



ICN-WEN

*Information Centric-Networking in Wireless Edge Networks*

**Srikathyayani Srikanteswara**  
**Jeff Foerster**  
Intel Labs (IL)

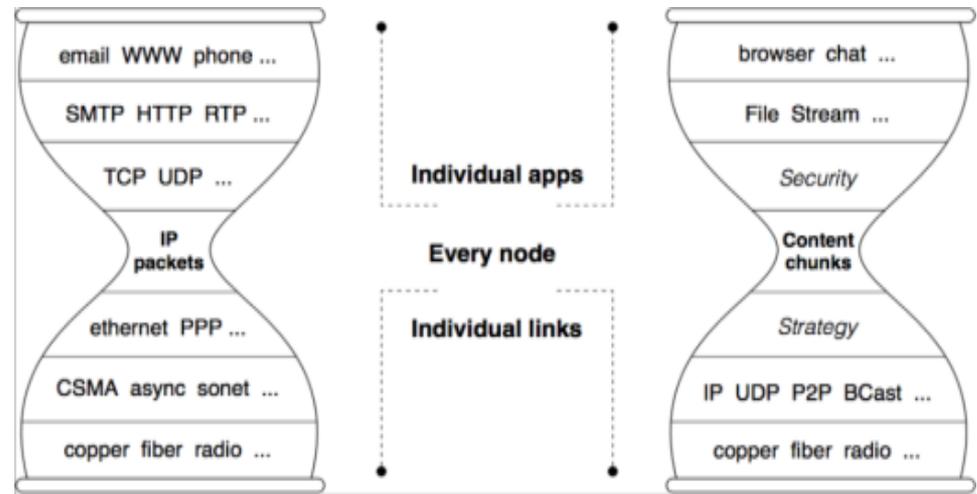
**Eve Schooler**  
Internet of Things Group (IoTG)

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# Outline

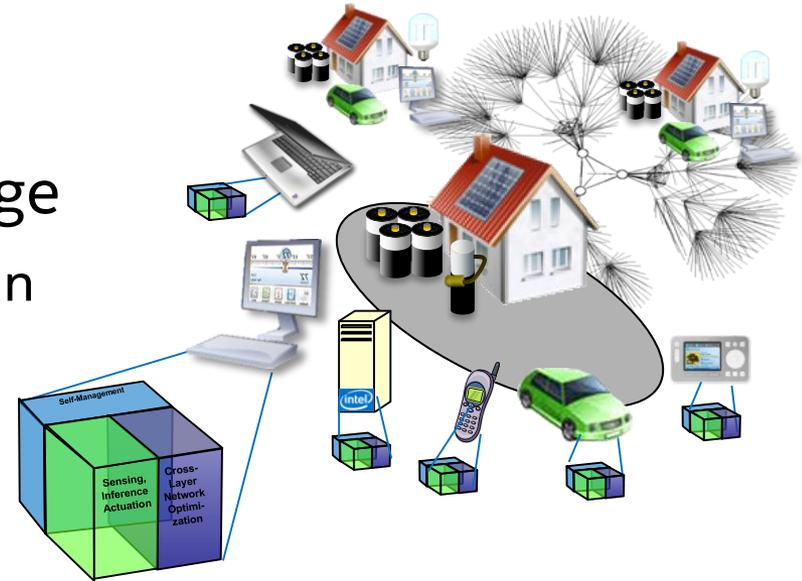
- Backstory
- ICN-WEN Program
- Bigger Picture
- Next Steps



*“Thin waist of the Internet”*

# Backstory: ICN for IoT

- Deployed ICN at the network edge
  - Within edge administrative domain
  - Sidestepped global deployment
- Built early IoT PoCs:  
ICN as a trusted data bus
  - Smart home – *Pub-sub and Security APIs*
  - Smart neighborhood – *Data-centric privacy*
  - Massive IoT software updates – *Scalability*
  - Edge computing – *Move the compute to the data*
- Supplied user vs. router insights
- Grew partnership between Labs & IoTG



