

# IPWorks Network Connectivity Overview

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## USER GUIDE

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# 1 Introduction

This document gives a Solution Architects guidance on how to deploy the IPWorks VNF in a cloud environment. The document provides a logical description of IPWorks VNF networking requirements.

In this document, it provides the main network information as followings:

- The logical network setup, see Section 2.1 on page 5.
- A graphical representation of different network views, see Section 2.4 on page 8 to Section 2.8 on page 19.
- The configuration example (Ericsson Blade Server Platform R8 (BSP) based on CEE R6C as the cloud reference), see Section 4 on page 29.

For how to deploy IPWorks Virtual Network Function (VNF) on Cloud Execution Environment (CEE), refer to IPWorks Deployment Guide.

## 1.1 Prerequisites

This section states the prerequisites that must be fulfilled:

- The cloud framework including hardware and relevant software components are already installed.
- The customer has a deep understanding of the cloud infrastructure on which IPWorks VNF is to be deployed.
- The customer has a deep understanding of IPWorks. The document *IPWorks Technical Description* has been read and fully understood.



## 1.2 Purpose and Scope

This section contains information about what is in scope and what is out of scope of this document.

### 1.2.1 In Scope

- IPWorks VNF Network overview
- Logical networks: application-related Traffic network, Operation Administration and Maintenance (OAM) network, Provisioning network
- Connectivity (logical and IP design)
- Configuration information for switches, routers, and cluster
- Service Controllers (SCs) with Payload (PL) nodes in Network connection
- Support active-standby configuration using Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) for External network example

### 1.2.2 Out of Scope

The following content are not included in this document:

- CEE Cloud infrastructure installation and configuration. For detail information, refer to the library Cloud Execution Environment (CEE) R6C.
- BSP Connectivity (logical and IP design).

As BSP configuration in CEE is in cloud infrastructure scope, it is out of IPWorks VNF. For more detail, refer to the document CEE on BSP in library Cloud Execution Environment (CEE) R6C.

For BSP uplink/external network, IPWorks shares uplink/external with other application VNF in the same cloud. Only a VRRP reference is provided in this document.

- Parts of the configuration of the customer network outside the system.
  - For example, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) configurations for the switches and the routers.
- Support active configuration using Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for External network



## 1.3 Related Information

Trademark information, typographic conventions, and a definition and explanation of acronyms and terminology can be found in the following documents:

- *Trademark Information*
- *Typographic Conventions*
- *Glossary of Terms and Acronyms*

All configurations throughout this document, all the templates and examples are referred to:

IPWorks configuration: 4 VMs (2 SCs + 2 PLs)

## 1.4 Naming Conventions

This section describes the naming conventions used in the document.

### 1.4.1 eVIP

The eVIP framework is used for IP internetworking and load balancing. Throughout this document, the term eVIP (evolved Virtual IP) stands for the eVIP implementation.

### 1.4.2 External Solution

The CPI only provides the external VRRP solution as an example. For external connection, it is out of IPWorks VNF scope.

- `SIG_CN_SP1`: refers to DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic.
- `SIG_DATA_SP1`: refers to data traffic (including SOAP notifications from the CUDB and LDAP traffic between IPWorks and CUDB).
- `OM_CN_SP2`: refers to IPWCLI provisioning traffic and Geographic Redundancy MySQL SQL data replication traffic (SQL data replication traffic)
- `OM_CN_SP1`: refers to OAM traffic.







## 2 IPWorks VNF Network Reference Setup

The IPWorks VNF network consists of several logical networks. This document proposes a reference logical network setup for IPWorks VNF, which is realized by the virtual networks that are listed in this document. The reason for using different logical networks is to enable logic separation between different functions owing to, for example, security reasons and traffic control.

It is not mandatory to use the reference logical network setup described in this document to deploy the IPWorks VNF.

The logical network setup can be altered depending on deployment-specific requirements. Any logical network setup other than the IPWorks reference logical network setup is not elaborated further in this document according to customer site environment.

### 2.1 Logical Network Setup

The IPWorks VNF exposes several network interfaces. These interfaces expose IPWorks functionality, or are used by IPWorks to access external network functions, for example Network Time Protocol (NTP). In the reference network setup of the IPWorks VNF, one or more of these network interfaces is allocated to a virtual network.

The following logical networks are part of the IPWorks reference network setup. This document assumes that the same logical networks exist in an operator network, and that the operator requires that the IPWorks VNF is being connected to these existing logical networks:

- Operation and Maintenance Network (OAM network and Provisioning network)
- Signaling Network (DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic)
- Data Network (LDAP between IPWorks and CUDB and SOAP traffic between IPWorks and PG)
- Internal Network (IPWorks VNF internal Network for internal DHCP, TFTP, NFS and so on and it does not connect to any external network)

Which IPWorks VNF interfaces are exposed in each network is described later in the document. It is outside the scope of this document to show how other network entities are connected to the listed logical networks.

Figure 1 shows an overview of the IPWorks VNF 2+2 configuration, the associated pool allocations (profiles), and the logical network included in the reference logical network setup.

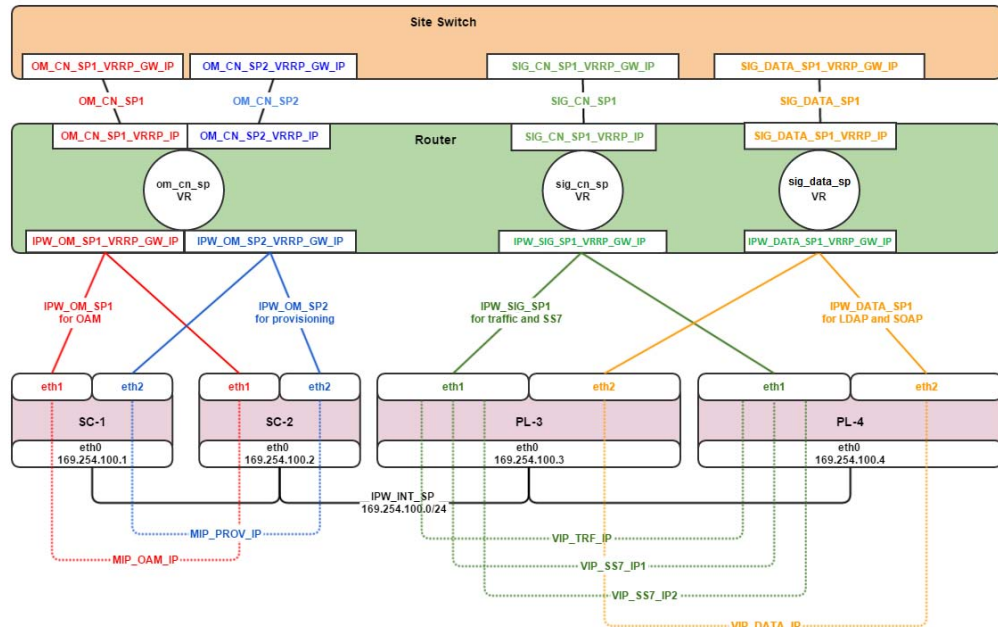


Figure 1 IPWorks VNF Logical Network Setup (for 2+2 Configuration)

Each logical network is realized using one or more virtual networks. This document does not describe how virtual networks and virtual Routing Functions are realized by the cloud infrastructure.

**Note:** The minimum cloud configuration (2+2) is used to illustrate the IPWorks network connectivity. For IPWorks VNF 2+2, scaling-out operation can be performed to increase the number of Payload VM instances. The scaled PL VMs have the same external network as the PL-3 and PL-4. They don't have difference on the network. The new PL will be put into the original network.

## 2.2 IP Routing

It is assumed to use the Policy Based Routing (PBR) for the Routing towards the IPWorks VNF from the Router/Switch to the respective Virtual Routing Function. The PBR is a technique used to make routing decisions based on policies (source, destination, port, and so on) set by the network administrator. It can also be read as static routes in a router.

The IP routing logic in the respective Virtual Routing Function (realized by Virtual Routers, see for example, Figure 3) forwards the IP packet to the correct IPWorks VNF VM instance.

