

Enabling Application Specific QoS on a Converged Network

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Agenda

- Application QoS and Where MPLS Can Facilitate
- Application QoS Issues on a Converged Network
- Providing Application QoS with MPLS
- MPLS Deployment Considerations
- Summary

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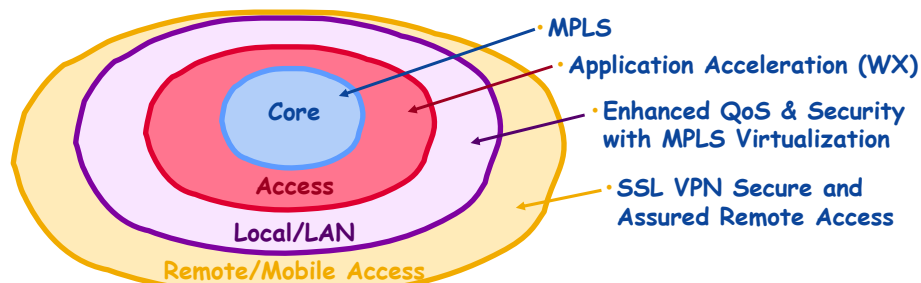
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The Premise for Application QoS

- Legacy and new applications require highly available service with network specific QoS
- Virtualization ensures separation of services, yet each service needs its own treatment:
 - Traditional IP QoS (delay, bandwidth, loss, etc)
 - New QoS (deterministic traffic engineering)
 - Availability (network resilience)
 - Security (privacy, separation)
- MPLS supports both standards-based and unique solutions in these three critical areas
- Without attention to network service quality, no converged network can meet business goals

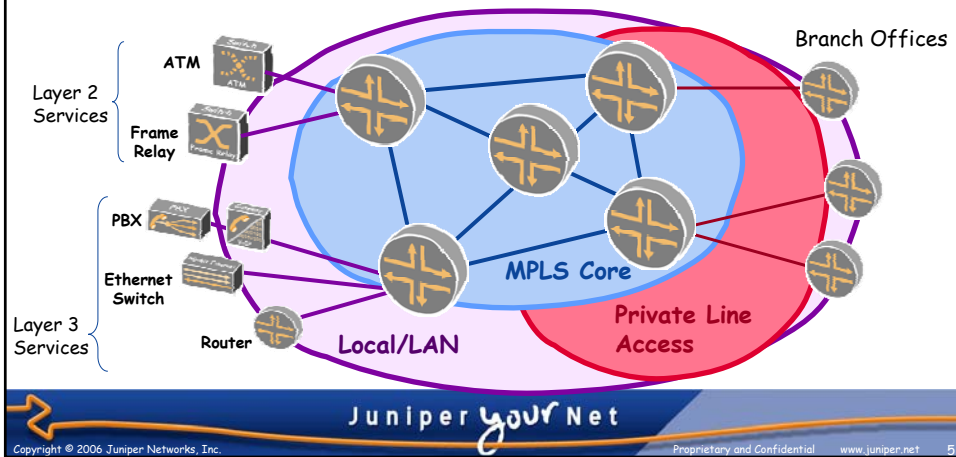
Where is MPLS Appropriate?

- MPLS is primarily applicable in WAN or Network Core Architectures
- MPLS may also be applicable in Campus environments
 - Campus networks often appear as very large segmented LAN environments with high bandwidth needs
- MPLS is a part of the Enterprise Infranet vision architecture



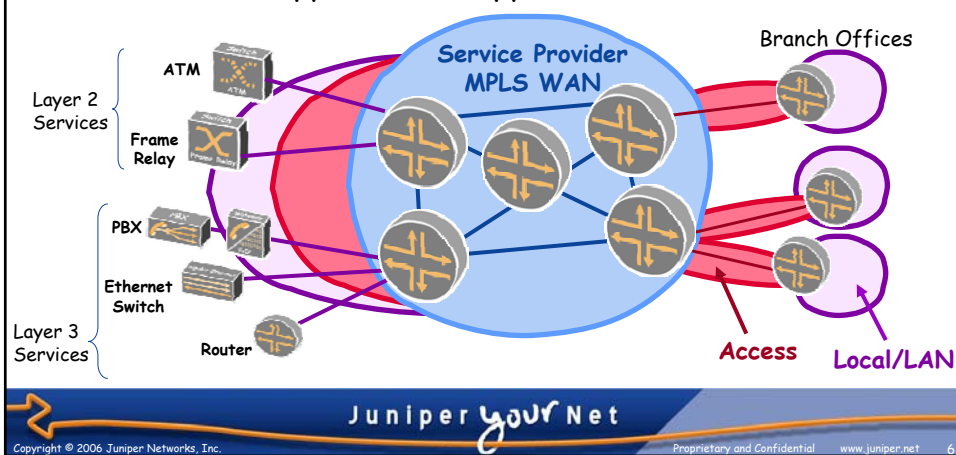
"Build" MPLS - Deployments

- Enterprise owns and manages the MPLS core or WAN
 - Private line access may be used to connect remote branch offices to the enterprise core
 - While there may be ATM, FR, Voice, and IP at the edge and in the LAN, all services are emulated and transported over a converged core/WAN



