

Course Sequence: *IP for Telecom Professionals*Module 1: "Quo vadis" / Module 2: The Basics / **Module 3: Advanced Issues****Course Duration:**

3 days

Course Description:

- ▶ This course is targeted at telecom engineers and technicians who are already familiar with TCP/IP-protocol suite and who require detailed and practical knowledge about advanced IP-related issues like VoIP, SS7 and QoS in IP-networks and security in IP-networks.
- ▶ The final 3 days of the course sequence "IP for Telecom Professionals" are called "Advanced Issues". After a short review of the IP-protocol suite the course explains in detail the Interworking between IP and SS7 (\Leftrightarrow SIGTRAN).
- ▶ In the next parts, the course makes the students familiar with SIP-based VoIP and how these sessions are setup and released. The hands-on part requires the student to record some SIP-sessions and evaluate these recordings. Note that our test network will include the related SIP-servers and clients.
- ▶ One major focus of the course is on QoS and how to provide it in IP-based networks. We present the major technical options like DiffServ and IntServ and we included a practical part in which QoS-parameters are configured within our test network by the students.
- ▶ The final highlight of this course is on security issues in IP-networks and how to tackle them. We illustrate the different technical possibilities and we included various hands-on exercises and presentations to make the students familiar with this very important IP-issue.

Pre-Requisites:

- ▶ The student should possess detailed knowledge of wireline and/or wireless communications, particularly within the area of operation or engineering.
- ▶ Very good knowledge of the TCP/IP-protocol suite and its architecture is necessary.

Course Target:

- ▶ The student will be familiar with the important telecommunication related aspects of the IP-protocol suite.
- ▶ The student will understand what the difficulties are in providing QoS in an IP-network. This enables the student to setup and operate their own QoS-aware IP-networks.
- ▶ The student will be familiar with state-of-the-art IP-sniffers and how to use them to analyze network problems.
- ▶ Last but not least, the student will know the different options how to secure any data transfer in IP-networks. Like for all the other parts, this includes the "playing around" with authentication and encryption setup, configuration and analysis in our test network.

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Review of the TCP/IP Protocol Stack

Overview of IP and Transport Frames

- ⇒ L2 Ethernet
- ⇒ Internet Layer
- ⇒ Transport Layer
- ⇒ Application Layer

IP Address Resolutions

- ⇒ ARP
- ⇒ RARP
- ⇒ BOOTP
- ⇒ DHCP

DNS and ENUM Organization Overview

- DNS
- ENUM

The IP Protocol Stack

- ⇒ Physical Access
- ⇒ Internet Protocol
- ⇒ Transport Layer Protocols
 - UDP
 - TCP
 - SCTP
 - ICMP
 - RSVP
 - SIGTRAN
 - SIP
- ⇒ Application Layer
 - FTP
 - HTTP
 - SMTP
 - POP3

(1) IP Addressing Summary

- ⇒ Classful IP Addresses
- ⇒ Subnet Mask
- ⇒ Subnetting
- ⇒ Classless Inter Domain Routing (CIDR)
- ⇒ Private Networks / Intranets / NAT
- ⇒ Direct Routing

- ⇒ Indirect Routing
- Next Hop Routing
- Static Routing
- Dynamic Routing

IP Networks as Transport in Telecommunication

Architectural Overview Future All-IP Network

High Level View at the IMS and its Environment

- ⇒ Mobility Issues
- ⇒ Relationship to other Networks
- ⇒ User Terminals
- ⇒ Performance Figures of the Different IP-CAN's

(1) Example: IP Datacast (IPDC) over DVB-H

- ⇒ What is the IMS?
- ⇒ And what is inside the IMS?
- ⇒ Protocols of the IMS
- ⇒ The Perspective of the Mobile Station

Introduction to SIP-T

- ⇒ SIP-Bridging
 - (1) Message Flow for SIP-Bridging
- ⇒ PSTN-Originating Session
- ⇒ SIP-Originating Session

What is SIGTRAN?

- ⇒ SCTP in the Signaling Gateway Function (SIGTRAN)

Mobile IP Issues

Some Mobility Considerations

- ⇒ Personal Mobility
- ⇒ Terminal Mobility
- ⇒ Mobility at the Access Network
 - Micro mobility
- ⇒ Mobility in IP networking environments (today)
 - PPP dialup
 - DHCP
 - Macro mobility

Mobile IP

- ⇒ Mobile IP Operation Overview

- ⇒ Host A
- ⇒ Home Agent
- ⇒ Foreign Agent
- ⇒ Mobile Host B
- ⇒ S
- ⇒ Mobile Agent Advertisement Extensions
- ⇒ Mobile Agent Solicitation Extensions
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- ⇒ Mobile IP Registration Request
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- ⇒ M
- ⇒ Tunneling more Mobile IP Considerati
- ⇒ Reverse Tunneling
- ⇒ Broadcast
- ⇒ Move detection
- ⇒ ARP Considerations
 - Proxy ARP
 - Gratuitous ARP
- ⇒ Mobile IP Security Considerations
- ⇒ Mobile IP usage: Trusted Non-3GPP RAT's in SAE / EPC
- ⇒ Signaling Procedures if MIPv4 is used

