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Orchestration, Automation and Virtualisation Terminology

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Abstract

This document provides a list of terms and abbreviations in the context of orchestration, automation and virtualisation. Definitions were provided based on standardisation documents whenever possible, some also extended to reflect the understanding of the terms as used by a large number of NRENs in the GÉANT community.

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Executive Summary

It became evident during discussions at the GN4-3 Future Services Strategy Workshop that there were different usages and understanding of various terms in the context of orchestration, automation and virtualisation (OAV). As a result, a Focus Group (FG) on terminology was established within the *Network Services Evolution and Development* task (Task 2) of the *Network Technologies and Services Development* work package (WP6) to provide definitions and a common understanding of these terms, and facilitate better collaborative discussions within the GÉANT NREN community and globally. The mission of the FG became to identify a list of relevant OAV terms and acronyms, and provide short definitions for these terms. It was agreed that the definitions should be based on documents of standardisation bodies whenever possible. In all other cases the FG provided definitions based on internal discussions and surveys within the WP6-T2 consensus building team. The lifecycle of this Focus Group was set to six months for an initial investigation, while the list of terms is updated as necessary beyond this initial lifecycle. The final list of terms and abbreviations is included in this document but can also be found on the public OAV wiki [[Wiki](#)].

1 Introduction

Orchestration, automation and virtualisation (OAV) have become key enablers for service providers to facilitate faster, agile and more efficient and economic service development, deployment and provisioning. Adopting OAV principles allows organisations to make smarter use of their resources, including physical and virtual hardware and software, facilitating their digital transformation process.

The GÉANT and NREN community have been on this path for several years. Even though organisations are at different stages of their journey, for most of them the motivation for their work originated from an organisational perspective, focusing on the improvements within their own domains. Therefore, today, most of the work known so far is single-domain and domain-specific.

The goal of this document is to achieve a common language across all the NRENS and GÉANT deliverables and to serve as terminology reference for use across the GÉANT and NREN community. Where necessary, detailed descriptions providing background for formal concise definitions are documented

2 Term Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms apply (based on a number of terminology documents [[TDocs](#)] and terms identified by the OAV Consensus Building Team):

OAV Terms	Definition and Reference
Architecture component	An architecture component is a nontrivial, nearly independent, and replaceable part of a system that fulfils a clear function in the context of a well-defined architecture. Reference(s): TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019
Architecture principles	Architecture principles define the underlying general rules and guidelines for the use and deployment of all IT resources and assets across the organisational network. They reflect a level of consensus among the various elements of the organisation, and form the basis for making future IT decisions. Reference(s): https://pubs.opengroup.org/architecture/togaf8-doc/arch/chap29.html
API (Application Programming Interface)	An API is a set of commands, functions, protocols, and objects that programmers can use to create software or interact with an external system. Data can be shared through an application program interface. Reference(s): based on https://techterms.com/definition/api and https://searchapparchitecture.techtarget.com/definition/application-program-interface-API
Automated service provisioning	Automated service provisioning is the ability to deploy an information technology or telecommunications service by using pre-defined procedures that are carried out electronically without requiring human intervention. Reference(s): multiple sources including US government documents, e.g. Financial Services and General Government Appropriations for 2016 p.201 (https://books.google.de/books?id=h4SVIm3XaUsC&printsec=frontcover&hl=de&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=201&f=false)

Automation	<p>Processing abstracted service objects in a repeatable manner to yield the same result every time without human intervention.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition</p>
Blockchain	<p>A blockchain is an expanding list of cryptographically signed, irrevocable transactional records shared by all participants in a network.</p> <p>Reference(s): from TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019</p>
Cgroups (control groups)	<p>Cgroups are Linux kernel mechanisms to restrict and measure resource allocations to each process group. You can use cgroups to allocate resources such as CPU time, network, and memory.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/application_development/9781785883057/1/ch01lvl1sec15/namespaces-and-cgroups</p>
Cloud native application	<p>A Cloud Native Application (CNA) refers to a type of computer software that natively utilises services and infrastructure provided by cloud computing providers.</p> <p>Reference(s): from TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019</p>
Component	<p>A component is a functionally independent part of any system. It performs some function and may require some input or produce some output.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://www.techopedia.com/definition/3217/component</p>
Composite service	<p>A composite service is an assembly of one or more elements into an end to end service. It may be recursive, i.e. a composite service may become a component of yet another service.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019 and TR274 DSRA Guide R17.5 Reference R02</p>
Control plane	<p>The control plane is responsible for processing a number of different control protocols that may affect the forwarding table, depending on the configuration and type of network device. These control protocols are jointly responsible for managing the active topology of the network.</p> <p>Reference(s): Software Defined Networks, A Comprehensive Approach, Paul Göransson, Chuck Black Morgan Kaufmann, 2014</p>