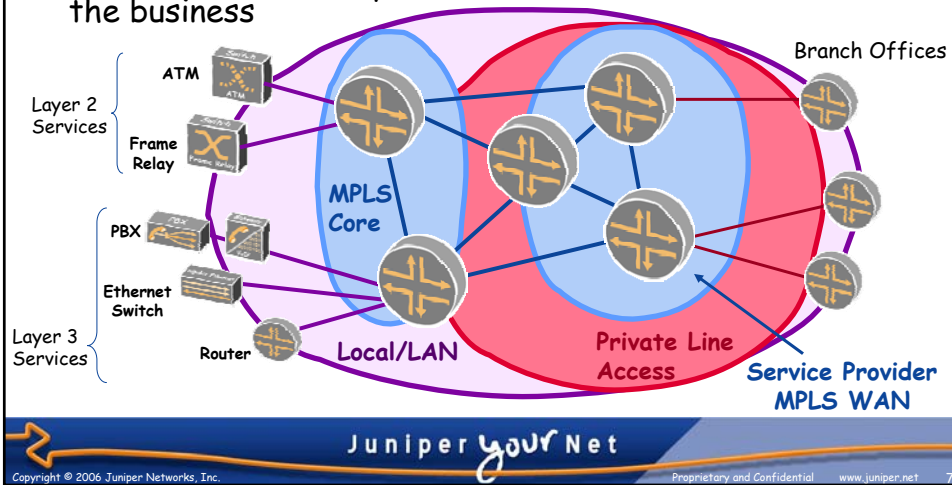
"Buy" MPLS - Deployments

- The WAN is outsourced to a Service Provider's MPLS-based offering
- All sites are connected across the WAN with committed SLAs for the applications supported



"Hybrid" MPLS - Deployments

- Hybrid combines "Private" and "Public" MPLS-based offerings for enterprise wide reach
- Enables build and buy model where each is beneficial for the business



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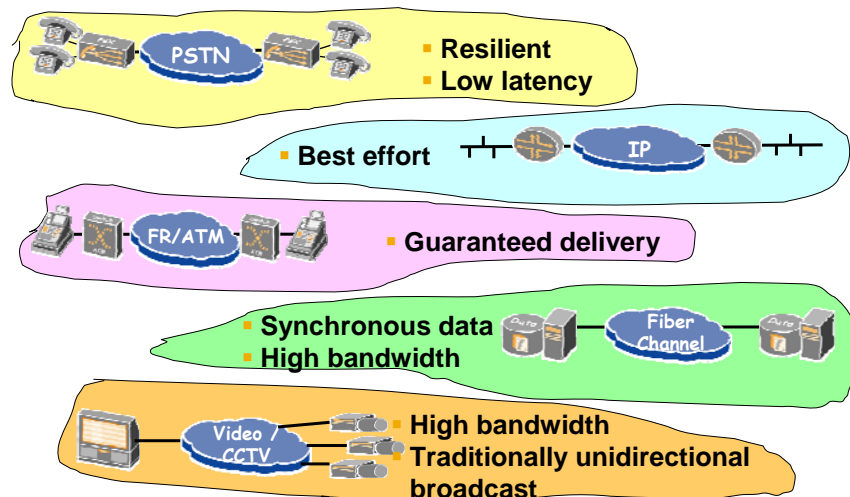
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Application QoS is Much More Than IP QoS

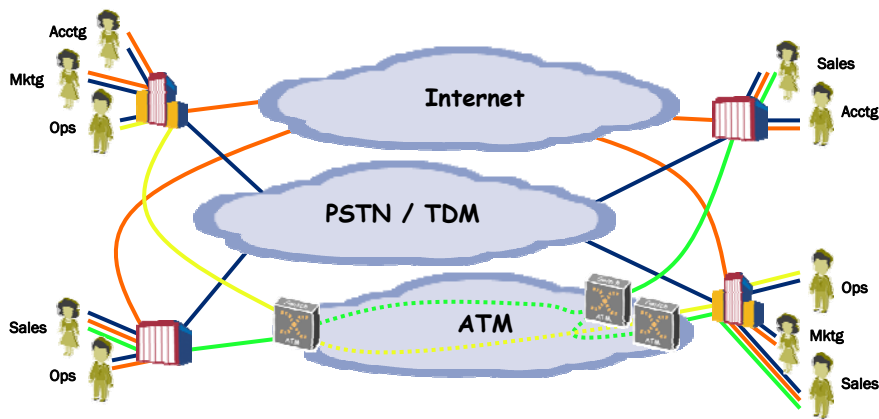
- The User Quality Experience Includes:
 - Appropriate performance characteristics
 - Reliability and resiliency of the network
 - Availability of network resources
 - Packet performance with CoS considerations per application
 - Security for applications and users
- For Network Managers a Quality Experience Includes:
 - Ease in configuration
 - Configuration rollback with ease in trouble isolation and correction
 - Scale in platform to minimize frequent upgrade requirements

