

Cisco SD-WAN (Viptela) Instant Demo v1

Last Updated: 14-JUNE-2018

About This Demonstration

This guide for the demonstration includes:

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- [Scenario 2: Topology Creation, Traffic Data, Application Aware Routing, and Monitoring Visibility](#)

Requirements

The table below outlines the requirements for this preconfigured demonstration.

Table 1. Requirements

Required	Optional
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laptop	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cisco AnyConnect®

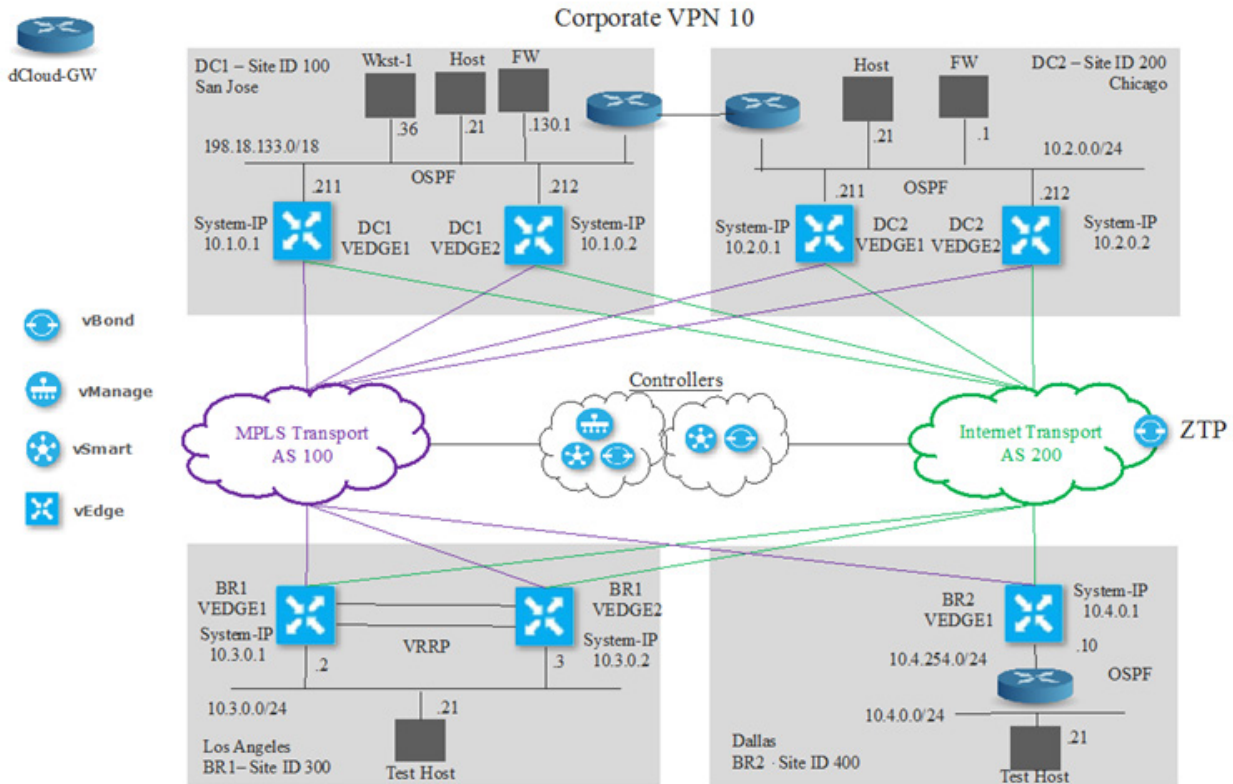
About This Solution

Cisco SD-WAN delivers an uncompromised user experience over any kind of transport, allowing the business to right size their network with operational simplicity while lowering costs. Now, IT can fully utilize their WAN investments with the highest performance, reliability, and security while ensuring that all next generation WAN capability requirements necessary to avoid unexpected expenses, unplanned downtime and unforeseen complications are accounted for.

Topology

This content includes preconfigured users and components to illustrate the scripted scenarios and features of the solution. Most components are fully configurable with predefined administrative user accounts. You can see the IP address and user account credentials to use to access a component by clicking the component icon in the **Topology** menu of your active session and in the scenario steps that require their use.

Figure 1. dCloud Topology



Get Started

BEFORE PRESENTING

Cisco dCloud strongly recommends that you perform the tasks in this document with an active session before presenting in front of a live audience. This will allow you to become familiar with the structure of the document and content.

It may be necessary to schedule a new session after following this guide in order to reset the environment to its original configuration.

PREPARATION IS KEY TO A SUCCESSFUL PRESENTATION.

Follow the steps to schedule a session of the content and configure your presentation environment.

1. Click **Catalog** and select **Instant Demo** from the side bar. This lists all the dCloud Instant Demos.
2. Click the appropriate **View** button.


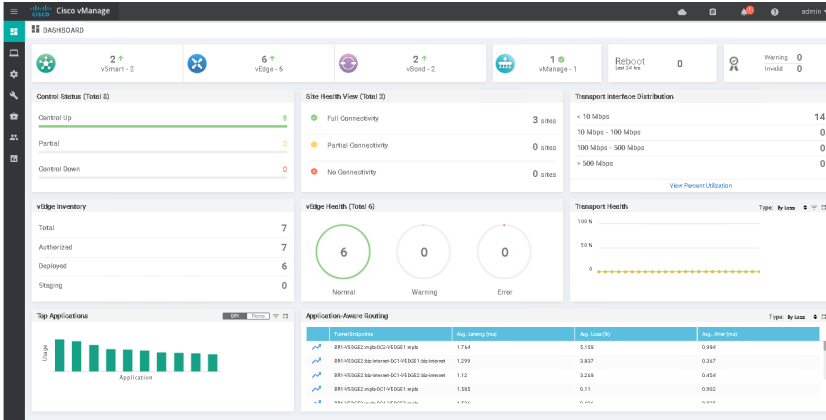
NOTE: Alternately, you can use the Search Catalog box to search for the Instant Demo name.

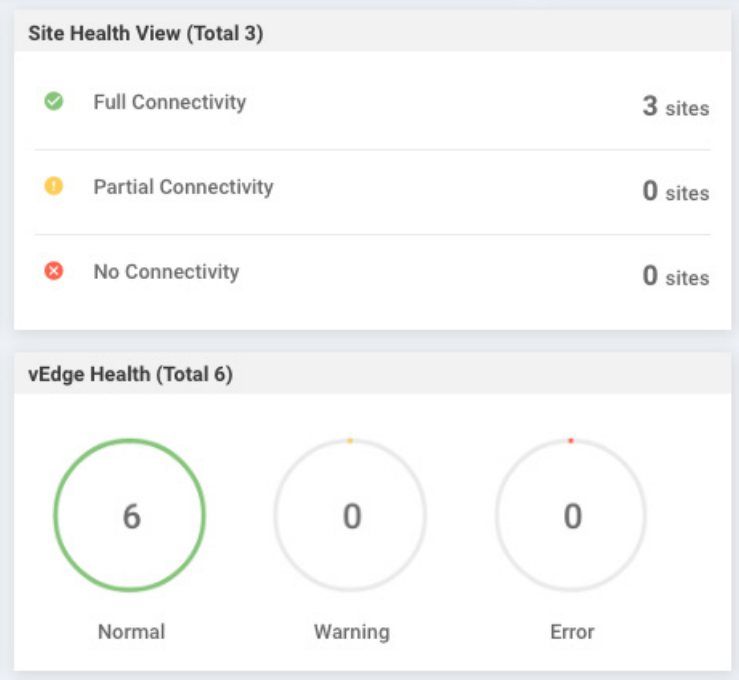
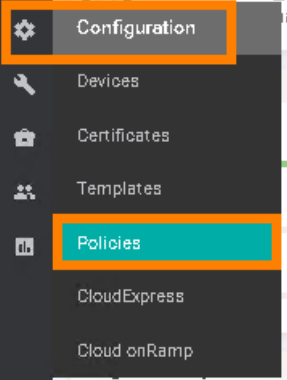
Figure 2. Instant Demo Listing

