

# Neustar

## Next Generation NP Solutions and ENUM

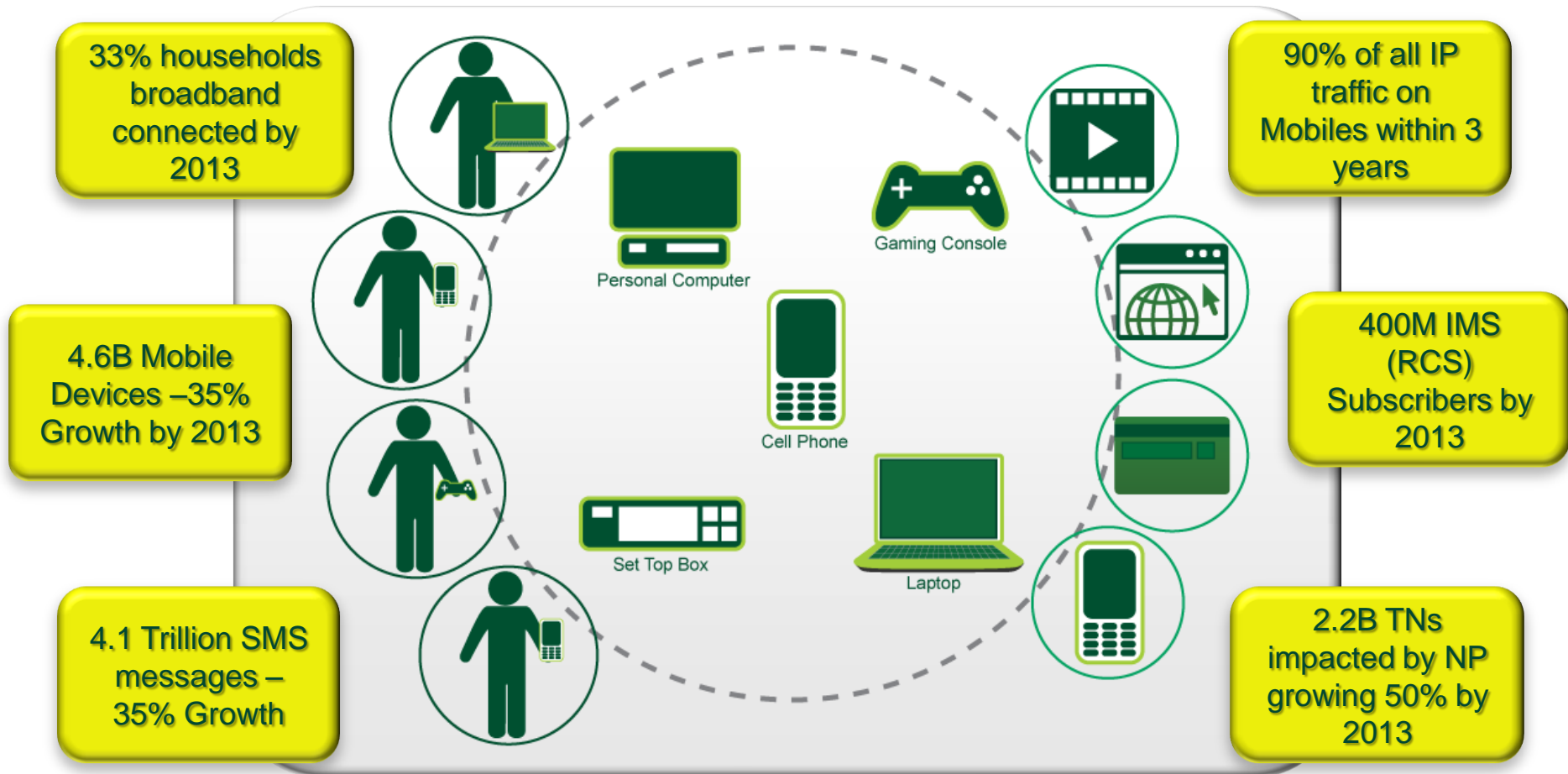
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**neustar**<sup>™</sup>

# The Interconnection Environment



***Increasing demand and complexity for IP Interconnection***

# Centralized Routing Has Been a Long Term Goal of Most Carriers

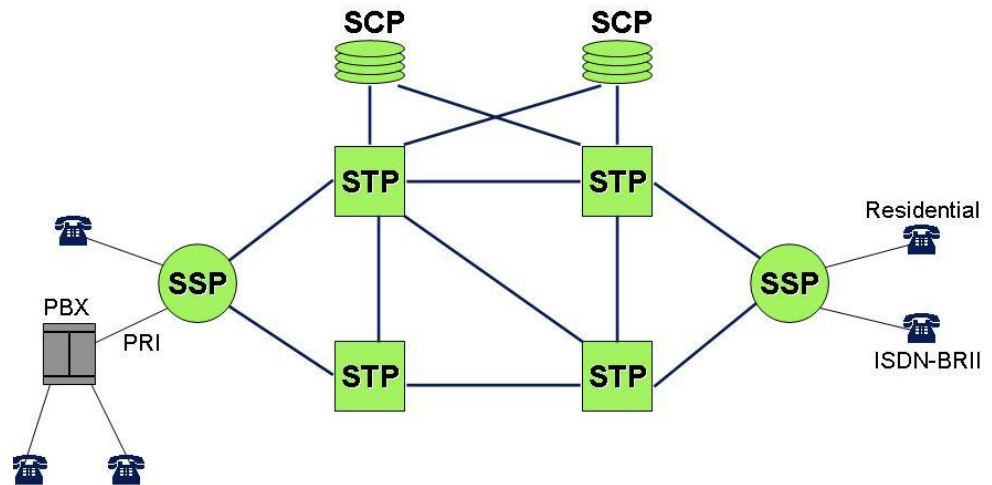
- » Labor efficiency of entry, updates, etc...
- » Single entry accuracy and testing
- » Common place for transport and services to access routing information



# Routing Evolution - Circuit Switching

1970s – 1980s

- » Switches break apart into:
  - Service Switching Points
  - Service Transfer Points
  - Service Control Points
- » SS7-based standard
- » Evolves into AIN and INAP



## Pluses

- Single standard for NA and Intl
- Good features/performance for voice networks
- Implemented everywhere

## Minuses

- Expensive (CapEx/OpEx)
- Limited call control points and functionality
- Difficult to extend to IP

