

Reduction of Routing Delay in an Enterprise Network using Dynamic Multipoint Private Network

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ABSTRACT

The more integrated networks are with the internet, the more our security concerns grow. Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) have been used to solve the problem of internet security. As more locations need to be securely connected, more configurations and greater complexity are given to a network design. Dynamic Multipoint VPN (DMVPN) was used in this research with some supporting protocols to allow changing of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of remote locations. It proves to be a very scalable VPN technique with minimal configurations and robustness. Lesser delay between two branches of an organization among other advantages, such as elimination of triangular routing, and dynamic changing IP addresses were achieved.

Keywords

DMVPN, Internet, Routing delay, VPN

1. INTRODUCTION

Large organizations have often found the need to connect their various branches to their headquarters. Early solutions involved creating a privately owned Wide Area Network (WAN) across cities, using technologies like Frame-Relay, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), radio links, and other WAN implementations. This solution was quite expensive, but organizations that could afford to set up WAN networks did so across cities in a country. With the evolution of the internet, and the globalization of the world which began some few years before this millennium, many large organizations found themselves expanding their operations into other countries/continents. Long distances and huge costs would be required to connect the branches across large geographic spans, so, use of privately owned WANs did not seem to be an attractive option. As a result, organizations leveraged on the availability of the internet to connect these branches together at much lower cost compared to owning a private network infrastructure to connect. However, the internet being a public network poses security threat to private sensitive information. With VPN technology organizations can communicate through public internet infrastructure at the cheapest cost. It gives room for scalability in the sense that when a spoke (branch) comes on, only the spoke has to be configured for registration with the hub and it becomes identified on the network. Communication is kept secured with the aid of temporary tunnels created on demand. VPN is a logical separation of the internet for private network communications [1]. It is “logical” in the sense that, there is actually no separation of any sort; it just appears to be a separation. VPNs enable the extension of a private network’s resources, functionality, security and management policies, across a public or publicly-shared network, such as the internet, and in some cases, an Internet Service Provider’s (ISP) network. VPN technology is increasingly combined with wireless

connectivity to ensure complete privacy of the data transmitted in environments where data privacy is mandated, such as financial institutions. This ensures that an organization is not vulnerable to inherently weak standard wireless security features [2][3].

Considering latency and delay-sensitive applications in today’s enterprise networks, its operation will not be suitable to meet the needs of organizations. This is because, depending on the number of branches, many branch routers (otherwise called “spokes”) will be routing their packets through the headquarters’ router (otherwise called “hub”). Hence, considering geographical distance let alone processing time of routers across the internet, there is bound to be unacceptable delay for some applications such as Instant Messaging (IM) and Voice over IP (VoIP). Designing a network with VPN connectivity between each branch would be a very time-consuming job for the network engineers because of the triangular nature of routing involved (say spoke1-hub-spoke2) leading to very complex network topology in large organization. Also, the fact that IP addresses are assigned regionally and only few global companies maintain the same IP address block (whether IPv6 or IPv4) across continents will pose a problem. The rest of this article is divided into four sections. A review of literature was carried out in section 2, while network design and implementation are in section 3. The results of simulation are discussed in section 4 and a conclusion in section 5.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dynamic Multipoint VPN (DMVPN) is a Cisco proprietary technology that allows secure exchange of data between remote sites (typically branches of an organization) without needing to route traffic through an organization’s headquarters, as in traditional point-to-point VPN. Traditional IPSec VPNs connect sites in a point-to-point topology; in typical networks, each branch is connected to the headquarters (called the hub). This makes branch-to-branch communication to operate lower than the optimum, as traffic from a branch to another must first be routed through the headquarters. This method also places a lot of pressure on the hub router’s resources as the overhead increases. A DMVPN network, on the other hand, creates a mesh-like VPN topology by dynamically providing secure channels between each remote-site on an on-demand basis.

The security feature of DMVPNs is usually provided by the IP security (IPsec) technology, which handles the encryption, and other technologies such as Internet Security Management and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP). IPsec is a framework of open standards that secures connection between pairs of routers, gateways, hosts, server and PCs, or PCs and gateways. As with every other protocol, IPsec defines rules for secure connections [4].