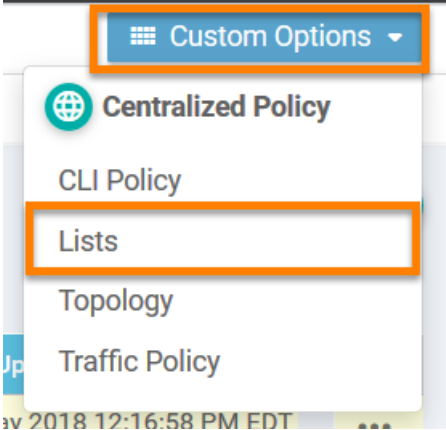
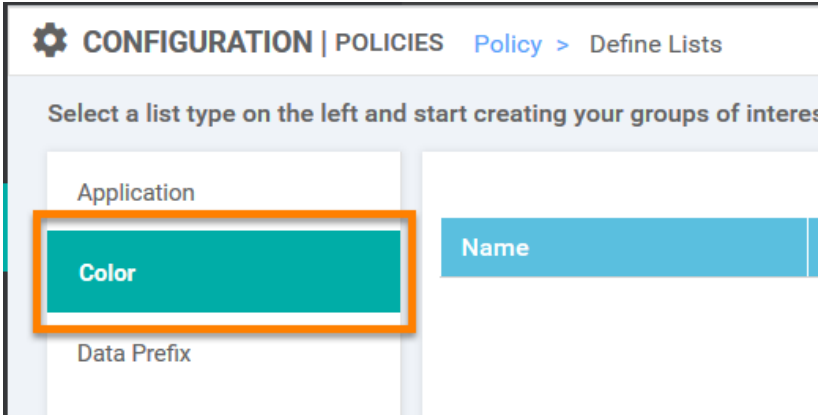
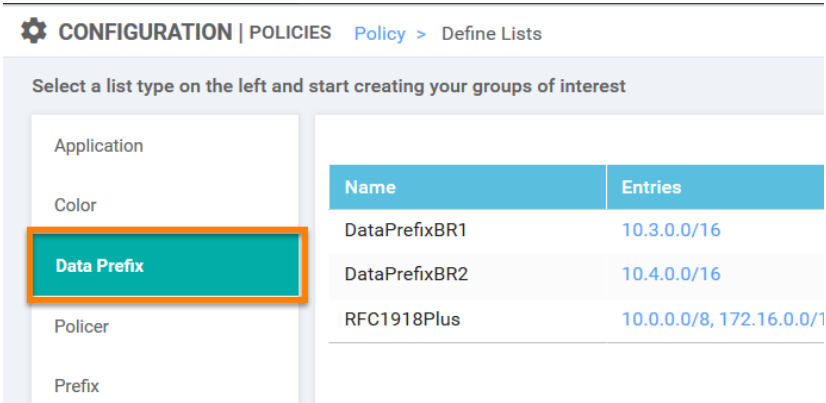
The screenshot shows the Cisco dCloud interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'dCloud', 'Dashboard', 'Catalog' (highlighted with an orange box), 'Support', 'News', and 'Admin'. On the right, there are notification and user icons. The left sidebar has 'Content Producers' and 'Content Categories' sections. Under 'Content Categories', 'Instant Demo' is selected (highlighted with an orange box). The main area is titled 'Catalog' and shows '19 results in: Instant Demo'. Two demo cards are visible: 'Cisco Umbrella v1 - Instant Demo' (ID: 139, Published Date: 13-Apr-2017 04:57) and 'Cisco Identity Services Engine 2.2 v1.1 - Instant Demo' (ID: 138, Published Date: 13-Apr-2017 04:57). Each card has a 'View' button (highlighted with an orange box).

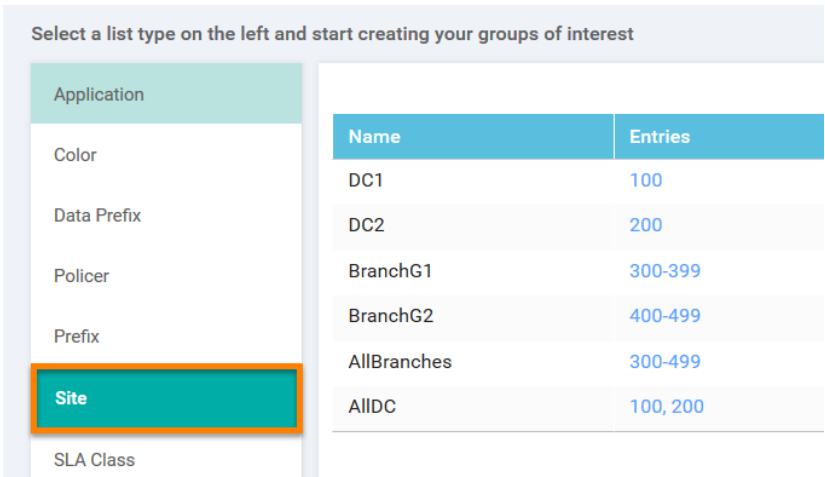
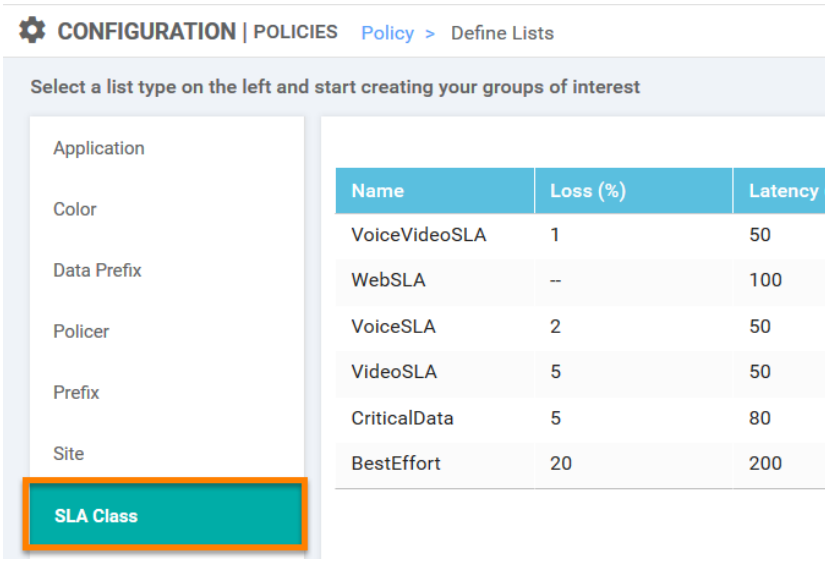
Scenario 1. vManage Dashboard

