

Expand your production remotely, or to a public cloud

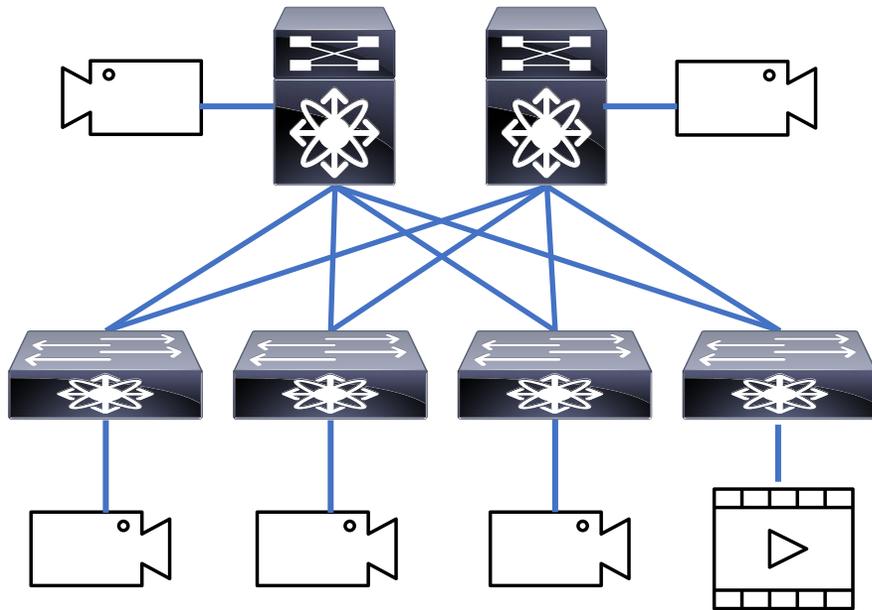
Nemanja Kamenica
Technical Marketing Engineer, Cisco



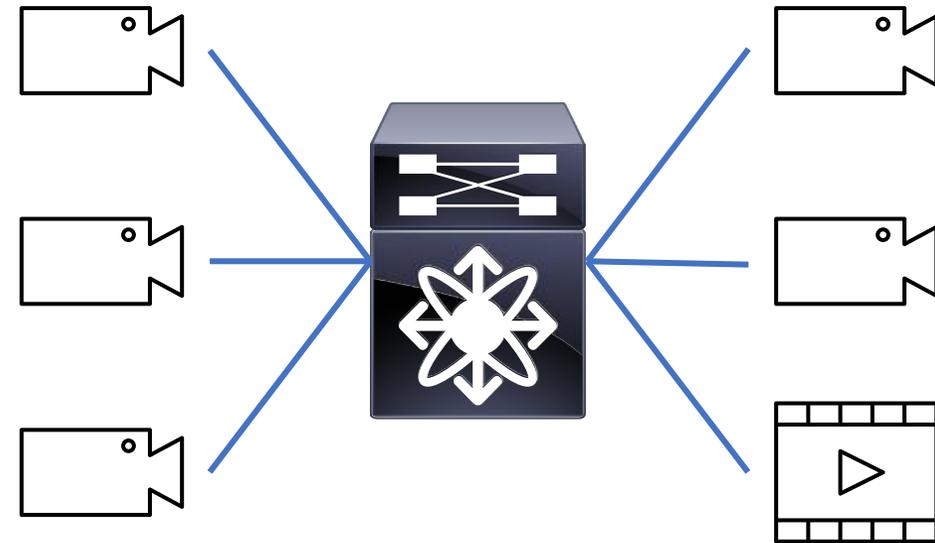
Agenda

- Deployment Scenarios
- Remote Production
- Contribution
- Distribution
- Hand-off to Public Cloud
- Importing and Decoding

