

# Network Service Orchestration: Getting Close to the Edge

CHIST-ERA – Intelligent Computation for Dynamic Networked  
Environments (ICoDyNE)

**Nicholas Race**

Professor of Networked Systems, Lancaster University, UK



“I’m playing all the right notes, but not necessarily in the right order”.

- Eric Morecambe (1926-1984)

# Next Generation Converged Digital Infrastructure (NG-CDI)

<http://www.ng-cdi.org>

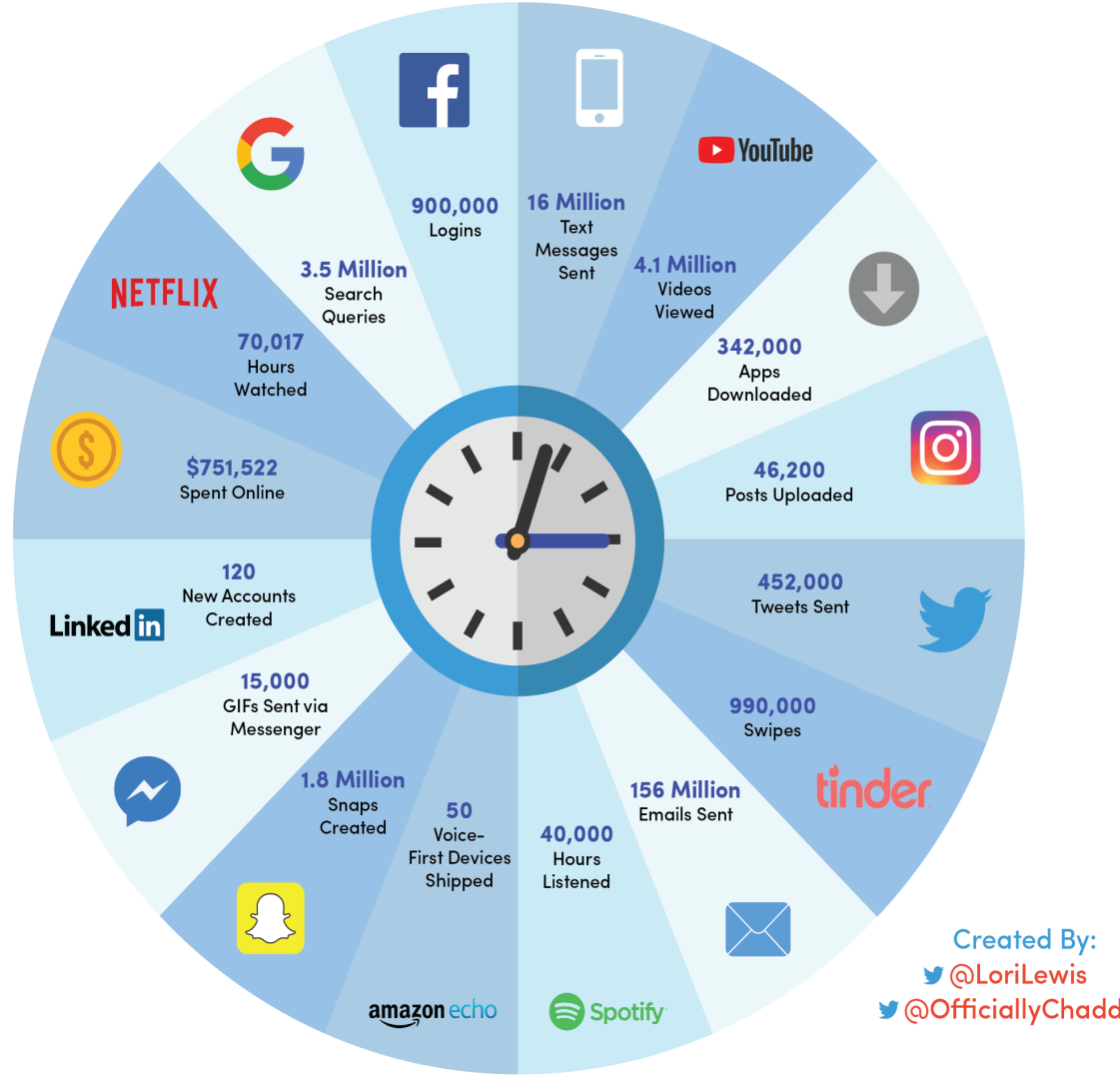


# NG-CDI Objectives

- Developing a completely **new architecture** for digital infrastructures, composed of **highly- dynamic network functions** based on a micro-NFV approach that are collectively able to **adapt to the real-time requirements** of future digital services.
- Creating a new **autonomic framework** for digital infrastructure to equip the nodes of the infrastructure network with the ability to **understand** their state, **detect and diagnose** disruptions to service, and take **autonomous** actions.
- Implementing approaches for the **successful integration** of these technologies **within the business functions** with an aim to **improve service assurance** and organisational value.



# An Internet Minute 2017



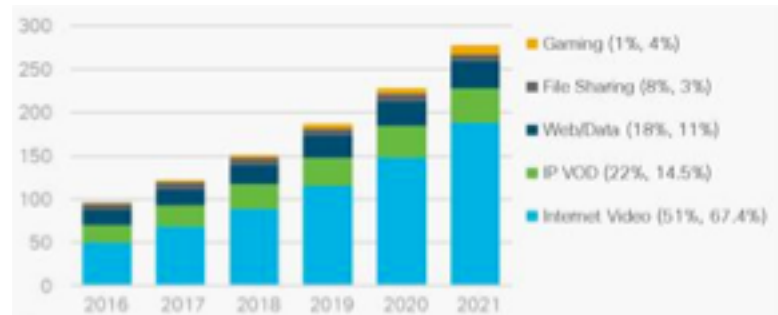
# Service Challenges: Traffic Growth

- **Video**

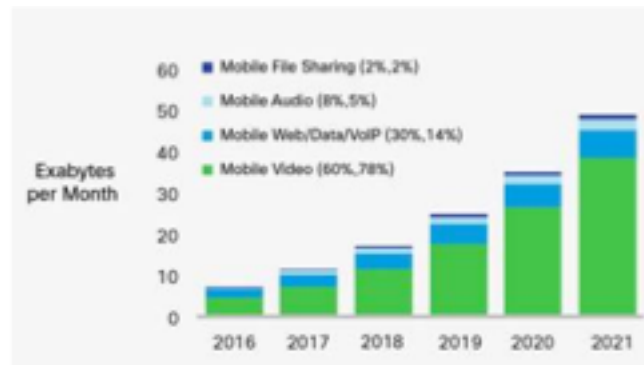
- Globally, IP video traffic was **73%** of all consumer Internet traffic in 2016 and will be **82%** by 2021
- It would take an individual more than **5 million years** to watch the amount of video that will cross global IP networks **each month** in 2021
- Consumer Video-on-Demand (VoD) traffic will nearly double by 2021. The amount of VoD traffic in 2021 will be equivalent to **7.2 billion DVDs** per month [1]

