

CISCO *Live!*

GO BEYOND

#CiscoLiveAPJC



# Starlink Security Advanced

Andrew Benhase, Federal Architect  
@CyberSecOps  
BRKSEC-2150



#CiscoLiveAPJC

# Cisco Webex App

## Questions?

Use Cisco Webex App to chat with the speaker after the session

## How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Live Mobile App
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install the Webex App or go directly to the Webex space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the Webex space

Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until November 15, 2024.



<https://ciscolive.ciscoevents.com/ciscolivebot/# BRKSEC-2150>



# Agenda

- Catch up on current events
- What is Starlink
- Starlink Security
- Deployment Models
- Thousand Eyes and Network Performance
- Theater Based Concerns
- Quantum Updates
- Direct to Cell
- SDWAN

# What I do here @cisco

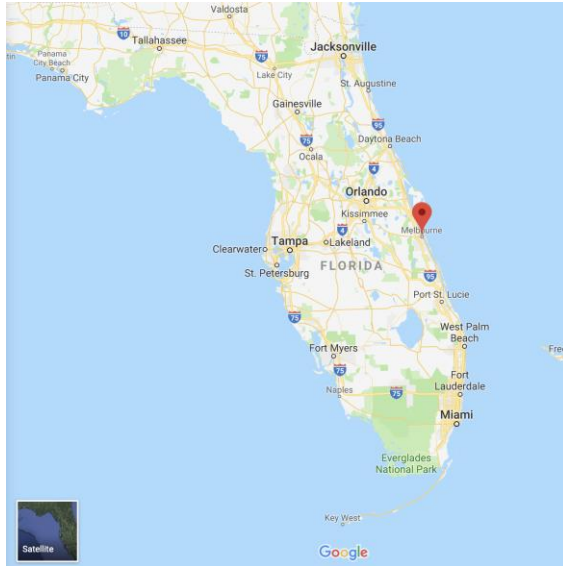
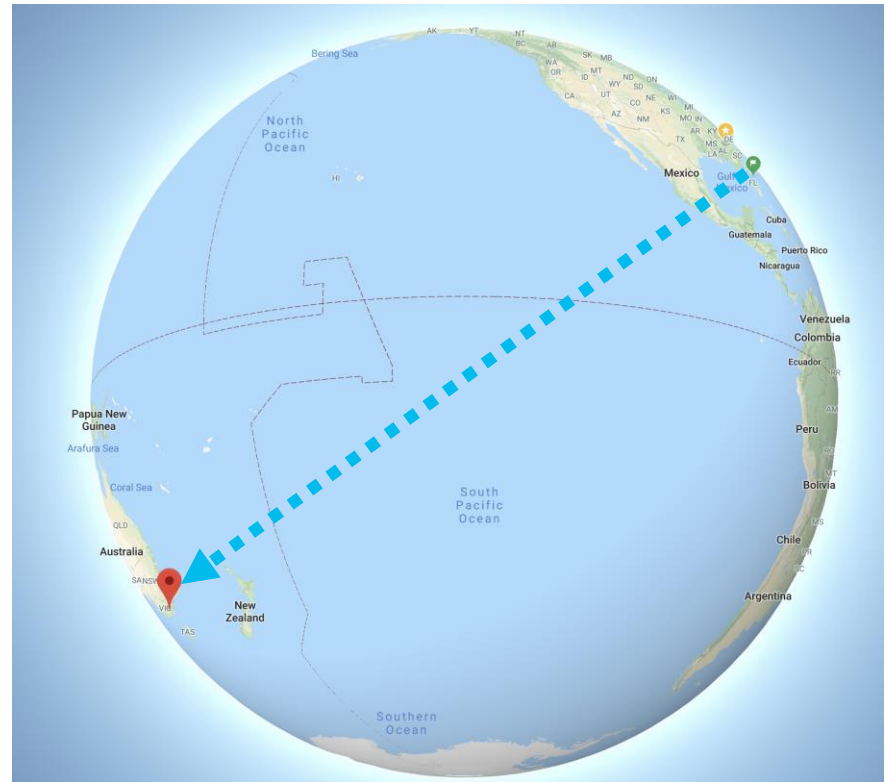
- Federal Security Architect
- At Cisco 25 years, supporting US Federal Government
- 32 years primarily supporting US Defense, Civilian and Intelligence Communities
- Deep focus on defensive cyber operations, advanced encryption, making security work!
- My first Networkers was in 1995...
- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/andrewbenhase/>

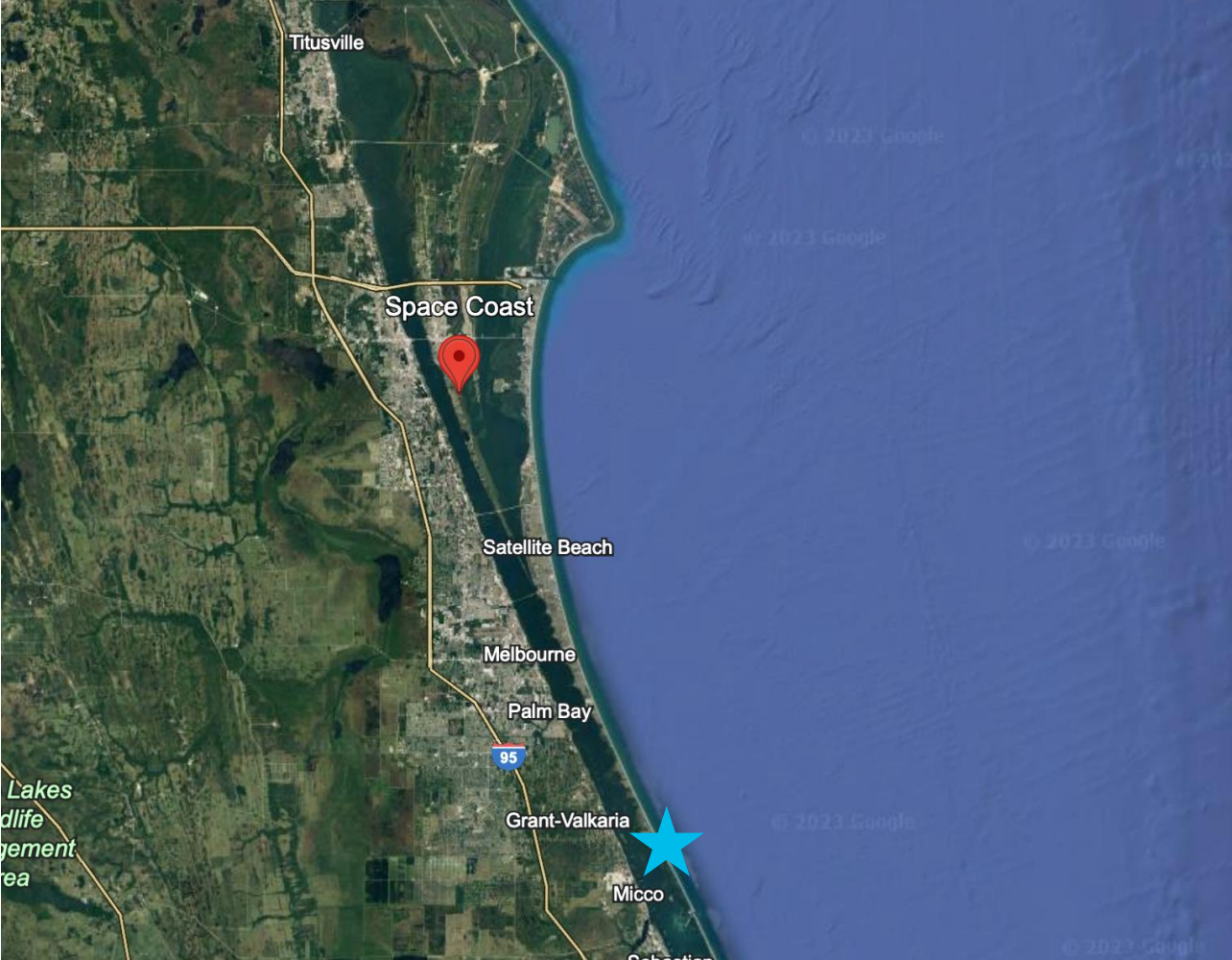


@CyberSecOps  
@ThreatCowboy

[abenhase@cisco.com](mailto:abenhase@cisco.com)

# From MLB to MEL





Space Coast

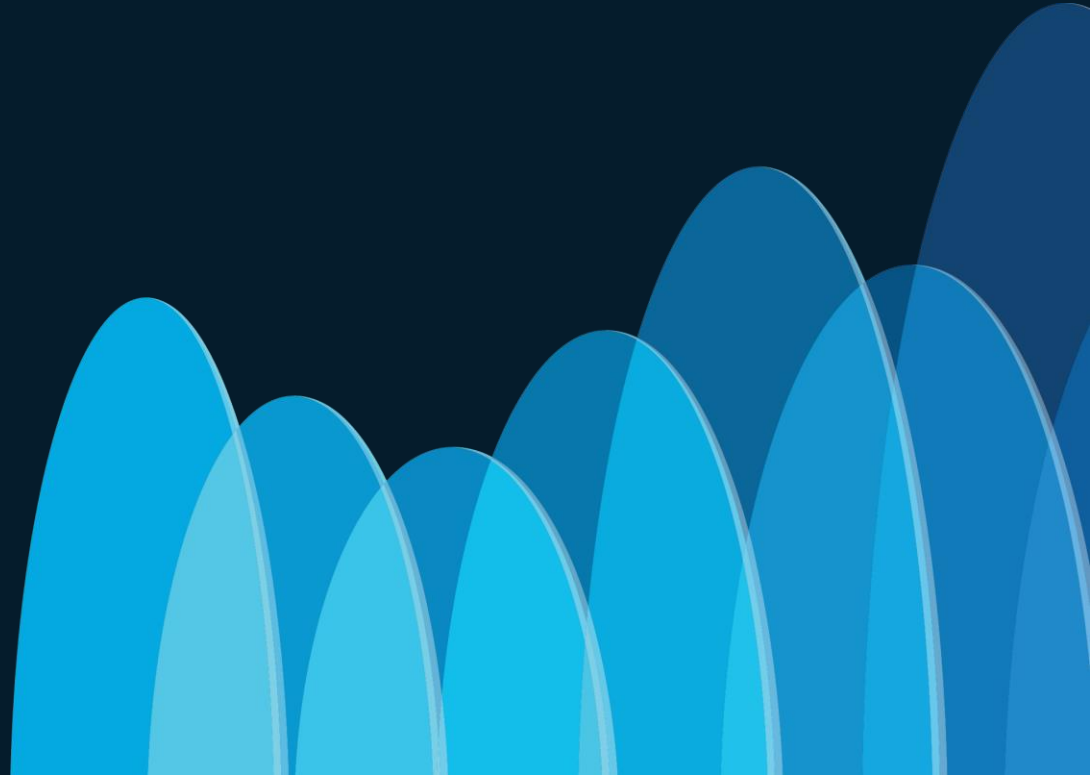


The Space Coast is a region in the U.S. state of Florida around the Kennedy Space Center and Cape Canaveral Space Force Station. It is one of several "themed" coasts around Florida. All orbital launches from American soil carrying NASA astronauts have departed from either KSC or Cape Canaveral.

 [Wikipedia](#)

 Save to project

# Latest News Updates (since last year)



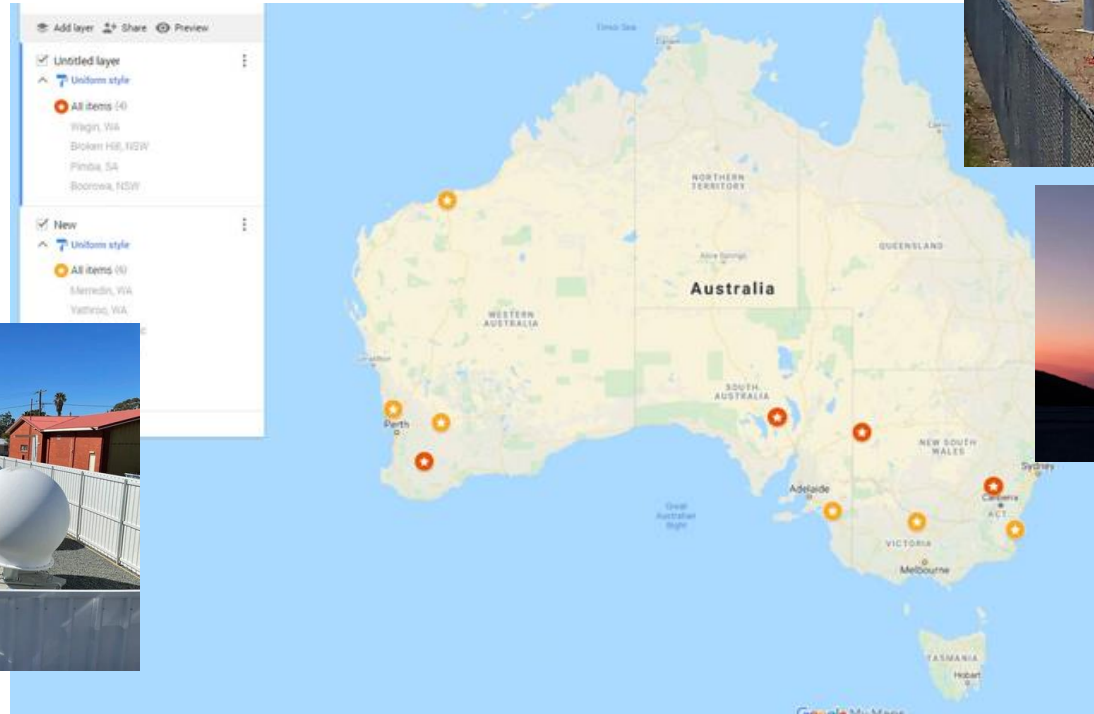
# Starship Booster Capture



# Canberra Deep Space Communication Complex



**CISCO** *Live!*





cisco *Live!*

13:07 5G E

We call them “V2 Mini”. They represent a step forward in Starlink capability



12:37 · 2/26/23 · 843K Views

6,931 Likes 815 Retweets 91 Quotes

 **SpaceX**  @SpaceX · 29m

V2 minis include key technologies—such as more powerful phased array antennas and the use of E-band for backhaul—which will allow Starlink to provide ~4x more capacity per satellite than earlier iterations

24 115 1,681 166K

 **SpaceX**  @SpaceX · 29m

This means Starlink can provide more bandwidth with increased reliability and connect millions of more people around the

 Tweet your reply

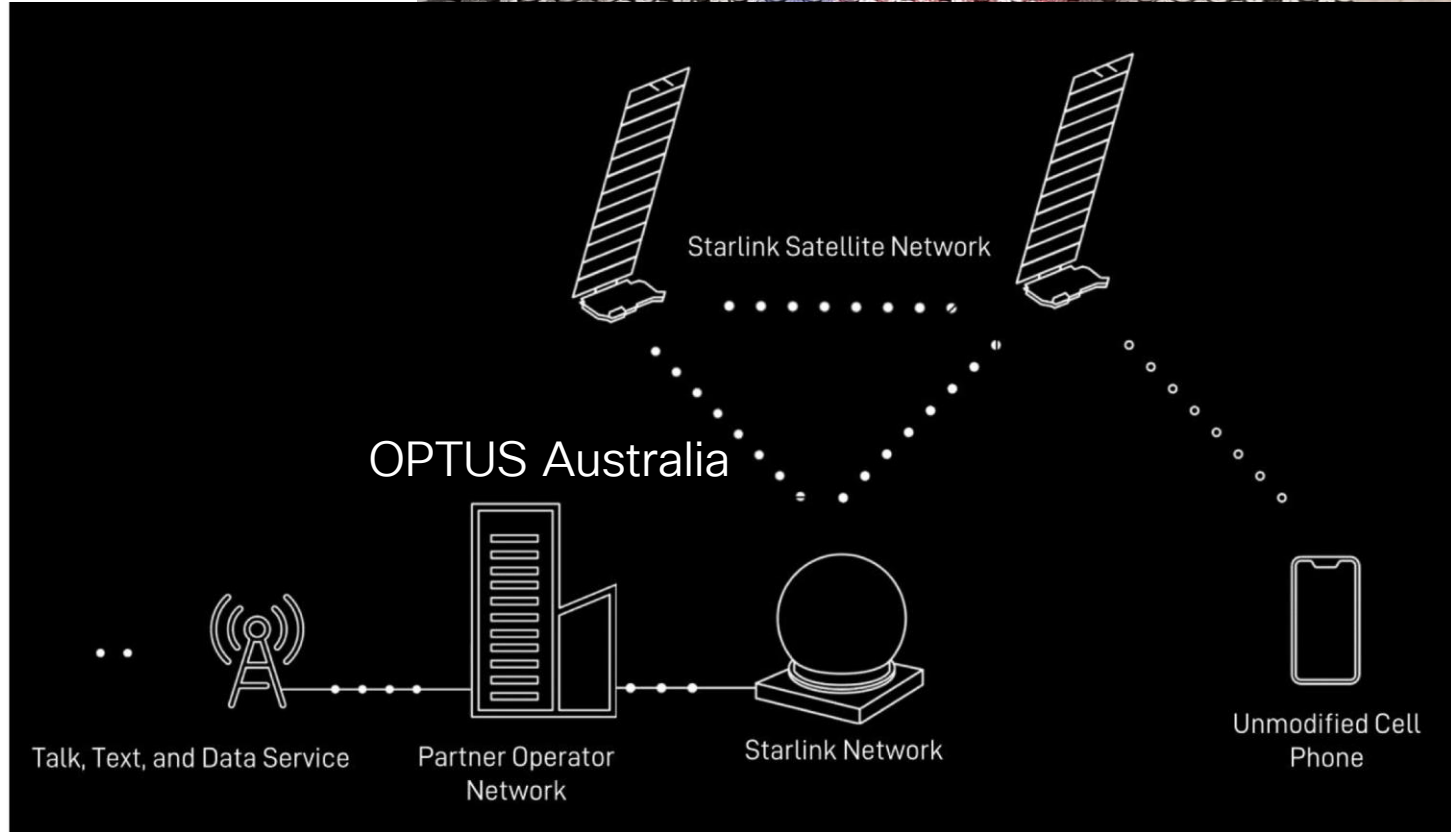
BRKSEC-2150



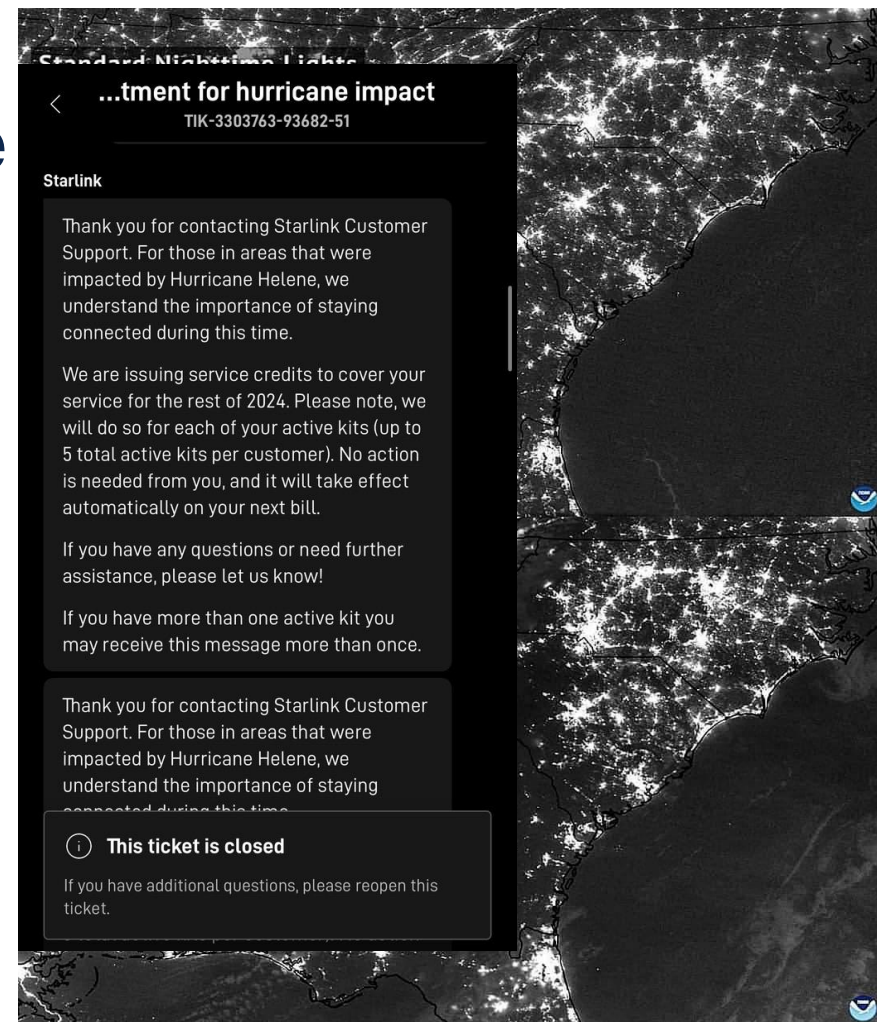
# Direct to Cell



As of 9 NOV  
– 285 DTC  
enabled  
Satellites in  
orbit

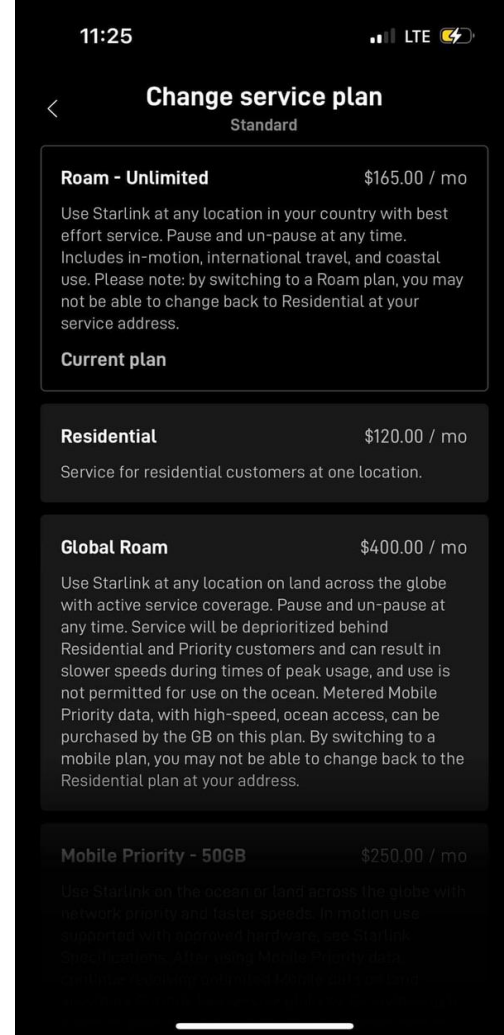


# Before and After Hurricane

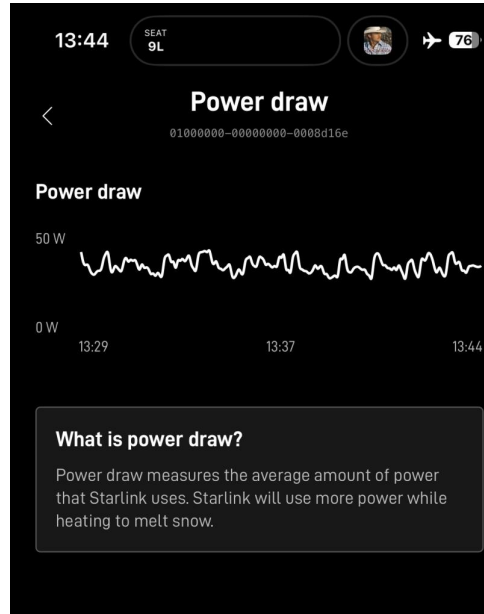
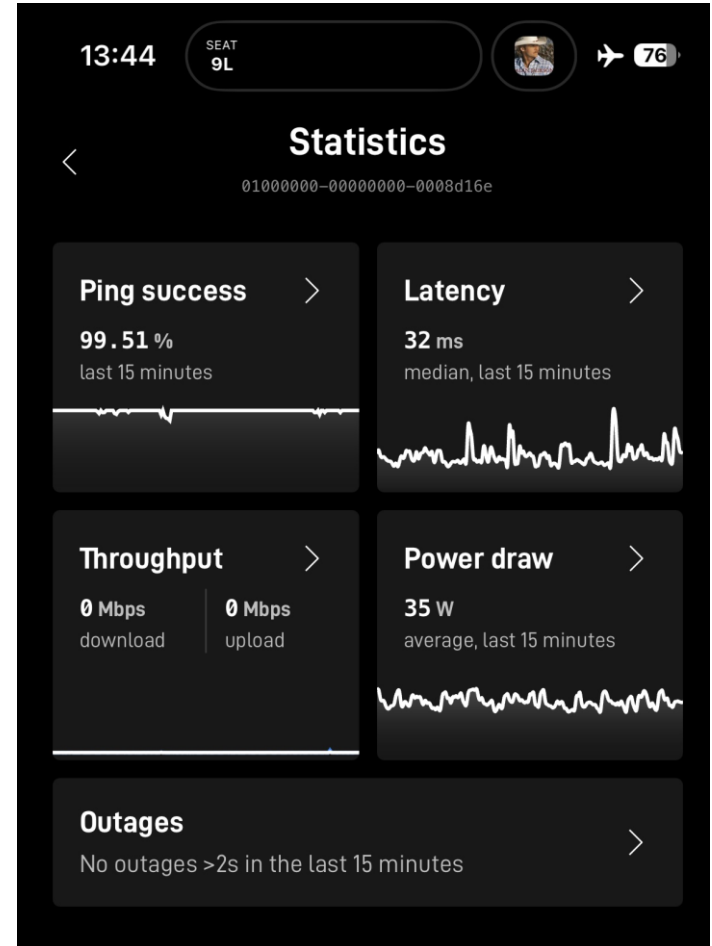


# Services Changes:

## Public IP Global Roam Unlimited Roaming



# Starlink App Updates



# STARLINK



## You're Invited!

Enjoy an opportunity to experience the next generation Starlink!

The next generation Starlink is slimmer and more portable, with a more elegant design than its predecessor. This Starlink Kit also includes our Gen 3 router with improved range and speeds.

The cost of the Starlink Standard kit is **\$599** + Tax and Shipping.

### EARLY ACCESS SPECIAL OFFER:

Enjoy your first month of service on us!\*

[ORDER NOW](#)



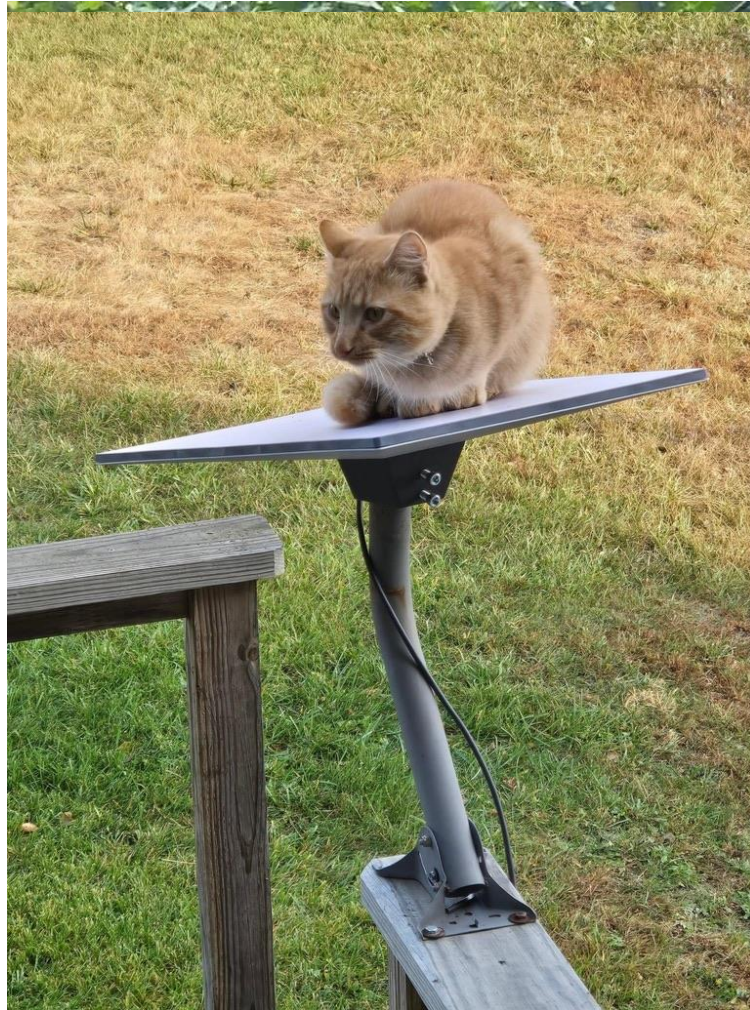


# How things have changed in one year!

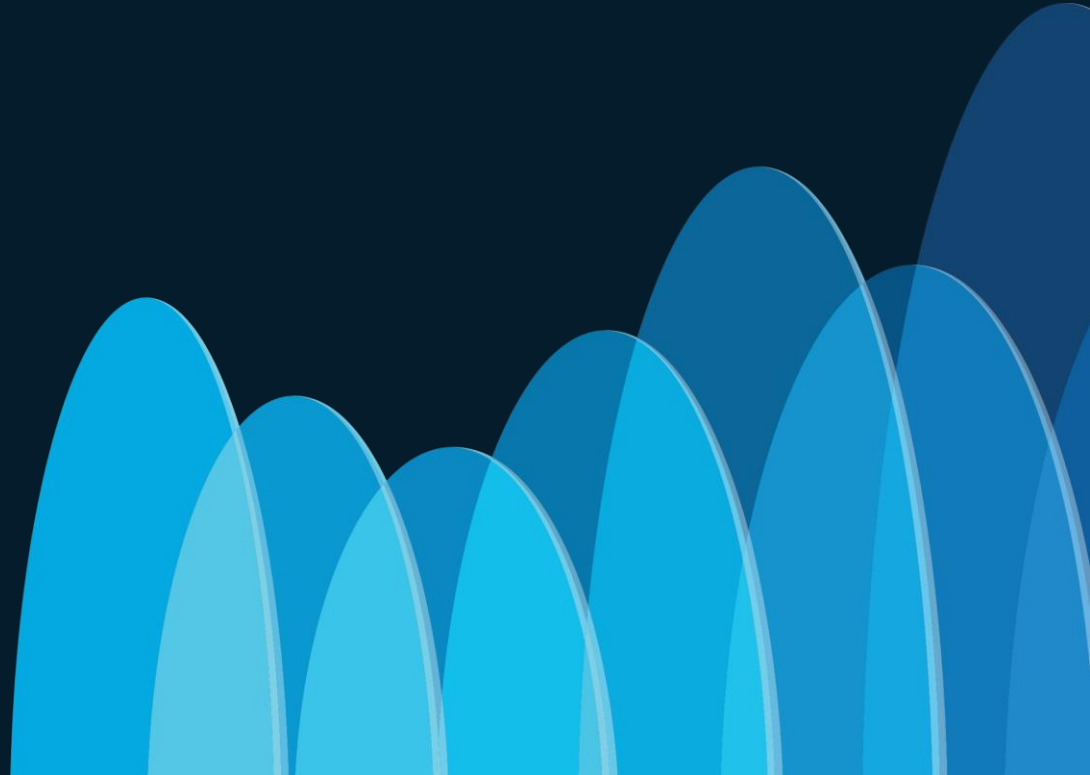


# Cats love Starlink

New Flat Array!



How do you  
keep up?



# Starlink Internal Rooms (SL-OSINT)

Starlink Federal

Messages People (64) Content Meetings + Apps

+ Add people

- Andrew Benhase Active
- Adnan Sadiq In a meeting
- Austin McDaniel Active
- Brandon Adkins Out of Office until 5/23/23, 4:00 AM - P...
- Brent Taylor
- Brian Bessette Active
- Candice Olson Active
- Chris Ahrens In a meeting
- Chris Johnson Do Not Disturb until 5/30/23, 10:00 AM
- Craig Hill Out of Office until Friday, 7:00 PM
- Darrel Beach Active 50 minutes ago
- Darren Norris In a meeting
- David Caren Active
- David McBrayer In a calendar meeting
- David Prall Active 1 hour ago
- Don Rogers Active 50 minutes ago

BRKSEC-2037: Securing Starlink Internet Services ☆

Messages People (3) Content Meetings + Apps

CL Amsterdam 2024 added 2 people to this space. ✓

Today

You 1

Hey f... some good questions in this space both before, during and after the session!

You pinned a message. 12:43 PM



# Starlink - SpaceX Satellite Internet Constellation

r/Starlink

Joined



Posts

Wiki

FAQ

Discord

Threads



Create Post



Hot



New



Top



161



PINNED BY MODERATORS

Posted by u/TimTri **MOD | Beta Tester** 2 years ago



**r/Starlink Availability, Questions & General Discussion**



2.7k Comments



Share



Save



299



**Starlink now available in every active cell on earth!**



166 Comments



Share



Save



Posted by u/ziptested 4 hours ago

## About Community



r/Starlink is for news, media, and discussions related to Starlink, the SpaceX satellite internet constellation. This is a fan-run Subreddit. For official news and to sign up for service, visit [starlink.com](https://starlink.com)



Created Dec 15, 2008

181k

Members

254

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Ranked by Size

Create Post

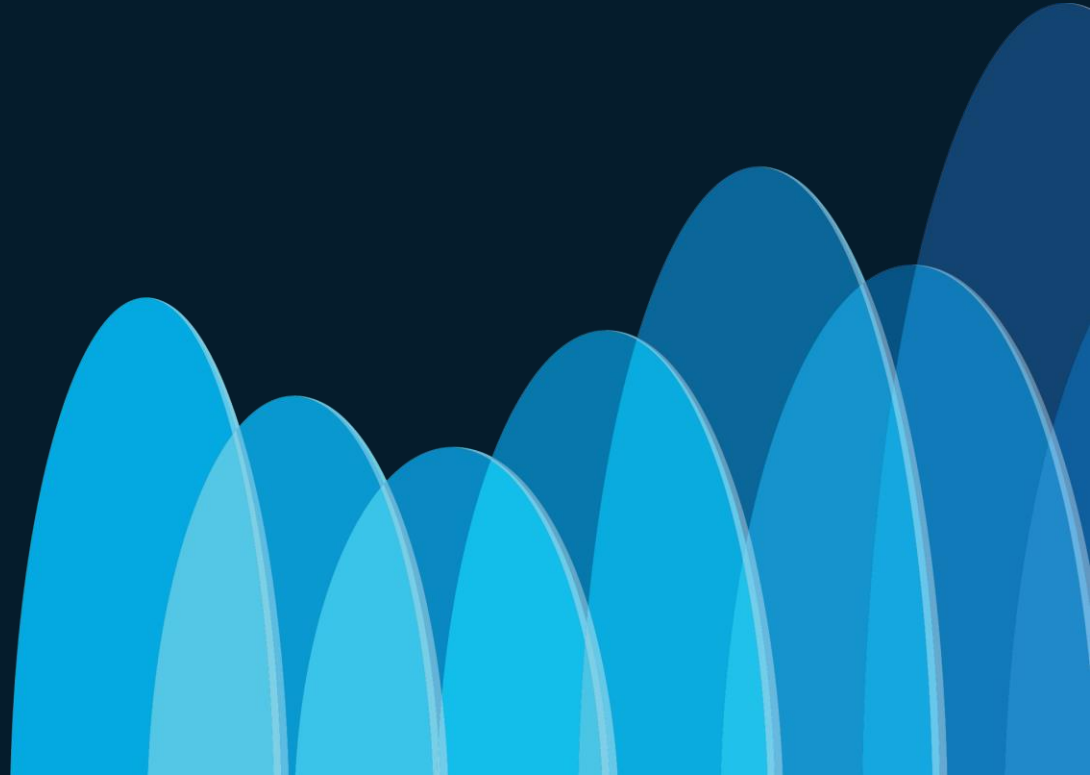
PREVIEW



cyber warrior

CISCO Live!

