Software-Defined Network Function Virtualization-A Survey

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October 29, 2018

Abstract

This paper gives a brief overview of the architecture of Software Defined Networks and its complementary function to the NFV architecture

1 Introduction

SVN introduction.

2 Related Work

The related work section could describe other work that is in some respects relevant for the understanding of the problem outlined in Section 1, that offer competing solutions, etc.

All sources must be properly referenced, ideally by using the BiBTeX system. References can then be very conveniently made with the
`cite` command. For example, reference [2] discusses some of the elementary rules on writing scientific papers, amongst others how to correctly cite other documents. Reference [1], e.g., describes how to correctly use the SI system of units and their correct typographical represenation.

3 Model description

After the two common sections Introduction and Related work, more sections with the actual content of a paper follow. The style and structure of such sections varies by a large degree, no general rules of thumb can be given.

Such a section could, among other things, include a figure. Note that a figure is a so-called floating object: it is moved around the actual text in order to best fit on a page. This is in stark contrast to some GUI-based word processing tools, where the placement of figures is usually more associated with luck than principle.

As figures float around, expressions like “the following figure” must never be used. Instead, figures need a caption, a label, and must be properly referenced in the main text. An example for this concept is shown in Figure 1.

In general, only vector graphics in encapsulated postscript (eps) format should be included in any kind of text, as this allows arbirary scaling, rotation etc. without any loss of quality. Bitmap formats (JPEG, GIF, . . .) should only be used if no other alternative exists — basically the only case where bitmaps can be justified is when scanned pictures need to be included in a text, however, this should be avoided as hard as possible as the quality in usually not satisfactory. EPS files can easily be produced by most tools; for particular difficult cases, tools like WMF2EPS can be helpful.

4 Word processing & LaTeX

This document has already introduced the most important constructs of LaTeX. What is necessary to produce documents with LaTeXis simple any normal text editor and a LaTeXdistribution. This is commonly installed on practically all UNIX-type systems; for Windows, an excellent LaTeXexists, called MikTeX, available from `www.miktex.org`. Almost all distributions come with a large patch of examples and introductory material; consult your local installation for details.

Lots of supplementary and background information, FAQs, etc. is available from the Comprehensive TeX Archive Network (CTAN); the German mirror of which is `www.dante.de`.

5 Conclusion

At the end, there is a final section concluding and summarizing a paper, putting the entire work into perspective and explaining, on a larger level, what the consequences of this work are. Also, unexpected results can be discussed here, etc.

References

[1] B. N. Taylor. Guide for the use of the international system of units (si). NIST Special Publication 811, 1995. `http://physics.nist.gov/Document/sp811.pdf`.

[2] M.-C. van Leuwen. *A Handbook for Scholars*. ??, 1900.

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