

- Welcome to this exciting, informative session on Internet VPNs and the QoS Difference
- Keynote speakers
 - Eric Zines, Sr Market Analyst, TeleChoice
 - Ashley Stephenson, Chairman, Xedia Corp.
- At the end of this session, your questions will be answered by this panel of industry experts







Predictable Performance: The Case for VPN Quality of Service

Eric Zines Sr. Consultant TeleChoice, Inc.







- Introduction to VPNs
- The Performance Question
- QoS and VPNs
- Next Steps







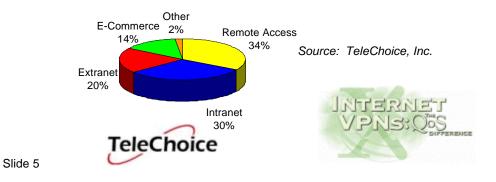
- **VPN** "A private communications network existing within a shared or public network platform...often the Internet"
- Quality of Service (QoS) Performance parameters associated with a transmission system
- Class of Service (CoS) Subgrouping of customers by rates, features, or access to resources

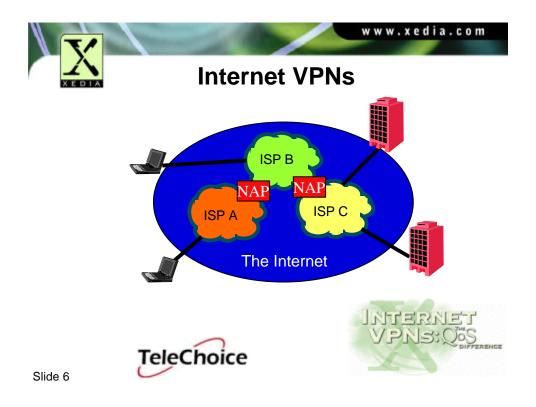






- Remote Access VPNs
- Site-to-Site (Intranet) VPNs
- Extranet VPNs
- E-Commerce



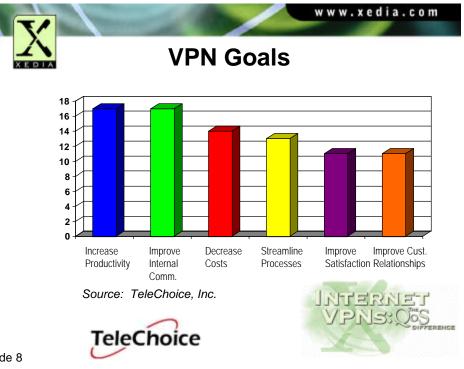




- Performance and Scalability
- Security

- Management and Administration
- Access Coverage







- Growth and popularity of IP
- Need to streamline processes and cut time to market
- Demand for inter-company communications
- Explosion of business travel, telecommuting and nomadic workers
- Need for International networks
- Increasingly distributed computing environments



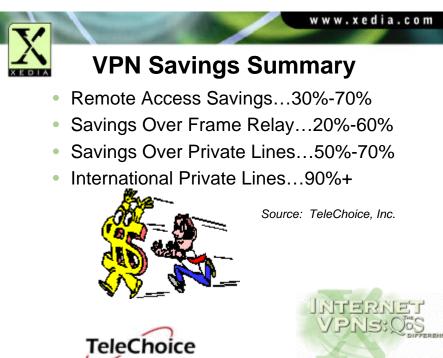


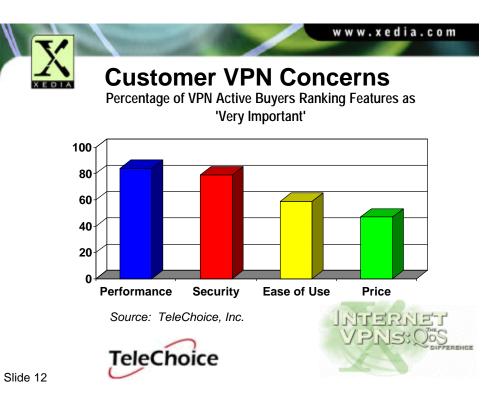


- Ubiquity It's everywhere
- Network Simplicity A single protocol to manage
- User Simplicity Convenient, easy to use connectivity tools
- Openness Standards-Based Extranets
- Cost Savings It should cost less
- Scalability With predictable costs











