

ON OSM

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THE GOALS



- Delivering an open source MANO stack aligned to ETSI NFV (information and data) models
 - Capable of consuming published models for NFV service and deployment (VNFD, NSD, etc.)
 - Extending these models, and recommending back to ETSI NFV
- Assuring predictable behavior of VNF and NS
 - Under these models
- Enabling an eco-system of model-based VNF solutions
 - Ready to be offered to cloud and service providers
 - No need of integration on a per- customer and/or MANO vendor basis

THE NATURE

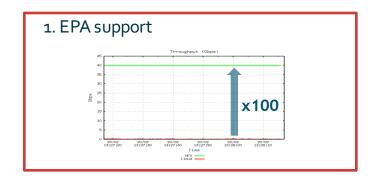


- And Open
 Source
 Community
 hosted by ETSI
 - Easing alignment with NFV ISG
 - Driven by service provider requirements
 - Supported by key players in the virtualization space
 - And open to new fellow travellers



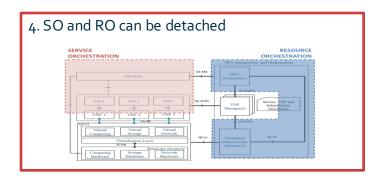
THE REQUIREMENTS











Addressing the aspects required by deployments in the field

THE SEEDS



- OSM does not start from scratch
- The project starts with running code from the beginning
 - OpenMANO (RO)



- https://github.com/nfvlabs/openmano
- Juju charms (VNF models & configuration)



- https://jujucharms.com
- RIFTware Launchpad (SO/NS management)



- https://github.com/RIFTIO/RIFT.ware
- What helps to
 - Avoid over-engineering due to excess of abstraction
 - Start getting traction at SP level
 - Ecosystem steering
- Seed code represents an initial starting point
 - All components pluggable/replaceable for OSM

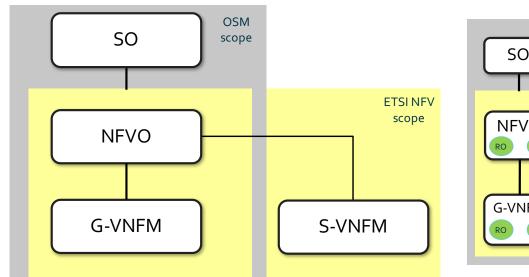
THE BASIC CONCEPTS

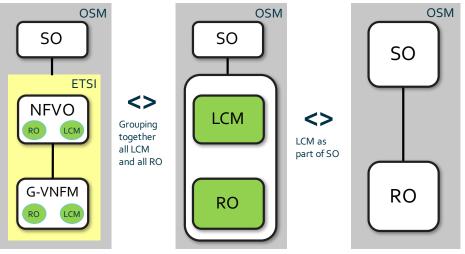


- Resource Orchestration (RO)
 - Set of operations for the allocation of compute, network and storage resources for the deployment of VNFs and their interconnection
- Service Orchestration (SO)
 - Set of operations for the automatic configuration of P/VNFs, networks and traffic forwarding between P/VNFs in a coordinated way
 - Configuration is driven by stimulus coming from
 - Operator / OSS (high level service primitives)
 - VNF / EM
 - Infrastructure / VIM
 - Nothing prevents service orchestration from requesting changes in resources
- Life Cycle Management (LCM)
 - Set of operations related to the life cycle of a VNF or NS, involving changes in resources and changes in P/VNF and network configuration in a coordinated fashion
 - It can be considered a limited subset of SO operations

THE MAPPING(S)







- Map NFVO and VNFM features in a way that avoids functional fragmentation
- And make them pluggable

- Automated deployment & interconnection of all components from an NFV Network Scenario
- Management of lifecycle at Network Service level

THE MODEL-DRIVEN APPROACH



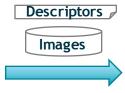
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT & TESTING



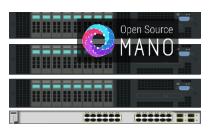
- Open development environment
- Functional tests
- Low cost
- Integration from the beginning

TEST POOL FOR DEVELOPERS





SERVICE PROVIDER

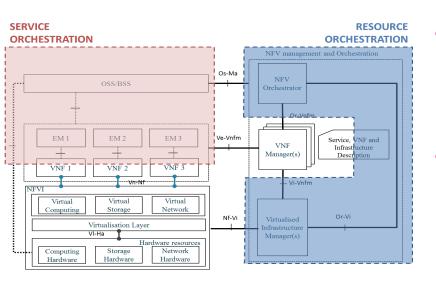


- Real servers and switches
- Performance tests (EPA can be enforced)
- Cost-effective shared infrastructure
- Move the value to VNF services.

