

Study of Disaster-Resilient Network-Cloud Ecosystem with Open Disaggregation and Cooperation Technologies

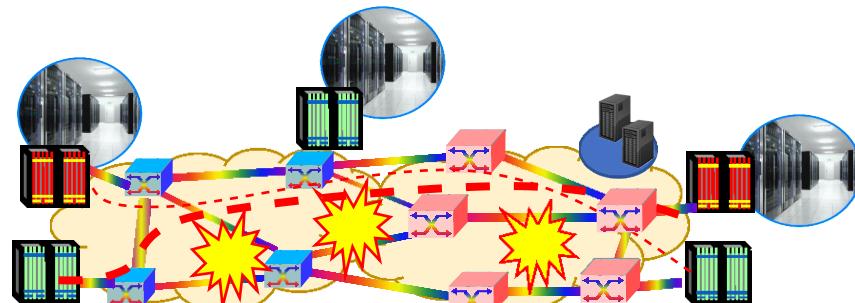
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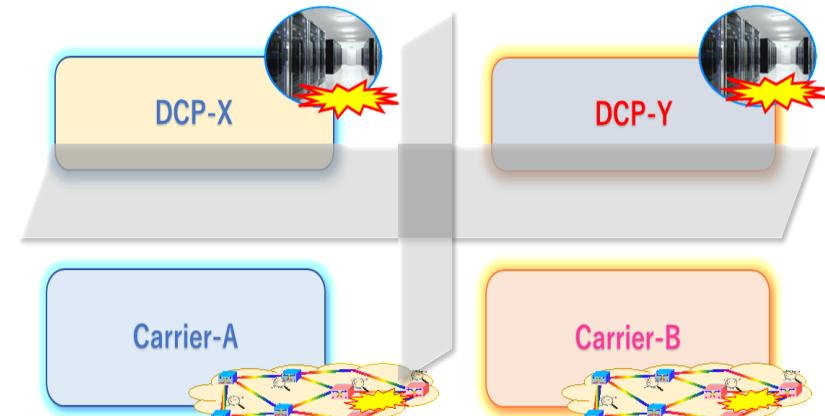


Outline

- Background and motivations
 - Network-cloud ecosystem and resilience
- Research activities in disaster-resilient network-cloud ecosystem (Ecosystem) with openness, disaggregation and cooperation
 - **Part-1: Single-entity** ecosystem resilience enhancement with **Openness** and **Disaggregation**
 - **Part-2: Multi-entity** ecosystem resilience enhancement through **Cooperation** between DCPs and carriers
- Summary



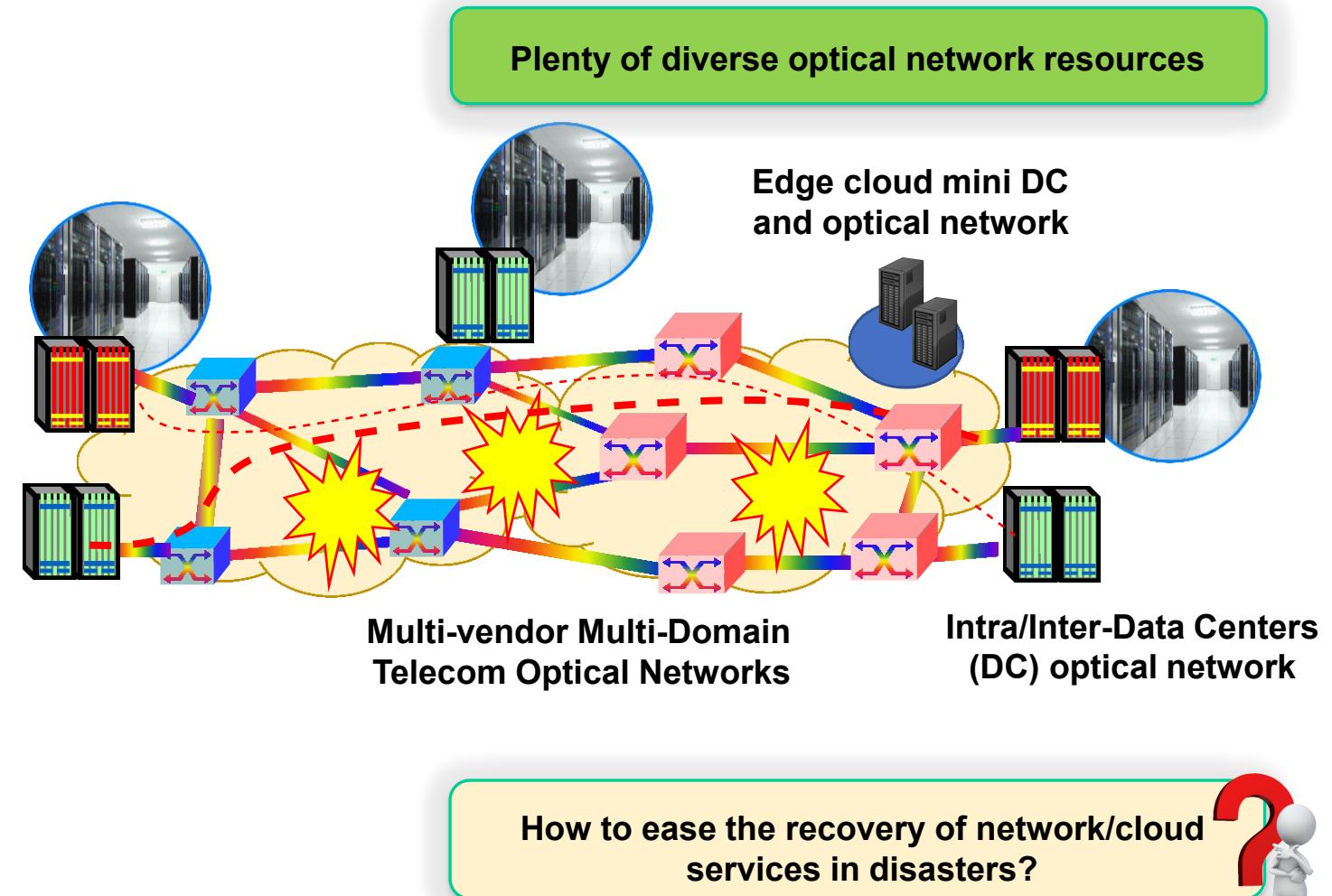
Single-entity network-cloud ecosystem owned by a single entity, e.g., Telecom carrier or emerging Telecom/DC partnership company



Multi-entity network-cloud ecosystem owned by a different entities, e.g., Telecom carriers and Data Center Providers (DCPs).

Motivations (Enhance the Resilience of Network-Cloud Ecosystems)

- Plenty of diverse optical network resources
 - **Telecom** multi-vendor multi-domain optical networks
 - Coexisting legacy/disaggregation optical networks
 - **Data center (DC) /edge DC** optical networks
 - Intra-DC optical network
 - Inter-DC optical network
- Enhance the resilience of network-cloud ecosystems in case of disasters



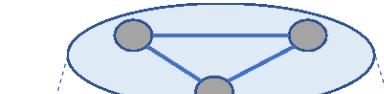
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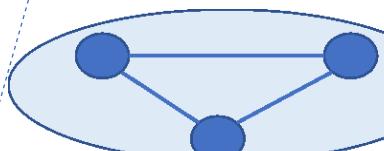


Background: Diversity in Future Optical Networks

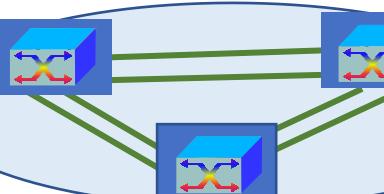
Service level model
(multi-domain networks)



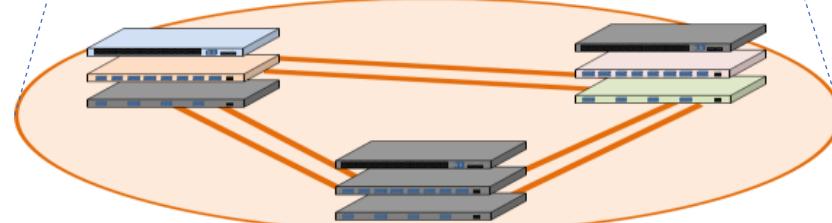
Network level model
(network)



Node level model
(node device)



Blade level model
(components)



Diversity is inevitable,
How to handle?

