



# E2E Service Slicing Platform for Application-Driven Wireless Network

Ravi Ravindran and G.Q.Wang

([ravi.ravindran@huawei.com](mailto:ravi.ravindran@huawei.com) and [gq.wang@huawei.com](mailto:gq.wang@huawei.com))

(Huawei Research Lab, Santa Clara)

(Open Networking Summit, Mar, 2016 )

# Agenda



1

## 5G-ICN Motivation

- 5G Objectives and Target Architecture
- Application Driven Networking (ADN)
- Information-Centric Networking

2

## 5G-ICN Architecture & Network Slicing

- 5G-ICN Network Architecture
- 5G-ICN Network Slicing
- Cross Layer Vs Overlay Slicing

3

## 5G-ICN Platform

- Virtual Service Edge Router (VSER) Platform
- Services (Video/IoT)
- ICN Mobile Edge Service Delivery Model



# 5G Requirements

Requirements have been set in [1]

## Application Requirements

- Traditional and Emerging IoT (M2M)
- 1-10ms depending on the application
- >1000x Capacity, >10-100x Bandwidth
- Security, Mobility, Disaster Scenarios

## Enable Service Centric Networking

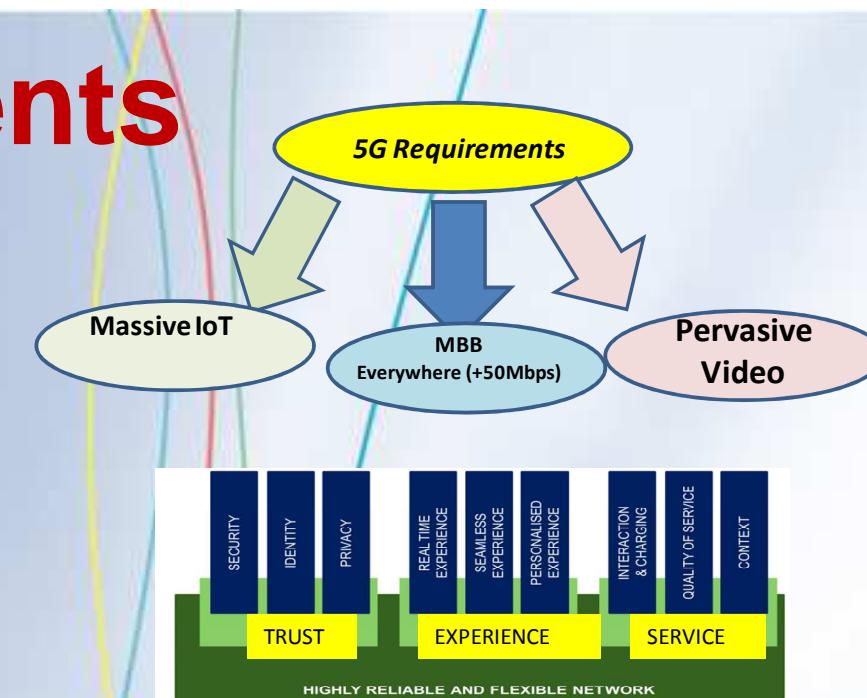
- Allow new Business Models
- XaaS (Naas/SaaS/PaaS)
- Leverage NFV/SDN
- Not only Connectivity Services
- Service Platform for Users and ASPs
- Personalized and Contextualized

## Evolving Network Architecture

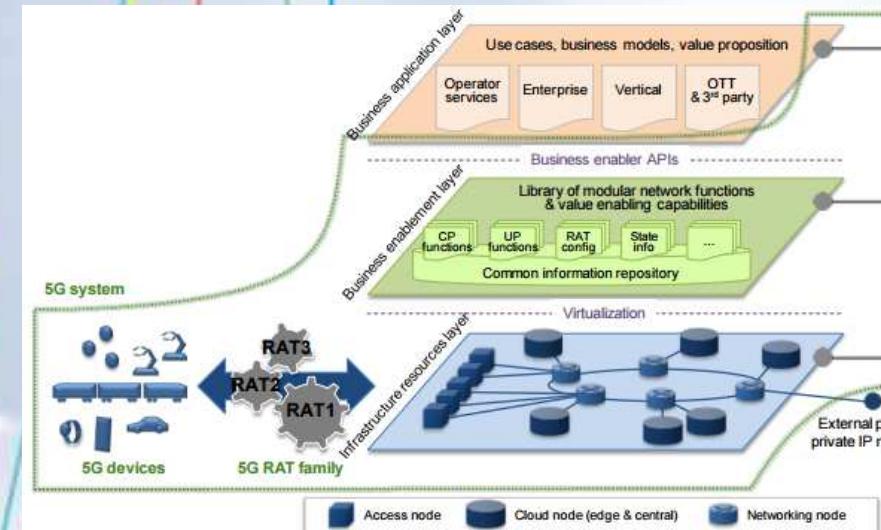
- Network Slicing Frameworks
- Application Driven Networking Vision
- ICN based Network Architecture for ADN

GMN White Paper on 5G:

[http://www.ngmn.org/uploads/media/NGMN\\_5G\\_White\\_Paper\\_V1\\_0.pdf](http://www.ngmn.org/uploads/media/NGMN_5G_White_Paper_V1_0.pdf)

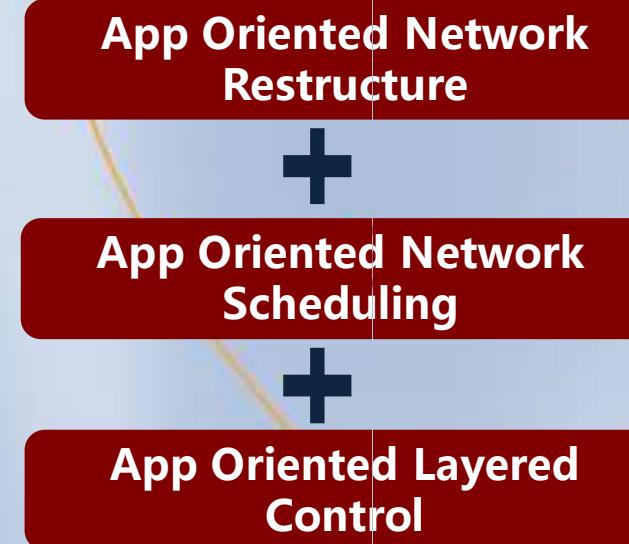
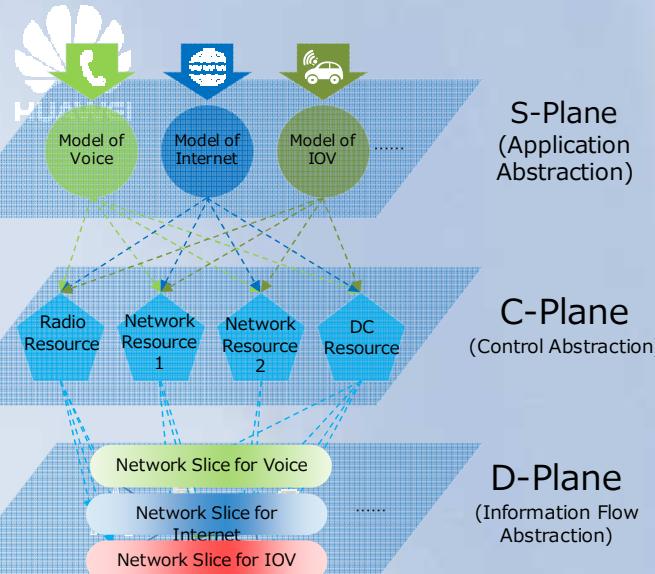


## 5G Value Creation Capabilities



## 5G Target Architecture

# Application Driven Networking (ADN) Vision



1. Application abstraction  
2. App driven management of network and data resources  
3. On-demand network reconstruction

1. Fast and slow control to achieve optimal resource allocation for apps

1. Decouple control of different services  
2. Guaranteed performance and scalability for apps

## ADN Goals:

1. Application layer abstraction in the Service Plane
2. Application Driven Control Plane
3. Information layer abstraction in the Data Plane
4. Heterogeneous services on a unified infrastructure.

