



# Medianet Overview

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Medianet Program

Apr 1, 2014

# What is Medianet?



## Medianet is:

- An architecture for successful deployment of multiple media and business applications
- Medianet is NOT a product, SKU, or a single feature.



## Medianet solutions include:

- Automatic, plug & play deployment
- Media performance monitoring, troubleshooting and capacity planning
- Media Awareness for bandwidth management
- End system awareness

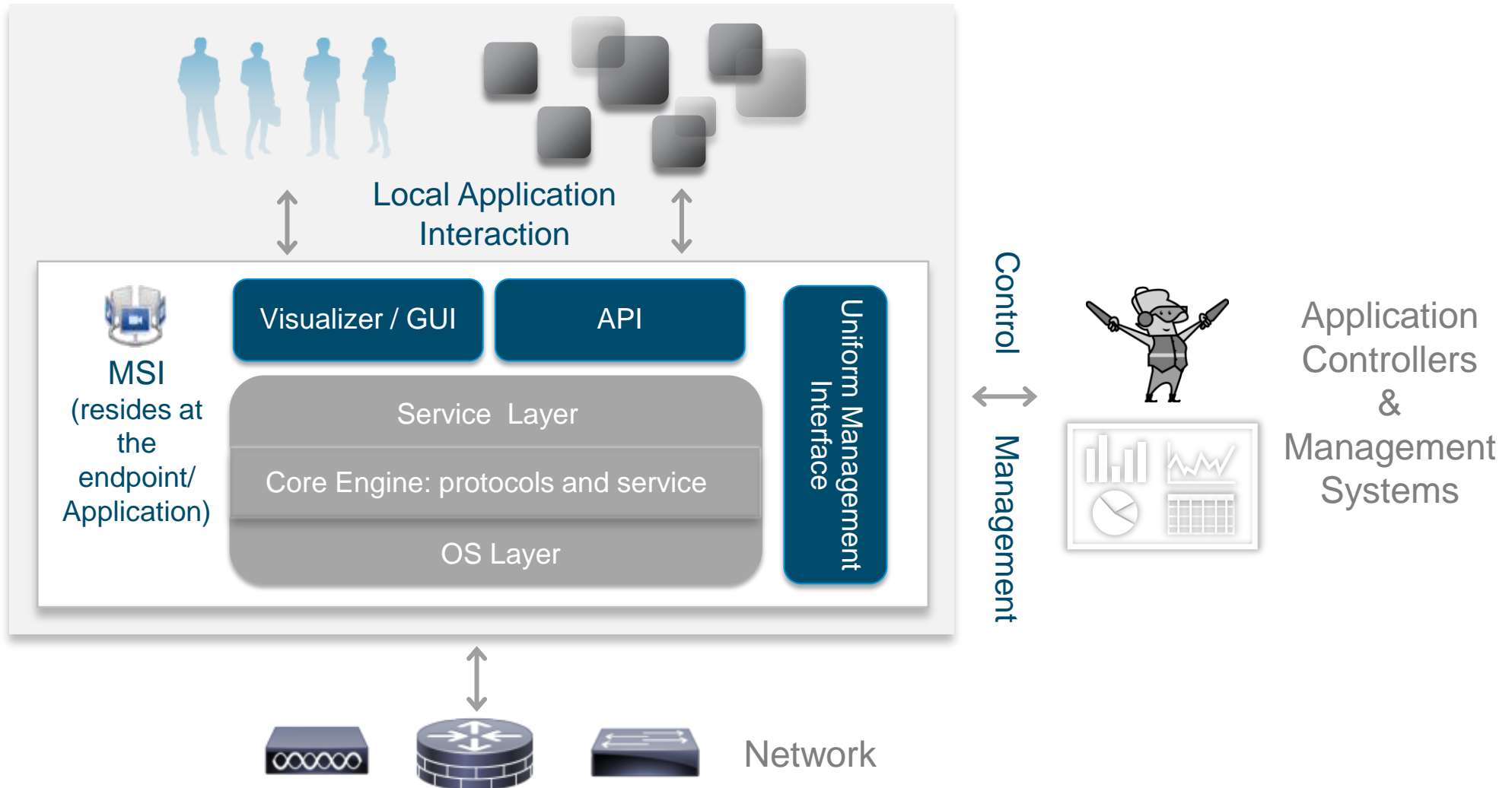


## Medianet solutions:

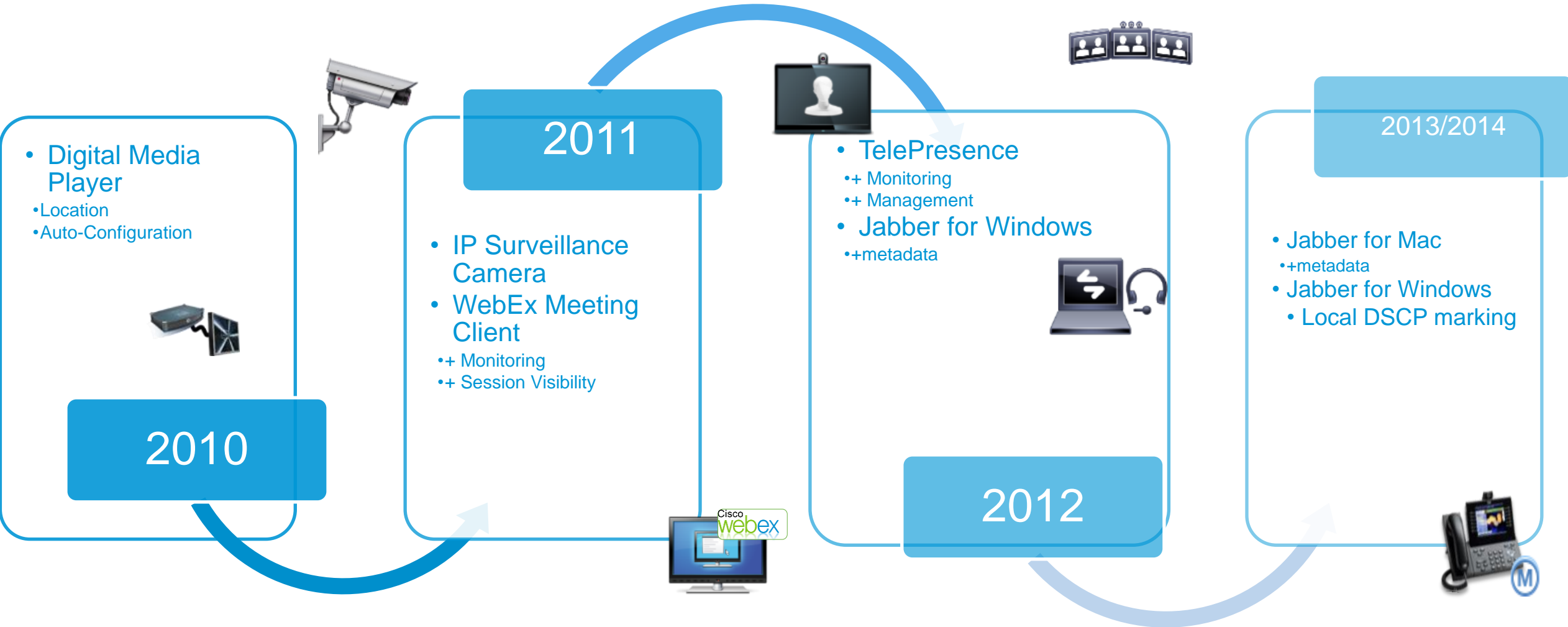
- Include compliant products and features in both Smart Endpoints/Applications and Smart Network Infrastructure
- DO NOT REQUIRE an entirely end-to-end Cisco network with medianet enabled in every hop

# Media Services Interface (MSI)

A cross-Platform SDK for integrating Applications with the network & Management Systems



# MSI on Endpoints

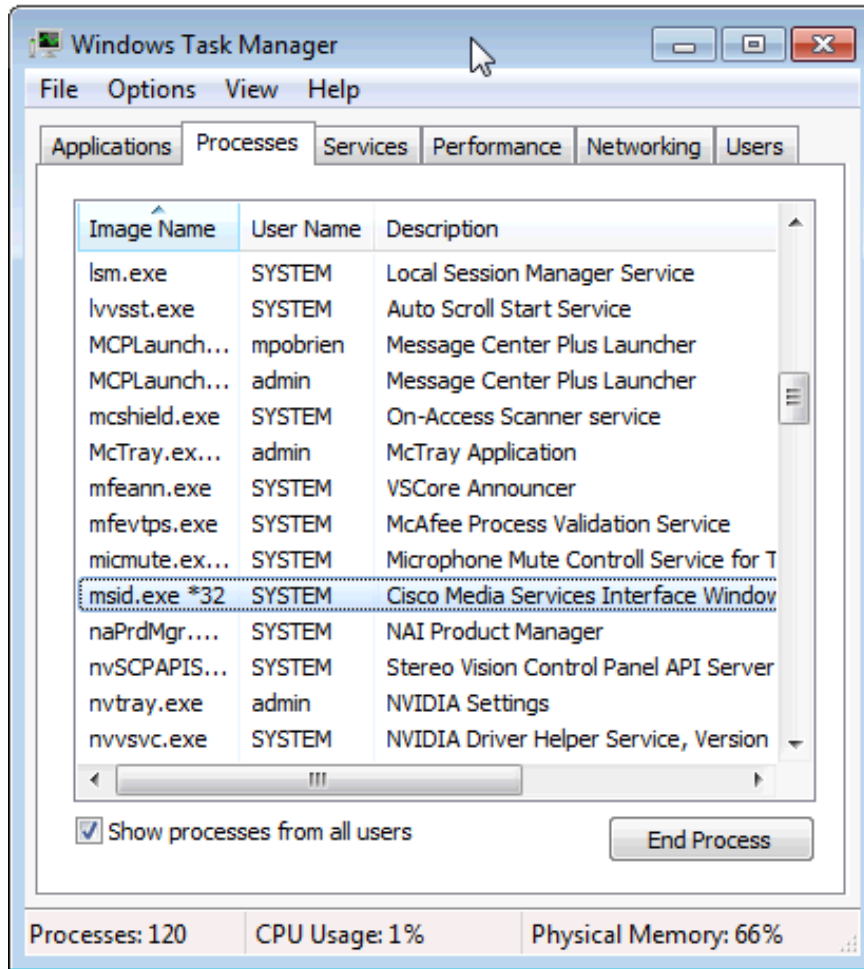


# MSI on TelePresence Hard Endpoints

- Embedded in SW install
- EX, C, MX, SX with TC6.0+ and TE6.0+  
MSI http(s) username/password authentication  
synchronized with web/CLI
- TX, CTS500-32 TX6.0+  
MSI http(s) username/password authentication  
uses 'misuser' / 'cisco'



# MSI on Soft Client



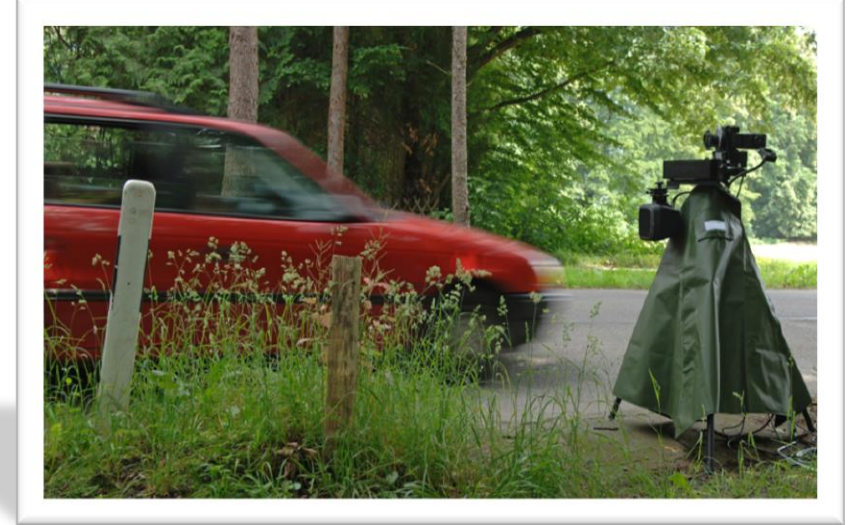
MSI running as a service in Windows platforms

MSI Soft Platforms: Windows, MacOS

MSI Applications: Jabber (9.0(1)), WebEx (WBS28)

Coming soon to: Apple iOS and Android

Note: MSI needs to be explicitly installed on Windows/MacOS



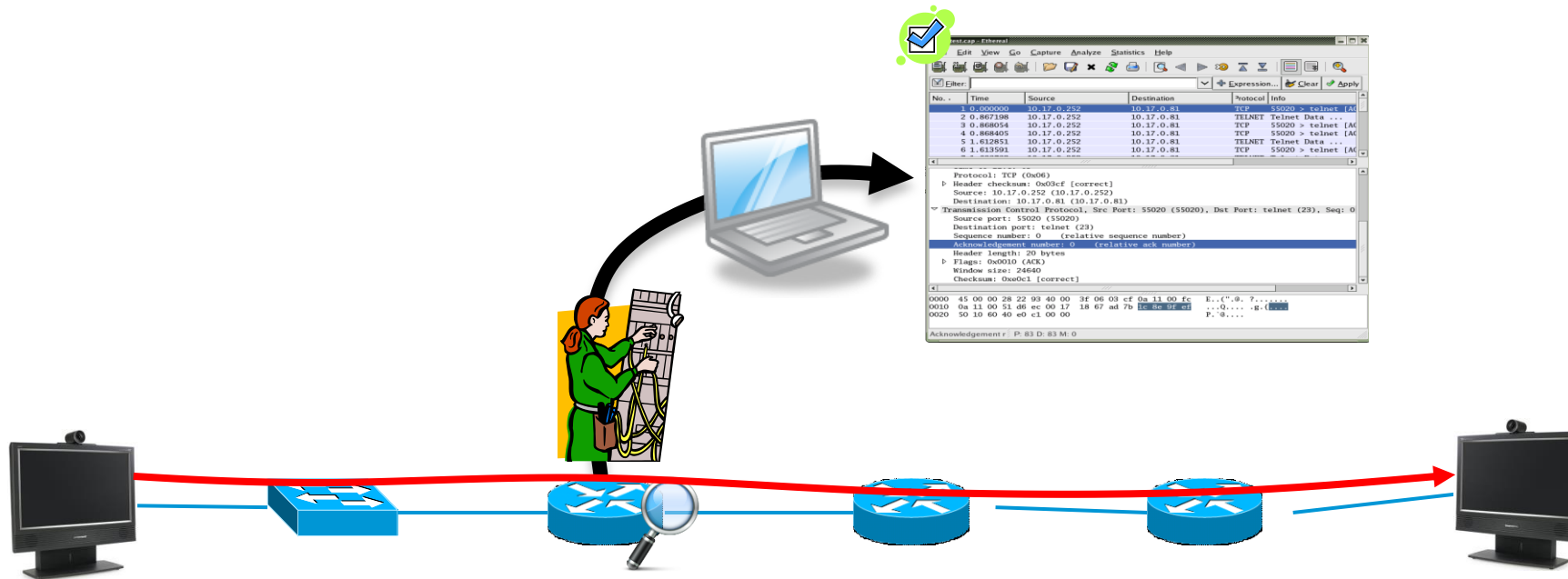
# Performance Monitor





# Life with Dedicated Protocol Analyzers

- Wireshark and other protocol analyzers are great  
Detailed analysis for variety of protocols at deep level
- Dedicated probes are expensive to deploy pervasively  
Operator has to make difficult judgment calls on where the problem is going to be— before it happens
- Can be challenging after the fact- need on-site trained personnel.