- **Mobile**

- Mobile video traffic accounted for **60%** of total mobile data traffic in 2016
- Mobile video will increase **9-fold** between 2016 and 2021
- More than **three quarters** (78%) of the world's mobile data traffic will be video by 2021 [2]



Global consumer Internet traffic in Exabytes per month [1]



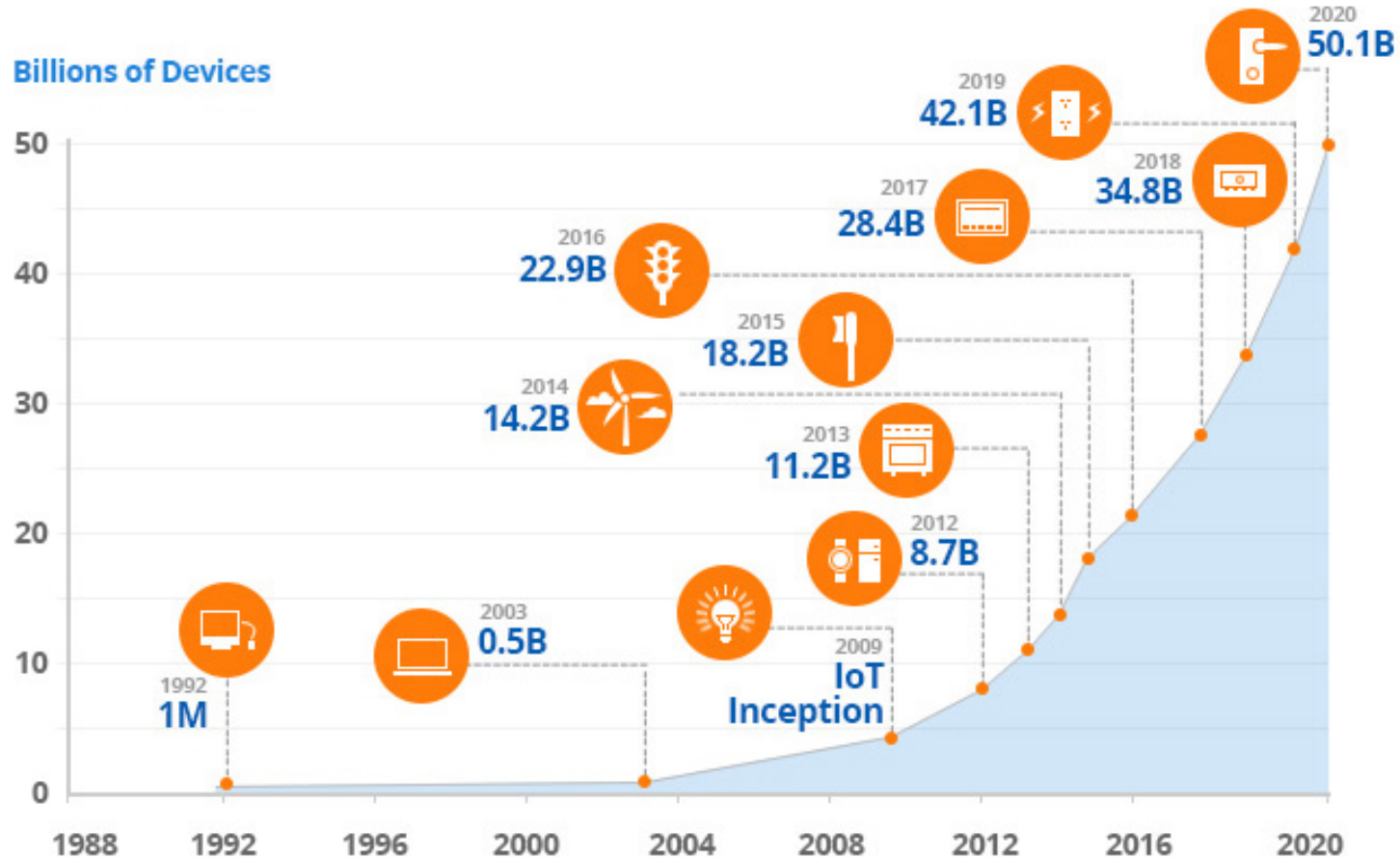
Mobile consumer Internet traffic in Exabytes per month [2]

[1] Cisco VNI (2017)

[2] Cisco VNI Mobile (2017)

\*One exabyte is equivalent to one billion gigabytes, and one thousand petabytes

# Service Challenges: Devices Connected (IoT)



# Service Challenges: Reliability

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## Debit cards

### Visa admits 5m payments failed over a broken switch

IT meltdown affected millions across Europe, but Treasury committee is 'satisfied' with company's response

Patrick Collinson  
Tue 19 Jun 2018 13:03 BST

[f](#) [t](#) [e](#) 166



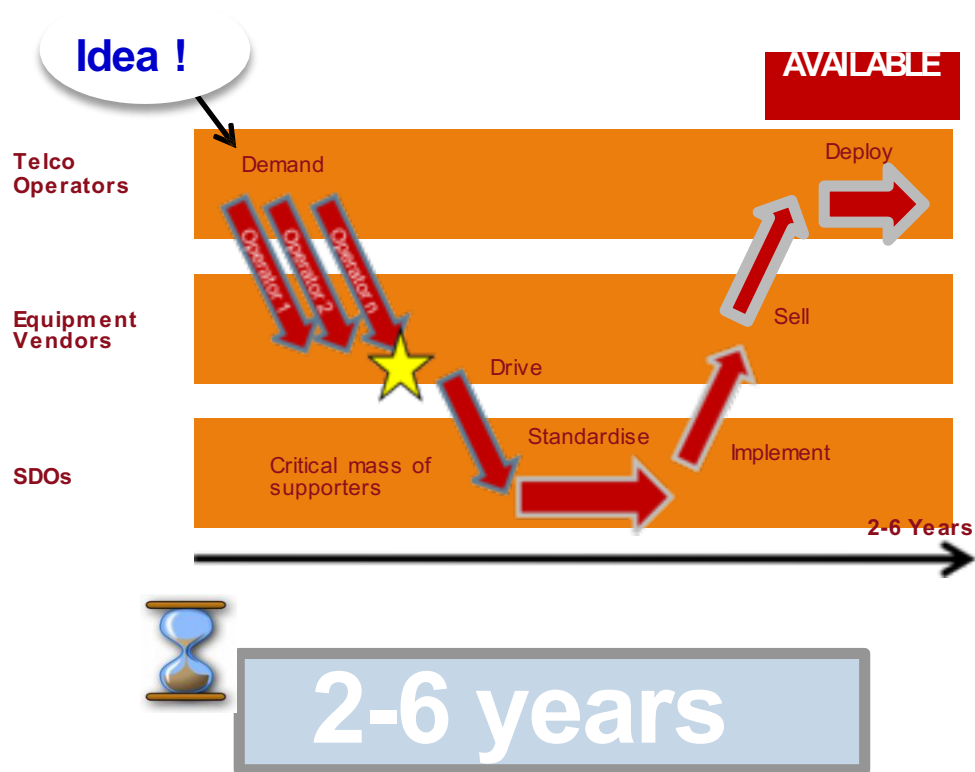
▲ Cash beat Visa cards during an IT failure earlier in June when millions of payments in the UK and the rest of Europe failed for about 10 hours. Photograph: Alan Isaac/NYU/Getty Images

