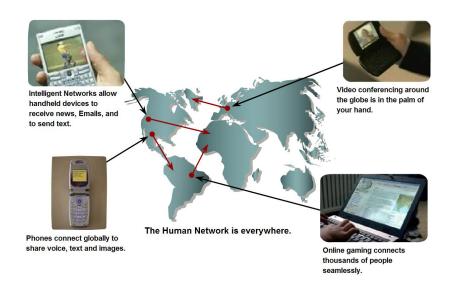
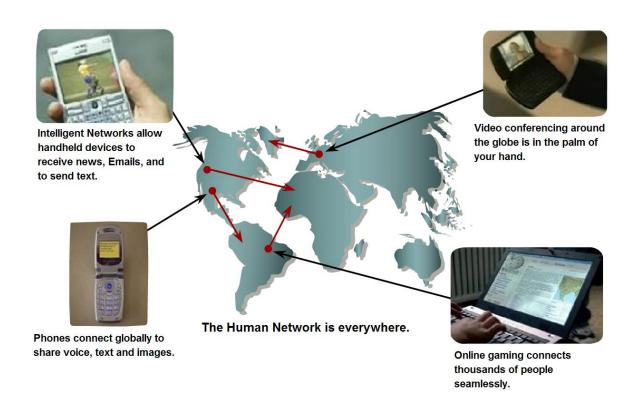
# Converged Network: Living in a Network Centric World



#### By,

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# **Converged Networks**



# **Converged Networks**

Real-time traffic

• Voice over IP (VoIP)

• Videoconferencing

Web content

Browsing

Shopping

#### **Converged Networks**

Transactional traffic

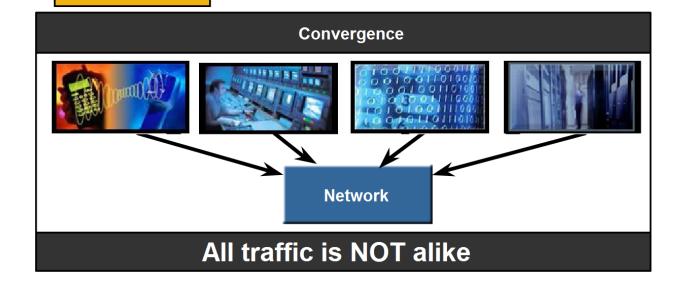
- Order processing & billing
- Inventory & reporting
- Accounting & reporting