Diverse device
model and
corresponding
network model

Diversity is inevitable,
How to handle?

Diverse blade
hardware
products

User Apps

Hierarchical controller
Orchestrator OSS/BSS

Service model (YANG)

Network model (YANG)

Device model (YANG)

Blade model

Blades &
Intra-blade topology



Open ROADM



Open ROADM

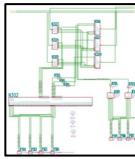
Network topology
abstraction

Network topology
abstraction

ROADM &
Intra-node topology

Blades &
Intra-blade topology

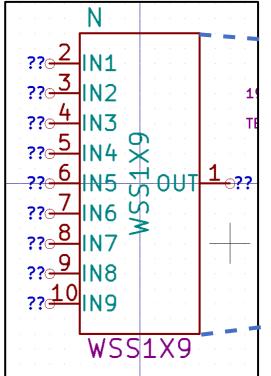
Open & Disaggregation systems



Review: Fundamental Works for Diverse Hardware Integration

Functional Block-based Disaggregation (FBD) Model

Component-level model



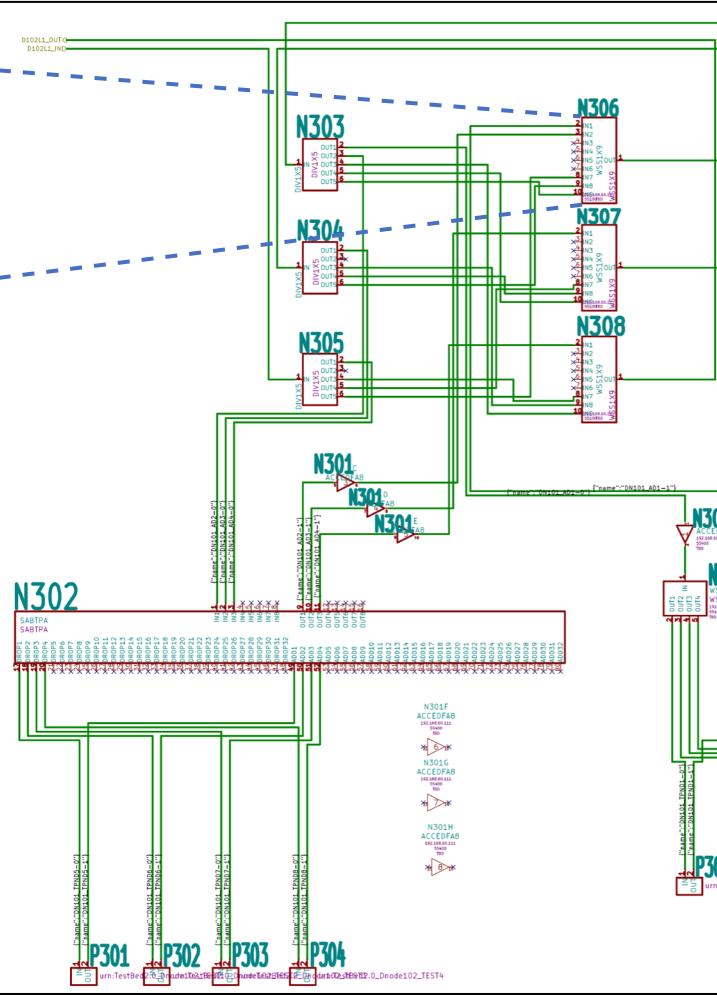
Intra-component connectivity constraints:

- ILP method
- Machine-readable

```
set AvailableConnection := {i in
InputPort, j in Channels, k in
OutputPort, l in Channels : j = l};
s.t. input{j in Channels, k in
OutputPort}: sum{i in InputPort}
c[i, j, k, l] <= 1;
```

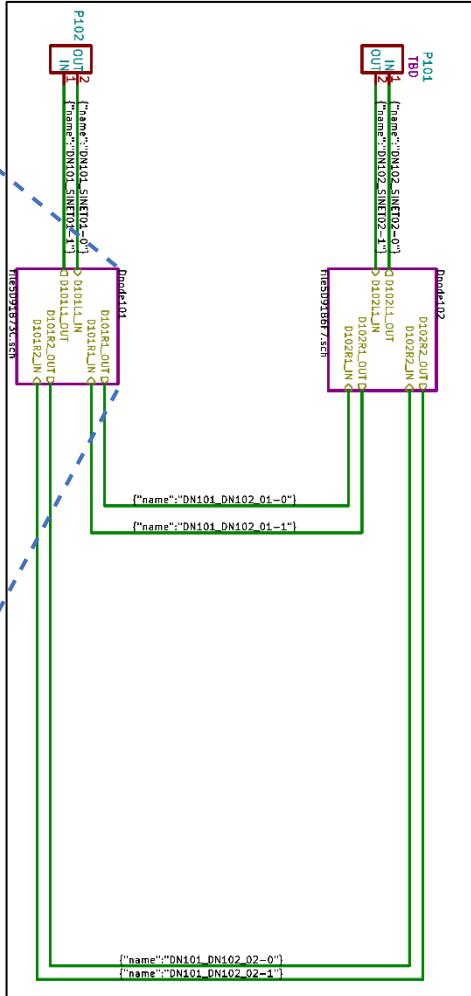
[K. Ishii, et al., IEEE/OSA JLT, vol. 37, no. 21, 2019]

Node-level model



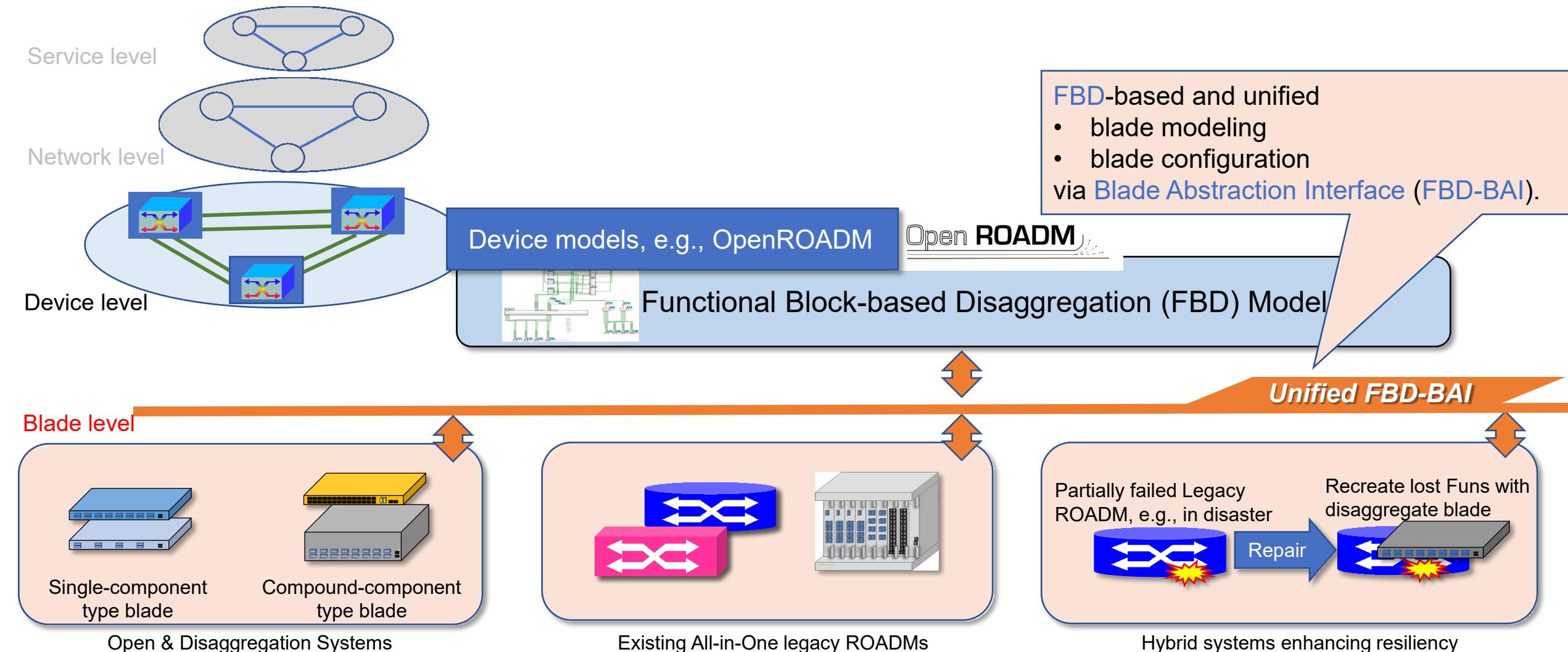
Intra-node fiber connections are precisely described

