

## Enabling Alternative Internet Architectures

### Network Virtualization Architecture: Proposal and Initial Prototype

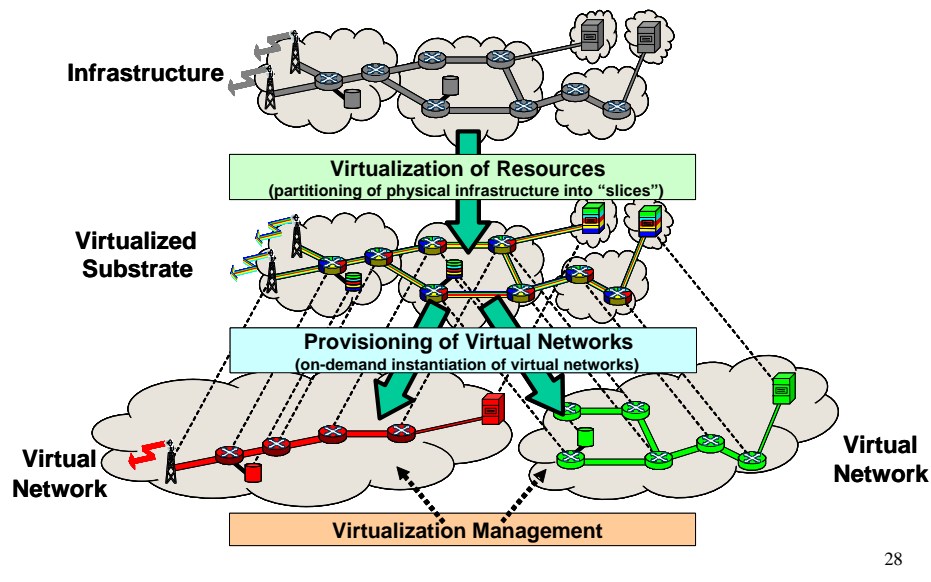
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## Network virtualization scenarios

- Virtual network
  - Resource isolation
  - Different architecture/protocol per virtual network
    - Does not have to be IP protocol
    - Some with some QoS and security
  - Expose network components to applications and services
    - Overcome Internet impassé
  - Dynamic
    - New ones will come and old ones will go
    - Migration / Expansion / Contraction
  - Multiple networks in parallel == diversity
- Simplify network management and service offerings
- Virtual networks != VPN – VPN is just a service!  
Virtual networks != P2P network – P2P is just an overlay

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## Virtualization: Vision



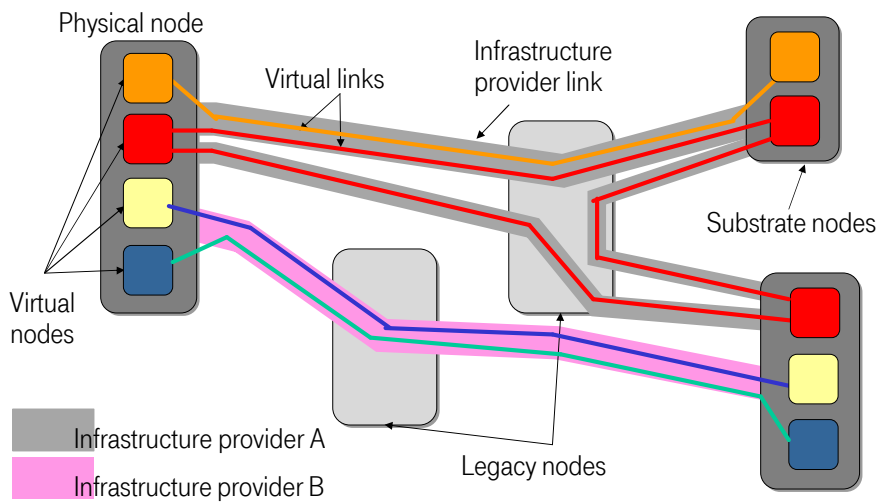
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## Benefits of virtualization

- ❑ Overcome **ossification** of network core
  - Isolation as enabler for new technologies
    - Traditional: IPv6, multi-cast, ...
    - CSD: novel network architectures
  - Deployment of **innovative** products
  - Network diagnosis
- ❑ Efficient utilization of resources
  - Migration of devices (such as routers)
    - similar to server virtualization
  - Traffic load balancing ("migration" of links)
- ❑ New business opportunities
  - Sharing of physical resources (e.g., T-Mobile UK and 3 UK)