# Routing Evolution – IP Edge

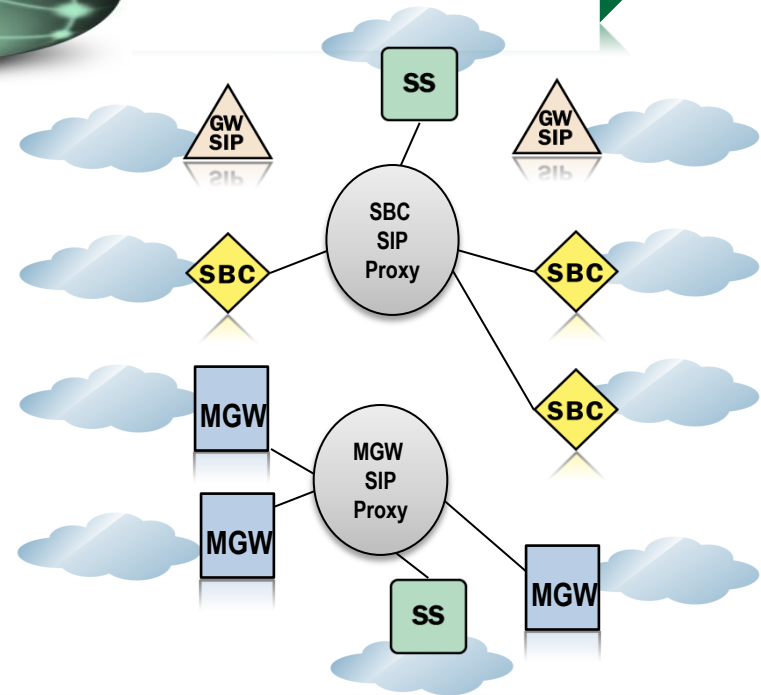
1990s – 2000s

» IP Elements Evolve to:

- **M**edia **G**ateway
- **S**ession **B**order **C**ontroller
- **S**oft **S**witch

» SIP-based with several standards

» Evolving to centralized SIP Proxy control



## Pluses

- IP Cloud connectivity
- SIP is powerful/flexible
- Modern provisioning

## Minuses

- SIP is too powerful/flexible
- SIP Proxy highly optimized per vendor
- Difficult to extend to other vendors & network types

# Routing Evolution – IMS Futures

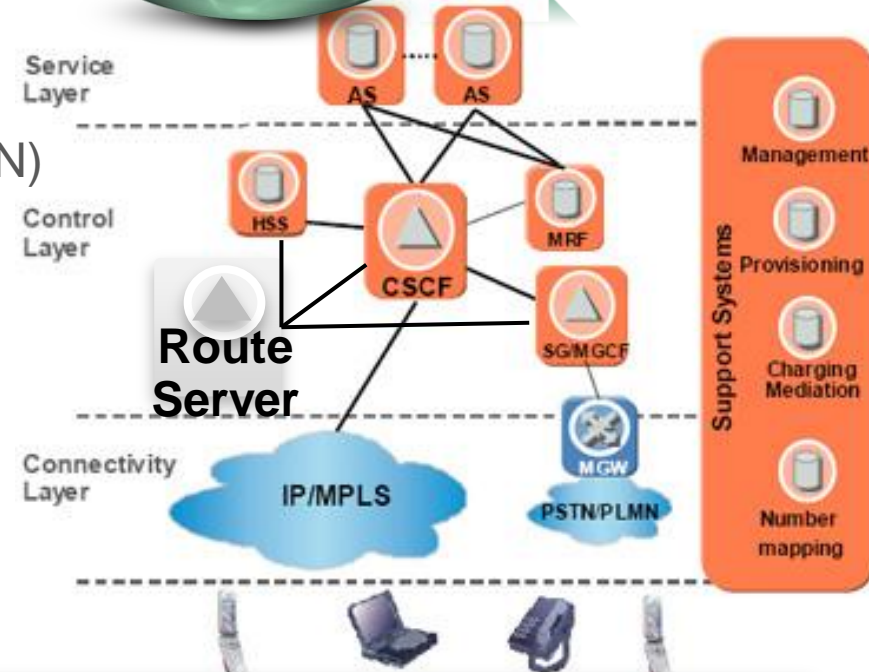
2010s +

» IMS Routing is Distributed:

- Breakout Gateway Control Function (PSTN)
- Call Session Control Function (IP)
- Home Subscriber Server (SLAs)

» Single Network Evolution (Fixed, Cable, Wireless, ASP)

» Although not defined, Route Server can centralize addressing and routing



## Pluses

- SIP standardization across fixed/mobile
- Shares services approach
- Common billing/provisioning

## Minuses

- Major network evolution
- Routing & Addressing not specifically defined
- Alignment to data evolutions such as LTE needs work

# The Promise of IP and the Reality

## The Promise

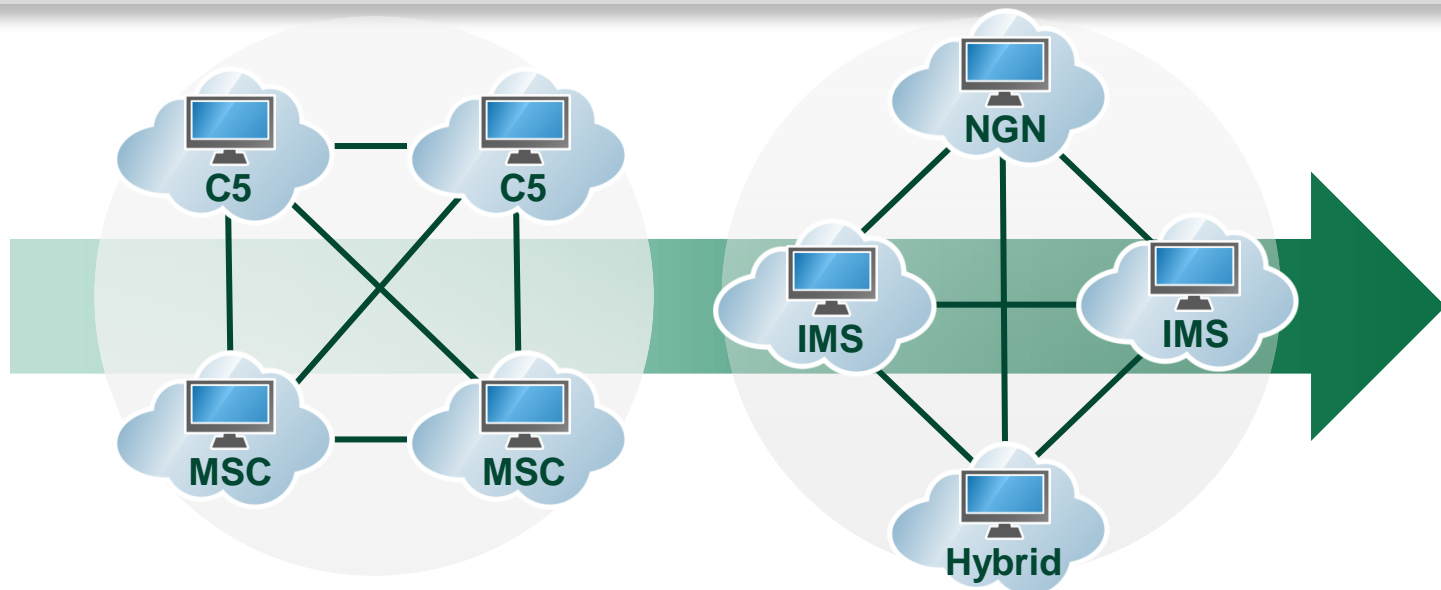
IP was supposed to simplify and unify networks, services and management

