



Edge Computing Over Named Data Networking

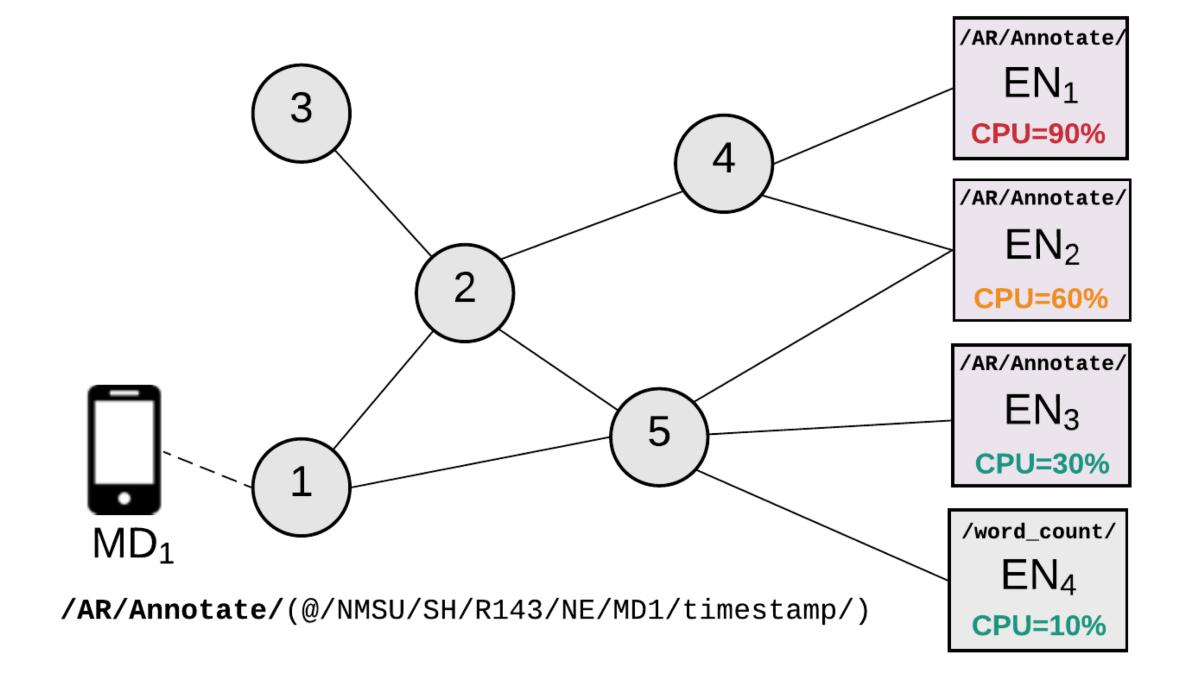
Traditional Edge Computing (EC) services:

- Routes, scheduling, and execution decisions at application layer
- Schedulers/proxies placement to make efficient decisions

NDN inherently enables seamless EC

- Seamless in-network forwarding
- Better mobility and security support

In the context of AR/VR applications, we (i) describe how <u>NDN</u> <u>supports EC functionalities</u>, (ii) present the <u>design challenges</u> of EC over NDN, and (iii) discuss <u>potential solutions/directions</u>.