NTERNET VPNS: QOS DIFFERENCE

- Mission Critical Application Support
- Utilization Awareness
- Granular QoS by:
 - User
 - Application
 - Time/Date
- "Absolute QoS"
- Scalable for the Future

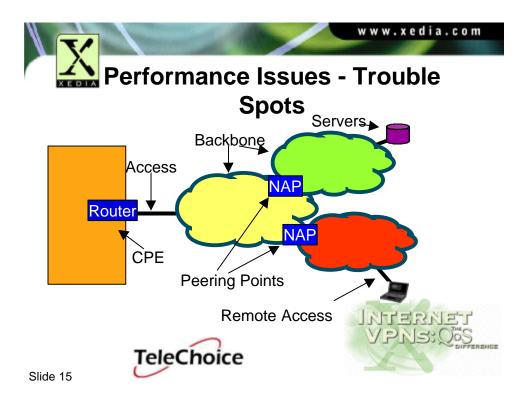




- IP is designed for "best-effort" traffic treatment
- Applications are designed to be greedy
- Access bandwidth is still a scarce commodity
- Particularly difficult across SP boundaries and NAPs
- Granular mechanisms are needed





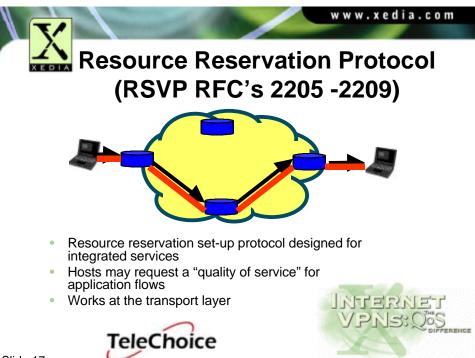




- Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)
- Differentiated Services (DiffServ)
- Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS)









- RSVP was designed to support delay sensitive apps...not fix the Internet
- Transport Layer processor intensive for core routers
- Requires SP backbone upgrade
- IPSec encrypts the transport header (RFC 2207)
- Lack of applications support
- Leads to inefficient bandwidth usage (voice)



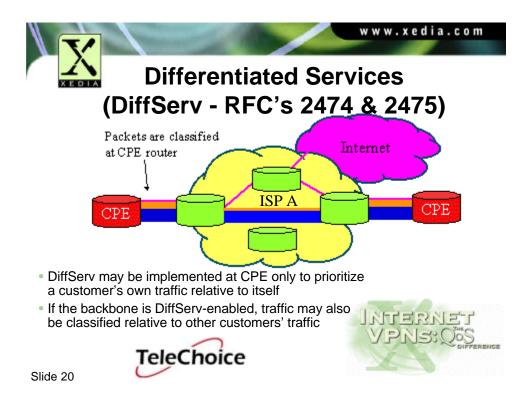




- Simple method for providing classes of service in IP traffic
- Makes use of IPv4 ToS octet or the IPv6 Traffic Class octet
- Classifications describe "per-hop" behavior
- Service providers can offer multiple "classes" each with different SLAs









- DiffServ Strengths and Weaknesses
- Strengths
 - Complex functions are performed at edge
 - Doesn't require SP backbone upgrade
 - Widely supported
- Weaknesses
 - No mechanism for routing around congestion
 - Service definitions have not been standardized



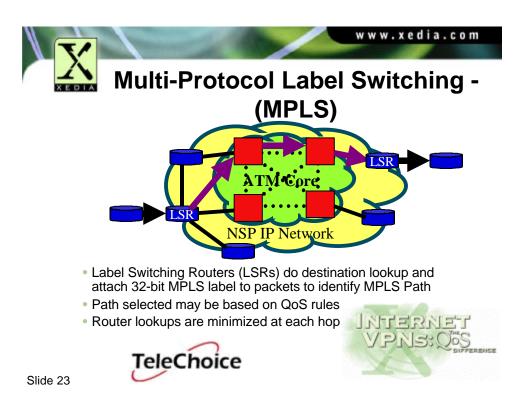




- Combines intelligence of routing with speed of switching
- Maps Layer 3 precedence to Layer 2 QoS techniques (ATM, frame relay)
- Provides a tool for enhanced IP traffic engineering and management









