

# Data Discovery

**draft-mcbride-data-discovery-use-cases**

draft-mcbride-data-discovery-problem-statement

draft-mcbride-edge-data-discovery-overview

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# Evolved out of EC side meetings

Gap 1: to define the mapping between any two popular machine languages

Gap 2: In order to achieve the interconnection of multiple Industrial networks that use various physical layers, an overlay is required.

Gap 3: unified information model for all kinds of verticals

Gap 4: content push in a more secure (SUIT) and efficient (multicast) way

Gap 5: Provide containers and VMs on edge computing gateways to facilitate App mobility. Sync up of states in between Edge Computing Gateways.  
Definition of common APIs.

**Gap 6: Edge data discovery.** Process of finding required data from edge databases and consolidating it into a single source, perhaps name, that can be evaluated

Gap 7: add the deterministic feature into wireless networks (Wifi, RF)

Gap 8: policy indications about the task division for the Edge-Cloud Orchestration

# What's the problem?

- Locating distributed data in a standardized way in order to perform networking actions.
  - Yes, there are many proprietary ways of finding data. AWS Macie, Google...
- Data may be cached, copied and/or stored at multiple locations in the network and needs to be marshalled to feed a function.
  - Sometimes the nature of the computation is determined on the fly based on context. Which algorithm to perform can be an on-demand decision.
- No standards-based networking solution to discover 1) where the databases exist throughout a network and 2) where specific data objects are located.
- The location of each data store is a first level discovery problem, and the details of the database's directory is a second level discovery problem.

# What's data?

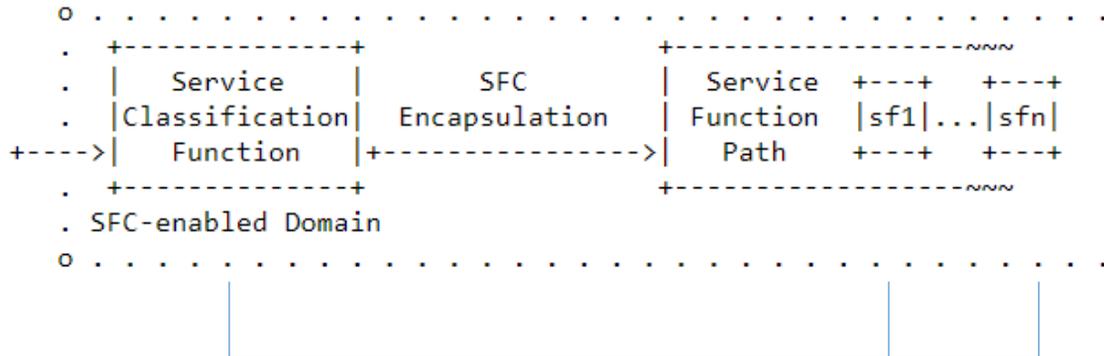
- Data can include a program, service, resource involving statistics, measurements, temperature, location, metadata, records...

**Program:** applets, graphics, games, spreadsheets, database systems, browsers, etc

**Service:** firewalls, load-balancers, spam filters, header manipulators, etc

**Resource:** CPU, memory, etc.

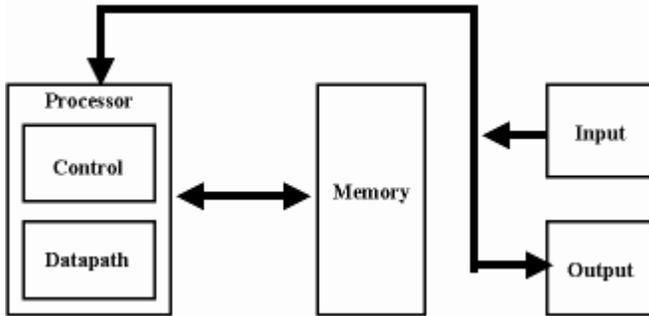
# Use Case: Application-Aware SFC



The data capabilities of devices need to be discoverable in order to steer the application packets based upon app requirements, ie, using APN.

**Data to be discovered:** Resources that can help the local application perform a particular task. Data which needs to be searched and discovered in order to provide a result to be acted upon by the application.