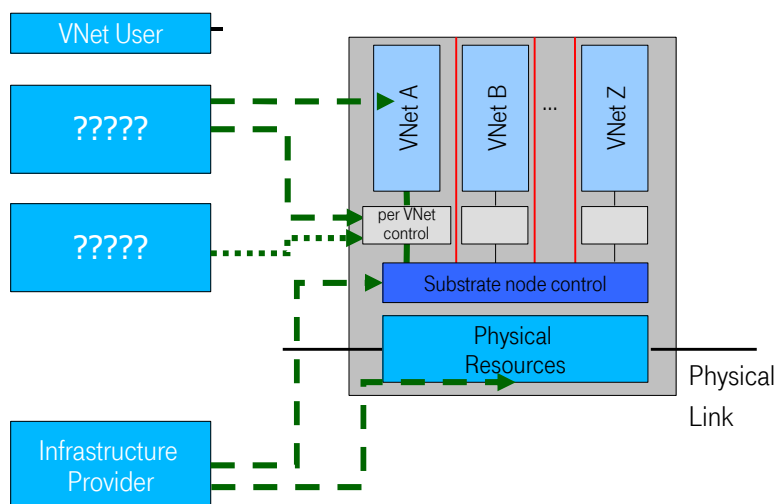
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## Virtual network – terminology



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## Virtual node – terminology



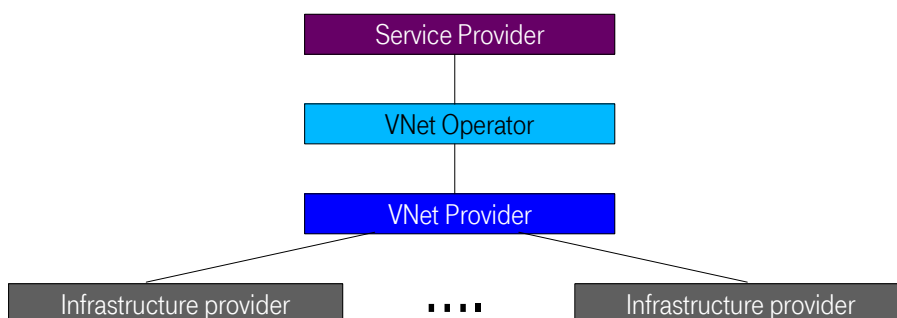
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## Roles in the Internet

- Traditional roles:
  - Service providers (SP)
    - Google, World of Warcraft, ...
  - Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
    - Deutsche Telekom, AT&T, ...
- Recently:
  - Physical infrastructure provider (PIPs)
  - Bit-pipe providers
  - Service providers (SP)

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## Roles with network virtualization



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## Tasks: Birdseye view

- ❑ Physical Infrastructure Provider (PIP)
  - Provides **Virtual Resources + Resource Control Interface**
- ❑ VNET Provider (VNP)
  - **Assembles** virtual networks
  - Intuitively: provides layer of indirection
- ❑ VNET Operator (VNO)
  - **Operates, controls, manages** virtual networks (e.g., comparable to NOC)
- ❑ Service provider (SP)
  - **Offers** the service

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## Physical Infrastructure Provider

- ❑ Services:
  - **Provides Virtual Resource**
  - **Resource Control Interface**
- ❑ Input:

Requests for virtualized resources from VNP
- ❑ Task:
  - Creation of topology (constituents)
  - Pointers to virtual resources
  - Resource Control Interface
    - Virtual Node Bootstrapping
    - Interconnection

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## VNET Provider (VNP)

- ❑ Service:
  - Instantiated virtual networks (interconnected virtual nodes with bootstrapping environment)
  - Handles contracts with PIP and VNO.
- ❑ Input: Abstract request for VNet
- ❑ Task:
  - Identify appropriate PIPs
  - Negotiate contracts
  - Partition network topology and acquire partial VNETs and Control Interfaces
  - Assemble virtual networks and control interfaces from partial VNETs provided by PIPs

