



SANDOG

IP Core – Architecture Trend Policy Management

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Agenda



- IP Core – Current trend
- What is NGN/IMS? Why NGN/IMS?
- NGN Challenges
- NGN architecture
- Conclusion

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- **IP Core – Current trend**
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- **NGN Challenges**
- **NGN architecture**
- **Conclusion**

IP Core - Four Trends

1. TDM is past its prime

- Built primarily for voice, and adapted reasonably successfully for leased lines, fine-grained TDM (PDH/SDH) is increasingly irrelevant for Next Generation Networks
- TDM is also very expensive on a cost/Gbps basis

2. Packet transport is on the rise

- There is recognition that transport must focus on packets, not bits
- There are multiple approaches, and a lot of confusion out there

3. Interest in the Packets+ Photons Phenomenon is growing

- There is also recognition that the worlds of packets and of optical transport must come together
- Again, there are several approaches, and no clear way forward

Policy Management

- Common Core – Multiple Service
- Resource Admission Control for the Application and services

Transition to Ethernet

Migrate from SONET/SDH to Ethernet + “magic layer”

SONET/SDH

Deep Channelization: down to DS0

Framing: carry bits/cells/frames/packets

Overhead: OAM: liveness, management

Fast Restoration (ring-oriented)

Traffic Engineering (path and capacity mgmt)

Timing (clock/frequency synchronization)

Ethernet / IP

Magic layer (MPLS)

to recapture TE, FRR, packet OAM, etc.

Framing: to carry packets

G.709: optical OAM, FEC, coarse chan, framing

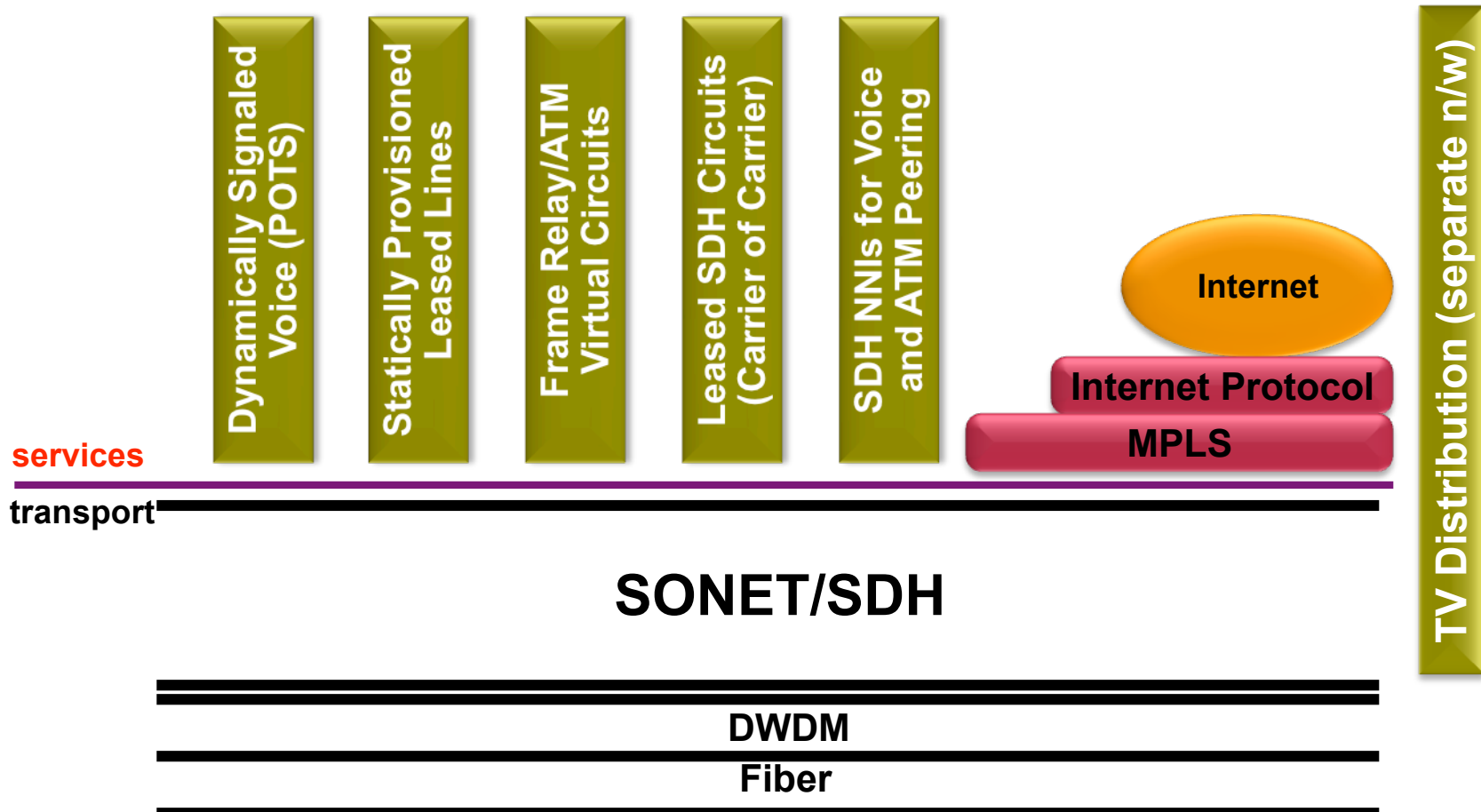
Timing and Synchronization

DWDM

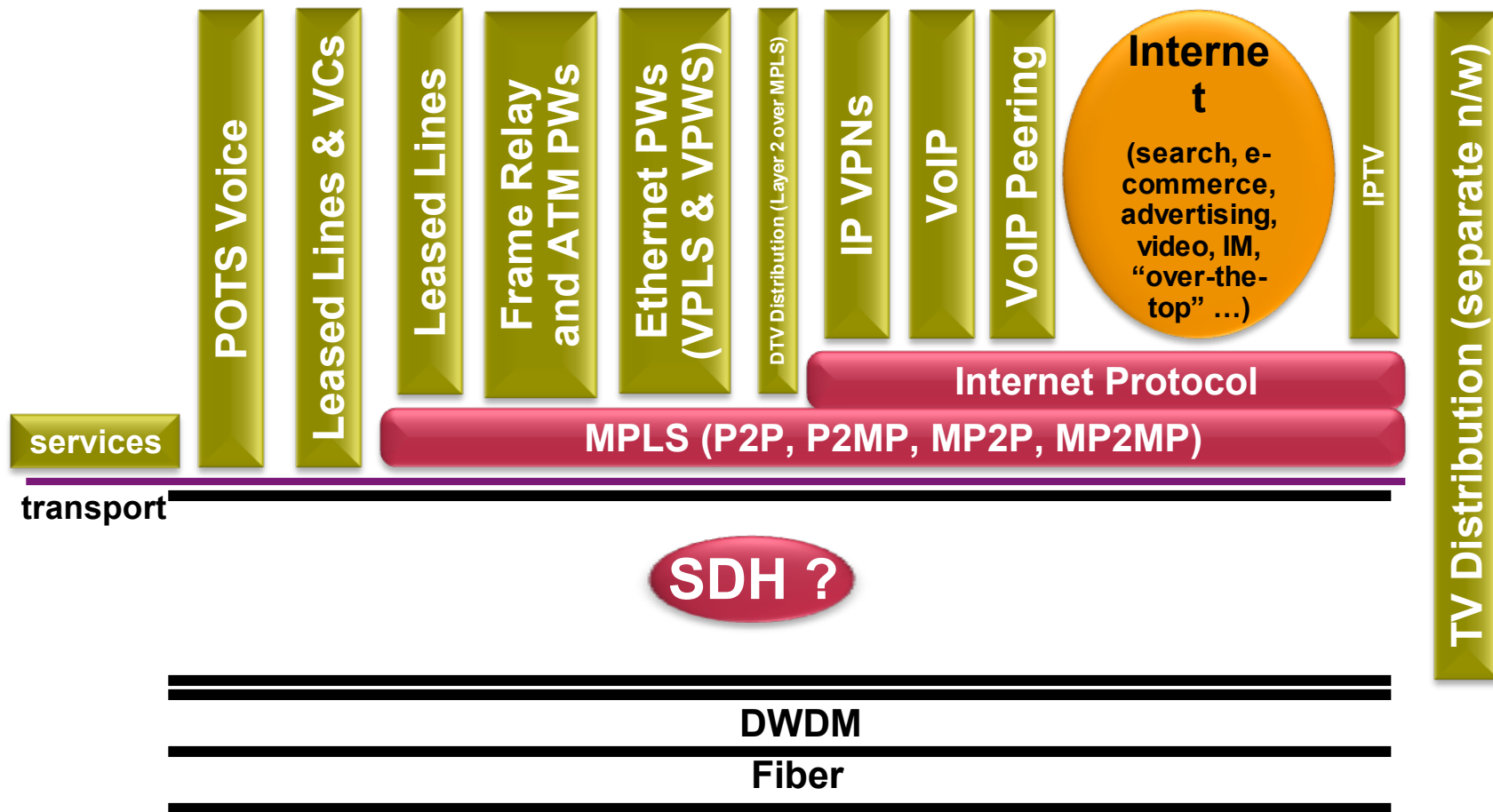
Fiber

Removing functions that are no longer required leads to savings

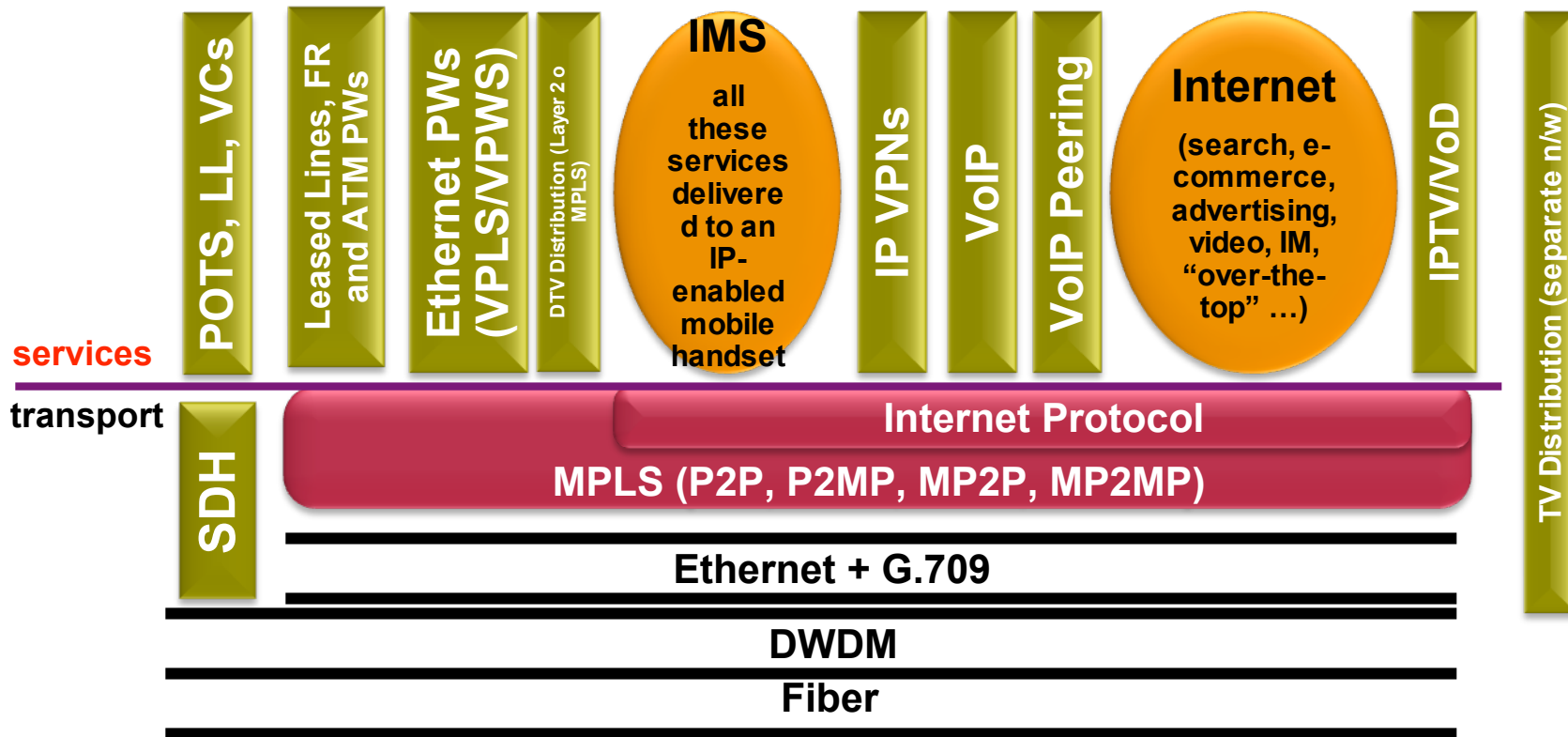
Picture from the Past (20/15/10/5 years ago)