## FIA : Design Targets

**istic design for future Apps, hyper-connection, mobility and security**

Internet of ( things/service/people/information )

Smart Home



V2V

Wearable Net



Info Net

FIA



Apps

L3/IP  
L2/MAC  
L1/PHYs

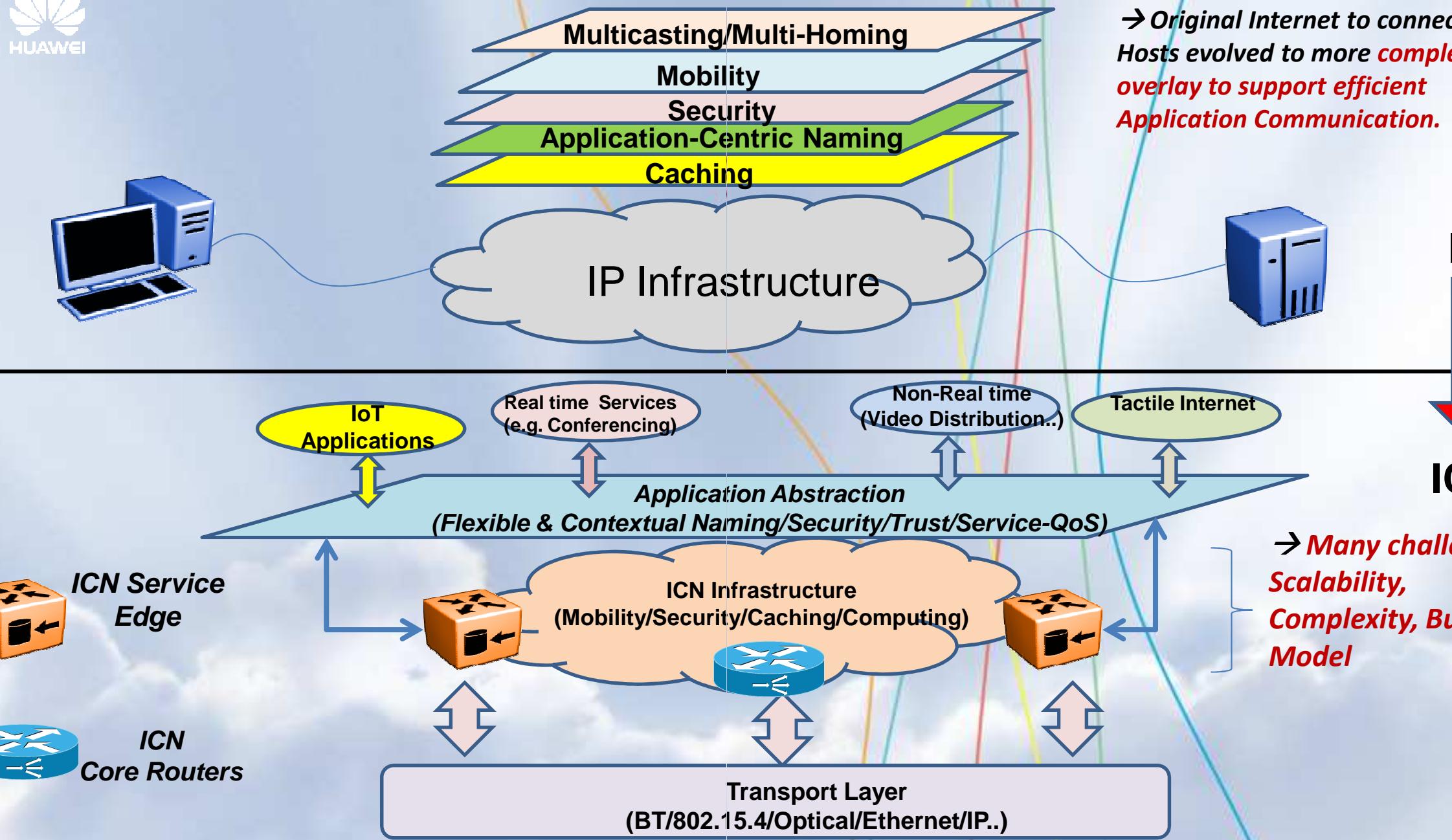


Apps

Info-centric  
L3/L2/MAC  
L1/PHYs

New “waist”, New architecture, New Apps

# ICN as Application Abstraction Network Layer





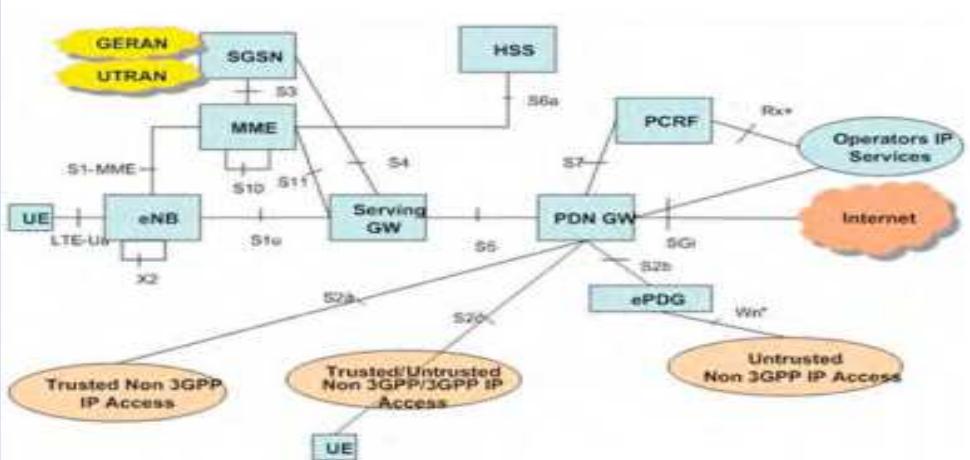
# **5G-ICN Network Architecture**

- 5G-ICN Network Slicing Framework**
- Cross Layer Vs Overlay Slicing**



# Evolving to 5G-ICN Architecture

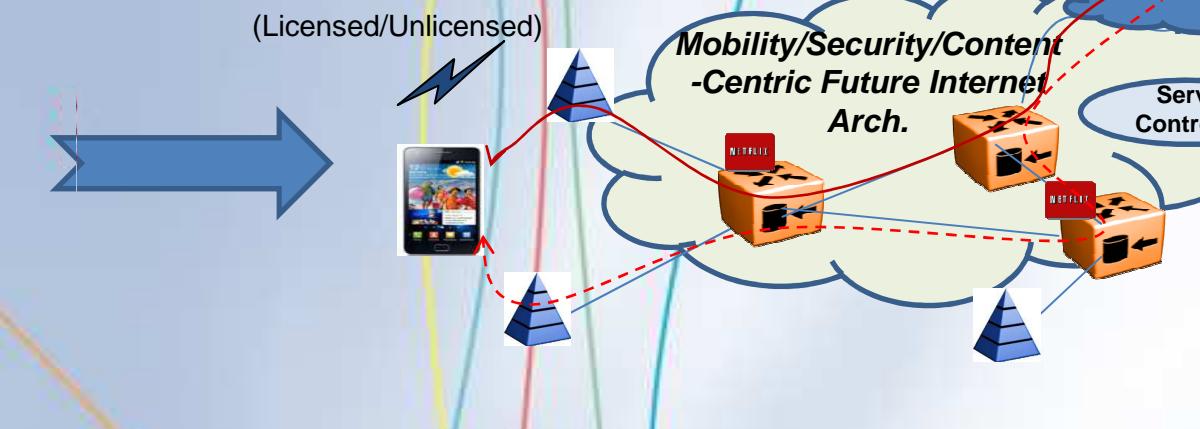
## LTE Network Architecture



## Current Architecture

- Hybrid 3GPP & IP Arch
- Complex Control interfaces.
- Technology Specific (2G/3G/4G)
- IP Tunneling in Data Path
- Application Gateways
- Bottlenecks, Sub optimal routing

