

NFV Orchestration in Edge and Fog Scenarios

26th October, 2021

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“Service orchestration is the process of designing, creating, delivering, and monitoring service offerings in an automated way.” – Ericsson

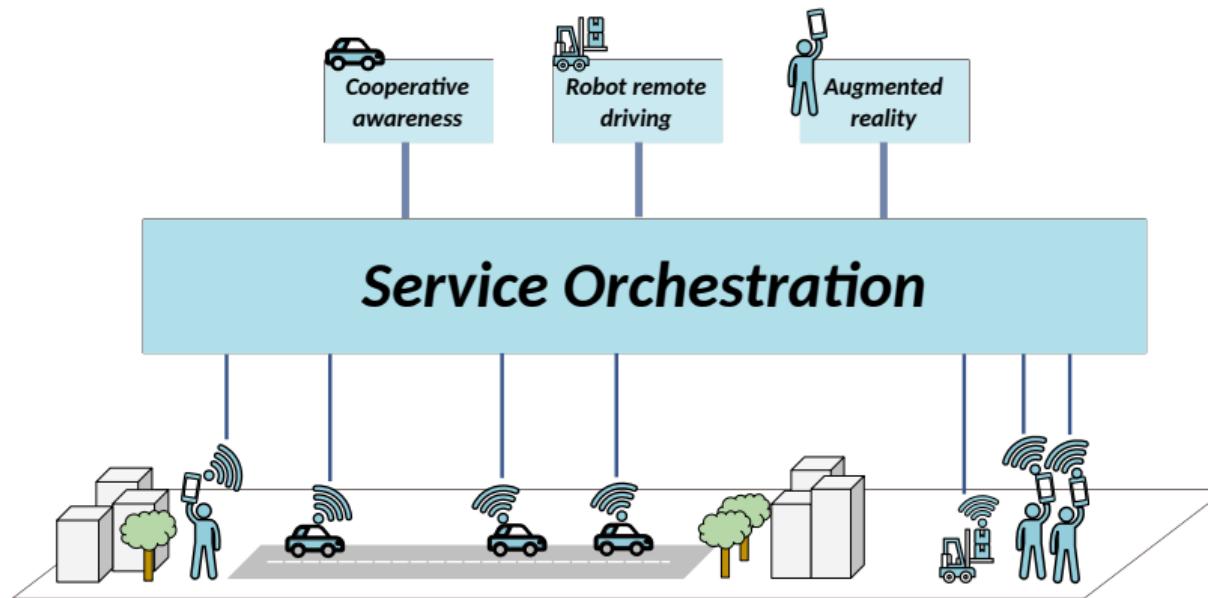


Figure 1: Orchestration of three services.

Service Orchestration:

- design network
- where services run?
- deliver to users
- monitor/scale service

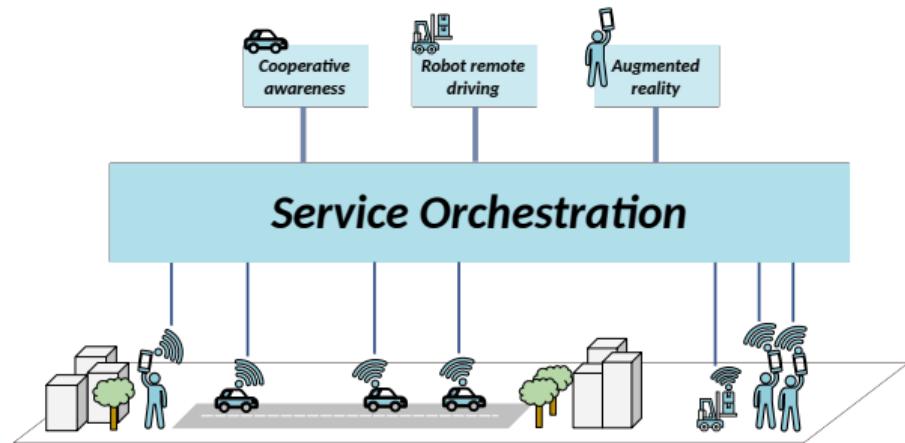


Figure 1: Orchestration of three services.

1 Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs

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- 2 NFV Orchestration in federated environments**

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- 5 Conclusions & future work

1 Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs

- Motivation
- Thesis contribution
- Output

2 NFV Orchestration in federated environments

3 NFV orchestration for 5G networks: OKpi

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5 Conclusions & future work

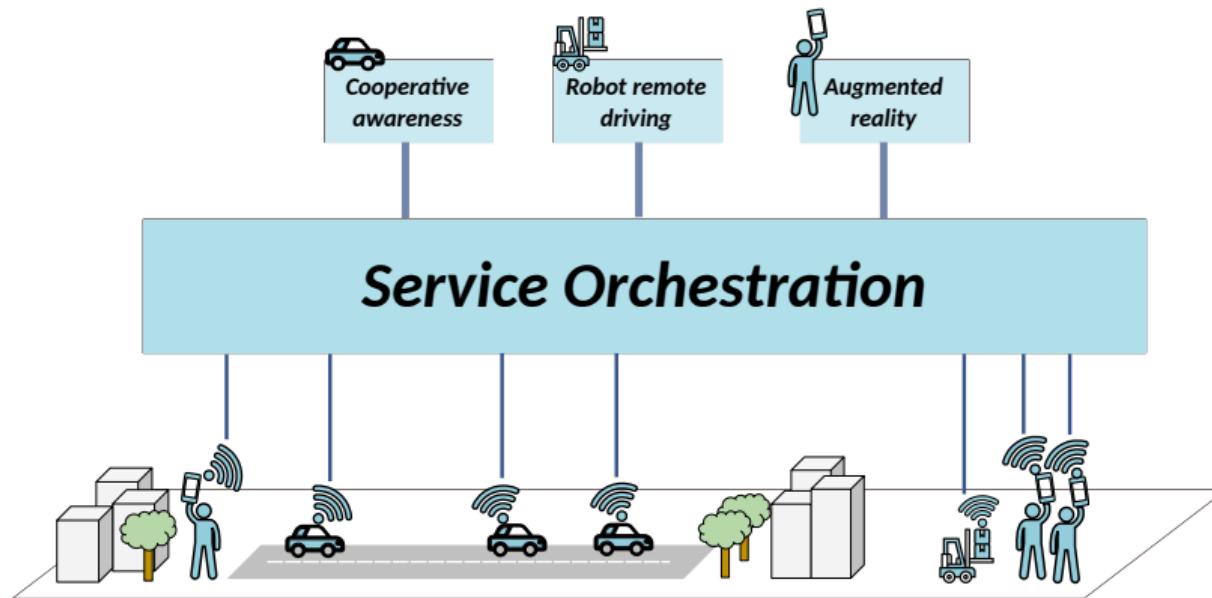


Figure 2:

Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs

Motivation

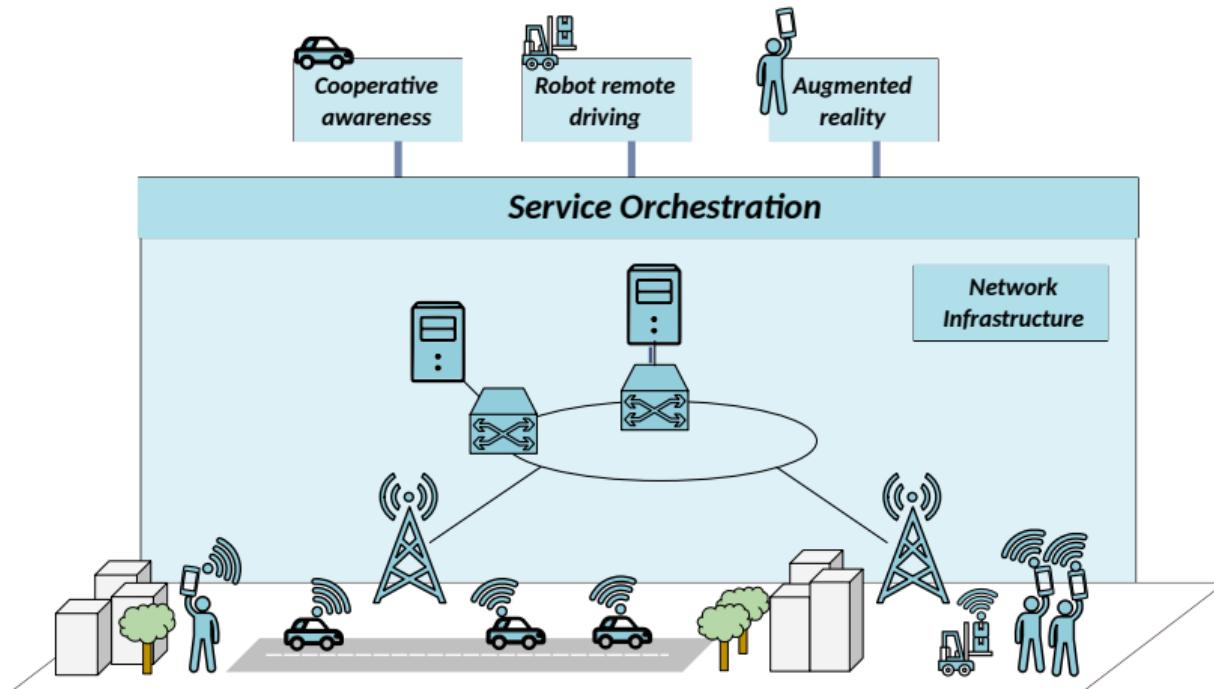


Figure 2: Network infrastructure for service providing.

In this part – **location** of:

- 1 BSs for user coverage
- 2 servers to process traffic

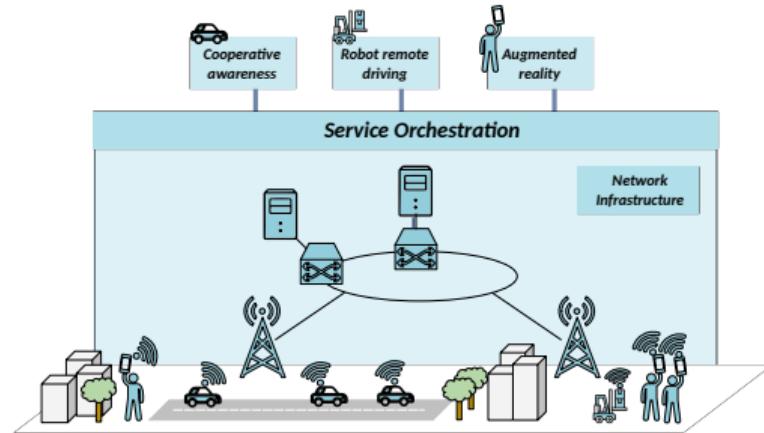


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Location of BSs:

- Neyman-Scott Poisson Cluster Process [27]
- Poisson Point Processes (PPPs) [4]
 - homogeneous [28, 1]
 - hard-core [9]

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Location of MEC PoPs:

- along highways [29]
- within stadiums [8]

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Location of MEC PoPs:

- along highways [29]
- within stadiums [8]
- **population census**
- **access & aggregation rings**

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Thesis contribution

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Derive:

- BS location
- MEC PoP server location

Meet:

- Tactile RTT of 1 ms

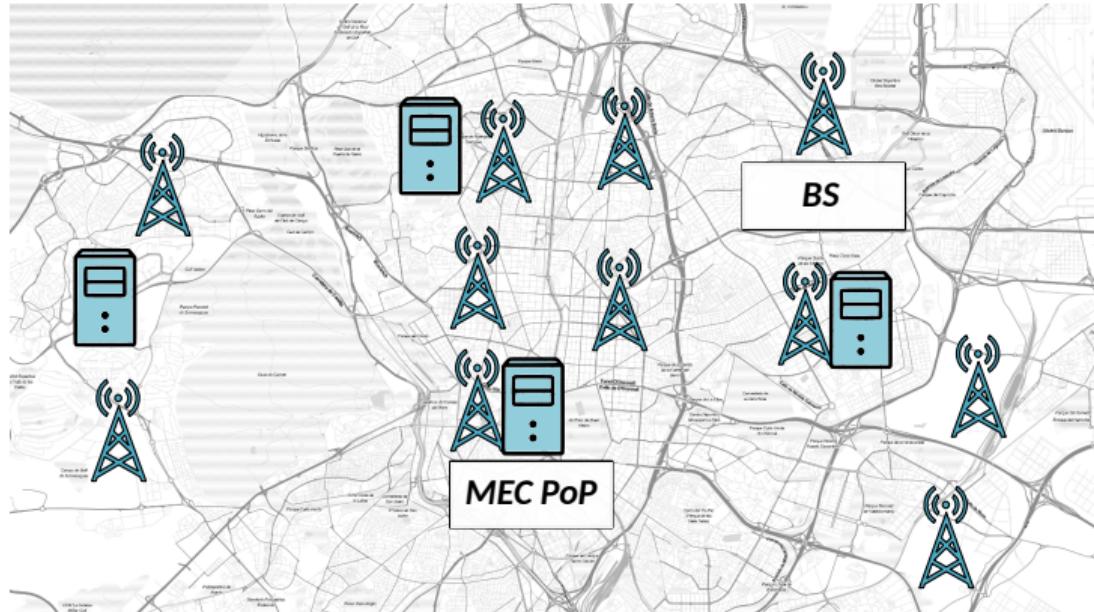


Figure 3: BS and MEC PoP locations.

Higher gentrification \implies more BSs

- R – region of interest
- C_i – area

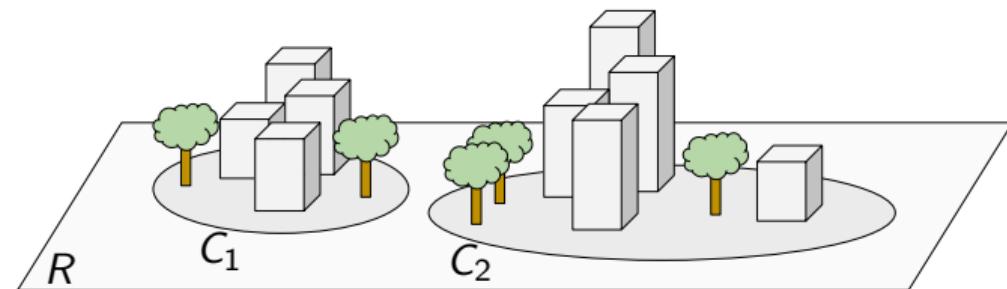


Figure 4: Revolution functions of a region with two building areas.

Higher gentrification \implies more BSs

- R – region of interest
- C_i – area
- $f_i(x)$ – revolution func.

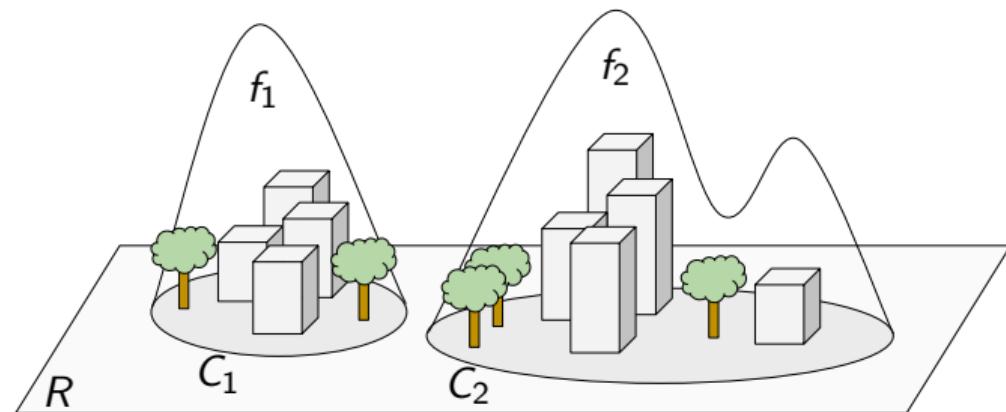


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Higher gentrification \implies more BSs

- R – region of interest
- C_i – area
- $f_i(x)$ – revolution func.
- $G(x)$ – gentrification
 - $G(x) = \sum_i f_i(x)$

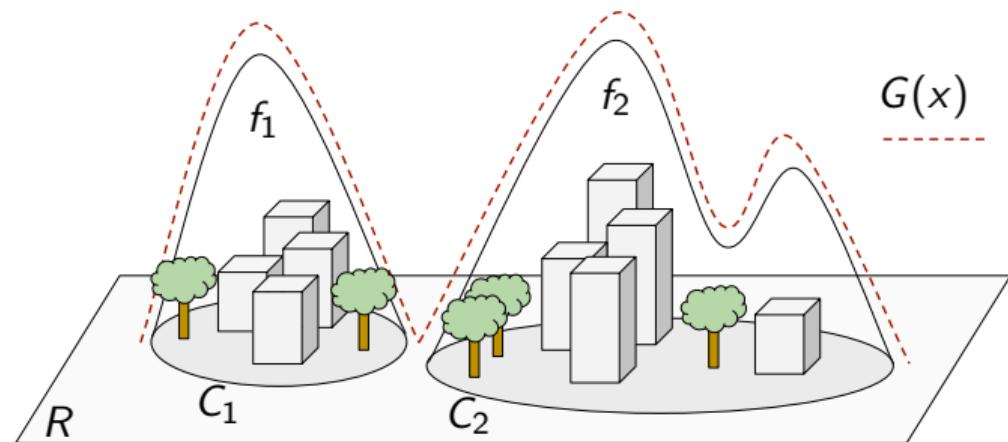


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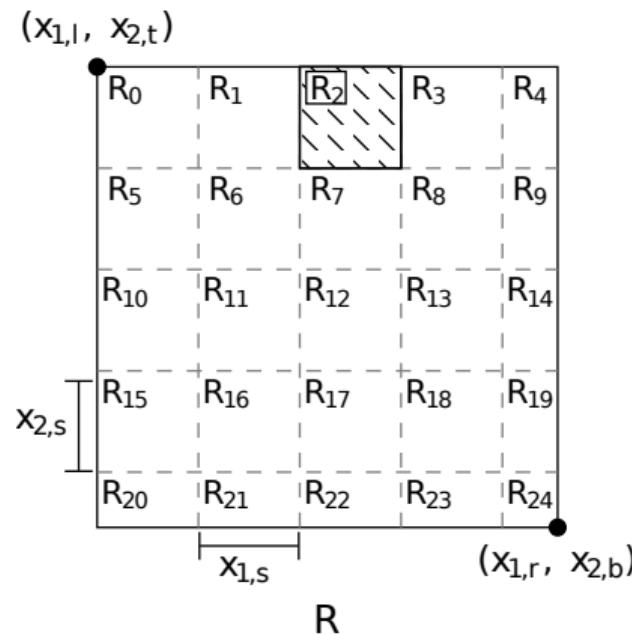


Figure 5: Inhomogeneous Matérn II process.

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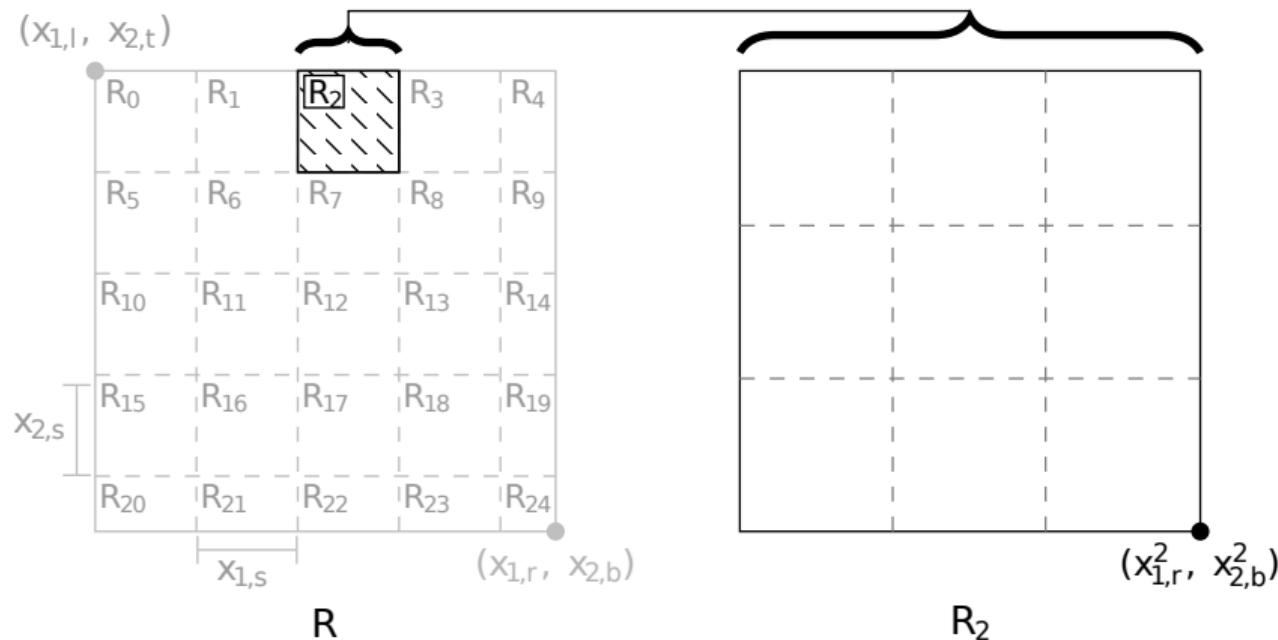


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$\lambda(x) \sim G(x)$ probability of BS at x .