# NSF-Intel ICN-WEN Program:

*\$6.5M over 3 years, 2-3 projects to be awarded*



- Focus on Wireless Edge Networks
  - Ultra low-latency and massive IoT applications
- ICN approach to 3 dimensions:
  - wireless device endpoints
  - wireless network infrastructure and architecture
  - wireless data security and privacy
- Clean-slate design
- Research goals: [NSF 16-586](#)
  - Create new integrated ICN approach for wireless nets
  - Address fundamental challenges of wireless ICN data delivery
  - Demonstrate & quantify benefits of a potential ICN-WEN
  - Evaluate realistic deployments & implementation complexities

# ICN and 5G+ Networks

- ICN over wireless a natural next step
- 5G+ use cases very different from traditional ones
  - High bw and support for large #s of devices
  - AR/VR, autonomous vehicles, dense IoT, robotics, drones, etc.
- New usage models where source-dest model falls short
  - Source is inaccessible: *e.g., in sleep mode, offline, encounters congestion, mobility or interference*
- IoT Data
  - Data often originates and is processed at the Edge
    - May (not) flow back to the core
  - ICN enables access to data within the network
    - With less application dependence

# Translating to 5G Requirements

## ITU's IMT Vision

### Enhanced Mobile Broadband

**Peak:** 10-20 Gbps  
**User:** 100Mbps/1Gbps  
**Spectral Efficiency:** 3-5x

Gigabytes in a second



3D video, UHD screens



Work and play in the cloud



Augmented reality



Industry automation



Mission critical application



Self Driving Car

Smart Home/Building



Voice



Smart City



Future IMT

**Connection Density:**  
 $10^6 / \text{km}^2$   
**Energy Efficiency:** 10x

**Latency:** 1ms  
**Reliability:**  
99.999%

Massive Machine Type  
Communications

Ultra-reliable and Low Latency  
Communications

**New metrics and wide variety and variability of Services**

# Likely ICN-over-Wireless Benefits?

- Wireless Edge Networks with dynamic reconfigurations and data requirements
  - Flow of data cannot be programmed during net setup
  - Benefits in routing and data management
- Data access benefits in Non-star topologies
  - Not simple Cellular and WiFi
  - Wireless mesh networks
- Liberation of meta-data
  - Use of contextual info in the lower layers w/out app dependence
- Support for reverse data flows
  - Combines routing with caching/storage ... & processing

# Challenges and Hard Problems

- Producer mobility
- Security and Privacy
  - End user devices may have limited resources to implement complex encryption
  - How to establish trust?
- Bridging ICN islands with each other and with IP networks
- Modifications to ICN architecture to directly implement over wireless MAC layer
- Wireless co-design with ICN
  - Make ICN wireless-aware
  - Make wireless ICN-aware