Picture Today



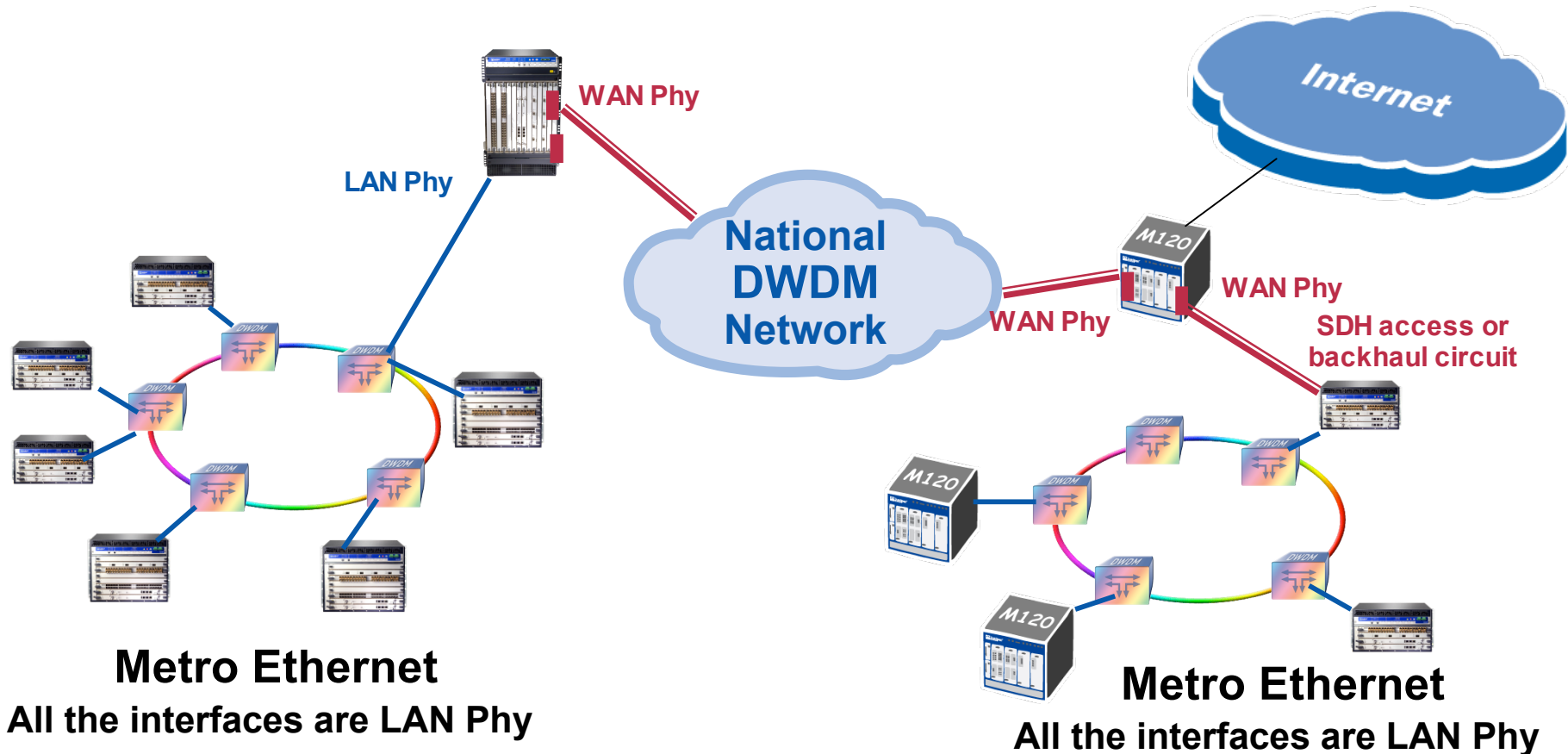
Picture in a Couple of Years



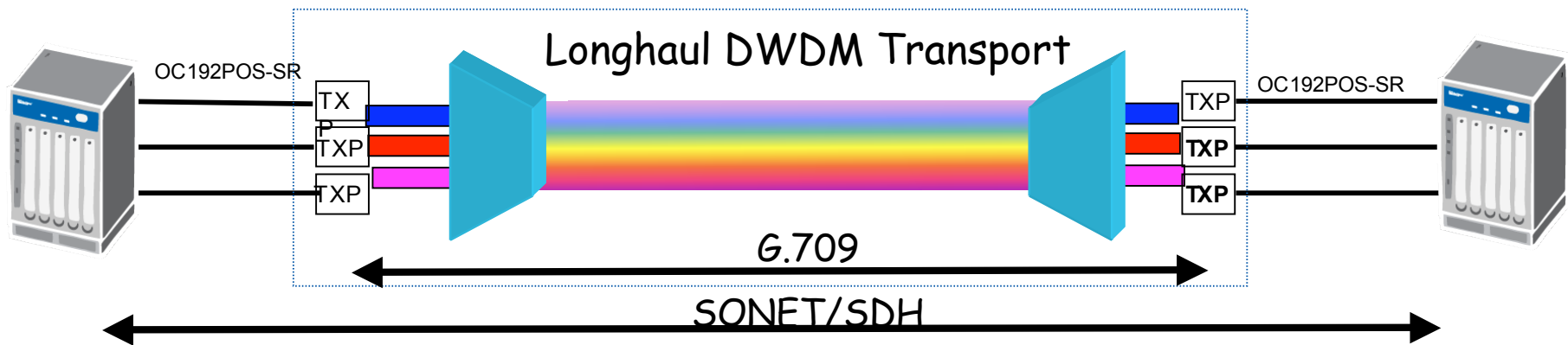
This maintains the synergy between MPLS and IP and has the right partition between infrastructure/services

10GE LANPHY / WANPHY

- 10GE Bit rate is 10.x Gbit/s
- Ethernet payload is within the STS-192c envelope 9.58464 Gbps
- IEEE 802.3ae defines the Tx characteristics of the 10GE WAN Phy.



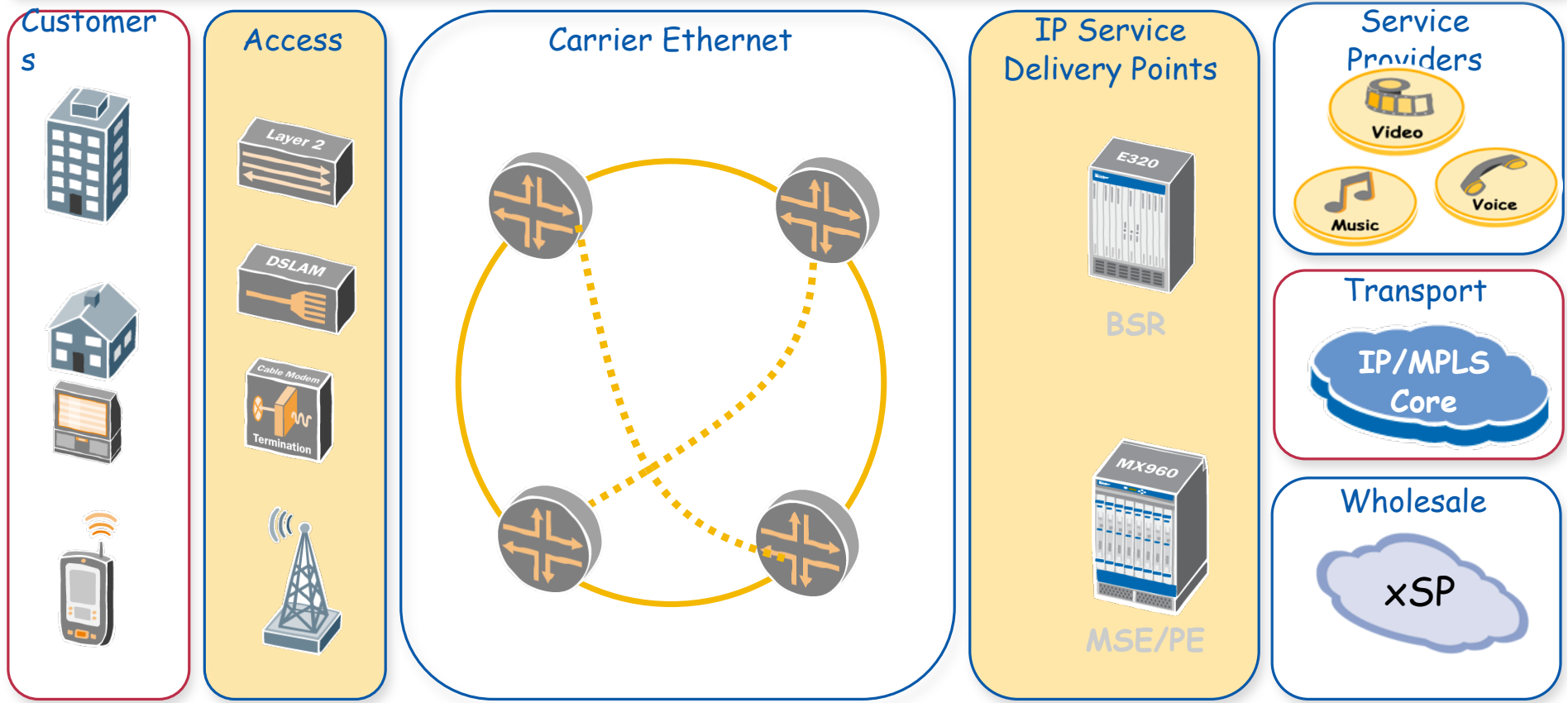
WAN Phy application in Optical Core



Access Network - Trend

Applications

Policy & Control



Customers

Access

Cable, FTTx, EPON, Wimax
WiFi, RAN, MSAN

Carrier Ethernet

Edge

Core

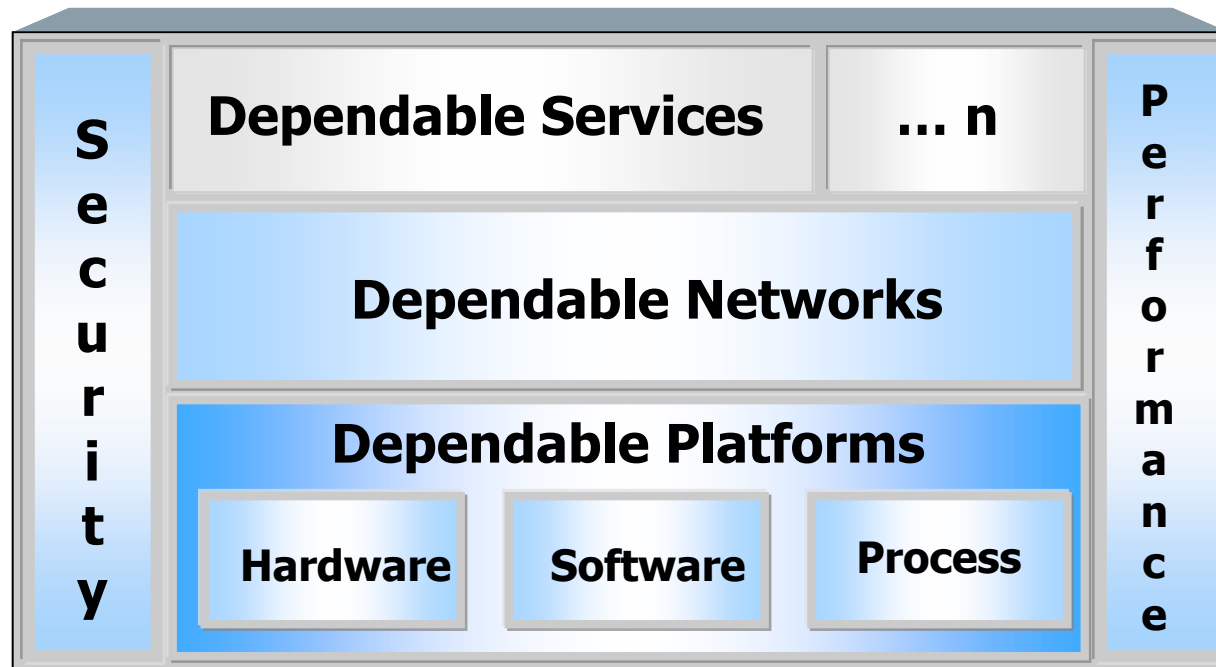
High Availability – good terminology use