# What's happening with Kuiper?



# First Kuiper Launch



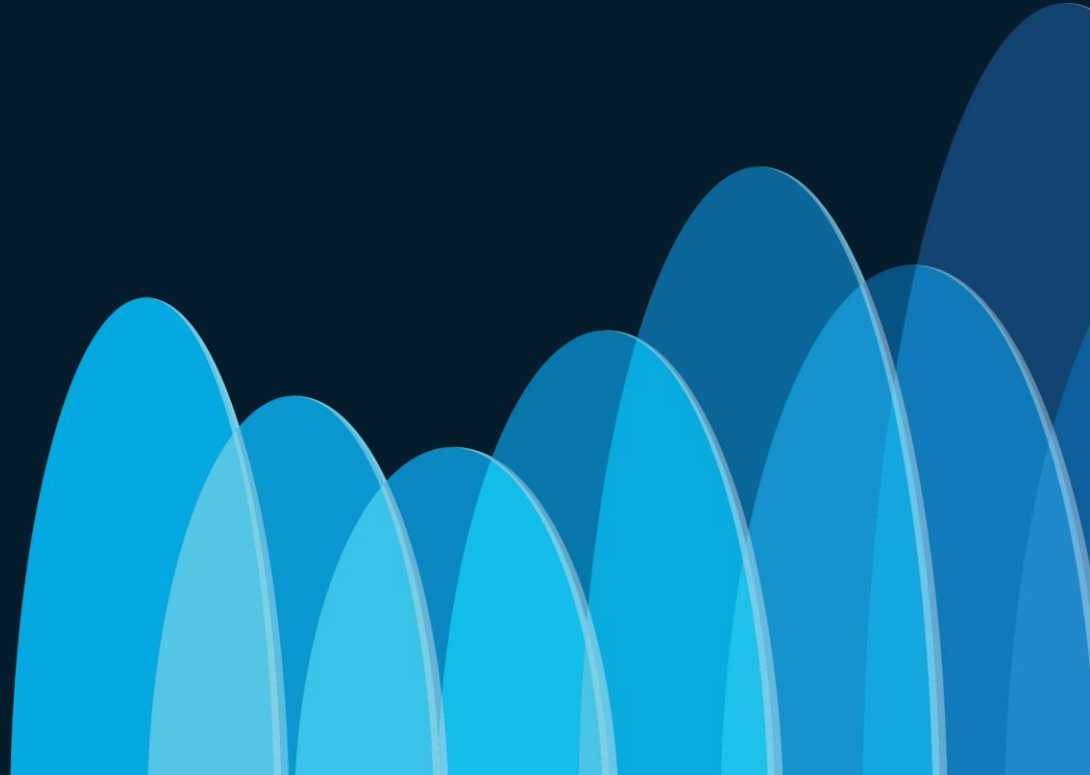
# KUIPER Updated Launch Schedule

“We will continue to increase our rates of satellite production and deployment heading into 2025, and we remain on track to begin offering service to customers next year,” Amazon said in a June 27 blog post.

Amazon [faces an FCC deadline](#) to have half of the 3,232-satellite constellation launched by July 2026.

Think lots of 2025 launches!

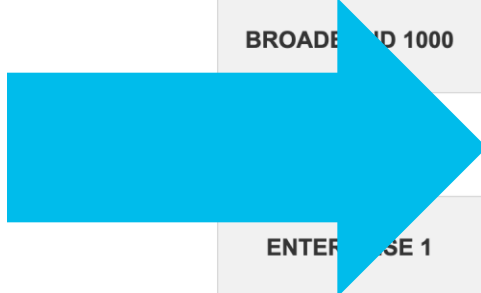
# Whats happening with OneWeb?

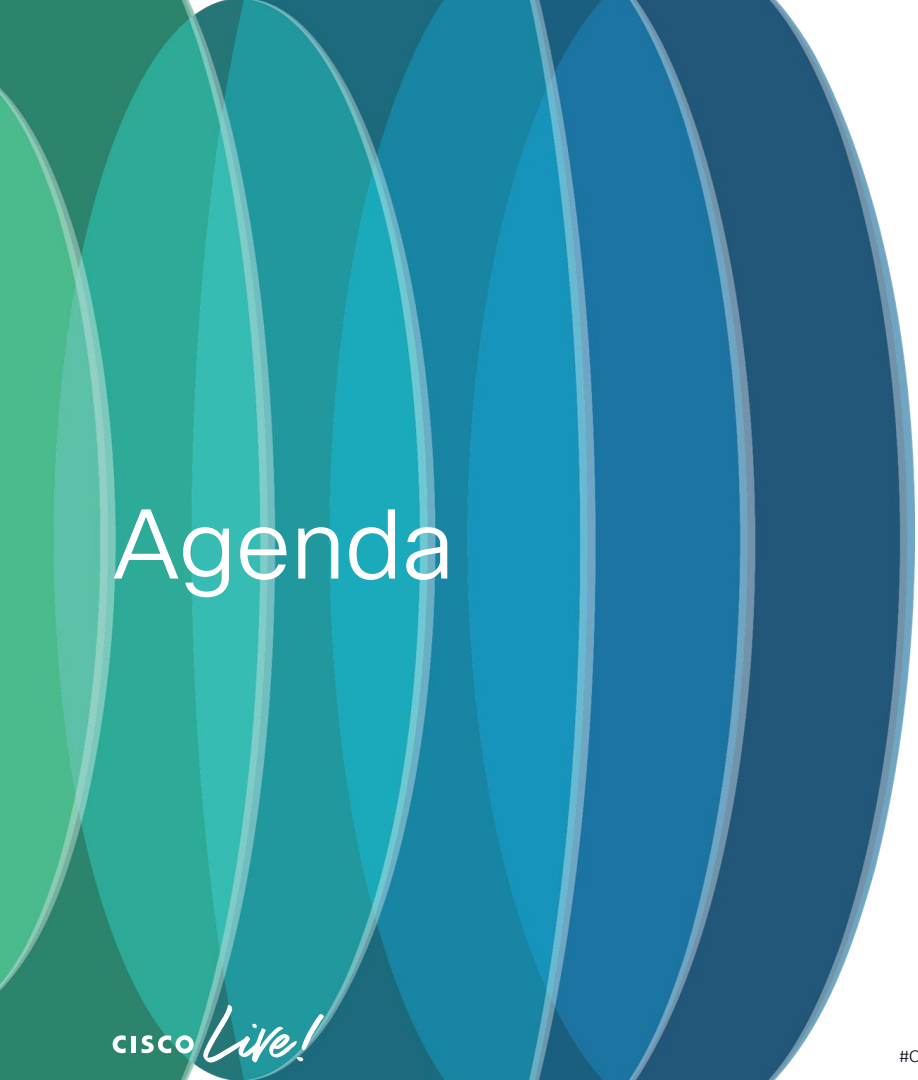


# OneWeb- catering towards Enterprise

- Polar Orbits
- Higher Orbit
- >600 satellites in orbit
- Broad Coverage over Australia
- Focused towards Enterprise Networking

## Compare Oneweb Canada & US Satellite Internet Plans

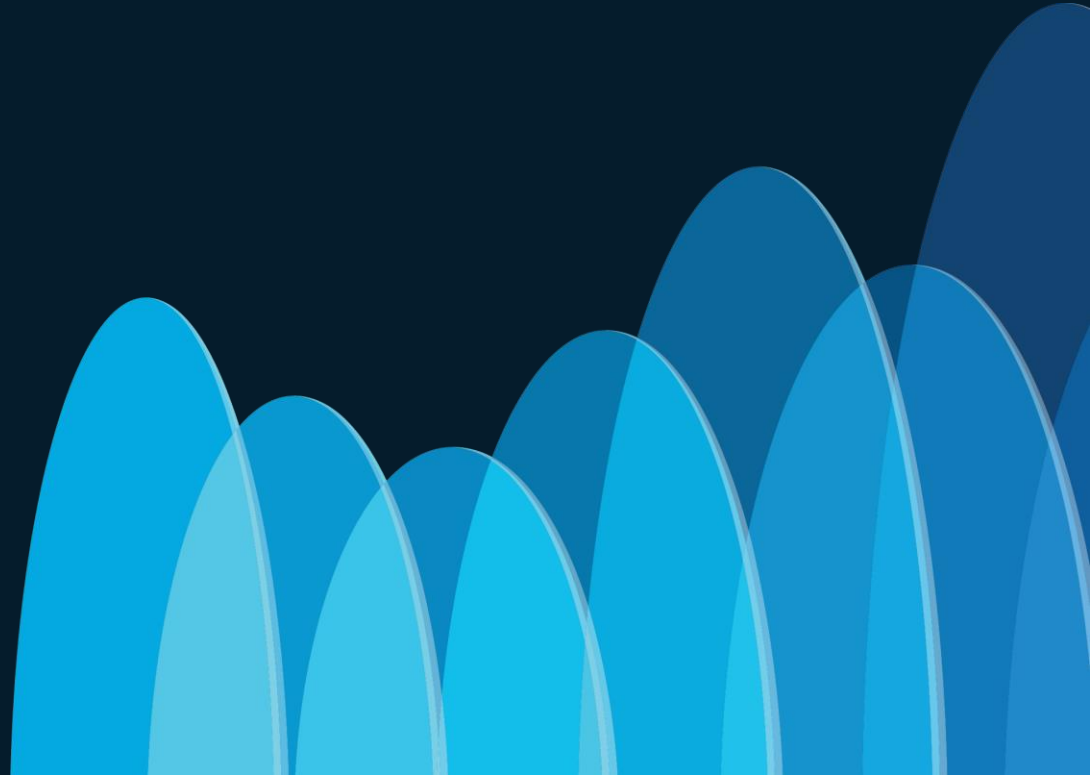
| PLAN                                                                                           | MONTHLY ALLOWANCE | MIR DOWN / UP | CIR DOWN / UP                                                                       | OW50SL & KYMETA | OW70L & OW130L |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| BROADBAND 100                                                                                  | 100 GB            | 100 / 20 MBPS |  | US\$575.00      | US\$450.00     |
| BROADBAND 250                                                                                  | 250 GB            | 100 / 20 MBPS |                                                                                     | US\$975.00      | US\$795.00     |
| BROADBAND 500                                                                                  | 500 GB            | 100 / 20 MBPS |                                                                                     | US\$1965.00     | US\$1350.00    |
| BROADBAND 1000                                                                                 | 1000 GB           | 100 / 20 MBPS |                                                                                     | US\$2675.00     | US\$2175.00    |
|  ENTERPRISE 1 | UNLIMITED         | 10 / 2 MBPS   | 2.5 / 0.5 MBPS                                                                      | US\$1875.00     | US\$1495.00    |
|                                                                                                | UNLIMITED         | 50 / 10 MBPS  | 5 / 1 MBPS                                                                          | US\$3750.00     | US\$2995.00    |
|                                                                                                | UNLIMITED         | 50 / 10 MBPS  | 10 / 2 MBPS                                                                         | US\$7500.00     | US\$5990.00    |
|                                                                                                | UNLIMITED         | 100 / 20 MBPS | 15 / 3 MBPS                                                                         | US\$11250.00    | US\$8985.00    |



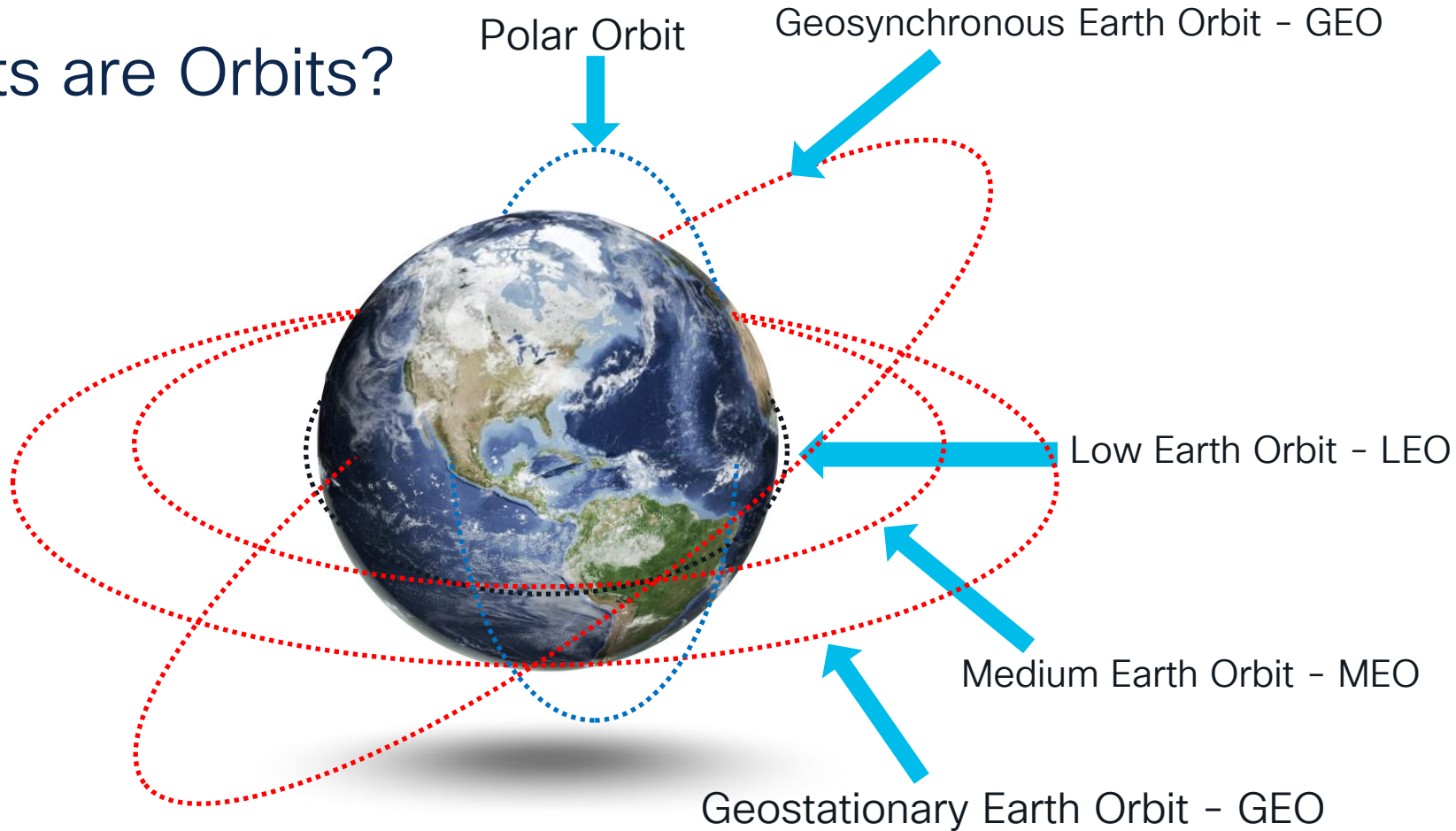
# Agenda

- Orbital Mechanics 101
- What is Starlink today?
- How does Cisco work with Starlink?
- Securing Starlink
- Things you need to know

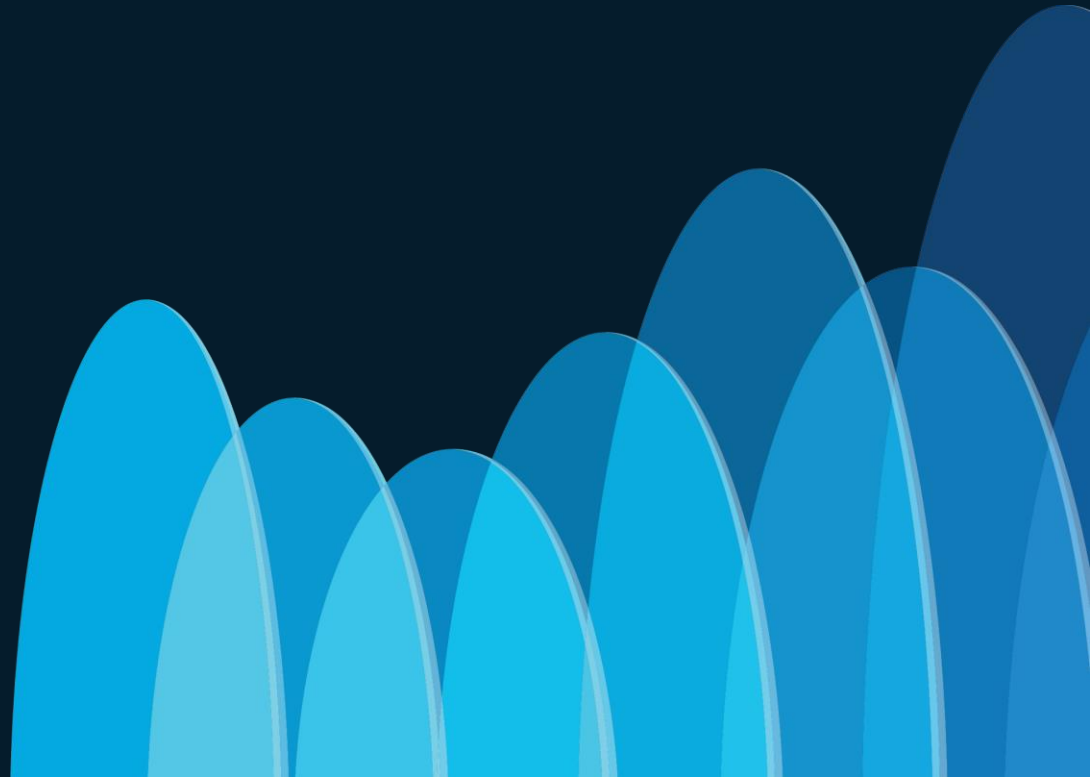
Orbits are orbits  
right?



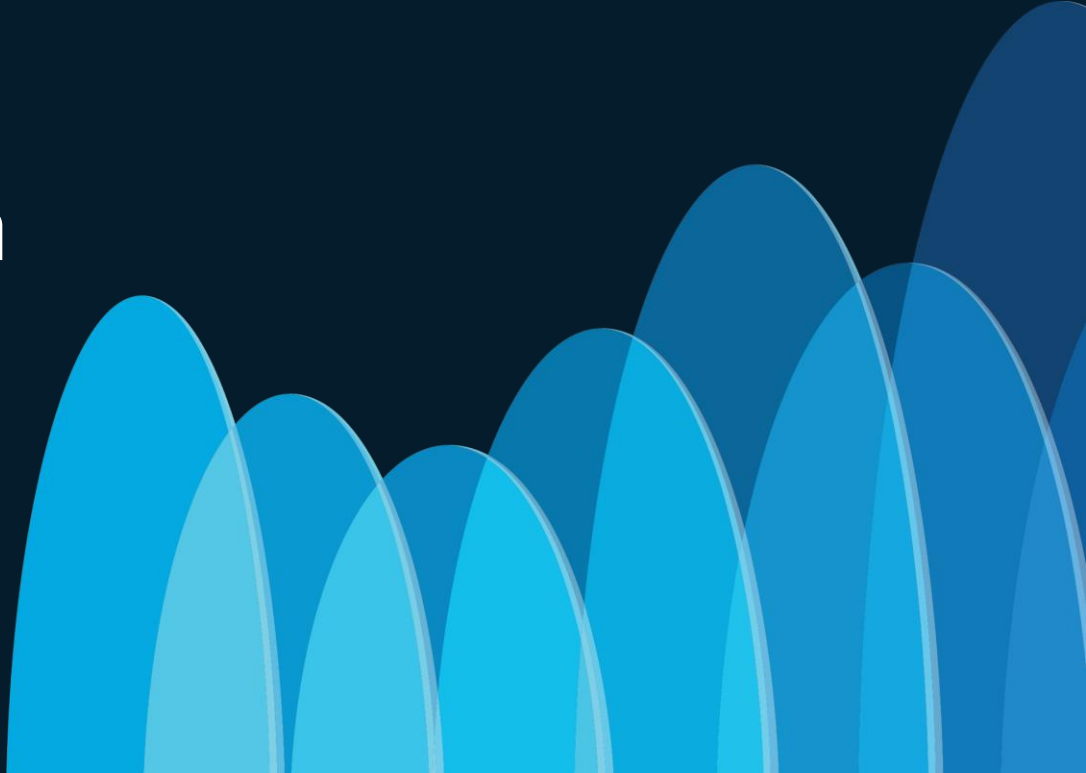
# Orbits are Orbits?



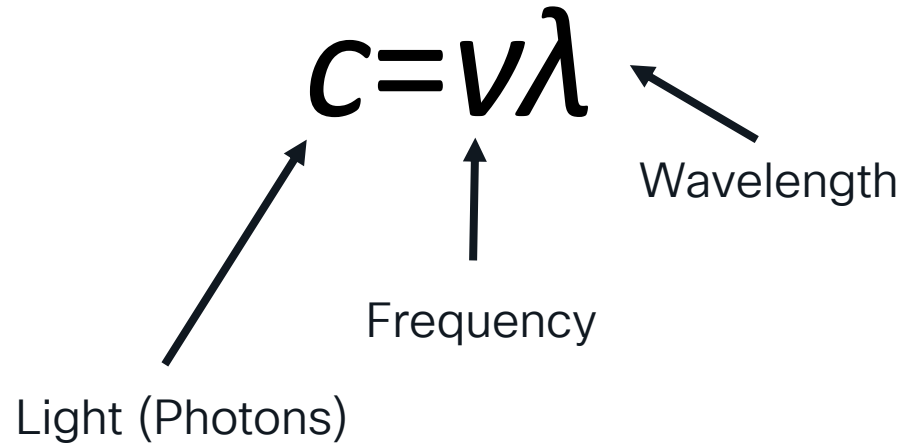
Hey Andrew, this  
is Cisco Live....  
Why do I need to  
know about  
physics, orbits,  
altitudes and  
latency?



Answer:  
Because this is  
an Engineering  
discussion, not a  
sales and  
marketing pitch  
😊



# Speed of Light in a Vacuum

$$c = v\lambda$$


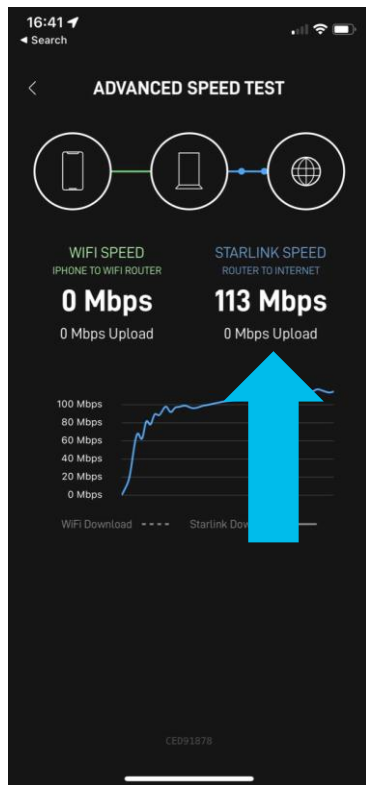
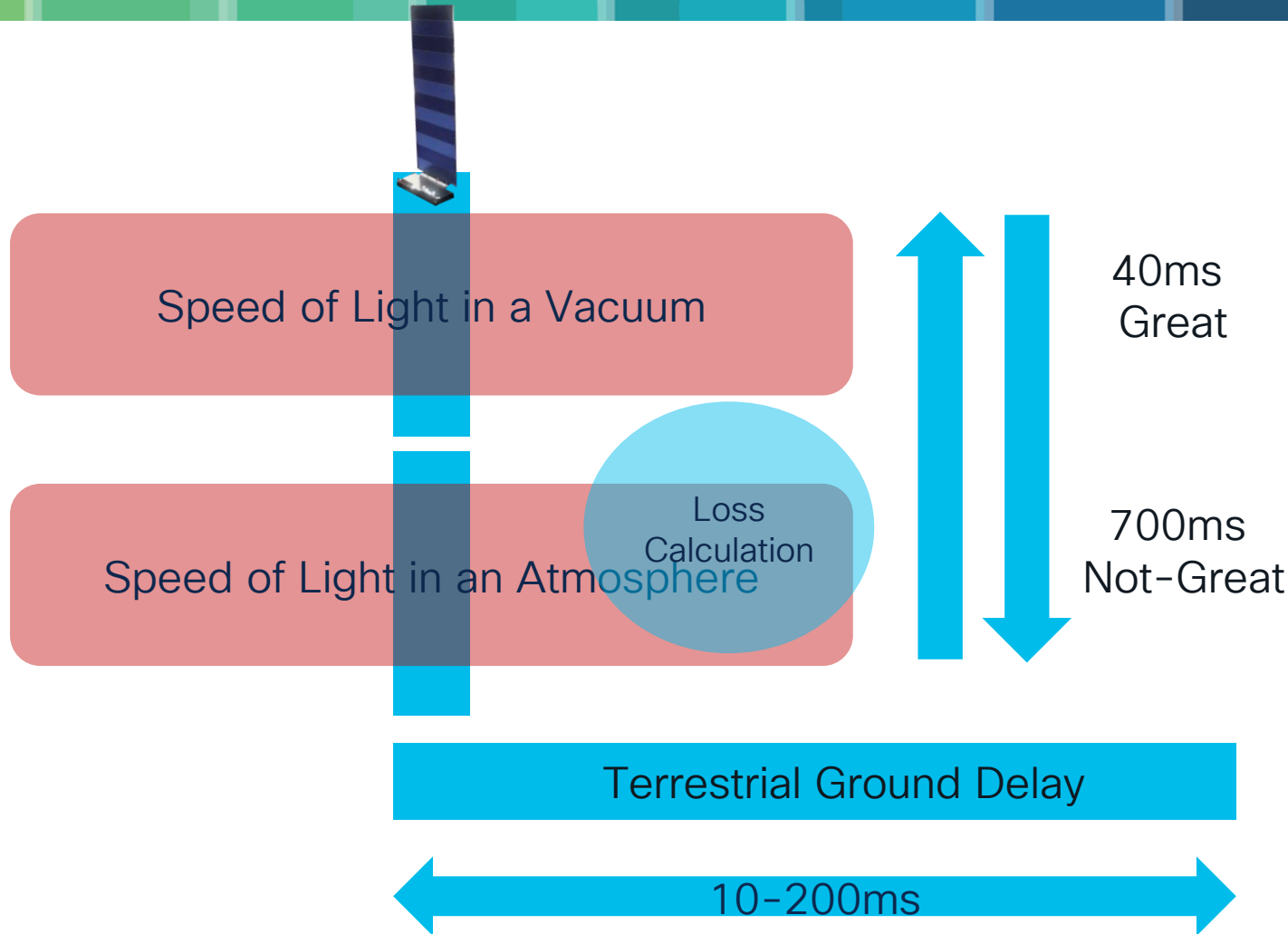
The diagram shows the equation  $c = v\lambda$  with three arrows pointing to its components: an arrow from 'Light (Photons)' to  $c$ , an arrow from 'Frequency' to  $v$ , and an arrow from 'Wavelength' to  $\lambda$ .

Light (Photons)

Frequency

Wavelength

**300,000 km/s**



# Orbits and Networking

- LEO – 1000 kilometers and below
  - Starlink 540km (345 miles)
  - One way latency – ~12-25ms
  - RTT – ~25-50ms



- MEO – 8000 kilometers (5,000 miles)
  - ~RTT 350ms



Happy Network Zone

- GEO – 36,000 kilometers (22,000 miles)
  - ~RTT 725ms



Sad Network Zone

# Physics Matters

700ms

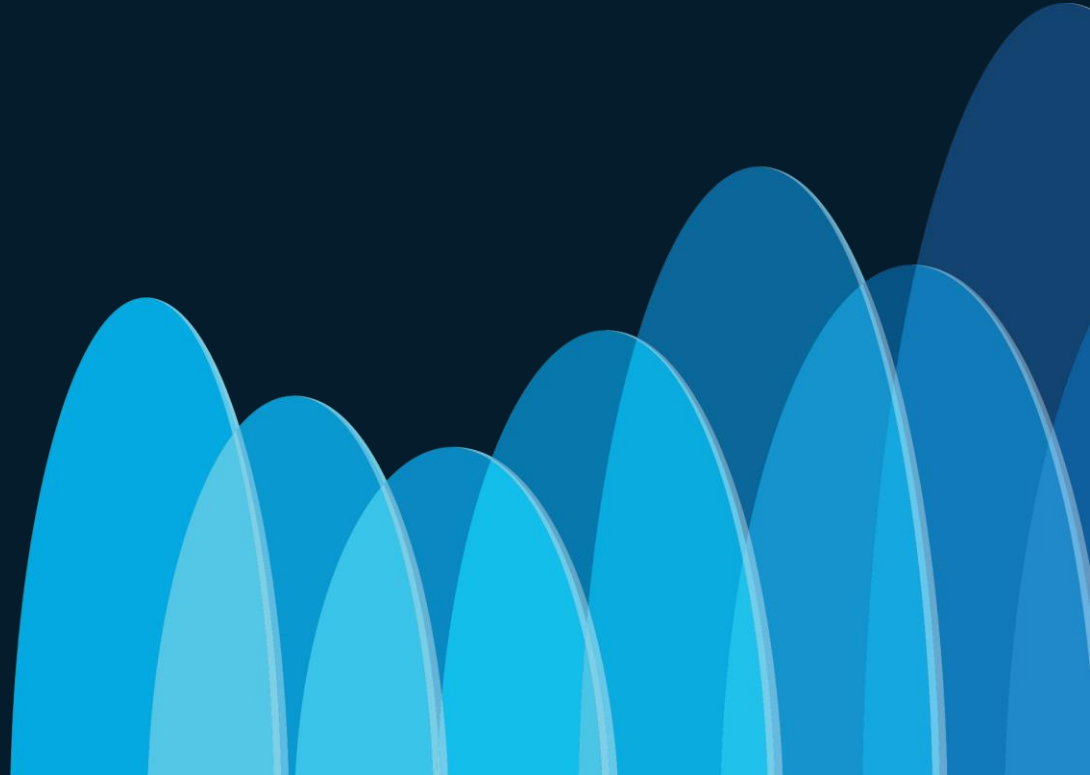
350ms

40ms



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# What really is Starlink?



