

# **CFN-dyncast Architecture**

## **(dynamic anycast in Compute First Networking)**

draft-li-rtgwg-cfn-dyncast-architecture

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109 IETF Side Meeting

# Context

## Use-cases

Draft-geng-rtgwg-cfn-dyncast-ps-usecase-00



V2X

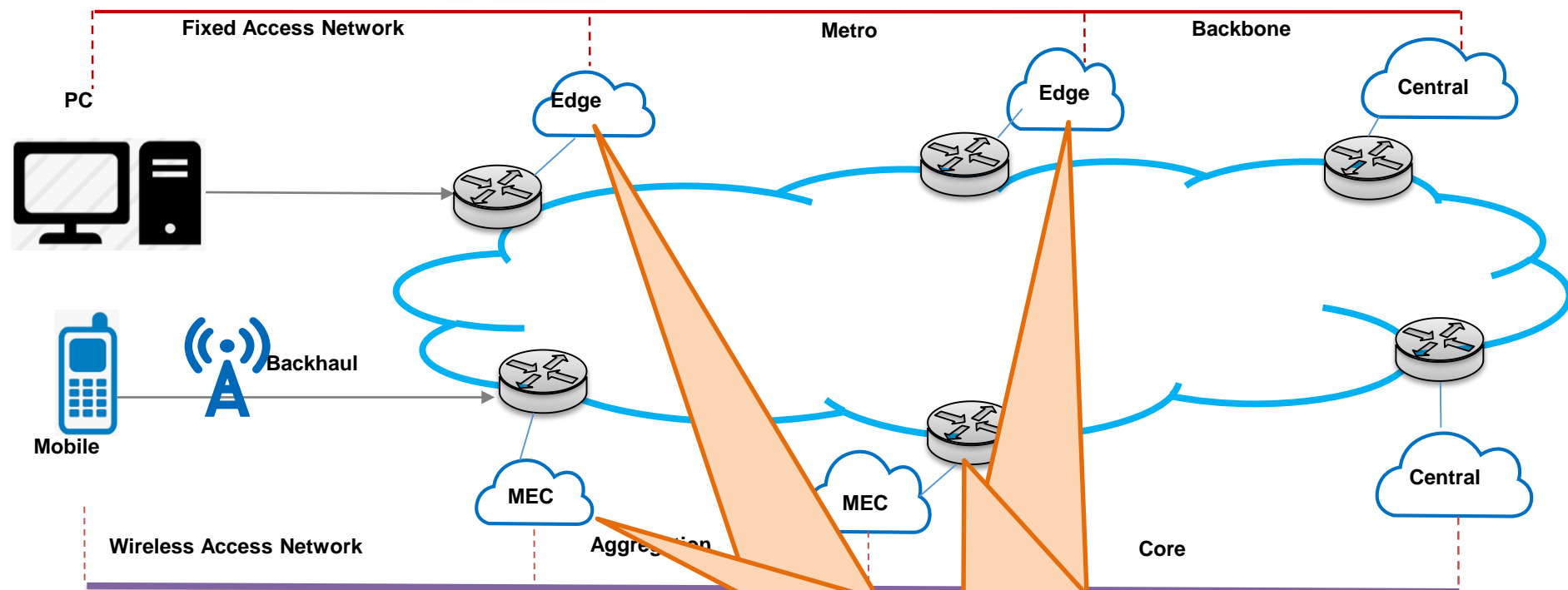


VR



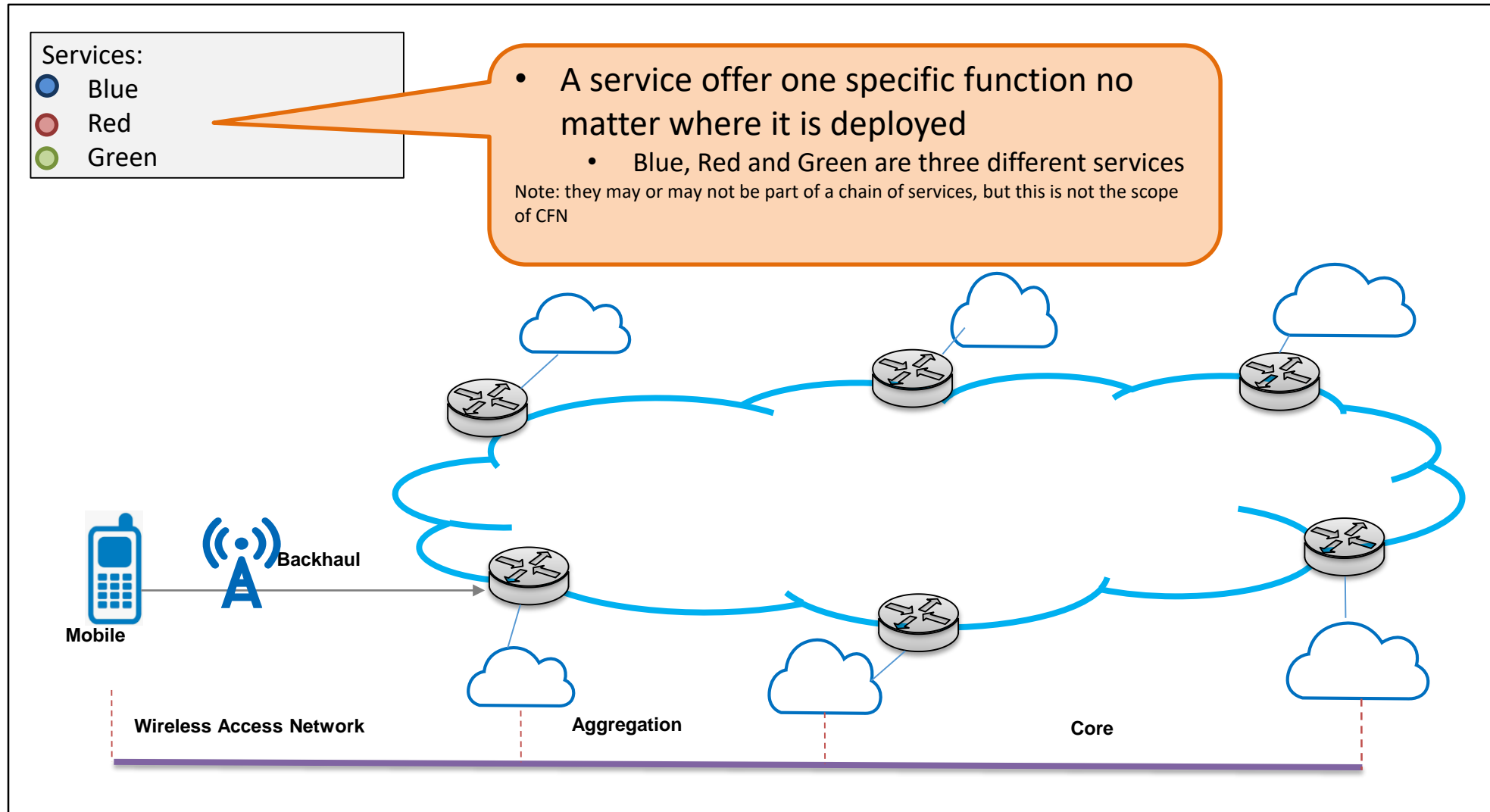
IoT

Other services

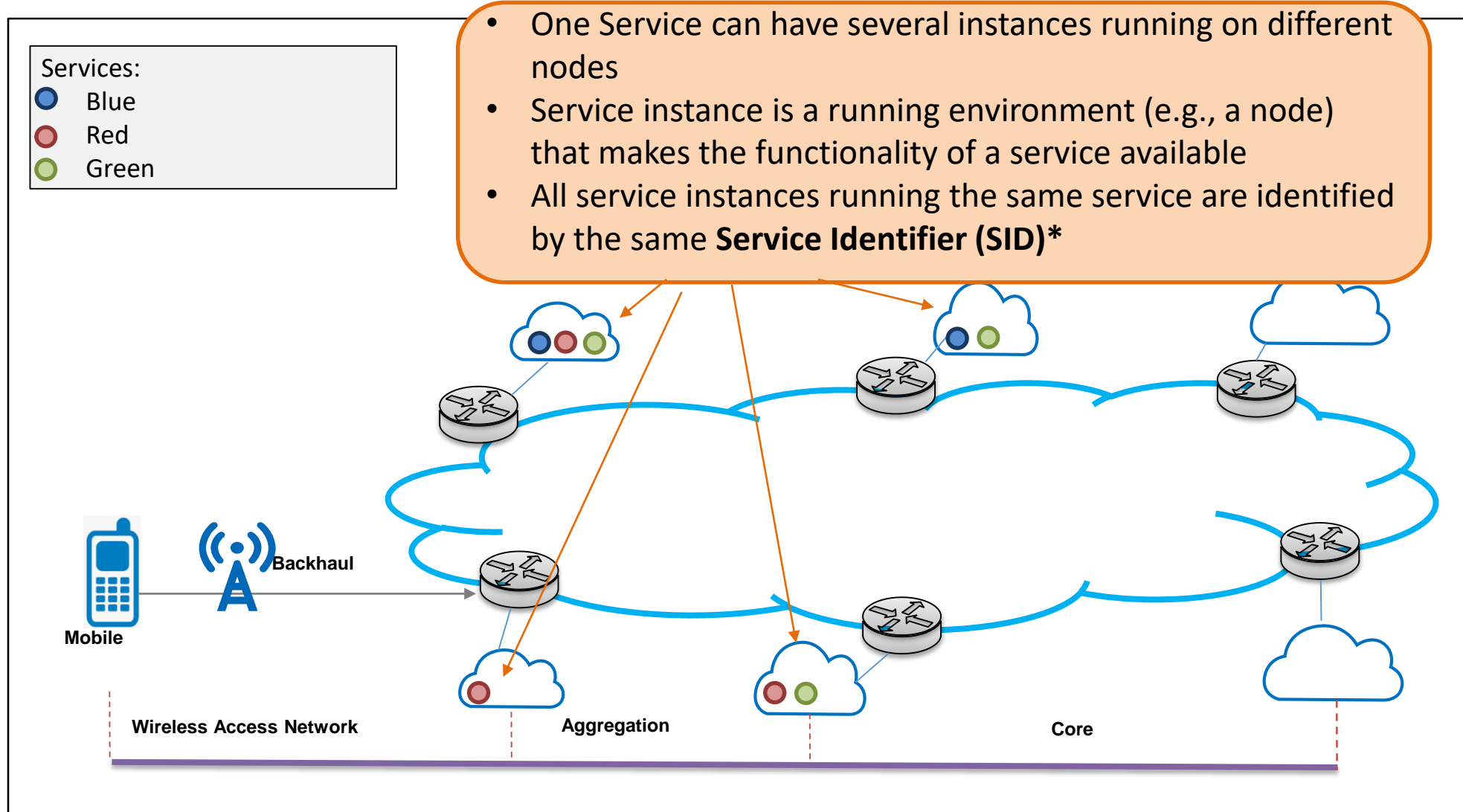


Computing Services  
available at the edges

