IETF-121 I2INF Side Meeting



Interface to In-Network Functions (I2INF): Problem Statement

(draft-jeong-opsawg-i2inf-problem-statement-o2)

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Interface to In-Network Functions (I2INF)

- Interface to In-Network Functions (I2INF)
 - I2INF aims at making <u>a standard framework and its interfaces for In-Network Functions like Programmable Network Devices (PNDs)</u>.
 - draft-jeong-opsawg-i2inf-problem-statement-o2
 - I2INF will work on the standardization of Interface YANG Data Models (DMs):
 - In-Network Function (INF) Capability
 - Registration Interface, Consumer-Facing Interface, NSF-Facing Interface, and Monitoring Interface

Interface to In-Network Functions (I2INF)

- □ Goal: Standardization of I2INF for Computing in the Network (COIN)
 - □ Interface to In-Network Functions (I2INF): **Problem Statement**
 - https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-jeong-opsawg-i2inf-problemstatement/
 - A Framework for the Interface to In-Network Functions (I2INF)
 - https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-jeong-opsawg-i2inf-framework/
 - Use Cases of Interfaces of In-Network Functions in Data Center Networking
 - <u>https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ywj-opsawg-i2inf-data-center-networking/</u>



Motivation of this Draft

- draft-jeong-opsawg-i2inf-problem-statement-o2
 - This draft <u>defines</u> the In-Network Computing Functions and Problems for Interface to In-Network Functions (I2INF) for <u>In-Network Functions</u> (INFs).
 - This draft <u>investigates</u> the need for <u>a standard framework with the</u> <u>interfaces for INFs</u>, in terms of applications with the need to run AI in the network and interoperability among multi-vendor INFs.
 - AI can, for instance, enable the creation of dynamic, adaptable network/security policies, which are particularly important in the cloud-edge-core-continuum.
 - AI can learn from telemetry data collected from multiple networks and reach conclusions that can be applied globally or to individual networks.

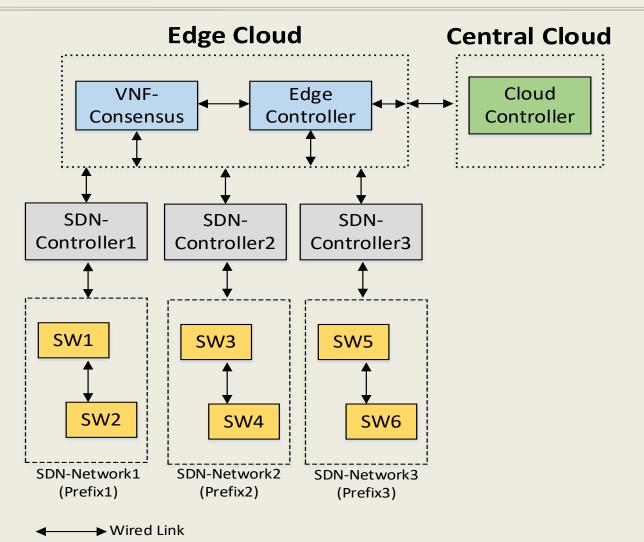
12INF Framework for INF Management:

(e.g., VNF-Consensus, Failure Detector, and Reliable Broadcast)

This framework shows a VNF-Consensus Architecture in an Edge Cloud for I2INF framework to synchonize the SDN Controllers for flow table information in the same Edge Cloud.