Network-level model



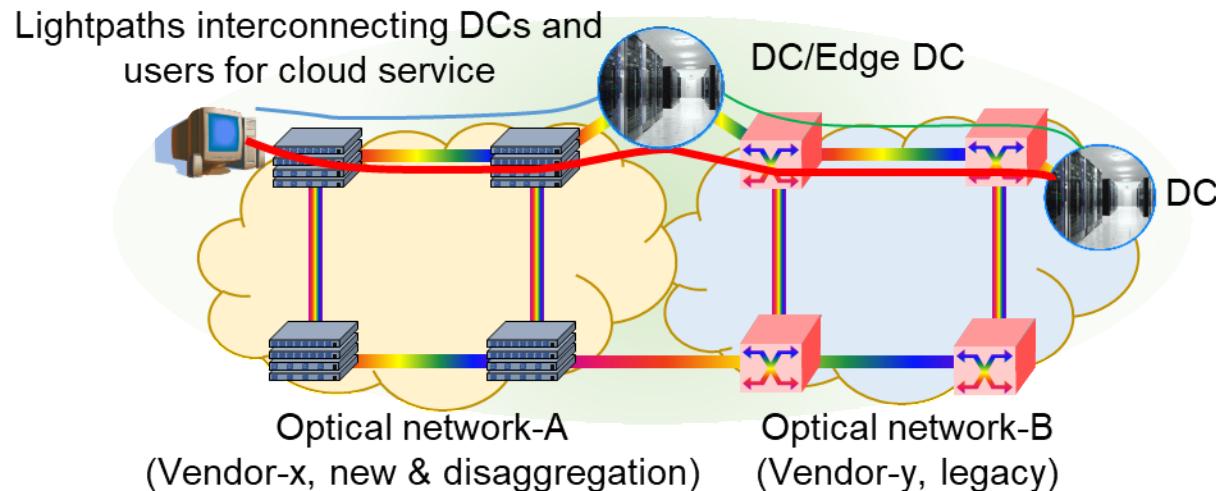
Inter-node fiber connections are described

Review: Blade Abstraction Interface (FBD-BAI) Handling the Diverse Hardware Systems

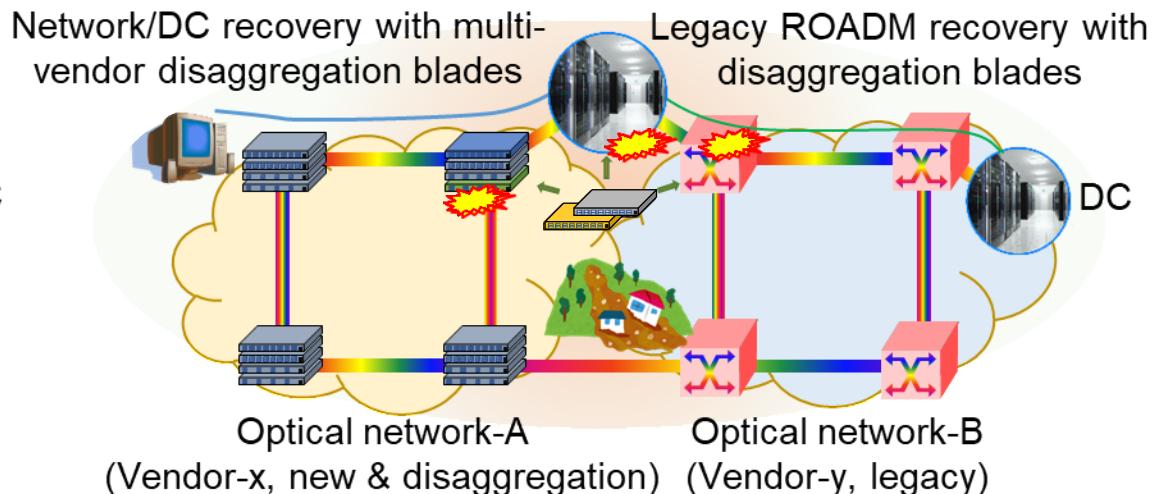


Target Use Cases: Single-entity Heterogeneous Telecom/DC Integration

Facilitating Telecom/DC optical network integration with a unified approach



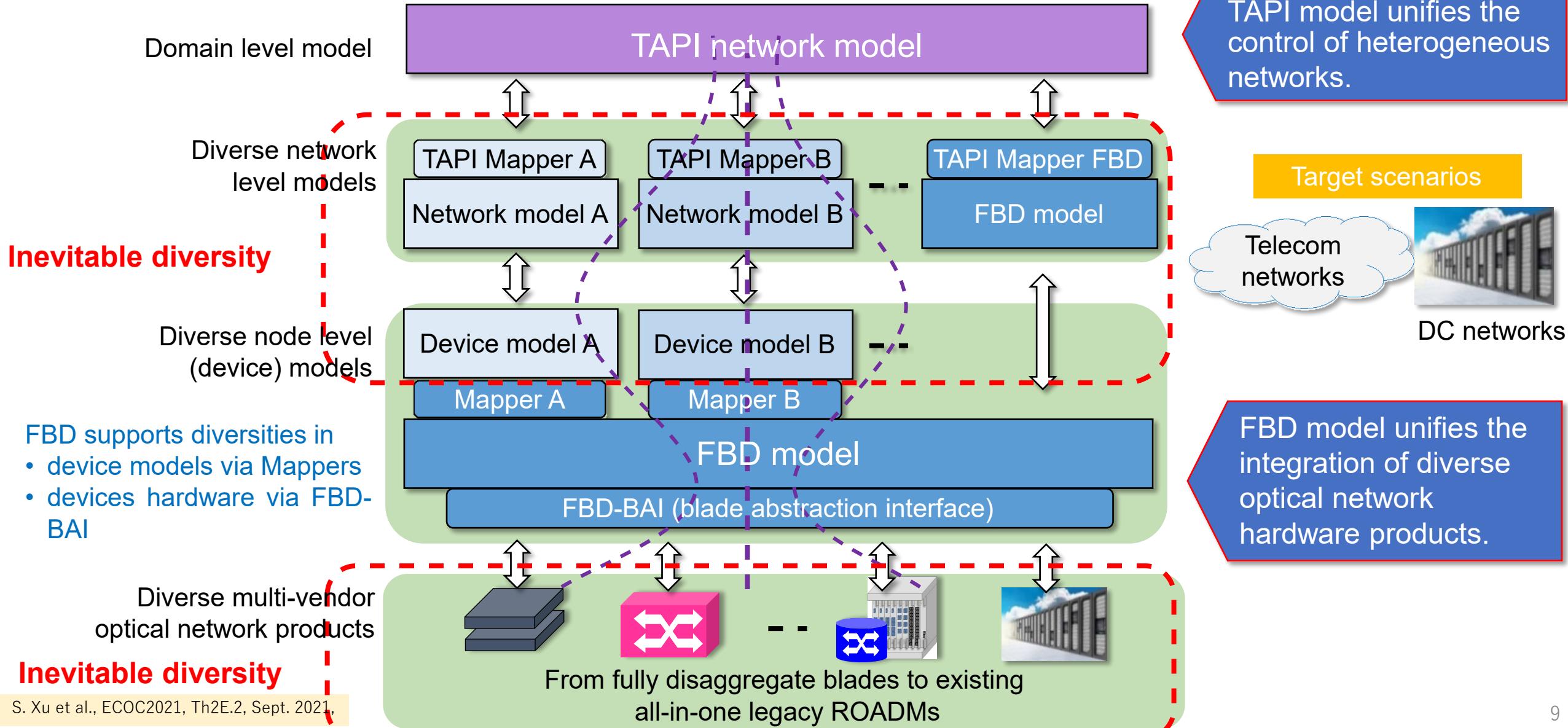
Enhancing the resilience of ecosystems



Questions:

- How to efficiently integrate such heterogeneous Telecom/DC optical networks with a unified architecture handling and facilitating the coexistence of diverse underlying hardware and upper SDN software in an ecosystem?
- How to achieve swift recovery in case of failures/disasters?