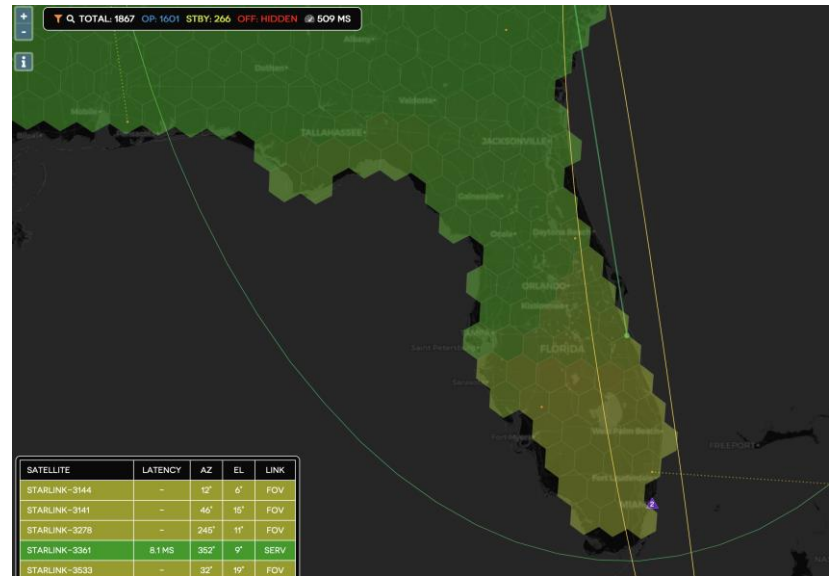
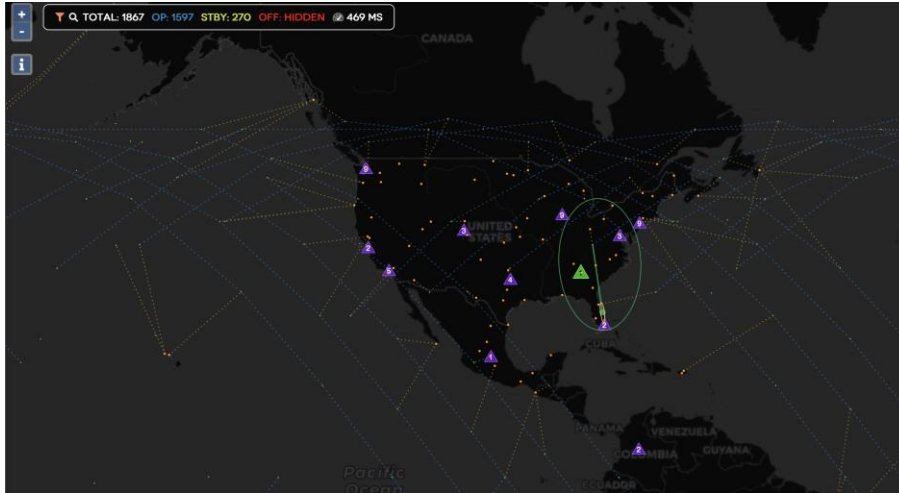
# Starlink Australia

- Estimation of pathing using currently published ephemeris
- Broad coverage of urban areas
- Rural areas would be serviced by polar orbits
- Coverage in remote area may be inconsistent



# What is Starlink?

- A global satellite network in Low Earth Orbit currently consisting of ~3000 satellites\*

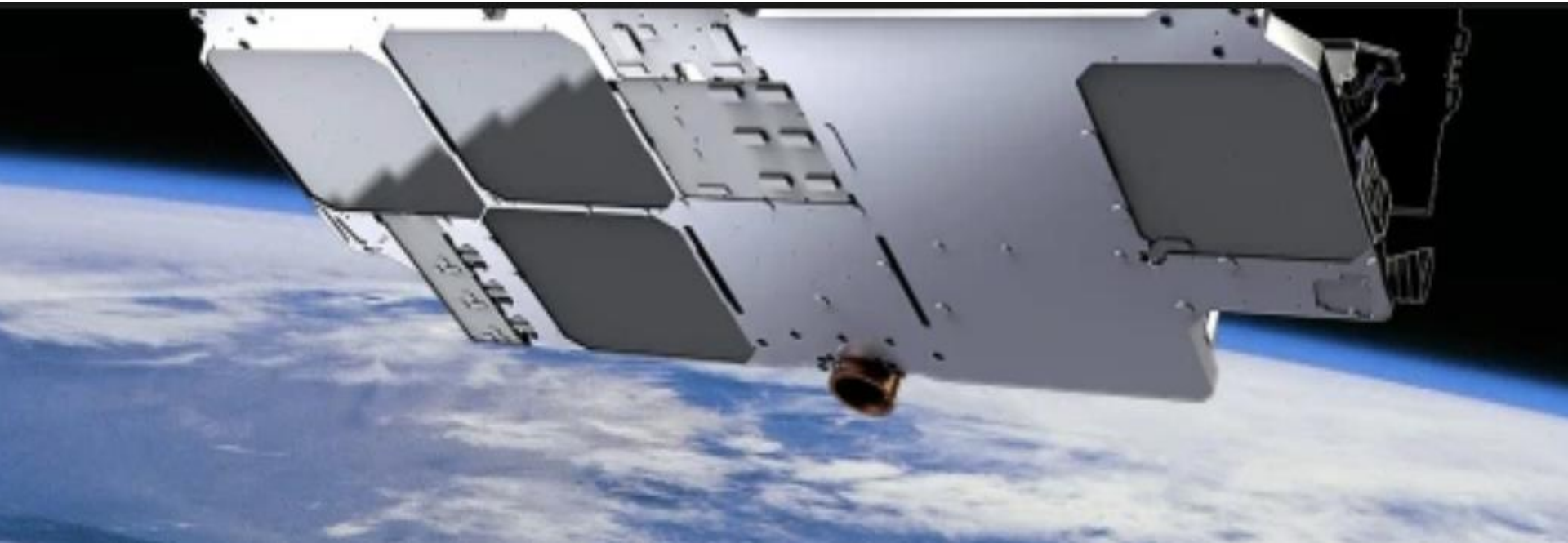


\*groups of 53 being launched on a regular basis

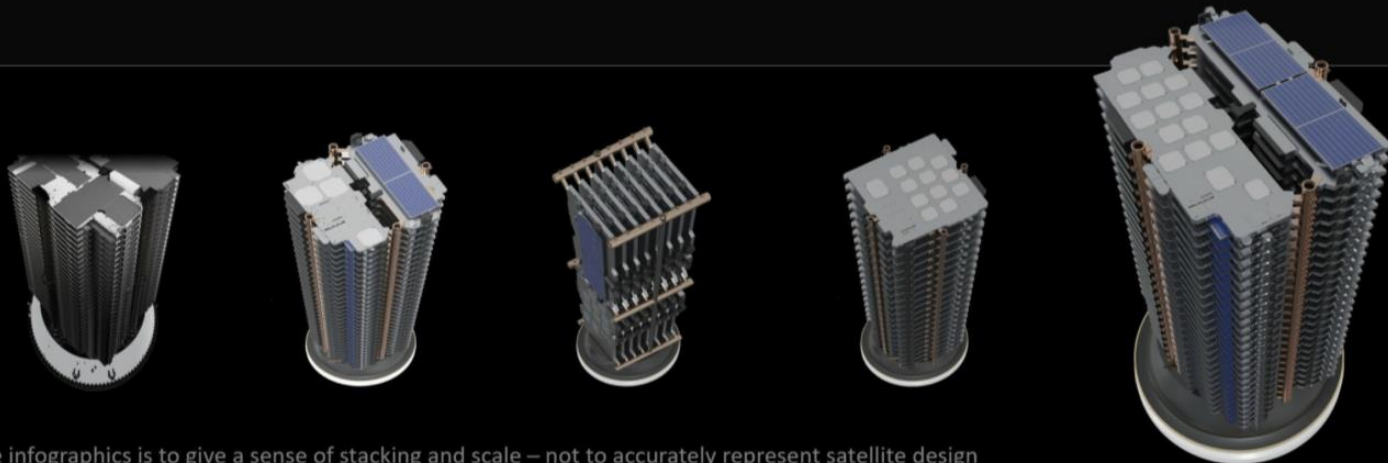
# Satellite v1.5

- Each satellite features four antennas in Ku band, one for uplink, three for downlink
- Each antenna is capable of projecting eight beams in two polarizations (RHCP/LHCP), for a total 48 downlink beams and 16 uplink beams.
- The maximum bandwidth available to Starlink in Ku band is 8x 250 MHz channels in downlink (total 2 GHz), and 8x 62.5 MHz channels in uplink (total 500 MHz)
- Each Satellite nominally operates at 10Gbps capacity with future expansion to 20Gbps

# Faced towards Ground



Credit: Starlink

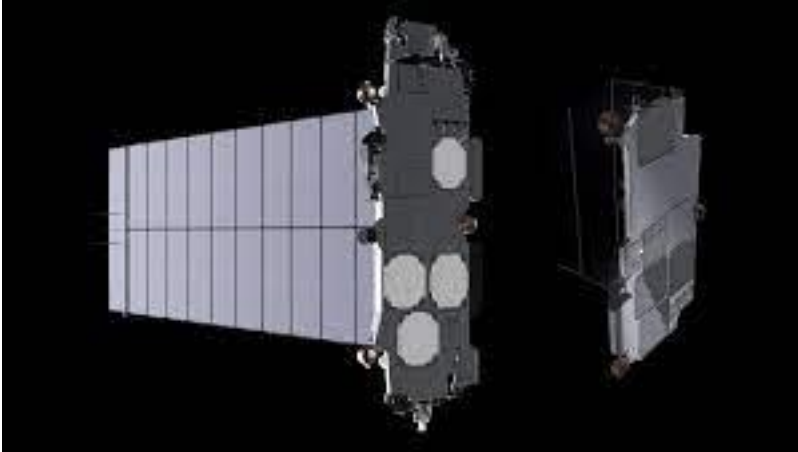


The goal of these infographics is to give a sense of stacking and scale – not to accurately represent satellite design

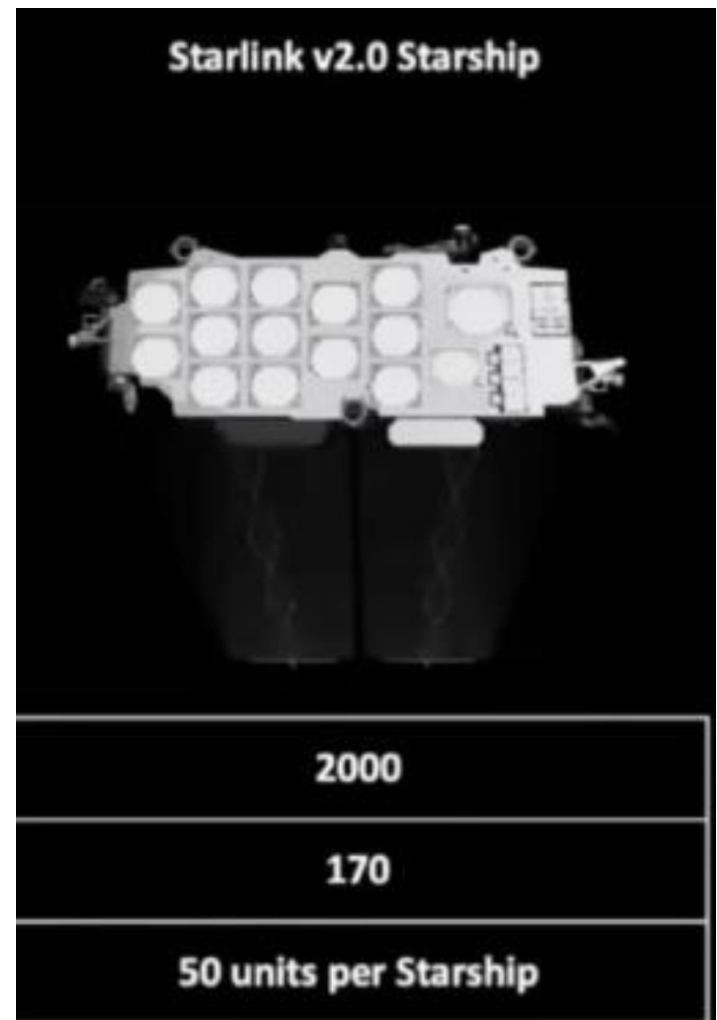
Assumptions

| Designation   | Starlink V1.5               | Starlink V2 F9-1             | Starlink V2 F9-2             | Starlink V2 mini            | Starlink V2 Starship        |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Status        | Launched                    | FCC filing – may not realize | FCC filing – may not realize | Launched                    | FCC filing                  |
| Mass kg       | 306                         | 303                          | 800                          | 800                         | 2000                        |
| Gbps / sat    | 15                          | 18                           | 70                           | 60                          | 170                         |
| Launch        | 60 units per Falcon 9       | 60 units per Falcon 9        | 16 units per Falcon 9        | 21 units per Falcon 9       | 50 units per Starship       |
| Tbps / launch | 0.9                         | 1.1                          | 1.1                          | 1.3                         | 8.5                         |
| m\$ / launch  | Sats 18 + launch 30 = 48m\$ | Sats 18 + launch 30 = 48m\$  | Sats 11 + launch 30 = 41m\$  | Sats 15 + launch 30 = 45m\$ | Sats 60 + launch 15 = 75m\$ |
| \$ / Mbps     | 53                          | 45                           | 37                           | 35                          | 9                           |

## V2.0 Satellite



V1.5 Satellite



# Gen 1.5 in Low Earth Orbit



# Observations of the Starlink Network

- CGNAT Employed
- Array to Satellite to Ground Station are all Flat
- Appears that Ground to NAP is a series of Exit MPLS Networks
- Exit Routing is based on your specific Terminal
- \*Network Configuration changes are frequent and unannounced
- Exit Path is currently static based on your Service Class
- Portability, Marine, RV, Aviation means that you can be placed in different exit VPNs, we assume dynamically

# Infrared “Space Lasers”

- 3 Beam Optical Head using Infrared Laser
- Same Orbital Plane Operation
- Theoretically could offload to parallel polar plane satellite



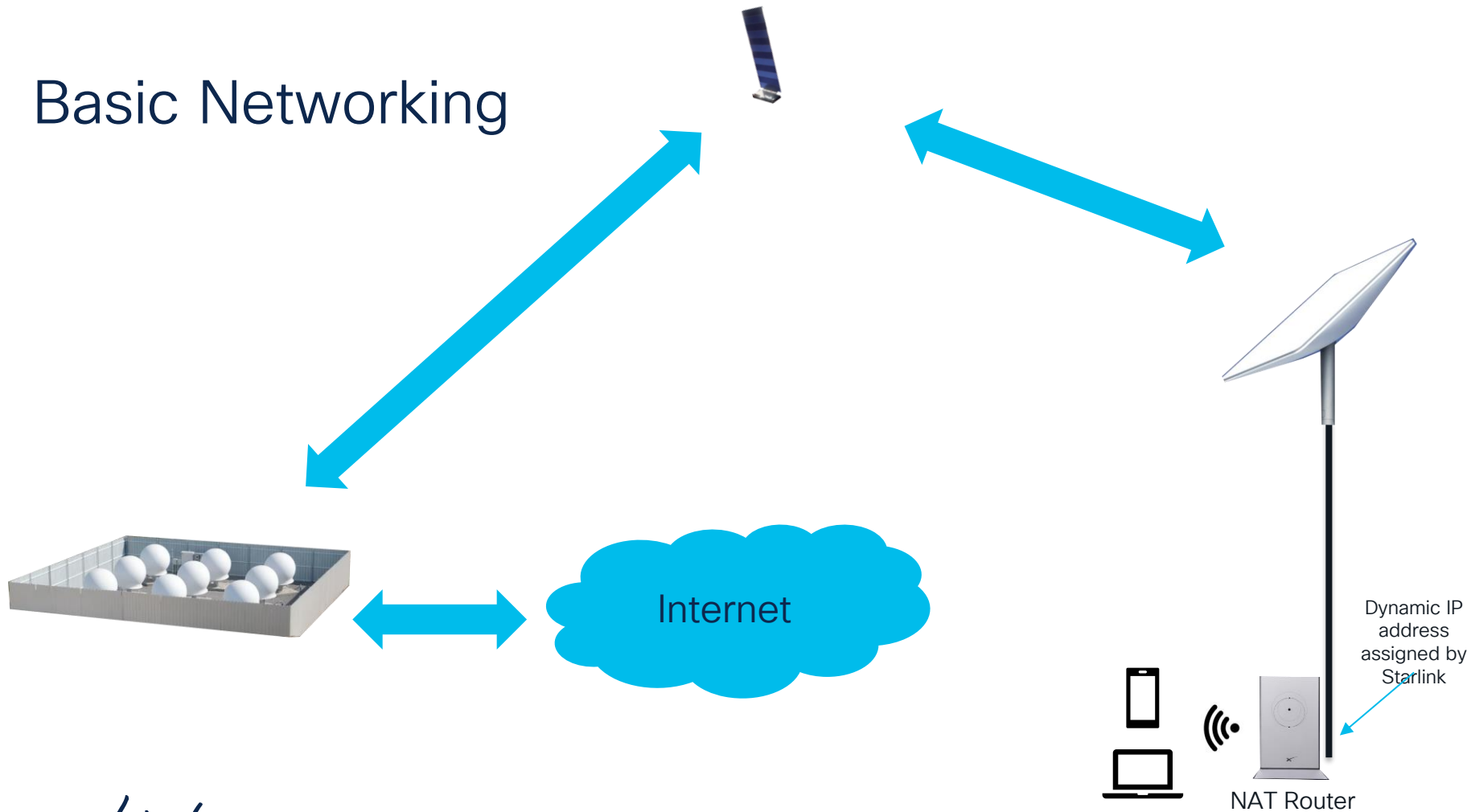
Credit: SpaceX/Starlink

# Ground Station

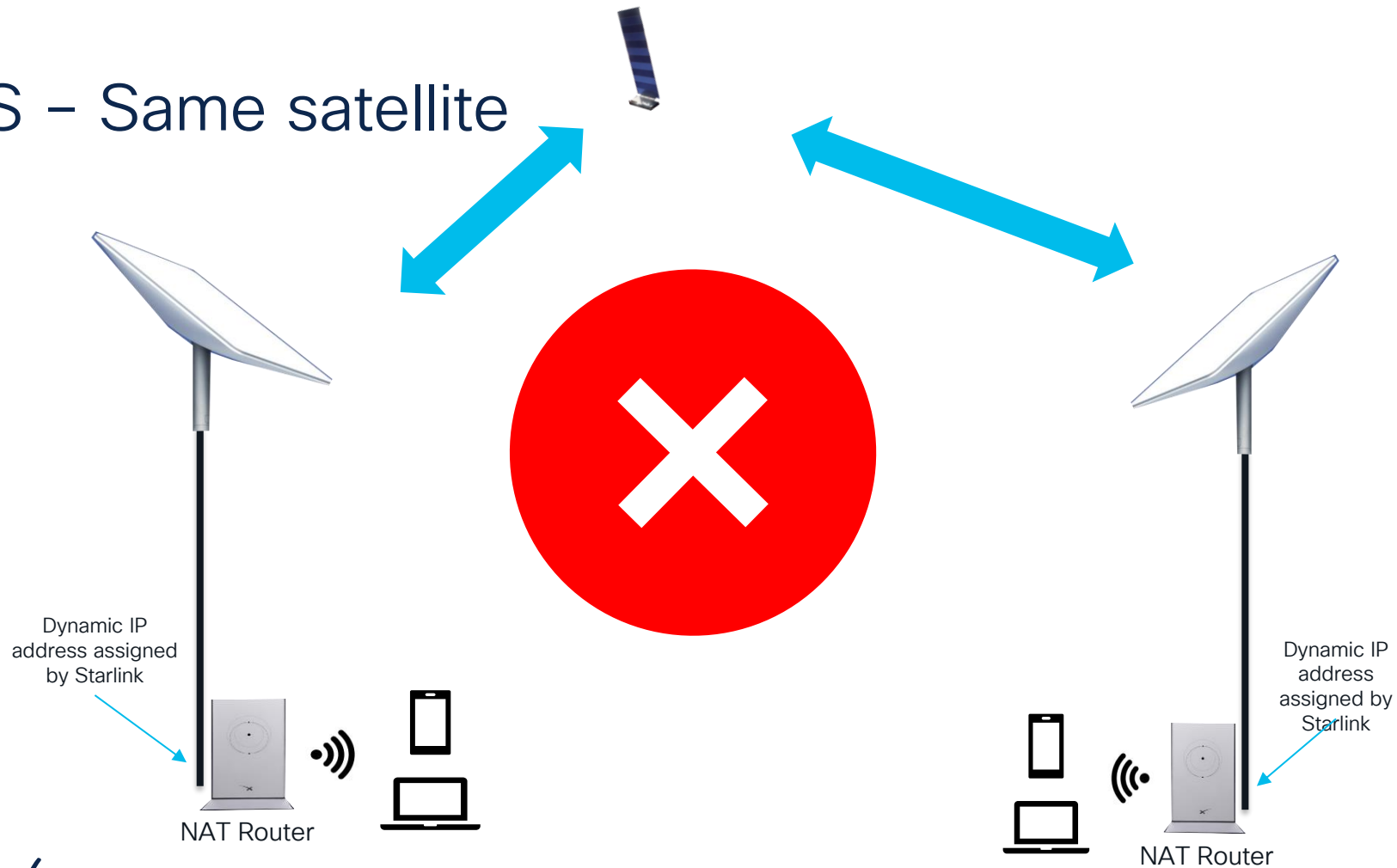
- Each gateway antenna has available a maximum of 4x 500 MHz channels (total 2 GHz) in uplink, and 5x 250 MHz channels (total 1.25 GHz) in downlink
- In this configuration – where 8 antennas are active – would be 10Ghz total active Down and 6Ghz Up per site
- Ground stations are positioned on top of existing Fiber Paths
- Each Parabolic Antenna can support 10Gbps x 2)
- So that's up to 1.6Tbps theoretical bandwidth for a site with 8 active



# Basic Networking



# BLOS – Same satellite

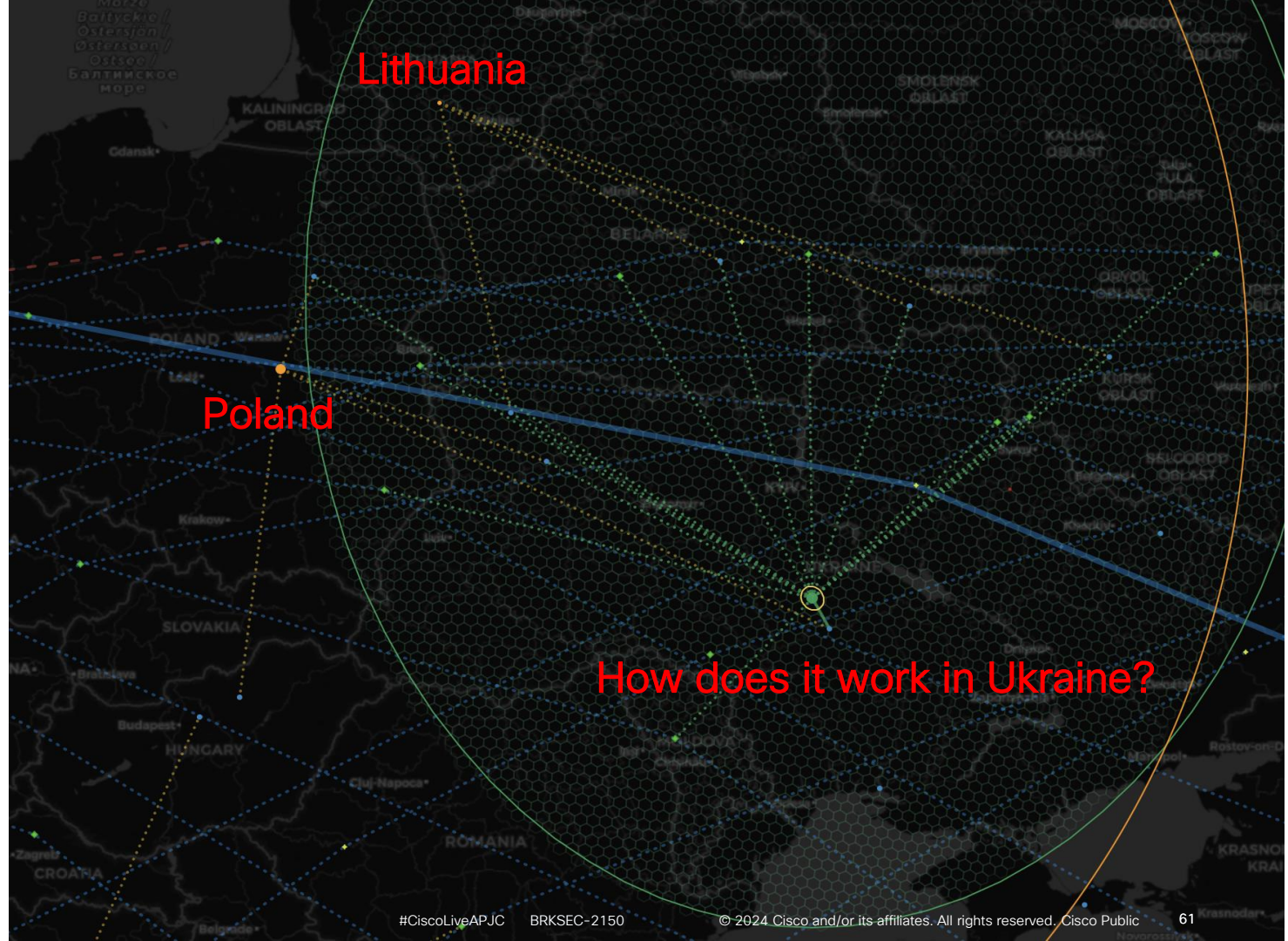


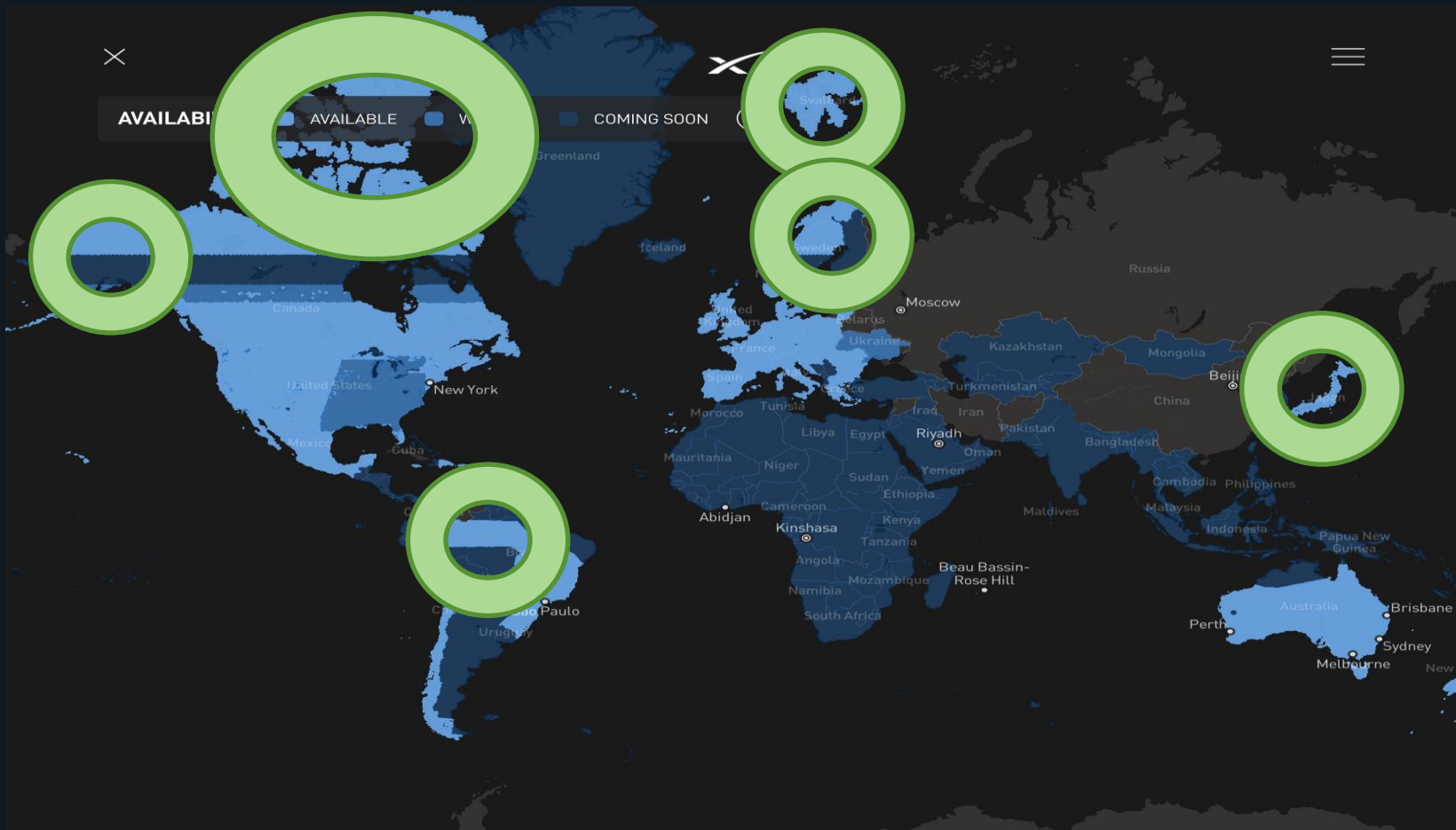
## Radio Gateways

Lithuania  
Poland

## Internet Gateways

Frankfurt  
London







# STARLINK

RESIDENTIAL

BUSINESS

RV

MARITIME

AVIATION

IOT

AVAILABILITY



AVAILABLE



WAITLIST



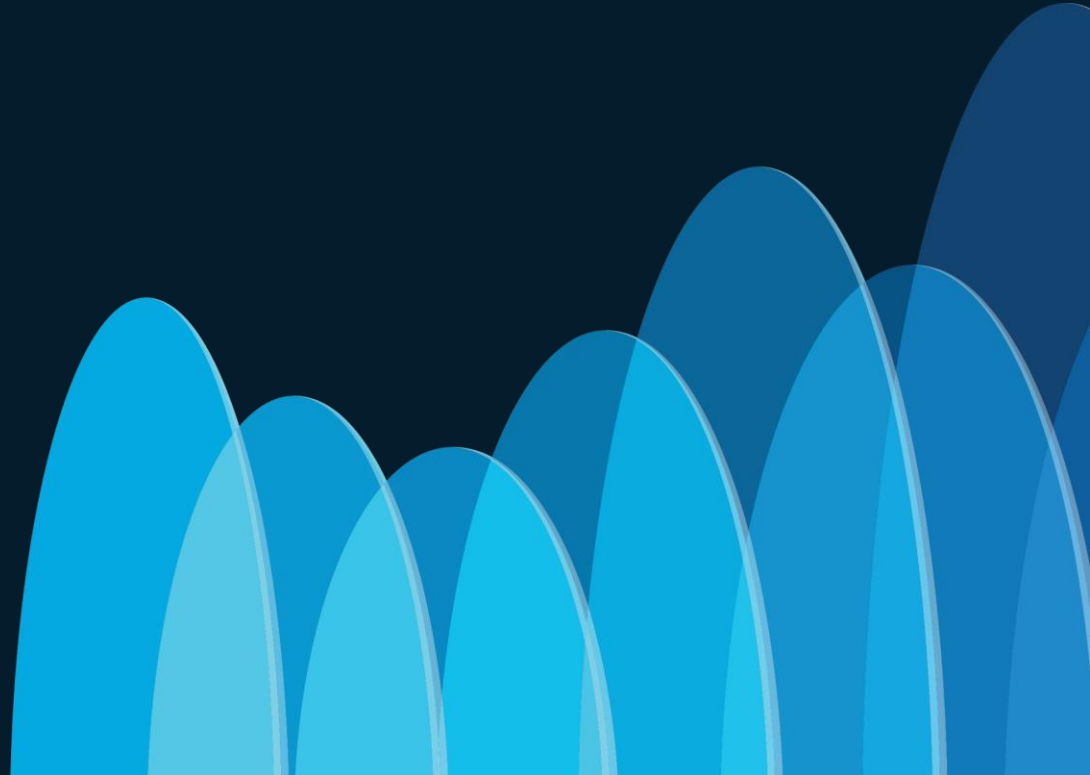
COMING SOON



# Things we know

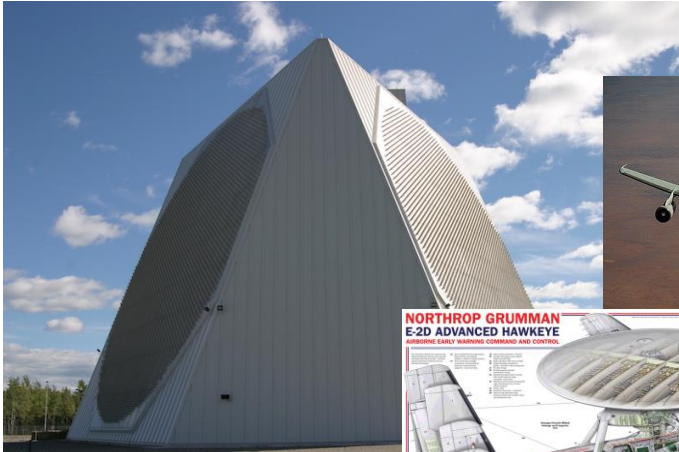
- Dense Orbital shells are extremely robust
- Frequency shifts can be simple software operations
- Receive only satellite arrays are critically important
- Low observability packages are important
- Low cost Software Defined Radios (SDRs) are being used for offensive hunt operations

# Phased Array Antenna



# Examples of Phased Arrays

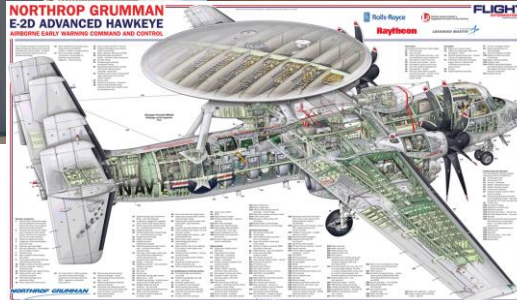
- Space Observation Radar



- AN-SPY-1 Phased Array



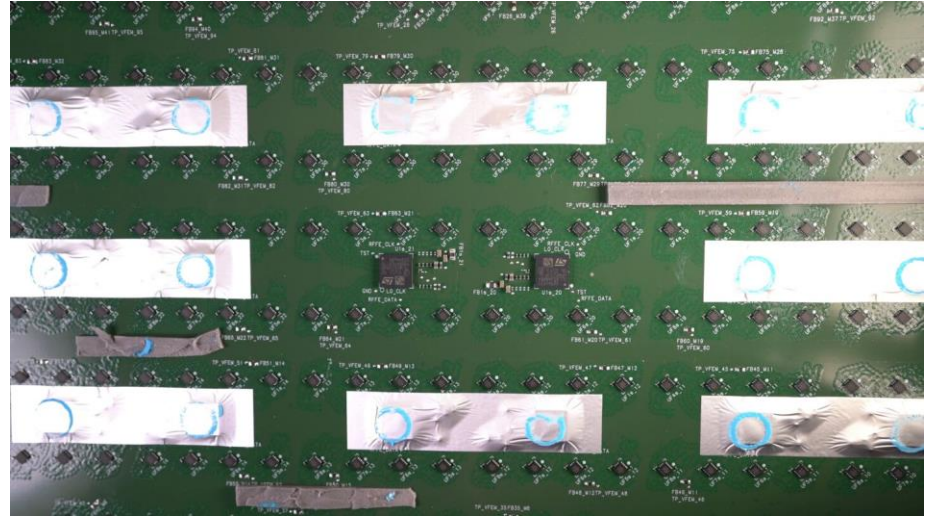
E-3 Sentry  
AWACS



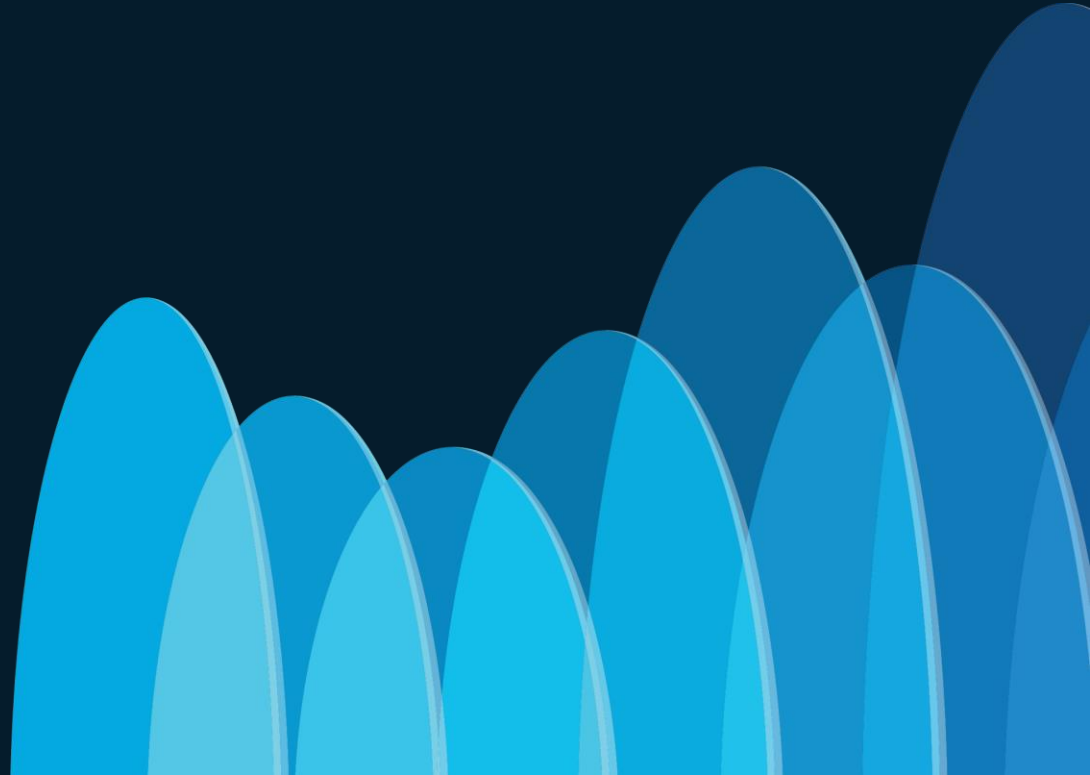
E-2D  
Early Warning

# How does Starlink work?

- Up / Down configuration
  - Ground Terminal is a phased array antenna in one of two current configurations – Round (Gen1) or Rectangle (Gen2)
  - Each array has hundreds of transceivers
- 
- 12-18 and 26.5-49 GHz bands