Streamng traffic

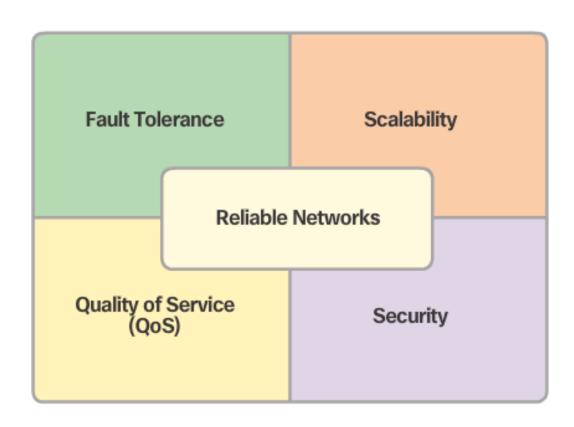
- Video on Demand (VoD)
- Movies

**Bulk traffic** 

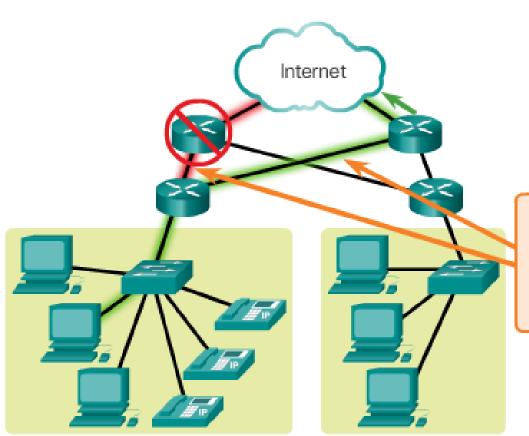
- Email
- Data backups
- Print files



# Reliable Converged Networks

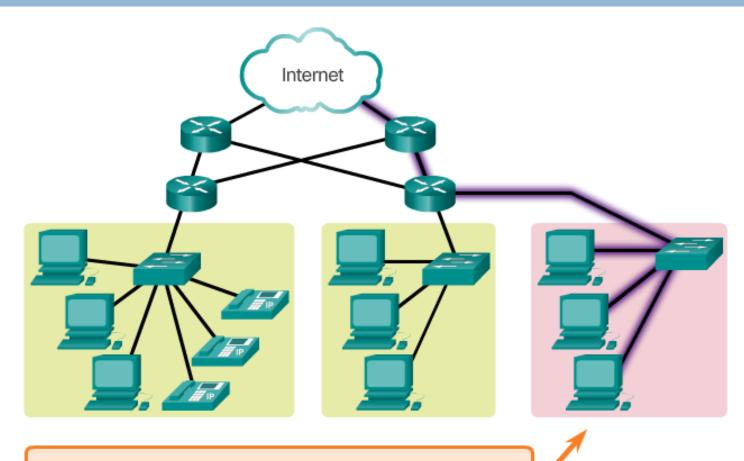


## Fault Tolerance



Redundant connections allow for alternative paths if a device or a link fails. The user experience is unaffected.

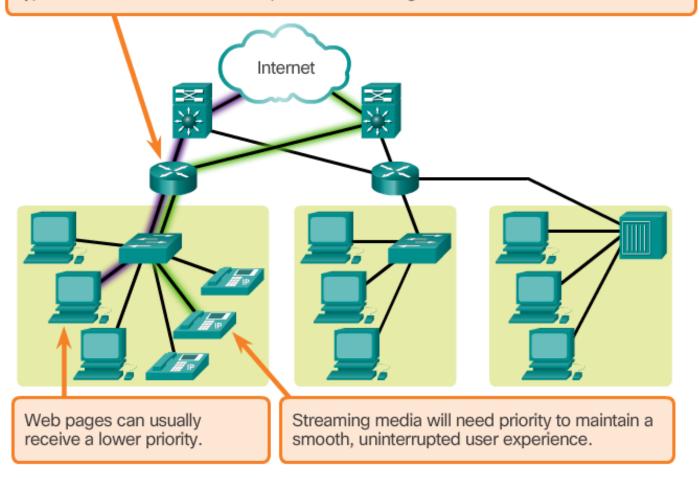
# Scalability



Additional users and whole networks can be connected to the Internet without degrading performance for existing users.

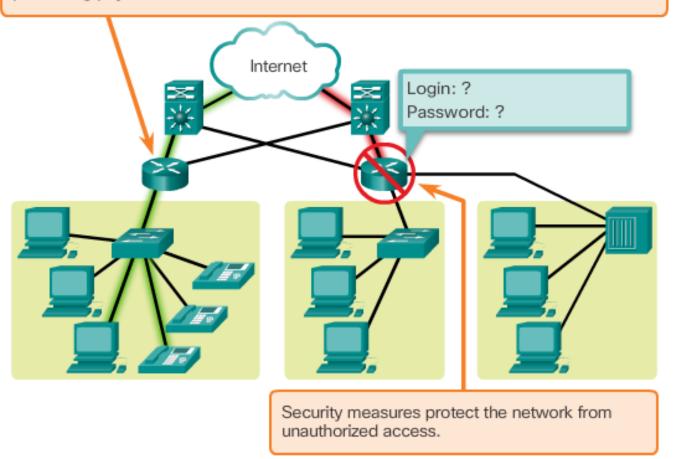
# Quality of Service

Quality of Service, managed by the router, ensures that priorities are matched with the type of communication and its importance to the organization.