Cross-domain data services	<p>Data services that are delivered across multiple administrative, information or technological domains that allow data sharing among authorised consumers in different domains.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on ETSI GS ZSM 007 V1.1.1 (2019-08): Zero-touch network and Service Management (ZSM); Terminology for concepts in ZSM https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gs/ZSM/001_099/007/01.01.01_60/gs_ZSM07v010101p.pdf</p>
Data center interconnect (DCI)	<p>A segment of the networking market that focuses on the technology used to link two or more data centres so the facilities can share resources.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/data-center-interconnect</p>
Data plane	<p>The data plane (sometimes known as the user plane, forwarding plane, carrier plane or bearer plane) is the part of a network device that carries user traffic from one interface to another.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/data-plane-DP</p>
Decoupling	<p>An approach (in electronics, software, etc.) where the constituent components of a system can be produced, sourced and interchanged independently of the other.</p> <p>Reference(s): Internal based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019 and TOGAF 9.2 Reference R16</p>
Domain	<p>A collection of network infrastructure under the administrative control of the same organisation.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on ITU-T Y.110 TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU (06/98); SERIES Y: GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE; General Global Information Infrastructure principles and framework architecture (https://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-Y.110-199806-I!!PDF-E&type=items)</p>
Federated orchestration	<p>Service orchestration, performed by multiple autonomous management domains, to effectively allow services to span across several providers.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on https://e-archivo.uc3m.es/bitstream/handle/10016/27125/service_WCNCW_2018_ps.pdf?sequence=1, ETSI GS ZSM 007 V1.1.1 (2019-08): Zero-touch network and Service Management (ZSM); Terminology for concepts in ZSM https://www.etsi.org/deliver/e</p>

	tsi_gs/ZSM/001_099/007/01.01.01_60/gs_ZSM007v010101p.pdf) and https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318473608_Orchestration_of_Network_Services_across_multiple_operators_The_5G_Exchange_prototype
Functional block	A self-contained unit in an overall system that performs a specific function or task. Reference(s): Internal based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019 and ETSI Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Infrastructure; Methodology to describe Interfaces and Abstractions Reference R08
Hierarchical orchestration	Orchestration decomposed into one or more hierarchical interactions where parts of the service are delegated to a subordinate orchestrator. Reference(s): ETSI GS ZSM 007 V1.1.1 (2019-08): Zero-touch network and Service Management (ZSM); Terminology for concepts in ZSM (https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gs/ZSM/001_099/007/01.01.01_60/gs_ZSM007v010101p.pdf)
Intent-based policy / network	Technology incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning to automate administrative tasks across a network. Reference(s): based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019
Management	The processes for fulfilment, assurance, and billing of services, network functions, and resources in both physical and virtual infrastructure including compute, storage, and network resources. Reference(s): based on ITU-T Y.3100 TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU (09/2017); SERIES Y: GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE, INTERNET PROTOCOL ASPECTS, NEXT-GENERATION NETWORKS, INTERNET OF THINGS AND SMART CITIES; Future networks: Terms and definitions for IMT-2020 network (https://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-Y.3100-201709-I!PDF-E&type=items)
Management API	A software interface that allows the performing of all management operations before, during and after the use of a service. Reference(s): based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019
Management domain	A collection of physical or functional elements under the control of an entity (e.g. organisation, NREN) , that provide the fulfilment, assurance, and billing of services, network functions, and resources in both physical and virtual infrastructures.

