



is the network a software
like any other ?

« Raison d'être »

Invent with you a story of the future for Orange

Missions

- **Light the future** : identify risks and ruptures, explore and build opportunities, influence ecosystems
- **build strategic assets** : knowledge, skills, intellectual property, standards & open source , partnerships.
- **Feed our innovation** chain aiming to differentiate our infrastructure, products and services, customer relationships and / or business models.

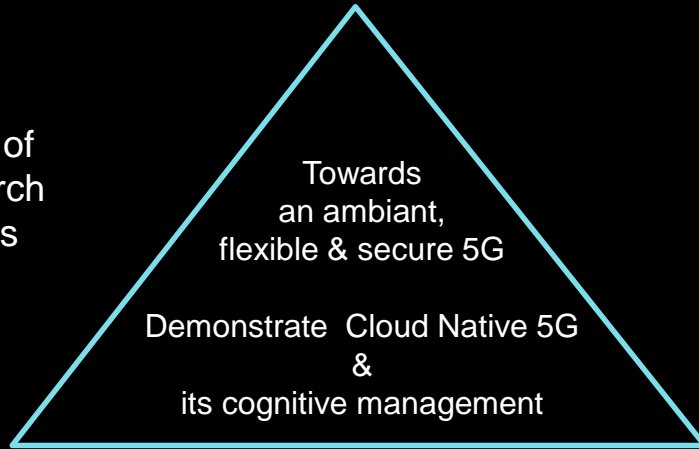
« Because tomorrow's world will emerge from increasingly **intelligent** **interaction** between the physical and digital worlds, we strongly believe that research must be **integrative**. »

« ... a research in mode DevOps »

Plug'in

Ambiant Connectivity

Ambition of
the research
platforms



Major
advances
expected

- 5G for Verticals
- Automating network management with AI.
- Built with partners

Thing'in

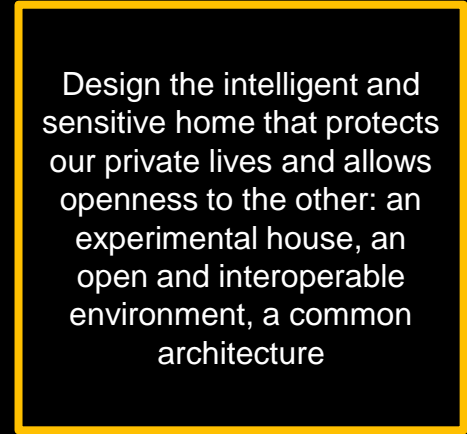
Web of Objects



- Alignment and Enrichment of Ontologies for Scale Upgrading
- Scalability to one billion objects

Home'in

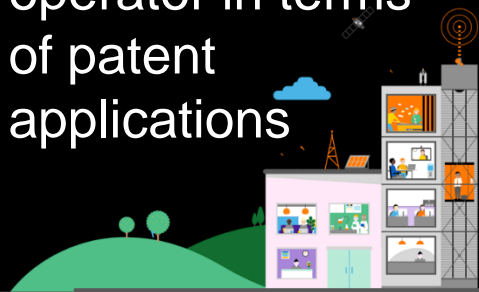
Sensible Home



- Management of contents and services of the sensitive house
- Better relevance of interactions through the detection of the user's personality

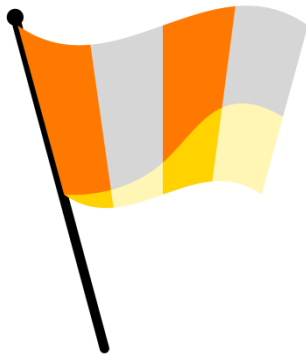
No. 1

European
operator in terms
of patent
applications



200

patents filed in
2017



Our research in numbers

600

researchers



140

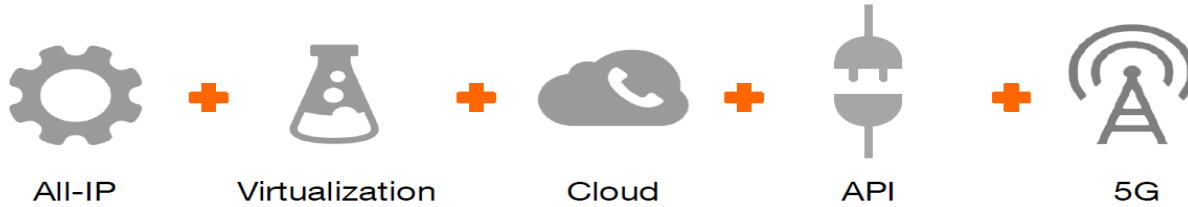
PhDs /
post-doctorates



100

partnerships (labs,
collaborative projects,
tech research labs, etc.)





= agile networks

5G a network which adapts in real time to process and business model thanks to softwarisation, cloud, prediction and automation



All-knowing



Deployable on the fly



Always optimal

Key industry trends



Microservices

An approach to develop a single application as a suite of **small services**, each running in its **own process** and communicating with **lightweight mechanisms**

- ✓ Innovate more rapidly and be more agile



Containers

A technology to give each application running on a server its own, **isolated environment** to run.

It holds the components necessary to run the desired software.

- ✓ Speed up the testing process and build large, scalable cloud applications



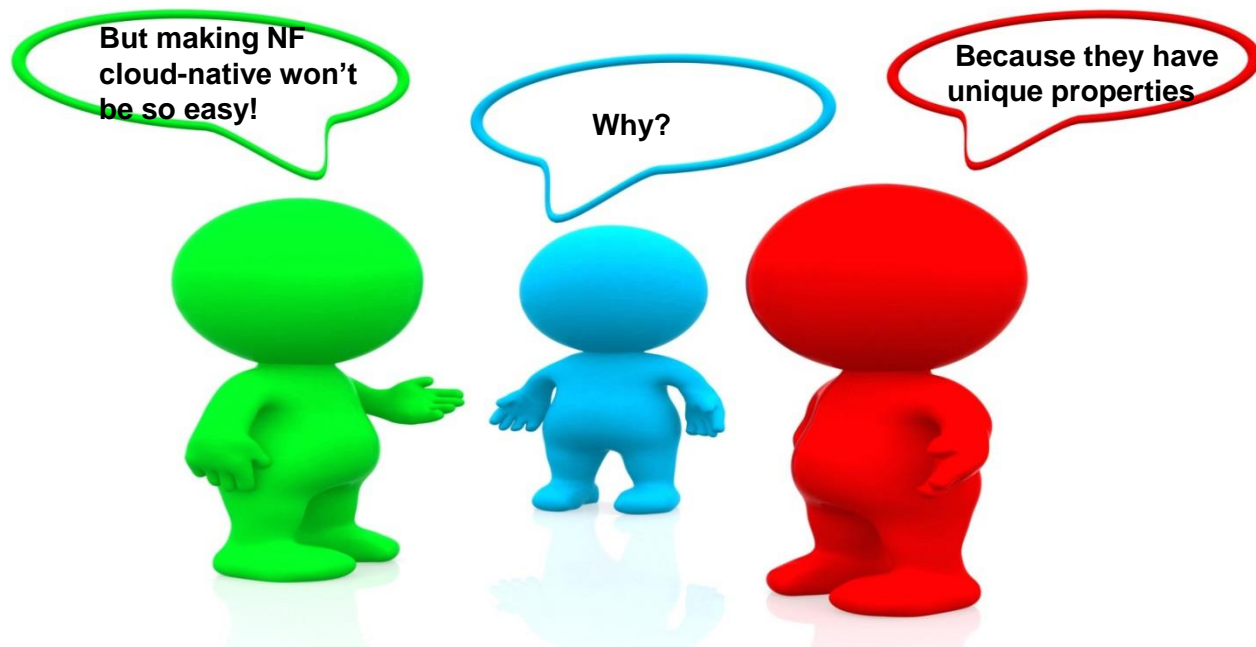
Automation

"Infrastructure as code" approach to enable the entire infrastructure deployment to be expressed and controlled through software

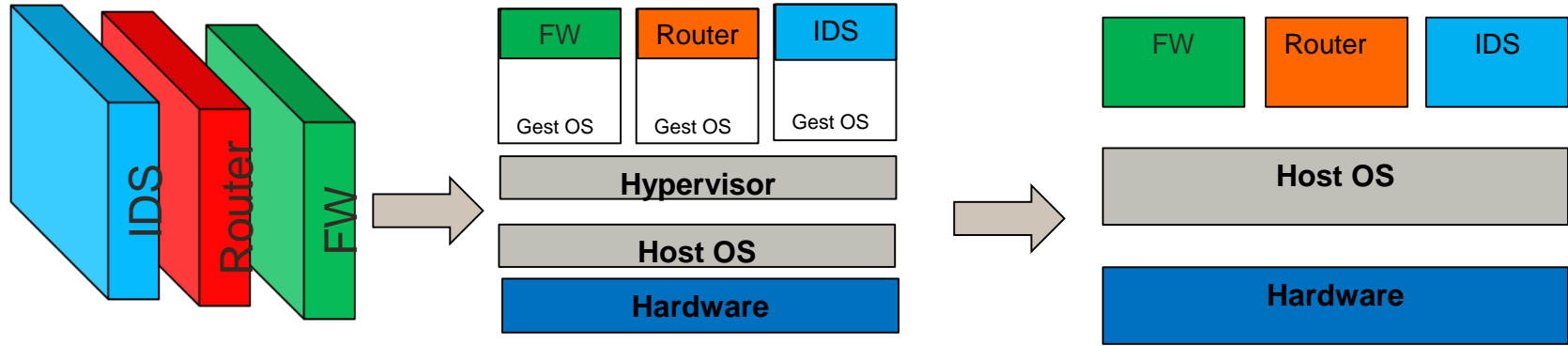
- ✓ Reduce complexity and offer a more responsive IT environment;

