IoT를 위한 SDN과 NFV 기술

(Open Standard + Open Source = Open Innovation)

신명기, ETRI

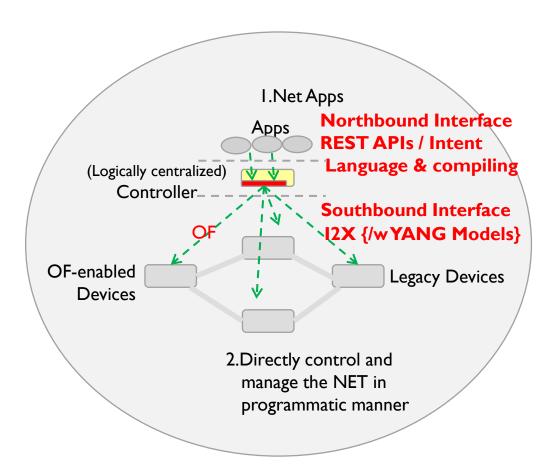
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2015. 6.23

KRnet2015

SDN - Open Standards

- Software-Defined Networking
- To decouple control planes from data plane through OPEN Network APIs
 - Directly control and manage the NET/INF in programmatic manner (넓은범위의 정의)
- TWO approaches (Abstraction)
 - New architecture OpenFlow1.3.4/1.4 (Flow Tables' operations)
 - Existing architecture Open APIs/Interface to the "X" (예, 라우터, 방화벽, 미들박스/SFC, Optical devices, <u>IoT devices</u>, etc.)
 - IETF I2RS, SFC WG, I2NSF BoF (YANG data model-based)
 - Protocols I2RS, NetConf, PCEP, XMPP ...

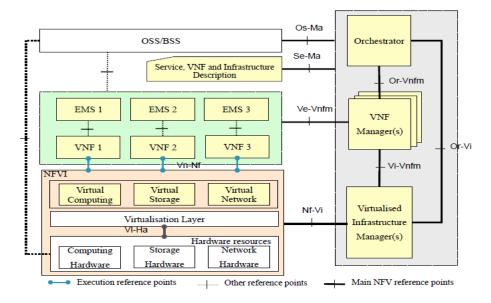


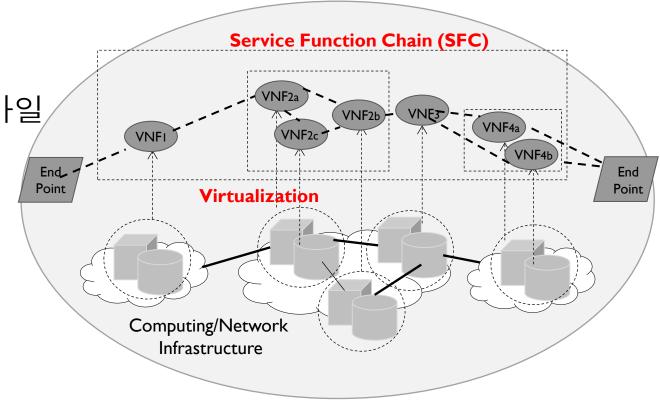
NFV - Open Standards

Network Functions Virtualization

To relocate network functions from dedicated HW appliances to generic servers (e.g., 미들박스/방화벽, 모바일 GW, IoT GW등)

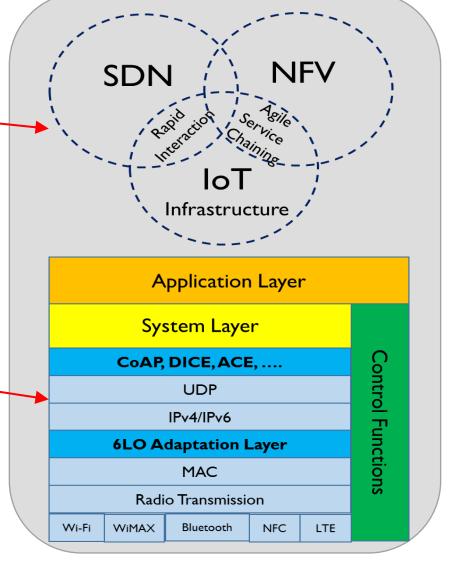
• ETSI NFV ISG - Phase-2





Why SDN+NFV in IoT?