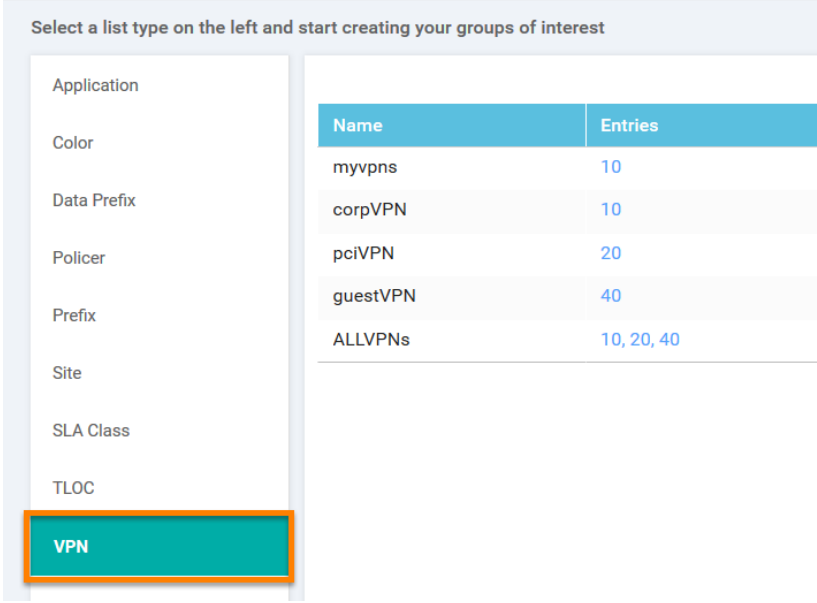
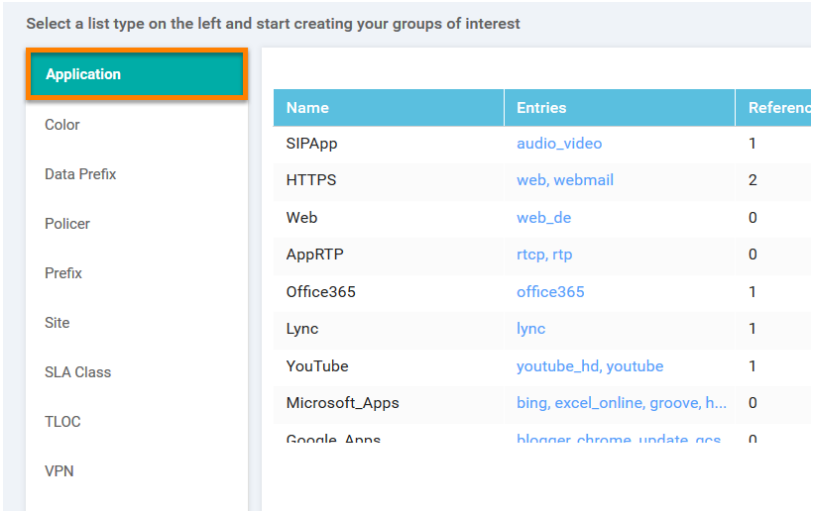
Steps

DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS
<p>The dashboard provides aggregated visibility into the environment.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connect to Workstation 1 and launch the Chrome browser. 2. Click the bookmark for Viptela vManage and click through the security warnings to proceed to the vManage service. 3. Login to vManage using <code>amdemo1/C1sco12345</code> for username/password.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The vManage Dashboard displays aggregated visibility into the environment. 

DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS									
	<p>5. Point out that the dashboard contains vital information, such as the overall health statistics for Site Health and vEdge Health.</p>  <p>Site Health View (Total 3)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>✓ Full Connectivity</td> <td>3 sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⚠ Partial Connectivity</td> <td>0 sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✗ No Connectivity</td> <td>0 sites</td> </tr> </table> <p>vEdge Health (Total 6)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>6 Normal</td> <td>0 Warning</td> <td>0 Error</td> </tr> </table>	✓ Full Connectivity	3 sites	⚠ Partial Connectivity	0 sites	✗ No Connectivity	0 sites	6 Normal	0 Warning	0 Error
✓ Full Connectivity	3 sites									
⚠ Partial Connectivity	0 sites									
✗ No Connectivity	0 sites									
6 Normal	0 Warning	0 Error								
	<p>6. From the menu, select Configuration > Policies.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a dark-themed menu with the following items: Configuration (highlighted with an orange box), Devices, Certificates, Templates, Policies (highlighted with a teal box), CloudExpress, and Cloud onRamp.</p>									