The nature of large networks is to be in transition and continually evolve

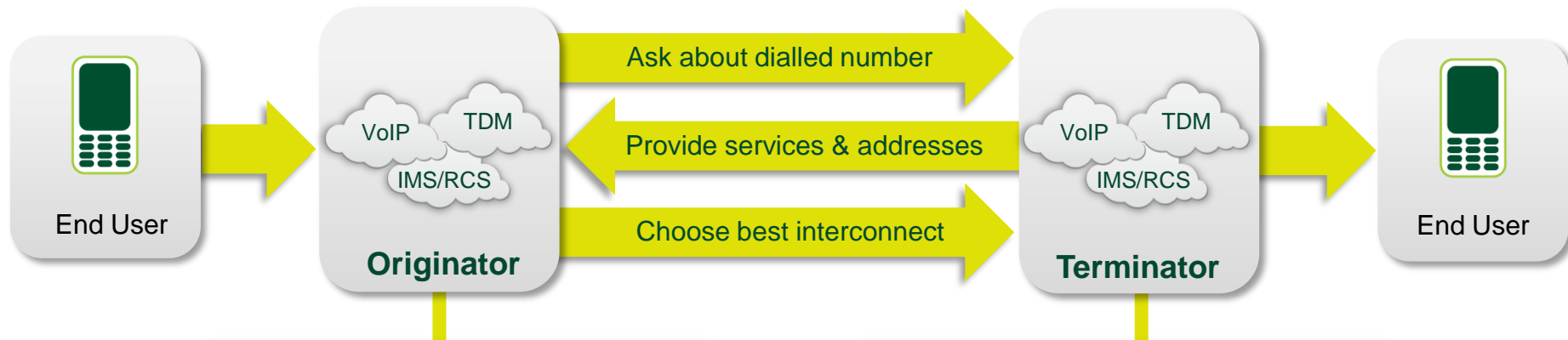
## The Reality

Investment in IP has led to 'Islands' of technology

- Each island tends to have its own services
- Each Island tends to use separate policy architectures
- Each Island tends to have separate routing and addressing rules



# What problems can ENUM solve?



## Originator Challenges:

- Send traffic via SS7/C7 or IP?
- Is the end destination compatible?
- Which carrier or route can deliver?
- What is the IP based address?

## Destination Challenges:

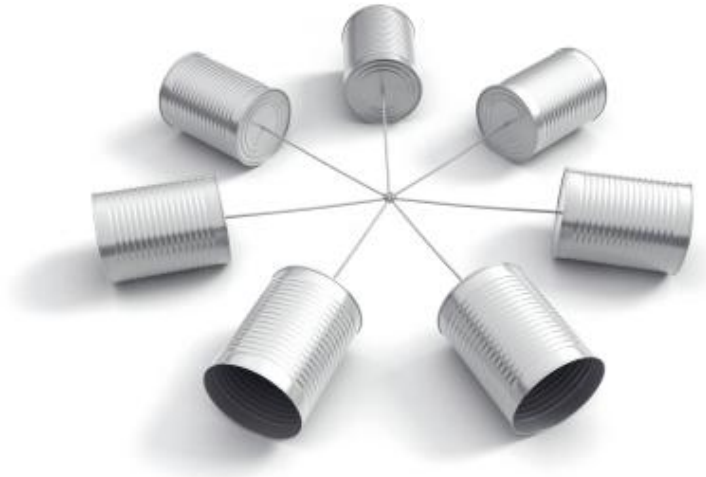
- How will others find my services?
- How will others find my gateways?
- How will others find my service provider?
- How do I indicate a SS7/C7 or IP preference?

***“Inform” others dynamically about how to reach your services***



# Network Addressing

- Naming and addressing are critical for networking
- People *and service providers know how to use* telephone numbers
  - » Billions of telephony devices only use numeric key pads
- Telephone Numbers and IP URI's can and will be used interchangeably
  - » tel:+15714345400
  - » sip:5400@lab2pbx2.neustarlab.biz
- VoIP and PSTN domains **MUST** be transparently interoperable to ensure universal reach
- Number Portability is a great competitive enabler
  - » But adds complexity to network addressing



# Why Interconnect Networks?

- Metcalfe's Law

- » The "value" or "power" of a network increases in proportion to the square of the number of nodes on the network.
- » Adoption of Next Generation services will increase substantially as peering expands the addressable network/community


- BUT...

- » How will users address each other?
- » How will this address actually find the other user if in another network?
- » How do users specify which service they are looking for?



# Ideal Technology for Addressing?

- ENUM, of course!
  - » Based on Telephone Numbers
  - » Found in any Registry/  
Location worldwide
  - » For all available  
services
- Private ENUM, not Public  
ENUM
  - » Secure, accurate, and  
commercializable

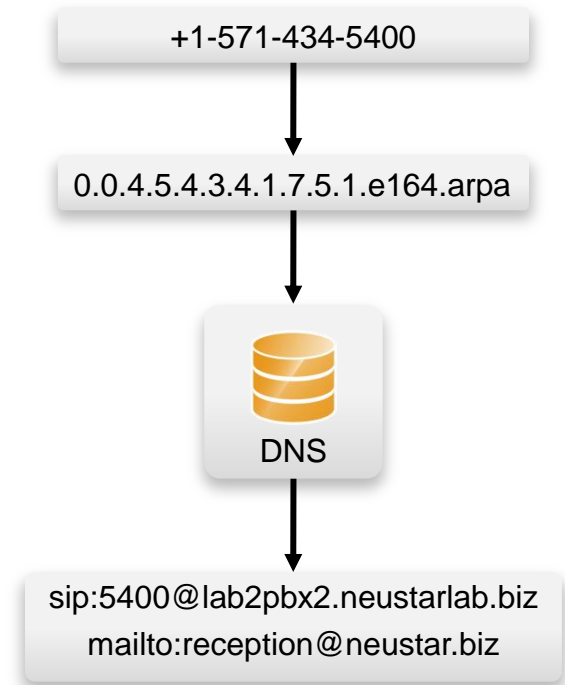
A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a white rectangular card. The hand is wearing a dark suit jacket. The card has gold-colored text that reads "The Electronic NUMbering (ENUM) System".

**The Electronic  
NUMbering  
(ENUM) System**

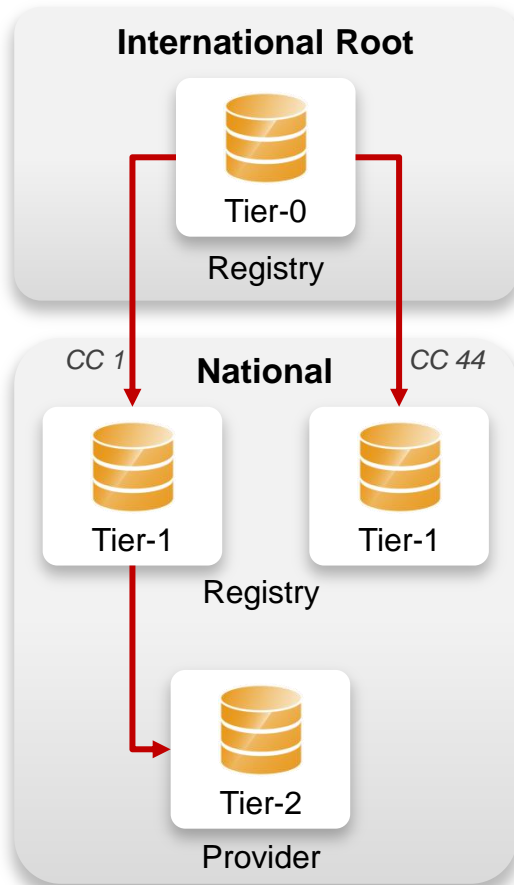
# What is ENUM?