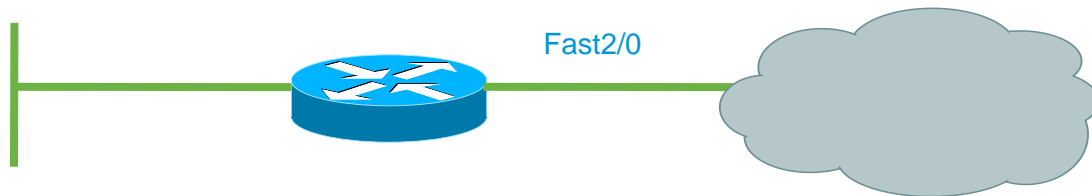


# IP Traffic Export, Capture & Analyze

- Capture packets locally to buffer on router
- Store to flash, USB, FTP, TFTP for analysis in protocol analyzer
  - IOS XE Cat 4k Sup 7E & Sup 7L-E (XE 3.3.0 SG) include built in Wireshark decode capability
- Capture does not add traffic to network

```
LY-2851-8(config)#ip traffic-export profile test mode capture
LY-2851-8(config)#int fast 2/0
LY-2851-8(config-if)#ip traffic-export apply test
```

```
LY-2851-8#traffic-export interface fast2/0 start
LY-2851-8#traffic-export interface fast2/0 stop
LY-2851-8#traffic-export interface fast2/0 copy ftp://10.17.0.252/images/test.cap
```

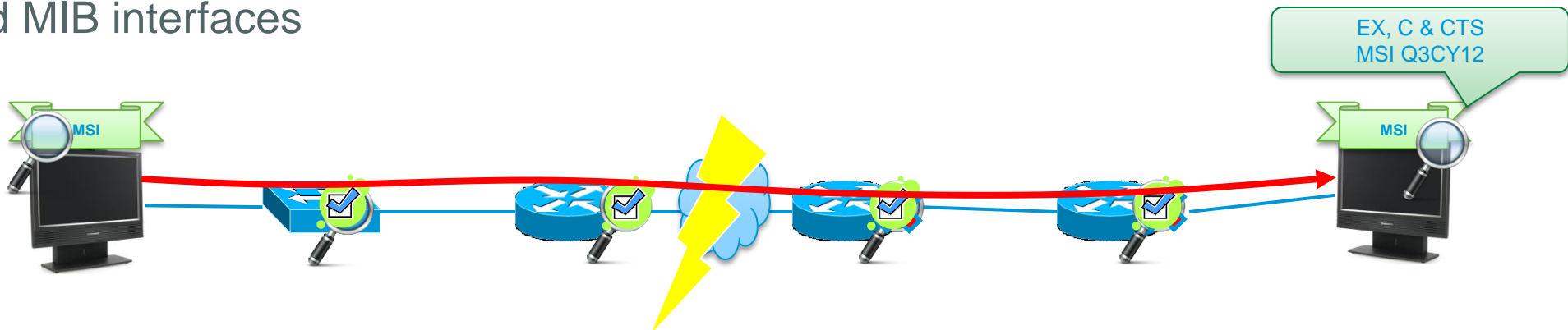


The image shows a Wireshark packet capture analysis window. The top pane displays a list of captured packets. The bottom pane shows a detailed view of a selected packet, which is a TCP packet (No. 2) from 10.17.0.252 to 10.17.0.81, port 55020 to telnet (23). The packet details include: Protocol: TCP (0x06), Header checksum: 0x03cf [correct], Source: 10.17.0.252 (10.17.0.252), Destination: 10.17.0.81 (10.17.0.81), Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 55020 (55020), Dst Port: telnet (23), Seq: 0, Source port: 55020, Destination port: telnet (23), Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number), Acknowledgement number: 0 (relative ack number), Header length: 20 bytes, Flags: 0x0010 (ACK), Window size: 24640, Checksum: 0xe0c1 [correct]. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data: 0000 45 00 00 28 22 03 40 00 3f 06 03 cf 0a 11 00 fc E..(..0..7....., 0010 0a 11 00 51 d6 ee 00 17 18 67 ad 7b 1c 8e 9f af ...Q....&{...., 0020 50 10 60 40 e0 c1 00 00 P..@....

# Performance Monitor

## Router/Switch/Endpoint native RTP and TCP analysis

- Network nodes are able to discover & validate **RTP, TCP** and **IP-CBR** traffic on hop by hop basis
- **À la carte metric (loss, latency, jitter etc.) selections**, applied on operator selected sets of traffic
- Allows for **fault isolation** and network span validation
- Cross-network synchronized time windows for measurement  
same 30 second (default) intervals measured
- Per-application threshold and altering.
- NetFlow and MIB interfaces





# Perf-mon: Wide Applicability

- Tested with:

Cisco EX90, MXP1700, Polycom, Avaya, MS Lync, Cisco TelePresence (1xxx, 3xxx), CUVA, Jabber, MOVI, CP-9971, CP-7985, CP-7960 (audio only),

Cisco Video Surveillance Cameras, WebEx (HTTPS), IPTV (VLC)

Just plain web transactions (wget)

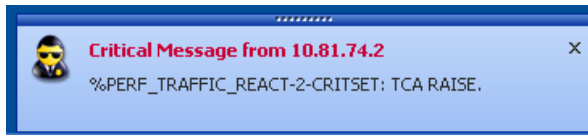


# Thresholds & Alerts

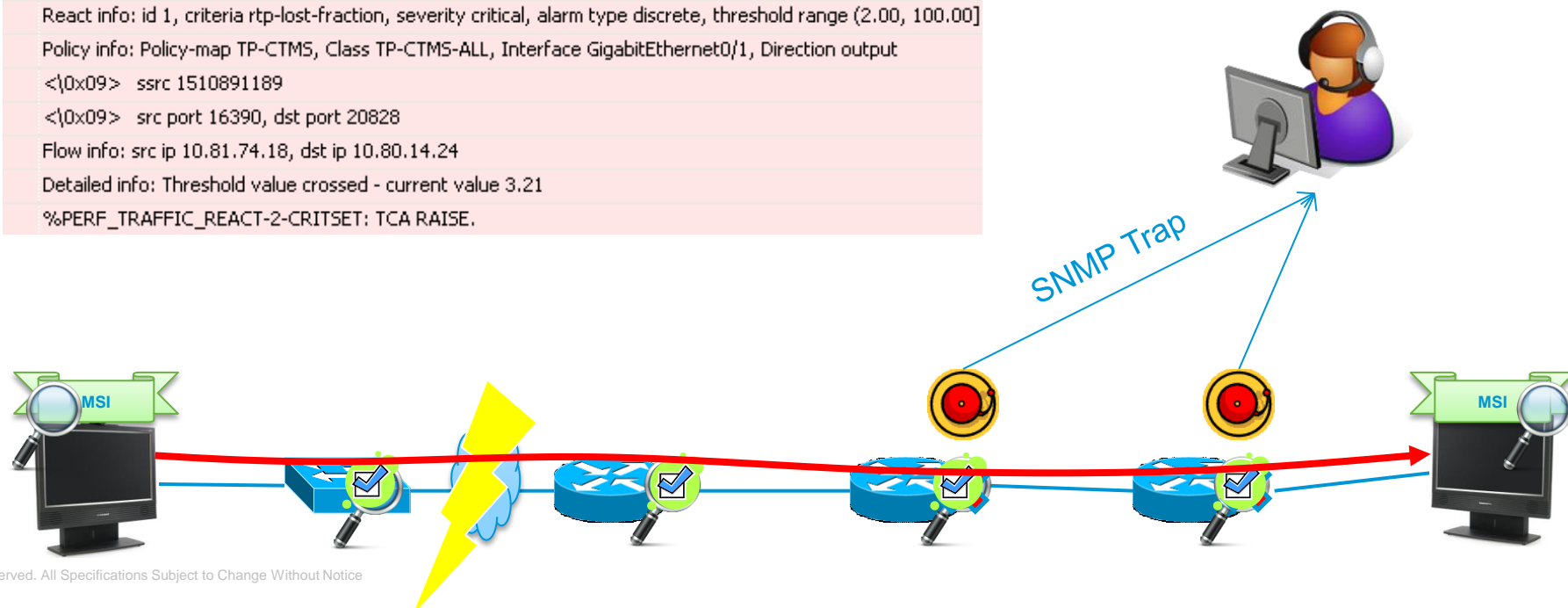
- Metrics can be **tested against thresholds** to **trigger actions**

Multi-level Alarm Raise/Clear, SNMP Traps, Syslog

SyslogWatcher



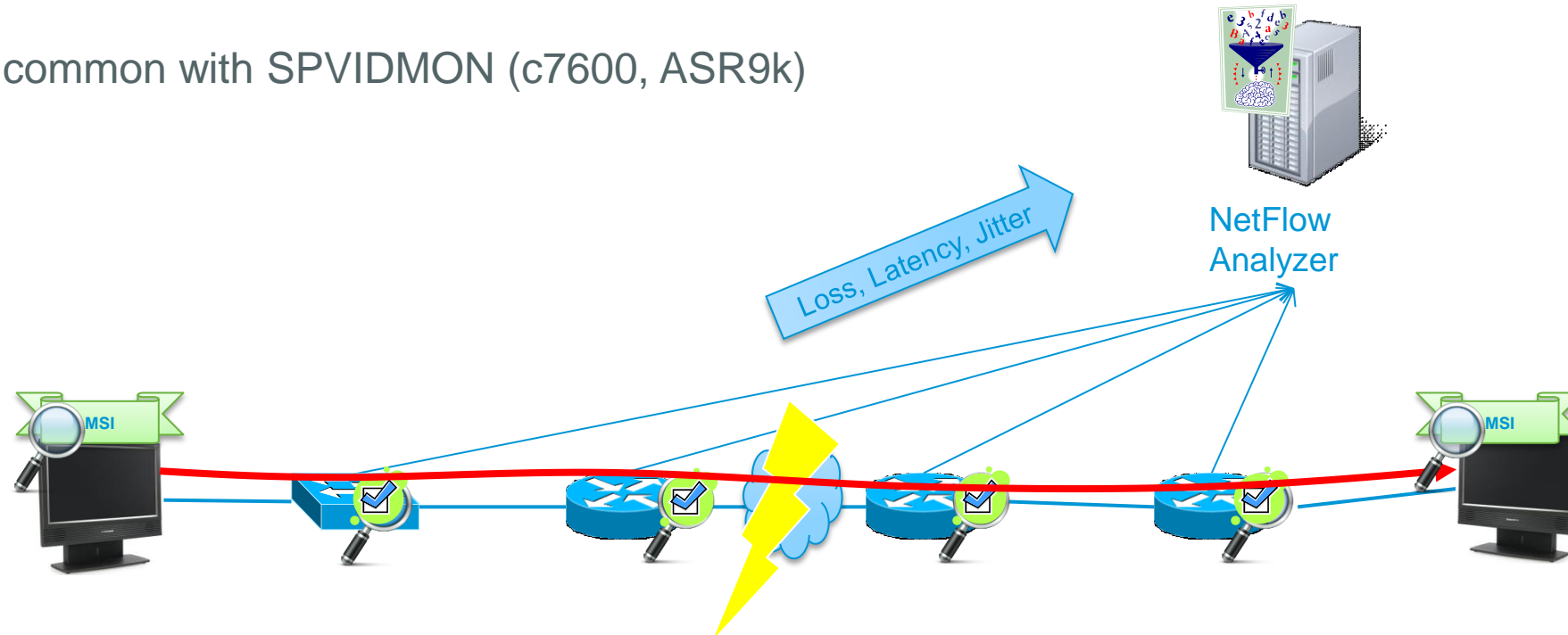
React info: id 1, criteria rtp-lost-fraction, severity critical, alarm type discrete, threshold range (2.00, 100.00]  
Policy info: Policy-map TP-CTMS, Class TP-CTMS-ALL, Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, Direction output  
<\0x09> ssrc 1510891189  
<\0x09> src port 16390, dst port 20828  
Flow info: src ip 10.81.74.18, dst ip 10.80.14.24  
Detailed info: Threshold value crossed - current value 3.21  
%PERF\_TRAFFIC\_REACT-2-CRITSET: TCA RAISE.





# Reports - NetFlow & MIB

- **NetFlow** based metrics **export** from network
  - Can be based on **flows**, or **aggregations of flows**, etc.
  - Variety of uses: **capacity planning**, **troubleshooting**, **baselining**, etc.
- Historical interval (going back default 5 min) reports available on box via WSMA, MIB, mediatrace, and CLI
- MIB common with SPVIDMON (c7600, ASR9k)



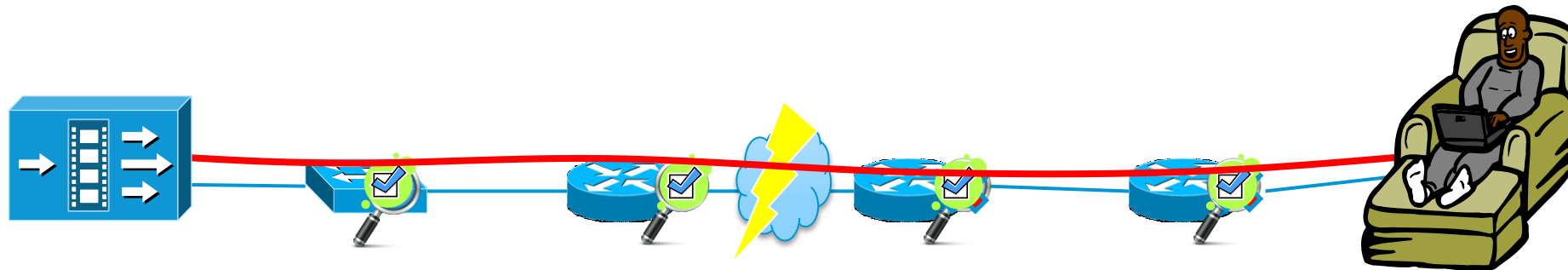
# Perf-Mon: TCP/HTTP Streaming

- Silverlight, Flash/RTMP, WebEx, etc all rely on TCP/HTTP based transport
- TCP level analysis allows for transport health metrics that help in **issue notification & fault isolation**.

Nodal level: TCP loss, out of order, packet/bit rate, window size

Session level: round-trip-time

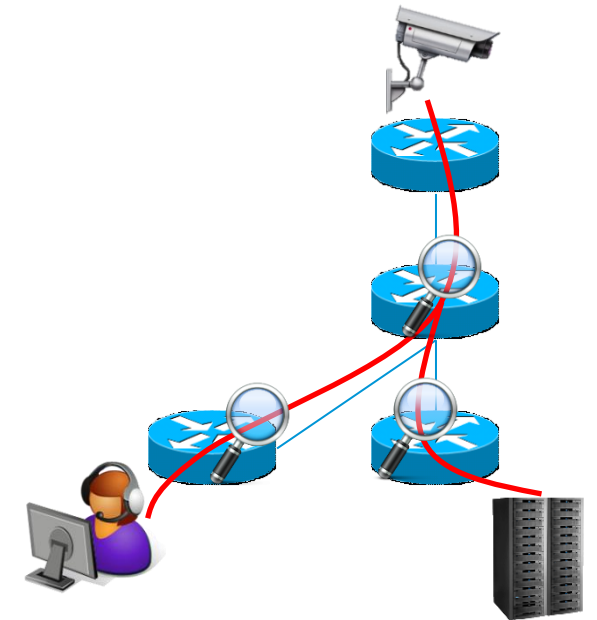
- MSI on server/client allows for more detailed analysis.