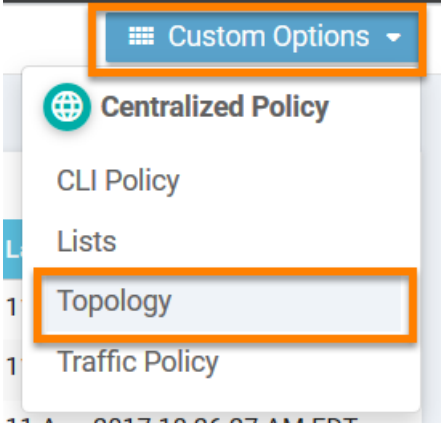
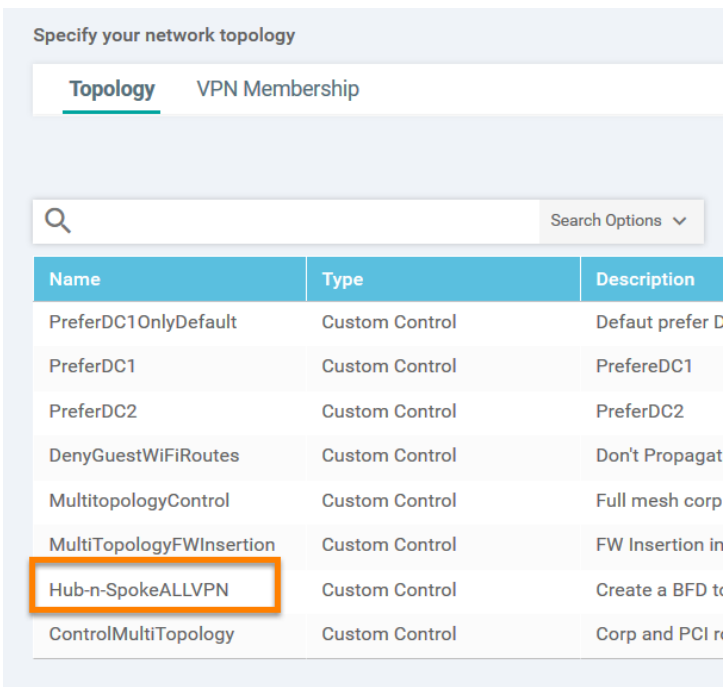
DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS								
	<p>7. In the upper right corner, select Custom Options > Lists.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a dropdown menu titled 'Custom Options' with a grid icon. The menu items are: Centralized Policy (with a globe icon), CLI Policy, Lists (highlighted with an orange box), Topology, and Traffic Policy. A timestamp '2018 12:16:58 PM EDT' is visible at the bottom of the menu.</p>								
<p>The color is a tag used to define transports to the environment. Tags are assigned to the circuits being used.</p>	<p>8. From the left panel, click Color.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the 'CONFIGURATION POLICIES Policy > Define Lists' page. A message says 'Select a list type on the left and start creating your groups of interest'. On the left, there are four list type options: Application, Color (highlighted with an orange box), Data Prefix, and another unlabeled one. On the right, there is a 'Name' input field.</p>								
<p>This displays the routing prefixes to change the topology within the routing construct.</p>	<p>9. From the left panel, click Data Prefix.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the 'CONFIGURATION POLICIES Policy > Define Lists' page. The 'Data Prefix' option is highlighted with an orange box. The right panel shows a table with the following data:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Entries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DataPrefixBR1</td> <td>10.3.0.0/16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DataPrefixBR2</td> <td>10.4.0.0/16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RFC1918Plus</td> <td>10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Entries	DataPrefixBR1	10.3.0.0/16	DataPrefixBR2	10.4.0.0/16	RFC1918Plus	10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/16
Name	Entries								
DataPrefixBR1	10.3.0.0/16								
DataPrefixBR2	10.4.0.0/16								
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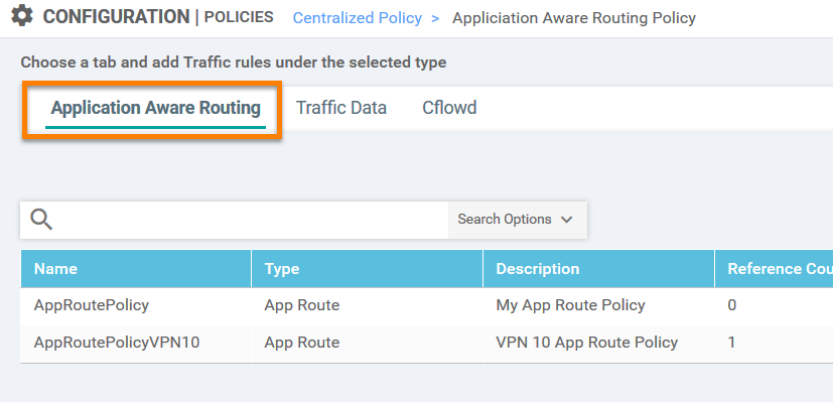
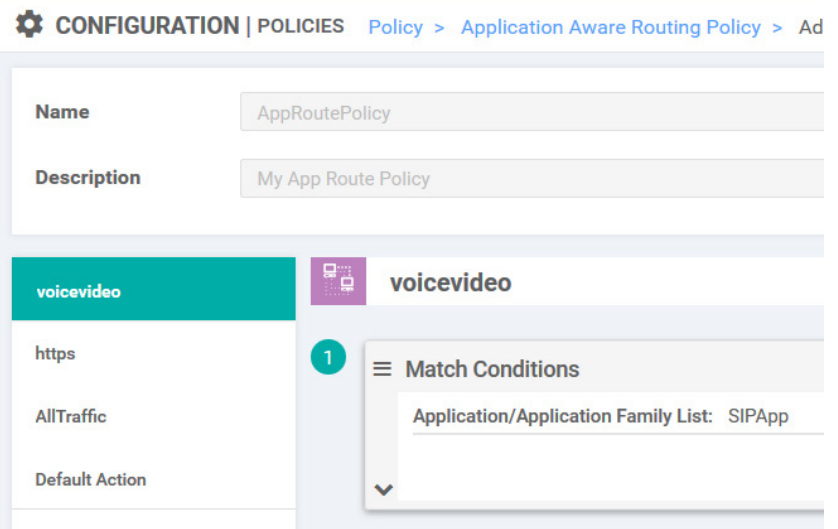
DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS																					
<p>This allows you to specify groupings within the environment based on role, region, or other characteristics to distinguish site types.</p>	<p>10. From the left panel, click Site.</p>  <p>Select a list type on the left and start creating your groups of interest</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Entries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DC1</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DC2</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BranchG1</td> <td>300-399</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BranchG2</td> <td>400-499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AllBranches</td> <td>300-499</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AllDC</td> <td>100, 200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Entries	DC1	100	DC2	200	BranchG1	300-399	BranchG2	400-499	AllBranches	300-499	AllDC	100, 200							
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DC1	100																					
DC2	200																					
BranchG1	300-399																					
BranchG2	400-499																					
AllBranches	300-499																					
AllDC	100, 200																					
<p>This allows you to define classifications at the SLA level to satisfy the required loss and latency characteristics for applications or types of applications.</p>	<p>11. From the left panel, click SLA Class.</p>  <p>CONFIGURATION POLICIES Policy > Define Lists</p> <p>Select a list type on the left and start creating your groups of interest</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Loss (%)</th> <th>Latency (ms)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VoiceVideoSLA</td> <td>1</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WebSLA</td> <td>--</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VoiceSLA</td> <td>2</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VideoSLA</td> <td>5</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CriticalData</td> <td>5</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BestEffort</td> <td>20</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Loss (%)	Latency (ms)	VoiceVideoSLA	1	50	WebSLA	--	100	VoiceSLA	2	50	VideoSLA	5	50	CriticalData	5	80	BestEffort	20	200
Name	Loss (%)	Latency (ms)																				
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VideoSLA	5	50																				
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DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS																														
<p>This allows you to define the different segments you will carry inside your network, separating them by purpose, for example, public vpn vs corporate vpn.</p> <p>Within each vpn construct, you can apply specific policies, leveraging the criteria assigned, for instance, which route is advertised within each VPN, or what to do with the different transports or application on a segment-by-segment basis.</p>	<p>12. From the left panel, click VPN.</p>  <p>Select a list type on the left and start creating your groups of interest</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Entries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>myvpns</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>corpVPN</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pciVPN</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>guestVPN</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALLVPNs</td> <td>10, 20, 40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Entries	myvpns	10	corpVPN	10	pciVPN	20	guestVPN	40	ALLVPNs	10, 20, 40																		
Name	Entries																														
myvpns	10																														
corpVPN	10																														
pciVPN	20																														
guestVPN	40																														
ALLVPNs	10, 20, 40																														
<p>Once all the objects are defined, you can view and deliver a complete application.</p>	<p>13. From the left panel, click Application.</p>  <p>Select a list type on the left and start creating your groups of interest</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Entries</th> <th>Referenc</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SIPApp</td> <td>audio_video</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HTTPS</td> <td>web, webmail</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Web</td> <td>web_de</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AppRTP</td> <td>rtcp, rtp</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office365</td> <td>office365</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lync</td> <td>lync</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YouTube</td> <td>youtube_hd, youtube</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Microsoft_Apps</td> <td>bing, excel_online, groove, h...</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Google Apps</td> <td>blogger chrome update gcs</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Entries	Referenc	SIPApp	audio_video	1	HTTPS	web, webmail	2	Web	web_de	0	AppRTP	rtcp, rtp	0	Office365	office365	1	Lync	lync	1	YouTube	youtube_hd, youtube	1	Microsoft_Apps	bing, excel_online, groove, h...	0	Google Apps	blogger chrome update gcs	0
Name	Entries	Referenc																													
SIPApp	audio_video	1																													
HTTPS	web, webmail	2																													
Web	web_de	0																													
AppRTP	rtcp, rtp	0																													
Office365	office365	1																													
Lync	lync	1																													
YouTube	youtube_hd, youtube	1																													
Microsoft_Apps	bing, excel_online, groove, h...	0																													
Google Apps	blogger chrome update gcs	0																													

Scenario 2. Topology Creation, Traffic Data, Application Aware Routing, and Monitoring Visibility

Steps

DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS																											
<p>The topology helps you define how you control your environment. Can you use a generic Hub and Spoke? Do you need customized setting and mesh type connectivity? Whatever the needs, you can set them using the topology. One single stop helps define everything.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the upper right corner, select Custom Options > Topology.  <p>The screenshot shows a dropdown menu titled 'Custom Options' with a grid icon. The menu items are: Centralized Policy (with a globe icon), CLI Policy, Lists, Topology (highlighted with an orange box), and Traffic Policy. There are also some partially visible items below: 'L...', '1', '1', and '11 A... 0017 10 06 07 AM EDT'.</p>																											
<p>For Hub and Spoke, the wizard is fairly straightforward, since we've taken the time to identify and define all the hub sites.</p> <p>If the requirements are more complex, for instance for creating a globally distributed network or multiple data centers in multiple geographies, and the branch site in the US must transit through a branch site in Singapore and one in Hong Kong.</p> <p>This will require you to define much more granularly what data to manipulate.</p> <p>You can select which routes or transports are used to engineer a transport from end to end, across multiple regions, and have full traffic engineering capabilities.</p> <p>SD-WAN allows very powerful control over any type of topology.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> From the existing policies, click the three dots to the right of Hub-n-SpokeALLVPN. Click View.  <p>The screenshot shows a configuration page titled 'Specify your network topology'. There are two tabs: 'Topology' (selected) and 'VPN Membership'. Below the tabs is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a 'Search Options' dropdown. A table lists various network policies:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PreferDC1OnlyDefault</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>Default prefer D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PreferDC1</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>PrefereDC1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PreferDC2</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>PreferDC2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DenyGuestWiFiRoutes</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>Don't Propagat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MultitopologyControl</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>Full mesh corp</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MultiTopologyFWInsertion</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>FW Insertion in</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hub-n-SpokeALLVPN</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>Create a BFD tr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ControlMultiTopology</td> <td>Custom Control</td> <td>Corp and PCI r</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The 'Hub-n-SpokeALLVPN' row is highlighted with an orange box.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Click Cancel. 	Name	Type	Description	PreferDC1OnlyDefault	Custom Control	Default prefer D	PreferDC1	Custom Control	PrefereDC1	PreferDC2	Custom Control	PreferDC2	DenyGuestWiFiRoutes	Custom Control	Don't Propagat	MultitopologyControl	Custom Control	Full mesh corp	MultiTopologyFWInsertion	Custom Control	FW Insertion in	Hub-n-SpokeALLVPN	Custom Control	Create a BFD tr	ControlMultiTopology	Custom Control	Corp and PCI r
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ControlMultiTopology	Custom Control	Corp and PCI r																										

DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS												
<p>Now that the topology is defined, you can define what happens to each application inside each VPN.</p> <p>In a centralized fashion, you can define rules for different types of applications.</p>	<p>5. In the upper right corner, select Custom Options > Traffic Policy.</p> <p>6. Application Aware Routing is displayed.</p>  <p>CONFIGURATION POLICIES Centralized Policy > Application Aware Routing Policy</p> <p>Choose a tab and add Traffic rules under the selected type</p> <p>Application Aware Routing Traffic Data Cflowd</p> <p>Search Options ▾</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Reference Cou</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AppRoutePolicy</td> <td>App Route</td> <td>My App Route Policy</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AppRoutePolicyVPN10</td> <td>App Route</td> <td>VPN 10 App Route Policy</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>7. Click the three dots to the right of one of the routing policies and click View to get details.</p>  <p>CONFIGURATION POLICIES Policy > Application Aware Routing Policy > Ad</p> <p>Name AppRoutePolicy</p> <p>Description My App Route Policy</p> <p>voicevideo</p> <p>https</p> <p>AllTraffic</p> <p>Default Action</p> <p>Match Conditions</p> <p>Application/Application Family List: SIPApp</p>	Name	Type	Description	Reference Cou	AppRoutePolicy	App Route	My App Route Policy	0	AppRoutePolicyVPN10	App Route	VPN 10 App Route Policy	1
Name	Type	Description	Reference Cou										
AppRoutePolicy	App Route	My App Route Policy	0										
AppRoutePolicyVPN10	App Route	VPN 10 App Route Policy	1										

DIALOG

You can apply unique SLAs for different types of traffic. You can also specify which transport you prefer to offload traffic from a priority to a non-prioritized circuit in order to preserve bandwidth.

DEMONSTRATION STEPS

8. Click back on your browser and click **Traffic Data**.

CONFIGURATION | POLICIES Centralized Policy > Data Policy

Choose a tab and add Traffic rules under the selected type

Application Aware Routing **Traffic Data** Cflowd

Search Options ▾

Name	Type	Description	Referen
ApplicationFW	Data	Application Firewall Policy	0
Branch1ACL	Data	Block BR1 to Talk to BR2	0
Branch2ACL	Data	Drop traffic from BR2 to BR1	0
Drop1918	Data	Drop 1918 destinations in G...	2

9. Click the three dots to the right of one of the traffic data policies and click **View** to get details.

CONFIGURATION | POLICIES Policy > Data Policy > Add Data Policy

Name ApplicationFW

Description Application Firewall Policy

Application Firewall

DropSourcePort100

DropDestinationPort100

Default Action

Match Conditions

Source Data Prefix List: DataPrefix

Source: IP

Once you define how the applications are treated, you can use the activation mechanism to propagate the policy across the network.

This one page provides the ability to define the entire business objects, your network topology, to control the application traffic, and apply it across the network. This eliminates the need for configuration on any remote endpoints, either physical or virtual, other than IP addressing. All routing or traffic applications are centrally-defined across the network.

10. Click **Cancel**.

CONFIGURATION | POLICIES Centralized Policy > Add Policy

Create Groups of Interest Configure Topology and VPN Membership Configure Traffic Rules Apply Policies to Sites and VPNs

Add policies to sites and VPNs

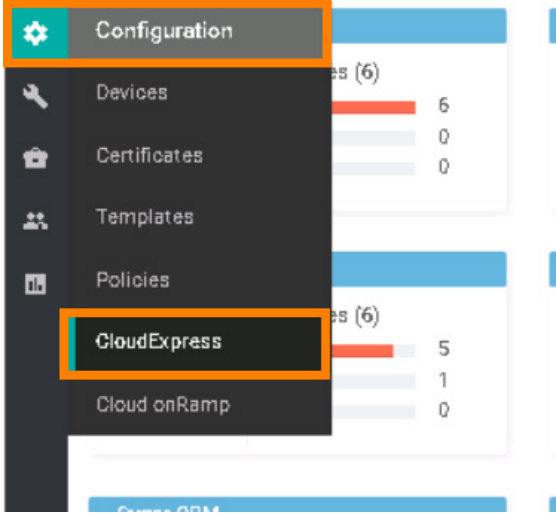
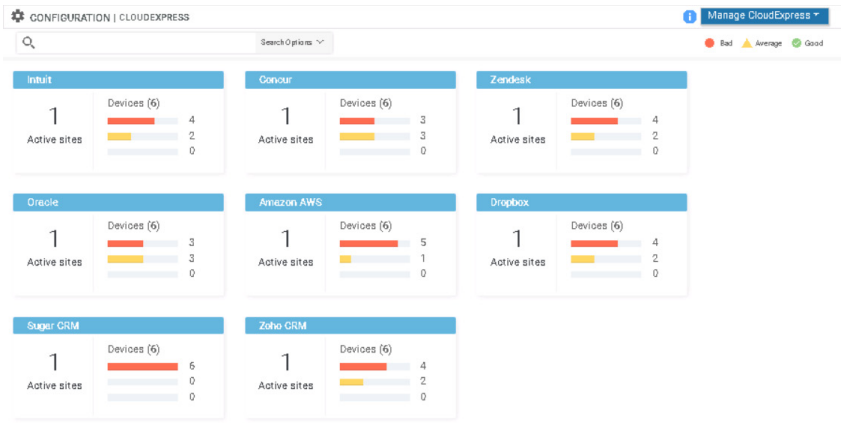
Policy Name: Central_Policy

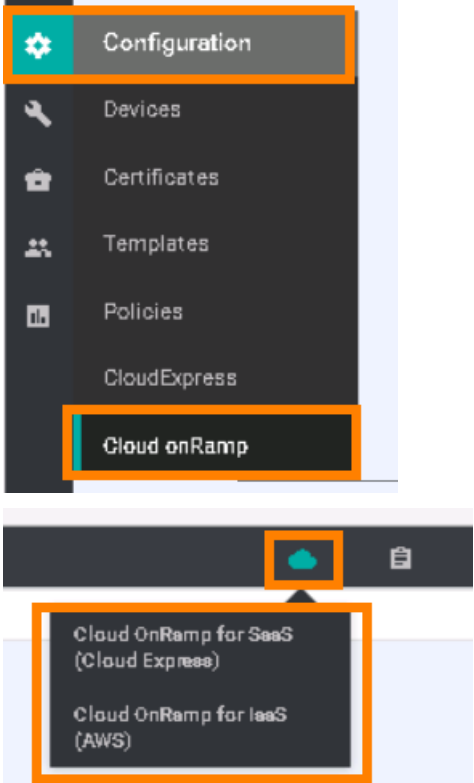
Policy Description: Central Policy for routers and traffic

Topology: Application-Aware Routing Traffic Data Cflowd

HUBNSPOKE HUB-AND-SPOKE

VPN List: corpVPN

DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS																																				
<p>So far, we have looked at setting a particular workflow. For setting the wide area network for various lines of business or applications or QOS purposes, we have to consider that so many applications now reside in the Cloud.</p> <p>You want to be able to create optimal pathing for traffic that resides in the cloud. And for this, you will use CloudExpress.</p> <p>This environment provides visibility into a number of applications that reside in the cloud, as well as metrics from the lab environment to the lab instances, including performance metrics.</p>	<p>11. From the menu, click Configuration > Cloud Express.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a navigation menu with the following items: Configuration (highlighted), Devices, Certificates, Templates, Policies, CloudExpress (highlighted), and Cloud onRamp. The background shows a dashboard with various application tiles.</p>  <p>The dashboard displays the following data for various applications:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Application</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Devices (6)</th> <th>Active sites</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inuit</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concur</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zendesk</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oracle</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amazon AWS</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dropbox</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sugar CRM</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zoho CRM</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Application	Count	Devices (6)	Active sites	Inuit	1	4	2	Concur	1	3	3	Zendesk	1	4	2	Oracle	1	3	3	Amazon AWS	1	5	1	Dropbox	1	4	2	Sugar CRM	1	6	0	Zoho CRM	1	4	2
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<p>The Cloud onRamp allows you to directly access the cloud and define rules that allow your appliances to directly connect to AWS as your infrastructure. This allows you to deploy appliances directly into other services, like Amazon Web Services and make it natively part of the network.</p> <p>We have the business objectives identified, and the objects of interests to be optimized on the network, as well as the centralized policy activation to deliver the quality experience for these applications.</p>	<p>12. From the menu, click Configuration > Cloud onRamp.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a dark-themed navigation menu. The 'Configuration' item is highlighted with an orange box. Below it, the 'Cloud onRamp' item is also highlighted with an orange box. A sub-menu is open, showing two options: 'Cloud OnRamp for SaaS (Cloud Express)' and 'Cloud OnRamp for IaaS (AWS)', both highlighted with orange boxes.</p>