Benefits of DMVPN includes: reduced hub router configuration because several lines of configurations are written to define crypto map characteristics, access lists, and Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel interfaces for each spoke router that is added to the network for ordinary VPN. With DMVPN, only a single multipoint GRE (mGRE) interface and a single IPSec profile are configured. This greatly reduces the amount of configurations that must be entered no matter how many more spokes are added to the network, as many spokes can be grouped into mGRE interface, eliminating the need for separate physical/logical interface for each spoke on the network as in ordinary multipoint VPN [4][5].

DMVPN allows spoke routers to have dynamically assigned physical interface IP addresses. Whenever a spoke router comes online, registration packets containing its new physical interface IP address are sent by it to the hub router. Registered spokes obtain IP addresses of other registered spokes from the hub router. DMVPNs can be used to extend the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) networks that are deployed by service providers to take advantage of the ease of configuration of hub and spokes, to provide support for dynamically addressed customer premises equipments (CPEs), and to provide zero-touch provisioning for adding new spokes into a DMVPN [6].

Every spoke registers as a client of the Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) server, which is also the hub. It stores details about each spoke in a database, containing the mapping of the virtual interface addresses (tunnel addresses) to the public interface address of each registered spoke. This means that each time a spoke comes online, it registers its details with the NHRP server – this makes room for dynamic addressing of the spoke's public interface as some Internet Service Providers (ISPs) dynamically assign IP addresses to their clients [7][8]. When a spoke desires to send packets to a private subnet on another spoke, it will query the NHRP server for the public address of the destination spoke. After the originating spoke learns the peer address of the target spoke, it can then initiate a dynamic IPSec tunnel (a separate VPN) to the target spoke. This spoke-to-spoke tunnel is built over the mGRE interface framework that must have already been configured. With the combined capabilities of IPSec, NHRP databases, mGRE interfaces, the spoke routers just need to initiate the tunneling, the hub provides the necessary information, and tunnels are dynamically created everywhere without any additional configuration [3][4].

Routing protocols such as enhanced interior gateway routing protocol (EIGRP) and open shortest path first (OSPF) are used to exchange routes of the internal networks behind the hub and spokes, creating the illusion that they are all directly connected under one autonomous system. This allows for several OSI layer 2 and layer 3 services to be shared across remote-sites and tele-workers. The disparate networks are able to converge, notwithstanding any large geographical distance between them [9]. ISAKMP profile enhancement was released as part of the VRF-aware IPSec feature in Cisco IOS® Software Release 12.2(15) [10]. The concept of pre-shared keys used in DMVPN has a secret key shared across all VPN routers. Encryption provides confidentiality in the connection and pre-shared key that only the VPN routers provides the authentication. The role of pre-shared key (or certificate) is to authenticate other peer [11][12].

Dynamic VPN (DVPN) was implemented in [13]. It extended the traditional VPN to include fault tolerance and dynamic membership properties. It used a single symmetric-key encryption to create secure connections between several systems, rather than using multiple secure point-to-point connections for implementation of a VPN. Decentralized management was brought into traditional VPNs for fault tolerance and to prevent a single-point of failure. Other benefits are scalable dynamic membership; a property that allows trusted machines to automatically join and leave the DVPN and retrieve up-to-date security keys. It has a similarity to DMVPN, in that membership is scalable, fairly automatic, seamless joining and leaving of the VPN once proper initial configurations have been done. It supports encryption and is lightweight because it does not consume machine resources, which is similar to the light configurations of the DMVPN compared with traditional VPNs.

In [14], it was said that DMVPN could be configured as a client-server network where the hub or a central office acts as the server while the spokes as the clients or branch offices networks. Also, an algorithm for the management of the structure of tunnel connections of the network was developed to achieve a self-diagnosable DMVPN for the purpose of load balancing of hubs. The technologies behind the DMVPN are the Next Hop Resolution Protocol (NHRP) and multipoint Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE). A policy-based security management of DMVPN was proposed in [5][15]. Local and global policy agent architecture was proposed. The local agent defined locally the attributes of routing and security policies while the global agent delivered stored policies configurations remotely using secure shell (SSH) tunnels [8].