# Multicast Traffic & Performance Monitor

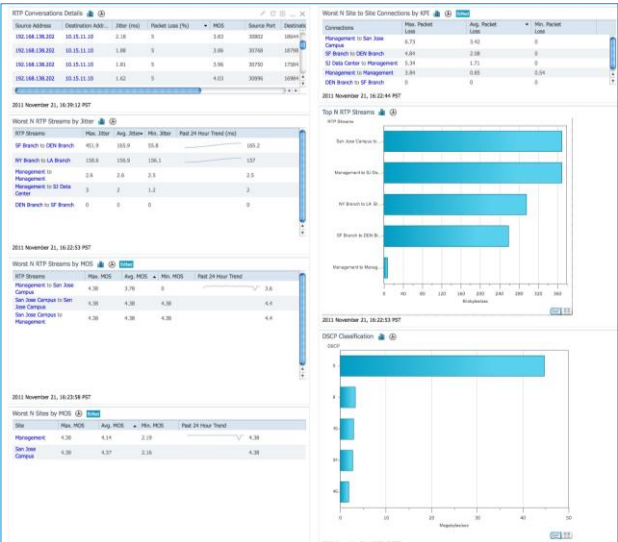
## RTP Encapsulated Multicast Traffic

- RTP measurements applicable for unicast and multicast
- Examples of Applications
  - Video Surveillance
  - Digital Video Broadcasts (ETV/IPTV)
  - Streaming Video (WMV)
- Non-RTP: Constant Bit Rate monitoring and presence monitoring

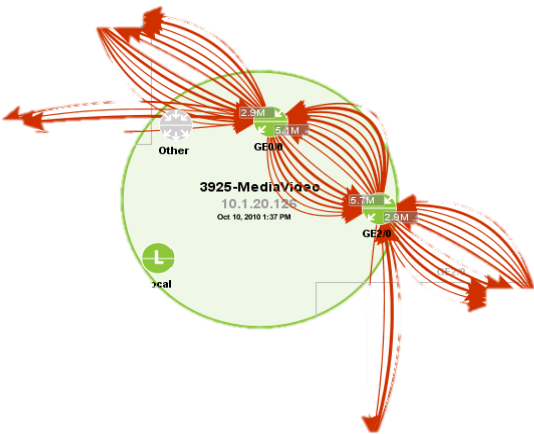


# Performance Monitor Management

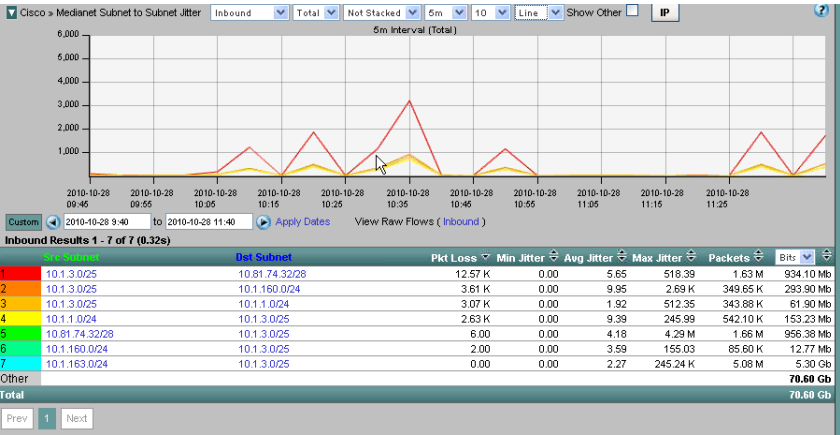
| Application   | Type        | Network, Endpoint/MSI |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| Cisco Prime Infrastructure w/Assurance License (includes configuration) | Network     | N                     |
| Cisco Prime Collaboration Assurance                                     | Application | N,E                   |
| ActionPacked LiveAction (configuration also planned)                    | Network     | N,E                   |
| Plixer Scrutinizer  | Network     | N                     |
| SevOne SevOneNMS  | Network     | N                     |
| CA/NetQoS UCM   | Application | N                     |
| ManageEngine NetFlow Analyzer   | Network     | N                     |
| Sonoco ICmyNet  | Network     | N                     |
| 14+ NMS application vendors engaged!                                    |             |                       |



Cisco Prime Infra



ActionPacked

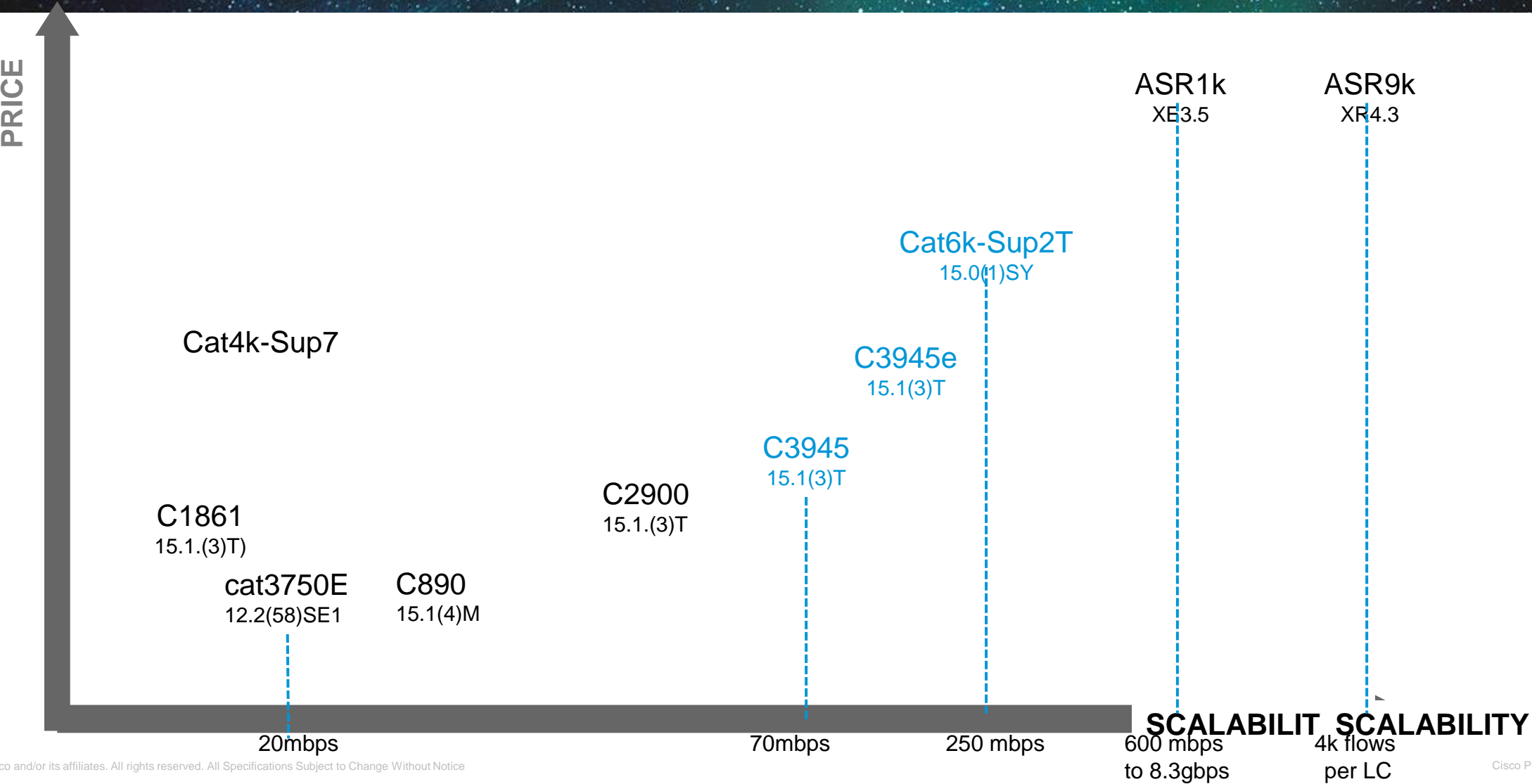


Plixer



# Platform Wide Scalability

## Performance Monitor

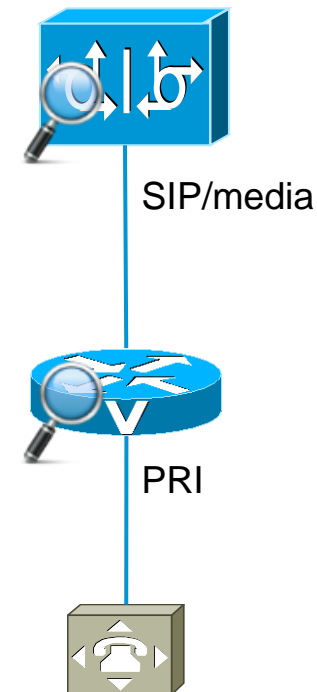


# Audio Quality Metrics (AQM) on CUBE

- AQM provides deeper insight into the media flows that are processed by the CUBE / Voice gateways

ISRG2, c8xx 15.3(3)M  
ASR1k (coming soon)

- Available via MIB, CDR and performance monitor



# Example Configuration

## AQM performance monitor

- 'media monitoring' configuration under 'voice service voip' or dial-peer
  - Controls generation of metrics on CUBE/VG
- To export via NetFlow, regular performance monitor configuration – just include the AQM fields
- MIB  
CISCO-VOICE-DIAL-CONTROL-MIB

```
voice service voip
  media monitoring [num] persist
! num is number of channels used to monitor
  media statistics
! delay calc, MOS etc
```

OR

```
dial-peer voice [tag] voip
  media monitoring
```

```
!
flow record type performance-monitor aqm
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect application voice number called
collect application voice number calling
...
```

Regular performance monitoring configuration continues

# Video Quality Metrics (VQM) on ISR G2

- VQM deeper insight into the video flows (H.264) that are crossing routers
- ISRG2, c8xx 15.3(3)M
- Available via performance monitor



# Example Configuration – VQM performance monitor

- ‘no shut’ under ‘video monitoring’ global config.
- To export via NetFlow, regular performance monitor configuration – just include the AQM fields

```
video monitoring
  maximum-sessions 10
  no shutdown

flow record type performance-monitoring vqm-rec
  match ipv4 protocol
  match ipv4 source address
  match ipv4 destination address
  match transport source-port
  match transport destination-port
  match transport rtp ssrc
  collect application video resolution [ width | height ] last
  collect application video frame rate
  collect application video payload bitrate [ average | fluctuation ]
  collect application video frame [ I | STR | LTR | super-P | NR ] counter
frames
  collect application video frame [ I | STR | LTR | super-P | NR ] counter
packets [lost]
  collect application video frame [ I | STR | LTR | super-P | NR ] counter
bytes
  collect application video frame [ I | STR | LTR | super-P | NR ] slice-
quantization-level
  collect application video eMOS compression [ network | bitstream ]
  collect application video eMOS packet-loss [ network | bitstream ]
  collect application video frame percentage damaged
  collect application video scene-complexity
  collect application video level-of-motion
  collect transport rtpsequence-number [ last ]
```

# Mediatrace

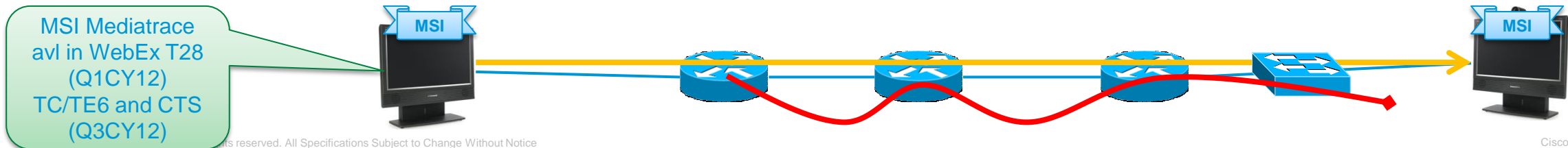


# Dynamic Monitoring with Mediatrace

Released  
Nov 2010  
15.1(3)T

Let mediatrace do the walking for you!

- Mediatrace **discovers and queries L2 and L3 nodes** along a flow's path
- Gathers system resource, interface and flow specific (perf-mon) stats
  - For performance monitor: dynamically configures monitoring policy (if needed) 5-tuple + intervals etc. match static policy).
- **Consolidates information into a single screen**
- Allows for **easy comparisons** of device behavior
  - Which interface dropping packets?
  - Where is DSCP getting reset?
- Can be requested by remote device
- Automatically (based on thresholds) via EEM script



# Mediatrace Perf-Mon Poll

- **Mediatrace perf-mon poll**
  - Flow specific statistics
- Performance-monitor policy automatically configured (if needed) along path, then flow data collected
- Fixed field-sets for RTP and TCP flow analysis
- Mediatrace 2.0 removes requirement of Layer-4 ports in mediatrace request.

```
VXR-AA0310#mediatrace poll path-specifier source 10.1.160.3 destination 10.1.3.3 perf-monitor
```

```
Started the data fetch operation.  
Waiting for data from hops.  
This may take several seconds to complete...  
Data received for hop 0  
Data received for hop 1  
Data received for hop 2  
Data fetch complete.  
Results:
```

```
...
```

```
Mediatrace Hop Number: 0 (host=VXR-AA0310, ttl=255)
```

```
...
```

```
Mediatrace Hop Number: 1 (host=3845-AA0216, ttl=250)
```

```
Metrics Collection Status: Success  
Reachability Address: 10.1.162.2  
Ingress Interface: Fa0/0/0  
Egress Interface: Fa0/0/1  
Metrics Collected:  
Flow Sampling Start Timestamp: 01:30:42  
Loss of measurement confidence: FALSE  
Media Stop Event Occurred: FALSE  
IP Packet Drop Count (pkts): 0  
IP Byte Count (Bytes): 207398  
IP Packet Count (pkts): 898  
IP Byte Rate (Bps): 6913  
Packet Drop Reason: 0  
IP DSCP: 34  
IP TTL: 57  
IP Protocol: 17  
Media Byte Rate Average (Bps): 6314  
Media Byte Count (Bytes): 189438  
Media Packet Count (pkts): 898  
RTP Interarrival Jitter Average (usec): 6677  
RTP Packets Lost (pkts): 0  
RTP Packets Expected (pkts): 893  
RTP Packet Lost Event Count: 0  
RTP Loss Percent (%): 0.00
```

10.10.130.2:1000



10.10.12.2



10.10.132.2:2000





# Reverse Mediatrace

Exploring the destination to source path

Forward media and reverse media may take different path;

Initiator and proxy both need to be on the common path segment

Responder

15.3(1)T

Configured as Initiator

Initiator on the common path segment

Proxy initiator on the common path segment



Forward media



Forward mediatrace



Reverse media



Reverse mediatrace

# Network Management and Mediatrace

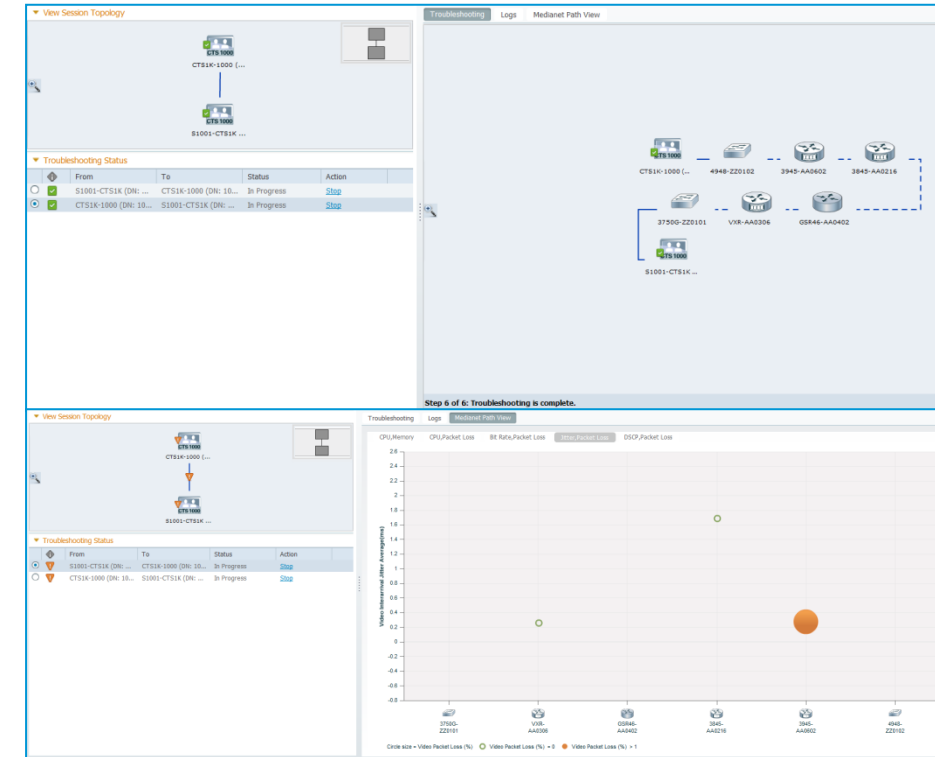
Cisco Prime **Collaboration Assurance**

Cisco Prime **Infrastructure** (Assurance license on top of Cisco Prime Infra)