- MPLS Strengths and Weaknesses
- Strengths
 - Enables sophisticated traffic engineering
 - Employs constraint-based routing to avoid network congestion
 - Supports both frame relay and ATM
 - Simplifies network planning
- Weaknesses
 - Looks to other mechanisms (DiffServ) to define classifications
 - Still relatively new
 - Requires backbone network upgrades







- Private Peering
- Content caching
- Load balancing
- Compression
- Hardware-based encryption







- DiffServ/MPLS appears to be the leader
- RSVP still has strong support
- Efforts to combine approaches (i.e. RSVP with DiffServ/MPLS)







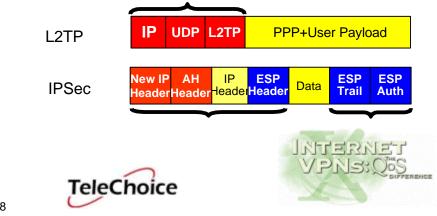
- Mission Critical Applications
 - Payroll
 - Order Entry
 - Other Database or Client/Server Apps
- Revenue-Generating Extranet Apps
- Potentially High Volumes of Email
- Next-Generation Services
 - VoIP, Video Conferencing







• Tunneling technologies solve certain problems, but they create overhead





- Apply Bandwidth Where it's Needed
 - By User
 - By Application
 - By Time/Date
- Manage Existing Resources More Efficiently
- Understand the True Performance of Your Network
- Upgrade Only When Necessary







Agreements (SLAs)

Common VPN SLA's	
Metric	SLA
Availability	95% - 100%
Latency (round trip)	120ms - 150ms
Mean Time To Repair	4 hours to 24 hours
Dial Connect Success	95% - 99%







- Real or "Absolute" QoS
 - Bandwidth Guarantees
- Class of Service
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Bronze
- End-to-End Policy-based Networks
- Monitoring, Measuring, and Reporting of Performance Parameters







- Start at the Edge...You can do this NOW
- Ask Providers About their QoS Plans
- Ask Providers About Cross-Border SLAs
 - Are they working with other carriers?
 - Are they adhering to standards?

Performance is as Important as Security!







Internet VPNs - the QoS Difference

Ashley Stephenson Chairman, Xedia Corporation





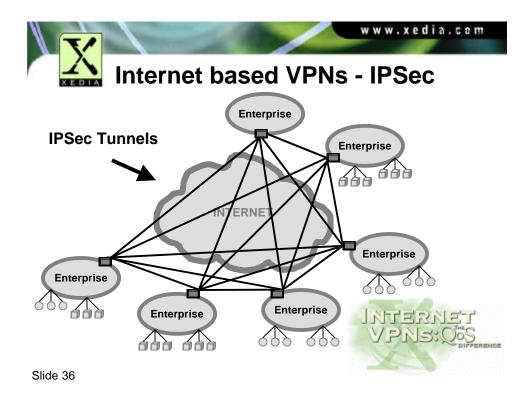
- Performance
 - -QoS (bandwidth, latency, jitter, etc.)
 - -Scalability (into multi-megabit services)
- Security
 - Tunneling/Encryption/Firewall
 - IPSec Encryption (DES, 3DES)
- Reliability
 - Dual Homing BGP4, Redundant Configurations
- Management
 - Customer/Provider Policy, SLA's, Billing, etc.



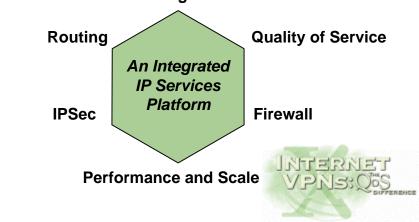


- Site to Site
 - replacement for private (leased) lines
 - alternative to Frame Relay / ATM
 - ideal for New/Incremental capacity
- Dial-in / Remote User
 - replacement for private modem banks
 - secure extension of corporate LAN
 - mobile workers
 - day extenders