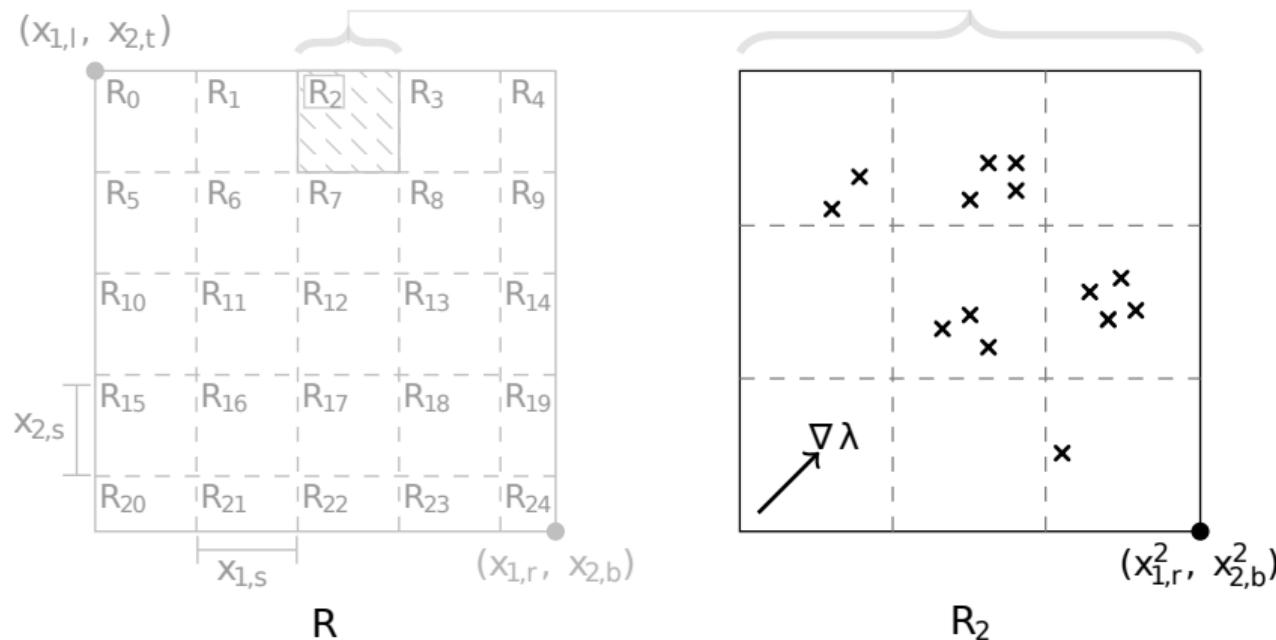


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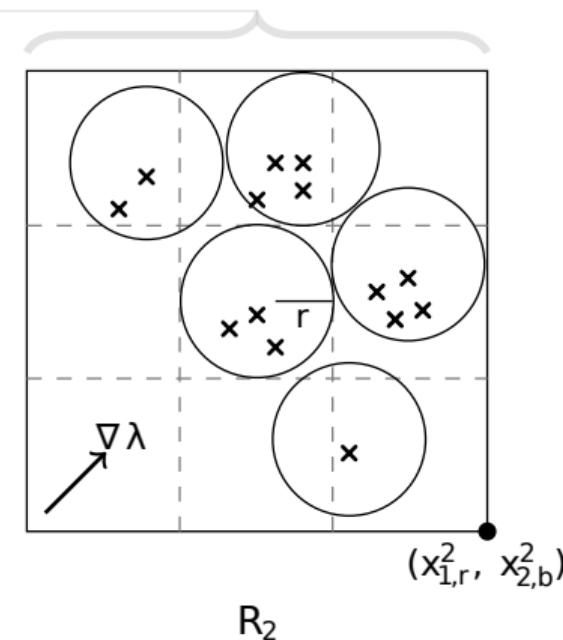
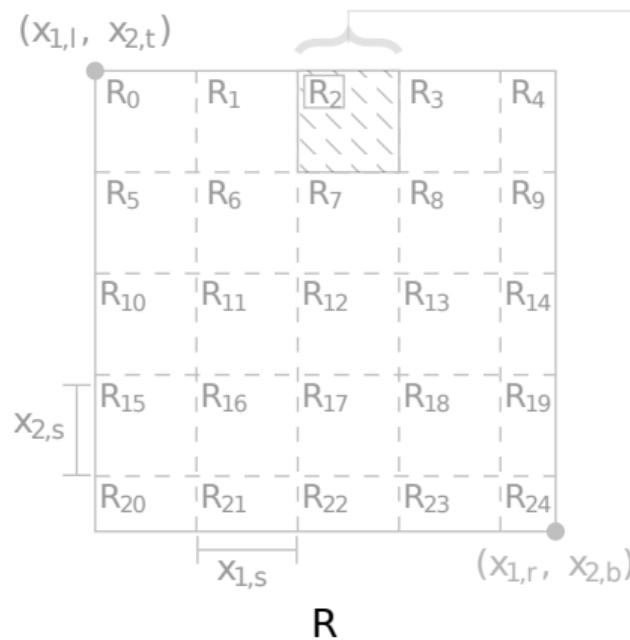


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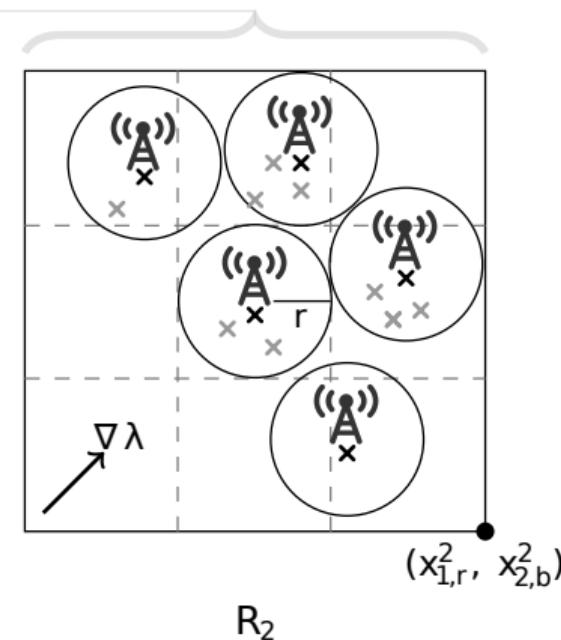
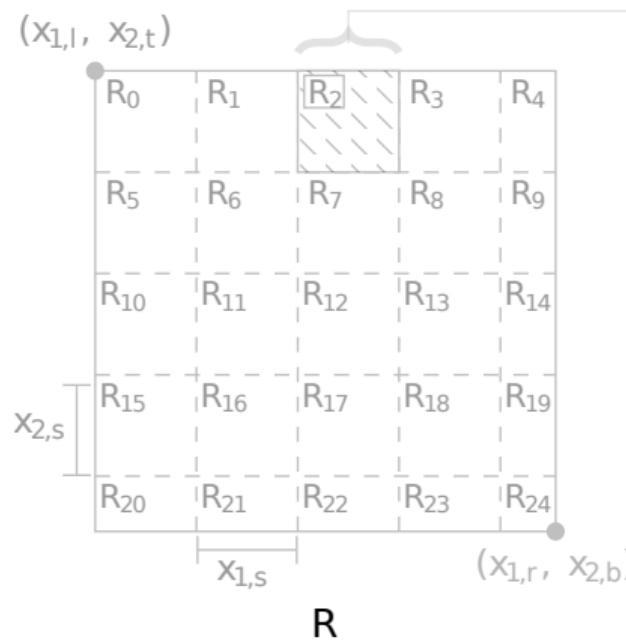


Figure 5: Inhomogeneous Matérn II process.

Inhomogeneous Mattérn II PPs applied on:

- R : Madrid city
- $G(x)$: Madrid census

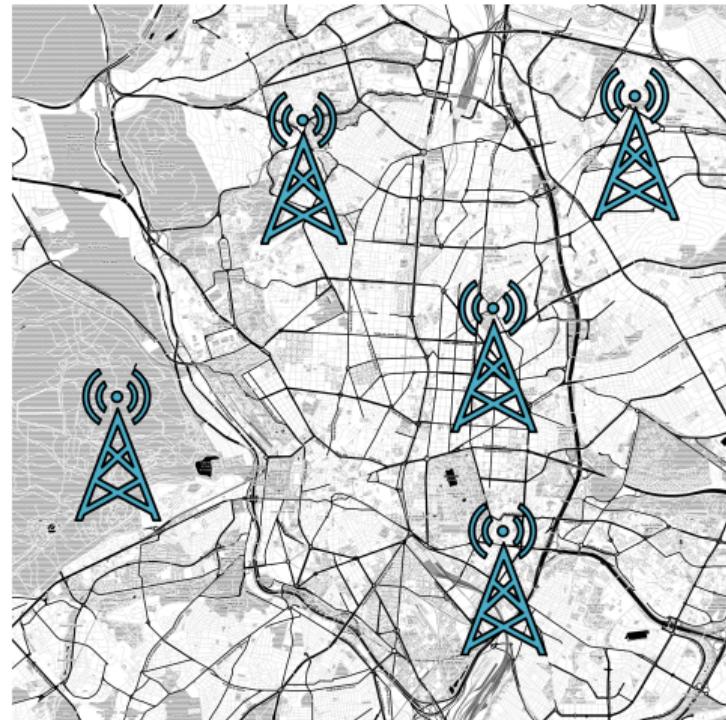


Figure 6: Location of BSs.

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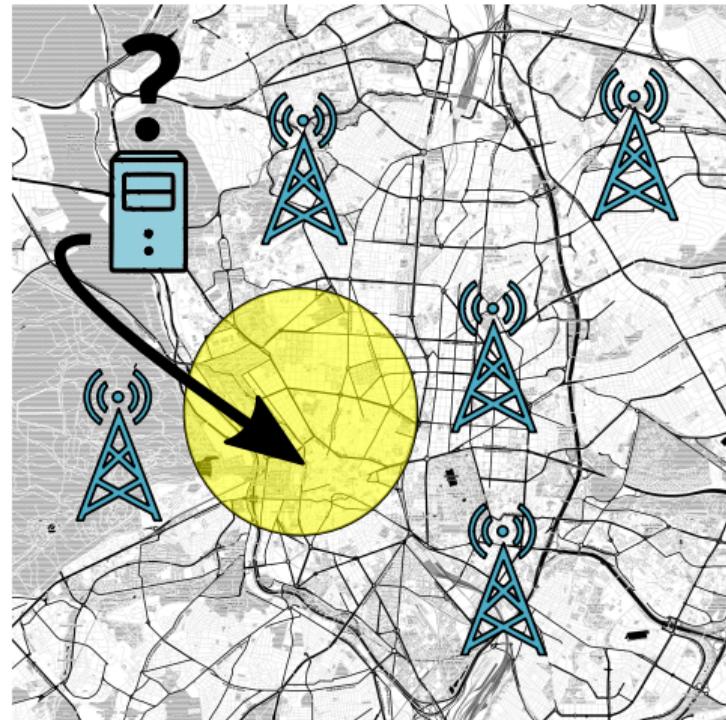


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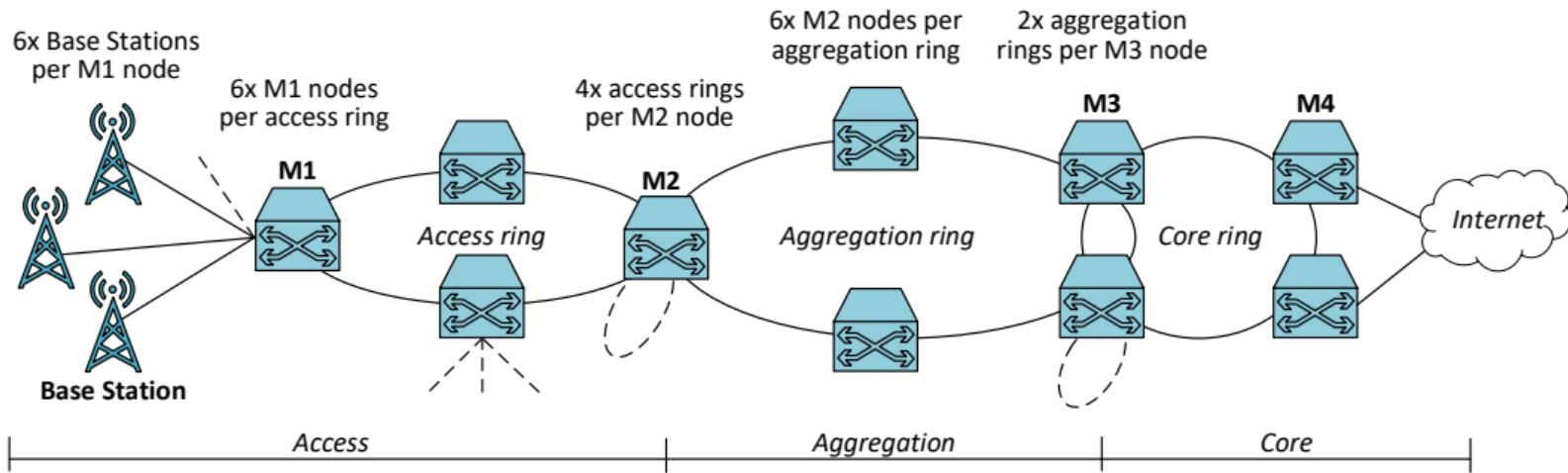


Figure 7: Reference network infrastructure as illustrated¹ in [6] and based on [10].

¹Author: Dr. Luca Cominardi.

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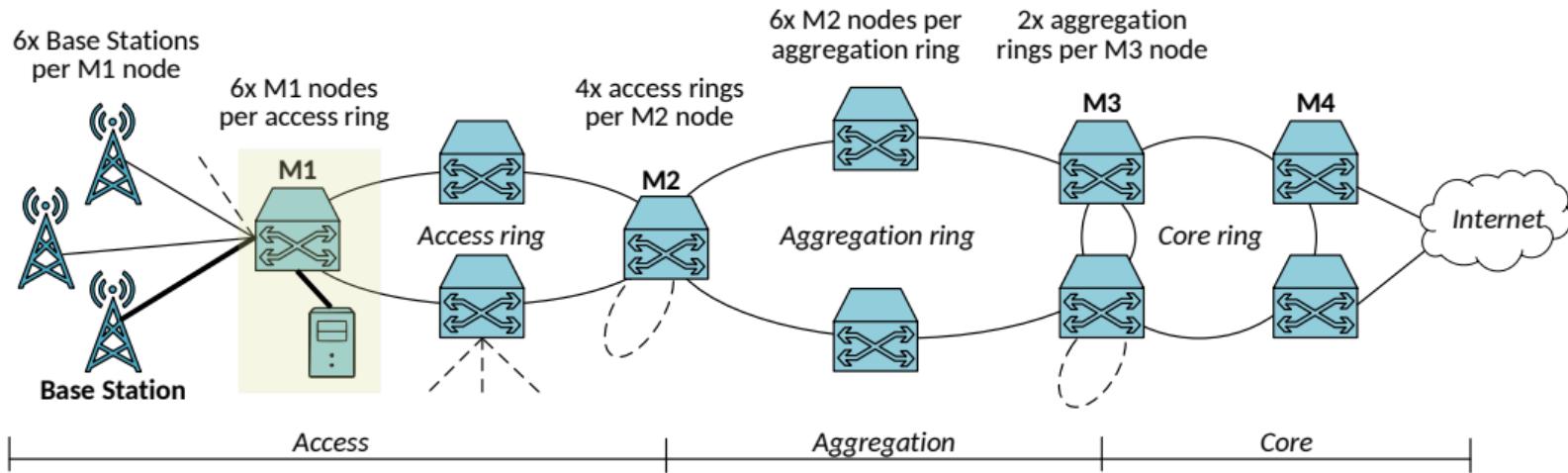


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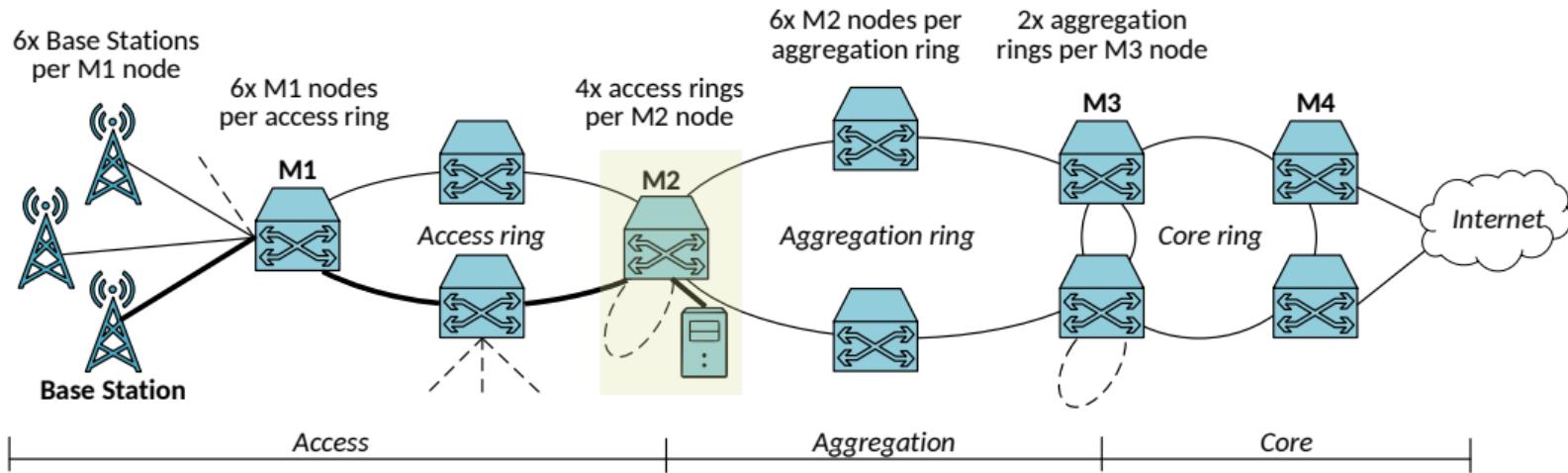


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Derive MEC PoP location considering:

$$RTT = 2d \cdot 5 \frac{\mu s}{km} + 2M \cdot 50 \mu s + UL + DL \quad (1)$$

- d : distance between BS and MEC PoP
- M : #traversed rings (e.g., 1, 2, ...)
- UL : Uplink propagation latency
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fiber propagation

- d : distance between BS and MEC PoP
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- DL : Downlink propagation latency

Derive MEC PoP location considering:

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ring propagation

- d : distance between BS and MEC PoP
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- UL : Uplink propagation latency
- DL : Downlink propagation latency

Derive MEC PoP location considering:

$$RTT = 2d \cdot 5 \frac{\mu s}{km} + 2M \cdot 50 \mu s + UL + DL \quad (1)$$

radio propagation

- d : distance between BS and MEC PoP
- M : #traversed rings (e.g., 1, 2, ...)
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- DL : Downlink propagation latency

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m_M : maximum distance between MEC PoP at ring M and BS

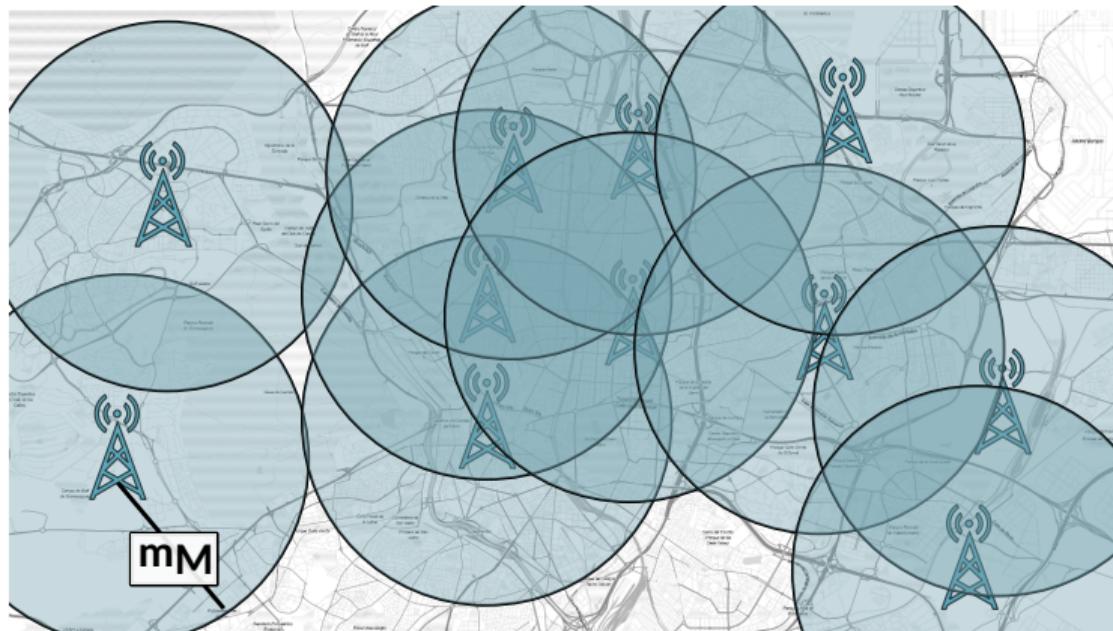


Figure 8: How to select MEC PoP location.

m_2 : maximum distance between MEC PoP at ring 2 and BS

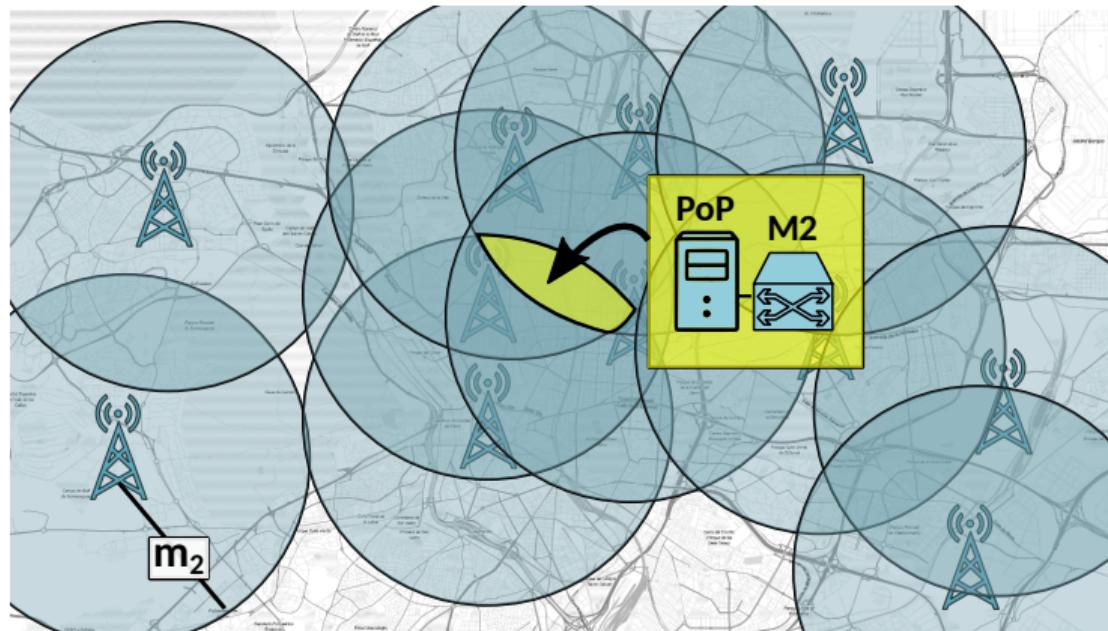


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Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs

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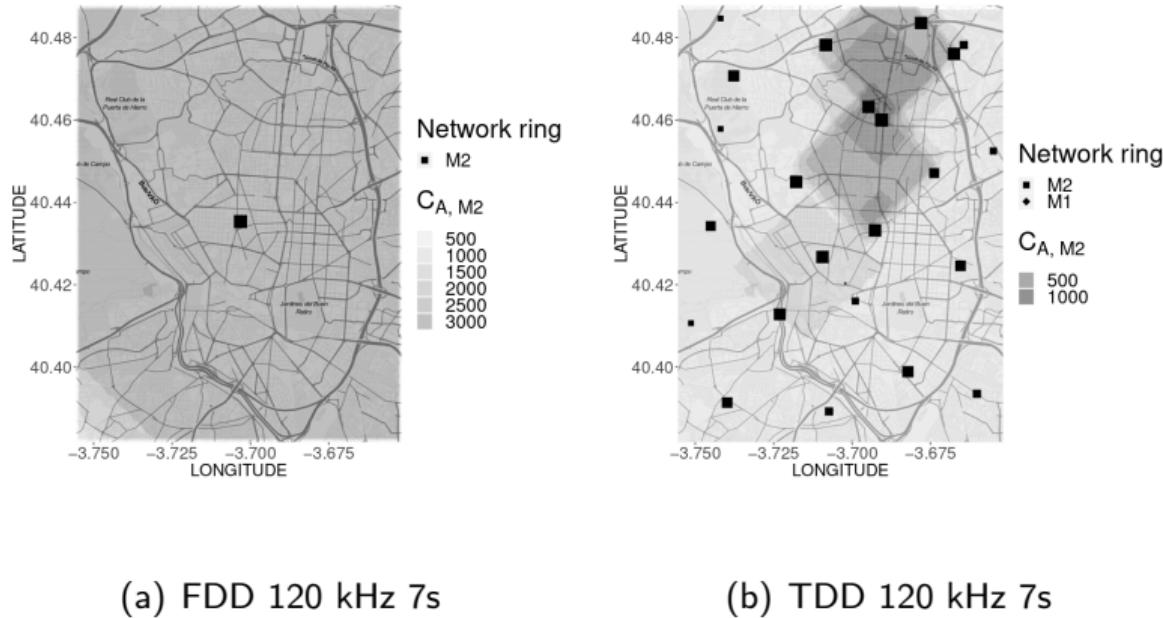
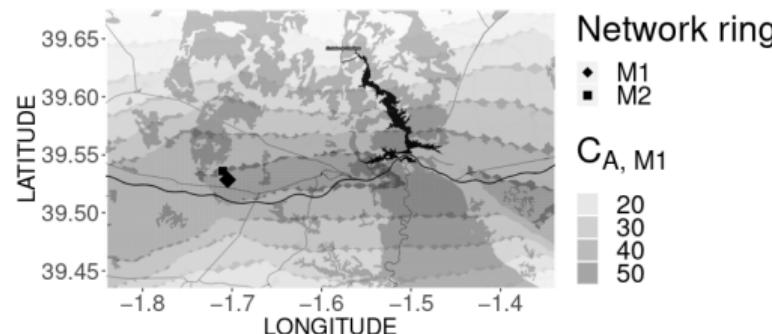


Figure 9: Urban scenario (Madrid city center) – $C_{A,M2}$ =covered BSs.