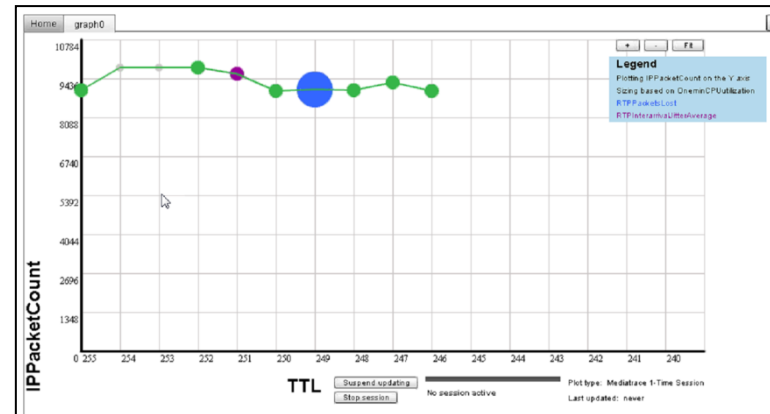
ActionPacked **LiveAction**

ManageEngine **NetFlow Analyzer**

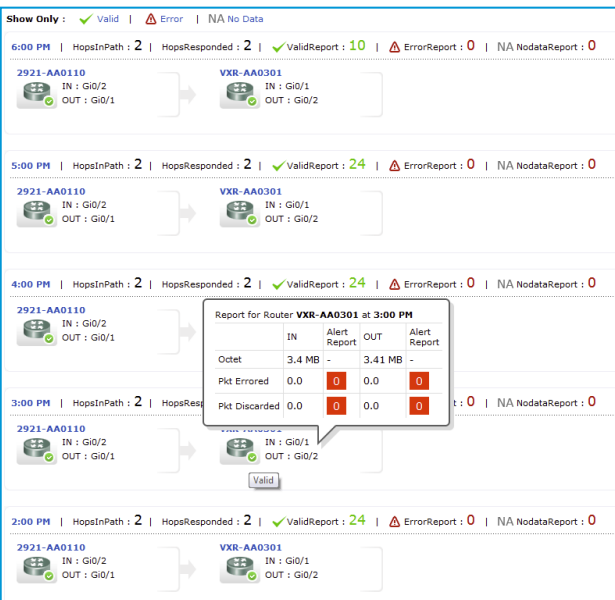
- Mediascope project (free open source)  
<http://medianet.sourceforge.net>



Cisco Prime Collaboration



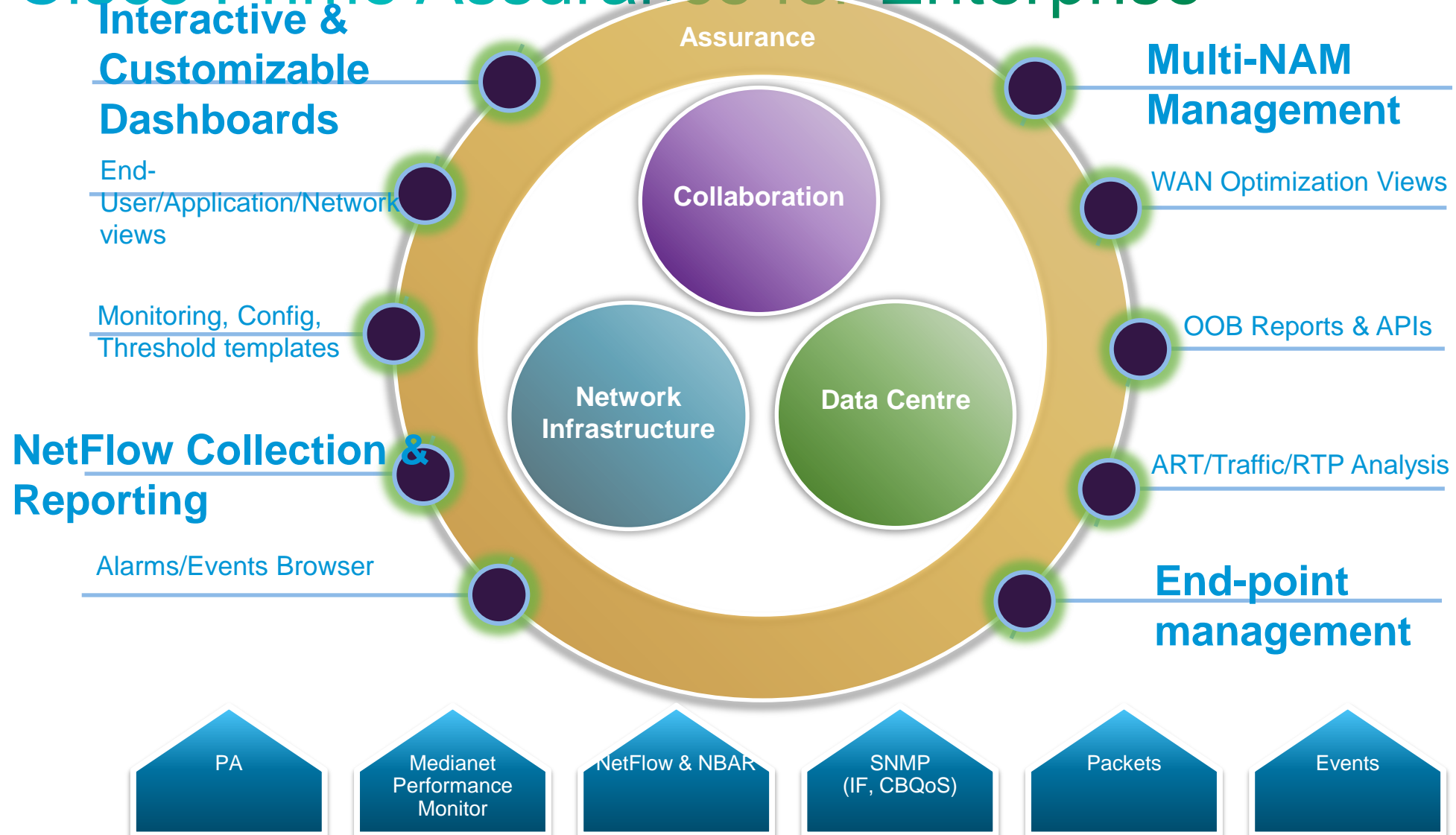
mediascope



ManageEngine

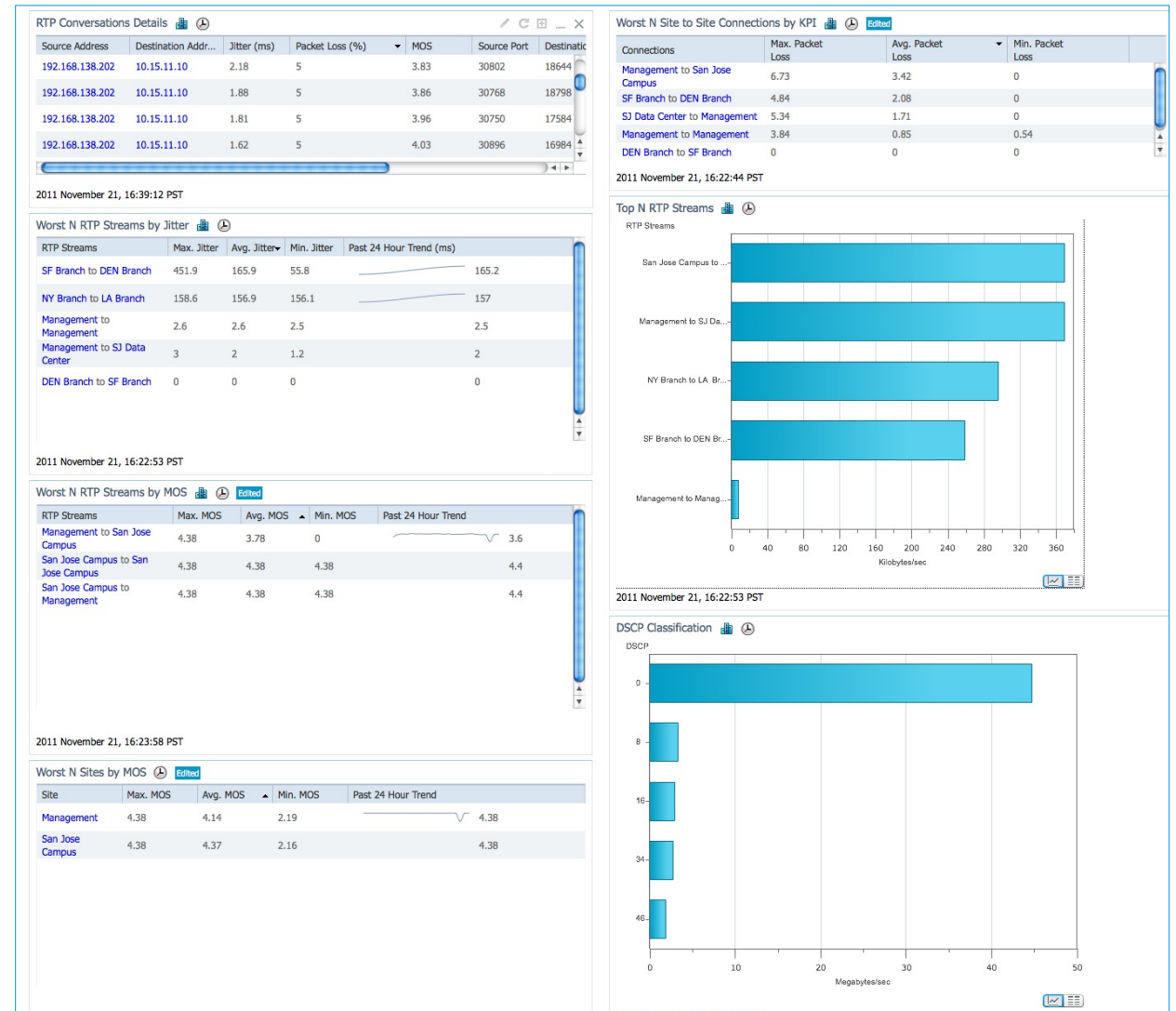
More info: CDN Partners Page:  
<http://developer.cisco.com/web/mnets/partners>

# Cisco Prime Assurance for Enterprise



# Prime Assurance: Voice/Video Dashboard

- DSCP Classification
- RTP Conversations Details
- Top N RTP Streams
- Voice Call Statistics
- Worst N RTP Streams by Jitter
- Worst N RTP Streams by Packet Loss
- Worst N RTP Streams by MOS
- Worst N Sites by MOS
- Worst N Site to Site Connection KPI

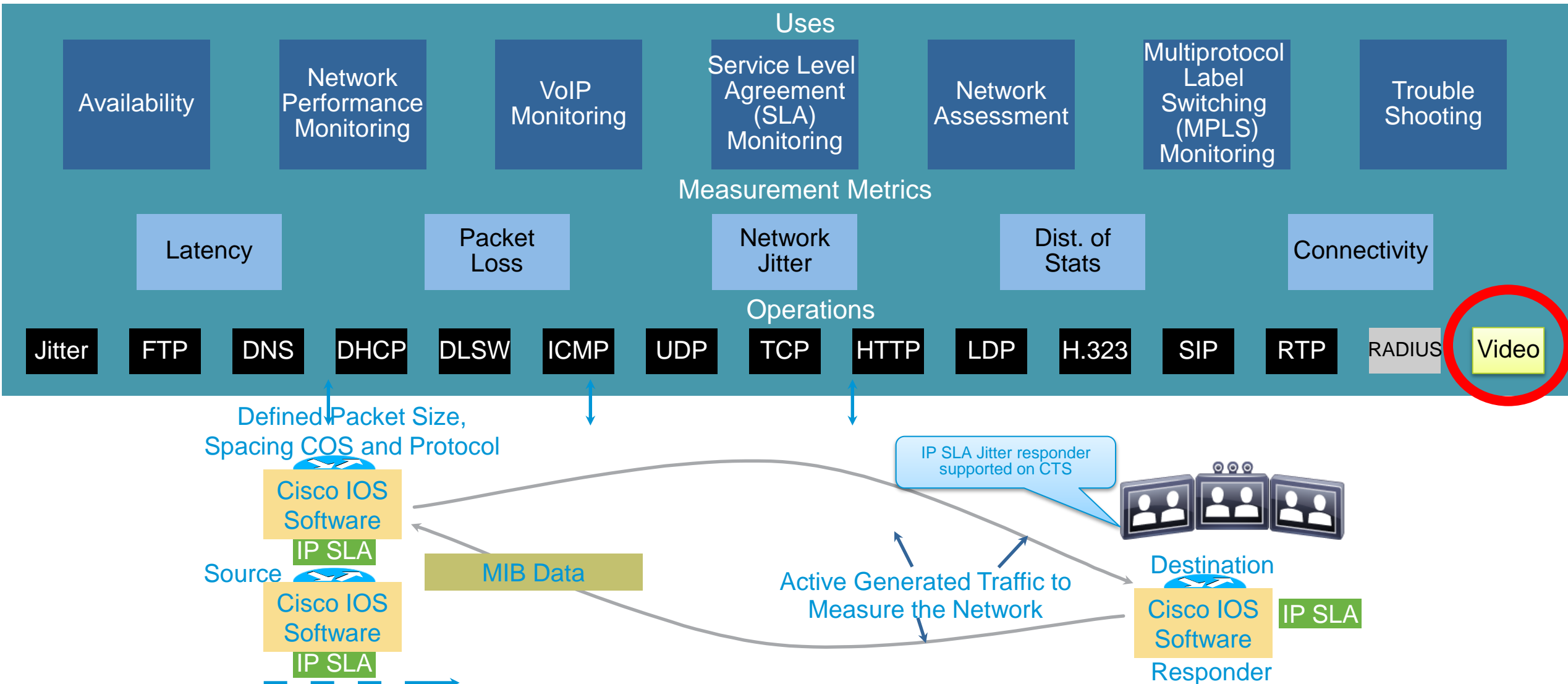


# Synthetic Traffic

## IPSLA Video Operation



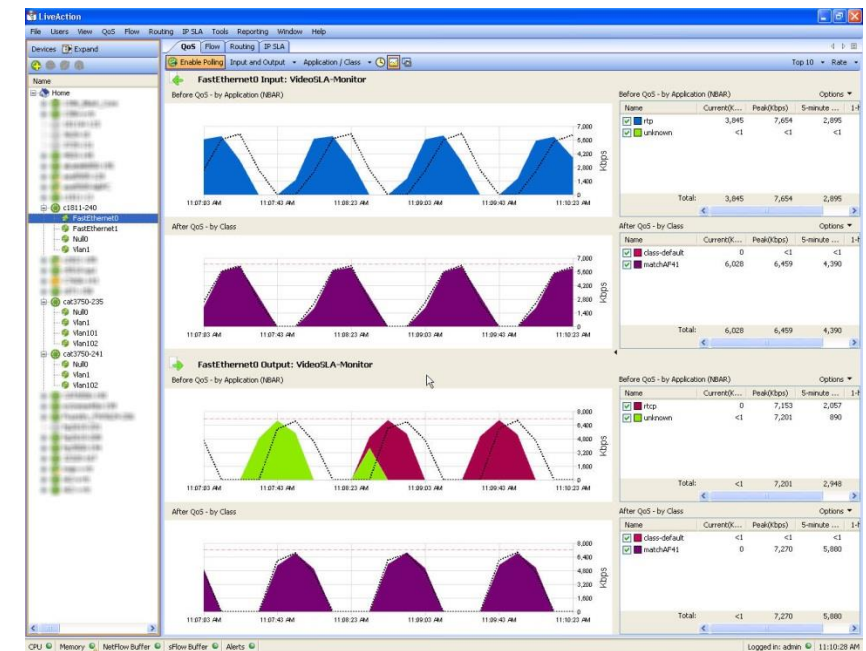
# IP SLA: Synthetic Traffic Measurements