As defined by Telcordia:

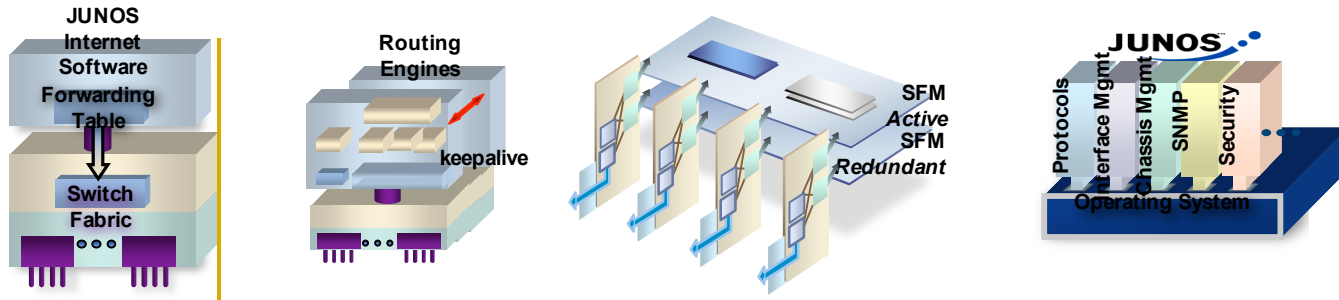
Percent Availability	Number of Nines	Outage Time (Minutes/ Yr)	Service Quality Level
99%	2-Nines	5,000 m/y	moderate
99.9%	3-Nines	500 m/y	well-managed
99.99%	4-Nines	50 m/y	high availability
99.999%	5-Nines	5 m/y	very high availability
99.9999%	6-Nines	0.5m/y	Extremely high availability

IP Core Design – Frame work

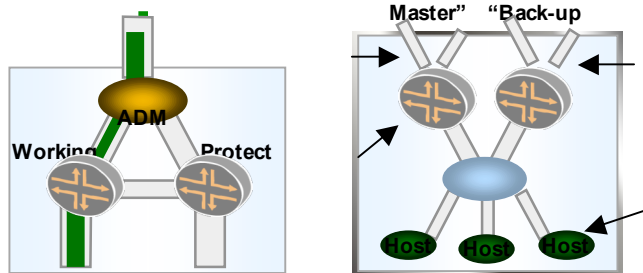
IP Carrier-Class Availability Is a Culture, Not a Single Feature or Product



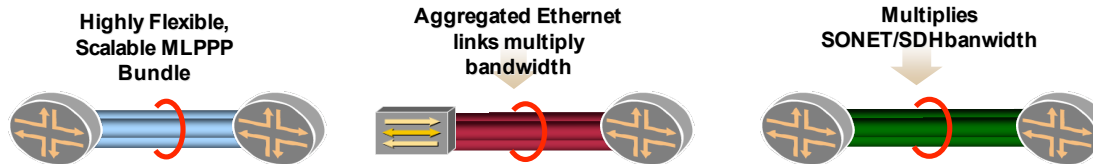
System Architecture



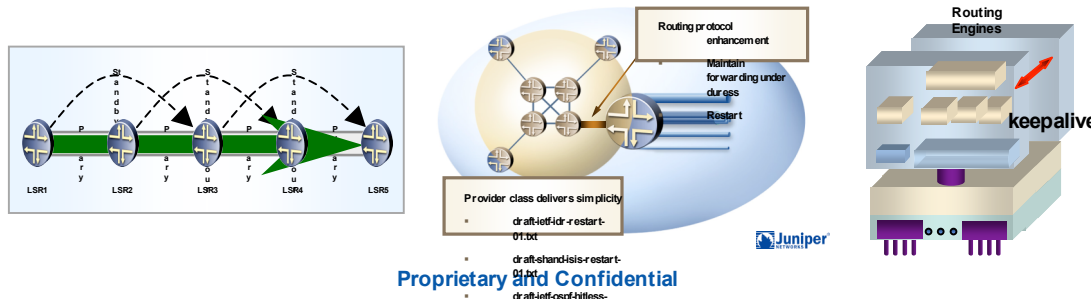
Node-level Resilience



Link-level Resilience



Upper Layer Resilience



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Key Market Trends for Service Providers Need for Network wide Policy Management

■ Traffic Growth

- Estimated bandwidth in core: x4 in 3 years
- Driven by new applications and new users

■ Network Upgrades

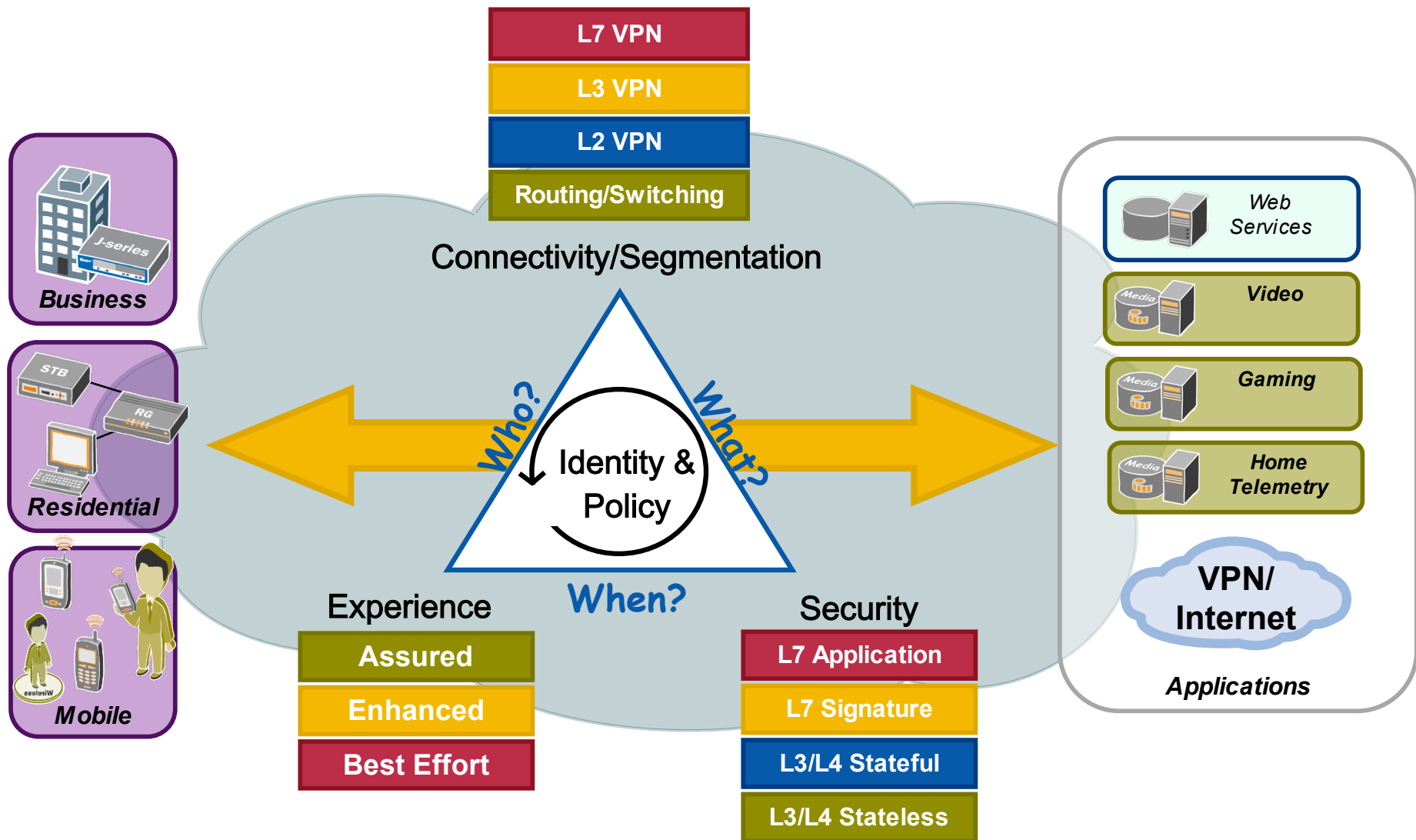
- CAPEX increase for most service providers
- Driven by Traffic Growth and NGN

■ Revenues Plateau

- Typical CAGR of 5%
- More intense competition
- Issue with Revenue distribution: Revenues shifting to Content and Application providers ; Is there value in the network?



The Role of the IP Core Network



What is NGN/IMS?

**IMS = IP Multimedia Subsystem
(3GPP)
FMC = Fixed Mobile
Convergence (TISPAN)**

**Architectural framework for
service provider infrastructure to
offer existing and new services in
an access-agnostic manner over a
common IP infrastructure**