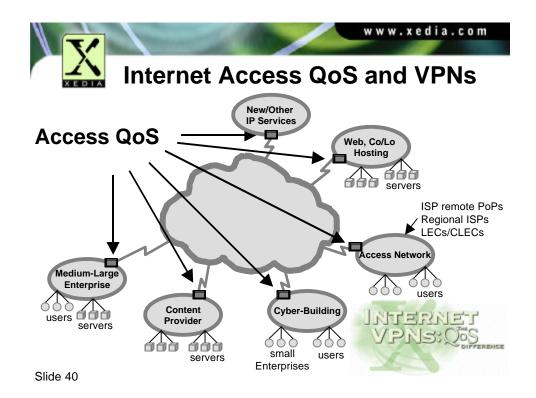
- If there is no differential treatment of traffic then the VPN is just "best-effort" on the Internet.
- If we handle VPN traffic differently then we can differentiate its QoS.
- IETF DiffServ and MPLS techniques can help us achieve this.

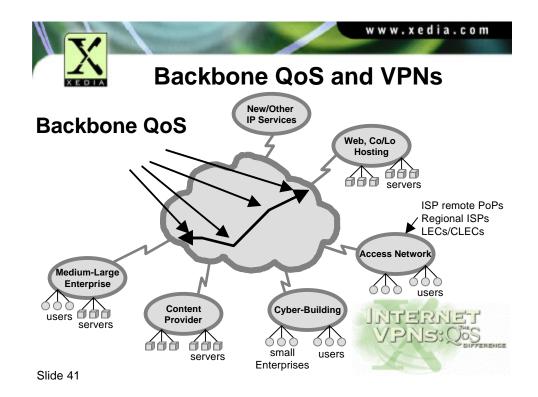




- Access QoS e.g. Traffic Conditioning
 - Class-based Queuing (CBQ) e.g. Classification, shaping, policing, prioritization, allocation, provisioning, measurement, borrowing, policy management.
 - DiffServ marking
- Backbone QoS e.g. Traffic Engineering
 - Bandwidth Provisioning and switching of aggregate flows
 - MPLS Multiprotocol Label Switching





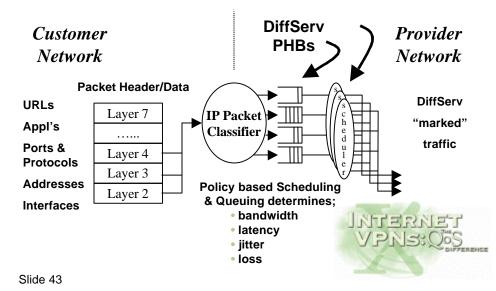




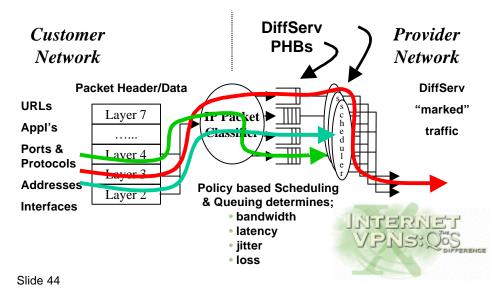
- Condition Traffic and Mark at the access point
 - Classify, Shaping, Policing, Monitoring
- Provision bandwidth in the backbone for Contracted Aggregates
 - if you sell three 1 Mbit premium contracts then provision 3 Mbits premium capacity in total
- Forward traffic at each node according to Traffic Class membership (by marking)
 - **EF** (expedited)
 - AF (assured)
 - DE (default)