Voice over IP (VoIP)

Reasons for VoIP

- ⇒ Network Convergence
- ⇒ Growth of Data Networks
- ⇒ Resource Efficiency
- ⇒ Service Flexibility

The H.248 Protocol

- ⇒ H.248 ⇔ MEGACO
- ⇒ Principles of Media Gateway Operation
- ⇒ Interworking MSC-S ⇔ MGW
- ⇒ The H.248 Command Set

Examples of Media Gateway Operation through H.248

Examples of Media Gateway Operation through H.248

- ⇒ Mobile Originating Call Establishment
- ⇒ The H.248 Message Structure
 - Overview
 - Part 1: H.248 Message Header

- Part 2: Transaction Encoding
- Part 3: Action Request Encoding
- Part 4: Command ADD-Request Encoding

The H.323-Protocol and Network Architecture

- ⇒ Network Architecture
 - H.323-Terminals
 - Gatekeepers
 - Gateways
 - Multipoint Control Unit
- ⇒ The H.323-Protocol Suite
- ⇒ The H.323-Protocol Suite
 - H.225.0 (RAS)
 - H.225.0 (Call Control / Q.931)
 - H.245 (Media Control)
- ⇒ The H.323-Protocol Stack
- ⇒ The H.323-Protocol Stack

(1) Registration and Call Setup with H.323

- ⇒ Initial Conditions
- ⇒ Applicability of this Procedure
- ⇒ Description

Scope of SIP

- ⇒ Session Establishment
- ⇒ Clarification of the Term “Session”
- ⇒ Session Modification
- ⇒ Session Release
- ⇒ Philosophy of SIP-Operation
 - Session Completion Phase
 - Session Active Phase
 - Session Active Phase
- ⇒ Comparison between SIP and HTTP

(1) Different Implementations of SIP

- ⇒ Option 1: Amateur Use of SIP
- ⇒ Option 2: Semi-Professional Use of SIP
- ⇒ Option 3: Professional Use of SIP for VoIP (PSTN-Replacement)

Simple Example of a SIP-Scenario: VoIP Call Setup with SIP

- ⇒ Overview
- ⇒ Summary: Some SIP-Terminology

SIP-Message Format

- ⇒ General Information
- ⇒ Request Messages
- ⇒ Response Messages

SIP-Message Contents

- ⇒ The Request Line (Request Messages only)
- ⇒ T
 - REGISTER
 - INVITE
 - ACK
 - CANCEL
 - BYE
 - OPTIONS
 - INFO
 - MESSAGE
 - SUBSCRIBE
 - NOTIFY
 - PUBLISH
 - PRACK
 - REFER
 - UPDATE
- ⇒ Address Specification / Request-URI
 - The “tel”-URI
 - The SIP(S)-URI
- ⇒ The Status Line
 - Status Code and Reason Phrase
- ⇒ The “From:” and the “To:” Header Fields
 - Display-Name
 - Tag
- ⇒ The “Call-ID:” and “Max-Forwards:” Header Fields
 - Call-ID
 - Max-Forwards
- ⇒ The “CSeq:” Header Field
- ⇒ The “Via:” Header Field
- ⇒ The “Contact:” Header Field

The Session Description Protocol (SDP)

- ⇒ The Offer / Answer Model
- ⇒ Structure of SDP-Parameters within a SIP-Message
- ⇒ S
 - SDP-Protocol Version Number
 - Origin of Session and Session Identifier
 - Session Name
 - Session Information
 - URI of Information to additional Conference Description
 - e-mail Address and Telephone Number
 - Connection Information
 - Bandwidth Information
 - Time Zone Adjustments
 - Encryption Key

- Session Attributes
 - ⇒ Media Description Items
 - Media Name and Transport Address
 - Media Title
 - Connection Information
 - Bandwidth Information
 - Encryption Key
 - RTP Mapping Attribute
 - ⇒ Time Description Items
 - Start and Stop Time when the Session is active
 - Repeat Times
 - ⇒ Example: Session and Media Descriptors through SDP

Problems of VoIP

- ⇒ Delay
- ⇒ Jitter (Packet Arrival Time Variance)
- ⇒ Packet Loss
- ⇒ Bandwidth Bottlenecks