1. Take a phone number
2. Turn it into a full domain name
3. Ask the DNS
4. Returns a list of URIs

*URI: Uniform Resource Identifier*



# In any location worldwide?



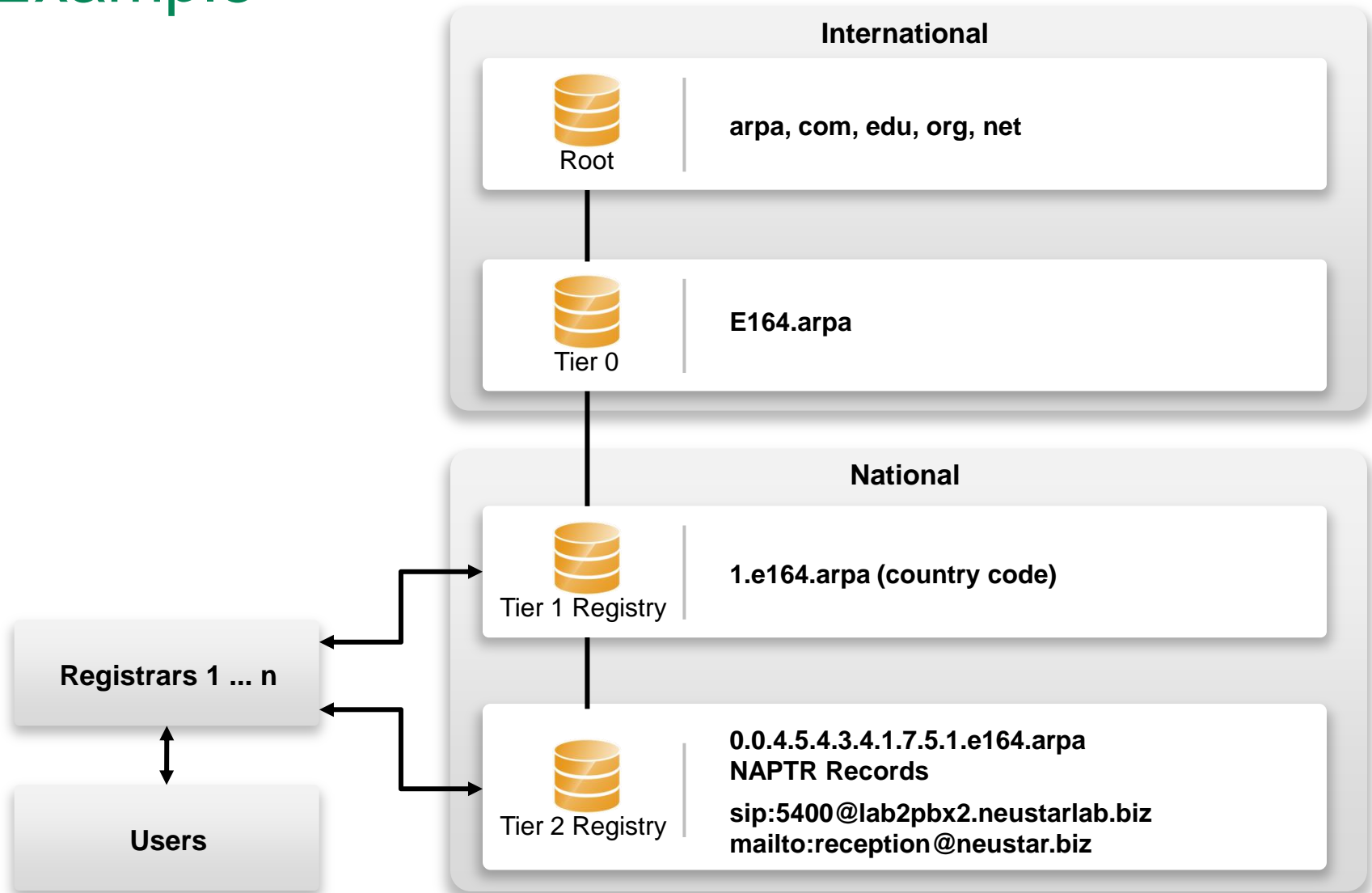
Directs DNS query to country's Tier-1 registry(ies). NS record\* provided for each Tier-1 registry

Directs DNS query to customer's Tier-2 providers. NS record provided for each subscriber's telephone number

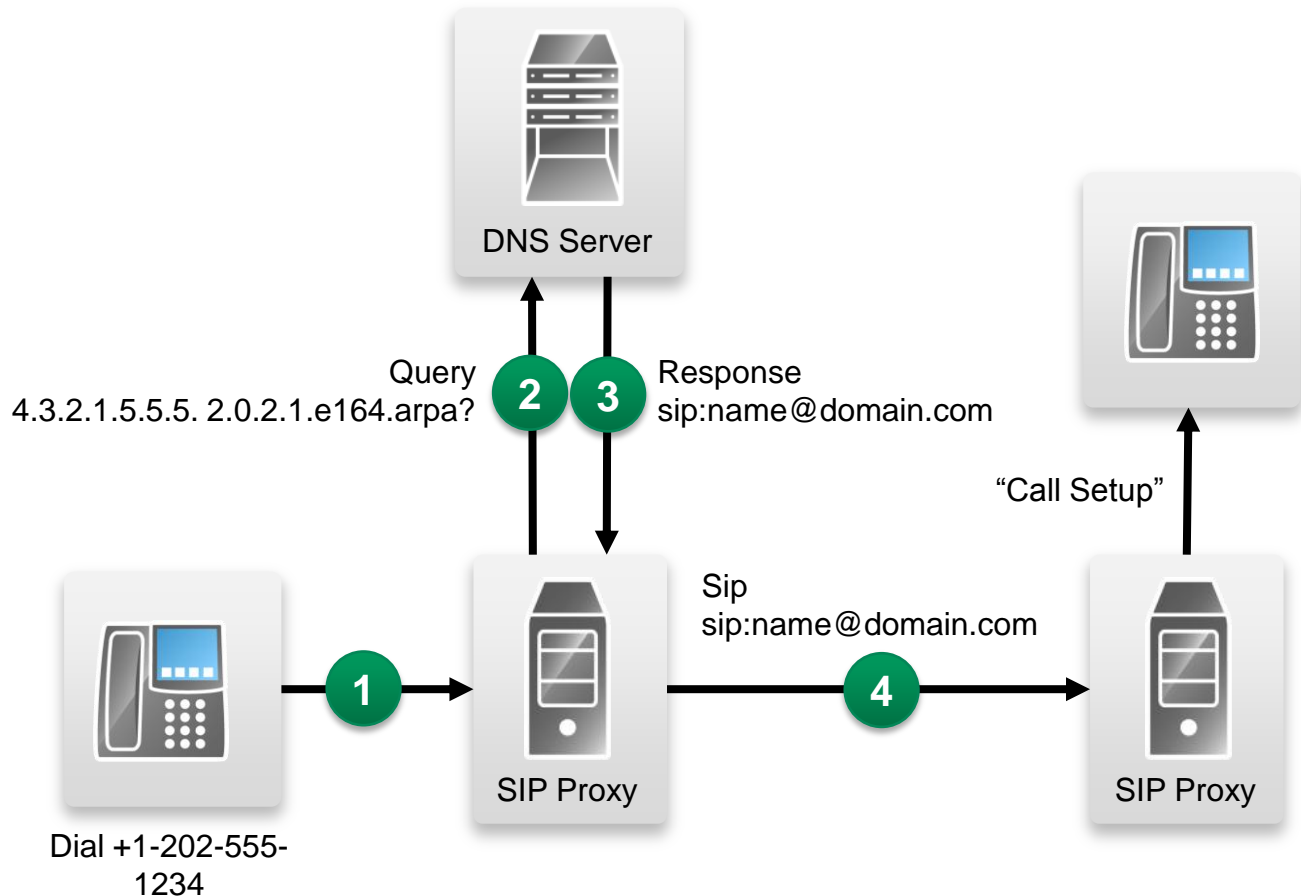
Stores list of service-specific internet addresses in of URI's in a DNS resource record called NAPTR for each subscriber. Returns the **full** list of IP addresses associated with the E.164 number being queried.

