

*TOMORROW starts here.*



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# Next Generation Branch Networks: Services, Design and Implementation

BRKCRS-2000

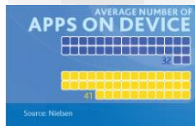
Matt Bolick

Technical Marketing Architect

# Mobile Device Network Traffic

## Average Number of Apps per Device\*:

41



## Average App Size\*\*:



23 MB iOS



6 MB Android



25 MB Windows

## OS Update File Size\*\*\*:



750 MB iOS 7 for iPhone 5



168 MB Jelly Beans 4.1



400 MB Windows 7

- Sources:
- \* <http://www.nielsen.com/us/en/newswire/2012/state-of-the-appnation-%C3%A2%C2%80%C2%93-a-year-of-change-and-growth-in-u-s-smartphones.html>
  - \*\* <https://www.abiresearch.com/press/average-size-of-mobile-games-for-ios-increased-by->
  - \*\*\* <http://www.wirelessandmobilenews.com/2013/05/samsung-galaxy-s3-iii-update-android-4.2.1-jelly-bean.html>  
[http://theiphonewiki.com/wiki/Firmware#iPad\\_4](http://theiphonewiki.com/wiki/Firmware#iPad_4)  
[http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows\\_other-windows\\_update/what-is-average-monthly-size-of-update-downloads/dfe9bb34-c2dd-478e-a6cb-0a26228cf862](http://answers.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/forum/windows_other-windows_update/what-is-average-monthly-size-of-update-downloads/dfe9bb34-c2dd-478e-a6cb-0a26228cf862)

# Chromebook Creates an Average of 152 Times More Traffic

## Third-Party Lab Test: Chromebook vs. Windows 8 Laptop

- Chromebook creates as high as 692.2 times more network traffic
- On average, Chromebook creates 152 times more network traffic



# Emerging Branch Demands

The Application Landscape Is Changing



Branch

Applications Are Moving to the Data Centre and Cloud

Cloud

Internet Edge Is Moving to the Branch



Data Centres

## Pressures on the WAN

### Cloud

**50%** of CIOs Expect to Operate via the Cloud by 2015

BRKCRS-2000

### Mobility

**6X** More Mobile Data Traffic by 2015

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### Fat Apps

**2/3** of Mobile Traffic Will Be Video

Cisco Public

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# The Branch is More Relevant Than Ever

➤ Where You Engage Customers

➤ Source of Business Intelligence

➤ Up to 80% of Your Employees

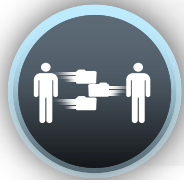


To Grow Your Business and Innovate, Your Remotes Sites Must Keep Pace With HQ

# Advantages of Added Intelligence in the WAN



Common Design Across a Variety of Transport Options



Dramatic Bandwidth, Price Performance Benefits



Higher Network Availability



Performance Matched to Application Needs

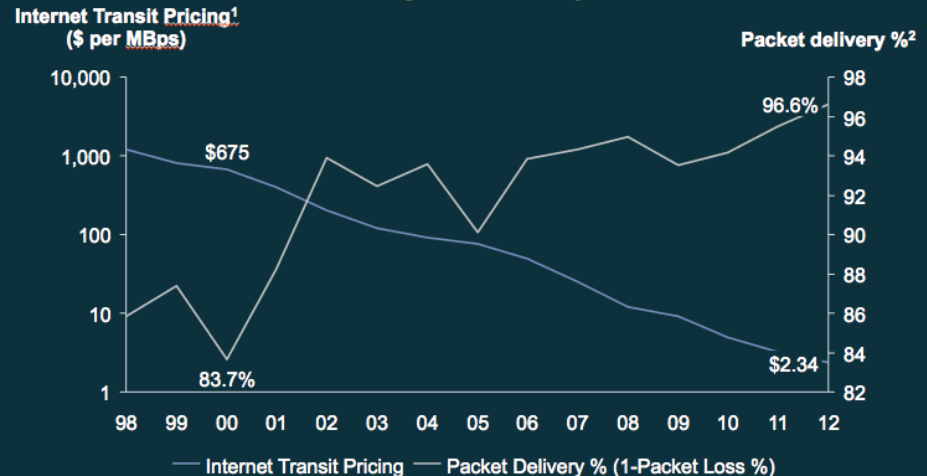
# Evolution of WAN Transport Options

Low Cost Alternative

# 46%

of Organisations Are  
Planning to Transition to  
Internet Connections

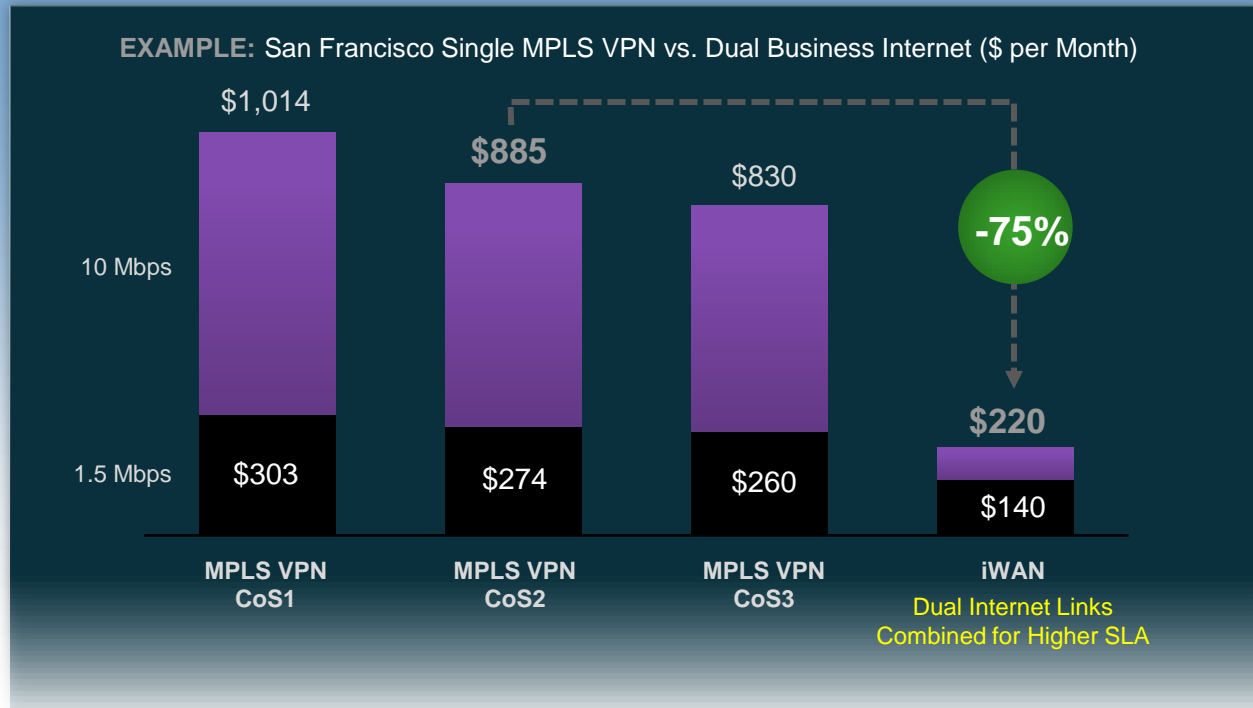
Internet Pricing vs. Reliability, 1998-2012



1. Internet Transit Pricing based on surveys and informal data collection primarily from Internet Operations Forums—"street pricing" estimates
  2. Packet delivery based on 15 years of ping data from PingER for WORLD (global server sample) from EDU.STANFORD.SLAC in California
- Source: William Norton (DrPeering.net); Stanford ping end-to-end reporting (PingER)



# Flexibility from a Transport Agnostic Design



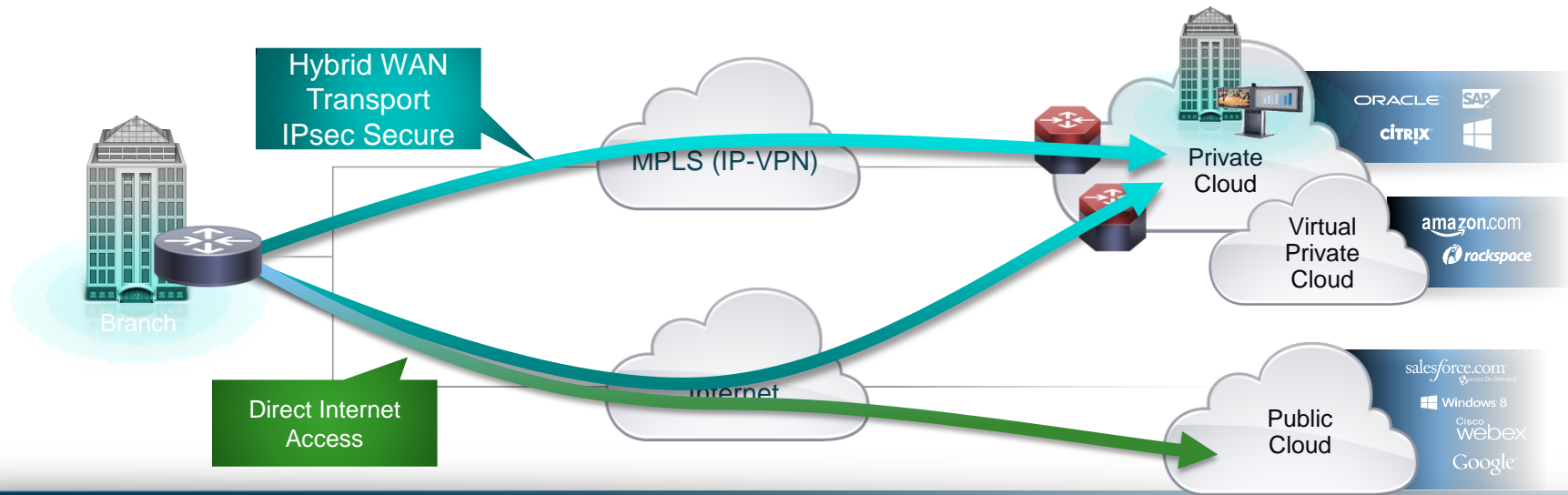
\$665 Savings/Month x  
12 Months X 1,000 Sites

= **\$8M Savings**  
per Year

Source: Telegeography MPLS VPN pricing for San Francisco as of March 2013; Comcast Web site; Verizon website

# Hybrid Transport Options in the Enterprise

## Secure WAN Transport and Internet Access



- Secure **WAN transport** for private and virtual private cloud access
- Leverage **local Internet** path for public cloud and Internet access
- Increased WAN transport capacity; and cost effectively!
- Improve application performance (right flows to right places)

# Intelligent WAN: Leveraging the Internet

So What is New Here?



Transport Agnostic Design with High Reliability



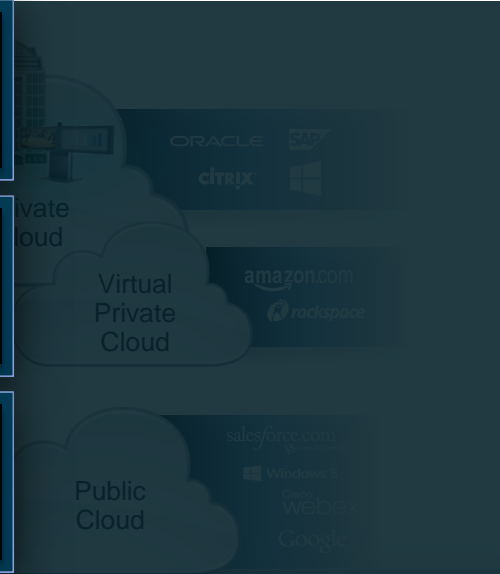
SLAs for Business-Critical Applications



Centralised Security Policy for Internet Access

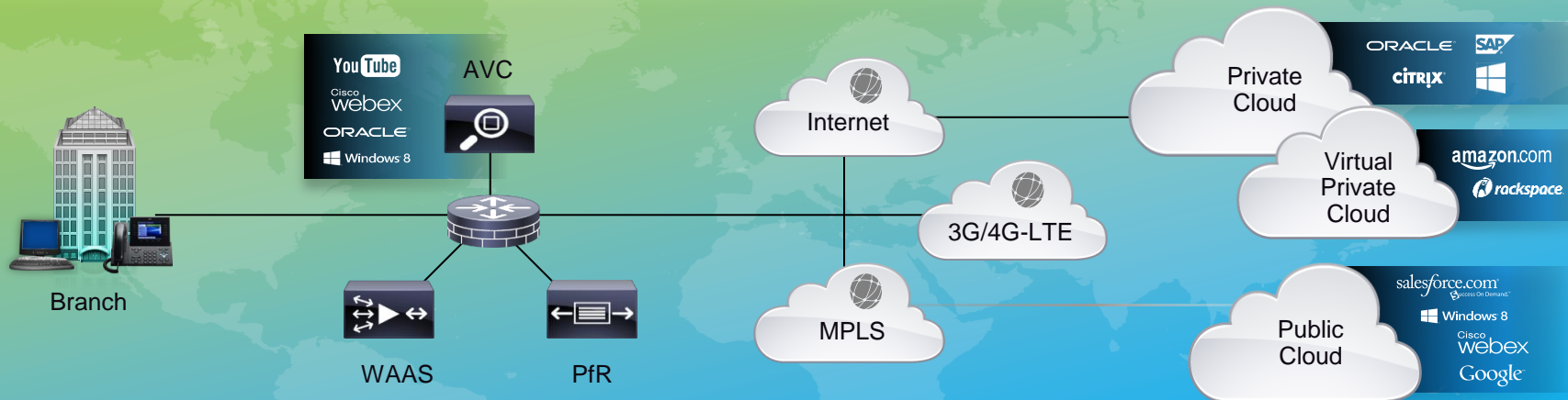


Dramatically Lower WAN Costs Without Compromise



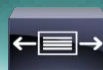
# Added Intelligence within the Network

## Full Menu of Capabilities to Squeeze Value from the WAN



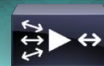
### Transport Independent

- Consistent operational model
- Simple Provider migrations
- Scalable and Modular design
- **DMVPN** IPsec overlay design



### Intelligent Path Control

- Application best path based on delay, loss, jitter, path preference
- Load Balancing for full utilisation of all bandwidth
- Improved network availability
- **Performance Routing (PfR)**



### Application Optimisation

- Application monitoring with Application Visibility and Control (AVC)
- Application Acceleration and bandwidth savings with WAAS



### Secure Connectivity

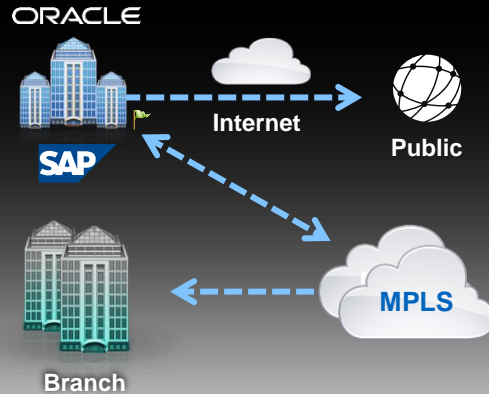
- Certified strong encryption
- Comprehensive threat defence with ASA and IOS Firewall/IPS
- Cloud Web Security (CWS) for scalable secure direct Internet access

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# WAN Flexibility with a Transport Agnostic Design

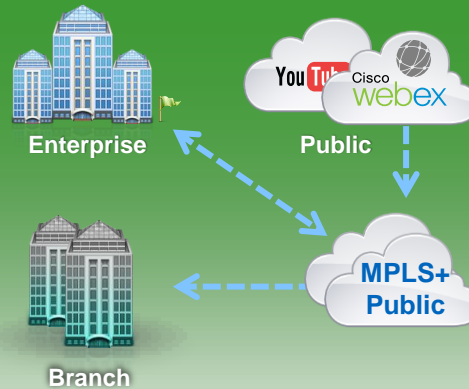
Pick the best transport in every geography with a common network design

## Dual MPLS



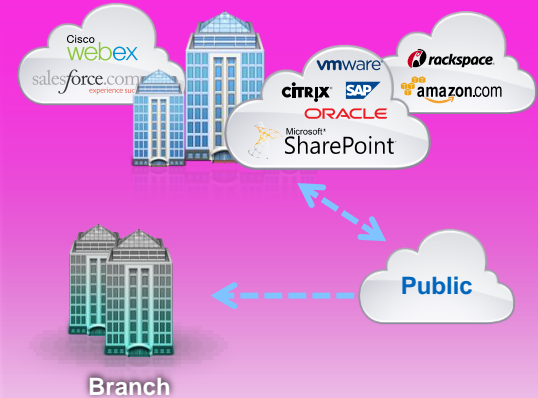
- ✓ Highest SLA guarantees
- Tightly coupled to SP
- ✗ Expensive

## ✓ Hybrid



- ✓ More BW for key applications
- ✓ Balanced SLA guarantees
- Moderately priced

## ✓ Dual Public



- ✓ Best price/performance
- ✓ Most SP flexibility
- Enterprise responsible for SLAs

Consistent VPN Overlay Enables Security Across Transition



# Transport-Independent Design

## Flexibility in WAN Design

# Flexible Secure WAN Design Over Any Transport

## Dynamic Multipoint VPN (DMVPN)

### Transport-Independent

#### Simplifies WAN Design

- Easy multi-homing over any carrier service offering
- Single routing control plane with minimal peering to the provider