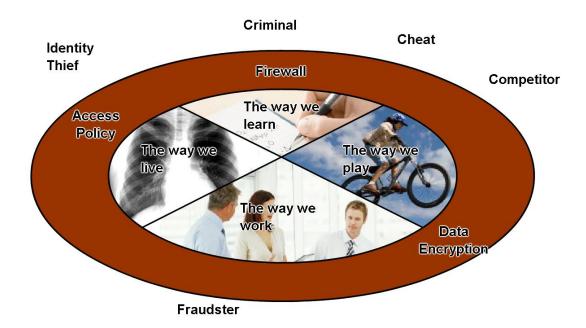


# Security

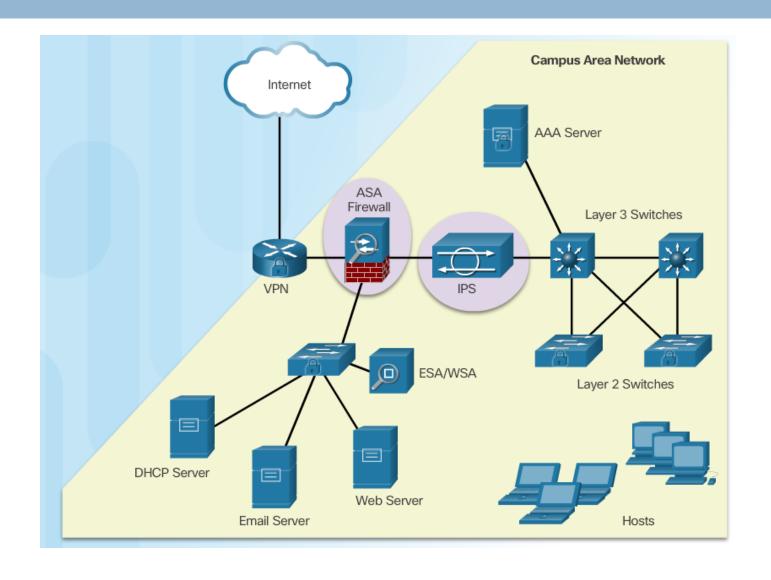
Administrators can protect the network with software and hardware security and by preventing physical access to network devices.



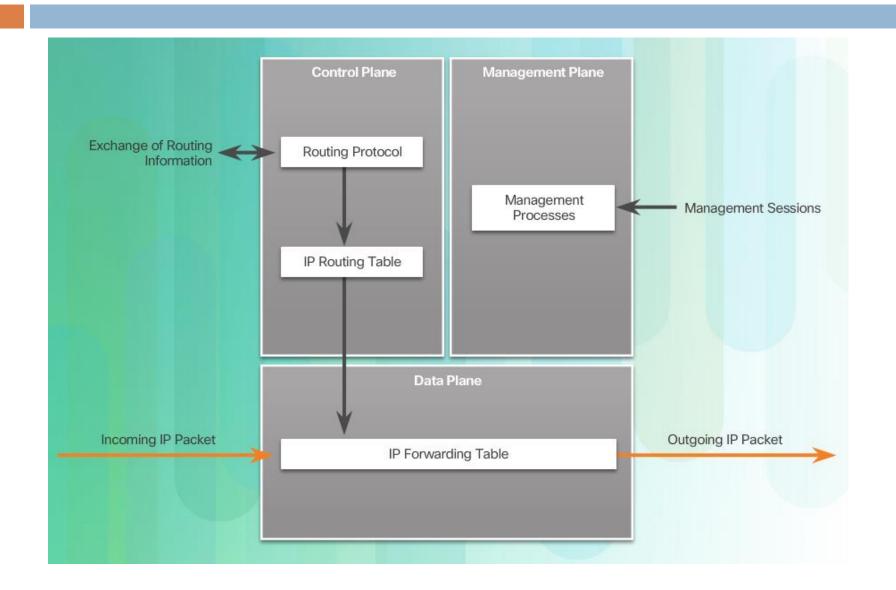
# Security



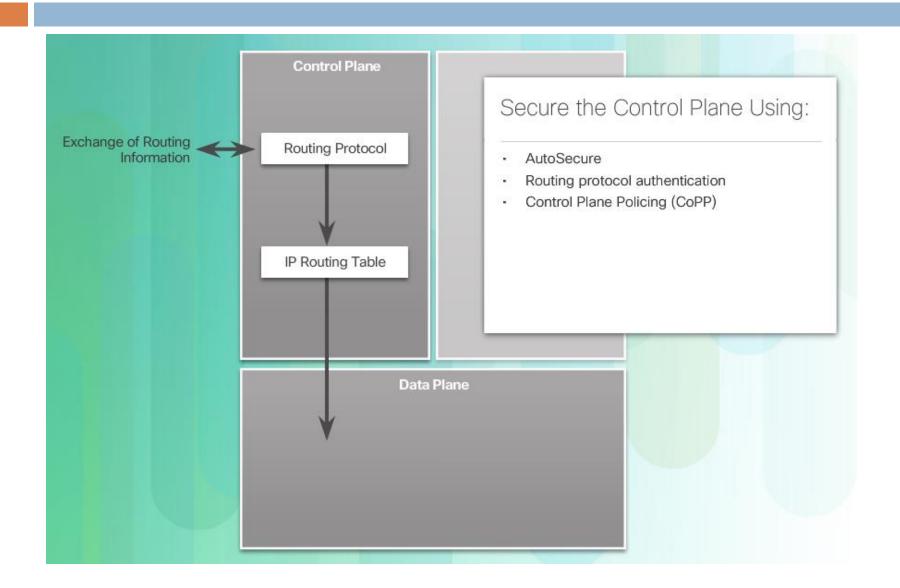
# **Evolution of Network Security Tools**