Operator ambitions

- Need to increase network **flexibility** while reducing CAPEX and OPEX
- All these approaches are eminently **suitable** to be used in NFV environments
- NFV should be equally **agile** and **automated**



How to make network functions cloud-native



Traditional physical
NF

Virtualized NF 1.0

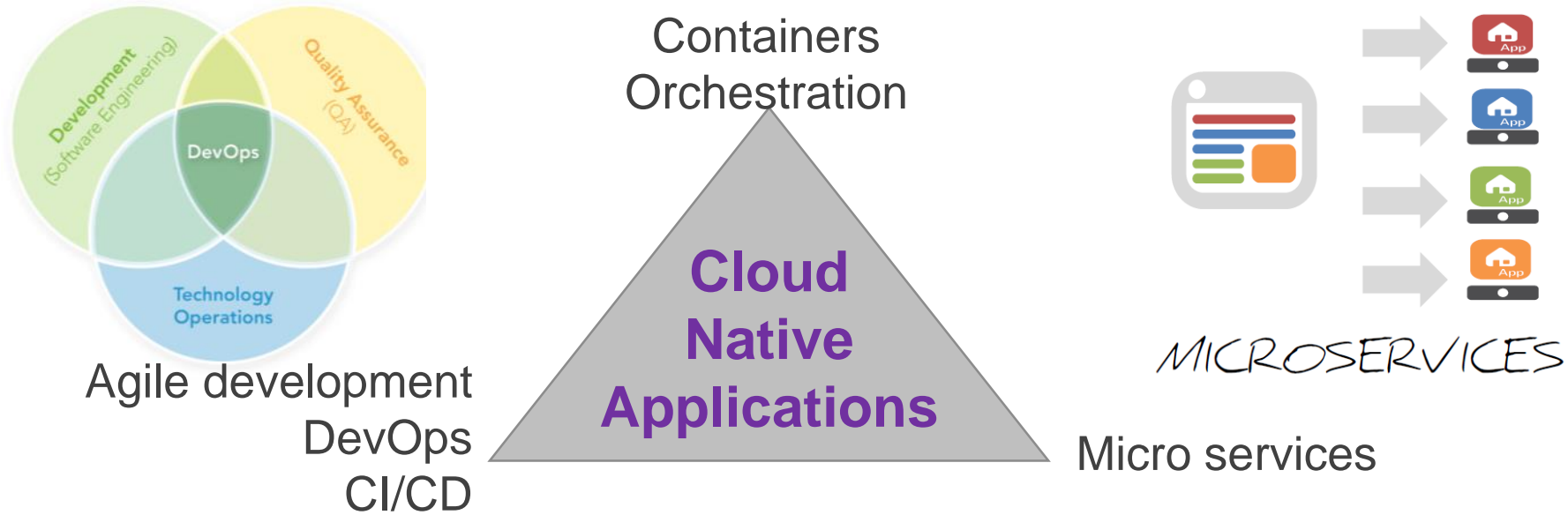
Cloud-native NF 2.0



Containers

14.5 x greater density	94% faster to launch
57% lower I/O latency	~0% CPU overhead

Containers are part of a “terrific” transformation of the IT landscape: from Cloud Ready to Cloud Native Applications

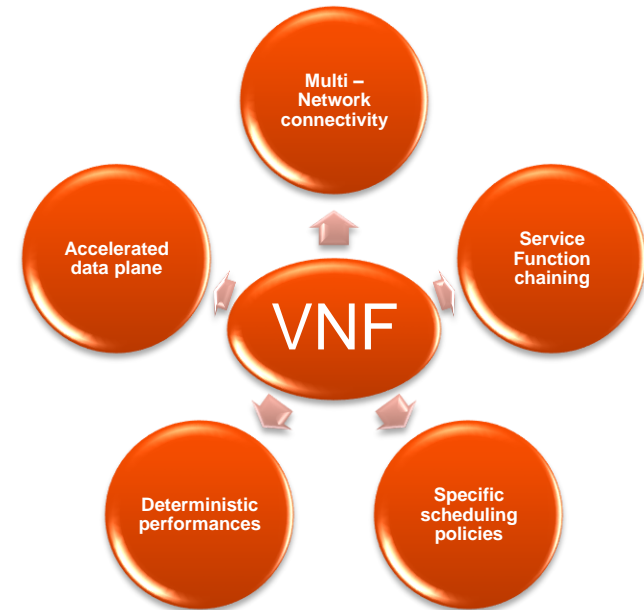


New Ways to Deploy and Manage Applications at Scale

CNA to fully exploit the benefits of the cloud computing model

Telco-Grade features and orchestration challenges

- **Multi-network connectivity:** telco workloads may require sophisticated network models to support multi-homing with various QoS
- **Service function chaining:** telco applications must be configured together as a service through which traffic needs to be correctly steered
- **Specific scheduling policies:** new placement constraints need to be supported → Network-related, inter-component affinity/anti-affinity, energy, etc.
- **Deterministic performances:** some telco workloads are performances sensitive and hence need predictable access to CPU and memory
- **Accelerated data plane:** some telco workloads require native network performances to achieve very low latency and jitter



From Legacy network functions to
VNFaaS

Functional decomposition approach



mmm...okay...! But,
Specifications are not that detailed to allow such an approach
and are we moving towards decomposed architectures for 5G?

2. Separation of State

- Separate the service logic and data/state to build **stateless services**

3. Functional independence

- Define the new service processes
- Ensure functional independency **loosely coupled**

Design of new VNFaaS

Cloud-native & aaS features

Structure	Cohesion	✓
	Reuse	✓
	Abstraction	✓
	Invariance	✓
	Statelessness	✓
	Mutualization	✓

Interactions	Loose coupling	✓
	Invocation	✓
	Composition	✓

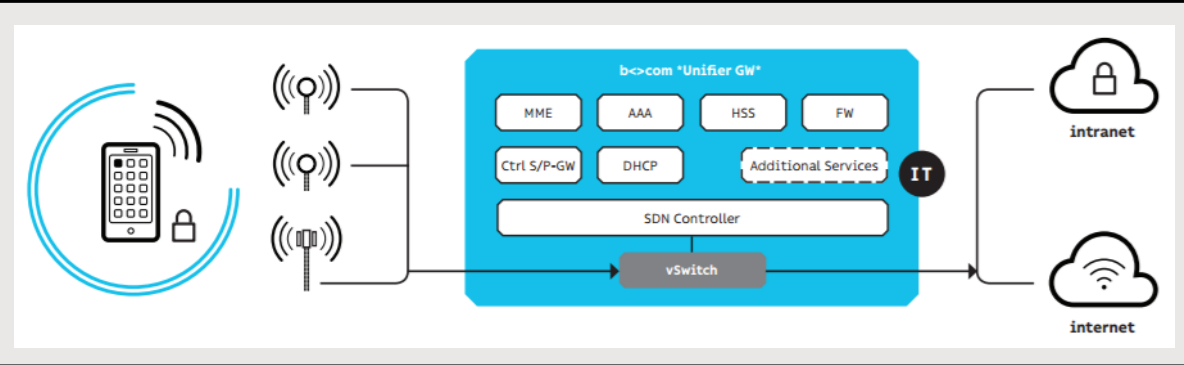
Management	Description	✓
	Registration	✓
	Exposition	✓
	Auto-management	✓
	Ubiquity	✓

Value proposition

pre-5G core network software solution that leverages on **SDN** and **NFV** technologies to offer a convergent and secured connectivity to private networks users