### Flexible

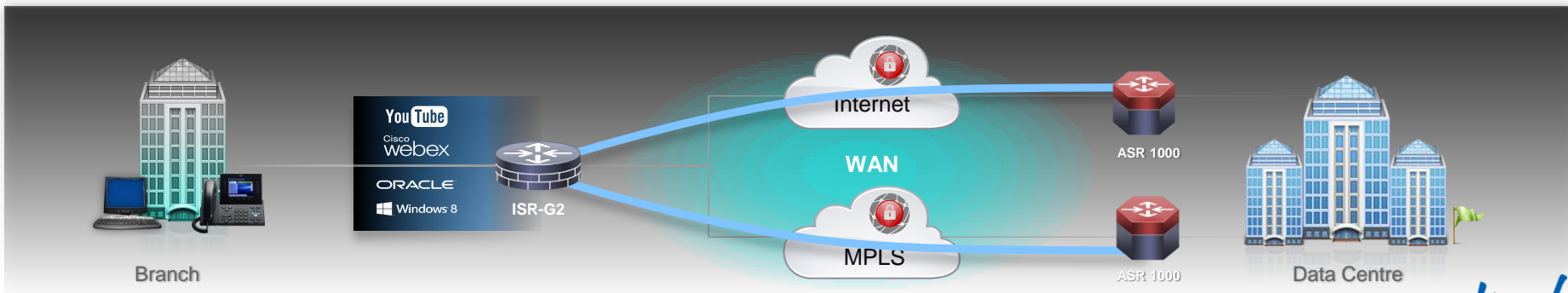
#### Dynamic Full-Meshed Connectivity

- Consistent design over all transports
- Automatic site-to-site IPsec tunnels
- Zero-touch hub configuration for new spokes

### Secure

#### Proven Robust Security

- Certified crypto and firewall for compliance
- Scalable design with high-performance cryptography in hardware



# Hybrid WAN Designs

## Traditional and Transport Agnostic

Active/Standby  
WAN Paths

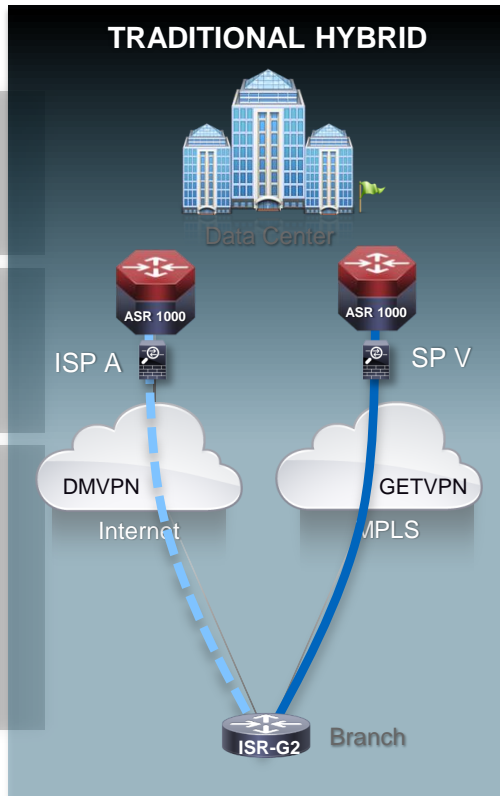
Primary With Backup

Two IPsec Technologies

GETVPN/MPLS  
DMVPN/Internet

Two WAN Routing  
Domains

MPLS: eBGP or Static  
Internet: iBGP, EIGRP or OSPF  
Route Redistribution  
Route Filtering Loop Prevention

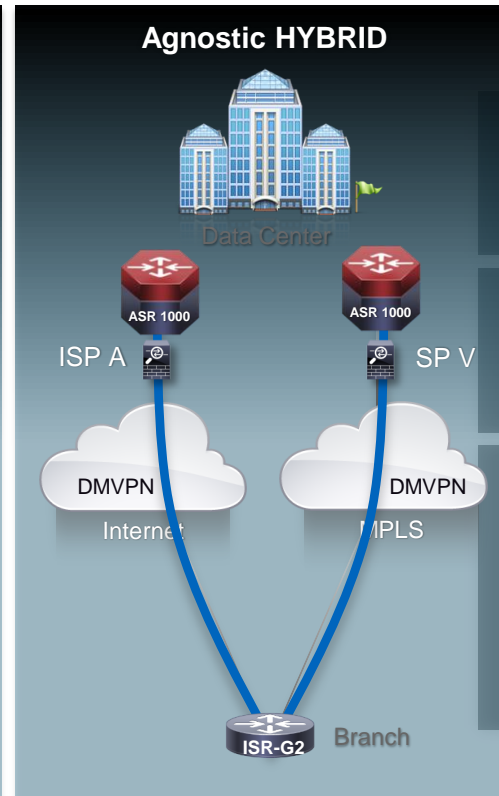


**Agnostic HYBRID**

Active/Active  
WAN Paths

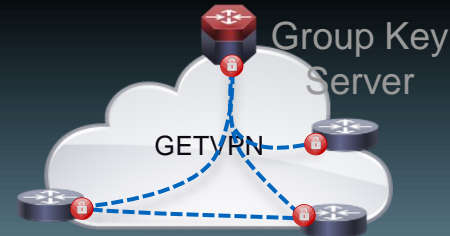
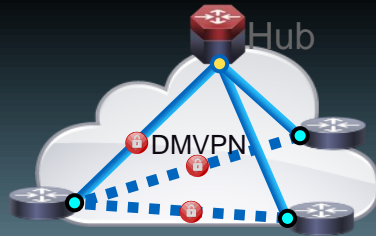
One IPsec Overlay  
DMVPN


One WAN Routing  
Domain  
iBGP, EIGRP, or OSPF





# DMVPN and GETVPN Comparison



<b>Overlay Routing</b>	Minimal-to-no Peering With Provider <b>Easy Multi-Homing Designs</b> Provider Blackhole Protection	BGP and Static Routing With Provider <b>Provider Routes Traffic Between Sites</b> Less Control Plane Overhead Traffic	<b>Native Routing</b>
<b>Data Plane</b>	<b>Any WAN Transport: Internet, MPLS</b> Site-to-Site Requires Tunnel Setup Hubsite Multicast Replication <b>Per-Tunnel QoS From Hub</b>	Private WANs Only: MPLS <b>No Tunnels for Site-to-Site Connectivity</b> <b>Multicast Replication in Provider Network</b>	<b>Data Plane</b>
<b>IPsec</b>	<b>Per Tunnel Keys</b> <b>Client IP Addressing Hidden From Provider</b>	Single Group Key for All Sites Client IP Addressing Exposed to Provider	<b>IPsec</b> 

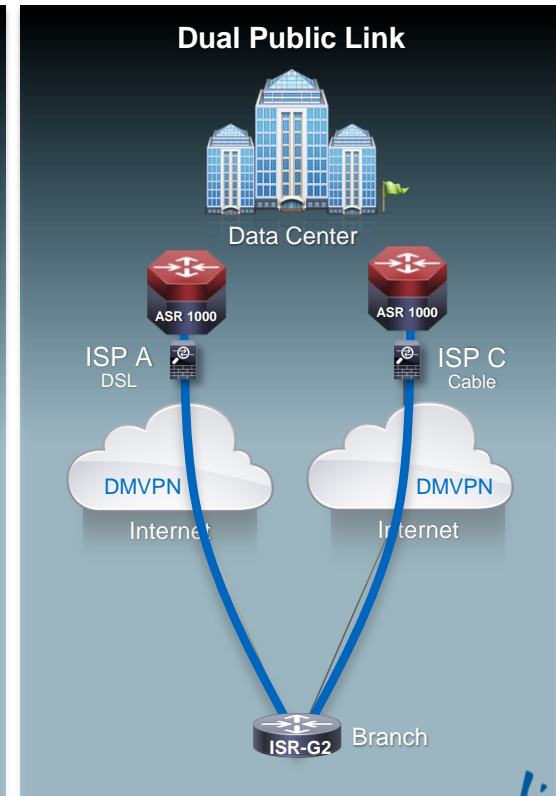
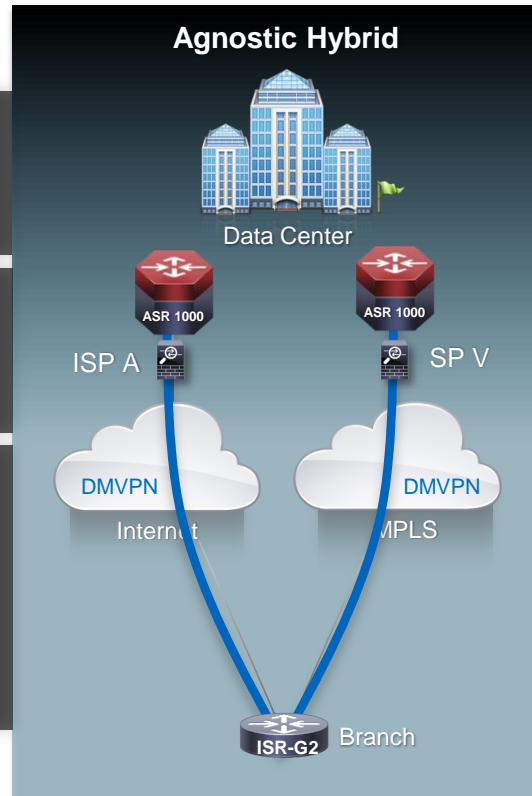
# Transport Independent Designs

Same Design over MPLS, Internet, 3G/4G...

One Active/Active WAN Paths

One DMVPN IPsec Overlay

One WAN Routing Domains  
iBGP, EIGRP, or OSPF



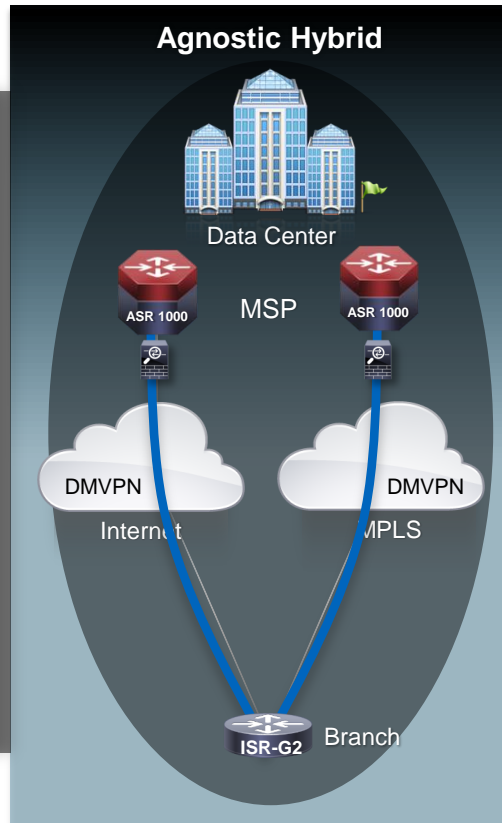
# Self, Integrator, or Provider Managed

## Managed Service Provider

Hybrid Model Typical

Increases HA Diversity

Competitive Service Offering



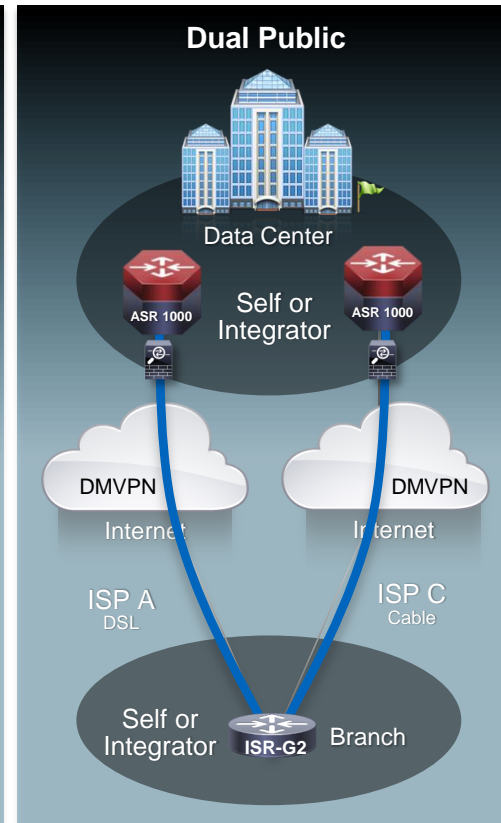
## Dual Public

## Self/Integrator Managed

Hybrid or Internet Models

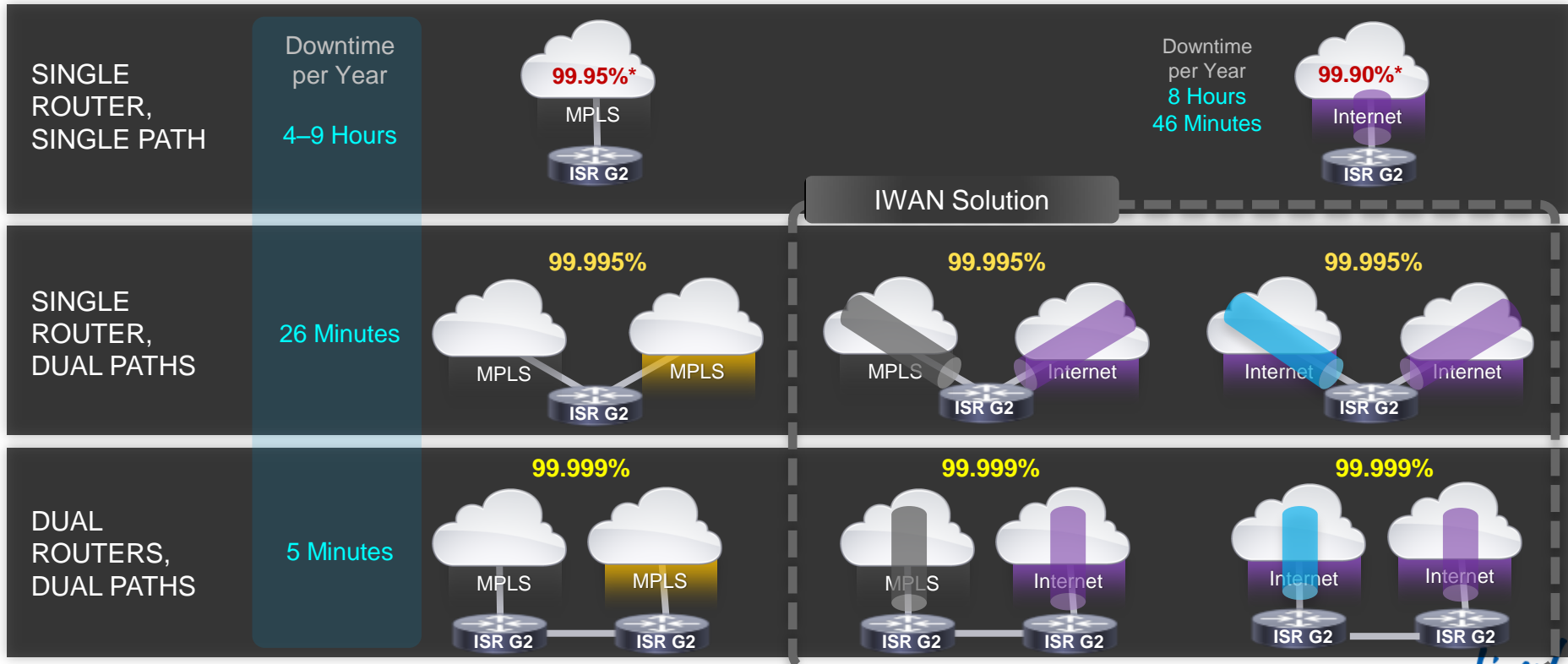
Ownership of Service Levels

Competitive Provider Selection



# Network Availability with Various Transports

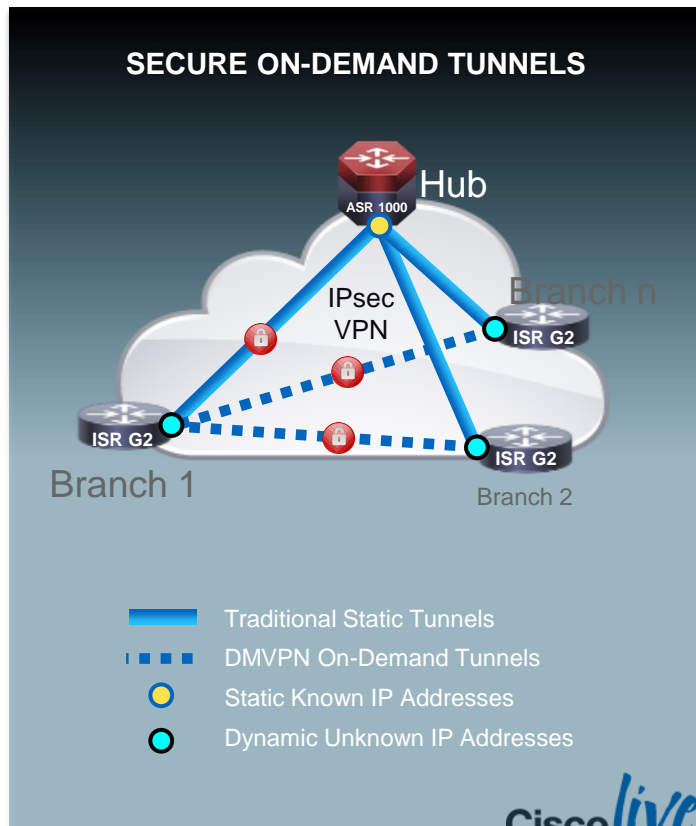
## Redundancy and Path Diversity Matter



\* Typical MPLS and Business Grade Broadband Availability SLAs and Downtime per Year, calculated with Cisco AS DAAP tool.