Deployment options

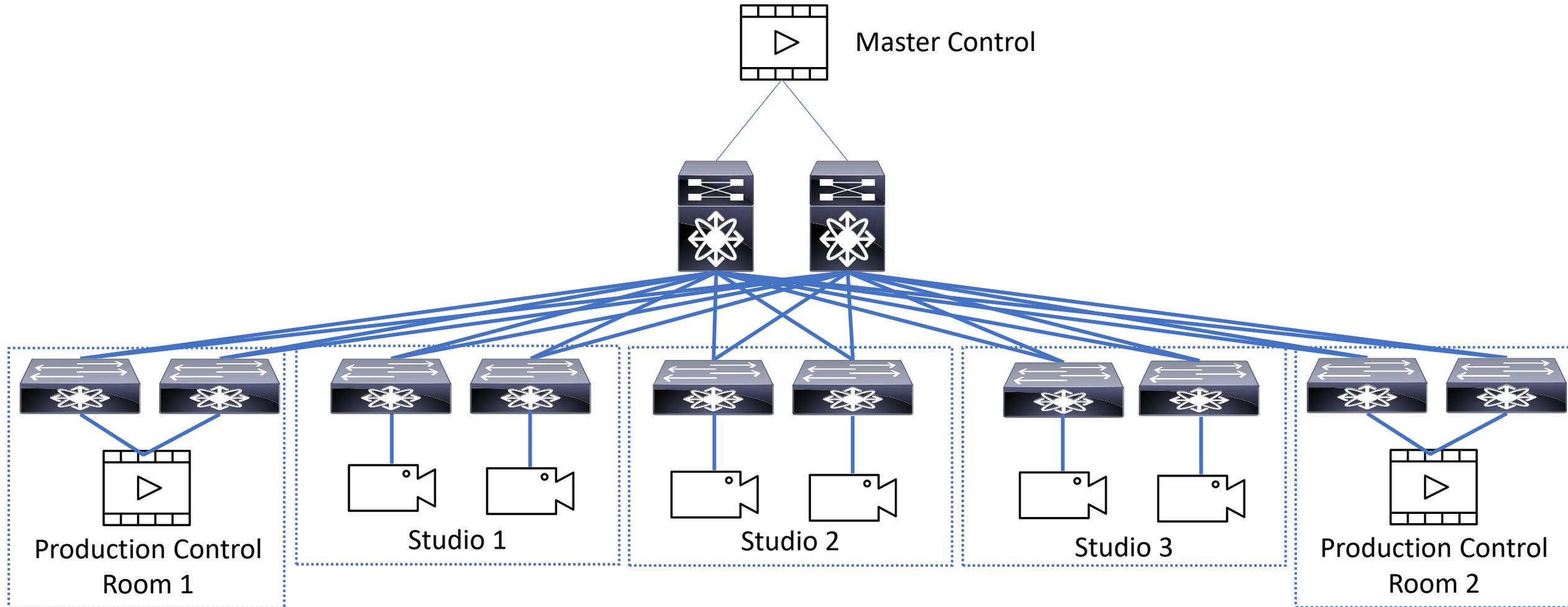


- Spine and Leaf deployment
- Pros: Distributed, scalable

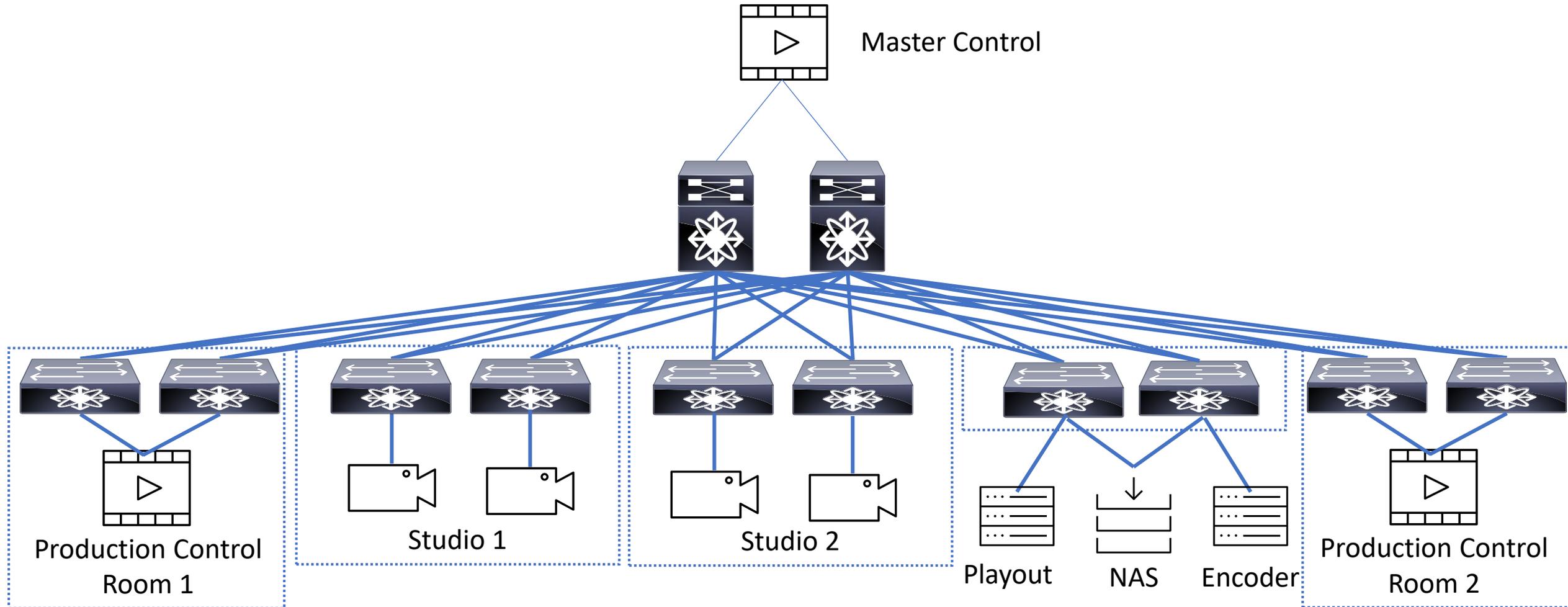


- Monolithic deployment
- Pros: Simple, centralized

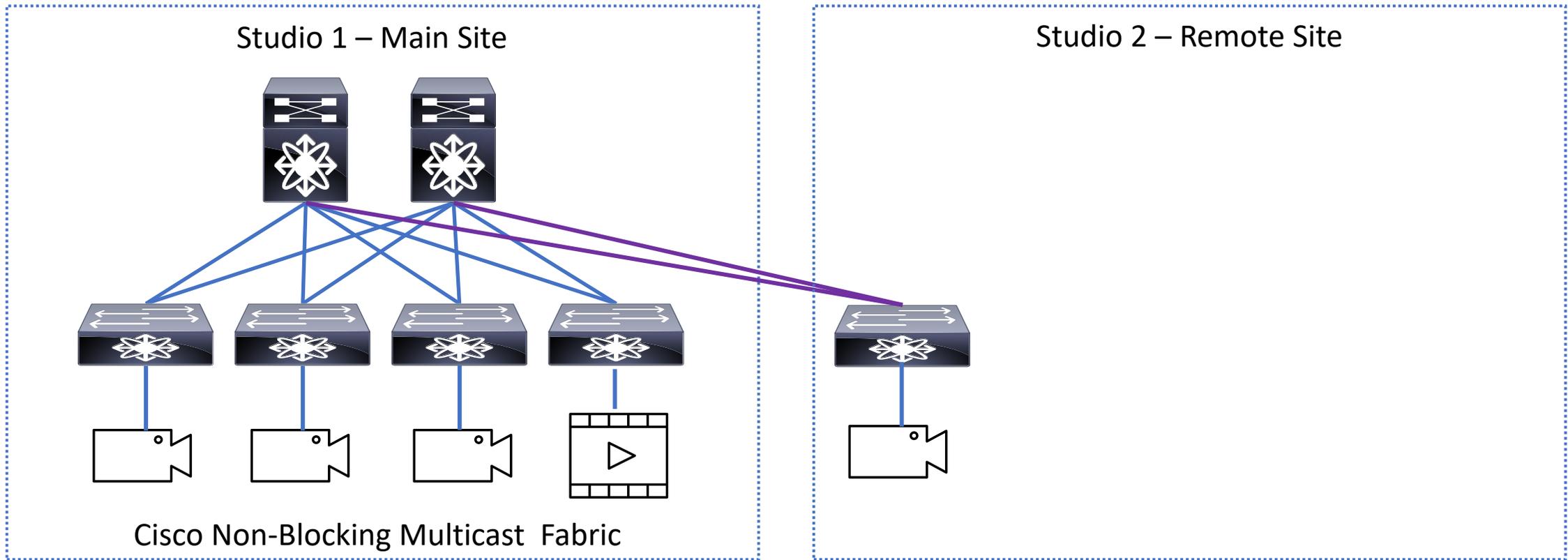
Production – Live Studio Production



Production – Live and Postproduction

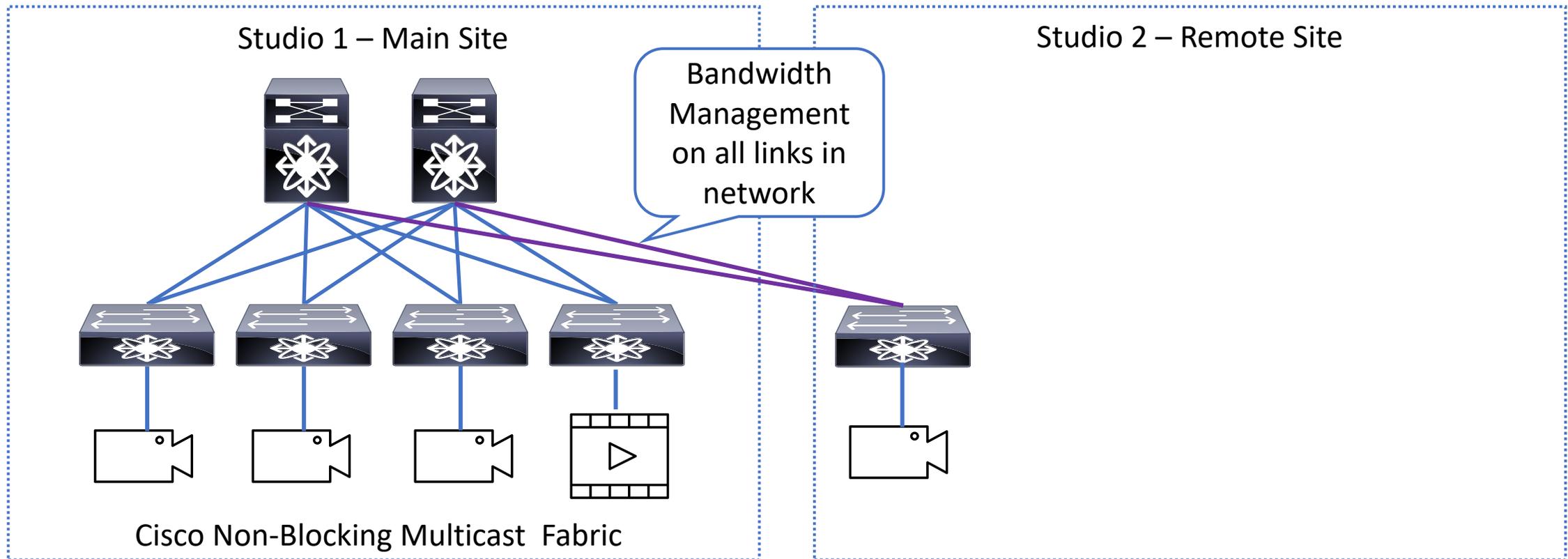