Traffic Separation and Engineering

The Old Fashion Way...before MPLS



Network Separation is End-to-End



- Networks are Separate in the Enterprise and Across the WAN and Public Networks
- Each network supports a dedicated set of applications

Old World Meets New World

Established business processes depend on older applications

- TDM voice, ATM, frame, HDLC, X.25, SNA need ongoing support in enterprise WANs

Enterprises are deploying Next-Gen apps for greater productivity

- Voice, video, and other real-time services
- Interactive, client/server, ERP
- Internet Web services are enabling the extended and dynamic enterprise

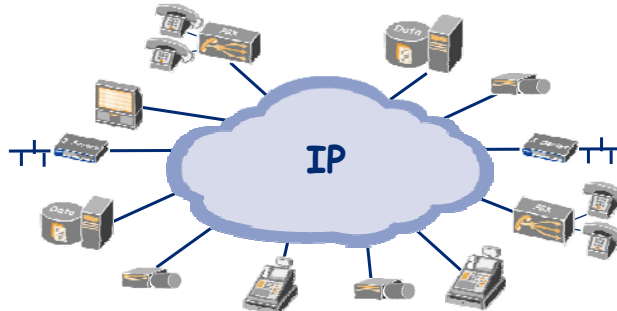
This "old + new" situation requires support for many different services

- File serving, VoIP, Telnet, Internet Access



Tom, do you think people will remember I invented MPLS?

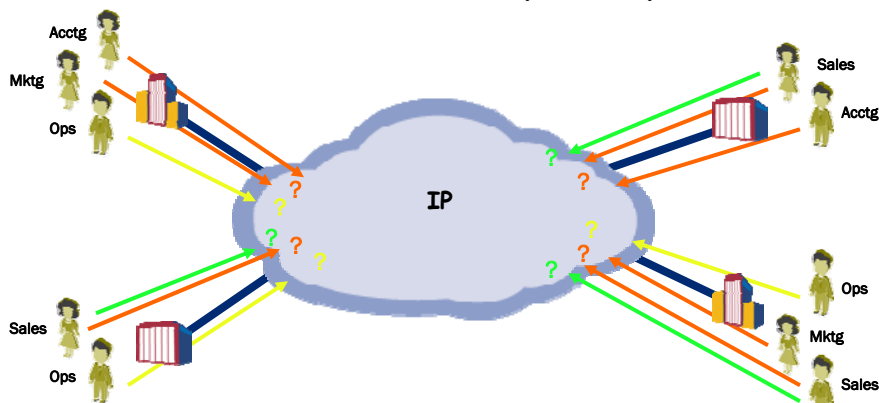
The Goal is to Converge over IP



...but, IP lacks application specific requirements to support:

- Real-time failure re-routing
- Granular traffic engineering
- Security through separation
- Application specific QoS
- Guaranteed delivery
- Enhanced performance

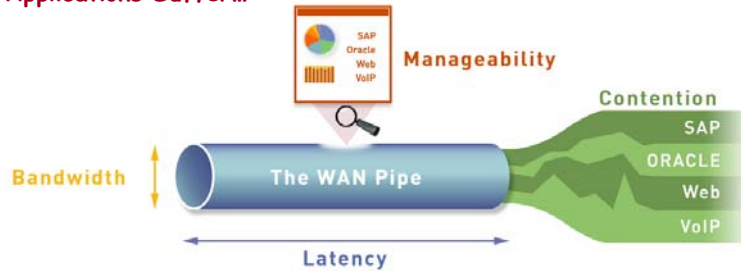
...And from the User Group Perspective



- There is little or no service or network performance differentiation by user or group
- There's increased user vulnerability from attacks within and external to the organization
- Applications and users which were once protected through network separation are now place at greater risk within a converged IP network

Convergence to IP Introduces New Problems

And Applications Suffer...



Problems emerge that IP QOS cannot address...sacrificing application performance

More rich content

Lower-priority applications slow down critical ones

Protocol chattiness

Inability to understand application and WAN performance

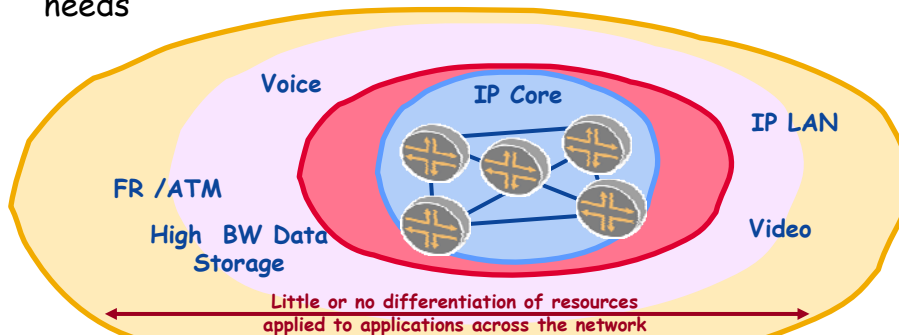
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Policy Management with IP

- High priority and low priority applications contend for shared resources
- Applications are susceptible from other users and applications on the converged network.
- Limited policy support based on application or user group needs