# Over-the-Top WAN Design With Dynamic Multipoint VPN (DMVPN)

- Branch spoke sites establish an IPsec tunnel to and register with the hub site
- IP routing exchanges prefix information for each site
  - BGP or EIGRP are typically used for scalability
- Only the WAN IP addresses need to be known by the WAN transport
  - WAN interface IP address can be used for the tunnel source address
- Data traffic flows over the DMVPN tunnels
- When traffic flows between spoke sites, the hub assists the spokes to establish a site-to-site tunnel
- Per-tunnel QOS is applied to prevent hub site oversubscription to spoke sites



# What is Dynamic Multipoint VPN?

**DMVPN is a Cisco IOS software solution for building IPsec+GRE VPNs in an easy, dynamic and scalable manner**

## ■ Relies on two proven technologies

### – Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP)

- Creates a distributed mapping database of VPN (tunnel interface) to real (public interface) addresses

### – Multipoint GRE Tunnel Interface

- Single GRE interface to support multiple GRE/IPsec tunnels and endpoints
- Simplifies size and complexity of configuration
- Supports dynamic tunnel creation

## Major Features

Configuration reduction and no-touch deployment

Supports:

Passenger protocols (IP(v4/v6) unicast, multicast and dynamic Routing Protocols)

Transport protocols (NBMA) (IPv4 and IPv6)

Remote peers with dynamically assigned transport addresses.

Spoke routers behind dynamic NAT; Hub routers behind static NAT.

Dynamic spoke-spoke tunnels for partial/full mesh scaling.

Works with MPLS; GRE tunnels and/or data packets in VRFs and MPLS switching over the tunnels

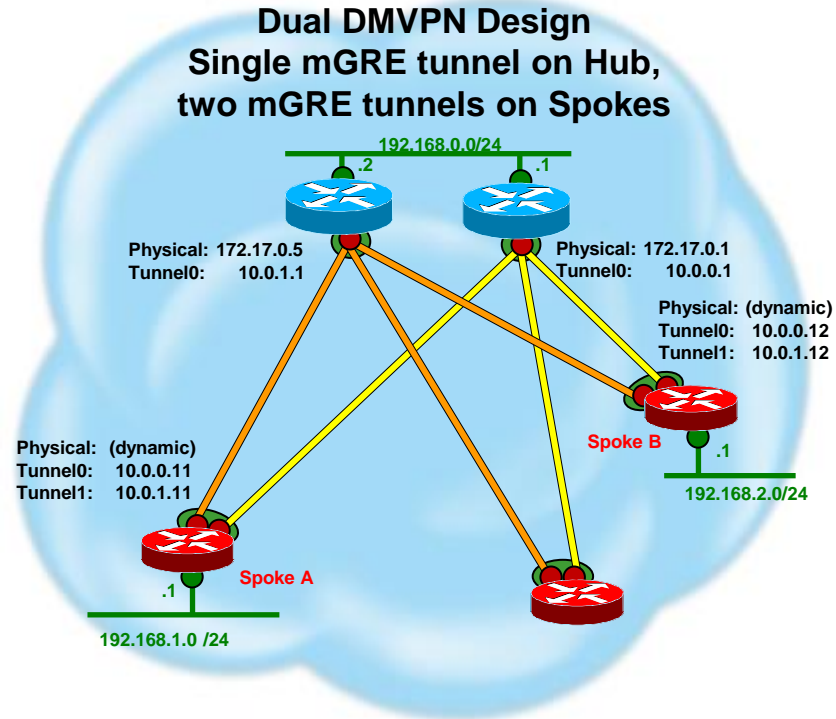
Wide variety of network designs and options.

# DMVPN Phases

Phase 1 – 12.2(13)T	Phase 2 – 12.3(4)T	Phase 3 – 12.4.(6)T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Hub and spoke</b> functionality</li><li>• p-pGRE interface on spokes, mGRE on hubs</li><li>• Simplified and smaller configuration on hubs</li><li>• Support dynamically addressed CPEs (NAT)</li><li>• Support for routing protocols and multicast</li><li>• <b>Spokes don't need full routing table – can summarise on hubs</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Phase 1+</li><li>• <b>Spoke to spoke</b> functionality</li><li>• mGRE interface on spokes</li><li>• Direct spoke to spoke data traffic reduces load on hubs</li><li>• Hubs must interconnect in daisy-chain</li><li>• <b>Spoke must have full routing table – no summarisation</b></li><li>• Spoke-spoke tunnel triggered by spoke itself</li><li>• <b>Routing protocol scale limitations</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Phase 2+</li><li>• <b>More network designs and greater scaling</b></li><li>• Same Spoke to Hub ratio</li><li>• No hub daisy-chain</li><li>• <b>Spokes don't need full routing table – can summarise</b></li><li>• Spoke-spoke tunnel triggered by hubs</li><li>• <b>Removes routing protocol limitations</b></li><li>• NHRP routes/next-hops in RIB (15.2(1)T)</li></ul>

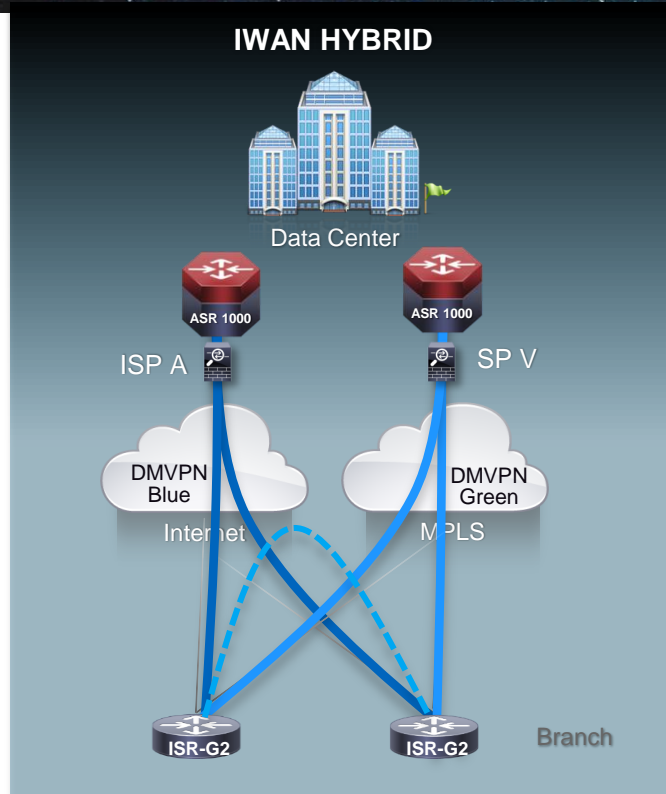
# DMVPN How it Works

- Spokes build a dynamic permanent GRE/IPsec tunnel to the hub, but not to other spokes. They register as clients of the NHRP server (hub).
- Active-Active redundancy model – two or more hubs per spoke
  - All configured hubs are active and are routing neighbours with spokes
  - Routing protocol routes are used to determine traffic forwarding
- When a spoke needs to send a packet to a destination (private) subnet behind another spoke, it queries via NHRP for the real (outside) address of the destination spoke.
- Now the originating spoke can initiate a dynamic GRE/IPsec tunnel to the target spoke (because it knows the peer address).
- The dynamic spoke-to-spoke tunnel is built over the mGRE interface.
- When traffic ceases then the spoke-to-spoke tunnel is removed.





# Transport Agnostic DMVPN Design



## DMVPN Phase 2

- Site-to-Site dynamic tunnels
- PfRv2 interoperability

## Multiple DMVPNs for Path Diversity

- High Availability
- Brown out isolation – PfR
- Load Balancing – PfR and Routing Protocol





## Performance Routing (PfR)

- Monitors performance on Tunnel Interfaces
- Reroutes traffic between Tunnel Interfaces

## Consistent simplified routing overlay

- BGP, EIGRP and OSPF
- Single routing domain
- Simple ECMP or best path provisioning

# Cisco Router Security Certifications

	 <b>FIPS</b> 140-2, Level 2	 <b>Common Criteria</b> EAL4	 <b>NSA Suite B*</b> Software Support	 <b>NSA Suite B*</b> Hardware Assist
Cisco ISR 890 Series	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cisco ISR 1900 Series	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cisco ISR 2900 Series	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cisco ISR 3900 Series	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cisco ISR 3900E Series	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cisco ASR 1000 Series	✓	✓	N/A	✓ **

\* NSA endorses Suite B (RFC-4869) cryptography for both unclassified and most-classified information

<http://www.cisco.com/go/securitycert>

\*\* ASR 1002-X and ESP-100














# Add Strong Encryption: Branch to HQ Suite-B Support

## Threat Landscape Is Changing

- Communications and IT infrastructures must be defended against cyber attacks and exploitation
- Attackers are persistent and well funded
- Computing advances are driving a move to higher cryptographic strengths

## ISR and ASR1K Platforms

- Future-ready: Meets security and scalability requirements for 20 years
- Efficiency and scale: Hardware crypto acceleration

	Old Encryption Hazards	Cisco Suite-B	Commodity Routers
AES, 3DES	1GB Encryption Limit		
HMAC-MD5	Theoretical Weaknesses		
DH, RSA	Significant Risk		
RSA	Significant Risk		
MD5, SHA1	Collision Attacks		
Entropy	Significant Risk		
TLS1.0, IKEv1	Known Flaws, Lack of Authenticated Encryption	IKEv2	

# ISR IPsec Performance



For Your Reference

	891	1921	1941	2901	2911	2921	2951	3925	3945	3925E	3945E	4451-X
Encryption Throughput* (Max/IMIX)	75 Mbps	51 Mbps	58 Mbps	58 Mbps	64 Mbps	80 Mbps	150 Mbps	212 Mbps	244 Mbps	633 Mbps	800 Mbps	1.3 Gbps
ISM-VPN Encryption Throughput* (Max/IMIX)	NA	NA	170 Mbps	170 Mbps	170 Mbps	215 Mbps	395 Mbps	715 Mbps	715 Mbps	NA	NA	NA
Tunnels (no ISM / with ISM)	50	150	150 / 500	150 / 700	225 / 1000	900 / 1500	1000 / 2000	1500 / 2500	2000 / 3000	1500	2000	4000

\* Throughput is unidirectional performance with a single IPsec Tunnel and stateless traffic

# ASR1000 IPsec DMVPN Performance



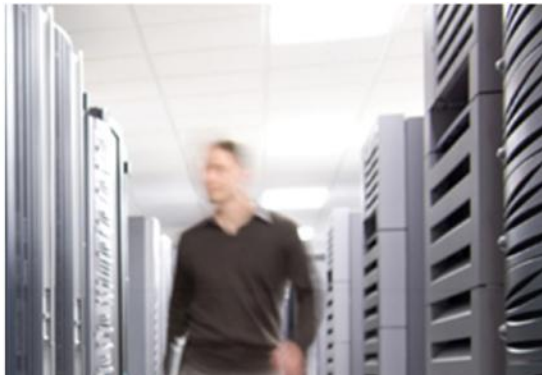
For Your Reference

	ASR1001	ASR1000-ESP5	ASR1000-ESP10	ASR1000-ESP20	ASR1000-ESP40	ASR1000-ESP100	ASR1002-X
Supported Chassis	ASR 1001 (RP2)	ASR 1002 (RP1)	ASR 1002, 1004, 1006	ASR 1004 and 1006	ASR1004/6 and 1013	ASR1006, ASR1013	ASR1002-X (RP2)
Encryption Throughput* (Max/IMIX)	1.8/1 Gbps	1.8 Gbps	4/2.5 Gbps	7/6 Gbps	11/7 Gbps	30/16 Gbps	4/4 Gbps
VRFs (RP2/RP1)**	4,000	1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000
Total Tunnels***	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tunnel Setup Rate With RP2/RP1 (IPsec, per sec) **	130	90	130/90	130/90	130/90	130/90	130
DMVPN/BGP Adjacencies (RP2/RP1)	3,500	1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000
DMVPN/EIGRP Adjacencies (RP2/RP1)	3,500	1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000/1,000	4,000
DMVPN/OSPF Adjacencies (RP2/RP1)	1,000	750	1,000/750	1,000/750	1,000/750	1,000/750	1,000

\* Throughput is unidirectional performance

\*\* RP2 is only supported in ASR1004, ASR1006, and ASR1013

\*\*\* Total tunnels are for IPsec and GRE+IPsec only



# Intelligent Path Control

Improving Application Delivery and WAN Efficiency

# Getting the Most Out of Your WAN Investment

## Benefits of Intelligent Path Control

### Lower WAN Costs

Enabling Internet-Based WANs

### Full Utilisation of All WAN Bandwidth

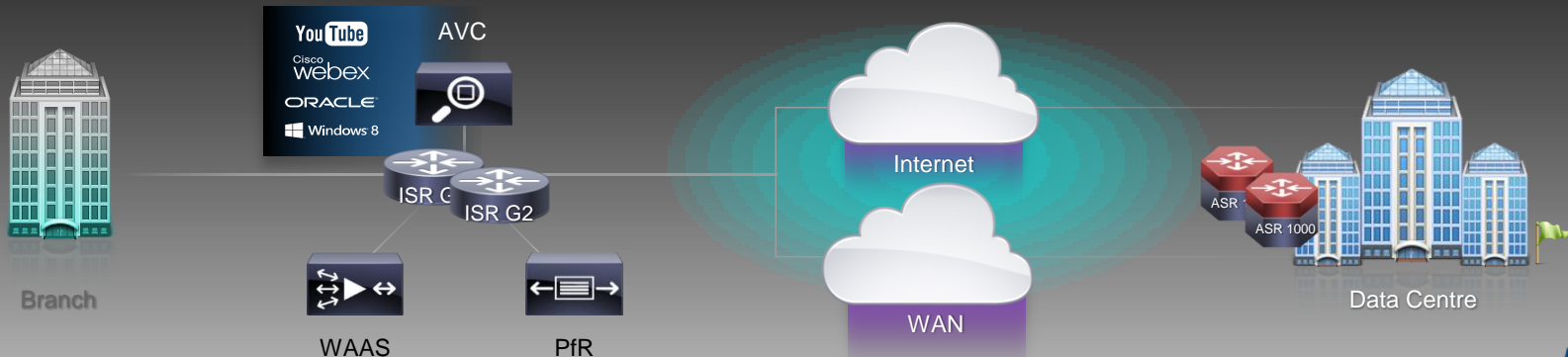
Efficient Distribution of Traffic Based Upon Load, Circuit Cost, and Path Preference

### Improved Application Performance

Per Application Best Path Based on Delay, Loss, Jitter Measurements

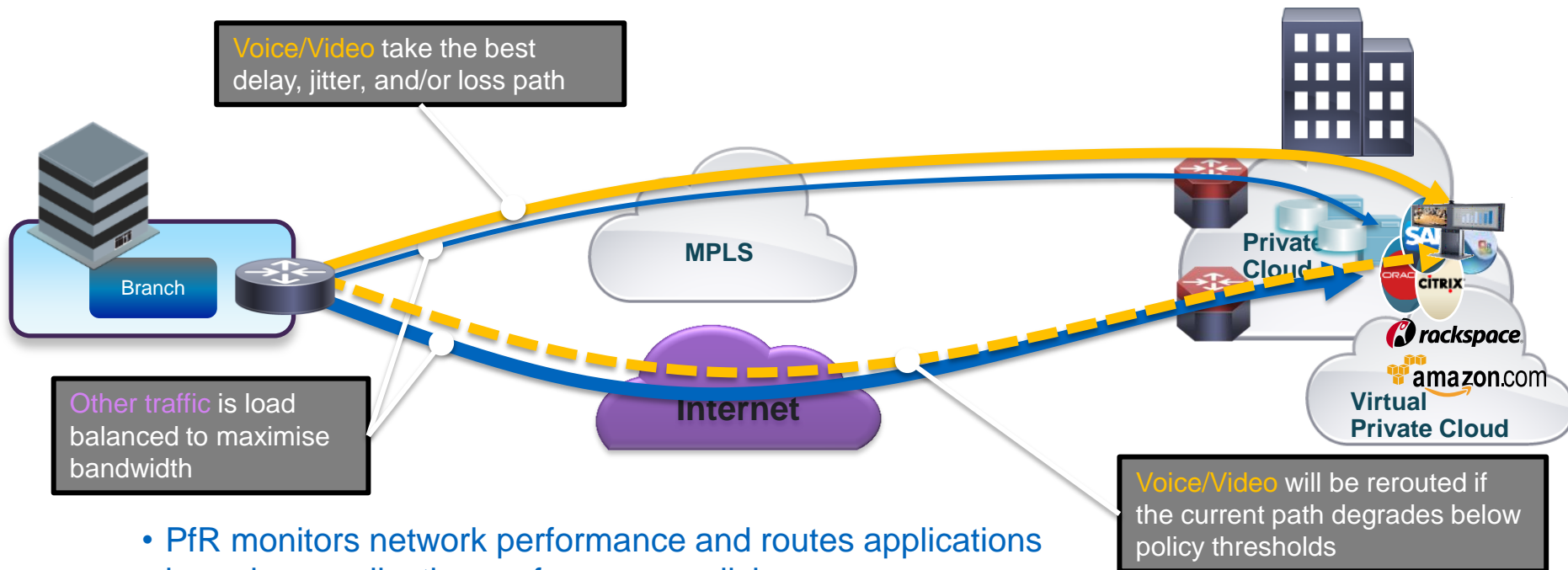
### Increased Application Availability

Protection From Carrier Black Holes and Brownouts



# Intelligent Path Control with PfR

## Voice and Video use-case



- PfR monitors network performance and routes applications based on application performance policies
- PfR load balances traffic based upon link utilisation levels to efficiently utilise all available WAN bandwidth

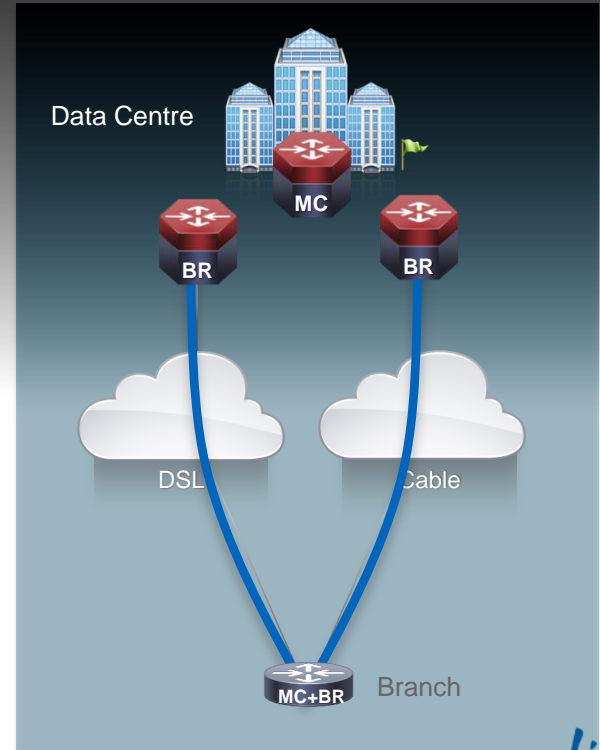


# What is Performance Routing (PfR)?

## Tooling for Intelligent Path Control

“Performance Routing (PfR) provides additional intelligence to classic routing technologies to track the performance of, or verify the quality of, a path between two devices over a Wide Area Networking (WAN) infrastructure to determine the best egress or ingress path for application traffic....”

