

# SD-WAN

## A conceptual introduction

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# Agenda



**Enterprise WANs**  
**SD-WAN 101**  
**Use Cases**  
**Inter-operability**  
**Wrap-up**



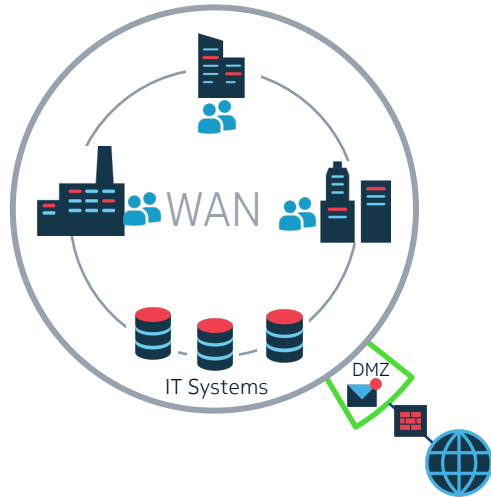
# Enterprise WANs

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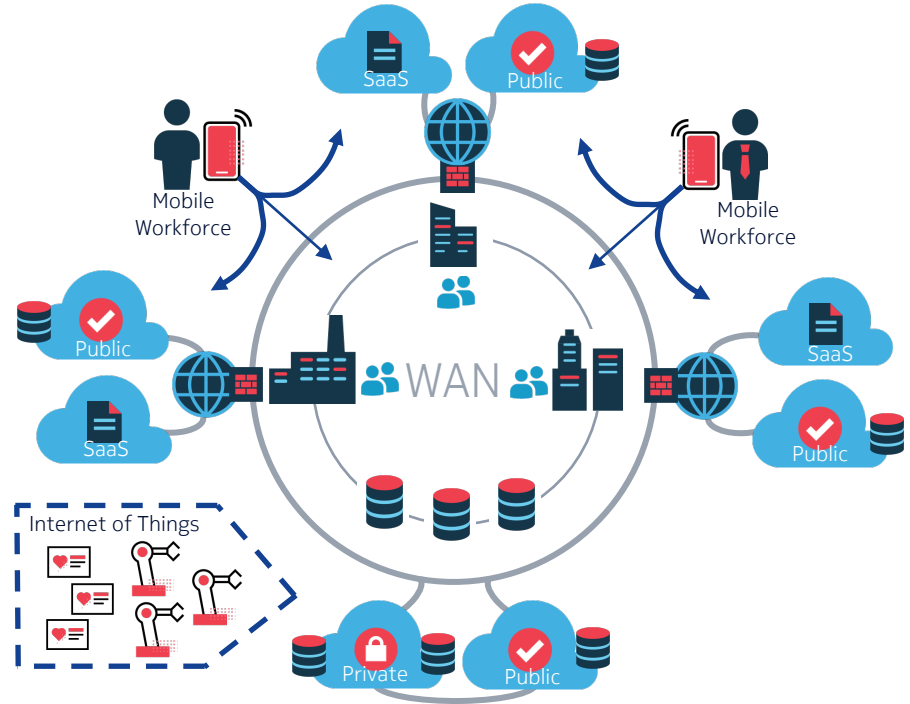
- History and evolution
- Traditional approach
- Challenges
- Re-thinking the branch

# Enterprise Networking Services

1990s-2000s

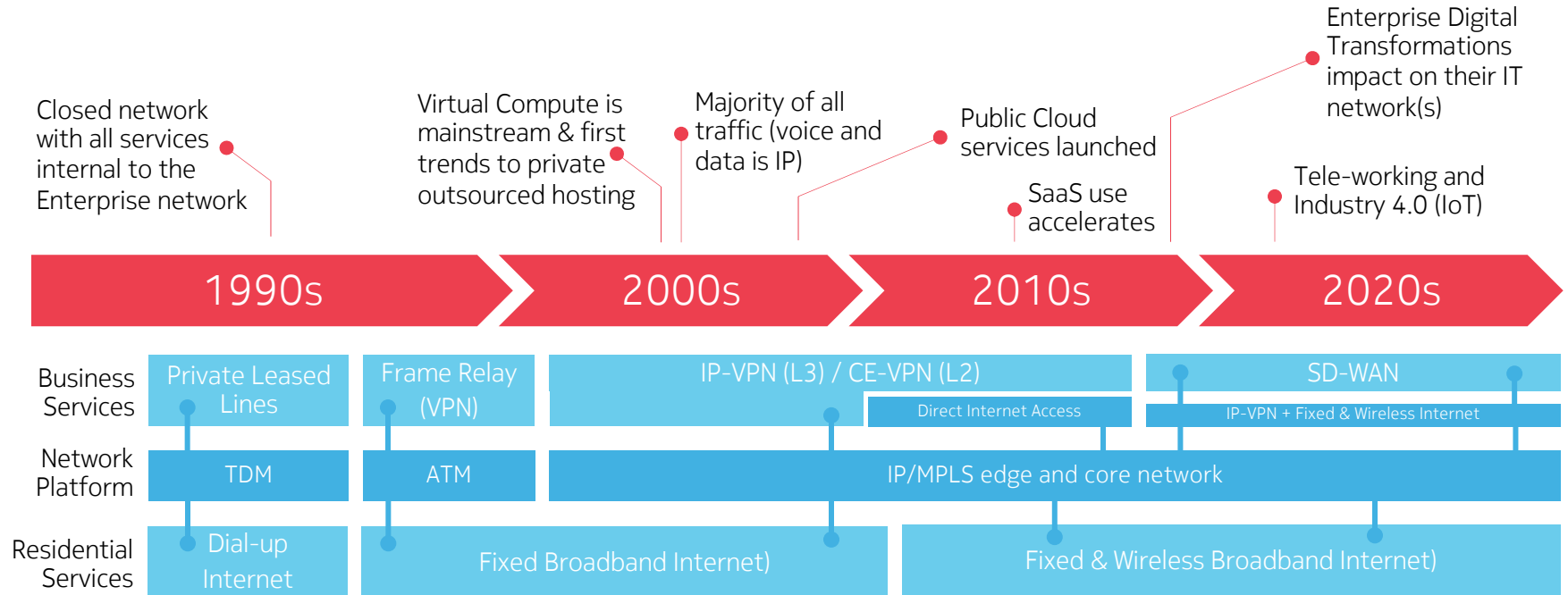


2010s-2020s



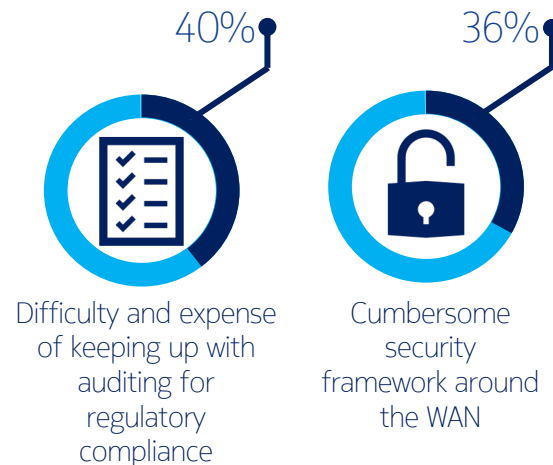
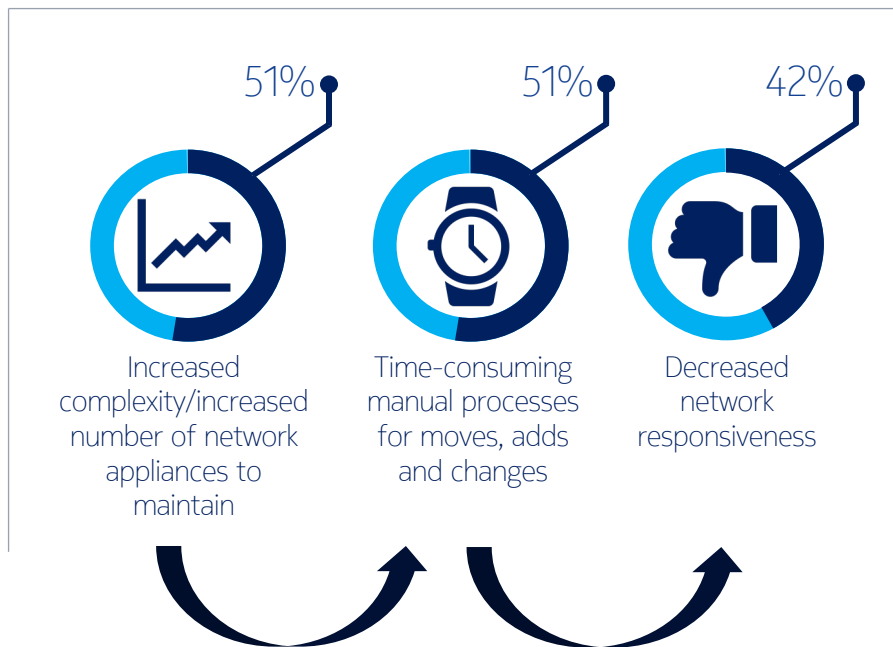
# Evolution of the Enterprise WAN

Business networks and key technology shifts



# The voice of the enterprise

Enterprise managers polled by IDG on today's WAN - Five biggest issues



IDG Research :Enterprise Poll, Optimizing the WAN

# Rethinking of the 'Branch'

*Branch (def):* Any location requiring attachment to an Enterprise WAN

## Fixed



Office / Building



Private Datacenter



Retail / Store Front



Kiosk / ATM

## Temporary



Pop-up / Co-location



Mobile workforce

## Virtual



Public Cloud (IaaS)



Cloud Applications (SaaS)



# SD-WAN 101

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- Definition
- SD-WAN @ MEF
- SD-WAN versus traditional WANs/VPNs
- Implementation elements





# SD-WAN 101

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# What is an SD-WAN service?



SD-WAN?  
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No widely-adopted industry standard definition ... the MEF has made an effort, though, and it may well become the accepted definition

What, then, is an SD-WAN service?

# Key capabilities of an SD-WAN service (1)

## Fundamental capabilities

### ● IP-based virtual overlay service

Provides connectivity between different sites/users/devices of a subscriber's network

### ● Transport-agnostic

Can be delivered over a variety of underlays:

- On-net MPLS
- Off-net Internet
- Access technologies include cable, DSL, PON, wireless/cellular etc.

### ● Support of any topology

Full-mesh, partial-mesh, hub-and-spoke

### ● Application-aware routing

Application traffic (e.g., Skype for Business or SAP) is forwarded over different WAN underlays based on QoS, security and business priority policies

### ● Policy-based packet forwarding

QoS or security policy

### ● High availability

Via multiple underlay connections e.g. combination of an MPLS and an Internet access circuit

# Key capabilities of an SD-WAN service (2)

## Fundamental capabilities

- **Service automation**

Centralised control, management and orchestration typically accessed via a customer portal

- **Value-added services**

Eg. WAN optimization, security services (SASE)

- **CPE automation**

Zero-touch provisioning of CPE

- **Management**

Completely managed by the service provider or co-managed



# SD-WAN 101

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# What is an SD-WAN service?

SD-WAN according to MEF

MEF defines an SD-WAN service as...

