IEEE P1903 NGSON

NEXT GENERATION SERVICE OVERLAY NETWORKS

NGSON WEBINAR

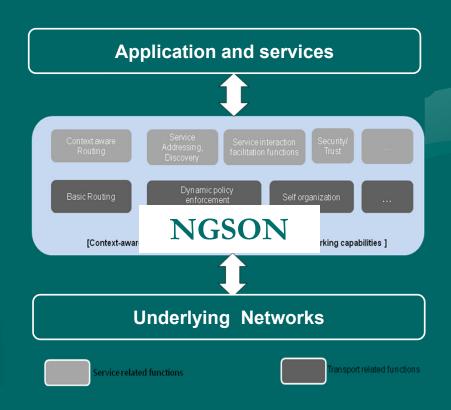
April 2013

INTRODUCTION:

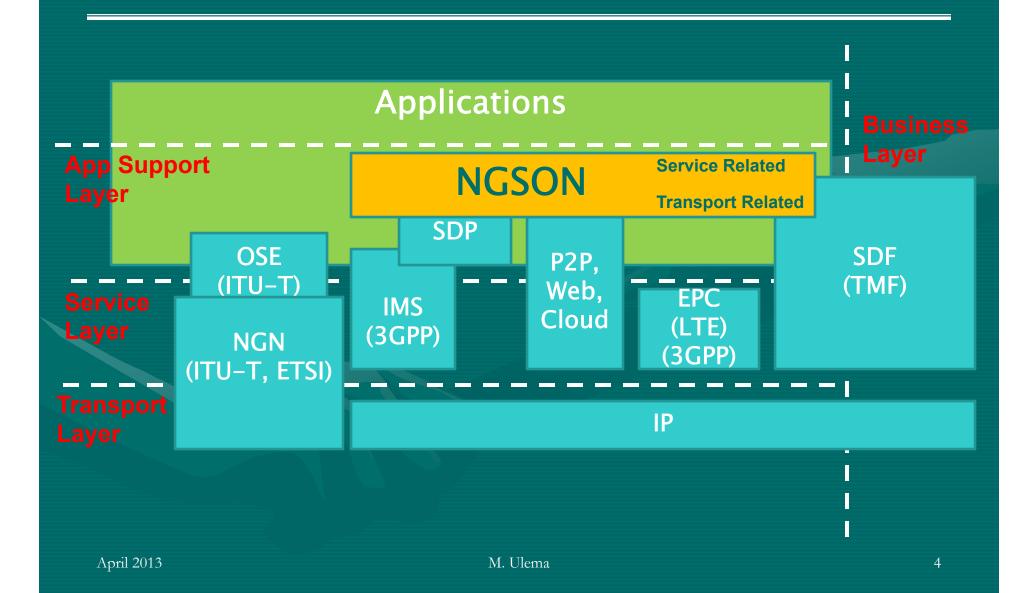
- 1. Introduction to NGSON -
 - Mehmet Ulema, Manhattan College, USA (5 minutes)
- 2. The need for NGSON
 - Chen Shan, Huawei, China(5 minutes)
- 3. Reference Architecture
 - Niranth, Huawei, India (10 minutes)
- 4. Content Delivery, P1903.1
 - Seung-Ik Lee, ETRI, Korea (10 minutes)
- 5. Service Composition, P1903.2
 - Yi Jong Hwa, ETRI, Korea (10 minutes)
- 6. Self-Organizing Management, P1903.3
 - Joe Lin, NCTU, Taiwan (10 minutes)
- 7. Procedures for submitting contributions
 - Lisa Perry, IEEE-SA, USA (5 minutes)
- 8. Q&A (10 minutes)

What is NGSON

- An IEEE sponsored effort to standardize a framework of IP-based service overlay networks
- A set of context-aware, dynamically adaptive, and self-organizing networking capabilities, including advanced routing and forwarding schemes



Position of NGSON Standards



IEEE P1903 NGSON

Feb-2007, Idea published to IEEE 27-Mar-2008, IEEE NesCom & SASB approval!

Oct 2011, NGSON AD becomes an IEEE Standard October 2011, IEEE ComSoc approves 3 new PARs

NGSON (IEEE P1903) standardization

Sep-2007, NGSON SG 1st meeting

May-2008, WG 1st meeting

1Q 2009, WG completes the White Paper on NGSON 2Q 2009, WG completes the NGSON Requirements Document

Jan 2011, WG Completes the NGSON Functional Architecture Document

Jan 2013
Participation
changed
from Client
based to
Individual
based

April 2013

M. Ulema

Document Status

•	White P	aper	Released	1Q09
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• Requirements Frozen	2Q09
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- Architecture Standardized 3Q11
- Technical Specs Started 3Q11

New PARs Approved by IEEE

- Content Delivery (P1903-1)
 - Technical Standard for Content Delivery
 Protocols of NGSON
- Service Composition (P1903-2)
 - Technical Standard for Service Composition
 Protocols of NGSON
- Self-Organizing Management (P1903-3)
 - Technical Standard for Self-Organizing Management Protocols of NGSON

Where to Find us?

- Website:
 - http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ngson/index.html

- For questions:
 - Mehmet Ulema: mehmet.ulema@manhattan.edu
 - Niranth: namogh@huawei.com
 - Lisa Perry: L.Perry@ieee.org

Why do we need NGSON?