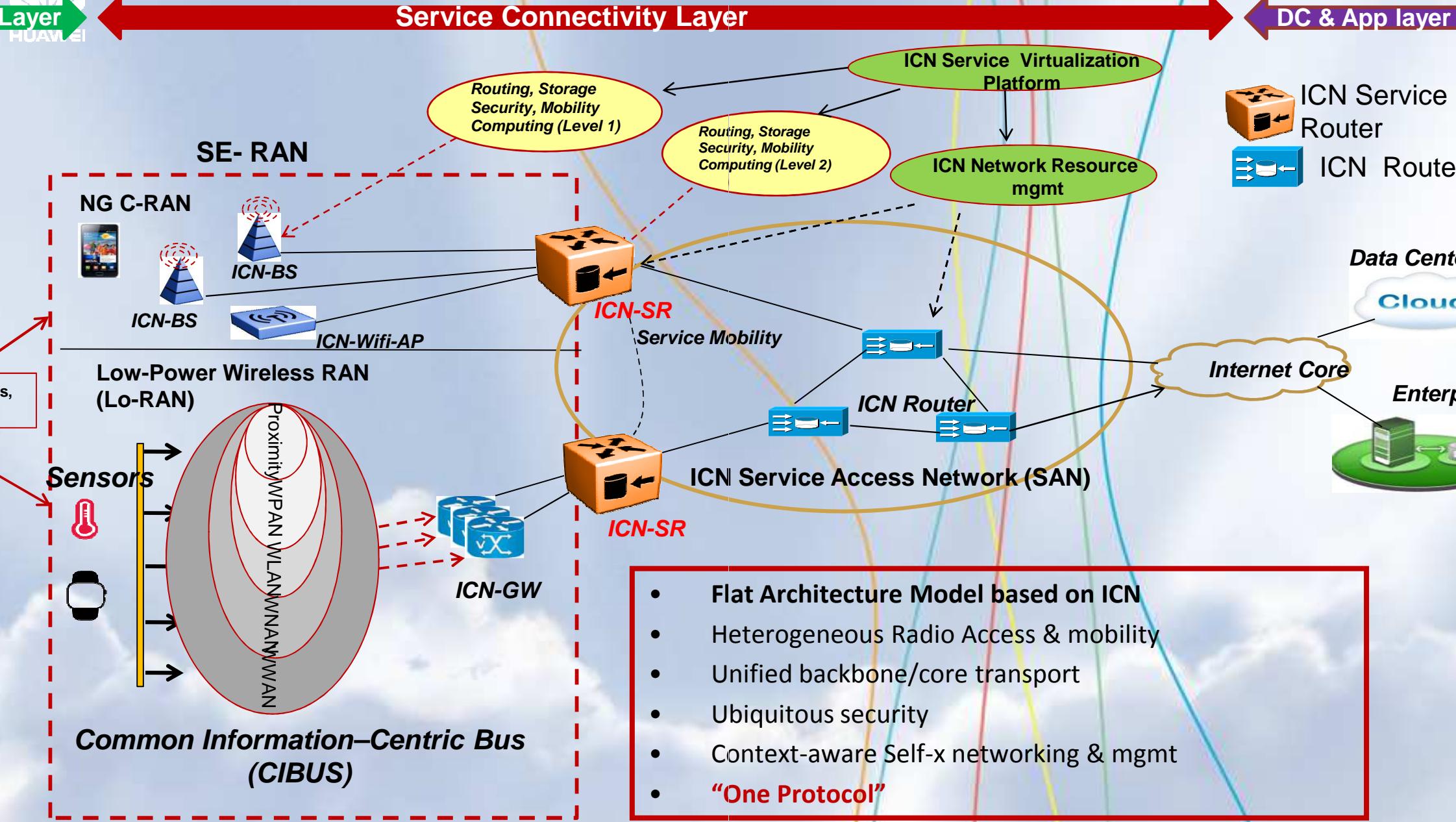
## 5G-ICN Architecture



## 5G-ICN Architecture

- ✓ Flat Application-centric Network Architecture.
- ✓ No Gateways or Tunnels
- ✓ In-build Mobility
- ✓ In-build Security, Storage and Computing
- ✓ Technology Neutral (any RAN)
- ✓ Application-centric Control
- ✓ Plugin Radio, Licensed/Unlicensed

# SE-RAN & ICN-SAN: Service-Enabled 5G Architecture

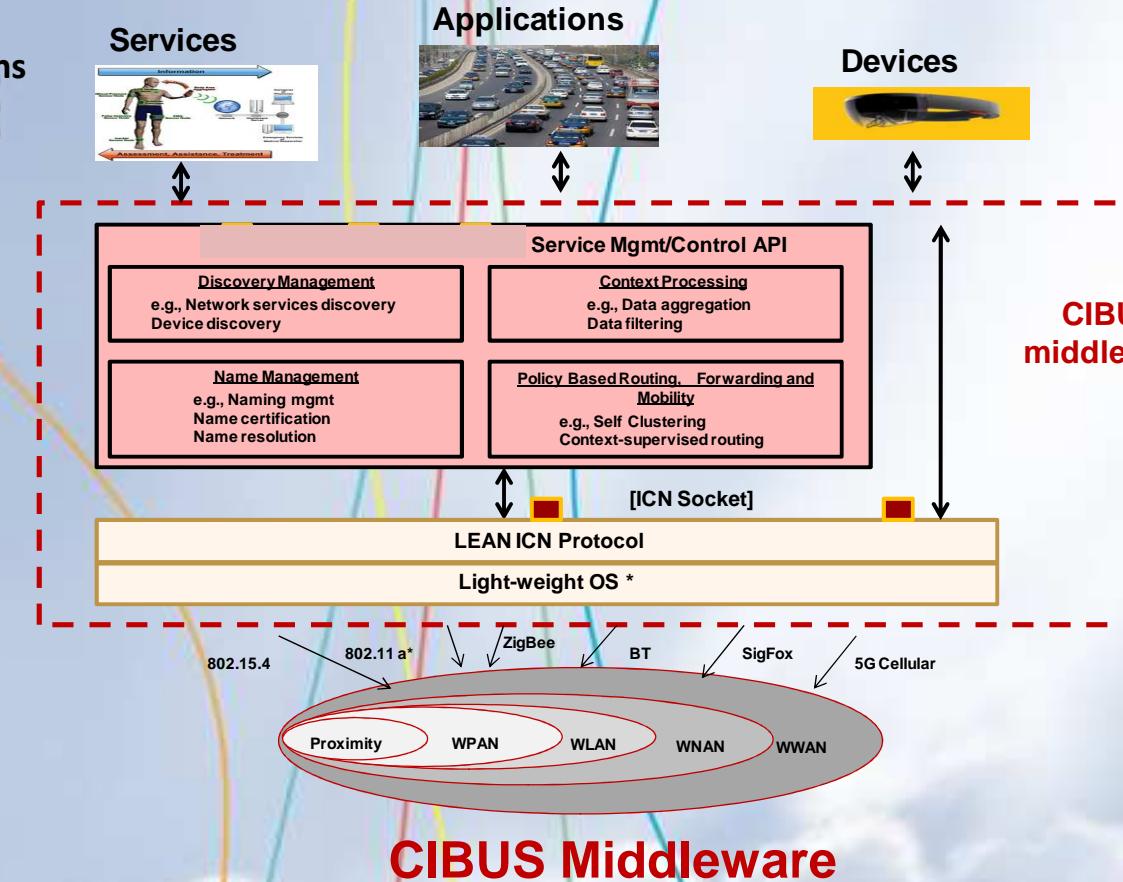


# SE-RAN Functional Features

- Flat Architecture and Heterogeneous Radio Access
- ICN Edge Cloud Intelligence all the way to the BS and UE
- Distributed Routing, Storage/Caching, Computing, Mobility Functions
- Application/Services Binds to Names
- Name Based Routing/Forwarding
- Mobility/Migration
- Multi-homing/Multicasting
- Data based Security and Trust (Enforceable on the Infrastructure)
- D2D/P2P/MP2MP
- Adaptable and Service Centric (Low Latency, High Throughput etc.)