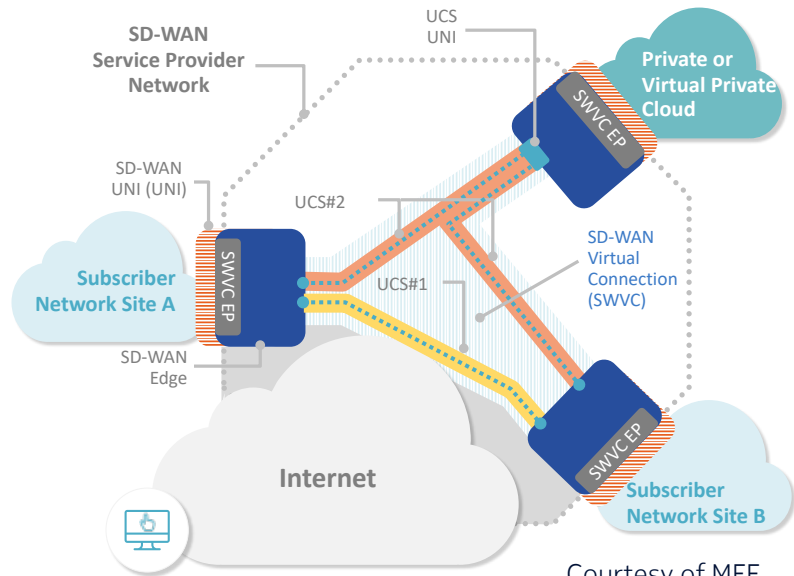
A service that provides a Subscriber with a **virtual overlay** network that enables **application-aware, policy-driven, and orchestrated connectivity** between SD-WAN User Network Interfaces (UNIs). It also provides the logical construct of a **L3 Virtual Private Routed Network** for the Subscriber that **conveys IP Packets between Subscriber sites**. MEF 3.0 SD-WAN services can take advantage of multiple **Underlay Connectivity Services (UCS)** to deliver differentiated service capabilities rather than connectivity services based on a single transport facility.\*

\*Source: <https://www.mef.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/MEF-white-paper-MEF-3-0-SD-WAN-Services.pdf>

# SD-WAN @ MEF

MEF 70.1

- SD-WAN terminology, service components and an SD-WAN service definition



Courtesy of MEF

## SD-WAN User to Network Interface (UNI)

Demarcation point between the Service Provider and the Subscriber's responsibility

## SD-WAN Virtual Connection (SWVC)

Logical multipoint connection between the SD-WAN UNIs that corresponds to the SD-WAN Service

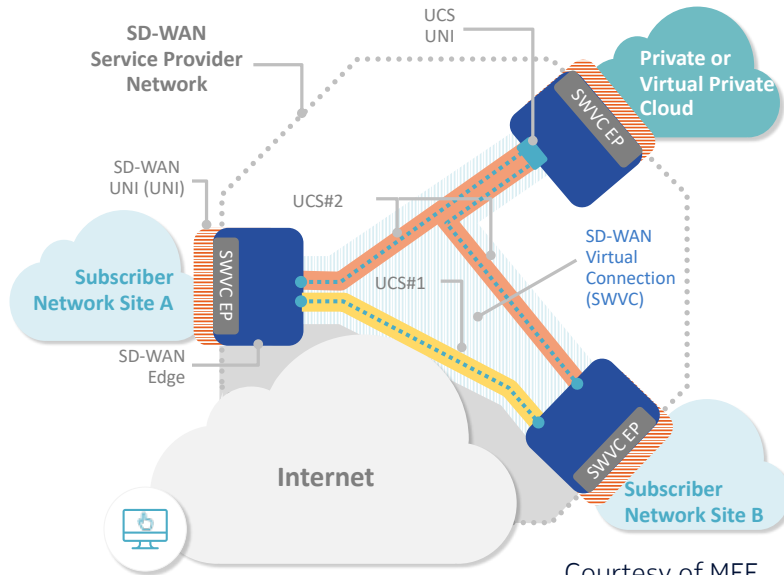
## SD-WAN Virtual Connection End-Point (SWVC EP)

Logical point at which policies are assigned to application flows and applied to each IP Packet

# SD-WAN @ MEF

## MEF 70.1

- SD-WAN terminology, service components and an SD-WAN service definition



Courtesy of MEF

### SD-WAN Edge

Connects the SD-WAN UNI to the UCSs, including mapping packets to application flows, applying policies, and selecting a TVC over which to forward each flow.

### Underlay Connectivity Service (UCS)

Various services including (but not limited to) Ethernet Services (MEF 6.2), MEF IP Services (MEF 61.1) including MPLS VPNs and public Internet Access, and MEF Optical Transport Services (MEF 63).

### Tunnel Virtual Connection (TVC)

The point-to-point paths across the UCSs that compose an SD-WAN Service

### Internet Breakout

Access to the Internet from an SD-WAN UNI for certain application flows, via an Internet Access UCS.



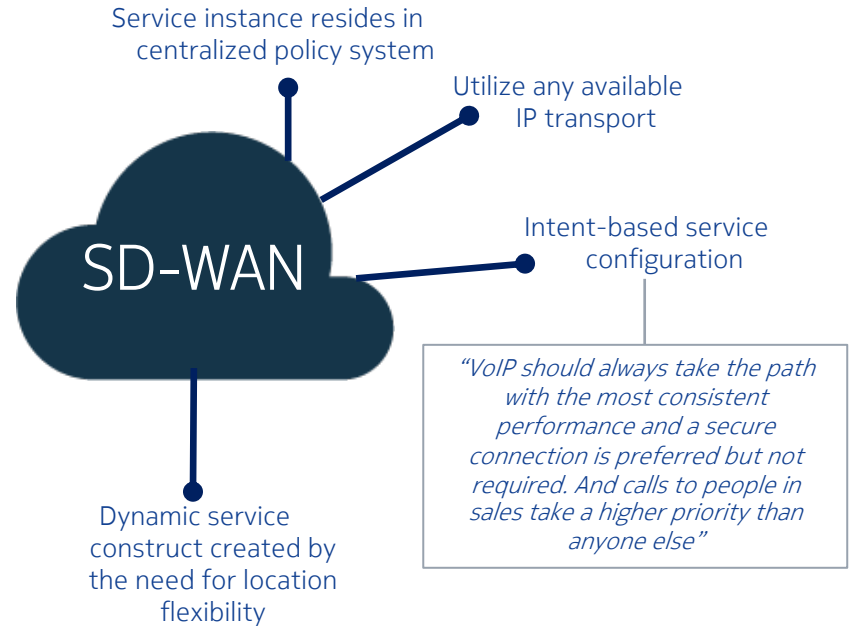
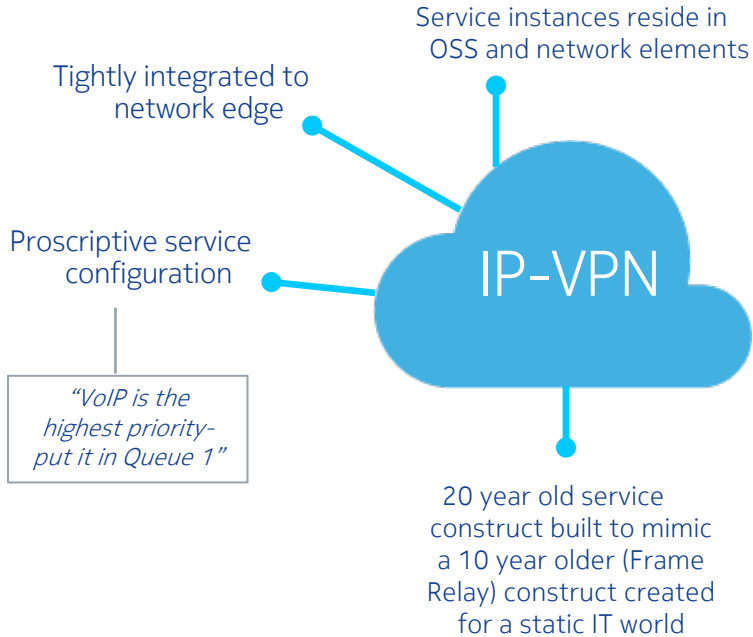


# SD-WAN 101

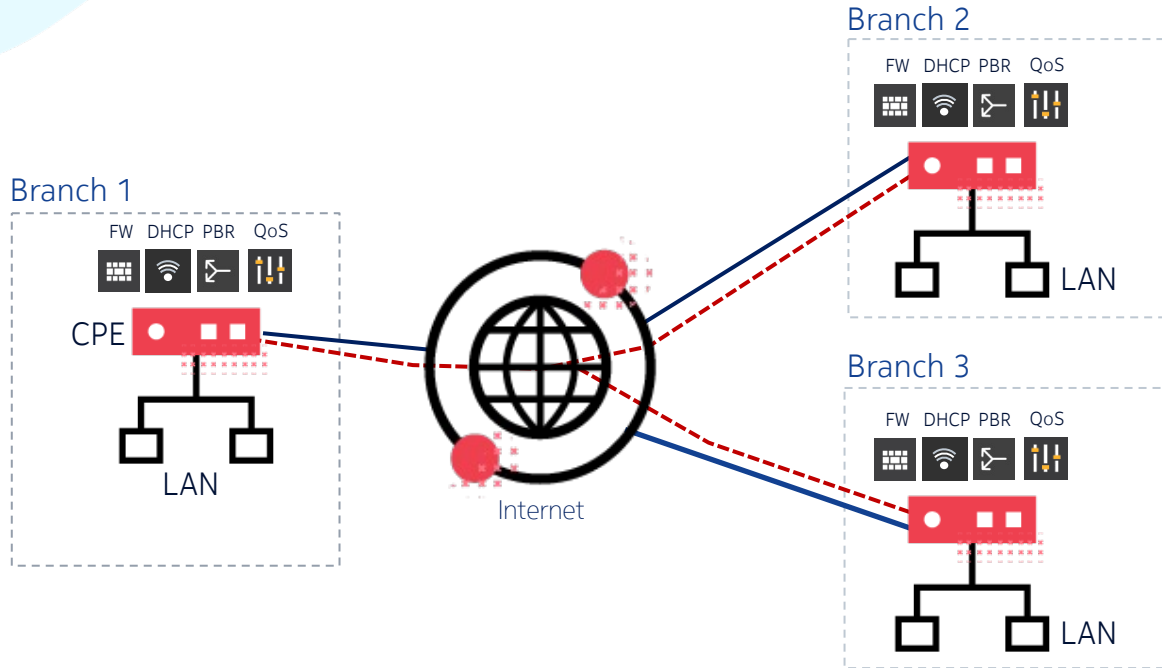
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- Definition
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- SD-WAN versus traditional WANs/VPNs
- Implementation elements