Chen Shan Huawei

(Apr-2013/IEEE/Webinar)



Current Challenges

Operators	Platforms	Services	
Google	Google App Engine 8	Google Coogle LETA Google Talk FETA	
amazon.com	amazon webservices	Youku 优酷	
Microsoft [*]	Windows Azure	TENDOS 12530.com Fetion Fetion Figure Fi	
中国移动通信 verizon _M	OMP (CMCC) 21CN (BT)		

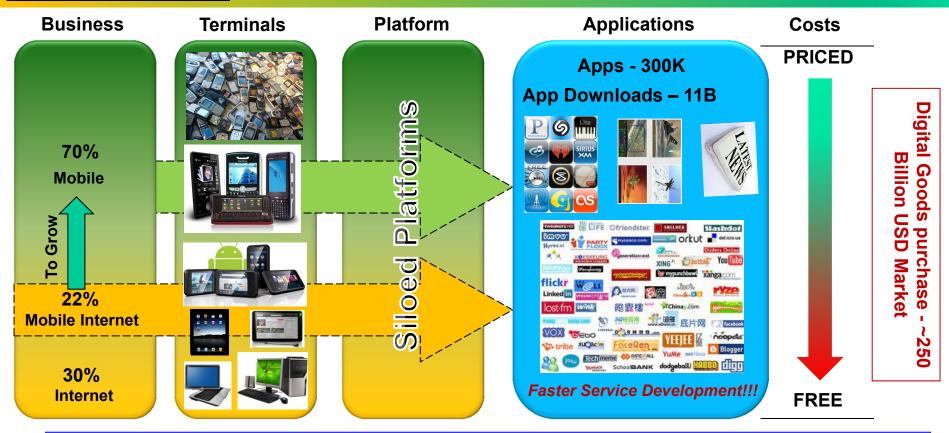
Operator: More and more enriched services and content on the Telecom networks are forcing the bandwidth requirements to grow exponentially, the cost of operators to great increase.

Services: Exponentially increasing number of services and applications and their interactions.

Platform: To have a better, more "efficient" way of providing these services and applications interaction and operation management capabilities

Opportunities

Telecom Market Scenario



Mobile Internet is challenging operators profitability and they need to think about transforming their networks and business model in the next 3 years (Developing country operators need to take important decision by Q3 2014. Business cannot be sustained by simply increasing the capacity or "dumb pipes") – TellLabs Study



Telecom Stakeholders Perspective

Service providers:

- Context Sensitive Applications (X-Awareness)
- Personalization of Services based on User Data

Telecom operator:

 Application Acceleration System + Heterogenous Application and Services Controller + Co-ordinate QoS, Security, Bandwidth and Latency + Smart Cache.

Subscriber:

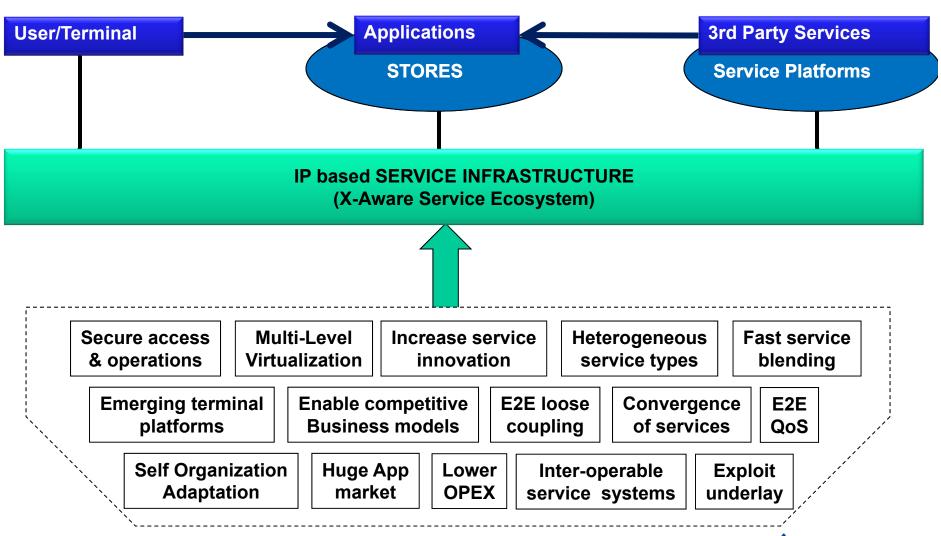
- Participation and profit sharing
- Rich QoE and Privacy

• Platform:

- Abundant Service Creation and Control Capabilities easily and quickly
- Virtualization, Self Organization



Strategy for NGSON standards





Thank you!

Contact: chenshan@huawei.com

IEEE Standard for the Functional Architecture of Next Generation Service Overlay Networks P1903-2011

Niranth Huawei

(Apr-2013/IEEE/Webinar)