- Cisco IOS technology
- Two components: Master controller and border router



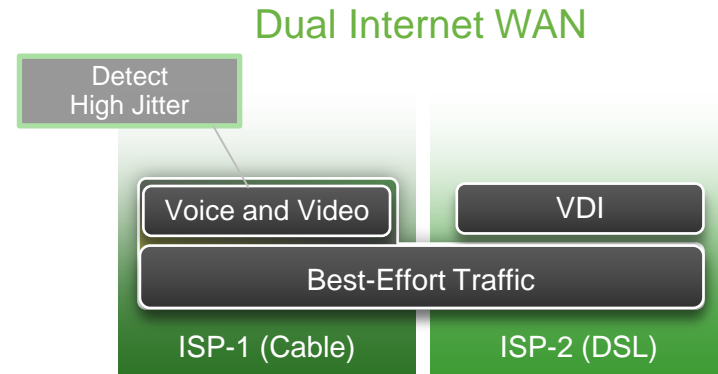
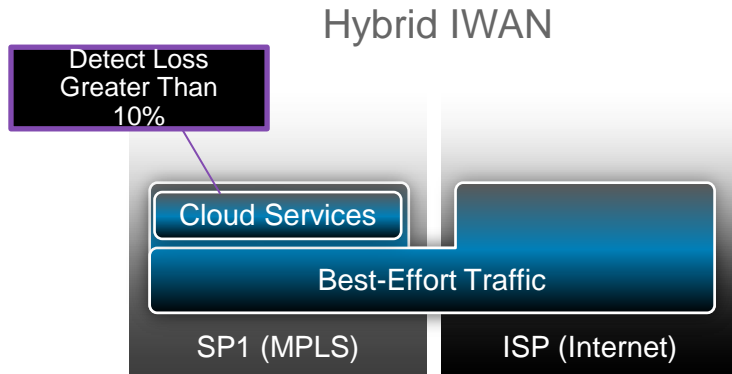
# PfR Enhances Classical Routing

	CLASSICAL	PfR
Path Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Topological state</li><li>• Least cost path</li><li>• Static user preference</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application-aware</li><li>• Policy controlled</li><li>• Measured performance</li></ul>
Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Path cost</li><li>• Interface state</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Delay</li><li>• Jitter</li><li>• Bandwidth</li></ul>
Adaptive	Responds To: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Link and node state changes (up/down)</li></ul>	Responds To: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Measured performance changes (degradation)</li></ul>



# What PfR Does

Protecting Critical Applications While Increasing Bandwidth Utilisation



## Cloud Services and Load-Balancing Policy

- Protect business cloud applications from brownouts  
Loss less than 5%
- Preferred path for critical applications: SP1 (MPLS)
- Increase WAN bandwidth efficiency by load-sharing traffic over all WAN paths, MPLS + Internet

## Multimedia and Critical Data Policy

- Protect voice and video quality  
Latency less than 150 ms;  
Jitter less than 20 ms
- Protect VDI applications from brownouts  
Loss less than 5%
- Voice and video preferred path SP-A
- VDI preferred path SP-B
- Increase utilisation by load sharing

# Performance Routing - Components

## The Decision Maker: Master Controller (MC)

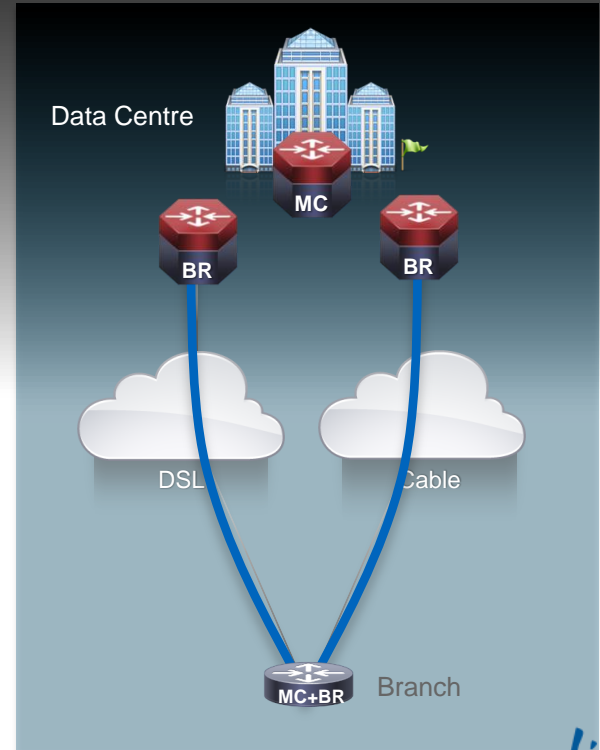
- Discover BRs, collect statistics
- Apply policy, verification, reporting
- No packet forwarding/ inspection required

## The Forwarding Path: Border Router (BR)

- Gain network visibility in forwarding path (Learn, measure)
- Enforce MC's decision (path enforcement)
- Does all packet forwarding

## Optimise By:

- Reachability, Delay, Loss, Jitter, MOS,
- Throughput, Load, and/or \$Cost



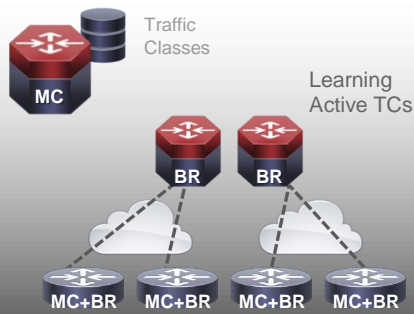
# How PfR Works

## Key Operations



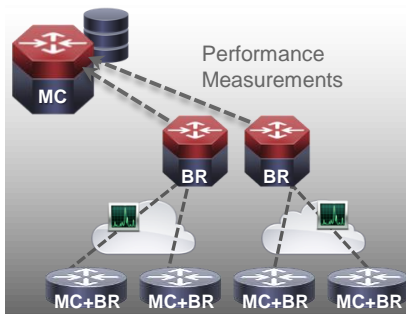
### Define Your Traffic Policy

Identify Traffic Classes based on Applications or Transport Classifiers



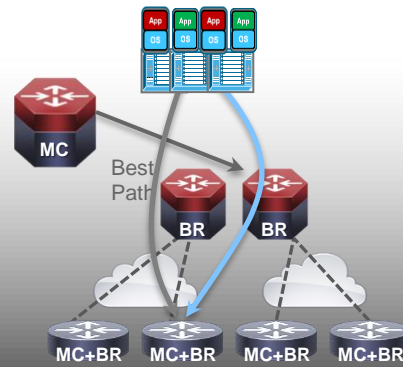
### Learn the Traffic

ISR G2 and ASR Learn traffic classes flowing through Border Routers (BRs) based on your policy definitions



### Measurement

Measure the traffic flow and network performance actively or passively and report metrics to the Master Controller



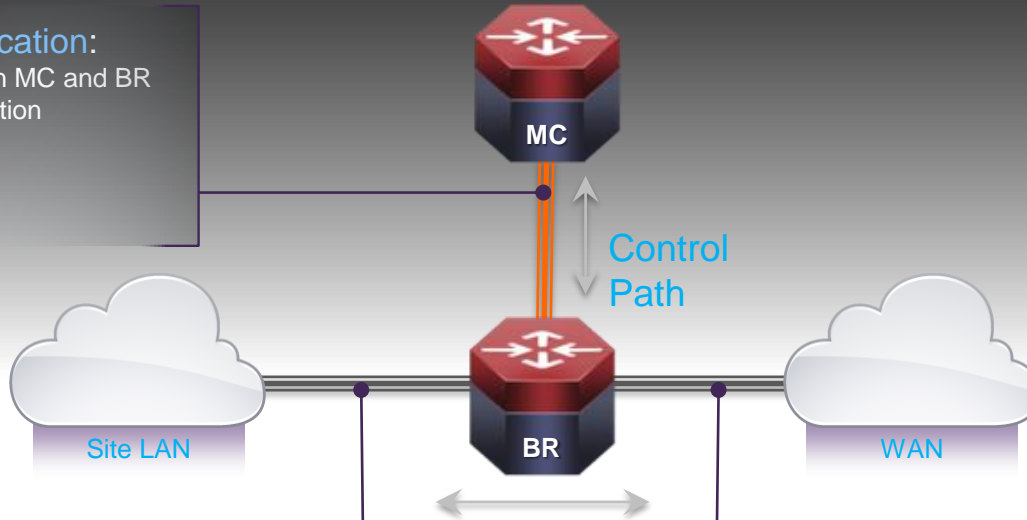
### Path Enforcement

Master Controller commands path changes based on your traffic policy definitions

# PfR Interface Definitions and Relationships

## MC-BR Communication:

- Control path between MC and BR
- Path Control information
- Traffic information
- Authentication
- TCP Connection



## Internal Interfaces:

- BR interface connecting to the site network
- Passive traffic monitoring with Netflow
- No explicit NF configuration needed
- At least 1 internal interface per BR

## External Interfaces:

- PfR-managed Exit Links to forward traffic
- Enabled on BR
- Configured on MC (for target discovery)
- Minimum of 2 interfaces per BR

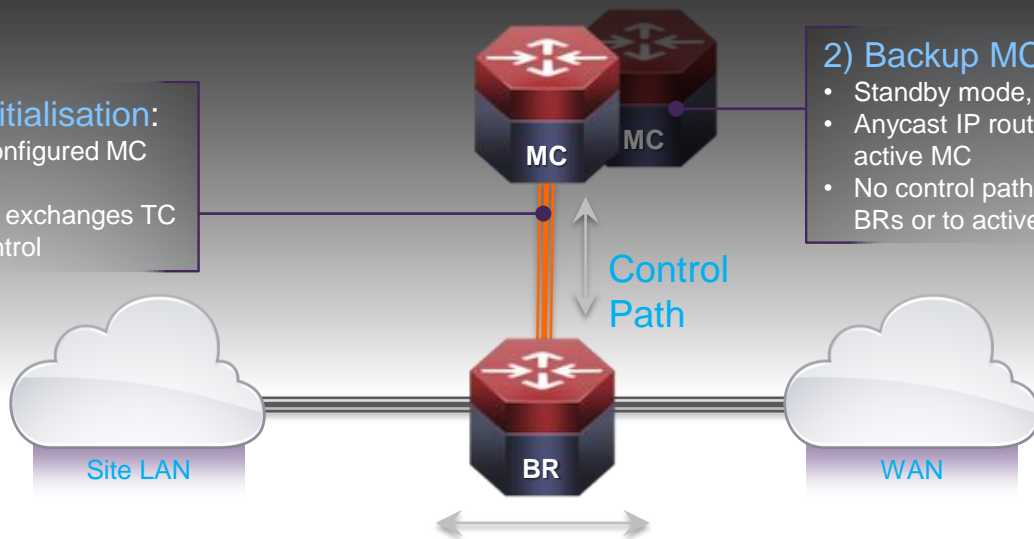
# PfR Master Controller Redundancy

## 1) Control Path initialisation:

- BRs peer with the configured MC IP address
- MC-BR Control path exchanges TC metrics and path control

## 2) Backup MC

- Standby mode, no state sharing
- Anycast IP routing metric determines active MC
- No control path established between BRs or to active MC



## 3) Control Path Failure

- If the BRs lose connectivity to the MC then all PfR path control is removed
- BRs continue to forward all traffic based on normal IP routing

## 4) MC failover

- BRs will attempt to reestablish communications with the MC
- Anycast IP routing will direct BR connection requests to the Standby MC
- PfR control takes over again, goto 1)

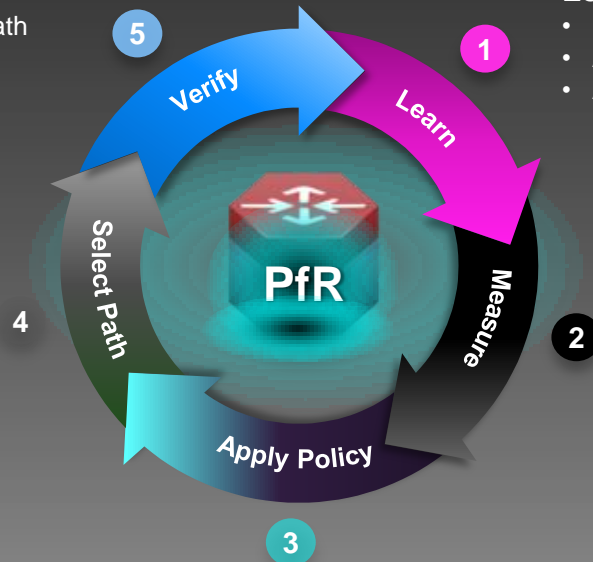
# Performance Routing - Control Loop

## Verify New Path:

- Verify traffic is flowing on new path
- Revert to previous path if performance remains out-of-policy

## Select Path:

- Send Good path to BRs for each traffic class
- BRs inject best path into FIB
- Gather new path performance info



## Learn Your Traffic Classes:

- Prefix-based flows
- ACL-based flows
- Application flows

## Measure:

- Network Performance
  - Passive: Netflow Data (Throughput)
  - Active: IPSLA Probes (Jitter, Delay)
- Network Availability
  - Reachability and Topology Info via Routing Prozesse

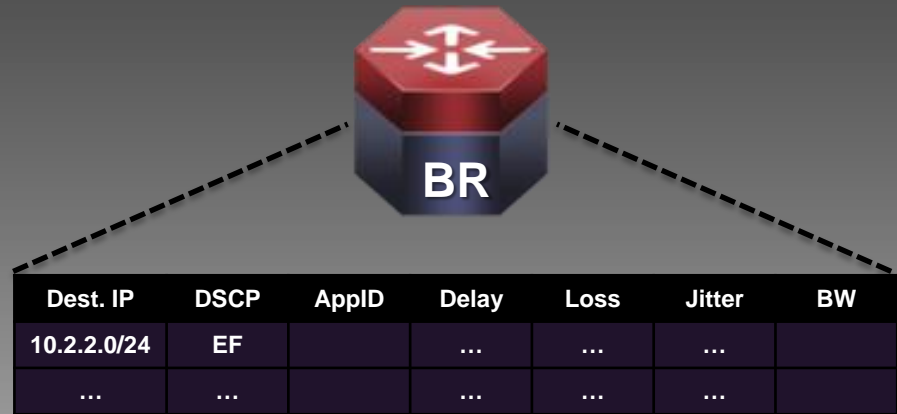
## Apply Your Traffic Policy:

- Compute Path Performance
- Compare to defined policy per traffic class
  - Passive Mode: BW, Delay (TCP), Loss (TCP)
  - Active Mode: Delay, Loss, Jitter, MOS



# Learning Traffic Classes (TCs)

- PfR Operates on Traffic Classes flowing through BRs
- A traffic class is a subset of the traffic defined by policy that is to be optimised
- Traffic Class performance metrics are collected per path
- PfR can learn traffic classes in two ways
  - Automatic: dynamically learn flows that match TC definitions
  - Configuration: user defined traffic classes and prefixes to optimise
- Traffic classes can be identified using:
  - IP prefixes
  - ACL classes (e.g., well-known ports, CoS markings)
  - Application classes (e.g NBAR)