Remote production – Remote Leaf



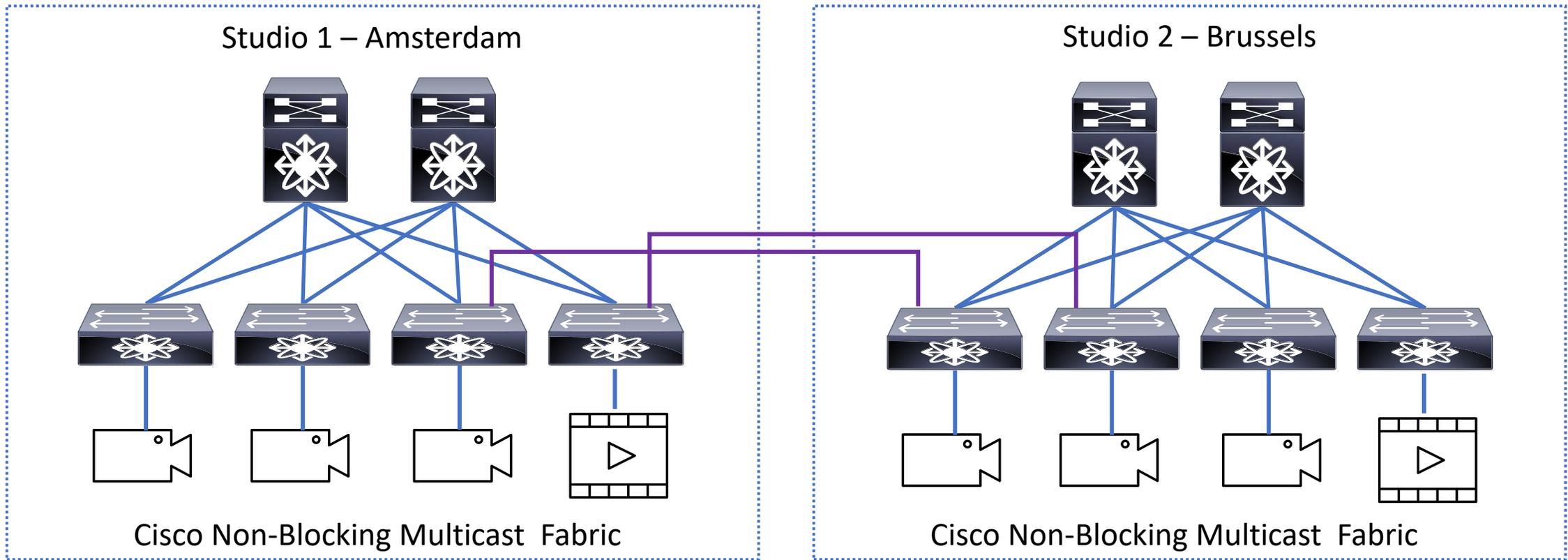
- For small site with limited amount of end-points

Remote production – Remote Leaf



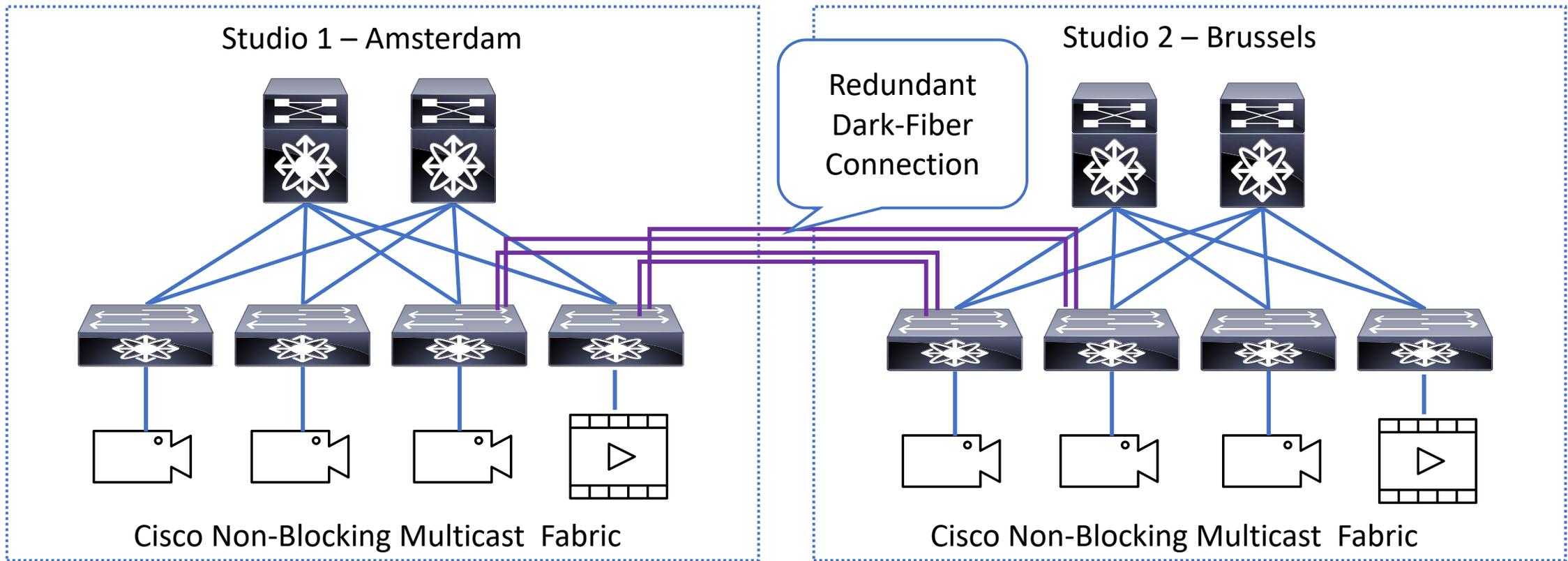
- For small site with limited amount of end-points

Remote production – Multi-Site



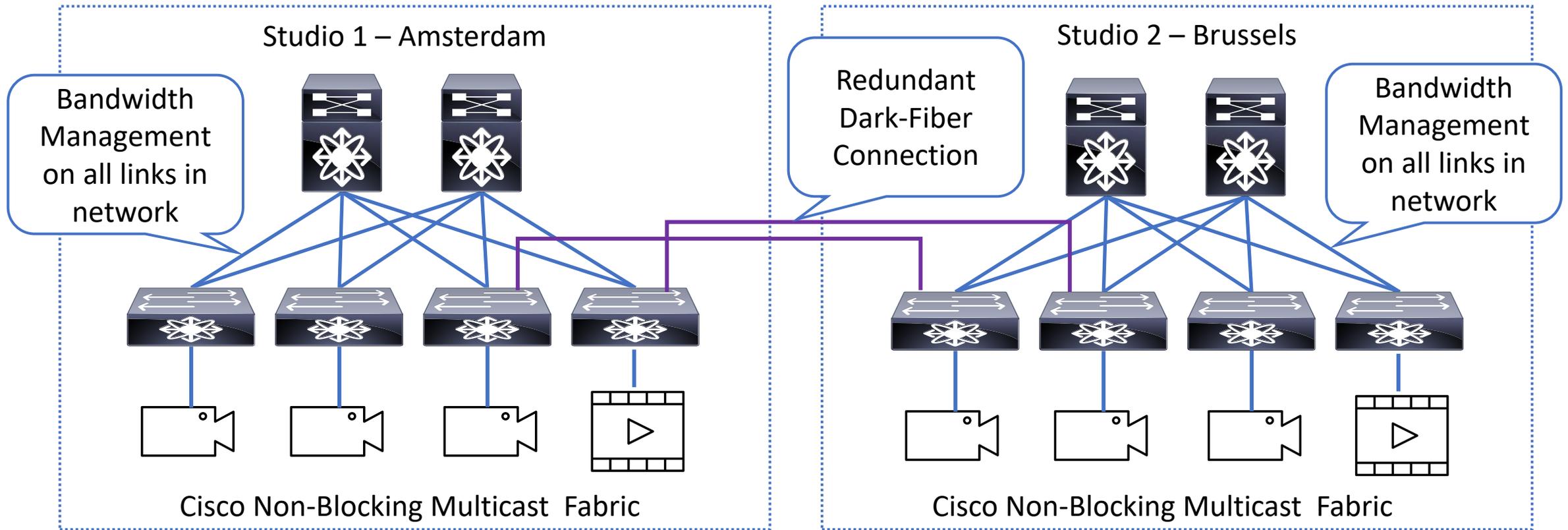
- Interconnecting two sites to exchange signals