Agenda

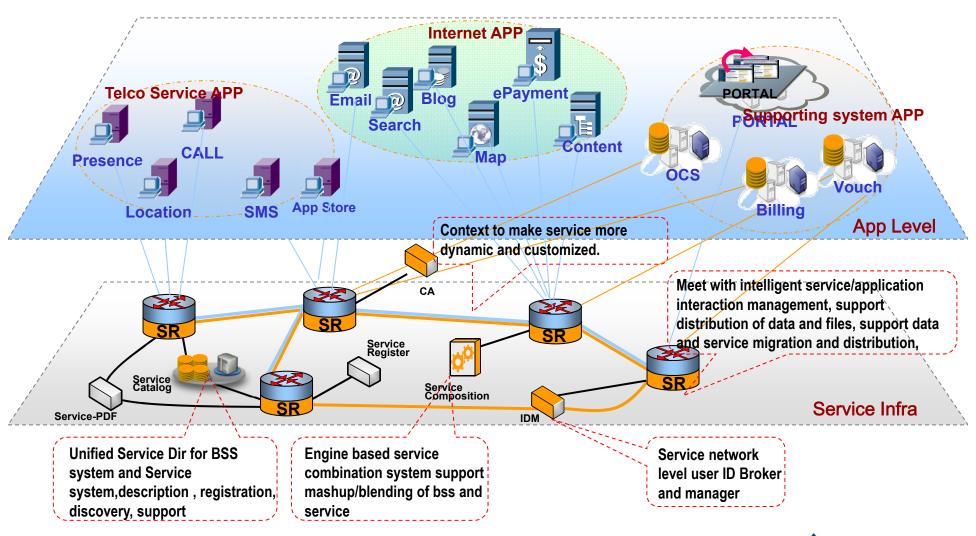
- Background
- Introduction to NGSON Architecture
- Evolution with NGSON



- Automated adaptation of Service Characteristics during (Multimedia – Video, Voice, Text) Service Delivery based on Contexts (Current Device Type, Mobility, Available bandwidth, Content Popularity, etc.)
- User centered Service Composition to create context aware and personalized services. Eg. Personalized Tour service, Content recommendation service, etc.
- Service Orchestration of the Service Delivery value chain by combining services from different industries (Web, Energy, Telco, Health, Governance)
- Self Organization of the Core Network and Application Layer to achieve OPEX optimization - adjusting the structure and functions of NGSON
- Opening APIs to Applications for Service Layer Operations thus allowing programmability of Service Delivery.