# Services and Services' Instances



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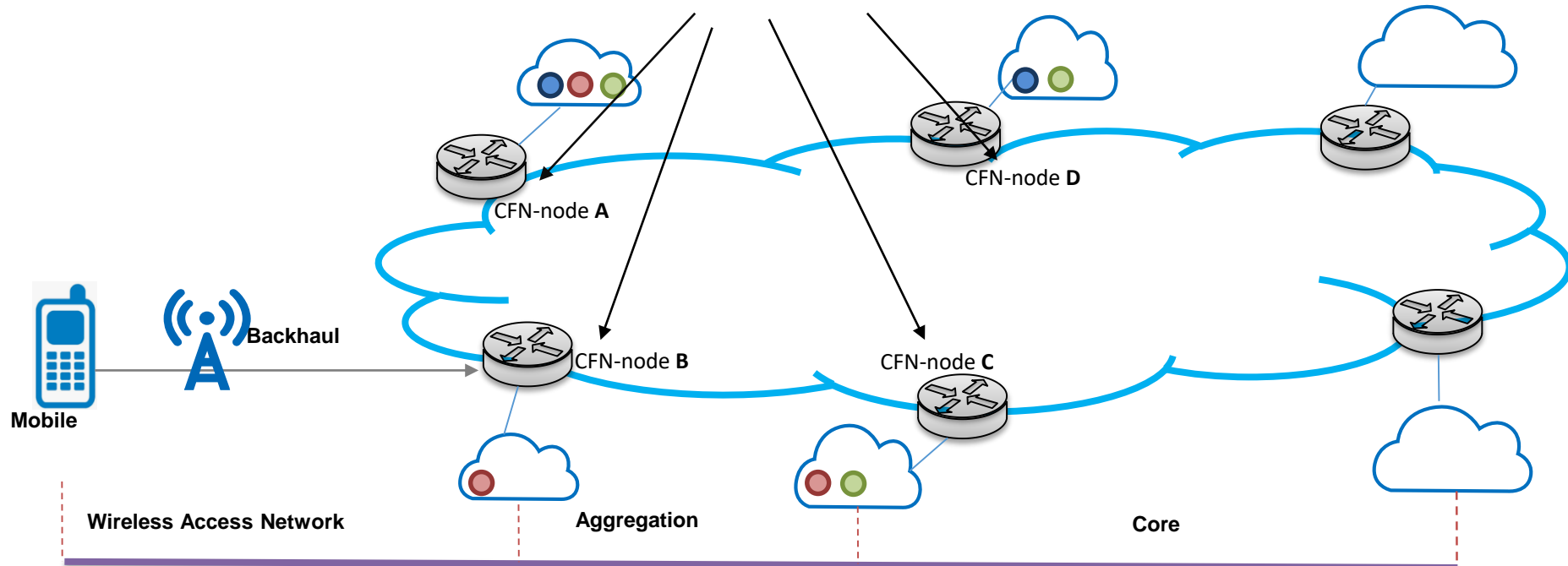
\* This term overlaps with SFC and may change in the future

# Services and Services' Instances

Services:

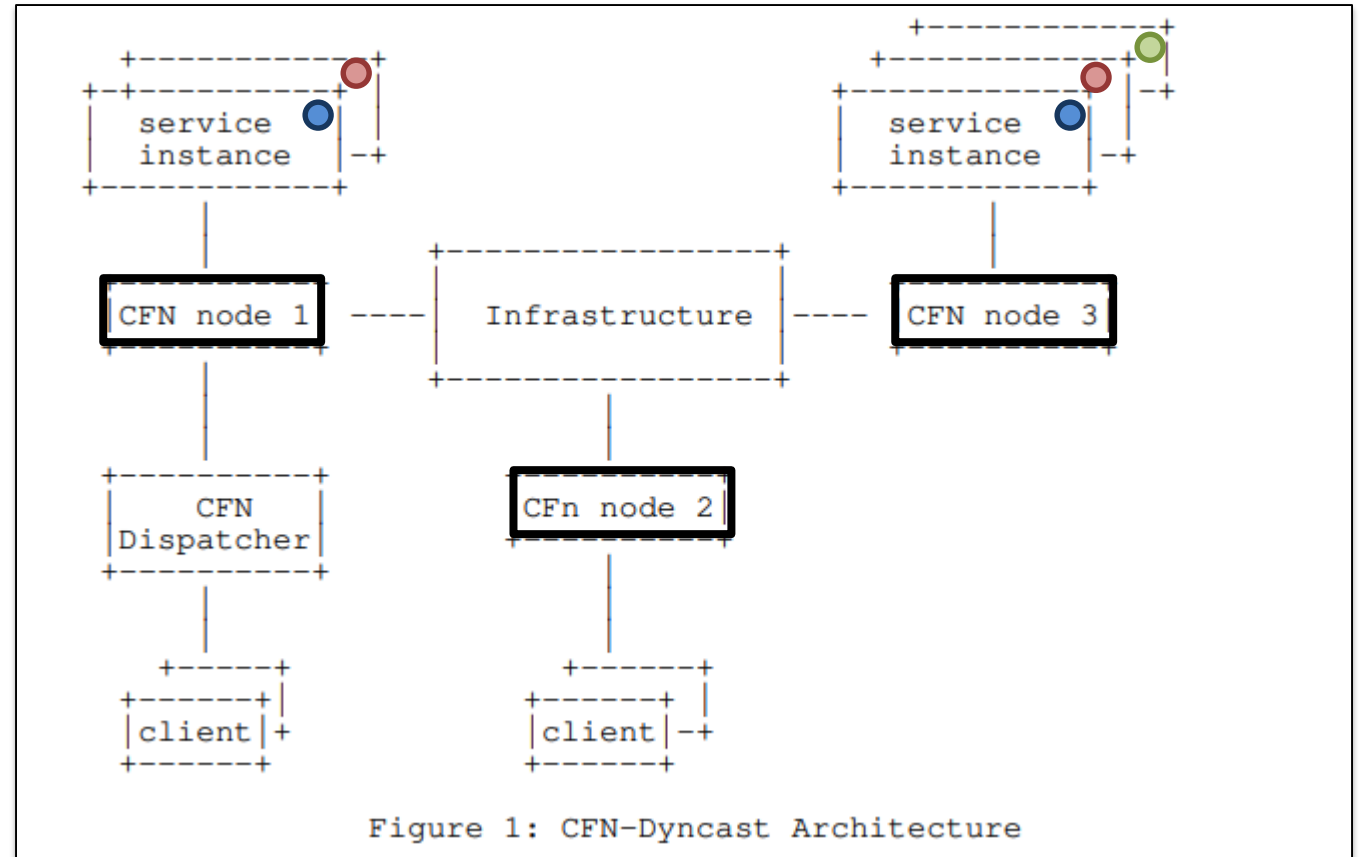
- Blue: A, D
- Red: A, B, C
- Green: A, C, D

- Services' instances run on **CFN-nodes**
- SID of instances running on a CFN-node are bound to the CFN-node identifier (**Binding Identifier – BID**)
- BID allow to discriminate among instances of the same service