**Applications of IMS-FMC
IPTV, VOIP, Push-to-Talk, Peer-
to-peer gaming, etc.**

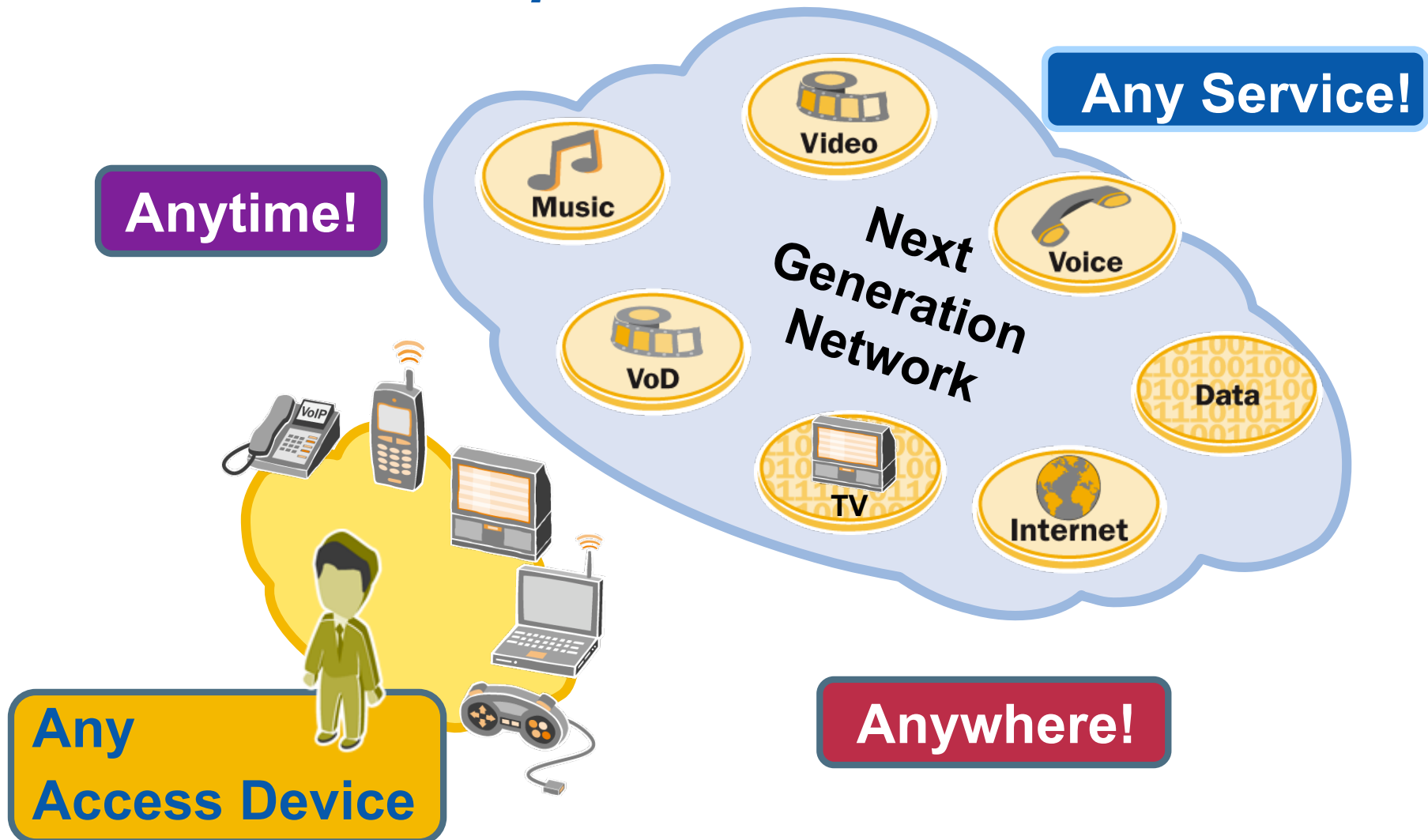
Three screens of the future:
Anytime, anywhere communications



“...IMS’s main appeal is it’s ability to provide *more applications faster and at lower cost*, but *fixed/mobile convergence* is an important motivator.”

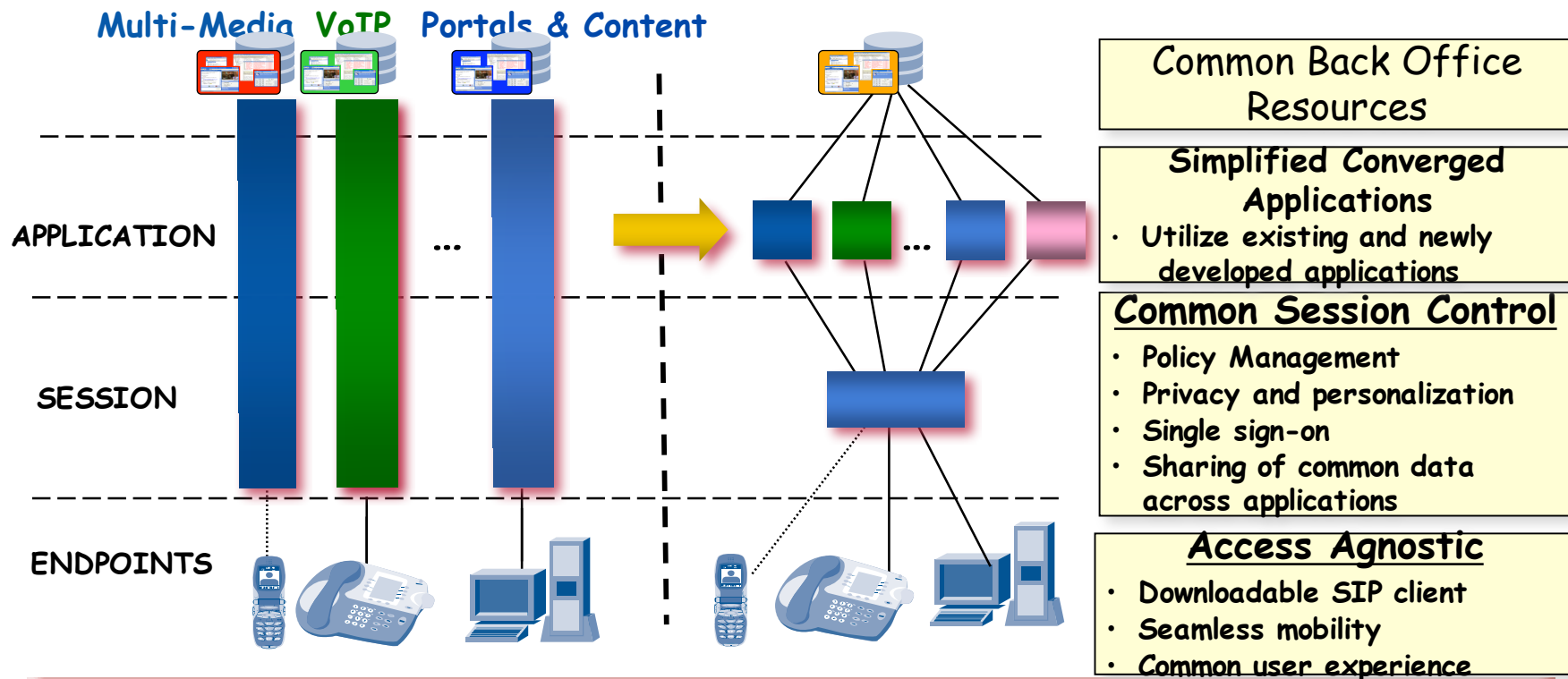
Heavy reading, July 2005

The NGN Concept



From Multiple Service Networks To Single Network / Multi access architecture

Invest in the Application Once!



Converged services providers can build and launch services faster, efficiently adapting to market changes

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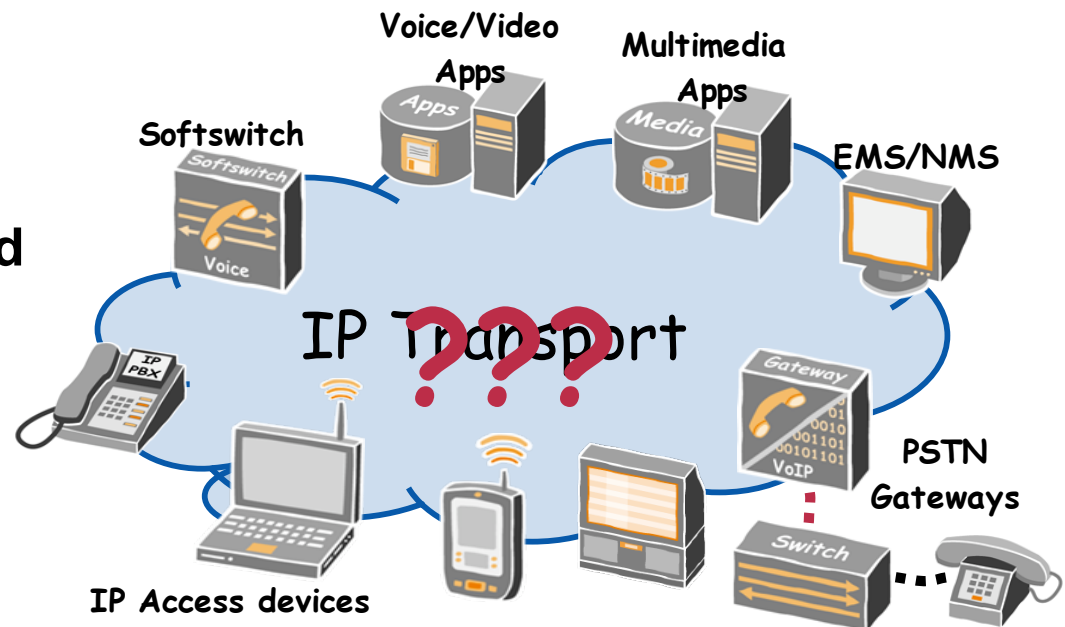
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NGN/IMS Transport challenges

- **Connectivity:** VoIP & Multimedia equipment and protocols usually regard IP Transport as a “flat network cloud” (No NAT/FW/VPN’s)
- **Interoperability:** Multiple services, standards, providers

- **Guaranteed Quality of Service**
 - Currently "Best Effort" or Statically provisioned
 - No Policy control & Resource reservation
 - Admission control

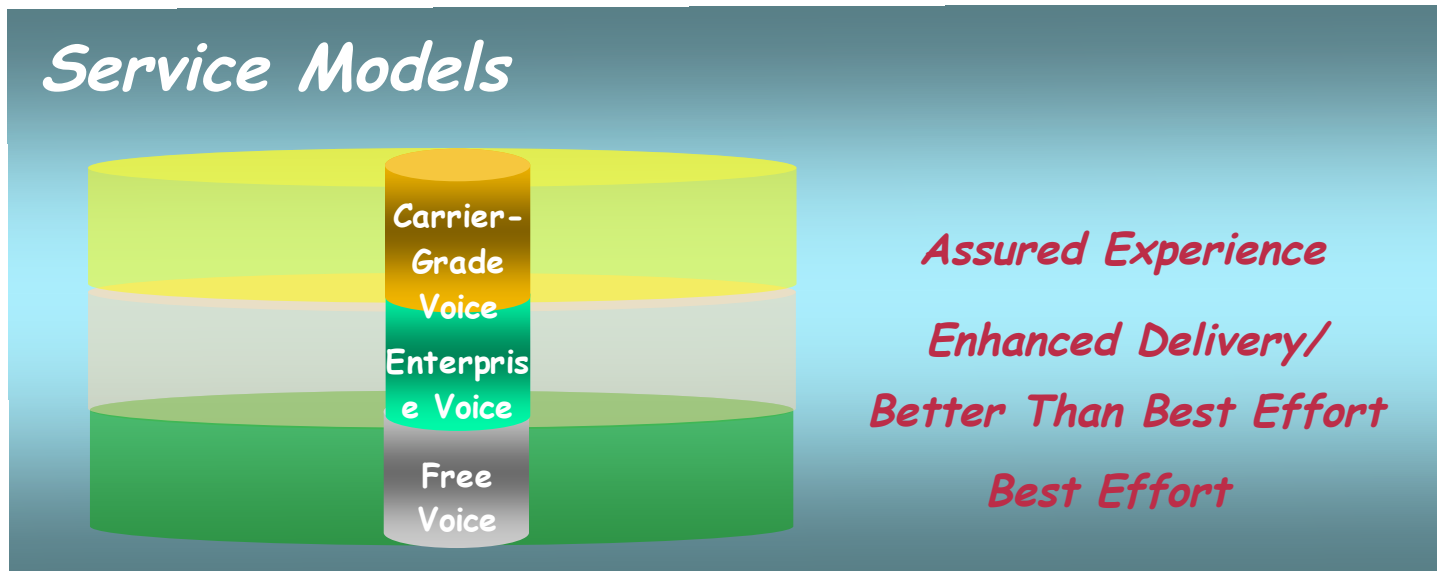
- **Security**
 - IP vulnerabilities



NGN/IMS Services challenges

- Different Services: Voice, TV, Multimedia, Internet, VPN ...
- Different Levels of the same service: best effort, premium...
- Different AAA methods