DIALOG

Now, we need assurance and visibility into what is happening in our environment, and to be able to get alerts from the environment and trigger improvements.

vManage also has monitoring capabilities, with visibility into any device that is operational, including a direct tunnel path to every device and visibility into the performance, characteristics, and traffic that passes through the device.

vManage gives you visibility into device health, like CTU memory consumption. You can also see the applications traveling through the environment, and flow traffic.

DEMONSTRATION STEPS

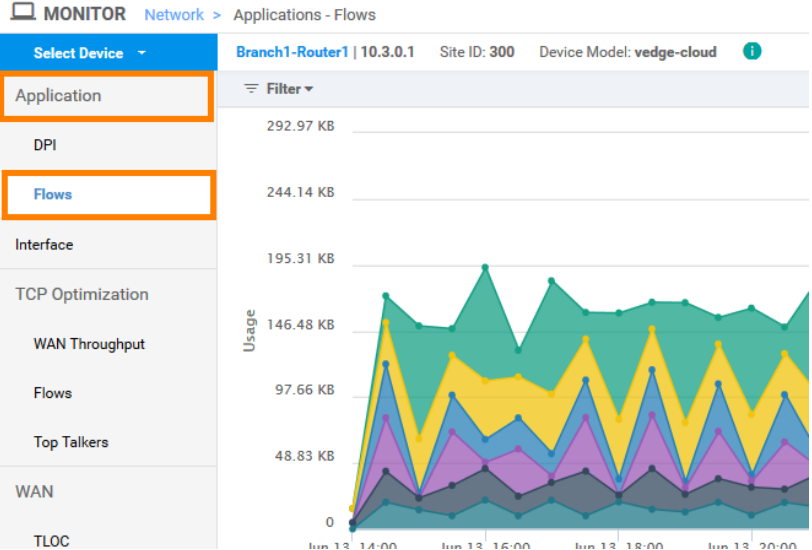
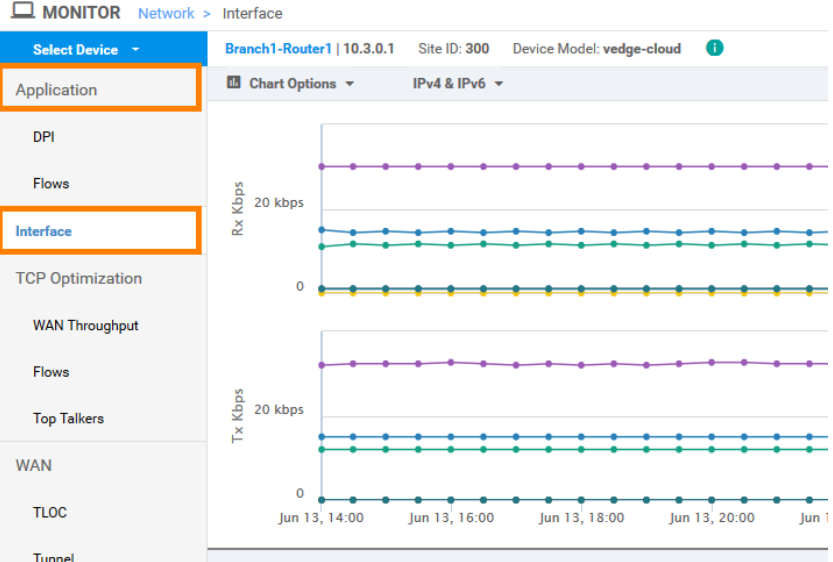
13. From the menu, select **Monitor > Network**.

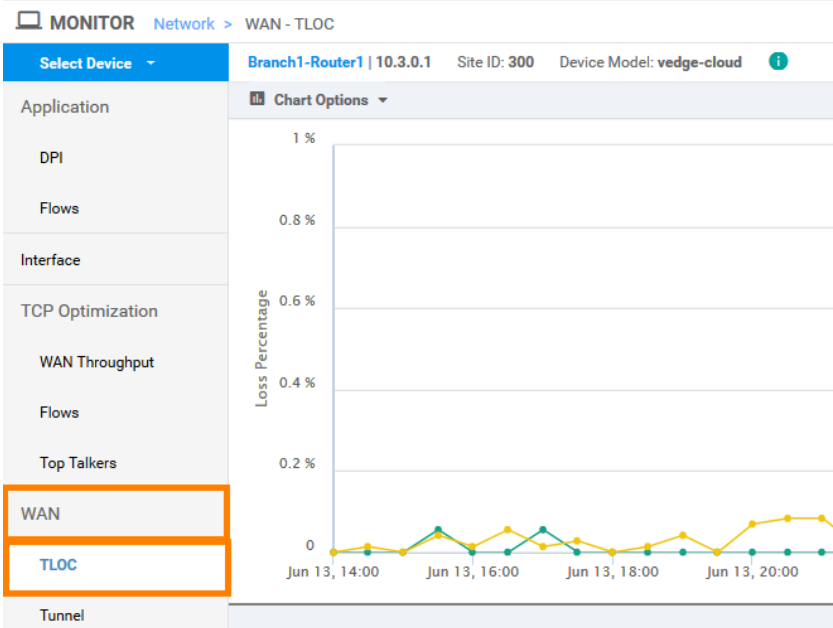
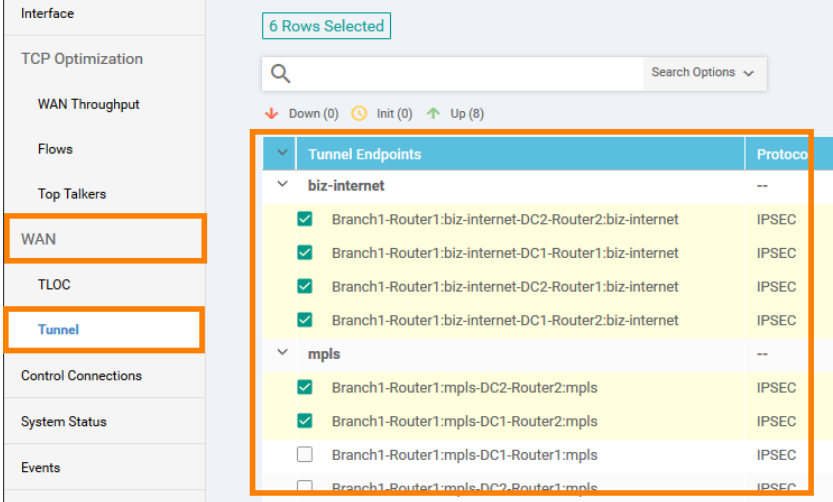
14. Click **Branch1-Router1**.

