

Telecom Network Virtualization

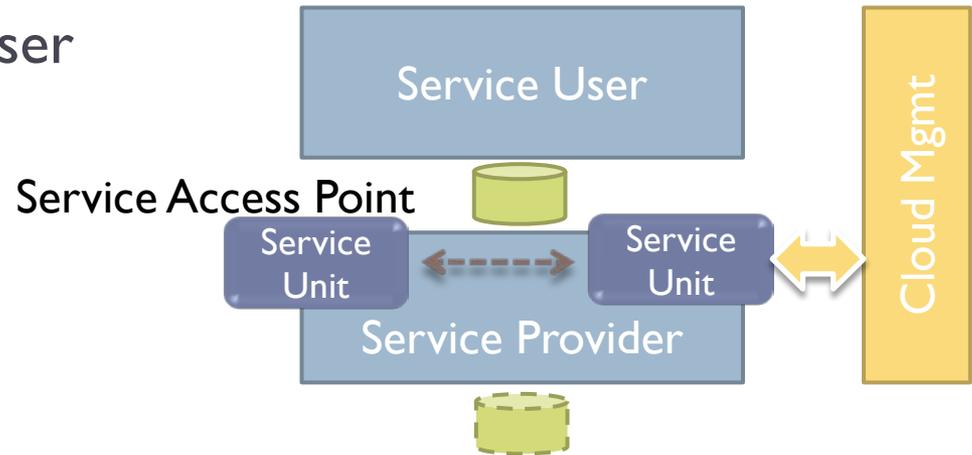
September 3, 2010



Motivation

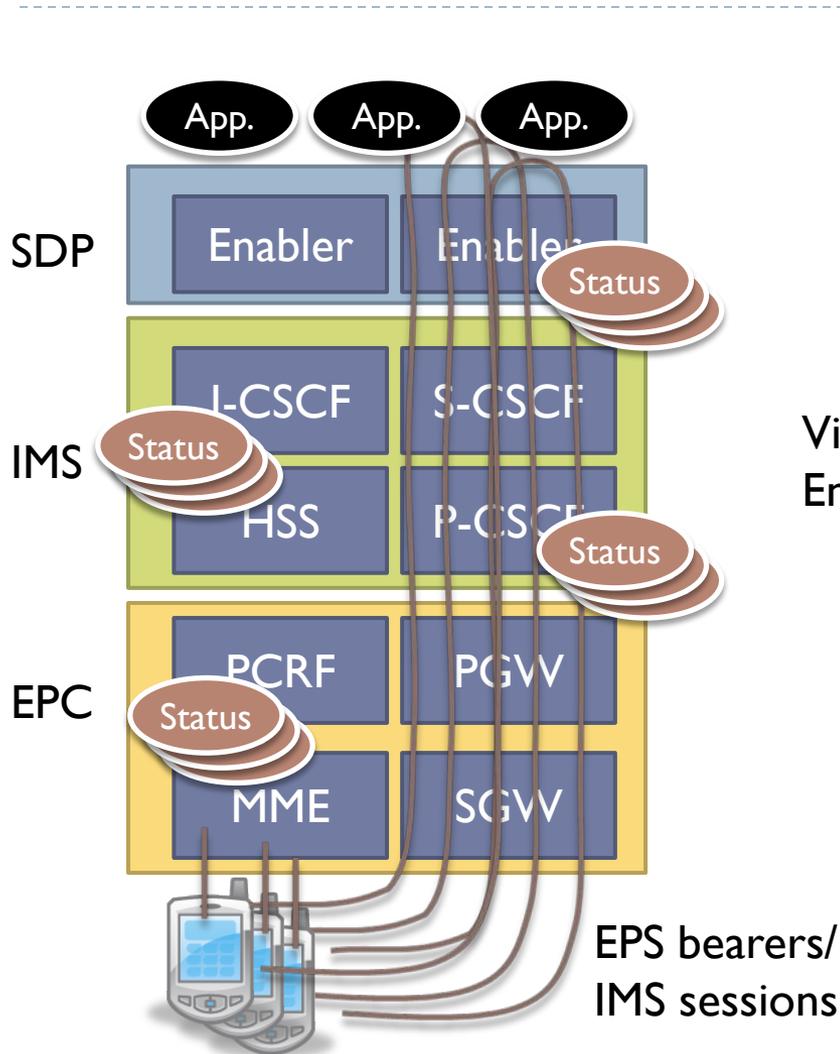
- ▶ Tapping into Cloud Computing technology
 - ▶ to scale telecom services on demand and
 - ▶ to improve reliability and availability
 - ▶ to efficiently use infrastructure