# SD-WAN vs traditional VPNs



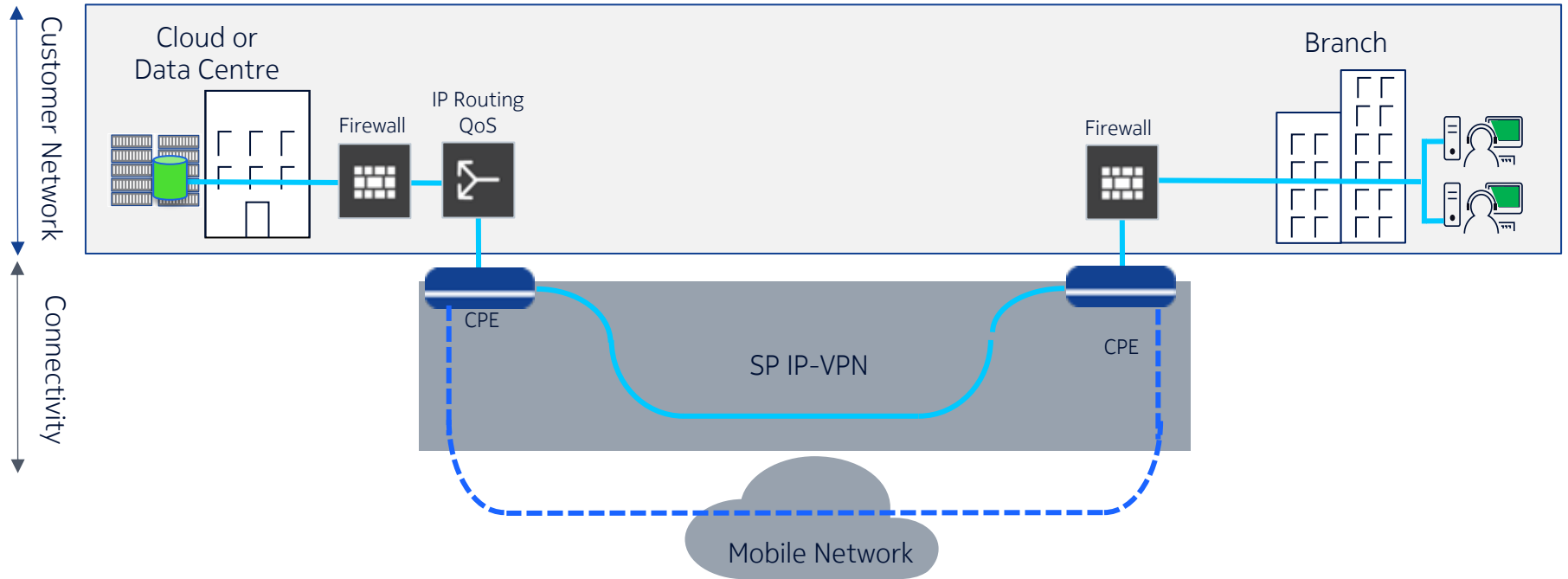
# DIY IPsec VPNs



With SD-WAN, service providers become engaged in the customer overlay network, providing a managed service for SMB/SME. Value-added services are introduced from the data center.

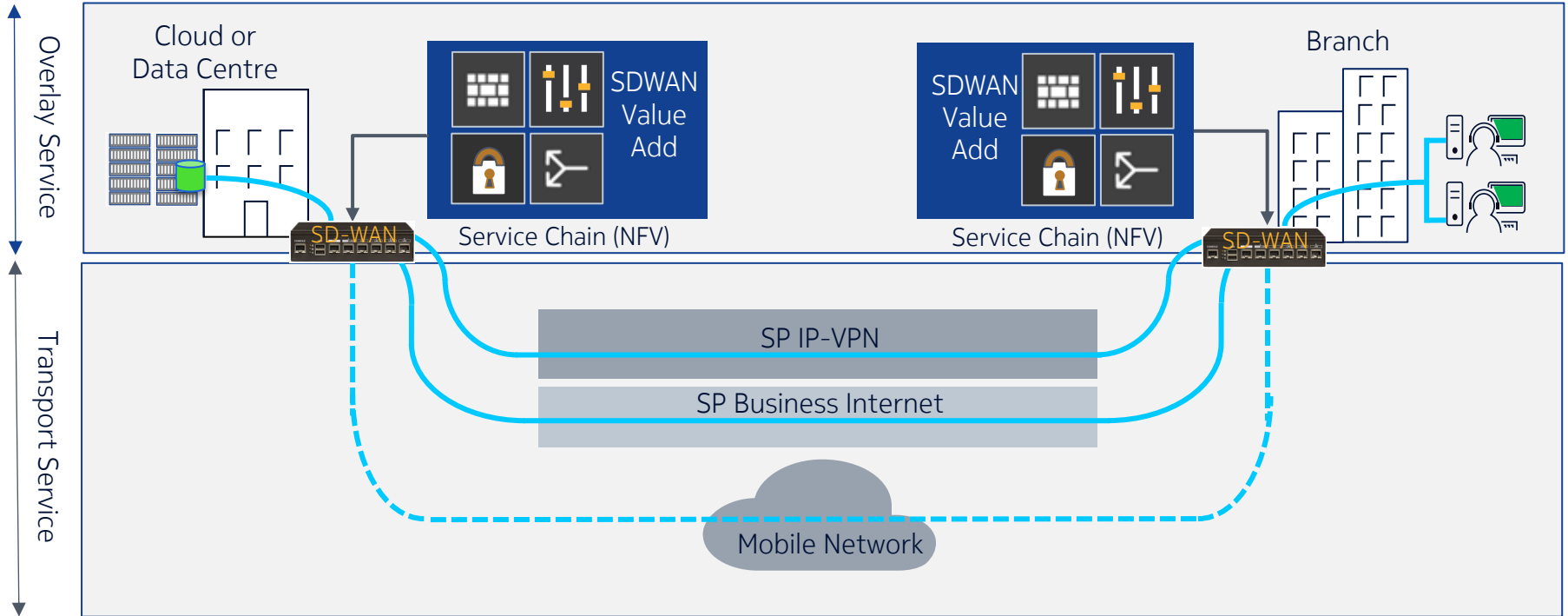
# IP-VPN based Wide Area Network (WAN)

Clear separation between customer and VPN transport service

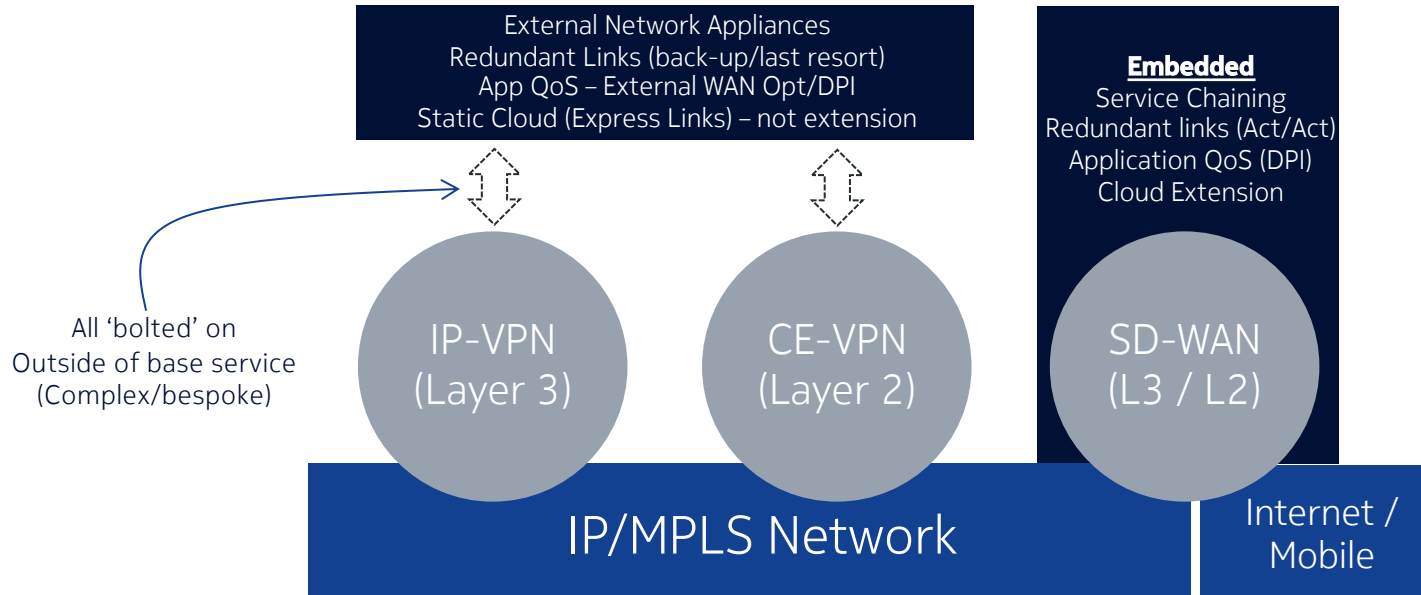


# SD-WAN Service Overview

Value opportunity in delivering seamless IP and IT services



# Positioning SD-WAN Services



*The value of SD-WAN to enterprises is in the network being more adaptable to their changing business needs*



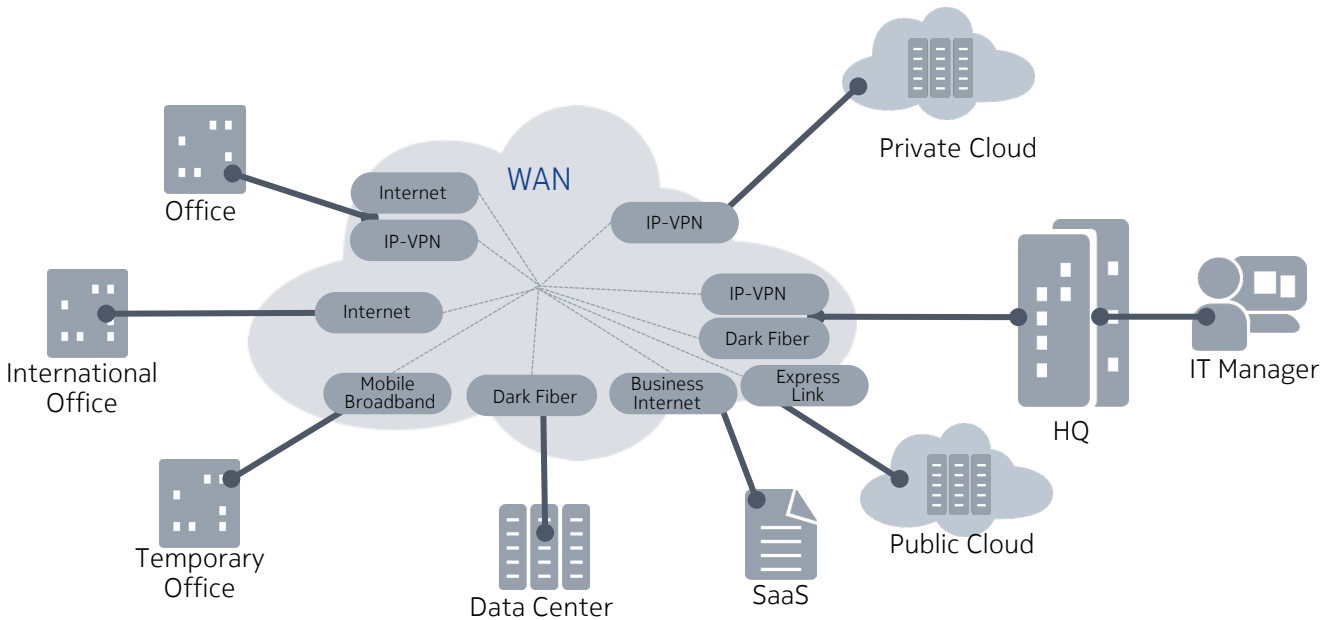
# SD-WAN 101

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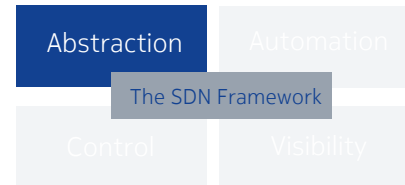
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# Implementing SD-WAN