# Why is Intel interested in ICN?

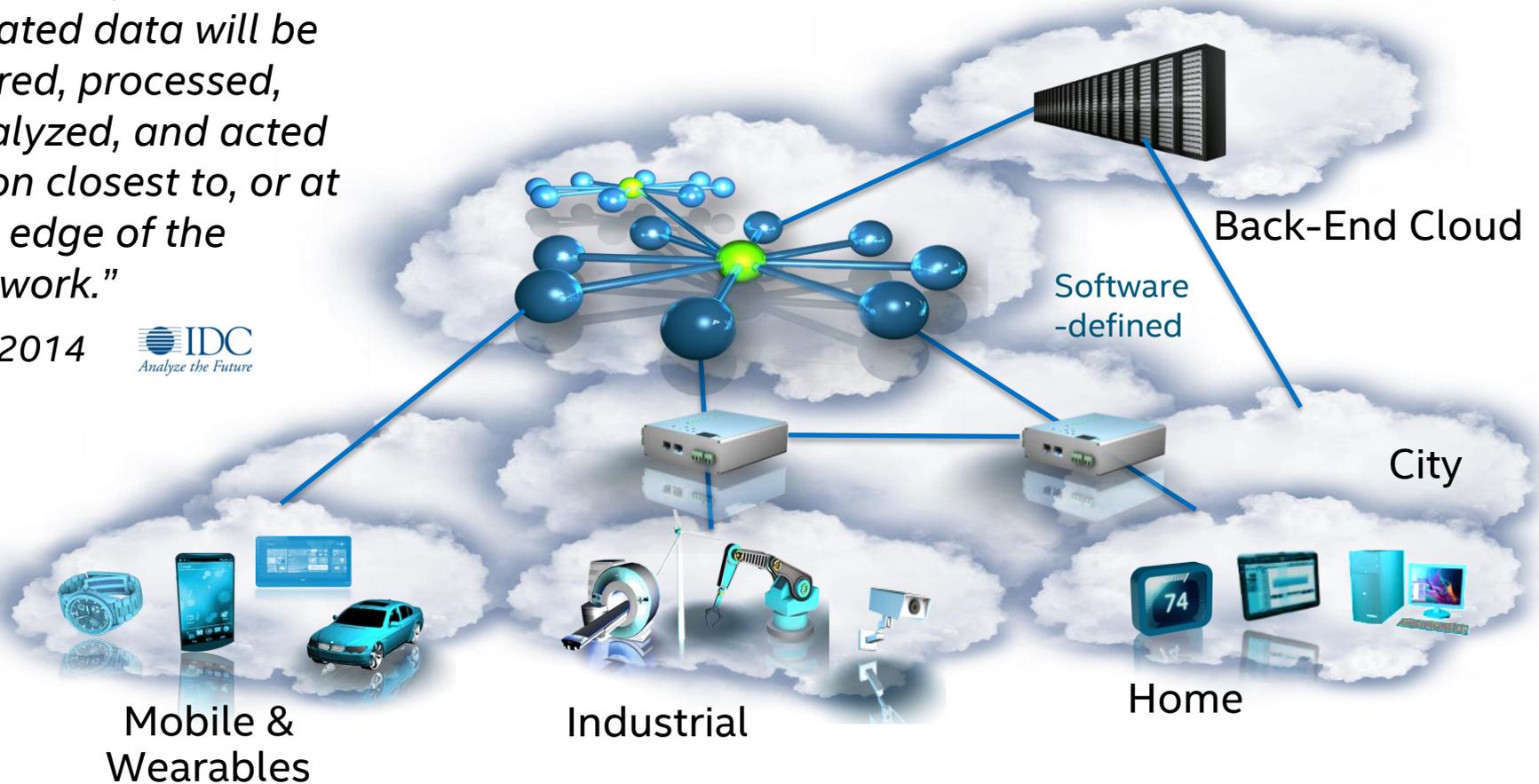
- ICN has potential, but is it ready for prime time?
  - Develop practical ICN use cases
  - Develop ICN implementations that can be commercialized & standardized for industry adoption
- What is improved if we use ICN instead of IP?
- Evaluate potential for
  - Being an industry solution
  - Implementing 5G+ networks
  - Meeting ultra low-latency requirements and massive IoT solutions
  - Enabling Edge/Fog computing

# Data Inversion Problem: IoT Edge data flows upstream

*Cloud functionality migrating to be more proximate to the data*

*“By 2018, 40% of IoT-created data will be stored, processed, analyzed, and acted upon closest to, or at the edge of the network.”*

12/2014



# Problem:

## Legacy clouds fall short ...or are unusable

When the IoT data generated is

- Delay-sensitive
- High-volume
- Trust-sensitive
- (Intermittently) Disconnected