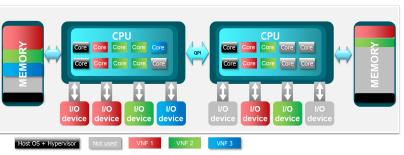
- Production/pre-production environment
- Real network scenarios
- Final service configuration
- Fast deployment
- Low final integration cost
- OSM is committed to apply the models defined by ETSI NFV
- And contribute back according to development and experimentation results

THE CHALLENGES FOR THE RO





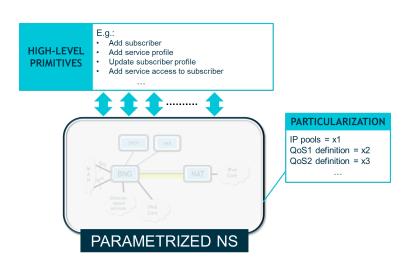
- Smooth integration with legacy OSS whenever needed
 - Fully decoupled
 - Relaying on the model-driven approach
- Facilitate horizontal virtualization
 - Escape from *virtualized boxes*
 - Enable going beyond fixed (ossified?) architectures



- Assure proper resource allocation and interconnection for each component
 - Based on EPA-enabled descriptors
- Further automation at SO level
 - Assuring predictable behaviour

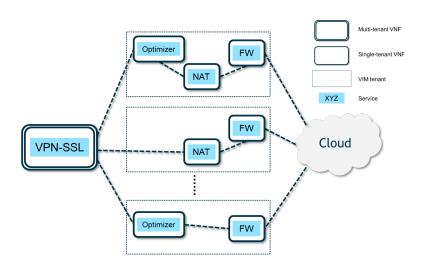
THE CHALLENGES FOR THE SO





- Seamless management of multi-tenancy
 - Multi-tenant infrastructure vs multi-tenant VNF in same service

- A coherent E2E view at the NS level
- Automated configuration of VNFs
 - Agnostic to configuration method
- Smooth integration of automationcapable PNFs



THE CHALLENGES FOR THE MODELS



- Ready for automating realistic NFV environments
 - VNFDs
 - Self-contained
 - Capacity: VDUs, VLs,...
 - Configuration and lifecycle
 - Monitoring (and what to do with it)
 - Network scenario descriptors
 - Actions and parameters at scenario level
 - Replicable template, with personalization
 - Composition of scenarios

- Practical considerations (experimental evidence)
 - L2 topology is relevant
 - EPA + Connectivity
 - VNF placement is relevant for configuration
 - Single vs multi-tenant VNFs
 - Container types
 - Lifecycle considerations
- Image pre-configuration
- PNFs and integration with legacy OSS

THE CHALLENGES FOR THE VIM



- EPA support in reference VIMs
 - Assuring interoperability with reference VIM layers capable for predictable performance
 - A VIM layer capable of supporting EPA natively will be assumed
 - The project will provide an EPA-ready VIM module to start
- Close interaction with key open-source projects for VIM
 - Assuring a proper EPA support as soon as available
 - OpenStack, as industry reference VIM
 - OpenDaylight, supporting the creation of native E-LAN and E-Line L2 services in OpenStack and elsewhere
 - Facilitating OPNFV integration
 - Continue the evolution of the OpenVIM component in OpenMANO

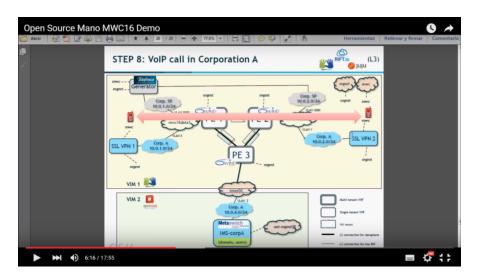
THE DEMO AT MWC

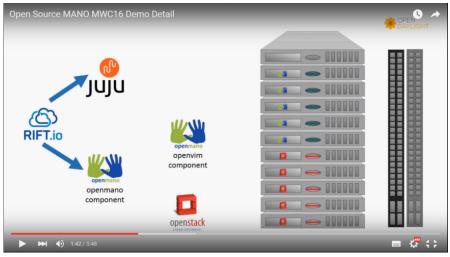


- Demonstrate the feasibility of the concepts, starting with the existing code seeds
- As realistic as possible, with commercial VNFs
- Proof of main concepts in OSM
 - E2E automation
 - EPA and infrastructure network control SLA can be guaranteed
 - Multi-Site
 - Multi-VIM
 - Combination of multi-tenant and single-tenant VNFs
 - Connection to external physical lines
- Useful for next stages of the project
 - Identification of required enhancements
 - Further code development

THE MWC DEMO VIDEOS







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JJlxwJStkTk

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyo26w8HSn8



Find out more and come join the party at

osm.etsi.org