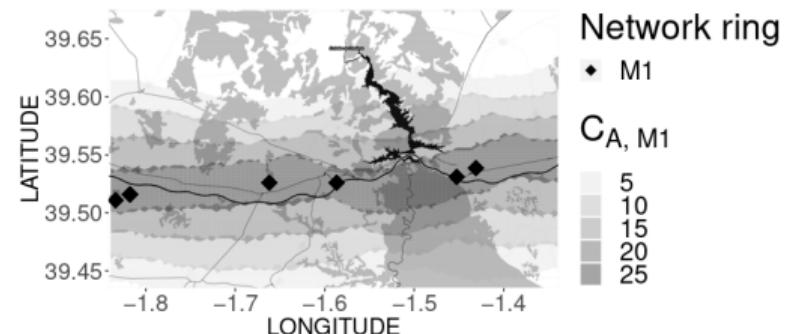
Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs

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(a) FDD 120 kHz 7s



(b) TDD 120 kHz 7s

Figure 10: **Highway scenario** (Hoces del Cabriel A3) – $C_{A, M1}$ =covered BSs by M1 MEC PoP.

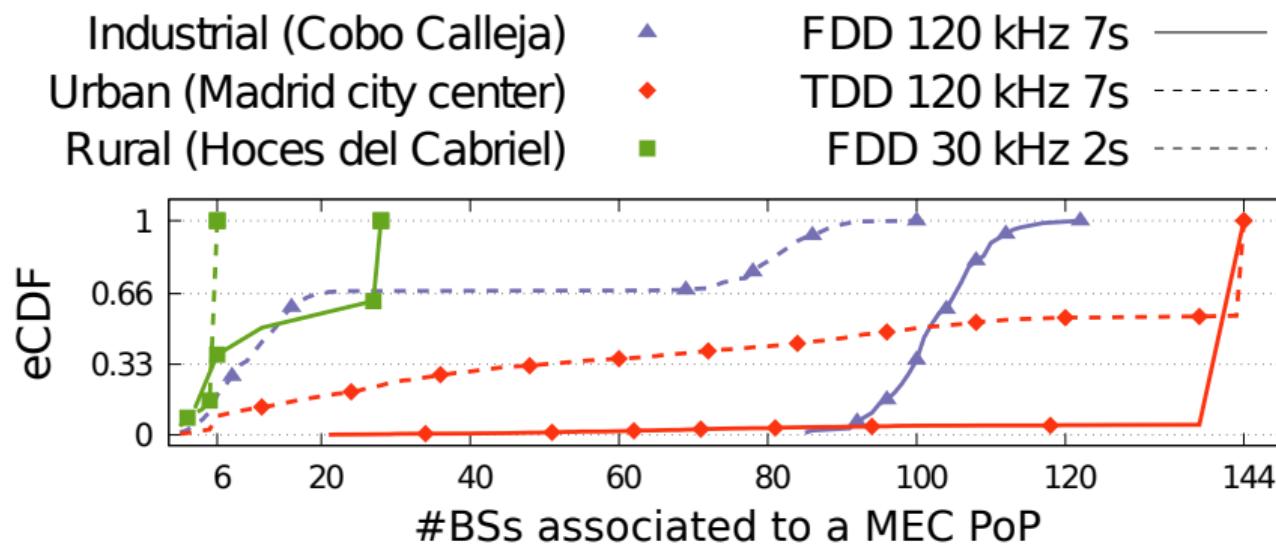


Figure 11: eCDF of the number of BSs assigned to a MEC PoP in the studied scenarios.

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Publications:

- Martín-Pérez, Jorge, L. Cominardi, C. J. Bernardos, A. de la Oliva, and A. Azcorra. “Modeling Mobile Edge Computing Deployments for Low Latency Multimedia Services”. In: *IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting* 65.2 (2019), pp. 464–474. DOI: 10.1109/TBC.2019.2901406
- Martín-Pérez, Jorge, L. Cominardi, C. J. Bernardos, and A. Mourad. “5GEN: A tool to generate 5G infrastructure graphs”. In: *2019 IEEE Conference on Standards for Communications and Networking (CSCN)*. 2019, pp. 1–4. DOI: 10.1109/CSCN.2019.8931334

Open-source:

- **BS & MEC PoP generation:** github.com/MartinPJorge/mec-generator/
- **5GEN:**
<https://github.com/MartinPJorge/mec-generator/tree/5g-infra-gen/>

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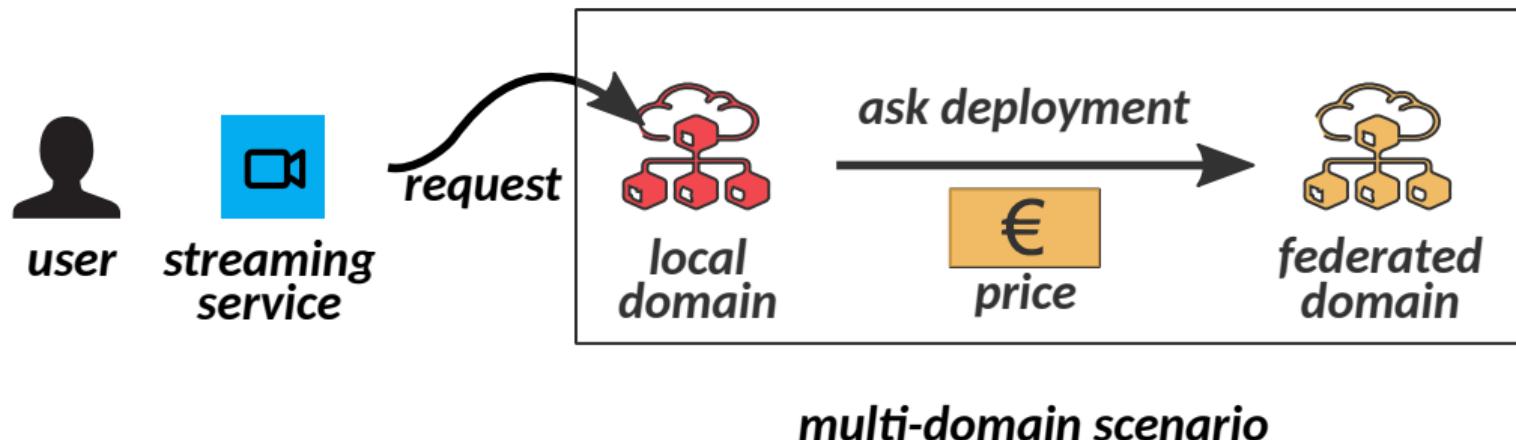


Figure 12: Service federation.

Orchestration and **fixed pricing** in multi-domain:

- Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM) [23]
- branching heuristic [11]
- graph-based message passing [33]
- greedy with backtracking [20]

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- **cutoffs in Dijkstra, DFS and BFS [14]**
- **Q-learning federation [3]**

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- **real-price traces AWS**

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- **Telefónica scenario**

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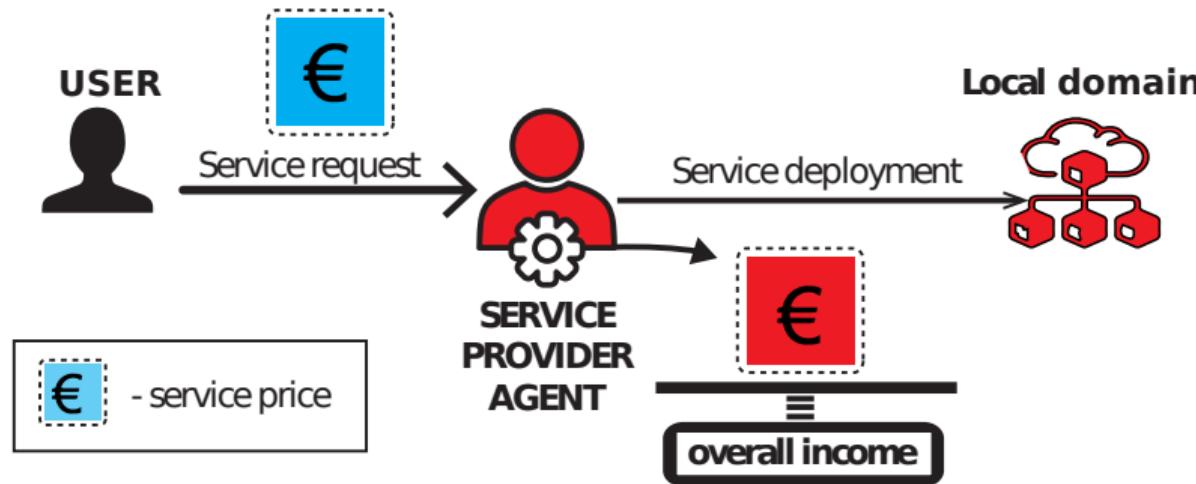


Figure 13: Business model - local deployment².

²Based on Kiril Antevski illustration

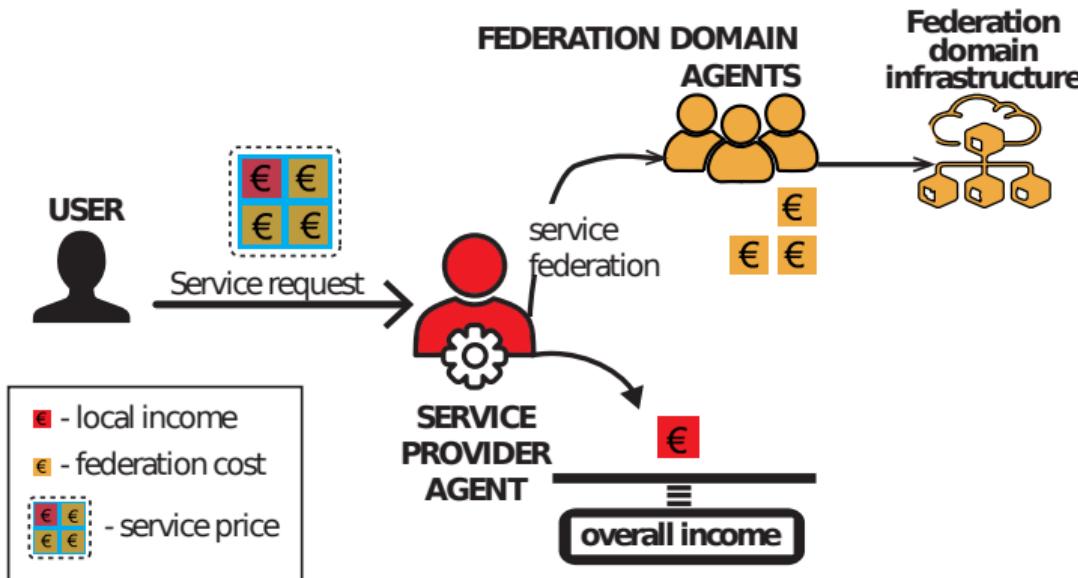


Figure 14: Business model - federate deployment³.

³Based on Kiril Antevski illustration

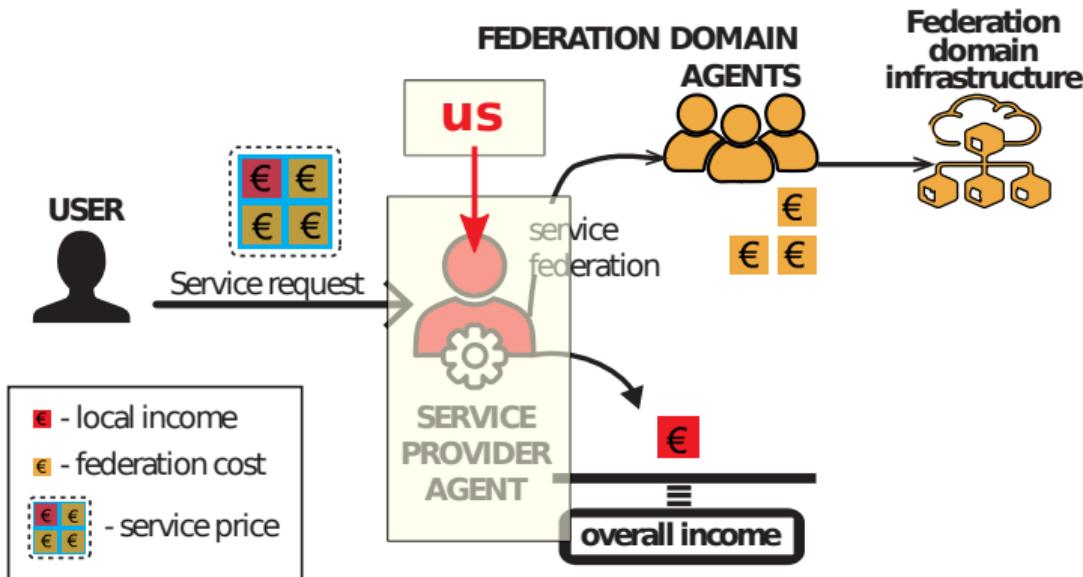


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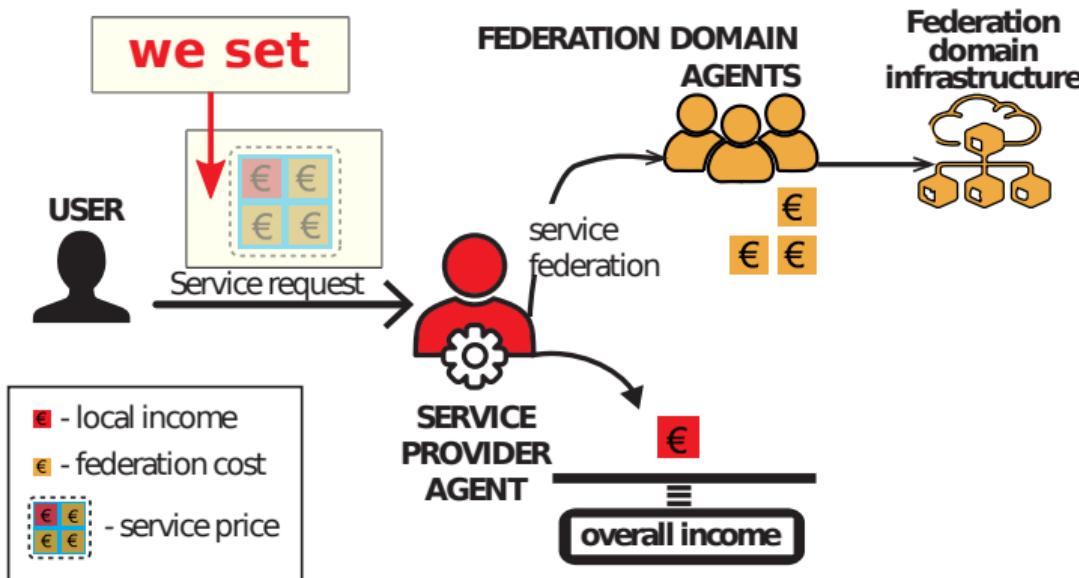


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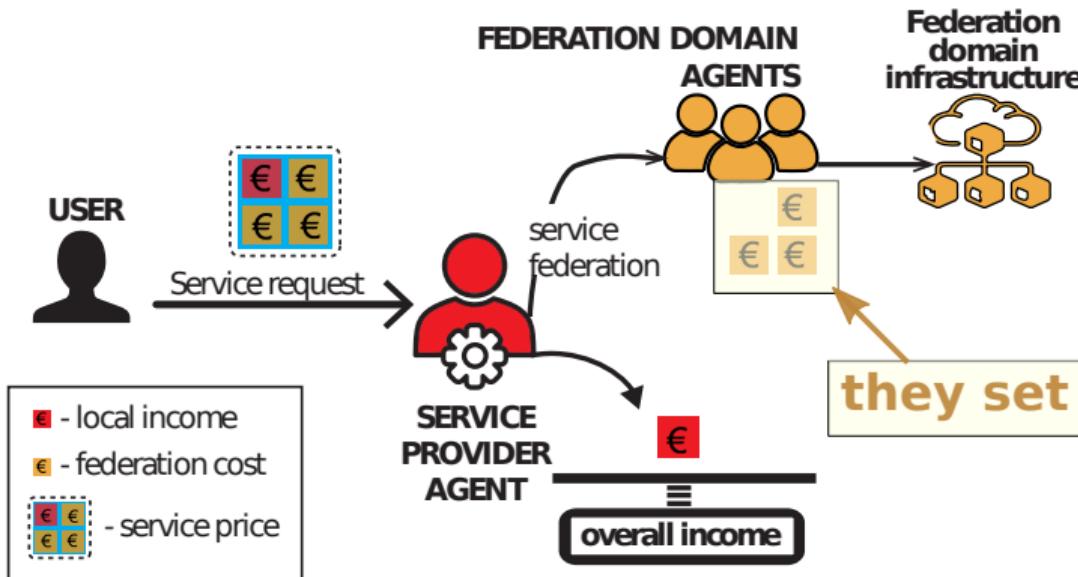


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t3a.small:

- 2 CPUs
- memory 2 GB
- storage 100 GB

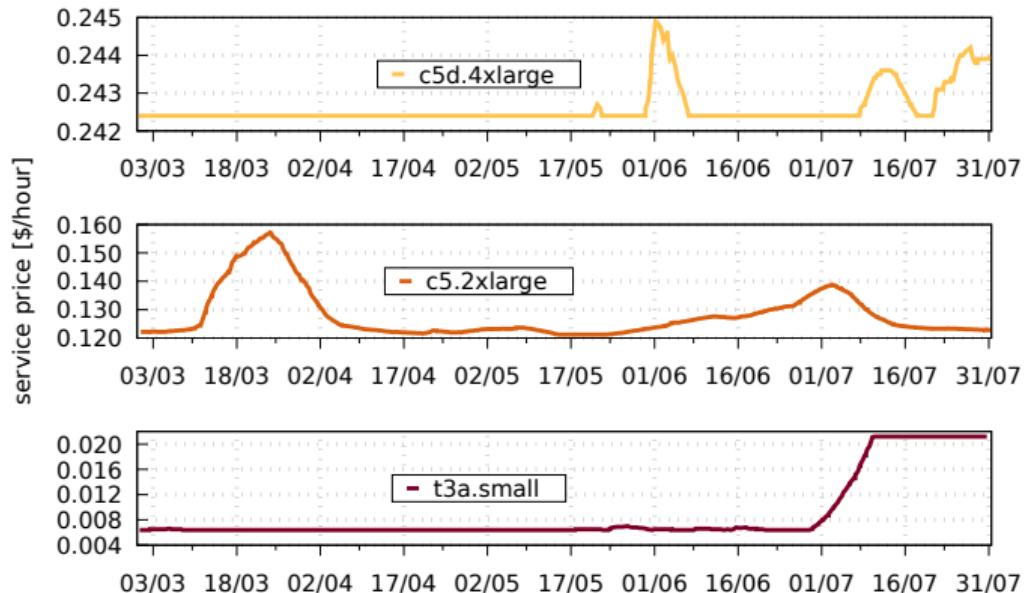


Figure 15: AWS service prices during 2020 in west Europe.

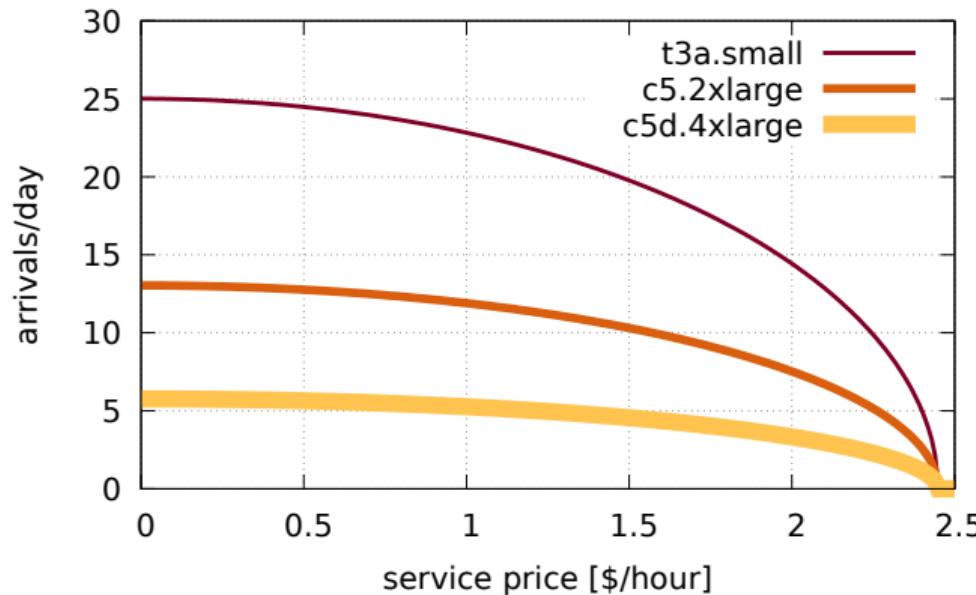


Figure 16: Impact of prices on arriving users – based on tid study [26] and [31].

Considering:

- Price changes
- Available resources (CPU, memory, disk)
- Service lifetime (e.g., 2 days)

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For each service σ , decide / take an action:

- $x(\sigma) = 0$: **reject**
- $x(\sigma) = 1$: **local**
- $x(\sigma) = 2$: **federate**

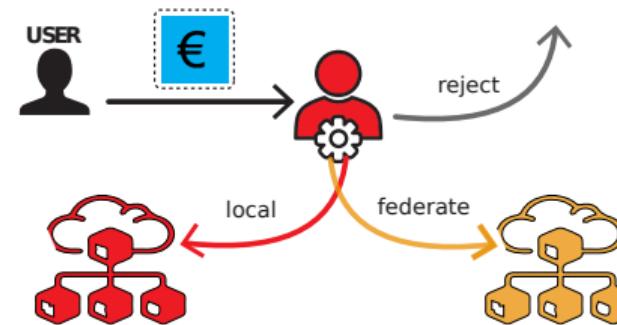


Figure 17: Possible actions.