Visa has admitted that 5.2m transactions failed during its IT collapse earlier

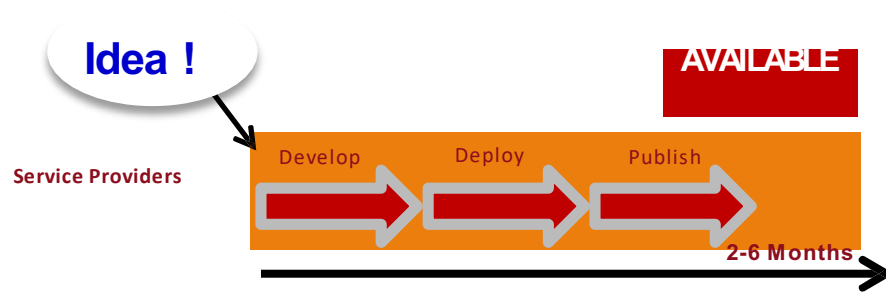
#### most viewed in US

-  Image of sobbing toddler at US border: 'It was hard for me to photograph'
-  US quits UN human rights council - 'a cesspool of political bias'
-  Trump-campaign manager calls on president to fire Jeff Sessions
-  Protesters taunt US homeland security secretary as she eats Mexican meal
-  Ten things we have learned from the first round of World Cup games

# Innovation Cycles: Telecommunications



# Innovation Cycles: Service Providers



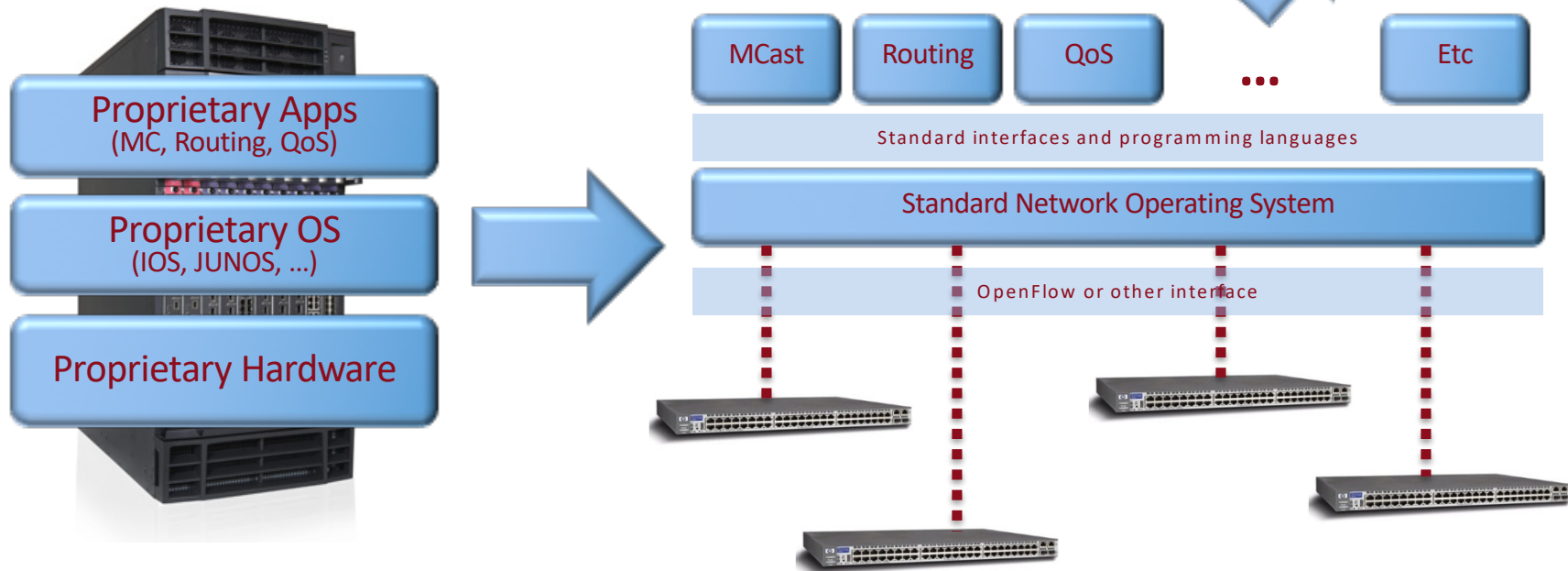
2-6 months

# Computer Industry: Server Evolution



# Networking Industry: SDN Potential

Innovation!