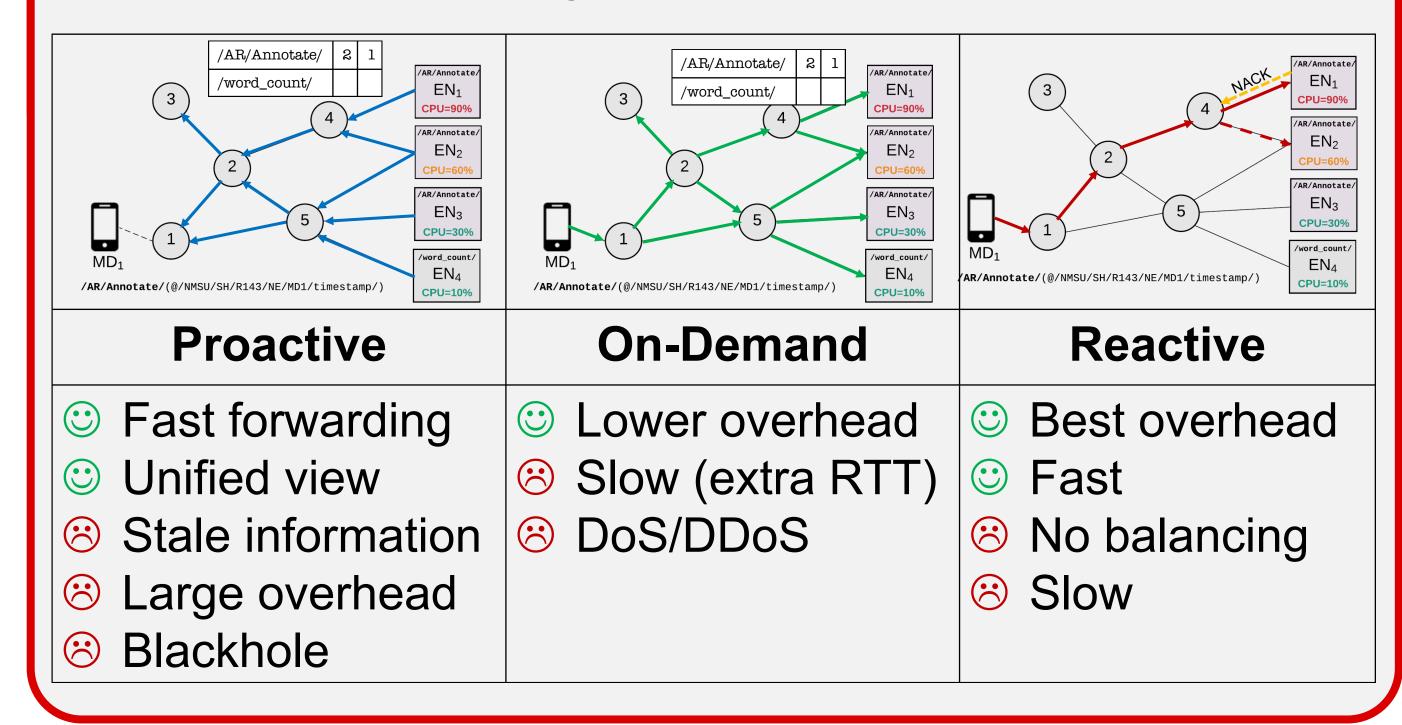


Resource Load Discovery

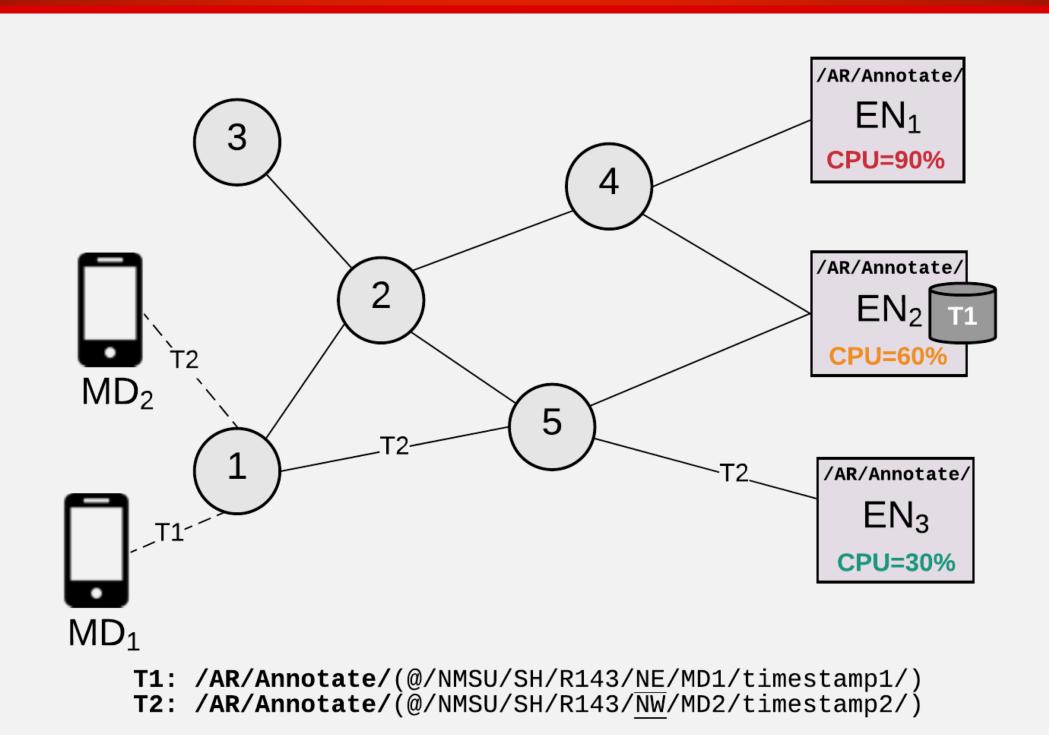
NDN inherently supports in-network forwarding Service prefix advertisement