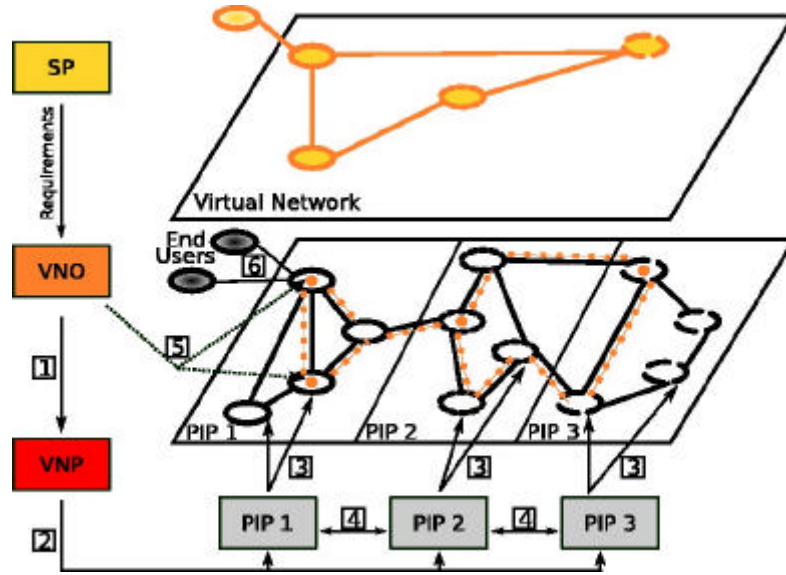
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## VNET Operator (VNO)

- ❑ Service:
  - Bootstraps, operates, controls, manages fully instantiated virtual network
  - Operates on virtual resources, identified by Identifiers (not Locators)
- ❑ Input: Interconnected virtual network
- ❑ Task: operating, managing of virtual network

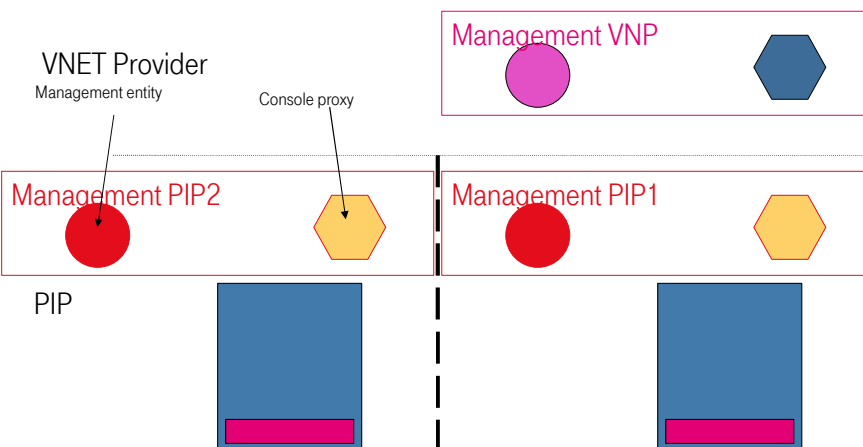
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## Control interfaces