Remote production – Multi-Site



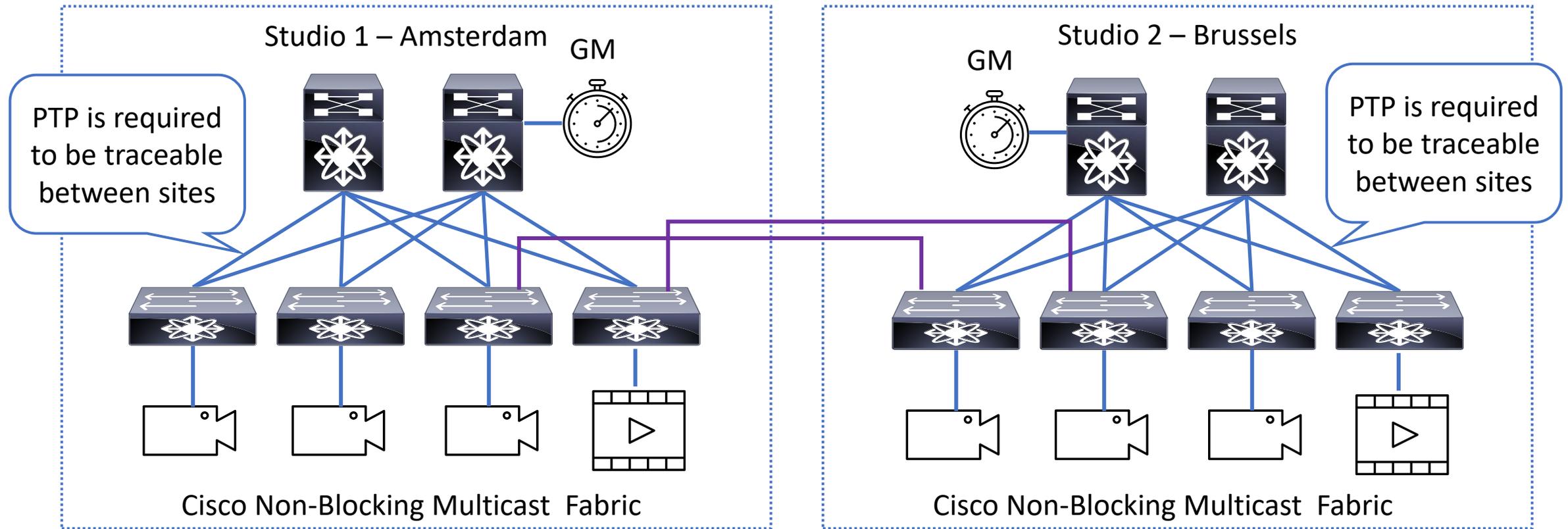
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Remote production – Multi-Site



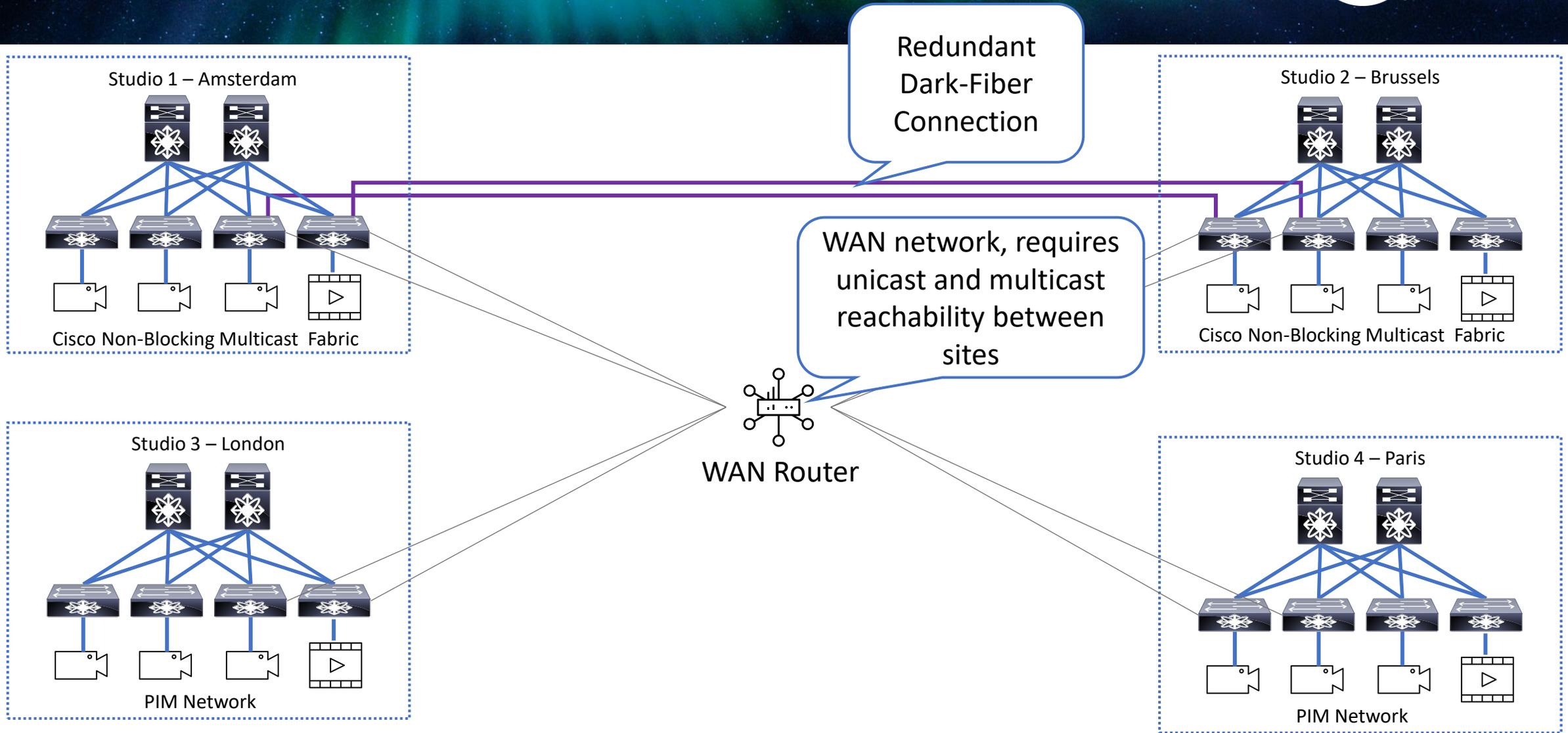
- Interconnecting two sites to exchange signals