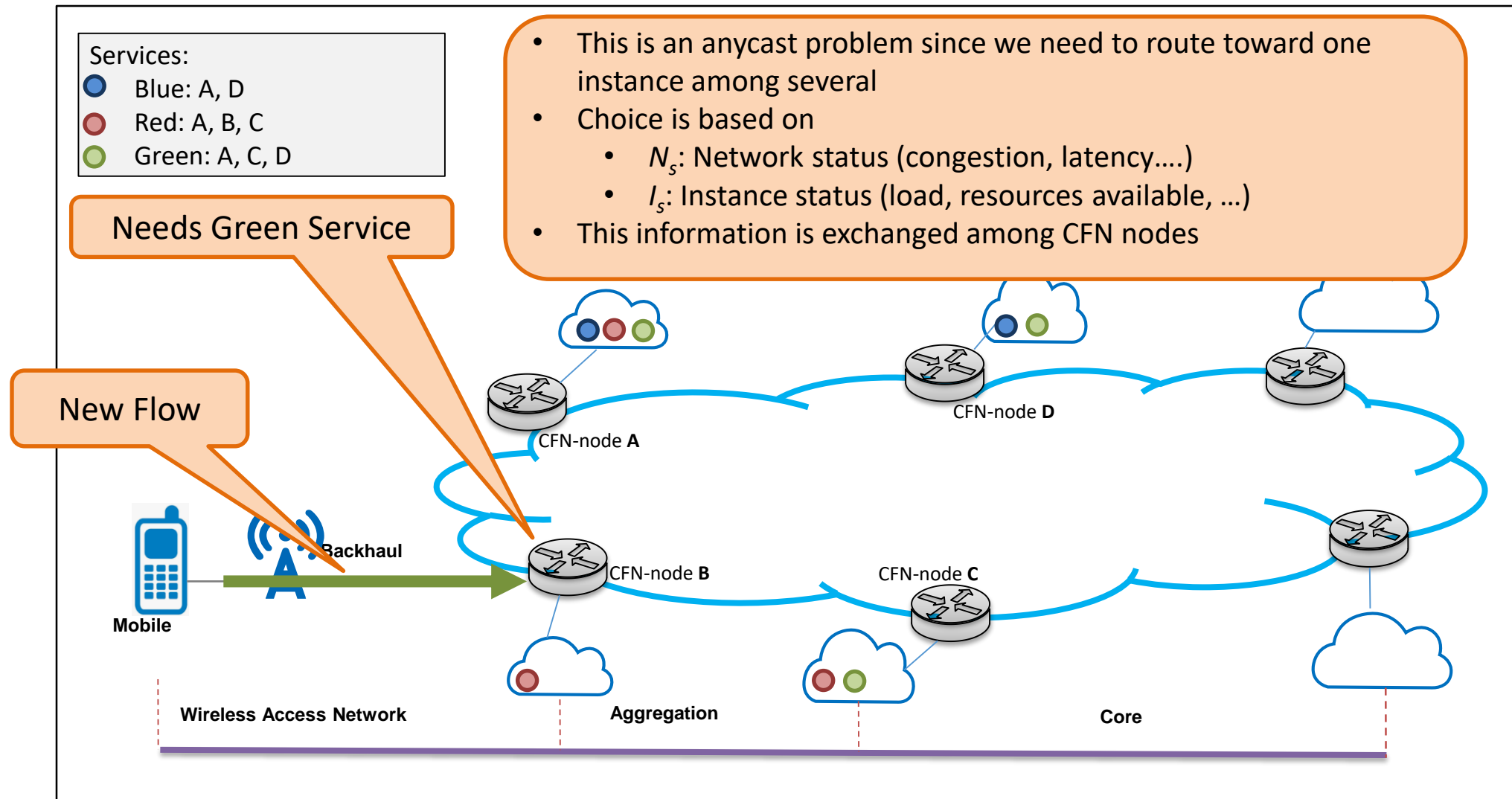


# CFN-Dyncast: Architecture

- Service ID (SID) is an anycast service identifier (which may or may not be a routable IP address)
- Binding ID (BID) is a unicast IP address. It is usually the interface IP address of a CFN node running a specific service instance



# Flow Handling



# CFN-Dyncast: SID to BID bindings

- Mapping and binding from a SID to a BID is dynamic and depends on the computing resources and network state at the time the service demand is made