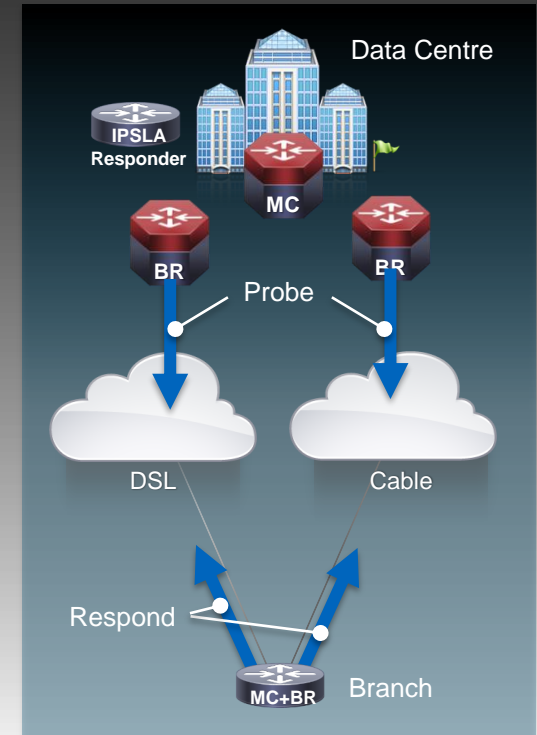


Example of a Traffic Class List

# Measuring Network and Application Performance

- Passive Measurement
  - For Data or Best Effort Applications
  - Ingress/Egress Bandwidth and TCP Loss and Delay derived from Netflow
- Active Measurement
  - For Video, Voice and delay sensitive data applications
  - Path Jitter, Delay, Loss and MOS derived from IPSLA synthetic traffic probes
- PfR automatically enables Netflow and IPSLA
  - No knowledge or config experience needed
- MC Performance Database to determine Policy Enforcement actions
- Dedicated IPSLA Responder to offload probing from branch in large deployments

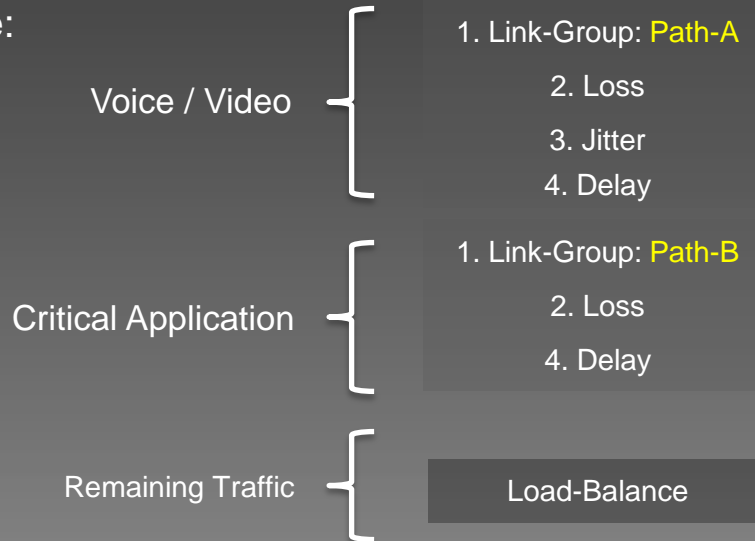
Destination Prefix	DSCP	App Id	Delay	Jitter	Loss	Ingress BW	Egress BW	BR	Exit
10.1.1.1/32	EF		60	10	0	20	40	BR1	Gi1/1
10.1.10.0/24	AF31		110	15	0	52	60	BR1	Gi1/2
...	0		89	26	1	34	10	BR2	Gi1/1



# Defining Application Performance Policy

- Choose your policy actions for various traffic classes
- Alternate path selection based on flexible criteria

Example:



## FLEXIBLE CRITERIA

### Application Performance

Reachability

Delay

Loss

MOS

Jitter

### Link

Load Balancing

Max Utilisation

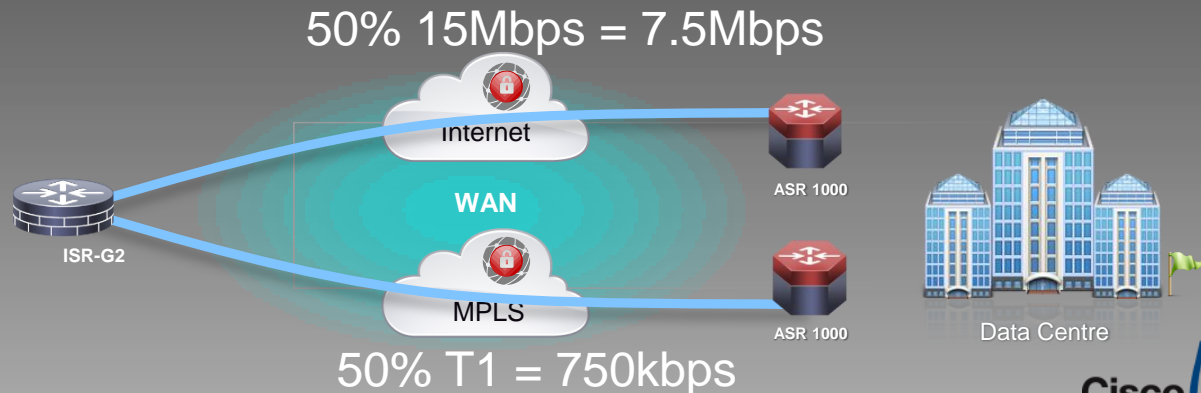
Link-Group Path Preference

Bandwidth Costs (\$)

# Load Balancing

## Maximising Link Utilisation to Increase Available Bandwidth

- External link Load Balancing is enabled by default
- PfR Distributes traffic across a set of links to maintain efficient utilisation levels with a defined percentage range. Default utilisation range is +/- 20%
- External links can have different available bandwidth  
e.g., Int 1/0 = 1.5Mbps, Int 1/1 = 15Mbps
- Load Balancing defaults can be modified by CLI
  - Utilisation Range
  - Max Utilisation 90%



# Path Enforcement

- Master controller monitors traffic classes and BR exit links for out-of-policy conditions
- Appropriate enforcement method is determined automatically by the MC
- MC commands the BRs to enforce path changes for policy compliance

## Destination Prefix

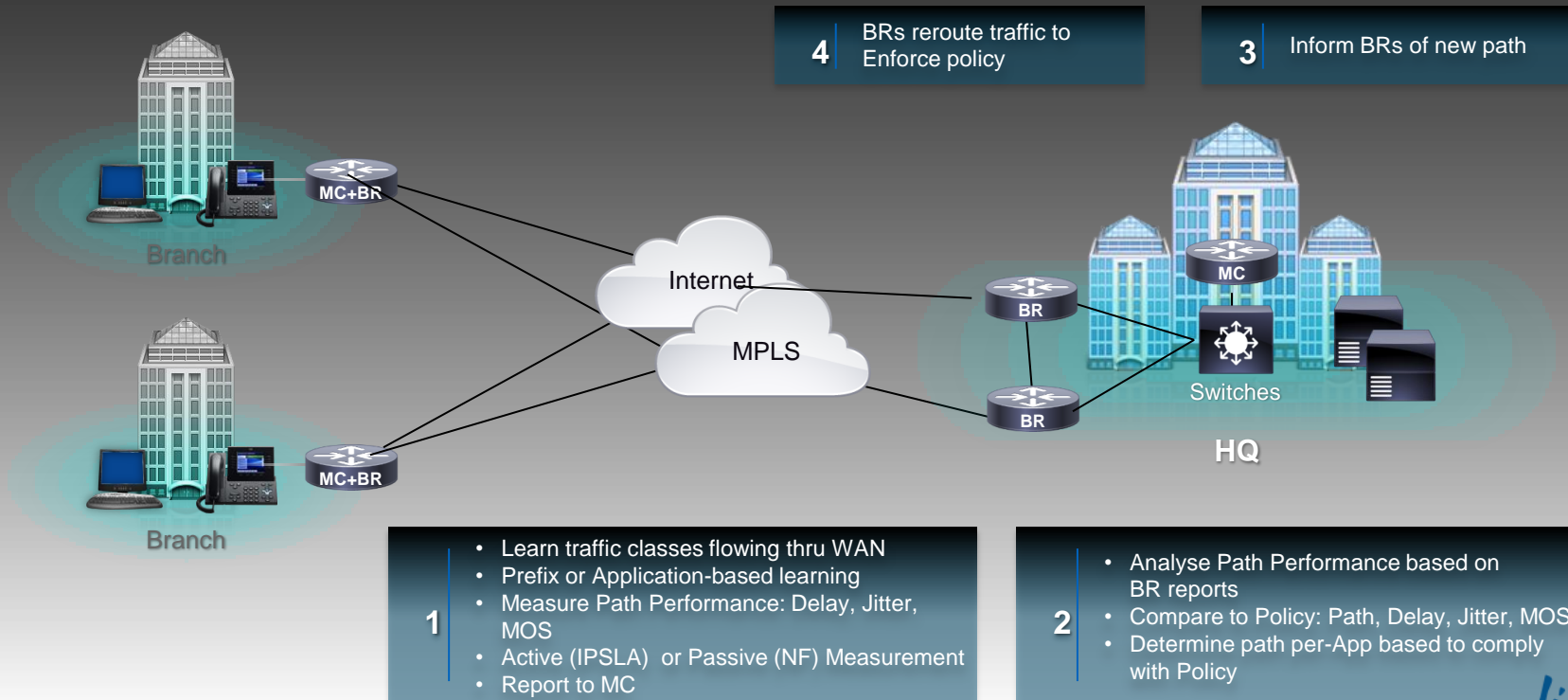
- BGP
  - Egress: Route injection or BGP Local Preference attribute
  - Ingress: BGP AS-PATH Prepend or AS Community
- EIGRP Route injection
- Static Route injection
- Protocol Independent Route Optimisation (PIRO) with PBR injection

## Application

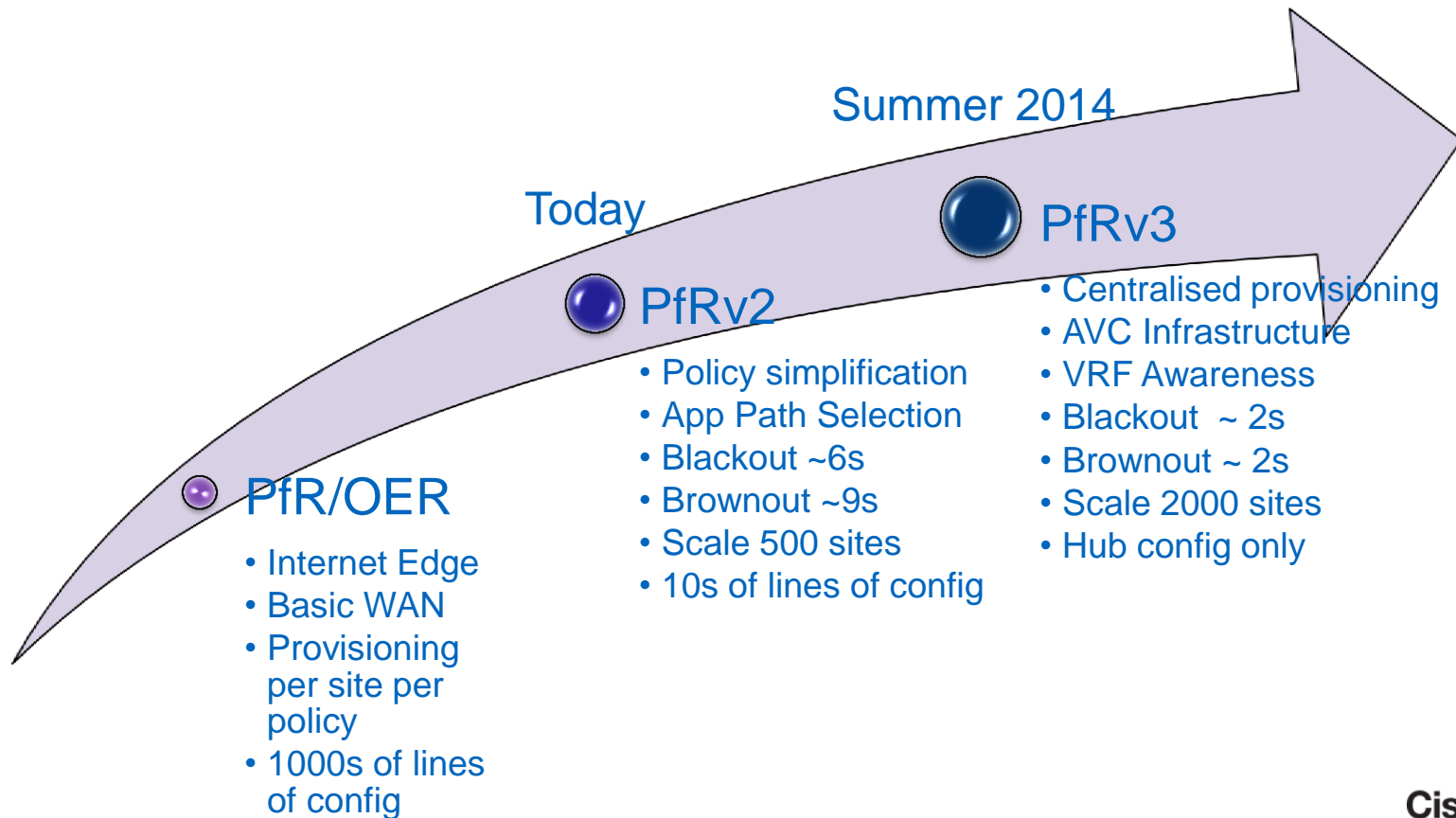
- Dynamic PBR
- NBAR/CCE

# Intelligent Path Control - Illustration

## Putting It Together



# PfR Evolution – Focusing on Simplification and Scale



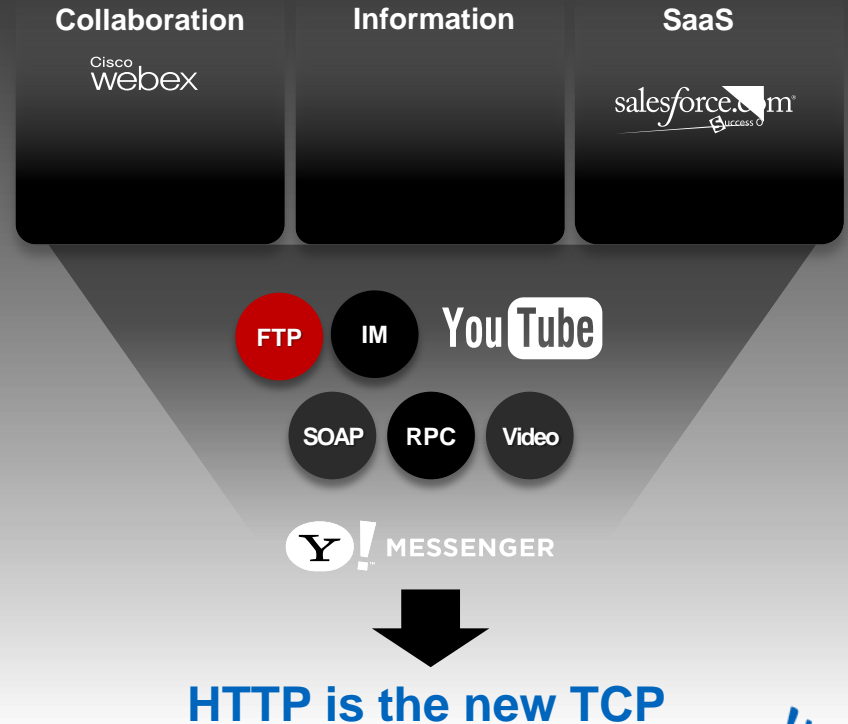


# Optimise Application Performance



# Today's Network is an IT Blind Spot

- Static port classification is no longer enough
- More and more apps are opaque
- Increasing use of encryption and obfuscation
- Application consists of multiple sessions (video, voice, data)
- What if user experience is not meeting business needs?