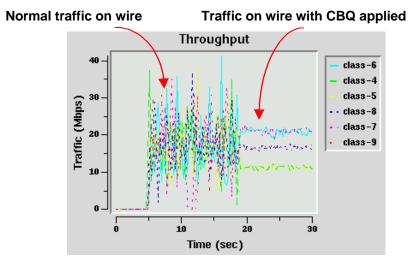






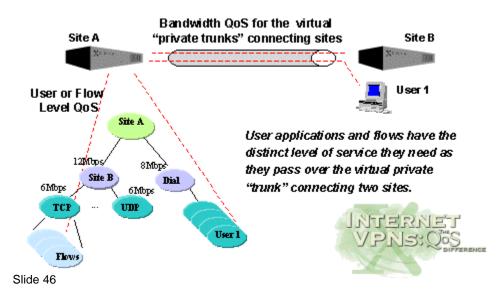


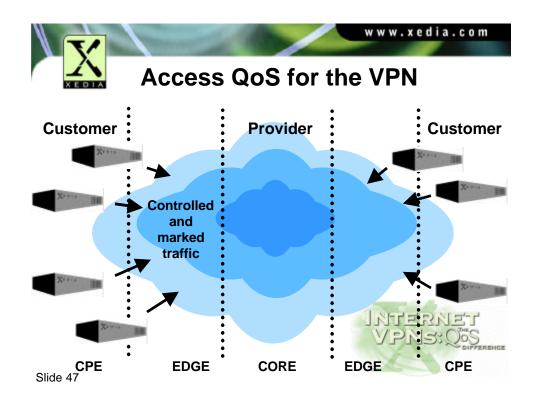


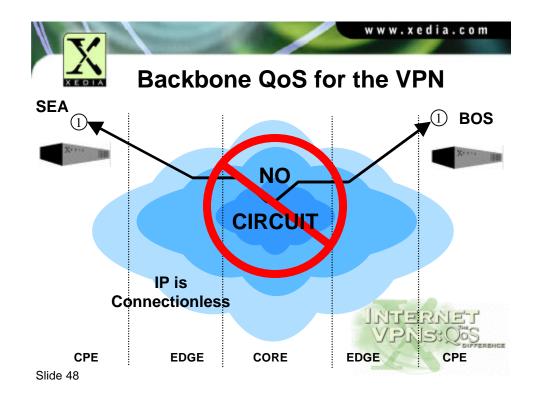


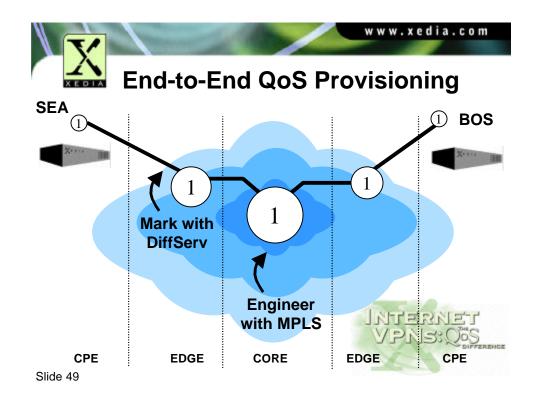


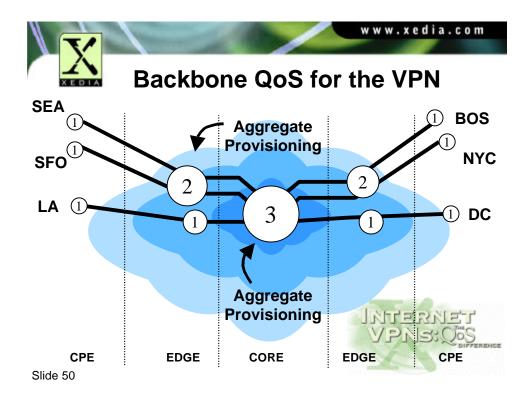


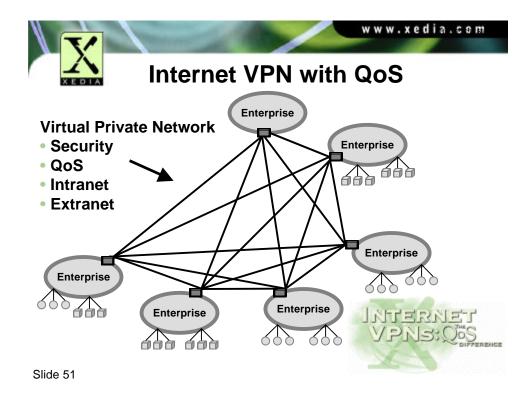














- Internet VPNs require QoS, therefore VPN traffic must be treated differentially on the Internet.
- The technologies and products for delivering Internet QoS are becoming available now.
- Internet VPN services will deliver premium service level commitments.





- Your roundtable moderator
- Senior Market Analyst in TeleChoice's Market Research Group
- Primary work in network and systems planning, product and business unit strategies, and architecture for widearea and local networks.
- Consults and speaks internationally with a wide range of clients





Eric Zines



- Ashley Stephenson Chairman, Xedia.
- Responsible for Xedia's strategic direction, vision and engineering activities.
- Author and frequent industry speaker on QoS, VPNs, and the future of the Internet.



