

## U-5 (SDN)

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### \* Definition of NFV -

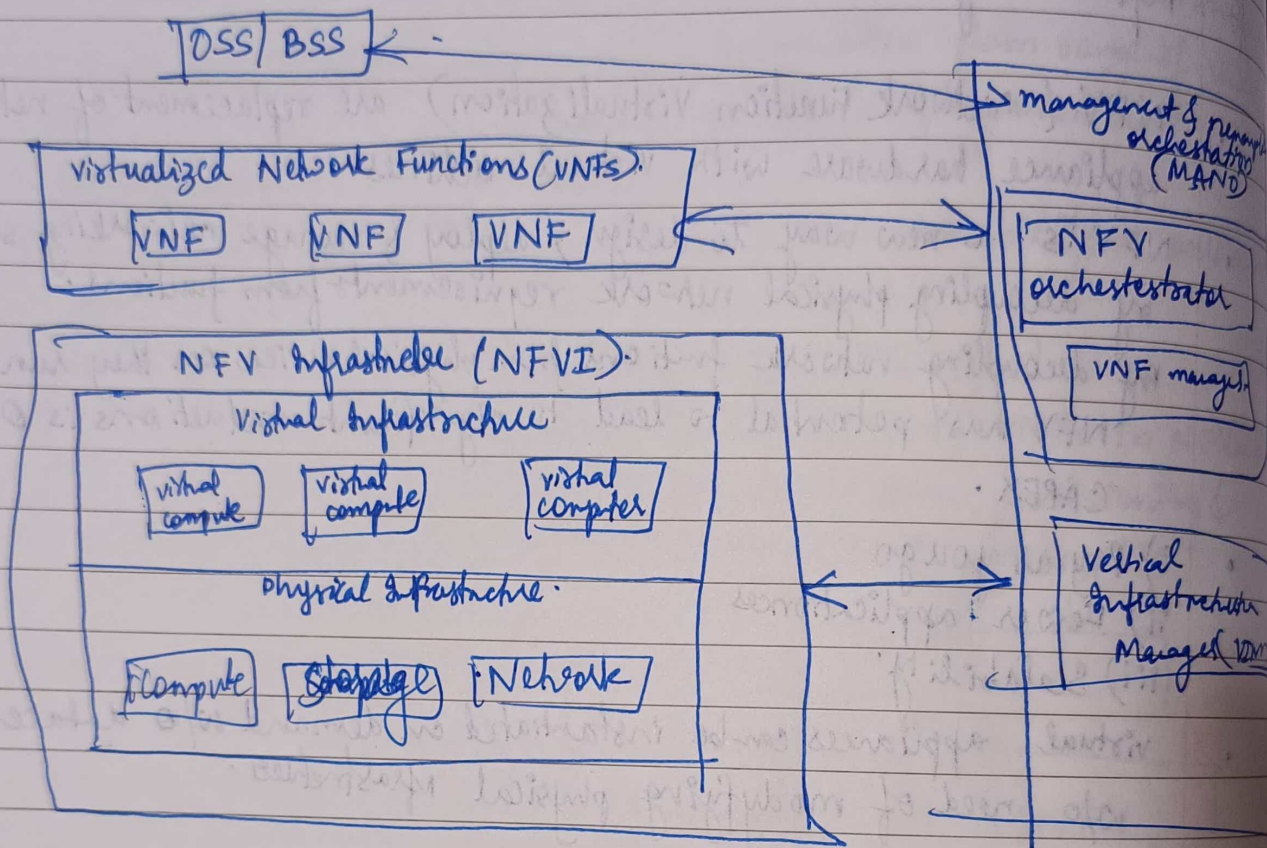
- NFV (Network Function Virtualization) are replacement of network appliance hardware with virtual machines.
- NFV is a new way to design, deploy & manage networking services by decoupling physical network requirements from functions.
- By decoupling network functions from physical devices on they run, NFV has potential to lead to significant reductions in OPEX & CAPEX.
- i) Pay as you go  
ii) Fewer appliances  
iii) Scalability
- virtual appliances can be instantiated on demand w/o data centers w/o need of modifying physical infrastructures.

