

# TNOVA

NETWORK FUNCTIONS AS-A-SERVICE OVER VIRTUALISED INFRASTRUCTURES

## IETF 93 Prague T-NOVA: Supporting Network Intent Through Automated Platform Aware VNF Deployment

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#### Scope

- **T-NOVA** is an EU-funded project, currently half way
  - NFVaaS
  - NFV Marketplace
- Purpose of this presentation: Tease for an alternative approach on Network-Intent for NFVRG.
  - Network Intent for NFV is focused on a more SDN approach
  - What about VNF specific intents?
  - Resource allocation and Automatic deployment, always in correlation to VNF specific needs.
- Enhanced Platform Awareness (EPA) has emerged to enable fine-grained matching of workloads to platform capabilities prior to the deployment of VNFs in a cloud environments.

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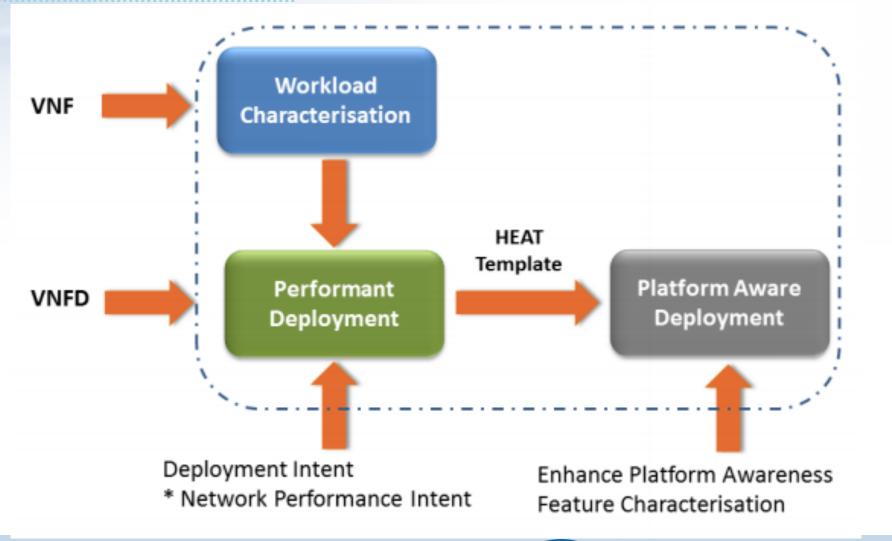
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#### **Problem Statement**

- Current solution to Automatic VNF deployment: ETSI VNF Descriptor (VNFD)
  - Does not offer a complete VNF <-> VIM connection
- The gap needs to be bridged between resource abstraction and platform specific requirements.
  - Meet Customer **Requirements and SLAs**.
  - Providers usually overprovision resources.
  - **Intelligent Resource Mapping** is achieved through manual configuration.
- Network-Intent mainly describes network behaviors and policies.
- Proposal for 'Network Performance Intent' in the context of supporting VNF deployments in a Telco cloud environment.



### **T-NOVA EPA Architecture**





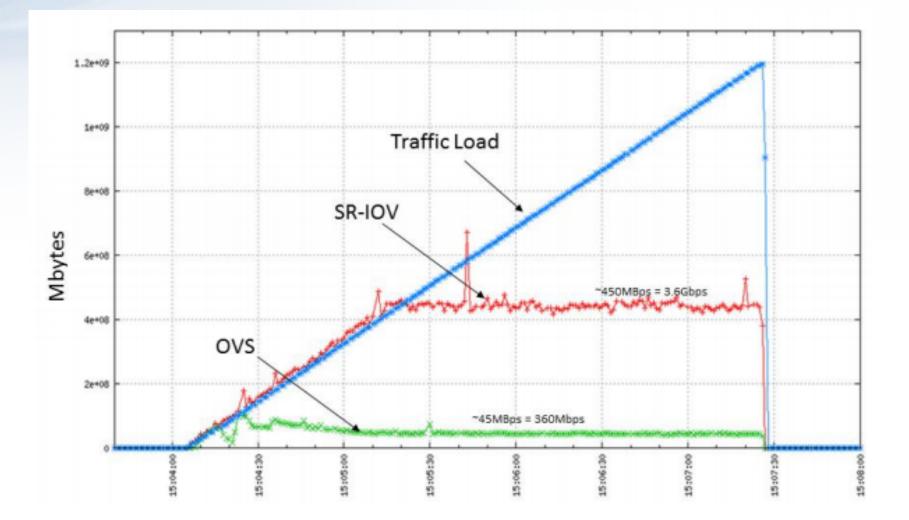
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#### **Proposed Framework**

- Experimental tests on a virtual Traffic Classifier (vTC) test case.
- The collected data is analyzed using a machine learning approach to identify relationships between the types and quantity of resource allocations and VNF performance.
- A decision tree is generated which relates specific performance characteristics such as network throughput to various combinations of resource allocations to achieve different levels of performance.
- The decision tree can then be encoded for use by an **Orchestrator** to optimize the allocation of specific resources during **automated deployments**.
- Finally **EPA** is used to identify the location of a **host** which has the necessary resources.
- Current solution to Automatic VNF deployment: ETSI VNF Descriptor (VNFD)



#### Workload Data





### **Machine Learning Algorithm**

For each sample:

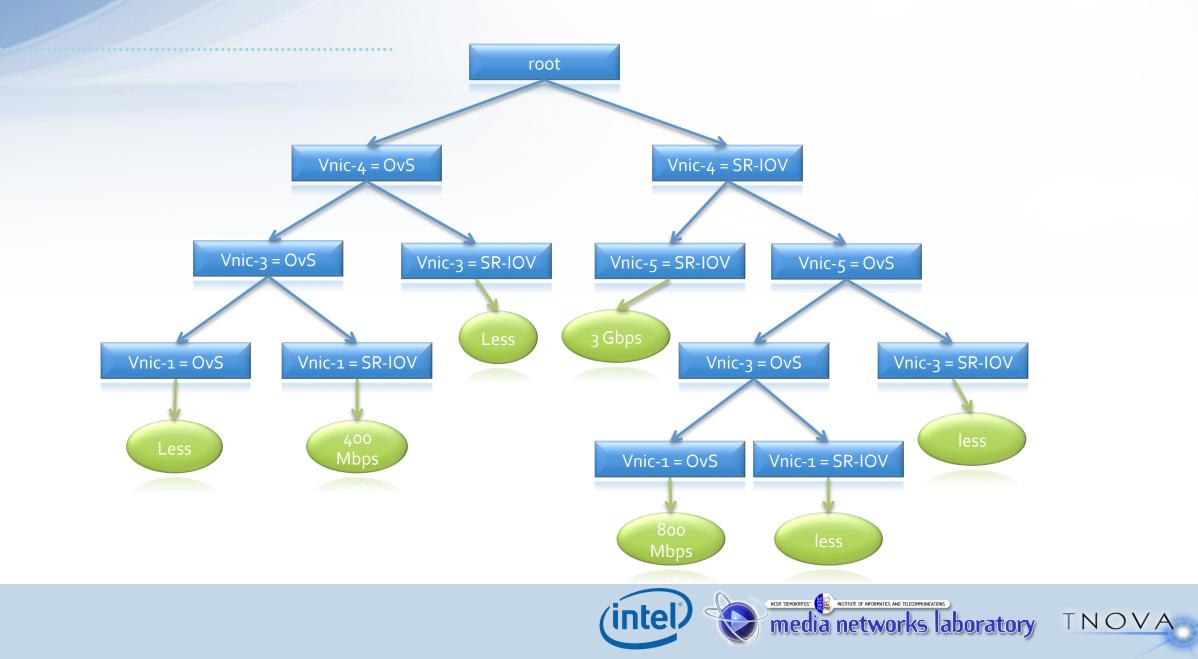
- **T** is the throughput for of the VNF;
- N is the number of variables taken into account by the analysis (in this case is 2 because the variables are the vCPUs and the RAM);

$$E = \frac{T}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (w_i \cdot R_i)}$$

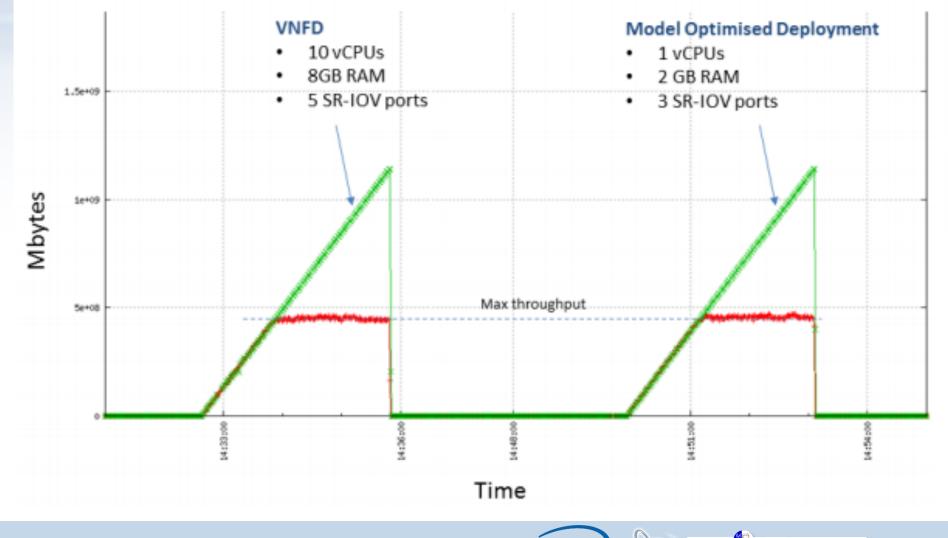
- w<sub>i</sub> is a weight assigned to each resource by a service provider (the sum of all w<sub>i</sub> is equal to 1);
- R<sub>i</sub> is the number of units of resource i allocated in the configuration (this is subject of a min/max normalization with respect the resource with higher value, which in this case is RAM).



#### **Decision Tree – Bottom-Up**



#### **EPA Deployment Results**



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#### Conclusion

- Optimized Deployment achieves same results, but with significant savings on resource allocation.
- Machine Learning enhances the automatic deployment of VNFs in complex (SR-IOV, DPDK) environment.
  - Multiple input types improve the system's intelligence.
- The VNFD is the current industry approach to approach automated deployment:
  - No account for resource under-utilization
  - Limitation from an Orchestration Perspective
  - Does not cover sufficiently EPA issues (SR-IOV, DPDK, etc.)
- SFC still remains to be properly addressed and how EPA interferes with it.



#### Next steps

- Comments and feedback are more than welcome!
- Propose an Internet-Draft on NFVRG
- Further experiments with more technologies.
- Aim for a complete automated functional framework ETSI compliant and industry friendly.



# Thank You ! Questions ?

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