# Make Your Network Application Aware

## Cisco Application Visibility and Control



Cisco AVC

### No Probes

- Rich data collection using NetFlow v9/IPFIX
- No additional hardware (and included in AX license)
- Easy to integrate into many reporting tools

### Smart Capacity Planning

- Better use of costly bandwidth
- Per-branch and per-application level reporting

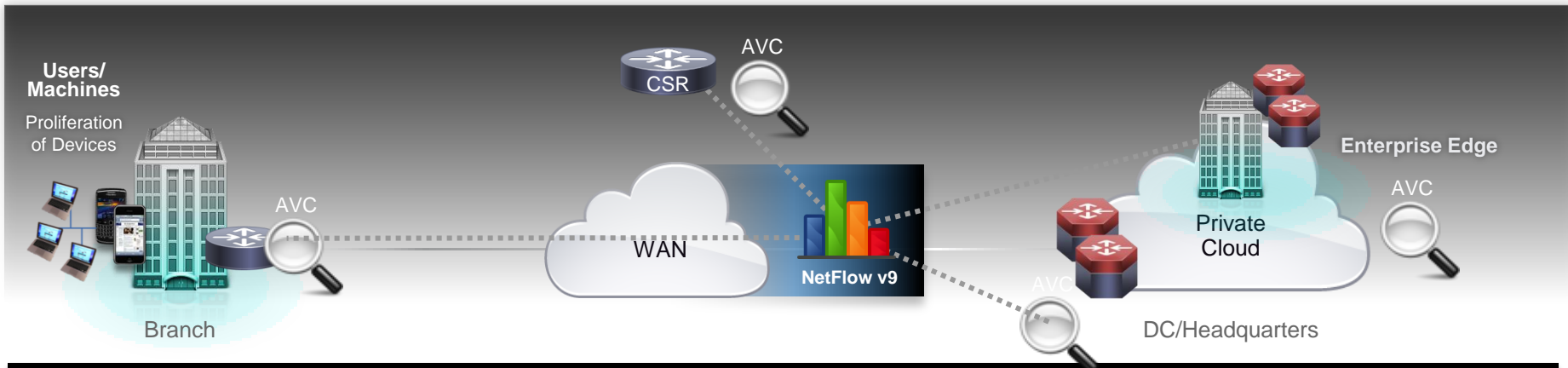
### Business Aligned Privacy Enforcement

- No need for complex IP and port ACLs
- See inside HTTP flows to identify specific Cloud applications

60% of IT Professionals Cite Performance as Key Challenge for Cloud

# Application Performance Monitoring

Track and Report Application Flows and Performance



## NetFlow v9 Export/IPFIX Export



Exporting

Provisioning

Collecting

Collecting

Collecting

## NetFlow/IPFIX Records (Same provisioning, same format)

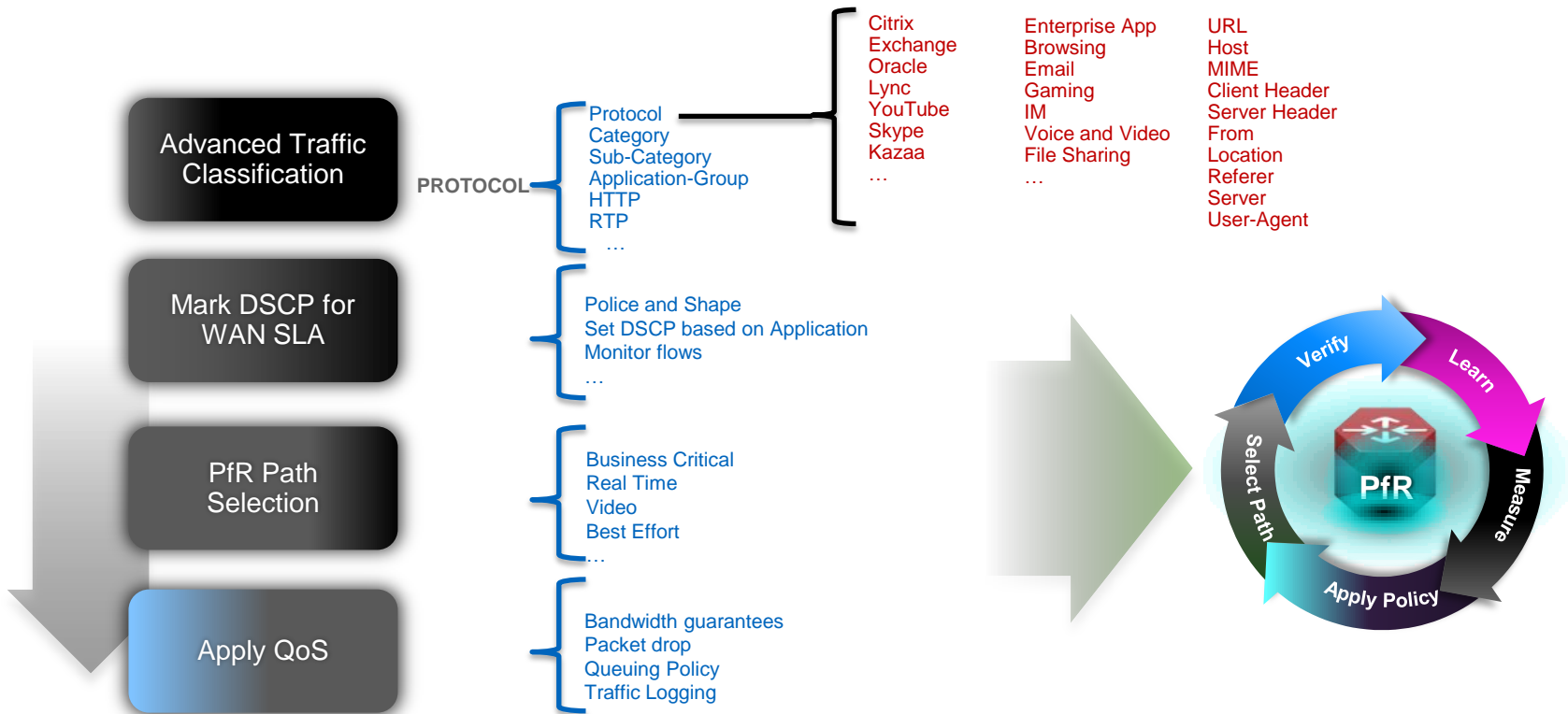
- Traffic statistics records
- Application Response Time records
- Media monitoring records (Application, Jitter, Loss, etc)

## Partner Tools Ecosystem

InfoVista  
Plixer  
ActionPacked  
CompuWare  
CA Technologies  
Living Objects  
Glue

# Add Application Classification

## Group Your Traffic by Application Using NBAR



# Add WAN Optimisation

Speed and Bandwidth Benefits on top of the WAN



## Faster Applications, More Users, Less Bandwidth

- 90% HD Video optimisation and better user experience
- Twice as many Citrix users over same WAN, 70% faster
- Toyota: ROI in less than one year, 65% BW cost savings

## Easy to Deploy

- Works with existing branch routers (and existing AX license)

## Scalable

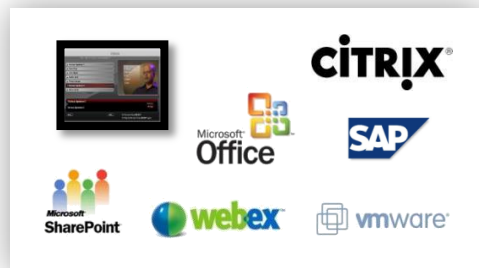
- AppNav Controller and WAVE pool is scalable
- Native HA capability

# Cisco WAAS

Enhancing User Experience and WAN Efficiency

## PROBLEM

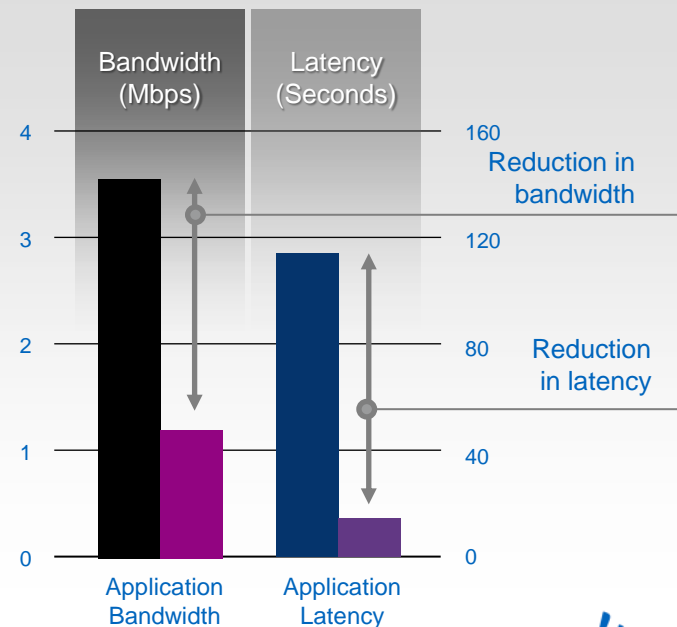
- Application latency
- WAN bandwidth inefficiencies



BRKCRS-2000

## SOLUTION

- Reduce load
  - Data redundancy elimination (DRE), compression, and TCP optimisation
- Application optimisation
  - Fewer protocol messages and metadata caching
- Application bandwidth natively
- Application bandwidth with Cisco®WAAS
- Application latency natively
- Application latency with Cisco WAAS



Cisco Public

Cisco *live!*

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AKAMAI



# Securing Your WAN



# Securing the WAN

## IPSec VPN and Firewall

### Step 1: Secure Transport

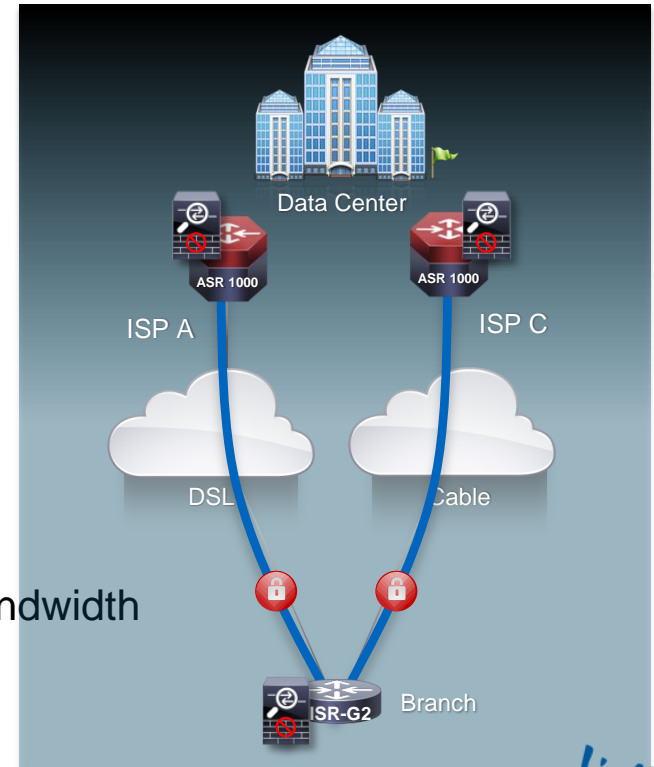
- IPSec with DMVPN overlay
  - Secure transport independent overlay
  - Add Strong Cryptography: IKEv2 + AES-GCM 256

### Step 2: Threat Defence

- IOS Zone-based Firewall
- Minimise exposure
  - DHCP addressing for Internet and tunnel interfaces
  - Don't put tunnel addresses into DNS

### Step 3: Choose your performance level

- Size router based on Encryption with Services and WAN bandwidth
  - Head-end: ASR1000 or ISR4451X
  - Branch: ISR-G2



# Add Network Integrated Threat Defence

## IOS Zone-Based Firewall

### Control the Perimeter:

- External and internal protection: internal network is no longer trusted
- Protocol anomaly detection and stateful inspection

### Communicate Securely:

- Call flow awareness (SIP, SCCP, H323)
- Prevent DoS attacks

### Flexible:

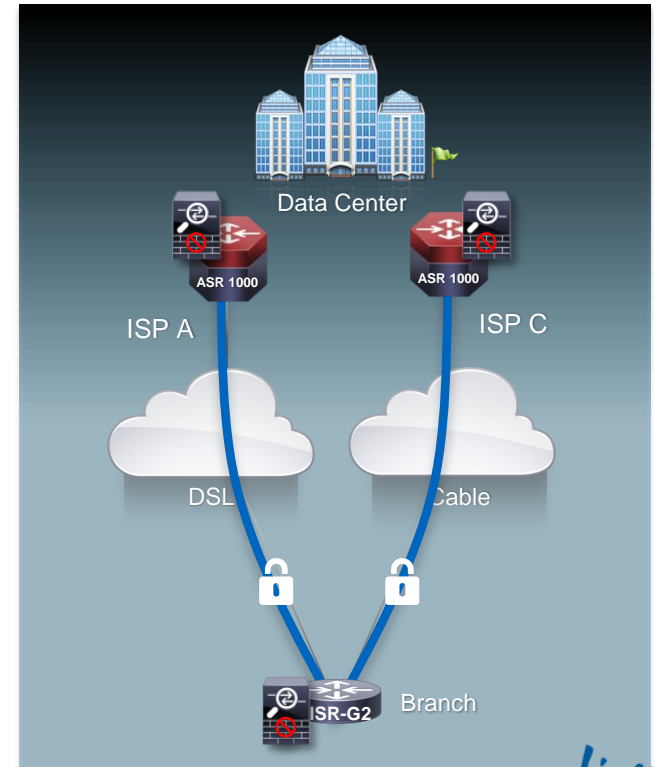
- Split Tunnel-Branch/Remote Office/Store/Clinic
- Internal FW—International or un-trusted locations/segments, addresses regulatory compliances

### Integrated:

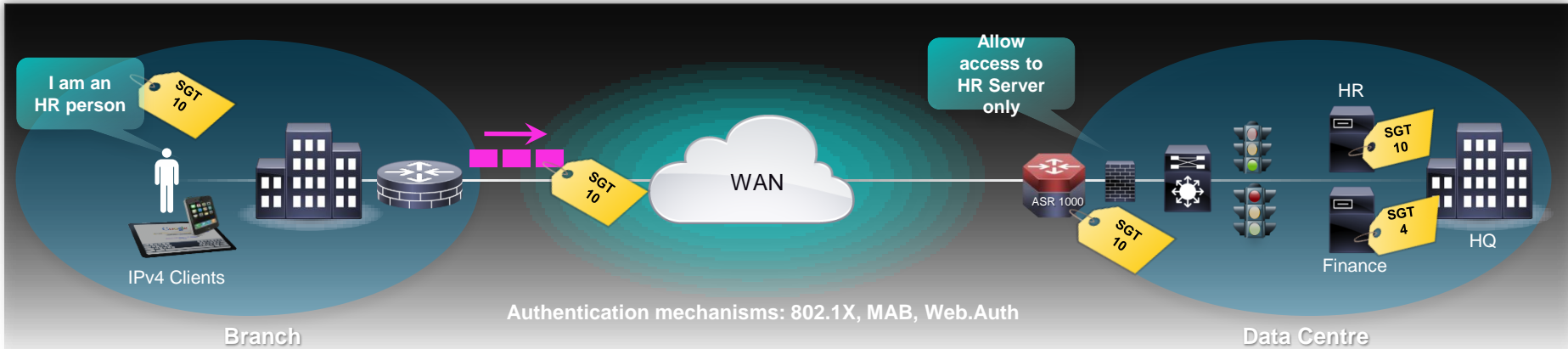
- No need for additional devices, expenses and power
- Works with other Cisco Services: SRE, Scansafe, WaaS Express

### Manageable:

- Supports CLI, SNMP, CCP, and CSM
- Supports Cisco Configuration Engine



# TrustSec SGT over DMVPN



## Problem Statement

- BYOD support for non-IT standard devices
- Enforcing consistent security policy

## Solution Overview

- Secure Group Tagging (SGT) for Context-aware Firewall enforcement
- Secure Group Tag transport over DMVPN, FlexVPN, GETVPN

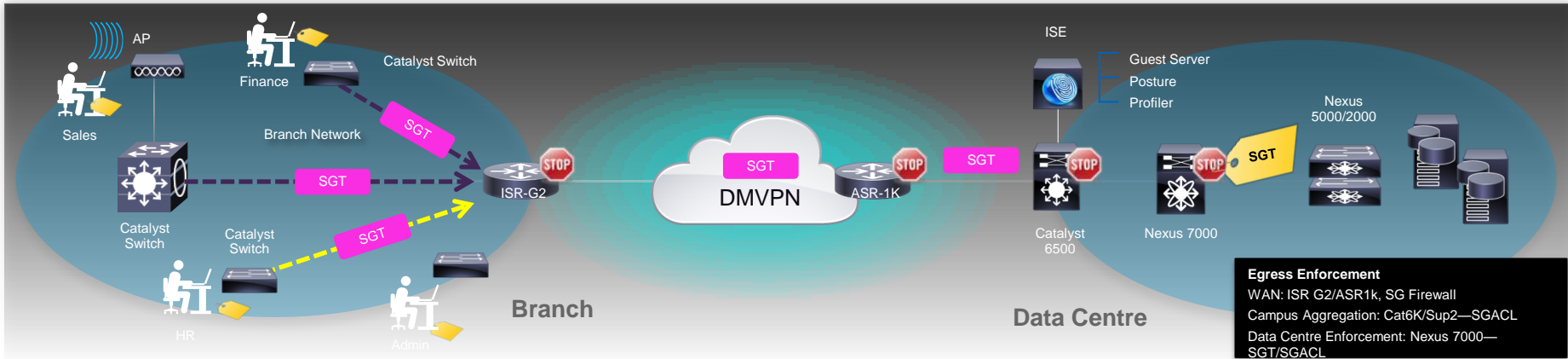
## Solution Characteristics

- Secure Identity-based access; keep outsiders out
- Control Access and service levels based on Identity
- Authorised access for users and devices

## Scalability

- 100 Gbps FW (ASR1K with ESP100)
- Support up to 6M Sessions at 350K CPS (ASR1K with ESP100)

# Add Secure Identity and BYOD



- DMVPN Inline Tagging—ISR G2 (IOS 15.2(2)T), ASR1k (XE 3.11\*)
- SG Firewall for Egress Enforcement
- SGT Capability exchange during DMVPN IKEv2 negotiations
- Learn SGT from SXP or Auth-methods
- Simple one command configuration – DMVPN “crypto ikev2 cts sgt”

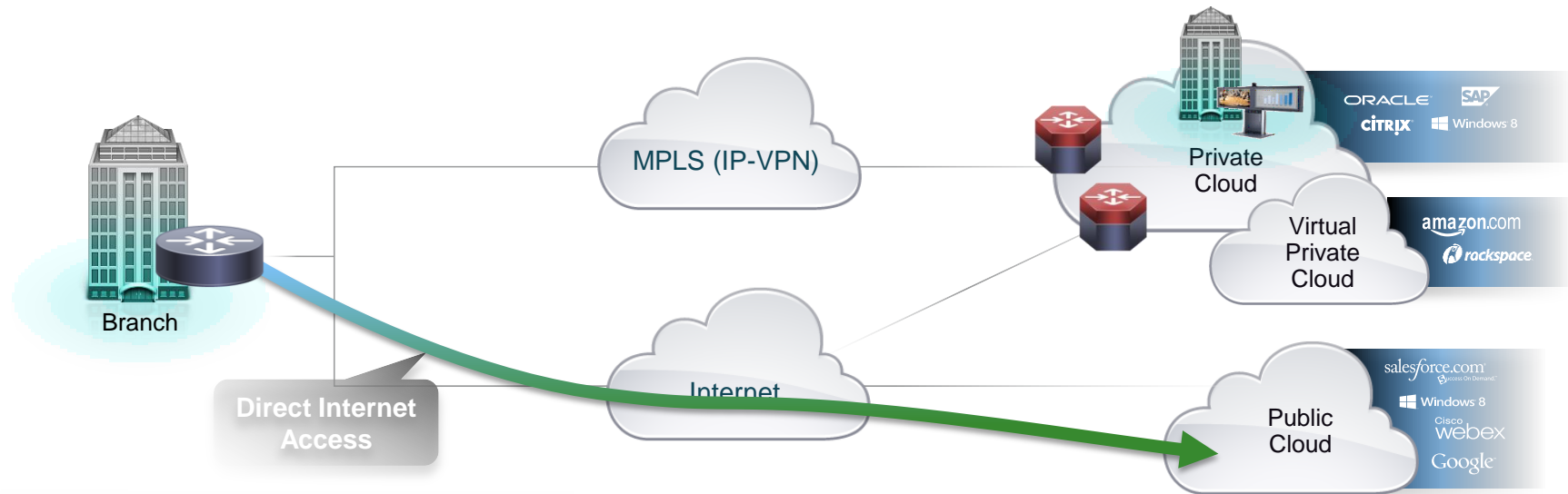
\*ASR1k IOS (XE3.11) will be available in Fall 2013.