	Reference(s): internal definition based on ITU-T Y.3100 TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU (09/2017); SERIES Y: GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE, INTERNET PROTOCOL ASPECTS, NEXT-GENERATION NETWORKS, INTERNET OF THINGS AND SMART CITIES; Future networks: Terms and definitions for IMT-2020 network (https://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-Y.3100-201709-1!!PDF-E&type=items) and ITU-T Y.110 TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU (06/98); SERIES Y: GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE; General Global Information Infrastructure principles and framework architecture (https://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-Y.110-199806-1!!PDF-E&type=items)
Microservices	An approach to software architecture that builds a large, complex application from multiple small components that each perform a single function, such as authentication, notification, or payment processing. Each microservice is a distinct unit within the software architecture, with its own code base, infrastructure, and database. The microservices work together, communicating through web APIs or messaging queues to respond to incoming events. Reference(s): https://www.nginx.com/learn/microservices/
Network automation	The process of automating the configuration, management, testing, deployment, and operations of physical and virtual devices within a network. Reference(s): https://www.juniper.net/us/en/products-services/whatis/network-automation/ https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/automation/networkautomation.html https://www.netsync.com/practices/service-provider/networkautomation/
Network controller	A functional block that centralises some or all of the control and management functionality of a network domain, and may provide an abstract view of its domain to other functional blocks via well-defined interfaces. Reference(s): ETSI GS NFV 003 V1.4.1 (2018-08), Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Terminology for Main Concepts in NFV (https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gs/NFV/001_099/003/01.04.01_60/gs_nfv003v010401p.pdf)
Network function (NF)	A functional building block within a network infrastructure, which has well-defined external interfaces and functional behaviour. Reference(s): ETSI GS ZSM 007 V1.1.1 (2019-08): Zero-touch network and Service Management (ZSM); Terminology for concepts in ZSM

	(https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gs/ZSM/001_099/007/01.01.01_60/gs_ZSM07v010101p.pdf)
Network function disaggregation (NFD)	<p>Defines the evolution of switching and routing appliances from proprietary, closed hardware and software sourced from a single vendor, towards totally decoupled, open components which are combined to form a complete switching and routing device.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://www.metaswitch.com/knowledge-center/reference/what-is-network-function-disaggregation-nfd</p>
Network namespaces	<p>A virtualisation mechanism (a virtualised networking stack) which provides abstraction and virtualisation of network protocol services and interfaces. Each network namespace has its own network device instances that can be configured with individual network addresses.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/application_development/9781785883057/1/ch01lvl1sec15/namespaces-and-cgroups</p>
Network orchestration	<p>The execution of the operational and functional processes involved in designing, creating, and delivering an end-to-end service. It uses network automation to provide services through the use of applications that drive the network. An orchestrator functions to arrange and organise the various components involved in delivering a network service.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on Ciena, https://www.ciena.com/insights/what-is/what-is-service-orchestration.html</p>
Network resource	<p>Physical or logical network component of hardware, software or data in the data, control or management planes within an organisation's infrastructure.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition</p>
Network service	<p>A collection of network functions with a well specified behaviour (e.g. content delivery networks (CDNs) and IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)).</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on ITU-T - REC-Y.3515-201707: SERIES Y: GLOBAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE, INTERNET PROTOCOL ASPECTS, NEXT-GENERATION NETWORKS, INTERNET OF THINGS AND SMART CITIES, Cloud Computing – Functional architecture of Network as a Service (https://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-Y.3515-201707-!!!PDF-E&type=items)</p>
Network slicing	<p>A specific form of virtualisation that allows multiple logical networks to run on top of a shared physical network infrastructure. The intent of network slicing is to be able to partition the physical network at an end-to-end level to allow</p>

	<p>optimum grouping of traffic, isolation from other tenants, and configuring of resources at a micro level.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://www.idginsiderpro.com/article/3231244/what-is-the-difference-between-network-slicing-and-quality-of-service.html</p>
Network slice instance	<p>A network slice instance is a set of Network Function instances and the required resources (e.g., compute, storage and networking resources) which form a deployed Network Slice.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019 and 3GPP TS 23.501.</p>
NFV	<p>Network Function Virtualisation (NFV) is a network architecture concept that uses virtualisation to classify entire classes of network node functions into building blocks that may connect or chain together to create communication services. More specifically, it is the deployment of software implementations of traditional network functions (e.g., load balancers, firewalls, office switches/routers) on virtualised infrastructure rather than on function-specific specialised hardware devices.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on Dijiang Huang, Huijun Wu, in Mobile Cloud Computing, 2018, (https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/network-function-virtualization)</p>
NFV-MANO	<p>Network Function Virtualisation Management and Orchestration (NFV-MANO) is a key element of the ETSI network function virtualisation (NFV) architecture. MANO is an architectural framework that coordinates network resources for cloud-based applications and the lifecycle management of virtual network functions (VNFs) and network services. As such, it is crucial for ensuring rapid, reliable NFV deployments at scale. MANO includes the following components: the NFV orchestrator (NFVO), the VNF manager (VNFM), and the virtual infrastructure manager (VIM).</p> <p>Reference(s): https://www.adva.com/en/products/technology/what-is-nfv-mano</p>
NFV-MANO Architectural Framework	<p>Network Functions Virtualisation Management and Orchestration (NFV-MANO) Architectural Framework is a collection of all functional blocks (including those in the NFV-MANO category and others that interwork with NFV-MANO), data repositories used by these functional blocks, and reference points and interfaces through which these functional blocks exchange information to manage and orchestrate NFV.</p> <p>Reference(s): ETSI GS NFV 003 V1.4.1 (2018-08), Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Terminology for Main Concepts in NFV</p>

