

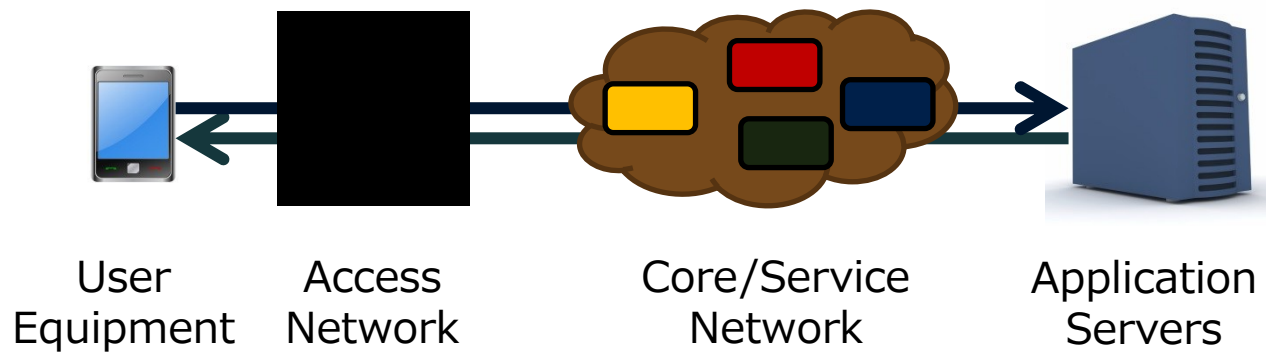
# ICN & 5G

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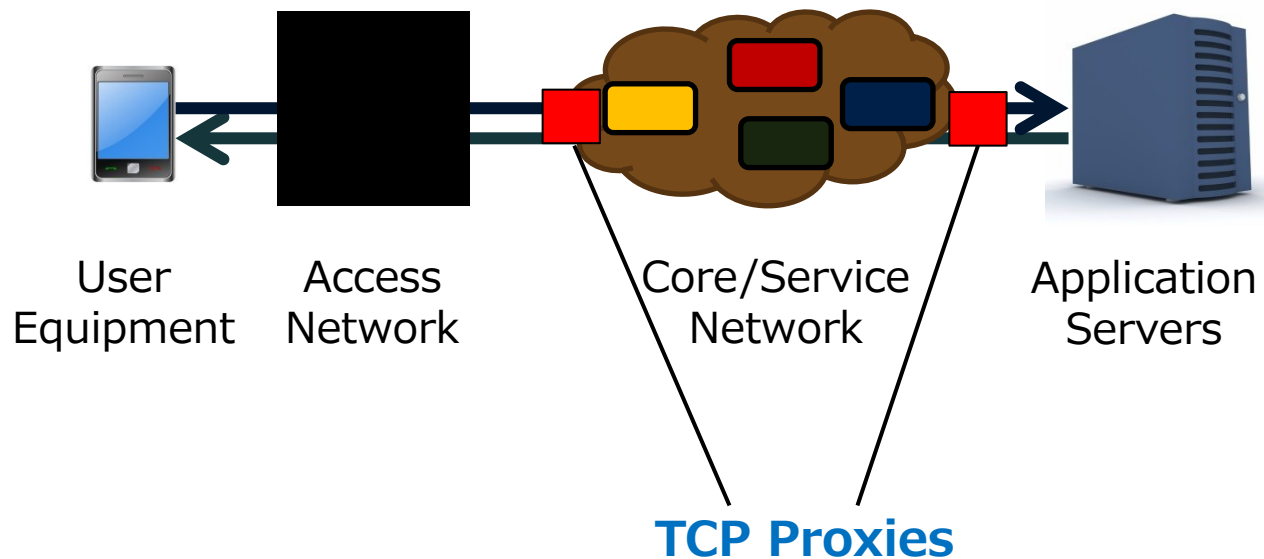
NEC Laboratories Europe