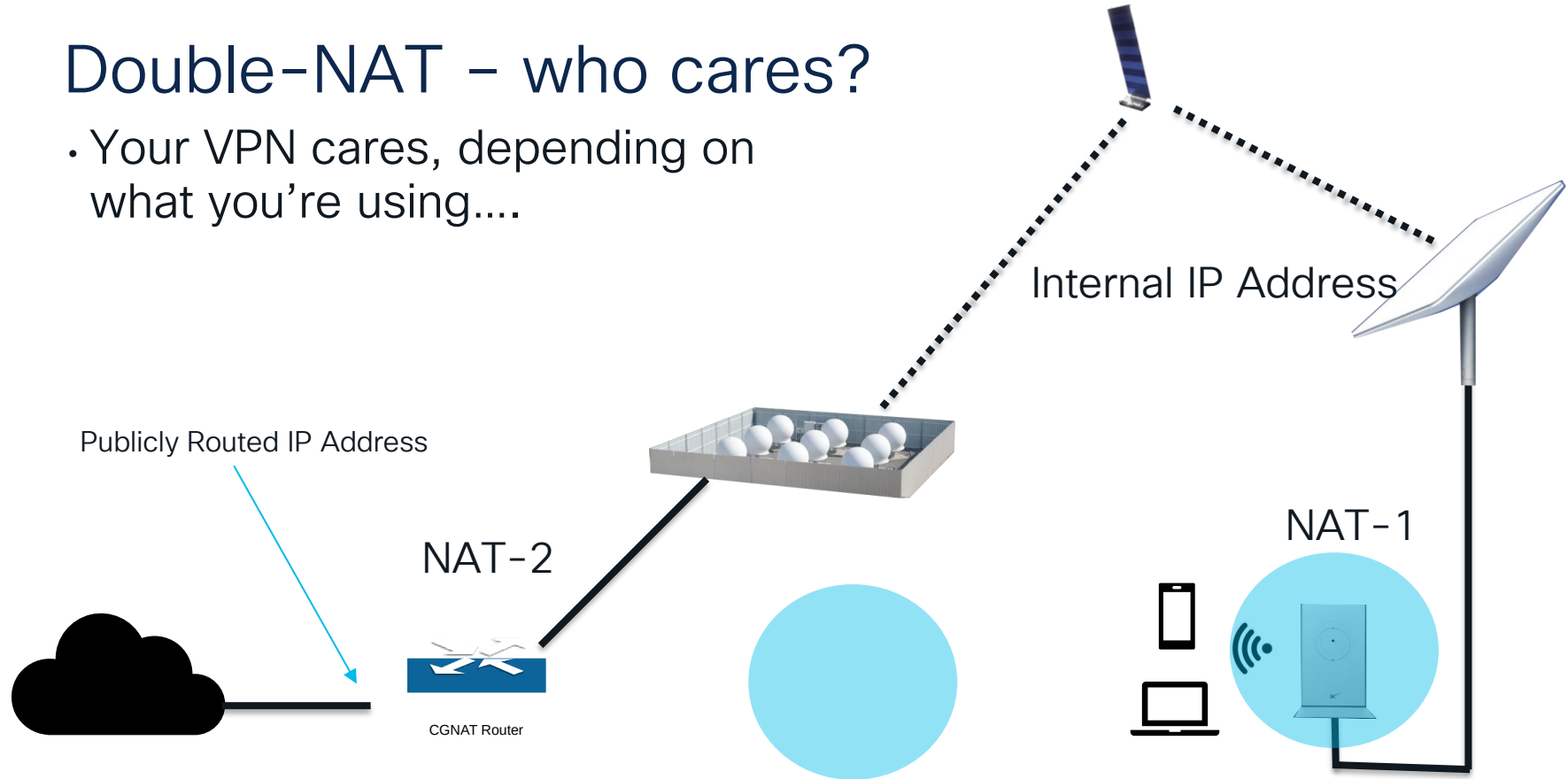


# Double/Triple NAT



# Double-NAT – who cares?

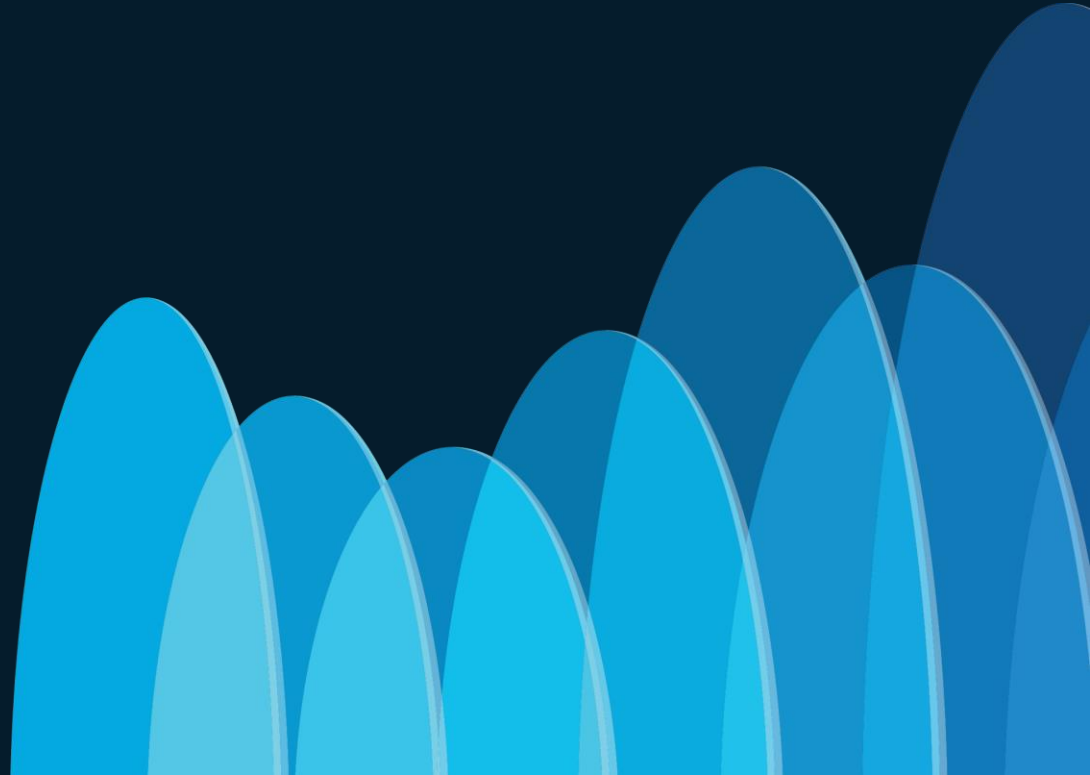
- Your VPN cares, depending on what you're using....



# Things that Fix NAT Problems

- Static NAT configuration – impossible with Starlink and CG-NAT carriers
- GRE/IPSec+NAT-T Tunnels
- Straight NAT-T Tunnels
- IPv6\*\*\*\* (maybe)
- TCP VPN Tunnels

# Polar Orbits and “Space Lasers”



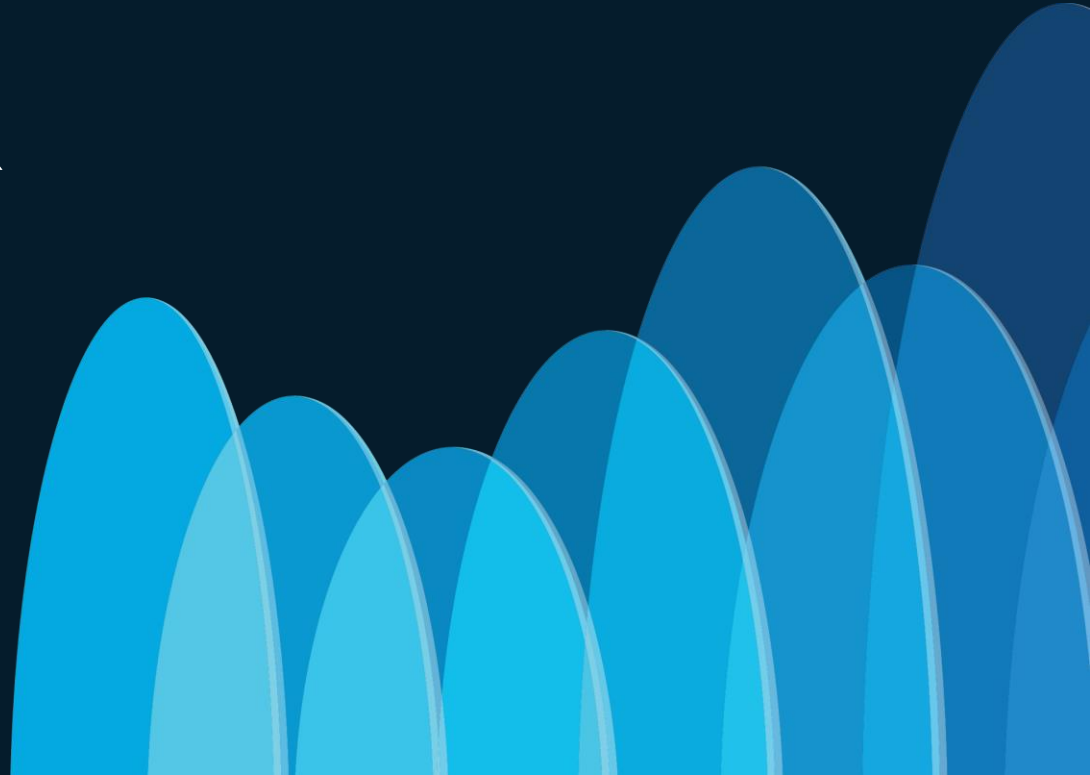
# Satellite Truths and Myths

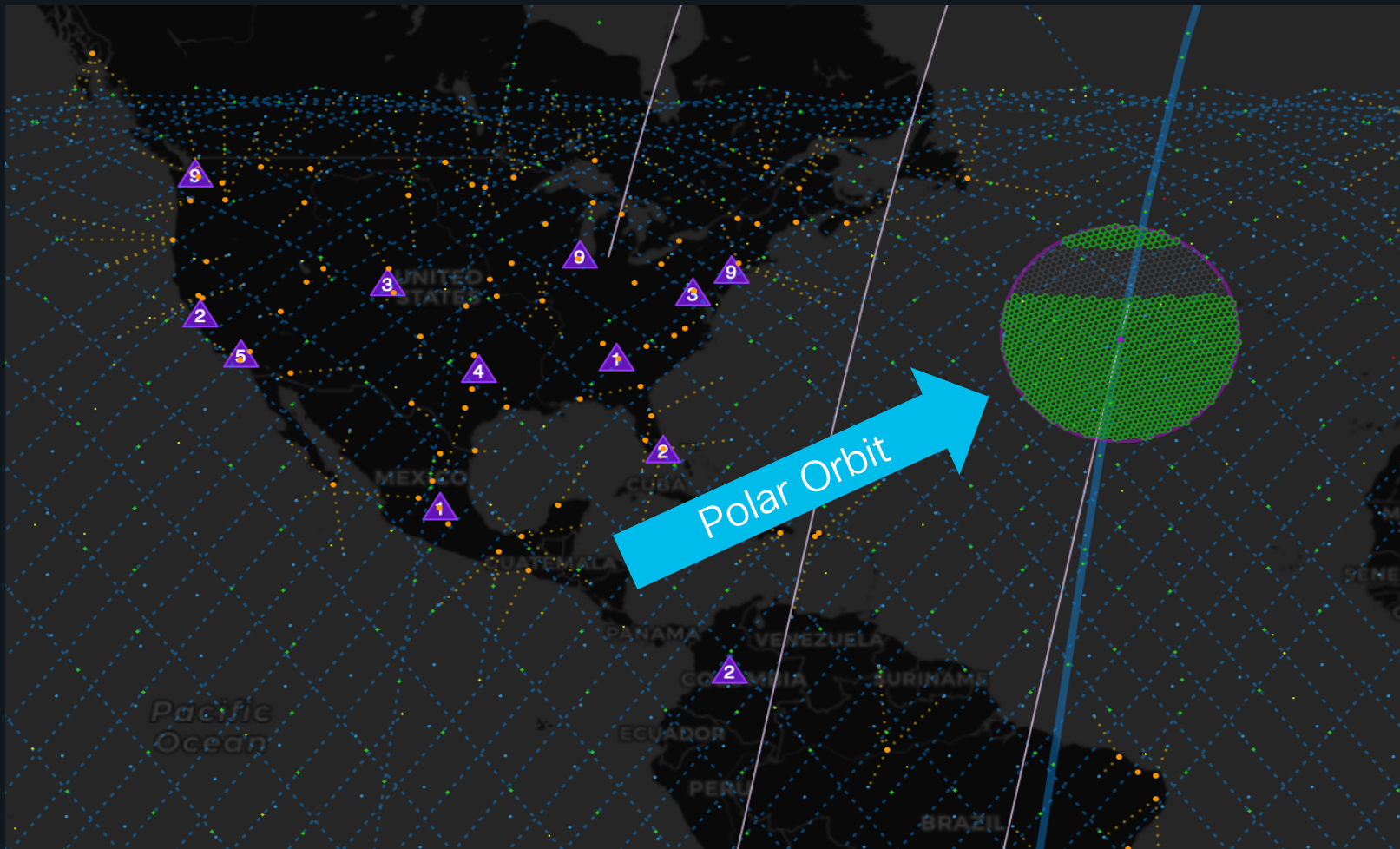
- All Starlink Satellites have “Lasers” – **FALSE**
- All Starlink Satellites can cross communicate to each other – **FALSE**
- Some Starlink Satellites have laser based optics that can point ahead of them to the next satellite – **TRUE**
- On-orbit Satellites can calculate multi-planar ephemeris to dynamically communicate to satellites in different orbits – **FALSE**

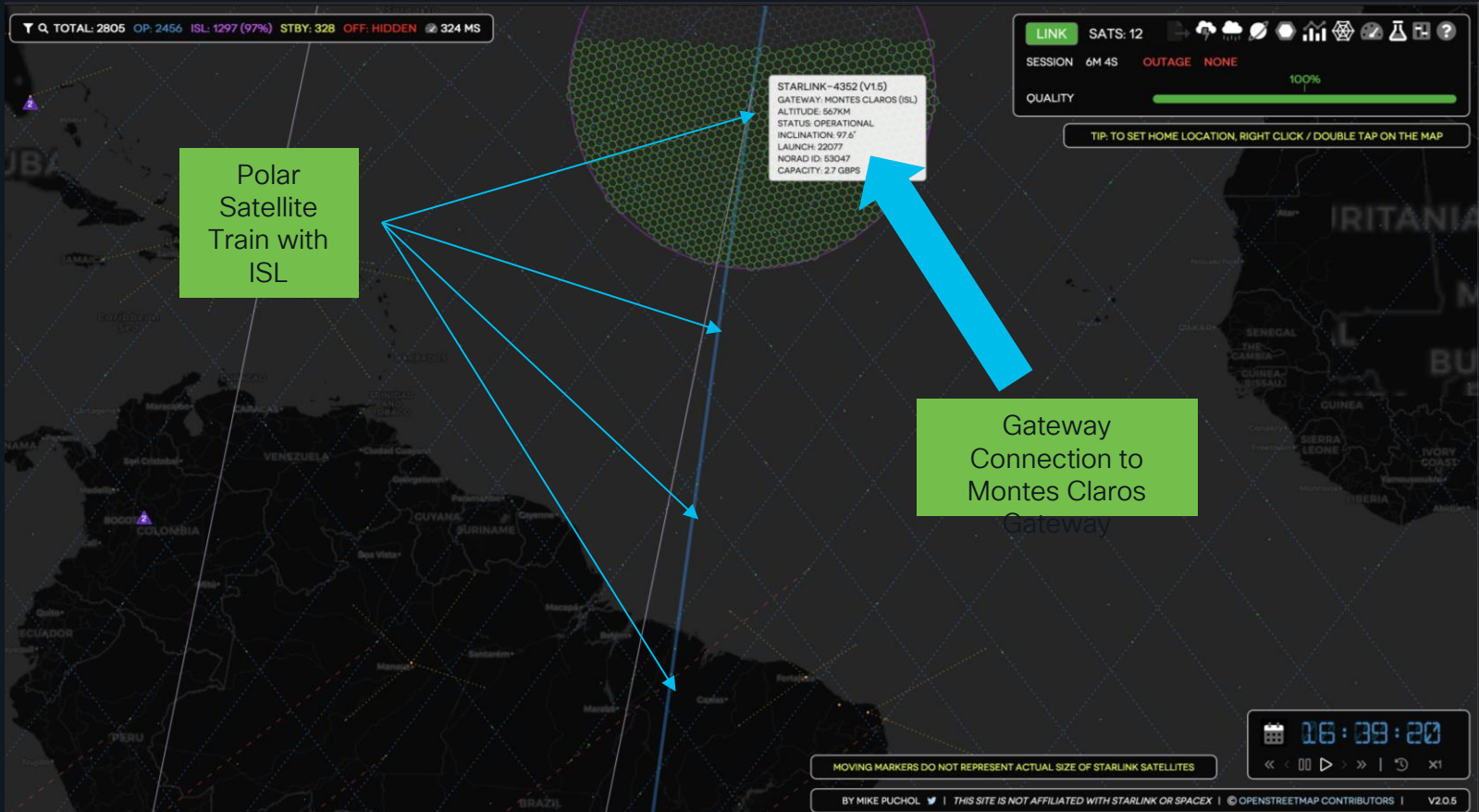
# Polar Orbit Satellites and Free Space Optics

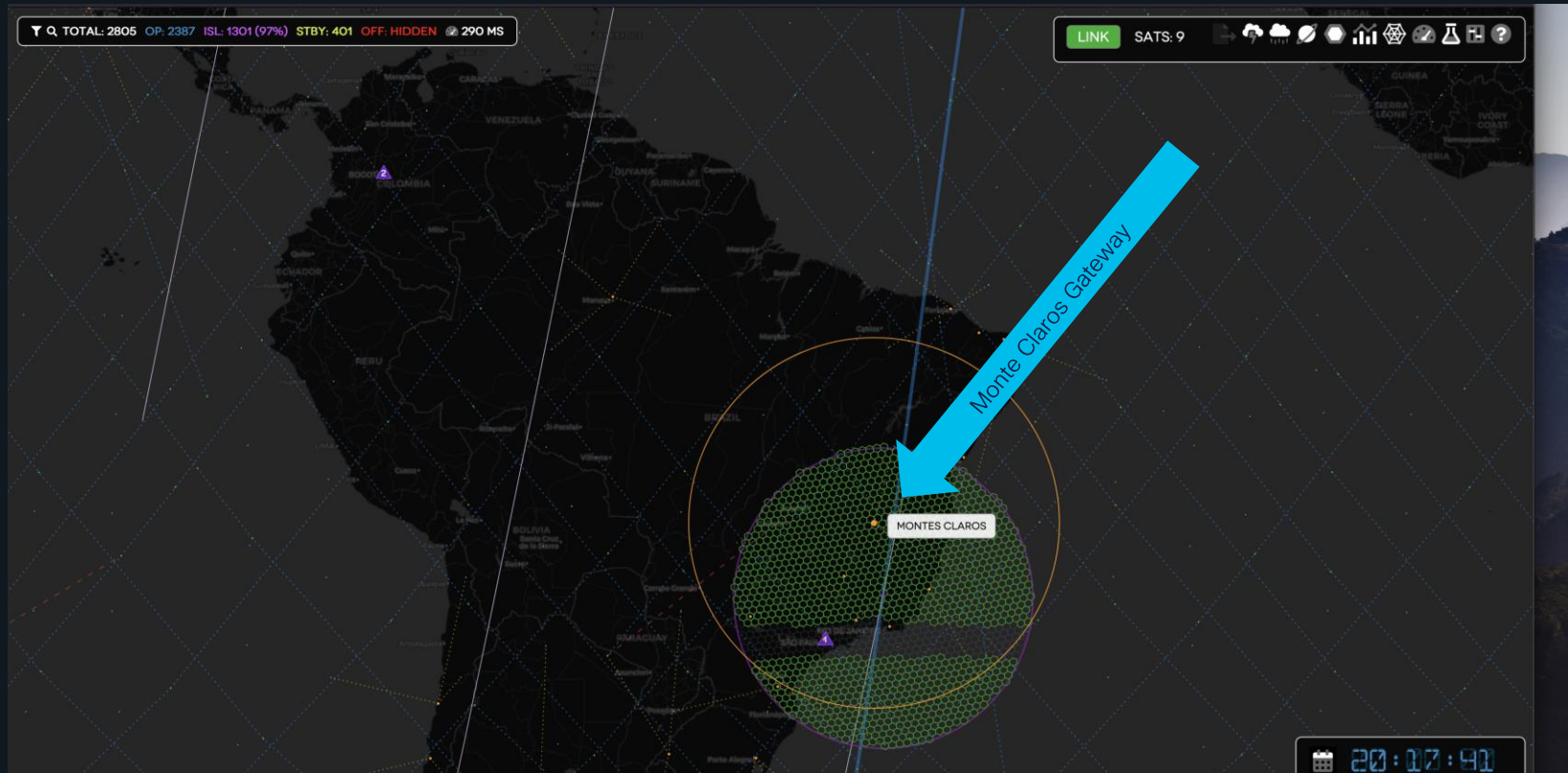
- Generation 1 Satellites are **Radio Only**
- Generation 1.5 and 2.0 Satellites are capable of Inter-Satellite Links (ISL)
- ISL Links work currently in a follow-me configuration
- A polar string of satellites provide hop to hop communications in single file
- Closest Radio Gateway provides the downlink for the chain of satellites
- Only use for satellites in polar orbits and where there is a Gateway connection
- **You may not pop-out onto the Internet in a country that you expect**
- **You may not come out in a country you want**

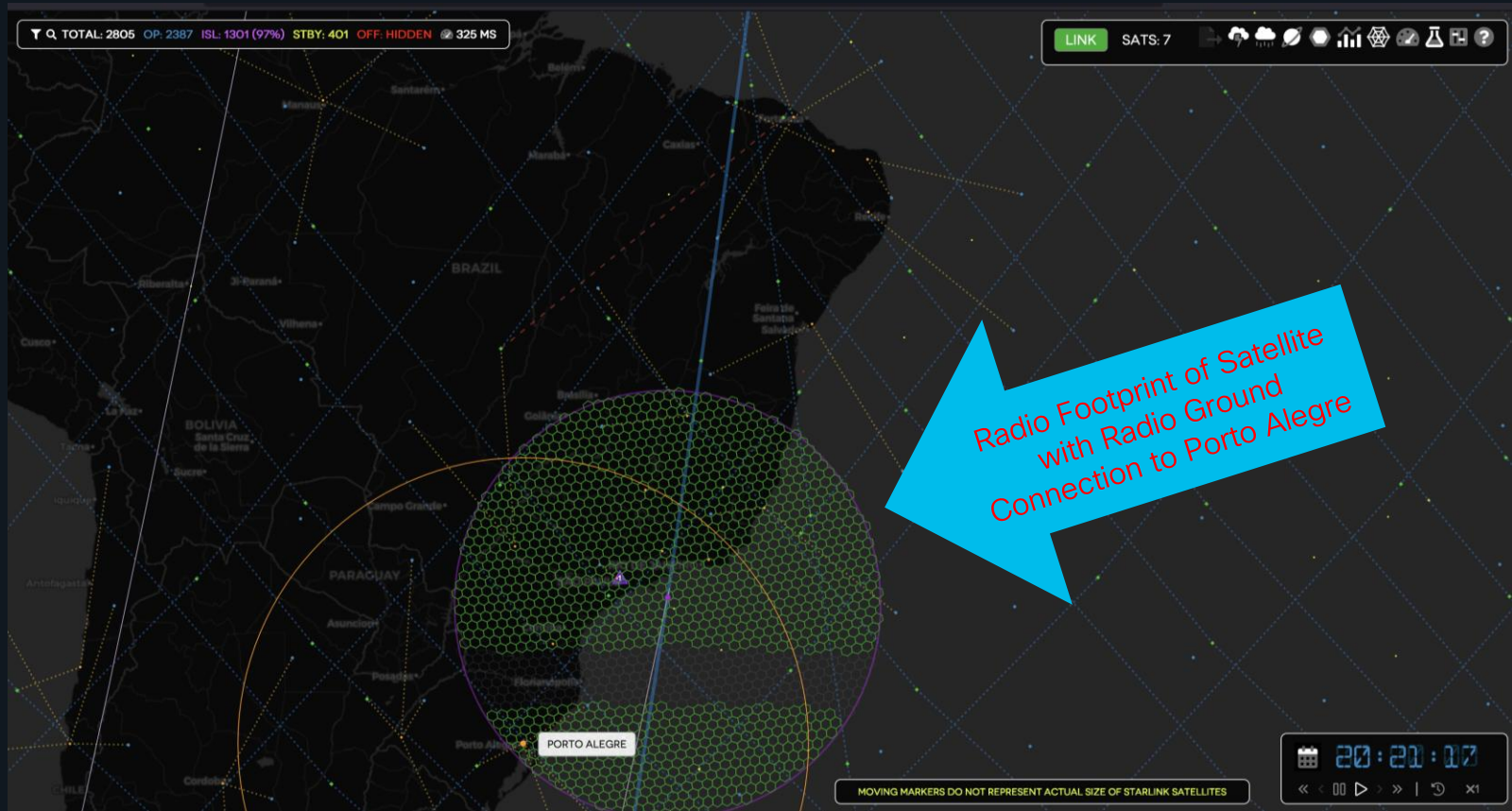
Space Lasers fix  
my networking  
issues

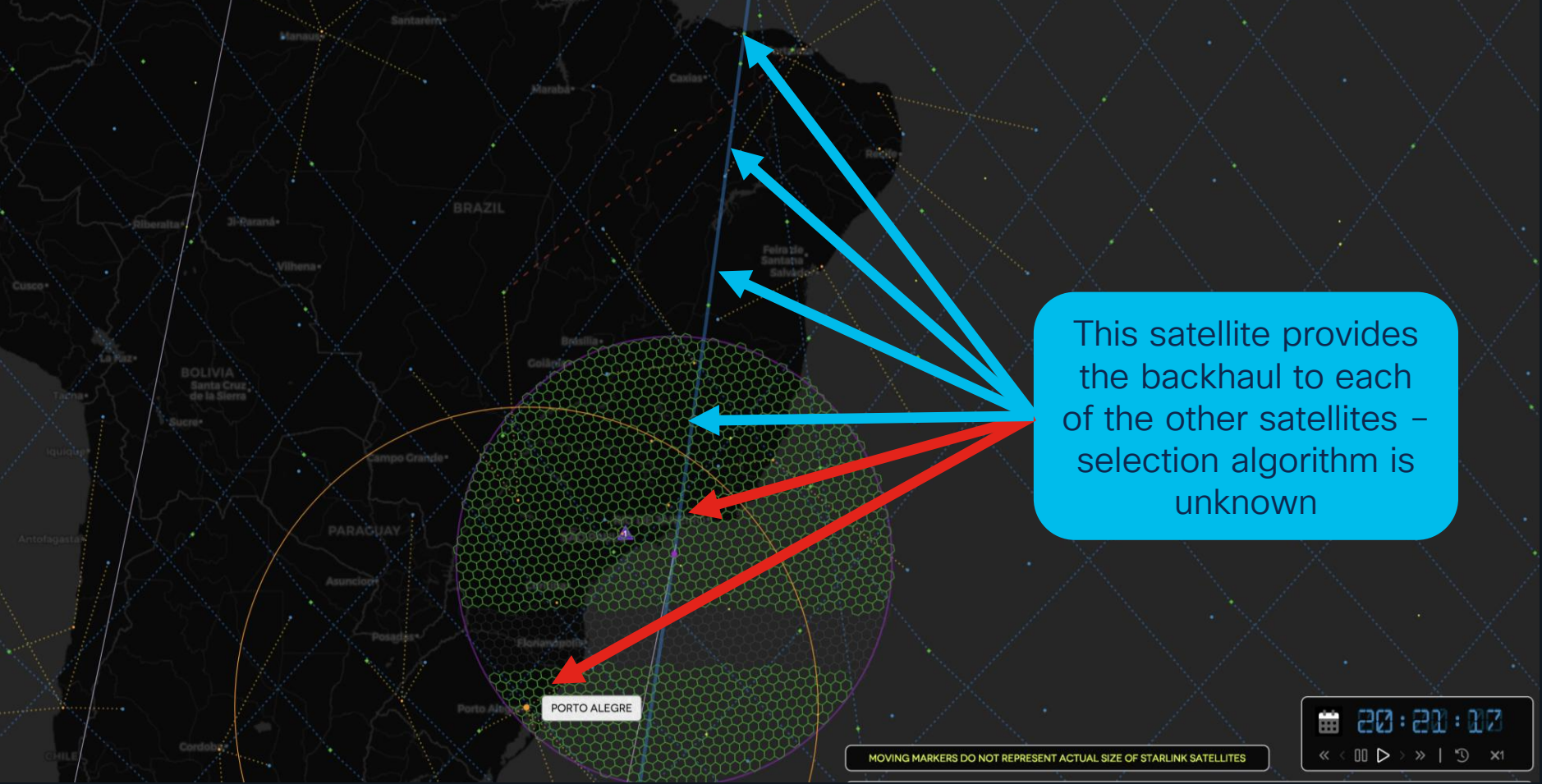






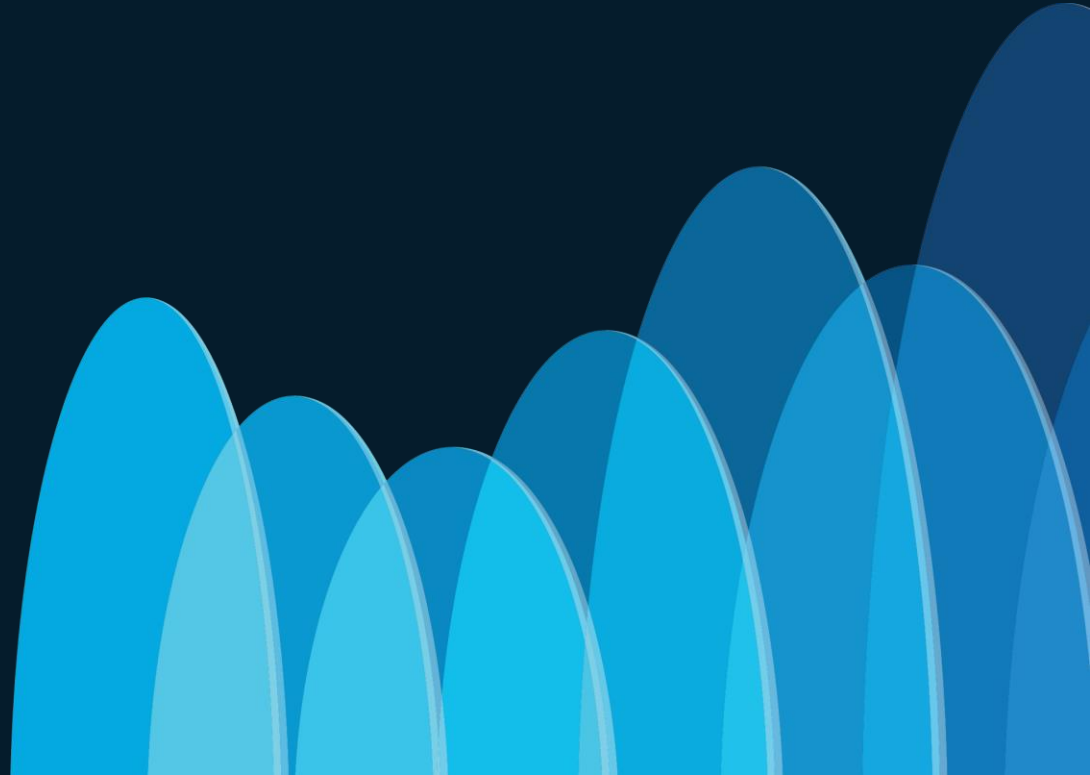






This satellite provides the backhaul to each of the other satellites – selection algorithm is unknown

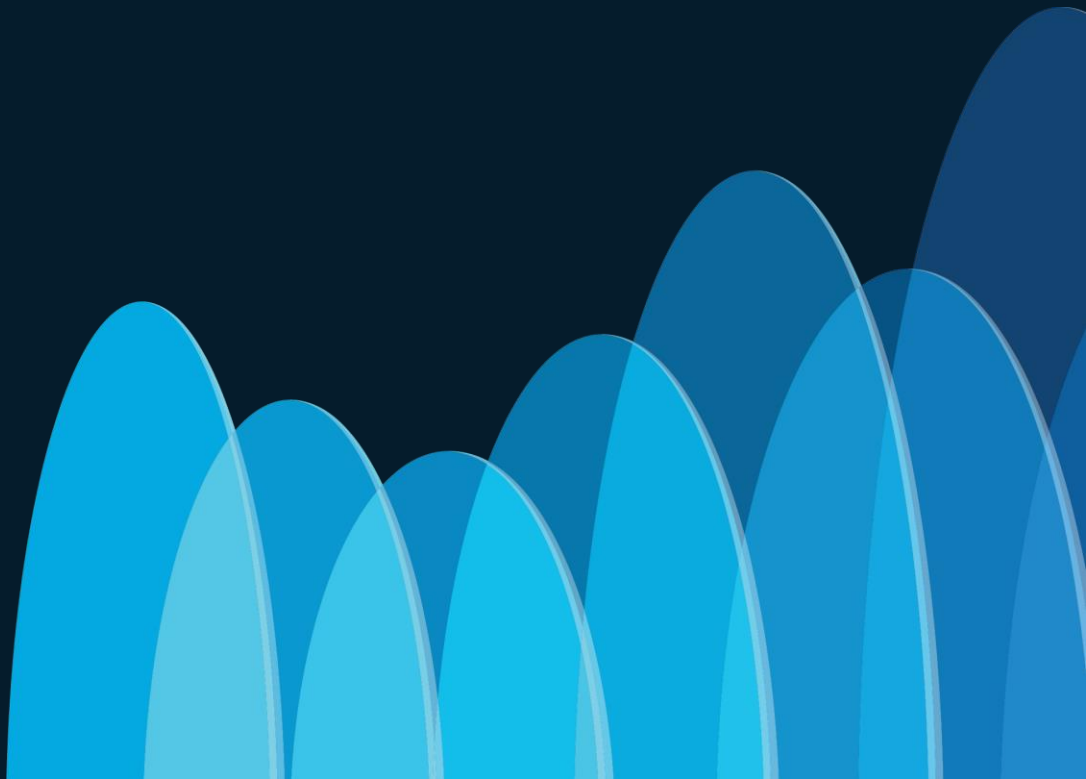
# Enterprise Customer Service Assumptions



# Setting Expectations

- You like Customer Service
- You want a phone number to call
- You like an email address for your SE
- You have normal Enterprise customer networking and security requirements
- You want security transparency over WAN operations
- You want to be able to control your path to the Internet

# Starlink Security



# Sum Total of available

## Content Filtering

Content Filtering allows you to block access to certain types of websites on your Starlink network. This feature is accessed through the Settings screen in the Router tab of the Starlink App. It offers three filtering options:

- **No Filtering:** All websites are accessible.
- **Malware:** Blocks websites that may contain malware.
- **Malware and Adult Content:** Blocks both malware and adult content websites.

< C

☒ NO FILTERIN

☐ MALWARE  
Filter known

☐ MALWARE A  
Filter known

Learn more about co

### How does it work?

## Headless Cloudflare

- Under the hood, the Content Filtering feature works by setting a custom DNS server provided by Cloudflare (Cloudflare for Families). When Content Filtering is enabled, your router uses one of Cloudflare's DNS servers to help prevent access to specific categories of websites.

### Important considerations:

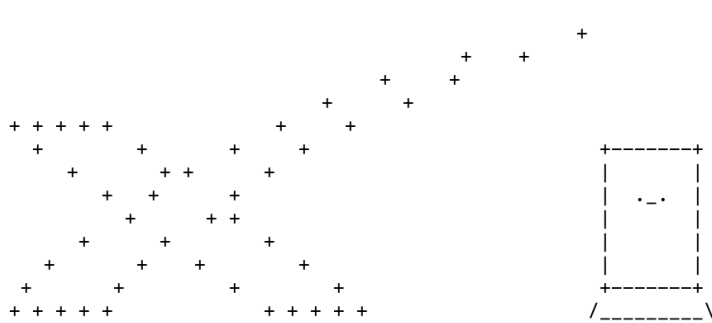
- **Best Effort:** This feature is a best effort solution to block certain types of websites. No filtering solution is perfect, and some sites may bypass these DNS filters.
- **Over-blocking:** In some cases, legitimate sites may be unintentionally blocked.
- **Limited Control:** Starlink uses Cloudflare's DNS filtering, and as a result, we cannot control the specific websites that are blocked.

