CREATING THE LIVING NETWORK

Service Routing over Path-based Forwarding

IETF-101 (London)

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Starting Point

- Existing PCE/TE-based approaches with path-based forwarding, e.g.,
 - BIER-TE¹
 - SDN with bitfield-based wildcard matching
 - SDN with flow aggregation
- Possible benefits
 - Ad-hoc multicast
 - Direct path mobility
 - Predictive mobility (towards handover candidates)
 - Edge-to-edge **resource management** utilizing, e.g., network coding for multi-source/cast
 - Fast **redirection** of upper layer protocols (through path repointing)
- Existing work
 - ²• Applicability use cases in BIER, e.g., HTTP multicast



1: <u>https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-eckert-bier-te-arch-06.txt</u>)



Problem Statement

Realize <u>service request routing</u> on top of these path-based technologies (BIER-TE, SDN), providing quantitative and qualitative benefits from doing so?

• Utilize wide definition of **service**, ranging from HTTP/CoAP (L7) to IP multicast/unicast (L3), to apply benefits across a number of services, such as HTTP, CoAP, as well as IP multicast/unicast

• Identify architecture components that would require standardization





- : hash(return service identifier) optional
- : hash(request identifier)
- Payload: : service fragment

PRID

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Example Deployment at Edge Network

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EU H2020 FLAME Service Delivery Platform

• A fully orchestrated platform

- Deployed in minutes over a municipal scale infrastructure
- Uses SDN-based infrastructure
- Openstack for compute deployment
- Utilizes benefits of service routing approach
- Deployed in municipal networks in Bristol & Barcelona

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• 25 trials planned, starting 2Q2018



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: service fragment

Payload:





: service fragment

Payload:





: service fragment

Payload:





Demonstrated Benefits from Service Routing over Path-Based Forwarding

- Edge-to-edge resource management
 - Service router allows for optimized (edge-to-edge) resource mgmt while being (E2E) TCP friendly
 - Network coding with multi-source retrieval and other more advanced L2 level NC solutions possible
- Multicast for HTTP response delivery
 - Realized through ad-hoc per-response delivery via path-based multicast
 - Use cases could be video delivery, DB synchronization, SW downloads
 - Could also be used for server load reduction
- Fast service request routing
 - Using PCE-level service registration for ms-level routing between (e.g., virtual) service instances
- Indirection for HTTP-level services
 - Allows for partial replication while maintaining full reachability overall

- Direct path mobility
 - Repointing path information in mobility case
- Seamless HTTP session transfer
 - Switching to service surrogate continues HTTP session to reduce download/chunk waste
- Secure content delegation without triangular routing
 - Split name from content authority
- Simple southbound integration
 - No flow-dependent state, e.g., constant TCAM requirement in intermediary SDN switches
- QoS support
 - QoS classes supported through linear increase of forwarding rules, e.g., QoS class specific TCAM entries



Next Steps

- Feedback from RTG WG on
 - Motivation (sound need for interop?)
 - Activities (mapping of service(s), PCE protocol, resource management)
 - Place of work
- Establish identified relations and continue with existing ones
 - SFC WG, BIER WG, ...
- Continue implementation efforts, e.g.,
 - Deployment in Bristol & Barcelona for EC-funded trials in 2H2018
 - 5G UK trial in Bristol & Bath, UK
 - Working in 3GPP SA2 on service-based architecture with Deutsche Telekom, Huawei, NEC