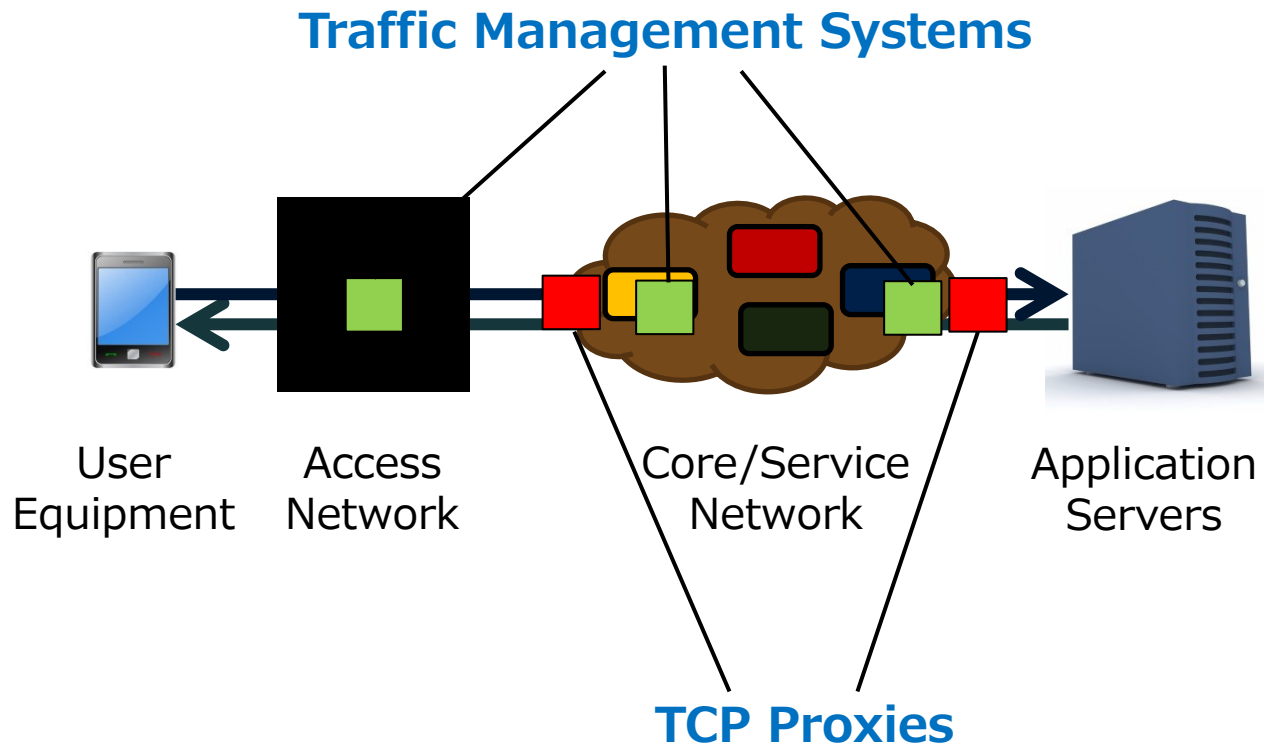
# Performance and Security Today



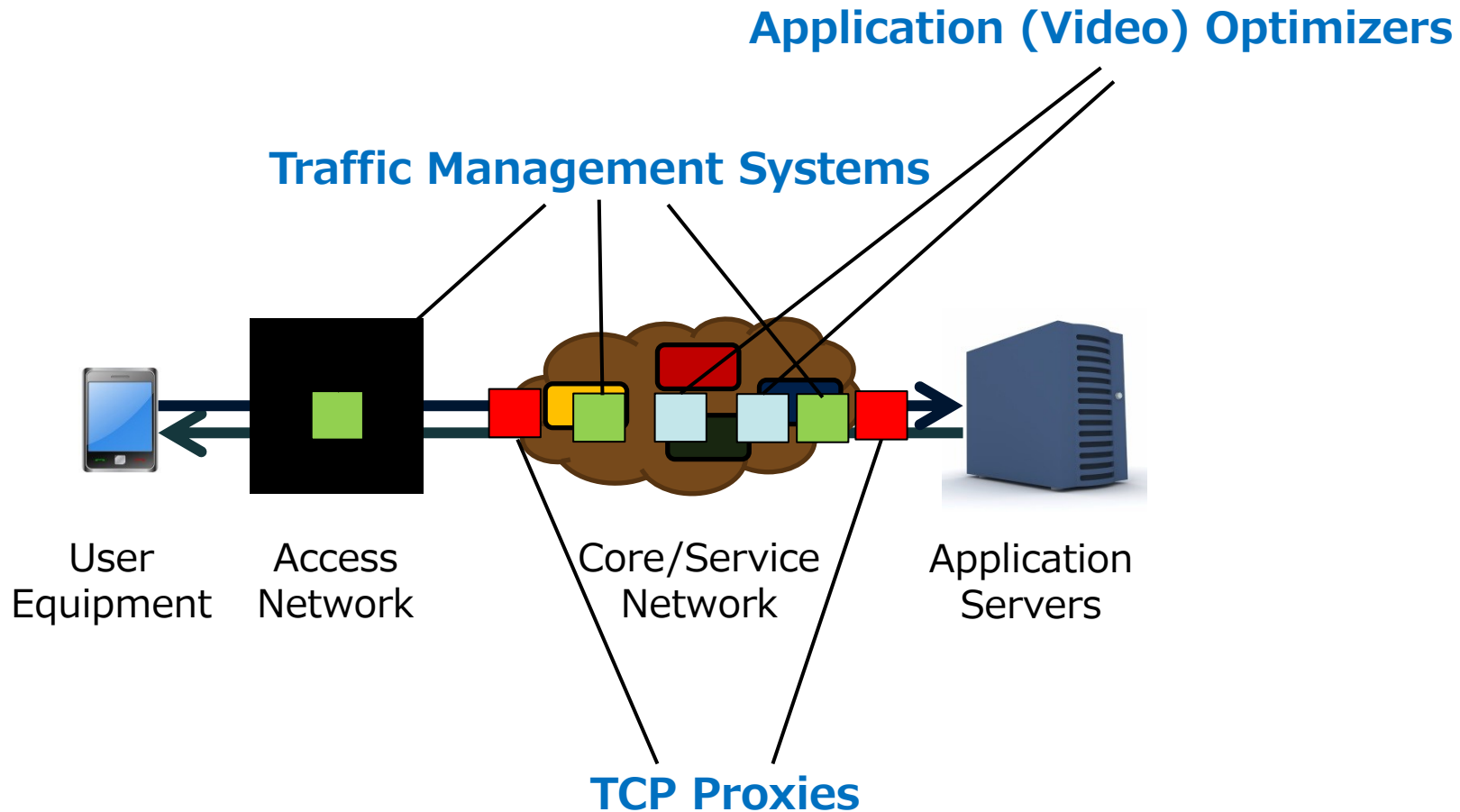
# Performance and Security Today



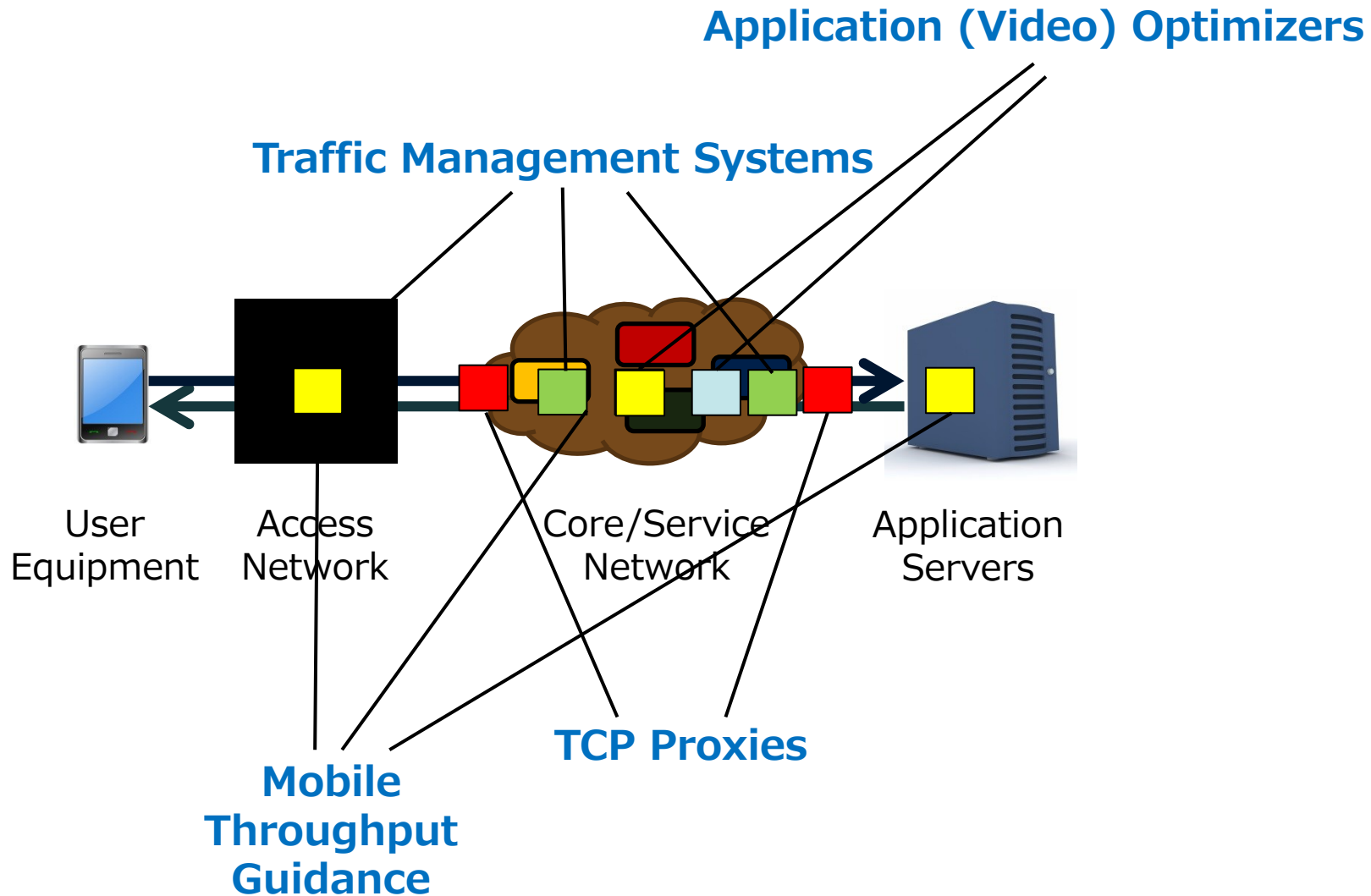
# Performance and Security Today



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# Performance and Security Today



# Motivation

## TCP proxies

- Lack of AQM and ECN deployment
- Sub-optimal performance: e2e control loop over heterogeneous networks

## Traffic management systems

- Lack of AQM and ECN deployment
- Lack of incentives for adaptive applications
- Perceived need for policing applications depending on access network conditions