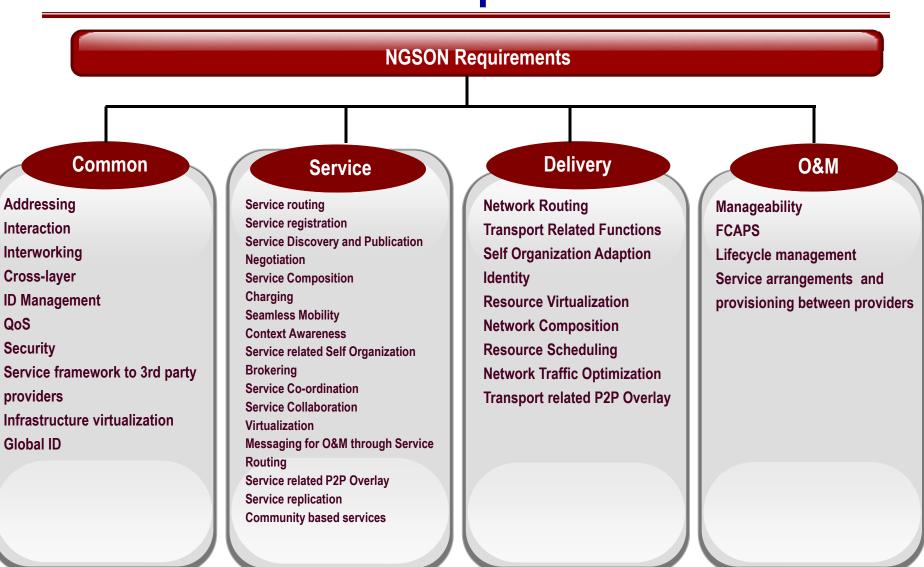


NGSON enables Service Ecosystem

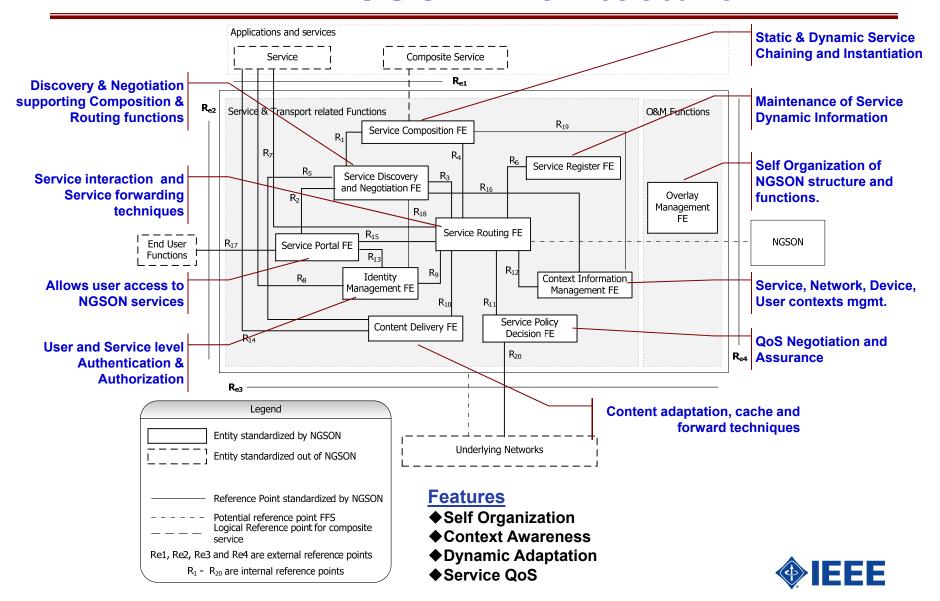




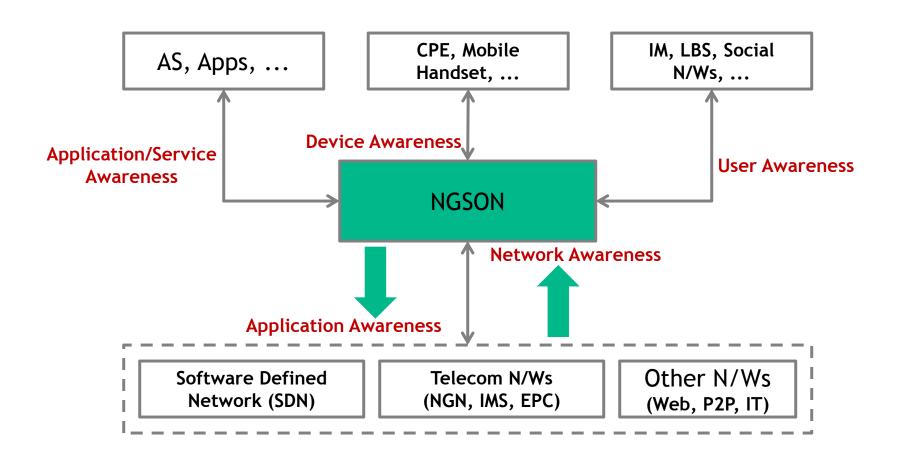
NGSON Requirements



IEEE NGSON Architecture

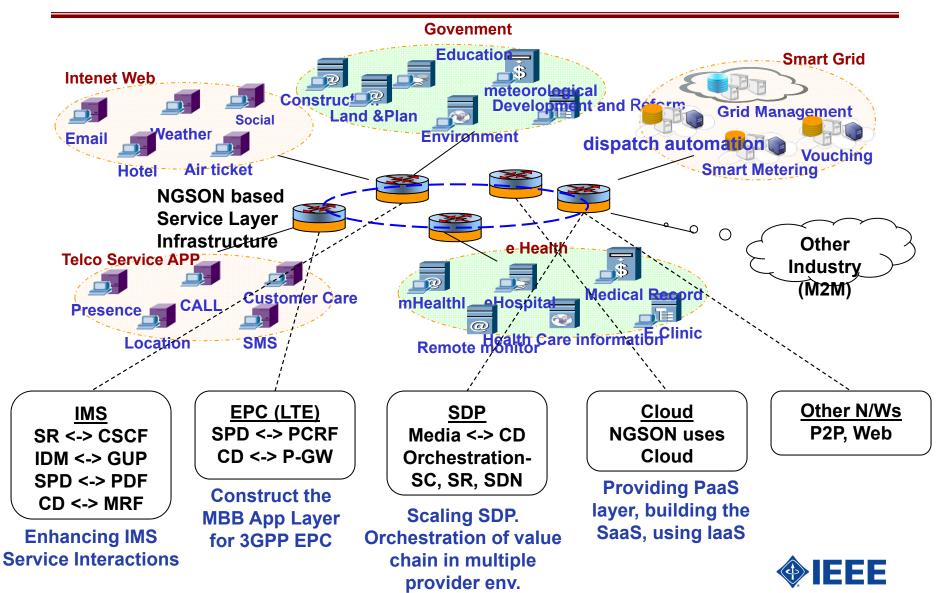


X-Aware Service Ecosystem





The BIG Picture



References

- NGSON White Paper 1.0 http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ngson/P1903_2008_002 6-White Paper.pdf
- NGSON PAR -<u>http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ngson/P1903_0001_r0_PAR.pdf</u>
- IEEE Standard for the Functional Architecture of Next Generation Service Overlay Networks" *IEEE* Std 1903-2011, vol., no., pp.1,147, Oct. 7 2011



Thank you!

Contact: namogh@huawei.com

P1903.1: Draft Standard for Content Delivery Protocols of NGSON

IEEE P1903 WG

Seung-Ik Lee (ETRI)

