等全程负全部责任，共同协作完成一个产品从概念、研发，到生产、上市的全过程，从而真正实现产品研发和市场的同步进行。

中研部是华为第一个面临IPD挑战的部门。以前中研部全权负责研发，市场部门负责销售，中研部做什么，市场部门就卖什么。现在，产品做成什么样完全由不得研发人员，别人都得参与，而这些人以前都是和研发根本不搭界的人。新的运作流程变为，市场代表带着产品规格、技术参数等信息到市场上搜集客户反馈，据此考虑市场空间、客户需求的排序，哪些需求会对未来产品的市场潜力和竞争力产生重大影响等等。在市场人员的强烈参与下，产品的概念得以形成。接着，财务代表根据市场代表提供的市场数据算账：需投入多少研发工程师、仪器设备成本、制造成本、物料成本、产品生命周期内销售额、利润等，一份企业计划书产生了，用以说服IPMT(投资管理委员会，分产品线设立，共有9个)同意为该产品投资。

华为实施IPD的效果任何呢？

一位参与华为IPD变革的华为员工说：执行IPD的基层管理者还没有完全认同IPD，或者是为了维护小集体利益，造成纵横制管理带来的多头领导，产品线和资源线可能为了各自利益，对处于交汇点上的人员提出不同甚至相互矛盾的工作牵引，使得产品线人员经常感到无所适从。

5年时间过去了。华为聘请IBM的专家给自己的各个部门做管理评分（TPM），以满分5分计，华为2003年的平均分只有1.8，2004年上半年才达到2.3，而2004年的目标是2.7。按照IBM的意见，一家真正管理高效规范的跨国公司，其TPM分值应达到3.5。另外，根据IBM专家的评测，华为人均工作效率只有国际一流公司的1/2.5。华为副总徐直军对此结果并不满意。

IPD顾问说要追求效率，控制成本，但华为今年的市场投入依然是不计成本；后方的产品线改来改去，一线的办事处该怎么干还怎么干；IPD顾问说产品需要严格按照IPD模式进行规范研发，但在2001年，当某高端路由器产品出手速度落伍于竞争对手时，任正非一声令下，所有程序打乱，突击搞研发，产品得以在极短时间内铺向市场。。。。”

读者读到这里，大概能得出许多结论了。

1. 知道胡是如何累死的了。

2. 华为的研发(R&D)只有D没有R。基本上是被市场，销售，售后服务赶着走。

对于华为具体而言，其产品属于信息产业的通信领域。如果没有强大的研发(R&D)中的研(R)，而只有D，随着技术的发展，华为和其类似的技术和产品已经或正逐步变成commodity(日用品)。Commodity是常被用来描述一个技术产品的门槛已经变得非常低的时候的术语。

当一个高科技产品已经快变成日用品的时候，靠卖这个产品的利润(margin)将变得非常小。只能靠量(volume)来获得利润。

比如，现在构建一个中低端router, switch, firewall/vpn产品，是一个非常容易的事情。

-操作系统是免费的。GPL or BSD License.

-网络处理器是便宜的。另外，华为狂用Intel的xscale core的IXP系列。

-高端CPU是可以买的。。。

-网络协议stack是免费的。GPL or BSD License.

-应用程序(BGP, OSPF,,,Firewall, IPSEC, SSL, IDS, AV.....You name it)是免费的。GPL or BSD License.

-硬件开发版是可以outsourcing的。台湾无数小公司在做。

我们可以看出，对于华为，或其他公司，其工作的主要部分其实就是一个系统集成的工作。当然，我们并不是说系统集成就容易。但我们要清醒认识到，华为的产品离中国的国家战略并不是其所想象的那么近。

我们在操作系统的力量，高端网络处理器的力量，高端CPU的力量才是中国在信息产业方面的国之重器。当然，这都是华为的技术力量不可能涉及的。

3. 华为对中央研究部(院)是矫枉过正。在IPD之前，中研院技术驱动一切。是错误的。现在IPD下，是市场和销售驱动技术。也是错误的。而这就是华为最本质的错误。华为根本不具备这个条件。技术研发实力还非常薄弱。根本撑不住市场的力量。IPD的结果就是其R&D疲惫不堪。只能靠人海战术。从而导致恶性循环。