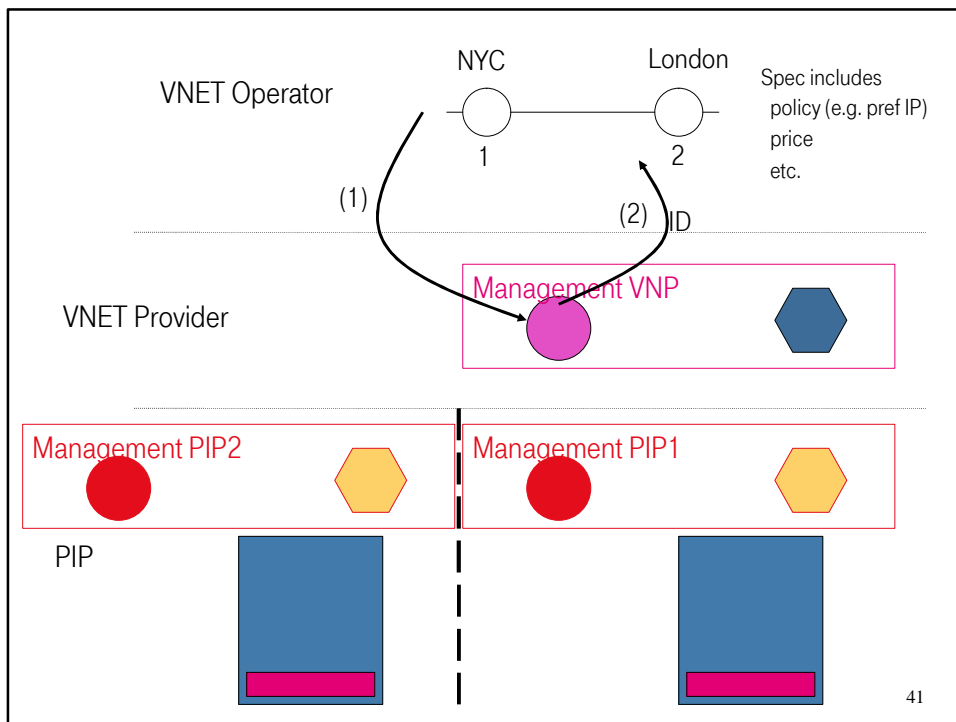
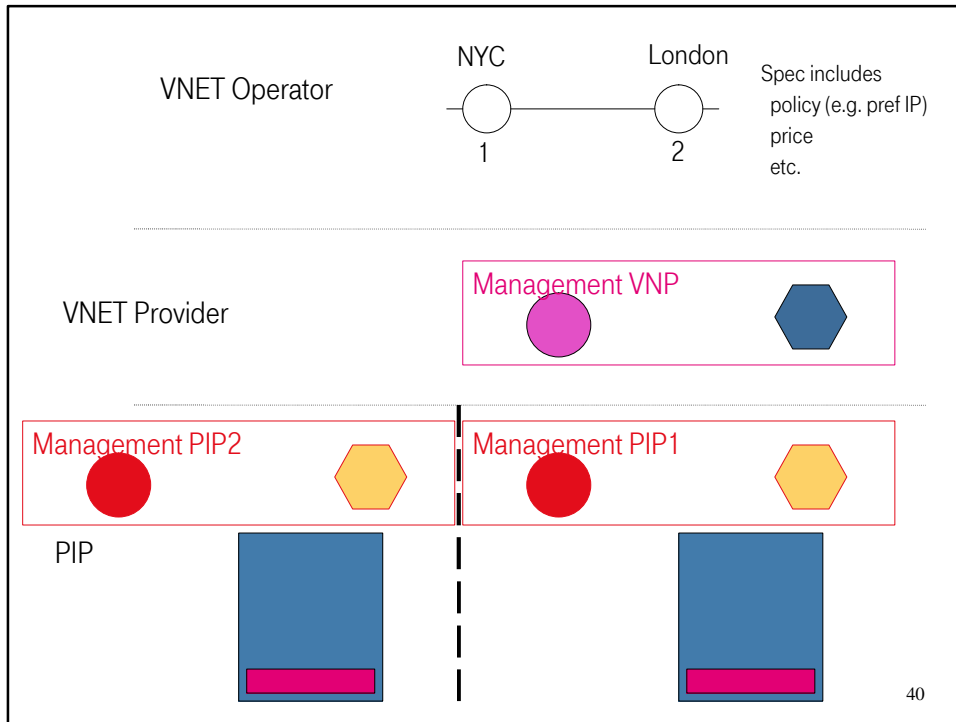


