

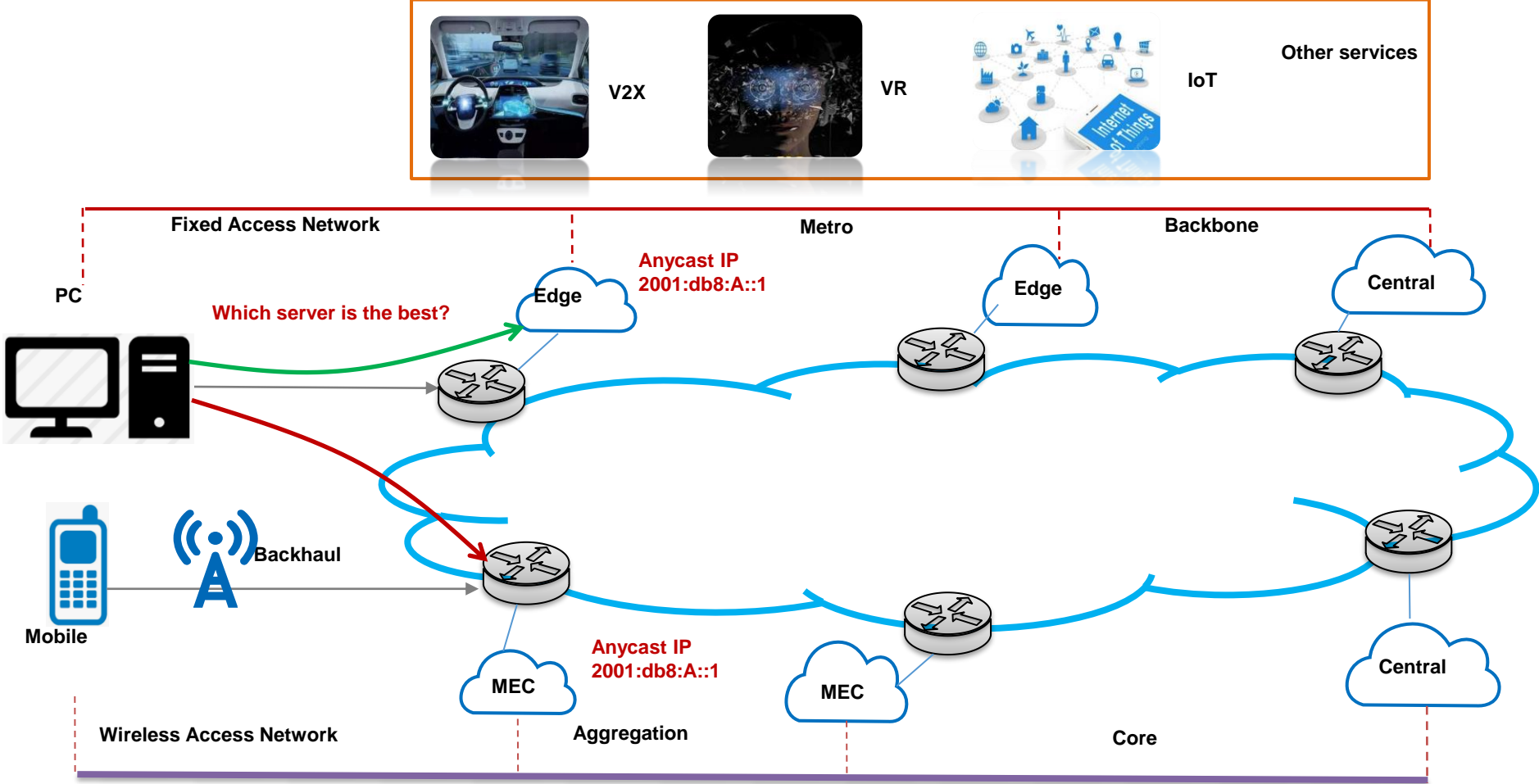
Dyncast Architecture (dynamic anycast)

draft-li-dyncast-architecture

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Overview of Dyncast service model