11. 存亡之秋 笔者通过上面各章节中的数据和现象分析证明，华为如果不断然进行加强技术储备，技术改造，技术创新的战略举措，离走向衰弱和最后崩溃其实是为期不远。

华为必须首先是一个高技术公司，而后才可能是一个国际化的公司。目前华为只是一个集成商而已，靠的是产品的廉价，靠的是人力资源的低成本。

笔者建议华为应该立刻考虑如下战略性措施：建立华为真正的研发研究院和调整华为CTO Office在整个华为研发和产品设计中的作用。

华为的中央研究院，北京研究所等其实就是工程(Engineering)部门，误用研究(Research)二字。从各方面情况看，华为是应该建立其自己真正的研究实验室的时候了。

一个国家的工业技术水平高低，抛开国家大环境，主要取决于两方面：

*高等教育和基础研究的水平。

*应用研究(Applied Research)的水平

我们有充足的理由相信我们的高等教育和基础研究水平是落后的。落后的原因是教育体制的落后，教师(授)水平的落后。大量优秀的学生流向海外。造成严重的人才流失。并且大部分最后定位在工业界工作，定居，并成为许多公司的技术骨干。少部分留在了学术界。

从目前看来，学术界的人才有回流迹象。这是非常好的现象。但估计仍然需要10，20年左右，国内的学术界才能基本上焕然一新。

只有国家的不断富强，人才的不断回流，我们才可能有大量的人才储备。否则中国的崛起只可能是一句空话。

然后，学术界的人才是不够的，对工业界的研发是意义不大的。

高校和教授们的作用是为工业界提供人才。但这些人才就像是刚入山门的小和尚。需要磨炼才能是真正的人才。从工业界的角度而言，教授们也不都是人才。

问题在哪里？答案是：应用研究(Applied Research)。

是的，中国强烈缺乏的是应用研究人才。是能在工业界把握复杂的大系统, 把握新方向，定义新产品，开发高技术含量产品的人才。

应用研究的开展只能在工业界才现实。高校不太现实，也是没有这个能力的。

如何开展工业界的应用研究？成立研究中心和实验室，和相应的人才体制。

那么在大公司成立研究中心务虚，还是非常必要的？

我们来环顾一下世界各大著名公司在这方面的情况：

IBM RESEARCH LAB, MICROSOFT LAB, SUN LAB, HP LAB, SRI, XEROX PARC

INTEL LAB, BELL LAB, Google Lab, Nokia Research Center, Siemens Corporate Research

Cisco Research Center

.....

这个列表可以很长。我们可以非常容易的认识到，应用研究中心对于一个大公司是非常必要的。是一个公司工程研发的摇篮，是驱动一个公司工程部门定义产品的技术方向的主力，是提高一个公司产品的门槛值得重要核心环节，是提高一个公司专利保护，从而使得一个公司可以在激烈市场竞争中博弈的重要保障。

我们来更加仔细的研究一下华为的竞争对手Cisco的研究中心。

<http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac50/ac207/crc/index1.html>

其任务是: "The Cisco Research Center coordinates Cisco's internal and external research programs, interactions with researchers in academia and at peer institutions, engagement with research groups and standards organizations, and interactions with graduate students."

我们再来看看其最近支持(Sponsor)和参与的研究项目:

<http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac50/ac207/crc/examples.html>

George Varghese

Department of Computer Science, University of California, San Diego

Flexible High-Speed Parsing for Network Devices Architecture

Sponsor: Flavio Bonomi

Injong Rhee

Department of Computer Science, NC State University

Stability of Congestion Control: Metrics and Protocols

Sponsor: Larry Dunn

Nancy Griffeth

Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Lehman College of the City

University of New York

Nancy Lynch

Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, MIT

A New MAC-Layer Paradigm for Mobile Ad-Hoc Networks

Sponsor: Ralph Droms

Nick McKeown

Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Stanford University

Accurate Network Timing and Synchronization

Sponsor: Tom Edsall

Sanjay Rao

School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Purdue University

Monitoring Peer-to-Peer Networks for Anomalous Traffic

Sponsor: Navindra Yadav

Janardhan Iyengar

Computer Science Department, Connecticut College

Shared Bottleneck Detection and Response Mechanisms For Concurrent Multipath

Transfer (CMT)

Sponsor: Randall Stewart

Srinivasan Ramasubramanian

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Arizona

Sustainable Multipath Routing in Packet-Switched Networks With Minimum Overhead
Sponsor: Russ White

Jim Martin and James M. Westall
School of Computing, Clemson University
DOCSIS 3.0 Channel Bonding Scheduling Algorithms and Issues
Sponsor: Randall Stewart

Shigang Chen
Department of Computer & Information of Science & Engineering, University of Florida
Optimizing Access Control Lists
Sponsor: Bo Zou

Ahmed Kamal
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Iowa State University
Survivable Network Operation Using Network Coding
Sponsor: Iftekhar Hussain