<seungiklee@etri.re.kr>



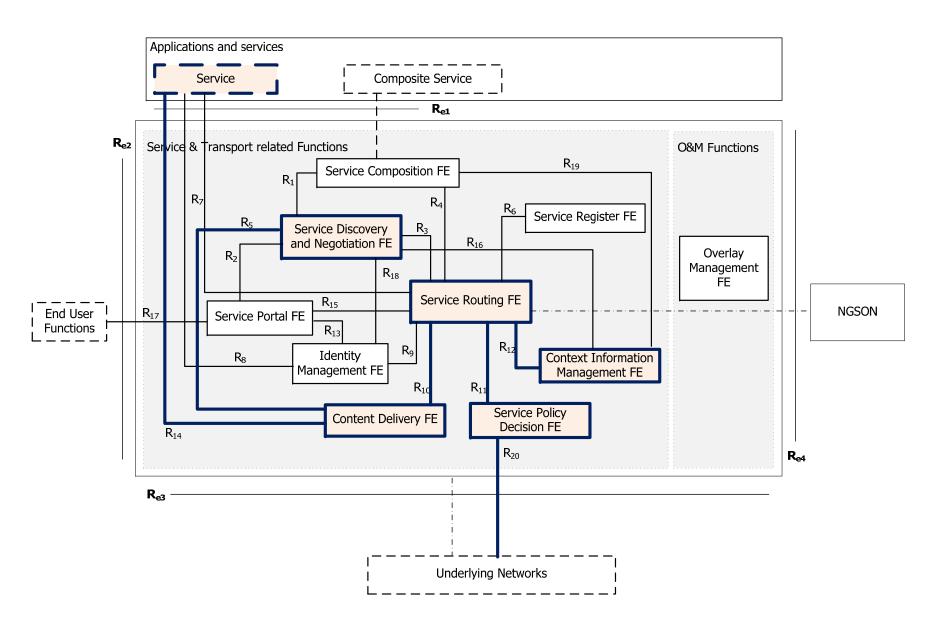
Contents

- Introduction
- Relevant FEs and interfaces
- Basic operations
- Use cases

Introduction

- Purpose of P1903.1
 - for network operators, service/content providers, and end users
 - to provide and consume content services based on advanced content delivery capability of NGSON
 - with context-aware and dynamically adaptive features.
 - to provide interoperability of content services between network operators and content providers.

FEs and Interfaces for CD



FEs and Interfaces for CD

CD FE

supports content delivery
from a service to another
service, from a service to an
end user, from an end user to
another end user, or from an
end user to a service. It
performs cache and forward
functionalities.

SDN FE

 supports discovery and negotiation of services for content delivery using the service information published in NGSON.

CIM FE

 dispatches context information to SDN FE and SR FE to support their context-aware operations for content delivery.

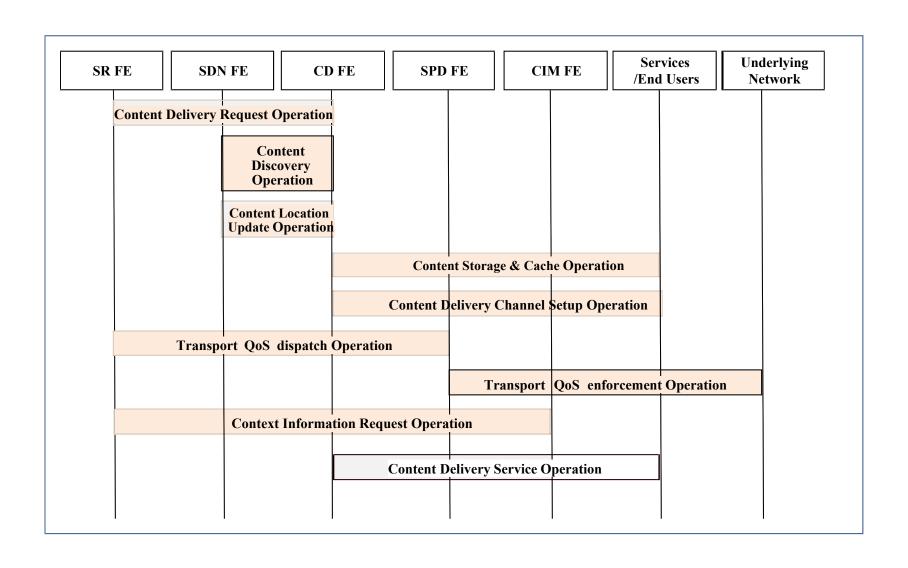
SR FE

 provides the service routing capability in NGSON based on static and dynamic service information.

SPD FE

 is responsible for QoS negotiation and assurance during service interaction for content delivery.

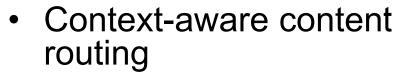
Basic Operations for CD



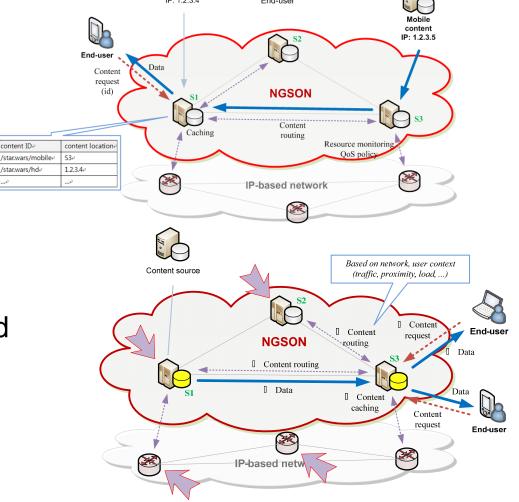
Basic Operations for CD

Protocol Operations	Reference Points	Description
Content location update	R5 (CD FE - SDN FE)	CD FE requests and updates content location information from(to) SDN FE
Content discovery	R5 (CD FE - SDN FE)	CD FE requests content location discovery from(to) SDN FE
Content delivery request	R10 (CD FE – SR FE)	SR FE forwards the content delivery request from end users and services to CD FE
Content storage & cache	R14 (CD FE – Service)	CD FE manages its storage and cache
Content delivery channel setup	R14 (CD FE – Service)	CD FE sets up delivery channel to receive contents from Services
Transport QoS dispatch	R11 (SPD FE – SR FE)	SR FE dispatches service QoS requirement to SPD FE
Transport QoS enforcement	R20 (SPD FE – Underlying Network)	SPD FE receives the information of transport related QoS from the underlying networks
Context information request	R12 (SR FE – CIM FE)	SR FE requests and receive the context information to(from) CIM FE
Content delivery service	R14 (CD FE – Service)	CD FE provides delivery of content to Services or End users