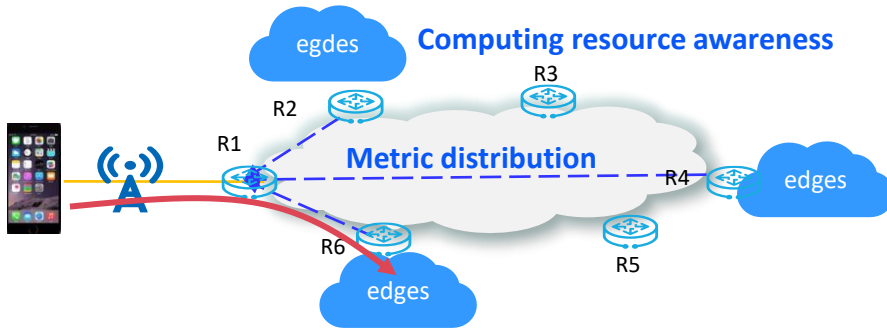


Terms definition

- **Service:** a monolithic functionality that is provided by an endpoint according to the specification for said service. A composite service can be built by orchestrating monolithic services.
- **Service instance:** a running environment (e.g., a node) that makes the functionality of a service available. One service can have several instances running at different network locations.
- **D-Router:** Dyncast Router, a node supporting Dyncast functionalities as described in this document.
- **D-MA:** Dyncast Metric Agent, a Dyncast specific agent able to gather and send metric updates but not performing forwarding decisions. It can be a logical function of a D-Router.
- **Dyncast Service Identifier (D-SID) :** An anycast address identifying a service in Dyncast. All service instances running the same service are identified by the same D-SID.
- **Dyncast Binding Identifier (D-BID) :** a unicast address to reach a service instance for a given D-SID. The same Service instances running on different nodes are bound to node identifier D-BID.

Dyncast architecture: Distributed and Centralized modes

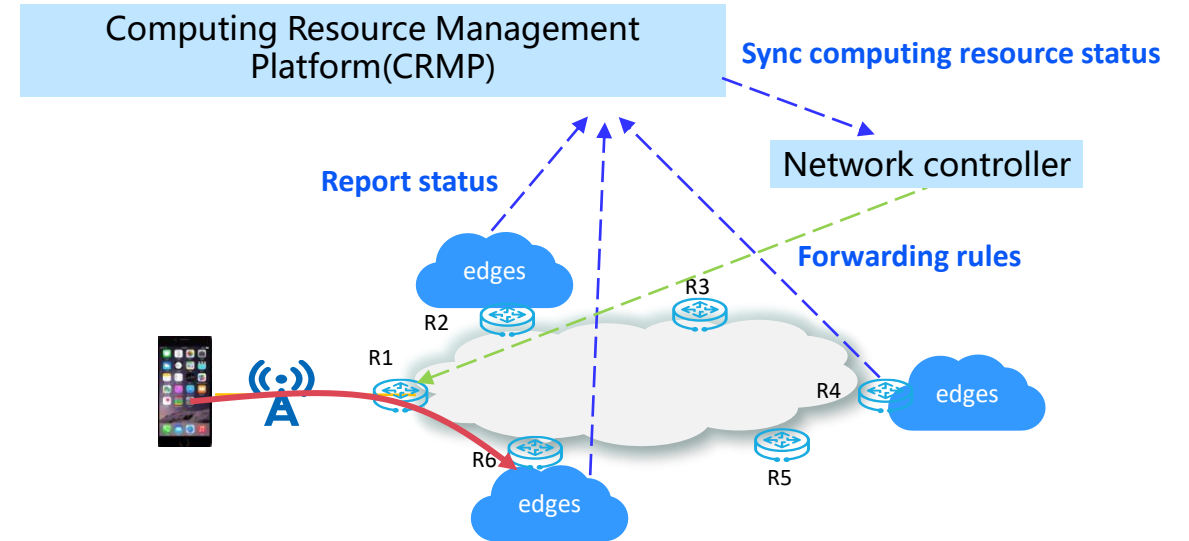
Distributed mode



Distributed mode:

- Dyncast nodes are aware of status of computing resources
- Metric will be distributed among the Dyncast capable nodes