Service naming: e.g., /ICE-AR/Annotate/

Resource Discovery Approaches:



Re-Using Computation



Goal: Execution of similar tasks at same EN

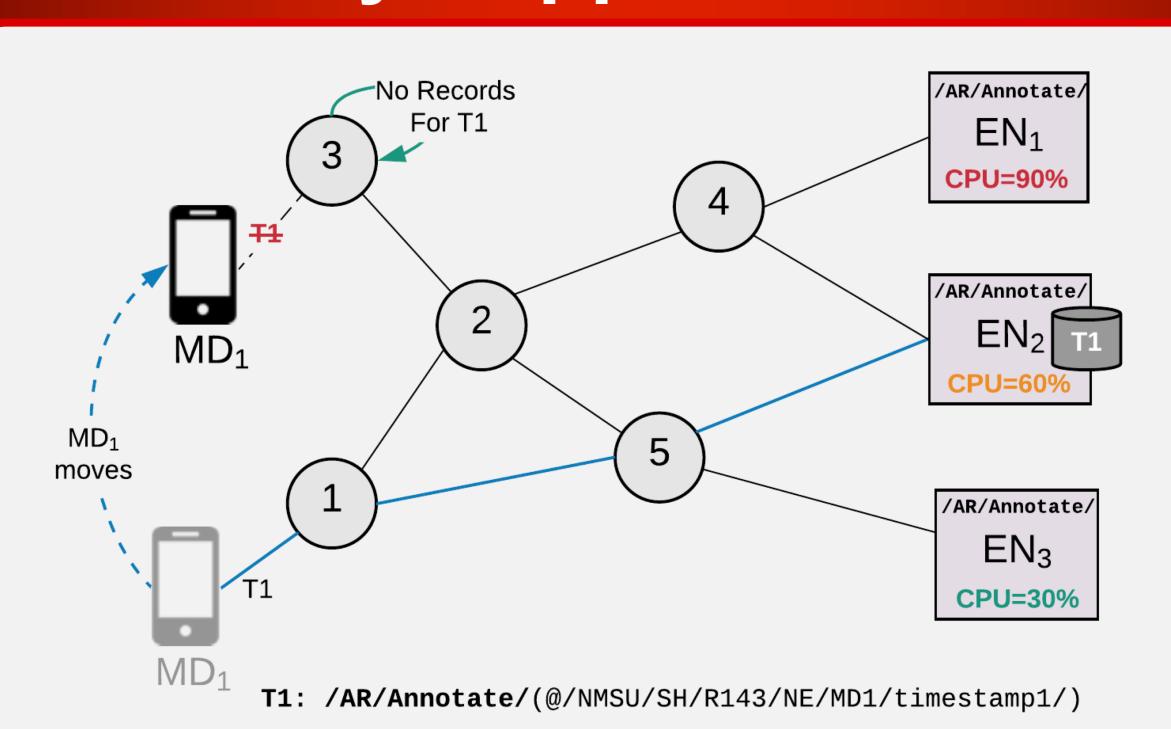
In-Network Approach:

Routers forward based on task name similarities
Costly

EN-based Approach:

- Unified database of previously executed tasks
- ENs delegate tasks based on historical execution

Mobility Support



Goal: Ensure efficient delivery when MDs move

- For data packets, NDN uses re-transmission upon timeouts
- For tasks, re-executions can be very expensive

A Reactive Approach:

MDs, upon disconnection, advertise new route

A Proactive Approach:

ENs share their names with the requesting MD

Summary & Discussions

NDN as a facilitator for edge computing

- Naming enables sharing
- In-network forwarding and efficient discovery
 - e.g., stateful forwarding
- Built-in security and mobility support

Future Work

- Investigate privacy and security concerns
 - Names reveal identity and locations
- Broadcast mechanisms may be used for DoS/DDoS
- Blackhole/sinkhole attack by EN(s)
- Design & implementation a potential solution for EC over NDN