# IPSLA Video Operation Embedded Traffic Simulator

Released  
March  
2012  
12.2(52)SE1

- IPSLA known in industry for jitter, ICMP, etc. probes
- Most probes measure experience without affecting user traffic (hopefully)
- Need traffic to **stress test** network
- IPSLA VO provides
  - Realistic representation of arbitrary video (RTP) traffic
    - Packet sizes, burstiness, traffic rate, etc.
  - pre-packaged profiles:
    - IPTV, Video Surv, CTS
    - Extensible via data file
  - Custom profile generation from packet capture

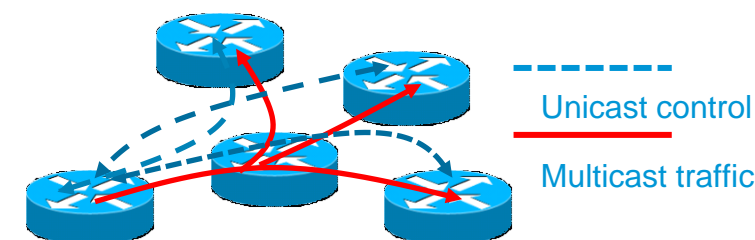


ActionPacked



# IPSLA Multicast Support

- IPSLA Multicast available: 15.2(4)M (Aug2012)
  - One Way Delay (NTP req)
  - One Way Jitter
  - Packet Loss
- Configuration is on IP SLA Sender
  - Have to specify each responder explicitly in endpoint-list
  - Responder becomes mcast receiver, IGMPv3 (G) and (S,G) behavior
- ISRG2, ISR4451X, ASR1k, CSR1000v, cat4k(sup7/6), c7600
- IPSLA VO Roadmap item



```
SLAsender(config)#ip sla endpoint-list type ip mylist
ip-address 172.16.1.2,172.17.1.2 port 3800
SLAsender(config)#ip sla 1
udp-jitter 224.1.1.1 4000 endpoint-list mylist source-ip 172.16.1.1 source-port 4500 num-packets 100 interval 25
```



# Network Management for IPSLA VO

| Application  | Type        |
|--|-------------|
| Cisco Prime Collaboration                            | Application |
| Cisco Prime LMS 4.1                                  | Network     |
| Cisco Prime Performance Manager 1.0.3                | Network     |
| ActionPacked LiveAction (configuration also planned) | Network     |
| SevOne SevOneNMS                                     | Network     |
| 14+ NMS application vendors engaged!                 |             |

More info:  
 Cisco Prime LMS: [cisco.com/go/lms](http://cisco.com/go/lms)  
 Cisco Prime CM: [cisco.com/go/primecollaboration](http://cisco.com/go/primecollaboration)  
 Cisco Prime Performance Manager:  
<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps11715>  
 CDN Partners Page:  
<http://developer.cisco.com/web/mnets/partners>

The screenshot displays the Cisco Prime Collaboration Manager interface. A pop-up window shows a troubleshooting session for a telepresence connection between CTS-500-2 and CTS-500-1. The session details include:

- From Device: parc-nme-sw-1
- To Device: parc-cat-3750-3
- To IP Address: 80.4.0.92
- Application Type: TELEPRESENCE (6.6 Mbps)
- IPSLA Test Life (Minutes): 60

The Troubleshooting Status table shows the session is in progress:

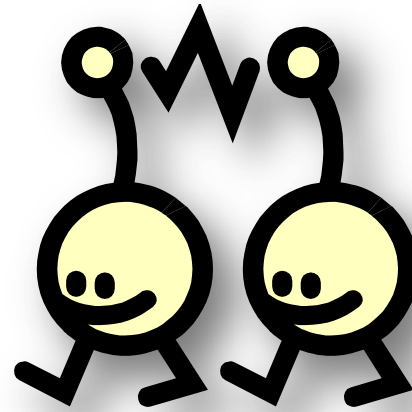
| From       | To           | Status    | Action |
|------------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| parc-nme-s | parc-cat-375 | In Progre | Stop   |

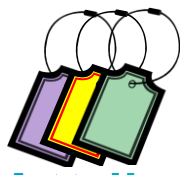
The IPSLA Test Result table shows the latest results and the last 1 hour aggregated results:

|  | Latest Result     | Last 1 Hour Aggregated Result |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Last Test Duration                           | 60 s              | 60 s                          |
| Number of Tests Run                          | 44                | 44                            |
| Minimum Latency                              | 243 ms            | 231 ms                        |
| Average Latency                              | 317 ms            | 317 ms                        |
| Maximum Latency                              | 389 ms            | 476 ms                        |
| Packets Lost                                 | 188 pkts          | 8035 pkts                     |
| IPDV (RFC 5481) Minimum Positive Jitter      | 0 ms              | 0 ms                          |
| IPDV (RFC 5481) Average Positive Jitter      | 12 ms             | 12 ms                         |
| IPDV (RFC 5481) Maximum Positive Jitter      | 117 ms            | 171 ms                        |
| IPDV (RFC 5481) Minimum Negative Jitter      | 0 ms              | 0 ms                          |
| IPDV (RFC 5481) Average Negative Jitter      | 8 ms              | 9 ms                          |
| IPDV (RFC 5481) Maximum Negative Jitter      | 64 ms             | 102 ms                        |
| Inter-arrival Jitter (RFC 1889) at Responder | 0 ms              | 0 ms                          |
| Last Updated                                 | 02/22/11 10:56:38 | 02/22/11 10:56:38             |

Cisco Prime Collaboration Manager (IPSLA VO)

# Media Awareness





## Flow Attributes



## Classification / Marking



## QoS Enforcement

- Have traditionally been implicit

Application implied by IP address, UDP port range, application name (with DPI), maybe even DSCP (overloading of DSCP)

- Reality is that applications have rich set of flow attributes:

Audio / video

Scheduled / ad-hoc

Soft-client / hard client

Internal / External party

- Marking may be arrived at via various methods:

End system DSCP trust  
ACL based on port ranges  
DPI/NBAR  
Metadata etc.

- Traffic is groomed into DSCP marking
- Recommendation is along RFC4594 lines

- QoS enforcement is based on DSCP groomed traffic
- Multiple DSCP values may map to the same QoS class
- Number of QoS classes may change across the network (campus, SP WAN-edge, etc.).
- Generally cookie-cutter configurations across network with distinctions:
  - Network HW capability
  - SP service plan, etc.

# Video Application Marking

## RFC 4594 DSCP Markings

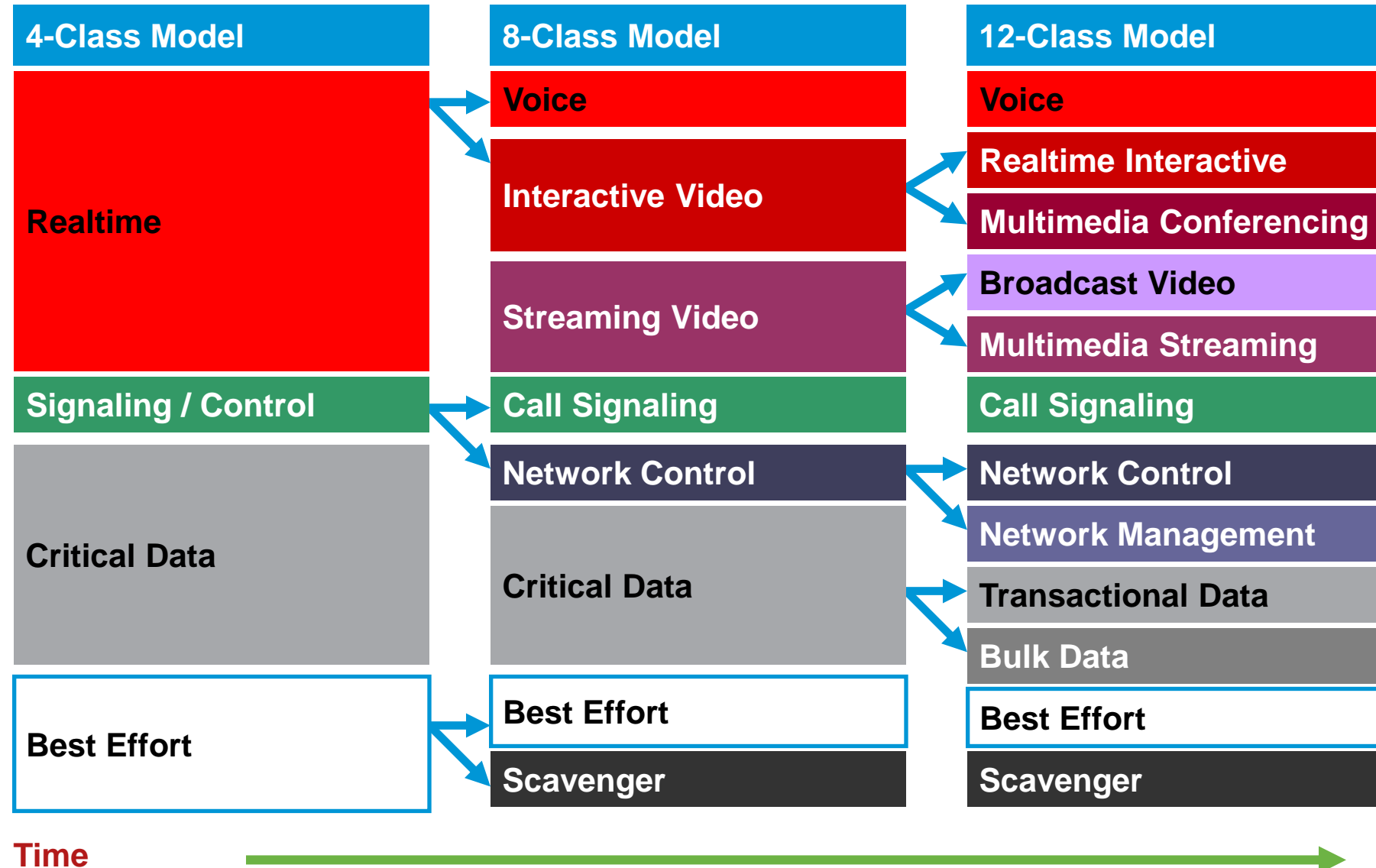
| Application Class       | PHB  | Admission Control | Congestion Management & Congestion Avoidance | Video Applications                              |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|--|---|
| VoIP Telephony          | EF   | Required          | Priority Queue (PQ)                          |   |
| Broadcast Video         | CS5* | Required          | (Optional) PQ                                | Enterprise TV / IPVS                            |
| Real-Time Interactive   | CS4  | Required          | (Optional) PQ                                | High End Video Conferencing                     |
| Multimedia Conferencing | AF41 | Required          | BW Queue + DSCP WRED                         | Video Telephony / Conferencing                  |
| Multimedia Streaming    | AF31 | Recommended       | BW Queue + DSCP WRED                         | VoDs  |
| Network Control         | CS6  |                   | BW Queue                                     |   |
| Call-Signaling          | CS3* |                   | BW Queue                                     |   |
| OAM                     | CS2  |                   | BW Queue                                     |   |
| Transactional Data      | AF21 |                   | BW Queue + DSCP WRED                         | WebConferencing                                 |
| Bulk Data               | AF11 |                   | BW Queue + DSCP WRED                         |   |
| Best Effort             | DF   |                   | Default Queue + RED                          |   |
| Scavenger               | CS1  |                   | Min BW (Deferential) Queue                   | YouTube / Xbox Live / iTunes / BitTorrent/ etc. |

# How Many Classes of Service Do I Need?

Service Provider Plans

Capability of network devices

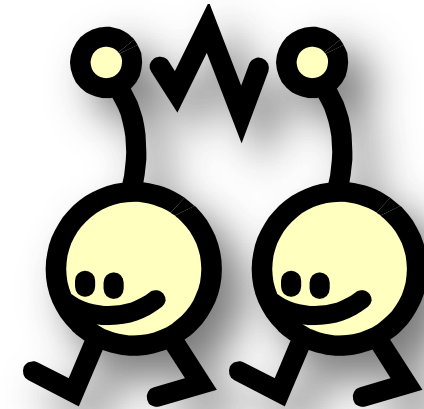
But always try to mark traffic along RFC4594 lines.



# Defining Application Awareness

‘Application Awareness’ is...

*A collection of techniques to detect different types of endpoints, media and application types (TelePresence, video surveillance, desktop collaboration and streaming media) in order to deliver the best experience.*



# Why Media Awareness?

## Example Policies

## Example Use Cases



### QoS

- Prioritize Voice & Video
- Protect Business Critical Applications



### Monitoring

- Troubleshooting
- SLA



### Routing

- Avoid Bandwidth upgrade by leverage the backup path
- Protect Business Critical Applications



### Security

- Access Control
- Firewall traversal

# Soft Client Classification Methods

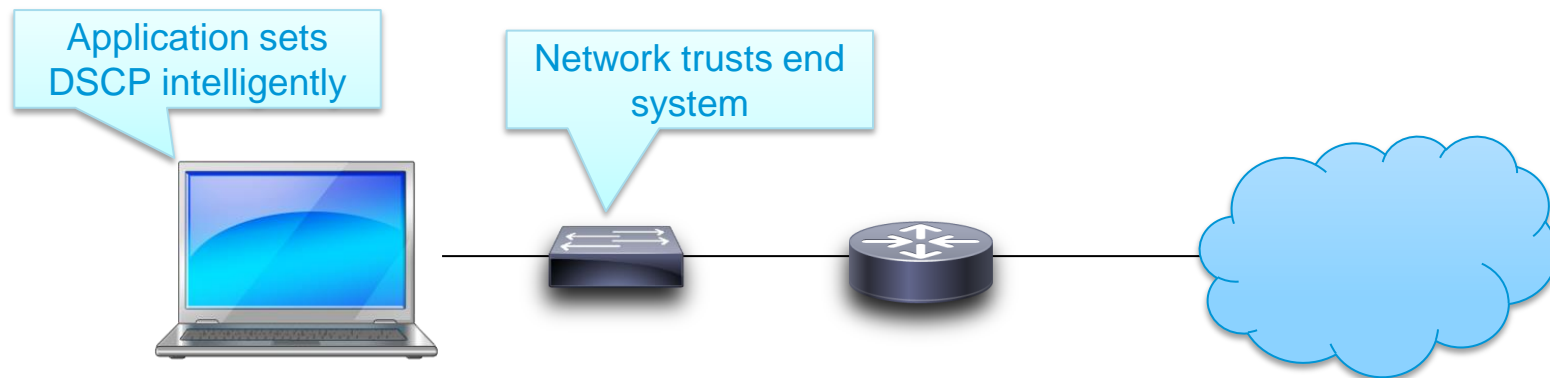
## DSCP set directly by application on end system

### Pro:

- straightforward. If it works.
- Application has flexibility to use different DSCP values

### Con:

- Generally PC is not a trusted device. Possible exceptions strictly managed PC, access port implements policer to limit overage/abuse. Need to work with network team to extend DSCP trust boundary.
- DSCP context is controlled by application vs. network
- Not an option for Windows Vista, Win7, Win8. Needs registry tweak in Win XP





# Soft Client Classification Methods

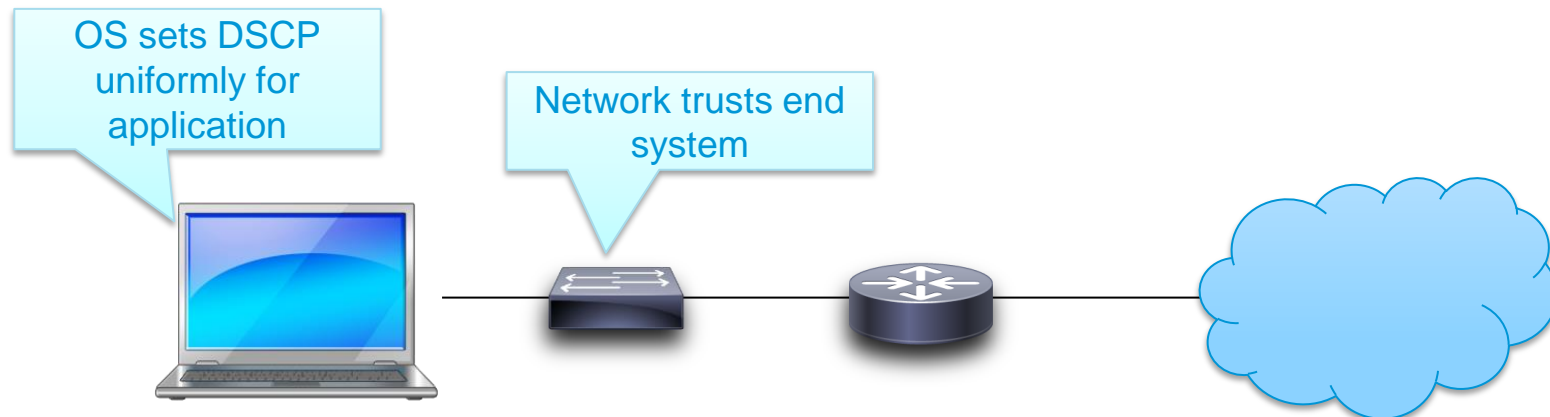
## DSCP set by OS (Windows Group Policy Object - GPO)