\* *An NS record is an authoritative name server DNS record used to delegate to subordinates*

# Example



# ENUM In Action



1. The caller simply dials the person's normal telephone number 202-555-1234
2. Calling party proxy queries DNS for location of end point
3. DNS returns NAPTR record containing SIP URL
4. Calling party proxy connects the call

# ENUM Implementation Approaches and Worldwide Deployment Status

Three ENUM Implementation Approaches:

- Public ENUM (End User ENUM)
- Carrier ENUM (Infrastructure ENUM)
- Private ENUM



# Public ENUM

- Also known as End User ENUM
- Records entered by end users to associate Telephone Numbers with the URIs of their devices
- Implementation architecture widely discussed in standards bodies and industry forums
- Key concerns on data availability, validity and privacy

# Public ENUM Status

## Countries that have trialed Public ENUM

- Austria
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Japan
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Sweden
- South Korea
- Switzerland
- UK
- US

# Public ENUM Observations

- Based on the trials the following observations can be made
  - » ENUM is viewed as a potential enabler for future services and therefore has general regulatory support
  - » Privacy and data security issues are viewed as critical
  - » The approach towards validation/authentication varies widely, from very secure to almost non-existent
  - » The implementation approach and interface requirements also vary widely
  - » There is currently no killer application for the initial launch, but there is a strong focus on VoIP
  - » There are differing views on the importance and potential role of incumbent telco
- Regulatory issues are important but are not THE key factor in the rollout of ENUM services

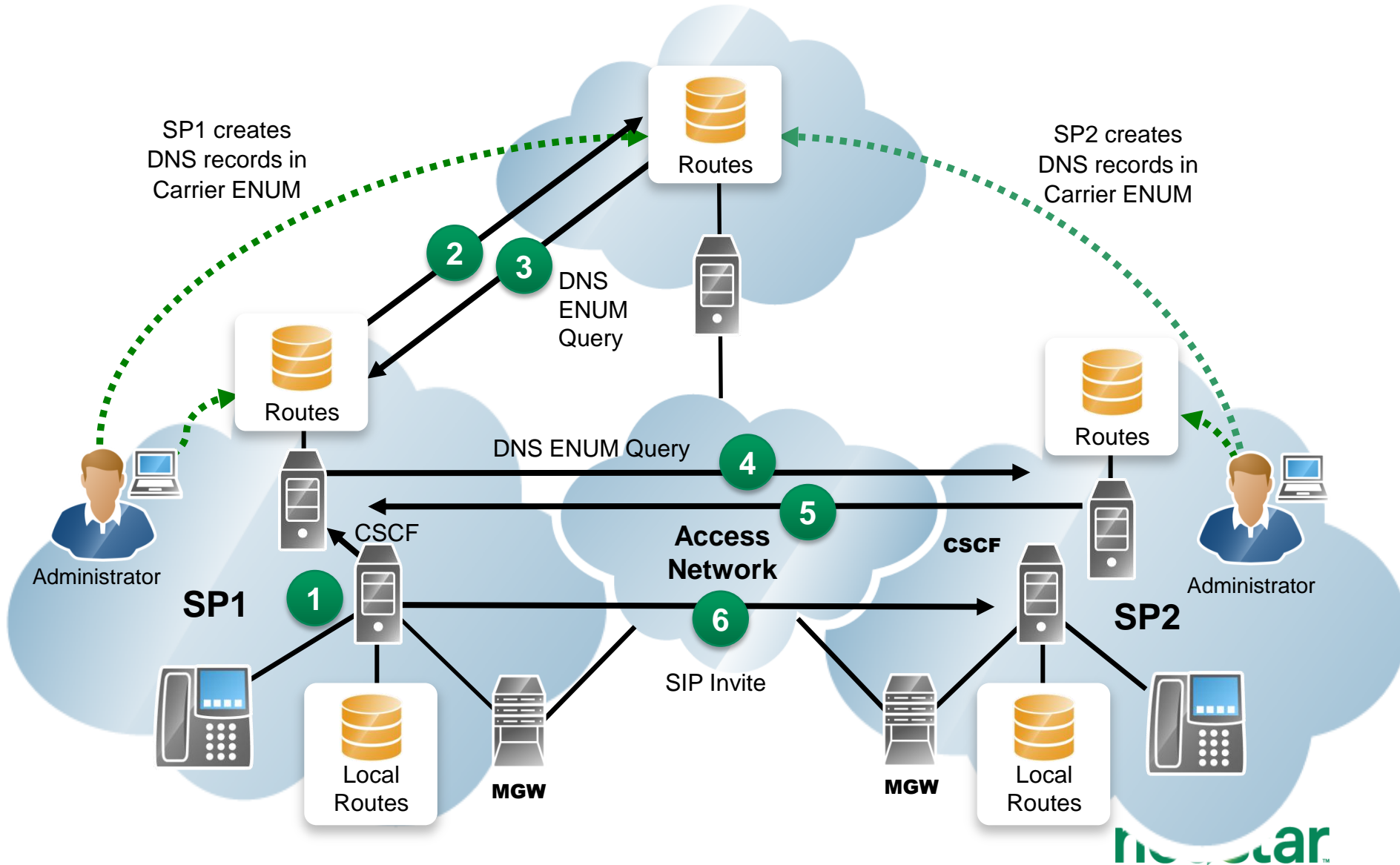
# Making Public ENUM Actually Work

- How will carriers and enterprises provision ENUM?
  - » In order for ENUM to work, Carriers and Enterprises will have to exchange data on their TN-to-URI translations
  - » Carrier Customer Management Systems will have to learn how to provision ENUM
- What is the business model?
  - » What will be the model for how much the Registrar, Tier 1, and Tier 2 ENUM providers get paid?
  - » What is the end user willingness to pay?
- Will there be Regulatory policies relating to security and privacy?