## Common Information-Centric BUS (CIBUS)

- Addresses the need for next 50B IoT devices on 5G
- Middleware over Constrained and Non-Constrained Devices
- Enables Self-X (Discovery, Routing, Service Point Attachment)
- Contextualized Device/Service Discovery & Processing
- Heterogeneous Radios (WPAN, LORAN, WLAN etc.)
- Local/Global Naming Service
- Hierarchical Data Processing
- Security/Trust Management
- PUB/SUB System for Large scale Content Distribution
- Open-APIs for Inter-IoT system connectivity



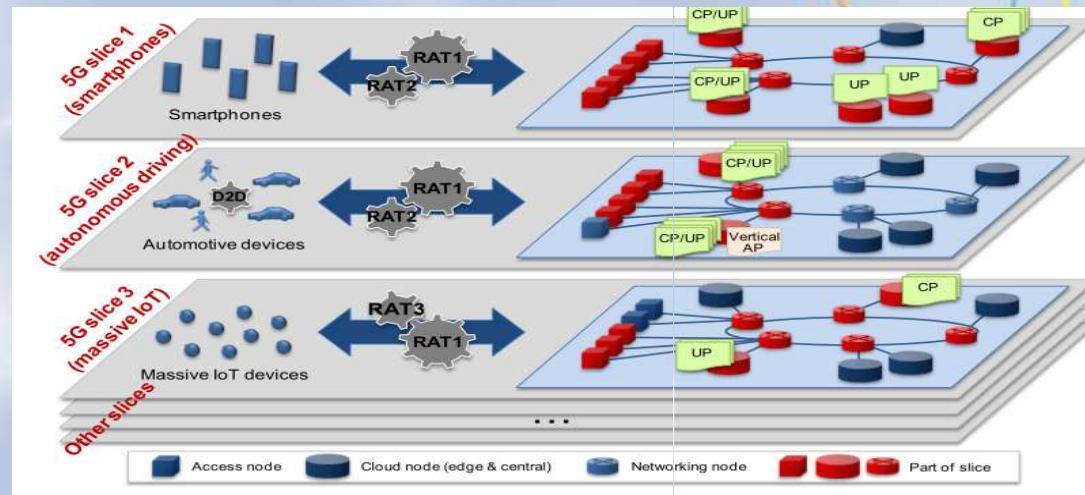
**CIBUS Middleware**

# 5G Network Slicing

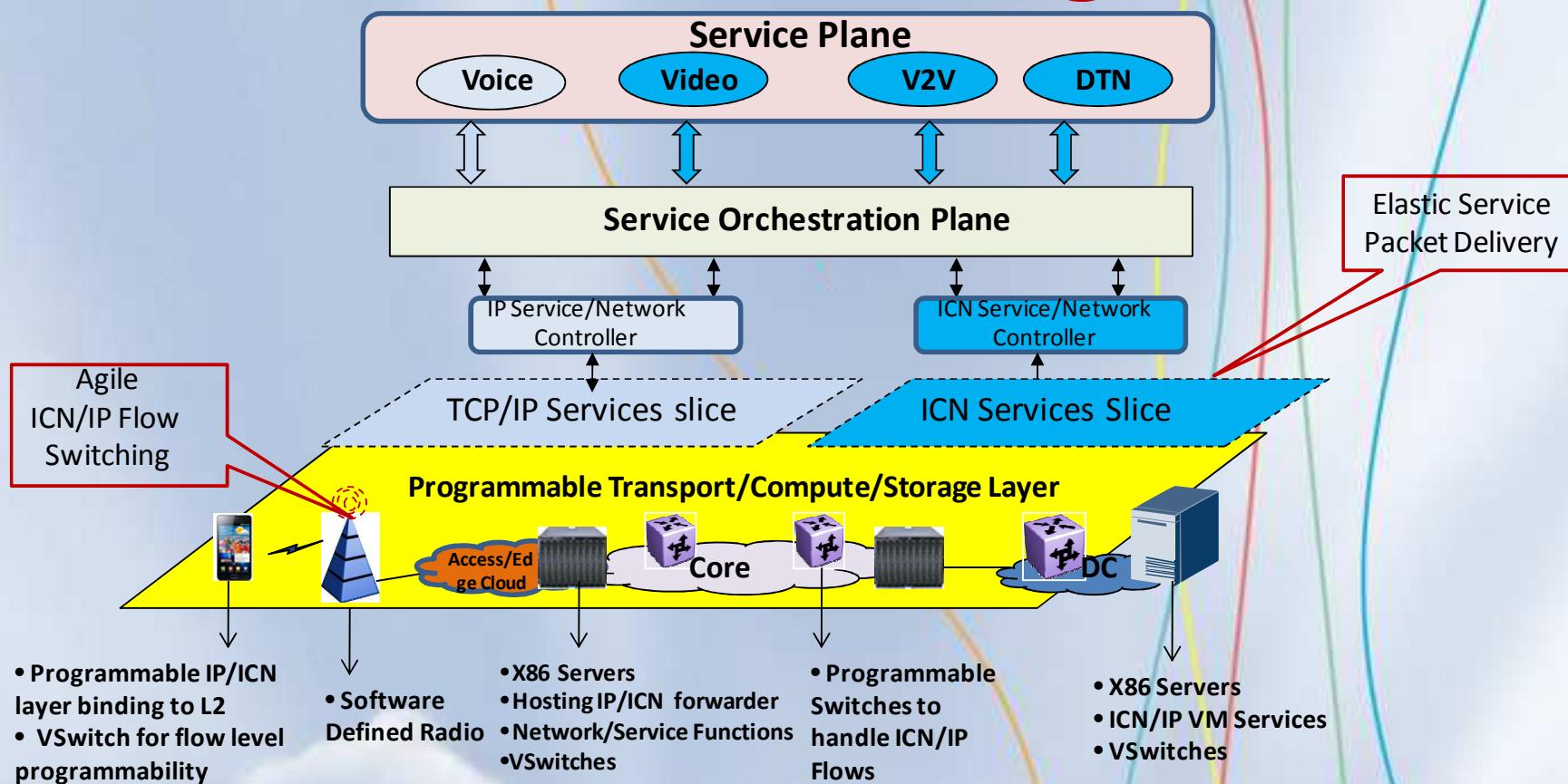


Realize end-to-end dedicated network for specific service scenario.

- Spans UE, RAT, Infrastructure, Edge Clouds, DCs
- Meet specific service objectives of Security, Latency, Throughput, Reliability etc.
- End-to-end virtualization of Compute, Bandwidth, Storage, Data , Device resources.
  - Virtualization allows resources to be efficiently flexibly managed among various slices.
  - Multi-modal delivery connectivity: M2M, P2P, P2MP and MP2MP
  - New APIs and Service Functions in the Network Architecture
- Specialized Control Plane and Service Control functions to enable rich services.
  - E.g. Mobility-as-a-service, Security-as-a-service , Context Processing etc.
- Creates scope for new network Architectures like ICN to address 5G Challenges