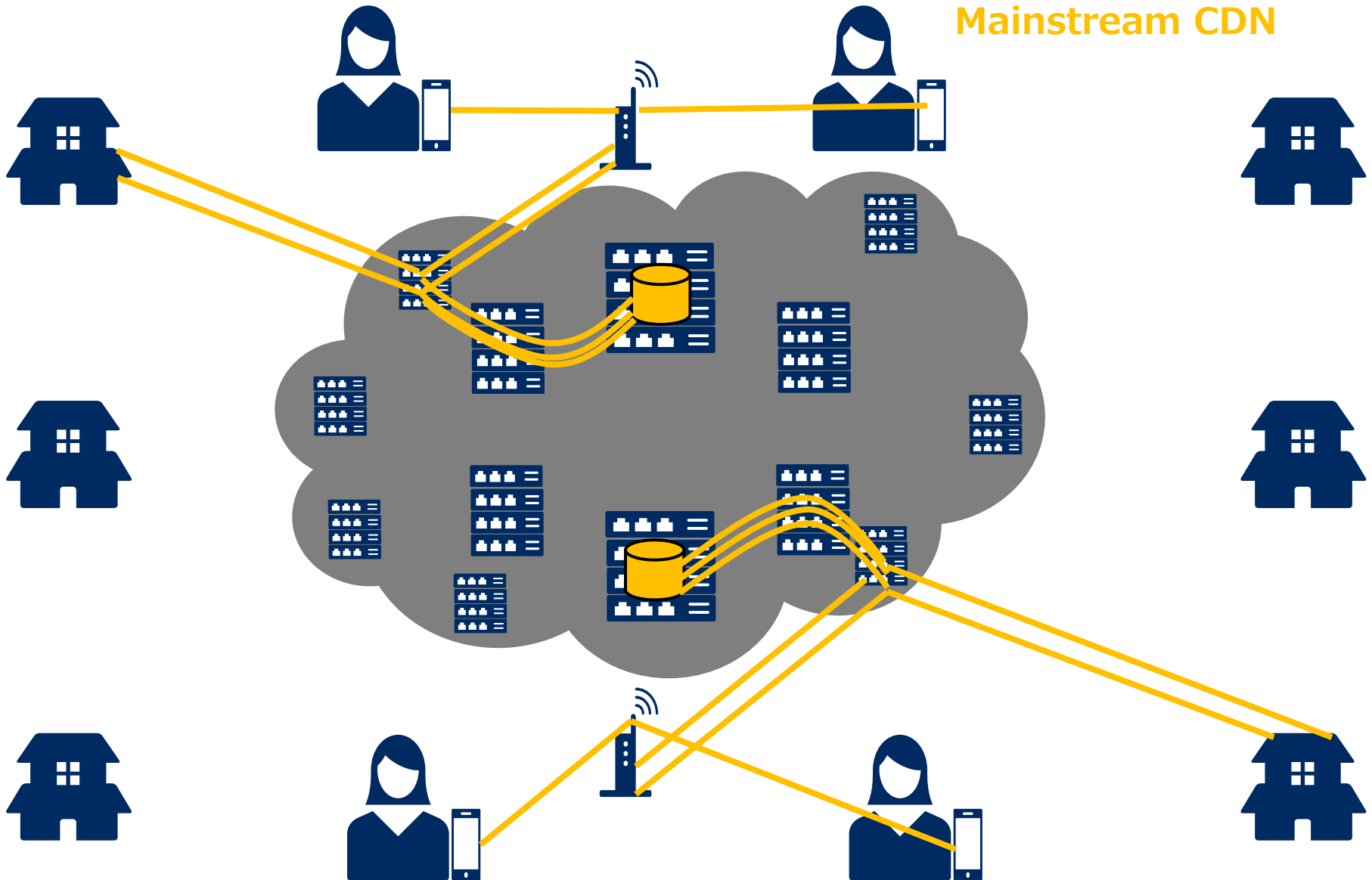
## Application optimizers

- Operator resource conservation and performance concerns
- Access to user data for analytics

