

Panel on Digital Delivery of Media Services



MATILDA



A HOLISTIC, INNOVATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE
DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND ORCHESTRATION OF 5G-
READY APPLICATIONS AND NETWORK SERVICES OVER
SLICED PROGRAMMABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Digital Media Application Services in 5G: Orchestration, QoS/QoE and energy efficiency

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<http://www.cnit.it/en/institutes/s3iti/>



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A short account on Video Distribution Networks

Source: R. Bolla, R. Bruschi, F. Davoli, E. V. Depasquale, "Energy-efficient management and control in video distribution networks: "legacy" hardware based solutions and perspectives of virtualized networking environments", in A. Popescu, Ed., *Guide to Greening Video Distribution Networks - Energy-Efficient Internet Video Delivery*, Springer, 2018, pp. 25-57; ISBN: 978-3-319-71717-3.

Genres of Video Distribution Networks

RFTV

- Formatting & source encoding
- Managed network w/ QoS (circuit-like in path selection)
- Broadcast

IPTV

- Formatting & source encoding + Protocol Architecture
- Managed network w/ QoS (more flexible path selection)
- Live multicast / unicast VoD

Internet TV (OTT TV, OTT)

- Formatting & source encoding + Protocol Architecture
- Unmanaged network w/ dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP
- Delivered over an intermediate network that is owned by an arbitrary combination of third parties
- CDN

“Walled garden” (QoS under direct VSP control)

Network outside of direct VSP control

IPTV and OTT TV

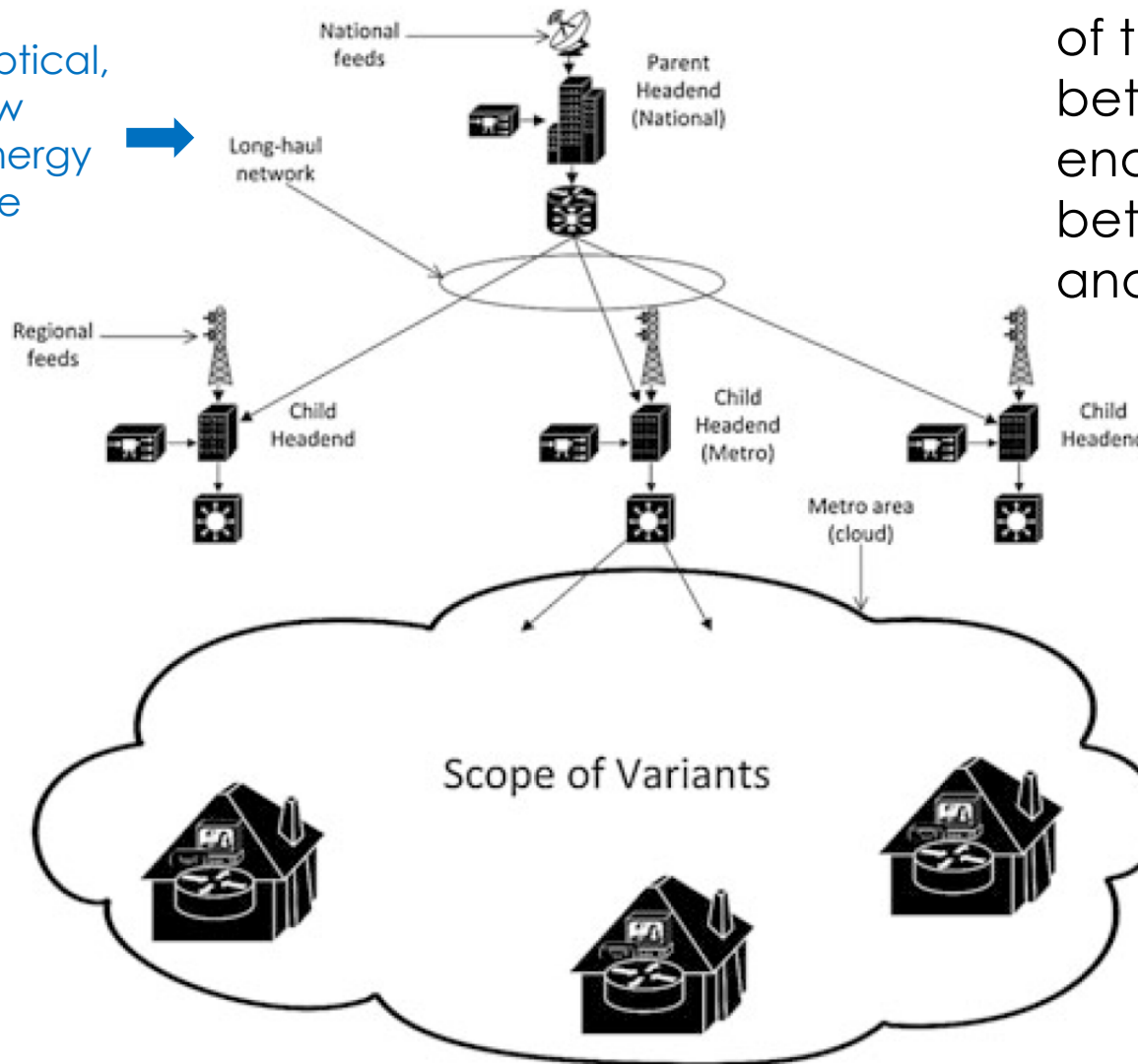
- Content
 - Real-time (“linear”; e.g., sports, news, live events)
 - Stored content (VoD, OTT-CDN)
- Linear TV QoE and reliability difficult problems to solve for an OTT-VSP without the combination of two stages of the delivery network:
 - Internet core
 - Regional networkthrough
 - Customized cascading (contracts w/ Tier-1 ISPs & Regional ISPs)
 - Turnkey cascading (Multi-CDN – contracts w/ multiple CDN operators)