Abstract the wide area network from the underlying transport



**1 Abstract** – the service from the transport





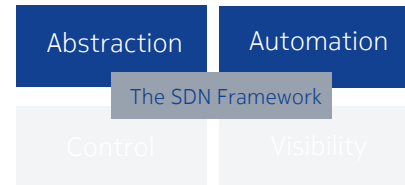
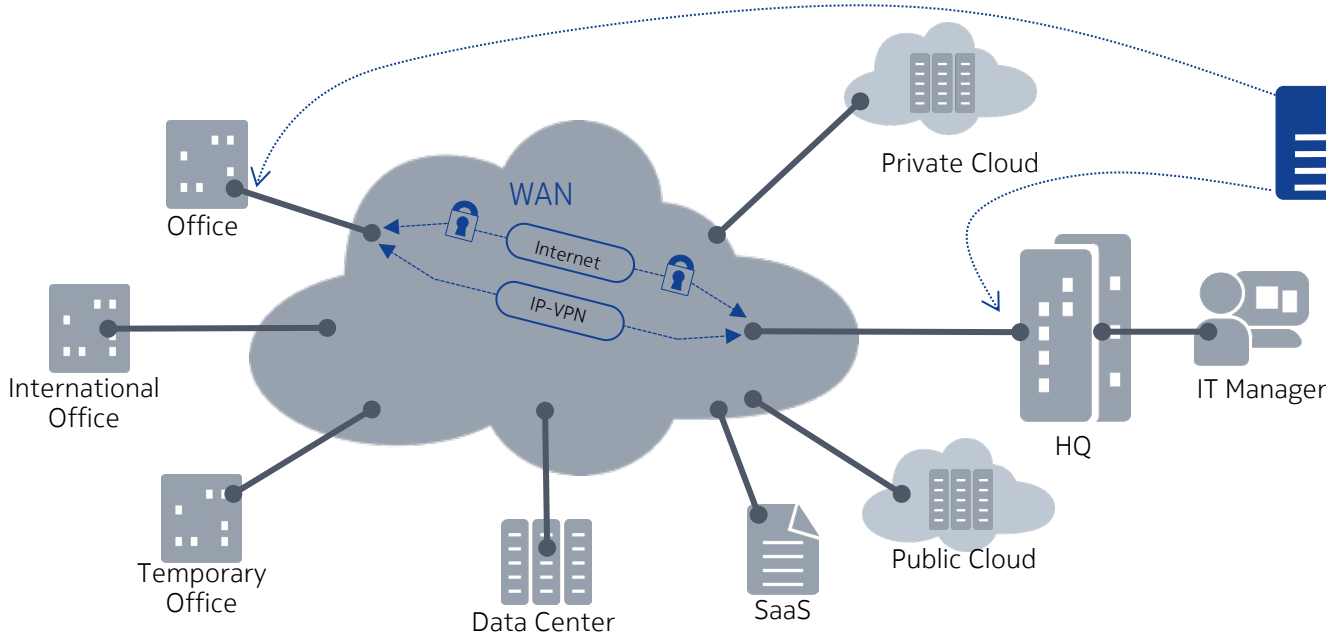
# Implementing SD-WAN

Automate the key changes in the network via centralized policy

## Branch Policy:

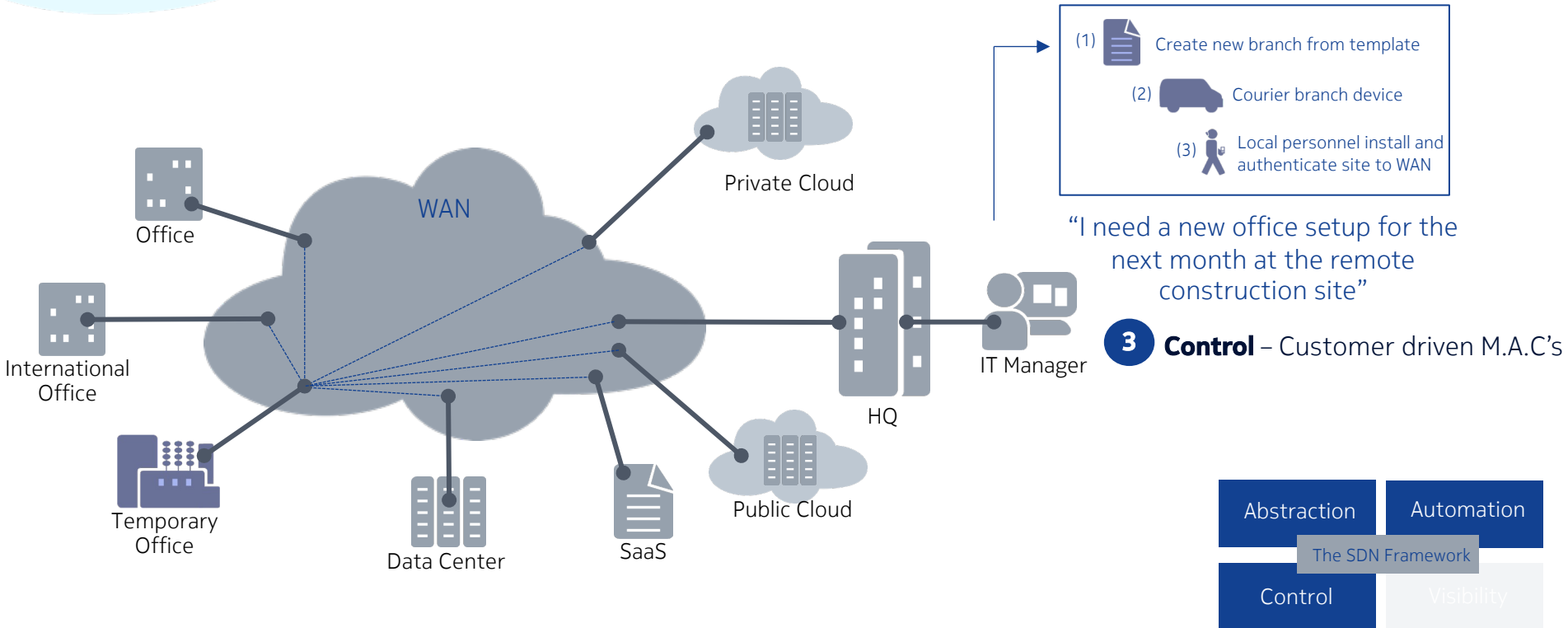
“Videoconferencing should use the encrypted Internet link with all other traffic forwarded over IP-VPN link”

**2 Automate** – via policy based networking



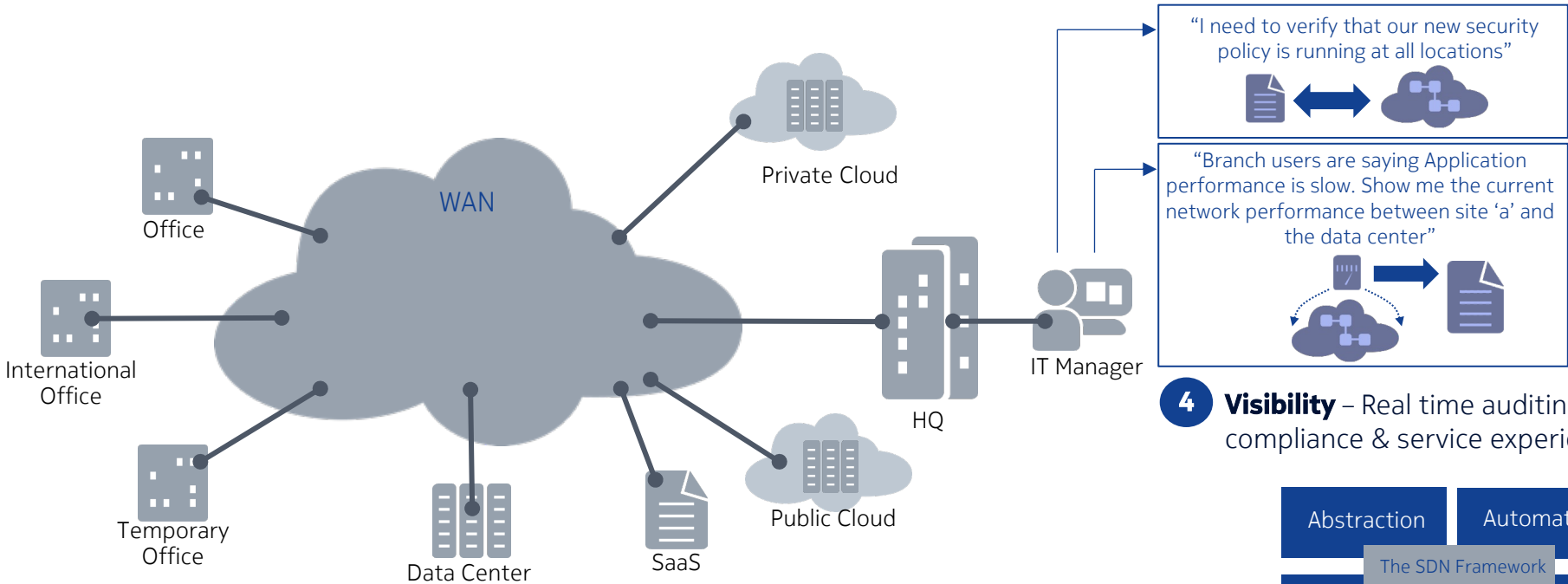
# Implementing SD-WAN

Control via comprehensive self-service portal

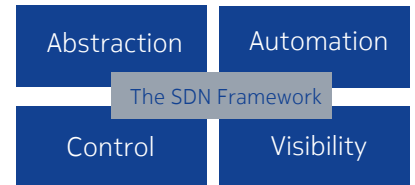


# Implementing SD-WAN

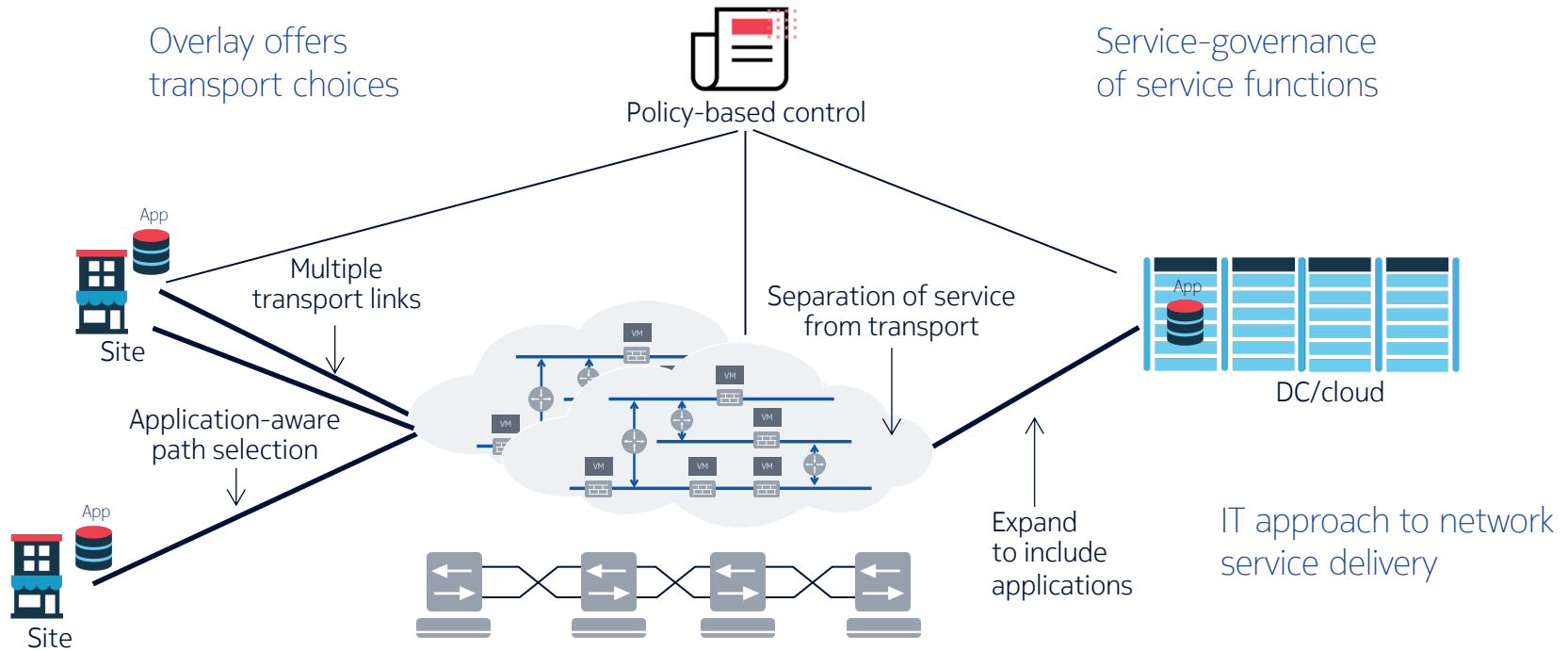
Visibility into the state of the network and its performance