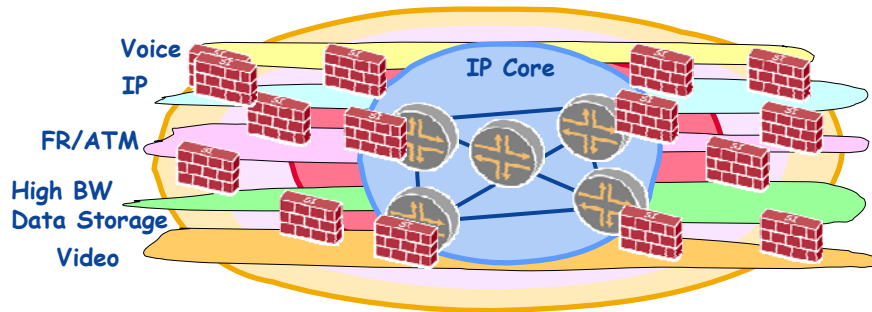
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Policy Management with FW Policy and IP QoS

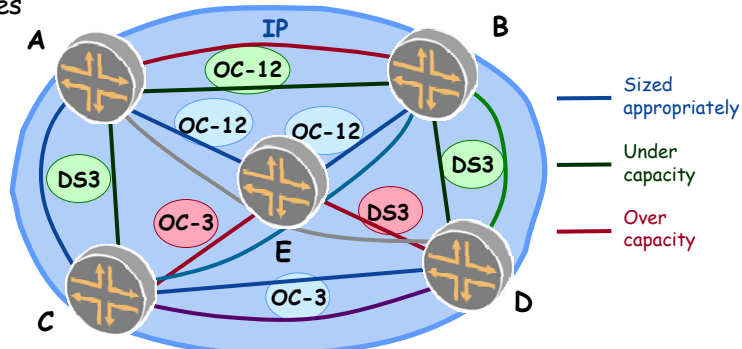
- Coarse IP QoS is applied to support application requirements and resource utilization
- Firewalls proliferate to "separate" applications and enforce policy
 - Enforced policy does not scale well and is costly to implement



Quality Degrades on Congested Links

Example:

- Analysis shows:
 - Link CE needs to be upgraded to OC-12
 - Link ED needs to be upgraded to OC-3
 - Although links AB, AC, and BD are under capacity, re-sizing them to OC-3 and multi-T1 respectively would not provide sufficient capacities



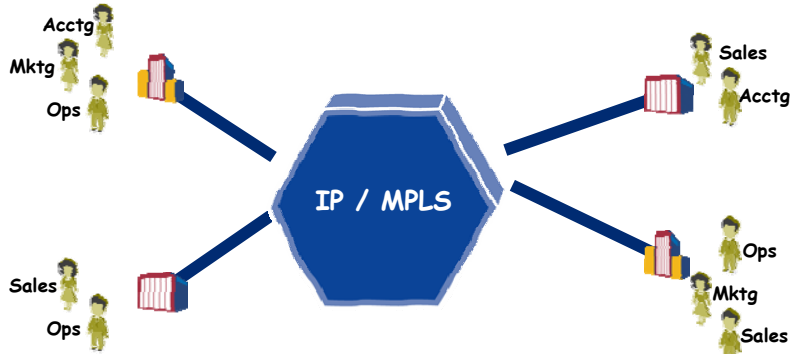
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Basic Network Design - Planning

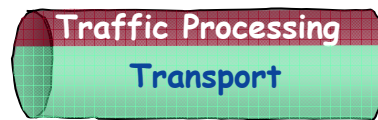
- Use MPLS to virtualize, consolidate, and simplify management of the network
 - Segment the network, enhance security and performance on an application or user group basis MPLS virtualization
 - Consolidate the core while preserving the investment of legacy ATM, FR, Voice, and data within the enterprise
 - Simplify management with a consolidated IP-based core that enables traffic engineering and "dynamic" new service provisioning
- Lower cost and improve performance
 - Network convergence to reduce networks, access and equipment
 - Traffic Engineering to switch traffic onto least cost paths and to reduce total WAN transport cost
 - MPLS VPNs with CoS optimized for the applications and users