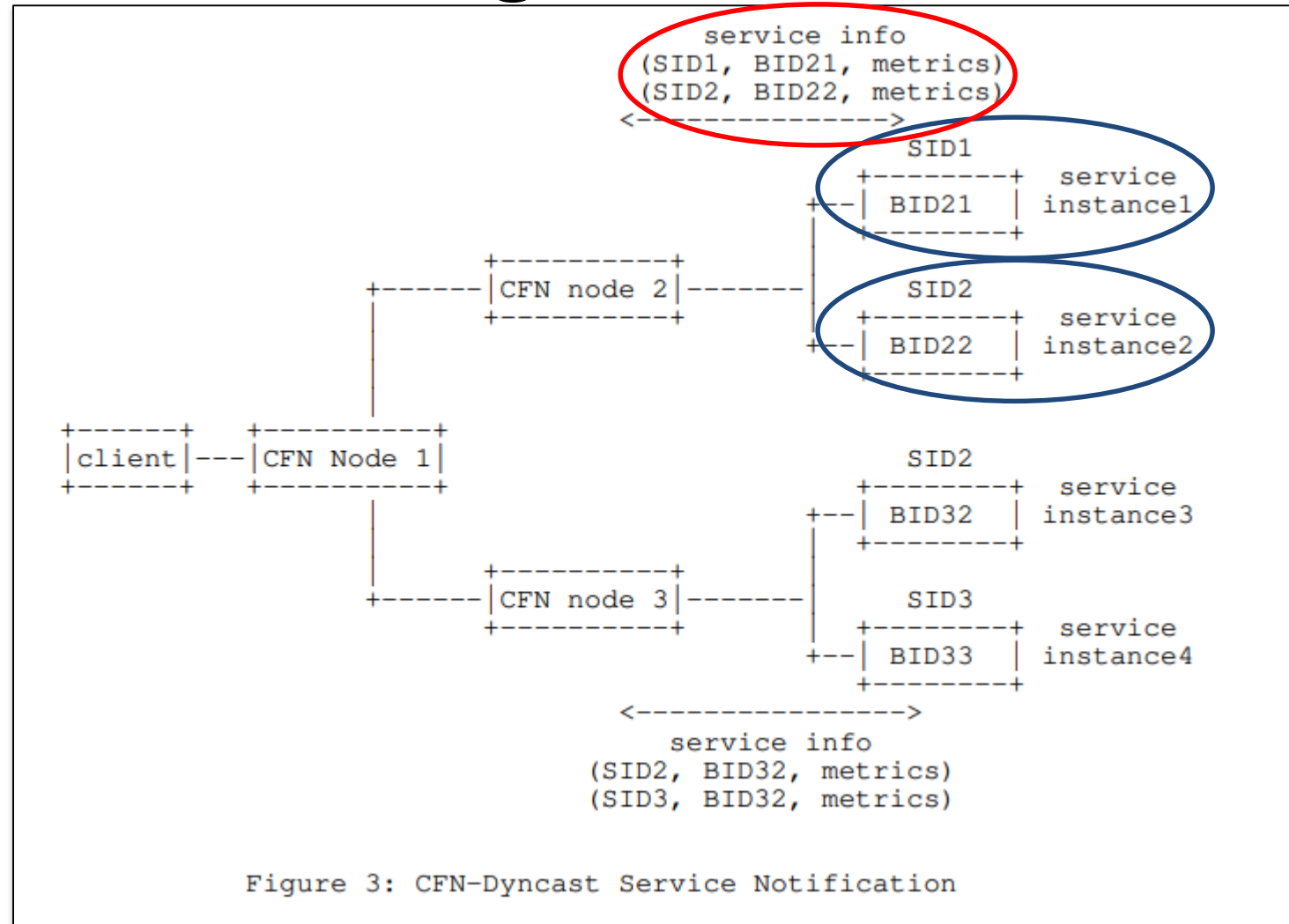
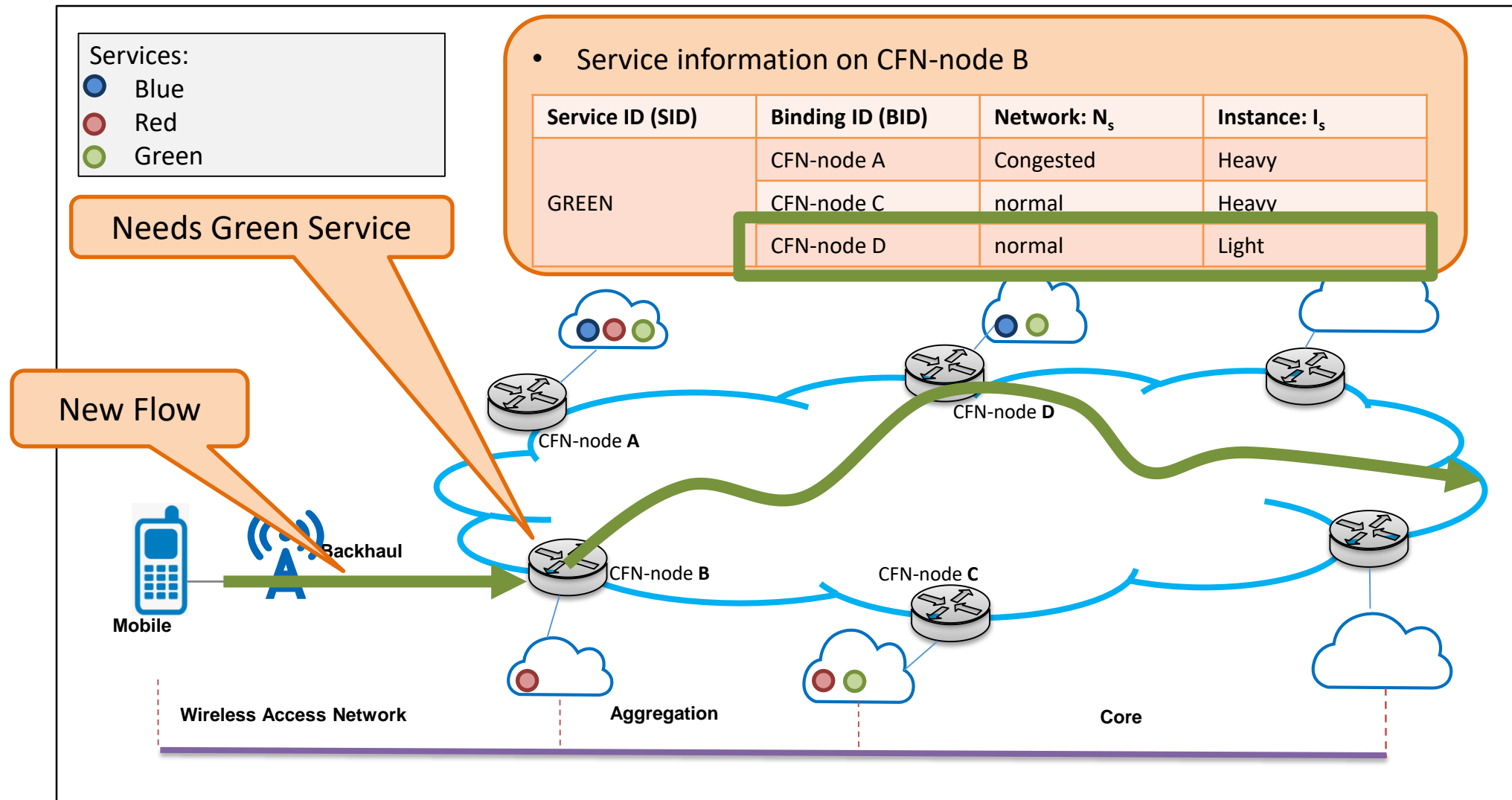