**4** **Visibility** – Real time auditing / compliance & service experience

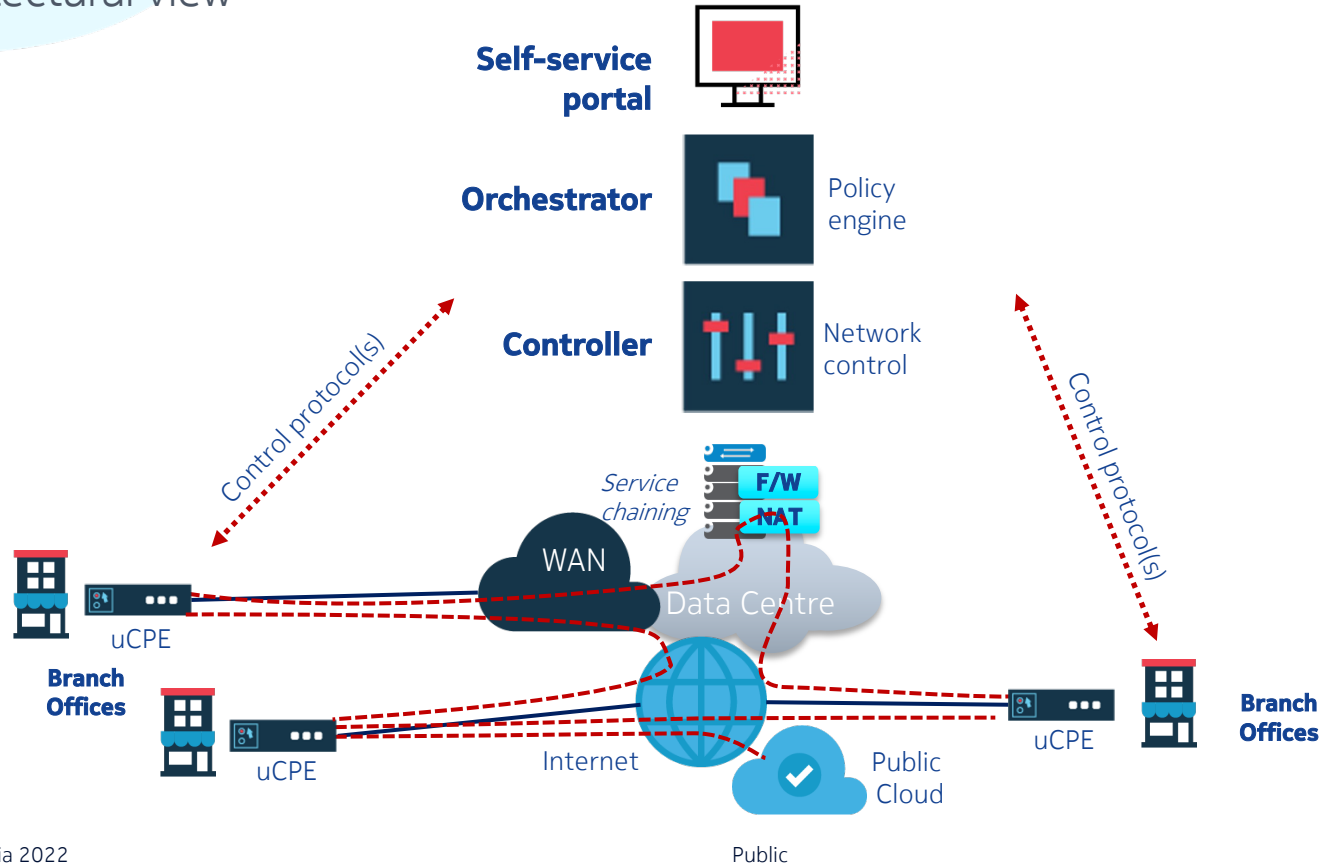


# What does SD-WAN look like?



# Elements of an SD-WAN implementation

Architectural view



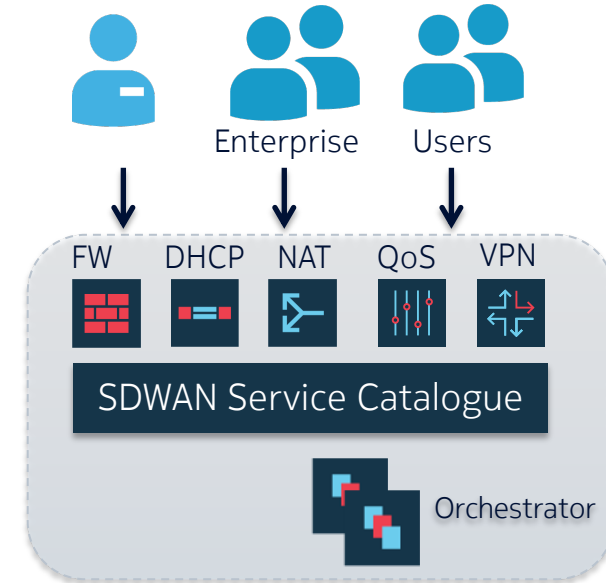
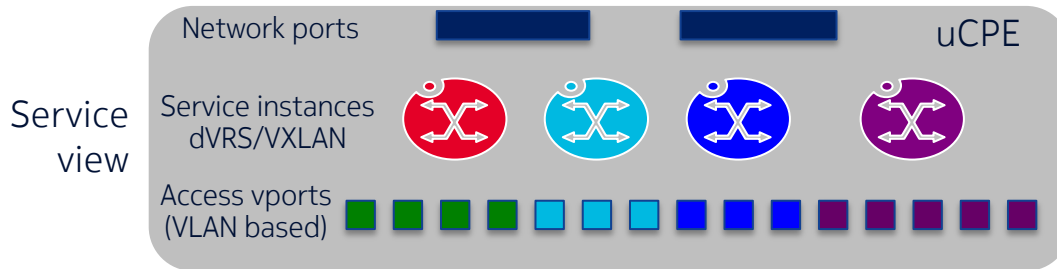


# Use Cases

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# Defining services

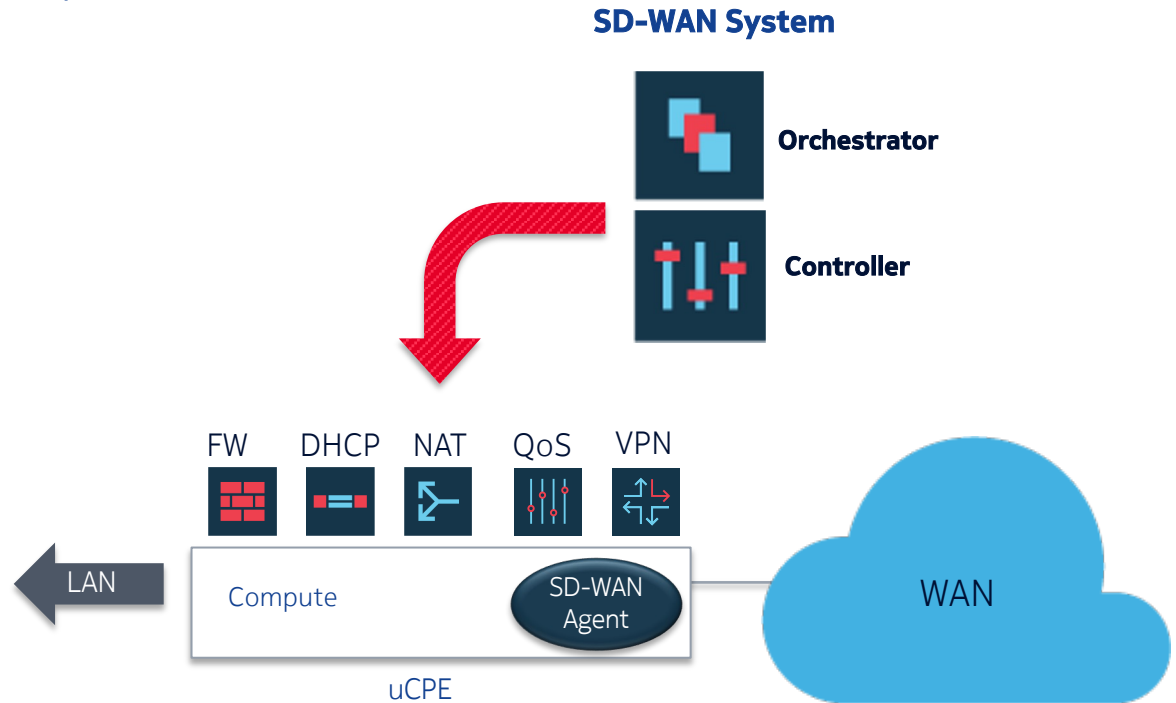
1. Admin models the uCPE
2. Admin assigns user rights
3. Admin/users define service types
4. Admin/users define security zones (segmentation)
5. Admin/users define QoS, NAT, DHCP
6. Admin/users instantiate uCPE membership



# Centralized service templates

Solving the management-plane problem

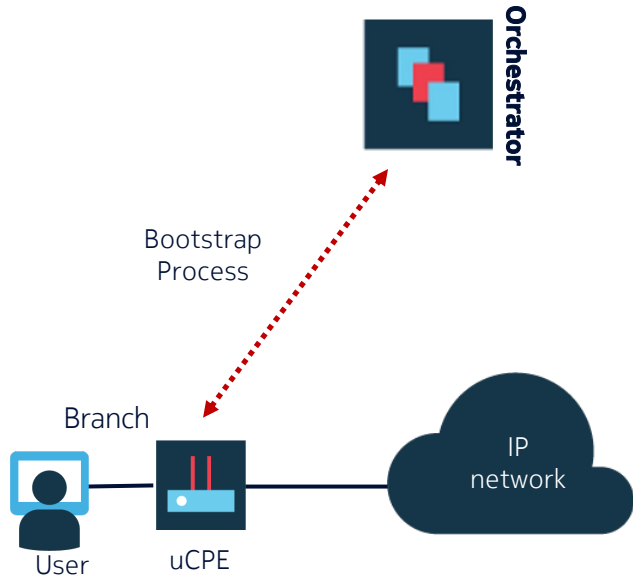
- Local DHCP server
- DNS cache/forwarder
- NAT/PAT services
- L4 stateful FW
- L4-QoS awareness