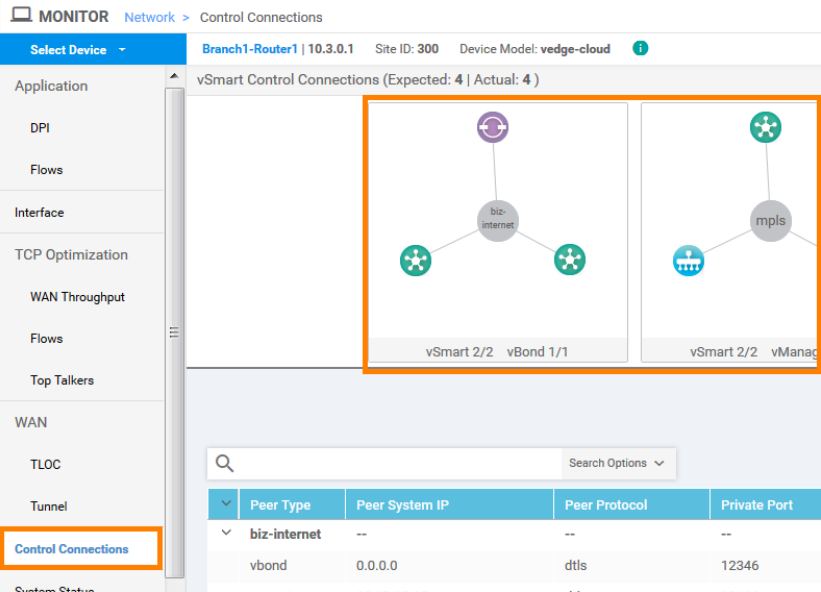
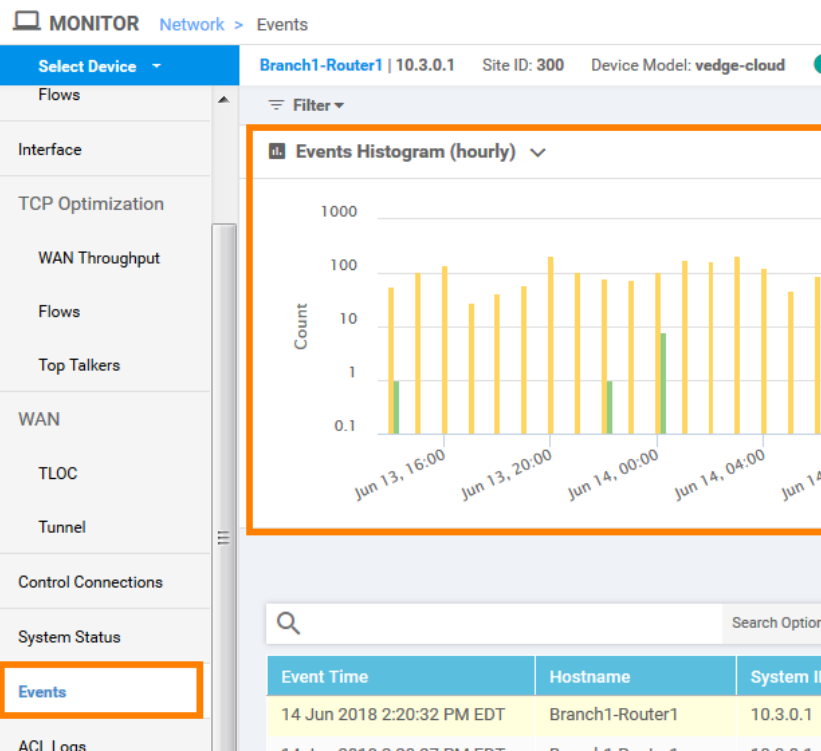
The screenshot displays the Cisco vManage MONITOR | NETWORK interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'Device Group' dropdown set to 'All'. Below this is a table listing various devices. The first row, 'Branch1-Router1', is highlighted with an orange border. The table columns are: Hostname, State, System IP, Reachability, Site ID, Device Model, and BFD.

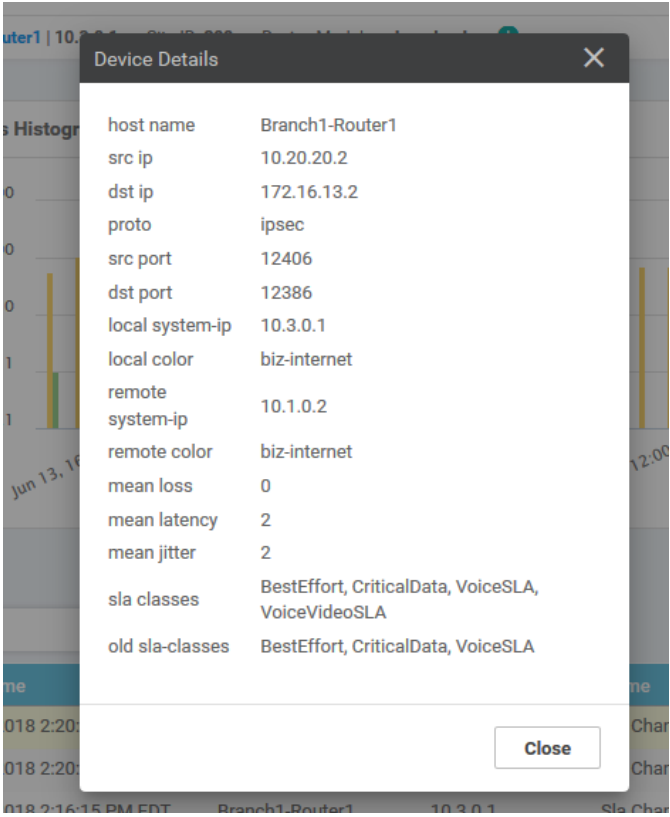
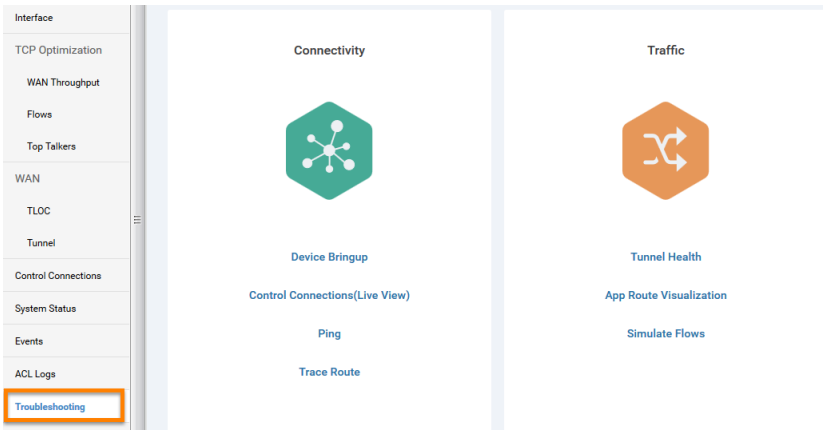
Hostname	State	System IP	Reachability	Site ID	Device Model	BFD
Branch1-Router1	✓	10.3.0.1	reachable	300	vEdge Cloud	8
Branch1-Router2	✓	10.3.0.2	reachable	300	vEdge Cloud	8
DC1-Router1	✓	10.1.0.1	reachable	100	vEdge Cloud	8
DC1-Router2	✓	10.1.0.2	reachable	100	vEdge Cloud	8
DC2-Router1	✓	10.2.0.1	reachable	200	vEdge Cloud	8
DC2-Router2	✓	10.2.0.2	reachable	200	vEdge Cloud	8
vBond-1	✓	11.11.11.11	reachable	–	vEdge Cloud (vBo...	–
vBond-2	✓	21.21.21.21	reachable	–	vEdge Cloud (vBo...	–
vManage	✓	10.10.10.10	reachable	10	vManage	–
vSmart-1	✓	12.12.12.12	reachable	10	vSmart	–