All provided on the same network



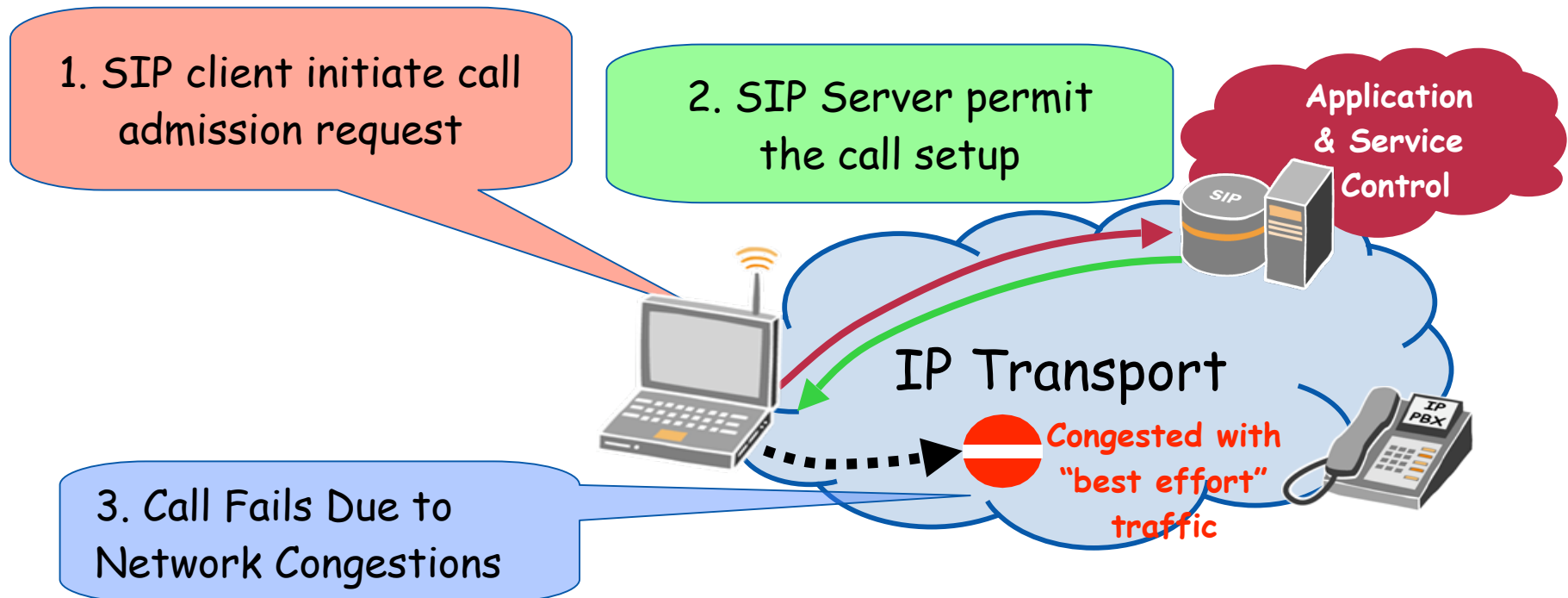
NGN/IMS security concerns

- **Fraud**
- **Service Theft**
- **Attack on particular service**
- **Utilize subscriber base for unaccepted marketing purposes**



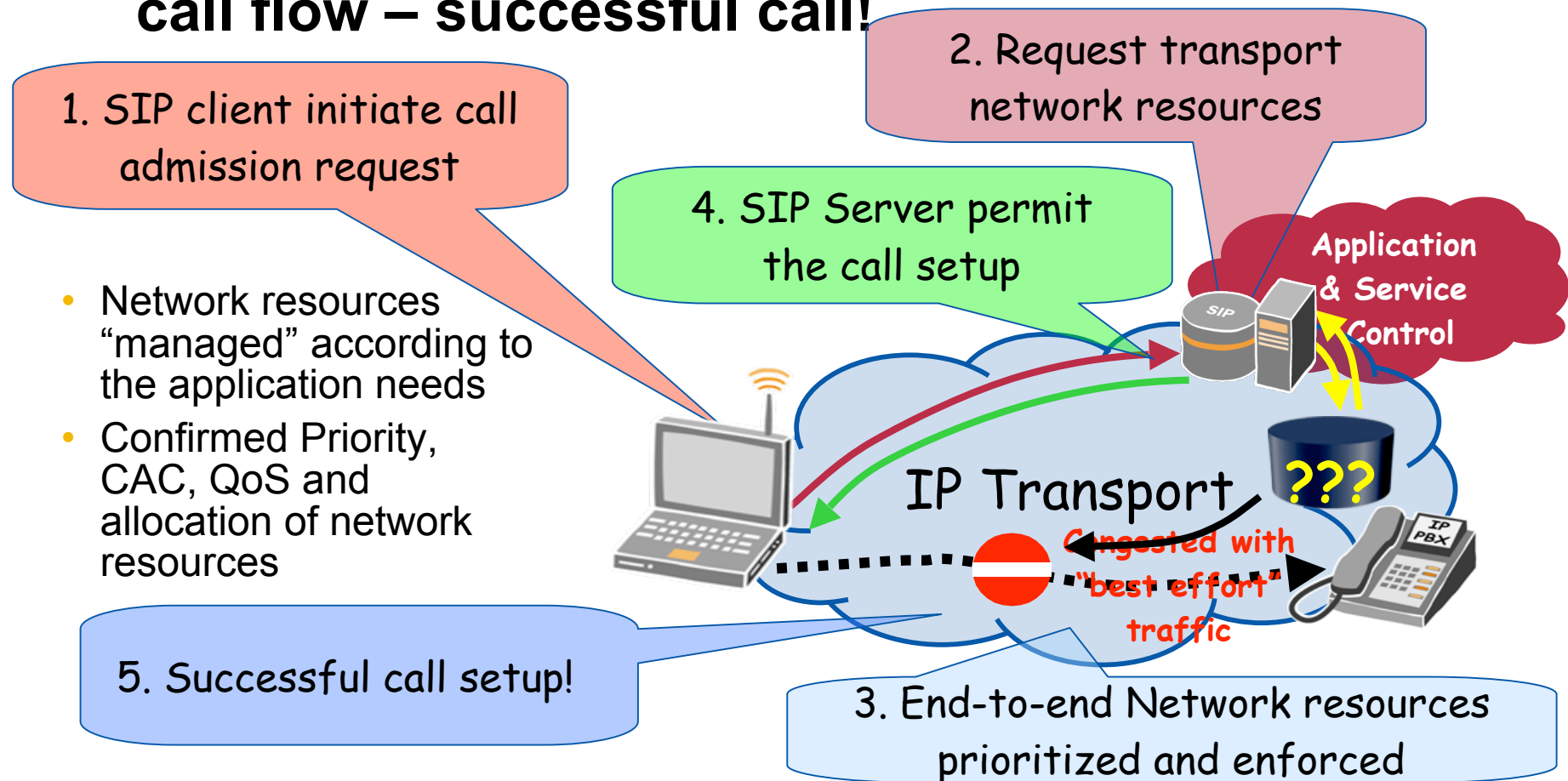
Example: QoS challenge for premium VoIP

- **The Application is not aware that transport resources are not available – call fails!**



Example: QoS challenge for premium VoIP

- Transport resources verified as part of the call flow – successful call!



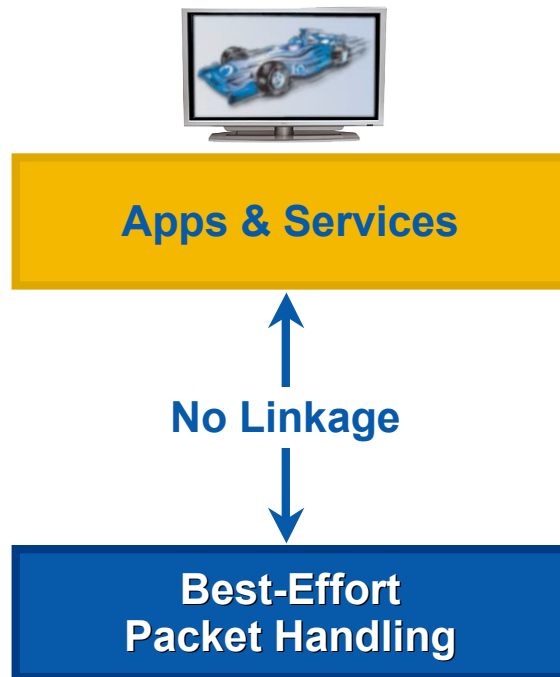
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The need for customized policy control

From Best-Effort for a Small set of services



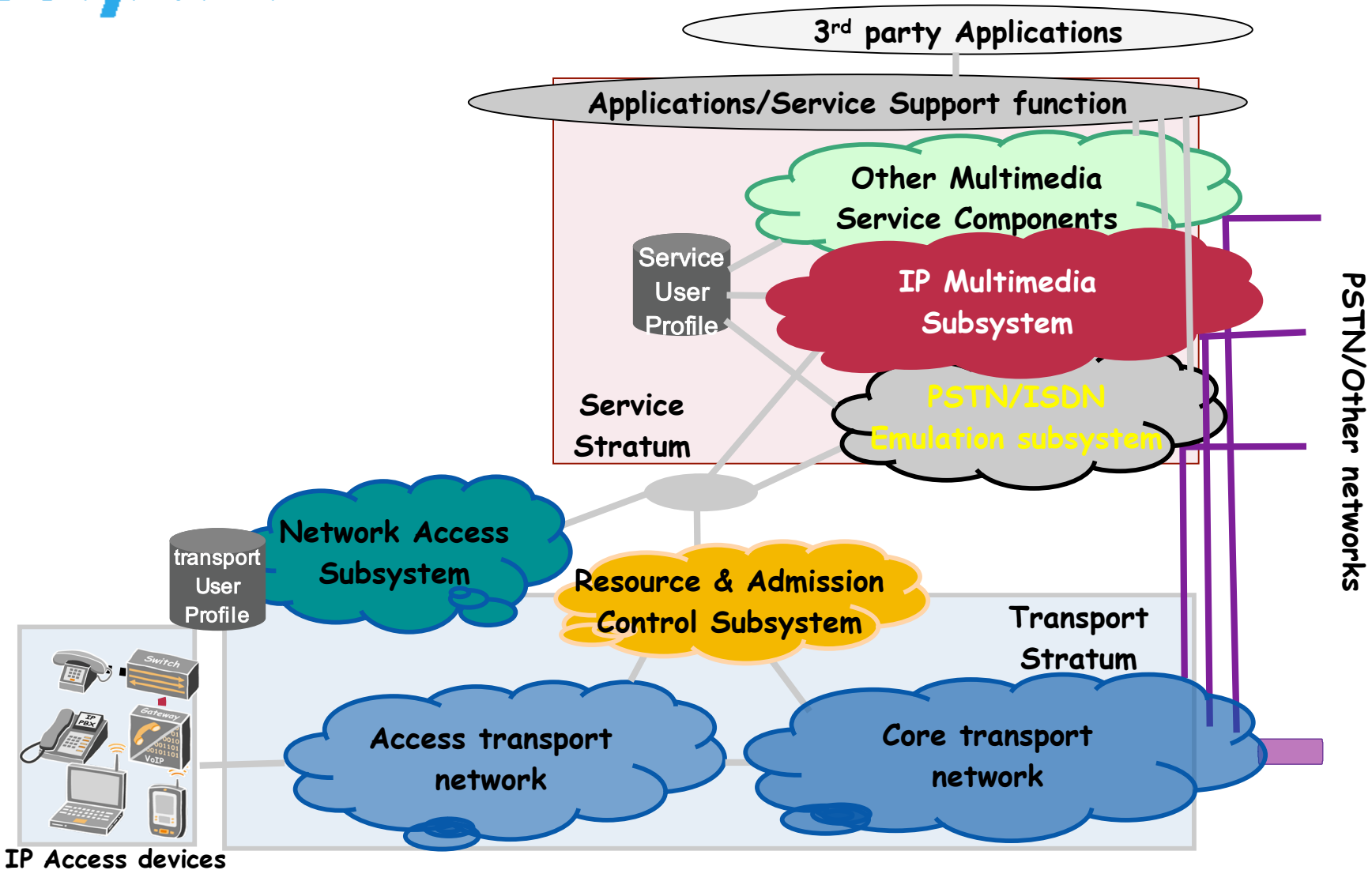
Ok for web surfing, but not multimedia or mission-critical services