A scenario of congested core network and link failure was created in [16] with tendencies of packet loss and high latency for multimedia communication over long distances. A MPLS-TE solution was used as a network virtualization and path isolation tool to improve on the redundancy of MPLS VPN in service provider core networks which can also be adapted to enterprise network with slight logical modifications. This enables load balancing, redundancy and backup routes. MPLS LSPs with traffic engineering supports make provision for transparent virtual networks. It has has the ability to support layer -3 VPNs with address spaces that overlap and provides support for layer-2 thereby ensuring improved network performance by reducing the traffic on a network segment, and increasing network throughput and reliability [17]. Importance of good routing techniques as a latency mechanism was also emphasized in [18]. In [19] the need for high speed switching was emphasized for the core layer because it is necessary for corporate network communication and as such latency can be tolerated. It was shown that tunneling is a possibility and a good option to preserving investments into IPv4 networks especially in the wake of migration to IPv6 networks. Virtual local area network was implemented in the design to achieve logical separation of different segments of the enterprise and give priorities where necessary. [20] explained the classification of VPN on the basis of network stack layers protocols. That layer 3 VPN carrier protocols are IP or MPLS for backbone connection between customer edge (CE) devices while some of the encapsulating protocols are the layer are GRE and IPSec.

Layer 2 VPN transports frames between end-to-end sites while layer1 VPN helps to bring packet-switching VPN concepts to advanced circuit-switching networks.

Opportunities and challenges of hybrid network architecture for electric system automation application were discussed. High speed communication could be achieved for electric systems by combination of four technologies which are power line, satellite, optical fibre and wireless technologies which will offer last mile connectivity. It was said that the internet based VPN as communication backbone, spread cost of communication over a large number of users thereby minimizing cost of electric system automation and providing security[21].

3. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The internet (or public network) was emulated by routers via Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). The public addresses were advertised by BGP across the routers which enables each router to be able to route packets to every other router's public interface. EIGRP was used as the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) to enable routing of packets to one internal network from another internal network through the GRE tunneling. Internal networks were represented by loopback interfaces and each router has three loopback interfaces created on it, representing the internal LANs that are being emulated. DMVPN configurations were added to the network routers. The network diagram is shown in Figure 1 in segmented form.

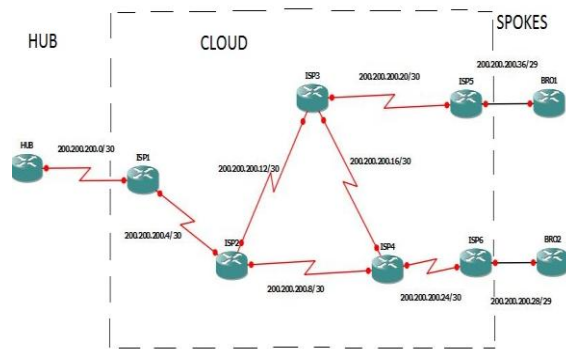


Fig 1: Network Diagram in Segmented Form

Cisco c3700 series routers running on Cisco IOS were used and each ran on 128MiB of RAM and NVRAM of 55KiB size. The six ISPs routers and the hub router were connected via serial links. IP addresses were assigned dynamically via DHCP to the spokes. The interface module used is the NM-4T module for the serial links used to emulate WAN connections. The four-port synchronous (sync) serial network module (NM-4T) has four DB-60 ports and provides a data rate of 8 Mbps on port 0, 4 Mbps each on port 0 and port 2, or 2 Mbps on all four ports simultaneously. The NM-4T network module only supports sync mode. The DB-60 ports on the NM-4T network module support the Cisco 60-pin "5-in-1" cables used on the Cisco 2500 and Cisco 7000 series routers [14]. Two types of IPv4 addresses used were public IP addresses in the 200.200.200.0/26 class C address space which were broken into smaller subnets used for the links between ISP routers in the cloud/internet network section, and also for the links between both the hub and each spoke to their respective ISPs; secondly, private IP addresses were used in the 10.10.10.0/24 for the GRE tunnel addressing, and 172.16.0.0/16, 172.17.0.0/16, 172.18.0.0/16 for the internal networks virtualized by the loopback interfaces on the hub and spoke routers. The addresses for the external interfaces of each spoke router were assigned dynamically via DHCP from their respective ISP's router. The simulation environment had

Windows 7 OS running with 4GB of RAM memory and the simulator used was Graphical Network Simulator (GNS-3).