### Pro

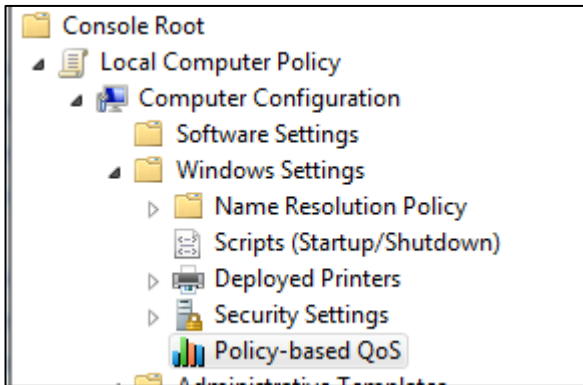
- Works for Windows Vista, Win7, Win8
- Centralized Administration of Policies (Windows AD)

### Con:

- Unable to differentiate amongst some flows created by application (media types)
- Generally PC is not a trusted device. Possible exceptions strictly managed PC, access port implements policer to limit overage/abuse. Need to work with network team to extend DSCP trust boundary.
- GPO is Windows specific



# Windows Group Policy Object (GPO)



Windows Group Policy Object (GPO) allows for the QoS control (policer, DSCP marking) of traffic. Based on application name, URL, IP address, IP protocol and L4 port numbers

Create a QoS policy  
A QoS policy applies a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value, throttle rate, or both to outbound TCP, UDP, or HTTP response traffic.

Policy name:  
Jabber-SIP

☒ Specify DSCP Value:  
34

☐ Specify Outbound Throttle Rate:  
1 KBps

[Learn more about QoS Policies](#)

< Back Next > Cancel

1

This QoS policy applies to:

☐ All applications

☒ Only applications with this executable name:  
%ProgramFiles%\JabberVideo\JabberVideo.exe  
Example: application.exe or %ProgramFiles%\application.exe

☐ Only HTTP server applications responding to requests for this URL:  
Include subdirectories and files  
Example: http://myhost/training/ or https://\*/training/  
Example of non-standard TCP port: http://myhost:8080/training/ or https://myhost:\*/training/

[Learn more about QoS Policies](#)

< Back Next > Cancel

2

Specify the source and destination IP addresses.  
A QoS policy can be applied to outbound traffic that is from a source or to a destination IP (IPv4 or IPv6) address or prefix. For HTTP response traffic, the destination IP address or prefix denotes the client(s) that issued the HTTP request.

This QoS policy applies to:

☒ Any source IP address

☐ Only for the following source IP address or prefix:

This QoS policy applies to:

☒ Any destination IP address

☐ Only for the following destination IP address or prefix:

Example for a host address: 1.2.3.4 or 3ffe:ffff::1  
Example for an address prefix: 192.168.1.0/24 or fe80::1234/48

[Learn more about QoS Policies](#)

< Back Next > Cancel

3

Specify the protocol and port numbers.  
A QoS policy can be applied to outbound traffic using a specific protocol, a source port number or range, or a destination port number or range.

Select the protocol this QoS policy applies to:  
TCP

Specify the source port number:

☒ From any source port

☐ From this source port number or range:

Specify the destination port number:

☐ To any destination port

☒ To this destination port number or range: 5060  
Example for a port: 443  
Example for a port range: 137:139

[Learn more about QoS Policies](#)

< Back Finish Cancel

4

# Soft Client Classification Methods

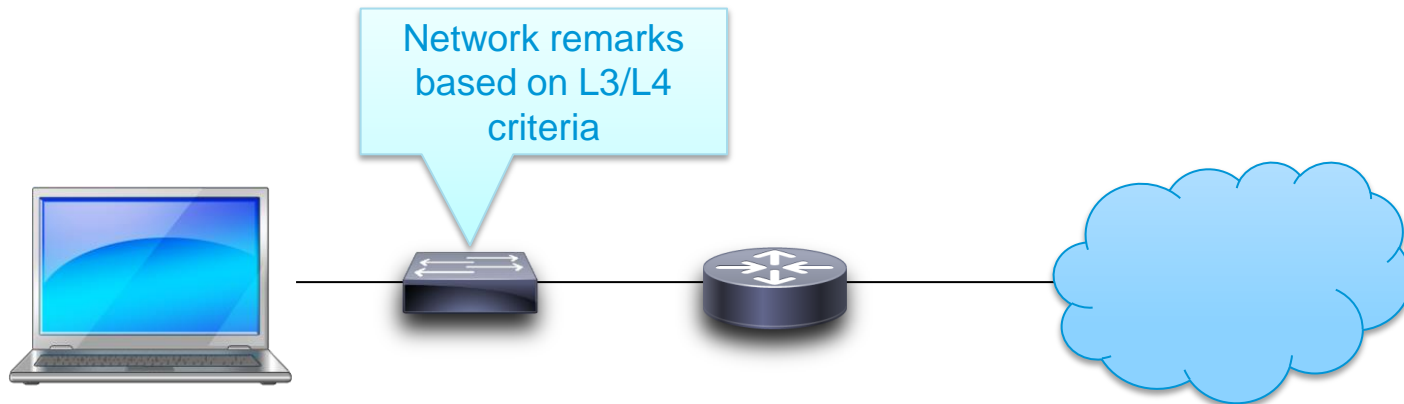
DSCP set by network  
based on understood  
UDP port ranges

Pro:

- Do not need to trust endpoint
- Straightforward access-list mapping

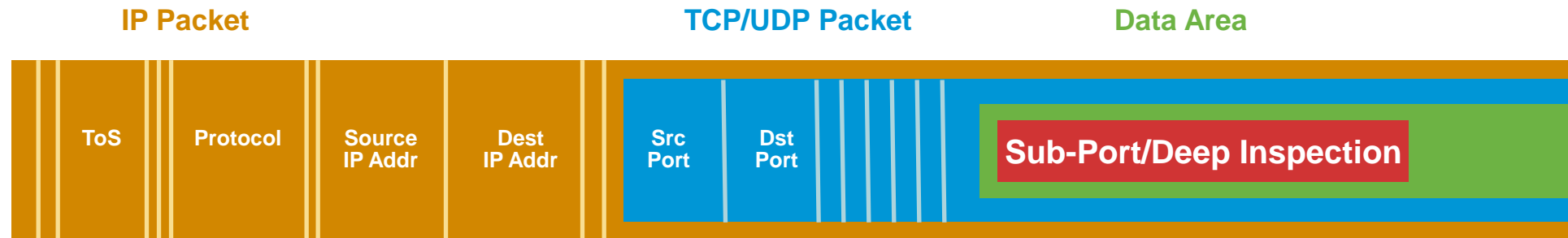
Con:

- Possible conflict on UDP ranges between different applications
- UDP port range may change based on SW rev, managed state etc.
- Context of application usage flow (media, usage etc.) not understood. Is it voice or video?



# NBAR: Full-Packet Inspection

## Stateful and Dynamic Inspection



- Used for intelligent policy (QoS, filtering, etc.) or reporting
- Identifies over 1200 applications and protocols TCP and UDP port numbers

Statically assigned

Dynamically assigned during connection establishment

RTP and RTP payload type identification, MS-Lync, gtalk-video, skype, etc.

Cisco TelePresence media and signaling supported in IOS 15.1(3)T

WebEx desktop-share/audio/video supported in 15.2(2)T

- Non-TCP and non-UDP IP protocols
- Data packet inspection for matching values

# Soft Client Classification Methods

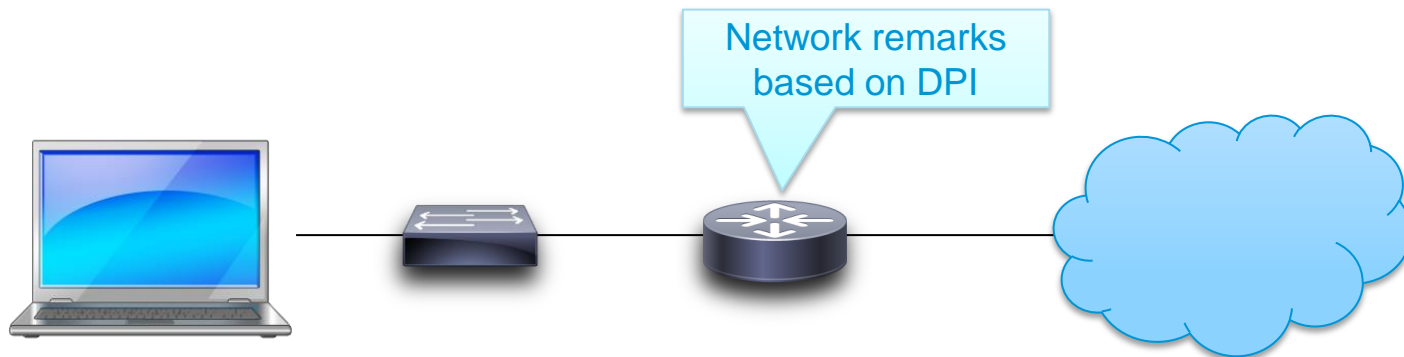
## DSCP set by network based on DPI (NBAR)

### Pro:

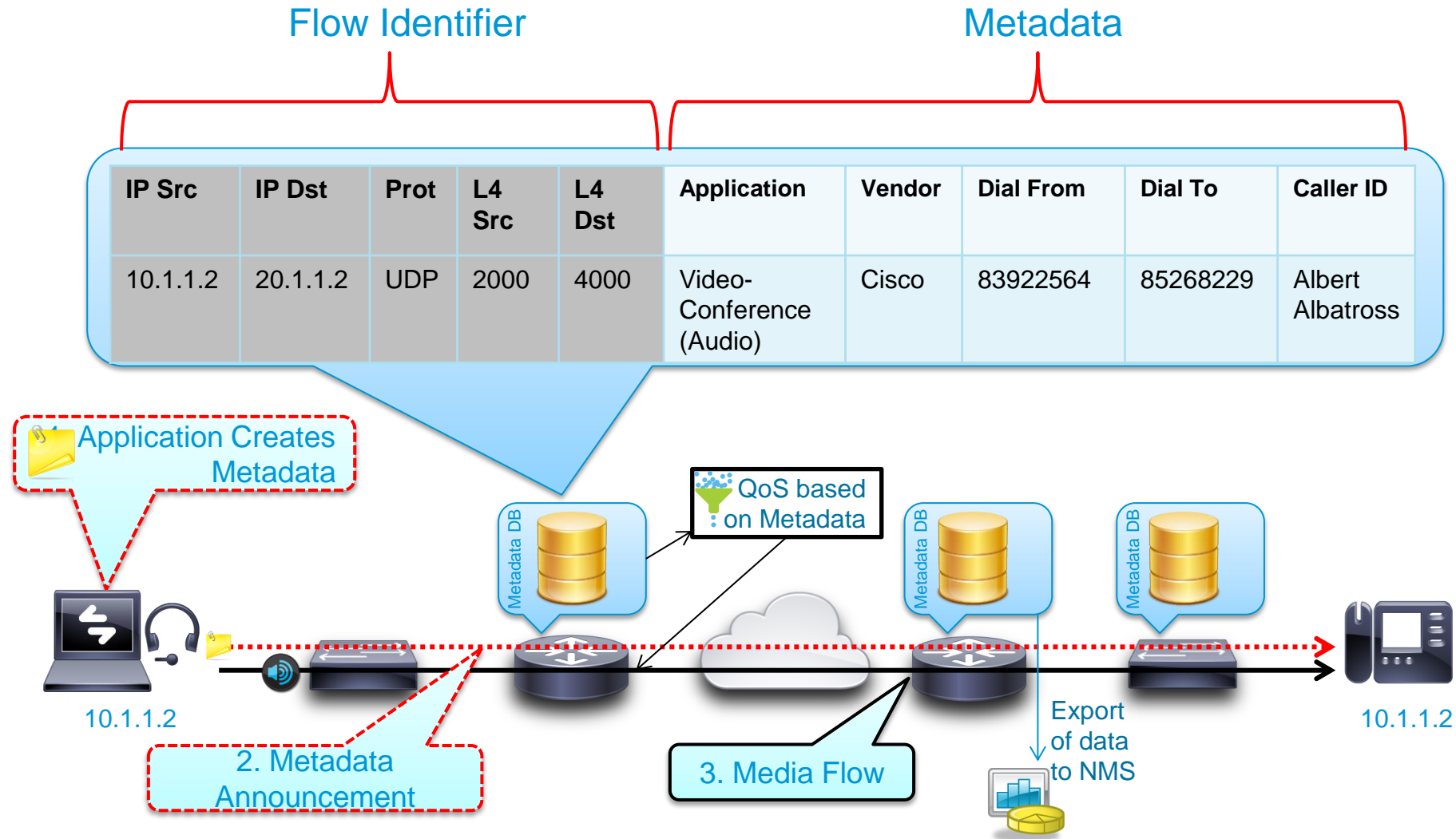
- Do not need to trust endpoint
- Simple configuration mapping

### Con:

- Challenged by encryption
- Context is based on what is visible / gleaned on the wire
- Network capability is on limited platforms (AP, ISR42, ASR1k)



# Introducing Medianet Flow Metadata



# Soft Client Classification Methods

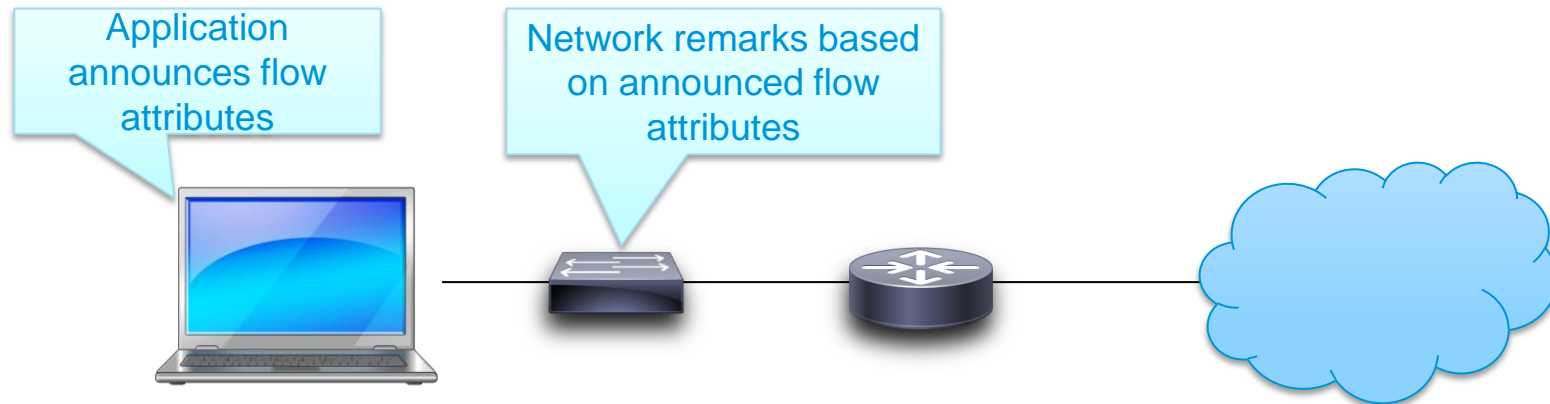
## MSI produced Metadata

### Pro:

- Separation between application context (metadata) and policy (based in network)
- Explicit signaling: no false positive or negatives
- Extremely granular information elements
- Simple network configuration mapping
- Lightweight- widely available across cisco network devices (cat4k, cat6k, ISRG2, ASR1k, cat3k (CY13Q4))