Obtained reward:

$$r^{(t)}(X_t) := \sum_{\substack{\sigma: x(\sigma)=0 \\ a(\sigma) \leq t \leq d(\sigma)}} p^{a(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \sum_{\substack{\sigma: x(\sigma)=1 \\ a(\sigma) \leq t \leq d(\sigma)}} \left[p^{a(\sigma)}(\sigma) - f^{(t)}(\sigma) \right] \quad (2)$$

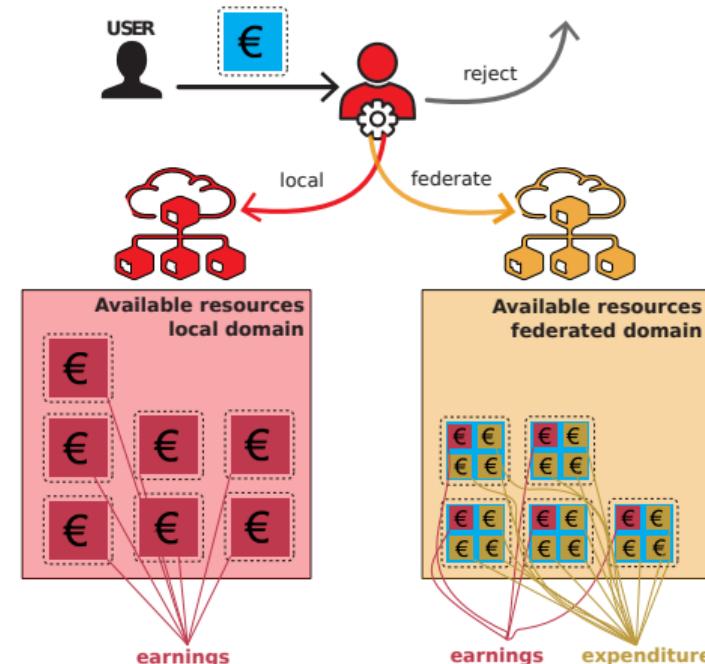


Figure 18: Environment snapshot at time t .

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local

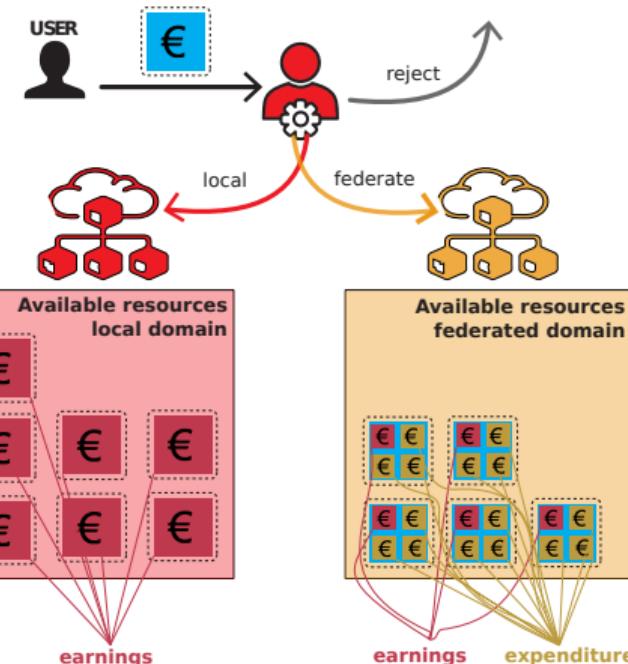


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federation

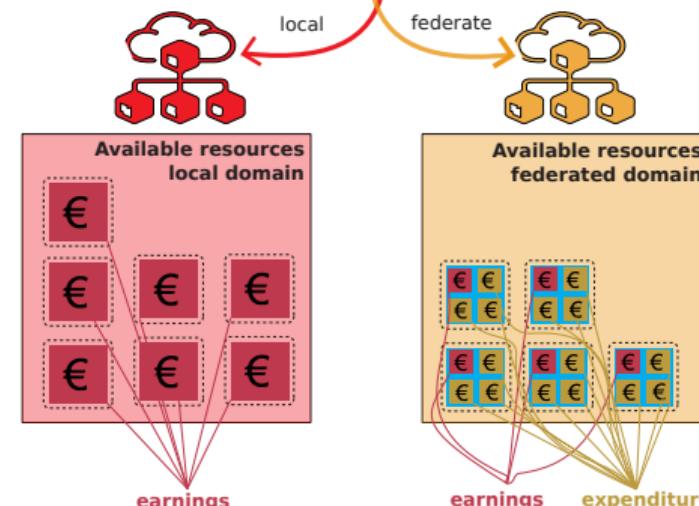
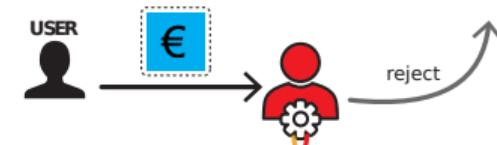


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Online optimization problem:

- objective: $\max_{X_t} \frac{1}{T} \sum_t r^{(t)}(X_t)$
- constraints:
 - CPU
 - memory
 - disk

NP-hard: knapsack problem equivalence

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NP-hard: knapsack problem equivalence

Markov Decision Problem (MDP):

- find policy π to:
$$\max_{\pi} \mathbb{E}_{x(\sigma) \sim \pi} \left[\sum_t \gamma^t r^{(t)}(\pi) \right]$$
- action space $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1, 2\}$
- state space \mathcal{S} :
 - available & requested resources
 - current prices
 - service lifetime
- instant reward $r^{(t)}(\pi)$

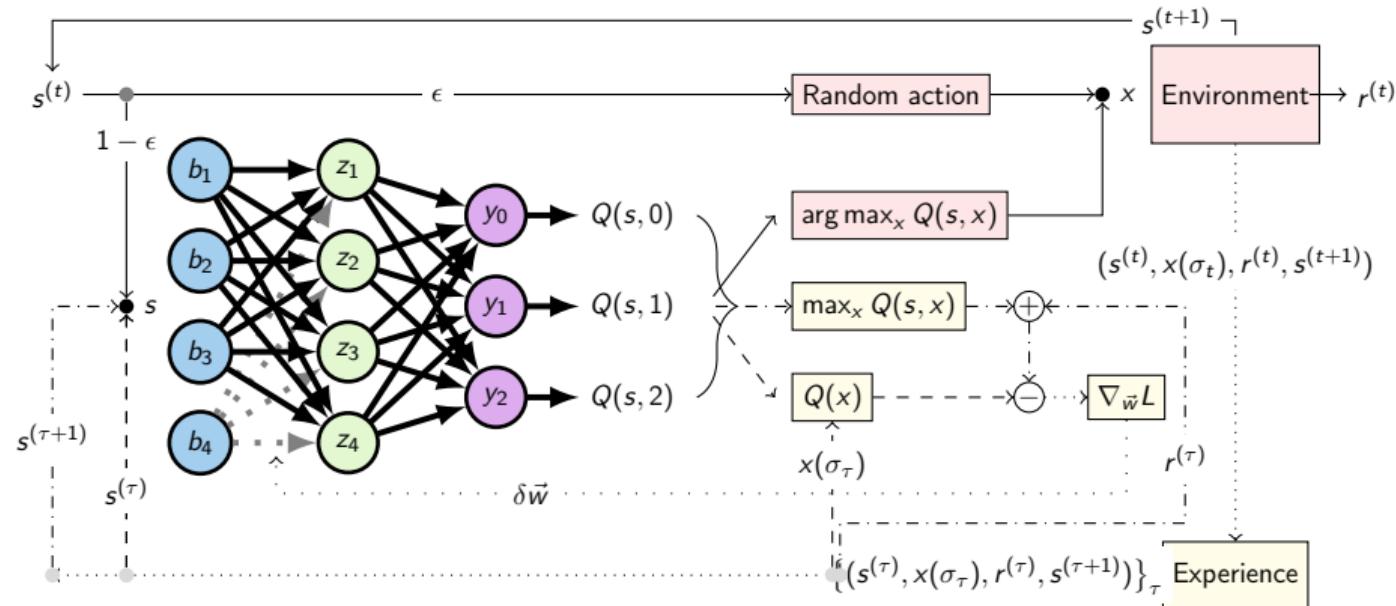


Figure 19: DQN architecture to decide rejection/local/federate.

Experimentation:

- Telefónica infrastructure & resources [26]

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- AWS prices dataset:
 - training 29/02/2020 – 02/05/2020
 - testing 03/05/2020 –31/07/2020

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- Telefónica infrastructure & resources [26]
- AWS prices dataset:
 - training 29/02/2020 – 02/05/2020
 - testing 03/05/2020 – 31/07/2020
- Poissonian arrival of users

Comparison of:

- Optimal
- DQN
- Q-table
- Q-table explore
- greedy

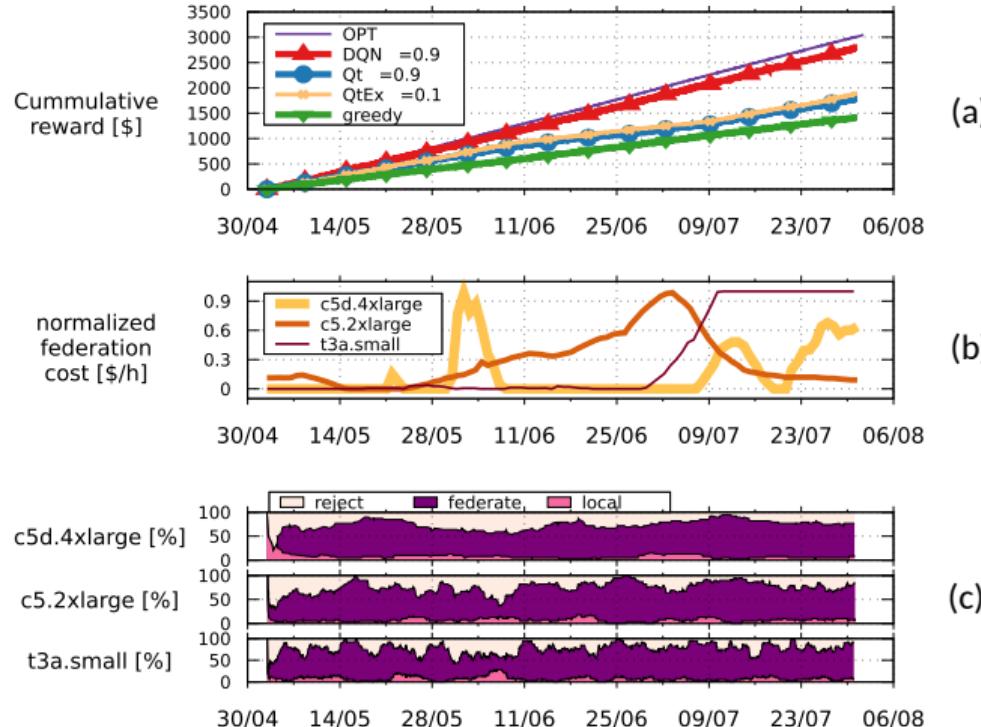


Figure 20: Federation agents' performance.

Comparison of:

- Optimal
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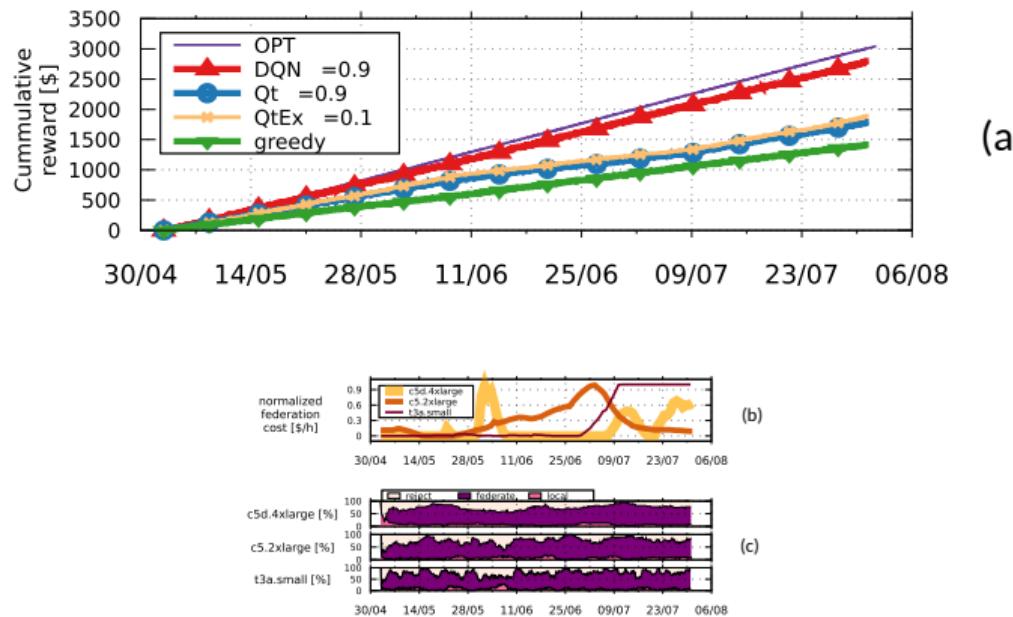


Figure 20: Federation agents' performance.

Comparison of:

- Optimal
- DQN
- Q-table
- Q-table explore
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Results:

- near-optimal

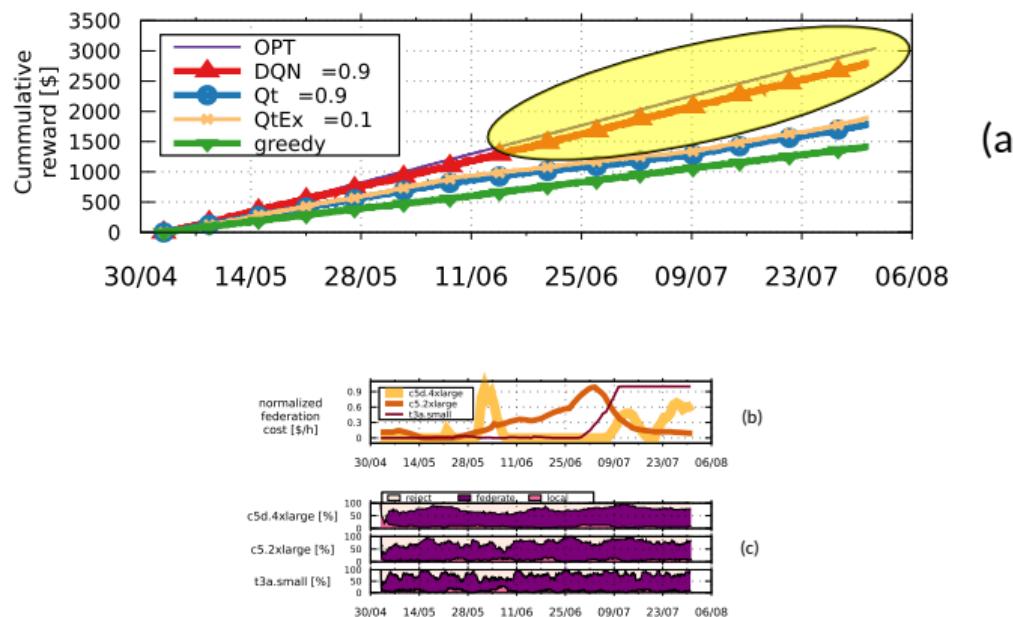


Figure 20: Federation agents' performance.

Comparison of:

- Optimal
- DQN
- Q-table
- Q-table explore
- greedy

Results:

- near-optimal

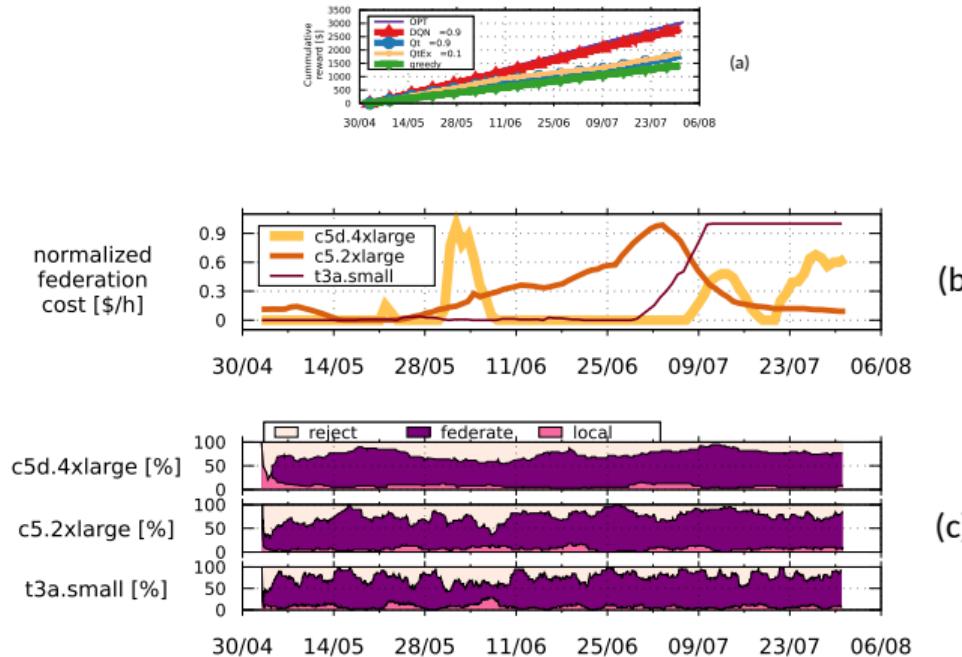


Figure 20: Federation agents' performance.

Comparison of:

- Optimal
- DQN
- Q-table
- Q-table explore
- greedy

Results:

- near-optimal
- react upon peaks

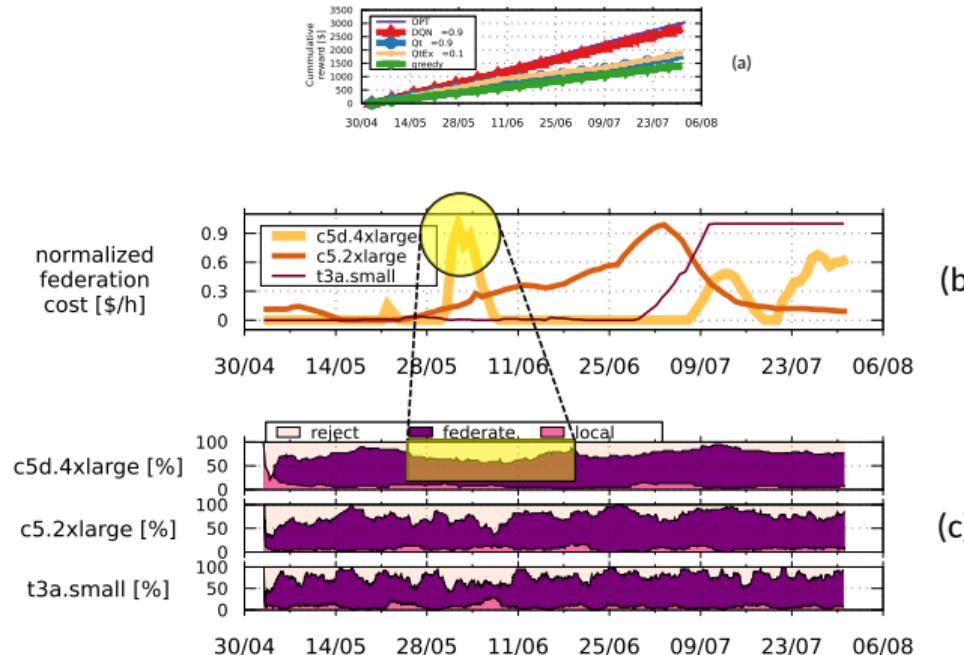
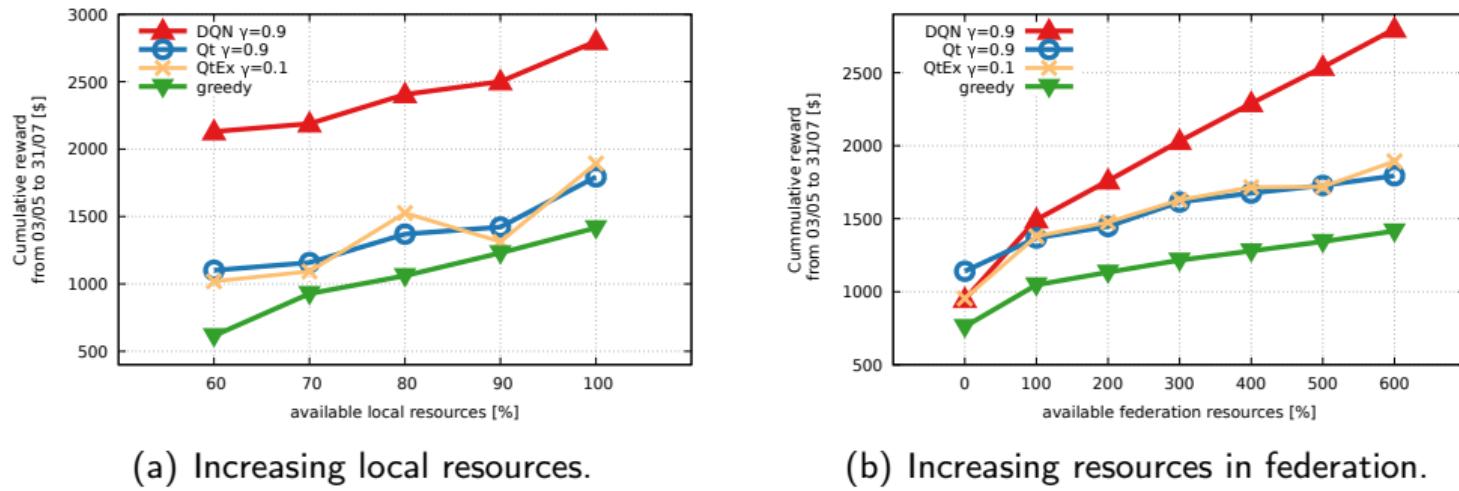


Figure 20: Federation agents' performance.

NFV Orchestration in federated environments

Thesis contribution



(a) Increasing local resources.

(b) Increasing resources in federation.

Figure 21: Cumulative reward vs. available resources.

1 Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs

2 NFV Orchestration in federated environments

- State of the art
- Thesis contribution
- Output

3 NFV orchestration for 5G networks: OKpi

4 Scaling of V2N services: a study case

5 Conclusions & future work

Publications:

- Martín-Pérez, Jorge and C. J. Bernados. “Multi-Domain VNF Mapping Algorithms”. In: *2018 IEEE International Symposium on Broadband Multimedia Systems and Broadcasting (BMSB)*. 2018, pp. 1–6. DOI: [10.1109/BMSB.2018.8436765](https://doi.org/10.1109/BMSB.2018.8436765)
- K. Antevski, J. Martín-Pérez, A. Garcia-Saavedra, C. J. Bernados, X. Li, J. Baranda, J. Mangues-Bafalluy, R. Martnez, and L. Vettori. “A Q-learning strategy for federation of 5G services”. In: *ICC 2020 - 2020 IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC)*. 2020, pp. 1–6. DOI: [10.1109/ICC40277.2020.9149082](https://doi.org/10.1109/ICC40277.2020.9149082)
- Martín-Pérez, Jorge, K. Antevski, A. Garcia-Saavedra, X. Li, and C. J. Bernados. “DQN Dynamic Pricing and Revenue driven Service Federation Strategy”. In: *IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management (2021)*, pp. 1–1. DOI: [10.1109/TNSM.2021.3117589](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNSM.2021.3117589)

Open-source:

- **DFS, BFS w/ cutoffs:** <https://github.com/MartinPJorge/placement/>
- **Q-table:** <https://github.com/MartinPJorge/5gt-federation/>
- **DQN & environment:** <https://github.com/MartinPJorge/5gt-federation/tree/extensionICC/utils/aws/>

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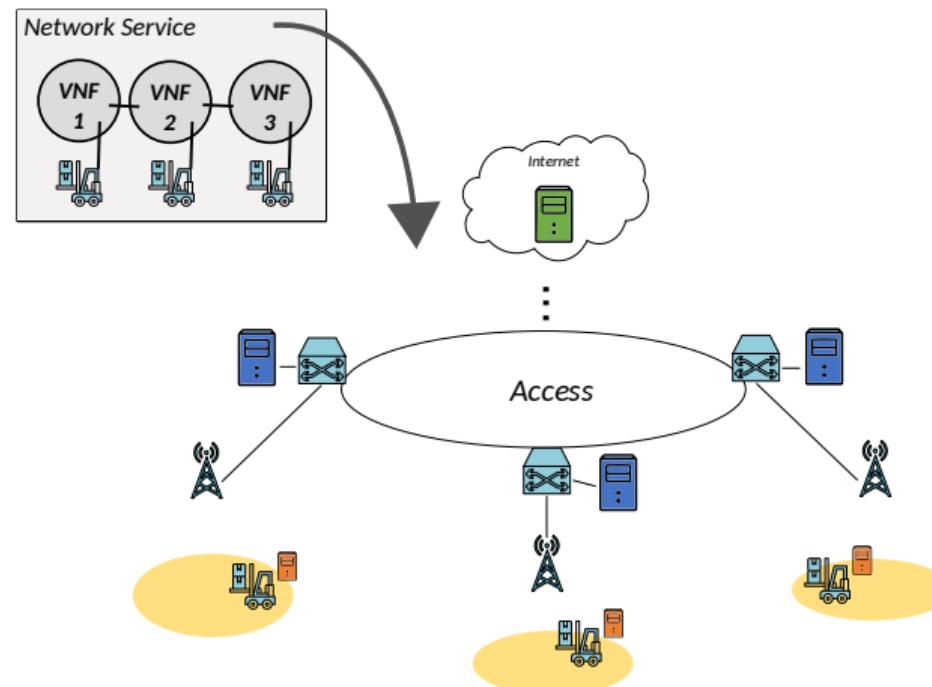


Figure 22: Virtual Network Function Embedding (VNE).