### \* Need of NFV -

- i) Virtualization.
- ii) Orchestration.
- iii) Programmable
- iv) Automation.
- v) Dynamic Scaling
- vi) Visibility.
- vii) Performance
- viii) Multi-tenancy.
- ix) Service Integration
- x) Open fees choice of modular plugins.



## \* NFV architecture -



consists of 3 main parts -

- i) centralized virtual network infrastructure
- ii) compute code applications
- iii) Framework (MANO).

Risks of NFV -

- ① physical security controls do not seem to be effective virtualizing will increase exposure to attacks.
- ② Malware is tough isolate & contain.
- ③ Network traffic is smaller amount transparent.
- ④ complex layer needs multiple kinds of security.



## \* Inline Network Functions -

① Inline network device is a device that receives packet and forwards them to their intended destination.

eg → routers, switches, firewalls, for web application intrusion detection systems & prevention systems, anti malware for https

② Nature of out of band or in line surveillance scenario impacts.

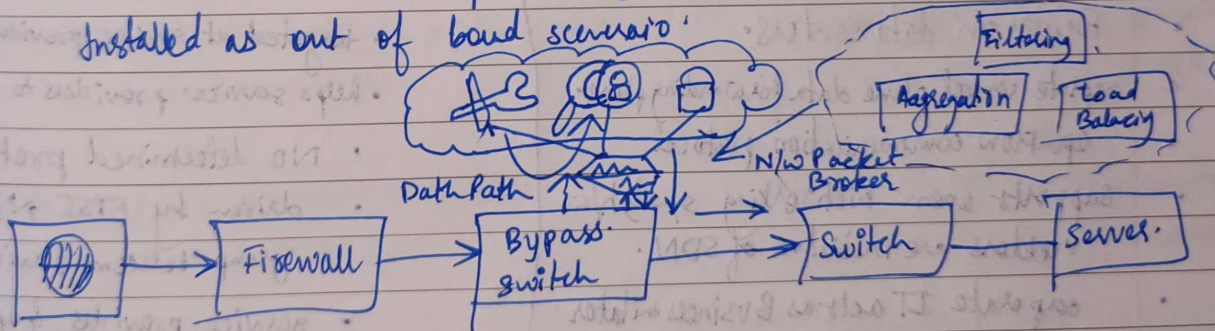
i) placements of surveillance equipment

ii) type of surveillance device used.

iii) surveillance activities that can be performed as part of visibility.

③ Firewall is typically placed on company main n/w interface to outside world. That is why they are in-line. But IDS detection system are not typically placed inline as it is used to be used to scan for intruder. It is not intended to inspect every packet that transverse n/w.

Installed as out of band scenario.



## \* Benefits of Network Function.

Improved Communication

Resource Sharing

Scalability

Flexibility

Centralized Management

Security

Vendor Independence

Faster time to Market

Reduced Environment Impact



## \* Challenges for Network Function Virtualization -

- Orchestration & Integration in Hybrid Networks
- Business cases (unrealistic idea, cost reduced, vendor lock in, s/w complexity)
- Lack of capabilities (reduction of OPEX, operational simplifies, customer experience, full service, dynamic)
- Organizational Issue (absence of gov, more s/w central)
- Lack of standards (small impedance, help innovative, fast paced)
- Management & orchestration issues (resource needs fluctuate, short duration, flexibility, resources)
- Security & Privacy (Open interface, remote attestation, account management)

### SDN

- Focuses on data centers.
- separate control plane data forwarding plane.
- openflow communication protocol
- supports open Networking s/w & h/w vendors are initiative of SDN.
- corporate IT acts as Business initiator
- Appl<sup>n</sup> seen on industry standard servers
- Reduces cost of networks.