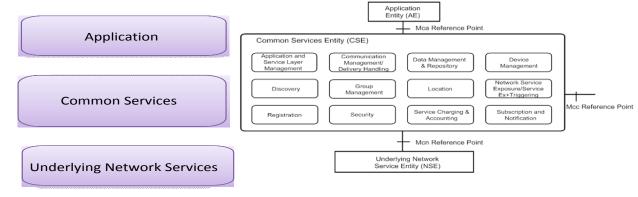
- To need rapid interaction between services and infrastructure
 - E.g., More agile communication (e.g., scale-in/out)
- Problems with end-to-end IP networking to resource-constrained IoT devices(e.g., RIOT, oneM2M, OIC, AllJoyn, etc.)
 - Control/manage a large number of devices with variety of IoT protocols
- X Capability mismatch between IoT devices
 - > MTU differences, simplified vs. full protocol stack (e.g., CoAP/UDP vs. HTTP/TCP), single stack vs. dual stack, processing and communications bandwidth, sleep schedule, security protocols, etc.
 - > Data/resource modeling and abstraction



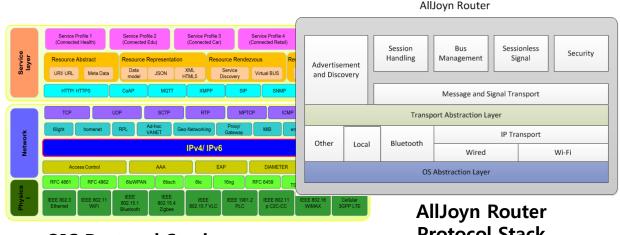
Internet of Things (IoT)



Source – 미래부, 사물인터넷 R&D 추진계획, 2014



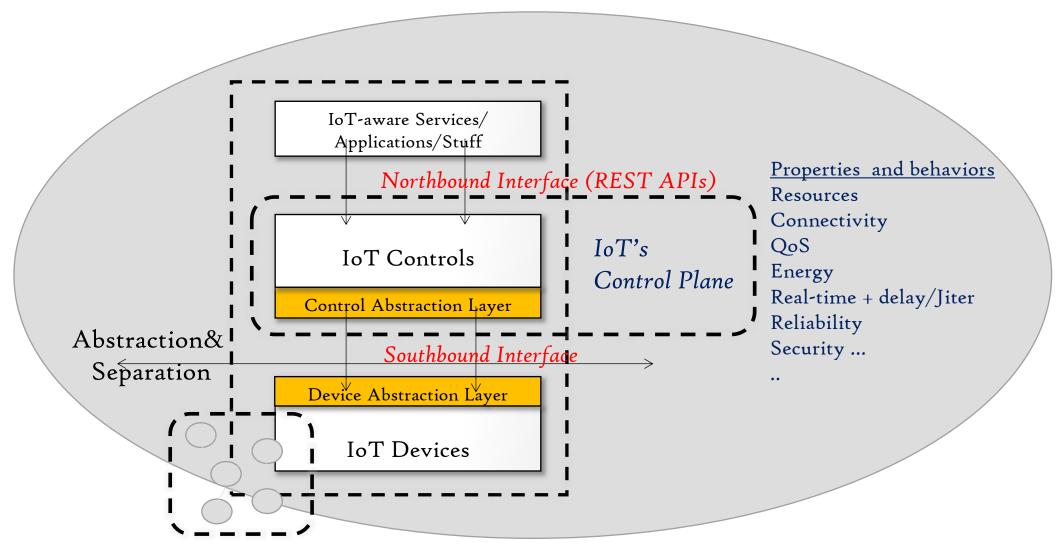
OneM2M Layered Model & Common Services Functions