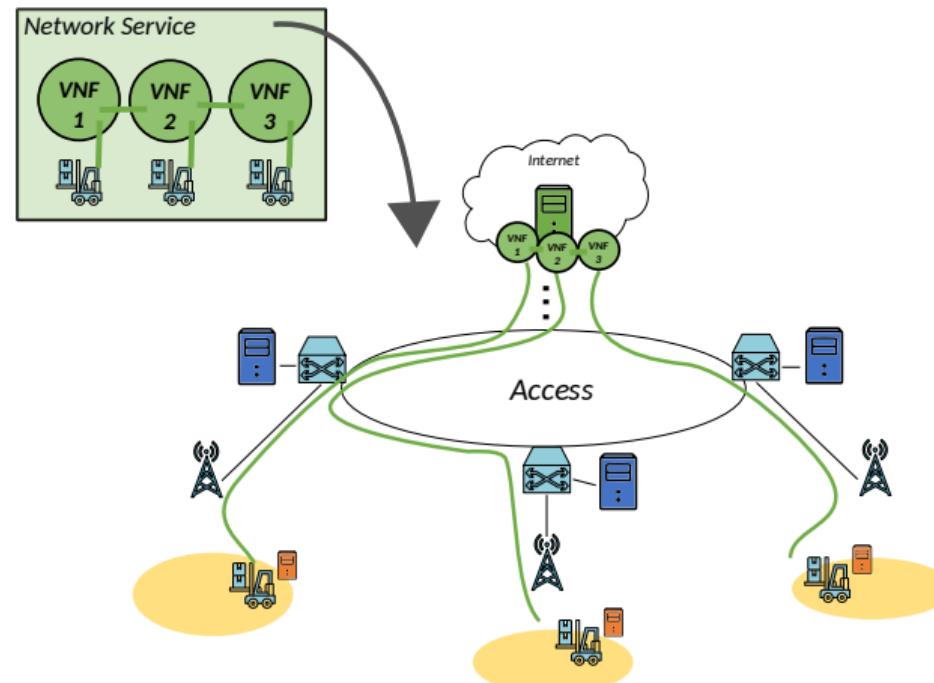


Figure 22: Virtual Network Function Embedding (VNE).

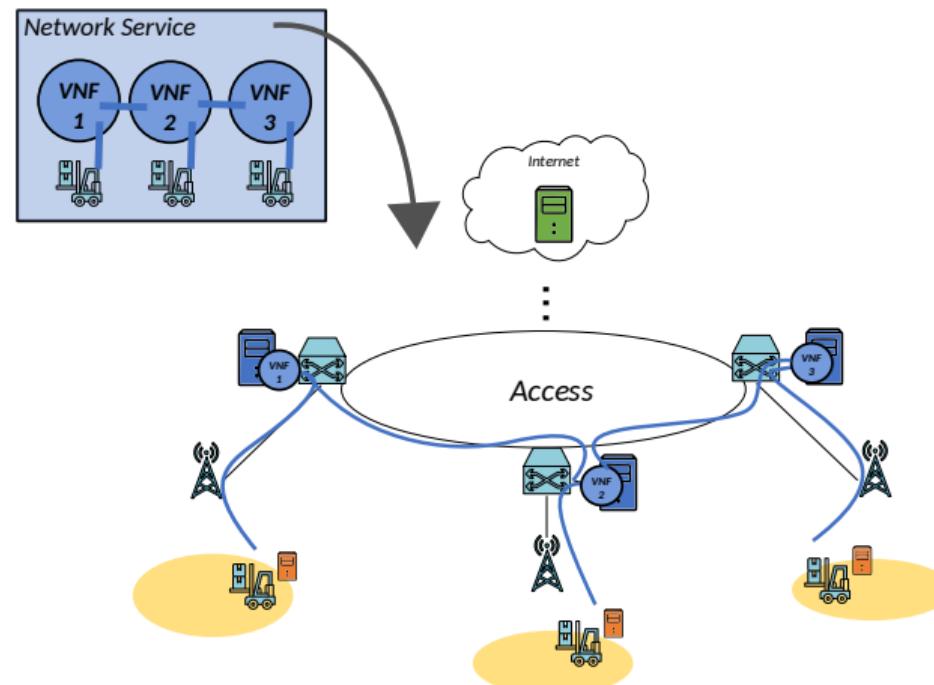


Figure 22: Virtual Network Function Embedding (VNE).

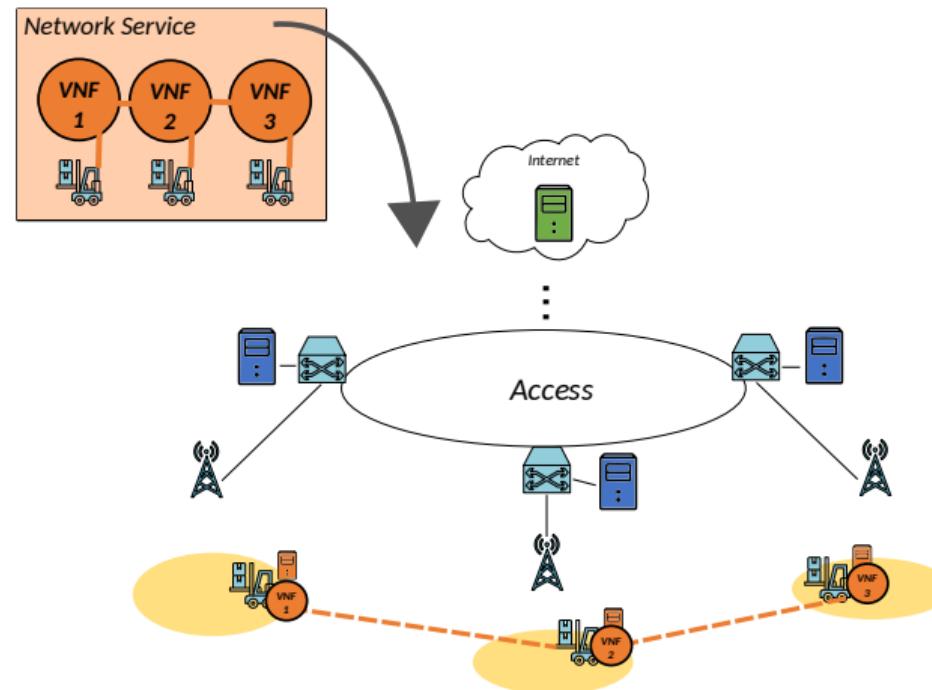


Figure 22: Virtual Network Function Embedding (VNE).

Existing Virtual Network Embedding (VNE) solutions:

- latency-aware, bipartite graph & Hungarian [12]
- maxZ: latency-aware, relaxed ILP [2]
- z-TORCH: KPI monitoring, k-means VNF assign [25]
- AIA: meet latency and throughput [32]

Existing Virtual Network Embedding (VNE) solutions:

- latency-aware, bipartite graph & Hungarian [12]
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- z-TORCH: KPI monitoring, k-means VNF assign [25]
- AIA: meet latency and throughput [32]

OKpi accounts for:

- latency constraints
- **radio coverage**
- **geographical availability**
- **reliability**

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Latency constraint $D(s)$:

$$d_{\text{net}}(\psi) + d_{\text{proc}}(\psi) \leq D(s) \quad (3)$$

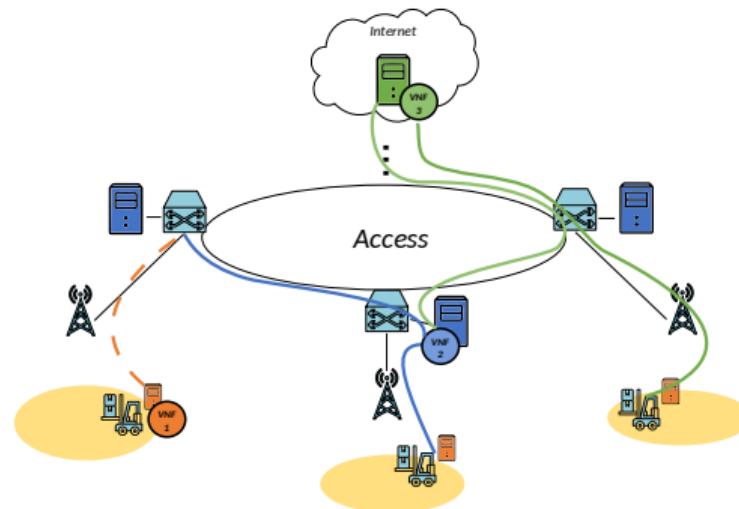


Figure 23: Service s delay.

Latency constraint $D(s)$:

$$d_{\text{net}}(\psi) + d_{\text{proc}}(\psi) \leq D(s) \quad (3)$$

propagation delay

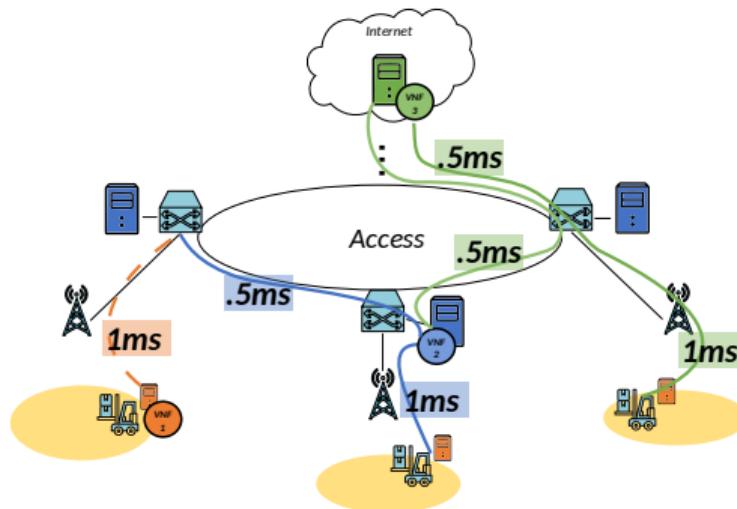


Figure 23: Service s delay.

Latency constraint $D(s)$:

$$d_{\text{net}}(\psi) + d_{\text{proc}}(\psi) \leq D(s) \quad (3)$$

processing delay

d_{proc} : VNF as M/M/1-PS queue

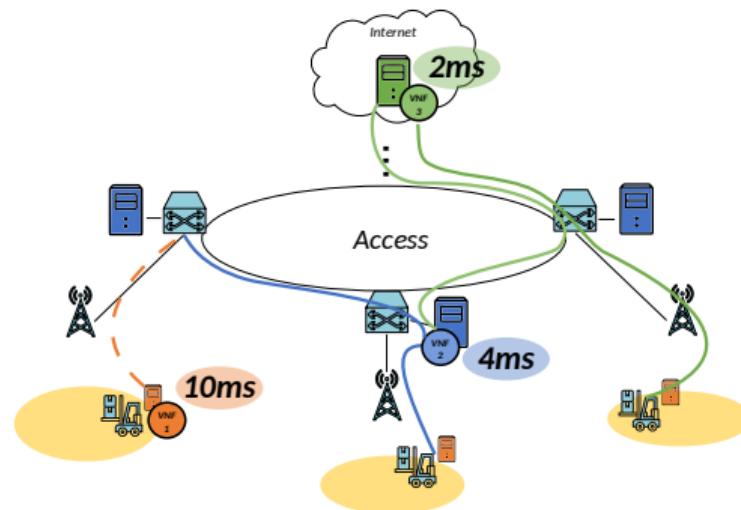


Figure 23: Service s delay.

Radio technology i constraint:

$$\rho(v, c)r_i(v) \leq R_i(c) \quad (4)$$

- $\rho(v, c)$: VNF v is deployed in c
- $R_i(c)$: radio point of access c has radio technology i
- $r_i(v)$: VNF v needs radio technology i

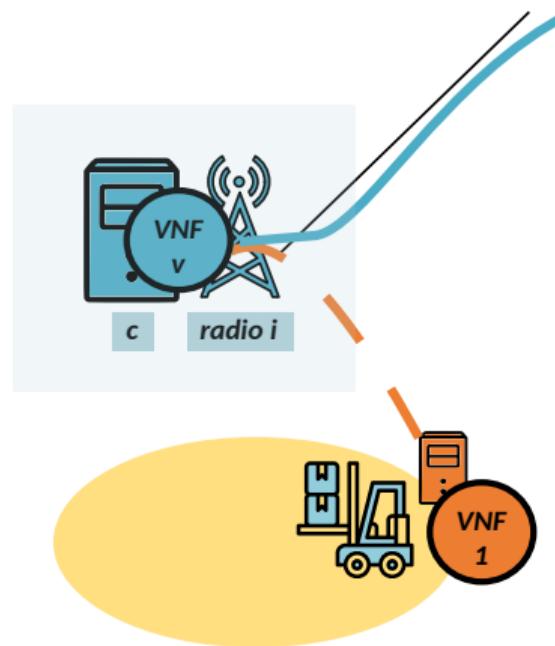


Figure 24: Radio VNF.

Geographical availability:

$$\forall \psi = (\alpha, s), \exists c, v_1, v_2 : \\ \tau_{\psi,c}(e, v_1, v_2) > 0 \quad (5)$$

- location α
- $\tau_{e,c}(e, v_1, v_2)$: flow (ψ, v_1, v_2) traverses link (ψ, c)

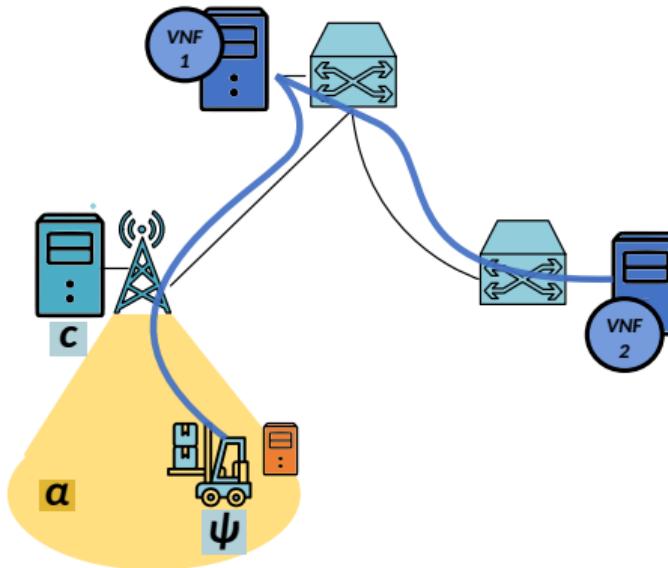


Figure 25: coverage of region α .

Service **reliability** $H(s)$:

$$\prod_{\substack{v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V} \\ (i, j) \in w}} \eta(j, t) \eta(i, j, t) \geq H(s) \quad (6)$$

- $\eta(j, t)$: node reliability at t
- $\eta(i, j, t)$: node reliability at t

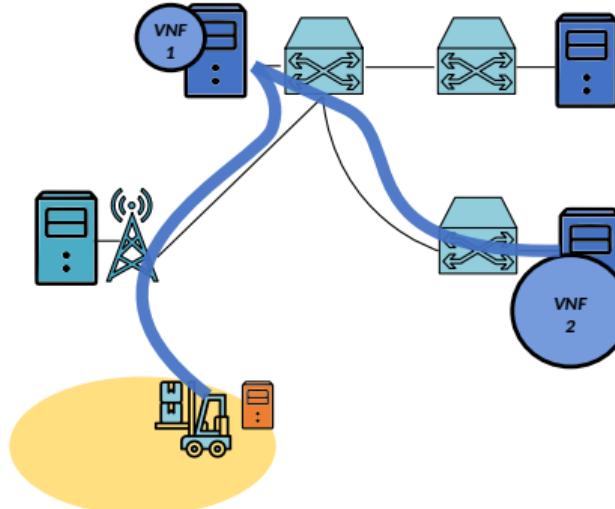


Figure 26: Traffic path.

Service reliability $H(s)$:

$$\prod_{v_1, v_2 \in \mathcal{V}} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{W}} f(\psi, v_1, v_2, w)$$

traffic fraction

$$\prod_{(i,j) \in w} \eta(j, t) \eta(i, j, t) \geq H(s) \quad (6)$$

- $\eta(j, t)$: node reliability at t
- $\eta(i, j, t)$: node reliability at t
- w : traffic path

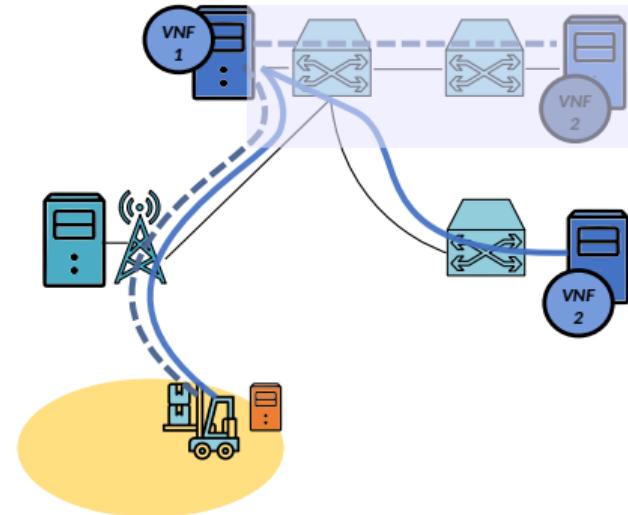


Figure 26: Fractioned traffic path.

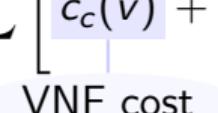
Formulate an optimization problem:

$$\min \sum_c \sum_v \left[c_c(v) + \sum_e \sum_\kappa c_c(\kappa) a_c(\psi, v, \kappa) \right] + \sum_{(i,j)} \sum_e \sum_{v_1, v_2} c_{i,j} \tau_{i,j}(\psi, v_1, v_2) \quad (7)$$

$$s.t. (3) - (6) \quad (8)$$

Formulate an optimization problem:

$$\min \sum_c \sum_v \left[c_c(v) + \sum_e \sum_\kappa c_c(\kappa) a_c(\psi, v, \kappa) \right] + \sum_{(i,j)} \sum_e \sum_{v_1, v_2} c_{i,j} \tau_{i,j}(\psi, v_1, v_2) \quad (7)$$


VNF cost

$$s.t. (3) - (6) \quad (8)$$

Formulate an optimization problem:

$$\min \sum_c \sum_v \left[c_c(v) + \sum_e \sum_{\kappa} c_c(\kappa) a_c(\psi, v, \kappa) \right] + \sum_{(i,j)} \sum_e \sum_{v_1, v_2} c_{i,j} \tau_{i,j}(\psi, v_1, v_2) \quad (7)$$

assigned resource κ cost

$$s.t. (3) - (6) \quad (8)$$

Formulate an optimization problem:

$$\min \sum_c \sum_v \left[c_c(v) + \sum_e \sum_\kappa c_c(\kappa) a_c(\psi, v, \kappa) \right] + \sum_{(i,j)} \sum_e \sum_{v_1, v_2} c_{i,j} \tau_{i,j}(\psi, v_1, v_2) \quad (7)$$

|
traffic steering cost

$$s.t. (3) - (6) \quad (8)$$

Formulate an optimization problem:

$$\min \sum_c \sum_v \left[c_c(v) + \sum_e \sum_\kappa c_c(\kappa) a_c(\psi, v, \kappa) \right] + \sum_{(i,j)} \sum_e \sum_{v_1, v_2} c_{i,j} \tau_{i,j}(\psi, v_1, v_2) \quad (7)$$

$$s.t. (3) - (6) \quad (8)$$

NP-hard: bin-packing problem equivalence.

The **OKpi** (all KPI) solution:

- infrastructure as a graph
- edges with:
 - delay
 - reliability

The **OKpi** (all KPI) solution:

- infrastructure as a graph
- edges with:
 - delay
 - reliability

Solve in two steps:

- 1 Create a decision graph
- 2 Create an expanded graph

Decision graph $\tilde{G} = (\tilde{N}, \tilde{E})$.

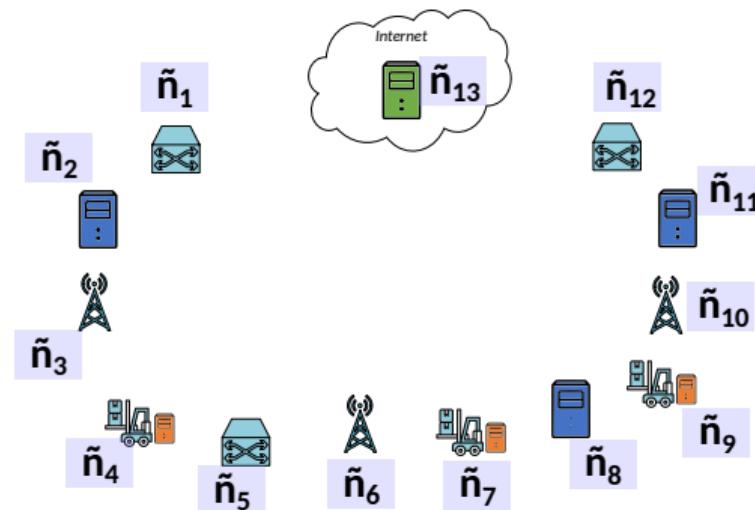


Figure 27: OKpi decision graph.

Decision graph $\tilde{G} = (\tilde{N}, \tilde{E})$.