- ▶ “Service mobility” in virtualized environment
 - ▶ Transparent to Service User
 - ▶ Does not affect existing protocol or interface

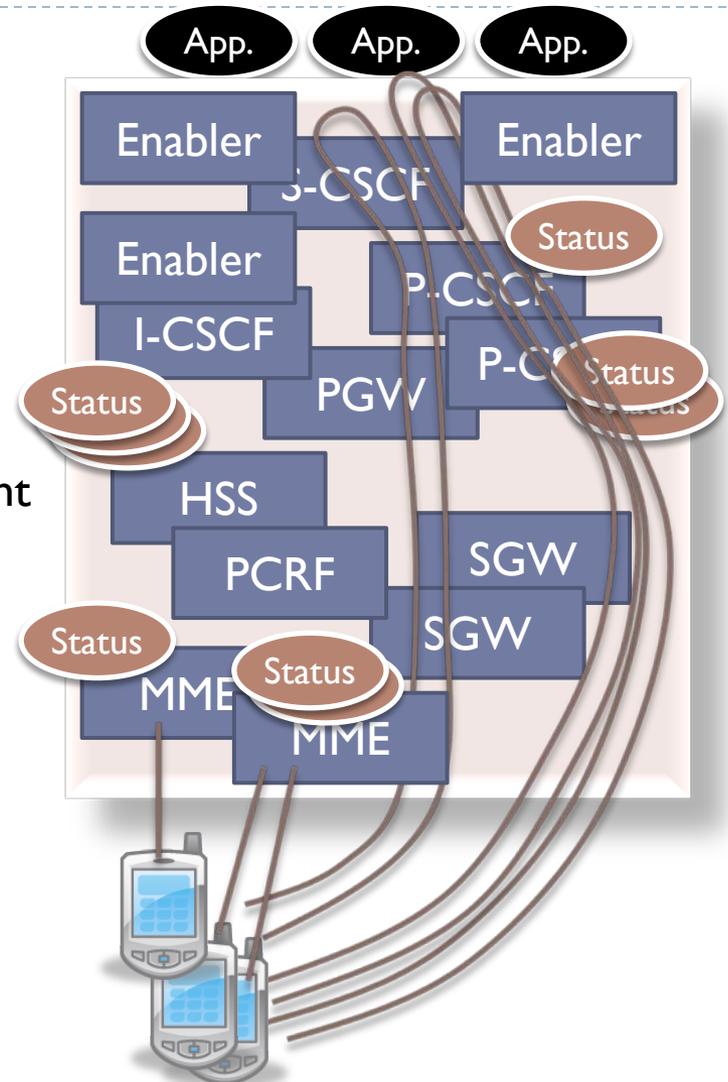


Reference Model

Virtualized Telecom Network

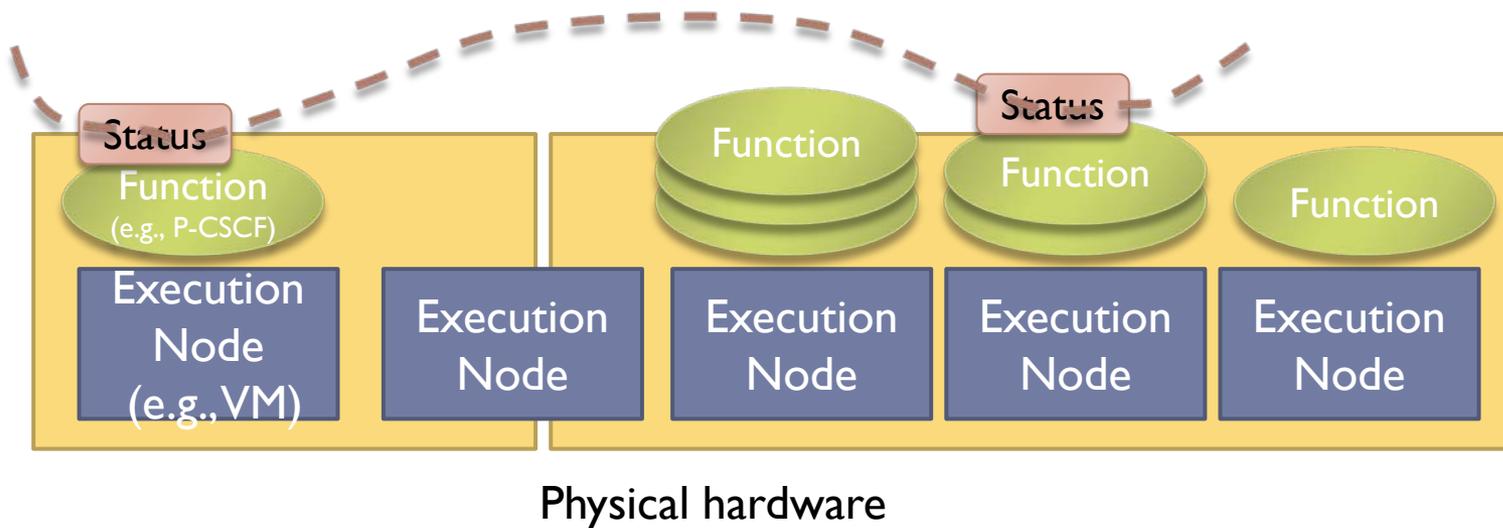


Virtualized Environment



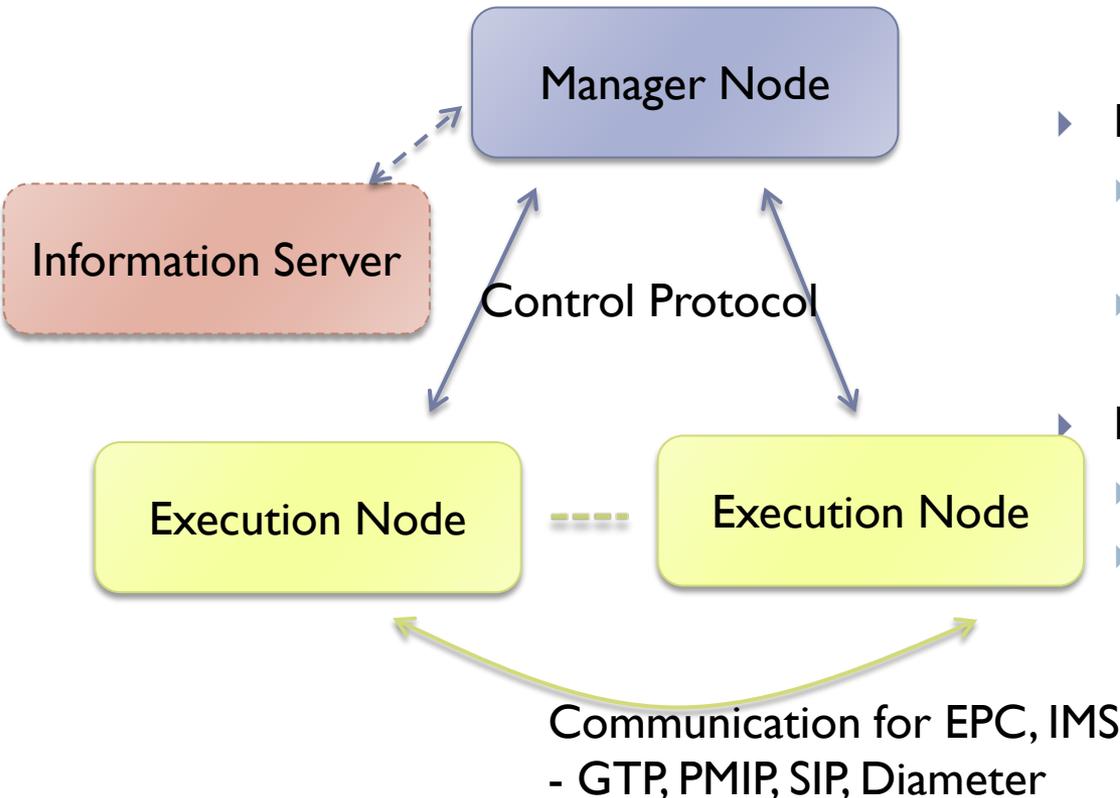
Components

- ▶ Execution Node
- ▶ Functional Entity (Service)
- ▶ Session and Status

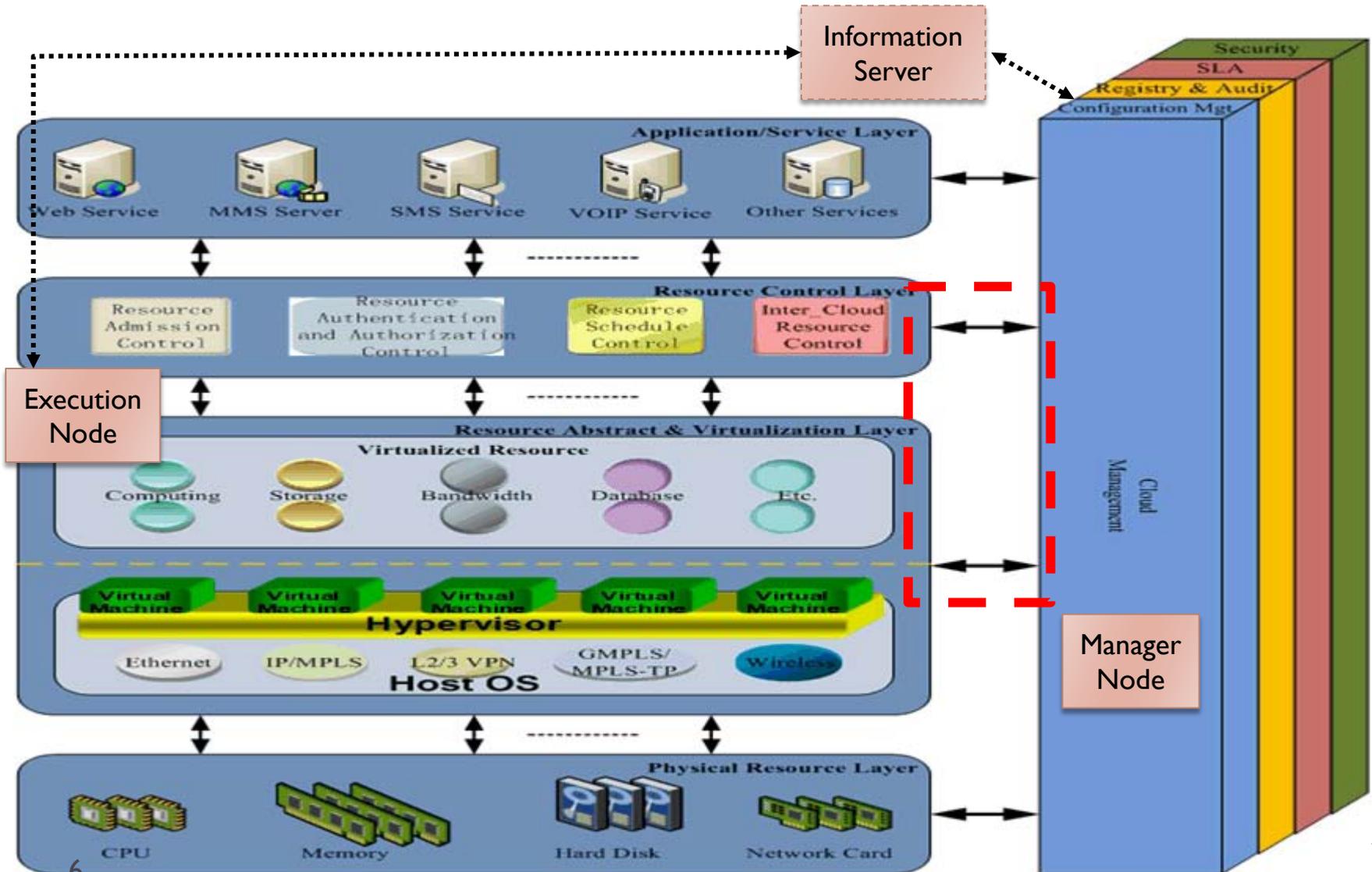


Roles and relationship between components

- ▶ **Manager Node**
 - ▶ Control node for Execution Nodes
 - ▶ Two ways:
 - ▶ centralized Manager
 - ▶ Manager-less (Peer-to-peer)
- ▶ **Execution Node**
 - ▶ Physical or virtual machines on which some functions (software) are running.
 - ▶ In IMS, for example, CSCF and HSS are candidates of functions.
- ▶ **Information Server**
 - ▶ DHCP, DNS, etc.
 - ▶ Used for discovery and assignment of Execution Node to a session (e.g., P-CSCF at a UE's registration)