An Efficient Converged Network

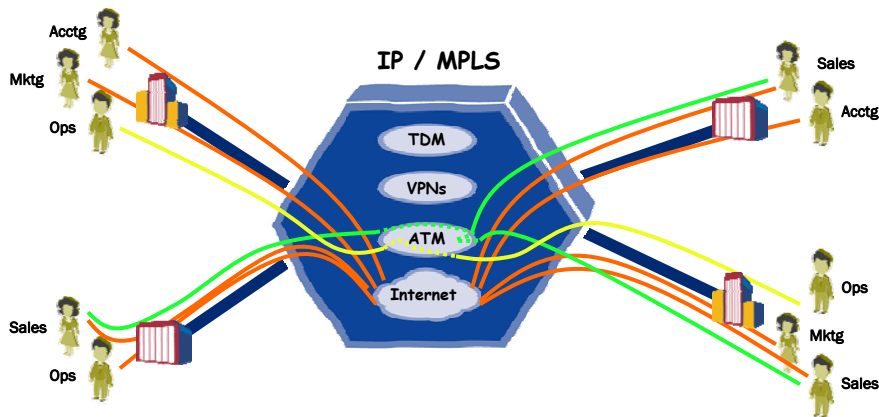


MPLS adds traffic processing

- Security
- Enhanced Quality of Service (QoS)
- Application intelligence

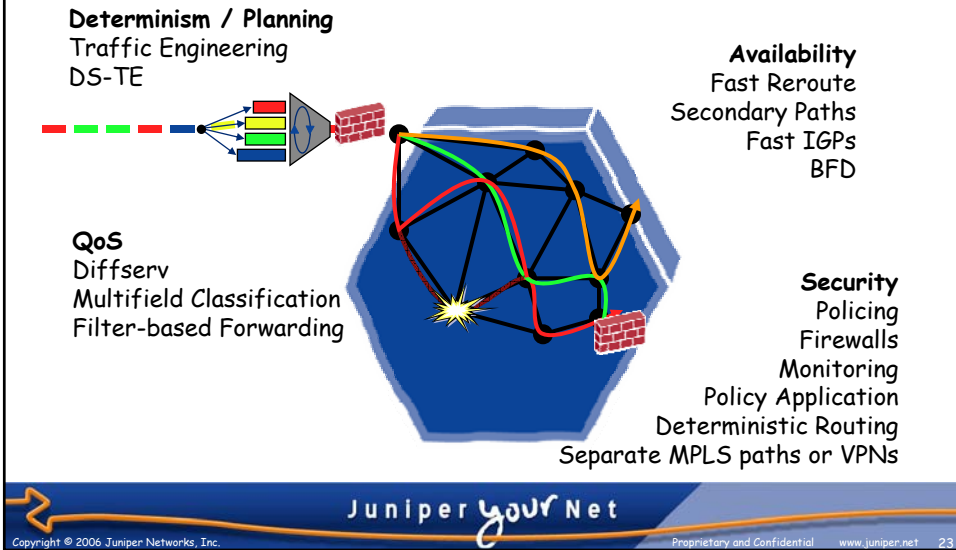


Application QoS within a Converged Network



The solution for Application QoS is to build virtual application and user group networks within a common converged IP core or WAN

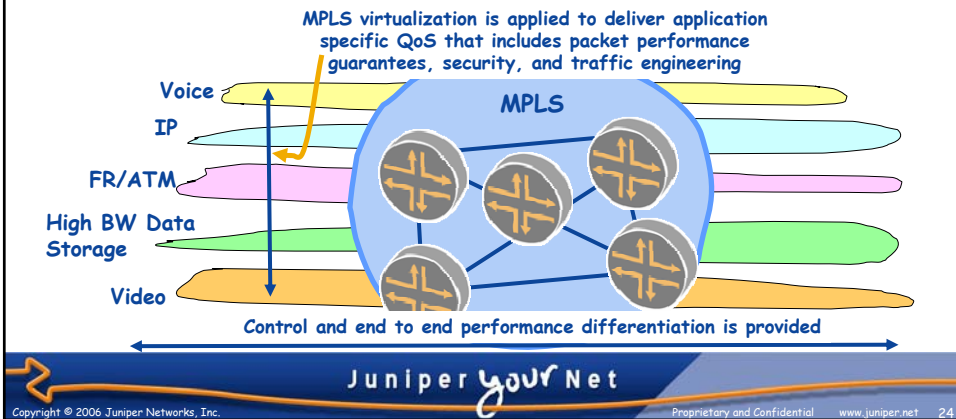
MPLS Application QoS Mechanisms



Traffic Separation and Engineering

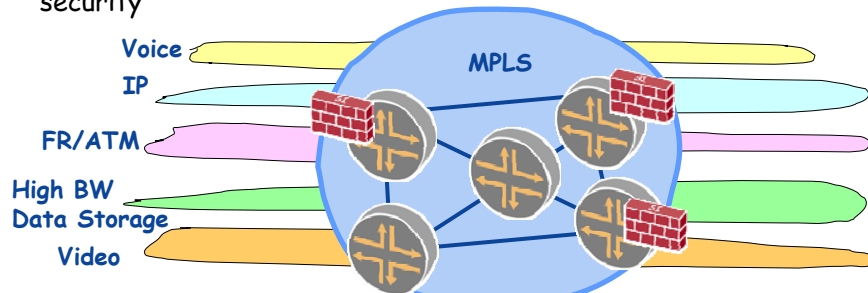
With the Benefits of MPLS

- Existing services are tunneled through the core/WAN
- Services, equipment, and investments are preserved in the LAN and user environment
- Easy to add a new service, department, or network