# Automated branch bootstrapping

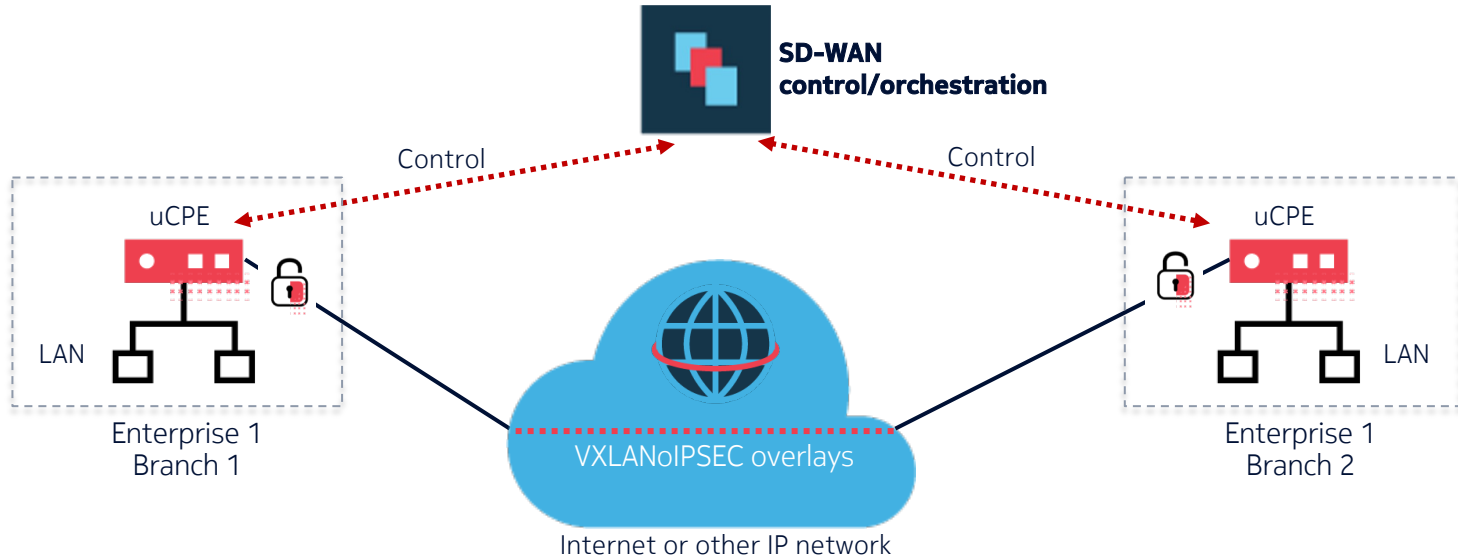
Implementation-dependent operation



- ① Onboard new uCPE in orchestrator platform
- ② Define SD-WAN service & policies in orchestrator platform
- ③ Physically install uCPE at branch & input installer authentication.
- ④ uCPE self-bootstraps.
- ⑤ Controller sets up SD-WAN connectivity

# Use case: SD-WAN overlay on Internet underlay

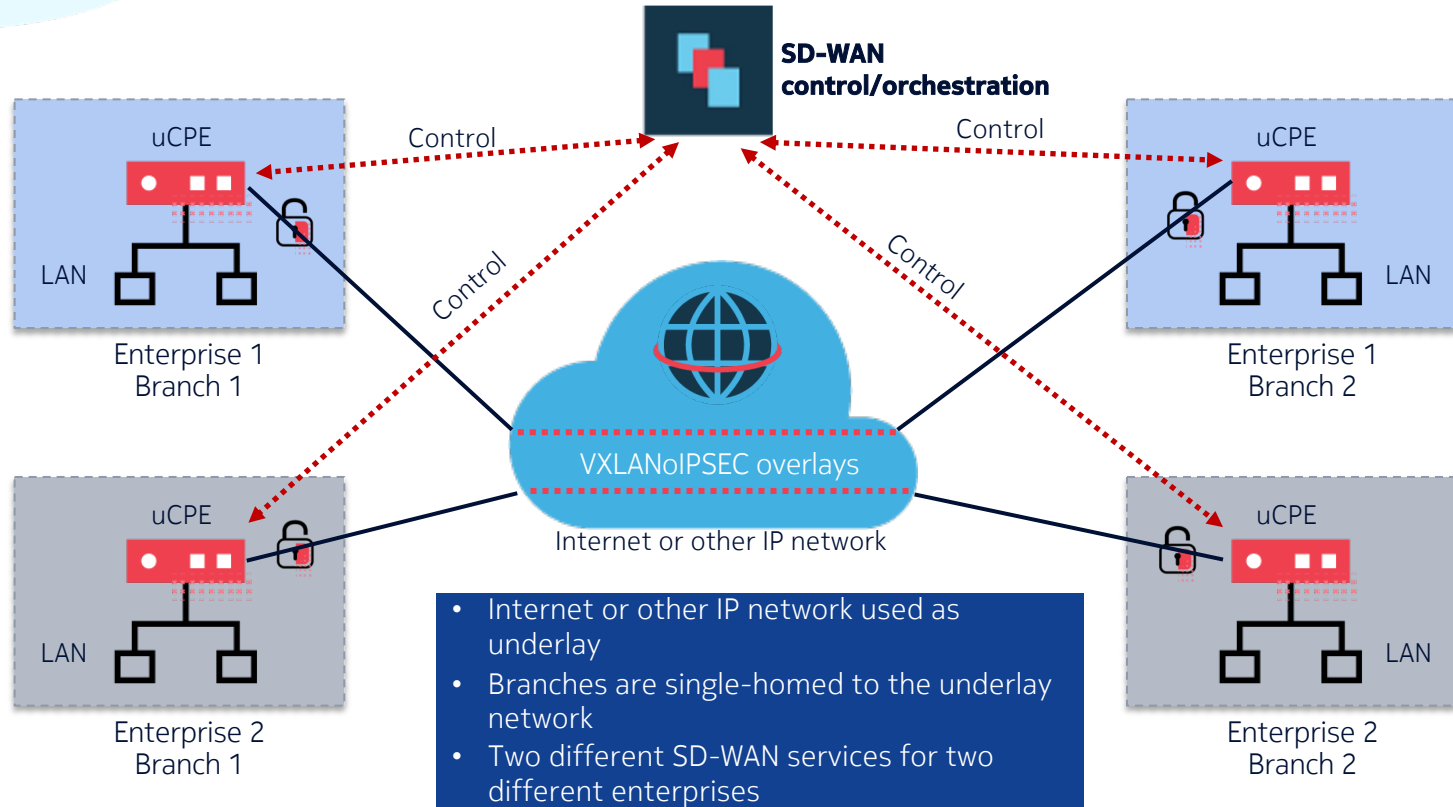
Single enterprise shown



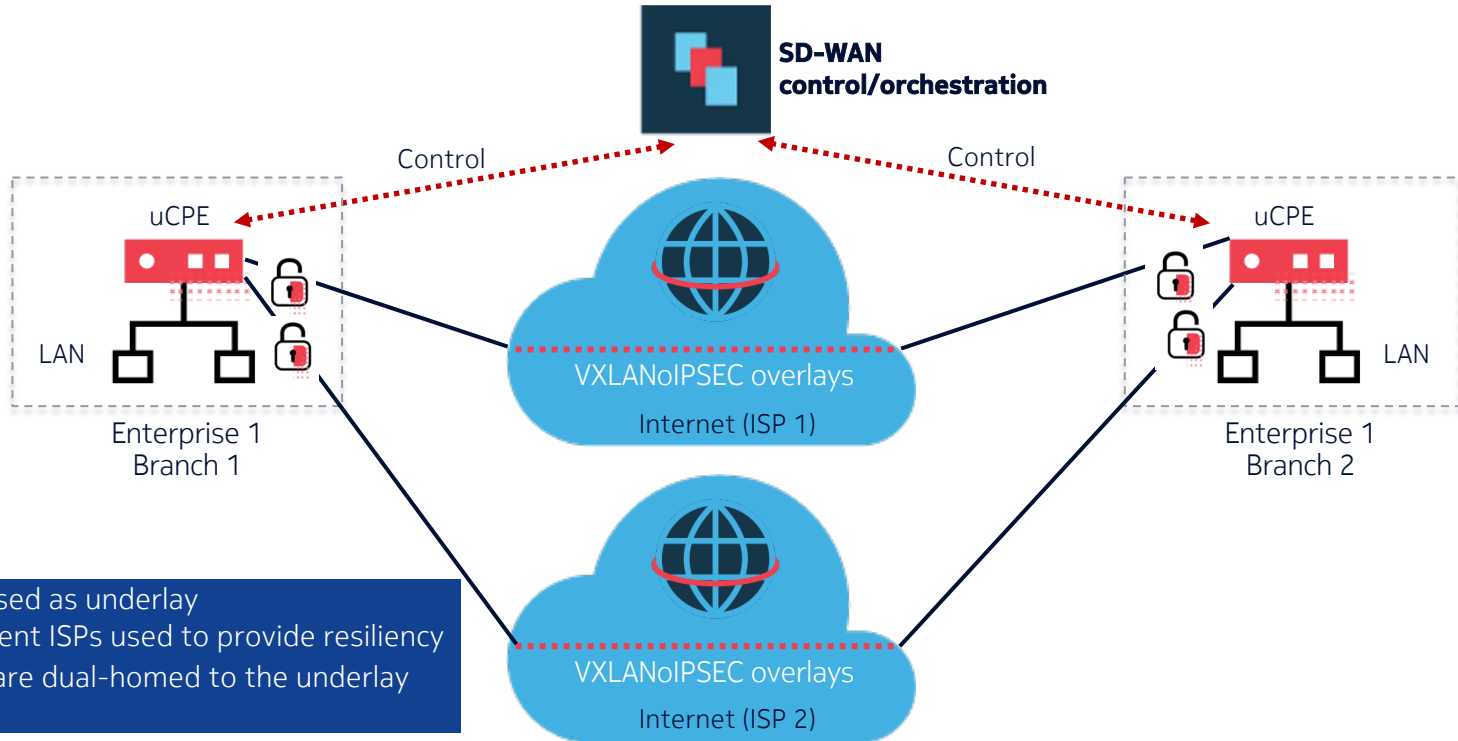
- Internet or other IP network used as underlay
- IPsec security is highly desirable when using the public Internet as an underlay
- Branches are single-homed to the underlay network
- SD-WAN provider is not necessarily the underlay service provider