To deterministic Quality for a large breadth of Unique Services



Optimized for multimedia and mission-critical services

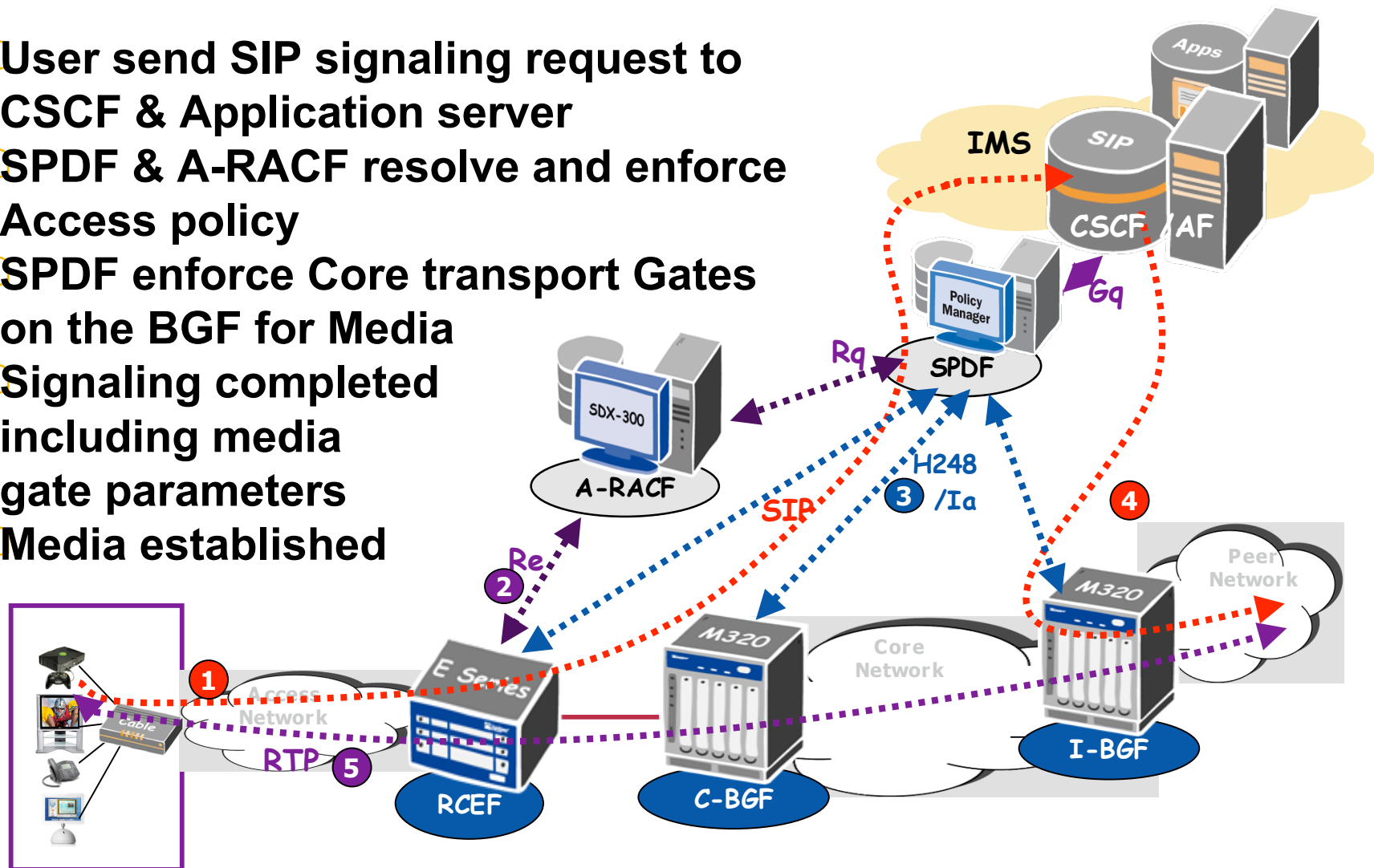
tispan' Release 1 Architecture



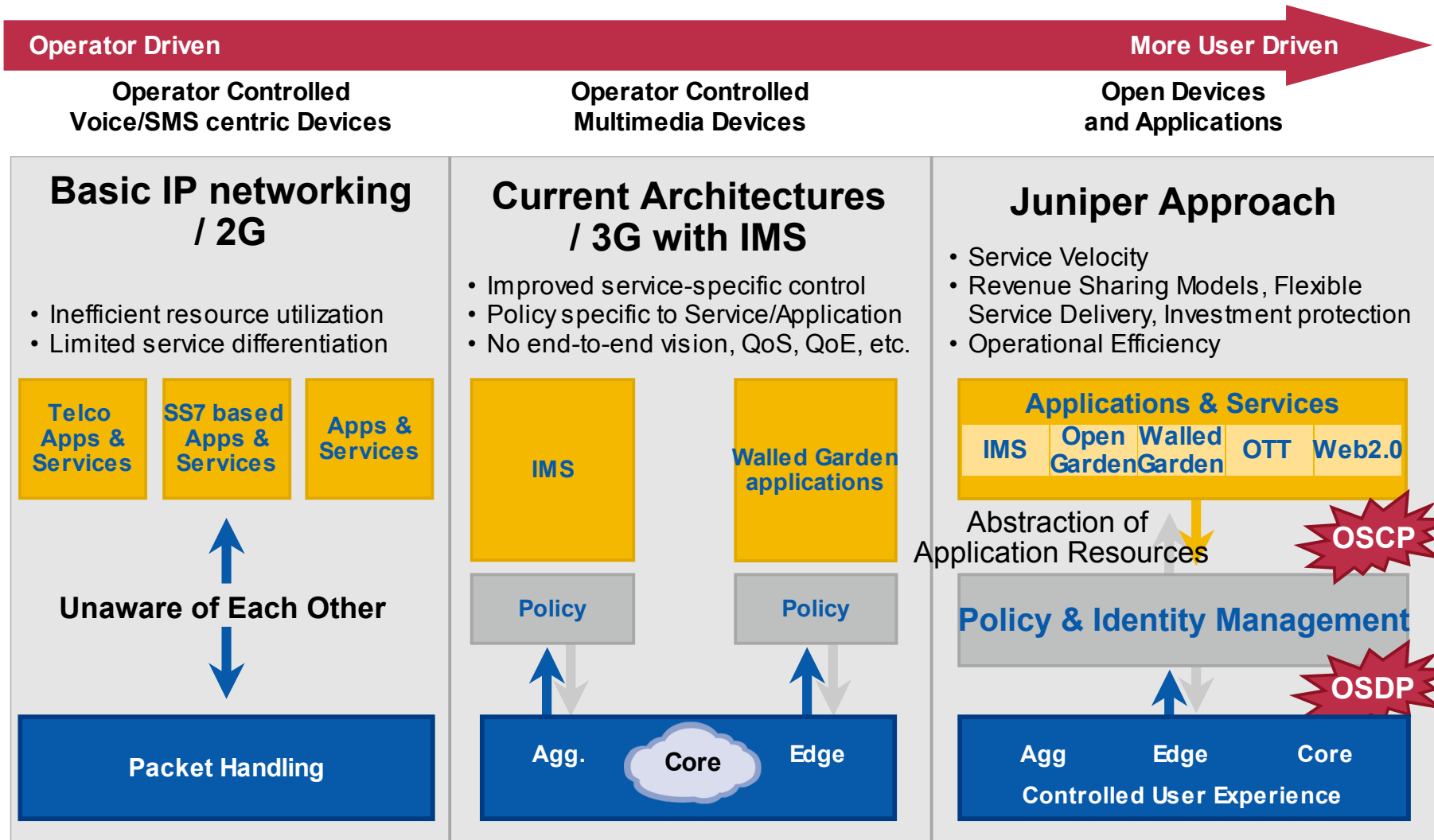
IP Access devices

IMS Simplified call flow

- 📁 User send SIP signaling request to CSCF & Application server
- 📄 SPDF & A-RACF resolve and enforce Access policy
- 📄 SPDF enforce Core transport Gates on the BGF for Media
- 📄 Signaling completed including media gate parameters
- 📄 Media established