The following deployment strategy configured in Virtual Routing Function is used to realize the IP routing logic:

- Static routing



The static routes are configured in gateway router. Each static route corresponds to one FEE. For each static route, Virtual IP address (VIP) of IPWorks VNF VM is set as route destination and FEE IP address is set as the next hop in IPWorks VNF VM.

This results in that the incoming IP packets are forwarded to one of the VM instances by one FEE that handles the specific VIP. Load balancer functions (LBE) of eVIP distribute packets between VM instances according to a distribution policy.

## 2.3 IPWorks ALB Configuration

### 2.3.1 eVIP

In the IPWorks VNF, the traffic distribution is provided by the eVIP framework.

Table 1 lists the framework components:

*Table 1 Framework Components*

Components	Description
<b>Load balancer</b>	The load balancers are IP servers where load distribution is done. The IP servers are transparent, hiding all the eVIP details from the applications.
<b>Abstract Load Balancer (ALB)</b>	<p>The ALB is a logical container for eVIP addresses. The ALB concept is comparable to the Virtual Router (VR) concept available in commercial routers. Load balancer functions are used to distribute traffic (for example, TCP connections) according to a distribution policy (for example, round robin) among a defined set of targets. Such a set of targets is referred to as a "pool of targets".</p> <p>The ALB also serves as a structuring entity that compartmentalizes scalable SLB resources and external interfaces. An ALB can therefore be viewed as the equivalent of a commercial SLB box, which is embedded in the cluster using eVIP. However, an important difference is that commercial SLB boxes are deployed as external appliance boxes in the Customer-Premises Equipment (CPE). The SLB boxes are individually installed as other independent network appliance boxes, such as routers and firewall boxes.</p>
<b>Front-End (FE)</b>	An instance of a VIP Front-End (FE) is an Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) agent that communicates with the VIP gateway routers, and handles incoming and outgoing traffic.
<b>Gateway Routers</b>	A gateway router is any piece of hardware capable of doing Equal-Cost Multipath (ECMP) and OSPF. In case of BSP-based Ericsson CEE, this task is done by CMXs.
<b>Security Element (SE)</b>	The SE is a part of the IPsec implementation. It applies security policies on the traffic flows and, if necessary, encrypts or decrypts traffic.

For more detail, refer to *eVIP Management Guide*.

### 2.3.2 IPWorks ALB

The IPWorks software is distributed across the VMs within a VNF using two software profiles:

- Controller Profile (OAM functionality for external and Database for internal)
- Payload Profile (Signaling and Traffic functionality)

Across the PL VMs, the network connectivity is configured through several defined Abstract Load Balancers (ALB). Each ALB has a defined eVIP Front End (FE), Load Balancer Element (LBE), and Security Element (SE), see Figure 2.

**Note:** The OAM in SC VMs is not defined in an ALB but in an MIP.

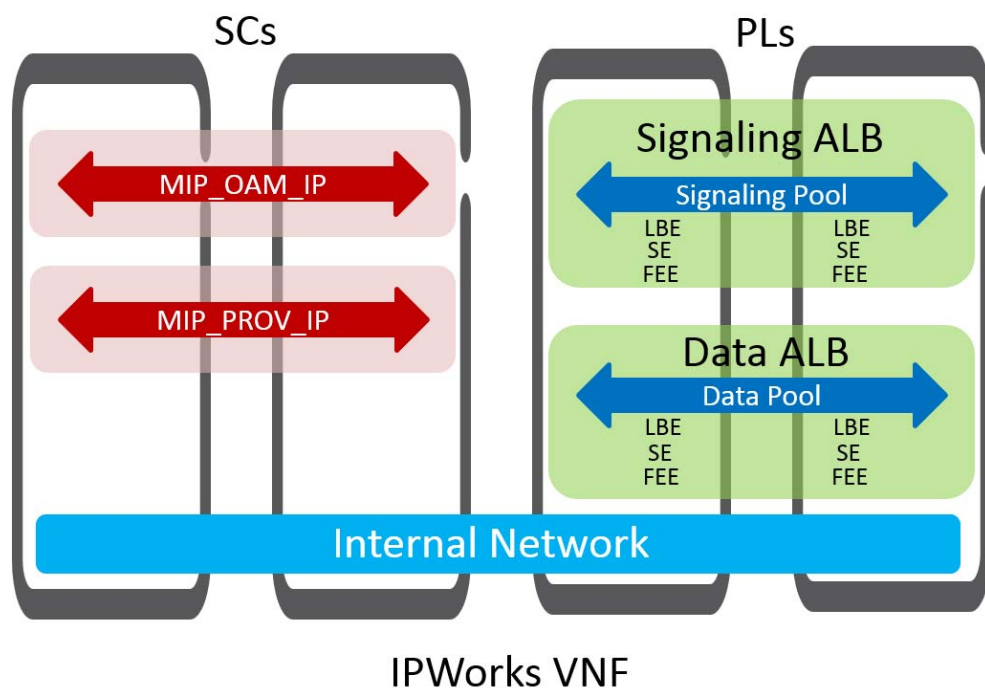


Figure 2 IPWorks ALB Configuration

**Note:** Specific eVIP FEs are not configured for internal IPWorks application traffic across IPWorks VMs. Internal application traffic is distributed as defined by eVIP target pools.

Refer to **eVIP Management Guide** for more information.

## 2.4 Logical Network for Operation & Maintenance

This section describes the logical network O&M.

### 2.4.1 Purpose

This network is used for the common OAM IP traffic of an application (for example, OSS). Also, it provides access to the SC VMs for management. The network IPW\_OM\_SP1, and the related vNIC port is eth1 in SC.



The system management network is configured by using static IP address allocated on the SC VMs and a MIP configured for the SCs. The MIP is available on the SC VMs where COM is available. The MIP always associates with the active COM instance. COM runs in active-standby mode in 2 SCs.

The IPWorks VNF exposes the following MIP interface on the logical network Operation and Maintenance (OAM):

- IPWorks OAM MIP interface

The IPWorks VNF exposes the Unique public routable IP address to all Controller Profile VM instances. Direct IP interface in this context means public addressable IP address.

## 2.4.2 Description

It is assumed the following conditions are met:

- The Router is configured with a set of PBR rules. These rules send IP packets targeted to the MIP address (enumerated in Section 2.4.1) to OAM Virtual Routing Function (om\_cn\_sp VR).
- The public routable IP addresses are part of the Virtual Network OM\_CN\_SP1.

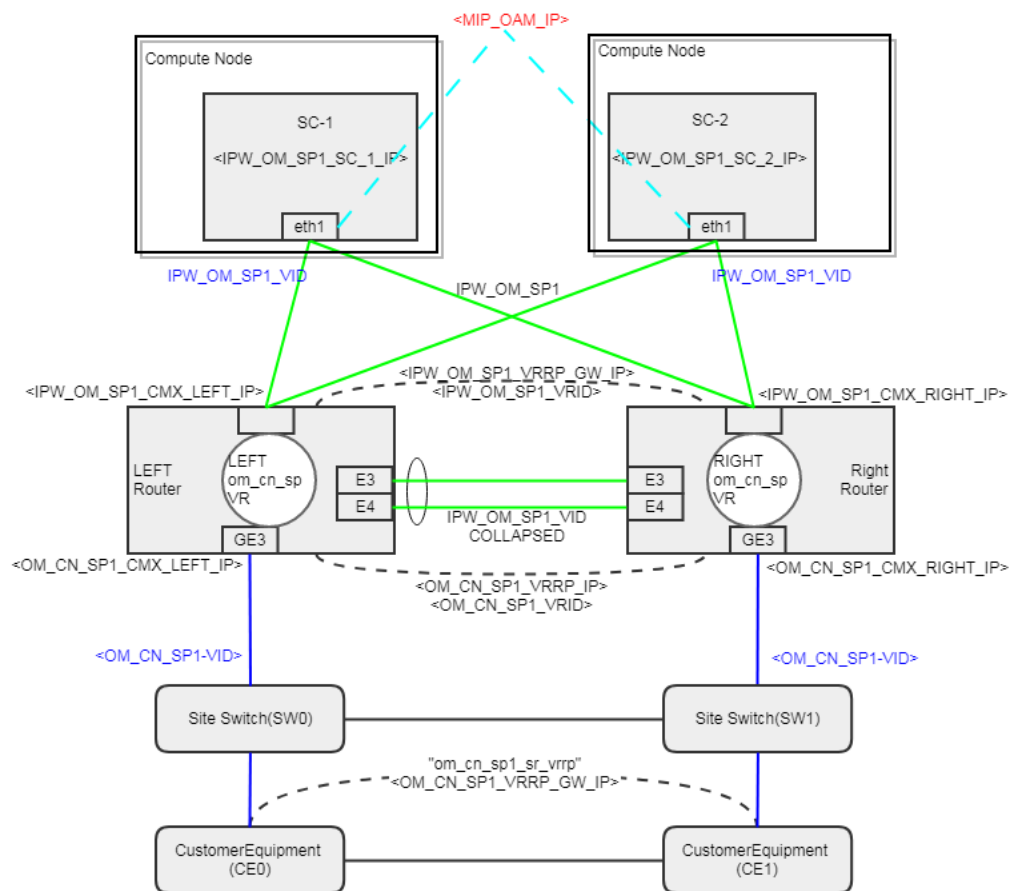
Hence, it is not required to configure any explicit PBR rules in the Router for these public IP addresses.