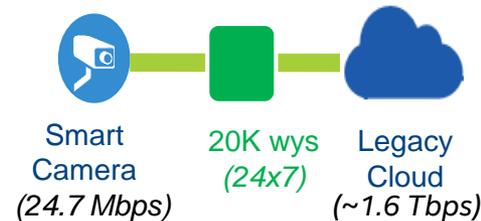
Countless examples

- Both near term & further out

### Video Analytics



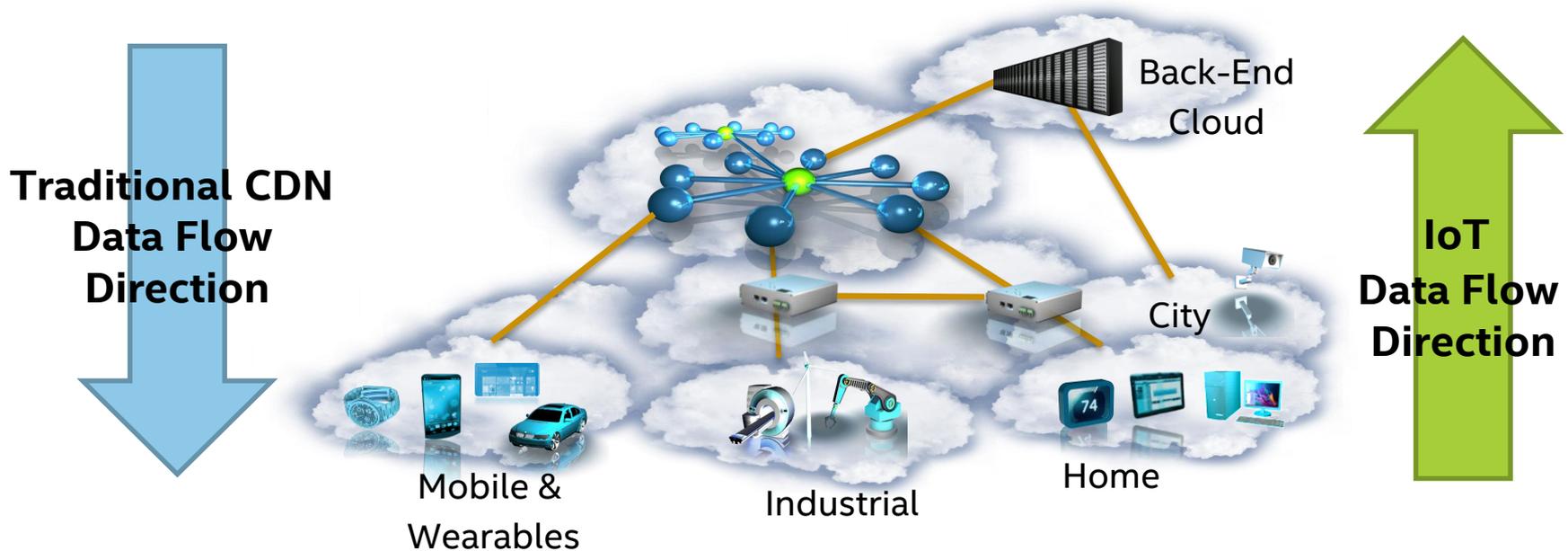
### Augmented Reality



- Data heavy
- Compute intensive
- **Response times <30ms**
- Small form factor
- Low power

# Need for Edge and Fog Computing

## *A Multi-tier Cloud of Clouds*



Use ICN for rCDNs (reverse CDNs)?

*Reverse data flows combining routing with storage and processing*

# Bigger Picture:

## *From Cloud to Edge to Fog Computing*

- IoT Data disruption ...
  - What's the network+compute+storage architecture needed?
  - What's the impact on privacy, security, trust models?
  - How/where to put the control?
- Liberation of data and meta-data
  - Accessible anywhere? Safeguarded everywhere?
- ICNs role in and/or relationship to...?
  - Fog data flows - Intra-cloud, E/W and N/S (rCDNs)
  - Smart data/object frameworks
  - Data naming, lineage and interoperability
  - “Organically-grown” Trust

# Questions?