OIC Protocol Stack

Protocol Stack

IoT Abstraction by SDN



IoT GW Functions -> VNF

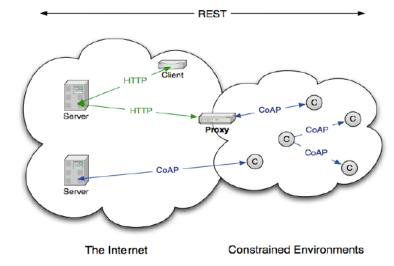
- To relocate various IoT GW functions from HW appliances to VMs and make them connected or chained together
- IoT DPI functions
- L4~L7
 - CoAP (Proxy)- HTTP protocols mapping <draft-ietf-core-http-mapping>
 - DICE-TLS protocols mapping, Security services ...
 - IoT device resource/data 변환 및 interworking (예, oneM2M <-> OIC, AllJoyn 등)
- L2~L3
 - IP mapping function for non-IP devices
 - 6LO functions (IPv6 Packets over WPAN, BLE, Low Power Wi-Fi, NFC, etc.)
 - RFC4944, RFC6282, RFC6775, and
 - Many other WG I-Ds (work-in-progresses)
 - IPv6 over NFC (ETRI)

$CoAP\ vs.\ HTTP\ {\it (draft-ietf-core-http-mapping)}$

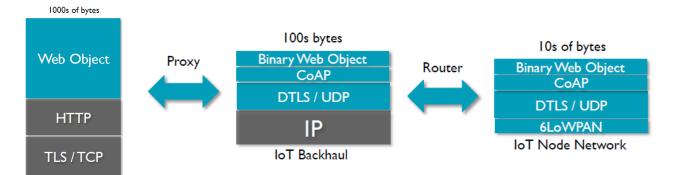
- Open IETF Standard
- Compact 4-byte Header
- UDP, SMS, (TCP) Support
- Strong DTLS Security
- Asynchronous Subscription
- Built-in Discovery

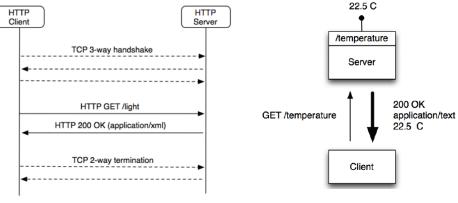
Web Application





An HTTP Request A REST Request





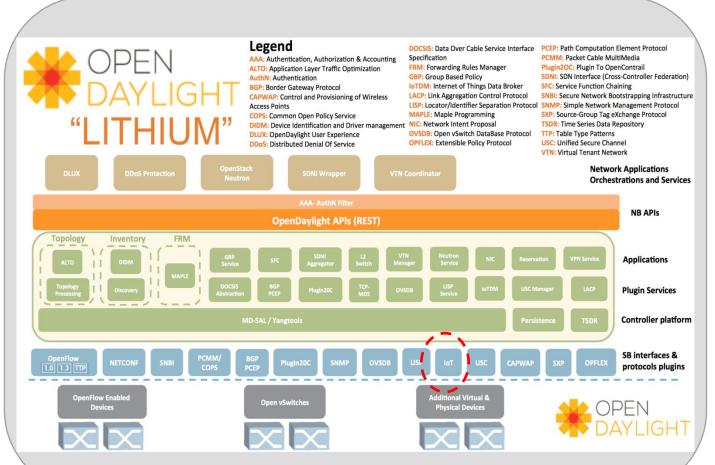
Application

CoAP Request/Response

CoAP Messages

UDP

SDN - Open Sources (ODL)



- Network Apps & Orchestration
- Controller Platform
 - ➤ Bidirectional REST for the NB API
 - A collection of dynamically pluggable modules to perform needed network tasks.
 - The SB interface is capable of supporting multiple protocols (as separate plugins). These modules are dynamically linked into a Service Abstraction Layer (SAL)
- NFV와의 연동