	(https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gs/NFV/001_099/003/01.04.01_60/gs_nfv003v010401p.pdf)
NFVO	<p>Network Functions Virtualisation Orchestrator (NFVO) is a functional block that manages the Network Service (NS) lifecycle and coordinates the management of NS lifecycle, VNF lifecycle (supported by the VNFM) and NFVI resources (supported by the VIM) to ensure an optimised allocation of the necessary resources and connectivity.</p> <p>Reference(s): ETSI GS NFV 003 V1.4.1 (2018-08), Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV); Terminology for Main Concepts in NFV (https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gs/NFV/001_099/003/01.04.01_60/gs_nfv003v010401p.pdf)</p>
OpenFlow protocol	<p>A protocol defined by the OpenFlow Switch Specification that allows separation of the network control plane by providing programmable access to the forwarding plane.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on OpenFlow Switch Specification - Open Networking Foundation https://www.opennetworking.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/openflow-switch-v1.5.1.pdf and https://www.opennetworking.org/sdn-definition/?nab=1</p>
OpenFlow (standard)	<p>An open standard that enables you to control traffic and run experimental protocols in an existing network by using a remote controller. The OpenFlow components consist of a controller, an OpenFlow or OpenFlow-enabled switch, and the OpenFlow protocol.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/junos/topics/concept/junos-sdn-openflow-support-overview.html</p>
OpenStack	<p>Open source software for creating private and public clouds. OpenStack software can control large pools of compute, storage, and networking resources throughout a data centre, managed through a dashboard or via the OpenStack API.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://www.openstack.org/</p>
Open virtual network (OVN)	<p>An Open vSwitch-based software-defined networking (SDN) solution for supplying network services to instances.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_openstack_platform/13/html/networking_with_open_virtual_network/open_virtual_network_ovn</p>

Open vSwitch (OVS)	<p>Open source multilayer virtual switch that supports standard interfaces and protocols.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on https://www.openvswitch.org/</p>
Operational Domain	<p>Scope of management delineated by an administrative and technological boundary.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019</p>
Orchestration (ONAP)	<p>The arrangement, sequencing and automated implementation of tasks, rules and policies to coordinate logical and physical resources in order to meet a customer or on-demand request to create, modify or remove network or service resources.</p> <p>Reference(s): TM Forum Technical Specification, Terminology for Zero-touch Orchestration, Operations and Management, TMF071, Release 17.0.1, November 2017, version 0.4.1, IPR Mode R AND (synonyms for the system performing the function: manager, coordinator)</p>
Resource slice	<p>A grouping of physical or virtual (network, compute, storage) resources. A resource slice could be one of the components of Network Slice, however, on its own it does not fully represent a Network Slice.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://tools.ietf.org/id/draft-geng-netslices-architecture-01.html#rfc.section.1.2</p>
SDN	<p>A programmable network approach that supports the separation of control and forwarding planes via standardised interfaces.</p> <p>Reference(s): IRTF, RFC 7426: Software-Defined Networking (SDN): Layers and Architecture Terminology, January 2015, https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7426</p>
Self-configuration	<p>A process by which computer systems or networks automatically adapt their own configuration of components without direct human intervention.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on https://www.igi-global.com/dictionary/aspect-oriented-self-configuring-p2p/26200 (retrieved Nov. 11, 2019) and ETSI GS ZSM 007 V1.1.1 (2019-08): Zero-touch network and Service Management (ZSM); Terminology for concepts in ZSM (https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_gs/ZSM/001_099/007/01.01.01_60/gs_ZSM007v010101p.pdf)</p>
Service access point	<p>A type of Resource Function (RF) that handles access into and out of another RF, such as an application RF or virtualised appliance RF.</p>