Remote production – Multi-Site and PTP



- Interconnecting two sites to exchange signals

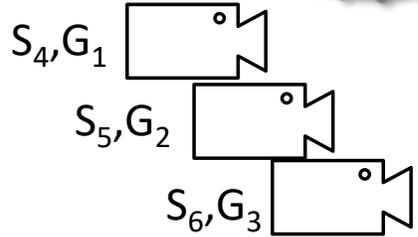
Remote production – Multi-Site



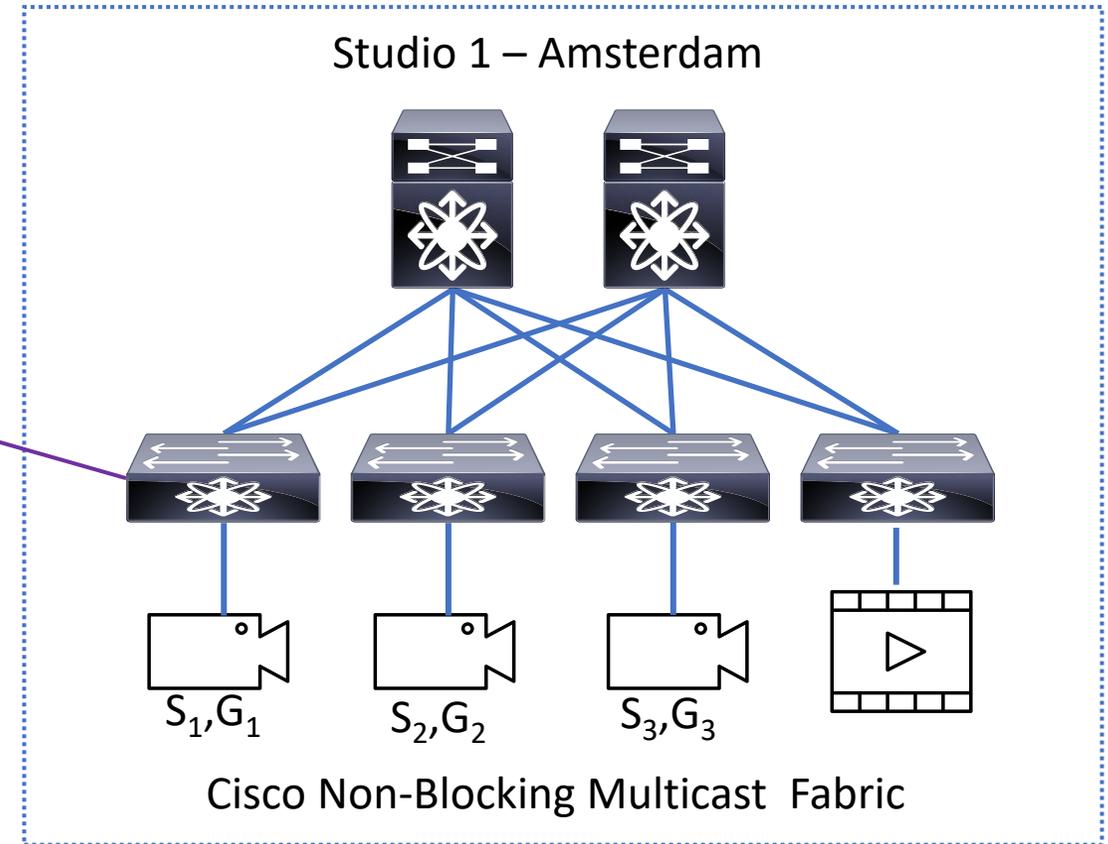
Remote production – Contribution



Johan Cruyff Arena



Studio 1 – Amsterdam

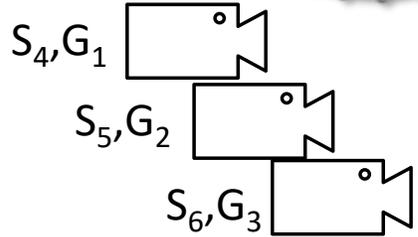


- If stadium and studio have same multicast group used, how to ingest it?

Remote production – Contribution

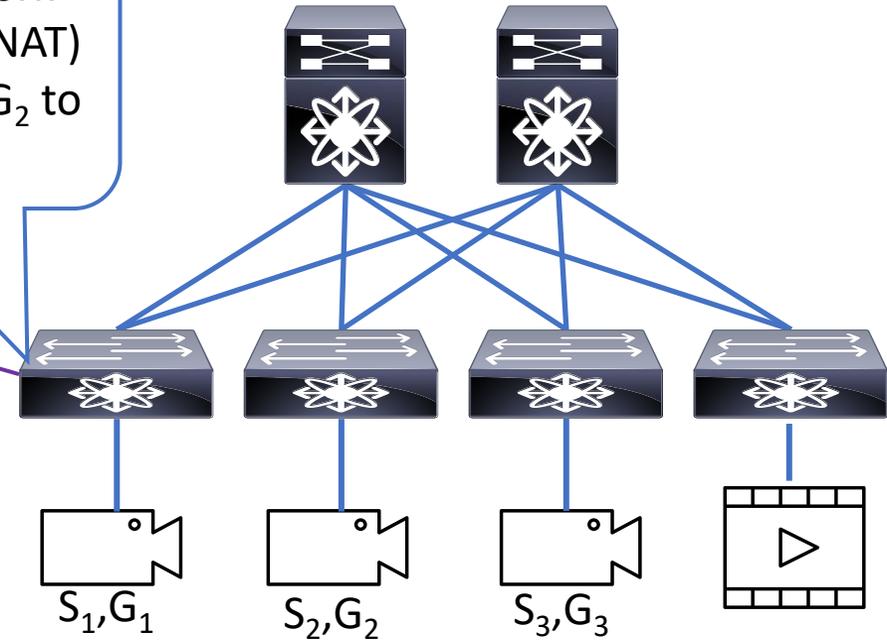


Johan Cruyff Arena



Use Multicast Network Address Translation (NAT) to change G_1 to G_4 , G_2 to G_5 and G_3 to G_6

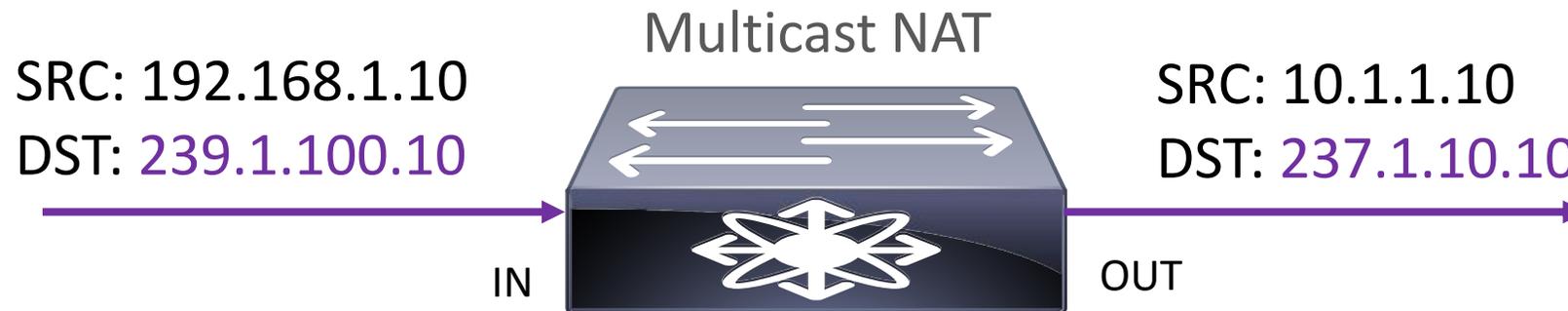
Studio 1 – Amsterdam



Cisco Non-Blocking Multicast Fabric

Network Address Translation - Multicast

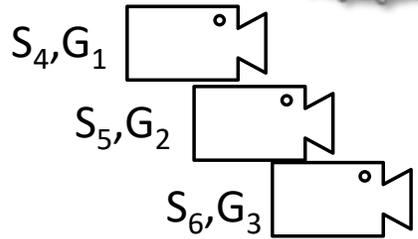
- NAT enables a device, to translate Source/Designation IP, Layer 4 port of an IP packet to new address
 - Multicast NAT > Translate multicast destination IP