SDN/NFV -Standard vs. OSS



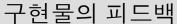






여러 SDO간 다수의 표준이 경쟁 SDO간 상호협력의 어려움 봉착 빠른 표준규격의 구현

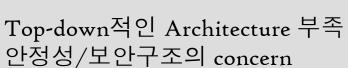




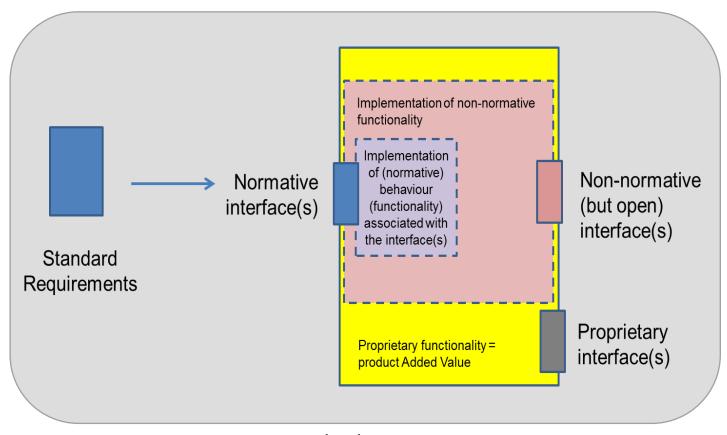


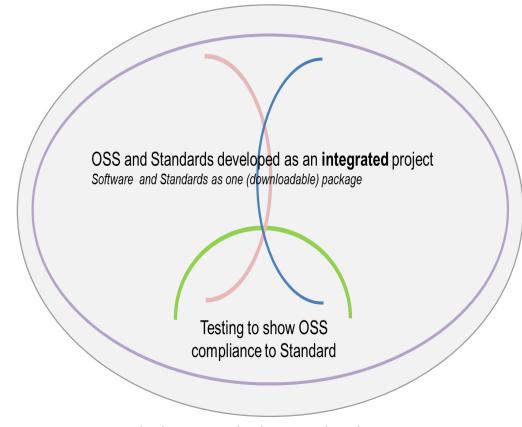
Open Network Operating System





SDOs and OSSs: Better Together



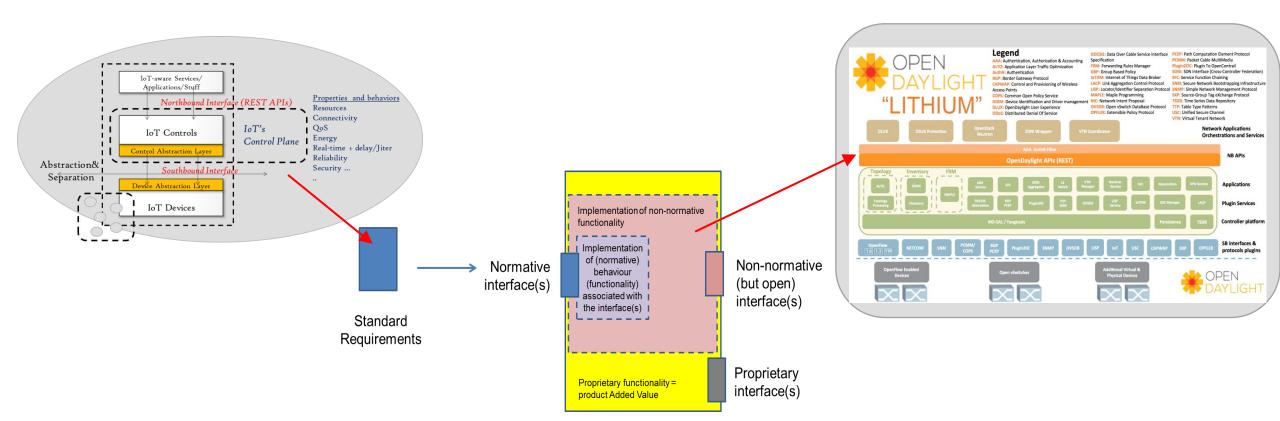


Standards to OSS

Tightly-coupled Standards+OSS

Source: ETSI NFV ISG SPECIAL SESSION on Open Source and standardization, 2014

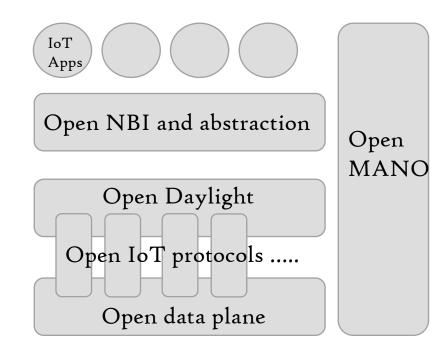
IoT w/ SDN by Standard+OSS



최소한의 표준(인터페이스+API의 제공)과 오픈소스 결합을 통한 시장친화적 SW의 빠른 개발 및 적용

Complete Set of Open SDN/NFV

- Open data plane whitebox, baremetal machine, OCP ..
- > Open controllers ODL, ONOS ..
- > Open protocols ONF, IETF ...
- Open NBI and abstraction REST APIs, Yang, Intent/policy
- Open management plane and operations - MANO (OPNFV, OpenStack) and OSS



Why ODL Chosen?