Proposal: A Common Approach for Integration/Control of Heterogeneous Telecom/DC Optical Networks aided by FBD & TAPI

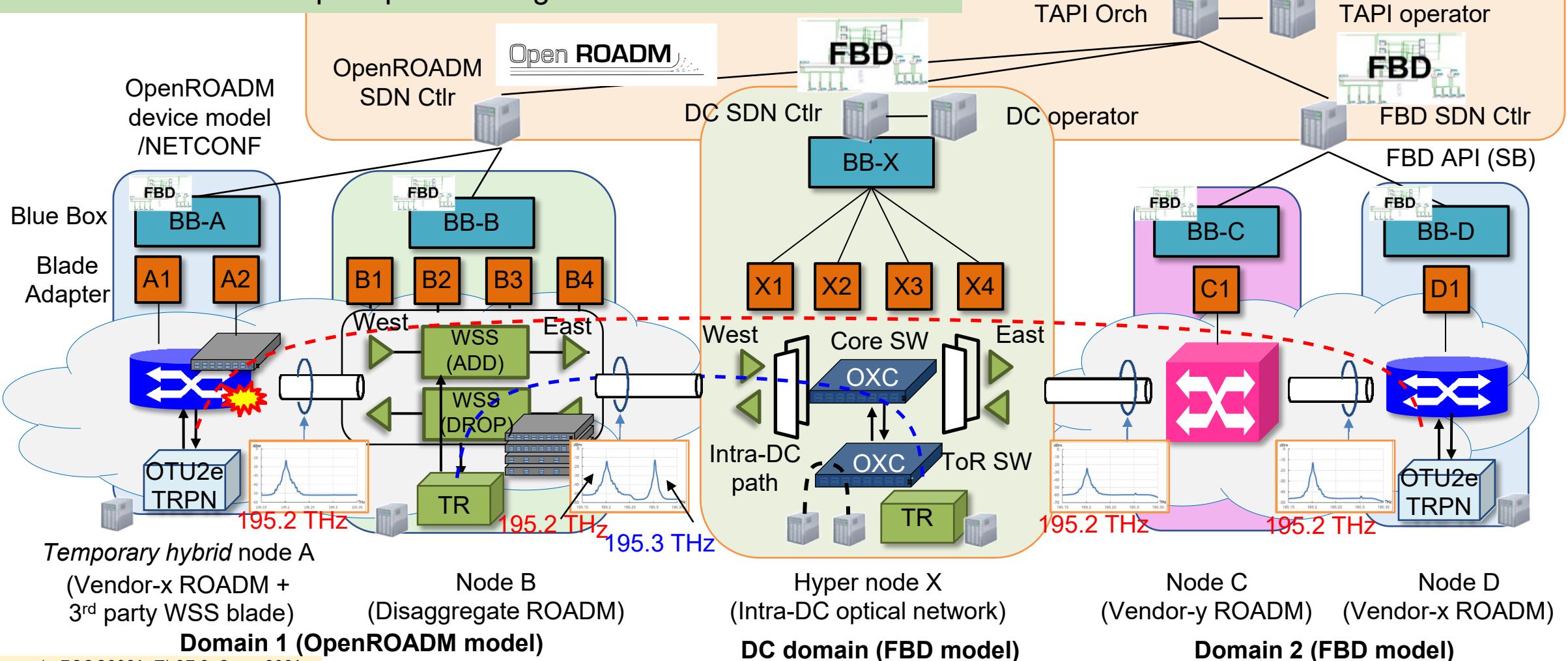


POC: Experimental Setup of Integration/Control of Heterogenous Telecom and DC Optical Networks aided by TAPI and FBD

Demonstration Scenario (e.g., emergency disaster recovery scenario):

Phase-I: Blade model info collection via [FBD-BAI](#)

Phase-II: Trans-domain path provisioning



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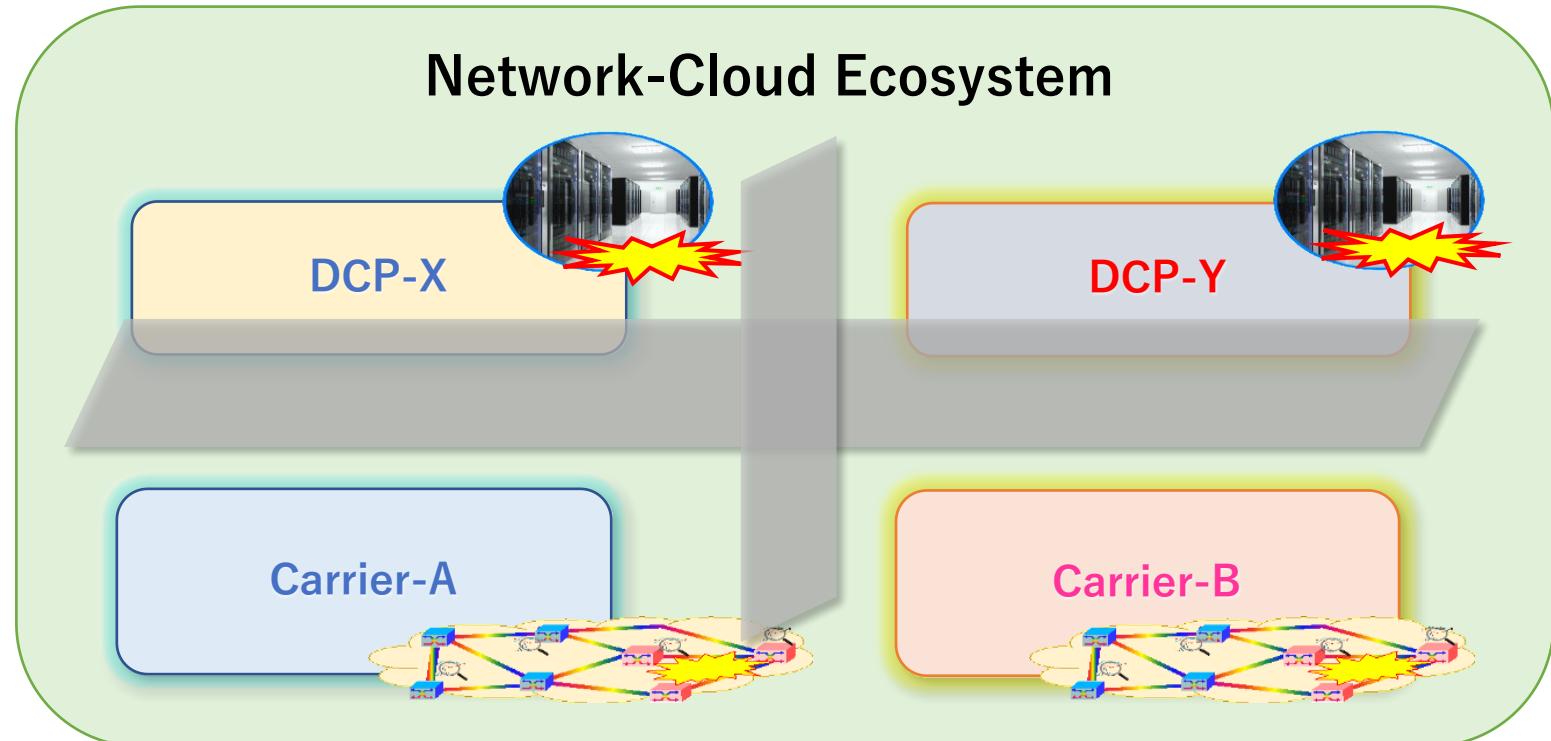