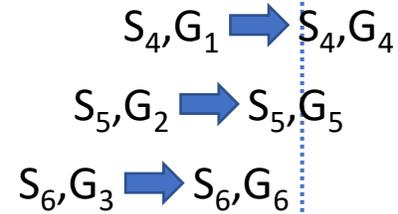
Remote production – Contribution



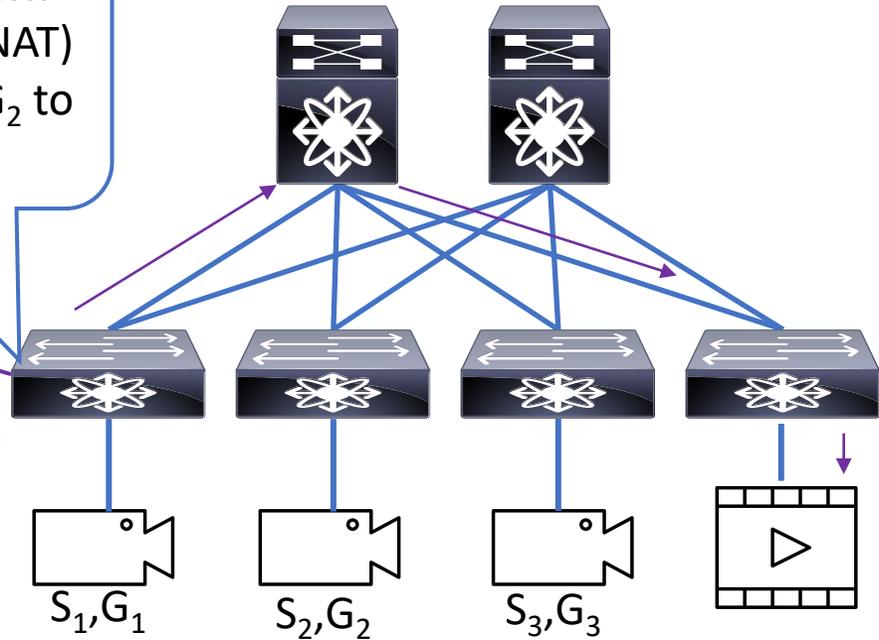
Johan Cruyff Arena



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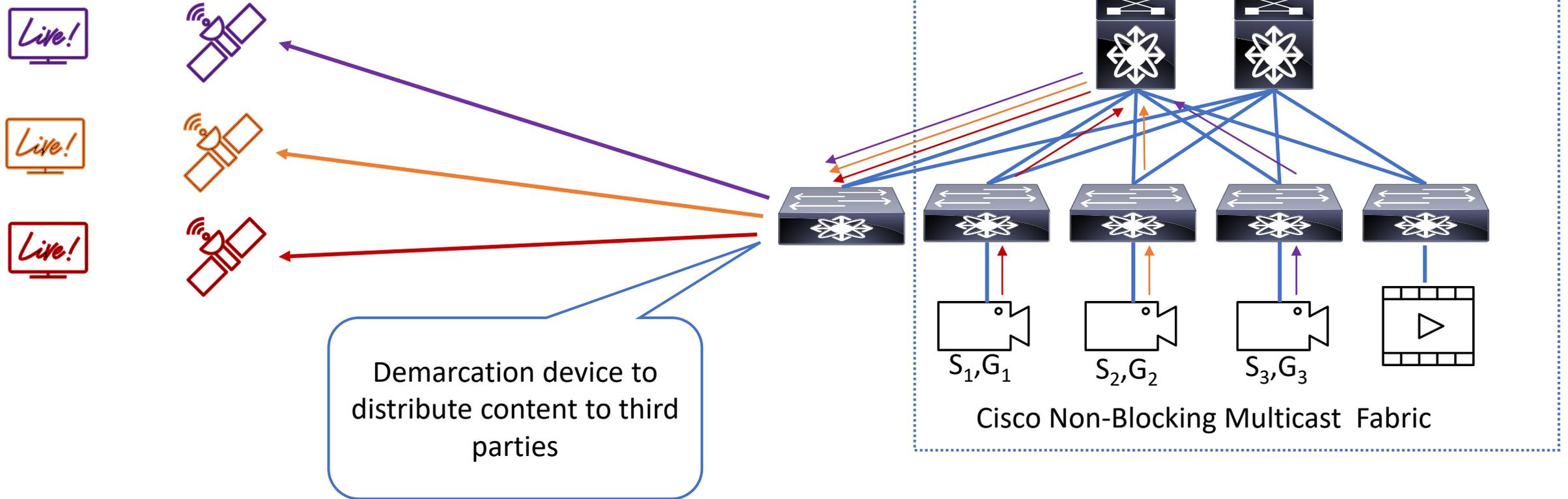