## Mobile Throughput Guidance

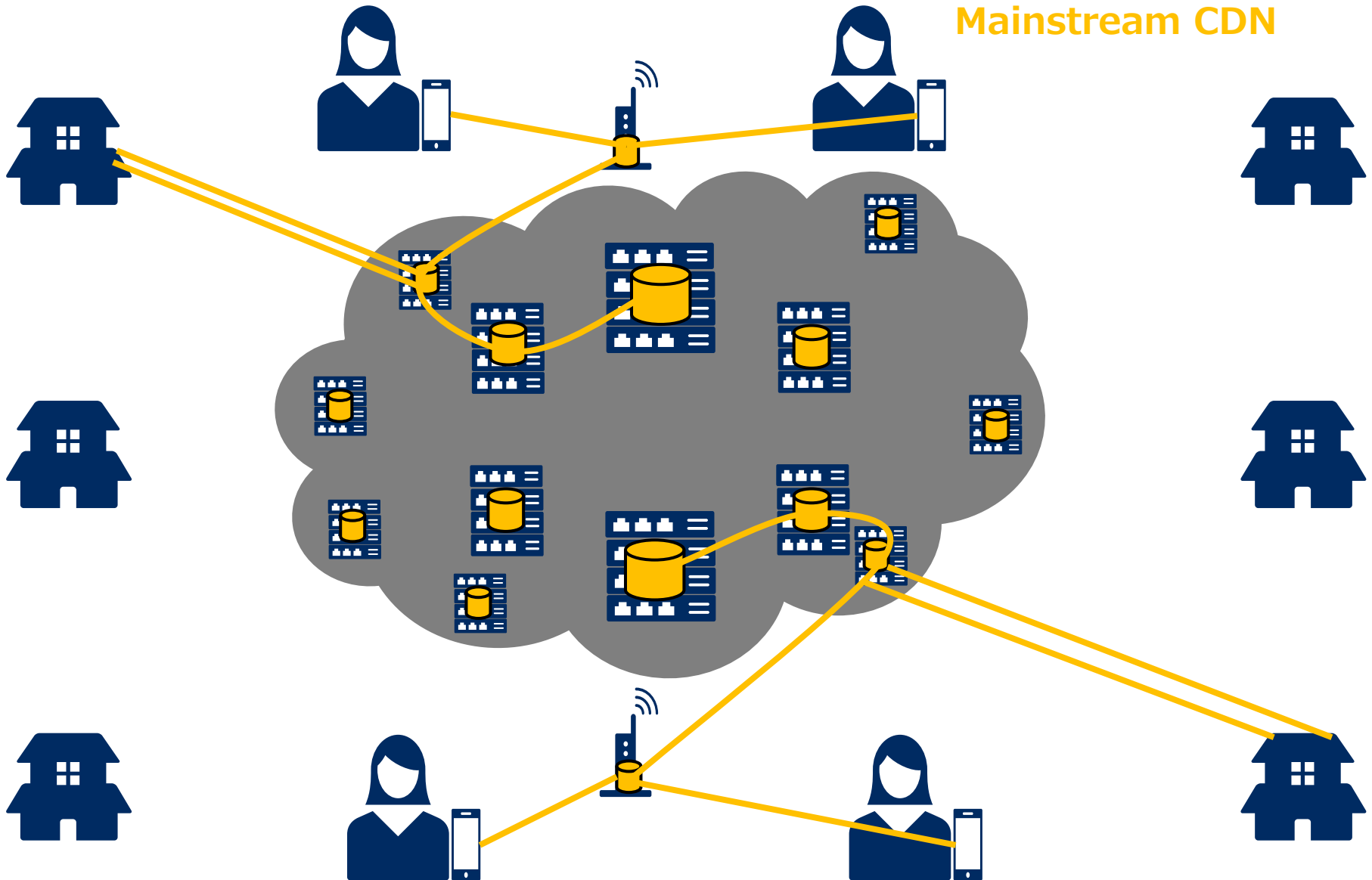
- All of the above

## Mainstream CDN

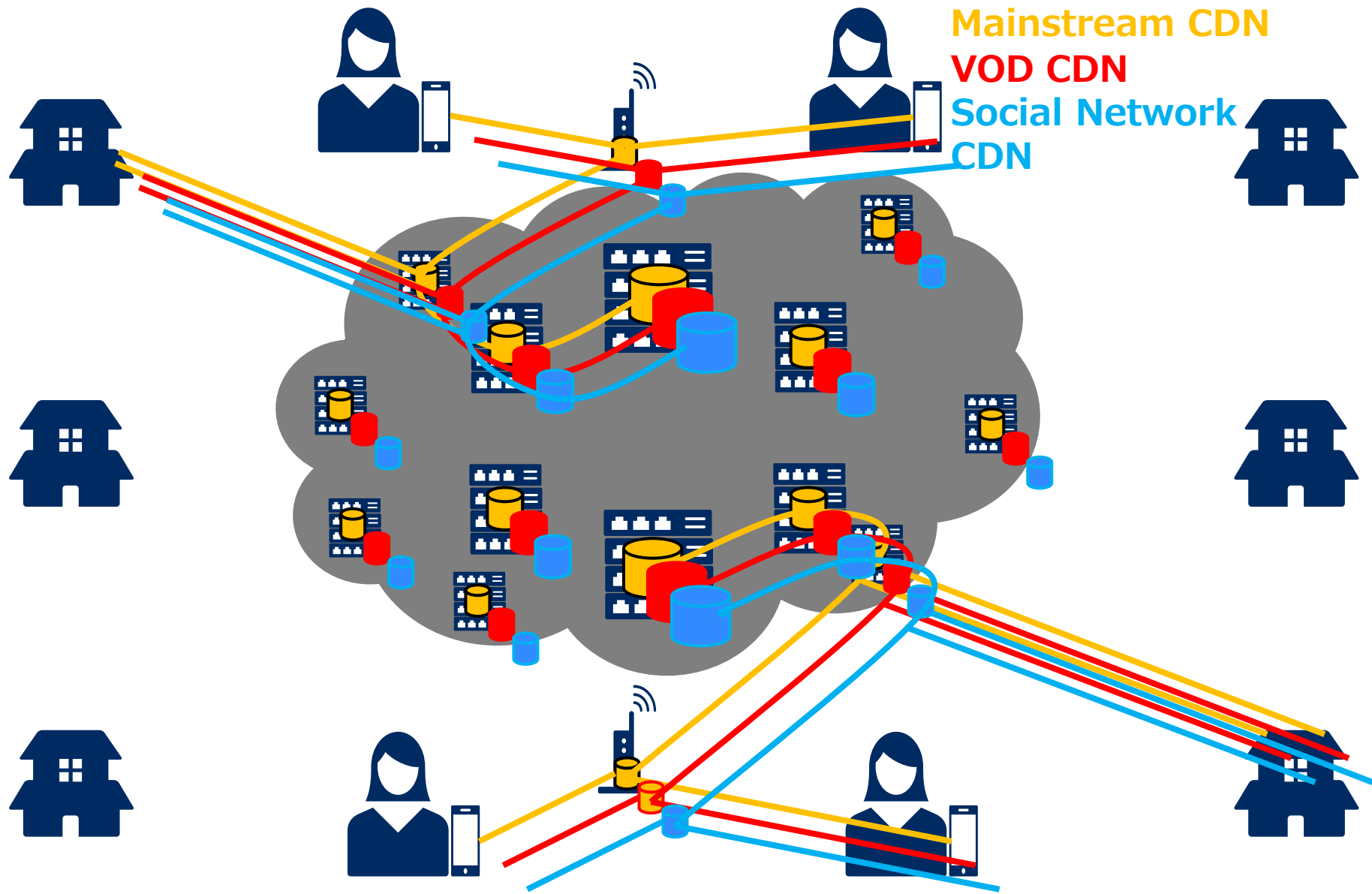




## Mainstream CDN



# CDN Tomorrow: Silo Danger



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## CDN

- Network offloading
- QoE improvement through latency reduction
- Moving data and computation closer to the edge
- Application-layer request/content routing policies