The om\_cn\_sp VR is required to enable Layer 3 routing to and from the IPWorks VNF. The IPWorks VNF SC VM instances use static routing so that the om\_cn\_sp VR routes incoming IP packets towards IPWorks OAM MIP. These IP packets are sent to the IPWorks SC VM instances.

As it is required to have a Virtual Routing Function to enable Layer 3 routing, it is also required to have two virtual networks to realize Logical Network Operation and Maintenance:

- Virtual Network OM\_CN\_SP1: A Virtual Network between site switch and om\_cn\_sp VR.
- Virtual Network IPW\_OM\_SP1: Direct addressing of the SC VM instances using public IP addresses.

Figure 3 shows the realization of the logical network setup for operation and maintenance of a 2+2 node system.



*Figure 3 Realization of Logical Network Setup Operation and Maintenance*

In Figure 3, the objects SW0, SW1, CE0, and CE1 are not part of the IPWorks node. They are examples of customer network equipment.

The IPWorks `IPW_OM_SP1` network is used for IPWorks SNMP communication with the OSS. The OSS traffic (related to OSS-RC connection, SSH, Netconf connection, NTP connection) enters and exits IPWorks through “LEFT Router” or “Right Router”.

For VRRP, the customer network must be configured to route IPW\_OM\_SP1 to IPWorks <OM CN SP1 VRRP IP>, which is configured in `cluster.conf` file.

Both the left and right router are configured with static route items covering OSS traffic to the customer network <OM\_CN\_SP1\_VRRP\_GW\_IP>. The IPWorks VRRP setup requires that the VLAN with ID <OM\_CN\_SP1\_VID> is bridged in the customer network.

### 2.4.3 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network OM\_CN\_SP1

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:



- Externally accessible

It must be possible to access this network from, for example, the OSS. That is, IPWorks OAM MIP is published to the OSS through this network.

- IP address range

At least one IP address for each of the endpoints is required in Router with om\_cn\_sp VR.

- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Service

DHCP is disabled on this network.

#### 2.4.4 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network IPW\_OM\_SP1

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:

- IP address range

IP address range includes at least three endpoints:

- One om\_cn\_sp VR
- Two VM instances with Controller Profile

- DHCP Service

DHCP is disabled on this network.

#### 2.4.5 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Routing Function om\_cn\_sp VR

The following configuration requirement exists for this virtual routing function:

- Static Routing Rule

PBR rules must be defined to enable the default routing of IP packets from IPWorks VNF correctly. Two Gateway provide one VRRP IP address as default gateway address for IPWorks VNF SC. And Static Routing Rules are also be defined for MIP\_OAM\_IP in both left and right gateway. These PBR rules are IPWorks VNF instance specific and must adhere to the relevant network plan.

### 2.5 Logical Network for Provisioning and SQL Data Replication

This section describes the logical network for Provisioning. In Geographic Redundancy deployment, the network is also used for MySQL data replication.

## 2.5.1 Purpose

The purposes of this logical network is:

- Enable IPWCLI provisioning communication between the client like EMA and the IPWorks SC VM instances. This includes the sending create/update/delete provisioning request from/to the SC VM instances and querying provisioning request to SC VM instances.
- Enable SQL data replication communication between 2 sites.

The IPWorks VNF exposes the following MIP interface on the logical network Provisioning:

- IPWorks Provisioning MIP interface

The IPWorks VNF exposes the Unique public routable IP address to all SC VM instances. Direct IP interface in this context means public addressable IP address. The MIP is used for both IPWorks provisioning and SQL data replication.

## 2.5.2 Description

It is assumed the following conditions are met:

- The Router is configured with a set of PBR rules. These rules send IP packets targeted to the MIP address (enumerated in Section 2.5.1 Purpose on page 12) to Provisioning Virtual Routing Function (om\_cn\_sp VR).
- The public routable IP addresses are part of the Virtual Network OM\_CN\_SP2

Hence, it is not required to configure any explicit PBR rules in the Router for these public IP addresses.

The om\_cn\_sp VR is required to enable Layer 3 routing to and from the IPWorks VNF. The IPWorks VNF SC VM instances use static routing so that the om\_cn\_sp VR routes incoming IP packets towards IPWorks OAM MIP. These IP packets are sent to the IPWorks SC VM instances.

As it is required to have a Virtual Routing Function to enable Layer 3 routing, and have two virtual networks to realize Logical Network Operation and Maintenance:

- Virtual Network OM\_CN\_SP2: A Virtual Network between site switch and om\_cn\_sp VR.
- Virtual Network IPW\_OM\_SP2: Direct addressing of the SC VM instances using public IP addresses.

Figure 4 shows the realization of the logical network setup for provisioning and SQL data replication of a 2+2 node system.



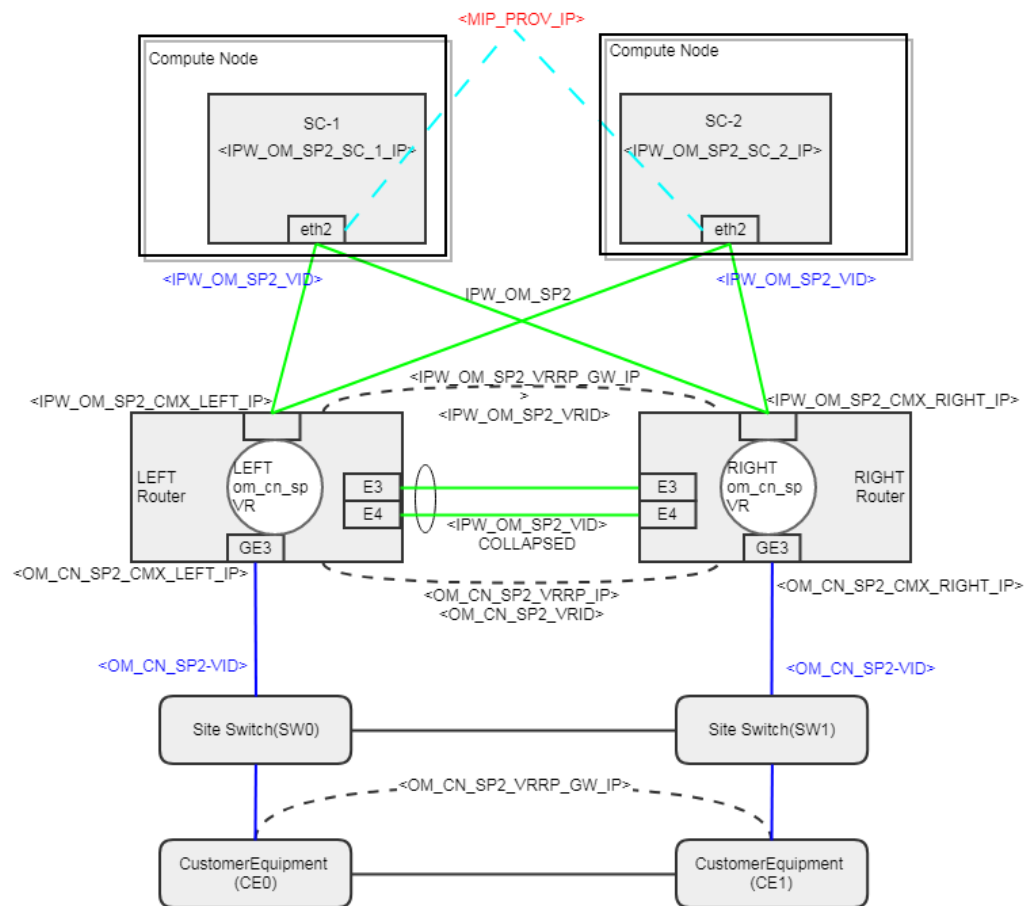


Figure 4 Realization of Logical Network Setup Provisioning

In Figure 4, the objects SW0, SW1, CE0, and CE1 are not part of the IPWorks node. They are examples of customer network equipment.