Nodes $\tilde{N} = \{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2, \dots\}$:

- $|\mathcal{V}| - 1$ replicas

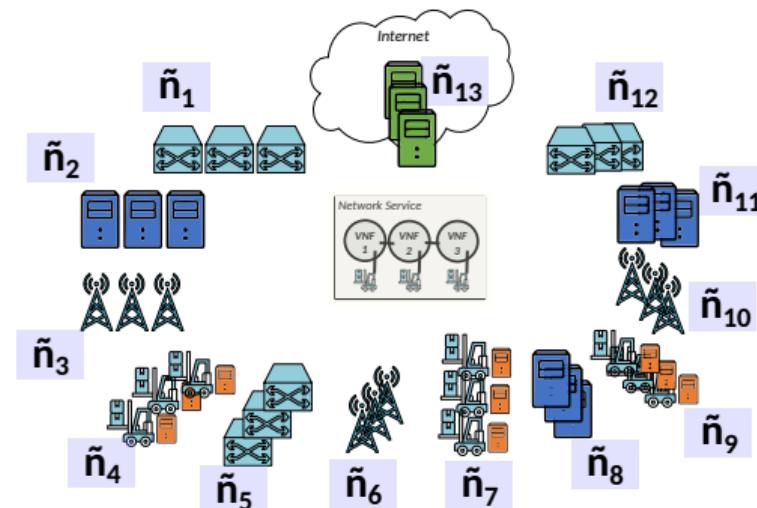


Figure 27: OKpi decision graph.

Decision graph $\tilde{G} = (\tilde{N}, \tilde{E})$.

Nodes $\tilde{N} = \{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2, \dots\}$:

- $|\mathcal{V}| - 1$ replicas

Edges $\tilde{E} = \{(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2), \dots\}$:

- two weights:

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{D}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{D(s)}, \frac{\log \tilde{\eta}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{\log H(s)} \right)$$

(9)

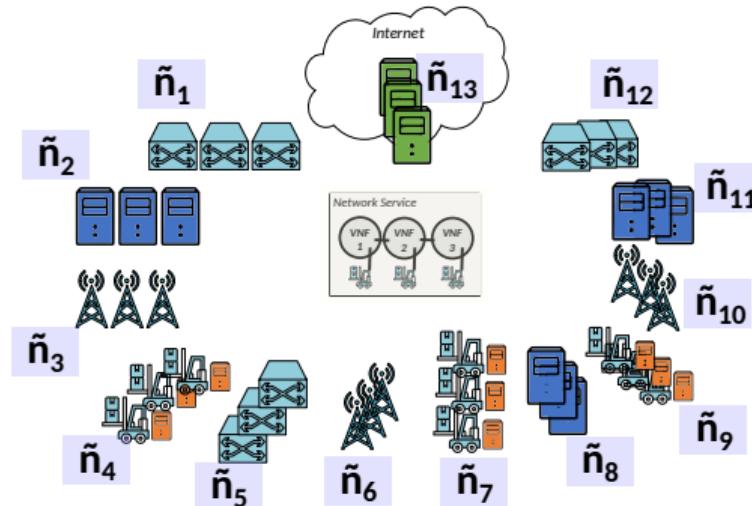


Figure 27: OKpi decision graph.

Decision graph $\tilde{G} = (\tilde{N}, \tilde{E})$.

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Edges $\tilde{E} = \{(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2), \dots\}$:

- two weights:

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{D}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{D(s)}, \frac{\log \tilde{\eta}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{\log H(s)} \right)$$

delay fraction

(9)

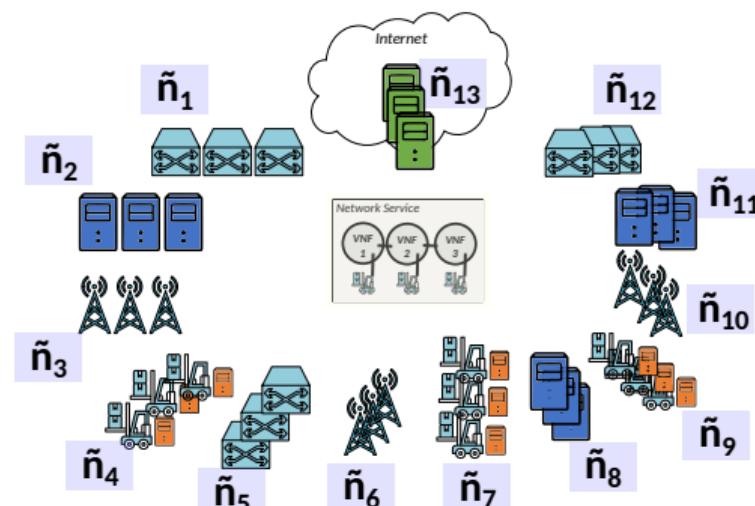


Figure 27: OKpi decision graph.

Decision graph $\tilde{G} = (\tilde{N}, \tilde{E})$.

Nodes $\tilde{N} = \{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2, \dots\}$:

- $|\mathcal{V}| - 1$ replicas

Edges $\tilde{E} = \{(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2), \dots\}$:

- two weights:

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{D}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{D(s)}, \frac{\log \tilde{\eta}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{\log H(s)} \right)$$

reliability fraction

(9)

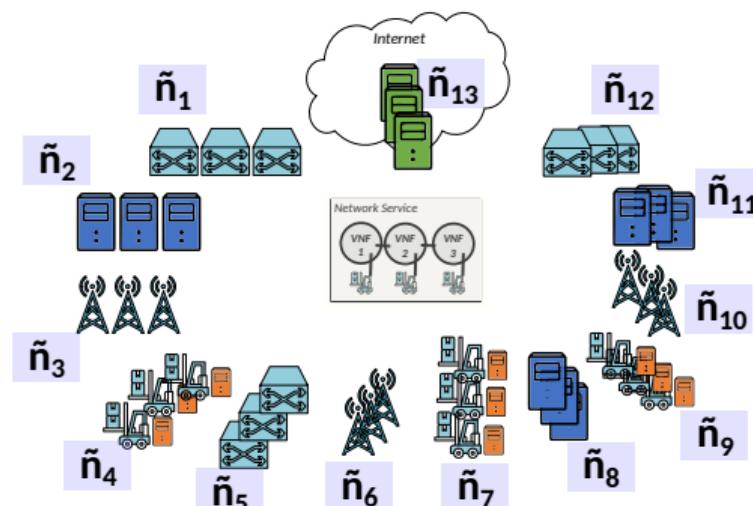


Figure 27: OKpi decision graph.

Decision graph $\tilde{G} = (\tilde{N}, \tilde{E})$.

Nodes $\tilde{N} = \{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2, \dots\}$:

- $|\mathcal{V}| - 1$ replicas

Edges $\tilde{E} = \{(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2), \dots\}$:

- two weights:

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{D}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{D(s)}, \frac{\log \tilde{\eta}_{\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2}}{\log H(s)} \right) \quad (9)$$

- create links $(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2)$

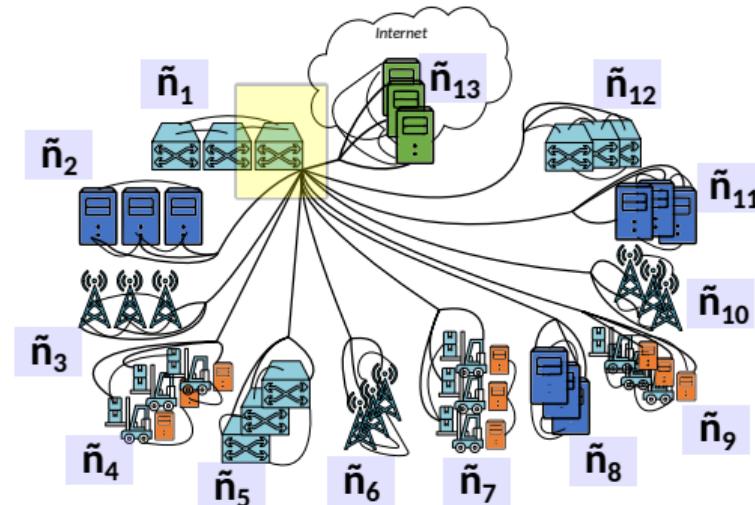


Figure 27: OKpi decision graph.

Expanded graph:

- 1 add superscripts $\tilde{n}^{d,r}$
 - d : delay to reach it
 - r : reliab. to reach it



Figure 28: OKpi expanded graph $\gamma = 3$.

Expanded graph:

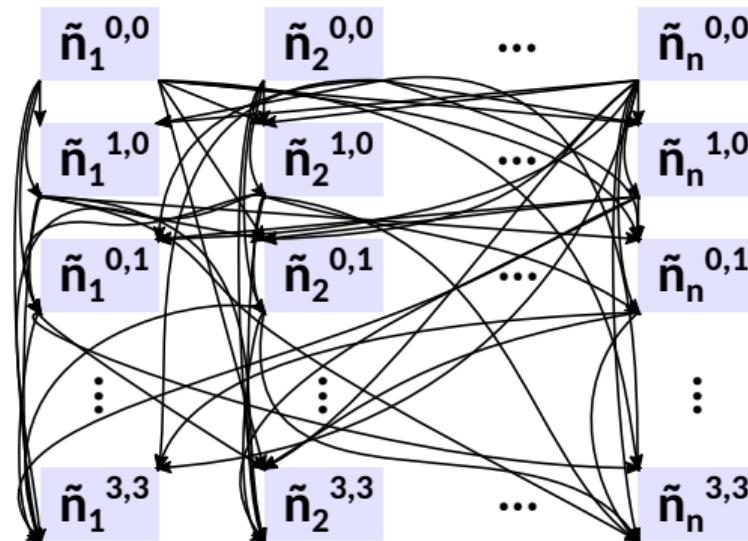
- 1** add superscripts $\tilde{n}^{d,r}$
 - d : delay to reach it
 - r : reliab. to reach it
- 2** add $(\gamma + 1)^2$ replicas

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------|
| $\tilde{n}_1^{0,0}$ | $\tilde{n}_2^{0,0}$ | ... | $\tilde{n}_n^{0,0}$ |
| $\tilde{n}_1^{1,0}$ | $\tilde{n}_2^{1,0}$ | ... | $\tilde{n}_n^{1,0}$ |
| $\tilde{n}_1^{0,1}$ | $\tilde{n}_2^{0,1}$ | ... | $\tilde{n}_n^{0,1}$ |
| \vdots | \vdots | | \vdots |
| $\tilde{n}_1^{3,3}$ | $\tilde{n}_2^{3,3}$ | ... | $\tilde{n}_n^{3,3}$ |

Figure 28: OKpi expanded graph $\gamma = 3$.

Expanded graph:

- 1 add superscripts $\tilde{n}^{d,r}$
 - d : delay to reach it
 - r : reliab. to reach it
- 2 add $(\gamma + 1)^2$ replicas
- 3 connect $\tilde{n}_1^{d_1,r_2}$ with $\tilde{n}_2^{d_2,r_2}$

Figure 28: OKpi expanded graph $\gamma = 3$.

Expanded graph:

- 1 add superscripts $\tilde{n}^{d,r}$
 - d : delay to reach it
 - r : reliab. to reach it
- 2 add $(\gamma + 1)^2$ replicas
- 3 connect $\tilde{n}_1^{d_1, r_2}$ with $\tilde{n}_2^{d_2, r_2}$
 - link $(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \in \tilde{E}$
 - $d_1 + \gamma \cdot d(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \leq d_2$
 - $r_1 + \gamma \cdot r(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \leq r_2$

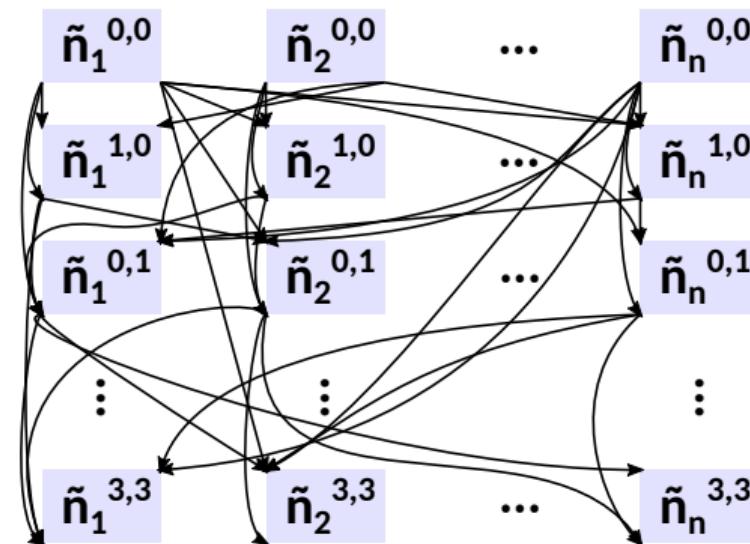


Figure 28: OKpi expanded graph $\gamma = 3$.

Expanded graph:

- 1 add superscripts $\tilde{n}^{d,r}$
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 - $d_1 + \gamma \cdot d(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \leq d_2$
 - $r_1 + \gamma \cdot r(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \leq r_2$
- 4 one hop per VNF

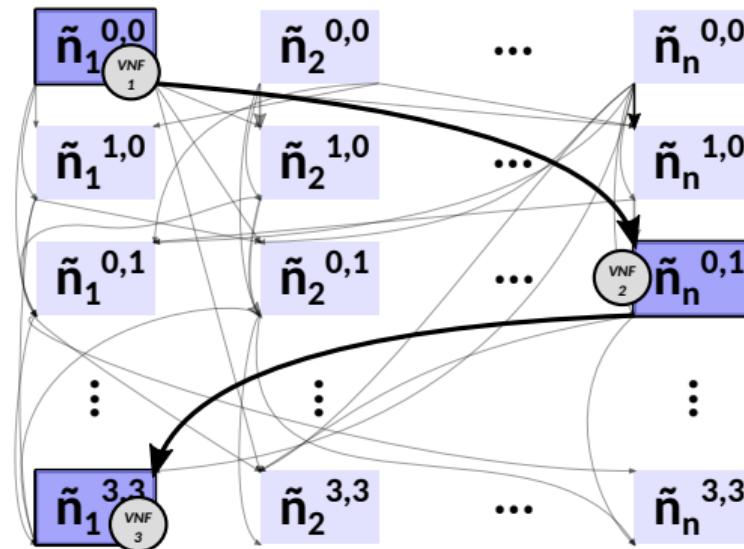
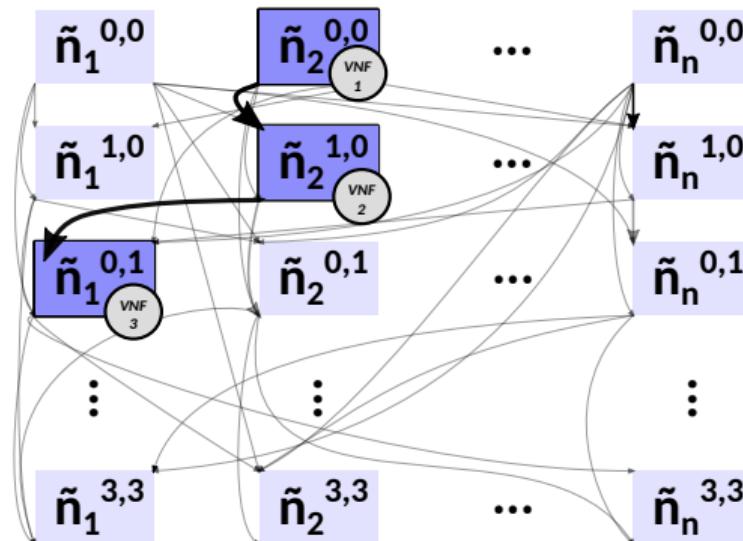


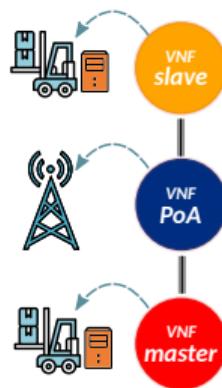
Figure 28: OKpi expanded graph $\gamma = 3$.

Expanded graph:

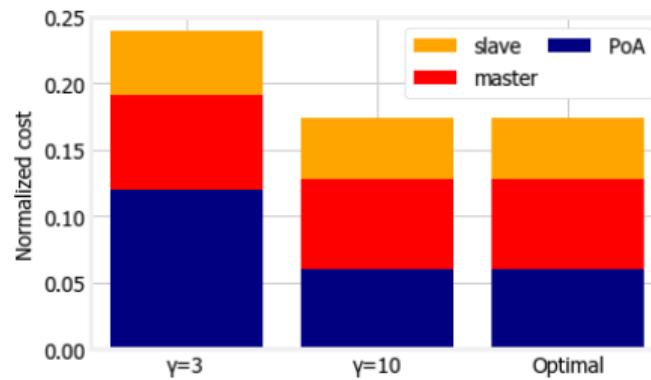
- 1 add superscripts $\tilde{n}^{d,r}$
 - d : delay to reach it
 - r : reliab. to reach it
- 2 add $(\gamma + 1)^2$ replicas
- 3 connect $\tilde{n}_1^{d_1, r_2}$ with $\tilde{n}_2^{d_2, r_2}$
 - link $(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \in \tilde{E}$
 - $d_1 + \gamma \cdot d(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \leq d_2$
 - $r_1 + \gamma \cdot r(\tilde{n}_1, \tilde{n}_2) \leq r_2$
- 4 one hop per VNF

Figure 28: OKpi expanded graph $\gamma = 3$.

Simulations using realistic ITU+3GPP 5G scenarios [16]:



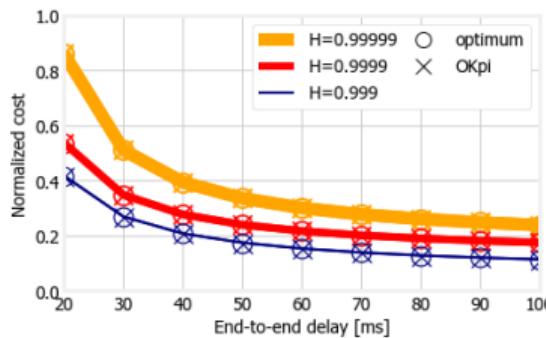
(a)



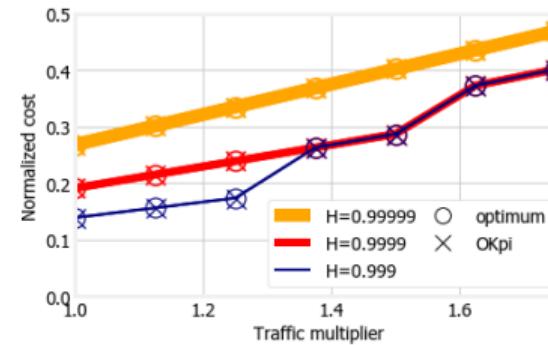
(b)

Figure 29: (a) master-slave robotic VS illustration, and (b) optimality comparison of the VNFs' deployment costs using OKpi with $\gamma = 3, 10$.

Simulations using realistic ITU+3GPP 5G scenarios [16]:



(a)



(b)

Figure 30: (a) end-to-end delay, and (b) traffic impact on deployment cost of master-slave robotic VS.

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5 Conclusions & future work

Publications:

- Martín-Peréz, Jorge, F. Malandrino, C. F. Chiasseroni, and C. J. Bernardos. “OKpi: All-KPI Network Slicing Through Efficient Resource Allocation”. In: *IEEE INFOCOM 2020 - IEEE Conference on Computer Communications*. 2020, pp. 804–813. DOI: [10.1109/INFOCOM41043.2020.9155263](https://doi.org/10.1109/INFOCOM41043.2020.9155263)
- Martín-Peréz, Jorge, F. Malandrino, C. F. Chiasseroni, M. Groshev, and C. J. Bernardos. “KPI Guarantees in Network Slicing”. In: *IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking* (2021). Accepted
- B. Nemeth, N. Molner, Martín-Peréz, J., C. J. Bernardos, A. de la Oliva, and B. Sonkoly. “Delay and reliability-constrained VNF placement on mobile and volatile 5G infrastructure”. In: *IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing* (2021), pp. 1–1. DOI: [10.1109/TMC.2021.3055426](https://doi.org/10.1109/TMC.2021.3055426)

Open-source:

- **AMPLPY**: <https://github.com/ampl/amplpy/>
- **networkx**: <https://github.com/networkx/networkx/>
- **OKpi**: <https://github.com/MartinPJorge/placement/>
- **FMC**: <https://github.com/MartinPJorge/placement/>

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Scaling of V2N services: a study case

State of the art

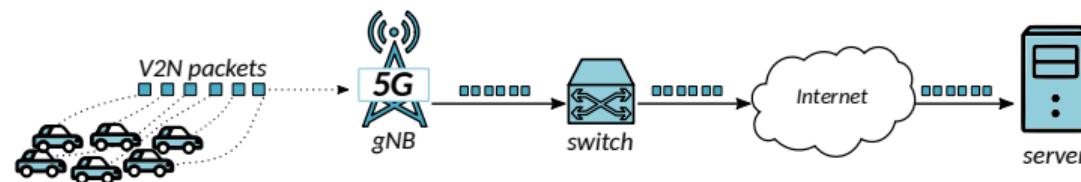


Figure 31: V2N service scaling.

Scaling of V2N services: a study case

State of the art

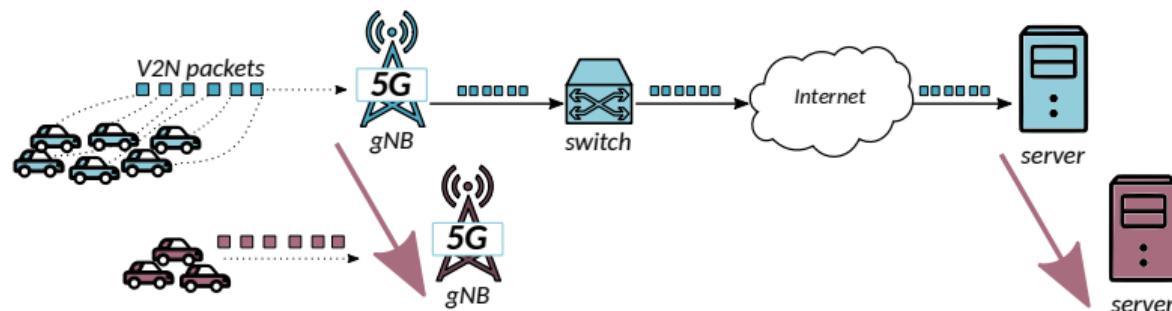


Figure 31: V2N service scaling.

V2N scaling solutions:

- assign radio resource blocks [22]
- computing resources scaling:
 - threshold-based [5, 24]
 - LSTM-based [7]

V2N scaling solutions:

- assign radio resource blocks [22]
- computing resources scaling:
 - threshold-based [5, 24]
 - LSTM-based [7]
 - **compare:**
 - DES, TES
 - HTM
 - GRU
 - LSTM
 - TCN
 - TCNLSTM

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Scaling of V2N services: a study case

Thesis contribution

uc3m

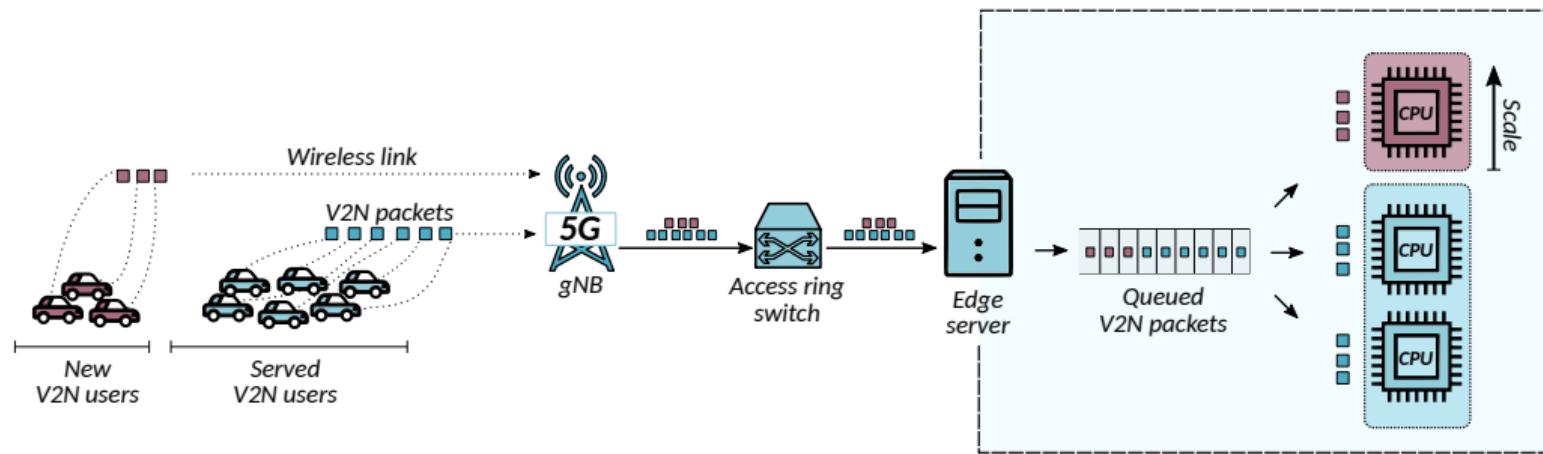


Figure 32: V2N service vertical scaling.

