IP VPN Solutions for Service Providers



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- Introduction to IP VPNs
- IP VPN Architectures
- Emerging VPN Architectures
- Service Creation Opportunities
- Conclusions



Intranet Evolution

Intranet success

Reduced business process cost

Increased productivity

More mission-critical apps on intranets

Access from anywhere

Extended to extranets:

Customers

Suppliers

Partners





• Businesses need new WAN alternatives for:

Lower cost

Improved connectivity

WAN simplification



Business WAN Alternatives

Purchase Requirements	Leased Lines	Frame Relay	P	Managed IP
Cost	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connectivity	No	Some	Yes	Yes
Simplification	No	Some	Some	Yes



IP Virtual Private Networks

- IP WAN intranets need an IP VPN
- Private networking over IP:
 - Privacy
 - Predictable performance Policies



Provides a Framework for Private IP Networking over a Public Infrastructure.



IP VPN Provider Benefits

- New managed services:
 Dial, intranet, extranet
 New capabilities to grow market share
- VPNs The foundation for service delivery and management:

Selling value vs. bandwidth

Ip-selling features and services



Moving up the Value Chain





IP VPN Subscriber Benefits

Reduced costs

Access, local calling, capital, management

Improved connectivity

Faster and easier

• Simplified wide-area networking Service provider-managed services Simpler provisioning







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IP VPN Applications

Segment	Key Requirement	Value Proposition
Intranet Dial	Geographic Connectivity	Reduced Costs
Intranet Dedicated	QoS	Flexible Connectivity
Extranet	Business-to- Business Connectivity	Network Commerce





The IP VPN Market Opportunity



Internet WANs will be the primary means of building intranets by the year 2001.

Source: Infonetics 0982_03F8_c2 NW98_US_816 Forrester 11/97

CISCO SYSTEMS





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Cisco sIP VPN Solutions

Category	Products	Available
Dial Client-Initiated NAS-Initiated	Cisco PIX [*] with IPsec AS5x000, L2F/L2TP	Now Now
Dedicated IP Tunnel Security Appl Router VC FR, ATM	Cisco PIX with IPsec IPsec (Cisco IOS*), GRE BPX*, Cisco CPE	Now Now Now
VPN Aware	Cisco Internet Scale VPNs BPX, 12000, 7500	trials: CY H2 98

IP VPN Categories

• Dial

Intranet access for mobile users and telecommuters

Dedicated

Branch-office connectivity, multiple users

• Both use tunneling

Tunnel: private point-to-point connection over a connectionless network

Encryption: tunneling plus information scrambling







- SP dial outsourcing
- Remote access for intranets Connectivity is key
- Common characteristics:

SPs provide dial access infrastructure Tunnel back to corporate network Policy controlled by business









 Open standards for ensuring secure private communications over any IP network

Negotiation, protocols, and formats

- Network layer encryption and authentication
- Data protected with network encryption, digital certification, and device authentication
- RFCs: 1825*1829



IPsec Protocols and Formats

Headers	Authentication Header Encapsulating Security Payload	 Integrity, authentication Adds confidentiality
Key Exchange	ISAKMP/Oakley	 Negotiates security parameters Uses digital certificates
	Diffie-Hellman	Generates shared secret keys
Modes	Transport	 IP payload only, Layer 4 is obscured Both end systems need IPsec
	Tunnel	 Entire datagram No changes to intermediate systems
Encryption		• DES, RC4, IDEA, ?

Client-Initiated IP VPNs

• Advantages:

Time-to-market managed dial solution

Use same hardware for dedicated access

Dedicated encryption hardware in PIX for performance

• Limitations:

Value-added like premium transport

Management of IPsec PC client











• Advantages:

No PC client software to manage Premium dial IP VPN services VPN and Internet access at the NAS More scalable and manageable Load-sharing tunnels **Distributed tunneling with Distributed Director Private addresses (RFC 1918) Supports IPsec**







Dedicated IP VPNs

- Multiple users, multiple sites
- Objective is delivery of IP

IP tunnels

Security appliance (PIX), router

Virtual circuits

VPN-aware networks



IPsec Solution

Advantages:

- Fast time to market
- PIX: hardware encryption
- QoS options
- Dial and dedicated access





- RFC 1701, 1702
- Customer-independent address space and routing information
- Encapsulates multiprotocol packets in tunnels
- Mesh of virtual point-to-point interfaces
- Closed-user Group (CUG) behavior



GRE Advantages

- Widespread Cisco IOS availability
- Application-level QoS
- Value-added platform (new services)
- Encryption-optional tunneling
- Standard architecture for Service Providers with IP infrastructures



Integrated L2TP and GRE Solution



Managed-Router Solution

Advantages:

- Standard solution for frame/cell infrastructures
- Encryption-optional tunneling
- Quality of service (Frame Relay CIR)
- Scalability







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New Provider VPN Requirements

• Scalability

Thousands of sites, VPNs

Easy management of VPN membership

Any-to-any connectivity

New intranet applications

Multiple service classes

Application-level granularity for priority and bandwidth management

New services

Delivery of services to business customers





• VPN-aware networks:

VPNs are built-in rather than overlaid*

• Cisco's solution: Internet-scale VPNs



Benefits of Internet-Scale VPNs





Connection-Oriented VPN Topology

Connectionless VPN Topology



Benefits of Internet Scale VPNs

Scalability

Each VPN is like a private Internet Co need for tunnels or encryption for privacy

• Ease of Management

VPNs and memberships managed by ID No complex (n²) topology maps Customer addressing freedom (RFC 1918)

Enables New Services

Differentiated services customized to intranet and extranet customers Data, voice, multimedia









Packet Forwarding

- Forwarding based on extended (VPN-IP) addresses
- Tag switching binds VPN-IP routes to tag-switched paths
- Logically separate forwarding information base (FIB) for each VPN



Network Scalability

- Edge routers only maintain info for directly attached VPNs
- Two level tagging creates separate tag domains
- Connectionless

no mesh of provisioned point-to-point connections

linear scalability vs N²

IP multicast



Security Aspects

- Controlled route distribution
 Equivalent to Frame Relay networks
- VPNID cannot be spoofed
- Routing message authentication
 MD5 [RFC1828]
- Options for additional security IPsec or application-level encryption
- Separate routes for External traffic Firewalls









Service Provider VPN Evolution





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Value-Added Services

- VPNs will be the primary vehicle for delivering services to businesses
- Service providers need to move up the value chain to:
 - **Expand market**
 - **Reduce churn**
 - Improve margins
- Value-added opportunities:

Managed services

New technologies and capabilities



Service Layers

















- Classification
- Transport control
- Provisioning
- Management



Cisco Leading QoS Solutions

Architecture Level	Technology	Function
Service Provider Edge	IP precedence	 Prioritization Service classes
	Committed Access Rate (CAR)	 Packet classification Precedence setting Bandwidth management
Service Provider Core	dWRED	 Congestion avoidance Service class enforcement
	dWFQ	 Bounded latency
	Tag switching	 IP/ATM QoS integration Traffic engineering



Service-Level Management

- Management of <u>services</u>, not elements or networks
- Provisioning and billing for services
- Interfaces into operational systems
- Service customization and personalization
- Customer network
 management



Service-Level Management Tools

- Directory-enabled networks
- Layer 3 automated provisioning
- Data collection framework (NetFlow)
- SLA monitoring and reporting
- Policy management
- Fault management



IP VPNs: A Win/Win Solution



Businesses

- IP VPNs: leveraging the new communications infrastructure
- Enables new business functions
- Lower costs





- Essential to delivery of business services
- Key to growth and profitability



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