# 5G-ICN Network Slicing Framework



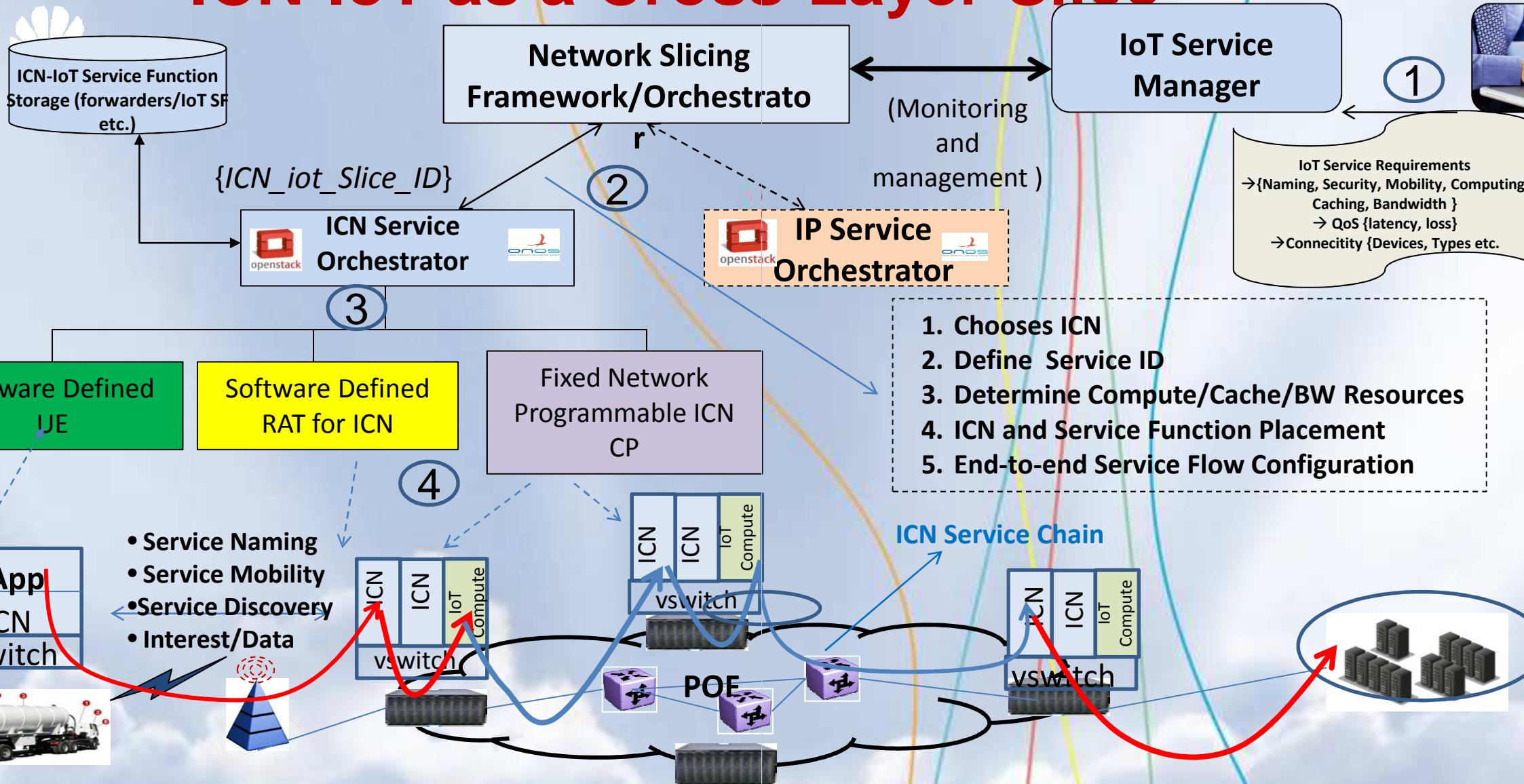
Network Slicing framework requires programmability at Transport/Compute/Storage levels.

Realizes the objective of Application Driven Networking with a Bare Transport

The objective is to create elastic ICN/IP slices and its associated control/service plane on demand.

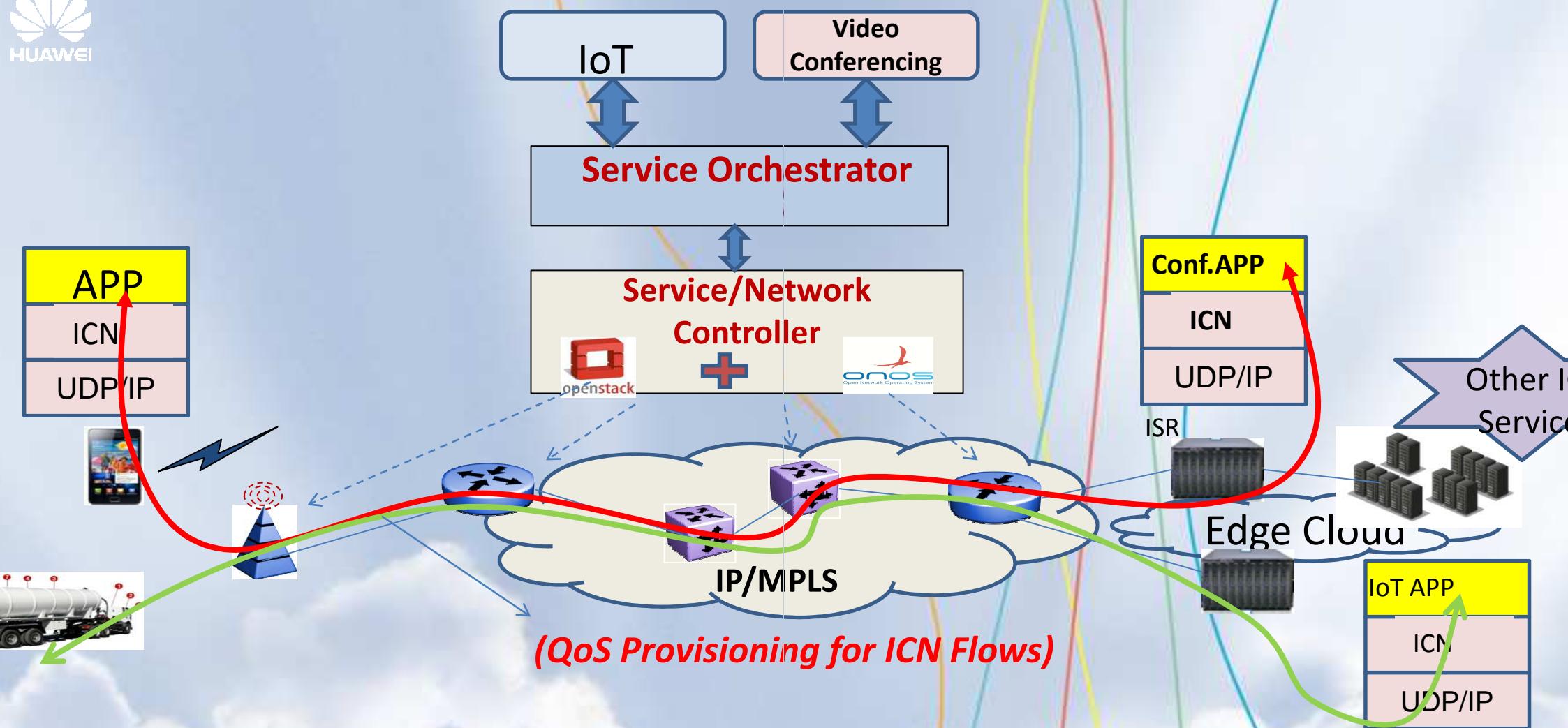
Identified are also some of the end-to-end technology enablers

# ICN-IoT as a Cross-Layer Slice



End to end slicing results in ICN slice across multiple transport substrate (IP/L2)  
 Mobility for IoT applications handled by ICN.  
 Per-Hop ICN state allows granular QoS to ICN flows.

