

Andy Duncan
IT Interface Manager





Software Defined Networking (SDN)



For example:

- An organisation has multiple routers, switches and wireless access points
- All devices are managed through a single controller (usually a web based application)
- The controller is:
 - Monitoring the network
 - Controlling network functions



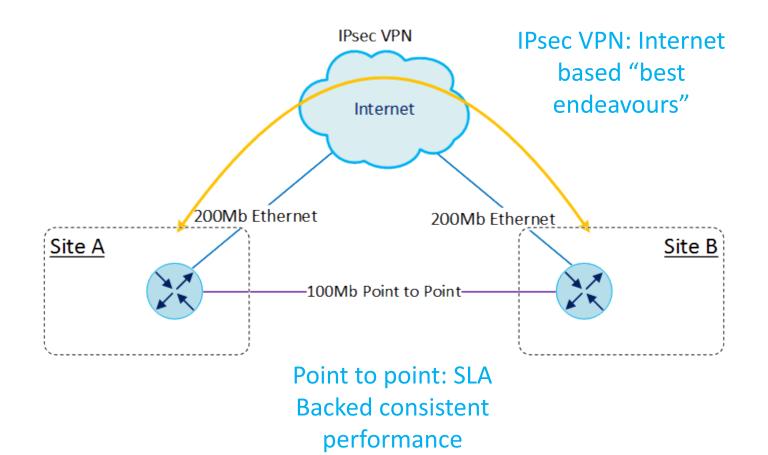
Software Defined WAN (SD-WAN)

- Utilises SDN technology to create and manage a Wide Area Network, i.e. site to site connectivity
- SD-WAN "promises":
 - Lower operational costs
 - Improved WAN management
 - End-to-end network visibility
 - Improved WAN Security
 - Improved Agility