Background: Limited visibility In Multi-entity Ecosystem

Limited visibility of carrier and DC resource availability (confidential info); complexity in joint optimization

Entities:

- Carriers
- Datacenter providers (DCPs)

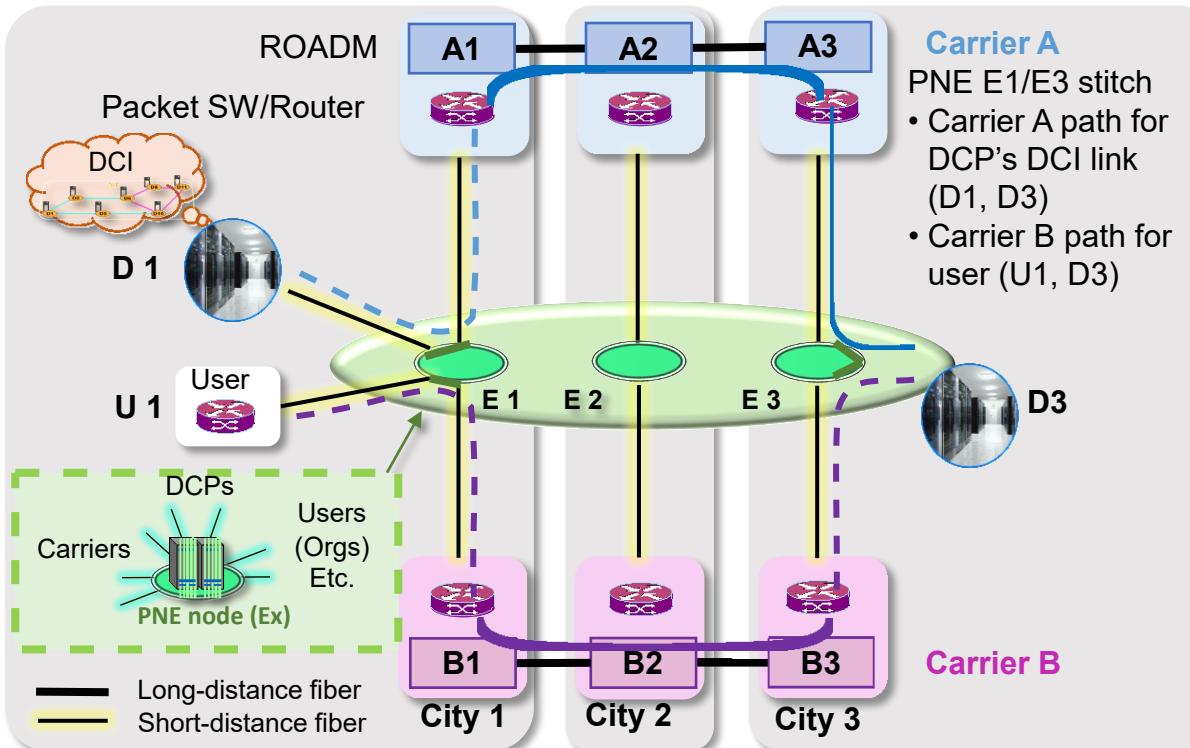


Challenges: Limited visibility of carrier and DC resource availability (confidential info) in cooperation

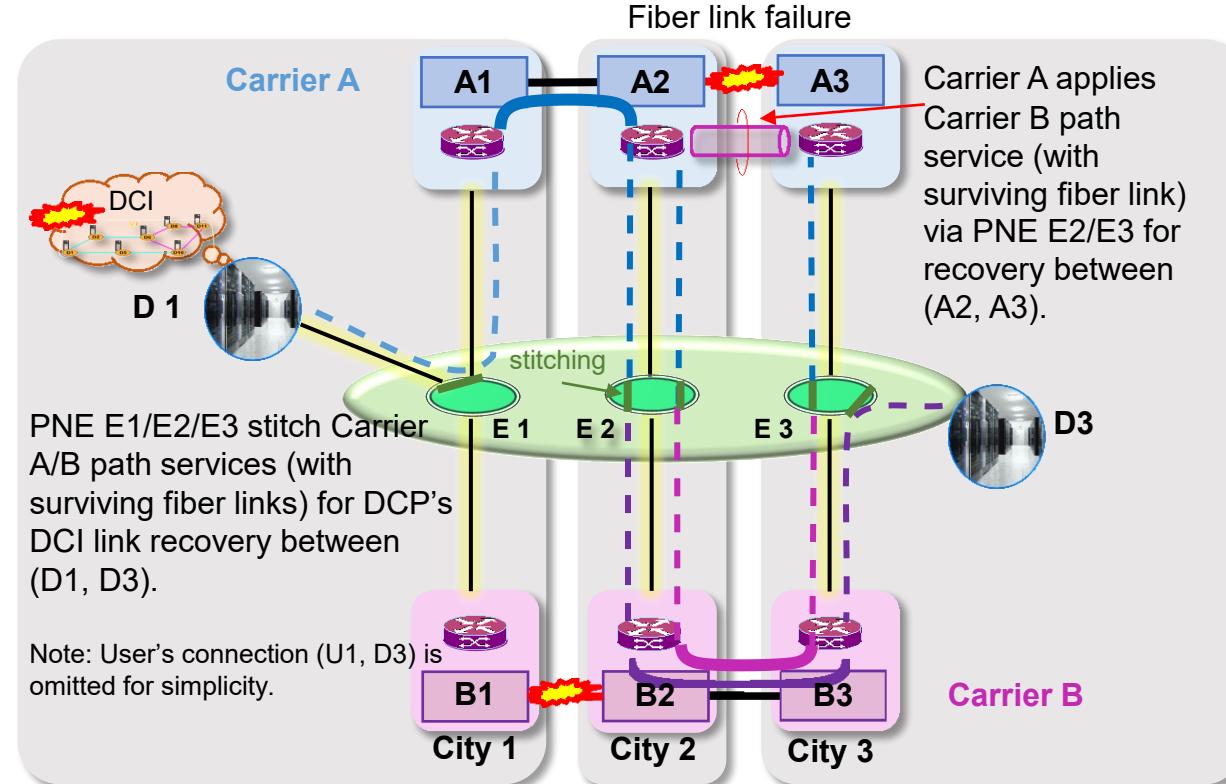
Cooperation among the entities w/ appropriate incentives and w/o violating confidentiality, is essential.