Harry G. Perros
Department of Computer Science, NC State University
Multi-Domain and Single Domain Route Selection under QoS constraints
Sponsor: Tsegereda Beyene

Thomas LaPorta
Computer Science and Engineering, Penn State
Security for Internet/IMS Convergence
Sponsor: Cetin Seren

Jeffrey Andrews
Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, University of Texas at Austin
Network Coding's Impact on Ad Hoc Network Capacity
Sponsors: Xuechen Yang, Jan Kruys

Yanlei Diao
Department of Computer Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
In-Network Complex Event Processing over Distributed Streams
Sponsor: Krishna Sankar

Michael Mitzenmacher
School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, Harvard University
Hashing and Sampling Algorithms and Data Structures for Network Measurement,
Monitoring, and Applications
Sponsor: Flavio Bonomi

Bhuvan Uргаonkar
Department of Computer Science and Engineering, The Pennsylvania State University
Resource Management in Virtualization-Based Consolidated Hosting Platforms
Sponsor: Vithal Shirodkar

Timothy Griffin
Computer Laboratory, University of Cambridge
Applied Metarouting
Sponsor: David Ward

Paul Amer
Computer and Information Sciences Dept, University of Delaware
Improving SCTP with Non-Renegable Selective Acks (NR-SACKs)
Sponsor: Randall Stewart

Leonard Cimini
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Delaware
Beamforming in IEEE 802.11n for Wide-Area Applications
Sponsors: Brett Douglas, Jan Kruys

Jason But
Centre for Advanced Internet Architectures, Swinburne University of Technology
FreeBSD Implementation of an SCTP friendly NAT
Sponsor: Randall Stewart

George Kesidis
Department of Computer Science and Engineering; Department of Electrical
Engineering, The Pennsylvania State University
Per-flow state management in Internet routers: mass purging and heavy-hitter detection
Sponsor: Cetin Seren

Aleksandar Kuzmanovic
Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Northwestern University
Diagnosing Spatio-Temporal Internet Congestion Properties
Sponsor: Bruce Davie

Constantine Dovrolis
College of Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology
Ingress Traffic Engineering and Performance Routing
Sponsors: Dana Blair, Monique Morrow

King-Shan Lui
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Hong Kong
Network Parameter Representation and Quality of Service Routing in the Internet
Sponsors: Kirk Lougheed, Fred Baker

Rodney Tucker
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Melbourne
A Green Internet
Sponsors: Jeff Allison, Garry Epps

Kevin Almeroth
Department of Computer Science, University of California, Santa Barbara
The Last Mile: Building the Final Piece in One-to-Many Content Distribution

Magdalena Balazinska
Computer Science and Engineering Department, University of Washington
History-Enhanced Monitoring

Olivier Bonaventure, Pierre Francois
Computer Science and Engineering Department, Universit Catholique de Louvain
ICIM : Improving the Convergence of IP Multicast Routing Protocols

John Canny
Computer Science Division, University of California, Berkeley
MultiView Videoconferencing

Cristian Estan
Computer Science and Engineering Department, University of Wisconsin-Madison
High Performance Intrusion Prevention in Software

Michalis Faloutsos
Computer Science Department, University of California, Riverside
Automated Traffic Classification: Benchmarks and Novel Tools

Paul Francis
Computer Networking Department, Cornell University
End-Middle-End Internet Connection Establishment

Edgar Gabriel
Department of Computer Science, University of Houston
Optimizing Collective File Operations over InfinBand, Gigabit Ethernet and
Mixed Network Interconnects

Nancy Griffeth
Department of Math and Computer Scienceev Lehman College
Address Assignment in Traditional and Ad Hoc Networks

Edward Knightly
ECE and CS Departments, Rice University
Achieving High Performance and Fairness in Multihop Wireless Access Networks

Andrew Lumsdaine
Computer Science Department, Indiana University
Exploiting Multi-Path Routing for Collective Communication in MPI

Nick McKeown
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Stanford University
NetFPGA: An Open-source Teaching and Research Tool for Programmable Network Hardware

Karen Sollins
Mathematics and Computer Science Department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Prediction Intelligence in the Network

Alan Wagner
Computer Science Department, University of British Columbia
Compute- and Data-Intensive Processing using MPI over SCTP

Nelson da Fonseca
Computer Engineering Department, State University of Campinas
Dynamic Traffic Grooming with Support to QoS in IP over WDM Networks

Kamil Sarac
Computer Science Department, University of Texas at Dallas
The Last Mile: Building the Final Piece in One-to-Many Content Distribution

我们再来看看Cisco Research Center主持的Cisco Routing Research Symposium program.

http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac50/ac207/crc/archive_crss.html

“This symposium was designed as a forum to explore and highlight significant opportunities and challenges facing the future of routing and network design and to exchange ideas that may stimulate and guide industry and academic research efforts over the next 5-10 years. It included leading academic researchers in key focus areas of the Cisco Routing and Service Provider Technology Group.”