Each spoke router had two addresses, internal addresses which emulate addresses for internal networks used in real-world settings, and the tunnel addresses. The second is an external address used for internet routing. Loopback interfaces were used to emulate internal networks in each branch router. The spokes' external interfaces addressing was done dynamically using DHCP with the cloud router providing the dynamic addressing for each spoke router. This shows the ability of DMVPN to resolve changing addresses of branch routers. An IPsec profile created on both routers had a lifetime of 120 seconds thereby saving processor memory for other processes running on the router. Also, the tunnel interfaces make use of the pre-shared ISAKMP key to authenticate peer tunnels. Next hop resolution protocol (NHRP) was configured to map the public address of the hub router's external interface to the tunnel IP address of the hub router. ISP1, which is the ISP that connects the hub router to the internet with the 200.200.200.0/30 address block, is connected to ISP2 via a serial link with the address block of 200.200.200.4/30 and so on. Each ISP router was assigned AS number in the range of private numbers assigned by the IANA. The cloud/internet routers in their AS groupings is as shown in Figure 2.

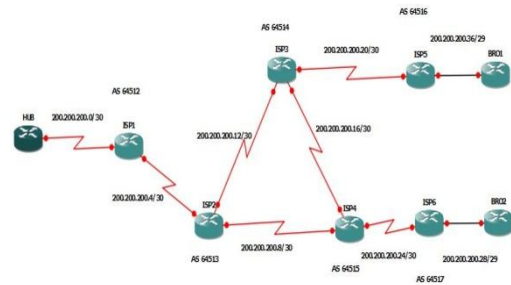


Fig 2: The Cloud Routers and their AS Numbers

The successful operation of the DMVPN on the network was verified using "ping", "traceroute", and other "show - commands of Cisco IOS followed by comparison of RTT and delay metrics of the DMVPN to ordinary hub-and-spoke VPN topology implementation to show the benefits of DMVPN as a VPN technology. DMVPN implementation involved setting up negotiation between communication peers and creating an ISAKMP policy between peers that would connect to the hub router followed by addition of dynamic pre-shared keys for all remote VPN routers. This stage is succeeded by the actual data encryption process that is creation of a transform set and an IPsec profile. Creation of connections between the peer routers by setting up their respective tunnel interfaces also, at this stage NHRP is configured to enable dynamic tunneling as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 for one of the spokes. Afterwards, EIGRP configuration was done for the enterprise routers (hub and two spokes).

```

interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
ip mtu 1440
no ip next-hop-self eigrp 10
ip nhrp authentication project5
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
no ip split-horizon eigrp 10
tunnel source Serial1/0
tunnel mode gre multipoint
tunnel key 0
tunnel protection ipsec profile project

```

Fig 3: Tunnel Configurations on Hub Router

```

interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
no ip redirects
ip mtu 1440
ip nhrp authentication project5
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp map 10.10.10.1 200.200.200.2
ip nhrp map multicast 200.200.200.2
ip nhrp network-id 1
ip nhrp nhs 10.10.10.1
tunnel source FastEthernet0/1
tunnel mode gre multipoint
tunnel key 0
tunnel protection ipsec profile project

```

Fig 4: Tunnel Configuration on BRO1

Several tests were carried out to verify the correct performance of the network setup. The command “show dmvpn” was used to verify DMVPN and tunnel connections setup running on the routers at that point in time while “show crypto isakmp sa” command verified the security-associations (SAs) of a specific router. Since the tunnels are all connected, a way to verify the setup of multipoint GRE (mGRE) was to test for the route advertisements received via EIGRP from the other DMVPN routers using the “show ip route eigrp” command. The Figures below (that is Figure 5 and Figure 6) show the results of the test carried out on the DMVPN routers.

```

HUB#show ip route eigrp
172.17.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
D 172.17.1.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.2, 00:49:40, Tunnel0
D 172.17.3.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.2, 00:49:40, Tunnel0
D 172.17.2.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.2, 00:49:40, Tunnel0
172.18.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
D 172.18.2.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.3, 00:49:24, Tunnel0
D 172.18.3.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.3, 00:49:24, Tunnel0
D 172.18.1.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.3, 00:49:24, Tunnel0