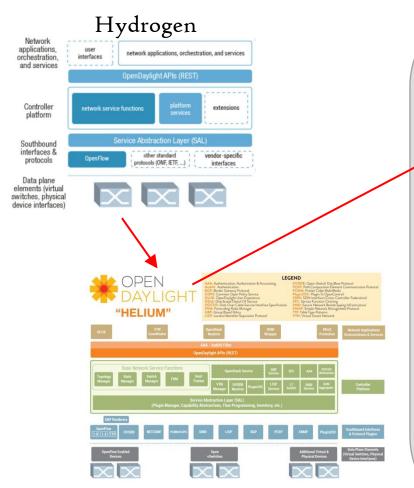
VS.

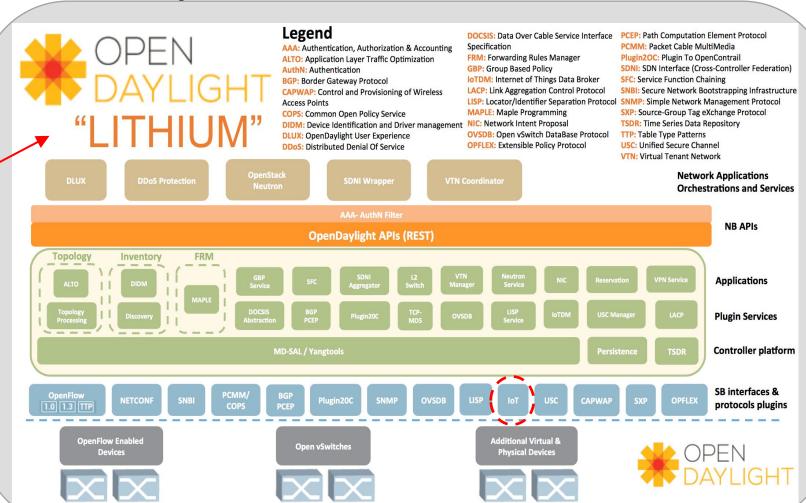
- Multi-protocol Support
- Model-Driven(MD) SAL



- Scale-out, HA, Performance
- Distributed Core

ODL Lithium, Revisit

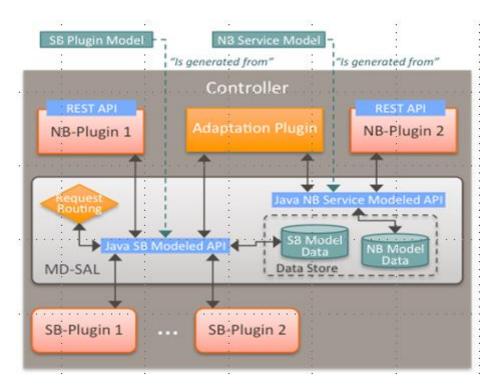






ODL SB Interfaces (for IoT)

- GBP(group-based policy) Renderers
- PCMM(Packet Cable MultiMedia)/COPS(Common Open Policy Service)
- SNBI(Secure Network Bootstrapping Infrastructure)
- plugin2OC(OpenContrail)
- LISP(Locator ID Separation Protocol)
- BGP(Border Gateway Protocol)
- PCEP(Path Computation Element Communication)
- SNMP(Simple Network Management Protocol)
- OpenFlow
- Netconf(Network Configuration Protocol)
- OVSDB
- IoTDM (IoT Data Management Broker) → CoAP, MQTT, HTTP, etc.



MD-SAL Model

(Model-driven Service Abstraction Layer)



ODL Members and Release

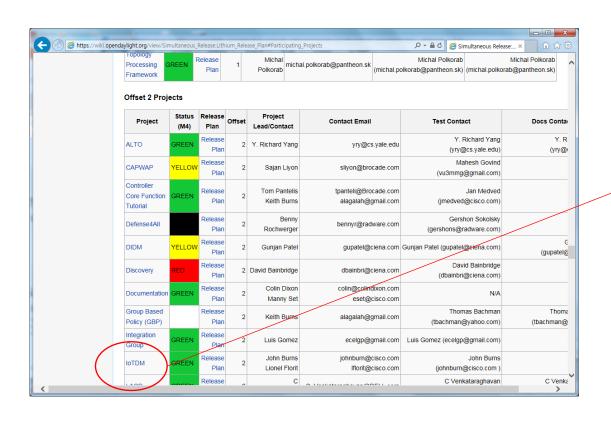


- Hydrogen initial release
- Helium current stable release
- <u>Lithium</u> the next release $(6/25/2015 \rightarrow SR1 8/13 \rightarrow SR2 9/24)$