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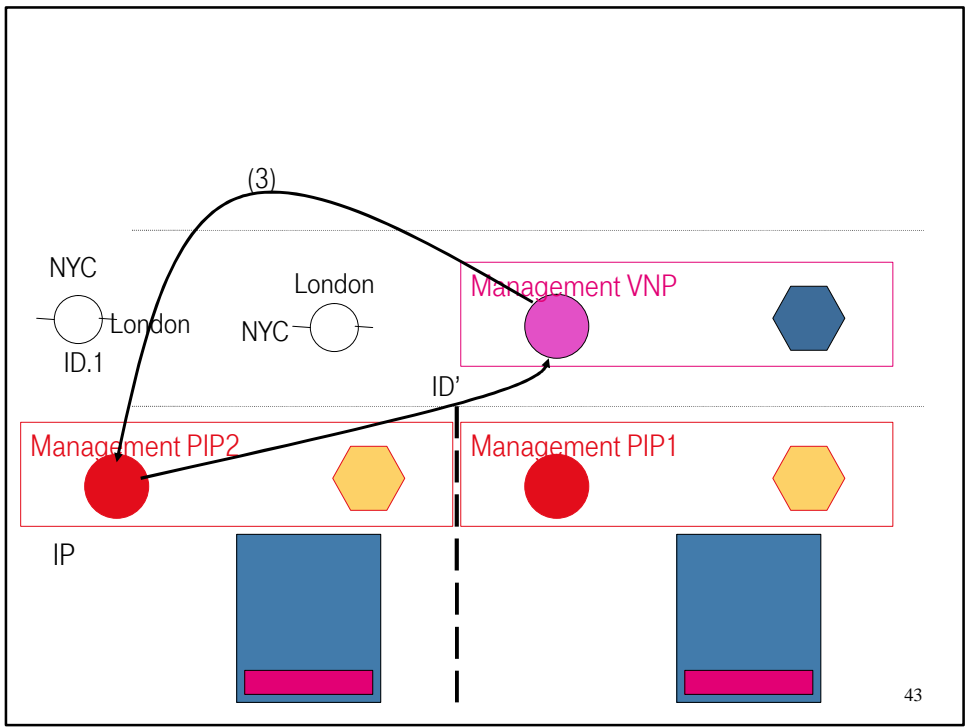
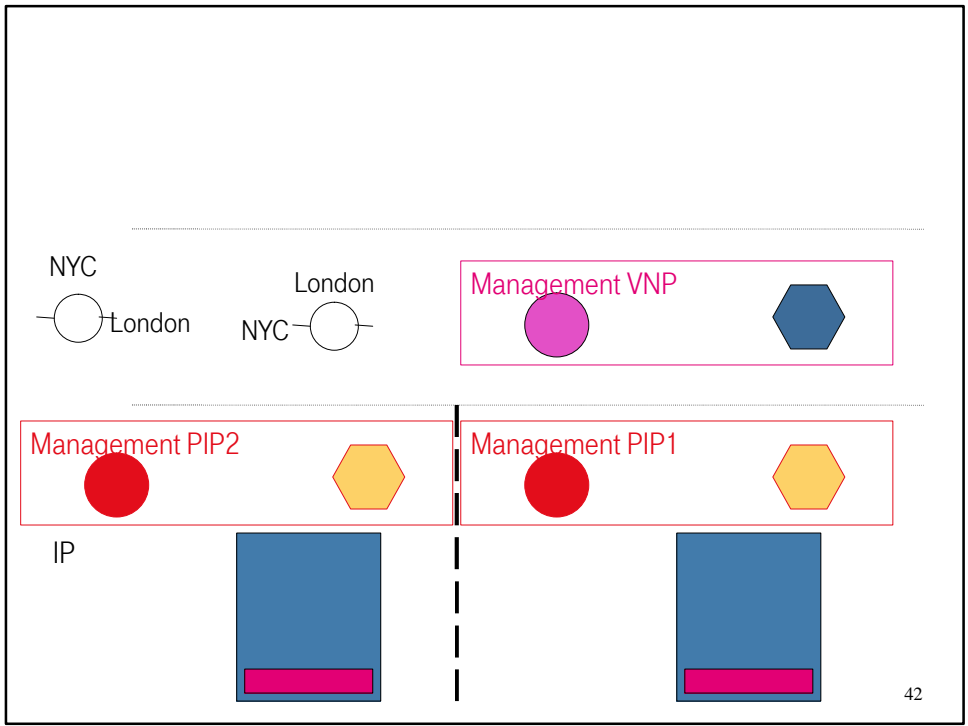
## VNET signaling and control