The provisioning and SQL data replication traffic enters and exits IPWorks through Left router or Right router.

For VRRP, the customer network must be configured to route `IPW_OM_SP2` to `IPWorks <OM CN SP2 VRRP IP>`, which is configure in `cluster.conf` file. .

The IPWorks VRRP setup requires that the VLAN with ID `<OM_CN_SP2_VID>` is bridged in the customer network. This is described in the Figure 4 by the link between SW0 and SW1.

The <MIP\_PROV\_IP> is used for IPWCLI provisioning and Geographic Redundancy SQL replication traffic. The customer network must be configured to route <MIP\_PROV\_IP> to IPWorks <OM\_CN\_SP2\_VRRP\_IP>. IPWorks VNF left and right router configure to the customer network <OM\_CN\_SP2\_VRRP\_GW\_IP> with a default route for these traffics.



### 2.5.3 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network OM\_CN\_SP2

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:

- Externally accessible  
It must be possible to access this network from the external network. IPWorks Provisioning MIP is published through this network.
- IP address range  
At least one IP address for each of the endpoints is required in Router with om\_cn\_sp VR.
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Service  
DHCP is disabled on this network.

### 2.5.4 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network IPW\_OM\_SP2

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:

- IP address range  
IP address range to include at least three endpoints:
  - One om\_cn\_sp VR
  - Two VM instances with Controller Profile
- DHCP Service  
DHCP is disabled on this network.

### 2.5.5 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Routing Function om\_cn\_sp VR

The following configuration requirement exists for this virtual routing function:

- Static Routing Rule  
To IPWorks VNF, the MIP\_PROV\_IP must configure the static routing. PBR rules must be defined to enable routing of IP packets from IPWorks VNF correctly. These PBR rules are IPWorks VNF instance specific and must adhere to the relevant network plan.

## 2.6 Logical Network for Signaling

This section describes the logical network signaling.



### 2.6.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Logical Network is to enable DNS/ENUM/AAA communication between the IPWorks and other network entities.

IPWorks VNF exposes the following VIP interfaces on Logical Network Signaling:

- DNS/ENUM VIP interface
- AAA VIP interface
- SS7 VIP interface

### 2.6.2 Description

It is assumed that the Router is configured with a set of PBR rules. These rules send IP packets addressed to the VIP addresses enumerated in Section 2.6.1 Purpose on page 15 to the Virtual Routing Function Signaling (`sig_cn_sp` VR).

`sig_cn_sp` VR is required to enable Layer 3 routing to and from the IPWorks VNF. The VM instances of type PL use static routing such that the `sig_cn_sp` VR routes incoming IP packets towards the IPWorks VIP interfaces, and that these IP packets are sent to the PL VM instances.

It is required to have a Virtual Routing Function to enable Layer 3 routing. It also implies that Logical Network Signaling is realized by two Virtual Networks:

- Virtual Network `SIG_CN_SP1`: A Virtual network between site switch and `sig_cn_sp` VR.
- Virtual Network `IPW_SIG_SP1`: A Virtual Network between `sig_cn_sp` VR and IPWorks VNF. IPWorks Signaling VIP addresses on these VM instances are configured using static routing with VRRP and inner Network Layer Cross Links (NLCL) for backup routing.

Figure 5 shows the realization of the logical network setup for signaling of a 2+2 node system.

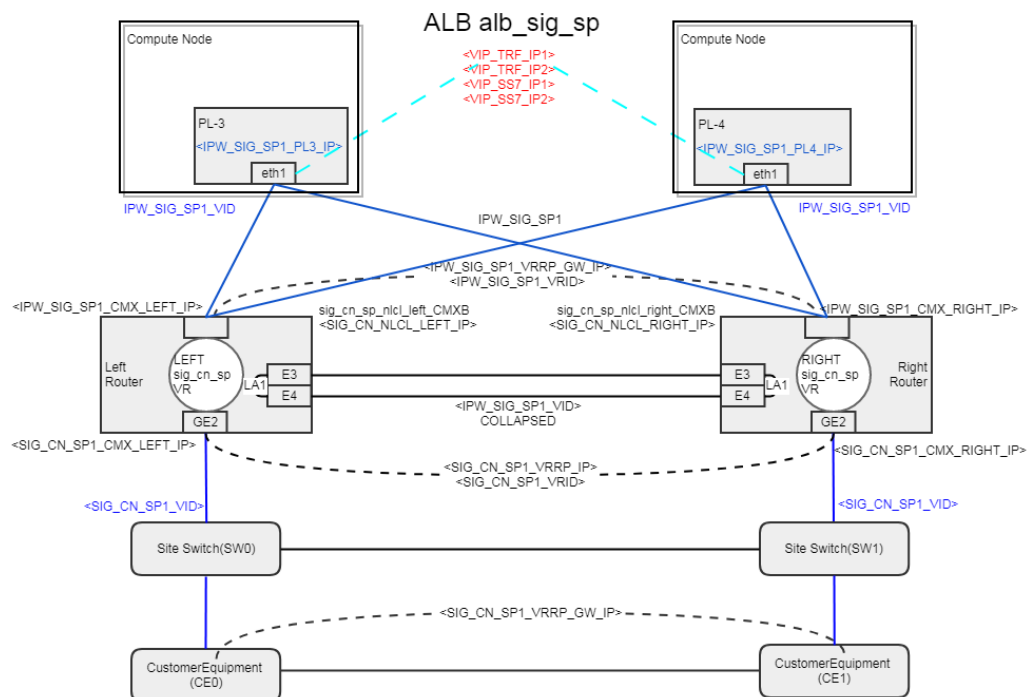


Figure 5 Realization of Logical Network Setup Signaling

### 2.6.3 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network SIG\_CN\_SP1

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:

- Externally Accessible

It must be possible to access this network from other network entities.

- IP address range

At least one IP address for each of the endpoints is required in Router with sig\_cn\_sp VR.

- DHCP Service

DHCP is disabled on this network.

## 2.6.4 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network IPW\_SIG\_SP1

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:

- IP address range

At least one IP address for each of the endpoints is required:

- Signaling ALB



- Virtual Routers
  - DHCP Service
- DHCP is disabled on this network.

### 2.6.5 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Routing Function sig\_cn\_sp VR

The following configuration requirements exist for this Virtual Routing function:

- Static Routing for IPWorks VNF VIP
- VRRP configuration for internal and external network

## 2.7 Logical Network for Data

This section describes the logical network of data.

### 2.7.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Logical Network is to enable AAA FE/ENUM FE/ERH FE communication between the IPWorks and PG or CUDB network entities.

IPWorks VNF exposes the following VIP interface on Logical Network Data:

- FE LDAP/SOAP VIP interface

### 2.7.2 Description

It is assumed that the Router is configured with a set of PBR rules. These rules send IP packets addressed to the VIP addresses enumerated in Section 2.7.1 on page 17 to the Virtual Routing Function Data (sig\_data\_sp VR).

The sig\_data\_sp VR is required to enable Layer 3 routing to and from the IPWorks VNF. The VM instances of type PL use static routing such that the sig\_data\_sp VR routes incoming IP packets towards the IPWorks VIP interfaces, and that these IP packets are sent to the PL VM instances.