IPTV and OTT TV

- The IPTV-VSP typically owns the network and is classifiable as a Network Provider (e.g., an incumbent in the telecommunications operators' field)
- The OTT-VSP typically owns a part of the network (e.g., an incumbent in the field of acquisition of content rights)

IPTV VDN Template

Optical,
low
energy
use



IPTV implementations are diverse as a result of the decoupling between IP and the end-to-end path between the headend and the end-user

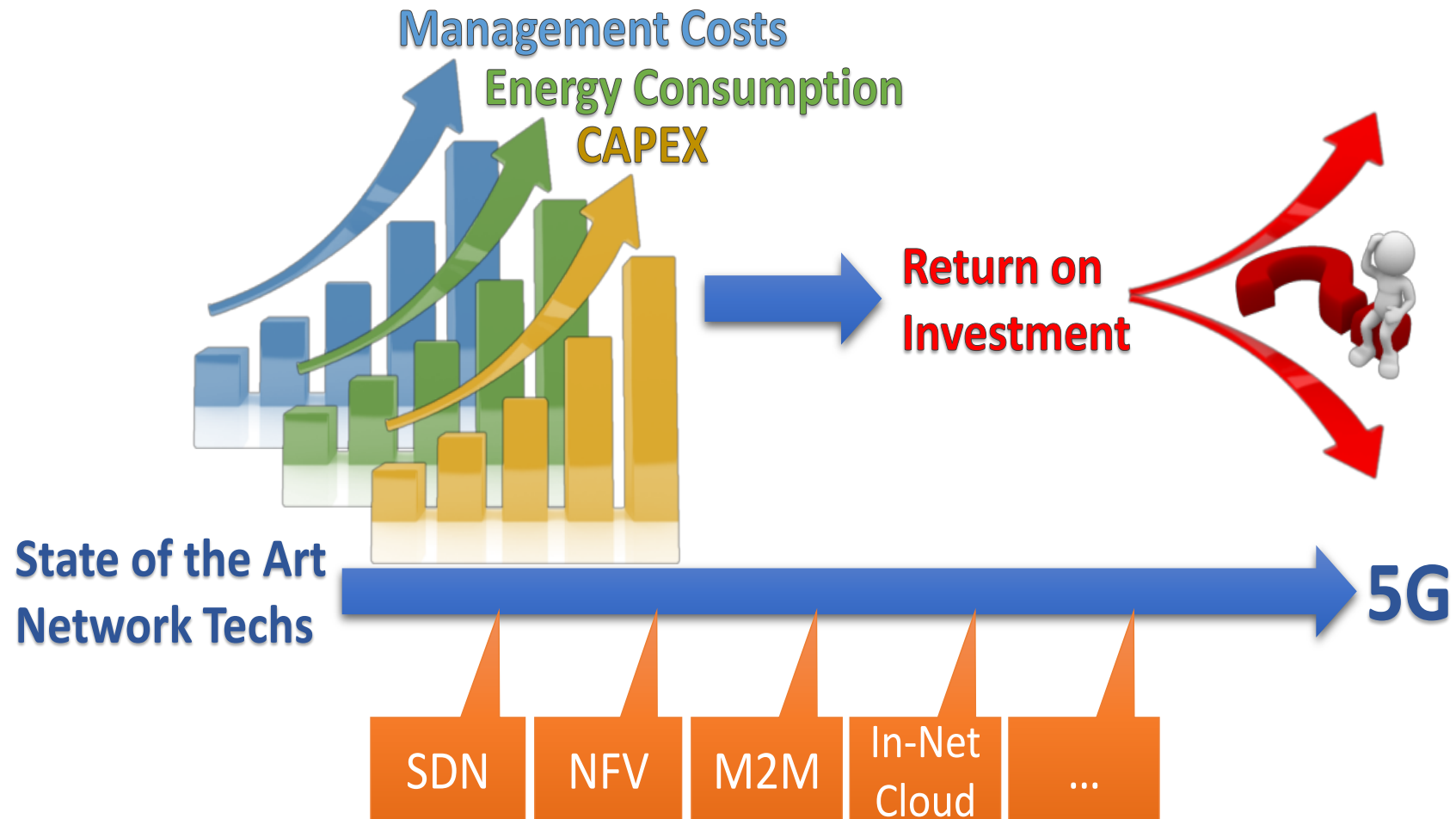
The scope for variants lies within the access and backhaul (metro-aggregation) segments and most notably within the access segment