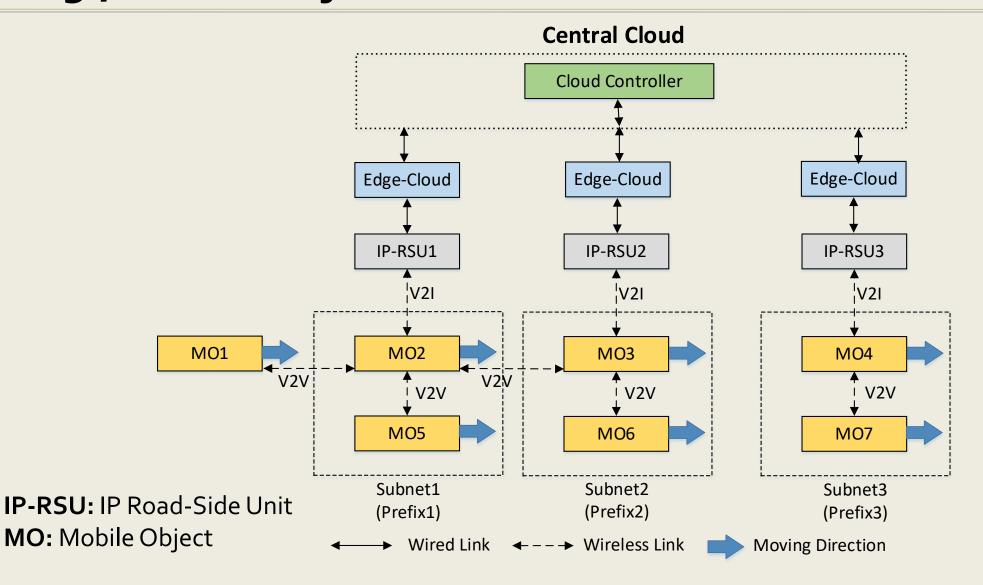
VNF: Virtual Network Function

SW: Switch



121NF Framework for INF Management

(e.g., Mobile Objects (MOs) like Software-Defined Vehicles)





In-Network Computing Functions (1/4)

- The State of the Art in Computing in Network (COIN)
 - □ In-Network Computing Functions (INCF) are proposed by COINRG with Network Softwarization (e.g., NFV and SDN).
- Services in COIN
 - Providing New COIN Experiences
 - Mobile application offloading and Extended Reality (XR) and immersive media.
 - Supporting New COIN Systems
 - In-Network Control, Time-Sensitive Application, Large Volume Applications, and Industrial Safety.



In-Network Computing Functions (2/4)

- Services in COIN (Con't)
 - Improving Existing COIN Capabilities
 - ■Content Delivery Networks (CDN), Compute-Fabric-as-a-Service (CFaaS), and Virtual Networks Programming (e.g., P4 programs and OpenFlow rules).
 - Enabling New COIN Capabilities
 - Distributed Al Training among distributed endpoints for large-scale problems.



In-Network Computing Functions (3/4)

Services in NFV-COIN

NFV Failure Detection

It gets monitoring data from SDN Switches via SDN Controller and detects the failure of communication links.

■ Virtual Network Function (VNF) Consensus

It performs the synchronization of the control planes of multiple SDN Controllers (e.g., flow table sharing).

■ NFV Reliable Broadcast

It performs reliable and in-order delivery of broadcasted data packets with a VNF-Sequencer.



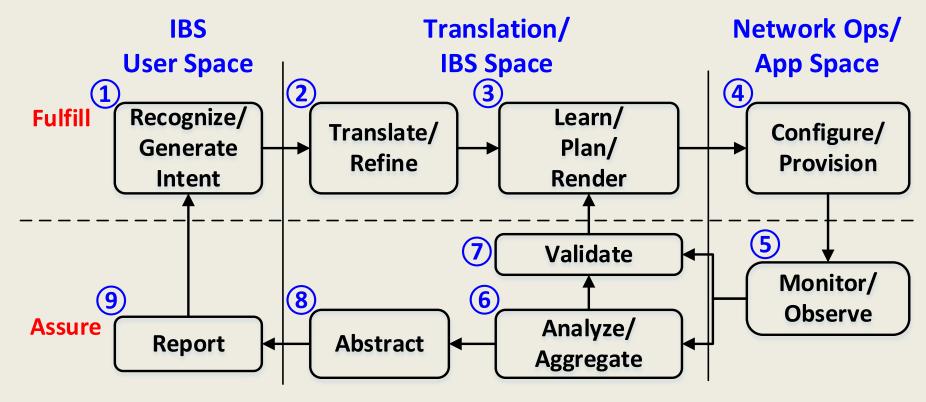
In-Network Computing Functions (4/4)

- In-Network Computing Functions
 - Observation 1
 - Functionalities of each service need to be decomposed into Application Functions (AFs) and Network Functions (NFs).
 - Observation 2
 - The management and configuration of those AFs and NFs is a functionality that must be provided by a service coordinator in the context of COIN-based network services.
 - Observation 3
 - There is currently no framework or interfaces defined as standards specifying the life cycle of COIN-based services.