Keywords – 4G/5G, SDN, NFV, WLAN, LTE, OpenDaylight

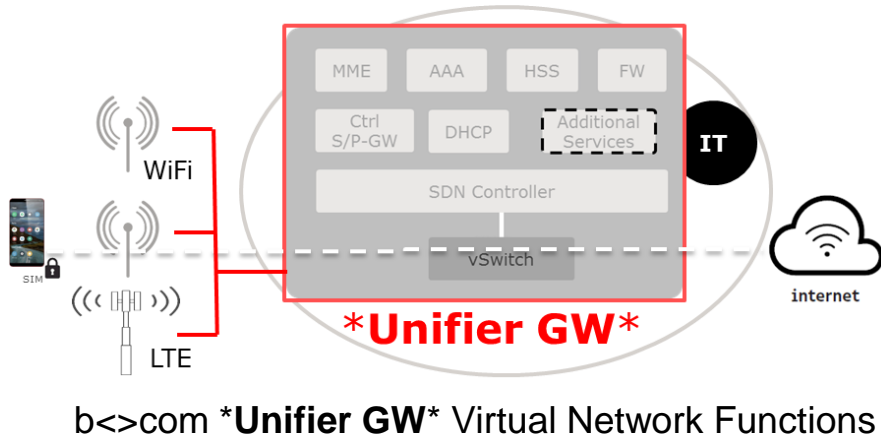
Overview



Features

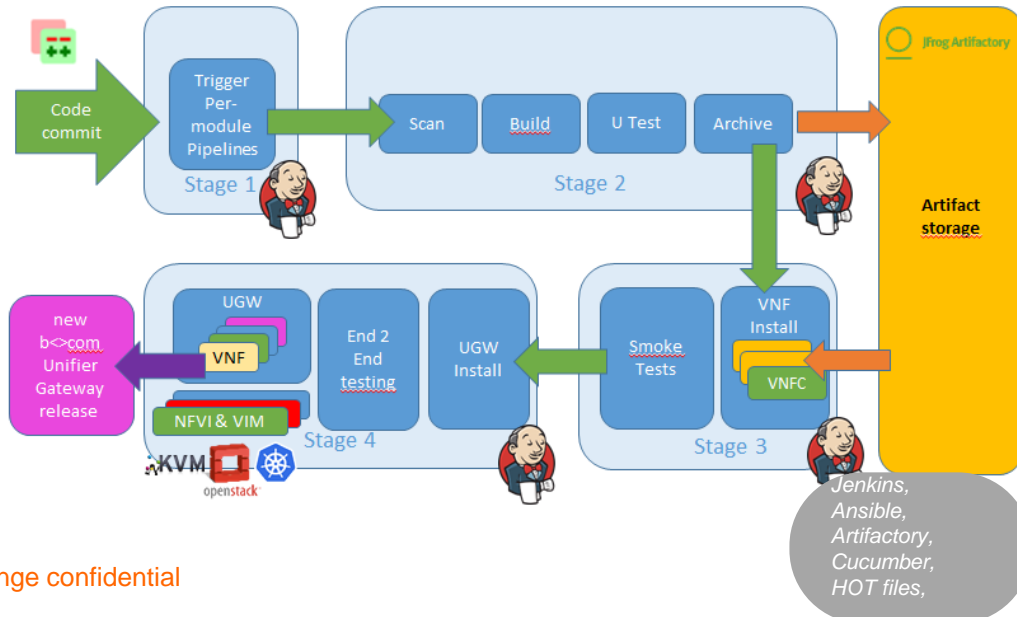
- > Full 3GPP Rel10 **LTE EPC**
- > Distributed SDN **Firewall**
- > **EAP-AKA**, **EPS-AKA** SIM based authentication mechanisms

DevOps mode



Automated deployment

- Continuous Integration & Delivery chain (CI/CD)
- Relying on Ansible playbooks
- Target platforms: KVM, Openstack



Next step: a microservice based 5G mobile core

VNF skeleton with standard API (AMF, SPF, NRF)

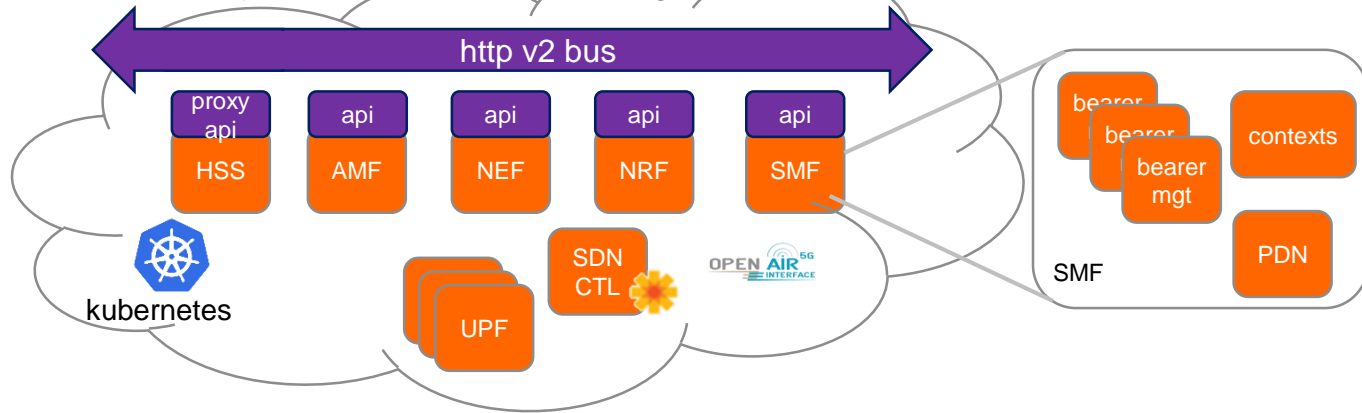
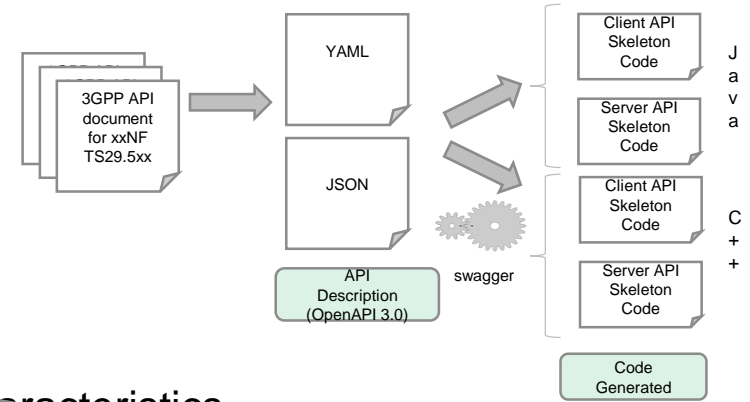
Bus implementation – HTTPv2

API Management and « processing optimisations »

Control and user plane separation

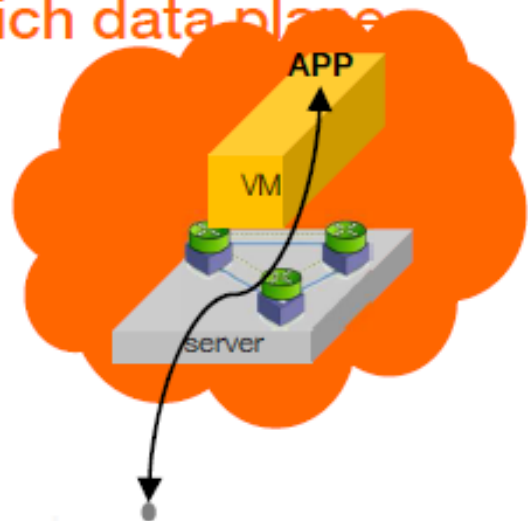
Efficient programmable user data plane

Microservices modularity and independent upgrade characteristics



Telco Cloud

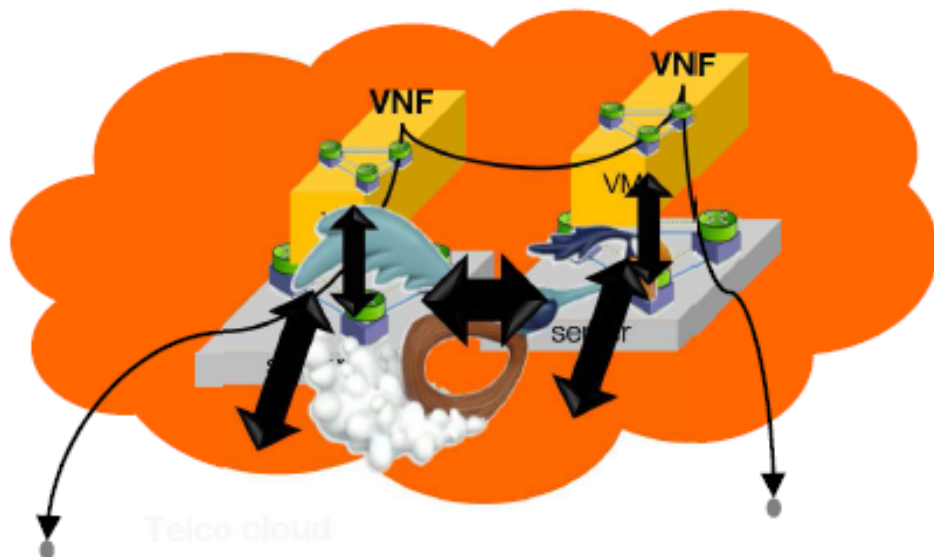
Telco cloud is different from classic IT cloud due to network traffic, raising specific issues for an optimal data plane, but which data plane