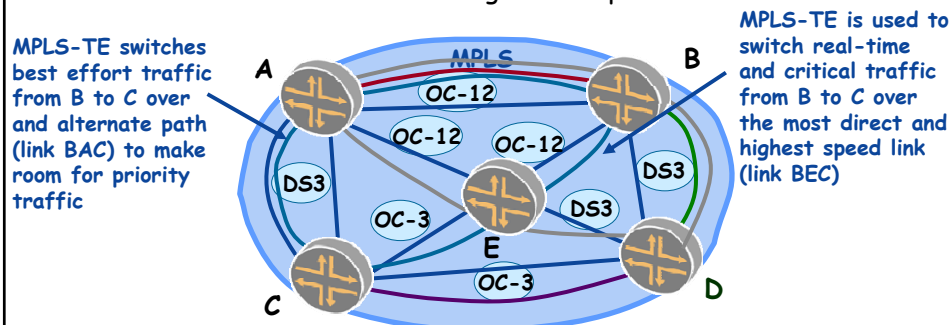
Policy Consolidation with MPLS

- MPLS virtualization provides separation of applications on different VPNs
- Granular QoS is tuned for each application support layer 2 and layer 3 services
- Policy is consolidated and managed per application and/or user groups
 - Firewalls consolidation reduces cost and complexity of network security



Traffic Engineering for Application QoS

- TE can be applied per VPN to support unique application requirements
- Real-time applications can be switched over low latency and low packet loss routes
- Best effort applications can be engineered to follow long paths, making room for critical and time sensitive applications during peak bandwidth demands without having to over-provision circuits



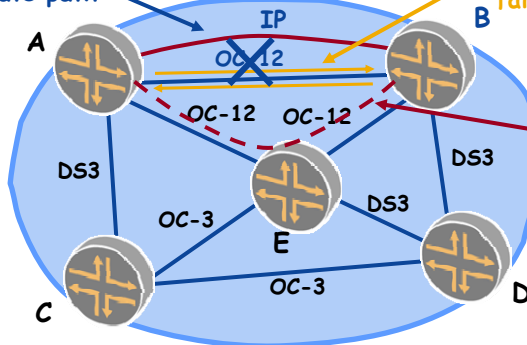
Fast Re-Route (FRR) and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)

Supporting real-time traffic requirements

When a failure occurs, BFD and FRR work together to minimize packet loss and automatically switch traffic to the alternate path

BFD monitors links and nodes for early failure detection

MPLS pre-provisioned alternate paths



Native Service Environments

Capable of low-cost and flexible reconfiguration and migration

Next Gen Services

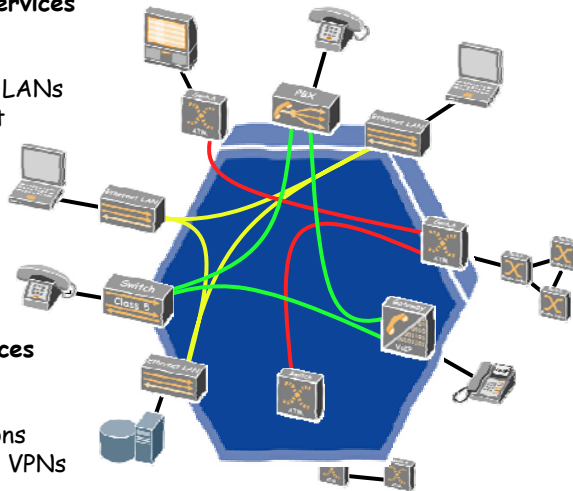
- IP Routing
- L3VPNs
- Transparent LANs
- P2P Ethernet

Interfaces

- ATM
- Frame
- Ethernet
- Serial
- Any speed

Legacy Services

- TDM
- DLSW
- PWE3 Solutions
- Frame / ATM VPNs



MPLS Provisioning

- Plan to prevent and design to minimize, detect, and report configuration errors
- Automate the provisioning process where possible
 - Use BGP for dynamic provisioning of MPLS VPNs across the network
- Seek simple versus complex configuration commands
- Demand easy configuration roll-back
- Look for easy of 3rd party application integration with standard APIs

MPLS Management

- Preemptively plan to detect, troubleshoot and resolve failures
- Deploy solutions that improve your visibility of the network
- Plan to identify and isolate both, silent and non-silent alarms
- Incorporate MPLS-specific tools into your management plan
 - Label Switched Path Ping (LSPing), Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for MPLS LSPs, LSP Traceroute, and ICMP Ping with and without VRF context