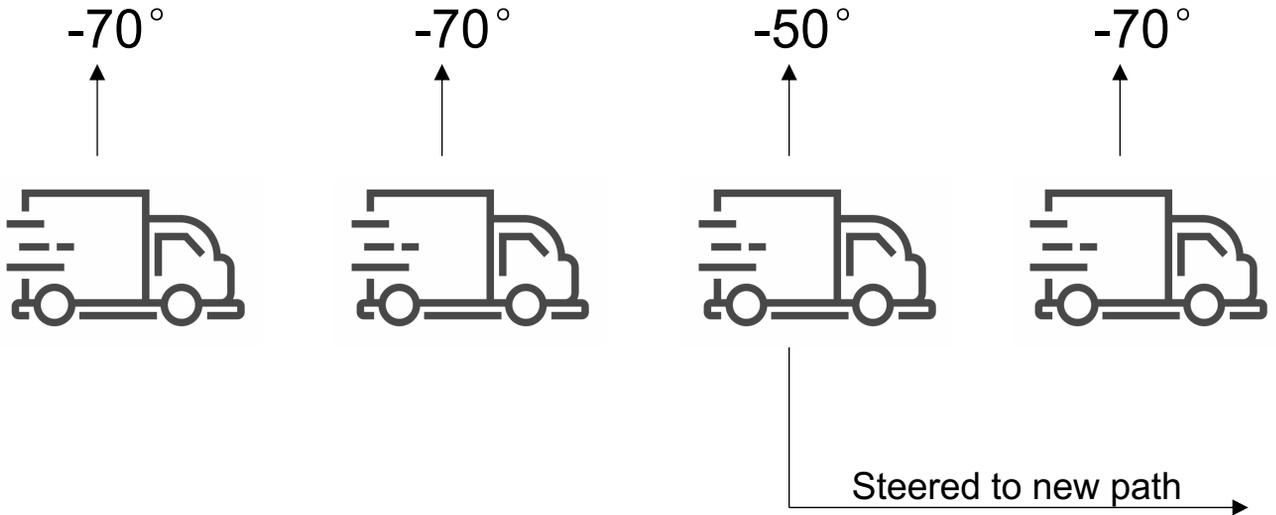
# Use Case: CPU and Memory Resources



- Dynamically steer traffic to the best resource, ie, dyncast.
- Rendering tasks need to be diverted to be resources.
- Traffic/compute offloading

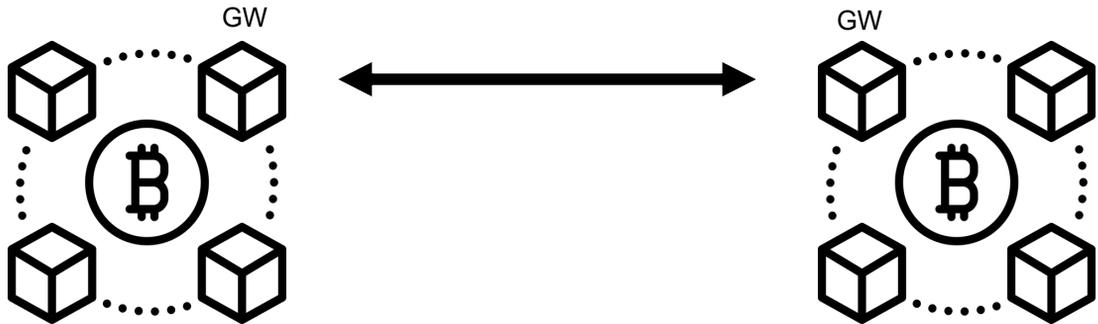
**Data to be discovered:** available server memory and compute resources in order to steer packets towards them.

# Use Case: Executing a Process



**Data to be discovered:** An industrial application needs real time measurement data, such as temperature, in order to execute a process.

# Use Case: Distributed Ledgers

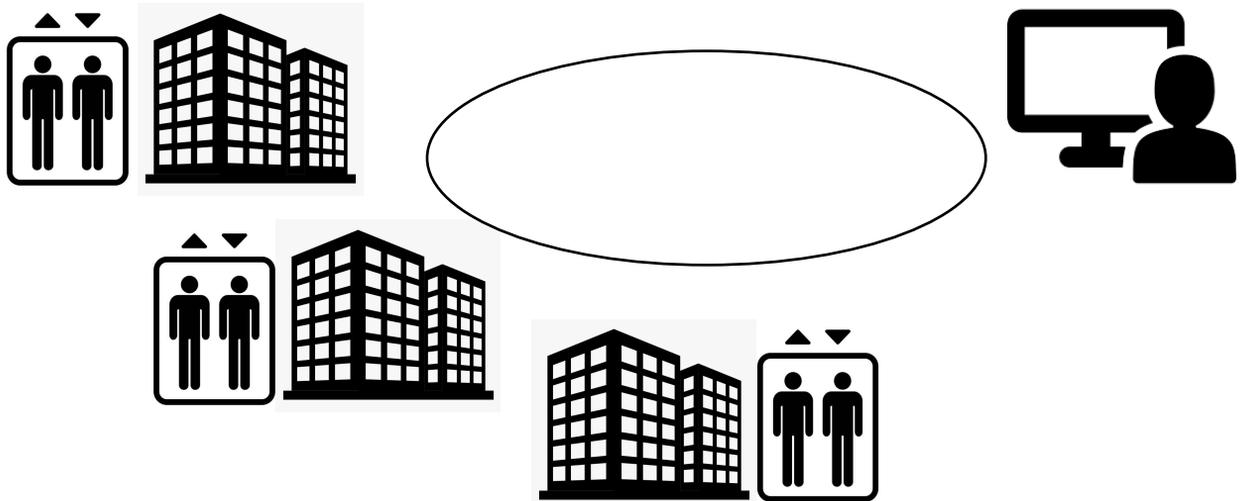


Blockchain A

Blockchain B

**Data to be discovered:** Data in the blocks of other Blockchains.  
[blockchain-interop@ietf.org](mailto:blockchain-interop@ietf.org).

# Use Case: Edge Computing



**Data to be discovered:** Elevator data (vibration, temp, speed, brakes...) in order for the network (and/or app) to take an action.

# What's next?

- Work on data discovery solutions using existing technologies and protocols
  - Pub-Sub, DNS, BGP 😊...
- Figure out if protocol extensions or a new standard protocol is needed.
- Continue to work on it in RTGWWG