IT cloud

Request to a virtualized application located in the cloud

e.g.: request a database



Telco cloud

Run a network service using one or several virtual network functions located in the cloud

e.g.: internet access through DPI and firewall

- Performant network access from outside to VNF and between VNF (infrastructure transport)
- Avoid stacking data plane layers through programmable offloading of VNF data plane to infrastructure

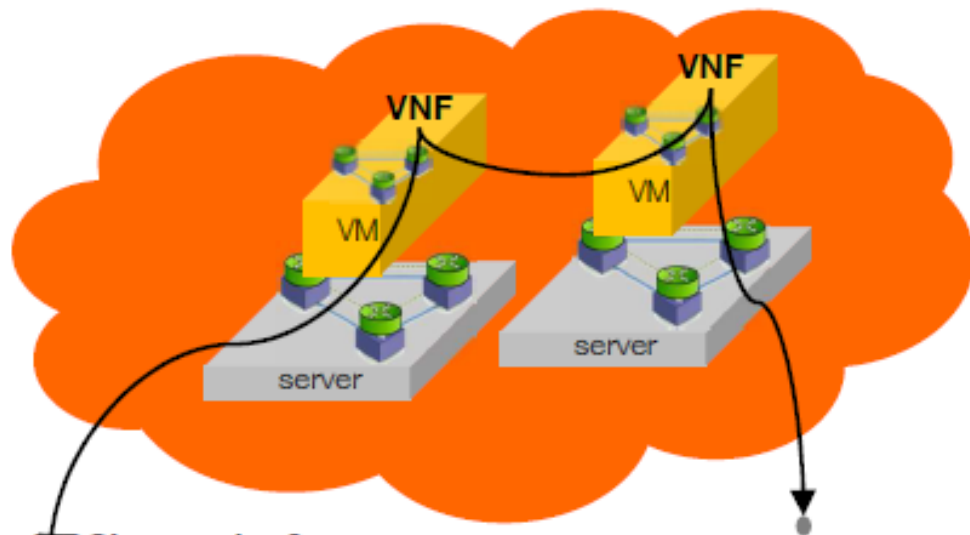
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Several technologies

DPDK Click OVS
SR-IOV P4 VPP

But a lack of overall map

- Manage data plane or to speed up?
- Manage data plane: pure language ? Compiler? DSL + engine?
- Speed up: in-kernel / bypass? Data plane processing delegation?
- Possible combination? Pros/Cons ?
- ...

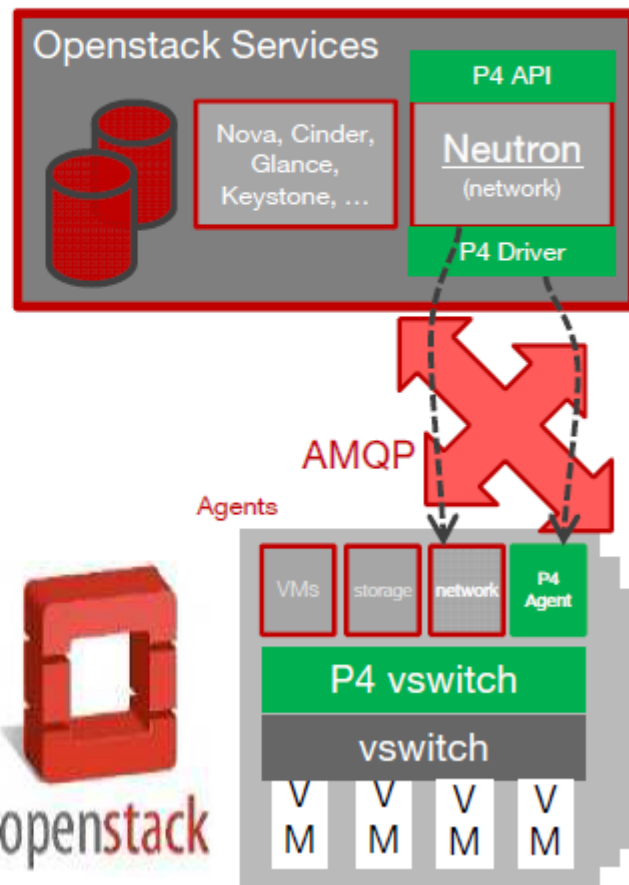


Project Programmable Data Plane for OpenStack using P4

- P4 provides expressiveness, flexibility and dynamic programmability
- Find a way to bring P4 capabilities to OpenStack network infrastructure
- VNF offloading using P4 switches
 - addition and removal of packet processing modules in the P4 switch (infrastructure level)
 - integrating into Openstack Neutron the life-cycle management of P4 modules

Work items:

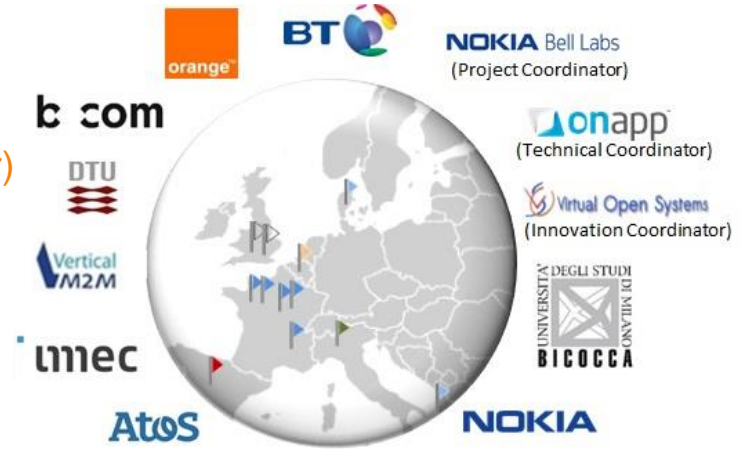
- Analysis and implementation of solution to integrate P4-capable switches as Neutron backend
- Specification and implementation of new networking APIs for Neutron to enable dynamic life-cycle management of P4 modules
- Proof of Concept of VNF offloading using P4



Telco PaaS

NGPaaS project overview

- **5G PPP phase 2 IA project**
- **Aiming at building a next generation PaaS for 5G**
- **12 partners consortium:**
 - 6 Large companies: Nokia Bell-Labs France (coordinator)
Nokia Israël, Orange, ATOS (SP), BT,
ONAPP(UK, technical manager)
 - 2 start-ups: VOSYS (FR, innovation manager),
VM2M (FR)
 - 4 research laboratories: BCOM, DTU (DK), IMEC (BE), UNIMIB (IT)
- **24-month project, start: June 2017, End : June 2019**



NGPaaS targeted properties

■ PaaS framework

- Modular components (re-use of Superfluidity component model)
- Enable to build customized PaaS according to use cases by combination and extension of the framework components

■ Telco-grade

■ IT/5G convergent

■ Multi-sided

- Vendor PaaS + Operator PaaS + Vertical PaaS

■ Heterogeneity

- Address both VM, containers, Unikernel and any new techno to come

■ New OSS/BSS model

NGPaaS objective: a Telco-grade Kubernetes for an enhanced orchestration of cloud native VNFs

■ Scope

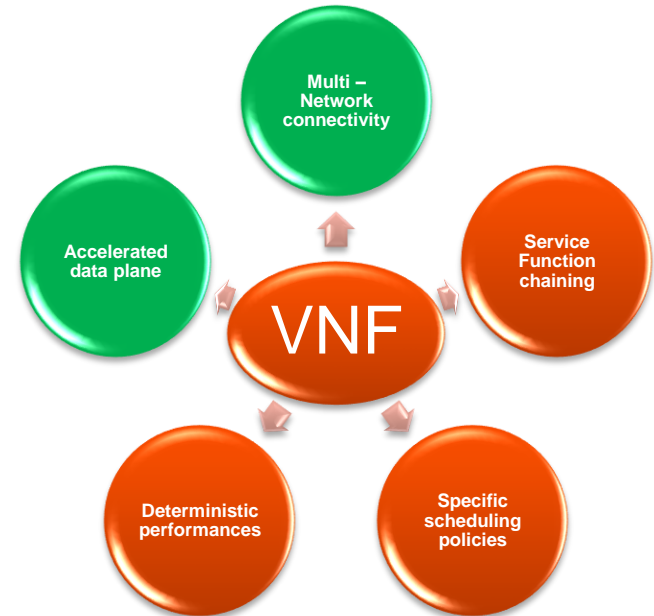
- Design, develop and deploy a Kubernetes based system for an automated management and orchestration of cloud-native **container-based** network functions

■ Objectives

- Customize Kubernetes to close the gap with regard to NFV requirements
- A prototype of a **telco grade Kubernetes** with a first deployed use case