```

Fig 5: EIGRP Verification on Hub Router

```

BRO1#show ip route eigrp
172.16.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
D 172.16.1.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.1, 00:49:35, Tunnel0
D 172.16.2.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.1, 00:49:35, Tunnel0
D 172.16.3.0 [90/297372416] via 10.10.10.1, 00:49:35, Tunnel0
172.18.0.0/24 is subnetted, 3 subnets
D 172.18.2.0 [90/310172416] via 10.10.10.3, 00:49:18, Tunnel0
D 172.18.3.0 [90/310172416] via 10.10.10.3, 00:49:18, Tunnel0
D 172.18.1.0 [90/310172416] via 10.10.10.3, 00:49:18, Tunnel0

```

Fig 6: EIGRP verification on BRO1

The “traceroute” shows that once the branch routers have established their first connection with each other through the hub, subsequent tunnel connections between the two routers are done directly, bypassing the hub router which drives home some of the reasons for the implementation of DMVPN

technology. Some of the many ping and traceroute results are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8.

```

HUB#ping 172.17.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.17.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 248/262/276 ms
HUB#traceroute 172.17.1.1

```

```

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.17.1.1

```

```

1 10.10.10.2 360 msec * 240 msec

```

Fig 7: Ping and Traceroute Results from the Hub Router

```

BRO2#ping 172.17.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.17.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 256/292/344 ms
BRO2#traceroute 172.17.1.1

```

```

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 172.17.1.1

```

```

1 10.10.10.2 228 msec * 260 msec

```

Fig 8: Ping Command Results Traceroute from BRO1

In the event of a change in either or both of the branch router’s public interface address, results of tests performed in Figure 9 and Figure 10 show that once the interface is back up and creates a connection with the hub, the first ping attempt to it from the other remote router passes through the hub tunnel interface, after which all other ping attempts go directly to the router’s tunnel interface. This proves the flexibility and ability of DMVPN to withstand changing IP addresses among several spokes in a DMVPN network.

```

*Mar 1 00:05:33.607: %LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
*Mar 1 00:05:34.607: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down
BRO1(config-if)#no shut
BRO1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:05:59.031: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
*Mar 1 00:06:00.031: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up
BRO1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:06:02.507: %CRYPTO-6-ISAKMP_ON_OFF: ISAKMP is ON
*Mar 1 00:06:03.451: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Tunnel0, changed state to up
BRO1(config-if)#
*Mar 1 00:06:03.551: %DHCP-6-ADDRESS_ASSIGN: Interface FastEthernet0/1 assigned DHCP address 201.200.200.3, mask 255.255.255.248, hostname BRO1

```

Fig 9: BRO1 obtains New IP Address

```

BRO2(config)#do ping 172.17.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.17.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 184/228/280 ms
BRO2(config)#do ping 172.17.2.1

```

```

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.17.2.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 176/246/276 ms
BRO2(config)#do ping 172.17.3.1

```

```

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.17.3.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 188/256/316 ms

```

Fig 10: BRO2 Pings to BRO1 after Change in Address

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data gathered from running ping tests and capturing the round trip time (RTT) from both the DMVPN and traditional VPN network (without DMVPN implementation) are provided in Table 1 while two of the many RTT reports are as shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12 for the DMVPN and the traditional VPN respectively.

```

BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 356/481/676 ms
BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 376/508/836 ms
BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 424/563/820 ms
BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 376/509/704 ms
    
```

Fig 11: DMVPN RTT Statistics for 5 x 100bytes

```

BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1 size 800
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 800-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 520/854/1076 ms
BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1 size 800

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 800-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 628/721/764 ms
BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1 size 800

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 800-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 624/805/1132 ms
BRO1#ping 172.18.1.1 size 800

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 800-byte ICMP Echos to 172.18.1.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 656/756/820 ms
    
```

Fig 12: Traditional VPN RTT Statistics for 5 x 800bytes

The same network topology was used to investigate the delay experienced by direct communication between the branch offices (in this case branch office 1 to 2) using the DMVPN compared with using the traditional VPN. Triangular routing issues is not yet fully resolved in traditional VPN routing but is prevented in the DMVPN by direct communication between the branch offices. The results obtained are represented statistically by a bar chart and line graphs in Figure 13 and Figure 14 respectively. It can be observed from the graph in Figure 16 that the delay experienced by the DMVPN is much less than that experienced by the ordinary VPN even as the traffic load (packet sizes) increases. Better performance is achieved by the DMVPN as a result of elimination of triangular routing for subsequent communication between branch offices after initial setup of communication channels. Also, as the packet size reached 1000bytes, the VPN experienced success rates having a mode of 40% for its ICMP echoes while the DMVPN had a much higher success rates over 95%.