# ENUM Implementation Approaches

	Party to control data	Data Accessibility	TN-URI Mapping	Deployment Status
Public ENUM	End user (opt-in)	Public (ENUM DNS entries may exist only if the number assignee opts in)	Full end-user TN to end-user URI	Country-wide trials e.g., CC1 ENUM LLC, with limited commercial offerings
Carrier/ Infra ENUM				
Private ENUM				

# Carrier ENUM – High Level Overview



# Status of Carrier ENUM

- Requirements work on draft RFCs & other related standards have not been completed
- No commercial trial using a Carrier/Infrastructure ENUM approach utilizing public data accessibility
- Not clear carriers or operators would place their numbers & entry points to their network in publicly accessible DNS tree

# ENUM Implementation Approaches

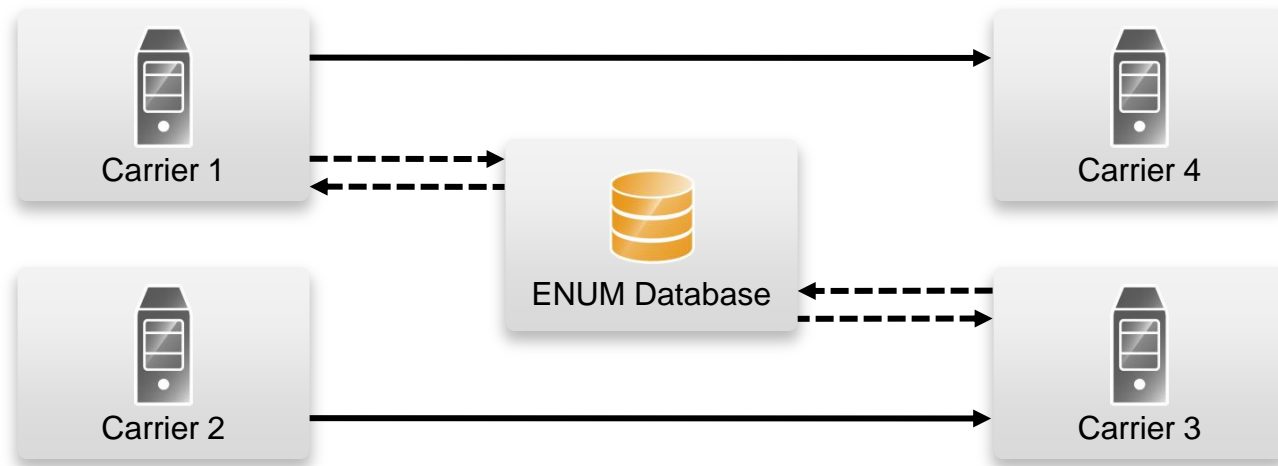
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Carrier/Infra ENUM	Operator	Public	Full End User TN - Operator Gateway URI  (End user info not disclosed)	Deployed
Private ENUM				



# Private ENUM

- Private ENUM is one or more technologies (including DNS) permitting service providers to exchange TN to URI data *privately & securely*
- Use any mutually agreed upon domain
- Private ENUM is assumed authoritative for all endpoints for which service providers choose to exchange data (no need to opt out)
- Private ENUM actually means private; data not accessible via general Internet. Current uses include:
  - » Wireless carriers for MMS SMS routing
  - » Federations, e.g., X-Connect and Stealth
  - » MSO interconnection (Cable Labs RFI)
  - » CC1 ENUM LLC
  - » GSMA - Pathfinder

# Private ENUM: Federation



Carriers optimize VoIP sessions by routing directly between carriers  
Private, secure shared database within “Federation”

# What is GSMA ENUM?

- Framework

- » Hosted Private ENUM
- » Global interoperability
- » Operators do not charge each other for queries (IN.12)

- Distributed database lookup

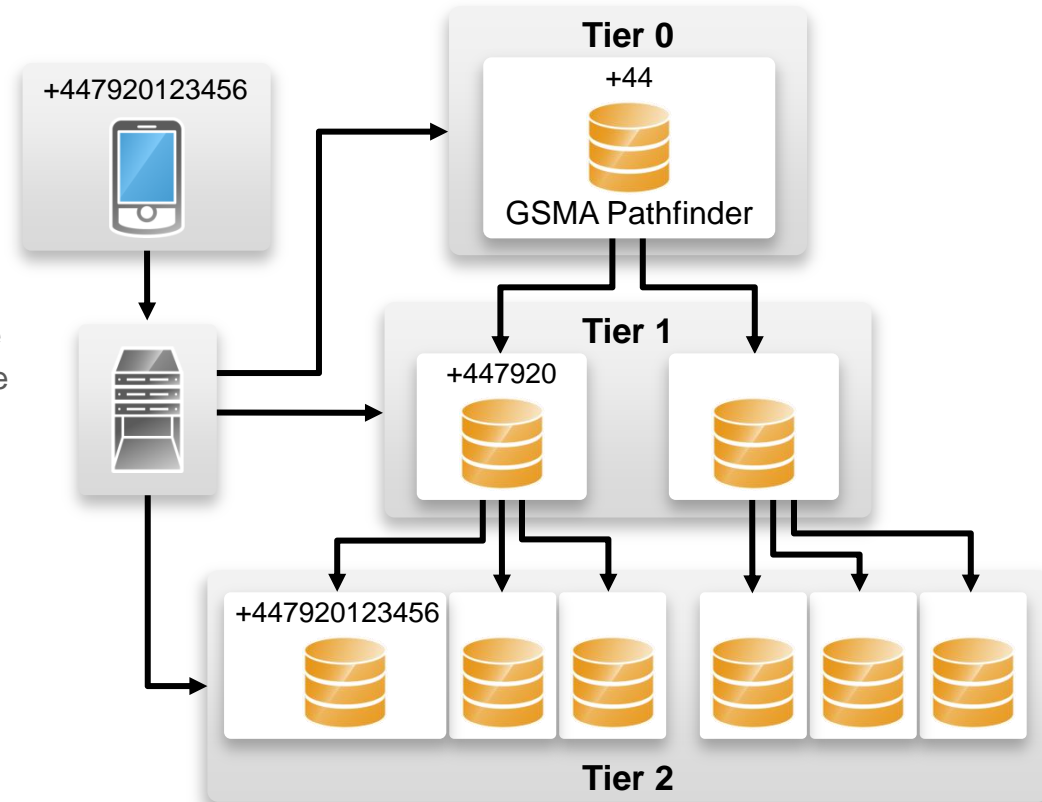
- » DNS based hierarchy
- » Tier 0 delegates to Tier 1 based on country code
- » Tier 1 delegates to Tier 2 based on network code
- » Tier 2 contains address mapping results