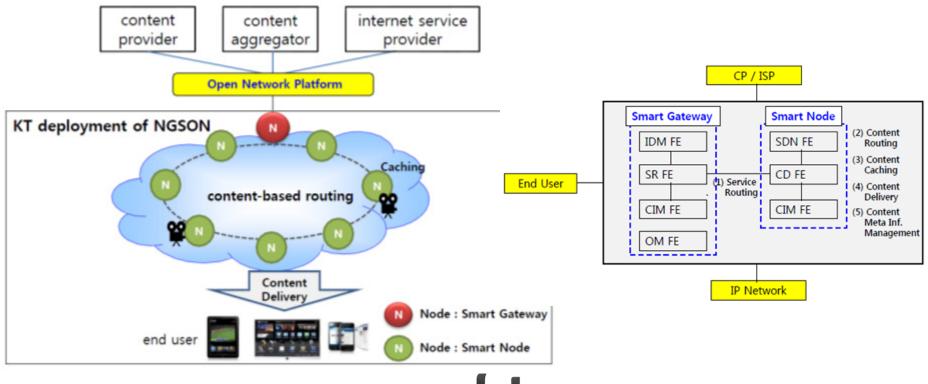
- Name-based content routing
 - the content is discovered based on content name rather than its location



 the content caches or sources can be selected based on the user and network context (e.g., traffic, proximity, load)

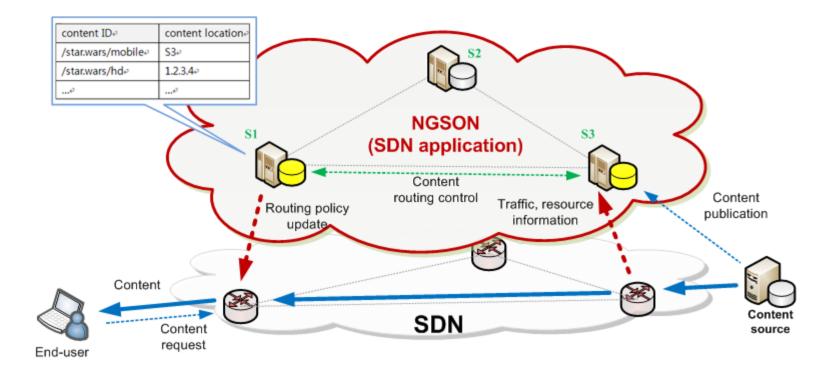


Content delivery services in high quality and volume





NGSON as an SDN application





IEEE P1903.2



Draft standard for Service Composition Protocols of Next Generation Service Overlay Network

Jong-Hwa, YI ETRI 29 April 2013





Project scope

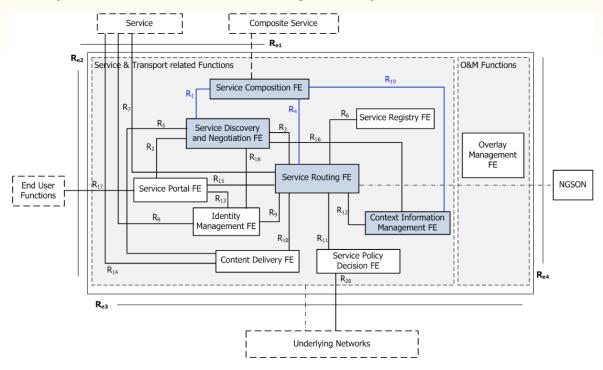
 This standard specifies protocols among Service Composition (SC) Functional Entity (FE), Service Discovery and Negotiation (SDN) FE, Context Information Management (CIM) FE, Service Routing (SR) FE and Service Policy Decision (SPD) FE to support service composition capabilities in next generation service overlay network. The capabilities of service composition aim to support service chaining and instantiation, specification interpretation, service brokering and execution, and context-aware and dynamically adaptive service composition.



Functional Architecture



- Provide a framework of IP based context-aware, dynamically adaptive and self-organizing networks
 - Including service composition capabilities
 - NGSON takes a role of aggregating the interactions among multiple components services for a single composite service

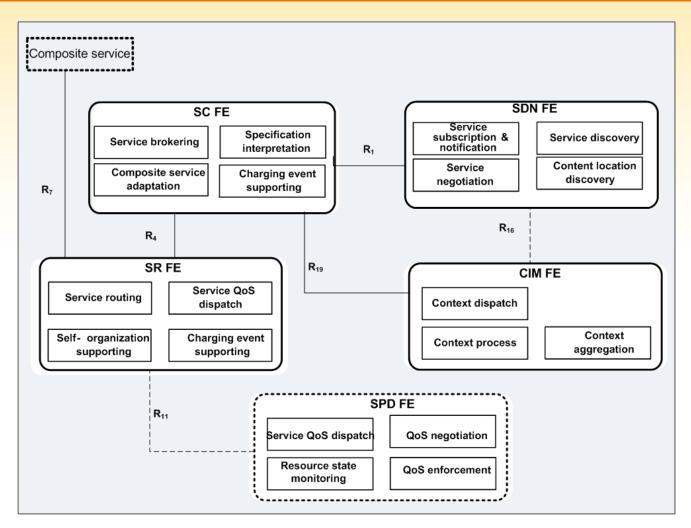




Functional Entities involved in Service Composition



- SC FE
- SDN FE
- CIM FE
- SR FE





Service Composition in NGSON



- SC FE is responsible for execution of composite services
- Supports static & dynamic service composition
 - Static SC: during a service design and pre-provisioned before runtime
 - Dynamic SC: during a runtime
 - dynamic service chaining
 - dynamic service instantiation