Quality of Service (QoS) in IP Networks

The Need for QoS in IP Networks

QoS Options in IP-Networks

- ⇒ Operation of Integrated Services
 - IntServ Parameter Descriptors
 - IntServ Parameter Descriptors
- ⇒ FilterSpec
- ⇒ FlowSpec
 - Tspec
 - Rspec
 - (1) Operation of the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)
 - Sending of RSVP: Path-Messages
 - Sending of RSVP: Resv-Messages
 - Tearing Down a Path
 - RSVP Message Format
 - RSVP Message Format
 - Some RSVP Message Details
 - Some RSVP Message Details
 - RSVP PATH Message
 - RSVP RESV Message
- ⇒ Operation of Differentiated Services
 - DiffServ Edge Router
 - DiffServ Edge Router
- ⇒ Classifier
- ⇒ Meter

- ⇒ Marker
- ⇒ Shaper / Dropper
- Per-Hop forwarding Behavior (PHB)

Routing over mixed IntServ – DiffServ Networks

Routing over mixed IntServ – DiffServ Networks

- ⇒ DiffServ ⇔ IntServ
- ⇒ Operation of MPLS
- Routing Labels

IPv6 Details

Format of the IPv6 Header

- ⇒ Format of the Internet Protocol Version 6
- ⇒ IPv6 Multiple Extension Header
- ⇒ IPv6 Routing Header
- ⇒ IPv6 Routing Header
- ⇒ IPv6 Fragmentation Header
- ⇒ IPv6 Fragmentation Header
- ⇒ IPv6 Fragmentation
- ⇒ IPv6 Fragmentation
- ⇒ IPv6 Address Formats
- ⇒ IPv6 Address Formats
- ⇒ Unicast Address
- ⇒ Multicast Address
- ⇒ Anycast Address

IPv6 Special Multicast Addresses IPv6 Special Multicast Addresses

IPv6 Special Multicast Addresses

- IPv6 ⇔ IPv4 Address Mapping

ICMPv6 Messages

ICMPv6 Messages

Security in IP Networks

RADIUS Message Format

- ⇒ Message Codes

DIAMETER Overview

DIAMETER Overview

Diameter Base Protocol (DBP)

⇒ Characteristics

Diameter vs RADIUS

Better Transport
Better Proxying
Better Session Control
Better Security

⇒ Diameter Message Format

⇒ Diameter AVP Messages

⇒ Diameter AVP Messages

Details of RSA-based Authentication and Encryption

⇒ X.509 Certificate Structure

⇒ Generating and Signing an X.509-Certificate

Security Concerns for Internet Traffic

⇒ Privacy

⇒ Alteration

⇒ Spoofing

Security Analysis of Typical Network Configurations

⇒ Subnet ⇐ SECURE BACKBONE ⇒ Central Corporate

⇒ Subnet ⇐ LEASED LINE ⇒ Central Corporate

⇒ "Road Warrior" ⇐ DIAL UP / INTERNET ⇒ Central Corporate

⇒ Other Corporate Networks ⇐ INTERNET ⇒ Central Corporate

Alternatives for Network Security

⇒ Encryption and Authentication on Layer 1 / 2

⇒ Encryption and Authentication on the Network Layer

⇒ Encryption and Authentication on higher layers

SSL Overview

⇒ SSL Handshake

VPN Operation Modes

⇒ IPsec in Transport Mode

Transport Mode and AH

Transport Mode and ESP

⇒ IPsec in Tunnel Mode

Tunnel Mode and AH

Tunnel Mode and ESP

⇒ VPN with IPsec in Tunnel Mode and Transport Mode

VPN with IPsec in Tunnel Mode

VPN with IPsec in Transport Mode

The IPsec Authentication Header (AH)

- ⇒ Next Header (8 bit)
- ⇒ Payload Length (8 bit)
- ⇒ Reserved (16 bit)
- ⇒ Security Parameters Index (SPI) (32 bit)
- ⇒ Sequence Number (32 bit)
- ⇒ Authentication Data (n bit)

The IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

- ⇒ Security Parameters Index (SPI) (32 bit)
- ⇒ Sequence Number (32 bit)
- ⇒ Payload Data (n bit)
- ⇒ Padding (0 – 255 octets)
- ⇒ Padding Length (8 bit)
- ⇒ Next Header (8 bit)
- ⇒ ESP Authentication Data (n bit)

The Security Association (SA)**Algorithms for IPsec**

- ⇒ How does a Hash Algorithm Work ?
- ⇒ How does Encryption Work with IPsec ?

Establishment of an IPsec-Relationship

- ⇒ ISAKMP (Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol)
 - Authentication through Signatures
 - Authentication through Pre-Shared Key
 - Authentication through Public Key Encryption
- ⇒ Reviewing some of the used Algorithms
- ⇒ Reviewing some of the used Algorithms
 - The HMAC with SHA-1-Algorithm
 - The DES-Algorithm (Data Encryption Standard)
 - DES-Operation in CBC-Mode (Cipher Block Chaining)
 - The 3-DES-Algorithm (Triple Data Encryption Standard)
 - The AES-Algorithm in CCM-Mode
 - Operation of AES in CCM-Mode

List of Acronyms

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