• https://wiki.opendaylight.org/view/Simul taneous_Release:Lithium_Release_Plan



ODL Lithium Project List



https://wiki.opendaylight.org/view//Simultaneous_Release:Lithium_Release_Plan#Participating_Projects

- IoT Data Management (IoTDM)
- https://wiki.opendaylight.org/view/ IoTDM:Main

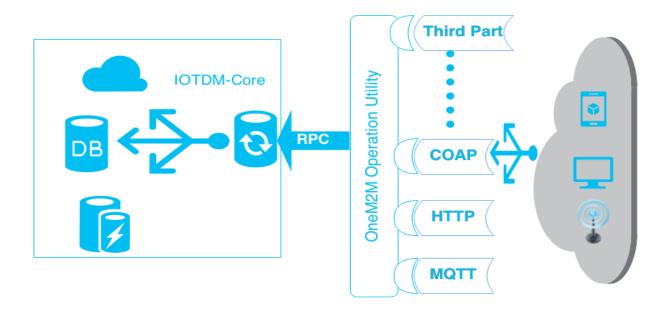


- Project Creation Date: December 9th, 2014
- Project Lead: John Burns (Cisco)
- Committers: (Cisco & ETRI)
 - lflorit@cisco.com Lionel Florit, ODL userID lflorit
 - johnburn@cisco.com John Burns, ODL userID jburns
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 - cyc79@etri.re.kr, Yunchul Choi, ETRI
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 - jmedved@cisco.com Jan Medved
- Mailing List: iotdm-dev@lists.opendaylight.org



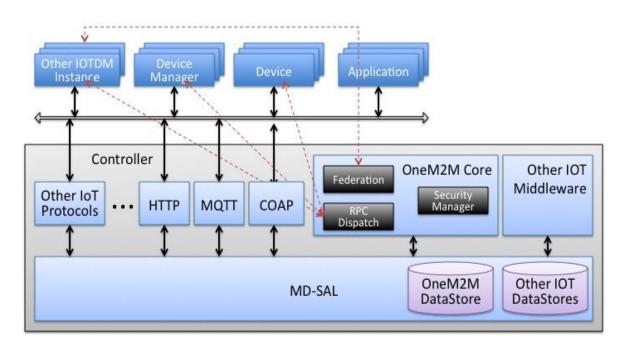
IoTDM - Mission

• The IoTDM project is about developing a data-centric middleware that will act as a oneM2M compliant IoT Data Broker (IOTDM) and enable authorized applications to retrieve IoT data uploaded by any device.