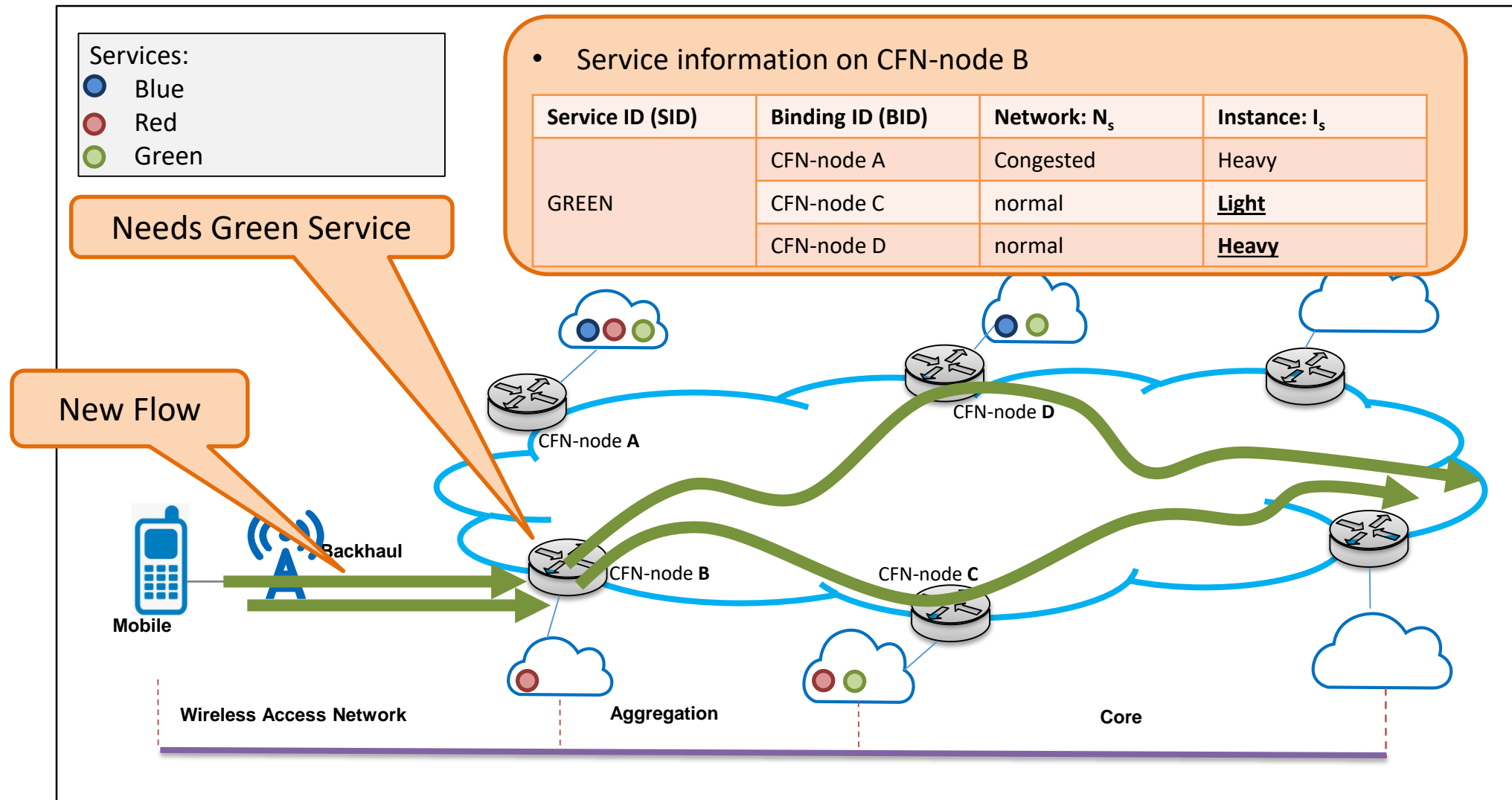
Figure 3: CFN-Dyncast Service Notification