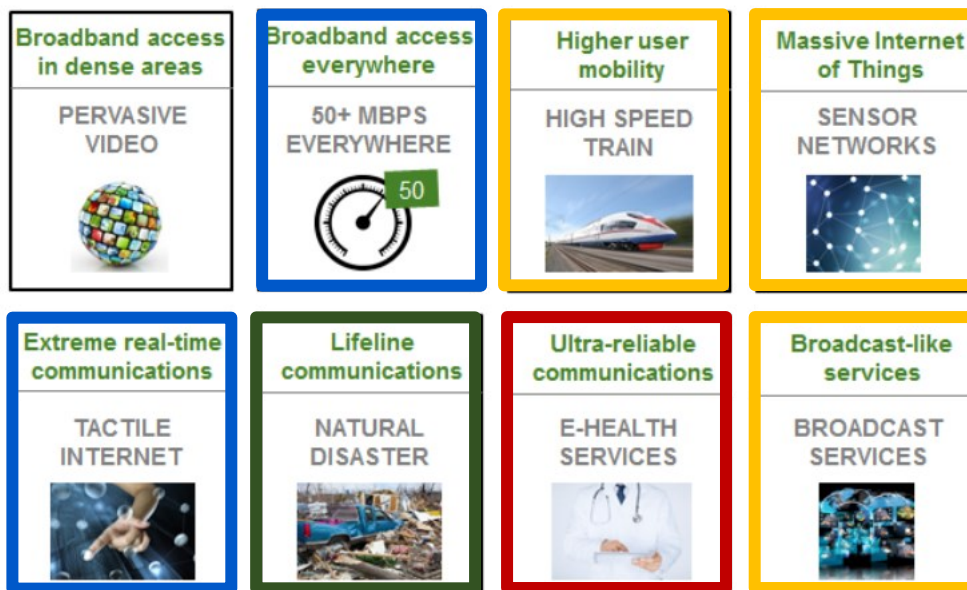
# Observations

- Significant infrastructure required to make things „only work“ today
  - Overcoming TCP e2e performance issues in heterogenous networks
- Caching deemed important for scalable, low-latency data access
  - Deployment likely going to increase in next generation networks (edge caching)
  - General CDN and application-specific CDN deployments (new OTT services)
  - How many different CDN-like overlays will you have to run as an ISP?
- What does that mean for 5G networks?

# NGMN 5G Use Cases

Low latency,  
local loop communication

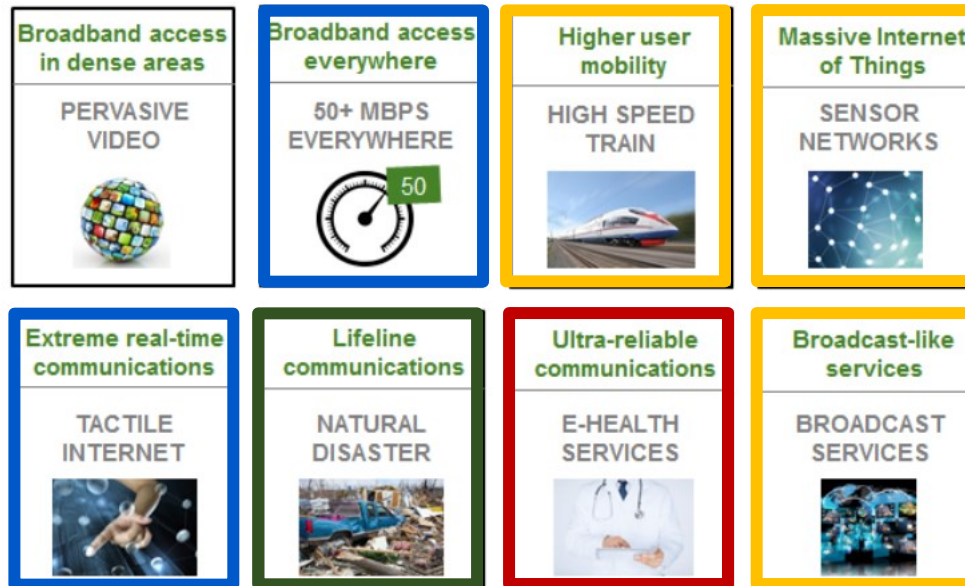
Optimized Forwarding  
for Heterogenous Access



Decentralized  
Communication

Security,  
User Privacy

# NGMN 5G Use Cases



**Security,  
User Privacy**

## **HTTP/2 is here to stay**

### **Connection-based encryption on transport layer (TLS)**

- Encrypt connection (and authenticate endpoints)
- Encrypted channel for all communication

### **De-facto ubiquitous (client implementations...)**

### **No (easy) way for traffic management (based on flow/application information)**

## **Major concerns with network operators**

- See recent GSMA/IAB workshop on Managing Radio Networks in an Encrypted World (MaRNEW)
- Many of the previously mentioned optimization become difficult/expensive/impossible

# TLS and Future Deep CDN

## CDN and TLS

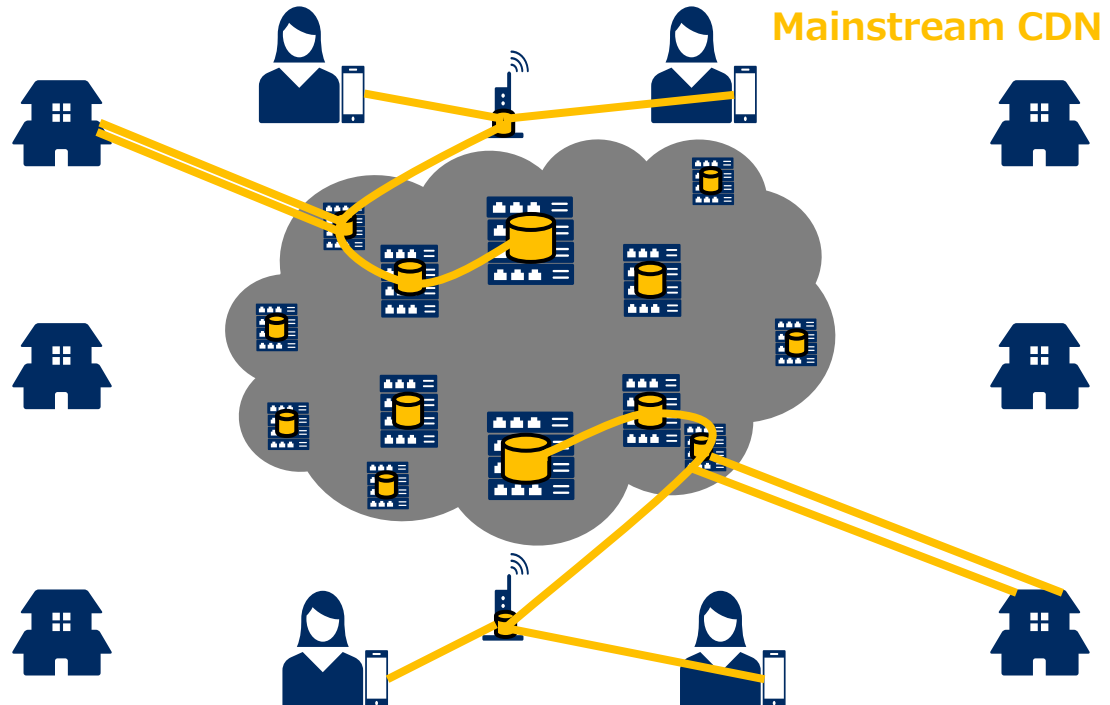
- CDN nodes maintain certificates on keying material on behalf of publishers
- Managing those certificates/keys is an important function of any CDN
- Protecting those certificates/keys is an important security requirement