# Starlink Security

## BYOS – Bring Your Own Security

There is “very limited” security other than what you bring yourself

# Starlink Router



When I was a kid, I wanted to be a WiFi router more than anything in the world. I stretched my arms out wide, and I hid in the corner. I tried to glue antennas to my head, I had ethernet cables, I had an LED indicator. Everybody knew me and was afraid of me. And one day, my dad said, "Bobby, you're 17. It's time to throw childish things aside," and I said, "OK, Pop." But he didn't really say that. He said, "Stop being a WiFi router and become a Dishy."

2022.19.0.mr13442

Router-010000000000000001F2F12

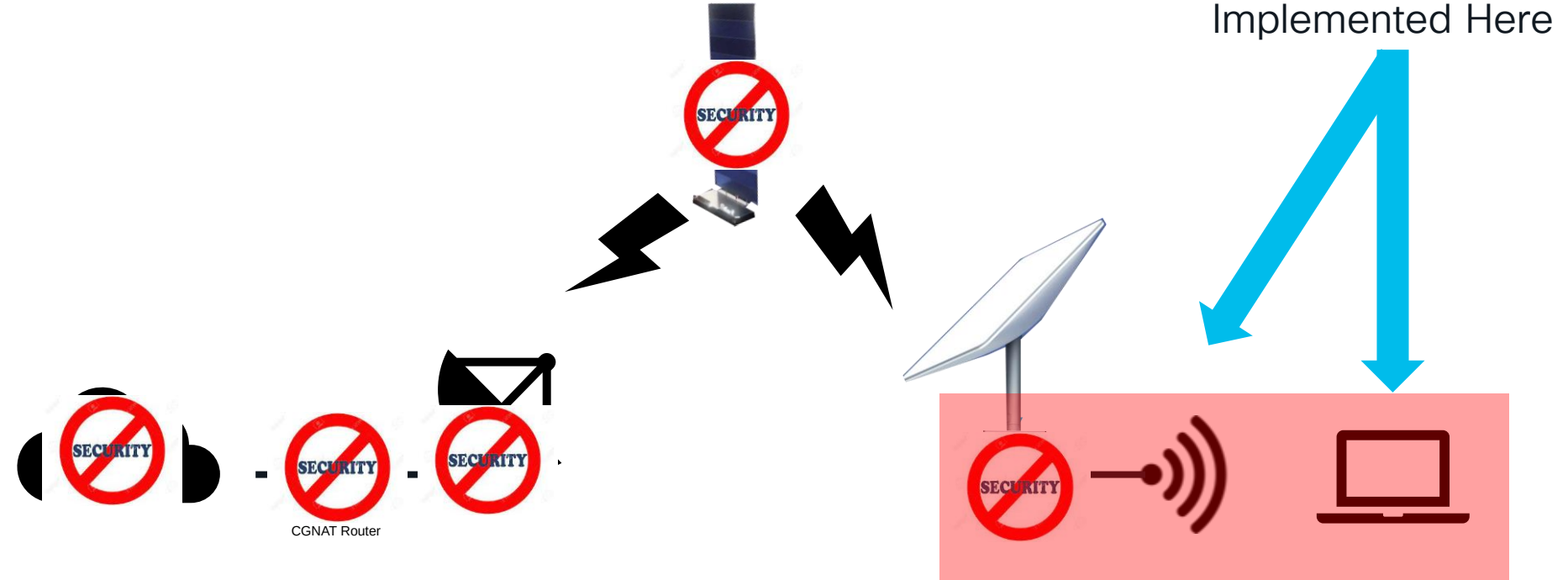
```
abenhase@192.168.1.1: Permission denied (publickey,keyboard-interactive).
abenhase@ABENHASE-M-526H .ssh %
```

- Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.1
- Host is up (0.0040s latency).
- Not shown: 994 filtered tcp ports (no-response)
- PORT STATE SERVICE
- 22/tcp open ssh
- 53/tcp open domain
- 80/tcp open http
- 9000/tcp open cslistener
- 9001/tcp open tor-orport
- 9002/tcp open dynamid
- Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 45.68 seconds

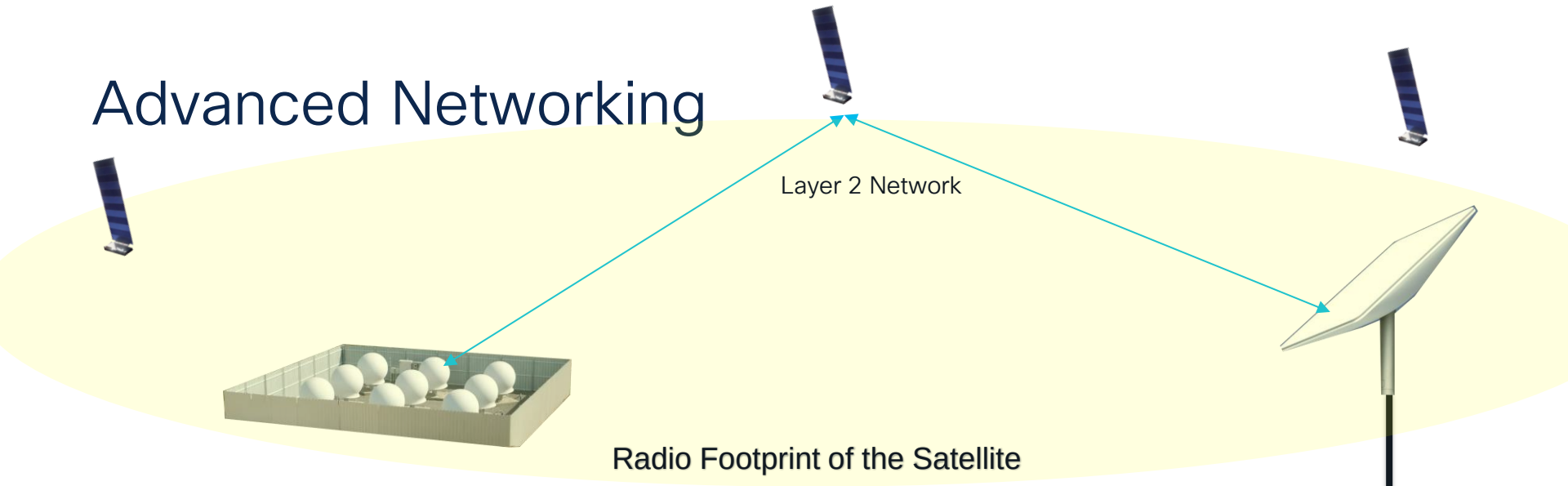
# Things we know about Starlink Network

- Carrier Grade NAT (CGNAT) at the Internet Gateway
- IPv4 DHCP is assigned across the network
- IPv6 Prefix Delegation works on some Gateways
- Layer 2 network from terminal to ground to exit point (MPLS)
- Native IPSec will not work (CGNAT) 
- IPSec Encapsulation works – NAT-T (udp4500) 
- TLS VPNs work 
- There is NO local NAT configuration possible on the SL Router

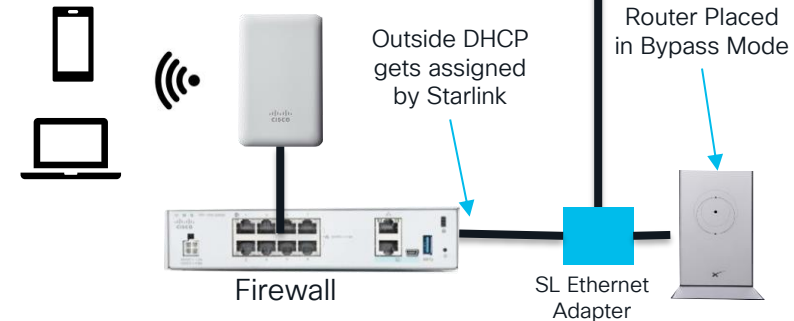
# Starlink Security Today



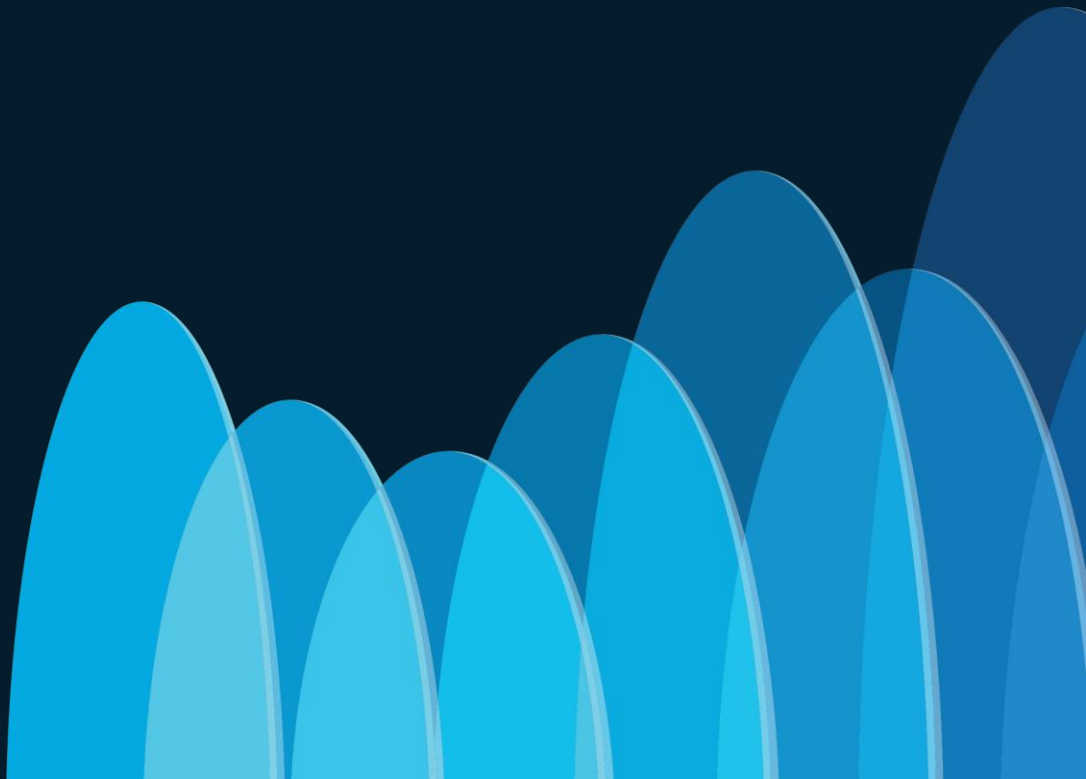
# Advanced Networking



SL Router in Bypass Mode:  
WIFI Gets disabled  
Router is no longer locally accessible  
Statistics are stored in SL Cloud  
Array connects to SL Cloud and delivers updates

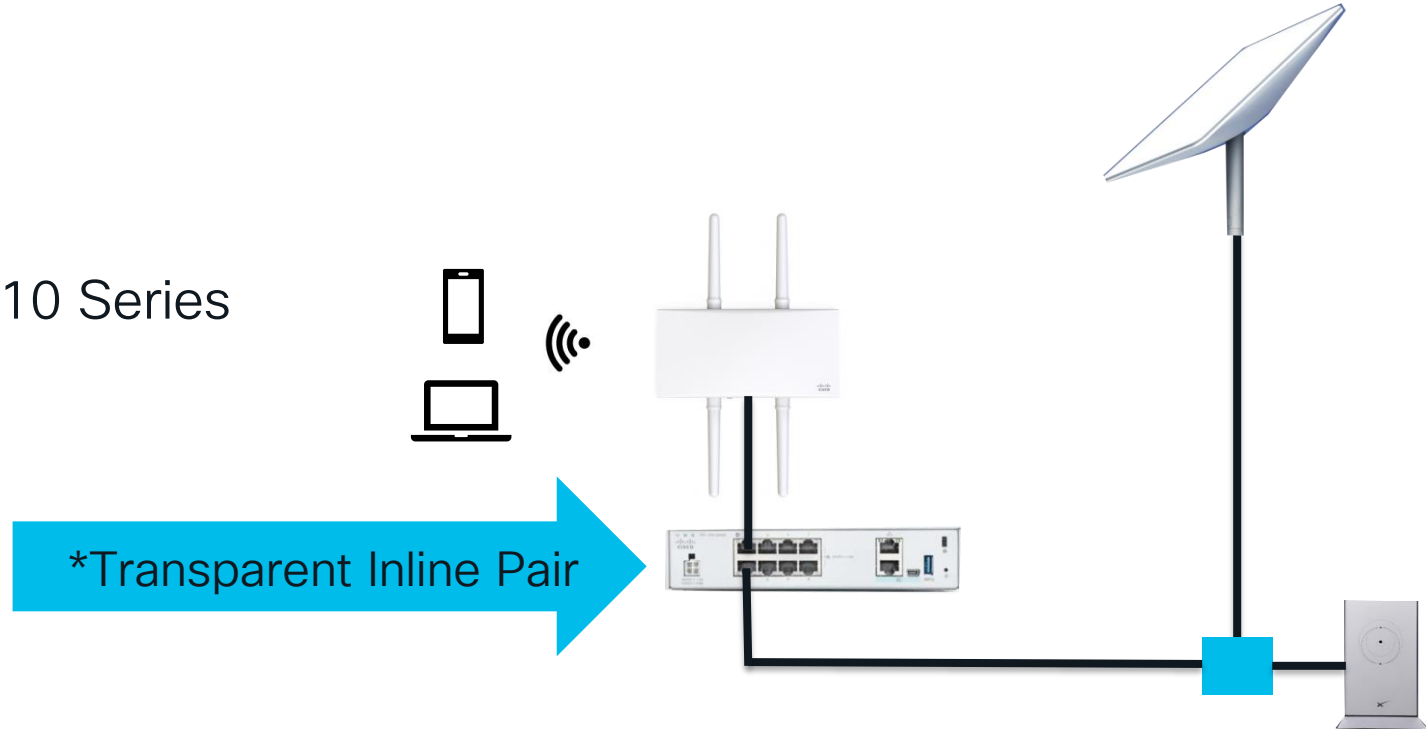


# Cisco Security + Starlink



# Meraki+Firepower Deployment

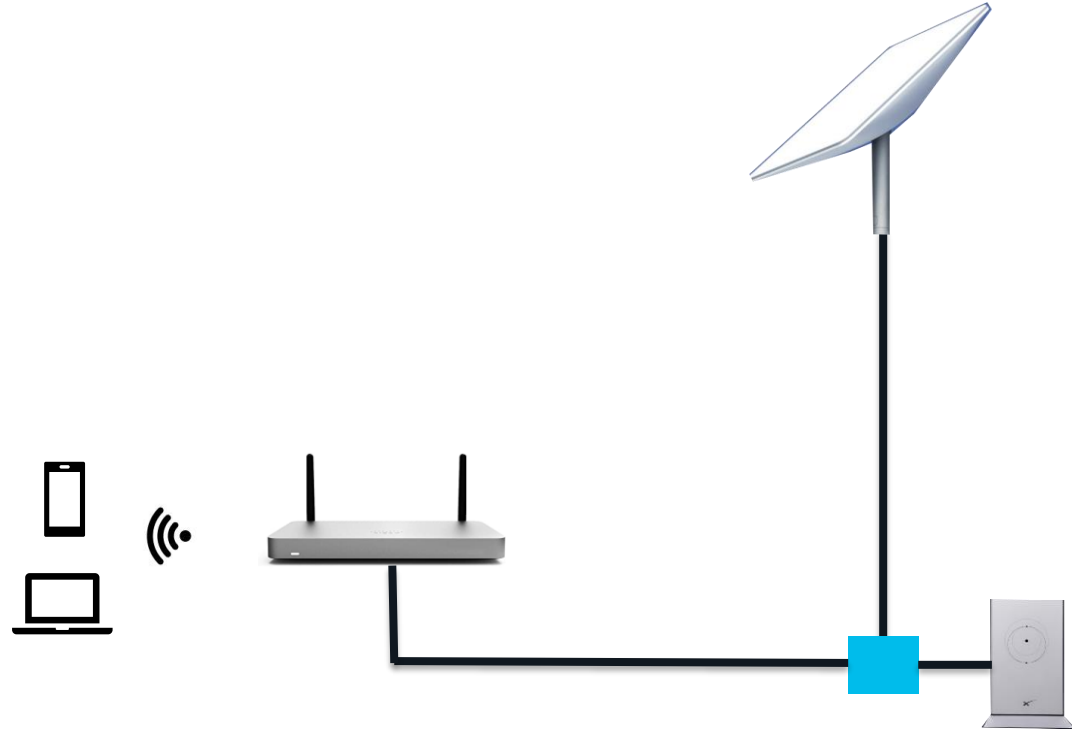
- MX Series
- MR Series
- Z3 Series
- Firepower 1010 Series



\*Planned for FDM in 7.4 Release

# Meraki MX/MR/Z3 Deployment

- MX Series
- MR Series
- Z3 Series



# Native IPv6 Support on MX and MR Platforms

## IPv6 Support on MX Security & SD-WAN Platforms [Core Fundamentals]

Last updated: Nov 12, 2022



**Note:** IPv6 is an ongoing cross-product initiative for Meraki as IPv4 addresses are being exhausted and with more hosts such as IoT devices requiring addressing, IPv6 provides a new structure to accommodate a larger number of hosts.

[+ TABLE OF CONTENT](#)

This article describes general information on IPv6 Support on MX Security & SD-WAN Platforms. For more information on compatible devices, please see our [IPv6 Device Compatibility](#) documentation.

### Overview

- This document describes the IPv6 functionality and configuration available on the MX Security & SD-WAN Platforms. It will include information such as: supported MX and teleworker models, minimum firmware, and how to configure and use IPv6 on a network.



**Note:**

- MX cannot currently function in a native IPv6-only environment. It is recommended that dual-stack is implemented in order to leverage IPv6 functionality and management.
- High-availability (HA) and template deployments are not supported at this time.

### Minimum Firmware

- MX 17.5+ firmware is required for IPv6 functionality on MX Security & SD-WAN Platforms.

### Supported Models

- Z3, Z3C, MX64, MX64W, MX65, MX65W, MX67, MX67W, MX67C, MX68, MX68W, MX68CW, MX75, MX84, MX85, MX95, MX100, MX105, MX250, MX450.
- All current MX/Z models listed on our website [here](#).



# Meraki is the simplest security option

The screenshot shows the Cisco Meraki dashboard interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation links: ORGANIZATION, Cisco Florida, NETWORK, MX95 Firewall, Network-wide, Security & SD-WAN (highlighted), Insight, and Organization. The main content area has a search bar and a notification banner about new SM features for macOS. Below this is a yellow alert box titled 'Account recovery action needed' stating that the user is the only administrator and providing a link to add another administrator. The 'Threat protection' section is expanded, showing 'Advanced Malware Protection (AMP)' with 'Mode' set to 'Enabled'. It lists 'Allow list URLs' and 'Allow list files', both currently empty with links to add items. Below this is the 'Threat Grid' section with 'Mode' set to 'Enabled' and a 'Rate limit' field. The 'Intrusion detection and prevention' section shows 'Mode' set to 'Detection' and 'Ruleset' set to 'Balanced', with a note that there are no IDS rules on the allow list and a link to add one.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' section of the Cisco Meraki dashboard. At the top are tabs for Summary, Uplink (selected), DHCP, IPv6 Prefixes, Location, and Tools. A large blue lightning bolt graphic points to the 'WAN 1' configuration. The 'General' section shows 'PUBLIC IP' as 'Static' and 'WAN 1' configuration. Below this is a table for WAN settings:

|               | IPv4          | IPv6                      |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| CONFIGURED AS | Dynamic       | Auto (DHCP6)              |
| STATUS        | Active        | Active                    |
| IP ADDRESS    | 192.168.1.164 | fd5e:9a9e:c5bd:10::d0b    |
| GATEWAY       | 192.168.1.1   | fe80::7624:9fff:feaf:2f12 |
| DNS           | 192.168.1.1   | fd5e:9a9e:c5bd:10::d0b    |

Below the table is the 'WAN 2' configuration, which is 'Not connected'. At the bottom, the 'Live data' section shows 'Uplink traffic' with a graph and 'Historical device data' for the last day.

cisco Live!

# Meraki is the simplest IPv6 Deployment Option

- Takes the downstream Prefix Delegation
- Automatically deploys it to the downstream networks
- Clients will be assigned IPv6 address out of your assigned Prefix

Summary Uplink DHCP **IPv6 Prefixes** Location Tools

### Delegated Prefixes

! WAN 2 is not connected. Prefixes assigned to this uplink won't be effective until the uplink becomes active. x

Search by prefix or source name [Add new prefixes](#)

No prefix info is available.

### NAT Pool

WAN 1: fd5e:9a9e:c5bd:18::/96

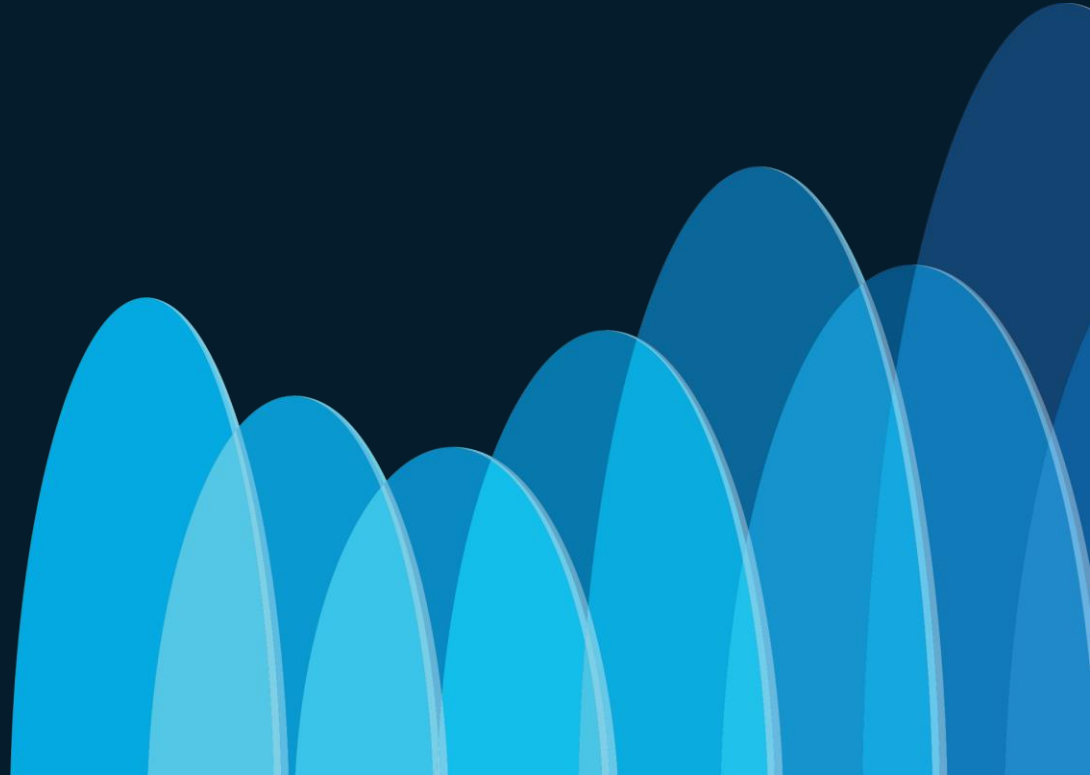
### VLAN Assignments

Search by prefixes or VLAN name

| VLAN ID | VLAN name | Subnet prefix          | Origin | Delegated prefix       | Prefix status ⓘ |
|---------|-----------|------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|
|         |           | fd5e:9a9e:c5bd:19::/64 | WAN 1  | fd5e:9a9e:c5bd:19::/64 | Active          |

1 result

# Actual Working Things



## NOTES

**Logout**

| WAN Connection Status     |                            |                 |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Independent from Priority |                            |                 |
| Starlink                  | Connected via Starlink     | 192.168.1.21    |
| 1 Verizon-Cisco           | Connected to Verizon LTE-A | 100.103.182.178 |
| 2 WAN-WIFI                | Connected to GigE-Spectrum | 192.168.1.108   |

Makes forwarding decision based on API feedback

|                      |
|----------------------|
| Priority 1 (Highest) |
| 1 WIFI-WAN 2         |
| Priority 2           |
| 2 T-Mobile           |
| Priority 3           |
| Disabled             |
| VLAN WAN 1           |

| IPv6    |
|---------|
| Enabled |

| DNS over HTTPS |
|----------------|
| Enabled        |

| WAN Quality Monitor |
|---------------------|
| Auto                |

| Synergy Controller |
|--------------------|
| Disabled           |

| Starlink                               |
|----------------------------------------|
| Enabled WAN Connection(s):<br>Starlink |

## What Is My IP?

My Public IPv4: [98.97.18.37](#)

CG-NAT IP

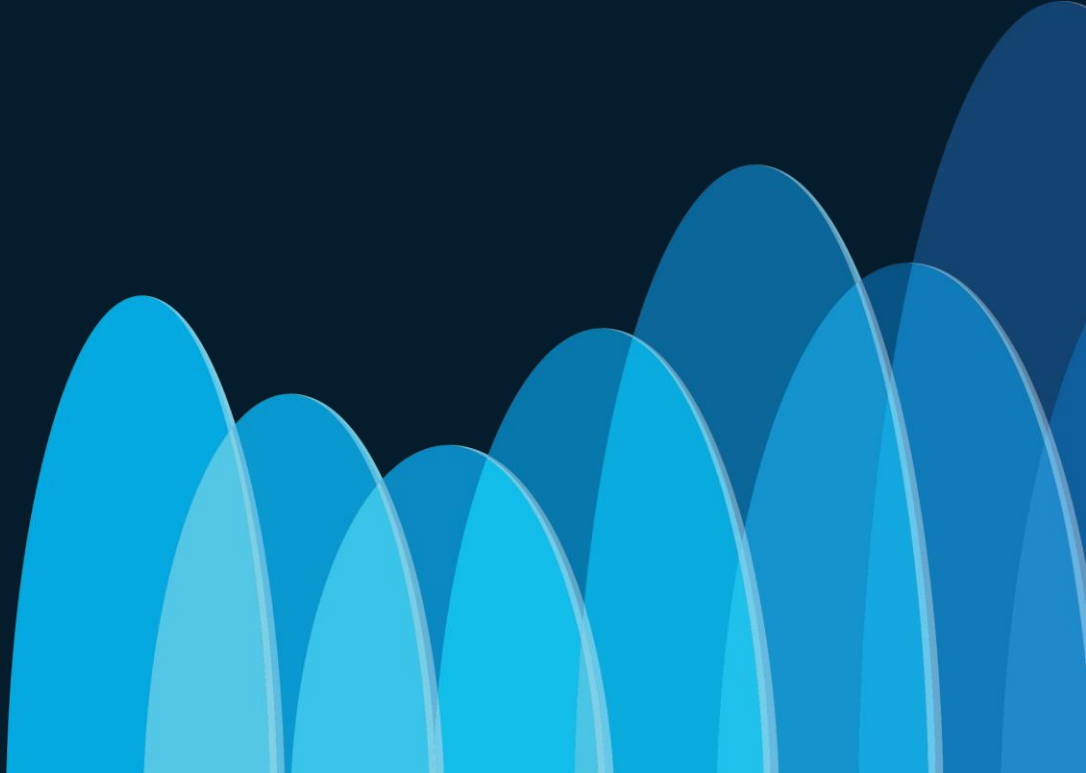
My Public IPv6: [2605:59c8:2103:7310:654e:1122:4a82:e20a](#)

My IP Location: New York City, NY US

My ISP: SpaceX Services Inc.

Actually does API lookups

# Deployment Considerations

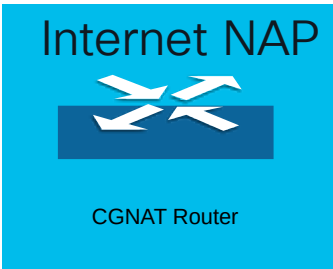
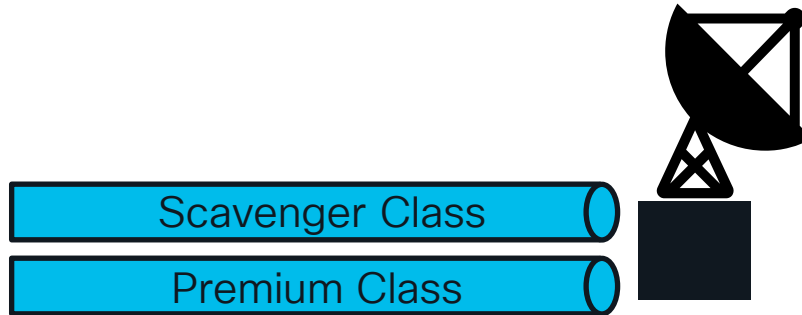


# QoS Observations

- Terminals (arrays) are statically linked to what we believe to be MPLS VPNs with static exits to the Internet



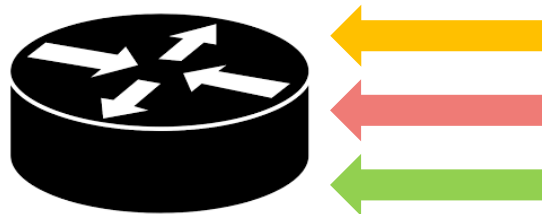
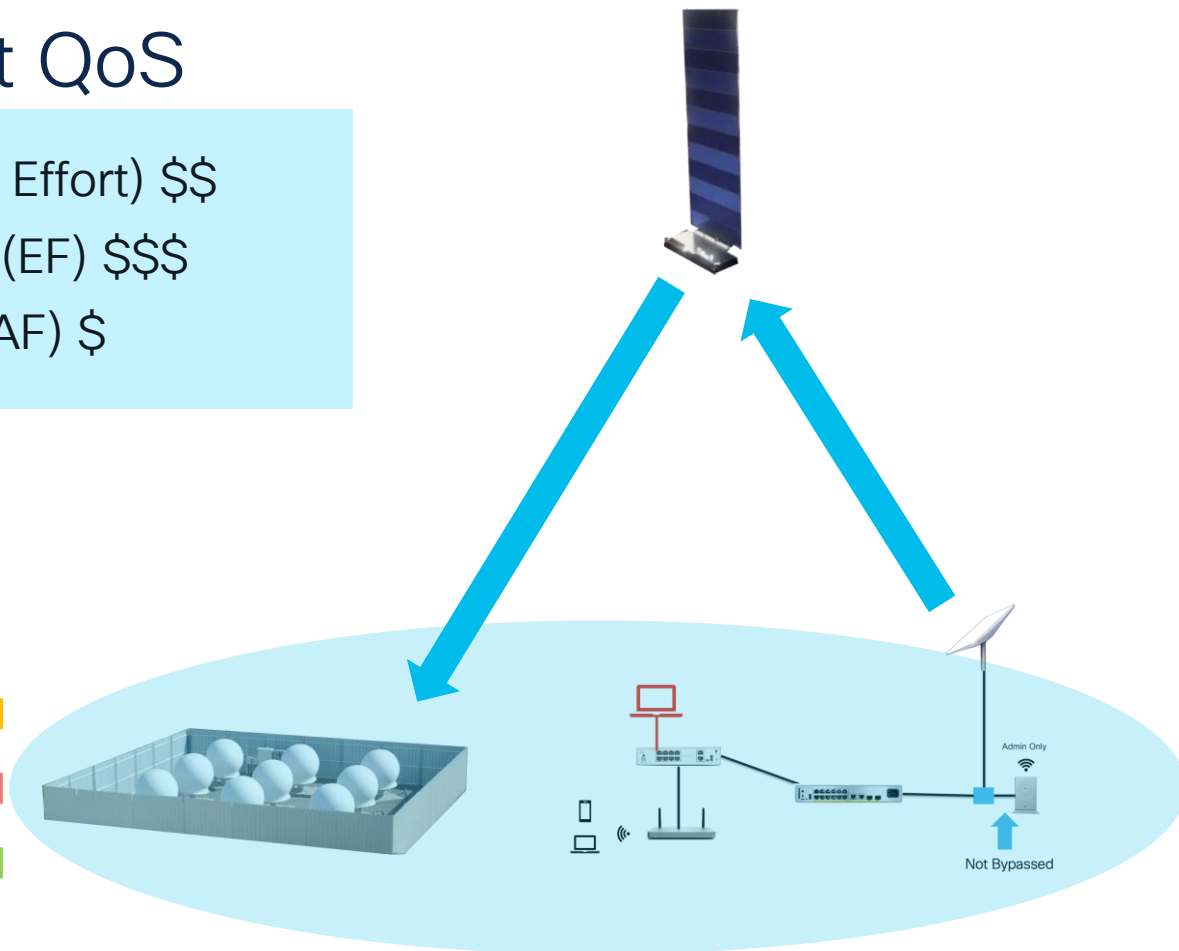
Scavenger class QoS



Residential QoS

# Observed Current QoS

- ← Mobile (Best Effort) \$\$
- ← Priority Data (EF) \$\$\$
- ← Residential (AF) \$

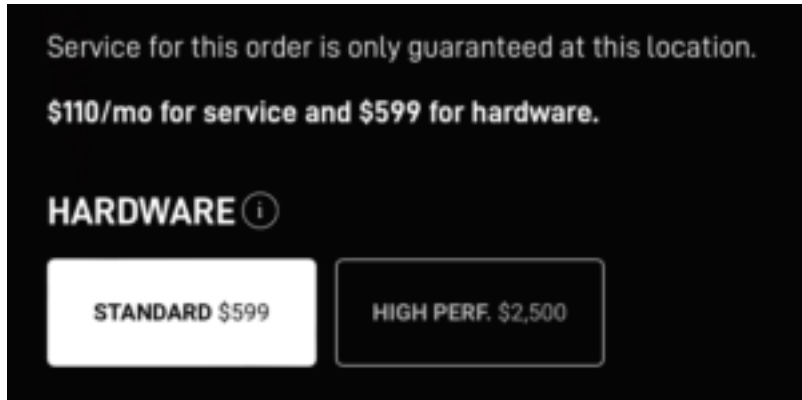


# Deployment Considerations

- You will probably want a 150 foot cable
- You can make a 300+ foot cable easily by inserting Ethernet in the middle
- Use High Quality watertight connectors



# Decisions



- “High Performance” is simply double the array
- They have a single GigE output – but have doubled the transceivers
- They are clearly creating a Service Class for High Performance users and doing traffic engineering to support it

# High Performance Terminal Considerations

HP Wires are 22AWG!