## Branch Internet Access

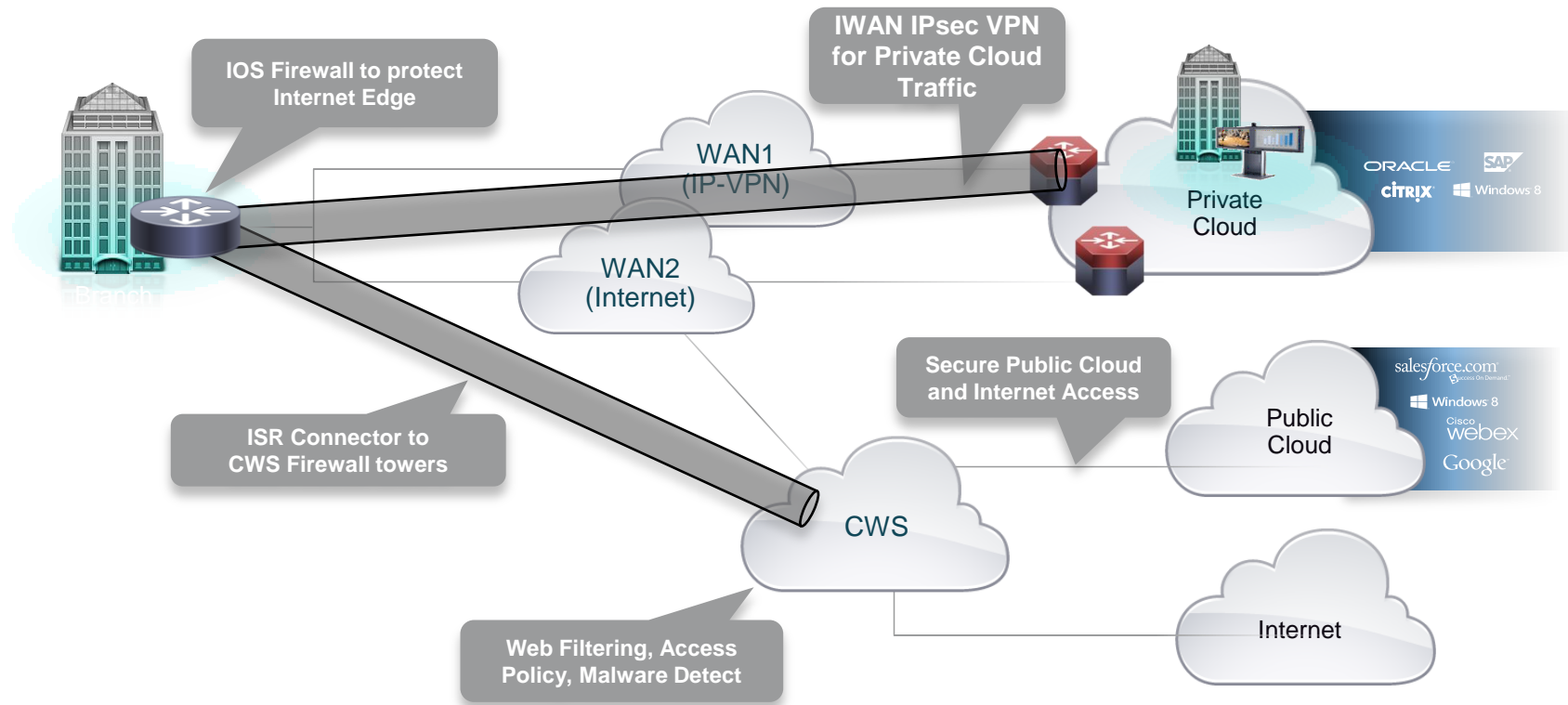
# Direct Internet Access

## Passing off Internet Traffic at the Branch



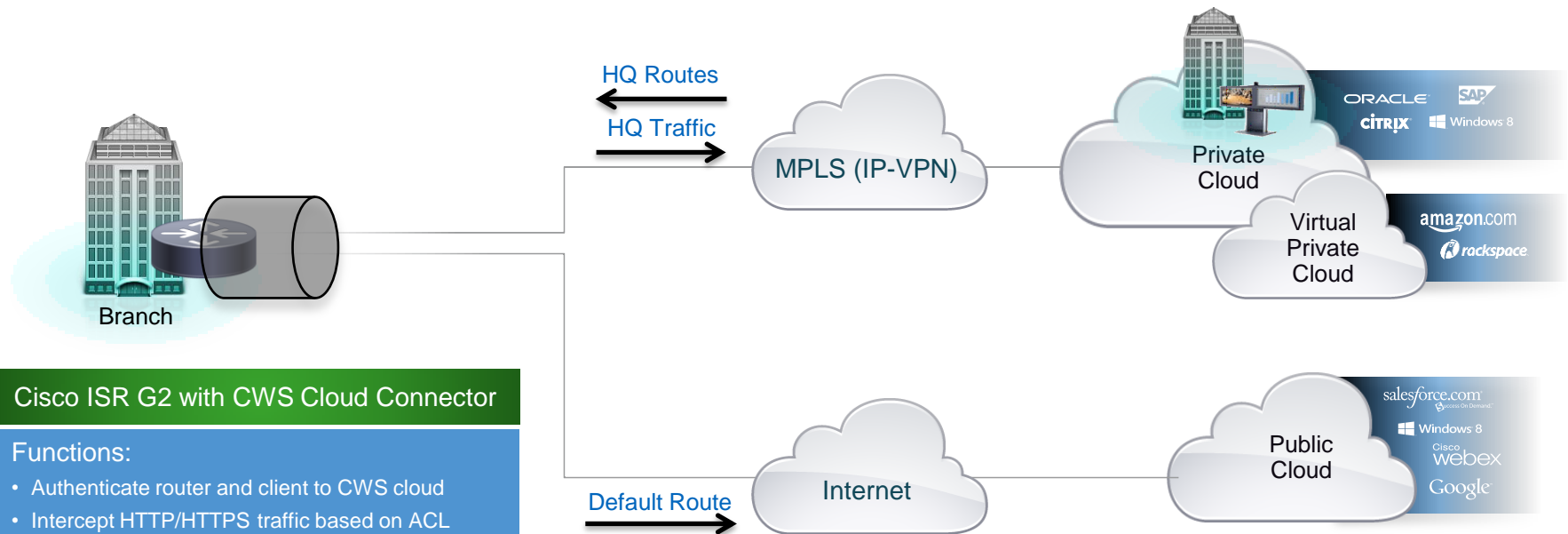
- Leverage **Local Internet path** for Public Cloud and Internet access
- Improve application performance (right flows to right places)

# Secure Internet Access with Cisco Cloud Web Security (CWS)



# Cisco ISR CWS Connector

## How it Works



### Cisco ISR G2 with CWS Cloud Connector

#### Functions:

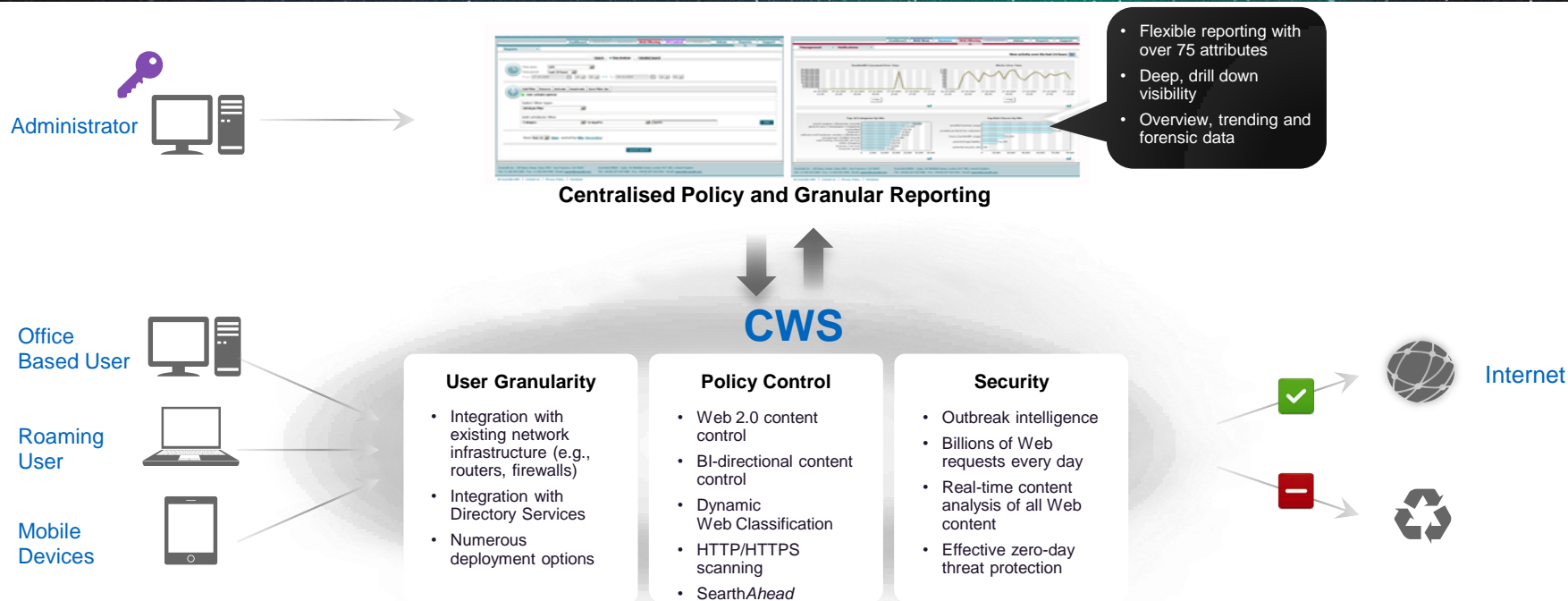
- Authenticate router and client to CWS cloud
- Intercept HTTP/HTTPS traffic based on ACL filters
- Add user credentials header for identifying policy to be applied (encrypted)
- Traffic Relay: replace client Source IP address with egress port IP or Loopback address
- Redirect to CWS for scanning

#### Functions:

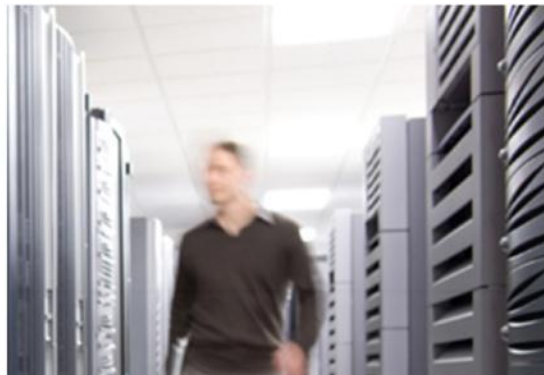
- Act as HTTP proxy to complete requests
- Allow/Block or Warn based on user or group policy
- Scan for Malware



# Cisco Cloud Web Security (CWS) Overview



CWS Offers Consistent, Enforceable, High-Performance Web Security and Policy, Regardless of Where or How Users Access the Internet



## Simplified Branch Deployments

# Remote Site Deployment Challenges

- Limited remote site IT staffing
- Travel costs
- Travel time lost productivity
- Upgrade and change control downtime risks
- Lengthy project schedules

# Cisco Simplified Deployment Solutions

1. Cisco Prime Infrastructure  
Provides Enterprise and Integrator life-cycle network management applications
2. Glue Networks  
Delivers Cloud based simplified deployment portal
3. SDN ready with OnePK  
Comprehensive programmability kit to enable SDN provisioning applications

# Cisco Prime Infrastructure

Realising the Vision of One Management

**Lifecycle**  
Simplified  
Deployment  
and Configuration



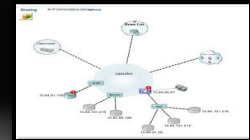
**Compliance**

Regulatory  
Requirements  
and Best Practices



**Assurance**

Improved  
Application  
Delivery



# Cisco Prime Lifecycle Services

Improve Network Control and Operational Productivity

## Network Configuration



### Plug-n-Play deployment automation

Discovery, Inventory, SWIM, Templates, Archive, etc  
Converged wired and wireless workflows  
CWS, VPN, Firewall, ACL, routing, VLAN

## Network Health



Sites, Users and Role based access control  
Static and Dynamic Grouping, Virtual Domains  
RF Design, Device Health Dashboards, Fault and Reports  
Device 360, Interface 360

## Network Compliance and Support



Industry and Regulatory Compliance  
Smart Interactions  
Northbound REST APIs  
Prime Infrastructure Toolbar and Mobile Application

# Prime Infrastructure Plug-n-Play Options

No CLI Skills Required

PnP 1

Cisco Integrated Customisation Services (CICS)

- ISR router is delivered with CICS factory installed bootstrap config
- Installer connects LAN/WAN cables at the site

PnP 2

USB stick to bootstrap the ISR

- Installer connects LAN/WAN cables
- ISR loads bootstrap config from USB memory stick

PnP 3

Prime Plug-n-Play Application

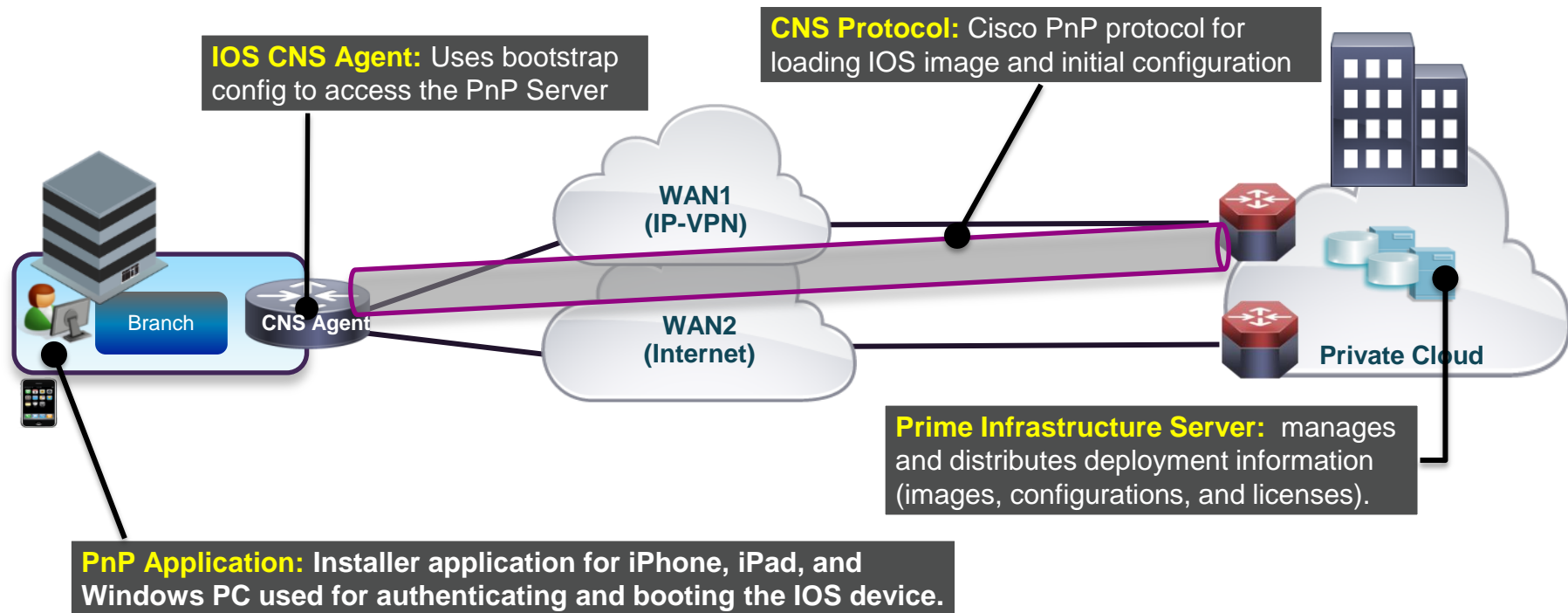
- Installer connects LAN/WAN cables + a USB console cable to a Laptop/iPhone/iPad
- PnP Application bootstraps the router

