Network as a Service

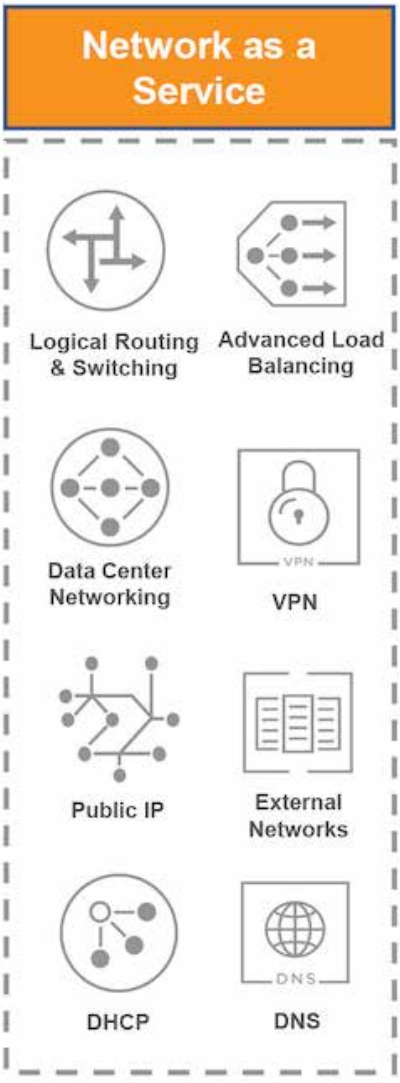
The iBridge Cloud Technologies Inc. Optical Fabric Services (OFS) solution is delivered on high-speed fiber optic access and transmission networks that offers total capacity scaling, from 1-Gbps to 24-Tbps.

As the demand for data services continues to explode, the need exists for businesses to utilize high-speed, low latency services to interconnect their physically disparate infrastructure and cloud providers. OFS enables the optical fabric services to provide intelligence above simple data transport.

iBridge has focused its efforts on building an optical fabric solution that addresses the rapid growth of Applications, Cloud (Private and Public), and Storage Area Network services delivered with both High Availability and an obtainable SLA.

OFS equipment offers a high level of redundancy and protection mechanisms. All common modules offer redundancy capabilities to ensure the system will automatically switch to the standby module with minimal loss of data. OFS offers redundant fabric service interfaces, resulting in no single points of failure. The infrastructure will allow for express optical routes where a deterministic latency characteristic can be defined via an SLA for the long and short side of the laterals.

Our Cloud Fabric can be applied to physical transport at layer 0 and 1 to form a Software Defined Data Center on an over-the-top topology joining securely to the Data Center Asset you need.



KEY DIFFERENTIATORS

- One of the largest private deterministic networks in Western USA.
- We offer NFS (Network File System) and S3 (Simple Storage Service) that enable Network Attached Storage (NAS) to provide open scalable storage connectivity.
- Move high capital expenditure costs to significantly lower operating expenses costing with OFS.

HOW WE CAN HELP

- We are partnered and certified with industry leading vendors.
- Our technical depth provides customers with a wealth of experienced professionals, internal support, and bench strength.
- We invest the time to understand your business to ensure the right technology solution is designed and implemented.

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Logical Routing and Switching are networking technologies that allow for the virtualization and abstraction of network routing and switching functions from physical hardware, providing greater flexibility, scalability, and ease of management. One of the key benefits of logical routing and switching is their ability to improve network performance and reduce the complexity of network management.

Advanced Load Balancing is a technique used in networking to distribute incoming traffic across multiple servers or network resources in an intelligent and efficient manner, with the goal of optimizing performance, availability, and scalability. Factors are server health and availability, geographic location, application performance, and user identity.

Data Center Networking is a set of techniques and technologies used to maximize the performance, scalability, and efficiency of networking infrastructure within a data center environment. This typically involves the use of advanced networking technologies such as software-defined networking (SDN), network virtualization, and advanced load balancing, as well as hardware-based technologies such as high-performance switches, routers, and network adapters. Factors are reduced latency and improved application performance, greater scalability and agility, improved security and resiliency, and reduced costs and complexity.

VPN stands for Virtual Private Network. It is a technology that allows for secure communication between two or more devices over a public network, such as the internet. A VPN works by creating a secure, encrypted tunnel between two devices, allowing for private communication between them. This tunnel is established using a VPN client software installed on each device, which connects to a VPN server located elsewhere on the internet. Common uses are providing remote access, protecting sensitive data, bypassing internet censorship and restrictions, enabling secure communications between locations, and secure and private way to access the internet..

Public IP is an address that is assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) to a particular organization or entity and can be accessed from anywhere on the internet. Service providers typically obtain blocks of public IP addresses from IANA and then assign these addresses to their customers. Provides internet access, web hosting, email services, and VPN services.

External Networks are utilized the iBridge IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) platform in order to provide their customers with access to a wider range of resources and services. By incorporating external networks into their IaaS platform, MSPs can provide their customers with access to resources and services that may not be available within their own data centers or private networks. Uses include peering, multi-cloud intergration, hybrid cloud intergration and direct internet access.

DHCP and DNS DHCP and DNS are two critical networking services that play an important role in virtualized environments. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a protocol used to automatically assign IP addresses and other network configuration settings to devices on a network. DHCP is important in a virtualized environment because it simplifies the process of assigning IP addresses to virtual machines (VMs). Rather than manually configuring IP addresses for each VM, DHCP can automatically assign them, saving time and reducing the risk of errors.