Table 1: RTT Statistics of Link(s) BRO1 to BRO2

Packet Size (Bytes)	DMVPN RTT (msec)	VPN RTT (msec)
5x100	481	568
5x200	472	713
5x500	427	689
5x800	403	721
5x1000	504	736

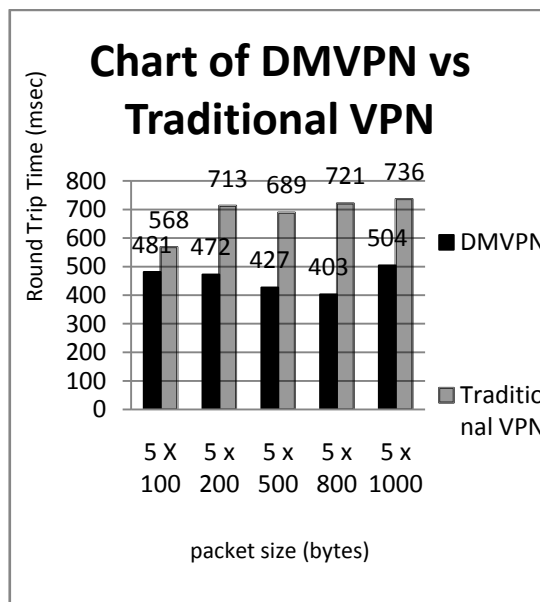


Fig 13: Representation of Result in a Bar Chart

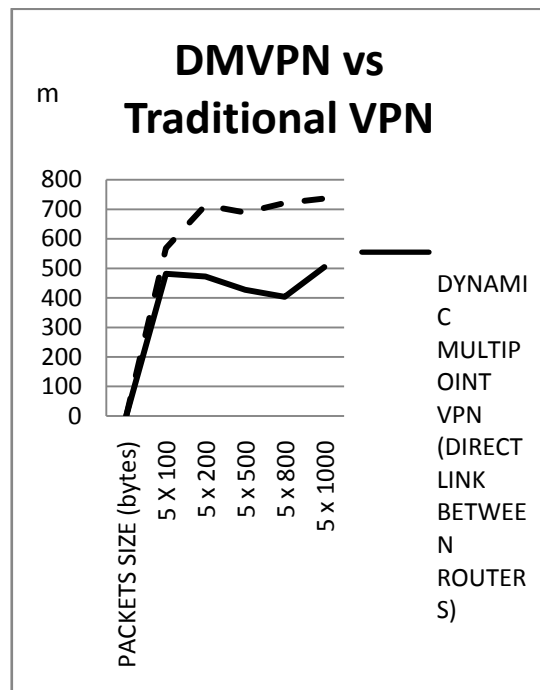


Fig 14: Line Graph Illustration of Results

5. CONCLUSION

A model that emulates live enterprise backend computer network communication infrastructure has been presented in this research. It showed how secure connections are made among enterprise routers in organizations branches spread across disparate geographical locations using DMVPN and its internal components such as mGRE, NHRP and IPsec technologies. Verifications and testing of the network functionality are carried out to validate that the network settings are flexible and adaptive to changing addresses of the public interfaces on remote branch routers, otherwise known as “spoke” routers. This model can be used as a back-up secure connection mode for Multi-Protocol label Switching (MPLS), so that during changes in the structures of ISP network devices over which the MPLS routes are defined, the systems could switch over to using the tunnels created by DMVPN. However, for much larger networks whether implemented with real gears or not, NHRP server load balancing could be implemented on both the primary hub and the secondary hub. Industry applications of VPN are virtual organizations, connection of distant clients to company’s network and military intelligence.

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