Edge server – $M/M/c$ queue:

- $\lambda(t)$: cars' arrival rate
- μ : CPU service rate
- $c(t)$: number of CPUs

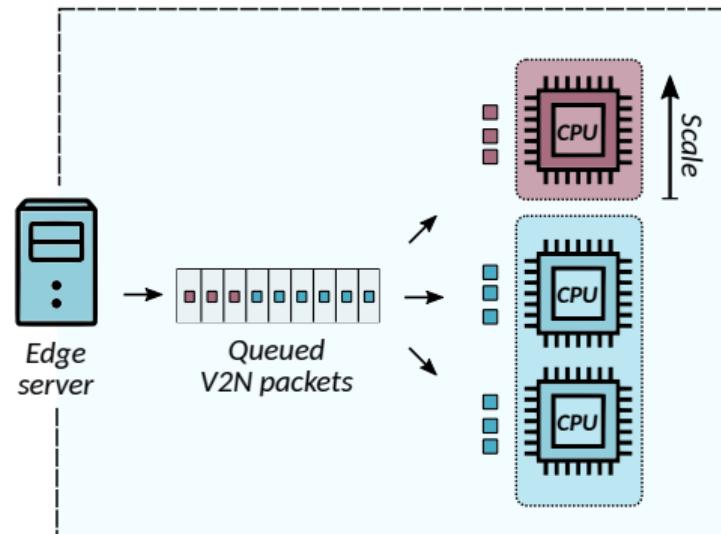


Figure 33: Server as $M/M/c$ queue.

Edge server – $M/M/c$ queue:

- $\lambda(t)$: cars' arrival rate
- μ : CPU service rate
- $c(t)$: number of CPUs

Scale to meet avg. latency:

$$\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{P_Q}{c(t)\mu - \lambda(t)} \quad (10)$$

with P_Q the prob. of all servers bussy (Earlang C).

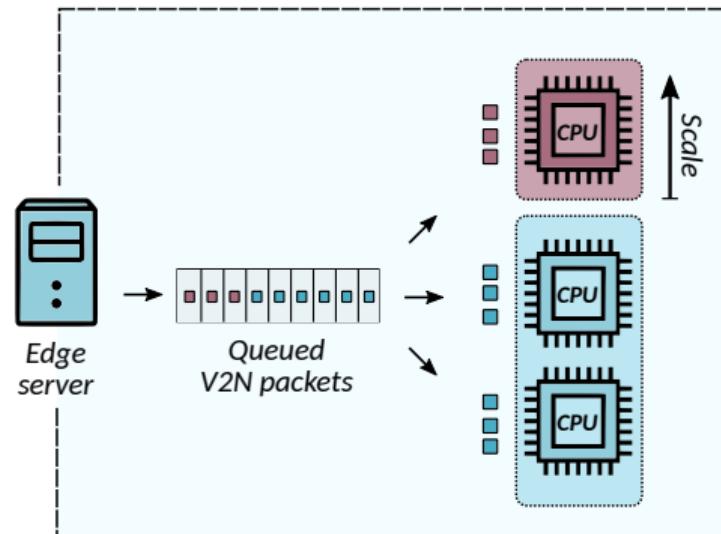


Figure 33: Server as $M/M/c$ queue.

Dataset to derive $\lambda(t)$:

- 116 roads in Torino
- (lat,lng) of roads
- traffic [vehicles/hour] each 5 min.
- avg. speed [vehicles/hour] each 5 min.
- from 28/01/2020 – now

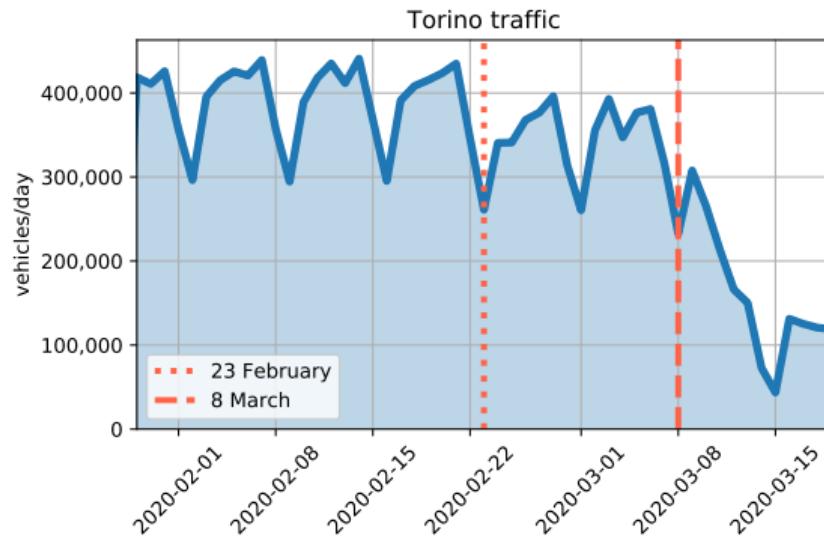


Figure 34: Traffic after COVID-19 lockdowns – 8 March.

Figure 35: Vehicular traffic – wee hours @Torino.

Predict future traffic $\lambda(t + n)$

- **time-series techniques:**
DES, TES
- **proprietary:** HTM
- **neural networks:** GRU,
LSTM, TCN, TCNLSTM

Patterns:

- **strong seasonality.**

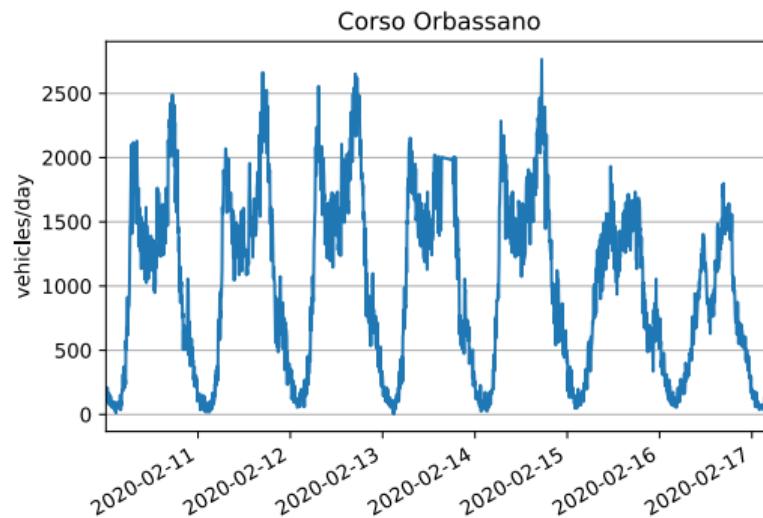


Figure 36: Weekly traffic at Corso Orbassano road.

Predict future traffic $\lambda(t + n)$

- **time-series techniques:**
DES, TES
- **proprietary:** HTM
- **neural networks:** GRU,
LSTM, TCN, TCNLSTM

Patterns:

- **strong seasonality.**
- week & weekend flows

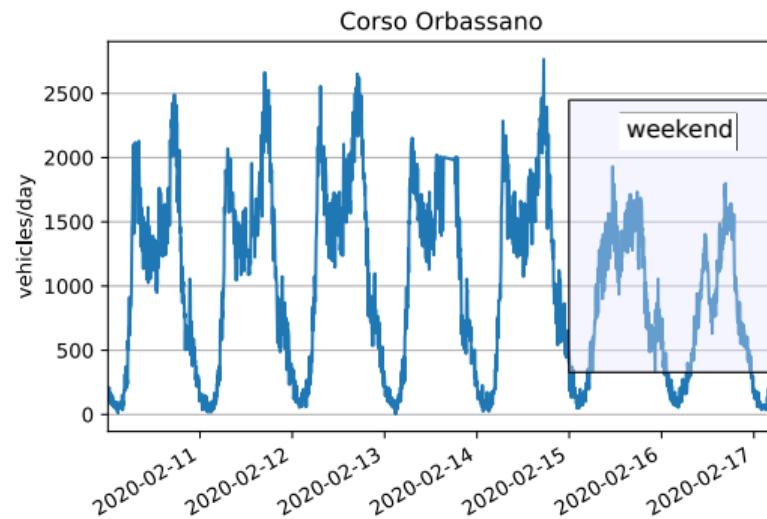


Figure 36: Weekly traffic at Corso Orbassano road.

Predict future traffic $\lambda(t + n)$

- **time-series techniques:**
DES, TES
- **proprietary:** HTM
- **neural networks:** GRU,
LSTM, TCN, TCNLSTM

Patterns:

- **strong seasonality.**
- week & weekend flows
- night hours,

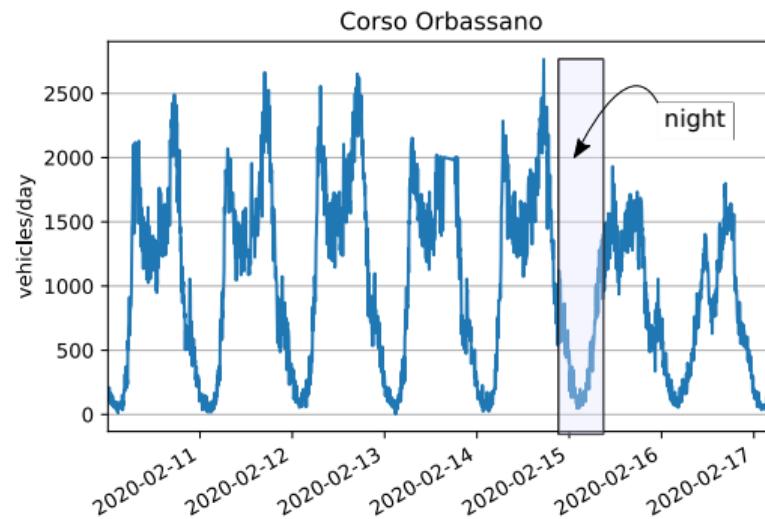


Figure 36: Weekly traffic at Corso Orbassano road.

Predict future traffic $\lambda(t + n)$

- **time-series techniques:**
DES, TES
- **proprietary:** HTM
- **neural networks:** GRU,
LSTM, TCN, TCNLSTM

Patterns:

- **strong seasonality.**
- week & weekend flows
- night hours, rush hours,

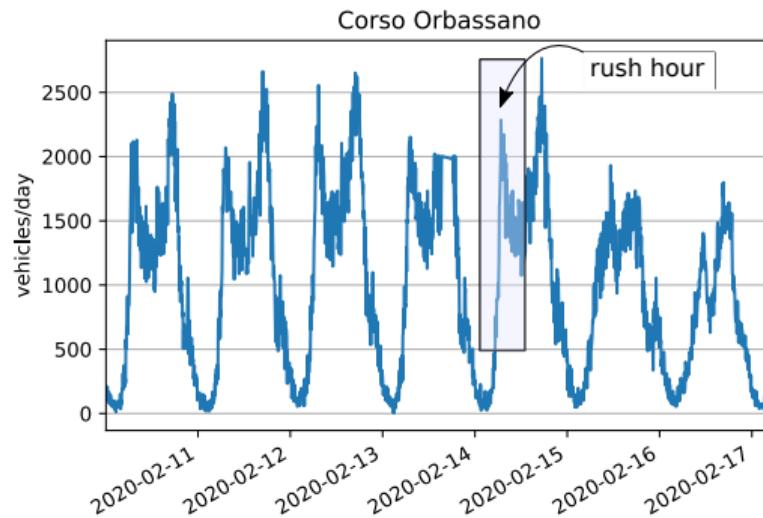


Figure 36: Weekly traffic at Corso Orbassano road.

Predict future traffic $\lambda(t + n)$

- **time-series techniques:**
DES, TES
- **proprietary:** HTM
- **neural networks:** GRU,
LSTM, TCN, TCNLSTM

Patterns:

- **strong seasonality.**
- week & weekend flows
- night hours, rush hours,
schools' out

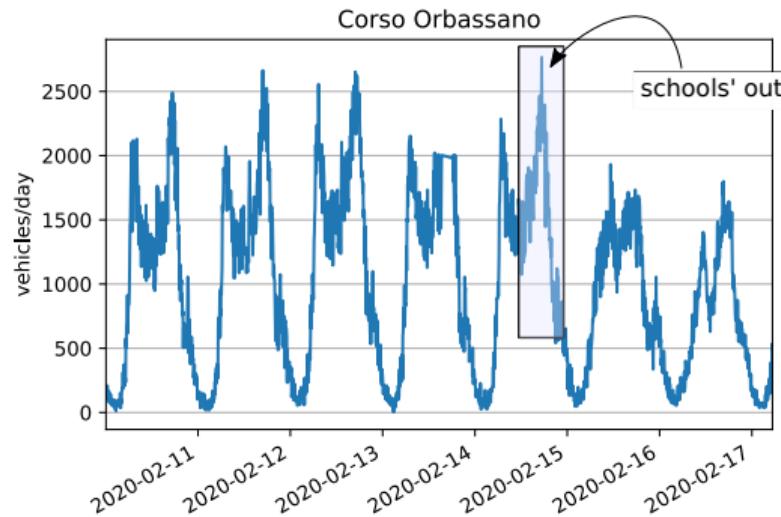


Figure 36: Weekly traffic at Corso Orbassano road.

non-COVID-19 (2020)

- training: 28th Feb - 28th Mar
- testing: 29th Feb - 07th Mar

COVID-19 (2020)

- training: 06th Feb - 07th Mar
- testing: 08th Mar - 15th Mar

non-COVID-19 (2020)

- training: 28thFeb - 28thMar
- testing: 29thFeb - 07thMar

COVID-19 (2020)

- training: 06thFeb - 07thMar
- testing: 08thMar - 15thMar

Train:

- offline training
- online training

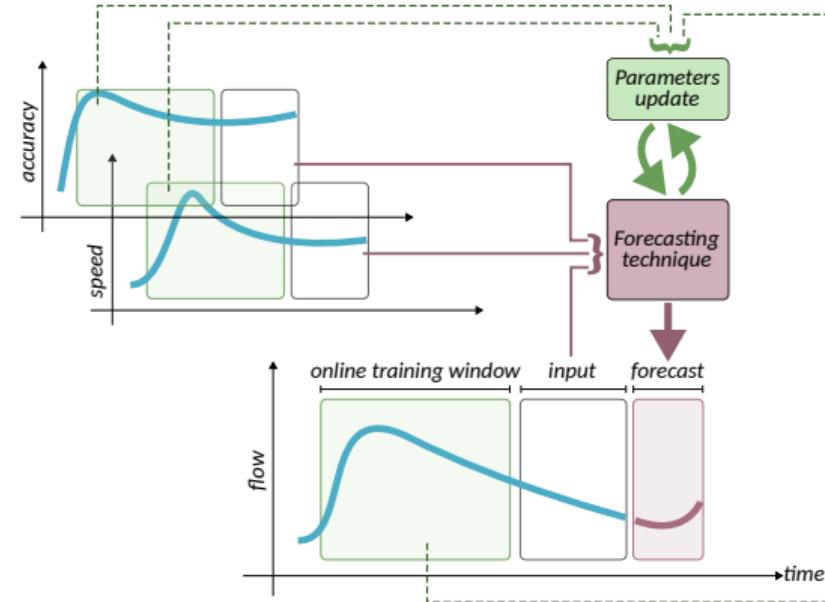


Figure 37: Online training.

Vertical scaling:

- 1 $\lambda(t + n)$: traffic prediction

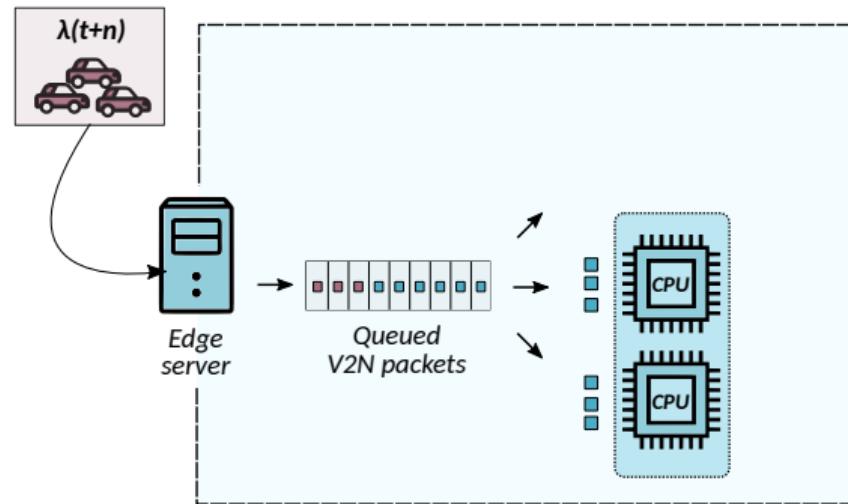


Figure 38: $M/M/c$ -based scaling.

Vertical scaling:

- 1 $\lambda(t + n)$: traffic prediction
- 2 derive $c(t + n)$ s.t.:

$$\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{P_Q}{c(t+n)\mu - \lambda(t+n)} \leq D(s) \quad (11)$$

with $D(s)$ the target delay

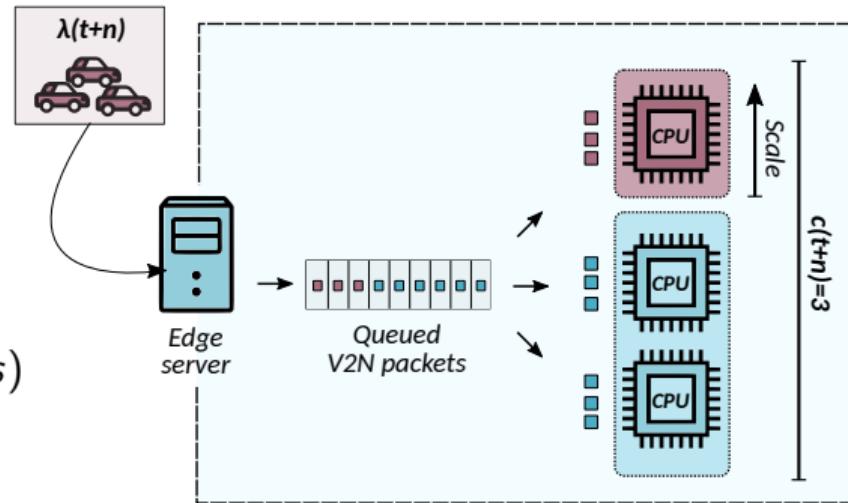


Figure 38: $M/M/c$ -based scaling.

Scaling of V2N services: a study case

Thesis contribution

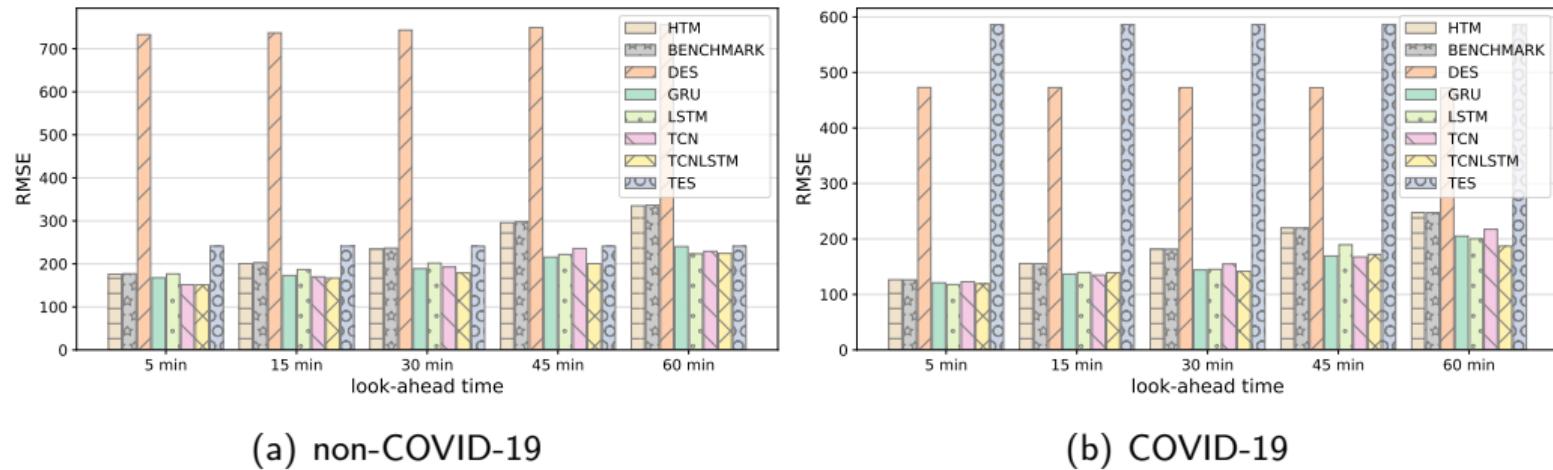


Figure 39: Prediction accuracy (offline training).