HP pin / Pot / Dish Wire Color / RJ-45 pin & Color  
using 568B standard

A1 + Green 1 Orange/White

A2 + Yellow 2 Orange

A3 + Blue 3 Green/White

A4 + White 6 Green

B1 - Orange 7 Brown/White

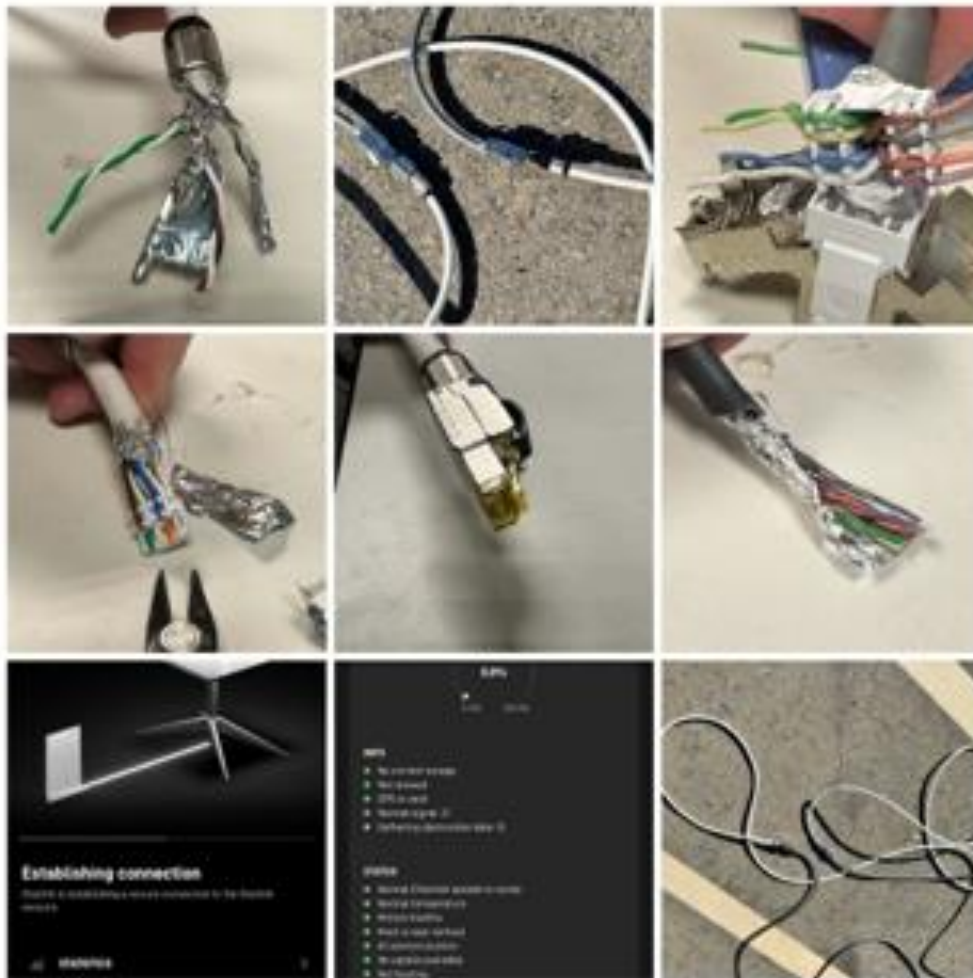
B2 - Purple 8 Brown

B3 - Brown 5 Blue/White

B4 - Gray 4 Blue

B5 × Shield / Shell

## CAT8 22AWG STP RJ45



\*Courtesy: Lyle Tanner

#CiscoLiveAPJC BRKSEC-2150

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119



# IR1101 Ruggedized Router

# IR1101 – Starlink Integration

- Ruggedized Router meant for harsh conditions
- Pluggable LTE – including Multi-SIM
- New LTE P-LTEA7-NA= capable of support T-Mobile waveform for Starlink Direct to Cell frequencies



- SDWAN Capable
- 802.1AE MACSEC on LAN
- IPSec on WAN
- Runs full IOS-XE – 17.15

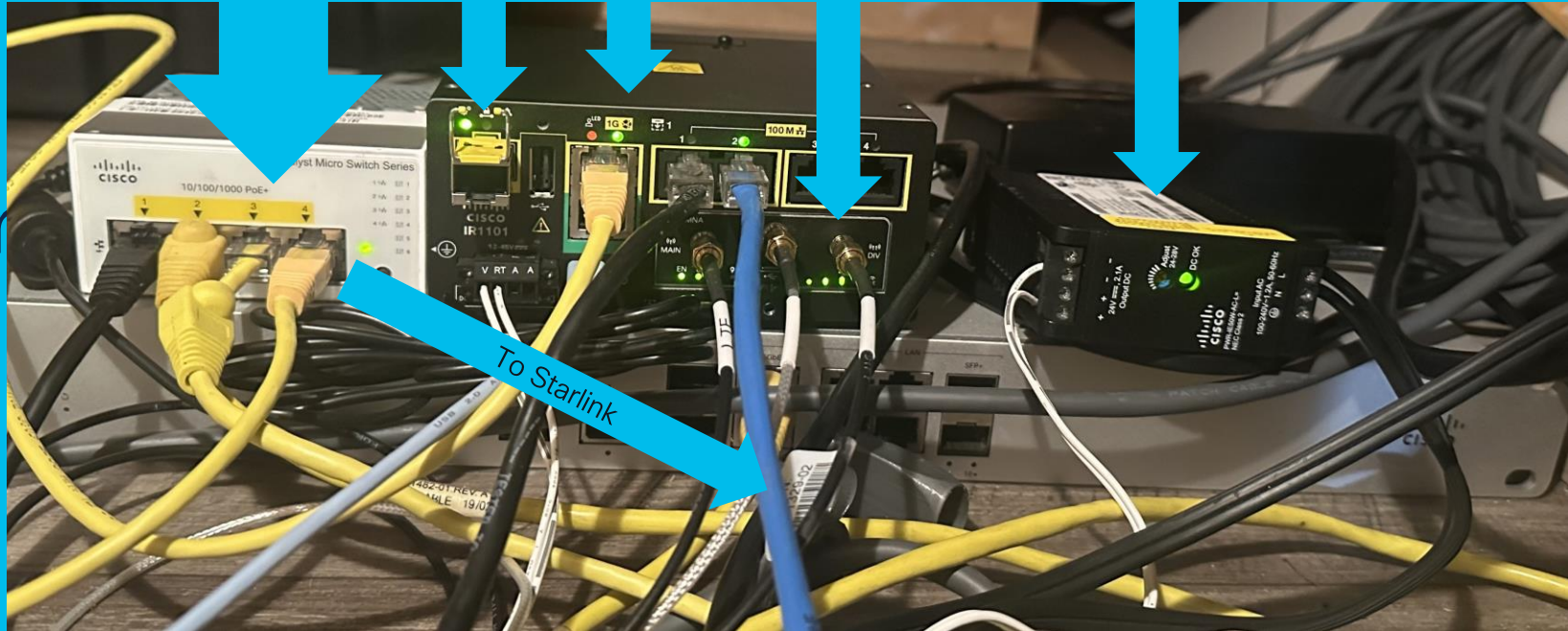
AC to DC Power Brick

GigE to Catalyst

Pluggable LTE Radio

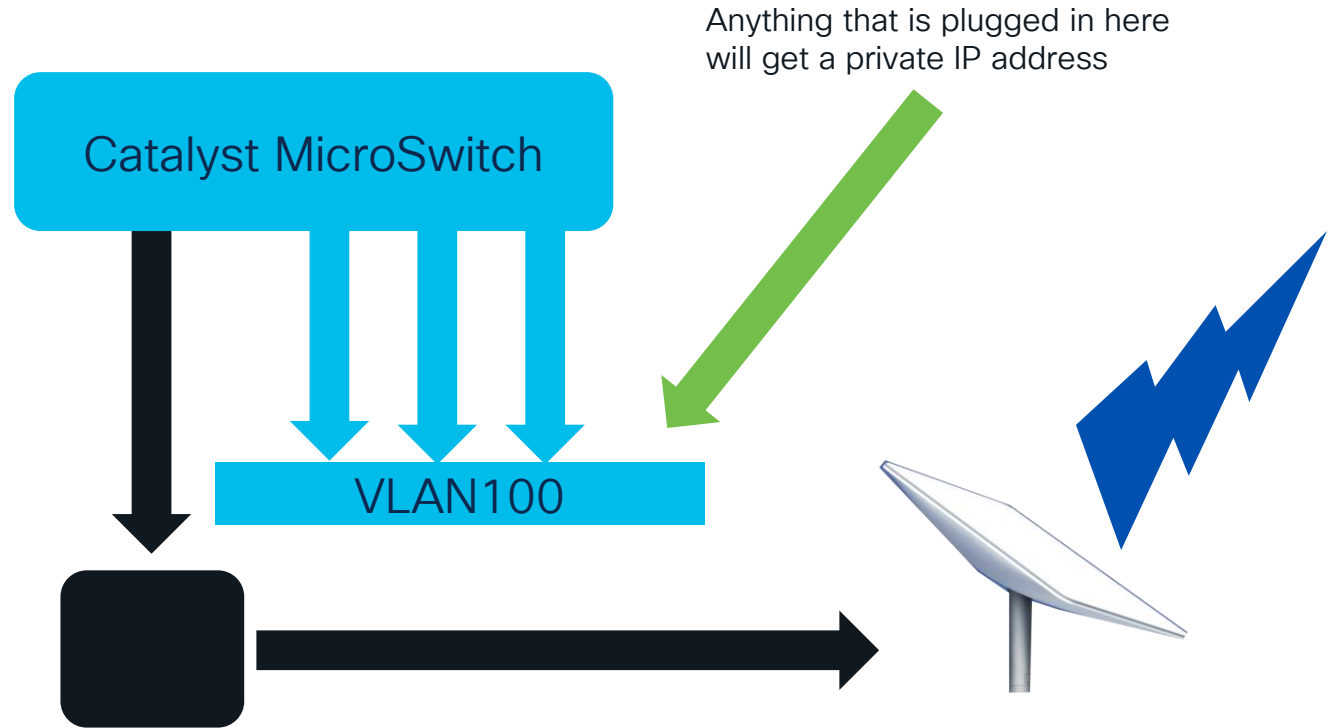
Catalyst Micro Switch  
Single VLAN

SFP

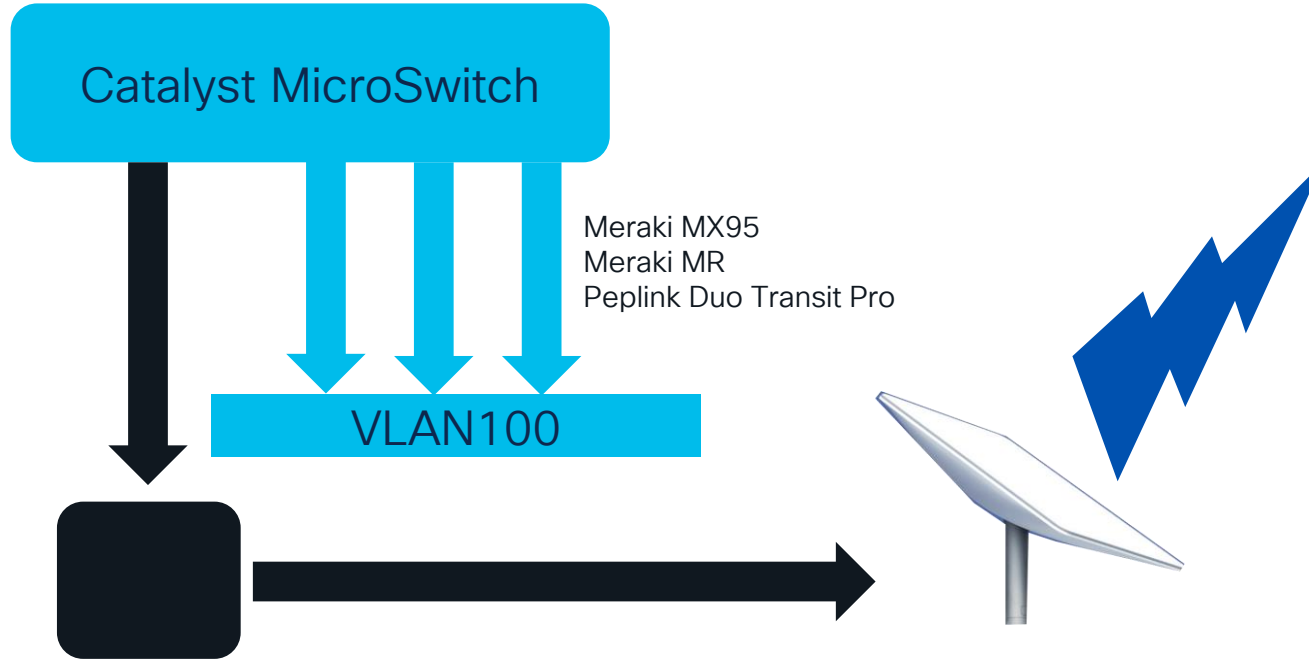


Fin

# How it works



# How it works



# What can I do with an IR1101 to secure SL?

 Cisco IR1101-K9  
17.14.1a

Welcome *abenhase*



Q Search Menu Items

Dashboard

Monitoring

Configuration

Administration

Licensing

Troubleshooting

Configuration > Security > Threat Defense > Cisco DNS Layer Security Integration

✓ Apply

Unconfigure DNS Layer Security

Registration Token\*

7105a672ff204f0d986355a880ea22ee

[Click here to get your Token](#)

Organization ID

NONE

Allowed Domains

cisco.com

☒ Enable DNS packets encryption

Interfaces (4)

Cellular0/1/1

Async0/2/0

Vlan1

Vlan100

LAN Interfaces (4)

FastEthernet0/0/1

FastEthernet0/0/2

FastEthernet0/0/3

FastEthernet0/0/4

inside1

inside2

inside3

inside4

WAN Interfaces (2)

Cellular0/1/0

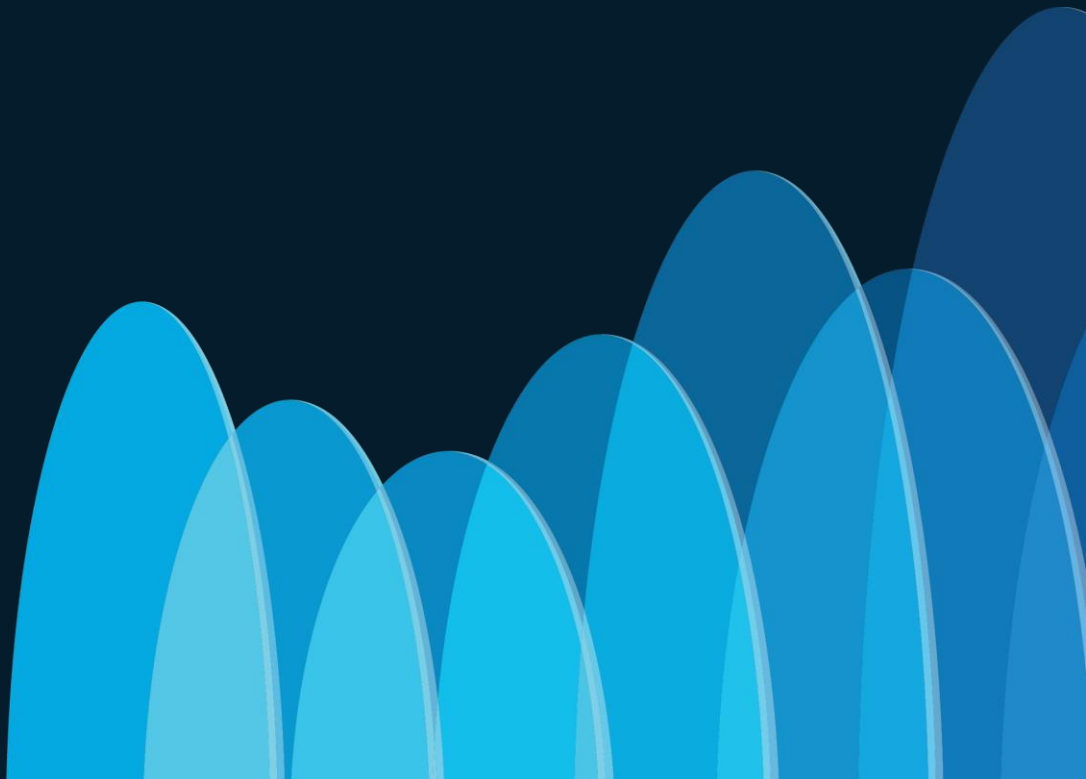
GigabitEthernet0/0/0

Drag and Drop to add/remove LAN & WAN Interfaces

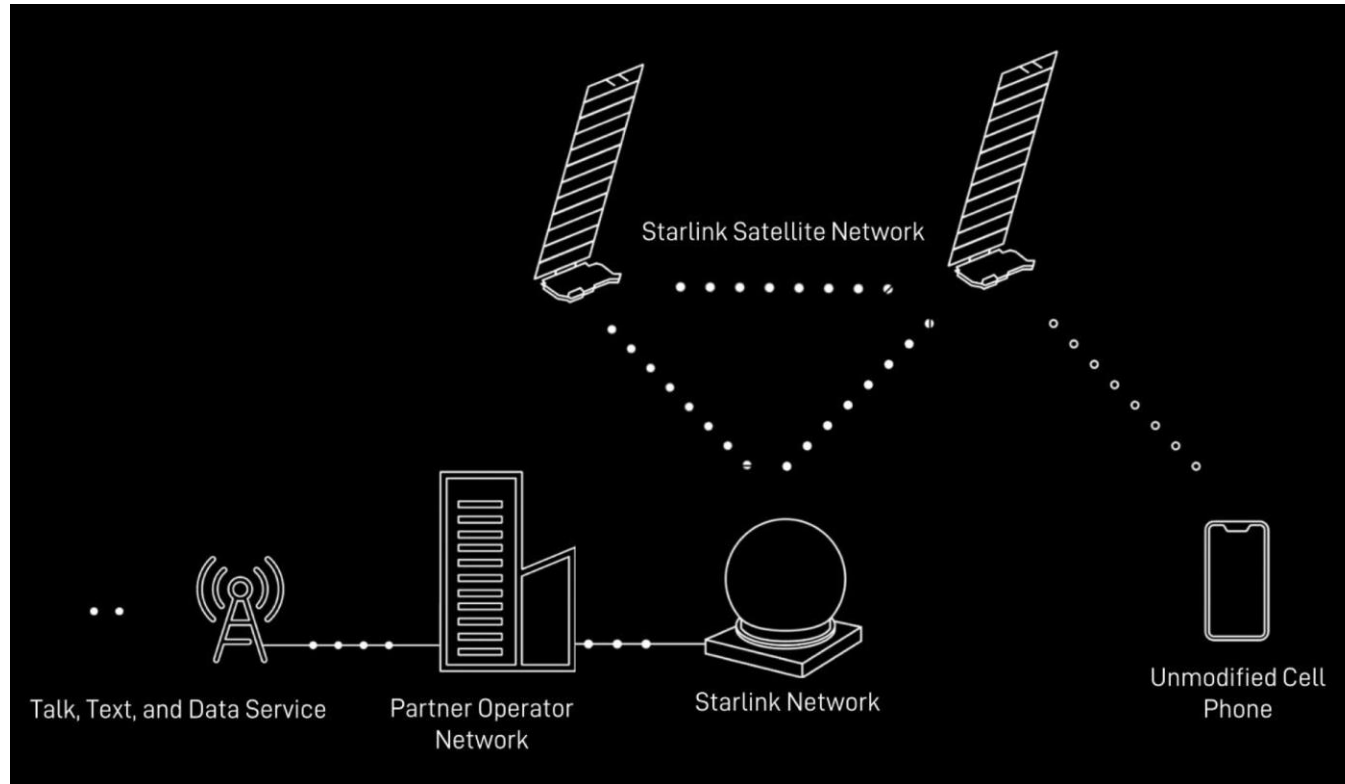
# Cellular Gateway/Starlink

- Starlink can be primary link using phased array
- LTE model can be secondary backup in the event that primary waveform fails
- LTE failover to cellular network if primary path fails

# Starlink Direct to Cell (DTC)

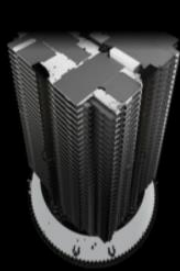
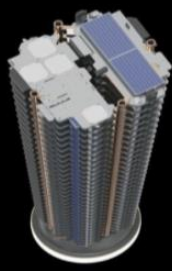
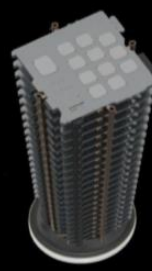
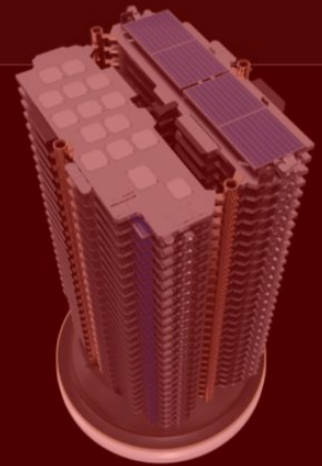


# Direct to Cell



# Starlink – Direct to Cell

- Contract with T-Mobile to provide capability in CY2025
- Operates at 1.6Ghz to 2.7Ghz
- No Phased Array required!!!
- ~300 satellites in orbit currently
- New satellites are being launched each week
- Starlink v2 MINI Only capability
- Starship will be a critical enabler

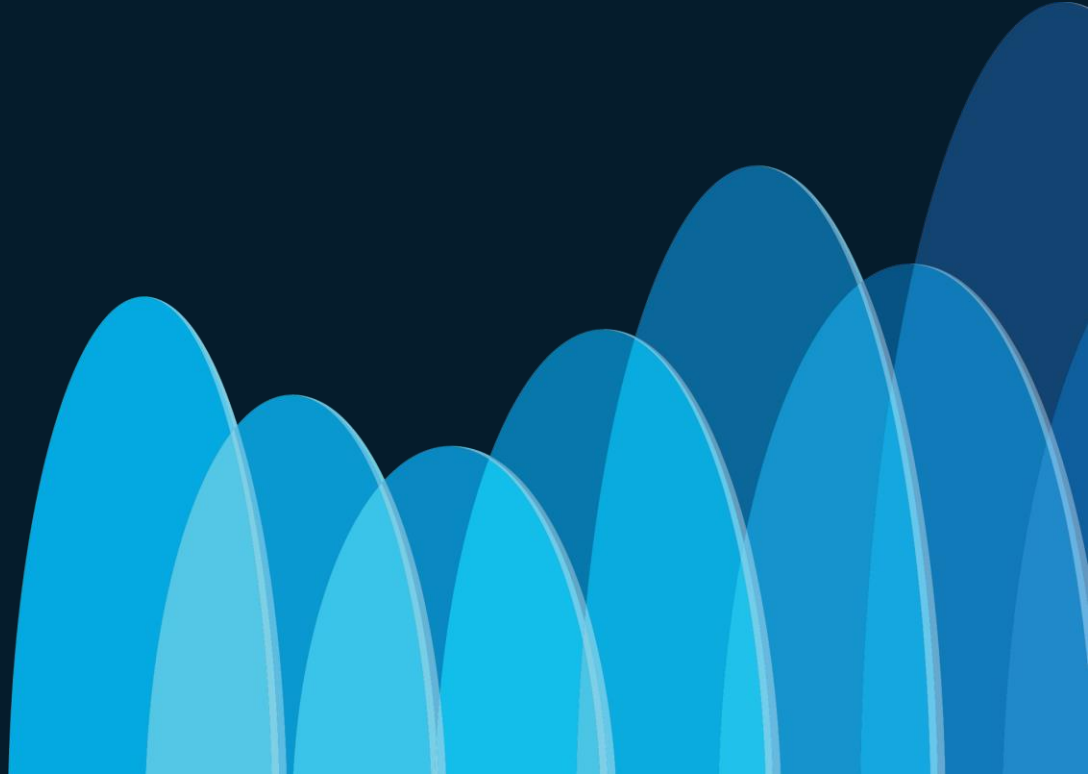


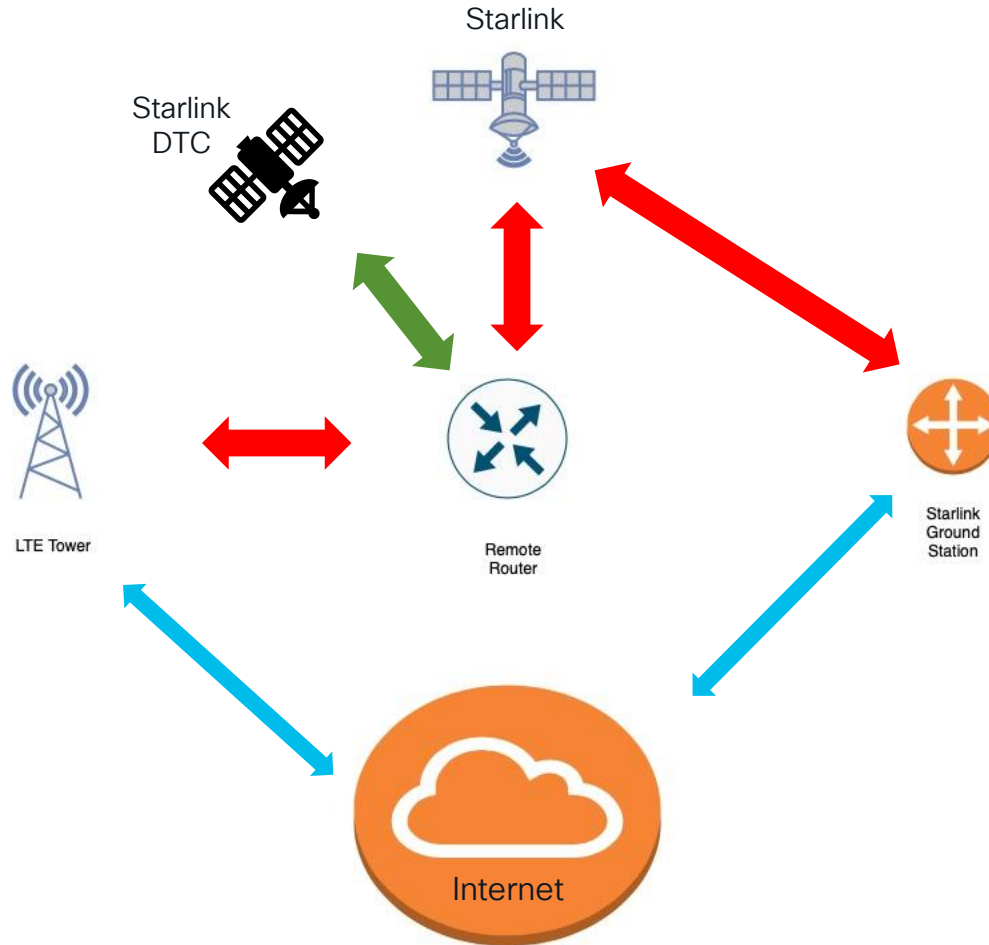
The goal of these infographics is to give a sense of stacking and scale – not to accurately represent satellite design

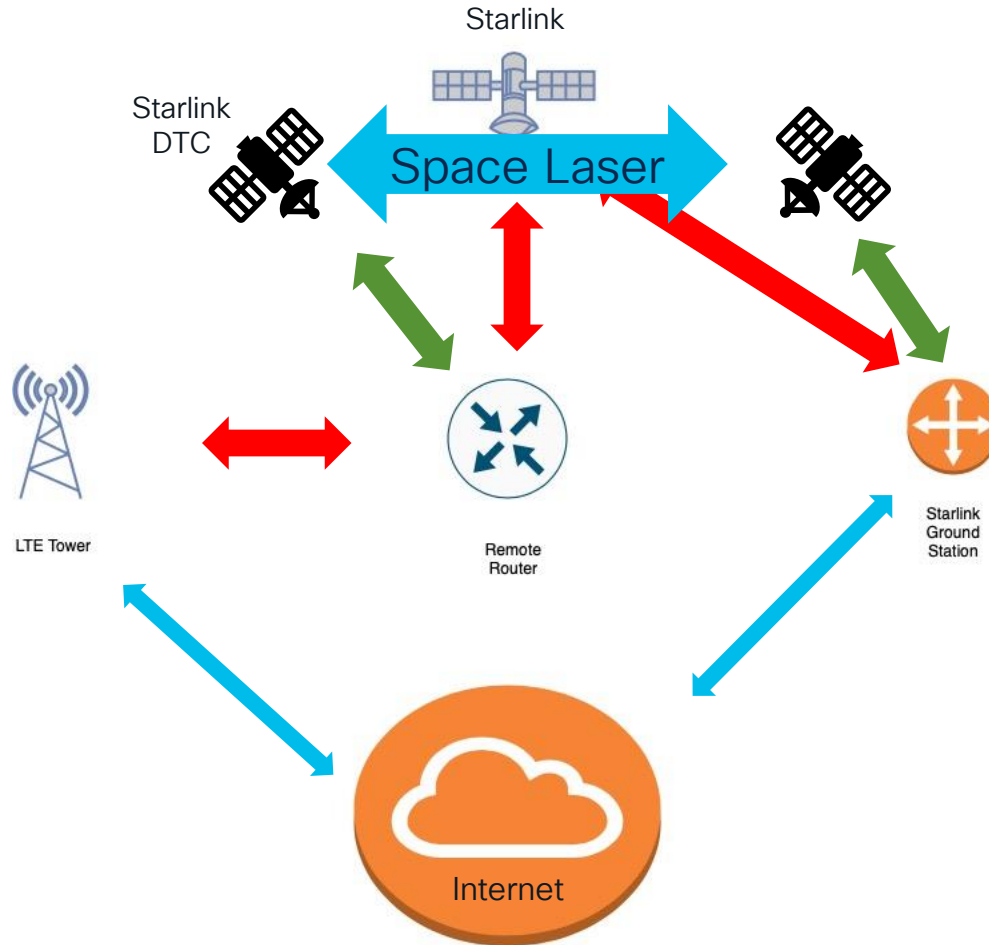
Assumptions

| Designation   | Starlink V1.5               | Starlink V2 F9-1             | Starlink V2 F9-2             | Starlink V2 mini            | Starlink V2 Starship        |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Status        | Launched                    | FCC filing – may not realize | FCC filing – may not realize | Launched                    | FCC filing                  |
| Mass kg       | 306                         | 303                          | 800                          | 800                         | 2000                        |
| Gbps / sat    | 15                          | 18                           | 70                           | 60                          | 170                         |
| Launch        | 60 units per Falcon 9       | 60 units per Falcon 9        | 16 units per Falcon 9        | 21 units per Falcon 9       | 50 units per Starship       |
| Tbps / launch | 0.9                         | 1.1                          | 1.1                          | 1.3                         | 8.5                         |
| m\$ / launch  | Sats 18 + launch 30 = 48m\$ | Sats 18 + launch 30 = 48m\$  | Sats 11 + launch 30 = 41m\$  | Sats 15 + launch 30 = 45m\$ | Sats 60 + launch 15 = 75m\$ |
| \$ / Mbps     | 53                          | 45                           | 37                           | 35                          | 9                           |

# How DTC Works







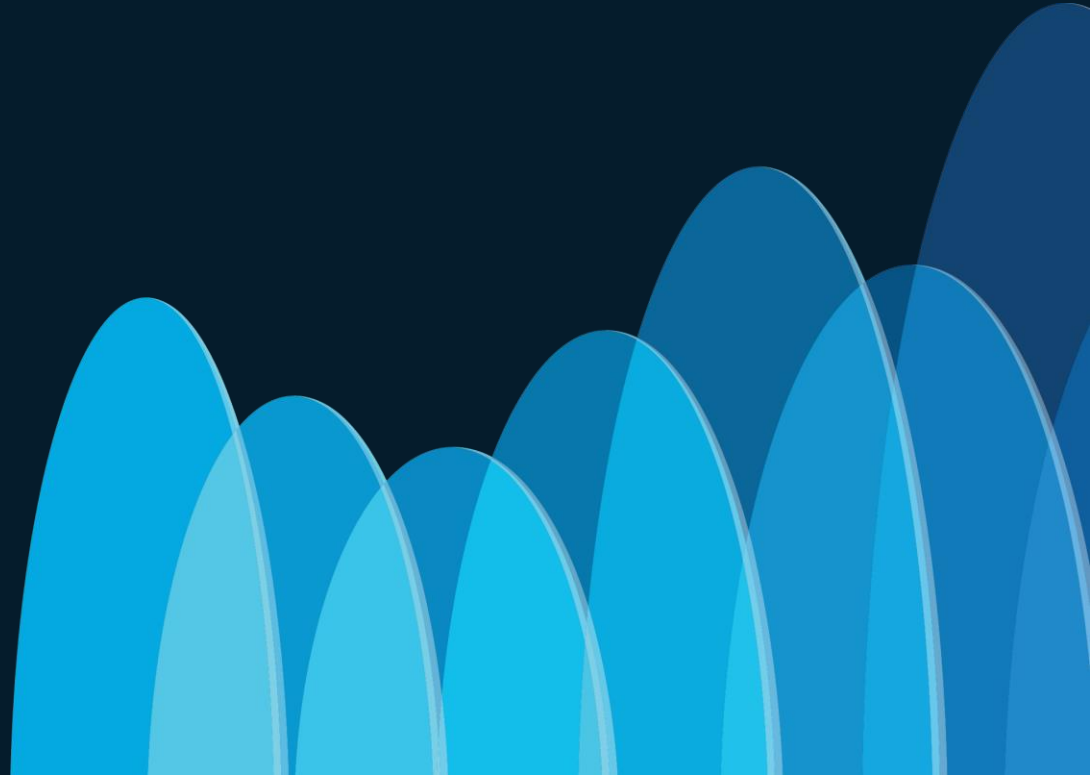
# Remote Sensor Package Details

- Low power Router+Radio combination
- Man portable
- Requires no external phased array!
- Low bandwidth use cases – sub 7mbps
- Remote Sensor packages are a huge use case
- With LiFEPO4 battery, 30w solar array and a scheduled power on, you could collect, upload and run indefinitely



We are rapidly approaching a time  
when there will be no place on Earth  
that will be without Internet access