## Scaling CDNs

- More attack surfaces
- More challenges to certificate/key management
- User-privacy only guaranteed for connection to CDN proxy

## Are there better ways?

- Object-based security
- Generic object caching & forwarding infrastructure





# Optimized Forwarding for Heterogenous Access

Broadband access  
in dense areas

PERVASIVE  
VIDEO



Low latency, high-bandwidth

- Fiber, new radios

Massive Internet  
of Things

SENSOR  
NETWORKS



Slow, ad-hoc, unpredictable

- Low-power radios, sleep/duty cycles
- Constrained devices

Broadcast-like  
services

BROADCAST  
SERVICES



Massively scalable distribution

- Server-push or pub/sub style
- Possibly in-network adaptation

Higher user  
mobility

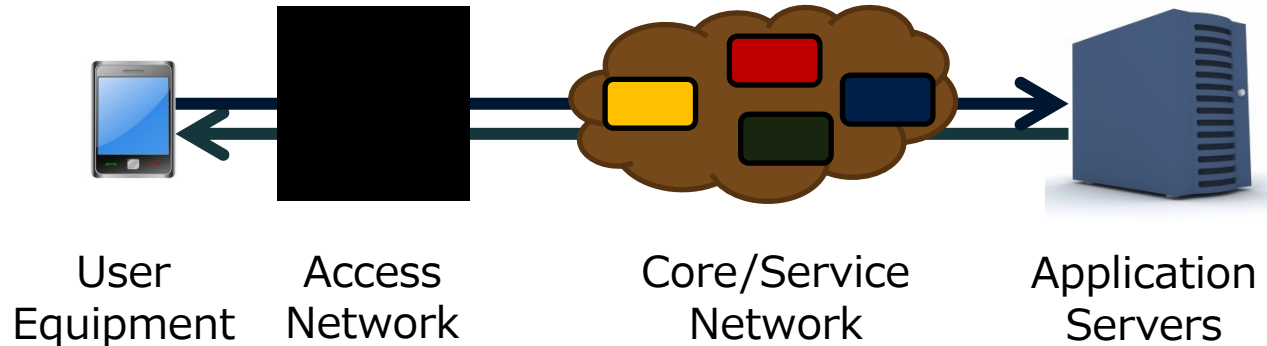
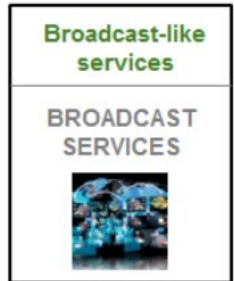
HIGH SPEED  
TRAIN



Variable performance

- Dynamically changing network conditions
- Disruptions and delays
- On-board caching for all applications & protocols

# Optimized Forwarding for Heterogenous Access



- Will be difficult to implement with TCP as is
- Remember: reduced deployment options for application-layer gateways
- Network of TCP proxies does not sound convincing

## ■ Need more powerful forwarding layer and transport services

- Potential for hop-by-hop forwarding strategies
- Caching for local retransmissions

# Feedback on Blog Posting

<http://dirk-kutscher.info/posts/5g-its-the-network-stupid/>

## Modern AQM in Telcos largely unexplored

- Could probably make quite a few optimizations obsolete

## Congestion Exposure

- Principle of congestion accountability, enabling non-DPI, capacity sharing
- Would be good to get IETF ConEx ideas into 5G resource allocation discussions
- Today's application are really elastic – but need incentives and triggers