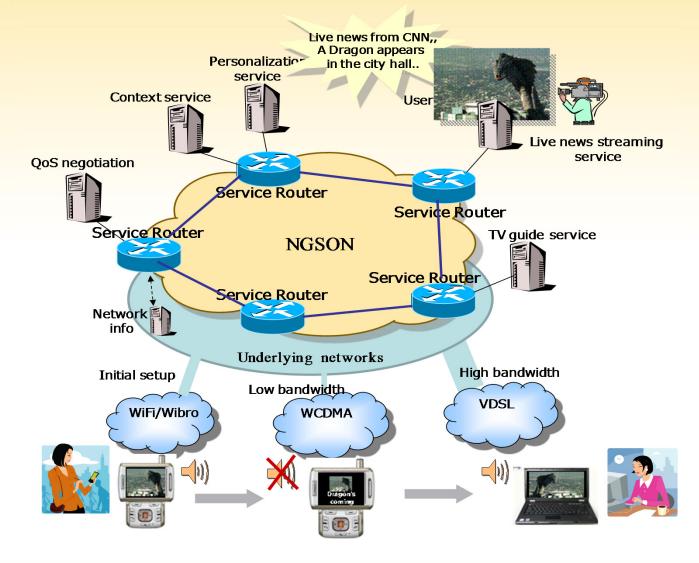
Main functions

- Service brokering function
- Specification interpretation function
- Composite service adaptation function
- Charging event supporting function



NGSON based service scenarios - Dynamic Service Composition



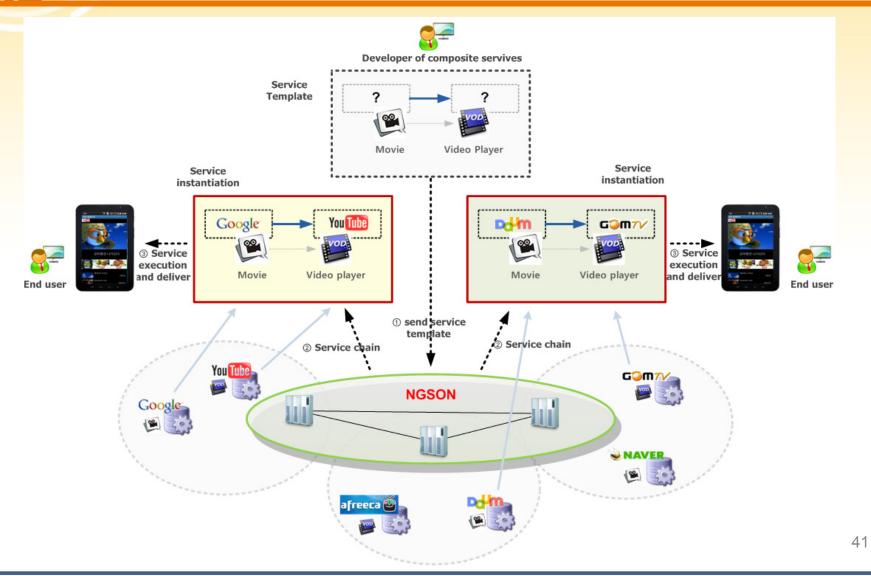




NGSON based service scenarios



- Smart streaming services





Current status of P1903.2



- Output document, July 2012
 - 1903-12-0015-00-WGDCoutput-ts-service-composition

Purpose

to enable network
 operators, service/content
 providers, and end users to
 provide and consume
 composite services based
 on advanced service
 composition capability of
 NGSON

Contents. ■ 1.2 Purpose Normative references ■ 3.1 Definitions ■ 3.2 Acronyms 3.3 Abbreviations..... 4. Introduction 5. Interface Requirements...... 6. Service Composition Entities and their protocol operations...... 6.1 Reference Points 7. Protocol specification..... ■ 7.1 Common Header ■ 7.2 Message Parameters 7.3 Message Formats..... ■ 7.4 Operation parameters Annex A. Use Cases _ Annex B. Signaling flows



Current status of P1903.2



- Service composition is one of the key functionalities of NGSON to support dynamic service adaptation using different types of contexts
- P1903.2 draft is in initial stages of development
- So, contributions are very welcome!





Thank you!

IEEE P1903(NGSON)
Http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ngson/



Prof. Fuchun Joseph Lin fjlin@ieee.org National Chiao Tung University April 29, 2013



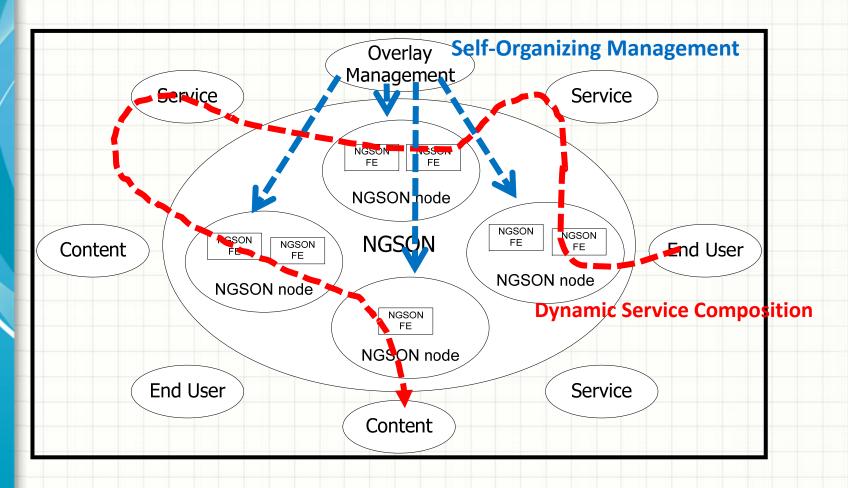
Outline

- Key Features of NGSON
- Self-Organizing Management of NGSON
- Operations for Self-Organization
- Triggers for Self-Organization
- Self-Organizing Management Protocol Standards for NGSON