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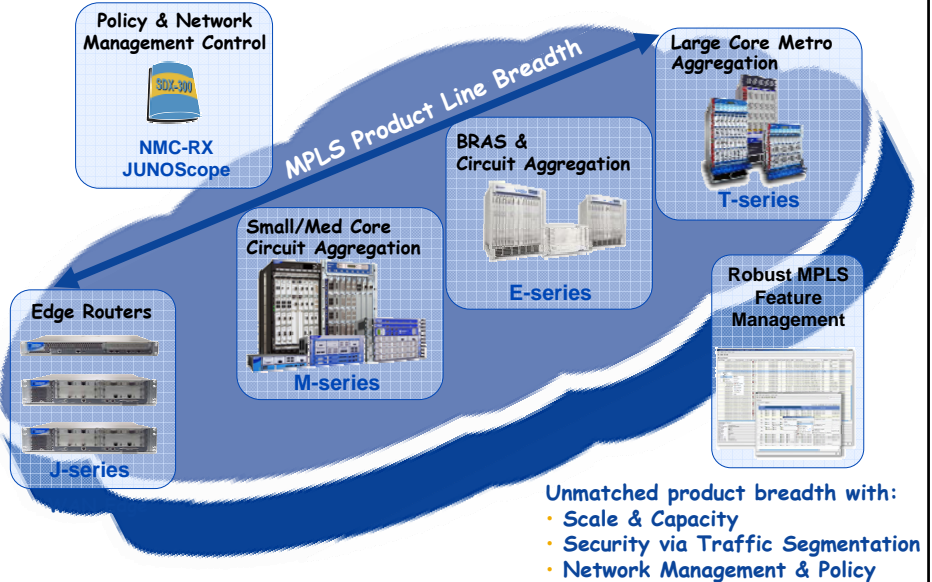
MPLS Solutions for Private Networks Must Have

- **Depth** of MPLS feature support
 - Full MPLS VPN feature support (L3 VPN, L2 VPN, L2.5 VPN, VPLS)
 - Full MPLS traffic engineering capabilities (COS, traffic engineering, fast re-route)
 - Active industry leaders in definition and development of MPLS
- **Breadth** of MPLS support across platforms
 - J-series through TX - all have MPLS through JUNOS/JUNOSe
 - Key J-series differentiation vs. competitors without the performance/software to support MPLS in low end platforms
- **Carrier Class** implementation
 - Hardware, software security, reliability and performance
 - Carrier implementations over past several years

Depth of MPLS Support

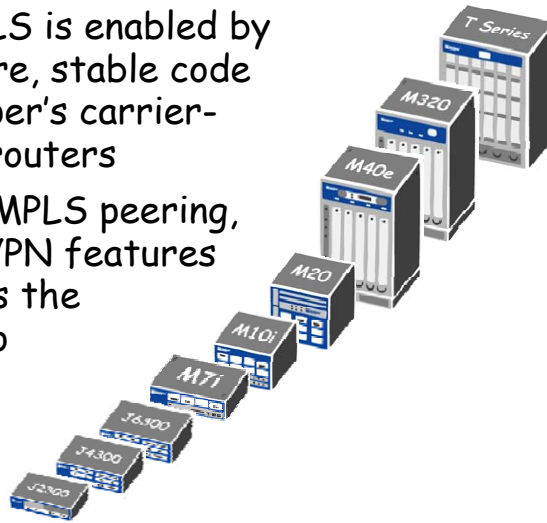
<p>Superior MPLS Scale LSP and VRF Scale</p>	<p>VPN Flexibility L3 VPN (2547) L2 VPN (Kompella) L2 VPN Interworking L2 Circuits (Martini) VPLS</p>	<p>Traffic Engineering and Management Diffserv-TE LSP Ingress Policing LSP Monitoring & Accounting</p>
<p>MPLS Management Options and Flexibility Detailed statistics XML interface Command Commit and Rollback SNMPv3, CLI, MIB, SSHv2</p>	<p>Failure Detection and Fast Re-route FRR Link Protection FRR Link/Node Protection FRR for VPNs Bidirectional Forwarding Detection</p>	

MPLS Breadth Across Products



Consistent MPLS Capabilities in All Routers

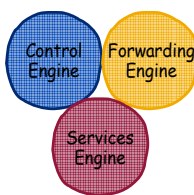
- Enterprise MPLS is enabled by the same mature, stable code that runs Juniper's carrier-class M and T routers
- Hybrid MPLS, MPLS peering, and advanced VPN features available across the entire portfolio



Proven Carrier Class Platforms

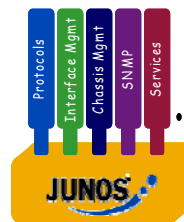
SUPOR - Secure, Uptime, Performance, OPEX Routers

strong Security



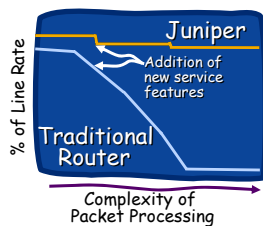
- Modularity for full router control in attack
- Next Gen CLI for fast editing of filters while under attack
- Add many filter terms without degradation

high Uptime



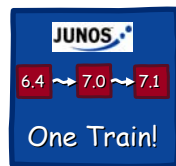
- Minor problems do not lead to system crashes
- Next Gen CLI prevents operator error
- Rescue button on J-series
- Graceful restart and M10i hitless recovery

predictable Performance



- Predictable performance for voice, video and other time critical apps
- Comprehensive QoS functions to classify, prioritize and schedule traffic