It also implies that Logical Network Data is realized by two Virtual Networks:

- Virtual Network SIG\_DATA\_SP1: A Virtual network between site switch and sig\_data\_sp VR.
- Virtual Network IPW\_DATA\_SP1: A Virtual Network between sig\_data\_sp VR and IPWorks VNF. IPWorks Data VIP addresses on these VM instances are configured using static routing with VRRP and inner NLCL configured for backup routing.

Figure 6 shows the realization of the logical network setup for data of a 2+2 node system.

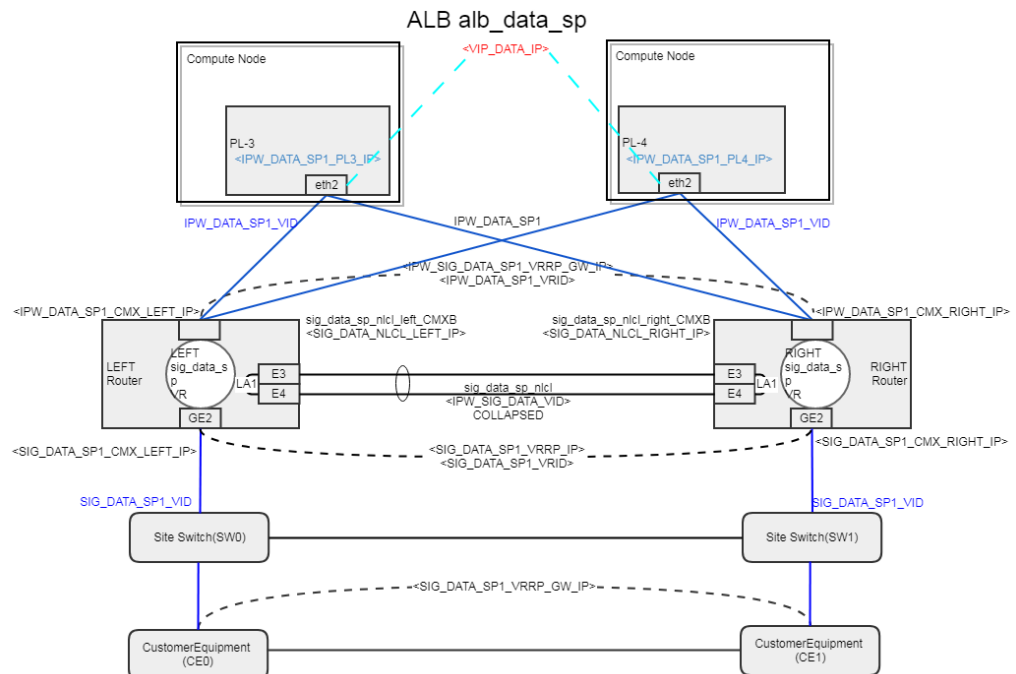


Figure 6 Realization of Logical Network Setup Data

### 2.7.3 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network SIG\_DATA\_SP1

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:

- Externally Accessible  
It must be possible to access this network from other network entities.
- IP address range  
At least one IP address for each of the endpoints is required in Router with sig\_data\_sp VR.
- DHCP Service  
DHCP is disabled on this network.

### 2.7.4 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Network IPW\_DATA\_SP1

The following configuration requirements apply to this network:

- IP address range  
At least one IP address for each of the endpoints is required:



- Data ALB
- Virtual Routers
- DHCP Service

DHCP is disabled on this network.

### 2.7.5 Configuration Requirements for Virtual Routing Function sig\_data\_sp VR

The following configuration requirements exist for this Virtual Routing function:

- Static Routing for IPWorks VNF VIP
- VRRP configuration

## 2.8 Logical Network for Internal

This section describes the logical network internal.

The purpose of the Logical Network is to enable IPWorks VNF internal communication for DHCP,TFTP,NFS,TIPC and so on between VMs in the VNF. The internal network does not communicate with any other network. So, any route configuration is not needed. L2 VLAN configuration is enough.

Virtual Network `IPW_INT_SP` will be available when L2 connection is available. Since it needs no connect to any other network, the route function is not needed.

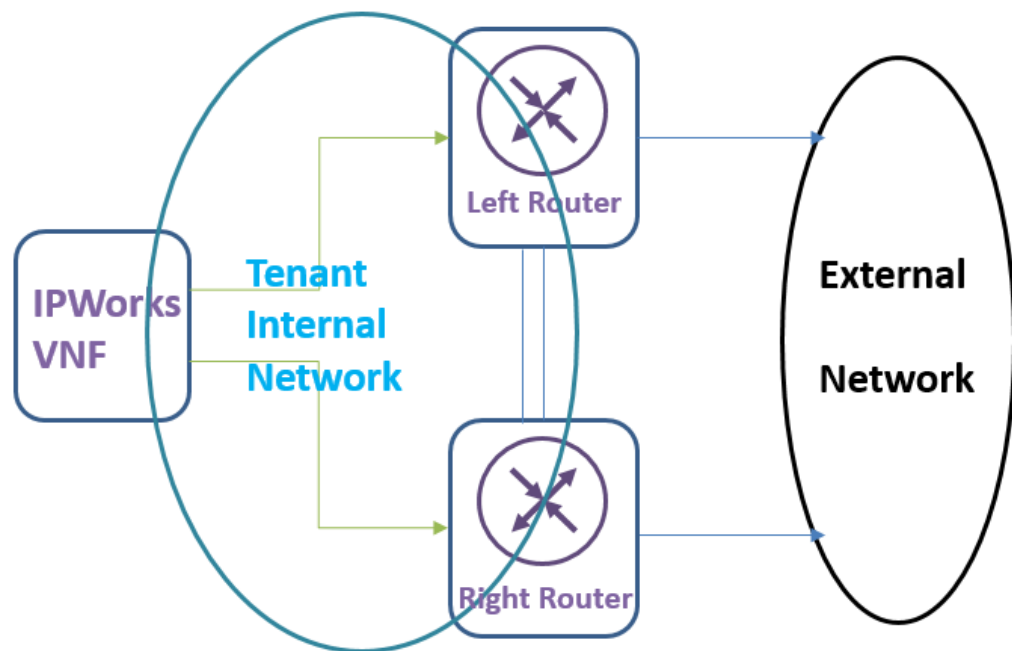






## 3 Network Connectivity

The Cloud network infrastructure components provide redundancy for IPWorks VNF. The active IPWorks infrastructure consists of two routers: Left Router and Right Router. The router provides Ethernet connectivity and routing functionality, and operates on both Layer 2 (L2) and Layer 3 (L3).



*Figure 7 IPWorks Network Connectivity*

The Internal Network here means the network between IPWorks VNF and both Routers. And the External Network here means the network between both router and other customer switch and router equipment.

The router provides virtual routing functionality:

- VR (sig\_cn\_sp) handles DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic and SS7 traffic.
- VR (sig\_data\_sp) handles LDAP and SOAP traffic.
- VR (om\_cn\_sp) handles OAM and provision traffic.

### 3.1 External Network Connectivity

This section specifies how the IPWorks VNF is connected to the external or customer network. All the described networks and IP addresses are routable

through the customer network. Before starting to configure the IPWorks VNF network, all the details (IP addresses, network, VLAN tags, and so on) referenced in this section must be agreed with the customer. In general, all VLANs are tagged unless stated otherwise.

Use VRRP and BFD L3 resilience for customer network connectivity is out of the scope.

Both VRRP and BFD provide IPWorks with a suitable redundancy mechanism. Whether VRRP or BFD is used to provide redundancy in the network depends on the customer requirements. Users can configure to use BFD for external network connection by following specific switch/router User Guide.

This document uses VRRP as example.

### 3.1.1 External VLANs

This section lists the external VLAN used in the IPWorks VNF network.

The number of VLANs between IPWorks and the customer network depends on the used redundancy solution (VRRP or BFD).

There are four kinds of external VLANs in IPWorks VNF:

- **Signaling traffic:** DNS/ENUM/AAA/SS7 traffic (SIG\_CN\_SP1)
- **DATA traffic:** including SOAP notifications from the CUDB and LDAP traffic between IPWorks VNF and CUDB (SIG\_DATA\_SP1)
- **OAM traffic** (OM\_CN\_SP1)
- **Provisioning traffic** (OM\_CN\_SP2)

For BFD configuration, refer to Section 6 on page 35.