Intent-Based Networking (IBN)

□ Intent-Based System (IBS) can be based on RFC 9315 (Intent-Based Networking - Concepts and Definitions).



The Life Cycle of IBS for Intent Management



Problem Statement (1/5)

- □ The goal of an Intent-Based System (IBS)
 - To enforce the service corresponding to a user's intent with an appropriate application in a target network in terms of functionality and quality.
- Enforcement Procedure of an Intent
 - ① Intent Translation
 - An intent needs to be translated into either a network policy and an application policy by an intent translator.



Problem Statement (2/5)

- Enforcement Procedure of an Intent (Con't)
 - ② Delivery of Network and Application Policies
 - The network policy and application policy needs to be delivered to a network controller and an application controller.
 - ③ Network Policy Translation
 - ■The network controller translates the network policy into the network rules for network entities (i.e., NFs).
 - - ■The application controller translates the application policy into the application rules for application entities (i.e., AFs).



Problem Statement (3/5)

- Data Models for INF Capability and Registration Interface (RI)
 - The Capability Data Model for INFs (i.e., NFs and AFs) are required to describe the INF capabilities for usage.
 - A Registration Interface is required for a vendor to register the INF Capability to an INF Controller.
 - YANG Data Models for INF Capabilities and Registration Interface should be specified to make a registration message for the Vendor's Management System (VMS).



Problem Statement (4/5)

- Data Model for Consumer-Facing Interface (CFI)
 - An IBS user needs an interface to deliver its intent to an IBS Controller (e.g., Cloud Controller).
 - The IBS Controller translates the intent into a network policy and an application policy with an intent translator.
 - It dispatches the policies to appropriate destinations (e.g., NF Controller and AF Controller) with a dispatcher.
 - This interface is called a Customer-Facing Interface (CFI) for the IBS User.
 - A YANG Data Model for the Customer-Facing Interface should be specified.



Problem Statement (5/5)

- Data Model for Service Function-Facing Interface (SFI)
 - Both an NF Controller and an AF Controller need an **SF-Facing Interface** to deliver the <u>network and application</u> rules to the appropriate NFs and Afs, respectively.
- Data Models for Monitoring Interface (MI) and Analytics Interface (AI)
 - Monitoring Interface collects monitoring data from either an NF or an AF to a Data Collector.
 - Analytics Interface delivers <u>analysis results</u> to either an NF Controller or an AF Controller.



Planning for WG Scope

■ WG Phase 1

- I2INF Problem Statement and Use Cases
- □ I2INF Framework
- A YANG Data Model for INF Capability
- A YANG Data Model for Registration Interface

■ WG Phase 2 (Re-charter)

YANG Data Models of Consumer-Facing Interface, Controller-Facing Interface, SF-Facing Interface, Monitoring Interface, and Analytics Interface



Next Steps

- □ This draft will include use cases for I2INF as follows:
 - A Use Case of I2INF for Data Center Networking
 - <u>https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ywj-opsawg-i2inf-data-center-networking/</u>
 - A Use Case of I2INF for Edge Cloud
 - A Use Case of I2INF for Mobile Object
- □ I2INF Group will prepare a Non-WG-Forming BoF in the IETF 122 in Bangkok in March, 2025.
- □ I2INF Group will prepare IETF-122 Hackathon Project to clarify (i) the I2INF Problem Statement & Use Cases and (ii) the I2INF Framework.