### Con:

- Need to have MSI deployed as well as network capability



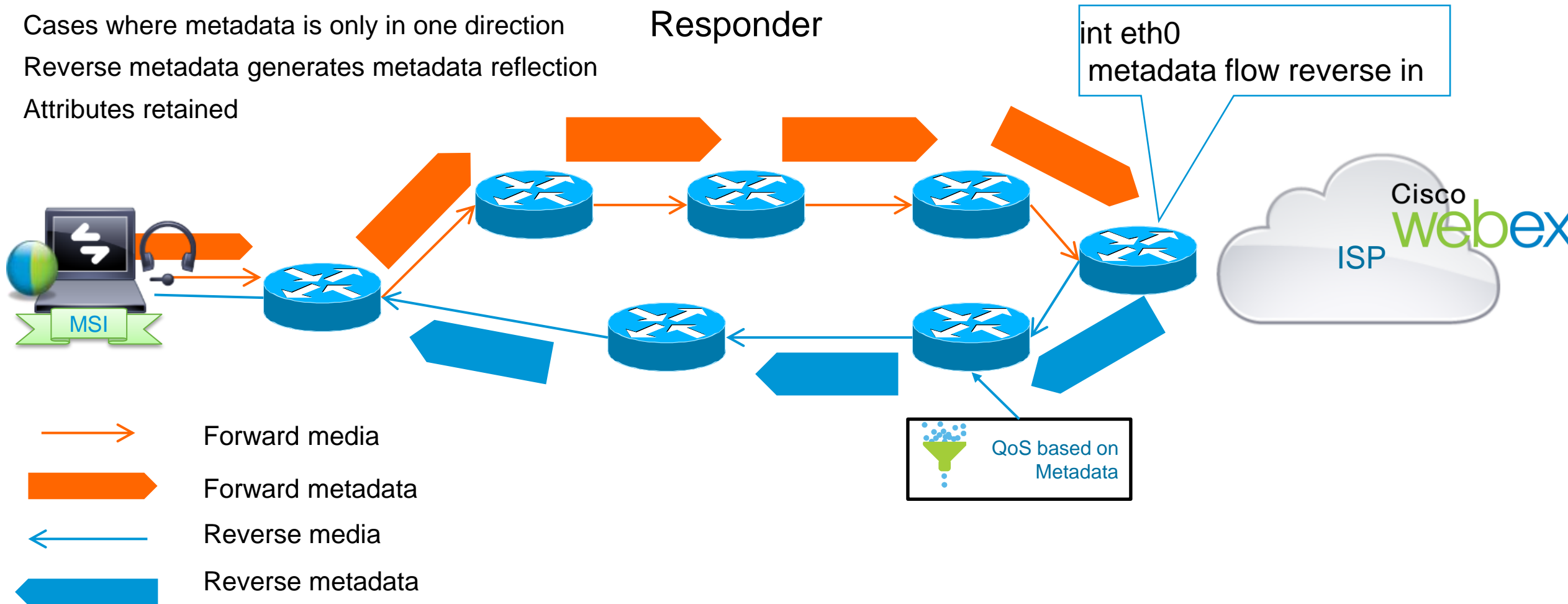
# Reverse Metadata

Making single sided metadata bi-directional

15.4(1)T

Cases where metadata is only in one direction  
Reverse metadata generates metadata reflection  
Attributes retained

Responder





# Examples of Metadata Classification

| Case  | IOS Configuration   |
|---|---|
| Software phone video conferencing (audio+video) | <pre>Class-map match-all &lt;video&gt;   Match application attribute device-class software-phone   Match application attribute media-type video Class-map match-all &lt;audio-in-video&gt;   Match application attribute device-class software-phone   Match application attribute media-type audio-video</pre> |
| Software phone audio only call (only audio)     | <pre>Class-map match-all &lt;audio-only&gt;   Match application attribute device-class software-phone   Match application attribute media-type audio</pre>  |
| Physical phone audio only call (only audio)     | <pre>Class-map match-all &lt;audio-only&gt;   Match application attribute device-class physical-phone   Match application attribute media-type audio</pre>  |
| WebEx Video                                     | <pre>Class-map match-all &lt;video &gt;   Match application webex-meeting   Match application match application attribute media-type video</pre>  |

# Cisco IT: Identify and Classify challenge

| Endpoint   | Current Classification  | Current Marking                        | QoS policies   | Long Term                            |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>CP-9971</b>                                   | Video<br>NBAR: Payload type 97 or 126 <sup>1</sup><br>Voice<br>ACL: UDP/16384-32784 | Video<br>AF42<br>Voice<br>EF (Prec. 5) | CBWFQ<br>(384Kbps to 6Mbps) <sup>2</sup><br><br>LLQ (128K) | Medianet metadata<br>UDP port ranges |
| <b>Jabber, MOVI, Softphone</b>                   | ACL: UDP/14040-14240 and DSCP 37  | AF42                                   | CBWFQ<br>(384Kbps to 6Mbps)                                | Medianet metadata<br>UDP port ranges |
| <b>Tandberg C-Series<br/>(E20, EX-60, EX-90)</b> | ACL: UDP/2326-2485 and DSCP 35  | AF41                                   | CBWFQ<br>(768Kbps to 6Mbps)                                | Medianet metadata<br>UDP port ranges |
| <b>Tandberg MXP Series</b>                       | ACL: UDP/46000-49000 and DSCP 35  | AF41                                   | CBWFQ<br>(768Kbps to 6Mbps)                                | Medianet metadata<br>UDP port ranges |
| <b>MCU (Codian)</b>                              | ACL: UDP/49152-65535 and DSCP 35  | AF41                                   | CBWFQ<br>(384Kbps to 6Mbps)                                | Medianet metadata                    |
| <b>WebEx</b>                                     | TCP traffic based upon destination  | Default                                | In Progress  | Medianet metadata                    |
| <b>Cisco TelePresence System</b>                 | match protocol telepresence-media<br>match protocol telepresence-control            | CS4                                    | CBWFQ<br>(3.5 or 6.5 Mbps)                                 | Medianet metadata                    |
| <b>ALL<br/>Control and Signalling</b>            | ACL: SIP, SCCP, RADIUS, BFCP (TCP)<br>NBAR; RTCP                                    | 24 (Prec. 3)                           | LLQ (64Kbs)  | N/A                                  |

1. Note: RTP payload inspection must be performed prior to ACL match
2. 6Mbps is the maximum video queue size on a CVO router

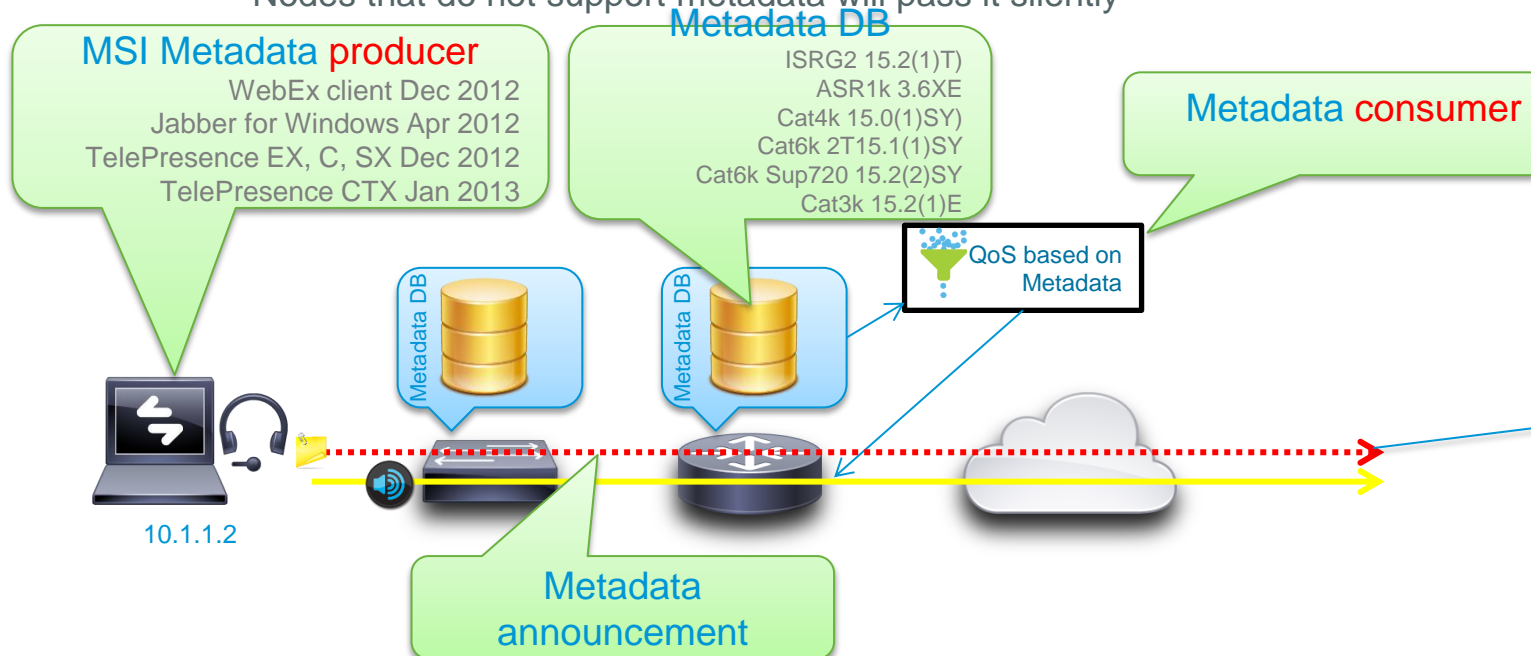
# Application (MSI) Generated Metadata

- **Metadata protocol:** announces flow parameters and attributes to network nodes along a path
- **Metadata flow DB:** maintains flow attribute information, and coordinates metadata producers/consumers.

**Producer:** creates metadata information

**Consumer:** utilizes metadata information

- Nodes that do not support metadata will pass it silently



```
FF2205-4507#show metadata flow local-flow-id 5
```

| To            | From     | Protocol |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| 64.102.38.183 | 10.1.1.2 | UDP      |

| SPort | DPort | Ingress I/F | Egress I/F |
|-------|-------|-------------|------------|
| 24594 | 16384 | Vlan605     | n/a        |

Metadata Attributes :

|                          |   |                                |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Application Name         | : | cisco-phone                    |
| Application Tag          | : | 218103889 (cisco-phone)        |
| Application Category     | : | voice-video                    |
| Application Sub Category | : | voice-video-chat-collaboration |
| Application Device Class | : | software-phone                 |
| Application Media Type   | : | audio                          |
| End Point Model          | : | Jabber for Windows             |
| Unknown Identifier (147) | : | [ 00 00 00 05 ]                |
| Unknown Identifier (148) | : | [ 00 00 00 02 ]                |
| Application Vendor       | : | Cisco Systems, Inc.            |
| Application Version      | : | Jabber 9.0.0                   |

Matched filters :

Direction: IN:  
Direction: OUT:

# Network Generated Metadata

## Metadata Created by Media Services Proxy (MSP)

- Devices that do not support MSI may be provided supplementary services by **Media Services Proxy (MSP)**
- MSP generate metadata from gleaning of signaling (SIP, H.323, RTSP, mDNS, etc)

```
3945-BB0208#show metadata flow local-flow-id 10

To          From          Protocol SPort  DPort
10.4.10.12  10.1.1.2        UDP      49222  14094

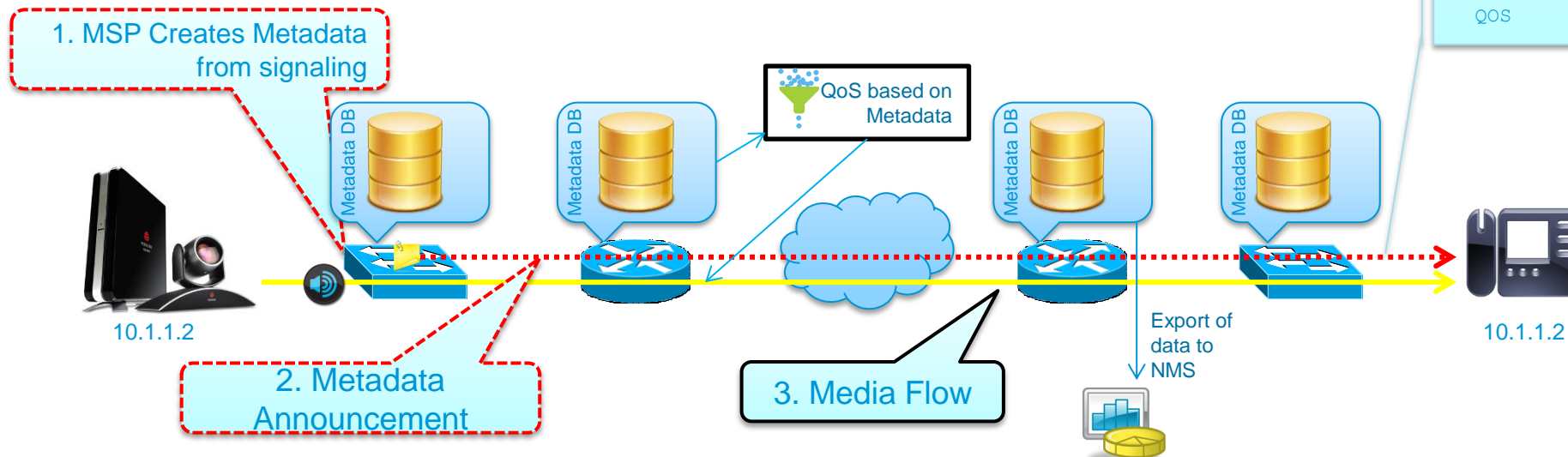
Ingress I/F      Egress I/F
GigabitEthernet0/1  GigabitEthernet1/0

Metadata Attributes :

Called URI      : 4103@cisco.com
Calling URI     :
vputtasu.office.6000@cisco.com
Application Name : rtp
Application Tag  : 218103869 (rtp)
Bandwidth       : 256
SDP Session ID  : 352800100
SIP User Name   : vputtasupolycom
Mime Type       : H264
Payload Type    : 109
Clock Frequency : 90000

Matched filters :

Direction: IN:
Direction: OUT:
QOS       : "metadata called-uri 4103@cisco.com"
```