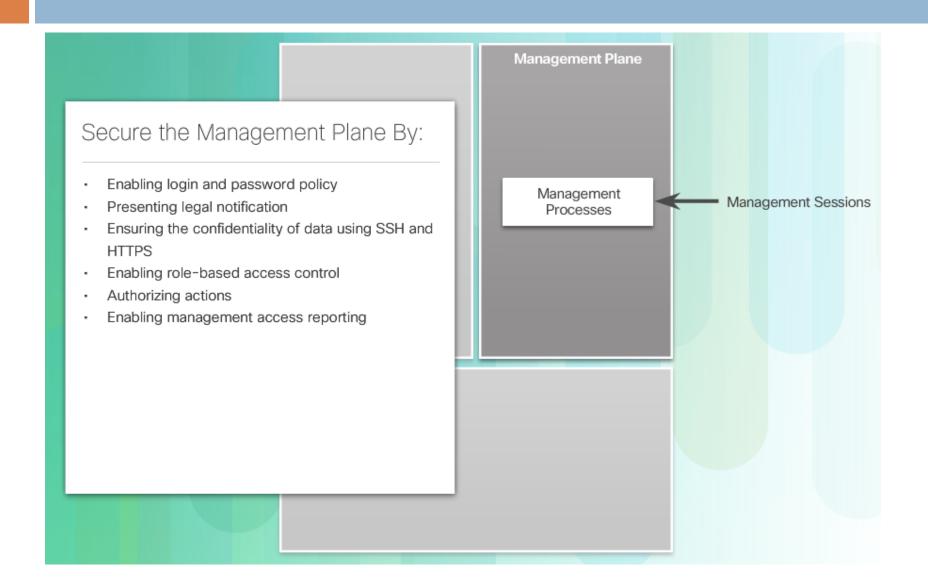
## NFP: Network Foundation Protection Framework