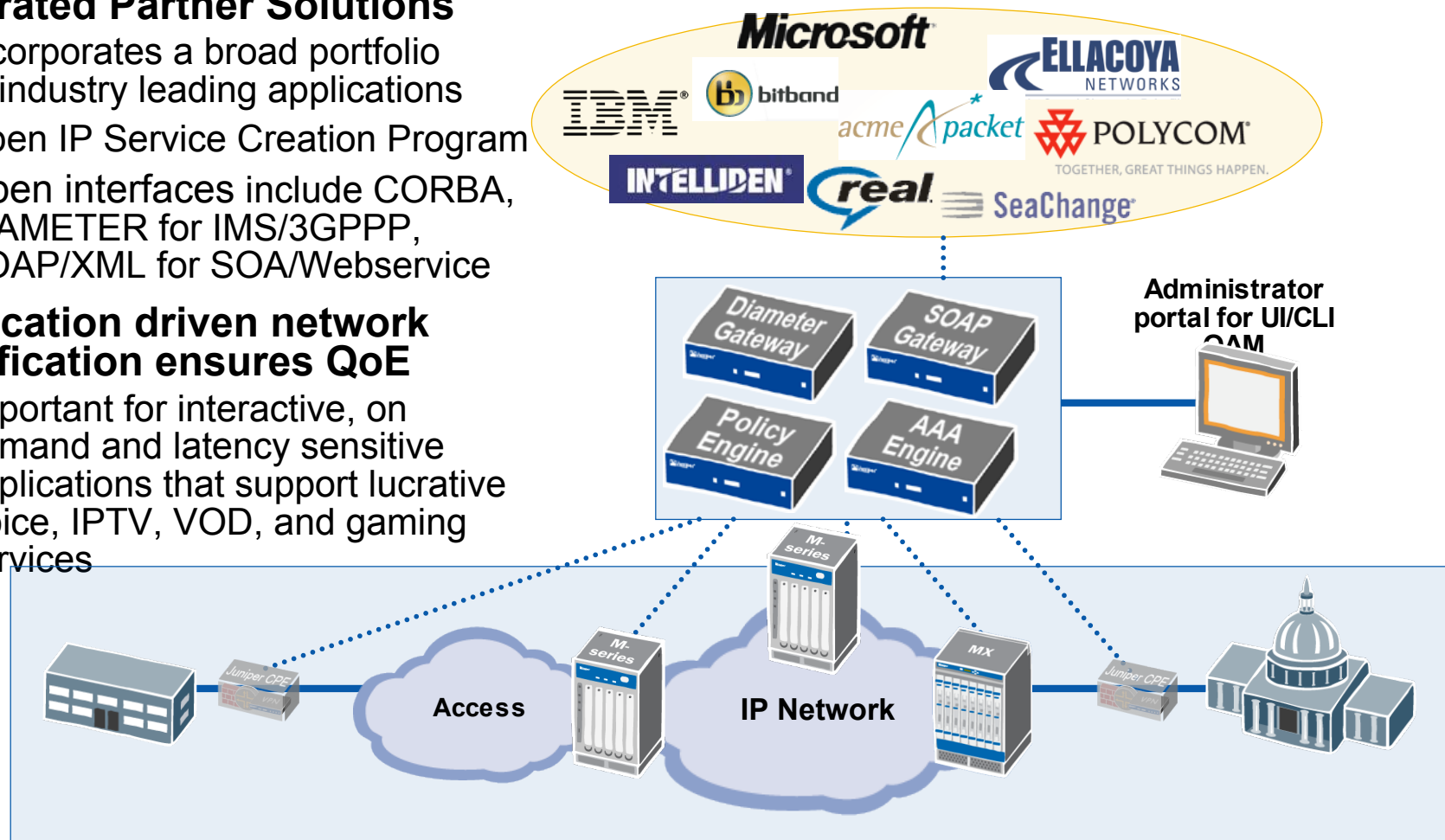
Strategic role of Policy and Identity



Application driven Network Control

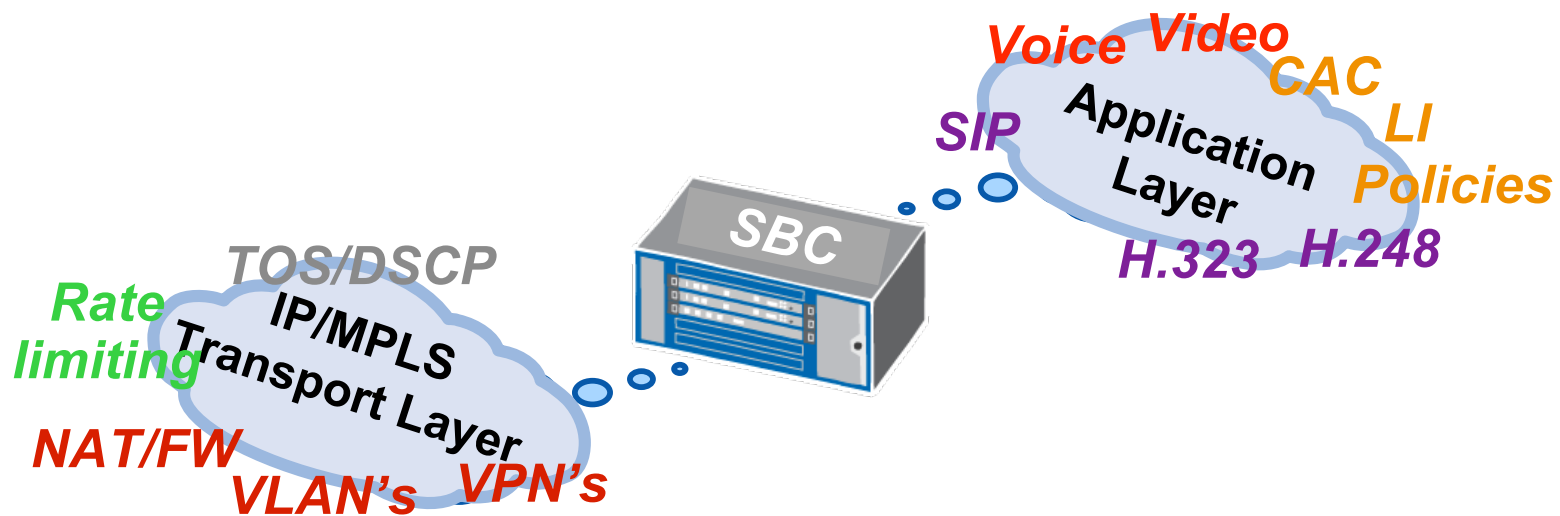
- **Integrated Partner Solutions**
 - Incorporates a broad portfolio of industry leading applications
 - Open IP Service Creation Program
 - Open interfaces include CORBA, DIAMETER for IMS/3GPPP, SOAP/XML for SOA/Webservice

- **Application driven network modification ensures QoE**
 - Important for interactive, on demand and latency sensitive applications that support lucrative Voice, IPTV, VOD, and gaming services

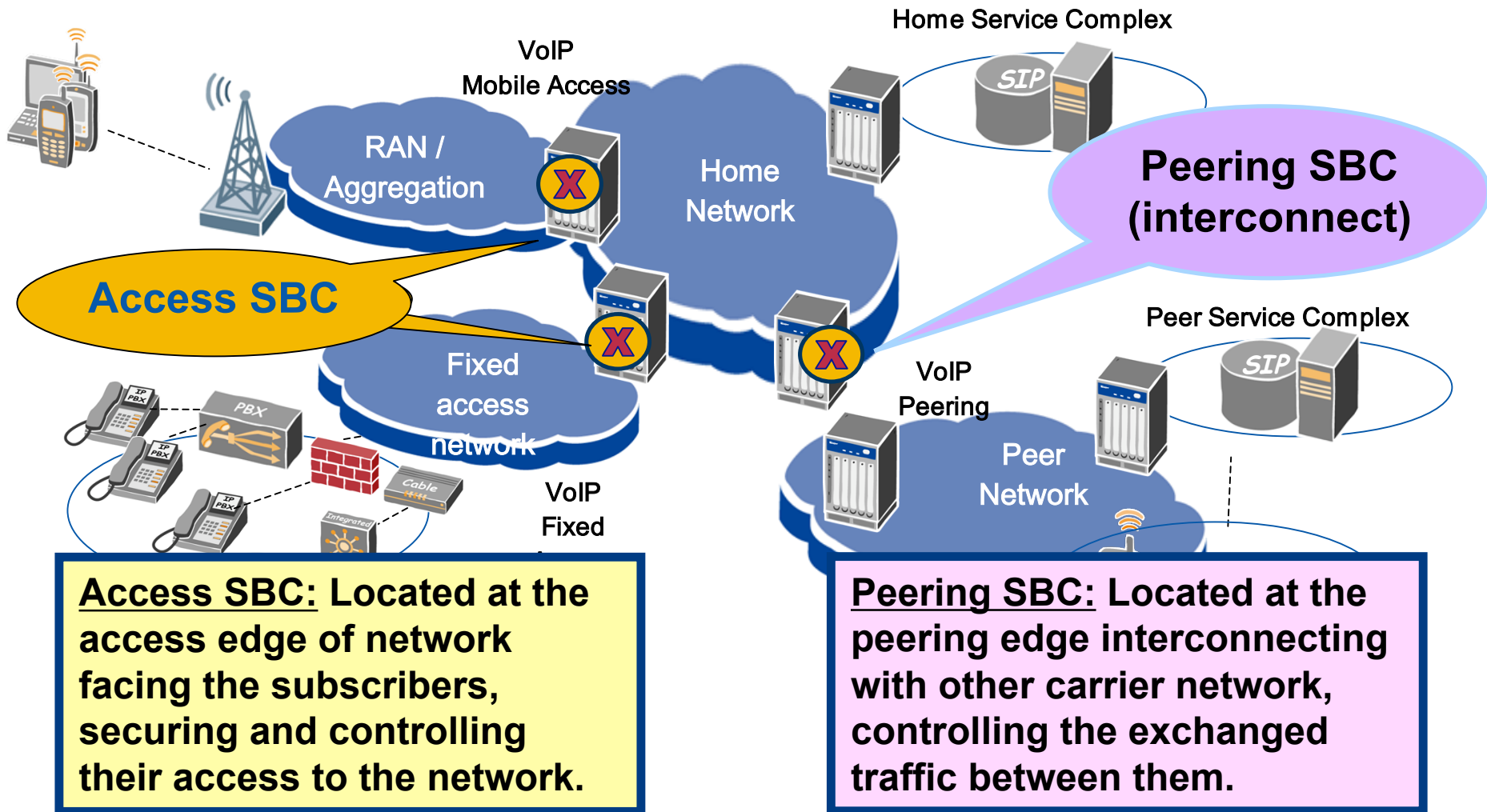


What is an SBC?

- link between the application and the transport
 - *Session Border Controller is a **session aware device** (VoIP protocols & applications), that solves IP transport issues such as **connectivity, security and QoS.***



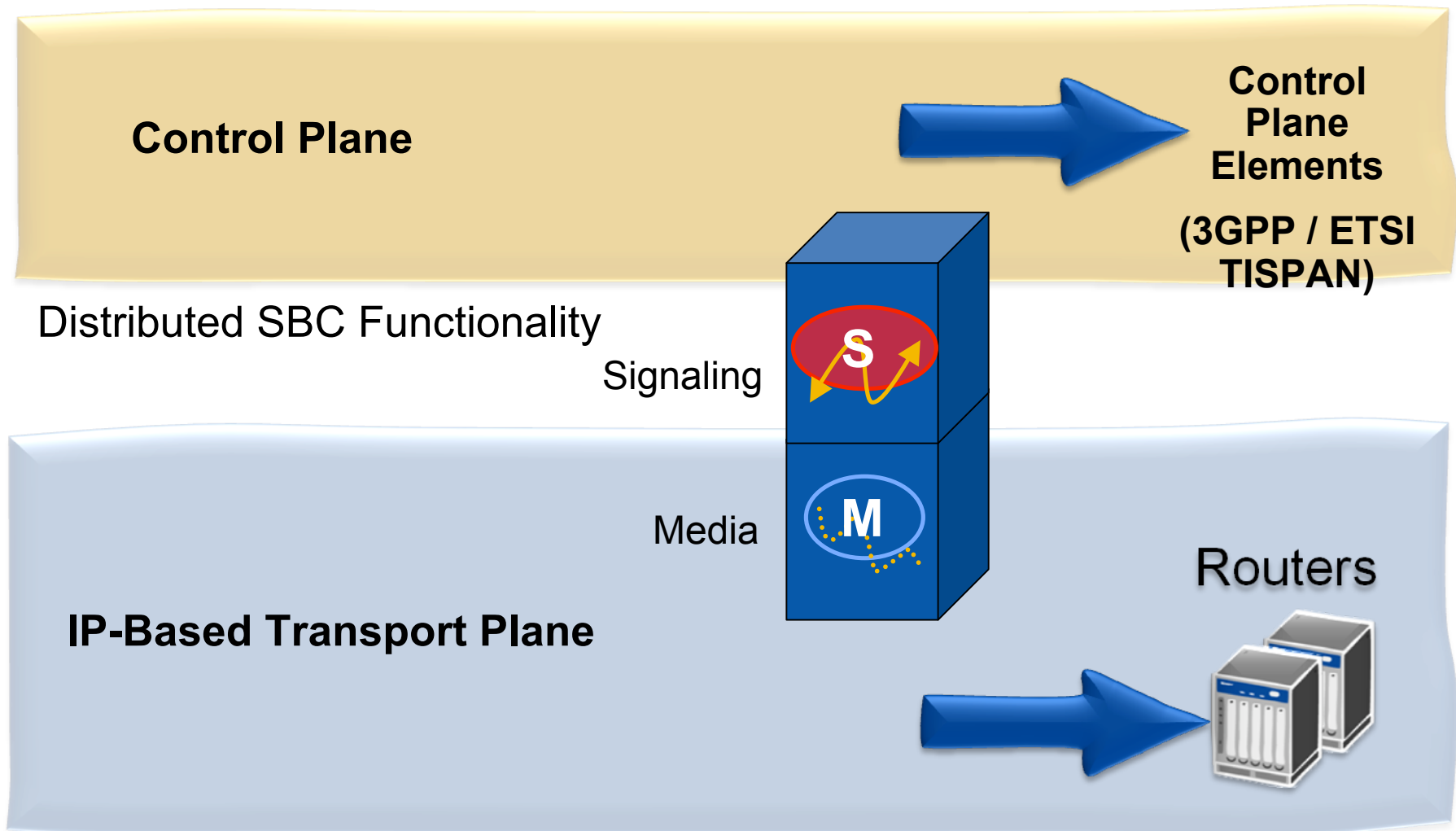
Session Border Control Locations



Access SBC: Located at the access edge of network facing the subscribers, securing and controlling their access to the network.

Peering SBC: Located at the peering edge interconnecting with other carrier network, controlling the exchanged traffic between them.

SBC Distribution trend



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Conclusions

- IP becomes the common transport for all applications and services
- Policy Management is Hot
- IMS/NGN architectures offer natural evolution and convergence path of fixed and mobile packet-based architectures
- **SIP** chosen as main protocol for multimedia services
- Vendors and carriers are moving from a **Softswitch Architecture** to the **IMS architecture** introduced by 3GPP and adopted by **ETSI TISPAN**.
- Evolutions steps will require both **IMS and Non-IMS** support in parallel in the near future

Thank you..!