Space for flexibility, QoS/QoE, energy efficiency, 5G

Trends

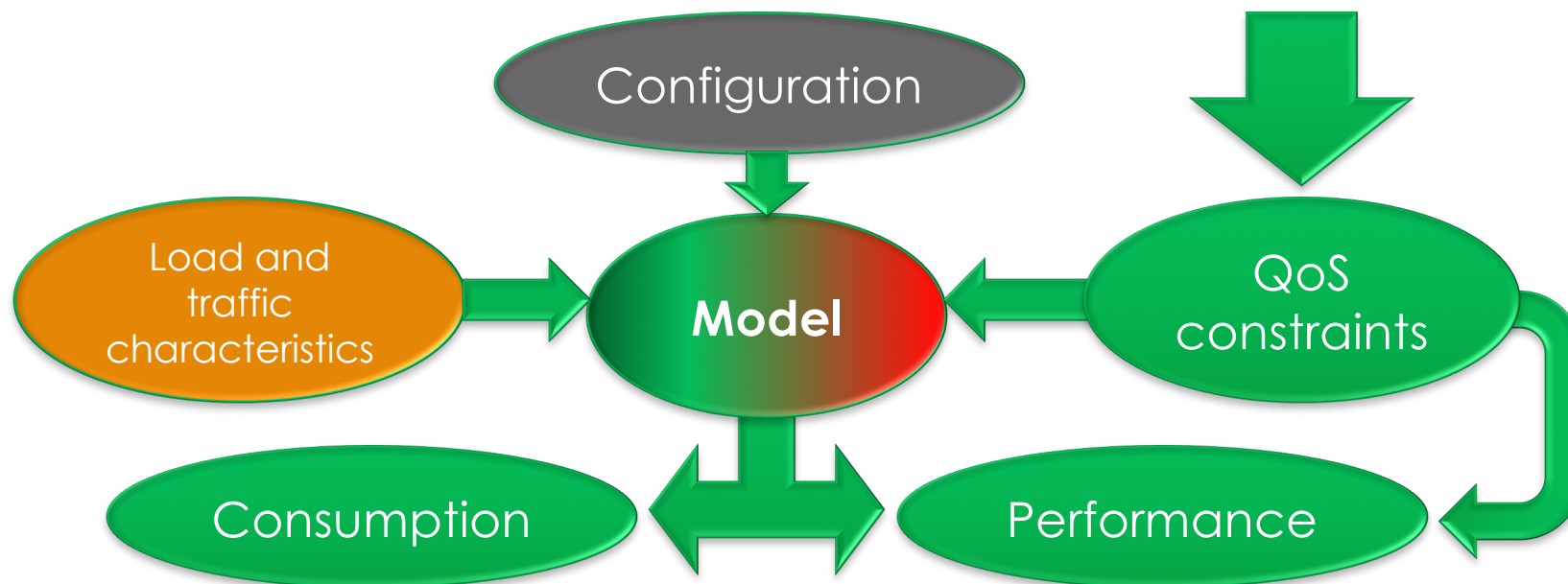
- In network providers' technology space, the convergence of communications and information technology is shaping the design of the CO/LE (CORD: central office re-architected as a datacentre) and the headend (HE; HERD: head office re-architected as a datacentre)
- Flexibility is obtained through *softwarization* (SDN) and virtualization (NFV)
- It seems reasonable to anticipate that the logical culmination of CORD and HERD is a single datacenter architecture in which all functions are implemented on virtual deployment units in a pool of general-purpose servers, under the orchestration of QoE- and energy-oriented video service applications, running on a network operating system

Dilemmas



Dynamic Adaptation

Need to model devices in terms of consumption and performance versus loads and configurations to trade-off performance and power consumption



Energy efficiency – The role of the GAL

ETSI ES 203 237 V1.1.1 (2014-03)



A simple method to expose energy-related parameters to the management entities inside the device architectures and to the management plane

**Environmental Engineering (EE);
Green Abstraction Layer (GAL);
Power management capabilities of the future energy
telecommunication fixed network nodes**

R. Bolla, R. Bruschi, F. Davoli, P. Donadio, L. Fialho, M. Collier, A. Lombardo, D. Reforgiato, V. Riccobene, T. Szemethy, "A northbound interface for power management in next generation network devices", IEEE Communications Magazine, vol. 52, no. 1, pp. 149-157, Jan. 2014.

However, how to extend the concept to NFV?

- Main challenge: the correspondence between the HW that consumes energy (and belongs to the **Infrastructure Provider**) and the virtualized objects (VMs, containers, ...) that execute Network Functions (and belong to the **Network Service Provider**) is not so straightforward as in the legacy environment:
 - Execution mediated by the hypervisor and its scheduling policies;
 - Multiple tenants;
 - No “direct” relation between virtual resources (e.g., vCPU) and *Energy Aware States* of the HW.

GALv2

- Use of “virtualized” Energy Aware States as backpressure from the Infrastructure Provider to create incentives toward tenants to become energy-aware.

Towards 5G:

MATILDA - A Holistic, Innovative Framework for the Design, Development and Orchestration of 5G-Ready Applications and Network Services over Sliced Programmable Infrastructure



MATILDA

- Define appropriate **abstractions for the design of 5G-ready applications**;
- Develop an **agile programming and verification platform** for developing and verifying **industry vertical 5G-ready applications** and **network services**;
- Support mechanisms for **automated or semi-automated translation of application-specific** requirements to **programmable infrastructure** requirements;
- Support **intelligent orchestration mechanisms** for managing the entire lifecycle of 5G-ready applications and network services;
- Support mechanisms for **multi-site network, compute and storage** resource management;
- Involve **key actors of the value chain** in the operational model.

5G Vertical Application Demonstrators