# Software Defined ICN Service Overlay



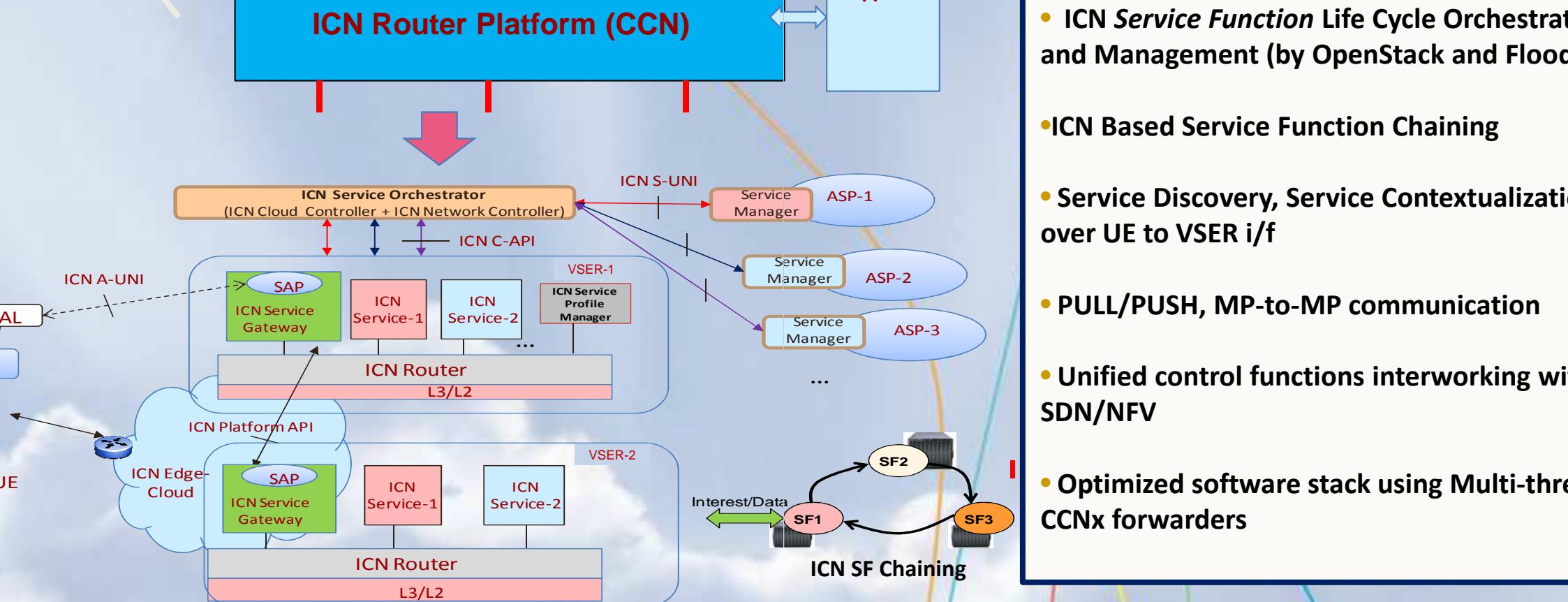
Fine grained ICN slicing limited to end points, UE, Radio and the Cloud.  
Transport multiplexes IP and ICN flows. Further IP flows can be marked to identify ICN flows.  
Extensions to Service Orchestrator to control ISR and support ICN Service Applications.



## 5G-ICN Platform

- VSER Platform
- Services (Video/IoT)
- ICN Mobile Edge Service Delivery
- ONS Demo

# VSER Platform: Virtual Service Edge Router



## VSER Platform Highlights

- COTS Platform
- ICN Service Virtualization
- ICN Service Function Life Cycle Orchestration and Management (by OpenStack and Floodlight)
- ICN Based Service Function Chaining
- Service Discovery, Service Contextualization over UE to VSER i/f
- PULL/PUSH, MP-to-MP communication
- Unified control functions interworking with SDN/NFV
- Optimized software stack using Multi-threaded CCNx forwarders

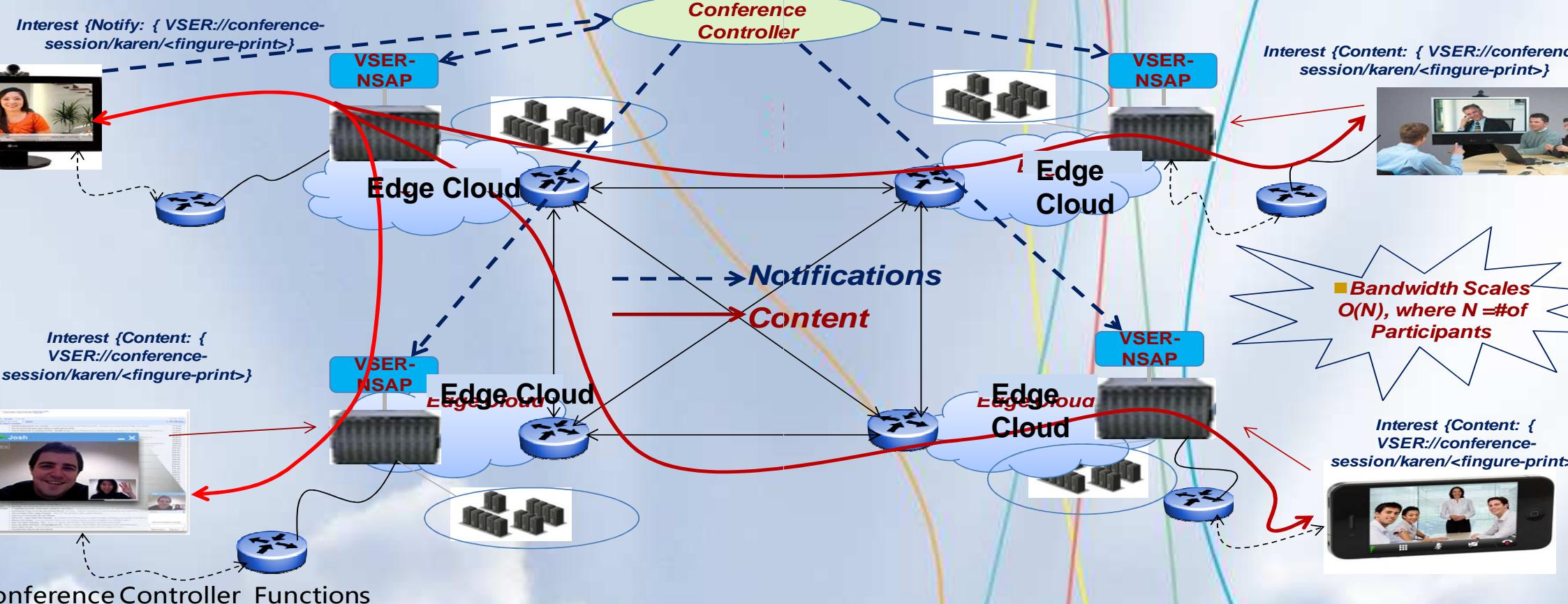
akraborti, Ravi Ravindran et al, "A Scalable Conferencing framework over ICN Based VSER Platform", ICN, Sigcomm, 2015

Ravindran et al, "Towards Software Defined ICN Based Edge Cloud Services" IEEE, CloudNet, 2013

ebifard, R. Ravindran et al, "An Information Centric Networking Approach Towards Contextualized Edge Service ", IEEE, CCNC, 2015



# Serverless Scalable Audio-Video Conferencing over VSER



## Conference Controller Functions

- Enable MP-2-MP Connectivity
- Conference Level Virtualization : **Multiple Simultaneous Conferences , Service Scaling, Dynamic Name Based Routing, Conference Monitoring and Management.**
- Context level Adaptation

nakraborti, Ravi Ravindran et al, "ICN Based Scalable Audio/Video Conferencing over Virtual Service Edge Router (VSER) Platform " ICN Sigcomm, 2015

ngam, Ravi Ravindran et al, "Realtime Multi-Party Video Conferencing Service over Information-Centric Network", Workshop on Multimedia Streaming in ICN (MuSIC), 2

# N-IoT Edge Computing over VSER



Push: Interest{/sensor-service-x:  
sensorID=0xabcd Temp=Value} }

App



Health  
Monitoring

ICN based IoT enables Self Configuring systems [1].