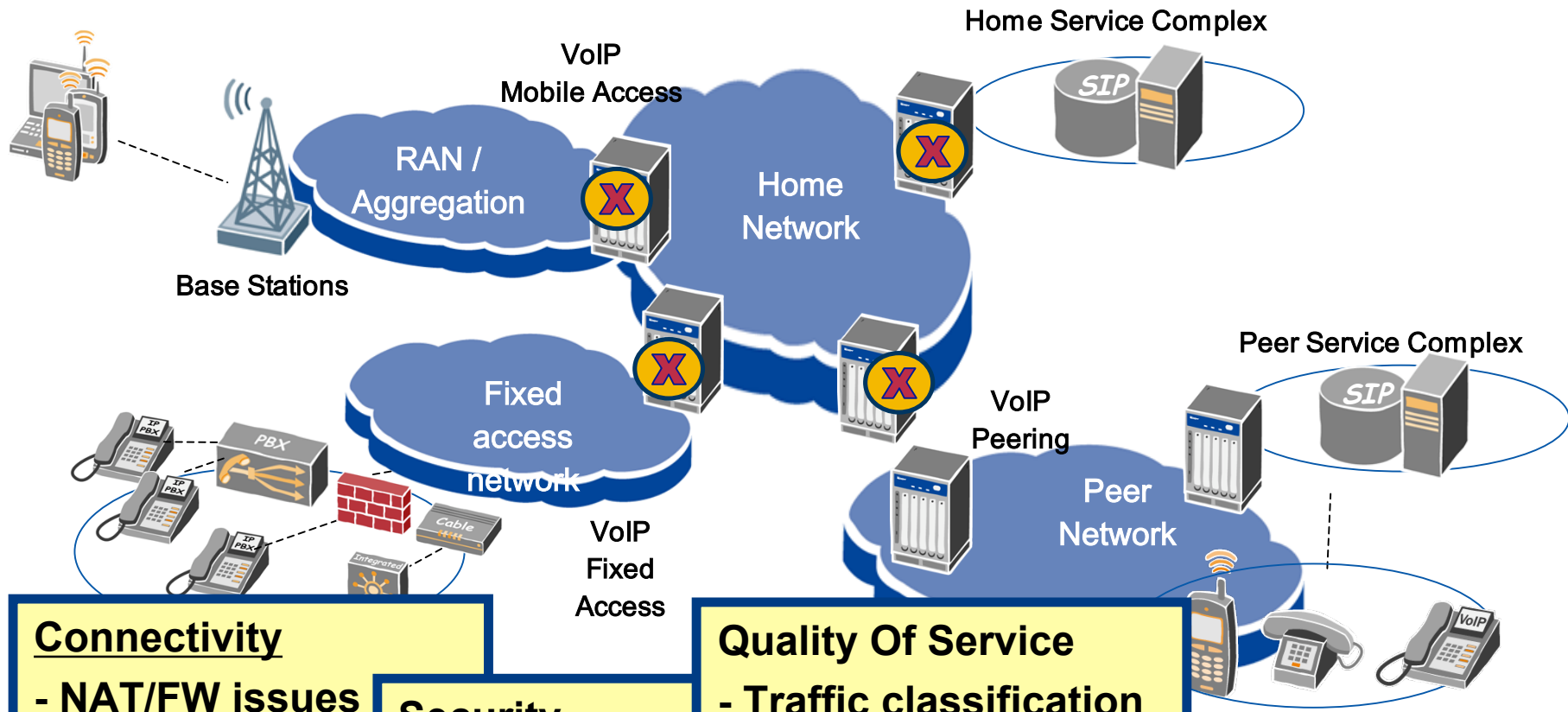
Juniper *your* Net™

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Session Border Control issues



Connectivity

- NAT/FW issues
- VPN & VLAN mapping
- IPv4 / IPv6

Security

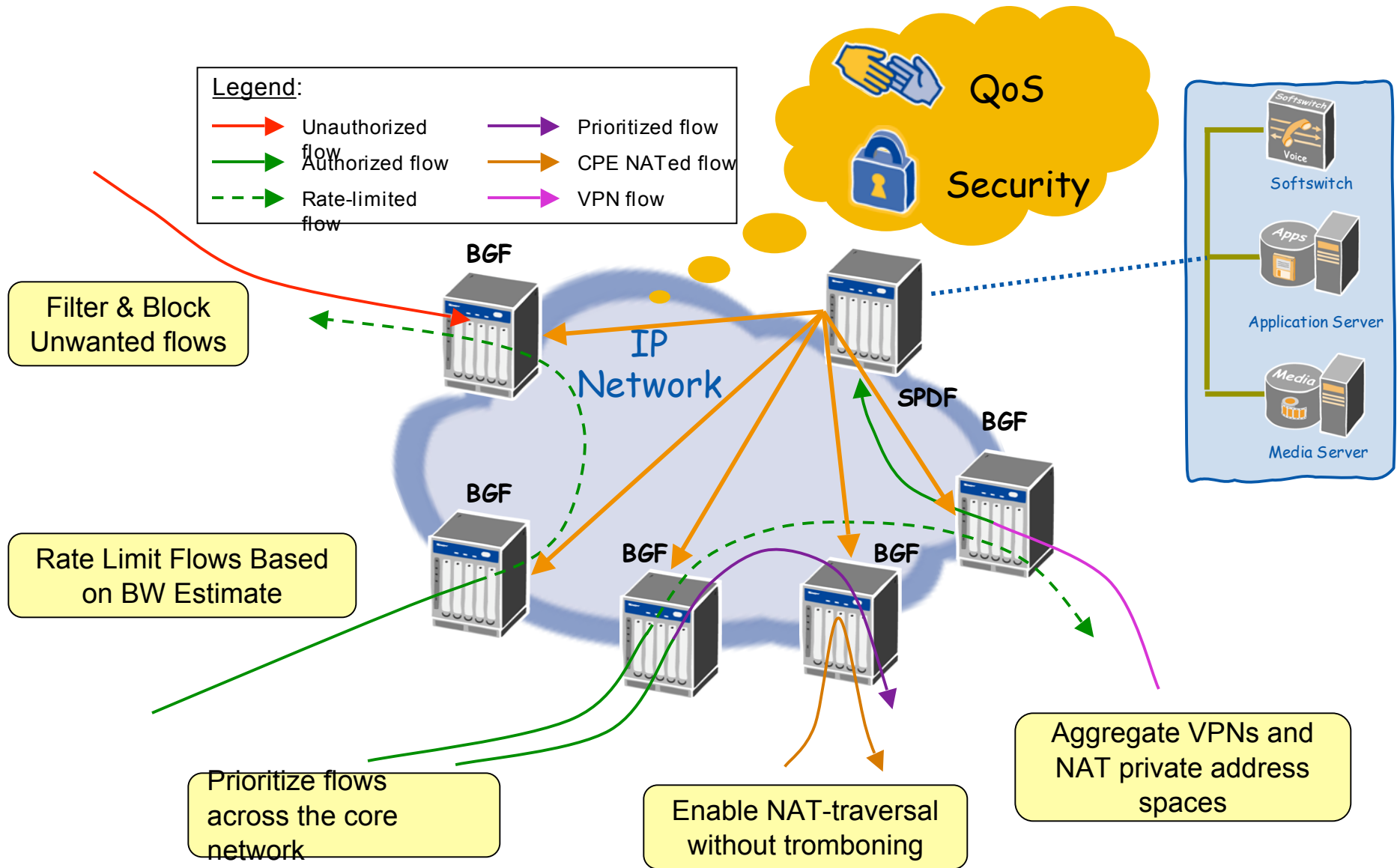
- DoS attacks
- Service theft
- Fraud

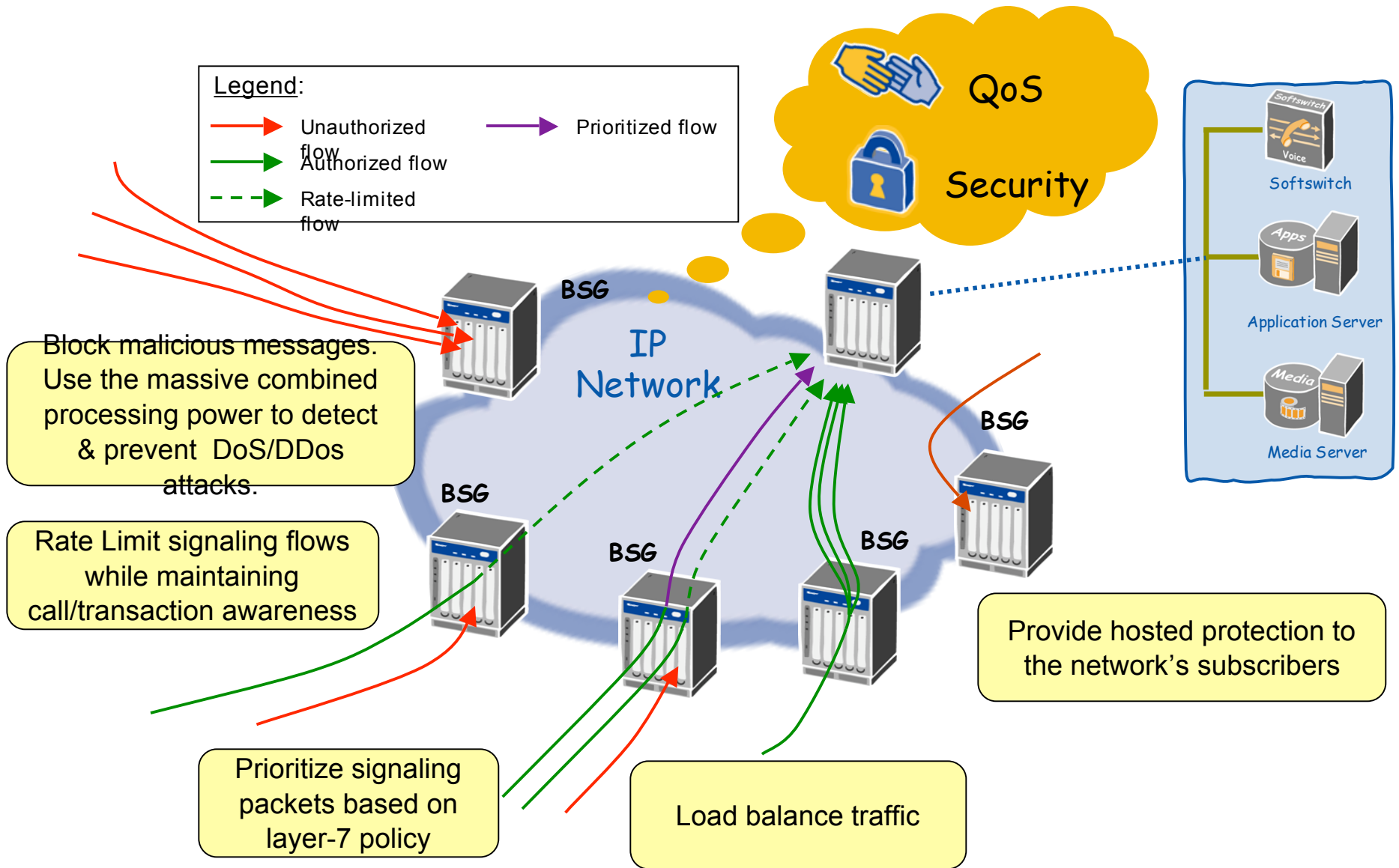
Quality Of Service

- Traffic classification
- Service Levels
- Reporting

Regulatory Compliance

- E911
- Lawful interception





NGN - Convergence Network

- **Dedicated network per service**
- **Multiple services/Edge over a common core**
- **Multi-service edge over a common core**
- **Multi-service (Core +Edge combined) platforms**