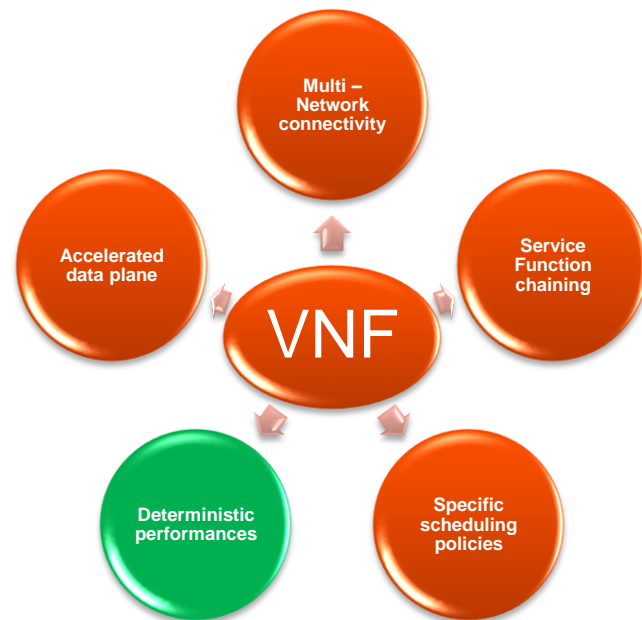
Kubertenes enhancements towards a telco-grade orchestration

#	VNF requirement	Enhancement	description
1	Multi-network support & data plane acceleration	Kubernetes with multi network support and dataplane acceleration	Kubernetes extensions to support multiple network interfaces per POD with DPDK and SR-IOV acceleration
2	Deterministic Performances	Kubernetes with EPA (Enhanced Platform Awareness) support	Kubernetes extensions to support customized CPU pinning policies and huge pages
3	Custom scheduler	Extended Kubernetes scheduling	Extension of Kubernetes scheduling to support new metrics (ex. Network)
4	SFC support	Kubernetes with service function chaining	Kubernetes extensions enabling service function chaining for NFV



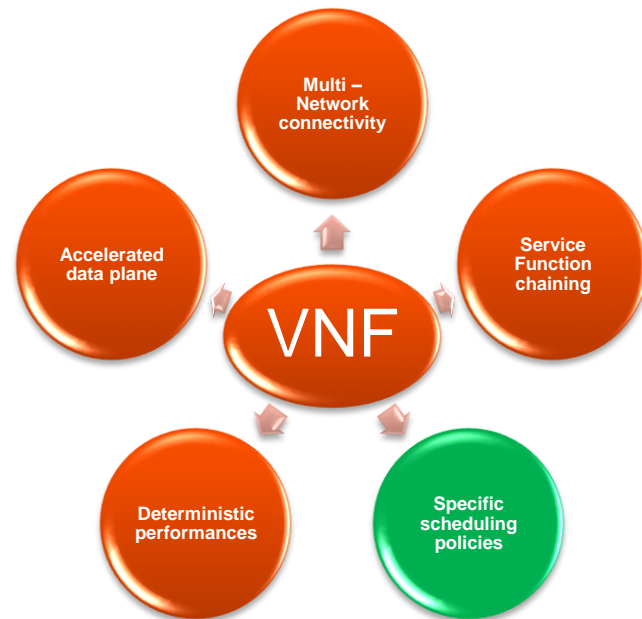
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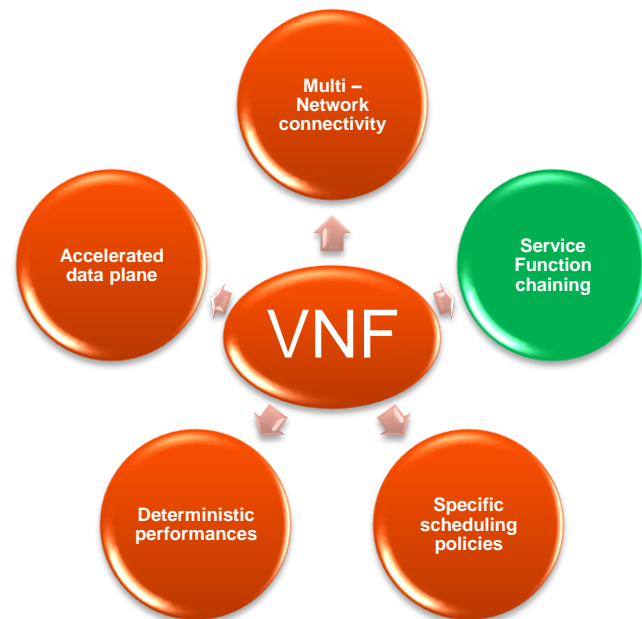
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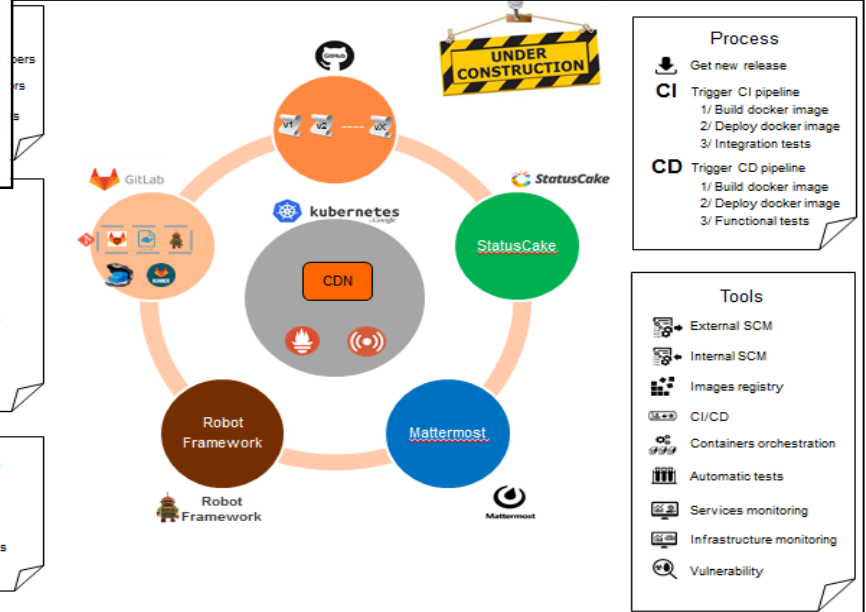
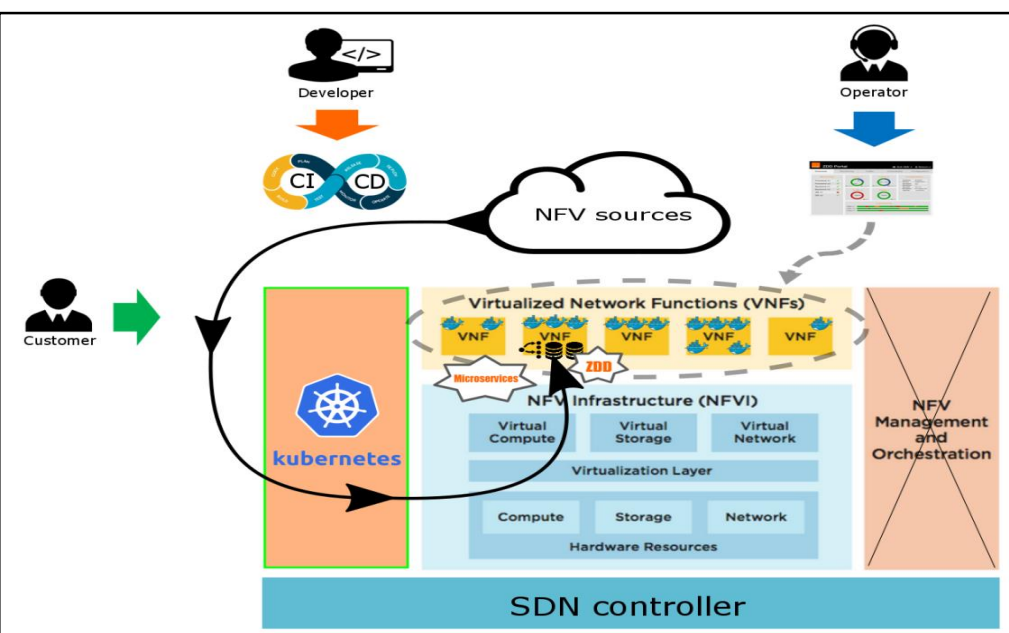
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ZDD for Ultra Agile 5G