### NFV

- targeted at service providers & operators
- helps service providers to virtually split
- No determined protocol
- driven by ETSI NFV working group telecom service providers
- service providers & operators are business initiator
- runs on industry standard servers
- Increases scalability & agility

### NFV

- ① Architecture is centered around data centers.
- ② offers key components of complete network, including its infrastructure & available appl<sup>s</sup>.
- ③ NFV adds virtual functions to physical n/w

### NV

- ① primarily meant for service providers & operators
- ② offers broad range of specialisation capabilities that need to be carried out all levels of N/w
- ③ NV adds tunnels to physical network

\* NFV is NV on electrifier

\* NFV consists NF lives network address translation, firewall, IDS.

\* NV is a use case, a service that can be arranged, where diff N/w uses each a topology

\* VNF can utilise multiple VMs to achieve its functionalities each individual VMs are known as VNF components.



NFV

NFV

- architecture is centered on datacenters
- NFV separates control plane & data forwarding plane.
- SDN isolates control plane from data
- communication protocol, NFV employs OpenFlow
- supported by manufactures of gear & software *eg: business networking*
- corporate IT services as SDN Business initiator
- Industry standard servers or switches used to create SDN appl<sup>n</sup>
- SDN reduces network expenses further by doing away with requirement for pricey switches & routers
- meant for service providers & operators.
- enables service provider or operators to virtualize operation.
- enables service providers or operators to virtualize operations dedicated equip<sup>t</sup> to virtual services.
- No protocol has yet been established
- operators or telecom service.
- service providers or operator serve as NFV business
- On industry - standard servers NFV appl<sup>n</sup> are executed.
- ~~Hardware~~ Hardware capacity to network services that are needed at any given time.





## Reading NFV vendors

### 1) Juniper Networks, Inc. —

- Helps clients create scalable, dependable, secure & affordable n/w by designing, developing & distributing high-performance when soln
- Two divisions - Products & services.  
VPNs, service control gateways, orchestration & automation of VNFF.
- Americas, Asia Pacific, Middle East & Africa.
- Subsidiaries - Mist System, Inc, AppNexus Inc & Anixion Inc (US)

### 2) Ericsson —

- Top ICT supplies to services providers.
- Offers N/w assistance pioneers in 4G & 5G tech.
- Business segments - N/w management, digital services, managed services.
- America, Asia Pacific, ME, Africa.
- Subsidiaries - Clear Inc, Ericsson - (South Korea), Ericsson - India (Mumbai)

### 3) CISCO systems, Inc.

- Internet is powered by wide variety of tech that cisco systems creates & sells.
- Intent based soln → security, collaboration, apps & cloud to give customers by
- 4 divisions - Infrastructure platform, services, appn, security.
- operation across - ME & Africa, Europe, Asia, North America.
- Subsidiaries - Broadsoft, Inc, open DNS, Cisco Webex Inc.

### 4) Hewlett Packard Enterprises.

- offers consumers, small & big business others, comprehensive range of hardware & related services.
- Range of NFV services like virtualization research, data centres, security enhancement & ongoing security maintenance.
- ME & Africa, Asia Pacific, Latin America, NA & Europe.
- Subsidiaries - Vectra Inc, Apogee Corporation & Indigo Server.



### 3) Fujitsu - Ltd -

- Another top ICT firm, Fujitsu offers wide selection of goods, services,
- 3 business segments: Ubiquitous & soln; Technology soln & Device soln.
- Wide variety of NFV soln, network, storage, computation & virtual enabling
- ME, Africa, Europe, Asia, NA.
- Subsidiaries - Nifty Corporation, PFU Limited, FPF Corp, Rigm Plac.

### 4) Affirmed Networks -

- 2010, Massachusetts, services to change & advance intelligence in networks
- Offers slicing, virtual probe & analytics & IOT virtuality & soln.
- Virtualized DPI & optimized IOT access, Wi-Fi & service automation.
- NA, Europe, Asia-Pacific.

### 5) Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd -

- ① Leading ICT supplier
- ② 4 Business segments - carrier B, enterprises B, consumer B & others.
- ③ Provides services for NFV, including EC & IOT soln for intelligent computing
- ④ NA & Europe, Asia Pacific, ME & Africa
- ⑤ Subsidiaries - Huawei Device Co., Ltd, Heavy Machine Co., Ltd, Shanghai Huawei Technologies, Co., Ltd.