Target Use Cases: Cooperative Resource Allocation

Cooperative resource allocation and service provisioning



Enhanced resilience of ecosystems

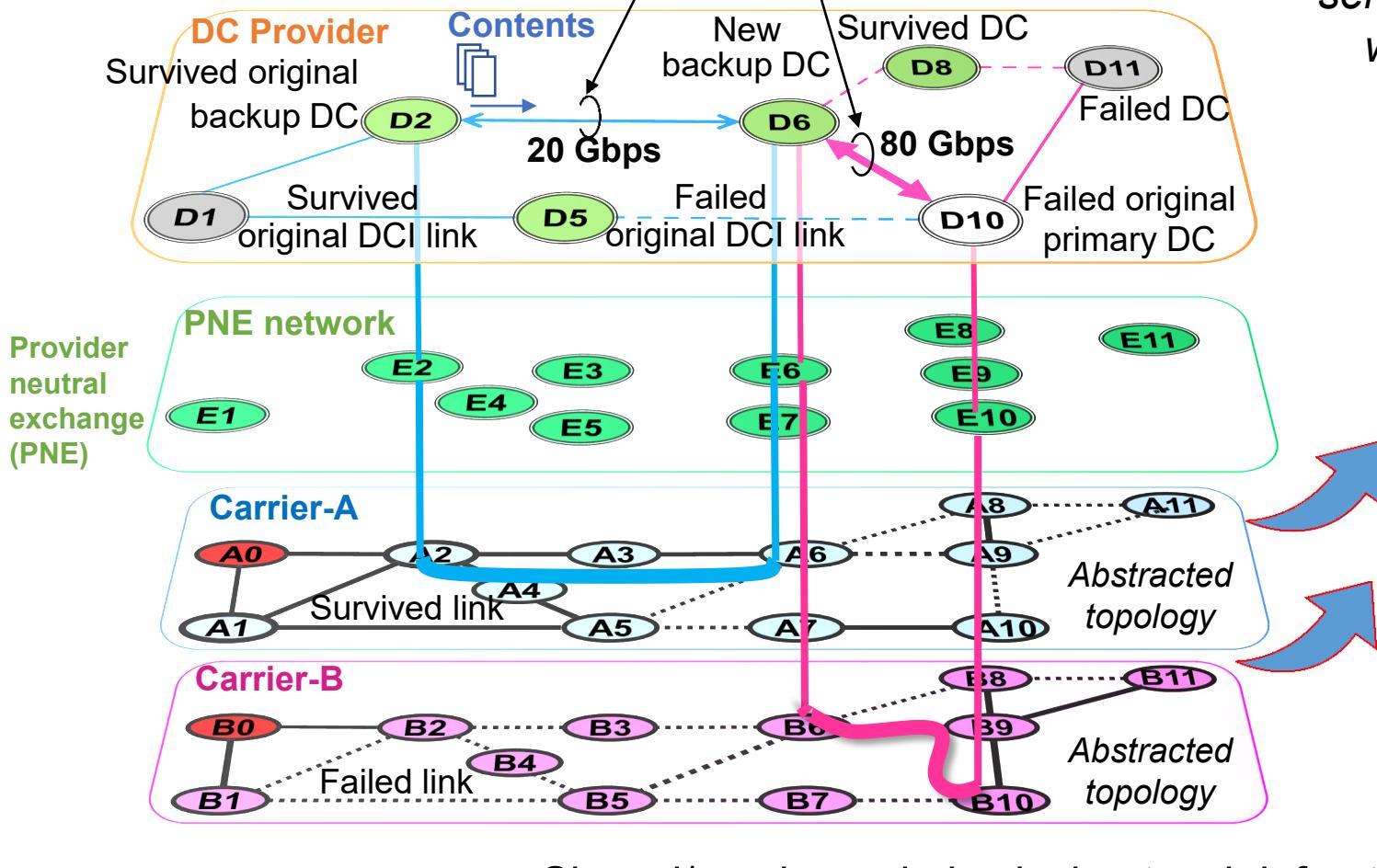


Questions:

- How to facilitate DCP-Carrier cooperative resource allocation without violating confidentiality?
- In particular, how to achieve efficient restoration in case of network resource crunch, e.g., congestion, failures and disasters?

Proposal: A third-party Provider Neutral Exchange (PNE)-based DCP-Carrier Cooperation

Newly added DCI links in DCI re-optimization (e.g., connections from different carriers with survived resources)



DCP: instead of waiting for carriers to recover services, DCP can re-optimize the DCI topology with survived resources for faster recovery.

Carrier-A

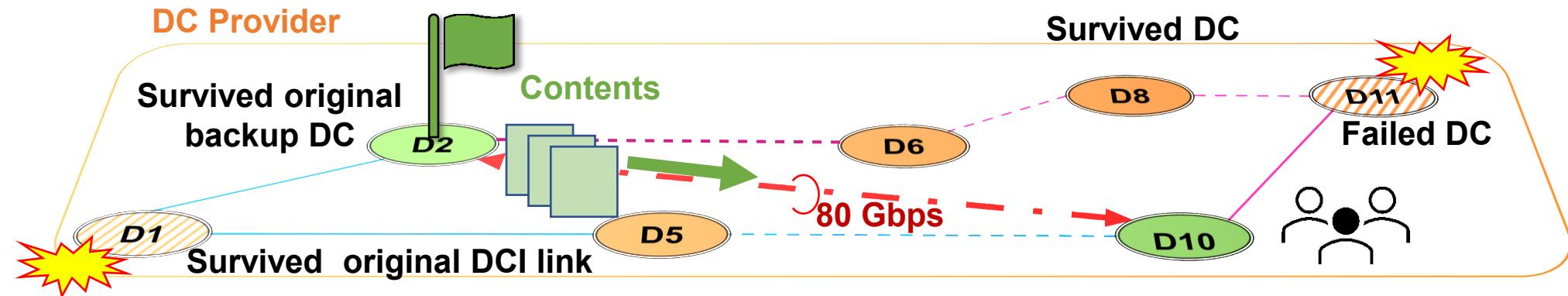
Carrier-B

Price (public)

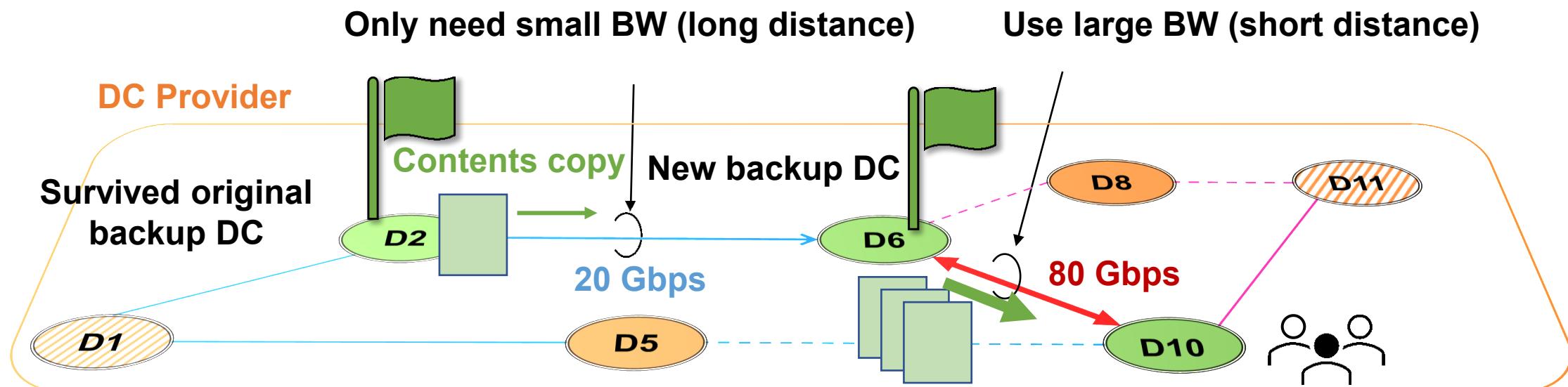
Price (public)

Carrier topologies are abstracted to a common reference topology (PNE) topology to conceal confidential topology information during cooperation