Centralized mode

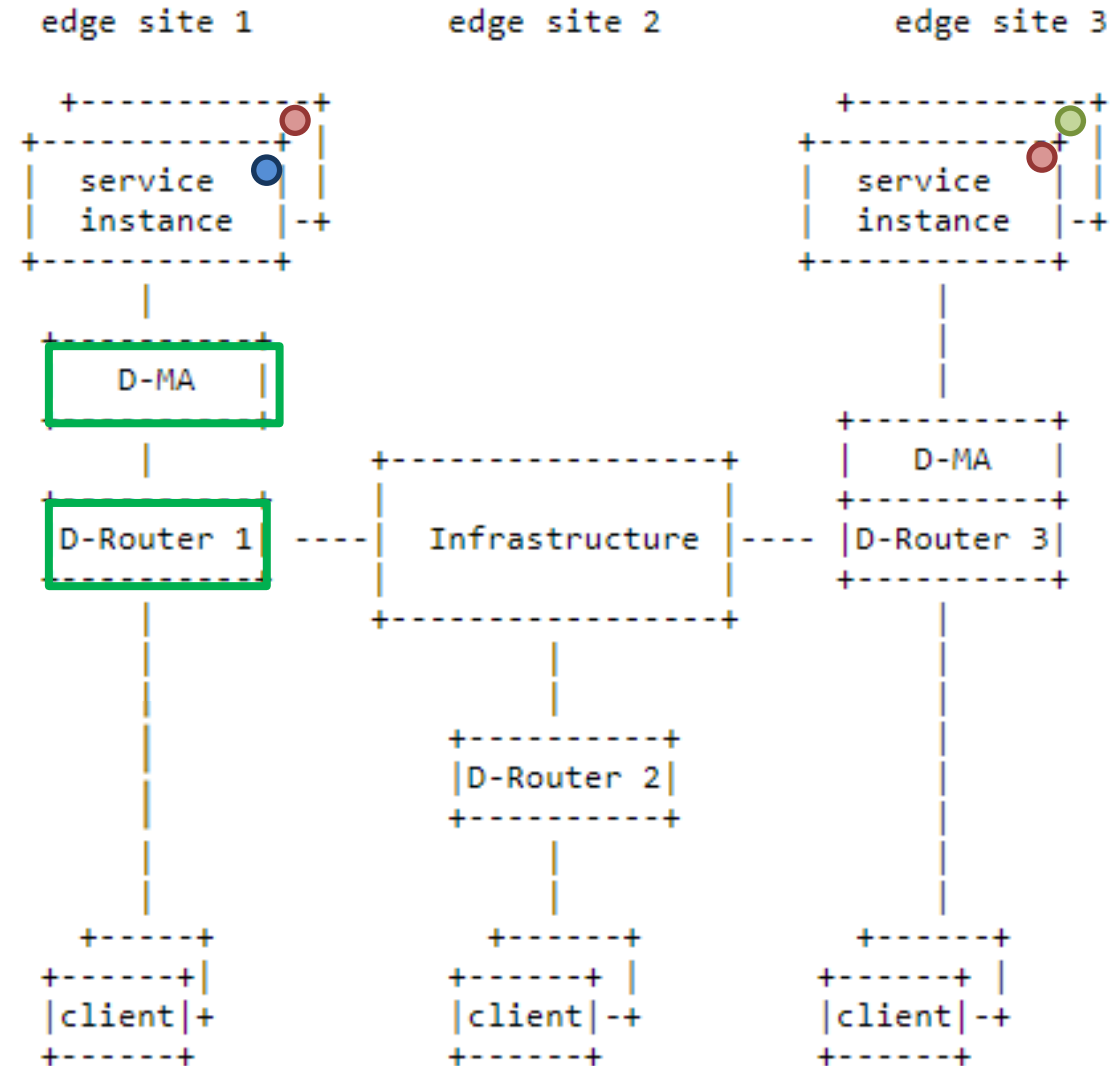


Centralized mode:

- CRMP collects status of computing resources and send to network controller
- Network controller compute the forwarding policy based on the network information and computing resource status information.

Dyncast distributed mode

- **Dyncast Metric Agent (D-MA):** A Dyncast specific agent able to gather and send metric updates but not performing forwarding decisions. May run on a D-Router, but it can be also implemented as a separate module (e.g., a software library) collocated with a service instance.
- **D-Router:** A node supporting Dyncast functionalities. Namely it is able to understand both network-related and service-instances-related metrics, take forwarding decision based upon and maintain instance affinity, i.e., forwards packets belonging to the same service demand to the same instance.



Service/Metrics Information

- In order to supporting Dyncast, a metrics associated to D-SID and D-BID should be calculated and advertised. The Service instance and metrics mapping shows below:

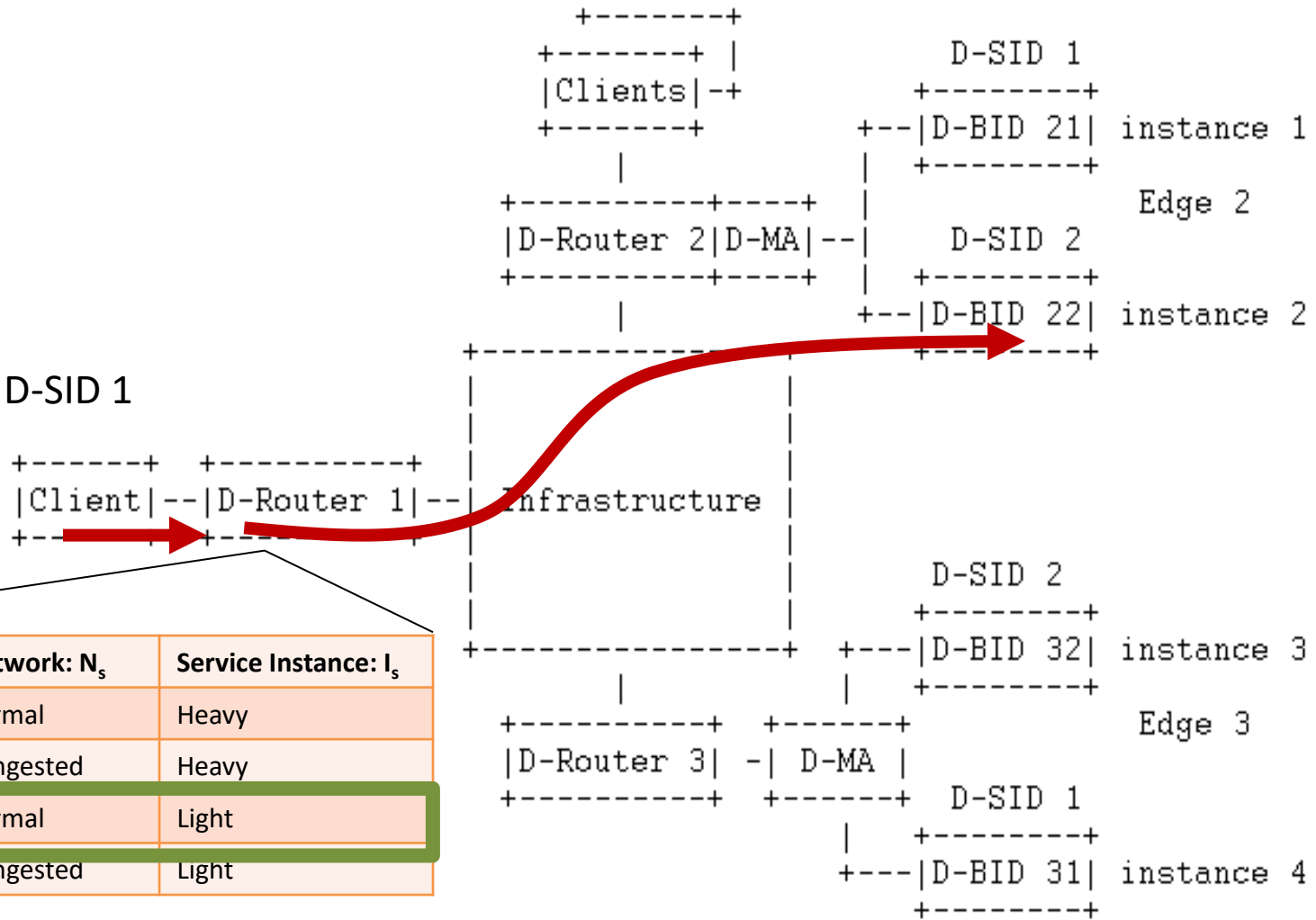
D-SID	D-BID	Metrics
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- For example a mapping can be: (2001:db8:A:A, 2001:db8:1:1, X).
 - 2001:db8:A::A is an anycast IPv6 address identifying a service
 - 2001:db8:1::1 is a unicast IPv6 address identifying a service instance
 - X is a metric, it can be a number or a tuple with multiple numbers. This will be discussed in the future.

Flow handling: routing based on Dyncast metrics

A service demand with D-SID 1

D-SID	D-BID	Network: N_s	Service Instance: I_s
1	21	normal	Heavy
	31	Congested	Heavy
2	22	normal	Light
	32	Congested	Light



- N_s : Network Metrics (congestion, latency....)
- I_s : Instance Service Metrics (load, resources available, ...)

Flow Affinity & Binding Table

- Flow affinity is one of the critical features that Dyncast should support
- Flow binding table allows to determine the most appropriate egress and service
- A flow entry in the flow binding table can be identified using the classic 5-tuple value
 - different services may have different granularity of flow identification

Flow Identifier					BID	timeout
src_IP	dst_IP	src_port	dst_port	proto		
X	SID2	-	8888	tcp	BID22	xxx
Y	SID2	-	8888	tcp	BID32	xxx

Comments are welcome

Any questions or comments?



Thanks