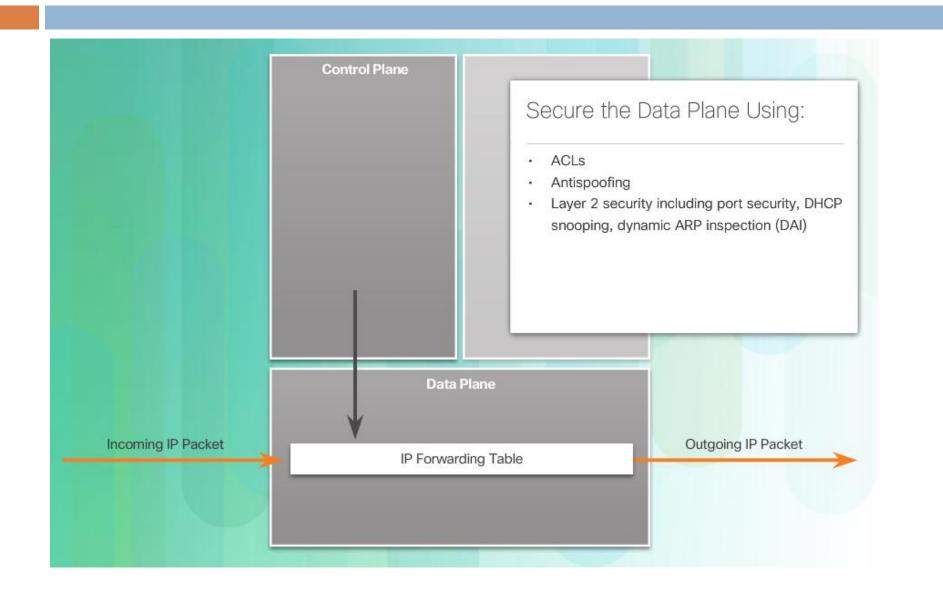
## NFP: Securing the Control Plane



## NFP: Securing the Management Plane



## NFP: Securing the Data Plane



# Securing the Network Infrastructure

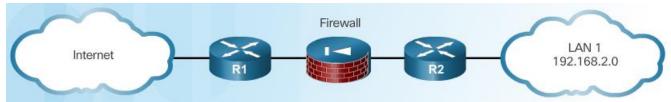


# **Edge Router Security Approaches**

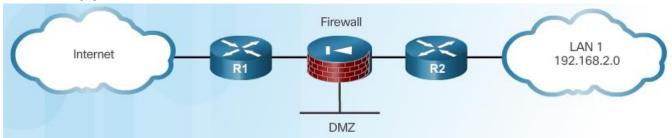
## Single Router Approach



## Defense in Depth Approach



#### DMZ Approach



# Three Areas of Router Security

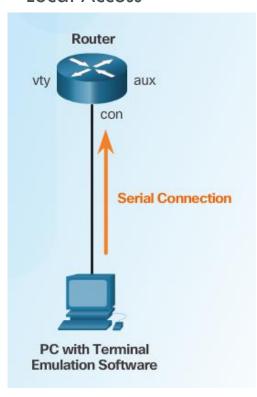


## Secure Administrative Access: Tasks??

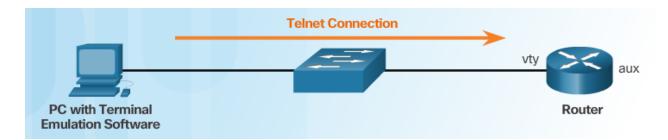
- Restrict device accessibility
- Log and account for all access
- Authenticate access
- Authorize actions
- Present legal notification
- Ensure the confidentiality of data