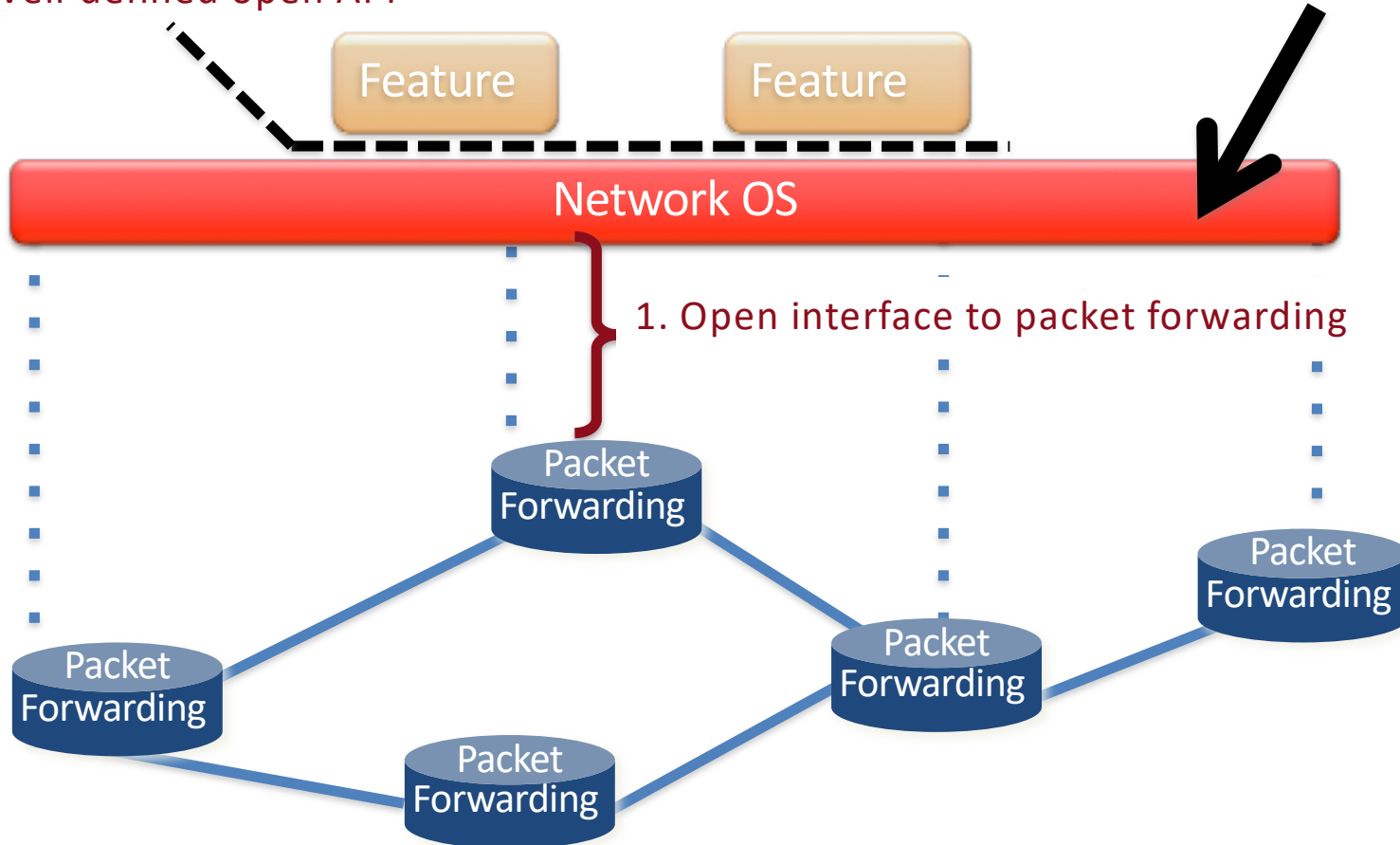




# The “Software-Defined Network”

3. Well-defined open API

2. A good operating system  
Extensible, possibly open-source



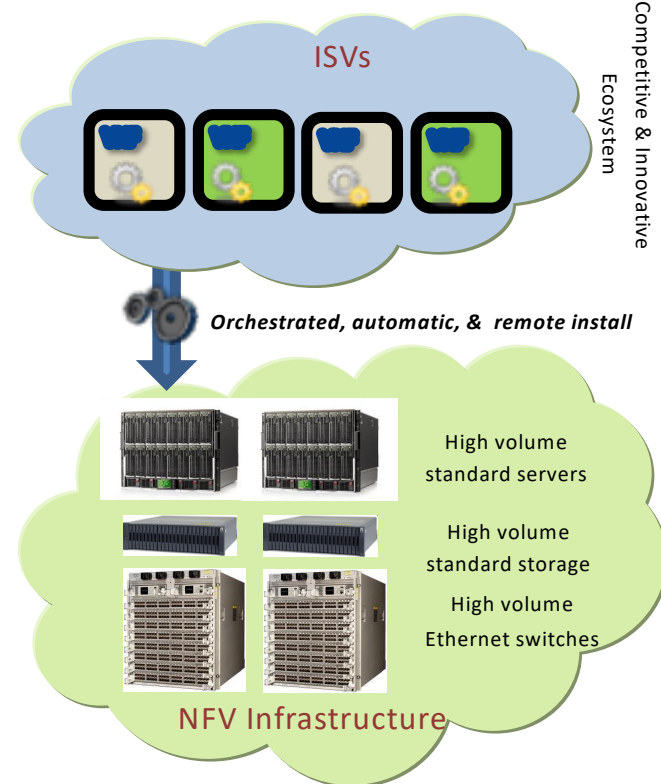
# Network Functions Virtualisation

## Classical Network Appliance Approach

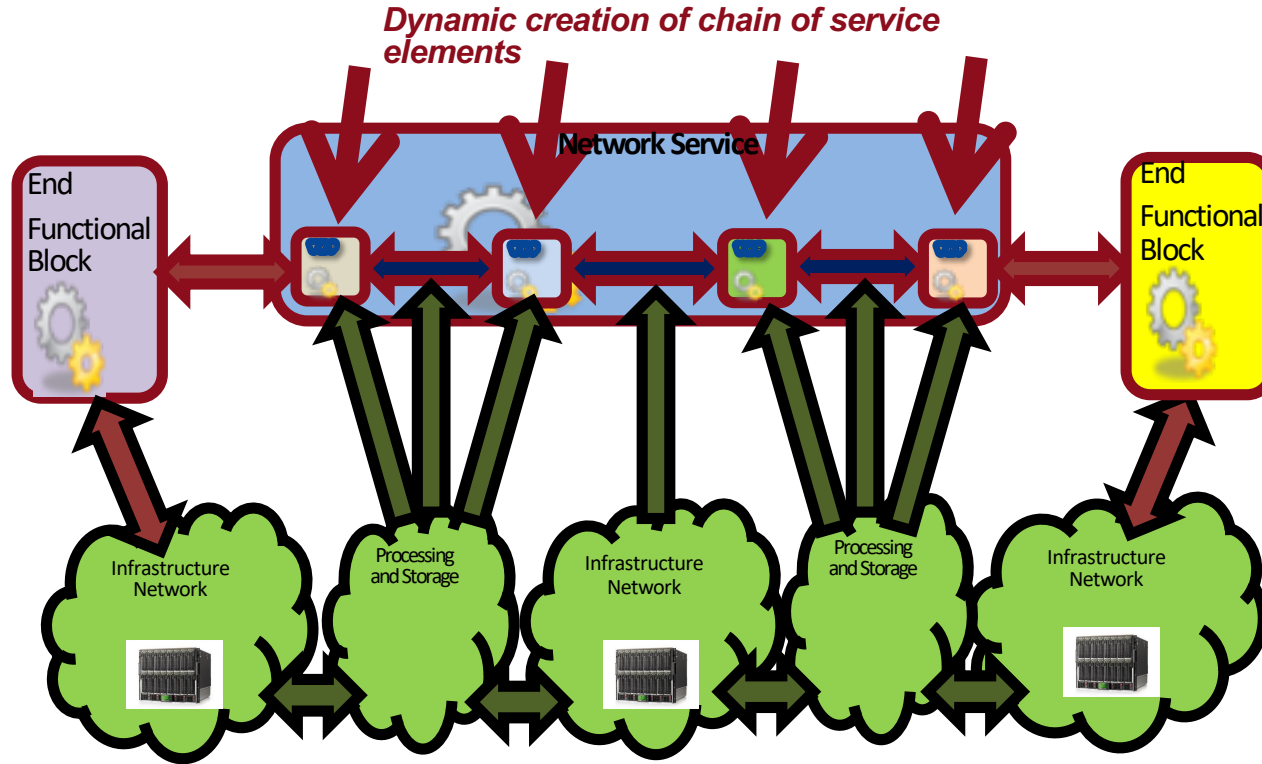


- Fragmented non-commodity hardware.
- Physical install per appliance per site.
- Hardware development large barrier to entry for new vendors, constraining innovation & competition.