	Reference(s): TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019
Service chaining (NFV)	<p>Network service chaining, also known as service function chaining (SFC) is a capability that uses software-defined networking (SDN) capabilities to create a service chain of connected network services (such as L4-7 firewalls, network address translation (NAT), or intrusion protection) and connects them in a virtual chain. This capability can be used by network operators to set up suites or catalogues of connected services that enable the use of a single network instance for many services, with different characteristics.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://www.sdxcentral.com/networking/virtualization/definitions/what-is-network-service-chaining/</p>
Software defined exchanges	<p>A Software Defined IXP (SDX) is an internet exchange that uses SDN for interdomain routing. In addition, SDX design incorporates high levels of programmability, open APIs, shared resources across multiple domains, dynamic provisioning, resource discovery, quick resource integration and configuration, and granulated control of resources.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on https://sdx.cs.princeton.edu/ and J. Mambretti, J. Chen, F. Yeh, Software-Defined Network Exchanges (SDXs): Architecture, services, capabilities, and foundation technologies, 2014 26th International Teletraffic Congress (ITC), DOI: 10.1109/ITC.2014.6932970</p>
Switch abstraction interface (SAI)	<p>Definition of the API to provide a vendor-independent way of controlling forwarding elements, such as a switching ASIC, an NPU or a software switch in a uniform manner.</p> <p>Reference(s): Open Compute Project GitHub page, https://github.com/opencomputeproject/SAI</p>
User interface orchestration	<p>Defines, formats and structures the sequence of user interfaces (UIs) needed for a process.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on TM Forum Reference, TMF071 ODA Terminology, TMF071, Release 19.0.1, October 2019 and IG1167 R18.0 "ODA Functional Architecture" Reference R21</p>
Virtual content delivery network	<p>A content delivery network using virtualisation technology that enables the allocation of virtual storage, virtual machines, and network resources according to a provider's requirements in a dynamic and scalable manner.</p> <p>Reference(s): based on ITU-T F.743.4 TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU (03/2017) SERIES F: NON-TELEPHONE TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES Multimedia services, Functional requirements for virtual content</p>

	delivery networks (https://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-F.743.4-201703-!!!PDF-E&type=items)
Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network (VXLAN)	<p>Enables the encapsulation of Ethernet frames inside UDP packets with a designated UDP destination port (4789). VXLAN allows users to overlay L2 networks on top of existing L3 networks. In the data centre, it is commonly used to stretch an L2 network across multiple racks.</p> <p>Reference(s): https://github.com/Mellanox/mlxsw/wiki/Virtual-eXtensible-Local-Area-Network-(VXLAN)</p> <p>https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7348</p>
Virtual routing and forwarding (VRF)	<p>A layer 3 abstraction, which provides a separate routing table for each instance. Usually this is done by adding some sort of VRFID to the routing table lookup.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_routing_and_forwarding</p>
Virtualisation	<p>Abstraction of network or service objects to make them appear generic, i.e. disassociated from the underlying hardware implementation specifics.</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition</p>
Virtualised network function (VNF)	<p>A network task written as software that can be provided in a virtualised manner (e.g., firewall, router, switch).</p> <p>Reference(s): internal definition based on https://www.sdxcentral.com/networking/nfv/definitions/virtual-network-function/</p> <p>https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/virtualized-network-function.html</p>
Workflow management (WFM)	<p>A technology supporting the re-engineering of business and information processes. It involves defining workflows and providing fast (re)design and (re)implementation of the processes, as business needs and information systems change.</p> <p>Reference(s): D. Georgakopoulos, M. Hornick, A. Sheth, An Overview of Workflow Management: From Process Modeling to Workflow Automation Infrastructure, Distributed and Parallel Databases, 3, 119-153 (1995), http://www.workflowpatterns.com/documentation/documents/workflow95.pdf</p>

Table 2.1: Term definitions

3 Acronyms

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

Acronym	Definition
ABE	Aggregate Business Entity
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AMC	Autonomic Management and Control
AWS	Amazon Web Services
BPMN	Business Process Model and Notation
BSS	Business Support System
CBP	Ciena Blue Planet
CDE	Component DEscription
CDN	Content Delivery Network
CNA	Cloud Native Application
CNI	Container Network Interface
CSP	Communications Service Provider
D&I	Decoupling & Integration
DC	Data Centre
DCN	Data Communication Network
DE	Decision Element
DPRA	Digital Platform Reference Architecture
DTN	Data Transfer Node
EACM	Enterprise Architecture Content Metamodel
EGM	Engagement Management
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EVPN	Ethernet VPN
FOSS	Free and Open Source Software
FRR	Free Range Routing
GANA	Generic Autonomic Network Architecture
Geneve	Generic Network Virtualisation Encapsulation