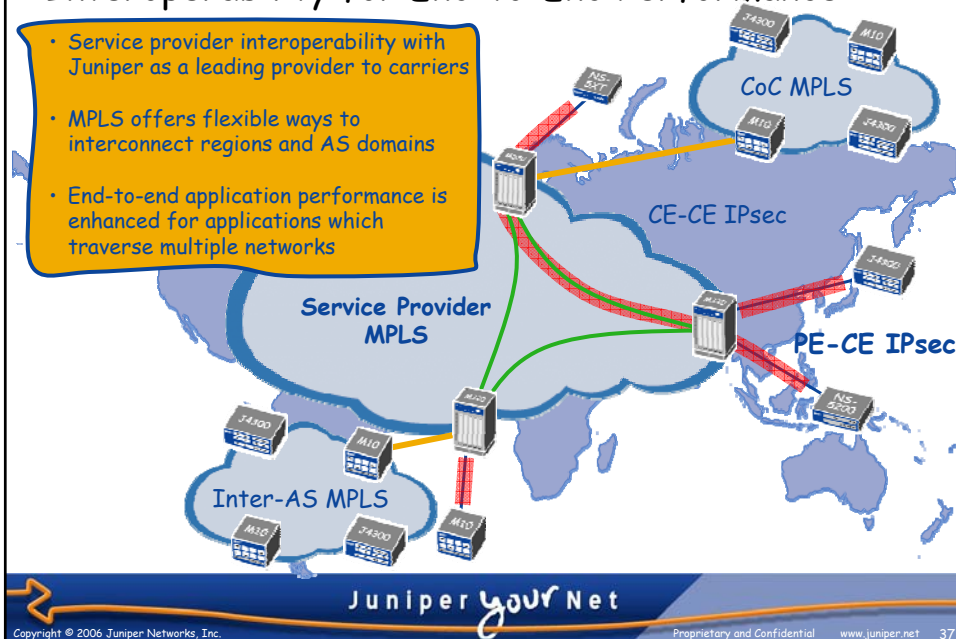
reduced Operations cost



- One software train
- Multiple management tools, including J-Web
- XML-based API
- Restoration features
- Feature licensing
- Interoperability

Carrier Class Implementation Facilitates Interoperability for End-to-End Performance

- Service provider interoperability with Juniper as a leading provider to carriers
- MPLS offers flexible ways to interconnect regions and AS domains
- End-to-end application performance is enhanced for applications which traverse multiple networks



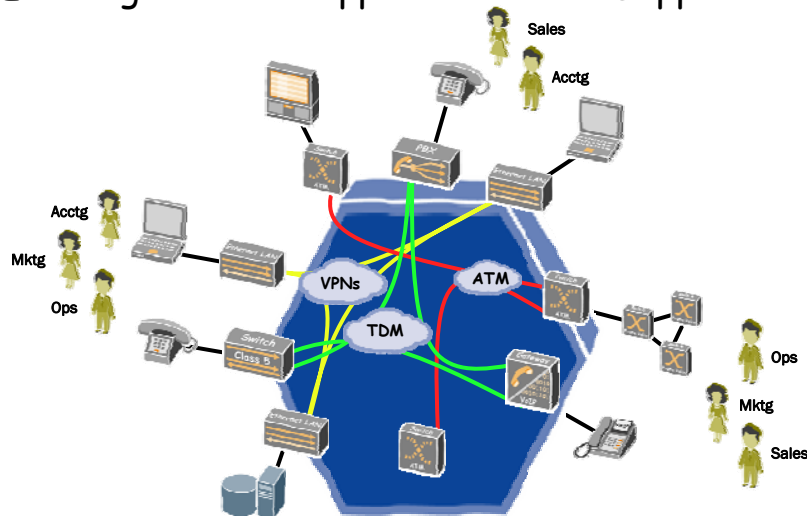
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Application QoS is Enabled for the Enterprise

- Native service environments preserve investments
- Interoperable service provider offerings are available to facilitate the rich application QoS experience
- Enterprise networks are always in flux and MPLS facilitates these transitions
 - Old applications and services phasing out, new ones phasing in
- Support must be both: *Generic* (e.g. Internet, IP) and *Specific* (e.g. ATM CES, TDM)
- Juniper Networks MPLS supports specific applications with standards-based, partner, and proprietary solutions

Existing and New Applications Are Supported



Summary

- MPLS enables application specific QoS on a converged network similar to the way separate and dedicated networks provide QoS
- MPLS virtualization per application provides
 - Packet performance guarantees
 - Enhanced Security through separation
 - Traffic engineering as an application QoS tool
- Key for a successful implementation in the enterprise is:
 - Depth of MPLS features to enable a full set of application QoS capabilities
 - Breadth of feature support across platforms to scale without limitations
 - A carrier-class MPLS implementation for the enterprise
- Interoperability with leading MPLS service providers



Convergence with Virtualization

- More services on fewer networks saves money
 - Convergence *requires* QoS, VPNs, traffic engineering, L1 and 2 support, etc.
- Services never want to be converged
 - Differences in QoS requirements, routing, availability, privacy, regulatory needs
 - Each service should experience its network as custom-built for it
- How can we converge, but not seem to?

Summary: Benefits of MPLS in the NGN

- Converged networks that "seem" separate
 - One bill for one network infrastructure from your provider, yet many services / apps
 - One network to manage, control, secure, maintain, and regulate
- Each application is assured the experience (security, availability, performance) it requires
- All business applications are supported
 - Legacy or NextGen, critical to best-effort