### 3.1.2 IP Addressing

**Note:** In next sections, the variant within bracket <> means that the customer must set the value to the variant.

The parameters are of the following types:

- |          |                                     |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>P</b> | Predefined, not possible to change. |
| <b>S</b> | Site-specific parameters.           |

#### 3.1.2.1 IP Networks

Table 2 lists all the external networks and VLANs for IPWorks. The `GW_IP` in the table is external gateway IP addresses, and the gateway reflected in these



tables are physically connected. In the example, it uses VRRP solution instead of BFD solution.

**Table 2 External Network and VLANs**

Networks	Network Configuration	Description	Type
OAM network (OM_CN_SP1: between CMX and site switch)	OM_CN_SP1	VLAN name for OAM network to customer network.	P, VLAN name
	<OM_CN_SP1_VID>	VLAN ID for OM_CN_SP1 to be defined both in internal network and customer network router.	S, VLAN tag
	<OM_CN_SP1_CMX_LEFT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for OAM towards IPWorks on left router. Cable is connected to left routes GE3.	S, IP addresses
	<OM_CN_SP1_CMX_RIGHT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for OAM towards IPWorks on Right Router. Cable is connected to Right Routes GE3.	S, IP addresses
	<OM_CN_SP1_VRRP_IP>	VRRP address used as gateway for customer network for OAM towards IPWorks.	S, IP addresses
	<OM_CN_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>	External gateway for OAM traffic on OM_CN_SP1 from both CMX routers.	S, IP addresses
Provisioning network (OM_CN_SP2: between CMX and site switch)	OM_CN_SP2	VLAN name for provisioning traffic to customer network.	P, VLAN name
	<OM_CN_SP2_VID>	VLAN ID for OM_CN_SP2 to be defined both in internal network and customer network router.	S, VLAN tag
	<OM_CN_SP2_CMX_LEFT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for provisioning traffic towards IPWorks on left router. Cable is connected to left routes GE3.	S, IP addresses
	<OM_CN_SP2_CMX_RIGHT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for provisioning traffic towards IPWorks on right router. Cable is connected to right routes GE3.	S, IP addresses
	<OM_CN_SP2_VRRP_IP>	VRRP address used as gateway for customer network for provisioning traffic towards IPWorks	S, IP addresses
	<OM_CN_SP2_VRRP_GW_IP>	External gateway for provisioning traffic on OM_CN_SP2 from both CMX routers.	S, IP addresses
Sig traffic network (between CMX and site switch)	SIG_CN_SP1	VLAN name for DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic network to customer network.	P, VLAN name
	<SIG_CN_SP1_VID>	VLAN ID for SIG_CN_SP1 to be defined both in internal network and customer network router.	S, VLAN tag
	<SIG_CN_SP1_CMX_LEFT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic towards IPWorks on left router. Cable is connected to left router GE2.	S, IP addresses
	<SIG_CN_SP1_CMX_RIGHT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic towards IPWorks on right router. Cable is connected to right router GE2.	S, IP addresses
	<SIG_CN_SP1_VRRP_IP>	VRRP address used as gateway for customer network for DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic towards IPWorks.	S, IP addresses
	<SIG_CN_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>	External gateway for DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic on SIG_CN_SP1 from both CMX routers.	S, IP addresses

**Table 2 External Network and VLANs**

Networks	Network Configuration	Description	Type
Sig data network (between CMX and site switch)	SIG_DATA_SP1	VLAN name for LDAP/SOAP traffic(2) network to customer network.	P, VLAN name
	<SIG_DATA_SP1_VID>	VLAN ID for SIG_DATA_SP1 to be defined both in internal network and customer network router.	S, VLAN tag
	<SIG_DATA_SP1_CMX_LEFT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for LDAP/SOAP traffic towards IPWorks on right router. Cable is connected to right router GE2.	S, IP addresses
	<SIG_DATA_SP1_CMX_RIGHT_IP>	Gateway for customer network for LDAP/SOAP traffic towards IPWorks on right router. Cable is connected to right router GE2.	S, IP addresses
	<SIG_DATA_SP1_VRRP_IP>	VRRP address used as gateway for customer network for LDAP/SOAP traffic towards IPWorks.	S, IP addresses
	<SIG_DATA_SP1_VRRP_GATEWAY_IP>	External gateway for LDAP/SOAP traffic on SIG_DATA_SP1 from both CMX routers.	S, IP addresses

### 3.1.2.2 Exported IP Addresses

Under normal conditions, the traffic sourced by the VIPs (see Table 3) can exit from either one of the router. That is, both router are active for packets sourced by IPWorks. Which router is going to be used to forward an IP packet is determined by the IPWorks eVIP application and bond interface status.

For OAM and provisioning traffic, IPWorks does not use eVIP. IPWorks uses movable IP (MIP) for OAM related traffics.

Table 3 lists the OAM MIP addresses required by IPWorks VNF and the eVIP addresses required by IPWorks VNF different traffics.

**Table 3 Address of OAM MIP and eVIP**

External IPs	Network Parameters	Description
Public Exported IP addresses	<MIP_OAM_IP>	Movable IP address for System management and OSS traffic, this MIP belongs to IPW_OM_SP1 network.
	<MIP_PROV_IP>	Movable IP address for provisioning traffic (IPWCLI), this MIP belongs to IPW_OM_SP2 network.
	<VIP_TRF_IP1>	VIP address for DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic
	<VIP_TRF_IP2>	VIP address for AAA traffic
	<VIP_SS7_IP1>	VIP address for SS7 traffic for PL
	<VIP_SS7_IP2>	VIP address for SS7 traffic for PL
	<VIP_DATA_IP>	VIP address for LDAP/SOAP traffic (note: including SOAP notifications from the CUDB related to data changes)



### 3.1.2.3 IP Addresses of External Elements

Table 4 IP Addresses of External Elements

External IPs	Network Parameters	Description
External Remote IPs	<NTP_SERVER_IP1>	NTP server in customer network. Customer can configure one or more NTP Servers
	<NTP_SERVER_IP2>	NTP server in customer network. Customer can configure one or more NTP Servers, it is optional.
	<SS7_CLIENT_IP1>	SS7 Client address which connects to VIP_SS7_IP1
	<SS7_CLIENT_IP2>	SS7 Client address which connects to VIP_SS7_IP2

**Note:** NTP\_SERVER\_IP2 or more can be configured to `/cluster/etc/cluster.conf` if user wants.

External IP address for CUDB can be configured in ECLI after IPWorks VNF is deployed. Whether configure the external IP address depends on AAA FE/ENUM/ERH FE feature is enabled or not. For how to configure it, refer to the document *Configure Route for IPWorks Payload*.

### 3.1.2.4 VRRP and BFD

The customers can set up VRRP or BFD for External network based on the site requirements. It is out of this document scope.

In this document, VRRP is selected for configuration example. Refer to Section 6 on page 35 for some detail of BSP platform.

## 3.2 Internal Network Connectivity

The Tenant Internal networks here are not only the IPWorks VNF internal network (which is used for IPWorks cluster nodes internal communication for DHCP/TFTP/NFS/TIPC and so on), but also the network connectivity for IPWorks VNF to communicate with external network.

### 3.2.1 Internal VLANs

This section specifies how the IPWorks VNF is connected in the internal network before connecting to external or customer network.

In general, all VLANs are tagged unless stated otherwise.

There are five kinds of internal VLANs in IPWorks VNF:

- **Signaling traffic:** DNS/ENUM/AAA/SS7 traffic (IPW\_SIG\_SP1)



- **DATA traffic:** including SOAP notifications from the CUDB and LDAP traffic between IPWorks VNF and CUDB (IPW\_DATA\_SP1)
- **OAM traffic** (IPW\_OM\_SP1)
- **Provisioning and SQL data replication traffic** (IPW\_OM\_SP2)
- **Internal traffic** (IPW\_INT\_SP)

### 3.2.2 Internal IP Addresses

Table 5 lists all the internal networks and VLANs for IPWorks. The GW\_IP in the table is internal gateway IP addresses (like site router), and the gateway reflected in these tables are physically connected. In this document, VRRP is selected for configuration example.