Acronym	Definition
GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulation
GS	Group Specification
GVM	Generalised Virtualisation Model
IaaS	Infrastructure as a Service
IaC	Infrastructure as Code
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
IDSP	Integrated Digital Service Provider
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IG	Information Governance
IM	Intelligence Management
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
K8s	Kubernetes
LSO	Lifecycle Service Orchestration
M2M	Machine-to-Machine
MANO	Management and Orchestration
MCC	Management-Control Continuum
MDSO	Multi-Domain Service Orchestration
MDVPN	Multi-Domain Virtual Private Networks
ME	Managed Entity
MEF	Metro Ethernet Forum
NaaS	Network as a Service
NaC	Network as Code
NAO	Network Automation and Orchestration
NCO	Network Controls and Orchestration
NE	Network Element
NEP	Network Equipment Providers
NETCONF	Network Configuration Protocol
NF	Network Function
NFD	Network Function Disaggregation

Acronym	Definition
NFV	Network Function Virtualisation
NFVI	Network Function Virtualisation Infrastructure
NFV-O	Network Function Virtualisation Orchestrator
NGN	Next Generation Network
NREN	National Research and Education Network
NRO	Network Resource Optimisation
NS	Network Service
NSA	Network Service Agent
NSI	Network Service Interface
NSSAI	Network Slice Selection Assistance Information
NVGRE	Network virtualisation over GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation)
OAMP	Operations, administration, maintenance and provisioning
OASIS	Organisation for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards
OAV	Orchestration, automation and virtualisation
OCP	Open Compute Project
ODA	Open Digital Architecture
ODL	OpenDaylight
ODM	Operational Domain Management
ODM	Operational Domain Manager
OESS	Open Exchange Software Suite
OGF	Open Grid Forum
ONAP	Open Networking Automation Platform
ONOS	Open Network Operating System
OPNFV	Open Platform for NFV Project
OSM	Open Source MANO
OSS	Operations Support System
OVN	Open Virtual Network
OVS	Open vSwitch
PaaS	Platform as a Service
R&D	Research and Development

Acronym	Definition
R&E	Research & Education
REST	Representational State Transfer
RF	Resource Function
SaaS	Software as a Service
SAI	Switch abstraction interface
SDDC	Software-defined Data Center
SDN	Software Defined Network
SDO	Standards Developing Organisation
SD-WAN	Software-defined networking in a wide area network (WAN)
SDX	Software-Defined Exchange
SFC	Service Function Chaining (also known as Network Service Chaining)
S-NSSAI	Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information
SOA	Service Oriented Architecture
SPA	Service Provider Architecture
STF	Service and Technology Forum
STP	Service Termination Point
STT	Stateless Transport Tunneling
TMF	TM Forum
TOGAF	The Open Group Architecture Framework
TOSCA	Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications
VCDN	Virtual Content Delivery Network
VIM	Virtual Infrastructure Management
VM	Virtual Machine
VNF	Virtual Network Function
VNFM	Virtualised Network Function Manager
VNO	Virtual Network Operator
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VPP	Vector Packet Processing
VRF	Virtual Routing Function
VSI	Virtual Switch Instance

Acronym	Definition
VTEP	Virtual Tunnel End Point
VXLAN	Virtual Extensible LAN
WFM	Workflow Management
XaaS	Anything as a Service
XDP	eXpress Data Path
ZOOM	Zero-touch Orchestration, Operations & Management
ZSM	Zero-touch network and Service Management
ZTP	Zero Touch Provisioning

Table 3.1: Acronyms

4 Conclusions

This document presented a list of terms and acronyms in the context of orchestration, automation and virtualisation. Definitions were provided based on standardisation documents whenever possible. In some cases, these definitions were extended based on internal definitions in the consensus building team of WP6-T2, and thus reflect the understanding of the terms as used by a large number of NRENs in the GÉANT community. Therefore, this document can serve as a guideline to members of the community in the ongoing effort to find commonalities and strategic visions for further OAV-work in GÉANT.

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