# Use case: SD-WAN overlay on Internet underlay

Multiple enterprises shown

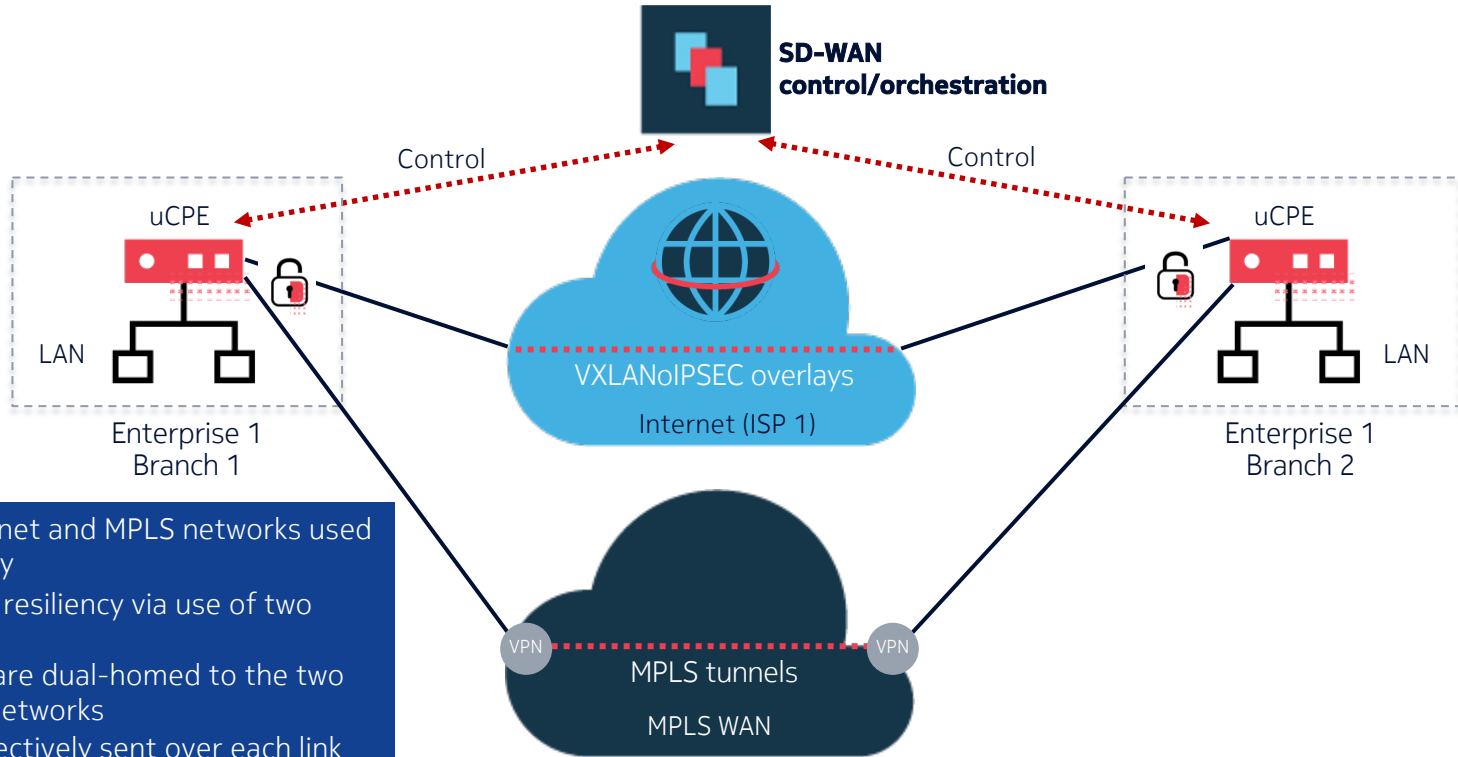


# Use case: SD-WAN overlay on dual Internet underlays



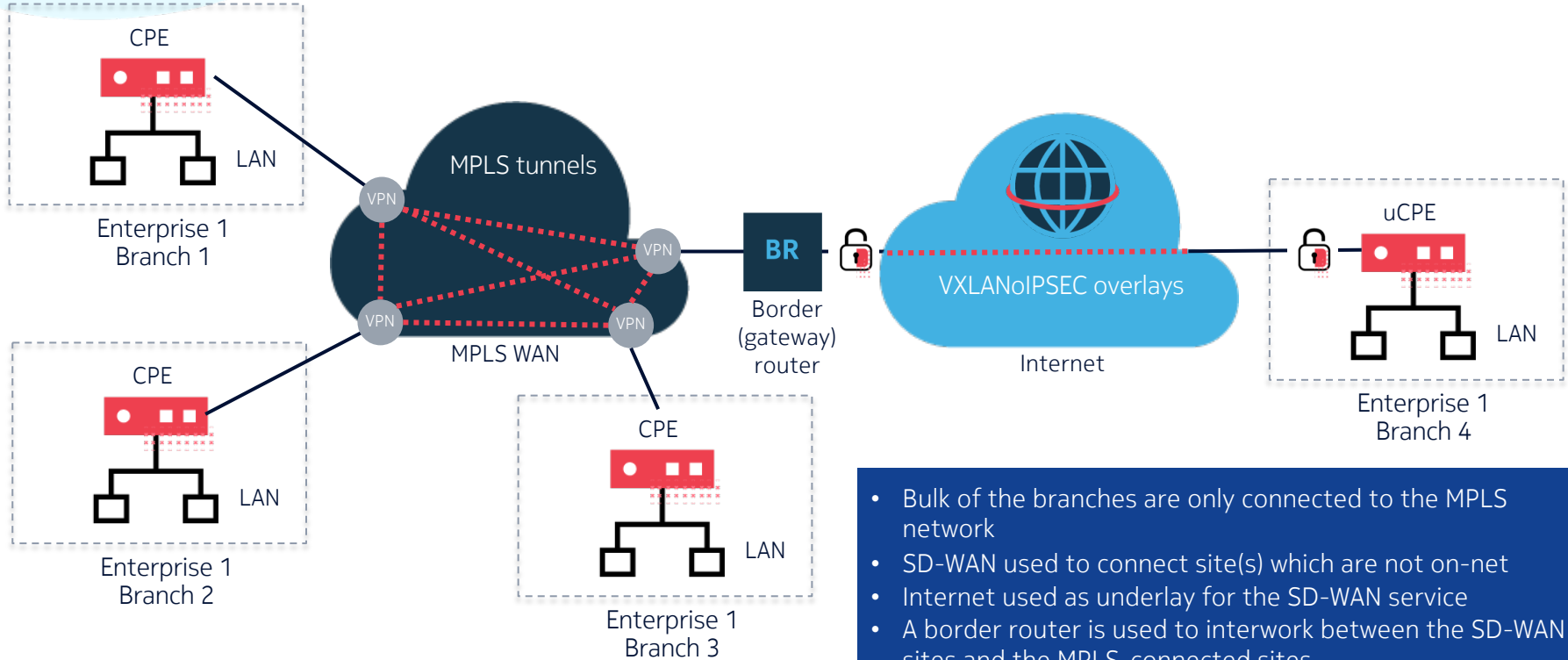
- Internet used as underlay
- Two different ISPs used to provide resiliency
- Branches are dual-homed to the underlay network

# Use case: SD-WAN overlay on Internet and MPLS underlays (hybrid WAN or Internet offload)



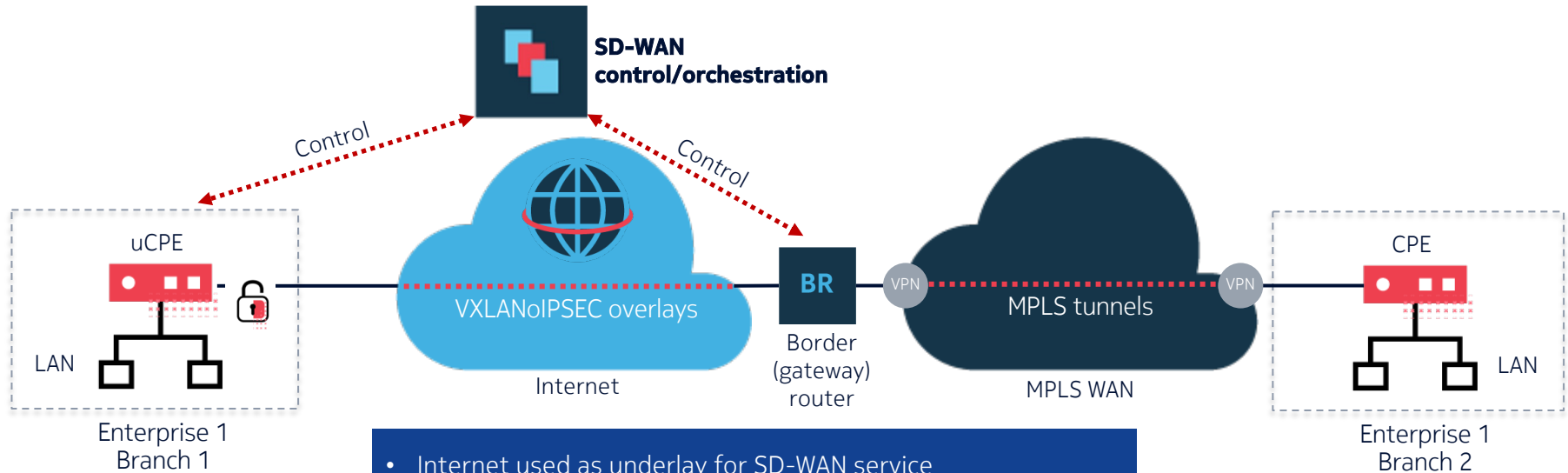
- Both Internet and MPLS networks used as underlay
- Additional resiliency via use of two underlays
- Branches are dual-homed to the two underlay networks
- Traffic selectively sent over each link

# Use case: MPLS VPN offnet extension



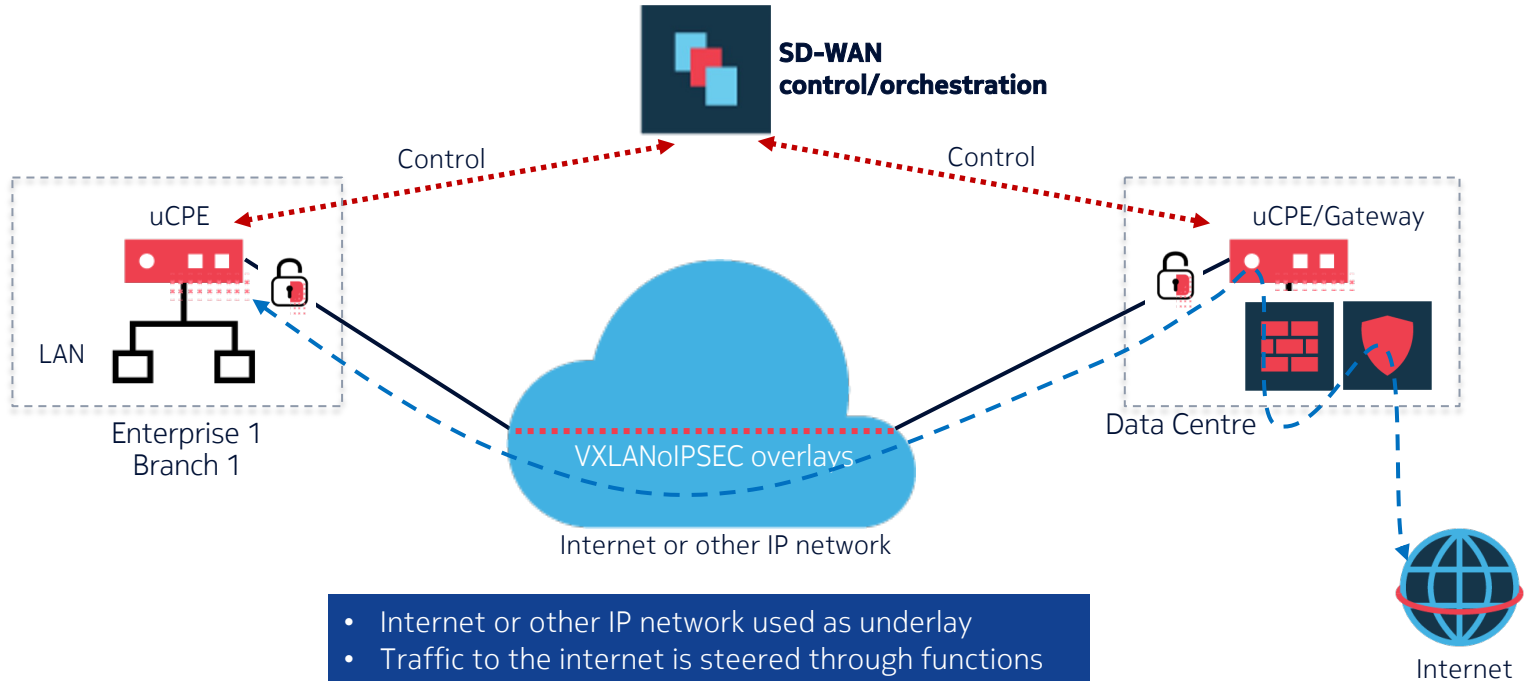
- Bulk of the branches are only connected to the MPLS network
- SD-WAN used to connect site(s) which are not on-net
- Internet used as underlay for the SD-WAN service
- A border router is used to interwork between the SD-WAN sites and the MPLS-connected sites