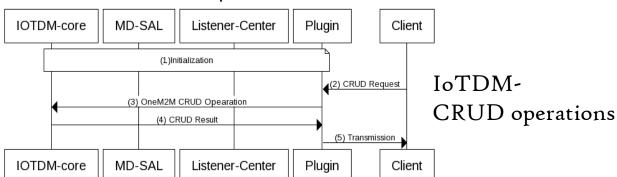




IoTDM - Architecture



CRUD Operation

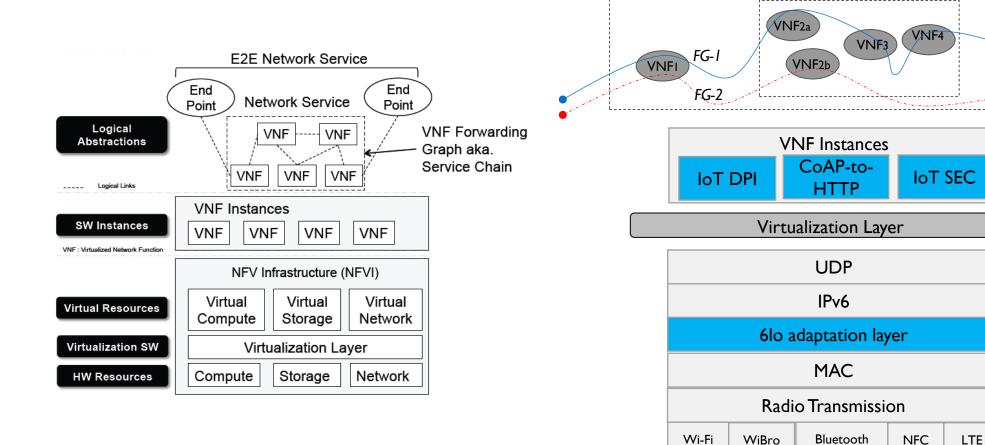


- IoTDM-Core
 - RESTful architecture
 - Integration of existing common IoT southbound protocols: CoAP, MQTT, HTTP
 - Definition of a YANG model representing the oneM2M resource tree
 - Security Manager User Authentication and Policy Enforcement

oneM2M Resources: Yang Modeling



NFV - Virtualized IoT GW Functions



IoT SFC

VNF5a

VNF5b

loT

VNF

(SW)

loT

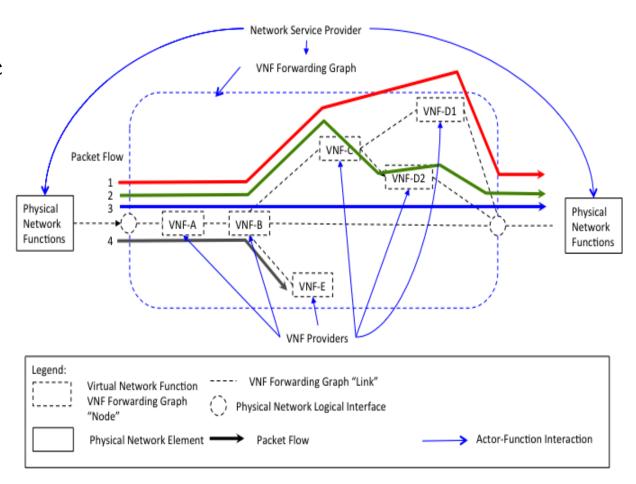
Common

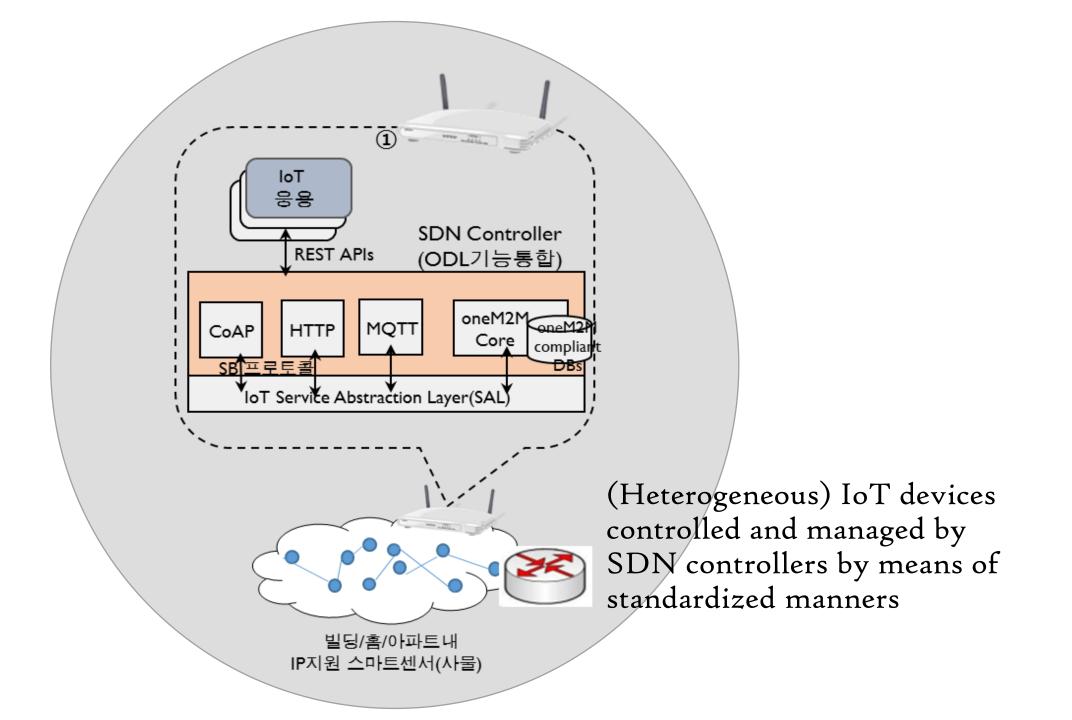
GW

(HW)

