# Resilience Techniques in Software Defined Metro Optical Networks within the Scope of Smart Cities Giap Le, Dec. 14, 2018

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# Outline

- Smart City: An Overview
  - ✓ Components make a city smart
  - ✓ Why it is necessary to do research on smart cities (ICT aspects)

## Resilience Techniques for Software Defined Metro Optical Networks

✓ Hybrid failure recovery in SDNs

 $\checkmark$  Controller resilience problem formulation in SDN in the scope of smart cities

# Disaster-Resiliency Strategies for NG Metro Optical Networks

Key terms:

- ✓ ultra-reliable, low-latency services (autonomous driving, augmented reality, telemedicine), resilient against largely-disruptive events
- ✓ enable technologies: network-and-computing ecosystem, SDN, Edge Computing, and Slice Networking (NFV)

**Research directions:** (might be explored in order)

- disaster-resilient control plane in NG-MAN: cognitive and hierarchical control plane that remains operational even main controllers fails
- ✓ slicing protection for disaster-resilient NG-MAN **data plane**
- ✓ rapid recovery during post-disaster phase

## First Meeting Summary

#### A. Non-technical aspects

- Smart city: what is it (vs. unsmart city)?
- Ubiquitous connectivity to things
- Autonomous, continuous, proactive monitoring (for good health)
- Self-healing, self-organizing, and resilient in cases of disasters (flash crowd, attack, etc.)

#### **B.** Technical aspects (IT Infrastructure)

- 1. Application connectivity
  - a) Class of services
  - b) Degraded service tolerance
  - c) Network slicing
- 2. Content connectivity
- 3. MDRUs and drones
- 4. Hierarchical compute/storage: Cloud, Fog, Edge, WiFi, APs

- 5. Role of flex-grid optical networks: IoT, SDx, NFV
- 6. Resilient control plane
- 7. Orchestrate data-plane optimization
- 8. Additional issues:
  - 1. Other critical city infrastructure: water, power, server traffic lights, etc.
  - 2. Need IT infrastructure support (interdependent networks)
- 9. Less-important issues
  - 1. Energy efficiency
  - 2. Not necessary to be overlay optical focused

## In Summary

### **Object goals: Disaster-resilient Metro Optical Networks**

- ✓ ultra-reliable, low-latency
- ✓ resilient against largely-disruptive events
- ✓ including novel concepts: SDN, NFV, Edge Computing, Slicing Protection

### Research Problem Proposals:

- ✓ controller placement (physical place, number, topology)
- ✓ allocate switches to controllers
- ✓ content connectivity by distributed or backup data
- congestion-aware, disaster-failure-aware routing and wavelength assignment
- ✓ recovery using movable and deployable units
- ✓ self-organized and self-healing for SDN/NFV Metro Optical Networks

 Formal Definition: "a smart sustainable city is an innovative city that uses information and communication technologies (ICTs) and other means to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban operations and services, and competitiveness, while ensuring that it meets the needs of present and future generations with respect to economic, social and environmental aspects"



#### Smart City Components



- ✓ The core is ICT (what we are working on)
- ✓ Any combination of the

components makes cities smart

✓ Details of several important
 components will be on the next
 slides



- ✓ In the context of smart cities,
   anything physical, electrical, and
   digital that is the backbone of
   the smart city can be considered
   as its infrastructure.
- ✓ Core element: ICT infrastructure



Smart City Infrastructure

## Smart Cities: Important Components



The smart transportation system allows passengers to easily select different transportation options for lowest cost, shortest distance, or fastest route.



## Smart Cities: Important Components





With limited resources and everincreasing demand, traditional health care needs to be intelligent efficient, and sustainable; that is where smart health care comes in.



Source: Mohanty 2016, CE Magazine July 2016

Slide 12

**GDL1** Giap Dang Le, 12/13/2018



Failure Tolerance and Resilience



[2] P. C. d. R. Fonseca and E. S. Mota, "A Survey on Fault Management in Software-Defined Networks," in *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 2284-2321, Fourthquarter 2017.
[3] Paul Goeransson, Chuck Black, and Timothy Culver, "Software Defined Networks: A Comprehensive Approach," Elsevier 2017.



[2] P. C. d. R. Fonseca and E. S. Mota, "A Survey on Fault Management in Software-Defined Networks," in *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 2284-2321, Fourthquarter 2017.
[3] Paul Goeransson, Chuck Black, and Timothy Culver, "Software Defined Networks: A Comprehensive Approach," Elsevier 2017.

#### Hybrid (two-step) recovery in SDNs

- Each node has a pre-configured protection path
- ✓ Fast failure detection using per-link
   Bidirectional Forwarding Detection
   (need to read more)
- $\checkmark$  First, switches initiate the backup path
- ✓ Second, the controller computes the optimal path after failures
- ✓ May use backup path by crankback





#### Characteristics:

- Multiple, logically centralized, physically distributed, redundant controllers (high availability)
- Fast failure detection and backup path reconfiguration
- ✓ Backup database for controllers
- Resilient communications between
   switches and controllers and
   between controllers

## In Progress Work

- Formulate the problem as an optimization/ ILP problem and simulate on computer programs
- Reading:
  - ✓ RASCAR paper (Savas et al.)

✓ Other recently published papers to learn opening issues and their solutions

✓ Propose our solutions for the metro optical smart city network

• Time line:

- $\checkmark$  In the past weeks, did a literature review on what make SDNs resilient
- ✓ Now on, will do reviewing and simulation/calculation work in parallel
- ✓ Really appreciated to have suggestions and guidance from professors and labmembers