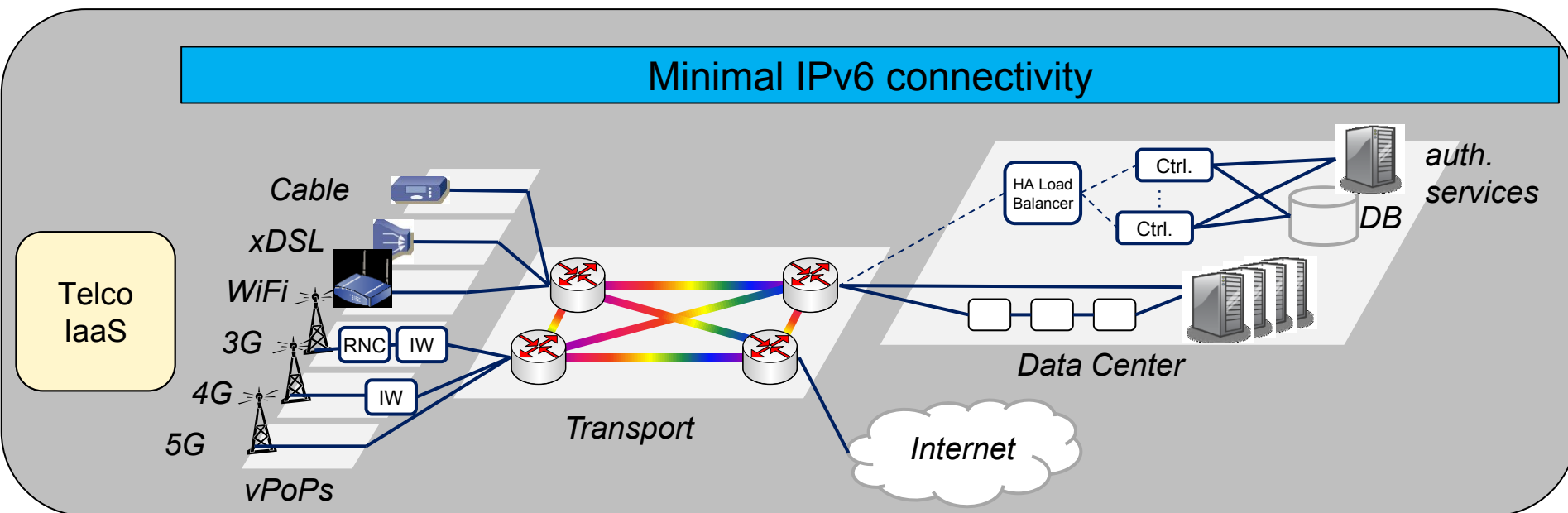
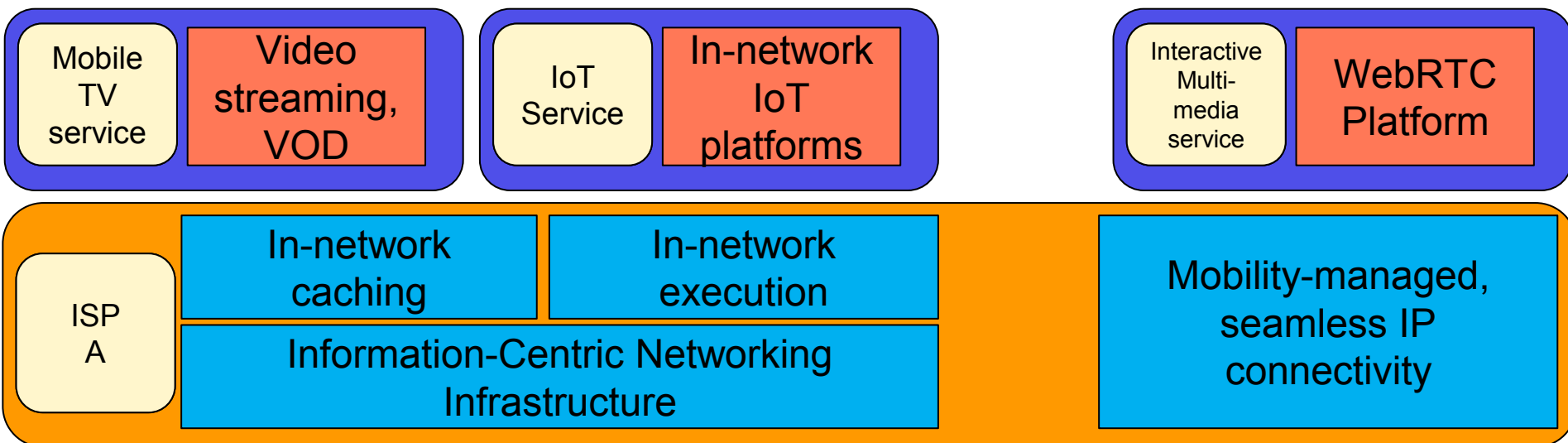
## Discussion of „Software-Defined“

- My text: SDN (network element programmability) really an implementation approach – e.g., in a network, administrative domain
- Unfortunately, the term has become useless today and is used to refer to any kind of configuration, control, orchestration
- SDN for IP (OpenFlow) uses MAC and IP address header rewriting a lot to achieve useful things – not sure that makes the network easier to manage
- SDN for ICN could be much cleaner

## Slices vs. VPN

- Network slice: popular (fuzzy) term in 5G discussions
- Really means cross layer resource pooling with isolation
- ICN angle
  1. There could be an ICN slice...
  2. Slicing could also apply to an ICN network (so, it would be orthogonal)
  3. Different forwarding abstractions may enable slicing better (e.g., consistent prefix-based forwarding strategies on set of nodes in a slice)

# Possible 5G ICN Deployment Option



## 5G: Network Management taken to the extreme

- More overlays, more application layer knowledge in network etc.
- Complexity of managing these abstractions seems untenable
- This value is too complex to likely be realized, since to be valuable, content providers need to use these functions. Are there folks interested in such network services?

## 5G network architecture

- Increasing cooperation in forwarding and relaying signals, bits, packets (shared cell tower/base station/antennae across provider)
- Direct, mesh, ad hoc stop just being edge notions, but are all first class part of the architecture
- There is huge tension between this trend, and e2e security

## Security

- Many „trusted“ middleboxes in today's ISP networks
- Dirk: This will change when mainstream CDN introduces HTTP/2 support
- Object encryption: actual e2e encryption, e.g., encrypted user data in DCs
- <http://www.telhoc.com/>
- With communication over heterogeneous networks, connection-based encryption would be too expensive and too insecure

## Initial Deployment and migration

- ICN as core network service or overlay (or underlay)?