PnP 4

Cisco Configuration Professional Express (ISR Device GUI)

- Installer connects LAN/WAN cables + a PC to a LAN port
- CCP Express Application to bootstrap the router

# Plug-n-Play Solution Components





# Plug-n-Play Application Workflow Overview

## 1 Pre-Provisioning In Prime Infrastructure

- Administrator creates a Plug and Play device profile in Prime Infrastructure
- Administrator specifies device names, desired configuration, SW image, and optionally the device serial numbers.
- A deployment PIN number is generated for each device and can be emailed to the installer

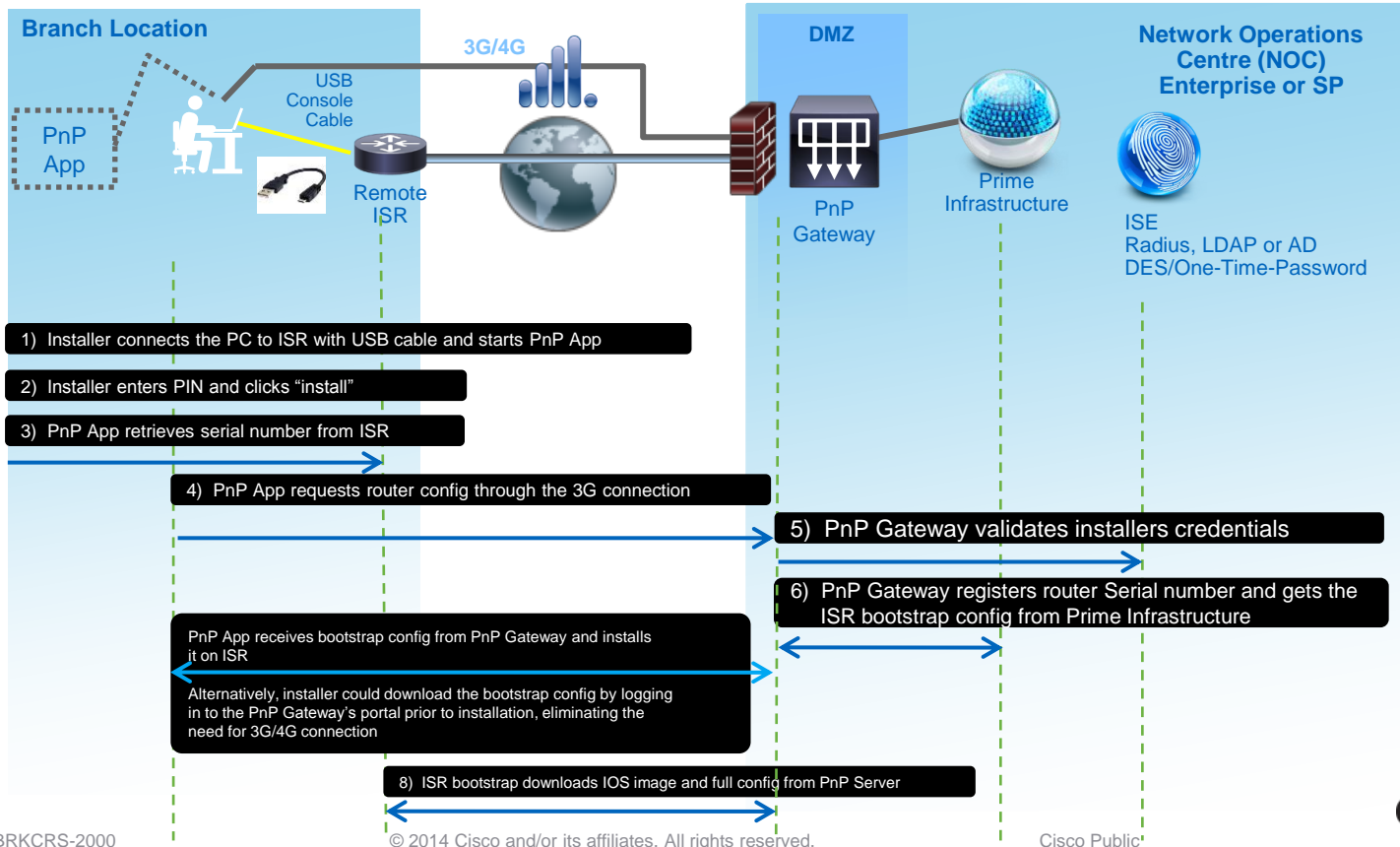


## 2 Installation at the End Location

- Installer receives the device, mounts the device and connects the cables.
- Installer launches Plug-and-Play application and enters the PIN
- Plug-and-Play application registers the device serial number with Prime and then downloads bootstrap configuration to the device
- Device downloads the SW image and full configuration from Prime, Plug-and-Play application displays status

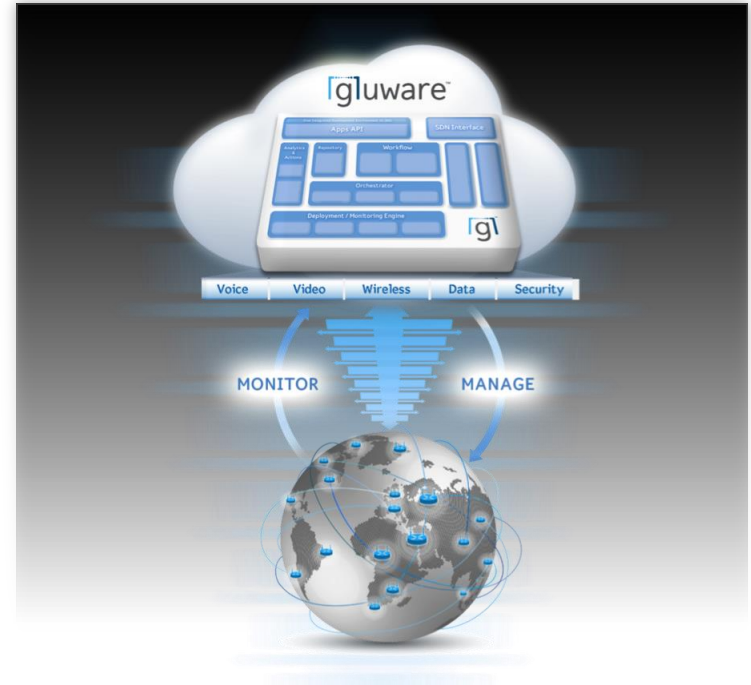
# Prime Plug-n-Play Application

## Simplified Branch Router Deployment



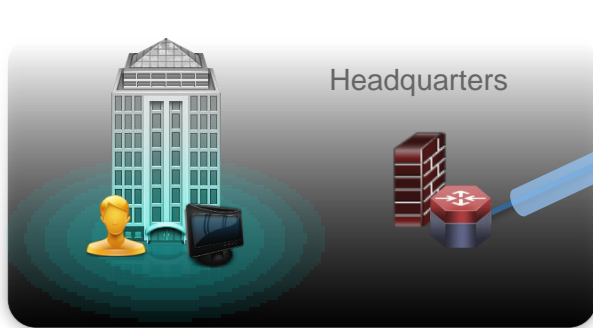
# Glue Networks Orchestration

- Cloud-based SaaS subscription model
- Eliminates manual building of WANs
- Automated WAN orchestration and management
- Quick configuration updates and IOS upgrades
- Rapidly delivers nextgen and IWAN features
- Forward compatible with SDN and OnePK for app aware WANs
- Broadband and MPLS support for centralised hybrid WAN management for IWAN



*Launched in Q4CY13*

# Glue Networks Headend Provisioning



Monitoring | Workflows | Users | Networks | Customers | Help

**client login**

Username:  
\_ Admin

Provider:  
glue demo

Logout

---

**create a cpe template**  
powered by the glueware™ automation engine

**Create a CPE Template**

Profile Name: US CPE Template

Target Platform: ISR 881W

*Ethernet-based 880-Series  
Max. 8 VLANs  
802.11b/g/n Support*

xWICs: Not Supported

Service Modules: Not Supported

Internal LAN Interfaces: 3

Wireless Mode: Autonomous Mode

VoIP System:  None  Cisco  Avaya

Spouse & Kid Support:  No  Yes

Traffic Shaper (QoS): Teleworker

HA Support:  Disabled  Enabled

Bound to Network ID: CustomerDemo1 (888888)

CPE Template Enabled:  No  Yes

Create Clear

1) IT Admin connects to Gluware web management portal

2) Via Gluware portal, Admin configures template definitions for IWAN features; Network, HA, Security, QoS, PfR, etc.

3) From the profiles/policies an IWAN Network profile is created.

4) Gluware engine creates configurations for targeted Headends (ISRs/ASRs)

5) Admin securely connects Head End router to Gluware, initiating provisioning process

6) Head End provisioning is completed and validated automatically with Gluware

7) IT Admin creates CPE templates for Branch and Teleworker routers via Gluware portal

# Glue Networks Branch Provisioning and Orchestration



1) End user receives gear and either (a) connects PC/laptop behind router OR (b) inserts USB key into router

1a) User clicks on link in eMail to provision via FirstConnect

1b) User inserts USB key to provision via USBConnect

2) Either connect mode allows router to “call home to Glue” to begin provisioning

3) Gluware validates SN, creates secure SSH tunnel, and downloads bootstrap configuration

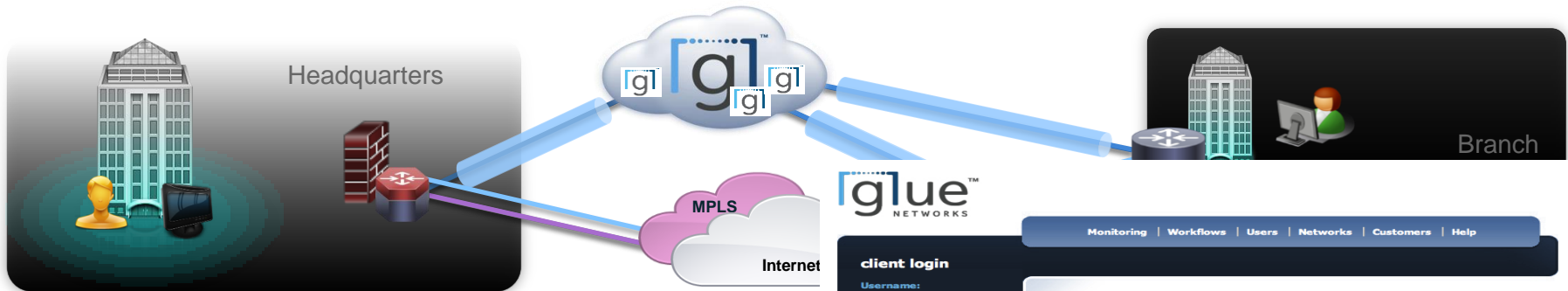
4) Router reboots and bootstrap performs validation of IOS, licenses, etc.

5) Gluware provisions router line-by-line with full validation, error checking, and self healing

6) Gluware completes provisioning and routers begin participating in customer network immediately.

7) Once routers are provisioned, they move into Lifecycle Management with on-going monitoring (5 minute intervals). Configuration changes and IOS upgrades are handling with the Gluware engine.

# Glue Networks Orchestration



1) IT Admin logs into Gluware web admin portal

2) IT Admin updates network profile via template changes

3) IT Admin schedules date/time for changes to be delivered to routers from Gluware

4) At targeted time, Gluware initiates delivery of configuration changes to routers

5) Once configuration update is complete, the changes to the routers are applied

6) Gluware applies prioritisation of traffic across MPLS and internet links based on metrics (Green)

## client login

Username:  
Admin  
Provider:  
glue demo  
Logout

Monitoring | Workflows | Users | Networks | Customers | Help

## create a cpe template

powered by the gluware™ automation engine

### Create a CPE Template

Profile Name: US CPE Template  
Target Platform: ISR 881W  
Ethernet-based 880-Series  
Max. 8 VLANs  
802.11b/g/n Support  
Not Supported  
Not Supported  
Internal LAN Interfaces: 3  
Wireless Mode: Autonomous Mode  
VoIP System: None Cisco Avaya  
Spouse & Kid Support: No Yes  
Traffic Shaper (QoS): Teleworker  
HA Support: Disabled Enabled  
Bound to Network ID: CustomerDemo.1 (888888)  
CPE Template Enabled: No Yes

Create Clear

# NMS Reporting Partners

The screenshot displays the Scrutinizer NetFlow & sFlow Analyzer interface. The top navigation bar includes Dashboard, Maps, Status, Alarms, Admin, and Syslogs. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Device Explorer:** Shows a tree view of network devices under the 'Cisco PIR - Active RTT' group.
- Current Report:** Displays a line graph showing RTT (ms) over time for various devices. A significant spike is visible for one device.
- Device Interface:** Lists active interfaces for a selected device, including IP addresses and performance metrics.
- Table:** A detailed table of network devices with columns for Name, IP, CPU, PIR, PIR Status, PIR Status, Application tag, PIR SPP, PIR Capacity, PIR Ingress Bit, PIR Egress Bit, PIR RTT, and Active PIR.
- Network Topology:** A circular diagram showing a network topology with nodes labeled G01, V11, V12, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18, and G02. The central node is labeled 'Local c2921SCOPE\_1-16'.

The Scrutinizer logo and 'NetFlow & sFlow Analyzer' text are visible at the bottom left of the interface.

LiveAction

- NetFlow Partners – Plixer, ActionPacked
- Cisco Prime Infrastructure 2.x – Future

# SDN Provisioning Ready

One Platform Kit (onePK)

C, JAVA Program

API Presentation



API Infrastructure

IOS-XE/ IOS  
ASR1k, ISR,  
CSR Catalyst

IOS-XR  
CRS, ASR9k

NX-OS  
Nexus

## BENEFITS

- Provides a consistent, programmable interface across Cisco platforms
- Industry's most comprehensive programmability kit:  
*Branch, Campus, Data Centre, Service Provider, Cloud*
- Supports a wide array of APIs





Why Choose a Cisco WAN?

# Why Choose a Cisco WAN?

## Integrated Platform for IT Simplicity



Up to **72%**  
in Savings

The Alternative:  
Overlay Appliances

Router		
WAN Path		
Application & Services Control		
Firewall		
IP Sec VPN		

BRKCRS-2000

## Granular Control Everywhere



- Branch → ISR G2 & 4451-X
- DC → ASR1K
- Cloud → CSR1000V

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## Proven Security at Scale



- Any to Any Security
- Protect All Branch Resources
- Secure Direct Internet Access

Cisco Public

## Unmatched Context-based Routing



- App-Aware
- Endpoint-Aware
- Network-Aware

## Quick ROI Faster than Alternatives



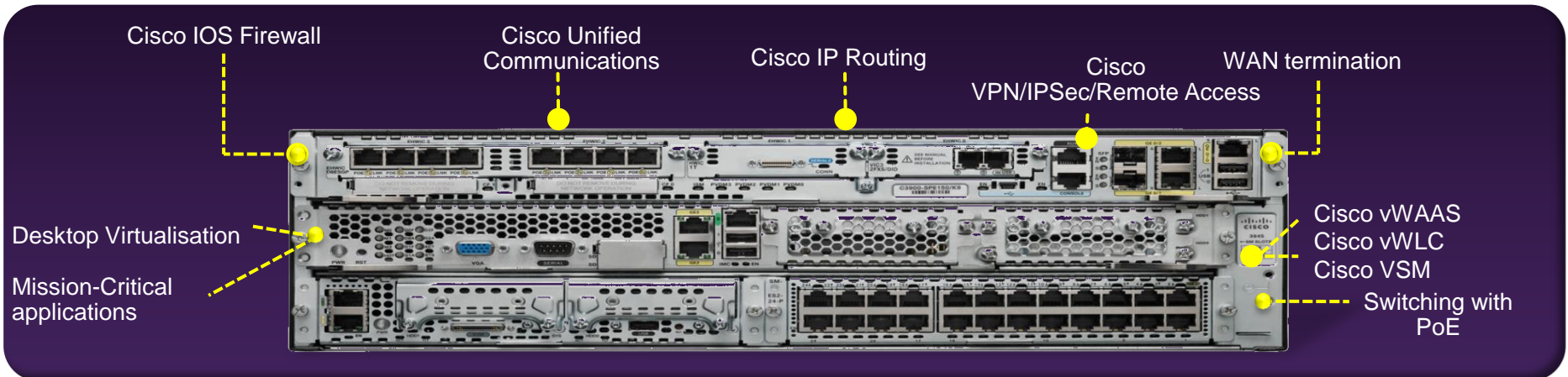
Many pay off in  
**6-12 months**

- Savings enables Business Innovation

Cisco *live!*

# Cisco ISR Branch in a Box

Use the Slots on the Most Widely Deployed Branch Device



## All-in-One Device for Branch Services



# Cisco Wide Area Solution

Uncompromised Experience Over Any Connection



Lower Costs without Tradeoffs



Maximise Your WAN Investment



Unleash Your Business Potential





Q & A

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