Targeted interfaces and protocols



IETF Work

- ▶ **Control protocol for service/function movement**
 - ▶ Protocol between the Manager Node and Execution Nodes
- ▶ **Description protocol for functions, sessions**
 - ▶ Capability to describe:
 - ▶ Functional entity (e.g., HSS, PCRF)
 - ▶ Location (relationship between physical entity and virtual entity)
 - ▶ Session (relationship between active instance and virtual entity)



Protocol Example

Node Information Example

Preconfigured Information

- IP address (v4/v6)
- Port
- Node ID
- Installed Functionality
- Capabilities

Runtime Information

- CPU
- Memory
- Storage
- Network usage
- Running Status

Preconfigured Information (1 / 2)

- ▶ **Manager Node**
 - ▶ IP address and port
 - ▶ Used for Execution Nodes to access Manager Node
 - ▶ Capacity
 - ▶ e.g., the maximum number of Execution Nodes and UEs
 - ▶ ...

Preconfigured Information (2/2)

▶ Execution Node

▶ Node ID

- ▶ It is also possible for Manager Node to generate Node ID when a new Execution Node registers

▶ IP address and port of Manager Node

▶ Capability

- ▶ OS, H/W architecture (32bit/64bit)

▶ Name of functional entities installed on this node

- ▶ New software could be dynamically downloaded and installed by Manager Node

Run-time Information (1 / 2)

- ▶ **Node Information**
 - ▶ Related to Execution Node
- ▶ **Parameters**
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Unique ID of Node
 - ▶ CPU
 - ▶ Processing capability
 - ▶ Current / Average Load
 - ▶ Memory
 - ▶ Available/Total Size
 - ▶ Storage
 - ▶ Available/Total Size
 - ▶ Network
 - ▶ Bandwidth
 - ▶ Current / Average Usage
 - ▶ Boot Time
 - ▶ Functions
 - ▶ Currently Running Functions
 - Details of functions are described in Function Information
 - ▶ Executable Functions

Run-time Information (2/2)

- ▶ **Function Information**
 - ▶ Related to Function running on Execution Node
 - ▶ In IMS, for instance, this is information for CSCFs and HSS.
- ▶ **Parameters (in the case of IMS nodes)**
 - ▶ **Function ID**
 - ▶ Unique ID for each function
 - ▶ **Function Name**
 - ▶ Name of the function such as P-CSCF, S-CSCF, HSS
 - ▶ **CPU Usage**
 - ▶ Current / Average Load
 - ▶ **Memory Usage**
 - ▶ Current / Average / Required Size
 - ▶ **Storage**
 - ▶ Current / Average / Required Size
 - ▶ **Network**
 - ▶ Current / Average Usage
- ▶ **Boot Time**
- ▶ **Running Status**
 - ▶ Starting, Running, Terminating
- ▶ **Function dependent Information**
 - ▶ The number of Registered UEs
 - ▶ The number of active sessions
 - ▶ The number of processing SIP messages
 - ▶ The number of failure of sending SIP messages
 - ▶ The number of retransmit of SIP messages
 - ▶ The average time for processing SIP message
 - ▶ Processing Status
- ▶ **IMS specific performance measurement information (e.g., 3GPP 32.409)**