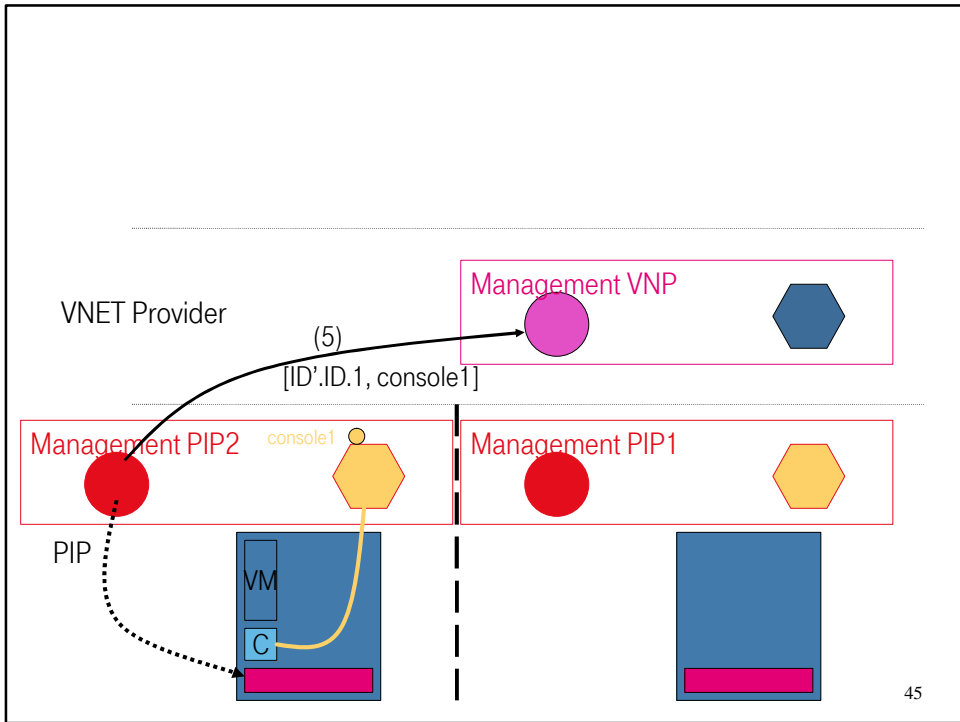
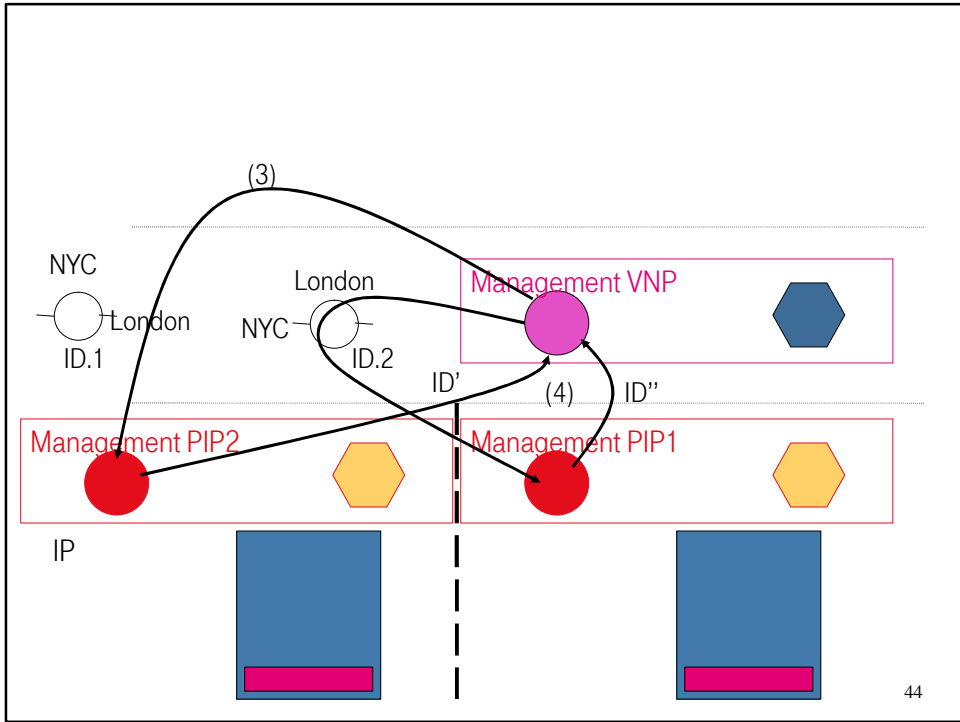