## NFV Approach

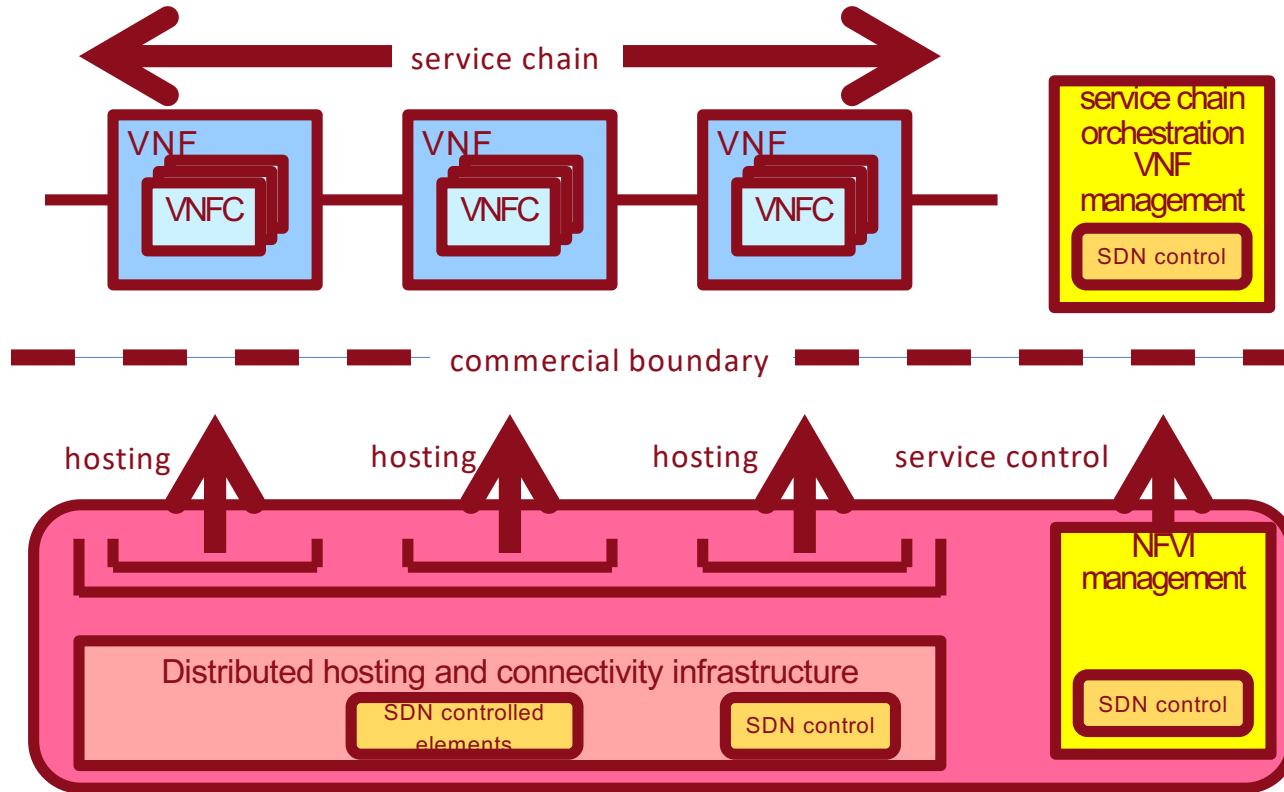


# NFV Key Capability – Distributed Service

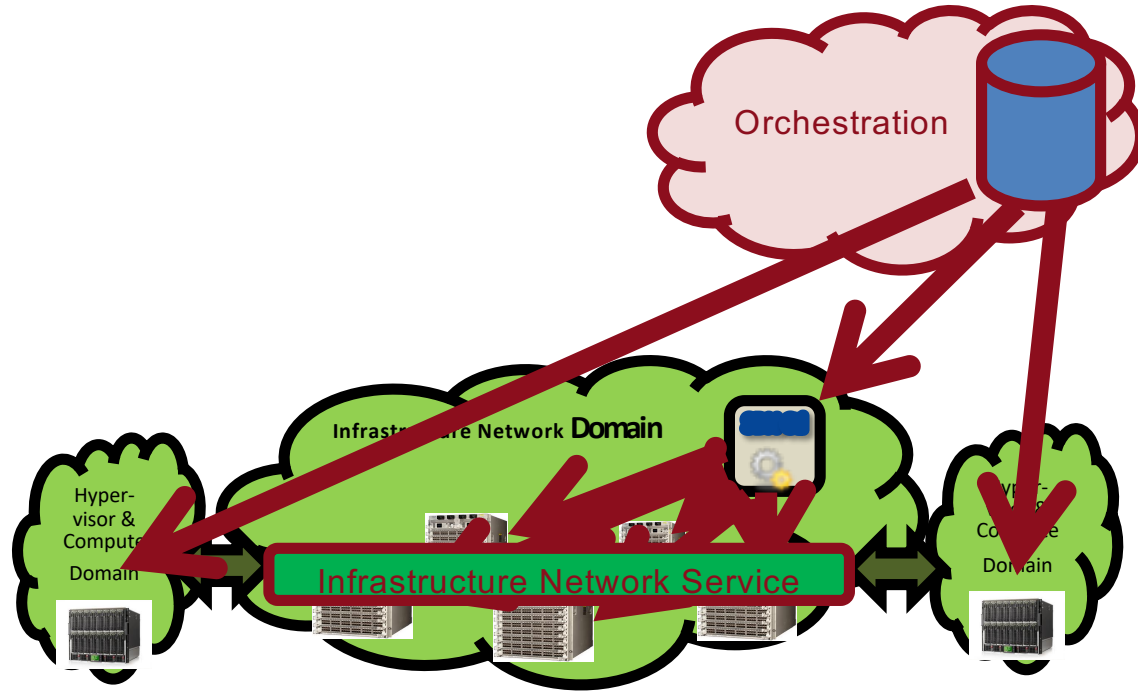


VNF = virtual network function

# The network chain: new hosting environments?

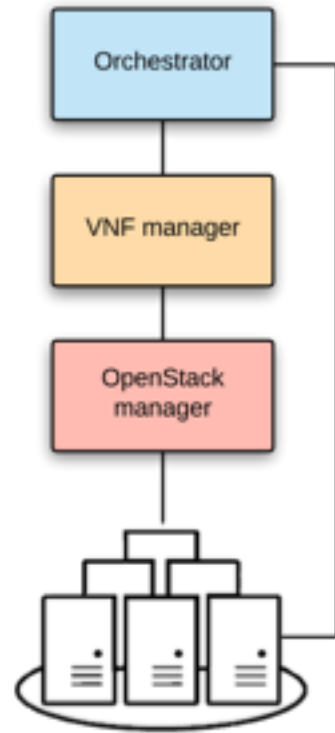


# The key to achieving this: Service Orchestration

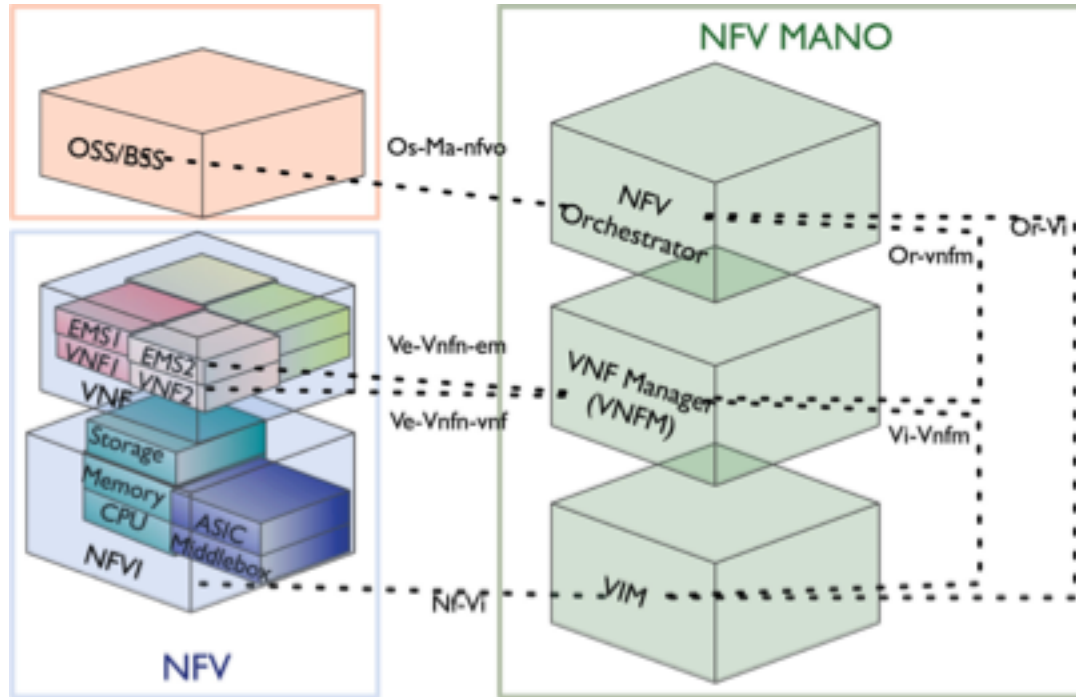