# Austere Deployment Options





CISCO *Live!*



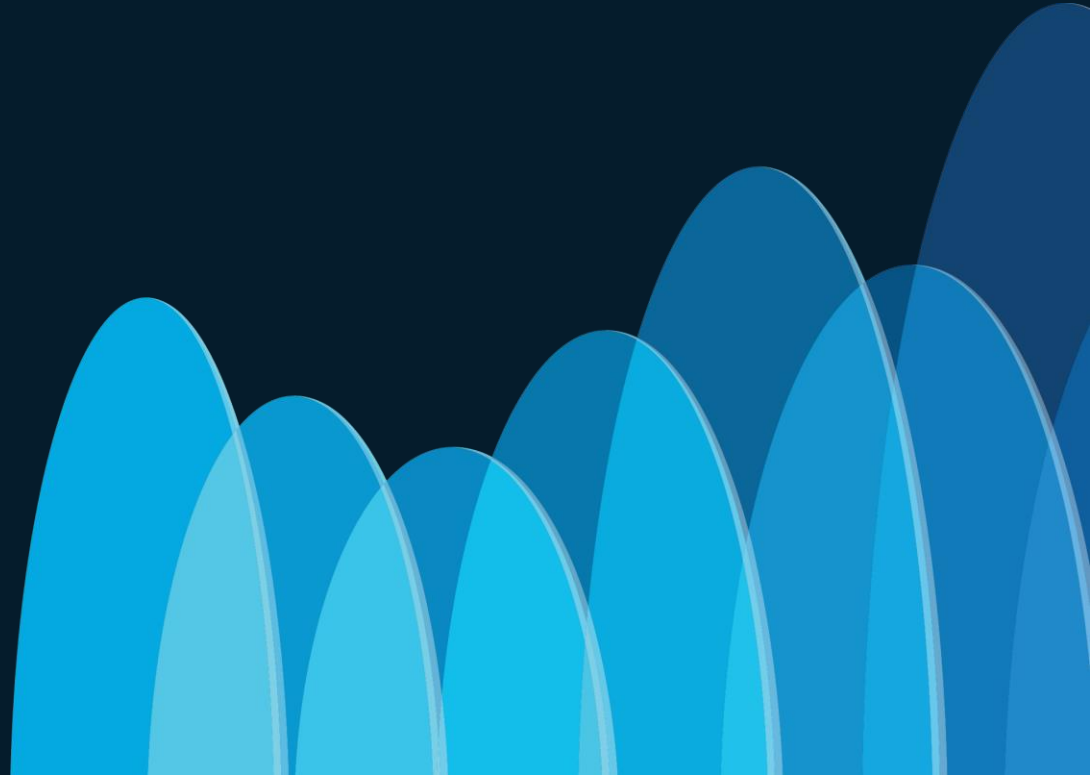
From Starlink community on **Reddit**



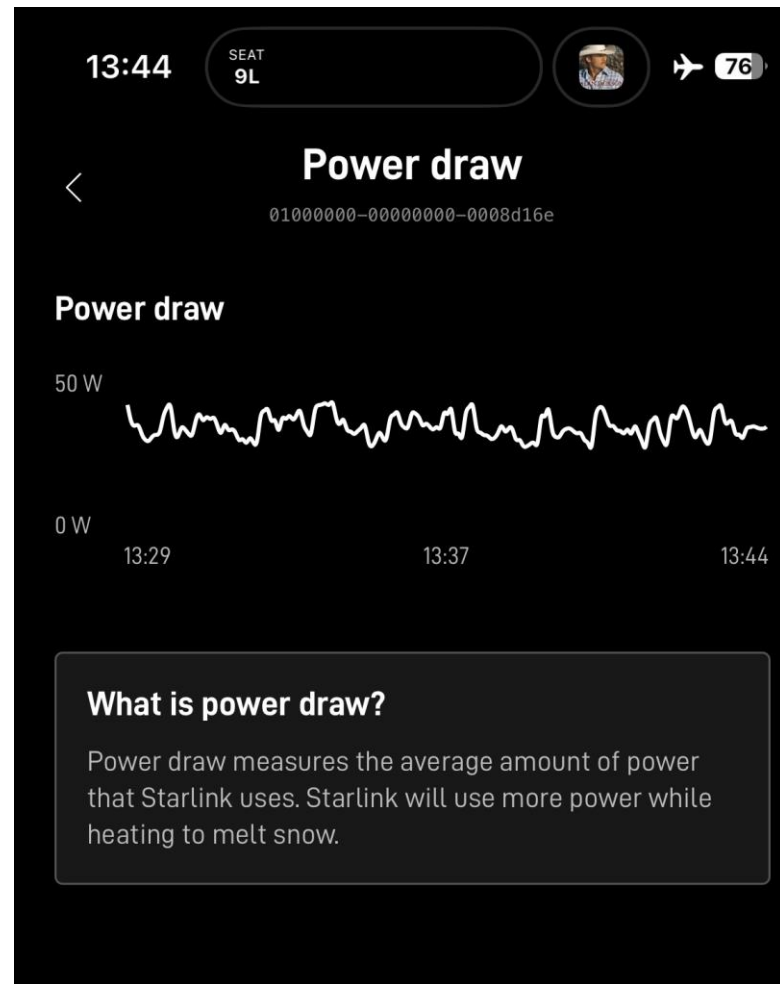
# Austere Deployments

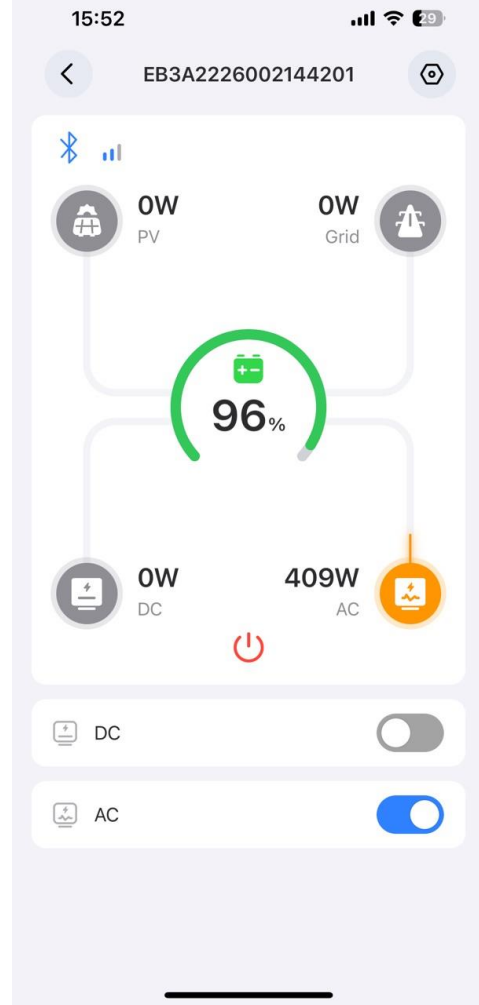


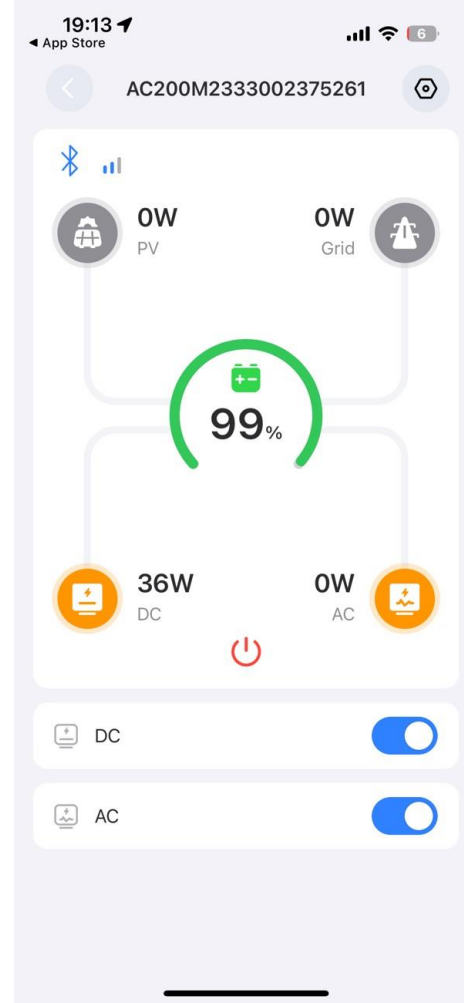
# SOLAR POWER (this year)

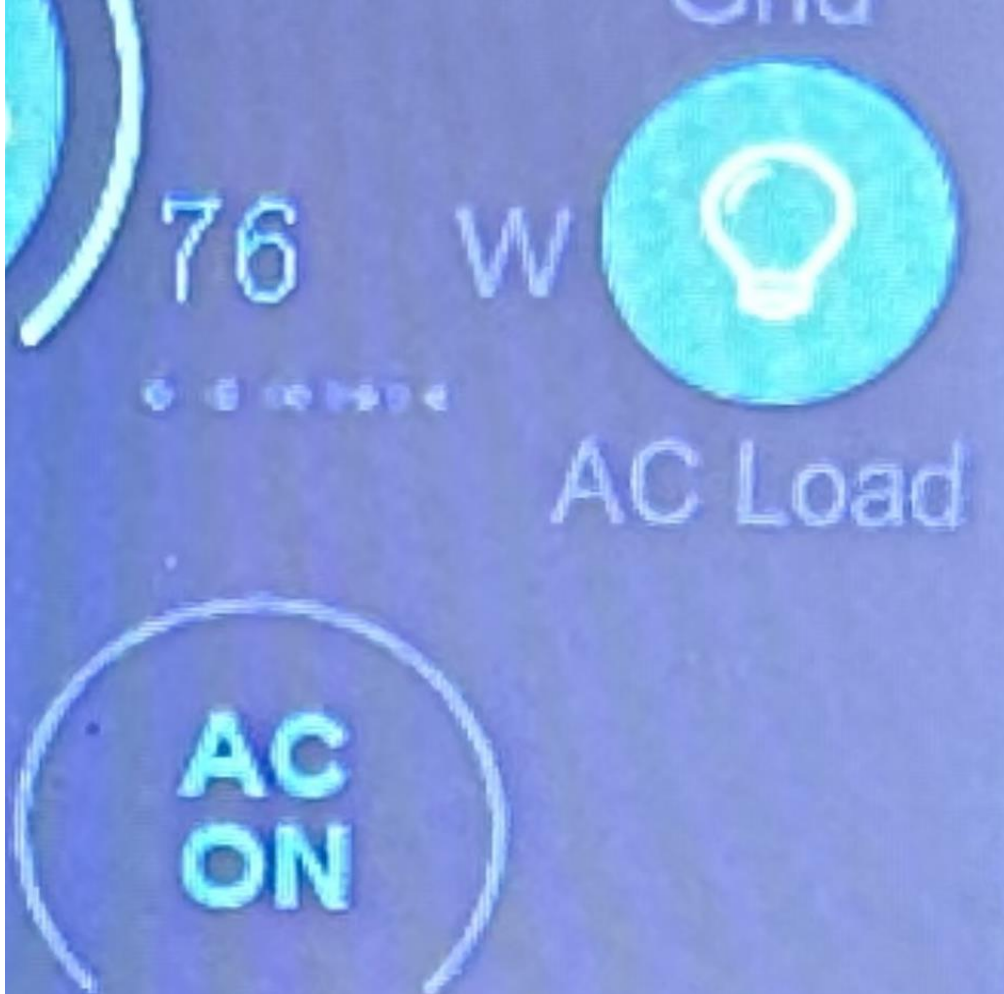


This is super  
useful!









# Power/Solar Conclusions (from last year)

1

You will need more stored power than you think

2

You will need more solar power than you think

3

You will have to trial 24hr operation to be sure it works

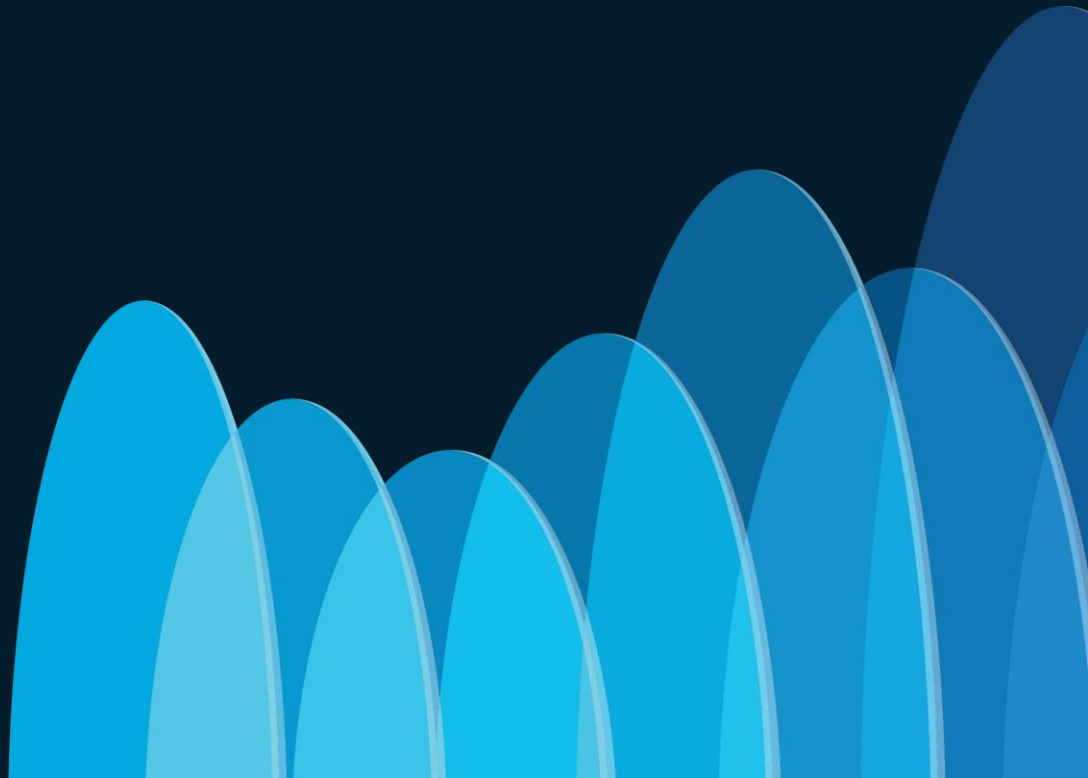
4

You will have to account for lack of full solar cycles

# Updated Solar Guidance

- Minimum 1000Wh between solar cycles
- Gen 2 dish consumes between 43-50watts consistently
- 200watts of solar panel will reliably recharge 800Wh in 4-5 hours of direct sun
- 24 hour remote operation is completely achievable

# SDWAN



# Cisco Starlink SDWAN Paper

## Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN optimizations for Starlink

This knowledge article explores how Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN can dramatically improve application performance when utilizing Starlink satellite transport. By leveraging SD-WAN's advanced features and Starlink's high-speed, low-latency connectivity, organizations can overcome the challenges of traditional terrestrial networks in remote locations. This powerful combination delivers enhanced network resilience, optimized application delivery, and reduced operational costs.

🕒 Aug 8, 2024 Knowledge

• Posted by: Thomas Kunath

<https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2024/pdf/BRKENT-2660.pdf>

BRKENT-2660

<https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/s/article/cisco-catalyst-sd-wan-optimizations-for-starlink>

White Paper



## Devices



## Devices

## Certificates

## Licensing

## FILTERED BY

Reachable · Up x

## SUMMARY

## &gt; Health

## ✓ Reachable

☒ Up☐ Down

## &gt; Control Status

## &gt; Cloud Provider

Device Group All

Devices (5)

 Export  Search TableAs of: Dec 06, 2023 01:04 PM 

| Hostname             | Device Model    | Site Name   | System IP      | Health  | Reachability                                                                        | vSmart Control  | BFD   | TLOC  | Up Since              | CPU Load                      | Action |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| IR1833-tom           | IR1833          | SITE_206202 | 172.16.20.1    |          |  | 2 / 2                                                                                              | 6 / 6 | 1 / 1 | Dec 04, 2023 07:08 AM | <div><div></div></div> 33.93% | ...    |
| StarlinkPOC-1121X    | C1121X-8P       | SITE_303303 | 172.16.250.200 |          |  | 2 / 2                                                                                              | 6 / 6 | 1 / 1 | Nov 15, 2023 06:43 AM | <div><div></div></div> 6.24%  | ...    |
| Starlink-WASH-8300-1 | C8300-1N1S-4T2X | SITE_303302 | 172.16.250.199 |          |  | 2 / 2                                                                                              | 5 / 6 | 1 / 1 | Dec 02, 2023 04:30 AM | <div><div></div></div> 11.97% | ...    |
| C8300-RTP6-SL-1      | C8300-1N1S-6T   | SITE_206250 | 172.16.1.1     |          |  | 4 / 4                                                                                              | 6 / 8 | 2 / 2 | Nov 16, 2023 08:23 AM | <div><div></div></div> 8.22%  | ...    |
| C8300-RTP6-SL-2      | C8300-1N1S-6T   | SITE_206250 | 172.16.1.2     |          |  | 2 / 4                                                                                              | 3 / 4 | 1 / 2 | Nov 15, 2023 04:26 AM | <div><div></div></div> 8.25%  | ...    |

# Things we know

- CG-NAT is a reality for all Residential and Mobile Plans
- High Performance Array is allocated a public IP address
- This is NOT a static IP address!
  - DHCP 5 minute renewal
  - IPv6 Prefix Delegation = 5 minutes

Catalyst SD-WAN Controllers  
On Premise in DC or Cloud  
Hosted

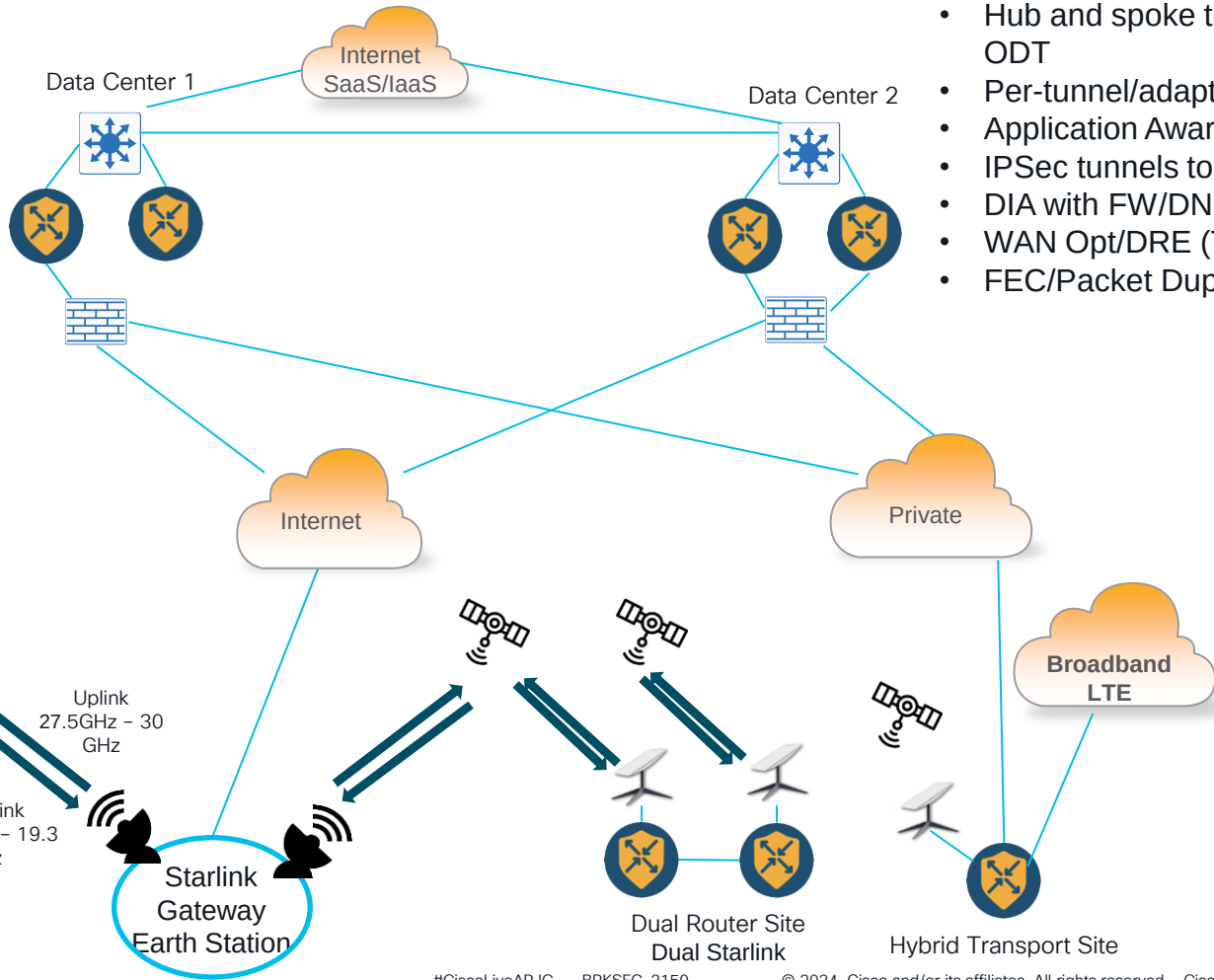
Manager Validator



Controllers

# Starlink Reference Architecture

- SD-WAN version 17.x
- Hub and spoke topology with ODT
- Per-tunnel/adaptive QoS
- Application Aware Routing
- IPSec tunnels to SIG
- DIA with FW/DNS-Sec
- WAN Opt/DRE (TBD)
- FEC/Packet Dup (TBD)



Single Router Site  
Single Starlink

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WAN Edge List

WAN Edge List (10)

🔍 Search Table

| Upload WAN Edge List        | Export Bootstrap Configuration | Sync Smart Account   | Add PAYG WAN Edges |               |                                         |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Chassis Number              | Site Name                      | Hostname             | Tags               | Config Locked | Managed By                              |
| C1121X-8P-FGL2624L51Q       | SITE_303303                    | StarlinkPOC-1121X    | Add Tag            | No            | Unmanaged                               |
| C8300-1N1S-4T2X-FLM272112RA | SITE_206202                    | C8300-TOM-SL         | Add Tag            | Yes           | Template Starlink-8300-1N1S-4T2X-Tom-Zs |
| C8300-1N1S-4T2X-FLM272112R8 | SITE_303302                    | Starlink-WASH-8300-1 | Add Tag            | Yes           | Template Starlink-8300-1N1S-4T2X-Tom-Zs |
| ISR1100-6G-FGL2347L5EX      | -                              | -                    | Add Tag            | No            | Unmanaged                               |
| C8500L-8S4X-FLX26030880     | SITE_300                       | Router               | Add Tag            | Yes           | Template 8500L-RTP6-Hub1                |
| C1101-4PLTEP-FGL2321113A    | -                              | -                    | Add Tag            | No            | Unmanaged                               |
| C1101-4PLTEPWB-FGL232613MD  | -                              | -                    | Add Tag            | No            | Unmanaged                               |
| IR1833-K9-FCW2711Y52G       | SITE_206202                    | IR1833-tom           | Add Tag            | No            | Unmanaged                               |
| C8300-1N1S-6T-FLM272112HR   | SITE_206250                    | C8300-RTP6-SL-1      | Add Tag            | Yes           | Template Starlink-8300-1N1S-6T-TLOCEXT  |
| C8300-1N1S-6T-FLM272112J0   | SITE_206250                    | C8300-RTP6-SL-2      | Add Tag            | Yes           | Template Starlink-8300-1N1S-6T-TLOCEXT  |

Running Configuration

Host: C8300-RTP6-SL-1(169.254.12.83)

Site ID: 206250

Device Model: C8300-1N1S-6T

```
system
gps-location latitude 35.89
gps-location longitude -78.0
device-groups STARLINK1
system-ip 172.16.1.1
overlay-id 1
site-id 206250
port-offset 0
control-session-pps 300
admin-tech-on-failure
sp-organization-name "mt-vmanage-demo - 627179"
organization-name "mt-vmanage-demo - 627179-spacex"
port-hop
track-transport
track-default-gateway
```

# SD WAN Configuration

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0

description Ethernet to Starlink LEO satellite

no shutdown

arp timeout 1200

ip address dhcp client-id GigabitEthernet0/0/0

no ip redirects

ip tcp adjust-mss 1360

ip dhcp client default-router distance 1

ip mtu 1500

ip nat outside

load-interval 30

mtu 1500

negotiation auto
```

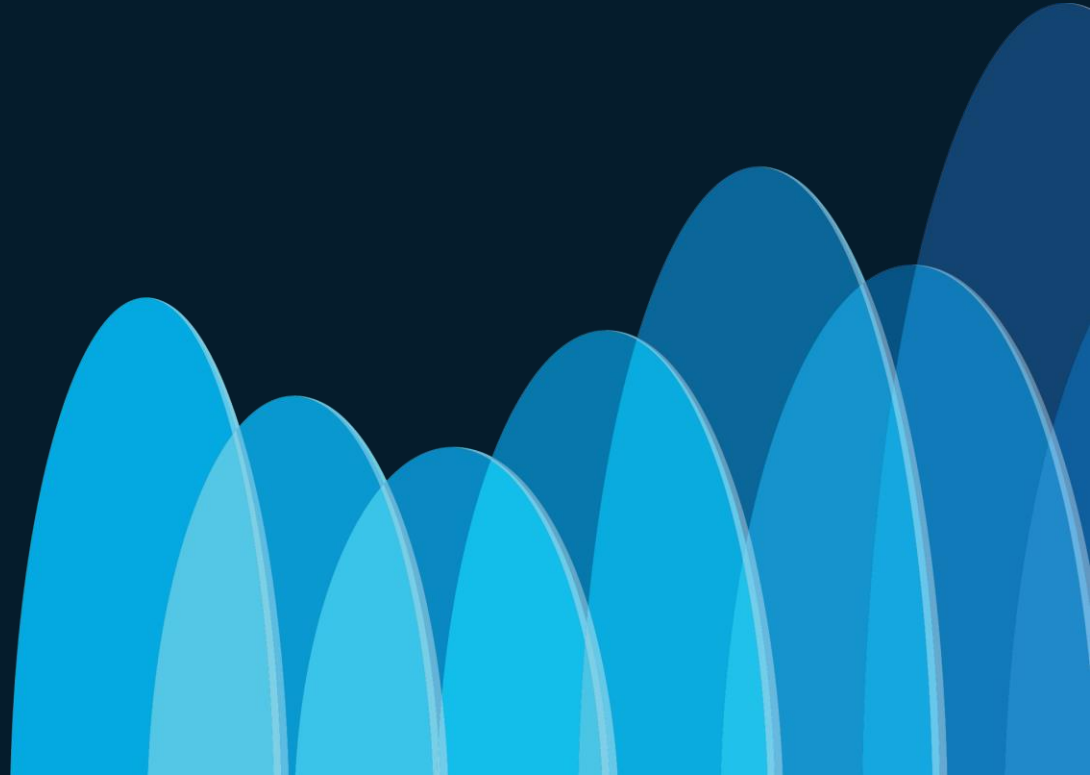
```
interface Tunnel100201
no shutdown
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/0/0
no ip clear-dont-fragment
ip mtu 1400
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0/0
tunnel destination dynamic
tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
tunnel protection ipsec profile if-ipsec201-ipsec-profile
tunnel vrf multiplexing
tunnel route-via GigabitEthernet0/0/0 mandatory
exit
interface Tunnel100202
no shutdown
ip unnumbered GigabitEthernet0/0/0
no ip clear-dont-fragment
ip mtu 1400
tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0/0
tunnel destination dynamic
tunnel mode ipsec ipv4
tunnel protection ipsec profile if-ipsec202-ipsec-profile
tunnel vrf multiplexing
tunnel route-via GigabitEthernet0/0/0 mandatory
exit
```

# Crypto Configuration

```
crypto ikev2 policy policy1-global
proposal p1-global
!
crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec201-ikev2-profile
no config-exchange request
dpd 60 10 on-demand
dynamic
lifetime 14400
!
crypto ikev2 profile if-ipsec202-ikev2-profile
no config-exchange request
dpd 60 10 on-demand
dynamic
lifetime 14400
!
crypto ikev2 proposal p1-global
encryption aes-cbc-128 aes-cbc-256
group 14 15 16 19 20 21
integrity sha1 sha256 sha384 sha512
```

```
crypto ipsec transform-set if-ipsec201-ikev2-transform esp-null esp-sha-
hmac
mode tunnel
!
crypto ipsec transform-set if-ipsec202-ikev2-transform esp-null esp-sha-
hmac
mode tunnel
!
crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec201-ipsec-profile
set ikev2-profile if-ipsec201-ikev2-profile
set transform-set if-ipsec201-ikev2-transform
set security-association lifetime kilobytes disable
set security-association lifetime seconds 3600
set security-association replay window-size 1024
!
crypto ipsec profile if-ipsec202-ipsec-profile
set ikev2-profile if-ipsec202-ikev2-profile
set transform-set if-ipsec202-ikev2-transform
set security-association lifetime kilobytes disable
set security-association lifetime seconds 3600
set security-association replay window-size 1024
```

# Design optimizations for LEO Satellite Transport



# Reducing SD-WAN control plane traffic on Satellite links

## Problems

---

LEO satellite have low transmit speeds (2-20 Mbps up) relative to download speeds of 25-220 Mbps down). SD-WAN control traffic can consume a high proportion of this bandwidth in heavily meshed topologies with default timers. This includes:

- BFD probes over each IPsec tunnel (2.2 Kbps per SD-WAN tunnel)
- OMP hellos and updates to/from Catalyst controllers (up to 80 Kbps)
- Statistics upload to the Catalyst Manager (up to 1.2 Mbps)

Control traffic is automatically mapped to Q0 on the WAN edge, which can contend with user realtime traffic also in Q0 resulting in drops and instability

## Solutions

- Dynamic OnDemand tunnel design (reduces # of BFD sessions)
- BFD low bandwidth link
- Last-resort-circuit in cases where Starlink is for backup
- vManage connection preference 1
- Administration Settings for Statistics – disable some, all or vAnalytics only?
- QoS design with Adaptive QoS and 2-level policer / Split LLQ

# Tunnel Optimizations for low bandwidth links

Low bandwidth link: Reduces BFD overhead by 50% per tunnel

Last-Resort-Circuit: No tunnel or traffic unless all other transports down

vManage connection preference 1: Prefer terrestrial (if available) over Satellite for vManage control connections to reduce overhead of statistics publishing.

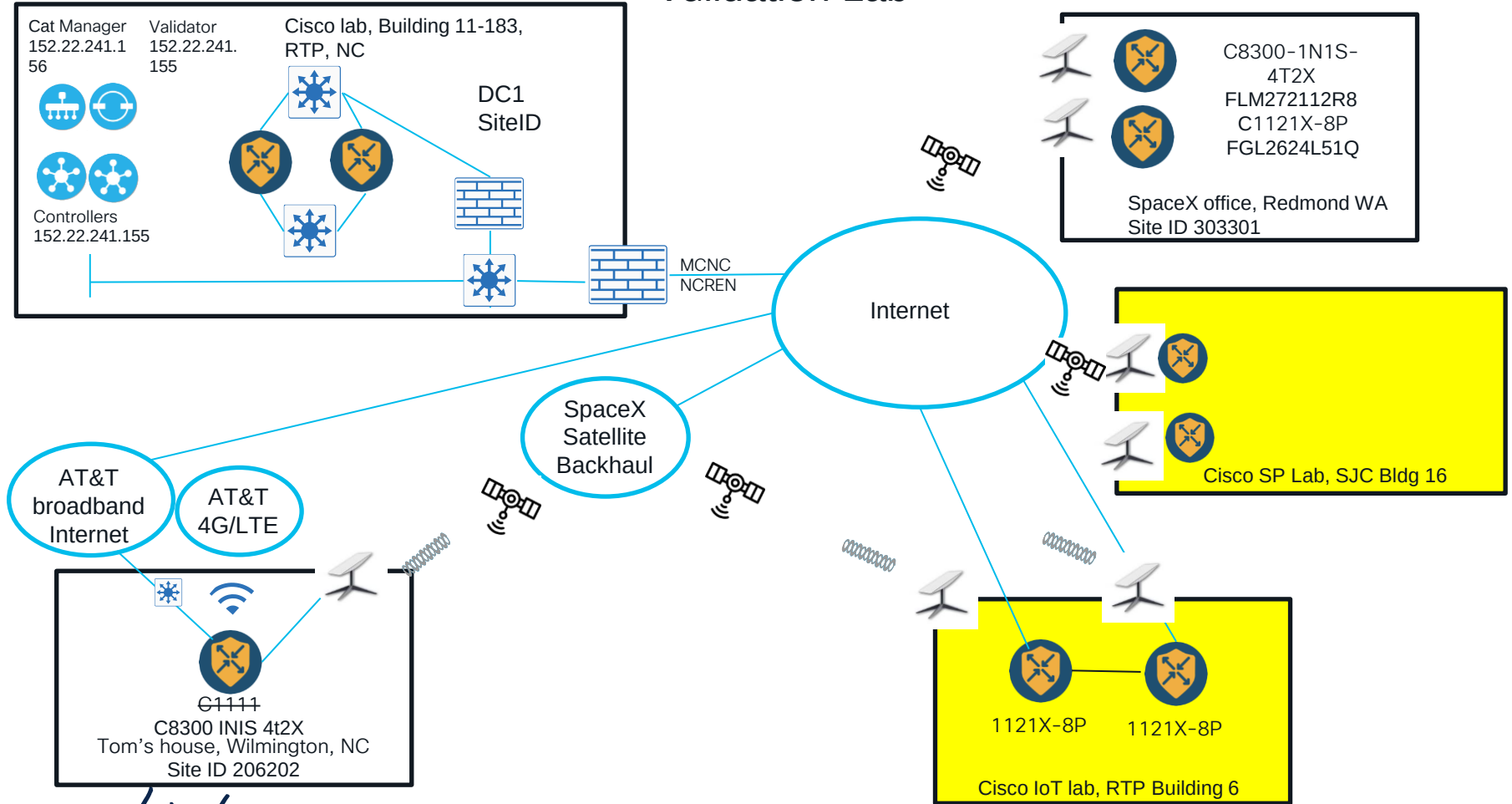
OMP Hello tuning: Reduce Hello-interval to further optimize bandwidth

```
sdwan
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/1/0
Description connected to Starlink
tunnel-interface
encapsulation ipsec weight 1
no border
color
no last-resort-circuit
```