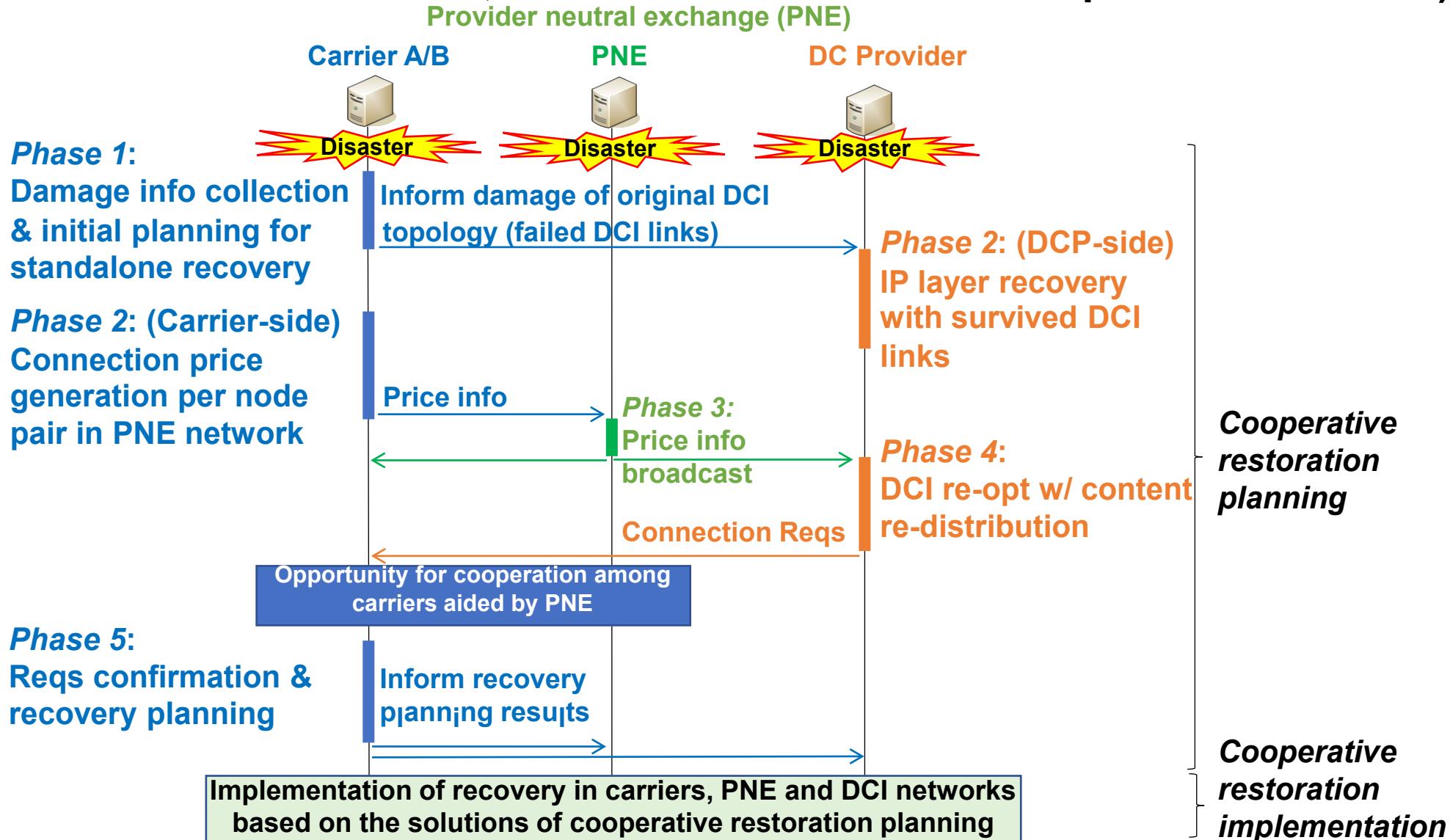
Proposal (Continue): New Flexibility of DCP—Content Redistribution



Introduce content redistribution capability in DCI re-optimization

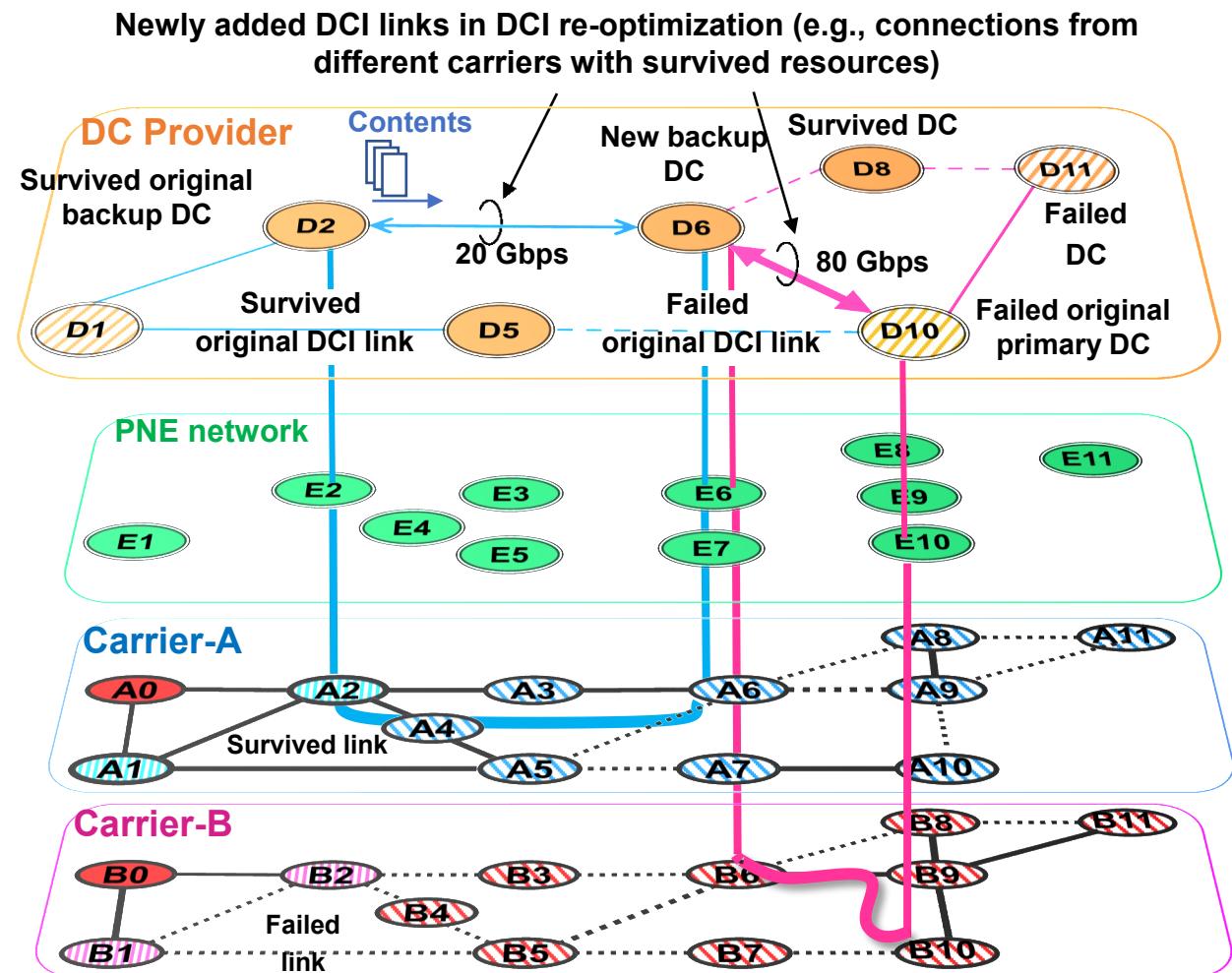


Proposal (Continue): Preliminary Study of Cooperative Restoration Strategy (Cooperation Mechanism Overview, DCP-side and Carrier-side Optimization Tasks)



