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Standards on Future Network: Research Trends on Future Network

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Towards Future Networking





Broadband Service Continuity: Seamless Service Support



Example: Managements for Fixed and Mobile Convergence

- Network Engineering for Convergence in Wired/Wireless and Broadcast
- Service Engineering for Convergence in Wired/Wireless and Broadcast
- Integrated Management for Resource, Charging and Policy





New Transition: Network Resource Bundling/Unbundling



Customer Premises Network (CPN) with Intelligent Networking

Design Principles

- 1. From best-effort to high-quality support in response to individual service requirements
- 2. Seamless service continuity in mobile and muti-network/carrier environments
- 3. End-to-end enhanced robustness and security in an open network environment

Networking for Intelligent CPN Application platform

- enabling on-demand network resource allocation between different operators
- providing robust & secure capability adapted to individual services



Ubiquitous Platform Provisioning

(1) Application-Network Collaboration

- Dynamic network resource management and allocation as requested by individual applications
 - Load balancing and dynamic routing control
 - Common API(Application Programming Interface) for accepting application requests and network control interface for network resource management

(2) Network-Network Collaboration

- Seamless interoperability between different operators
 - •Roaming: service portability, common authentication (single sign-on), etc.
 - •Media handover: low latency handover, audio & video quality assurance
 - End-to-end network control
 - •GMPLS/MPLS, NNI/UNI

(3) Network Traceability: Security Provision

- End-to-end traceability
 - •Enhancing robustness against cyber attacks and system faults through
 - TCP session management



Application-Network Collaboration

Allowing to select best-effort or guarantee on-demand for each service



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Research Works: Overlay Networks





Applications of Overlay Network

TCP overlay Network

- Session overlay Network:
 - controlled at TCP relay node
 - TCP session is spllited and relayed
 - Use for
 - . TCP shaper,
 - . security (e.g., DDoS),
 - . measurement and management
 - Various QoS overlay network



Example: Dynamic Configuration in Peer Networks

- Applications self-organize to form a given overlay topology
- Data is forwarded along the edges of the overlay topology





Application based Overlay Sockets

- Socket-based API
- Supports different semantics for transport of data
- Supports different overlay topologies
- Supports different protocols in substrate network (UDP unicast, UDP multicast, TCP, or SSH tunnels)



Case Study : HyperCast overlay sockets

- In HyperCast, each overlay node is represented by an overlay socket
- Application programs create overlay sockets, and send/receive data through the socket
- Each overlay socket has two connections to the substrate:
 - *Control:* Establish and maintain the topology
 - *Data:* Exchange application data
- A overlay network is a collection of overlay sockets





Example in UCLP: GENI + SOA



Standards Works: Client-Server Networking in NGN (1)





Standards Works: Client-Server Networking in NGN (2)





IPTV Application Level Multicast:

- Application level IPTV multicast includes Service Control Functions, IPTV Application Functions, and IPTV Service User Profiles
 - IPTV Service Control Functions: session control, session membership management and service user profile management at the service level
 - IPTV Application Gateway Function: registration, authentication, and authorization at the service level
 - IPTV Service User Profile functions



IPTV Overlay Multicast Control:

- IP multicast : not deployed in Core Network, but in Local Network and CPN
- Alternative multicast delivery approach for 3rd Party IPTV ISP
- Multicast Deployment through Legacy unicast and multicast function:
 - ➔ One of IPTV Multicast Mechanisms



Architectural Configuration of Overlay IPTV Multicast

Hierarchical Architecture for Overlay IPTV Service Multicast Control



Networks convergence



Different technologies capabilities combination: mobile \succ \succ and fixed communication, Internet and broadcasting

Ability to choose the access method



Discussions: Standards Activities

Future Network Infrastructure

Evolution to Multi-network Service

Edge-based Intelligence

Customer Centric Network: e.g., VPN in NGN mobile Environments

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