## Secure Local and Remote Access

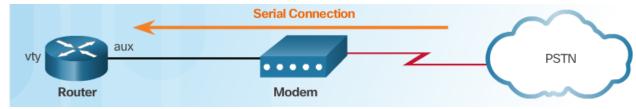
#### **Local Access**



#### Remote Access Using Telnet

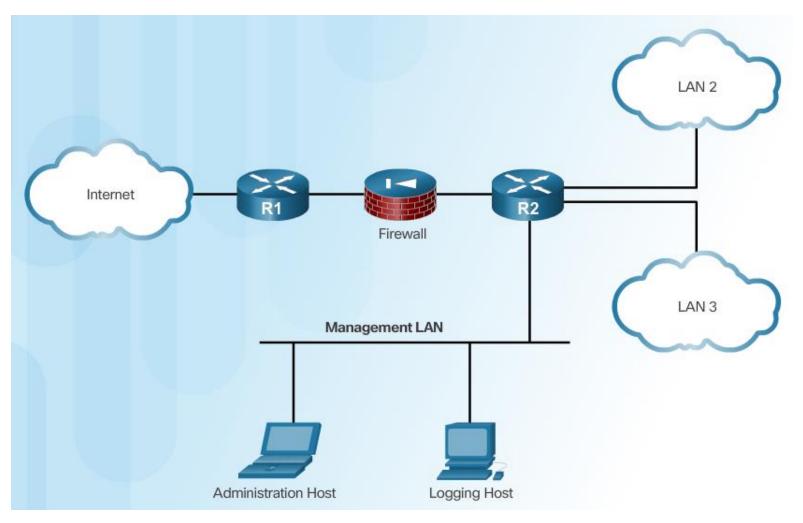


### Remote Access Using Modem and Aux Port

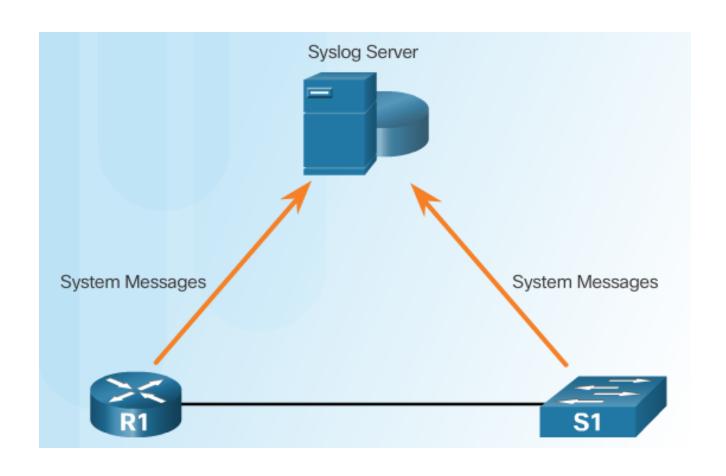


## Secure Local and Remote Access

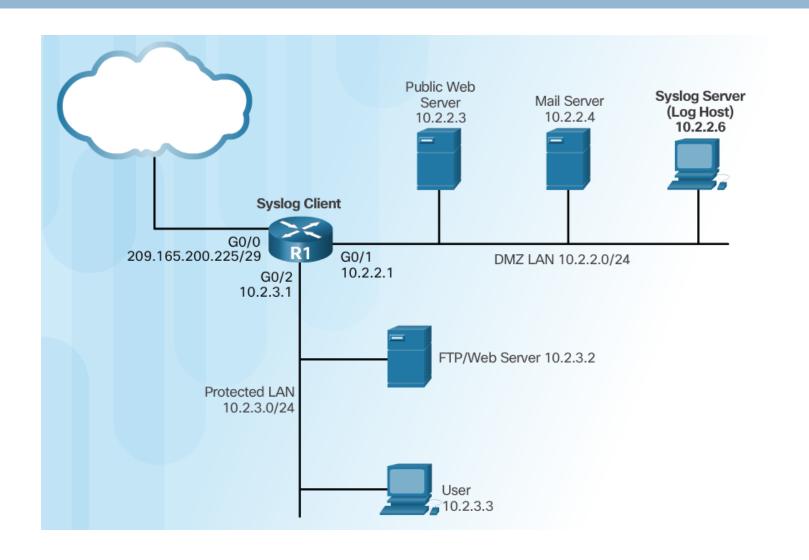
## Dedicated Management Network



# Network Visibility: How To??



# Syslog Systems

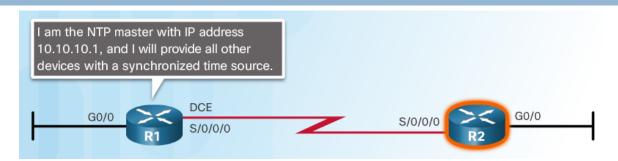


## NTP Server

#### Sample NTP Topology

Sample NTP
Configuration on R1

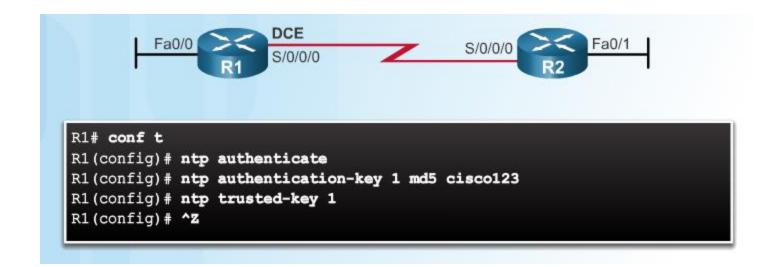
Sample NTP Configuration on R2



```
R1# conf t
R1 (config) # ntp master 1
R1 (config) # ^Z
R1#
R1# show clock
13:01:15.735 UTC Tue Dec 16 2008
R1#
```

```
R2# conf t
R2(config)# ntp server 10.10.10.1
R2(config)# ^Z
R2# show clock
13:01:41.986 UTC Tue Dec 16 2008
R2# show ntp status
Clock is synchronized, stratum 2, reference is 10.10.10.1
nominal freq is 250.0000 Hz, actual freq is 249.9992 Hz, precision is 2**18 reference time is CCF2253E.5DC2A53B (13:01:50.366 UTC Tue Dec 16 2008) clock offset is 0.3072 msec, root delay is 23.41 msec
root dispersion is 0.38 msec, peer dispersion is 0.05 msec
R2#
```

## NTP Authentication



## **Network Management:** FCAPS

### 1. Performance Management

 Quantify, measure, report, analyze and control the performance. (Utilization and Throughput)

### 2. Fault Management

To log, detect and respond to fault conditions in the network.

### 3. Configuration Management

To manage configuration of device easily

## 4. Accounting Management

To enable accounting of user and their policy management.

## 5. Security Management

To control access to network resources according to defined policy.

# Thank You