- Service providers control the data

- » SPs own and maintain the data
- » SPs control access

- GSMA Carrier Policy ensures

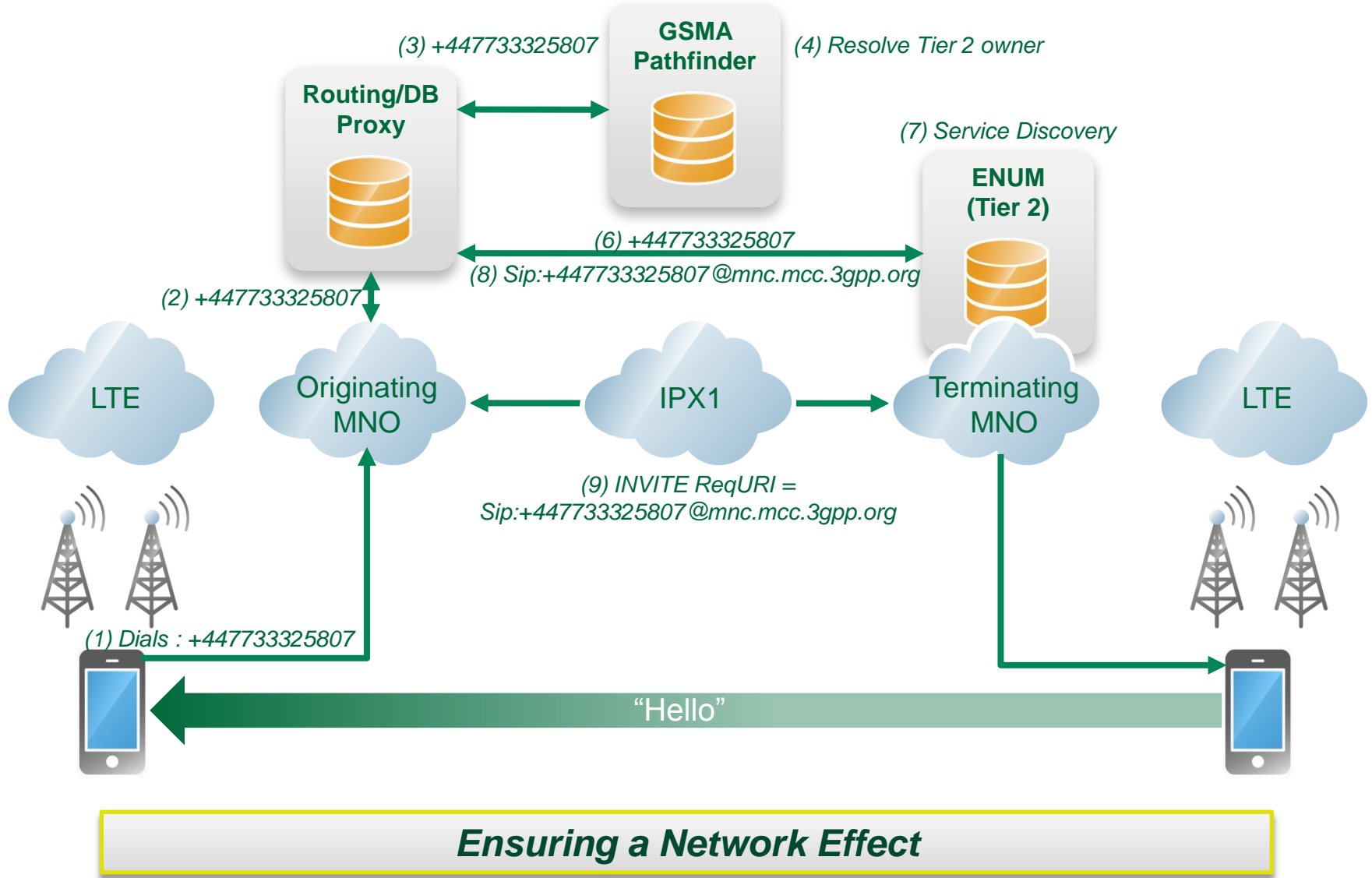
- » Data is authoritative
- » Used for service delivery
- » Secure
- » Not accessible from the internet
- » No re-sale, storage or profiling



Enables phone numbers to be looked up globally and network addressing info to be found without issues relating to number portability

# Use case : Inter-network interconnect

(5) Name server – Tier 2 ENUM



# ENUM Implementation Approaches

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Carrier/ Infra ENUM	Operator	Public	Full End User TN - Operator Gateway URI (End user info not disclosed)	Still being defined by Industry
Private ENUM	Operator	Authorized Parties	Full End User TN - Operator Gateway URI	Deployed

# ENUM Adoption in Industry

- 50+ countries approved for a Public ENUM Tier 1 national registry
  - » No successful commercial services launched and none in sight
- No official Carrier ENUM Tier 1 (country level) registries
  - » Requires Regulatory/Ministry approval and consensus amongst operators
- Commercial Deployments
  - » ITRS H.323/IM/Video URIs and MMS NP address lookup deployed using ENUM across the USA
  - » Mobile Operators, message aggregators and message content providers using GSMA PathFinder ENUM for Global NP assisted message delivery
  - » XConnect Global Alliance using ENUM Directory Server to route onnet traffic within the community with link to PathFinder for offnet traffic
  - » Various operators using ENUM for intra-networking of IMS or exception handling for messaging, mobile email and other traffic
- Work in progress
  - » CableLabs and MSOs working with TNS on Cable ENUM registry with ESPP
  - » CC1ENUM LLC working with Telcordia on ENUM Tier 1 registry
  - » i3forum (30+ International Wholesale Carriers) evaluating ENUM for Global NP assisted voice delivery evolving to full ENUM service discovery

# Obstacles to ENUM Adoption

- Initial activity was centered around Public/End-User ENUM
  - » Lack of security, accuracy and commercialization uncertainty
- Lack of clear drivers to justify ENUM and IP Interconnect business case
  - » Intra-networking use cases seem more pressing today
- Network equipment vendors have been slow to support ENUM standards
- Lack of network-based products to handle outbound ENUM routing as well as ENUM publication to interconnect partners (ENUM Tier 2 servers)
- Lack of official Tier 1 (country level) ENUM Registries
  - » Must have a means to traverse the ENUM E.164 DNS hierarchy
- Need for carrier interconnection offerings that can leverage the increased service awareness enabled by ENUM
- Need to maintain commercial interconnect commitments in parallel with leveraging increased service awareness