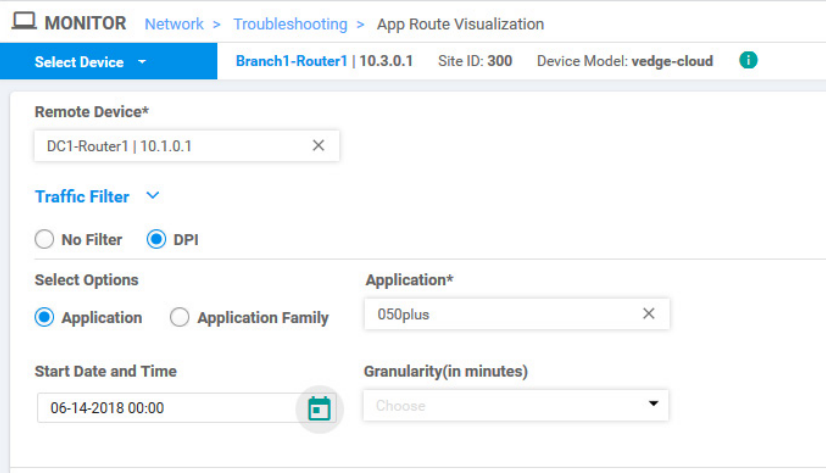
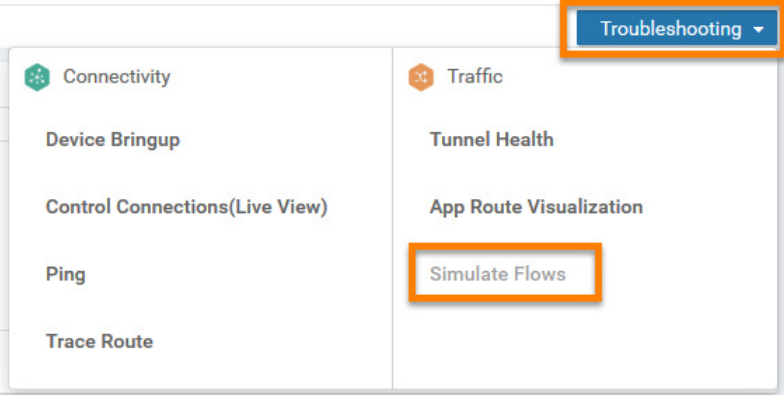
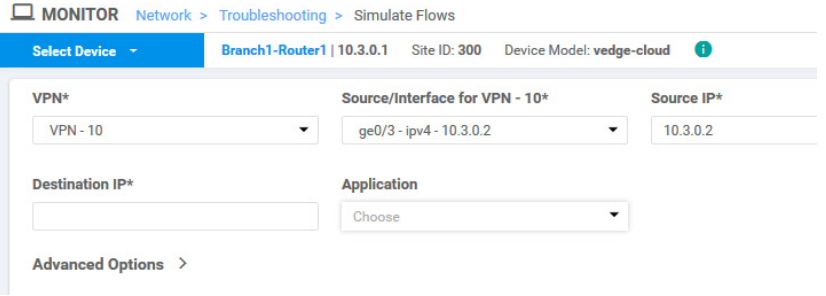
Below the table, the interface shows the 'System Status' for 'Branch1-Router1 | 10.3.0.1 | Site ID: 300 | Device Model: vedge-cloud'. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like Application, DPI, Flows, Interface, TCP Optimization, WAN Throughput, Flows, Top Talkers, WAN, TLOC, Tunnel, Control Connections, System Status, Events, and ACL Loss. The main content area displays several system metrics: Reboot (20), Module (N/A), Temperature Sensors (N/A), and USB (N/A). A 'CPU & Memory' section shows a CPU usage of 55.46% and a line graph for 'Load average over 24 hrs' with a y-axis labeled 'CPU (%)' ranging from 0 to 100.

DIALOG	DEMONSTRATION STEPS
<p>The traffic generator shows the periodic spikes of traffic, allowing us to see not only the traffic generated, but also the source and destination.</p>	<p>15. Click Application > Flows.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the 'MONITOR' interface for 'Branch1-Router1 10.3.0.1'. The left sidebar lists various monitoring categories, with 'Application' and 'Flows' highlighted. The main content area displays a 'Filter' dropdown and a usage chart. The chart shows usage in KB over time, with a y-axis ranging from 0 to 292.97 KB. The x-axis shows time intervals from Jun 13, 14:00 to Jun 13, 20:00. The chart is a stacked area chart with multiple colored areas representing different applications.</p>
<p>This shows visibility in terms of overall utilization of the different transports and tunnels, and the overall consumption among them.</p>	<p>16. Click on Application > Interface.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows the 'MONITOR' interface for 'Branch1-Router1 10.3.0.1'. The left sidebar lists various monitoring categories, with 'Interface' highlighted. The main content area shows 'Chart Options' set to 'IPv4 & IPv6'. There are two line charts: 'Rx Kbps' and 'Tx Kbps'. Both charts show usage in Kbps over time, with a y-axis ranging from 0 to 20 kbps. The x-axis shows time intervals from Jun 13, 14:00 to Jun 13, 20:00. The Rx chart shows a purple line at approximately 20 kbps and several other lines below it. The Tx chart shows a purple line at approximately 20 kbps and several other lines below it.</p>

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<p>The aggregated visualization gives visibility into the transport in question, that is, what are the aggregate characteristics of those transports with regards to loss, latency, and jitter.</p>	<p>17. Click WAN > TLOC.</p> 																						
<p>You can get a further breakdown into the IPSEC tunnels constructed over the transports to any number of end points.</p> <p>This also supplies metrics for loss, latency and jitter on a tunnel by tunnel basis.</p> <p>When we talk about a meshed environment, we have very detailed information about all the different IPSEC tunnels that get constructed in a meshed environment.</p>	<p>18. Click WAN > Tunnel.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="938 1199 1518 1564"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tunnel Endpoints</th> <th>Protocol</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">biz-internet</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC2-Router2:biz-internet</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC1-Router1:biz-internet</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC2-Router1:biz-internet</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC1-Router2:biz-internet</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">mpls</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC2-Router2:mpls</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC1-Router1:mpls</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC1-Router1:mpls</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC2-Router1:mpls</td> <td>IPSEC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tunnel Endpoints	Protocol	biz-internet		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC2-Router2:biz-internet	IPSEC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC1-Router1:biz-internet	IPSEC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC2-Router1:biz-internet	IPSEC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:biz-internet-DC1-Router2:biz-internet	IPSEC	mpls		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC2-Router2:mpls	IPSEC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC1-Router1:mpls	IPSEC	<input type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC1-Router1:mpls	IPSEC	<input type="checkbox"/> Branch1-Router1:mpls-DC2-Router1:mpls	IPSEC
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<p>We have visibility into all the different control peers established from an any-edged component.</p> <p>The number of controlled adjacencies is less than the actual number of IP Sec tunnels because we don't build an adjacency with every other end point. The control plane runs through the edge component and the vSmart controller appliance.</p> <p>vManage allows you to centrally display all the different connections built across the environment.</p>	<p>19. From the menu, click Control Connections.</p> 
<p>We also have full visibility into every real time event.</p> <p>vManage is an event recipient for every single thing that happens over the network. Changes to tunnels or the quality of tunnels are recorded, as are events where the traffic is redirected to improve the quality of the flow.</p>	<p>20. From the menu, click Events.</p> 

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	<p>21. Click the three dots next to an Event Time and select Device Details.</p> <p>22. Click Close.</p> 
<p>vManage, from an assurance perspective, provides capability to troubleshoot the environment it is managing.</p> <p>It gives you the ability to see what is preventing a device from becoming operational, or diagnosing traffic problems on devices that are operational.</p>	<p>23. From the menu, click Troubleshooting.</p> 

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<p>It allows you to visualize what is occurring for different types of traffic at certain locations.</p> <p>This allows you to get historical data for particular time stamps for the traffic, and the different criteria and transport for the application.</p>	<p>24. Click App Route Visualization.</p> 
<p>To troubleshoot even further, you can simulate particular types of flows in real time, by device or BTN segment.</p>	<p>25. Click Troubleshooting > Simulate Flows.</p> 
<p>This gives you an accurate measurement of what is happening for a type of application, between certain endpoints, over certain ports, with specific types of markings.</p> <p>So from vManage, we get centralized management of all our policies, the ability to monitor and trigger off of all the different things that may be occurring in the environment, and a launch point for detailed analytics.</p>	



Americas Headquarters
Cisco Systems, Inc.
San Jose, CA

Asia Pacific Headquarters
Cisco Systems (USA) Pte. Ltd.
Singapore

Europe Headquarters
Cisco Systems International BV Amsterdam,
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