Studio 1 – Amsterdam

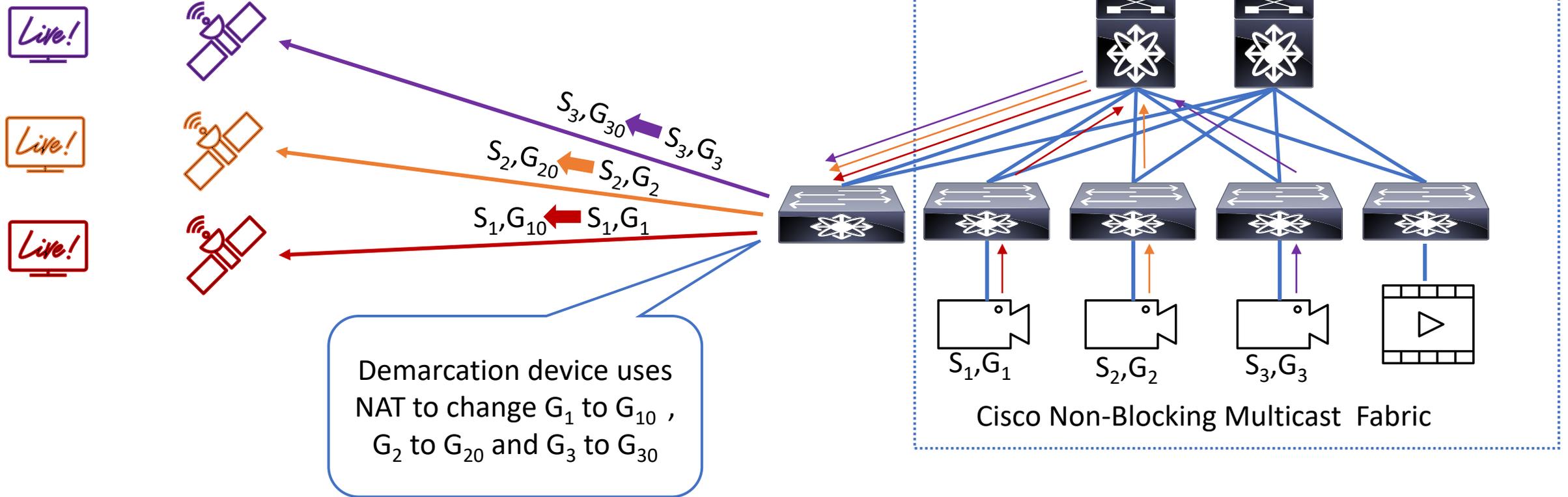


Cisco Non-Blocking Multicast Fabric

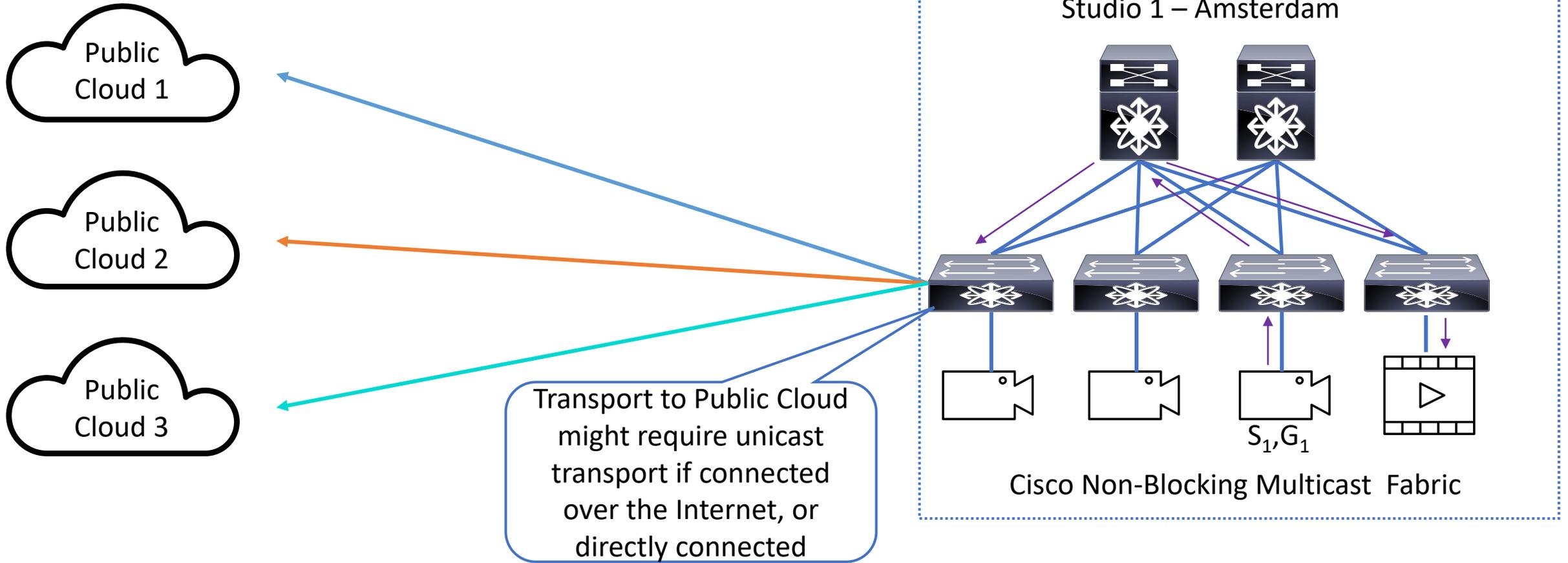
Remote production – Distribution



Remote production – Distribution



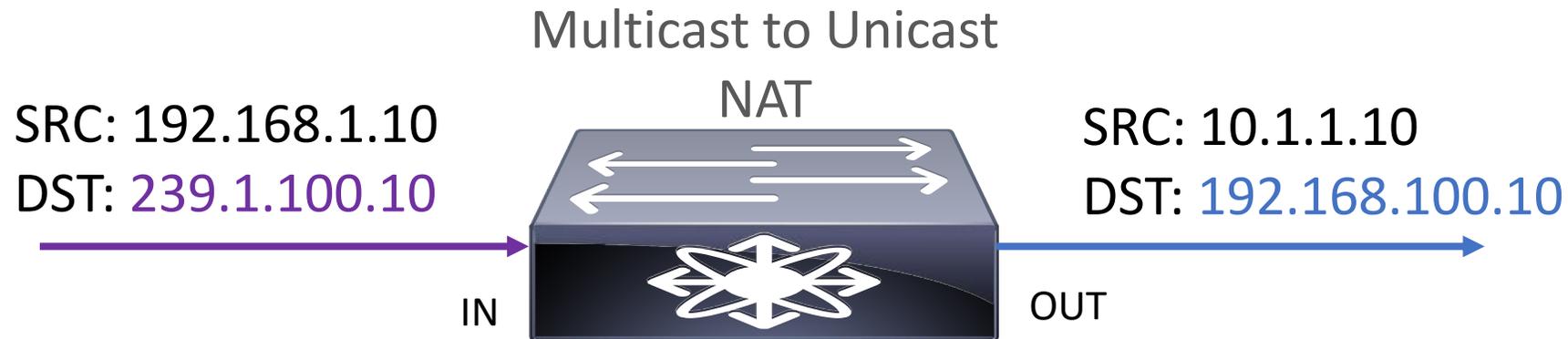
Hand off to public cloud



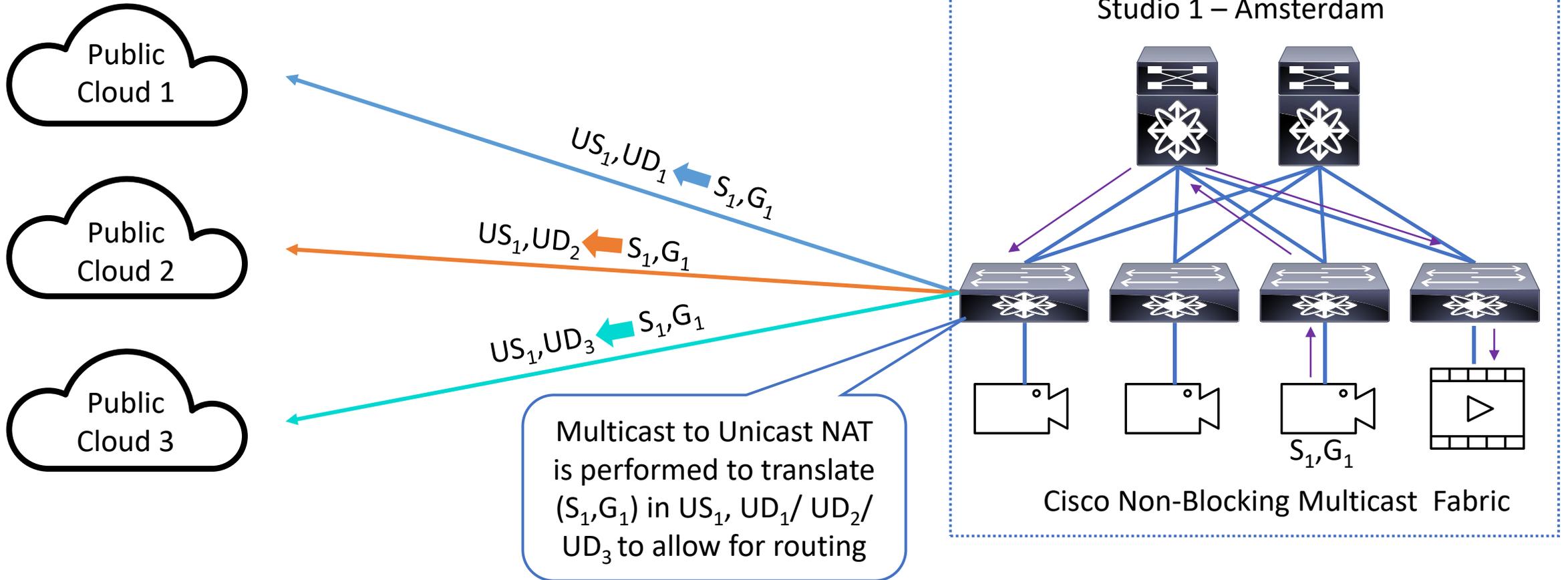
NAT – Multicast to Unicast



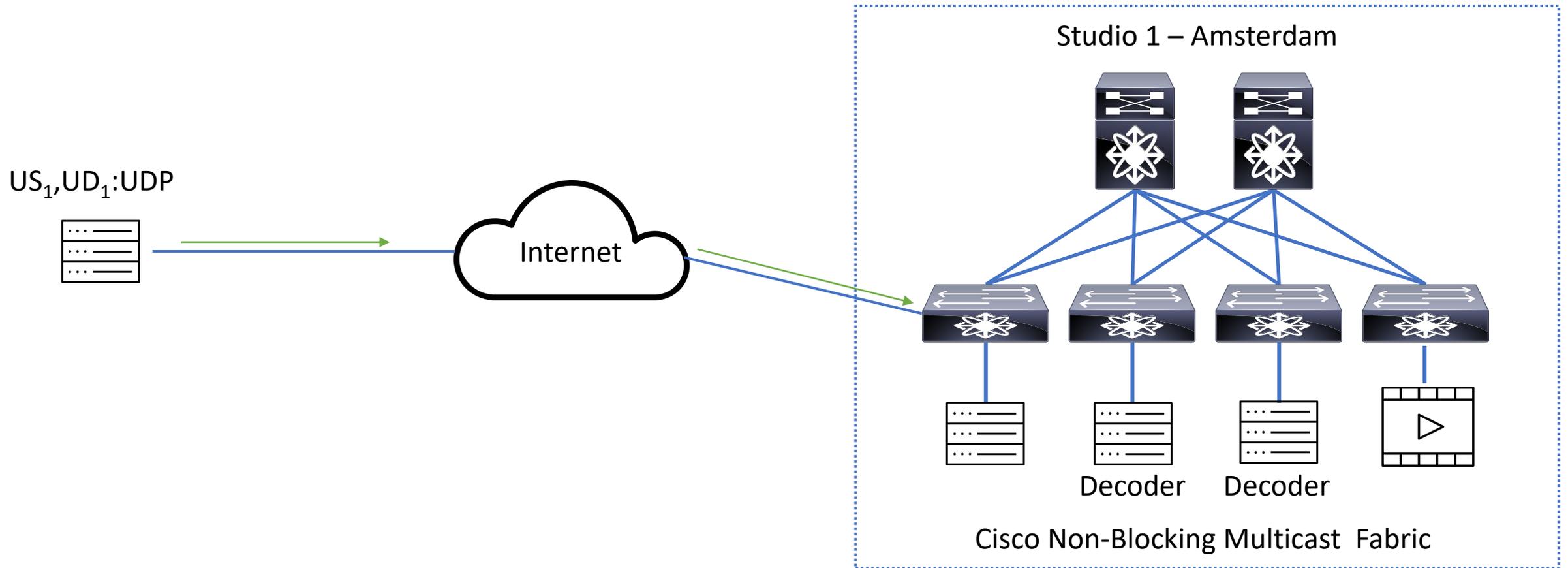
- NAT enables a device, to translate Source/Designation IP, Layer 4 port of an IP packet to new address
 - Multicast to Unicast NAT > Translate multicast destination IP in to Unicast destination IP