# Number Portability Challenges in an IP Environment

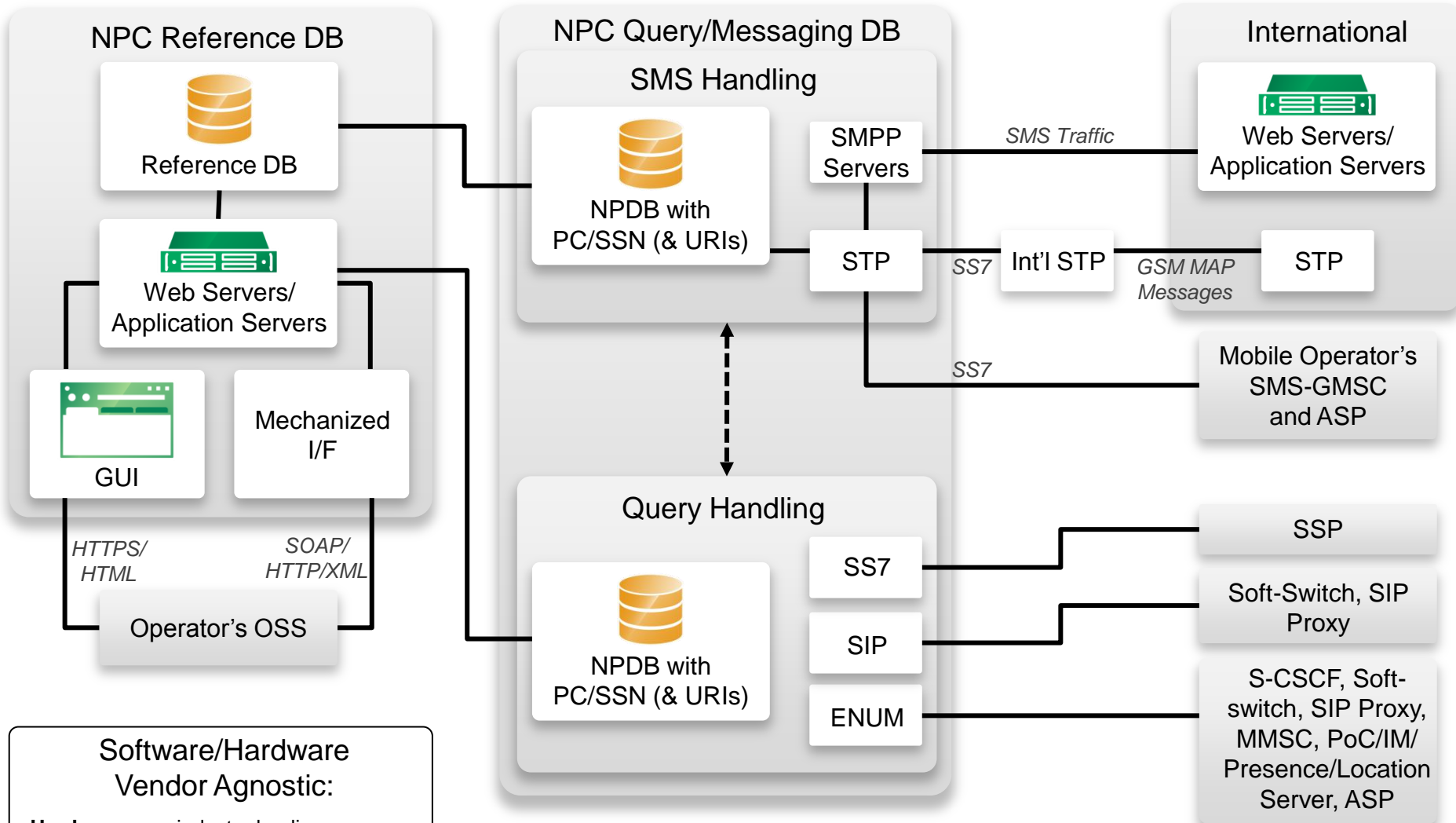
- PSTN/TDM & IP networks will co-exist
- Synchronization of ported information is required
- Push vs. pull
  - » Push – number portability database drives deletion of old registration & creation of new registration
  - » Pull - ported to carrier responsible for change in number portability environment
- In some countries no central number portability database exists



# Impacts of Converged Services on Number Portability

- Since Converged Services will likely leverage ENUM to use Telephone Numbers as the key user identifier, what is the impact on Number Portability?
  - » Will ENUM replace portability?
  - » Is ENUM the ultimate technical solution to portability?
  - » Does ENUM signify the end of portability?

# Architecture Evolution for NGN



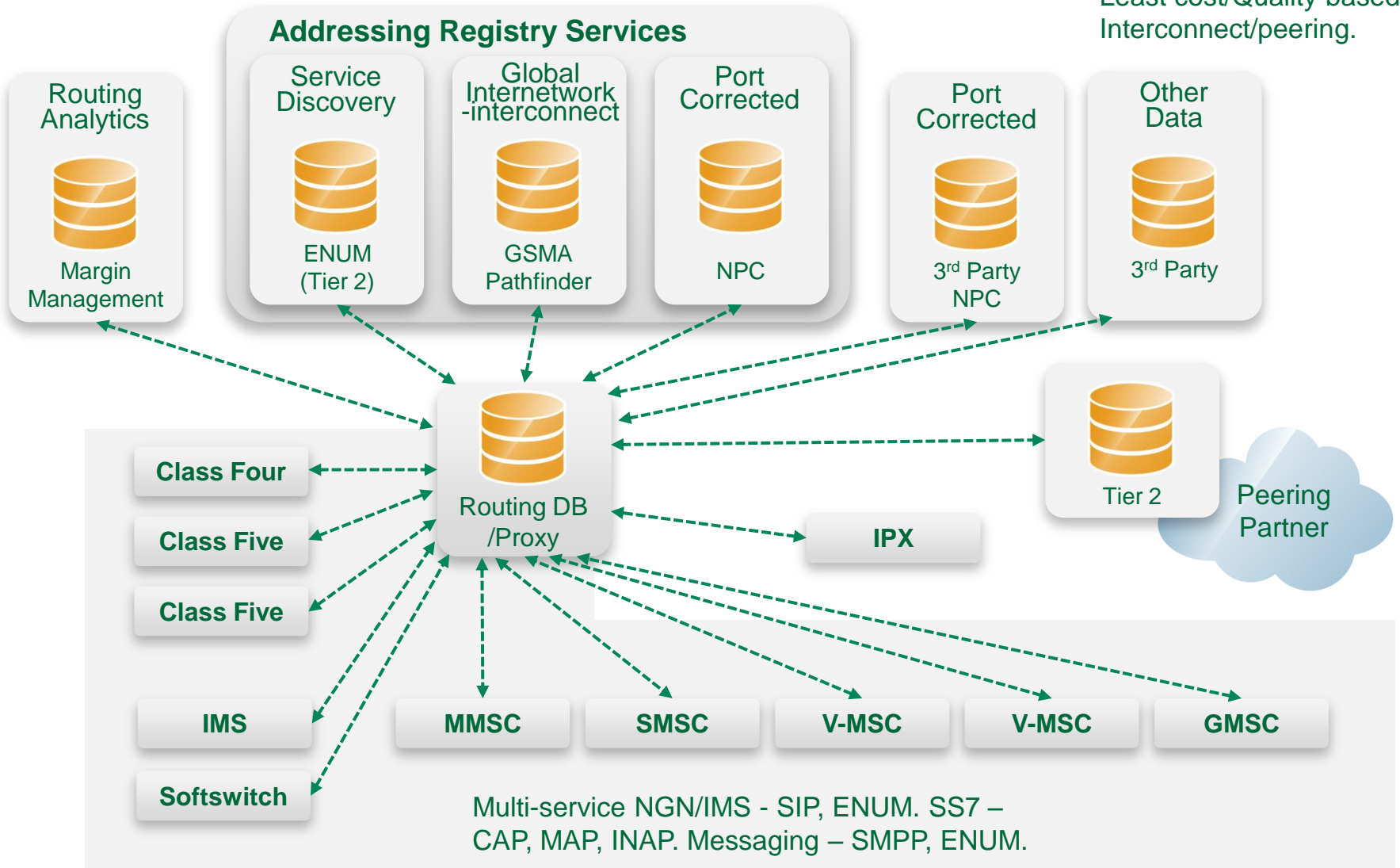
**Software/Hardware Vendor Agnostic:**

**Hardware:** use industry-leading, proven and trusted manufacturers

**Software:** leverage COTS and well-supported tools

# Multi-Registry Framework

Common/centralized,  
Real-time routing,  
Least cost/Quality based,  
Interconnect/peering.



# Summary

- Converged services are here now
- Converged Services require IP interconnection among Operators – calling for a new approach to consider architecture implementation and settlement model
- Number portability is here to stay – implementation will need to adapt to converged services needs

# Questions and Answers.



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