Most accurate: **Neural Networks**

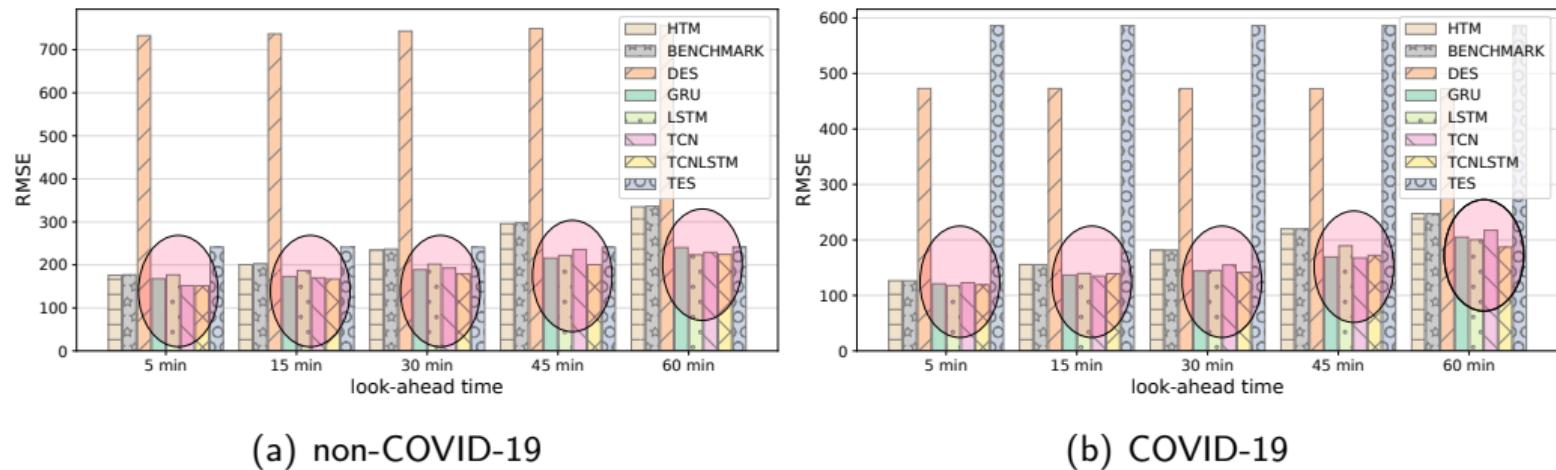
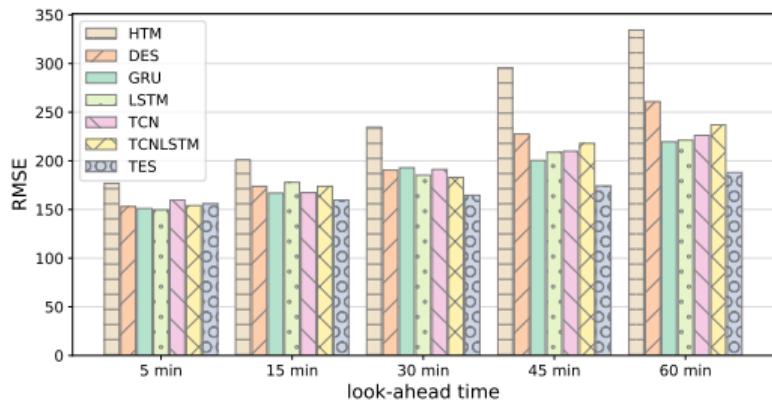


Figure 39: Prediction accuracy (offline training).

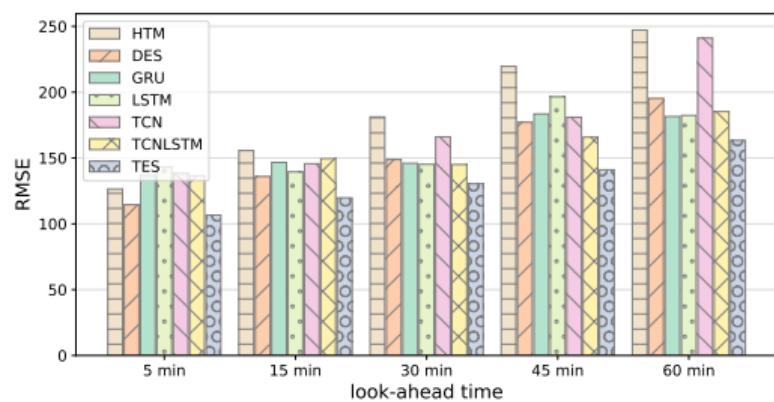
Scaling of V2N services: a study case

Thesis contribution

uc3m



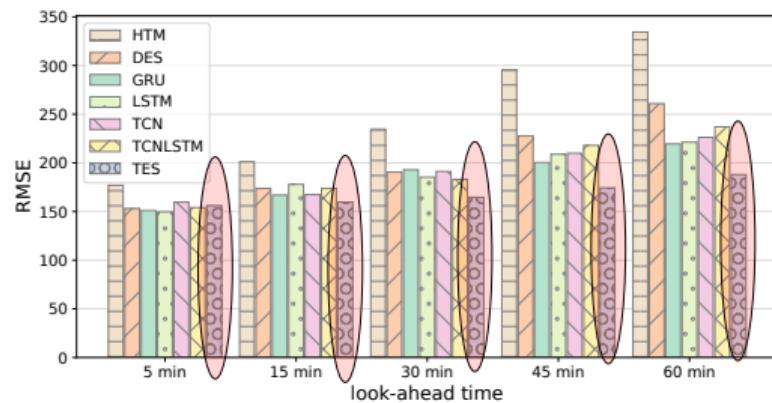
(a) non-COVID-19



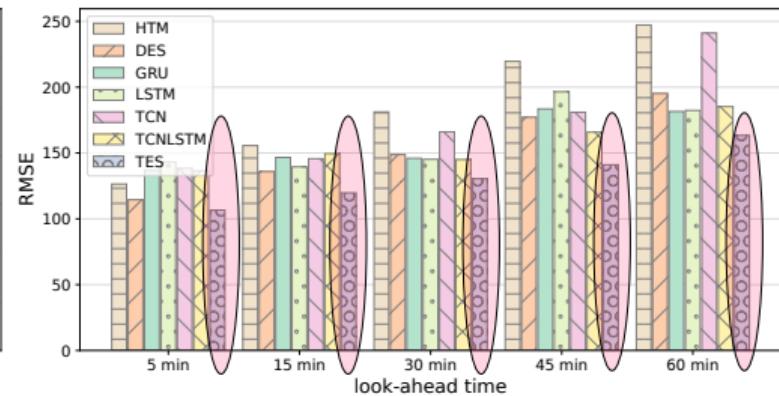
(b) COVID-19

Figure 40: Prediction accuracy (online training).

Most accurate: **TES**



(a) non-COVID-19

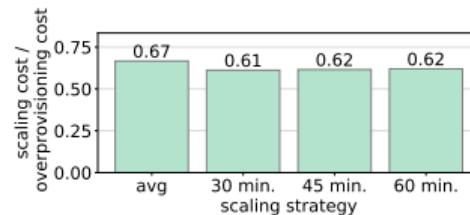


(b) COVID-19

Figure 40: Prediction accuracy (online training).

Scaling of V2N services: a study case

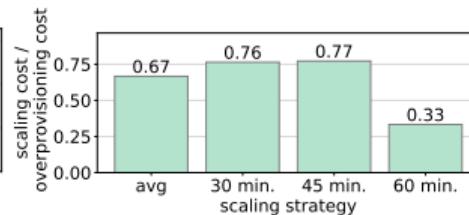
Thesis contribution



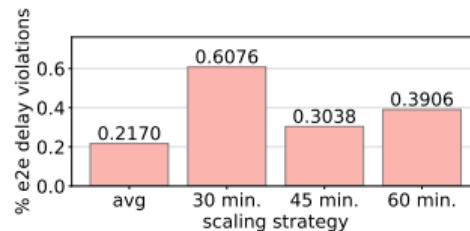
(a) Remote driving savings



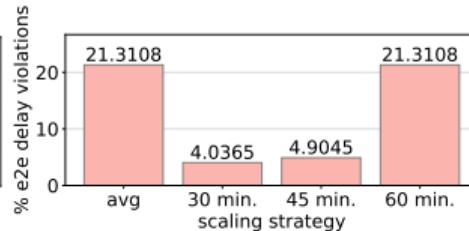
(b) Coop. aware. savings



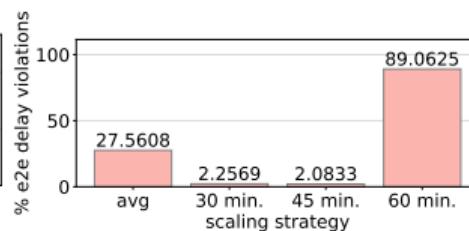
(c) Hazard warn. savings



(d) Remote driving delay vio-
late



(e) Coop. aware. delay violate

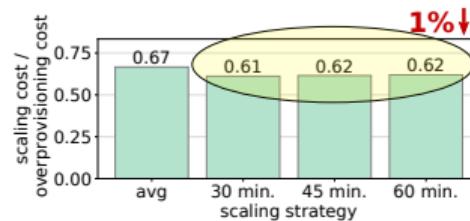


(f) Hazard warn. violate

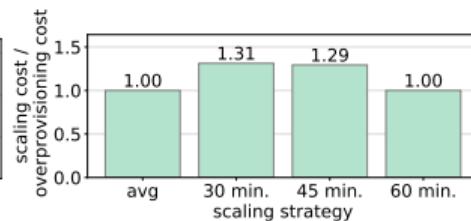
Figure 41: Cost savings and delay violations due to scaling – TES with online training was used.

Scaling of V2N services: a study case

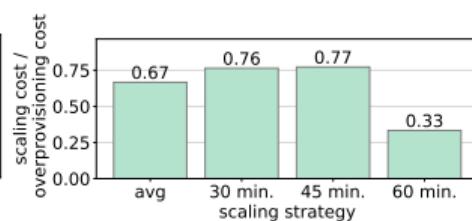
Thesis contribution



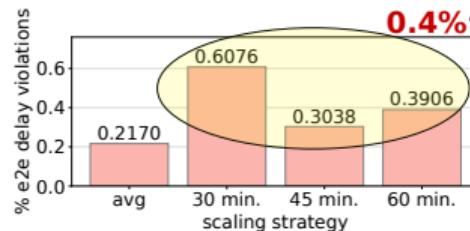
(a) Remote driving savings



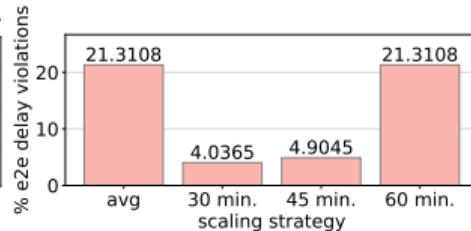
(b) Coop. aware. savings



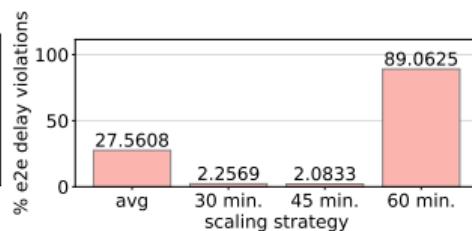
(c) Hazard warn. savings



(d) Remote driving delay vio-
late



(e) Coop. aware. delay violate

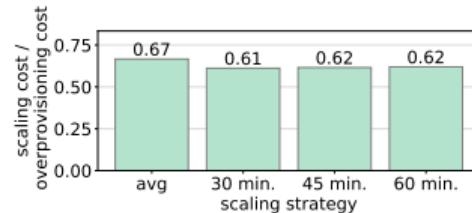


(f) Hazard warn. violate

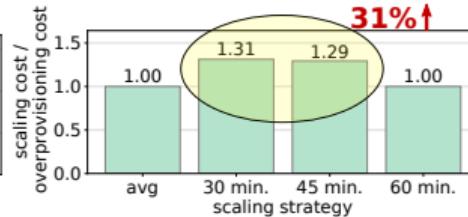
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Scaling of V2N services: a study case

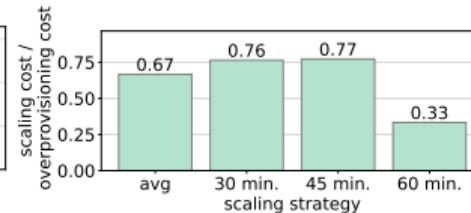
Thesis contribution



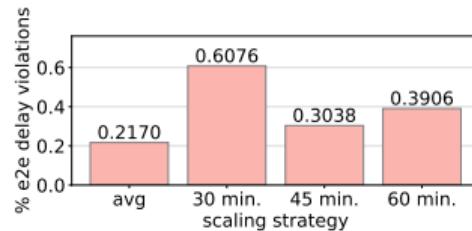
(a) Remote driving savings



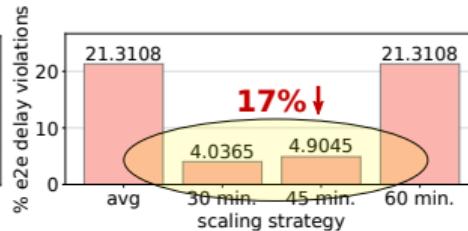
(b) Coop. aware. savings



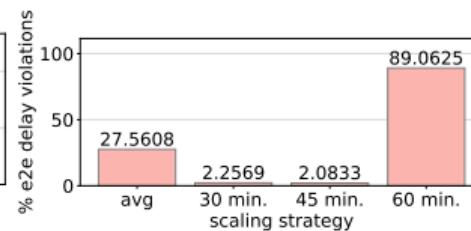
(c) Hazard warn. savings



(d) Remote driving delay vio-
late



(e) Coop. aware. delay violate

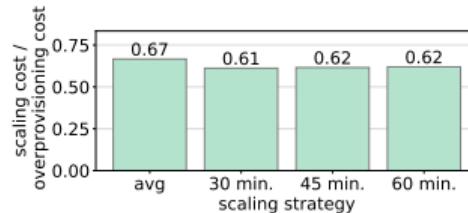


(f) Hazard warn. violate

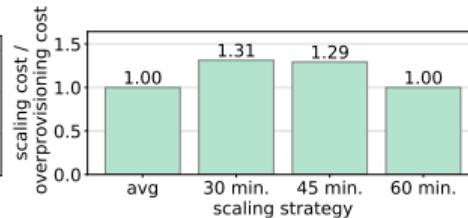
Figure 41: Cost savings and delay violations due to scaling – TES with online training was used.

Scaling of V2N services: a study case

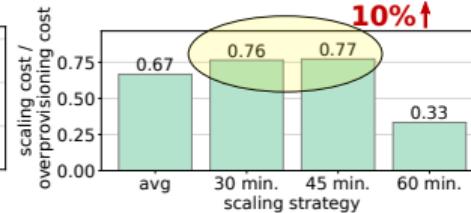
Thesis contribution



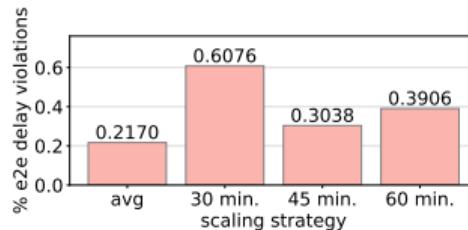
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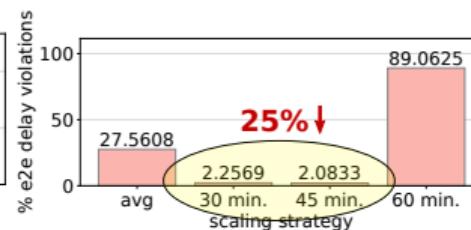
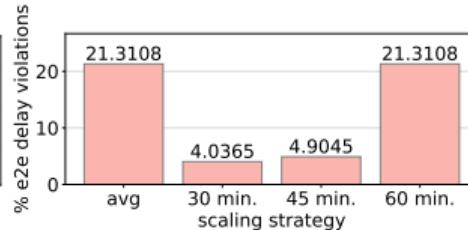
(b) Coop. aware. savings



(c) Hazard warn. savings



(d) Remote driving delay vio-
(e) Coop. aware. delay violate
late



(f) Hazard warn. violate

Figure 41: Cost savings and delay violations due to scaling – TES with online training was used.

- 1 Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs
- 2 NFV Orchestration in federated environments
- 3 NFV orchestration for 5G networks: OKpi
- 4 Scaling of V2N services: a study case
 - State of the art
 - Thesis contribution
 - Output
- 5 Conclusions & future work

Publications:

- D. de Vleeschauwer, J. Baranda, J. Mangues-Bafalluy, C. F. Chiasserini, M. Malinverno, C. Puligheddu, L. Magoula, **Martín-Pérez, J.**, S. Barmpounakis, K. Kondepudi, L. Valcarenghi, X. Li, C. Papagianni, and A. Garcia-Saavedra.
“5Growth Data-Driven AI-Based Scaling”. In: *2021 EuCNC/6G Summit*. 2021, pp. 383–388. DOI: 10.1109/EuCNC/6GSummit51104.2021.9482476
- **Martín-Pérez, Jorge**, K. Kondepudi, D. de Vleeschauwer, V. Reddy, C. Guimarães, A. Sgambelluri, L. Valcarenghi, C. Papagianni, and C. J. Bernardos.
“Dimensioning of V2N Services in 5G Networks through Forecast-based Scaling”. In: *IEEE Access* (2021). Under review

Open-source (to be released):

- <https://github.com/MartinPJorge/5growth-scaling/>
- <https://github.com/MartinPJorge/5growth-forecasting/>

- 1 Generation of 5G infrastructure graphs**
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In the **NFV orchestration** process, this thesis contributes to:

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- 4 reduce the E2E latency violations with the proposed **scaling**

- 1 generate federated scenarios BSs, PoPs & datacenters, all at once

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- 4 V2N scaling to meet 99.9999% latency quantile & use ST-GCN

- Martín-Pérez, Jorge and C. J. Bernados. "Multi-Domain VNF Mapping Algorithms". In: *2018 IEEE International Symposium on Broadband Multimedia Systems and Broadcasting (BMSB)*. 2018, pp. 1–6. DOI: [10.1109/BMSB.2018.8436765](https://doi.org/10.1109/BMSB.2018.8436765)
- Martín-Pérez, Jorge, L. Cominardi, C. J. Bernados, and A. Mourad. "5GEN: A tool to generate 5G infrastructure graphs". In: *2019 IEEE Conference on Standards for Communications and Networking (CSCN)*. 2019, pp. 1–4. DOI: [10.1109/CSCN.2019.8931334](https://doi.org/10.1109/CSCN.2019.8931334)
- Martín-Peréz, Jorge, F. Malandrino, C. F. Chiasserini, and C. J. Bernados. "OKpi: All-KPI Network Slicing Through Efficient Resource Allocation". In: *IEEE INFOCOM 2020 - IEEE Conference on Computer Communications*. 2020, pp. 804–813. DOI: [10.1109/INFOCOM41043.2020.9155263](https://doi.org/10.1109/INFOCOM41043.2020.9155263)

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- D. de Vleeschauwer, J. Baranda, J. Mangues-Bafalluy, C. F. Chiasserini, M. Malinverno, C. Puligheddu, L. Magoula, Martín-Pérez, J., S. Barmpounakis, K. Kondepudi, L. Valcarenzhi, X. Li, C. Papagianni, and A. Garcia-Saavedra. “5Growth Data-Driven AI-Based Scaling”. In: *2021 EuCNC/6G Summit*. 2021, pp. 383–388. DOI: [10.1109/EuCNC/6GSummit51104.2021.9482476](https://doi.org/10.1109/EuCNC/6GSummit51104.2021.9482476)

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Thanks for your attention!

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Lemma

Given an inhomogeneous marked PPP X with intensity function λ , the thinning function I_2 , and marks $m \sim \frac{1}{\lambda(x)}$, the resulting thinned point process, called inhomogeneous Matérn II PP, has the following average number of points at C :

$$\mathbb{E}[N(C)] := \int_C e^{-\int_{B(x,r)} \mathbb{1}(\lambda(u) > \lambda(x)) \lambda(u) du} \lambda(x) dx \quad (12)$$

where r is the thinning radius of I_2 .

with

$$I_2(x, m, X, M_X) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = \min_{m' \in M_X} \{(x', m') : x' \in B(x, r)\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

The RTT considered is computed as

$$RTT := 2I(\|x - m\|_1) + 2p(M) + UL + DL \quad (14)$$

We find m_M , the maximum distance from MEC PoP m to the BS at position x , as:

$$\|x - m\|_1 \leq I^{-1} \left(\frac{RTT - 2p(M) - t_r}{2} \right) = m_M \quad (15)$$

with $\|\cdot\|_1$ denoting the Manhattan distance.

User pays $p^{(t)}$ for the service σ

$$p^{(t)}(\sigma) = (1 + P)l^{(t)}(\sigma) \quad (16)$$

with P the profit margin, and $l^{(t)}$ the local deployment cost (based on uncertain phenomena).

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with P the profit margin, and $l^{(t)}$ the local deployment cost (based on uncertain phenomena).

Given the federation fee $f(\sigma)$ the **reward** is:

$$r^{(t)}(X_t) := \sum_{\substack{\sigma: x(\sigma)=0 \\ a(\sigma) \leq t \leq d(\sigma)}} p^{a(\sigma)}(\sigma) + \sum_{\substack{\sigma: x(\sigma)=1 \\ a(\sigma) \leq t \leq d(\sigma)}} \left[p^{a(\sigma)}(\sigma) - f^{(t)}(\sigma) \right] \quad (17)$$

where $X_t := \{x(\sigma)\}_{\sigma: a(\sigma) \leq t}$.

$$f(p^{(t)}(\sigma)) := \begin{cases} k \left(1 - \left(\frac{p^{(t)}(\sigma)}{K \cdot M}\right)^a\right)^b, & p^{(t)}(\sigma) \leq K \cdot M \\ 0, & p^{(t)}(\sigma) > K \cdot M \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

where $M = \max_{\sigma,t} \{l^{(t)}(\sigma)\}$ is the maximum local deployment cost over time across all services σ (e.g., *t3a.small*), and K is a normalization constant to control the decay of the arrival rate.

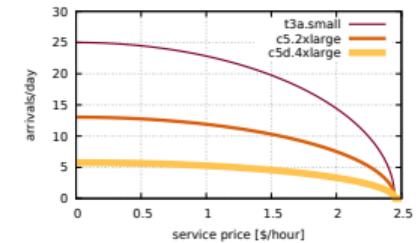


Figure 42: Impact of prices on arriving users.

Increase of P leads to:

- less user arrivals
- larger reward

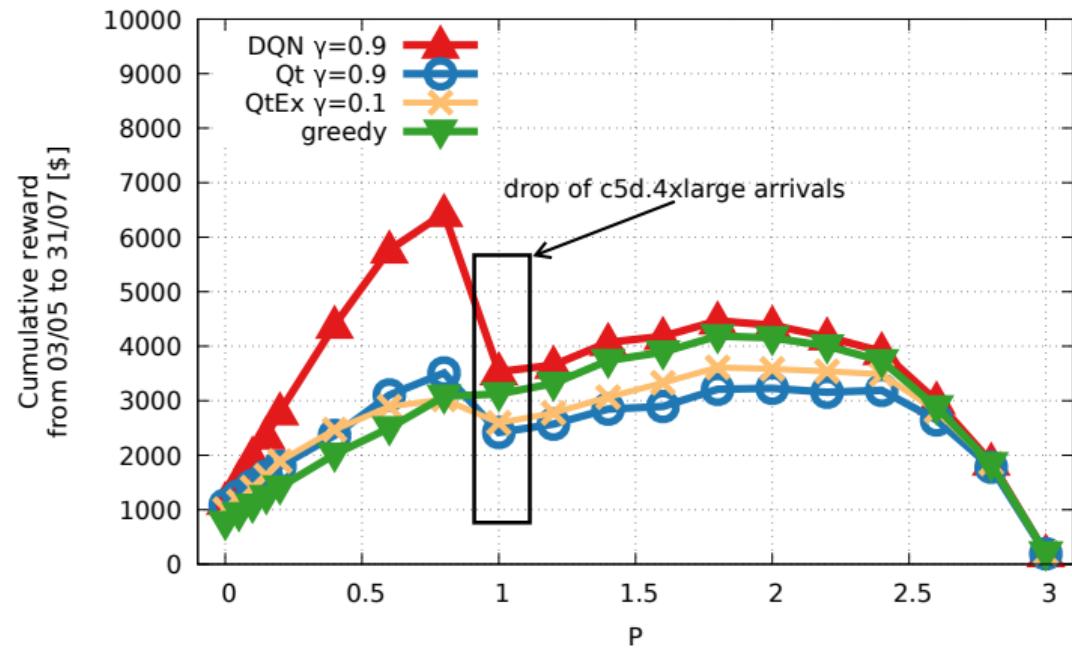


Figure 43: Impact of the marginal benefit P in the commutative reward achieved by each solution.