ICN Allows Push/Pull simultaneous mode, Cache improves Scalability + Reliability of the system

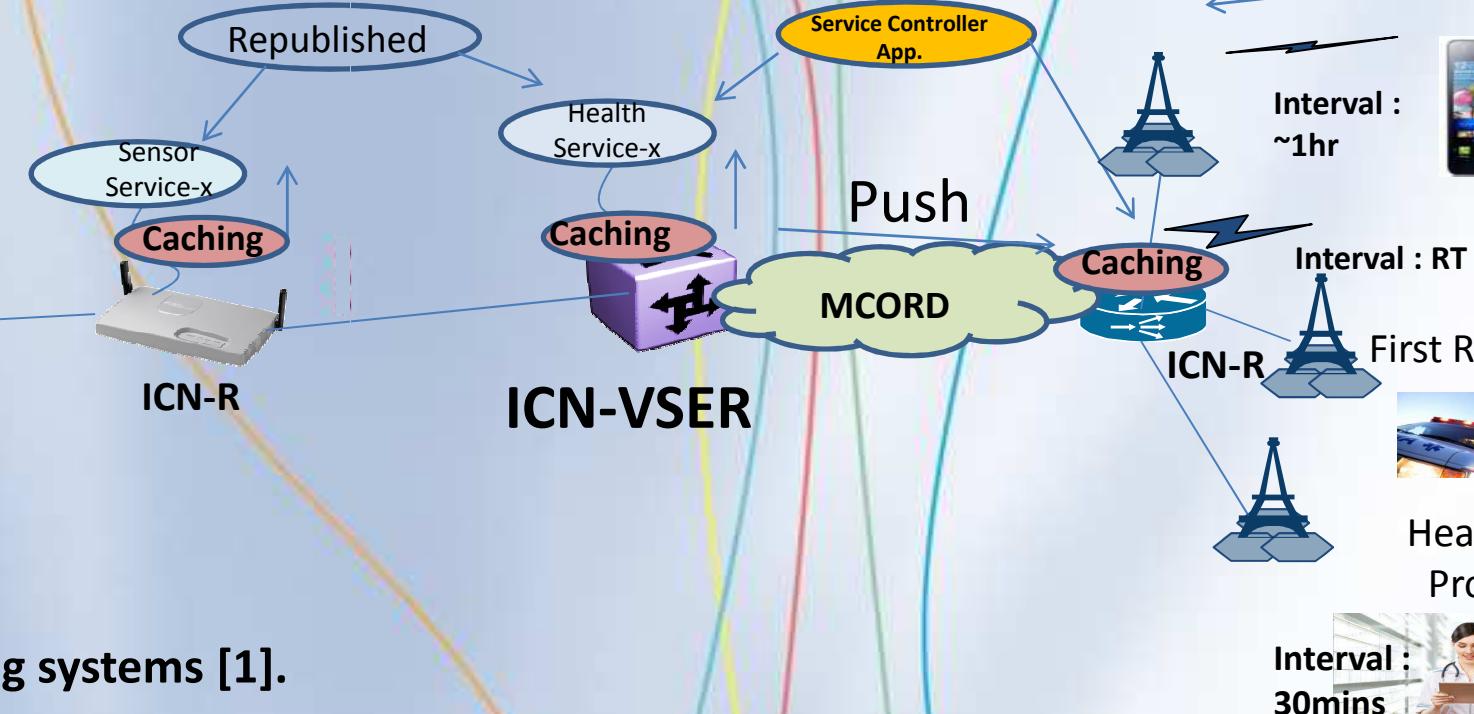
Here consumers need to be notified based on their varying criticality

- E.g. User/First-Responder/Healthcare Provider

Less critical consumers can rely on cache while more critical consumers rely on notification.

Notifications lost cannot be reproduced, cache helps from this perspective too.

Increases the Scalability + Reliability of the IoT system.



# Mobile Edge Service for Operators



## Mobile Edge Cloud Services

Virtualized CO

Open Service APIs

Contextualized Service Delivery

Network-as-a-DataCenter

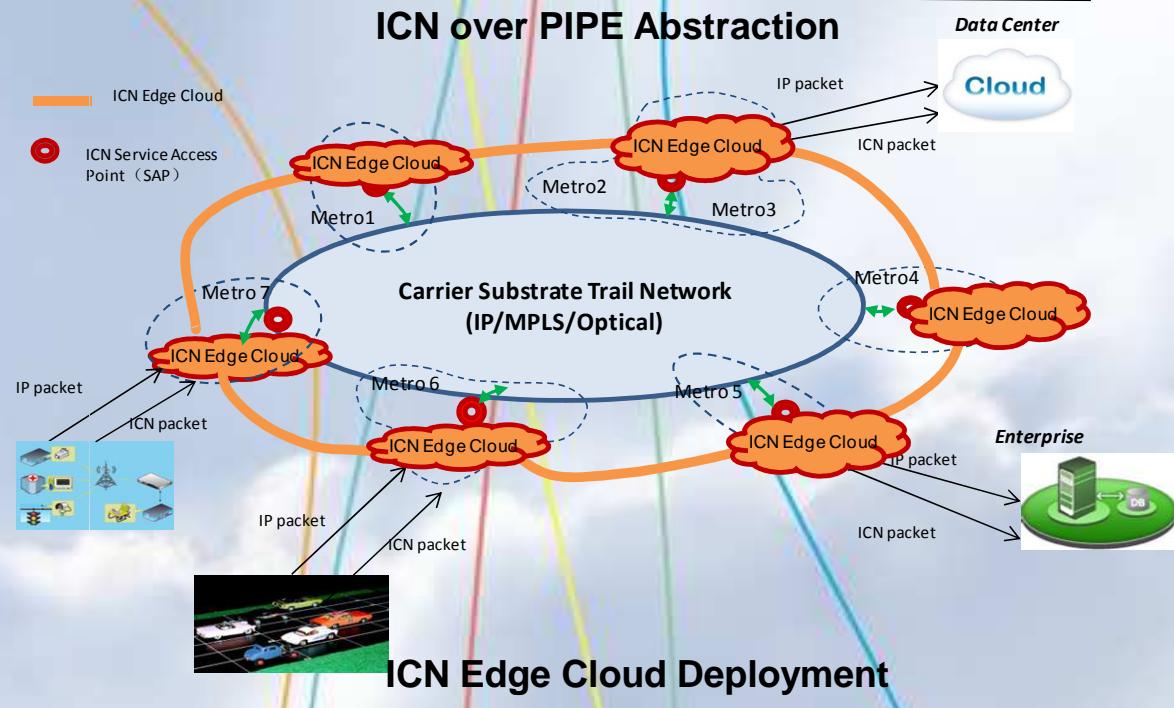
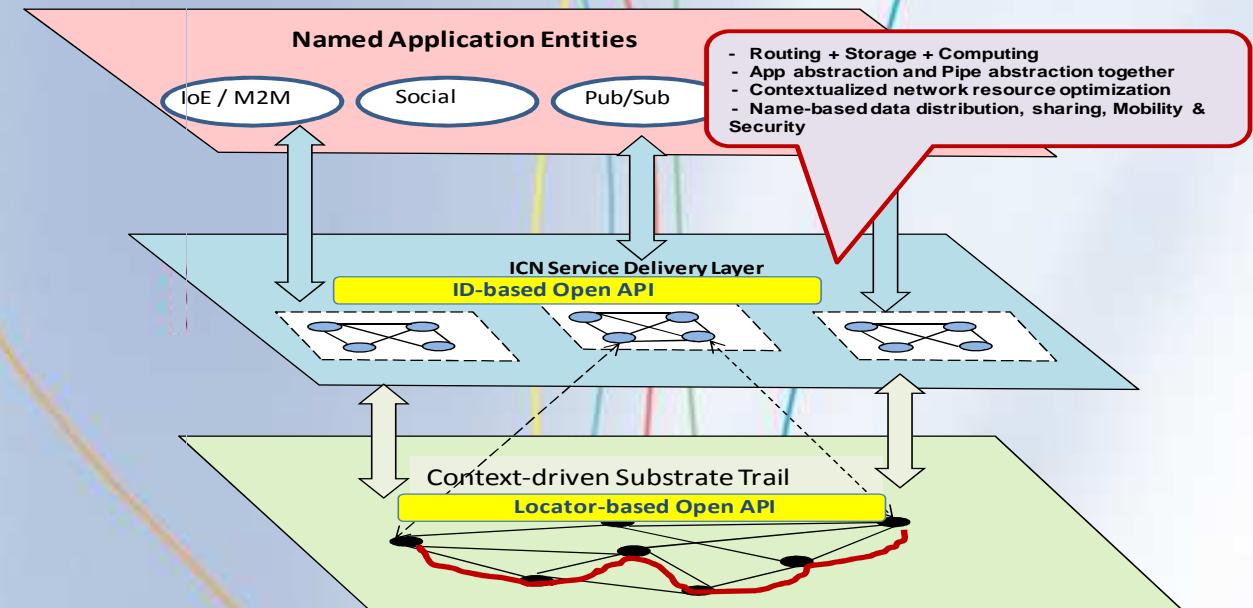
Smart Pipe & Better policing, and QoS