Protocol Specification Example

Virtual Node Maintenance Protocol

- Registration
- Deregistration
- Keep-Alive
- Status Update

Function / Service Control Protocol

- GET
- ADD
- DELETE
- MOVE
- COPY

Session / Status Control Protocol

- MOVE_SESSION

Session / Status Description Protocol

- IPv4/IPv6 address
- URI
- Number of sessions
- Ratio of sessions

Virtual Node Maintenance Protocol

- ▶ **Registration and Deregistration of Execution Node**
 - ▶ Each Execution Node registers with Manager Node
 - ▶ With Node Information
- ▶ **Keep-Alive**
 - ▶ Each Execution Node sends keep alive message to Manager Node
 - ▶ With Node Information
 - ▶ With Function Information
 - ▶ In case that Manager Node cannot get keep alive from a Execution Node, the Manager Node deregisters the Execution Node
- ▶ **Status Update**
 - ▶ When functions and processing status of functions are changed, Execution Node sends status update message to Manager Node
 - ▶ With Node Information
 - ▶ With changed Function Information

Function / Service Control Protocol (1 / 3)

▶ GET Information

- ▶ Instruction to obtain specific information from a Execution Node
- ▶ Params
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID or any
 - ▶ Required Params or Any

▶ ADD function

- ▶ Instruction to run a new function on the Execution Node
- ▶ Request Params
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Function Name and Function ID generated by Manager Node
 - ▶ Configurations required for the function
 - FQDN or IP address and ports of HSS and other CSCF
- ▶ Return Params
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID
 - ▶ Result Code
 - ▶ Running Status
- ▶ Action: Some Function takes time to boot up, thus after getting ready, the Execution Node sends Status update message to the Manager Node

Function / Service Control Protocol (2/3)

▶ DELETE function

- ▶ Instruction to terminate a running function on the Execution Node
- ▶ Request Params
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID
- ▶ Return Params
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID
 - ▶ Result Code
 - ▶ Running Status
- ▶ Action
 - ▶ Some Function takes time to terminate, thus after the termination, the Execution Node sends Status update message to the Manager Node

Function / Service Control Protocol (3/3)

- ▶ **MOVE function**
 - ▶ Combination of ADD and DELETE, but internal status of function is also passed to a new node
 - ▶ Request Params
 - ▶ Src Node ID and Dst Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID
 - ▶ Return Params
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID
 - ▶ Result Code
 - ▶ Running Status
- ▶ **COPY function**
 - ▶ Similar with ADD, but internal status of function is also passed to a new node
 - ▶ Request Params
 - ▶ Src Node ID and Dst Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID
 - ▶ Return Params
 - ▶ Node ID
 - ▶ Function ID
 - ▶ Result Code
 - ▶ Running Status

Session/Status Control Protocol

▶ MOVE_SESSION

▶ Move sessions to another Execution Node

▶ Request Params

- Function ID
- IP address and port of src Execution Node
- IP address and port of dst Execution Node
- With Target Session/Status Information

▶ Return Params

- Function ID
- Result Code
- Processing Status

▶ Action

- After the movement is complete, Execution Node sends Status Update message to Manager Node

Session/Status Description Protocol

- ▶ Description to specify a group of sessions to control
- ▶ In the case of IMS:
 - ▶ SIP URI (IMPU) of UEs
 - ▶ with regular expression
 - ▶ E.g. Sip:kddi_22***@kddi.com
 - ▶ Contact address of UEs
 - ▶ with regular expression or netmask
 - ▶ E.g. 210.223.5.0/24
 - ▶ Ratio
 - ▶ Indicate the ratio of the target UEs
 - ▶ UEs can be selected at random
 - ▶ E.g. 35%
 - ▶ The number of UEs
 - ▶ Indicate the number of the target UEs
 - ▶ UEs can be selected at random
 - ▶ E.g. 1000