这个研究小组发起和主持的研究项目和讨论有：

Garry Epps Cisco System Power Challenges

Mark Horowitz Stanford University Scaling, Power and the Future of CMOS

Shekhar Borkar Intel Corporation Extending and Expanding Moore's Law -

Challenges and Opportunities

Ajith Amerasekera Texas Instruments System Power Challenges - An ASIC viewpoint

Evaldo Martins Miranda Analog Devices Power/Thermal Impact of Network Computing

Alfonso Ortega NSF and Villanova University Thermal Engineering Research

Motivated by Cooling of Electronic Systems

Farzam Toudeh-Fallah Cisco Optical and Quantum Switching Challenges

Daniel Blumenthal University of California Santa Barbara Optical Packet

Switching Methodologies

John Bowers University of California Santa Barbara 3-D MEMS-based Dynamically

Reconfigurable Optical Packet Switch (DROPS)

Mario Dagenais University of Maryland All-Optical Header Recognition

Rod Tucker University of Melbourne Optical Buffers for High-Capacity Routers

Yavuz Oruc University of Maryland Quantum Packet Switching

John Scudder Cisco Next Generation Network Architectures

Jennifer Rexford Princeton University In VINI Veritas: Realistic and Controlled Network Experimentation

Paul Francis Cornell University Small Routing Tables

Morley Mao University of Michigan Active Correlation Between the Control and Data Plane

Nick McKeown Stanford University Designing a Predictable Backbone Network with Valiant Load Balancing

Scott Shenker University of California Berkeley Data-Oriented Network Architecture

Tim Griffin Cambridge University Metarouting

Dina Katabi Massachusetts Institute of Technology Staying Connected in a Connected World

Nick Feamster Georgia Tech Cabo: Concurrent Architectures are Better than One

Hui Zhang Carnegie Mellon University A Clean Slate 4D Approach to Network Control and Management

David Ward Cisco Next Generation Network Architectures Summary

Will Eatherton Cisco Electronic Packet Switching

Jon Turner Washington University in St. Louis Design Issues for High Performance Virtualizable Network Platforms

George Varghese University of California San Diego Flexible Routers

Tim Sherwood University of California Santa Barbara Open Problems for Open Routers

我们再来看看Cisco Research Center正在发起的RFP(Request for Proposal). RFP的就是这些研究项目可以被资金支持，研究者们可以写proposal来申请。

<http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac50/ac207/crc/rfp.html>

Overview

Cisco Requests For Proposals (RFPs) connect Cisco engineers to other researchers and educators to facilitate collaboration and research opportunities. RFPs give academic researchers a way to identify and submit proposals on pressing issues, topics, and problems in networking science research. The RFP process includes compilation of a public repository of current issues and problems along with submission instructions, guidelines, and time frames. Cisco provides funding in the form of grants and contracts; the exact form of funding depends on the project. Awards are made to institutions, not to individual persons.

RFP-2007-022 Distributed Policy Execution

RFP-2007-021 Development of Routing and Addressing Architectures for the Internet

RFP-2007-020 Protocol Oblivious (Behavioral) Internet Traffic Classification

RFP-2007-019 Methods for Developing Efficient Multicore Algorithms

RFP-2007-018 Parallel XML Document Parsing with Multi-core Processors

RFP-2007-017 Integrating SCTP into Java

RFP-2007-015 Service Creation and Enhancement

RFP-2007-014 Multi-core Modeling and Memory Optimization with Disparate Operating Systems

RFP-2007-012 Improvement of Source Code Analysis Metrics

RFP-2007-011 Automation of Source Code Analysis

RFP-2007-010 Adaptive Error Measurement, Concealment, and Repair for IP Streaming Video

RFP-2007-009 Application Flow Management and Service Assurance

RFP-2007-008 Communication Enhancements to OpenOffice

RFP-2007-007 Classification of Bloom Filter variants, and their suitability

to various application domains

RFP-2007-006 Classification of Distributed Hash Table methods, and their suitability to various application domains

RFP-2007-005 Reputation Services for Spam Classification

RFP-2007-004 Development of Naming and Addressing techniques for traversal of NATs and Firewalls

写到这里，笔者想请问一下读者。华为与Cisco是竞争对手嘛？是在同一个层次上博弈嘛？