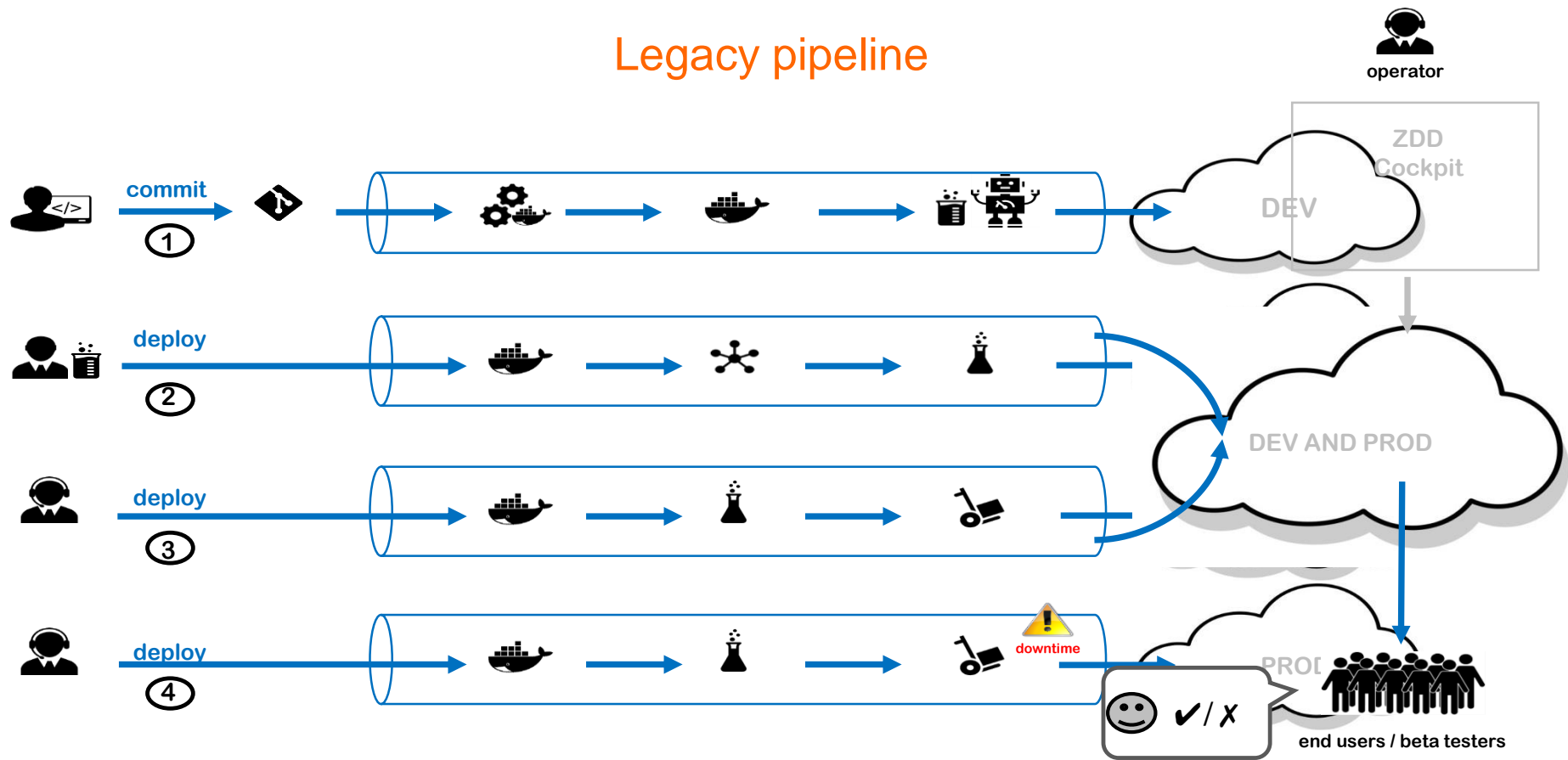
“Release Management”



ambitions

- 1 Deploy VNF without interruption of service (ZDD) using Kubernetes
- 2 Define Process & Tools Cartography

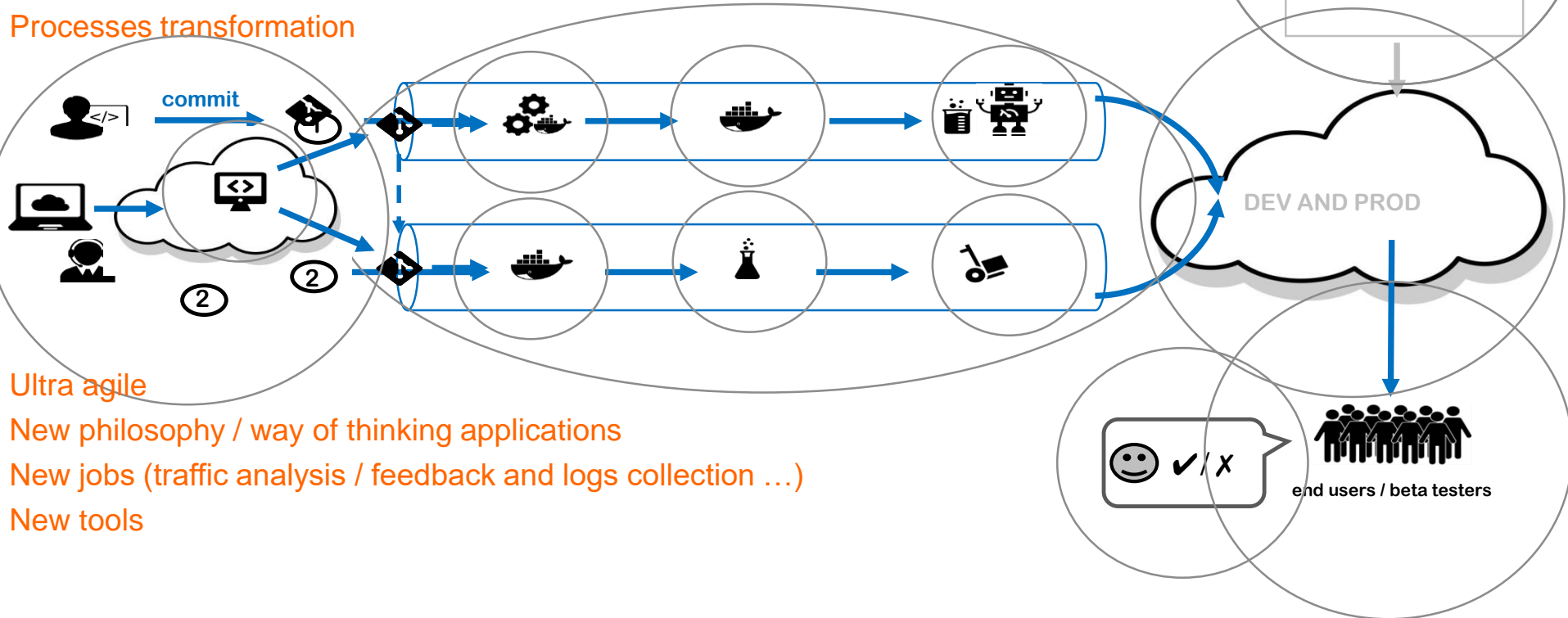
Legacy pipeline



Impacts :

ZDD pipeline

Increase user experience
Infrastructure related cost reduction
High Time To Market reduction
Processes transformation



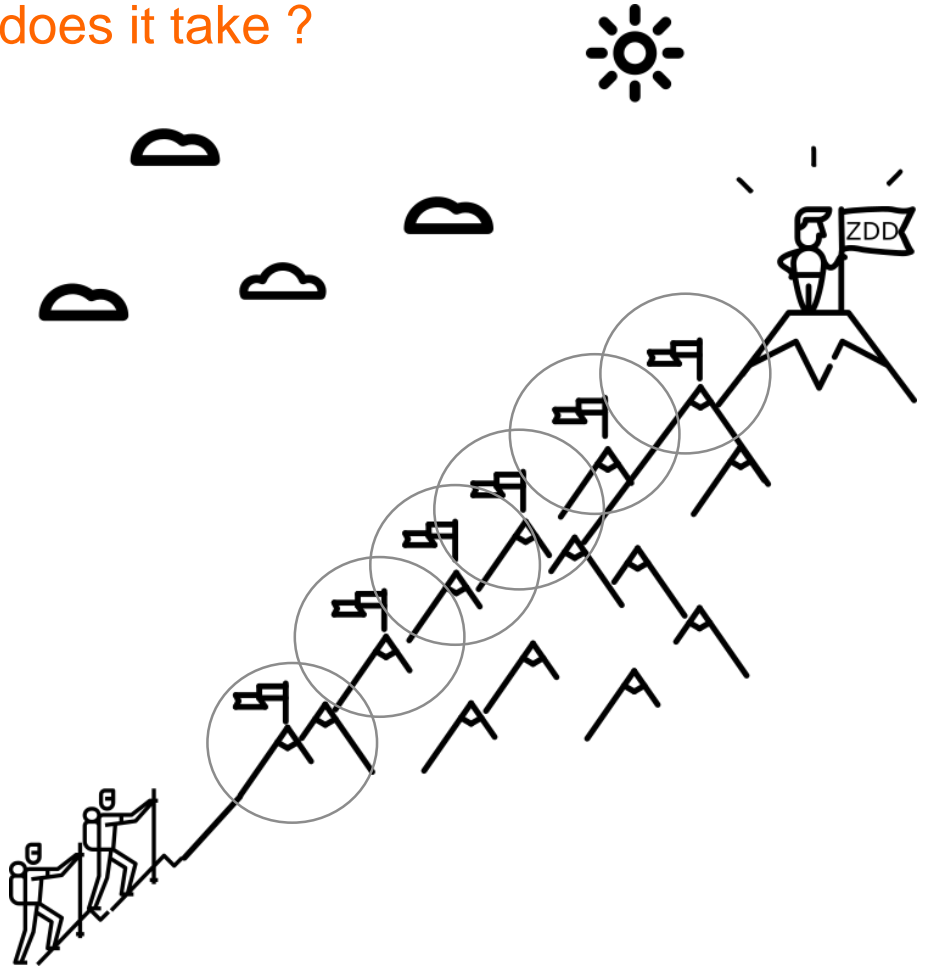
Ultra agile
New philosophy / way of thinking applications
New jobs (traffic analysis / feedback and logs collection ...)
New tools

How much does it take ?