# Service Orchestration – aka. Management & Orchestration (MANO)

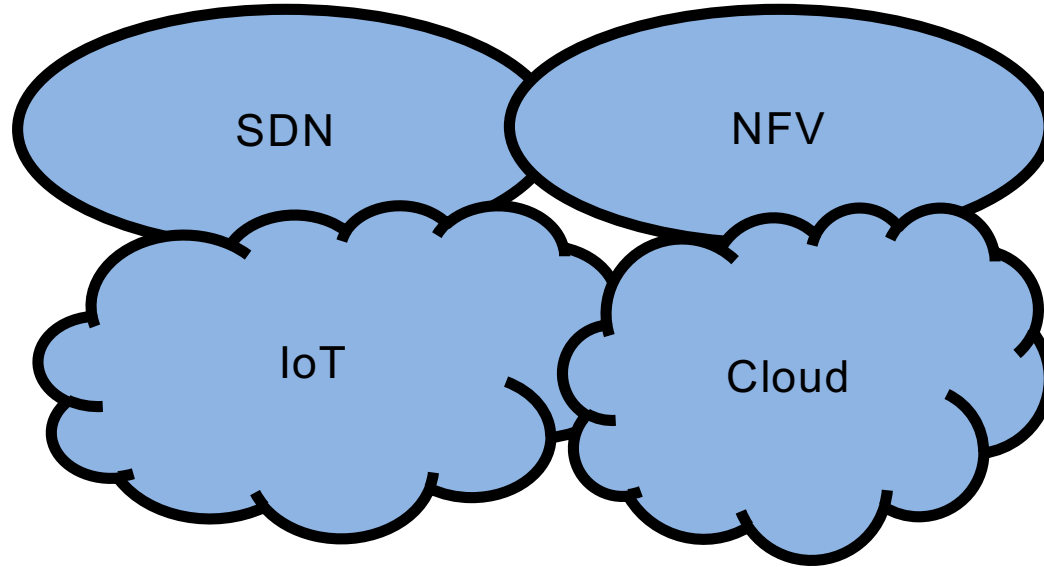
- A **Service Orchestrator** is a control system for the provision, management and monitoring of network services.
- Functional properties:
  - Coordination
  - Automation
  - Abstraction
- ETSI NFV MANO specification & Implementations
  - OpenBaton
  - Open Source MANO
  - OpenStack ++
  - OPNFV