```
low-bandwidth-link
hello-interval 6000
hello-tolerance 600
vmanage-connection-preference 1
```

# Validation Lab

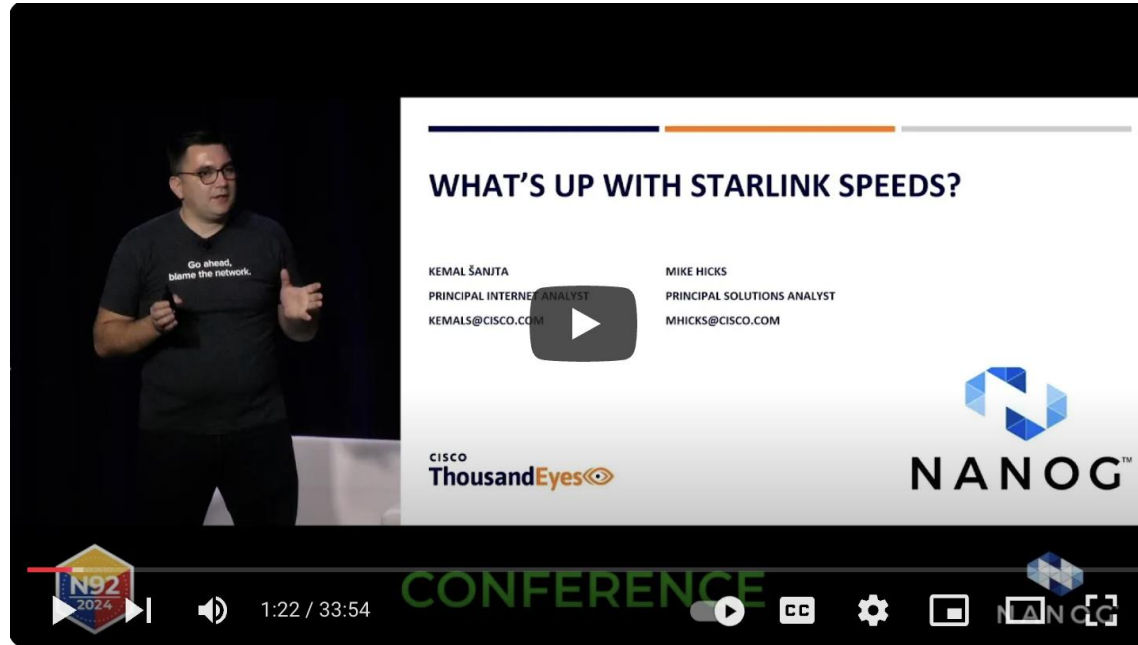


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# Starlink Network Performance with Thousand Eyes



# Thousand Eyes Testing of the Starlink Network



The video player shows a presentation slide with the title "WHAT'S UP WITH STARLINK SPEEDS?". On the left, a man in a black t-shirt with the text "Go ahead, blame the network." is speaking. The slide lists two speakers: KEMAL ŠANJTA, Principal Internet Analyst (KEMALS@CISCO.COM), and MIKE HICKS, Principal Solutions Analyst (MHICKS@CISCO.COM). The slide also features the Cisco ThousandEyes logo and the NANOG logo. The video player interface includes a play button, a progress bar at 1:22 / 33:54, and various control icons like volume, settings, and full screen. A "CONFERENCE" watermark is visible across the bottom of the slide.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bR99OxQTRuc&t=82s>



# Quantum Resistance and Post Quantum Encryption with Starlink



# Serious talk about Quantum Realities



And I am not talking about Schrodinger's cat



\*Or the Multiverse





Starlink (and LEO) is a generational  
asymmetric advantage

Leaning forward and coupling it with  
quantum safe cryptography represents  
an equivalent generational security  
event



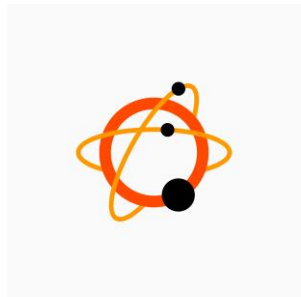
# Nation State Adversaries have serious concerns about Starlink and about breaking encryption

## Chinese scientists hack encryption in quantum computer experiment: paper

Breakthrough poses a 'real and substantial threat' to password-protection mechanism employed across critical sectors, team says

Reading Time: **2 minutes**

Why you can trust SCMP 





- US Government has provided clear direction for requirements on Quantum Resistance for protection of National Security Systems
  - (ref: NCSIP and NSM-10)
- Quantum Key Distribution is an open topic and lacks standards
- Cisco SKIP should be an acceptable interim option
- All aspects of encryption should drive towards Quantum Resistance encryption options
- Site to Site VPN, VPN Client along with TLS stack implementations for control plane operations



## Strategic Objective 4.3: Prepare for Our Post-Quantum Future

**Initiative Number:** 4.3.1

**Initiative Title:** Implement National Security Memorandum-10

The Predicate

### Initiative Description

The Office of Management and Budget and the National Manager for National Security Systems, in coordination with ONCD, will continue to prioritize implementation of National Security Memorandum-10 and transitioning vulnerable public networks and systems to quantum-resistant cryptography-based environments, focusing first on Federal information systems and NSS. OMB will work with NIST to develop complementary mitigation strategies to provide cryptographic agility in the face of unknown future risks.

### NCS Reference

The Federal Government will prioritize the transition of vulnerable public networks and systems to quantum-resistant cryptography-based environments and develop complementary mitigation strategies to provide cryptographic agility in the face of unknown future risks.

**Responsible Agency:** OMB

**Contributing Entities:** NSA, ONCD

**Completion Date:** 1Q FY25

First Quarter, next year!

## NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

JULY 2023





**Initiative Number:** 4.3.2

**Initiative Title:** Implement NSM-10 for National Security Systems (NSS)

#### **Initiative Description**

Implement the transition of NSS to quantum-resistant cryptography.

#### **NCS Reference**

The Federal Government will prioritize the transition of vulnerable public networks and systems to quantum-resistant cryptography (QRC)-based environments and develop complementary mitigation strategies to provide cryptographic agility in the face of unknown future risks.

**Responsible Agency:** NSA

**Contributing Entities:** DOD, ODNI

**Completion Date:** 3Q FY25

**Initiative Number:** 4.3.3

**Initiative Title:** Standardize, and support transition to, post-quantum cryptographic algorithms

#### **Initiative Description**

The National Institute of Standards and Technology will finalize its process to solicit, evaluate, and standardize one or more quantum-resistant public-key cryptographic algorithms. New public-key cryptography standards will specify one or more additional unclassified, publicly-disclosed digital signature, public-key encryption, and key-establishment algorithms that are available worldwide, and are capable of protecting sensitive government information well into the foreseeable future, including after the advent of quantum computers.

#### **NCS Reference**

To balance the promotion and advancement of quantum computing against threats posted to digital systems, National Security Memorandum (NSM) 10, "Promoting United States Leadership in Quantum Computing While Mitigating Risks to Vulnerable Cryptographic Systems," establishes responsibilities and oversight to enable a timely transition of the country's cryptographic systems to interoperable quantum-resistant cryptography.

**Responsible Agency:** NIST

**Completion Date:** 1Q FY25

**QR Mandatory**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, 2025**

## **NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

JULY 2023





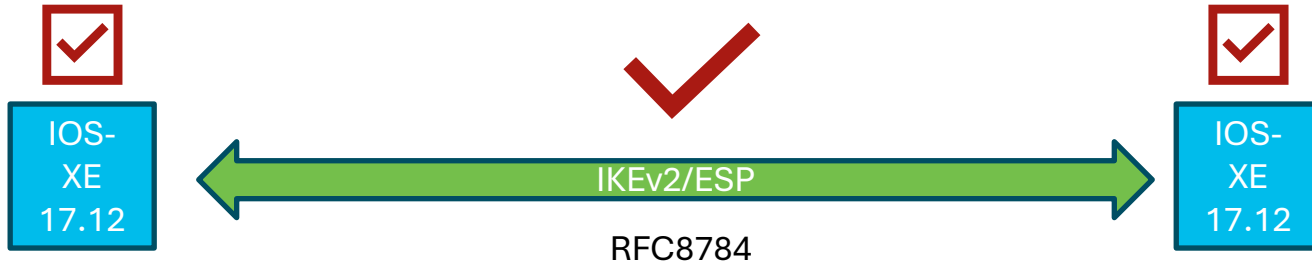
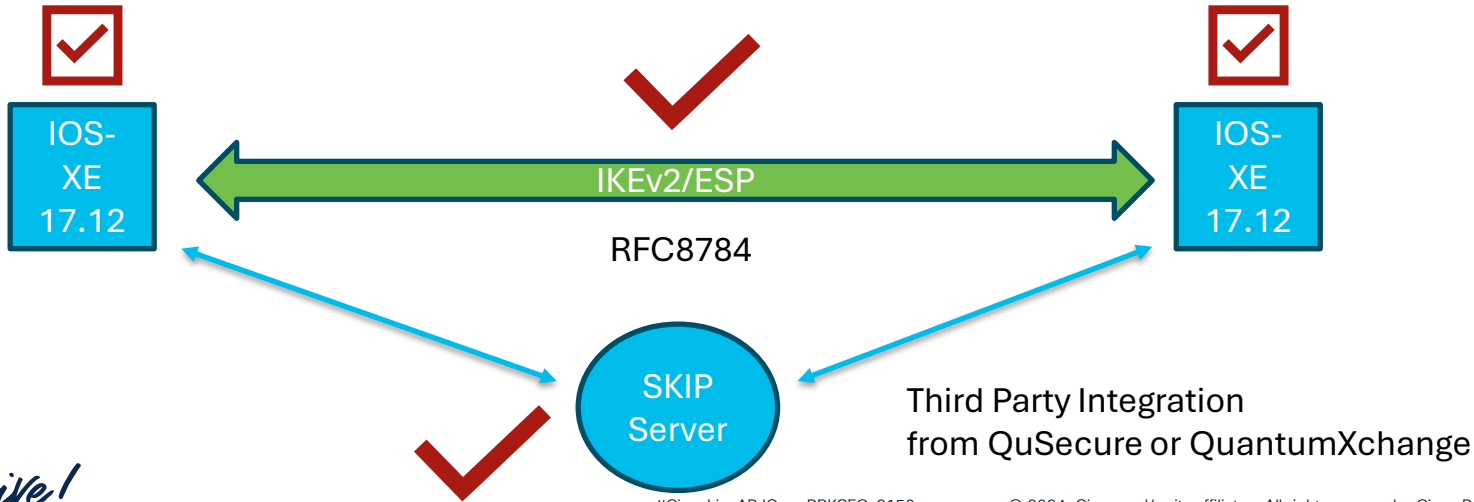
# Quantum Primer

# Quantum Primer

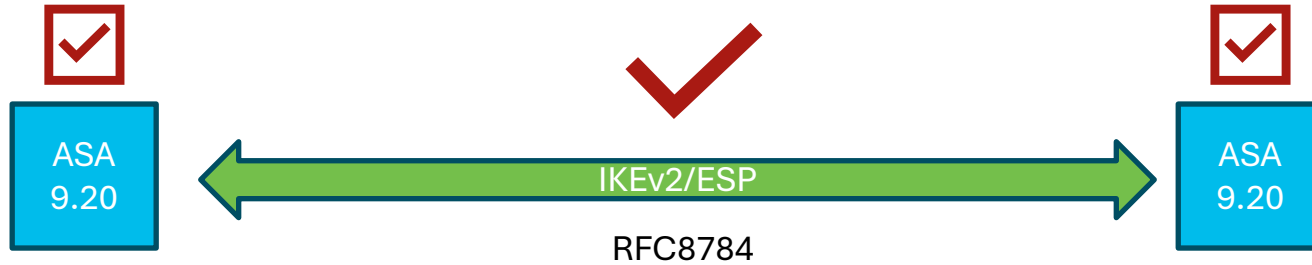
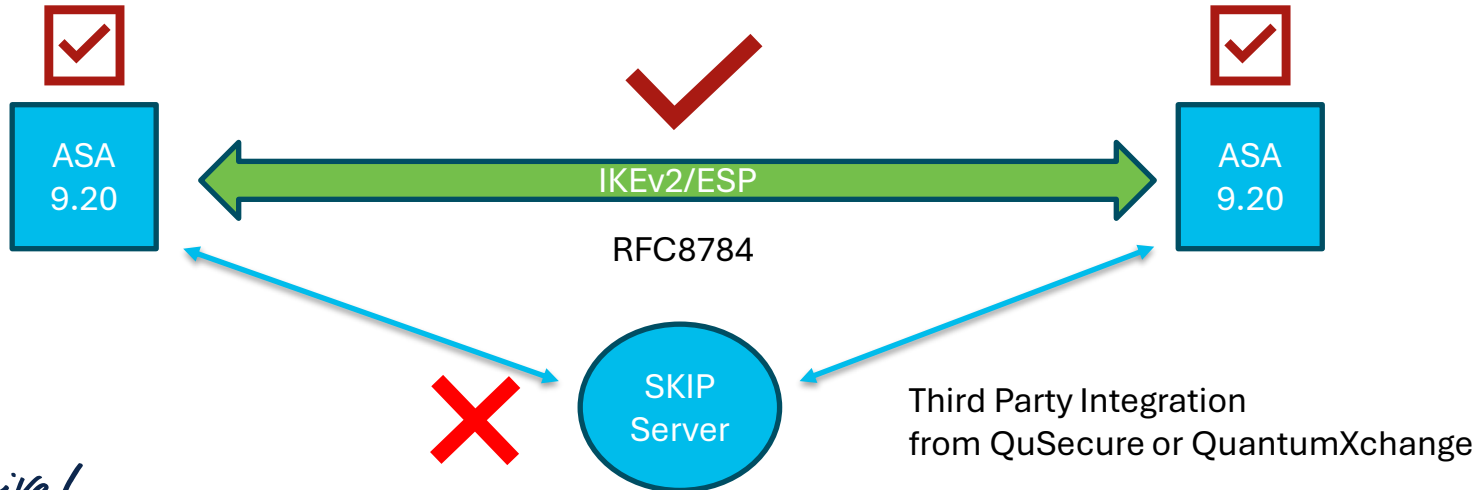


- SSH, TLS 1.3 and IKEv2
- RFC 8784
- RFC 9242
- RFC 9370
- Future FIPS 203, 204, 205
- Future TLS1.3+PQ
- Future IKEv2+PQ
- Future SSH+PQ

## Cisco IOS-XE Based Catalyst Routers



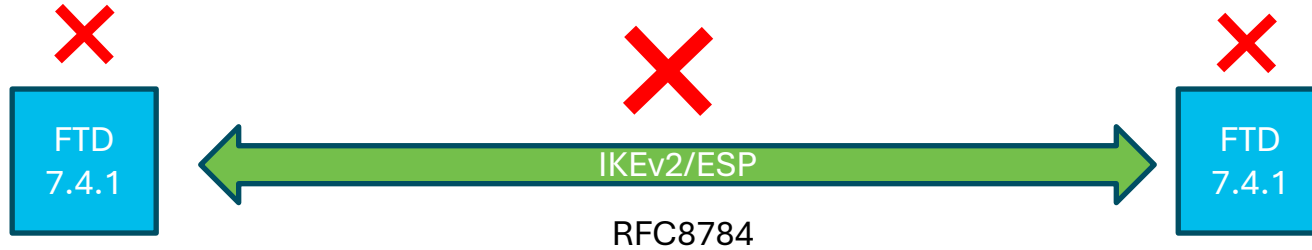
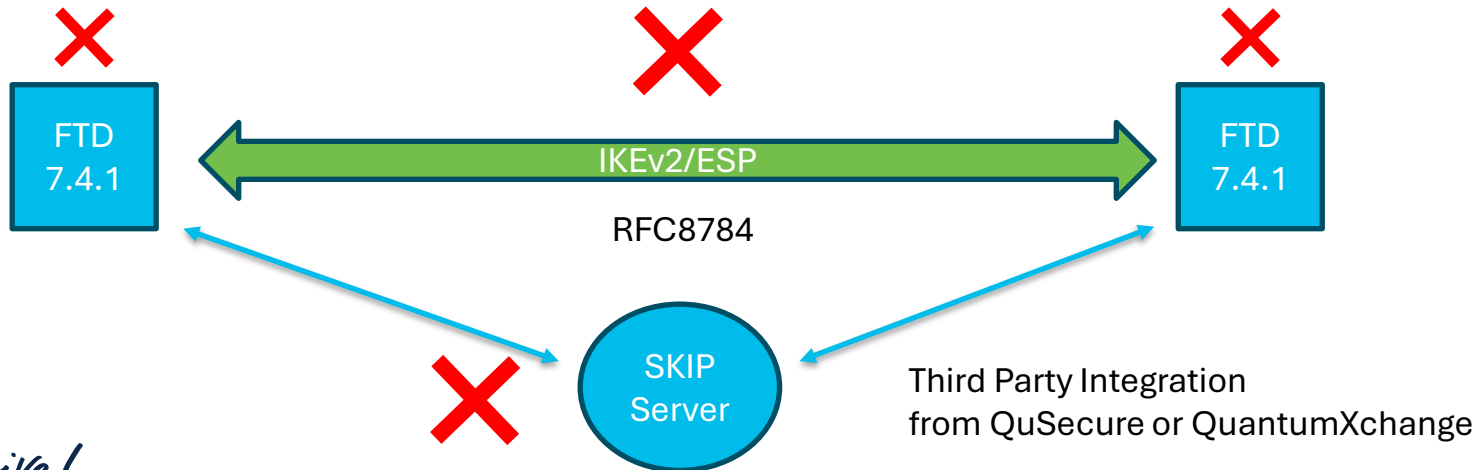
## Cisco ASA Firewalls





# Firepower – FTD

## Cisco FTD Based Firewalls



# SKIP IETF

draft-cisco-skip-00

Internet Engineering Task Force  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: 3 March 2025

R. Singh, Ed.  
C. Hill  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
S. Kawaguchi  
J. Lupo  
QuSecure, Inc.  
30 August 2024

Secure Key Integration Protocol (SKIP)  
draft-cisco-skip-00

## Abstract

This document specifies the Secure Key Integration Protocol (SKIP), a two-party protocol that allows a client to securely obtain a key from an independent Key Provider. SKIP enables network and security operators to provide quantum-resistant keys suitable for use with quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms such as AES-256. It can also be used to provide an additional layer of security to an already quantum-resistant secure channel protocol for a defense-in-depth strategy, and/or enforce key management policies.

## Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

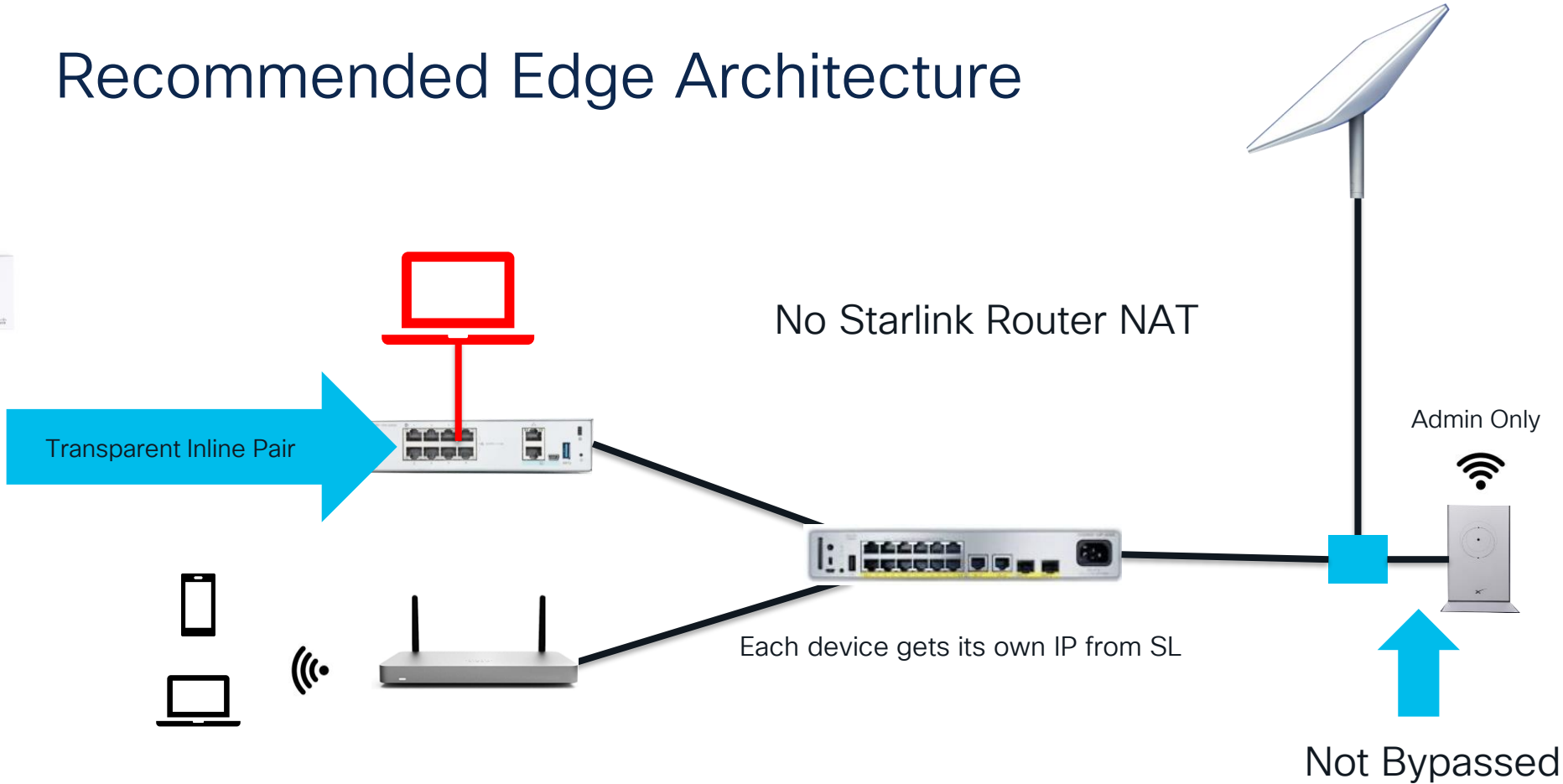
Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

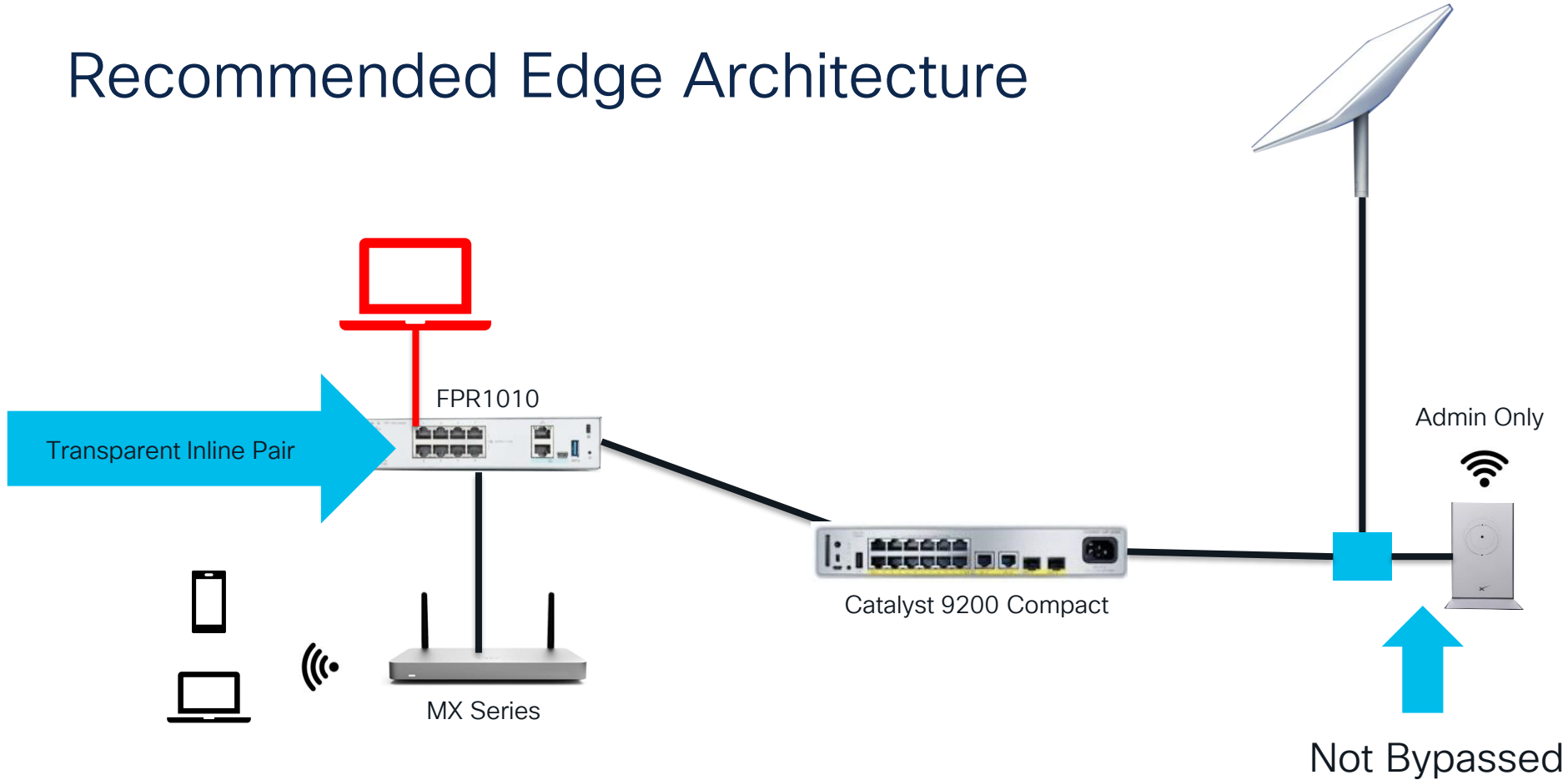
This Internet-Draft will expire on 3 March 2025.

# Ground/Space Security Architectures

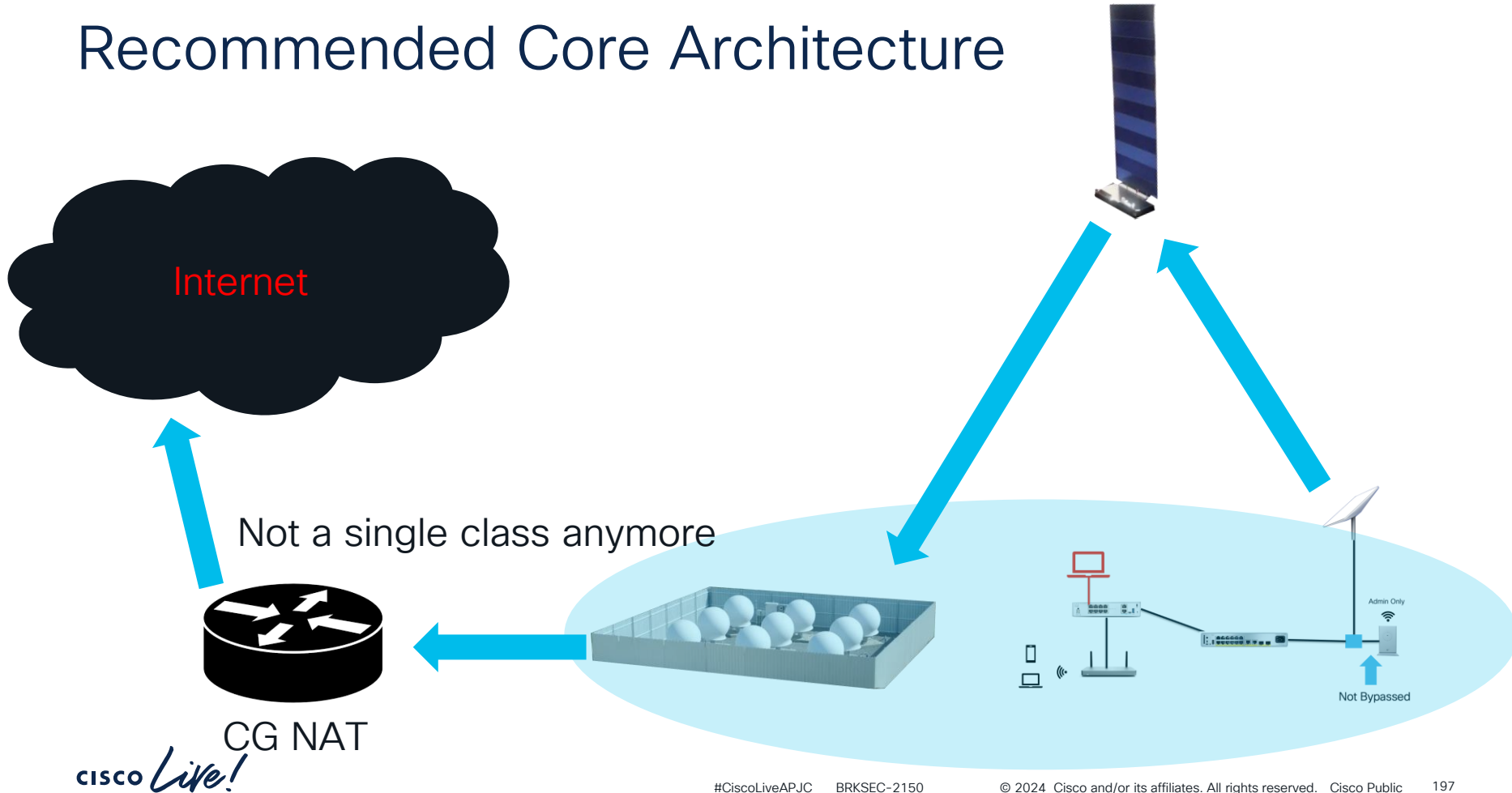
# Recommended Edge Architecture



# Recommended Edge Architecture

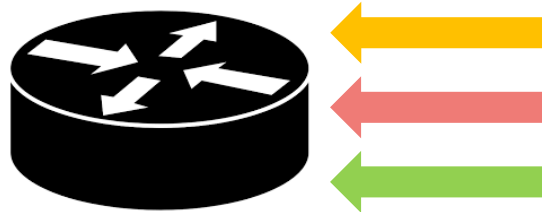
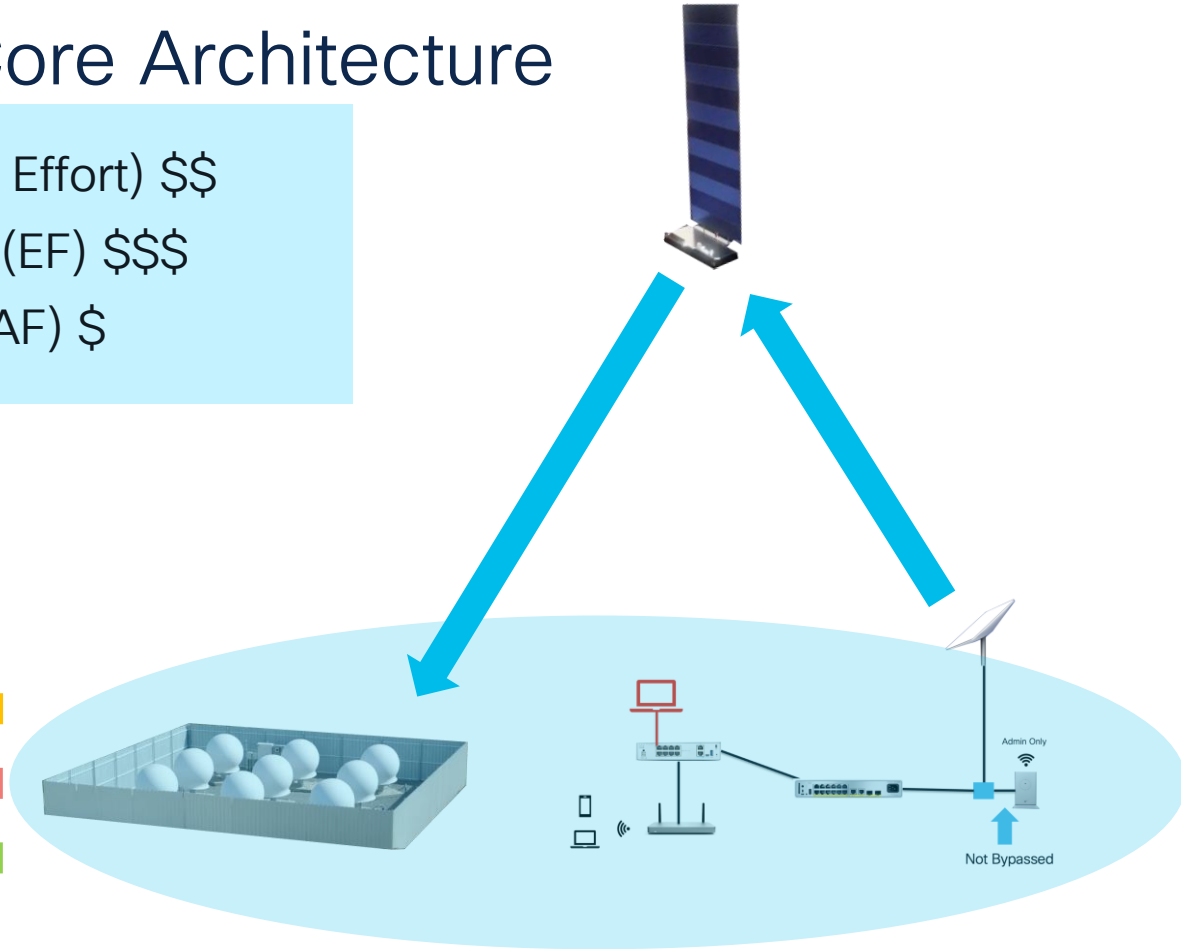


# Recommended Core Architecture



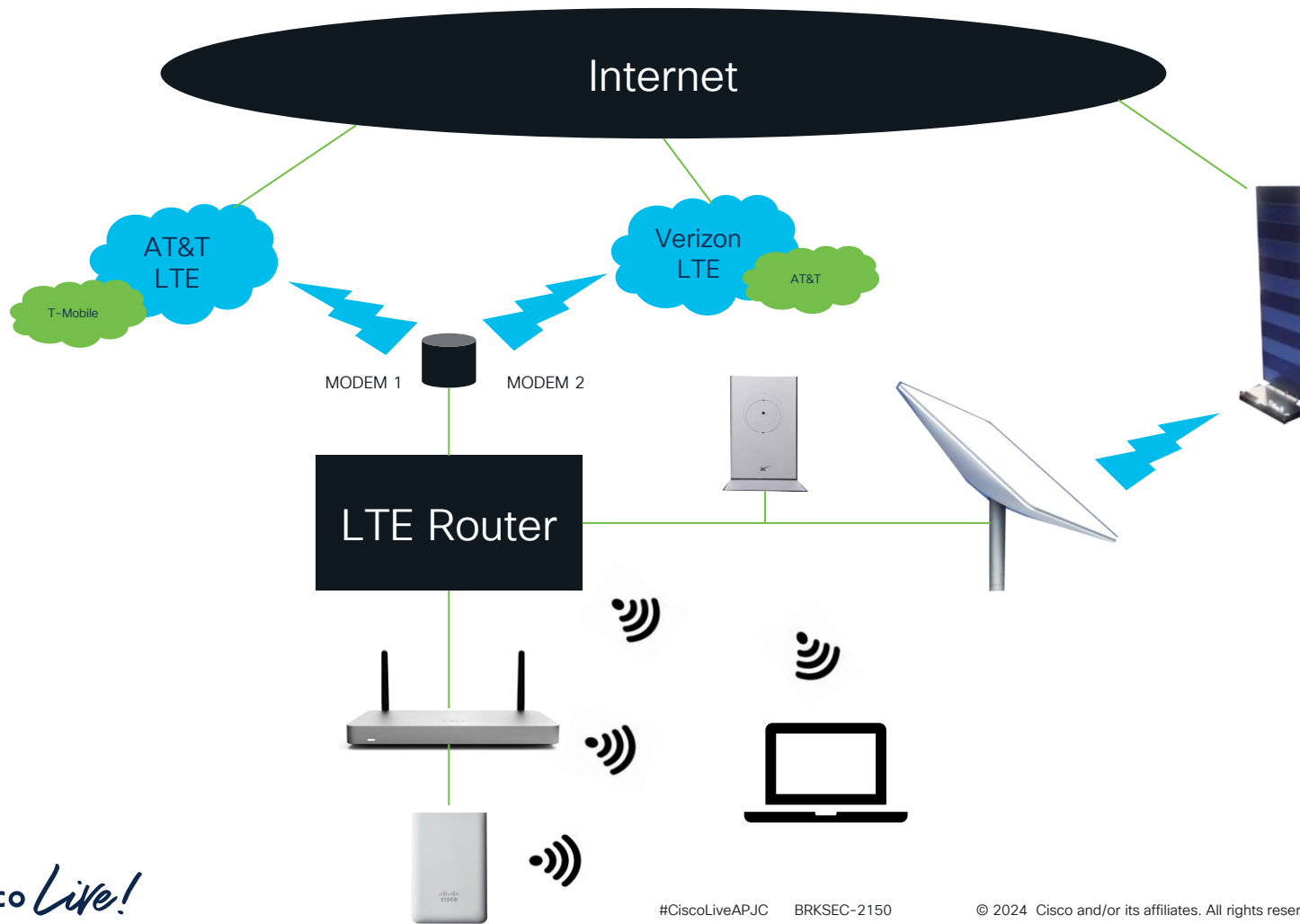
# Recommended Core Architecture

- ← Mobile (Best Effort) \$\$
- ← Priority Data (EF) \$\$\$
- ← Residential (AF) \$



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# When Starlink goes down for 20 minutes





# Please Fill Out The Survey!



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**10:30am – 11:30am**



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How AI Can Fuel  
Better Employee  
and Customer  
Experiences

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**Room 106**



Smart, Secure,  
Seamless:  
Transforming  
Experiences with  
Next-Generation  
Networking

**Level 2**  
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Harness a Bold  
New Era:  
Transform Data  
Centre and  
Service Provider  
Connectivity

**Level 2**  
**Room 203**



Securing User to  
Application and  
Everything in  
Between

**Level 2**  
**Melbourne Room 2**



Unlocking  
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through Unified  
Observability

**The HUB**  
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# Thank you

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