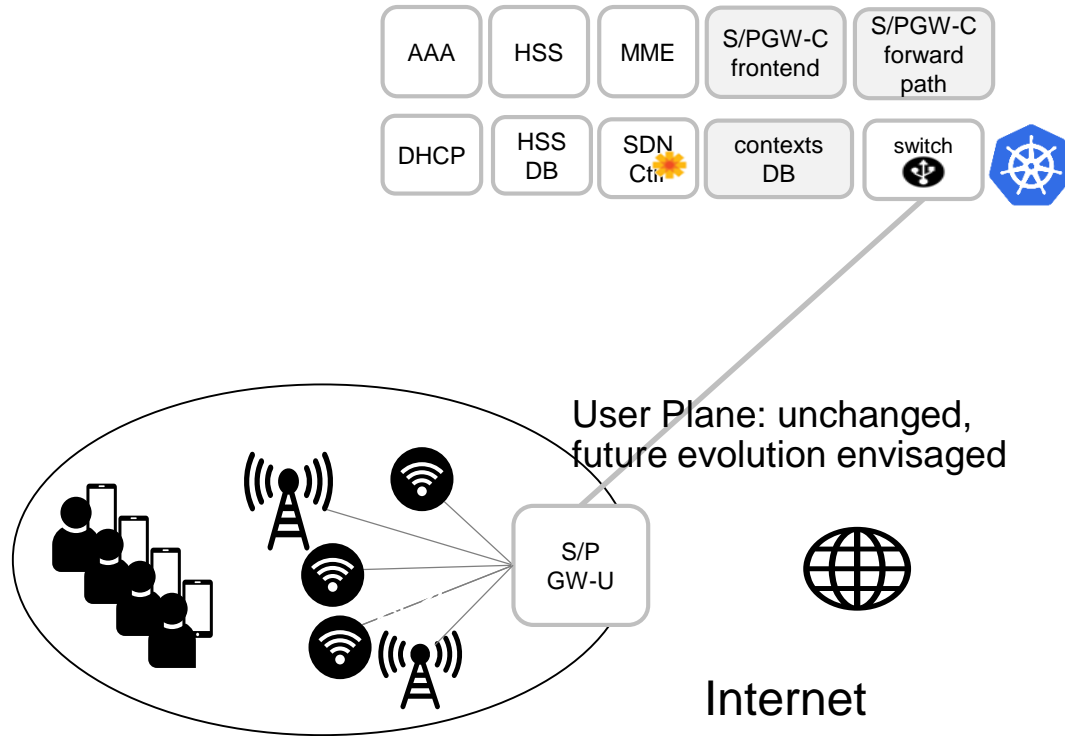
Enablers to reach ZDD :

- Docker containers
- Orchestration (**Rancher, Swarm, Kubernetes...**) // PaaS
- Chain automation (CI / CD)
- DevOps oriented
- Micro-services
- Stateless components

-> ZDD-native application



UGW release 3 : micro-services based



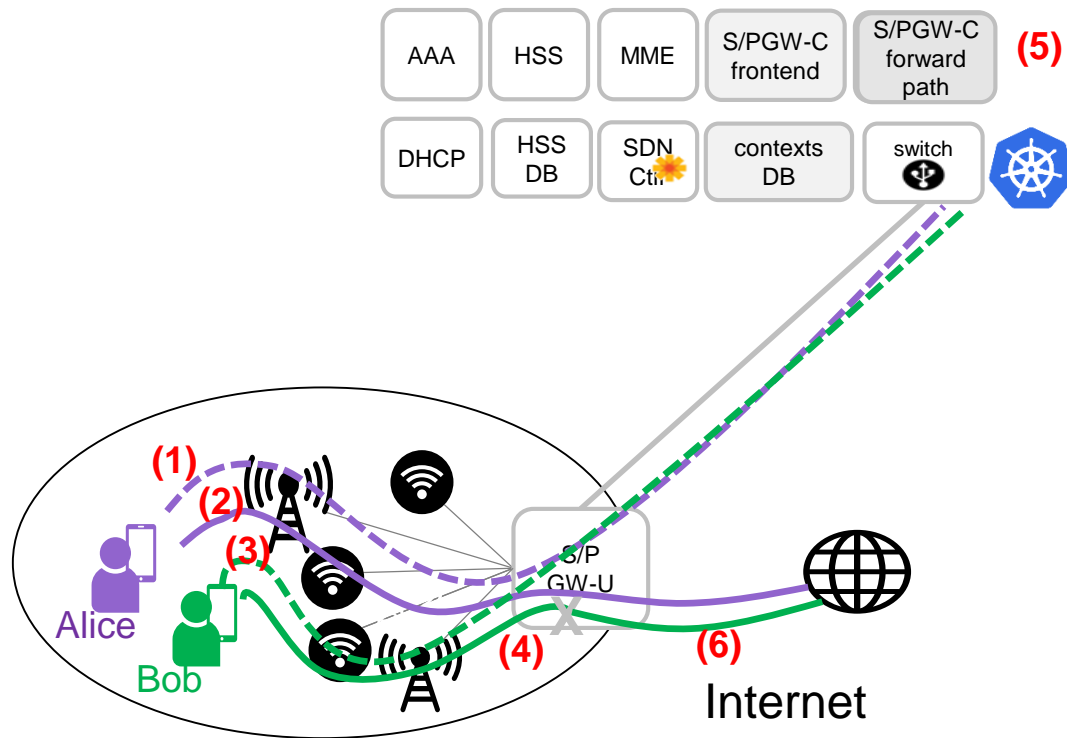
Control plane:

- a set of docker containers running in Kubernetes pods
- orchestrated as micro-services

Initial focus on S/P-GW-C decomposition:

- stateless functions: front-end, forward-path
- contexts DB

ZDD - WEF



(1) Alice attach via Core control network (control plane signaling)

(2) Alice traffic routed toward Internet (user plane forwarding)

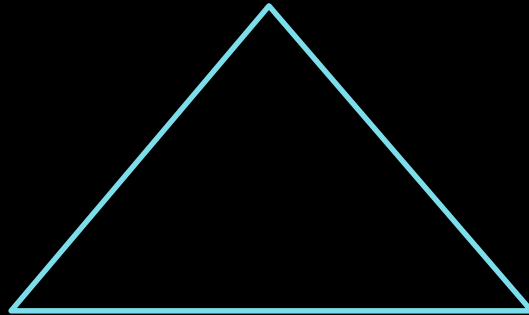
(3) Bob attach via Core control network

(4) S/PGW-C forward path function issue: forwarding path rules are wrong due to a bug in SPGW-C id management
Thus, Bob traffic cannot be routed
Alice traffic is not impacted

(5) S/PGW-C bug isolated and corrected
The new forward path pod is deployed to replace the previous version one's (ZDD)