# NFV Management and Orchestration (MANO)



Objective: Automated creation, instantiation, and management of ICT services

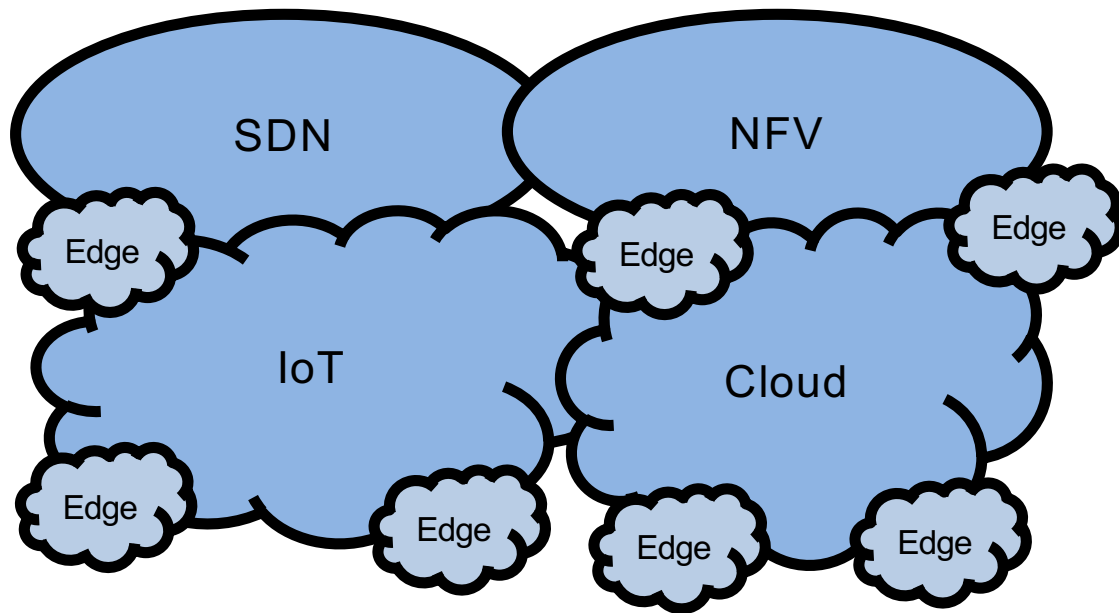




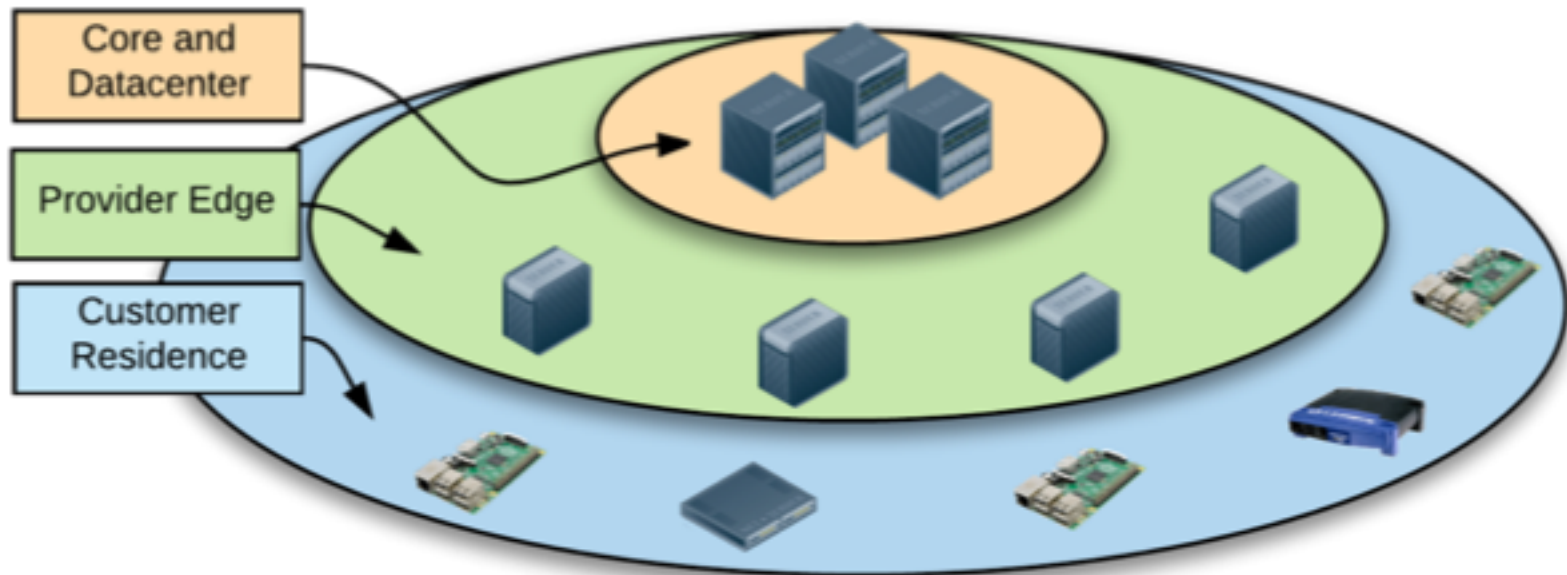
CAUTION  
HEAVY  
FOG



# Introducing the Edge



Or, to put it another way...



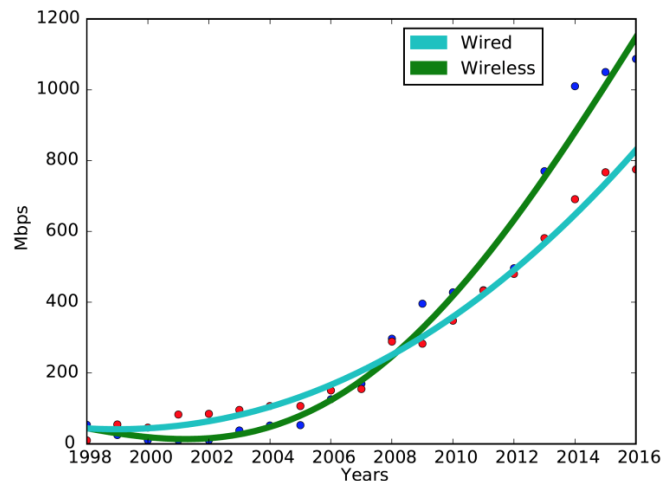
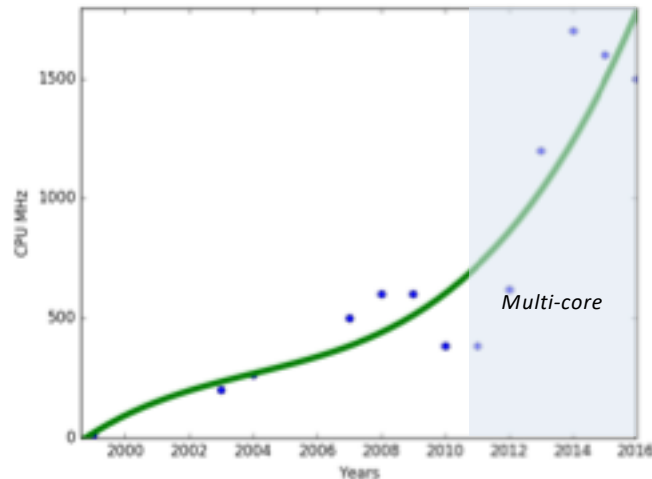
# Potential of Fog/Edge Computing

## Increasing support for edge services

- NFV → New edge services
  - QoE, caching, anomaly detection, mgnt.