Key Features of NSGON (1)

- Intelligent Service Routing
- Context Awareness
- Dynamic Service Adaptation
- Dynamic Service Composition
- Self-Organizing Management
- Both Service and Content Delivery

Key Features of NGSON (2)



- •NGSON nodes host one or several NGSON Functional Entities (FEs).
- •Services and end users use NGSON to deliver service and content.
- •NGSON supports dynamic service composition.
- NGSON supports self-organizing management.

Why Self-Organizing Management

- Optimize NGSON Operations for Operators via
 - Self-Configuration,
 - Self-Recovery and
 - Self-Optimization.

Self-Organizing Management of NGSON

- 1. If Controlled by Overlay Management
 - » Define Operations for Self-Organization
 - » Define Triggers for Self-Organization
- 2. If Not Controlled by Overlay Management
 - » P2P Self-Organizing Management

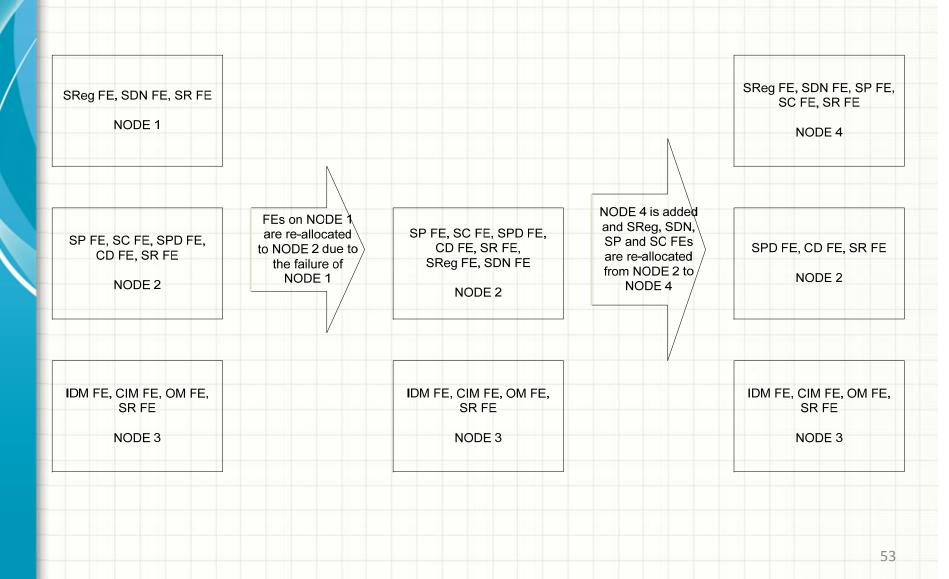
Operations for Self-Organization

- "Self-Configuration" Operations
 - ADD NGSON FUNCTOIN ENTITY
 - DELETE NGSON FUNCTION ENTITY
 - MOVE NGSON FUNCTION ENTIRY
 - COPY NGSON FUNCTION ENTITY
 - ACTIVATE NGSON NODE
 - DEACTIVATE NGSON NODE

Triggers for Self-Organization

- Two Types of Triggers
 - Self-Recovery (Deal with Failure Recovery)
 - Self-Optimization (Deal with Performance Optimization)
 - » Either for overload or under-load conditions

Self-Organization Illustration



Self-Organizing Management Protocol Standards for NGSON

- Self-organization is one of key features of NGSON as next generation overlay network standards.
- P1903.3 has been approved by IEEE in December 2011 to define Self-Organizing Management Protocol Standards for NGSON.
- The standards will address both OM-involved and non OM-involved self organization.
- You're welcome to join the WG in defining P1903.3 protocol standards.

Thank you! 55

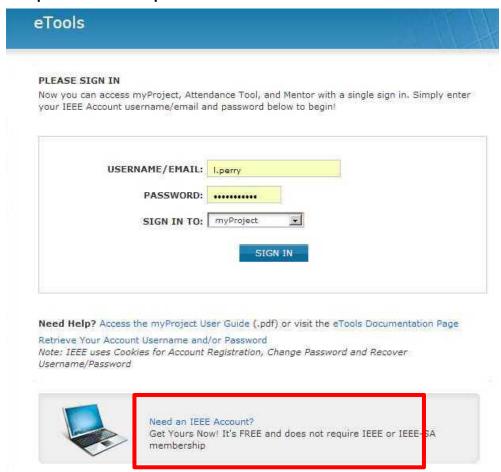






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- Click on the "+" sign next to the Sponsor, Standards Development Board.
- Scroll down and click on the "+" sign next to the Next-Generation Service Overlay Network (NGSON) Working Group (COM/SDB/1903_WG).
- To join the project activity, scroll down and click to check the boxes next to COM/SDB/1903_WG and its three projects, P1903.1, P1903.2, and P1903.3.
- Click the "CONTINUE" button.

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