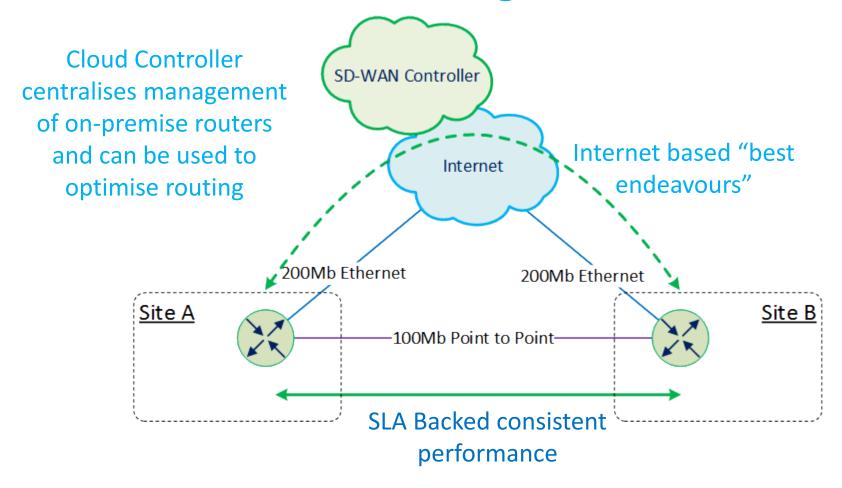
Scenario 1: Connecting two sites







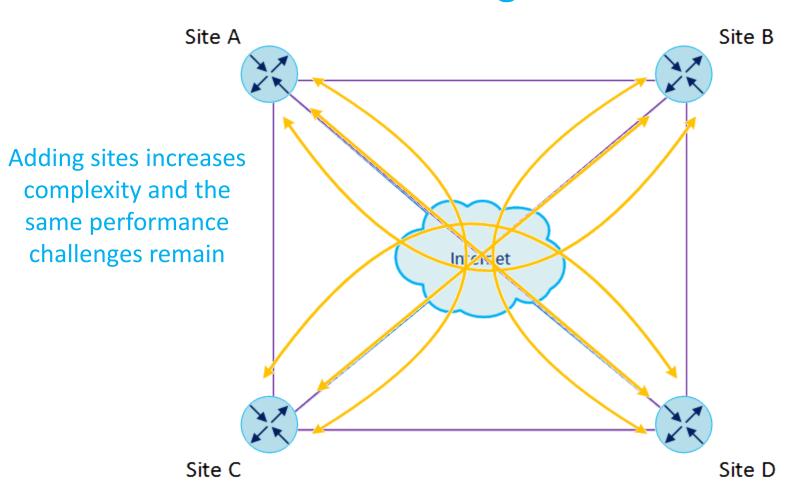
Scenario 1: Connecting two sites







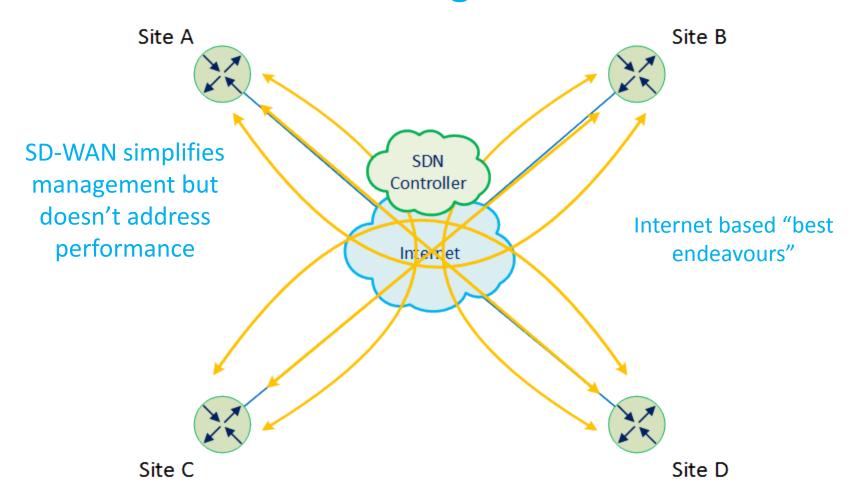
Scenario 2: Connecting four sites







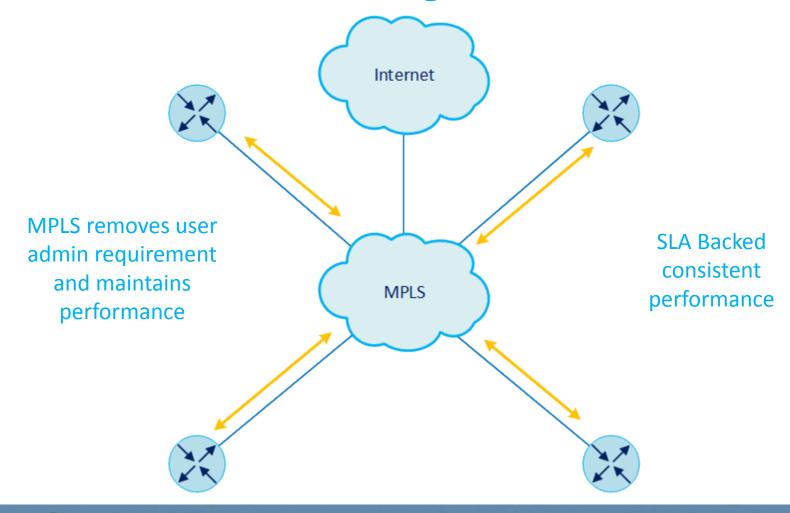
Scenario 2: Connecting four sites







Scenario 2: Connecting four sites











MPLS	SD-WAN
Service provider managed, "fixed" configuration	Customer managed through centralised controller
Network Monitoring	Network Monitoring
Operates over broadband and Ethernet access circuits	Operates over broadband and Ethernet access circuits
Single ISP	ISP agnostic
On-premise hardware agnostic	Single Hardware provider
Secure private network	Secured internet traffic
Inherent SLAs	Optimised public network



MPLS vs SD-WAN – Which is best?



MPLS

- Better for hands off customer management
- Better for consistent, SLA backed performance
- Better for supporting applications with high performance requirements
- Lower cost (usually)





- SD-WAN solutions need connectivity, they do not provide connectivity themselves
- Price comparison should look at the TCO including all circuits, hardware, subscriptions and support
- What features or services are actually required?
- The final solution may be SD-WAN, MPLS or both.





Hybrid of SD-WAN, P2P, MPLS