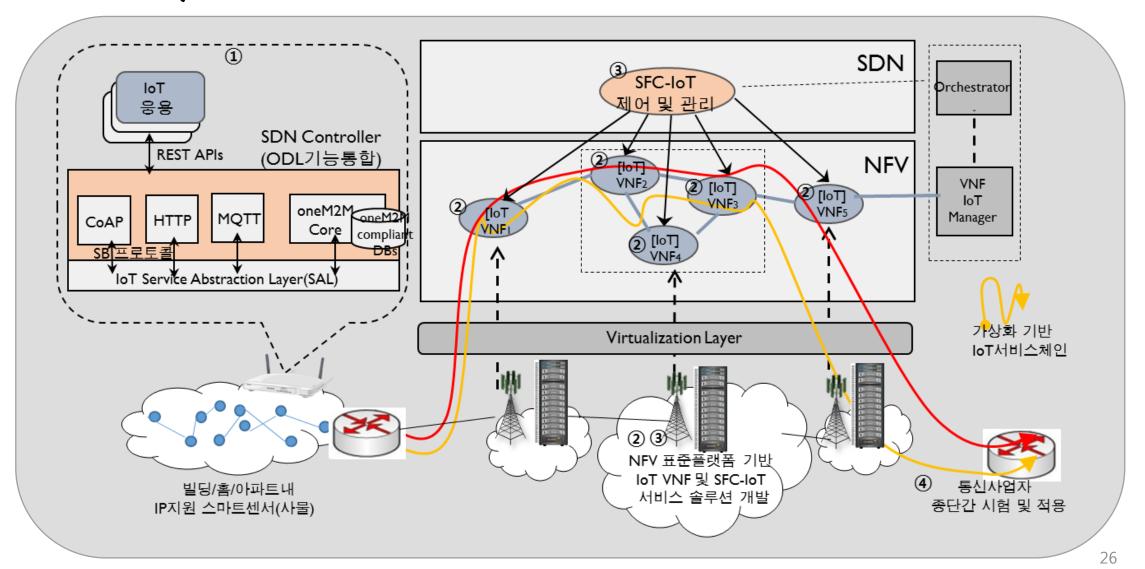
SFC Resource Management

- IoT Network Forwarding Path depends on the resource states
 - Fail-over
 - Load balancing
 - Energy efficiency
 - Path optimization
 - Traffic optimization
 - End-to-end latency optimization
 - End-point mobility
- draft-irtf-nfvrg-resourcemanagement-service-chain
- IoT control planes for SFC





SDN/NFV 기반 E2E IoT 서비스



Wrap-up & Summary

- SDN은 서비스와 디바이스를 새롭게 Abstraction (모델링)!
 - Data plane과 Control plane을 분리하는 실마리에서 출발
- NFV는 네트워크 function (L4-L7)를 Virtualization
 - 미들박스/GW 하드웨어로 부터 서비스 소프트웨어를 분리
- SDN은 새로운 인프라 (IoT, 5G등)를 추상화/가상화/모델링하는 기술로 진화중
- SDN/NFV+ IoT 결합은 유연한 IoT 서비스 인프라 구축가능
 - 최소한의 표준(인터페이스+API의 제공)과 오픈소스 결합을 통한 시장친화적 SW의 빠른 개발 및 적용
 - 오픈소스 프로젝트와 연계되어 강력한 추진동력 탑재
- Open Daylight의 IoTDM은 IoT를 위한 SDN의 첫번째 오픈소스 프로젝트 (ODL 은 IoT의 다양한 프로토콜들을 plug-in인 하기에 적합)
 - SBI로 CoAP 등 새로운 IoT 프로토콜의 플러그인 제공
 - 새로운 산업 생태계 구성 및 Killer service를 기대 (Open Northbound APIs for IoT Apps) 27