# Flow Handling



# Flow Affinity



# CFN-Dyncast: Flow binding table

- Flow affinity is one of the critical features that CFN-Dyncast should support
- Flow binding table allows to determine the most appropriate CFN egress and service
- A flow entry in the flow binding table can be identified using the classic 5-tuple value
  - different services may have different granularity of flow identification

Flow Identifier					BID	timeout
src_IP	dst_IP	src_port	dst_port	proto		
X	SID2	-	8888	tcp	BID22	xxx
Y	SID2	-	8888	tcp	BID32	xxx

# Summary

- Introduction of a general architecture to enable optimally route service demands based on computing and network metrics
  - Control Plane: SID/BID bindings; binding table; compute + network metrics
  - Data Plane: in-network egress selection; flow affinity
- Further refinements needed
  - Help very welcome 😊
  - Open questions:
    - Computing and network metrics
    - Which distribution model ? (Push vs Pull vs PubSub)
    - How to compose metrics?
    - Privacy issues in mixing network and computing information?

# Backup

# CFN-Dispatcher

- CFN Dispatcher is deployed closer to the clients and it normally handles the flows for a limited number of clients
- it does not participate in the status update about network and computing metrics among CFN nodes
- CFN Dispatcher queries a CFN node to obtain best egress for a new flow

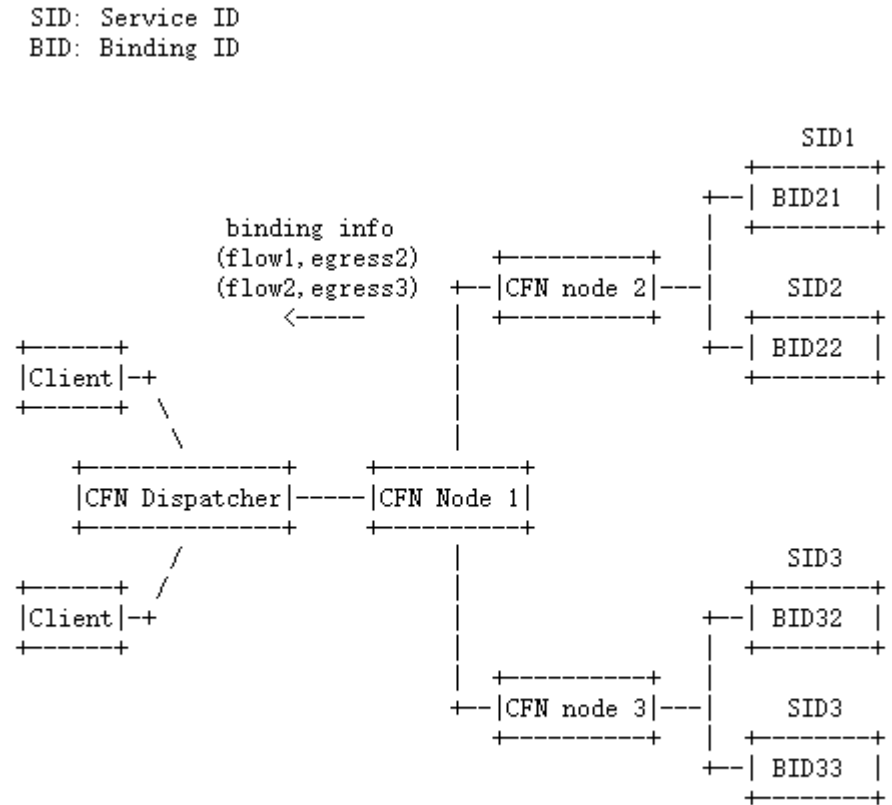


Figure 5: Service Demand Dispatch with CFN Dispatcher