## Increased device capabilities throughout

- Analysis of the CPE<sup>[1,2]</sup>
  - More capable ‘kickstarter’ CPEs
- Routers with line-cards
- NFV at the telephone exchange CORD<sup>[3]</sup>



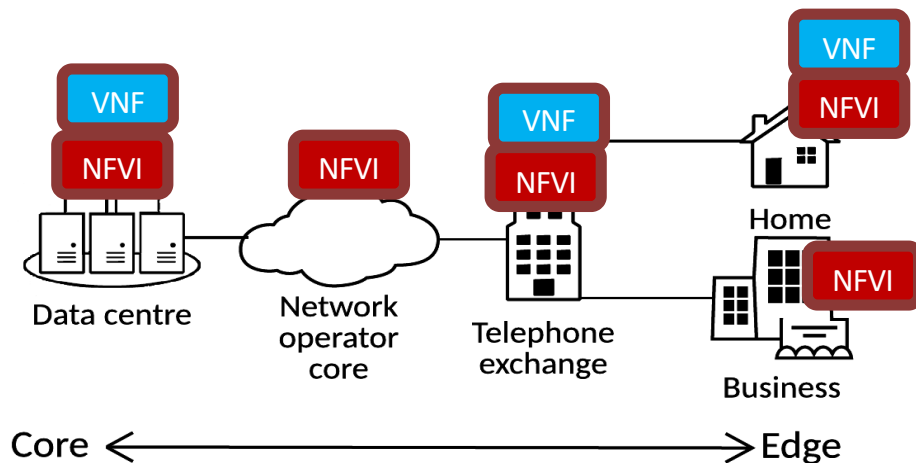
[1] More information about analysis at <http://ivndontawcett.com/analysis-of-the-cpe/>

[2] Data source: [https://wikidevi.com/wiki/Category:Wireless\\_embedded\\_system](https://wikidevi.com/wiki/Category:Wireless_embedded_system)

[3] Al-Shabibi, A., and L. Peterson. "CORD: Central Office Re-architected as a Datacenter." *OpenStack Summit* (2015).

# Integrating the Fog

- “Compute from Cloud to the end point”
- Benefits of Fog for NFV?
  - Low latency
  - Scalability
  - Privacy
  - Reduction of traffic to the core
  - Service with no Internet



[4] F. Bonomi, et al. Fog computing and its role in the internet of things. In Proceedings of the MCC workshop on Mobile cloud computing, 16. ACM, 2012.

[5] L. M. Vaquero and L. Rodero-Merino. Finding your Way in the Fog. ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, 2014.

# Use Case: QoE in the Fog

## Why?

- Target multiple households
- Low latency -> rapid change
- Reduce traffic to core

- Key focus:

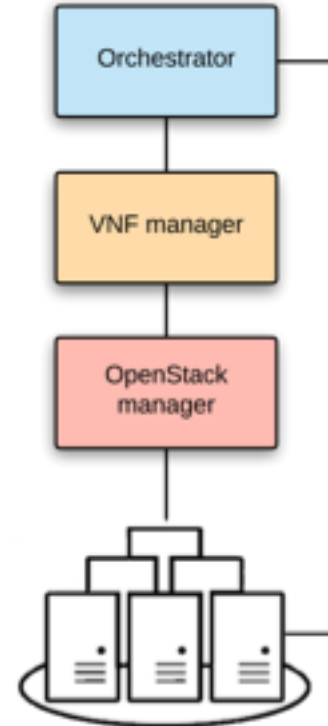
- Automatic location selection
- Fog device discovery
- Service migration in the Fog



# Traditional MANO

Assumes homogenous environment

Assumes datacentre architecture



# New challenges introduced by the Fog

- Reliability/volatility
- Location
- Capabilities
  - Architecture
  - RAM
  - CPU cores
  - Network I/O
  - Isolation methods

The Fog

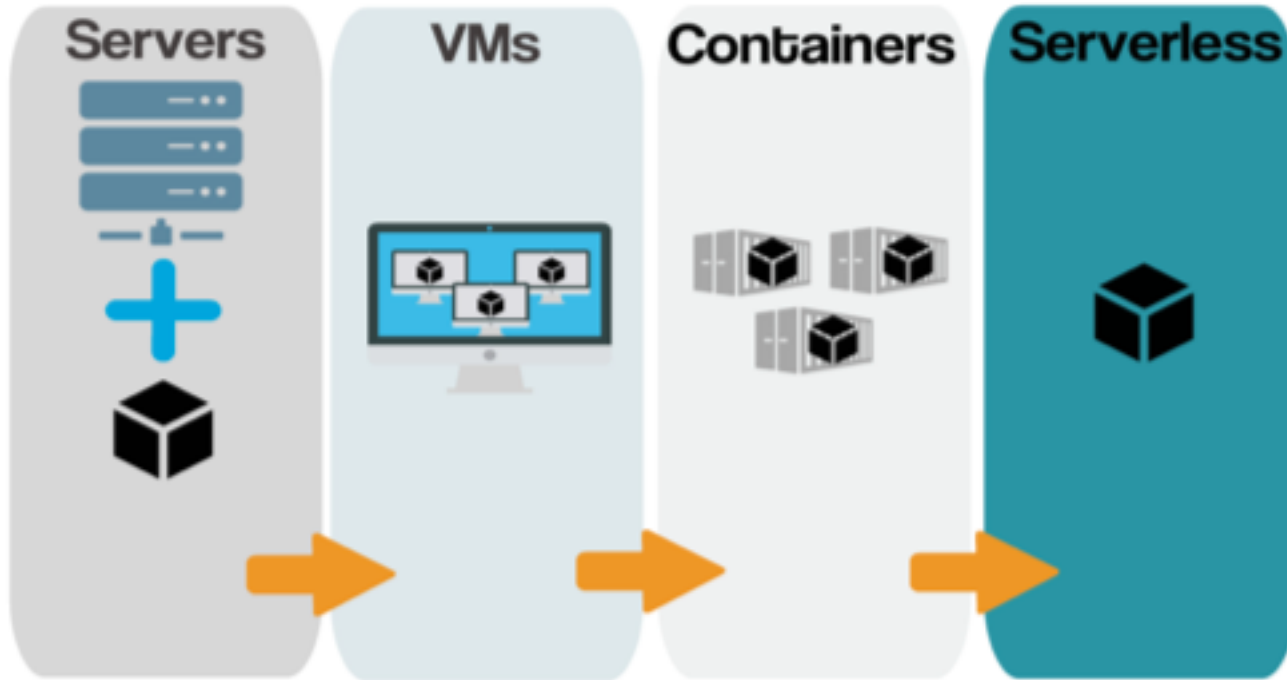


The Cloud





How do we *build* and *develop* software for this new environment?



# Where to place services? How to move them?



What if things go wrong?



## What if things go wrong?

- Detection and diagnostic methods to establish automated analysis and anomaly identification
- Working with data scientists to help inform decision-making and drive automation.
- “Provide the mechanisms to transfer raw data into effective actions”.

Finally, who is in control?





Thanks for listening – any questions?

[n.race@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:n.race@lancaster.ac.uk)