The VRRP GW IP is from left and right internal gateway IP addresses connected to IPWorks VNF SC VM. MIP\_OAM\_IP and MIP\_PROV\_IP belonged to these 2 OM networks are configured with static route in om\_cn\_sp VR to expose to external network.

Table 5 Internal IP Address

Networks	Network Configuration	Description
OAM network (IPW_OM_SP1)	IPW_OM_SP1	VLAN name for OAM network to site router network.
	<IPW_OM_SP1_NW>	Network CIDR for IPW_OM_SP1 network
	<IPW_OM_SP1_VID>	VLAN ID for IPW_OM_SP1 to be defined in tenant internal network
	<IPW_OM_SP1_CMX_LEFT_IP>	Left router IP which belongs to IPW_OM_SP1 network
	<IPW_OM_SP1_CMX_RIGHT_IP>	Right router IP which belongs to IPW_OM_SP1 network
	<IPW_OM_SP1_SC1_IP>	SC1 IP in IPW_OM_SP1
	<IPW_OM_SP1_SC2_IP>	SC2 IP in IPW_OM_SP1
	<MIP_OAM_IP>	The MIP IP belongs to IPW_OM_SP1 network
	<IPW_OM_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>	Gateway for IPW_OM_SP1 from IPWorks VNF towards both left and right routers



Table 5 Internal IP Address

Networks	Network Configuration	Description
Provisioning and SQL data replication network (IPW_OM_SP2)	IPW_OM_SP2	VLAN name for provisioning and SQL data replication network to site router network.
	<IPW_OM_SP2_NW>	Network CIDR for IPW_OM_SP2 network
	<IPW_OM_SP2_VID>	VLAN ID for IPW_OM_SP2 to be defined in tenant internal network
	<IPW_OM_SP2_CMX_LEFT_IP>	Left route IP which belongs to IPW_OM_SP2 network
	<IPW_OM_SP2_CMX_RIGHT_IP>	Right route IP which belongs to IPW_OM_SP2 network
	<IPW_OM_SP2_SC1_IP>	SC1 IP in IPW_OM_SP2
	<IPW_OM_SP2_SC2_IP>	SC2 IP in IPW_OM_SP2
	<MIP_PROV_IP>	The MIP IP belongs to IPW_OM_SP2 network
	<IPW_OM_SP2_VRRP_GW_IP>	Gateway for IPW_OM_SP2 from IPWorks VNF towards both CMX routers
Sig traffic network (IPW_SIG_SP1)	IPW_SIG_SP1	VLAN name for IPWorks traffic network to left and right network.
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_NW>	Network CIDR for IPW_SIG_SP1 network
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_VID>	VLAN ID for IPW_SIG_SP1 to be defined in internal network
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>	Gateway for IPW_SIG_SP1 from IPWorks VNF towards both left and right Routers.
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_CMX_LEFT_IP>	Left route IP which belongs to IPW_SIG_SP1 network.
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_CMX_RIGHT_IP>	Right route IP which belongs to IPW_SIG_SP1 network.
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE1_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_SIG_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE2_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_SIG_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE3_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_SIG_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .
	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE4_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_SIG_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .



Table 5 Internal IP Address

Networks	Network Configuration	Description
Sig data network (IPW_DATA_SP1)	IPW_DATA_SP1	VLAN name for LDAP/SOAP traffic (2) network to left and right network.
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_NW>	Network CIDR for IPW_DATA_SP1 network
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_VID>	VLAN ID for IPW_DATA_SP1 to be defined in internal network
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>	Gateway for IPW_DATA_SP1 from IPWorks VNF towards both left Router and right routers.
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_CMx_LEFT_IP>	Left route IP which belongs to IPW_DATA_SP1 network.
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_CMx_RIGHT_IP>	Right route IP which belongs to IPW_DATA_SP1 network.
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE1_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_DATA_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE2_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_DATA_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE3_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_DATA_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .
	<IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE4_IP>	IPWorks VNF resilient FEE IP Addresses for IPW_DATA_SP1 network. For more details, refer to section 2.2.2 Resilient FEE IP Addresses in <i>eVIP Internetworking</i> .

### 3.2.3 VRRP Network

For IPW\_OM\_SP1, IPW\_OM\_SP2, IPW\_SIG\_SP1, and IPW\_DATA\_SP1, resilience between VRs and the IPWorks VNF is based on VRRP. The interfaces of the two VRs are configured to participate in the same VRRP group. The connectivity between the VRs is to be one collapsed network, meaning one broadcast domain. When a fault occurs and the VRRP IP address is moved from one side to the other, a gratuitous ARP is sent out to update the ARP table of IPWorks SC VMs and the switches regarding the move.





## 4 Example IP Connectivity

Since L2 configuration is much more specified to the hardware, and the L3 is more general, in this section, it only provides an IP connectivity for IPWorks VNF.

In the IP connectivity example, the IPWorks VNF is deployed to BSP-based Ericsson CEE. The IPWorks VNF L2 configuration is configured by CEE automatically by using BSP neutron plug-in. For other hardware platform, refer to Section 3.1.1 on page 22 and Section 3.2.1 on page 25 to configure L2.

Refer this IP connectivity example for L3 network connectivity configuration.

### 4.1 Static Routing

The BSP CMX switched routers are configured with some virtual routers. The virtual routers have static routes configured towards both internal and external networks.

For `sig_cn_sp` and `sig_data_sp`, inner NLCL between CMXs is configured with static routing for backup routing.

#### 4.1.1 Left Router

*Table 6 Left Router (CMX-0-26) Static Routing*

Virtual Router	Destination	Next-hop	VLAN
sig_cn_sp	This default route covers all DNS/ENUM/AAA/SS7 traffic from IPWorks VNF to external.	<SIG_CN_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP> (VRRP) =10.0.60.33	<SIG_CN_SP1_VID>= vlan1.22
	<VIP_TRF_IP1>	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE1_IP>=192.168.17.3	<IPW_SIG_SP1_VID>= vlan1.82
	<VIP_TRF_IP2>	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE2_IP>=192.168.17.4	
	VIP_SIG_SS7_IP1	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE3_IP>=192.168.17.5	
	VIP_SIG_SS7_IP2	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE4_IP>=192.168.17.6 <SIG_CN_NLCL_RIGHT_IP>=192.168.207.10	



Virtual Router	Destination	Next-hop	VLAN
sig_data_sp	This default route covers all LDAP traffic from IPWorks VNF to external.	<SIG_DATA_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>=10.0.61.41	<SIG_DATA_SP1_VID>=vlan1.23
	<VIP_DATA_IP>	<IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE1_IP>=192.168.27.3 <IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE2_IP>=192.168.27.4 <IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE3_IP>=192.168.27.5 <IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE4_IP>=192.168.27.6 <SIG_DATA_NLCL_RIGHT_IP>=192.168.207.26	<IPW_DATA_SP1_VID>=vlan1.83
om_cn_sp	These static routes cover NTP, SNMP, OAM, and provisioning and SQL data replication traffic from IPWorks VNF to external.	<OM_CN_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>=10.0.4.1	<OM_CN_SP1_VID>=vlan1.11 <OM_CN_SP2_VID>=vlan1.11
	<MIP_OAM_IP>	<IPW_OM_SP1_RIGHT_CM_X_IP>= 10.170.19.67	<IPW_OM_SP1_VID>=vlan1.80
	<MIP_PROV_IP>	IPW_OM_SP2_RIGHT_CM_X_IP>=10.170.19.75	<IPW_OM_SP2_VID>=vlan1.81

#### 4.1.2

#### Right Router

Table 7 Right Router (CMX-0-28) Static Routing

Virtual Router	Destination	Next-hop	VLAN
sig_cn_sp	This default route covers all DNS/ENUM/AAA/SS7 traffic from IPWorks VNF to external.	<SIG_CN_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP> (VRRP)=10.0.60.33	<SIG_CN_SP1_VID>=vlan1.22
	<VIP_TRF_IP1>	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE1_IP>=192.168.17.3	<IPW_SIG_SP1_VID>=vlan1.82
	<VIP_TRF_IP2>	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE2_IP>=192.168.17.4	
	<VIP_SIG_SS7_IP1>	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE3_IP>=192.168.17.5	
	<VIP_SIG_SS7_IP2>	<IPW_SIG_SP1_FEE4_IP>=192.168.17.6 <SIG_CN_NLCL_LEFT_IP>=192.168.207.9	