Access-Service to Service-access

Seamless Service Mobility

Scale backbone

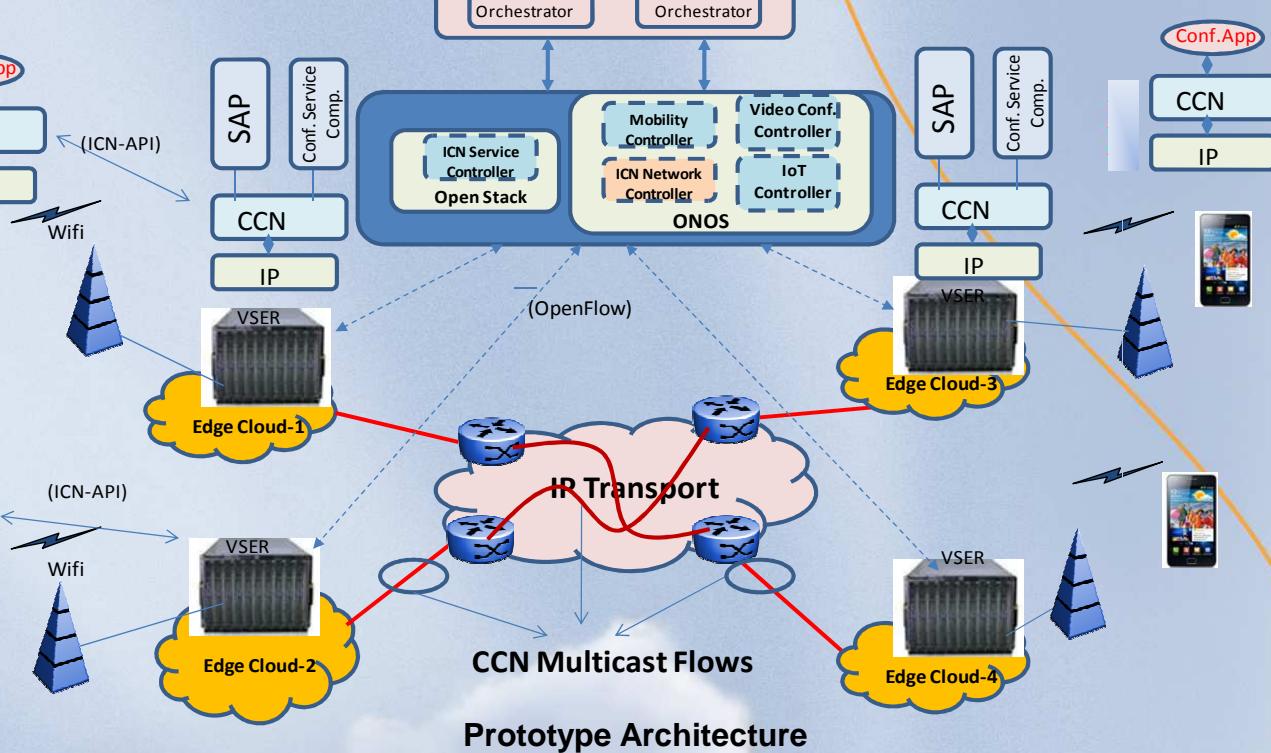
Simplified network architecture



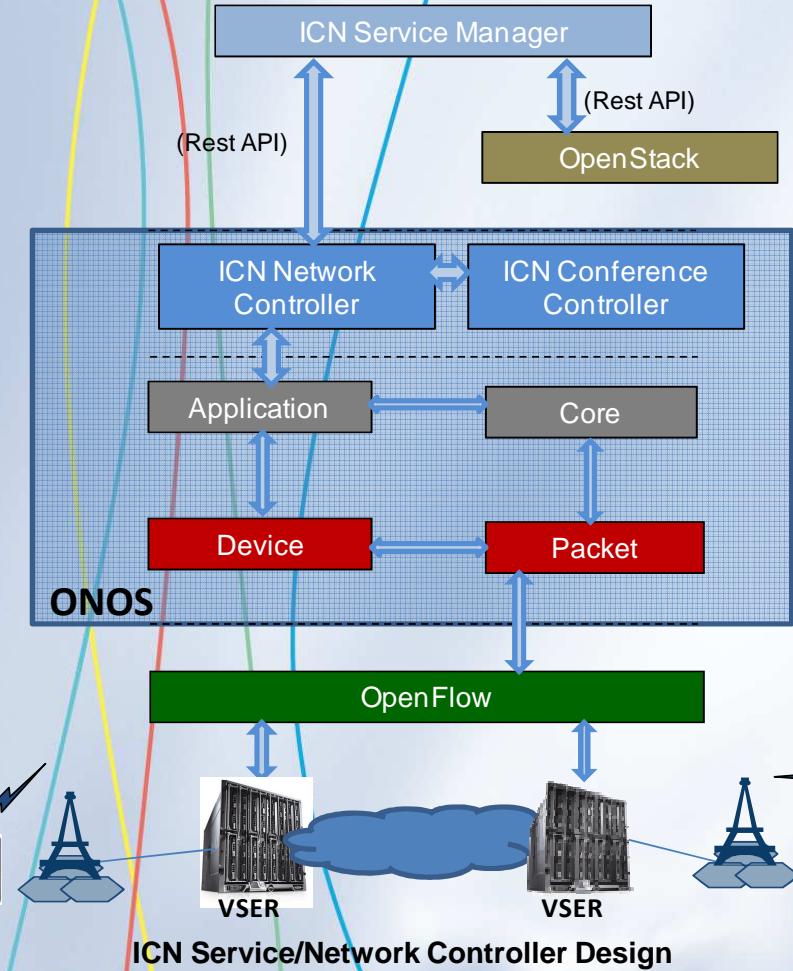
# Demo: "Network Slicing and ICN Service Orchestration for Future Applications"



Virtual Service Edge Router (VSER)



Prototype Architecture



ICN Service/Network Controller Design

End-to-end orchestration of ICN based Video Conferencing Service

Programmable CCN layer with OS and ONOS

- Conf. Service discovery, Service Function Placement, CCN FIB configuration to bootstrap participant join/leave etc.

Application-independent multicasting feature which CCN enables in the backbone of the network.



# Summary

- Future 5G target architecture is based on top-down service-oriented networking objectives.
- ICN provides a good application abstraction based networking layer to meet ADN & 5G objectives
- 5G-ICN networking enables in-network mobility, security, caching, computing desirable by applications.
- Network Slicing in 5G allows new network architectures such as ICN to deliver services and to utilize resources efficiently.
- ICN based Mobile Edge Cloud Services is a immediate benefit to operators.

# Thank you

**Copyright©2015 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. All Rights Reserved.**

The information in this document may contain predictive statements including, without limitation, statements regarding the future financial and operating results, future product portfolio, new technology, etc. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the predictive statements. Therefore, such information is provided for reference purpose only and constitutes neither an offer nor an acceptance. Huawei may change the information at any time without notice.