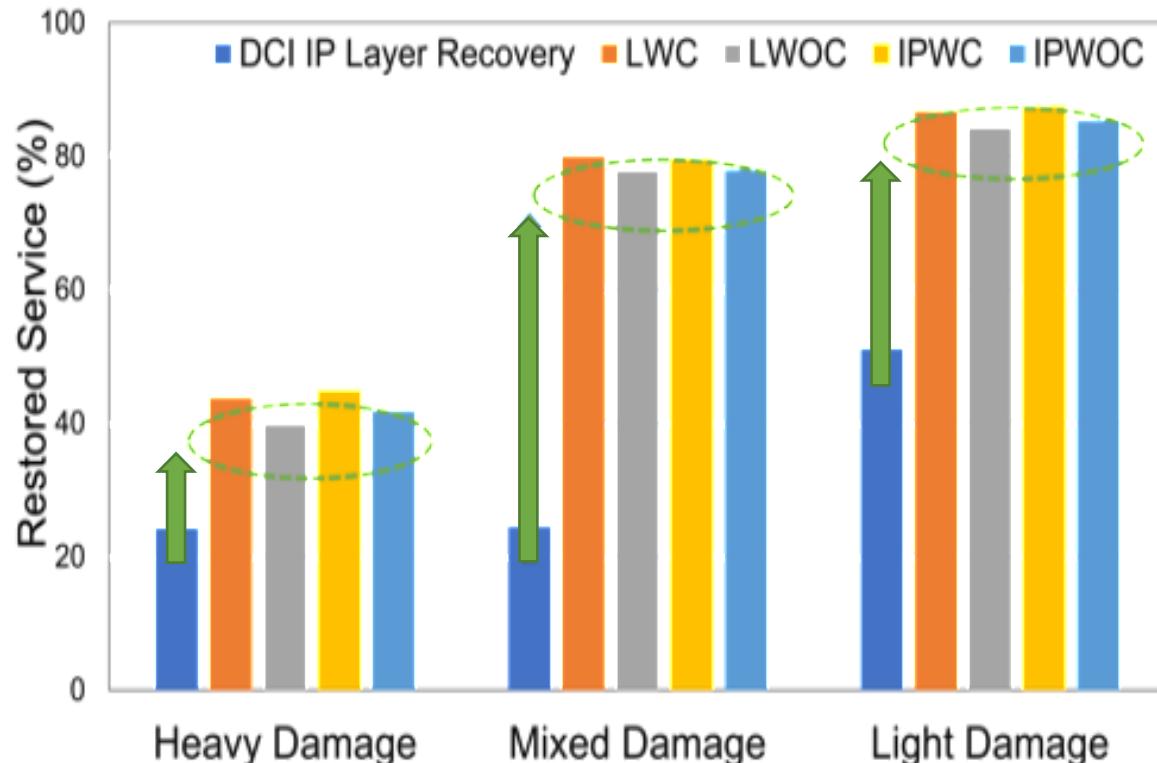
Preliminary Evaluations

- **Topology:**
 - **Carrier networks**
 - Both carriers are identical and abstracted to PNEN (a subset of Japan photonic network model [1] with 11 nodes) with 15 links
 - **DCI network**
 - DCI topology has 7 DC nodes collocated with PNE nodes
- **Damage scenario:**
 - **Damages in carrier networks**
 - *Heavy damage*: 5 survived links in Carriers A and B
 - *Light Damage*: 10 survived links in Carriers A and B
 - *Mixed damage*: 5 survived links in Carrier A and 10 survived links in Carrier B
 - **Damages in DCs**
 - 3-4 DCs are damaged.
 - 10,000 user requests are affected. Bandwidth requirement per user is 30-50 Mbps.
- **Etc**
 - **Lightpath capacity** 100 Gbps
 - **Pseudo price of a carrier's lightpath**
 - 2 units per survived links
 - Extra 50 units dummy price per damaged link in PNE topology



Numerical Analysis (Selected Results 1/2)

Cloud Service Restoration Efficiency



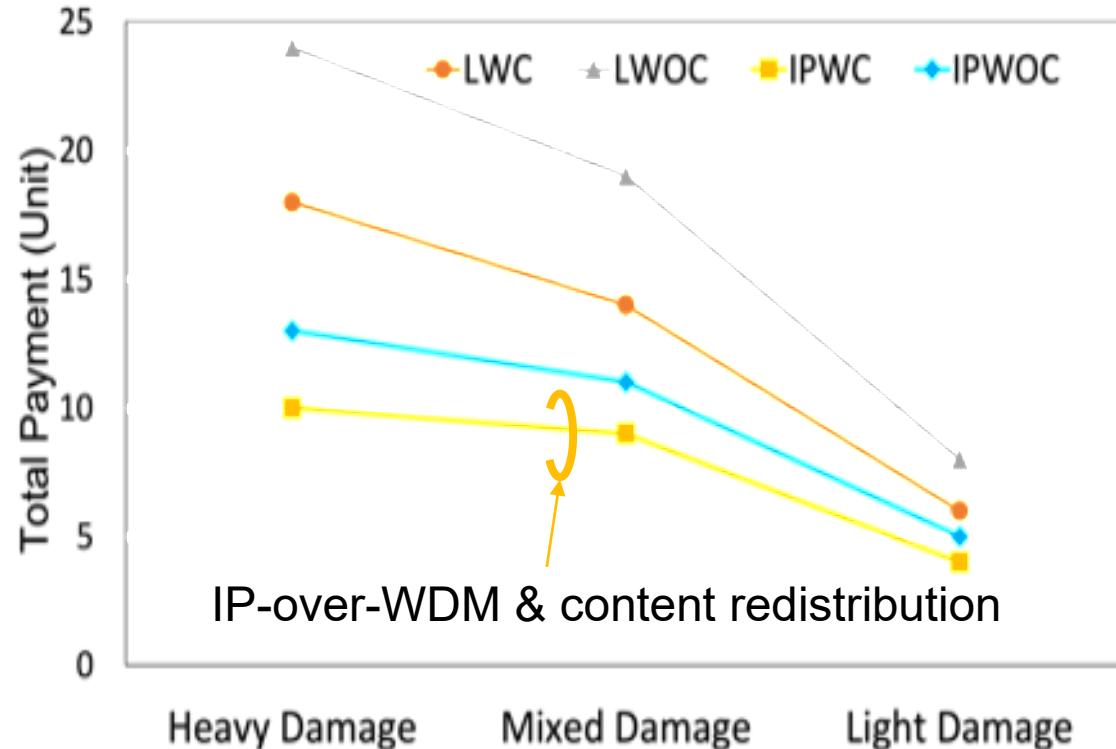
Efficient DCP-carrier cooperative DCI recovery:
Immediate restorations increased more than 70% in all strategies compared to standalone DCI IP-layer recovery.

4 strategies:

- **DCP requests lightpath service**
 - LWC lightpath connection with content redistribution
 - LWOC lightpath connection without content redistribution
- **DCP requests IP-over-WDM connection service**
 - IPWC IP-over-WDM connection with content redistribution
 - IPWOC IP-over-WDM connection without content redistribution

Numerical Analysis (Selected Results 2/2)

Cloud Service Restoration Efficiency



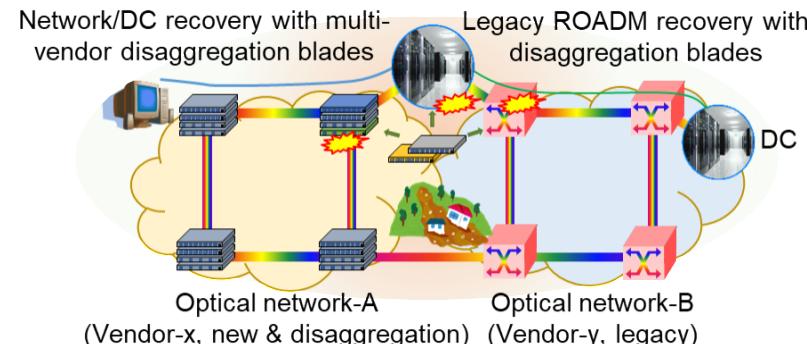
- IP-over-WDM connection service is more efficient in case of disaster recovery.
- Content-Redistribution can further significantly reduce the cost of cloud service recovery.

4 strategies:

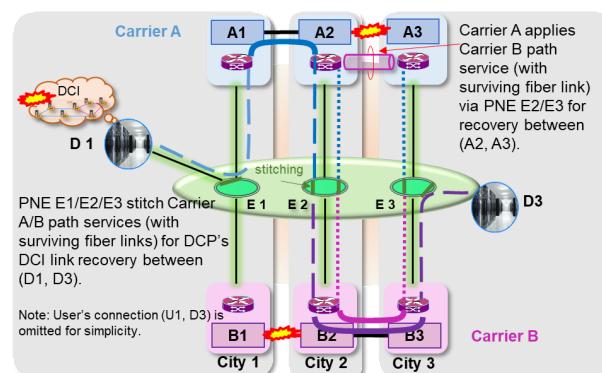
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Summary

- Openness, disaggregation and cooperation are beneficial to enhance resilience of network-cloud ecosystems
- Research activities in disaster-resilient network-cloud ecosystem (Ecosystem) with openness, disaggregation and cooperation
 - **Part-1: Single-entity ecosystem resilience enhancement with Openness and Disaggregation**



- **Part-2: Multi-entity ecosystem resilience enhancement through Cooperation between DCPs and carriers**



Thank you very much!

Acknowledgements

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