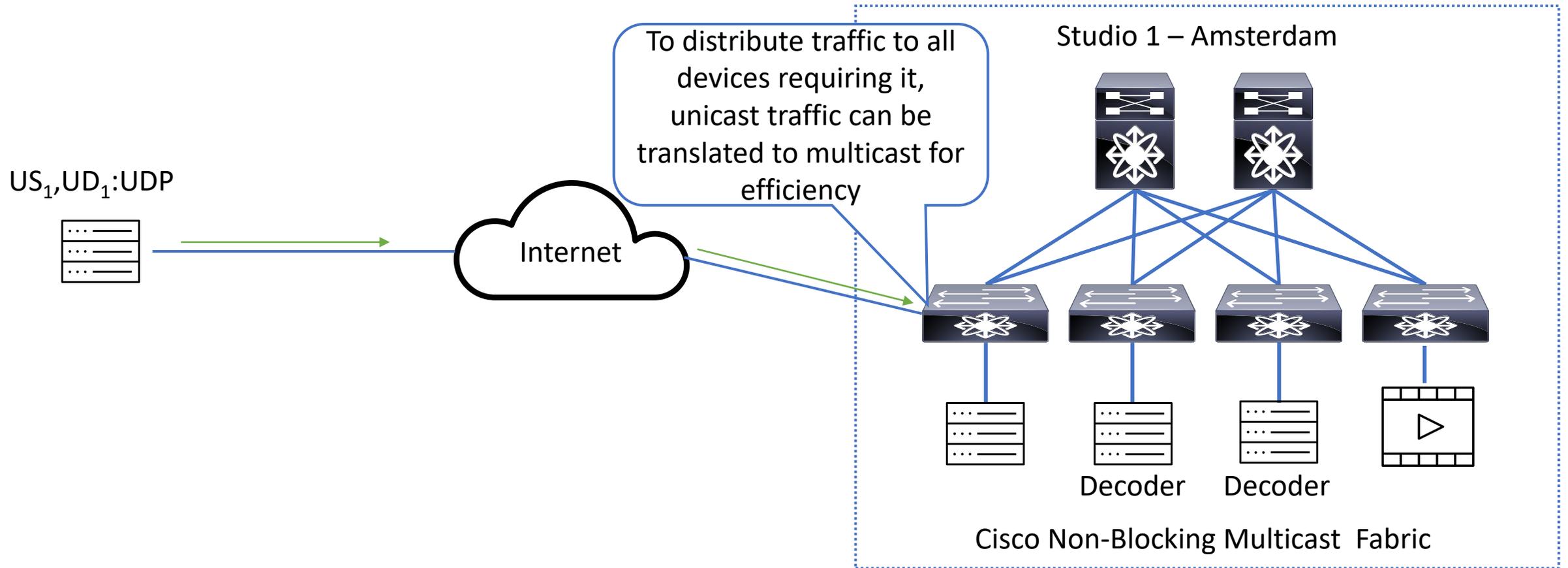
Hand off to public cloud



Decoding Video



Decoding Video



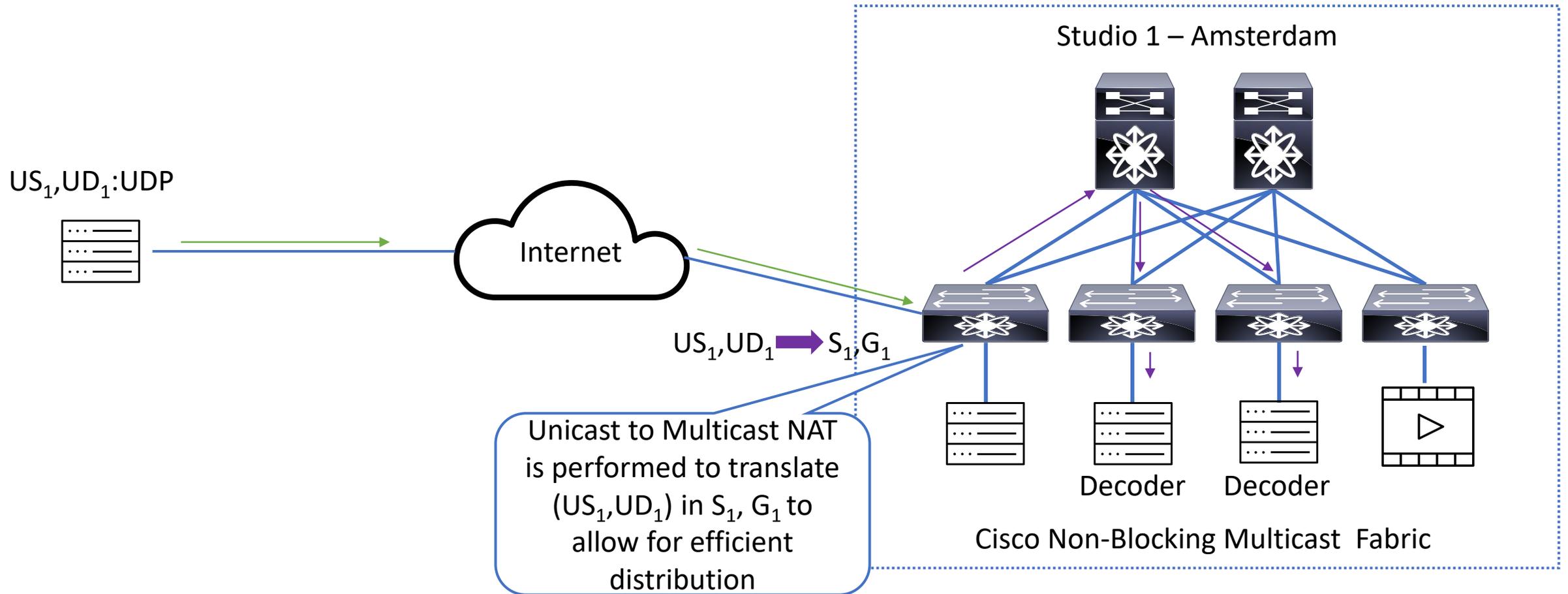
NAT – Unicast to Multicast



- NAT enables a device, to translate Source/Designation IP, Layer 4 port of an IP packet to new address
 - Unicast to Multicast NAT > Translate Unicast destination IP into Multicast cast destination IP



Decoding Video



Conclusion



- IP architecture allows flexibility, so multiple studios can be satisfied with one IP network
- Interconnecting multiple geographically distant locations is possible with multi-site deployment, over dark fiber or WAN network
- Importing signals to IP network, or exporting them to 3rd party is possible with Multicast NAT
- Exporting signals for post-production in public cloud is possible with Unicast to Multicast NAT
- Importing unicast signals to IP fabric is allowed with Unicast to Multicast NAT
- All these deployments can be done with Cisco Nexus 9000 devices, supported with IPFM deployments

Any Questions?

IP SHOWCASE™