# Examples of Deployment

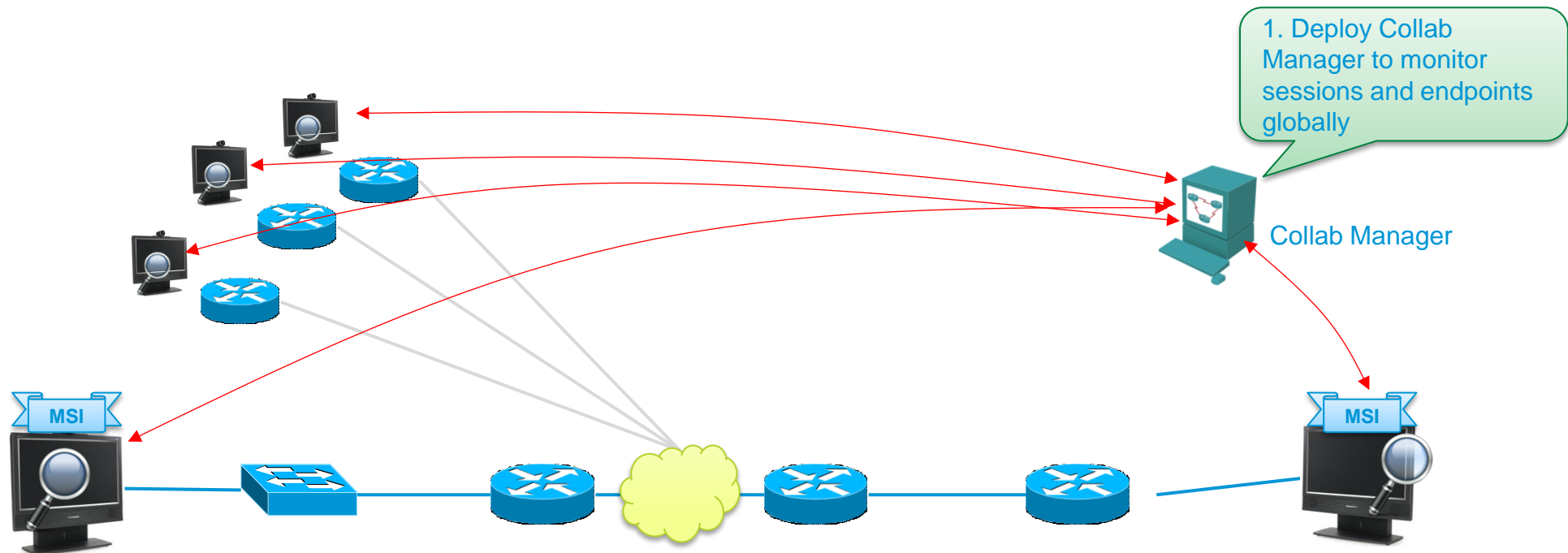


# A Phased Approach to Monitoring For Cisco UC/ VC Applications

Situation:

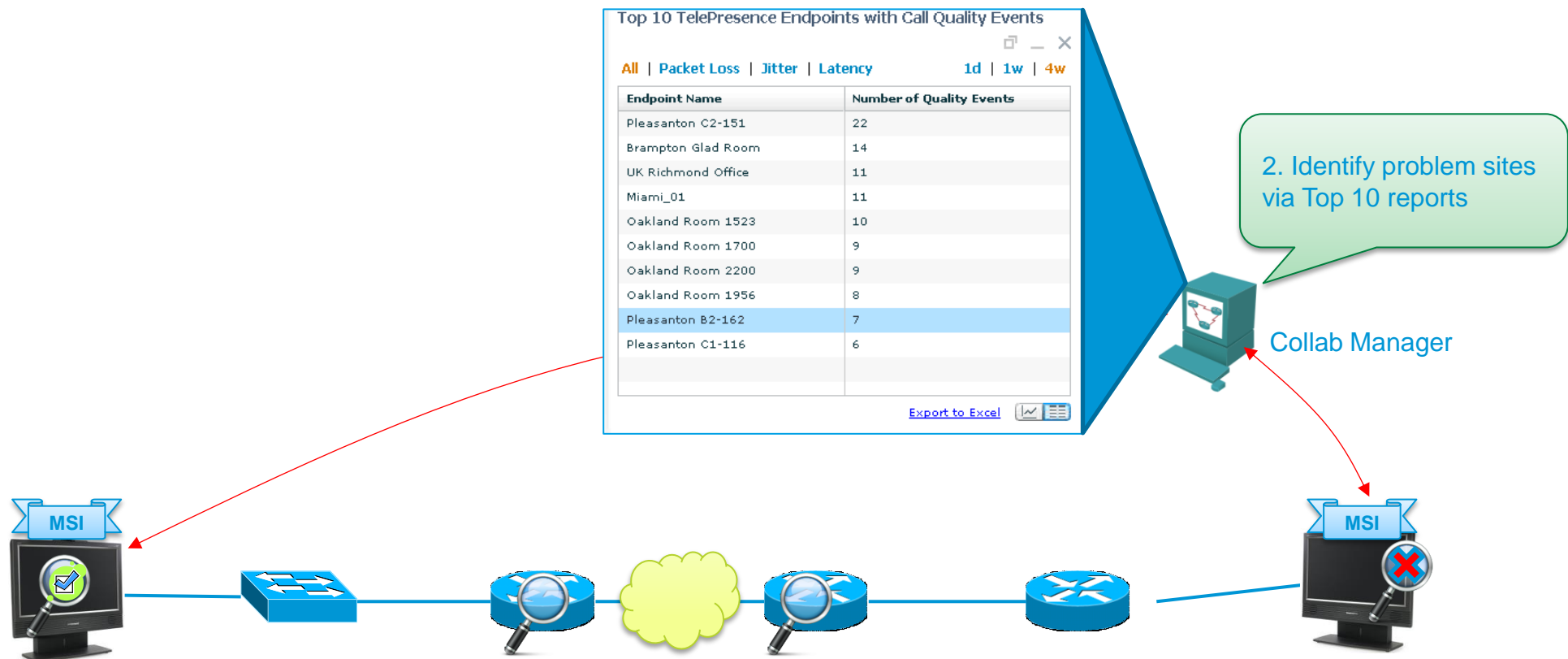
Intermittent issues with voice/video quality. Operator wants to quickly discover and resolve issues to provide a stable SLA service.

1. Deploy Collaboration Manager to monitor phone and VC endpoints, 'over the top'  
No network changes needed.



# A Phased Approach to Monitoring

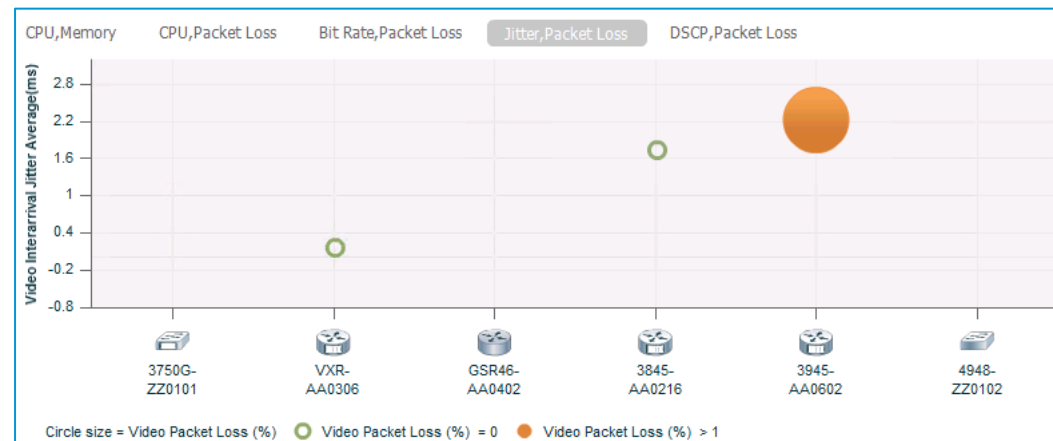
2. Via CP Top 10 Reports, identify worst performing endpoints and sites.



# A Phased Approach to Monitoring

3. On identified problem sites, enable performance monitor & mediatrace.
4. Localize problem using Collab Manager and Mediatrace

If network write access unavl for collab manager, deploy for endpoint driven mediatrace.

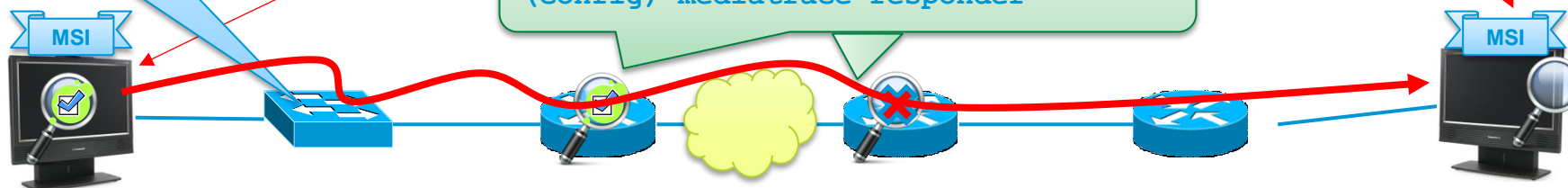


Depending on who controls the LAN / WAN. May need to deploy on switches vs. WAN routers.

4. Perform fault-isolation using mediatrace.

## Collab Manager

### 3. Deploy performance monitor and mediatrace (config) mediatrace responder





# Metadata Classification for Differentiated Quality of Service (1)

- Situation:

Bandwidth contention between different forms of video applications. Application and network operators want to be able to manage bandwidth better to allow a more deterministic experience.

This is just one example.

Service delivery profiles differ across operators.

**WebEx:** Desire to deploy high quality video (1.5 mbps) but concerned about bandwidth contention. Do not want desktop share or audio to be compromised.

**Conference Room Video:** Highest level quality of video offered and expected.

**Jabber based audio or audio/video:** Audio/Video telephony for the masses. Best effort service— audio more important than video.



WebEx



CTS



Jabber

# Metadata Classification for Differentiated Quality of Service (2)

- Medianet Flow Metadata is used to drive classification.

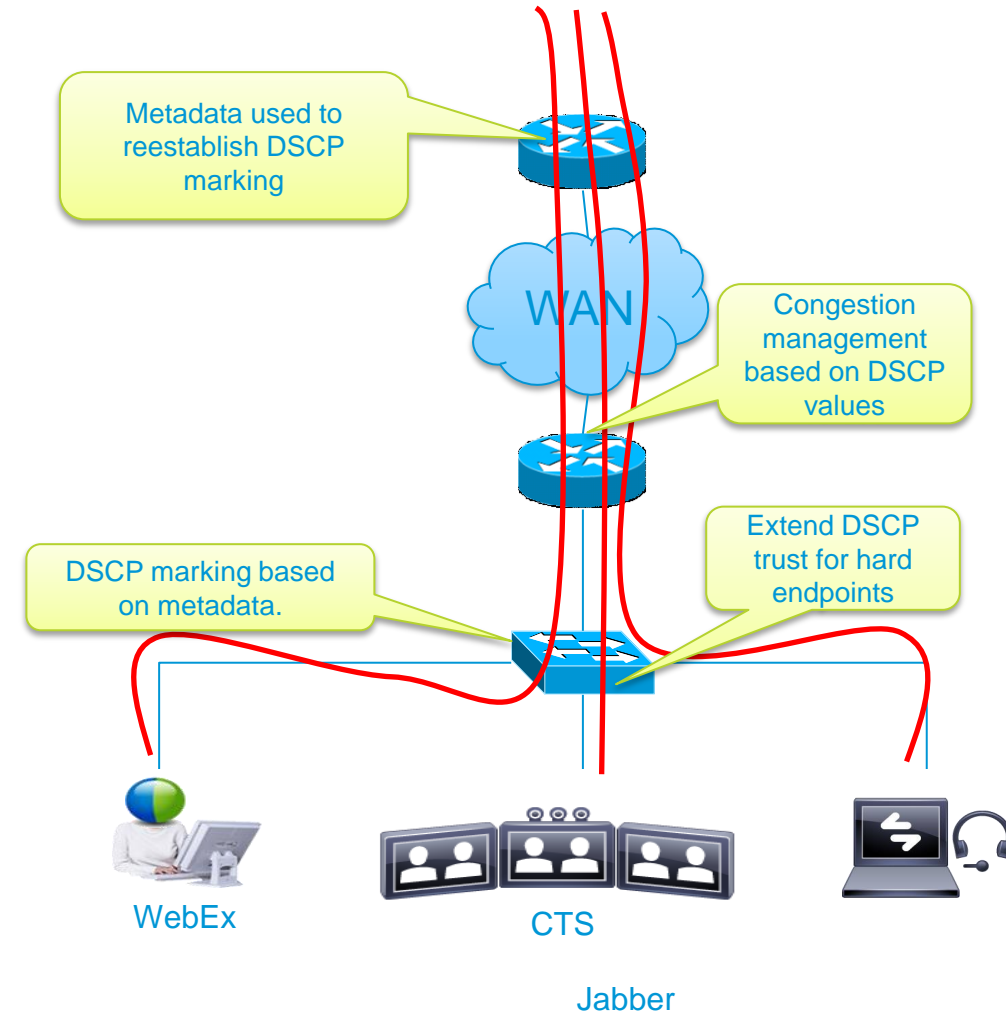
Provides information to separate WebEx desktop share (AF21) from desktop video (DF)

DSCP Trust (CS4) is extended to CTS as it is a hard endpoint. However, metadata could be used for easier provisioning.

Jabber is identified as a soft client via metadata

Voice only calls are marked as EF

Voice and Video call media are marked as AF41.

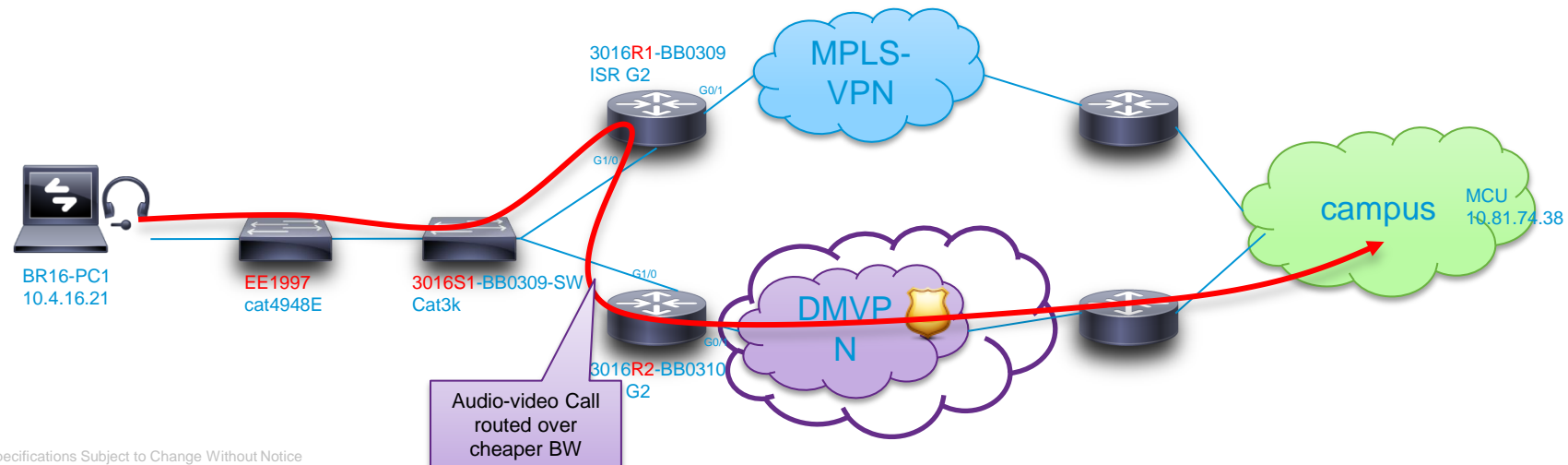


# Metadata Classification for Intelligent Path Selection

- Situation:

Traditional MPLS-VPN bandwidth is expensive to justify for mass video usage. However, enterprise has cheaper broadband connections.

- Identify soft client originated video calls and route (via policy-based-routing) to cheaper path. Voice only soft-client calls remain on MPLS-VPN path.
- Use perf-mon and mediatrace to detect and monitor quality issues.



# Additional Resources

- Medianet on Cisco.com - <http://www.cisco.com/go/medianet>
  - Autoconfiguration: <http://www.cisco.com/go/autoconfiguration>
  - Media Monitoring: <http://www.cisco.com/go/mediamonitoring>
  - MSI: [http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns857/ns156/ns1094/media\\_services\\_interface.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns857/ns156/ns1094/media_services_interface.html)
- Medianet Data sheet (includes SW version numbers):  
[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/routers/ps10536/data\\_sheet\\_c78-612429.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/routers/ps10536/data_sheet_c78-612429.html)
- Medianet Knowledge Base - <http://www.cisco.com/go/medianetkb>
- Medianet Support forum - <https://supportforums.cisco.com/community/etc/medianet>
- SRND  
[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns414/ns742/ns819/landing\\_vid\\_medianet.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns414/ns742/ns819/landing_vid_medianet.html)
- Medianet Blogs - <http://blogs.cisco.com/tag/medianet/>
- Cisco Developer Network for Medianet - <http://developer.cisco.com/web/mnets>

Thank you.