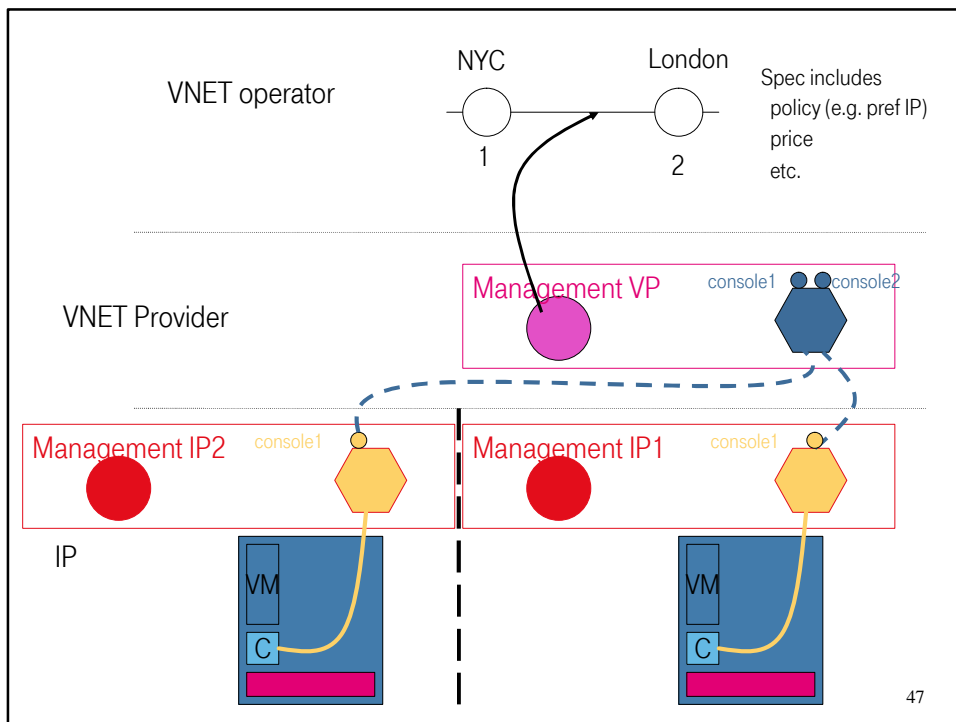
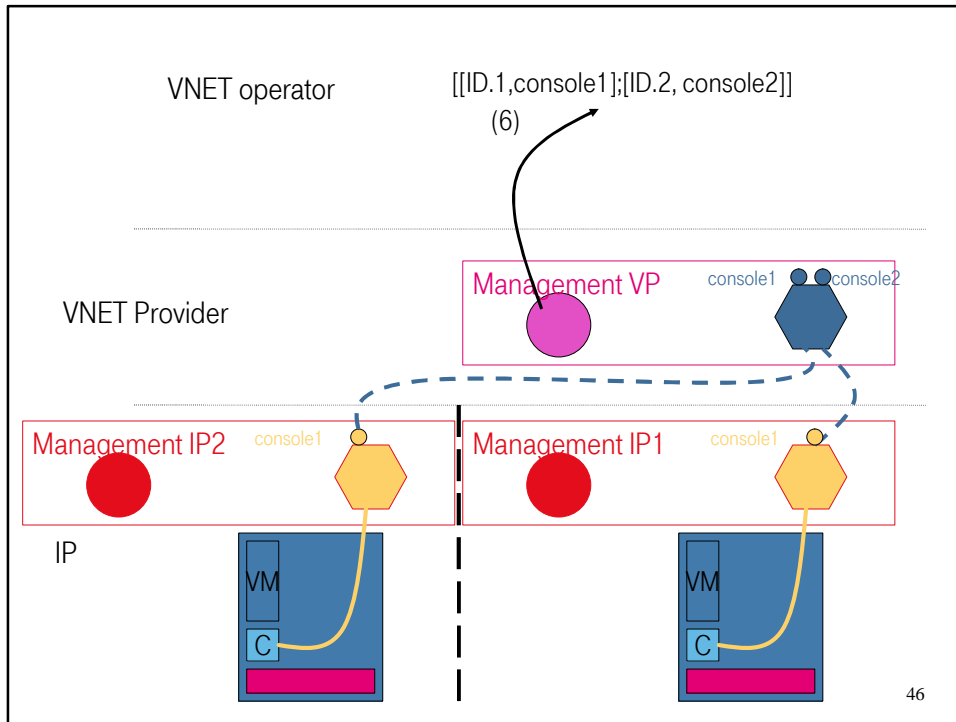
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## Lessons learned

- ❑ Isolate tasks ⇔ business opportunities
    - E.g.: Magnitude of the investment cost
      - AT&T plans to invest 17–18 Bn \$ in 2009 compared to a revenue of 124 Bn \$ in 2008
      - Deutsche Telekom plans to invest 8.7 Bn Euro compared to revenues of 62 Bn Euro in 2008
- 1% is substantial!
- ❑ Don't forget control interfaces
  - ❑ Interprovider issues are tricky
  - ❑ Indirection and resource isolation are great tools