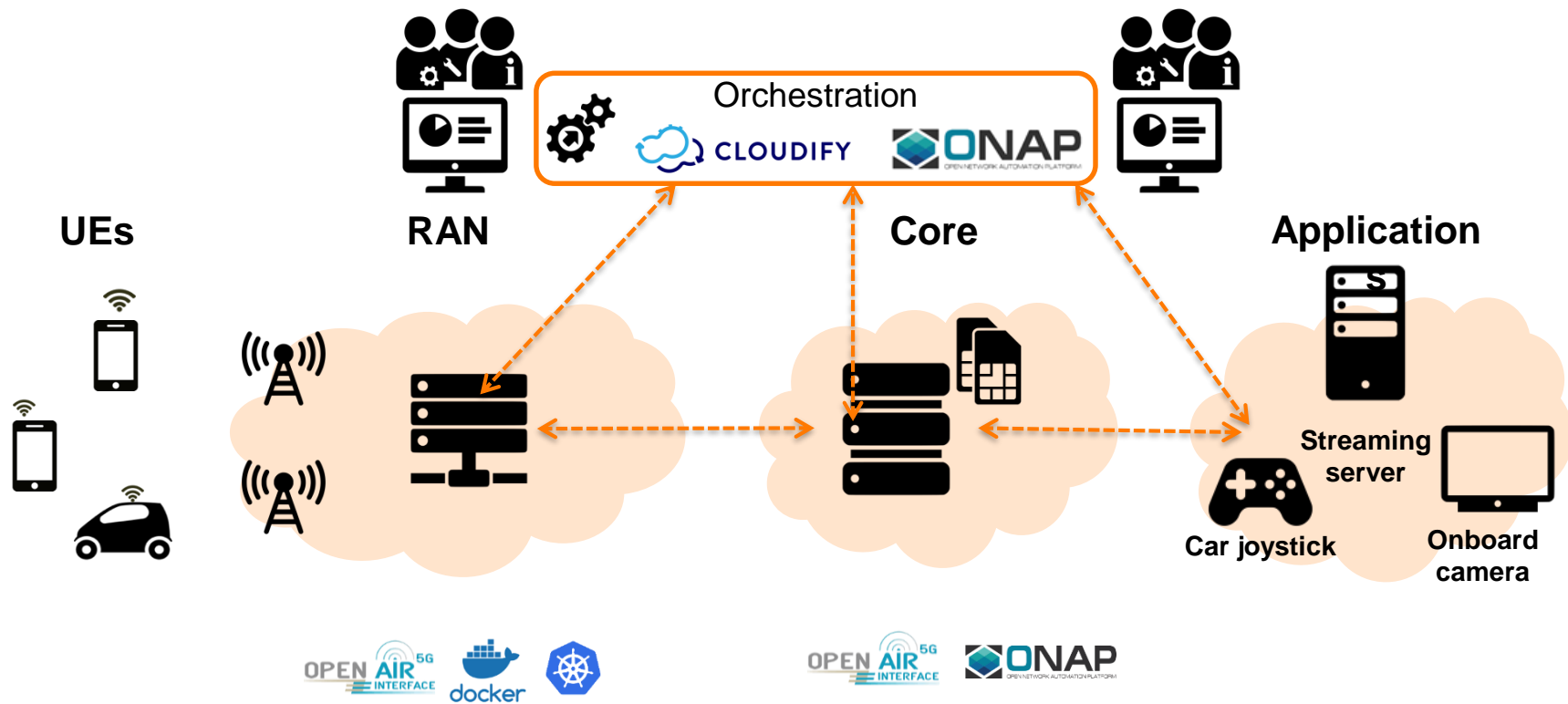
(6) Bob user traffic is now routed thanks to the new rules updated by the S/PGW-C forward path pod

5G End-to-End Open-Source Network



5G End to End Open-Source Mobile Network

Plug'in



5G End to End Open-Source Mobile Network

Plug'in

Roles



Infrastructure operations
and lifecycle management

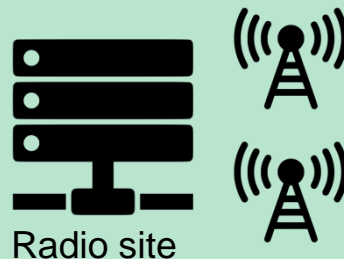


Radio transmission
and network control

Topology



Internet

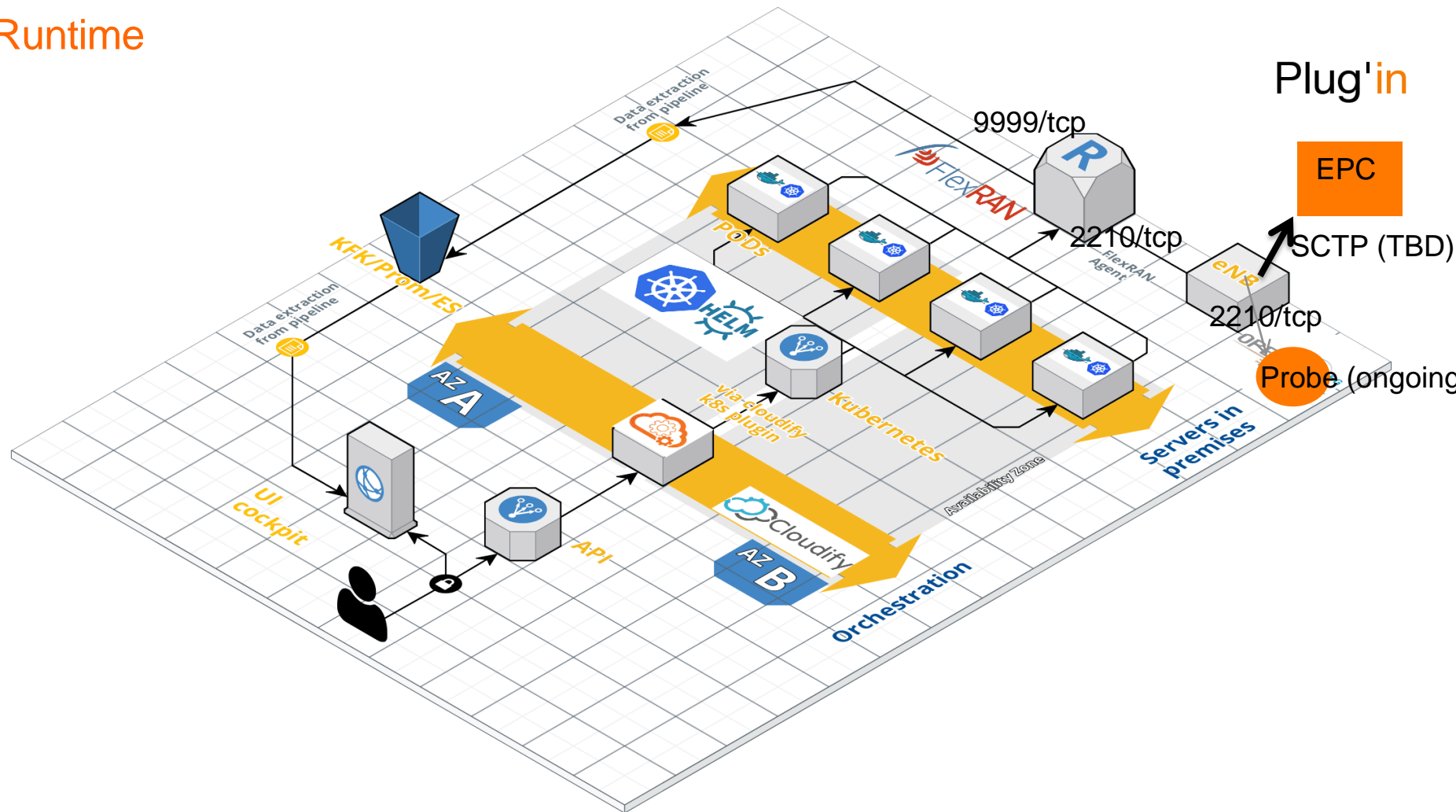


Tasks

- Using Cloudify
- Writing the lifecycle ops
- Driving the kubernetes cluster

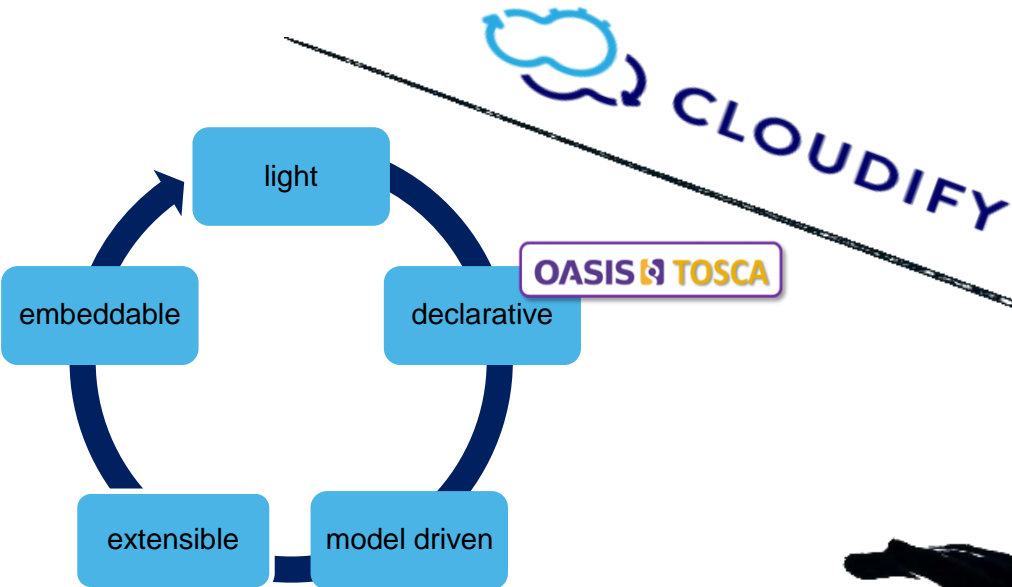
- Packaging OAI and FlexRAN
- Deploying the K8S cluster
- Managing the network UEs

Runtime



Cloudfify: Lightweight Orchestration

Plug'in



Thank you

