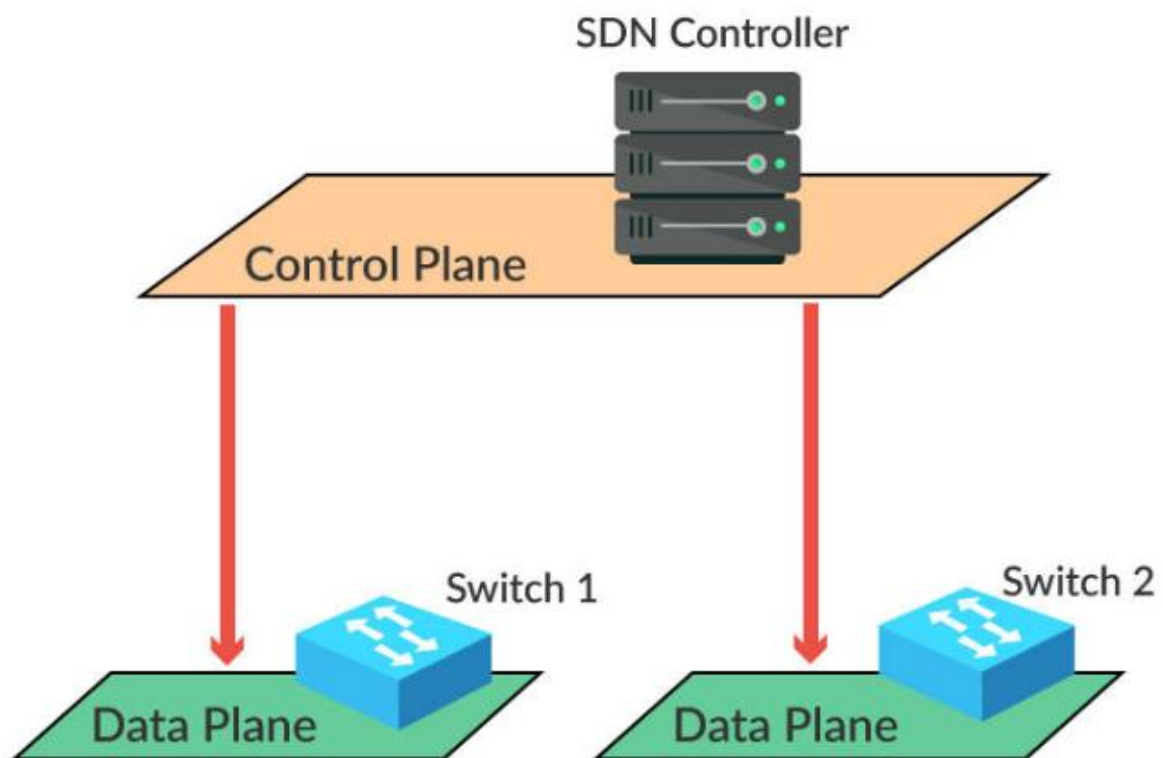


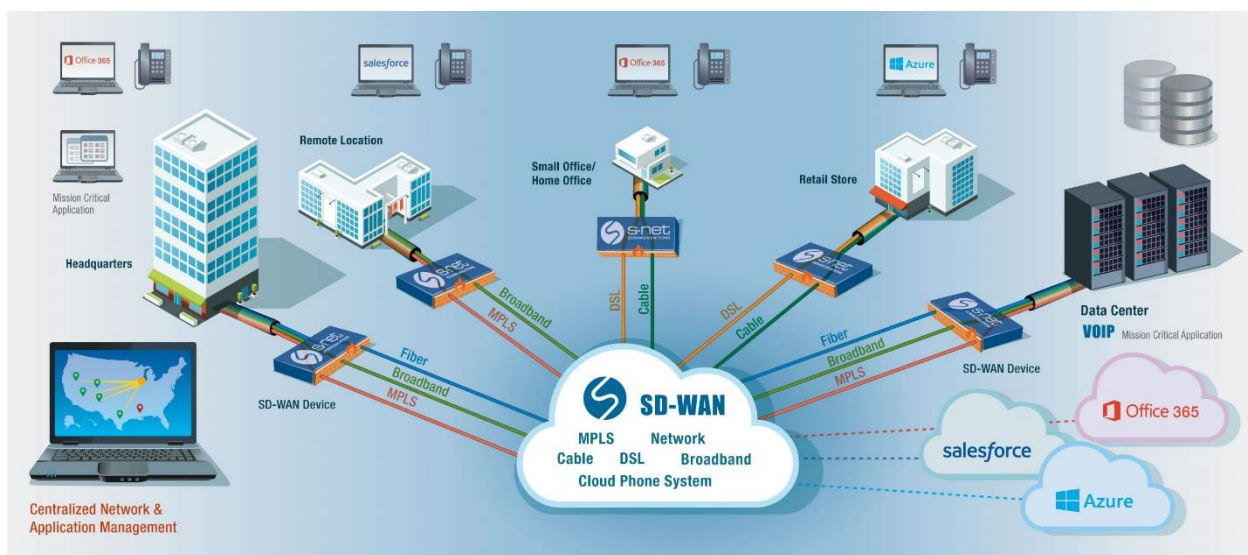
SDN:

- o The network architecture approach known as the Software-Defined Networking (SDN).
- o Uses software applications that enable network to be intelligently and centrally controlled.
- o Where you have a “software” that runs, programmed and controlled your entire network.
- o Through a software you be able to run, controlled and administrate an entire network.
- o The SDN gives network operators new ways to design, build, and operate their networks.
- o With Software-Defined Networking SDN, we use a central controller for the control plane.
- o The Software-Defined Networking controller could be physical hardware device or virtual.
- o Provision, manage, and program networks more rapidly with software-defined networking.
- o SDN provides choice in automation and programmability across data centers and WAN.
- o SDN is an architecture designed to make a network more flexible and easier to manage.



SD-WAN:

- SD-WAN is applying Software-Defined Networking (SDN) to your WAN part of the network.
- Software-Defined Networking-WAN part that connects multiple networks through Internet.
- Software-Defined Networking-WAN you will administer and control the WAN by a software.
- Contains multiple layers to achieve this approach Application, Controller & Infrastructure.
- The SD-WAN lower costs and reduce risks with simple WAN automation and orchestration.
- Extend enterprise networks (such as branch or on-premises) seamlessly into public cloud.
- Software-Defined Networking-WAN provide optimal user experience for SaaS applications.
- The SD-WAN leverage a transport-independent WAN for lower cost and higher diversity.
- Enhance application visibility and use that visibility to improve performance with intelligent.
- Provide end-to-end WAN traffic segmentation & encryption for protect critical enterprise.
- SD-WAN Networks offer zero-touch deployment with advanced network security services.
- SD-WAN is a new architectural approach to building Wide Area Networks (WANs) internet.
- Applications & network configuration are isolated from the underlying networking services.
- Networking services can be reconfigured, added, or removed without impacting network.



Traditional WAN and SD-WAN:

- o In Traditional Wide Area Network (WAN) each network device has its own control plan.
- o Configuring, modifying, upgrading management and Monitoring is done Box-by-Box.
- o In Traditional Wide Area Network (WAN) Automation is more difficult & long process.
- o In Traditional Wide Area Network (WAN) new Installation requires from scratch efforts.

- o Software-Defined Networking Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) is centralized Management.
- o In SD-WAN Through a Software you be able to run and administrate an entire network.
- o Software-Defined Networking Wide Area Network (SD-WAN) Automation is easy (API).
- o Software-Defined Networking new devices automatically finds an initial configuration.

SD-Access:

- o Software-Defined Network Access is applying SDN solution to your access Layer network.
- o When Software-Defined Network SDN controls and automates a simple campus network.
- o In SD-Access and thus, there will be a controller (Ex: Cisco DNA Center, Cisco APIC-EM).
- o SD-Access networks improve upon traditional physical networks by enabling host mobility.
- o SD-Access network improve network automation, network virtualization, & segmentation.
- o It replaces manual network device configurations with network device management.
- o Through single point of automation, orchestration, and management of network functions.
- o SD-Access replaces manual network device configurations through use of Cisco DNA Center.
- o Improve performance of the network, endpoints, & applications, including encrypted traffic.
- o Software-Defined Network Access provides host mobility for both wired & wireless clients.
- o With SD-Access it is easier to segment the network to support guest, corporate, facilities.
- o With SD-Access it is easier to segment the network and IoT-enabled infrastructure.