Virtual Router	Destination	Next-hop	VLAN
sig_data_sp	This default route covers all LDAP traffic from IPWorks VNF to external.	<SIG_DATA_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>=10.0.60.41	<SIG_DATA_SP1_VID>=vlan1.23
	<VIP_DATA_IP>	<IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE1_IP>=192.168.27.3 <IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE2_IP>=192.168.27.4 <IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE3_IP>=192.168.27.5 <IPW_DATA_SP1_FEE6_IP>=192.168.27.6 <SIG_DATA_NLCL_LEFT_IP>=192.168.207.25	<IPW_DATA_SP1_VID>=vlan1.83
om_cn_sp	These static routes cover NTP, SNMP, OAM, provisioning, and SQL data replication traffic from IPWorks VNF to external.	<OM_CN_SP1_VRRP_GW_IP>=10.0.4.1	<OM_CN_SP1_VID>=vlan1.11 <OM_CN_SP2_VID>=vlan1.11
	<MIP_OAM_IP>	<IPW_OM_SP1_LEFT_CM_X_IP>= 10.170.19.66	<IPW_OM_SP1_VID>=vlan1.80
	<MIP_PROV_IP>	<IPW_OM_SP2_RIGHT_CM_X_IP>=10.170.19.74	<IPW_OM_SP2_VID>=vlan1.81





## 5 Firewall Configurations

Network Firewall configuration is controlled by cloud infrastructure and it is out of the scope.

For the configuration of IPWorks IP tables, refer to *IPWorks IPTables Service Configuration*. If an external firewall is used, the same rules need to apply.





## 6 Appendix

Since the customers would use BFD to configure external network, so the main difference detail for reference is provided. In this reference, it is assumed that the IPWorks VNF is deployed to BSP-based Ericsson CEE.

### 6.1 Overview of VRRP vs. BFD Connection between CMX and External Network

The customers can use VRRP or BFD connection for communication between CMX and external switch/router. Figure 8 and Figure 9 describe the main difference in configuration between VRRP and BFD. For eVIP DNS/ENUM/AAA traffic and LDAP/SOAP Traffic, they can be configured to use VRRP or BFD to bridge CMX to customer switch/route.

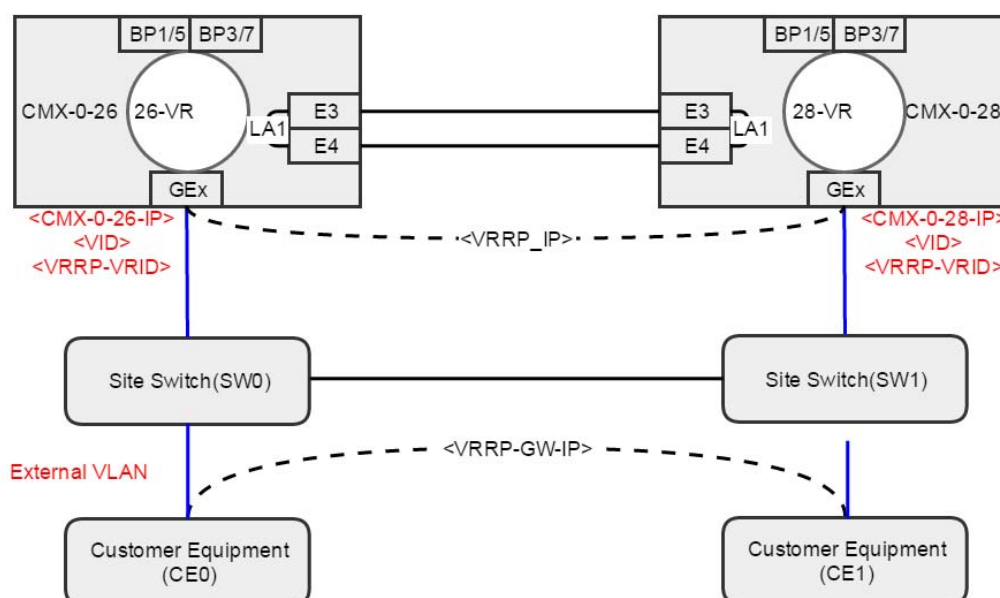


Figure 8 External VRRP Connection Overview

The objects SW0, SW1, CE0, and CE1 are not parts of the IPWorks node. They are the examples of customer network equipment.

The IPWorks VRRP setup requires that the VLAN with ID `<VID>` is bridged in the customer network. This is described in the figure by the link between SW0 and SW1. The customer network must be configured to route OM/Provisioning MIP or eVIP to IPWorks `<VRRP_IP>` which cross 2 CMX. IPWorks CMX-0-26 and CMX-0-28 configure with a default route for traffic to the customer network `<VRRP_GW_IP>`.

For details about BSP configuration, refer to Add VRRP Group, Reference [7].

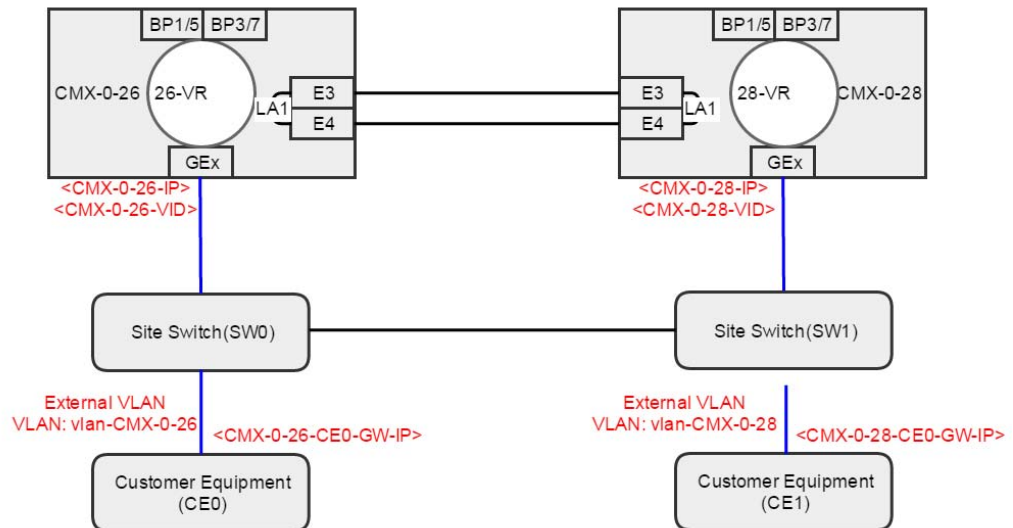


Figure 9 BFD Connection Overview

The objects SW0, SW1, CE0, and CE1 are not part of the IPWorks node. They are the examples of customer network equipment.

IPWorks application-related traffic use MIP or eVIP for communication. The customer network must be configured to route. The VIP or MIP to IPWorks <CMX\_0\_26\_IP> and <CMX\_0\_28\_IP>. IPWorks is configured to route application-related traffic from CMX-0-26 to the customer network <CMX\_0\_26\_CE0\_GW\_IP> and from CMX-0-28 to the customer network <CMX\_0\_28\_CE0\_GW\_IP>.

For details about BSP configuration, refer to Add Static Routing, Reference [8].





## Reference List

### Ericsson Documents

- [1] *Trademark Information*
- [2] *Typographic Conventions*
- [3] *Glossary of Terms and Acronyms*
- [4] *IPWorks IPTables Service Configuration*
- [5] *IPWorks Deployment Guide*, 21/1553-AVA 901 33/3 Uen
- [6] *CEE on BSP*, 1/1551-CNA 403 3045/2 Uen
- [7] *Add VRRP Group*, 10/1543-APR 901 0549/1 Uen
- [8] *Add Static Routing*, 47/1543-APR 901 0549/1 Uen

### Ericsson Library

- [9] *Cloud Execution Environment (CEE) R7B, Ericsson Internal Support*, EN/LZN 792 0001/9 R7B