# Use case: SD-WAN inter-operating with MPLS VPN



- Internet used as underlay for SD-WAN service
- SD-WAN Branches are single-homed to the underlay network
- Certain branches are only connected to the MPLS network
- A border router is used to interwork between the SD-WAN service and the MPLS-connected sites

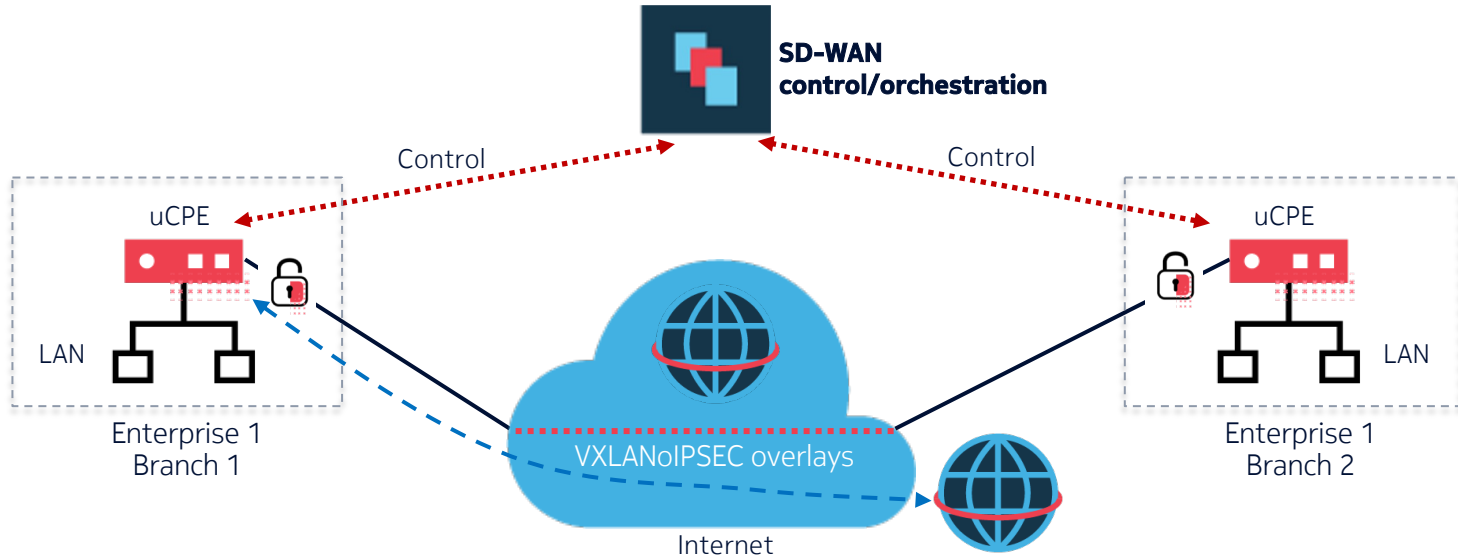
# Use case: SD-WAN with service chaining



- Internet or other IP network used as underlay
- Traffic to the internet is steered through functions offering value-added services (e.g. firewalls/anti-virus) at a central data centre

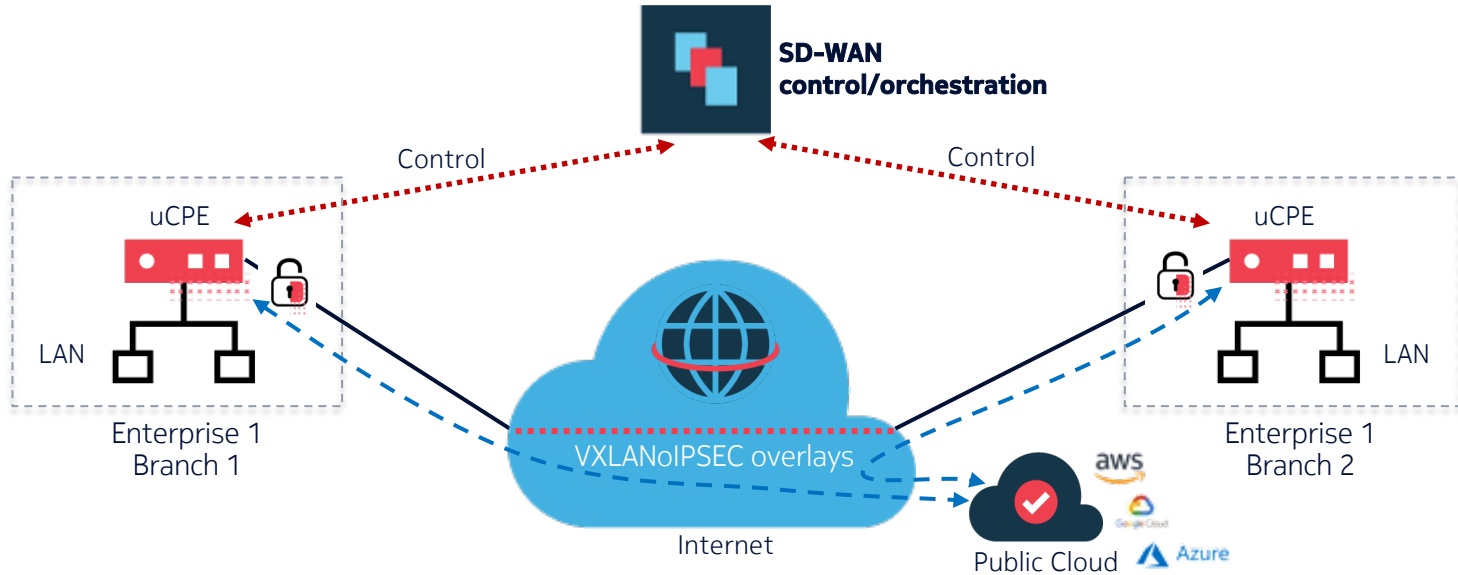


# Use case: Local Internet breakout



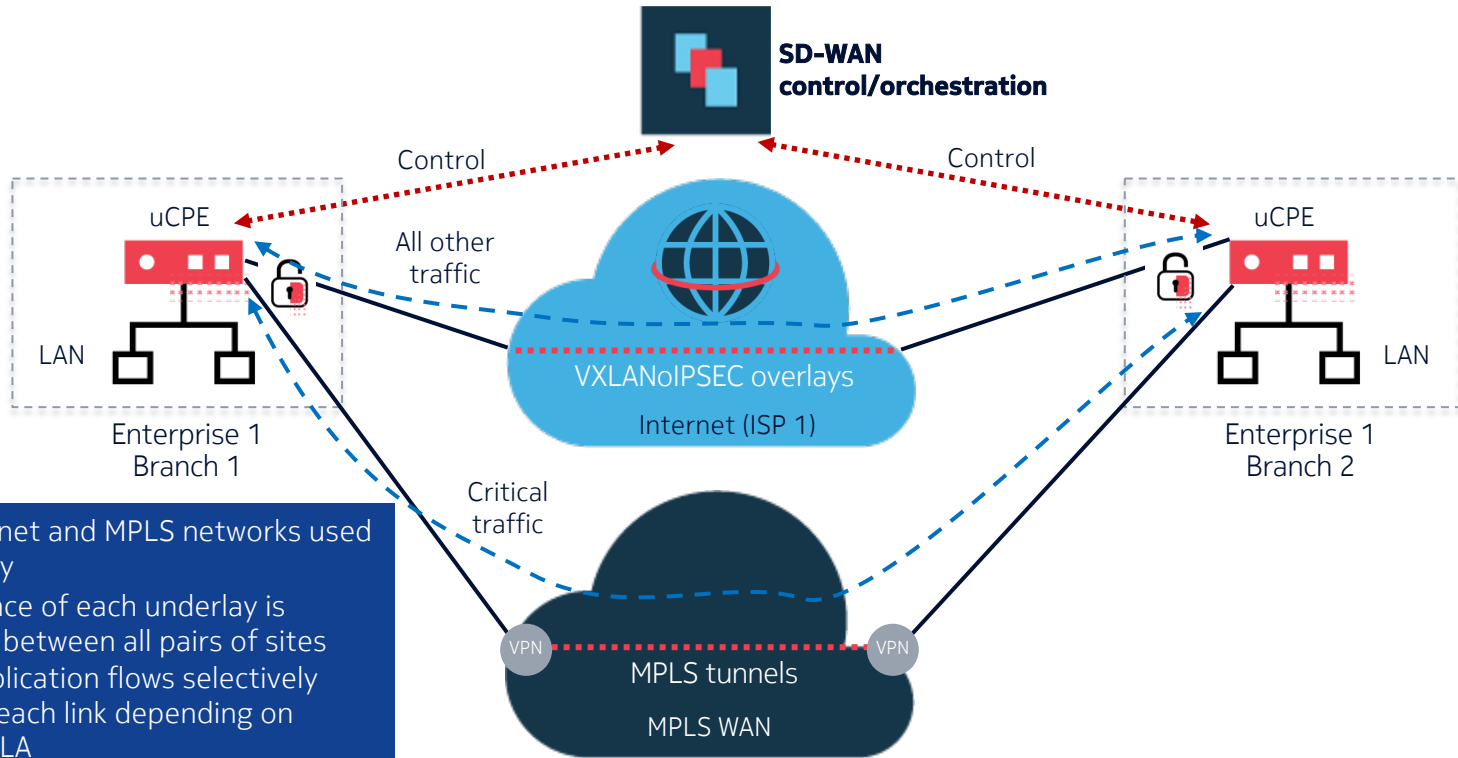
- Internet used as underlay
- IPsec security is highly desirable when using the public Internet as an underlay
- Branches are single-homed to the underlay network
- Local breakout to the internet; can secure the traffic using on-premise security solution or cloud-based security

# Use case: Public cloud access



- Internet used as underlay
- IPsec security is highly desirable when using the public Internet as an underlay
- Branches are single-homed to the underlay network
- Local breakout to the internet; can secure the traffic using on-premise security solution or cloud-based security

# Use case: Application-aware routing



- Both Internet and MPLS networks used as underlay
- Performance of each underlay is measured between all pairs of sites
- Traffic application flows selectively sent over each link depending on required SLA



# Inter-operability

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# Inter-operability

## ● SD-WAN systems

Most (all) SD-WAN implementations are closed. There is no ability to mix-and-match uCPE and controllers from different vendors without going through gateway devices

## ● uCPE hardware

Most implementations will allow white-box hardware to host SD-WAN uCPE functionality

## ● Service definition

MEF70.1-compliant implementations allow uniformity of externally-visible service behaviour

## ● MPLS network interop

Implementations allow differing degrees of interworking with MPLS networks via border routers/gateways

## ● Data plane

No standard data plane. Variants of VxLAN/IPsec implementations exist

## ● Control plane

No standard control plane. Various implementations exist including OF-TLS.



# Wrap-up

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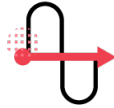
# SD-WAN

## Key Benefits



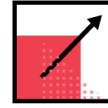
### Dedicated Network

A secure and managed private network slice with application aware routing



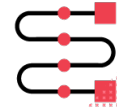
### Powerful Connections

Underpinned by highly resilient access across multiple underlay connections



### Highly Agile

Different transport on a per-location basis and scale up bandwidth as needed



### Built-in Diversity

For critical sites requiring 100% uptime, multiple always on uplinks can be used simultaneously



### Application Networking

Traffic is routed based on application type and importance to your business



### Robust Security

Centrally managed, policy-based security framework that simplifies control and minimizes threats for all network end-points



### Active Management

24/7 proactive monitoring of the service by SP team and always on customer access via intuitive service portal



### Detailed Reporting

Rich business-oriented reporting on WAN usage by application, end-user and device

**NOKIA**